

RF TEST REPORT for Intentional Radiator
No. 170501164SHA-001

Applicant : VENOM COMMUNICATIONS LTD.
Solution House, Sandon Road, Therfield, Hertfordshire,
SG8 9RE,UK

Manufacturer : VENOM COMMUNICATIONS LTD.
Solution House, Sandon Road, Therfield, Hertfordshire,
SG8 9RE,UK

Product Name : Bluetooth Speaker
Type/Model : CO9200, CO9201

TEST RESULT : PASS

SUMMARY

The equipment complies with the requirements according to the following standard(s):

47CFR Part 15 (2016): Radio Frequency Devices

ANSI C63.10 (2013): American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices

Date of issue: Jul 6, 2017

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1. General Information

1.1 Applicant Information

Applicant : VENOM COMMUNICATIONS LTD.
Solution House, Sandon Road, Therfield, Hertfordshire, SG8
9RE,UK

Name of contact : Kiki Luo

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Manufacturer : VENOM COMMUNICATIONS LTD.
Solution House, Sandon Road, Therfield, Hertfordshire, SG8
9RE,UK

1.2 Identification of the EUT

Equipment : Bluetooth Speaker

Type/model : CO9200, CO9201

FCC ID : 2AFVJCO9200

Description of EUT : The EUT is a speaker which supports BT4.1 function(only BR & EDR), and both models are same except the enclosure picture. We tested CO9200 and listed the BT Base Rate and EDR results in this report.

Rating : DC 5V

Category of EUT : Class B

EUT type : Table top Floor standing

Sample received date : May 25, 2017

Date of test : Jun 16, 2017

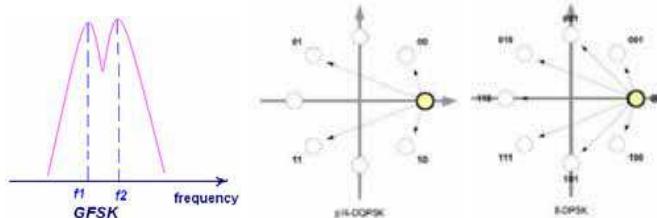
1.3 Technical specification

Operation Frequency Band: 2402 - 2480 MHz

Protocol: BT 4.1 (BR+EDR)

Modulation: GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK

Technology:



GFSK is different from $\pi/4$ DQPSK and 8DPSK.

8DPSK is similar with $\pi/4$ DQPSK but more complex, and with a bigger data rate. So all the tests except output power, occupied bandwidth, dwell time and number of hopping frequencies were performed with GFSK modulation and 8DPSK modulation for representative.

Antenna Designation: PCB antenna

Gain of Antenna: 3.0 dBi

Channel Description: There are 79 channels in all. The designed channel spacing is 1MHz.

Channel Identifier	Frequency (MHz)
low	2402
middle	2441
high	2480

Antenna 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 shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. 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.

The manufacturer used a PCB antenna, so fulfill this requirement.

1.4 Mode of operation during the test / Test peripherals used

While testing the transmitter mode of the EUT, the internal modulation is applied. All the functions of the host device except the BT module were set on stand-by mode.

The test setting software is offered by the manufactory. The pre-scan for the conducted power with all rates in each modulation and bands was used, and the worst case was found and used in all test cases.

The EUT is a handheld device, so three axes (X, Y, Z) were observed while the test receiver worked as “max hold” continuously and the highest reading (X axis) among the whole test procedure was recorded.

Radiated test mode:

Mode 1: EUT transmitted signal with BT antenna;

Conducted test mode:

Mode 2: EUT transmitted signal from BT RF port connected to SPA directly;

The worst case modulation configuration:

Worst Modulation Used for Conformance Testing			
Bluetooth Mode	Data Rate	Packet Type	Worst Mode
GFSK	BR-1Mbps	DH1,DH3,DH5	BR-1Mbps DH5 EDR-2Mbps 2DH5 EDR-3Mbps 3DH5
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	EDR-2Mbps	2DH1,2DH3,2DH5	
8DPSK	EDR-3Mbps	3DH1,3DH3,3DH5	

Note: The BR-1Mbps 3DH5 mode was chosen for radiation emission bellow 1GHz and Conducted emission testing as representative in this report.

Test Peripherals:

Equipment	Brand Name	Model	Note
Notebook	HP	6470b	

Note: The accessories are used for configuration only and not used during test.

2. Test Specification

2.1 Instrument list

Selected	Equipment	Type	Manu.	Internal no.	Cal. Date	Due date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PXA Analyzer	N9030A	Agilent	EC5338	2017/3/4	2018/3/3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vector SG	N5182B	Agilent	EC5175	2017/3/4	2018/3/3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power sensor	U2021XA	Agilent	EC5338-1	2017/3/4	2018/3/3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MXG Analog SG	N5181A	Agilent	EC5338-2	2017/3/4	2018/3/3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power meter	N1911A/N1921A	Agilent	EC4318	2017/4/10	2018/4/9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMI Receiver	ESCS 30	R&S	EC 2107	2016/10/20	2017/10/19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.M.N.	ESH2-Z5	R&S	EC 3119	2016/12/16	2017/12/15
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I.S.N.	FCC-TLISN-T8-02	FCC	EC3756	2017/2/16	2018/2/15
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMI chamber	3m	Albatross	EC 3048	2017/5/5	2018/5/4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test Receiver	ESIB 26	R&S	EC 3045	2016/10/20	2017/10/19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test Receiver	ESCI 7	R&S	EC4501	2017/2/24	2018/2/23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bilog Antenna	CBL 6112D	TESEQ	EC 4206	2017/5/30	2018/5/29
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Horn antenna	HF 906	R&S	EC 3049	2016/9/11	2017/9/10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Horn antenna	HAP18-26W	TOYO	EC 4792-3	2017/6/12	2020/6/11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pre-amplifier	Pre-amp 18	R&S	EC 5262	2017/5/24	2018/5/23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pre-amplifier	Tpa0118-40	R&S	EC 4792-2	2017/4/11	2018/4/10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shielded room	-	Zhongyu	EC 2838	2017/1/9	2018/1/8

2.2 Test Standard

47CFR Part 15 (2016)

ANSI C63.10 (2013)

DA 00-705

2.3 Test Summary

This report applies to tested sample only. This report shall not be reproduced in part without written approval of Intertek Testing Service Shanghai Limited.

TEST ITEM	FCC REFERANCE	IC REFERANCE	RESULT
20 dB Bandwidth	15.247(a)(1)		Tested
Carrier Frequency Separation	15.247(a)(1)		Pass
Output power	15.247(b)(1)		Pass
Radiated Spurious Emissions	15.205 & 15.209		Pass
Conducted Spurious Emissions & Band Edge	15.247(d)		Pass
Power line conducted emission	15.207		NA
Number of Hopping Frequencies	15.247(a)(1)(iii)		Pass
Dwell time	15.247(a)(1)(iii)		Pass
Occupied bandwidth	-		NA
Spurious emission for receiver	15B		NA

Notes: 1: NA =Not Applicable

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2.4 Frequency Hopping System Requirement

Test Requirement: Section 15.247 (a)(1), (g), (h) requirement:

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

Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

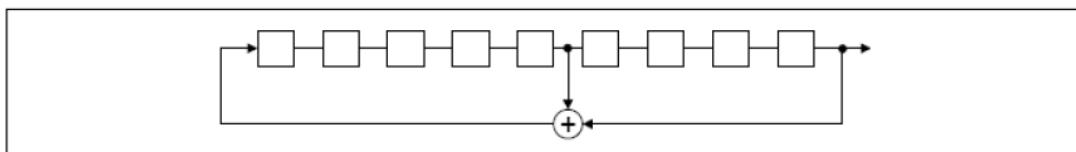
The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hop sets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

Compliance for section 15.247(a)(1)

According to Bluetooth Core Specification, the pseudorandom sequence may be generated in a nine stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first ONE of 9 consecutive ONEs;

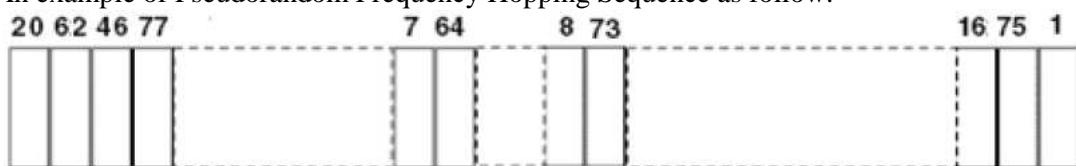
i.e. the shift register is initialized with nine ones.

- Number of shift register stages: 9
- Length of pseudo-random sequence: $2^9 - 1 = 511$ bits
- Longest sequence of zeros: 8 (non-inverted signal)



Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence

An example of Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence as follow:



Each frequency used equally on the average by each transmitter.

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

Compliance for section 15.247(g)

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

Compliance for section 15.247(h)

According to Bluetooth Core specification, the Bluetooth system incorporates with an adaptive system to detect other user within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently to avoid hopping on the occupied channels.

According to the Bluetooth Core specification, the Bluetooth system is designed not have the ability to coordinate with other FHSS System in an effort to avoid the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitter.

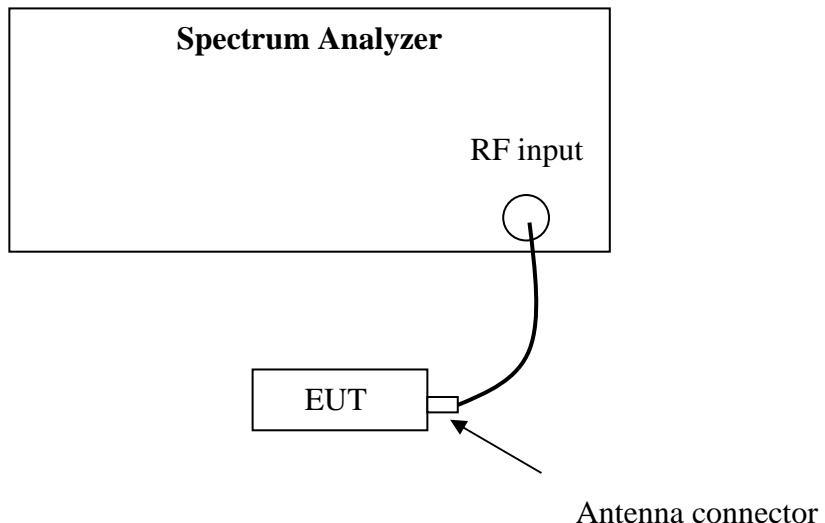
3. 20 dB Bandwidth

Test result: Tested

3.1 Limit

- 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.
- 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 125mW.

3.2 Test Configuration



3.3 Test Procedure and test setup

The 20 bandwidth per FCC § 15.247(a)(1) is measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with Span = 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, RBW \geq 1% of the 20 dB bandwidth, VBW \geq RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector = peak, Trace = max hold.

The test was performed at 3 channels (lowest, middle and highest channel).

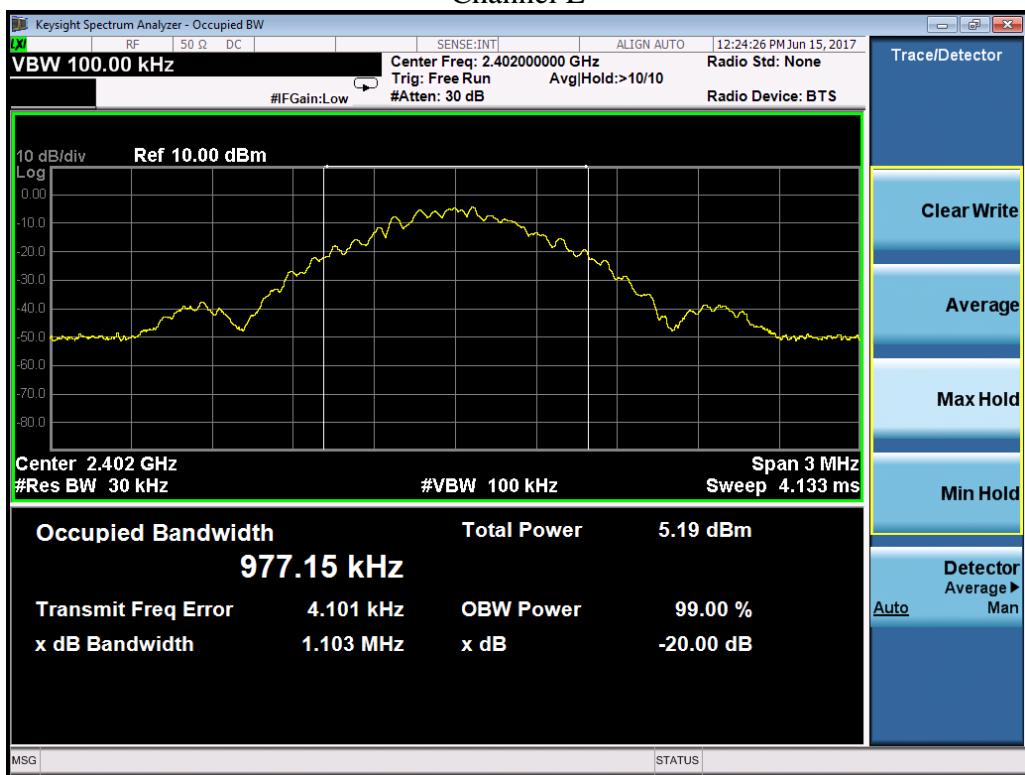
The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems)

3.4 Test Protocol

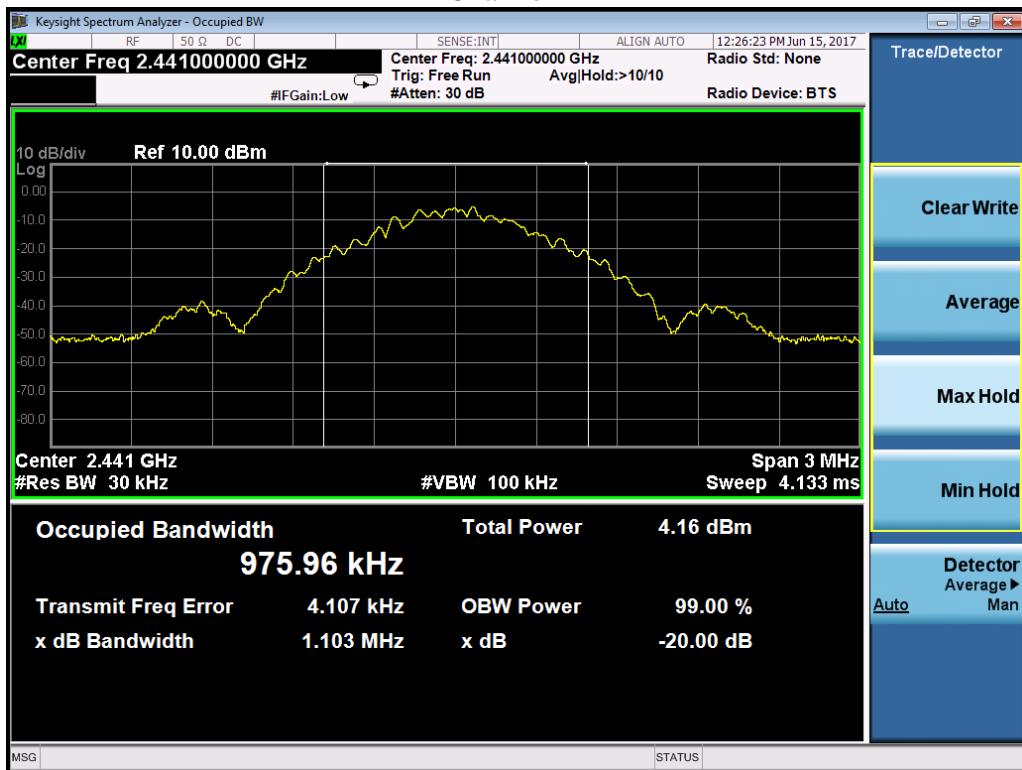
Temperature : 25°C
 Relative Humidity : 55 %

Modulation	CH	Bandwidth (kHz)	Two-thirds of Bandwidth (kHz)
GFSK	L	1103	735
	M	1103	735
	H	1102	735

Channel L



Channel M

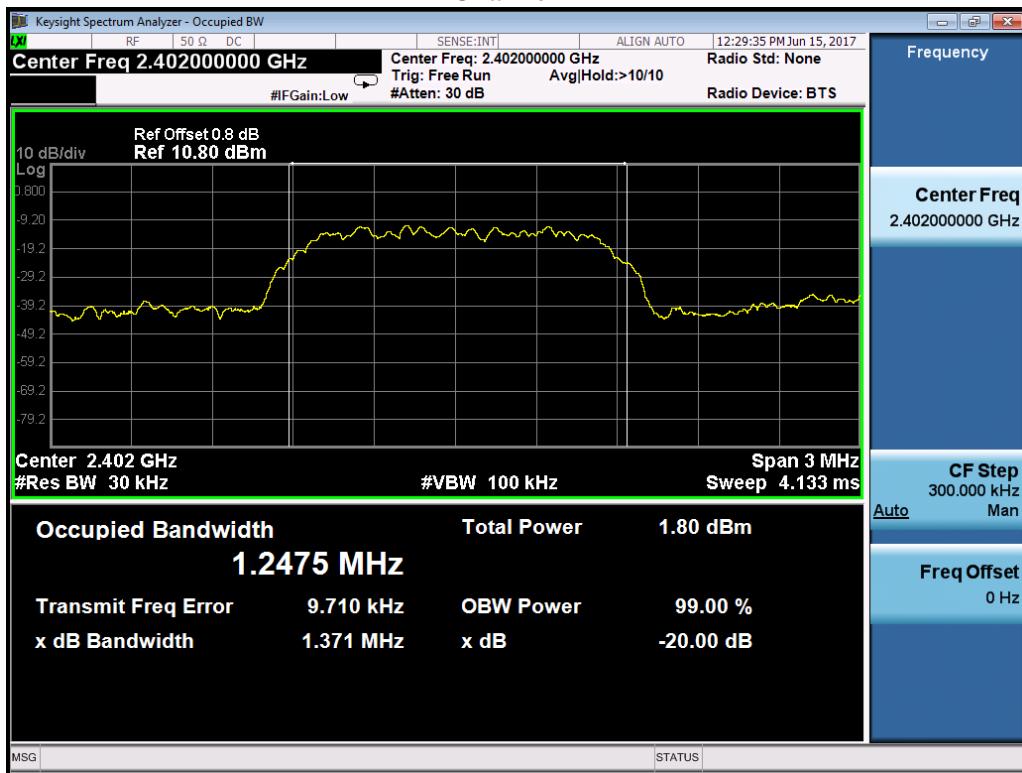


Channel H

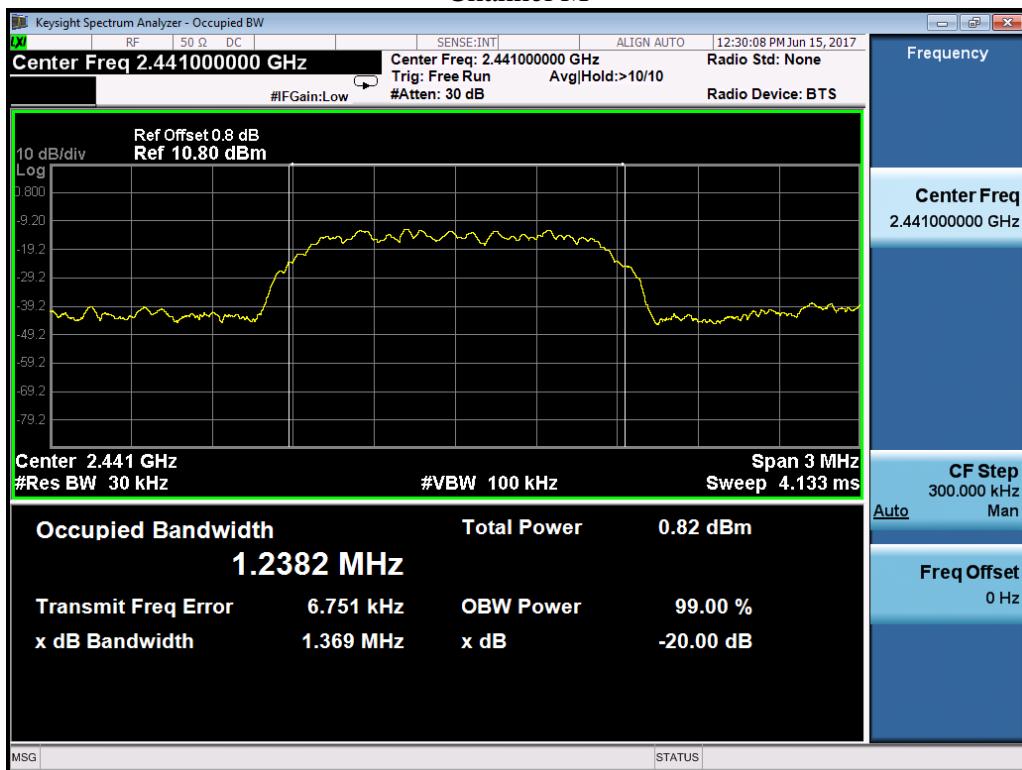


Modulation	CH	Bandwidth (kHz)	Two-thirds of Bandwidth (kHz)
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	L	1371	914
	M	1369	913
	H	1369	913

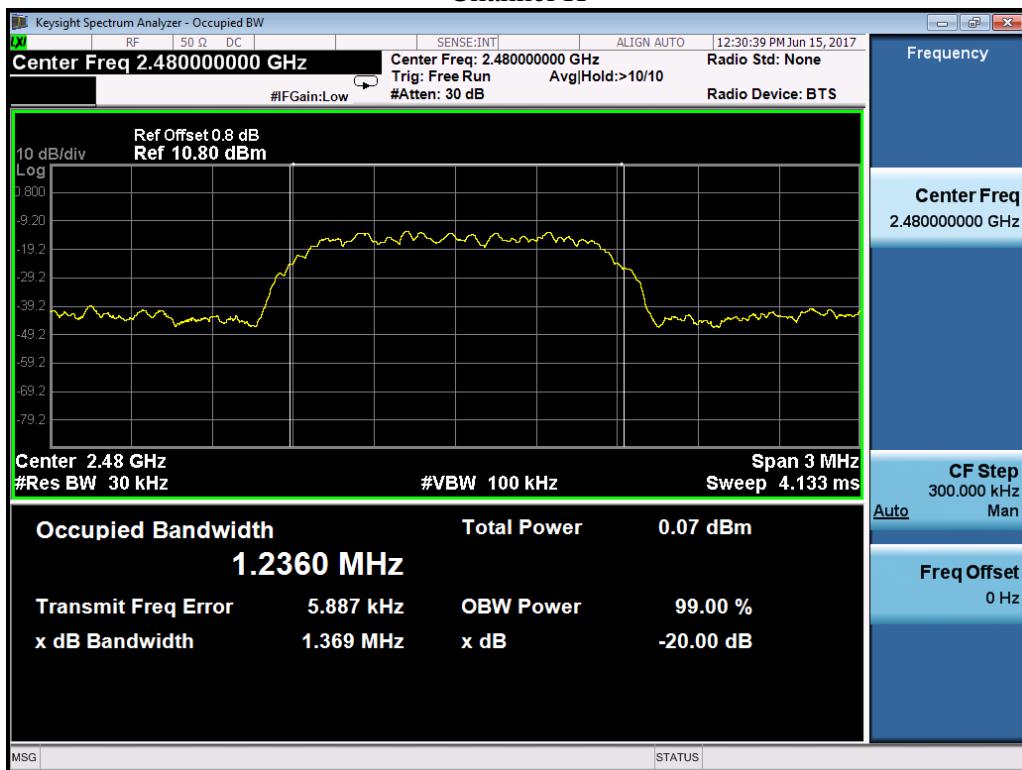
Channel L



Channel M

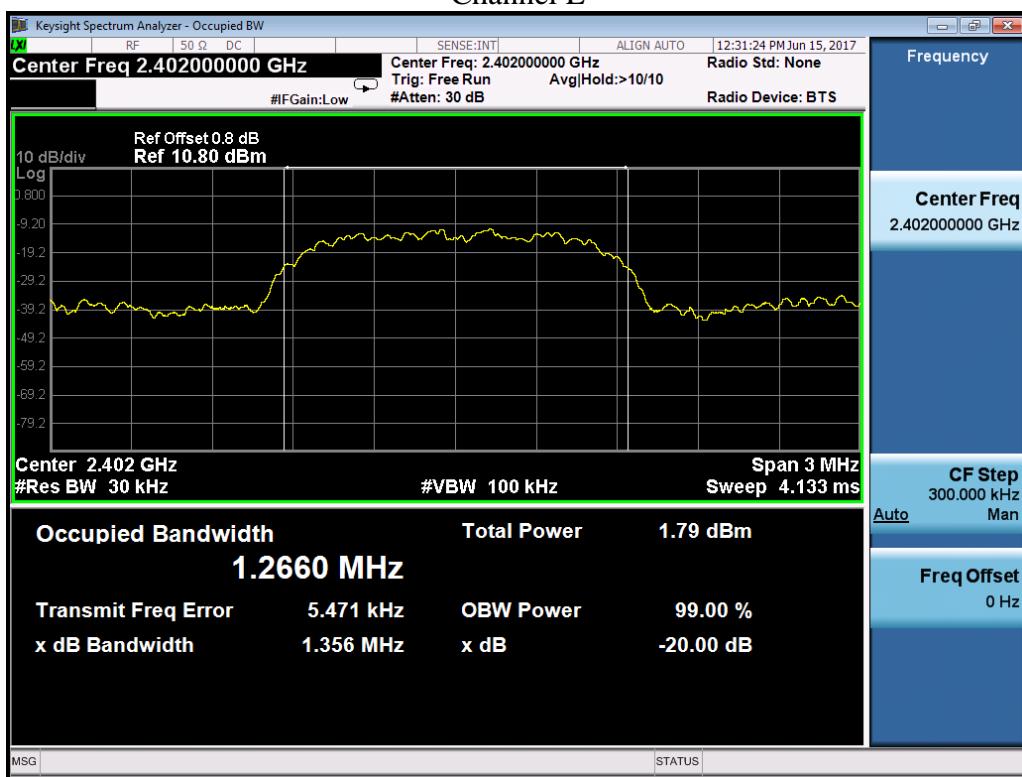


Channel H

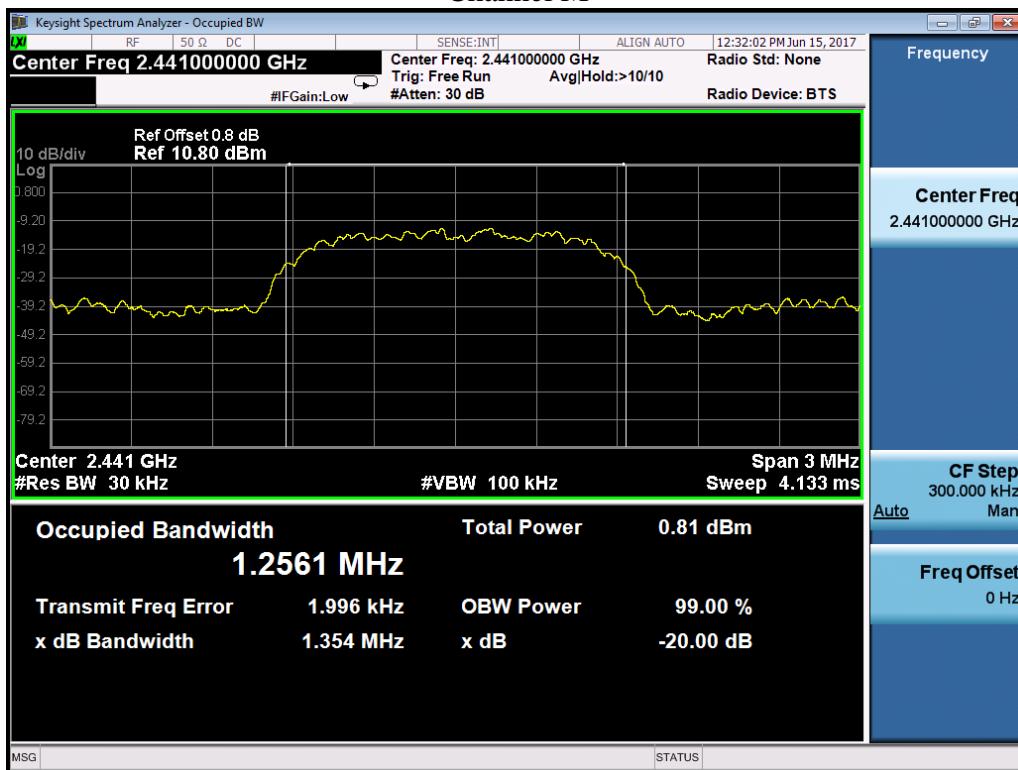


Modulation	CH	Bandwidth (kHz)	Two-thirds of Bandwidth (kHz)
8DPSK	L	1356	904
	M	1354	903
	H	1353	902

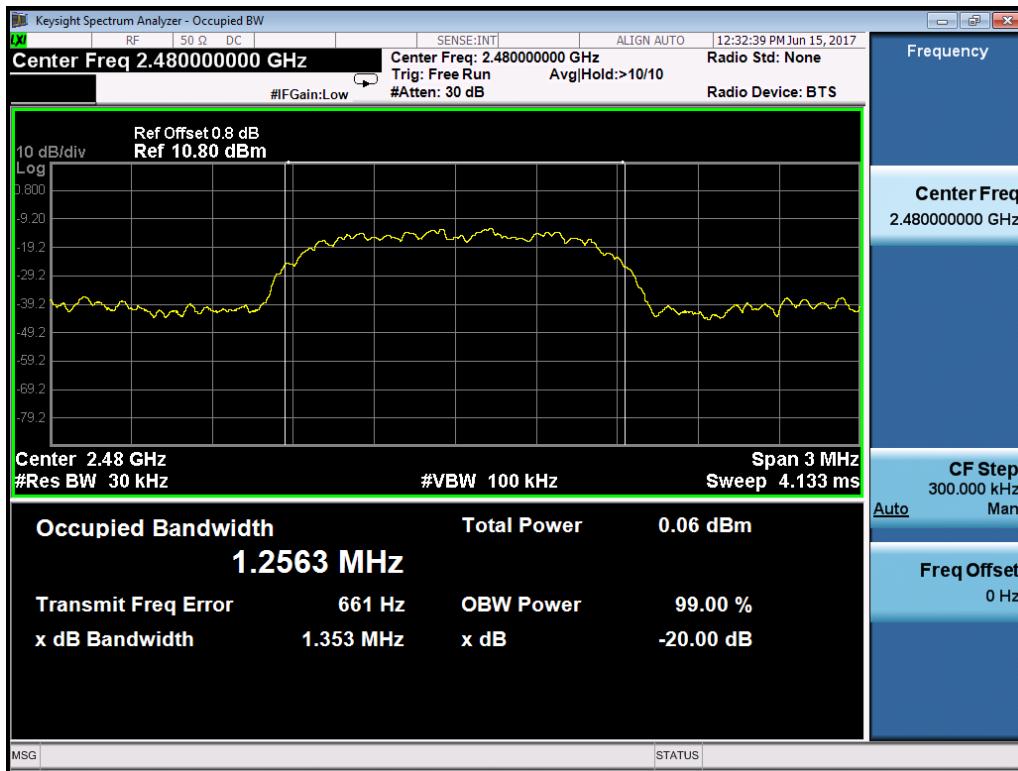
Channel L



Channel M



Channel H



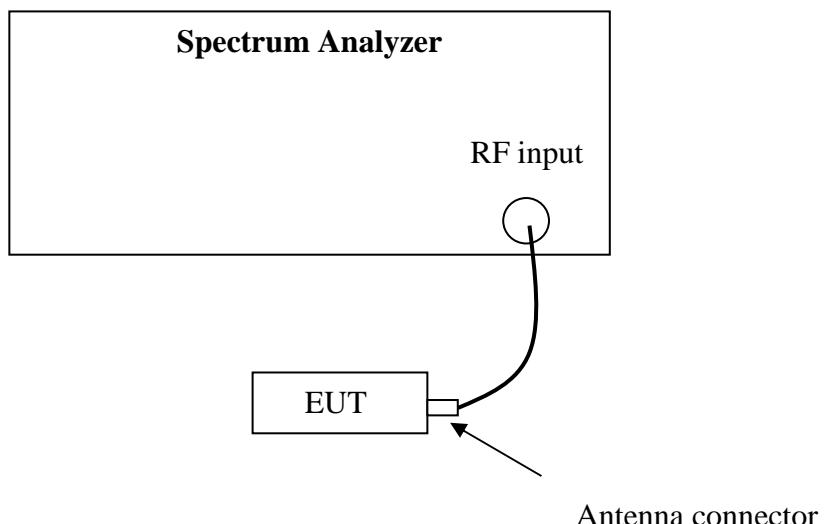
4. Carrier Frequency Separation

Test result: Pass

4.1 Limit

- Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater.
- 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 125mW.

4.2 Test Configuration



4.3 Test Procedure and test setup

The Carrier Frequency Separation per FCC § 15.247(a)(1) is measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with Span can capture two adjacent channels, $RBW \geq 1\%$ of the span, $VBW \geq RBW$, Sweep = auto, Detector = peak, Trace = max hold.

The test was performed at 3 channels (lowest, middle and highest channel).

The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems)

4.4 Test Protocol

Temperature : 25°C
 Relative Humidity : 55 %

Mode	CH	Frequency Separation (kHz)	Limit (kHz)
GFSK	L	1002	≥ 735
	M	1002	≥ 735
	H	1002	≥ 735



Channel M



Channel H

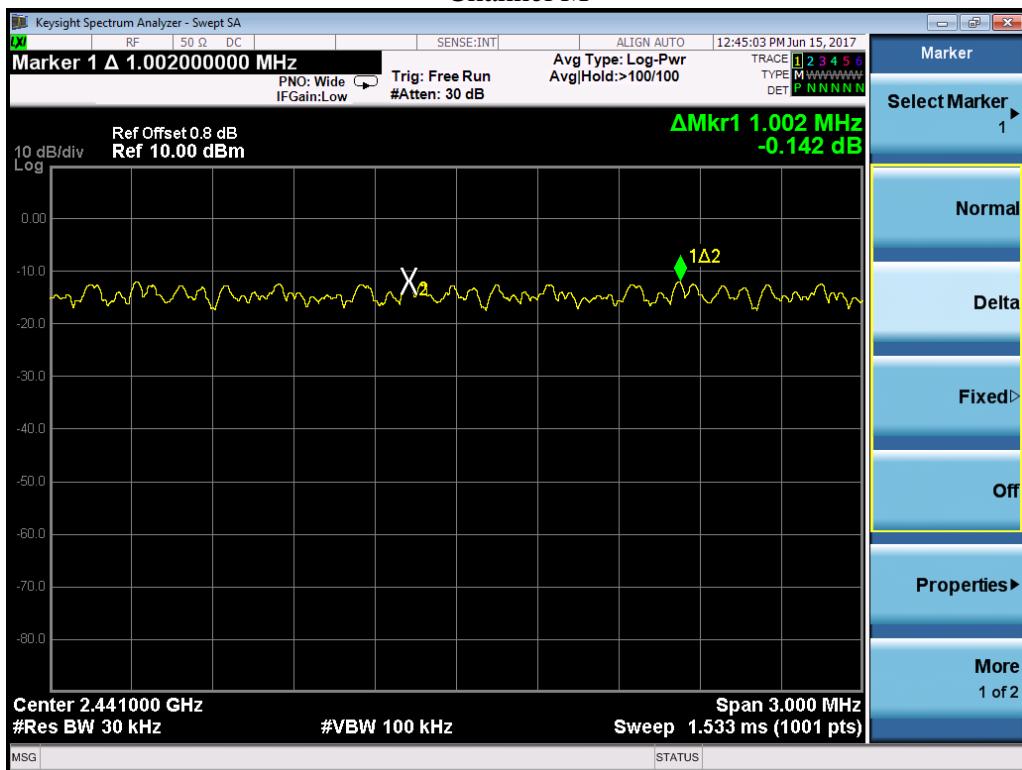


Mode	CH	Frequency Separation (kHz)	Limit (kHz)
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	L	1002	≥ 914
	M	1002	≥ 913
	H	1002	≥ 913

Channel L



Channel M



Channel H

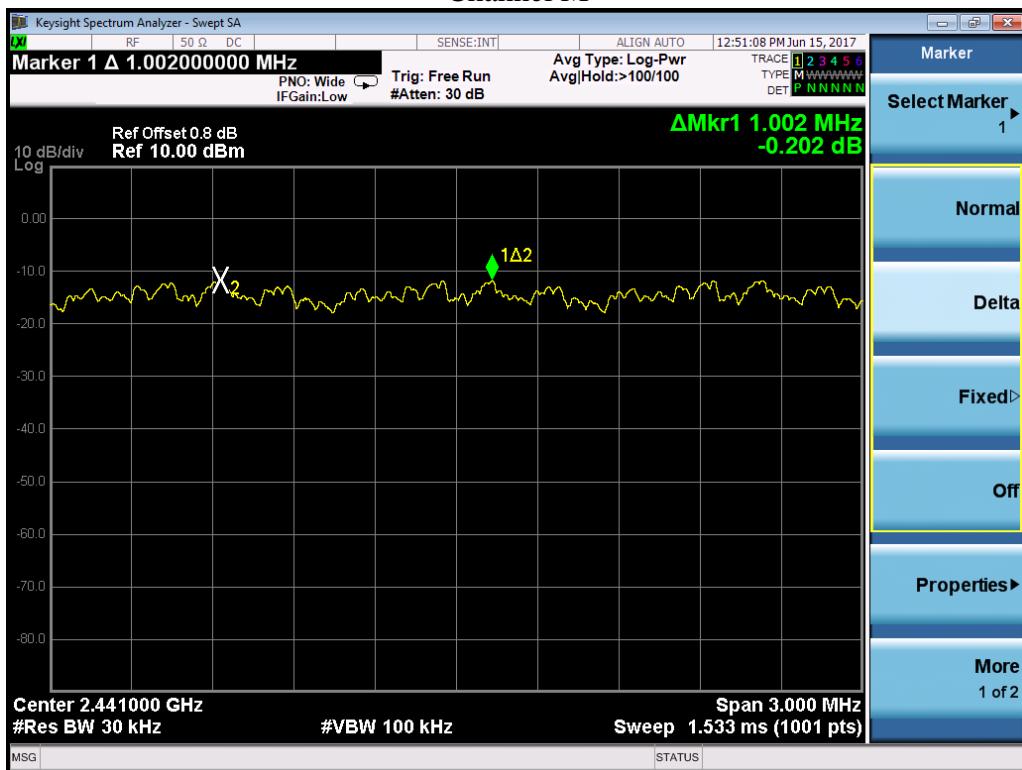


Mode	CH	Frequency Separation (kHz)	Limit (kHz)
8DPSK	L	1002	≥ 904
	M	1002	≥ 903
	H	1002	≥ 902

Channel L



Channel M



Channel H



5. Maximum peak output power

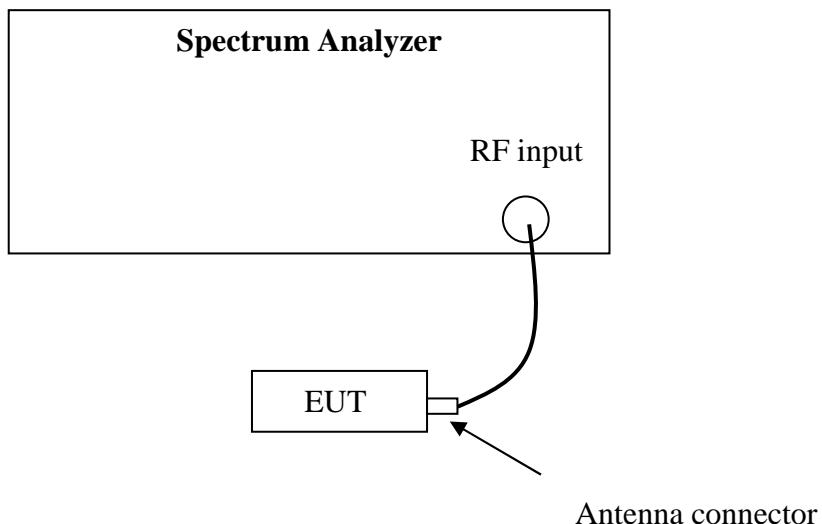
Test result: Pass

5.1 Test 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
If the transmitting antenna of directional gain greater than 6dBi is used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6dBi.
For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt.

5.2 Test Configuration



5.3 Test procedure and test setup

The power output per FCC § 15.247(b) is measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with Span = 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, RBW \geq the 20 dB bandwidth, VBW \geq RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector = peak, Trace = max hold.

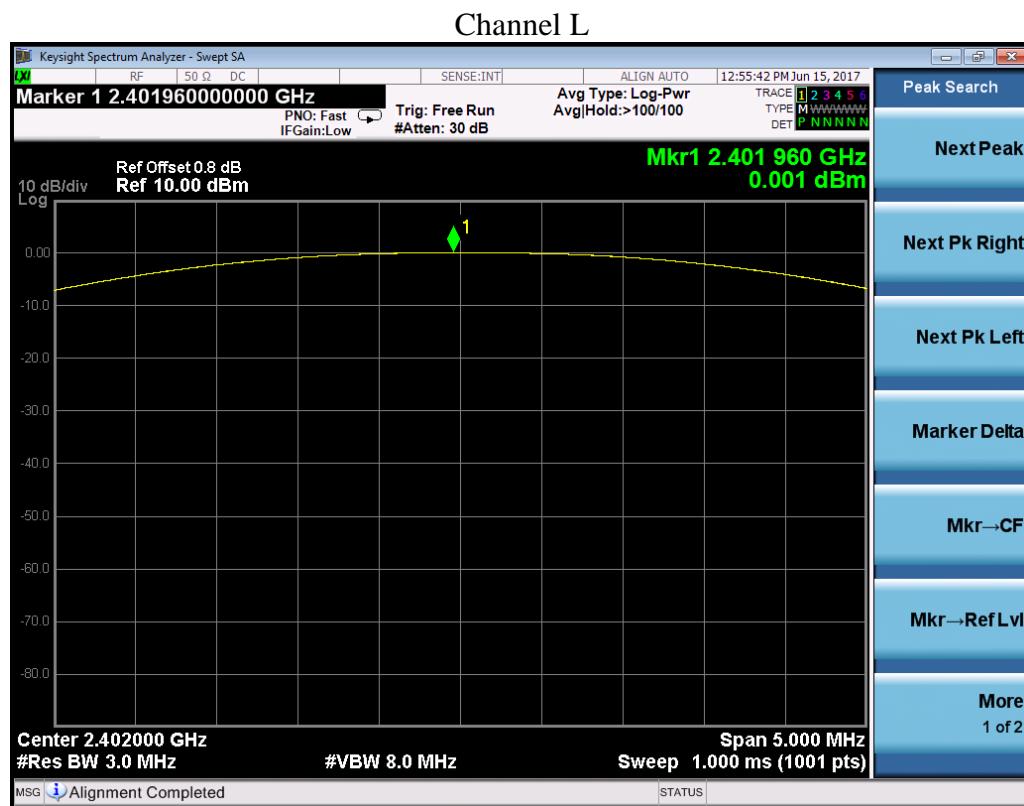
The test was performed at 3 channels (lowest, middle and highest channel).

The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems)

5.4 Test protocol

Temperature : 25 °C
 Relative Humidity : 55 %

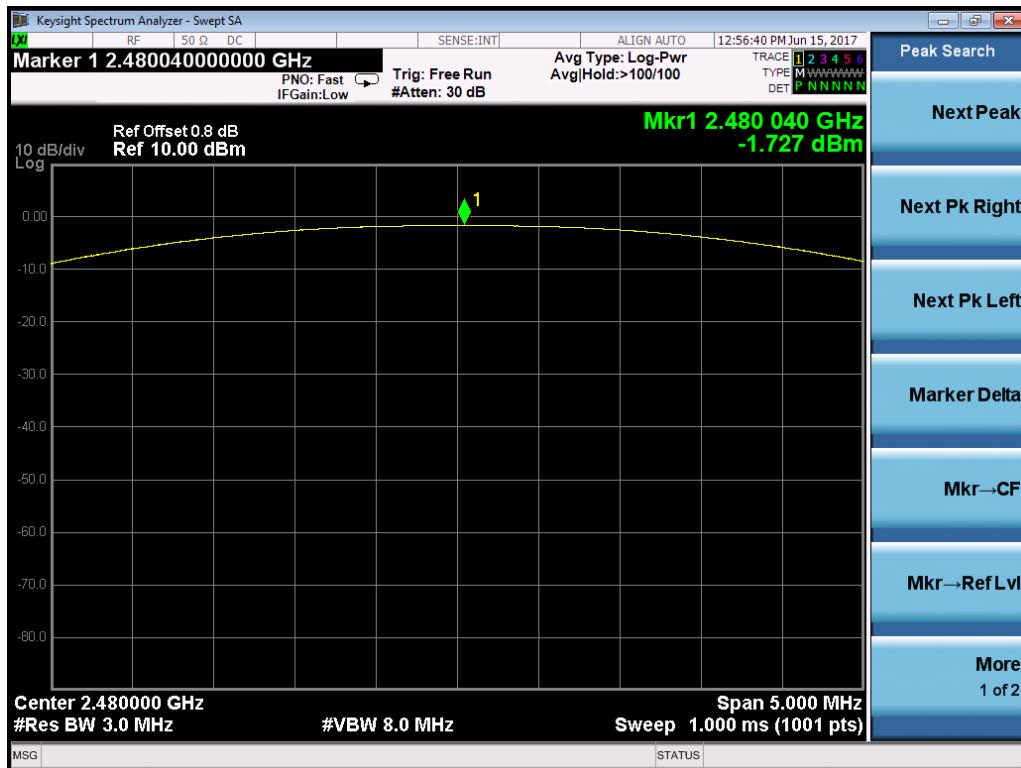
Mode	CH	Cable loss (dB)	Corrected reading (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
GFSK (DH5)	L	0.8	0.001	≤ 21.00
	M	0.8	-0.962	
	H	0.8	-1.727	



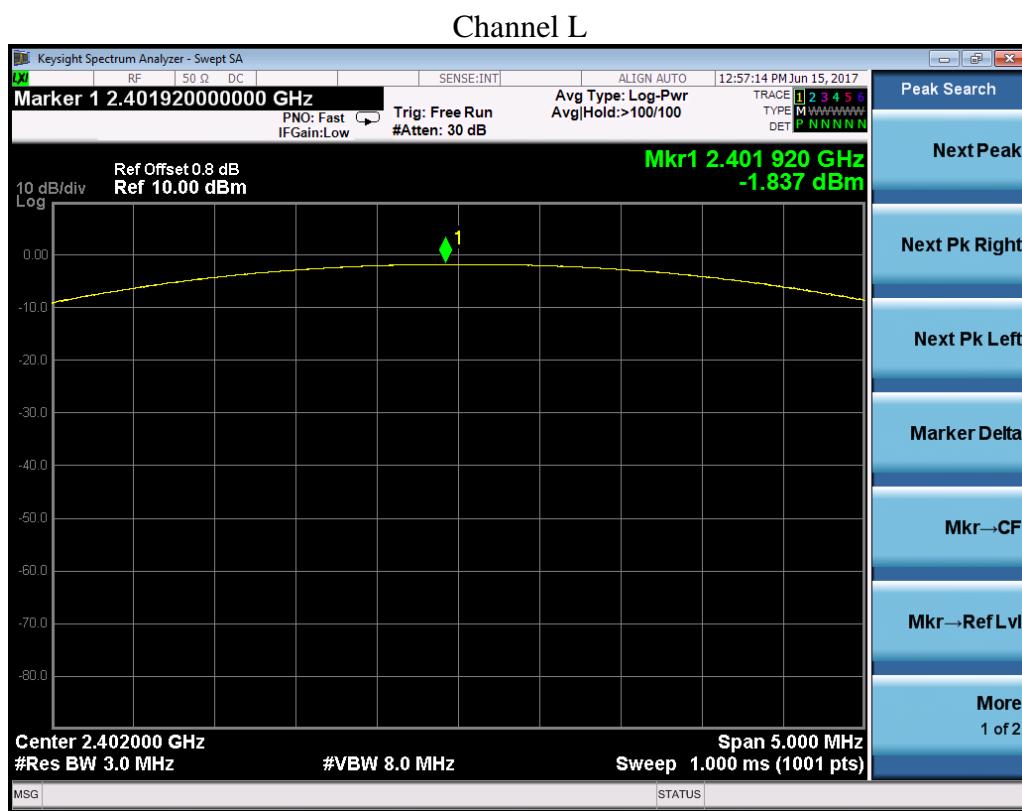
Channel M



Channel H



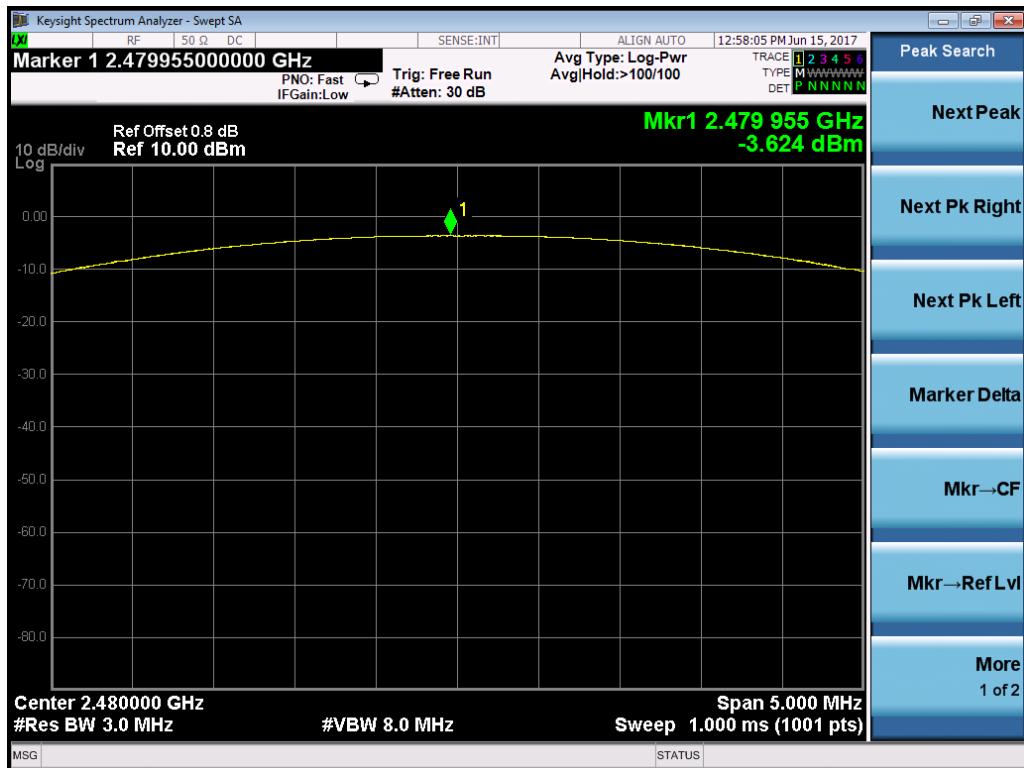
Mode	CH	Cable loss (dB)	Corrected reading (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
$\pi/4$ DQPSK (2DH5)	L	0.8	-1.837	≤ 21.00
	M	0.8	-2.835	
	H	0.8	-3.624	



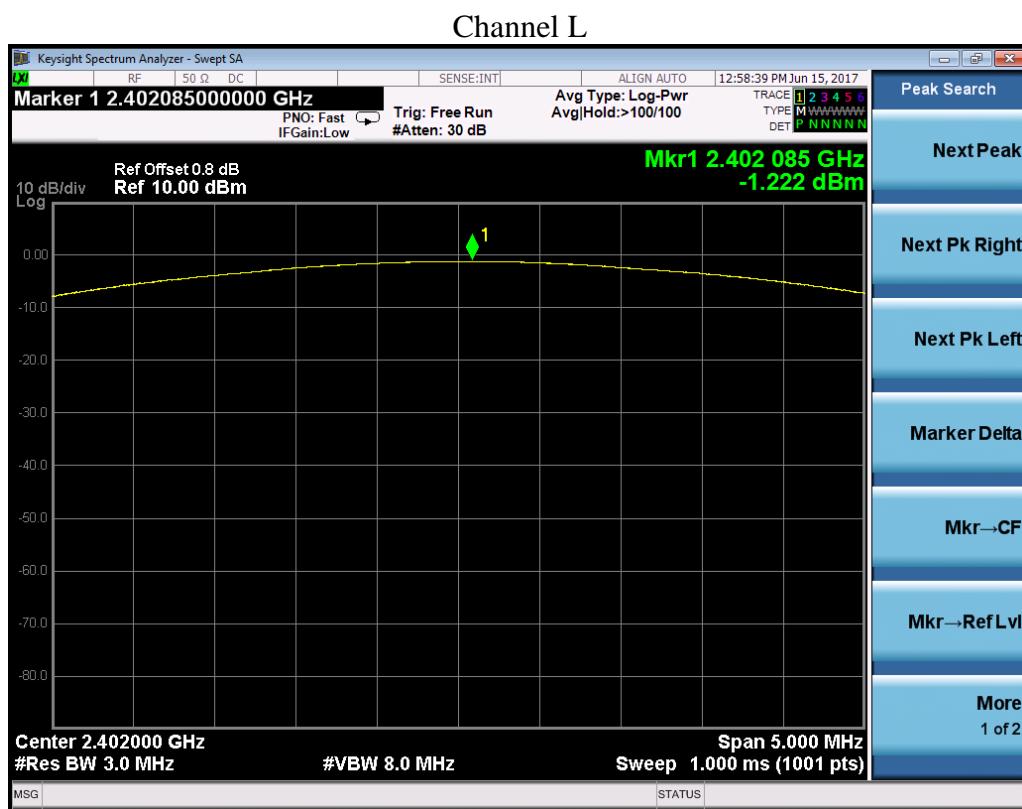
Channel M



Channel H



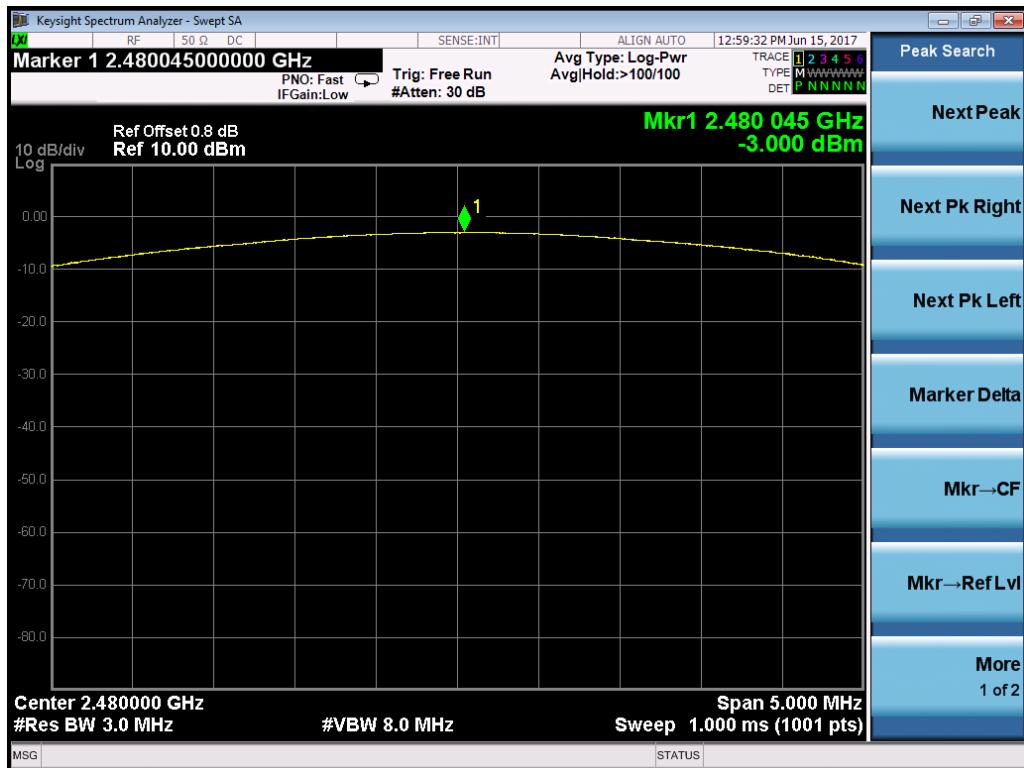
Mode	CH	Cable loss (dB)	Corrected reading (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
8DPSK (3DH5)	L	0.8	-1.222	≤ 21.00
	M	0.8	-2.214	
	H	0.8	-3.000	



Channel M



Channel H



6. Radiated Spurious Emissions

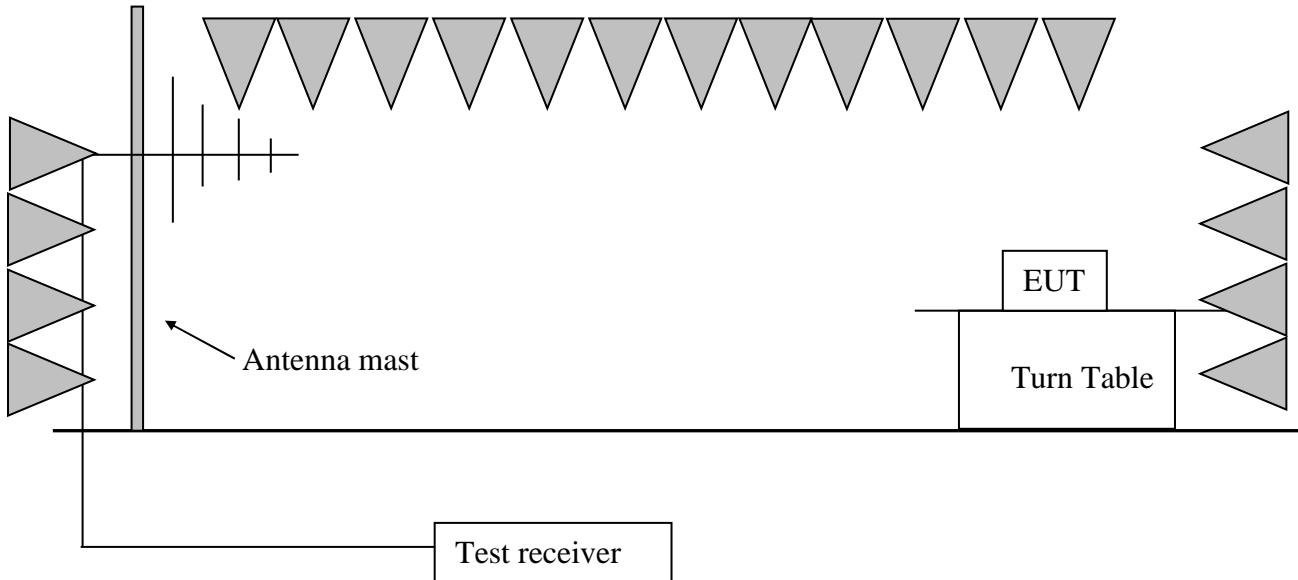
Test result: Pass

6.1 Test limit

The radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a) showed as below:

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (dBuV/m)	Measurement Distance (m)
30 - 88	40.0	3
88 - 216	43.5	3
216 - 960	46.0	3
Above 960	54.0	3

6.2 Test Configuration



6.3 Test procedure and test setup

The measurement was applied in a semi-anechoic chamber. While testing for spurious emission higher than 1GHz, if applied, the pre-amplifier would be equipped just at the output terminal of the antenna.

Tabletop devices shall be placed on a nonconducting platform with nominal top surface dimensions 1 m by 1.5 m. For emissions testing at or below 1 GHz, the table height shall be 80 cm above the reference ground plane. For emission measurements above 1 GHz, the table height shall be 1.5 m.

The turn table rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the maximum emission level. The EUT was set 3 meters away from the receiving antenna which was mounted on an antenna mast. The antenna moved up and down between from 1meter to 4 meters to find out the maximum emission level.

The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems)

The radiated emission was measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with the resolutions bandwidth set as:

RBW = 100 kHz, VBW = 300 kHz (30MHz~1GHz)

RBW = 1MHz, VBW = 3MHz (>1GHz for PK);

Remark: 1. For fundamental emission, no amplifier is employed.

2. Correct Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss (-Amplifier, is employed)
3. Corrected Reading = Original Receiver Reading + Correct Factor
4. Margin = limit – Corrected Reading
5. If the PK reading is lower than AV limit, the AV test can be elided.
6. The emission was conducted from 30MHz to 25GHz.

Example: Assuming Antenna Factor = 30.20dB/m, Cable Loss = 2.00dB,

Gain of Preamplifier = 32.00dB, Original Receiver Reading = 10dBuV.

Then Correct Factor = $30.20 + 2.00 - 32.00 = 0.20\text{dB}/\text{m}$; Corrected Reading = $10\text{dBuV} + 0.20\text{dB}/\text{m} = 10.20\text{dBuV}/\text{m}$

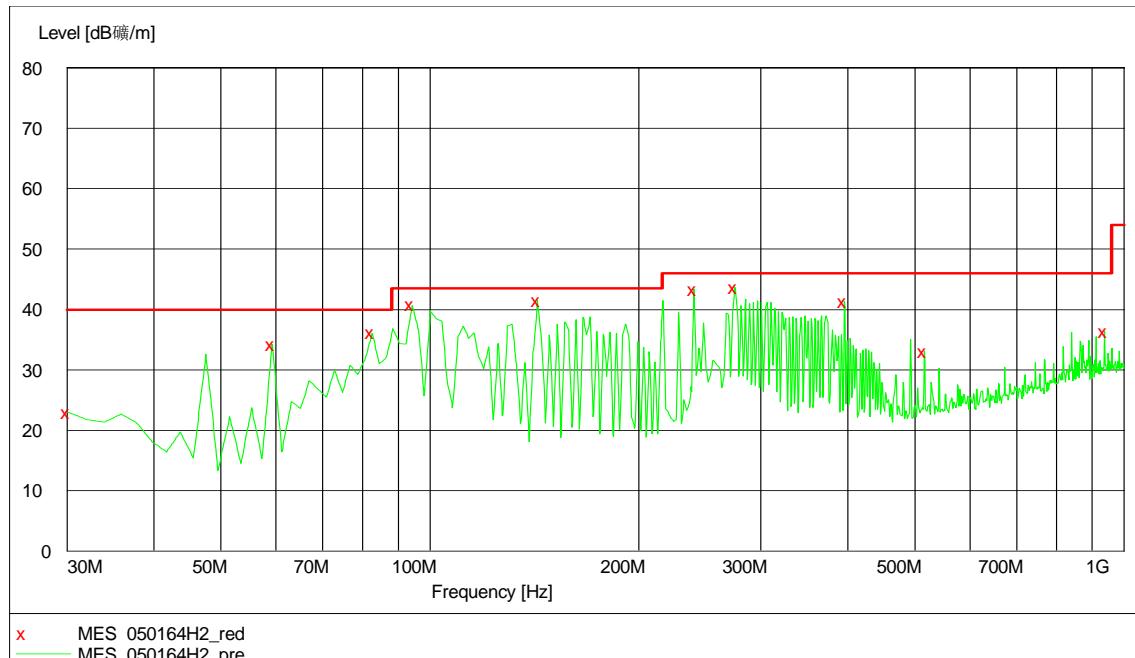
Assuming limit = 54dBuV/m, Corrected Reading = 10.20dBuV/m, then Margin = $54 - 10.20 = 43.80\text{dBuV}/\text{m}$

6.4 Test protocol

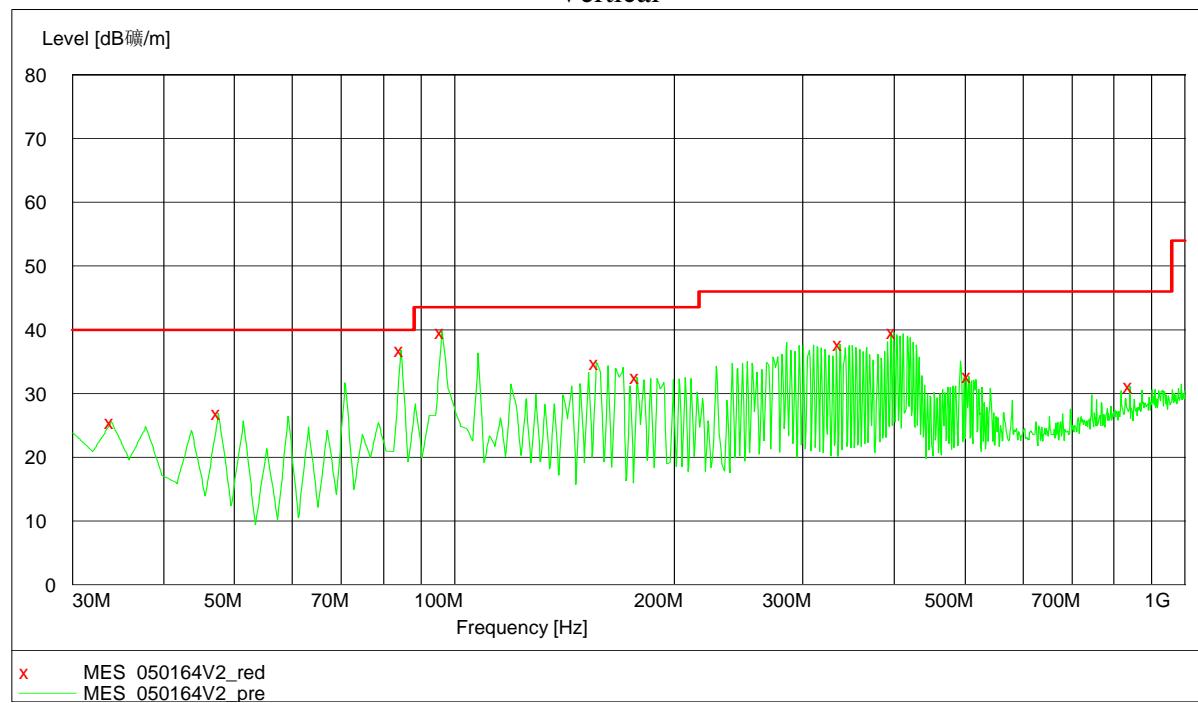
Temperature : 25 °C
 Relative Humidity : 55 %

The low frequency, which started from 9 kHz to 30MHz, was pre-scanned and the result which was 20dB lower than the limit line per 15.31(o) was not reported.

Horizontal



Vertical



Test data (30MHz~1GHz, GFSK (DH5) Mode):

Horizontal

Frequency (MHz)	Measured level (dB μ V/m)	Limits (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
82.42	36.2	40.0	3.8	PK
94.09	40.9	43.5	2.6	PK
142.74	41.5	43.5	2.0	PK
239.93	43.3	46.0	2.7	PK
274.92	43.7	46.0	2.3	PK

Remark: If the margin higher than 10dB, it would be marked as *.

Vertical

Frequency (MHz)	Measured level (dB μ V/m)	Limits (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
84.42	36.8	40.0	3.2	PK
96.09	39.7	43.5	3.8	PK
337.13	37.7	46.0	8.3	PK
399.33	39.6	46.0	6.4	PK

Remark: If the margin higher than 10dB, it would be marked as *.

Test Data (>1GHz):

GFSK (DH5) Modulation:

H	Antenna	Frequency (MHz)	Correct Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Reading (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
L	H	2402.00	30.70	56.20	Fundamental	/	PK
	H	2389.90	30.20	41.50	74.00	32.50	PK
	H	2389.90	30.20	30.10	54.00	23.90	AV
	H	4804.00	-1.50	44.50	74.00	29.50	PK
M	V	2441.00	30.70	62.50	Fundamental	/	PK
	V	4882.00	-1.10	42.50	74.00	31.50	PK
H	H	2480.00	30.70	55.70	Fundamental	/	PK
	V	2483.50	31.52	41.40	74.00	32.60	PK
	V	2483.50	31.52	30.50	54.00	23.50	AV
	V	4960.00	-0.80	37.60	74.00	36.40	PK

π /4DQPSK (2DH5) Modulation:

CH	Antenna	Frequency (MHz)	Correct Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Reading (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
L	H	2402.00	30.70	59.10	Fundamental	/	PK
	H	2389.98	30.20	45.90	74.00	29.10	PK
	H	2389.98	30.20	30.10	54.00	23.90	AV
	H	4804.00	-1.50	32.80	74.00	41.20	PK
M	V	2441.00	30.70	63.90	Fundamental	/	PK
	V	4882.00	-1.10	33.60	74.00	40.40	PK
H	H	2480.00	30.70	57.50	Fundamental	/	PK
	V	2483.50	31.52	42.90	74.00	31.10	PK
	V	2483.50	31.52	31.20	54.00	22.80	AV
	V	4960.00	-0.80	36.60	74.00	37.40	PK

8DPSK (3DH5) Modulation:

CH	Antenna	Frequency (MHz)	Correct Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Reading (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
L	H	2402.00	30.70	60.80	Fundamental	/	PK
	H	2389.93	30.20	47.10	74.00	26.90	PK
	H	2389.93	30.20	32.70	54.00	21.30	AV
	H	4804.00	-1.50	30.20	74.00	43.80	PK
M	V	2441.00	30.70	65.40	Fundamental	/	PK
	V	4882.00	-1.10	34.30	74.00	39.70	PK
H	H	2480.00	30.70	61.10	Fundamental	/	PK
	V	2483.50	31.52	42.50	74.00	31.50	PK
	V	2483.50	31.52	30.60	54.00	23.40	AV
	V	4960.00	-0.80	36.90	74.00	37.10	PK

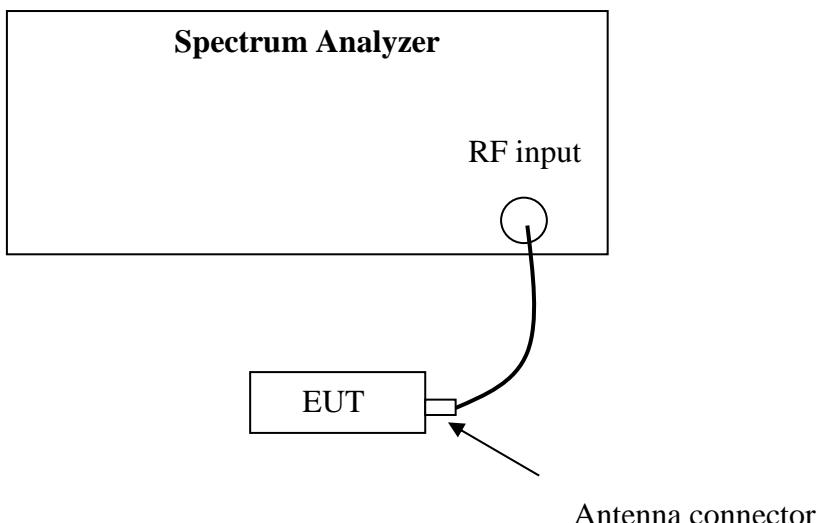
7. Conducted Spurious Emissions & Band Edge

Test result: Pass

7.1 Limit

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power.

7.2 Test Configuration



7.3 Test procedure and test setup

The Conducted Spurious Emissions per FCC § 15.247(d) is measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with Span wide enough capturing all spurious from the lowest emission frequency of the EUT up to 10th harmonics, RBW = 100kHz, VBW \geq RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector = peak, Trace = max hold.

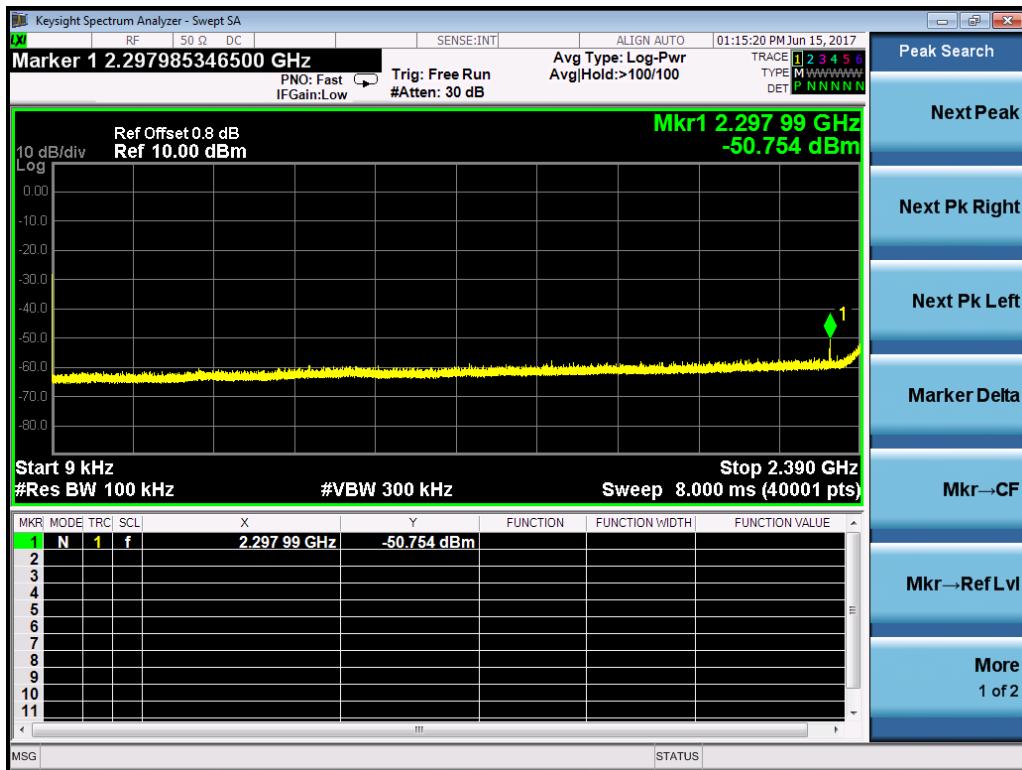
The test was performed at 3 channels (lowest, middle and highest channel).

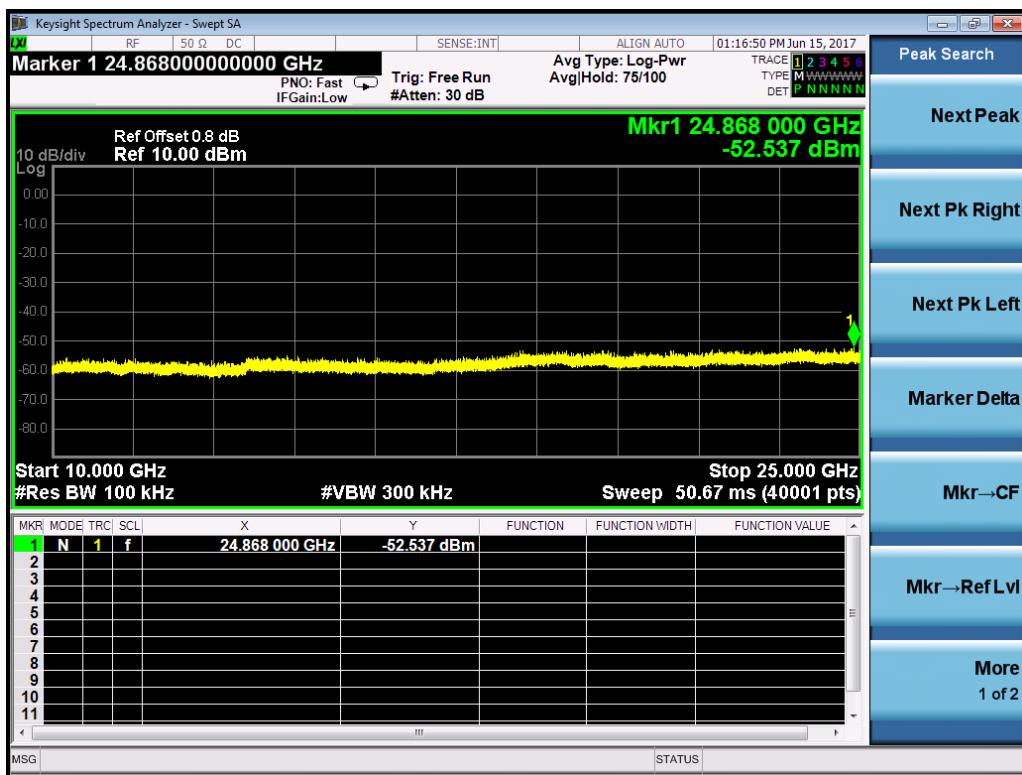
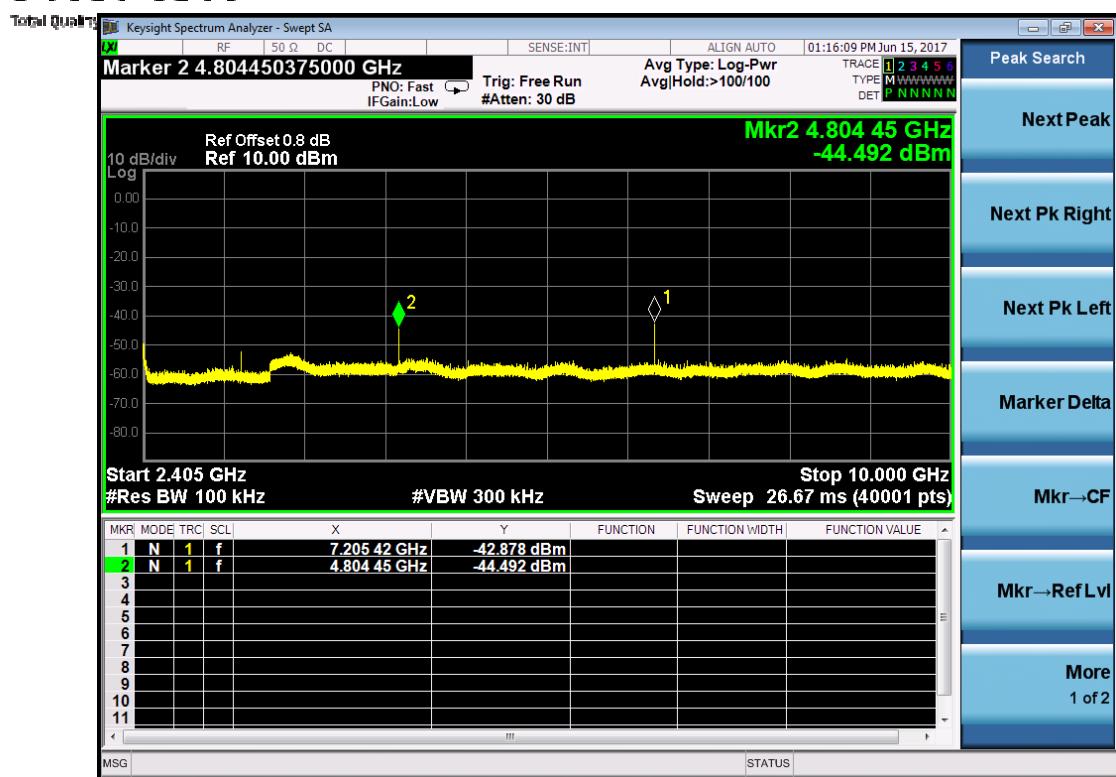
The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems)

7.4 Test protocol

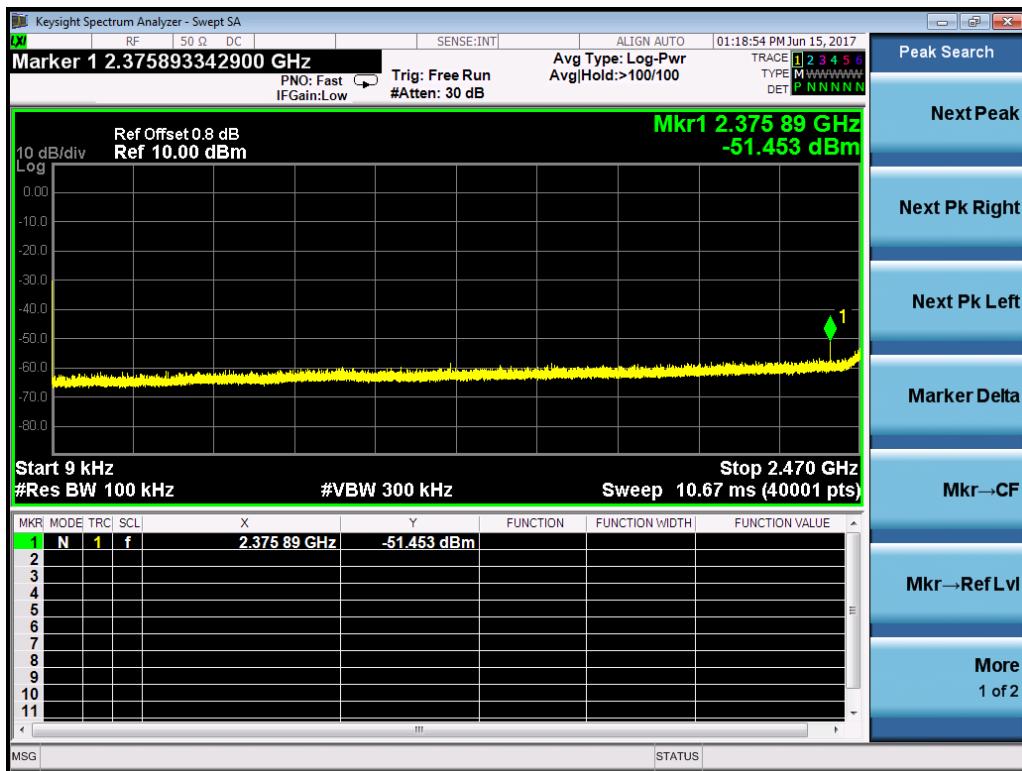
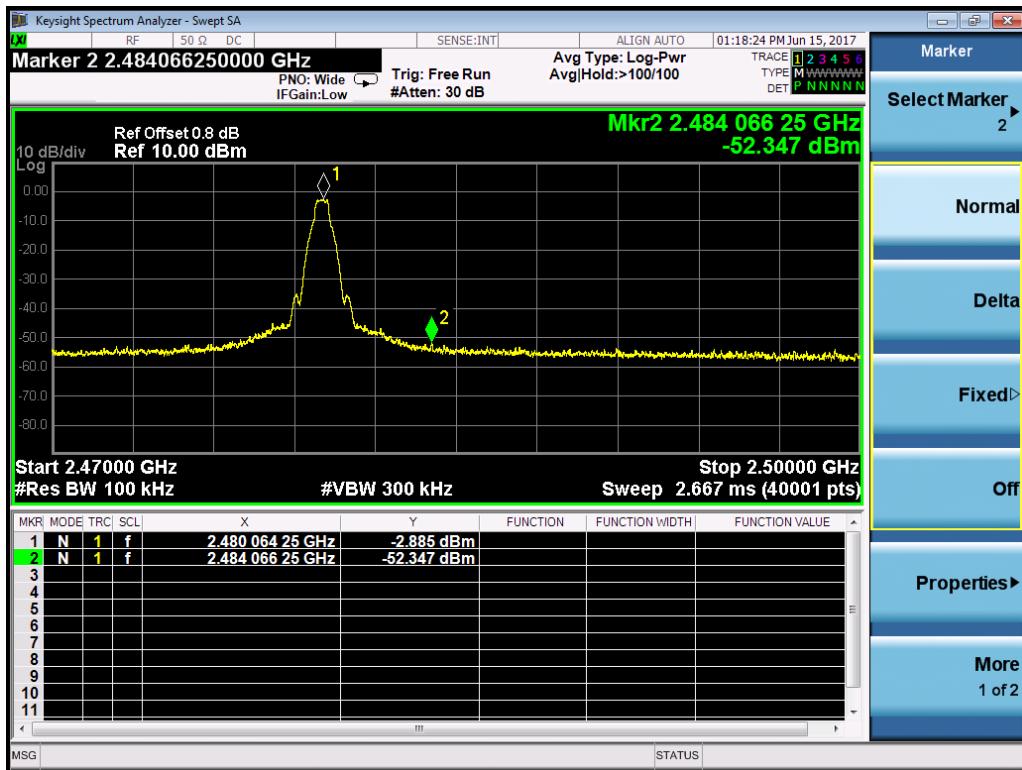
Temperature : 25 °C
 Relative Humidity : 55 %

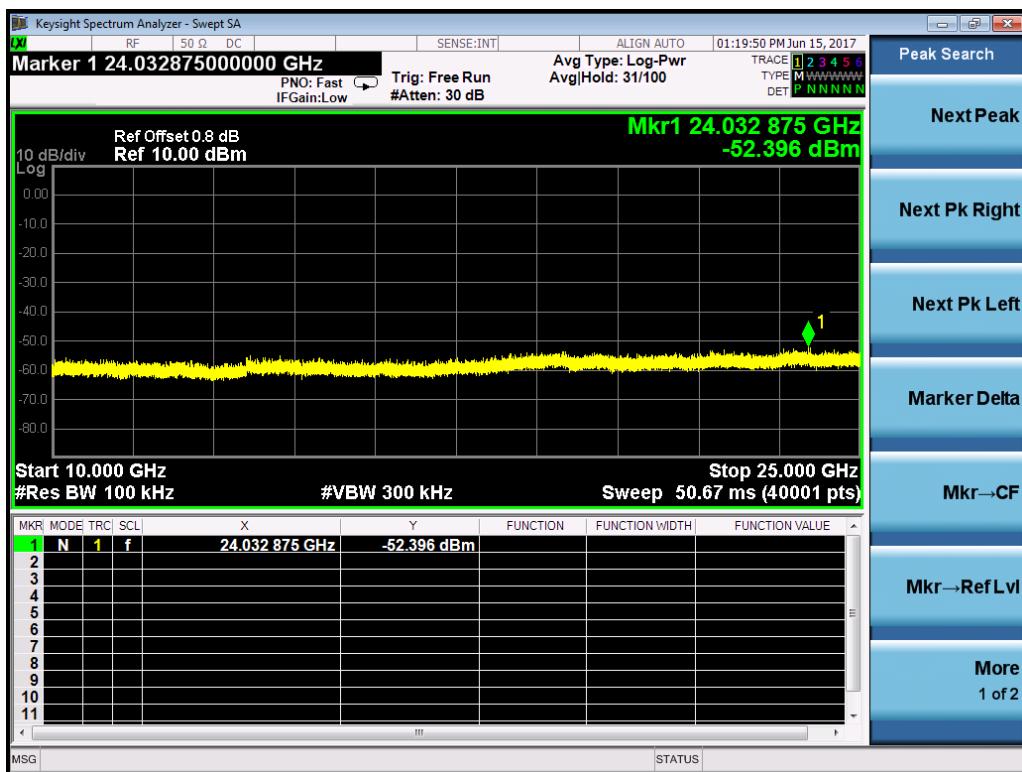
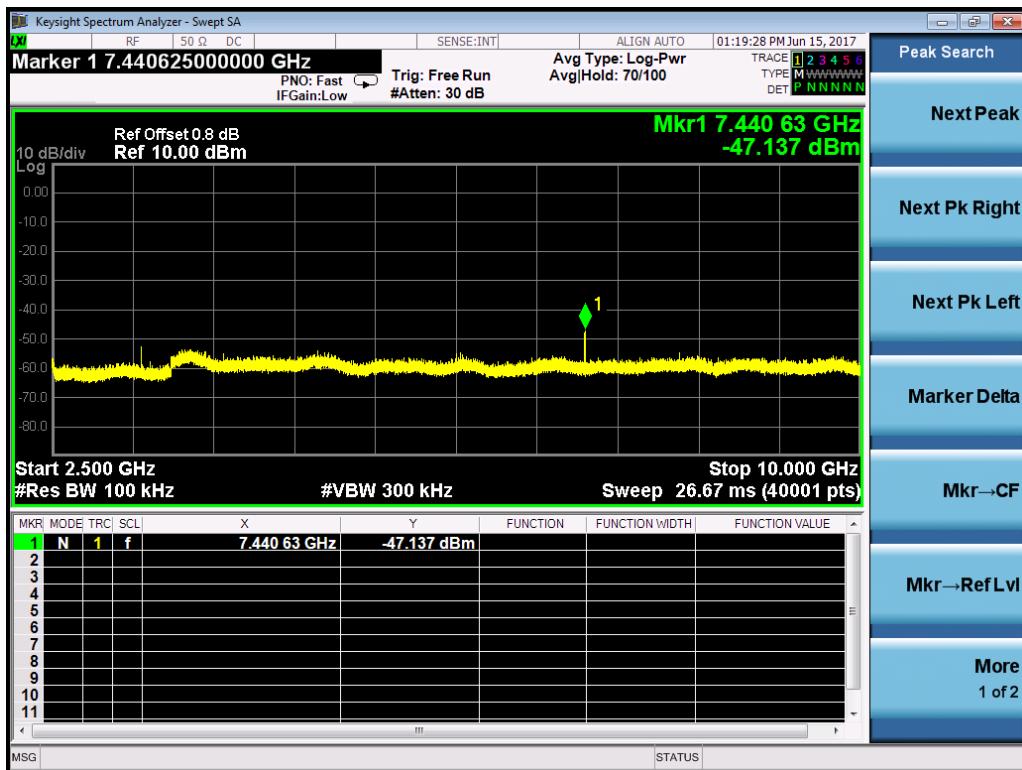
GFSK Channel- L



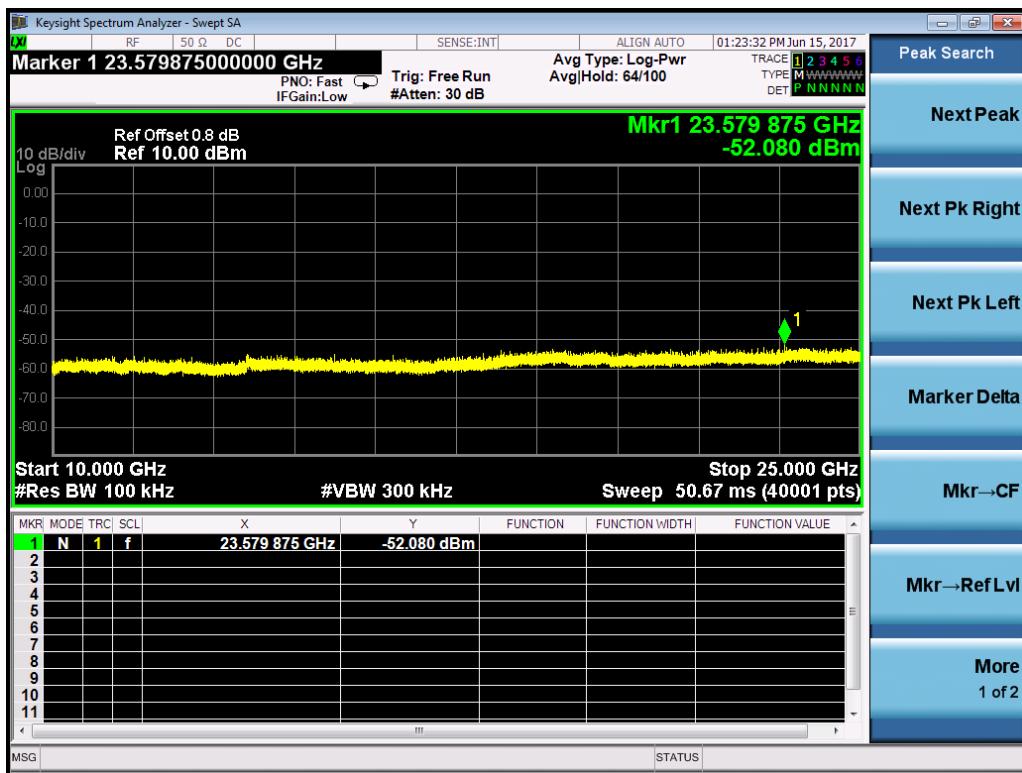
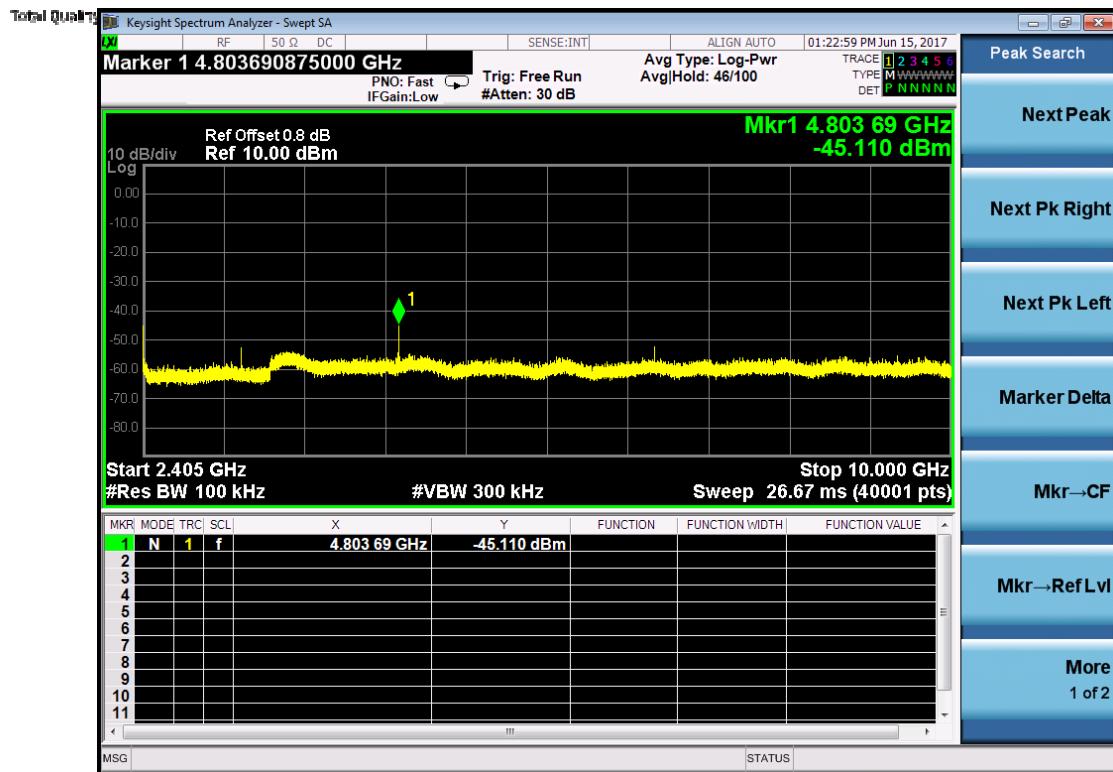


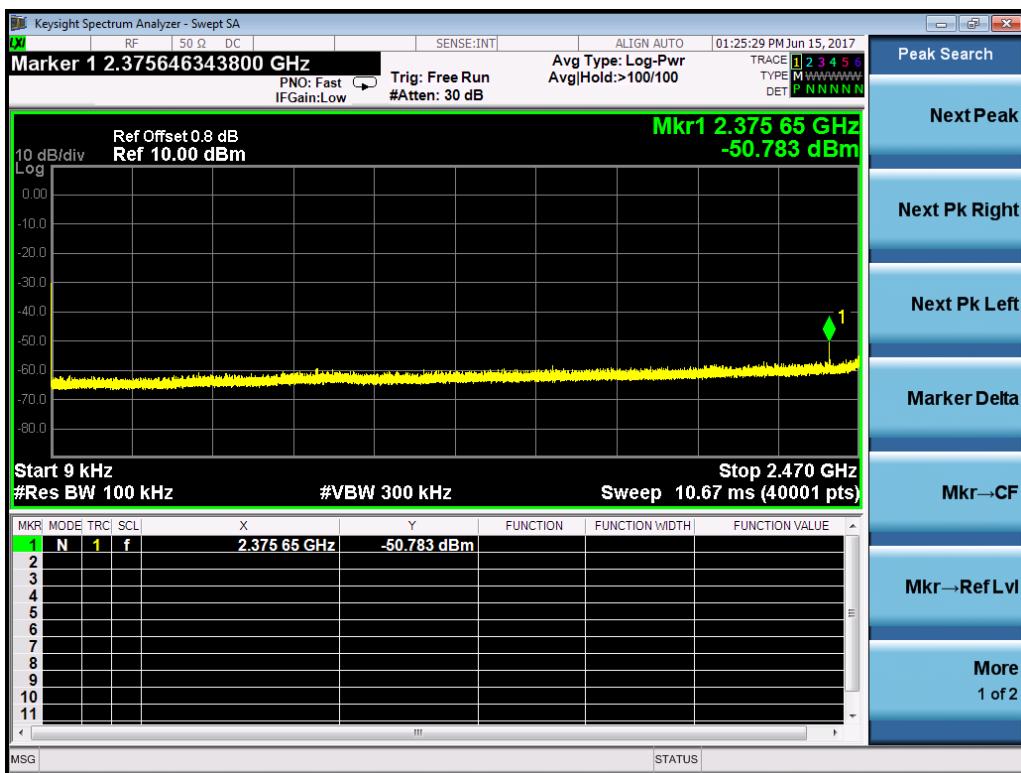
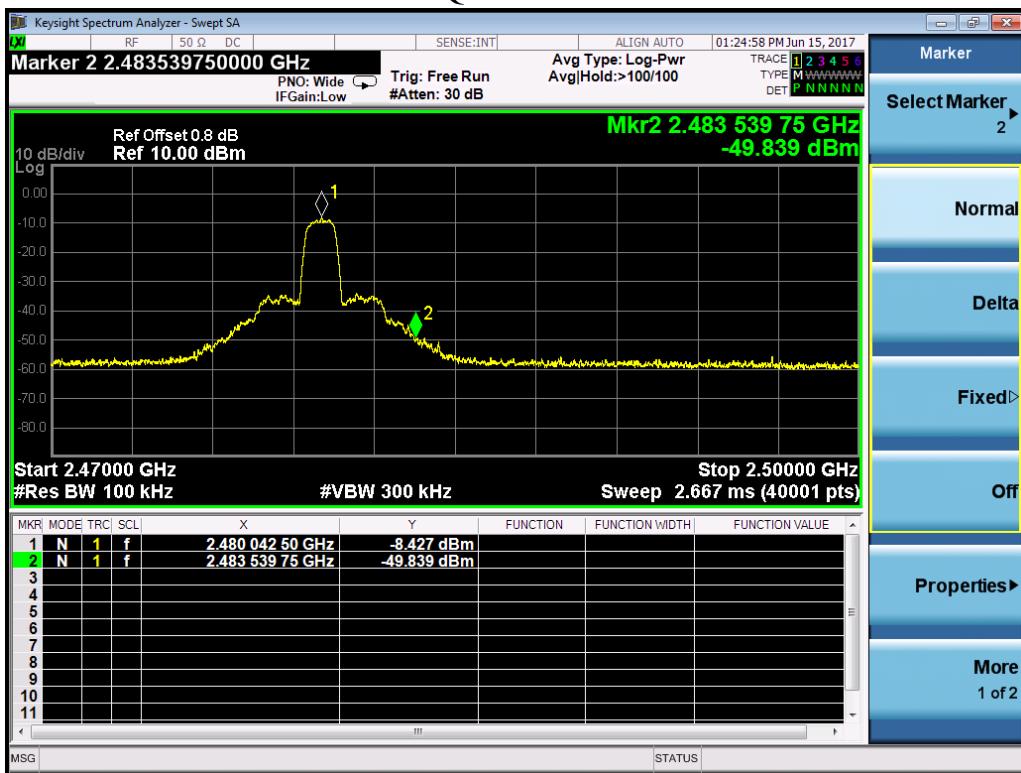
GFSK Channel- H

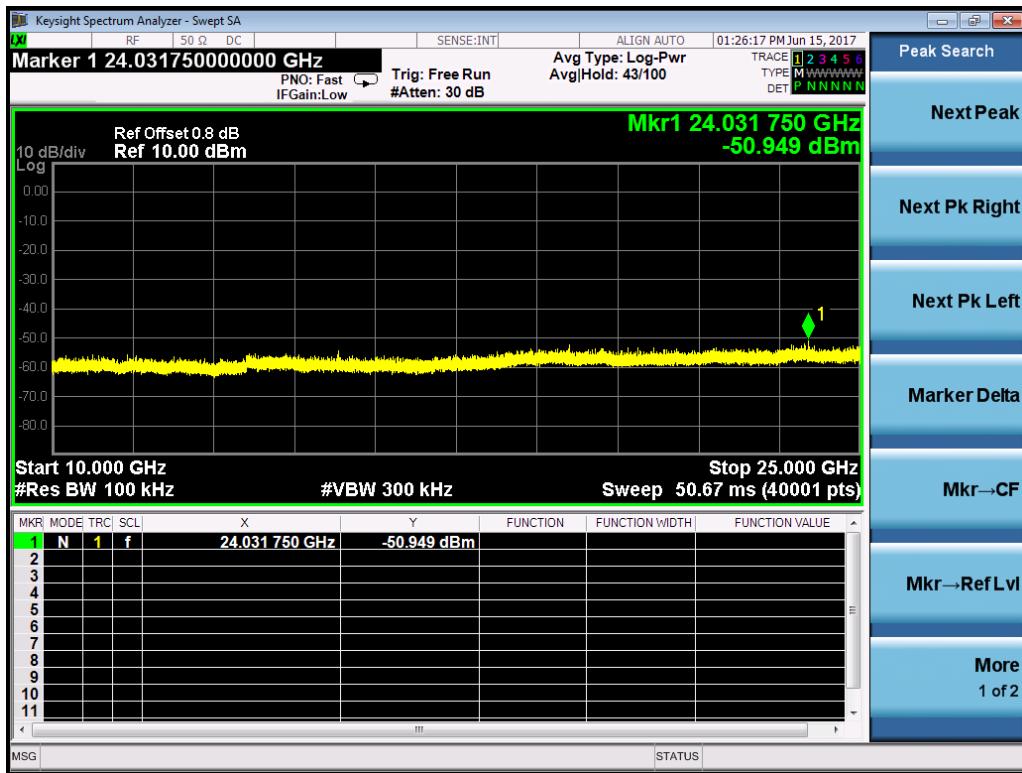
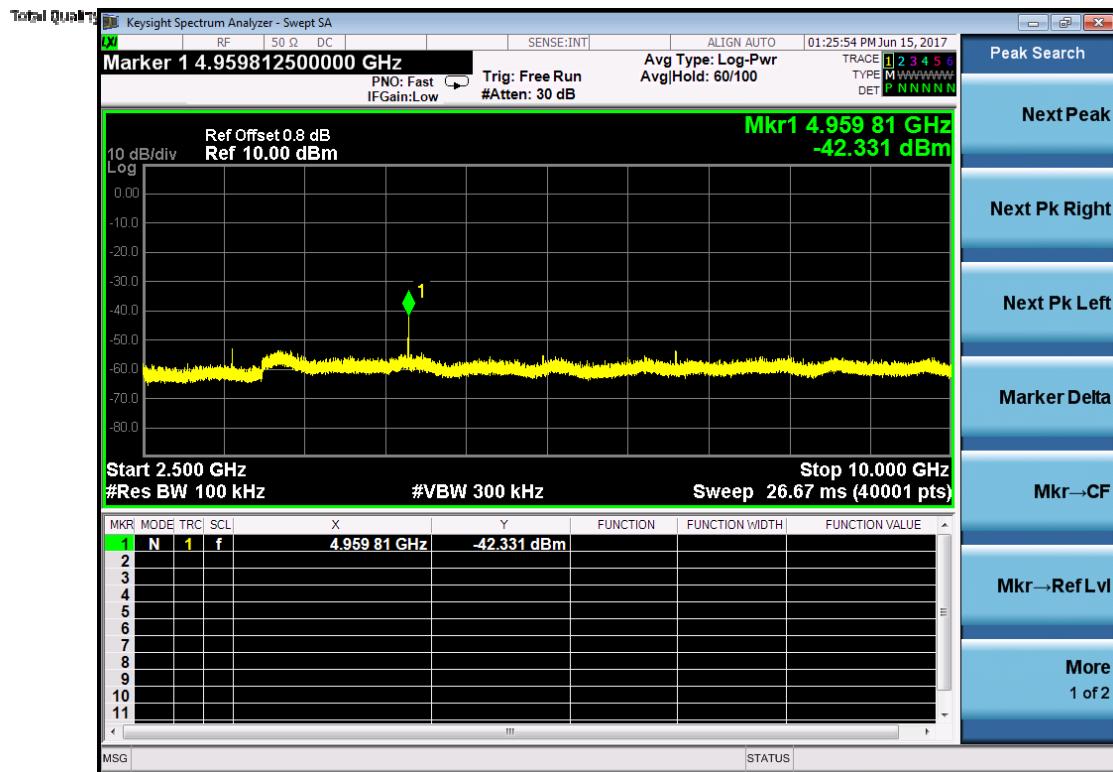




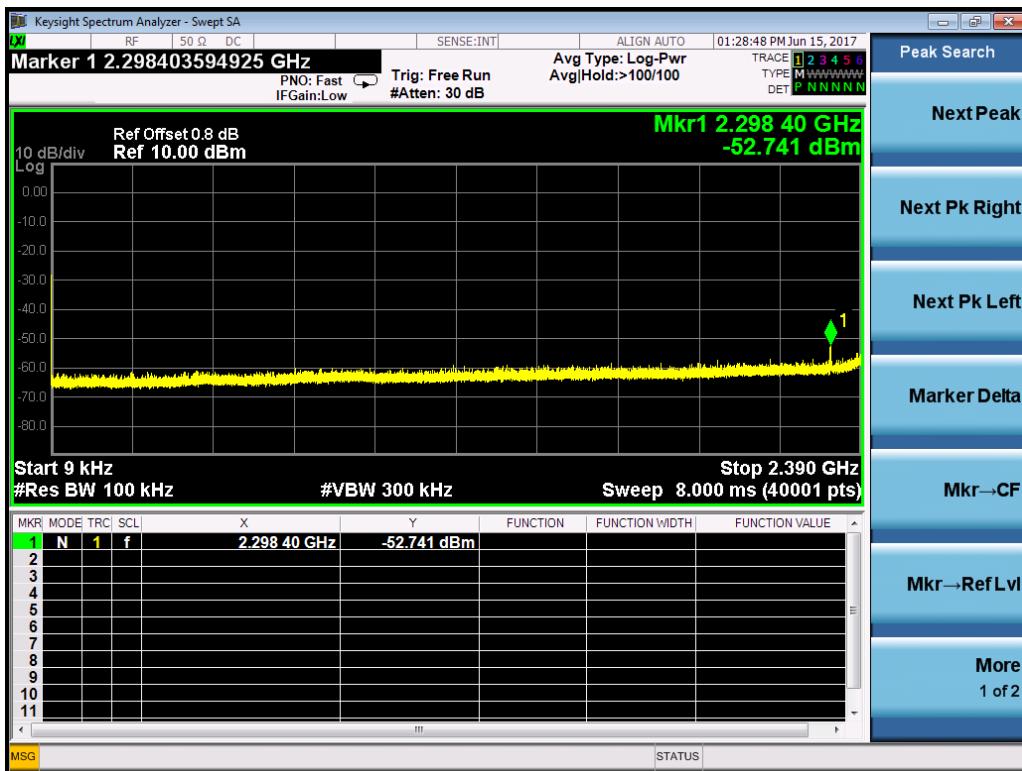
$\pi/4$ DQPSK Channel- L

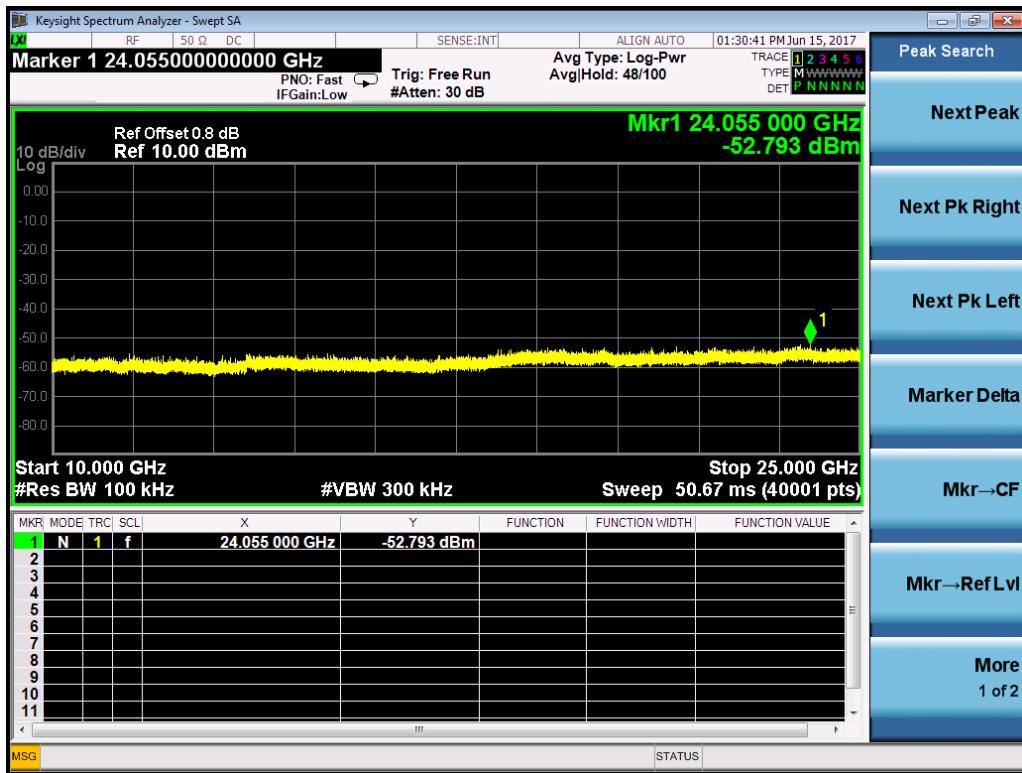
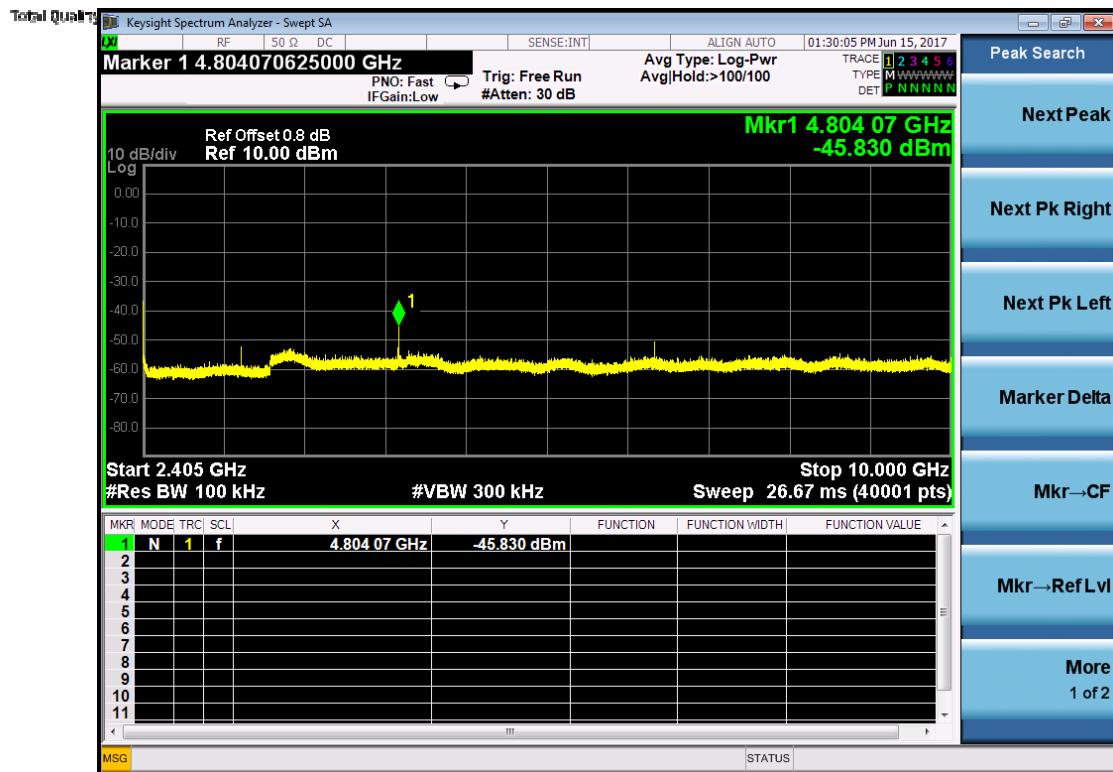



$\pi/4$ DQPSK Channel- H


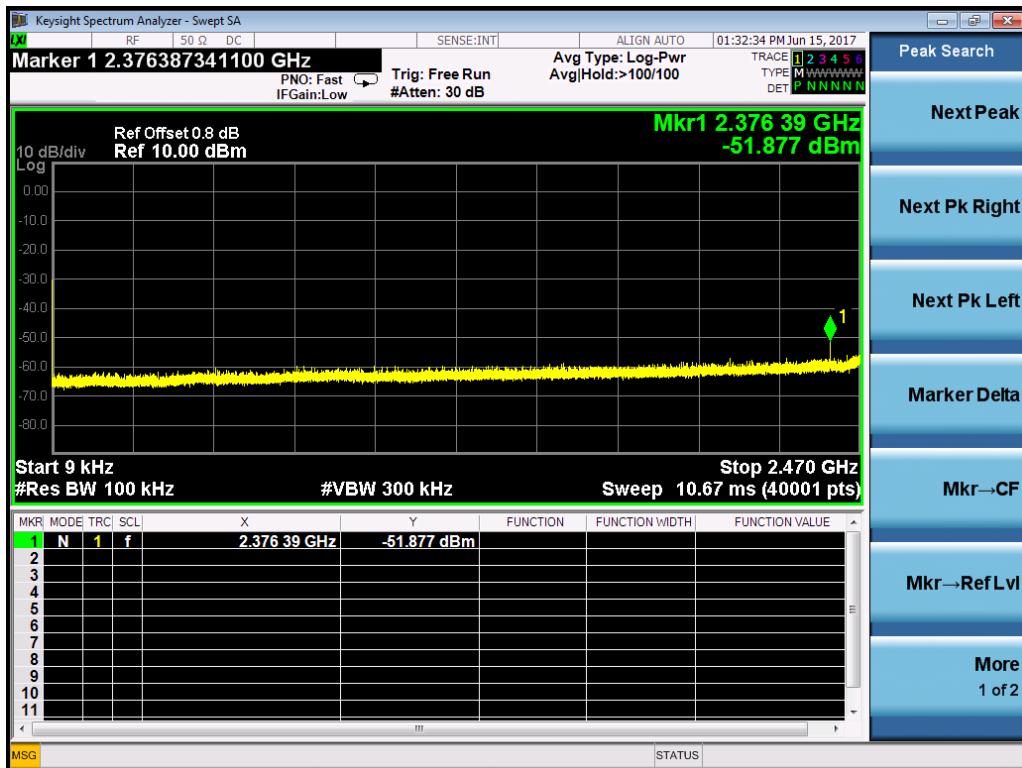


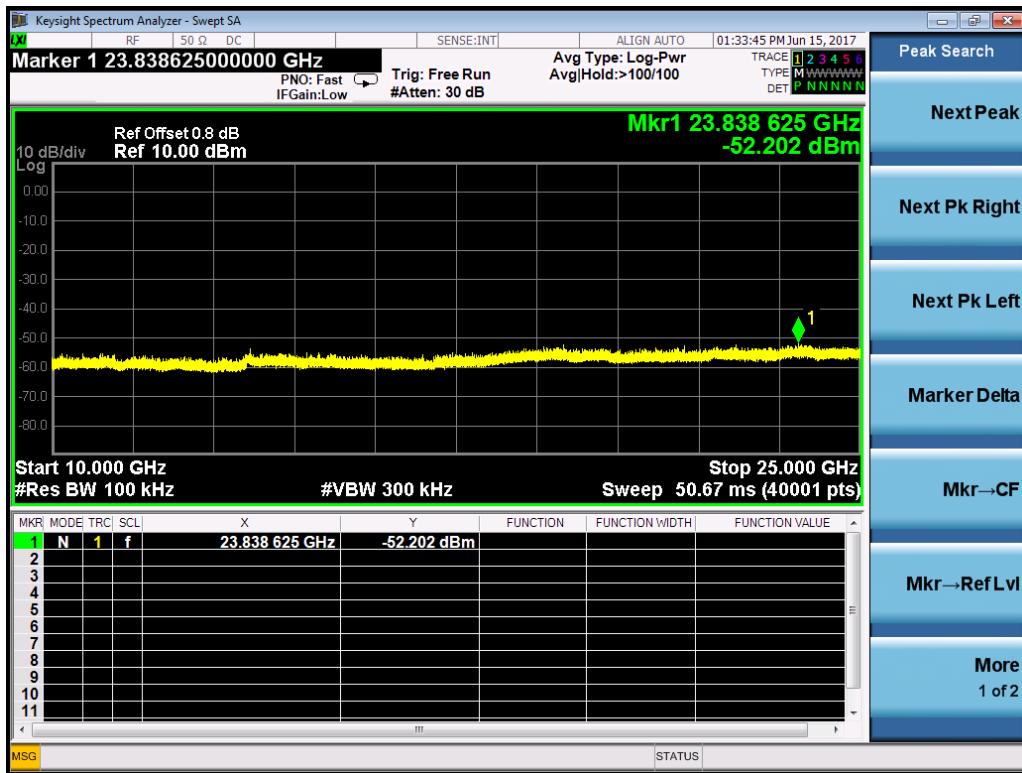
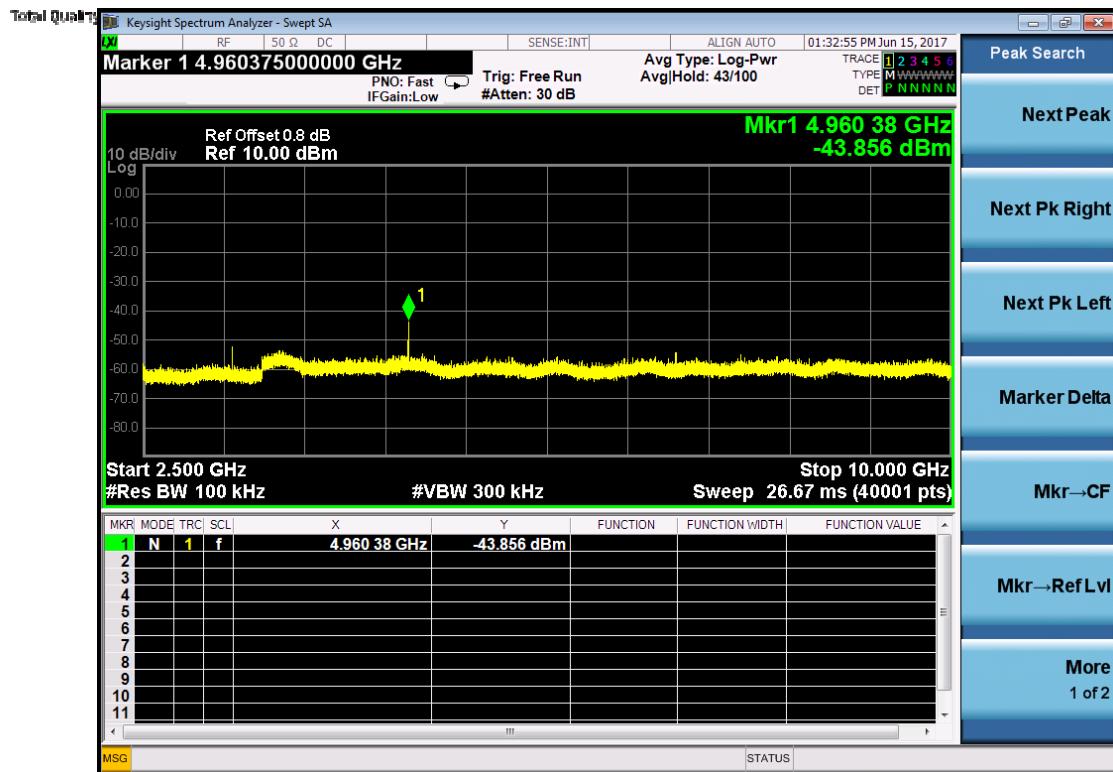
8DPSK Channel- L



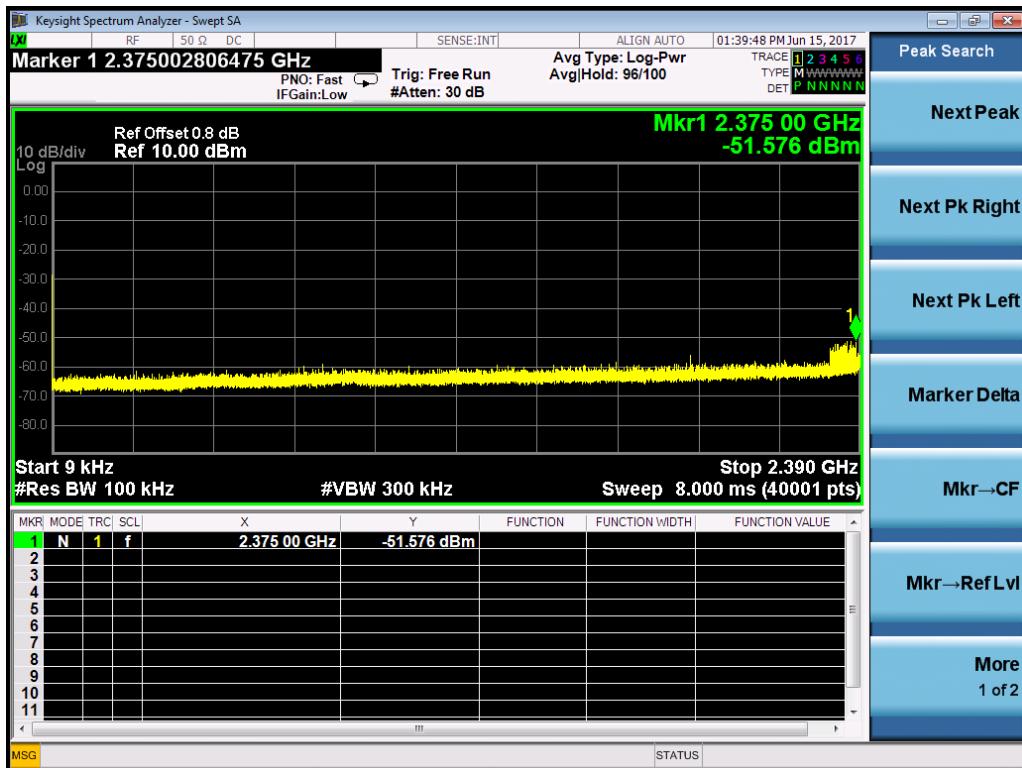
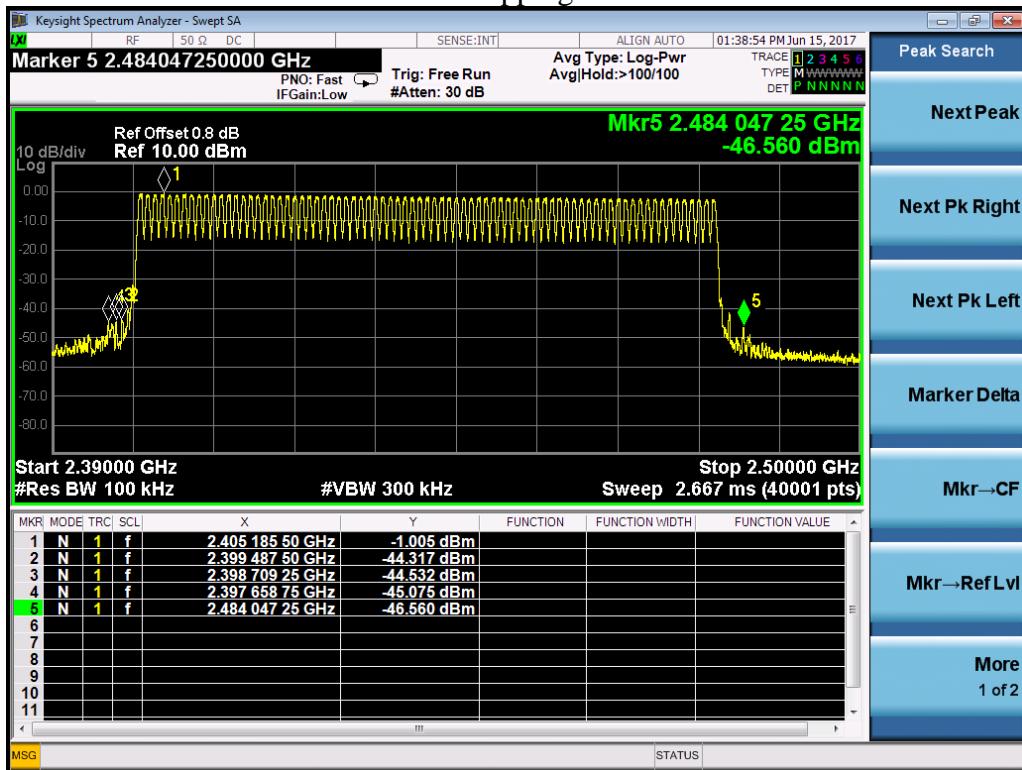


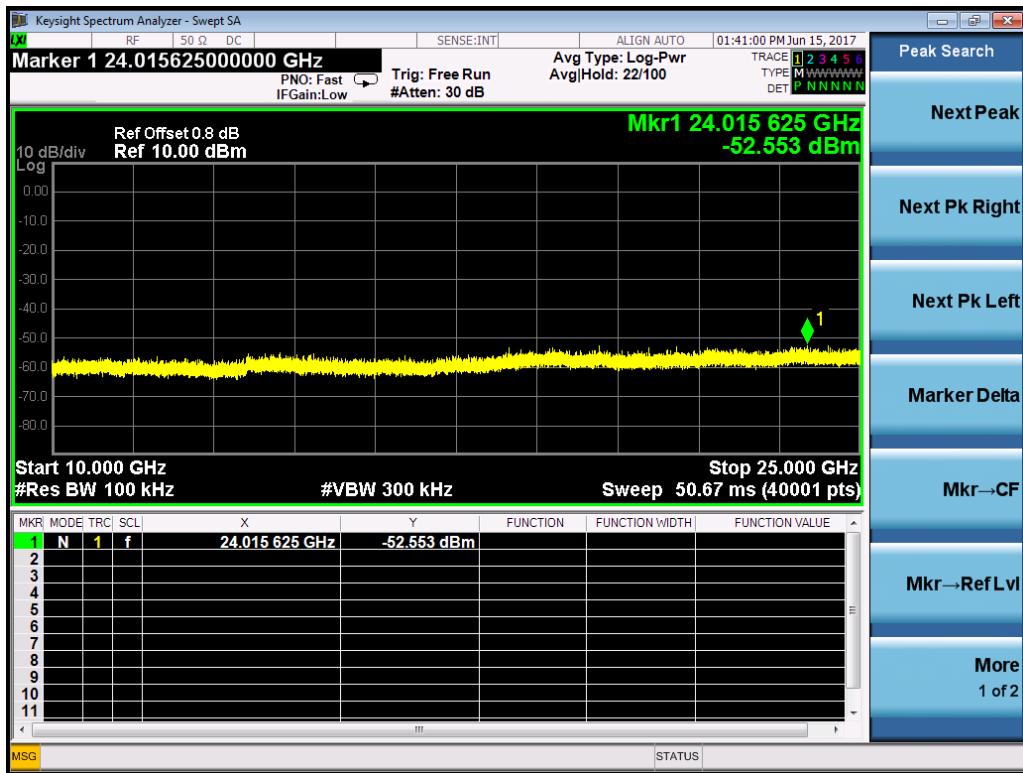
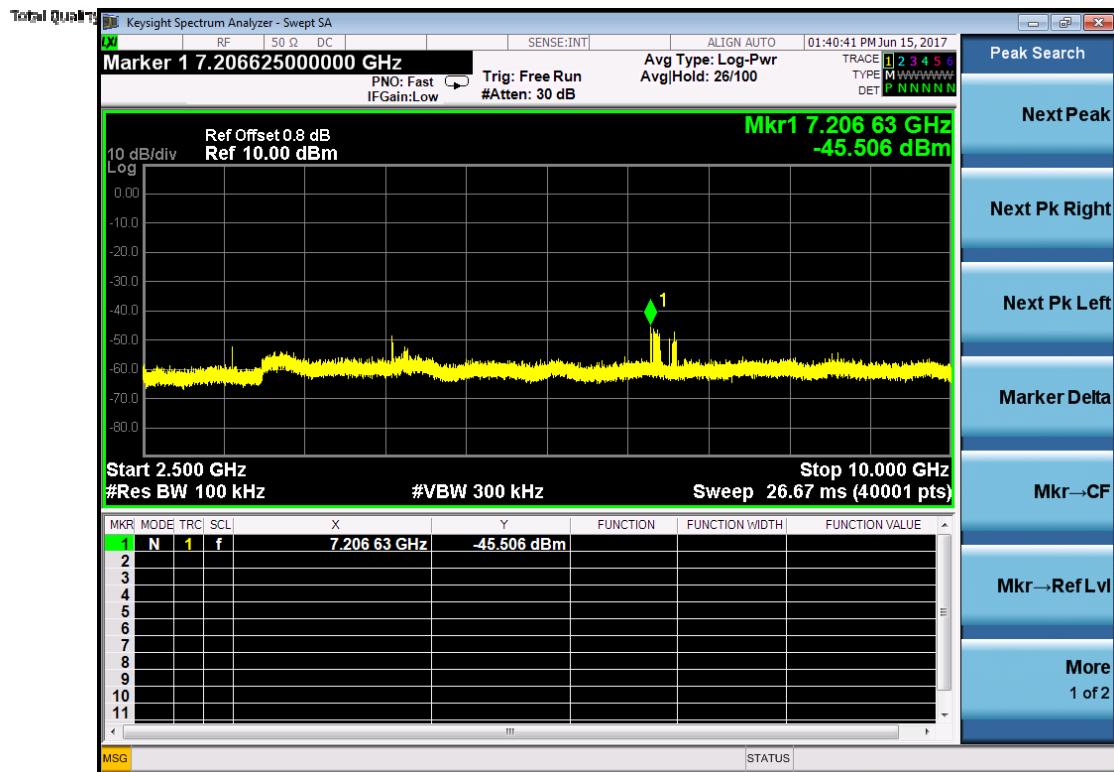
8DPSK Channel- H





Hopping





8. Power line conducted emission

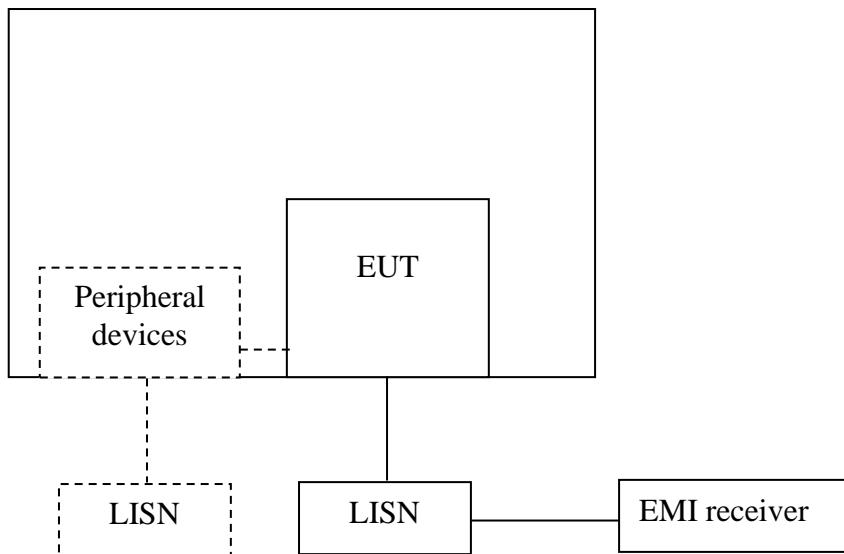
Test result: NA

8.1 Limit

Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBuV)	
	QP	AV
0.15-0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46 *
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

8.2 Test configuration



For table top equipment, wooden support is 0.8m height table

For floor standing equipment, wooden support is 0.12m height rack.

8.3 Test procedure and test set up

The EUT are connected to the main power through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN). This provides a $50\Omega/50\mu\text{H}$ coupling impedance for the measuring equipment. The peripheral devices are also connected to the main power through a LISN that provides a $50\Omega/50\mu\text{H}$ coupling impedance with 50Ω termination.

Both sides (Line and Neutral) of AC line are checked for maximum conducted interference. In order to find the maximum emission, the relative positions of equipment and all of the interface cables must be changed according to ANSI C63.4 on conducted measurement. The bandwidth of the test receiver is set at 9 kHz.

The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems)

8.4 Test protocol

Temperature : °C
Relative Humidity : %

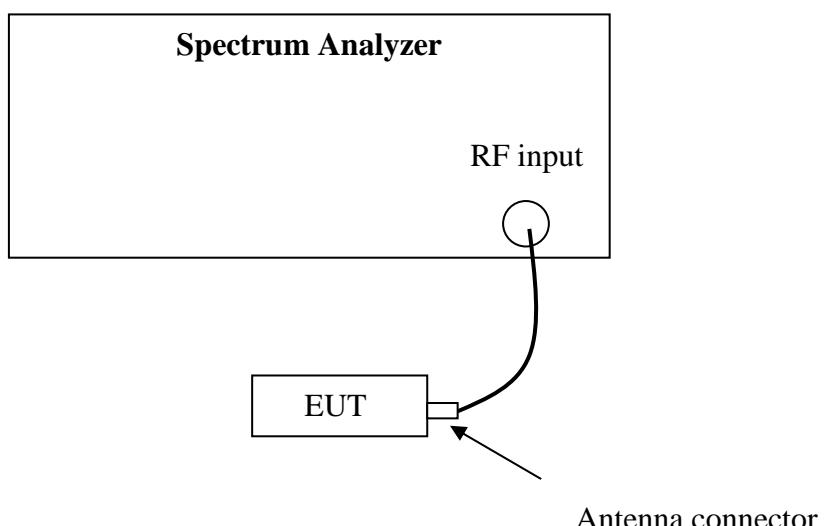
9. Number of Hopping Frequencies

Test result: Pass

9.1 Limit

Number of Hopping Frequencies in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

9.2 Test Configuration



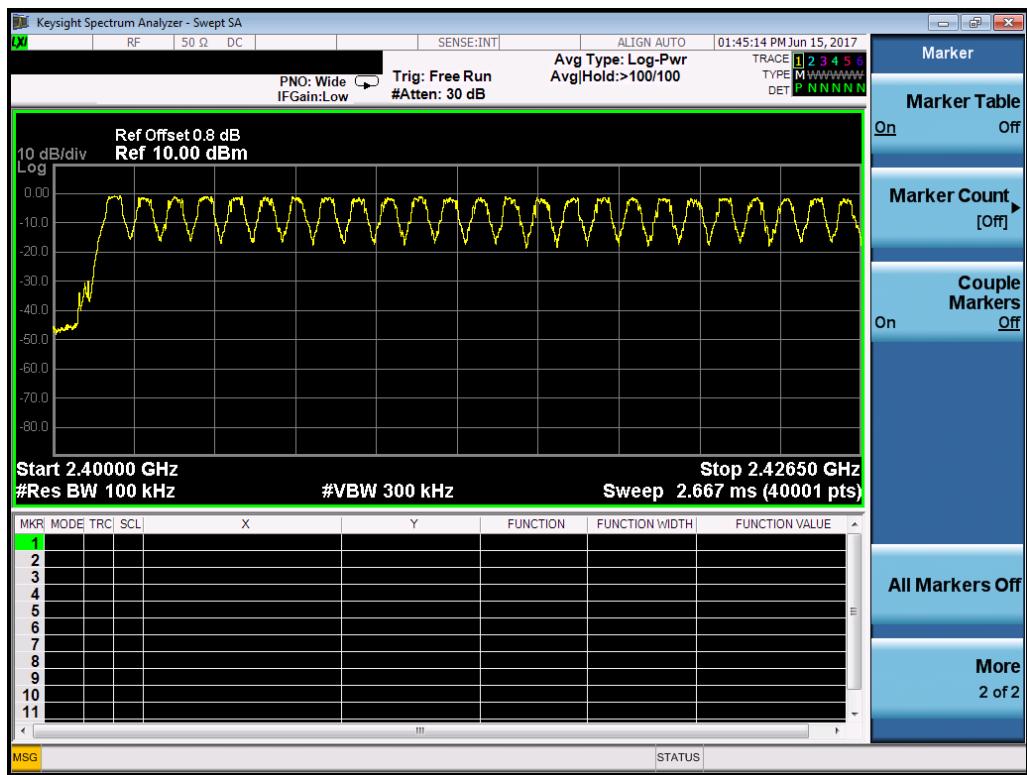
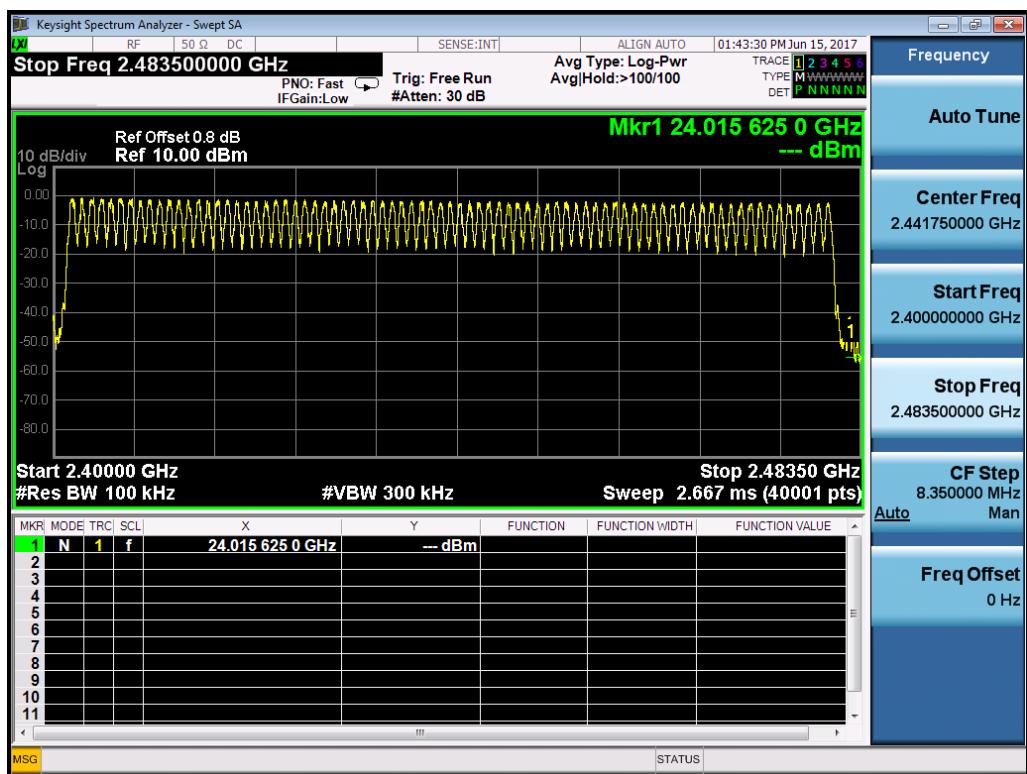
9.3 Test procedure and test setup

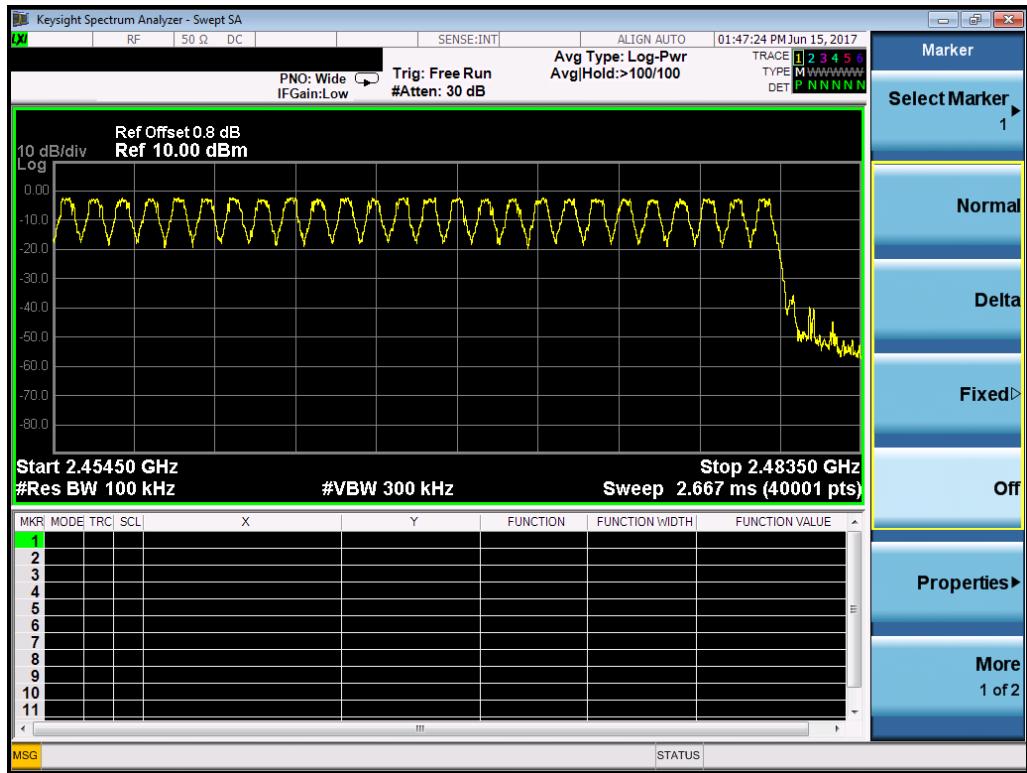
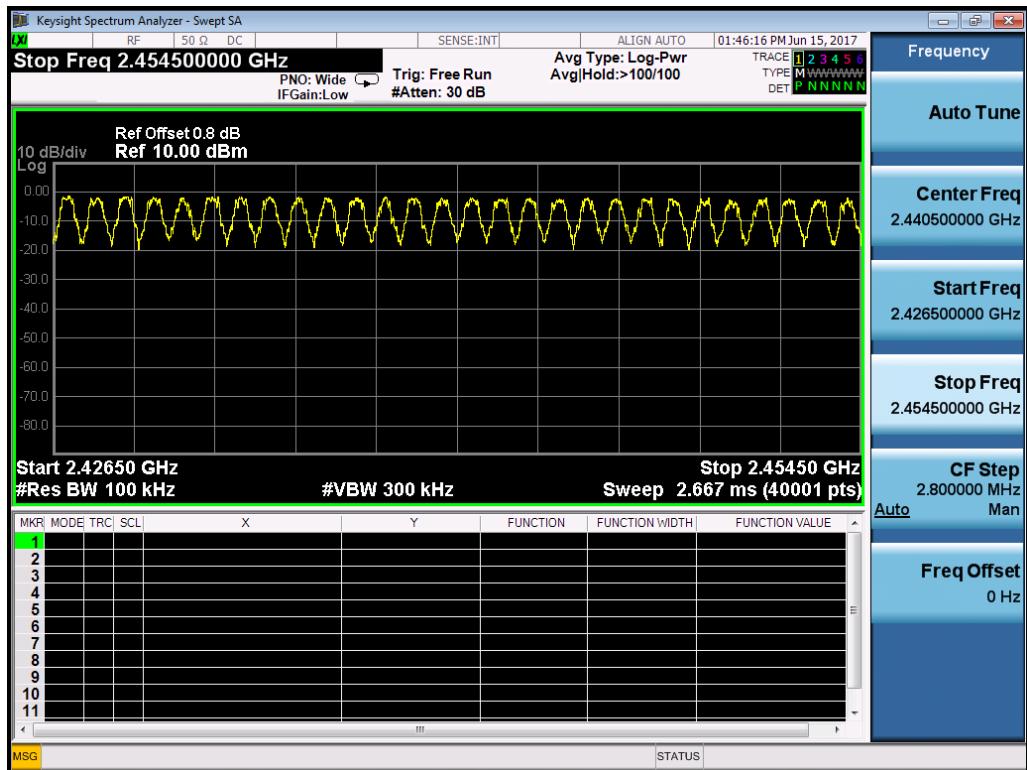
The channel number per FCC §15.247(a)(1)(iii) is measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with RBW=100kHz, VBW \geq RBW, Sweep = auto, Detector = peak, Trace = max hold. The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems).

9.4 Test protocol

Temperature : 25 °C
Relative Humidity : 55 %

Channel Number	Limit
79	≥ 15





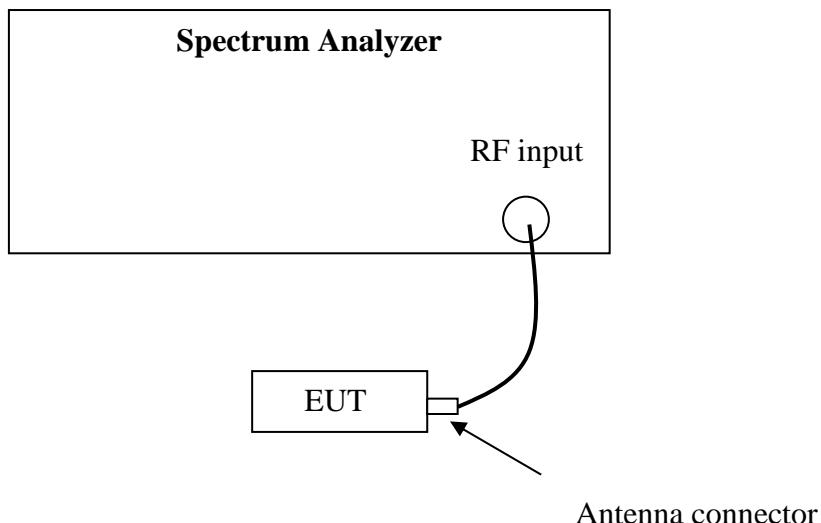
10. Dwell Time

Test result: Pass

10.1 Limit

The dwell time 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. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

10.2 Test Configuration



10.3 Test procedure and test setup

Dwell time per FCC § 15.247(a)(1)(iii) is measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with Span = 0, RBW=1MHz, VBW \geq RBW, Sweep can capture the entire dwell time, Detector = peak, Trace = max hold.

The EUT was tested according to DA 00-705 (Filing and Measurement Guidelines for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Systems).

10.4 Test protocol

Temperature : 25 °C
 Relative Humidity : 55 %

8DPSK Modulation:

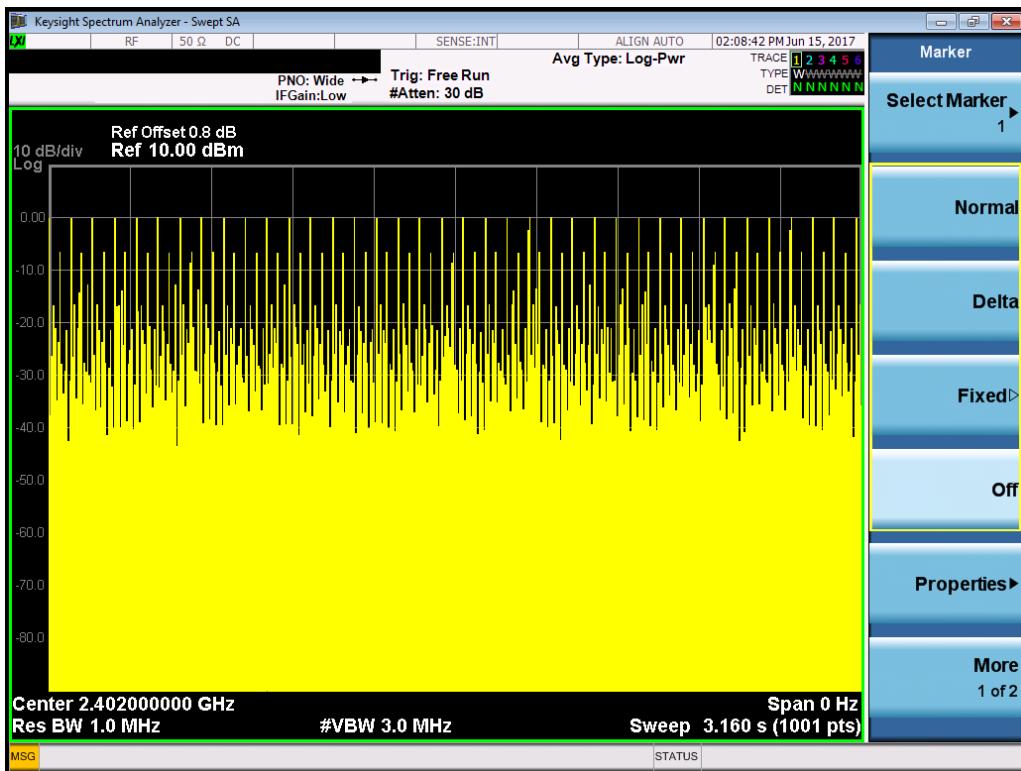
Packet	Occupancy time for single hop (ms) O	CH	Real observed period (s) P	Hops among Observed period I	Dwell time (ms) T	Limit (s)
DH1	0.351	L	3.16	38	133.38	≤ 0.4
		M	3.16	38	133.38	
		H	3.16	38	133.38	
DH3	1.655	L	3.16	17	281.35	≤ 0.4
		M	3.16	17	281.35	
		H	3.16	17	281.35	
DH5	2.910	L	3.16	11	320.10	≤ 0.4
		M	3.16	11	320.10	
		H	3.16	11	320.10	

Remark: 1. There are 79 channels in all. So the complete observed period $P = 0.4 * 79 =$

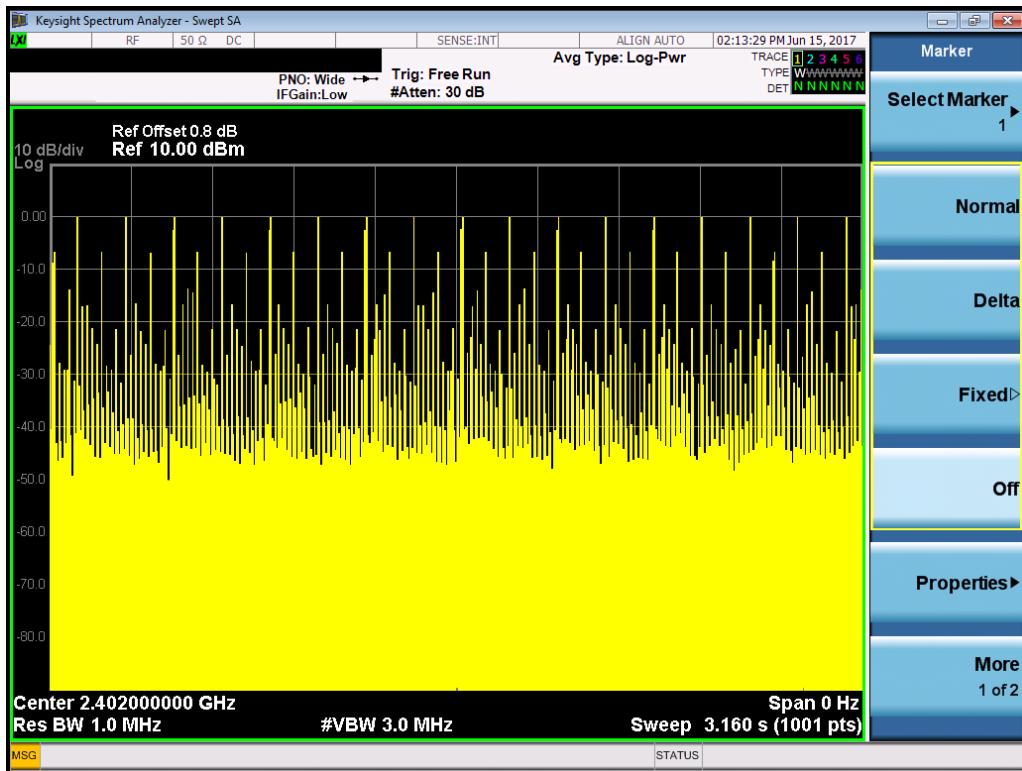
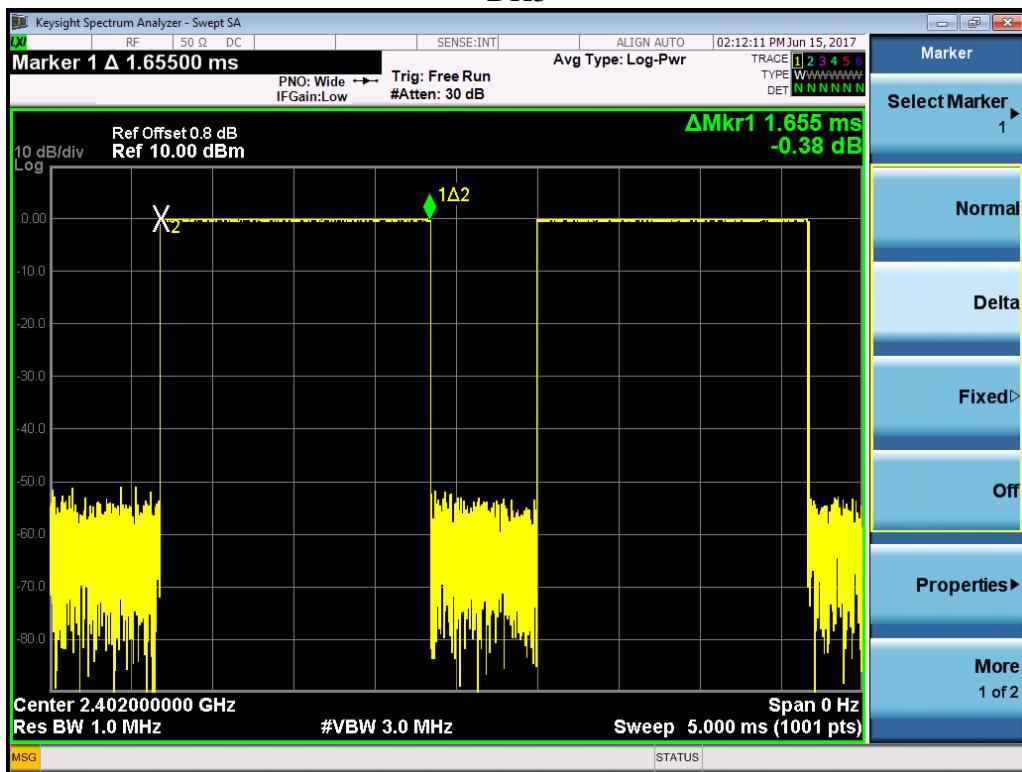
31.6 s.

2. Average time of occupancy $T = O * I * 31.6 / P$

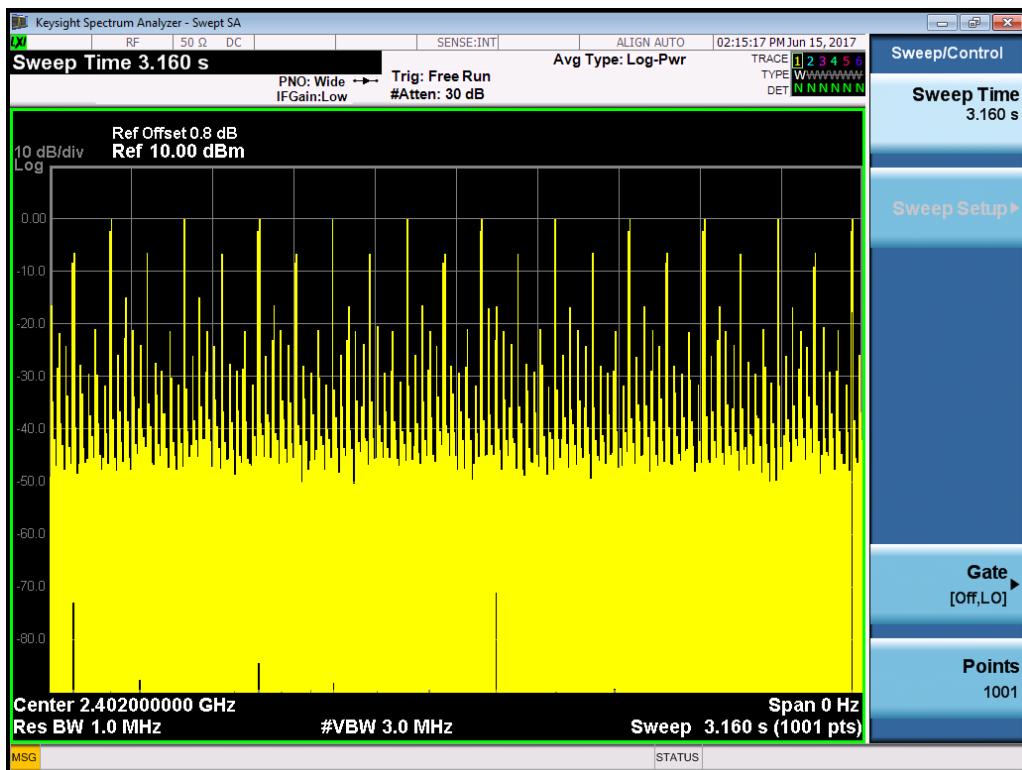
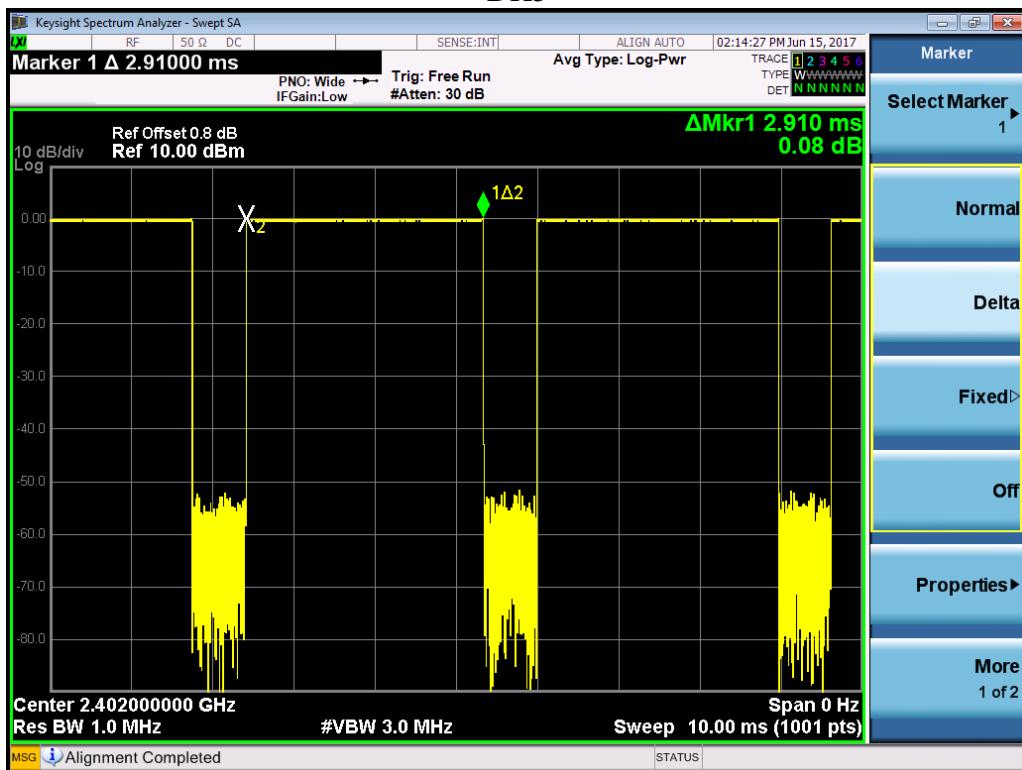
DH1



DH3



DH5



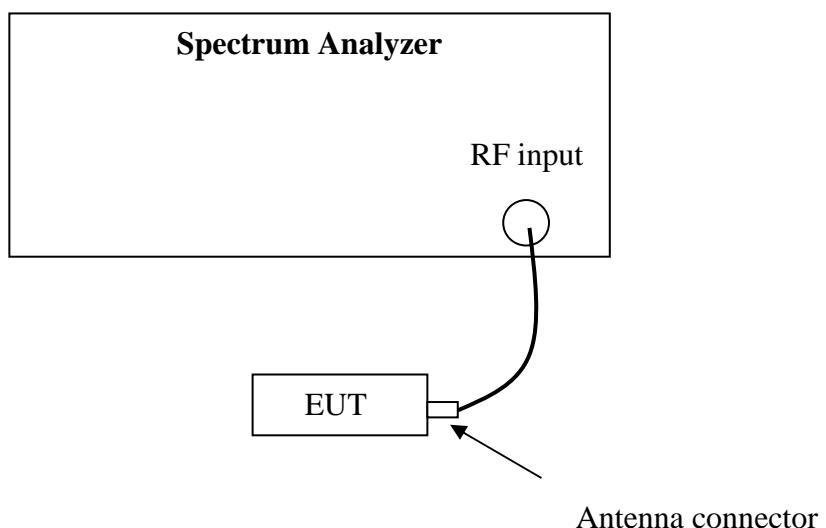
11. Occupied Bandwidth

Test result: NA

11.1 Test limit

None

11.2 Test Configuration



11.3 Test procedure and test setup

The occupied bandwidth per RSS-Gen Issue 4 Clause 6.6 was measured using the Spectrum Analyzer with the RBW close to 1% of the selected span, $VBW = 3 * RBW$
Detector = Sample, Sweep = Auto.

11.4 Test protocol

Temperature : °C

Relative Humidity : %

Modulation	Channel	99% Occupied Bandwidth (kHz)
GFSK	L	
	M	
	H	

Channel L

Channel M

Channel H

Modulation	Channel	99% Occupied Bandwidth (kHz)
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	L	
	M	
	H	

Channel L

Channel M

Channel H

Modulation	Channel	99% Occupied Bandwidth (kHz)
8DPSK	L	
	M	
	H	

Channel L

Channel M

Channel H

12. Spurious emission for receiver

Test result: **NA**

12.1 Test limit

The spurious emission shall test through 3 times tuneable or local oscillator frequency whichever is the higher, without exceeding 40 GHz.

- If a conducted measurement is made, no spurious output signals appearing at the antenna terminals shall exceed 2nW per any 4 kHz spurious frequency in the band 30-1000 MHz, or 5nW above 1 GHz.
- If a radiated measurement is made, all spurious emissions shall comply with the limits of Table below:

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (dBuV/m)	Measurement Distance (m)
88 - 216	43.5	3
216 - 960	46.0	3
Above 960	54.0	3

12.2 Test Configuration

Please refer to clause 6.2

12.3 Test procedure and test setup

Please refer to clause 6.3.

12.4 Test protocol

Polarization	Frequency (MHz)	Correct Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Reading (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark:

1. Correct Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss (-Amplifier, is employed)
2. Corrected Reading = Original Receiver Reading + Correct Factor
3. Margin = limit – Corrected Reading

Example: Assuming Antenna Factor = 30.20dB/m, Cable Loss = 2.00dB,
 Original Receiver Reading = 10dBuV.
 Then Correct Factor = $30.20 + 2.00 = 32.20$ dB/m; Corrected Reading = $10\text{dBuV} + 32.20\text{dB}/\text{m} = 42.20\text{dBuV}/\text{m}$
 Assuming limit = 54dBuV/m, Corrected Reading = 42.20dBuV/m, then Margin = $54 - 42.20 = 11.80\text{dBuV}/\text{m}$