## 1. Compliance with 15.247(a)(1):

- 1. The system is a star-topology, time-synchronized network.
- 2. The timeline of the network is divided into time-slots. The duration of one time-slot is 15.6 milisecond. This means that there are 64 time-slots every second
- 3. At the beginning of every time-slot, every element of the network (i.e. network-coordinator and all end-nodes) calculates the proper frequency channel for that time-slot. This means that system switches frequency channel 64 times every second.
- 4. Every element in the network (network-coordinator and all end-nodes) calculates the proper frequency channel in the following way:
- 1. The system clock is first AES-128 encrypted. Then the proper frequency channel is derived as a function of the encrypted system clock
- 2. Since the system clock rolls over every 1.5 days, the hopping sequence is 1.5 days long
- 3. Since the frequency channel number is a function of the encrypted system clock (and since the system clock changes constantly) the hopping sequence is both pseudo-random and evenly distributed (this is a fundamental concept in encryption theory, otherwise, the encryption would have been useless). Evenly distributed frequency hopping sequence means that each frequency is used equally on the average by each transceiver
- 5. The bandwidth of a frequency channel (and hence the receiver bandwidth) is set to  $\sim$ 130KHz. The bandwidth is selected to be  $\sim$ 130KHz to accommodate  $\sim$ 100KHz signal bandwidth (50kbps, GFSK modulation and 25KHz deviation yields an effective bandwidth of  $\sim$ 100KHz and 20dB bandwidth of  $\sim$ 129KHz)
- 6. I'm attaching a file with an example of the hopping sequence. The channels are numbered 0 to 49 (i.e. 50 channels). I captured ~4500 hops.

## 2. Compliance with 15.247(g) and 15.247(h):

- 1. The system is a star-topology, time-synchronized, time-slotted network
- 2. The system comprises one network-coordinator (control panel) and multiple end-nodes (devices).
- 3. Each end-node has an attached sensor. The end-node wakes up periodically (typically every 10s seconds) and samples the sensor. After sampling the sensor, the end-node selects the next available time-slot and transmits a short burst (message) comprising the data sampled from the sensor (the message is less than one time-slot length, i.e. less than 15.6 milisecond length)
- 4. The short burst is sent at the proper frequency channel, the one associated with the time-slot in which the message is sent
- 5. The system uses 50 frequency channels. The hopping sequence is 1.5 days long, and since it derived as a function of the encrypted system clock it is both pseudo-random and evenly distributed. Over time, both transmissions from a certain end-node and the overall transmissions from all end-nodes are both pseudo-random and evenly distributed.
- 6. No coordination of frequency hopping systems, in any manner, for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is incorporate in the system