





## **5.8** Band-edge for RF Conducted Emissions

Test Requirement:	47 CFR Part 15C Section 15.247 (d)	
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013	
Test Setup:	Spectrum Analyzer  E.U.T  Non-Conducted Table  Ground Reference Plane  Remark: Offset=cable loss+ attenuation factor.	
Limit:	In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum 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.	
Exploratory Test Mode:	Hopping and Non-hopping transmitting with all kind of modulation and all kind of data type	
Final Test Mode:	Only the worst case is recorded in the report.	
Test Results:	Pass	



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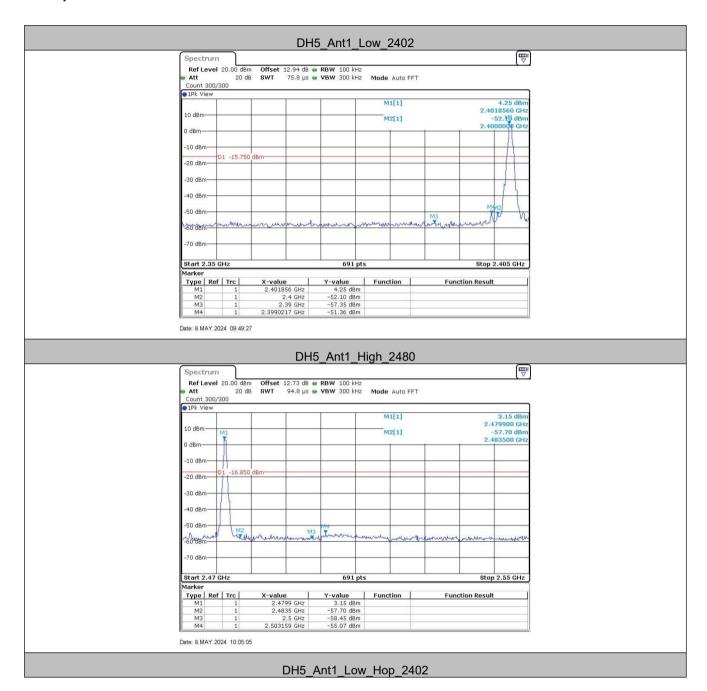
### Measurement Data

TestMode	ChName	Freq(MHz)	RefLevel	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Verdict
	Low	2402	4.25	-51.36	≤-15.75	PASS
	High	2480	3.15	-55.07	≤-16.85	PASS
DH5	Low	Hop_2402	3.67	-56.08	≤-16.33	PASS
	High	Hop_2480	-2.22	-55.31	≤-22.22	PASS
	Low	2402	4.09	-52.33	≤-15.91	PASS
	High	2480	2.37	-54.32	≤-17.63	PASS
2DH5	Low	Hop 2402	-3.18	-55.5	≤-23.18	PASS
	High	Hop 2480	-3.07	-55.01	≤-23.07	PASS
	Low	2402	4.34	-52.09	≤-15.66	PASS
3DH5	High	2480	3.14	-54.42	≤-16.86	PASS
	Low	Hop 2402	-5.52	-55.67	≤-25.52	PASS
	High	Hop_2480	-1.79	-54.64	≤-21.79	PASS



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#### Test plot as follows:



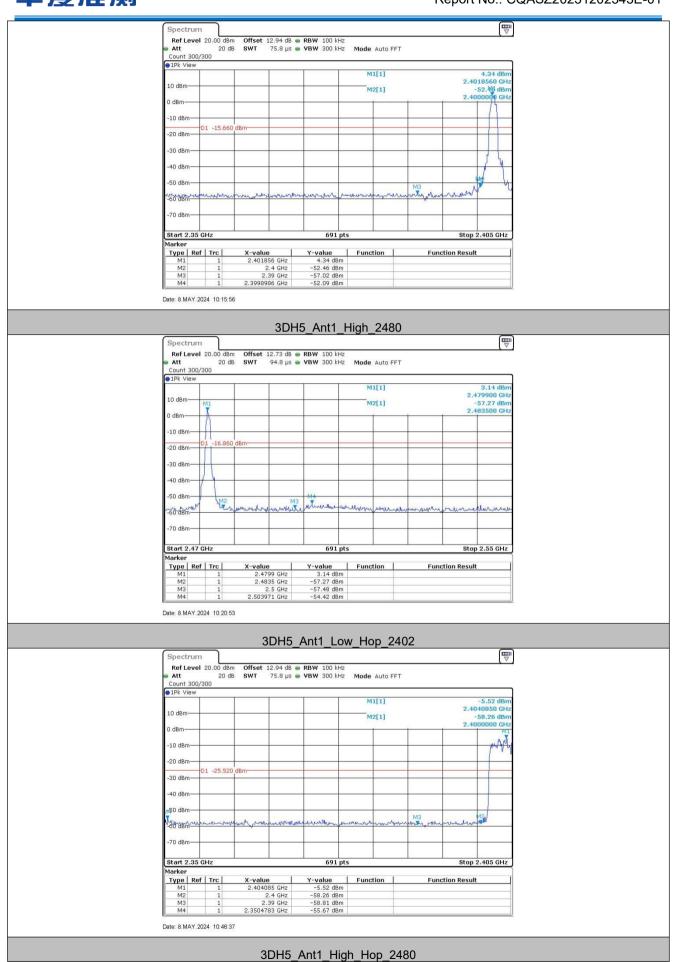




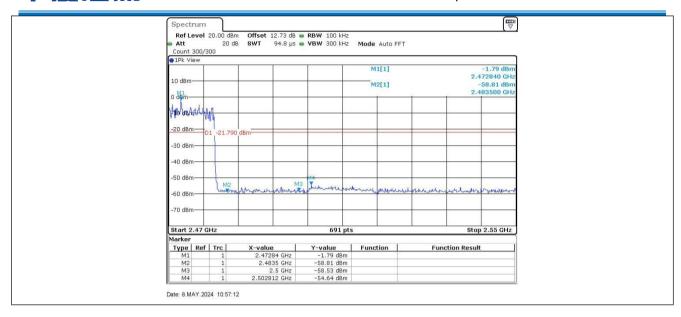












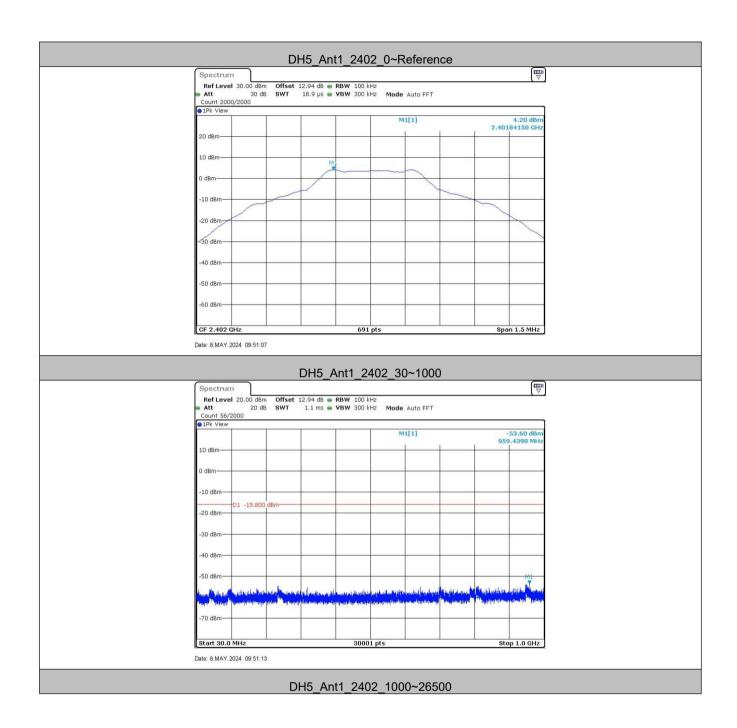


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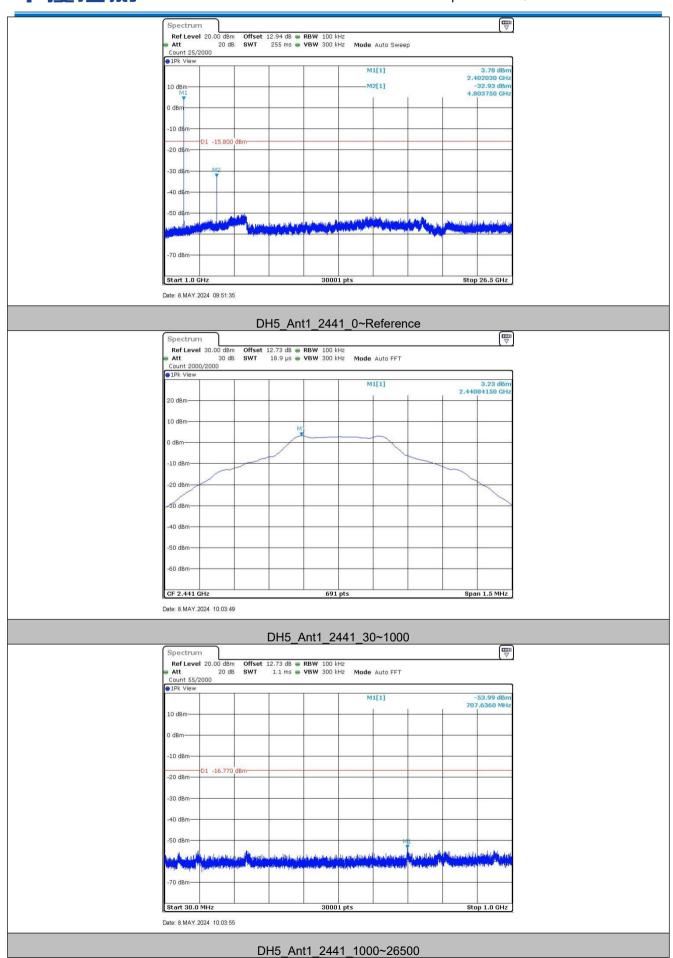
# **5.9** Spurious RF Conducted Emissions

Test Requirement:	47 CFR Part 15C Section 15.247 (d)	
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013	
Test Setup:	Spectrum Analyzer  E.U.T  Non-Conducted Table  Ground Reference Plane	
	Remark: Offset=cable loss+ attenuation factor.	
Limit:	In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum 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.	
Exploratory Test Mode:	Non-hopping transmitting with all kind of modulation and all kind of data type	
Final Test Mode:	Through Pre-scan, find the DH5 of data type is the worst case of GFSK modulation type, 2-DH5 of data type is the worst case of $\pi/4DQPSK$ modulation type, 3-DH5 of data type is the worst case of 8DPSK modulation type.	
Test Results:	Pass	

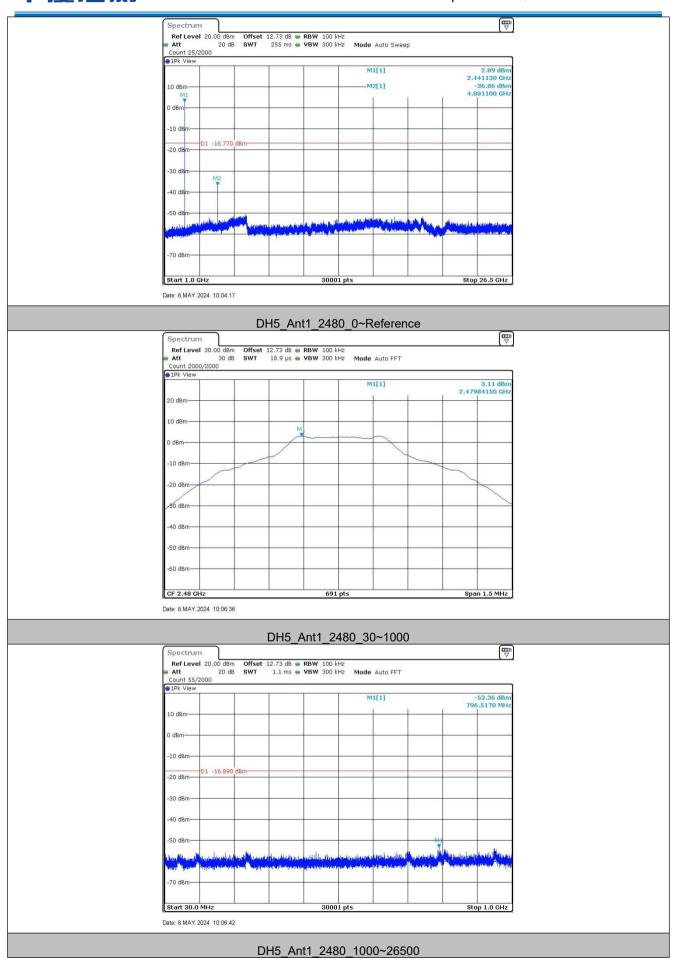




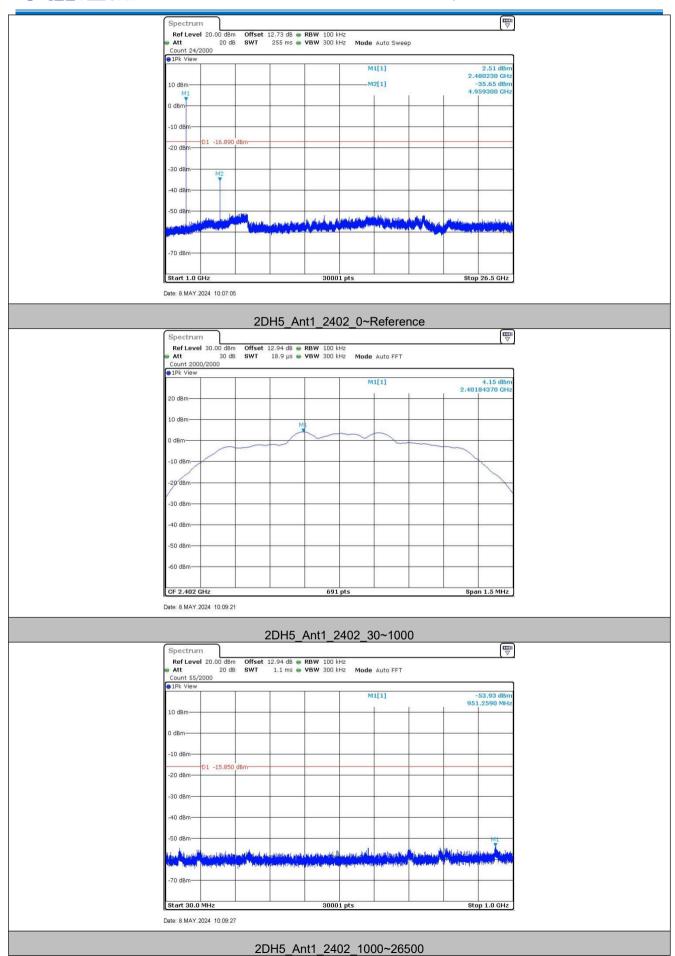




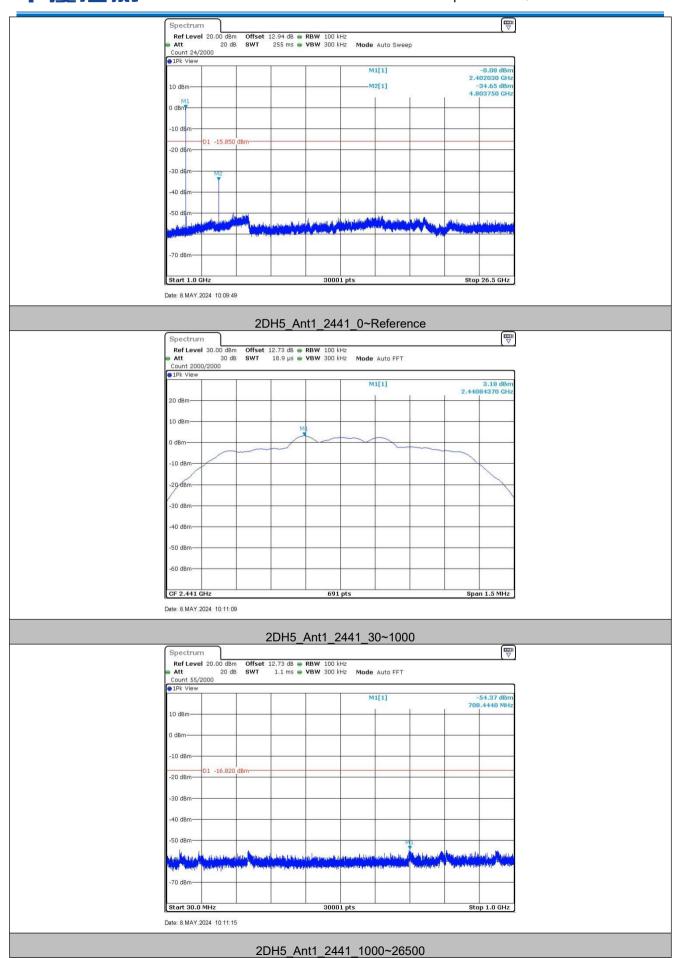




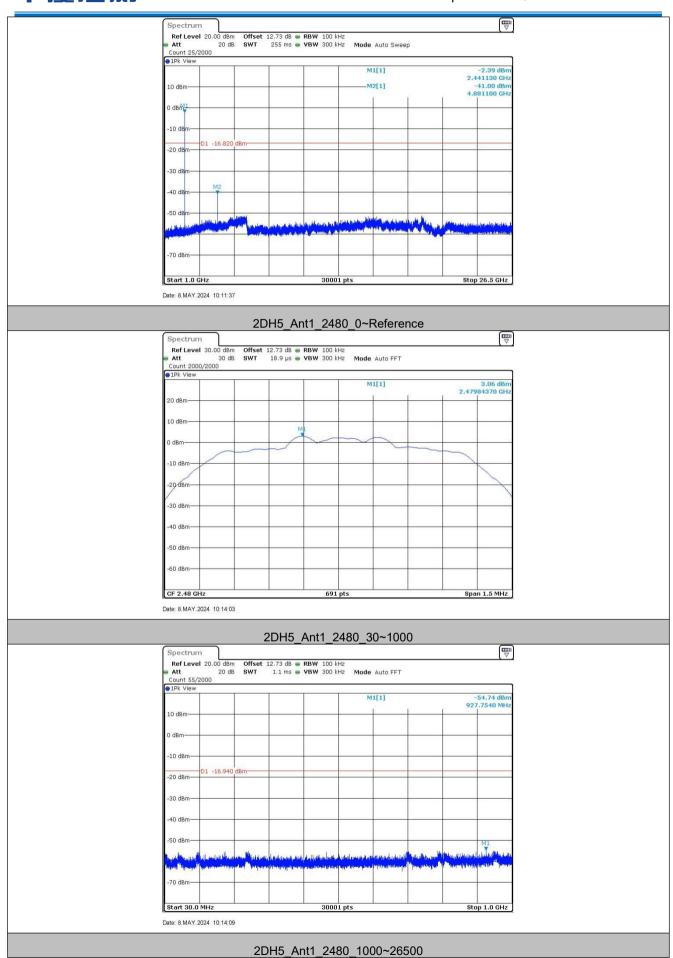




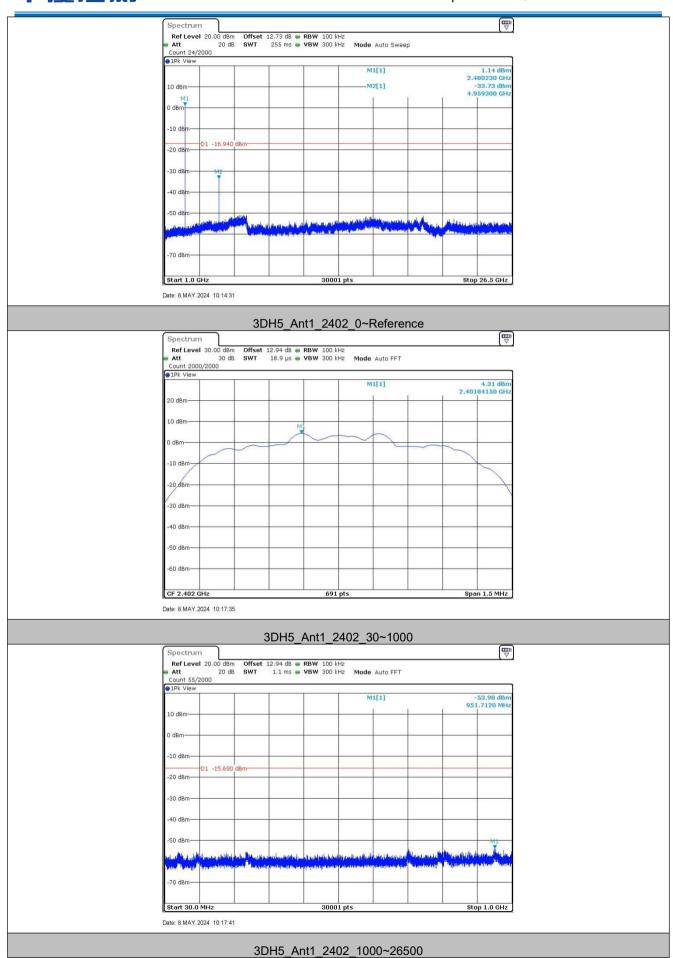




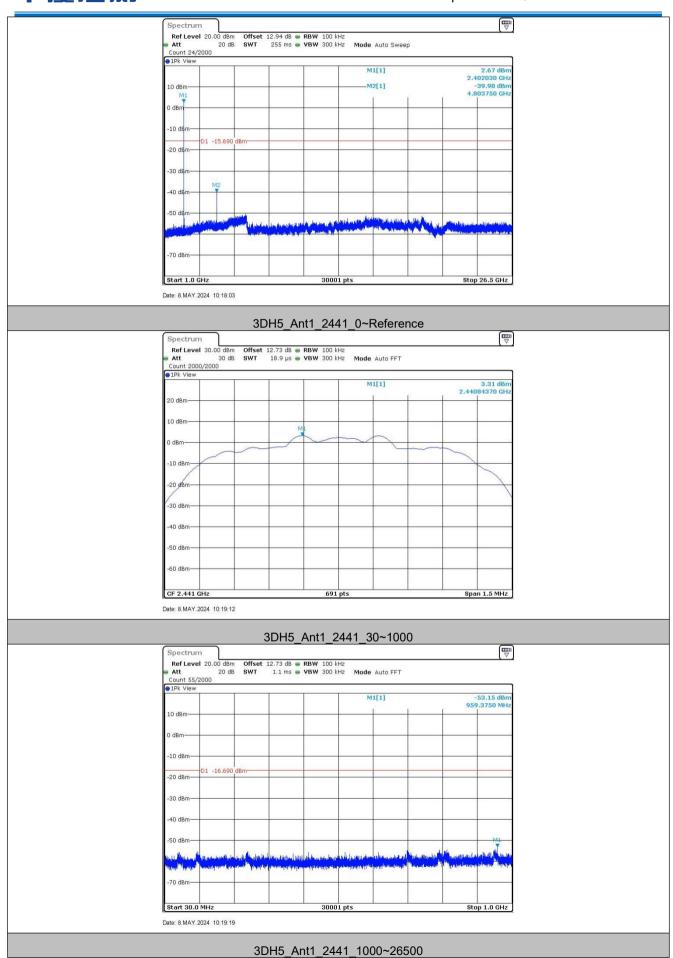




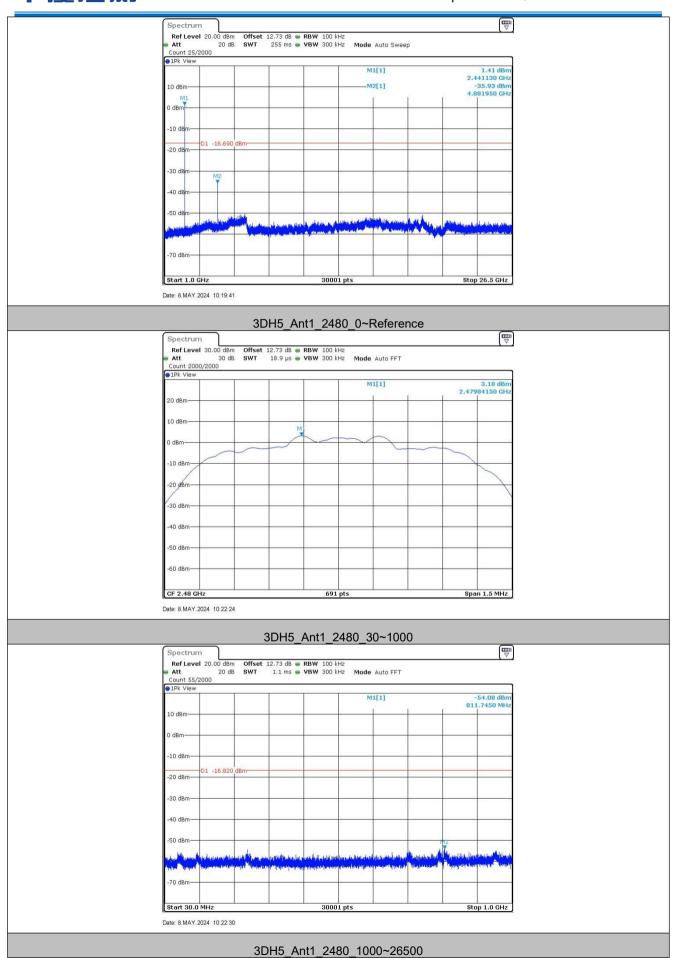






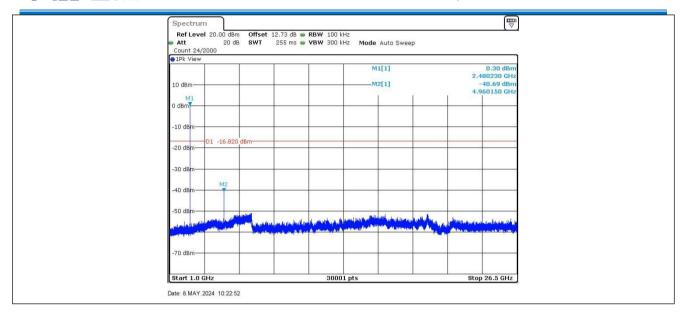








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#### Remark:

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.



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### 5.10 Other requirements Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum System

#### Test Requirement: 47 CFR Part 15C 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 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.

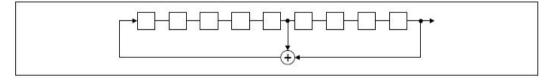
The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of 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 nine-stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage

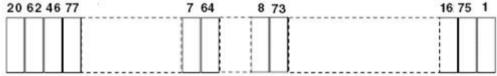
outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first ONE of 9 consecutive ONEs; i.e. the shift register is initialized with nine ones.

- · Number of shift register stages: 9
- Length of pseudo-random sequence: 29 -1 = 511 bits
- · Longest sequence of zeros: 8 (non-inverted signal)



Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence

An example of Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence as follow:



Each frequency used equally on the average by each transmitter.

According to Bluetooth Core Specification, Bluetooth receivers are designed to have input and IF bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of any Bluetooth transmitters and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

#### Compliance for section 15.247(g)

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



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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.



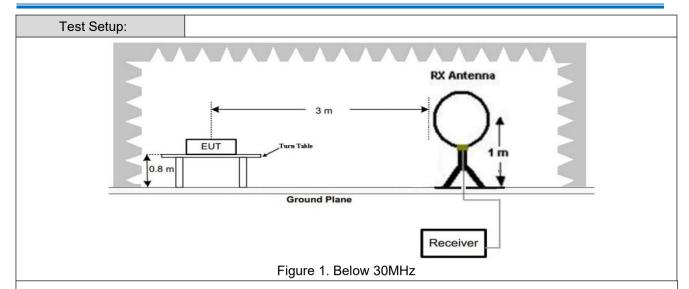
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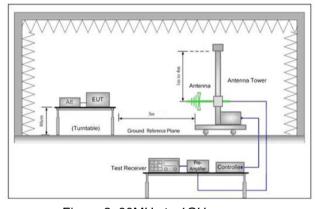
# 5.11 Radiated Spurious Emission & Restricted bands

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-0.090MHz Peak		Peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Peak	
	0.009MHz-0.090MH	0.009MHz-0.090MHz Average		10kHz	z 30kHz	Average	
	0.090MHz-0.110MH	Z	Quasi-peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Quasi-peak	
	0.110MHz-0.490MH	Z	Peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Peak	
	0.110MHz-0.490MH	Z	Average	10kHz	z 30kHz	Average	
	0.490MHz -30MHz		Quasi-peak	10kHz	z 30kHz	Quasi-peak	
	30MHz-1GHz		Peak	120 kF	Iz 300kHz	Peak	
	Above 1GHz		Peak	1MHz	3MHz	Peak	
			Peak	1MHz	10Hz	Average	
Limit:	Frequency	Frequency Field strength (microvolt/meter)		Limit (dBuV/m)	Remark	Measuremen distance (m)	
	0.009MHz-0.490MHz	2	400/F(kHz)	-	-	300	
	0.490MHz-1.705MHz			-	- 30		
	1.705MHz-30MHz			-	-	30	
	30MHz-88MHz			40.0	Quasi-peak	3	
	216MHz-960MHz 200 2 960MHz-1GHz 500 8		43.5	Quasi-peak	3		
			46.0	Quasi-peak 3			
			54.0	Quasi-peak	3		
			54.0	Average	3		
	Note: 15.35(b), Unless otherwise specified, the limit on peak radio frequency emissions is 20dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test. This peak limit applies to the total peak emission level radiated by the device.						



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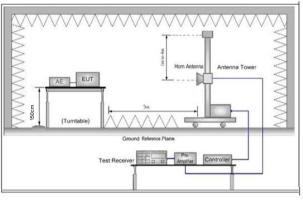


Figure 2. 30MHz to 1GHz

Figure 3. Above 1 GHz

1) Below 1G: The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters

#### Test Procedure:

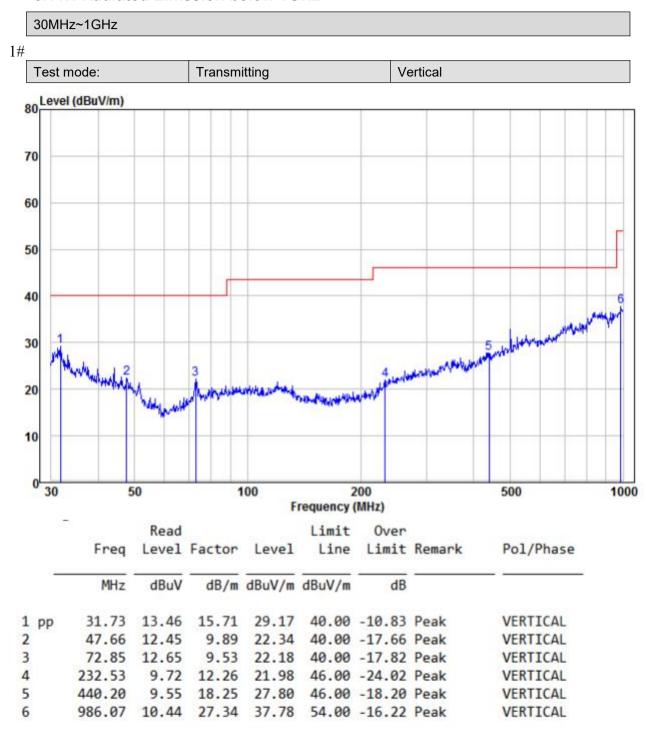
- above the ground at a 3 meter semi-anechoic camber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation. 2) Above 1G: The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 1.5 meters above the ground at a 3 meter semi-anechoic camber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation. Note: For the radiated emission test above 1GHz: Place the measurement antenna away from each area of the EUT determined to be a source of emissions at the specified measurement distance, while keeping the measurement antenna aimed at the source of emissions at each frequency of significant emissions, with polarization oriented for maximum response. The measurement antenna may have to be higher or lower than the EUT, depending on the radiation pattern of the emission and staying aimed at the emission source for receiving the maximum signal. The final measurement antenna elevation shall be that which maximizes the emissions. The measurement antenna elevation for maximum emissions shall be restricted to a range of heights of from 1 m to 4 m above the ground or reference ground plane.
- b. The EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
- c. The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.



	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

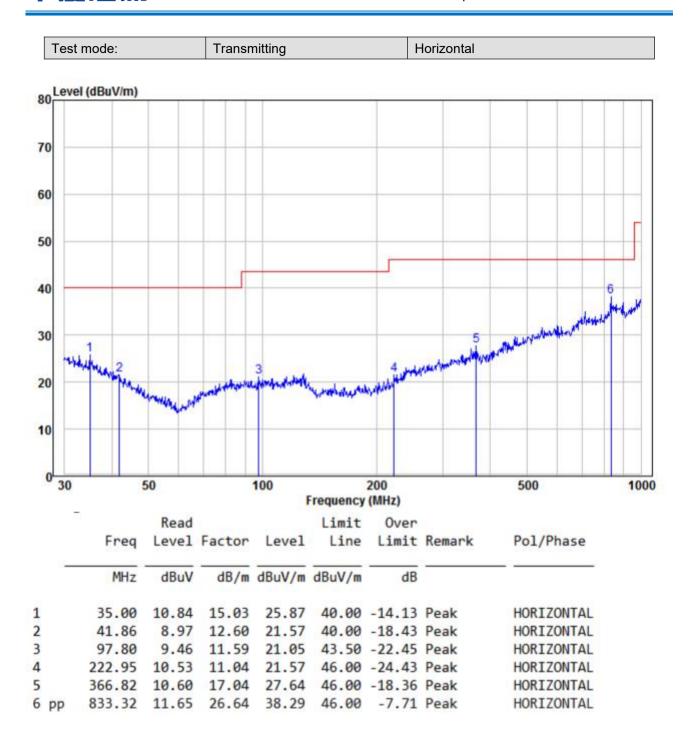


#### Remark:

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,



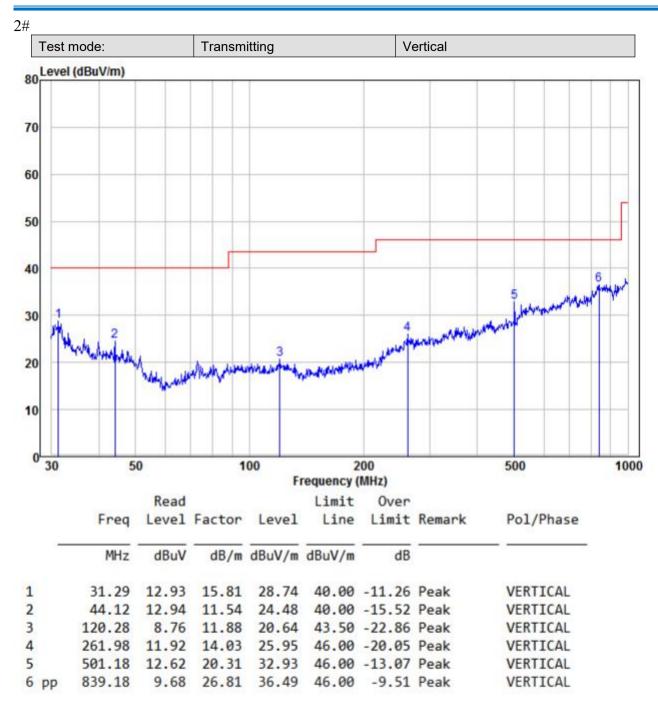
#### Remark:

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,



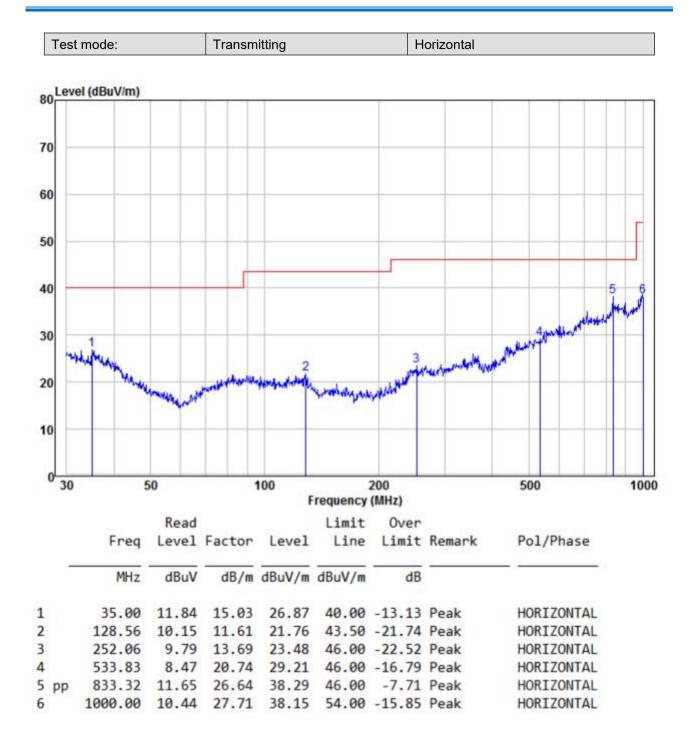


#### Remark:

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,



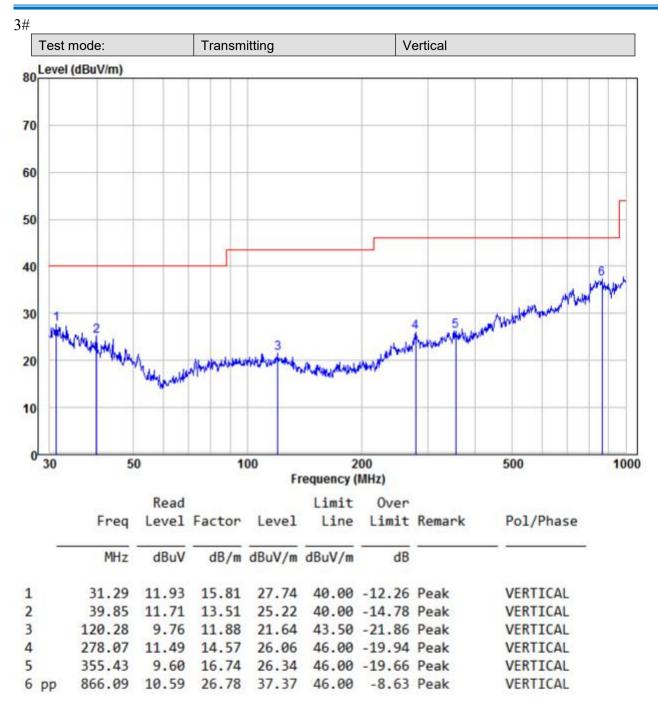
#### Remark:

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,



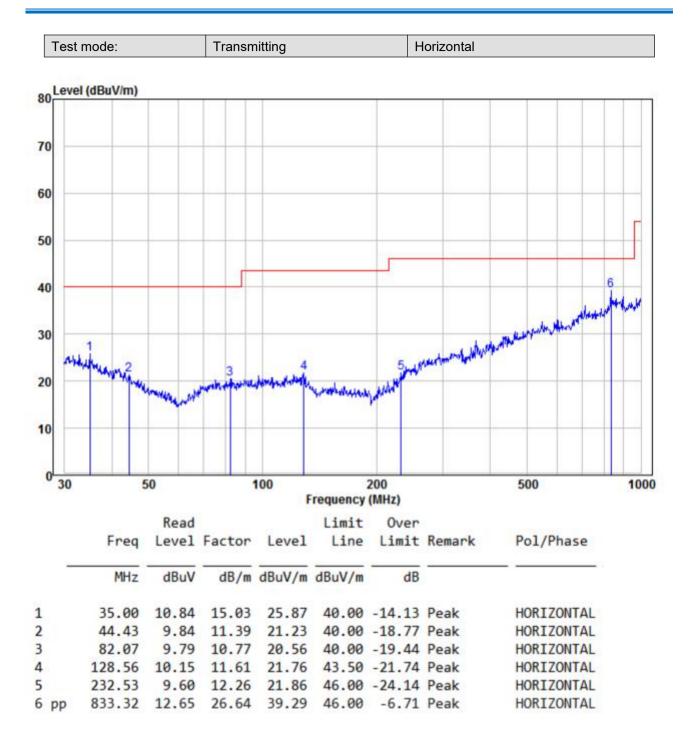


#### Remark:

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,



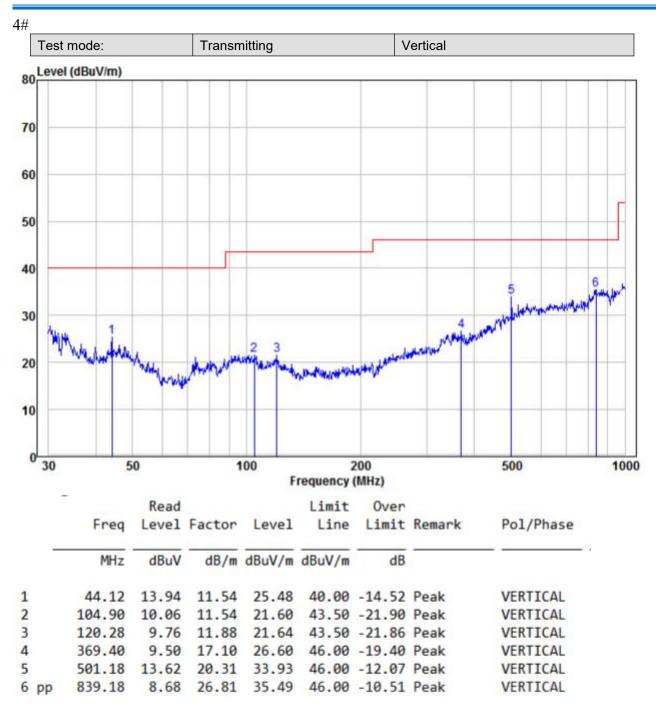
#### Remark:

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,



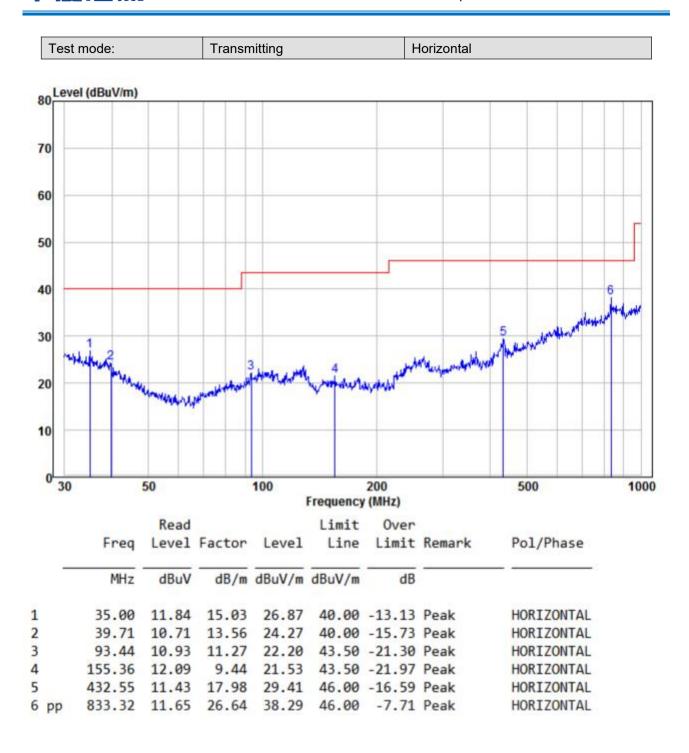


### Remark:

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,



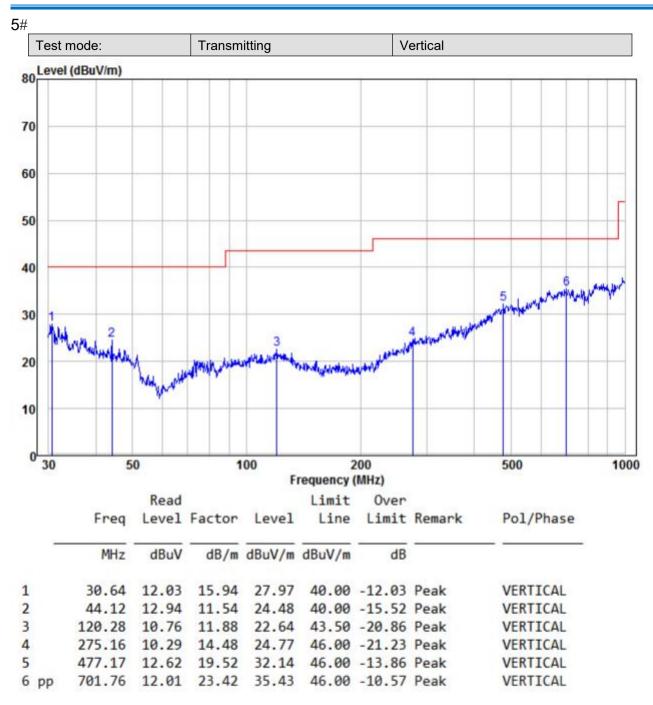
#### Remark:

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,



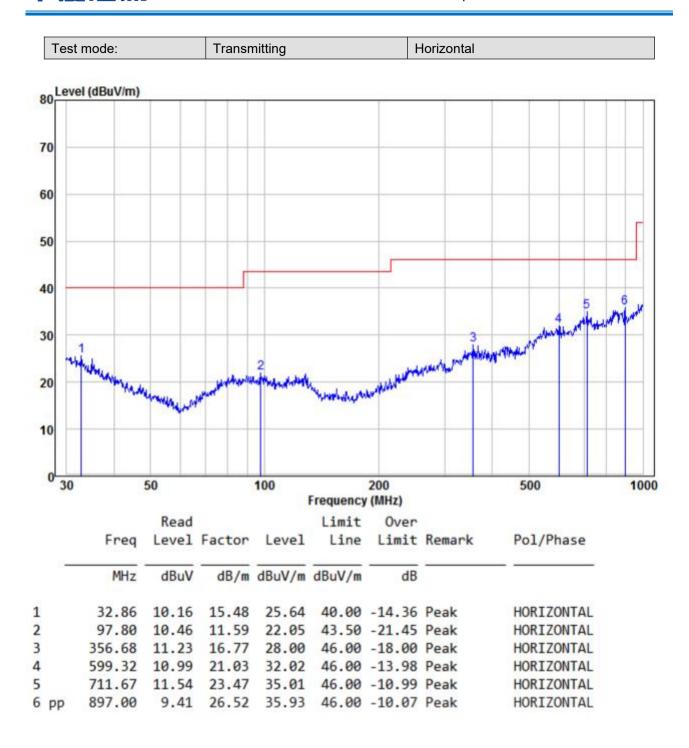


#### Remark:

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,