

# FCC Part 15 Subpart B&C §15.247

## RSS-247 ISSUE No.:2

### Test Report

Equipment Under Test	BLUETOOTH WIRELESS
Model Name	HA-ET103BT
Variant Model Name	HA-ET103BTA J, HA-ET103BTB J, HA-ET103BTR J
Applicant	SAMBON PRECISION & ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
FCC ID	2AFJ9HA-ET103BT
IC Number	7367A-ET103BT
Manufacturer	SAMBON PRECISION & ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Date of Test(s)	2017. 10. 12 ~ 2017. 10. 19
Date of Issue	2017. 10. 26

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Issue to	Issue by
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### Revision history

Revision	Date of issue	Description	Revised by
--	Oct 26, 2017	Initial	--

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## 1. Attestation of test results

### 1.1. Details of applicant & Manufacturer

Applicant : SAMBON PRECISION & ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.  
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Fax : +82-32-678-5868

## 1.2. Summary of test results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications;

Section in FCC part 15	Section in RSS-Gen, RSS-247	Description	Result
§15.205(a) §15.209 §15.247(d)	5.5	Transmitter radiated spurious emissions, Conducted spurious emission	C
§15.109(a)	RSS-Gen 7	Receiver radiated spurious emission	C
§15.247(a)(1)	5.1(1)	20 dB bandwidth&99 % bandwidth	C
§15.207(a)	RSS-Gen 8.8	AC Conducted power line test	C
§15.247(b)(1)	5.4(2)	Maximum peak output power	C
§15.247(a)(1)	5.1(2)	Frequency separation	C
§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	5.1(4)	Number of hopping frequency	C
§15.247(a)(1)(iii)	5.1(4)	Time of occupancy(Dwell time)	C
§15.247(i) §1.1307(b)(1)	RSS-Gen 5.5 RSS-102	RF exposure evaluation	C

The sample was tested according to the following specification:

**FCC Parts 15.247; ANSI C63.4:2014, ANSI C63.10:2013**

**FCC Public Notice DA 00-705**

**RSS-247 ISSUE No.: 2**


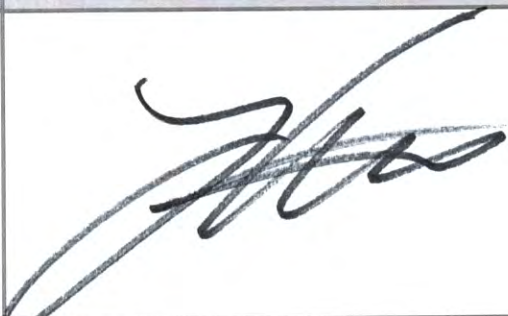
**RSS-GEN ISSUE 4**

**TEST SITE REGISTRATION NUMBER: FCC(KR0151),IC(6432B-3),IC(21313-1)**

### ※ Abbreviation

C Complied  
N/A Not applicable  
F Fail

### Approval Signatories

Test and Report Completed by :	Report Approval by :
	
Kin Son Test Engineer MOVON CORPORATION	Issac Jin Technical Manager MOVON CORPORATION

## 2. EUT Description

Kind of product	BLUETOOTH WIRELESS
Model Name	HA-ET103BT
Variant Model Name	HA-ET103BTA J, HA-ET103BTB J, HA-ET103BTR J
FCC ID	2AFJ9HA-ET103BT
IC Number	7367A-ET103BT
Serial Number	N/A
Power supply	DC 3.7 V
Frequency range	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz
Modulation technique	GFSK(1Mbps), $\pi$ /4DQPSK(2Mbps), 8DPSK(3Mbps)
Number of channels	79
Antenna gain	-0.2 dB i (Max.)
Test Site Registration Number	FCC(KR0151), IC(6432B-3), IC(21313-1)

### 2.1. Declarations by the manufacturer

None

### 2.2. Details of modification

None

### 3. Frequency Hopping System Requirements

#### 3.1. Standard Applicable

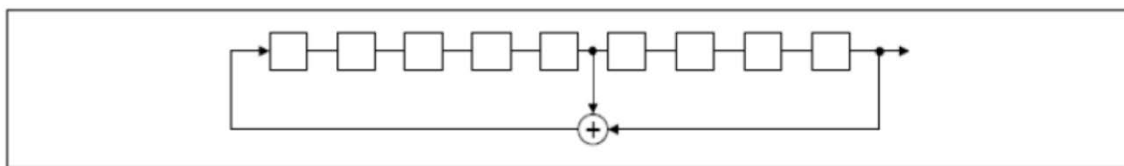
According to FCC Part 15.247(a)(1), The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo randomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

(g) 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.

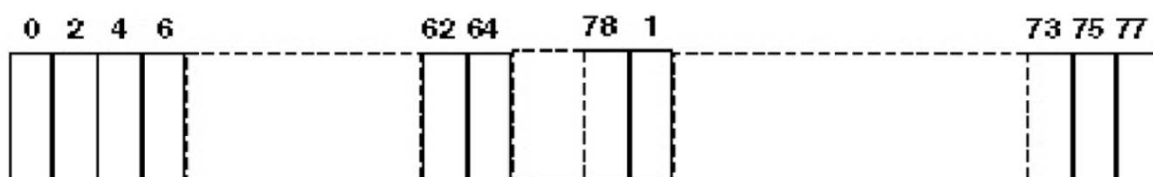
(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination 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.

#### 3.2. EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

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:  $2^9 - 1 = 511$  bits Longest sequence of zeros: 8 (non-inverted signal)



*Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence*





Each frequency used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receiver have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

### 3.3. Frequency Hopping System

This transmitter device is frequency hopping device, and complies with FCC part 15.247 rule. This device uses Bluetooth radio which operates in 2400-2483.5 MHz band. Bluetooth uses a radio technology called frequency-hopping spread spectrum, which chops up the data being sent and transmits chunks of it on up to 79 bands (1 MHz each; centred from 2402 to 2480 MHz) in the range 2,400-2,483.5 MHz. The transmitter switches hop frequencies 1,600 times per second to assure a high degree of data security. All Bluetooth devices participating in a given piconet are synchronized to the frequency-hopping channel for the piconet. The frequency hopping sequence is determined by the master's device address and the phase of the hopping sequence (the frequency to hop at a specific time) is determined by the master's internal clock. Therefore, all slaves in a piconet must know the master's device address and must synchronize their clocks with the master's clock.

Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) was introduced in the Bluetooth specification to provide an effective way for a Bluetooth radio to counteract normal interference. AFH identifies "bad" channels, where either other wireless devices are interfering with the Bluetooth signal or the Bluetooth signal is interfering with another device. The AFH-enabled Bluetooth device will then communicate with other devices within its piconet to share details of any identified bad channels. The devices will then switch to alternative available "good" channels, away from the areas of interference, thus having no impact on the bandwidth used.

\*Example for a Bluetooth device using channel numbers would be :

Ch 44, 35, 78, 03, 15, 21, 76, 40, 56, 13, 02, 19, 67, 39, 78, 20, 21, 64, 75 etc.



#### 4. Measurement equipment.

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial number	Calibration Interval	Calibration due.
Test Receiver	R&S	ESVS30	829673/015	1 year	2017-12-09
Signal Generator	R&S	SMA100A	102188	1 year	2017-12-09
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV-40	100832	1 year	2017-11-09
Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	GB41290645	1 year	2018-05-30
Power Sensor	Agilent	9327A	US40441490	1 year	2018-05-30
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100236	2 year	2019-04-25
Double-ridged horn antenna	ETS LINDGREN	3115	00066157	2 year	2017-12-24
Horn Antenna	AH Systems	SAS-572	269	2 year	2019-08-01
TRILOG Supper Broadband test Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	SAS-521-7	9161-4159	2 year	2018-06-14
Power Amplifier	MITEQ	AM-1431	1497315	1 year	2018-05-30
Power Amplifier	MITEQ	AFS43-01002600	1374382	1 year	2017-11-03
Band Rejection Filter	Micro-Tonics	BRM50702	064	1 year	2018-05-30
Controller	INNCO	CO2000	co200/064/6961003/L	N/A	N/A
Antenna Master	INNCO	MA4000	MA4000/038/6961003/L	N/A	N/A
Loop Antenna	ETS LINDGREN	6502	00118166	2 year	2018-02-23
TWO LINE-V-NETWORK	R&S	ESH3-Z5	100296	1 year	2017-12-09
Power Amplifier	TESTEK	TK-PA6S	140009	1 year	2017-12-08
Low Noise Amplifier	TESTEK	TK-PA18H	170013-L	1 year	2018-06-02

※ Remark;  
Support equipment

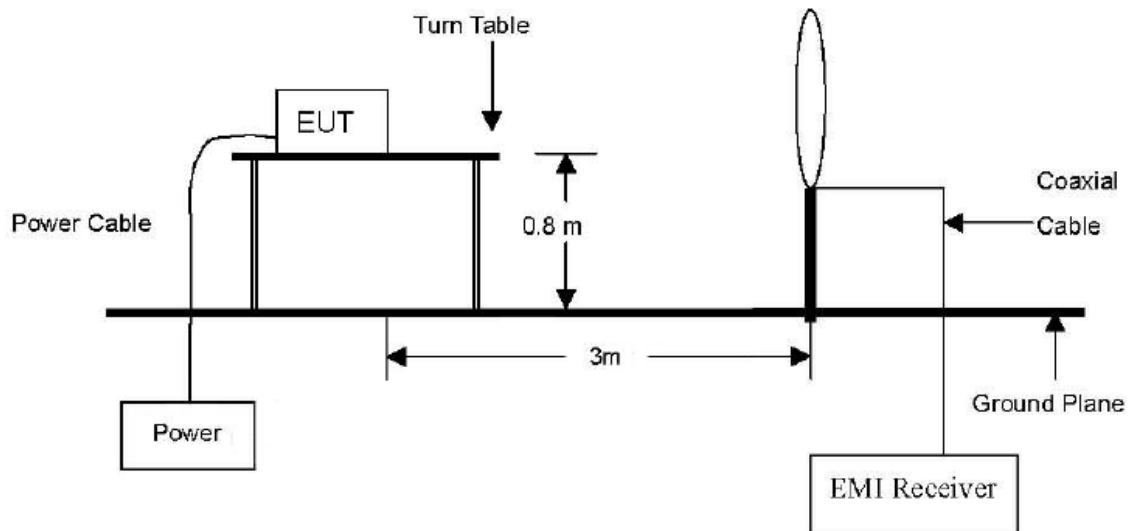
Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial number
Notebook computer	DELL	Lattitude D510	-

## 5. Transmitter radiated spurious emissions and conducted spurious emissions

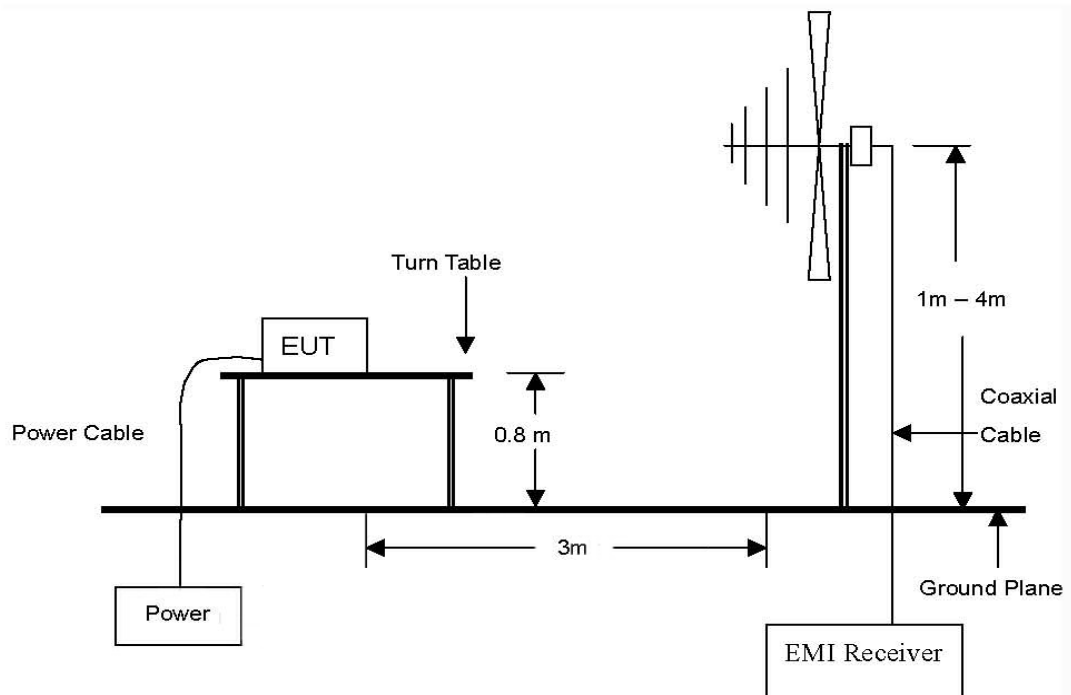
### 5.1. Test setup

#### 5.1.1. Transmitter radiated spurious emissions

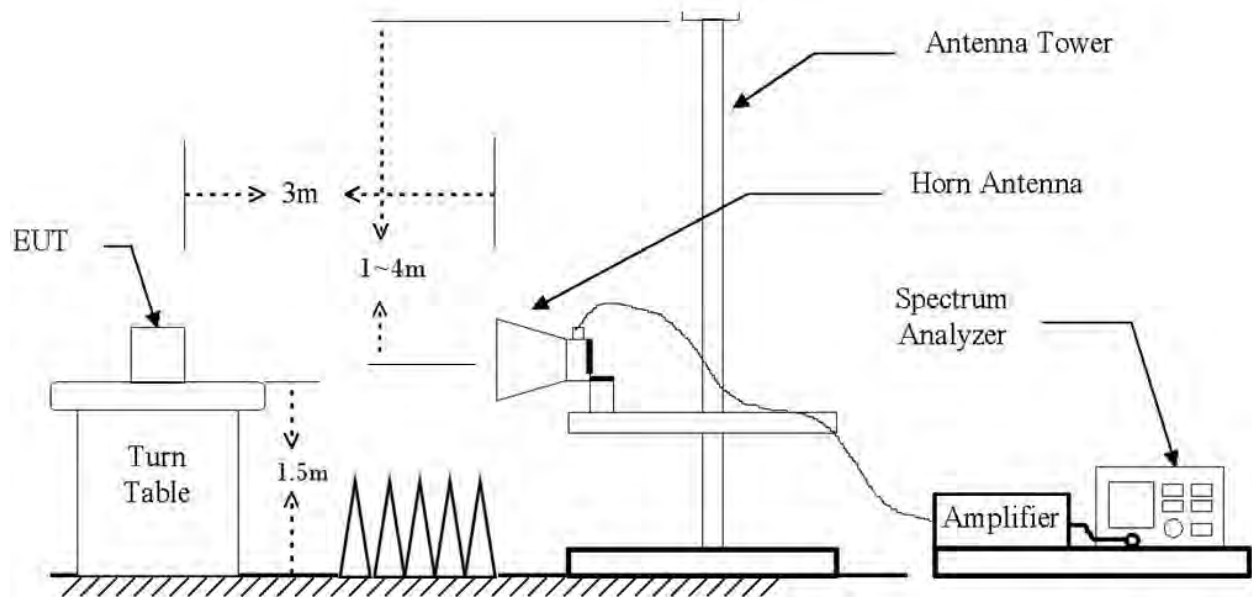
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9kHz to 30MHz Emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission Above 1 GHz emissions.



## 5.2. Limit

According to §15.247(d), 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 conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies 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 section §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emission which in the restricted band, as define in section §15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section §15.209(a) (see section §15.205(c))

According to § 15.109(a), for an intentional radiator devices, the general required of field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values :

Frequency (MHz)	Distance (Meters)	Radiated at 3M (dBμV/m)	Radiated (μV/m)
0.009–0.490	300	See the remark	2400/F(kHz)
0.490–1.705	30		24000/F(kHz)
1.705–30.0	30		30
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 – 216	3	43.52	150
216 – 960	3	46.02	200
Above 960	3	53.97	500

### \*Remark

1. Emission level in dB uV/m=20 log (uV/m)
2. Measurement was performed at an antenna to the closed point of EUT distance of meters.
3. Distance extrapolation factor =40log(Specific distance/ test distance)(dB)  
Limit line=Specific limits(dB uV) + distance extrapolation factor.

### 5.3. Test procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of ANSI C63.10:2013. In case of the air temperature of the test site is out of the range is 10 to 40°C before the testing proceeds the warm-up time of EUT maintain adequately.

#### 5.3.1. Test procedures for radiated spurious emissions

1. The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 0.8 m (Below 1 GHz)/ 1.5 m (Above 1 GHz) above ground plane.
2. The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.
3. EUT is set 3 m away from the receiving antenna, which is varied from 1m to 4m to find out the highest emissions.
4. Maximum procedure was performed on the six highest emissions to ensure EUT compliance.
5. And also, each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical.
6. Repeat above procedures until the measurements for all frequencies are complete.

※ **Remark;**

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 10 kHz for Peak detection (PK) at frequency below 30 MHz.
2. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) or Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
3. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz.
4. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 10 Hz for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz.

#### 5.3.2. Test procedures for conducted spurious emissions

1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator.
2. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using RBW=100 kHz, VBW=100 kHz.

## 5.4. Test result

Ambient temperature: 22°C

Relative humidity: 46% R.H.

### 5.4.1. Spurious radiated emission

The frequency spectrum from 9kHz to 30MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB. All reading values are peak values.

To get a maximum emission levels from the EUT, the EUT was moved throughout the XY, XZ, and YZ planes.

**Operation mode : BDR**

#### A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

#### B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

#### C. High channel (2 480 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

#### ※ Remark

1. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor + CL (Cable loss)
2. Limit line = specific Limits (dBuV) + Distance extrapolation factor
3. 15.31 Measurement standards.

The amplitude of spurious emissions from intentional radiators and emissions from unintentional radiators which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported unless specifically required elsewhere in this part.

Operation mode : EDR

**A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

**B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

**C. High channel (2 480 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

※ **Remark**

1. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor + CL (Cable loss)
2. Limit line = specific Limits (dB $\mu$ V) + Distance extrapolation factor
3. 15.31 Measurement standards.

The amplitude of spurious emissions from intentional radiators and emissions from unintentional radiators which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported unless specifically required elsewhere in this part.



## 5.4.2. Spurious radiated emission

The frequency spectrum from 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB. All reading values are peak values.

To get a maximum emission levels from the EUT, the EUT was moved throughout the XY, XZ, and YZ planes.

**Operation mode: BDR**

### A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	ANT+CL-AMP (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
710.59	34.8	PK	H	-5.9	28.9	46.0	17.1
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

### B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	ANT+CL-AMP (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
710.53	34.7	PK	H	-5.9	28.8	46.0	17.2
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

**C. High channel (2 480 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector mode	Pol.	ANT+CL-AMP (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
710.63	35.0	PK	H	-5.9	29.1	46.0	16.9
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

※ **Remark**

1. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor + CL (Cable loss)
2. 15.31 Measurement standards.

The amplitude of spurious emissions from intentional radiators and emissions from unintentional radiators which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported unless specifically required elsewhere in this part.

Operation mode: EDR

**A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	ANT+CL-AMP (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
710.59	34.6	PK	H	-5.9	28.7	46.0	17.3
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

**B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	ANT+CL-AMP (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
710.56	34.8	PK	H	-5.9	28.9	46.0	17.1
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

**C. High channel (2 480 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	ANT+CL-AMP (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
710.60	34.7	PK	H	-5.9	28.8	46.0	17.2
Above 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

※ **Remark**

1. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor + CL(Cable loss)
2. 15.31 Measurement standards.

The amplitude of spurious emissions from intentional radiators and emissions from unintentional radiators which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported unless specifically required elsewhere in this part.

### 5.4.3. Spurious radiated emission

The frequency spectrum above 1 000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.

To get a maximum emission levels from the EUT, the EUT was moved throughout the XY, XZ, and YZ planes.

Operation mode: BDR

#### A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

#### B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

#### C. High channel (2 480 MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

#### ※ Remark

1. Measuring frequencies from 1 GHz to the 10th harmonic of highest fundamental Frequency.
2. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 MHz were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
3. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
4. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor- Amp + CL (Cable loss)
5. 15.31 Measurement standards.

**THE AMPLITUDE OF SPURIOUS EMISSIONS FROM INTENTIONAL RADIATORS AND EMISSIONS FROM UNINTENTIONAL RADIATORS WHICH ARE ATTENUATED MORE THAN 20 DB BELOW THE PERMISSIBLE VALUE NEED NOT BE REPORTED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED ELSEWHERE IN THIS PART.**

**Operation mode: EDR**

**A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

**B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

**C. High channel (2 480 MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	C.L (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
No other emissions were detected at a level greater than 20dB below limit.								

**※ Remark**

1. Measuring frequencies from 1 GHz to the 10th harmonic of highest fundamental Frequency.
2. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 MHz were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
3. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
4. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor- Amp + CL (Cable loss)
5. 15.31 Measurement standards.

**THE AMPLITUDE OF SPURIOUS EMISSIONS FROM INTENTIONAL RADIATORS AND EMISSIONS FROM UNINTENTIONAL RADIATORS WHICH ARE ATTENUATED MORE THAN 20 DB BELOW THE PERMISSIBLE VALUE NEED NOT BE REPORTED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED ELSEWHERE IN THIS PART.**

#### 5.4.4. Band Edge

Operation mode: BDR

##### A. 2 310 - 2 390 MHz measurement (2 402MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 389.41	52.35	Peak	H	28.09	36.34	44.10	74.00	29.90
2 389.02	40.14	Average	H	28.09	36.34	31.89	54.00	22.11
2 389.28	52.18	Peak	V	28.09	36.34	43.93	74.00	30.07
2 389.28	36.55	Average	V	28.09	36.34	28.30	54.00	25.70

##### B. 2 483.5 – 2 500 MHz measurement (2 480MHz)

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 483.51	64.95	Peak	H	28.09	34.77	58.27	74.00	15.73
2 483.94	45.52	Average	H	28.09	34.77	38.84	54.00	15.16
2 491.02	51.65	Peak	V	28.09	34.77	44.97	74.00	29.03
2 483.51	37.58	Average	V	28.09	34.77	30.9	54.00	23.10



Operation mode: EDR

**A. 2 310 - 2 390 MHz measurement (2 402MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 389.41	54.06	Peak	H	28.21	36.34	45.93	74.00	28.07
2 389.15	45.23	Average	H	28.21	36.34	37.10	54.00	16.90
2 389.28	54.61	Peak	V	28.21	36.34	46.48	74.00	27.52
2 389.28	38.60	Average	V	28.21	36.34	30.47	54.00	23.53

**B. 2 483.5 – 2 500 MHz measurement (2 480MHz)**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 483.51	66.69	Peak	H	28.21	34.77	60.13	74.00	13.87
2 483.51	47.35	Average	H	28.21	34.77	40.79	54.00	13.21
2 483.51	51.85	Peak	V	28.21	34.77	45.29	74.00	28.71
2 483.51	38.44	Average	V	28.21	34.77	31.88	54.00	22.12

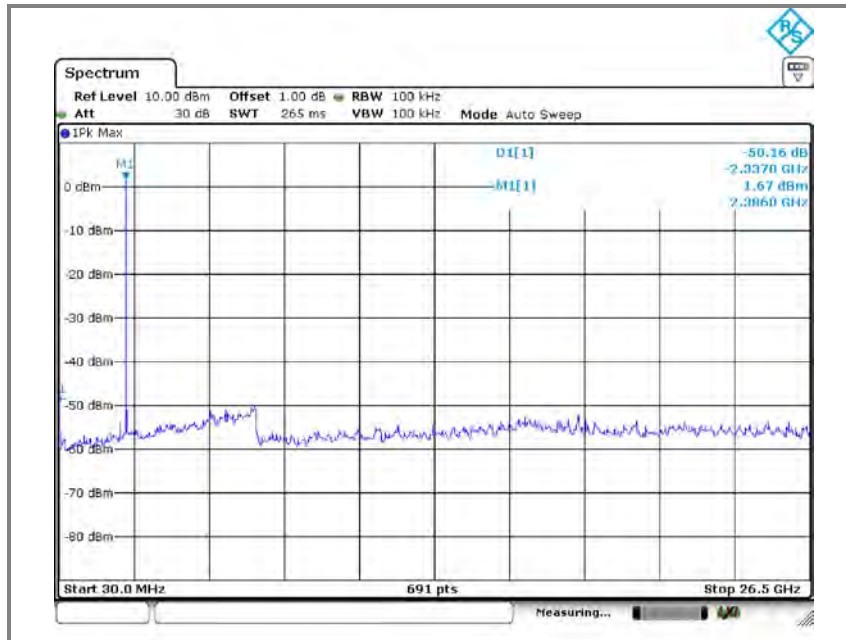
### 5.4.5. Spurious RF conducted emissions: Plot of spurious RF conducted emission

Operation mode: Basic mode

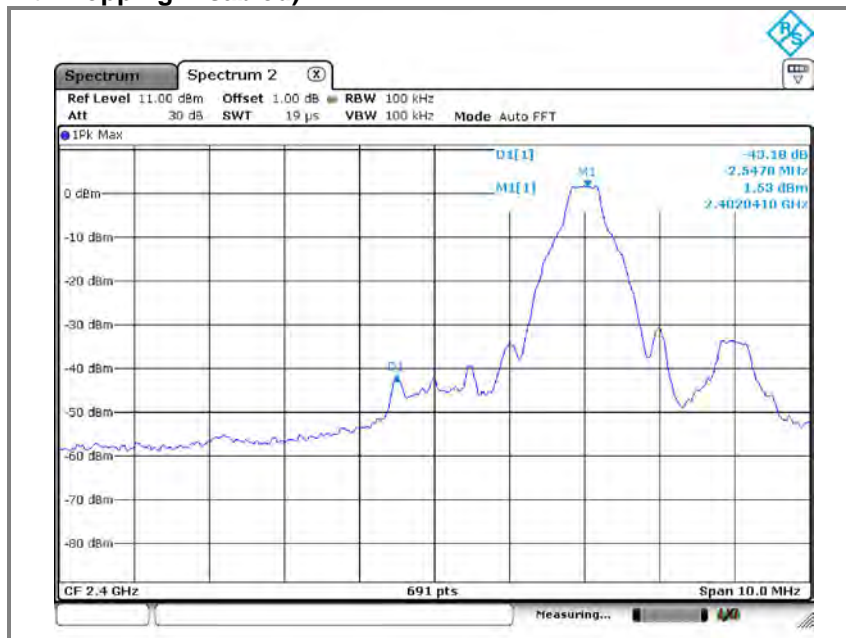
Operation mode: BDR

A. Low channel (2 402 MHz)

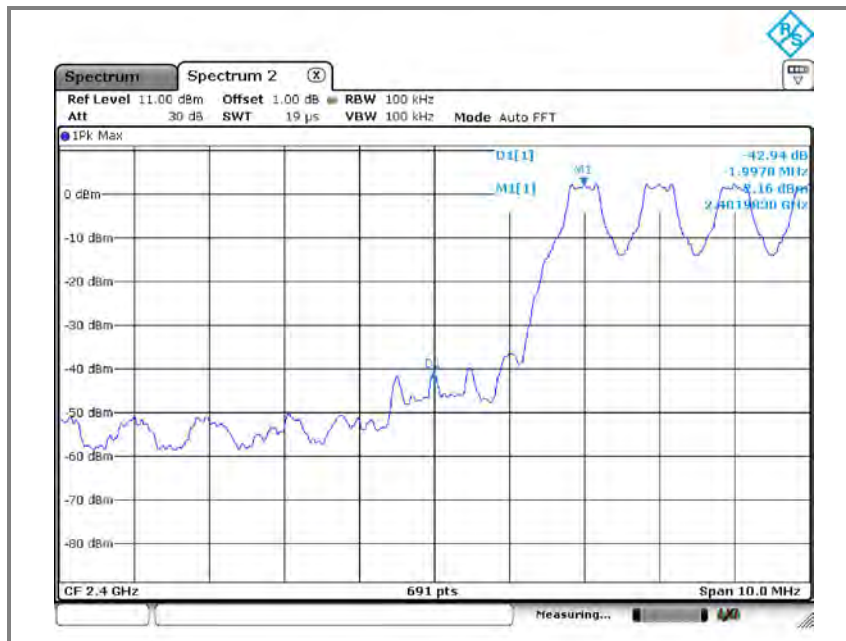
Unwanted Emission data



Band-edge data (With Hopping Disabled)

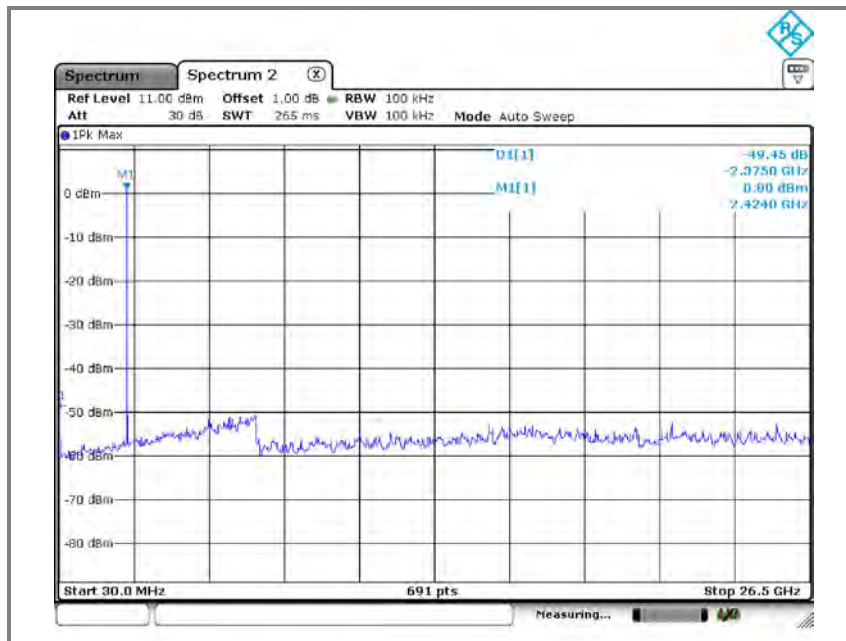


## Band-edge data (With Hopping Enabled)



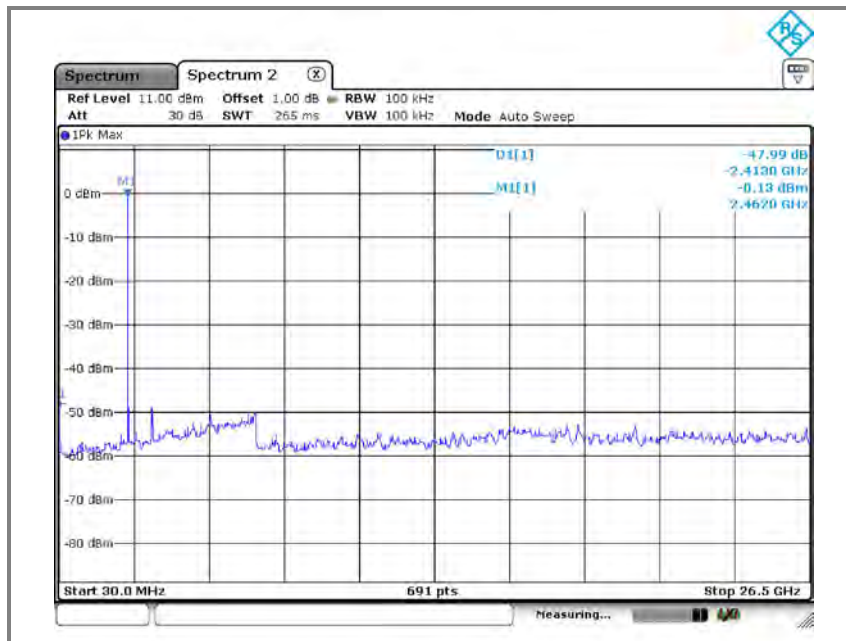
## B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)

### Unwanted Emission data

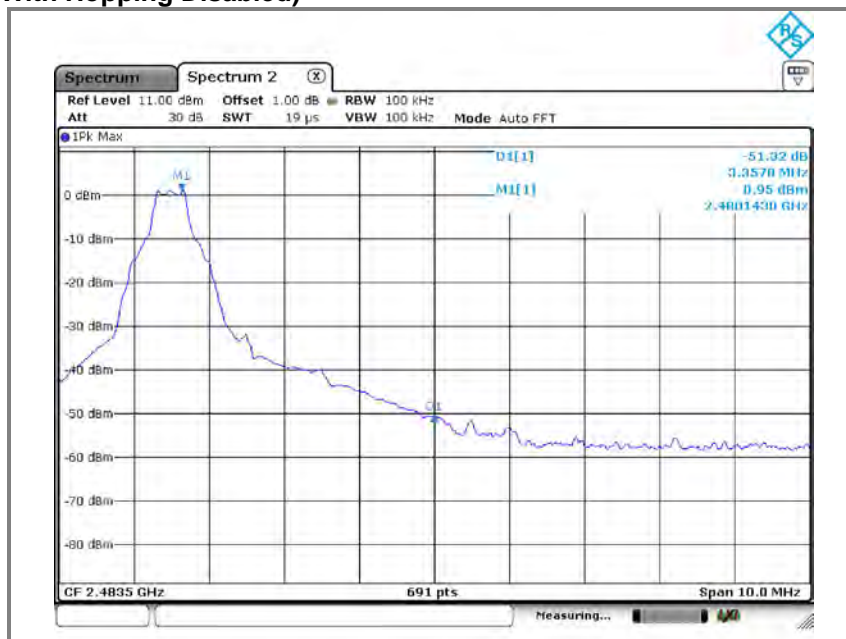


### C. High channel (2 480 MHz)

#### Unwanted Emission data



#### Band-edge data (With Hopping Disabled)

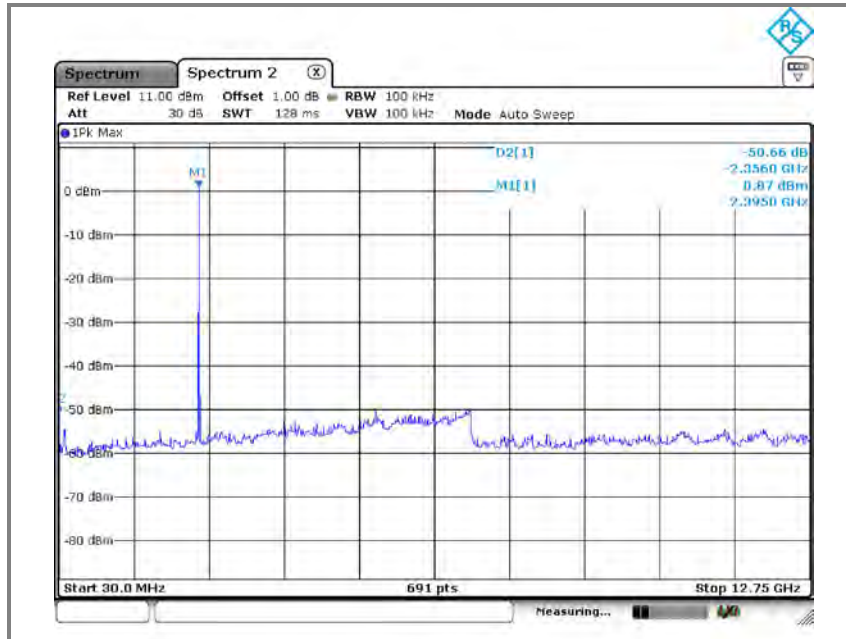


## Unwanted Emission data (With Hopping Enabled)

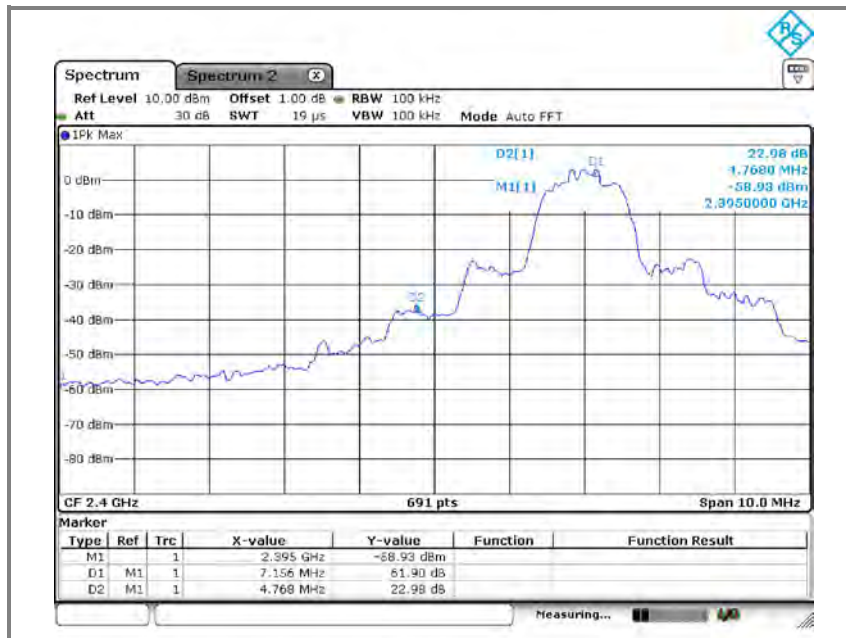


Operation mode:EDR

### A. Low channel (2 402 MHz) Unwanted Emission data

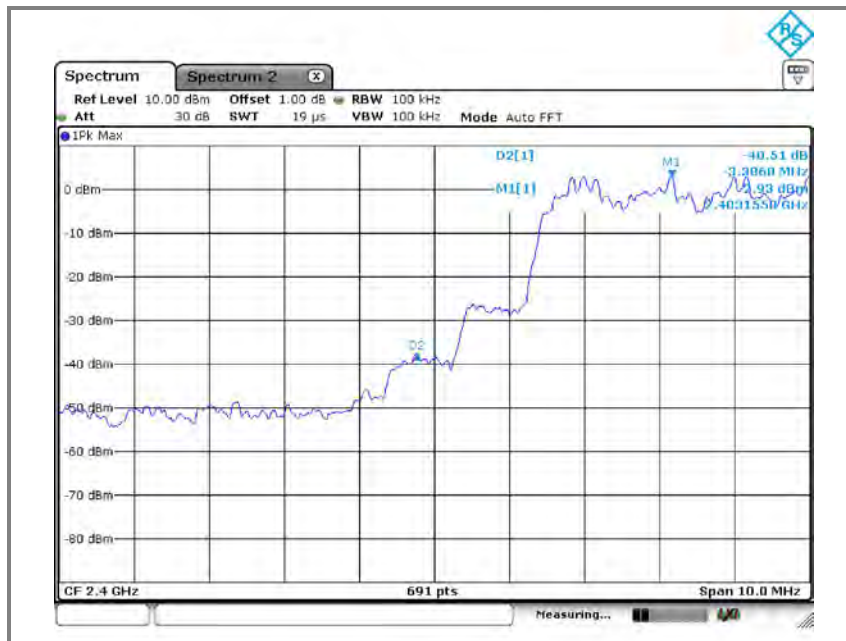


### Band-edge data (With Hopping Disabled)

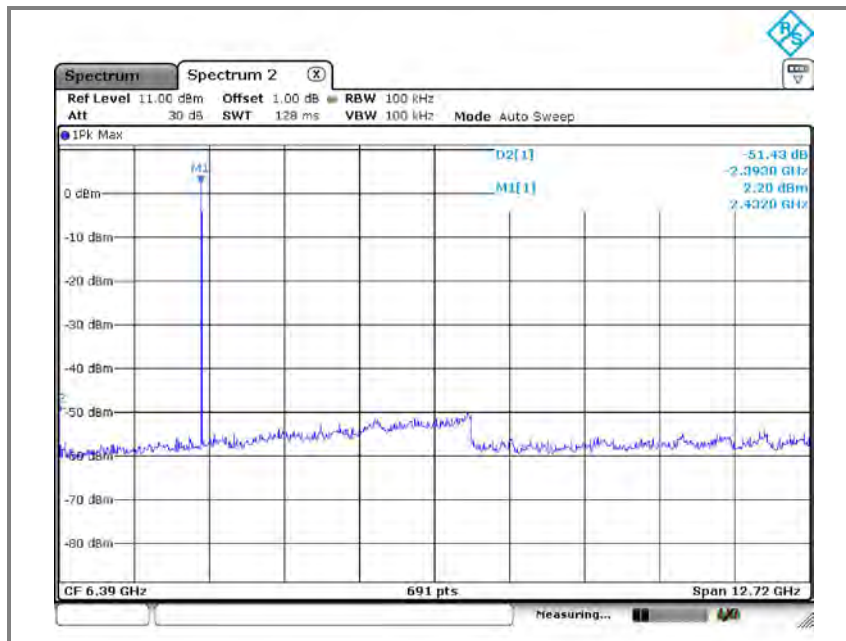




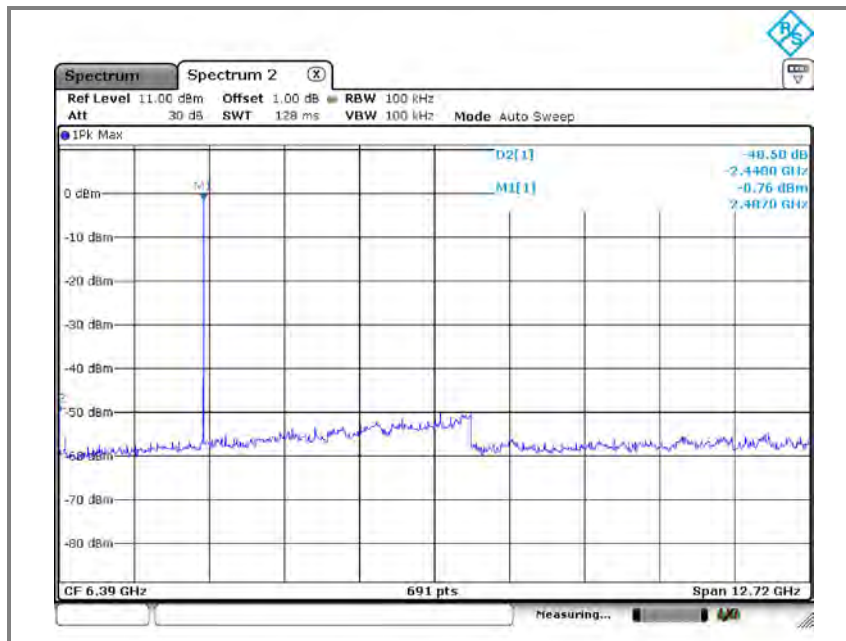
## Band-edge data (With Hopping Enabled)



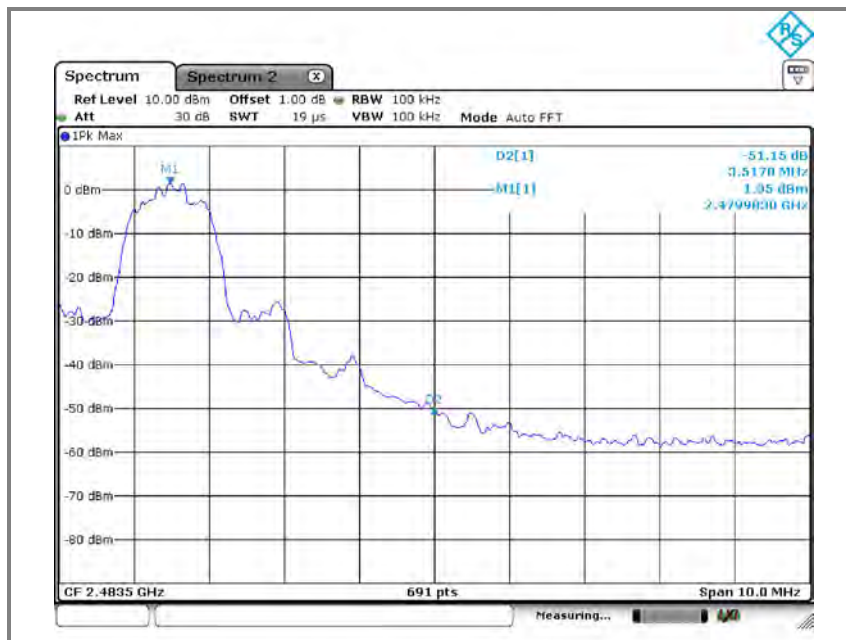
**B. Middle channel (2 441 MHz)**  
**Unwanted Emission data**



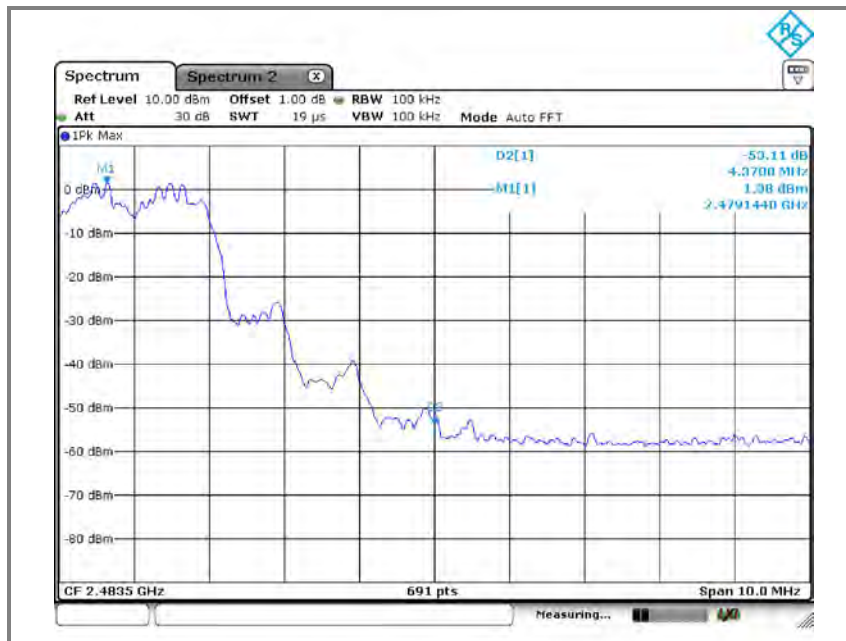
### C. High channel (2 480 MHz) Unwanted Emission data



### Band-edge data

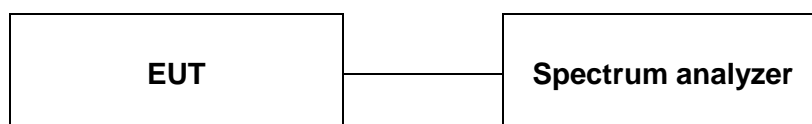


### Unwanted Emission data (With Hopping Enabled)



## 6. 20 dB bandwidth measurement& 99% bandwidth measurement

### 6.1. Test setup



### 6.2. Limit

Not applicable

### 6.3. Test procedure

1. The 20 dB band width was measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to RF antenna connector(conducted measurement) while EUT was operating in transmit mode at the appropriate center frequency. The analyzer center frequency was set to the EUT carrier frequency, using the analyzer. Display Line and Marker Delta functions, the 20 dBband width of the emission was determined.
2. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using RBW  $\geq 10$  kHz,VBW  $\geq 10$  kHz, Span = 3MHz.

### 6.4. Test results

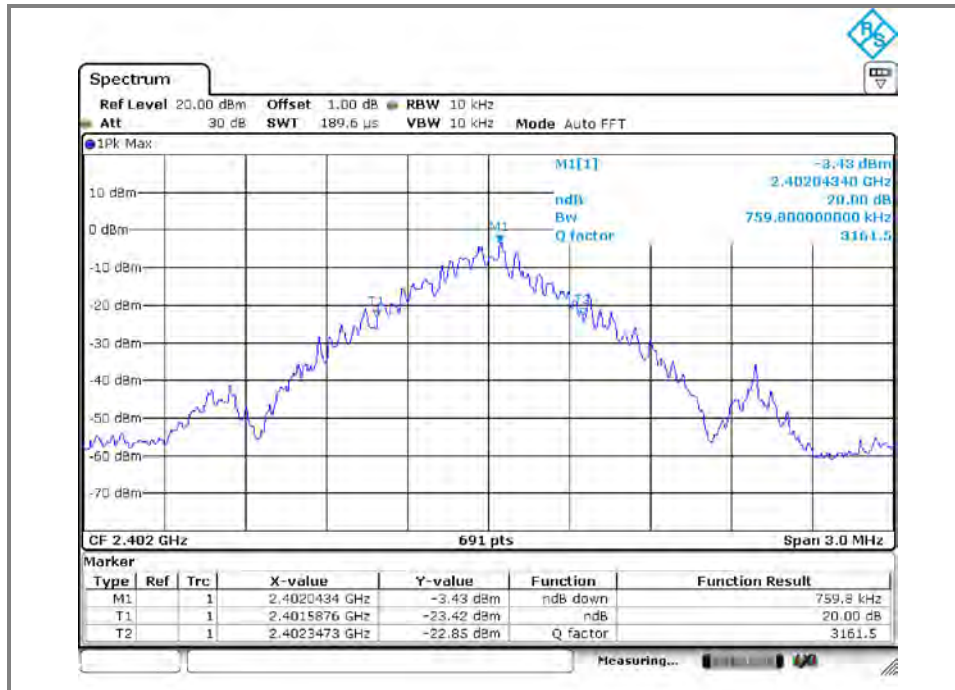
Ambient temperature: 21 °C

Relative humidity: 45 % R.H.

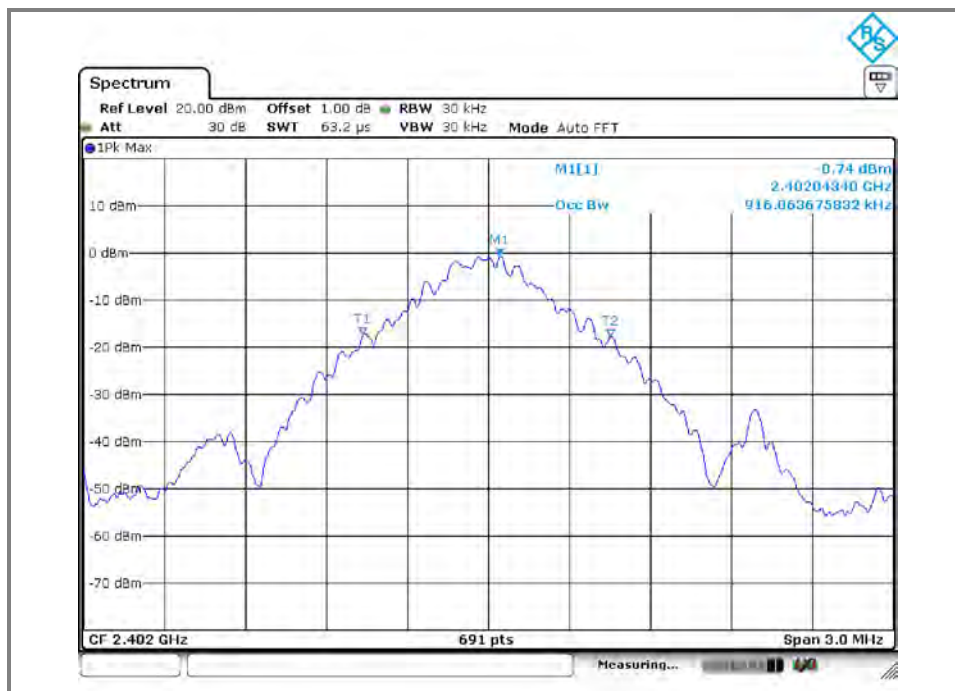
Operation mode	Frequency(MHz)	20 dB bandwidth (MHz)	99% bandwidth(MHz)
BDR	2 402	0.760	1.155
	2 441	0.760	1.151
	2 480	0.760	1.146
EDR	2 402	0.916	1.211
	2 441	0.916	1.198
	2 480	0.912	1.198

Operation mode: BDR

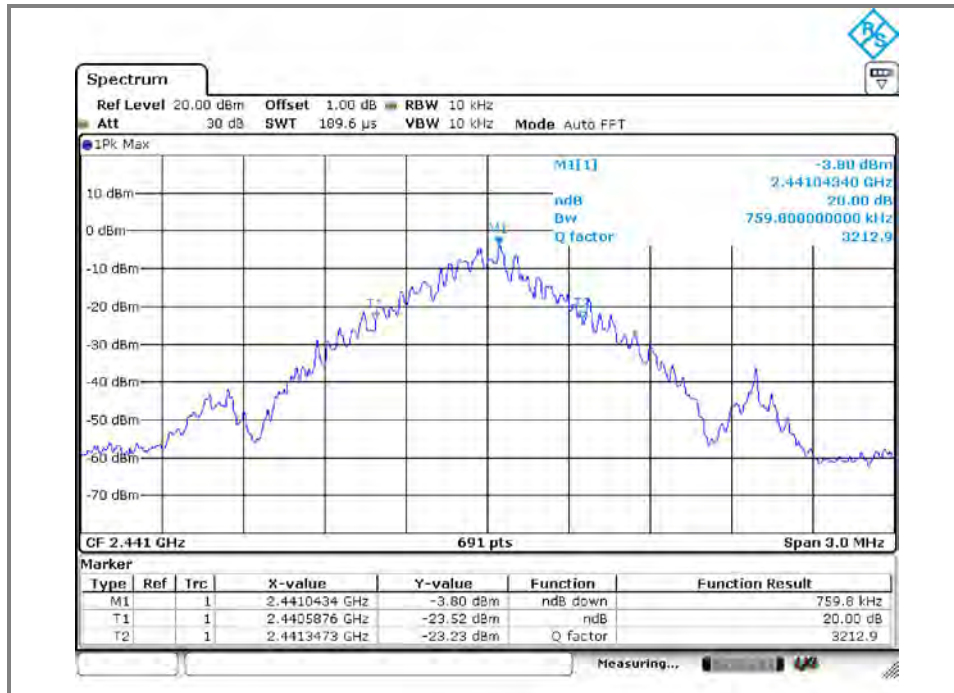
A. Low channel(2 402 MHz)– 20 dB bandwidth



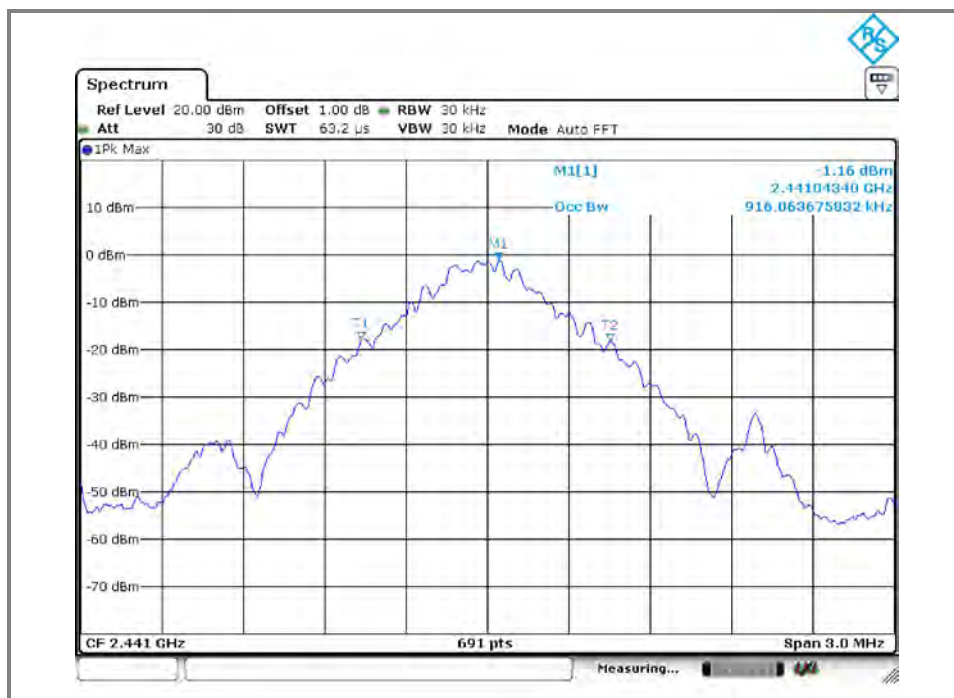
A. Low channel(2 402 MHz)–99 % bandwidth



## B. Middle channel(2 441 MHz)– 20 dB bandwidth

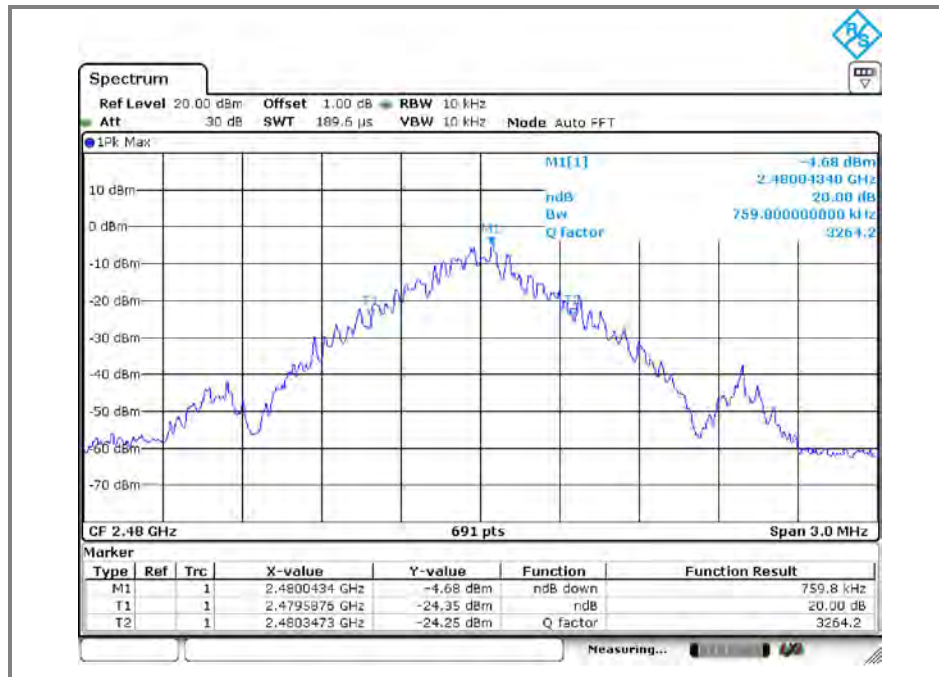


## B. Middle channel(2 441 MHz)–99 % bandwidth

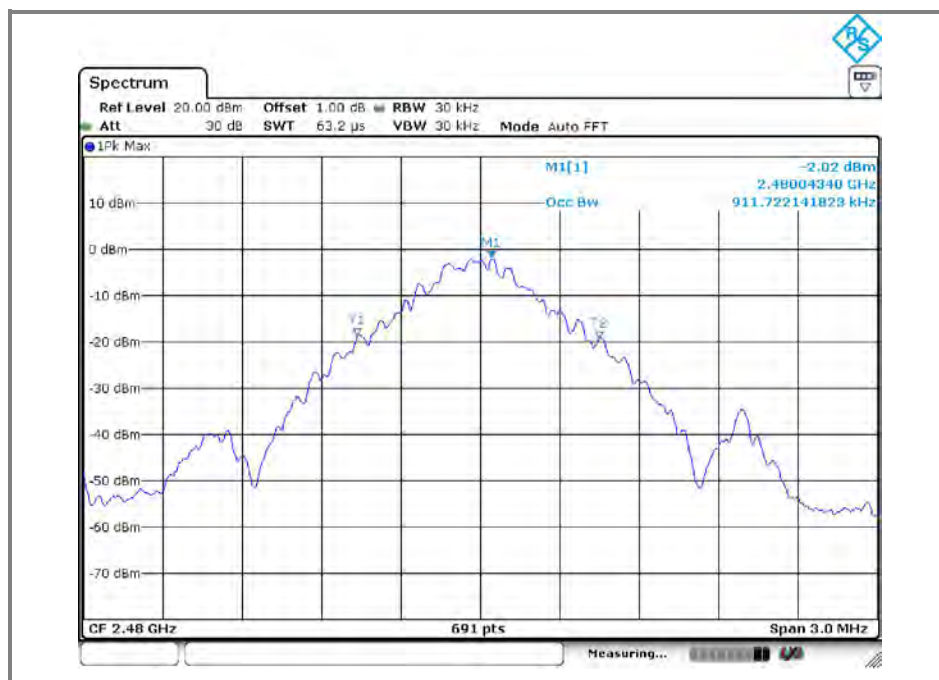




### C. High channel(2 480 MHz)– 20 dB bandwidth

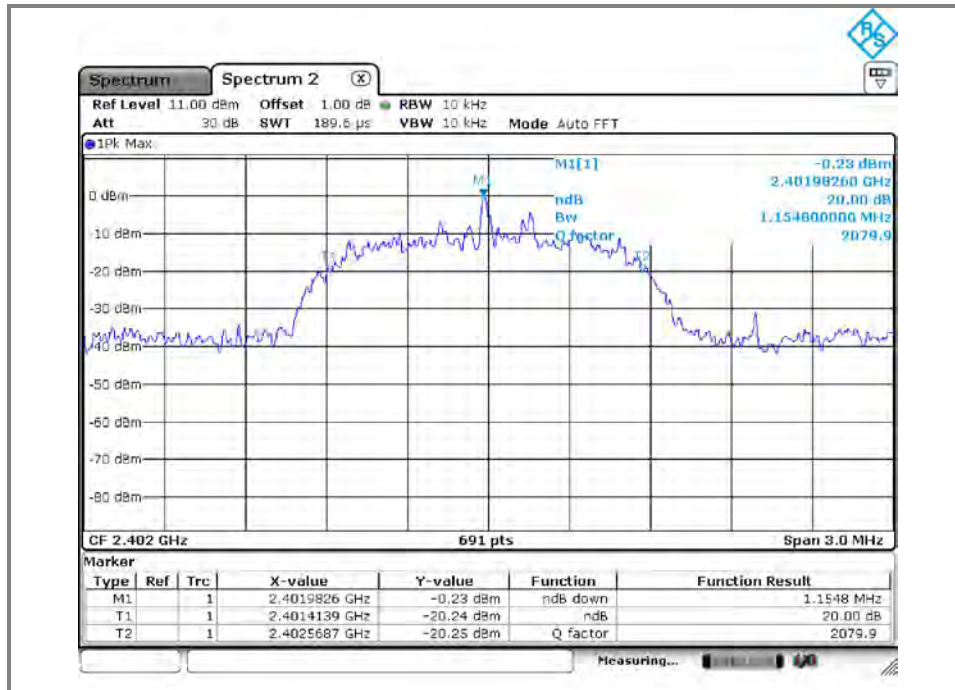


### C. High channel(2 480 MHz)–99 % bandwidth

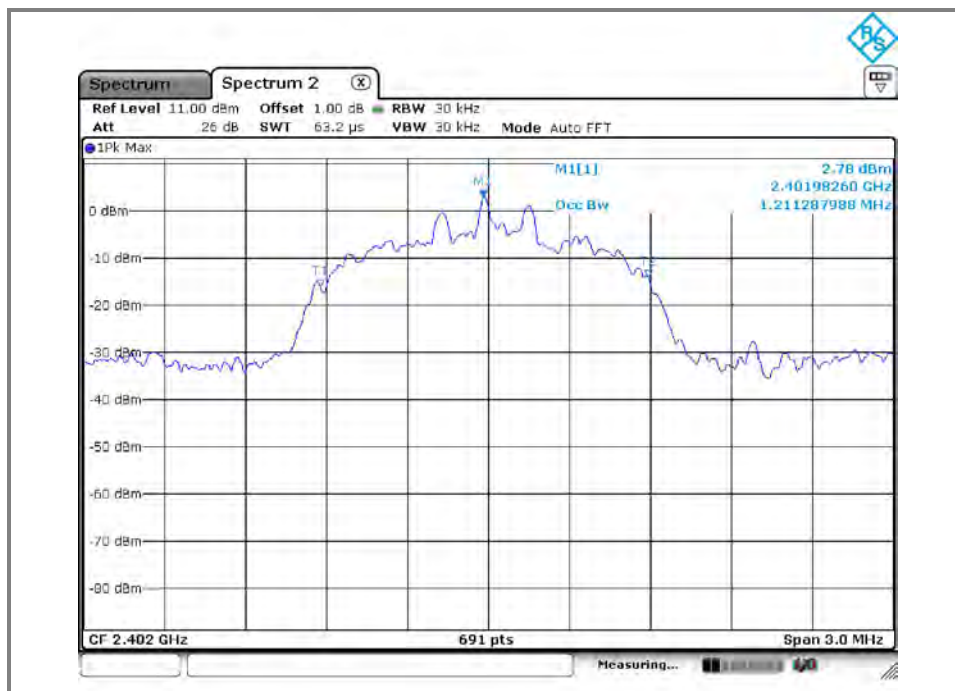


Operation mode: EDR

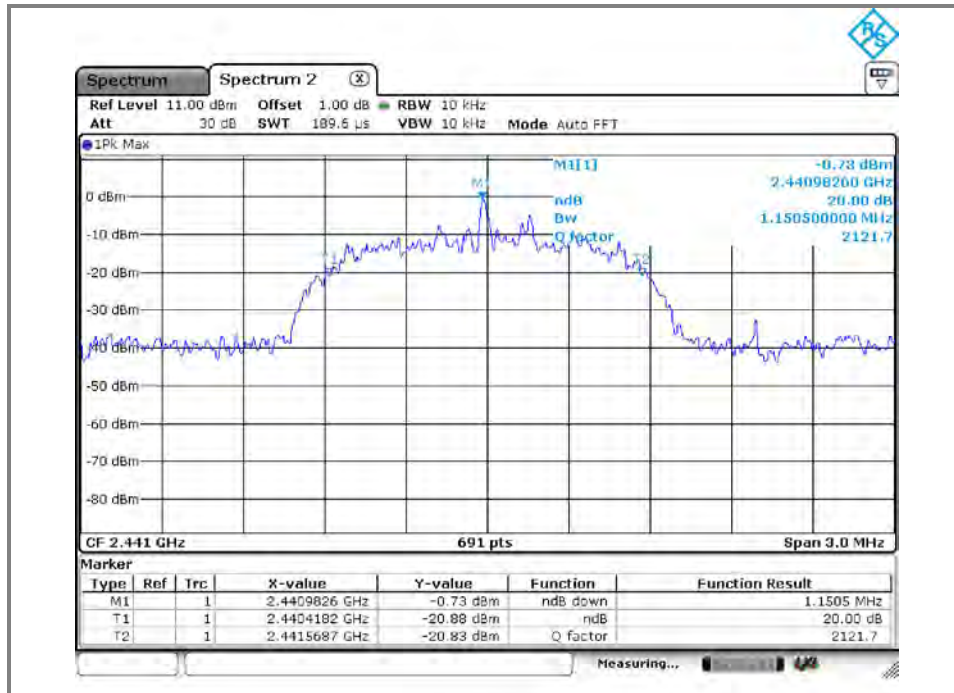
A. Low channel(2 402 MHz)– 20 dB bandwidth



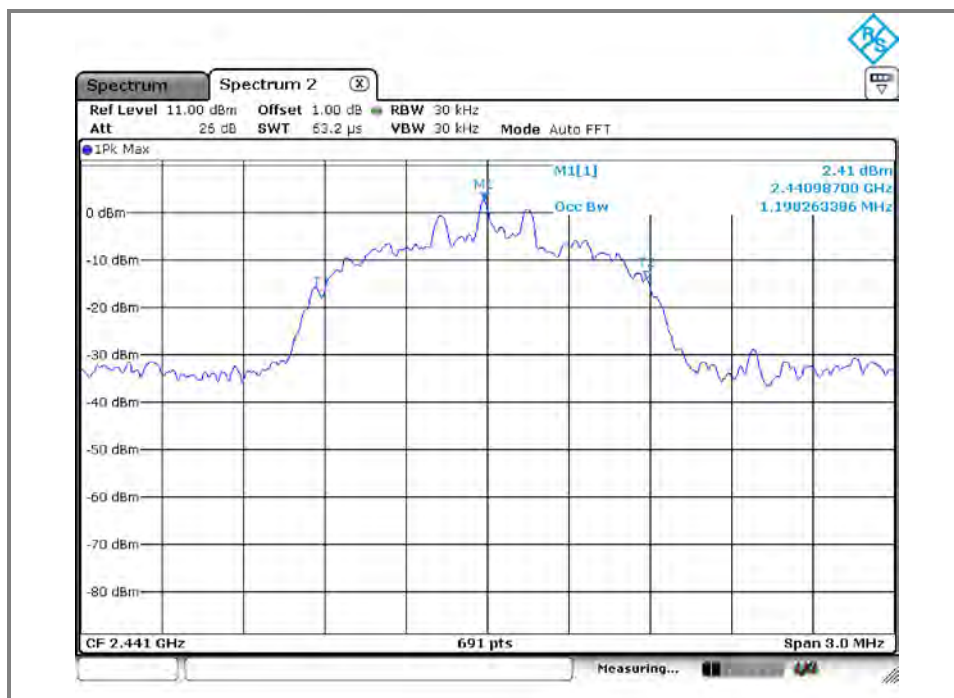
A. Low channel(2 402 MHz)–99 % bandwidth



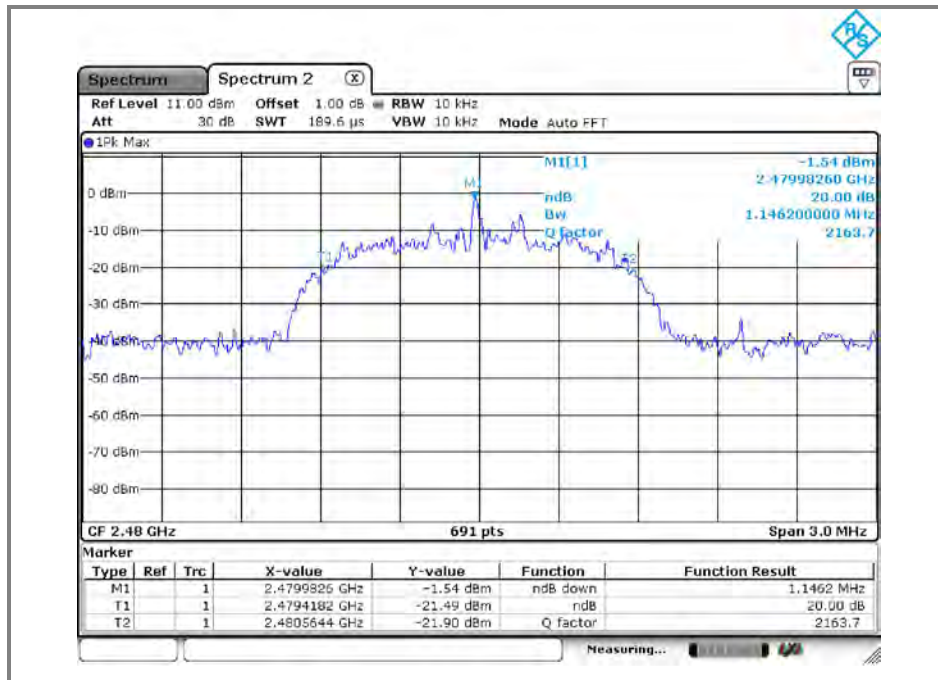
## B. Middle channel(2 441 MHz)– 20 dB bandwidth



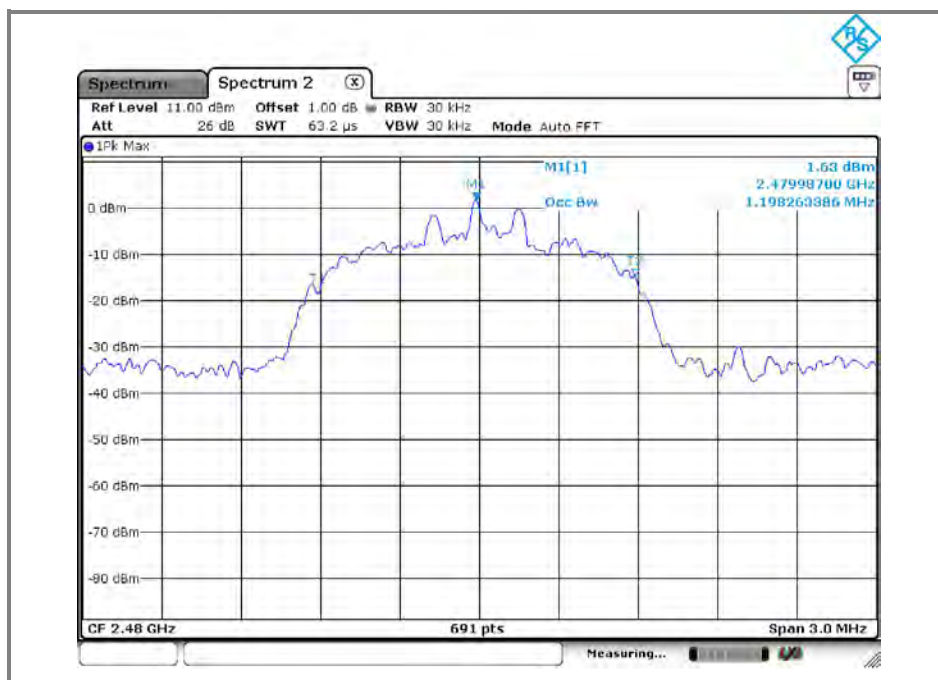
## B. Middle channel(2 441 MHz)–99 % bandwidth



### C. High channel(2 480 MHz)– 20 dB bandwidth

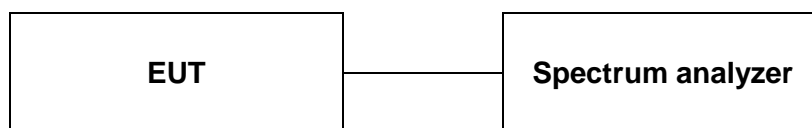


### C. High channel(2 480 MHz)–99 % bandwidth



## 7. Maximum peak output power measurement

### 7.1. Test setup.



### 7.2. Limit

The maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:

- §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 hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW
- §15.247(b)(1), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725–5805 MHz band: 1 Watt.

### 7.3. Test procedure

- The RF power output was measured with a Spectrum analyzer connected to the RF Antenna connector (conducted measurement) while EUT was operating in transmit mode at the appropriate center frequency. A spectrum analyzer was used to record the shape of the transmit signal.
- The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using;  
Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel  
RBW ≥ 20 dB BW, VBW ≥ RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector function = peak, Trace = max hold

### 7.4. Test results

Ambient temperature: 21°C

Relative humidity: 45 % R.H.

Operation mode	Frequency(MHz)	Peak output power(dBm)	Limit(dBm)
BDR	2 402	2.24	30
	2 441	1.79	30
	2 480	0.84	30
EDR	2 402	3.59	30
	2 441	3.18	30
	2 480	2.09	30

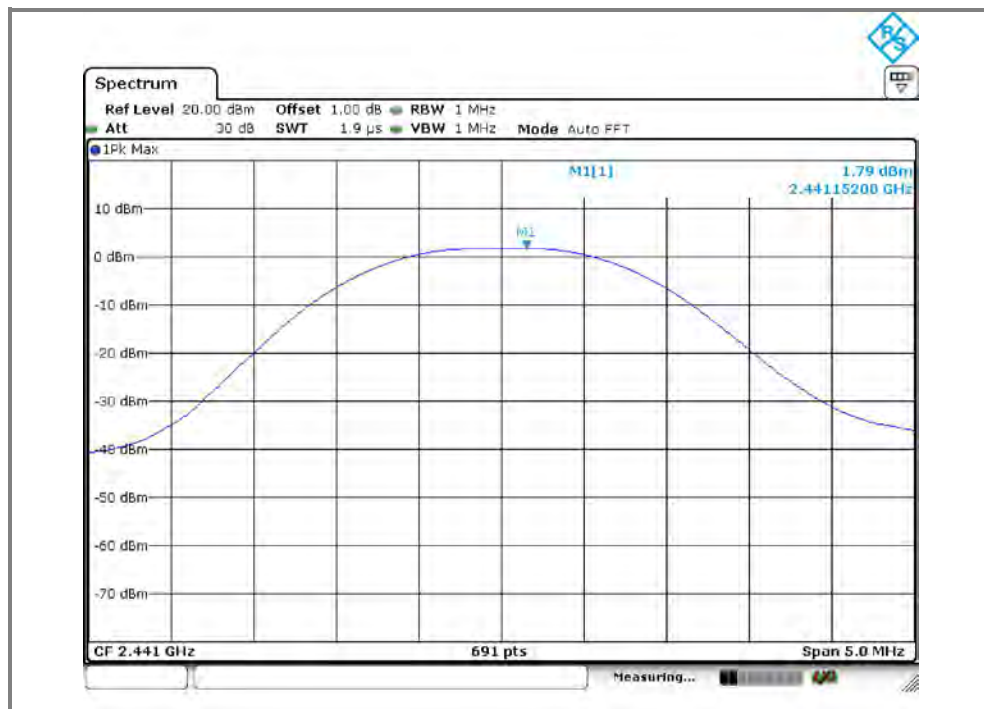


Operation mode: BDR

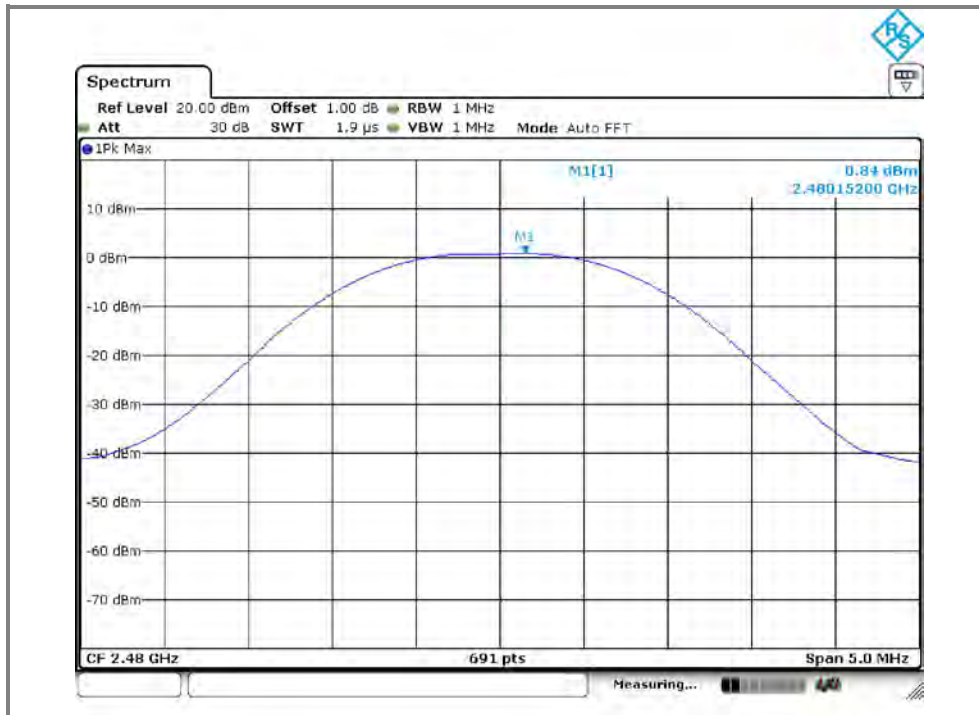
A. Low channel(2 402 MHz)



B. Middle channel(2 441 MHz)

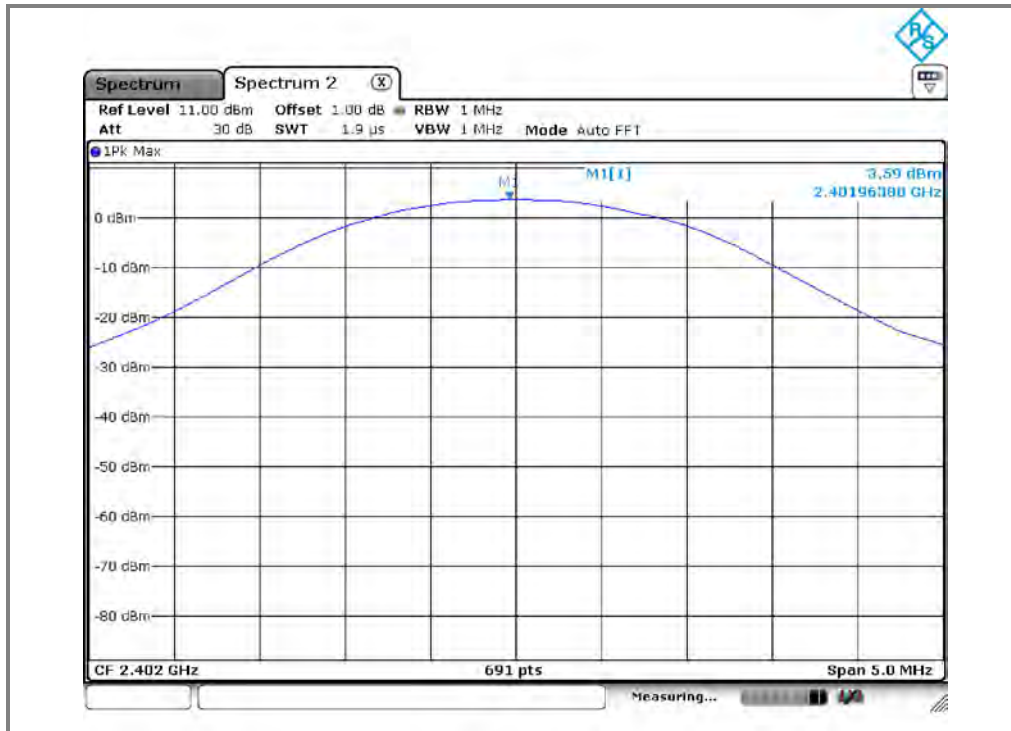


### C. High channel(2 480 MHz)

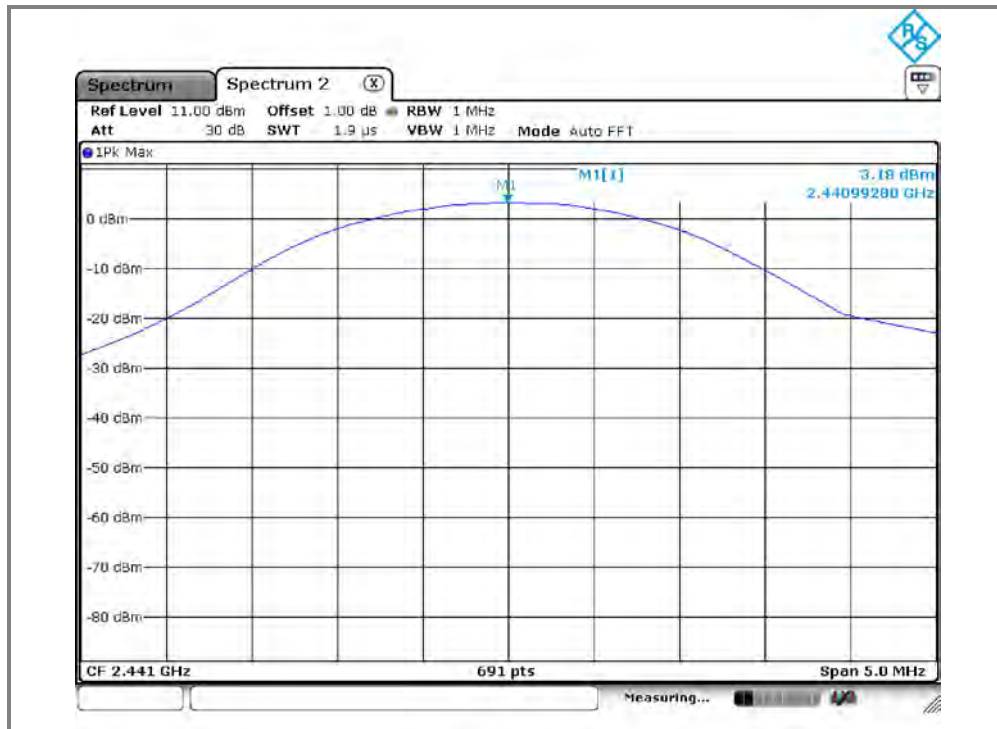


Operation mode: EDR

**A. Low channel(2 402 MHz)**

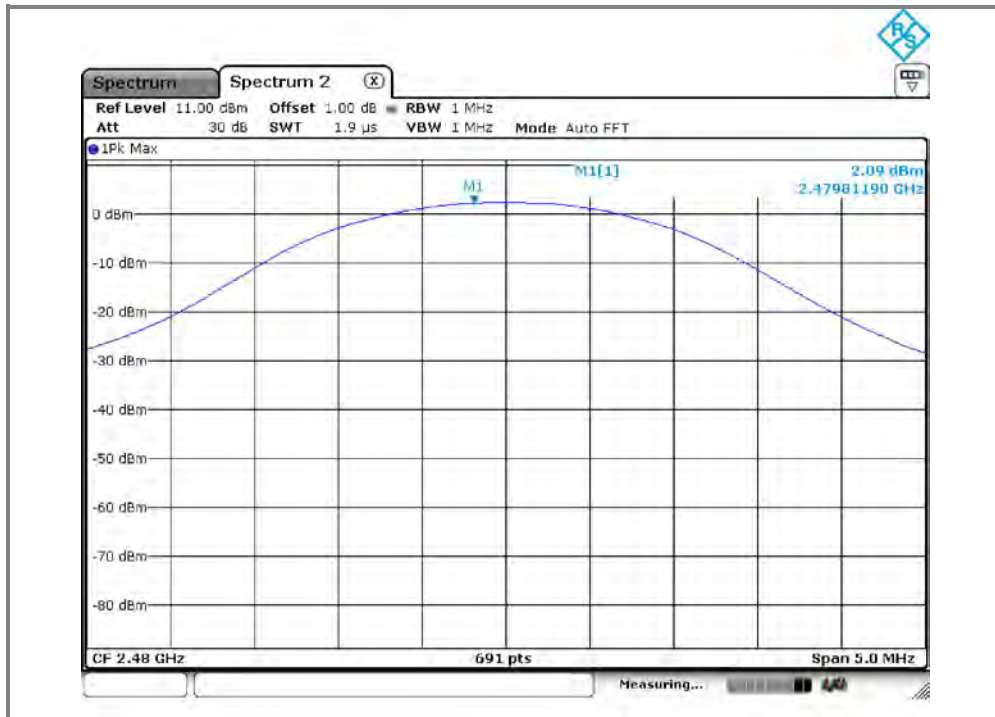


**B. Middle channel(2 441 MHz)**



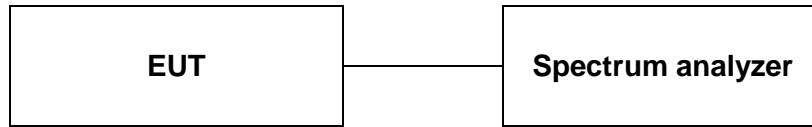


### C. High channel(2 480 MHz)



## 8. Hopping channel separation

### 8.1. Test setup



### 8.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1) Frequency hopping system operating in 2 400 – 2 483.5 MHz. Band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-third of 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

### 8.3. Test procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in test setup without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. By using the max hold function record the separation of adjacent channels.
4. Measure the frequency difference of these two adjacent channels by spectrum analyzer mark function. And then plot the result on spectrum analyzer screen.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.
6. Set center frequency of spectrum analyzer = middle of hopping channel.
7. Set the spectrum analyzer as RBW = 10 kHz, VBW = 10 kHz, Spn = 5 MHz and Sweep = auto.

### 8.4. Test results

Ambient temperature: 21 °C

Relative humidity: 45 % R.H.

Operation mode	Frequency (MHz)	Adjacent hopping Channel separation (kHz)	Two-third of 20 dB bandwidth (kHz)	Minimum bandwidth (kHz)
BDR	2 441	998.6	506.7	25
EDR	2 441	998.6	770.0	25

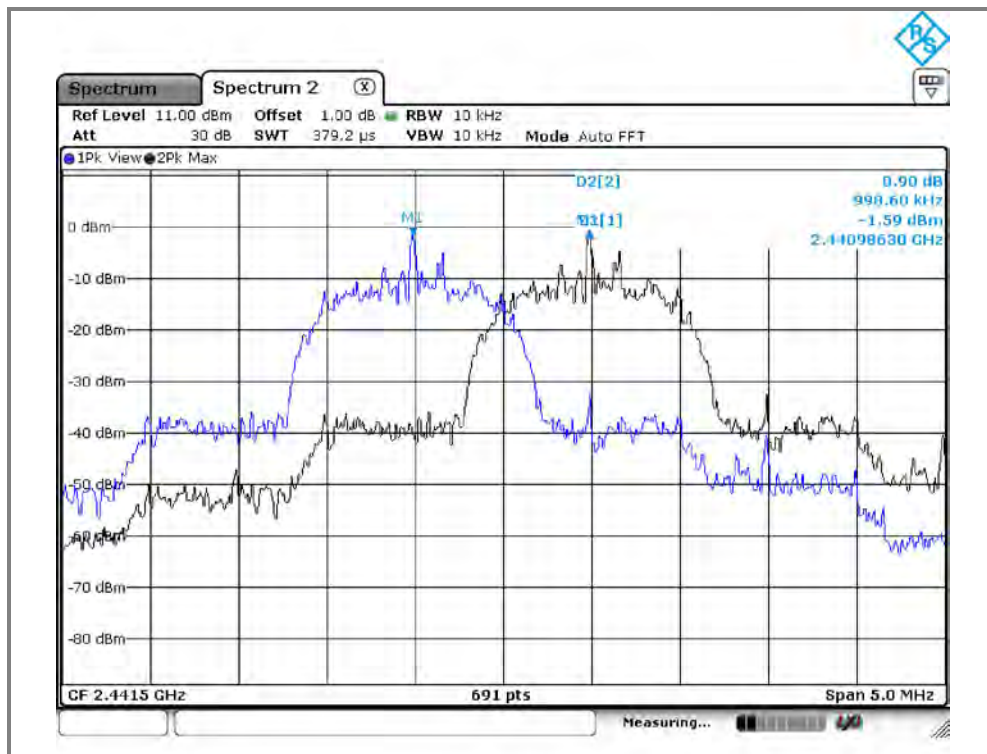
#### ※ Remark:

20 dBbandwidth measurement, the measured channel separation should be greater than two-third of 20 dBbandwidth or Minimum bandwidth.

Operation mode :BDR

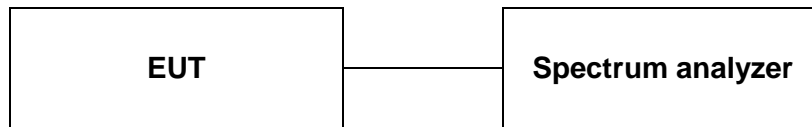


Operation mode: EDR



## 9. Number of hopping frequency

### 9.1. Test setup



### 9.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1)(iii) For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5MHz bands shall use at least 15 hopping frequencies.

### 9.3. Test procedure

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in transmitting mode.
2. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna the port to the Spectrum analyzer
3. Set spectrum analyzer Start = 2400 MHz, Stop = 2 441.5 MHz, Sweep=auto and Start = 2 441.5 MHz, Stop =2483.5 MHz, Sweep = auto.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as RBW, VBW=100 kHz.
5. Max hold, view and count how many channel in the band.

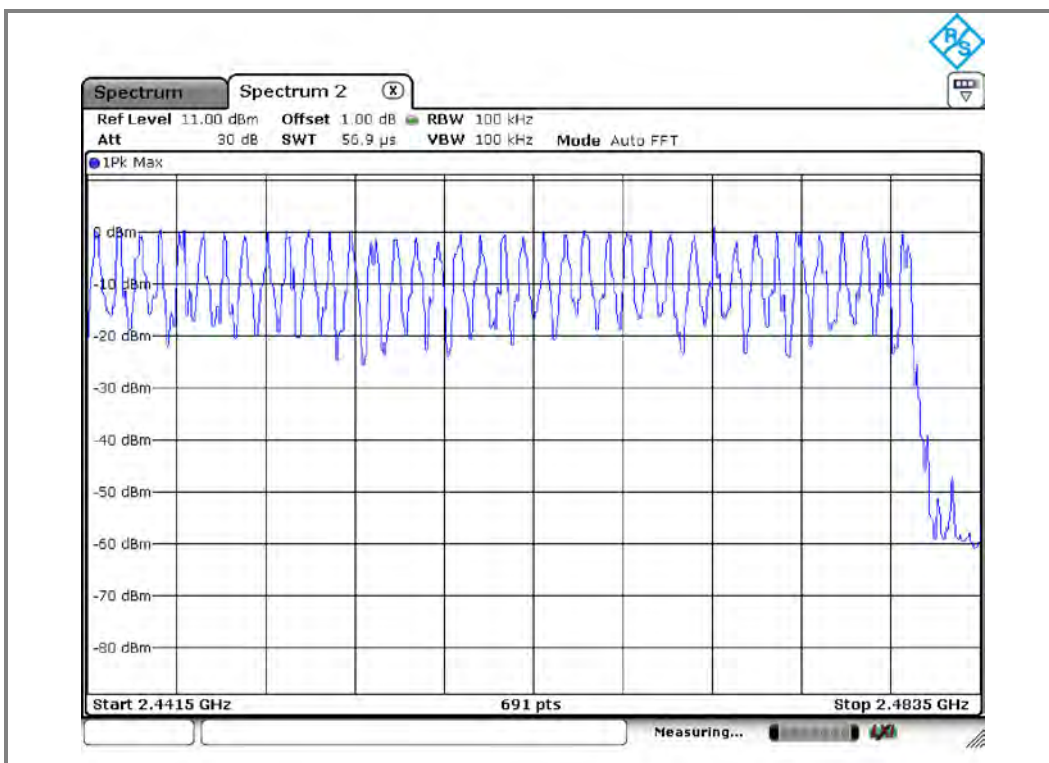
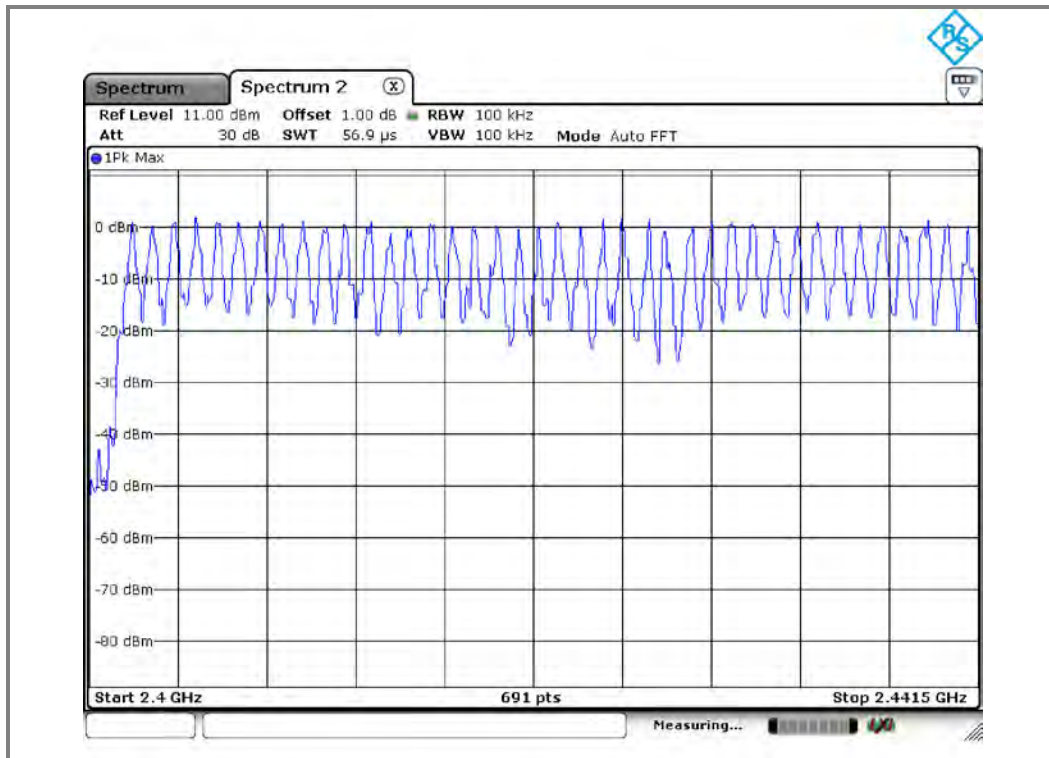
### 9.4. Test results

Ambient temperature: 21°C

Relative humidity: 45 % R.H.

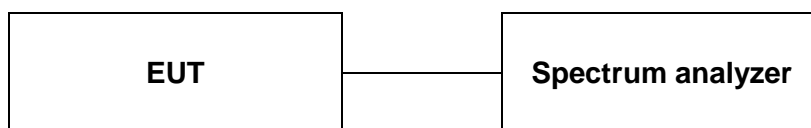
Number of Hopping Frequency	Limit
79	≥ 15

Operation mode: Hopping mode



## 10. Time of occupancy(Dwell time)

### 10.1. Test setup



### 10.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1)(iii) For frequency hopping system operating in the 2 400 – 2 483.5 MHz band, the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 second within a 31.6 second period.

A period time = 0.4(s) \* 79 = 31.6(s)

### 10.3. Test procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in test setup without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable.
3. Adjust the center frequency of spectrum analyzer on any frequency be measured and set spectrum analyzer to zero span mode. And then, set RBW and VBW of spectrum analyzer to proper value.
4. Measure the time duration of one transmission on the measured frequency. And then plot the result with time difference of this time duration.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.
6. The hopping rate is 1 600 per second.

### 10.4. Test results

Ambient temperature: 22℃

Relative humidity: 45 % R.H.

0.4 seconds within a 30 second period per any frequency

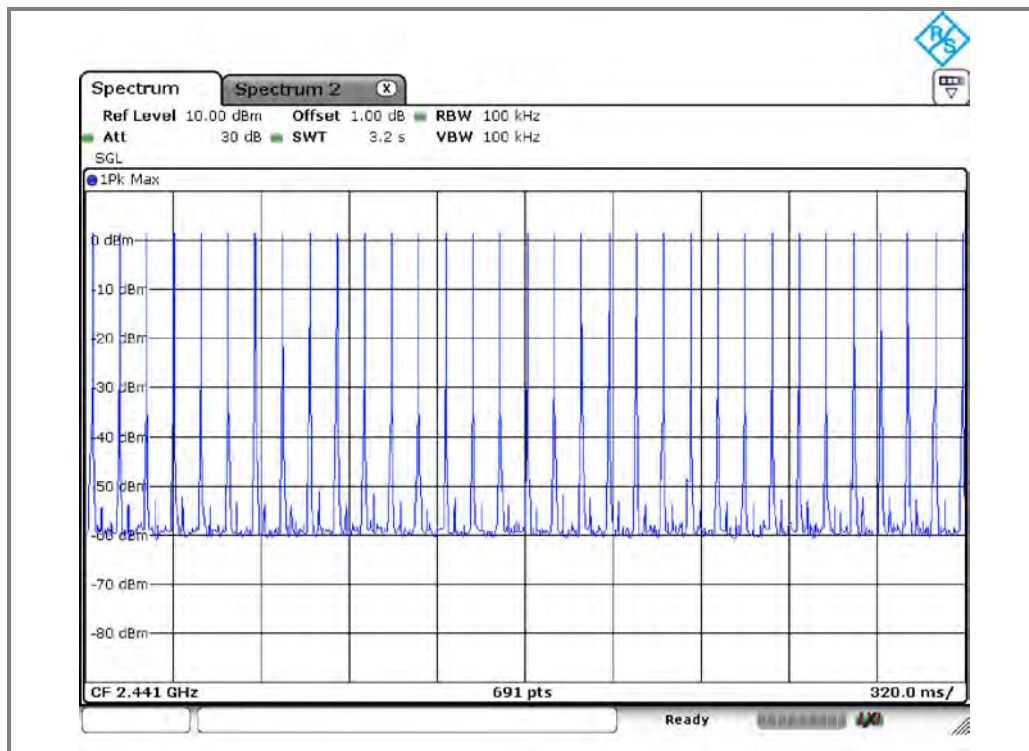
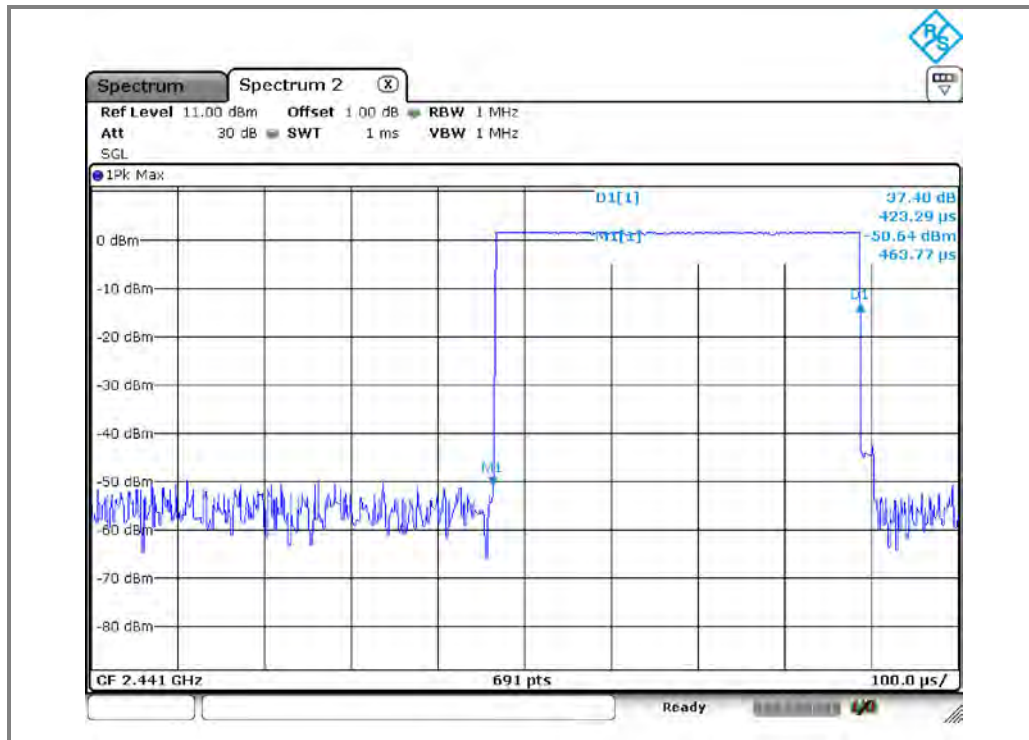
Mode	Number of transmission in a 31.6s ( 79Hopping*0.4)	Length of Transmission Time (msec)	Result (msec)	Limit (msec)
DH1	33(Times / 3.16sec) *10 = 330	0.423	139.59	400
DH3	16(Times / 3.16sec) *10= 160	1.684	269.44	400
DH5	11(Times / 3.16sec) *10= 110	2.949	324.39	400
2-DH5	11(Times / 3.16sec) *10= 110	2.942	323.62	400
3-DH5	11(Times / 3.16sec) *10= 110	2.942	323.62	400

#### ※ Remark:

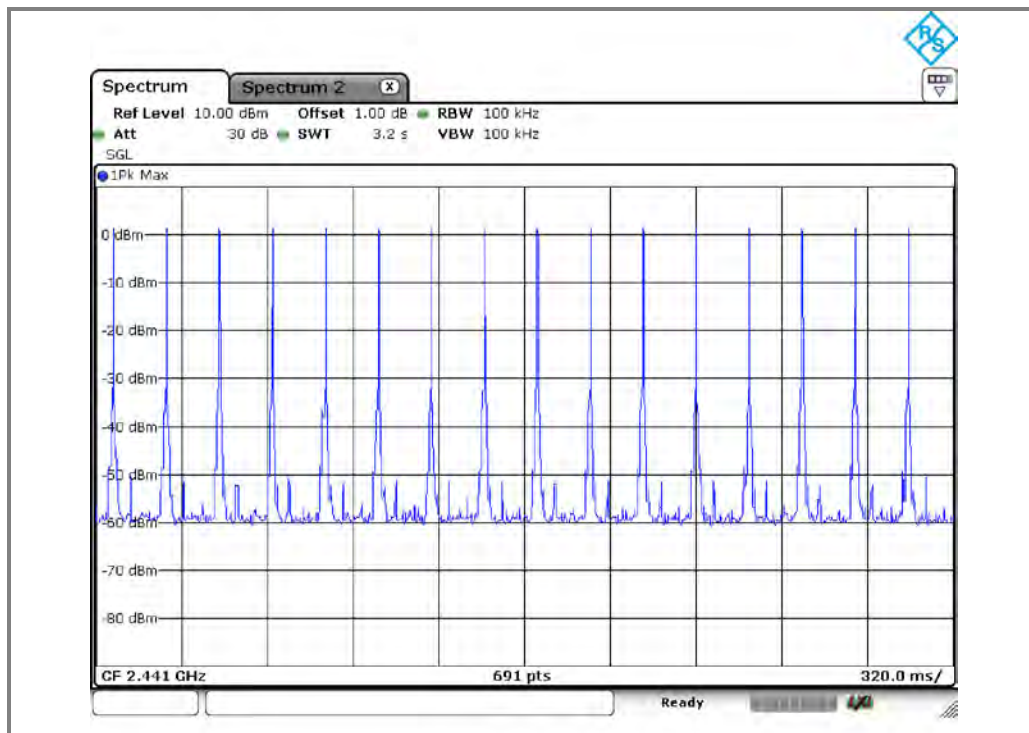
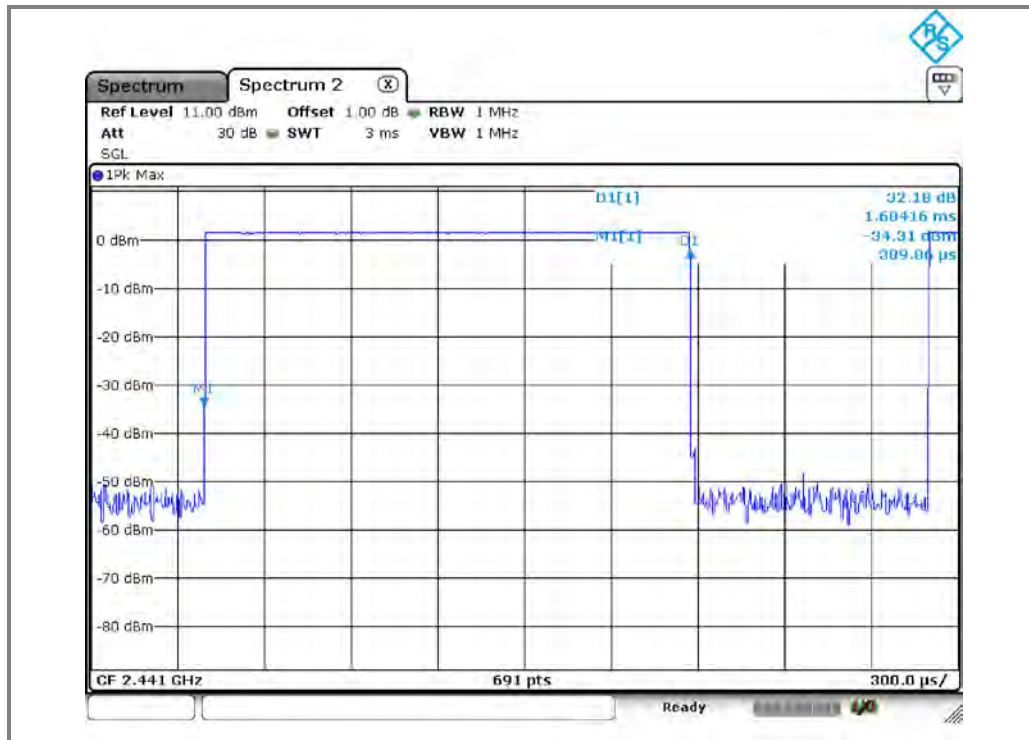
dwell time = {(number of hopping per second / number of slot ) x duration time per channel} x 0.4 ms



## A. DH1

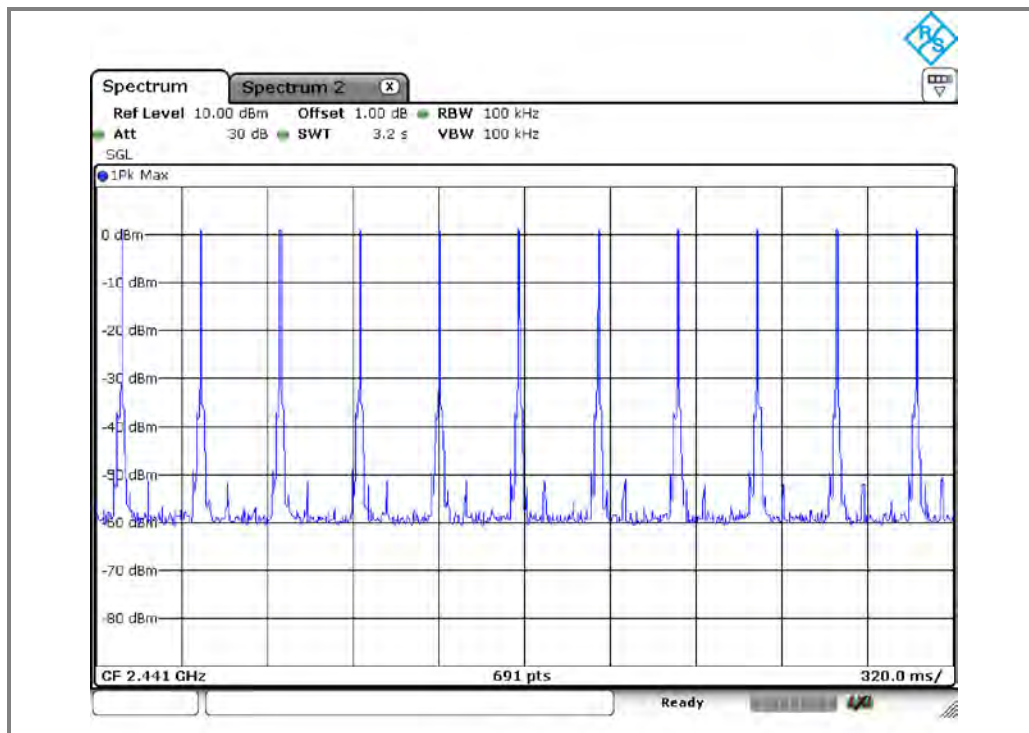
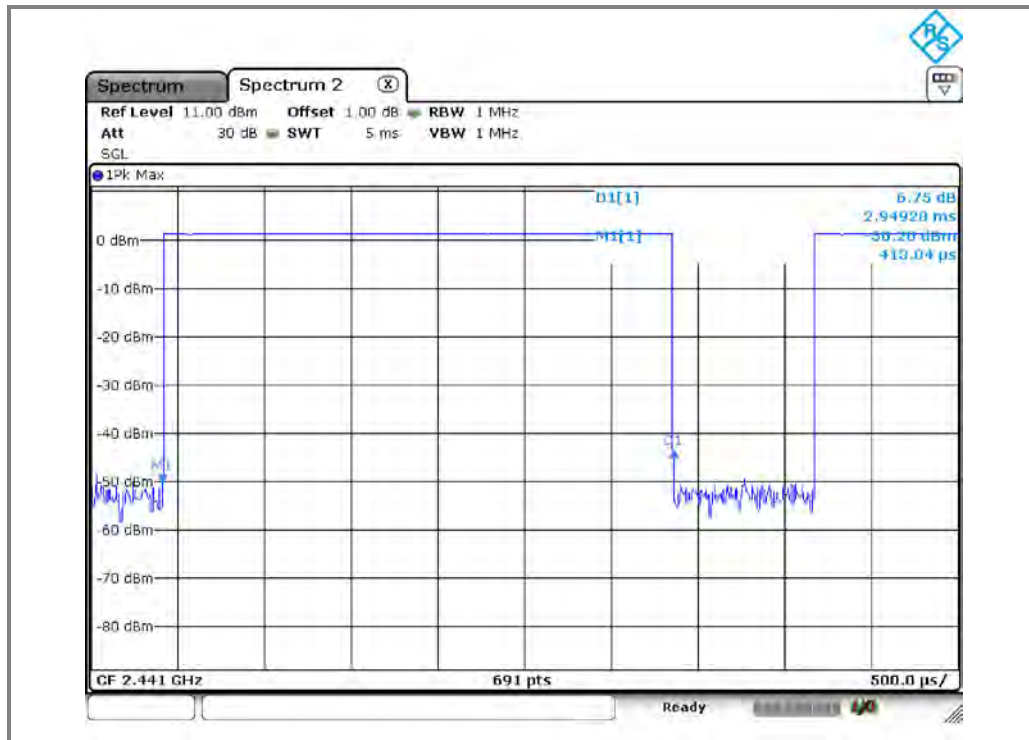


## B. DH3

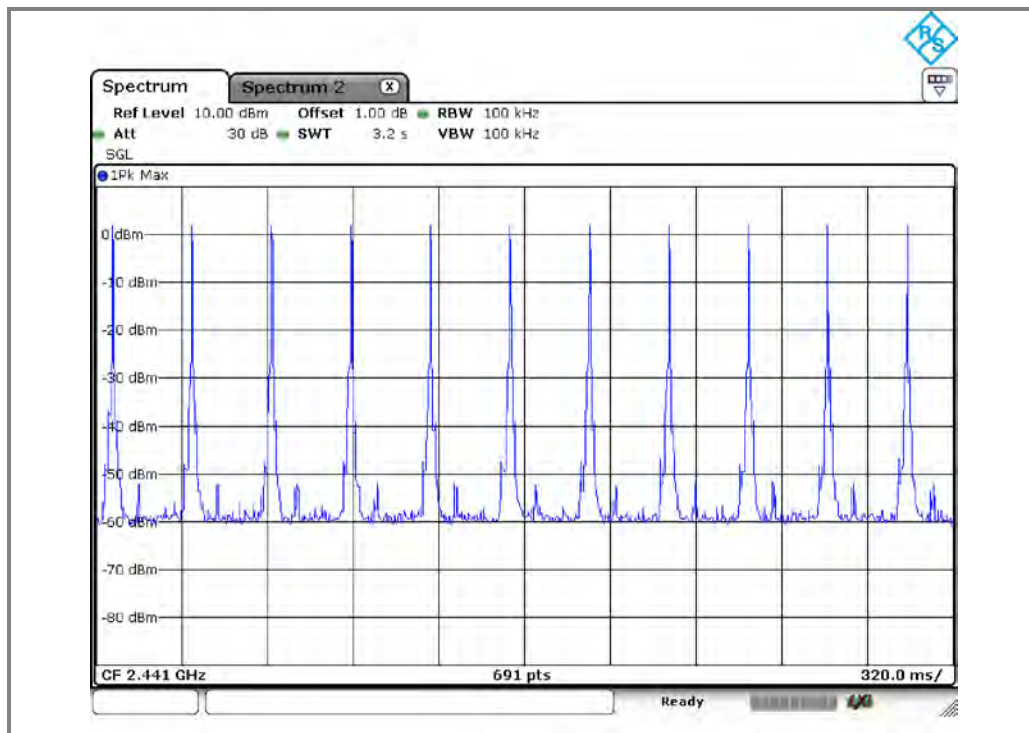
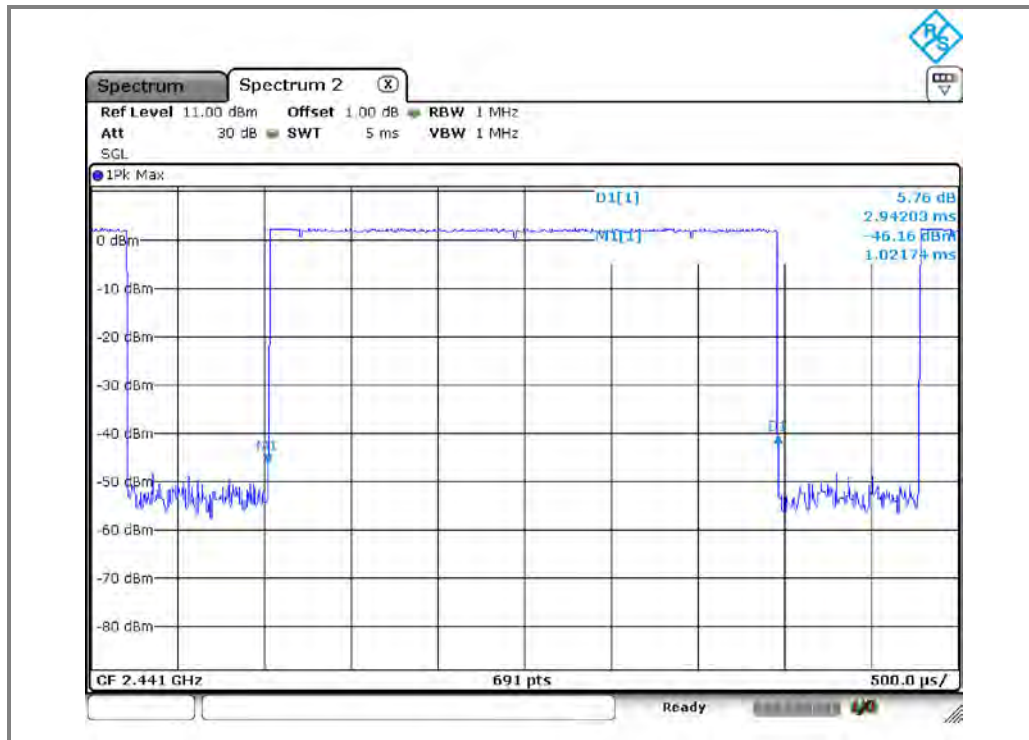




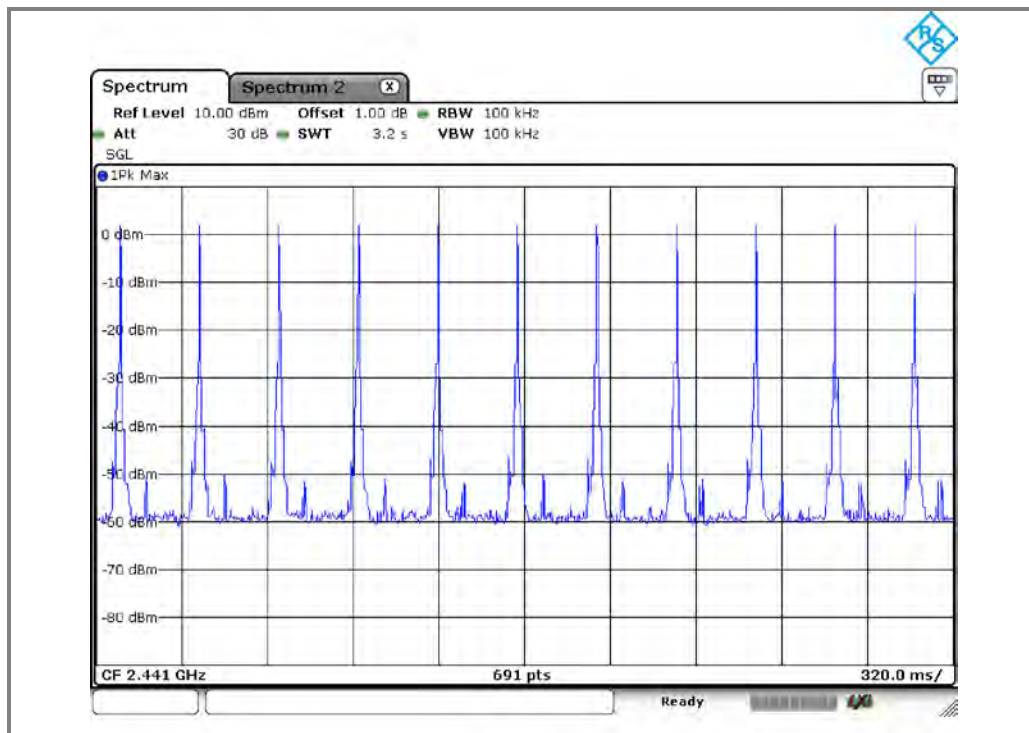
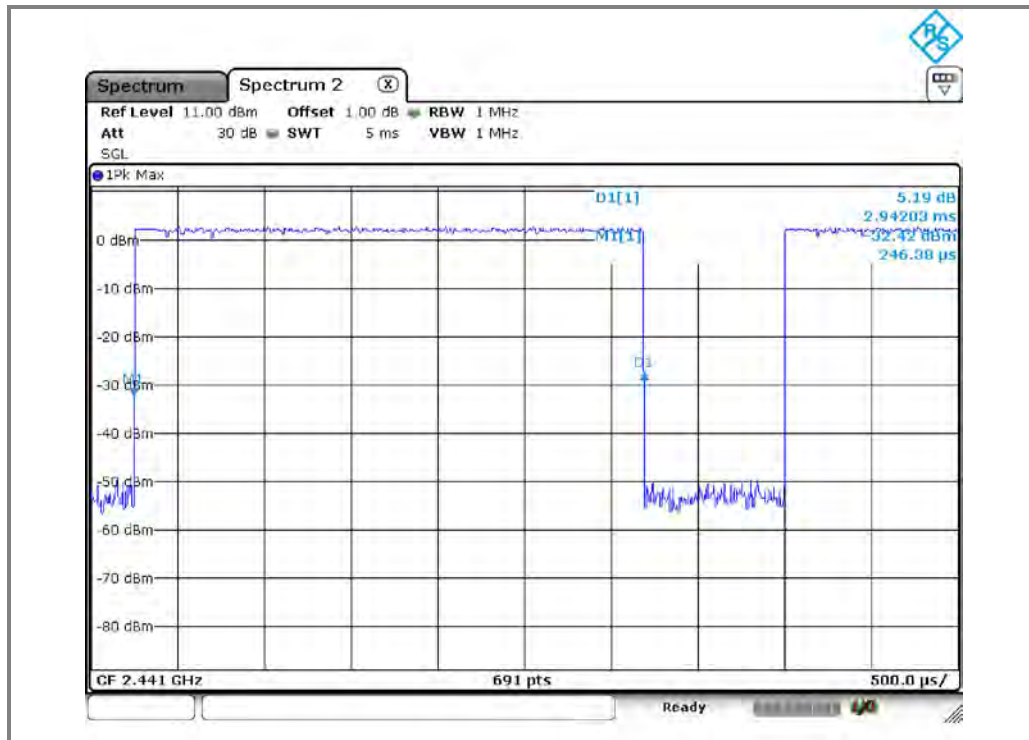
## C. DH5



## D.2-DH5

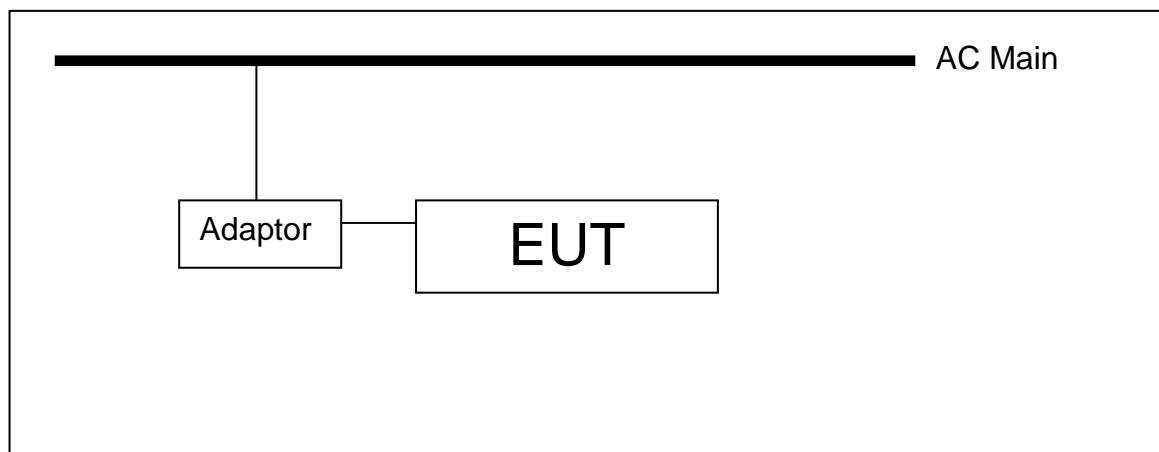


### E. 3-DH5



## 11. AC Conducted power line test

### 11.1 Test setup



### 11.2 Limit

According to §15.107(a) for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 uH/50ohm line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall be on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower value applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dBμV/m)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.50	66-56*	56-46*
0.50 – 5.00	56	46
5.00 – 30.0	60	50

#### ※ Remark

Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

### 11.3 Test procedures

The test procedure is performed in a 6.5 m × 3.6 m × 3.6 m (L×W×H) shielded room. The EUT along with its peripherals were placed on a 1.0m(W)× 1.5m(L) and 0.8m in height wooden table and the EUT was adjusted to maintain a 0.4 meter space from a vertical reference plane.

The EUT was connected to power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN) which provides 50 ohm coupling impedance for measuring instrument and the chassis ground was bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room. All peripherals were connected to the second LISN and the chassis ground also bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room. The excess power cable between the EUT and the LISN was bundled. The power cables of peripherals were unbundled. All connecting cables of EUT and peripherals were moved to find the maximum emission.

## 11.4 Test results

Ambient temperature: 22 °C

Relative humidity: 48 % R.H.

Frequency range: 0.15 MHz ~ 30 MHz

Measured bandwidth: 9 kHz

Freq. (MHz)	Line	Q-Peak		
		Level(dBμV/m)	Limit(dBμV/m)	Margin(dB)
0.31	N	26.29	59.97	33.68
0.37	N	26.06	58.50	32.44
0.41	N	28.54	57.73	29.19
0.42	H	33.88	57.41	23.53
0.44	H	35.59	57.02	21.44
0.46	H	30.23	56.73	26.50

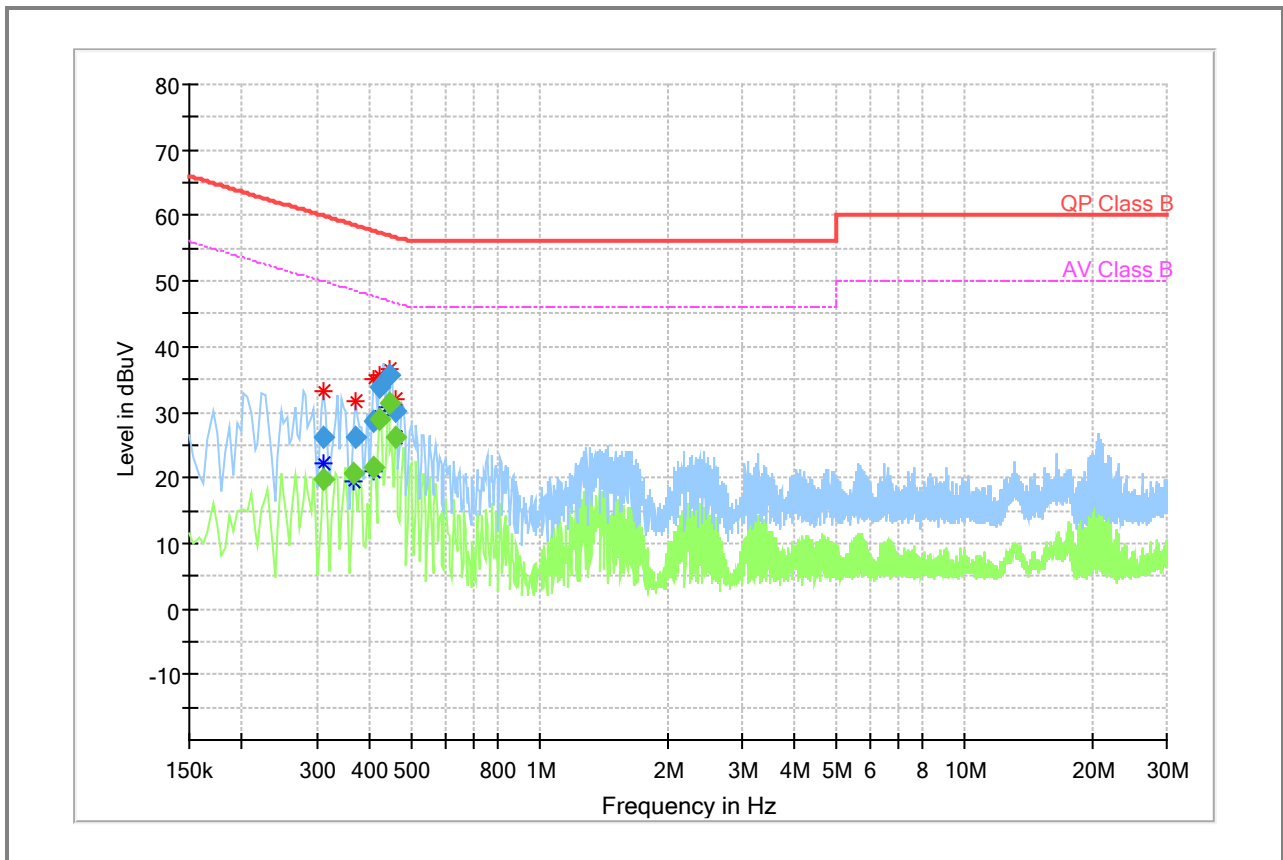
Freq. (MHz)	Line	Average		
		Level(dBμV/m)	Limit(dBμV/m)	Margin(dB)
0.31	H	19.66	49.97	30.31
0.37	H	20.59	48.59	28.00
0.41	H	21.62	47.73	26.11
0.42	H	29.03	47.41	18.38
0.44	H	31.51	47.02	15.51
0.46	H	26.26	46.73	20.47

### ※ Remark

Line(H): Hot

Line(N): Neutral

## Plot of conducted power line



## 12. Antenna requirement

### 12.1. 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 (b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used.

### 12.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is Chip antenna

Antenna gain is -0.2 dBi.



### 13. RF exposure evaluation

#### 13.1 RF Exposure Compliance Requirement

##### 13.1.1 Standard Requirement

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

##### 4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

##### 13.1.2 Limits

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, where  $f(\text{GHz})$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50$  mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$  mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion

##### 13.1.3 EUT RF Exposure

The Max Conducted Peak Output Power is 3.59 dBm in Highest channel(2.402 GHz) ;

The best case gain of the antenna is -0.2dBi

EIRP= 3.59dBm + -0.2dBi = 3.39dBm

5.87dBm logarithmic terms convert to numeric result is nearly 2.18 mW

According to the formula. calculate the EIRP test result:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$

General RF Exposure =  $(2.18 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.402 \text{ GHz}} = 0.68$  ①;

SAR requirement:

S= 3.0

② ;

① < ②.

So the SAR report is not required.

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