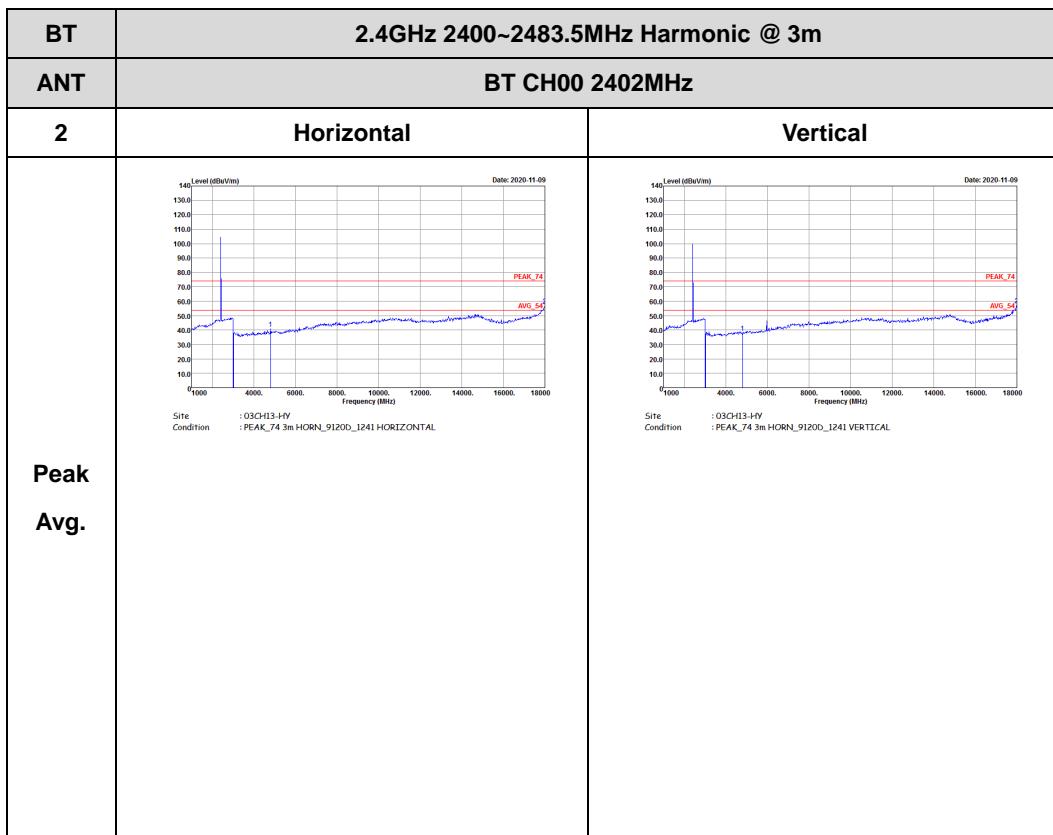
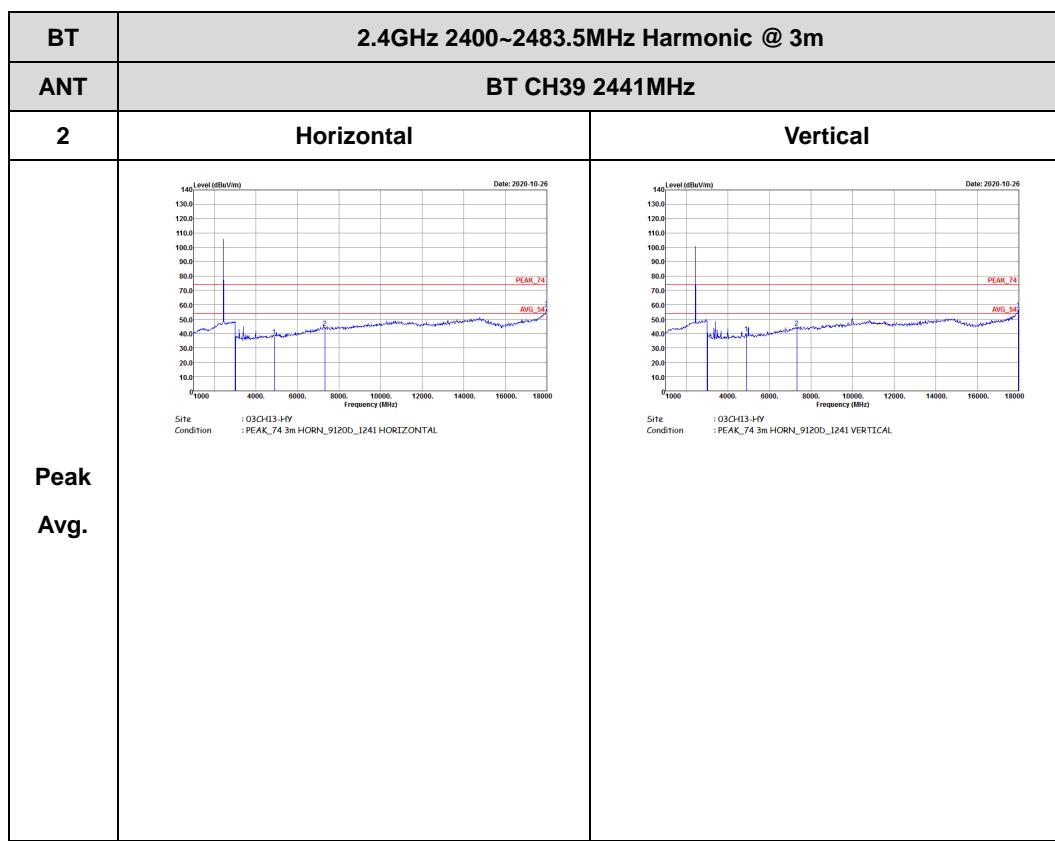


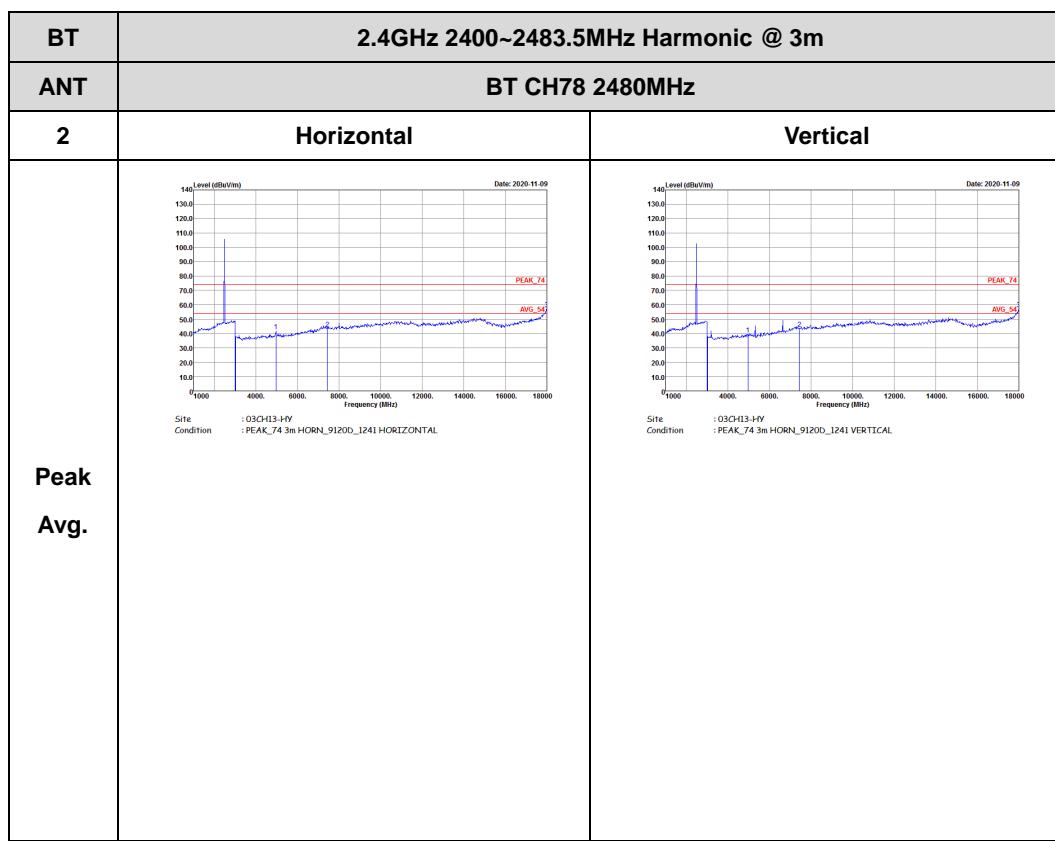


2.4GHz 2400~2483.5MHz

BT (Harmonic @ 3m)



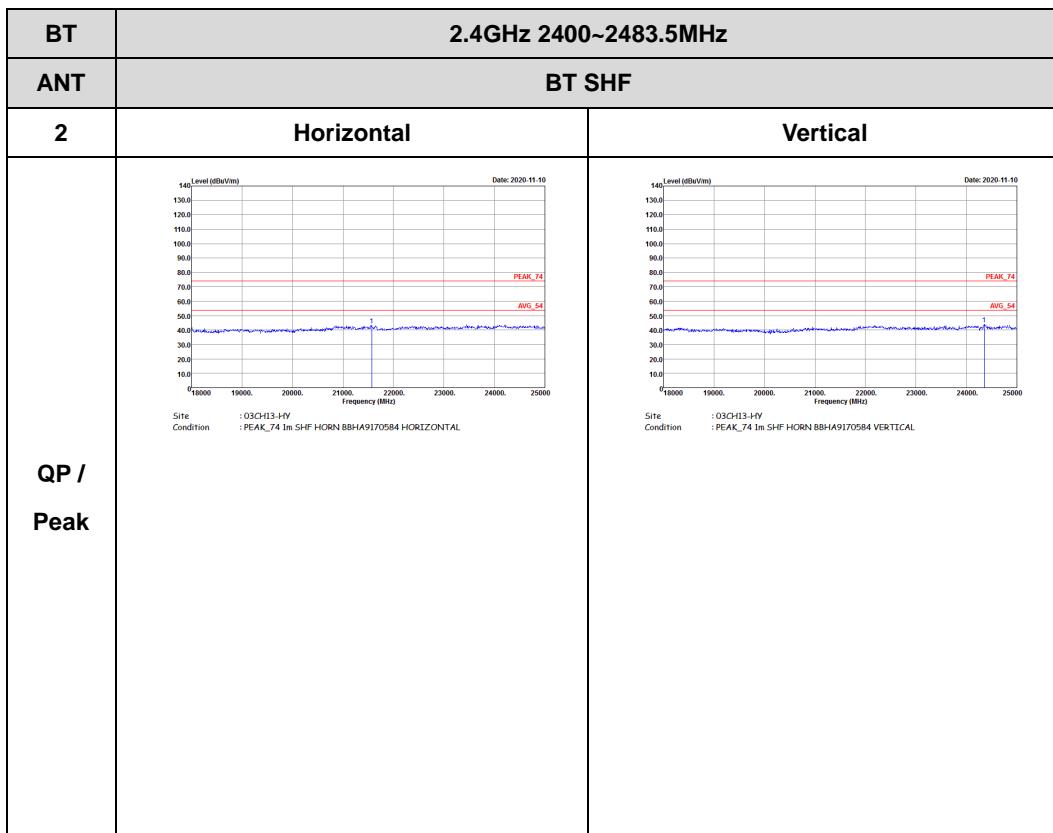






Emission above 18GHz

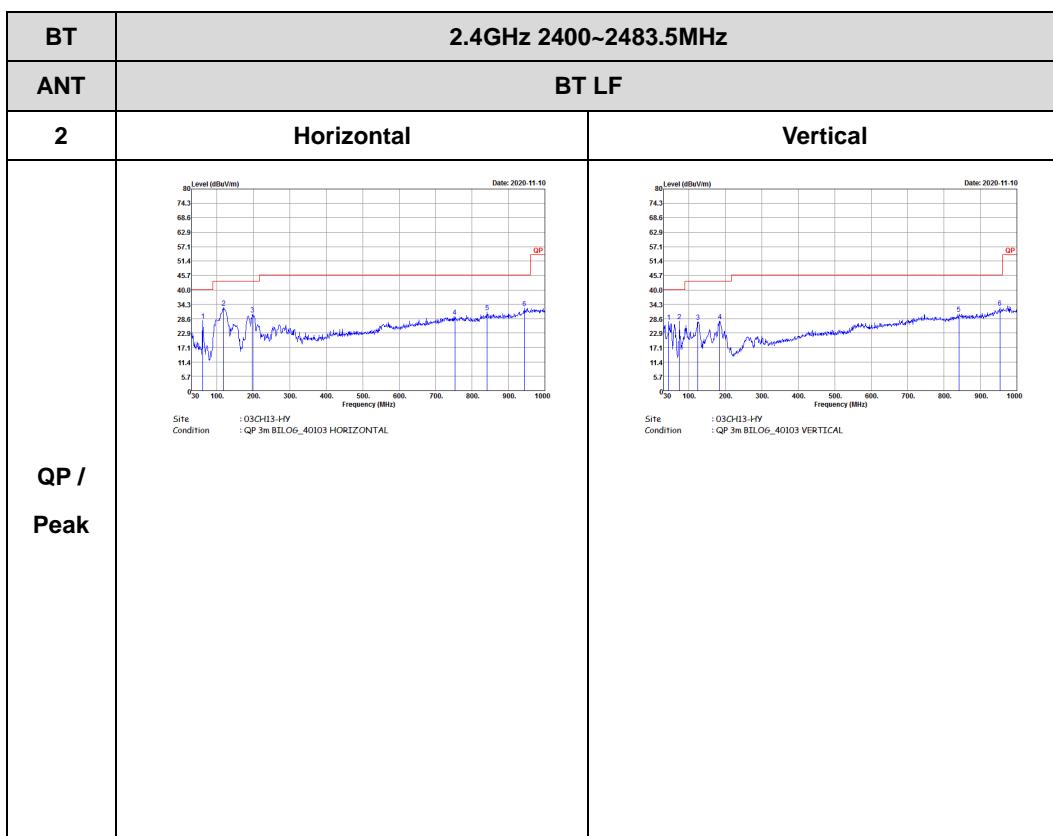
2.4GHz BT (SHF)





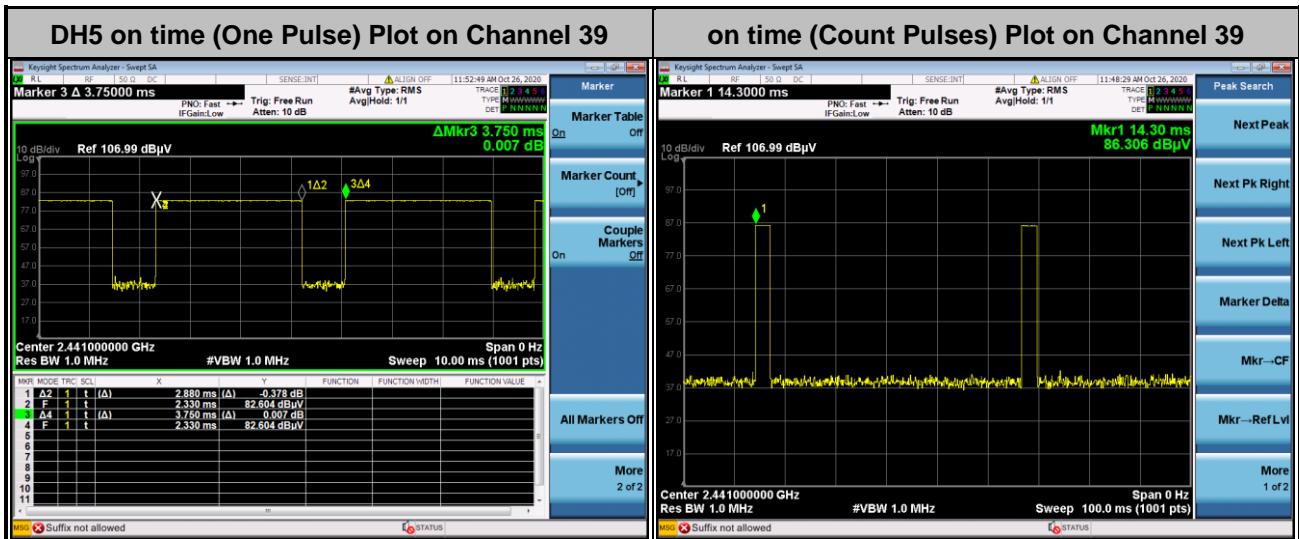
Emission below 1GHz

2.4GHz BT (LF)



Appendix E. Duty Cycle Plots

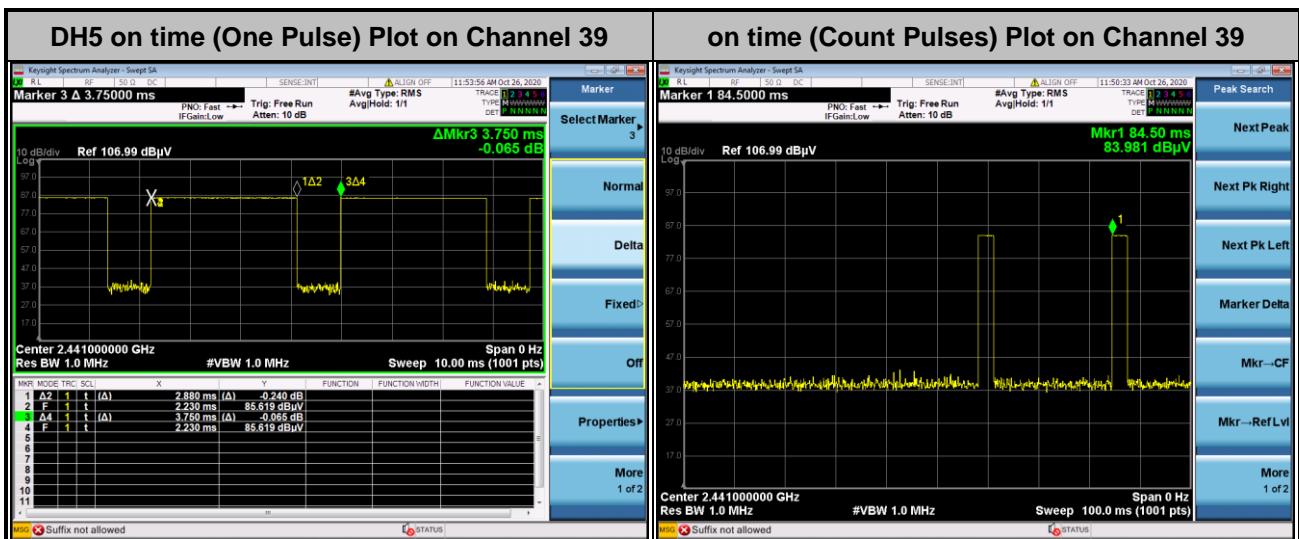
<Ant. 1>



Note:

1. Worst case Duty cycle = on time/100 milliseconds = $2 * 2.88 / 100 = 5.76 \%$
2. Worst case Duty cycle correction factor = $20 * \log(\text{Duty cycle}) = -24.79 \text{ dB}$
3. **DH5** has the highest duty cycle worst case and is reported.

<Ant. 2>



Note:

1. Worst case Duty cycle = on time/100 milliseconds = $2 * 2.88 / 100 = 5.76 \%$
2. Worst case Duty cycle correction factor = $20 * \log(\text{Duty cycle}) = -24.79 \text{ dB}$
3. **DH5** has the highest duty cycle worst case and is reported.

**Duty Cycle Correction Factor Consideration for AFH mode:**

Bluetooth normal hopping rate is 1600Hz and reduced to 800Hz in AFH mode; due to the reduced number of hopping frequencies, with the same packet configuration the dwell time in each channel frequency within 100msec period is longer in AFH mode than normal mode.

In AFH mode, the minimum hopping frequencies are 20, to get the longest dwell time DH5 packet is observed; the period to have DH5 packet completing one hopping sequence is

$$2.88 \text{ ms} \times 20 \text{ channels} = 57.6 \text{ ms}$$

There cannot be 2 complete hopping sequences within 100ms period, considering the random hopping behavior, maximum 2 hops can be possibly observed within the period. $[100 \text{ ms} / 57.6 \text{ ms}] = 2 \text{ hops}$

Thus, the maximum possible ON time:

$$2.88 \text{ ms} \times 2 = 5.76 \text{ ms}$$

Worst case Duty Cycle Correction factor, which is derived from the maximum possible ON time,

$$20 \times \log(5.76 \text{ ms}/100 \text{ ms}) = -24.79 \text{ dB}$$

—————THE END—————