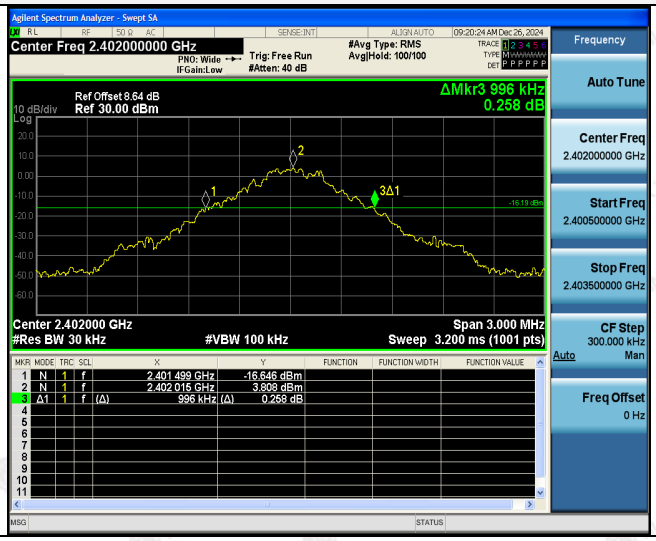
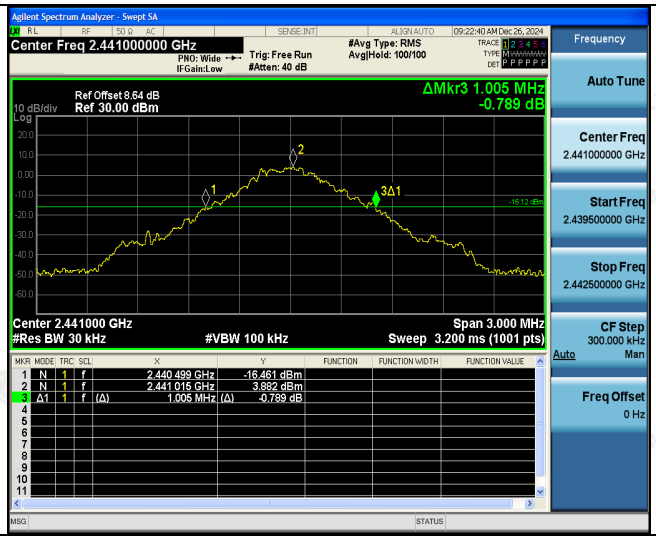
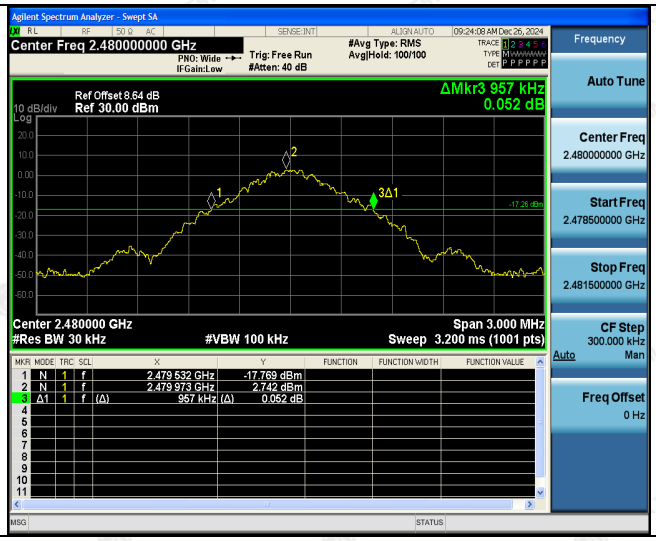
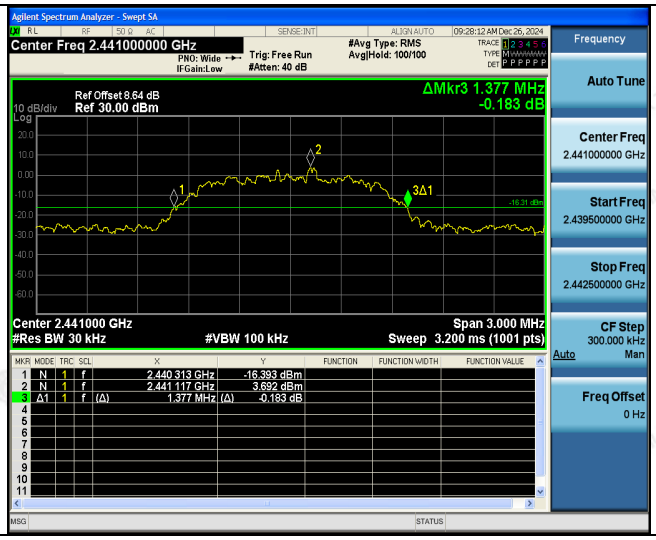
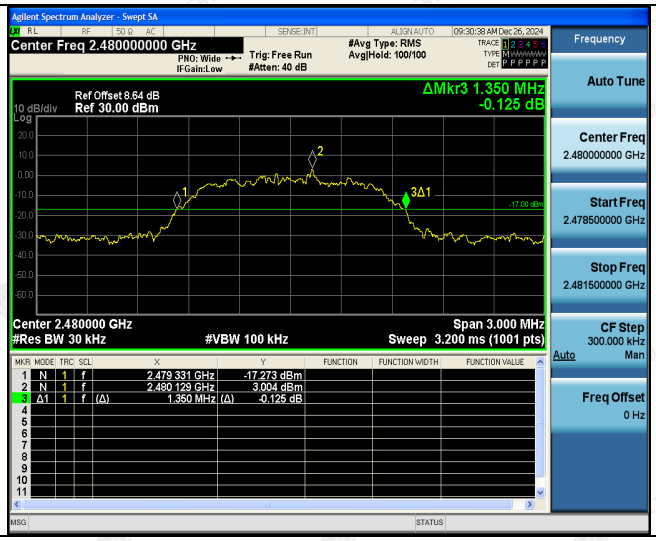
20dB bandwidth

GFSK Modulation

CH00

CH39

CH78

π/4DQPSK Modulation

CH00

CH39

CH78

8DPSK Modulation

CH00

CH39

CH78

3.5 Frequency Separation

Limit

Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by minimum of 25 KHz or the 2/3*20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater.

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with 300 KHz RBW and 1000 KHz VBW.

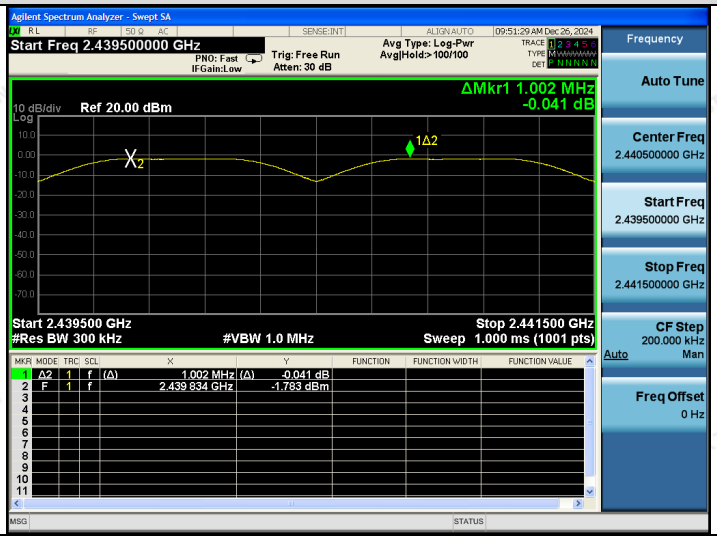
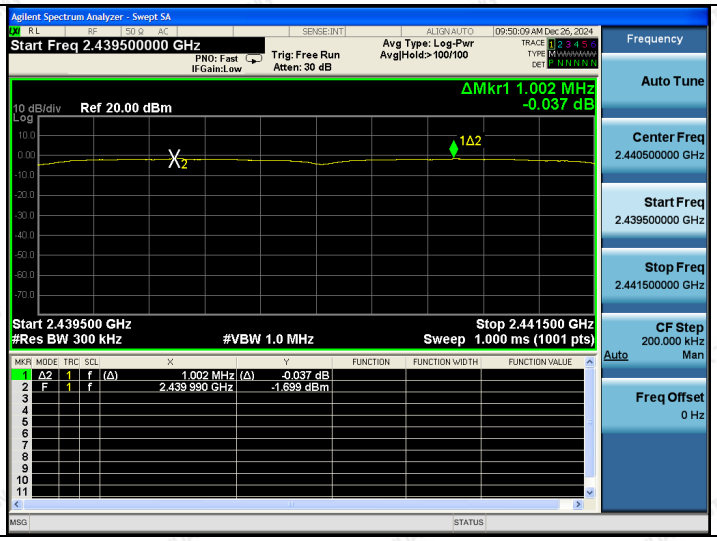
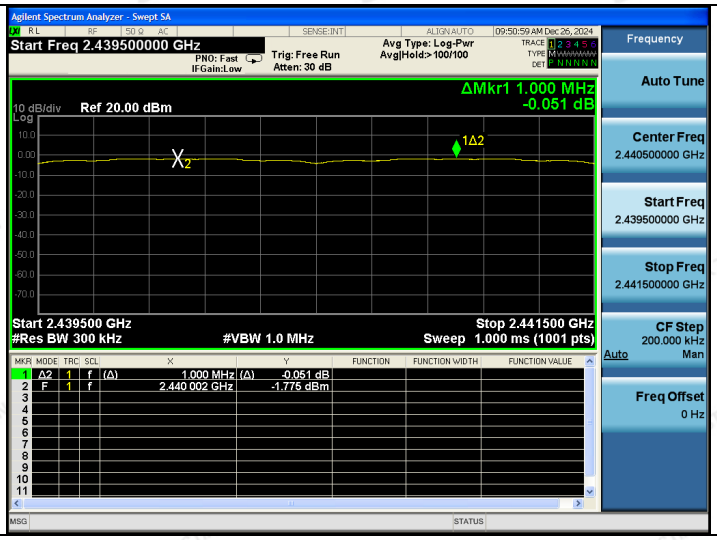
Test Configuration

Test Results

Modulation	Channel	Channel Separation (MHz)	Limit(MHz)	Result
GFSK	CH39	1.002	0.670	Pass
	CH40			
π/4DQPSK	CH39	1.002	0.918	Pass
	CH40			
8DPSK	CH39	1.000	0.904	Pass
	CH40			

Note: We have tested all mode at high, middle and low channel, and recorded worst case at middle

Test plot as follows:

Frequency Separation

GFSK

π/4DQPSK

8DPSK

3.6 Number of Hopping Frequency

Limit

Frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. Set spectrum analyzer start 2400MHz to 2483.5MHz.

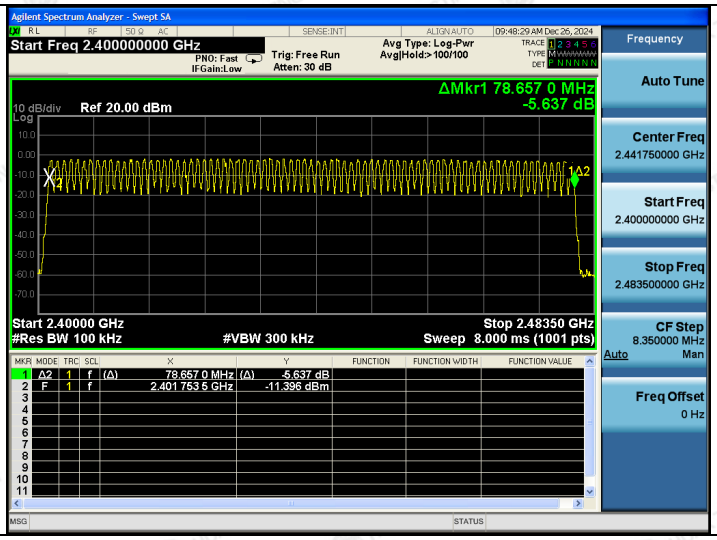
Test Configuration

Test Results

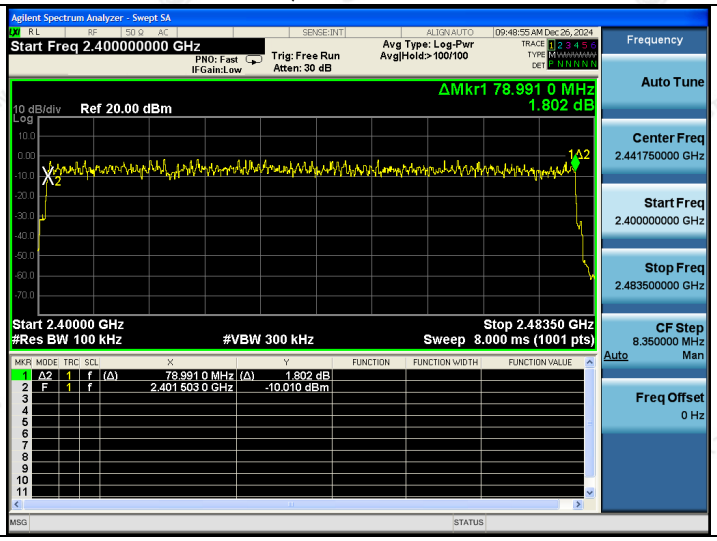
Modulation	Number of Hopping Channel	Limit	Result
GFSK	79	≥15	Pass
π/4DQPSK	79		
8DPSK	79		

Test plot as follows:

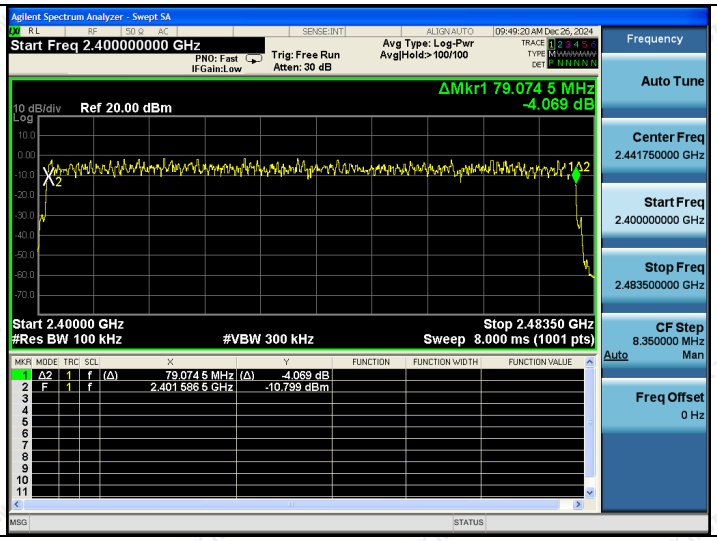
GFSK Modulation



π/4DQPSK Modulation



8DPSK Modulation



3.7 Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)

Limit

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.

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. Set center frequency of spectrum analyzer=operating frequency with 1MHz RBW and 3MHz VBW, Span 0Hz.

Test Configuration

Test Results

Modulation	Packet	Pulse time (ms)	Dwell time (second)	Limit (second)	Result
GFSK	DH1	0.402	0.129	0.40	Pass
	DH3	1.658	0.265		
	DH5	2.906	0.310		
π/4DQPSK	2-DH1	0.412	0.132	0.40	Pass
	2-DH3	1.663	0.266		
	2-DH5	2.911	0.311		
8DPSK	3-DH1	0.410	0.131	0.40	Pass
	3-DH3	1.662	0.266		
	3-DH5	2.912	0.311		

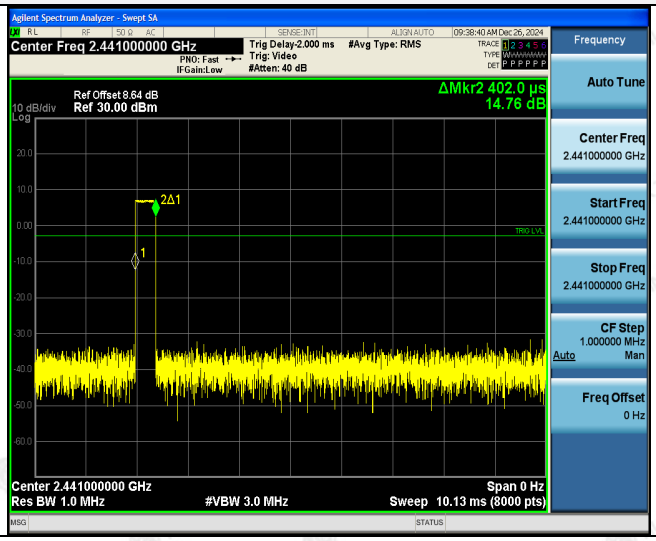
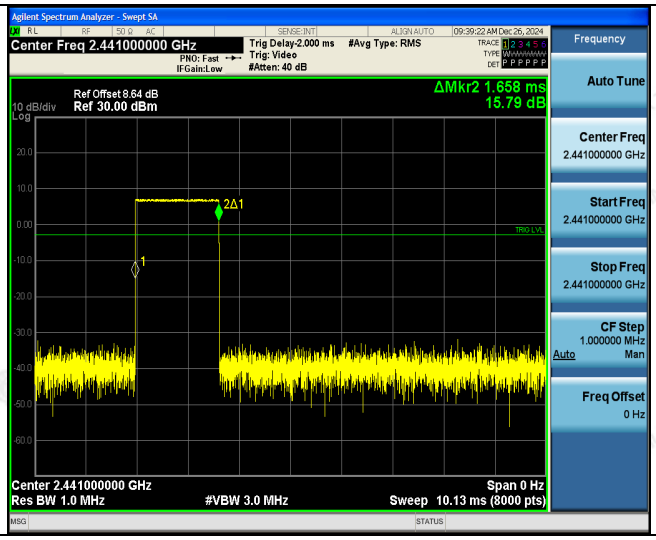
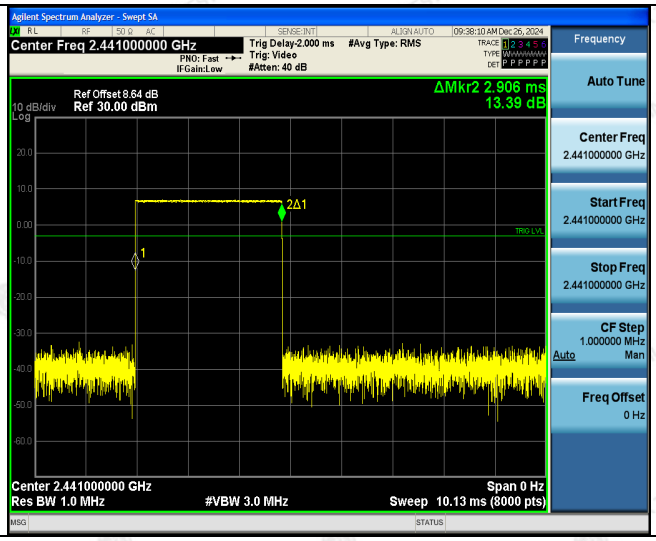
Note:

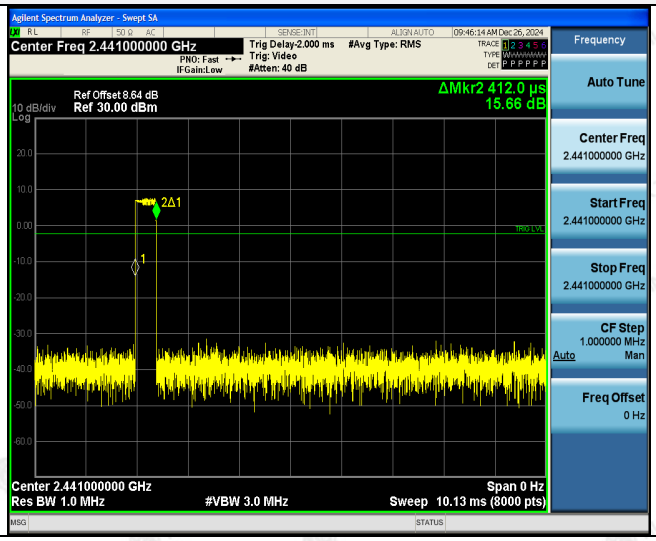
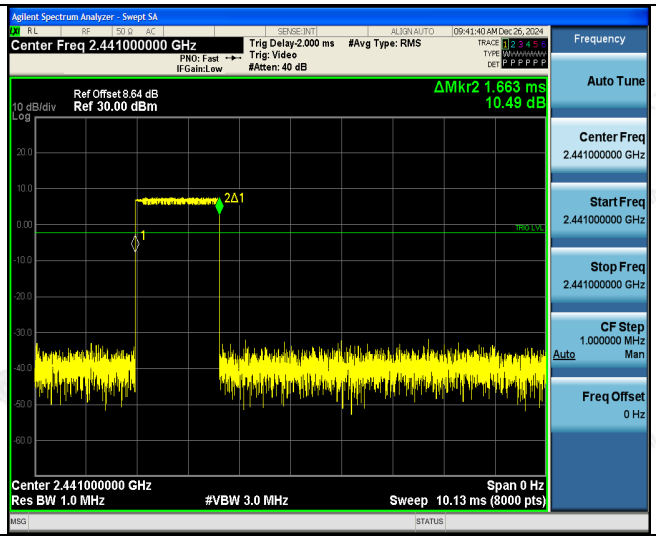
1. We have tested all mode at high,middle and low channel,and recoreded worst case at middle channel.
2. Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600 ÷ 2 ÷ 79) ×31.6 Second for DH1, 2-DH1, 3-DH1

   Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600 ÷ 4 ÷ 79) ×31.6 Second for DH3, 2-DH3, 3-DH3

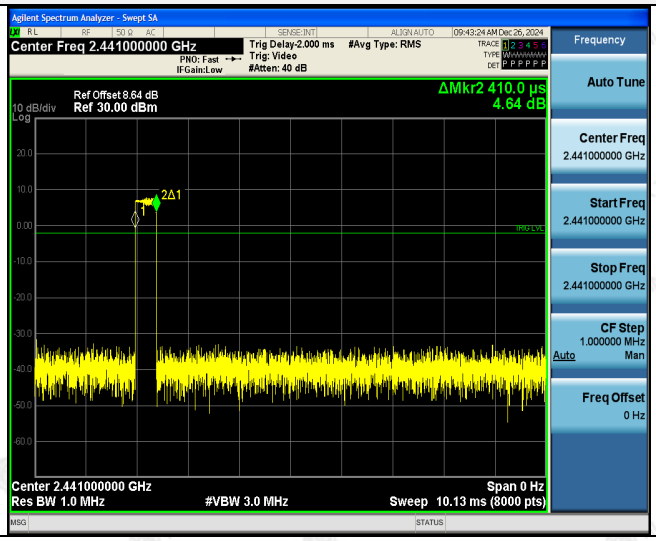
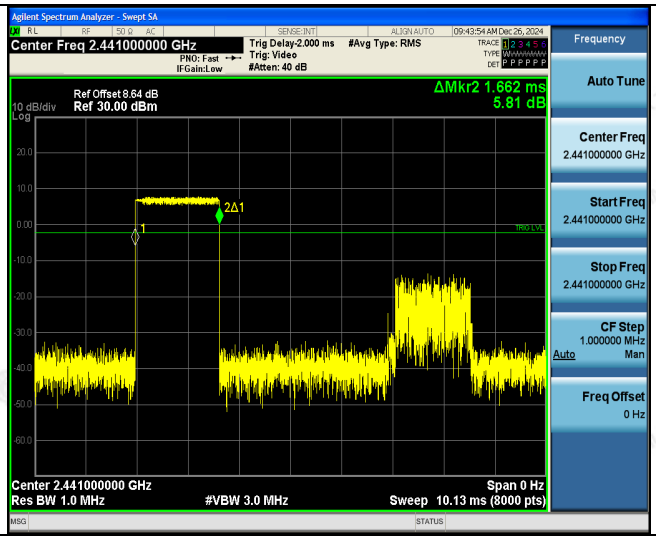
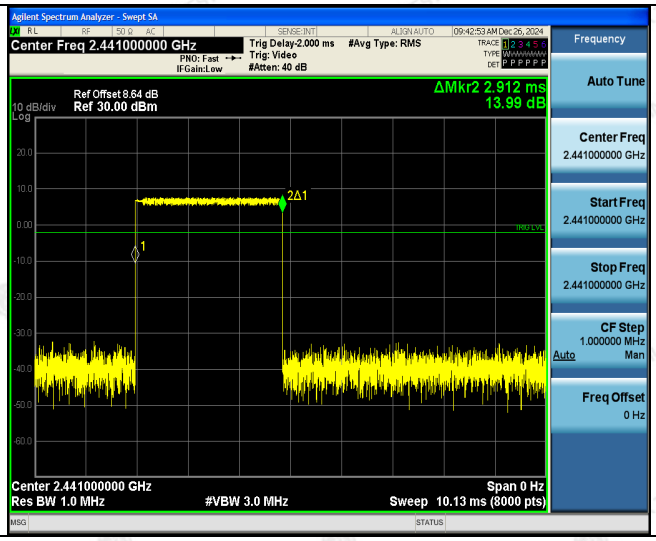
   Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600 ÷ 6 ÷ 79) ×31.6 Second for DH5, 2-DH5, 3-DH5

Test plot as follows:

GFSK Modulation

DH1

DH3

DH5

π/4DQPSK Modulation

2-DH1

2-DH3

2-DH5

8DPSK Modulation

3-DH1

3-DH3

3-DH5

3.8 Out-of-Band Emissions

Limit

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 con-ducted or a radiated measurement, pro-vided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter com-plies 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.

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced 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 that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under Section 5.4(4), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

Test Procedure

Connect the transmitter output to spectrum analyzer using a low loss RF cable, and set the spectrum analyzer to RBW=100 kHz, VBW= 300 kHz, peak detector , and max hold. Measurements utilizing these setting are made of the in-band reference level, band edge and out-of-band emissions.

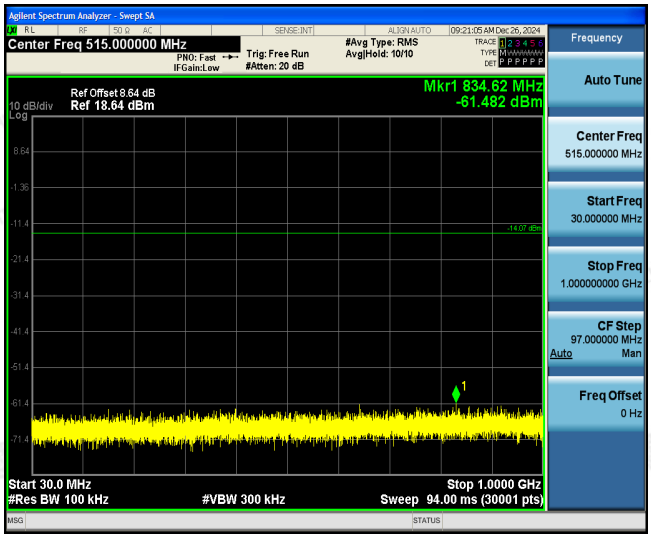
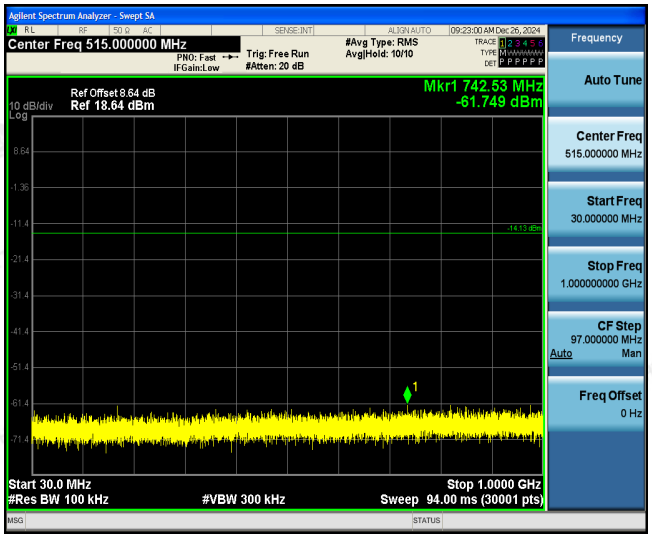
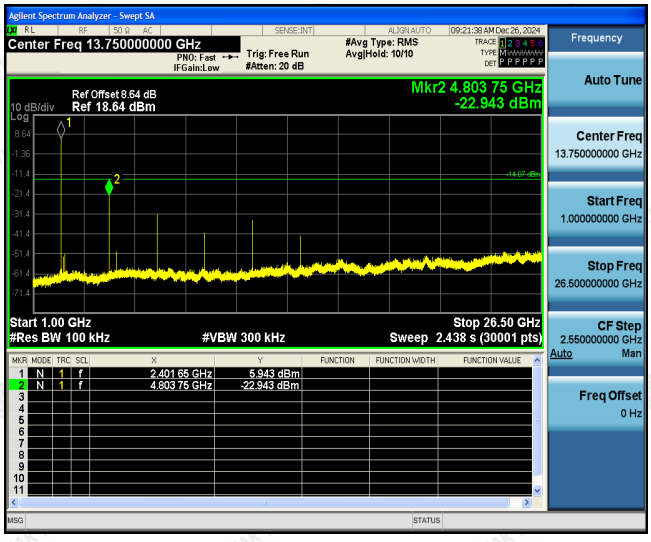
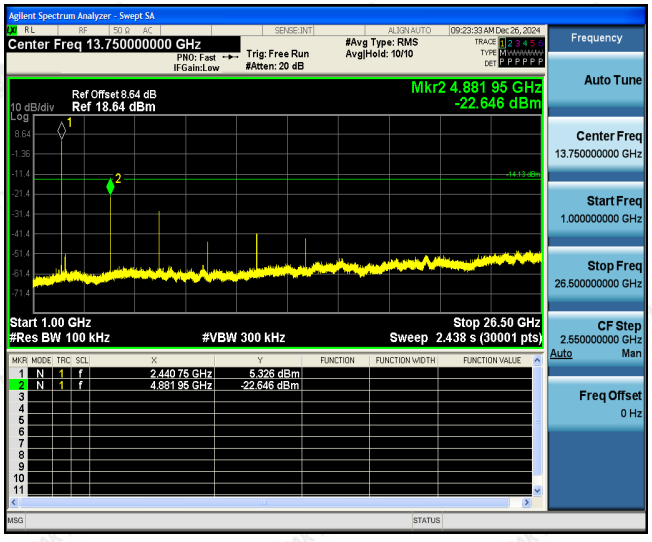
Test Configuration

Test Results

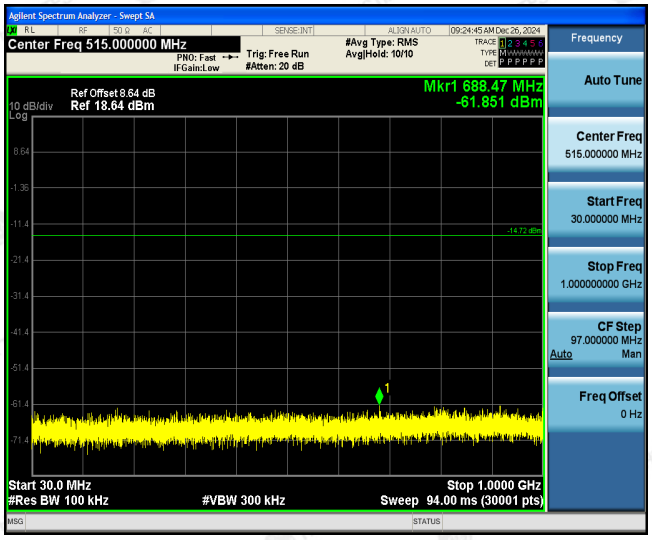
Remark: The measurement frequency range is from 30MHz to the 10th harmonic of the fundamental frequency. The lowest, middle and highest channels are tested to verify the spurious emissions and bandage measurement data.
We measured all conditions (DH1, DH3, DH5) and recorded worst case at DH5 and 3DH5

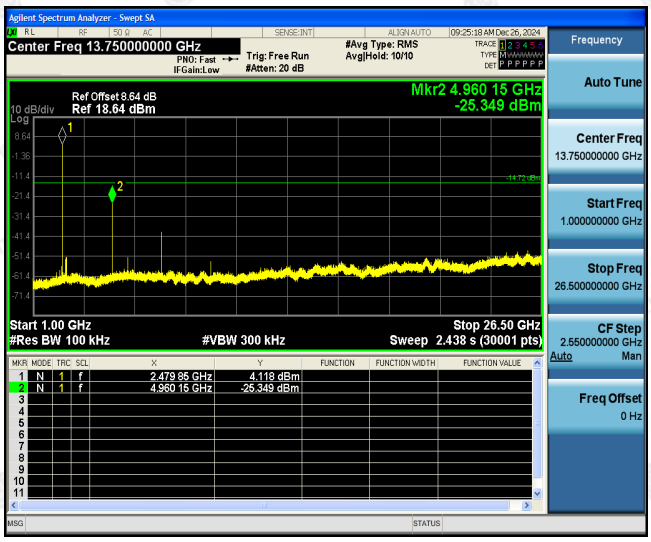
Test plot as follows:

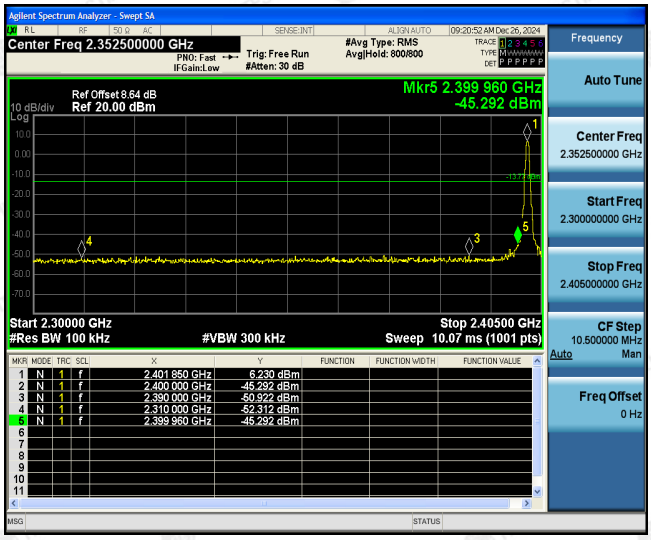
GFSK

CH00	CH39
	
	
	

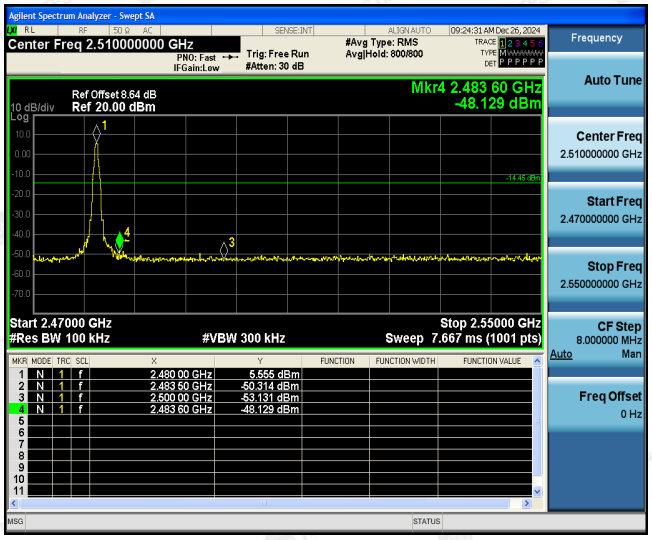
CH78



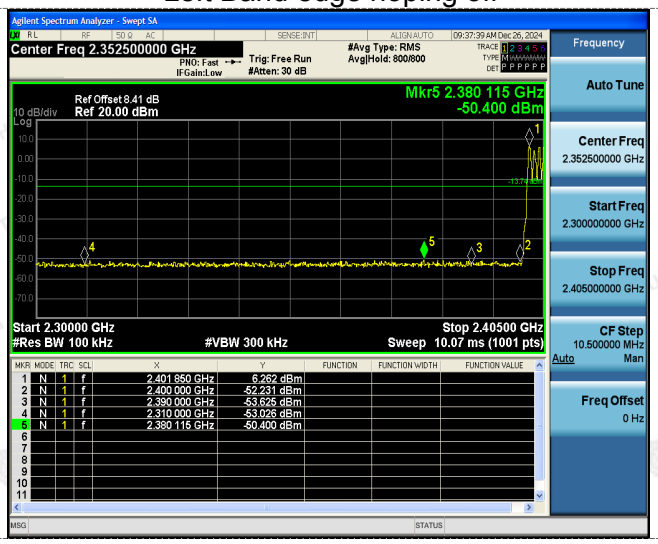




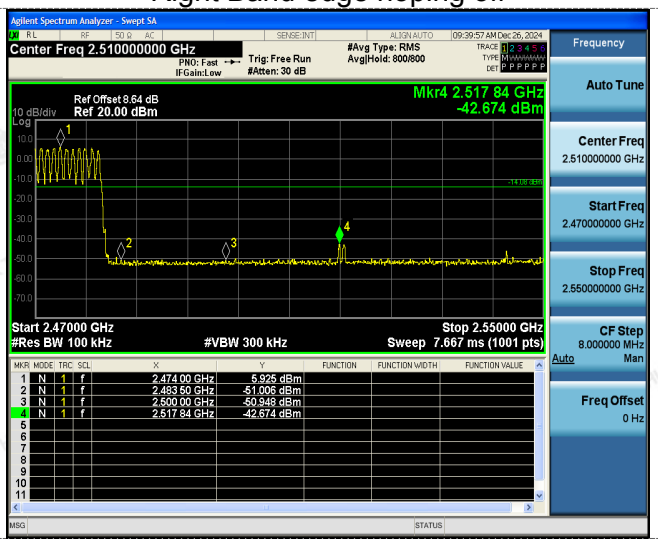
Left Band edge hoping off



Right Band edge hoping off

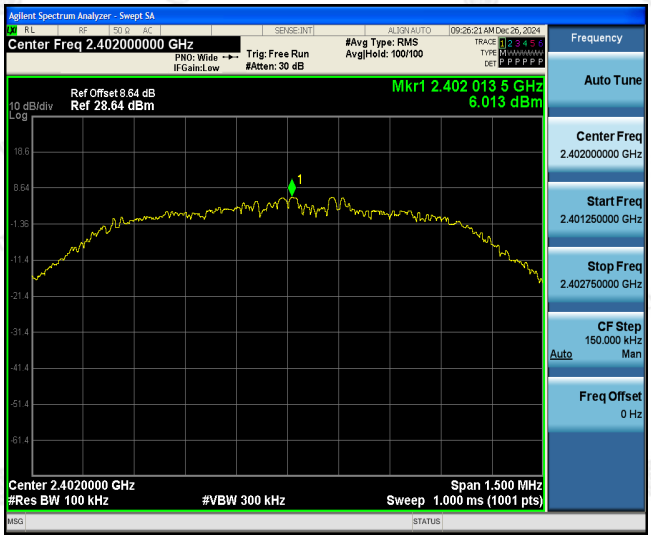
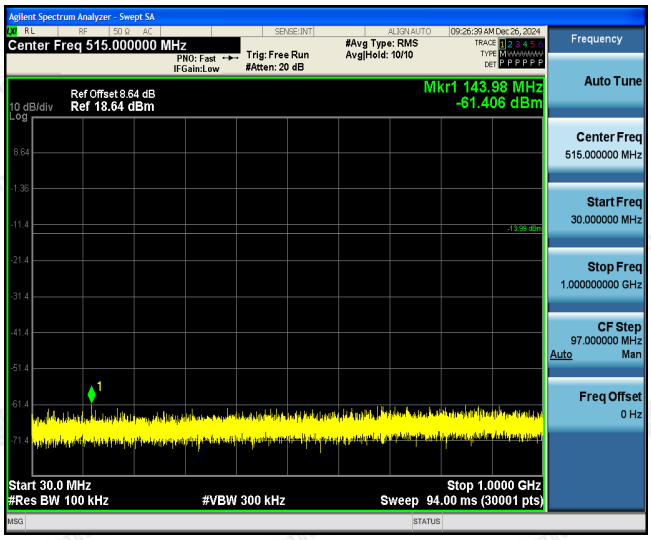
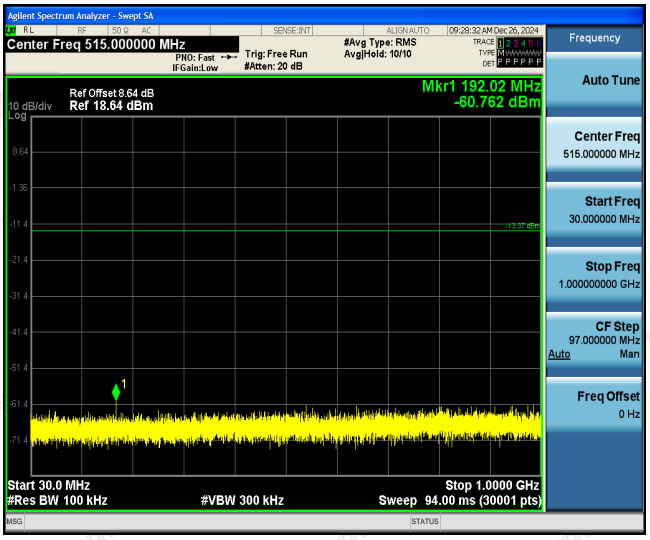
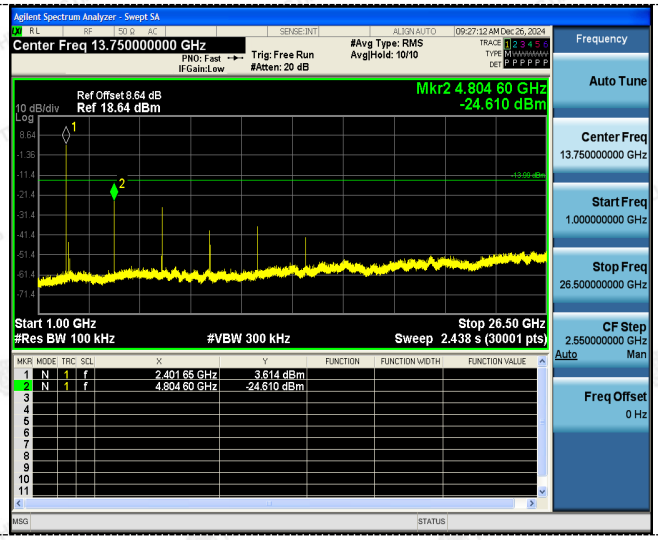
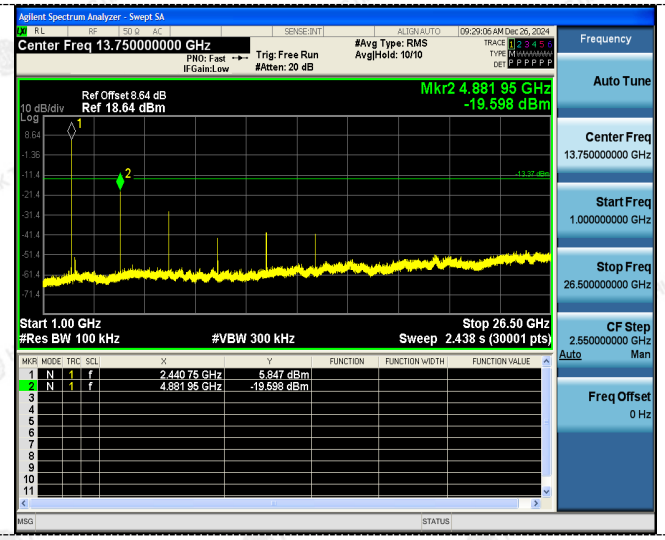


Left Band edge hoping on



Right Band edge hoping on

π/4DQPSK

CH00	CH39
	
	
	

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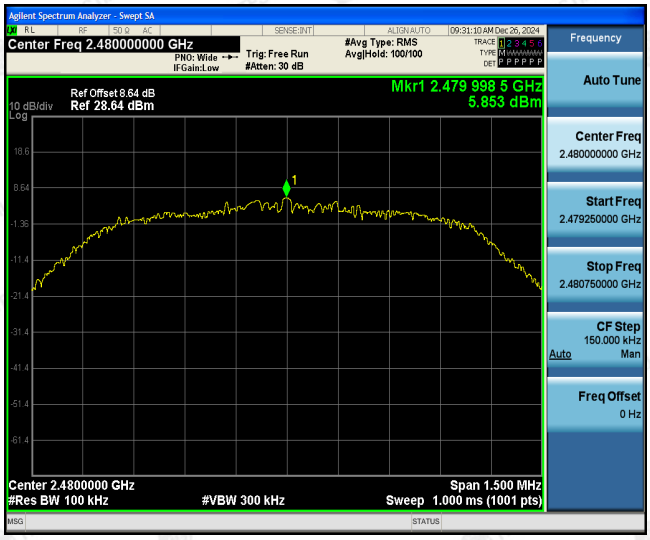
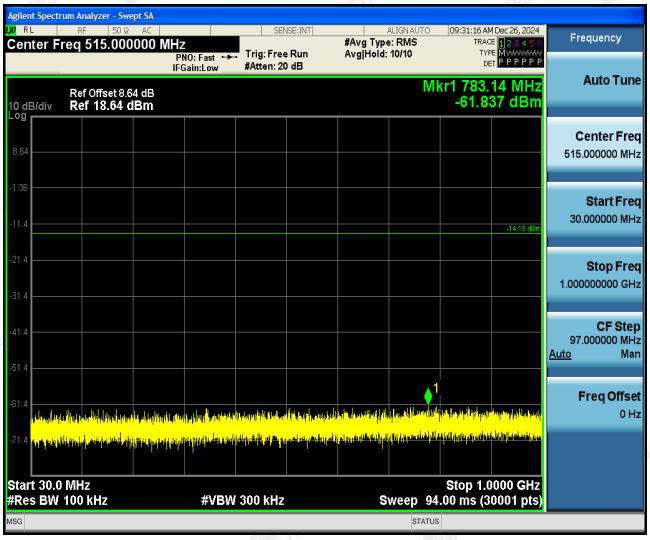
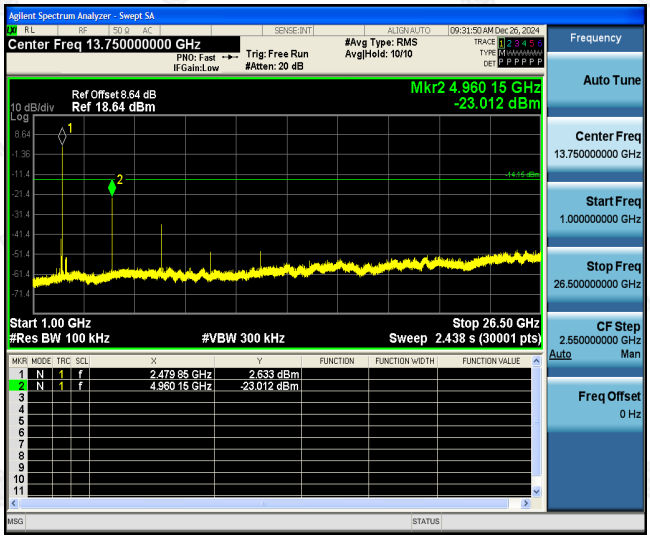
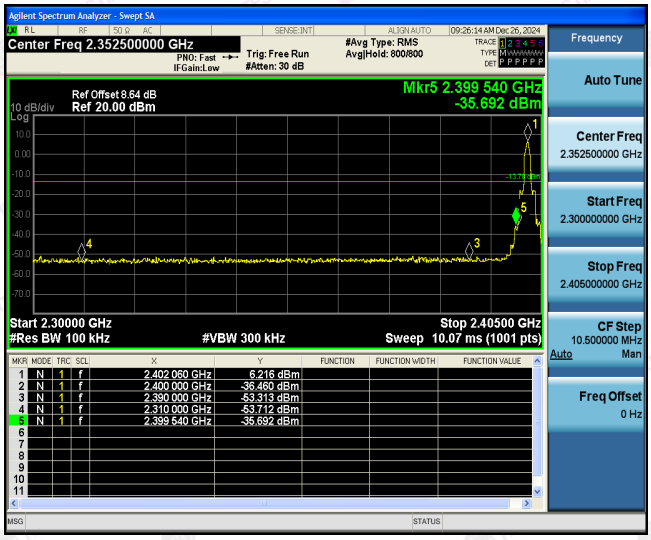
Add: 1-2F., Building B2, Junfeng Zhongcheng Zhizao Innovation Park, Heping Community, Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

CH78

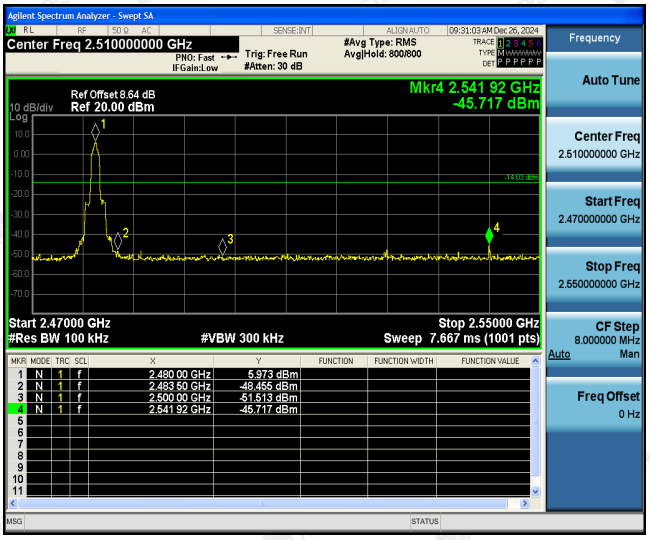




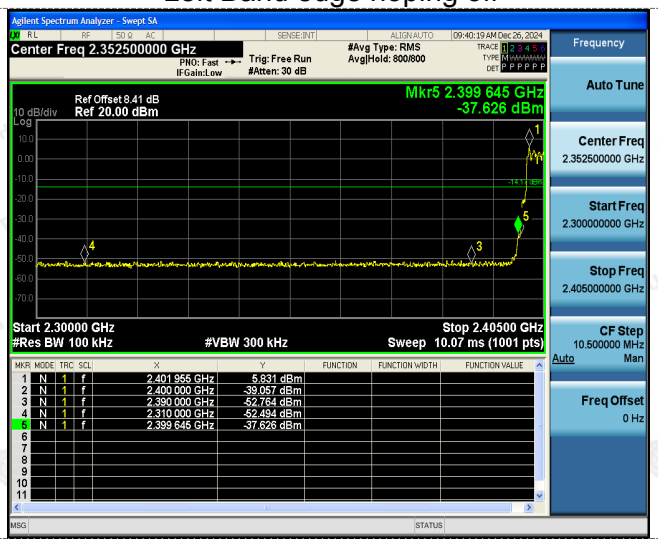




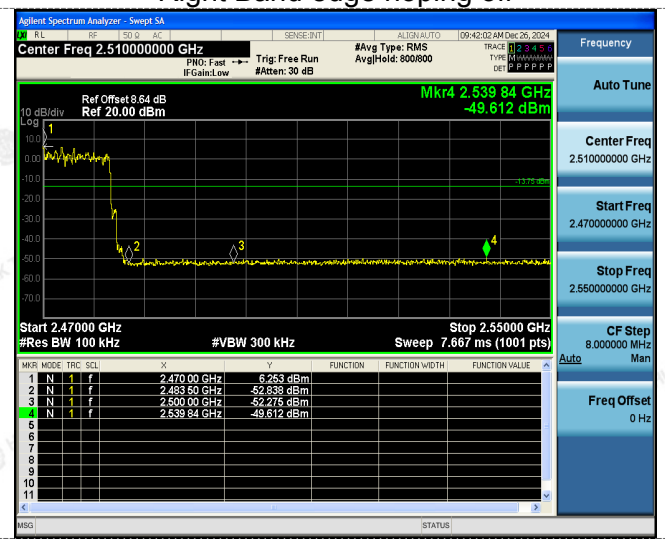
Left Band edge hoping off



Right Band edge hoping off

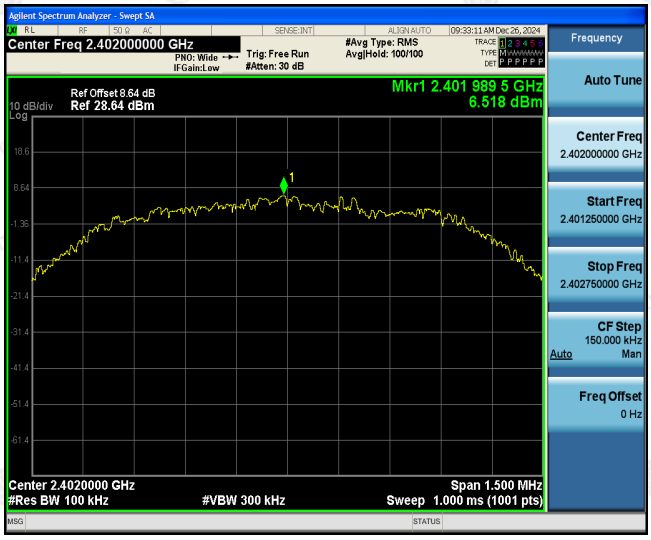
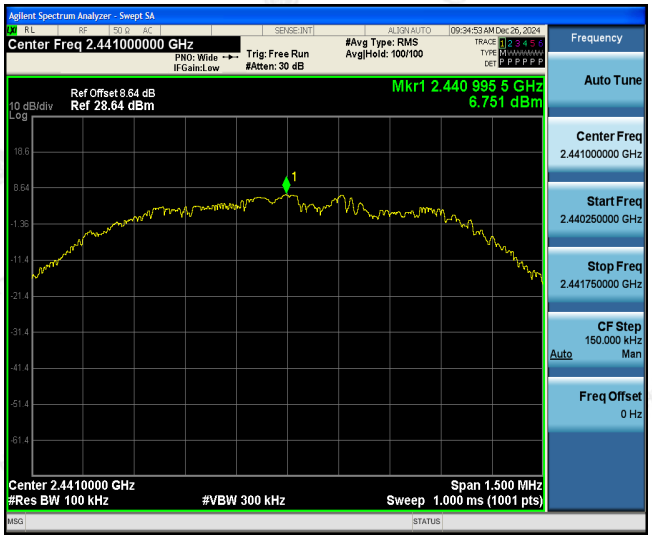
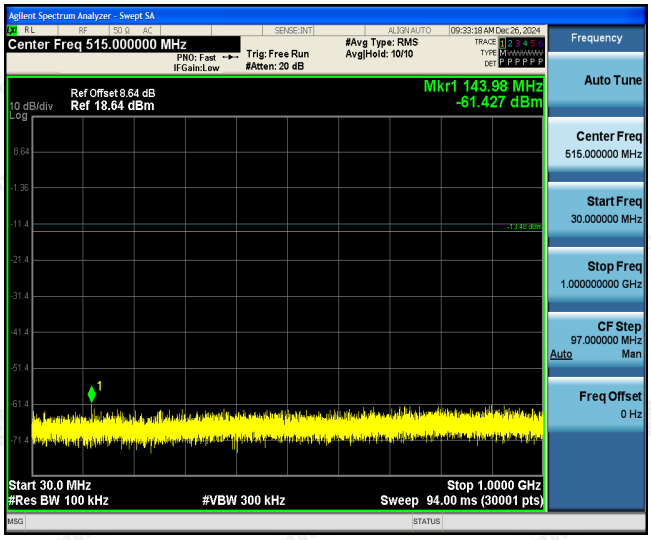
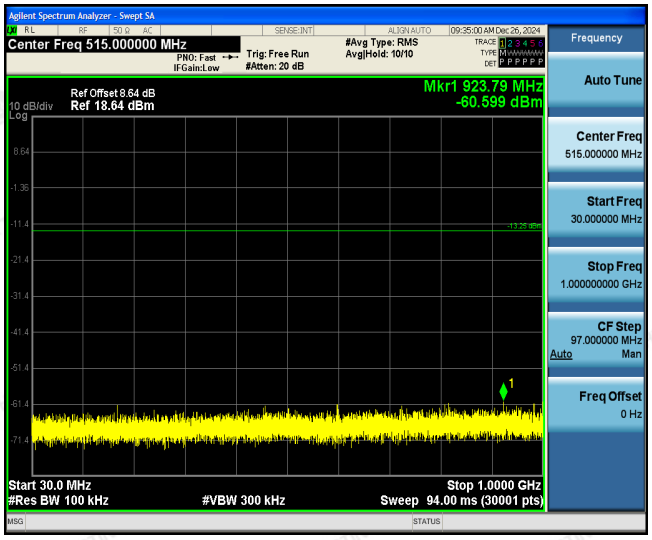
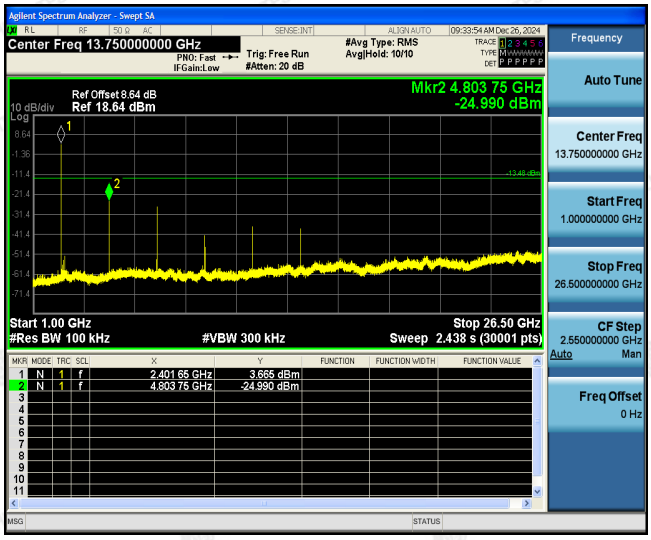
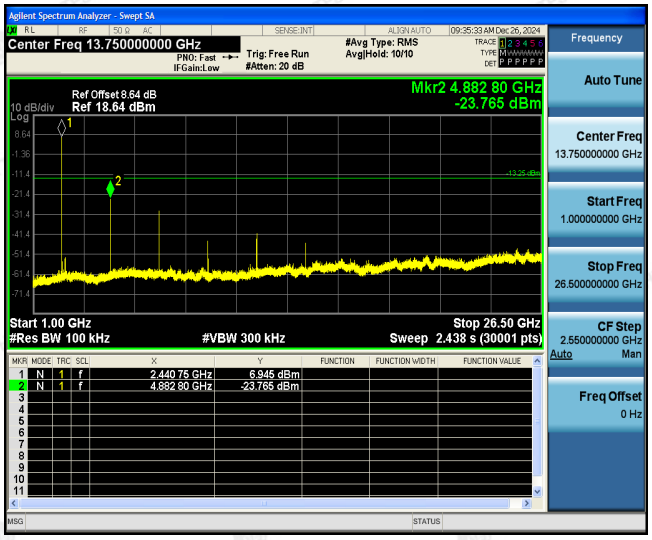


Left Band edge hoping on

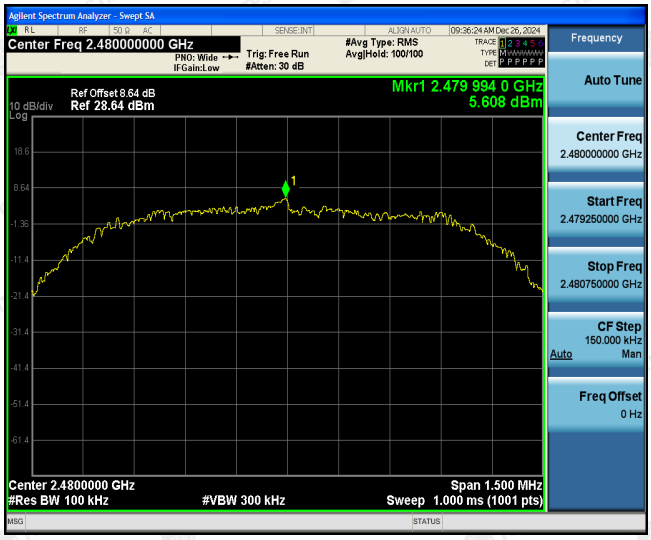


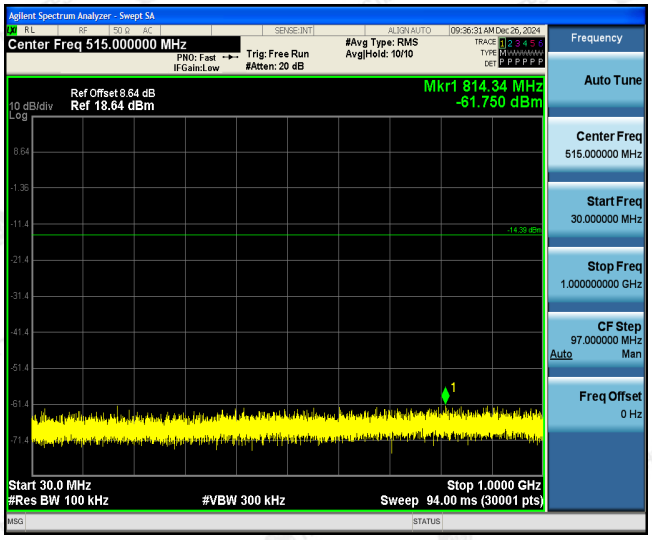
Right Band edge hoping on

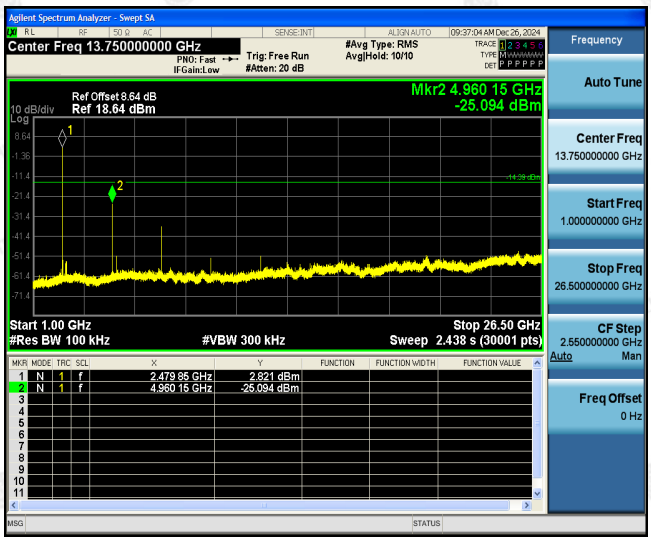
8DPSK

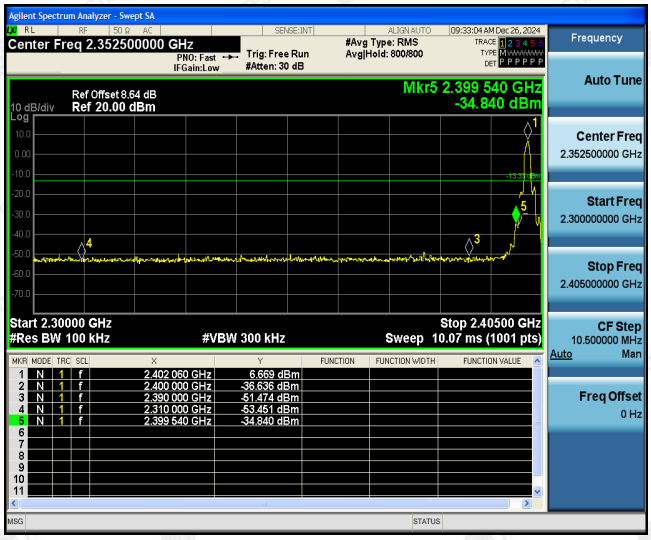
CH00	CH39
	
	
	

CH78

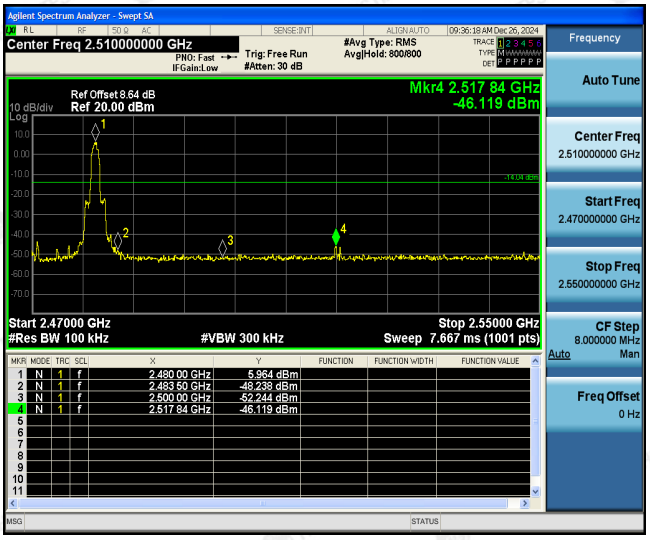




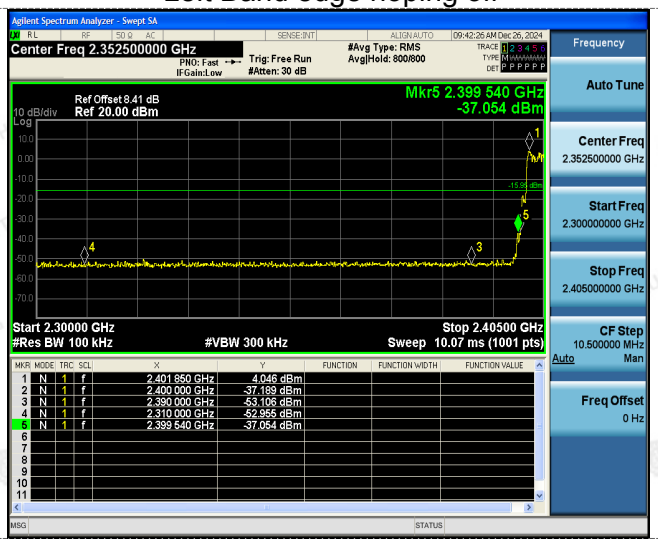




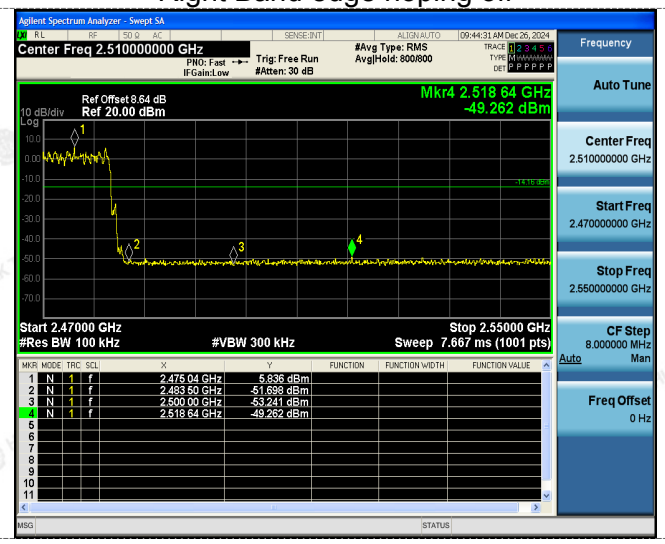
Left Band edge hoping off



Right Band edge hoping off



Left Band edge hoping on



Right Band edge hoping on

3.9 Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

Test Applicable

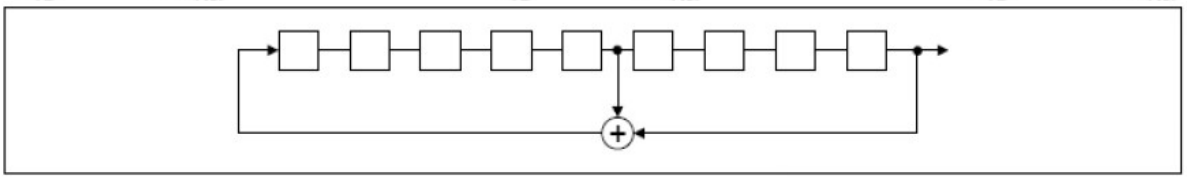
For 47 CFR Part 15C section 15.247 (a) (1):

Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hop-ping 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. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly 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 hop-ping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence Requirement

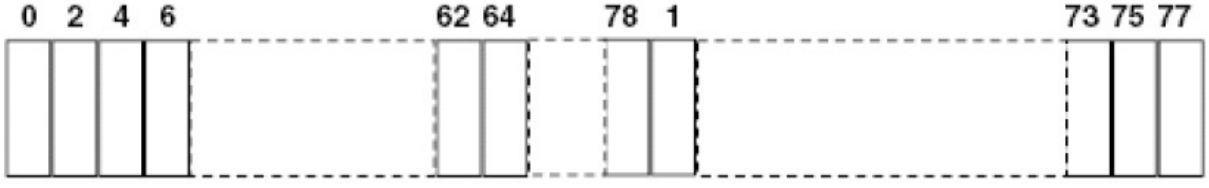
The pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence may be generated in a nice-stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first one of 9 consecutive ones, for example: 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 follows:



Each frequency used equally one the average by each transmitter.

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

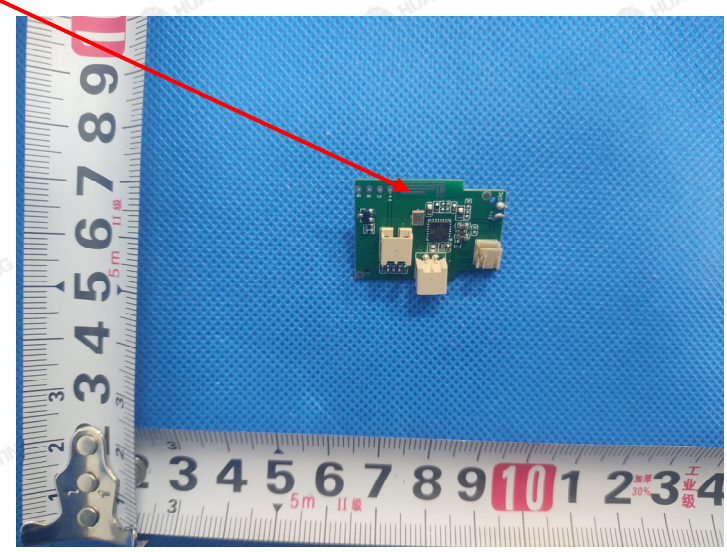
3.10 Antenna Requirement

Standard Applicable
For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section 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. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section 15.247, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6dBi.

Refer to Statement Below for Compliance.
The manufacturer may design the unit so that the user can replace a broken antenna, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed.

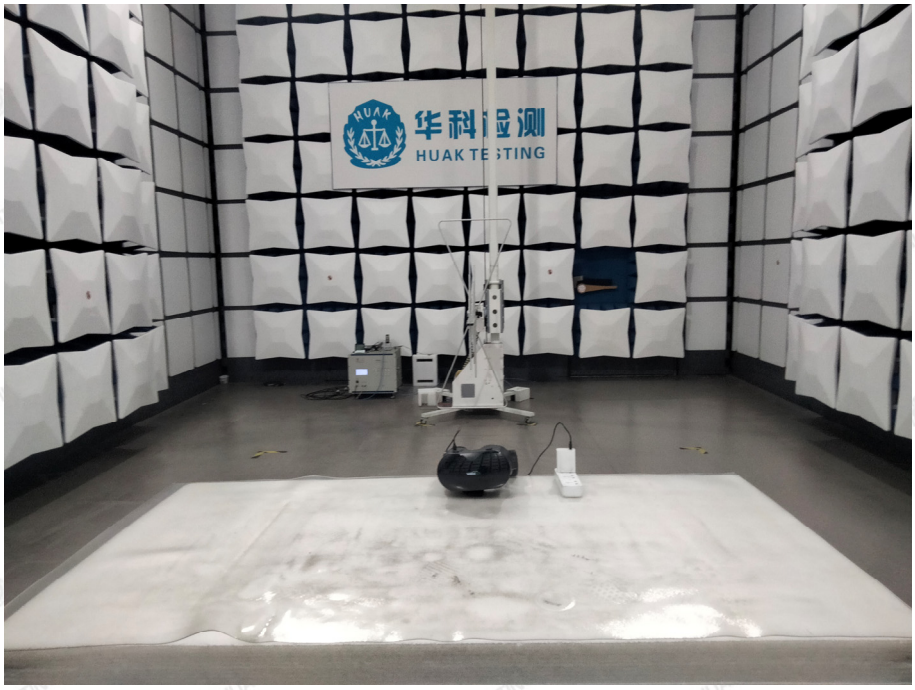
Antenna Connected Construction
The antenna used in this product is a PCB Antenna, is a permanently attached antenna on the PCB. It conforms to the standard requirements. The directional gains of antenna used for transmitting is -0.68dBi.

Antenna

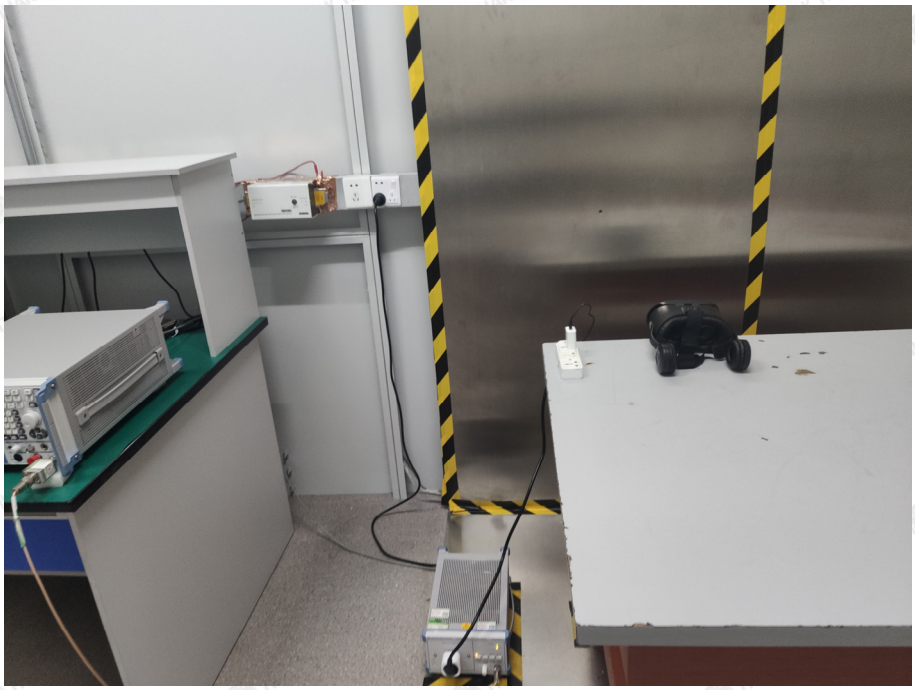


4. Test Setup Photos of the EUT

Radiated Emission



Conducted Emission



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Add: 1-2F., Building B2, Junfeng Zhongcheng Zhizao Innovation Park, Heping Community, Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

5. Photos of the EUT

Reference to the report: ANNEX A of External photos and ANNEX B of Internal photos

---------End of test report---------

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