

Remark:

Pre test 9kHz to 25GHz, find the highest point when testing, so only the worst data were shown in the test report. Per FCC Part 15.33 (a) and 15.31 (o) ,The amplitude of spurious emissions from intentional radiators which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported unless specifically required elsewhere in this part.



5.10Other requirements Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum System

Test Requirement: 147 CFR Part 16C Section 15.247 (a)(1), (h) requirement: The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a Pseudorandom ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals. 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 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. 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 hopsets to avoid nopping 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(a)(1) According to Bluetooth Core Specification, the pseudorandom sequence may be generated in a nine-stage shift register whose 6th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first ONE of 9 consecutive ONEs; i.e. the shift register stages: 19 L		
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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. 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 hopsets 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(a)(1) According to Bluetooth Core Specification, the pseudorandom sequence may be generated in a ninestage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first ONE of 9 consecutive ONEs; i.e. the shift register is initialized with nine ones. • Number of shift register stages: 9 • Length of pseudo-random sequence: 2 ⁹ -1 = 511 bits • Longest sequence of Zeros: 8 (non-inverted signal) <i>Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence</i> An example of Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence as follow: 20 62 46 77 7 64 7 64 7 3 16 75 1 Lengting to Bluetooth Core Specification, Bluetooth receivers are designed to have input and IF bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of any Bluetooth transmitter and shift frequencies in synchronization with the tran	rate from a Pseudorandom on the average by each tra hopping channel bandwidth	ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally nsmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the is of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in
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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 the Bluetooth Core specification, the Bluetooth system is designed not have the ability to coordinated with other FHSS System in an effort to avoid the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitter.

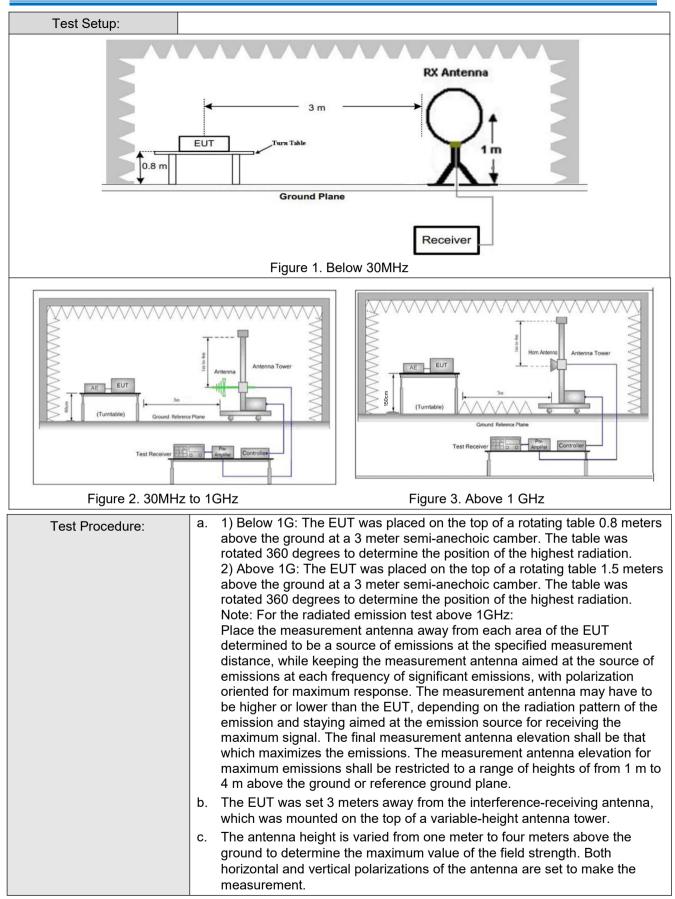


5.11 Radiated Spurious Emission & Restricted bands

Test Requirement:	47 CFR Part 15C Section 15.209 and 15.205							
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10: 2013							
Test Site:	Measurement Distance: 3m (Semi-Anechoic Chamber)							
Receiver Setup:	Frequency		Detector	RBW	VBW	Remark]	
	0.009MHz-0.090MH	z	Peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Peak	1	
	0.009MHz-0.090MH	z	Average	10kHz	z 30kHz	Average	1	
	0.090MHz-0.110MH	z	Quasi-peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Quasi-peak	1	
	0.110MHz-0.490MH	z	Peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Peak	1	
	0.110MHz-0.490MH	z	Average	10kHz	z 30kHz	Average	1	
	0.490MHz -30MHz		Quasi-peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Quasi-peak	1	
	30MHz-1GHz		Peak	120 kH	z 300kHz	Peak	1	
	Above 1GHz		Peak	1MHz	3MHz	Peak]	
			Peak	1MHz	10Hz	Average		
Limit:	Frequency	Frequency (mici		Limit (dBuV/m)	Remark	Measureme distance (n		
	0.009MHz-0.490MHz	2	400/F(kHz)	-	-	300		
	0.490MHz-1.705MHz	-	30					
	1.705MHz-30MHz		30	-	-	30		
	30MHz-88MHz		100	40.0	Quasi-peak	3		
	88MHz-216MHz		150	43.5	Quasi-peak	3		
	216MHz-960MHz	216MHz-960MHz		46.0	Quasi-peak	3		
	960MHz-1GHz 500		54.0	Quasi-peak	3			
	Above 1GHz	500	54.0	54.0 Average				
	Note: 15.35(b), Unless otherwise specified, the limit on peak radio frequency emissions is 20dB above the maximum permitted average emission lim applicable to the equipment under test. This peak limit applies to the tot peak emission level radiated by the device.							









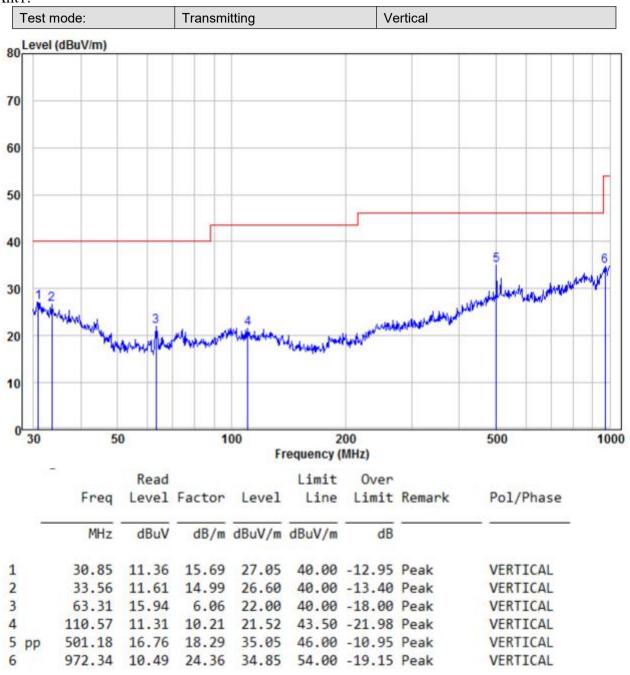
	d. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters (for the test frequency of below 30MHz, the antenna was tuned to heights 1 meter) and the rotatable table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
	e. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
	 f. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet. g. Test the EUT in the lowest channel (2402MHz),the middle channel (2441MHz),the Highest channel (2480MHz)
	 h. The radiation measurements are performed in X, Y, Z axis positioning for Transmitting mode, and found the X axis positioning which it is the worst case. i. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured was complete.
Exploratory Test Mode:	Non-hopping transmitting mode with all kind of modulation and all kind of
	data type
	Transmitting mode
Final Test Mode:	Only the worst case is recorded in the report.
Test Results:	Pass



5.11.1 Radiated Emission below 1GHz

30MHz~1GHz





Remark:

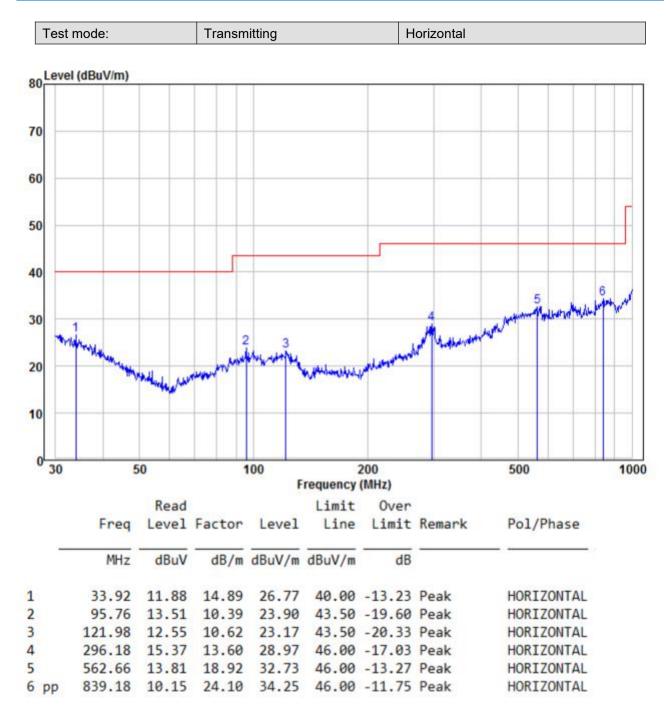
The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, Cable Factor & Preamplifier. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

Factor= Antenna Factor + Cable Factor - Preamplifier Factor,

Level = Read Level + Factor,







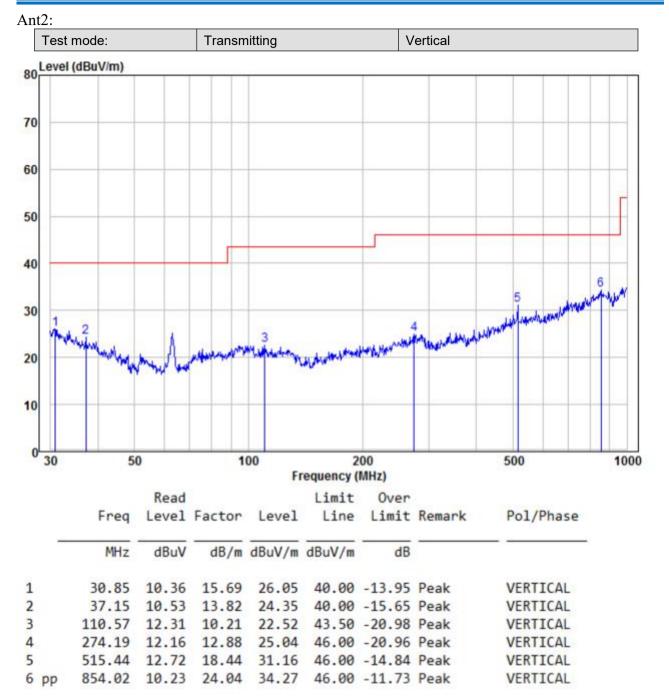
Remark:

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, Cable Factor & Preamplifier. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

Factor= Antenna Factor + Cable Factor - Preamplifier Factor,

Level = Read Level + Factor,





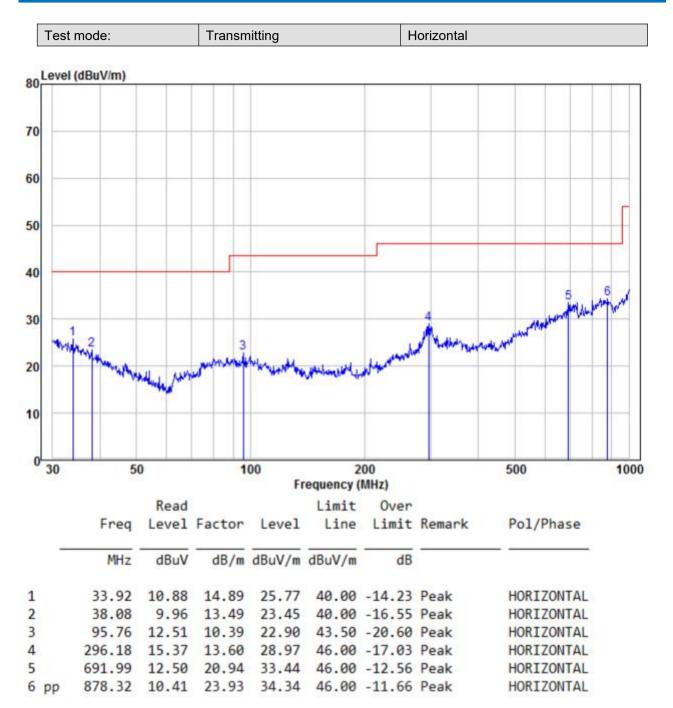
Remark:

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, Cable Factor & Preamplifier. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

Factor= Antenna Factor + Cable Factor - Preamplifier Factor,

Level = Read Level + Factor,





Remark:

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, Cable Factor & Preamplifier. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

Factor= Antenna Factor + Cable Factor - Preamplifier Factor,

Level = Read Level + Factor,



5.11.2 Transmitter Emission above 1GHz

Ant1:

Worse case mode:		GFSK(DH5)		Test channel:		Lowest	
Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Over	Detector Type	Ant. Pol.
(MHz)	(dBµV)	(dB)	(dBµV/m)	(dBµV/m)	(dB)		H/V
2390	55.66	-9.2	46.46	74	-27.54	Peak	н
2400	57.09	-9.39	47.70	74	-26.30	Peak	Н
4804	53.68	-4.33	49.35	74	-24.65	Peak	Н
7206	49.12	1.01	50.13	74	-23.87	Peak	Н
2390	56.22	-9.2	47.02	74	-26.98	Peak	v
2400	55.65	-9.39	46.26	74	-27.74	Peak	V
4804	53.45	-4.33	49.12	74	-24.88	Peak	V
7206	49.10	1.01	50.11	74	-23.89	Peak	V

Worse case mode:		GFSK(DH5)		Test channel:		Middle	
Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Over	Detector Type	Ant. Pol.
(MHz)	(dBµV)	(dB)	(dBµV/m)	(dBµV/m)	(dB)		H/V
4882	52.42	-4.11	48.31	74	-25.69	peak	Н
7323	49.00	1.51	50.51	74	-23.49	peak	Н
4882	54.08	-4.11	49.97	74	-24.03	peak	V
7323	49.78	1.51	51.29	74	-22.71	peak	V

Worse case mode:		GFSK(DH5)		Test channel:		Highest	
Frequency	Meter Reading	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Over	Detector Type	Ant. Pol.
(MHz)	(dBµV)	(dB)	(dBµV/m)	(dBµV/m)	(dB)		H/V
2483.5	54.39	-9.29	45.10	74	-28.90	Peak	Н
4960	52.89	-4.04	48.85	74	-25.15	Peak	Н
7440	49.86	1.57	51.43	74	-22.57	Peak	Н
2483.5	54.50	-9.29	45.21	74	-28.79	Peak	v
4960	49.91	-4.04	45.87	74	-28.13	Peak	V
7440	50.89	1.57	52.46	74	-21.54	Peak	V