

RF TEST REPORT

Applicant Quectel Wireless Solutions
Company Limited

FCC ID XMR2023FCS960KN

Product Wi-Fi & Bluetooth Module

Brand Quectel

Model FCS960K-N

Report No. R2308A0883-R2V1

Issue Date March 20, 2024

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **FCC CFR47 Part 15C (2023)**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

Prepared by: Zhu Chentao

Approved by: Xu Kai

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Building 3, No.145, Jintang Rd, Pudong Shanghai, P.R.China

TEL: +86-021-50791141/2/3

FAX: +86-021-50791141/2/3-8000

TABLE OF CONTENT

1	Test Laboratory	5
1.1	Notes of the Test Report	5
1.2.	Test facility	5
1.3	Testing Location	5
2	General Description of Equipment under Test	6
2.1	Applicant and Manufacturer Information	6
2.2	General information	6
3	Applied Standards	7
4	Information about the FHSS characteristics	8
4.1	Frequency Hopping System Requirement	8
4.2	Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence	9
4.3	Equal Hopping Frequency Use	10
4.4	System Receiver Input Bandwidth	10
4.5	Test Configuration	11
5	Test Case Results	12
5.1	Peak Power Output	12
5.2	99% Bandwidth and 20dB Bandwidth	18
5.3	Frequency Separation	24
5.4	Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	30
5.5	Band Edge Compliance	41
5.6	Number of hopping Frequency	54
5.7	Spurious RF Conducted Emissions	57
5.8	Unwanted Emission	68
5.9	Conducted Emission	89
6	Main Test Instruments	91
ANNEX A: The EUT Appearance		92
ANNEX B: Test Setup Photos		93

Version	Revision Description	Issue Date
Rev.0	Initial issue of report.	March 12, 2024
Rev.1	Update information.	March 20, 2024
Note: This revised report (Report No.: R2308A0883-R2V1) supersedes and replaces the previously issued report (Report No.: R2308A0883-R2). Please discard or destroy the previously issued report and dispose of it accordingly.		

Summary of Measurement Results

Number	Test Case	Clause in FCC rules	Verdict
1	Frequency Hopping System	15.247 (g), (h)	PASS
2	Peak Power Output	15.247(b)(1)	PASS
3	99% Bandwidth and 20dB Bandwidth	15.247(a)(1) C63.10 6.9	PASS
4	Frequency Separation	15.247(a)(1)	PASS
5	Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	15.247(a)(1)(iii)	PASS
6	Band Edge Compliance	15.247(d)	PASS
7	Number of Hopping Frequency	15.247(a)(1)(iii)	PASS
8	Spurious RF Conducted Emissions	15.247(d)	PASS
9	Unwanted Emissions	15.247(d),15.205,15.209	PASS
10	Conducted Emissions	15.207	NA

Date of Testing: December 22, 2023 ~ March 4, 2024

Date of Sample Received: August 28, 2023

Note: NA = Not Applicable.

PASS: The EUT complies with the essential requirements in the standard.

FAIL: The EUT does not comply with the essential requirements in the standard.

All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only.

1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Notes of the Test Report

This report shall not be reproduced in full or partial, without the written approval of **TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. This report is written to support regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

1.2. Test facility

FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform measurements.

A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform measurement.

1.3 Testing Location

Company:	TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Address:	Building 3, No.145, Jintang Rd, Pudong Shanghai, P.R.China
City:	Shanghai
Post code:	201201
Country:	P. R. China
Contact:	Xu Kai
Telephone:	+86-021-50791141/2/3
Fax:	+86-021-50791141/2/3-8000
Website:	https://www.eurofins.com/electrical-and-electronics
E-mail:	Kain.Xu@cpt.eurofinscn.com

2 General Description of Equipment under Test

2.1 Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant	Quectel Wireless Solutions Company Limited
Applicant address	Building 5, Shanghai Business Park Phase III (Area B), No.1016 Tianlin Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, China, 200233
Manufacturer	Quectel Wireless Solutions Company Limited
Manufacturer address	Building 5, Shanghai Business Park Phase III (Area B), No.1016 Tianlin Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, China, 200233

2.2 General information

EUT Description			
Model	FCS960K-N		
SN	Conducted: P1D23C804002063 Radiated: E1N23G40F000056		
Hardware Version	R1.0		
Software Version	NA		
Power Supply	External power supply		
Antenna Type	External Antenna		
Antenna Connector	RP SMA Male (meet with the standard FCC Part 15.203 requirement)		
Antenna Gain	0.73 dBi		
Test Mode(s)	Basic Rate	Enhanced Data Rate(EDR)	
Modulation Type	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS)		
	GFSK	π/4 DQPSK	8DPSK
Packet Type (Maximum Payload)	DH5	2DH5	3DH5
Max. Output Power	7.16 dBm		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	2402-2480 MHz		
Note: 1. The EUT is sent from the applicant to TA and the information of the EUT is declared by the applicant.			

3 Applied Standards

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, it must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

Test standards:

FCC CFR47 Part 15C (2023) Radio Frequency Devices

ANSI C63.10-2013

Reference standard:

KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

4 Information about the FHSS characteristics

4.1 Frequency Hopping System Requirement

Standard requirement:

(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.

Compliance for section 15.247(g):

According to Bluetooth Core Specification, the Bluetooth system transmits the packets with the pseudorandom hopping frequency with a continuous data and short burst transmission from the Bluetooth system is also transmitted under the frequency hopping system with the pseudorandom hopping frequency system.

Compliance for section 15.247(h):

According to Bluetooth Core Specification, the Bluetooth system incorporates with an adaptive system to detect other user within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently to avoid hopping on the occupied channels.

According to Bluetooth Core Specification, the Bluetooth system is designed not have the ability to coordinate with other FHSS System in an effort to avoid the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitter.

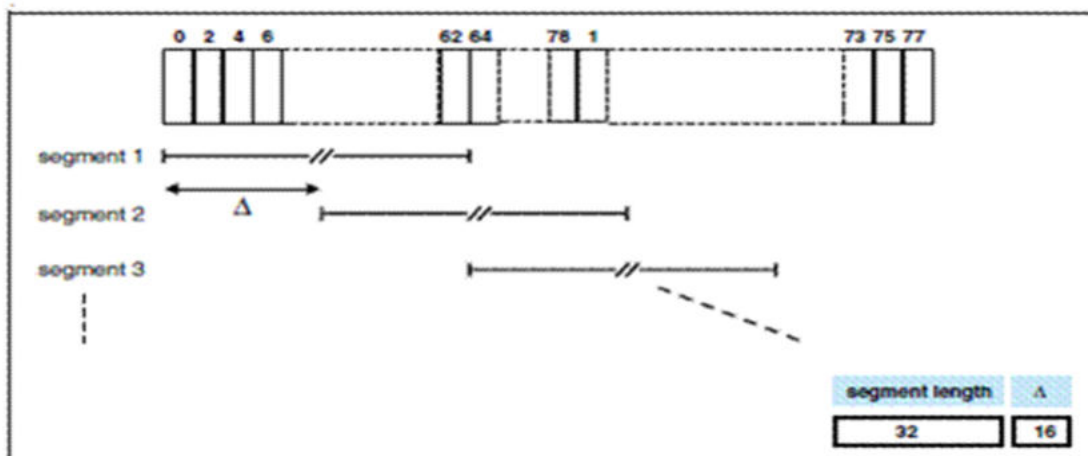
4.2 Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

Frequency Hopping Systems. A spread spectrum system in which the carrier is modulated with the coded information in a conventional manner causing a conventional spreading of the RF energy about the frequency carrier. The frequency of the carrier is not fixed but changes at fixed intervals under the direction of a coded sequence. The wide RF bandwidth needed by such a system is not required by spreading of the RF energy about the carrier but rather to accommodate the range of frequencies to which the carrier frequency can hop. The test of a frequency hopping system is that the near term distribution of hops appears random, the long term distribution appears evenly distributed over the hop set, and sequential hops are randomly distributed in both direction and magnitude of change in the hop set.

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 pioneer 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.

The selection scheme chooses a segment of 32 hop frequencies spanning about 64 MHz and visits these hops in a pseudo-random order. Next, a different 32-hop segment is chosen, etc. In the page, master page response, slave page response, page scan, inquiry, inquiry response and inquiry scan hopping sequences, the same 32-hop segment is used all the time (the segment is selected by the address; different devices will have different paging segments).

When the basic channel hopping sequence is selected, the output constitutes a pseudo-random sequence that slides through the 79 hops. The principle is depicted in the figure below.



Hop selection scheme in CONNECTION state.

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.

Each frequency used equally on the average by each transmitter.

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

4.3 Equal Hopping Frequency Use

All Bluetooth units participating in the Pico net are time and hop-synchronized to the channel. Each new transmission event begins on the next channel in the hopping sequence after the final channel used in the previous transmission event.

4.4 System Receiver Input Bandwidth

Each channel bandwidth is 1MHz. The system receivers have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

4.5 Test Configuration

The EUT has been associated with peripherals and configuration operated in a manner tended to maximize its emission characteristics in a typical application.

The radiated emission was measured in the following position: EUT stand-up position (vertical), lie-down position (horizontal). The worst emission was found in stand-up position (vertical) and the worst case was recorded.

Test Cases	Test Modes
Peak Power Output -Conducted	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Occupied Bandwidth (20dB)	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Frequency Separation	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Band Edge Compliance	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Number of Hopping Frequency	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Spurious RF Conducted Emissions	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Unwanted Emission	DH5/2DH5/3DH5
Conducted Emission	DH5/2DH5/3DH5

5 Test Case Results

5.1 Peak Power Output

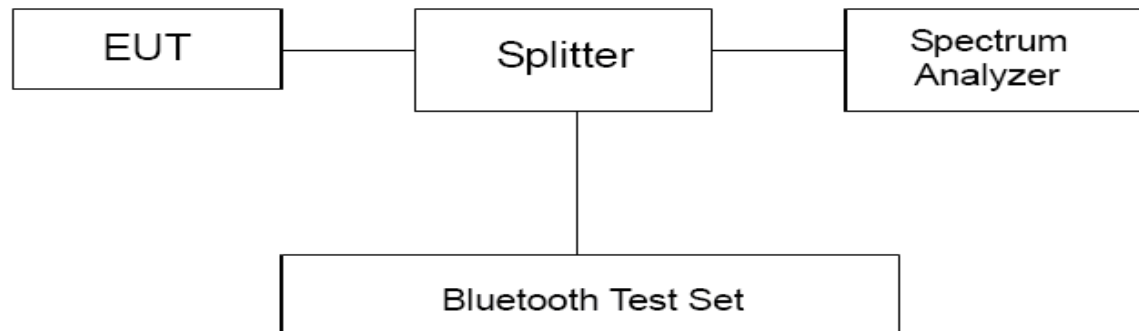
Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Methods of Measurement

During the process of the testing, The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer and Bluetooth test set via a power splitter with a known loss. The EUT is controlled by the Bluetooth test set to ensure max power transmission with proper modulation. The peak detector is used. RBW is set to 2 MHz; VBW is set to 6 MHz. These measurements have been tested at following channels: 0, 39, and 78.

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247 (b) (1) specifies that " 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."

Peak Output Power	$\leq 125 \text{ mW (21dBm)}$
-------------------	-------------------------------

Measurement Uncertainty

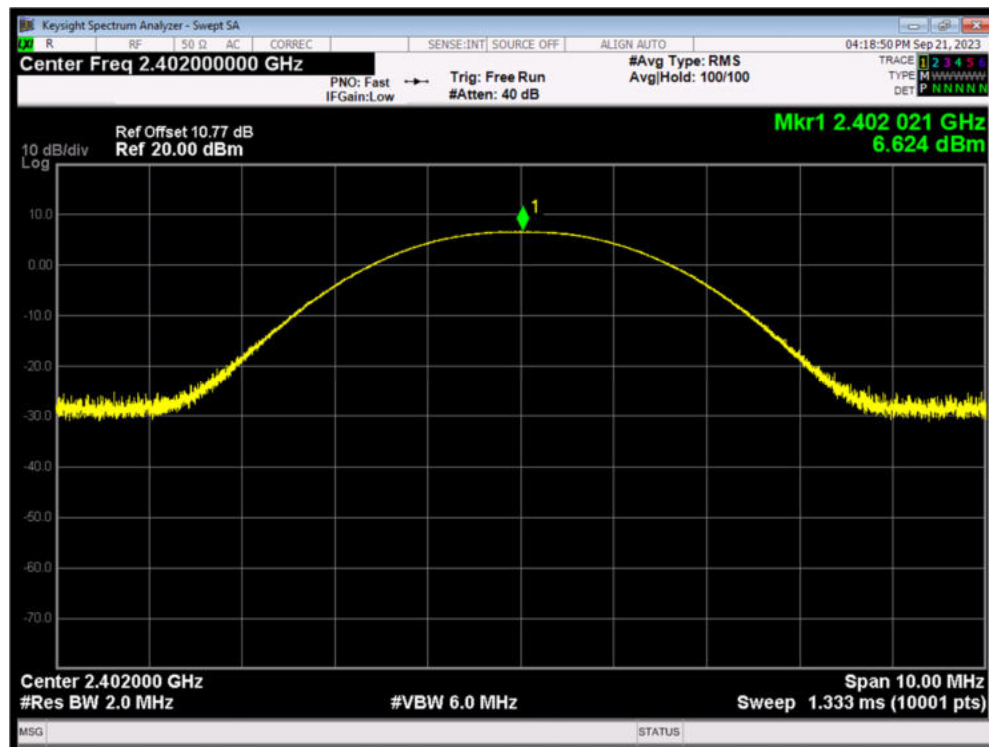
The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U=0.44 \text{ dB}$.

Test Results

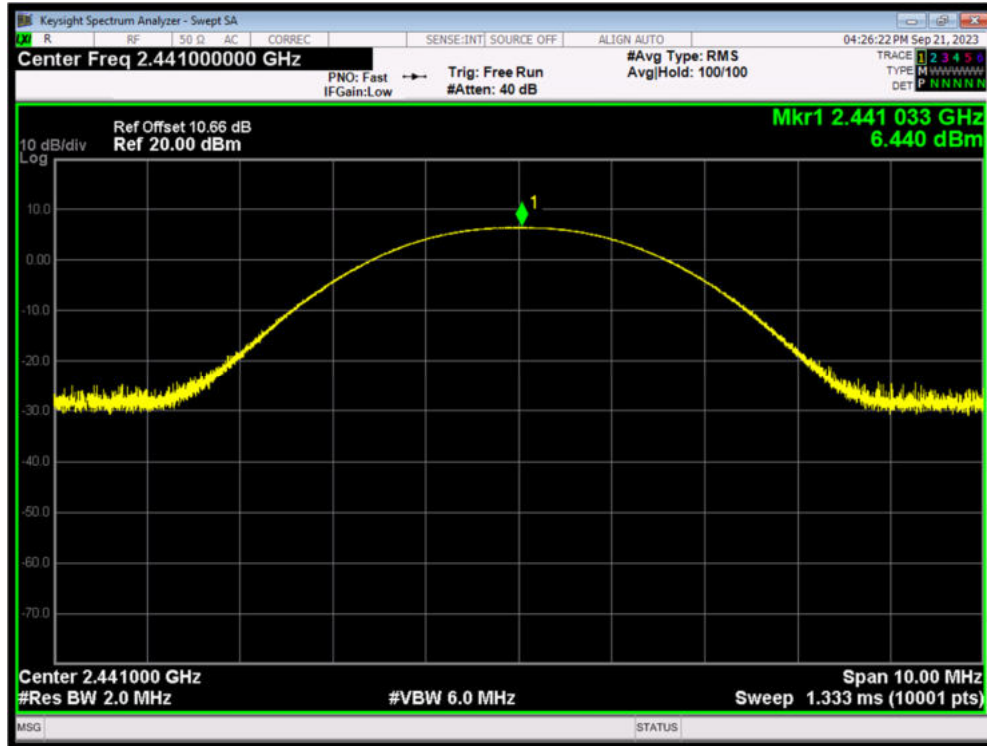
Power Index	
Channel	Bluetooth
CH0	N/A
CH39	N/A
CH78	N/A

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Output Power (dBm)			Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		DH5	2DH5	3DH5		
0	2402	6.62	5.71	5.89	21	PASS
39	2441	6.44	5.4	5.63	21	PASS
78	2480	7.16	6.12	6.32	21	PASS

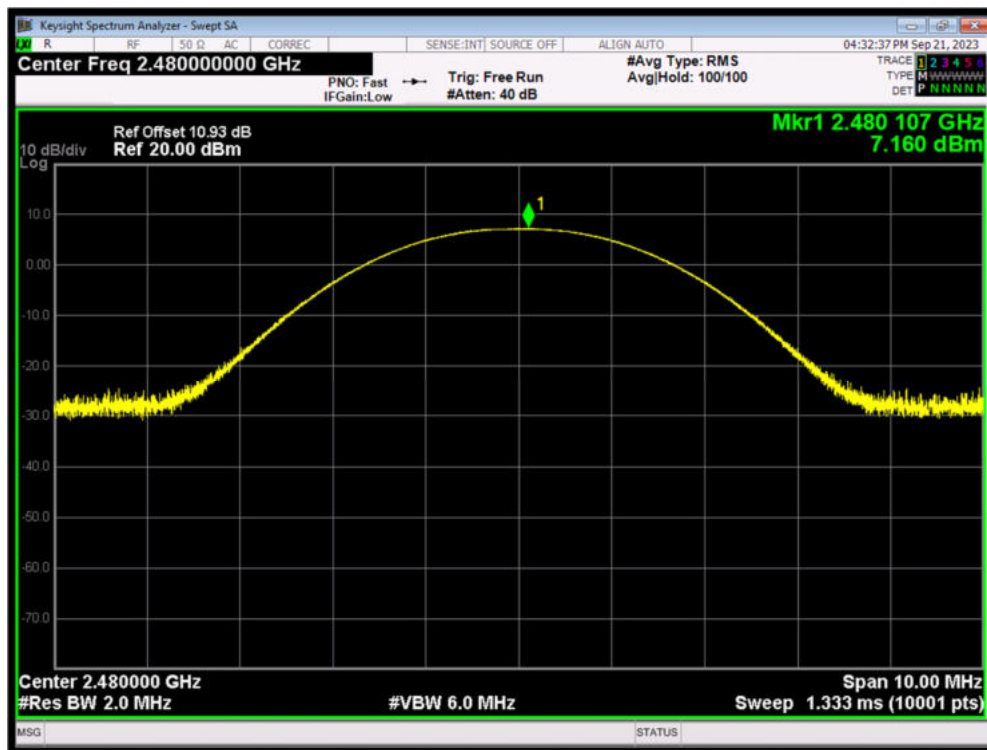
Power 1-DH5 2402MHz



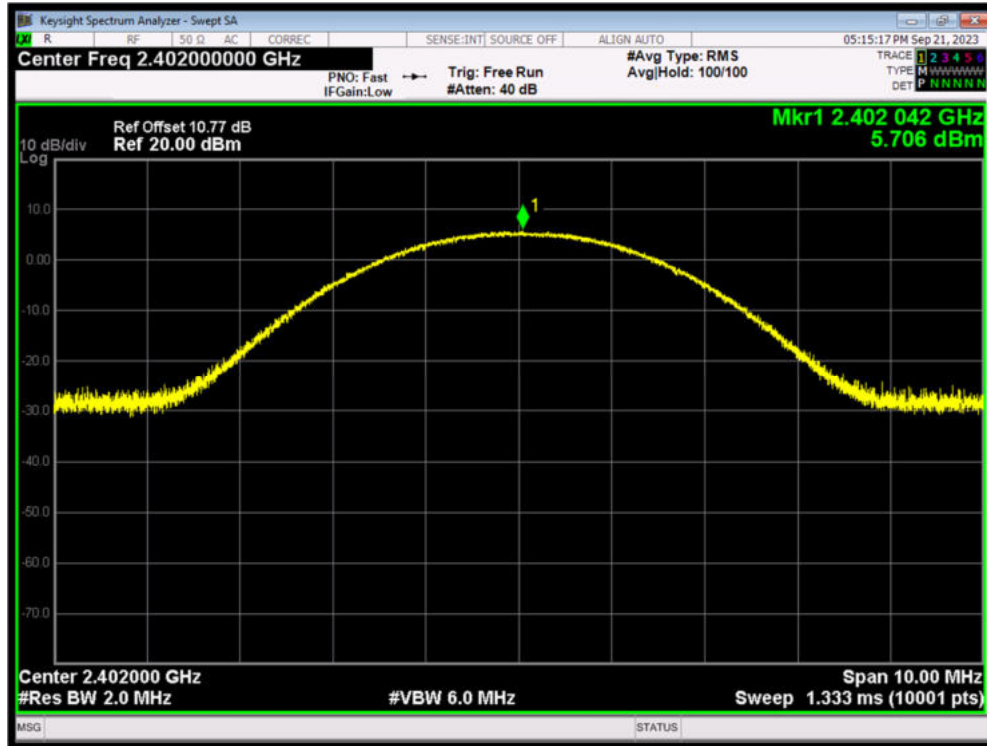
Power 1-DH5 2441MHz



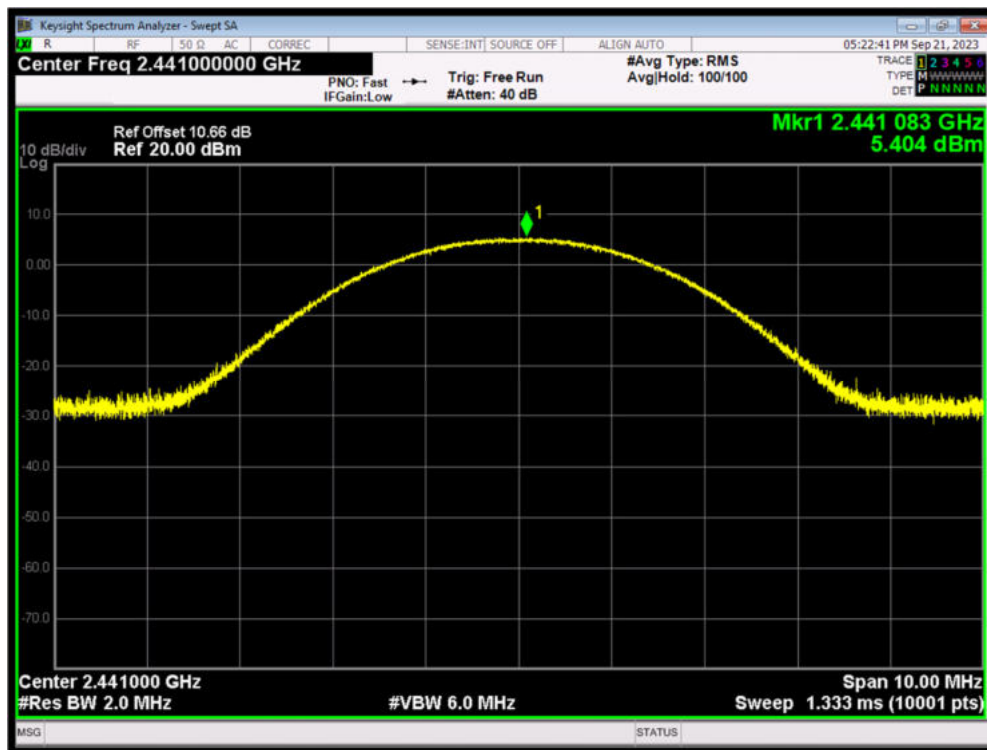
Power 1-DH5 2480MHz



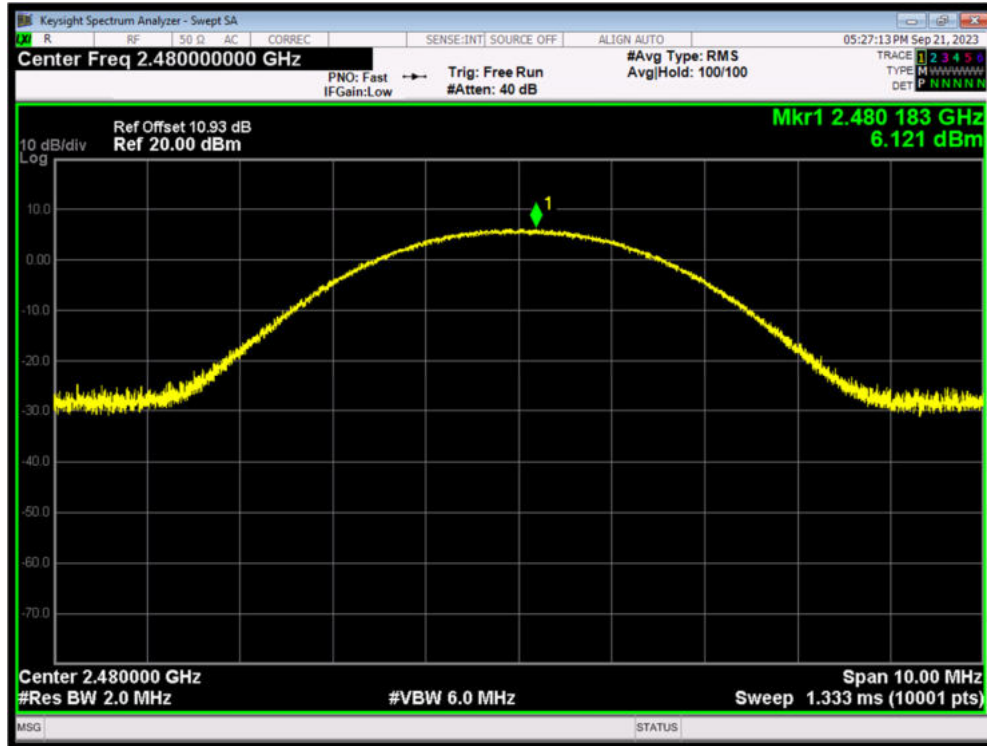
Power 2-DH5 2402MHz



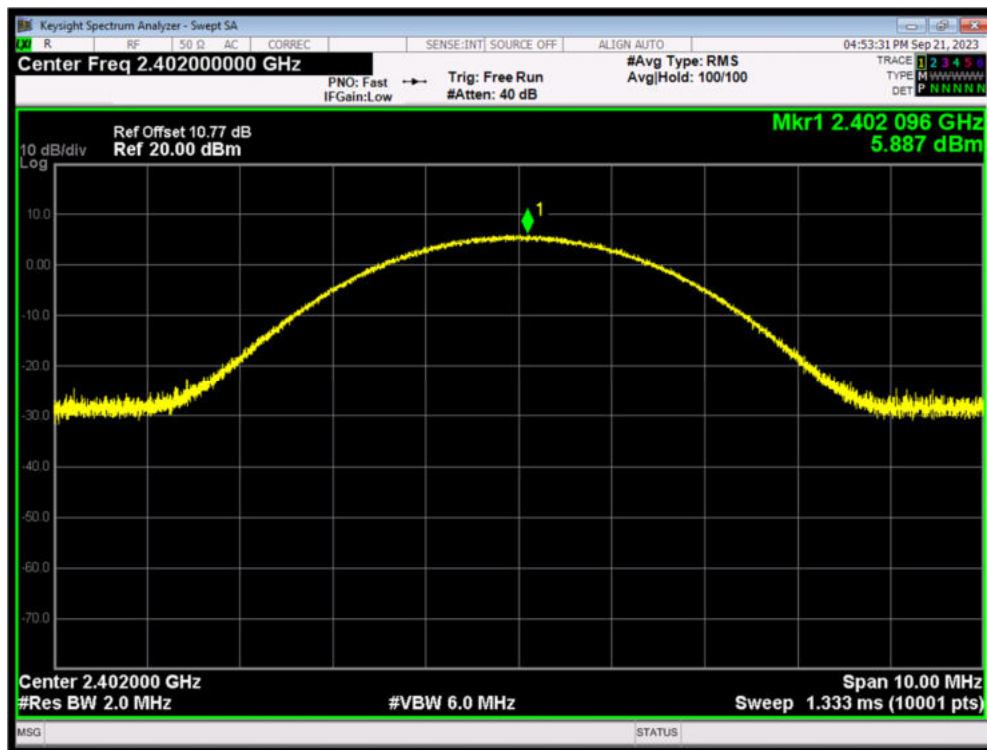
Power 2-DH5 2441MHz



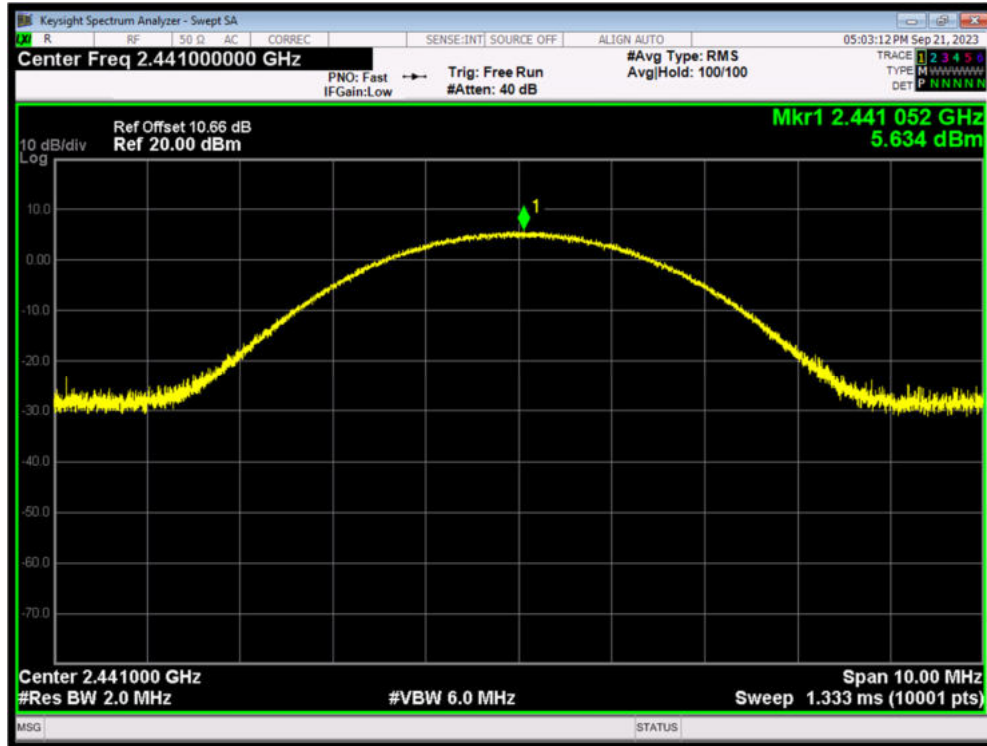
Power 2-DH5 2480MHz



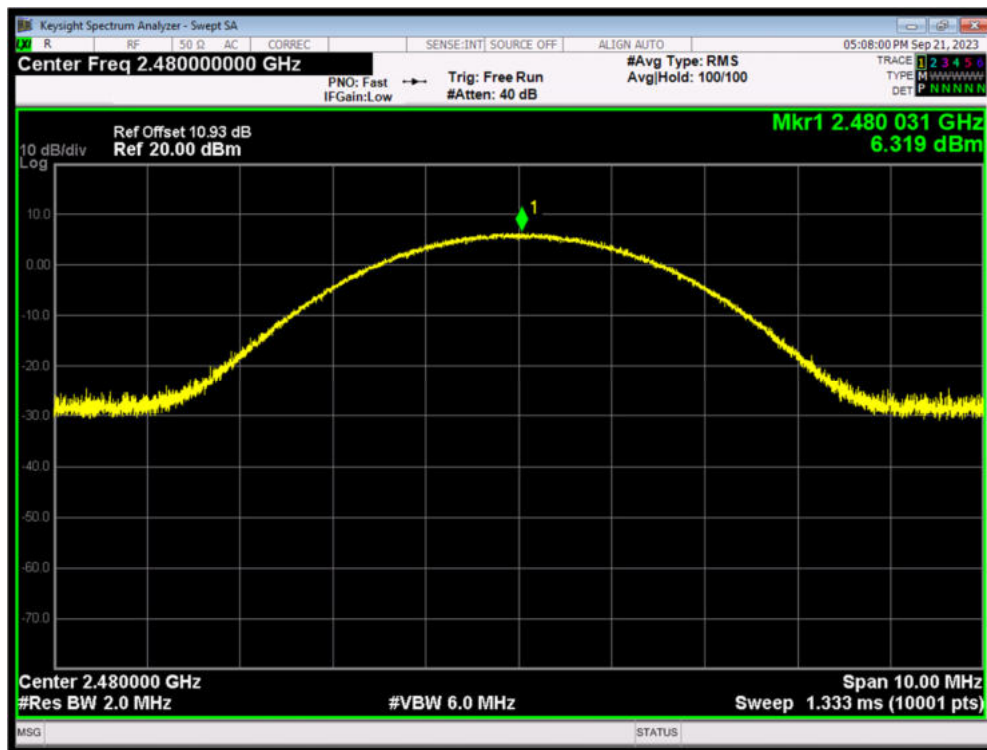
Power 3-DH5 2402MHz



Power 3-DH5 2441MHz



Power 3-DH5 2480MHz



5.2 99% Bandwidth and 20dB Bandwidth

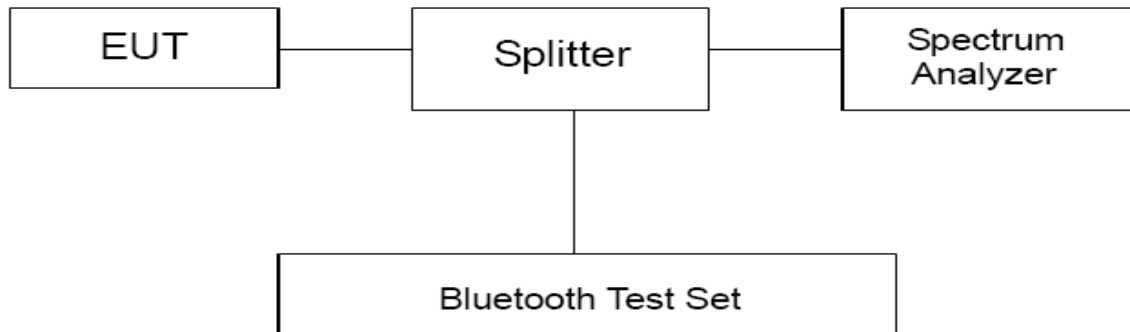
Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer and Bluetooth test set via a power splitter with a known loss. The occupied bandwidth is measured using spectrum analyzer. RBW is set to 30kHz and VBW is set to 100kHz on spectrum analyzer. -20dB occupied bandwidths are recorded.

Test Setup



Limits

No specific occupied bandwidth requirements in part 15.247(a) (1).

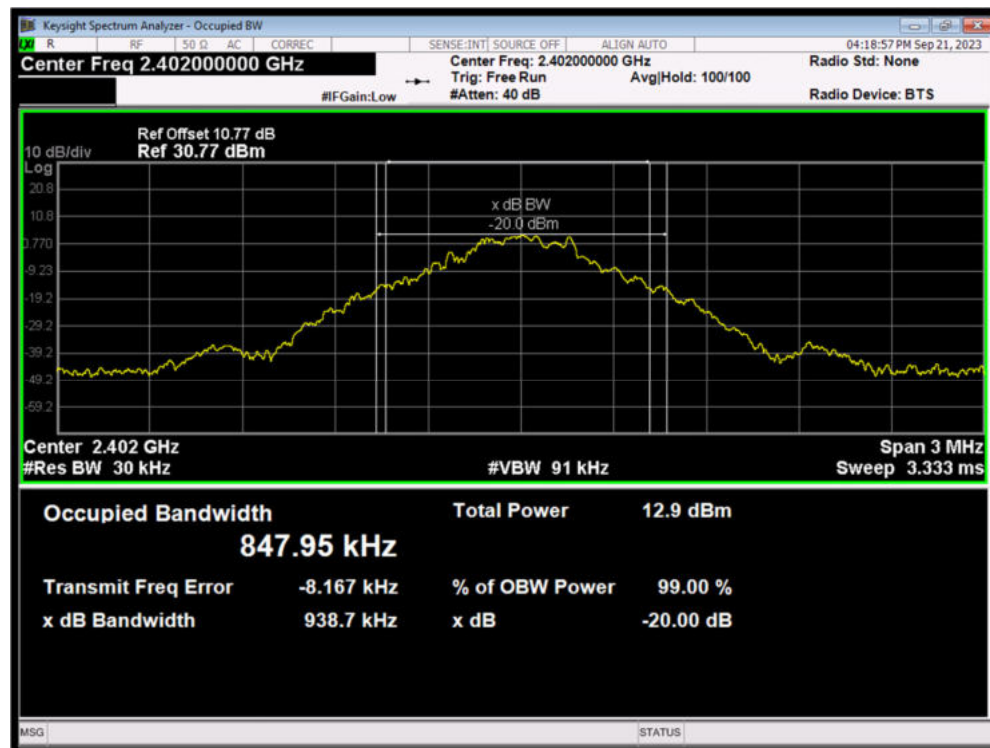
Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U=936$ Hz.

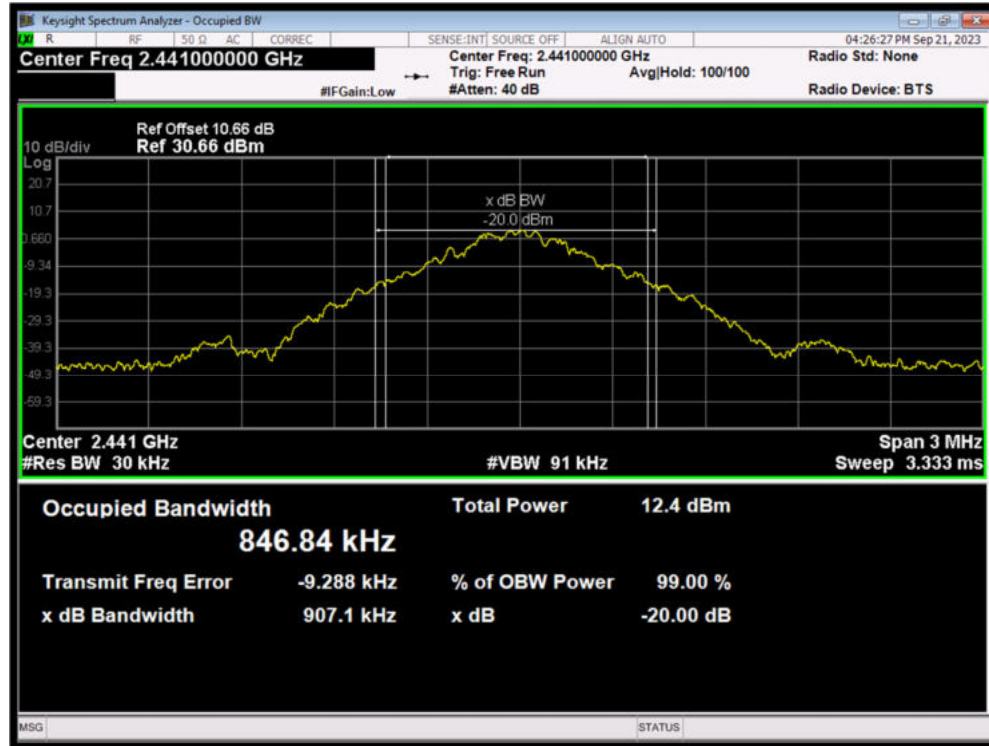
Test Results

Test Mode		Channel	Frequency (MHz)	99% bandwidth(MHz)	20dB Bandwidth(MHz)
BT	DH5	0	2402	0.848	0.939
		39	2441	0.847	0.907
		78	2480	0.849	0.946
	2DH5	0	2402	1.204	1.356
		39	2441	1.185	1.308
		78	2480	1.197	1.356
	3DH5	0	2402	1.200	1.310
		39	2441	1.191	1.294
		78	2480	1.205	1.323

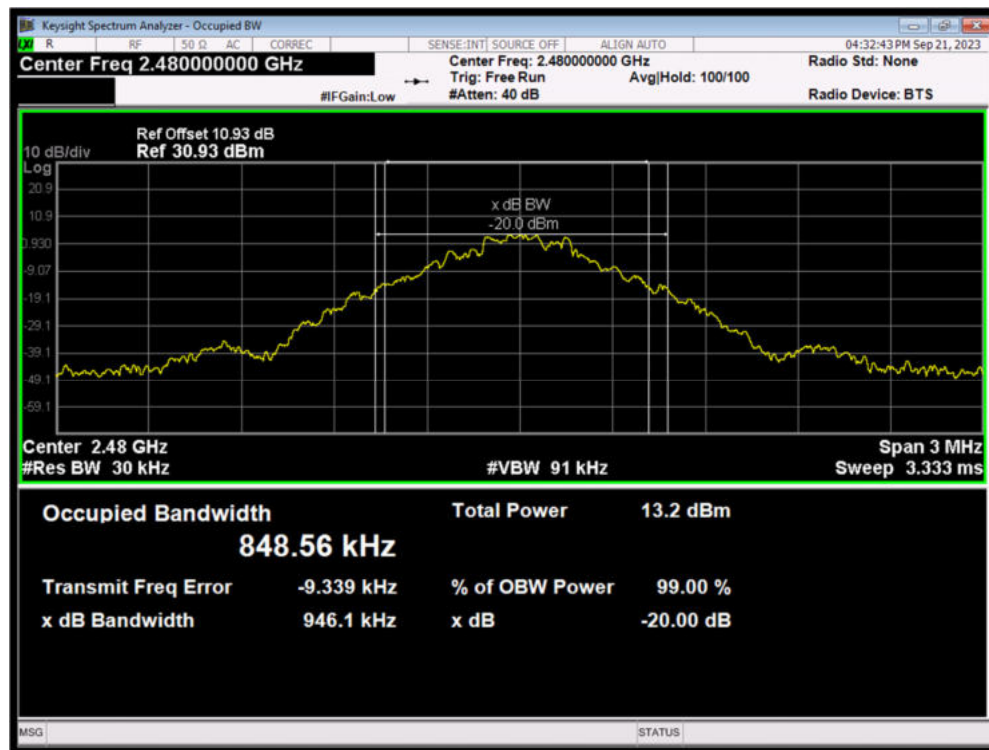
OBW 1-DH5 2402MHz



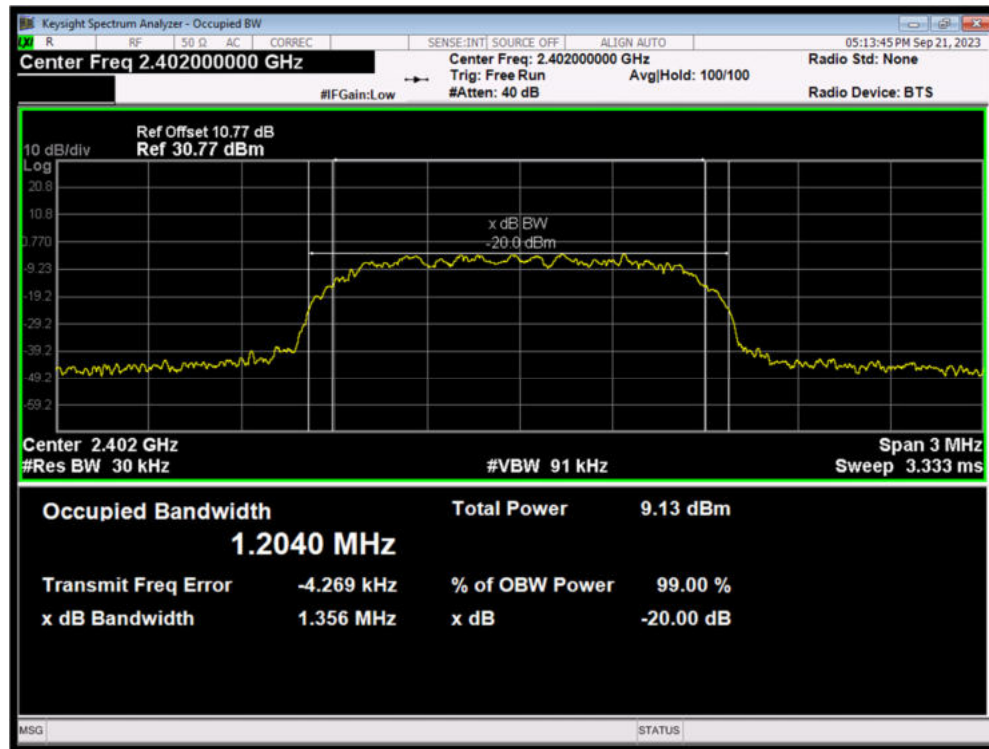
OBW 1-DH5 2441MHz



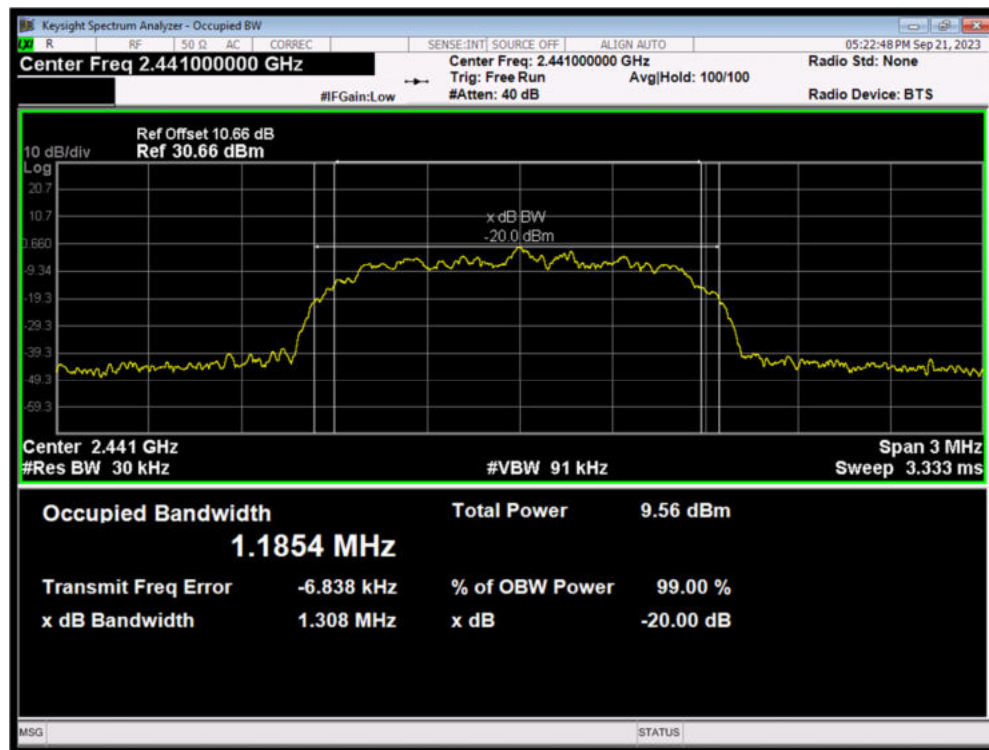
OBW 1-DH5 2480MHz



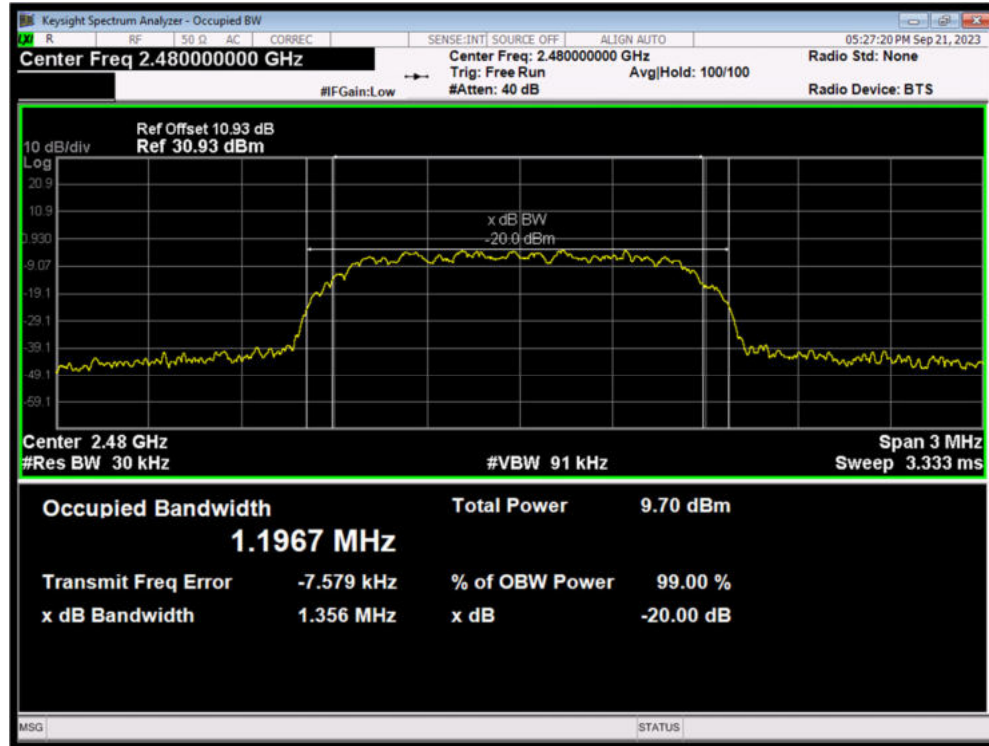
OBW 2-DH5 2402MHz



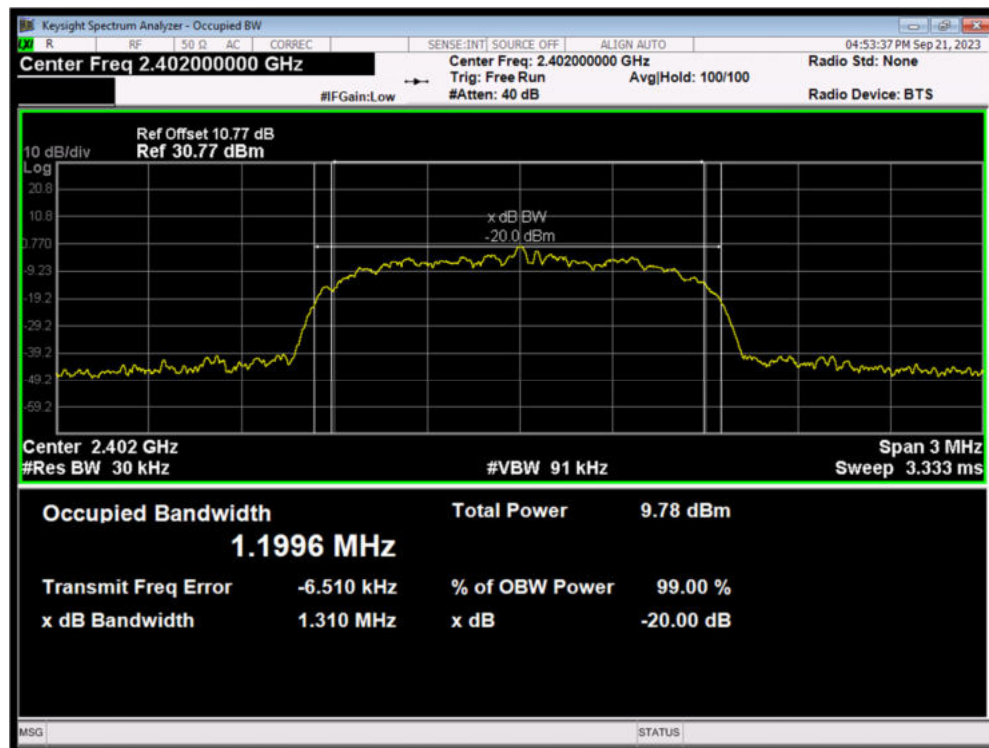
OBW 2-DH5 2441MHz



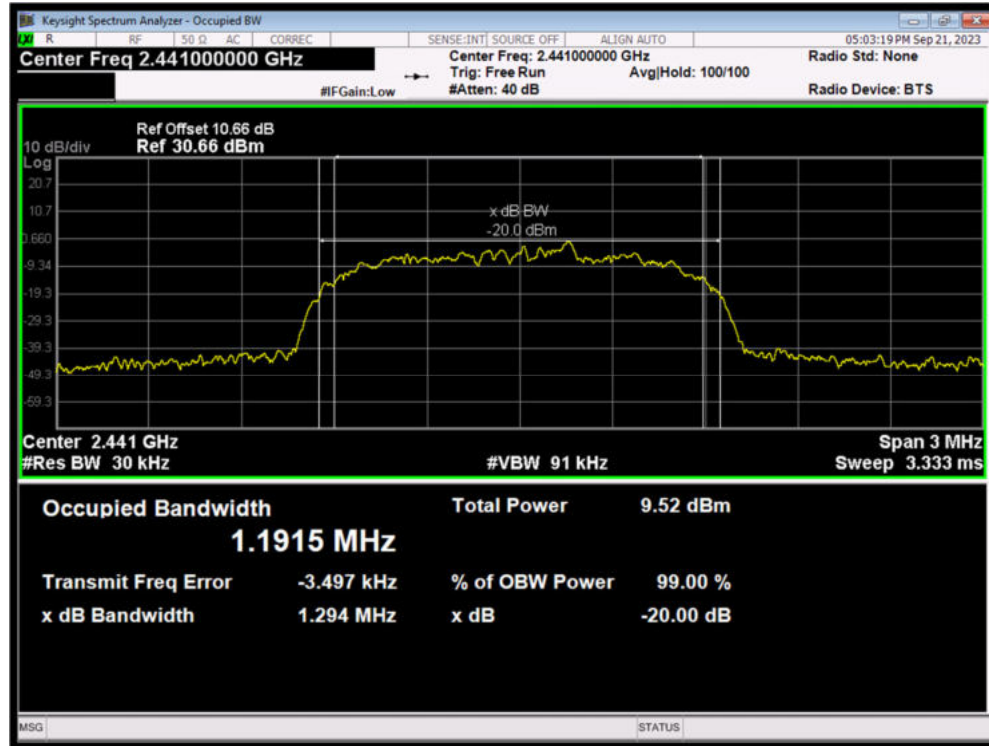
OBW 2-DH5 2480MHz



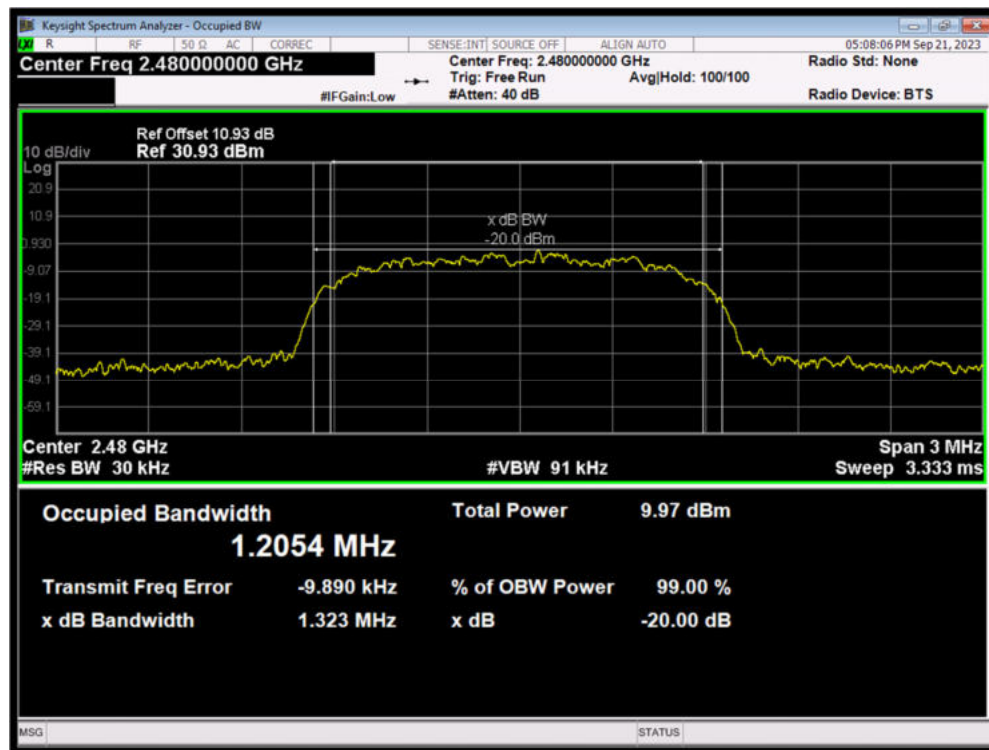
OBW 3-DH5 2402MHz



OBW 3-DH5 2441MHz



OBW 3-DH5 2480MHz



5.3 Frequency Separation

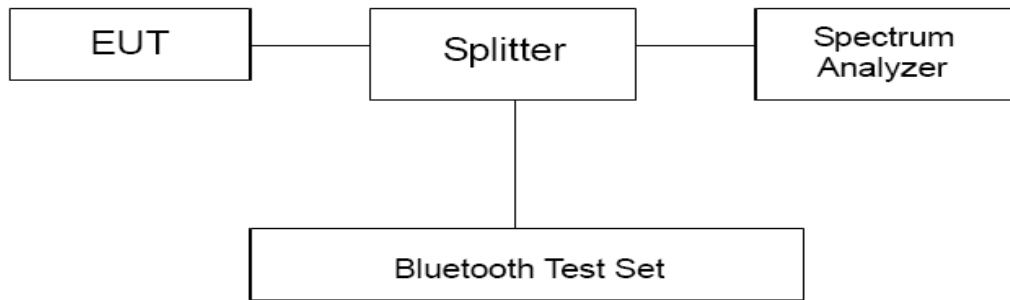
Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer and Bluetooth test set via a power splitter with a known loss. RBW is set to 30 kHz and VBW is set to 100 kHz on spectrum analyzer. Set EUT on Hopping on mode.

Test setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247(a)(1) specifies that “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. ”

Note: The value of two-thirds of 20 dB bandwidth is always greater than 25 kHz.

Measurement Uncertainty

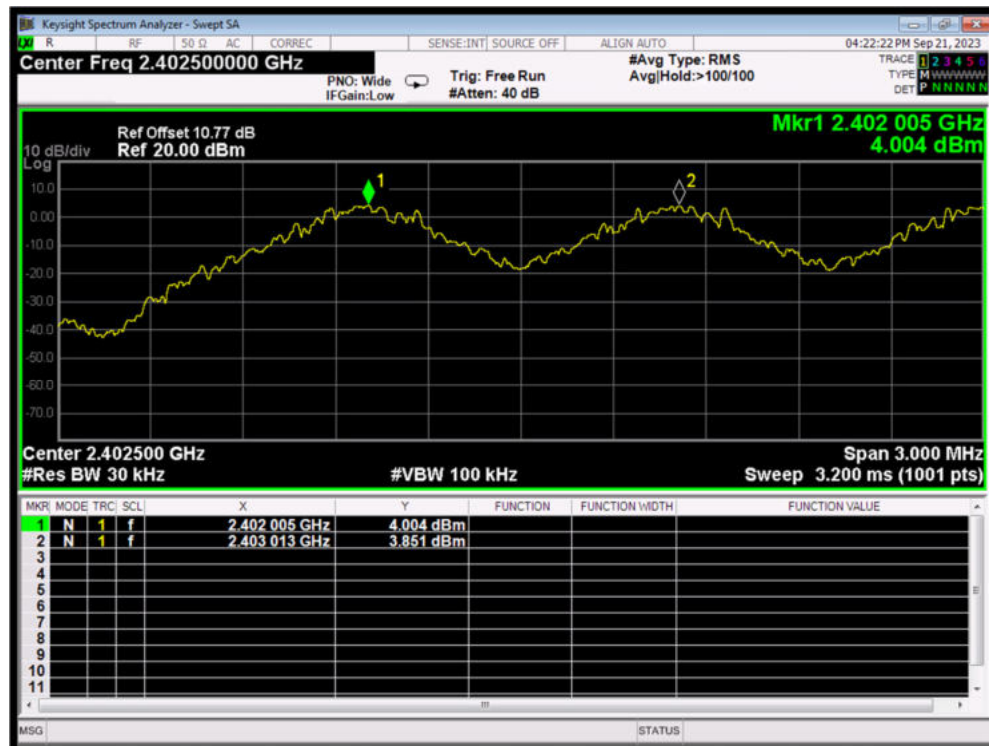
The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U=936$ Hz.

Test Results:

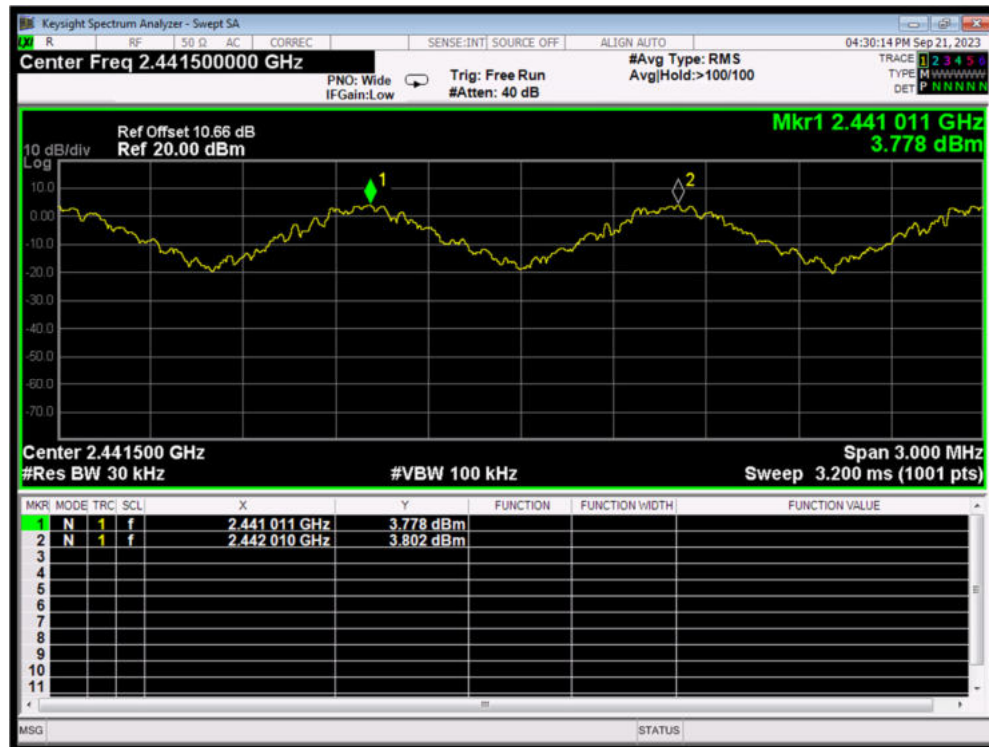
Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)	Carrier frequency separation(MHz)	20dB Bandwidth(MHz)	Limit (MHz)	Conclusion
DH5	2402	1.01	0.942	0.628	PASS
	2441	1.00	0.940	0.627	PASS
	2480	1.00	0.937	0.625	PASS
2DH5	2402	1.00	1.321	0.881	PASS
	2441	0.89	1.332	0.888	PASS
	2480	1.00	1.334	0.889	PASS
3DH5	2402	0.90	1.299	0.866	PASS
	2441	1.26	1.318	0.879	PASS
	2480	1.00	1.311	0.874	PASS

Note: The limit is two-thirds of 20 dB bandwidth.

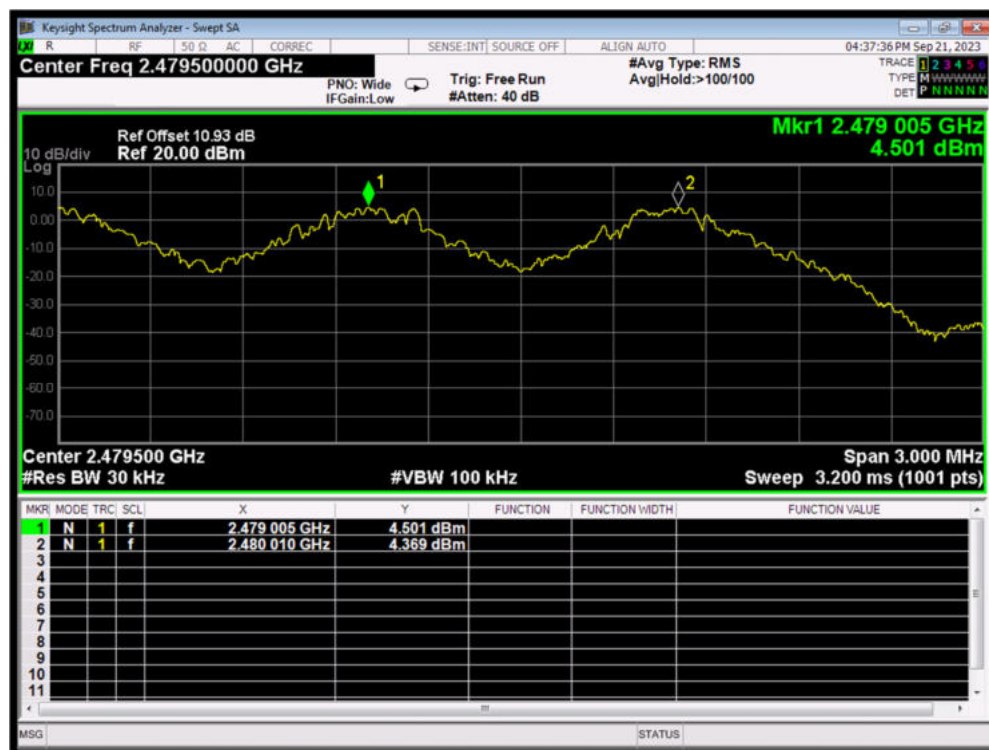
CFS 1-DH5 2402MHz



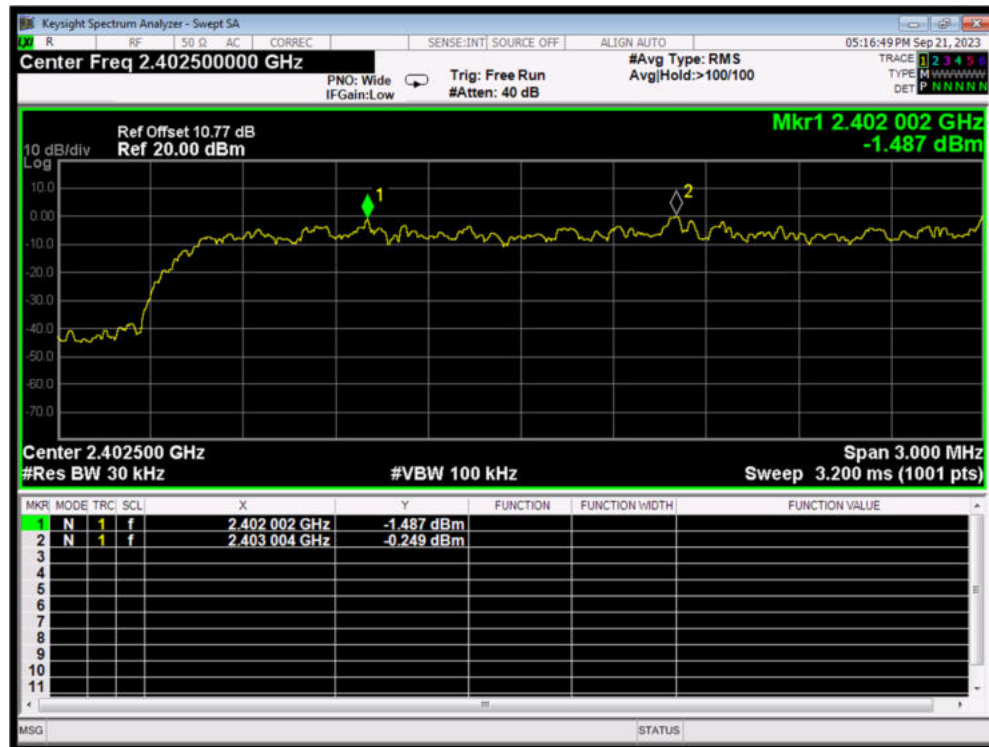
CFS 1-DH5 2441MHz



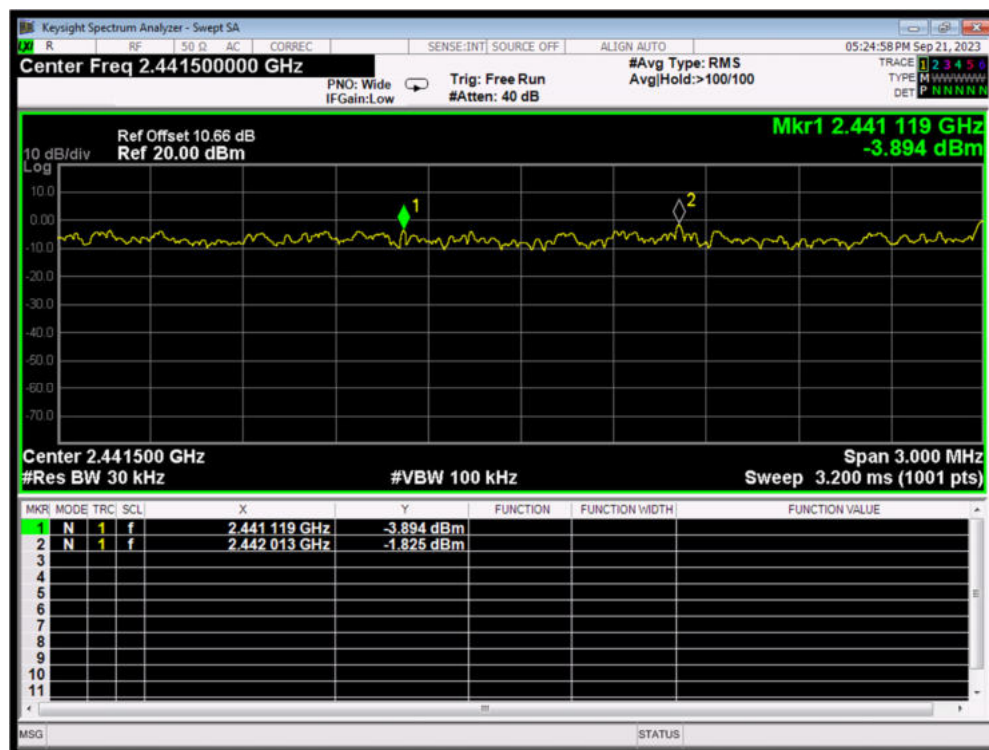
CFS 1-DH5 2480MHz



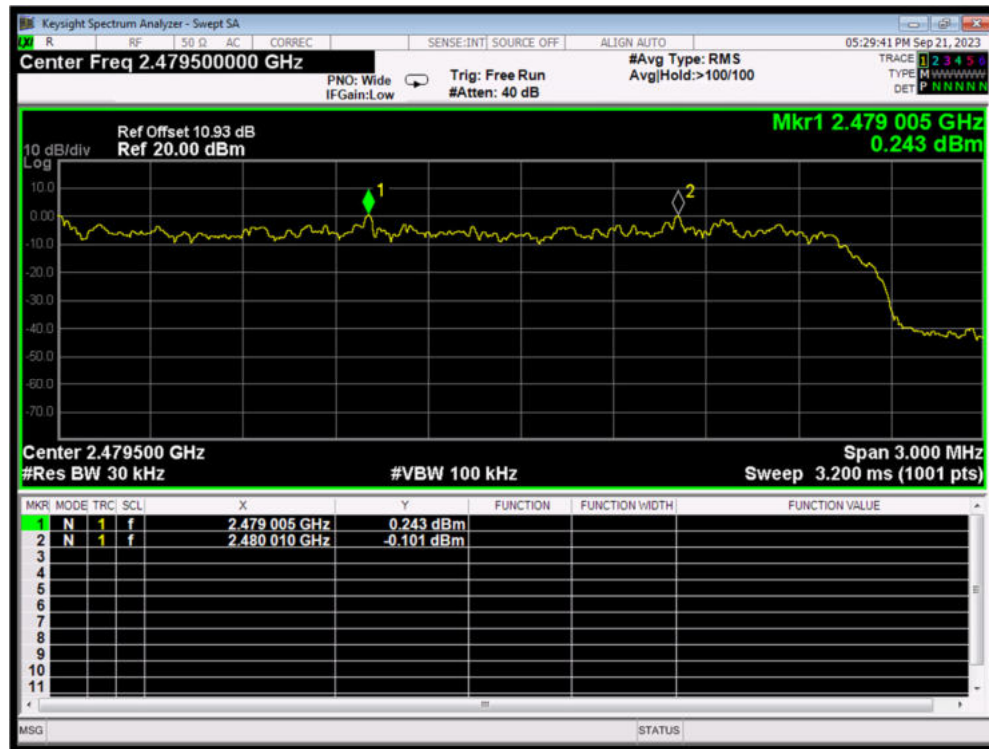
CFS 2-DH5 2402MHz



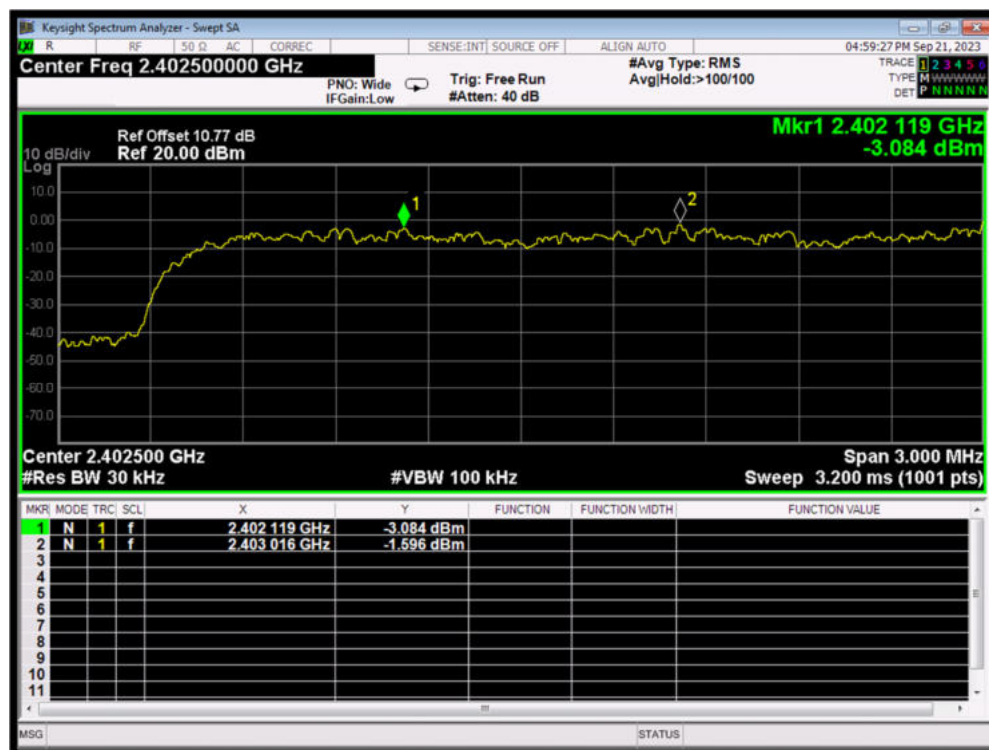
CFS 2-DH5 2441MHz



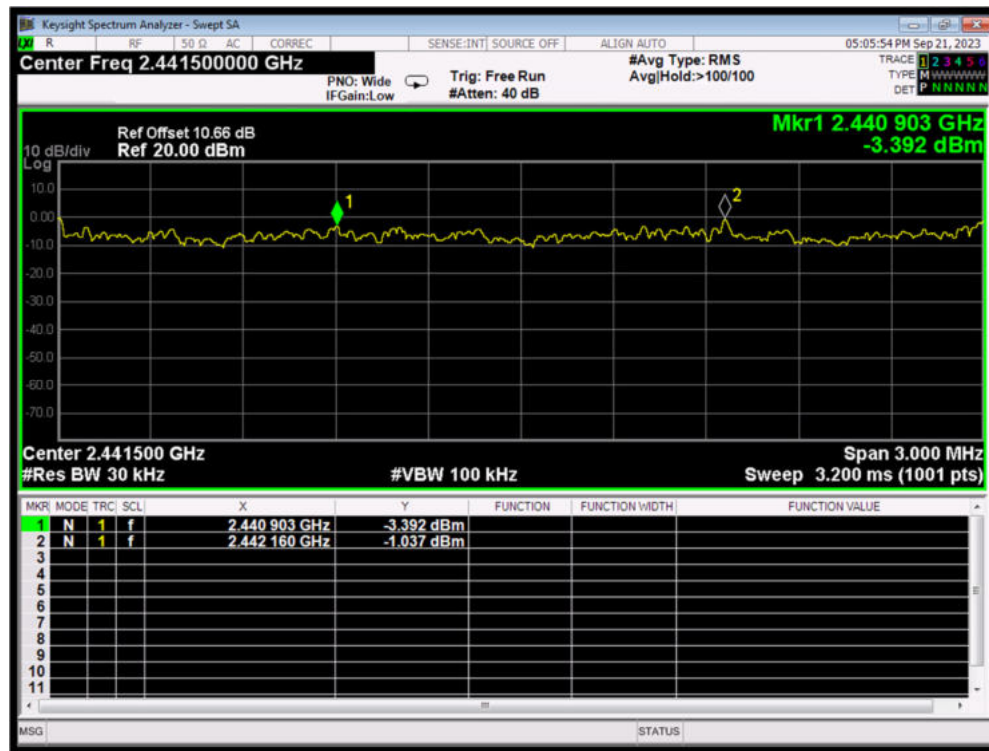
CFS 2-DH5 2480MHz



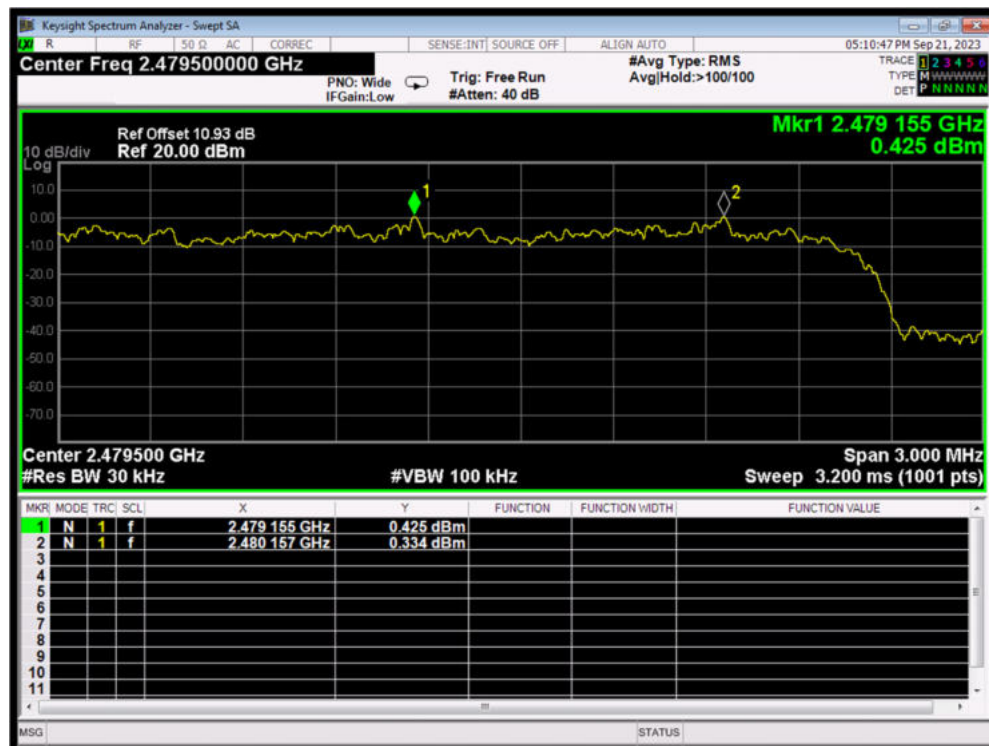
CFS 3-DH5 2402MHz



CFS 3-DH5 2441MHz



CFS 3-DH5 2480MHz



5.4 Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)

Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Methods of Measurement

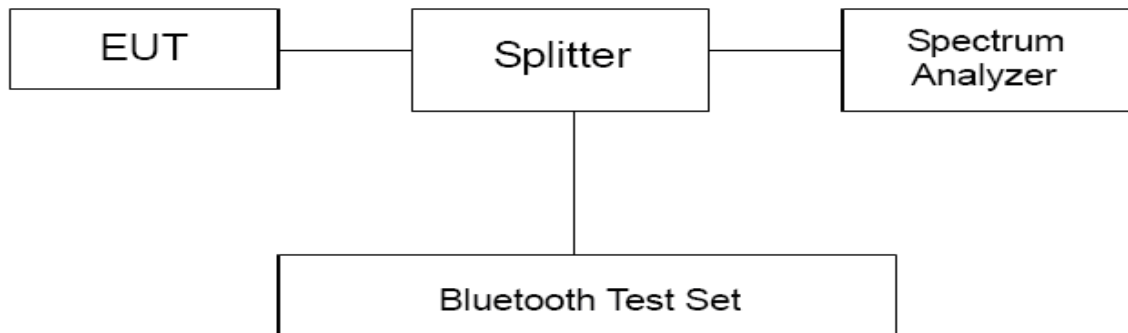
The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer and Bluetooth test set via a power splitter with a known loss. RBW is set to 1MHz and VBW is set to 1MHz on spectrum analyzer. The dwell time is calculated by:

Dwell time = Pulse Time * Number of Pulses in 31.6 seconds.

In normal mode, The selected EUT Packet type uses a slot type of DH5 packet and a hopping rate of 1600(ch*hop/s) for all channels. So the final hopping rate for all channel is 1600/5=320(ch*hop/s)

In AFH mode, The selected EUT Packet type uses a slot type of DH5 packet and a hopping rate of 800(ch*hop/s) for all channels. So the final hopping rate for all channel is 800/5=160(ch*hop/s)

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part15.247(a) specifies that " 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."

Dwell time	≤ 400ms
------------	---------

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$.

Requirements	Uncertainty					
Dwell Time	DH5	$U=0.70\text{ms}$	2DH5	$U=0.70\text{ms}$	3DH5	$U=0.70\text{ms}$

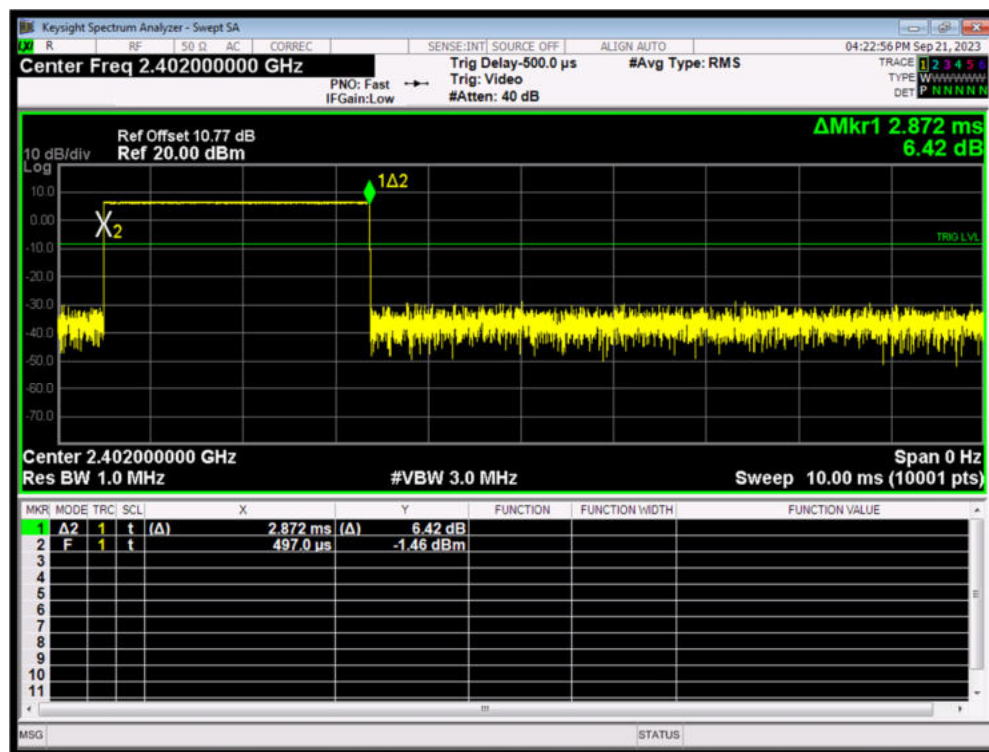
Test Results:

In normal mode:

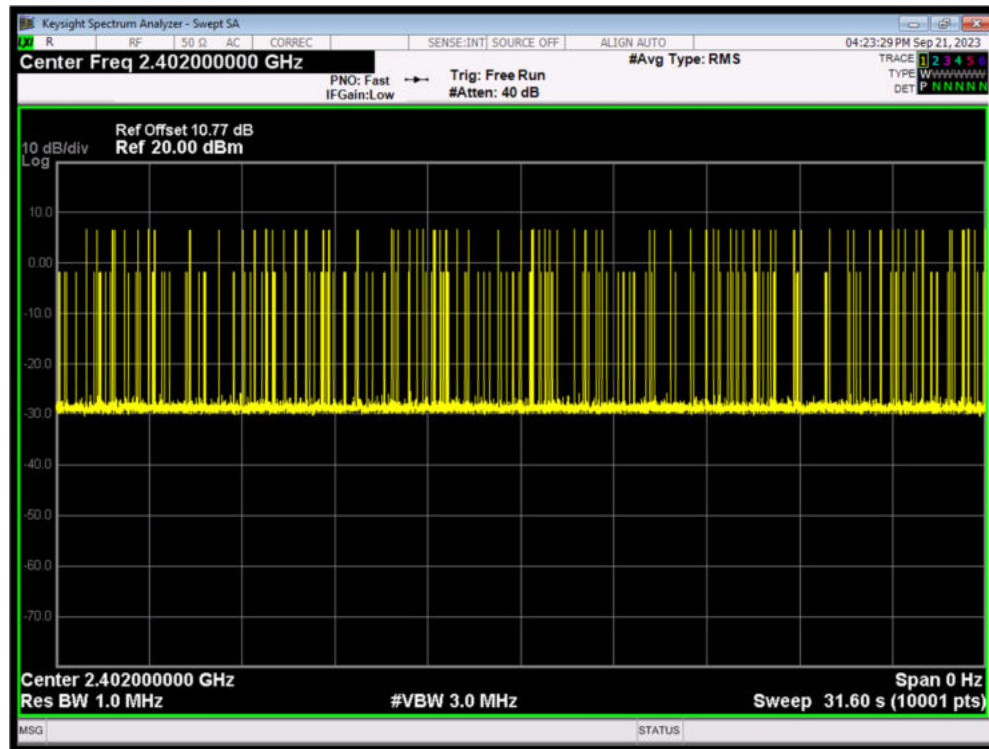
Test Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Number of Pulses in 31.6 seconds	Pulse Time (ms)	Dwell time (ms)	Limit (ms)	Conclusion
DH5	2402	81	2.872	232.632	400	PASS
	2441	114	2.872	327.408	400	PASS
	2480	104	2.872	298.688	400	PASS
2DH5	2402	110	2.877	316.470	400	PASS
	2441	114	2.878	328.092	400	PASS
	2480	107	2.878	307.946	400	PASS
3DH5	2402	105	2.880	302.400	400	PASS
	2441	108	2.879	310.932	400	PASS
	2480	107	2.879	308.053	400	PASS

Note: Dwell time = Pulse Time * Number of Pulses in 31.6 seconds

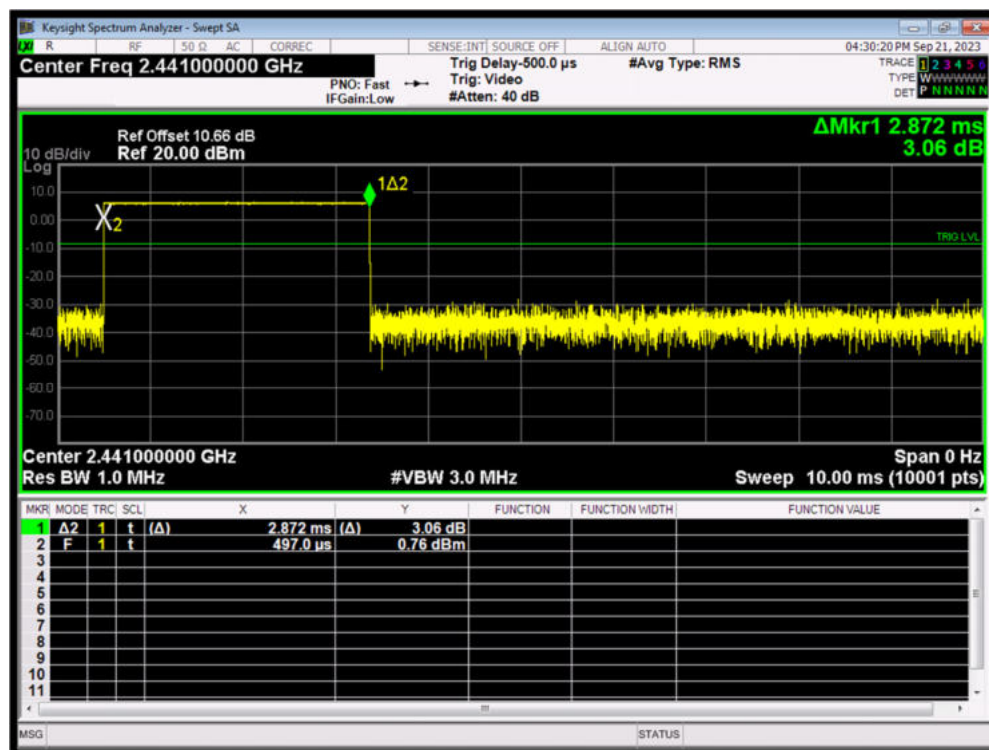
Dwell 1-DH5 2402MHz One Burst



Dwell 1-DH5 2402MHz Accumulated



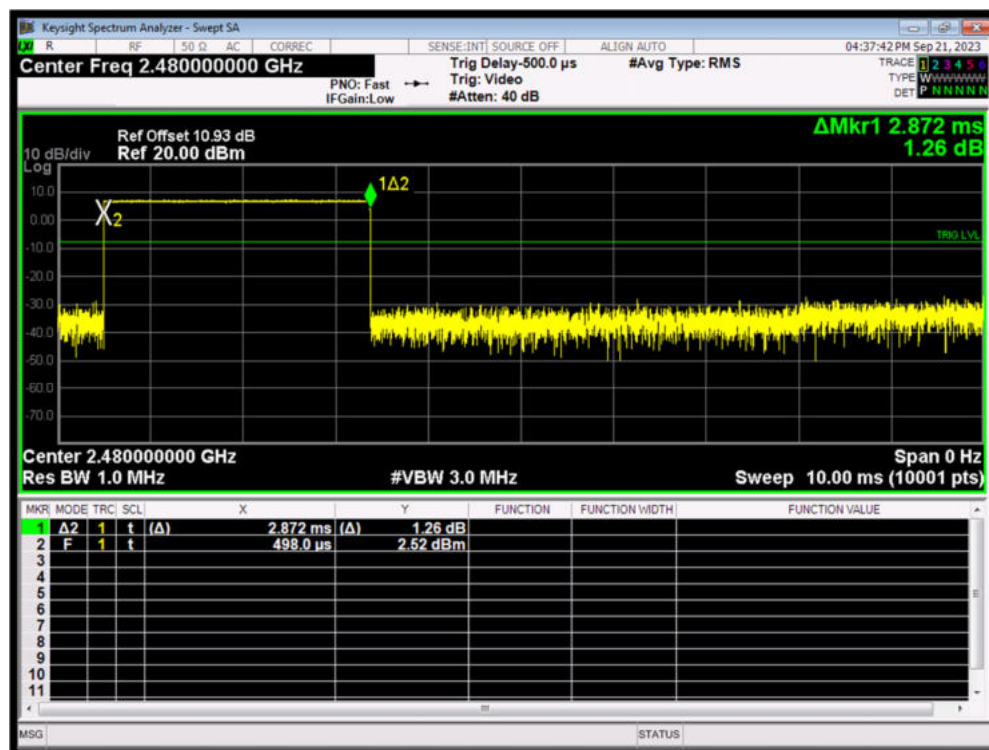
Dwell 1-DH5 2441MHz One Burst



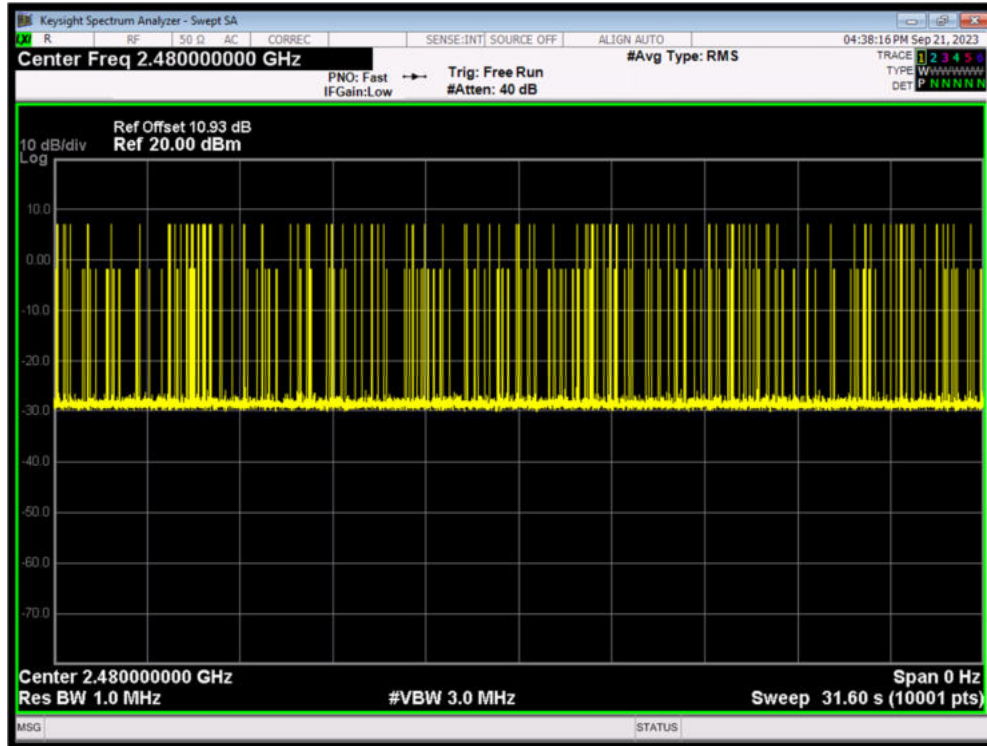
Dwell 1-DH5 2441MHz Accumulated



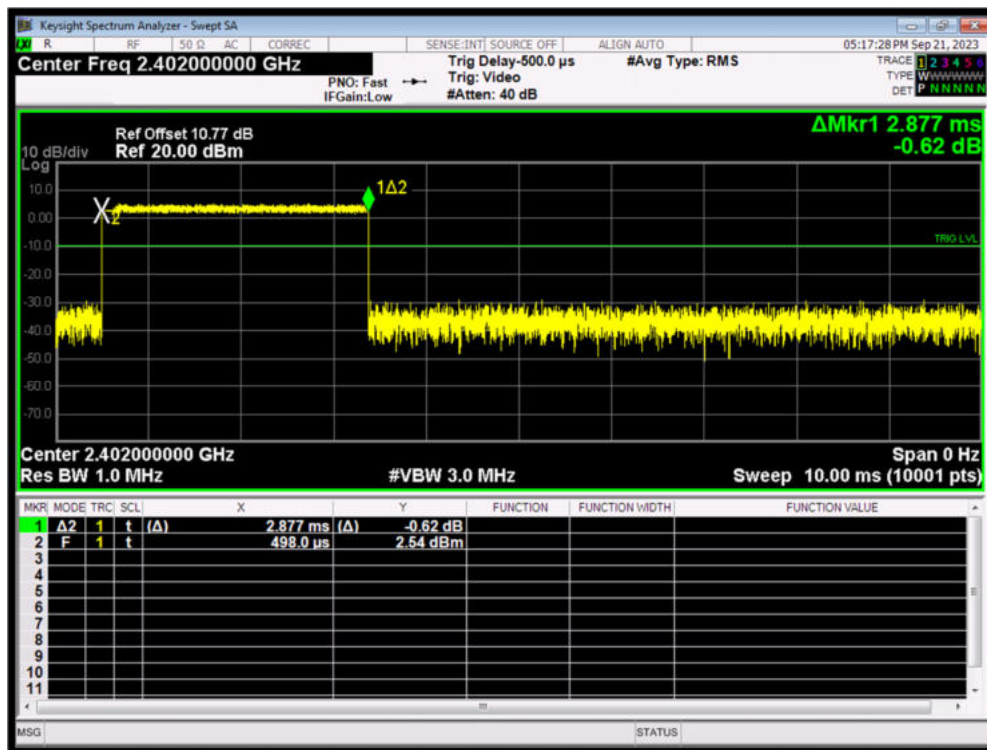
Dwell 1-DH5 2480MHz One Burst



Dwell 1-DH5 2480MHz Accumulated



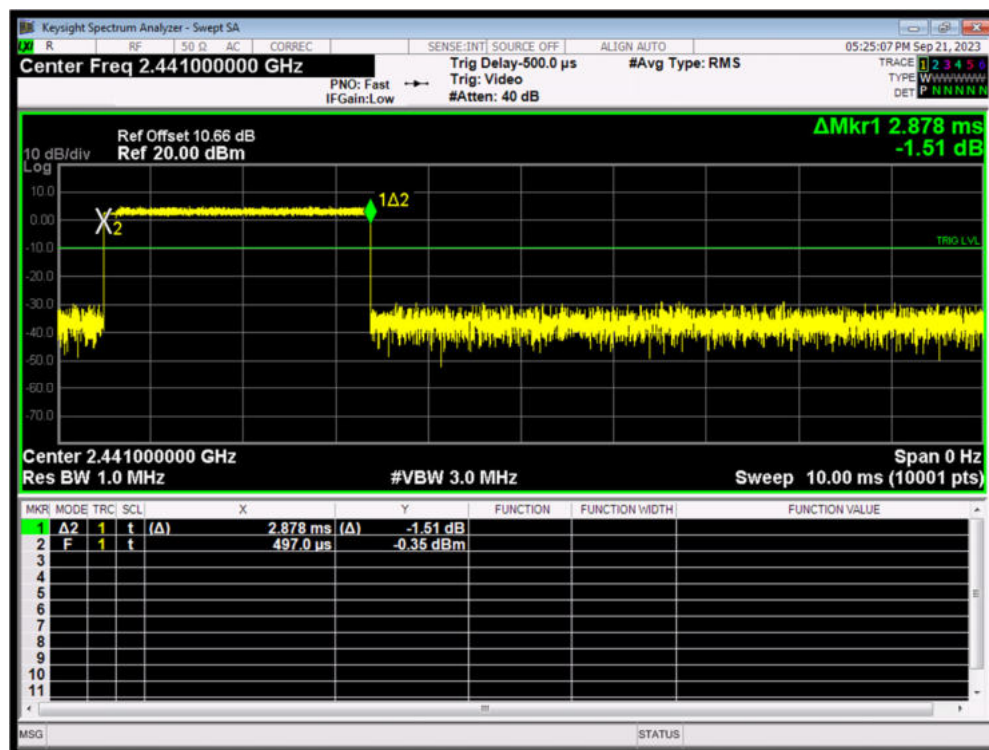
Dwell 2-DH5 2402MHz One Burst



Dwell 2-DH5 2402MHz Accumulated



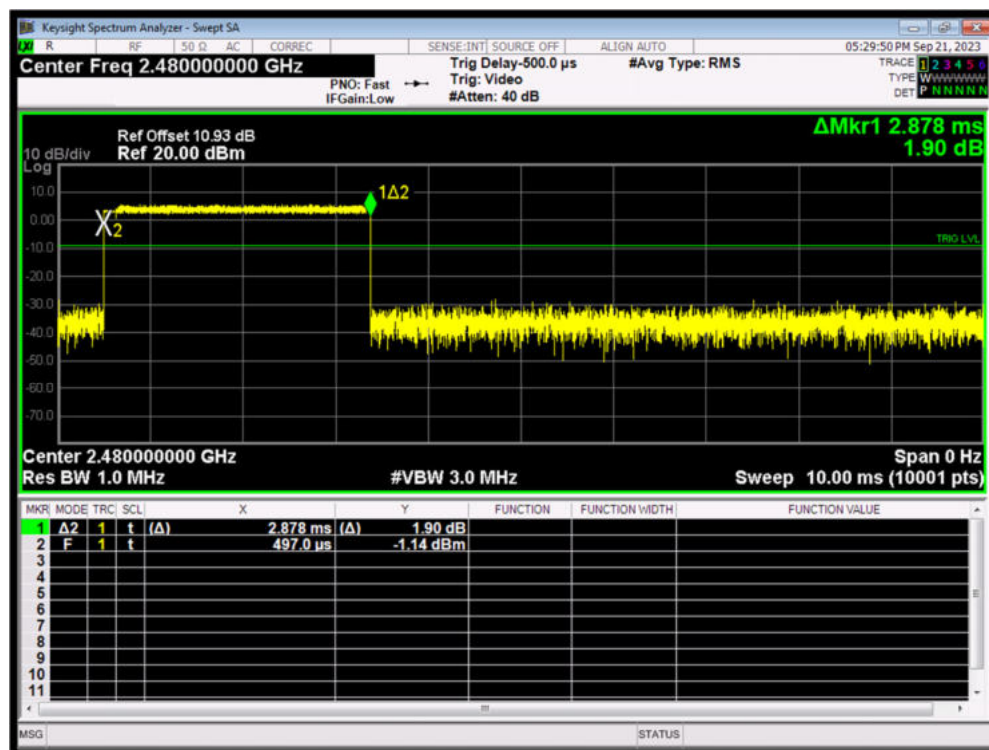
Dwell 2-DH5 2441MHz One Burst



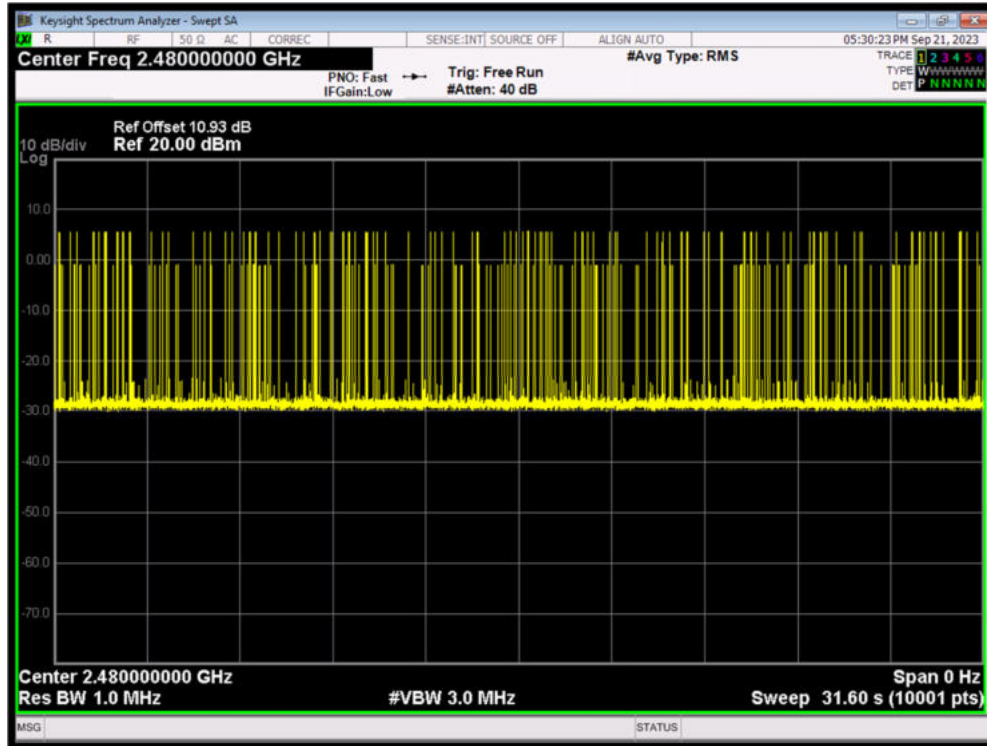
Dwell 2-DH5 2441MHz Accumulated



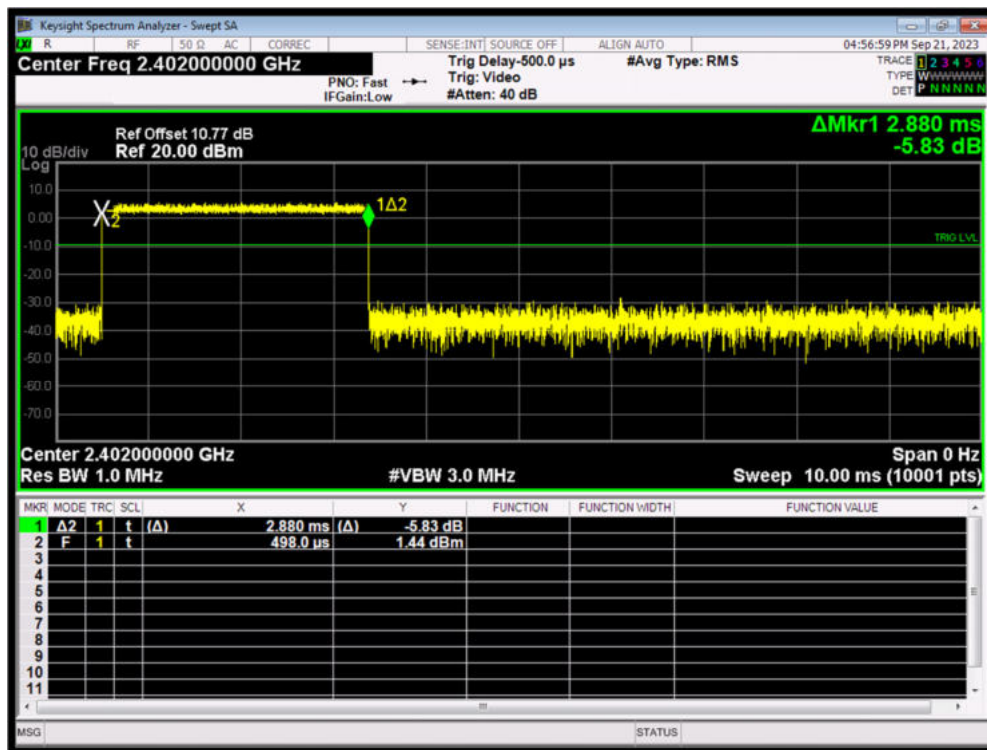
Dwell 2-DH5 2480MHz One Burst



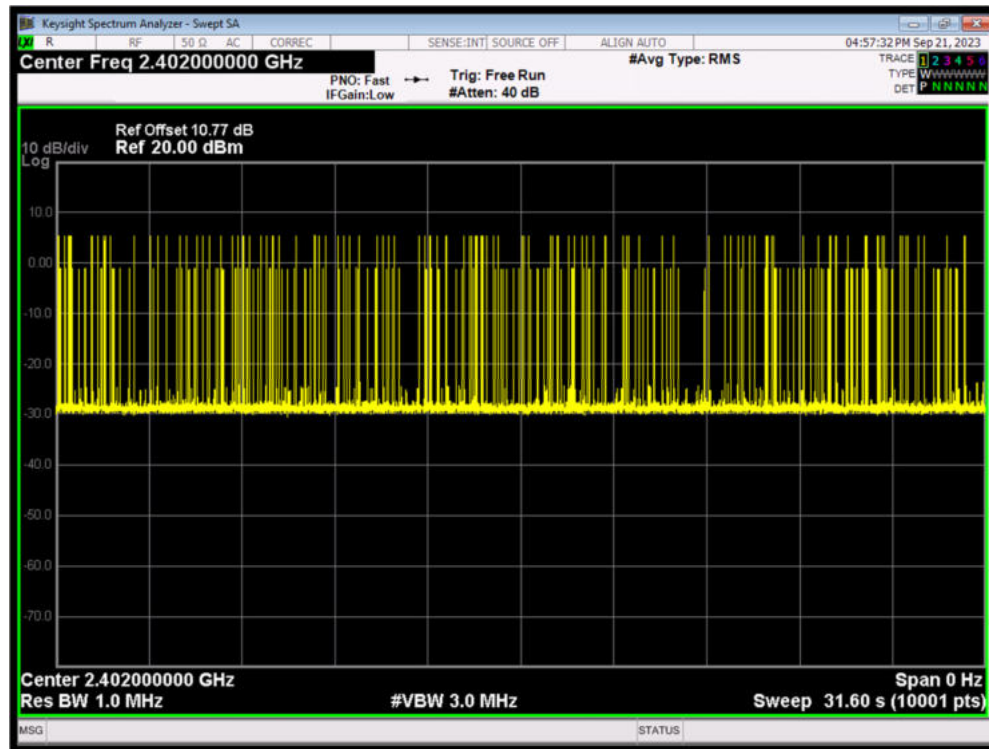
Dwell 2-DH5 2480MHz Accumulated



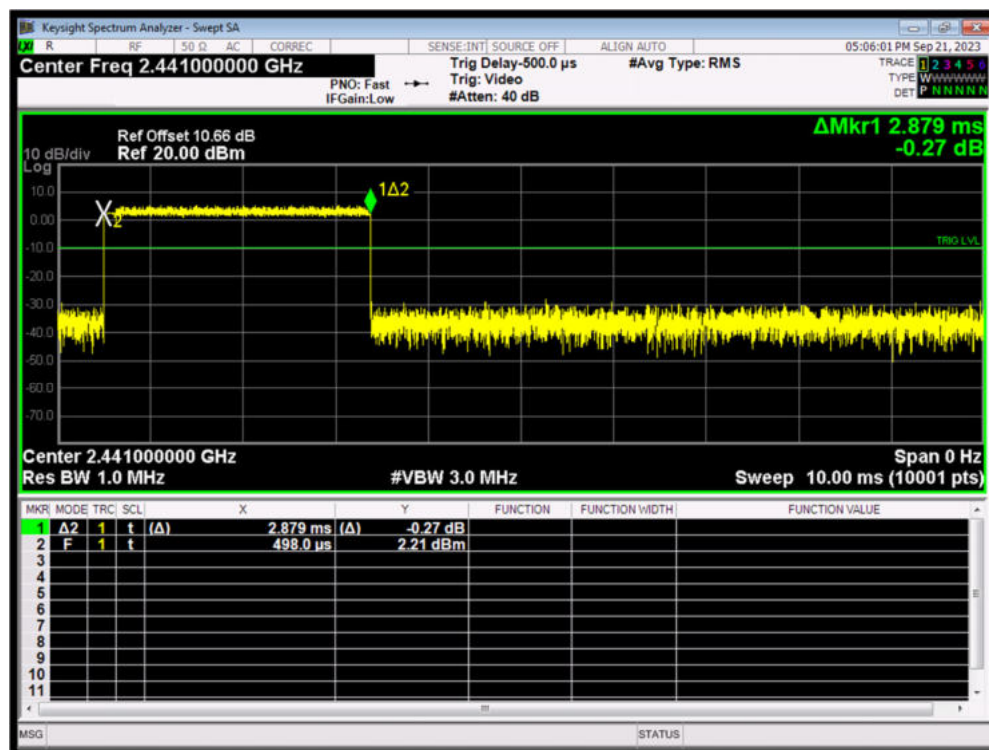
Dwell 3-DH5 2402MHz One Burst



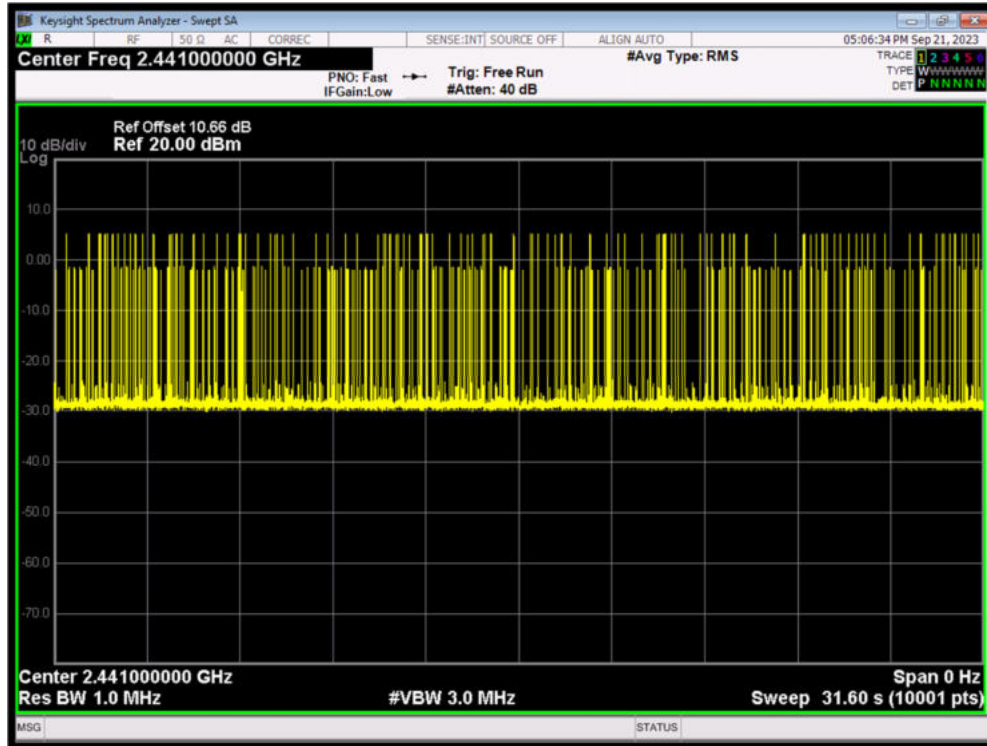
Dwell 3-DH5 2402MHz Accumulated



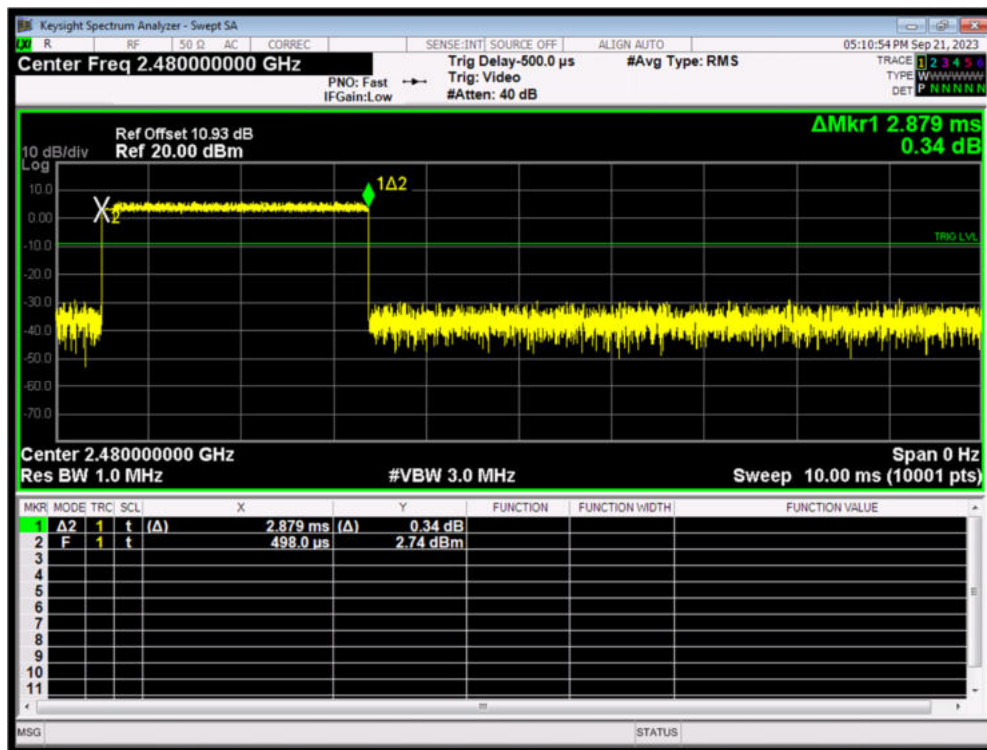
Dwell 3-DH5 2441MHz One Burst



Dwell 3-DH5 2441MHz Accumulated



Dwell 3-DH5 2480MHz One Burst



Dwell 3-DH5 2480MHz Accumulated



5.5 Band Edge Compliance

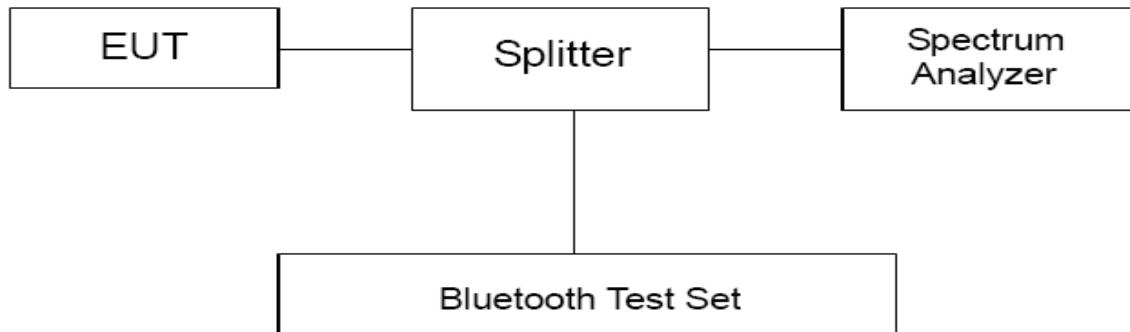
Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer and Bluetooth test set via a power splitter with a known loss. The lowest and highest channels were measured. The peak detector is used. RBW is set to 100 kHz and VBW is set to 300 kHz on spectrum analyzer. EUT test for Hopping On mode and Hopping Off mode.

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247(d) specifies that “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.”

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 1.96$.

Frequency	Uncertainty
2GHz-3GHz	1.407 dB