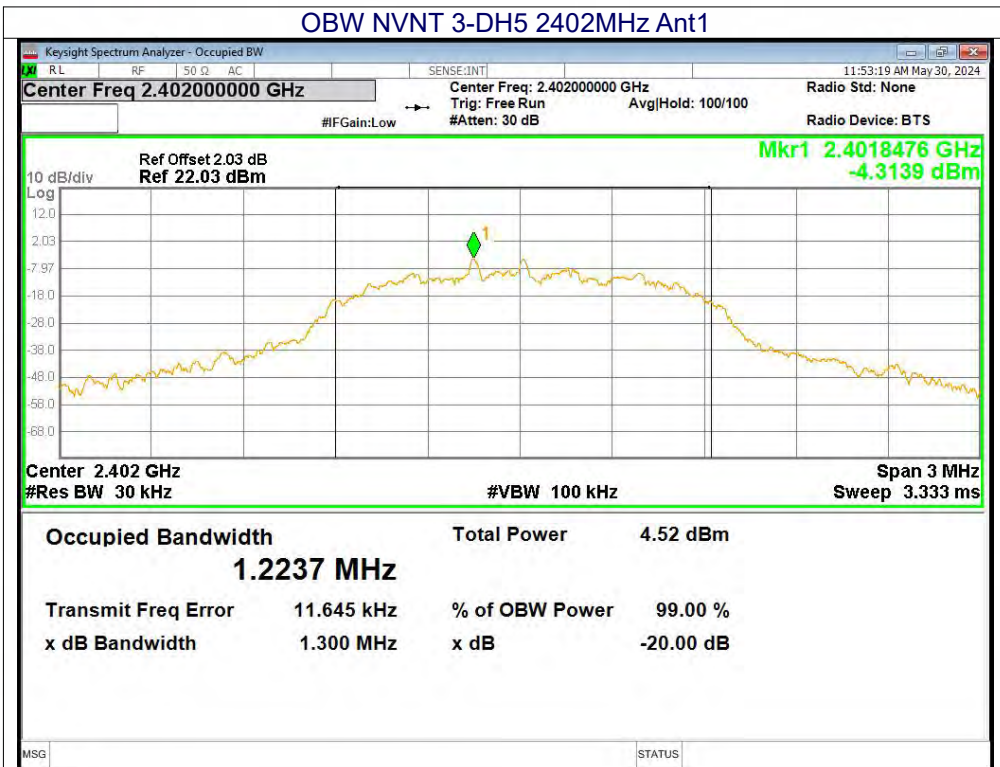
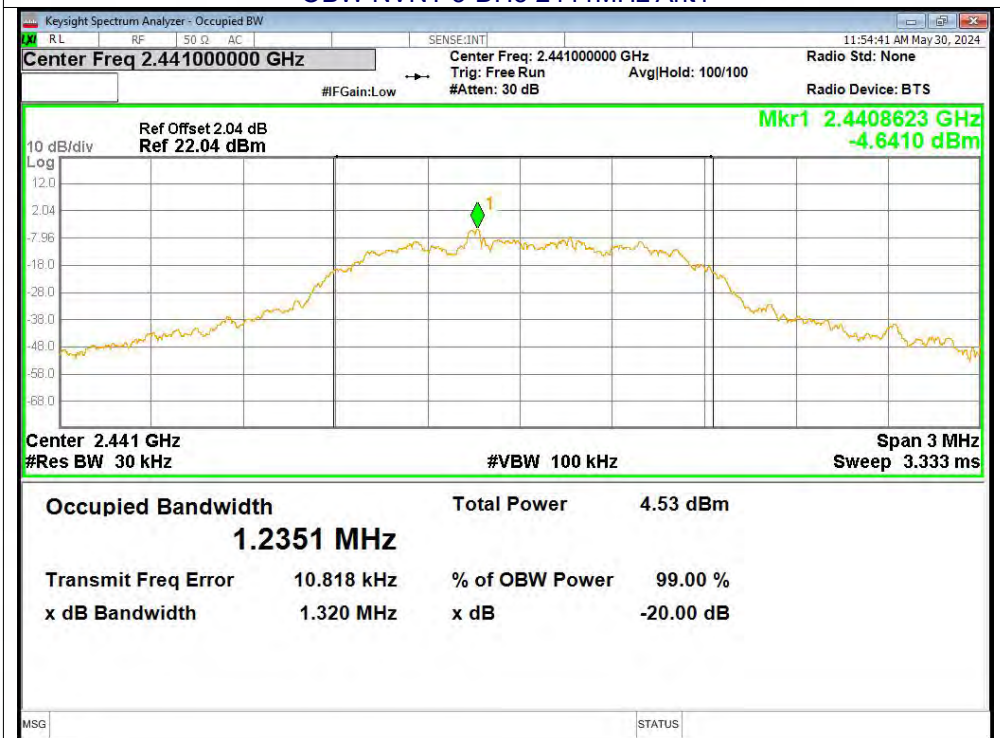
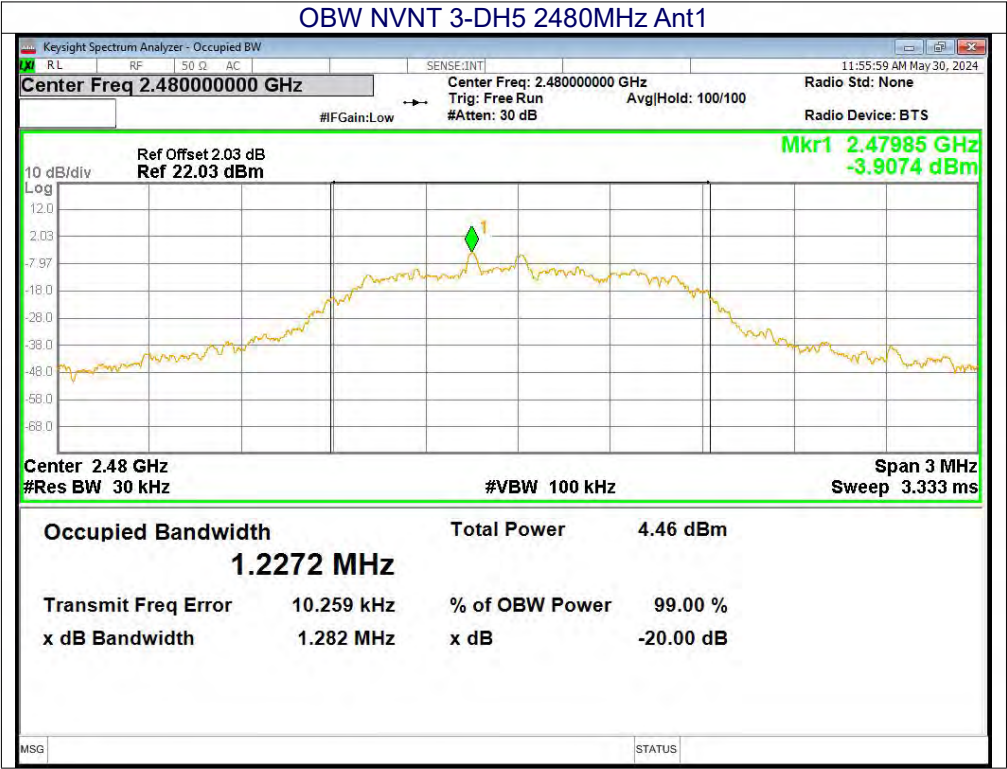


### OBW NVNT 3-DH5 2402MHz Ant1



### OBW NVNT 3-DH5 2441MHz Ant1





## 8. Maximum Peak Output Power

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (b)(1), RSS 247 5.4 (b)
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013

### 8.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 8.2 Limit

For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725-5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

For FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W if the hopset uses 75 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.125 W if the hopset uses less than 75 hopping channels. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W.

### 8.3 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer: RBW = 2MHz. VBW =6MHz. Sweep = auto; Detector Function = Peak.
3. Keep the EUT in transmitting at lowest, medium and highest channel individually. Record the max value.

### 8.4 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

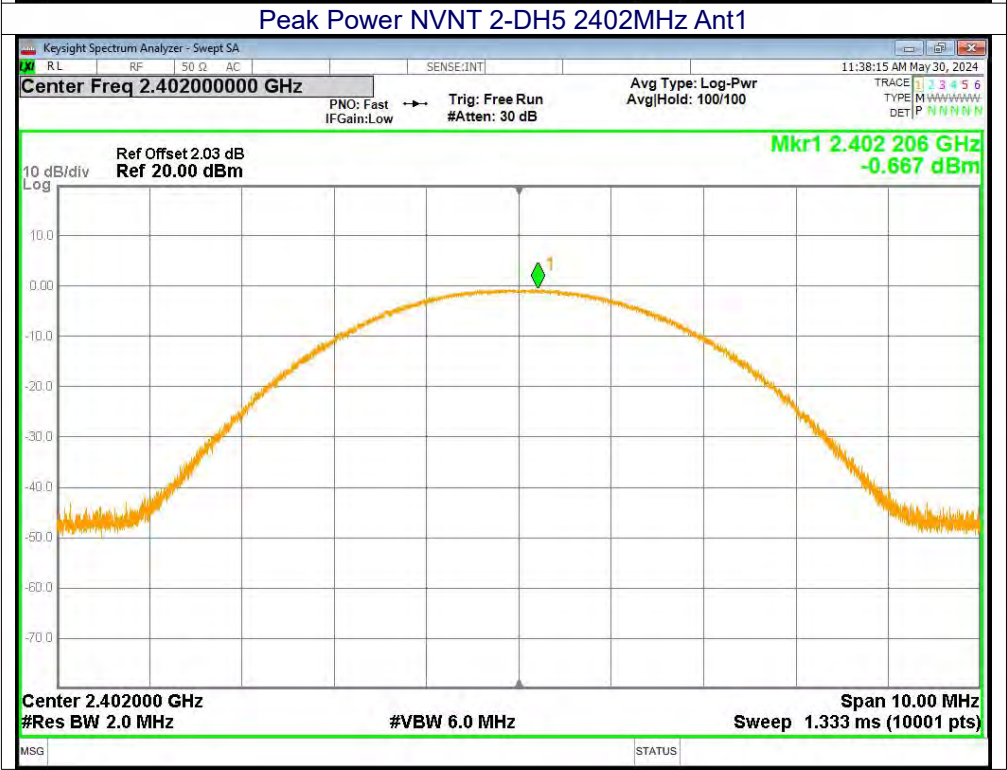
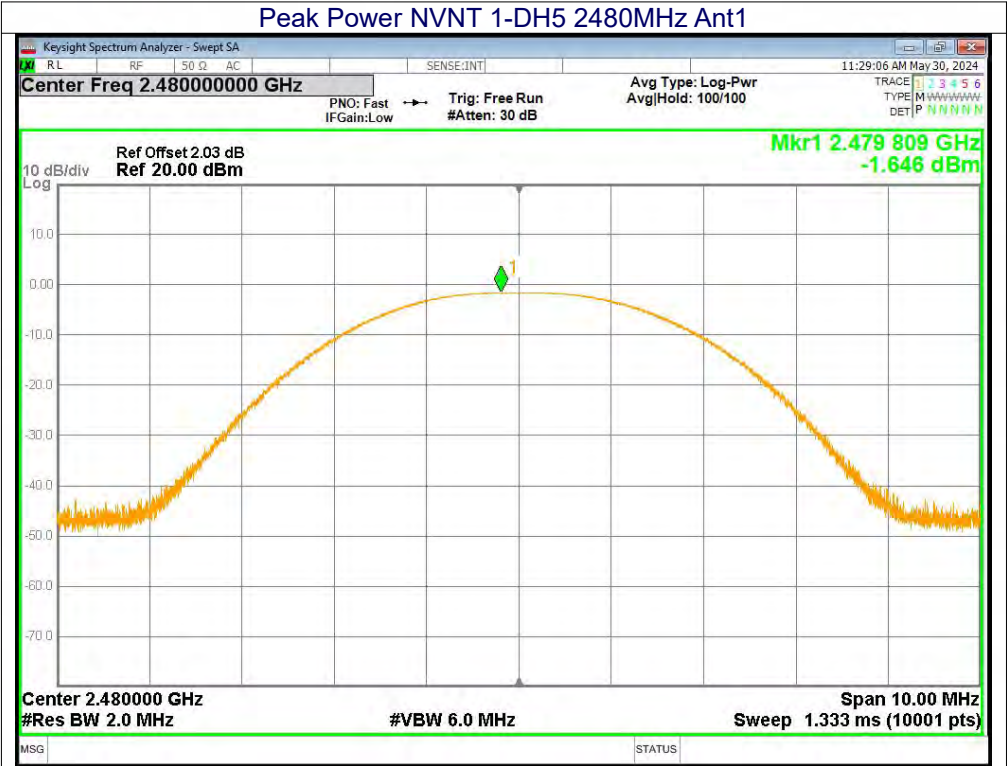
No deviation.

### 8.5 Test Result

Mode	Test channel	Peak Output Power (dBm)	Peak Output Power Limit (dBm)	Result
GFSK	Lowest	-1.49	21.00	Pass
	Middle	-1.14		
	Highest	-1.65		
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	Lowest	-0.67	21.00	Pass
	Middle	-0.4		
	Highest	-1.09		
8DPSK	Lowest	-0.3	21.00	Pass
	Middle	-0.1		
	Highest	-0.77		

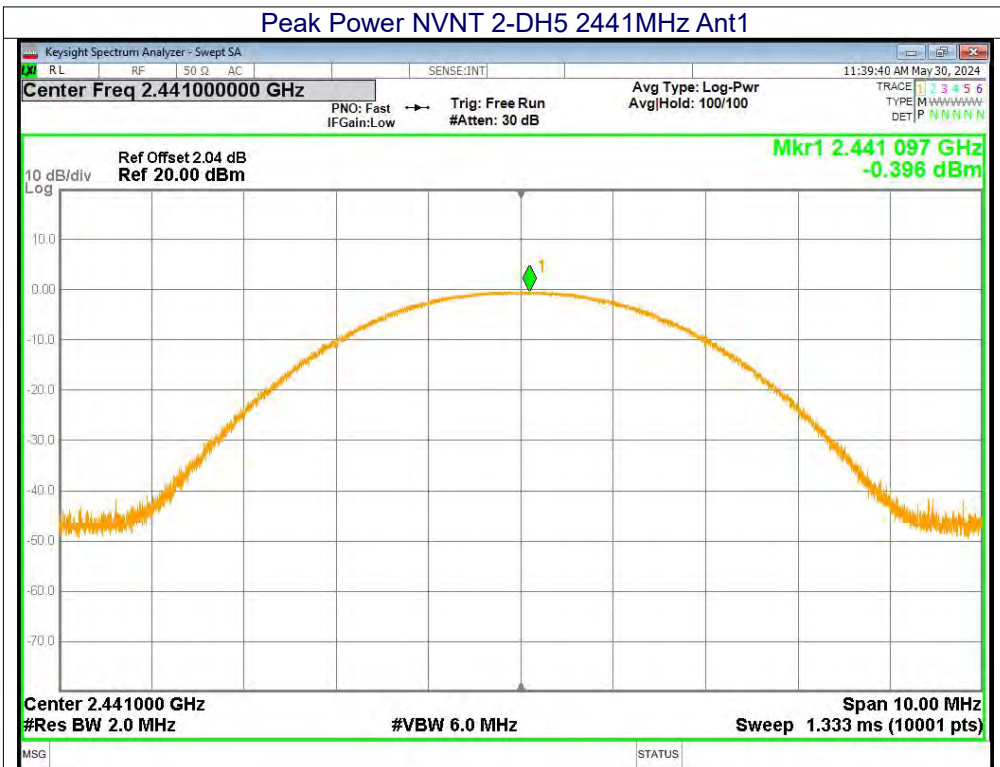




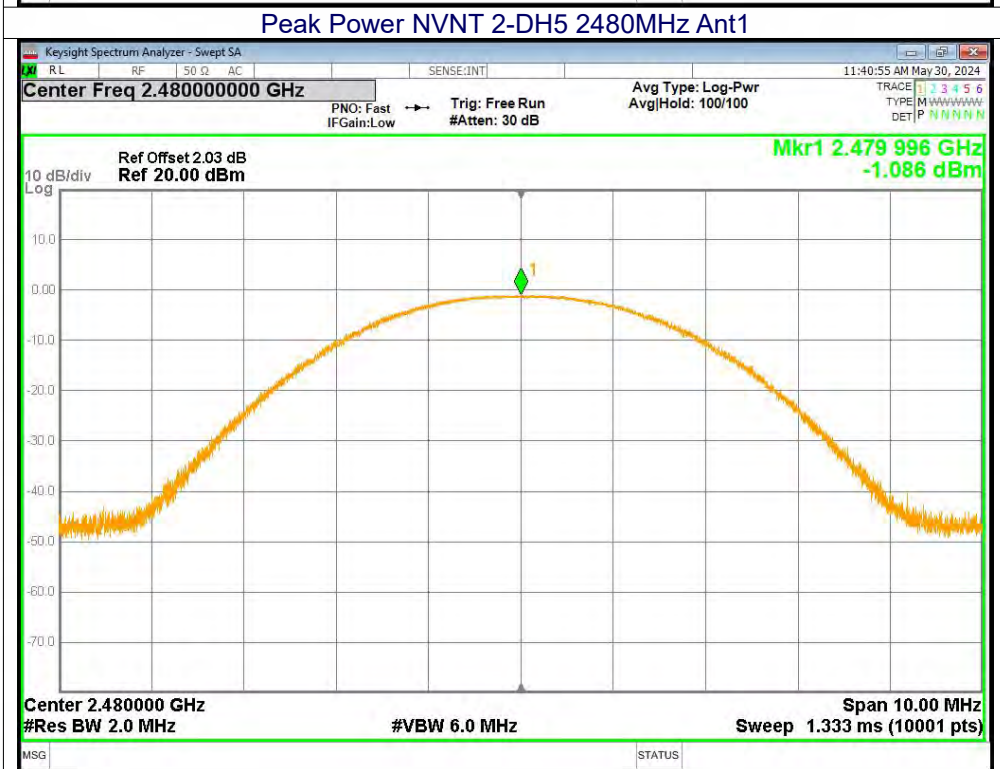




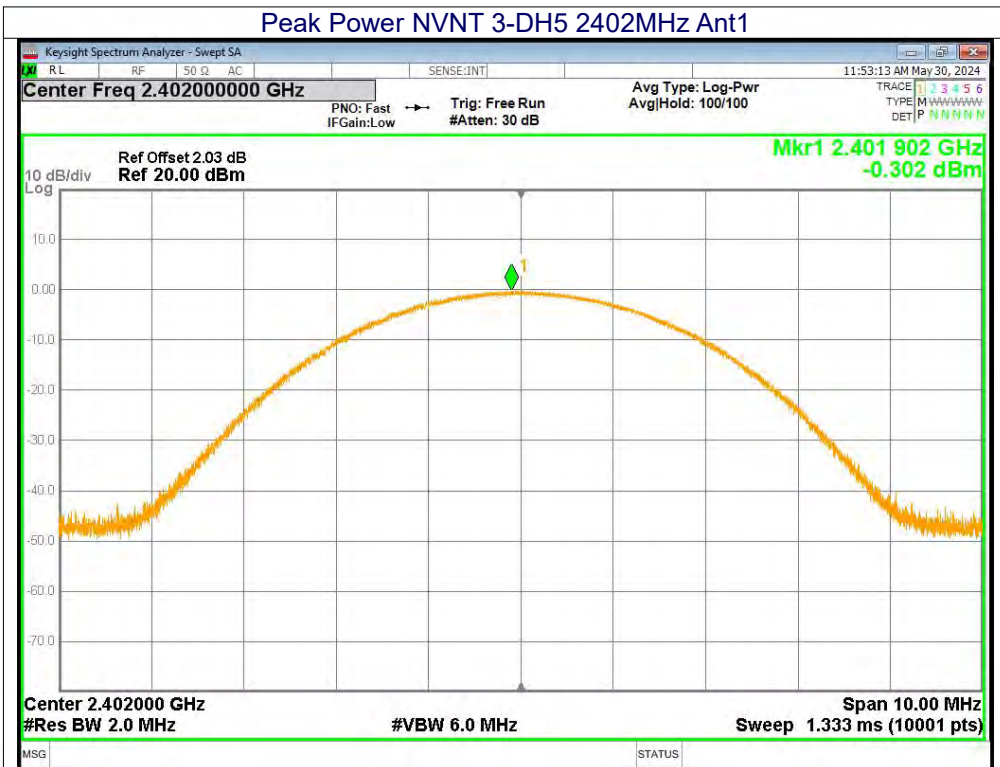
Peak Power NVNT 2-DH5 2441MHz Ant1



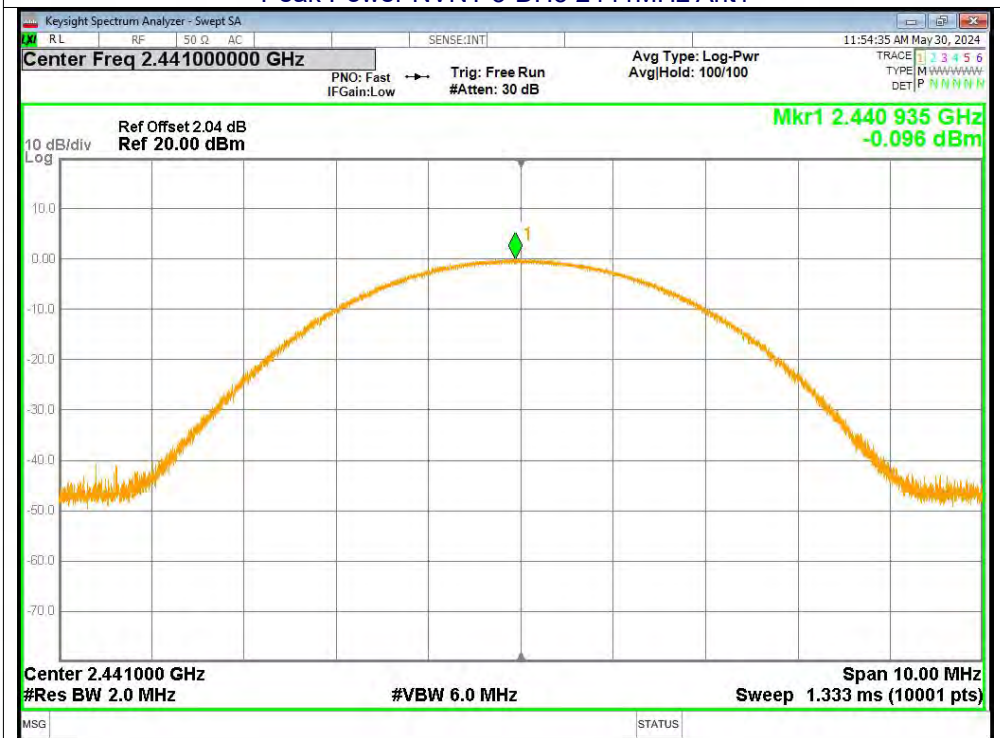
Peak Power NVNT 2-DH5 2480MHz Ant1

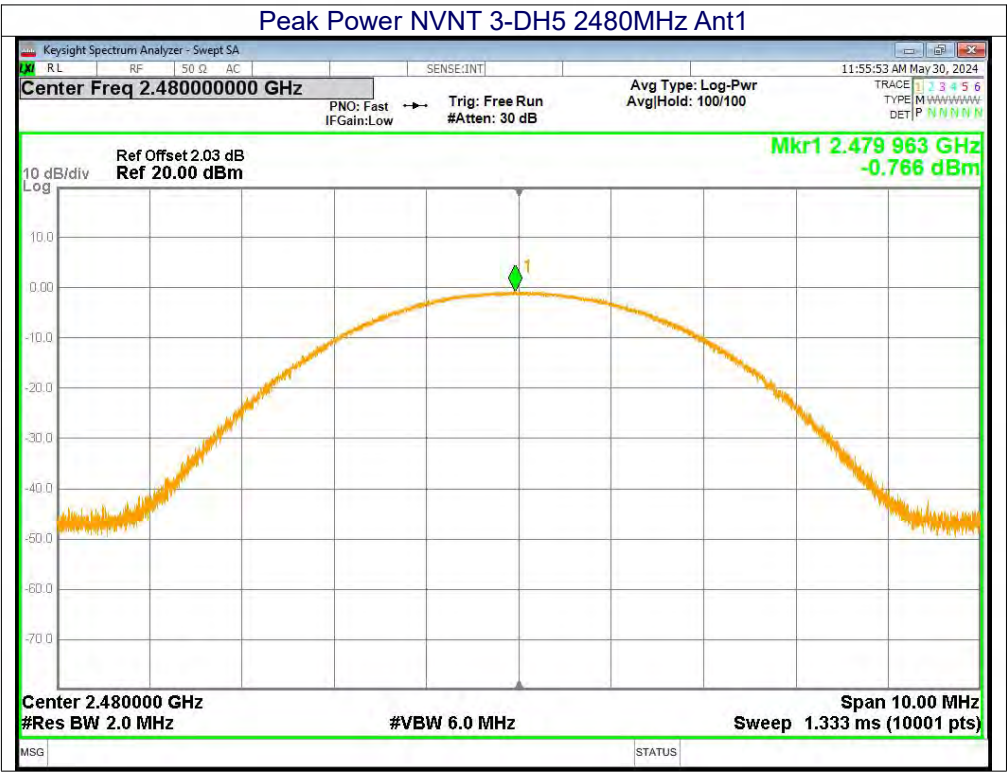


Peak Power NVNT 3-DH5 2402MHz Ant1



Peak Power NVNT 3-DH5 2441MHz Ant1









## 9. HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1), RSS 247 5.1
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Receiver setup:	RBW=30KHz, VBW=100KHz, detector=Peak
Limit:	GFSK: 20dB bandwidth $\pi/4$ -DQPSK & 8DSK: 0.025MHz or 2/3 of the 20dB bandwidth (whichever is greater)

### 9.1 Test Setup



### 9.2 Test procedure

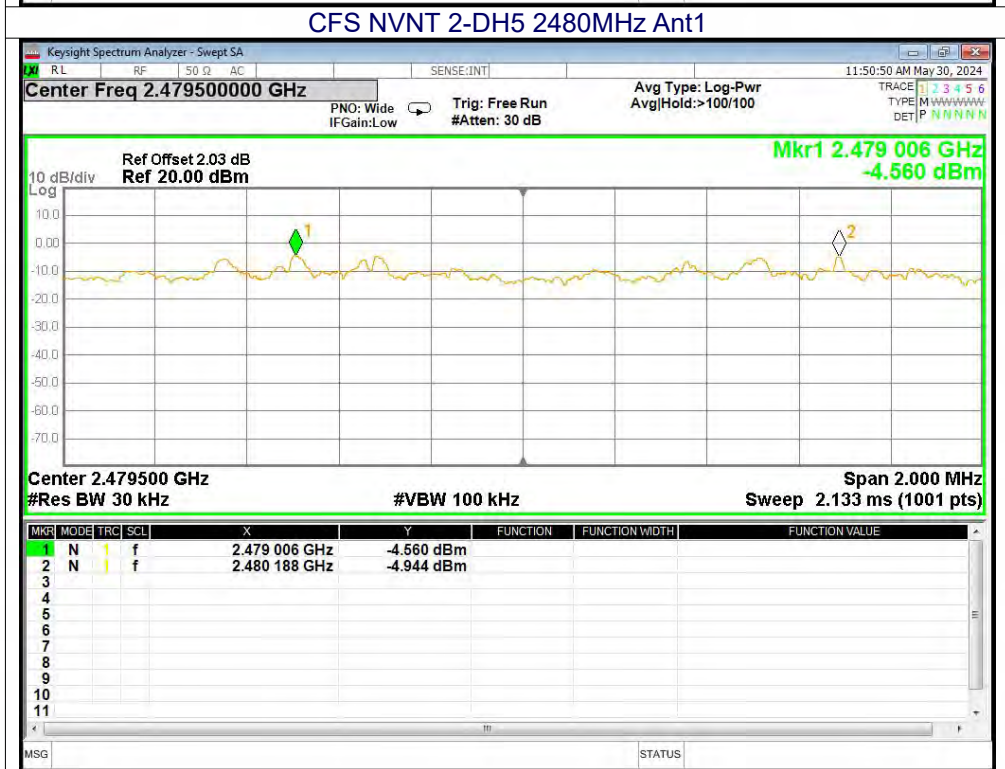
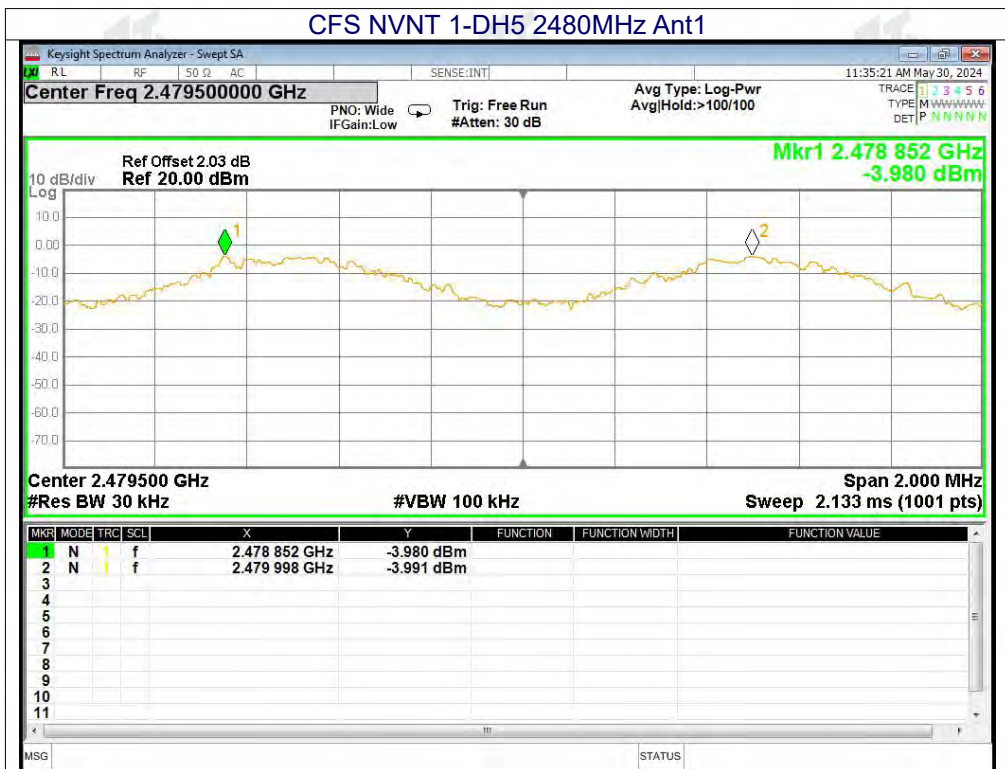
1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer: RBW = 30kHz. VBW = 100kHz , Span = 2.0MHz. Sweep = auto; Detector Function = Peak. Trace = Max hold.
3. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section Submit this plot.

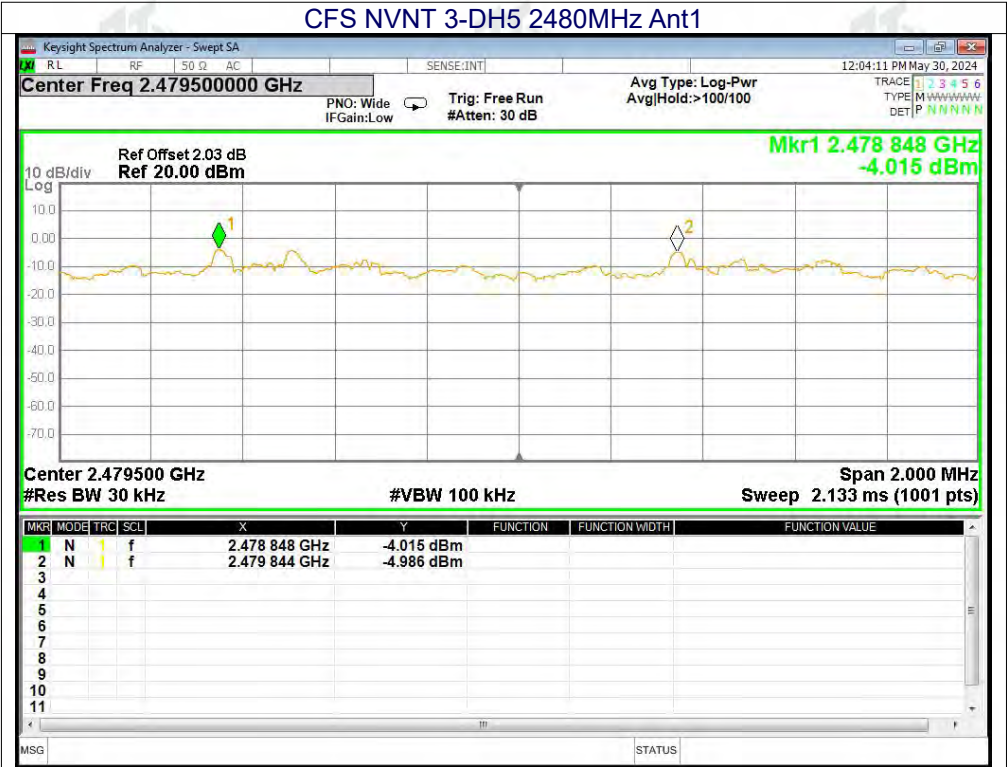
### 9.3 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.

### 9.4 Test Result

Modulation	Separation (MHz)	Limit(MHz)	Result
GFSK	1.146	0.689	PASS
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	1.182	0.893	PASS
8DPSK	0.996	0.867	PASS







#### 10.NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)(iii), RSS-247 5.1
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Receiver setup:	RBW=100kHz, VBW=300kHz, Frequency range=2400MHz-2483.5MHz, Detector=Peak
Limit:	15 channels

##### 10.1 Test Setup



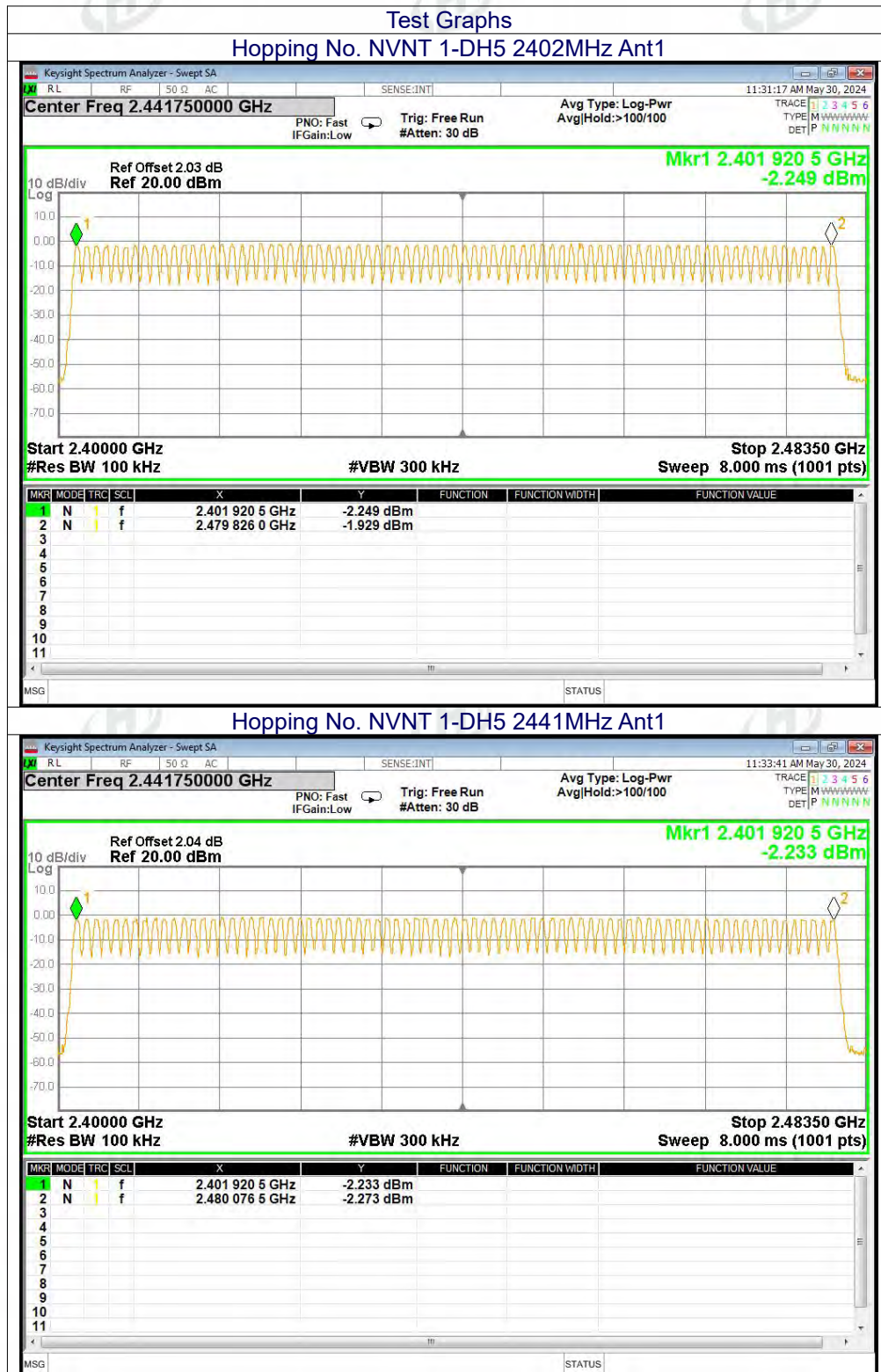
##### 10.2 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer: RBW = 100kHz. VBW = 300kHz. Sweep = auto; Detector Function = Peak. Trace = Max hold.
3. Allow the trace to stabilize. It may prove necessary to break the span up to sections. in order to clearly show all of the hopping frequencies. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer: Start Frequency = 2.4GHz, Stop Frequency = 2.4835GHz. Sweep=auto;

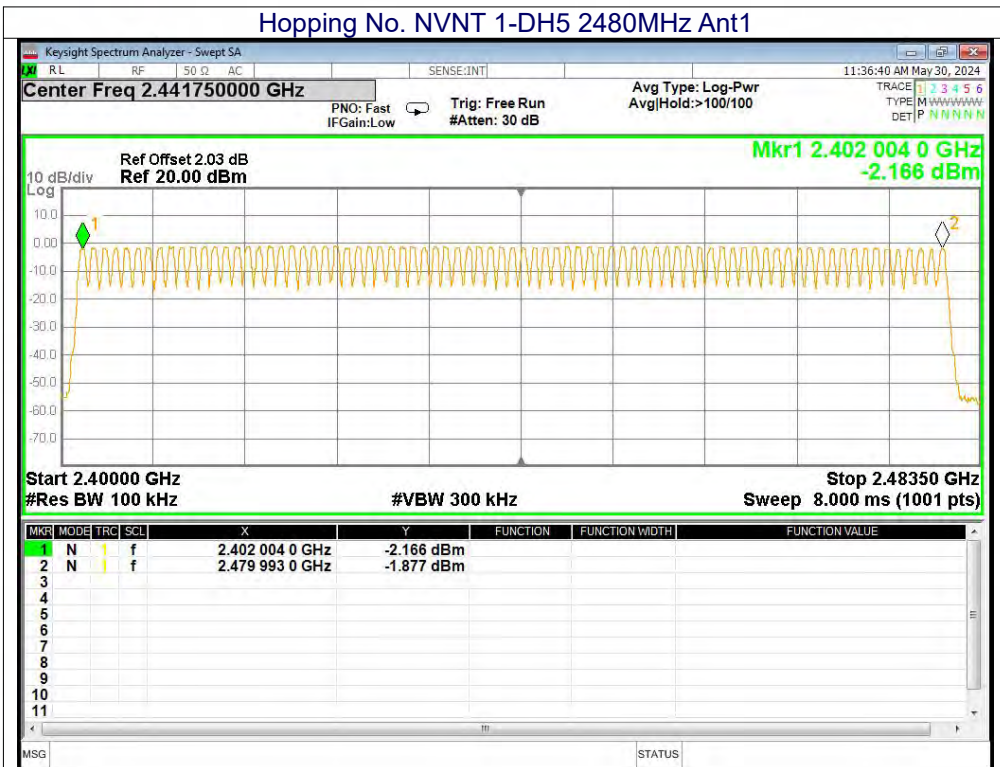
##### 10.3 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.

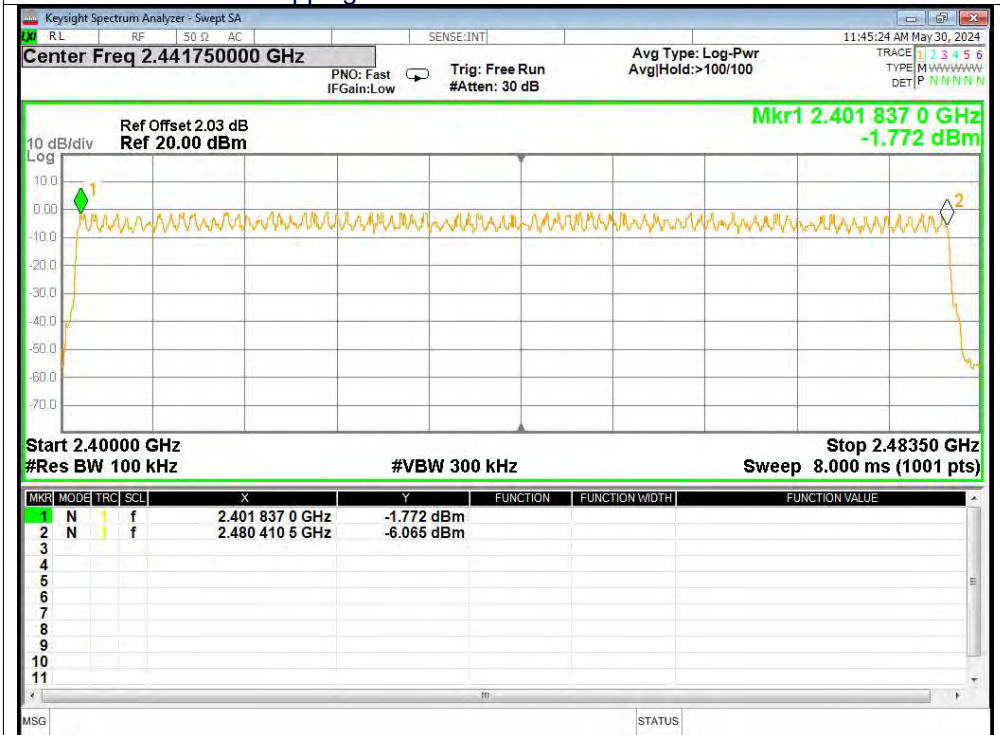
## 10.4 Test Result



Hopping No. NVNT 1-DH5 2480MHz Ant1

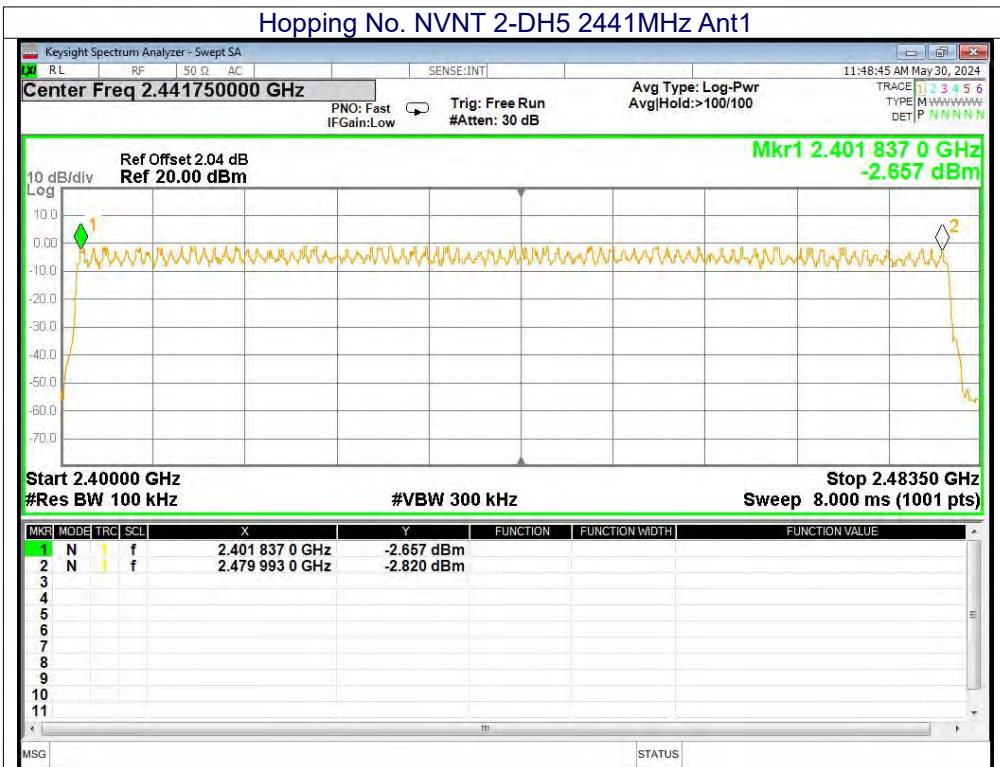


Hopping No. NVNT 2-DH5 2402MHz Ant1

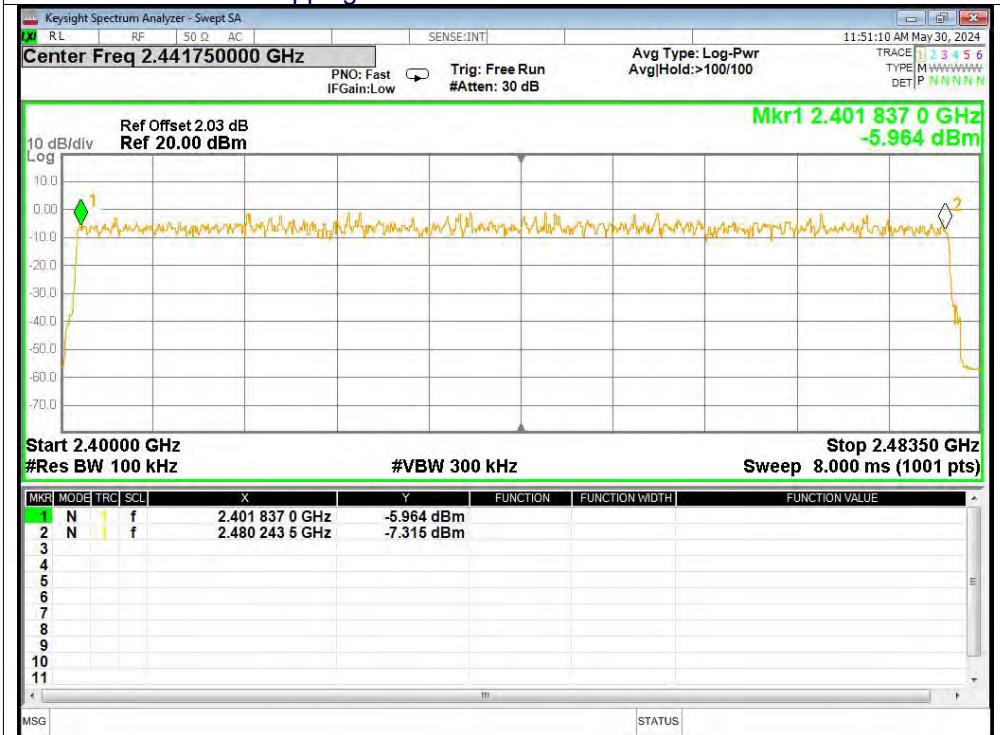


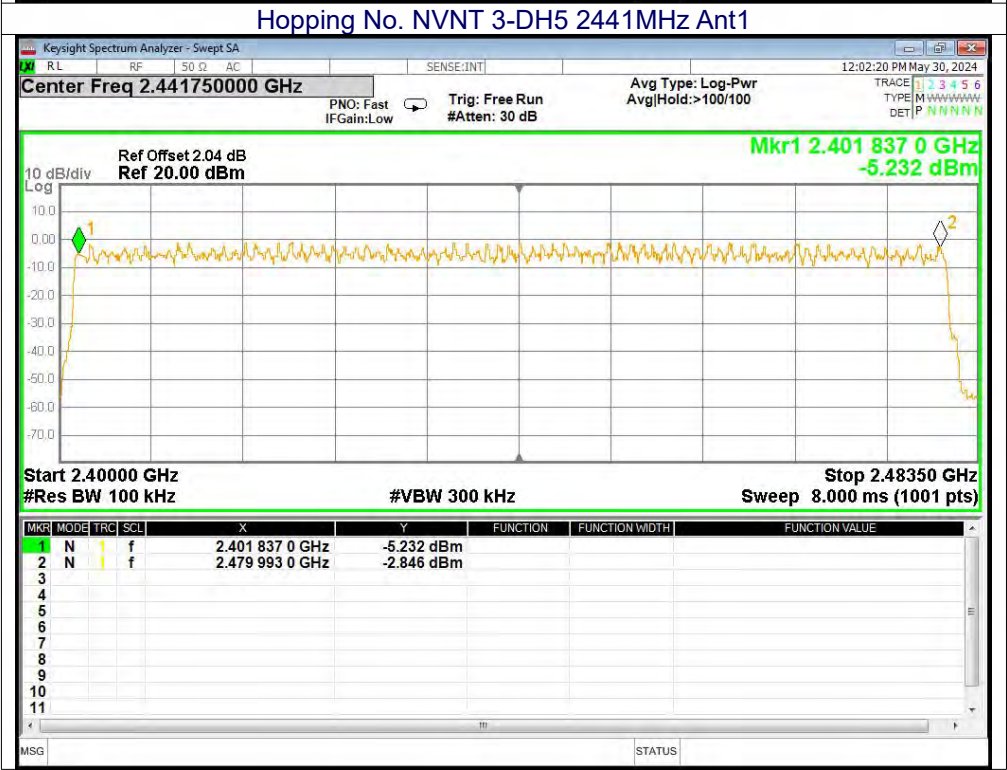
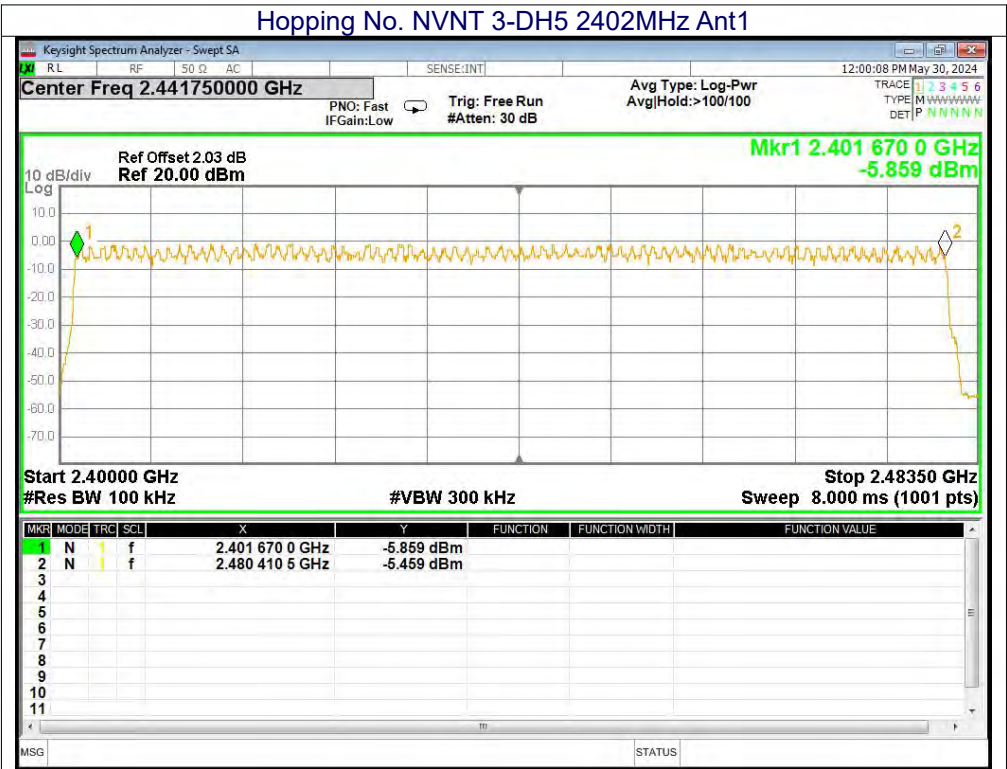


### Hopping No. NVNT 2-DH5 2441MHz Ant1

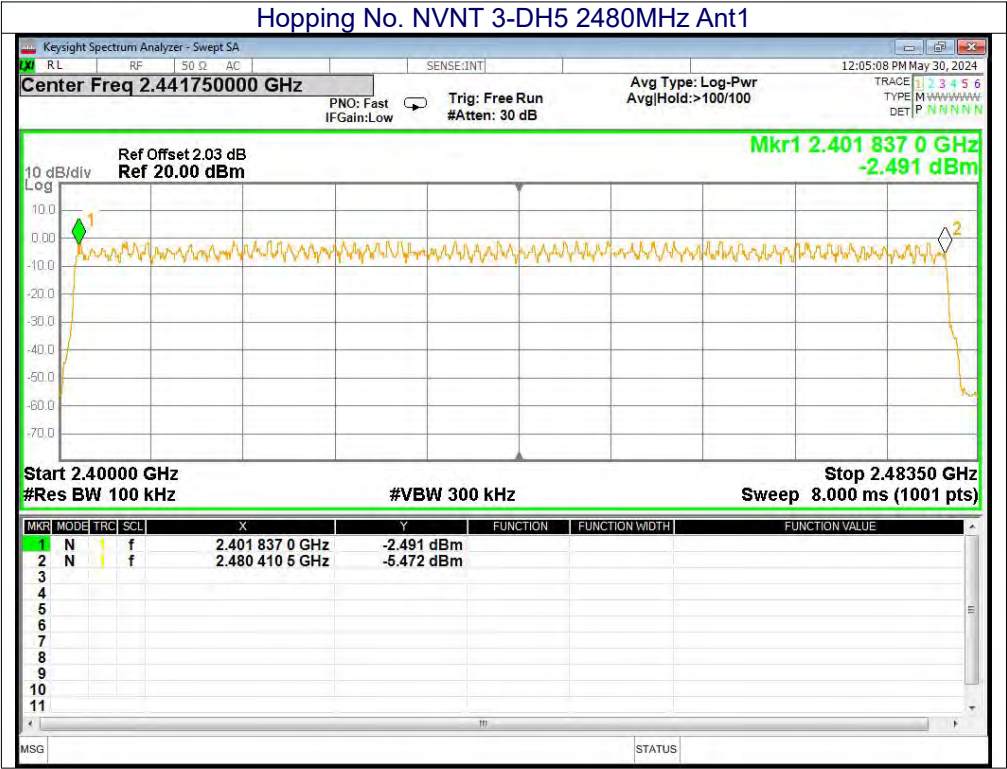


### Hopping No. NVNT 2-DH5 2480MHz Ant1







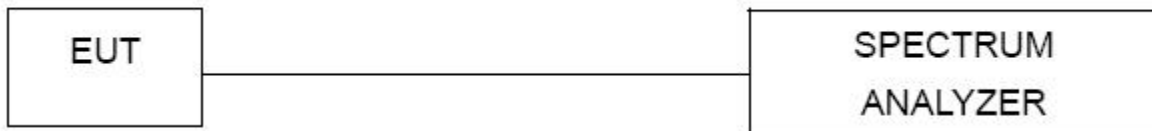




## 11. DWELL TIME

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)(iii), RSS-247 5.1
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Receiver setup:	RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz, Span=0Hz, Detector=Peak
Limit:	0.4 Second

### 11.1 Test Setup



### 11.2 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set spectrum analyzer span = 0Hz;
3. Set RBW = 1MHz and VBW = 3MHz. Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel. Set the EUT for DH5, DH3 and DH1 packet transmitting.
4. Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. If this value varies with different modes of operation (e.g.. data rate. modulation format. etc.). repeat this test for each variation. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section. Submit this plot(s).

### 11.3 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.

#### 11.4 Test Result

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Pulse Time (ms)	Total Dwell Time (ms)	Burst Count	Period Time (ms)	Limit (ms)	Verdict
1-DH1	2441	0.377	119.886	318	31600	400	Pass
1-DH3	2441	1.632	262.752	161	31600	400	Pass
1-DH5	2441	2.881	299.624	104	31600	400	Pass
2-DH1	2441	0.387	123.066	318	31600	400	Pass
2-DH3	2441	1.638	265.356	162	31600	400	Pass
2-DH5	2441	2.886	285.714	99	31600	400	Pass
3-DH1	2441	0.387	122.679	317	31600	400	Pass
3-DH3	2441	1.637	261.92	160	31600	400	Pass
3-DH5	2441	2.888	311.904	108	31600	400	Pass

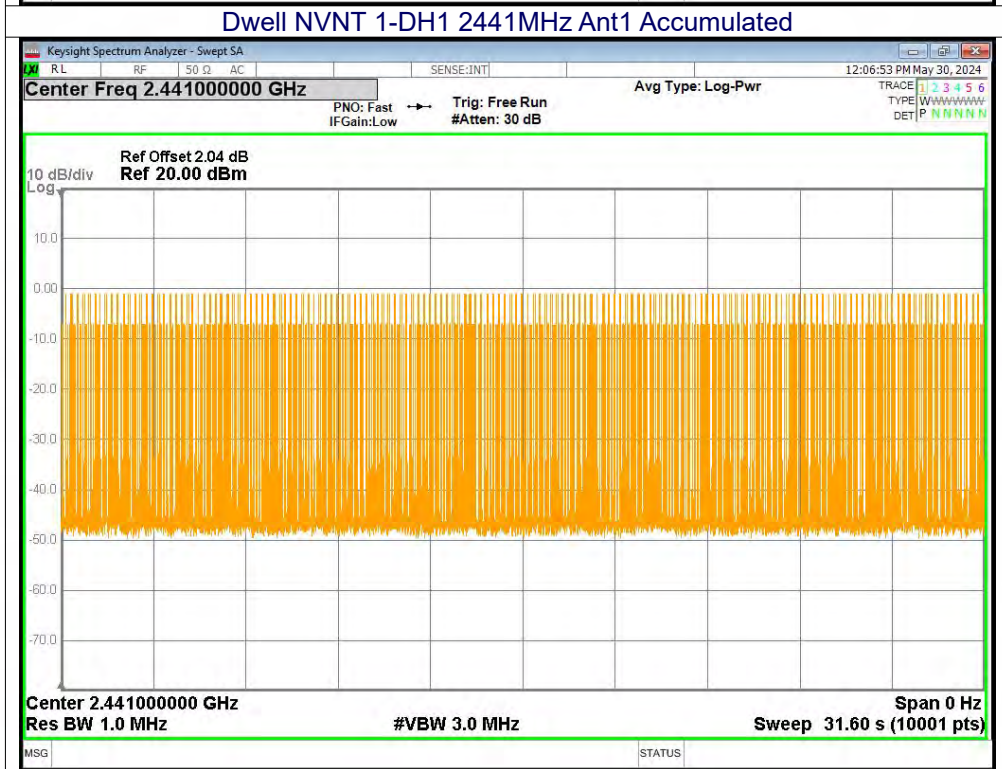
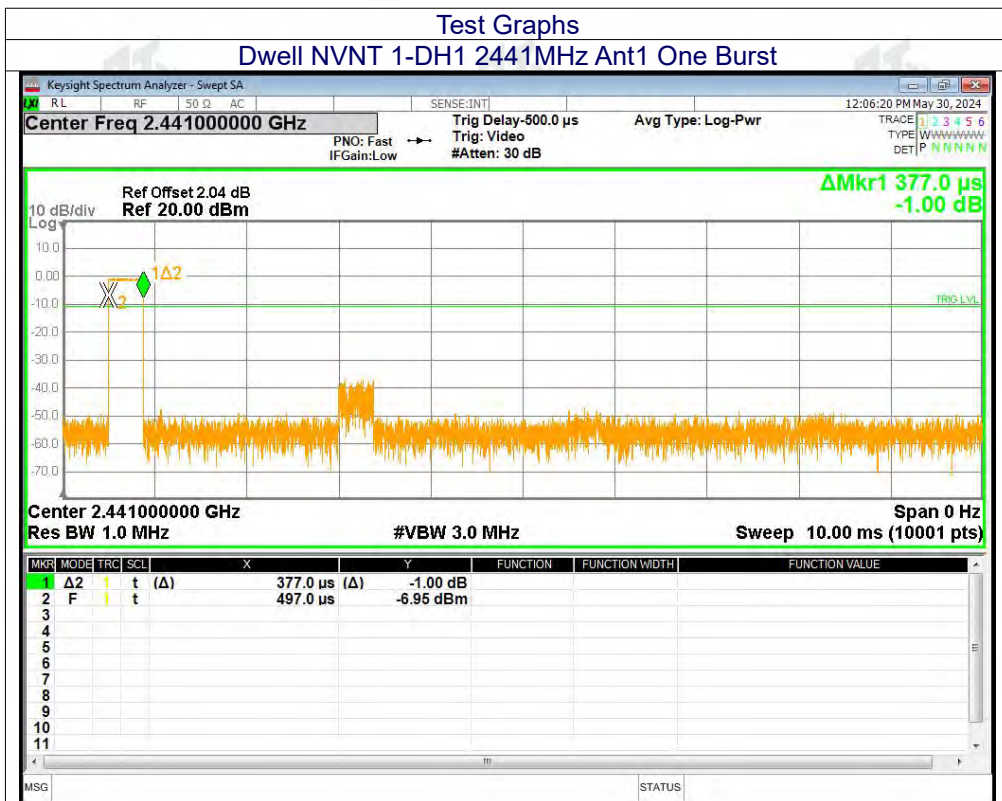
#### Remarks:

The test period:  $T = 0.4 \text{ Second/Channel} \times 79 \text{ Channel} = 31.6 \text{ s}$

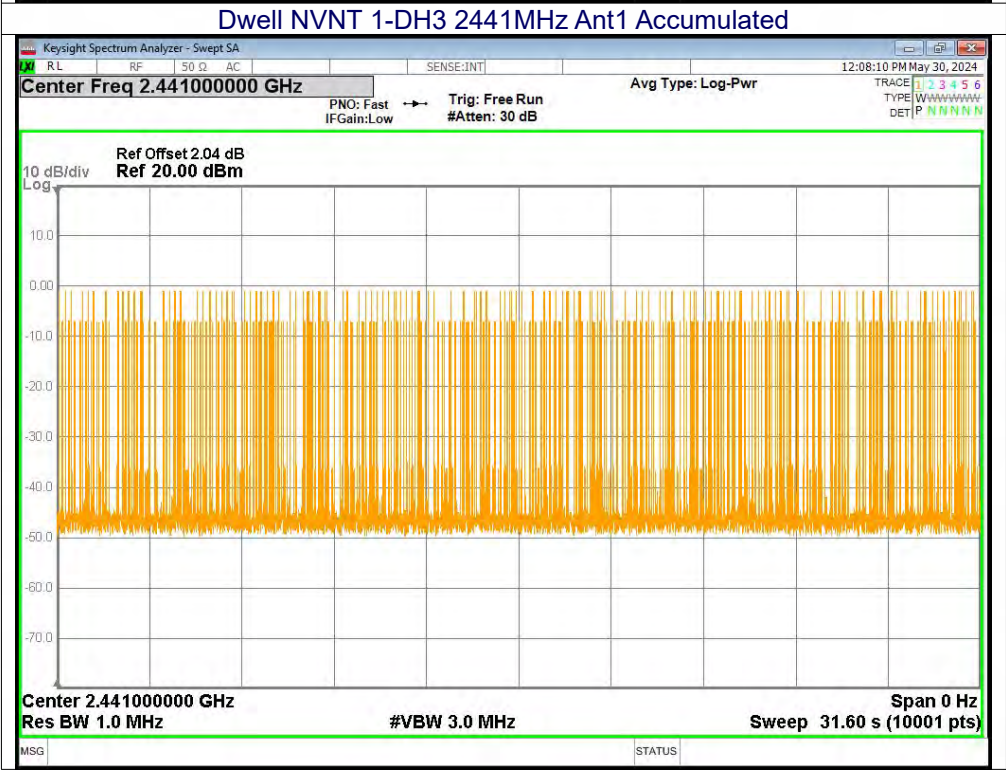
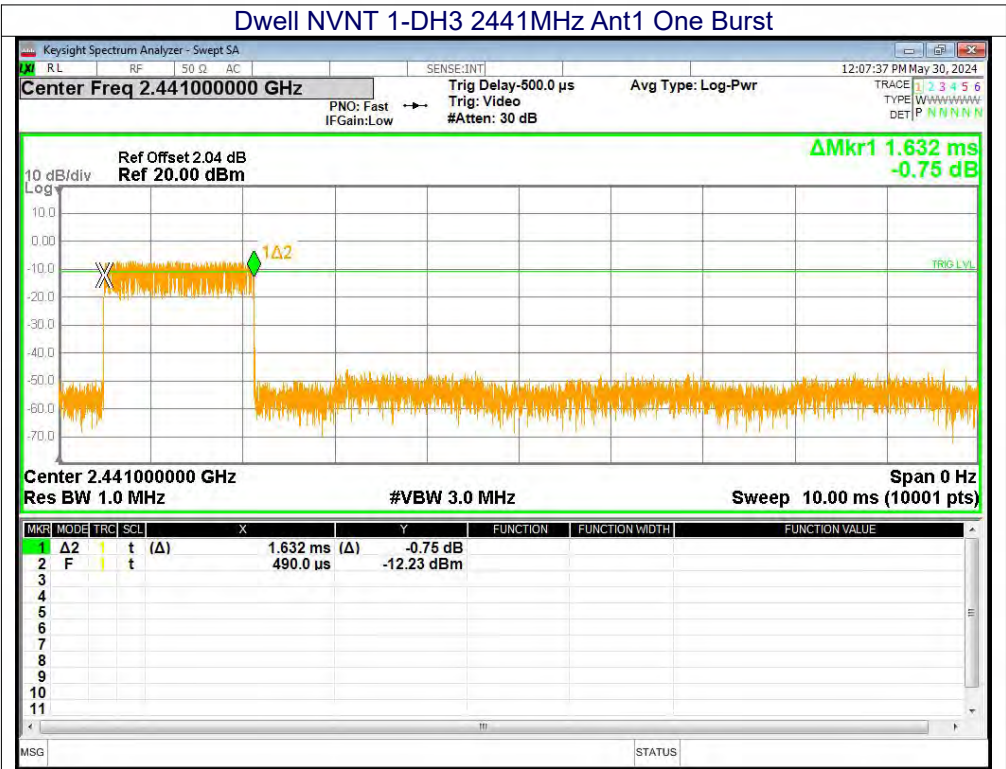
(1 / 2 / 3)-DH1: Dwell time (ms) = Pulse Time (ms) \*  $[1600 / (2 * 79)] * 31.6\text{s}$

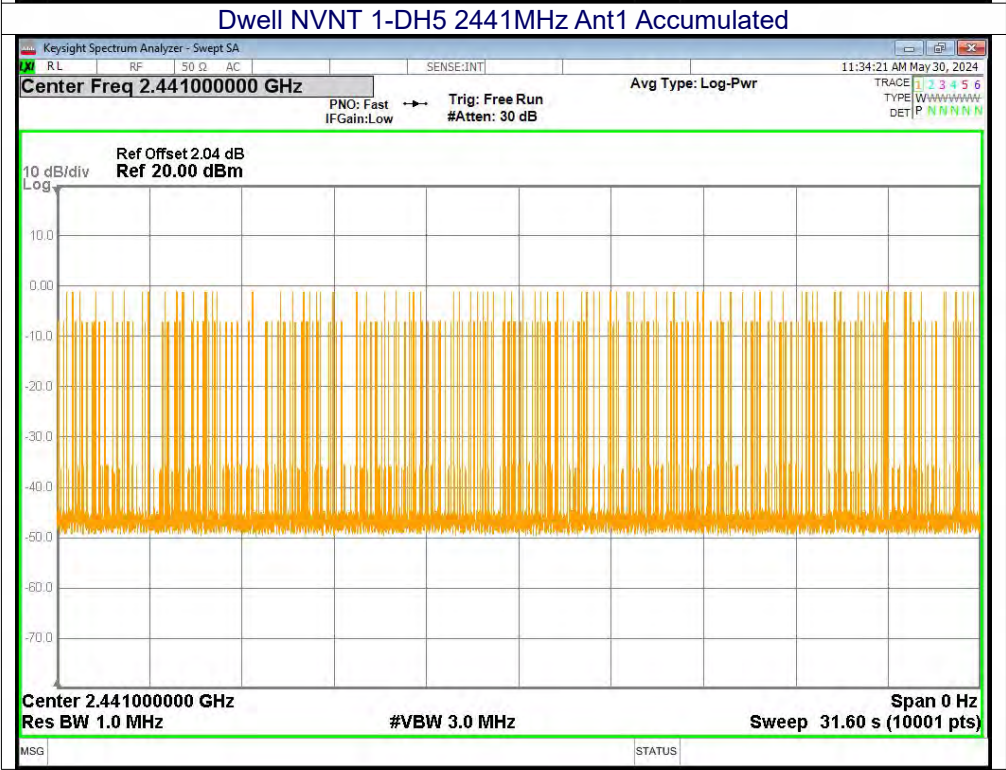
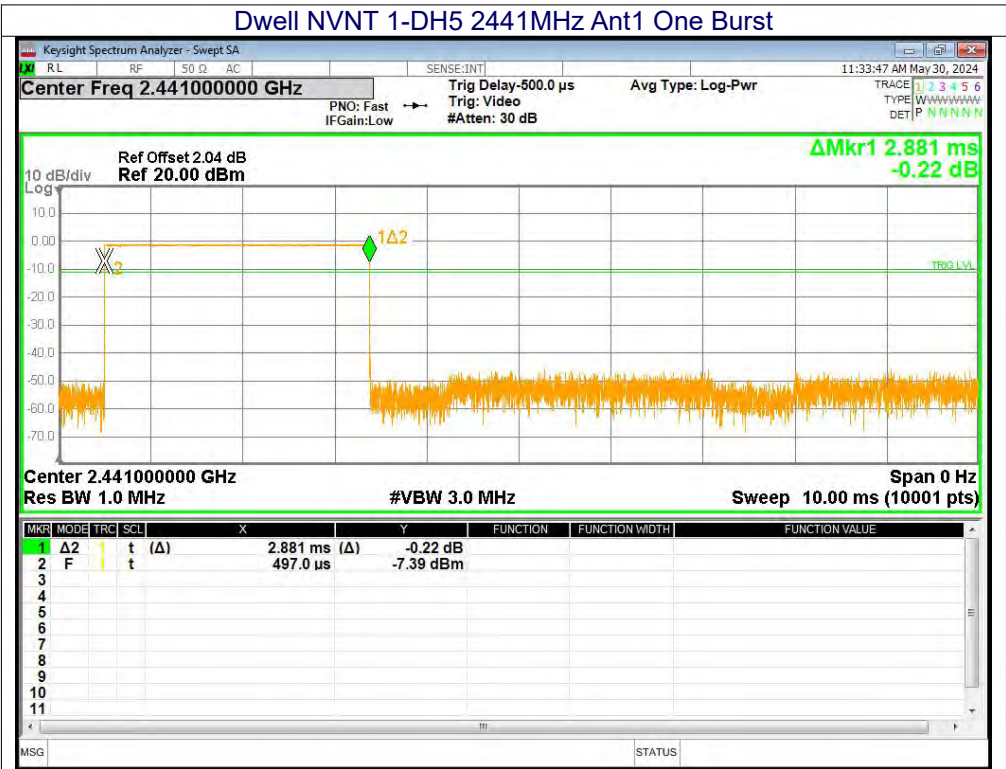
(1 / 2 / 3)-DH3: Dwell time (ms) = Pulse Time (ms) \*  $[1600 / (4 * 79)] * 31.6\text{s}$

(1 / 2 / 3)-DH5: Dwell time (ms) = Pulse Time (ms) \*  $[1600 / (6 * 79)] * 31.6\text{s}$

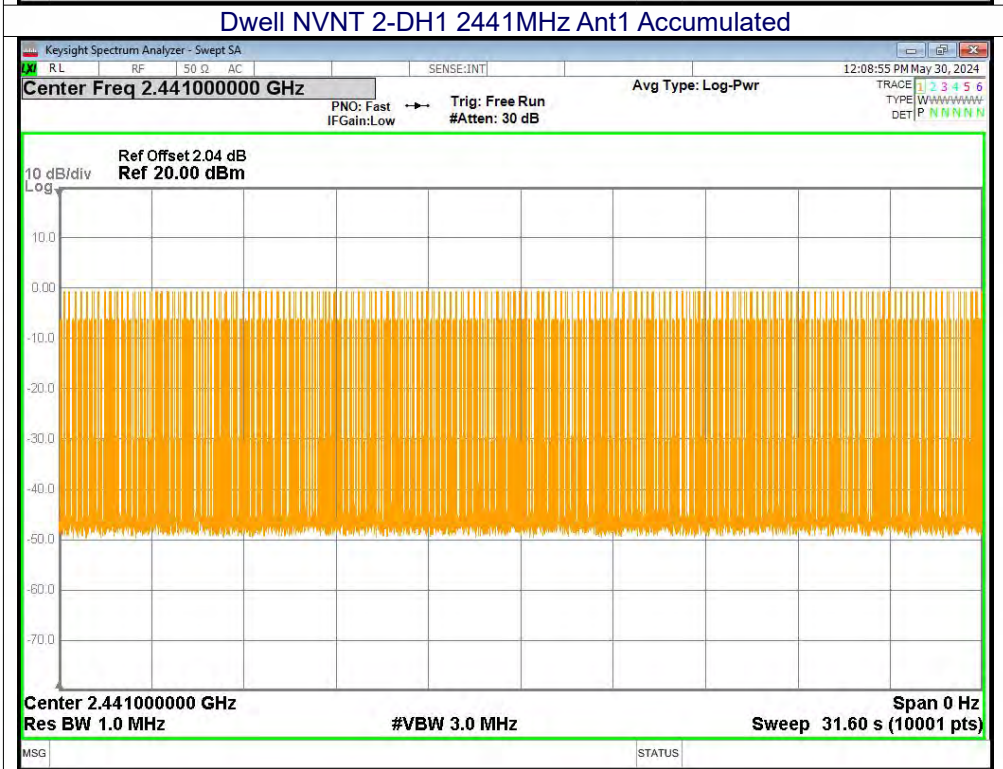
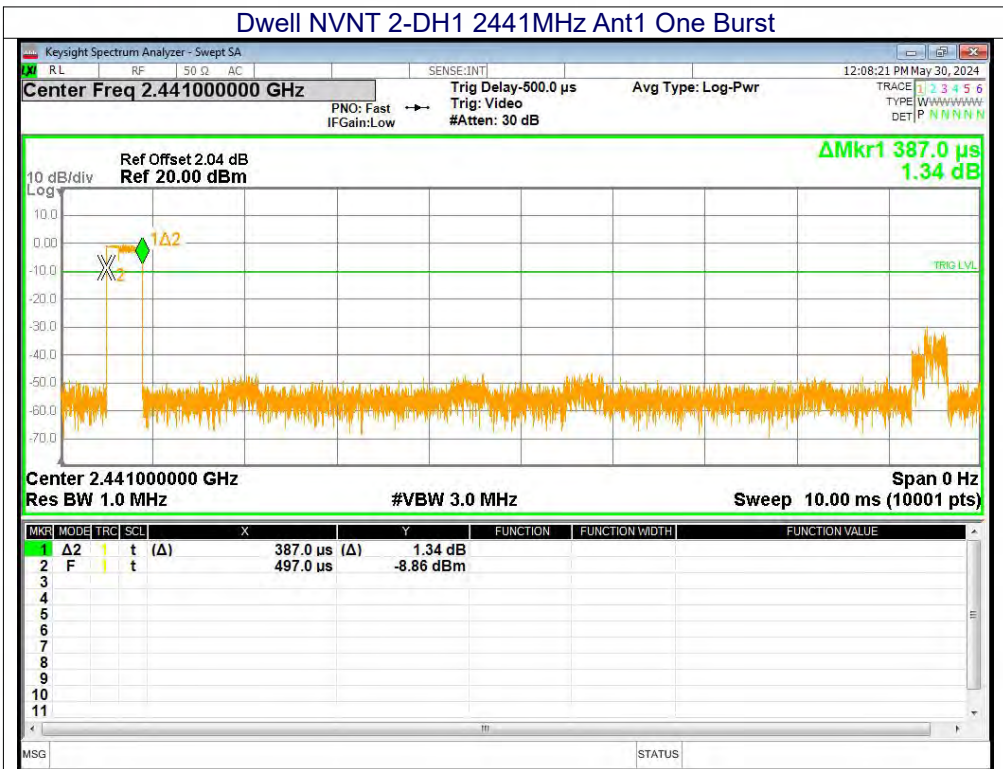




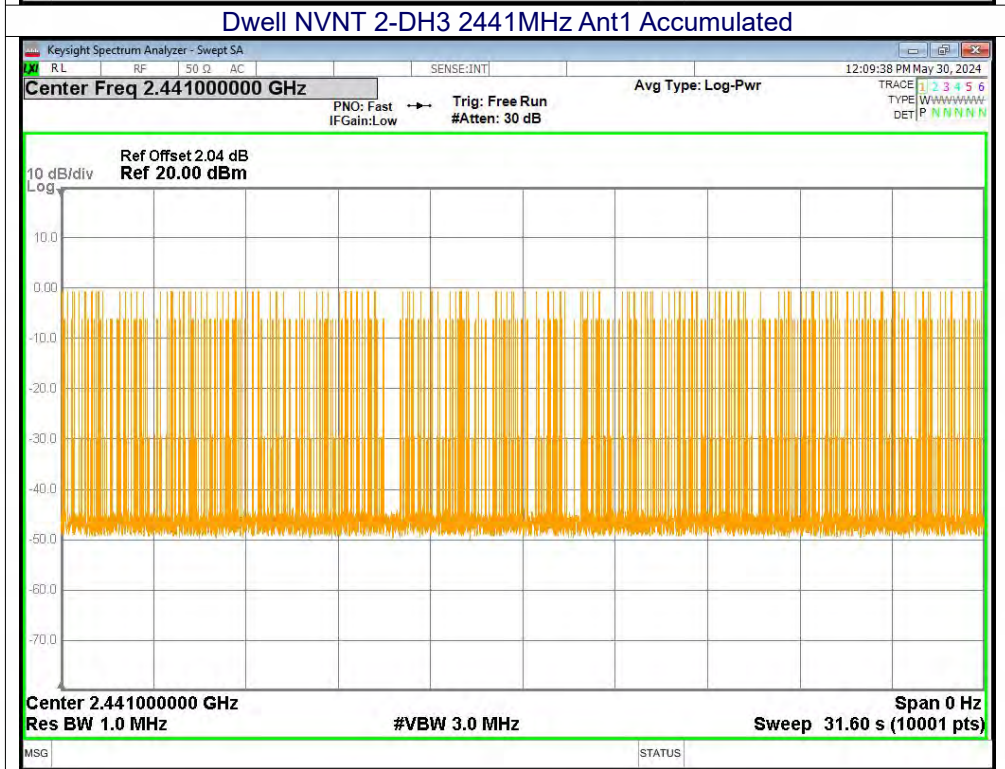
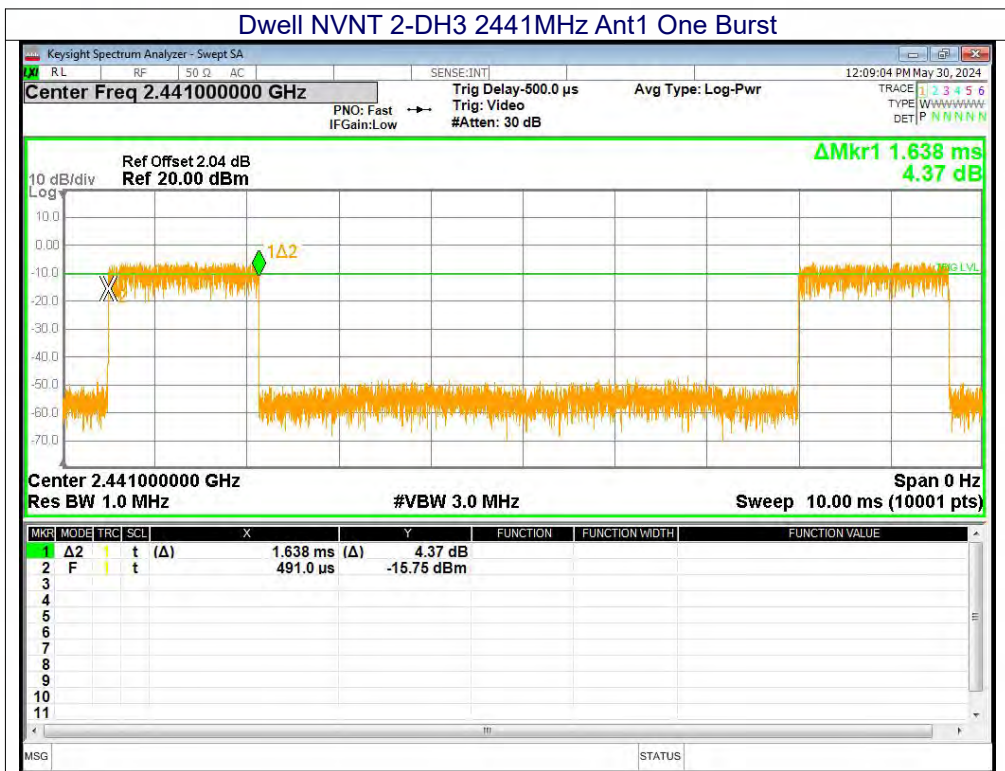


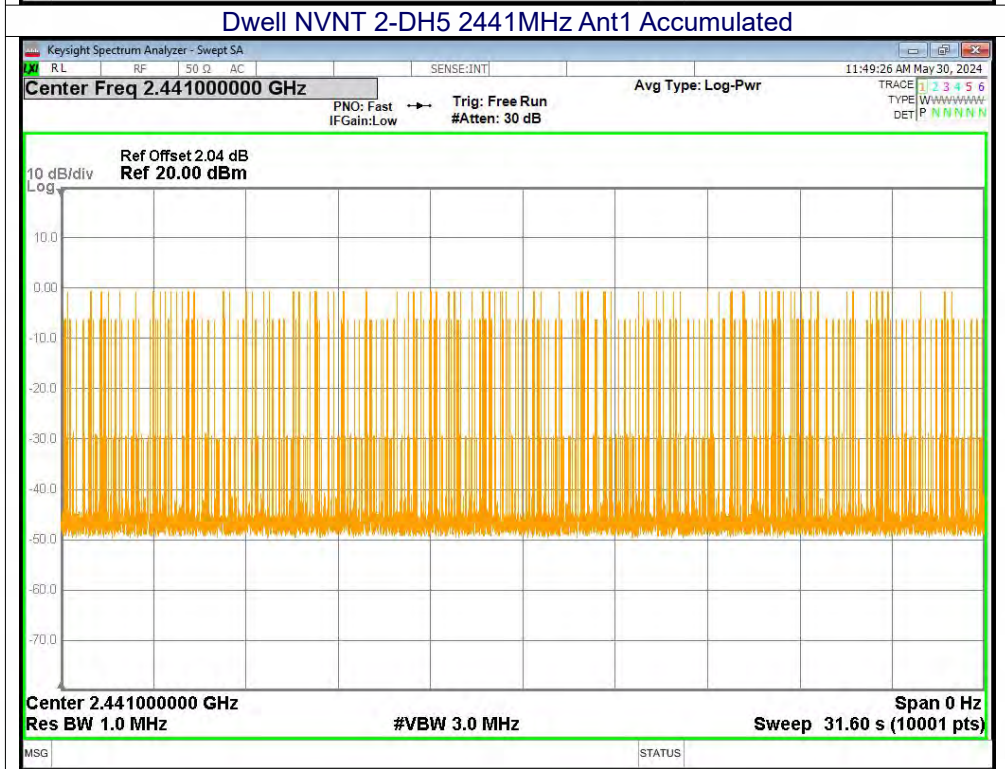
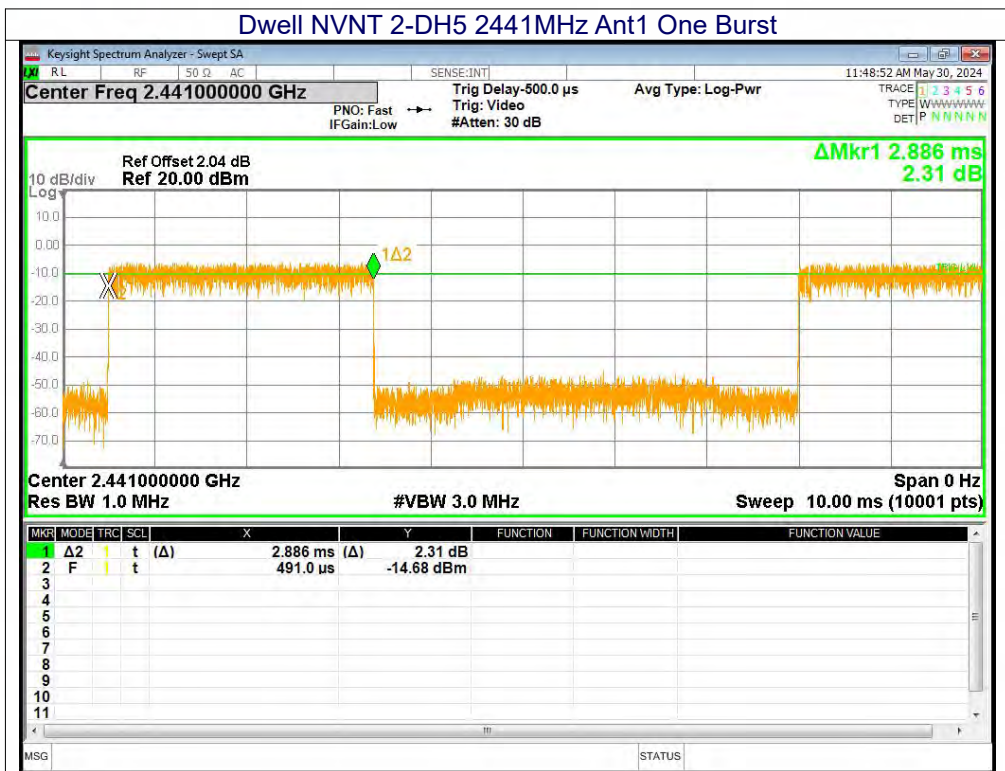




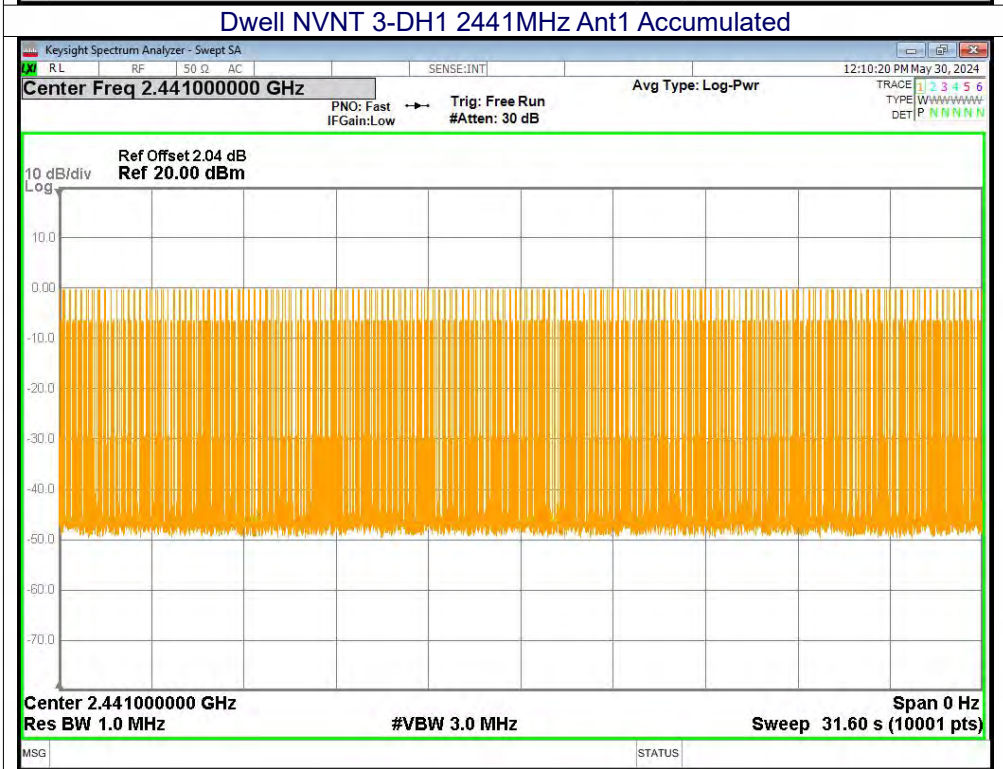
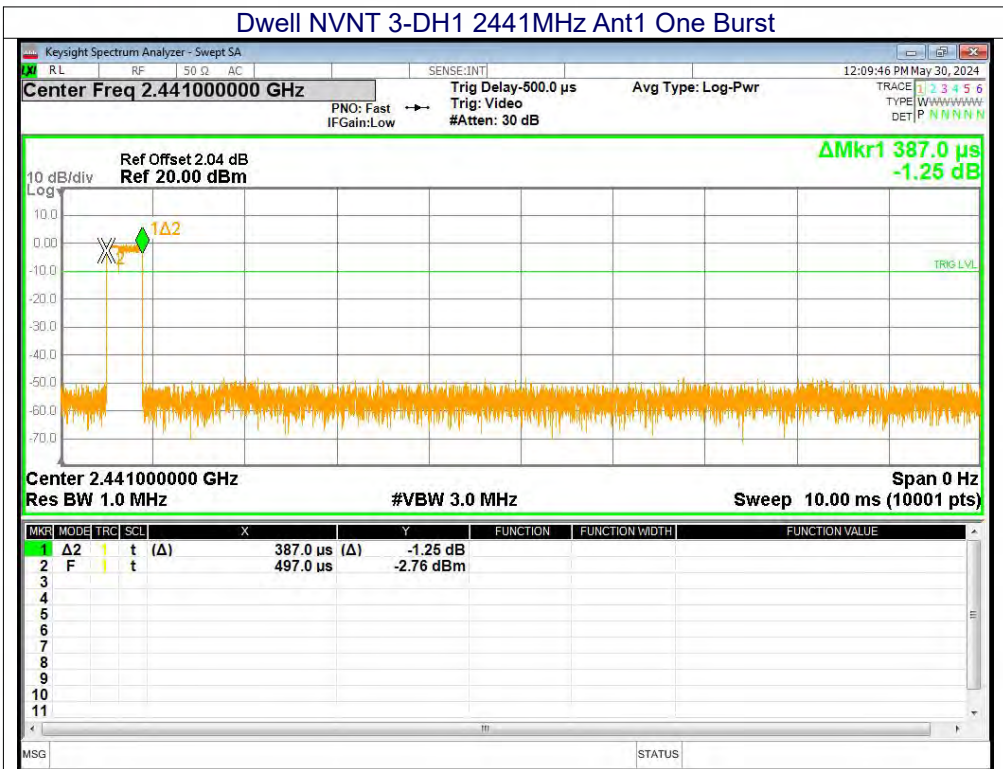




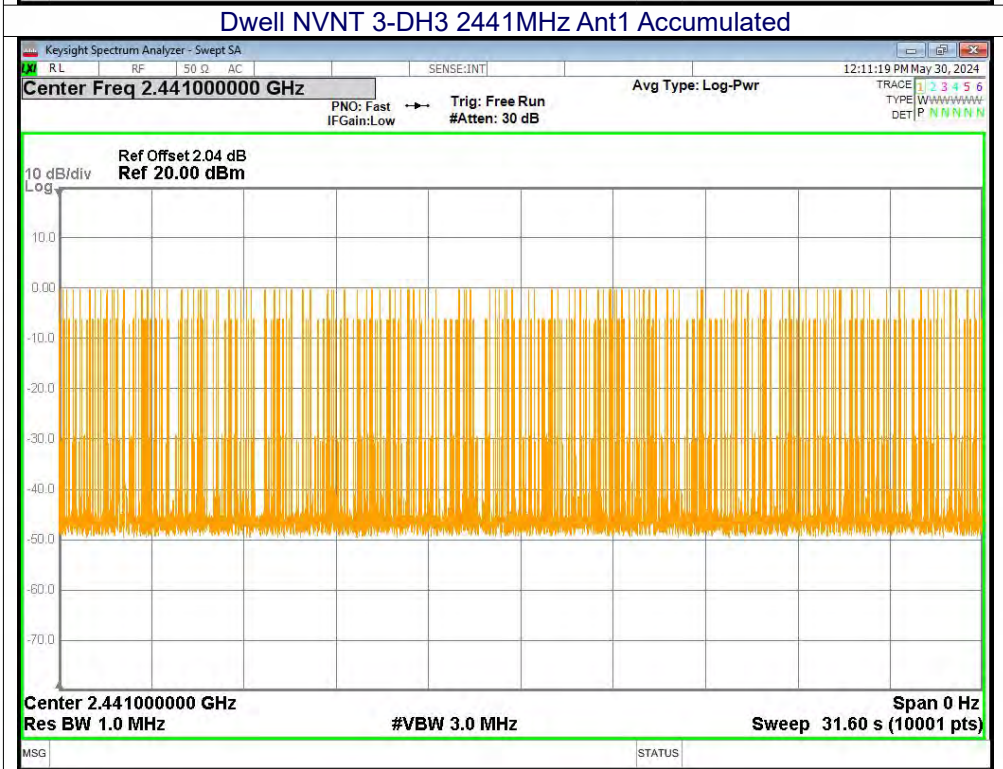
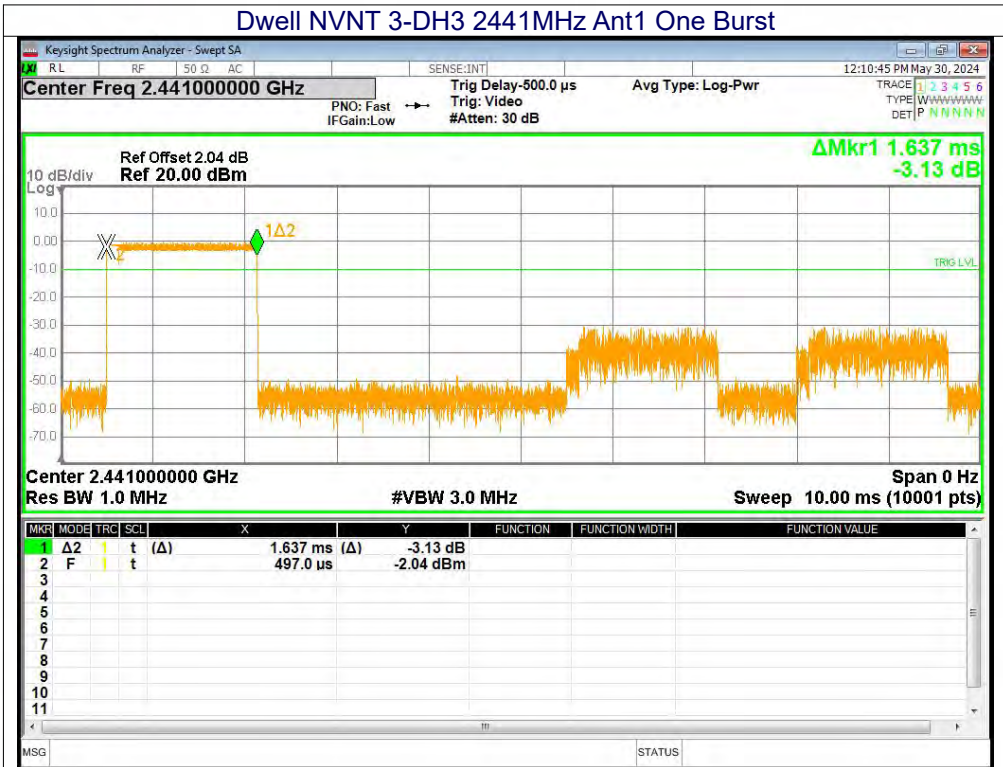


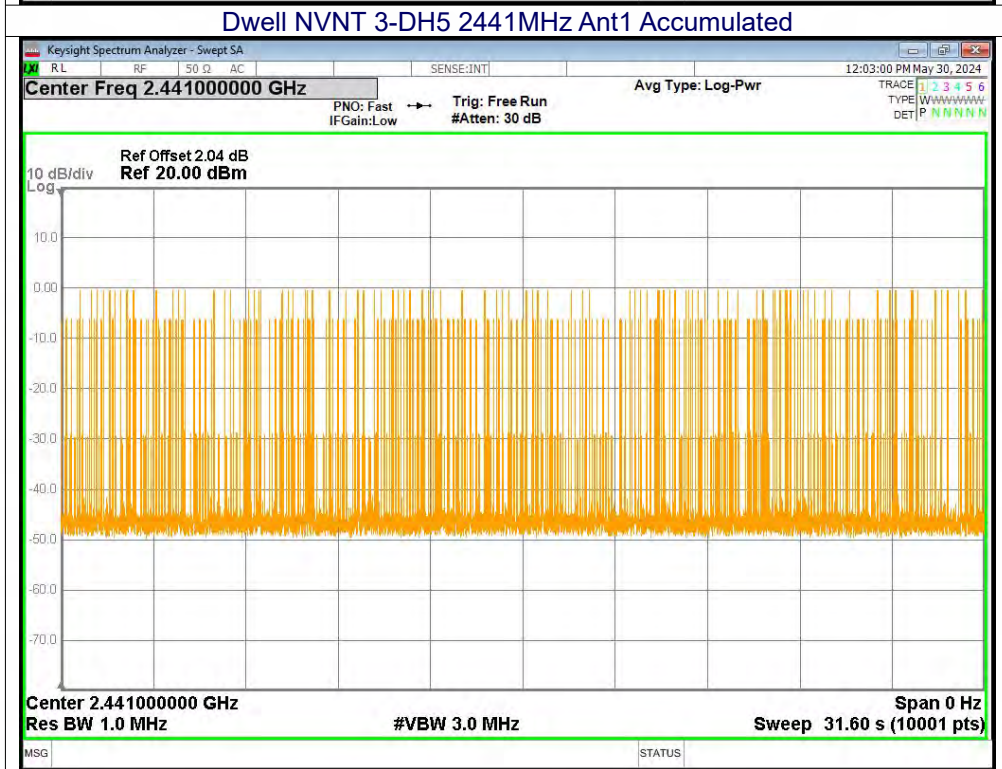
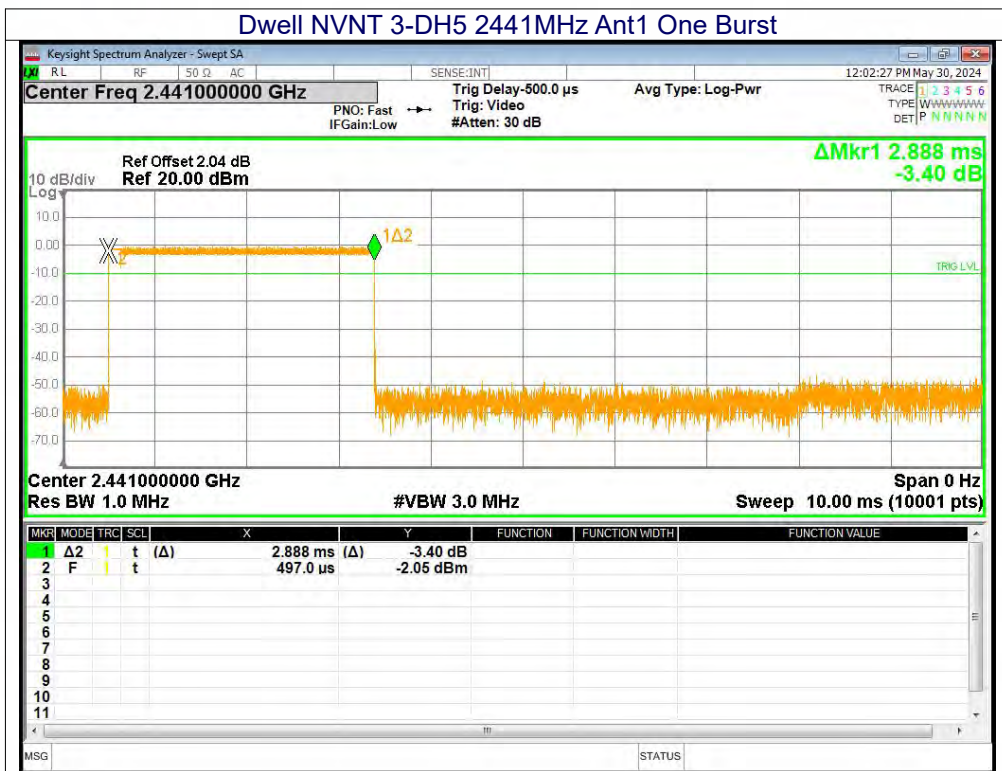














## 12. Antenna Requirement

Standard requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.203 /247(b)(4), RSS-Gen 6.8
<p>15.203 requirement:</p> <p>An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator, the manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.</p> <p>15.247(b) (4) requirement:</p> <p>The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.</p> <p>The applicant for equipment certification, as per RSP-100, must provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the licence-exempt transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. Licence-exempt transmitters that have received equipment certification may operate with different types of antennas. However, it is not permissible to exceed the maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) limits specified in the applicable standard (RSS) for the licence-exempt apparatus. Testing shall be performed using the highest gain antenna of each combination of licence-exempt transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level.9</p> <p>When a measurement at the antenna connector is used to determine RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna manufacturer.</p>	
EUT Antenna:	
The antenna is PCB Antenna, the best case gain of the antennas is 1.2dBi, reference to the appendix II for details	



### **13. Test Setup Photo**

Reference to the appendix I for details.

### **14. EUT Constructional Details**

Reference to the appendix II for details.

**\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\***