

3.10. Radiated Spurious Emissions

Limit

Radiated Emission Limits (9 kHz~1000 MHz)

| Frequency (MHz) | Field Strength (microvolt/meter) | Measurement Distance (meters) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.009~0.490 | 2400/F(KHz) | 300 |
| 0.490~1.705 | 24000/F(KHz) | 30 |
| 1.705~30.0 | 30 | 30 |
| 30~88 | 100 | 3 |
| 88~216 | 150 | 3 |
| 216~960 | 200 | 3 |
| Above 960 | 500 | 3 |

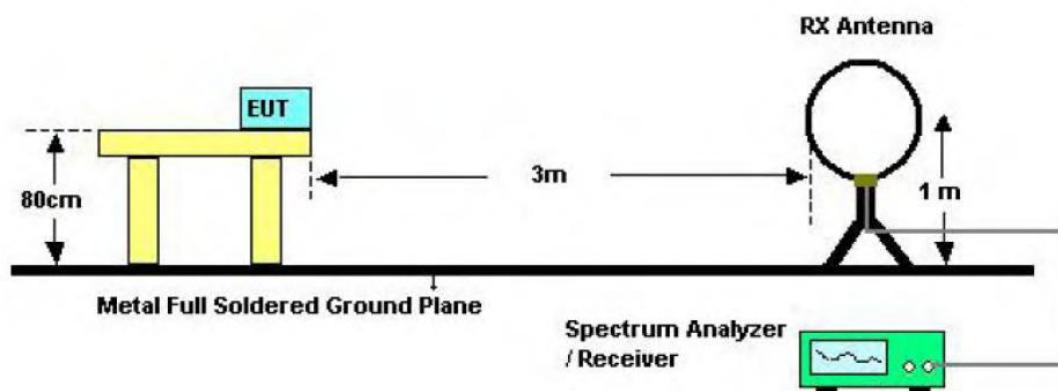
Radiated Emission Limit (Above 1000MHz)

| Frequency (MHz) | Distance Meters(at 3m) | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------|
| | Peak | Average |
| Above 1000 | 74 | 54 |

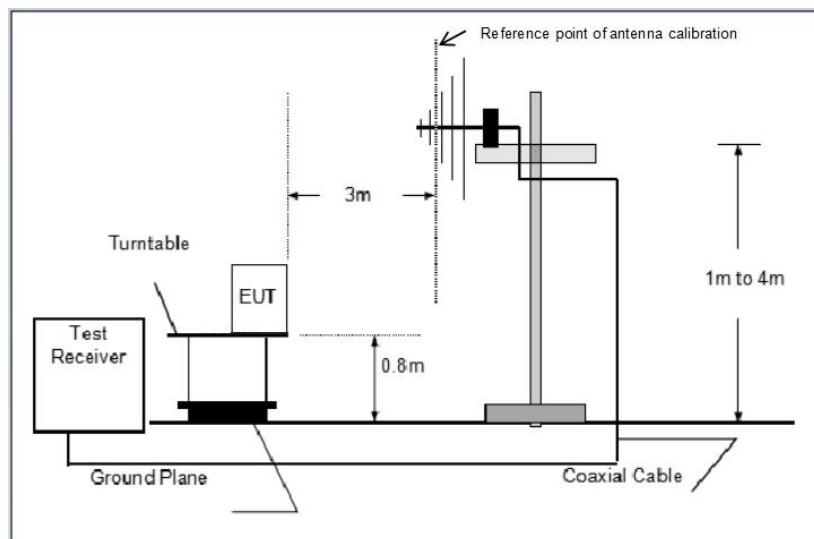
Note:

- (1) The tighter limit applies at the band edges.
- (2) Emission Level (dBuV/m)=20log Emission Level (uV/m).

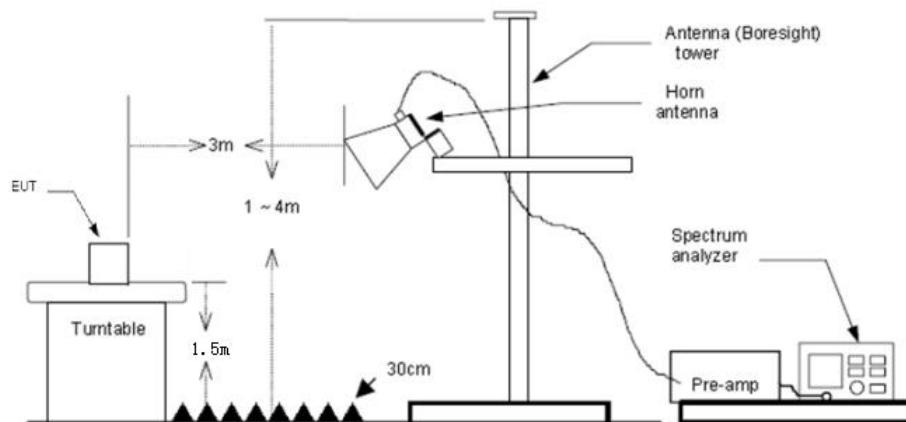
Test Configuration



Below 30MHz Test Setup



Below 1000MHz Test Setup



Above 1GHz Test Setup

Test Procedure

1. The EUT was setup and tested according to ANSI C63.10:2013
2. The EUT is placed on a turn table which is 0.8 meter above ground for below 1 GHz, and 1.5 m for above 1 GHz. The turn table is rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the maximum emission level.
3. The EUT was set 3 meters from the receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable height antenna tower.
4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then tune the Antenna tower (from 1 m to 4 m) and turntable (from 0 degree to 360 degrees) to find the maximum reading. A pre-amp and a high pass filter are used for the test in order to get better signal level to comply with the guidelines.
5. Set to the maximum power setting and enable the EUT transmit continuously.
6. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings
 - (1) Span shall wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured;
 - (2) Below 1 GHz:
RBW=120 kHz, VBW=300 kHz, Sweep=auto, Detector function=peak, Trace=max hold;
If the emission level of the EUT measured by the peak detector is 3 dB lower than the applicable limit, the peak emission level will be reported. Otherwise, the emission measurement will be repeated using the quasi-peak detector and reported.
 - (3) From 1 GHz to 10th harmonic:
RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz Peak detector for Peak value.
RBW=1MHz, VBW=10Hz RMS detector for Average value.

Test Mode

Please refer to the clause 2.3.

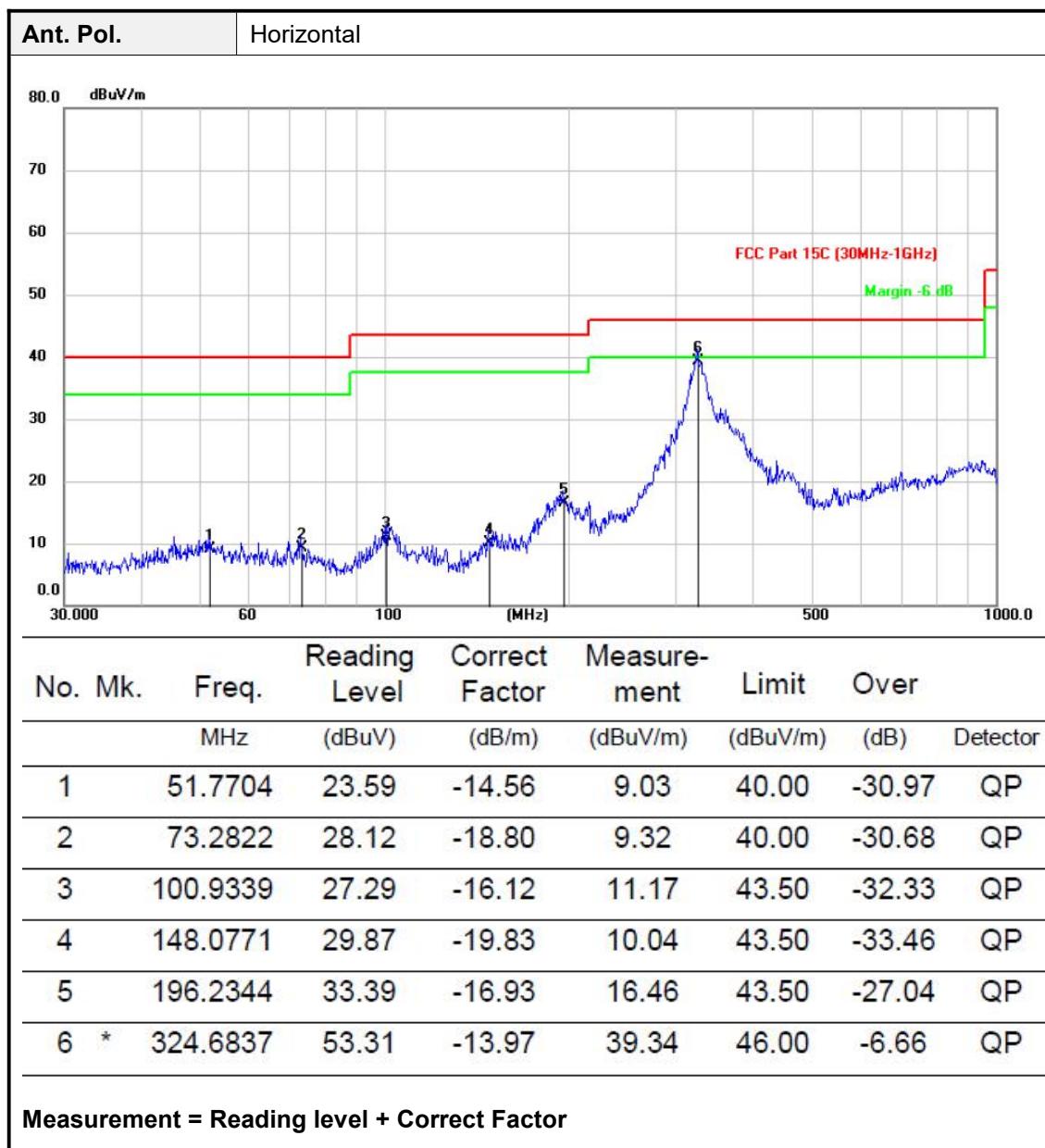
Test Result**9 KHz~30 MHz and 18GHz~25GHz**

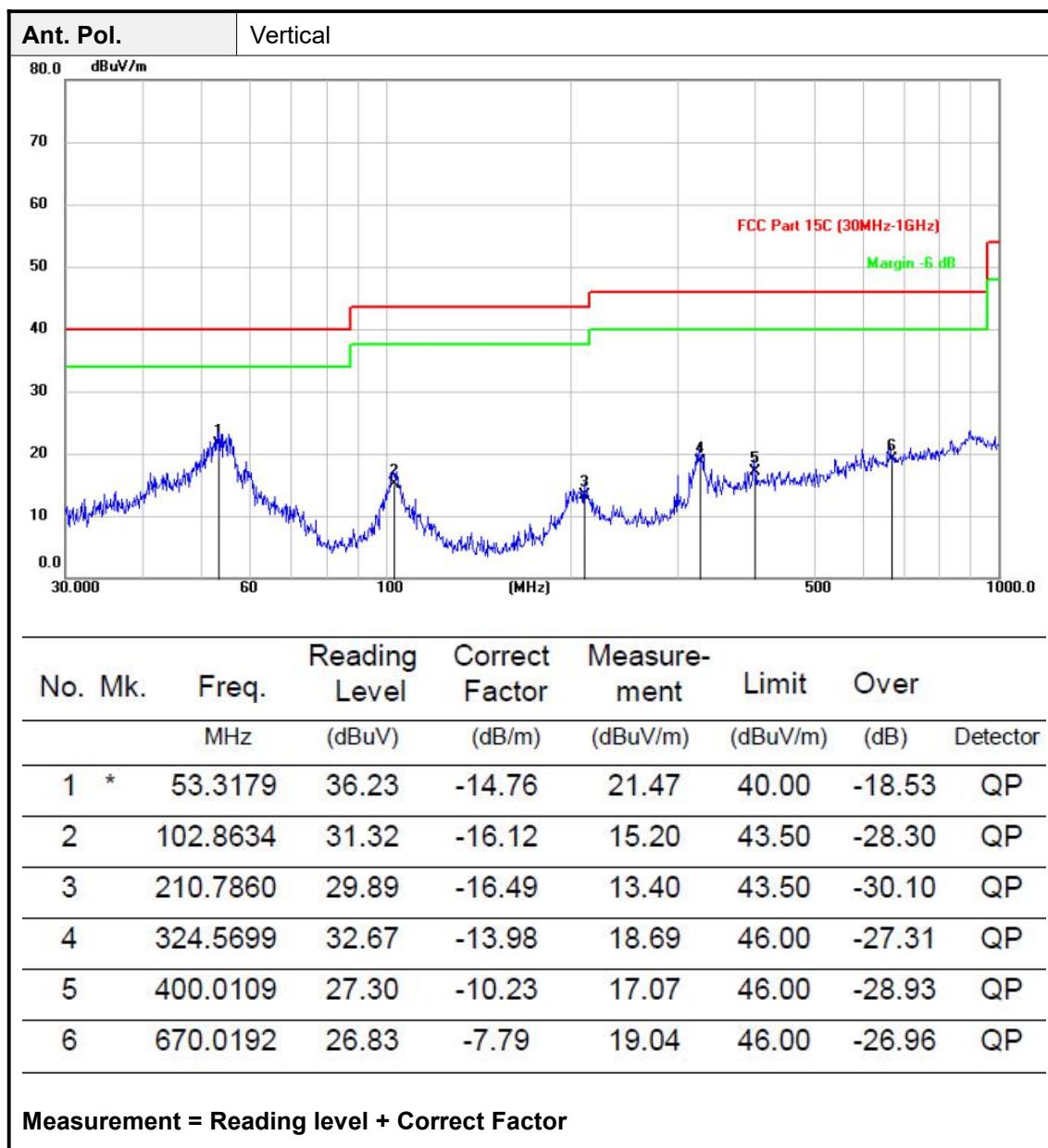
From 9 KHz~30 MHz and 18GHz~25GHz: Conclusion: PASS

Note:

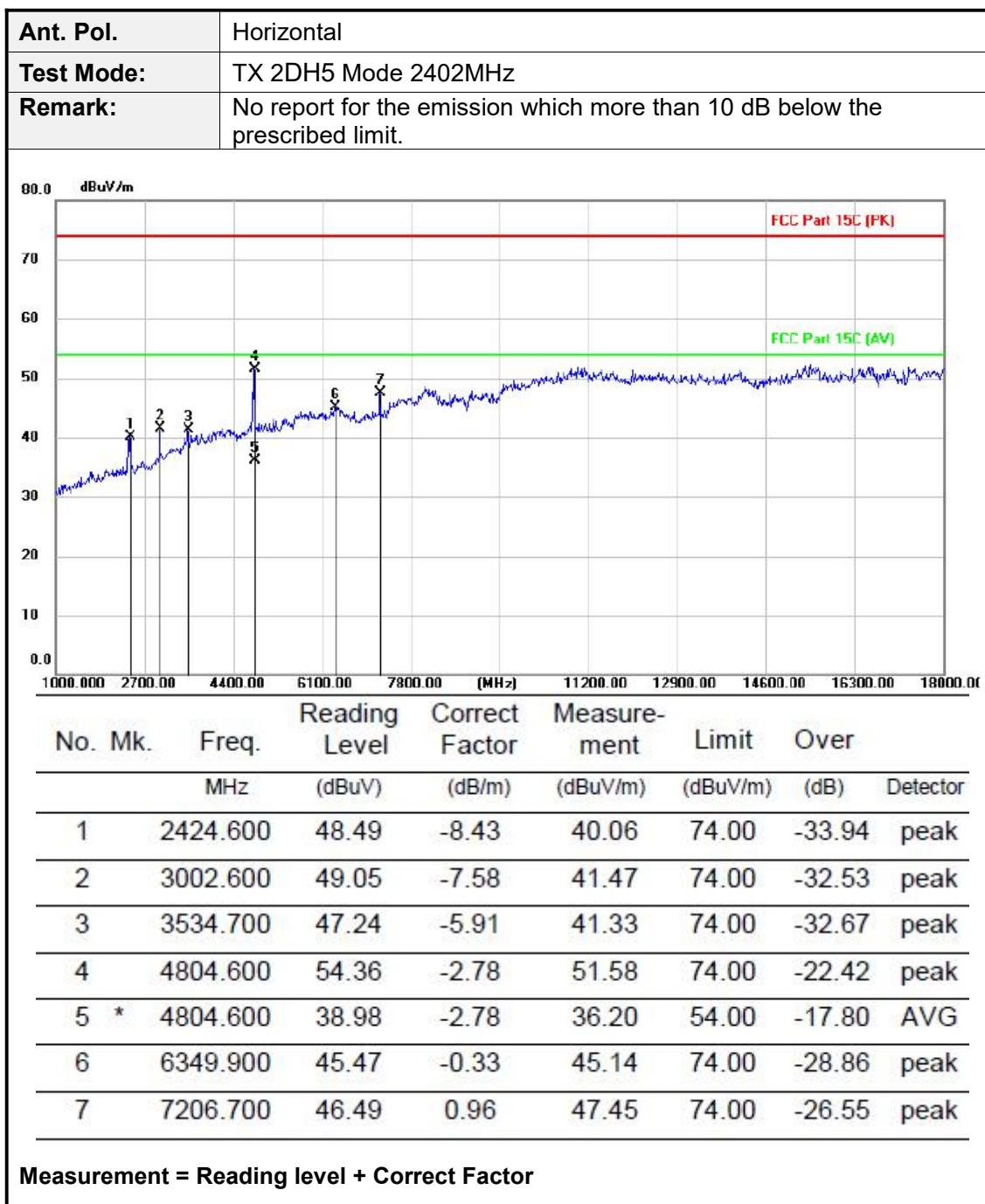
- 1) Measurement = Reading level + Correct Factor
Correct Factor=Antenna Factor + Cable Loss -Preamplifier Factor
- 2) The peak level is lower than average limit(54 dBuV/m), this data is the too weak instrument of signal is unable to test.
- 3) The emission levels of other frequencies are very lower than the limit and not show in test report.
- 4) The amplitude of spurious emissions which are attenuated by more than 20dB below the permissible value has no need to be reported.
- 5) Pre-scan DH5, 2DH5 modulation, and found the 2DH5 modulation 2480MHz which it is worse case for 30MHz-1GHz , so only show the test data for worse case.
- 6) Pre-scan DH5, 2DH5 modulation, and found the 2DH5 modulation which it is worse case for above 1GHz, so only show the test data for worse case.

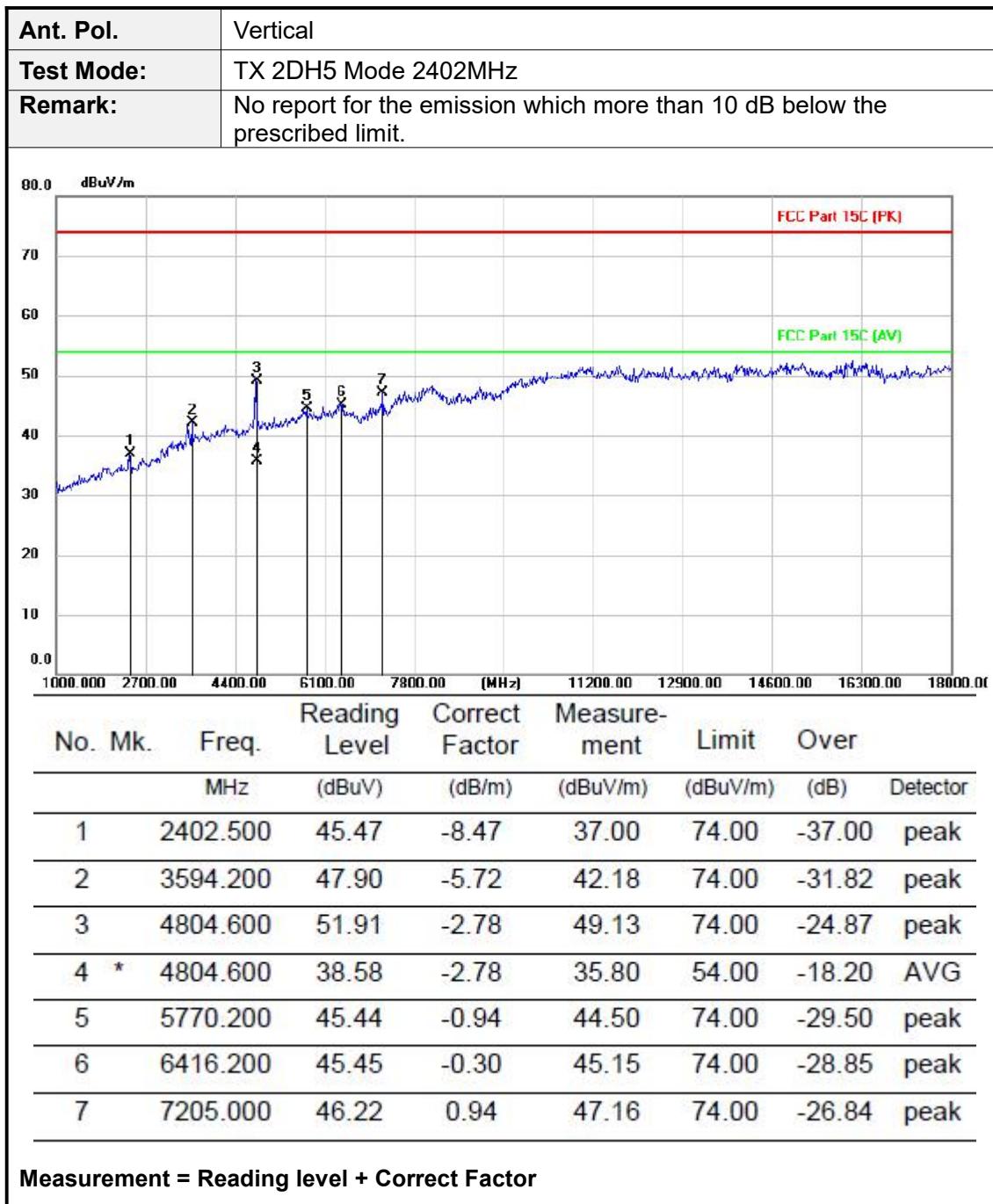
30MHz-1GHz

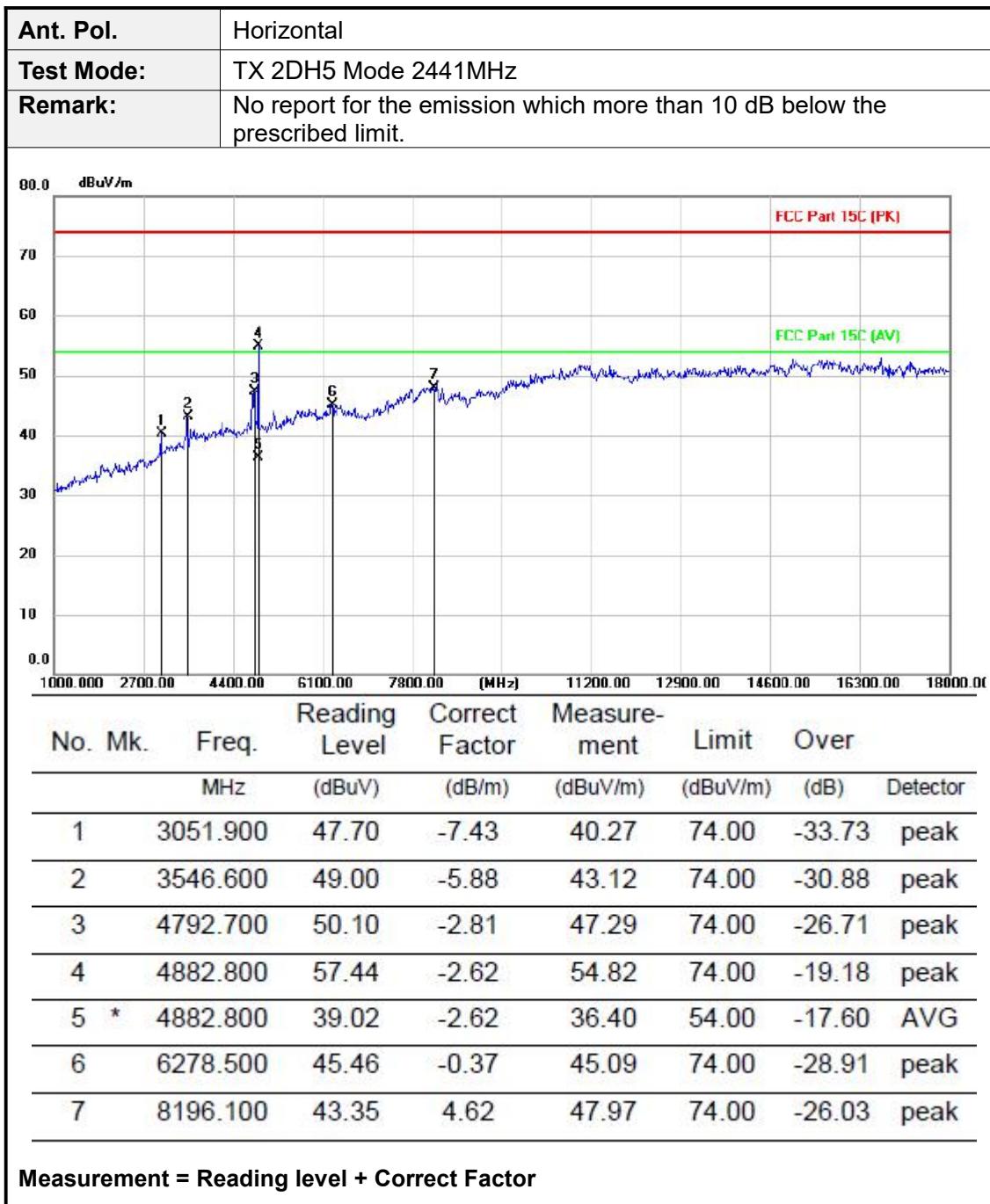


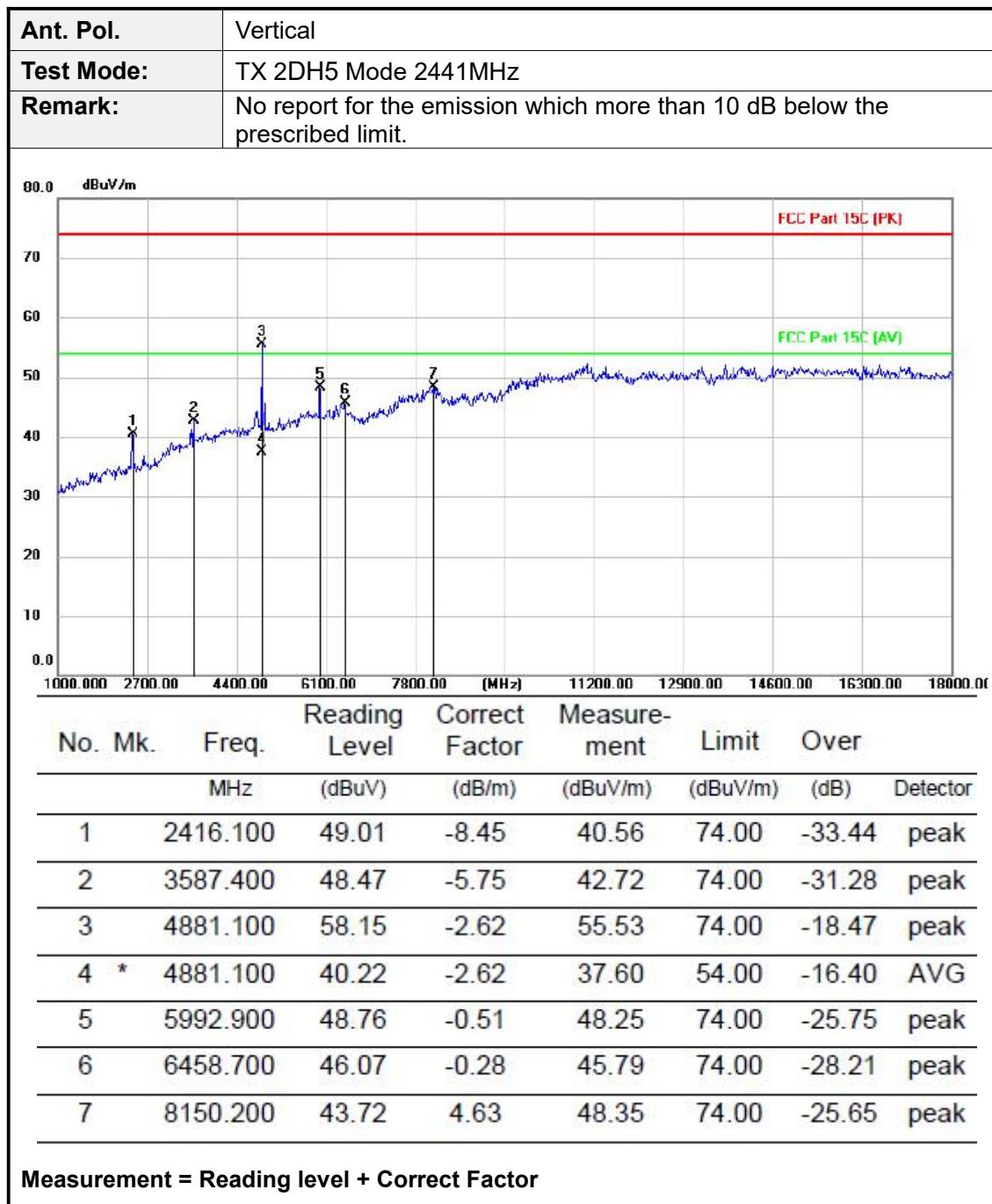


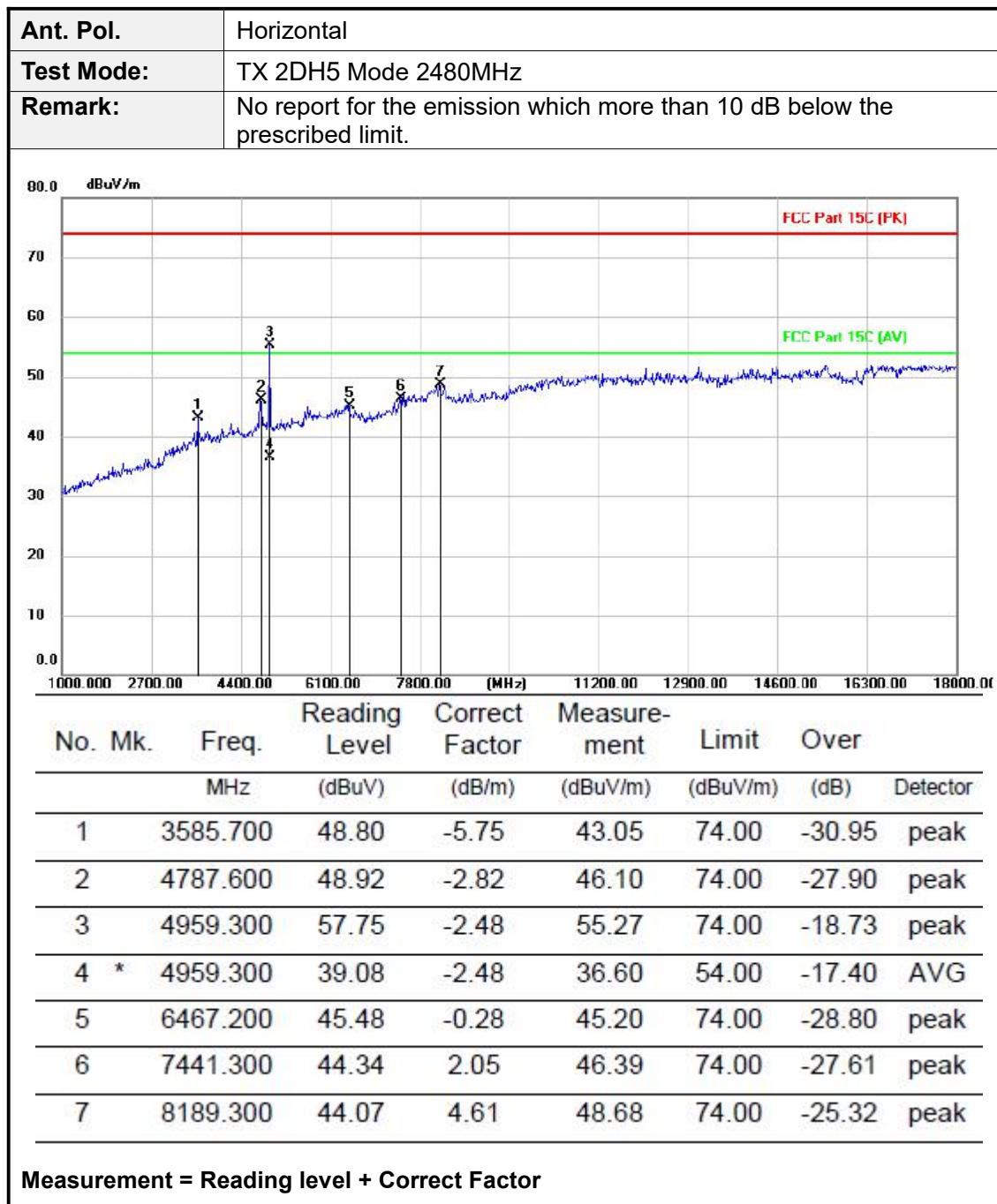
Adobe 1GHz

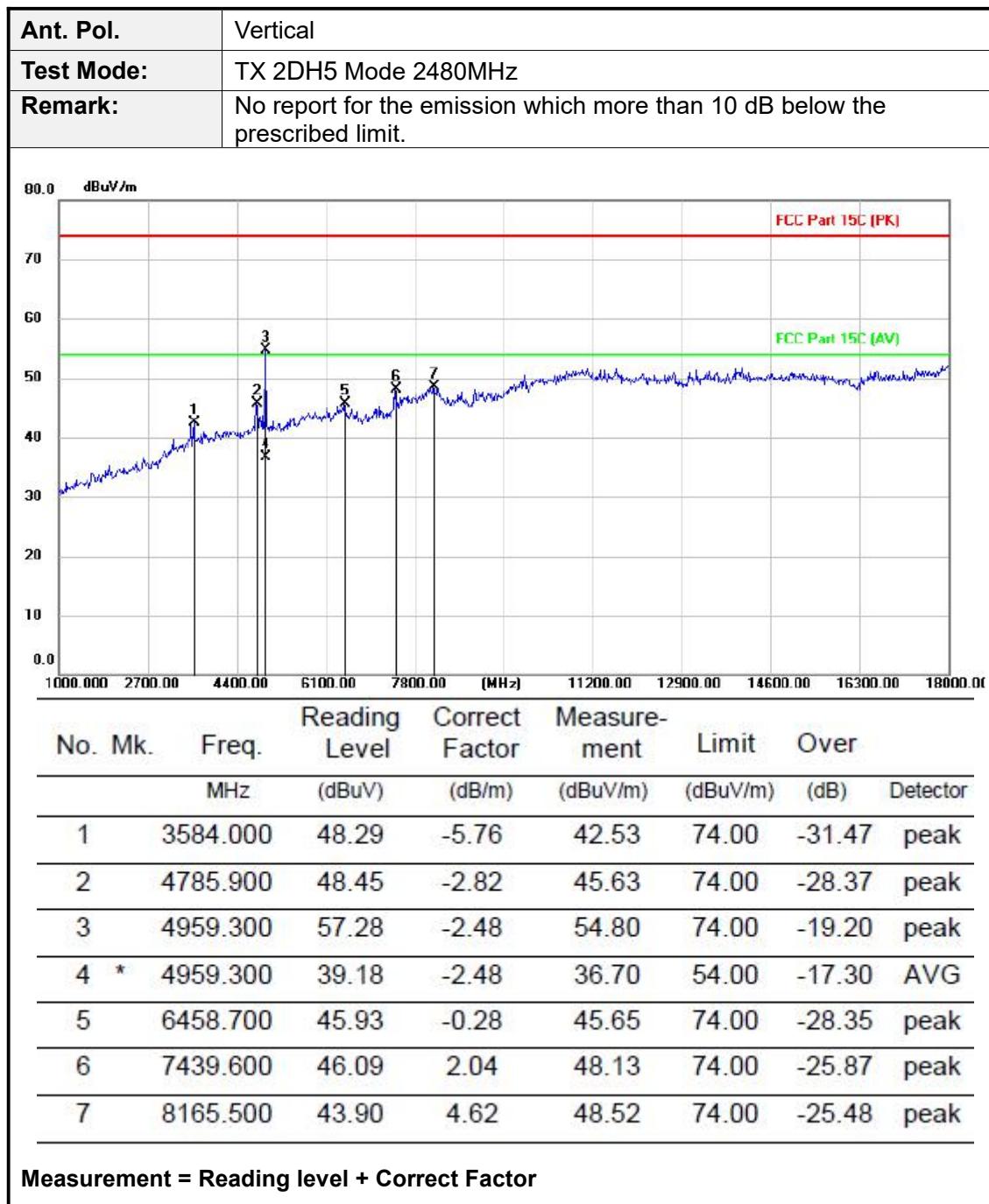












3.11. Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

LIMIT

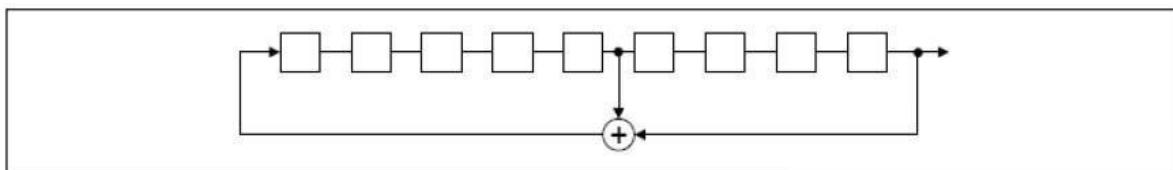
FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247 (a)(1):

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 pseudo randomly 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.

TEST RESULTS

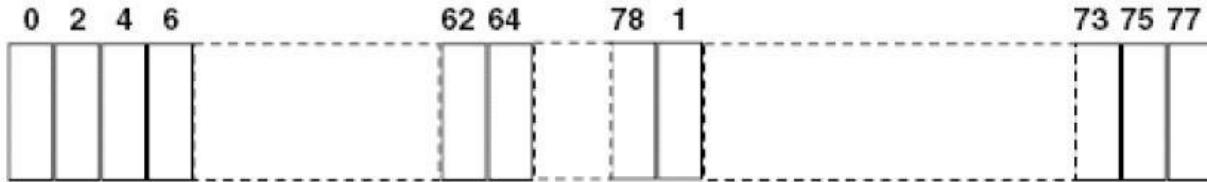
The pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence may be generated in a nine-stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first one of 9 consecutive ones, for example: 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 follows:



Each frequency used equally one the average by each transmitter.

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

4. EUT TEST PHOTOS

Reference to the document No.: Test Photos.

5.PHOTOGRAPHS OF EUT CONSTRUCTIONAL

Reference to the document No.: External Photos and Internal Photos.

*****THE END*****