



TEST REPORT

100, Jangjateo-ro, Hobeop-myeon,
Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17396, Korea
Tel: 031-637-8898 / Fax: 0505-116-8895

1. Client

- Name : Innosonian, Inc.
- Address..... : 4F, Sungsan Bldg., 62, Bangbae-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul,
Republic of Korea

2. Use of Report : FCC Approval

3. Sample Description

- Product Name : Brayden AED Trainer
- Model Name : IT23

4. Date of Receipt : 2024-08-14

5. Date of Test..... : 2024-09-20 ~ 2024-10-07

6. Test Method..... : FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15.247

7. Test Results..... : Refer to the test results

※ The results shown in this test report are the results of testing the samples provided.
※ This test report is prepared according to the requirements of ISO / IEC 17025.

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Joon-Young, Jeon (Sign)	Jong-Myoung, Shin (Sign)

Oct 11, 2024

EMC Labs Co., Ltd.



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Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
KR0140-RF2410-001	Oct 11, 2024	Initial Issue

1. Applicant & Manufacturer & Test Laboratory Information

1.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	Innosonian, Inc.
Applicant Address	4F, Sungsan Bldg., 62, Bangbae-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Contact Person	Namhun Kim
Telephone No.	02-533-9410
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E-mail	harry@innosonian.com

1.2. Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Innosonian, Inc.
Manufacturer Address	4F, Sungsan Bldg., 62, Bangbae-ro, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea

1.3 Test Laboratory Information

Laboratory	EMC Labs Co., Ltd.
Laboratory Address	100, Jangjateo-ro, Hobeop-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
Contact Person	Jong-Myoung, Shin
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Fax No.	+82-505-116-8895
FCC Designation No.	KR0140
FCC Registration No.	580000
IC Site Registration No.	28751

2. Equipment under Test(EUT) Information

2.1 General Information

Product Name	Brayden AED Traniner
Model Name	IT23
FCC ID	2BK7L-IT23
Rated Voltage	DC 5.0 V(adapter), DC 6.0 V(battery)

2.2 Additional Information

Operating Frequency	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz
Number of channel	40
Modulation Type	GFSK
Antenna Type	Chip Antenna
Antenna Gain	1.6 dBi
Firmware Version	1.0
Hardware Version	1.0
Test software	DTM V3

2.3 Test Frequency

Test mode	Test Frequency (MHz)		
	Low Frequency	Middle Frequency	High Frequency
BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor)	2 402	2 442	2 480
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor)	2 402	2 442	2 480
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery)	2 402	2 442	2 480
BLE 2 Mbps(Battery)	2 402	2 442	2 480

2.4 Used Test Software Setting Value

Test Mode	Setting Item
	Power
BLE 1 Mbps	Maximum
BLE 2 Mbps	0

2.5 Mode of operation during the test

- The EUT continuous transmission mode during the test with set at Low Channel, Middle Channel, and High Channel. To get a maximum radiated emission levels from the EUT, the EUT was moved throughout the XY, YZ, XZ planes.

2.6 Modifications of EUT

- None

3. Test Summary

Applied	FCC Rule	IC Rule	Test Items	Test Condition	Result
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.203	–	Antenna Requirement	Conducted	C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.247(a)	RSS-247 (5.2)	6 dB Bandwidth		C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	–	RSS GEN (6.7)	Occupied Bandwidth (99%)		C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.247(b)	RSS-247 (5.4)	Maximum Peak Output Power		C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.247(e)	RSS-247 (5.2)	Peak Power Spectral Density		C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.247(d)	RSS-247 (5.5)	Conducted Spurious Emission		C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.247(d) 15.205 & 15.209	RSS-247 (5.5) RSS-GEN (8.9 & 8.10)	Radiated Spurious Emission	Radiated	C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15.207	RSS-GEN (8.8)	Conducted Emissions	AC Line Conducted	C

Note 1: C=Complies NC=Not Complies NT=Not Tested NA=Not Applicable

The sample was tested according to the following specification: ANSI C63.10:2013.

Compliance was determined by specification limits of the applicable standard according to customer requirements.



4. Used equipment on test

	Description	Manufacturer	Model Name	Serial Name	Next Cal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	TEMP & HUMID CHAMBER	JFM	JFMA-001	20200929-01	2024.12.07
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONTROLLER	AMWON TECHNOLOGY	TEMI2500	S7800VK191 0707	2024.12.07
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PSA SERIES SPECTRUM ANALYZER	AGILENT	E4440A	MY45304057	2024.12.08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MXG ANALOG SIGNAL GENERATOR	AGILENT	N5183A	MY50141890	2024.12.08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SYSTEM DC POWER SUPPLY	AGILENT	6674A	MY53000118	2024.12.11
<input type="checkbox"/>	VECTOR SIGNAL GENERATOR	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	SMBV100A	257524	2024.12.08
<input type="checkbox"/>	DIRECTIONAL COUPLER	AGILENT	773D	2839A01855	2024.12.08
<input type="checkbox"/>	ATTENUATOR	AGILENT	8493C	73193	2024.12.08
<input type="checkbox"/>	TERMINATION	HEWLETT PACKARD	909D	07492	2024.12.08
<input type="checkbox"/>	POWER DIVIDER	HEWLETT PACKARD	11636A	06916	2024.12.08
<input type="checkbox"/>	SLIDE-AC	DAEKWANG TECH	SV-1023	NONE	2024.11.10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DIGITAL MULTIMETER	HUMANTECHSTORE	15B+	50561541WS	2024.12.08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ATTENUATOR	ACE RF COMM	ATT SMA 20W 20dB 8GHz	A-0820.SM20.2	2025.04.04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DC POWER SUPPLY	AGILENT	E3634A	MY40012120	2025.02.22
<input type="checkbox"/>	USB Peak Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA24408A	12321	2024.11.09
<input type="checkbox"/>	High Pass Filter	WT Microwave INC.	WT-A3314-HS	WT22111804-1	2024.12.08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High Pass Filter	WT Microwave INC.	WT-A1935-HS	WT22111804-2	2024.12.08
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPECTRUM ANALYZER	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	FSU26	200444	2025.02.22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ATTENUATOR	Mini-Circuits	BW-K3-2W44+	2318-1	2025.06.28
<input type="checkbox"/>	ATTENUATOR	Mini-Circuits	BW-K3-2W44+	2318-2	2025.06.28
<input type="checkbox"/>	Balanced Temperature and Humidity Control System	ESPEC CORP.	SH-241	92004650	2025.06.13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTIVE LOOP ANTENNA	TESEQ	HLA 6121	55685	2024.12.22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biconilog ANT	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9160	3260	2026.04.01
<input type="checkbox"/>	Biconilog ANT	Schwarzbeck	VULB9168	902	2024.11.30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Horn ANT	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9120D	974	2024.11.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Horn ANT	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9120D	1497	2025.01.04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amplifier	TESTEK	TK-PA18H	200104-L	2025.03.14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Horn ANT	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170	01188	2025.03.19
<input type="checkbox"/>	Horn ANT	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170	01189	2025.03.19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AMPLIFIER	TESTEK	TK-PA1840H	220105-L	2025.03.14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMI TEST RECEIVER	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	ESW44	101952	2025.03.14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test Receiver	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	ESR7	101616	2025.06.27
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LISN	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	ENV216	100409	2025.01.04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PULSE LIMITER	lignex1	EPL-30	NONE	2025.01.04

5. Antenna Requirement

According to §15.203 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 shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. 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.

According to §15.247(b)(4) 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.

5.1 Result

Complies

(The transmitter has a Chip Antenna. The directional peak gain of the antenna is 1.6 dBi.)

6. 6 dB Bandwidth & Occupied Bandwidth (99%)

6.1 Test Setup

Refer to the APPENDIX I.

6.2 Limit

The minimum permissible 6 dB bandwidth is 500 kHz.

6.3 Test Procedure

The bandwidth at 6 dB down from the highest in-band spectral density is measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to the EUT's antenna terminal while the EUT is operating in transmission mode at the appropriate frequencies.

1. Set resolution bandwidth (RBW) = 100 kHz
2. Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
3. Detector = Peak.
4. Trace mode = Max Hold.
5. Sweep = Auto
6. Allow the trace to stabilize.
7. Option 1 – Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.
Option 2 – The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described above (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW, peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥ 6 dB.

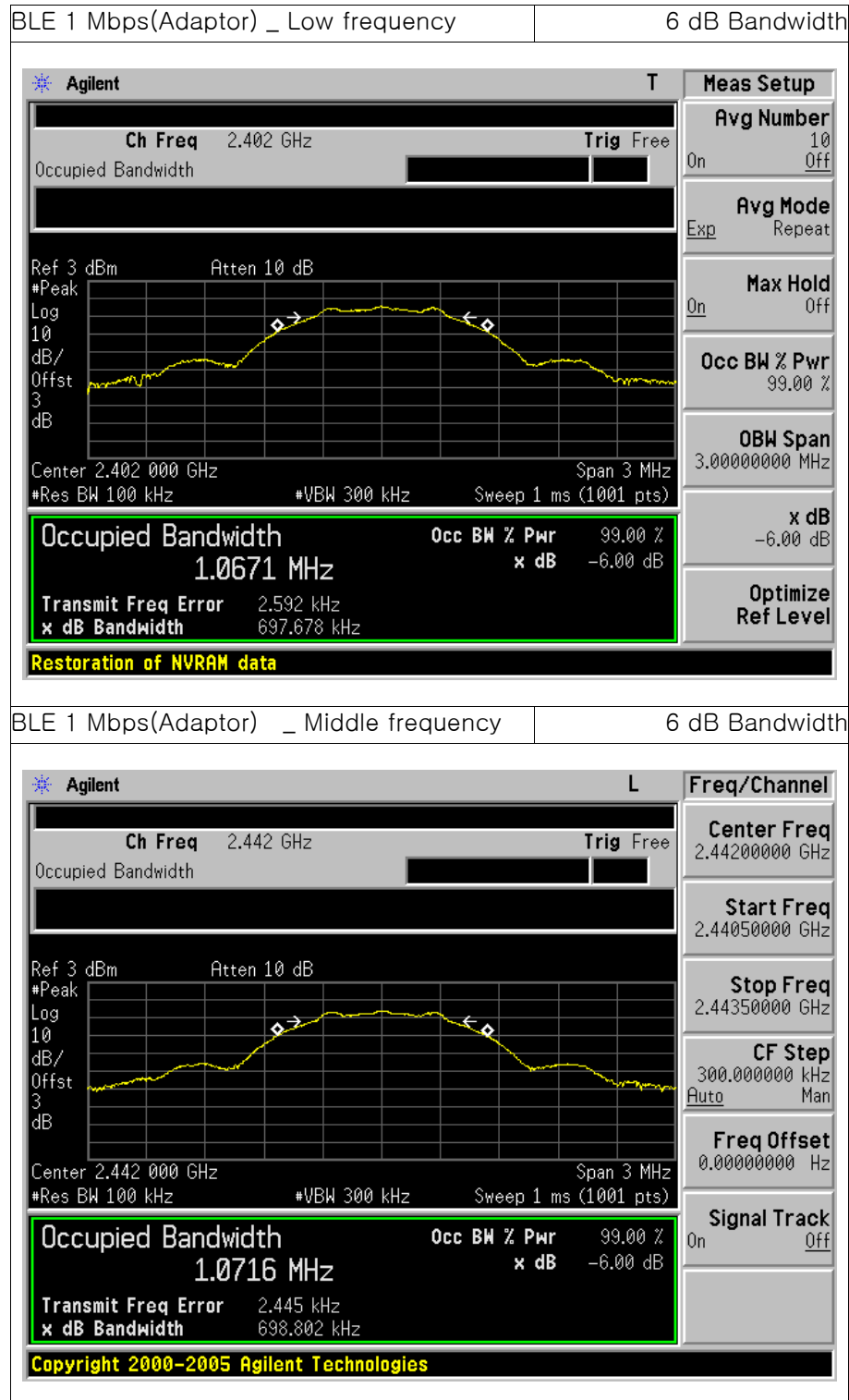
6.4 Test Result

Test Mode	Test Frequency	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)
BLE 1 Mbps (Adaptor)	Low	0.698	1.049
	Middle	0.699	1.051
	High	0.691	1.052

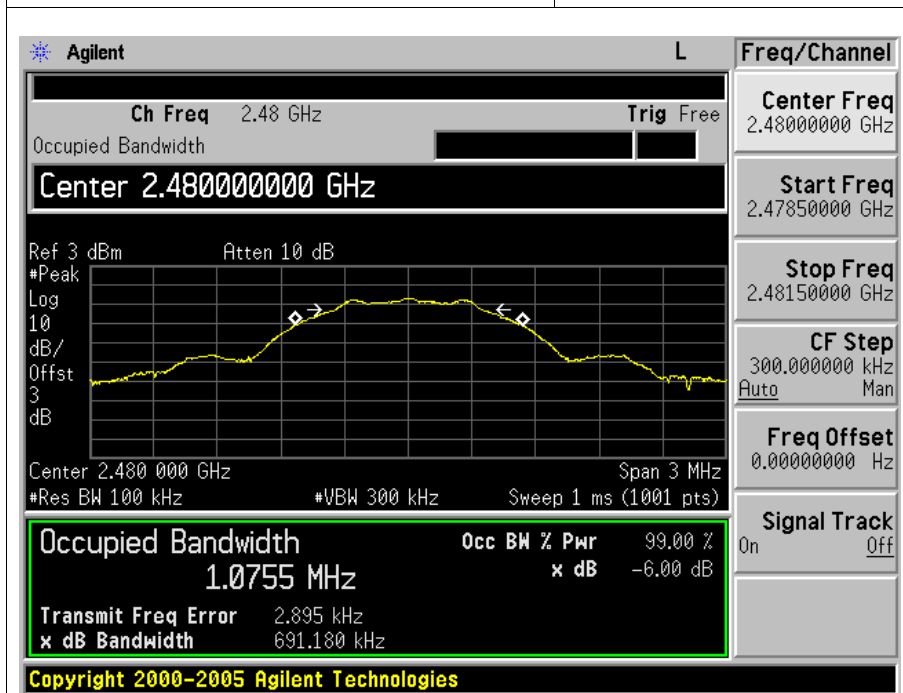


Test Mode	Test Frequency	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)
BLE 2 Mbps (Adaptor)	Low	1.141	2.028
	Middle	1.137	2.033
	High	1.143	2.033
BLE 1 Mbps (Battery)	Low	0.686	1.045
	Middle	0.695	1.050
	High	0.688	1.053
BLE 2 Mbps (Battery)	Low	1.133	2.031
	Middle	1.143	2.035
	High	1.137	2.036

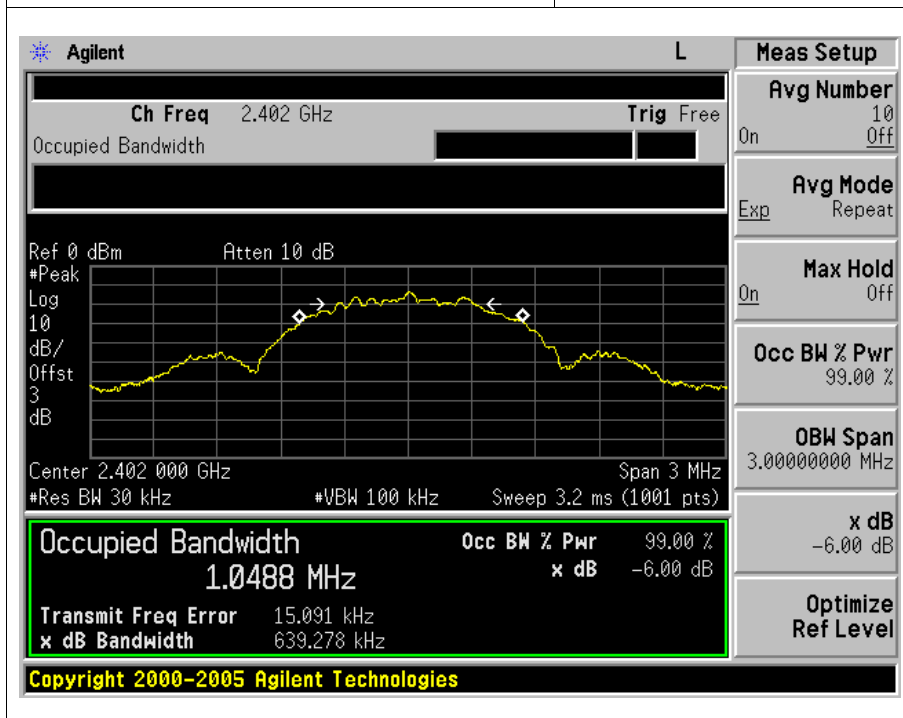
6.5 Test Plot



BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency 6 dB Bandwidth

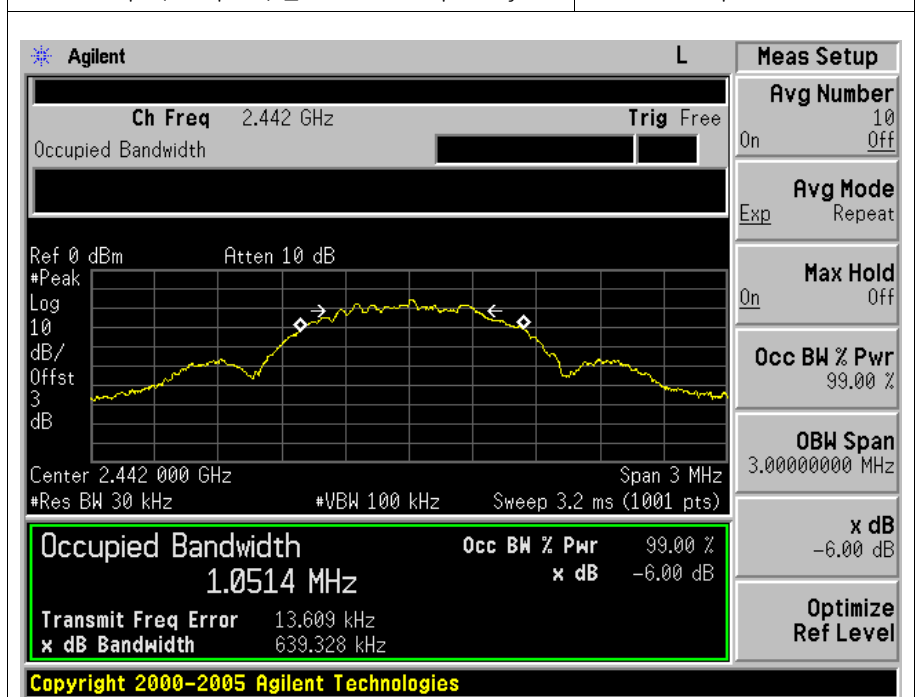


BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency Occupied Bandwidth



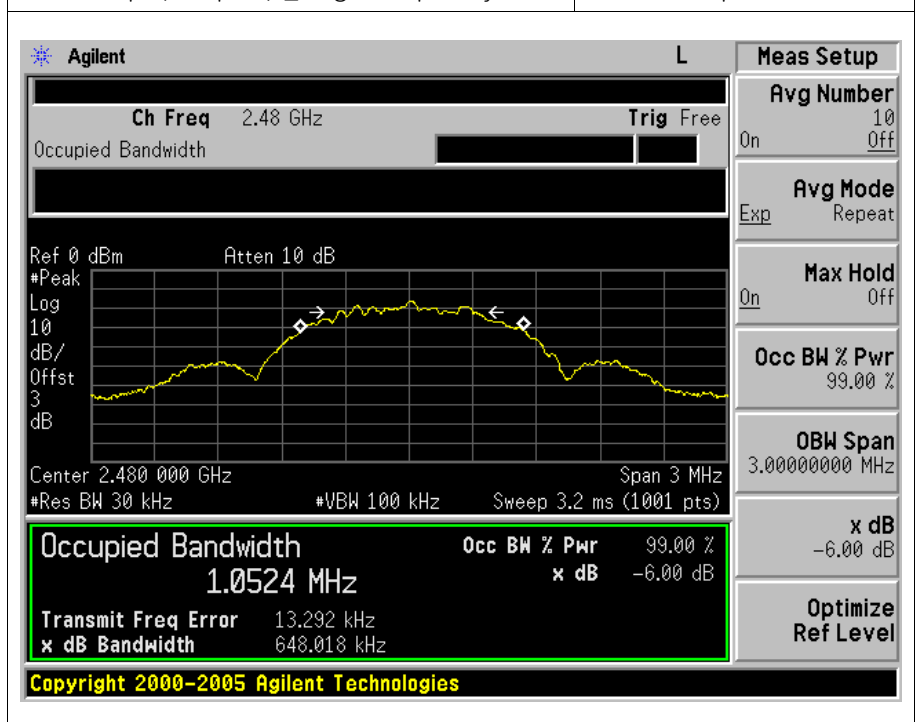
BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency

Occupied Bandwidth

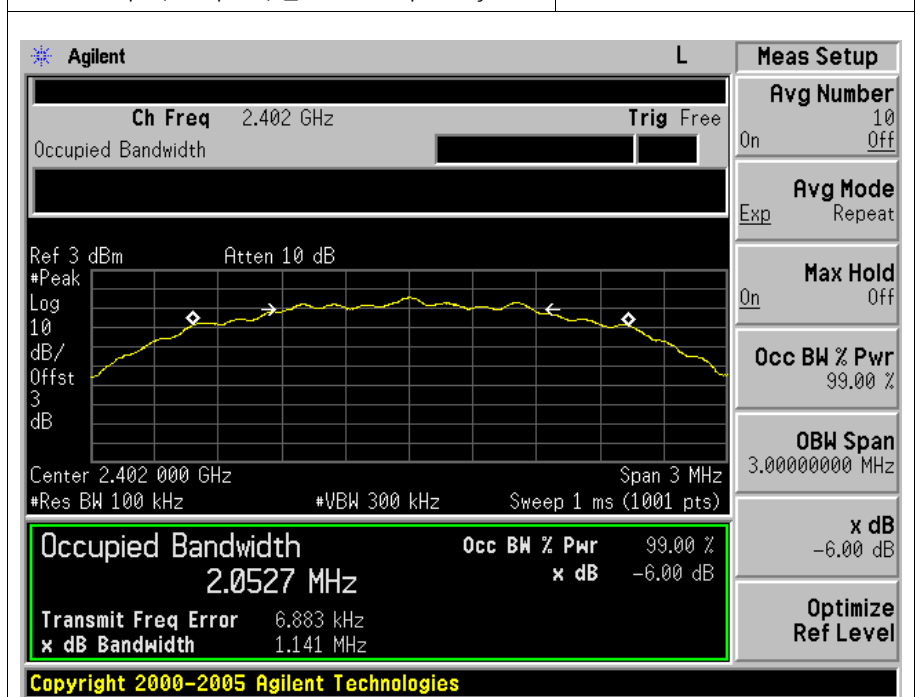


BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency

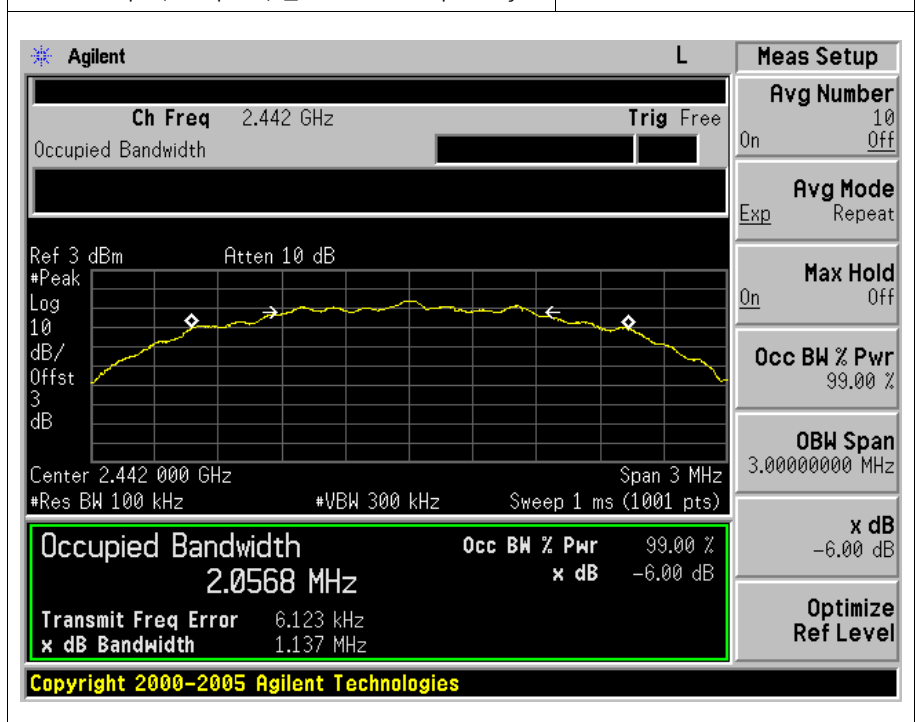
Occupied Bandwidth



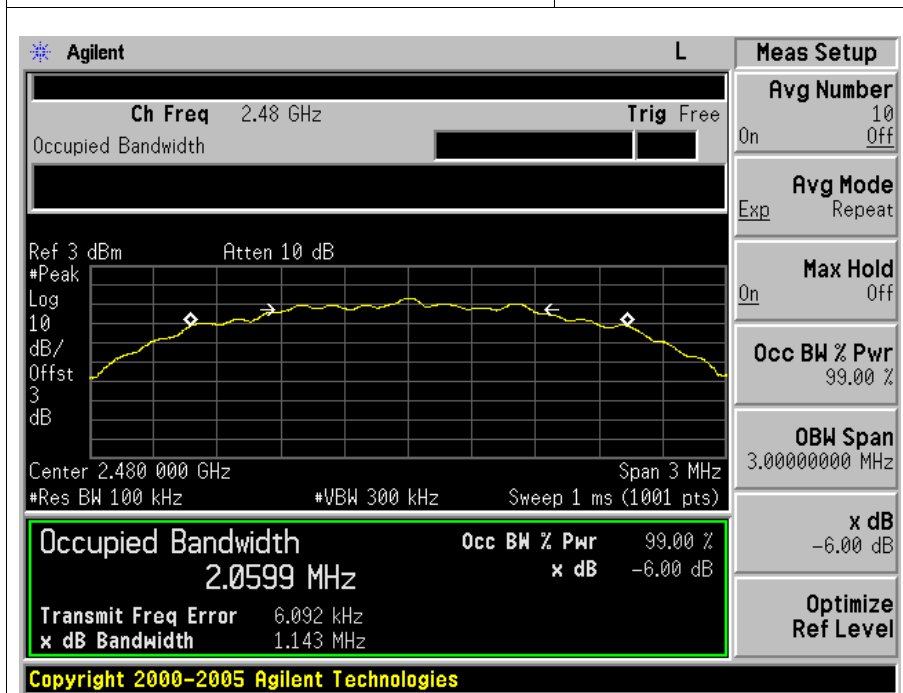
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency 6 dB Bandwidth



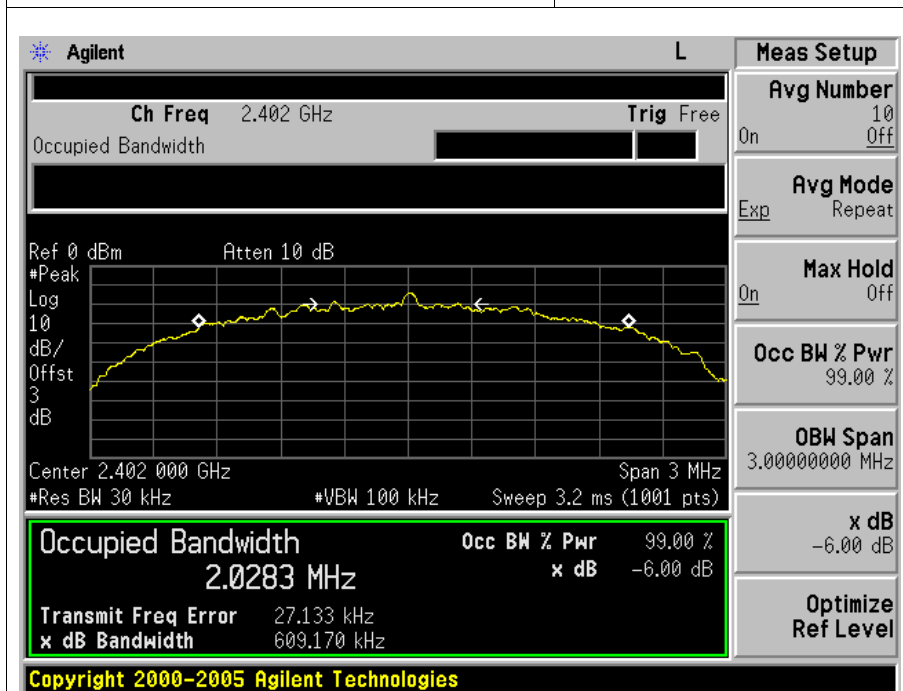
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency 6 dB Bandwidth



BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency 6 dB Bandwidth

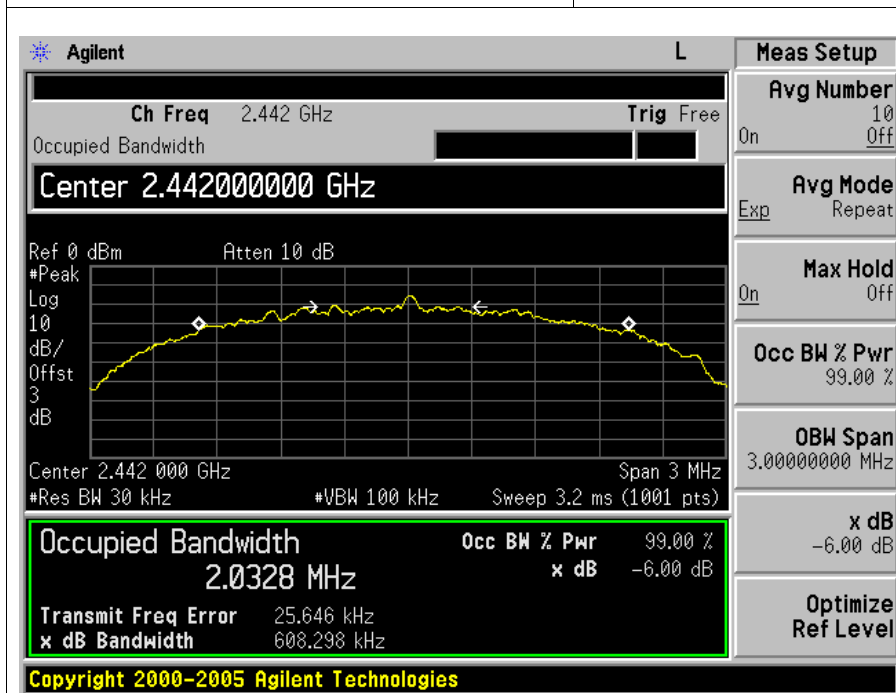


BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency Occupied Bandwidth



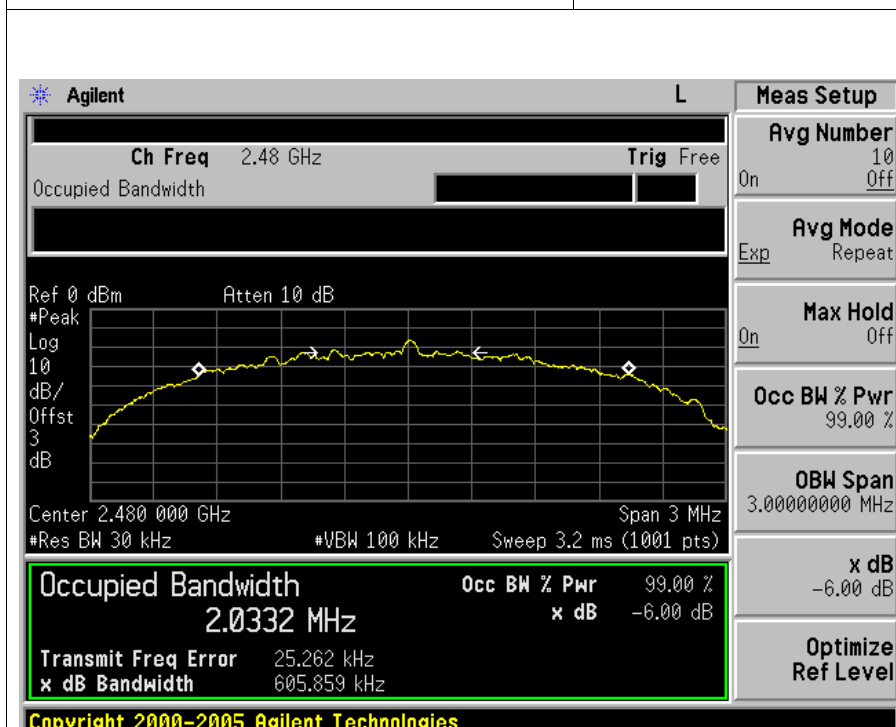
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency

Occupied Bandwidth

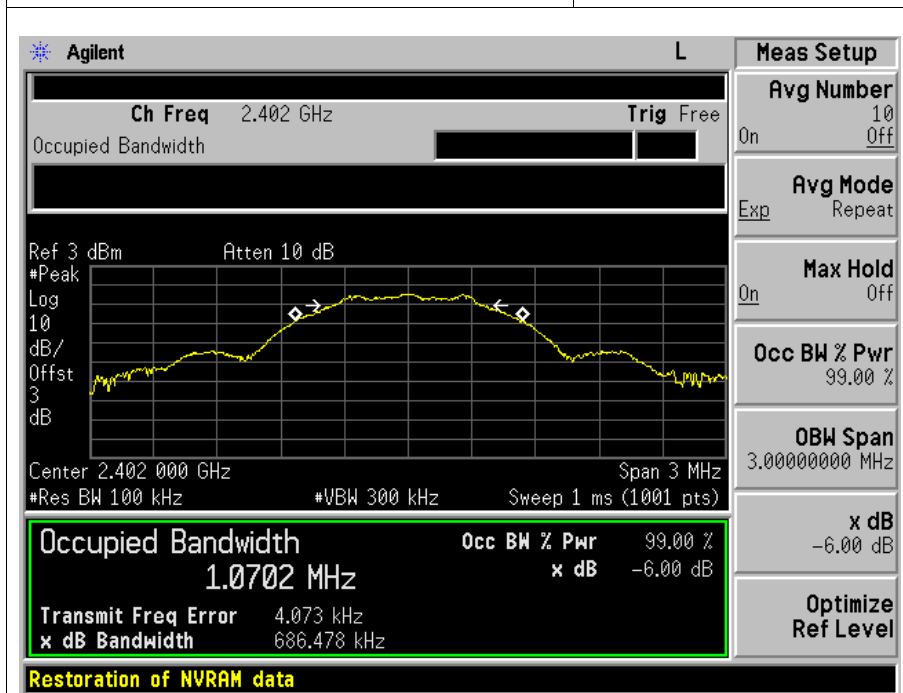


BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency

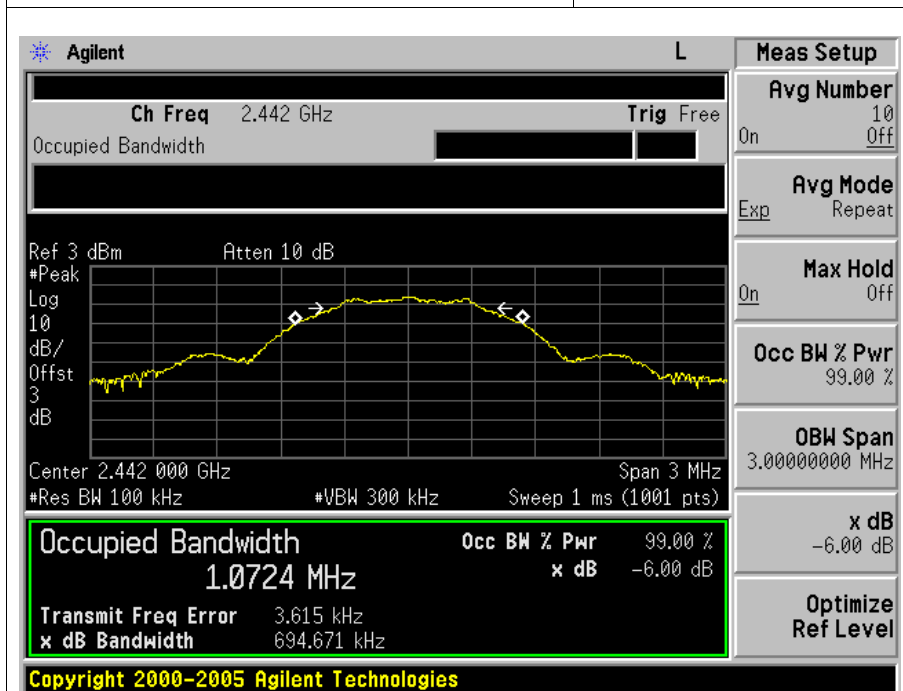
Occupied Bandwidth



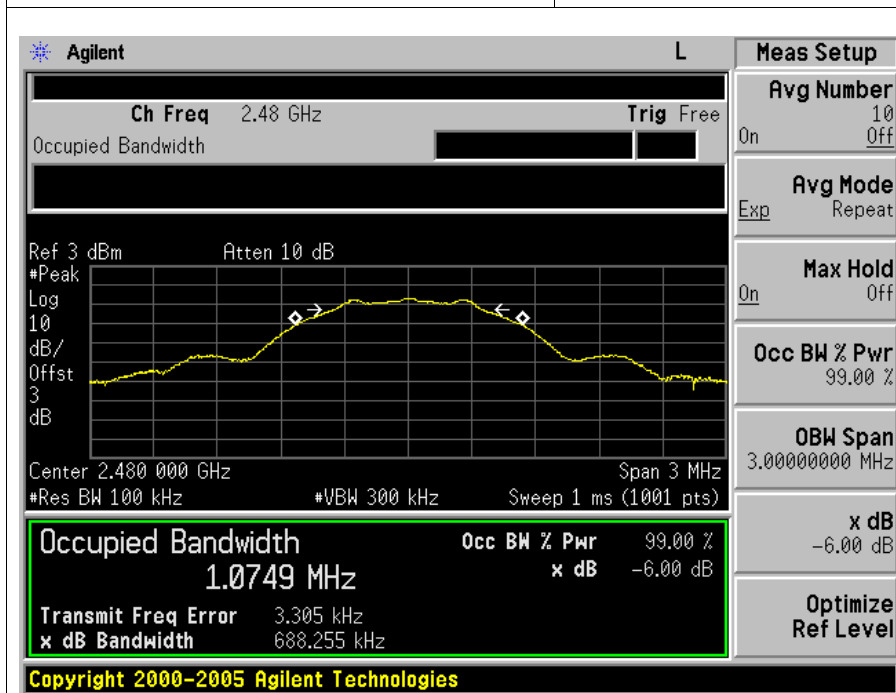
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency 6 dB Bandwidth



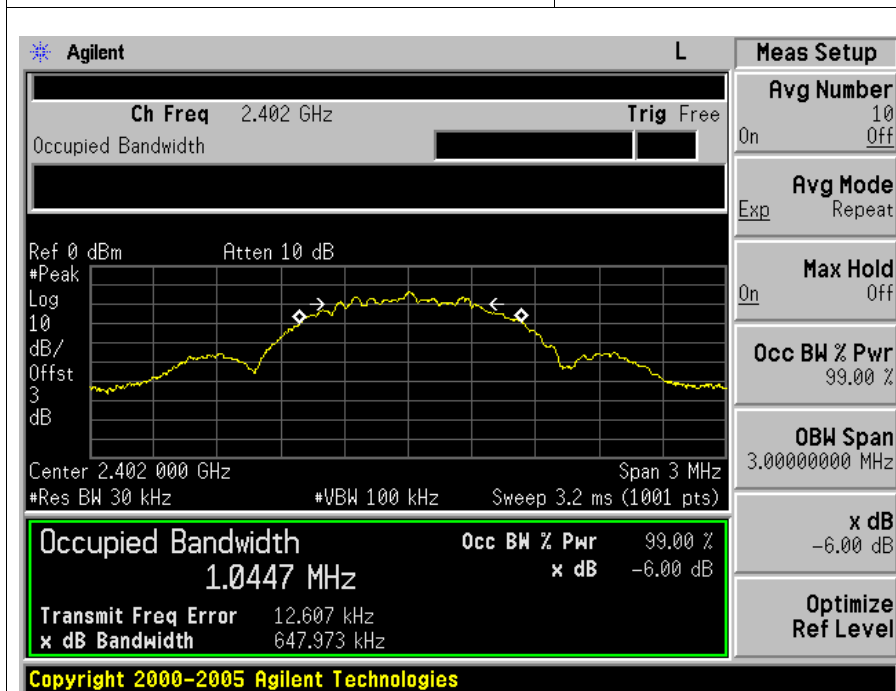
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency 6 dB Bandwidth



BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency 6 dB Bandwidth

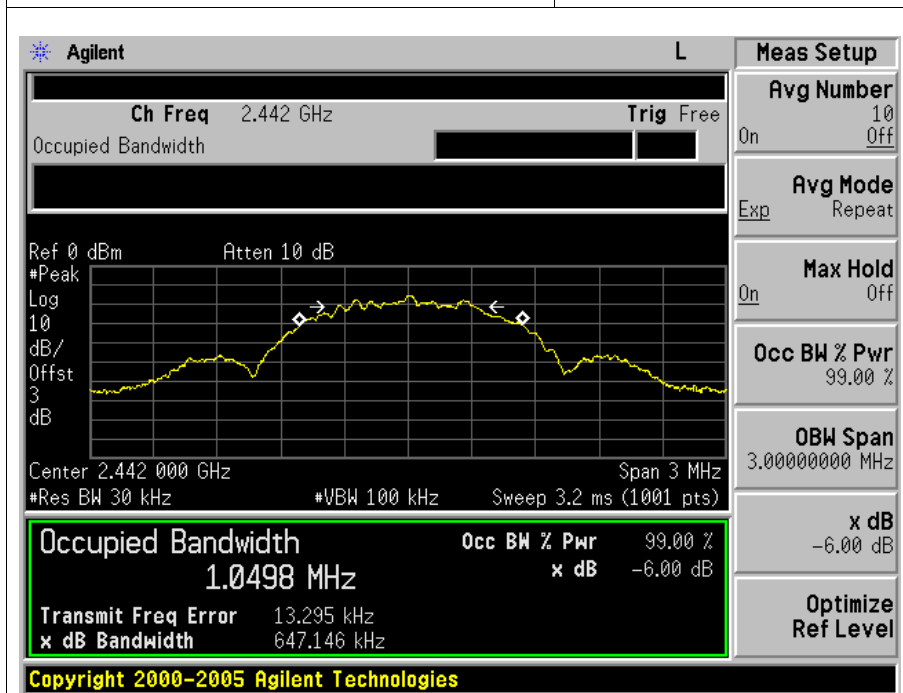


BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency Occupied Bandwidth



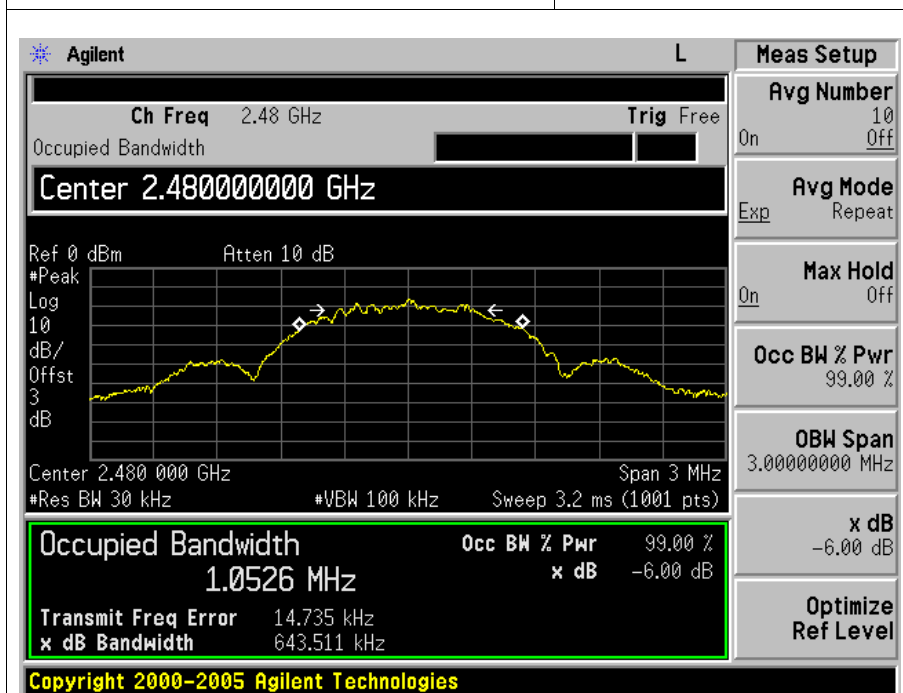
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency

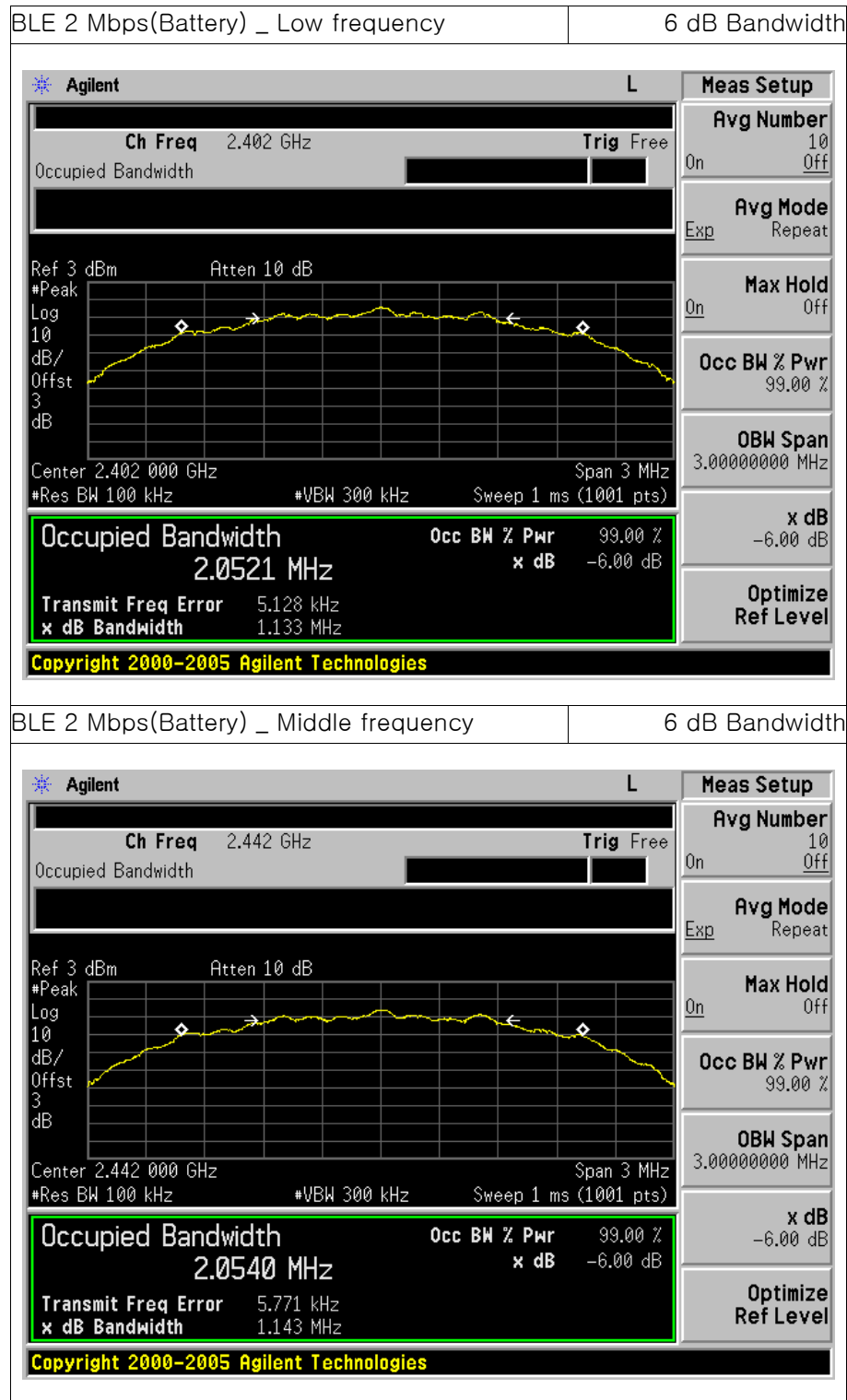
Occupied Bandwidth



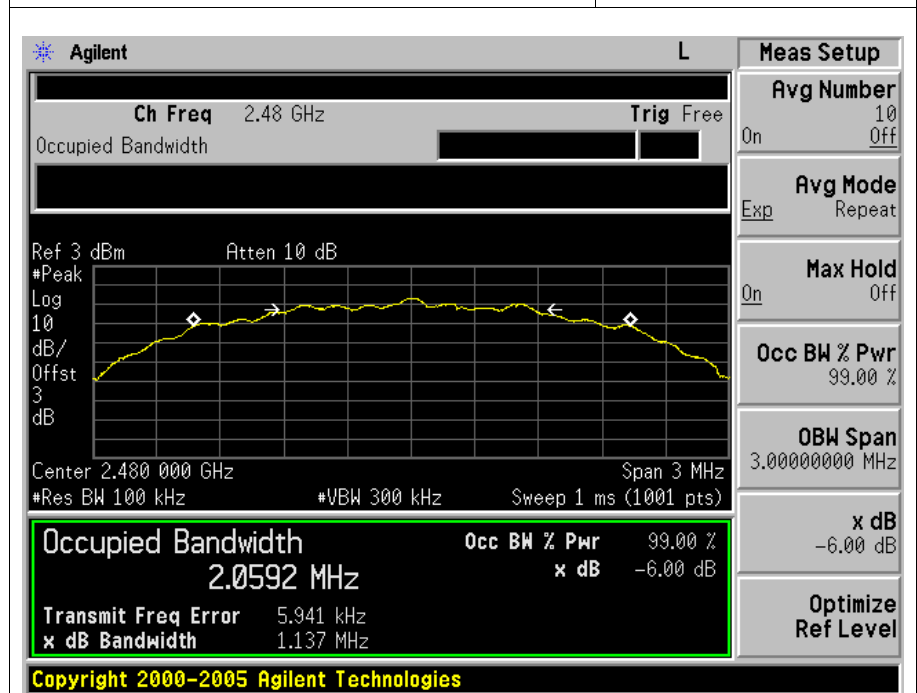
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency

Occupied Bandwidth

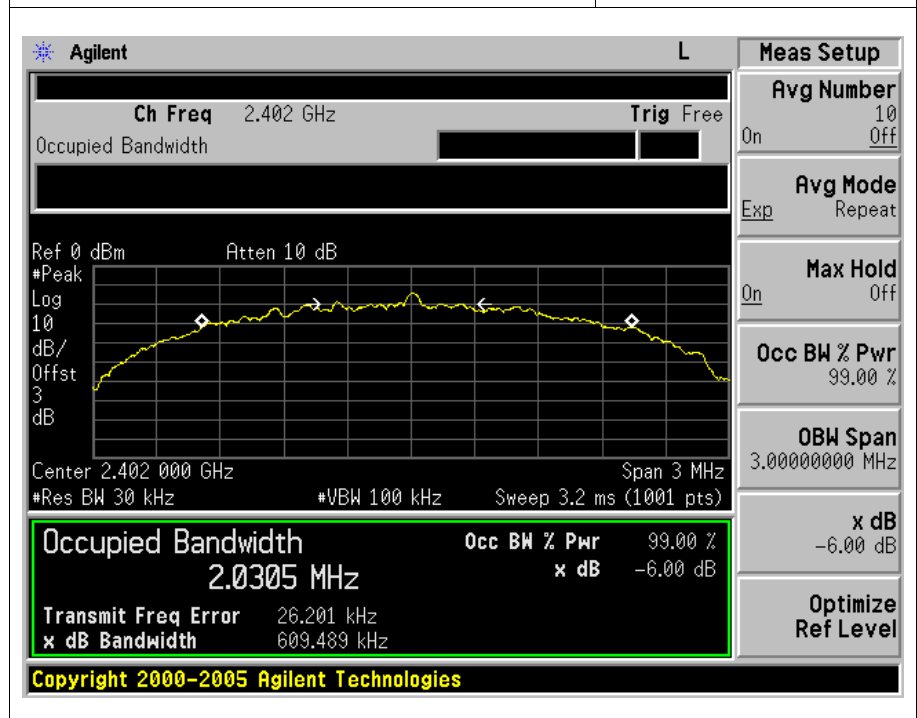




BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency 6 dB Bandwidth

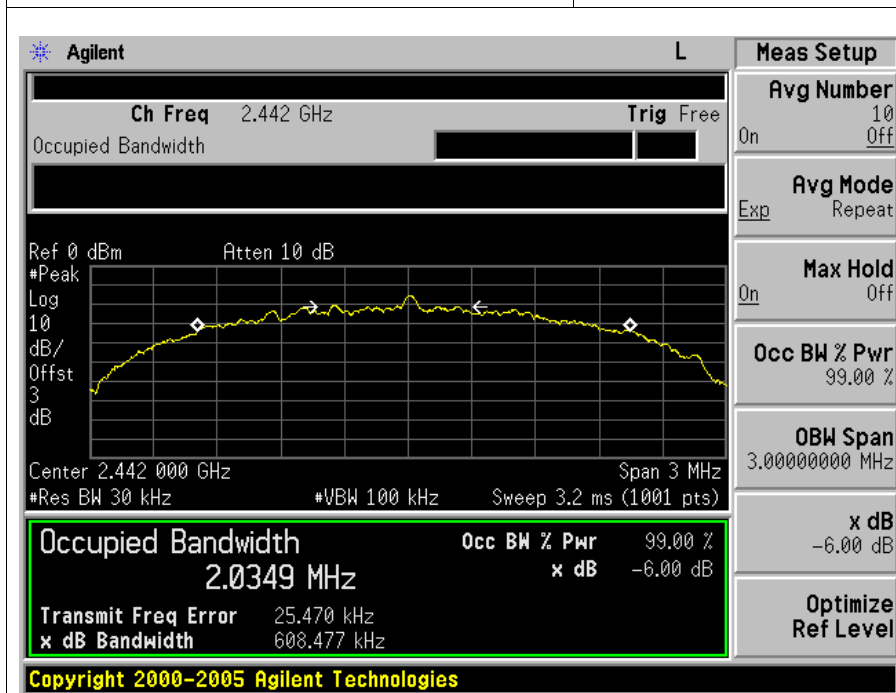


BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency Occupied Bandwidth



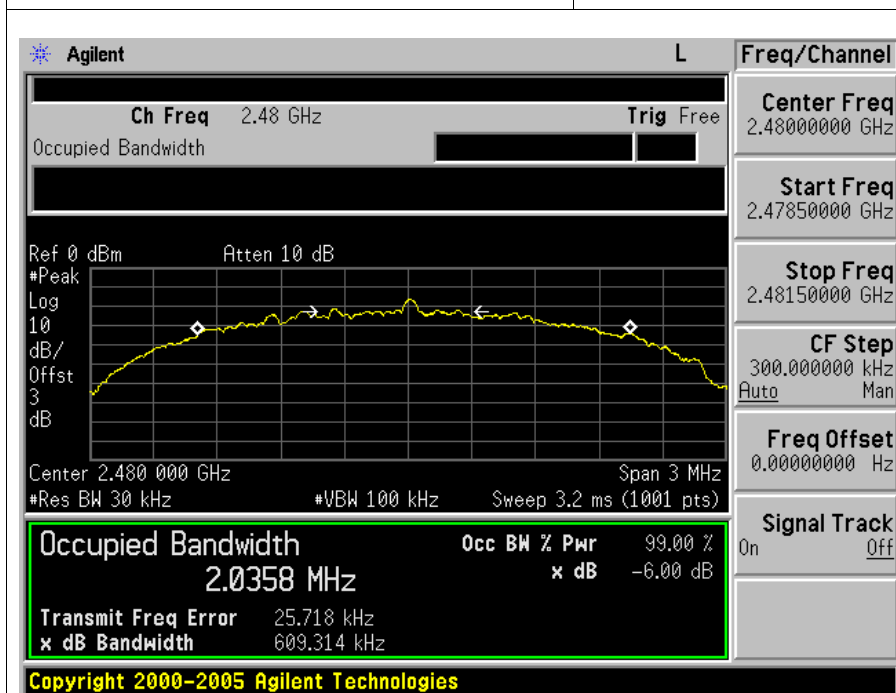
BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency

Occupied Bandwidth



BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency

Occupied Bandwidth



7. Maximum Peak Output Power

7.1 Test Setup

Refer to the APPENDIX I.

7.2 Limit

The maximum permissible conducted output power is 1 Watt.

7.3 Test Procedure

A transmitter antenna terminal of EUT is connected to the input of a spectrum analyzer. Measurement is made while the EUT is operating in transmission mode at the appropriate frequencies.

1. Set the RBW \geq DTS bandwidth
2. Set VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
3. Set span $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
4. Sweep time = auto couple
5. Detector = peak
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow trace to fully stabilize
8. Use peak search function to determine the peak amplitude level.

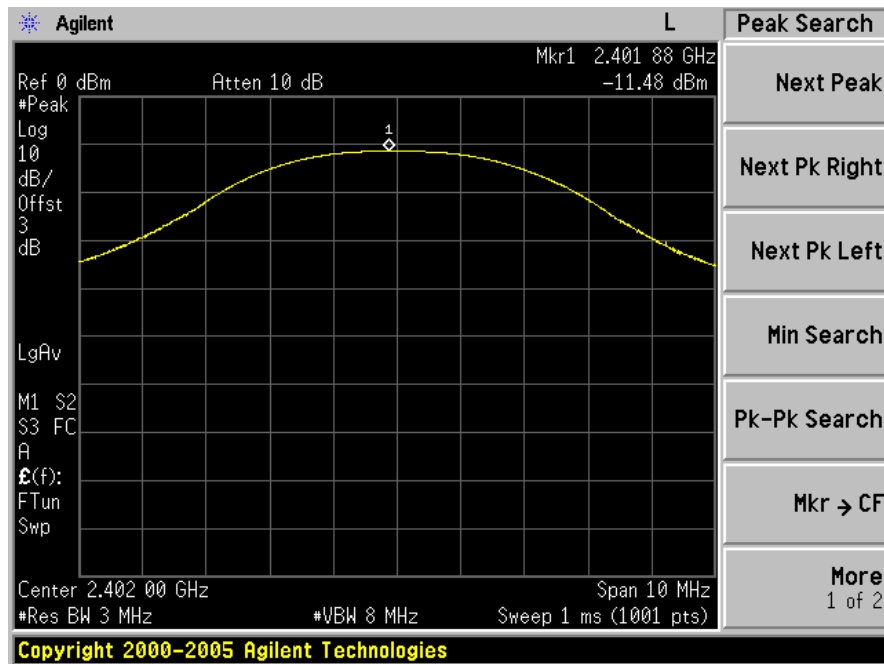
7.4 Test Result

Test Mode	Test Frequency	Peak Output Power	
		dBm	mW
BLE 1 Mbps (Adaptor)	Low	-11.48	0.07
	Middle	-13.01	0.05
	High	-13.73	0.04
BLE 2Mbps (Adaptor)	Low	-11.43	0.07
	Middle	-12.76	0.05
	High	-13.77	0.04

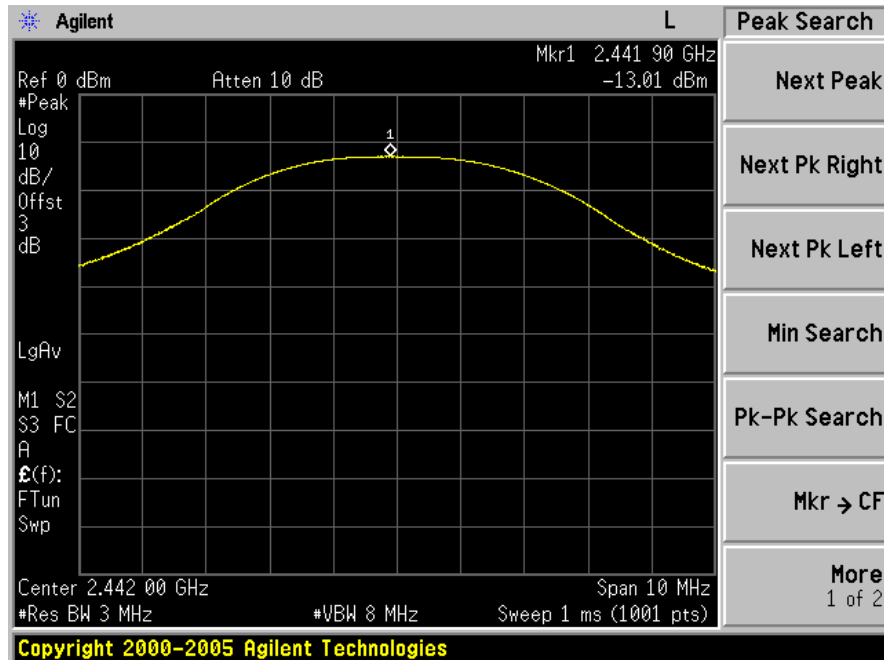
Test Mode	Test Frequency	Peak Output Power	
		dBm	mW
BLE 1 Mbps (Battery)	Low	-11.48	0.07
	Middle	-12.99	0.05
	High	-13.88	0.04
BLE 2Mbps (Battery)	Low	-11.44	0.07
	Middle	-12.90	0.05
	High	-13.80	0.04

7.5 Test Plot

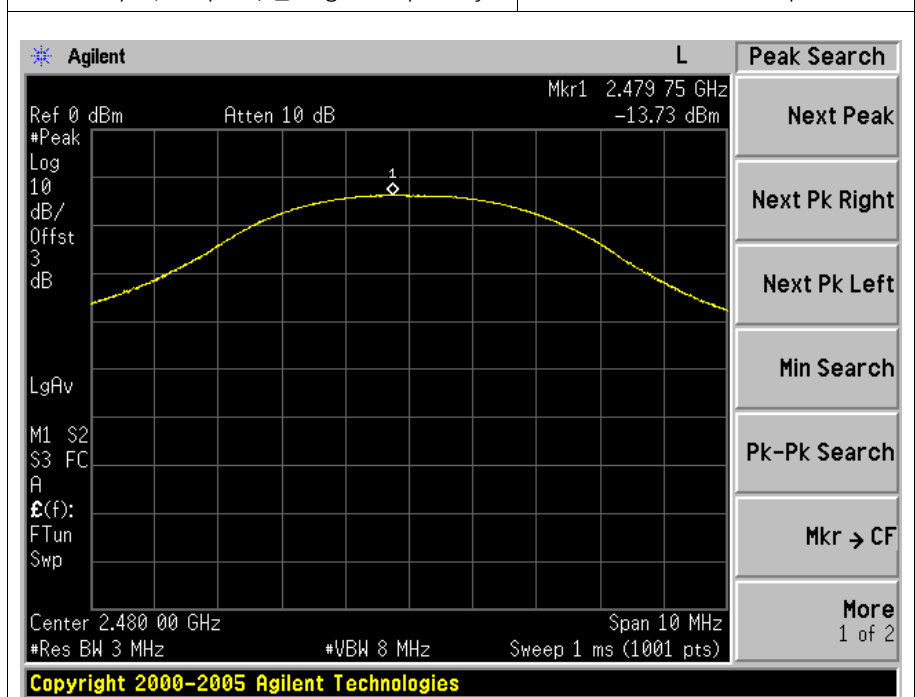
BLE 1Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



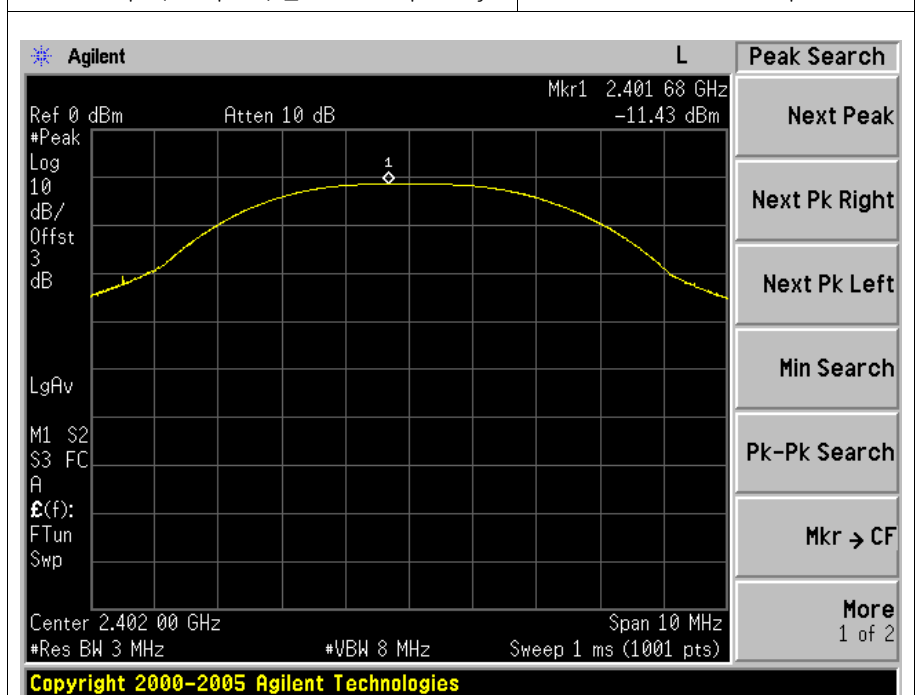
BLE 1Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



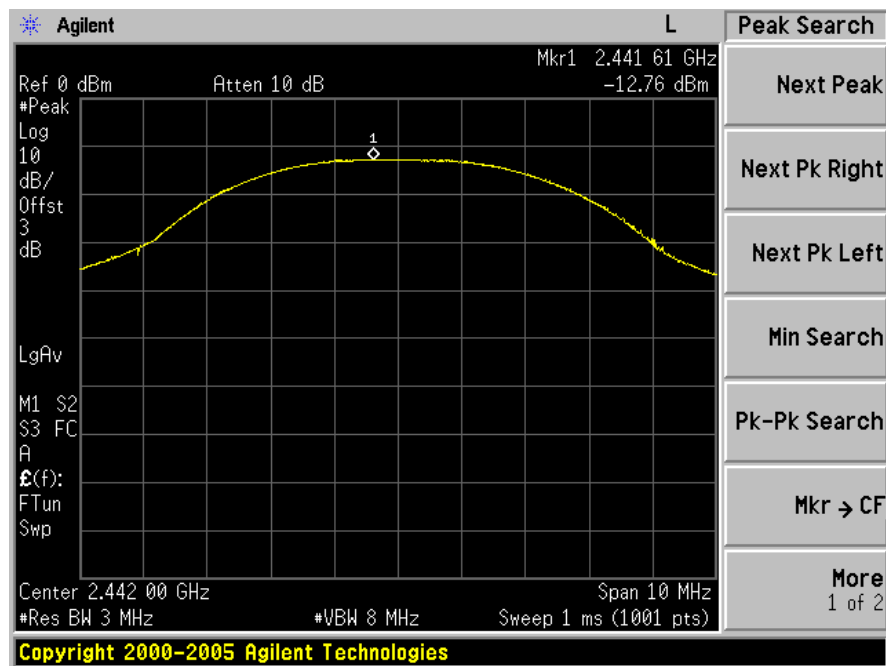
BLE 1Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



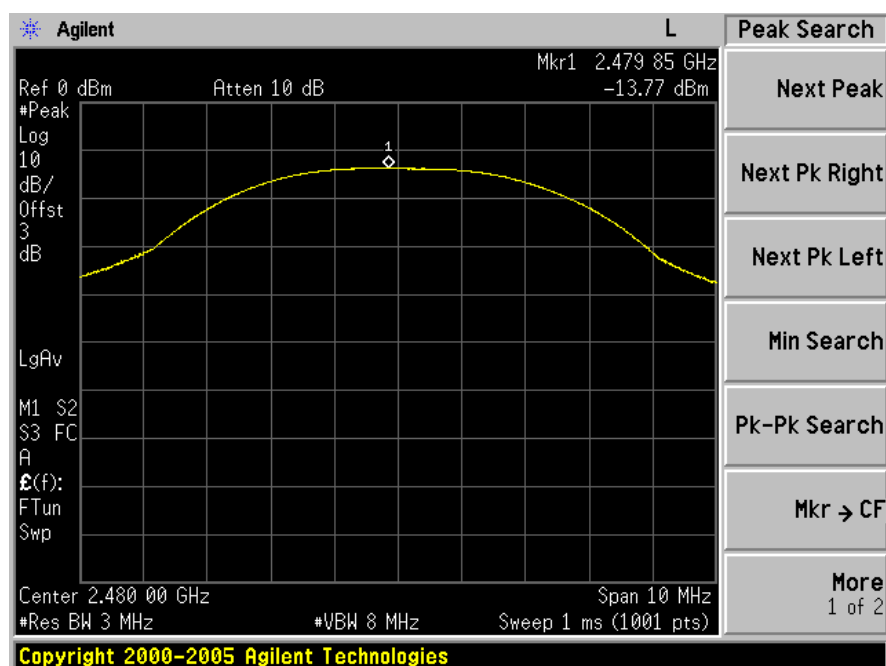
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



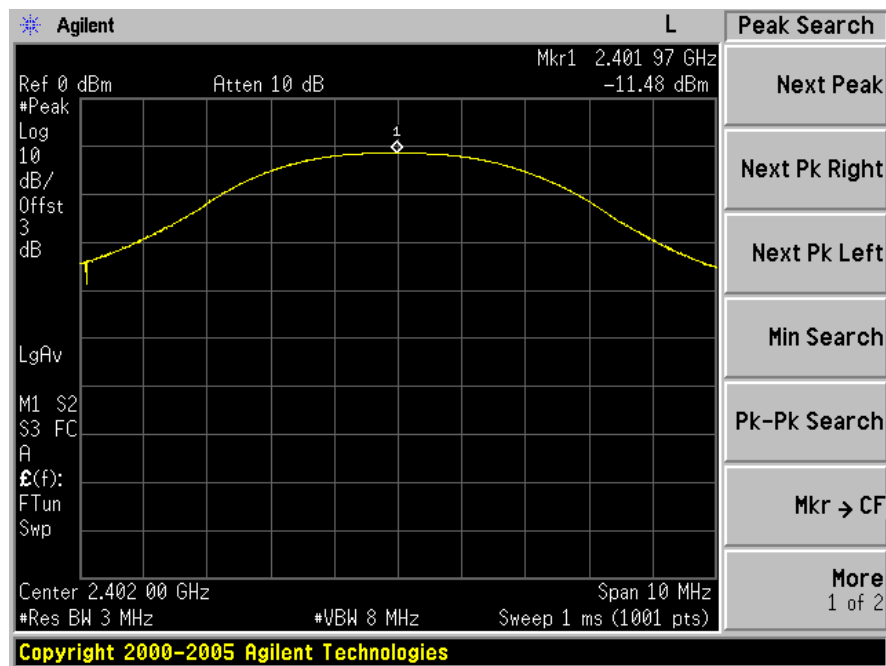
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



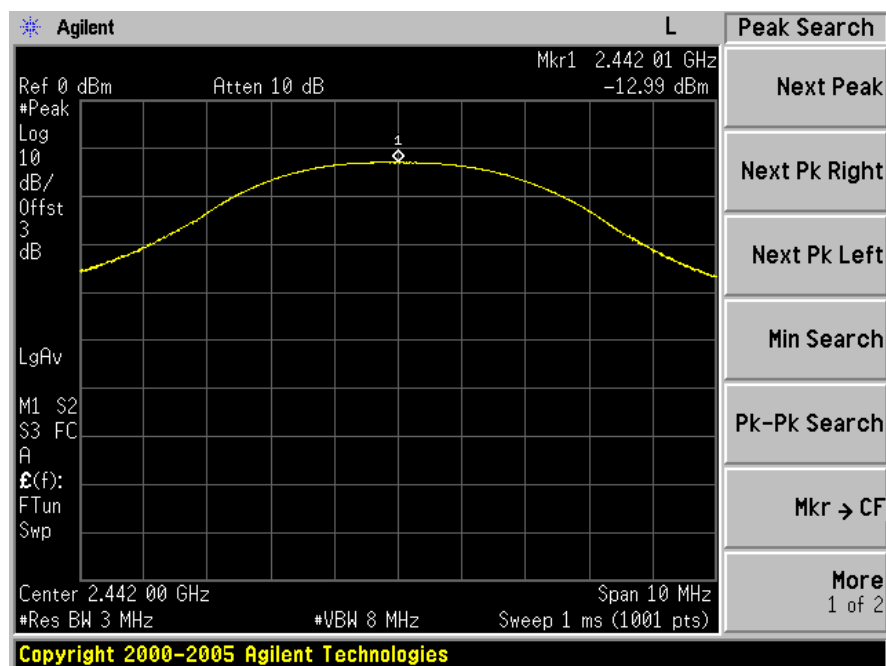
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



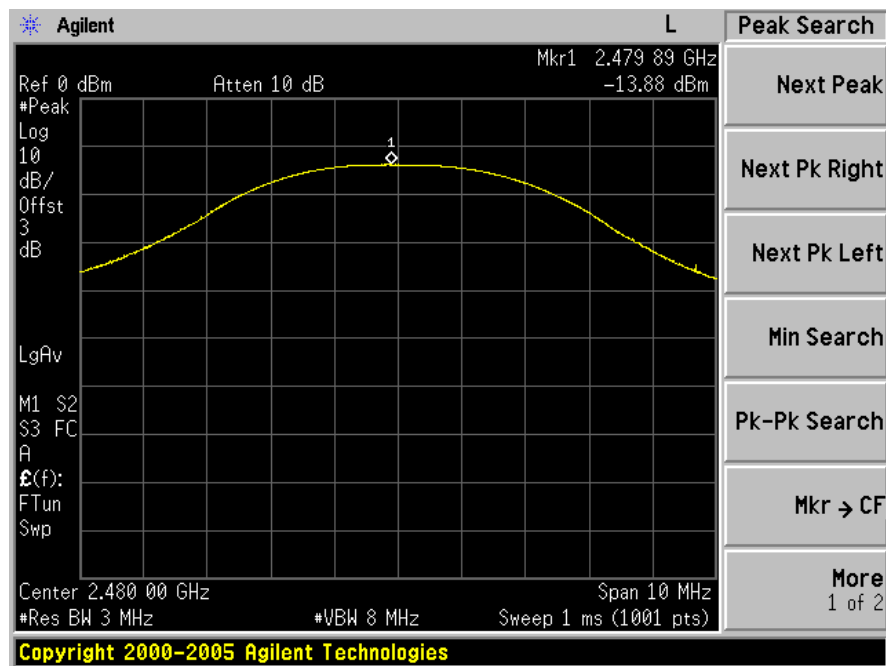
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



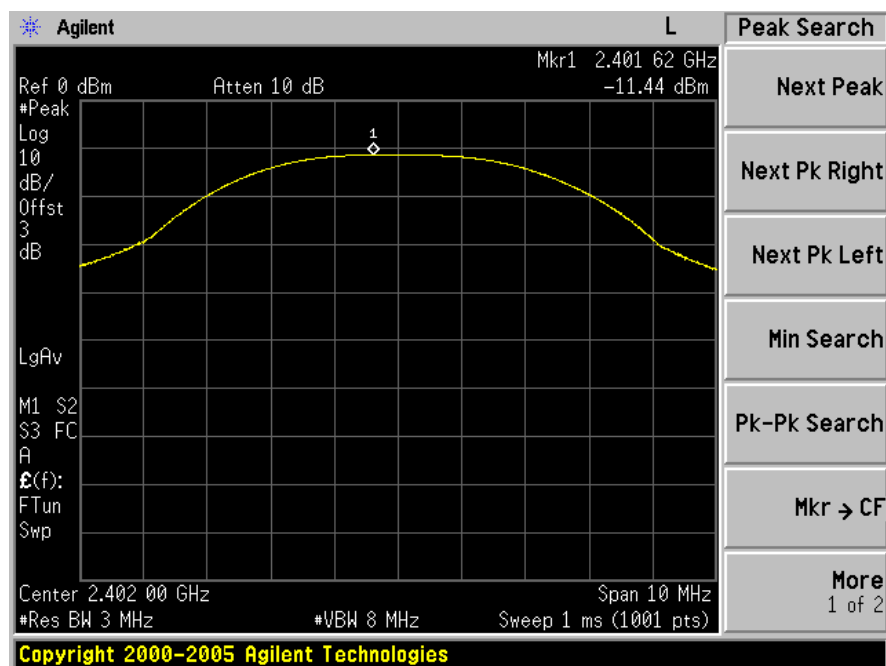
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



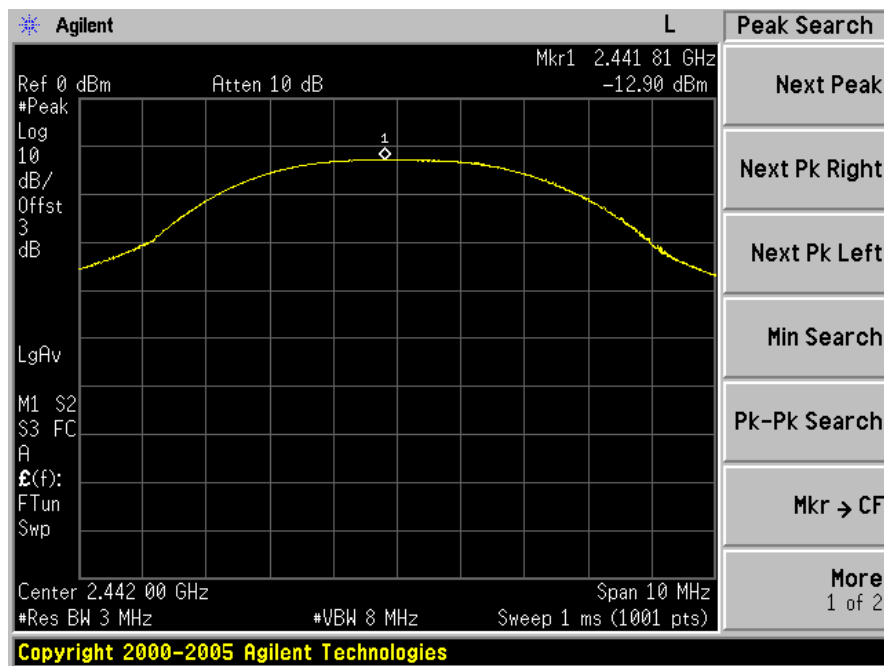
BLE 1Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



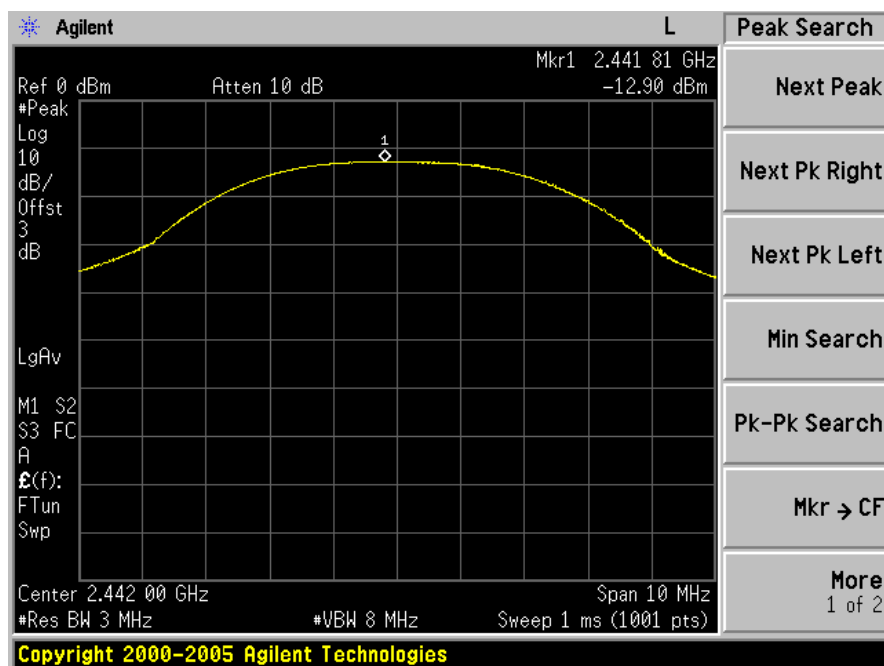
BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency Maximum Peak Output Power



8. Peak Power Spectral Density

8.1 Test Setup

Refer to the APPENDIX I.

8.2 Limit

The power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission

8.3 Test Procedure

The peak power density is measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to the antenna terminal while the EUT is operating in transmission mode at the appropriate frequencies.

(ANSI C63.10–2013 _ Section 11.10.2 – Method PKPSD)

1. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
2. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3. Set the RBW : $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
4. Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
5. Detector = Peak.
6. Sweep time = Auto
7. Trace mode = Max Hold.
8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
10. If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

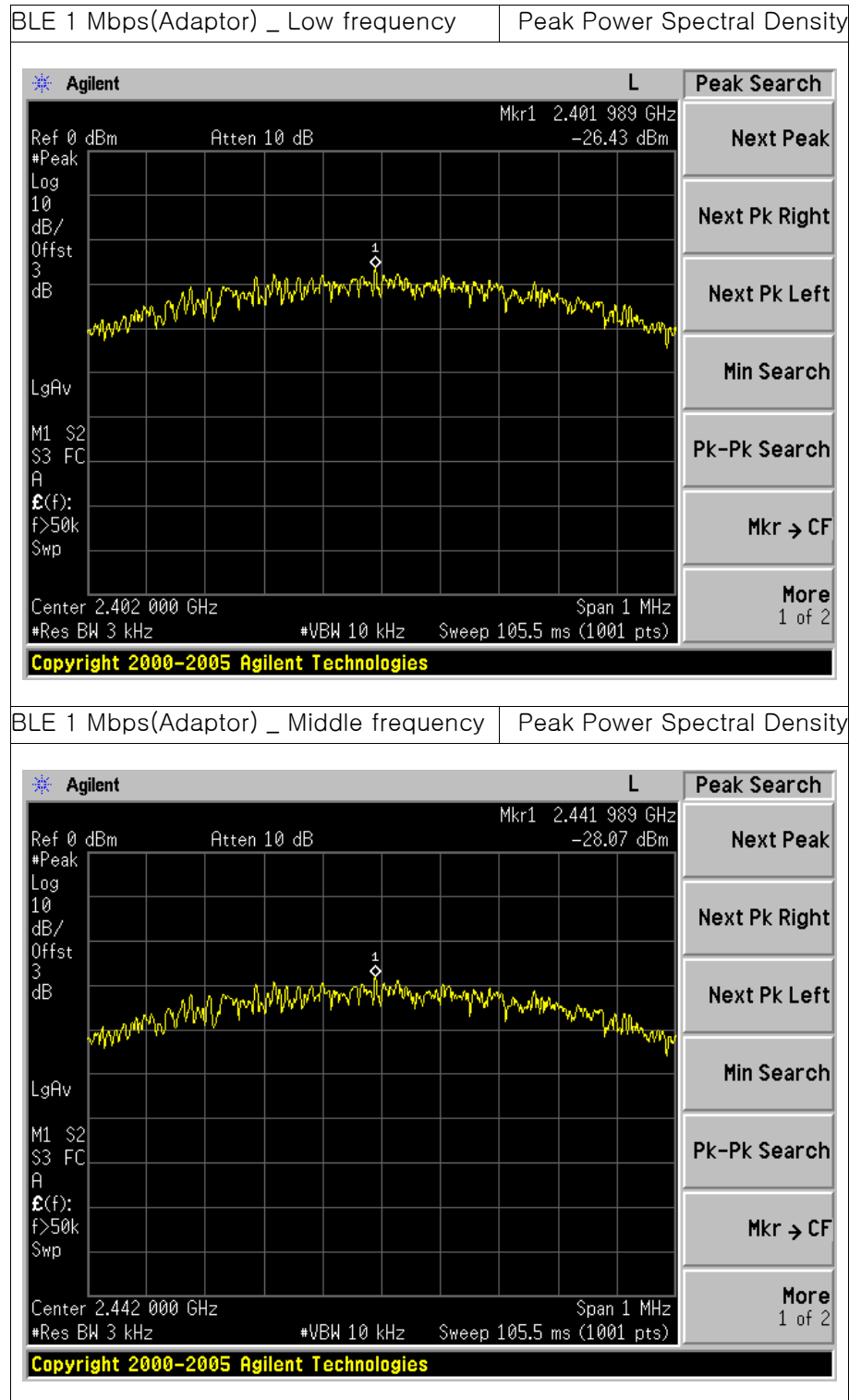
8.4 Test Result

Test Mode	Test Frequency	Peak Power Spectral Density (dBm)
BLE 1 Mbps (Adaptor)	Low	-26.43
	Middle	-28.07
	High	-28.94
BLE 2 Mbps (Adaptor)	Low	-29.38
	Middle	-30.94
	High	-31.86

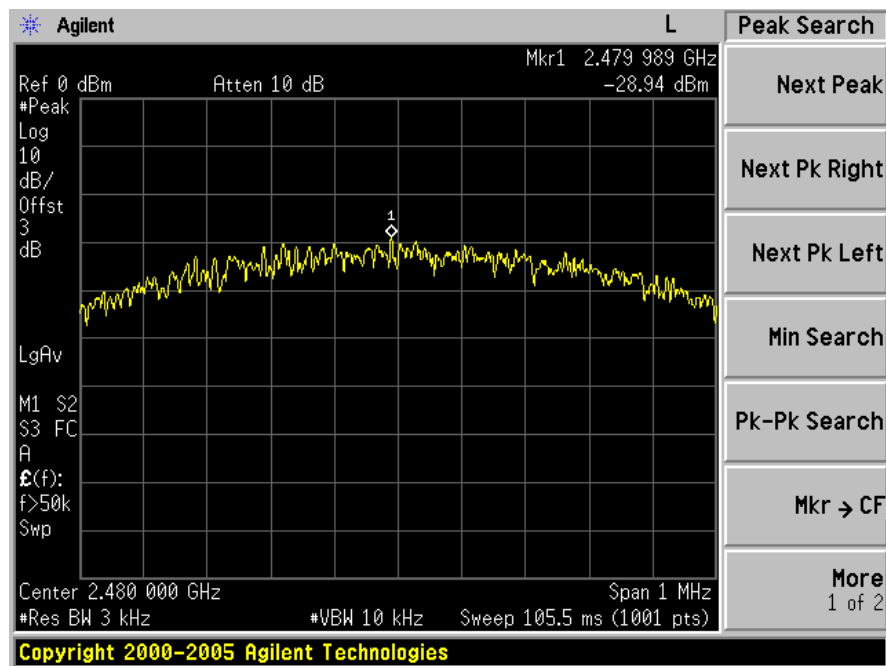


Test Mode	Test Frequency	Peak Power Spectral Density (dBm)
BLE 1 Mbps (Battery)	Low	-26.45
	Middle	-28.01
	High	-28.99
BLE 2 Mbps (Battery)	Low	-29.37
	Middle	-30.90
	High	-31.82

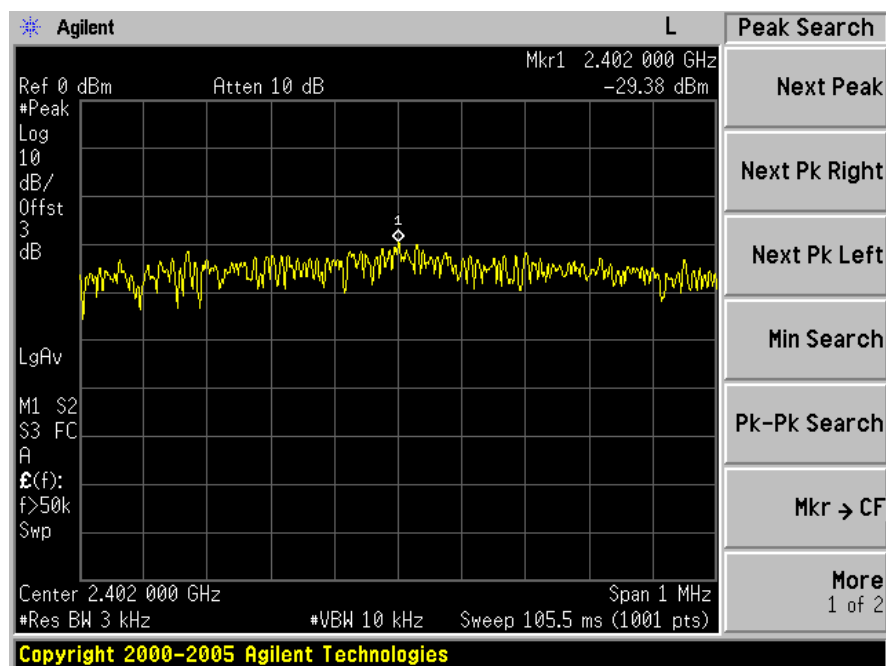
8.5 Test Plot



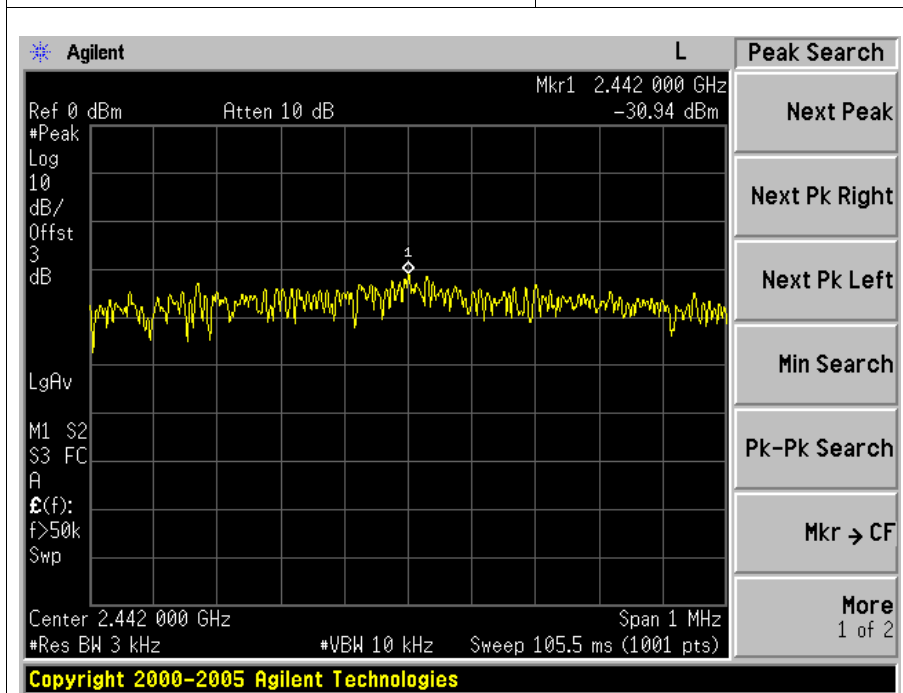
BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



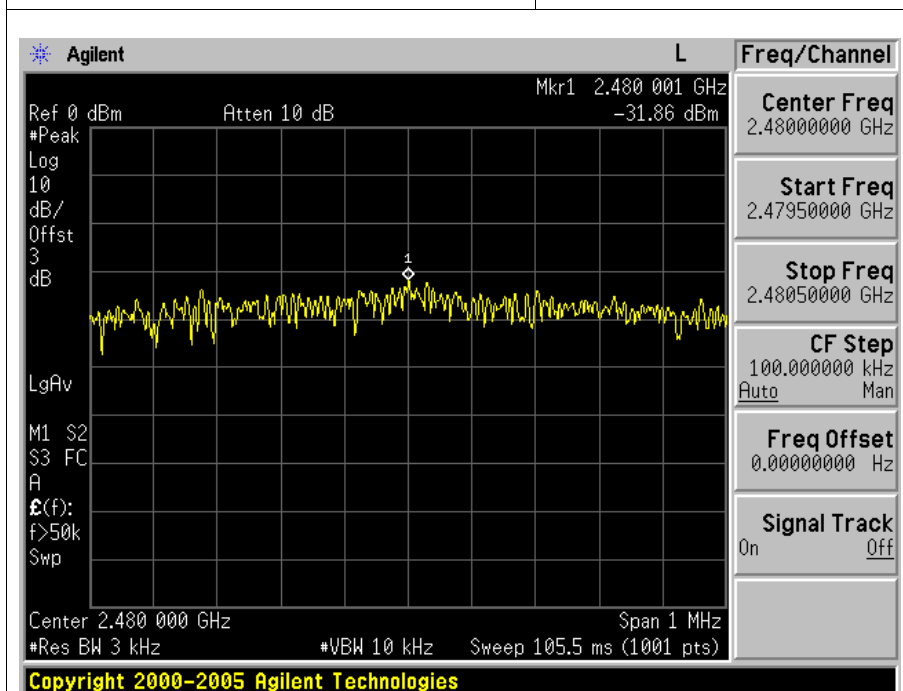
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



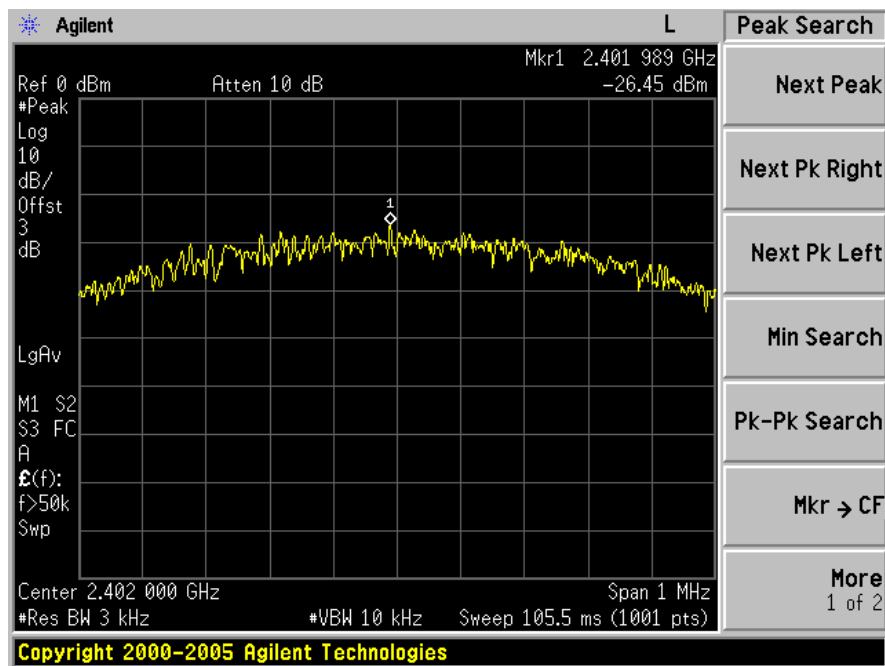
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



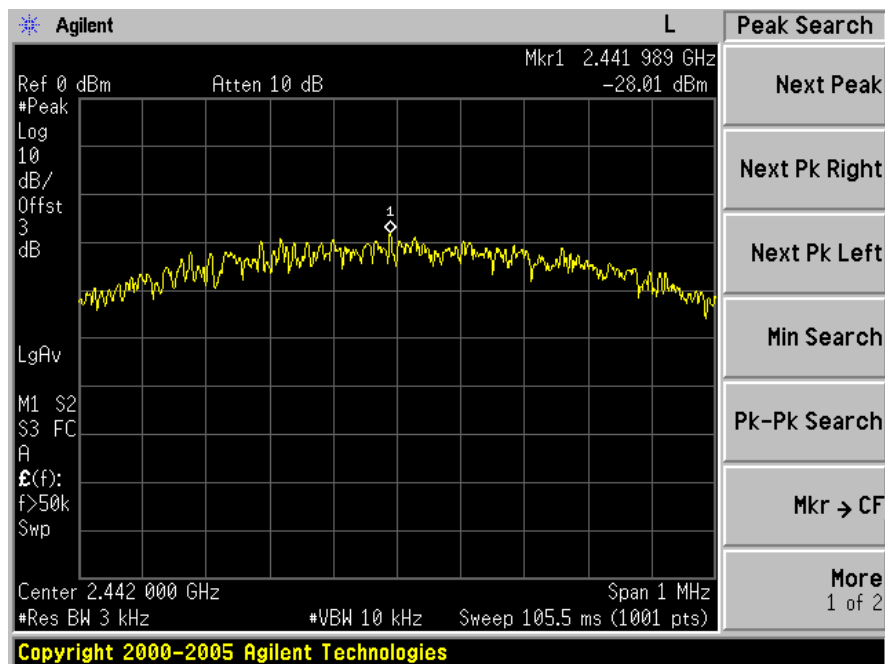
BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



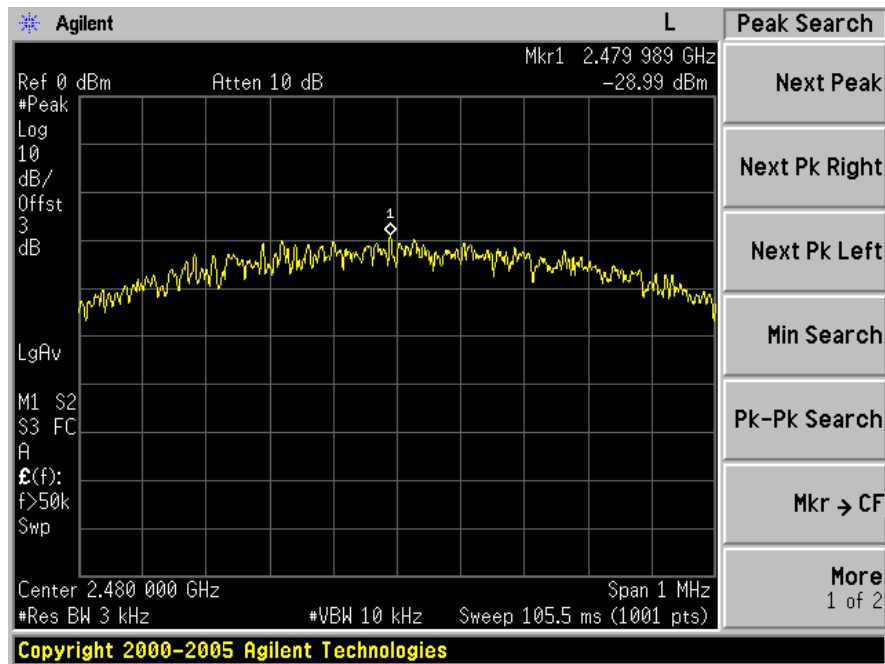
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



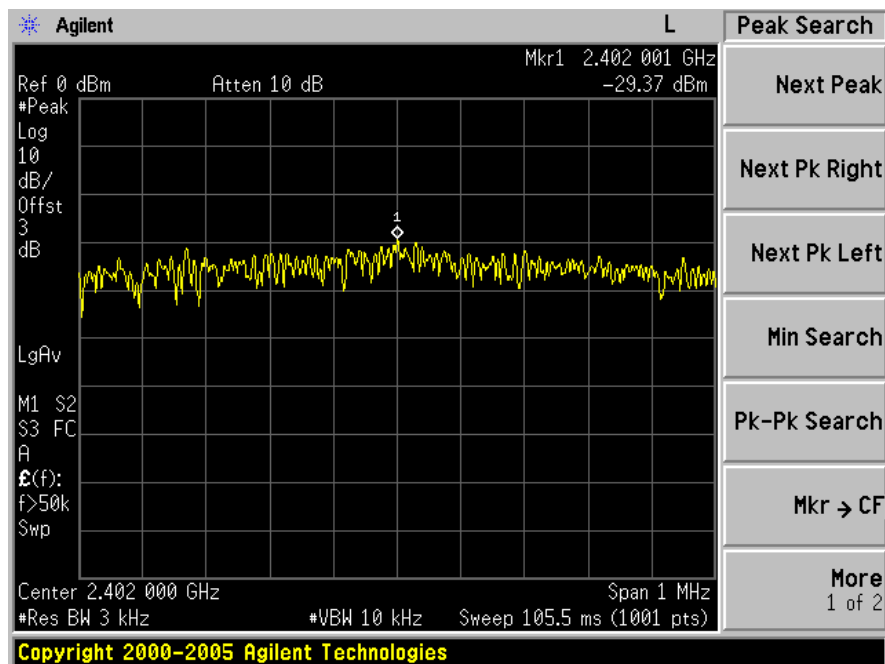
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



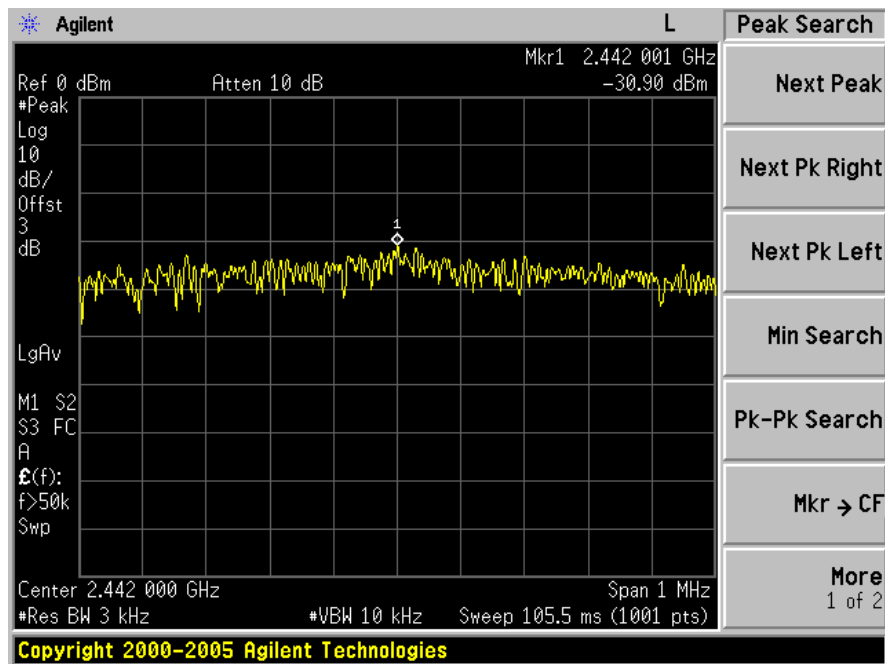
BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



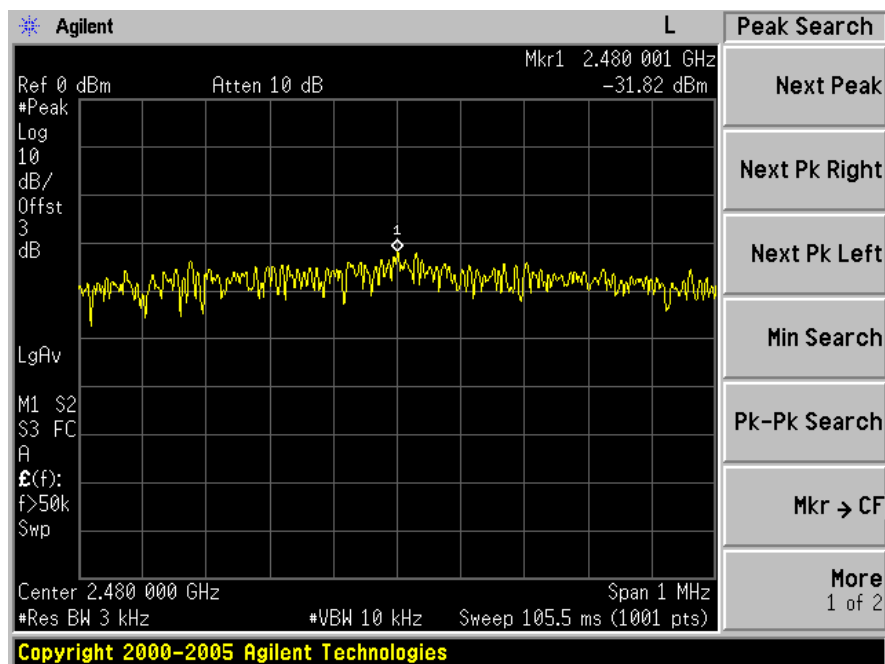
BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency Peak Power Spectral Density



9. TX Radiated Spurious Emission and Conducted Spurious Emission

9.1 Test Setup

Refer to the APPENDIX I.

9.2 Limit

According to §15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated 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, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph(b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in section §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emission which in the restricted band, as define in section §15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section §15.209(a) (see section §15.205(c))

According to § 15.209(a), except as provided elsewhere in this Subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table

Frequency (MHz)	Limit (uV/m)	Measurement Distance (meter)
0.009 ~ 0.490	2400/F (kHz)	300
0.490 ~ 1705	24000/F (kHz)	30
1705 ~ 30.0	30	30
30 ~ 88	100 **	3
88 ~ 216	150 **	3
216 ~ 960	200 **	3
Above 960	500	3

** Except as provided in 15.209(g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this Section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54 – 72 MHz, 76 – 88 MHz, 174 – 216 MHz or 470 – 806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this Part, e.g. 15.231 and 15.241.



According to § 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 ~ 0.110	16.42 ~ 16.423	399.90 ~ 410	4.5 ~ 5.15
0.495 ~ 0.505	16.69475 ~ 16.69525	608 ~ 614	5.35 ~ 5.46
2.1735 ~ 2.1905	16.80425 ~ 16.80475	960 ~ 1240	7.25 ~ 7.75
4.125 ~ 4.128	25.5 ~ 25.67	1300 ~ 1427	8.025 ~ 8.5
4.17725 ~ 4.17775	37.5 ~ 38.	1435 ~ 1626.5	9.0 ~ 9.2
4.20725 ~ 4.20775	25 73 ~ 74.6	1645.5 ~ 1646.5	9.3 ~ 9.5
4.17725 ~ 4.17775	74.8 ~ 75.2	1660 ~ 1710	10.6 ~ 12.7
6.215 ~ 6.218	108 ~ 121.94	1718.8 ~ 1722.2	13.25 ~ 13.4
6.26775 ~ 6.26825	149.9 ~ 150.05	2200 ~ 2300	14.47 ~ 14.5
6.31175 ~ 6.31225	156.52475 ~ 156.52525	2310 ~ 2390	15.35 ~ 16.2
8.291 ~ 8.294	156.7 ~ 156.9	2483.5 ~ 2500	17.7 ~ 21.4
8.362 ~ 8.366	162.0125 ~ 167.17	2690 ~ 2900	22.01 ~ 23.12
8.37625 ~ 8.38675	3345.8 ~ 3358	3260 ~ 3267	23.6 ~ 24.0
8.41425 ~ 8.41475	3600 ~ 4400	3332 ~ 3339	31.2 ~ 31.8
12.51975 ~ 12.52025	3345.8 ~ 3358	240 ~ 285	36.43 ~ 36.5
12.57675 ~ 12.57725	3600 ~ 4400	322 ~ 335.4	Above 38.6
13.36 ~ 13.41			

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in §15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1000 MHz, compliance with the limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in §15.35 apply to these measurements.

9.3 Test Procedure for Radiated Spurious Emission

1. The EUT is placed on a non-conductive table. For emission measurements at or below 1 GHz, the table height is 80 cm. For emission measurements above 1 GHz, the table height is 1.5 m. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. During performing radiated emission below 1 GHz, the EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower. During performing radiated emission above 1 GHz, the EUT was set 3.75 meter away from the interference-receiving antenna.
3. For measurements above 1 GHz absorbers are placed on the floor between the turn table and the antenna mast in such a way so as to maximize the reduction of reflections. For measurements below 1 GHz, the absorbers are removed.
4. The antenna is a Broadband antenna, and its 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.
5. 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 table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
(The EUT was pre-tested with three axes (X, Y, Z) and the final test was performed at the worst case.)
6. Repeat above procedures until the measurements for all frequencies are complete.

Measurement Instrument Setting

1. Frequency Range: Below 1 GHz
RBW = 100 or 120 kHz, VBW = 3 x RBW, Detector = Peak or Quasi Peak
2. Frequency Range: Above 1 GHz
Peak Measurement
RBW = 1 MHz, VBW = 3 MHz, Detector = Peak, Sweep time = Auto,
Trace mode = Max Hold until the trace stabilizes

Average Measurement
RBW = 1 MHz, VBW = 3 MHz, Detector = RMS (Number of points $\geq 2 \times \text{Span} / \text{RBW}$),
Trace Mode = Average (Averaging type = power(i.e. RMS)), Sweep Time = Auto,
Sweep Count = at least 100 traces

A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing to the emission limit in order to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100 percent duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:

- 1) If power averaging (RMS) mode was used in step 4, then the applicable correction factor is $10 \log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle.
- 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step 4, then the applicable correction factor is $20 \log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle.
- 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (≥ 98 percent duty cycle) rather than tuning on and off with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

9.4 Test Procedure for Conducted Spurious Emission

1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer.
2. The reference level of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using RBW = 100 kHz, VBW = 300 kHz.
3. The conducted spurious emission was tested each ranges were set as below.
Frequency range: 30 MHz ~ 26.5 GHz
RBW = 100 kHz, VBW = 300 kHz, Sweep Time = Auto, Detector = Peak,
Trace = Max Hold

LIMIT LINE = 20 dB below of the reference level of above measurement procedure Step 2. (RBW = 100 kHz, VBW = 300 kHz)

9.5 Test Result

9 kHz ~ 25 GHz Data for BLE 1 Mbps (Adaptor)

● Low frequency

Frequency	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
(MHz)	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 358.47	16.50	28.29	V	9.00	3.17	54.0	74.0	28.7	37.3	25.3	36.7
4 803.53	33.77	43.61	V	−0.92	3.17	54.0	74.0	36.0	42.7	18.0	31.3
7 205.55	35.27	43.50	V	8.43	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.9	51.9	7.1	22.1

● Middle frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits (dBuV/m)		Result (dBuV/m)		Margin (dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
4 884.47	35.56	44.80	V	−0.95	3.17	54.0	74.0	37.8	43.9	16.2	30.2
7 325.42	35.31	43.21	V	8.59	3.17	54.0	74.0	47.1	51.8	6.9	22.2

● High frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits (dBuV/m)		Result (dBuV/m)		Margin (dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 483.61	16.45	27.82	V	9.84	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.5	37.7	24.5	36.3
4 960.47	35.02	44.40	V	−0.82	3.17	54.0	74.0	37.4	43.6	16.6	30.4
7 439.47	32.04	41.71	V	8.72	3.17	54.0	74.0	43.9	50.4	10.1	23.6

Note 1: The radiated emissions were investigated 9 kHz to 25 GHz. And no other spurious and harmonic emissions were found above listed frequencies.

Note 2: DCF(Duty Cycle Factor)

– $T_{on} = 0.602 \text{ ms}$ / $T_{off} = 0.648 \text{ ms}$

– Duty Cycle = $T_{on} / (T_{on} + T_{off}) = 0.602 / (0.602 + 0.648) = 0.482$

– DCF = $10 \times \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle}) \text{ dB} = 10 \times \log(1/0.482) \text{ dB} = 3.17 \text{ dB}$

Note 3: Sample Calculation.

Margin = Limit – Result / Peak Result = Peak Reading + TF / Average Result = Average Reading + TF + DCF

TF = Ant factor + Cable Loss + Filter Loss – Amp Gain + Distance Factor

Distance Factor = $20\log(\text{applied distance}/\text{required distance}) = 20\log(3.75\text{m}/3\text{m}) = 1.94$

9 kHz ~ 25 GHz Data for BLE 2 Mbps (Adaptor)
● Low frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 323.95	16.57	28.39	V	9.60	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.3	38.0	24.7	36.0
4 804.13	33.52	44.35	V	−0.92	3.17	54.0	74.0	35.8	43.4	18.2	30.6
7 207.63	34.49	43.92	V	8.43	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.1	52.4	7.9	21.7

● Middle frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dB)			
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak			
4 883.34	34.30	44.77	V	−0.95	3.17	54.0	74.0	36.5	43.8	17.5	30.2
7 324.59	34.83	43.37	V	8.59	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.6	52.0	7.4	22.0

● High frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 483.64	16.51	27.94	V	9.84	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.5	37.8	24.5	36.2
4 958.95	34.72	44.94	V	−0.82	3.17	54.0	74.0	37.1	44.1	16.9	29.9
7 440.15	32.62	42.96	V	8.72	3.17	54.0	74.0	44.5	51.7	9.5	22.3

Note 1: The radiated emissions were investigated 9 kHz to 25 GHz. And no other spurious and harmonic emissions were found above listed frequencies.

Note 2: DCF(Duty Cycle Factor)

- $T_{on} = 0.309 \text{ ms}$ / $T_{off} = 0.316 \text{ ms}$

- Duty Cycle = $T_{on} / (T_{on} + T_{off}) = 0.309 / (0.309 + 0.316) = 0.494$

- DCF = $10 \times \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle}) \text{ dB} = 10 \times \log(1/0.482) \text{ dB} = 3.17 \text{ dB}$

Note 3: Sample Calculation.

Margin = Limit - Result / Peak Result = Peak Reading + TF / Average Result = Average Reading + TF + DCF

TF = Ant factor + Cable Loss + Filter Loss - Amp Gain + Distance Factor

Distance Factor = $20\log(\text{applied distance}/\text{required distance}) = 20\log(3.75\text{m}/3\text{m}) = 1.94$

9 kHz ~ 25 GHz Data for BLE 1 Mbps (Battery)
● Low frequency

Frequency	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 319.23	16.55	27.77	V	9.60	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.3	37.4	24.7	36.6
4 803.58	33.71	43.81	V	−0.92	3.17	54.0	74.0	36.0	42.9	18.0	31.1
7 206.90	34.94	43.75	V	8.43	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.5	52.2	7.5	21.8

● Middle frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dB)			
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak			
4 883.67	35.73	45.75	V	−0.95	3.17	54.0	74.0	38.0	44.8	16.0	29.2
7 325.44	35.12	43.40	V	8.59	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.9	52.0	7.1	22.0

● High frequency

Frequency	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 484.27	16.48	27.91	V	9.84	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.5	37.8	24.5	36.3
4 959.67	35.19	44.57	V	−0.82	3.17	54.0	74.0	37.5	43.8	16.5	30.3
7 440.69	32.22	41.83	V	8.72	3.17	54.0	74.0	44.1	50.6	9.9	23.5

Note 1: The radiated emissions were investigated 9 kHz to 25 GHz. And no other spurious and harmonic emissions were found above listed frequencies.

Note 2: DCF(Duty Cycle Factor)

- $T_{on} = 0.602 \text{ ms}$ / $T_{off} = 0.648 \text{ ms}$

- Duty Cycle = $T_{on} / (T_{on} + T_{off}) = 0.602 / (0.602 + 0.648) = 0.482$

- DCF = $10 \times \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle}) \text{ dB} = 10 \times \log(1/0.482) \text{ dB} = 3.17 \text{ dB}$

Note 3: Sample Calculation.

Margin = Limit - Result / Peak Result = Peak Reading + TF / Average Result = Average Reading + TF + DCF

TF = Ant factor + Cable Loss + Filter Loss - Amp Gain + Distance Factor

Distance Factor = $20\log(\text{applied distance}/\text{required distance}) = 20\log(3.75\text{m}/3\text{m}) = 1.94$

9 kHz ~ 25 GHz Data for BLE 2 Mbps (Battery)
● Low frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 368.38	16.92	27.82	V	9.00	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.1	36.8	24.9	37.2
4 803.20	33.48	44.33	V	−0.92	3.17	54.0	74.0	35.7	43.4	18.3	30.6
7 207.39	34.70	44.49	V	8.43	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.3	52.9	7.7	21.1

● Middle frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dB)			
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak			
4 884.91	34.21	44.81	V	−0.95	3.17	54.0	74.0	36.4	43.9	17.6	30.1
7 324.68	34.20	43.99	V	8.59	3.17	54.0	74.0	46.0	52.6	8.0	21.4

● High frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Reading		Pol.	T.F (dB)	DCF (dB)	Limits		Result		Margin	
	(dBuV/m)					(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)		(dB)	
	AV / Peak					AV / Peak		AV / Peak		AV / Peak	
2 493.46	16.57	27.58	V	9.84	3.17	54.0	74.0	29.6	37.4	24.4	36.6
4 959.06	34.78	45.21	V	−0.82	3.17	54.0	74.0	37.1	44.4	16.9	29.6
7 441.50	32.93	42.70	V	8.72	3.17	54.0	74.0	44.8	51.4	9.2	22.6

Note 1: The radiated emissions were investigated 9 kHz to 25 GHz. And no other spurious and harmonic emissions were found above listed frequencies.

Note 2: DCF(Duty Cycle Factor)

– $T_{on} = 0.309 \text{ ms}$ / $T_{off} = 0.316 \text{ ms}$

– Duty Cycle = $T_{on} / (T_{on} + T_{off}) = 0.309 / (0.309 + 0.316) = 0.494$

– DCF = $10 \times \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle}) \text{ dB} = 10 \times \log(1/0.482) \text{ dB} = 3.17 \text{ dB}$

Note 3: Sample Calculation.

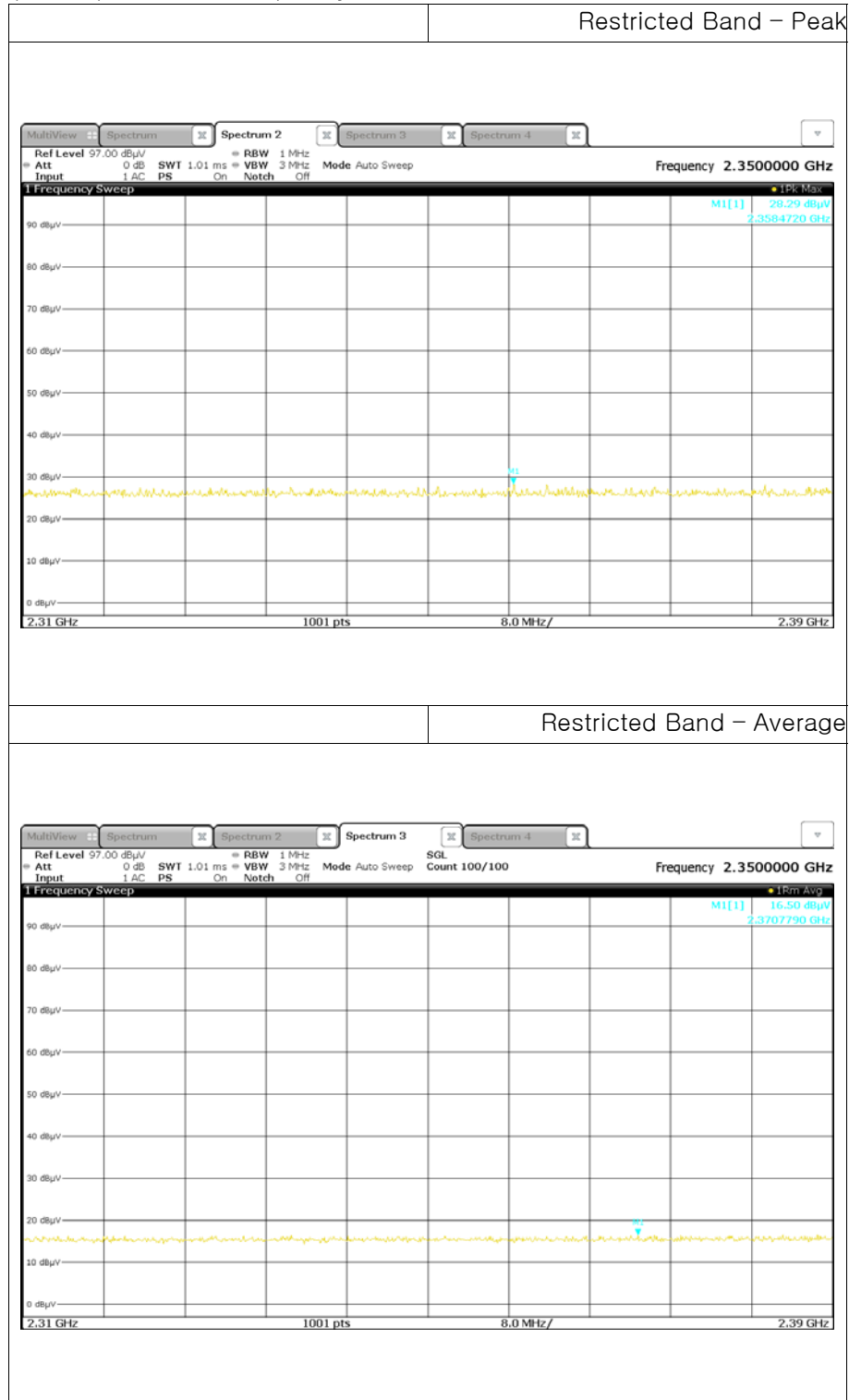
Margin = Limit – Result / Peak Result = Peak Reading + TF / Average Result = Average Reading + TF + DCF

TF = Ant factor + Cable Loss + Filter Loss – Amp Gain + Distance Factor

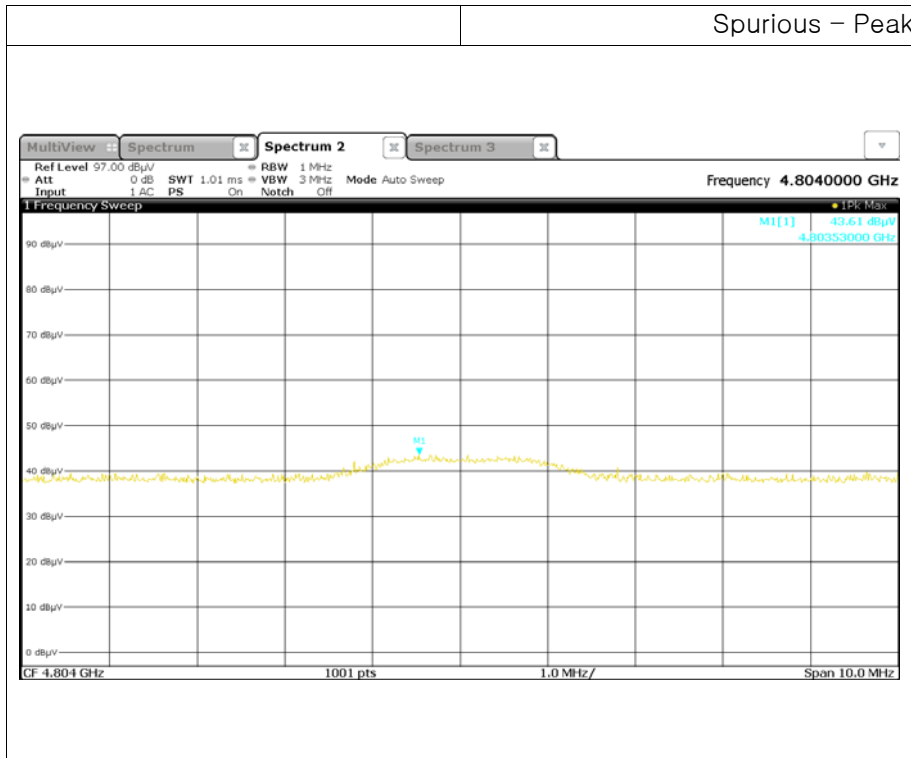
Distance Factor = $20\log(\text{applied distance}/\text{required distance}) = 20\log(3.75\text{m}/3\text{m}) = 1.94$

9.6 Test Plot for Radiated Spurious Emission

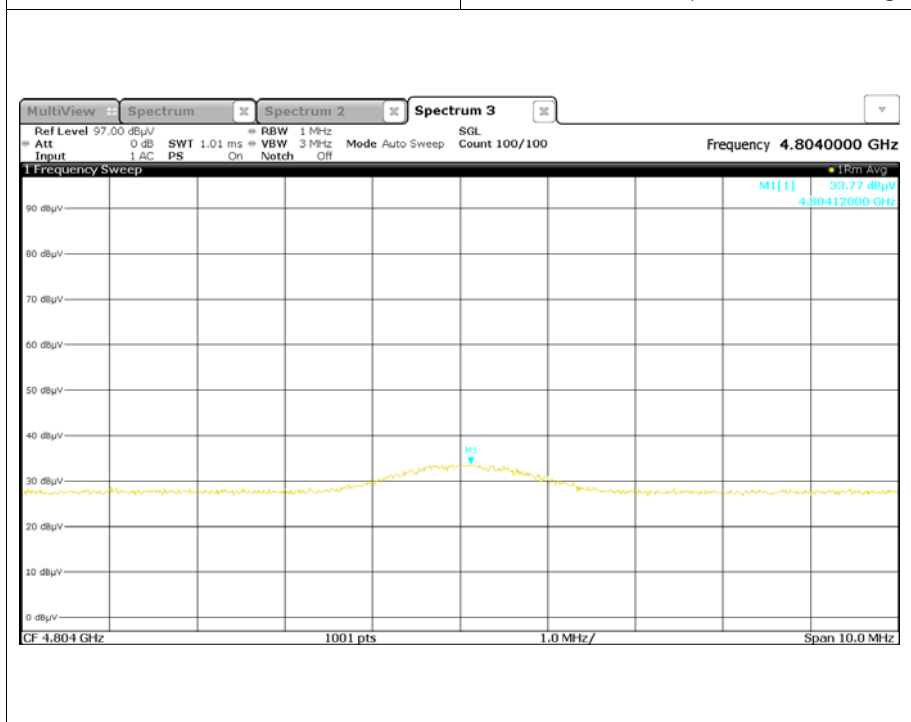
- BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency



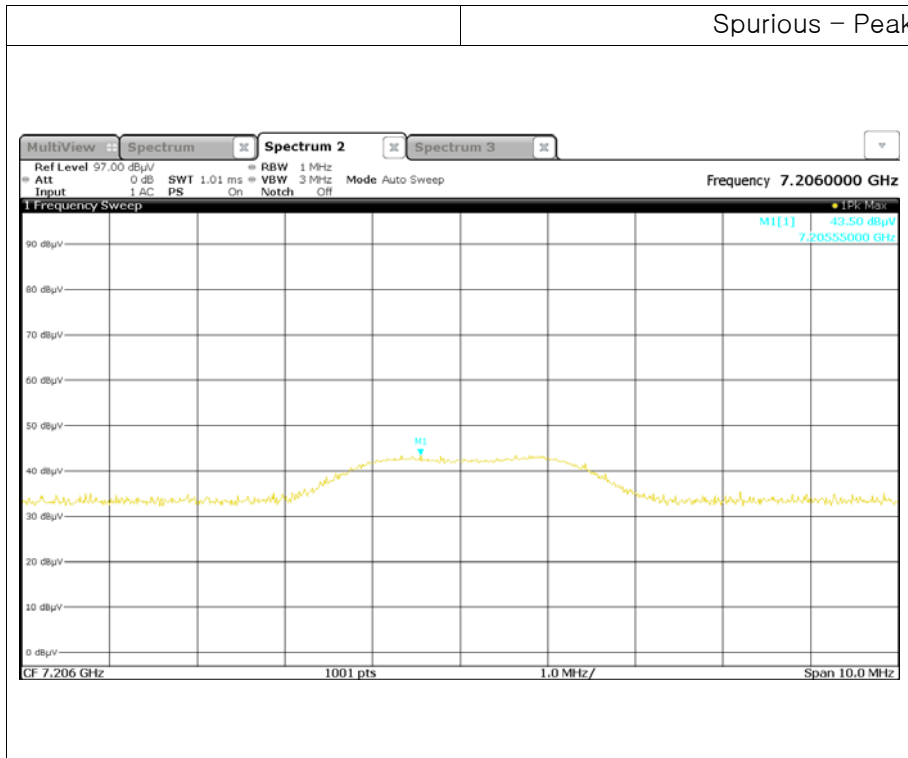
Spurious – Peak



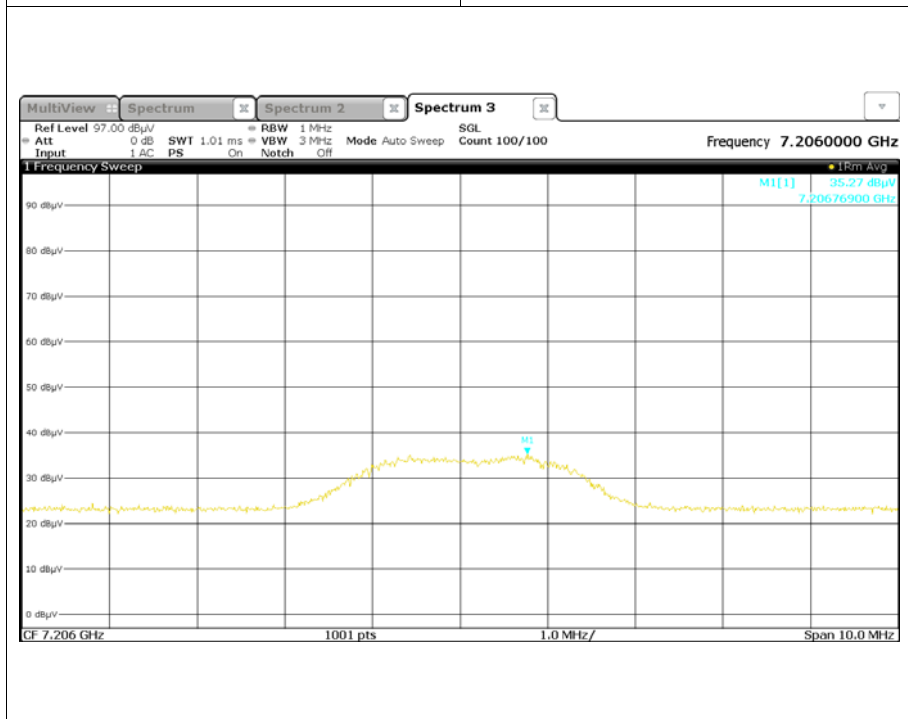
Spurious – Average



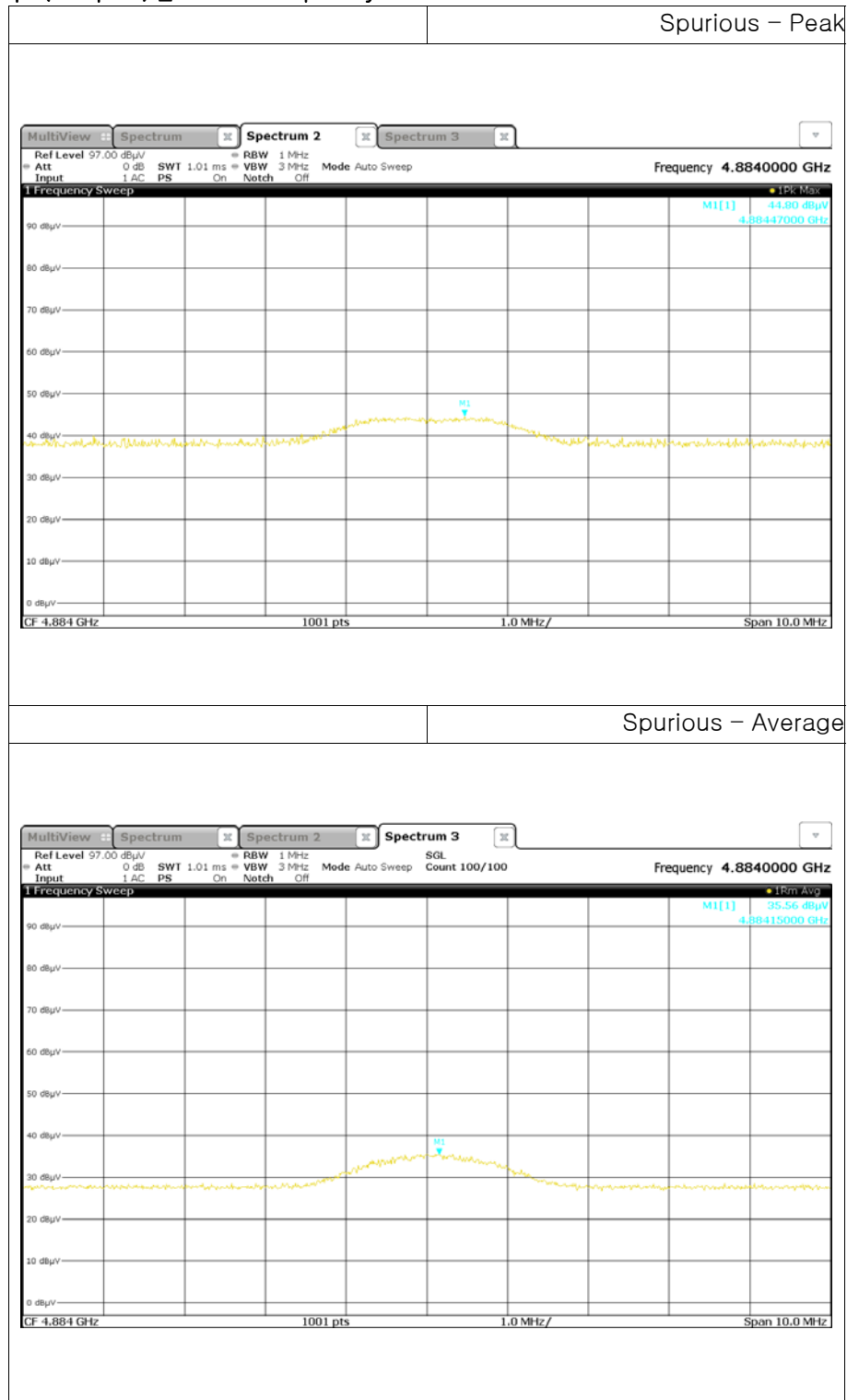
Spurious – Peak



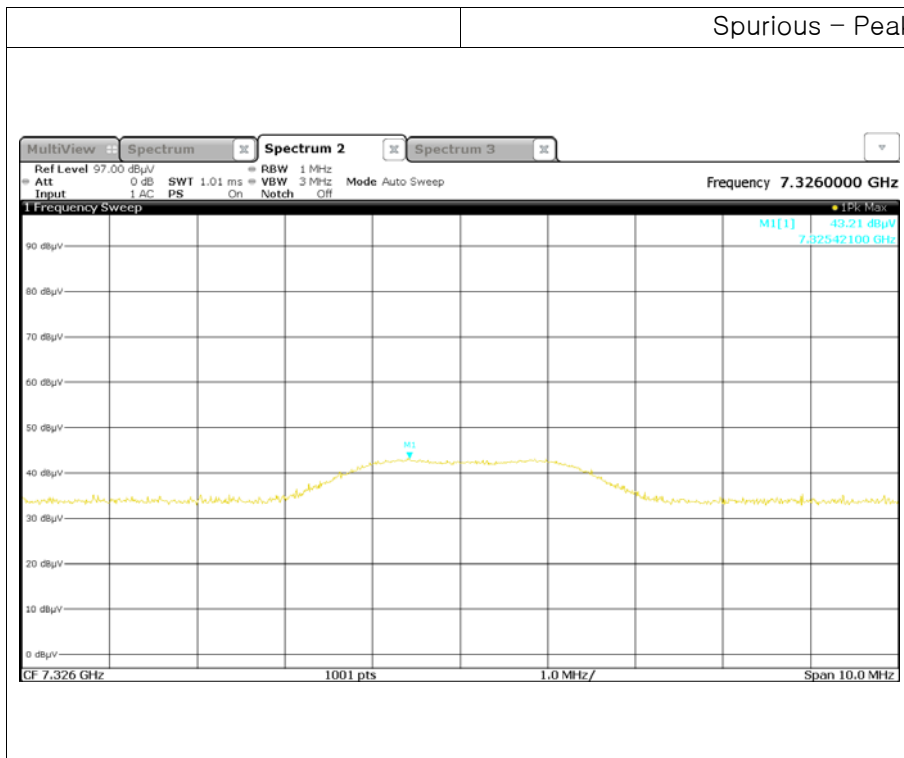
Spurious – Average



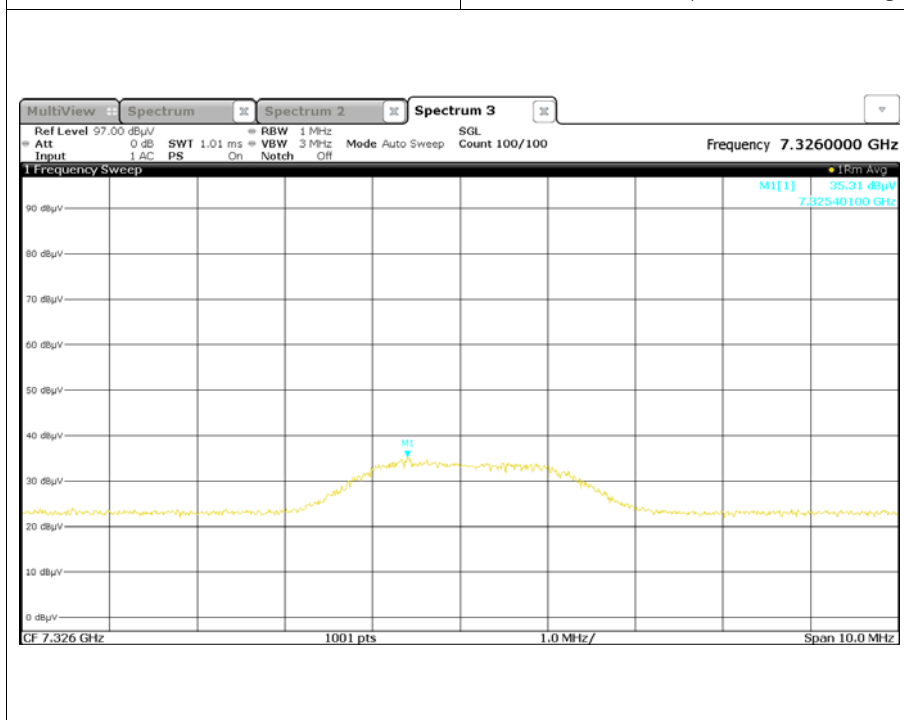
● BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency



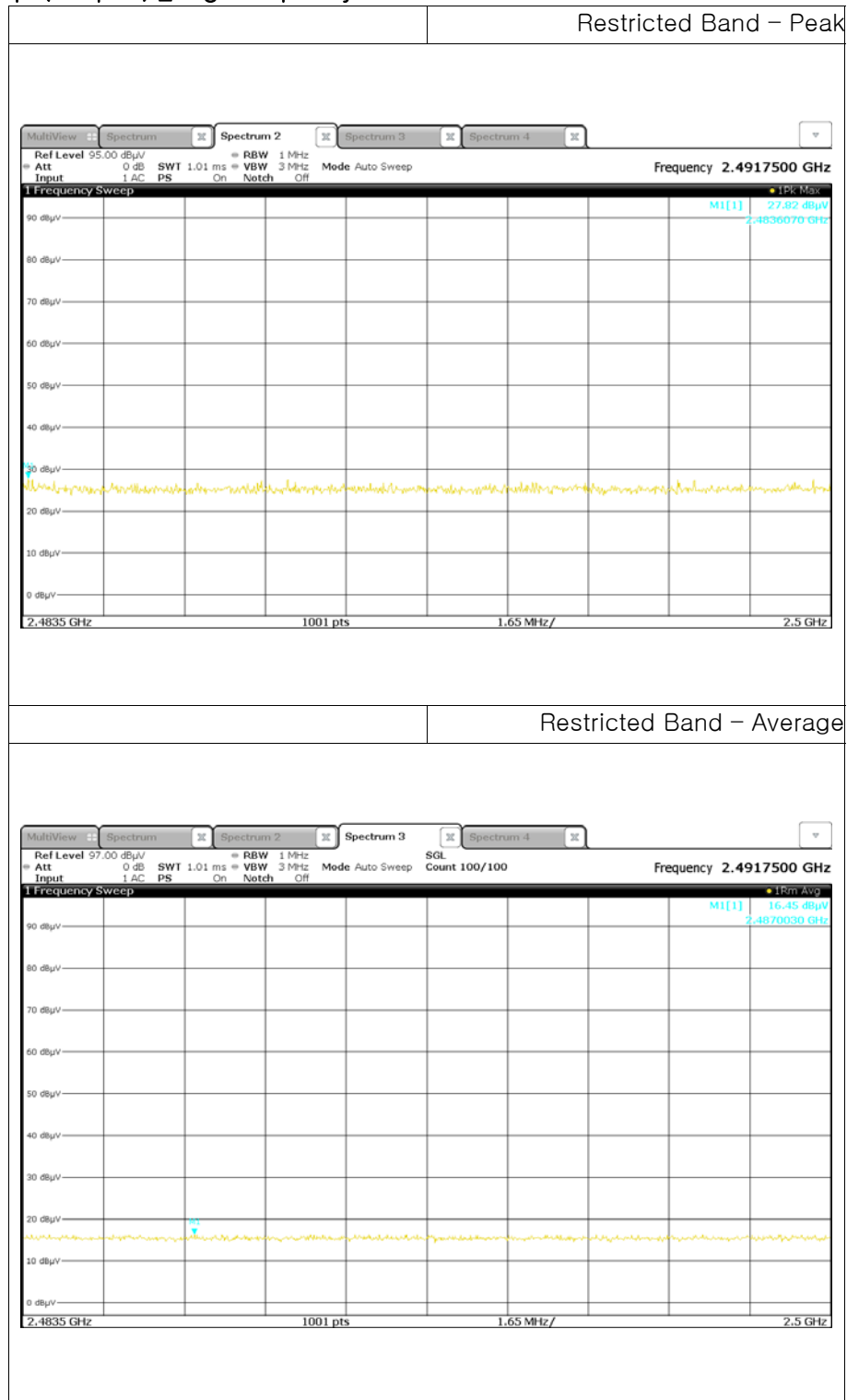
Spurious – Peak



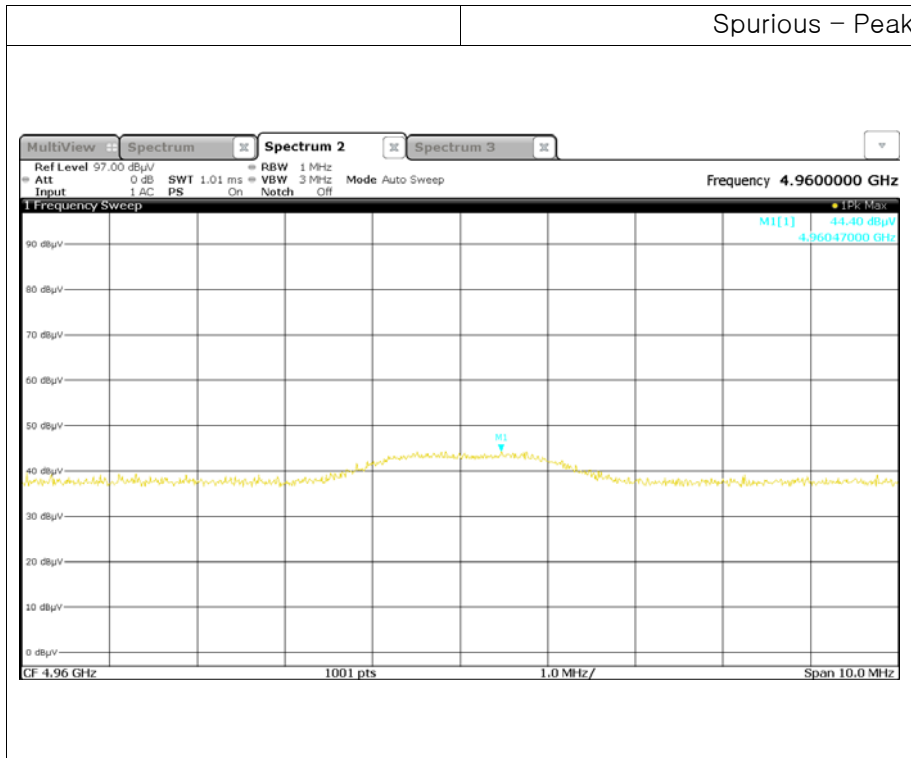
Spurious – Average



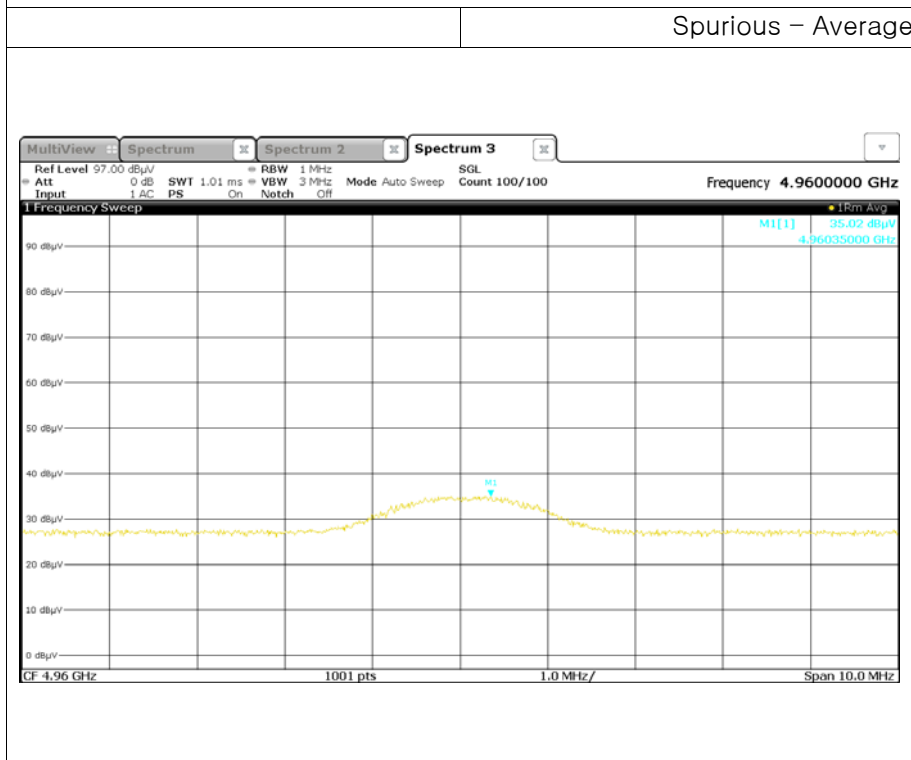
- BLE 1 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency



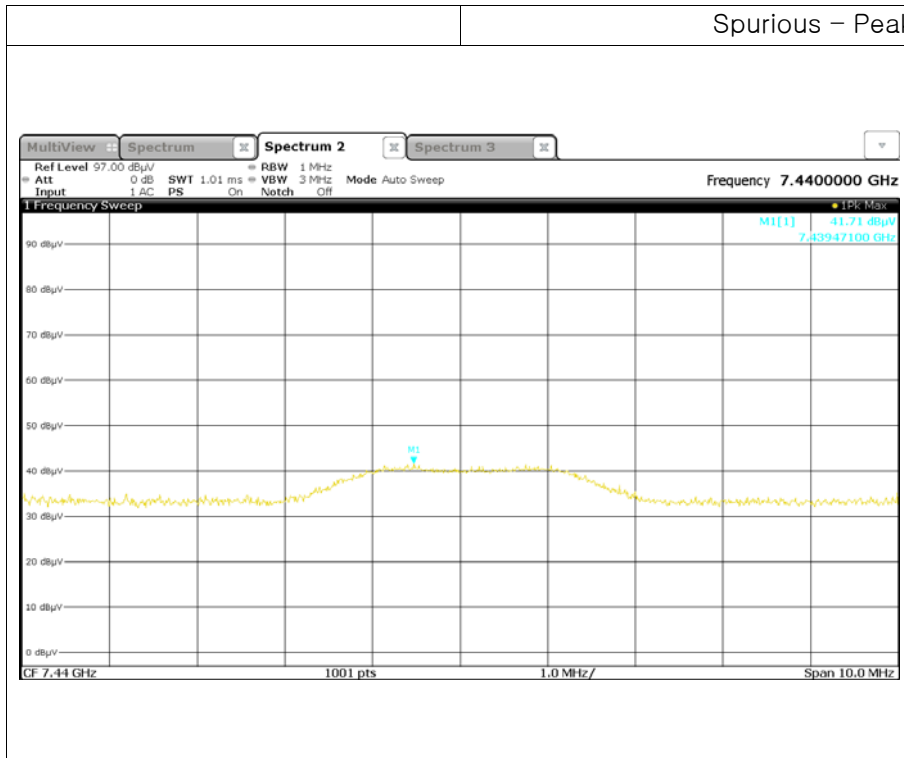
Spurious – Peak



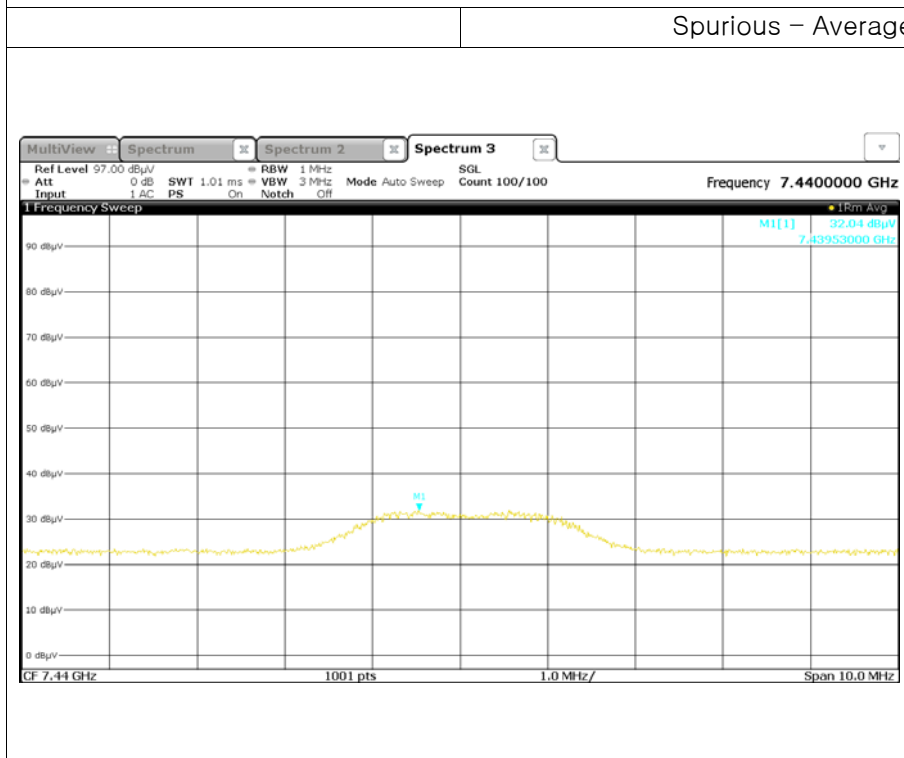
Spurious – Average



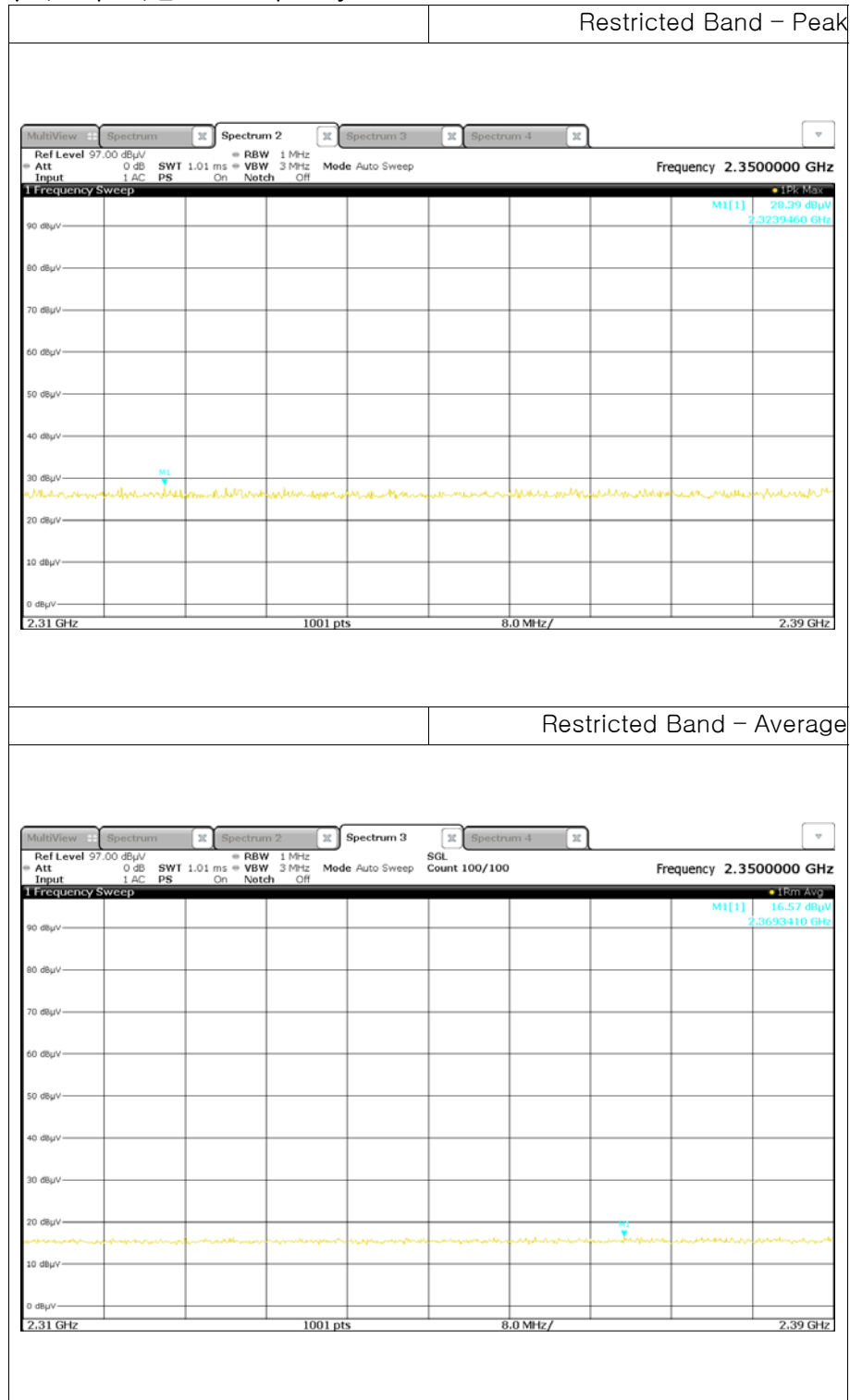
Spurious – Peak



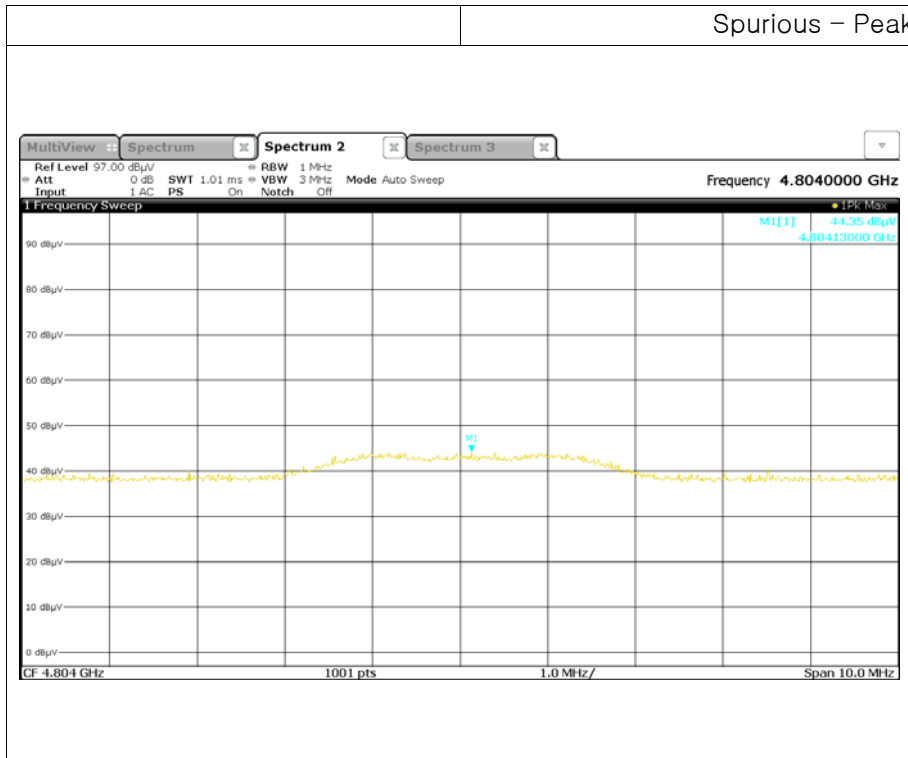
Spurious – Average



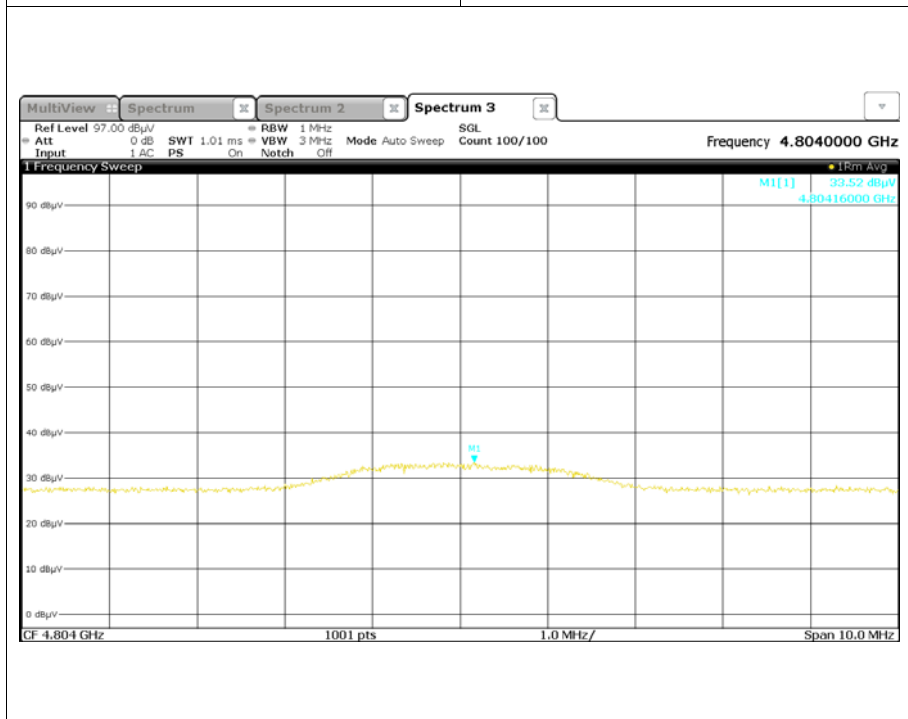
● BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency



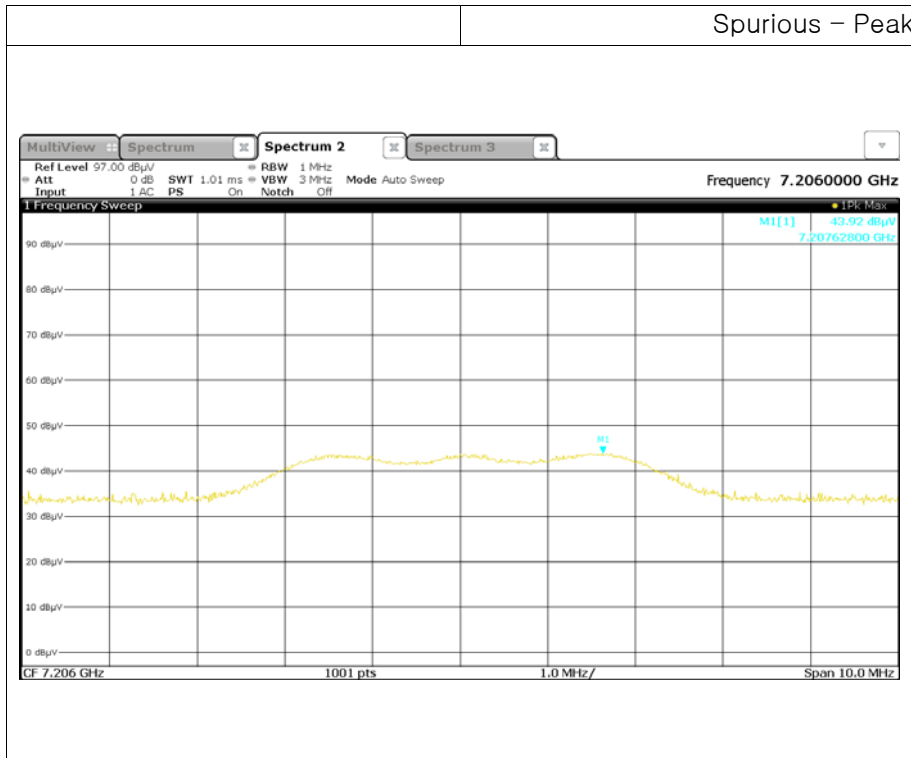
Spurious – Peak



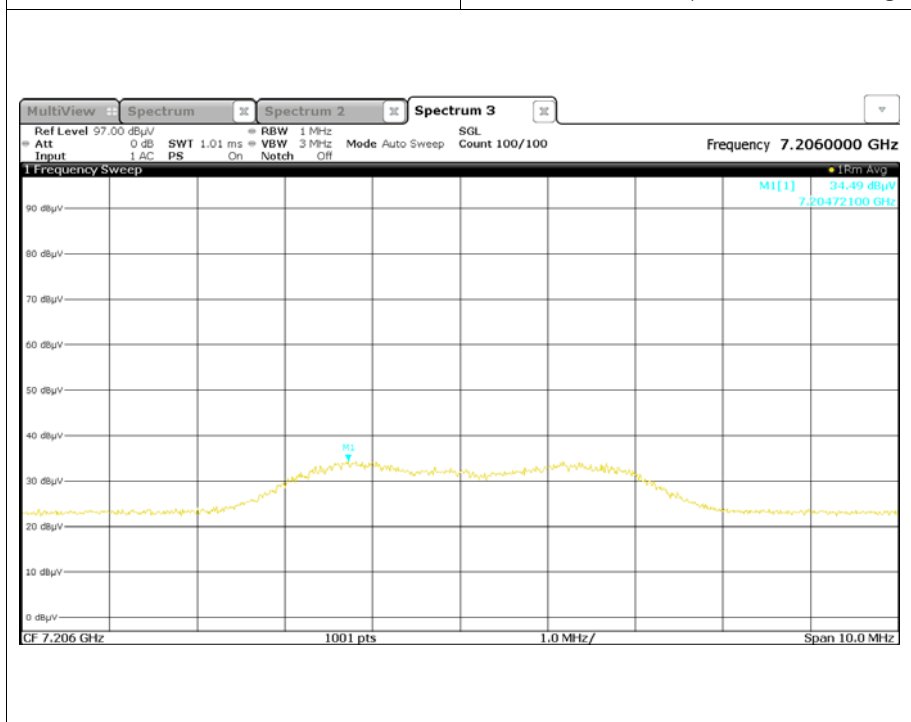
Spurious – Average



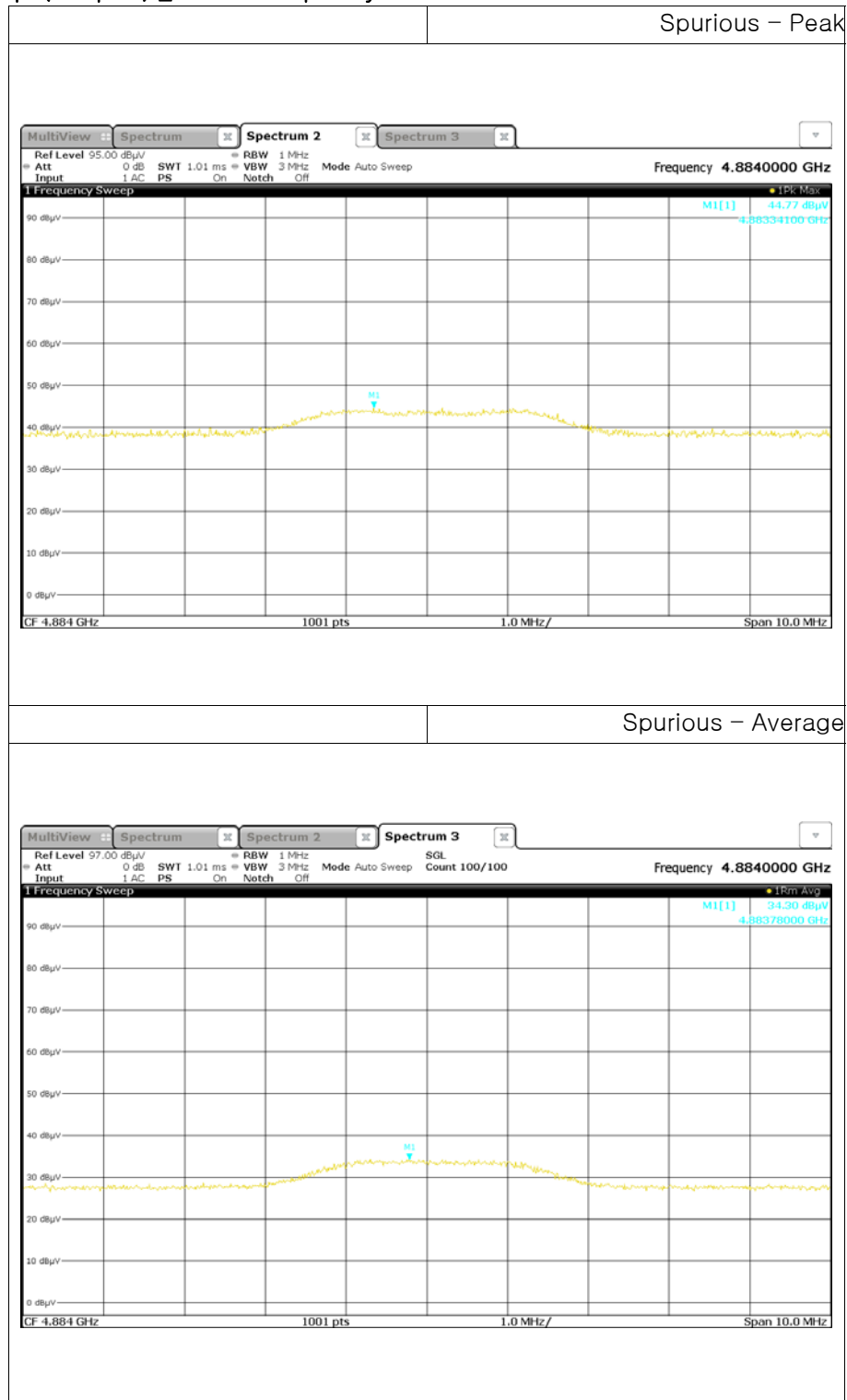
Spurious – Peak



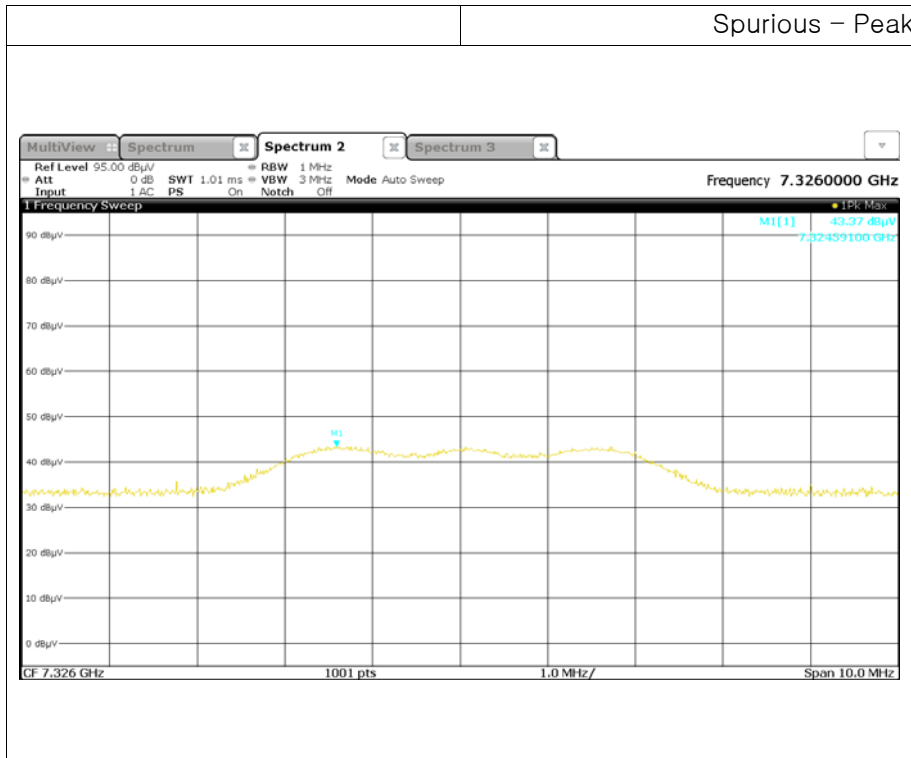
Spurious – Average



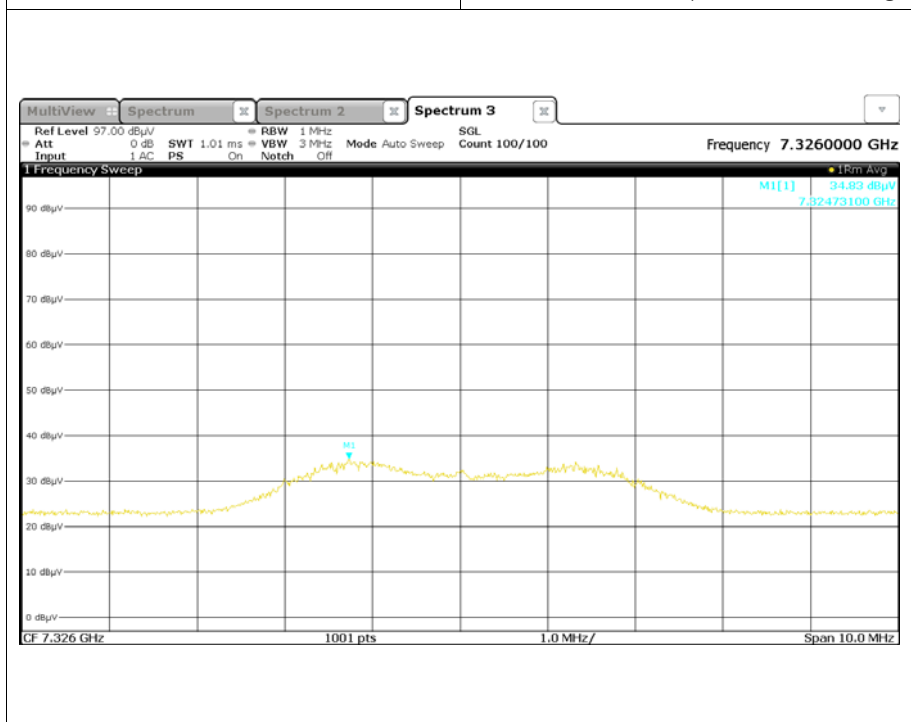
● BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency



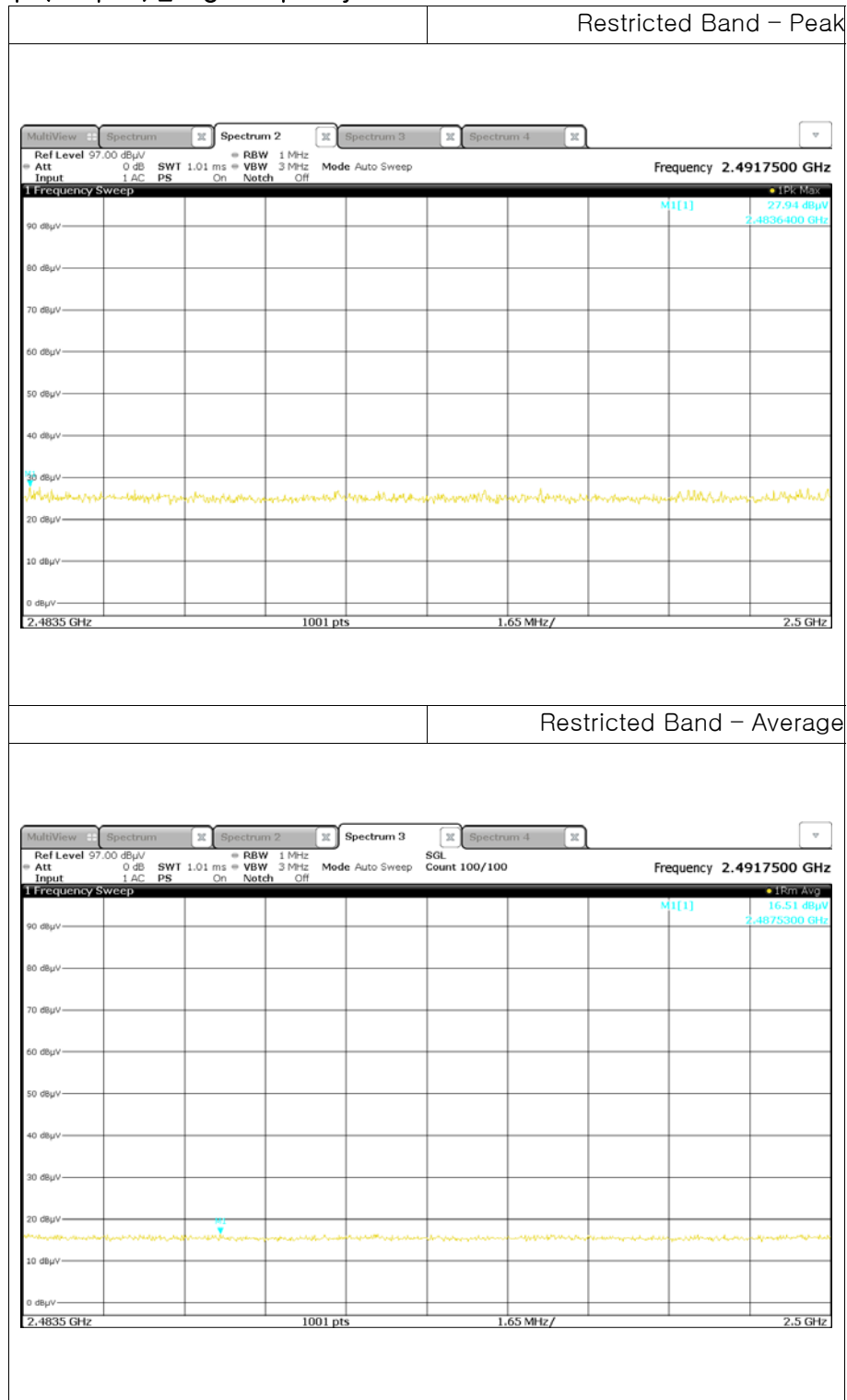
Spurious – Peak



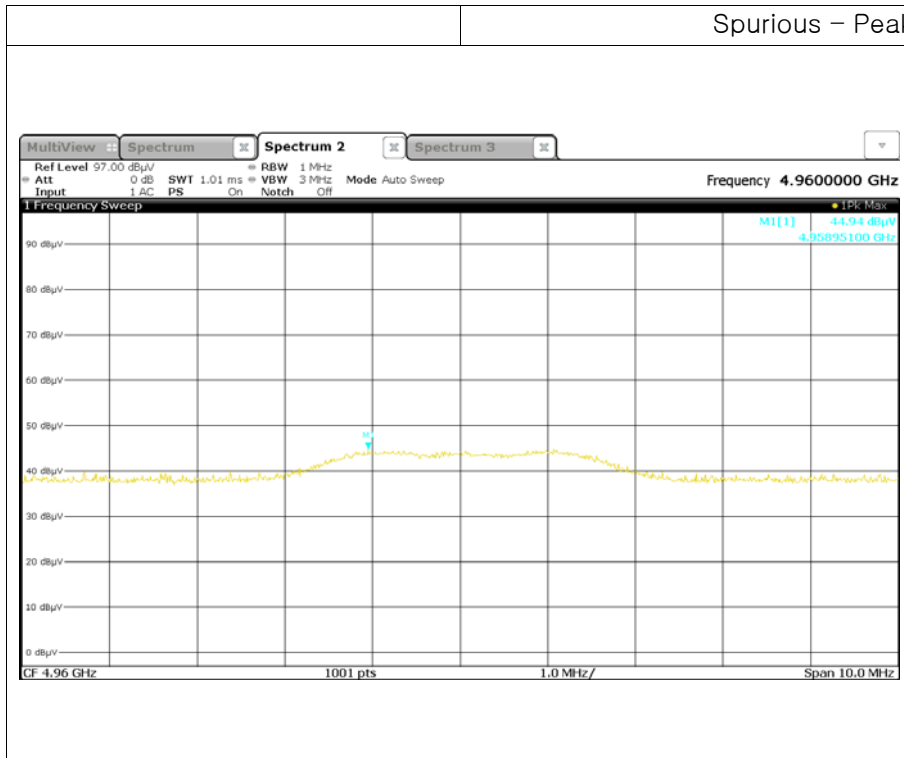
Spurious – Average



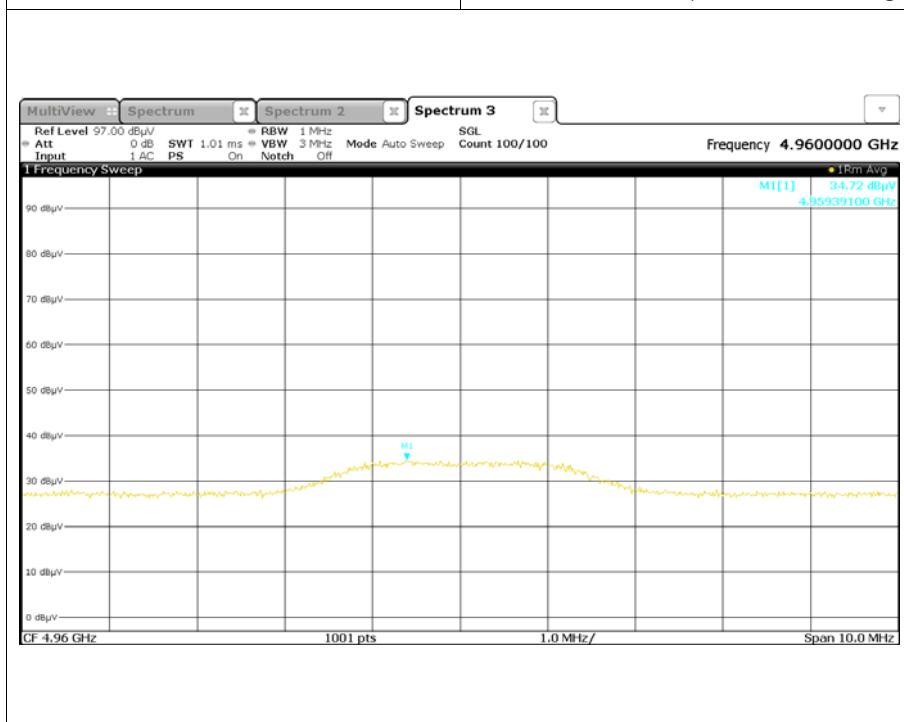
● BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency



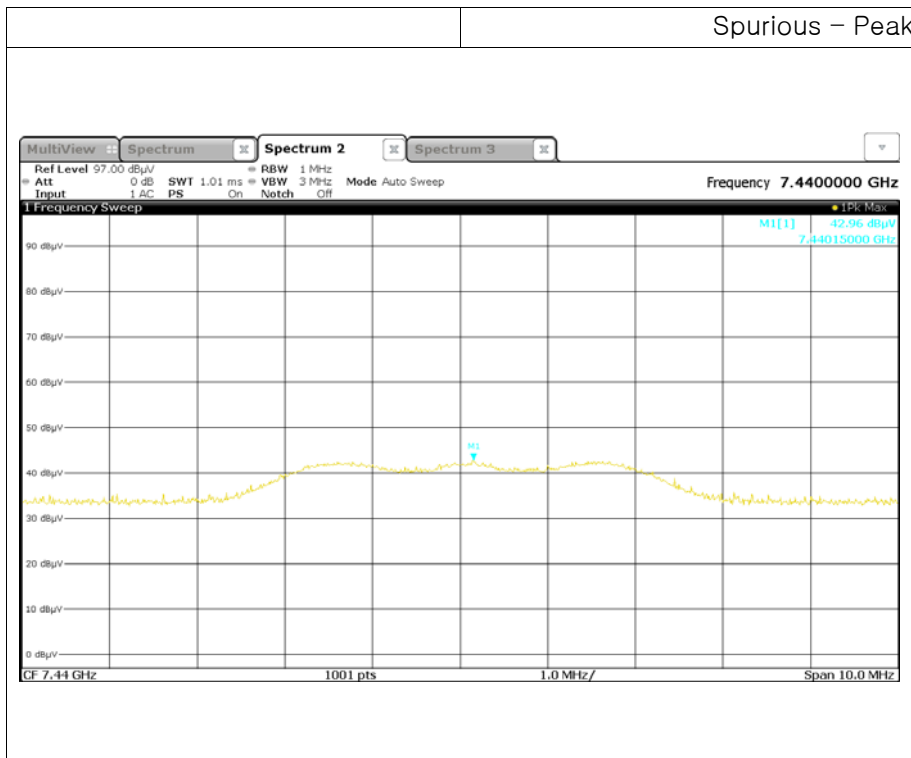
Spurious – Peak



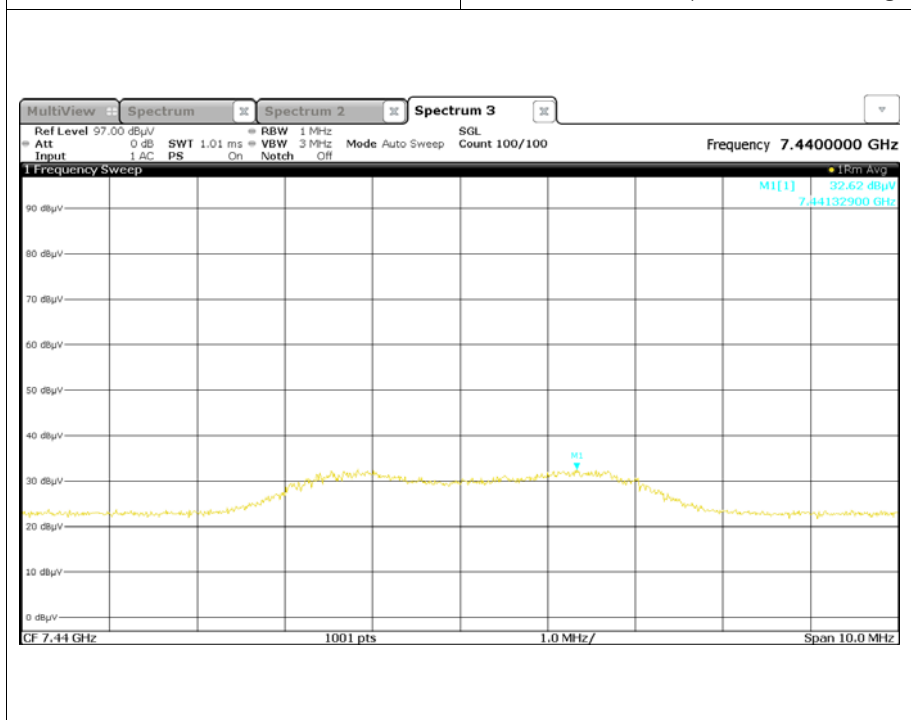
Spurious – Average



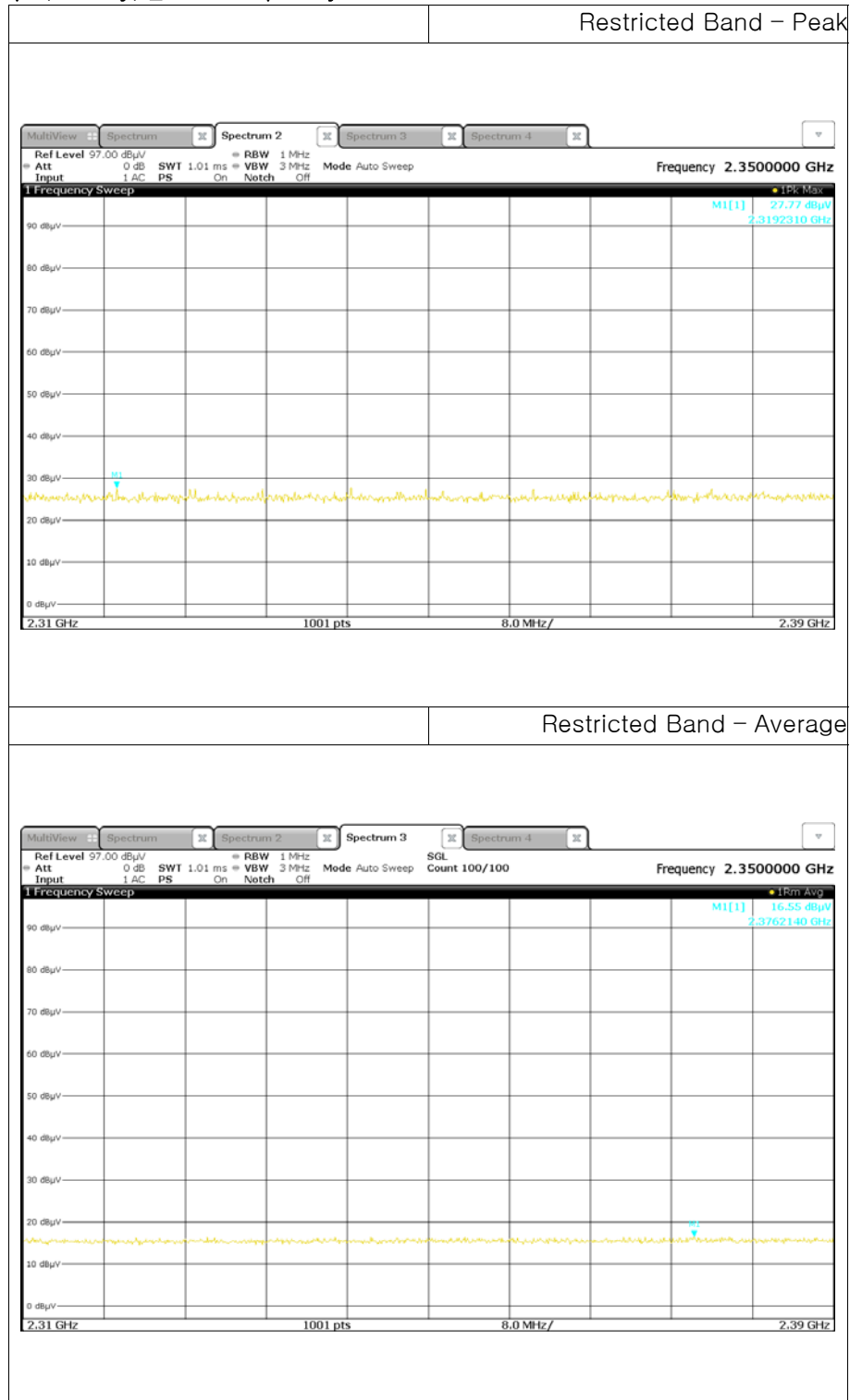
Spurious – Peak



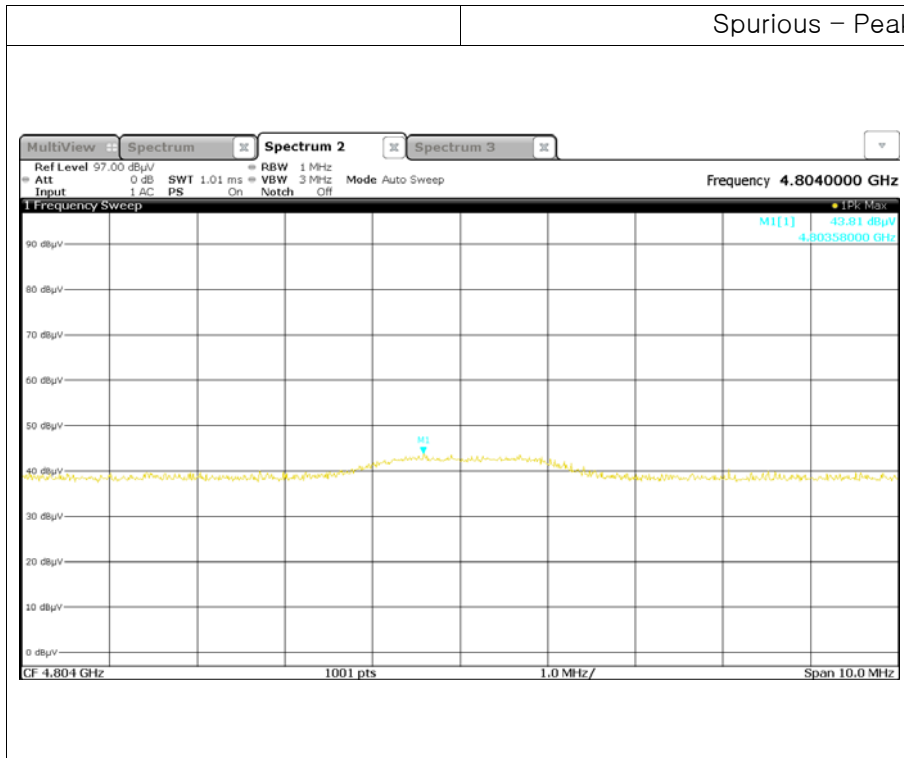
Spurious – Average



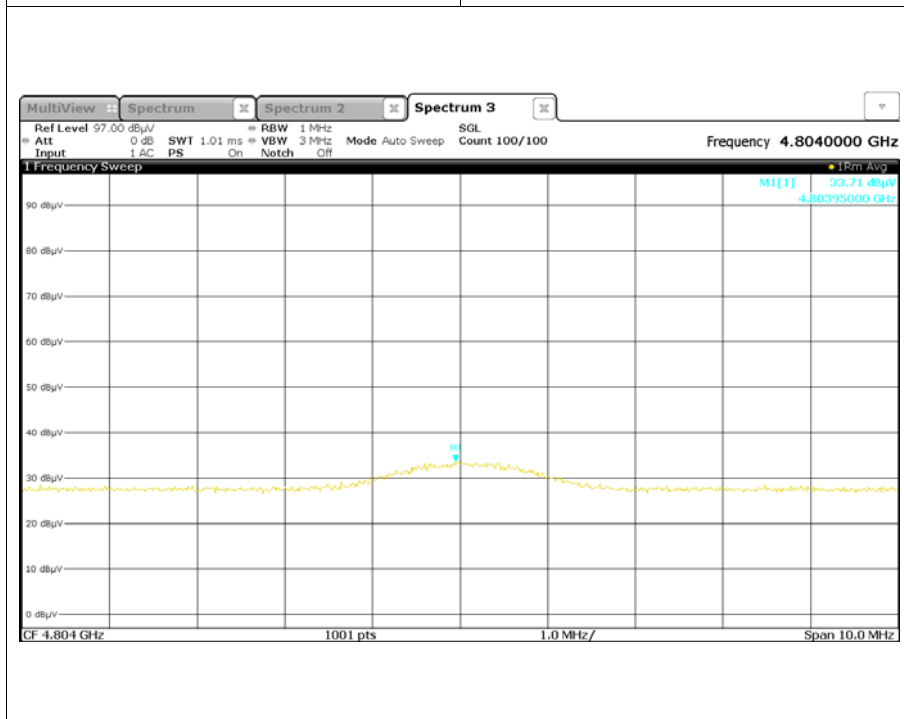
● BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency



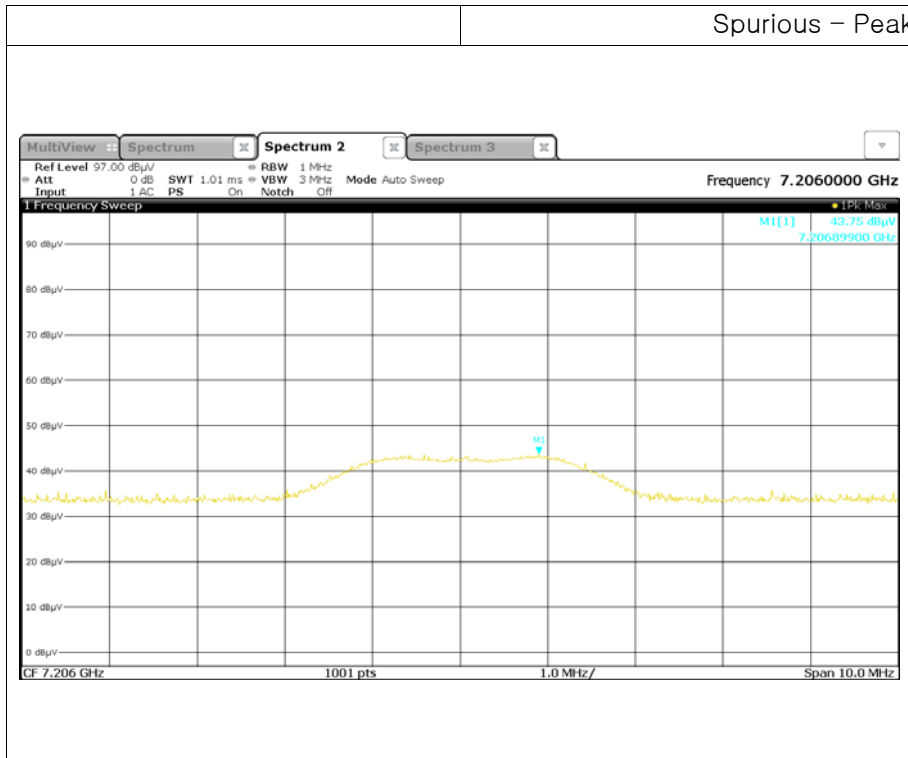
Spurious – Peak



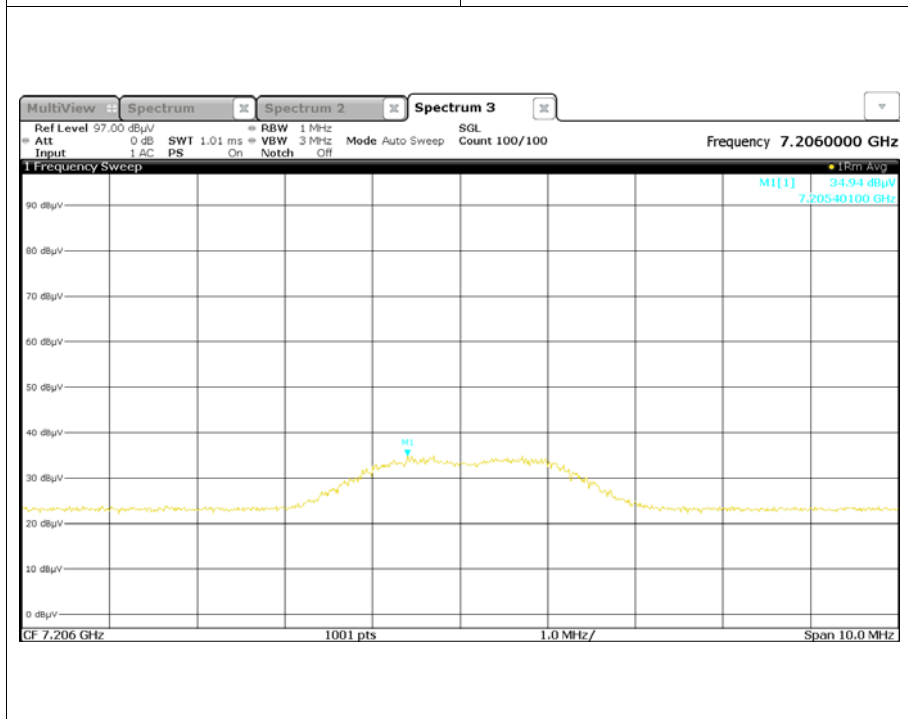
Spurious – Average



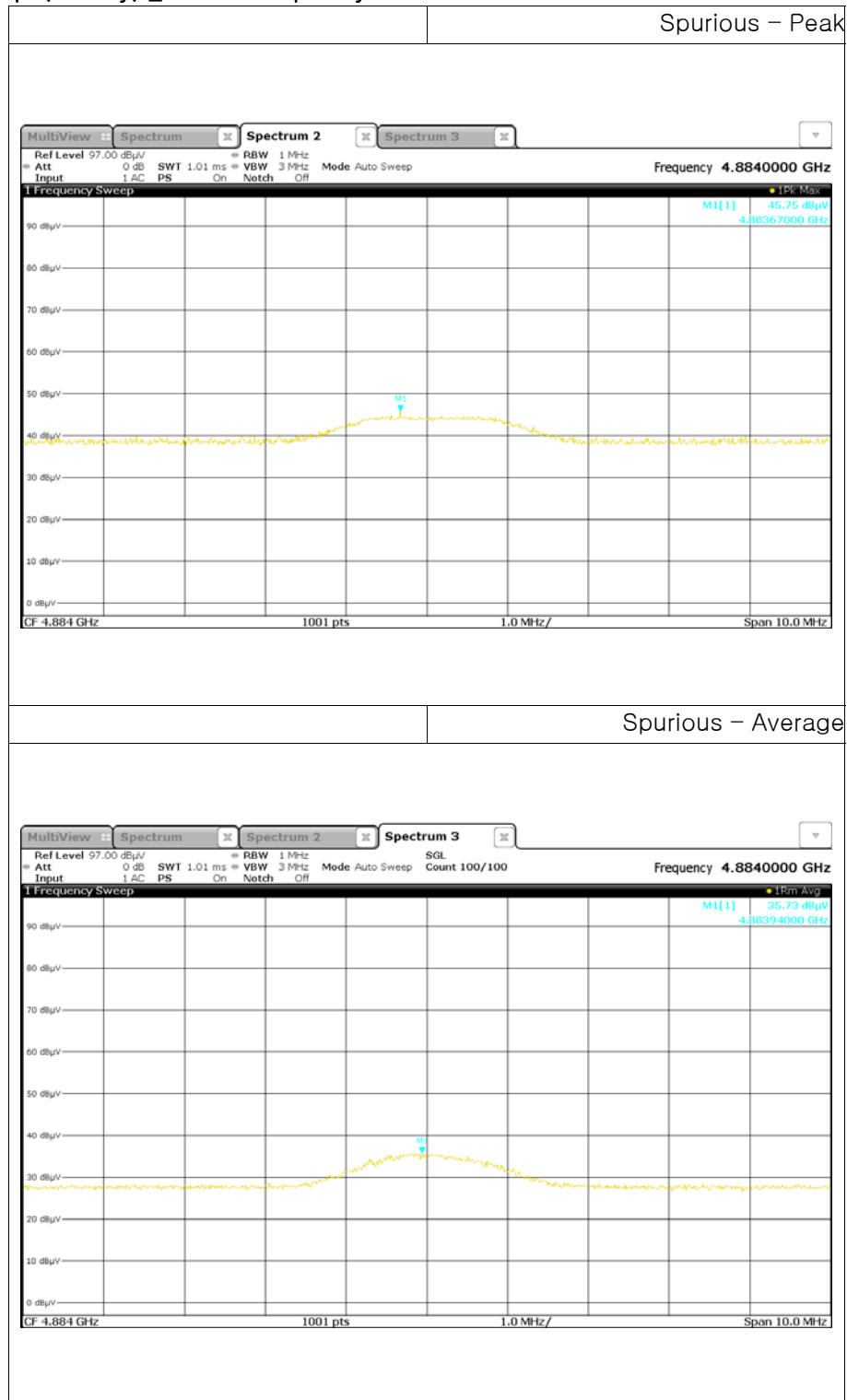
Spurious – Peak



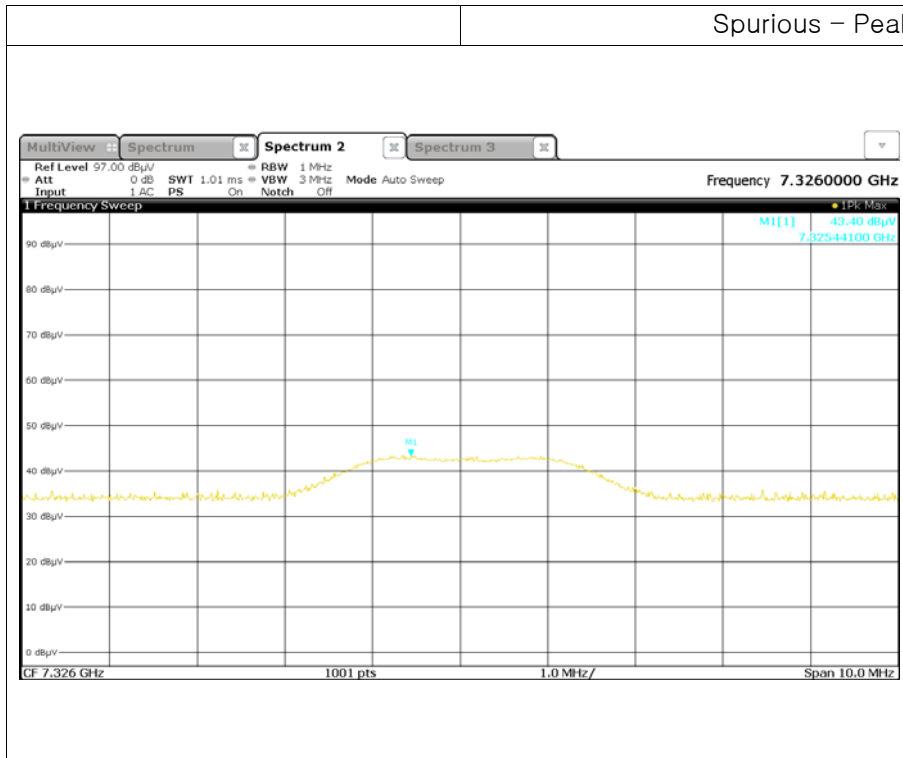
Spurious – Average



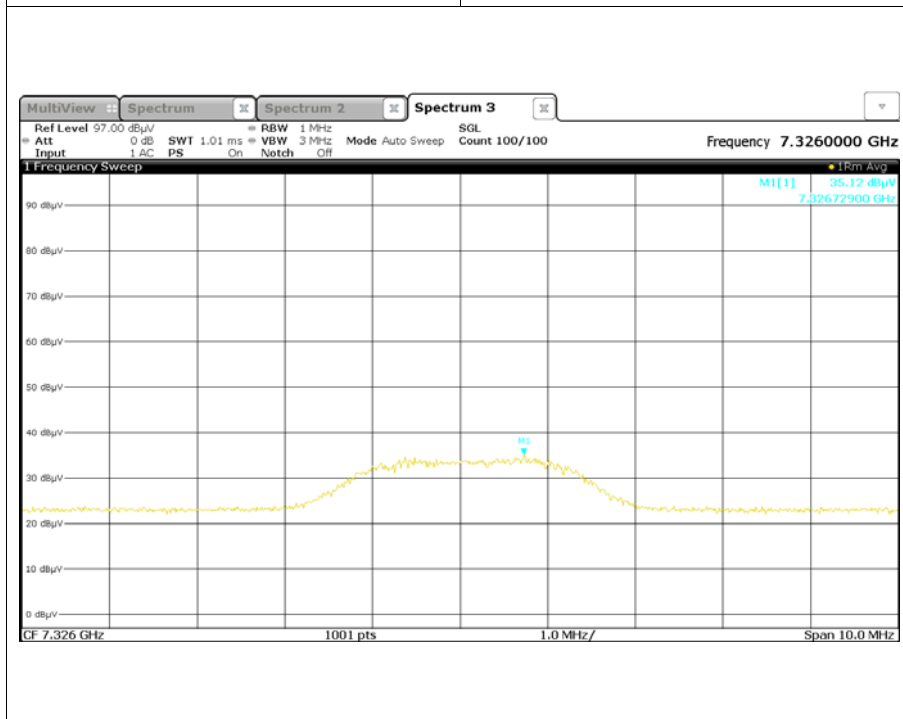
● BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency



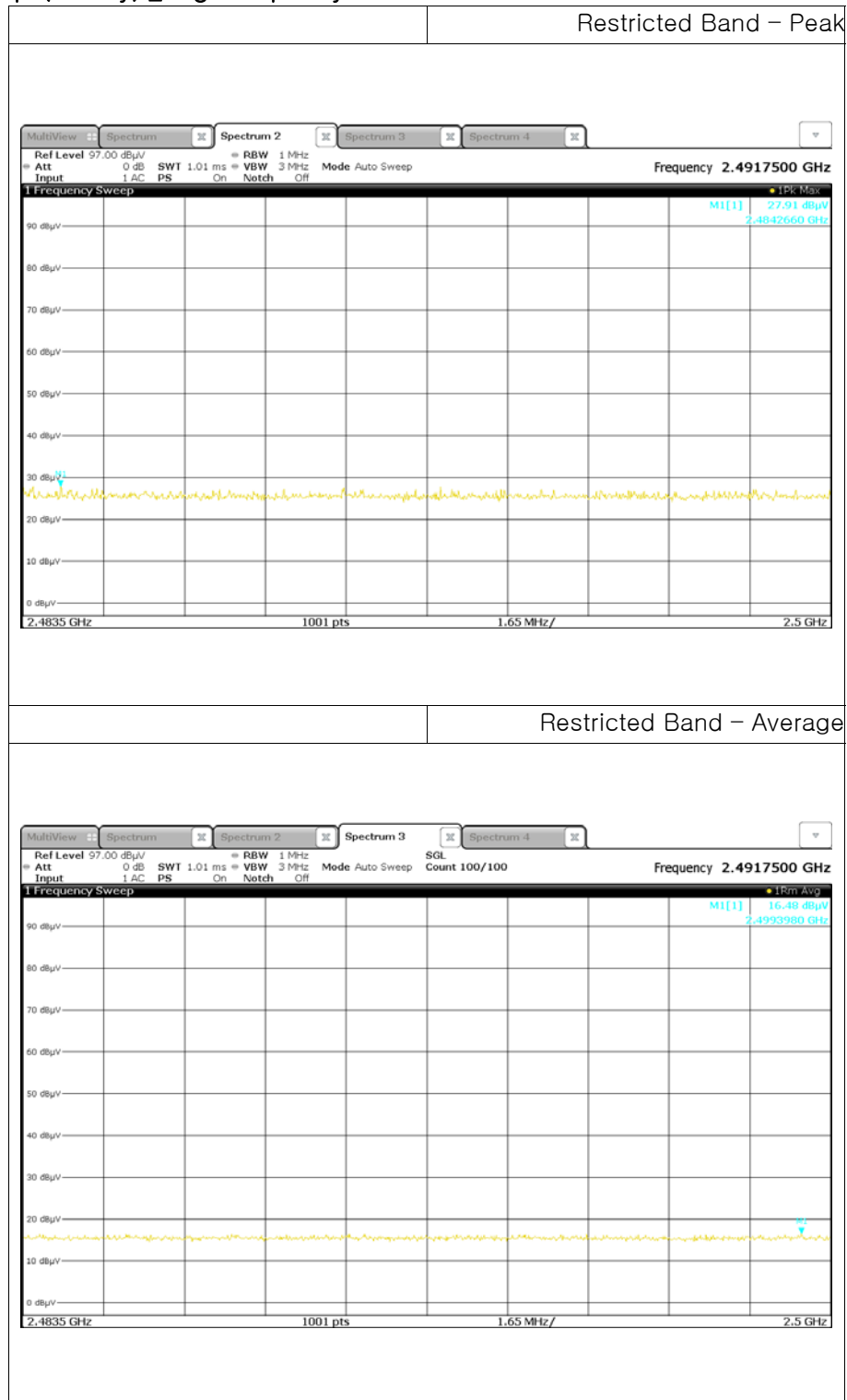
Spurious – Peak



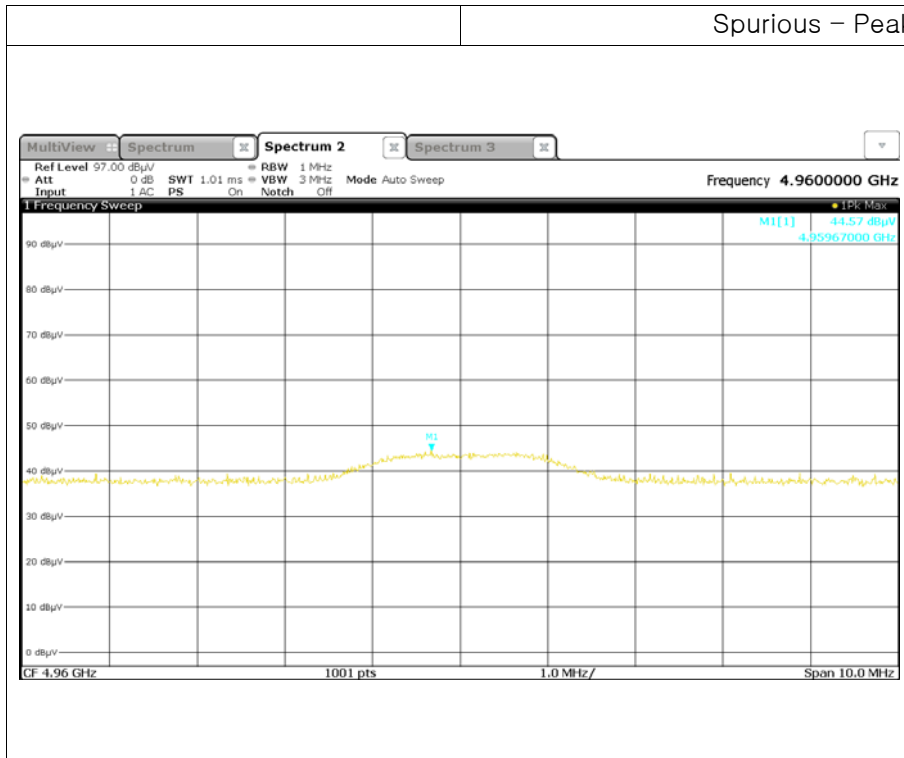
Spurious – Average



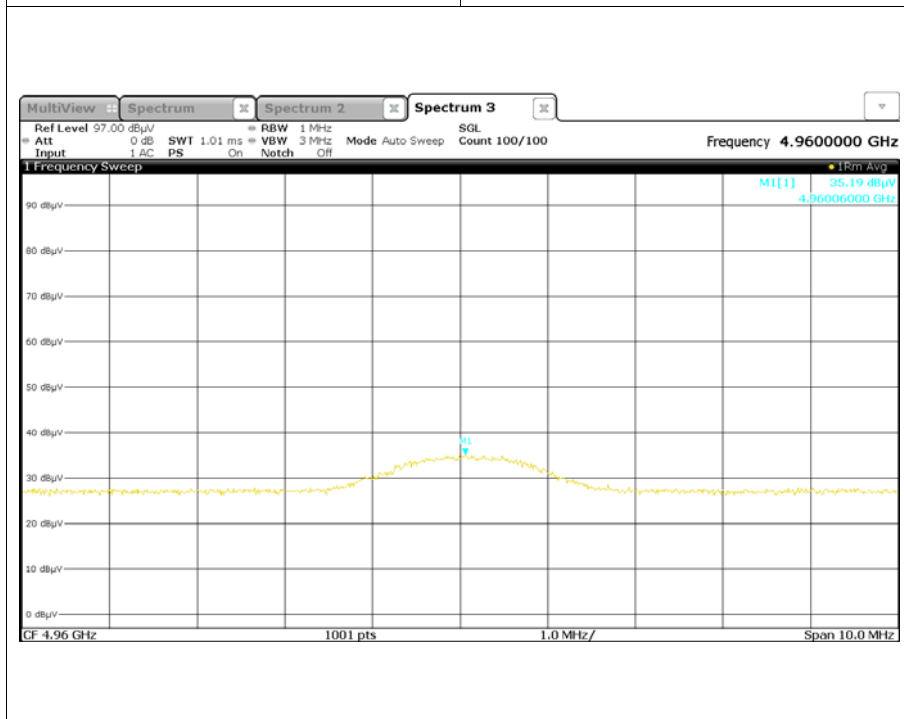
● BLE 1 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency



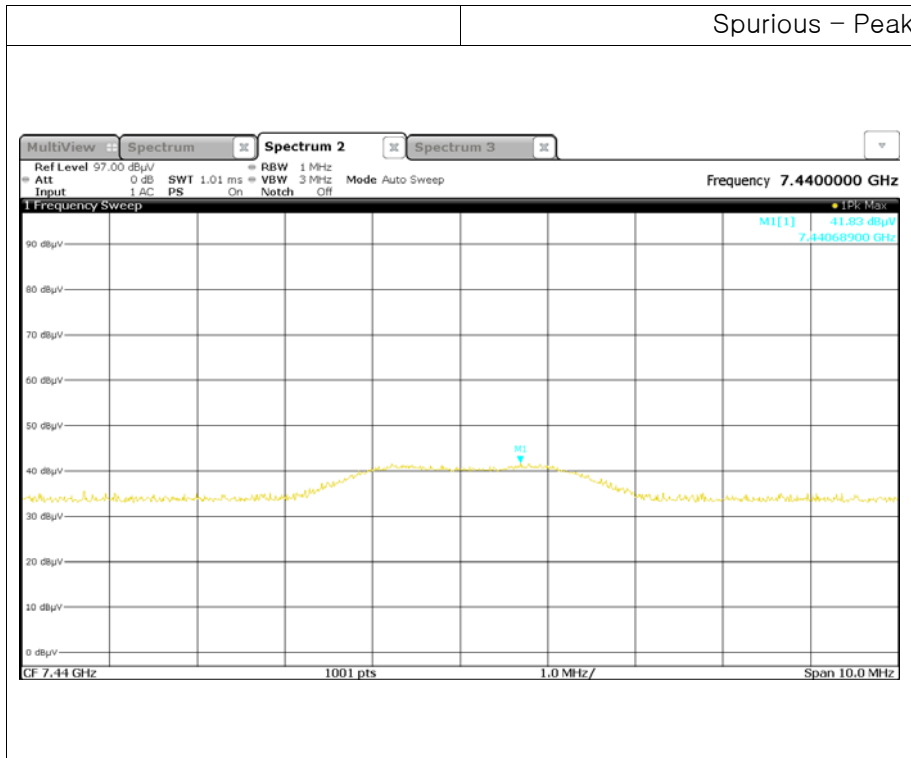
Spurious – Peak



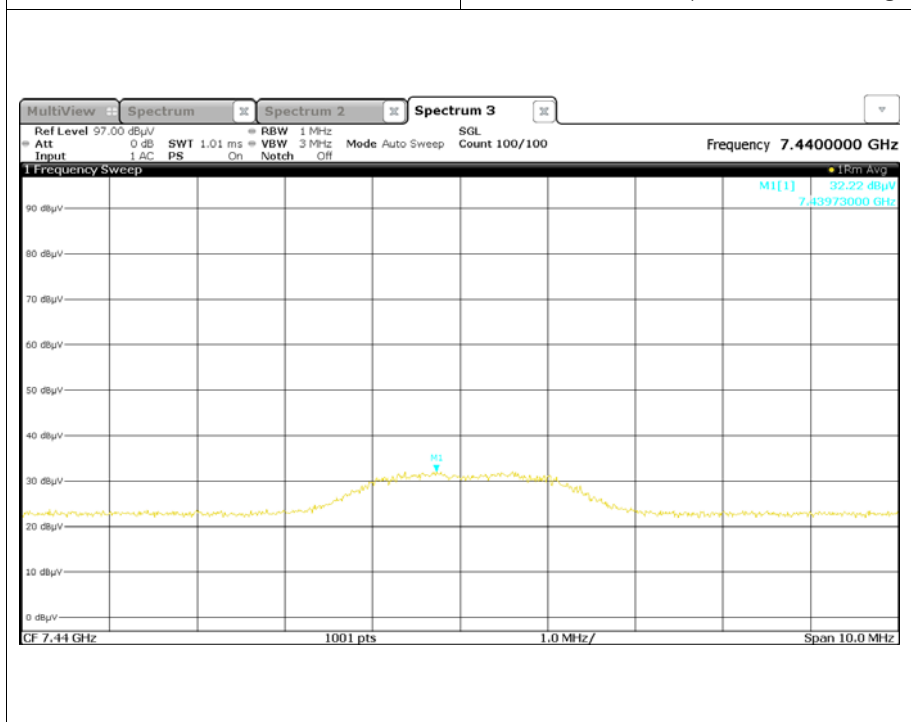
Spurious – Average



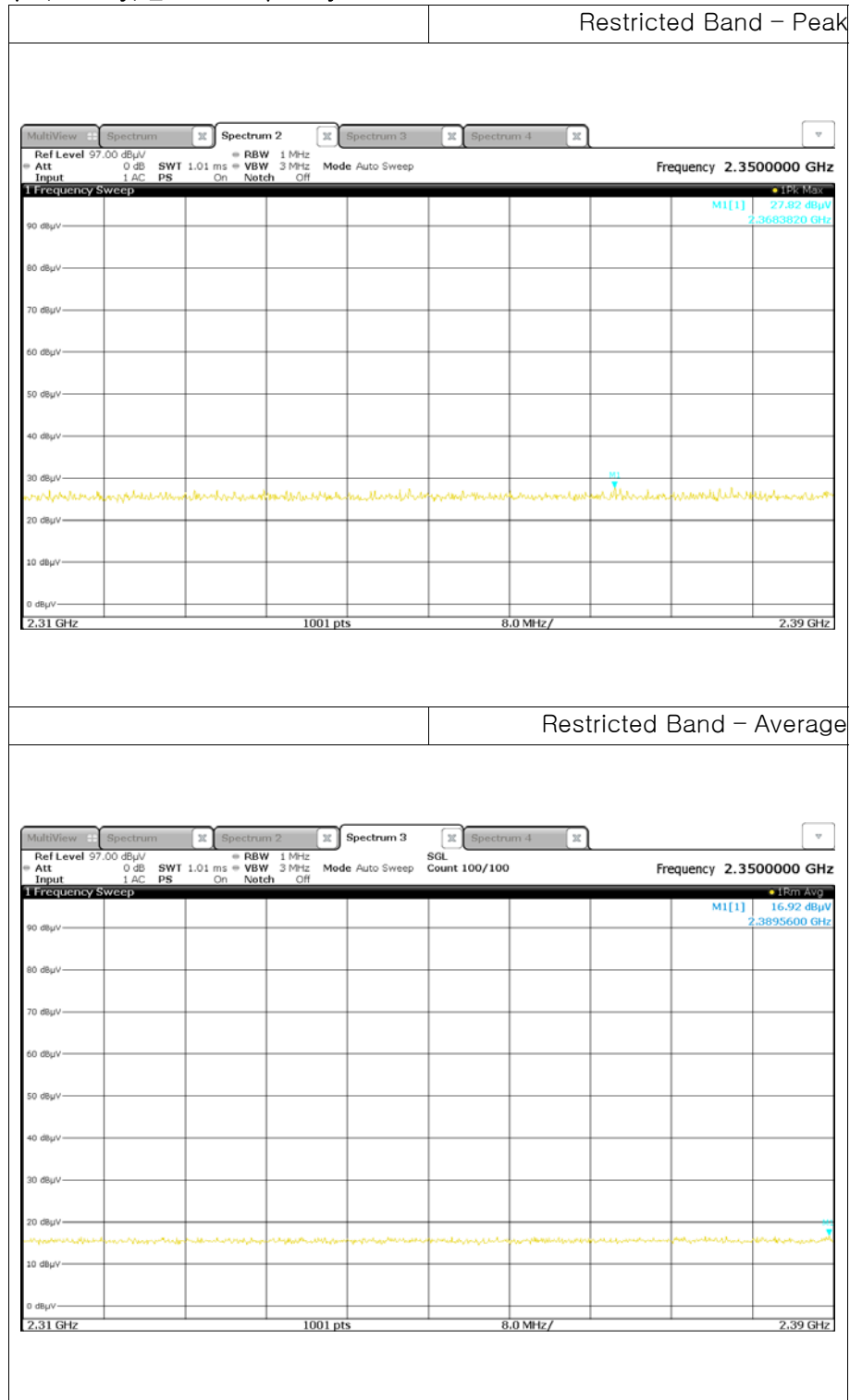
Spurious – Peak



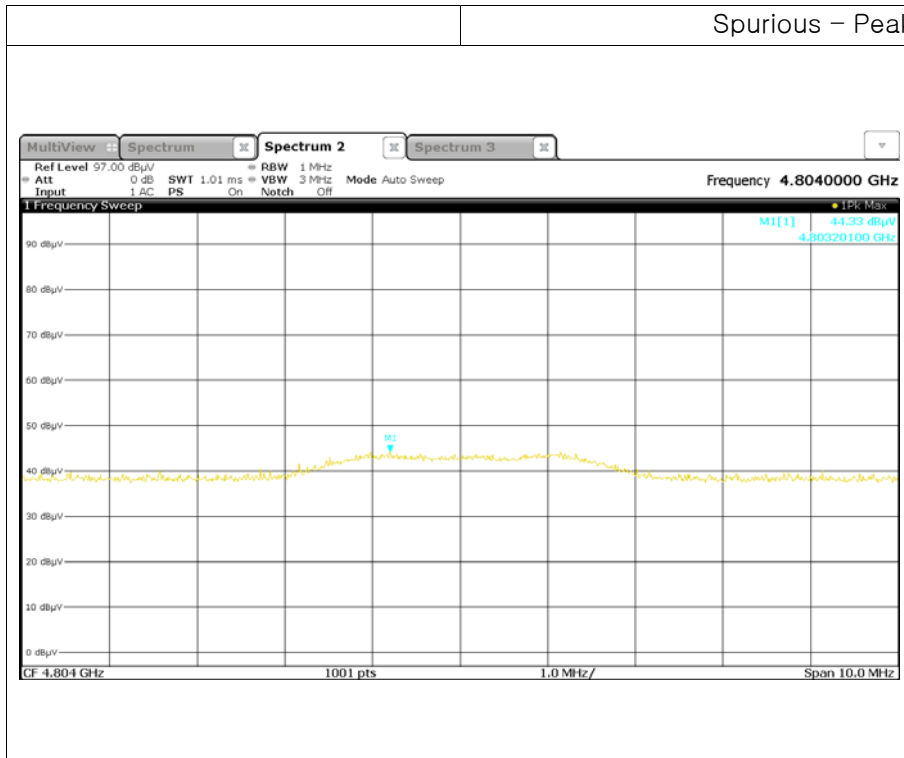
Spurious – Average



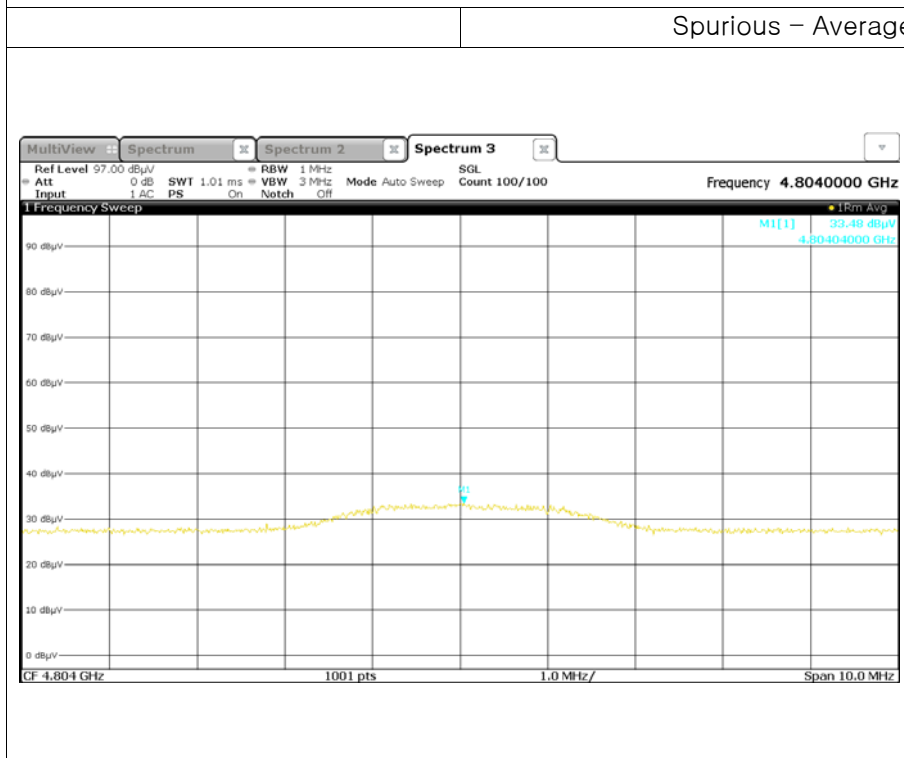
● BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency



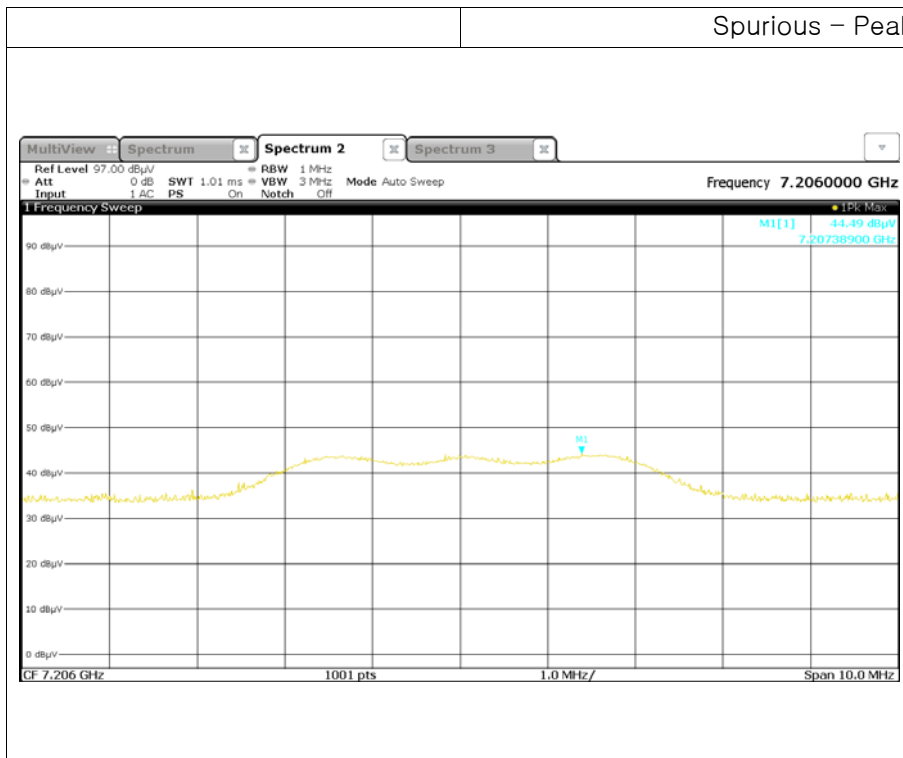
Spurious – Peak



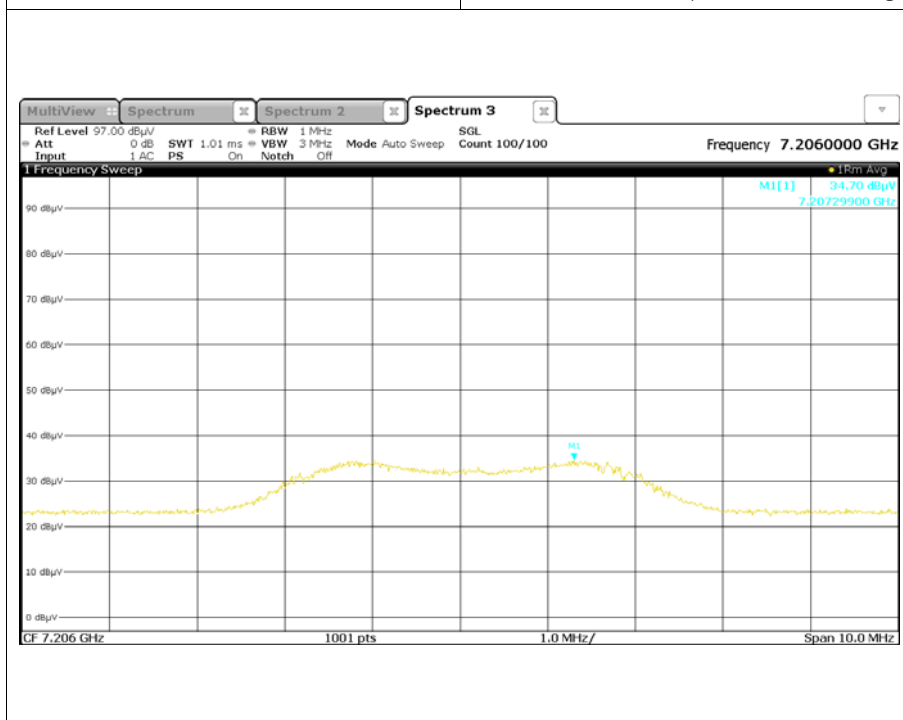
Spurious – Average



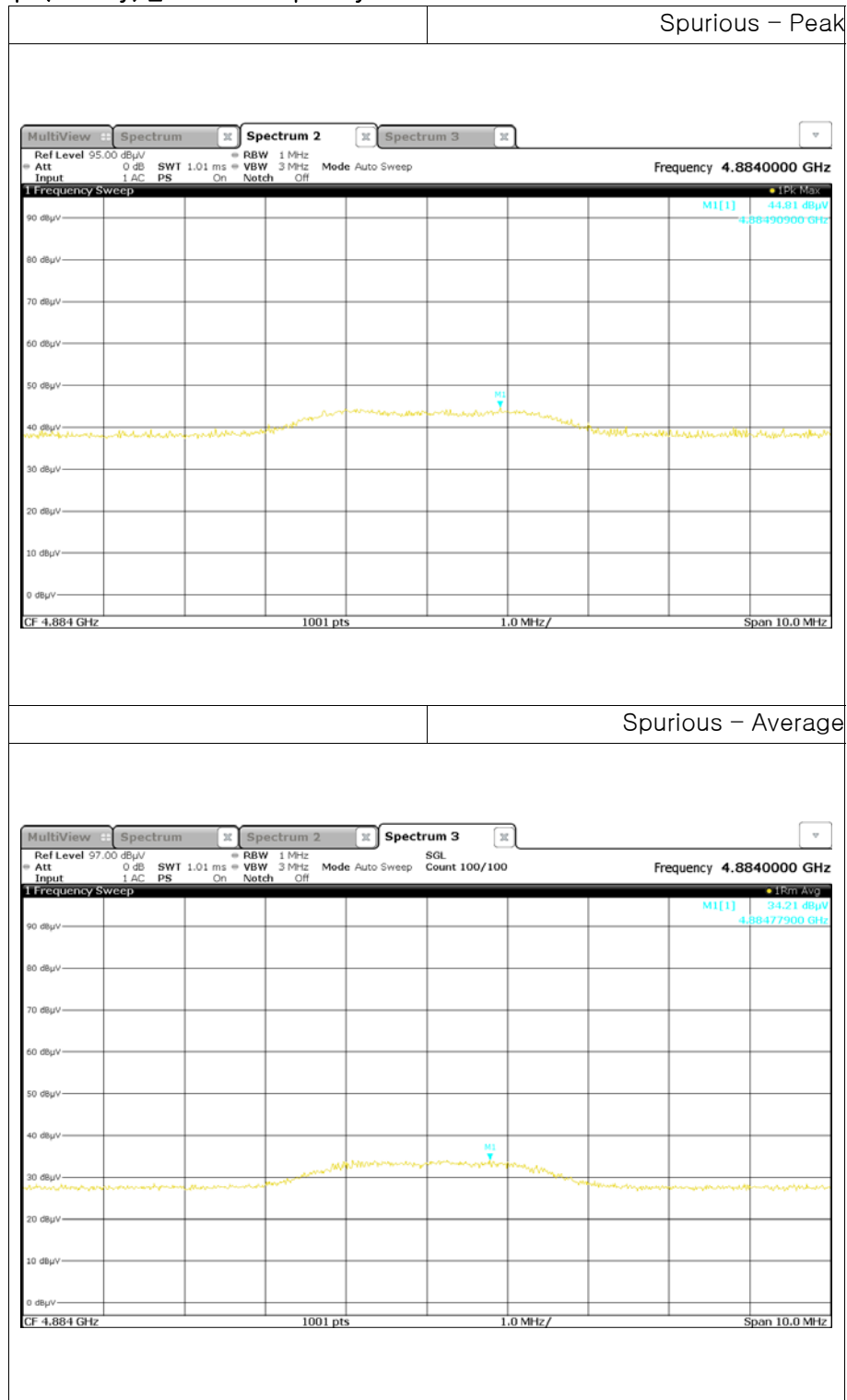
Spurious – Peak



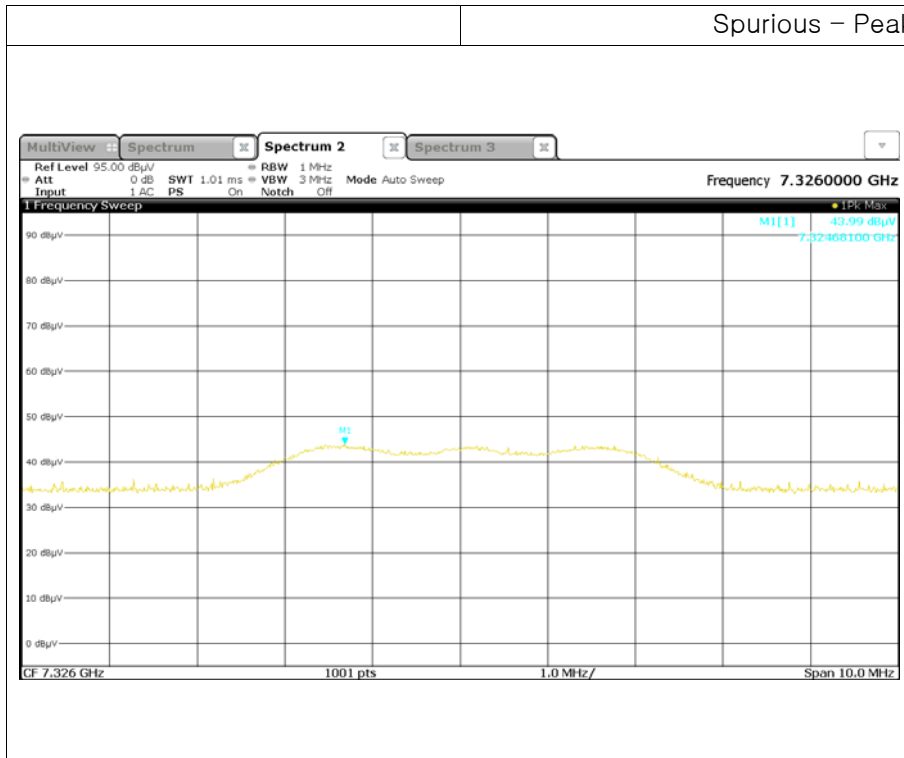
Spurious – Average



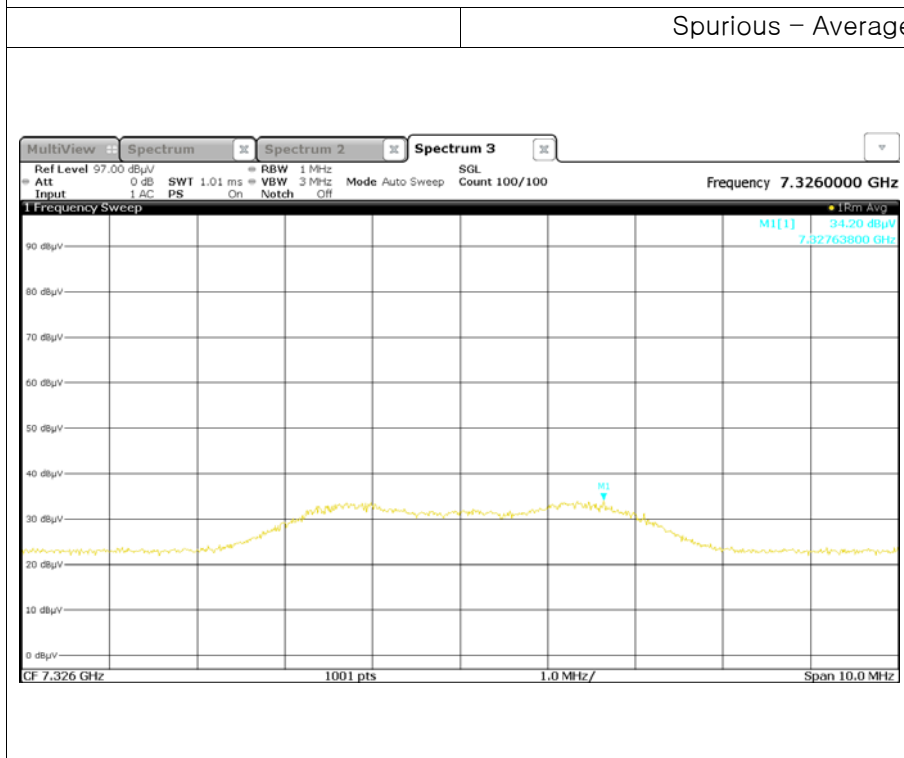
● BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency



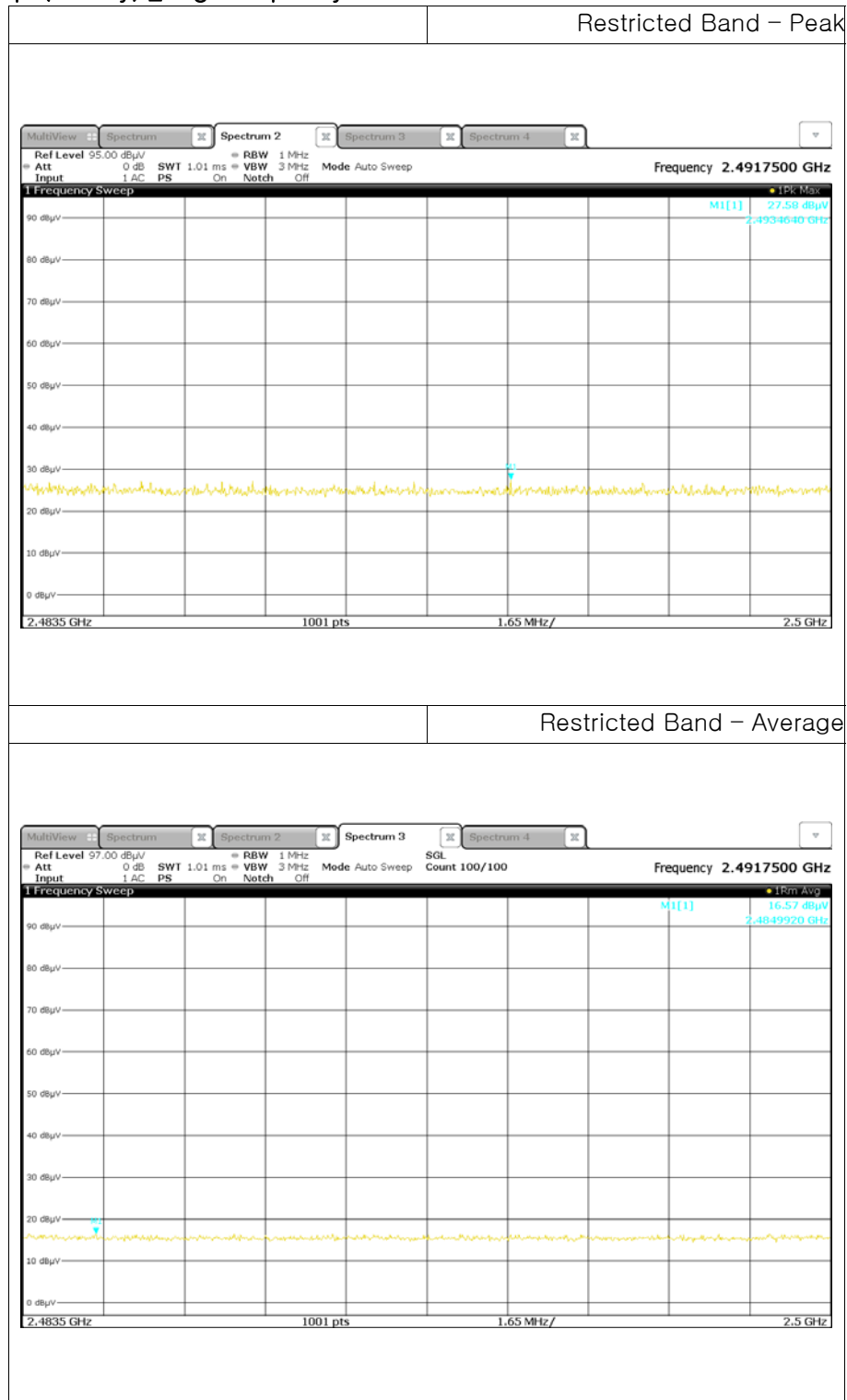
Spurious – Peak



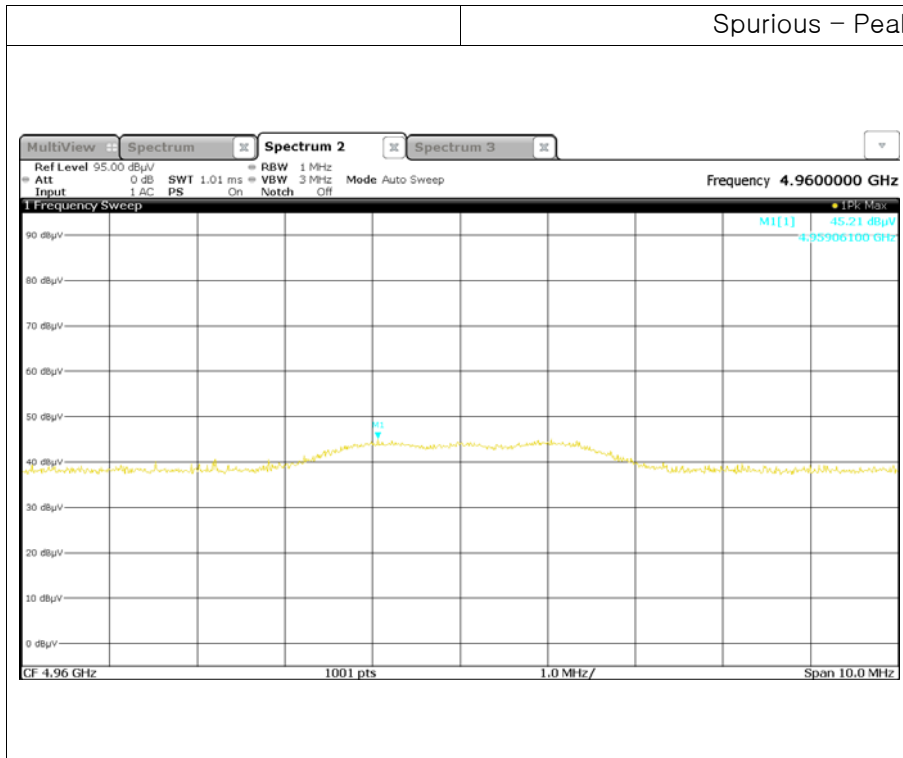
Spurious – Average



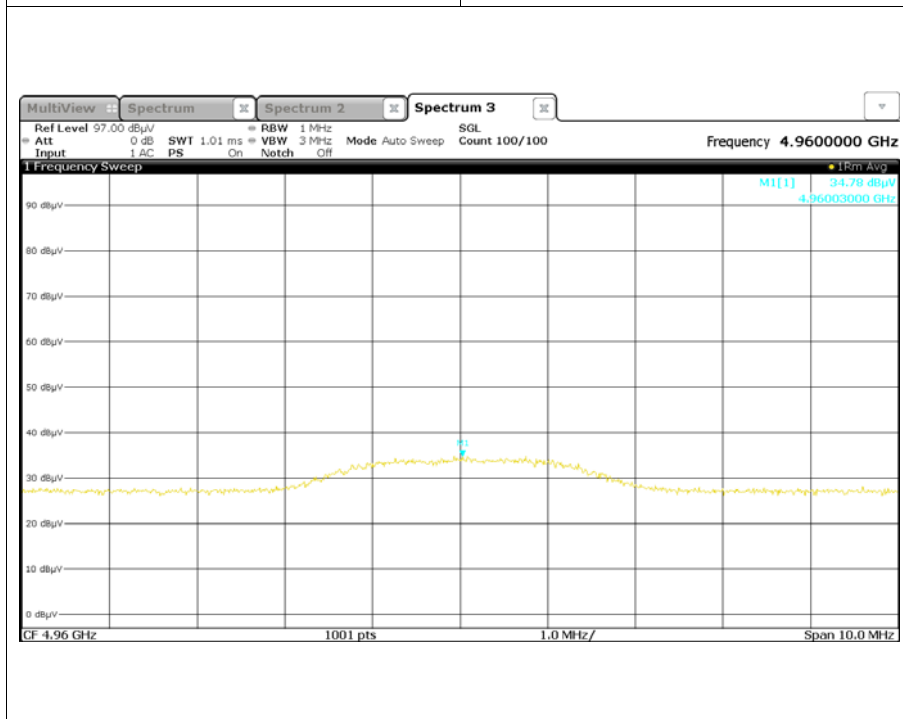
● BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency



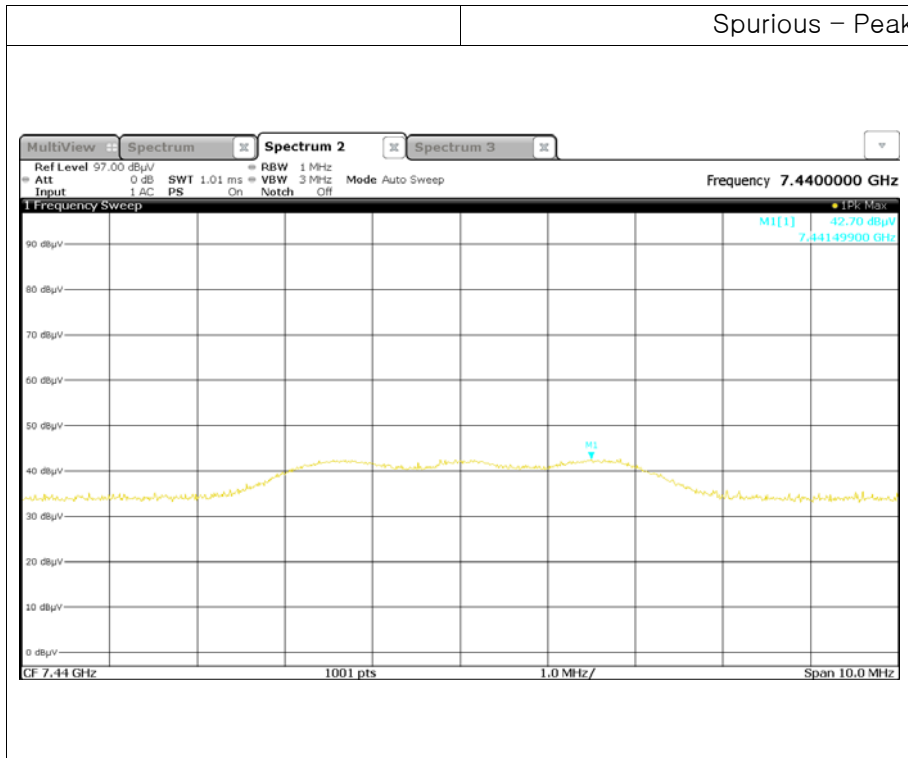
Spurious – Peak



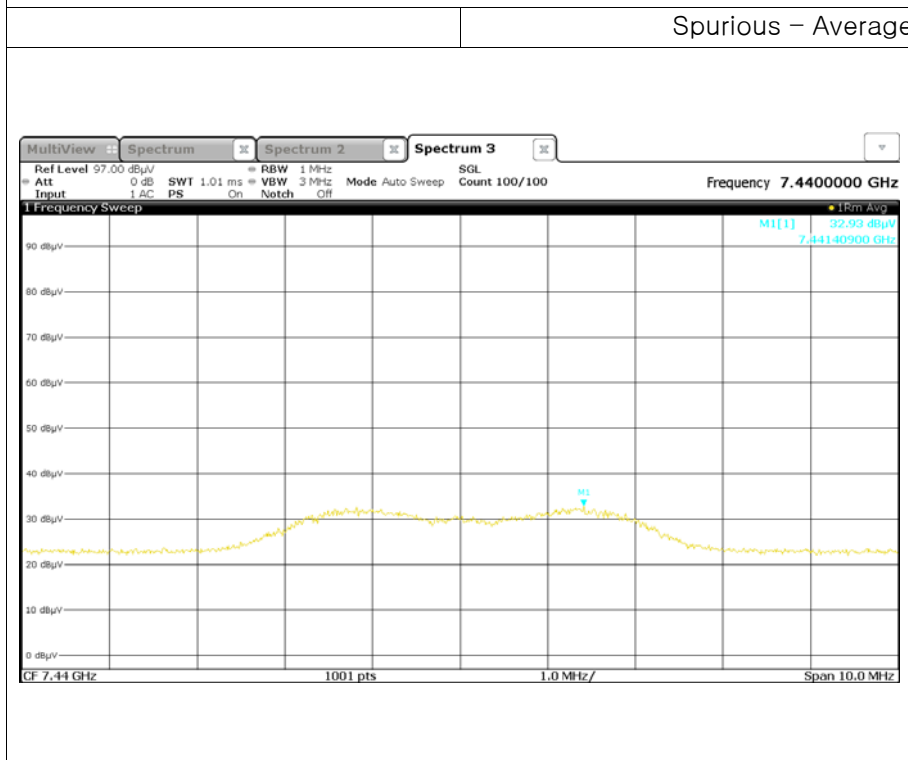
Spurious – Average



Spurious – Peak

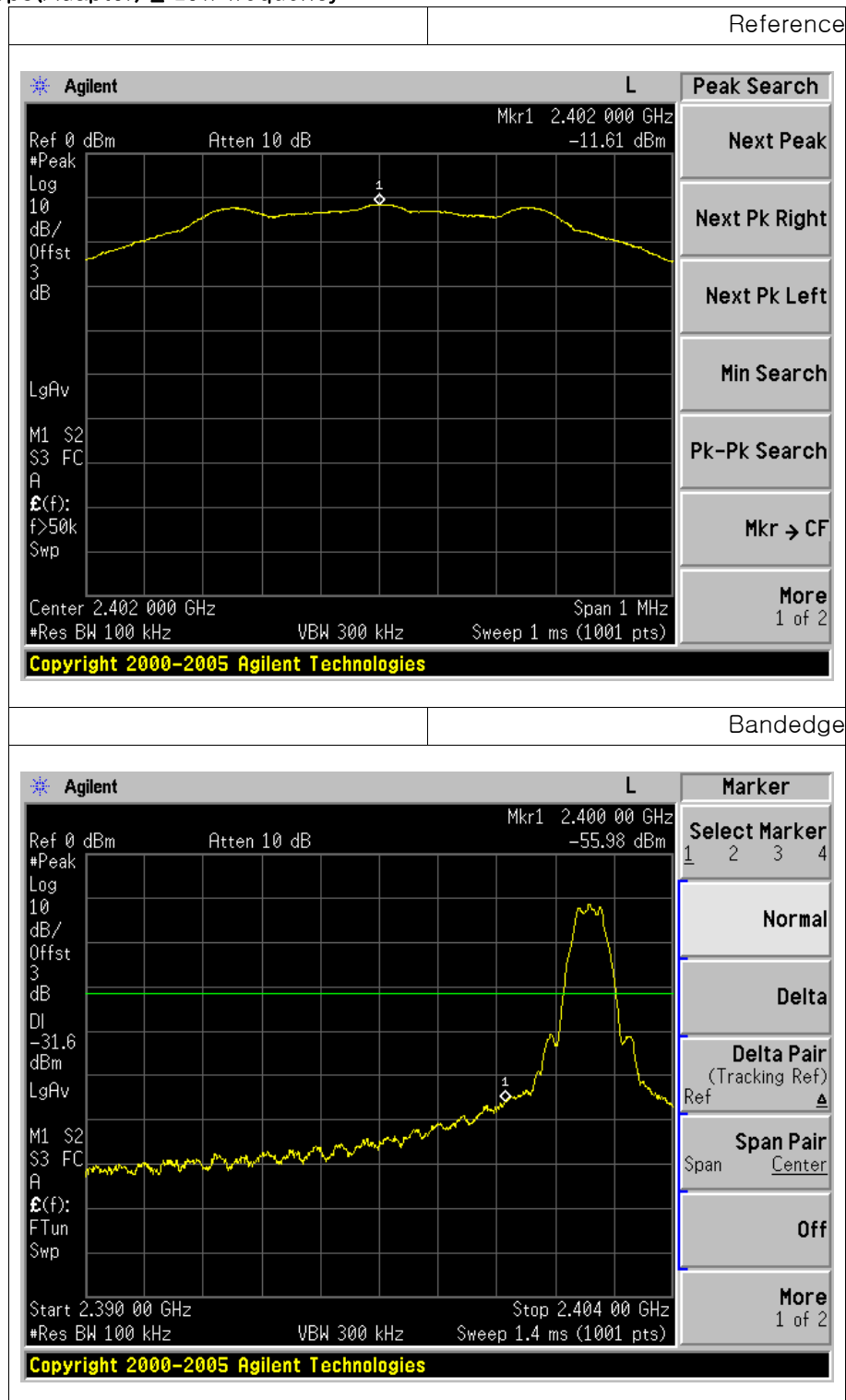


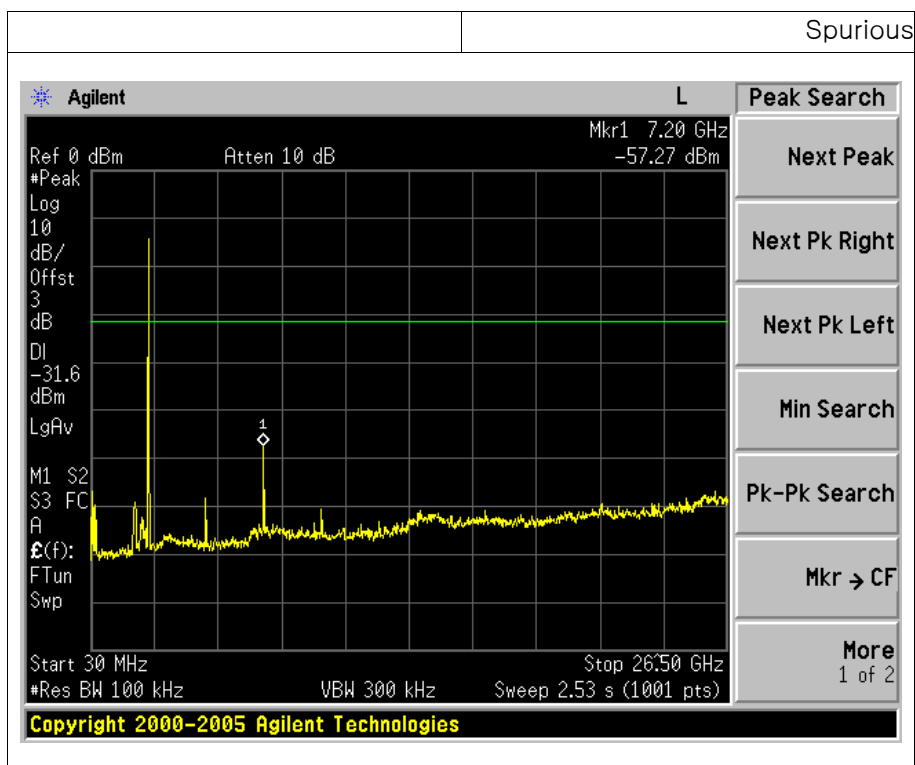
Spurious – Average



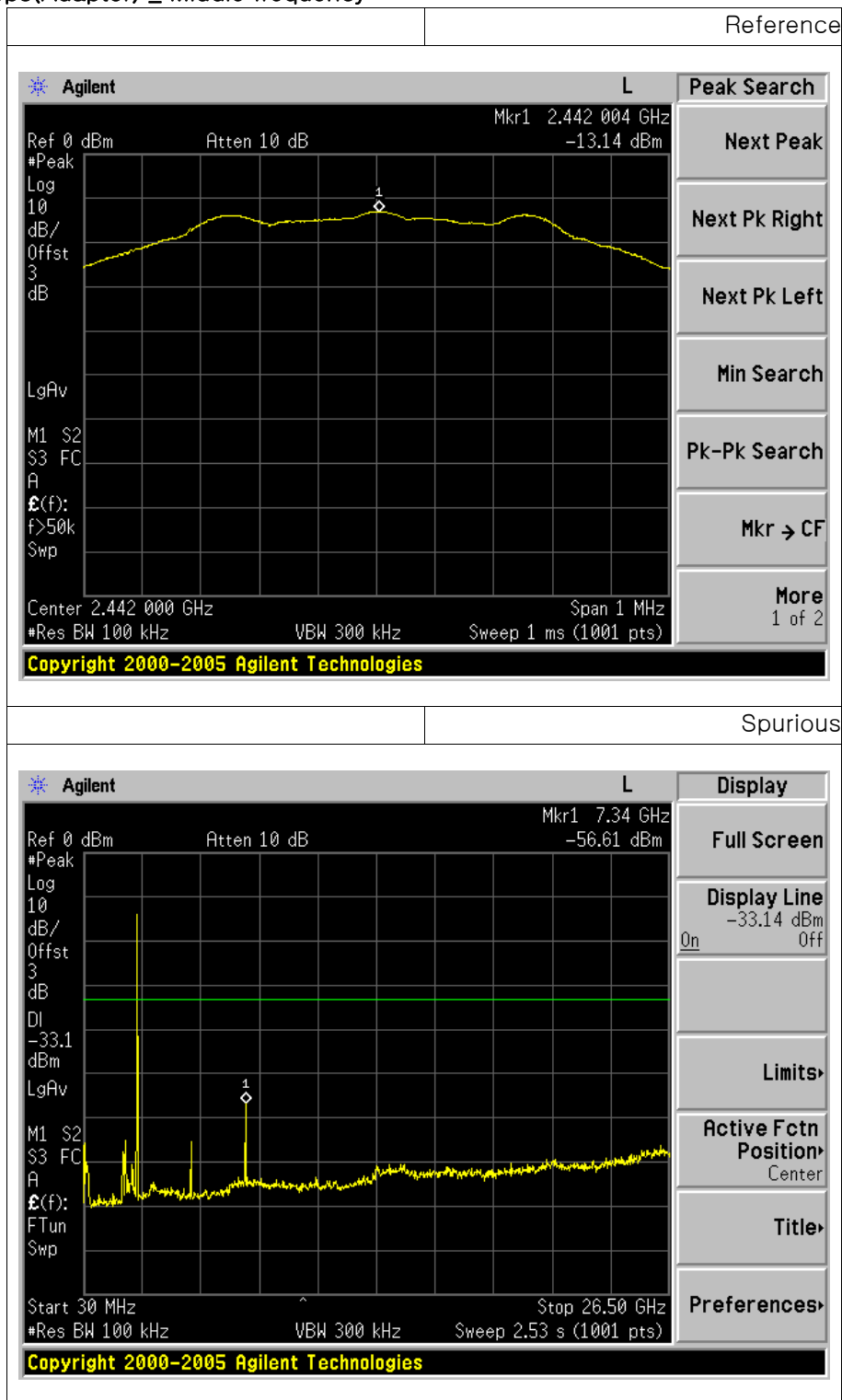
9.7 Test Plot for Conducted Spurious Emission

- BLE 1Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency

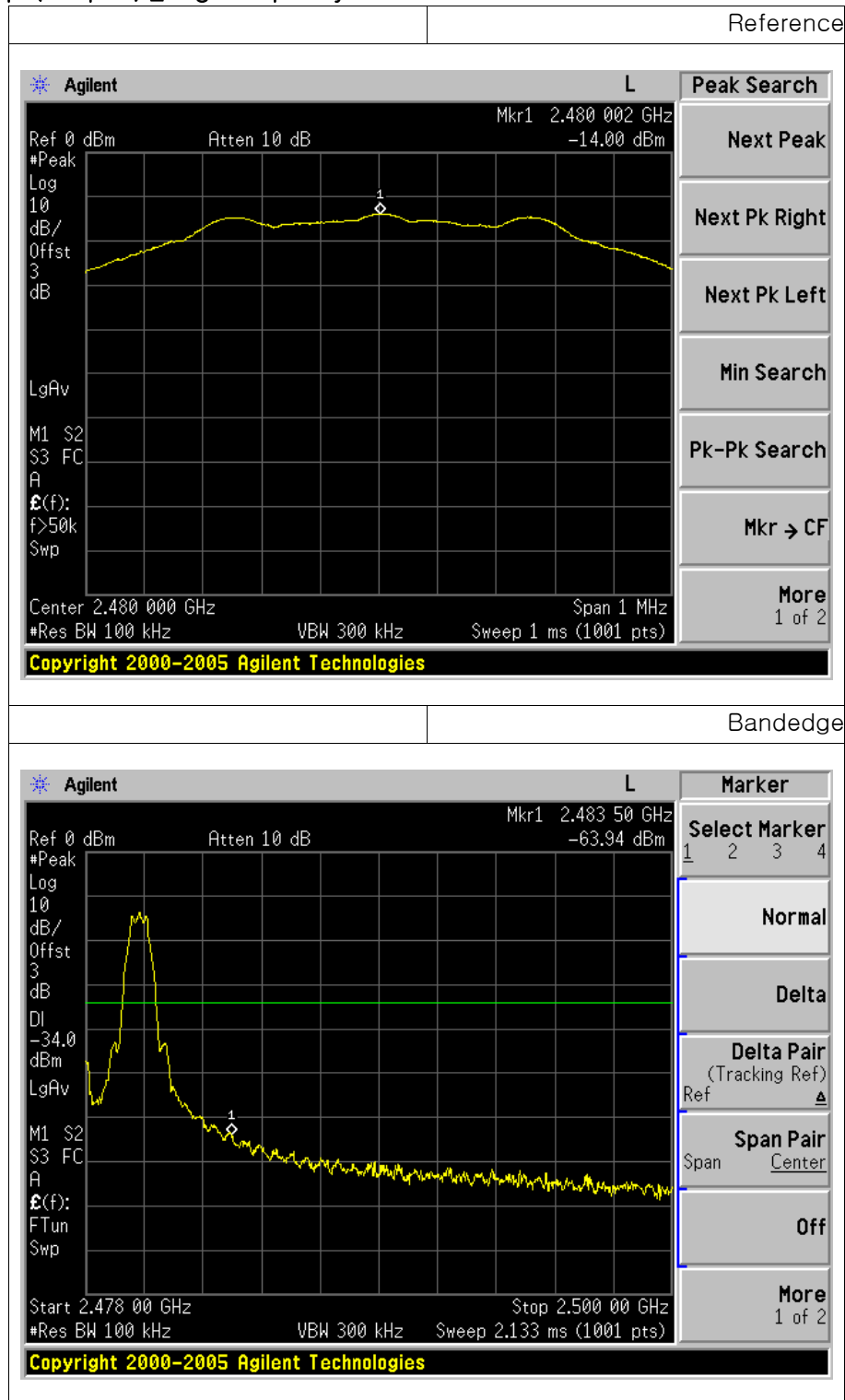


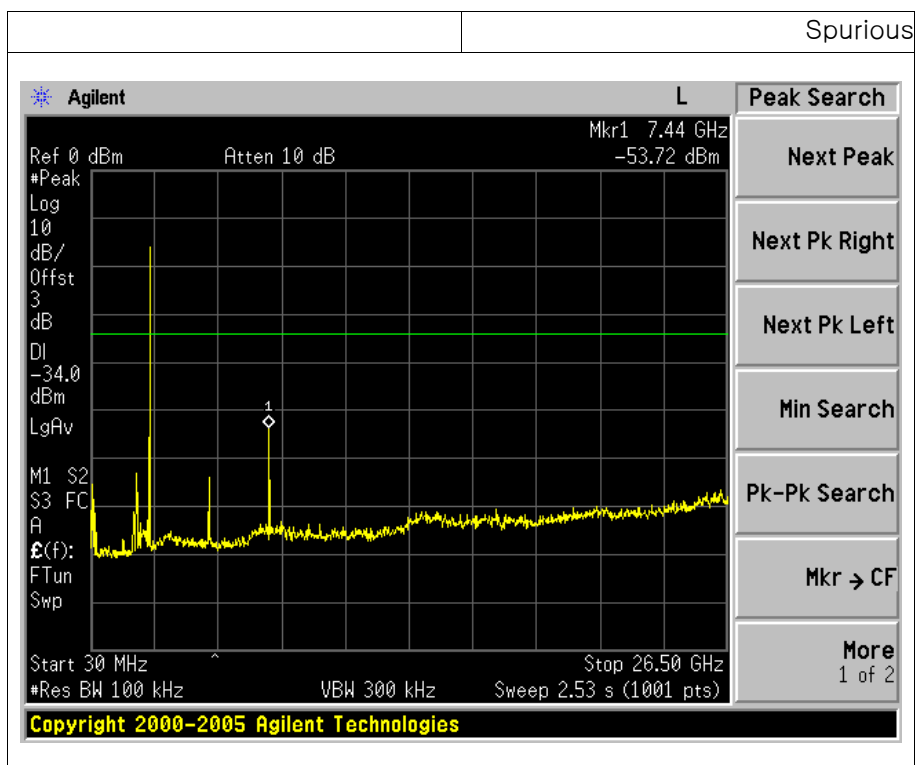


• BLE 1Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency

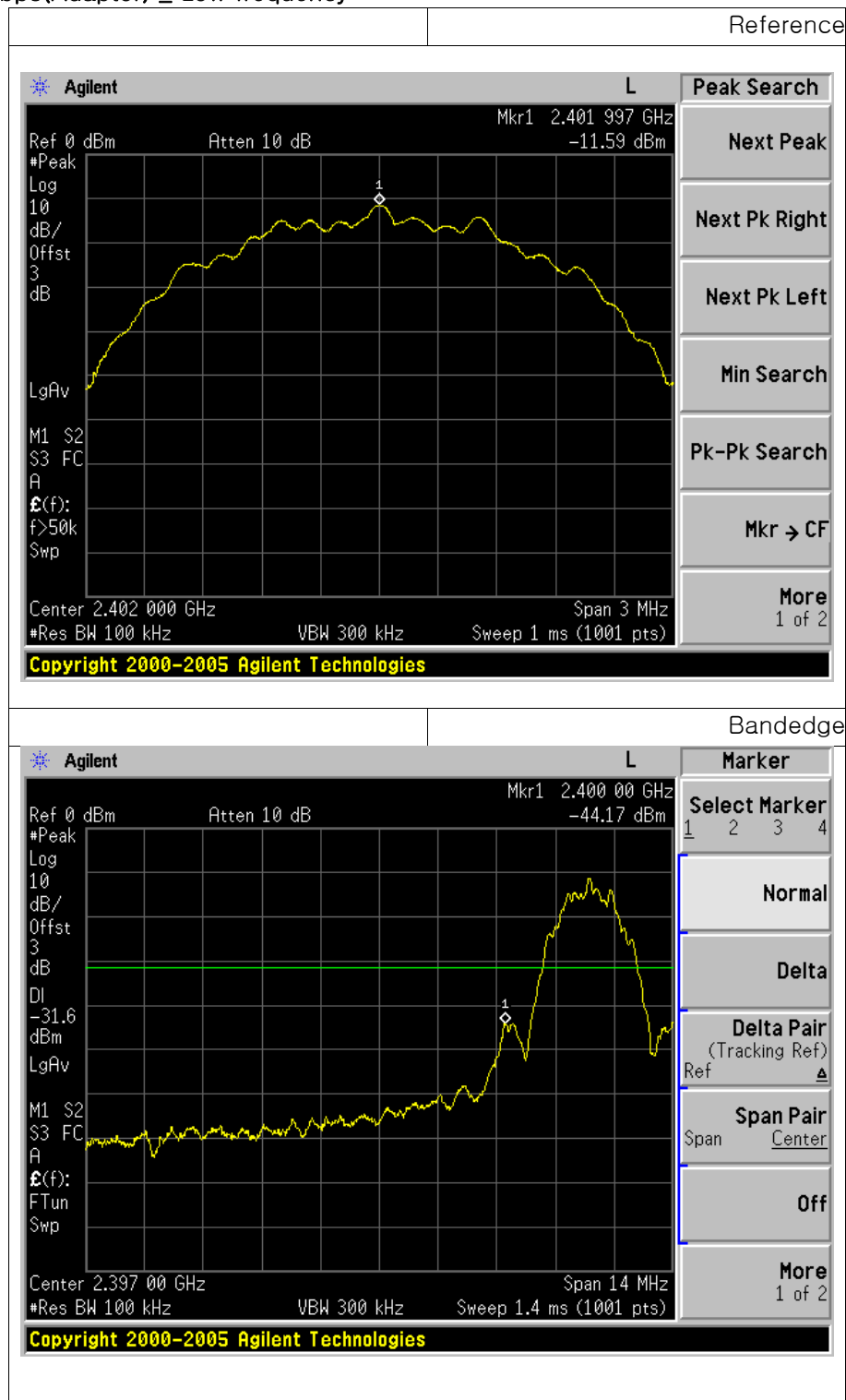


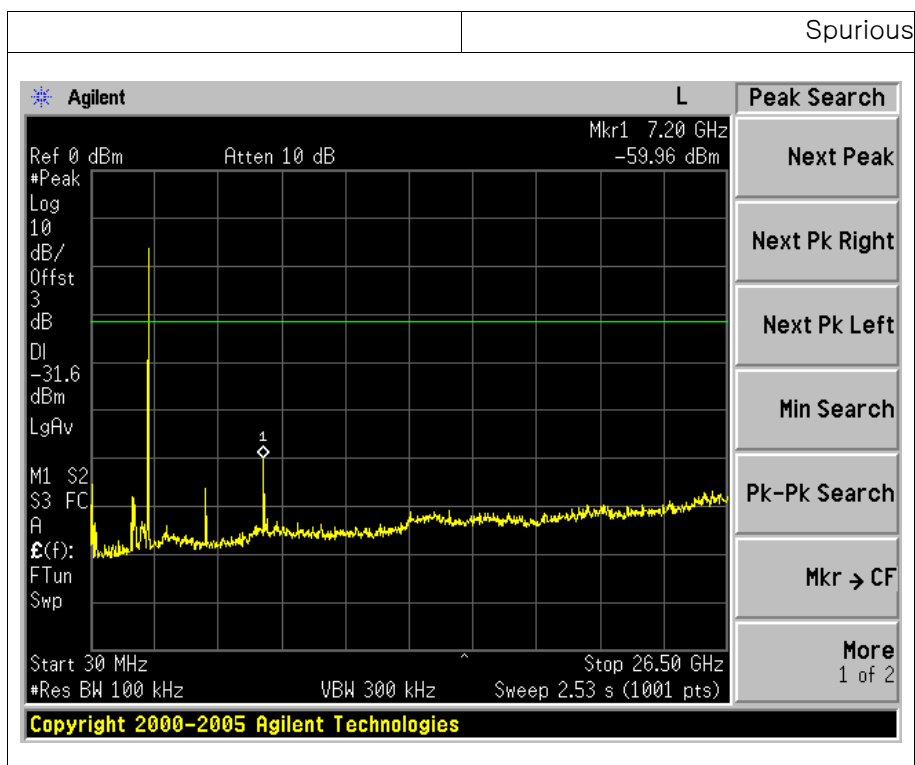
● BLE 1Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency



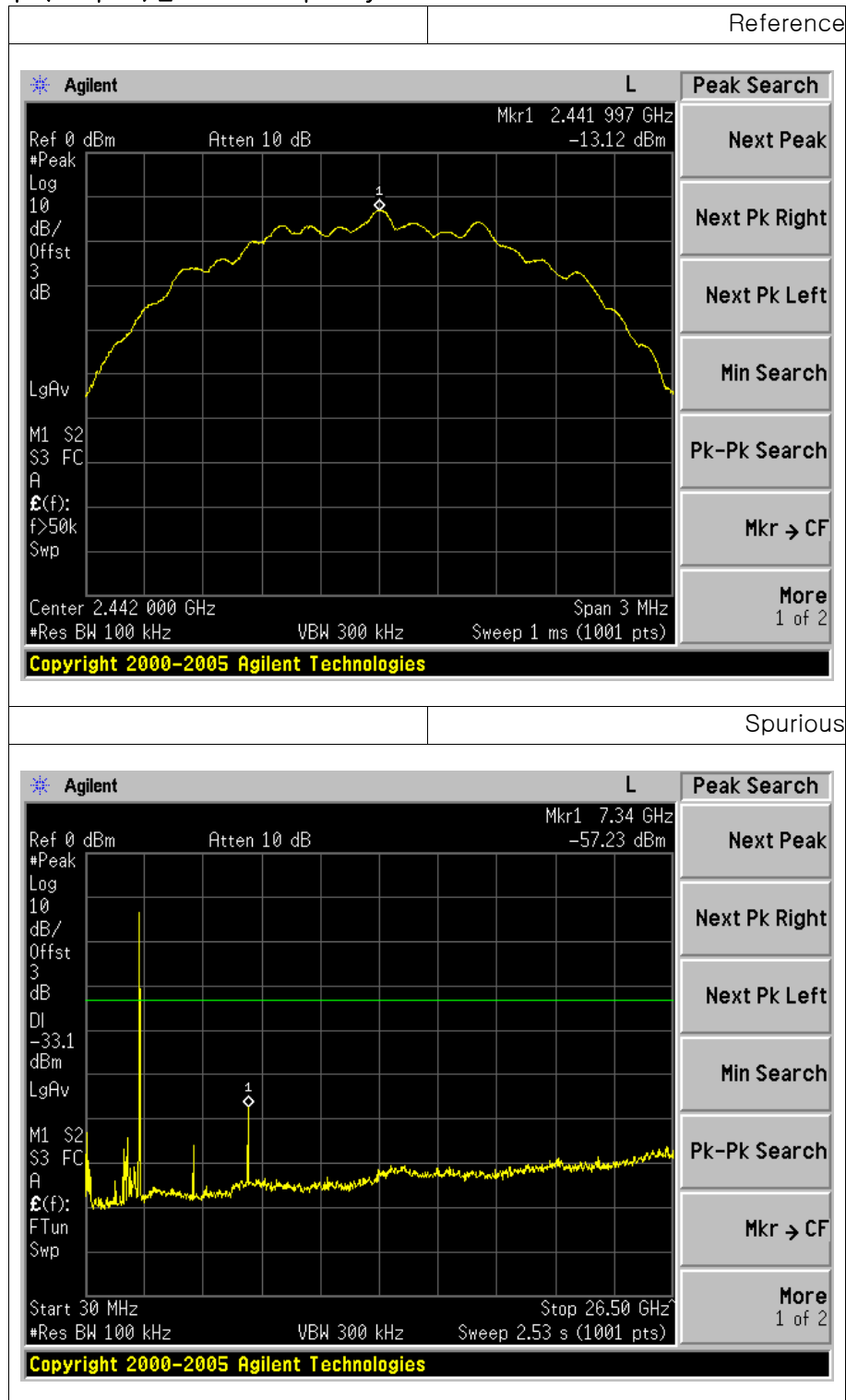


• BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Low frequency

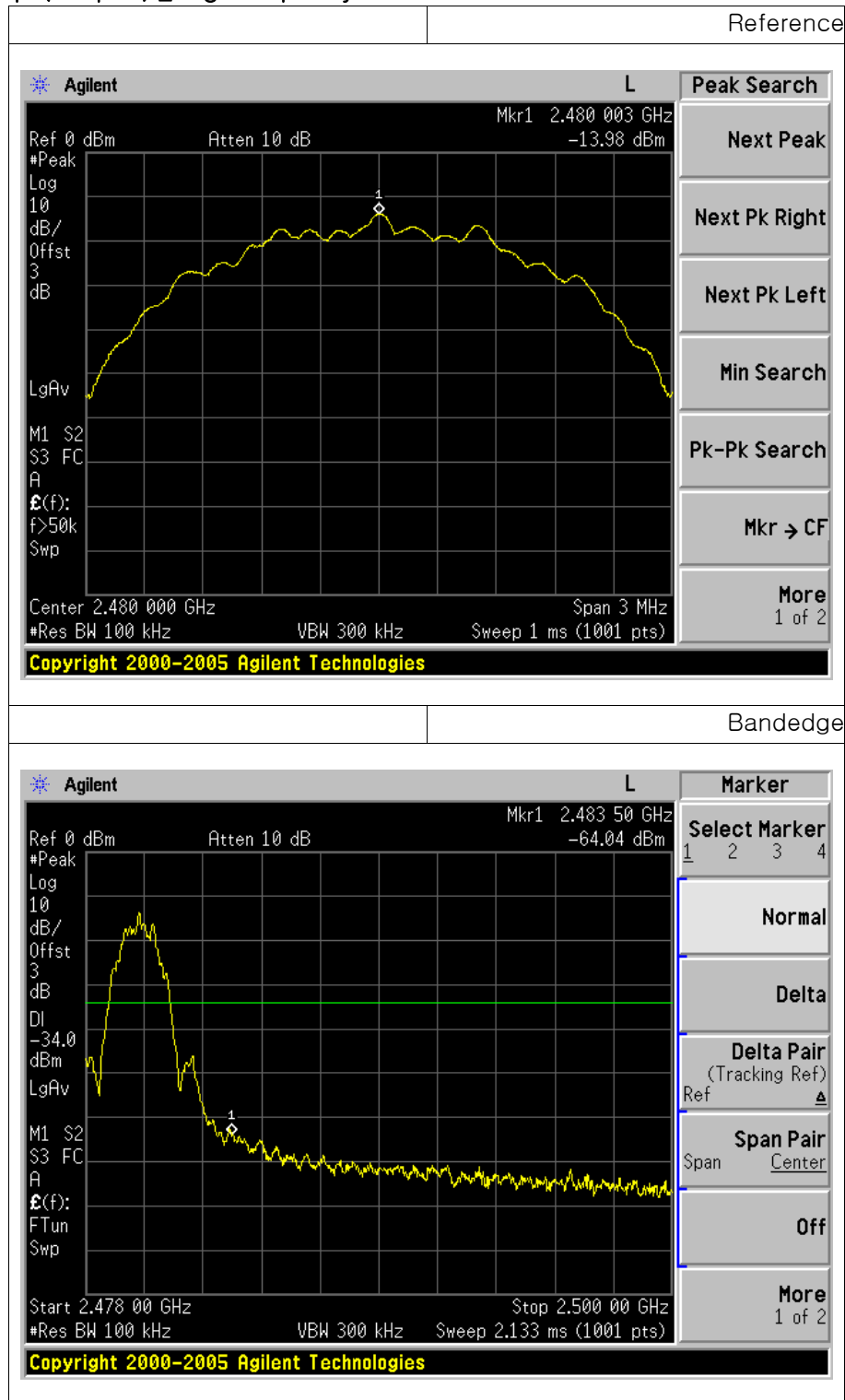


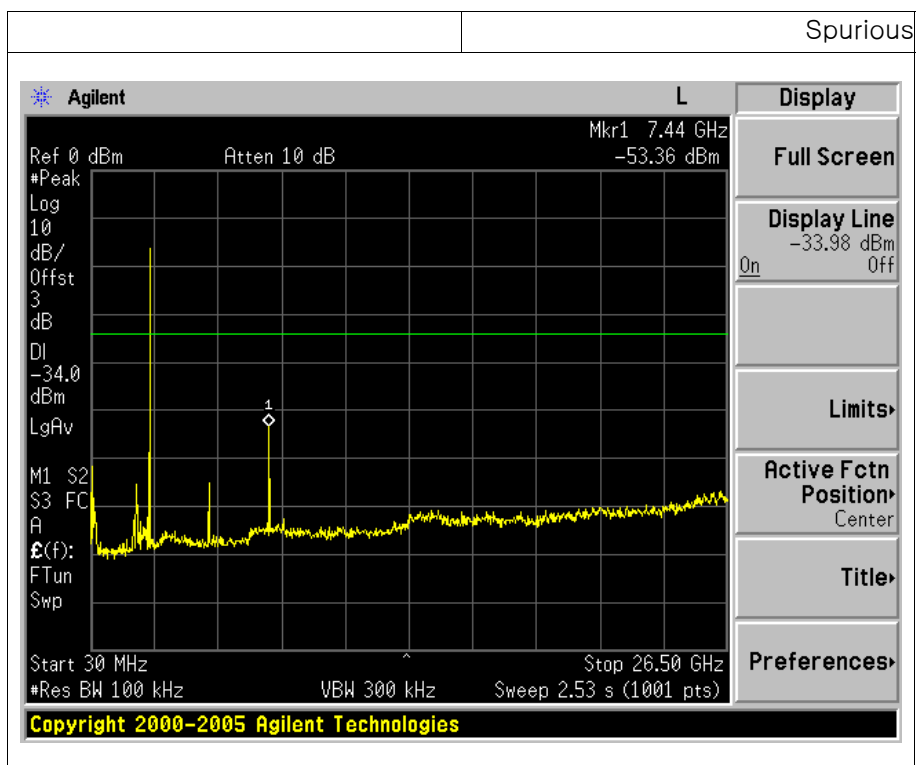


● BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ Middle frequency

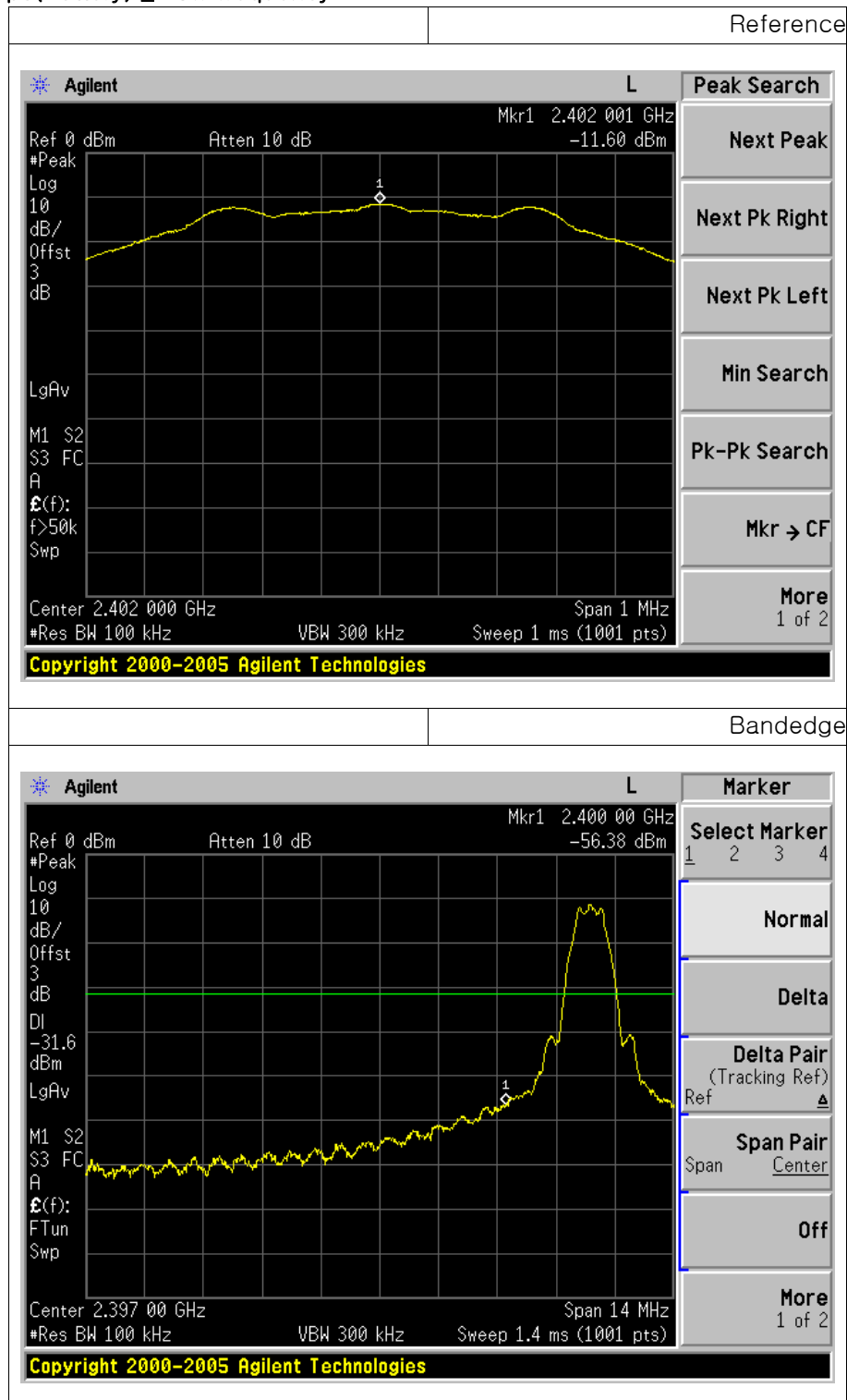


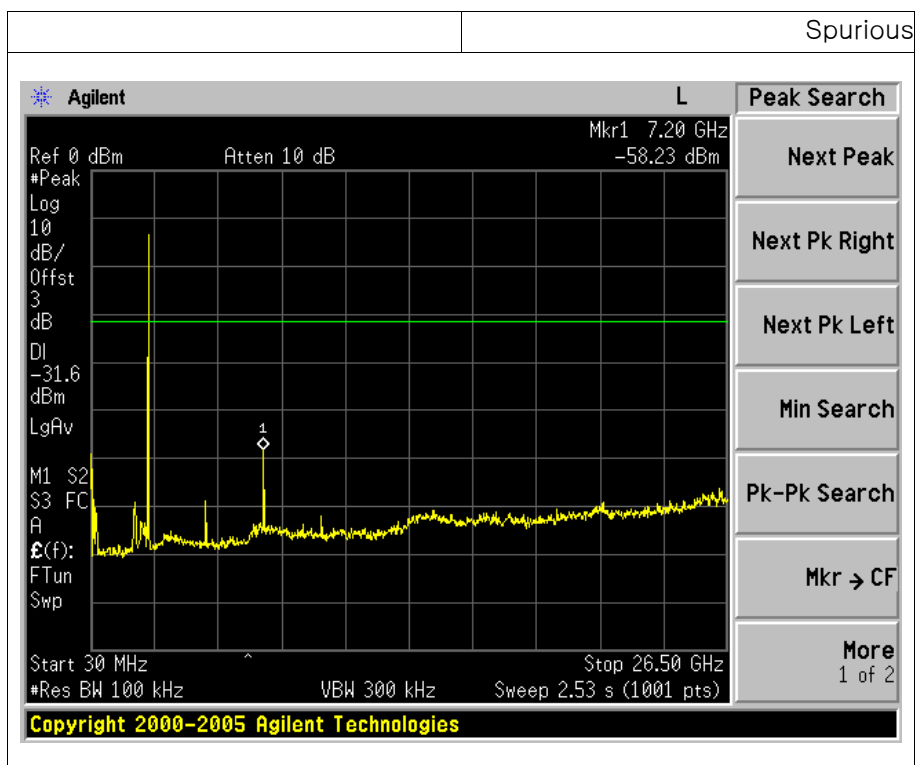
- BLE 2 Mbps(Adaptor) _ High frequency



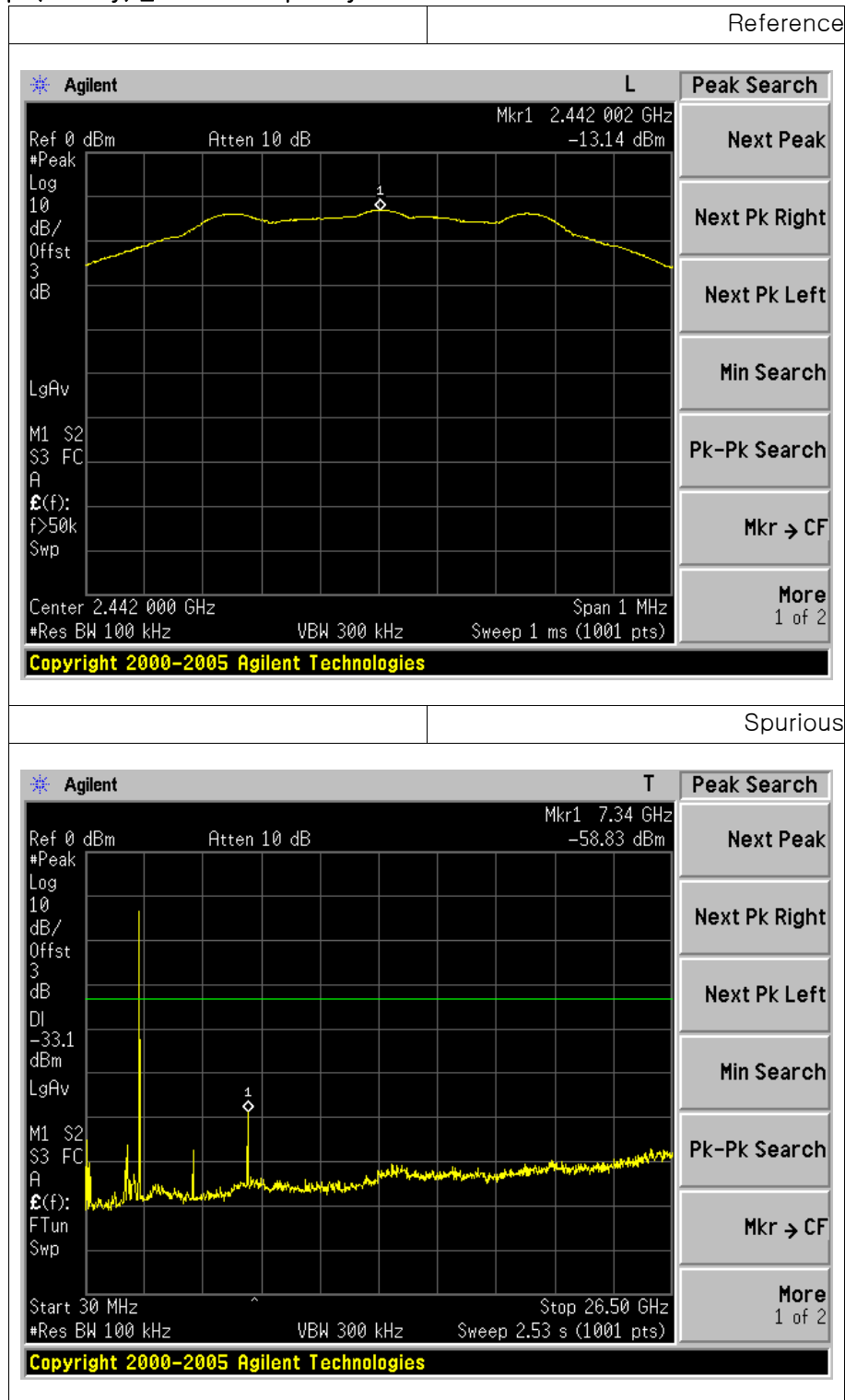


• BLE 1Mbps(Battery) _ Low frequency

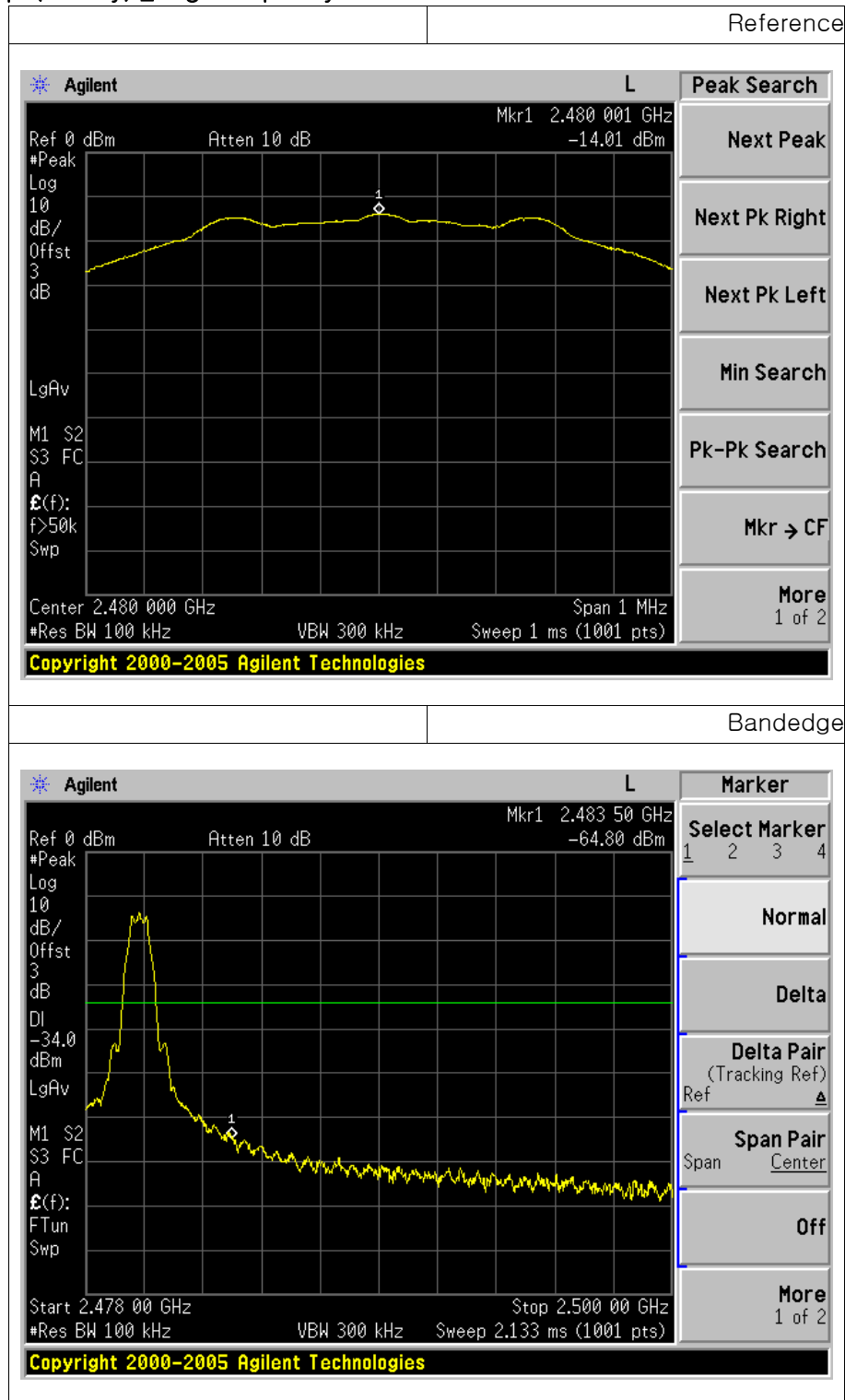


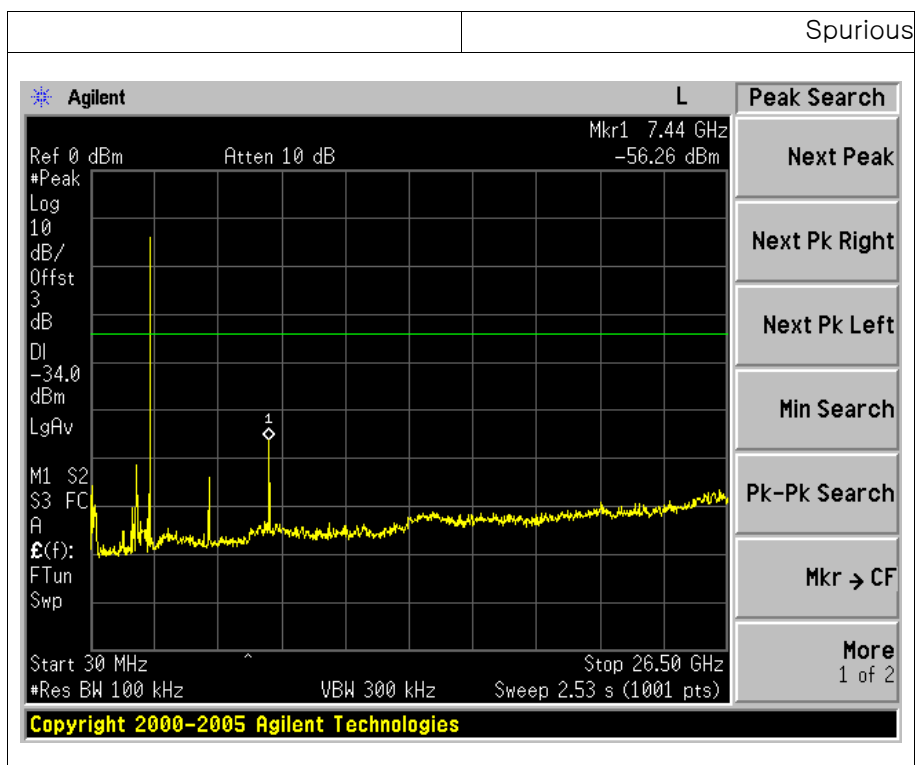


● BLE 1Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency

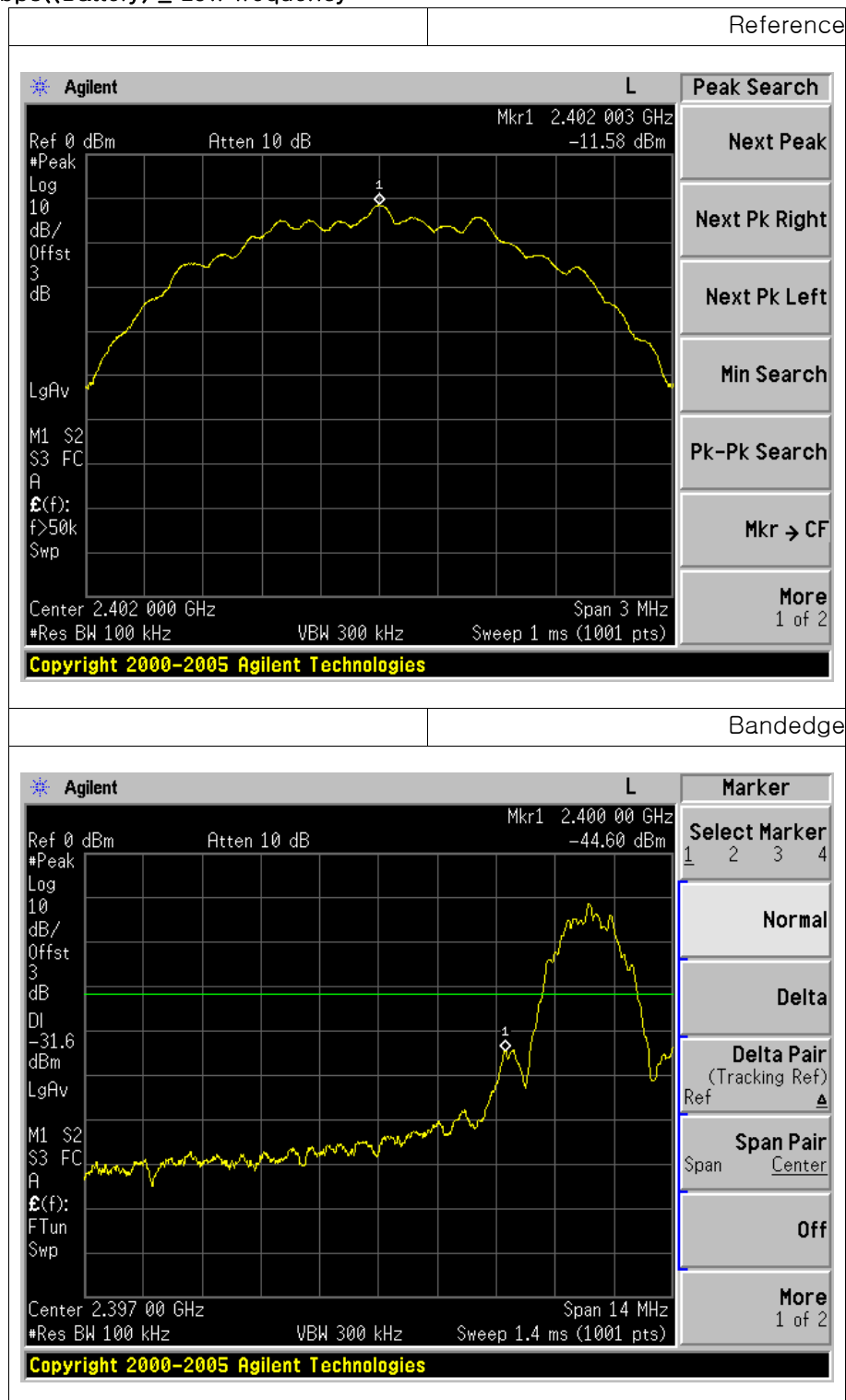


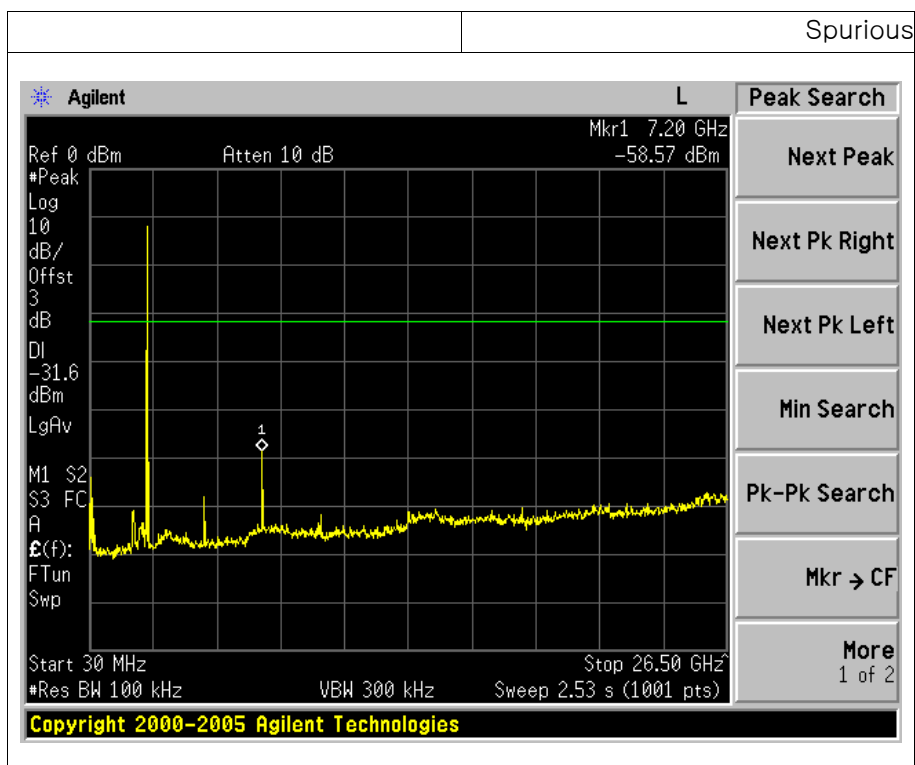
● BLE 1Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency



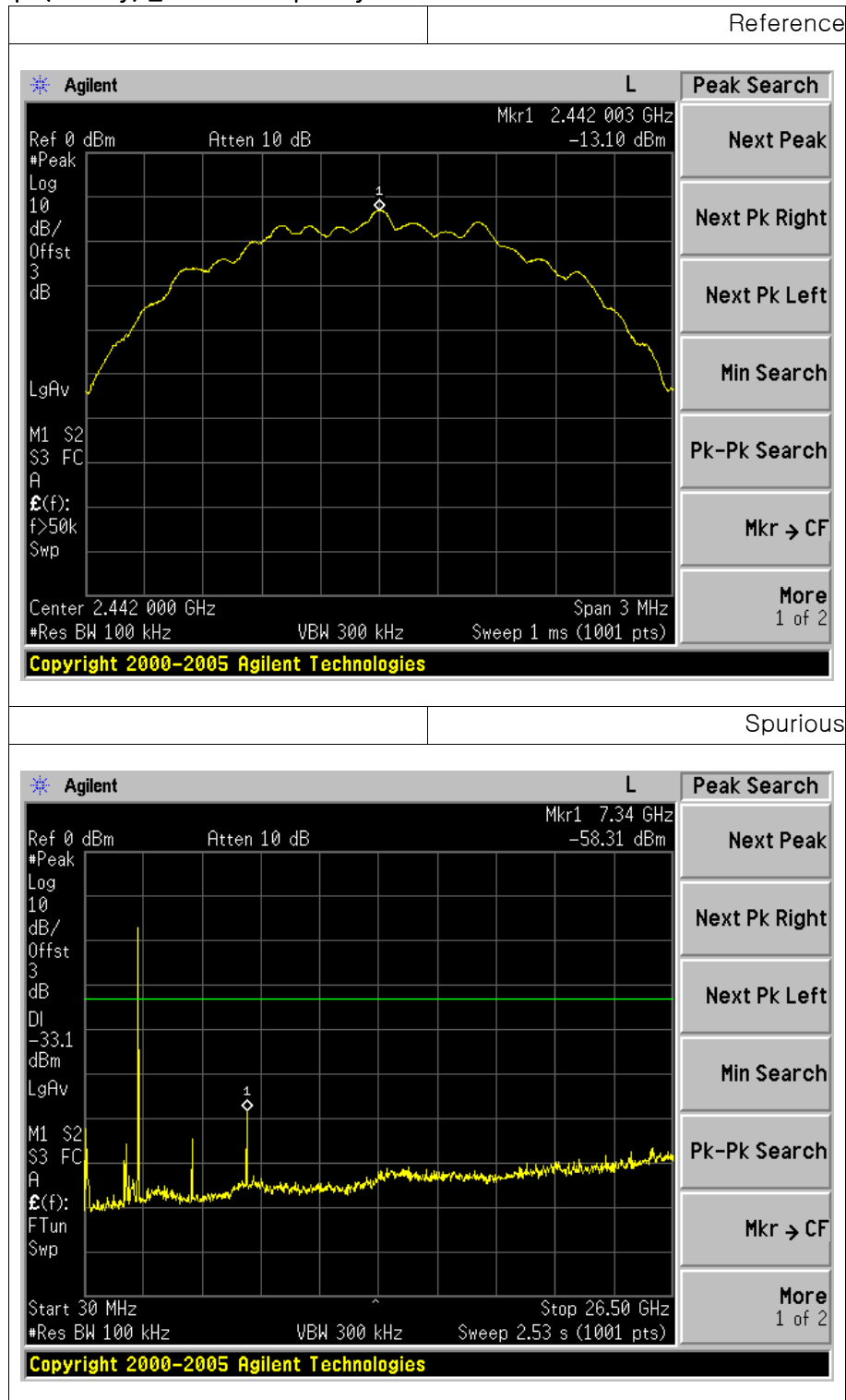


• BLE 2 Mbps((Battery) _ Low frequency

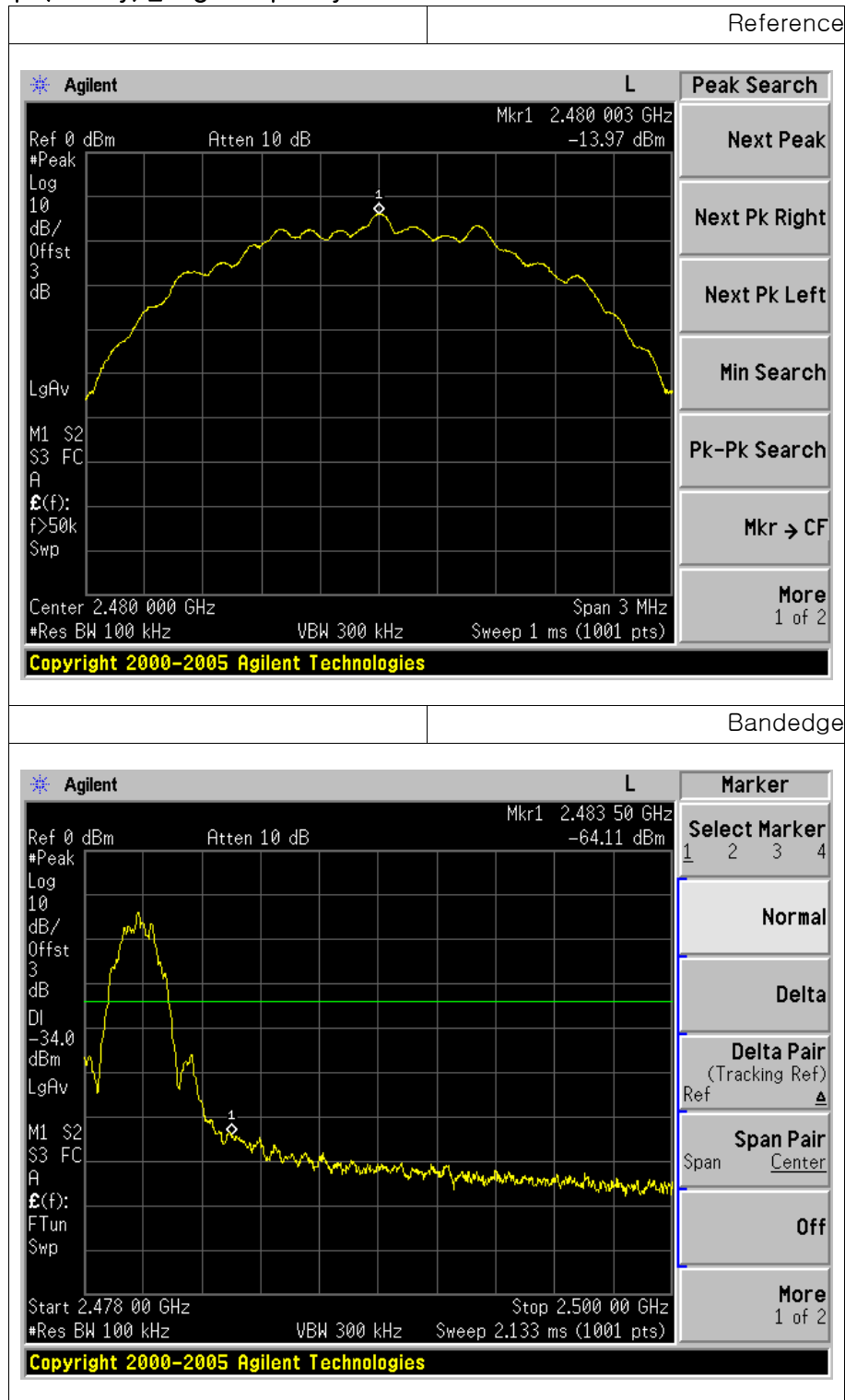


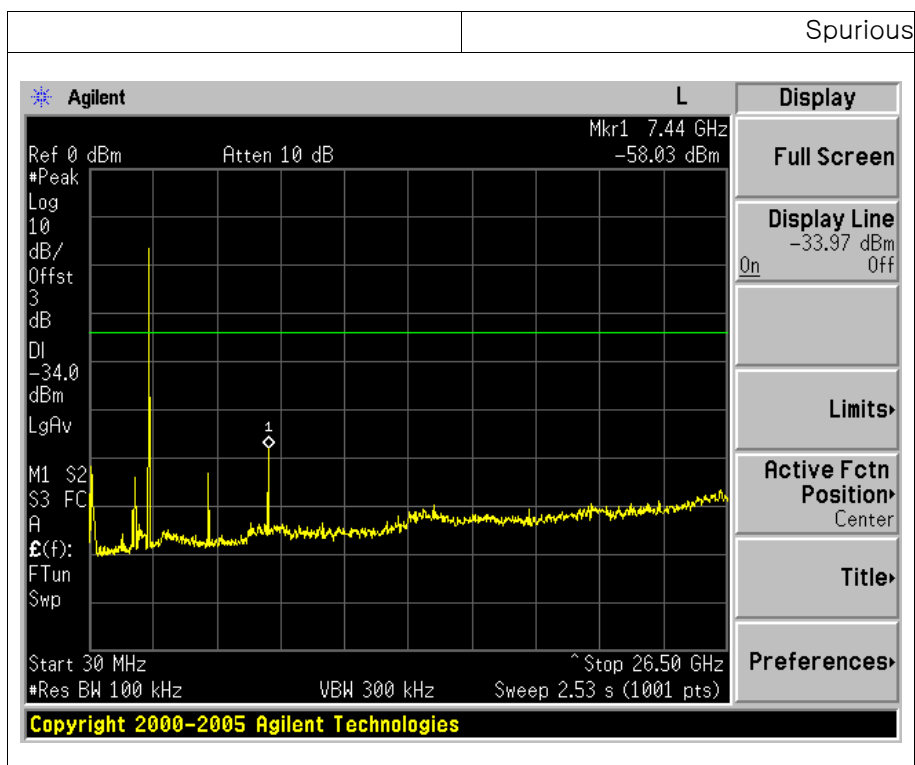


● BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ Middle frequency

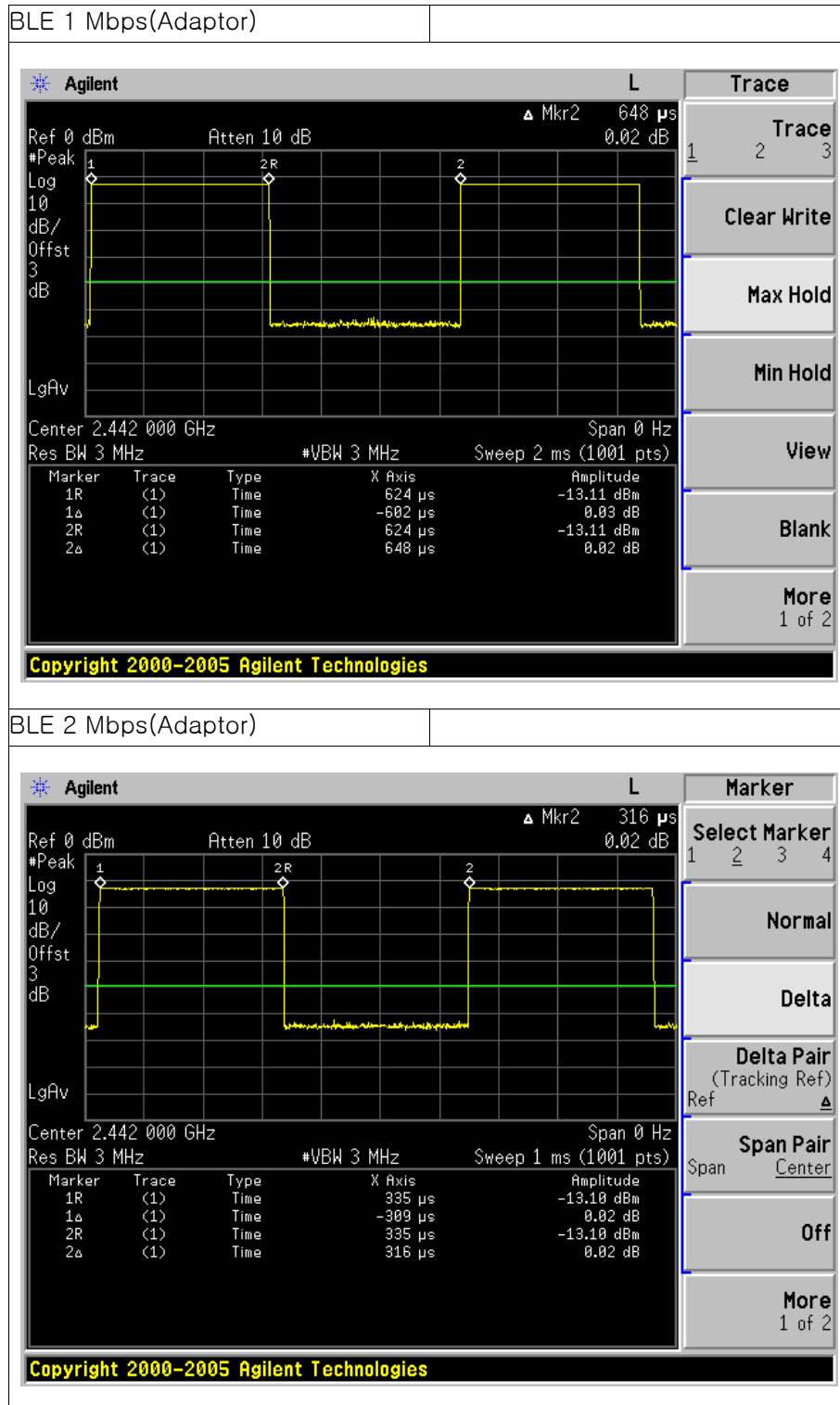


● BLE 2 Mbps(Battery) _ High frequency

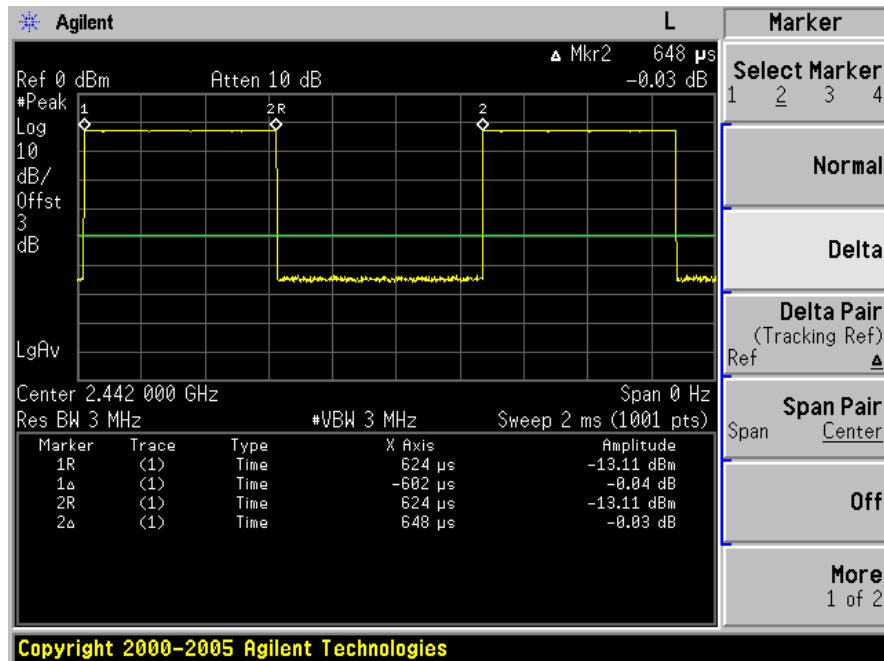




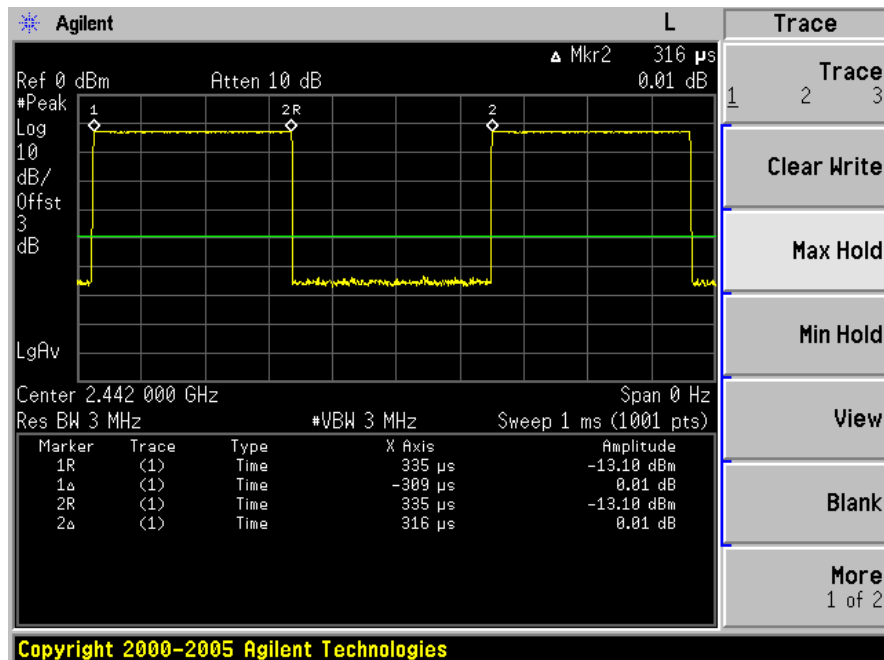
9.8 Test Plot for Duty Cycle



BLE 1 Mbps(Battery)



BLE 2 Mbps(Battery)



10. Conducted Emission

10.1 Test Setup

See test photographs for the actual connections between EUT and support equipment.

10.2 Limit

According to §15.207(a) for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 ohm line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency Range (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBuV)	
	Quasi-Peak	Average
0.15 ~ 0.5	66 to 56 *	56 to 46 *
0.5 ~ 5	56	46
5 ~ 30	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency

10.3 Test Procedure

Conducted emissions from the EUT were measured according to the ANSI C63.10.

1. The test procedure is performed in a 6.5 m \times 3.5 m \times 3.5 m (L \times W \times H) shielded room. The EUT along with its peripherals were placed on a 1.0 m (W) \times 1.5 m (L) and 0.8 m in height wooden table and the EUT was adjusted to maintain a 0.4 meter space from a vertical reference plane.
2. The EUT was connected to power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN) which provides 50 ohm coupling impedance for measuring instrument and the chassis ground was bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room.
3. All peripherals were connected to the second LISN and the chassis ground also bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room.
4. The excess power cable between the EUT and the LISN was bundled. The power cables of peripherals were unbundled. All connecting cables of EUT and peripherals were moved to find the maximum emission.

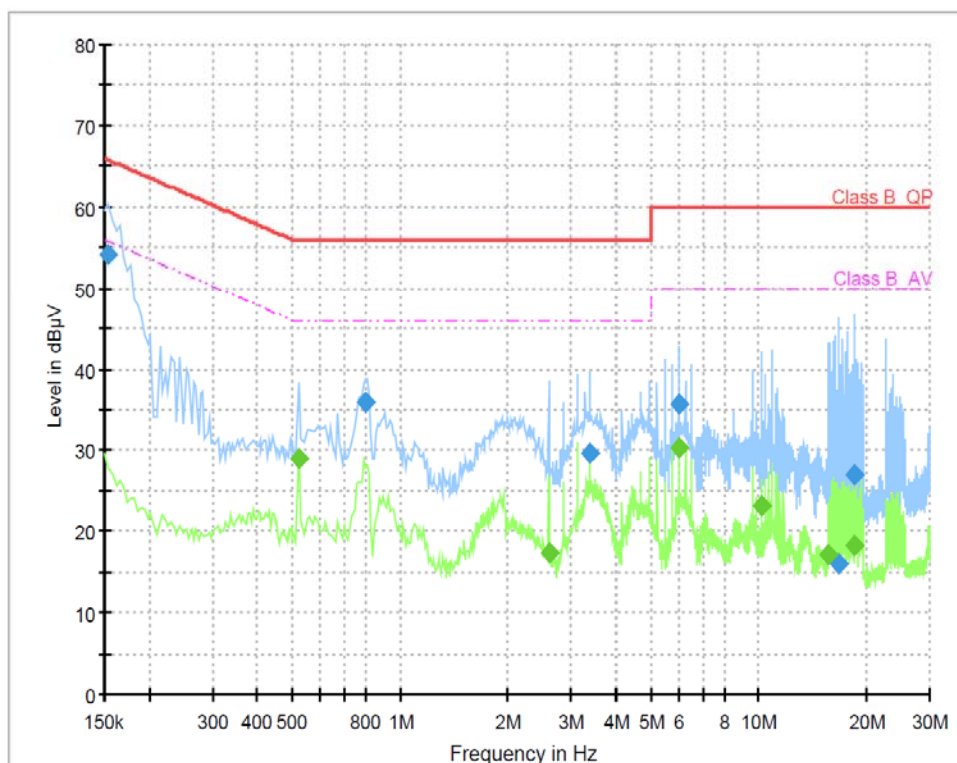


10.4 Test Result

- AC Line Conducted Emission (Graph)

IT23_ADAPTER Mode_L1

Conducted Emission

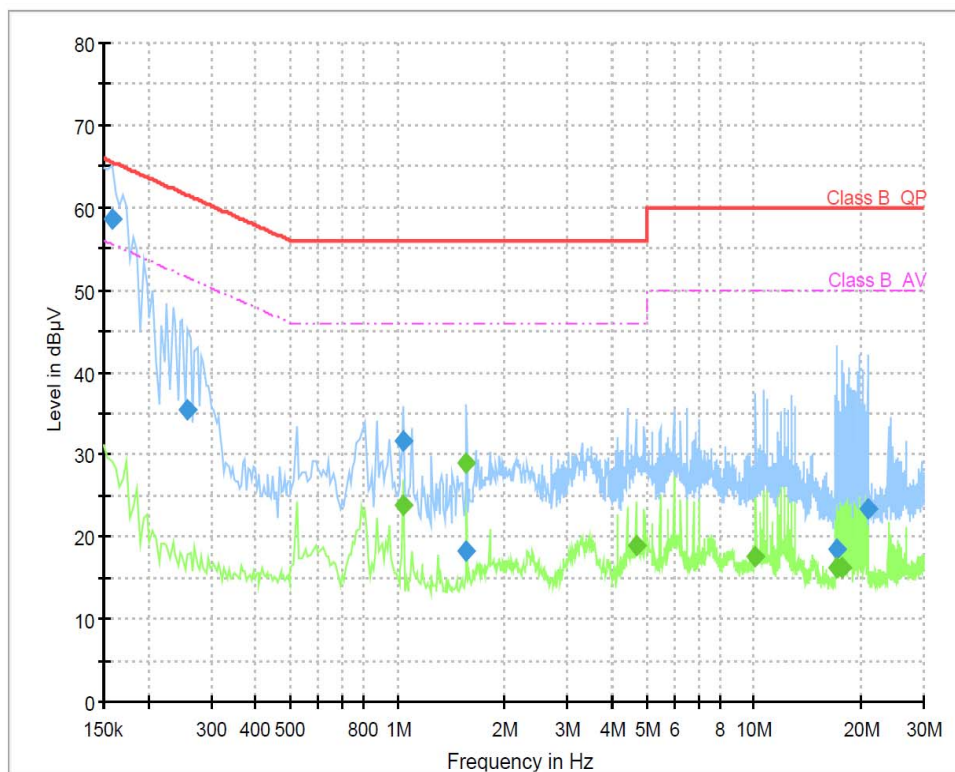


Final Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBμV)	CAverage (dBμV)	Limit (dBμV)	Margin (dB)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Line	Corr. (dB)
0.154	54.19	---	65.78	11.59	9	L1	20.8
0.520	---	28.99	46.00	17.01	9	L1	20.8
0.800	35.81	---	56.00	20.19	9	L1	20.0
2.600	---	17.32	46.00	28.68	9	L1	20.0
3.380	29.71	---	56.00	26.29	9	L1	20.0
5.990	35.69	---	60.00	24.31	9	L1	20.0
5.990	---	30.33	50.00	19.67	9	L1	20.0
10.150	---	23.19	50.00	26.81	9	L1	20.1
15.590	---	17.14	50.00	32.86	9	L1	20.1
16.660	15.95	---	60.00	44.05	9	L1	20.1
18.500	---	18.37	50.00	31.63	9	L1	20.1
18.500	26.96	---	60.00	33.04	9	L1	20.1

IT23_ADAPTER Mode_N

Conducted Emission



Final Result

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBμV)	CAverage (dBμV)	Limit (dBμV)	Margin (dB)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Line	Corr. (dB)
0.158	58.67	---	65.57	6.90	9	N	20.9
0.258	35.51	---	61.50	25.98	9	N	20.6
1.040	---	23.80	46.00	22.20	9	N	20.1
1.040	31.55	---	56.00	24.45	9	N	20.1
1.560	---	28.97	46.00	17.03	9	N	20.0
1.560	18.18	---	56.00	37.82	9	N	20.0
4.670	---	18.98	46.00	27.02	9	N	20.1
10.130	---	17.65	50.00	32.35	9	N	20.2
17.140	18.50	---	60.00	41.50	9	N	20.3
17.140	---	16.16	50.00	33.84	9	N	20.3
17.670	---	16.25	50.00	33.75	9	N	20.3
20.830	23.30	---	60.00	36.70	9	N	20.3

APPENDIX I

TEST SETUP



● Radiated Measurement

below 30 MHz	
below 1 GHz	
above 1 GHz	

● Conducted Measurement

Conducted	
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APPENDIX II

UNCERTAINTY

Measurement Item	Expanded Uncertainty $U = kU_c (k=2)$
Conducted RF power	0.34 dB
Conducted Spurious Emissions	0.34 dB
Radiated Spurious Emissions	6.34 dB
Conducted Emissions	1.74 dB