TEST REPORT

Reference No.	:	WTF25F02028883W001
FCC ID	:	2BN7S-BN-XXL-MC
Applicant	:	Guangdong Ice energy Technology Co., Ltd
Address	:	Cunwei Industrial Development Zone, Nanzhuang Town, Chancheng District, Foshan, Guangdong, P.R. China
Manufacturer	:	The same as above
Address	:	The same as above
Product Name	:	Portable Cooler Speaker
Model No.	:	BN-8L-MC, BN-13L-MC, BN-15L-MC, BN-16L-MC, BN-18L-MC, BN-20L-MC, BN-21L-MC, BN-24L-MC, BN-28L-MC, BN-30L-MC, BN-38L-MC, BN-52L-MC, BN-12QT-MC, BN-20QT-MC, BN-35L-MC, BN-45L-MC, BN-70L-MC, BN-50L-MC
Test specification	:	FCC CFR47 Part 15 Subpart C (Section 15.247)
Date of Receipt sample	:	2025-02-19
Date of Test	:	2025-02-20 to 2025-03-09
Date of Issue	:	2025-03-24
Test Report Form No.	:	WEW-15247A-01B
Test Result		**Pass**

Remarks:
The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested, this test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the company. The report would be invalid without specific stamp of test institute and the signatures of approver.

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1 Revision History

Test Report No.	Date of Issue	Description	Status
WTF25F02028883W001	2025-03-24	Original	Valid

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3 General Information

3.1 General Description of E.U.T

Product Name	:	Portable Cooler Speaker
Model No.	:	BN-8L-MC, BN-13L-MC, BN-15L-MC, BN-16L-MC, BN-18L-MC, BN-20L-MC, BN-21L-MC, BN-24L-MC, BN-28L-MC, BN-30L-MC, BN-38L-MC, BN-52L-MC, BN-12QT-MC, BN-20QT-MC, BN-35L-MC, BN-45L-MC, BN-70L-MC, BN-50L-MC
Model Description	:	All models are identical except for the outlook color. Therefore the full tests were performed on model BN-13L-MC.
Rated Voltage	:	USB Input: DC 5V, 2A
Battery Capacity	:	3.7V, 1500mAh
Power Adapter	:	---

3.2 Technical Characteristics of EUT

Bluetooth Version	:	Bluetooth BR+EDR
Frequency Range	:	2402-2480MHz
Max. RF Output Power	:	-4.30dBm (Conducted)
Modulation	:	GFSK , π/4 DQPSK, 8DPSK
Data Rate	:	1Mbps, 2Mbps, 3Mbps
Quantity of Channels	:	79
Channel Separation	:	1MHz
Type of Antenna	:	PCB Antenna
Antenna Gain	:	0dBi

3.3 Standards Applicable for Testing

The tests were performed according to following standards:

FCC Rules Part 15.247	Frequency Hopping, Direct Spread Spectrum and Hybrid Systems that are in operation within the bands of 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz
558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02	Guidance For Compliance Measurements On Digital Transmission System, Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum System, And Hybrid System Devices Operating Under Section 15.247 Of The FCC Rules
ANSI C63.10-2020	American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices

3.4 Test Facility

The test facility has a test site registered with the following organizations:

- **IC – Registration No.: 21895-1**

Waltek Testing Group (Foshan) Co., Ltd. has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the Industry Canada. The acceptance letter from the Industry Canada is maintained in our files. Registration IC number:21895-1, Nov. 14, 2016.

- **FCC – Registration No.: 820106**

Waltek Testing Group (Foshan) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 820106, August 16, 2018

- **FCC – Designation No.: CN5034**

Waltek Testing Group (Foshan) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Designation No. CN5034.

- **NVLAP – Lab Code: 600191-0**

Waltek Testing Group (Foshan) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP/NIST). NVLAP Code: 600191-0.
This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the Federal Government.

3.5 Subcontracted

Whether parts of tests for the product have been subcontracted to other labs:

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, list the related test items and lab information:

Test items: ---

Lab information: ---

3.6 Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None.

3.7 Disclaimer

The antenna gain information is provided by the customer. The laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the antenna gain information.

4 EUT Setup and Test Mode

The EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the Tx frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements. All testing shall be performed under maximum output power condition, and to measure its highest possible emissions level, more detailed description as follows:

Test Mode List

Test Mode	Description	Remark
TM1	Low Channel	2402MHz
TM2	Middle Channel	2441MHz
TM3	High Channel	2480MHz
TM4	Hopping	2402-2480MHz

Modulation Configure

Modulation	Packet	Packet Type	Packet Size
GFSK	DH1	4	27
	DH3	11	183
	DH5	15	339
π/4 DQPSK	2DH1	20	54
	2DH3	26	367
	2DH5	30	679
8DPSK	3DH1	24	83
	3DH3	27	552
	3DH5	31	1021
Normal mode: the Bluetooth has been tested on the modulation of GFSK, π/4 DQPSK, 8DPSK, compliance test and record the worst case.			

Test Conditions

Temperature:	22~25℃
Relative Humidity:	50~55%
Atmospheric pressure:	101.9kPa

5 Equipment Used during Test

5.1 Equipment List

☐**Conducted Emissions 1#**

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal Date	Cal Due Date
1.	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESR3	102423	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
2.	LISN	R&S	ENV216	101343	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
3.	Cable	HUBER+SUHNER	CBL2-NN-6M	223NN624	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
4.	Switch	CD	RSU-A4	RSUA4008	2025-01-06	2026-01-05

☒**Conducted Emissions 2#**

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal Date	Cal Due Date
1.	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	101178	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
2.	LISN	R&S	ENV216	101215	2025-01-07	2026-01-06
3.	Cable	LMR195UF-BMNM-5.00M	Times Micorwave Systems	---	2025-01-08	2026-01-07
4.	Switch	ESE	RSU/M2	---	2025-01-06	2026-01-05

☐**Conducted Emissions 3#**

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal Date	Cal Due Date
1.	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESR3	102842	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
2.	LISN	R&S	ENV216	101542	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
3.	Cable	YIHENG	LMR195UF-NMNM-2.5	---	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
4.	Manual RF Switch	YIHENG	SW-2	RSU0402	2025-01-06	2026-01-05

☒**Radiation Emissions**

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
1.	3m Semi-anechoic Chamber	CHANGCHUANG	9m×6m×6m	-	2024-01-05	2027-01-04
2.	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESR7	102454	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
3.	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY48011796	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
4.	Active Loop Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	FMZB1519B	00004	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
5.	Trilog Broadband Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB9162	9162-117	2025-01-12	2026-01-11
6.	Coaxial Cable (below 1GHz)	Times Micorwave Systems	RG223-NMNM-10M	-	2025-01-07	2026-01-06
7.	Broad-band Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120 D	01561	2025-01-13	2026-01-12
9.	Coaxial Cable (above 1GHz)	Times-Micorwave	CBL5-NN	-	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
10.	Broadband Preamplifier (Above 1GHz)	Lunar E M	LNA1G18-40	20160501002	2025-01-06	2026-01-05

☒RF Conducted Testing						
Item	**Equipment**	**Manufacturer**	**Model No.**	**Serial No.**	**Last Calibration Date**	**Calibration Due Date**
1.	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY48011796	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
2.	EXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY48180720	2025-01-06	2026-01-05
3.	RF Control Unit	CHANGCHUANG	JS0806-2	-	2025-01-08	2026-01-07

☐: ***Not Used***

☒: ***Used***

5.2 Test Software

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Version
EMI Test Software (Conducted Emission 1#)	FARATRONIC	EZ-EMC	EMEC-3A1
EMI Test Software (Conducted Emission 2#)	FARATRONIC	EZ-EMC	FARAD-3A1.1+
EMI Test Software (Conducted Emission 3#)	FARATRONIC	EZ-EMC	EMC-CON 3A1.1+
EMI Test Software (Radiated Emission)	FARATRONIC	EZ-EMC	RA-03A1-2
RF Conducted Test Software	TONSCEND	JS1120-2	V2.6

5.3 Special Accessories and Auxiliary Equipment

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.
1.	/	/	/	/

5.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter	Uncertainty
RF Output Power	±2.2dB
Occupied Bandwidth	±1.5%
Conducted Emission	±2.6dB
Transmitter Spurious Emission	±3.8dB (for 25MHz-1GHz)
	±5.0dB (for 1GHz-18GHz)

6 Summary of Test Result

Test Items	FCC Rules	Result
Antenna Requirement	§15.203; §15.247(b)(4)(i)	Compliant
Conducted Emissions	§15.207(a)	Compliant
Radiated Spurious Emissions	§15.209(a)	Compliant
Number of Hopping Channel	§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Compliant
Channel Separation	§15.247(a)(1)	Compliant
Time of occupancy (Dwell time)	§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Compliant
20 dB Bandwidth	§15.247(a)	Compliant
RF Output Power	§15.247(b)(1)	Compliant
Band edge (Out of Band Emissions)	§15.247(d)	Compliant
Frequency Hopping Sequence	§15.247(a)(1)	Compliant
Frequency Hopping System	§15.247(g), (h)	Compliant
Restricted Band of Operation	§15.205	Compliant

Remark:

Pass Test item meets the requirement

Fail Test item does not meet the requirement

N/A Test case does not apply to the test object

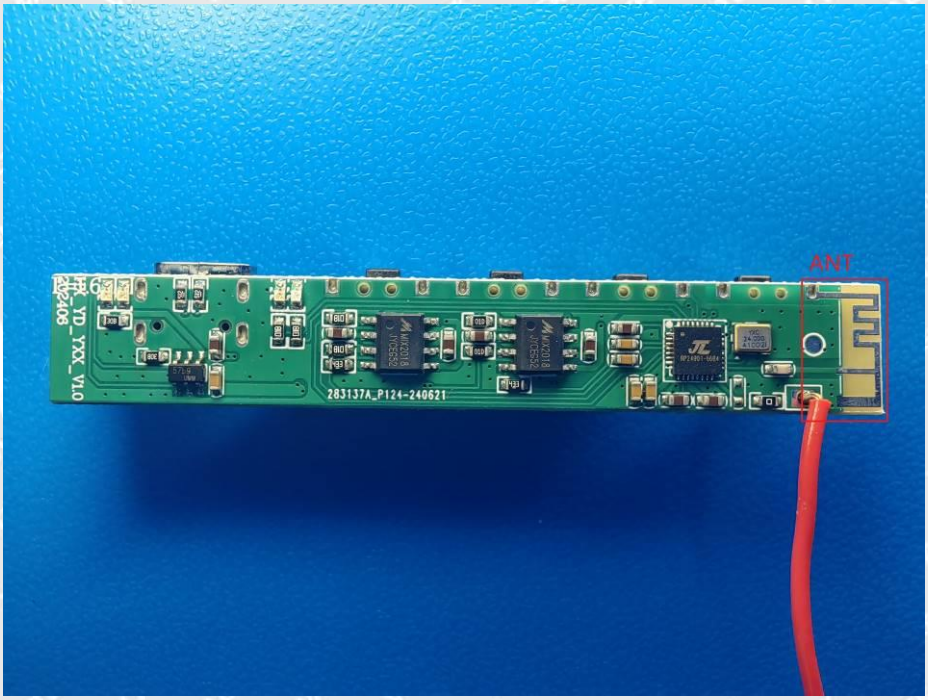
6.1 Antenna Requirement

6.1.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC Part 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.

6.1.2 Evaluation Information

The EUT has a PCB Antenna, the gain is 0dBi, fulfil the requirement of this section.



6.2 Frequency Hopping System Requirements

6.2.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC Part 15.247(a)(1), 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.

(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 hop sets 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.

6.2.2 Frequency Hopping System

This transmitter device is frequency hopping device, and complies with FCC part 15.247 rule.

This device uses Bluetooth radio which operates in 2400-2483.5 MHz band. Bluetooth uses a radio technology called frequency-hopping spread spectrum, which chops up the data being sent and transmits chunks of it on up to 79 bands (1 MHz each; centred from 2402 to 2480MHz) in the range 2,400-2,483.5MHz. The transmitter switches hop frequencies 1,600 times per second to assure a high degree of data security. All Bluetooth devices participating in a given piconet are synchronized to the frequency-hopping channel for the piconet. The frequency hopping sequence is determined by the master's device address and the phase of the hopping sequence (the frequency to hop at a specific time) is determined by the master's internal clock. Therefore, all slaves in a piconet must know the master's device address and must synchronize their clocks with the master's clock.

Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) was introduced in the Bluetooth specification to provide an effective way for a Bluetooth radio to counteract normal interference. AFH identifies "bad" channels, where either other wireless devices are interfering with the Bluetooth signal or the Bluetooth signal is interfering with another device. The AFH-enabled Bluetooth device will then communicate with other devices within its piconet to share details of any identified bad channels. The devices will then switch to alternative available "good" channels, away from the areas of interference, thus having no impact on the bandwidth used.

This device was tested with a Bluetooth system receiver to check that the device maintained hopping synchronization, and the device complied with these requirements for 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02 and FCC Part 15.247 rule.

6.2.3 EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence Table as below:

Channel: 08, 24, 40, 56, 40, 56, 72, 09, 01, 09, 33, 41, 33, 41, 65, 73, 53, 69, 06, 22, 04, 20, 36, 52, 38, 46, 70, 78, 68, 76, 21, 29, 10, 26, 42, 58, 44, 60, 76, 13, 03, 11, 35, 43, 37, 45, 69, 77, 55, 71, 08, 24, 08, 24, 40, 56, 40, 48, 72, 01, 72, 01, 25, 33, 12, 28, 44, 60, 42, 58, 74, 11, 05, 13, 37, 45 etc.

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

6.3 Number of Hopping Channel and Channel Separation

6.3.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC 15.247(a)(1),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, and frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

6.3.2 Test Procedure

According to KDB 558074 D01 v05r02 Subclause 9 and ANSI C63.10-2020 section 7.8.3, the number of hopping frequencies tests method as follows.

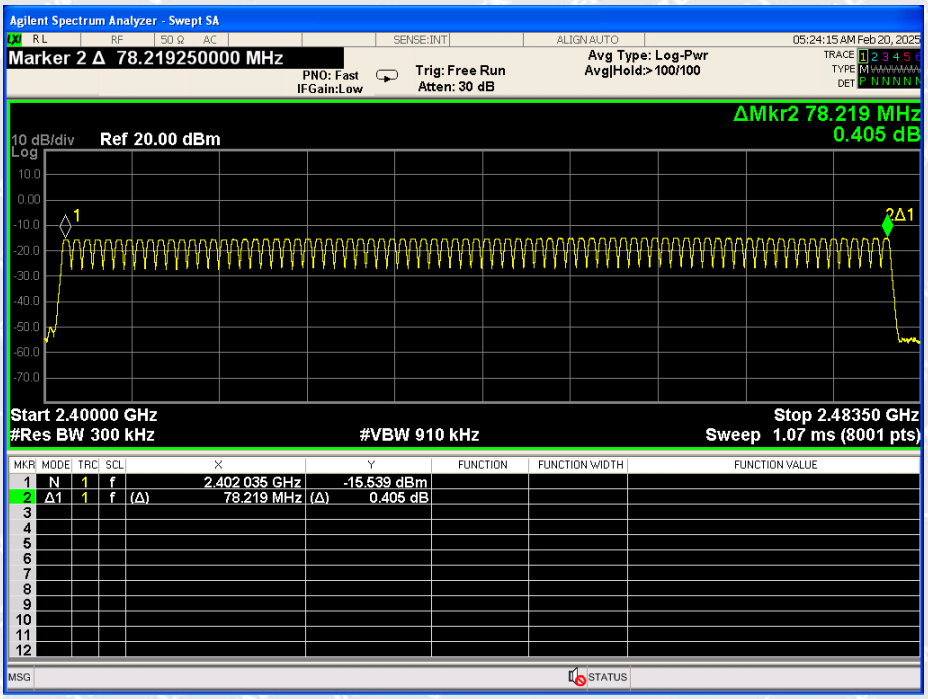
a) Span: The frequency band of operation. Depending on the number of channels the device supports, it may be necessary to divide the frequency range of operation across multiple spans, to allow the individual channels to be clearly seen.
b) RBW: To identify clearly the individual channels, set the RBW to less than 30% of the channel spacing or the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is smaller.
c) VBW $\geqslant$ RBW.
d) Sweep: Auto.
e) Detector function: Peak.
f) Trace: Max hold.
g) Allow the trace to stabilize.

According to KDB 558074 D01 v05r02 Subclause 9 and ANSI C63.10-2020 section 7.8.2, the EUT shall have its hopping function enabled, the Carrier frequency separation test method as follows:

a) Span: Wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels.
b) RBW: Start with the RBW set to approximately 30% of the channel spacing; adjust as necessary to best identify the center of each individual channel.
c) Video (or average) bandwidth (VBW) $\geqslant$ RBW.
d) Sweep: Auto.
e) Detector function: Peak.
f) Trace: Max hold.
g) Allow the trace to stabilize.
Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels.

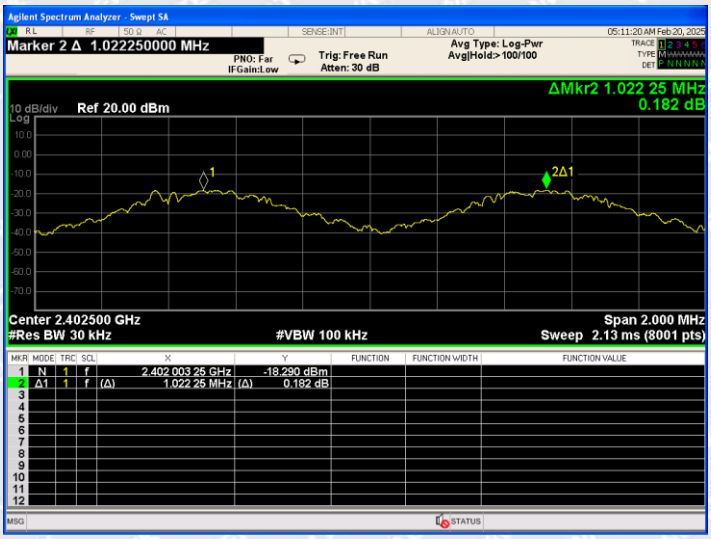
6.3.3 Test Result

79 Hopping Channels

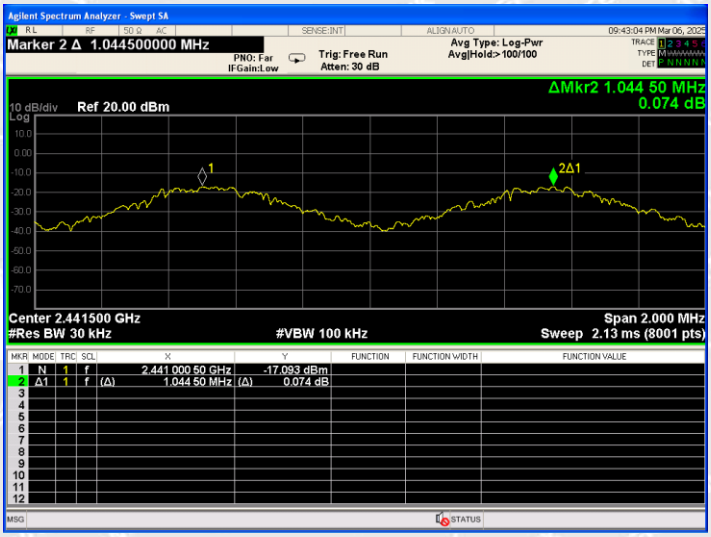


Modulation	Test Channel	Carrier Frequency Separation (kHz)	Result
GFSK	Low	1022.25	Pass
	Middle	1044.50	Pass
	High	978.75	Pass
π/4 DQPSK	Low	844.25	Pass
	Middle	982.25	Pass
	High	830.50	Pass
8DPSK	Low	998.25	Pass
	Middle	1005.75	Pass
	High	940.75	Pass

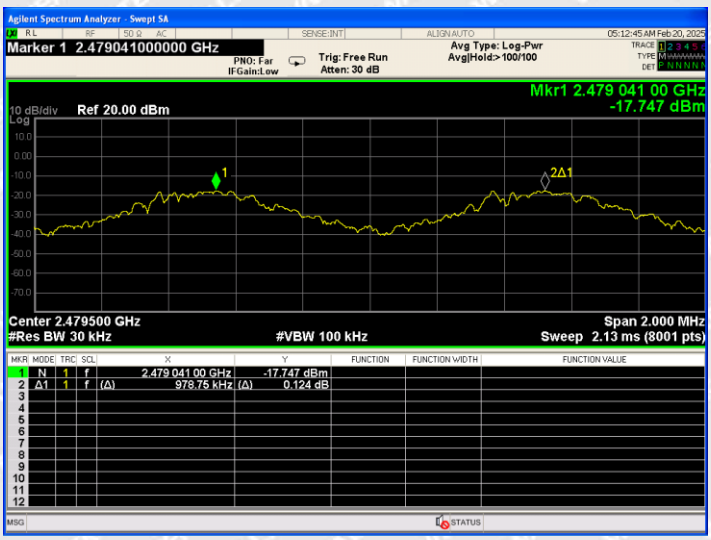
GFSK_Channel Separation_Low Channel



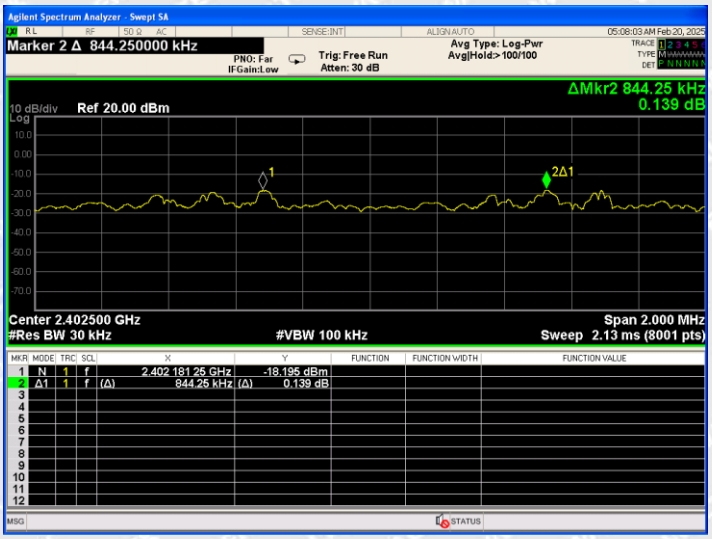
GFSK_Channel Separation_Middle Channel



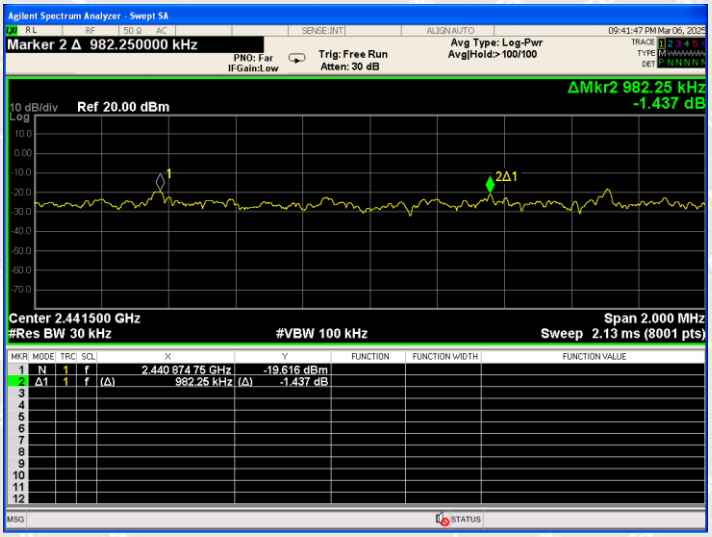
GFSK_Channel Separation_High Channel



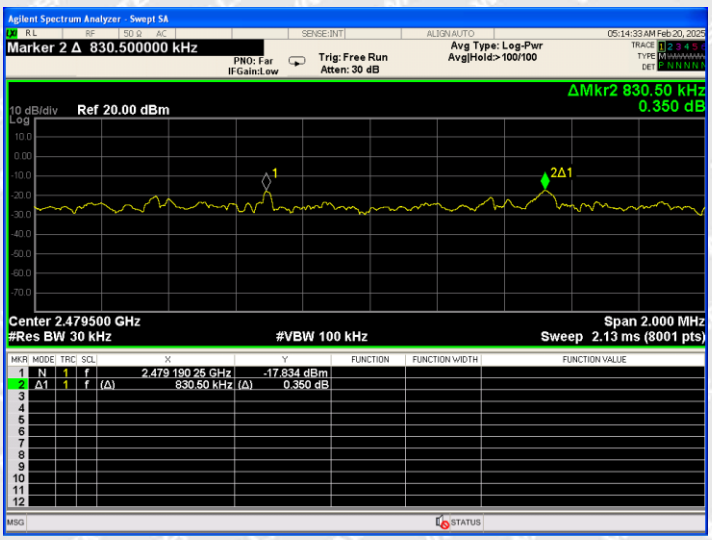
π/4 DQPSK_Channel Separation_Low Channel



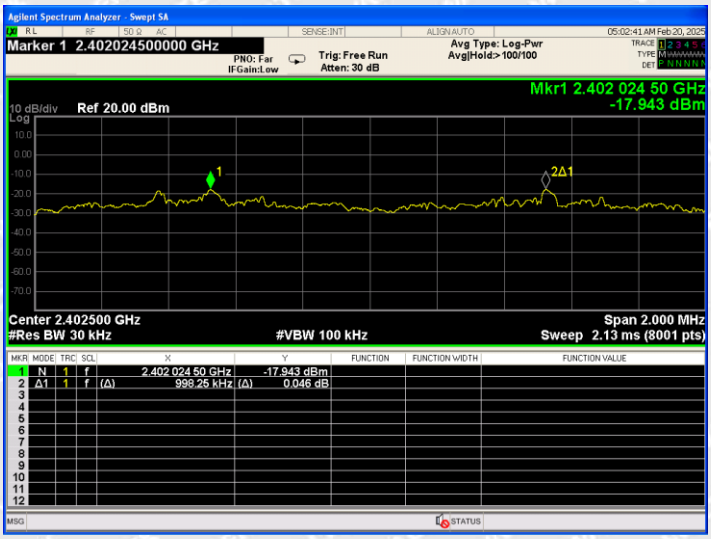
π/4 DQPSK_Channel Separation_Middle Channel



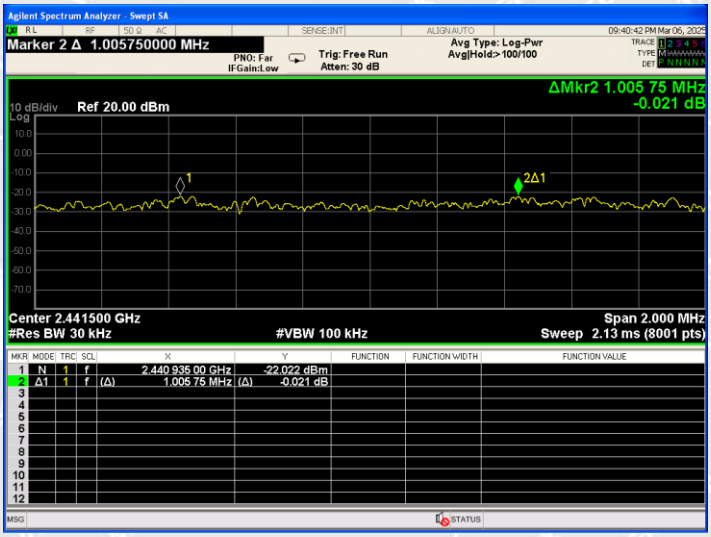
π/4 DQPSK_Channel Separation_High Channel



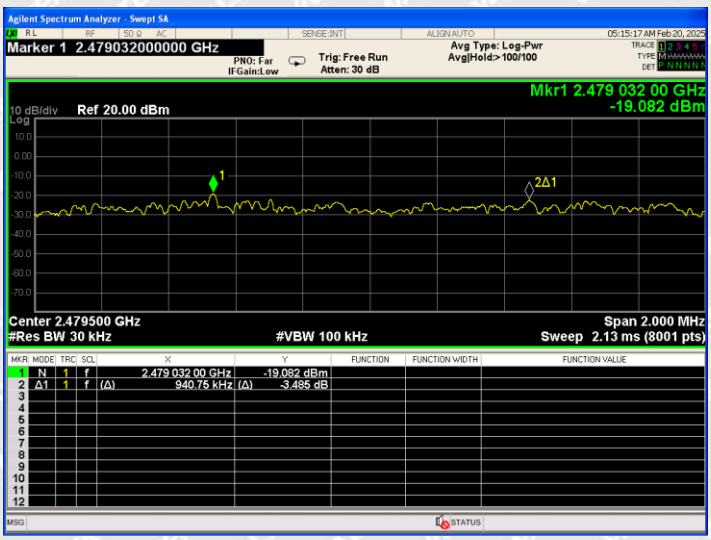
8DPSK_Channel Separation_Low Channel



8DPSK_Channel Separation_Middle Channel



8DPSK_Channel Separation_High Channel



6.4 Time of occupancy (Dwell Time)

6.4.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

6.4.2 Test Procedure

According to KDB 558074 D01 v05r02 Subclause 9 and ANSI C63.10-2020 section 7.8.4, the dwell time of a hopping channel test method as follows.

a) Span: Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
b) RBW shall be ≤ channel spacing and where possible RBW should be set >> 1 / T, where T is the expected dwell time per channel.
c) Sweep: As necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel; where possible use a video trigger and trigger delay so that the transmitted signal starts a little to the right of the start of the plot. The trigger level might need slight adjustment to prevent triggering when the system hops on an adjacent channel; a second plot might be needed with a longer sweep time to show two successive hops on a channel.
d) Detector function: Peak.
e) Trace: Max hold.

Use the marker-delta function to determine the transmit time per hop. If this value varies with different modes of operation (data rate, modulation format, number of hopping channels, etc.), then repeat this test for each variation in transmit time.
Repeat the measurement using a longer sweep time to determine the number of hops over the period specified in the requirements. The sweep time shall be equal to, or less than, the period specified in the requirements.
Determine the number of hops over the sweep time and calculate the total number of hops in the period specified in the requirements, using the following equation:
(Number of hops in the period specified in the requirements) =
(number of hops on spectrum analyzer) × (period specified in the requirements / analyzer sweep time)
The average time of occupancy is calculated from the transmit time per hop multiplied by the number of hops in the period specified in the requirements. If the number of hops in a specific time varies with different modes of operation (data rate, modulation format, number of hopping channels, etc.), then repeat this test for each variation.
The measured transmit time and time between hops shall be consistent with the values described in the operational description for the EUT.

6.4.3 Test Result

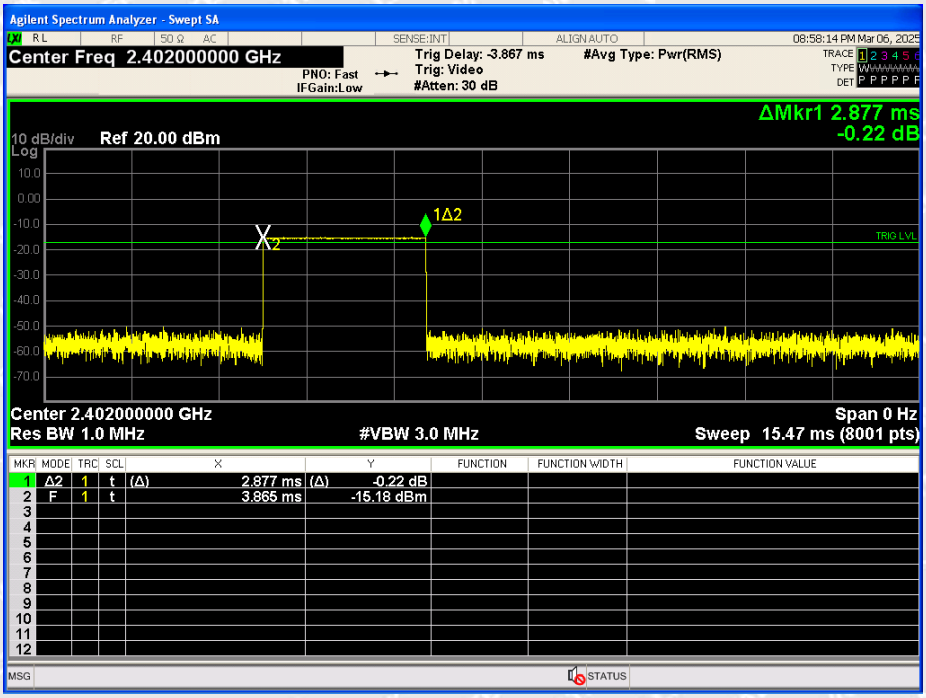
The dwell time within a period in data mode is independent from the packet type (packet length).

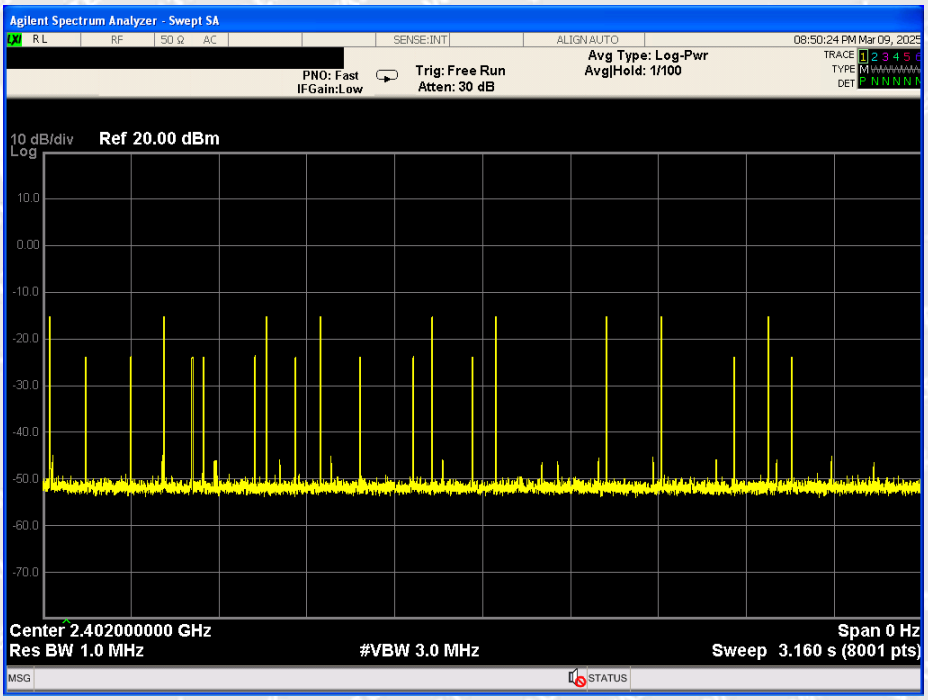
Test data is corrected with the worst case, which the packet length is DH5.

The test period: T = 0.4 Second * 79 Channel = 31.6 s

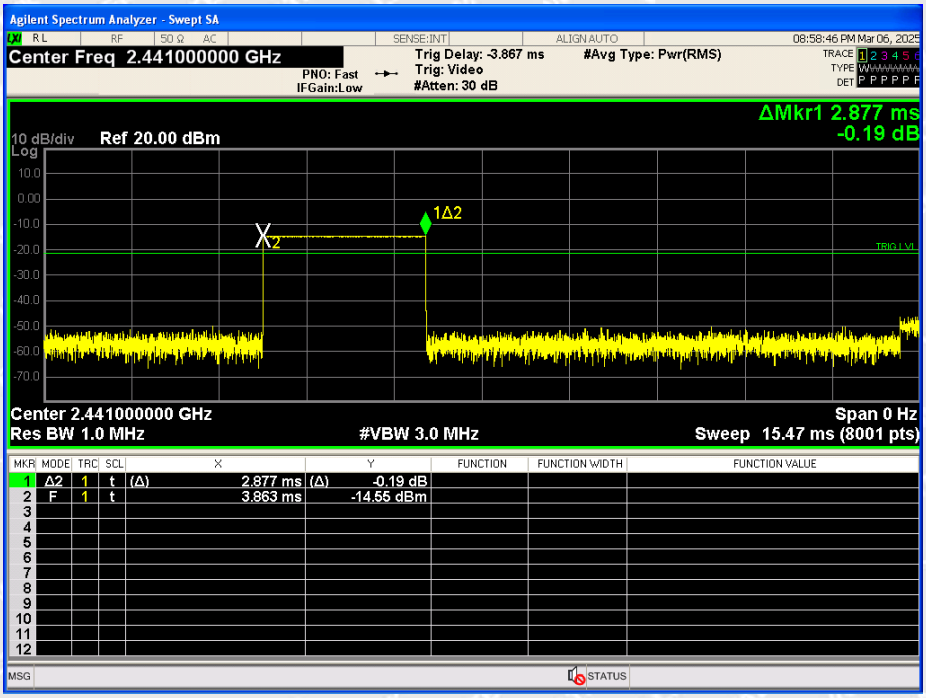
Mode	Test Frequency	Packet Type	Transmission Time(ms)	Number	Dwell Time(ms)	Limit ms
GFSK	Low Channel	DH5	2.88	90	259.2	400
	Middle Channel	DH5	2.88	100	288.0	400
	High Channel	DH5	2.88	100	288.0	400
π/4DQPSK	Low Channel	2DH5	2.88	70	201.6	400
	Middle Channel	2DH5	2.88	100	288.0	400
	High Channel	2DH5	2.88	80	230.4	400
8DPSK	Low Channel	3DH5	2.88	110	316.8	400
	Middle Channel	3DH5	2.88	90	259.2	400
	High Channel	3DH5	2.88	120	345.6	400

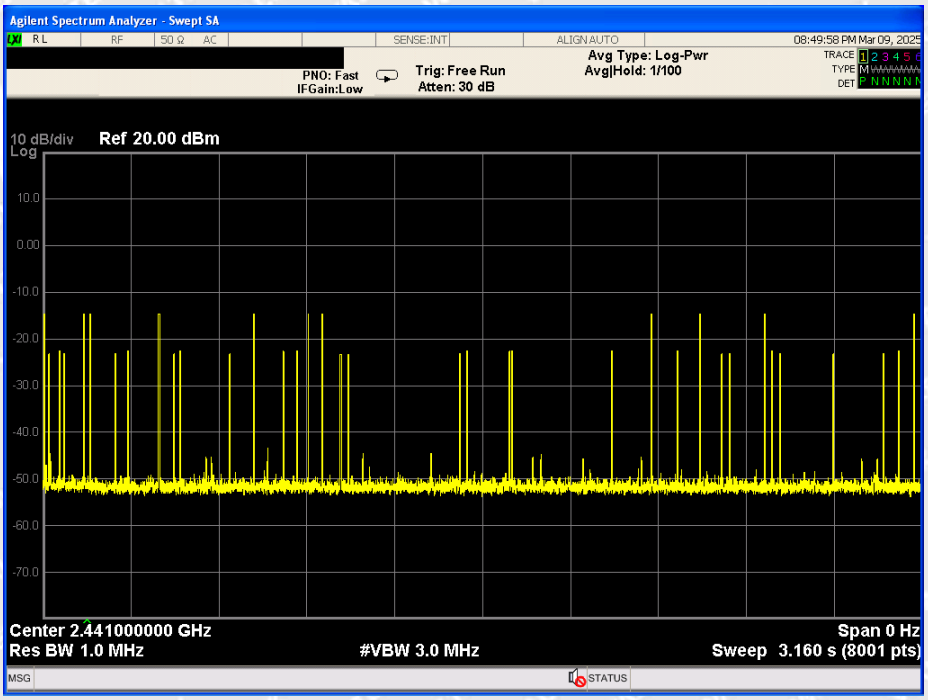
GFSK_Low Channel



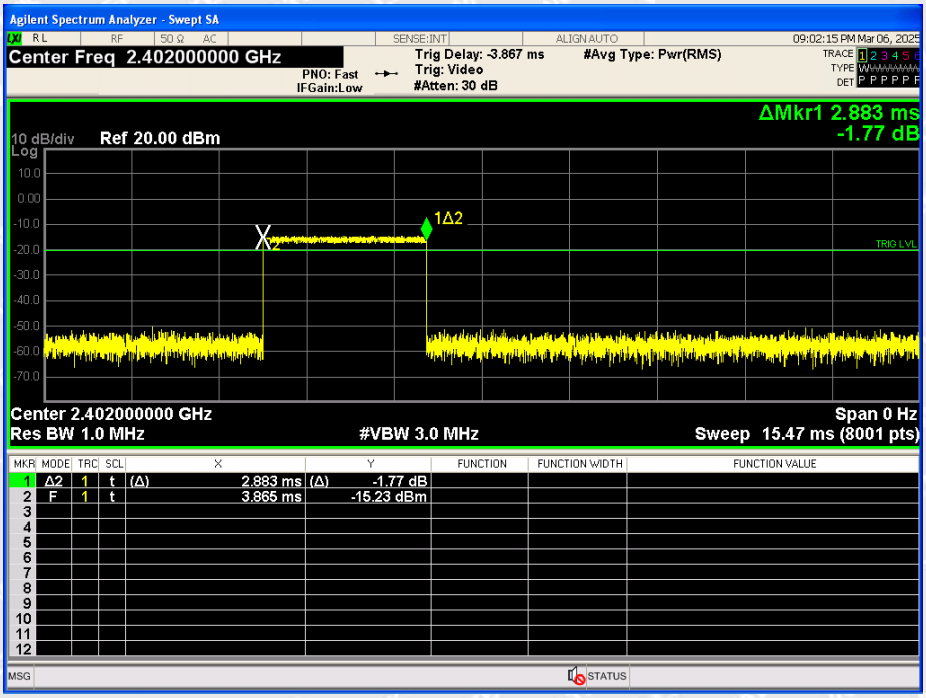


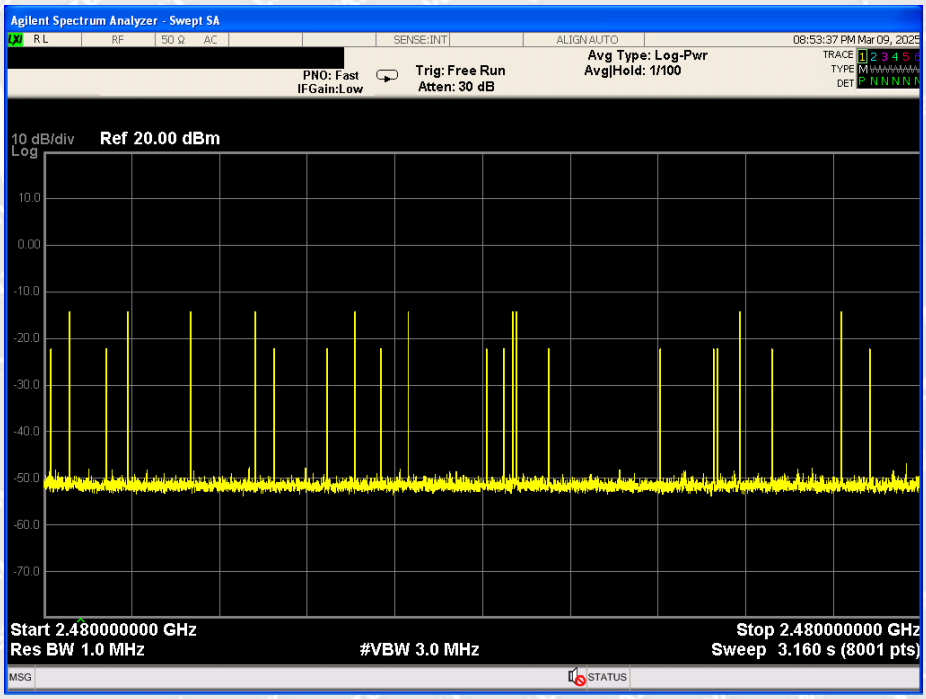
GFSK_Middle Channel



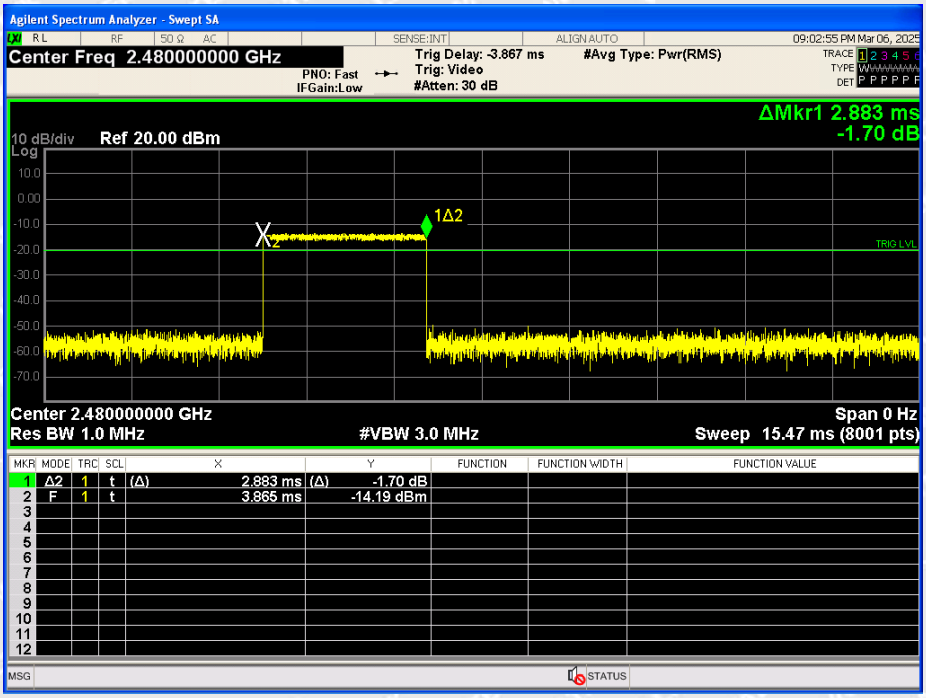


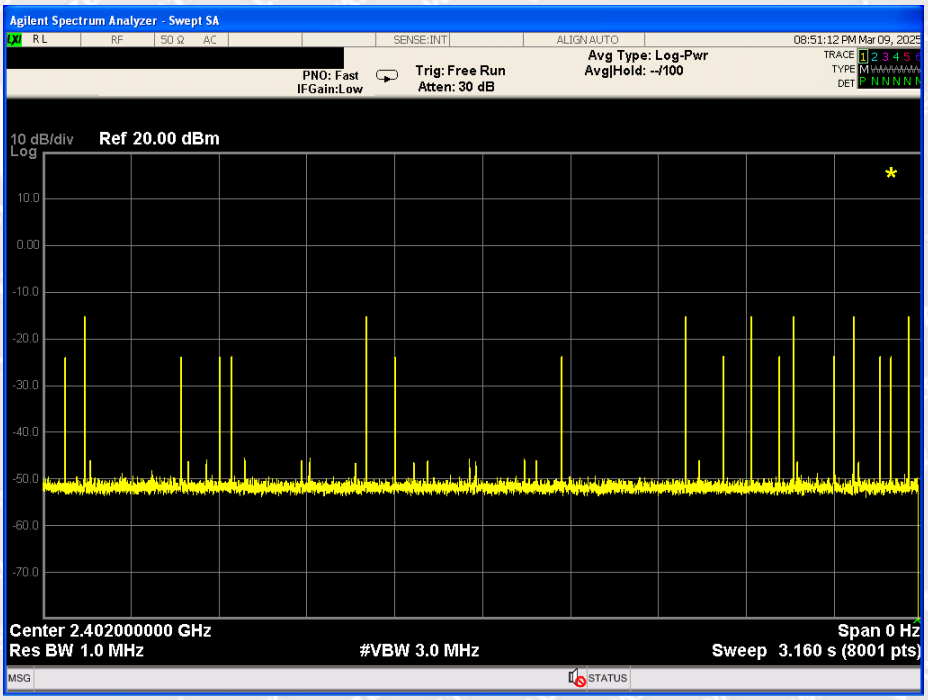
GFSK_High Channel



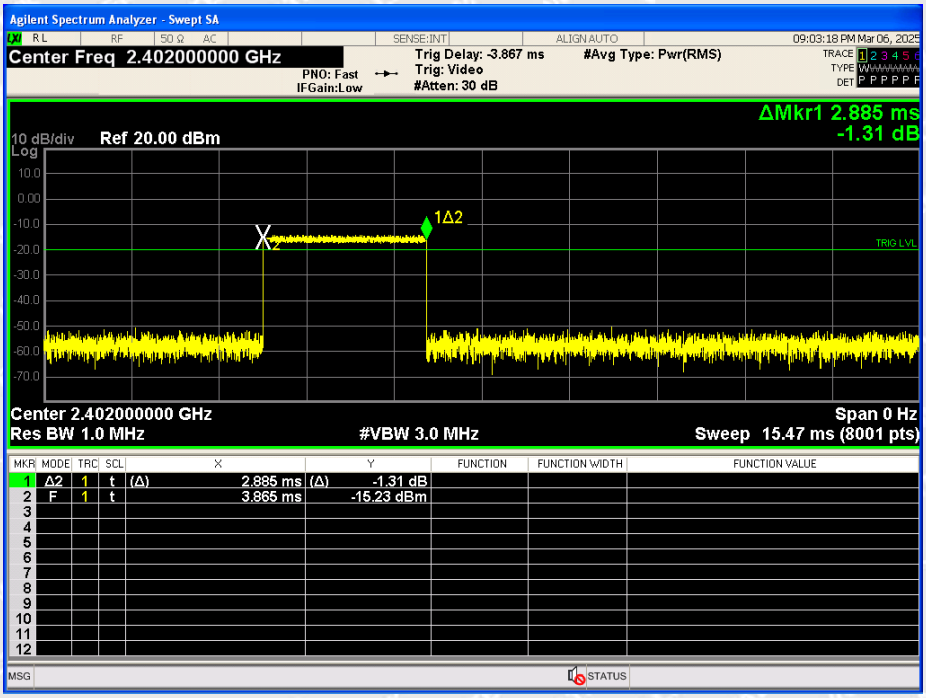


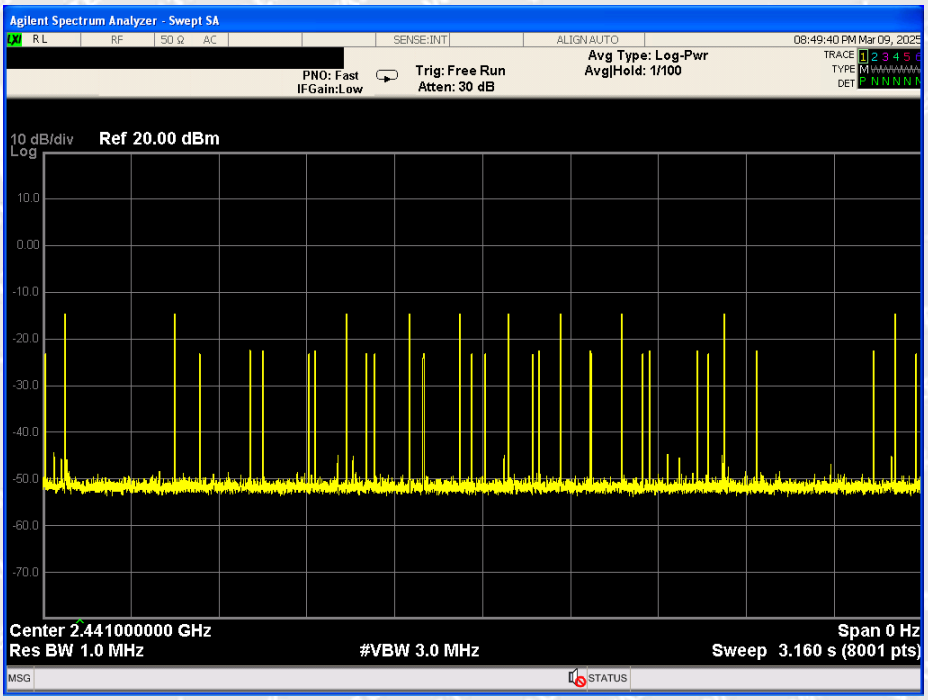
π/4DQPSK_Low Channel



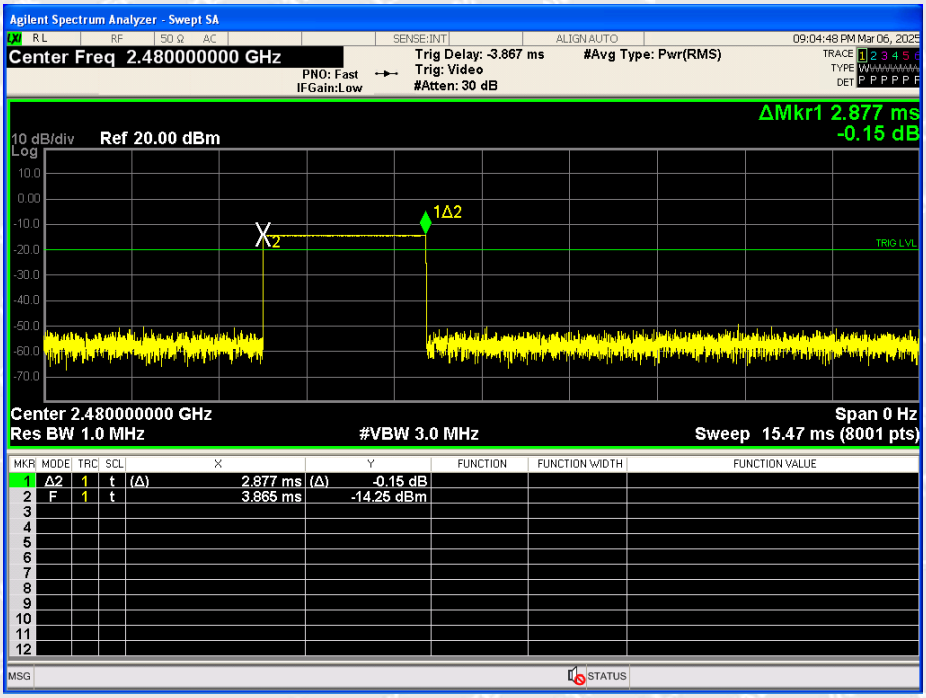


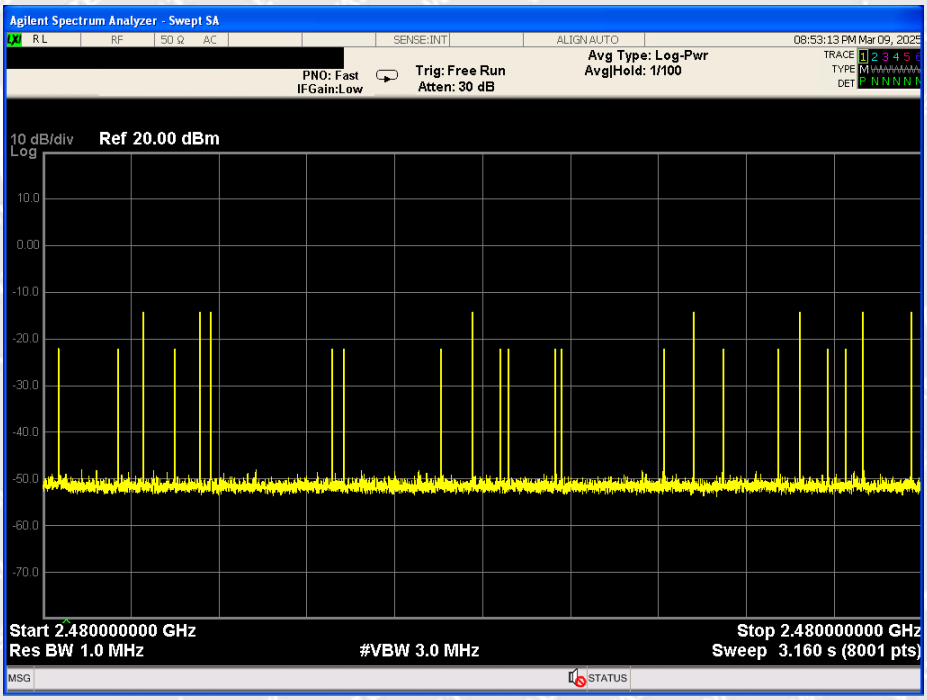
π/4DQPSK_Middle Channel



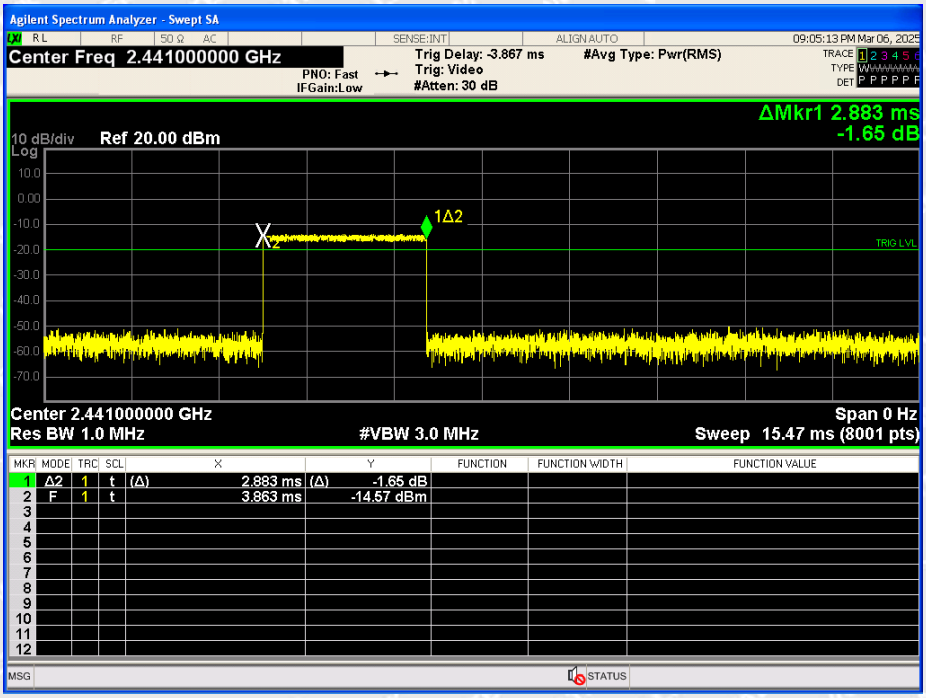


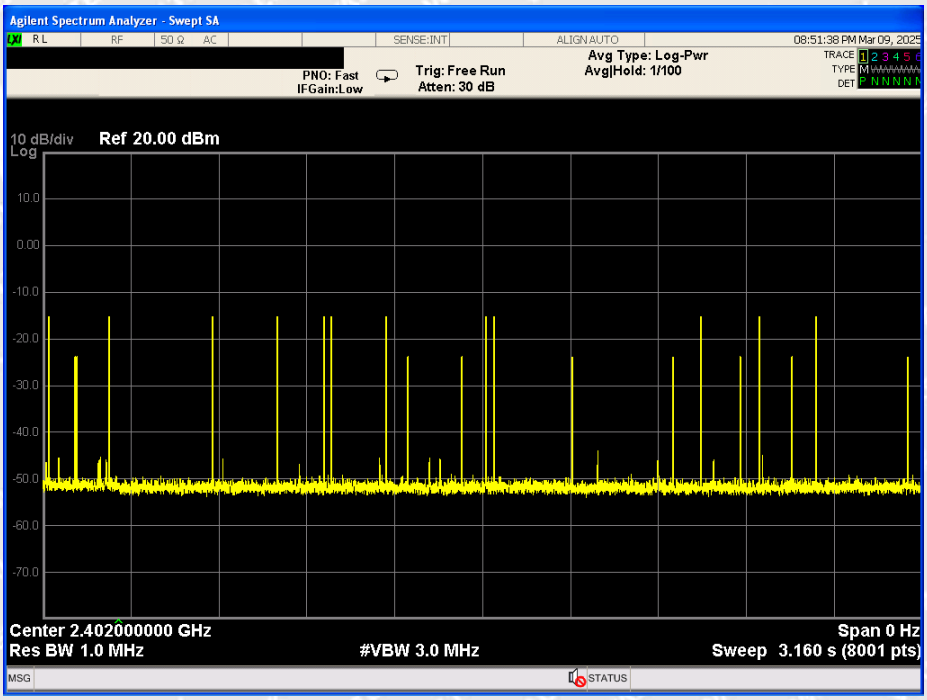
π/4DQPSK_High Channel



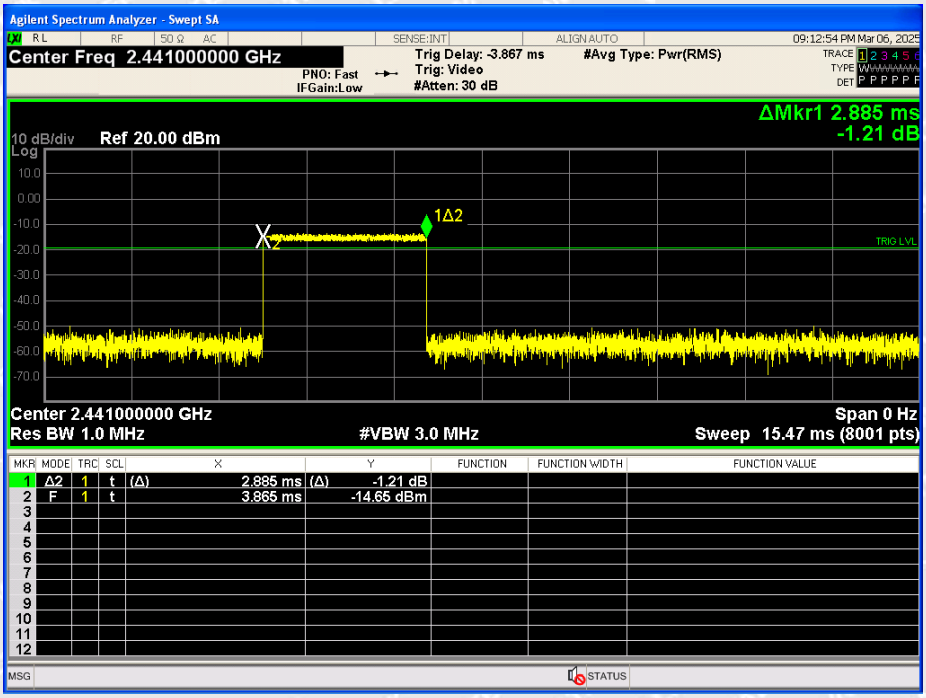


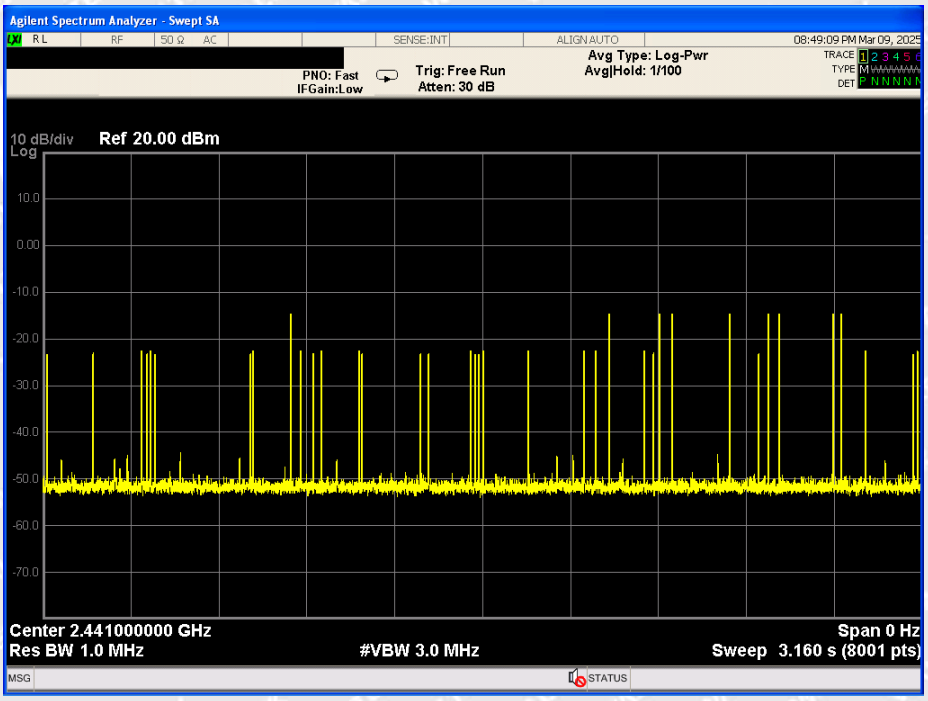
8DPSK_Low Channel



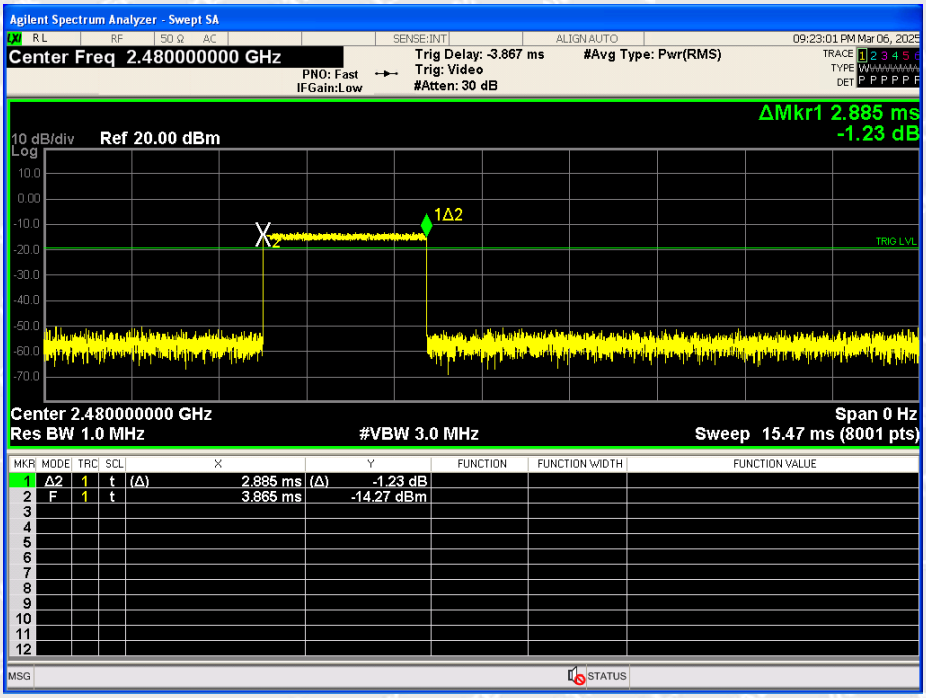


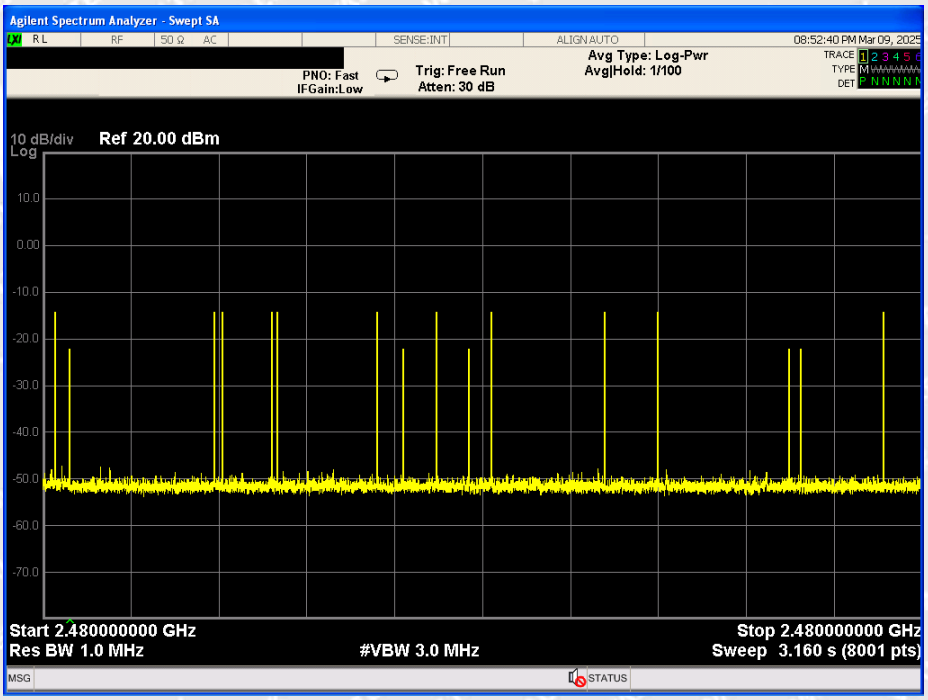
8DPSK_Middle Channel





8DPSK_High Channel





6.5 20 dB Bandwidth Measurement

6.5.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)and 15.215(c),20dB bandwidthis recommended that the fundamental emission be kept within at least the central 80% of the permitted band in order to minimize the possibility of out-of-band operation.

6.5.2 Test Procedure

According to KDB 558074 D01 v05r02 Subclause 9 and ANSI C63.10-2020section 6.9.2, the 20dB bandwidth test method as follows.

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.The span range for the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer shall be between two times and five times the OBW.

b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately three times RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than [10 log (OBW/RBW)] below the reference level.

d) Steps a) through c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.

e) The dynamic range of the instrument at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target “−xx dB down” requirement; that is, if the requirement calls for measuring the −20 dB OBW, the instrument noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 30 dB below the reference value.

f) Set detection mode to peak and trace mode to max hold.

g) Determine the reference value: Set the EUT to transmit an unmodulated carrier or modulated signal, as applicable. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).

h) Determine the “−xx dB down amplitude” using [(reference value) − xx]. Alternatively, this calculation may be made by using the marker-delta function of the instrument.

i) If the reference value is determined by an unmodulated carrier, then turn the EUT modulation ON, and either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise, the trace from step g) shall be used for step j).

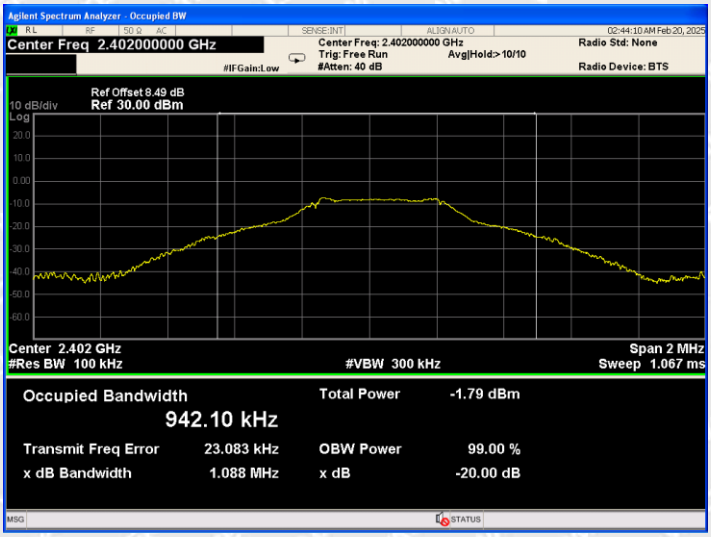
j) Place two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the “−xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). If a marker is below this “−xx dB down amplitude” value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value. The occupied bandwidth is the frequency difference between the two markers. Alternatively, set a marker at the lowest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that the marker is at or slightly below the “−xx dB down amplitude” determined in step h). Reset the marker-delta function and move the marker to the other side of the emission until the delta marker amplitude is at the same level as the reference marker amplitude. The marker-delta frequency reading at this point is the specified emission bandwidth.

k) The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labelled. Tabular data maybe reported in addition to the plot(s).

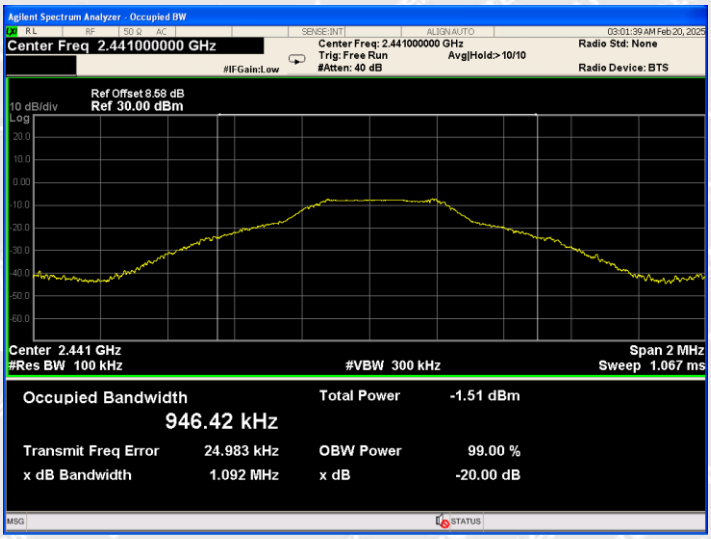
6.5.3 Test Result

Modulation	Test Channel	20dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Result
GFSK	Low	1.088	Pass
	Middle	1.092	Pass
	High	1.093	Pass
π/4 DQPSK	Low	1.361	Pass
	Middle	1.367	Pass
	High	1.371	Pass
8DPSK	Low	1.370	Pass
	Middle	1.355	Pass
	High	1.372	Pass

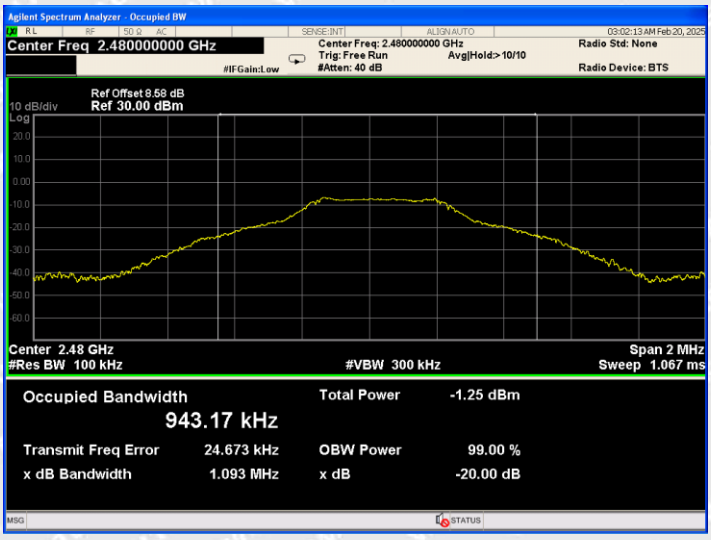
GFSK_Low Channel



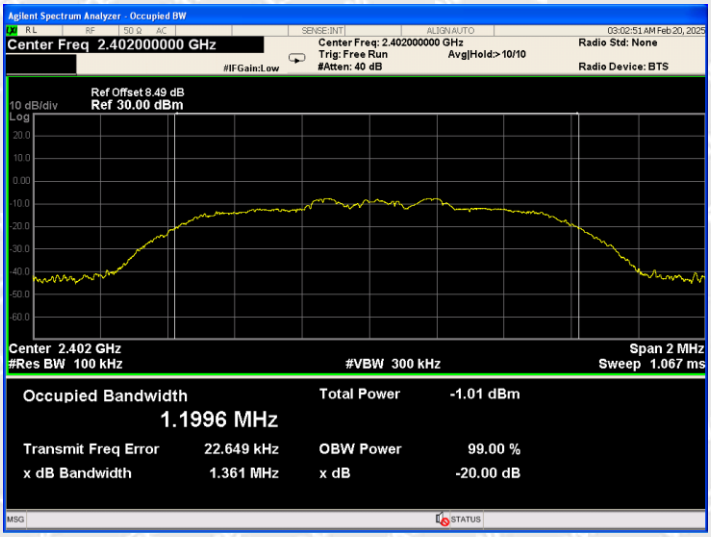
GFSK_Middle Channel



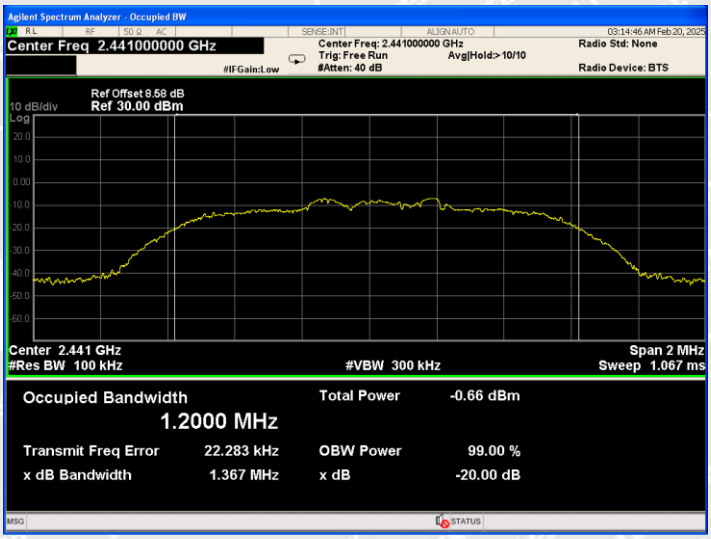
GFSK_High Channel



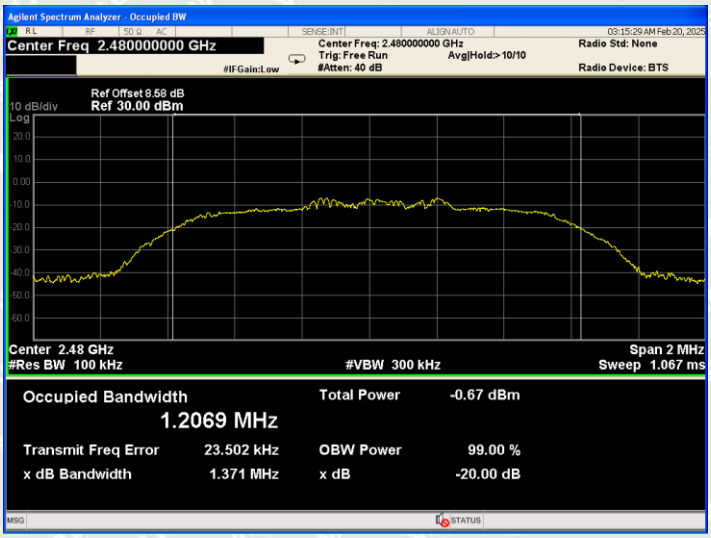
π/4 DQPSK_Low Channel



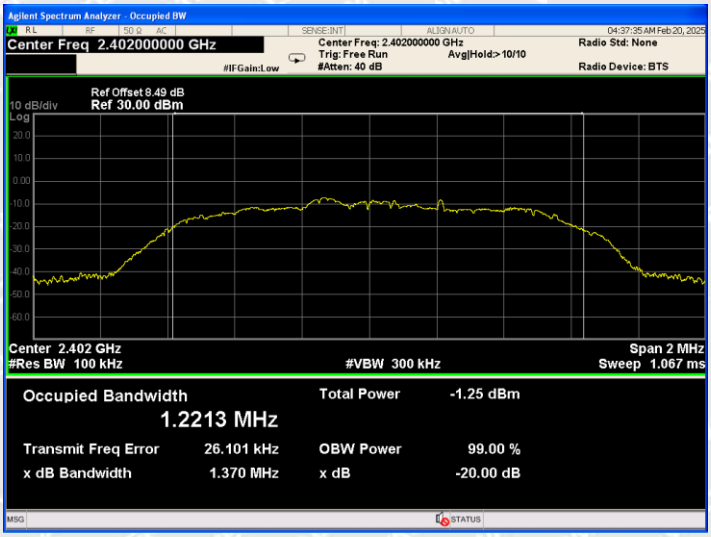
π/4 DQPSK_Middle Channel



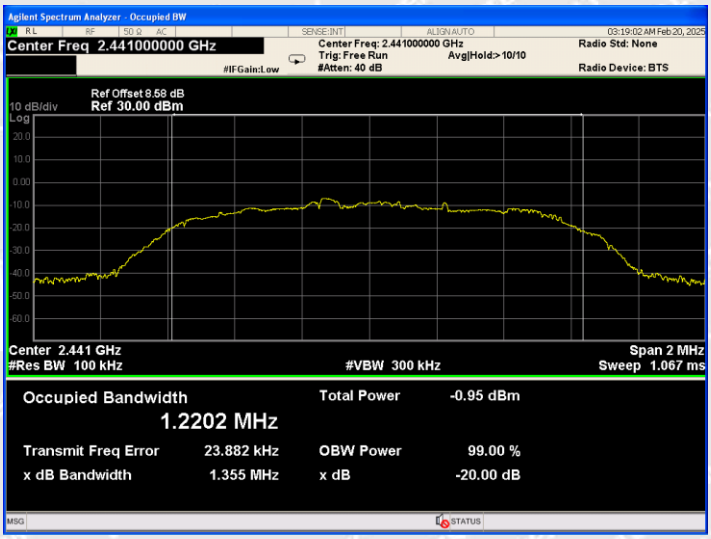
π/4 DQPSK_High Channel



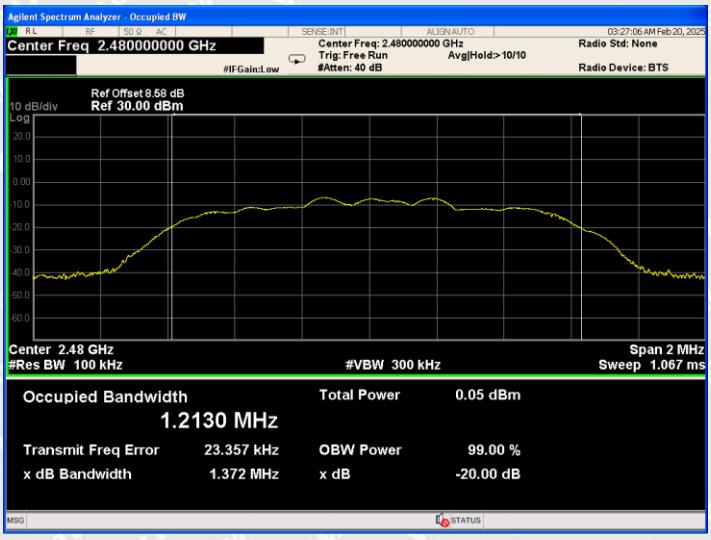
8DPSK_Low Channel



8DPSK_Middle Channel



8DPSK_High Channel



6.6 RF Output Power

6.6.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(b)(1),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.

6.6.2 Test Procedure

According to KDB 558074 D01 v05r02 Subclause 9 and ANSI C63.10-2020section 7.8.5, the output power test method as follows.

Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.

This is an RF-conducted test to evaluate maximum peak output power. Use a direct connection between the antenna port of the unlicensed wireless device and the spectrum analyzer, through suitable attenuation. The hopping shall be disabled for this test:

a) Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

1) Span: Approximately five times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel.

2) RBW > 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured.

3) VBW ≥RBW.

4) Sweep: Auto.

5) Detector function: Peak.

6) Trace: Max hold.

b) Allow trace to stabilize.

c) Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission.

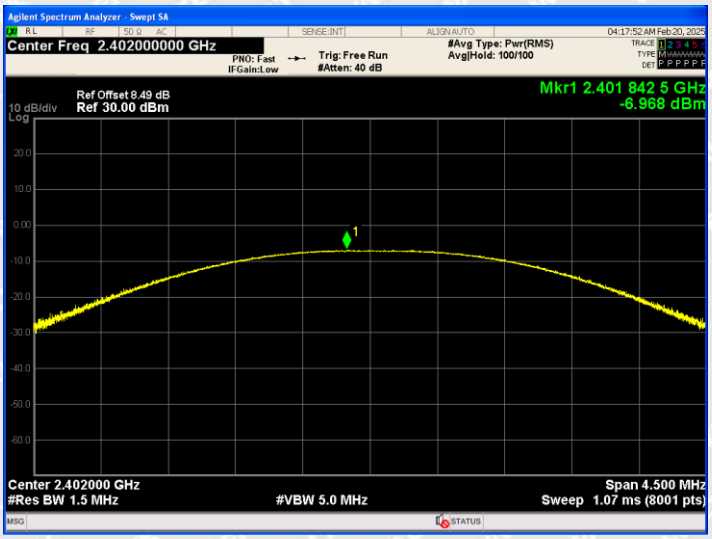
d) The indicated level is the peak output power, after any corrections for external attenuators and cables.

e) A plot of the test results and setup description shall be included in the test report.

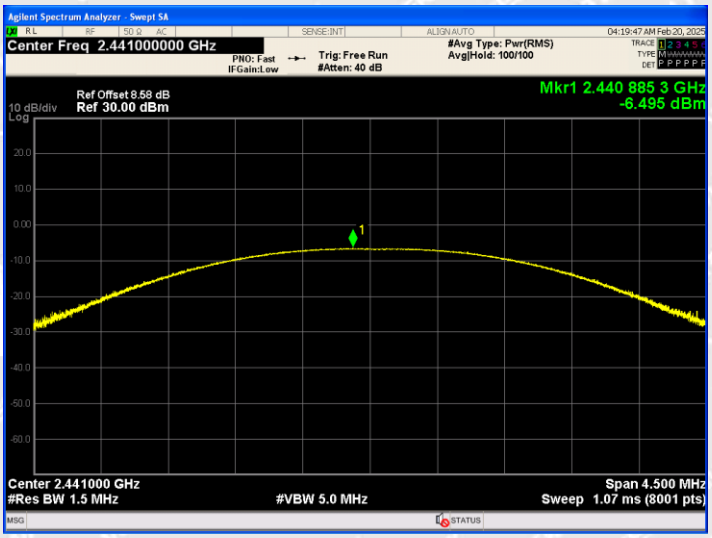
6.6.3 Test Result

Modulation	Test Channel	Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Limit (mW)	Result
GFSK	Low	-6.97	0.201	1000	Pass
	Middle	-6.5	0.224	1000	Pass
	High	-6.43	0.228	1000	Pass
π/4 DQPSK	Low	-6.34	0.232	1000	Pass
	Middle	-6.02	0.250	1000	Pass
	High	-5.76	0.265	1000	Pass
8DPSK	Low	-5.18	0.303	1000	Pass
	Middle	-4.69	0.340	1000	Pass
	High	-4.3	0.372	1000	Pass

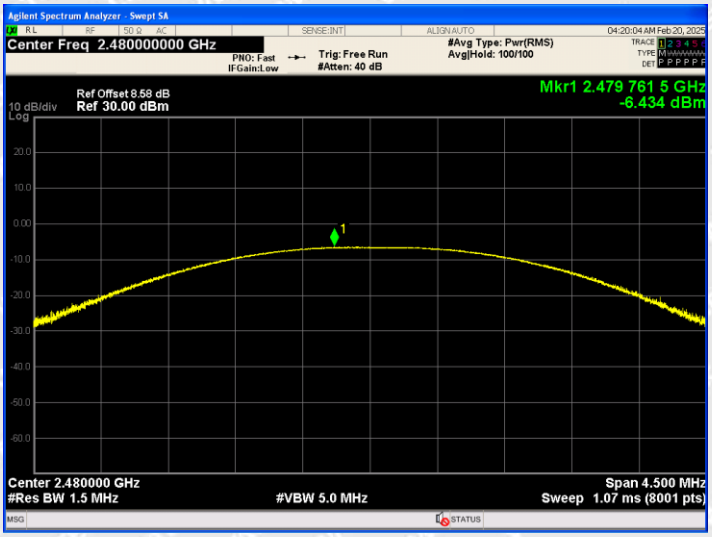
GFSK_Low Channel



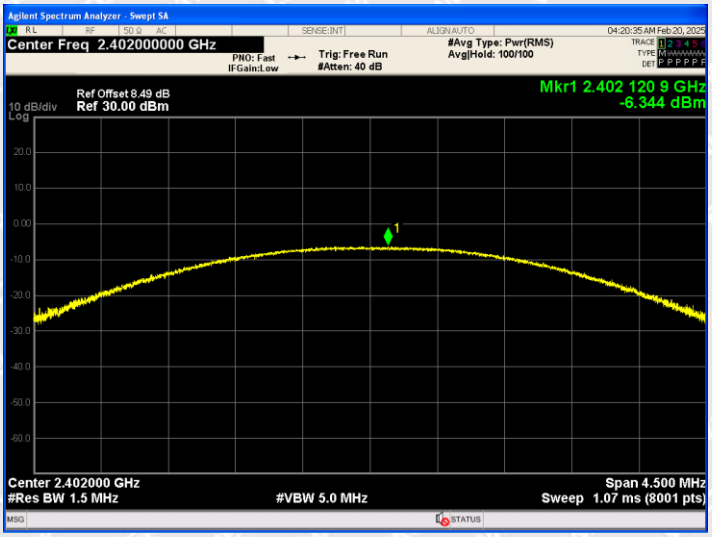
GFSK_Middle Channel



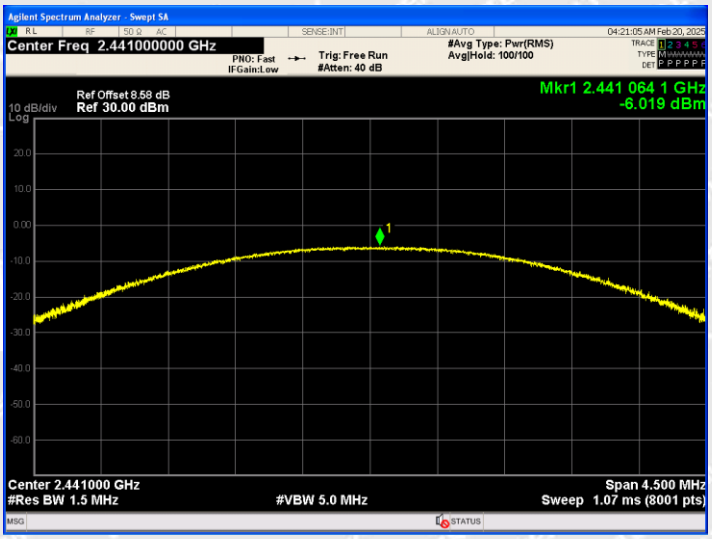
GFSK_High Channel



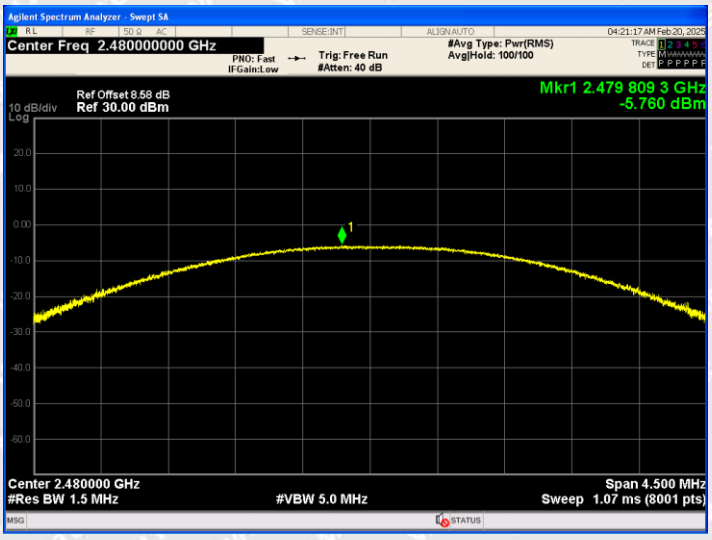
π/4 DQPSK_Low Channel



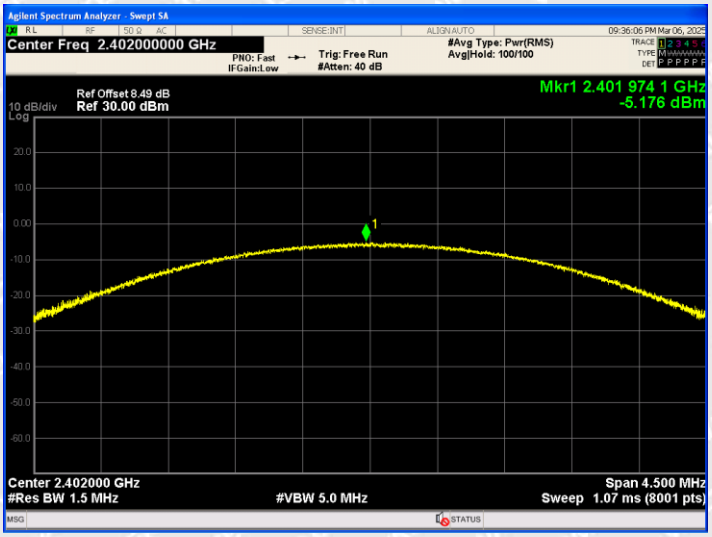
π/4 DQPSK_Middle Channel



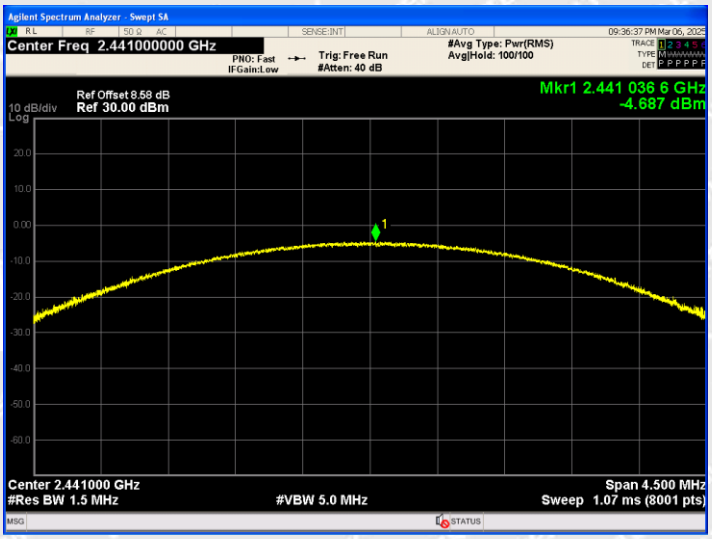
π/4 DQPSK_High Channel



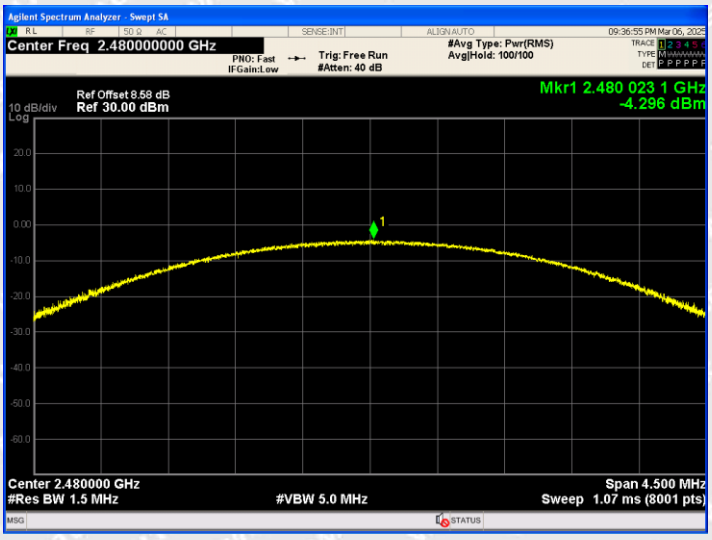
8DPSK_Low Channel



8DPSK_Middle Channel



8DPSK_High Channel



6.7 Band edge (Out of Band Emissions)

6.7.1 Standard Applicable

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 §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a).

6.7.2 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2020 section 7.8.6, the Band-edge measurements for RF conducted emissions test method as follows.

a) Connect the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer to the EUT using an appropriate RF cable connected to the EUT output. Configure the spectrum analyzer settings as described in step e) (be sure to enter all losses between the unlicensed wireless device output and the spectrum analyzer).

b) Set the EUT to the lowest frequency channel (for the hopping on test, the hopping sequence shall include the lowest frequency channel).

c) Set the EUT to operate at maximum output power and 100% duty cycle, or equivalent “normal mode of operation” as specified in 6.10.3.

d) If using the radiated method, then use the applicable procedure(s) of 6.4, 6.5, or 6.6, and orient the EUT and measurement antenna positions to produce the highest emission level.

e) Perform the test as follows:

1) Span: Wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band edge, as well as any modulation products that fall outside of the authorized band of operation.

2) Reference level: As required to keep the signal from exceeding the maximum instrument input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than [10 log (OBW/RBW)] below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.

3) Attenuation: Auto (at least 10 dB preferred).

4) Sweep time: Coupled.

5) Resolution bandwidth: 100 kHz.

6) Video bandwidth: 300 kHz.

7) Detector: Peak.

8) Trace: Max hold.

f) Allow the trace to stabilize. For the test with the hopping function turned ON, this can take several minutes to achieve a reasonable probability of intercepting any emissions due to oscillator overshoot.

g) Set the marker on the emission at the band edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band edge. Enable the marker-delta function, and then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission.
h) Repeat step c) through step e) for every applicable modulation.
i) Set the EUT to the highest frequency channel (for the hopping on test, the hopping sequence shall include the highest frequency channel) and repeat step c) through step d).
j) The band-edge measurement shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labelled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

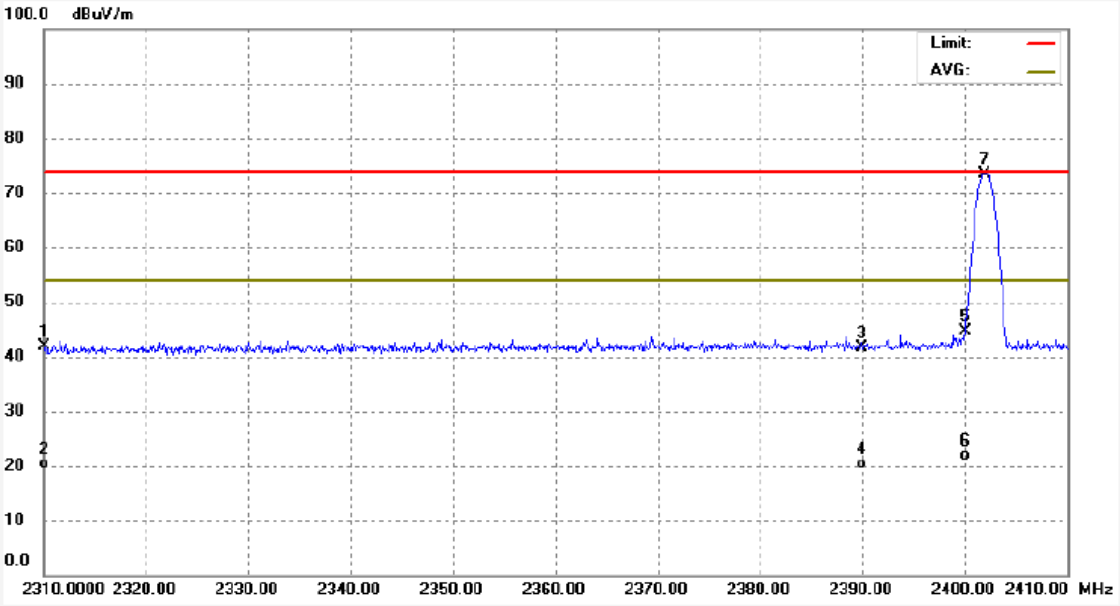
Restricted-band band-edge test method please refers to ANSI C63.10-2020 section 6.10.5. The emission must comply with the 15.209 limit for fall in the restricted bands listed in section 15.205. Note that the method of measurement KDB publication number: 913591 may be used for the radiated band-edge measurements.

According to ANSI C63.10-2020 section 7.8.8, Conducted spurious emissions shall be measured for the transmit frequency, per 5.5 and 5.6, and at the maximum transmit powers.
Connect the primary antenna port through an attenuator to the spectrum analyzer input; in the results, account for all losses between the unlicensed wireless device output and the spectrum analyzer. The instrument shall span 30 MHz to 10 times the operating frequency in GHz, with a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz, video bandwidth of 300 kHz, and a coupled sweep time with a peak detector. The band 30 MHz to the highest frequency may be split into smaller spans, as long as the entire spectrum is covered.

6.7.3 Test Result

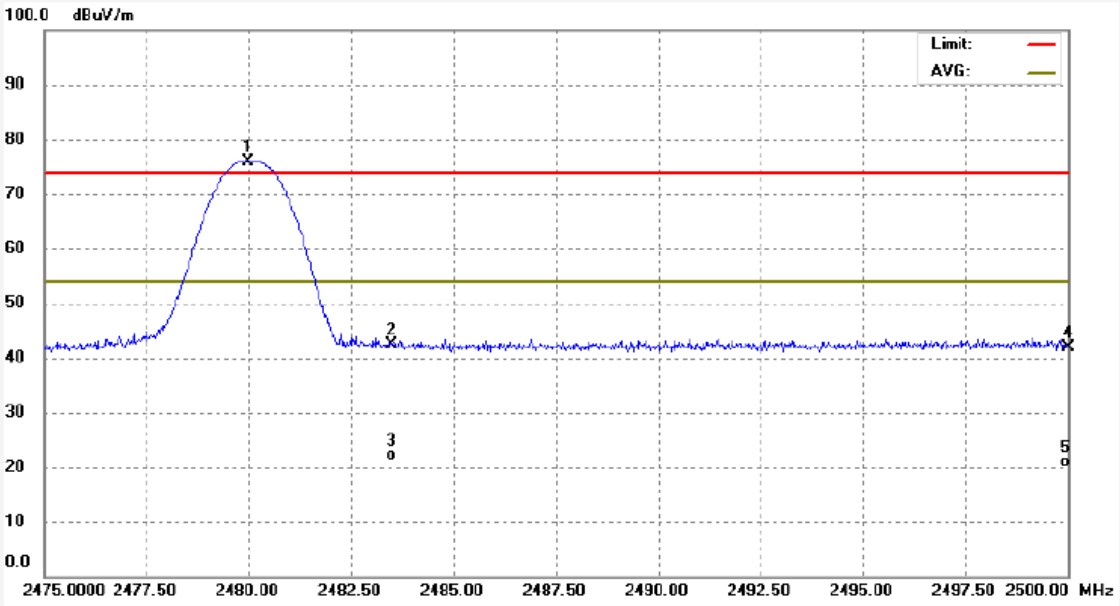
Radiated Test

Test Channel Low Channel (GFSK) **Polarization** Horizontal (worst case)



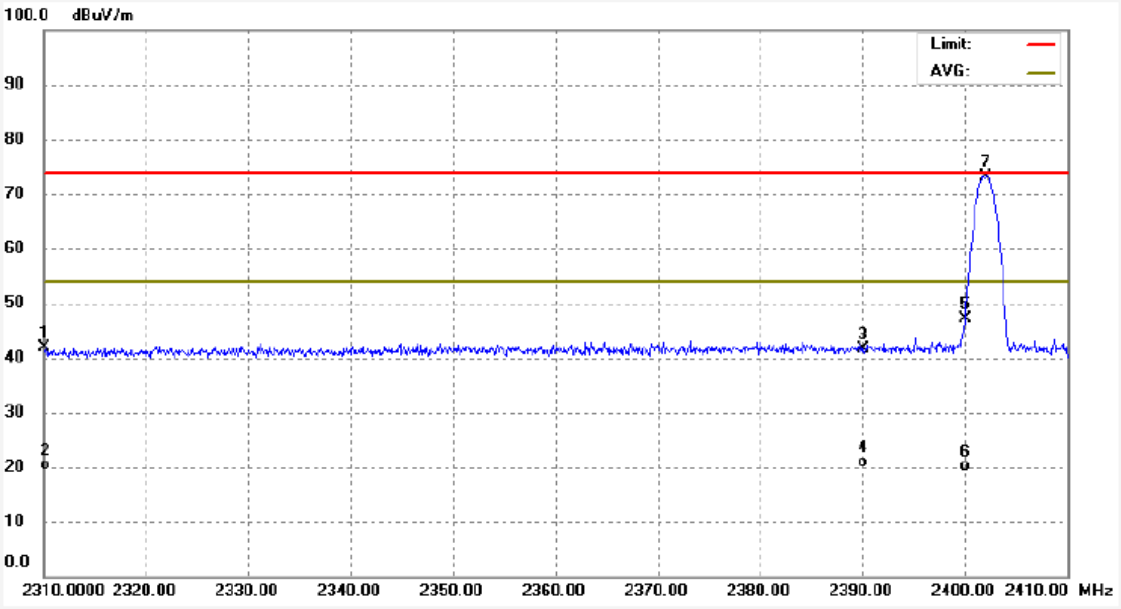
No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	2310.000	9.66	32.17	41.83	74.00	-32.17	peak	
2	2310.000	-11.80	32.17	20.37	54.00	-33.63	AVG	
3	2390.000	9.04	32.50	41.54	74.00	-32.46	peak	
4	2390.000	-12.05	32.50	20.45	54.00	-33.55	AVG	
5	2400.000	12.19	32.54	44.73	74.00	-29.27	peak	
6	2400.000	-10.60	32.54	21.94	54.00	-32.06	AVG	
7	2402.000	40.83	32.55	73.38	74.00	-0.62	peak	

Test Channel High Channel (GFSK) **Polarization** Horizontal (worst case)



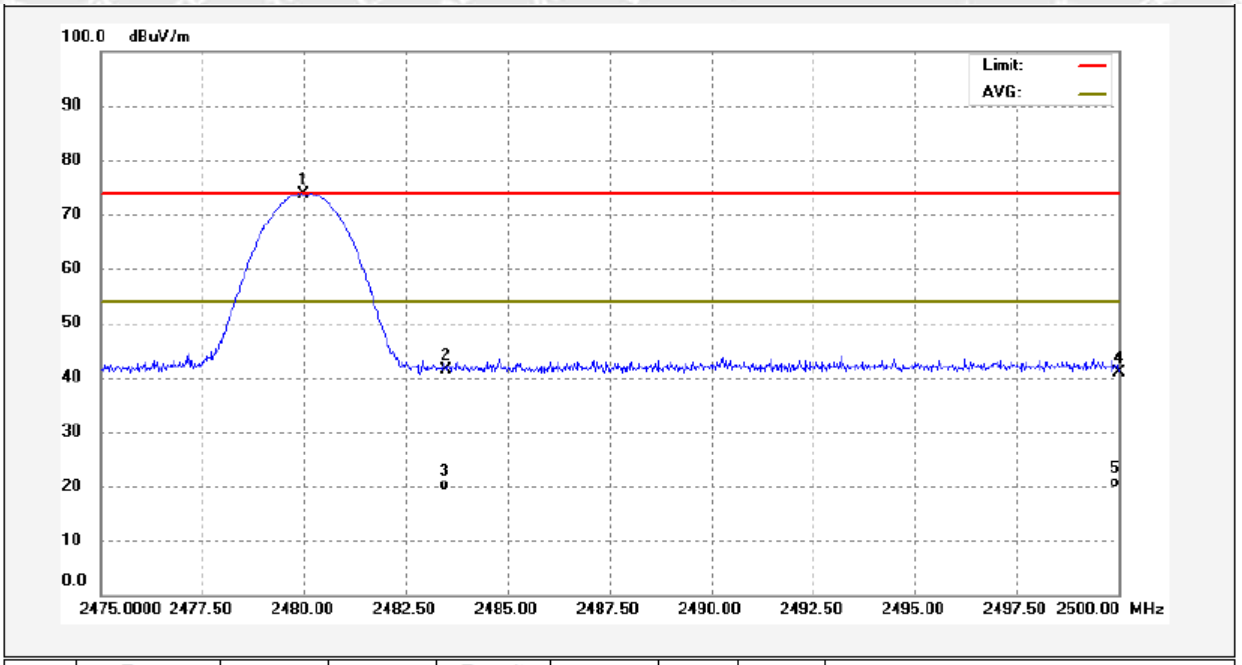
No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	2480.000	43.06	32.88	75.94	74.00	1.94	peak	
2	2483.500	9.41	32.89	42.30	74.00	-31.70	peak	
3	2483.500	-10.72	32.89	22.17	54.00	-31.83	AVG	
4	2500.000	8.84	32.96	41.80	74.00	-32.20	peak	
5	2500.000	-11.99	32.96	20.97	54.00	-33.03	AVG	

Test Channel Low Channel (π/4 DQPSK) **Polarization** Horizontal (worst case)



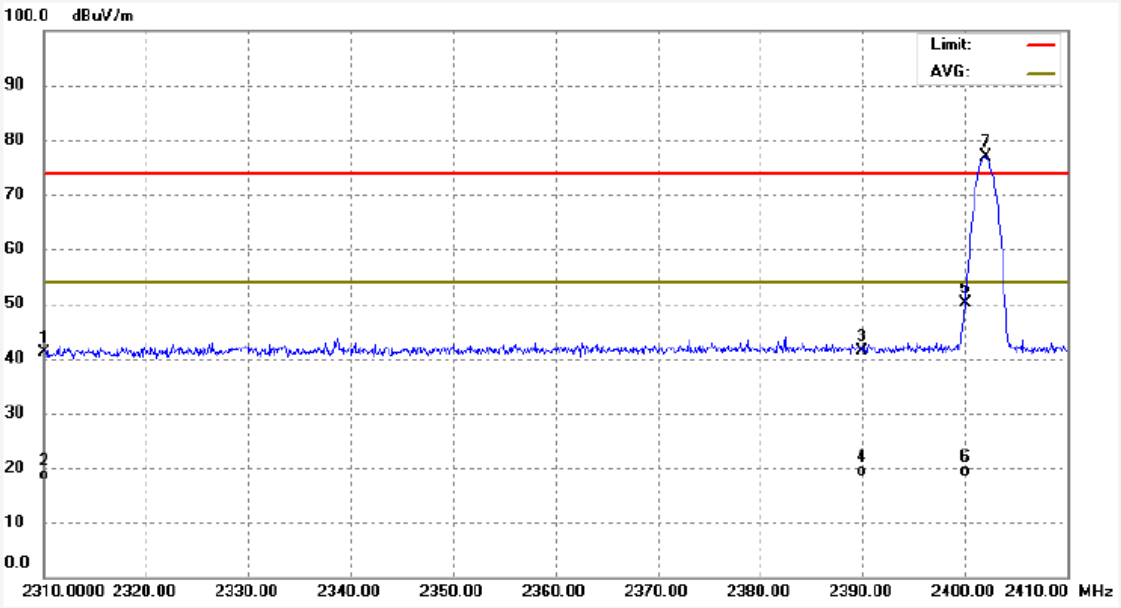
No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	2310.000	9.75	32.17	41.92	74.00	-32.08	peak	
2	2310.000	-11.81	32.17	20.36	54.00	-33.64	AVG	
3	2390.000	9.22	32.50	41.72	74.00	-32.28	peak	
4	2390.000	-11.60	32.50	20.90	54.00	-33.10	AVG	
5	2400.000	14.69	32.54	47.23	74.00	-26.77	peak	
6	2400.000	-12.48	32.54	20.06	54.00	-33.94	AVG	
7	2402.000	40.67	32.55	73.22	74.00	-0.78	peak	

Test Channel Low Channel (π/4 DQPSK) **Polarization** Horizontal (worst case)



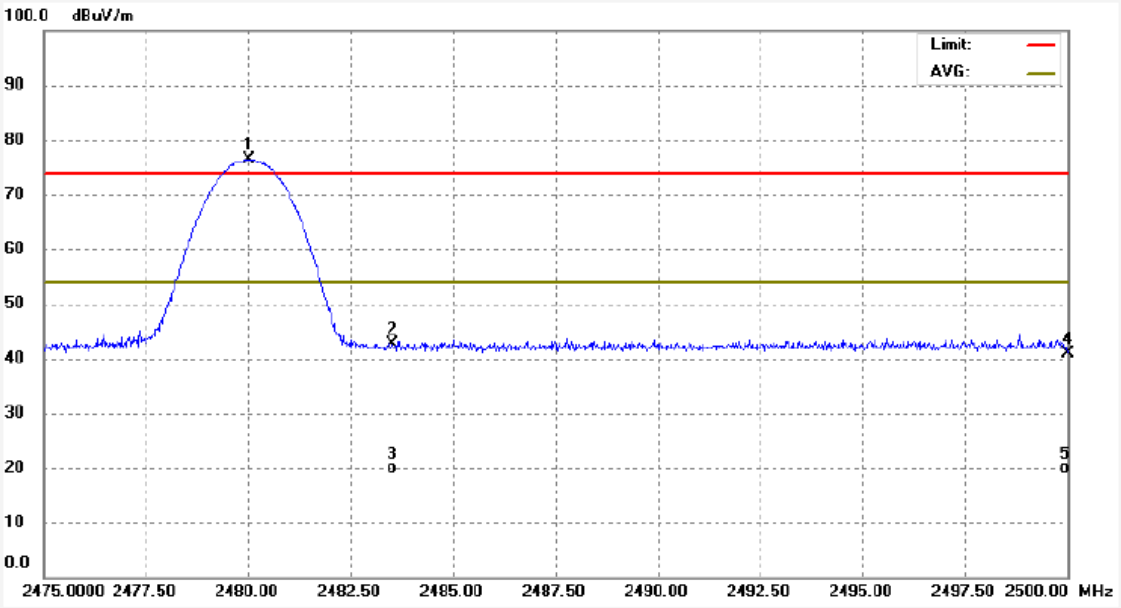
No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	2480.000	40.78	32.88	73.66	74.00	-0.34	peak	
2	2483.500	8.52	32.89	41.41	74.00	-32.59	peak	
3	2483.500	-12.74	32.89	20.15	54.00	-33.85	AVG	
4	2500.000	7.92	32.96	40.88	74.00	-33.12	peak	
5	2500.000	-12.34	32.96	20.62	54.00	-33.38	AVG	

Test Channel Low Channel (8DPSK) **Polarization** Horizontal (worst case)



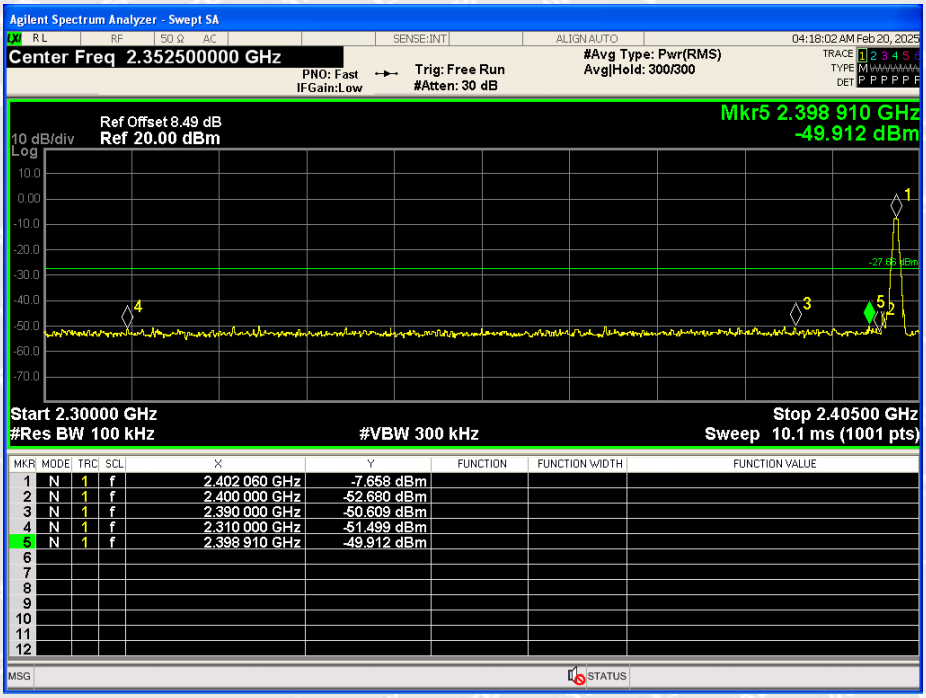
No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	2310.000	9.00	32.17	41.17	74.00	-32.83	peak	
2	2310.000	-13.61	32.17	18.56	54.00	-35.44	AVG	
3	2390.000	8.98	32.50	41.48	74.00	-32.52	peak	
4	2390.000	-13.20	32.50	19.30	54.00	-34.70	AVG	
5	2400.000	17.62	32.54	50.16	74.00	-23.84	peak	
6	2400.000	-13.16	32.54	19.38	54.00	-34.62	AVG	
7	2402.000	44.45	32.55	77.00	74.00	3.00	peak	

Test Channel High Channel (8DPSK) **Polarization** Horizontal (worst case)

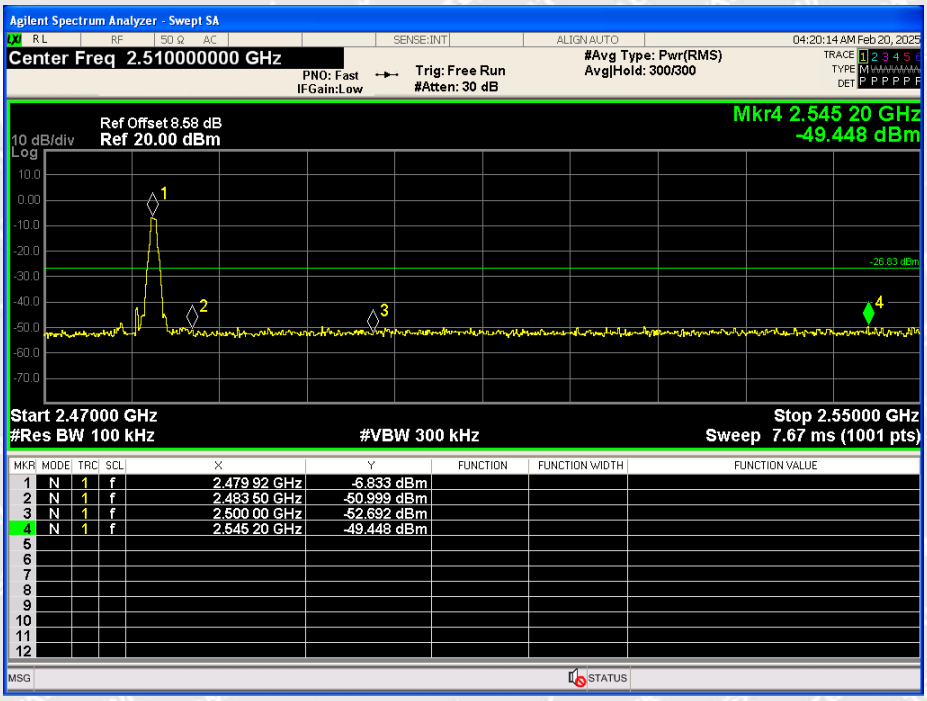


No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	2480.000	43.61	32.88	76.49	74.00	2.49	peak	
2	2483.500	9.68	32.89	42.57	74.00	-31.43	peak	
3	2483.500	-13.03	32.89	19.86	54.00	-34.14	AVG	
4	2500.000	7.97	32.96	40.93	74.00	-33.07	peak	
5	2500.000	-12.99	32.96	19.97	54.00	-34.03	AVG	

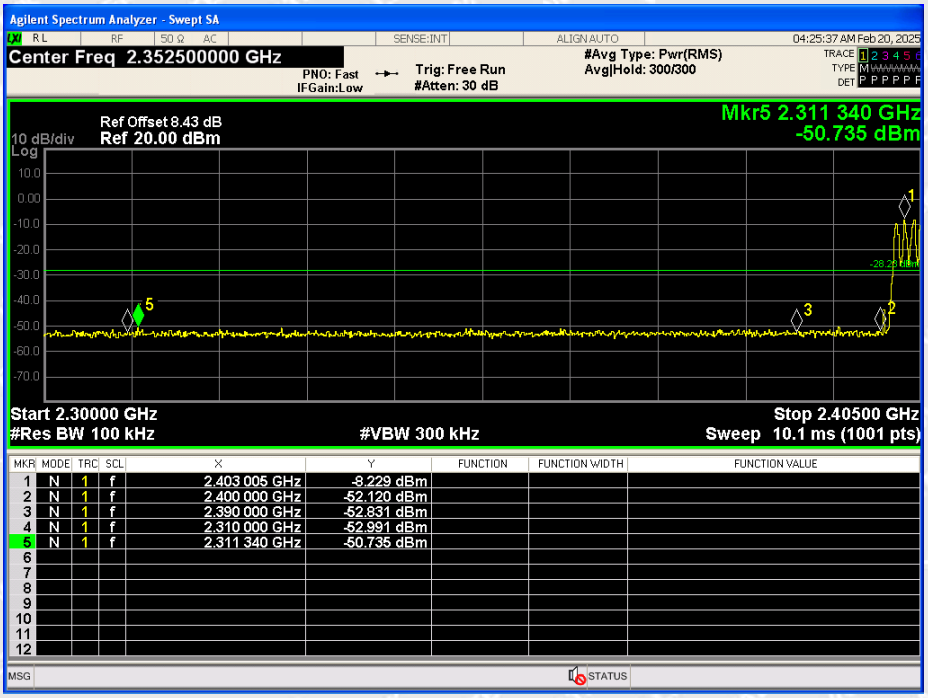
GFSK Transmitting Band edge-left side



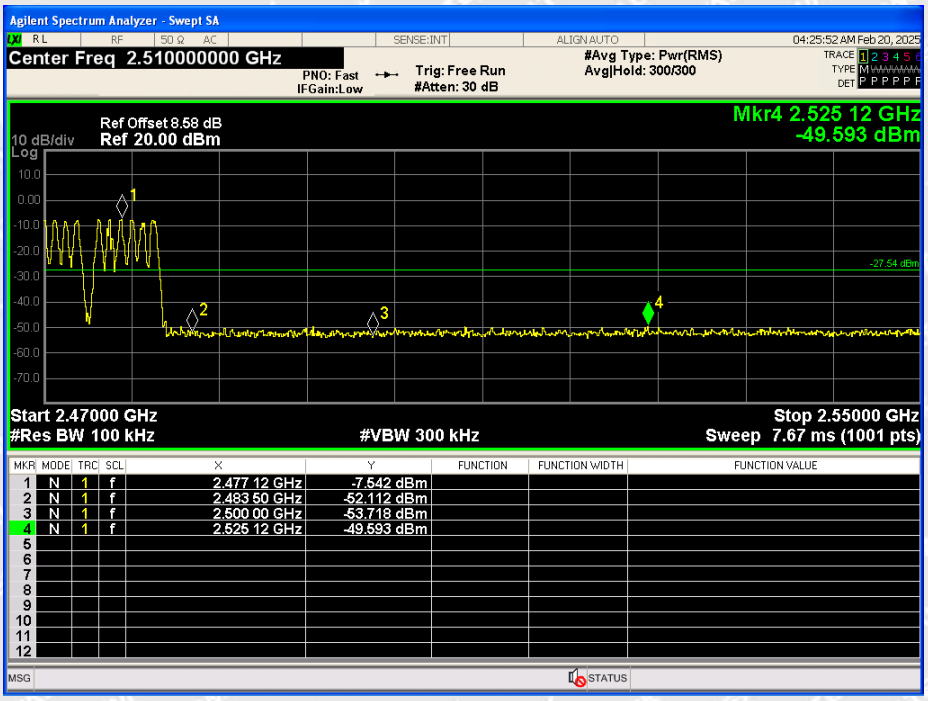
GFSK Transmitting Band edge-right side



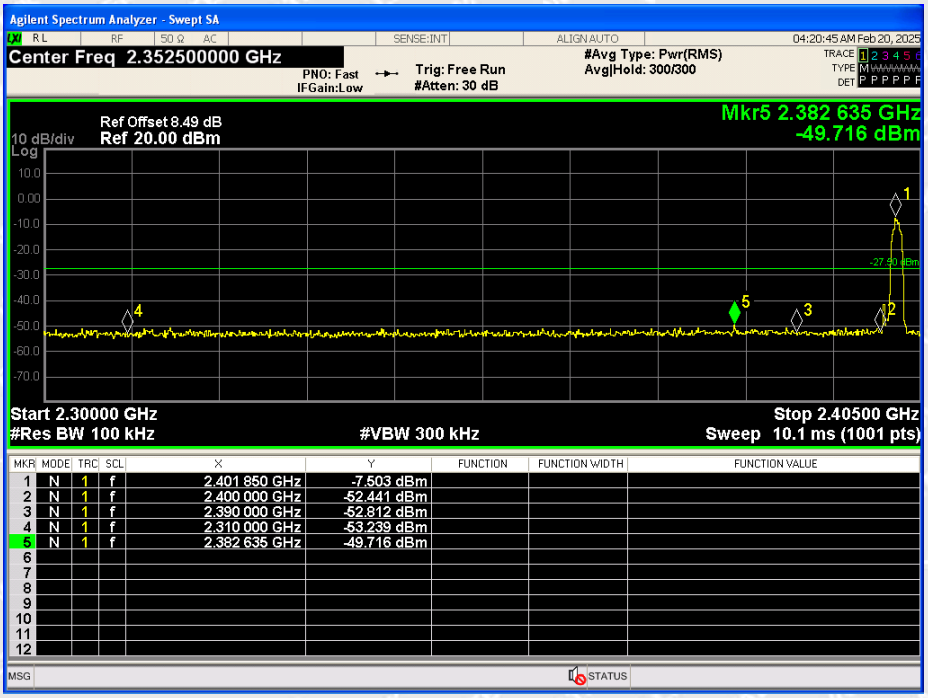
GFSK Hopping Band edge-left side



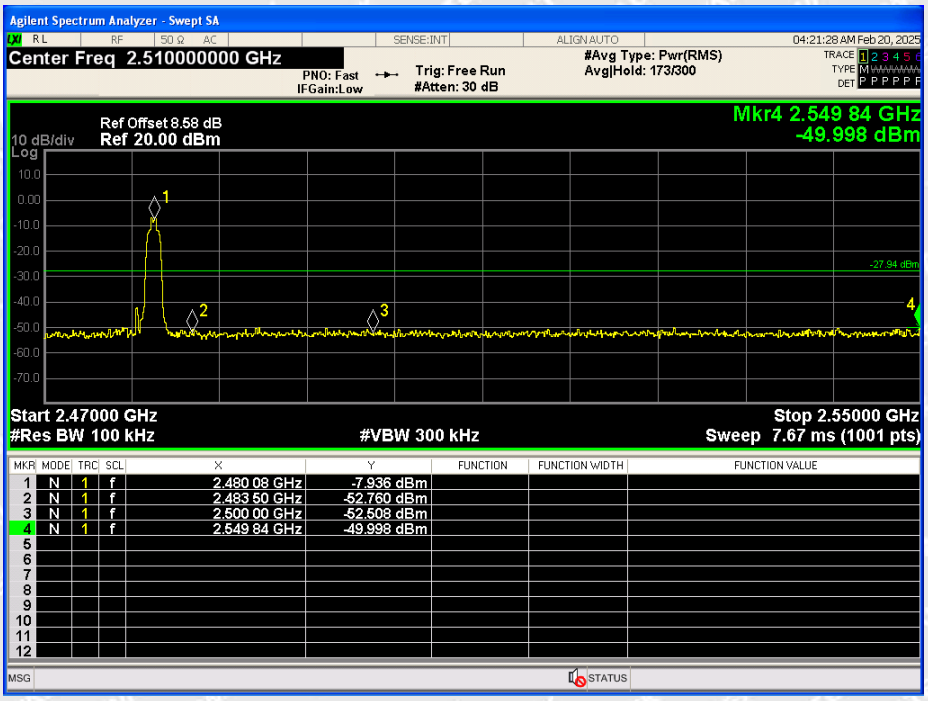
GFSK Hopping Band edge-right side



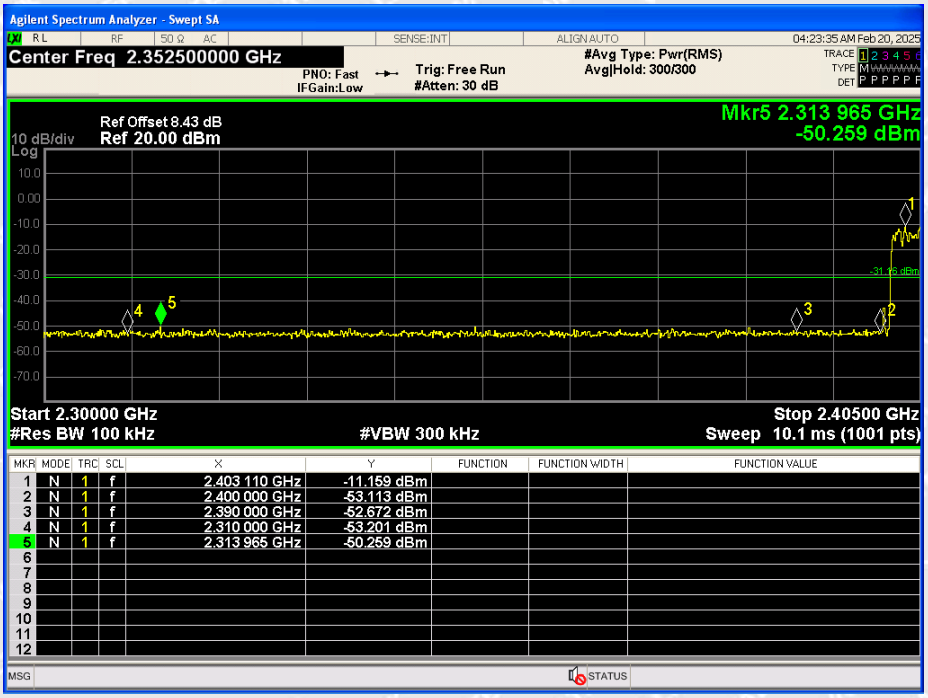
π/4 DQPSK Transmitting Band edge-left side



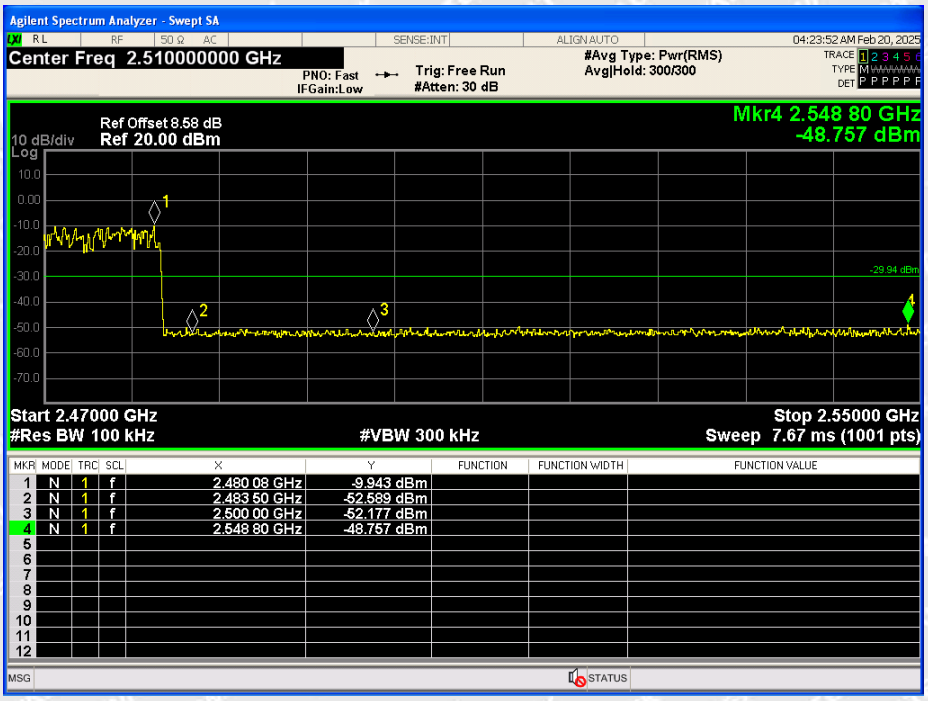
π/4 DQPSK Transmitting Band edge-right side



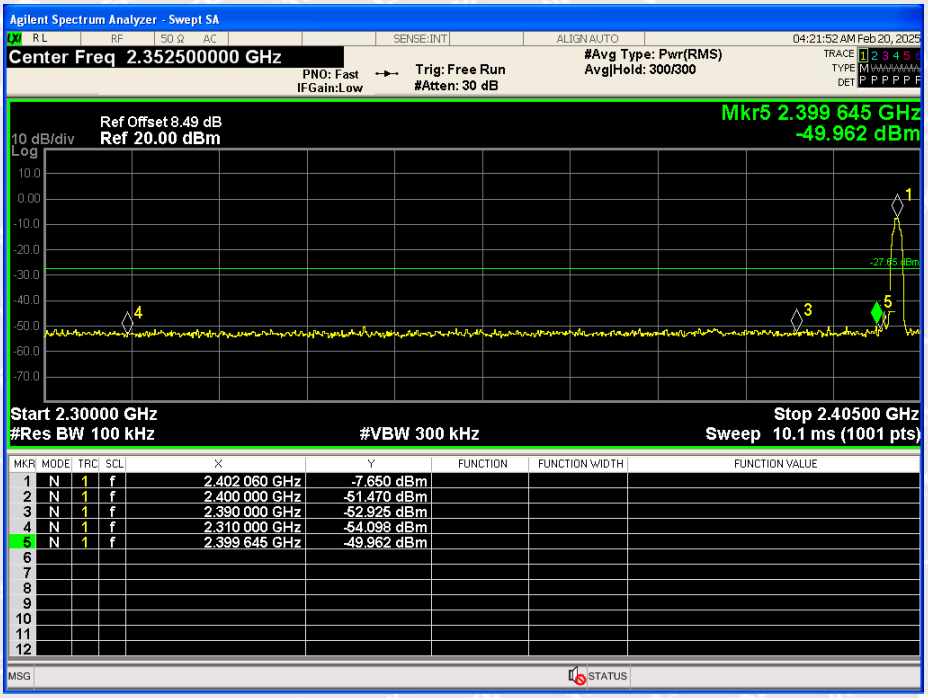
π/4 DQPSK Hopping Band edge-left side



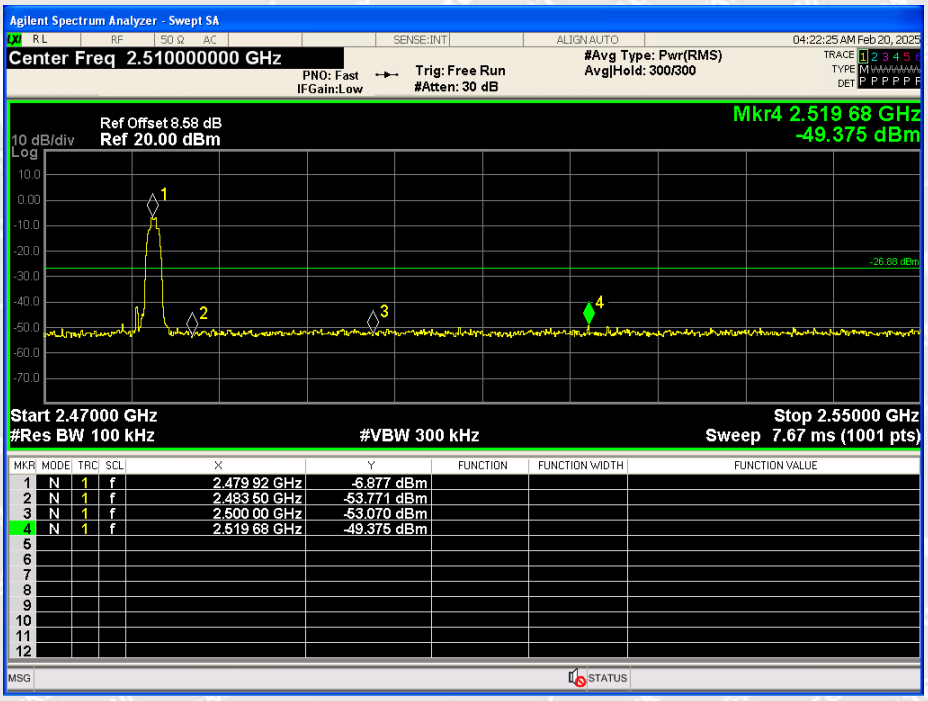
π/4 DQPSK Hopping Band edge-right side



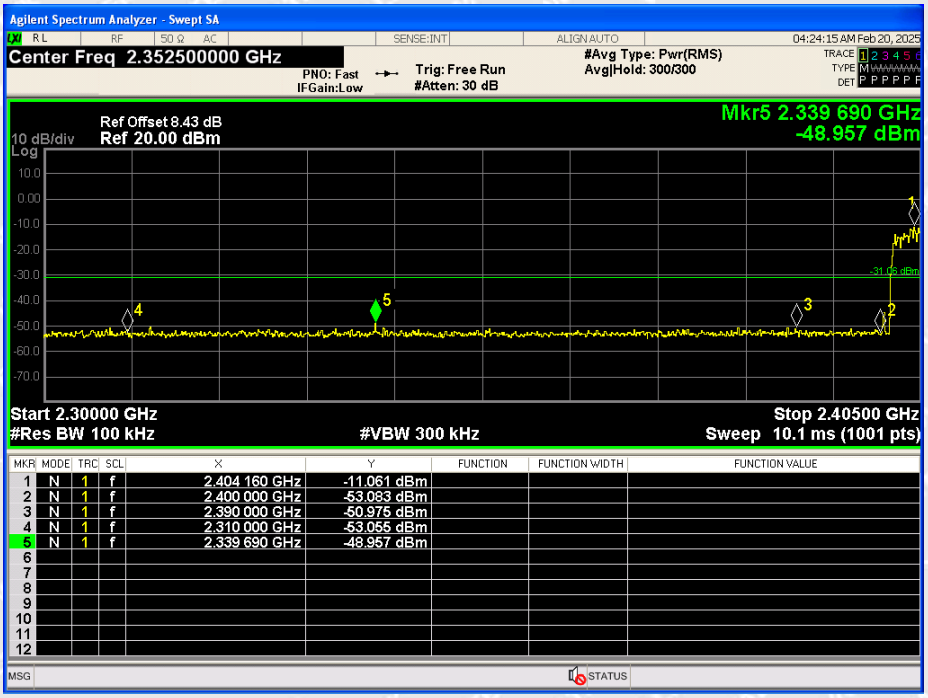
8DPSK Transmitting Band edge-left side



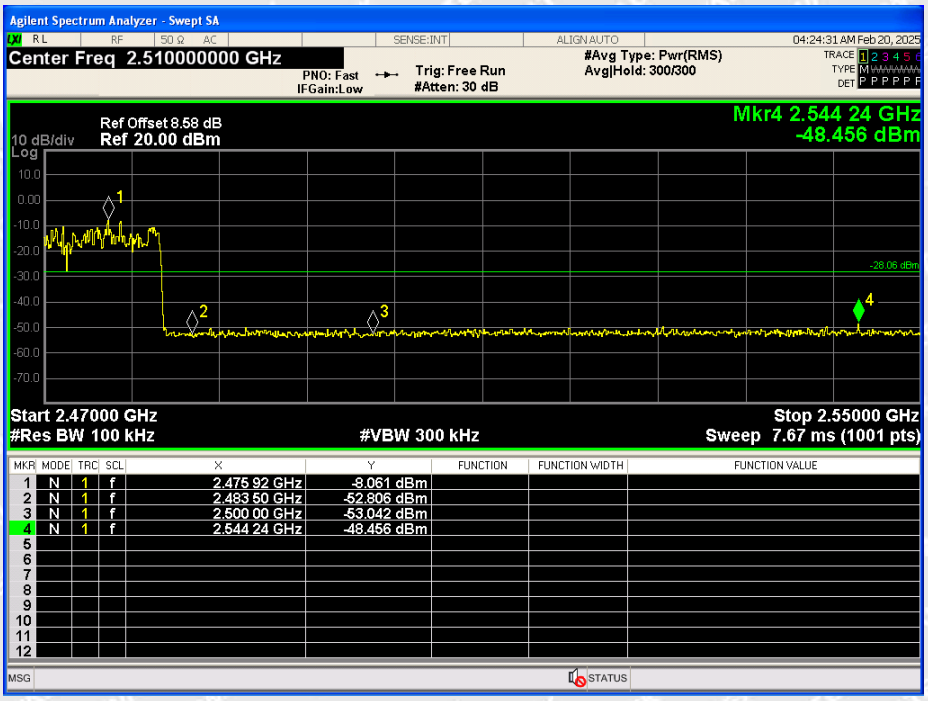
8DPSK Transmitting Band edge-right side



8DPSK Hopping Band edge-left side



8DPSK Hopping Band edge-right side



6.8 Conducted Emission

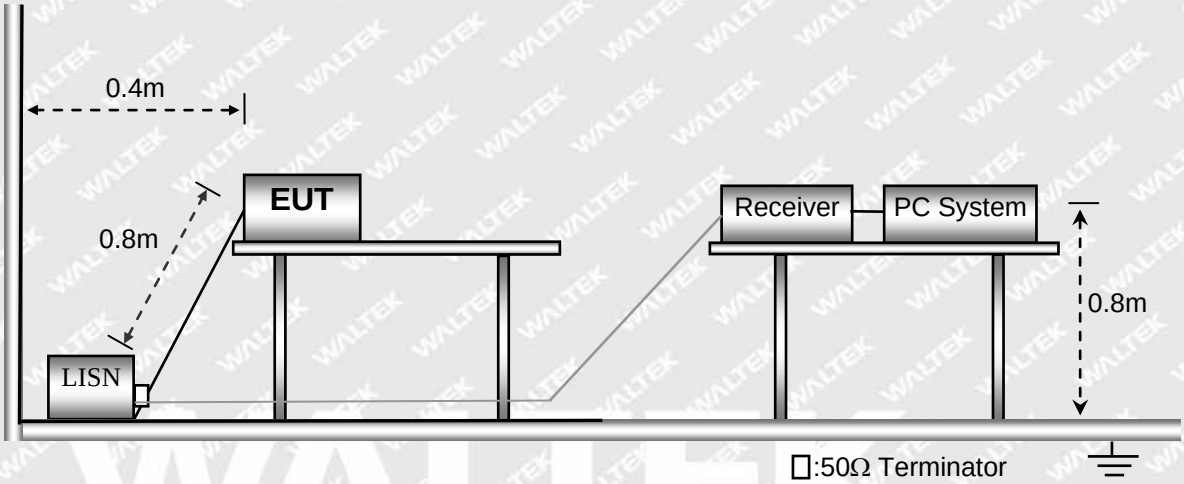
6.8.1 Test Procedure

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2020measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207Limit.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle. The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

6.8.2 EUT Setup

The conducted emission tests were performed using the setup accordance with the ANSI C63.10:2013.



6.8.3 Test Receiver Setup

During the conducted emission test, the test receiver was set with the following configurations:

Start Frequency.....150 kHz
Stop Frequency.....30 MHz
Sweep Speed.....Auto
IF Bandwidth.....10 kHz
Quasi-Peak Adapter Bandwidth.....9 kHz
Quasi-Peak Adapter Mode.....Normal

6.8.4 Measurement Description

The maximised peak emissions from the EUT was scanned and measured for both the Live and Neutral Lines. Quasi-peak & average measurements were performed if peak emissions were within 6dB of the average limit line.

6.8.5 Corrected Factor & Margin Calculation

The Corrected factor is calculated by adding LISN VDF(Voltage Division Facotr), Cable Loss and Transient Limiter Attenuation. The basic equation is as follows:

Measurement=Reading Level+Correct Factor

Correct Facotor=LISN VDF+Cable Loss

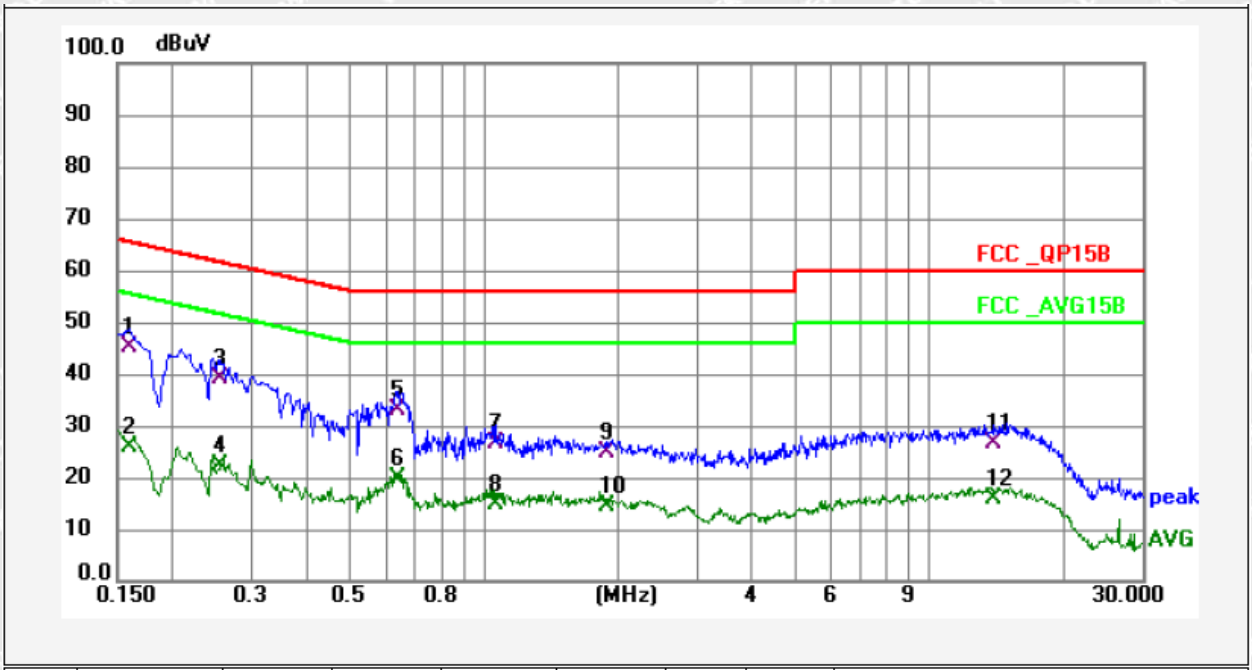
The “Margin” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, a margin of -7dB means the emission is 7dB below the limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

Margin= Measurement-Limit

6.8.6 Test Result

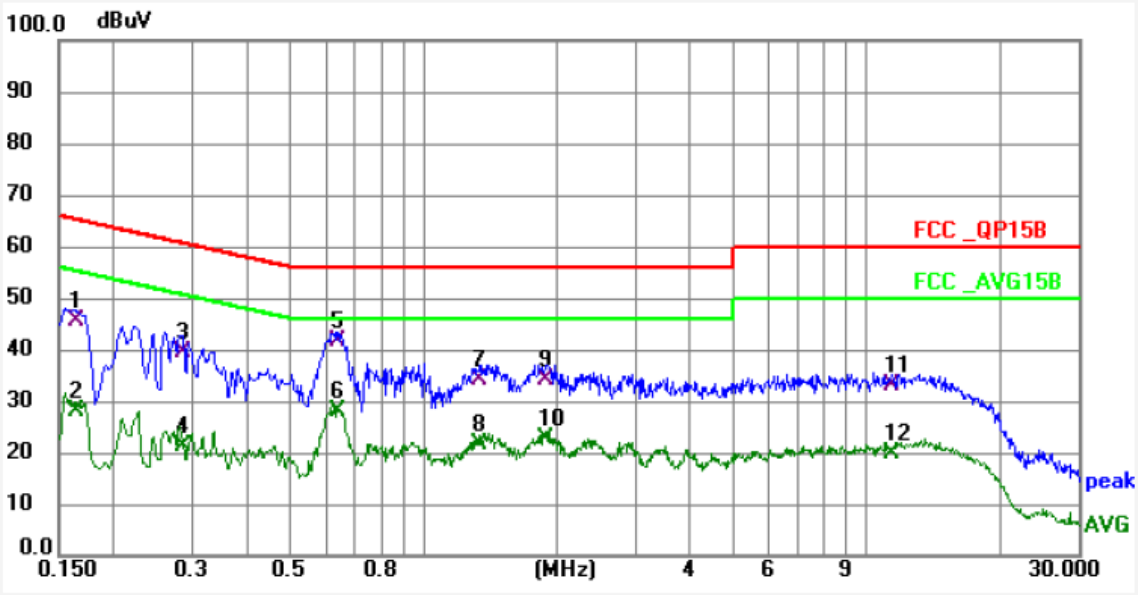
An initial pre-scan was performed on the live and neutral lines.

Test Mode Communication **Test Voltage** AC 120V/60Hz **Phase** Live



No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	0.159	35.44	9.61	45.05	65.52	-20.47	QP	
2	0.159	16.39	9.61	26.00	55.52	-29.52	AVG	
3	0.254	29.46	9.61	39.07	61.63	-22.56	QP	
4	0.254	12.58	9.61	22.19	51.63	-29.44	AVG	
5	0.640	23.55	9.65	33.20	56.00	-22.80	QP	
6	0.640	10.35	9.65	20.00	46.00	-26.00	AVG	
7	1.063	16.86	9.68	26.54	56.00	-29.46	QP	
8	1.063	5.32	9.68	15.00	46.00	-31.00	AVG	
9	1.891	15.26	9.74	25.00	56.00	-31.00	QP	
10	1.891	4.61	9.74	14.35	46.00	-31.65	AVG	
11	13.988	16.45	10.24	26.69	60.00	-33.31	QP	
12	13.988	5.76	10.24	16.00	50.00	-34.00	AVG	

Test Mode Communication **Test Voltage** AC 120V/60Hz **Phase** Neutral



No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	0.164	36.10	9.53	45.63	65.26	-19.63	QP	
2	0.164	18.47	9.53	28.00	55.26	-27.26	AVG	
3	0.285	29.91	9.54	39.45	60.67	-21.22	QP	
4	0.285	11.58	9.54	21.12	50.67	-29.55	AVG	
5	0.640	31.98	9.58	41.56	56.00	-14.44	QP	
6	0.640	18.29	9.58	27.87	46.00	-18.13	AVG	
7	1.338	24.58	9.62	34.20	56.00	-21.80	QP	
8	1.338	12.09	9.62	21.71	46.00	-24.29	AVG	
9	1.891	24.50	9.65	34.15	56.00	-21.85	QP	
10	1.891	12.99	9.65	22.64	46.00	-23.36	AVG	
11	11.346	22.95	10.05	33.00	60.00	-27.00	QP	
12	11.346	9.83	10.05	19.88	50.00	-30.12	AVG	

6.9 Radiated Spurious Emissions

6.9.1 Standard Applicable

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 §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a).

The emission limit in this paragraph is based on measurement instrumentation employing an average detector. The provisions in §15.35 for limiting peak emissions apply. Spurious Radiated Emissions measurements starting below or at the lowest crystal frequency.

6.9.2 Test Procedure

1) The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 0.8m(Below 1G) 1.5m(above 1G)above ground plane.

2) The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.

3) EUT is set 3m away from the receiving antenna, which is moved from 1m to 4m to find out the maximum emissions. The spectrum was investigated from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device, without going below 9 kHz, up to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.

4) Maximum procedure was performed on the six highest emissions to ensure EUT compliance.

5) And also, each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical.

6) Repeat above procedures until the measurements for all frequencies are complete.

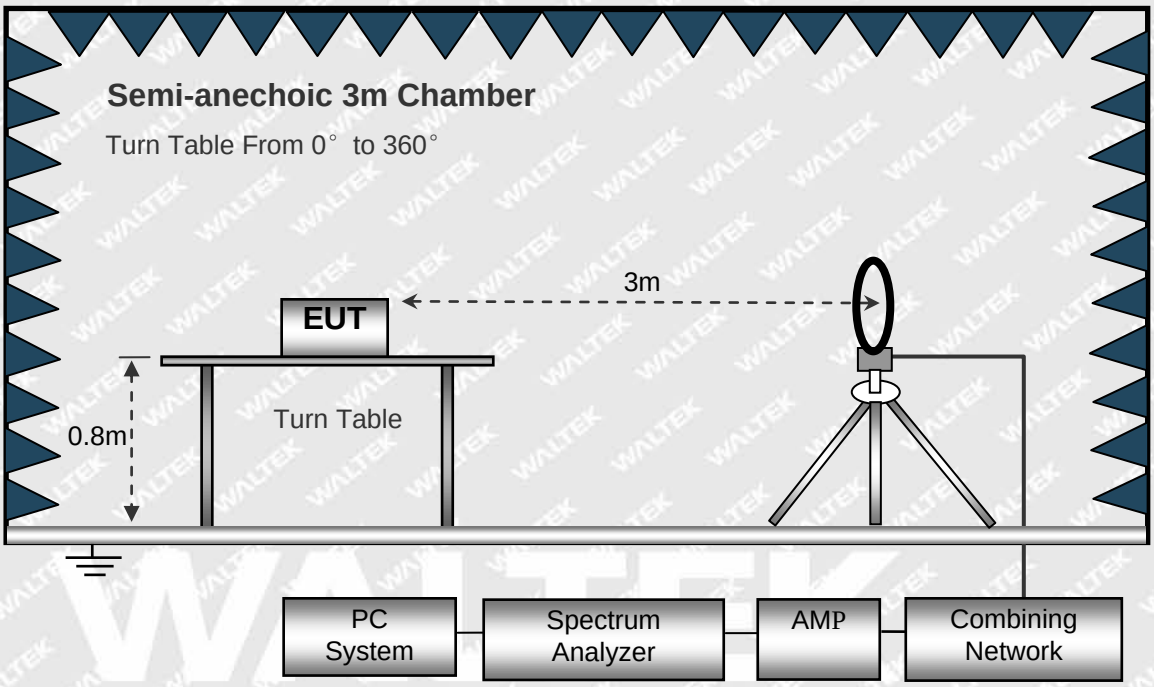
7) The radiation measurements are tested under 3-axes(X, Y, Z) position(X denotes lying on the table, Y denotes side stand and Z denotes vertical stand), After pre-test, It was found that the worse radiation emission was get at the Z position. So the data shown was the Z position only.

6.9.3 Test Setup

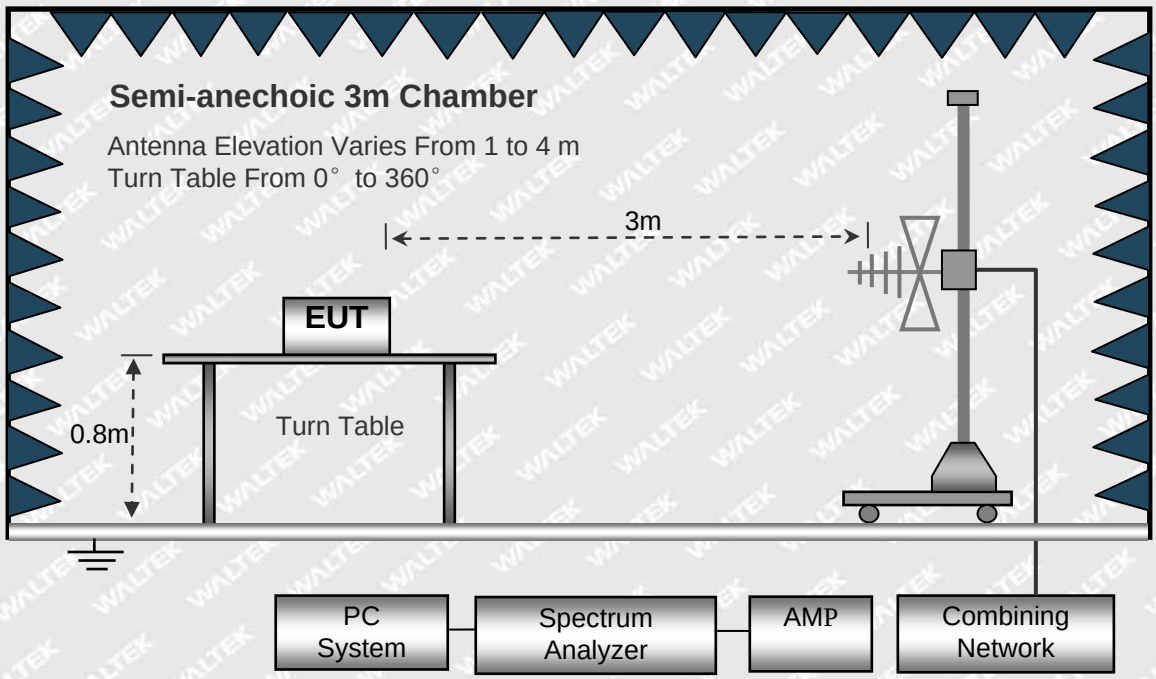
The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2020 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.205 15.247(a) and FCC Part 15.209 Limit.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle. The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

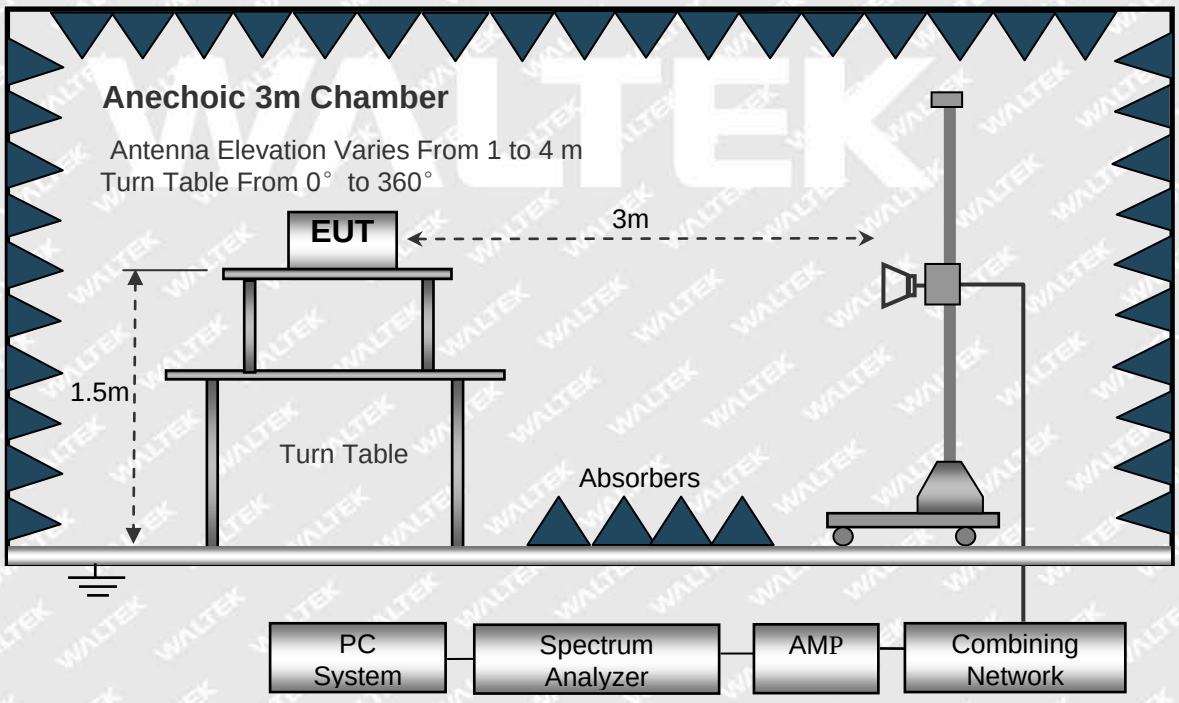
The test setup for emission measurement below 30MHz.



The test setup for emission measurement from 30 MHz to 1 GHz.



The test setup for emission measurement above 1 GHz.



6.9.4 Spectrum Analyzer Setup

9KHz-30MHz	30MHz-1GHz	Above 1GHz
RBW=10kHz	RBW=120kHz	RBW=1MHz
VBW=30kHz	VBW=300kHz	VBW=3MHz(Peak), 10MHz(AV)
Sweep time=Auto	Sweep time=Auto	Sweep time=Auto
Trace=Max hold	Trace=Max hold	Trace=Max hold
Detector function=peak	Detector function=peak, QP	Detector function=peak, AV

6.9.5 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation

The Corrected Amplitude is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain from the Amplitude reading. The basic equation is as follows:

Corr. Ampl. = Indicated Reading + Corr. Factor

Corr.Factor=Antenna Factor + Cable Factor - Amplifier Gain

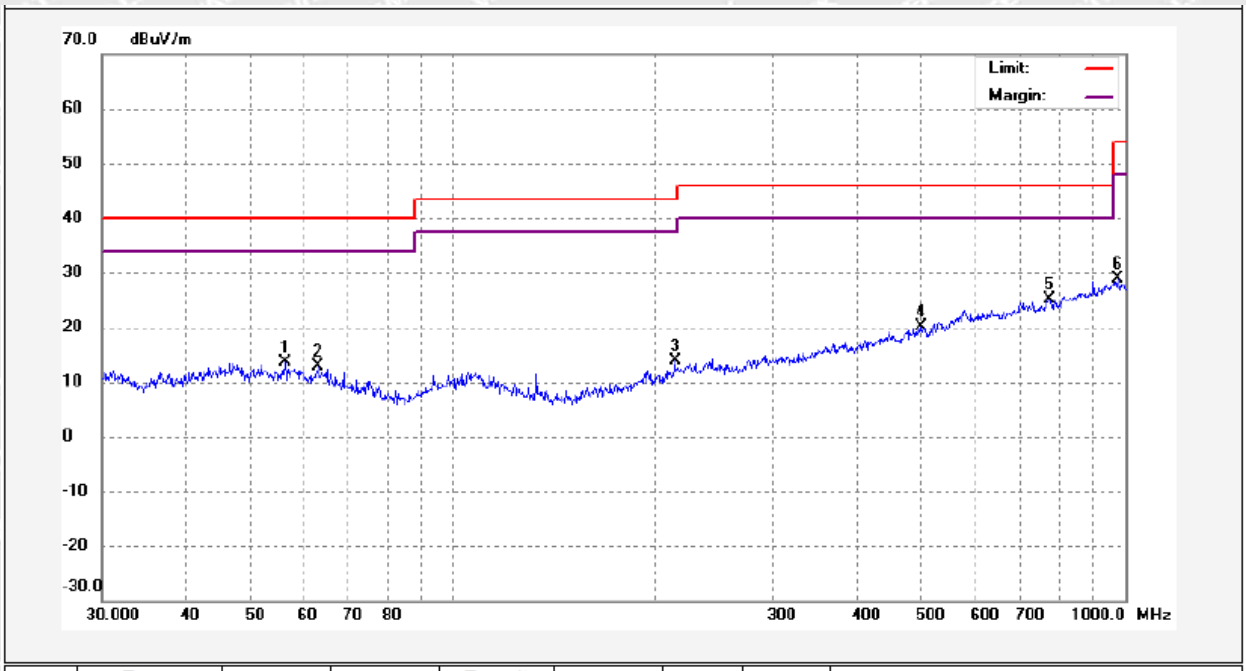
The “Margin” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, a margin of -7dB means the emission is 7dB below the maximum limit for Class B. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

Margin = Corr. Ampl. – Limit

6.9.6 Test Result

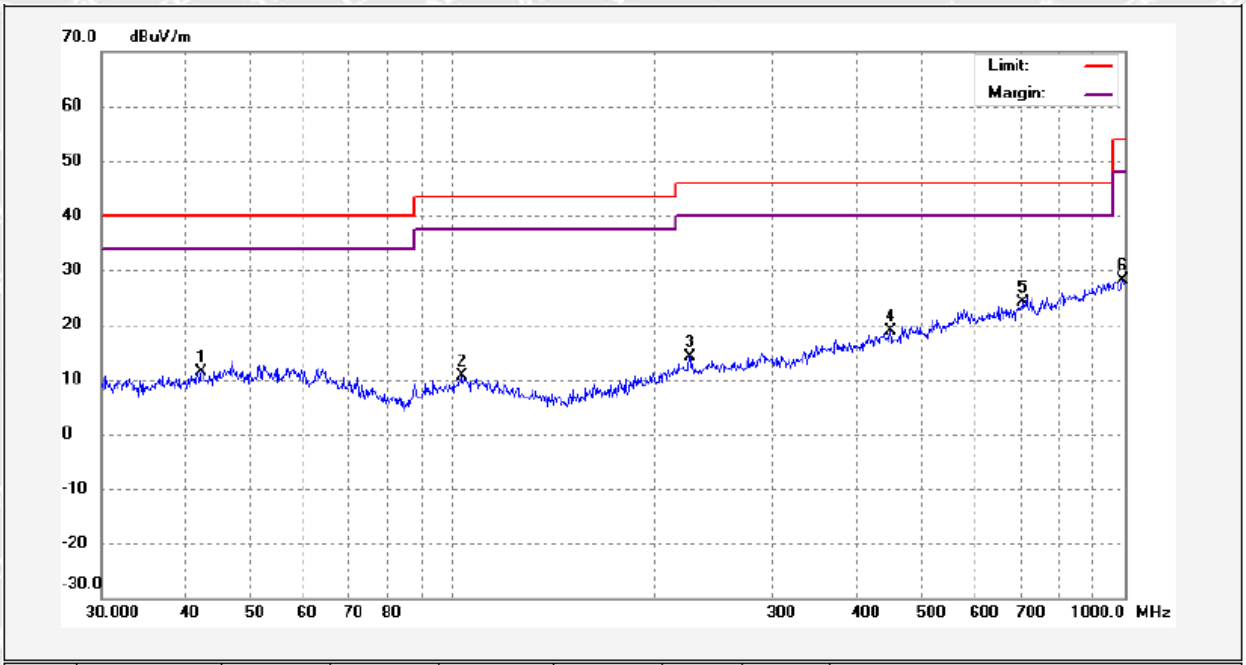
Test Frequency: Below 1GHz (worst case)

Test Channel GFSK Low Channel **Polarization** Vertical



No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	56.3158	-0.82	14.40	13.58	40.00	-26.42	peak	
2	62.9590	-0.62	13.53	12.91	40.00	-27.09	peak	
3	214.2136	-0.27	14.03	13.76	43.50	-29.74	peak	
4	496.2823	-0.43	20.46	20.03	46.00	-25.97	peak	
5	773.3444	-0.21	25.31	25.10	46.00	-20.90	peak	
6	975.7528	1.18	27.67	28.85	54.00	-25.15	peak	

Test Channel GFSK Low Channel **Polarization** Horizontal



No.	Freq. (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Remark
1	42.4211	-2.46	13.81	11.35	40.00	-28.65	peak	
2	103.2609	-2.25	12.81	10.56	43.50	-32.94	peak	
3	224.9133	-0.33	14.39	14.06	46.00	-31.94	peak	
4	448.2965	-0.39	19.38	18.99	46.00	-27.01	peak	
5	706.6999	0.15	24.07	24.22	46.00	-21.78	peak	
6	993.3597	0.38	27.86	28.24	54.00	-25.76	peak	

Test Frequency: Above 1GHz (worst case)

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV/m)	Detector	Polar (H/V)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
Low Channel-GFSK							
4804	53.73	PK	H	-6.71	47.02	74	-26.98
4804	43.58	AV	H	-6.71	36.87	54	-17.13
7206	53.34	PK	H	-1.46	51.88	74	-22.12
7206	43.18	AV	H	-1.46	41.72	54	-12.28
4804	52.55	PK	V	-6.71	45.84	74	-28.16
4804	42.82	AV	V	-6.71	36.11	54	-17.89
7206	52.21	PK	V	-1.46	50.75	74	-23.25
7206	42.54	AV	V	-1.46	41.08	54	-12.92
Middle Channel-GFSK							
4882	48.47	PK	H	-6.50	41.97	74	-32.03
4882	38.05	AV	H	-6.50	31.55	54	-22.45
7323	51.96	PK	H	-1.12	50.84	74	-23.16
7323	42.82	AV	H	-1.12	41.70	54	-12.30
4882	51.17	PK	V	-6.50	44.67	74	-29.33
4882	41.36	AV	V	-6.50	34.86	54	-19.14
7323	52.28	PK	V	-1.12	51.16	74	-22.84
7323	42.83	AV	V	-1.12	41.71	54	-12.29
High Channel-GFSK							
4960	51.13	PK	H	-6.29	44.84	74	-29.16
4960	41.39	AV	H	-6.29	35.10	54	-18.90
7440	53.2	PK	H	-0.80	52.40	74	-21.60
7440	43.58	AV	H	-0.80	42.78	54	-11.22
4960	52.56	PK	V	-6.29	46.27	74	-27.73
4960	42.29	AV	V	-6.29	36.00	54	-18.00
7440	54.06	PK	V	-0.80	53.26	74	-20.74
7440	44.26	AV	V	-0.80	43.46	54	-10.54

Note:

1.Testing is carried out with frequency rang 9kHz to the tenth harmonics, other than listed in the table above are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured.

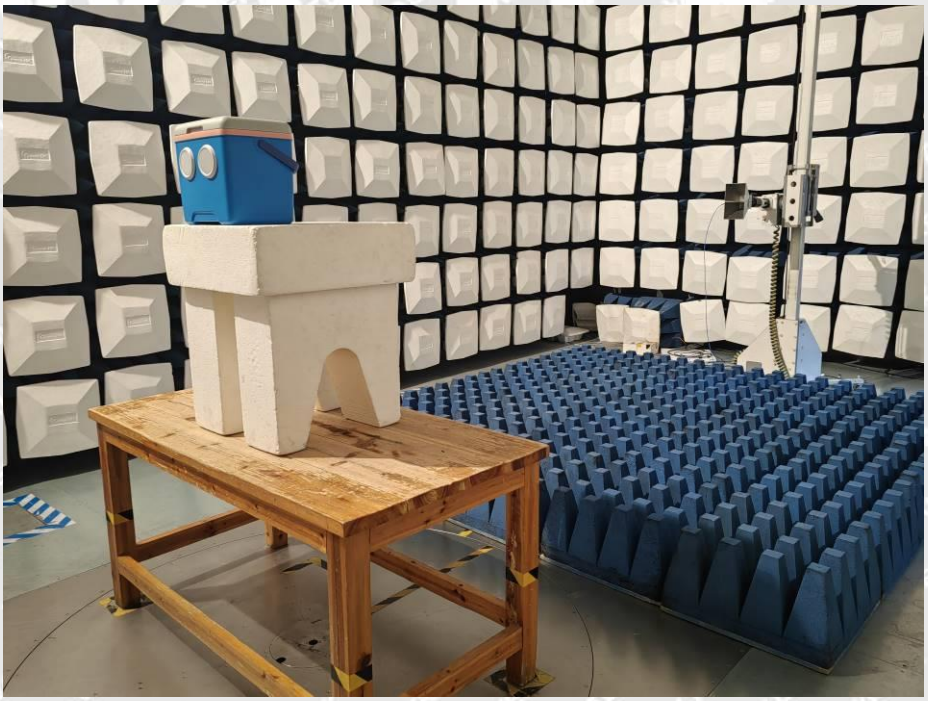
2. Average measurement was not performed if peak level is lower than average limit(54 dBuV/m) for above 1GHz.

7 Photographs Test Setup

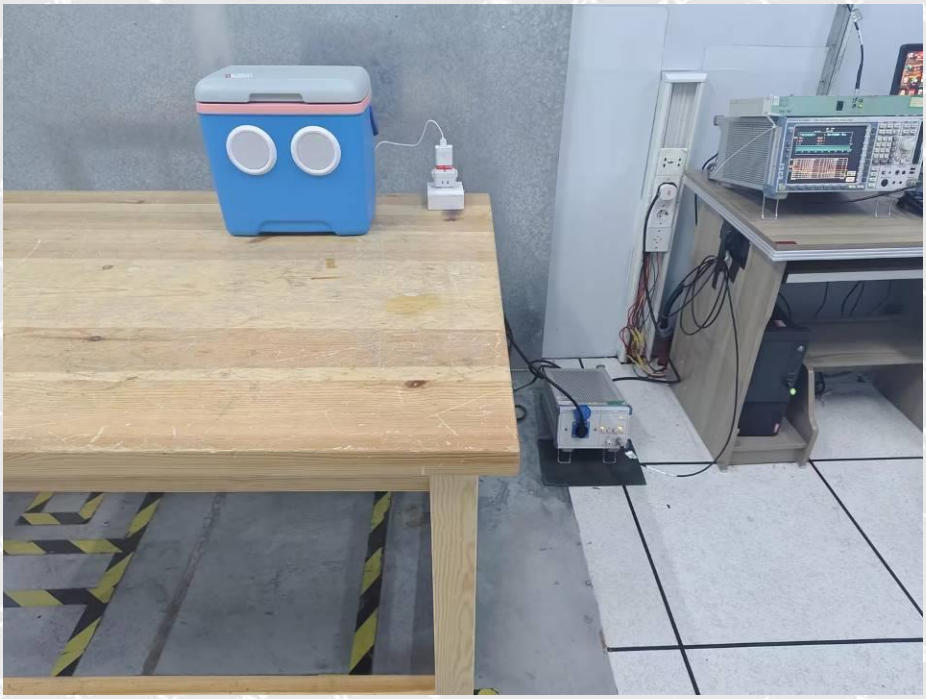
7.1 Photographs - Radiated Emission Test Setup

30MHz-1GHz

Above 1GHz



7.2 Photographs – Conducted Emission Test Setup



8 Photographs – EUT Constructional Details

Please refer to “ANNEX” (Reference No. WTF25F02028883W).

======End of Report======