FCC Part 15
EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T.	:	Bluetooth Module
Model	:	NF2301
FCC ID	:	ACJ932CR-BT4509

for

APPLICANT	:	Panasonic Corporation of North America
ADDRESS	:	Two Riverfront Plaza, Newark, NJ 07102-5490

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

NO. 34. LIN 5, DINGFU VIL., LINKOU DIST.,
NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.

Tel:(02)26023052 Fax:(02)26010910

http://www.etc.org.tw ; e-mail : emc@etc.org.tw

Report Number : 13-07-RBF-020

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant	:	Panasonic Corporation of North America Two Riverfront Plaza, Newark, NJ 07102-5490
Manufacture	:	Panasonic Taiwan Co., Ltd. 579, Yuan Shan Road, Chung-Ho District, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Description of Device :

a) Type of EUT : Bluetooth Module
b) Trade Name : Panasonic
c) Model No. : NF2301
d) Power Supply : DC 12V

Regulation Applied : FCC Rules and Regulations Part 15 Subpart C

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT: The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.4, and the energy emitted by the device was founded to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Note: 1. The result of the testing report relate only to the item tested.
2. The testing report shall not be reproduced expect in full, without the written approval of ETC.

Summary of Tests

Test	Results
Radiated Emission	**Pass**
Conducted Emission	**N/A**
Hopping Channel Separation	**Pass**
Number of Hopping frequencies used	**Pass**
Hopping Channel Bandwidth	**Pass**
Dwell Time of each frequency	**Pass**
Output Power Requirement	**Pass**
100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement	**Pass**
Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement	**Pass**

Date Test Item Received	:	*Jul. 11, 2013*
Date Test Campaign Completed	:	*Jul. 21, 2013*
Date of Issue	:	*Aug. 02, 2013*

Test Engineer : ______________________

(Vincent Chang, Engineer)

Approve & Authorized : ______________________

S. S. Liou, Section Manager
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS
TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

a)	Type of EUT	:	Bluetooth Module
b)	Trade Name	:	Panasonic
c)	Model No.	:	NF2301
d)	Power Supply	:	DC 12V to the host device (car radio).
e)	Limited modular approval	:	Bluetooth Module, Model NF2301 for installation within Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver and BT Transmitter. Car Radio Model CR-BT4509U

1.2 Test Methodology

Both conducted and radiated emissions were performed according to the procedures illustrated in ANSI C63.4 (2003). Other required measurements were illustrated in separate sections of this test report for details.

1.3 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located on the roof top of Building at NO. 34. LIN 5, DINGFU VIL., LINKOU DIST., NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.
This site has been fully described in a report submitted to your office, and accepted in a letter dated Jan. 11, 2011.

2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

2.1 Definition

Unintentional radiator:

A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

Class A Digital Device:

A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

Class B Digital Device :

A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business of industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

Note : A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

Intentional radiator:

A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

2.2 Requirement for Compliance

(1) Conducted Emission Requirement

Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, 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 150kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50μH/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency MHz	**Quasi Peak dBμV**	**Average dBμV**
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency

For intentional device, according to §15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is same as above table.

(2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.109(a), except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	**Distance Meters**	**Radiated dBμV/m**	**Radiated μV/m**
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 - 216	3	43.5	150
216 - 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

For intentional device, according to §15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

(3) Antenna Requirement

For intentional device, 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.

(4) Hopping Channel Separation

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

(5) Number of Hopping frequencies used

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

(6) Hopping Channel Bandwidth

For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, there is no requirement for the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel. The measurement of the hopping channel bandwidth is for the reference of the hopping channel separation requirement.

(7) Dwell Time of each frequency

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, 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.

(8) Output Power Requirement

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.

(9) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement

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.

(10) Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement

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.

2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	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	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475 - 156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2655-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3360-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

** : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device :

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions : (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

2.5 User Information

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

-- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

-- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

-- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

-- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help.

3 SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

3.1 Justification

For both radiated and conducted emissions below 1 GHz, the system was configured for testing in a typical fashion as a customer would normally use it. The peripherals other than EUT were connected in normally standing by situation. Measurement was performed under the condition that a computer program was exercised to simulate data communication of EUT, and the transmission rate was set to maximum allowed by EUT. Three highest emissions were verified with varying placement of the transmitting antenna connected to EUT (if applicable) to maximize the emission from EUT.

For conducted and radiated emissions, whichever RF channel is operated, the digital circuits' function identically. As the reason, measurement of emissions from digital circuits is performed with the highest, middle and the lowest channel by transmitting mode.

3.2 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model / FCC ID.	Description
Bluetooth Module *	Panasonic Taiwan Co., Ltd.	NF2301/ ACJ932CR-BT4509	----
Speaker*2	----	----	----
Battery	YUASA	YTX9-BS	----
Load*2	----	----	----

Remark "*" means equipment under test.

4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

4.1 Applicable Standard

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).
For intentional radiators, according to §15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with §15.247 (c)

4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.

2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a shielded chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions will be checked on a open test site. As the same purpose, for emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.

3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 100 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.

4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.

6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.

7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the placement of cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

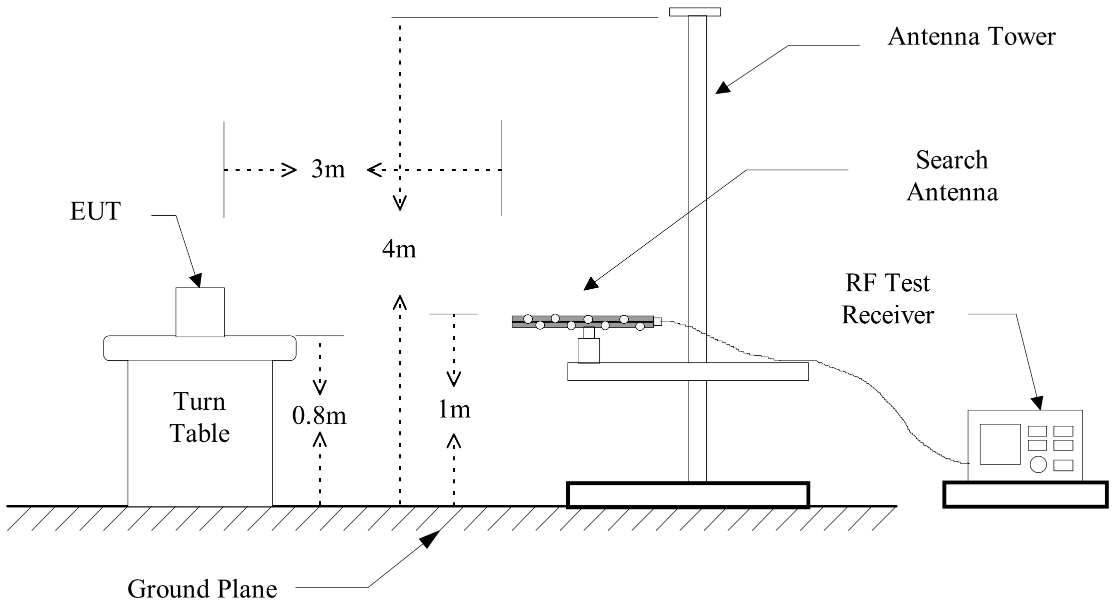
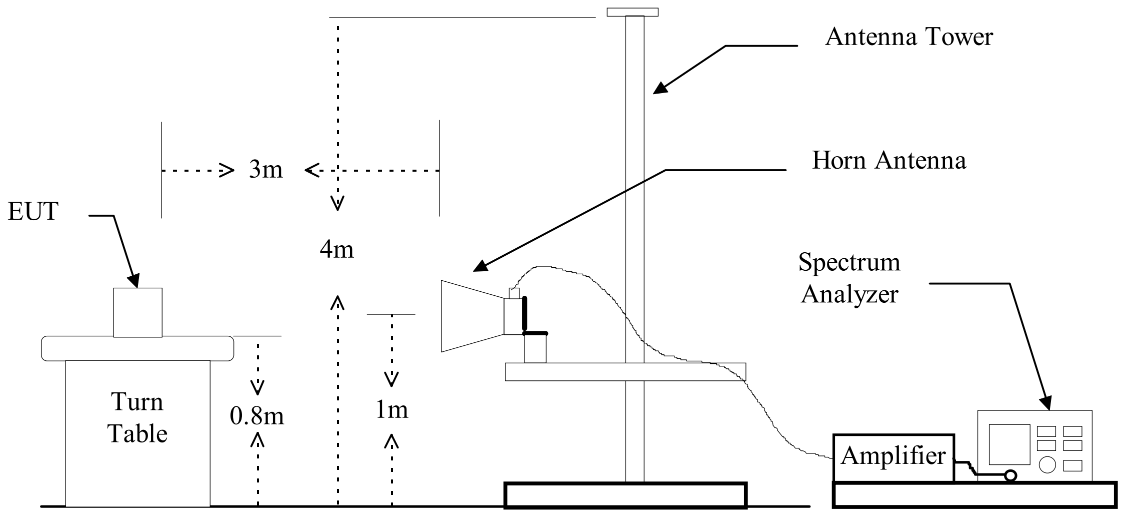


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVS30	2013/05/06	2014/05/05
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESL	2012/07/30	2013/07/29
Bi-Log Antenna	ETC	MCTD 2756	2013/01/17	2014/01/16
Log-periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	2012/10/17	2013/10/16
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110B	2012/12/13	2013/12/12
Double Ridged Guide Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	2012/10/26	2013/10/29
Double Ridged Antenna	EMCO	3115	2013/04/29	2014/04/28
Amplifier	HP	8449B	2013/01/09	2014/01/08
Amplifier	HP	83051A	2013/05/06	2014/05/05
Amplifier	HP	8447D	2013/05/03	2014/05/02
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/16
Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVS30	2013/05/06	2014/05/05

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

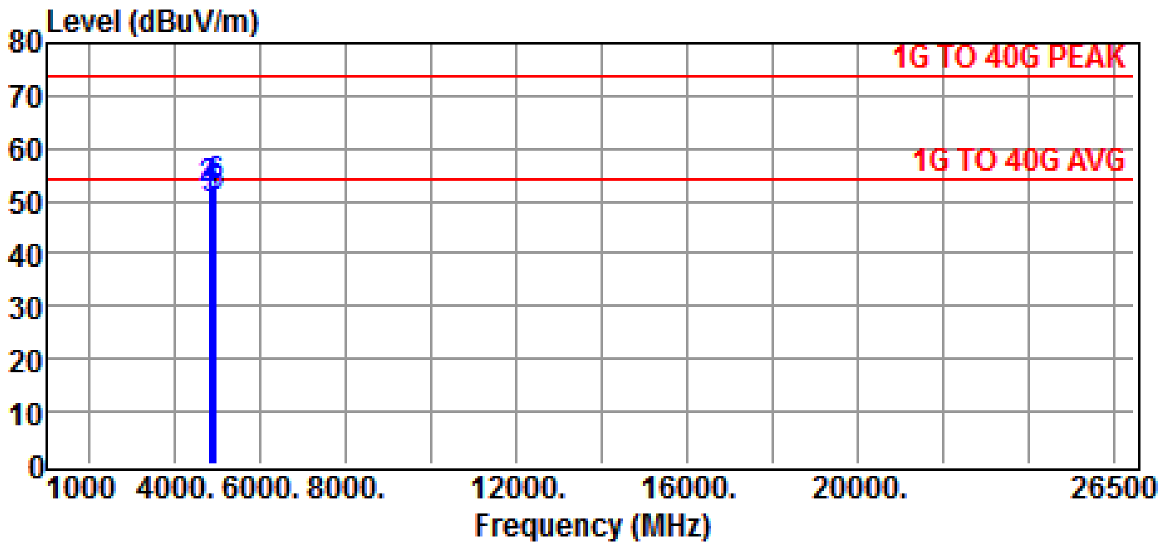
Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	N/A
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

4.4 Radiated Emission Data

4.4.1 Tx Portion

Test Mode: Basic GFSK

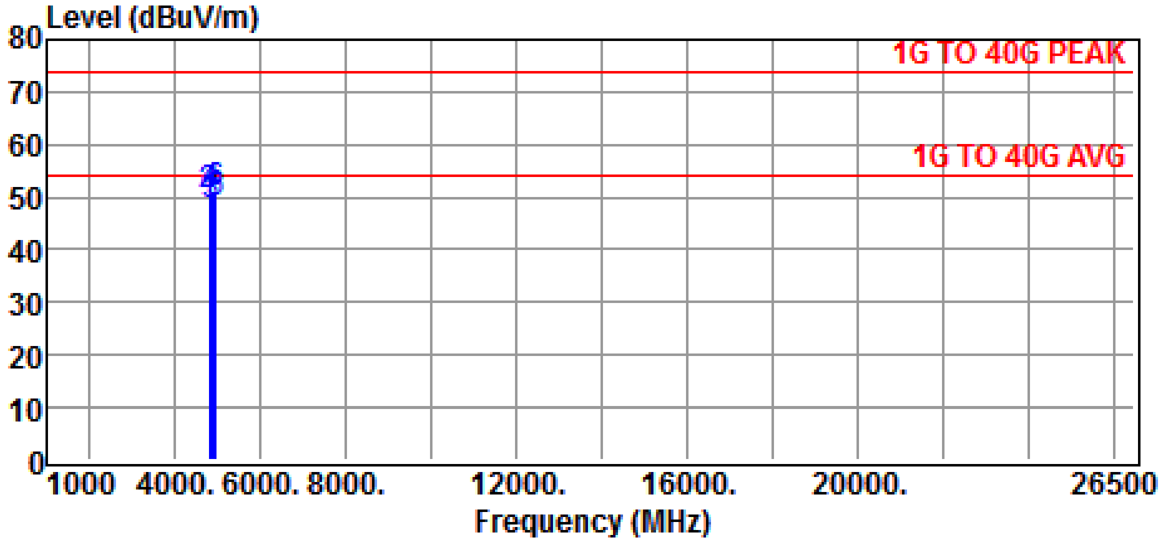
Test Date : Jul. 21, 2013   Temperature : 25 °C   Humidity : 65 %



Site :CHAMBER #2   Date :2013-07-21
Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK   Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL
EUT :Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter
Temp. :25°C
Power Rating :DC 12V   Humi. :65%
Model :CR-BT4509U   Engineer. :VC
Test Mode :TX RX-LO 2402MHz , MI 2441MHz , HI 2480MHz

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	49.0	1.3	50.3	54.0	-3.7	Average
4804.0000	50.8	1.3	52.1	74.0	-21.9	Peak
4882.0000	49.1	1.4	50.5	54.0	-3.5	Average
4882.0000	50.9	1.4	52.3	74.0	-21.7	Peak
4960.0000	49.2	1.6	50.8	54.0	-3.2	Average
4960.0000	51.2	1.6	52.8	74.0	-21.2	Peak

Note :
1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result



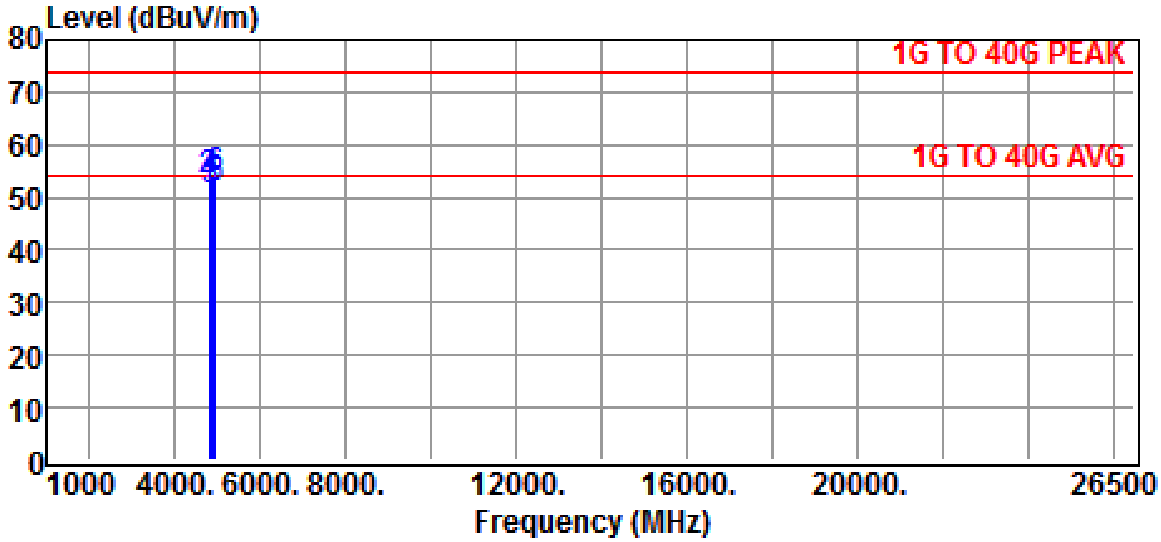
Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:TX RX-LO 2402MHz , MI 2441MHz , HI 2480MHz		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	47.0	1.3	48.3	54.0	-5.7	Average
4804.0000	49.0	1.3	50.3	74.0	-23.7	Peak
4882.0000	47.2	1.4	48.6	54.0	-5.4	Average
4882.0000	49.2	1.4	50.6	74.0	-23.4	Peak
4960.0000	47.1	1.6	48.7	54.0	-5.3	Average
4960.0000	49.2	1.6	50.8	74.0	-23.2	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

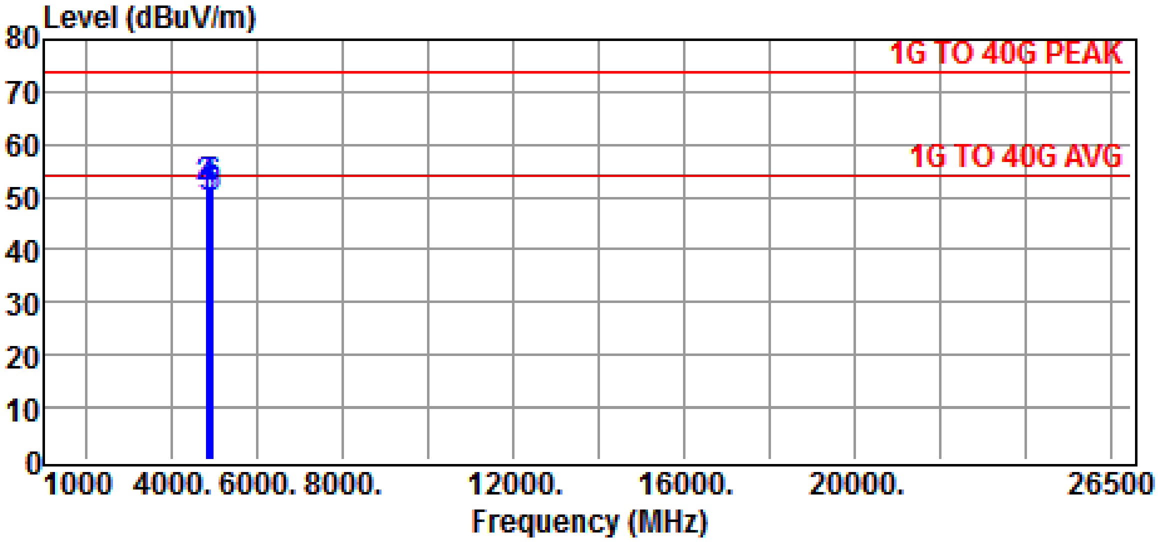


Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:TX RX-LO 2402MHz , MI 2441MHz , HI 2480MHz		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	50.0	1.3	51.3	54.0	-2.7	Average
4804.0000	51.9	1.3	53.2	74.0	-20.8	Peak
4882.0000	50.0	1.4	51.4	54.0	-2.6	Average
4882.0000	52.0	1.4	53.4	74.0	-20.6	Peak
4960.0000	50.3	1.6	51.9	54.0	-2.1	Average
4960.0000	52.2	1.6	53.8	74.0	-20.2	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result



Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:TX RX-LO 2402MHz , MI 2441MHz , HI 2480MHz		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	48.3	1.3	49.6	54.0	-4.4	Average
4804.0000	50.2	1.3	51.5	74.0	-22.5	Peak
4882.0000	48.3	1.4	49.7	54.0	-4.3	Average
4882.0000	50.3	1.4	51.7	74.0	-22.3	Peak
4960.0000	48.2	1.6	49.8	54.0	-4.2	Average
4960.0000	50.3	1.6	51.9	74.0	-22.1	Peak

Note :

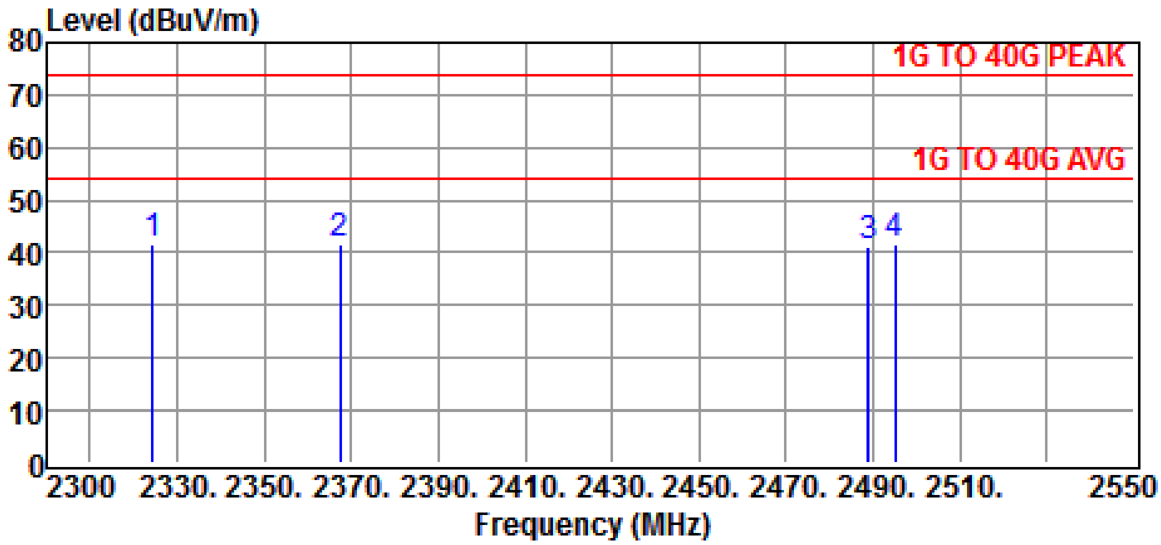
1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

4.4.2 Radiated Emissions in Restricted Bands

Test Mode: Basic GFSK

Operation Mode : Receiving /Transmitting

Test Date : Jul 21, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

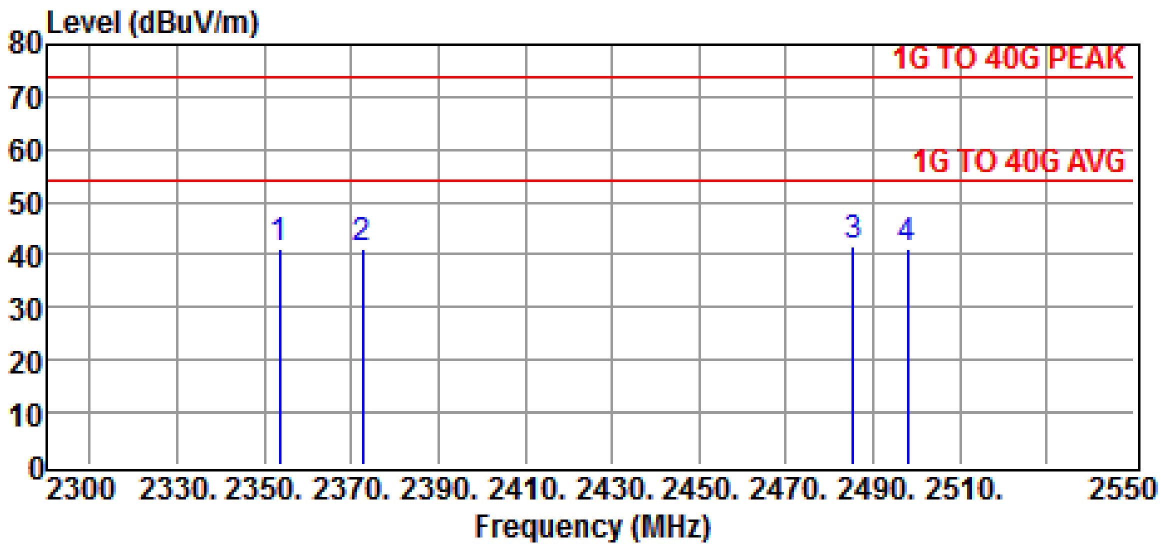


Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:CH LO & HI - Restricted Bands		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2324.5000	47.5	-6.0	41.5	74.0	-32.5	Peak
2367.5000	47.5	-5.9	41.6	74.0	-32.4	Peak
2489.0000	46.7	-5.4	41.3	74.0	-32.7	Peak
2495.0000	46.9	-5.4	41.5	74.0	-32.5	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

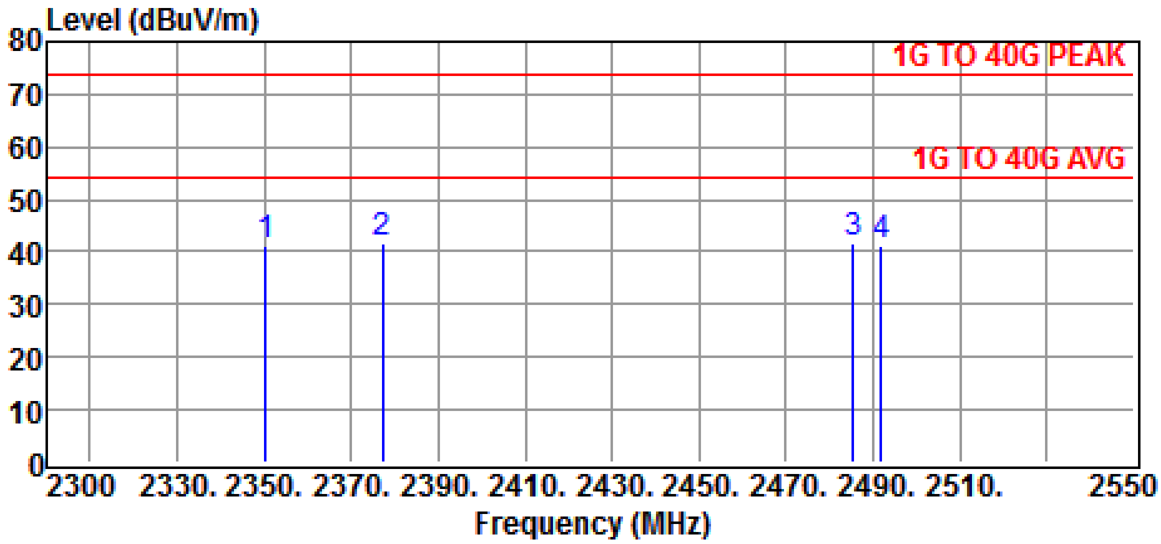


Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:CH LO & HI - Restricted Bands		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2353.5000	47.2	-5.9	41.3	74.0	-32.7	Peak
2372.5000	47.1	-5.8	41.3	74.0	-32.7	Peak
2485.5000	46.9	-5.4	41.5	74.0	-32.5	Peak
2498.0000	46.5	-5.4	41.1	74.0	-32.9	Peak

Note :
1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

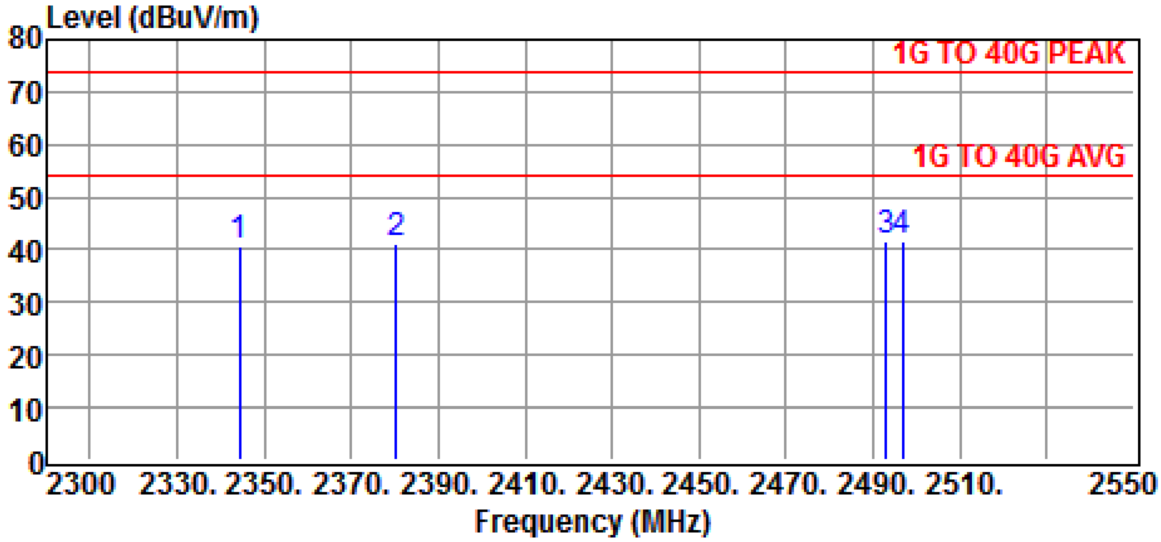


Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:CH LO & HI - Restricted Bands		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2350.5000	47.0	-5.9	41.1	74.0	-32.9	Peak
2377.2500	47.4	-5.8	41.6	74.0	-32.4	Peak
2485.5000	46.9	-5.4	41.5	74.0	-32.5	Peak
2491.7500	46.8	-5.4	41.4	74.0	-32.6	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result



Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2013-07-21
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:CH LO & HI - Restricted Bands		

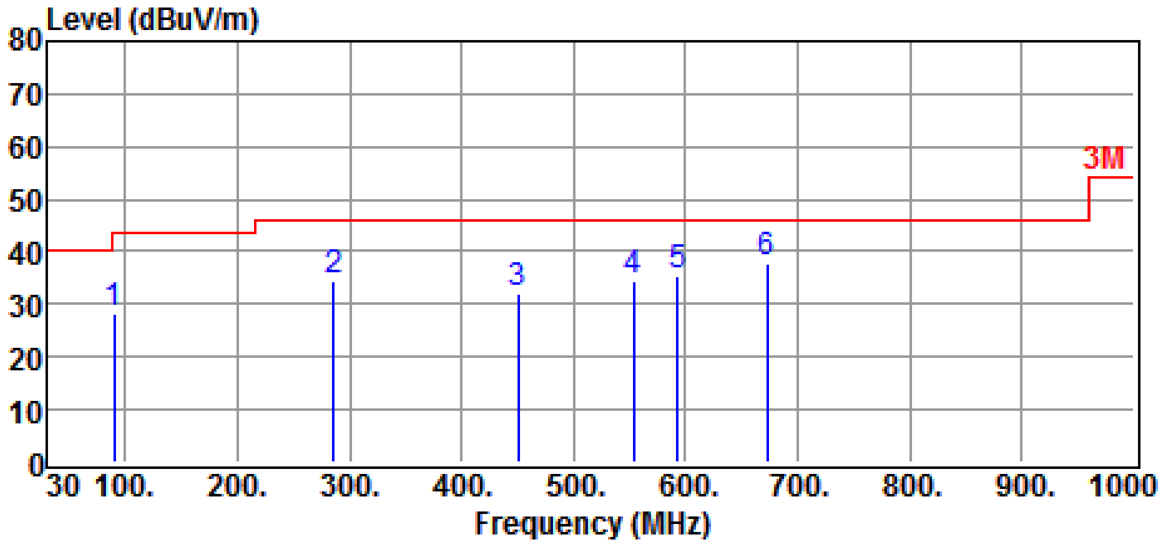
Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2344.2500	46.7	-5.9	40.8	74.0	-33.2	Peak
2380.5000	47.2	-5.8	41.4	74.0	-32.6	Peak
2493.0000	47.0	-5.4	41.6	74.0	-32.4	Peak
2496.7500	47.2	-5.4	41.8	74.0	-32.2	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

4.4.3 Other Emissions

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

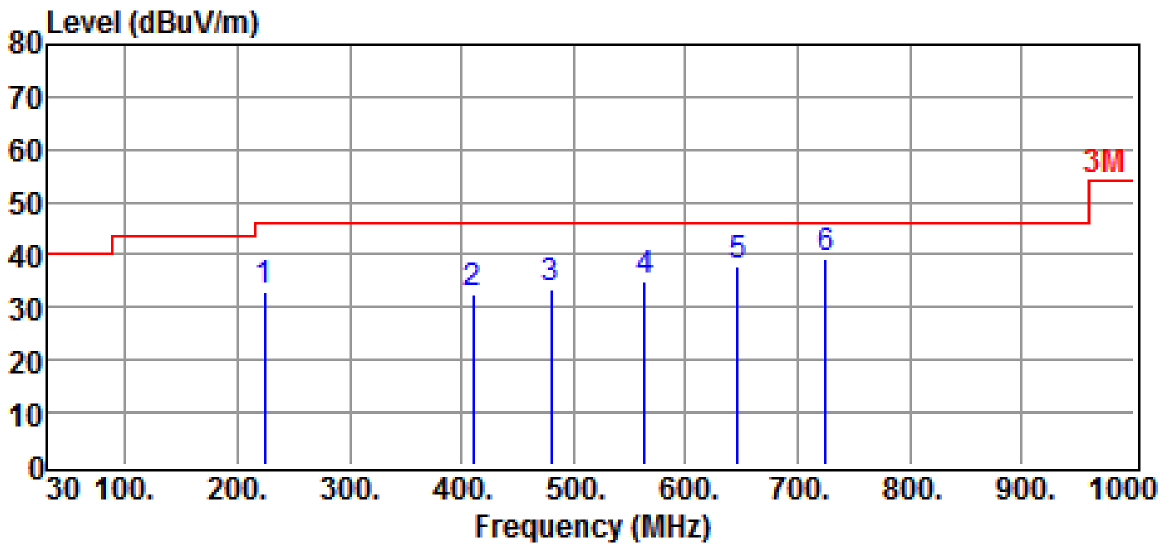


Site	:OPEN SITE	Date	:2013-07-19
Limit	:3M	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:BLUETOOTH MODE		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
90.1400	17.6	10.6	28.2	43.5	-15.3	QP
286.0800	11.2	23.3	34.5	46.0	-11.5	QP
450.9800	11.7	20.4	32.1	46.0	-13.9	QP
553.8000	12.3	22.4	34.7	46.0	-11.3	QP
592.6000	12.5	23.0	35.5	46.0	-10.5	QP
672.1400	13.3	24.7	38.0	46.0	-8.0	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result



Site	:OPEN SITE	Date	:2013-07-19
Limit	:3M	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Car Radio with Weather Band Receiver 1 and BT Transmitter		
Temp.	:25°C		
Power Rating	:DC 12V	Humi.	:65%
Model	:CR-BT4509U	Engineer.	:VC
Test Mode	:BLUETOOTH MODE		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
224.0000	14.2	18.7	32.9	46.0	-13.1	QP
410.2400	13.2	19.4	32.6	46.0	-13.4	QP
480.0800	12.5	21.2	33.7	46.0	-12.3	QP
563.5000	12.6	22.5	35.1	46.0	-10.9	QP
646.9200	13.8	24.1	37.9	46.0	-8.1	QP
724.5200	13.7	25.5	39.2	46.0	-6.8	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured with a pre-amplifier of 35 dB.

4.5 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss (if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Corrected Factor

where Corrected Factor

= Antenna FACTOR + Cable Loss + High Pass Filter Loss - Amplifier Gain

4.6 Photos of Radiation Measuring Setup

5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

5.1 Description

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is installed in a car radio which was powered by DC 12V only. According to §15.207 (d), measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines.

6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

6.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, 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.

6.2 Antenna Construction

The antenna is permanently mounted on main PCB, no consideration of replacement.
Please see photos submitted in Exhibit B.

7 HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

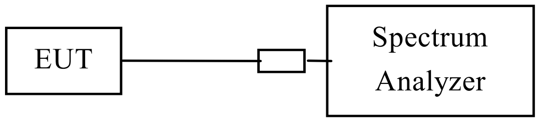
7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

7.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
   Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW) ≥ 1% of the span
   Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW) ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 4 : Measurement configuration.



7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/16
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 21, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode:Basic GFSK

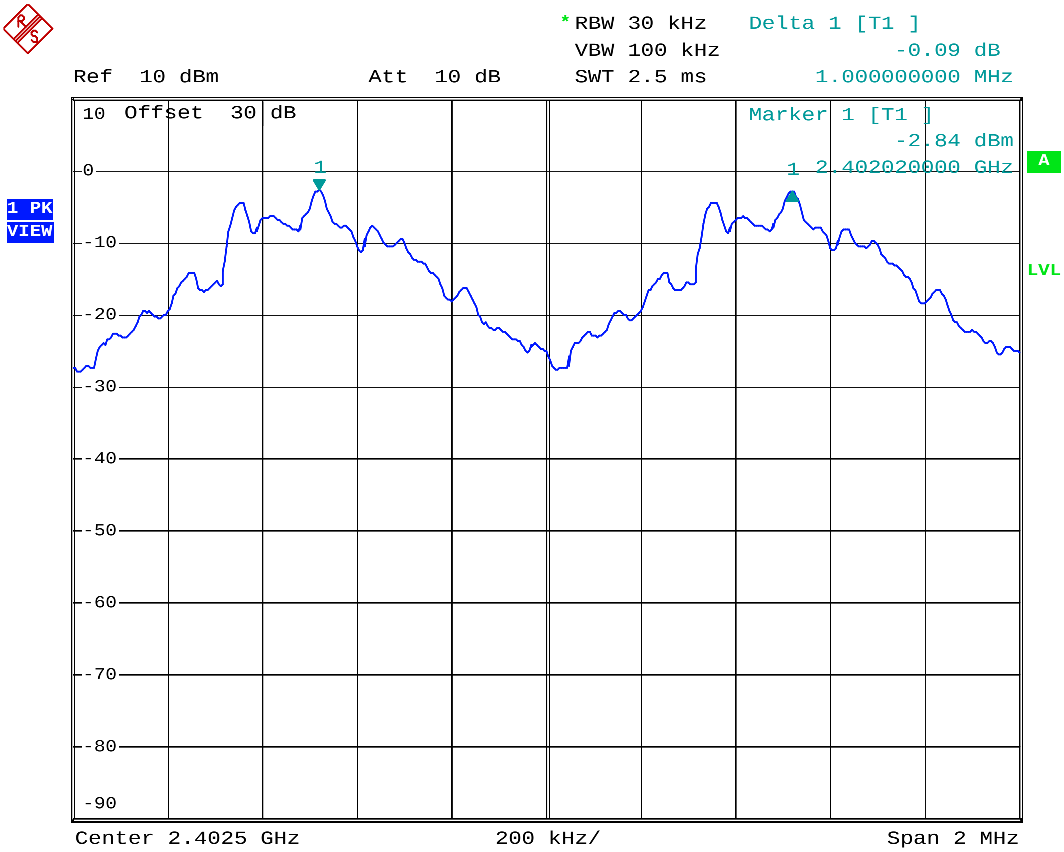
a) Channel Low : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1000 MHz
b) Channel Middle : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1000 MHz
c) Channel High : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1000 MHz

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

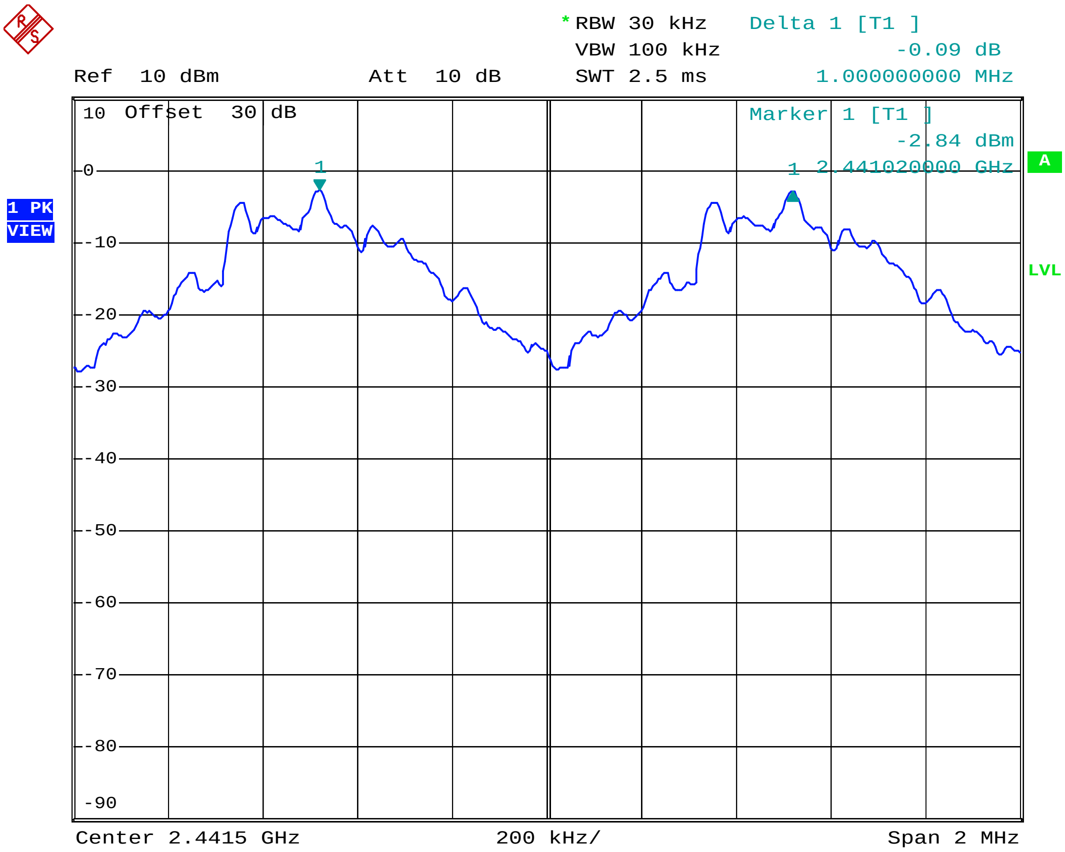
a) Channel Low : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1002 MHz
b) Channel Middle : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1002 MHz
c) Channel High : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1002 MHz

Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency $\times 1.65\times 10^{-6}$ (1 GHz $<f\leq$ 18 GHz).

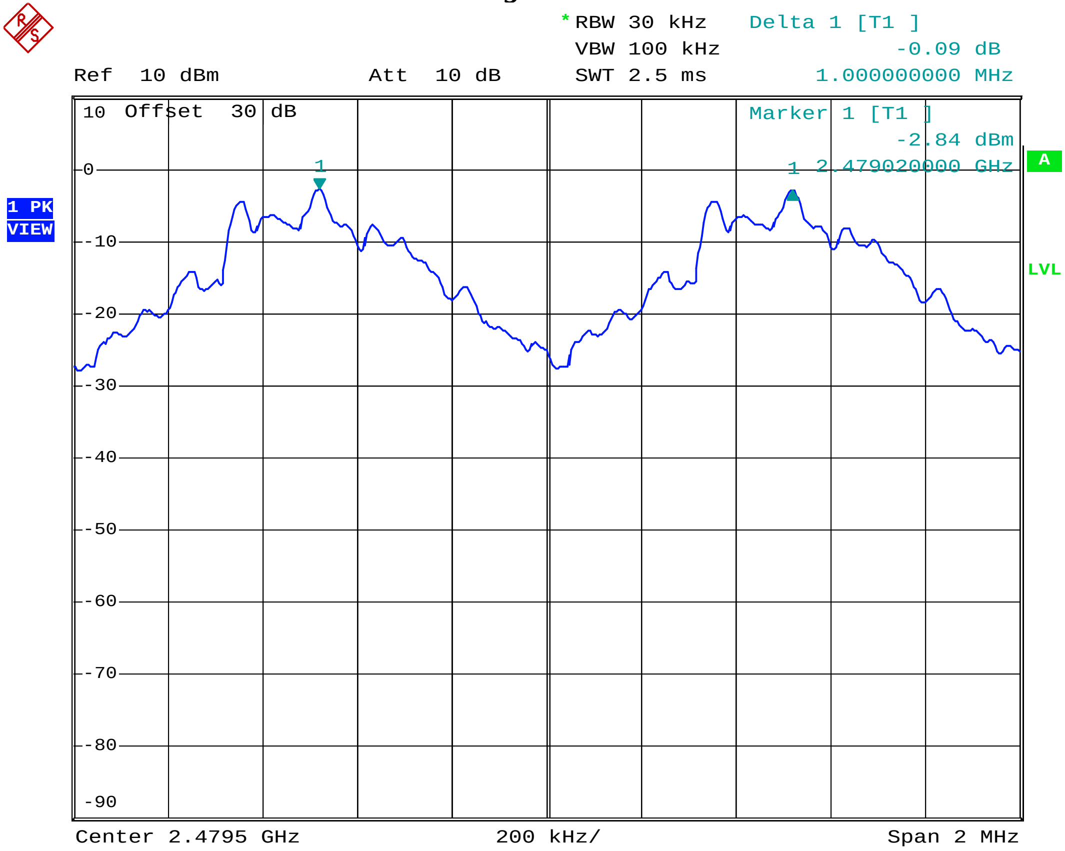
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Low



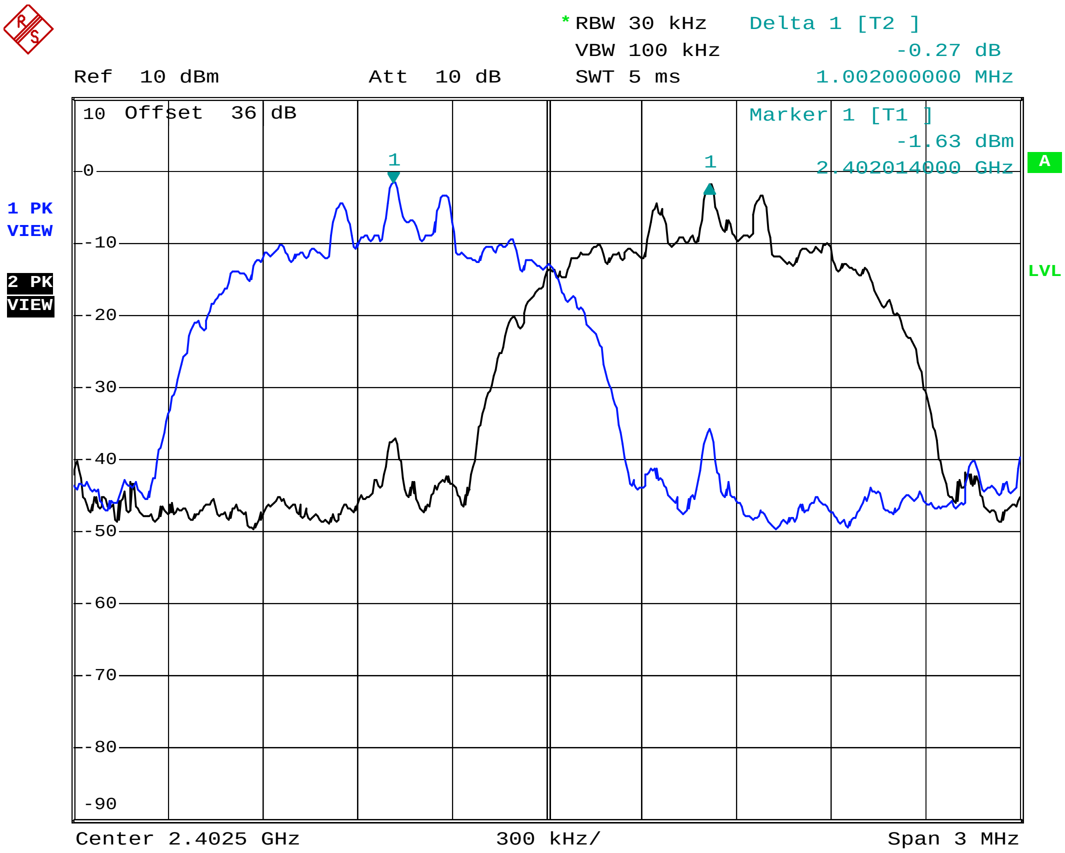
Test Mode: Basic GFSK / Channel Middle



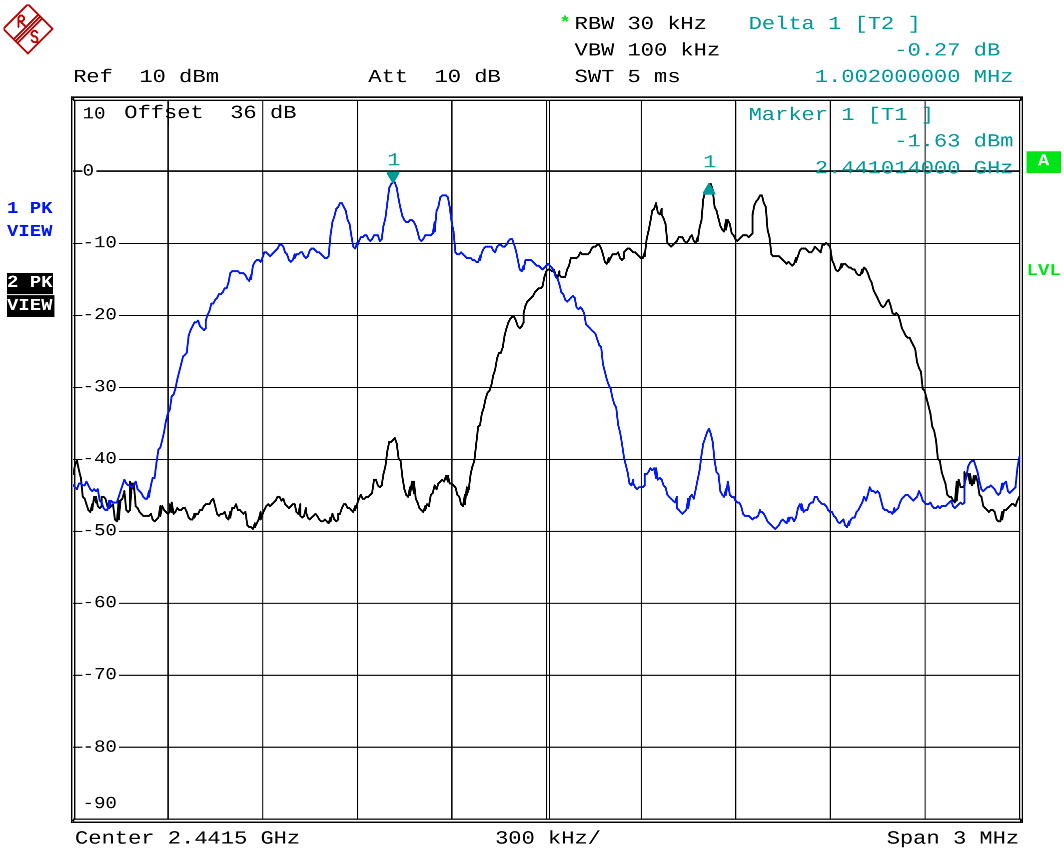
Test Mode: Basic GFSK /Channel High



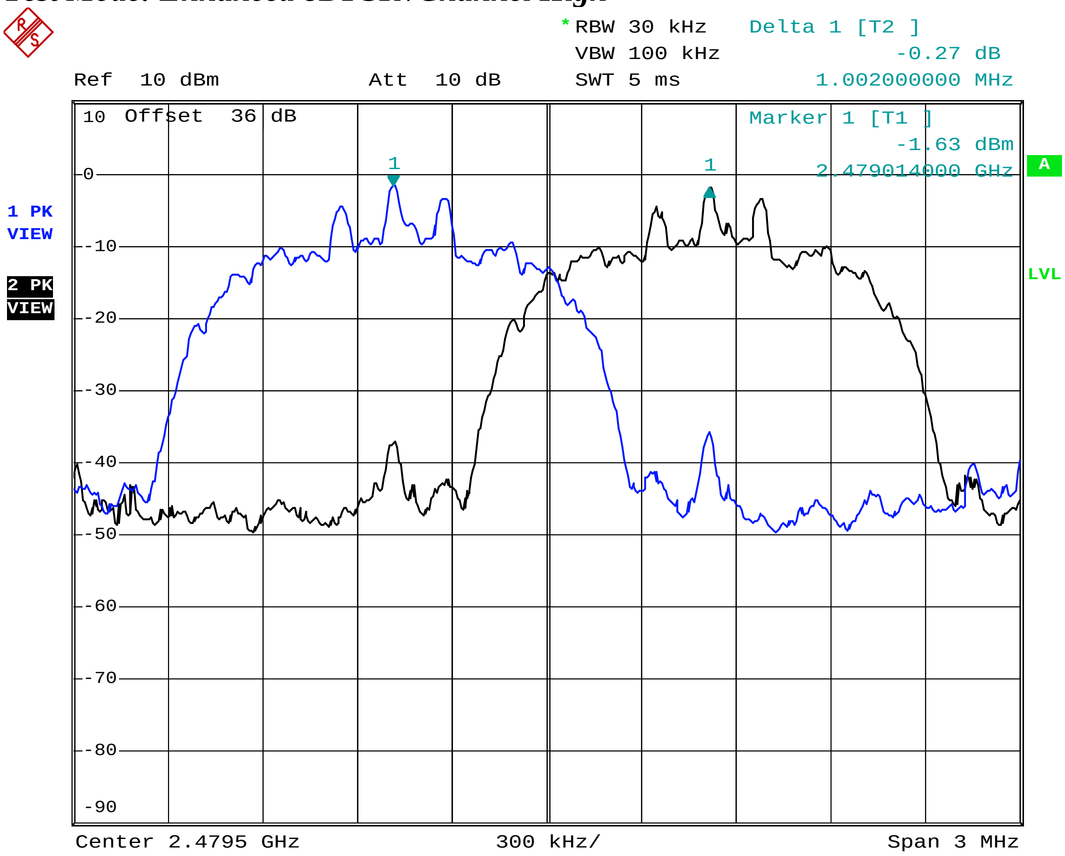
Test Mode:Enhanced 8DPSK/Channel Low



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Channel Middle



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel High



8 NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY USED

8.1 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.

8.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = the frequency band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/16
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 21, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode:Basic GFSK & *Enhanced 8DPSK*

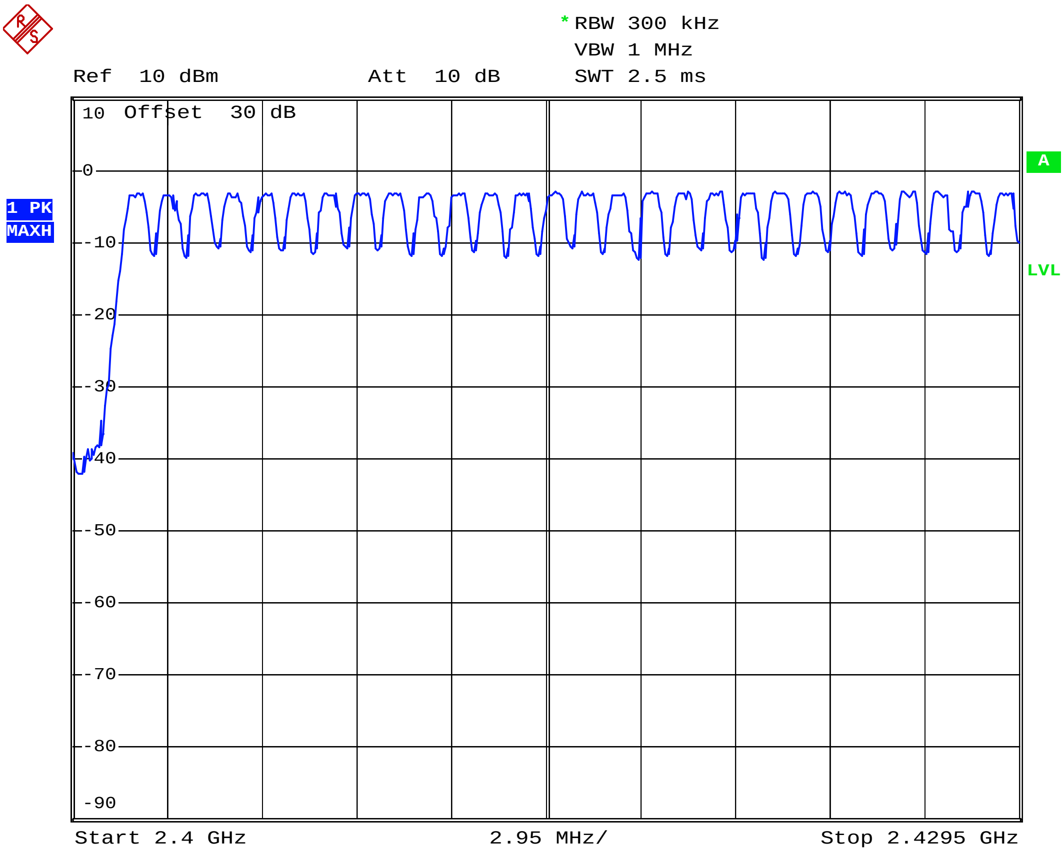
There are 79 hopping frequencies used.

Justification on AFH mode:

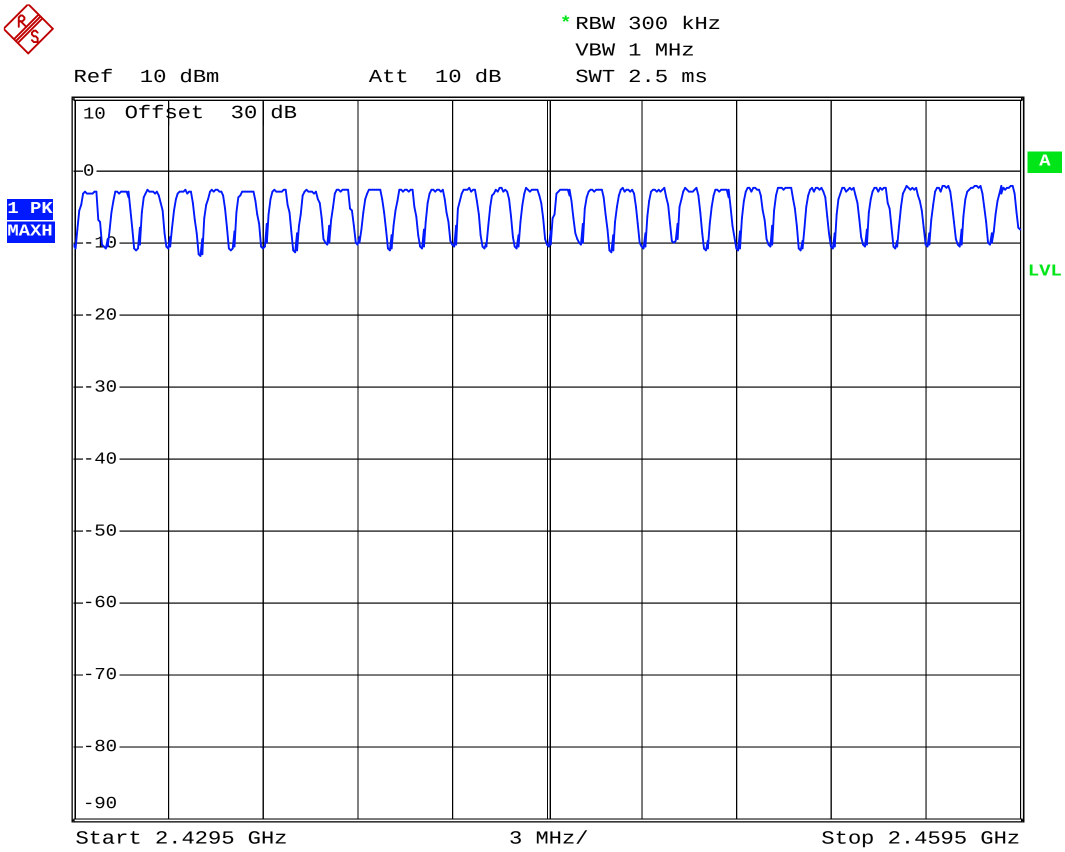
Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) means that a device can hop over a reduced set of frequencies. The frequencies hopped may reduced in AFH mode but at least 15 channels will be used, normally AFH mode has 20 channels.

Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$ (1 GHz $< f \leq$ 18 GHz).

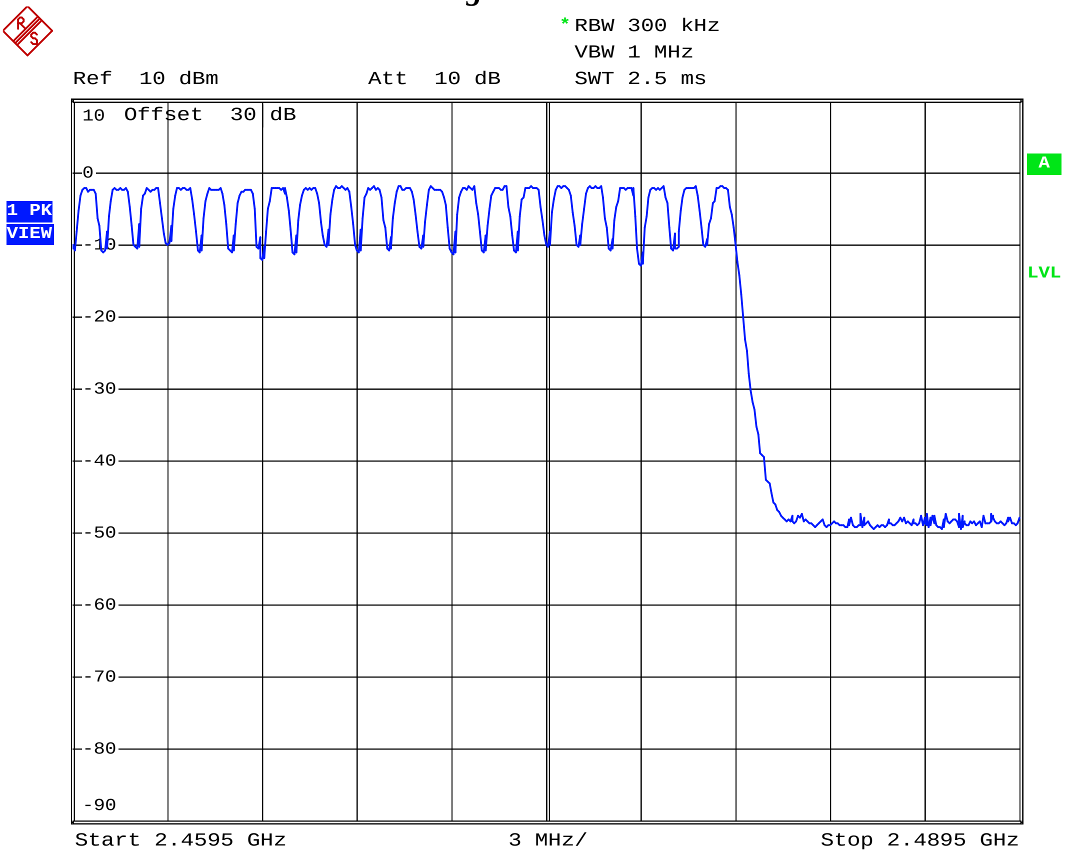
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Low



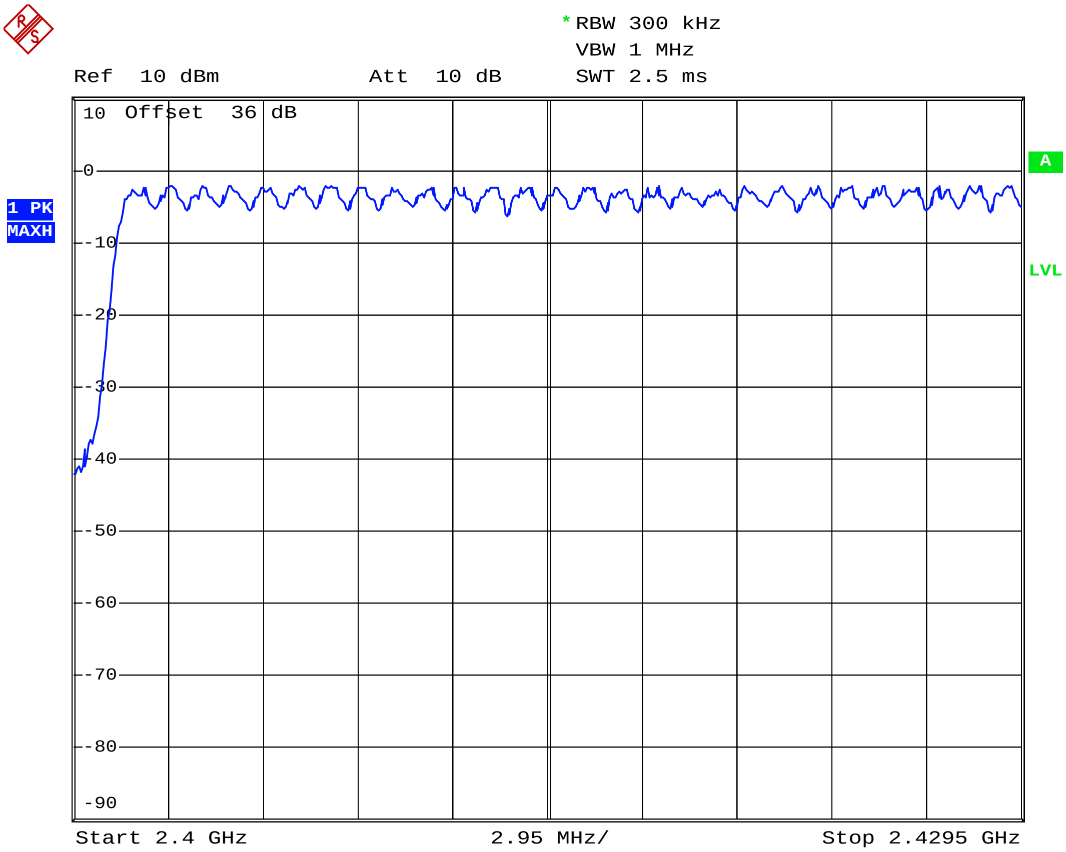
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Channel Middle



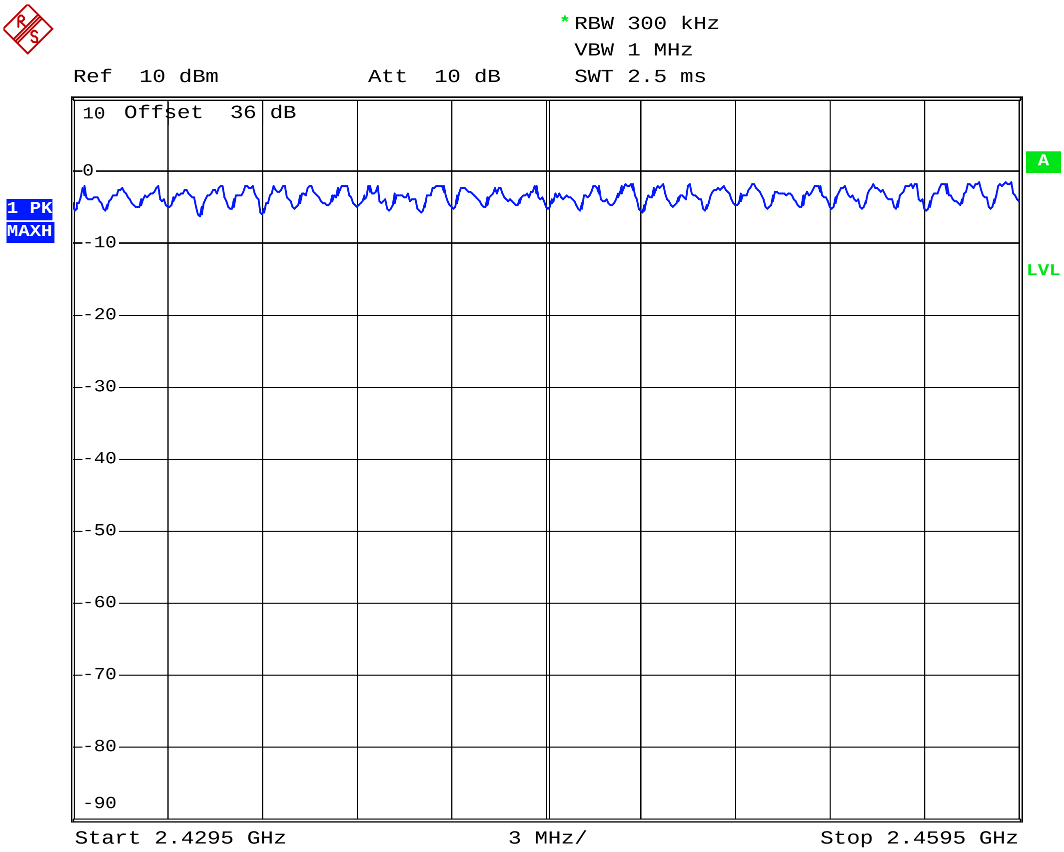
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Channel High



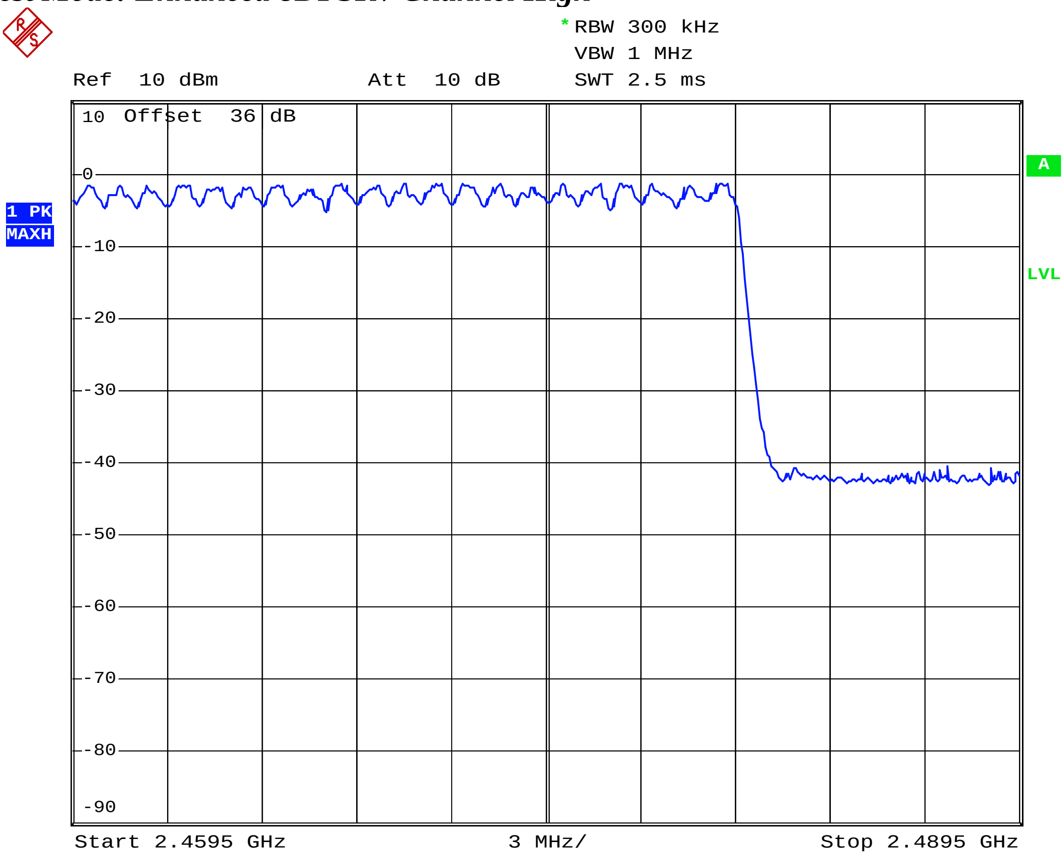
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Low



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Channel Middle



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Channel High



9 CHANNEL BANDWIDTH

9.1 Standard Applicable

For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, there is no requirement for the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel. The measurement of the hopping channel bandwidth is for the reference of the hopping channel separation requirement.

9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW ≥ 1% of the 20 dB bandwidth
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. Use the marker-delta function to measure 20 dB down one side of the emission. Reset the marker-delta function, and move the marker to the other side of the emission, until it is (as close as possible to) even with the reference marker level. The marker-delta reading at this point is the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode:Basic GFSK

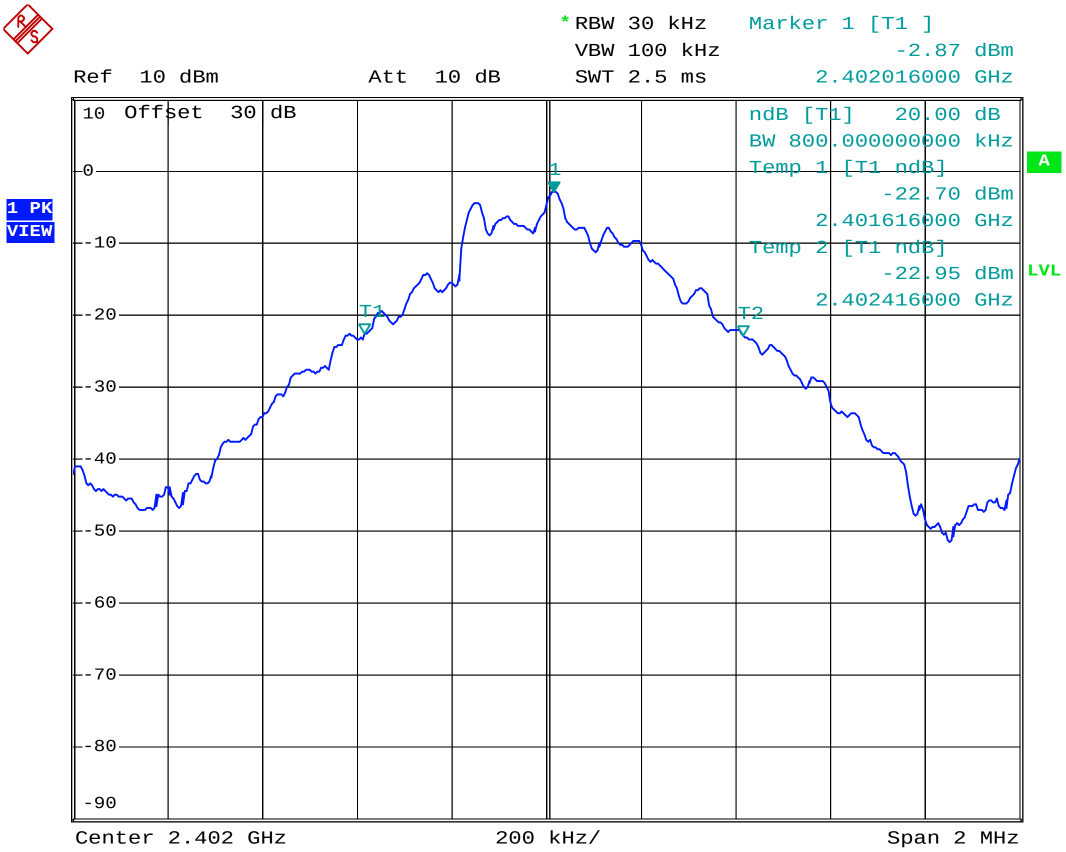
a) Channel Low : Channel Bandwidth is 800 kHz
b) Channel Middle : Channel Bandwidth is 800 kHz
c) Channel High : Channel Bandwidth is 800 kHz

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

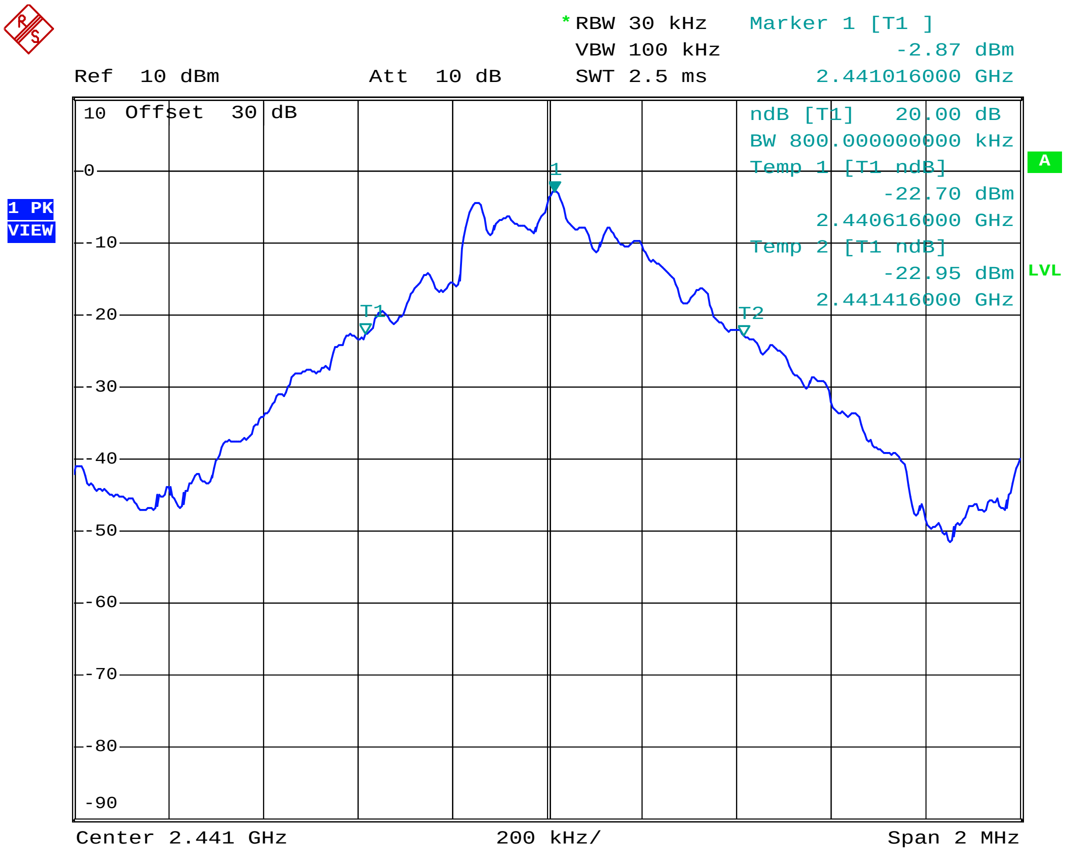
a) Channel Low : Channel Bandwidth is 1.212 kHz
b) Channel Middle : Channel Bandwidth is 1.212 kHz
c) Channel High : Channel Bandwidth is 1.212 kHz

Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$ (1 GHz $< f \leq$ 18 GHz).

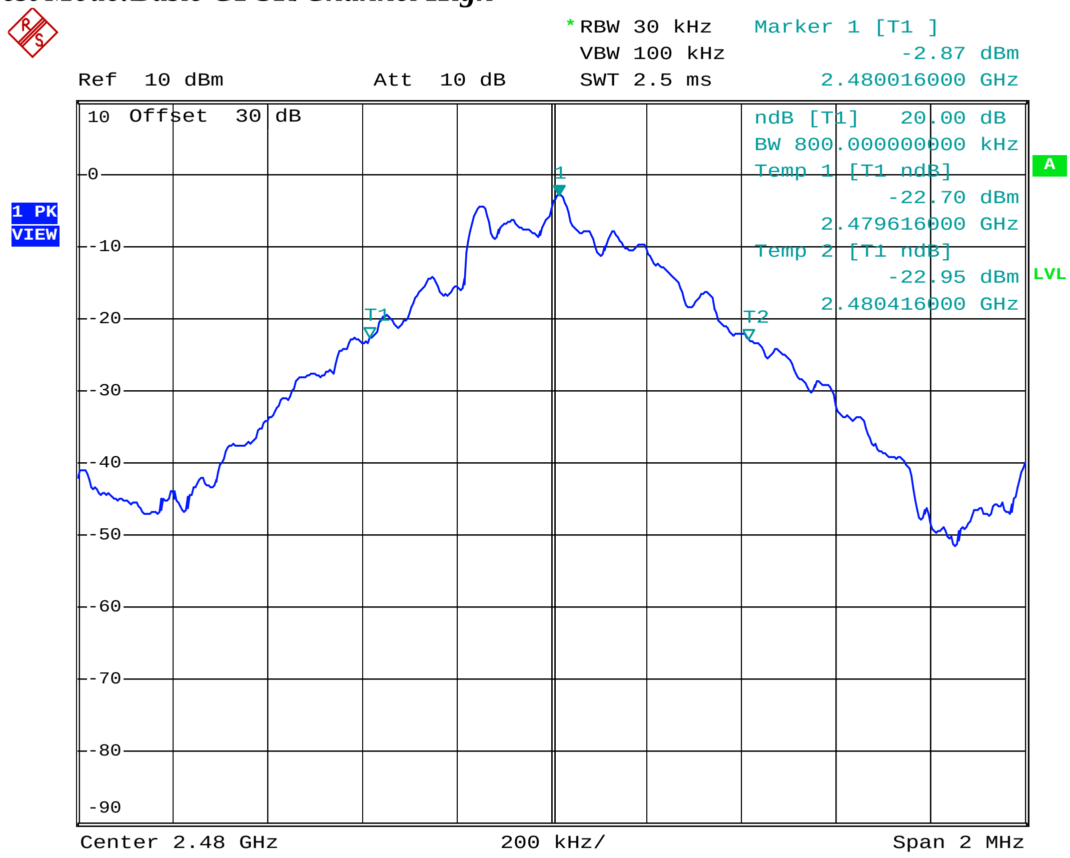
Test Mode:Basci GFSK/Channel Low



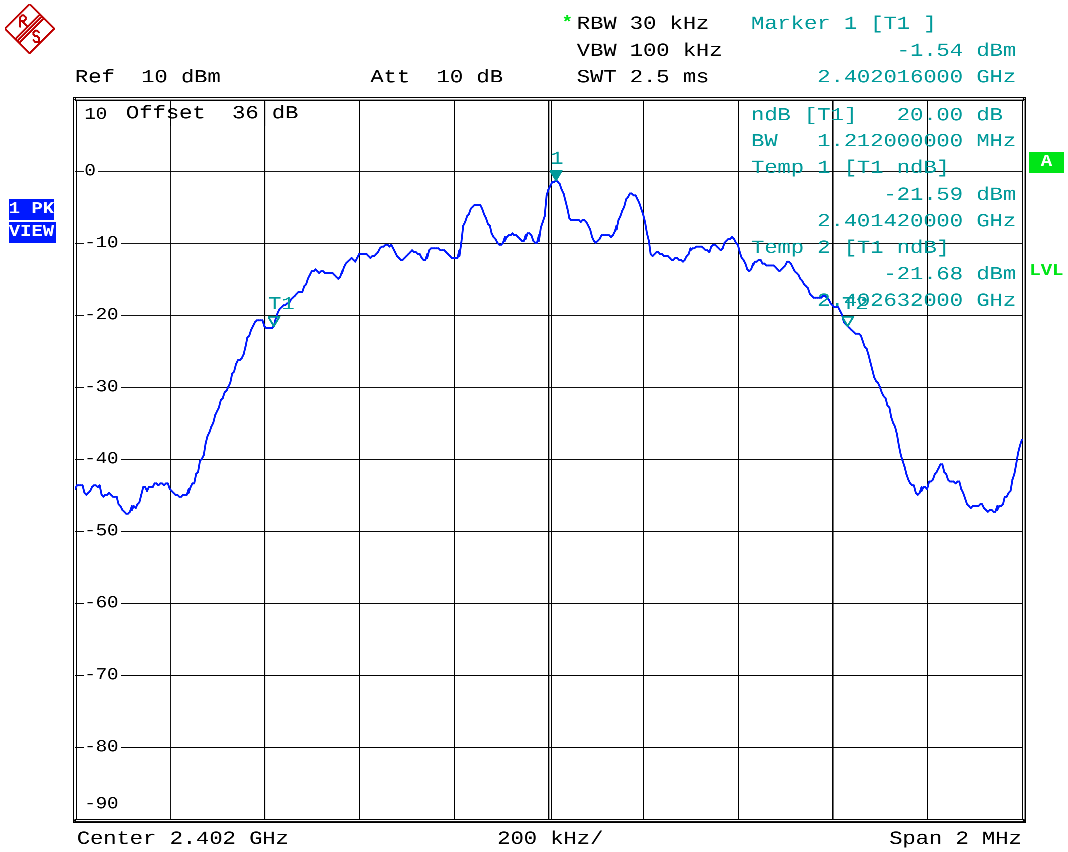
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Middle



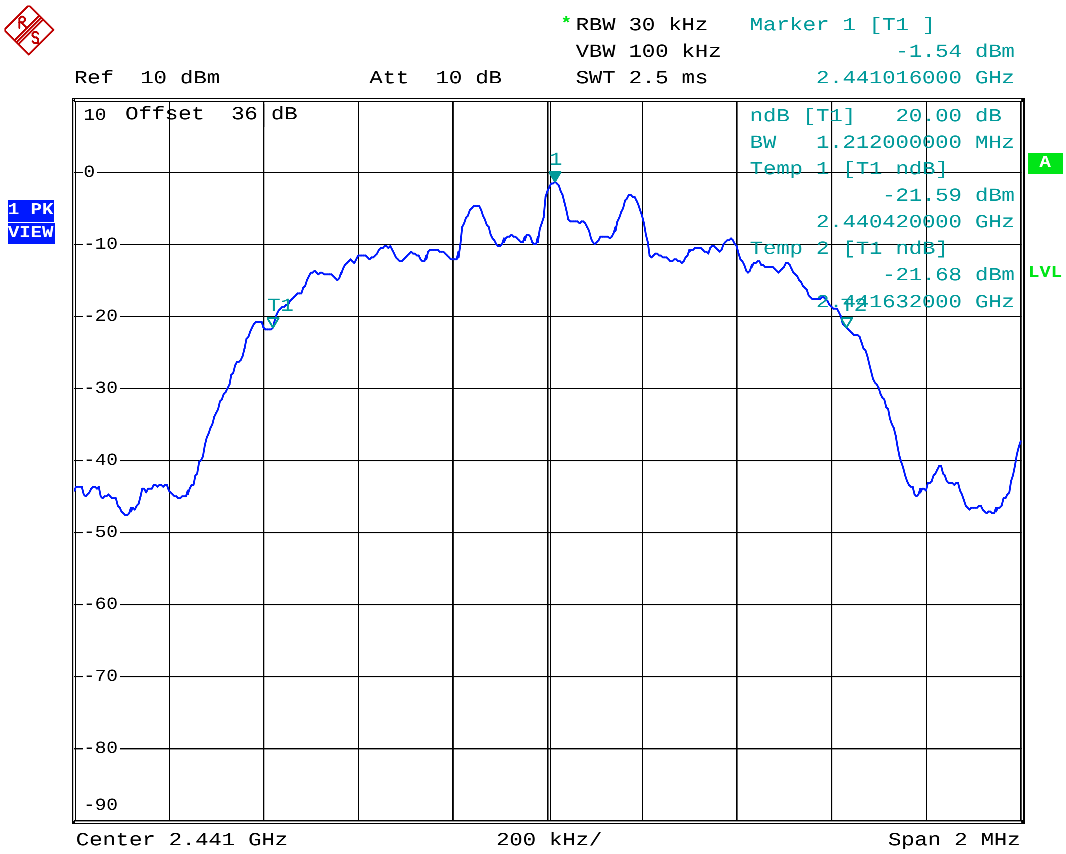
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel High



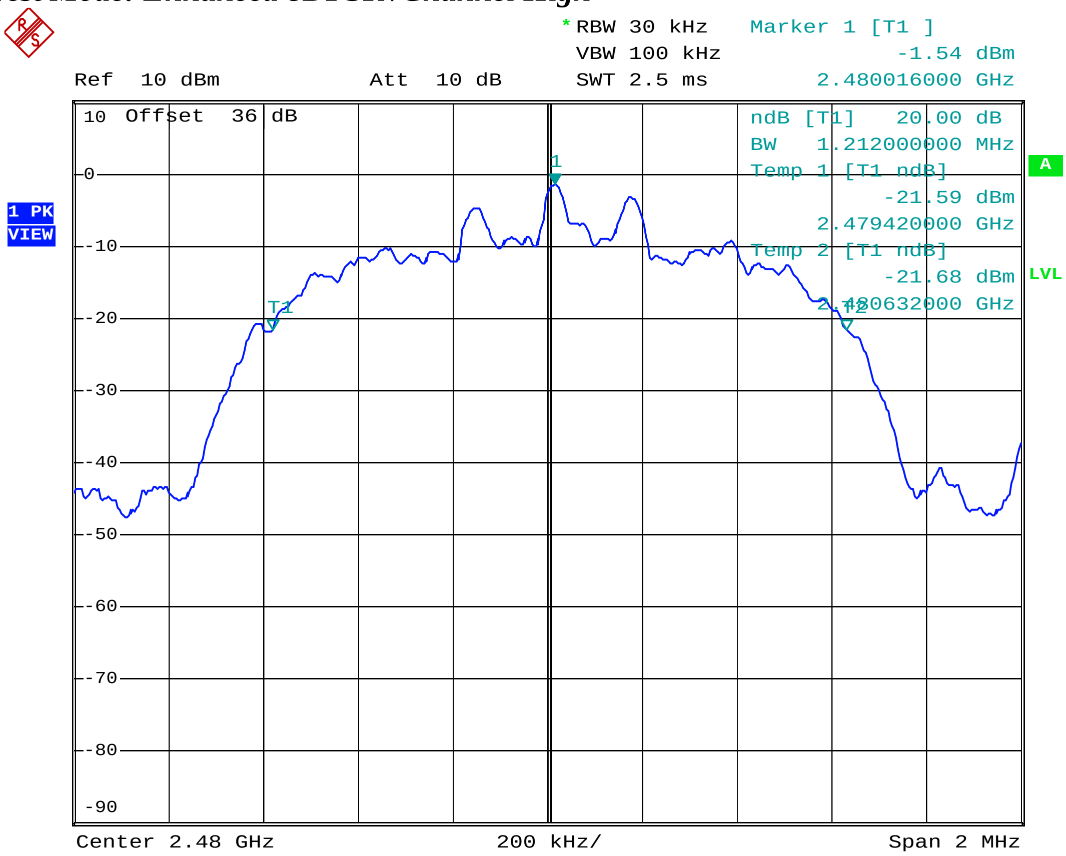
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Low



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Middle



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel High



10 DWELL TIME ON EACH CHANNEL

10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, 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.

10.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW = 1 MHz
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Justification on AFH mode:
Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) means that a device can hop over a reduced set of frequencies. The frequencies hopped may reduced in AFH mode but at least 15 channels will be used, normally AFH mode has 20 channels.

10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/16
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

10.4 Measurement Data

Test Mode:Basic GFSK

Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Period = 0.4(seconds) x 79(channels) = 31.6 seconds

A. DH1 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH1 data rate operates on a one-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 1600/(1+1) = 800 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 10.13 x 31.6 = 320.1 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 0.46ms x 320.1 = 147.246 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 320.1 = 153.648 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 320.1 = 153.648 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 153.648ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

B. DH3 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH3 data rate operates on a three-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 1600/(3+1) = 400 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 5.06 x 31.6 = 159.9 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 159.9 = 297.414 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 159.9 = 297.414 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 159.9 = 297.414 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 297.414ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

C. DH5 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH5 data rate operates on a five-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 1600/(5+1) = 266.7 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 3.38 x 31.6 = 106.81 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 106.81 = 341.792 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 106.81 = 341.792 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 106.81 = 341.792 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 341.792ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

Note : The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.

Test Mode:Basic GFSK (AFH mode)
Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Period = 0.4(seconds) x 20(channels) = 8 seconds

A. DH1 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 800 times per second. This means there are 800 timeslots in one second. The DH1 data rate operates on a one-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 800/(1+1) = 400 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 20 x 8 = 160 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 0.46ms x 160 = 73.6 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 160 = 76.8 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 160 = 76.8 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 76.8ms in any 8 second period, which is less than the 400ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

B. DH3 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 800 times per second. This means there are 800 timeslots in one second. The DH3 data rate operates on a three-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 800/(3+1) = 200 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 10 x 8 = 80 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 80 = 148.8 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 80 = 148.8 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 80 = 148.8 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 148.8ms in any 8 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

C. DH5 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 800 times per second. This means there are 800 timeslots in one second. The DH5 data rate operates on a five-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 800/(5+1) = 133.3 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 6.665 x 8 = 53.32 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 53.32 = 170.624 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 53.32 = 170.624 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 53.32 = 170.624 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 170.624ms in any 8 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

Note : The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Period = 0.4(seconds) x 79(channels) = 31.6 seconds

A. DH1 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH1 data rate operates on a one-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 1600/(1+1) = 800 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 10.13 x 31.6 = 320.1 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 320.1 = 153.648 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 320.1 = 153.648 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 0.48ms x 320.1 = 153.648 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 153.648ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

B. DH3 Mode

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH3 data rate operates on a three-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 1600/(3+1) = 400 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 5.06 x 31.6 = 159.9 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 159.9 = 297.414 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 159.9 = 297.414 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 1.86ms x 159.9 = 297.414 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 297.414ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

C. DH5 Mode

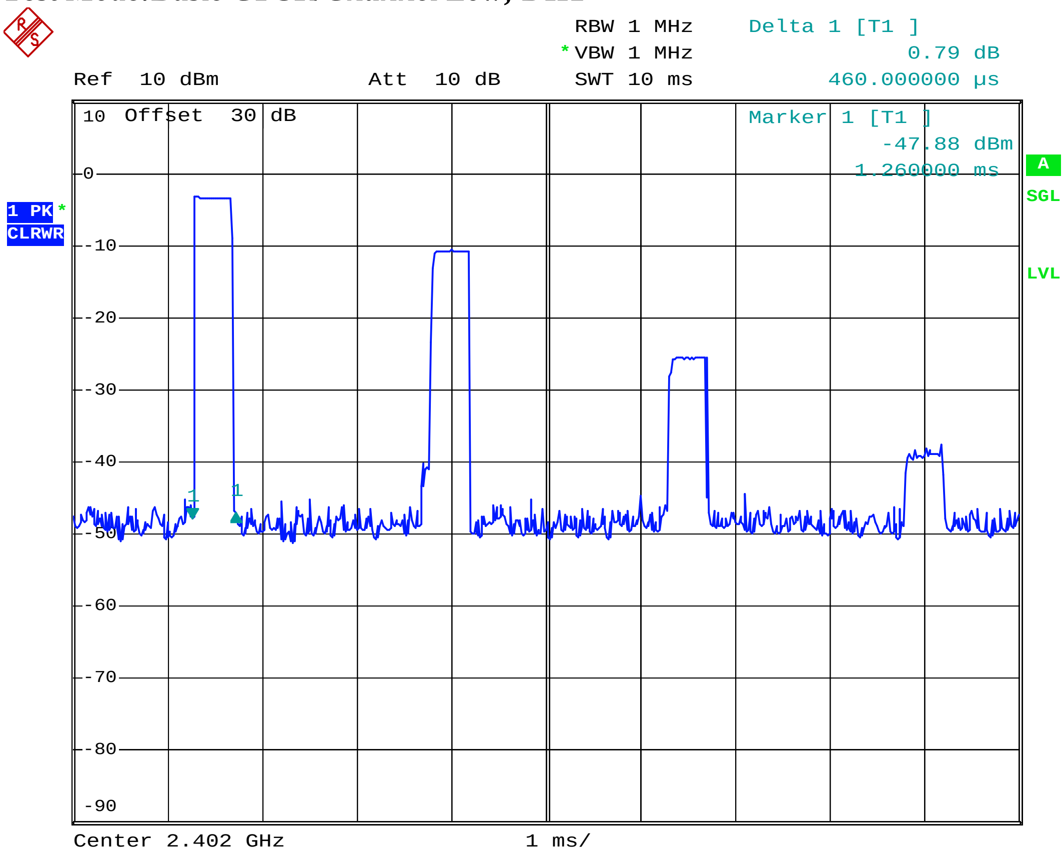
The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH5 data rate operates on a five-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are 1600/(5+1) = 266.7 transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are 3.38 x 31.6 = 106.81 times of transmissions.

a) Channel Low : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 106.81 = 341.792 ms
b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 106.81 = 341.792 ms
c) Channel Hi : the dwell time is 3.20ms x 106.81 = 341.792 ms

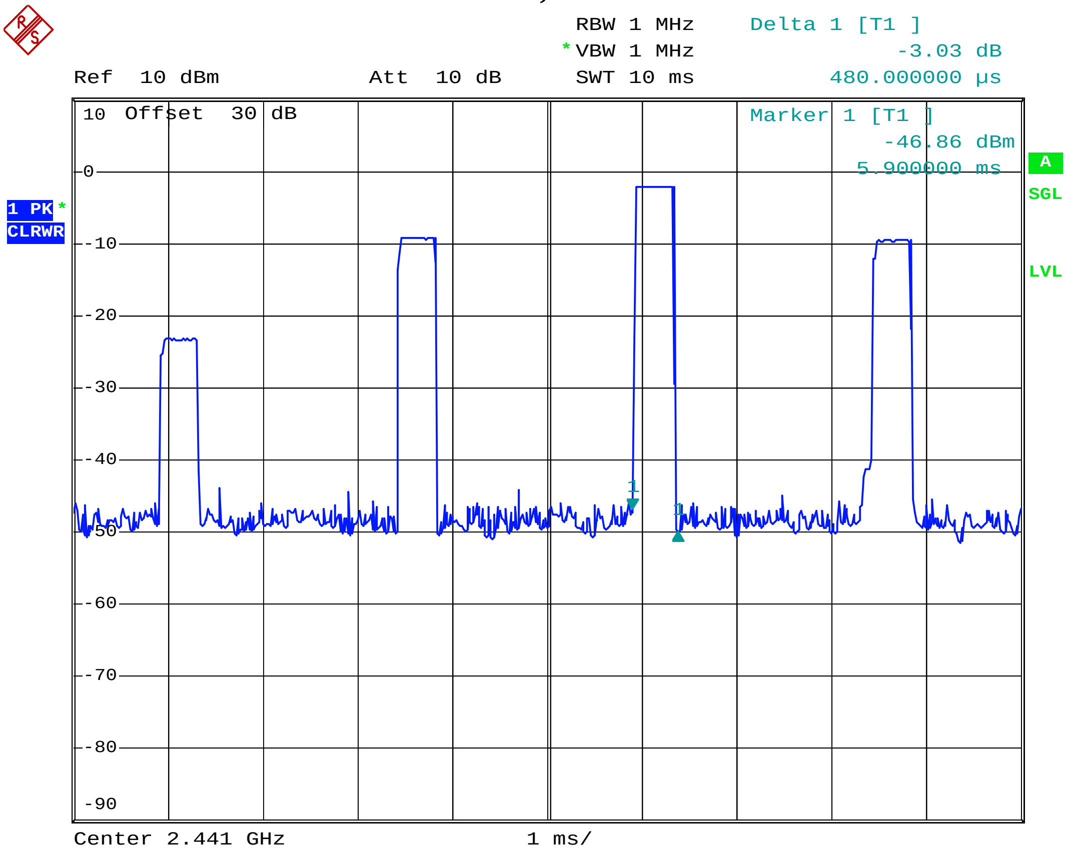
The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 341.792ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

Note : The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.

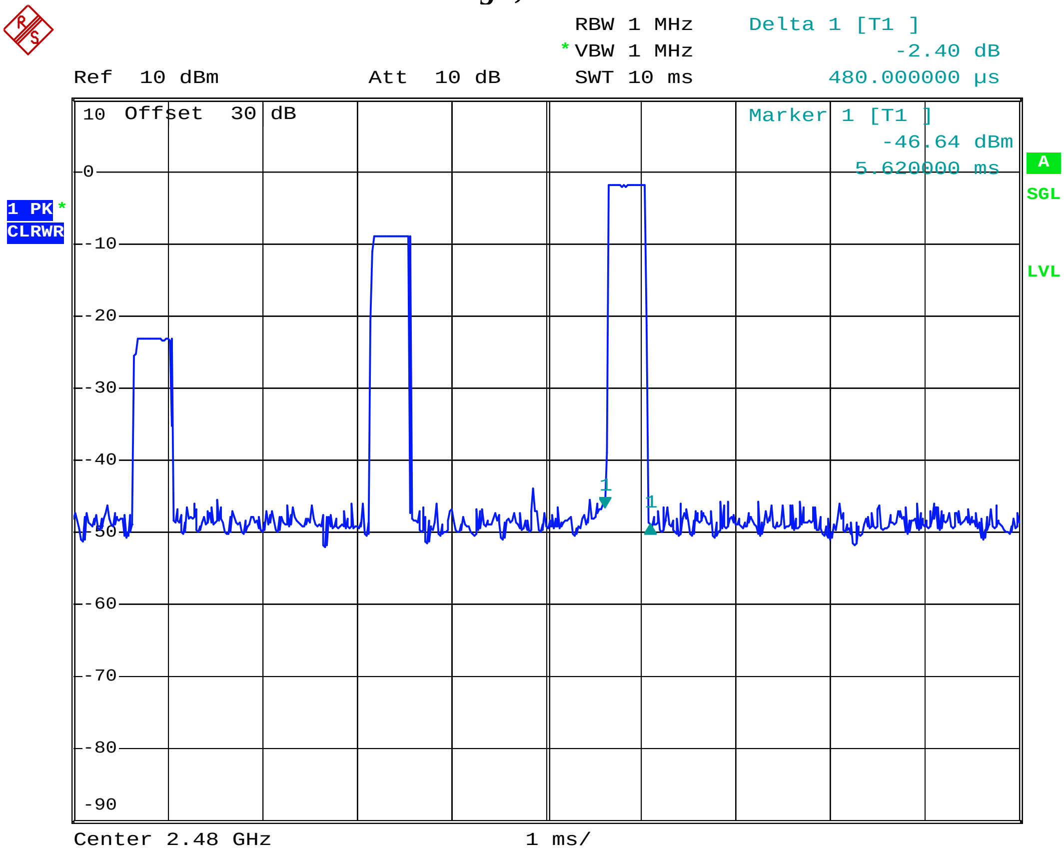
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Low; DH1



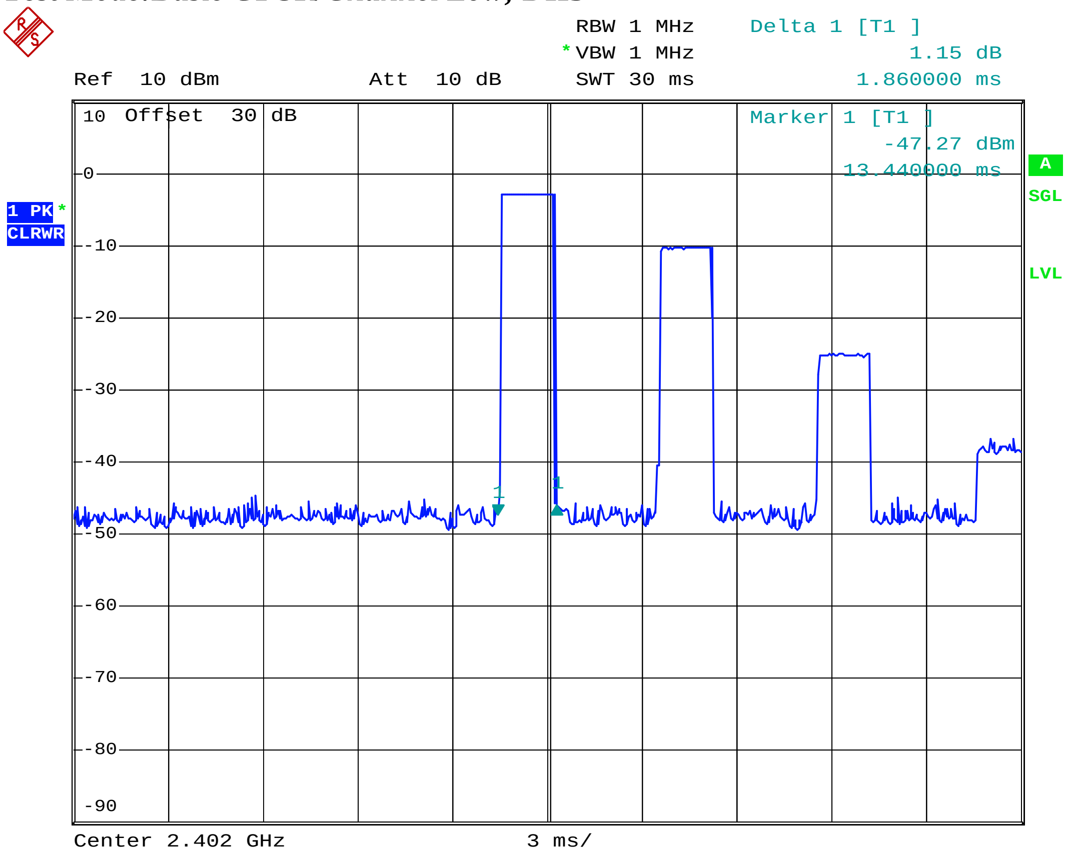
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Middle; DH1



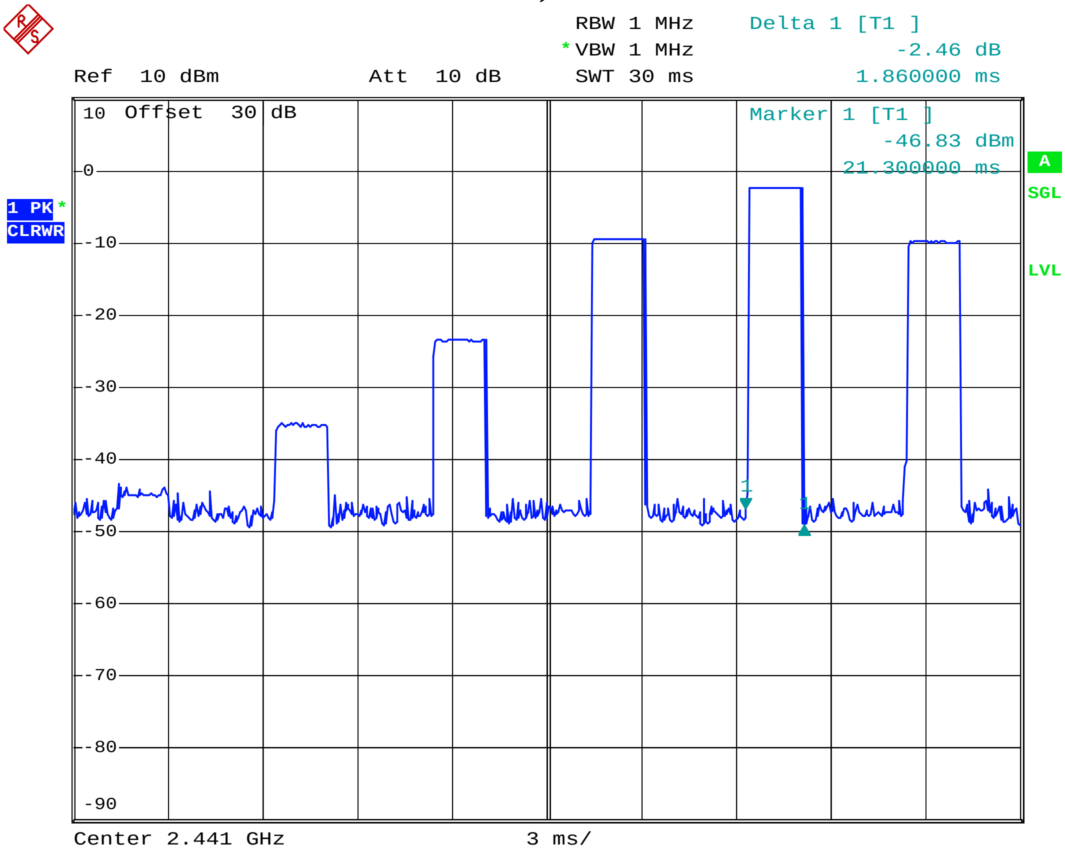
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel High; DH1



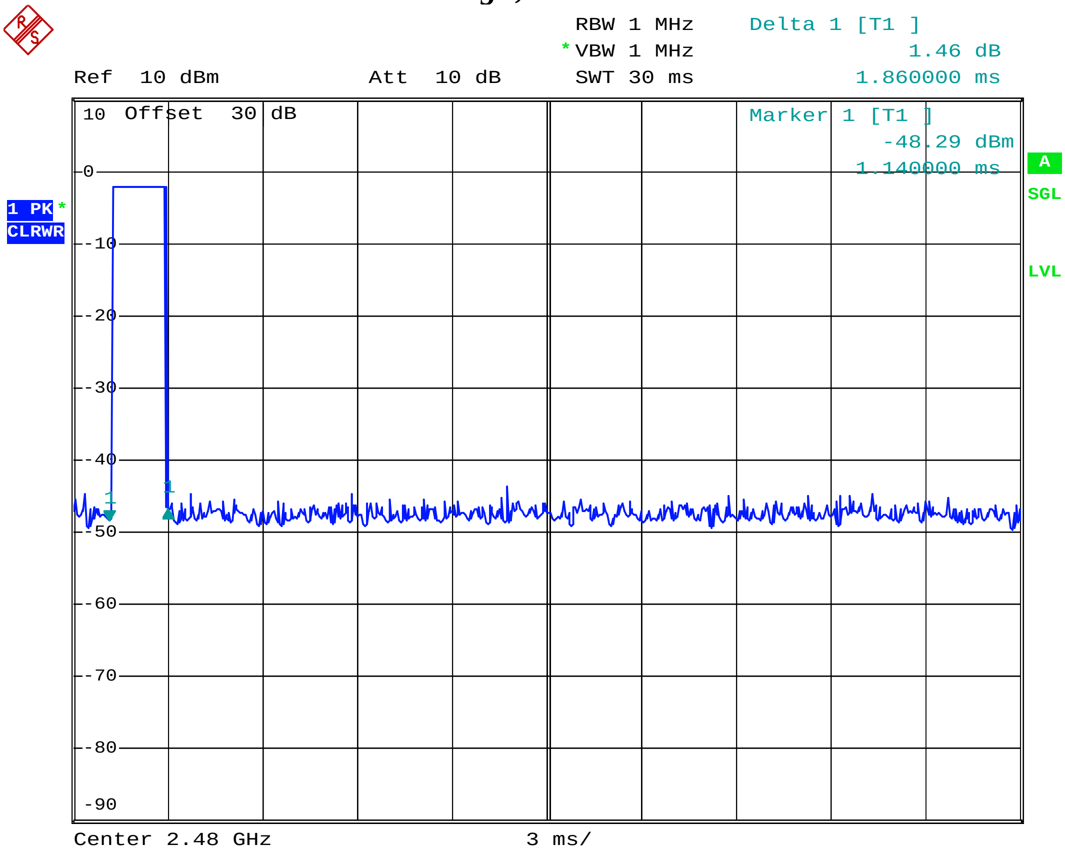
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Low; DH3



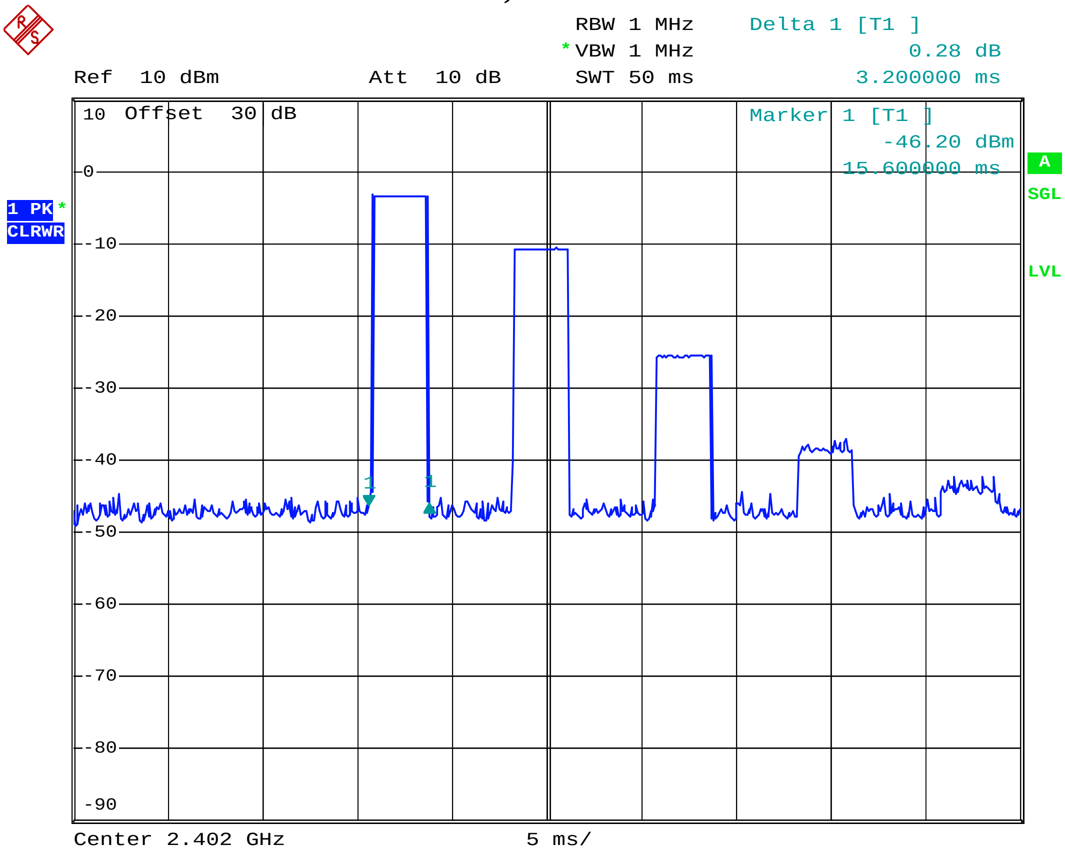
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Middle; DH3



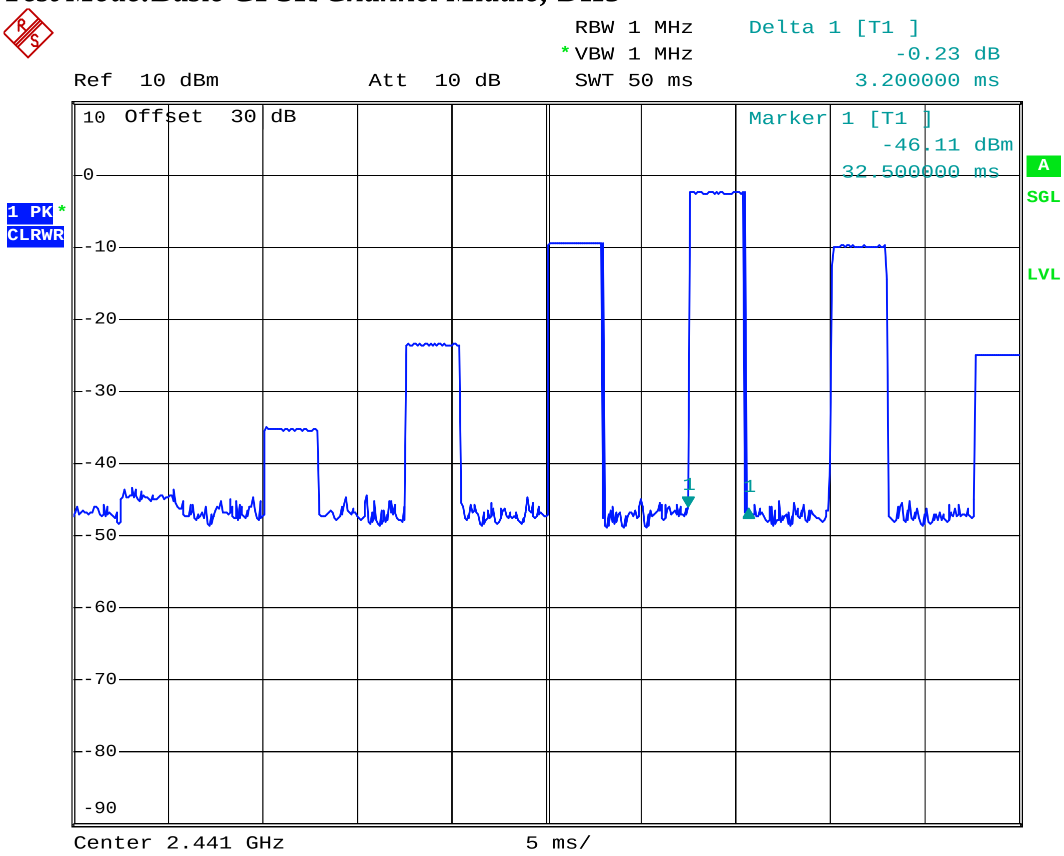
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel High; DH3



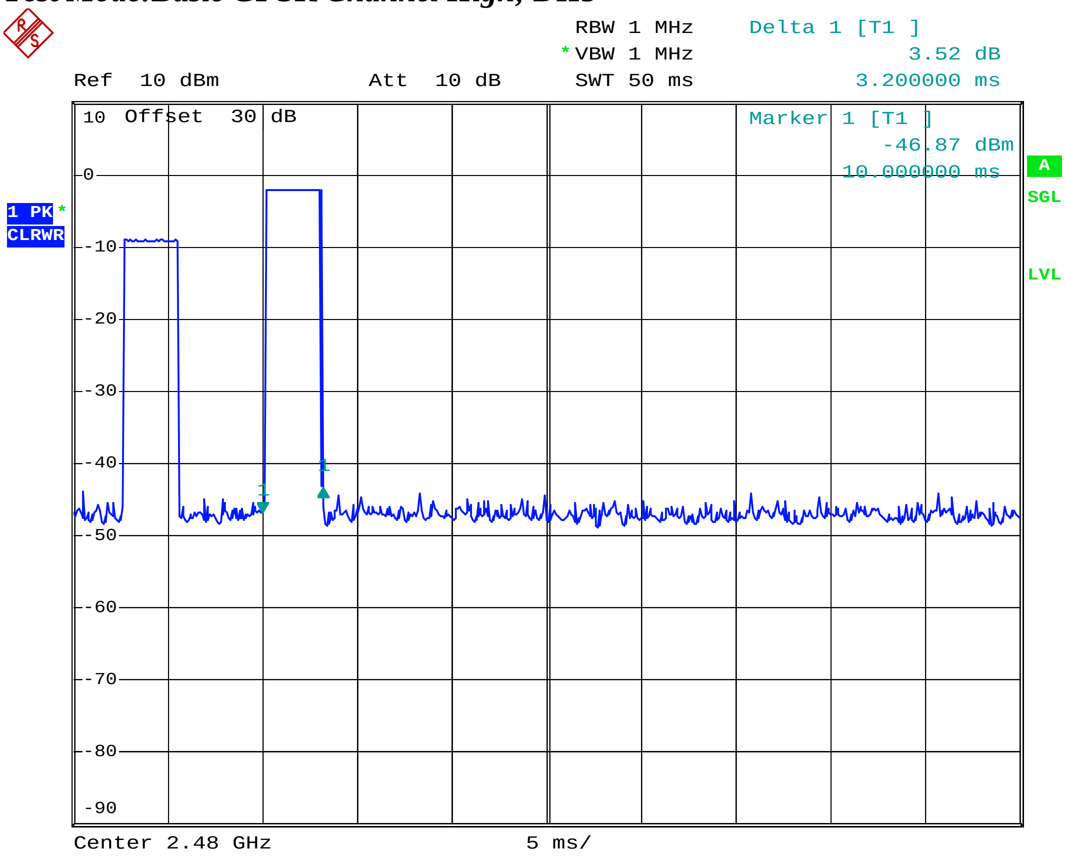
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Low; DH5



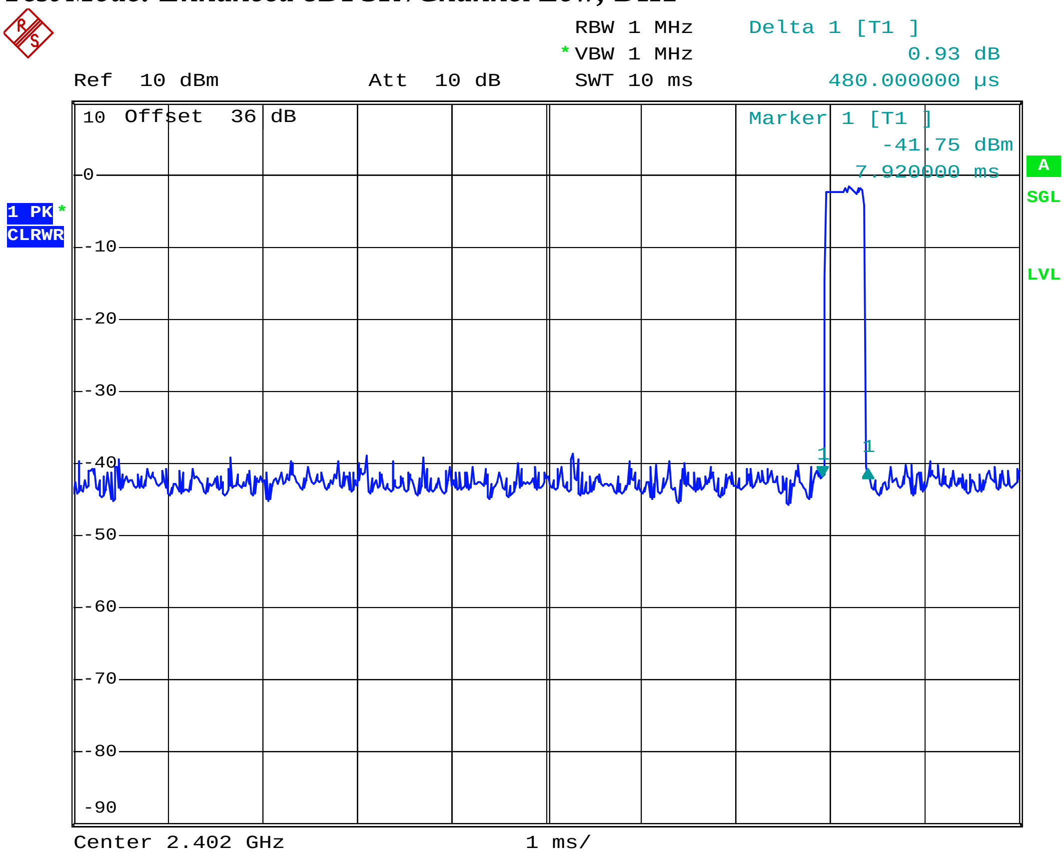
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel Middle; DH5



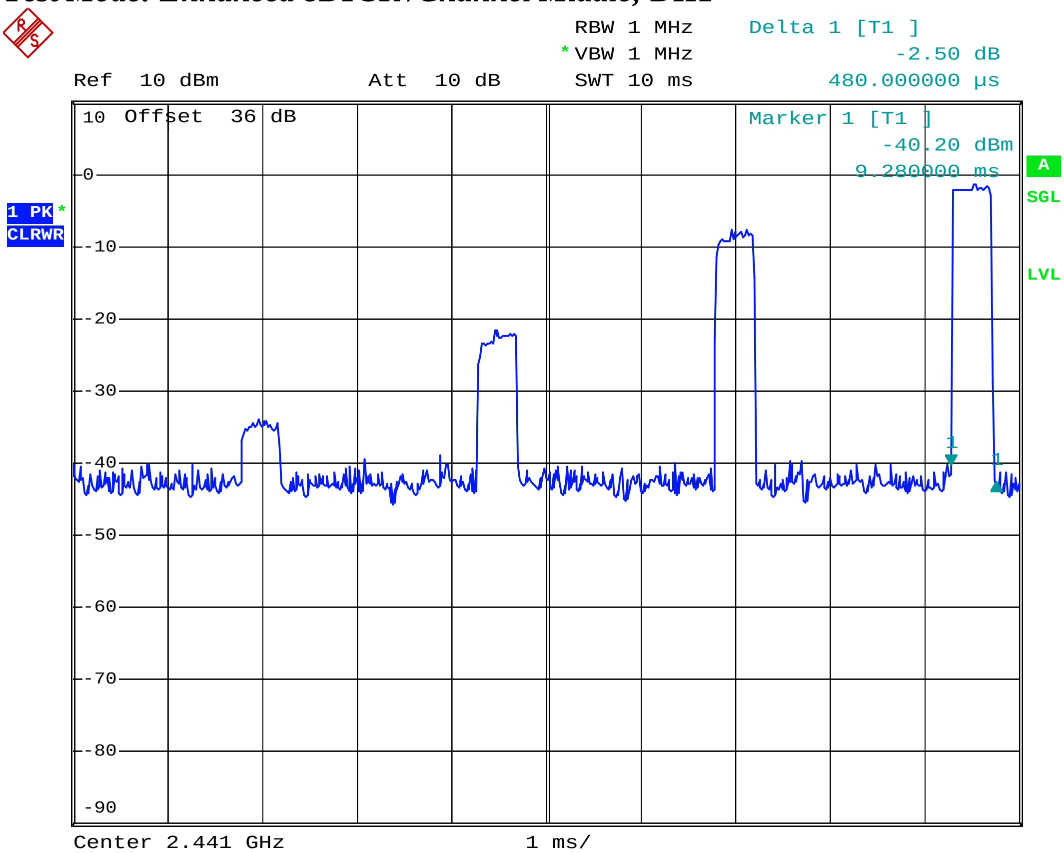
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/Channel High; DH5



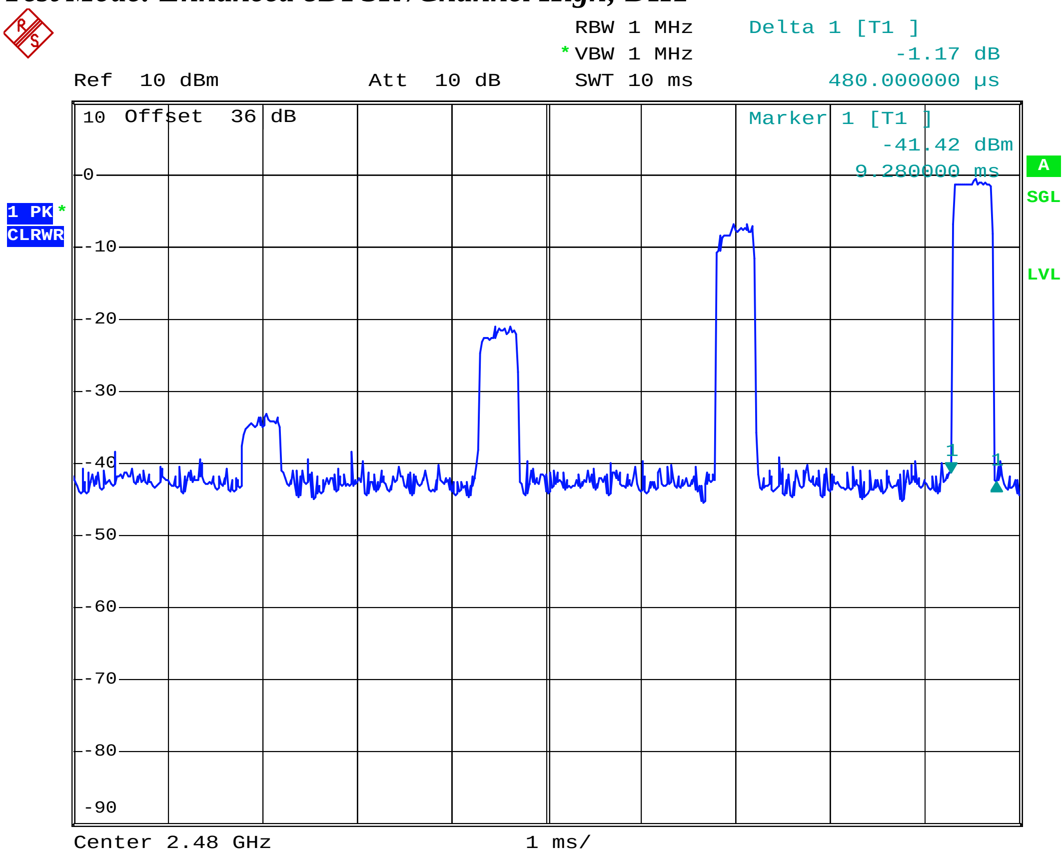
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Low; DH1



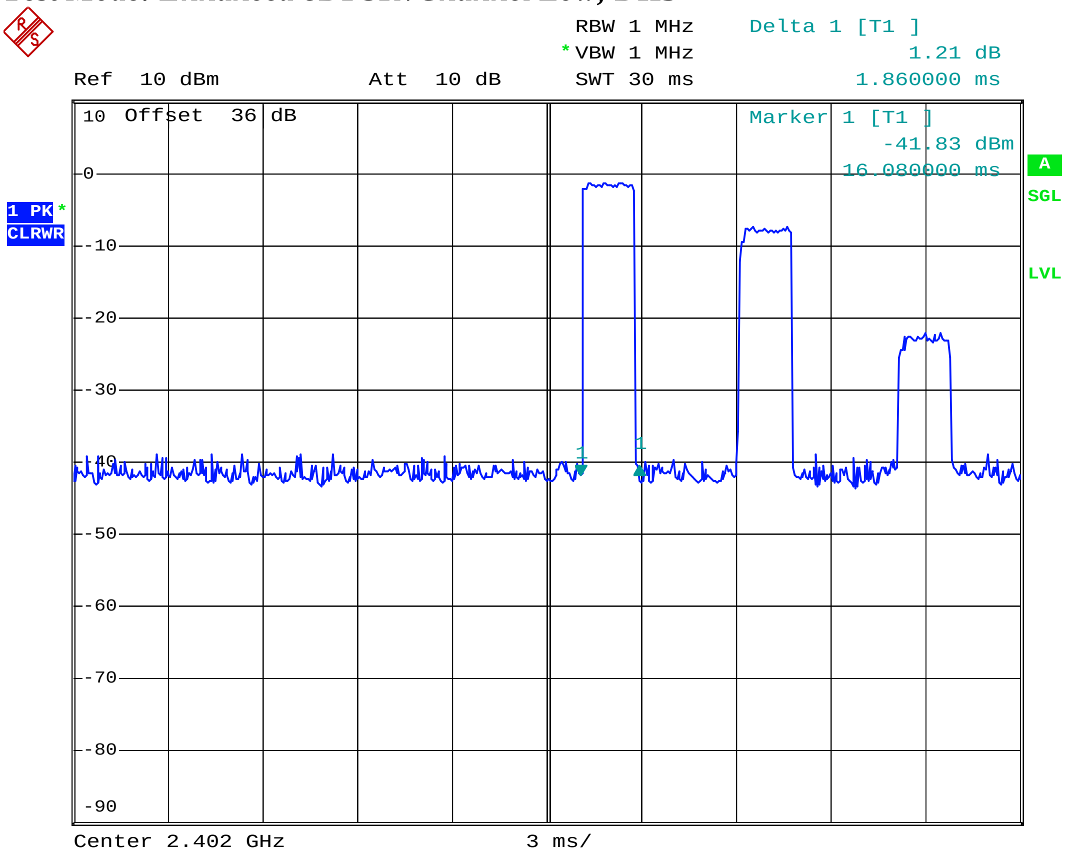
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Middle; DH1



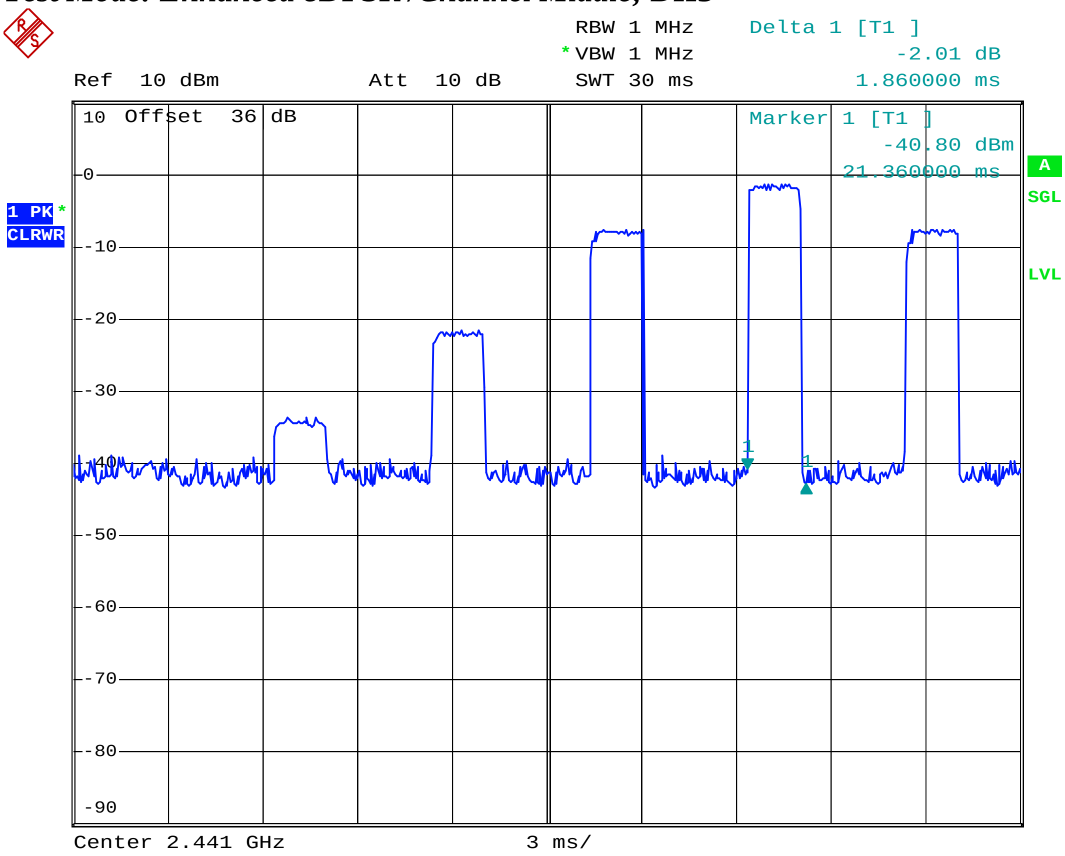
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel High; DH1



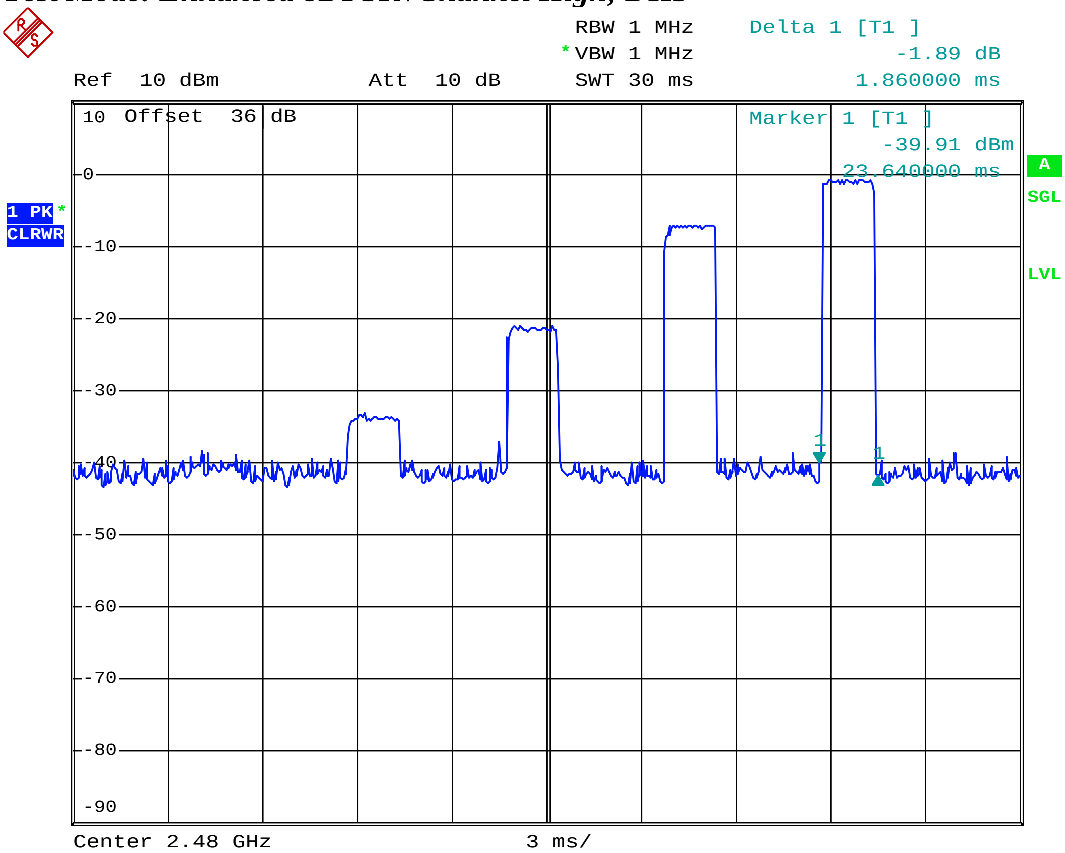
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Low; DH3



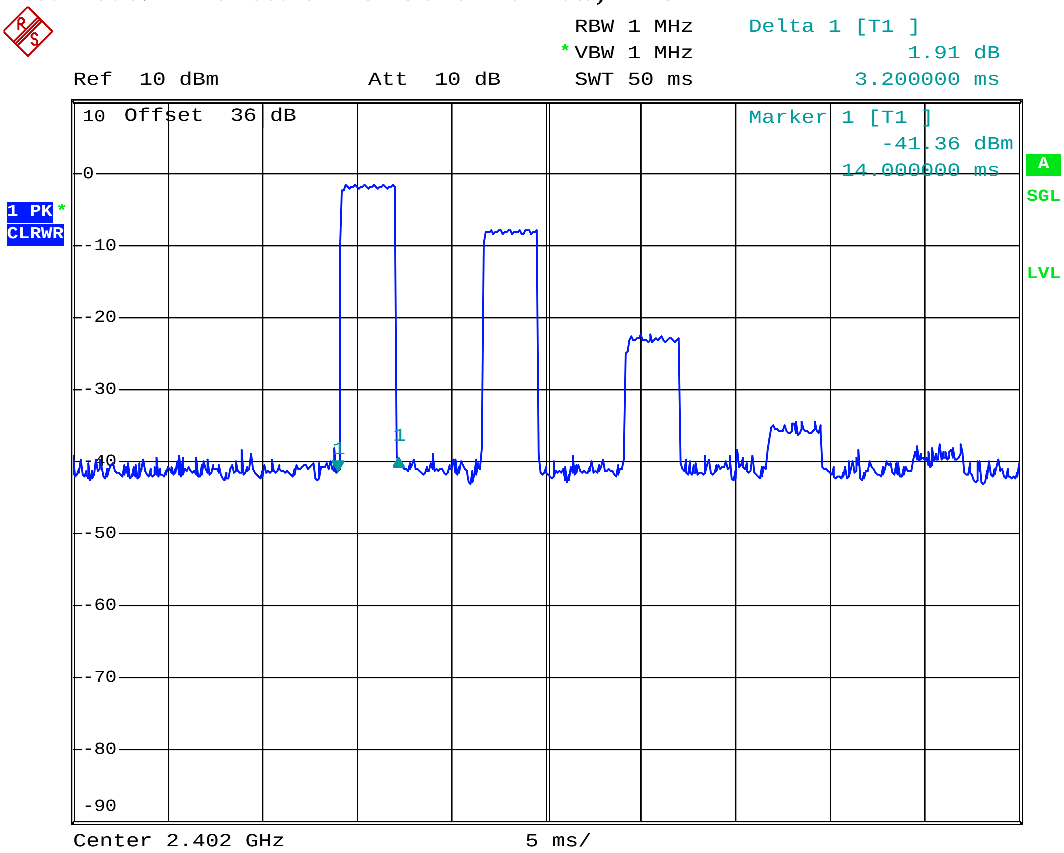
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Middle; DH3



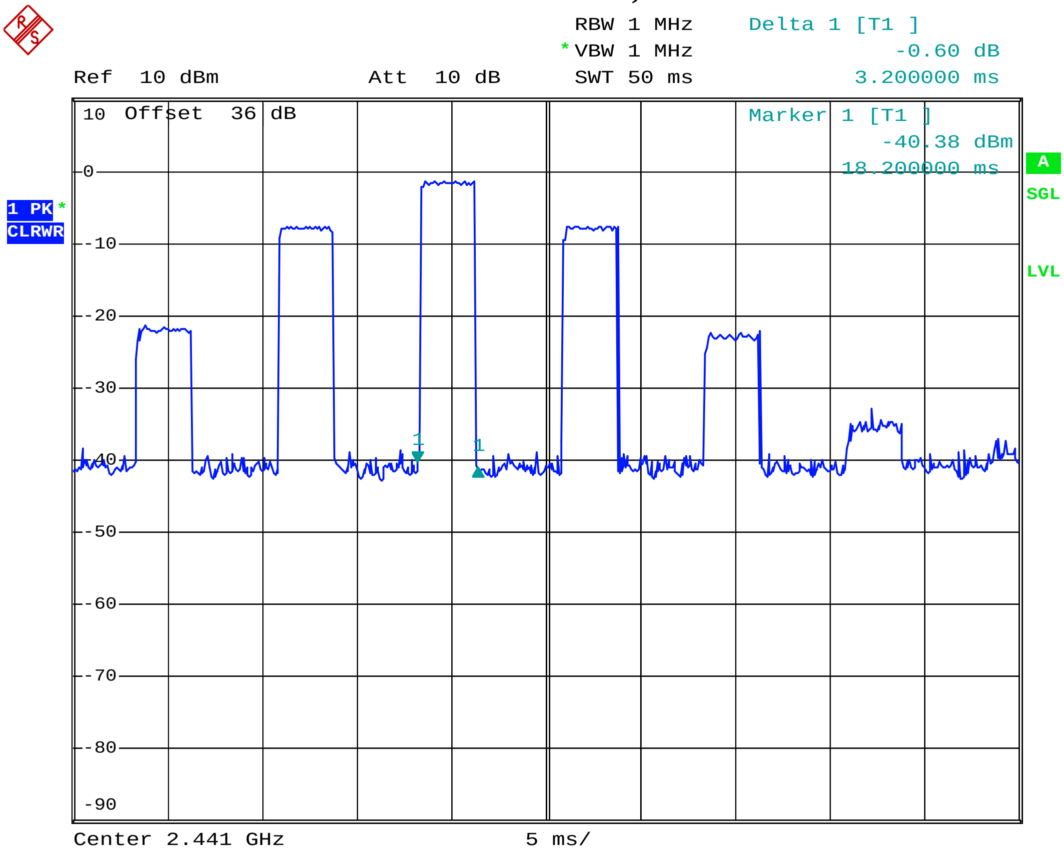
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel High; DH3



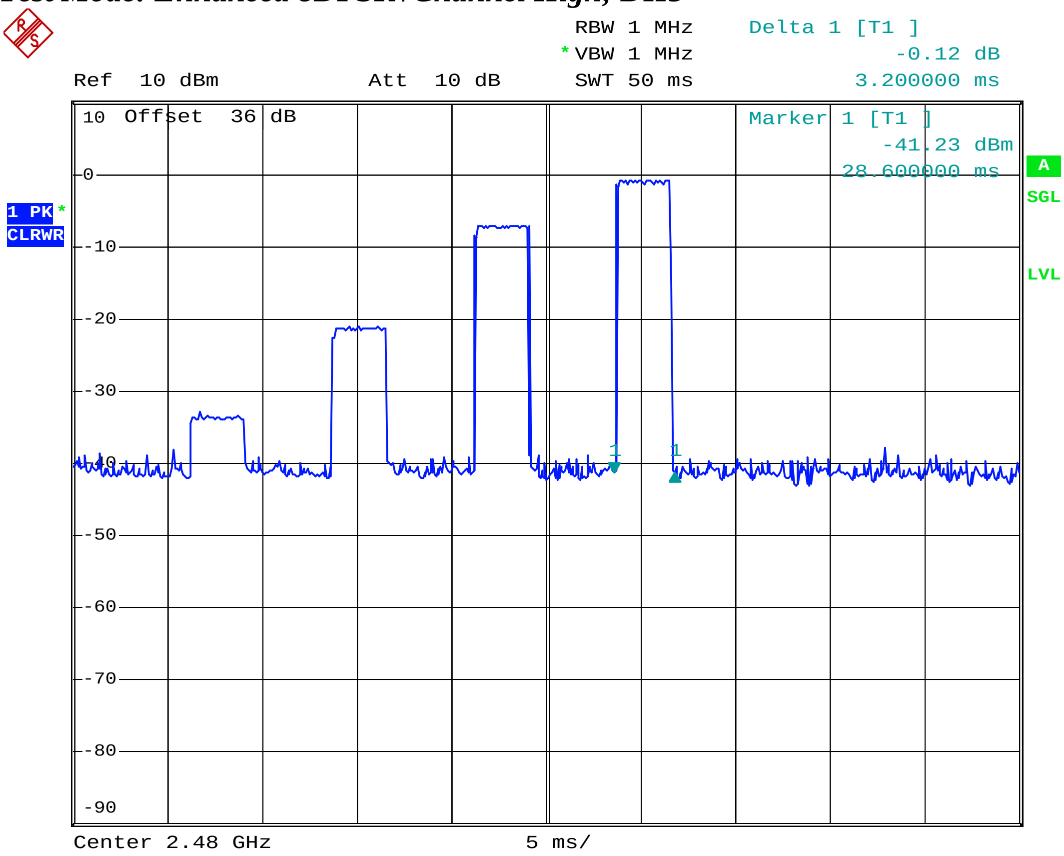
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Low; DH5



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel Middle; DH5



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK /Channel High; DH5



11 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

11.1 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.

11.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. The indicated level is the peak output power. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

11.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/17
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

11.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode:Basic GFSK

a) Channel Low : Output Peak Power is -2.93 dBm = **0.509** mW
b) Channel Middle : Output Peak Power is -2.34 dBm = **0.583** mW
c) Channel High : Output Peak Power is -1.42 dBm = **0.721** mW

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

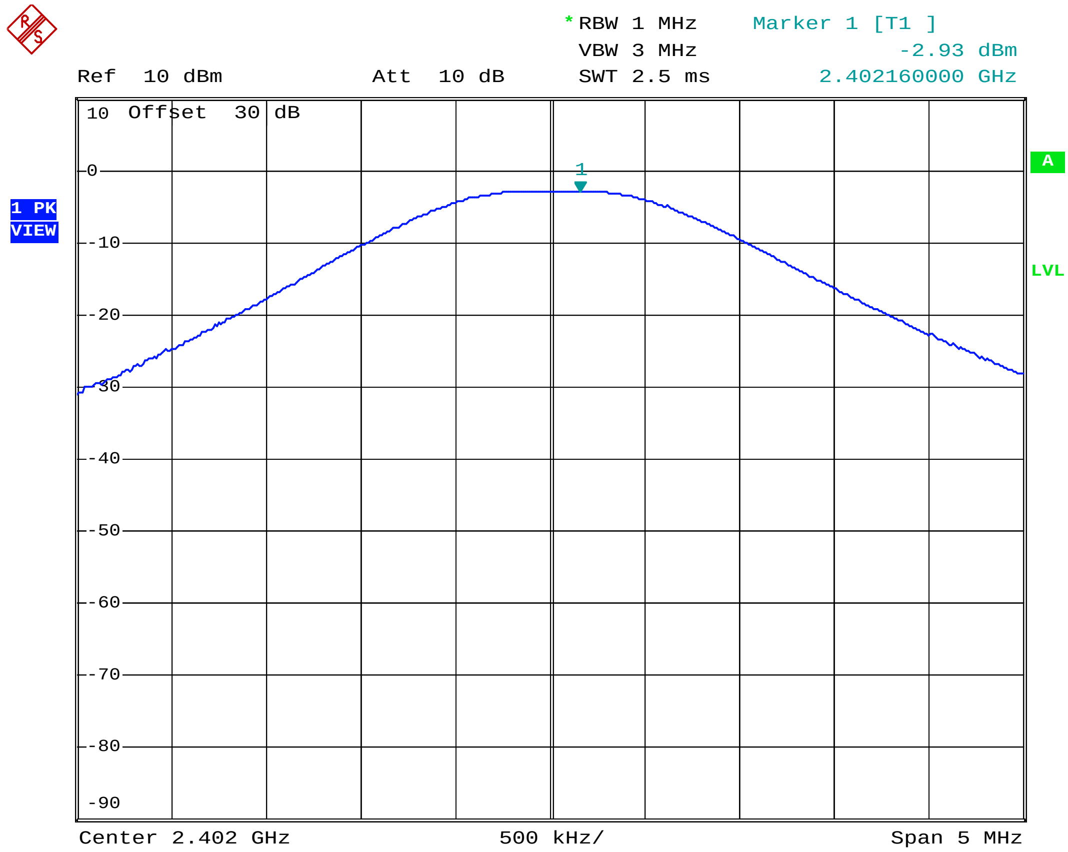
a) Channel Low : Output Peak Power is -0.11 dBm = **0.975** mW
b) Channel Middle : Output Peak Power is -0.05 dBm = **0.989** mW
c) Channel High : Output Peak Power is 0.44 dBm = **1.107** mW

Justification on AFH mode:

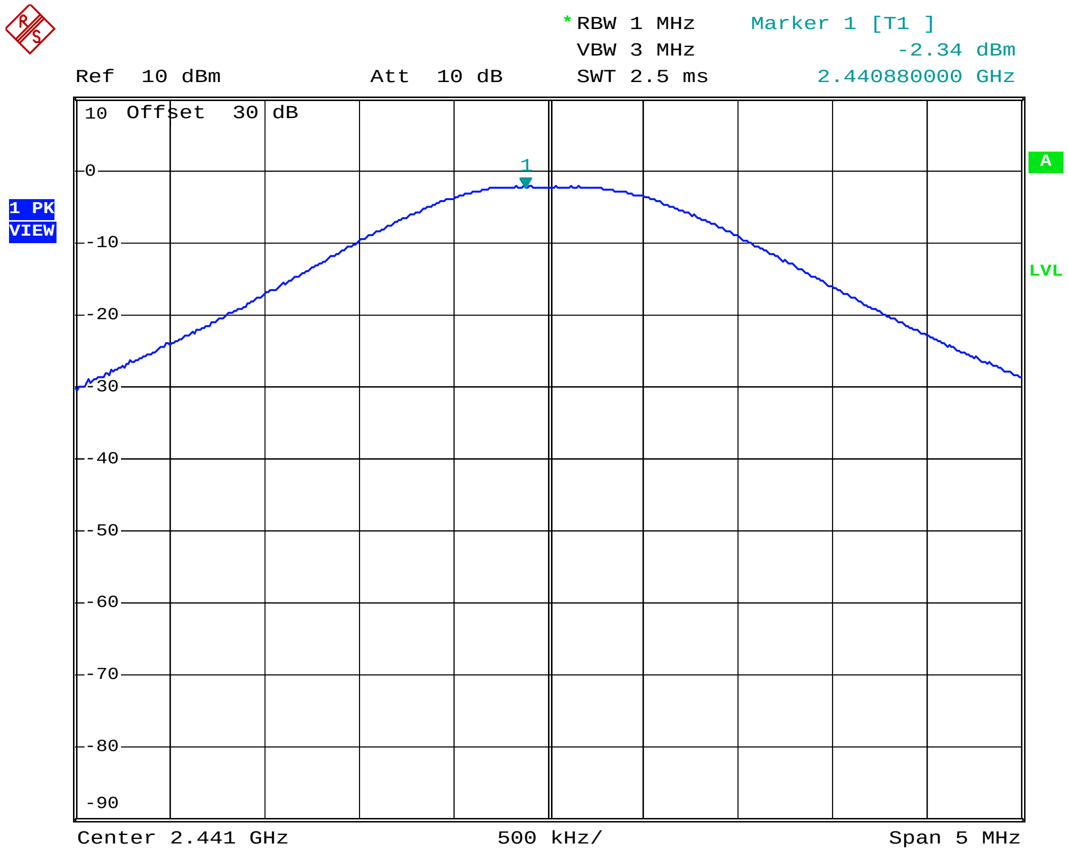
Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) means that a device can hop over a reduced set of frequencies. The frequencies hopped may reduced in AFH mode but at least 15 channels will be used. Hence the output power limit is 125mW.

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

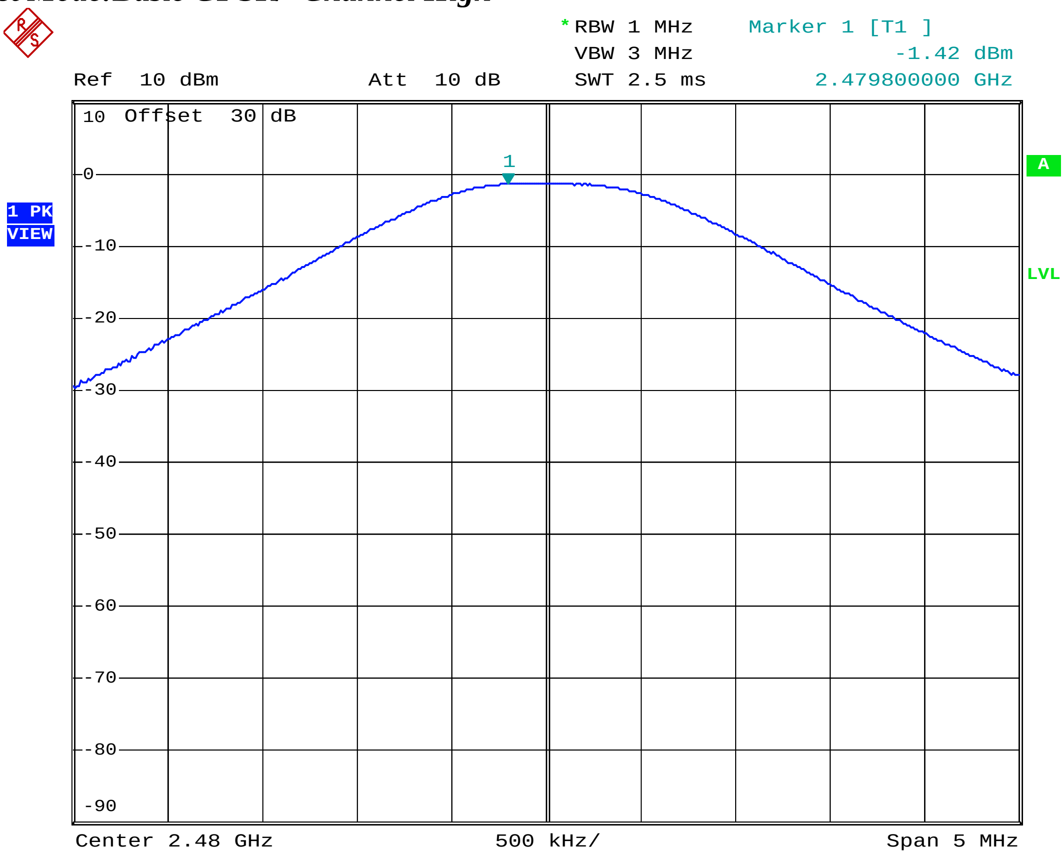
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Channel Low



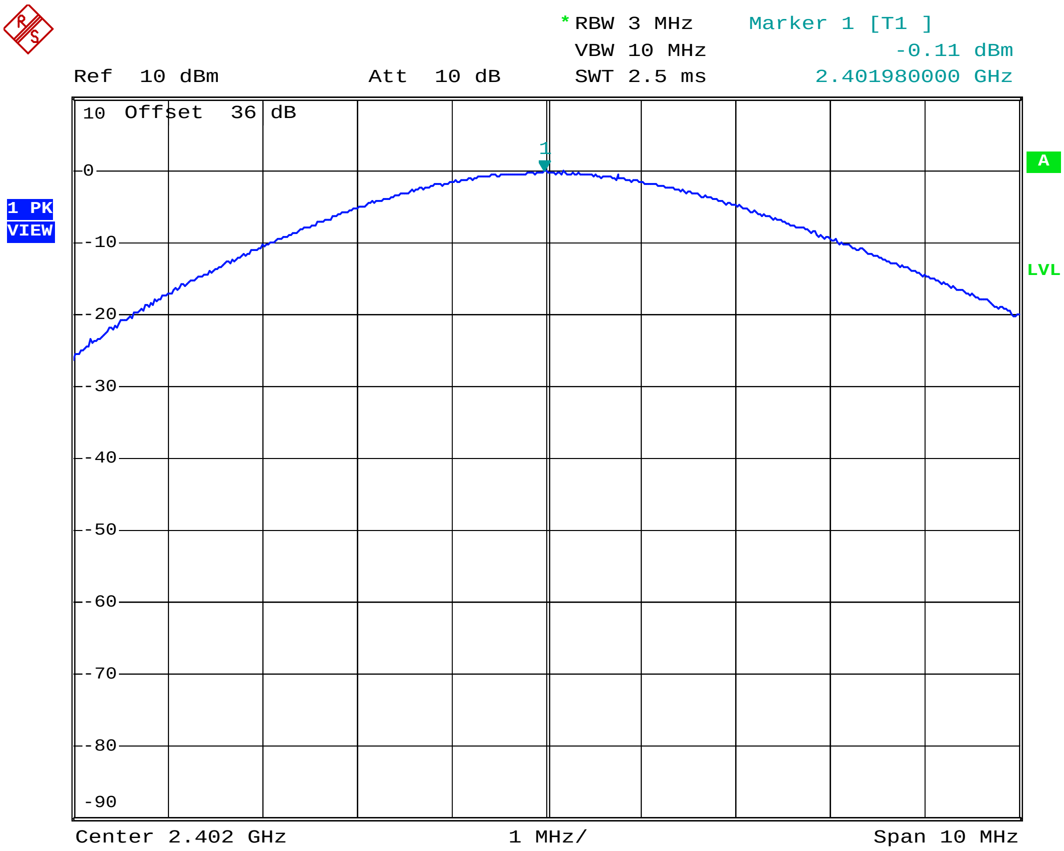
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Channel Middle



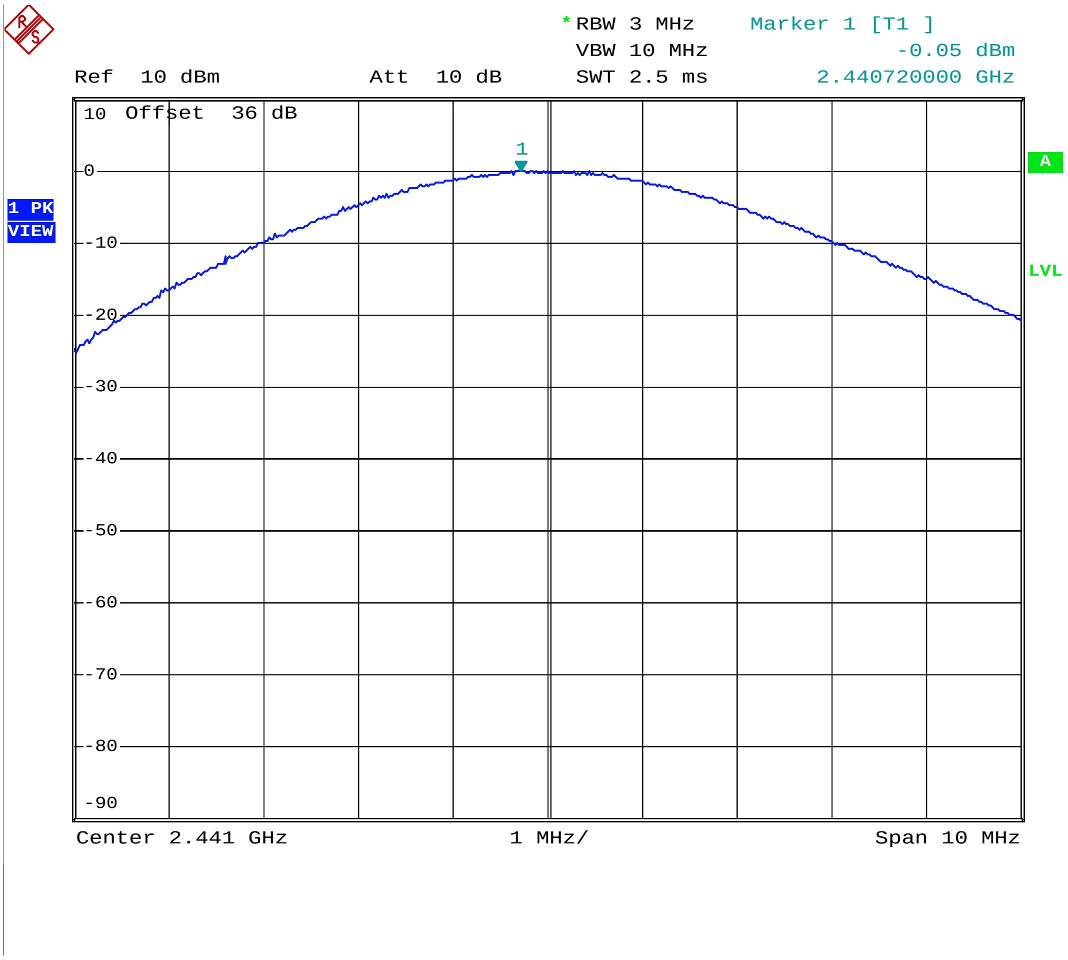
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Channel High



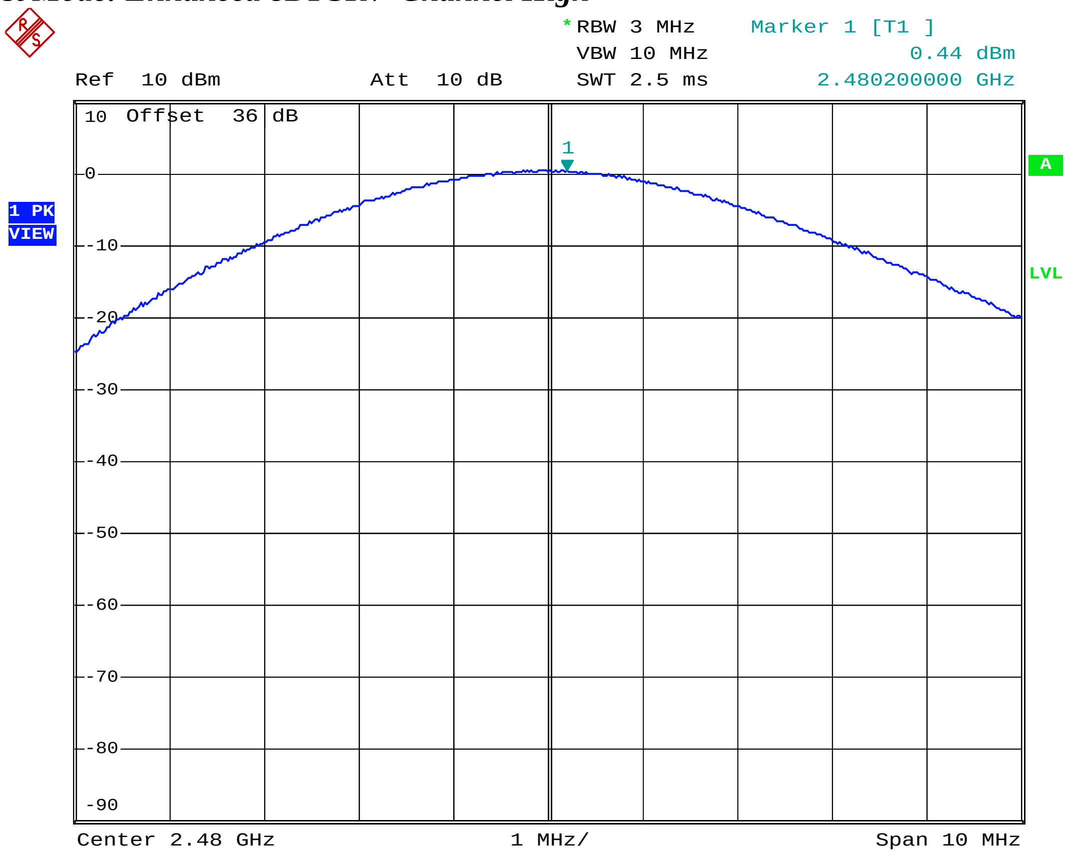
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Channel Low



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Channel Middle



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Channel High



12 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT

12.1 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.

12.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the bandedge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the bandedge. Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

12.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/16
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

12.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 21, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode:Basic GFSK

a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

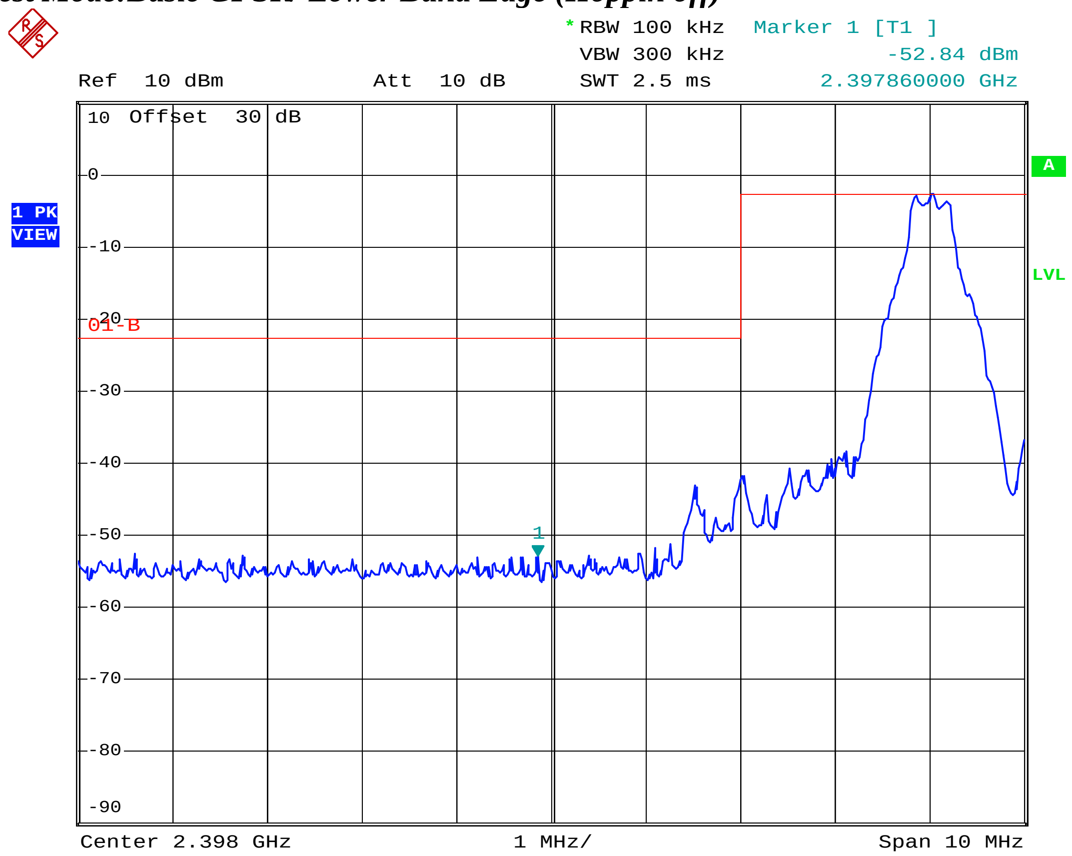
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

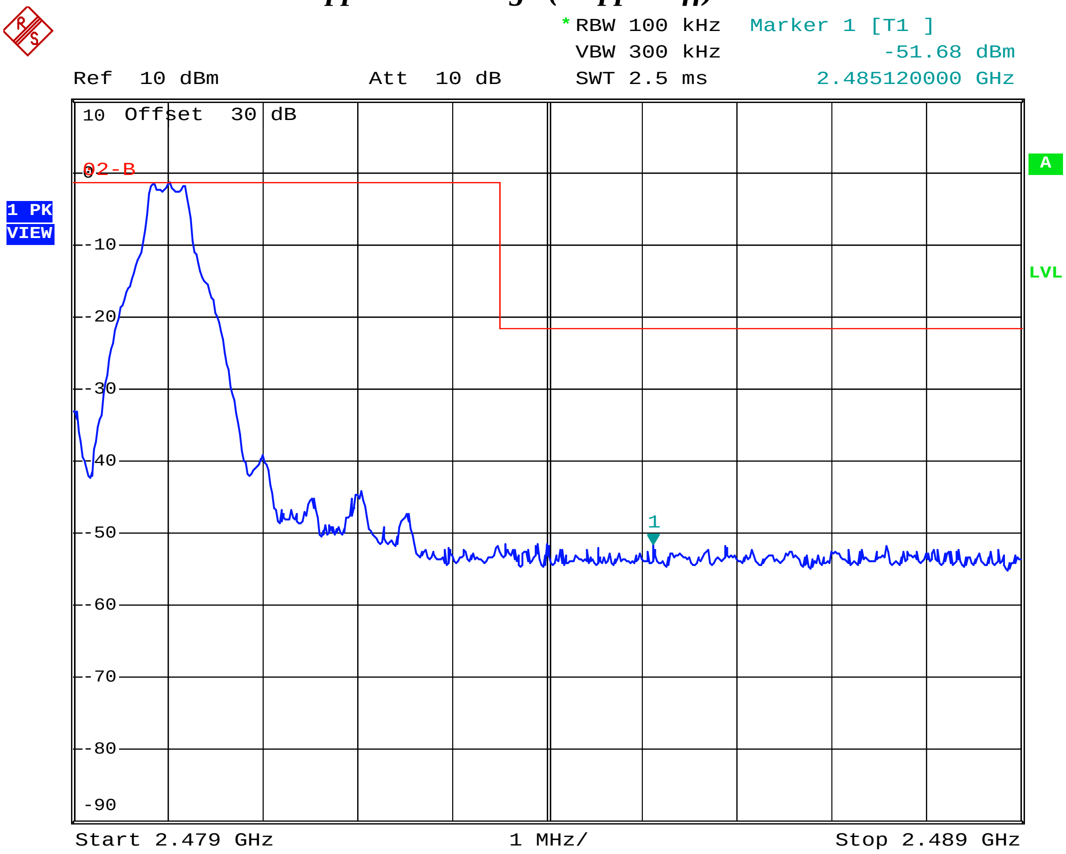
b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

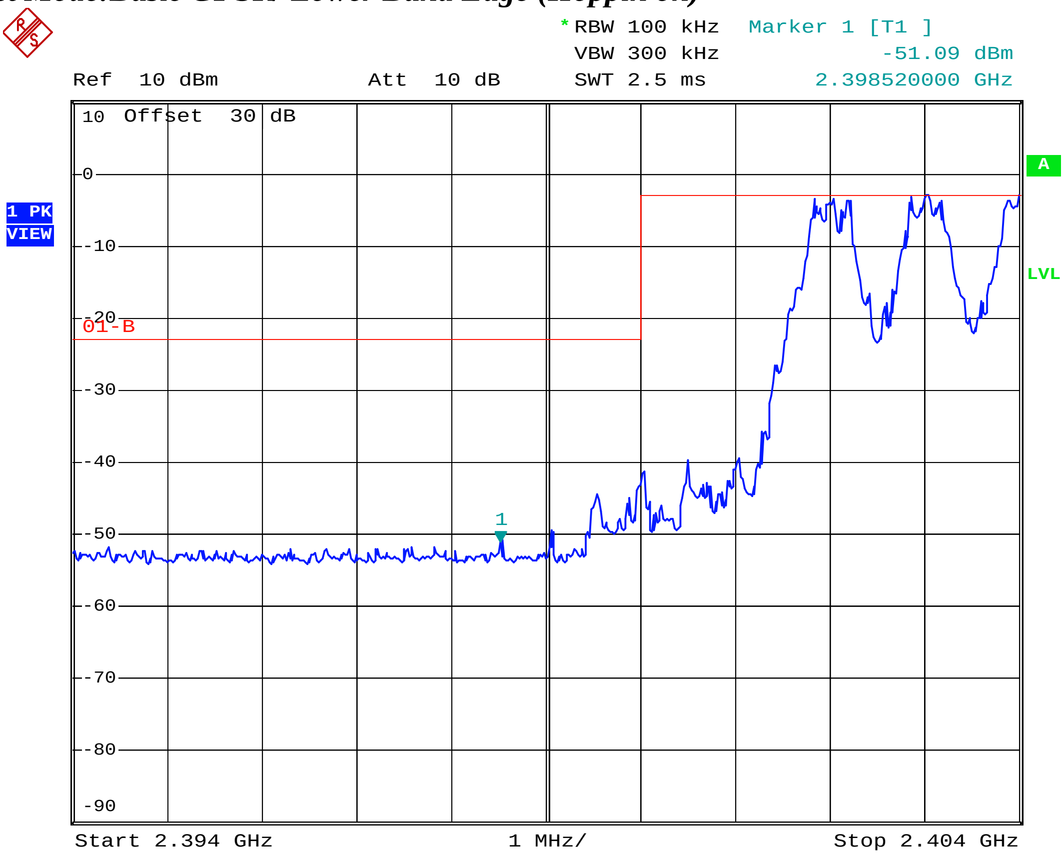
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Lower Band Edge (Hoppin off)



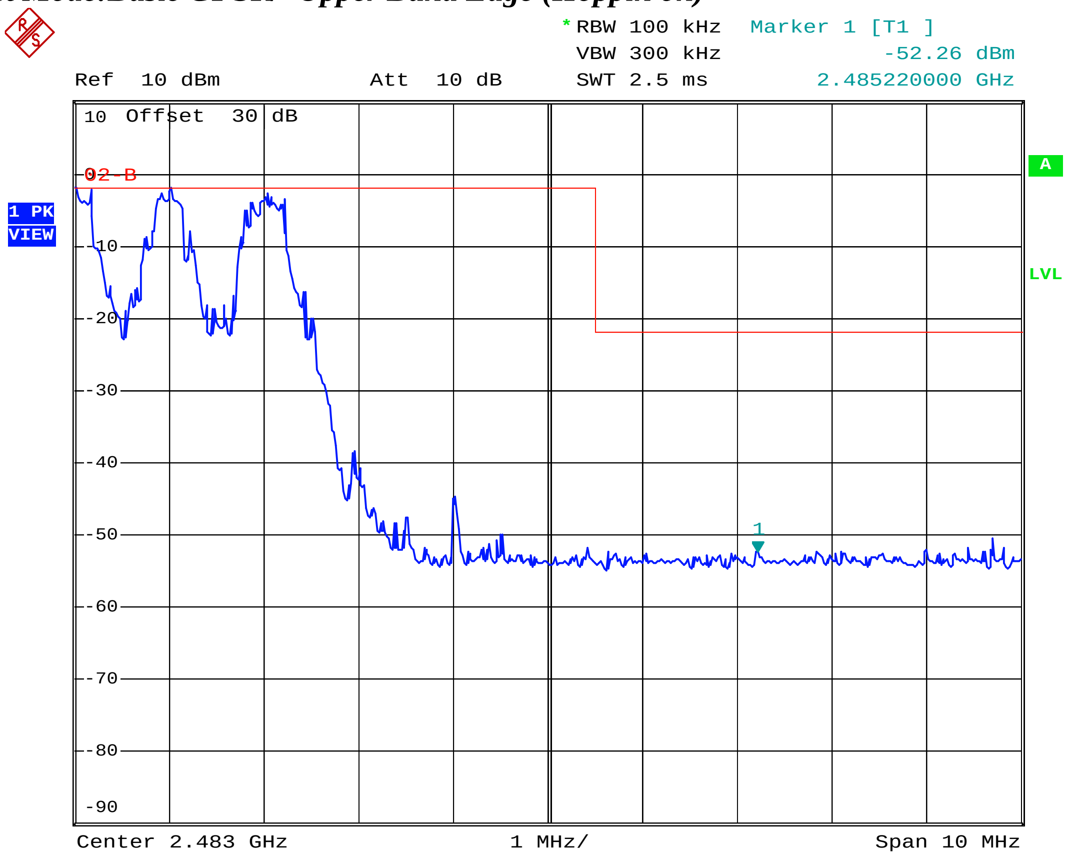
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Upper Band Edge (Hoppin off)



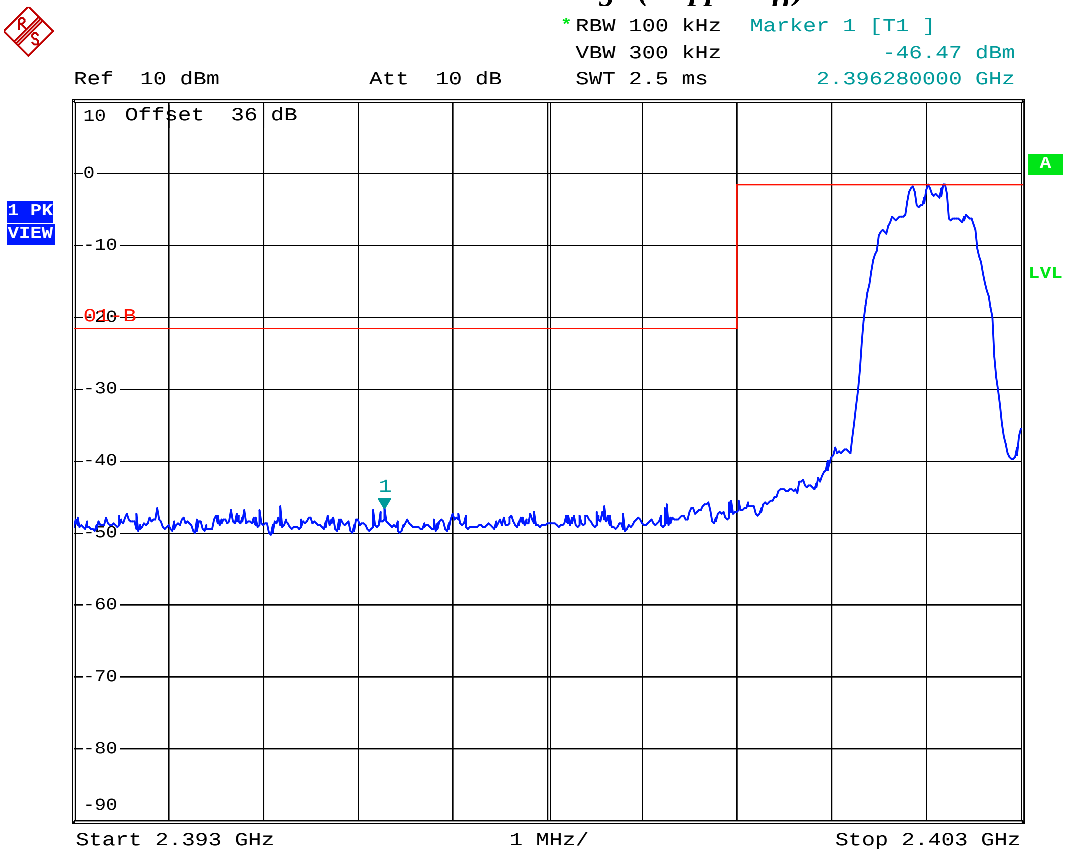
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Lower Band Edge (Hoppin on)



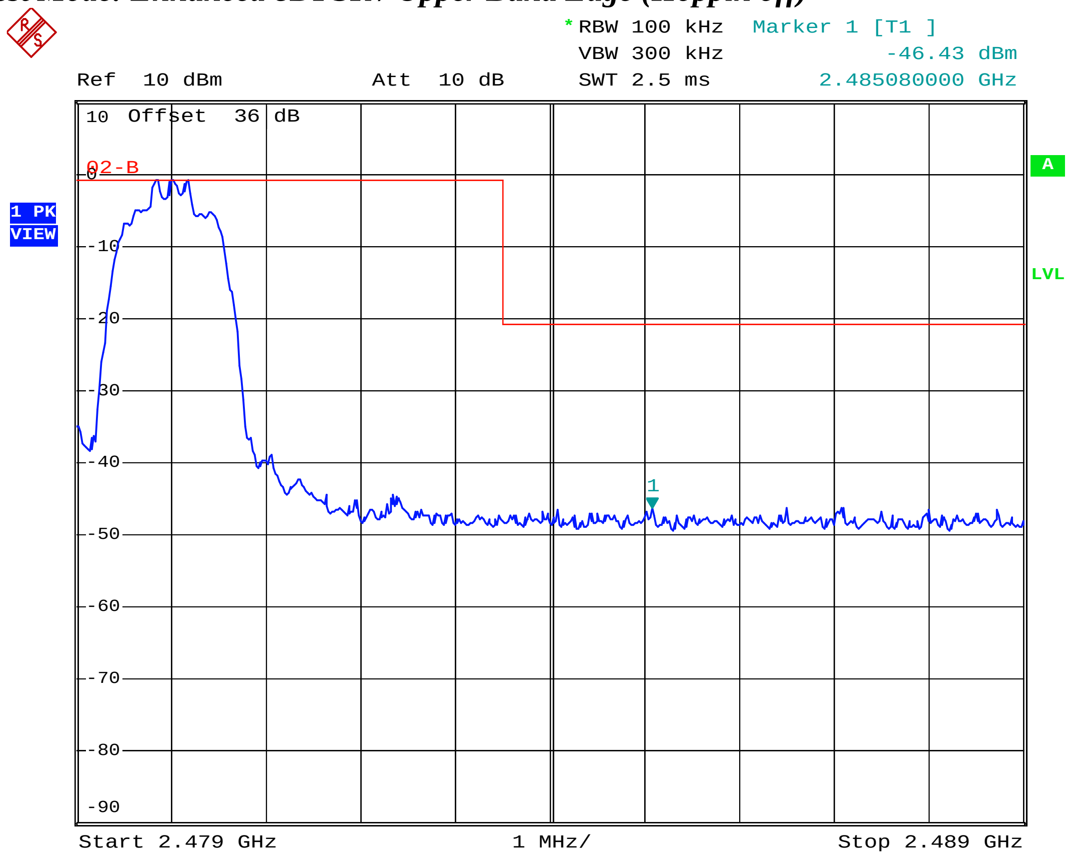
Test Mode:Basic GFSK/ Upper Band Edge (Hoppin on)



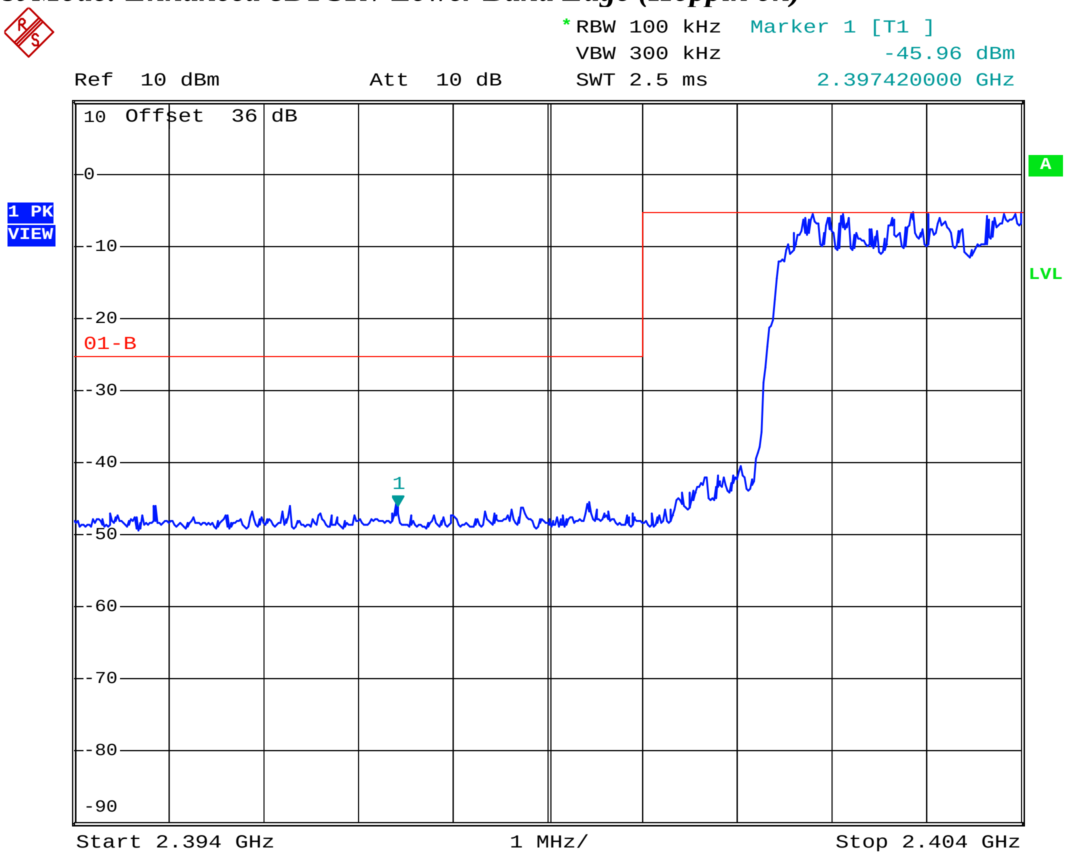
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Lower Band Edge (Hoppin off)



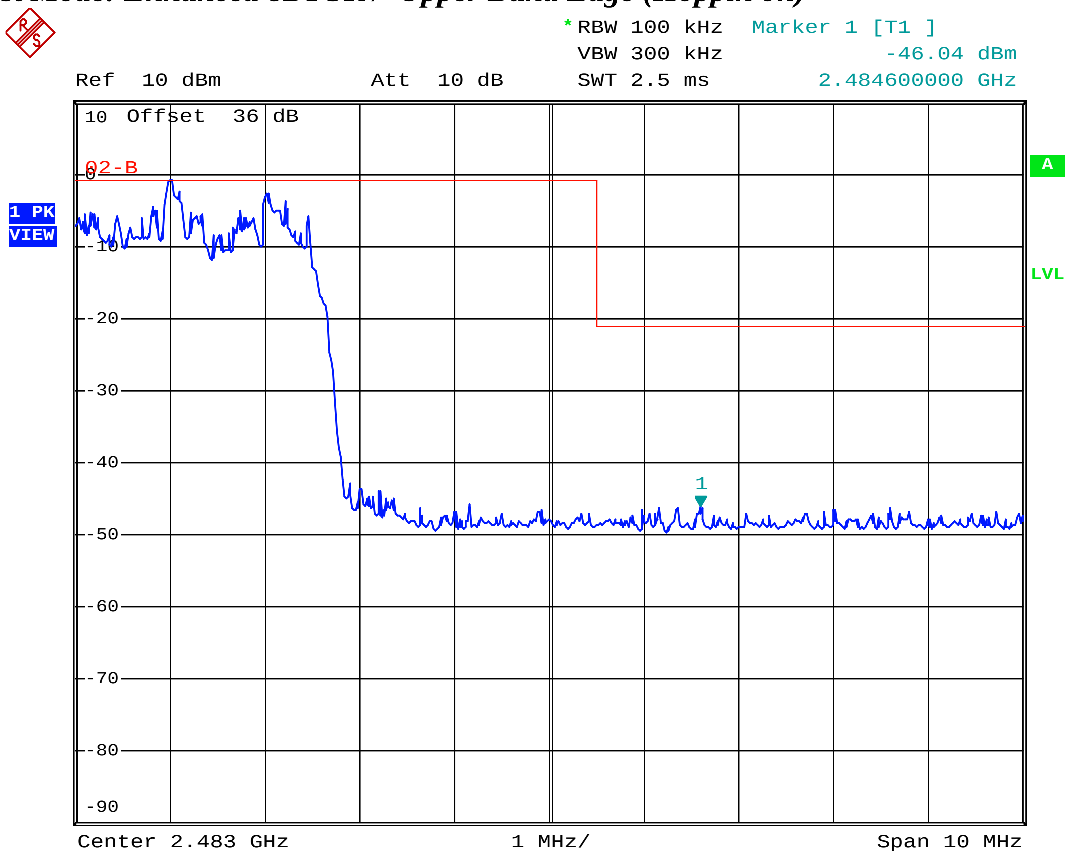
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Upper Band Edge (Hoppin off)



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Lower Band Edge (Hoppin on)



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK / Upper Band Edge (Hoppin on)



13 CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION MEASUREMENT

13.1 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.

13.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

   RBW = 100 kHz

   VBW ≥ RBW

   Sweep = auto

   Detector function = peak

   Trace = max hold.
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

13.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2012/09/17	2013/09/16
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A	N/A

13.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode:Basic GFSK

Mode : Low Channel

a) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Mode : Mid Channel

a) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Mode : Hi Channel

a) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

Test Date : Jul. 19, 2013 Temperature : 25 °C Humidity : 65 %

Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK

Mode : Low Channel

c) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
d) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Mode : Mid Channel

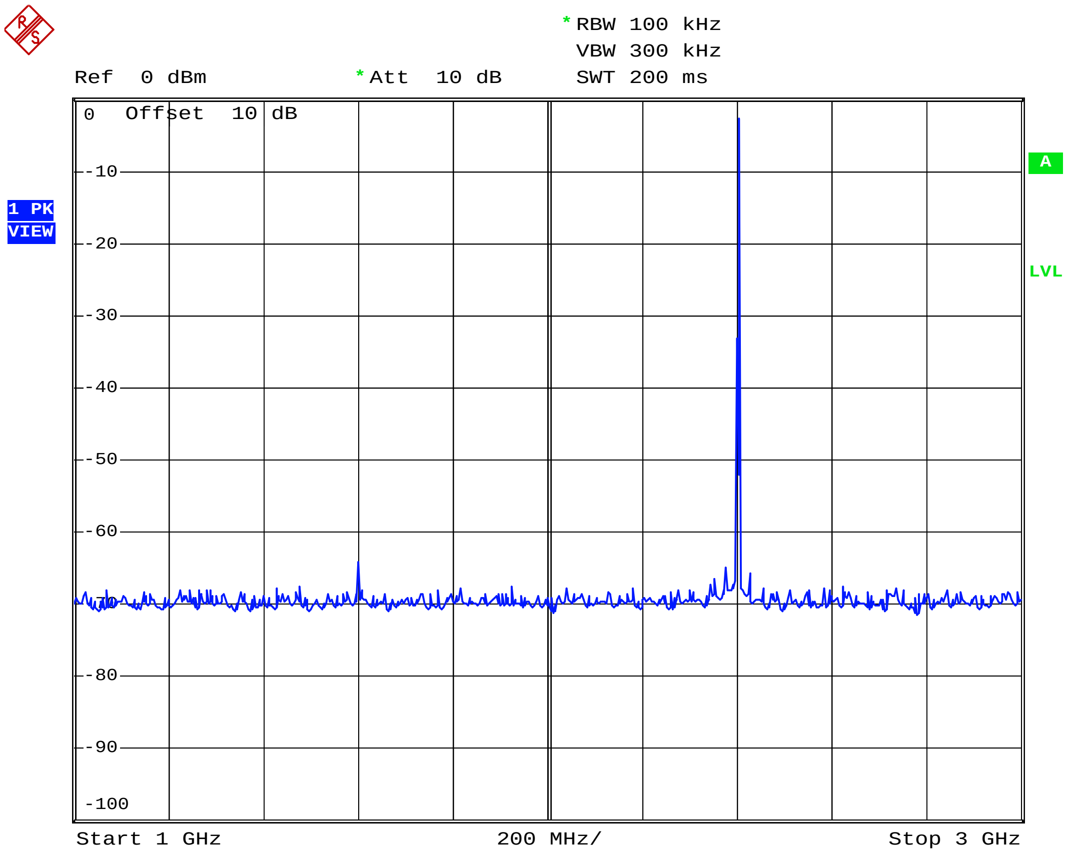
c) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
d) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Mode : Hi Channel

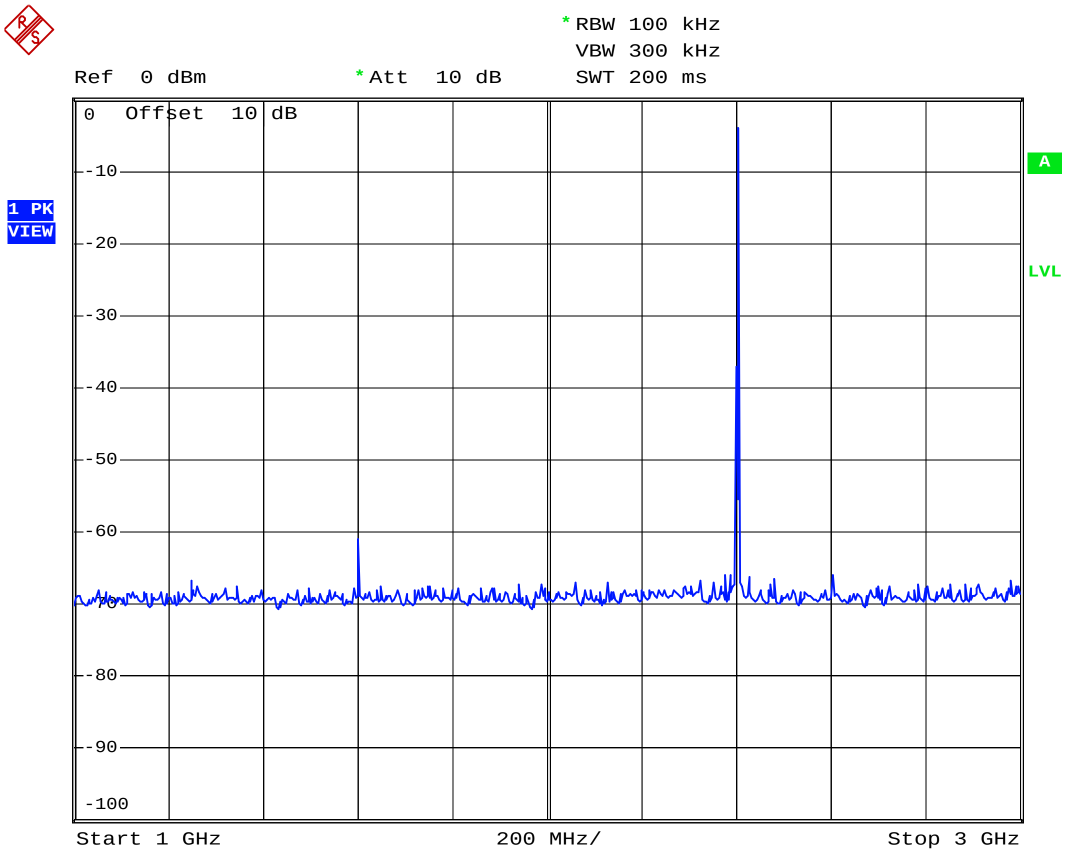
c) 1 GHz to 3 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
d) 3 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

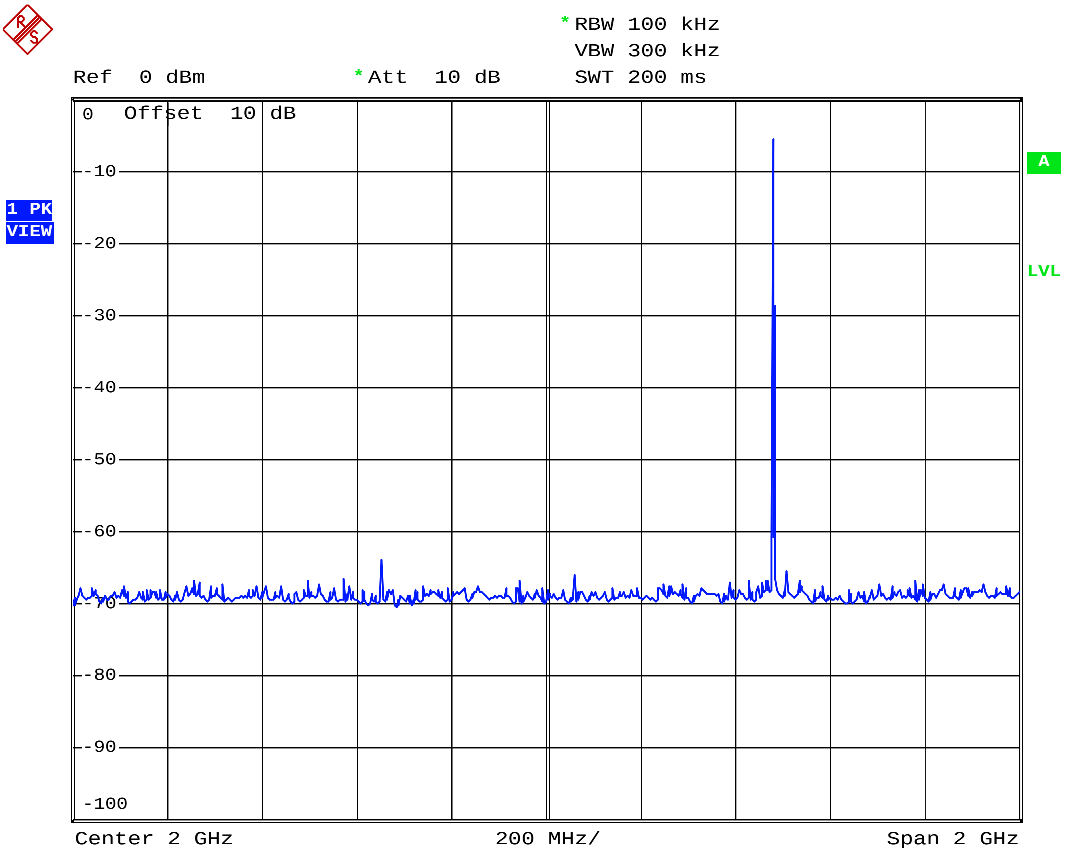
Test Mode: Basic GFSK



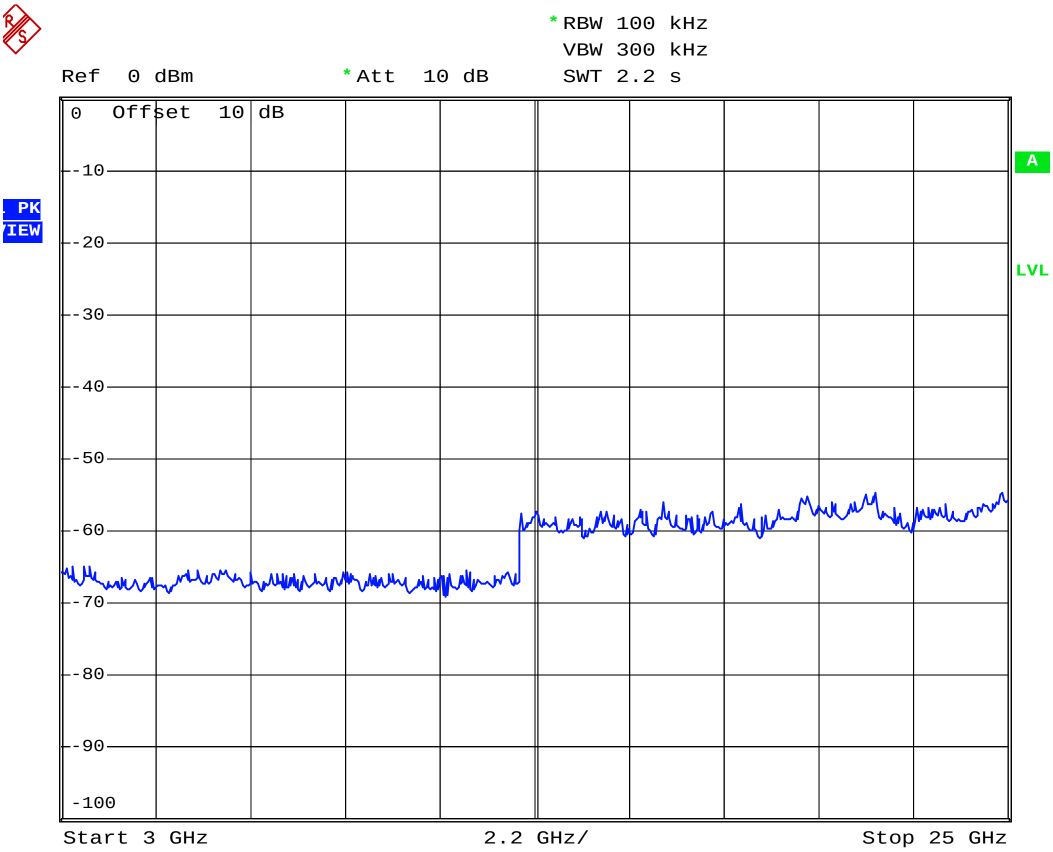
Test Mode: Basic GFSK



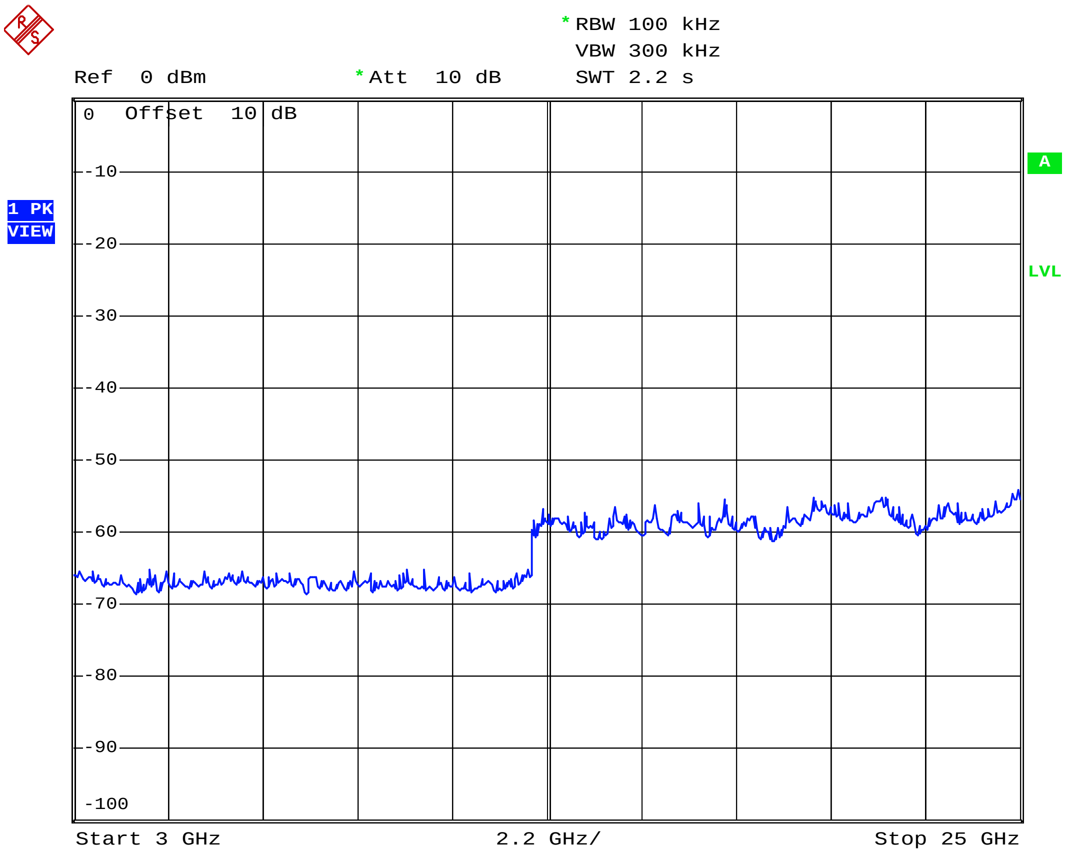
Test Mode: Basic GFSK



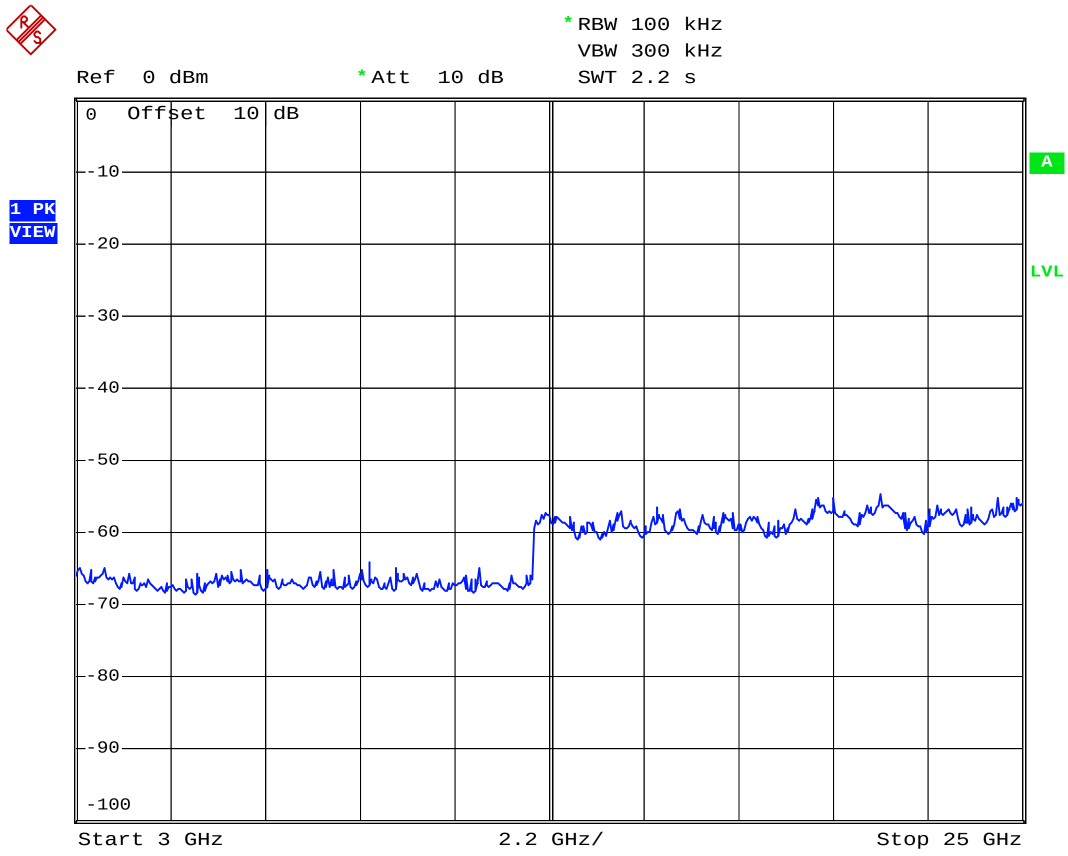
Test Mode: Basic GFSK



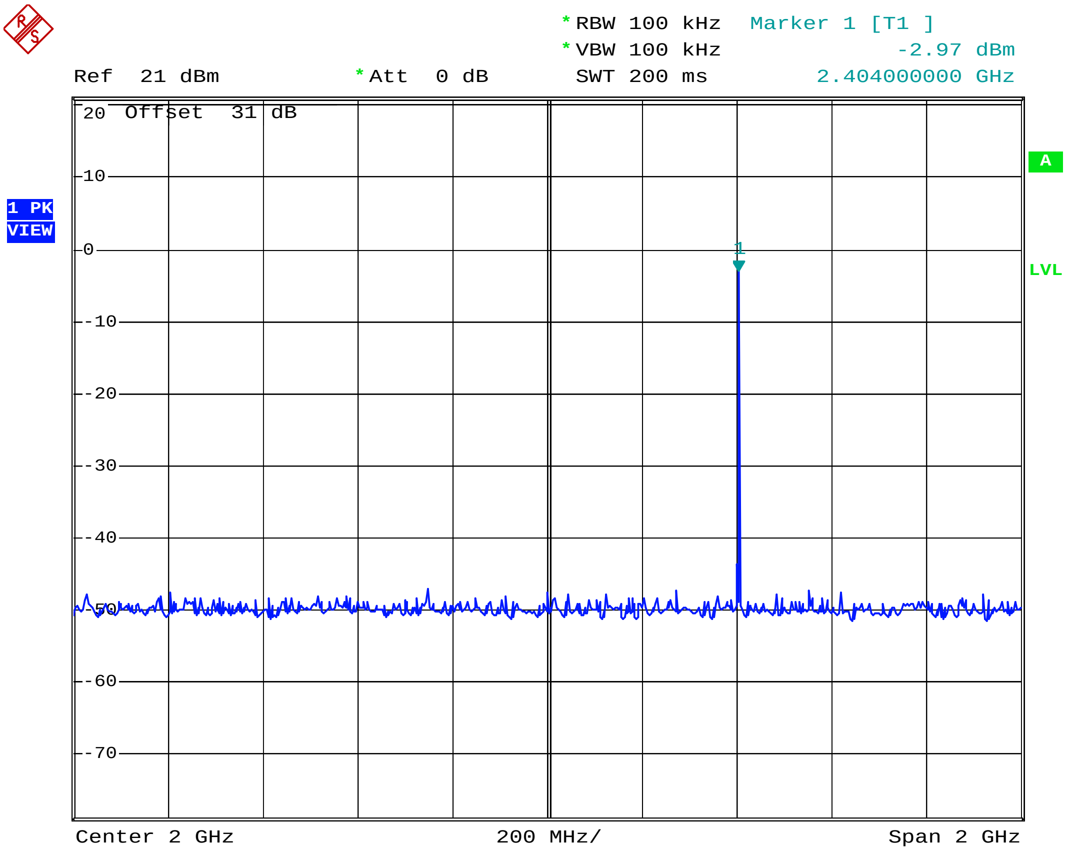
Test Mode: Basic GFSK



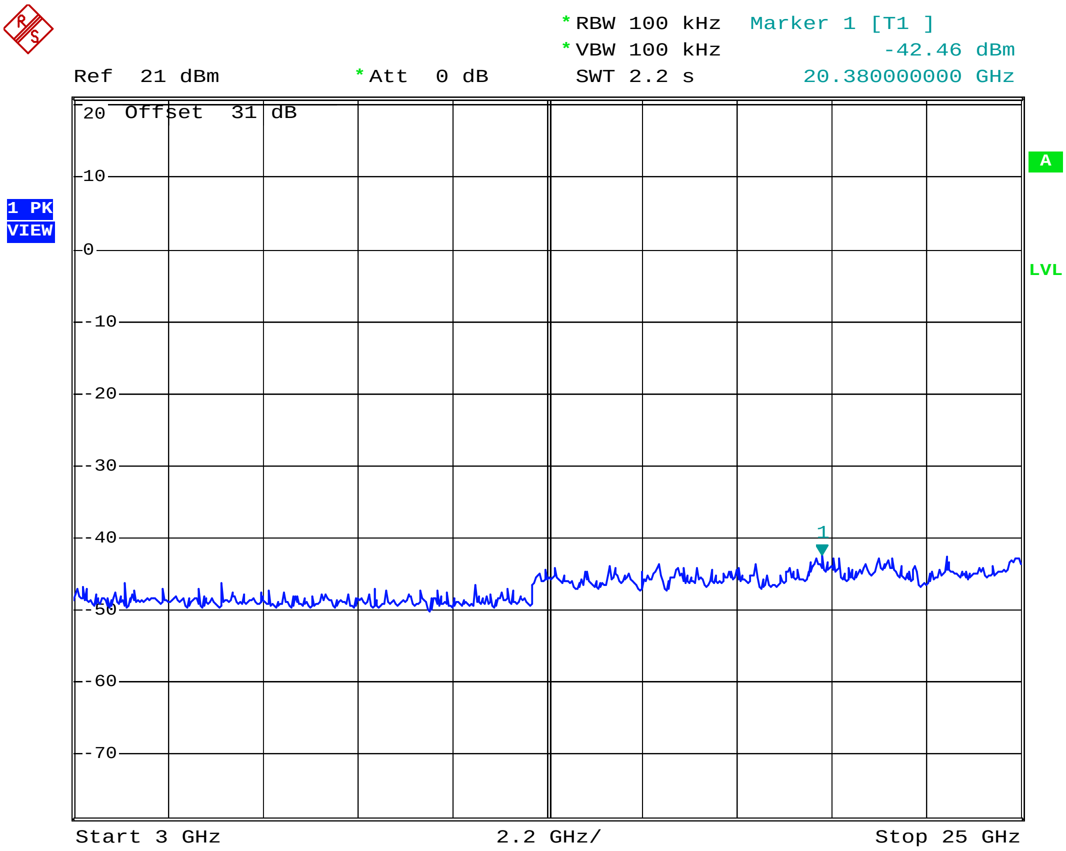
Test Mode: Basic GFSK



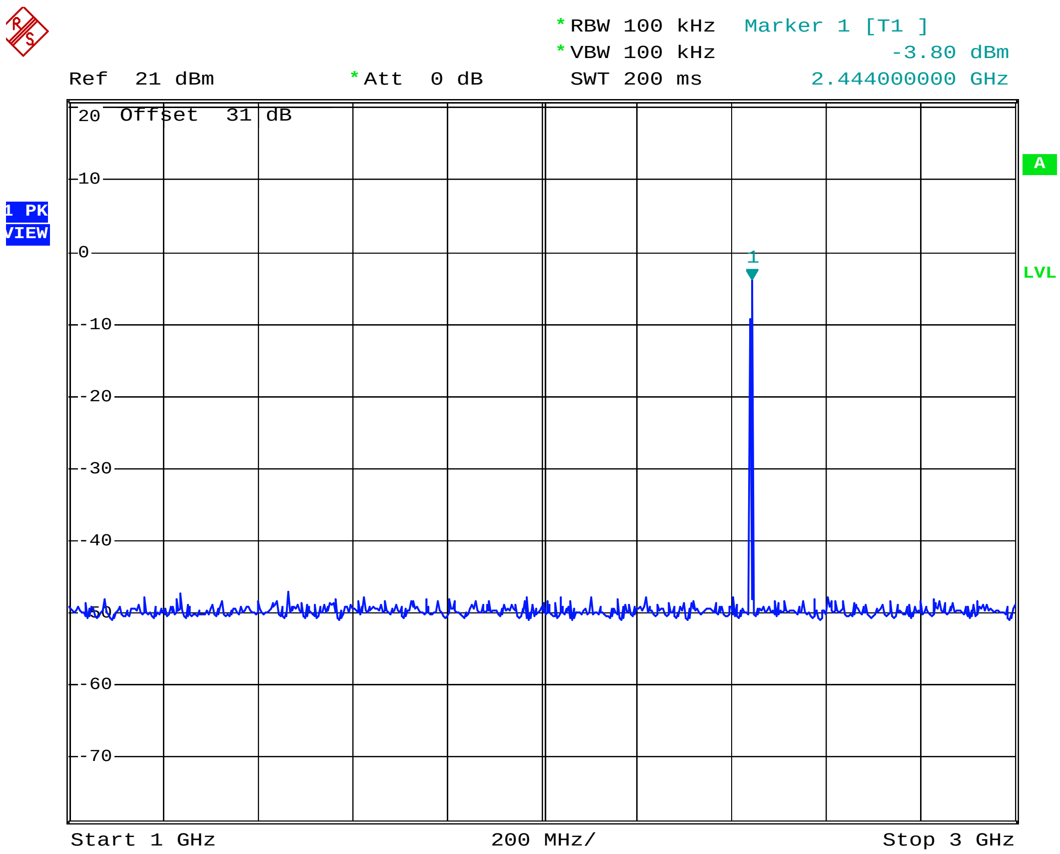
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK



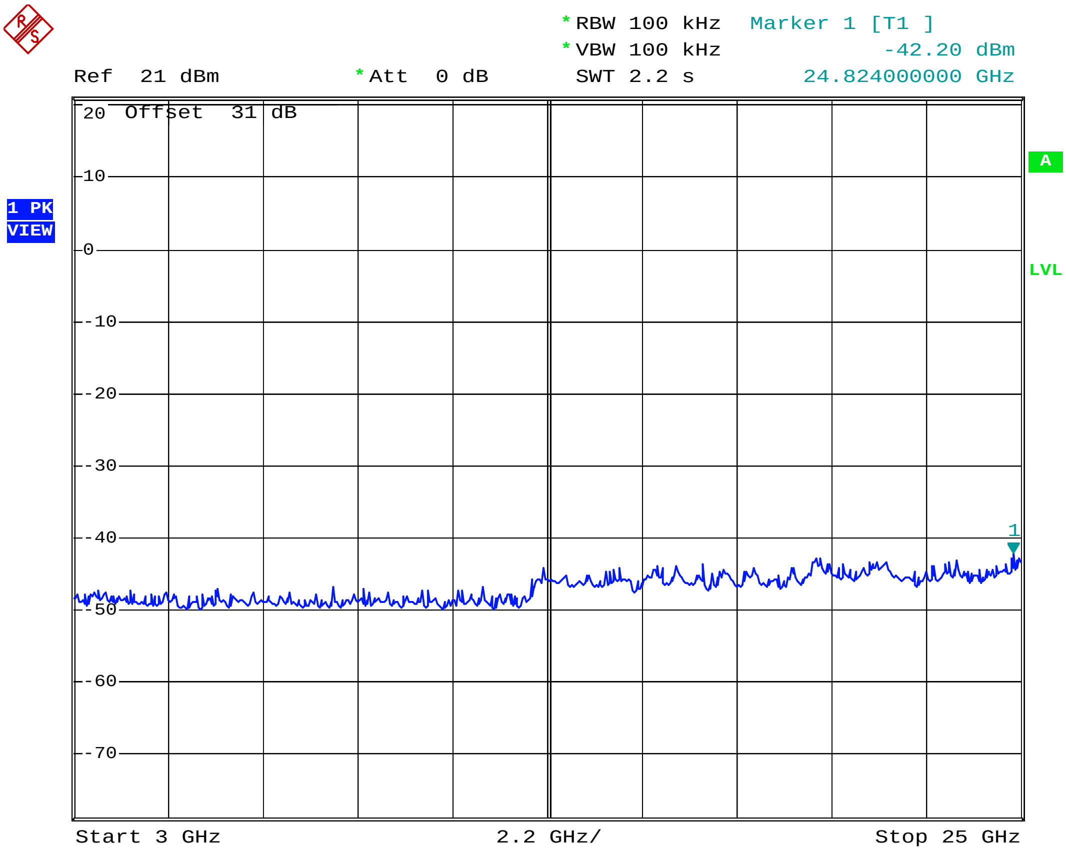
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK



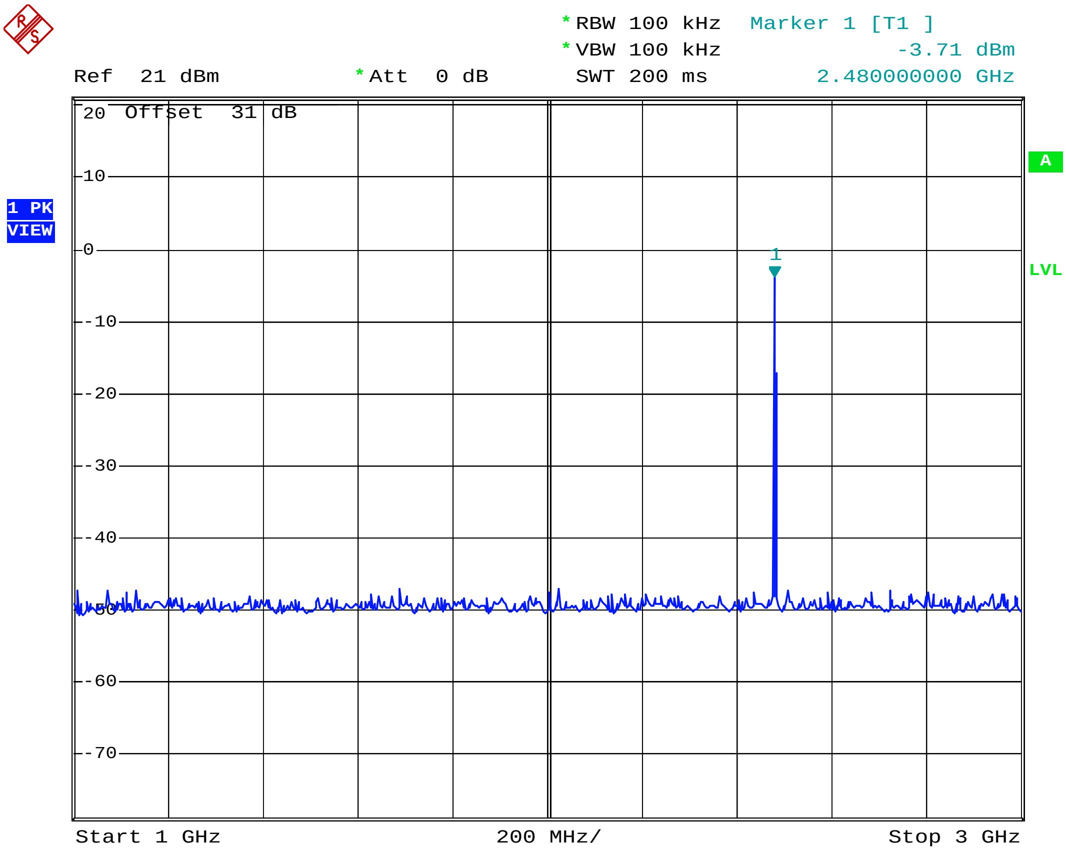
Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK



Test Mode: Enhanced 8DPSK