7.8 Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)/g/h requirement:

a(1): Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater.

Alternatively. Frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a Pseudorandom ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

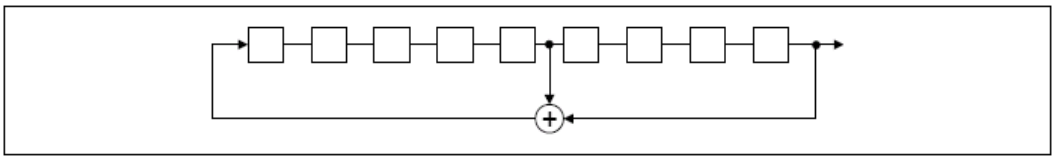
(g) Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

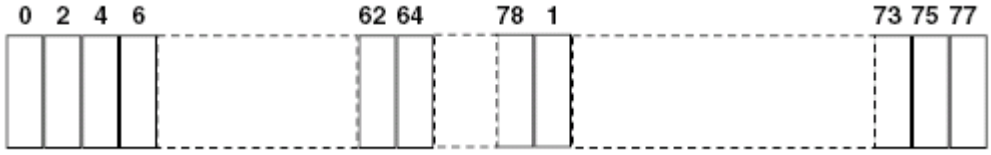
The pseudorandom sequence may be generated in a nine-stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first ONE of 9 consecutive ONEs; i.e. the shift register is initialized with nine ones.

- *Number of shift register stages: 9*
- *Length of pseudo-random sequence: 2^9 -1 = 511 bits*
- *Longest sequence of zeros: 8 (non-inverted signal)*



Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence

An example of Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence as follow:



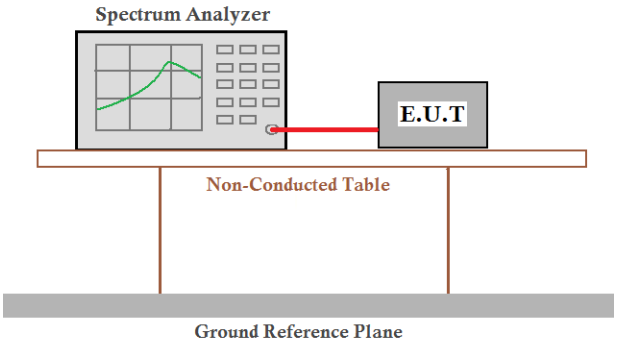
Each frequency used equally on the average by each transmitter.

The system receivers have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

it permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted.

7.9 Band Edge

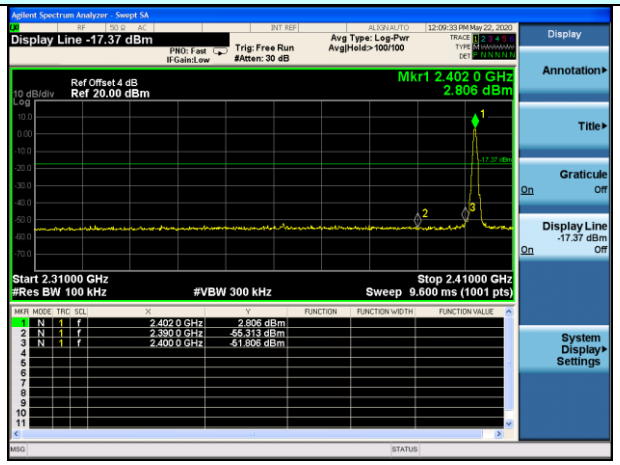
7.9.1 Conducted Emission Method

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (d)					
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013					
Receiver setup:	RBW=100kHz, VBW=300kHz, Detector=Peak					
Limit:	In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement.					
Test setup:						
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details					
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details					
Test results:	Pass					
Test environment:	Temp.:	25 °C	Humid.:	52%	Press.:	1012mbar

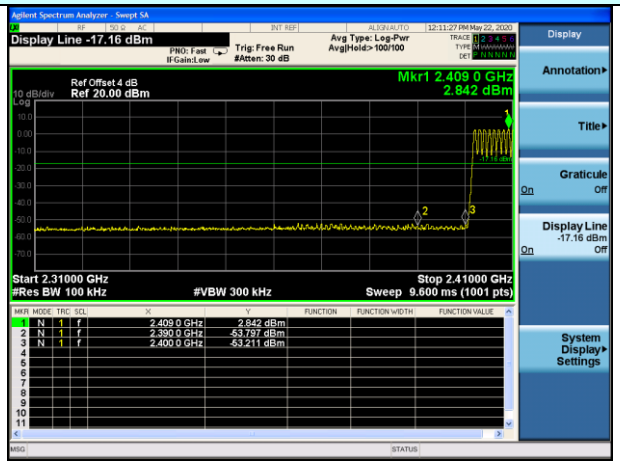
Test plot as follows:

GFSK Mode:

Test channel:	Lowest channel

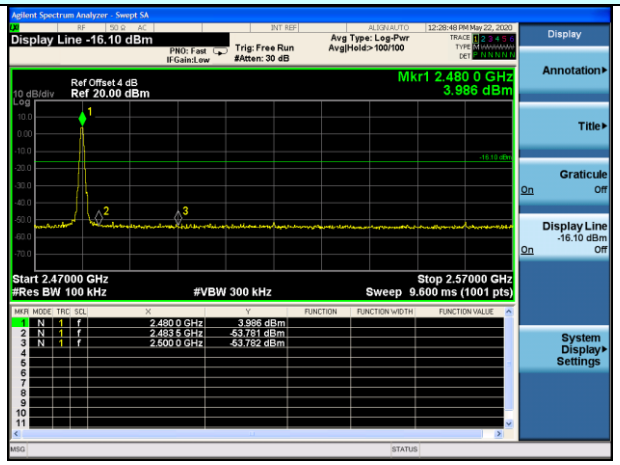


No-hopping mode

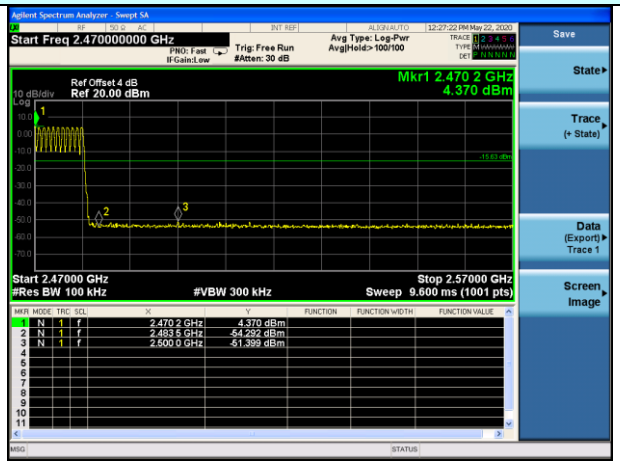


Hopping mode

Test channel:	Highest channel



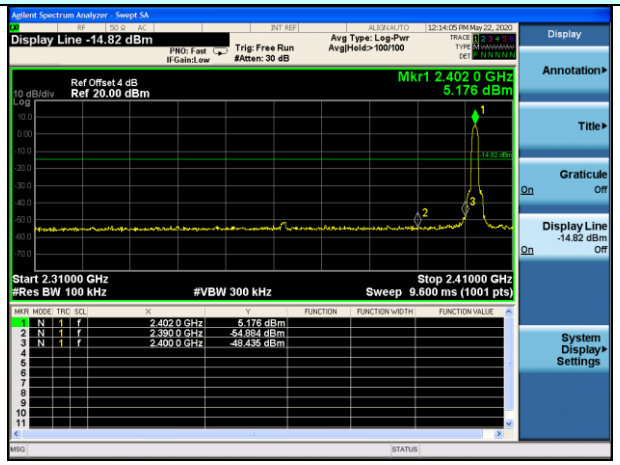
No-hopping mode



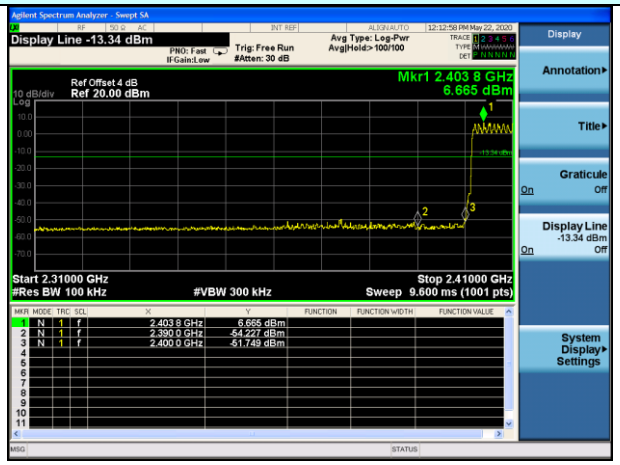
Hopping mode

π/4-DQPSK Mode:

Test channel	Lowest channel

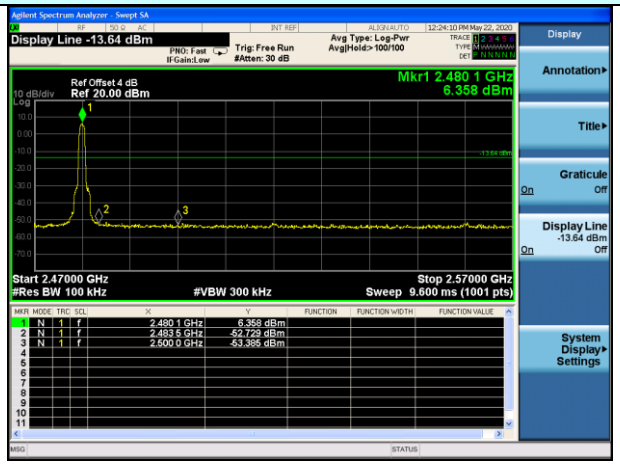


No-hopping mode

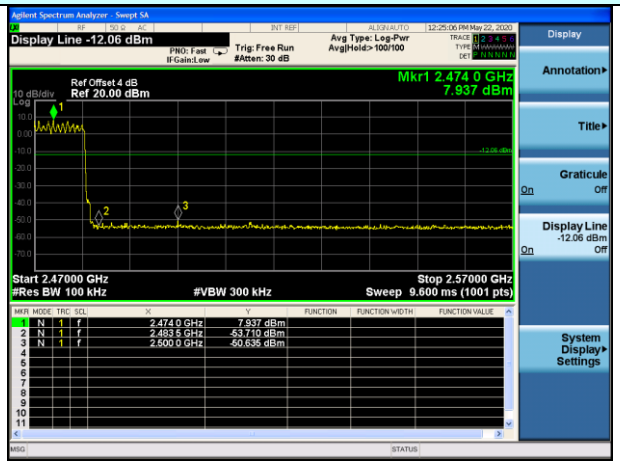


Hopping mode

Test channel:	Highest channel



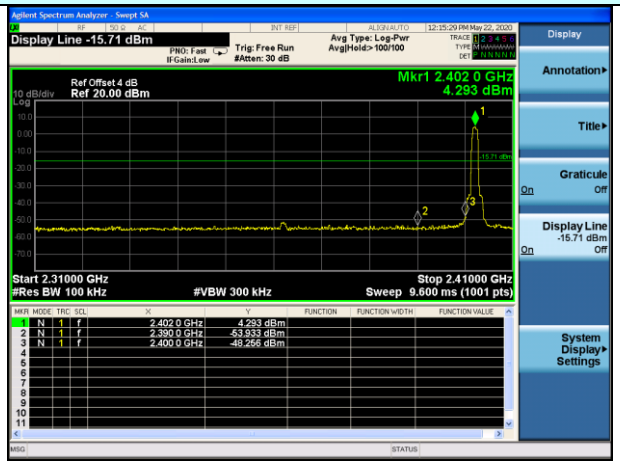
No-hopping mode



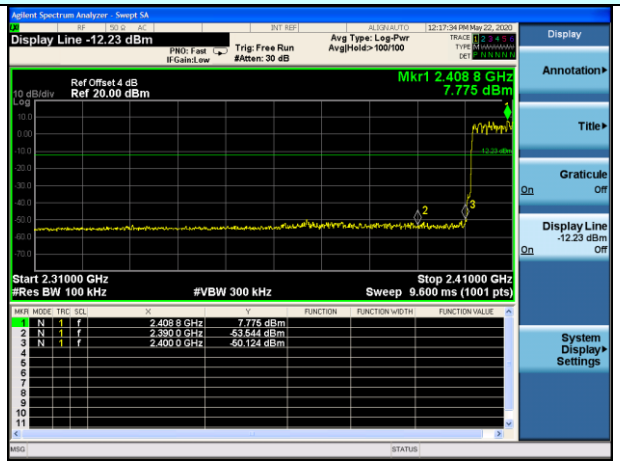
Hopping mode

8-DPSK Mode:

Test channel:	Lowest channel

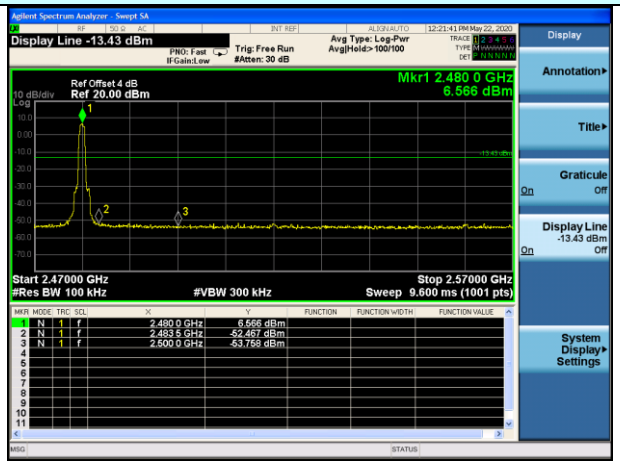


No-hopping mode

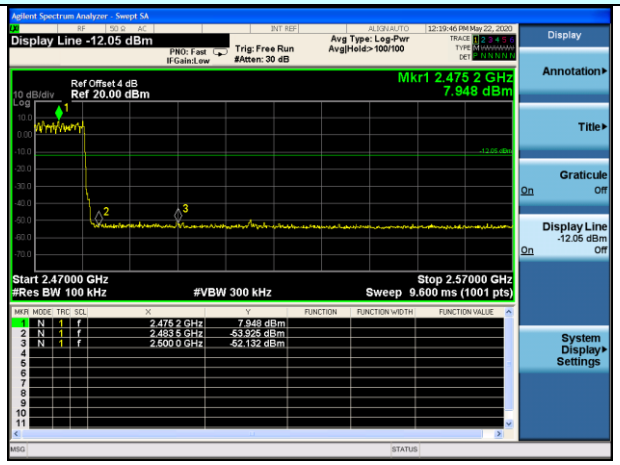


Hopping mode

Test channel:	Highest channel



No-hopping mode



Hopping mode

7.9.2 Radiated Emission Method

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.209 and 15.205
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Test Frequency Range:	All of the restrict bands were tested, only the worst band's (2310MHz to 2500MHz) data was showed.
Test site:	Measurement Distance: 3m

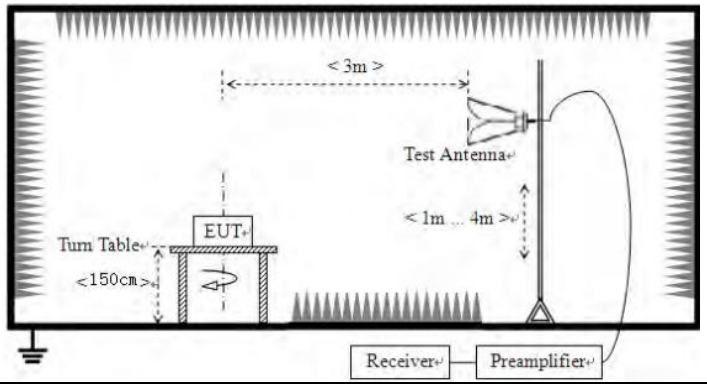
Receiver setup:

Frequency	Detector	RBW	VBW	Remark
Above 1GHz	Peak	1MHz	3MHz	Peak Value
	Peak	1MHz	10Hz	Average Value

Limit:

Frequency	Limit (dBuV/m @3m)	Remark
Above 1GHz	54.00	Average Value
	74.00	Peak Value

Test setup:



Test Procedure:

1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 1.5 meters above the ground at a 3 meter camber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. The EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
3. The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the rota table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
5. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
6. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.

Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details					
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details					
Test results:	Pass					
Test environment:	Temp.:	25 °C	Humid.:	52%	Press.:	1012mbar

Measurement Data

Remark: GFSK, Pi/4 DQPSK and 8DPSK all have been tested, only worse case GFSK is reported.

Operation Mode: GFSK TX Low channel(2402MHz)

Horizontal (Worst case)

Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(MHz)	(dBμV)	(dB)	(dBμV/m)	(dBμV/m)	(dB)	
2390	58.36	-5.68	52.68	74	-21.32	peak
2390	42.75	-5.68	37.07	54	-16.93	AVG
Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Vertical:

Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(MHz)	(dBμV)	(dB)	(dBμV/m)	(dBμV/m)	(dB)	
2390	62.08	-5.68	56.4	74	-17.6	peak
2390	45.67	-5.68	39.99	54	-14.01	AVG
Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Operation Mode: GFSK TX High channel (2480MHz)

Horizontal (Worst case)

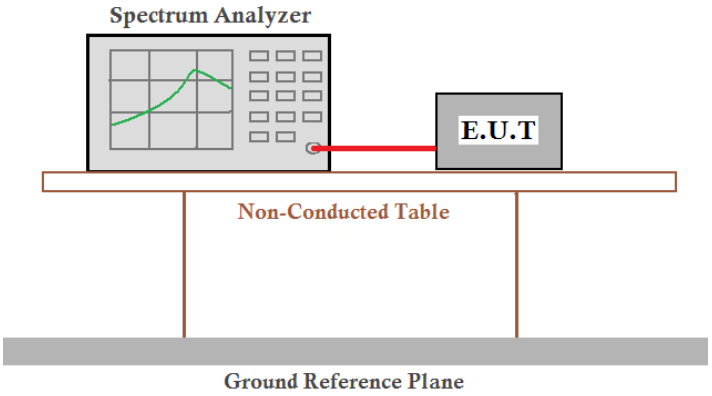
Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(MHz)	(dBμV)	(dB)	(dBμV/m)	(dBμV/m)	(dB)	
2483.5	59.87	-5.85	54.02	74	-19.98	peak
2483.5	43.15	-5.85	37.3	54	-16.7	AVG
Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Vertical:

Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(MHz)	(dBμV)	(dB)	(dBμV/m)	(dBμV/m)	(dB)	
2483.5	63.62	-5.85	57.77	74	-16.23	peak
2483.5	46.09	-5.85	40.24	54	-13.76	AVG
Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						
Remark: All the other emissions not reported were too low to read and deemed to comply with FCC limit.						

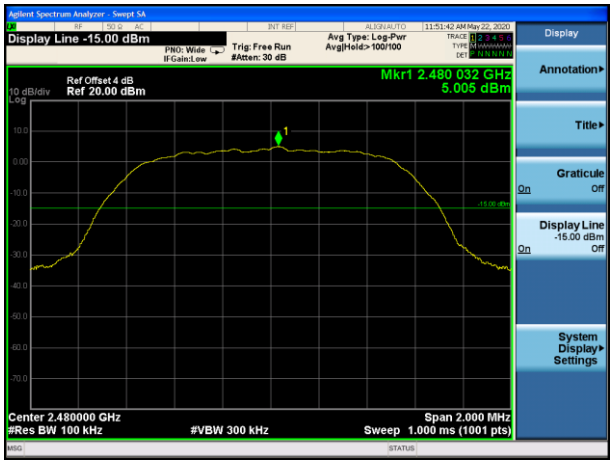
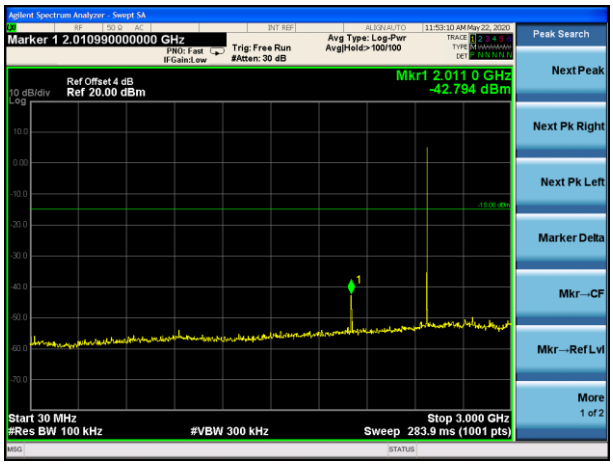
7.10 Spurious Emission

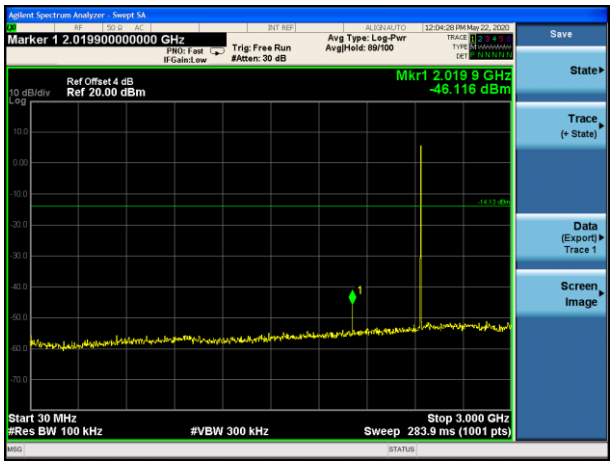
7.10.1 Conducted Emission Method

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (d)					
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013					
Limit:	In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement.					
Test setup:						
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details					
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details					
Test results:	Pass					
Test environment:	Temp.:	25 °C	Humid.:	52%	Press.:	1012mbar

GFSK CH00	GFSK CH39
Reference	Reference
30MHz-3GHz	30MHz-3GHz
3GHz-25GHz	3GHz-25GHz

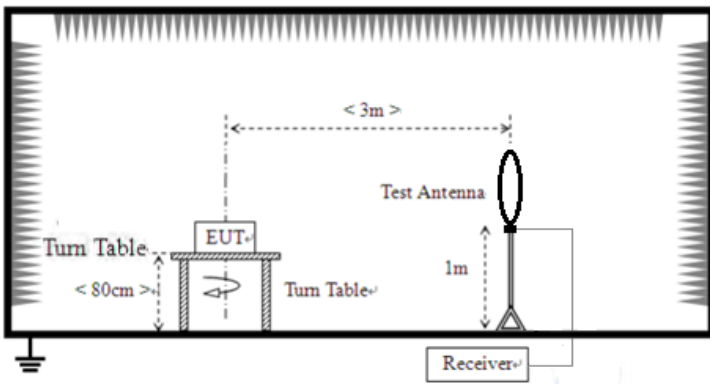
GFSK CH78	*π /4DQPSK CH01*
Reference	Reference
30MHz-3GHz	30MHz-3GHz
3GHz-25GHz	3GHz-25GHz

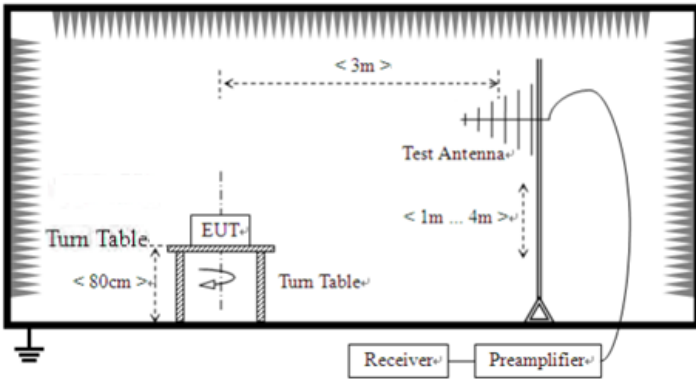
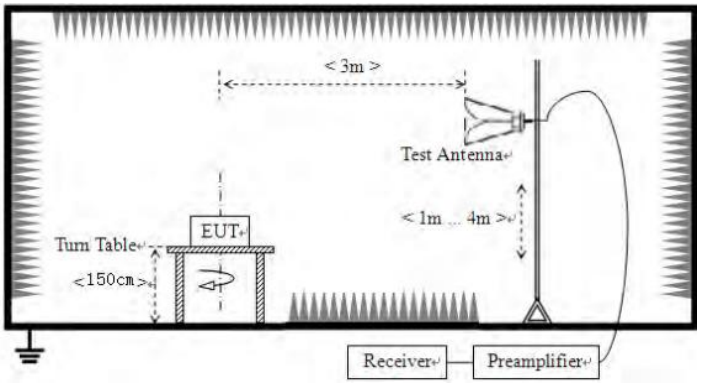
π /4DQPSK CH39	π /4DQPSK CH78
	
Reference	Reference
	
30MHz-3GHz	30MHz-3GHz
3GHz-25GHz	3GHz-25GHz

8DPSK CH00	8DPSK CH39
Reference	Reference
	
30MHz-3GHz	30MHz-3GHz
3GHz-25GHz	3GHz-25GHz

8DPSK CH78	
Reference	30MHz-3GHz
3GHz-25GHz	

7.10.2 Radiated Emission Method

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>FCC Part15 C Section 15.209</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ANSI C63.10:2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Frequency Range:</td><td>9kHz to 25GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test site:</td><td>Measurement Distance: 3m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver setup:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Frequency</th><th>Detector</th><th>RBW</th><th>VBW</th><th>Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>9KHz-150KHz</td><td>Quasi-peak</td><td>200Hz</td><td>600Hz</td><td>Quasi-peak</td></tr>
<tr><td>150KHz-30MHz</td><td>Quasi-peak</td><td>9KHz</td><td>30KHz</td><td>Quasi-peak</td></tr>
<tr><td>30MHz-1GHz</td><td>Quasi-peak</td><td>120KHz</td><td>300KHz</td><td>Quasi-peak</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Above 1GHz</td><td>Peak</td><td>1MHz</td><td>3MHz</td><td>Peak</td></tr>
<tr><td>Peak</td><td>1MHz</td><td>10Hz</td><td>Average</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Frequency</th><th>Limit (uV/m)</th><th>Value</th><th>Measurement Distance</th></tr>
<tr><td>0.009MHz-0.490MHz</td><td>2400/F(KHz)</td><td>QP</td><td>300m</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.490MHz-1.705MHz</td><td>24000/F(KHz)</td><td>QP</td><td>30m</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.705MHz-30MHz</td><td>30</td><td>QP</td><td>30m</td></tr>
<tr><td>30MHz-88MHz</td><td>100</td><td>QP</td><td rowspan="6">3m</td></tr>
<tr><td>88MHz-216MHz</td><td>150</td><td>QP</td></tr>
<tr><td>216MHz-960MHz</td><td>200</td><td>QP</td></tr>
<tr><td>960MHz-1GHz</td><td>500</td><td>QP</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Above 1GHz</td><td>500</td><td>Average</td></tr>
<tr><td>5000</td><td>Peak</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test setup:</td><td>For radiated emissions from 9kHz to 30MHz
 
</td></tr>
</table>

	For radiated emissions from 30MHz to1GHz  For radiated emissions above 1GHz 
Test Procedure:	1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table (0.8m for below 1G and 1.5m for above 1G) above the ground at a 3 meter camber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation. 2. The EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower. 3. The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement. 4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the rota table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading. 5. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode. 6. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.
Test Instruments:	Refer to section 6.0 for details
Test mode:	Refer to section 5.2 for details

Test environment:	Temp.:	25 °C	Humid.:	52%	Press.:	1012mbar
Test voltage:	AC 120V, 60Hz					
Test results:	Pass					

Measurement data:

Remarks:

1. *During the test, pre-scan the GFSK, π/4-DQPSK, 8-DPSK modulation, and found the GFSK modulation which it is worse case.*
2. *Pre-scan all kind of the place mode (X-axis, Y-axis, Z-axis), and found the Y-axis which it is worse case.*

■ **9kHz~30MHz**

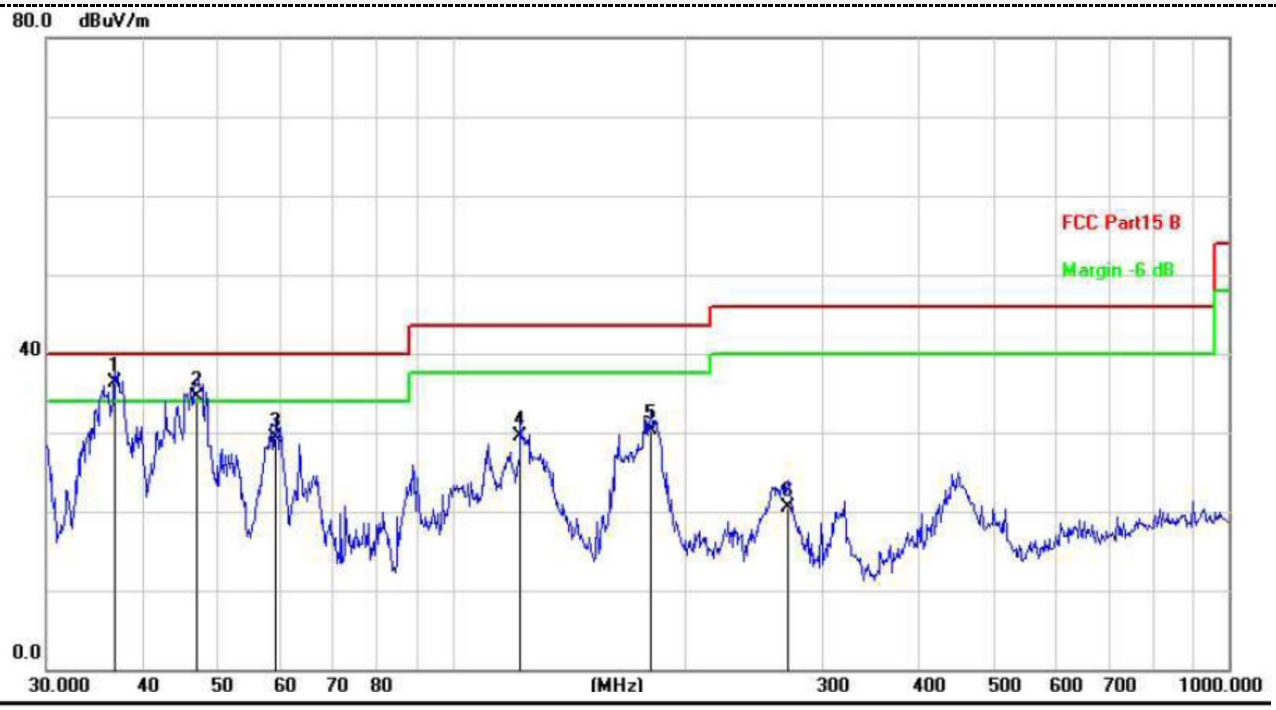
The low frequency, which started from 9 kHz to 30 MHz, was pre-scanned and the result which was 20 dB lower than the limit line per 15.31(o) was not reported.

For 30MHz-1GHz

Horizontal

No.	Mk.	Freq.	Reading Level	Correct Factor	Measure-ment	Limit	Over	
		MHz	dBuV	dB	dBuV/m	dB/m	dB	Detector
1		36.0007	39.82	-18.22	21.60	40.00	-18.40	QP
2		53.3179	40.96	-18.56	22.40	40.00	-17.60	QP
3		122.4040	46.07	-19.77	26.30	43.50	-17.20	QP
4	*	184.4898	51.09	-18.79	32.30	43.50	-11.20	QP
5		268.4853	46.84	-19.04	27.80	46.00	-18.20	QP
6		441.7426	37.52	-16.22	21.30	46.00	-24.70	QP

Vertical



No.	Mk.	Freq.	Reading Level	Correct Factor	Measure-ment	Limit	Over	
		MHz	dBuV	dB	dBuV/m	dB/m	dB	Detector
1	*	36.7662	54.47	-18.17	36.30	40.00	-3.70	QP
2	!	46.8303	52.94	-18.34	34.60	40.00	-5.40	QP
3		59.2325	48.13	-18.73	29.40	40.00	-10.60	QP
4		122.4040	49.27	-19.77	29.50	43.50	-14.00	QP
5		180.0165	48.19	-17.89	30.30	43.50	-13.20	QP
6		270.3748	39.94	-19.34	20.60	46.00	-25.40	QP

For 1GHz to 25GHz

Remark: For test above 1GHz GFSK and Pi/4 DQPSK were test at Low, Middle, and High channel; only the worst result of GFSK was reported as below:

CH Low (2402MHz)

Horizontal:

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV/m)	Limits (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector Type
4804	61.49	-3.61	57.88	74	-16.12	peak
4804	46.57	-3.61	42.96	54	-11.04	AVG
7206	57.69	-0.85	56.84	74	-17.16	peak
7206	44.75	-0.85	43.9	54	-10.1	AVG
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---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Vertical:

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV/m)	Limits (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector Type
4804	64.58	-3.61	60.97	74	-13.03	peak
4804	45.57	-3.61	41.96	54	-12.04	AVG
7206	57.67	-0.85	56.82	74	-17.18	peak
7206	44.76	-0.85	43.91	54	-10.09	AVG
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

CH Middle (2441MHz)

Horizontal:

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV/m)	Limits (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector Type
4882	60.69	-3.49	57.2	74	-16.8	peak
4882	46.17	-3.49	42.68	54	-11.32	AVG
7326	58.63	-0.8	57.83	74	-16.17	peak
7326	45.02	-0.8	44.22	54	-9.78	AVG
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Vertical:

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV/m)	Limits (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector Type
4882	61.05	-3.49	57.56	74	-16.44	peak
4882	45.29	-3.49	41.8	54	-12.2	AVG
7326	57.37	-0.8	56.57	74	-17.43	peak
7326	44.05	-0.8	43.25	54	-10.75	AVG
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Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

CH High (2480MHz)

Horizontal:

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV/m)	Limits (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector Type
4960	61.92	-3.41	58.51	74	-15.49	peak
4960	45.69	-3.41	42.28	54	-11.72	AVG
7440	57.17	-0.72	56.45	74	-17.55	peak
7440	44.41	-0.8	43.61	54	-10.39	AVG
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Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Vertical:

Frequency (MHz)	Meter Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV/m)	Limits (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector Type
4960	62.16	-3.41	58.75	74	-15.25	peak
4960	46.68	-3.41	43.27	54	-10.73	AVG
7440	58.61	-0.72	57.89	74	-16.11	peak
7440	44.52	-0.8	43.72	54	-10.28	AVG
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Remark: Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss – Pre-amplifier.						

Remark:
(1) Data of measurement within this frequency range shown “--- ” in the table above means the reading of emissions are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured.
(2) When the test results of Peak Detected below the limits of Average Detected, the Average Detected is not need completed.

8 Test Setup Photo

Reference to the **appendix I** for details.

9 EUT Constructional Details

Reference to the **appendix II** for details.

------End------