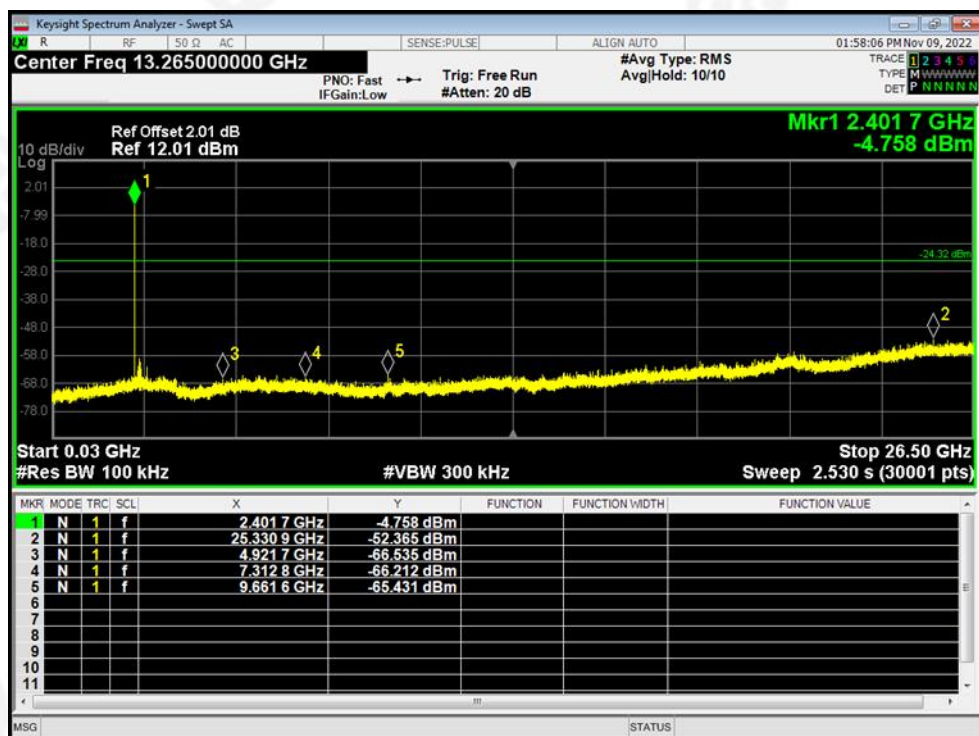
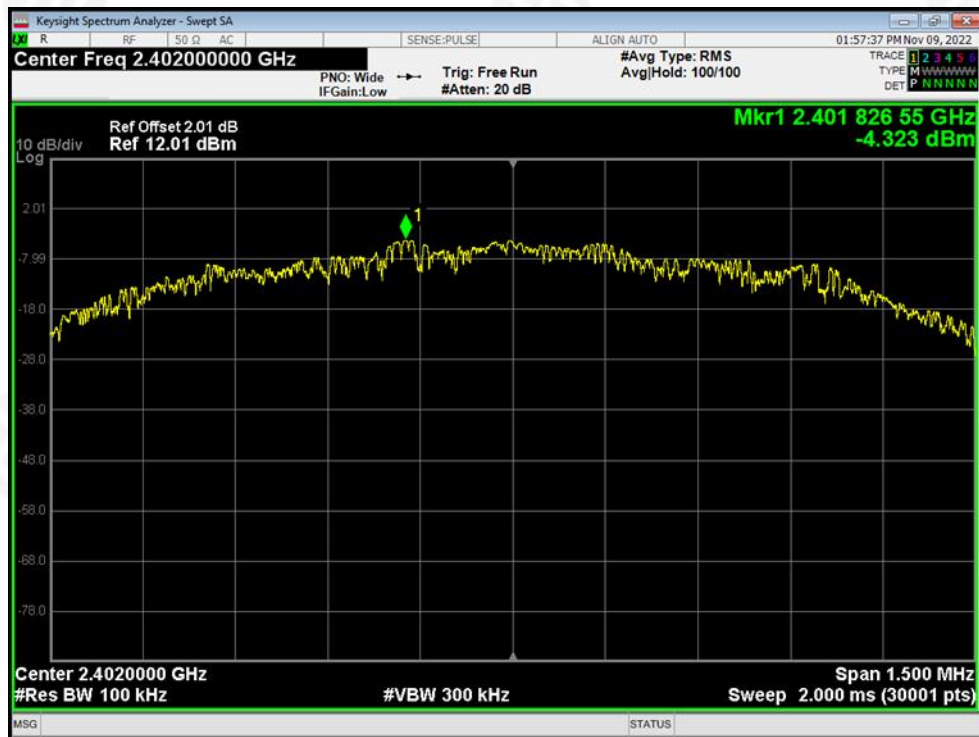




8-DPSK mode:

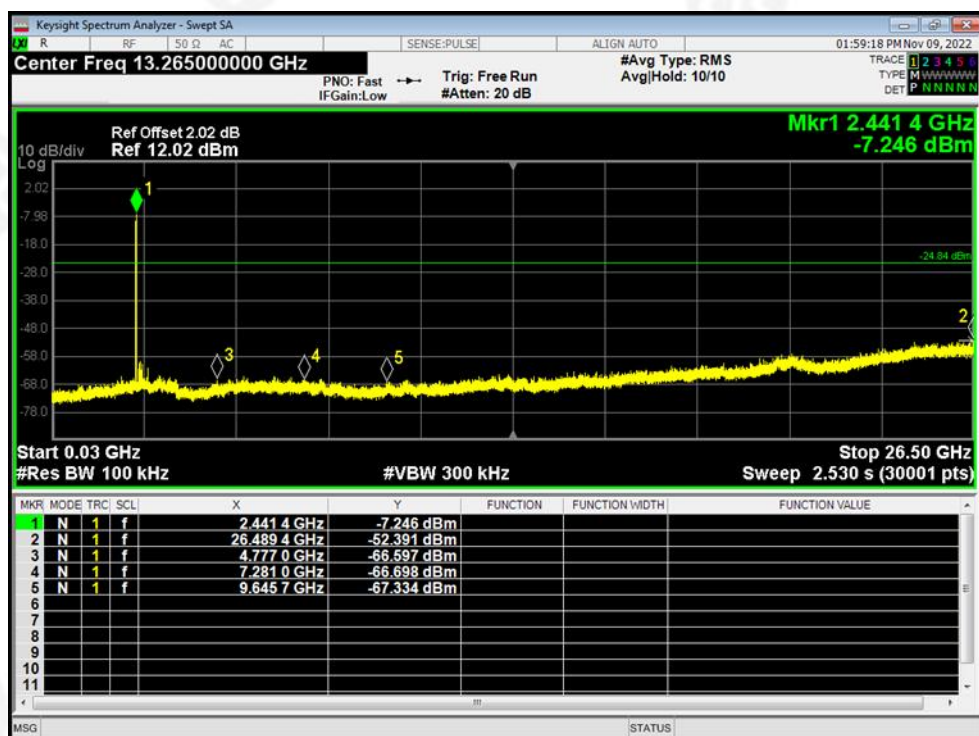
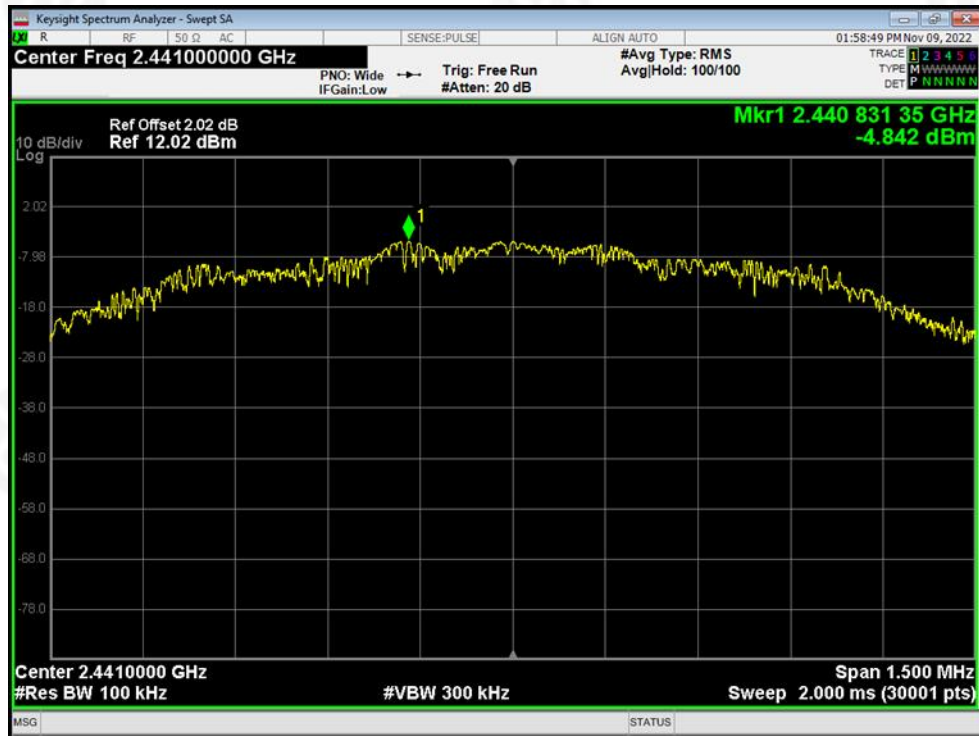
Test channel:	Lowest channel
---------------	----------------



30MHz~26.5GHz



Test channel:	Middle channel
---------------	----------------

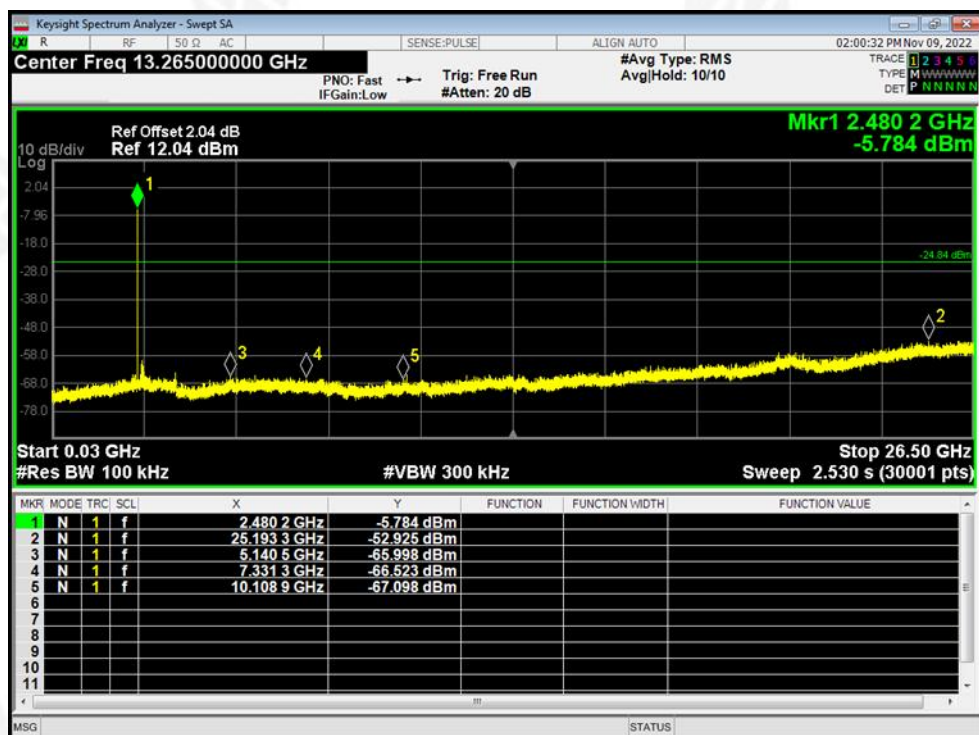


30MHz~26.5GHz



Test channel:

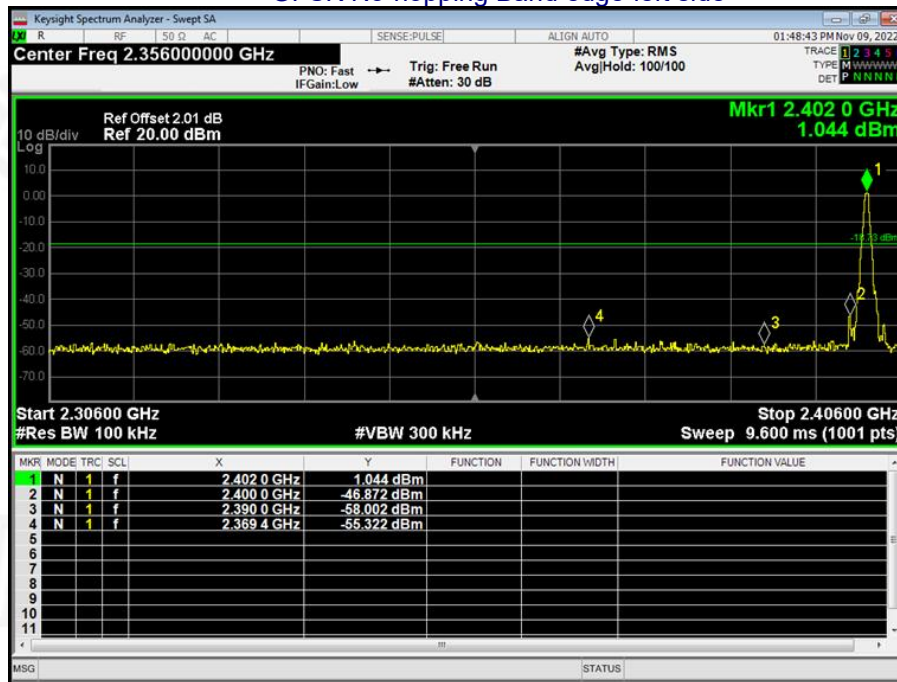
Highest channel



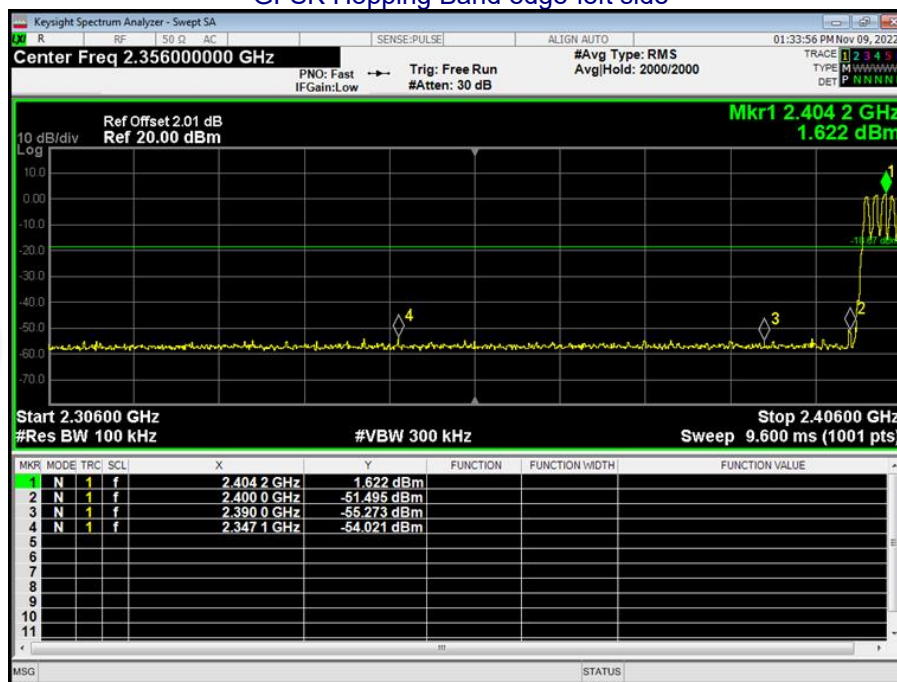
30MHz~26.5GHz



GFSK No-hopping Band edge-left side



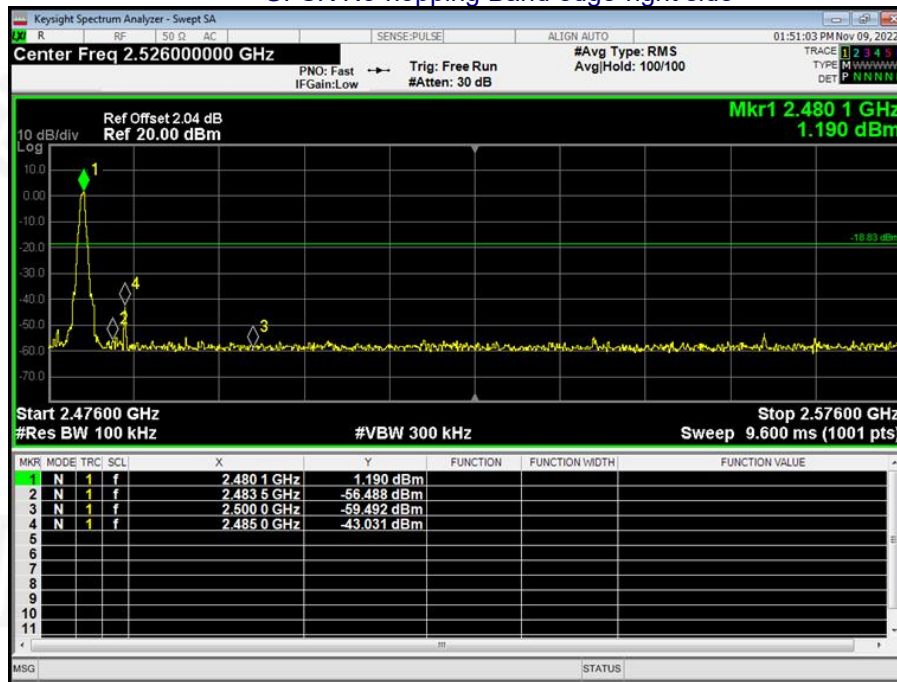
GFSK Hopping Band edge-left side



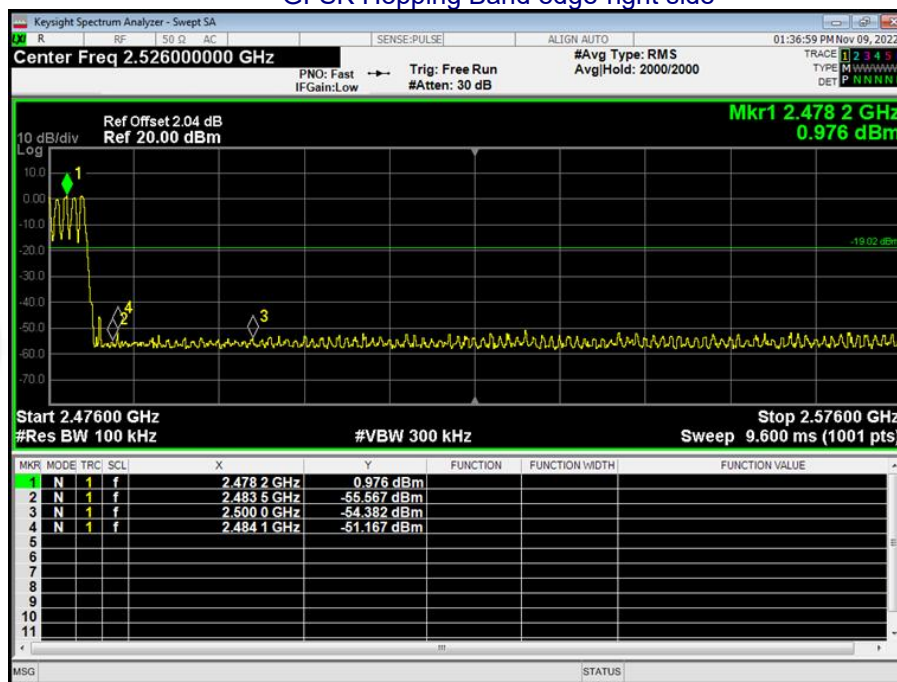




GFSK No-hopping Band edge-right side

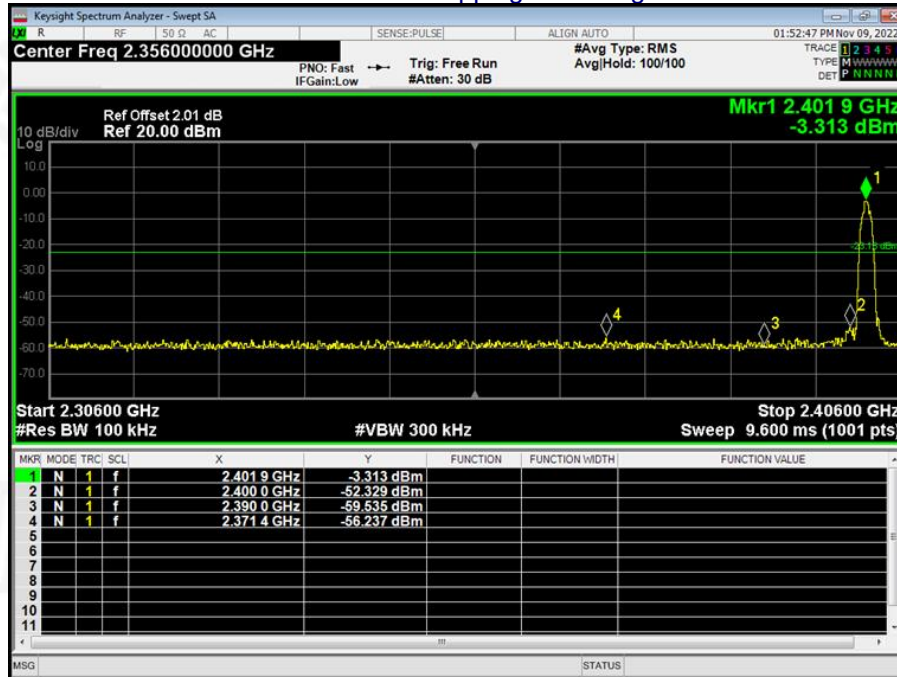


GFSK Hopping Band edge-right side

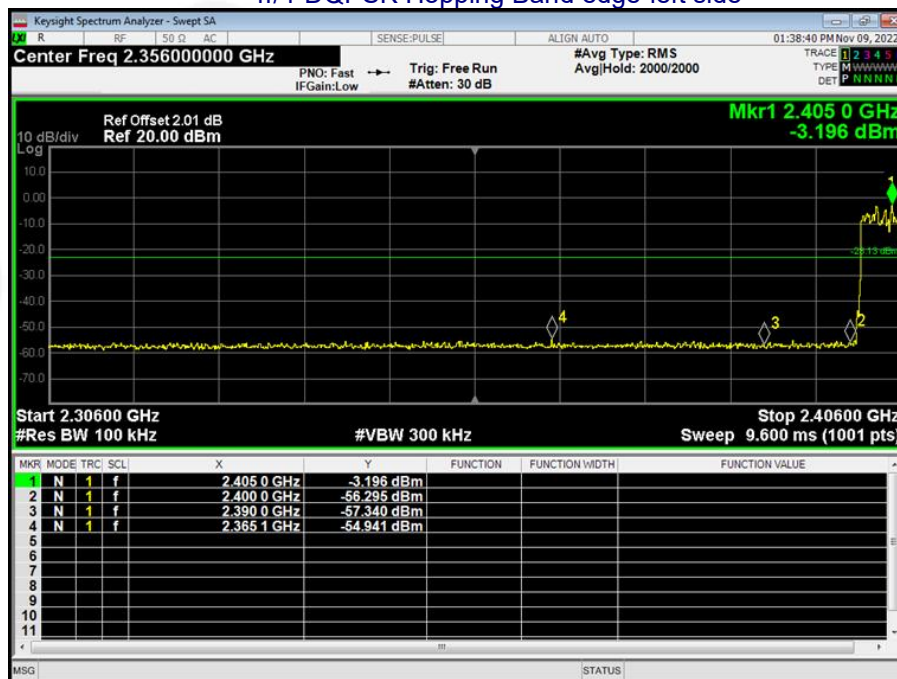




$\pi/4$ -DQPSK No-hopping Band edge-left side

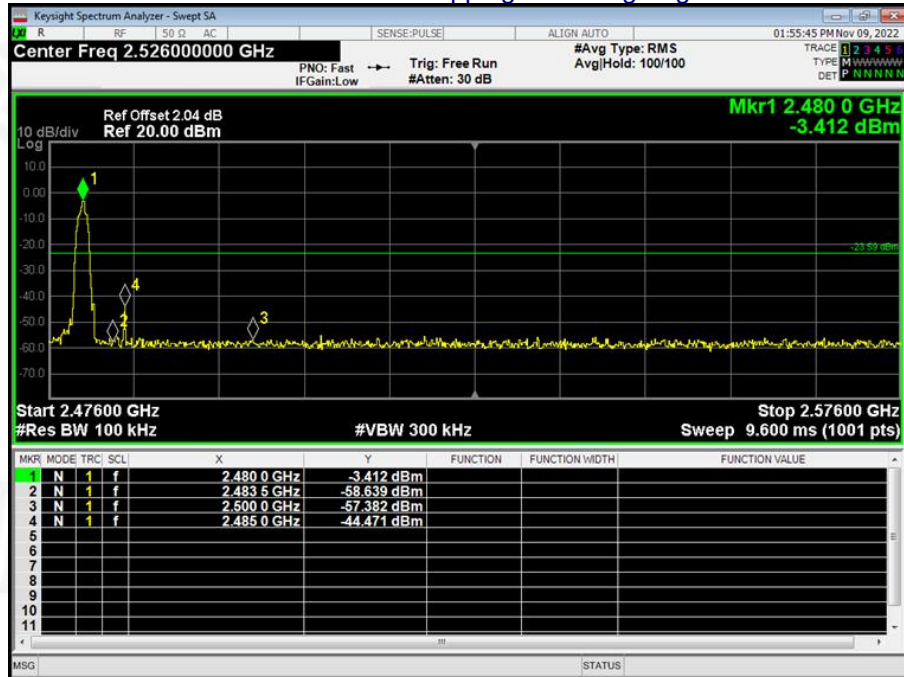


$\pi/4$ -DQPSK Hopping Band edge-left side

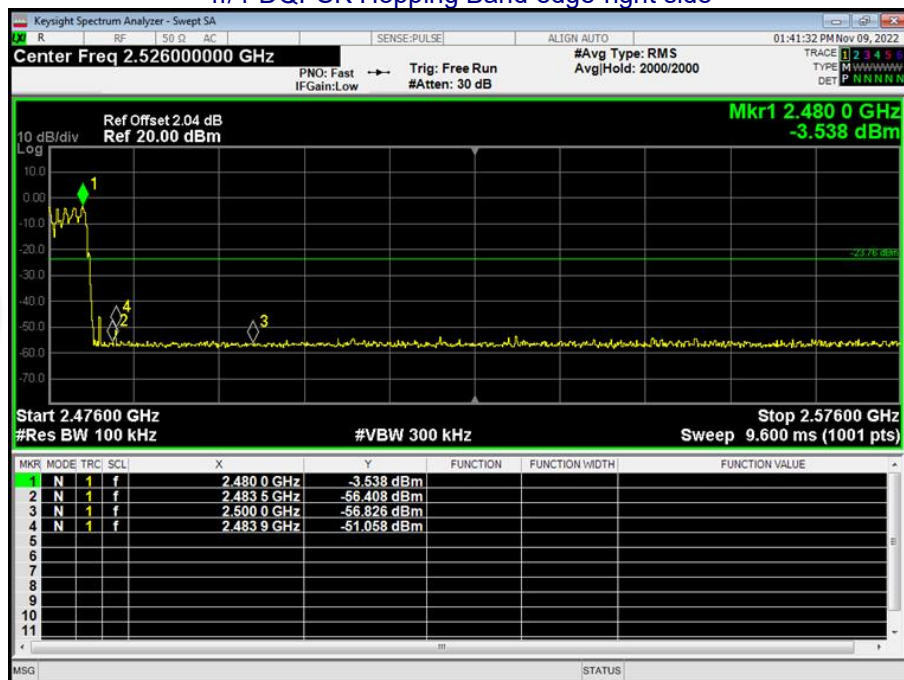




$\pi/4$ -DQPSK No-hopping Band edge-right side

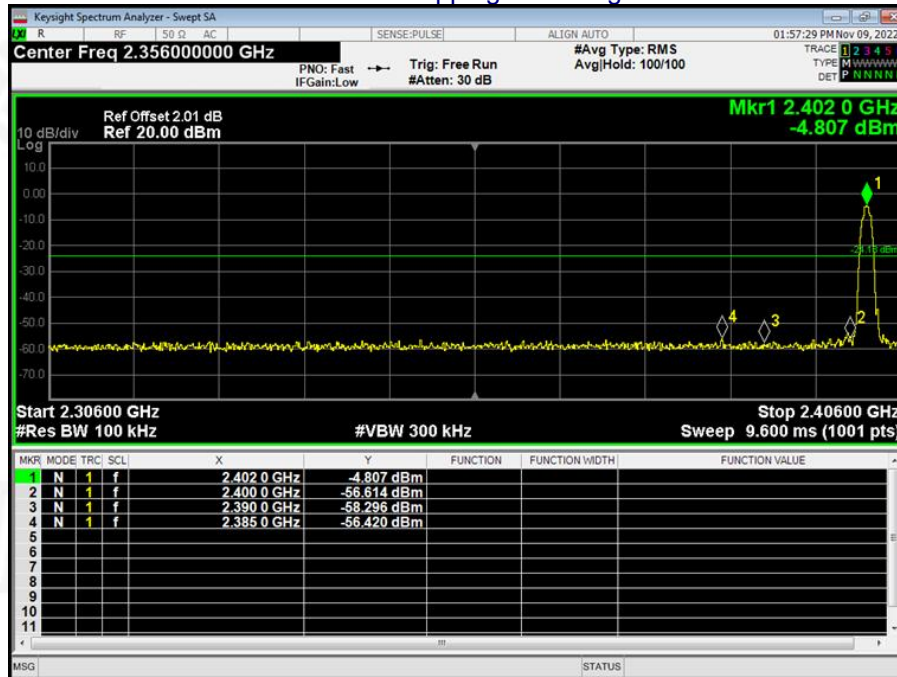


$\pi/4$ -DQPSK Hopping Band edge-right side

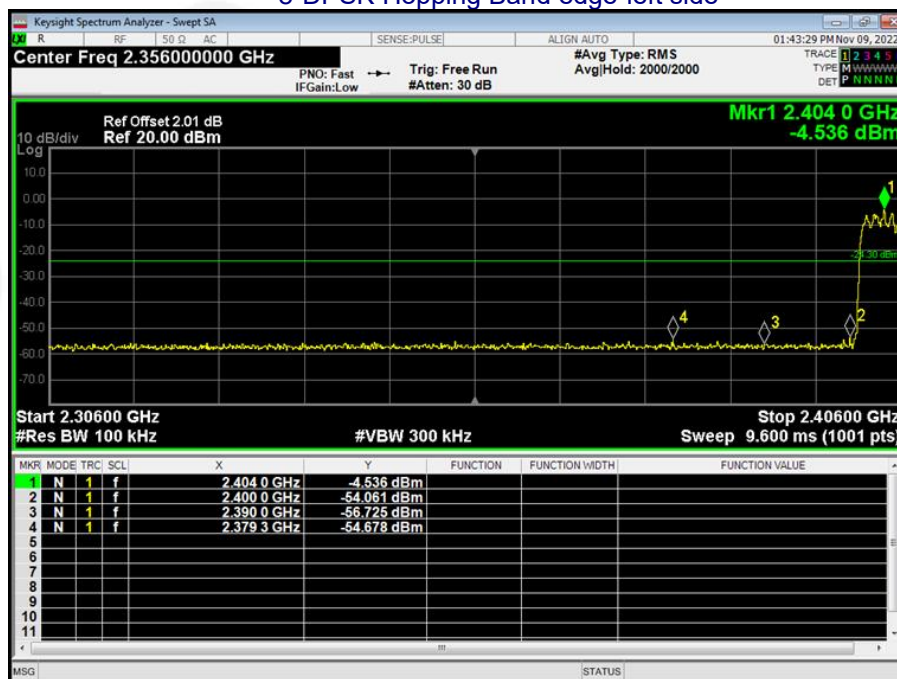




### 8-DPSK No-hopping Band edge-left side



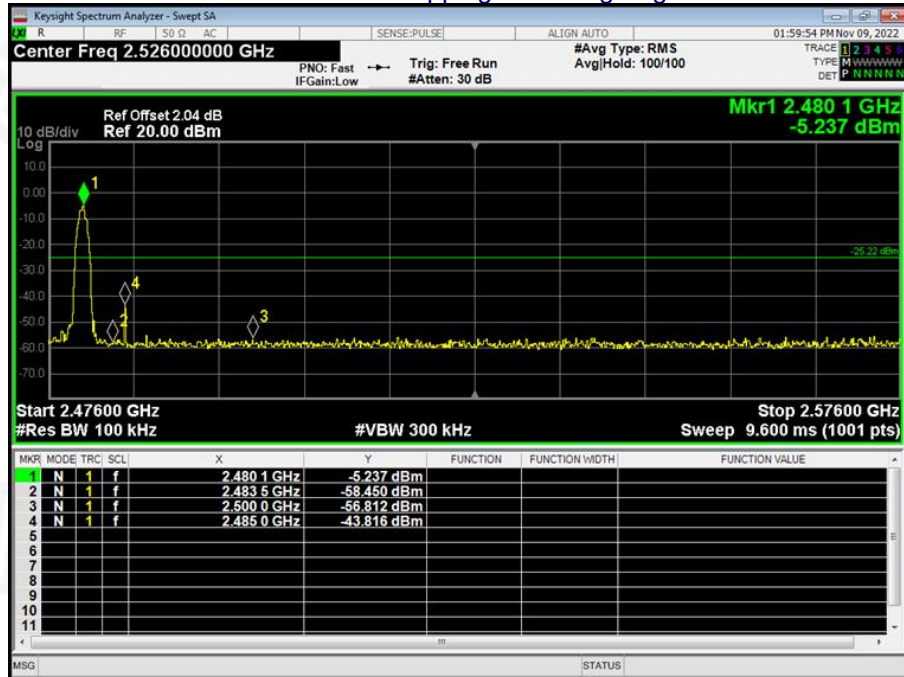
### 8-DPSK Hopping Band edge-left side



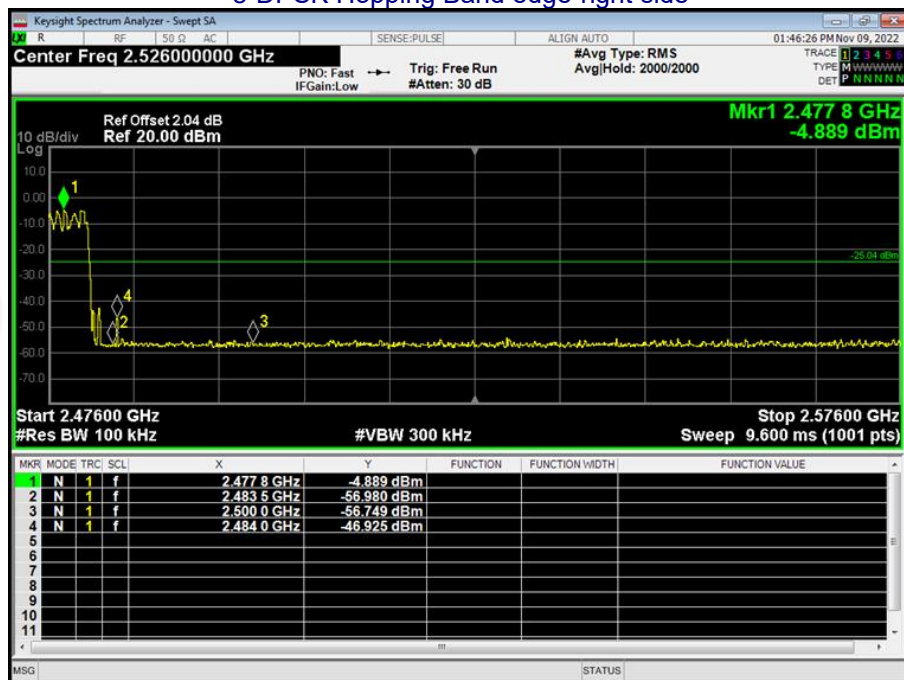




### 8-DPSK No-hopping Band edge-right side



### 8-DPSK Hopping Band edge-right side





## 7. 20DB&99% BANDWIDTH

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013

### 7.1 Test Setup



### 7.2 Limit

N/A

### 7.3 Test procedure

1. Set RBW = 30 kHz.
2. Set the video bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
3. Detector = Peak.
4. Trace mode = max hold.
5. Sweep = auto couple.
6. Allow the trace to stabilize.
7. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

### 7.4 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.

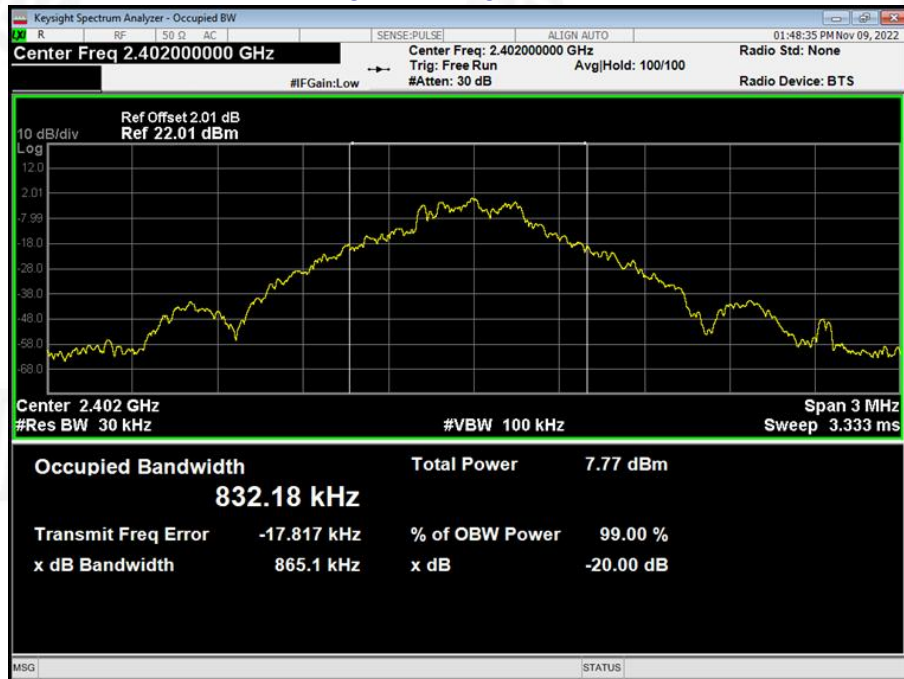
### 7.5 Test Result

Mode	Test channel	20dB Emission Bandwidth (MHz)	99%Bandwidth (MHz)	Result
GFSK	Lowest	0.87	0.83	Pass
	Middle	0.84	0.84	
	Highest	0.96	0.84	
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	Lowest	1.43	1.35	Pass
	Middle	1.40	1.34	
	Highest	1.44	1.35	
8-DPSK	Lowest	1.48	1.34	Pass
	Middle	1.44	1.34	
	Highest	1.45	1.36	



## Test plots

### GFSK Low Channel





### GFSK Middle Channel



### GFSK High Channel







### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Low Channel



### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Middle Channel



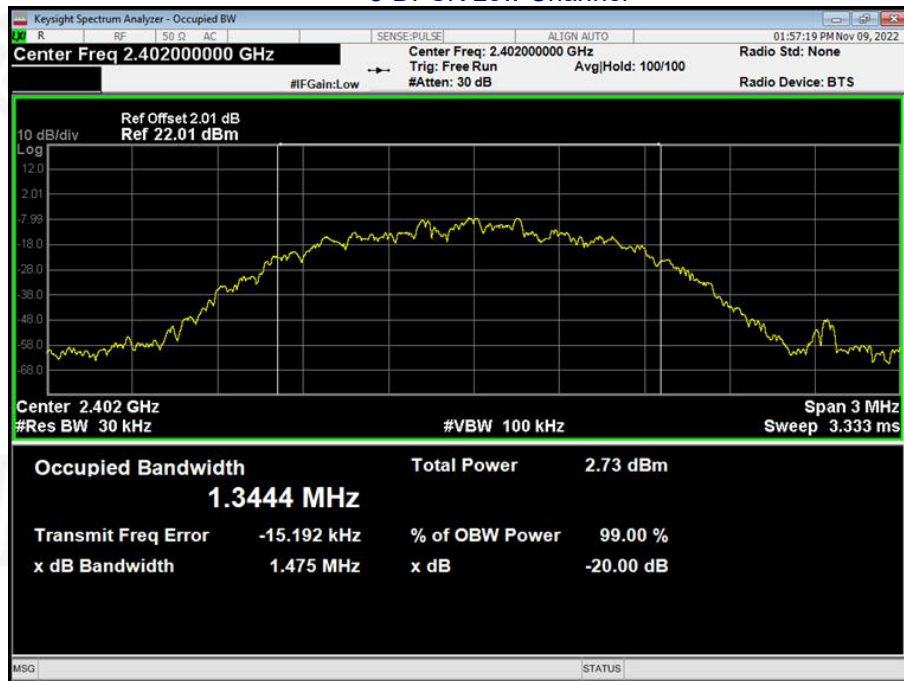


### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK High Channel





### 8-DPSK Low Channel

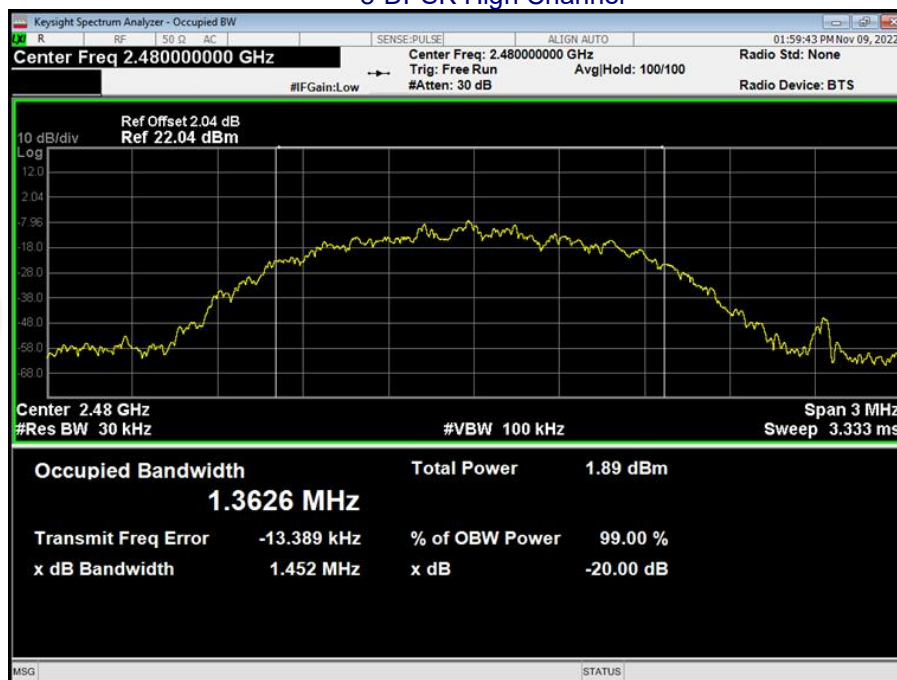




### 8-DPSK Middle Channel



### 8-DPSK High Channel







## 8. Maximum Peak Output Power

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (b)(1)
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Limit:	GFSK:30 dBm $\pi/4$ -DQPSK & 8-DPSK:20.97 dBm

### 8.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 8.2 Limit

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.

For FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W if the hopset uses 75 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.125 W if the hopset uses less than 75 hopping channels. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W.

### 8.3 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer: RBW = 2MHz. VBW =6MHz. Sweep = auto; Detector Function = Peak.
3. Keep the EUT in transmitting at lowest, medium and highest channel individually. Record the max value.

### 8.4 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.

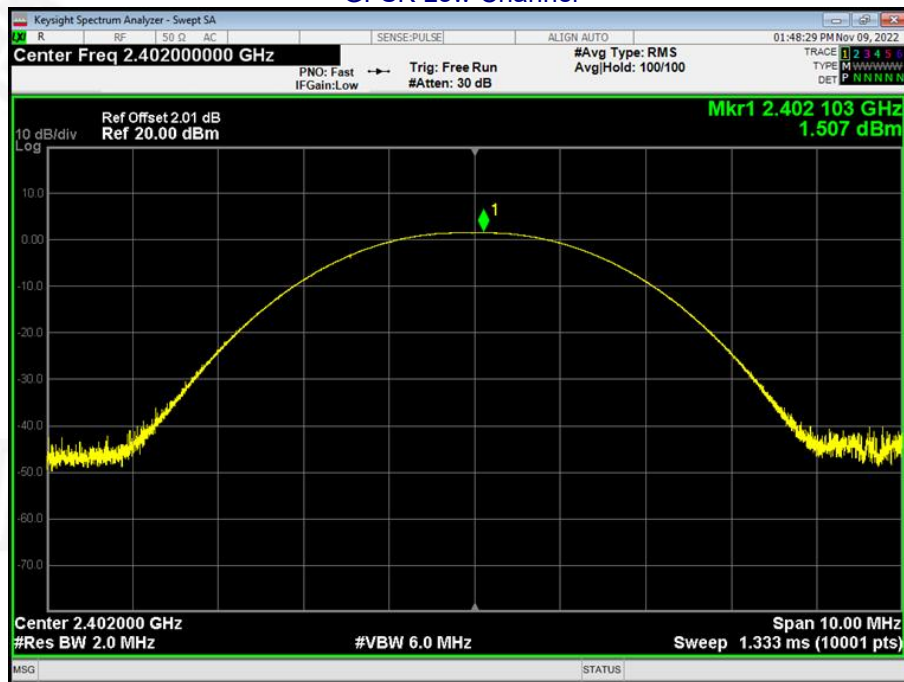
### 8.5 Test Result

Mode	Test channel	Peak Output Power (dBm)	FCC Limit (dBm)	Result
GFSK	Lowest	1.507	30.00	Pass
	Middle	1.326		
	Highest	1.216		
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	Lowest	-1.053	21.00	Pass
	Middle	-1.476		
	Highest	-1.547		
8-DPSK	Lowest	-2.102	21.00	Pass
	Middle	-2.533		
	Highest	-2.659		

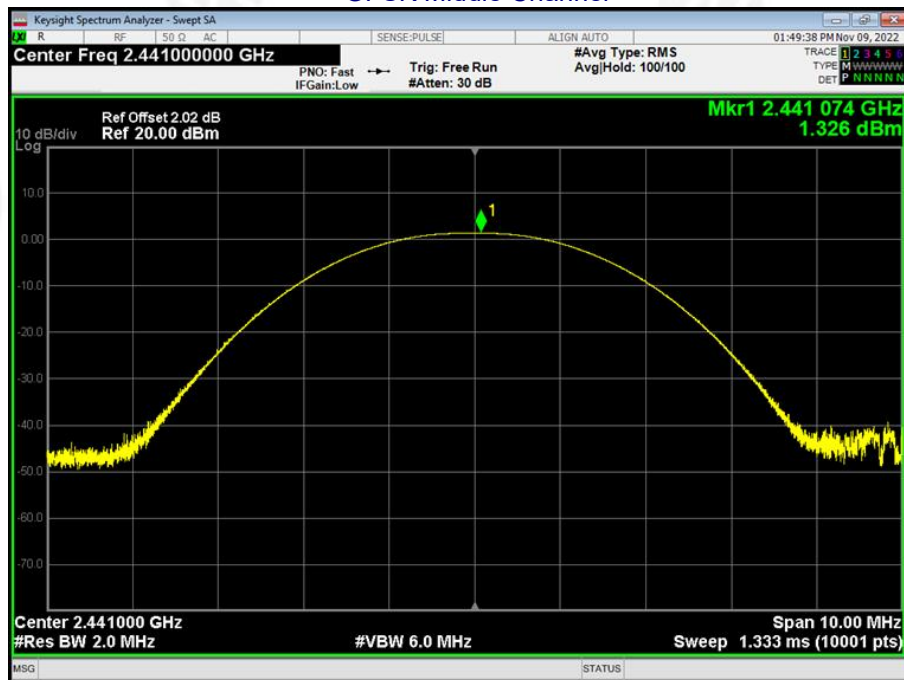


## Test plots

GFSK Low Channel

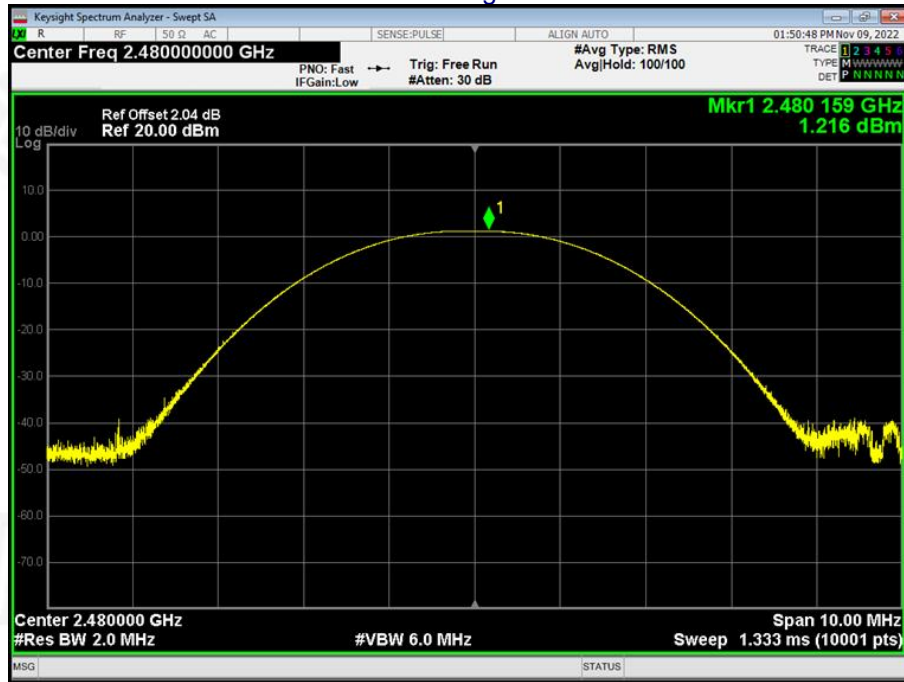


GFSK Middle Channel

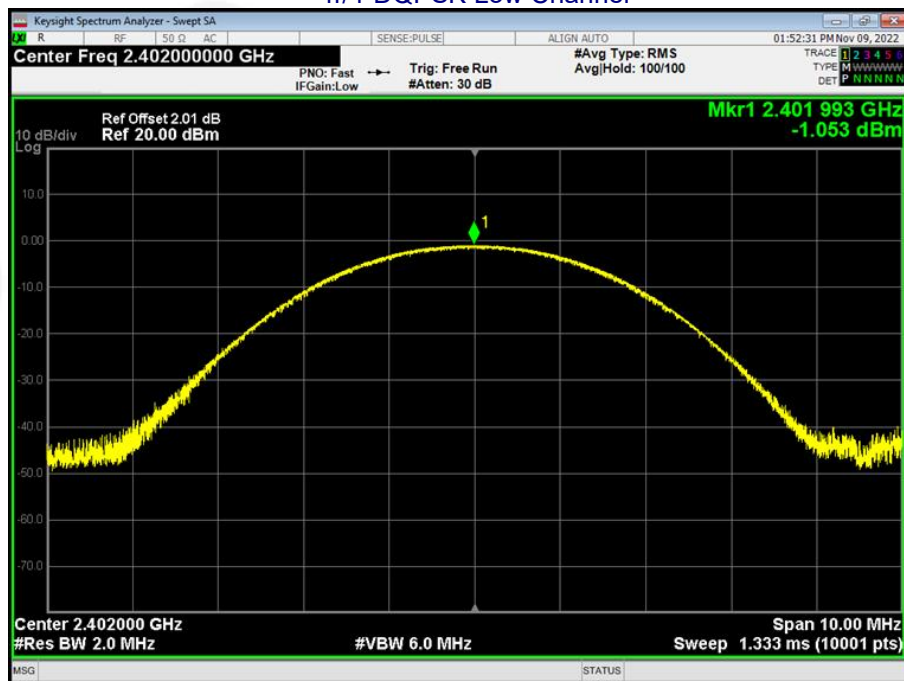




### GFSK High Channel

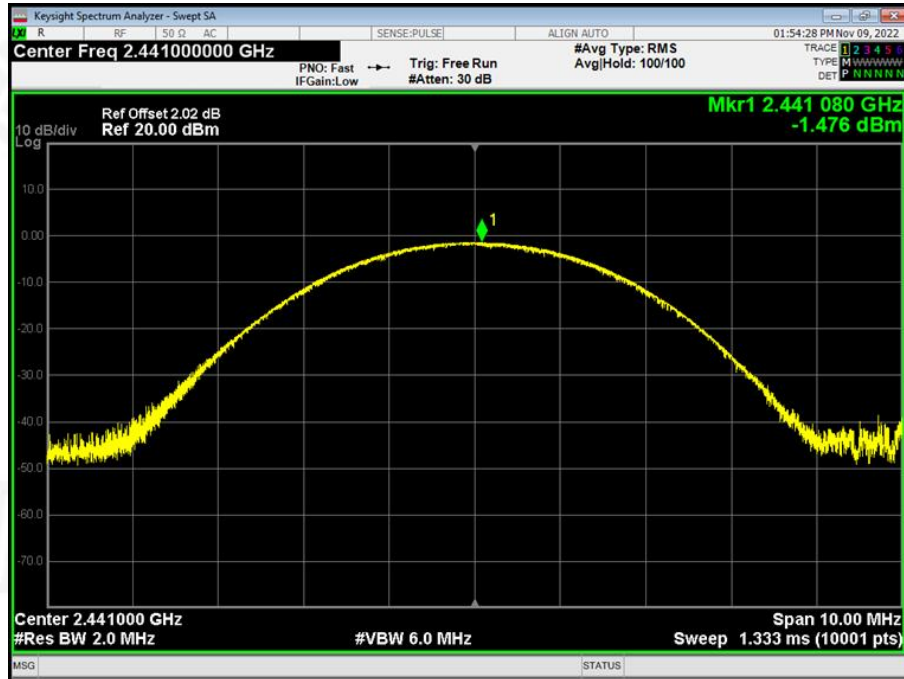


### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Low Channel

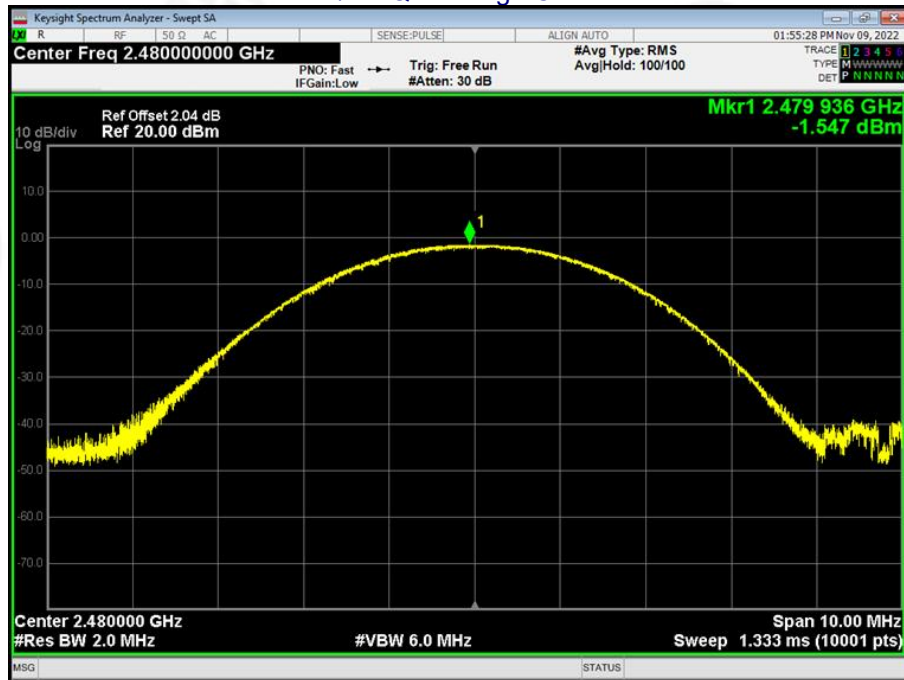




$\pi/4$ -DQPSK Middle Channel



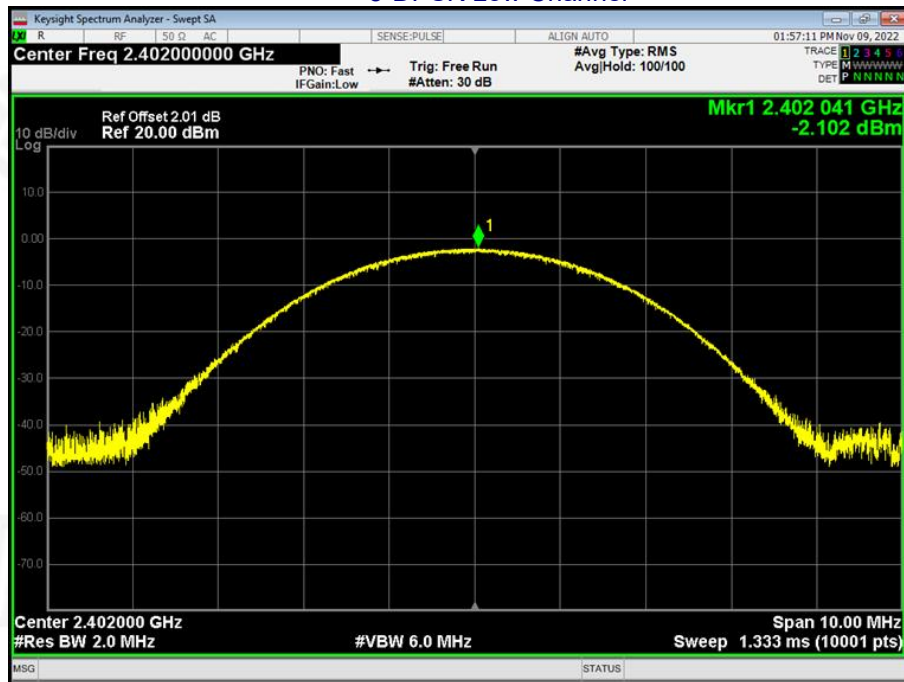
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK High Channel



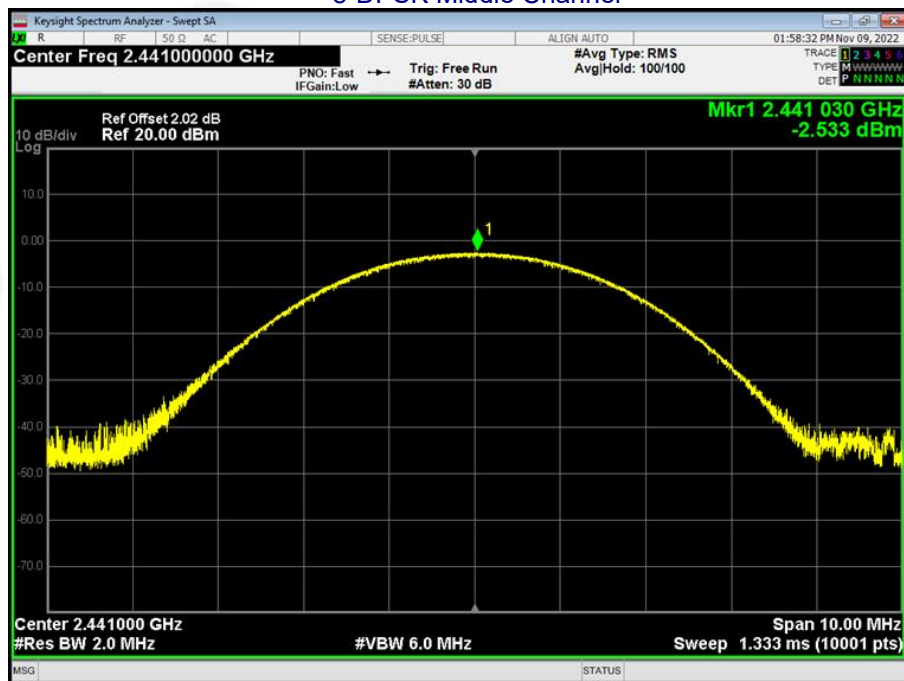




### 8-DPSK Low Channel

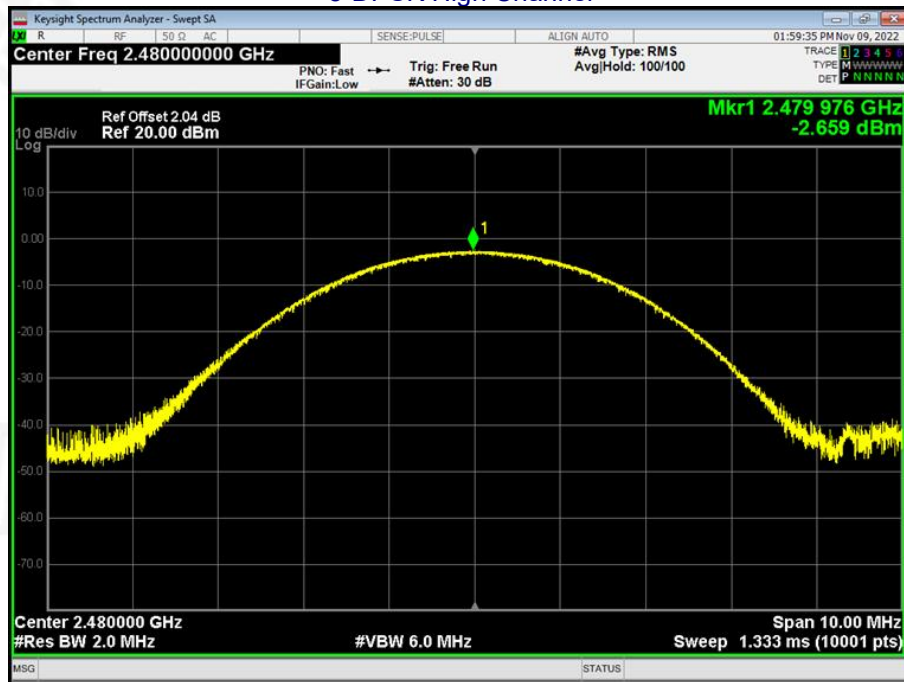


### 8-DPSK Middle Channel





### 8-DPSK High Channel





## 9. HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Receiver setup:	RBW=30KHz, VBW=100KHz, detector=Peak
Limit:	GFSK: 20dB bandwidth $\pi/4$ -DQPSK & 8DSK: 0.025MHz or 2/3 of the 20dB bandwidth (whichever is greater)

### 9.1 Test Setup



### 9.2 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer: RBW = 30kHz. VBW = 100kHz , Span = 2.0MHz. Sweep = auto; Detector Function = Peak. Trace = Max hold.
3. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section Submit this plot.

### 9.3 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

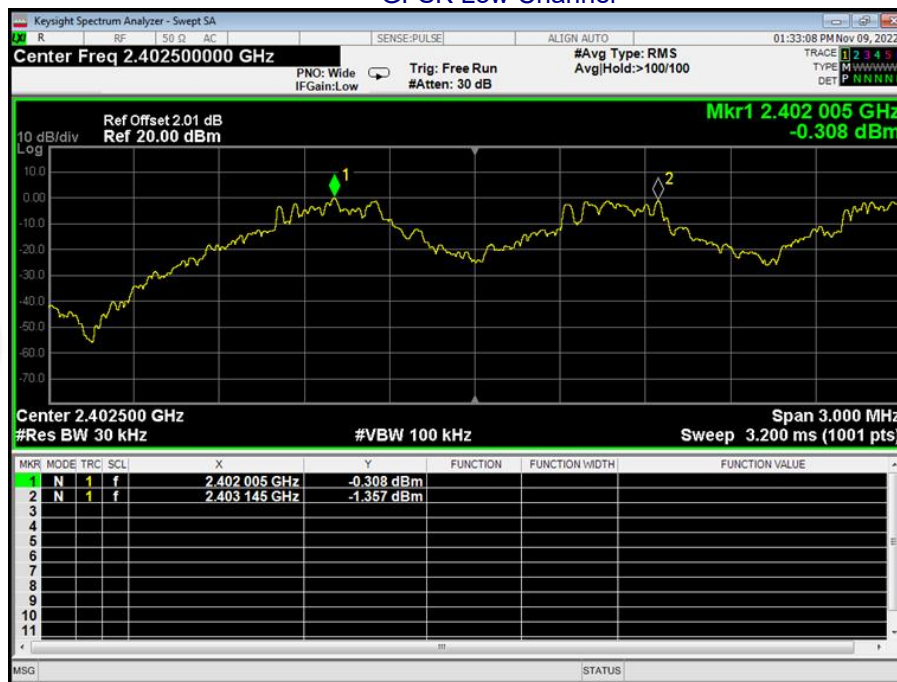
No deviation.



#### 9.4 Test Result

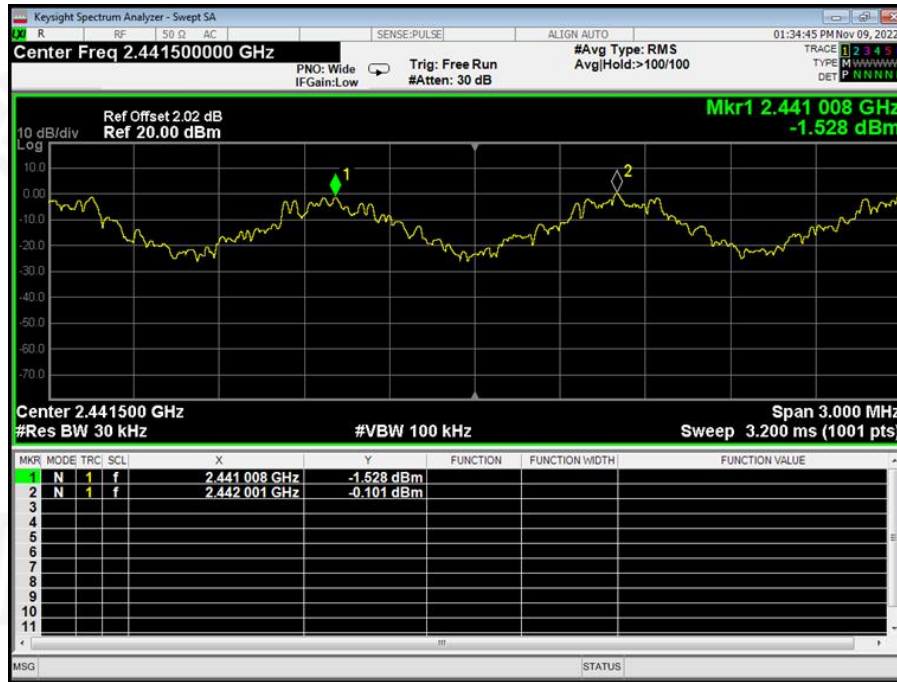
Modulation	Test Channel	Separation (MHz)	Limit(MHz)	Result
GFSK	Low	1.14	0.83	PASS
GFSK	Middle	0.993	0.84	PASS
GFSK	High	1.14	0.87	PASS
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	Low	1.005	0.95	PASS
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	Middle	1.143	0.93	PASS
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	High	1.002	0.96	PASS
8-DPSK	Low	0.991	0.99	PASS
8-DPSK	Middle	1.014	0.96	PASS
8-DPSK	High	1.014	0.97	PASS

Test plots  
GFSK Low Channel





### GFSK Middle Channel



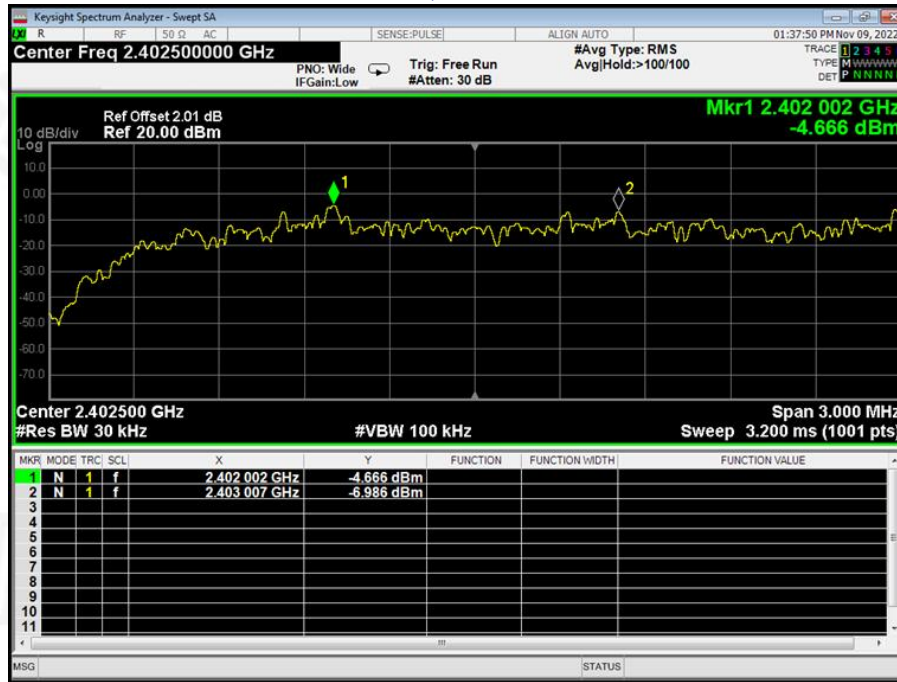
### GFSK High Channel



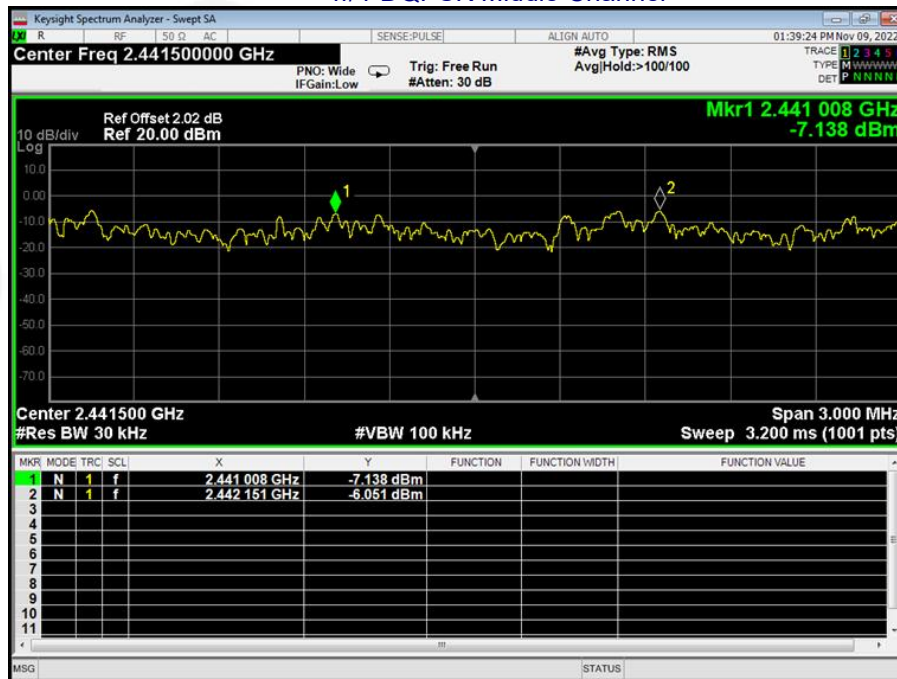




### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Low Channel

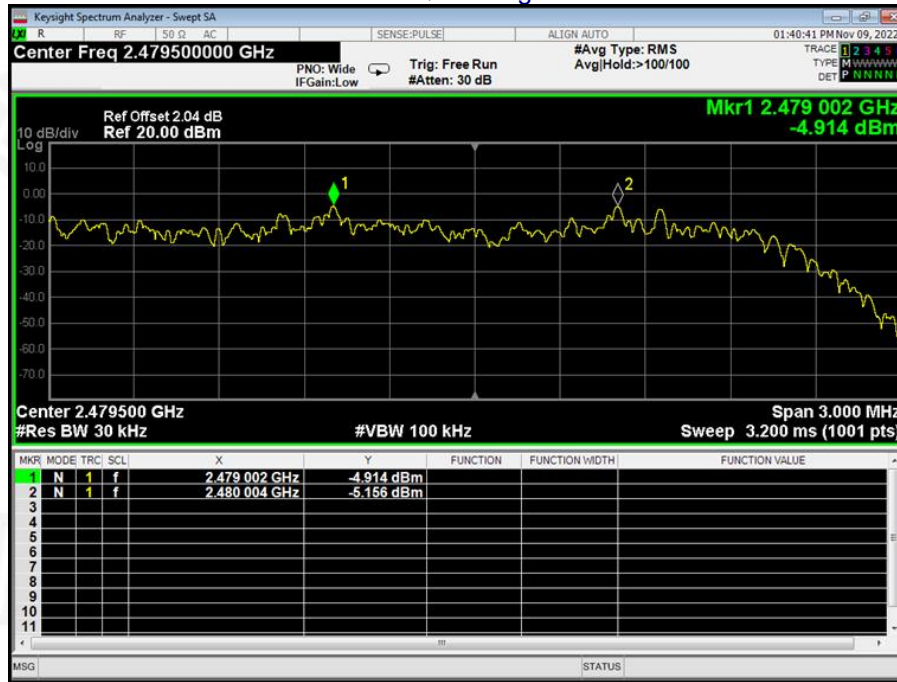


### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK Middle Channel





### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK High Channel

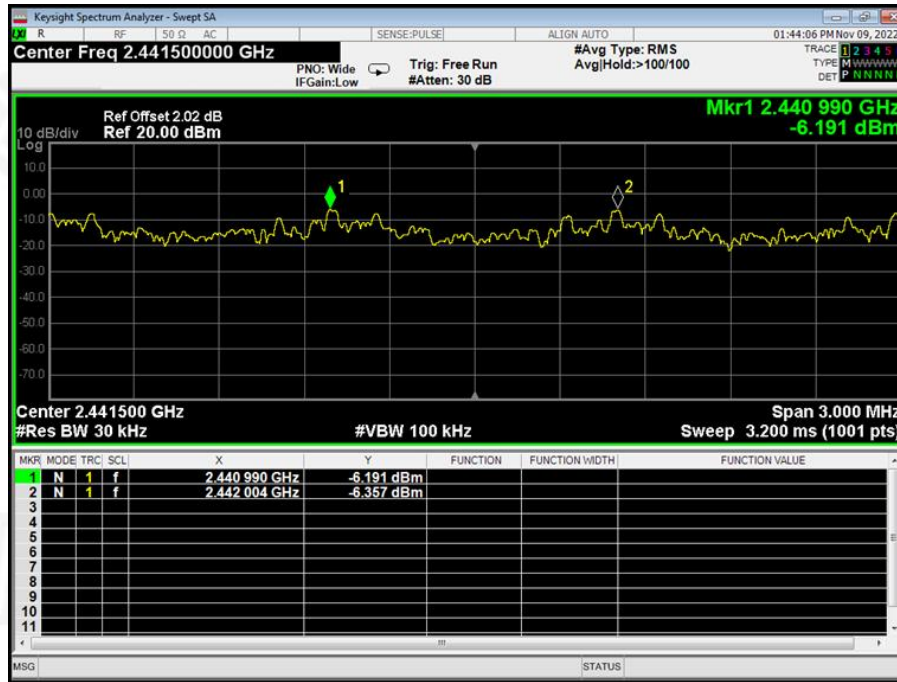


### 8-DPSK Low Channel

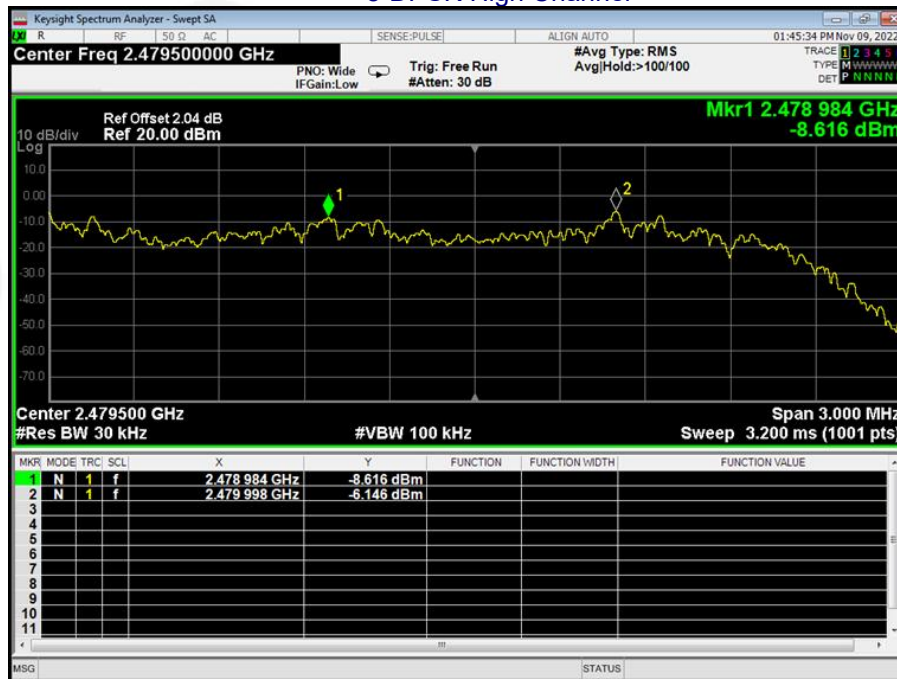




### 8-DPSK Middle Channel



### 8-DPSK High Channel





## 10. NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)(iii)
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Receiver setup:	RBW=100kHz, VBW=300kHz, Frequency range=2400MHz-2483.5MHz, Detector=Peak
Limit:	15 channels

### 10.1 Test Setup



### 10.2 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer: RBW = 100kHz. VBW = 300kHz. Sweep = auto; Detector Function = Peak. Trace = Max hold.
3. Allow the trace to stabilize. It may prove necessary to break the span up to sections. in order to clearly show all of the hopping frequencies. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer: Start Frequency = 2.4GHz, Stop Frequency = 2.4835GHz. Sweep=auto;

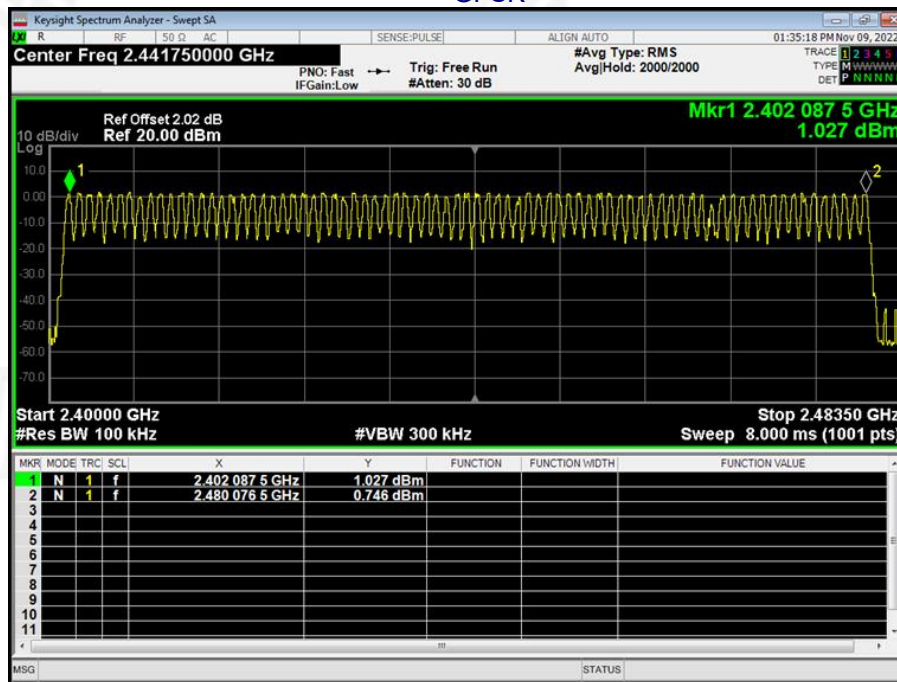
### 10.3 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.



## 10.4 Test Result

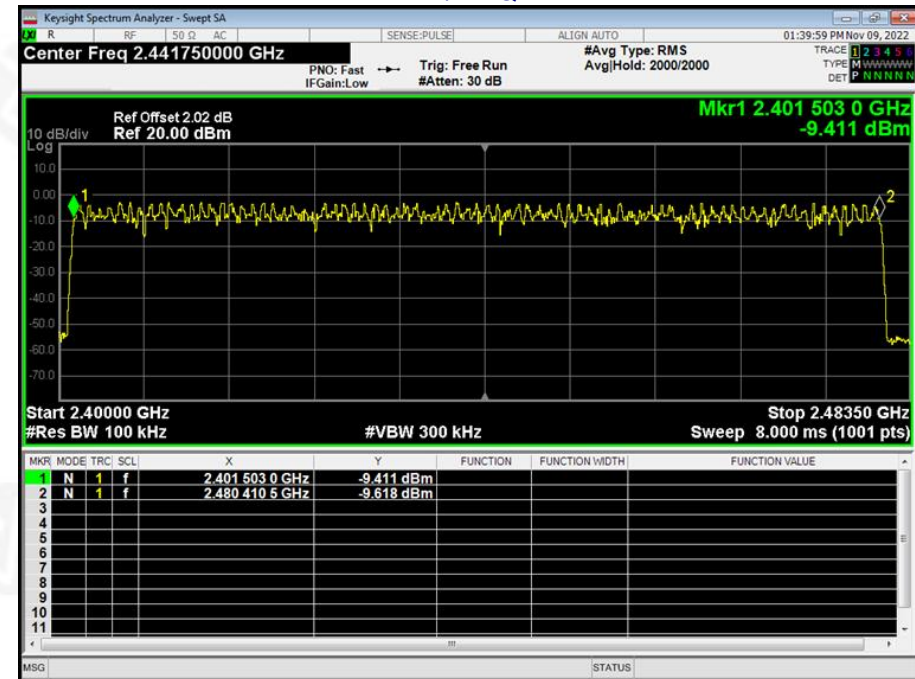
Test Plots:  
79 Channels in total  
GFSK



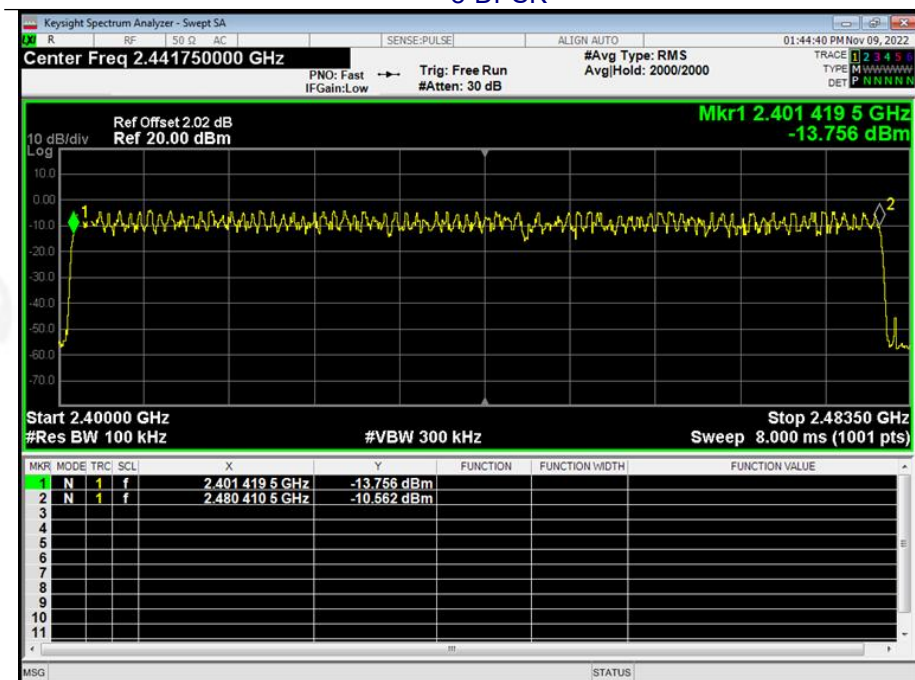




### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK



### 8-DPSK





## 11. DWELL TIME

Test Requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.247 (a)(1)(iii)
Test Method:	ANSI C63.10:2013
Receiver setup:	RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz, Span=0Hz, Detector=Peak
Limit:	0.4 Second

### 11.1 Test Setup



### 11.2 Test procedure

1. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum.
2. Set spectrum analyzer span = 0Hz;
3. Set RBW = 1MHz and VBW = 3MHz. Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel. Set the EUT for DH5, DH3 and DH1 packet transmitting.
4. Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. If this value varies with different modes of operation (e.g.. data rate. modulation format. etc.). repeat this test for each variation. The limit is specified in one of the subparagraphs of this Section. Submit this plot(s).

### 11.3 DEVIATION FROM STANDARD

No deviation.



#### 11.4 Test Result

GFSK mode:

Frequency	Packet	Dwell time(ms)	Limit(ms)	Result
2441MHz	DH1	121.6	400	Pass
2441MHz	DH3	261.76	400	Pass
2441MHz	DH5	307.52	400	Pass

Remarks:

The test period:  $T = 0.4 \text{ Second/Channel} \times 79 \text{ Channel} = 31.6 \text{ s}$   
Test channel: as blow  
CH:2441MHz time slot= $0.379(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (2 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 121.28\text{ms}$   
CH:2441MHz time slot= $1.636(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (4 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 261.76\text{ms}$   
CH:2441MHz time slot= $2.883(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (6 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 307.52\text{ms}$

$\pi/4$ -DQPSK mode:

Frequency	Packet	Dwell time(ms)	Limit(ms)	Result
2441MHz	2DH1	124.48	400	Pass
2441MHz	2DH3	262.56	400	Pass
2441MHz	2DH5	308.267	400	Pass

Remarks:

The test period:  $T = 0.4 \text{ Second/Channel} \times 79 \text{ Channel} = 31.6 \text{ s}$   
Test channel: as blow  
CH:2441MHz time slot= $0.389(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (2 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 124.480\text{ms}$   
CH:2441MHz time slot= $1.641(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (4 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 262.560\text{ms}$   
CH:2441MHz time slot= $2.889(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (6 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 308.160\text{ms}$

8-DPSK mode:

Frequency	Packet	Dwell time(ms)	Limit(ms)	Result
2441MHz	3DH1	124.48	400	Pass
2441MHz	3DH3	262.4	400	Pass
2441MHz	3DH5	308.373	400	Pass

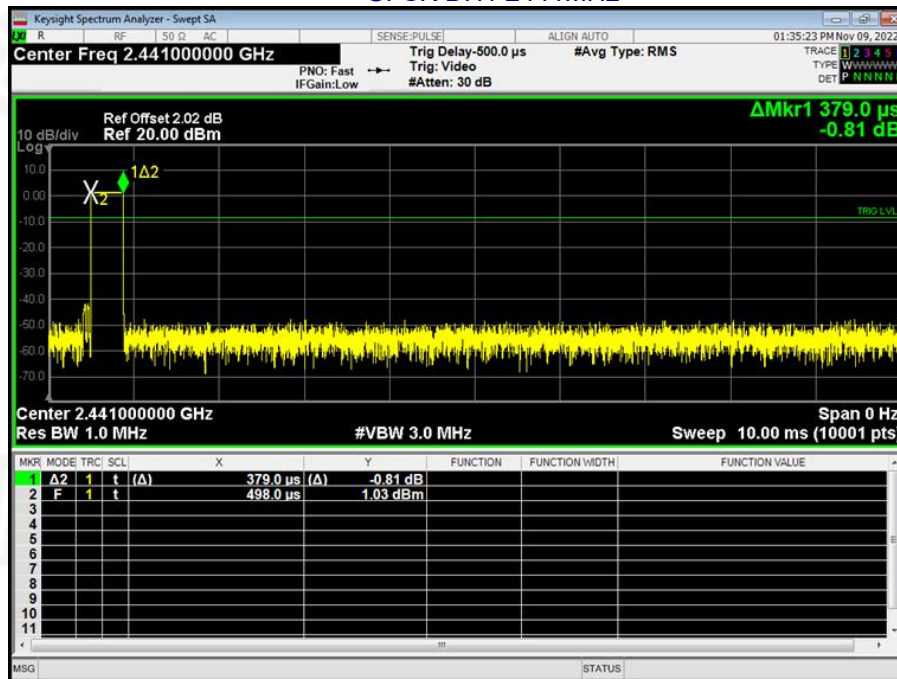
Remarks:

The test period:  $T = 0.4 \text{ Second/Channel} \times 79 \text{ Channel} = 31.6 \text{ s}$   
Test channel: as blow  
CH:2441MHz time slot= $0.389(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (2 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 124.480\text{ms}$   
CH:2441MHz time slot= $1.640(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (4 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 262.400\text{ms}$   
CH:2441MHz time slot= $2.891(\text{ms}) \times (1600 / (6 \times 79)) \times 31.6 = 308.373\text{ms}$

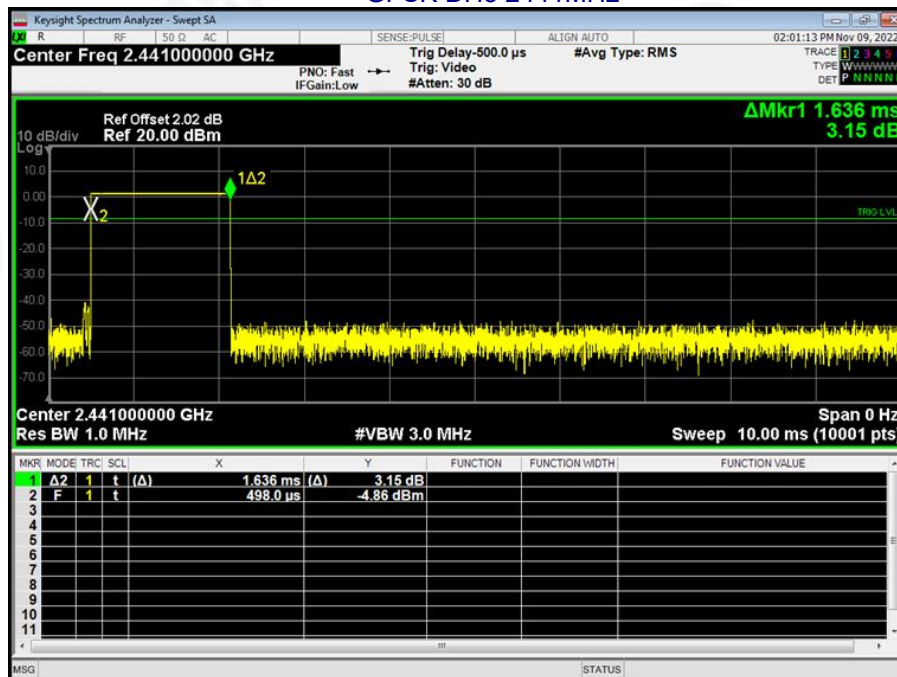


## Test Plots

### GFSK DH1 2441MHz

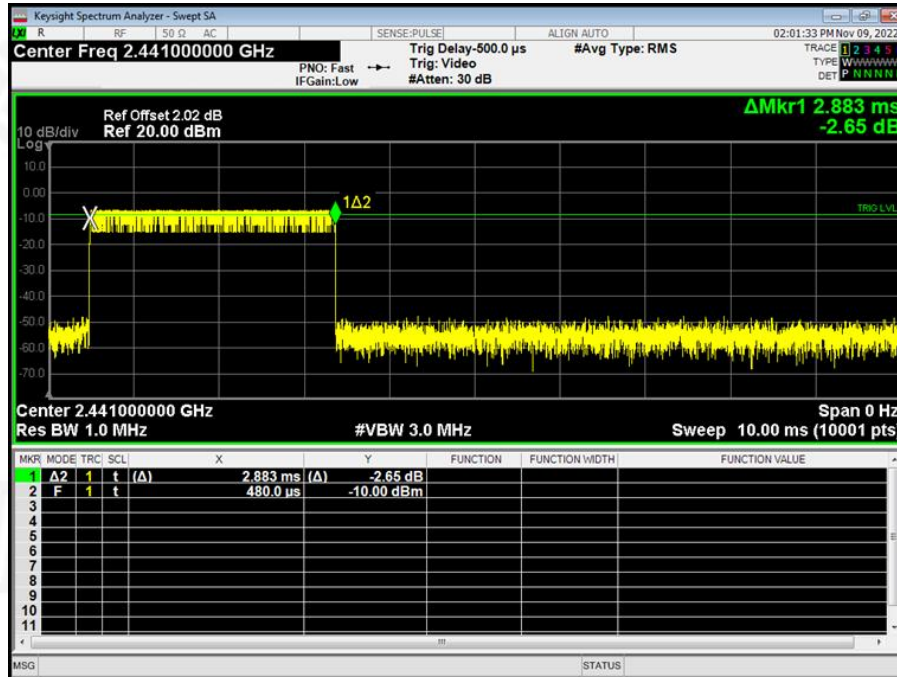


### GFSK DH3 2441MHz

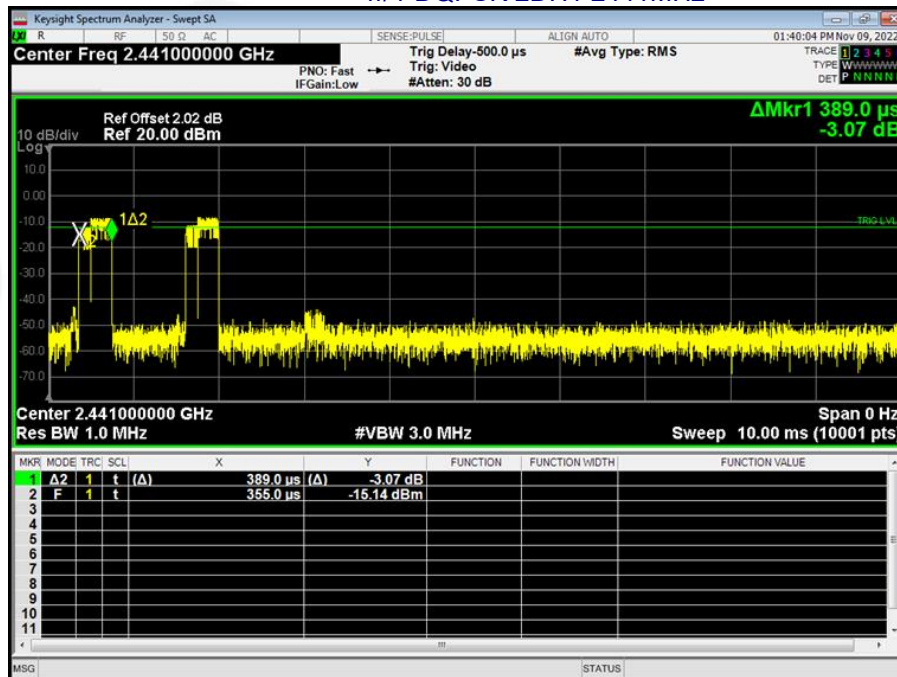




### GFSK DH5 2441MHz



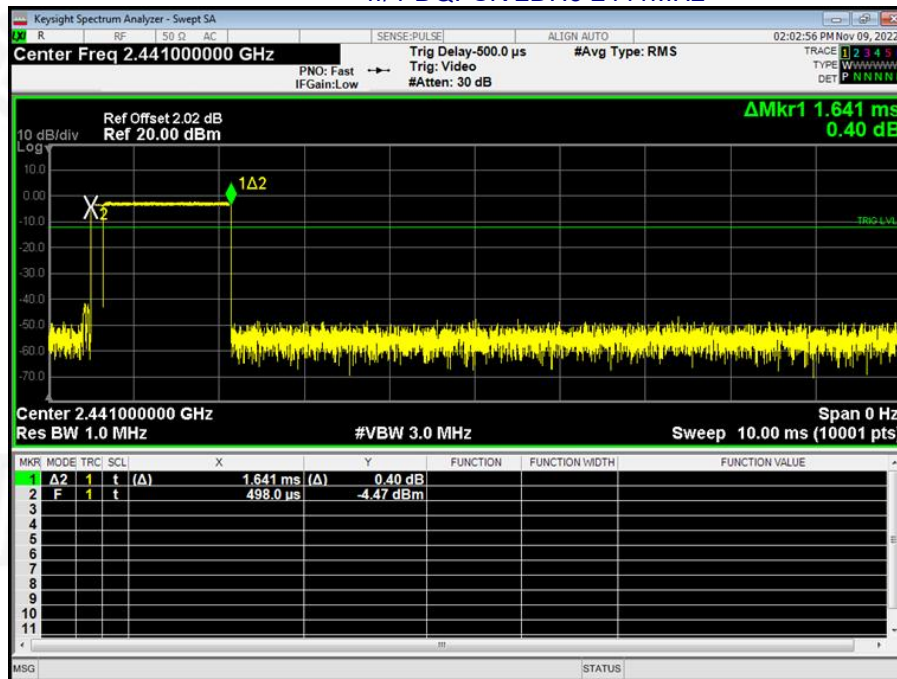
### $\pi/4$ -DQPSK 2DH1 2441MHz



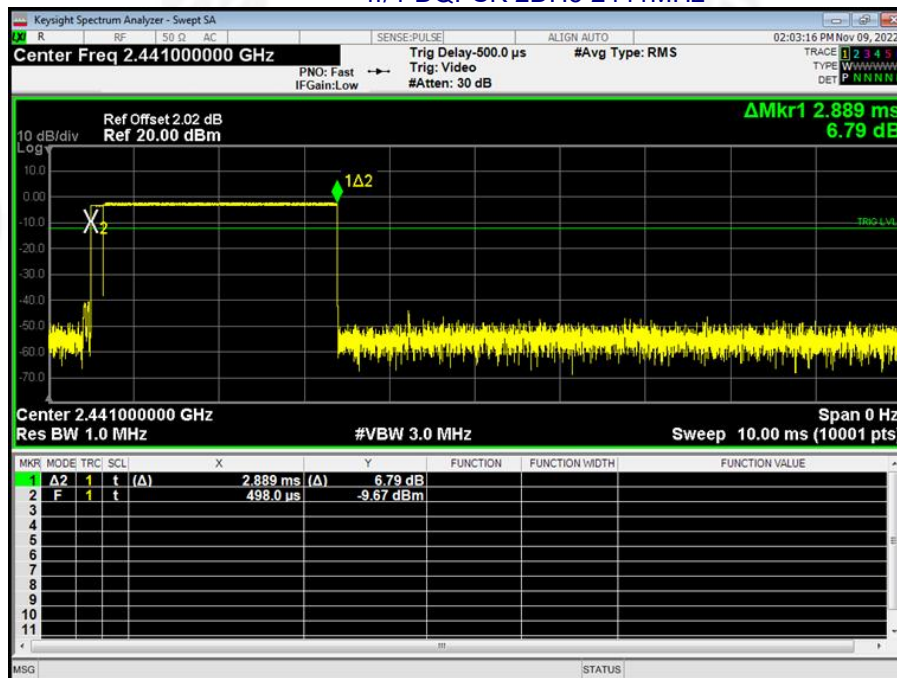




$\pi/4$ -DQPSK 2DH3 2441MHz

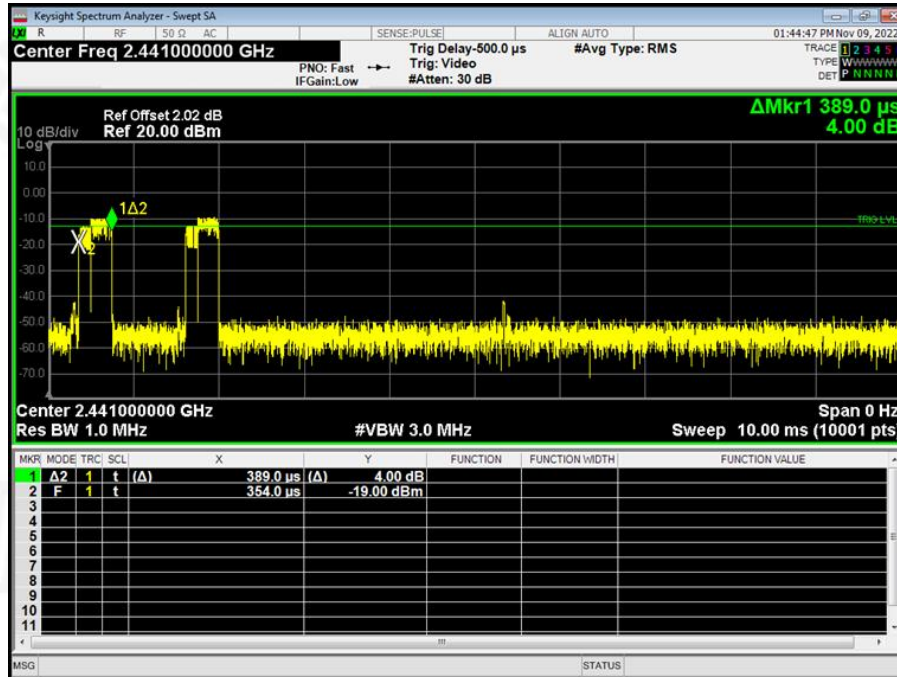


$\pi/4$ -DQPSK 2DH5 2441MHz

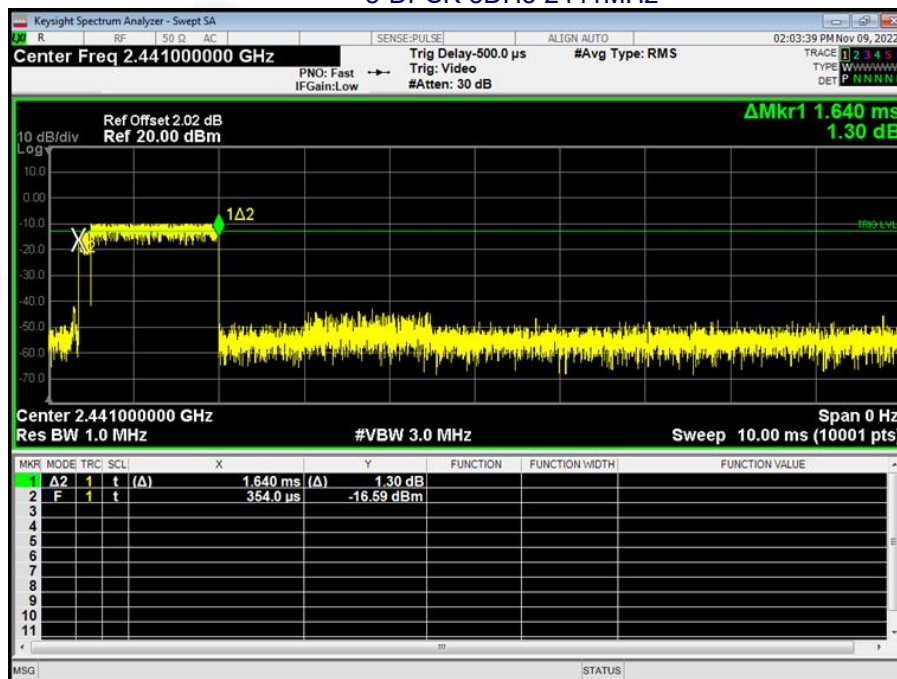




### 8-DPSK 3DH1 2441MHz

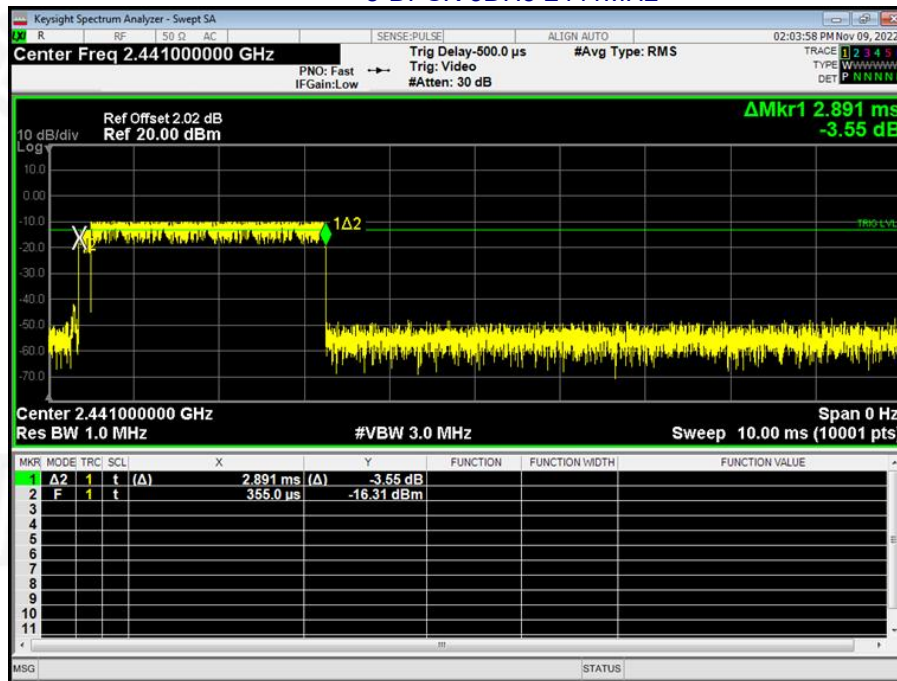


### 8-DPSK 3DH3 2441MHz





### 8-DPSK 3DH5 2441MHz





## 12. Antenna Requirement

Standard requirement:	FCC Part15 C Section 15.203 /247(c)
<p>15.203 requirement: 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. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator, the manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.</p> <p>15.247(c) (1)(i) requirement: (i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that is used exclusively for fixed. Point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6dBi provided the maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6dBi.</p>	
<b>EUT Antenna:</b>	
The antenna is PCB antenna, the best case gain of the antennas is 2.88 dBi, reference to the appendix II for details	



### 13. Test Setup Photo

Reference to the appendix I for details.

### 14. EUT Constructional Details

Reference to the appendix II for details.

\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\*