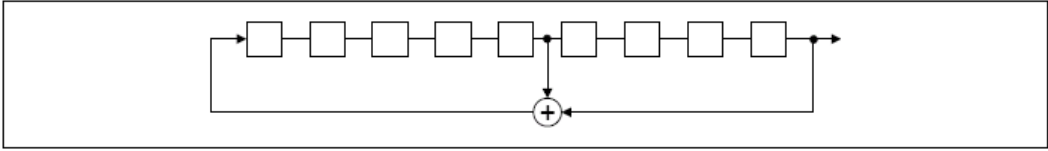



1.1 Other requirements Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum System

Test Requirement:	47 CFR Part 15C Section 15.247 (a)(1), (h) requirement:
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>Compliance for section 15.247(a)(1)</p>
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of shift register stages: 9 • Length of pseudo-random sequence: $2^9 - 1 = 511$ bits • Longest sequence of zeros: 8 (non-inverted signal)
	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence</i></p> <p>An example of Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence as follow:</p> 
	<p>Each frequency used equally on the average by each transmitter.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>Compliance for section 15.247(g)</p>
	<p>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</p>

Bluetooth system is also transmitted under the frequency hopping system with the pseudorandom hopping frequency system.
Compliance for section 15.247(h)
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>