

# TEST REPORT

of

FCC Part 15 Subpart C §15.247

FCC ID: TQ8-AM211SLGG

Equipment Under Test : DIGITAL CAR AUDIO SYSTEM  
Model Name : AM211SLGG (Alt: AM211SLGE, AM211SLGN)  
Serial No. : N/A  
Applicant : Hyundai MOBIS Co., Ltd.  
Manufacturer : Hyundai MOBIS Co., Ltd.  
Date of Test(s) : 2013.05.06 ~ 2013.05.10  
Date of Issue : 2013.05.13

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

Tested By:



Harim Lee

Date:

2013.05.13

Approved By:



Logan Lee

Date:

2013.05.13

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## 1. General Information

### 1.1. Testing Laboratory

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)

- Wireless Div. 3FL, 18-34, Sanbon-dong, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 435-040 (Lab)
- 413-15, Gomae-Dong, Giheung-Gu, Yongin-Si, Gyeonggi-Do, South Korea. (Chamber)

All SGS services are rendered in accordance with the applicable SGS conditions of service available on request and accessible at <http://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx>.

Telephone : +82 31 428 5700

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### 1.2. Details of Applicant

Applicant : Hyundai MOBIS Co., Ltd.

Address : 80-9, Mabook-Dong, Giheung-Gu Yongin-Shi, Gyeonggi-Do, 446-912, South Korea

Contact Person : Kim, Jong-Tae

Phone No. : +82 31 260 0092

### 1.3. Description of EUT

Kind of Product	DIGITAL CAR AUDIO SYSTEM
Model Name	AM211SLGG (Alt: AM211SLGE, AM211SLGN)
Serial Number	N/A
Power Supply	DC 14.4 V (Lead-acid battery power source used on vehicles)
Frequency Range	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz
Modulation Technique	GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK
Number of Channels	79
Antenna Type	Chip antenna
Antenna Gain	3.5 dB i

### 1.4. Declaration by the manufacturer

- Adaptive Frequency Hopping is supported and use at least 20 channels

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## 1.5. Information about the FHSS characteristics:

### 1.5.1. Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

The channel is represented by a pseudo-random hopping sequence hopping through the 79 RF channels. The hopping sequence is unique for the piconet and is determined by the Bluetooth device address of the master; the phase in the hopping sequence is determined by the Bluetooth clock of the master. The channel is divided into time slots where each slot corresponds to an RF hop frequency. Consecutive hops correspond to different RF hop frequencies. The nominal hop rate is 1 600 hops/s.

### 1.5.2. Equal Hopping Frequency Use

All Bluetooth units participating in the piconet are time and hop-synchronized to the channel.

### 1.5.3. System Receiver Input Bandwidth

Each channel bandwidth is 1 MHz

### 1.5.4. Equipment Description

15.247(a)(1) that the rx input bandwidths shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted

15.247(g): In accordance with the Bluetooth Industry Standard, the system is designed to comply with all of the regulations in Section 15.247 when the transmitter is presented with a continuous data (or information) system.

15.247(h): In accordance with the Bluetooth Industry Standard, the system does not coordinate its channels selection/ hopping sequence with other frequency hopping systems for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters.

## 1.6. Alternative models

Model name	Information
AM211SLGG	- Basic model - Bluetooth, North America frequency, CD Player
AM211SLGN	- Same to basic model but it is different below function - Bluetooth, General frequency, CD Player
AM211SLGE	- Same to basic model but it is different below function - Bluetooth, Europe frequency, CD Player

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## 1.7. Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due.
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR40	100540	Jan. 08, 2013	Annual	Jan. 08, 2014
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	101004	Jul. 05, 2012	Annual	Jul. 05, 2013
Bluetooth Tester	TESOM	TC-3000C	3000C000296	Jul. 30, 2012	Annual	Jul. 30, 2013
Directional Coupler	KRYTAR	152613	127445	Jul. 31, 2012	Annual	Jul. 31, 2013
High Pass Filter	Wainwright	WHK3.0/18G-6SS	4	Aug. 01, 2012	Annual	Aug. 01, 2013
High Pass Filter	Wainwright	WHK7.5/26.5G-6SS	15	Aug. 08, 2012	Annual	Aug. 08, 2013
Low Pass Filter	Mini circuits	NLP-1200+	V9500401023-1	Aug. 01, 2012	Annual	Aug. 01, 2013
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	101341	Jul. 31, 2012	Annual	Jul. 31, 2013
DC Power Supply	Agilent	U8002A	MY48490027	Jan. 08, 2013	Annual	Jan. 08, 2014
Preamplifier	H.P.	8447D	2727A05143	Jul. 18, 2012	Annual	Jul. 18, 2013
Preamplifier	R & S	SCU 18	10070	Aug. 06, 2012	Annual	Aug. 06, 2013
Preamplifier	MITEQ Inc.	JS44-18004000-35-8P	1546891	Jul. 12, 2012	Annual	Jul. 12, 2013
Test Receiver	R&S	ESU40	100075	Feb. 15, 2013	Annual	Feb. 15, 2014
Trilog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB9163	9163-390	Apr. 19, 2012	Biennial	Apr. 19, 2014
Loop Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100118	Aug. 24, 2011	Biennial	Aug. 24, 2013
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF 907	100208	Aug. 13, 2012	Biennial	Aug. 13, 2014
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK MESSELEKTRONIK	BBHA9170	BBHA9170431	May 15, 2012	Biennial	May 15, 2014
Antenna Master	INN-CO	MA4000-EP	N/A	N.C.R.	N.C.R.	N.C.R.
Turn Table	INN-CO	DT-3000S	N/A	N.C.R.	N.C.R.	N.C.R.
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	L x W x H (21.5 m x 13.0 m x 9.0 m)	N/A	N.C.R.	N.C.R.	N.C.R.

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## 1.8. Summary of Test Results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications:

APPLIED STANDARD:FCC Part15 subpart C		
Section in FCC 15	Test Item	Result
15.205(a) 15.209 15.247(d)	Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions Conducted Spurious Emission	Complied
15.247(a)(1)	20 dB Bandwidth	Complied
15.247(b)(1)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Complied
15.247(a)(1)	Frequency Separation	Complied
15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Number of Hopping Frequency	Complied
15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	Complied

## 1.9. Sample calculation

Where relevant, the following sample calculation is provided:

### 1.9.1. Conducted test

Offset value (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

### 1.9.2. Radiation test

Field strength level (dB $\mu$ V/m) = Measured level (dB $\mu$ V) + Antenna factor (dB) + Cable loss (dB) – amplifier gain (dB)

## 1.10. Test report revision

Revision	Report number	Description
0	F690501/RF-RTL006520	Initial

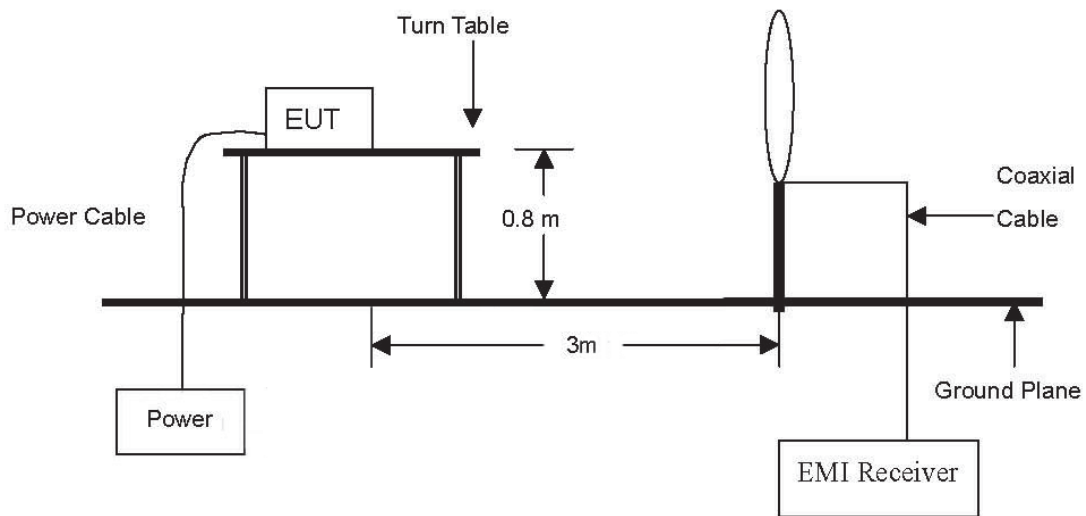
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## 2. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission

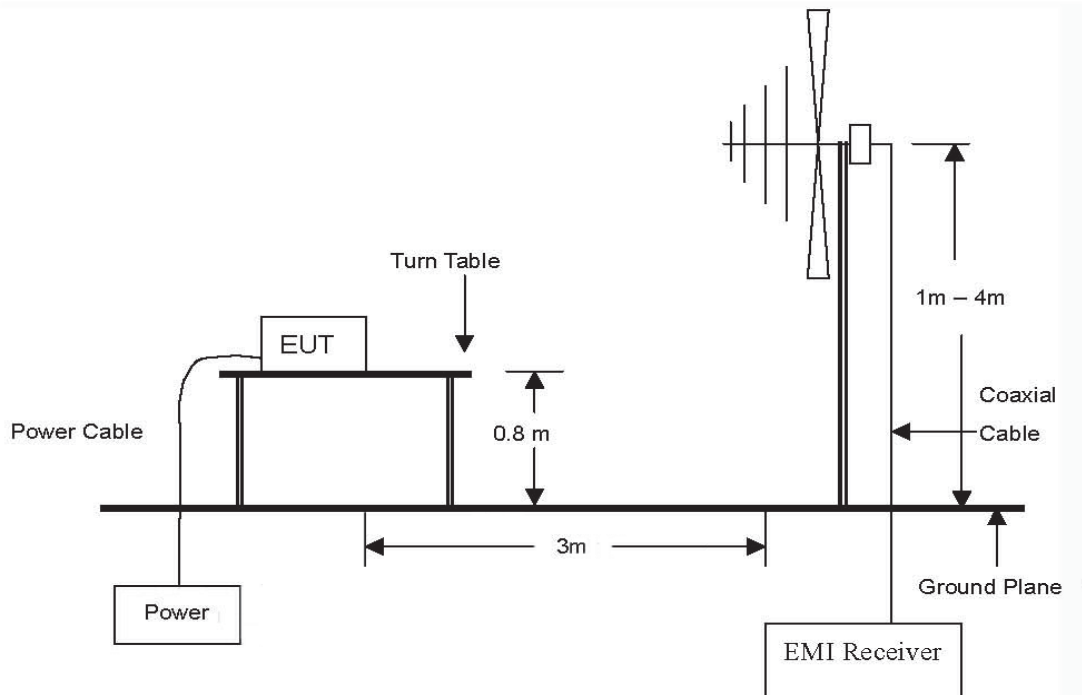
### 2.1. Test Setup

#### 2.1.1. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

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

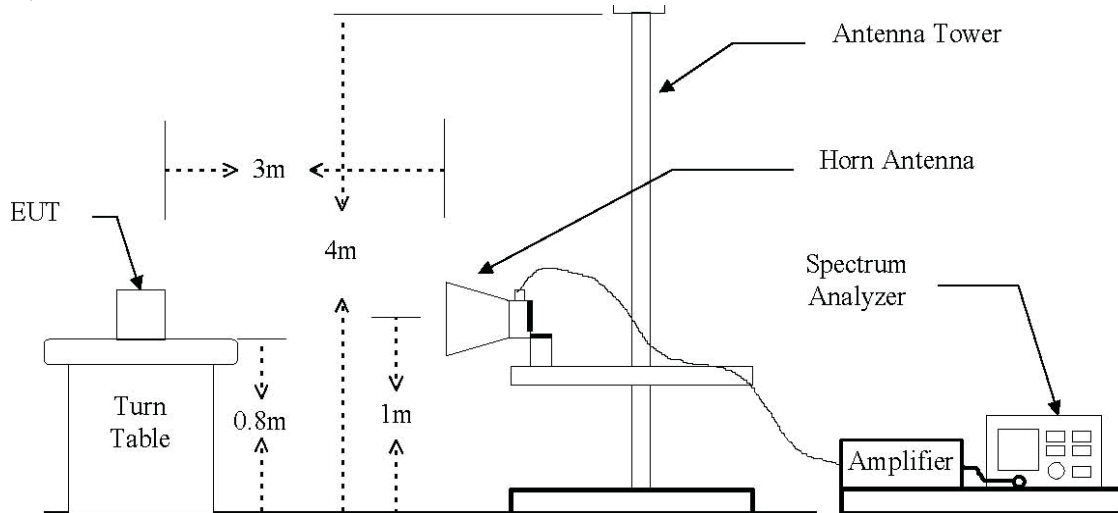


The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz Emissions.



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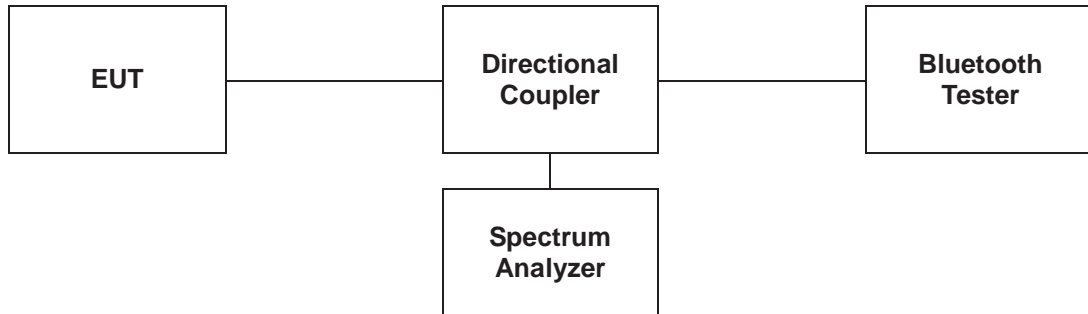
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission. The spurious emissions were investigated from 1 GHz to the 10th harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 GHz, whichever is lower.



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### 2.1.2. Conducted Spurious Emissions



### 2.2. 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 § 15.209(a), Except as provided elsewhere in this Subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table :

Frequency (MHz)	Distance (Meters)	Field Strength (dB µV/m)	Field Strength (µV/m)
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 – 216	3	43.5	150
216 – 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

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## 2.3. Test Procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of DA000705 and ANSI C63.4 2003

### 2.3.1. Test Procedures for Radiated Spurious Emissions

1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
2. During performing radiated emission below 1 GHz, the EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower. During performing radiated emission above 1 GHz, the EUT was set 3 meter away from the interference-receiving antenna.
3. The antenna is a broadband antenna, and its height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
4. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
5. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
6. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10 dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10 dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.

#### NOTE;

All data rates and modes were investigated for radiated spurious emissions. Only the radiated emissions of the configuration that produced the worst case emissions are reported in this section.

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) and Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
2. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz.
3. 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.
4. When Average result is different from peak result over 20 dB (over-averaging), According to 15.35 (c), as a "duty cycle correction factor", pulse averaging with 20 log(duty cycle) has to be used.
5. To get a maximum emission level from the EUT, the EUT is manipulated through three orthogonal planes.

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### 2.3.2. Test Procedures for Conducted Spurious Emissions

#### 2.3.2.1. Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer.

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation.

RBW  $\geq$  100 kHz

VBW  $\geq$  RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

#### 2.3.2.2. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer.

RBW = 100 kHz

VBW  $\geq$  RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

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## 2.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 2) °C

Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

### 2.4.1. Spurious Radiated Emission (Worst case configuration\_ GFSK mode, 1 Mbps, Middle channel)

The frequency spectrum from 9 kHz to 1 000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 30 dB. All reading values are peak values.

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP + CL (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
53.96	37.14	Peak	V	13.03	-24.35	25.82	40.00	14.18
55.22	29.99	Peak	H	12.96	-24.34	18.61	40.00	21.39
138.35	38.40	Peak	H	8.38	-23.39	23.39	43.50	20.11
163.47	43.05	Peak	V	8.85	-23.09	28.81	43.50	14.69
175.99	52.18	Peak	V	9.48	-22.99	38.67	43.50	4.83
179.96	37.85	Peak	H	9.68	-22.96	24.57	43.50	18.93
226.23	44.53	Peak	V	11.22	-22.65	33.10	46.00	12.90
240.01	37.29	Peak	H	11.56	-22.56	26.29	46.00	19.71
263.96	43.77	Peak	V	12.15	-22.39	33.53	46.00	12.47
427.31	41.29	Peak	V	15.48	-22.55	34.22	46.00	11.78
450.01	40.52	Peak	H	15.82	-22.60	33.74	46.00	12.26
553.12	41.93	Peak	V	17.57	-22.59	36.91	46.00	9.09
578.24	41.53	Peak	H	18.04	-22.54	37.03	46.00	8.97
839.66	42.43	Peak	V	20.47	-21.26	41.64	46.00	4.36
848.49	42.31	Peak	H	20.56	-21.21	41.66	46.00	4.34
Above 900.0	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark:

1. All spurious emissions at channels are almost the same below 1 GHz, so that middle channel was chosen at representative in final test.
2. Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL

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## 2.4.2. Spurious Radiated Emission

The frequency spectrum above 1 000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 30 dB.

### Operating Mode: GFSK(1 Mbps)

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

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
2 402.00	42.78	Peak	V	29.36	8.91	81.05	Fundamental	
*2 390.00	15.21	Peak	V	29.34	8.87	53.42	74.00	20.58
*2 390.00	3.83	Average	V	29.34	8.87	42.04	54.00	11.96

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
3 145.60	48.64	Peak	V	31.12	-32.03	47.73	61.05	13.32
*4 804.23	40.59	Peak	V	34.05	-29.95	44.69	74.00	29.31
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
2 441.03	42.56	Peak	V	29.46	9.02	81.04	Fundamental	

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Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
3 145.60	48.22	Peak	V	31.12	-32.03	47.31	61.04	13.73
*4 881.49	39.23	Peak	V	34.15	-30.21	43.17	74.00	30.83
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 480.31	42.51	Peak	V	29.55	9.14	81.20	Fundamental	
*2 483.50	15.80	Peak	V	29.56	9.15	54.51	74.00	19.49
*2 483.50	3.83	Average	V	29.56	9.15	42.54	54.00	11.46

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
3 145.60	48.23	Peak	V	31.12	-32.03	47.32	61.20	13.88
*4 959.86	41.89	Peak	V	34.25	-30.47	45.67	74.00	28.33
Above 5 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Operating Mode: 8DPSK(3 Mbps)**
**A. Low Channel (2 402 MHz)**

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 402.13	43.73	Peak	V	29.37	8.91	82.01	Fundamental	
*2 390.00	15.49	Peak	V	29.34	8.87	53.70	74.00	20.30
*2 390.00	3.82	Average	V	29.34	8.87	42.03	54.00	11.97

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
3 145.70	48.32	Peak	V	31.12	-32.03	47.41	62.01	14.60
*4 804.15	37.42	Peak	V	34.05	-29.95	41.52	74.00	32.48
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 441.05	44.53	Peak	V	29.46	9.02	83.01	Fundamental	

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Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
3 145.57	48.13	Peak	V	31.12	-32.03	47.22	63.01	15.79
*4 882.22	35.54	Peak	V	34.15	-30.21	39.48	74.00	34.52
Above 4 900.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2 480.04	44.50	Peak	V	29.55	9.14	83.19	Fundamental	
*2 483.50	15.68	Peak	V	29.56	9.15	54.39	74.00	19.61
*2 483.50	3.86	Average	V	29.56	9.15	42.57	54.00	11.43

Radiated Emissions			Ant	Correction Factors		Total	FCC Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
3 145.67	48.26	Peak	V	31.12	-32.03	47.35	63.19	15.84
*4 959.79	37.91	Peak	V	34.25	-30.47	41.69	74.00	32.31
Above 5 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Remarks:

1. “\*” means the restricted band.
2. Limit of non restricted band is below 20 dB of fundamental.
3. Measuring frequencies from 1 GHz to the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic of highest fundamental frequency.
4. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 MHz were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
5. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
6. Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL

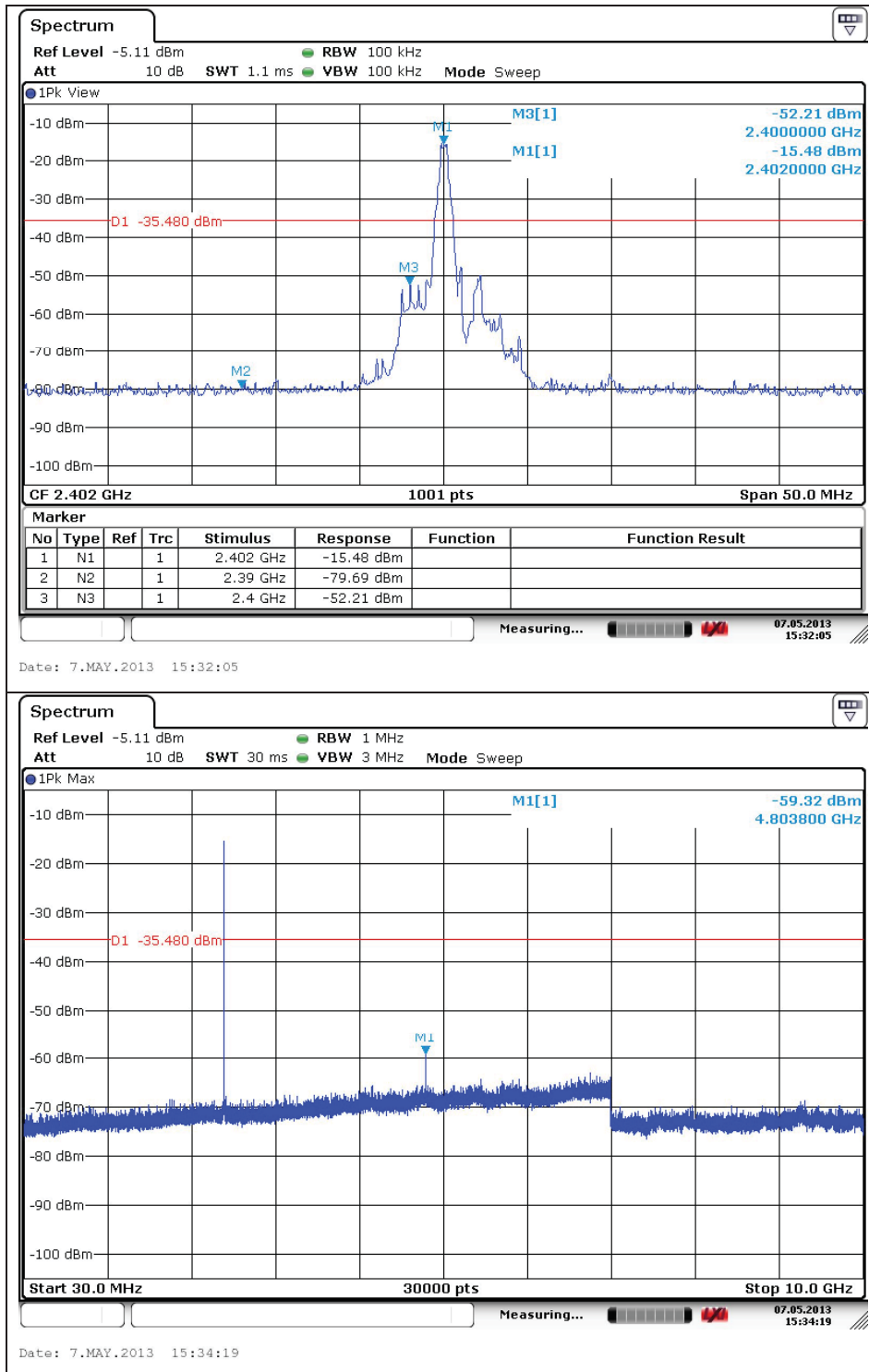
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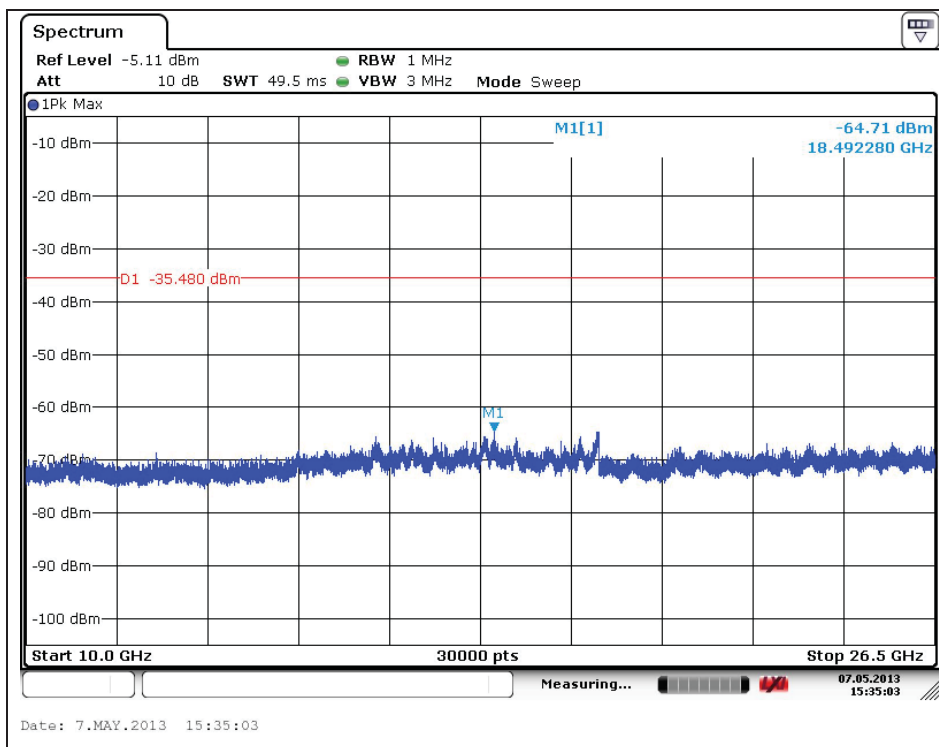
## 2.4.3. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions: Plot of Spurious RF Conducted Emission

Operating Mode: GFSK(1 Mbps)

Low Channel



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Note:

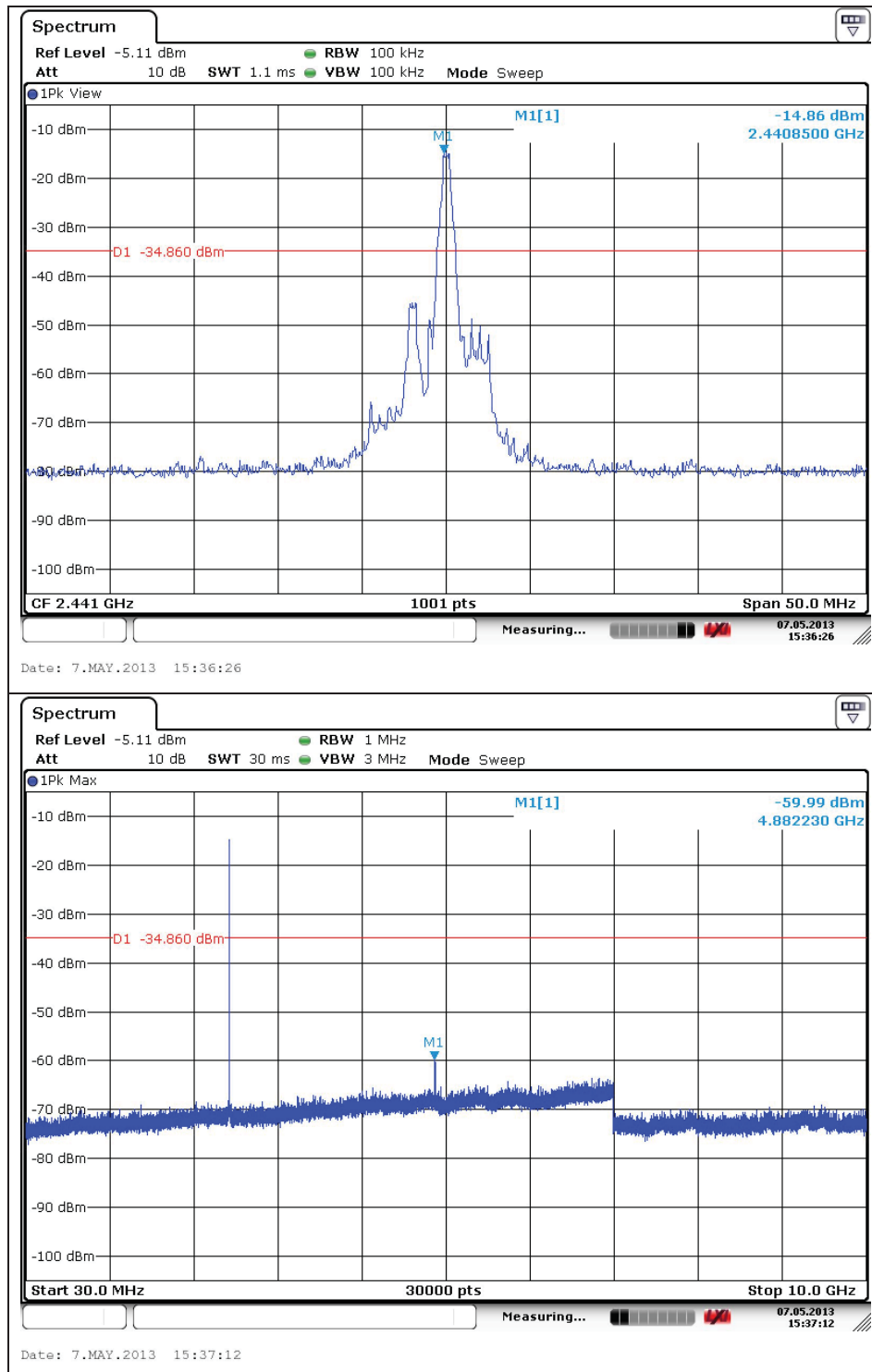
Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

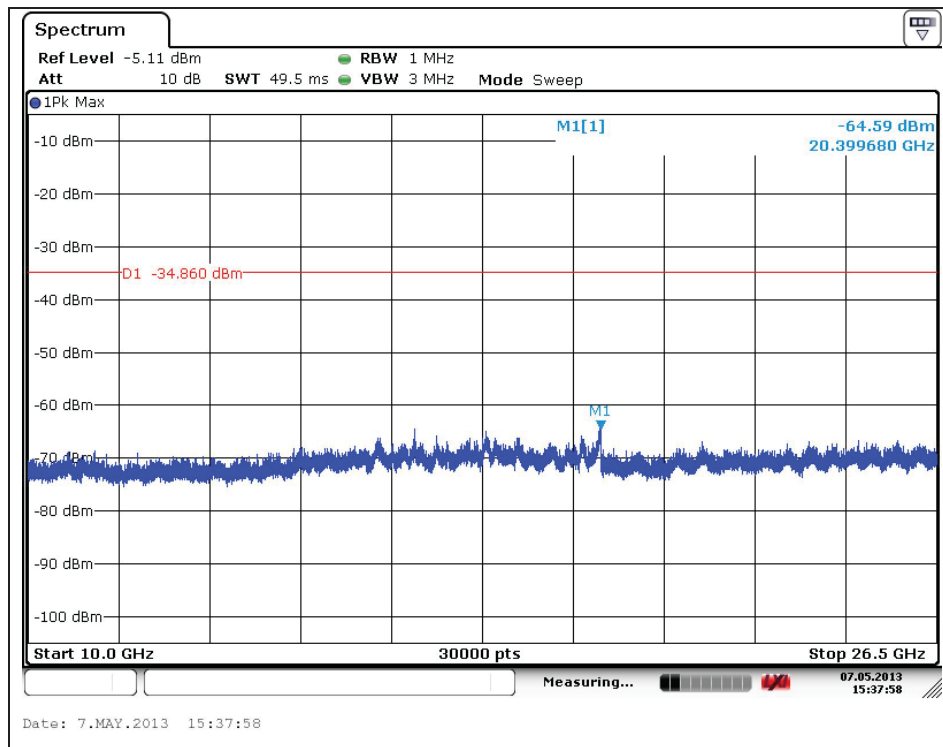
Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
2 390.00	-79.69	15.01	-64.68
2 400.00	-52.21	15.03	-37.18
4 803.80	-59.32	16.34	-42.98
18 492.28	Noise floor	-	-

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## Middle Channel



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Note:

Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
4 882.23	-59.99	16.36	-43.63
20 399.68	Noise floor	-	-

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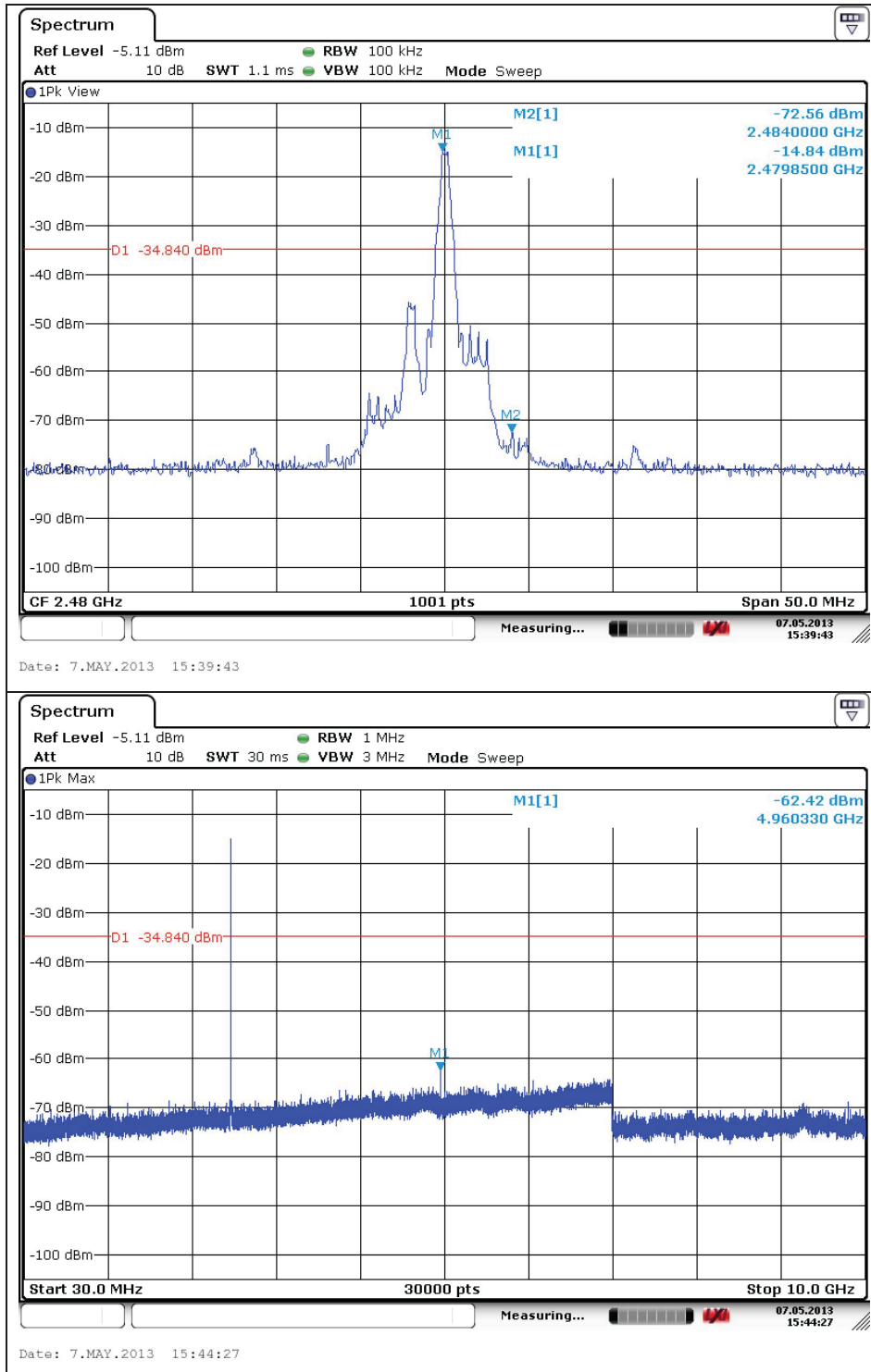
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18-34, Sanbon-dong, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 435-040

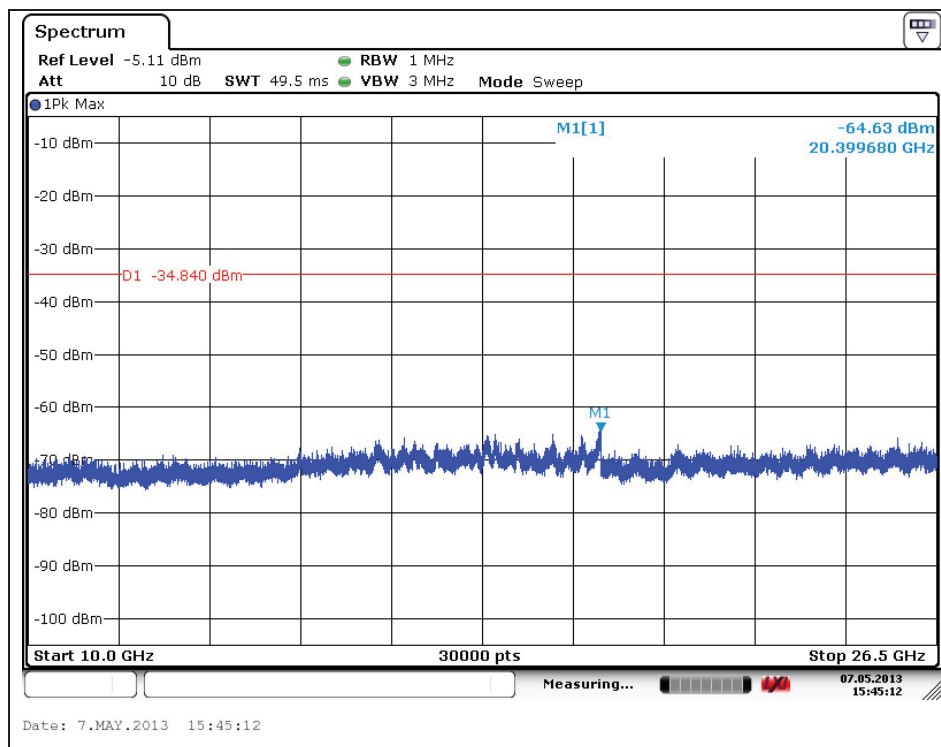
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## High Channel



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Note:

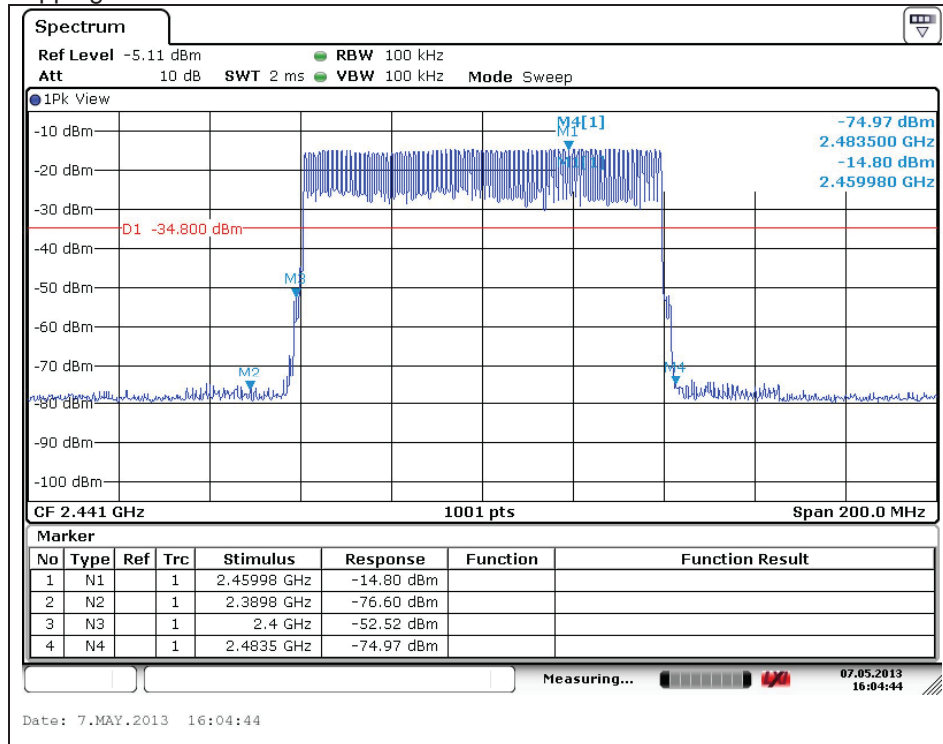
Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
2 484.00	-72.56	15.25	-57.31
4 960.33	-62.42	16.36	-46.06
20 399.68	Noise floor	-	-

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## Band edge at Hopping



Note:

Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

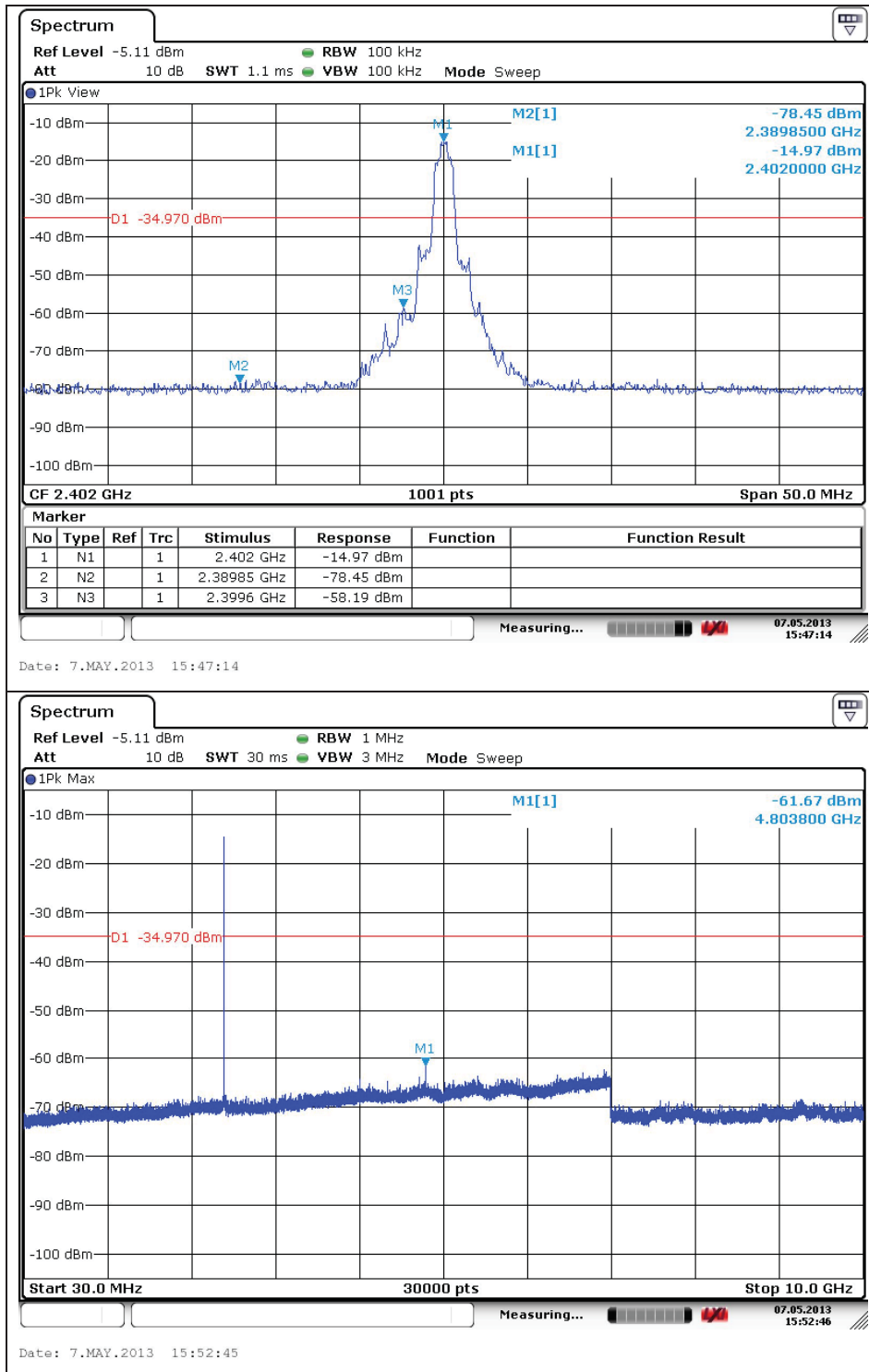
Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
2 390.00	-76.60	15.01	-61.59
2 400.00	-52.52	15.03	-37.49
2 483.50	-74.97	15.25	-59.72

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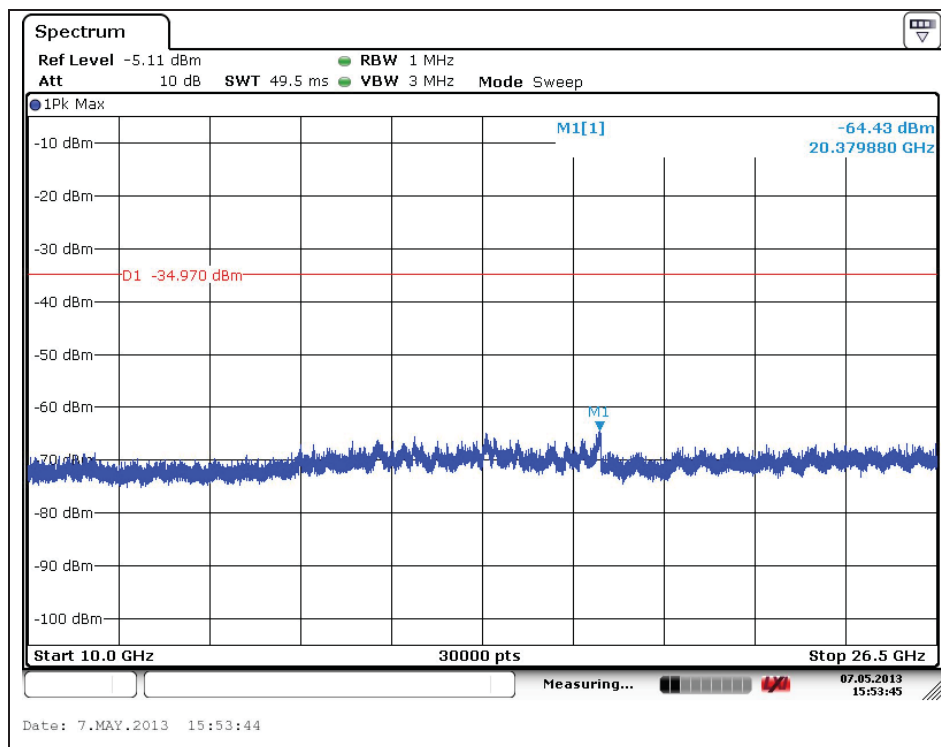
## Operating Mode : 8DPSK(3 Mbps)

Low Channel



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Note:

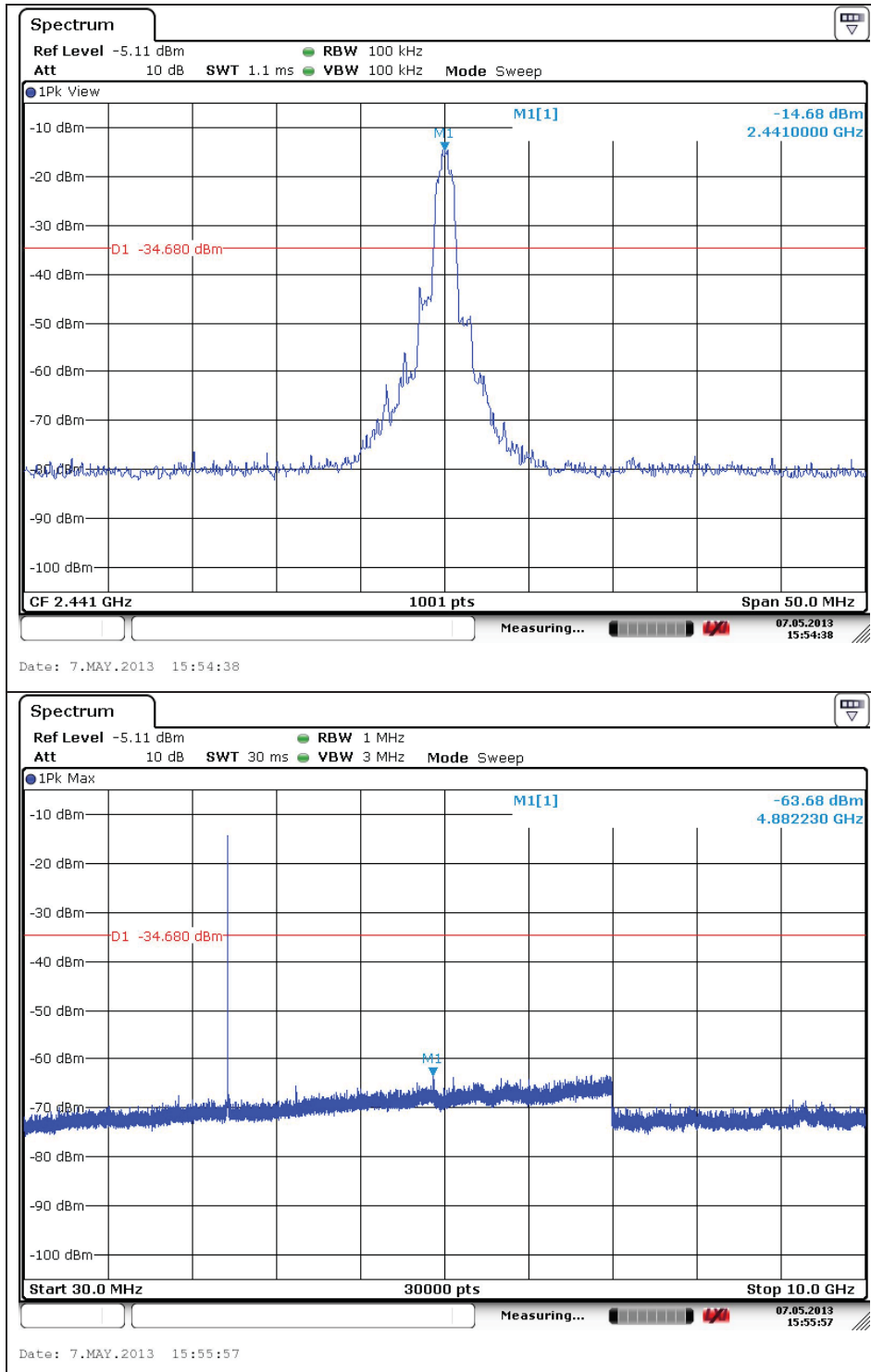
Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

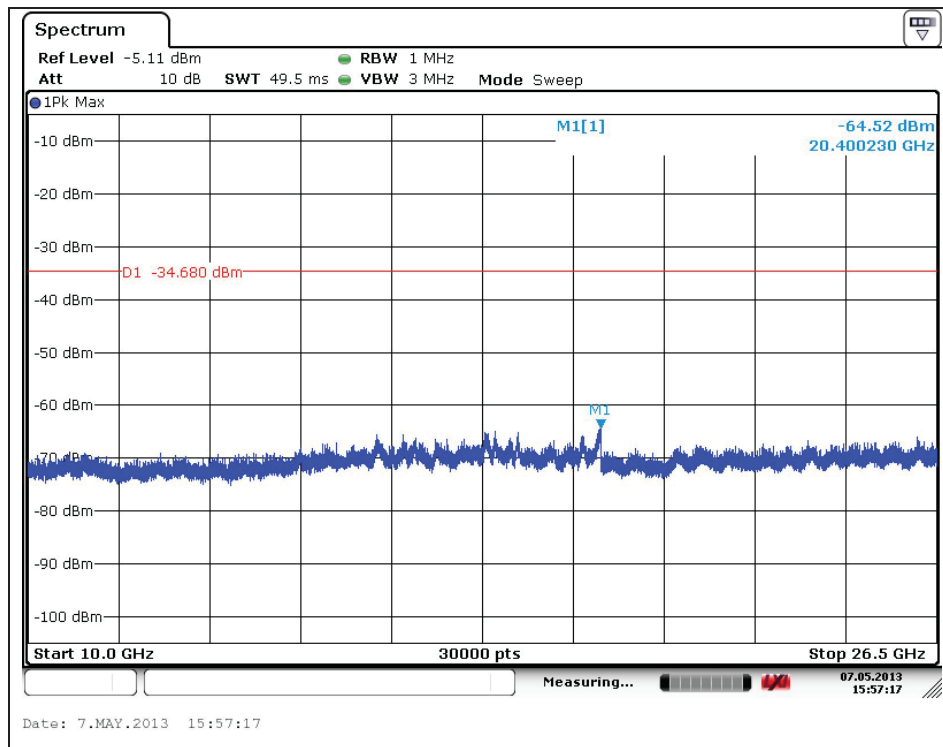
Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
2 389.85	-78.45	15.01	-63.44
2 399.60	-58.19	15.03	-43.16
4 803.80	-61.67	16.34	-45.33
20 379.88	Noise floor	-	-

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## Middle Channel



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Note:

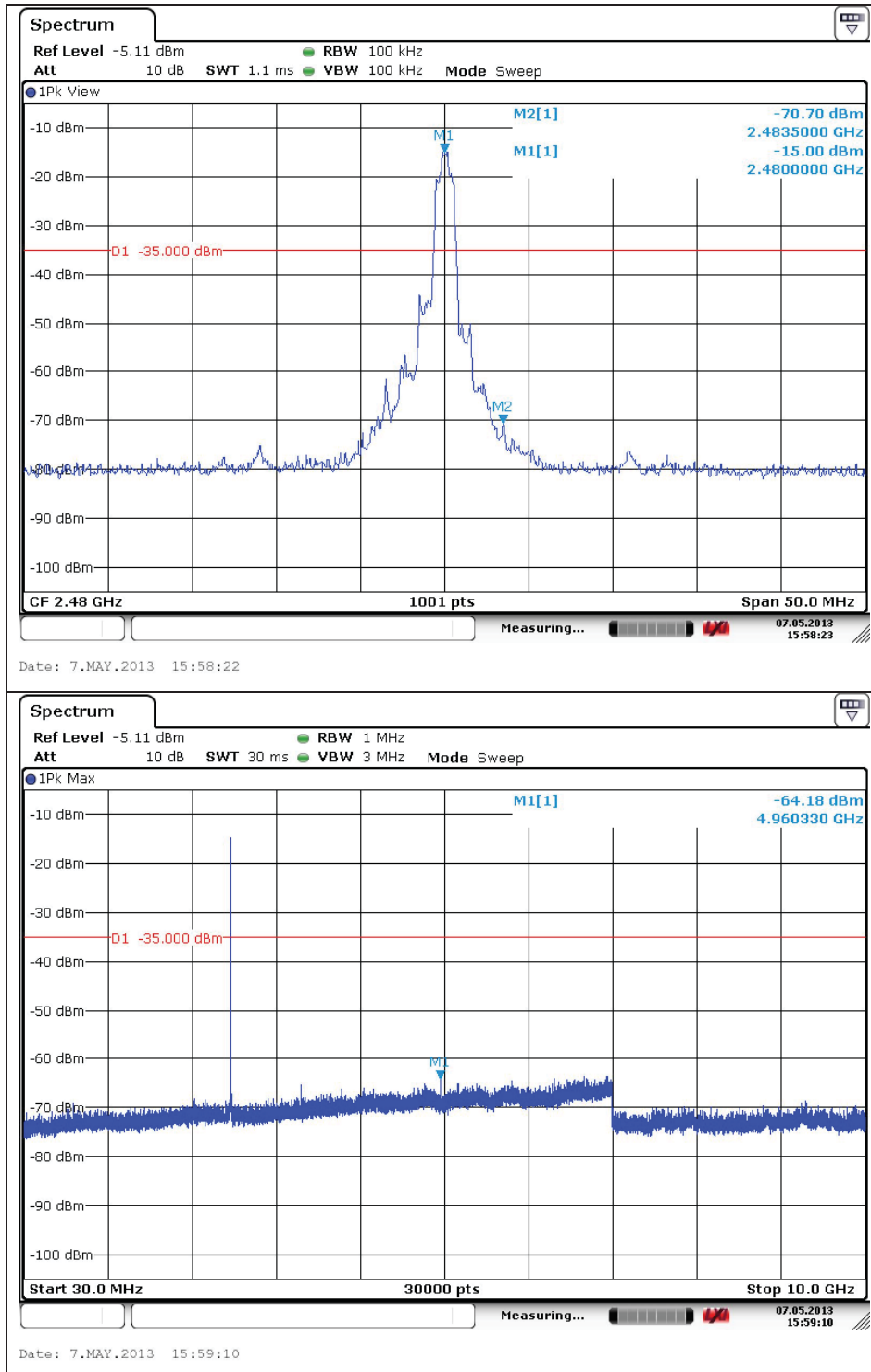
Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

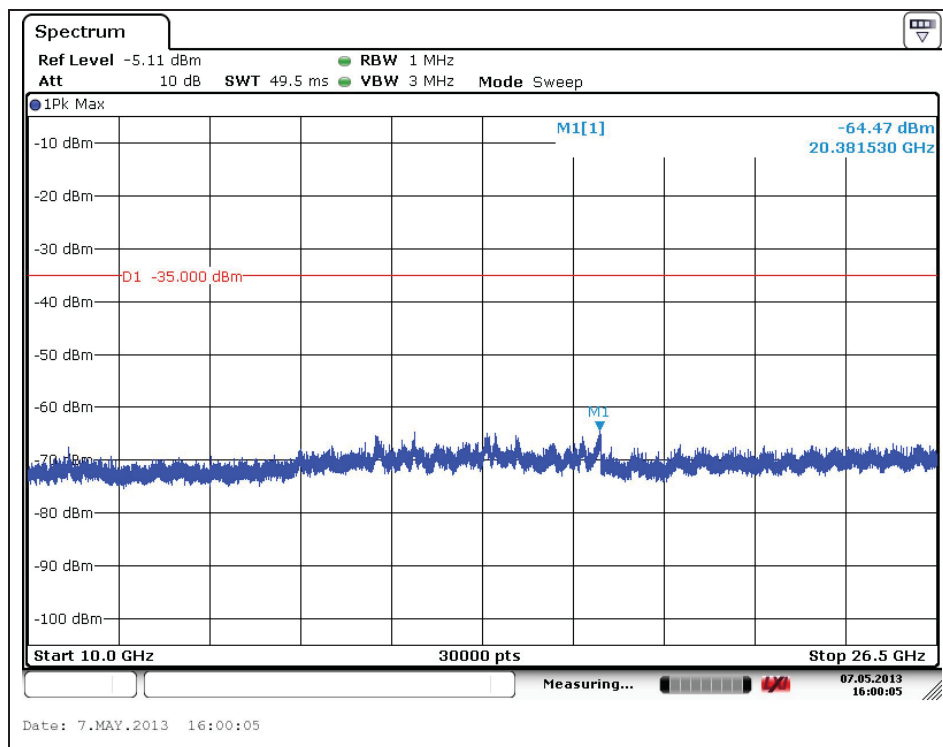
Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
4 882.23	-63.68	16.36	-47.32
20 400.23	Noise floor	-	-

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## High Channel



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Note:

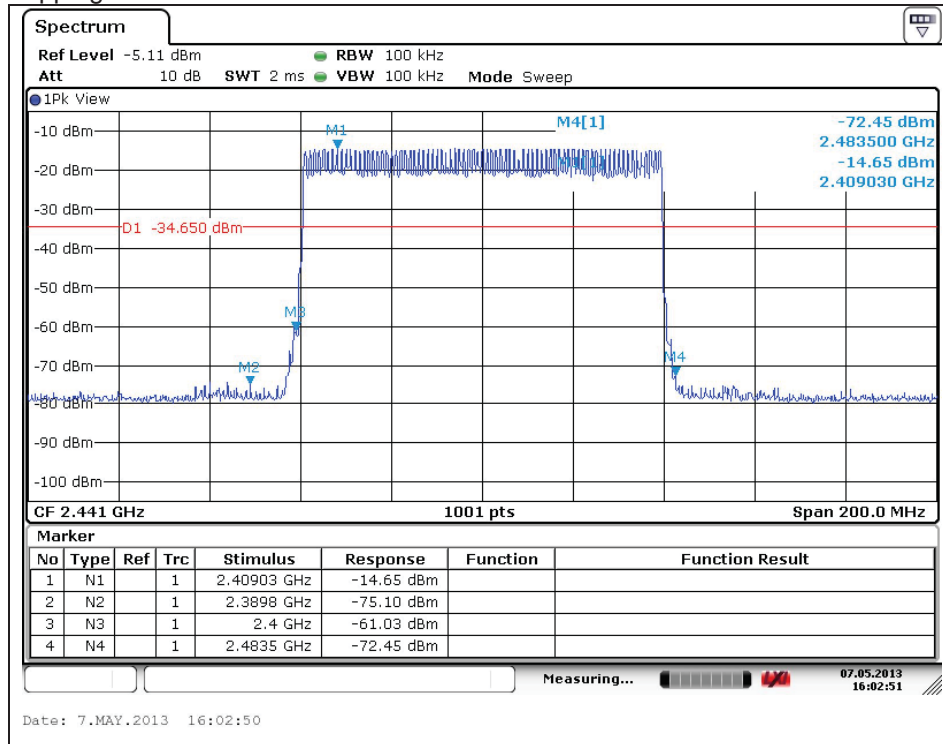
Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
2 483.50	-70.70	15.25	-55.45
4 960.33	-64.18	16.36	-47.82
20 381.53	Noise floor	-	-

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## Band edge at Hopping



Note:

Offset (dB) = Directional Coupler(dB) + Cable loss (dB)

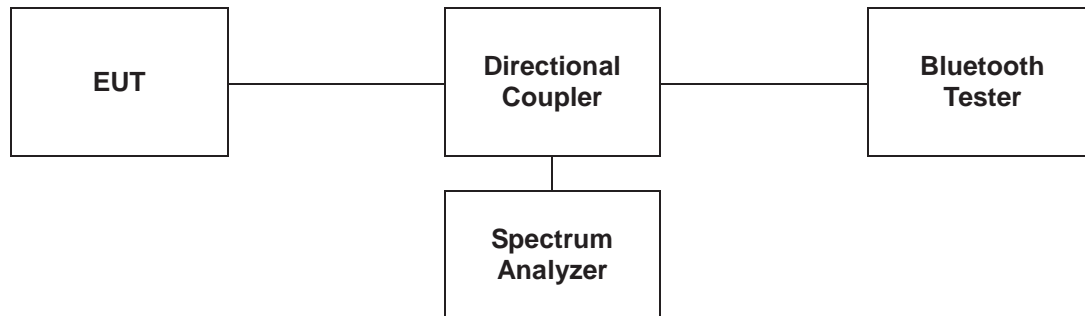
Final Result (dB m) = Reading values (dB m) + Spurious offset (dB)

Frequency (MHz)	Reading values (dB m)	Spurious offset (dB)	Final Result (dB m)
2 389.80	-75.10	15.01	-60.09
2 400.00	-61.03	15.03	-46.00
2 483.50	-72.45	15.25	-57.20

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### 3. 20 dB Bandwidth Measurement

#### 3.1. Test Setup



#### 3.2. Limit

Limit: Not Applicable

#### 3.3. Test Procedure

##### 3.3.1. 20 dB Bandwidth

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section.

The test follows DA000705

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.

Use the following spectrum analyzer setting :

Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel.

RBW = greater than 1 % of the 20 dB bandwidth

VBW = RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector = peak

Trace = max hold

The marker-to-peak function to set the mark to the peak of the emission. Use the marker-delta function to measure 20 dB down one side of the emission. Reset the function, and move the marker to the other side of the emission, until it is (as close as possible to) even with the reference marker level. The marker-delta reading at this point is 20 dB bandwidth of the emission.

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### 3.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 2) °C

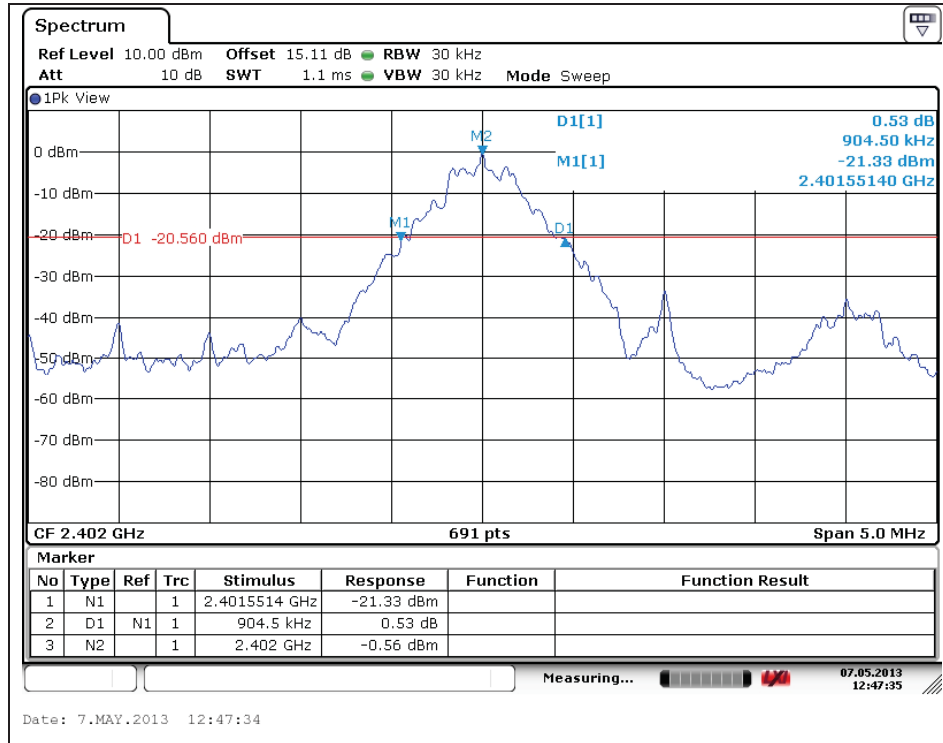
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate	Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth(MHz)
GFSK	1 Mbps	Low	2 402	0.905
		Middle	2 441	0.897
		High	2 480	0.905
π/4DQPSK	2 Mbps	Low	2 402	1.245
		Middle	2 441	1.237
		High	2 480	1.223
8DPSK	3 Mbps	Low	2 402	1.223
		Middle	2 441	1.223
		High	2 480	1.223

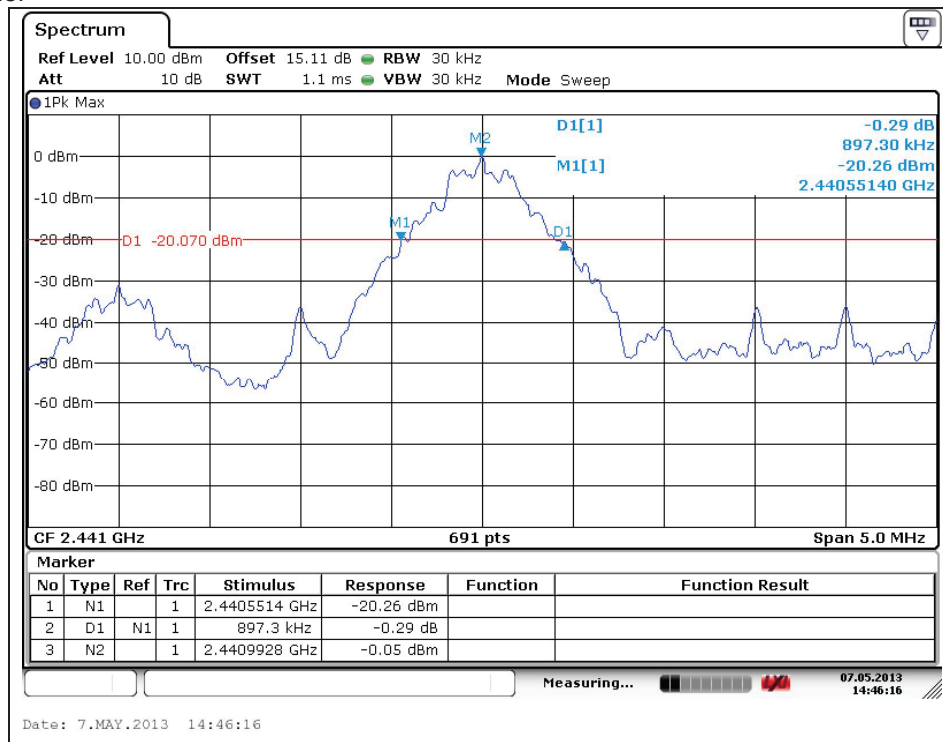
**The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated. This test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the Company.**



**20 dB Bandwidth**  
**Operating Mode: GFSK**  
 Low Channel

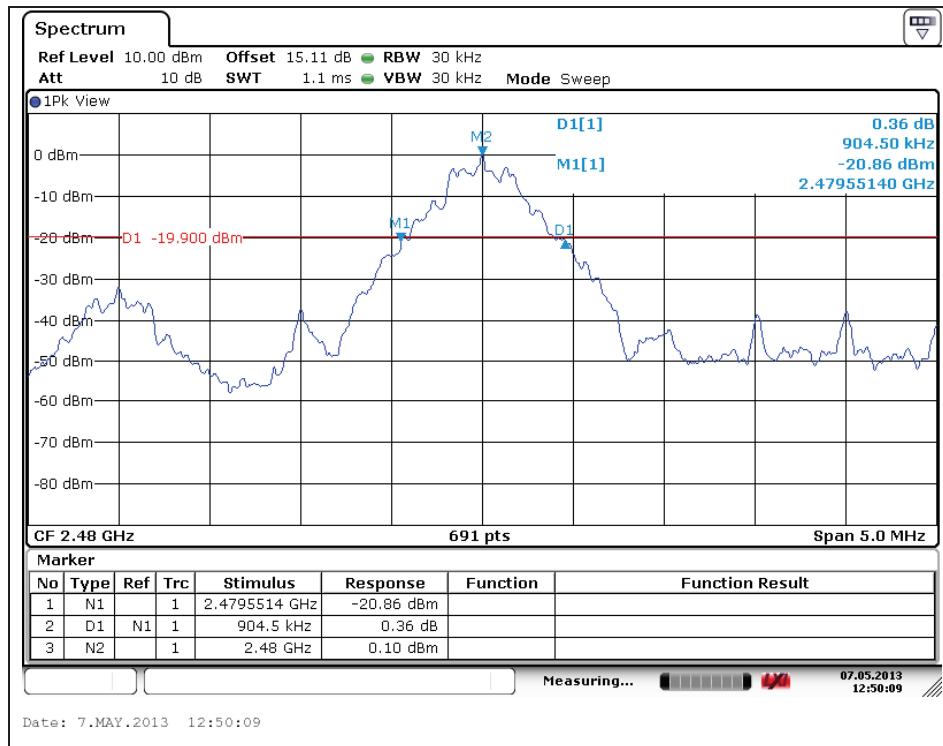


Middle Channel



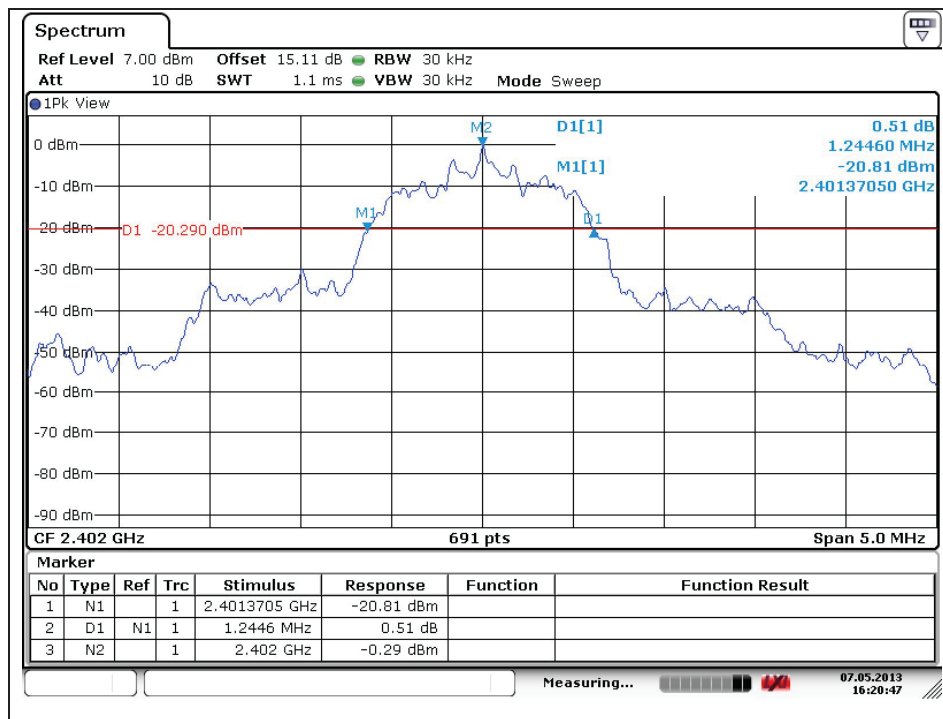
**The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated. This test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the Company.**

## High Channel



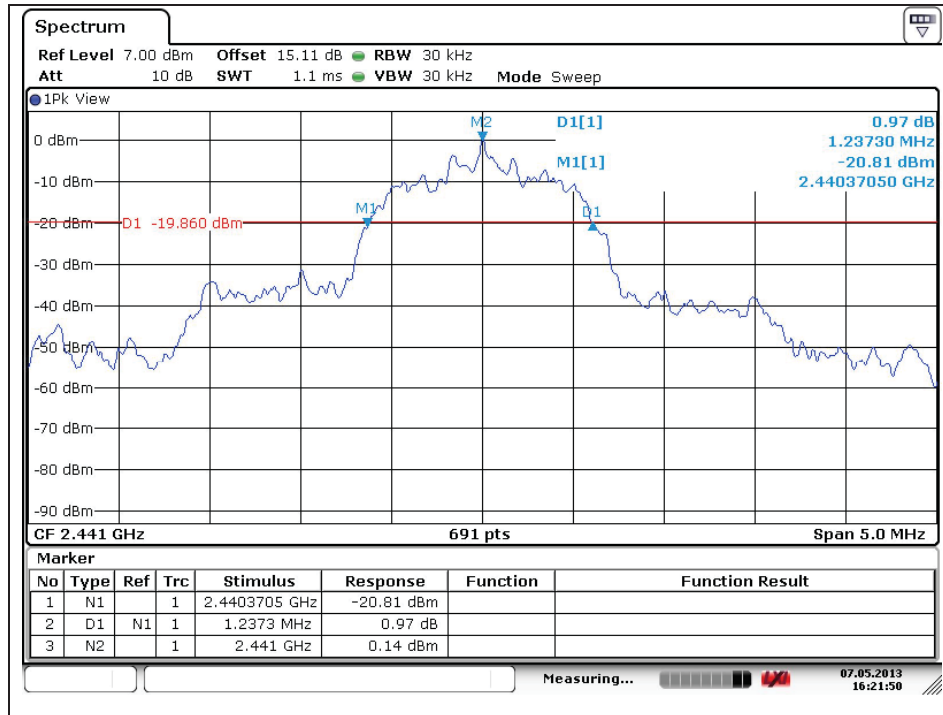
## Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK

## Low Channel

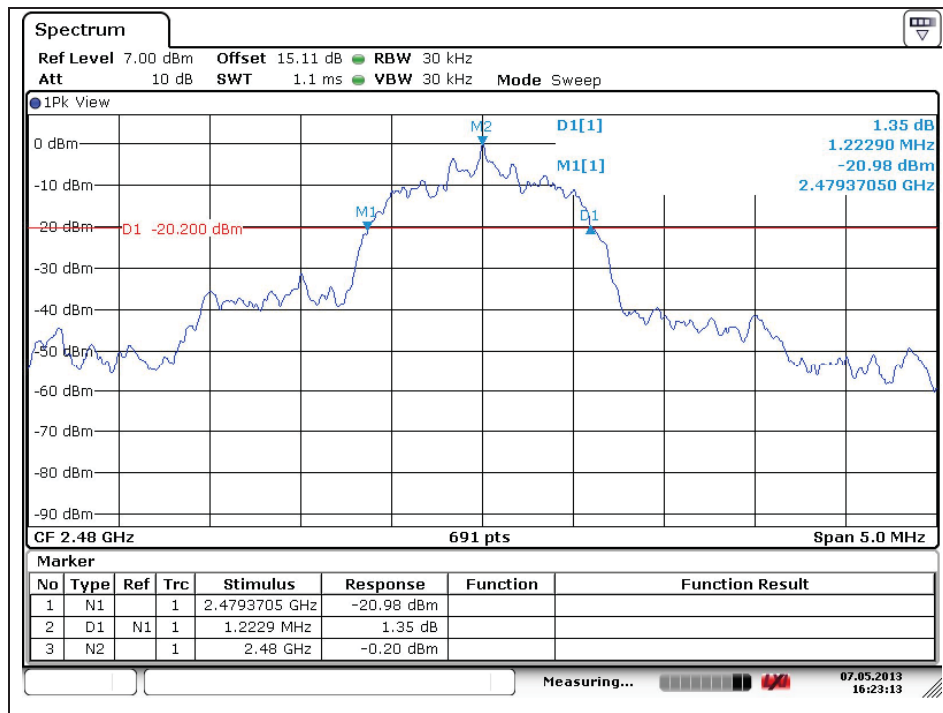


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## Middle Channel



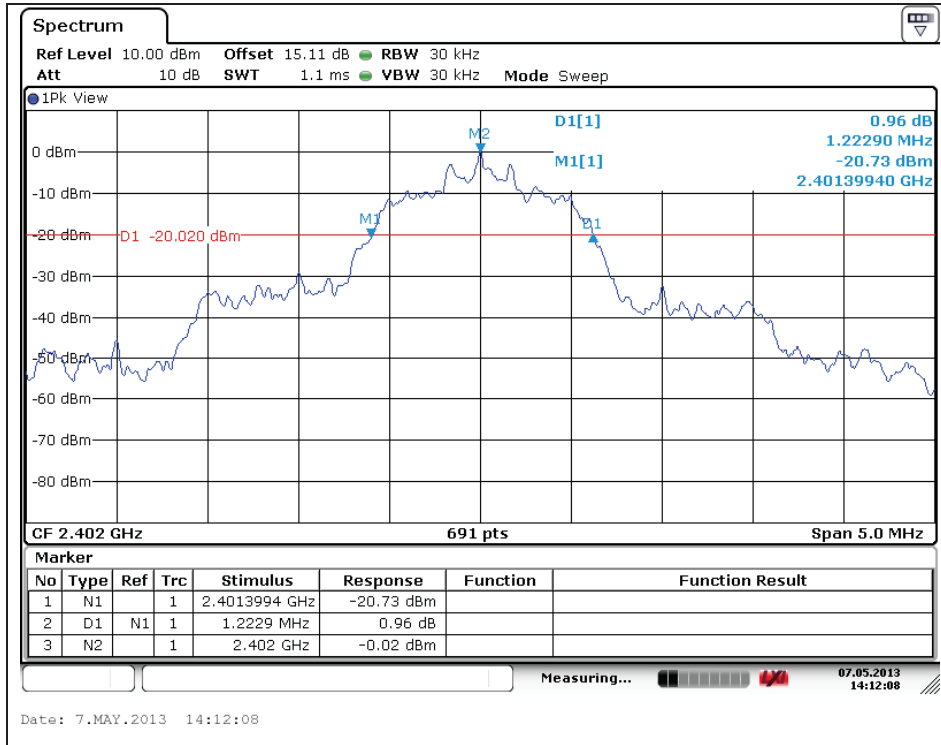
## High Channel



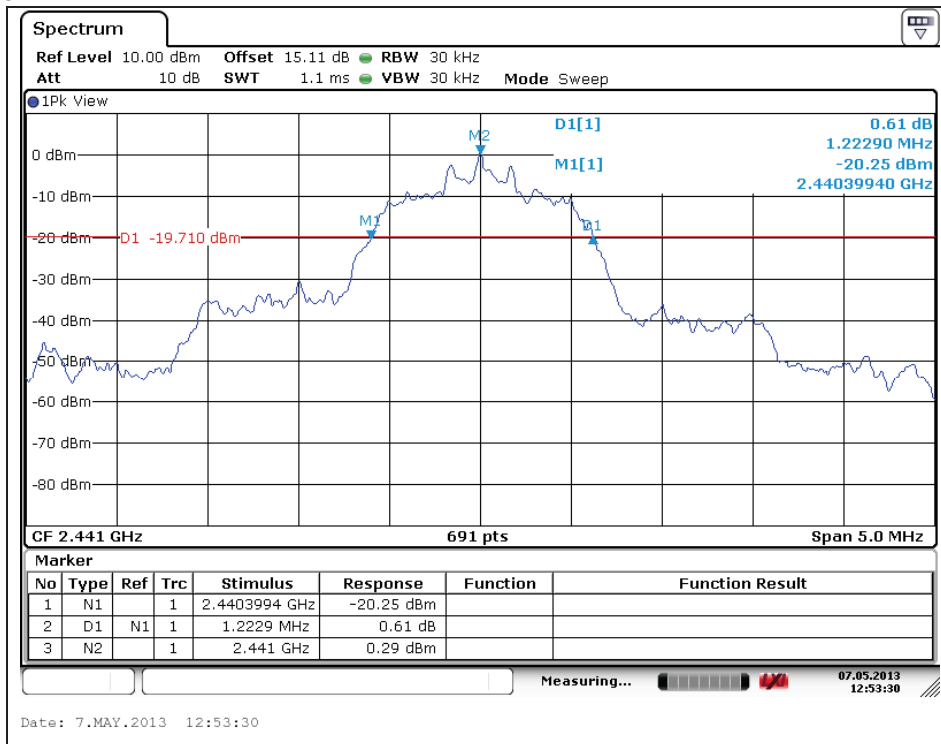
The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated. This test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the Company.

## Operating Mode: 8DPSK

### Low Channel

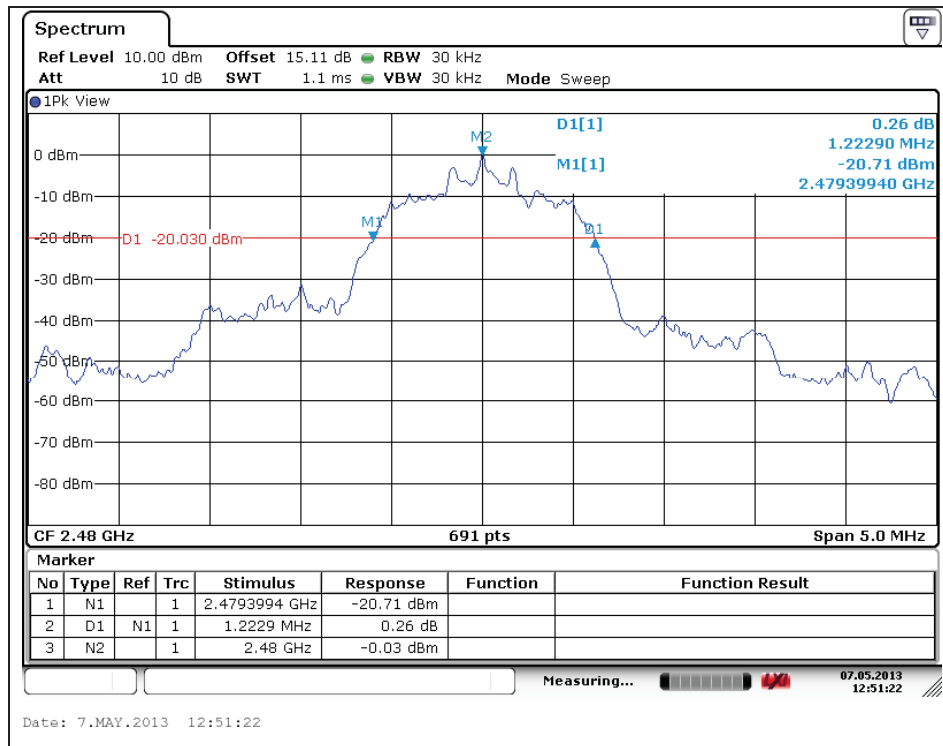


### Middle Channel



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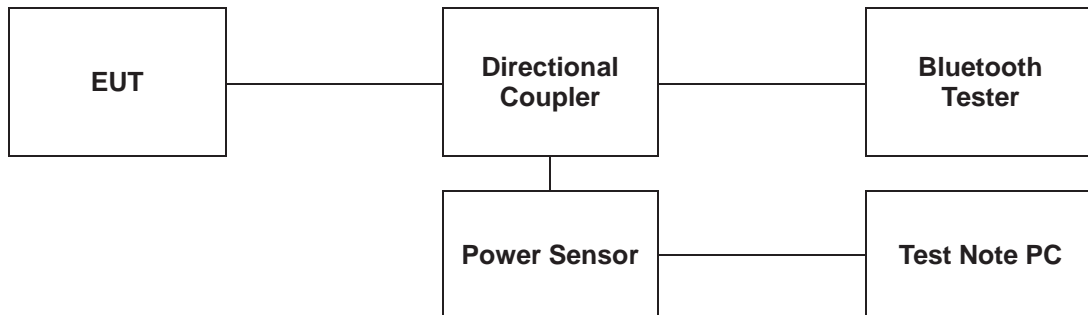
## High Channel



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## 4. Maximum Peak Output Power Measurement

### 4.1. Test Setup



### 4.2. Limit

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

1. §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.
2. §15.247(b)(1), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2 400 – 2 483.5 MHz employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5 725 – 5 805 MHz band: 1 Watt.

### 4.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The test follows DA000705. Using the power sensor instead of a spectrum analyzer.

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in the transmitting mode.
2. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the Power sensor.
3. Test program : (S/W name : R&S Power Viewer, Version : 3.2.0)
4. Measure peak & average power each channel.

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#### 4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 2) °C

Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate	Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Attenuator + Cable offset (dB)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Limit (dB m)
GFSK	1 Mbps	Low	2 402	14.67	-0.03	1.81	30.00
		Middle	2 441	14.72	0.24	1.98	30.00
		High	2 480	14.74	0.34	<u>2.08</u>	30.00
π/4DQPSK	2 Mbps	Low	2 402	14.67	-0.41	2.94	20.97
		Middle	2 441	14.72	-0.44	<u>3.01</u>	20.97
		High	2 480	14.74	-0.83	2.79	20.97
8DPSK	3 Mbps	Low	2 402	14.67	-0.42	3.00	20.97
		Middle	2 441	14.72	-0.44	<u>3.07</u>	20.97
		High	2 480	14.74	-0.83	2.85	20.97

Remark:

In the case of AFH, the limit for peak power is 0.125 W

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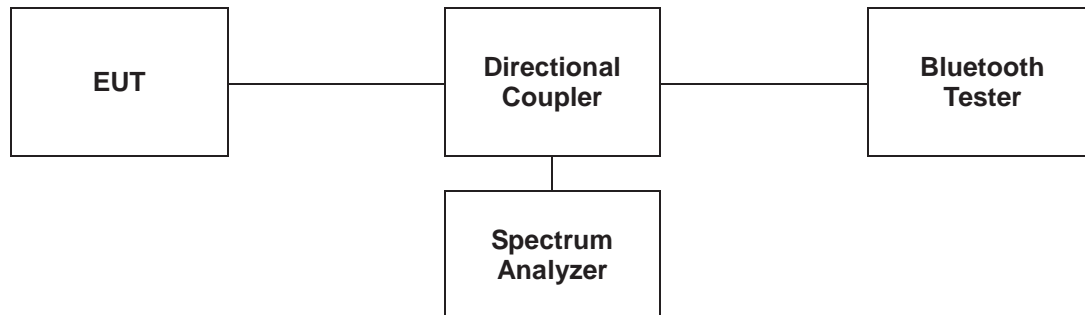
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## 5. Hopping Channel Separation

### 5.1. Test Setup



### 5.2. 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 is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

### 5.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section. The test follows DA000705.

The device is operating in hopping mode between 79 channels and also supporting Adaptive Frequency Hopping with hopping between 20 channels. As compared with each operating mode, 79 channels are chosen as a representative for test.

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels.

RBW  $\geq$  1 % of the span.

VBW  $\geq$  RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector = peak

Trace = max hold.

Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the between the peaks of the adjacent channels.

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## 5.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 2) °C

Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

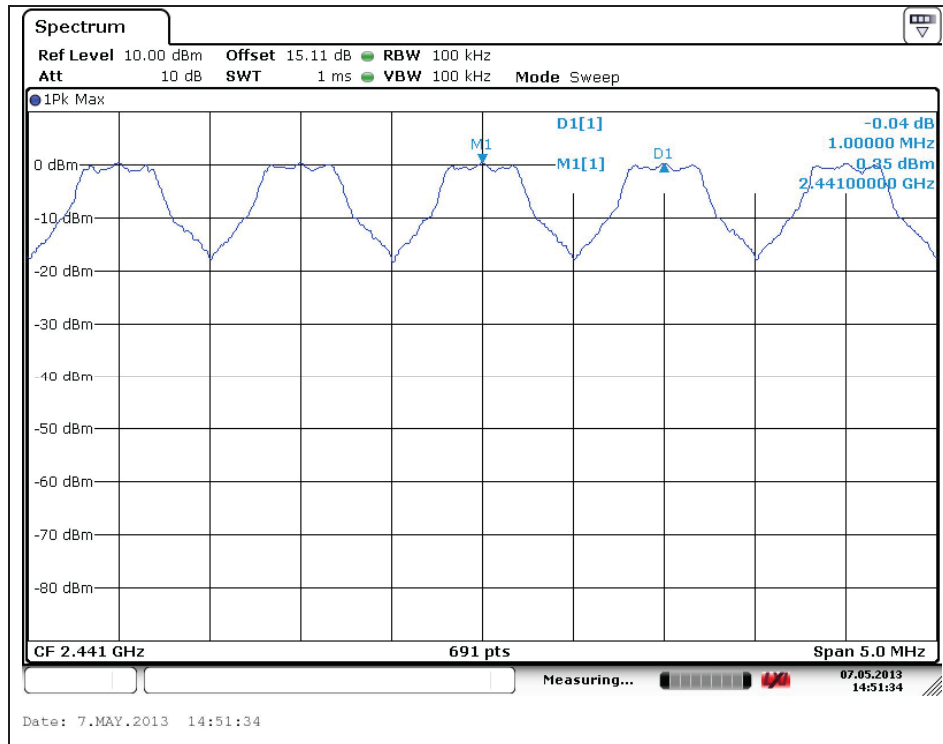
Operation Mode	Channel (Middle)	Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation (kHz)	Two-third of 20 dB Bandwidth (kHz)	Minimum Bandwidth (kHz)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	1 000	598	25
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	1 000	815	25

Note;

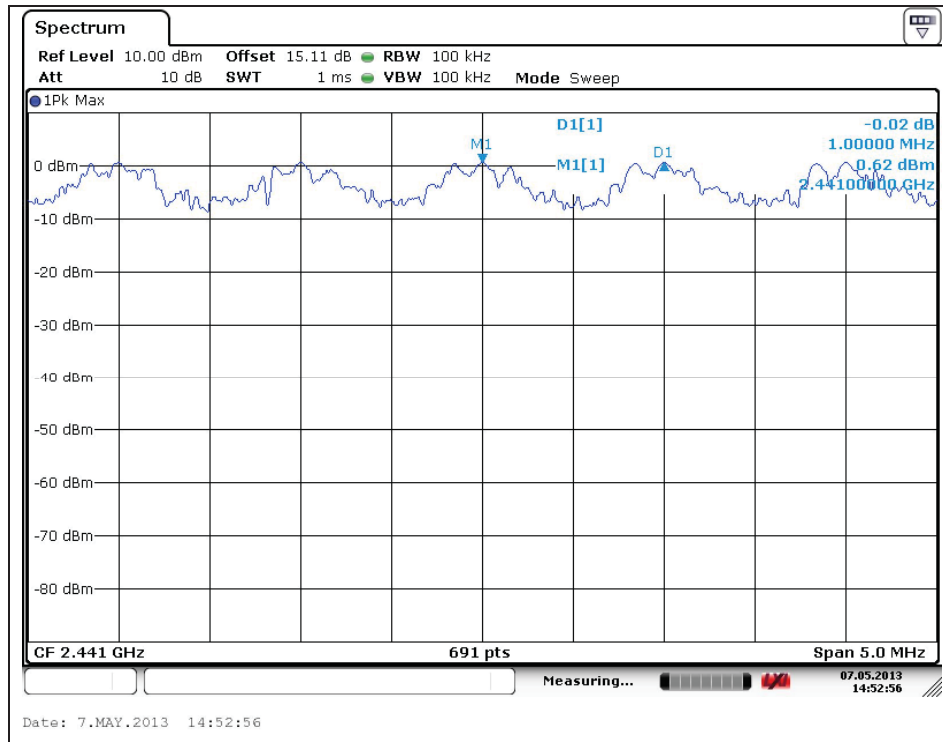
Measurement is made with EUT operating in hopping mode between 79 channels providing a worse case scenario as compared to AFH mode hopping between 20 channels.

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



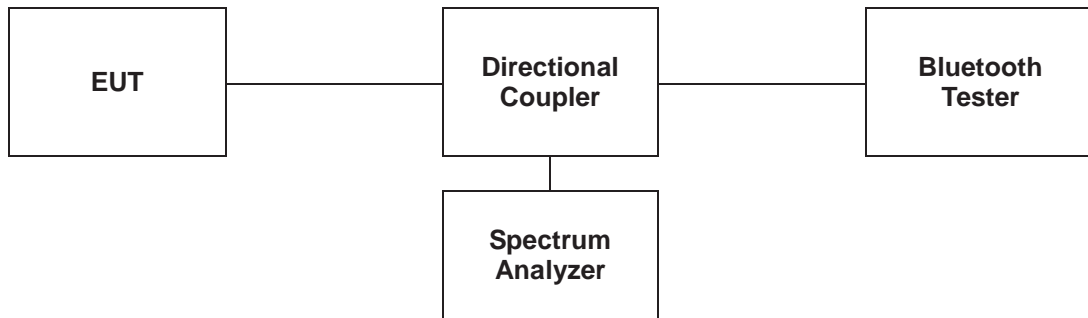
## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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## 6. Number of Hopping Frequency

### 6.1. Test Setup



### 6.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1)(iii), Frequency hopping systems in the 2 400–2 483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

### 6.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section. The test follows DA000705.

The device supports Adaptive Frequency Hopping and will use a minimum of 20 channels of the 79 available channels.

The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

1. 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 = 2 400 MHz, Stop = 2 441.5 MHz, Sweep=sweep and Start = 2 441.5 MHz, Stop = 2 483.5 MHz, Sweep = sweep. Detector = peak.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as RBW, VBW = 300 kHz.
5. Max hold, allow the trace to stabilize and count how many channel in the band.

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## 6.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 2) °C

Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Number of Hopping Frequency	Limit
GFSK	79	≥ 15
8DPSK	79	≥ 15

**Remark:**

Measurement is made with EUT operating in hopping mode between 79 channels providing a worse case scenario as compared to AFH mode hopping between 20 channels.

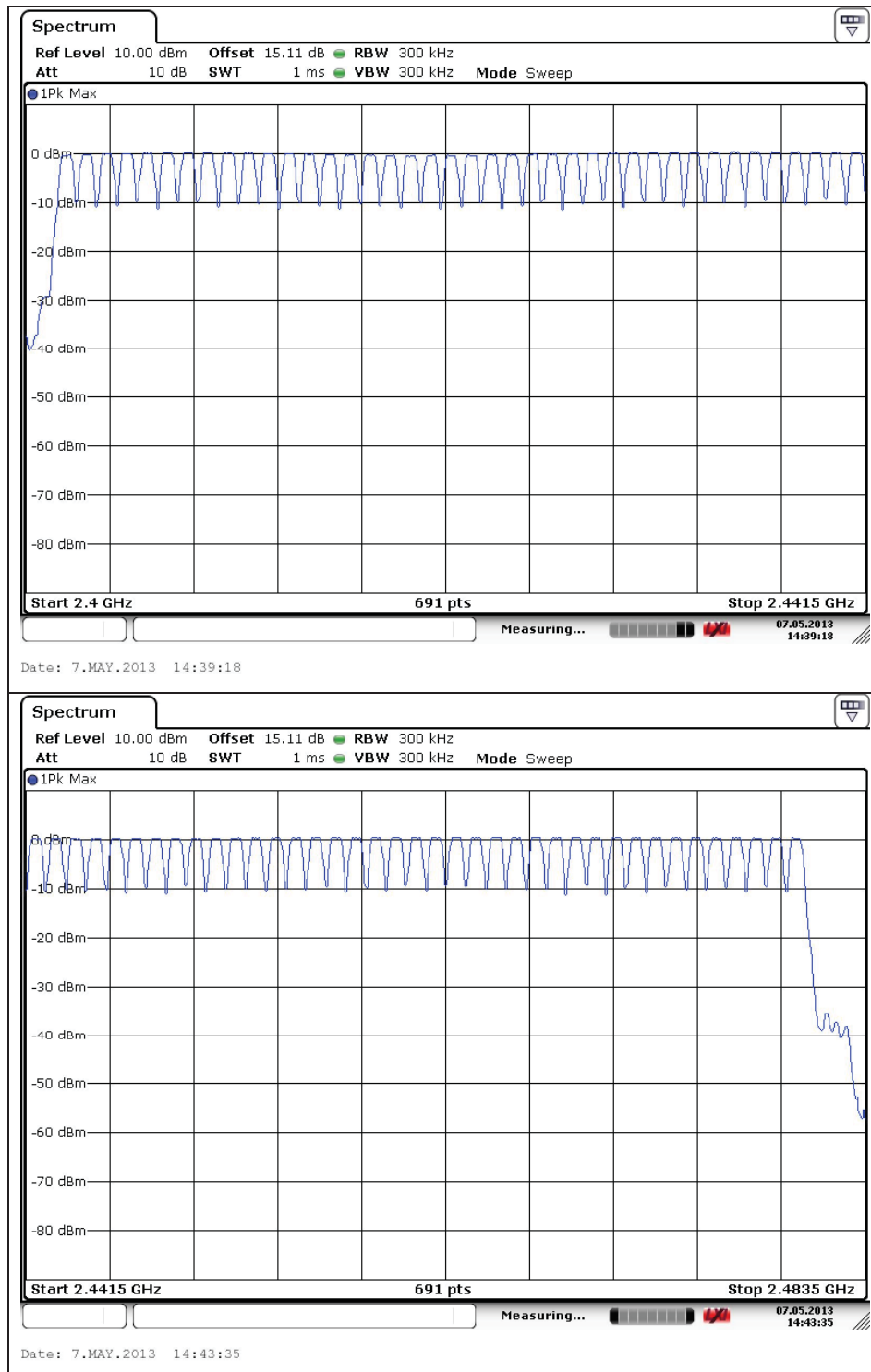
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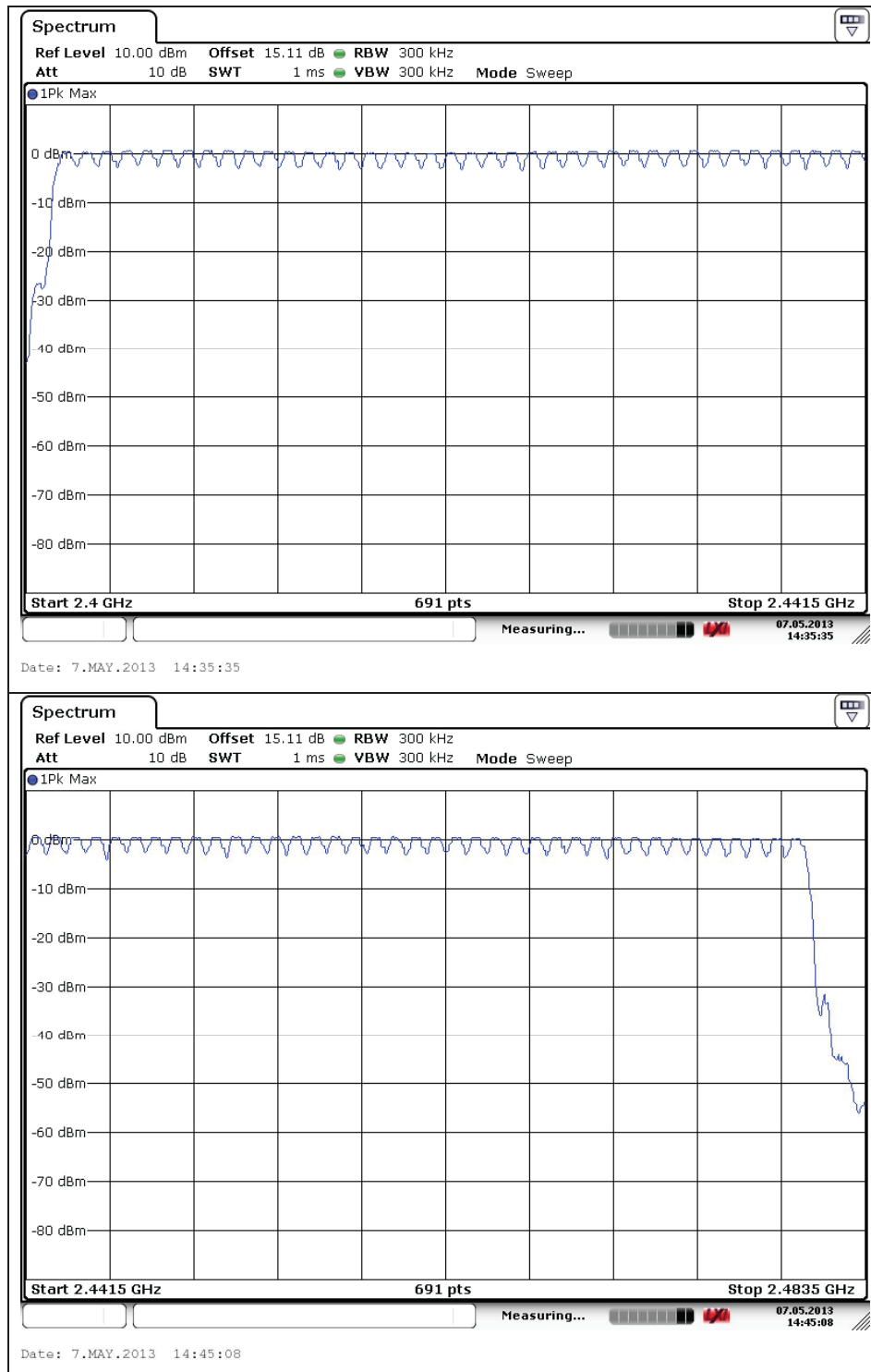
[www.ee.sgs.com/korea](http://www.ee.sgs.com/korea)

## Operating Mode: GFSK



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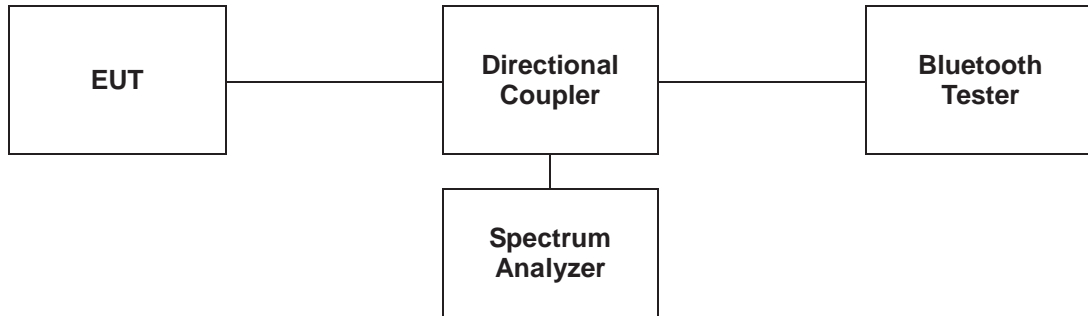
## Operating Mode : 8DPSK



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## 7. Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)

### 7.1. Test Set up



### 7.2. 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)

#### \*Adaptive Frequency Hopping

A period time = 0.4(s) \* 20 = 8 (s)

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### 7.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section. The test follows DA000705.

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. Measure the time duration of one transmission on the measured frequency. And then plot the result with time difference of this time duration.
4. The Bluetooth has 3 type of payload, DH1, DH3, DH5 and 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5. The hopping rate is insisted of 1 600 per second.

The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting:

Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel

RBW = 1 MHz

VBW = RBW

Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel

Detector = peak

Trace = max hold

Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. If this value varies with different modes of operation repeat this test for each variation.

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## 7.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 2) °C

Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

### 7.4.1. Packet Type: DH1, 3-DH1

Operation Mode	Frequency	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	0.39	124.80	400
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	0.40	128.00	400

Note:

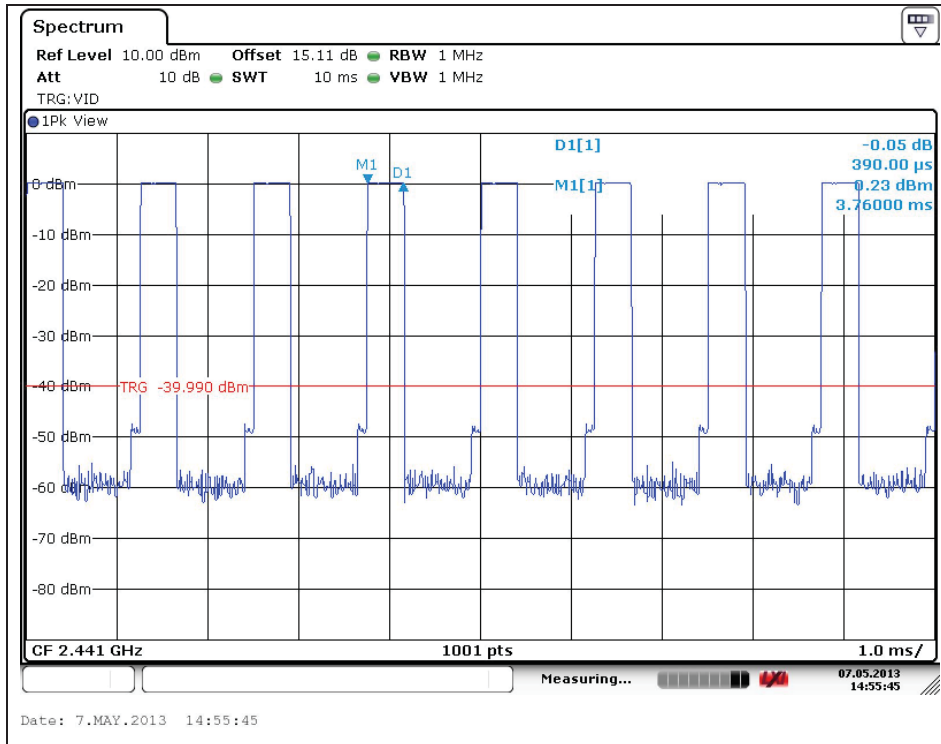
Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

In case of GFSK,  $0.39 \times \{(1600 \div 2) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 124.80 \text{ ms}$

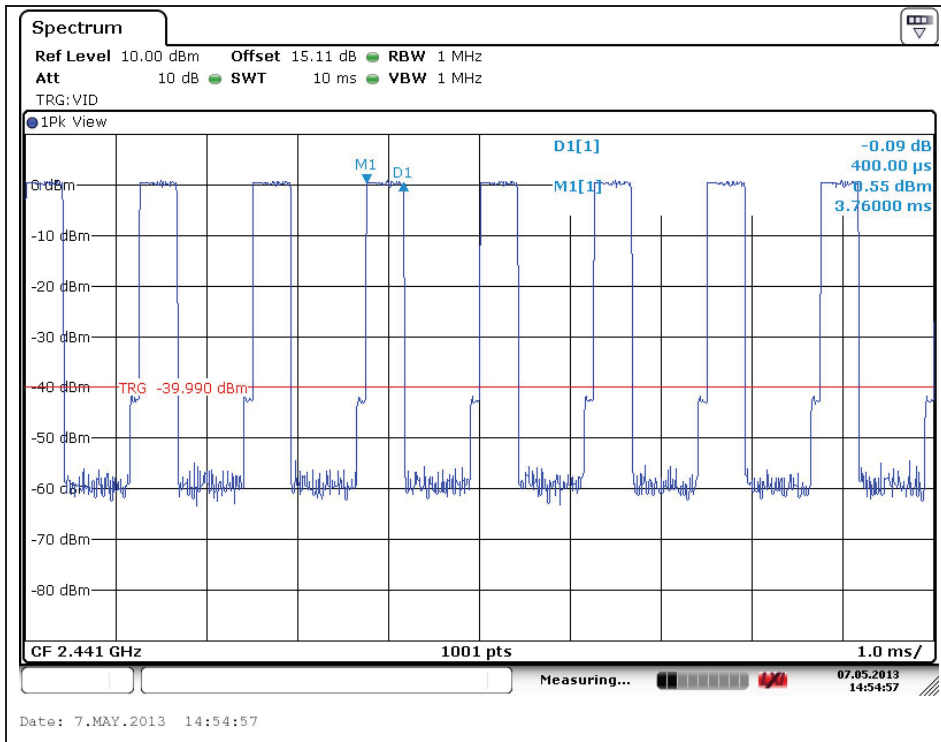
In case of 8DPSK,  $0.40 \times \{(1600 \div 2) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 128.00 \text{ ms}$

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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#### 7.4.2. Packet Type: DH3, 3-DH3

Operation Mode	Frequency	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	1.65	264.00	400
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	1.65	264.00	400

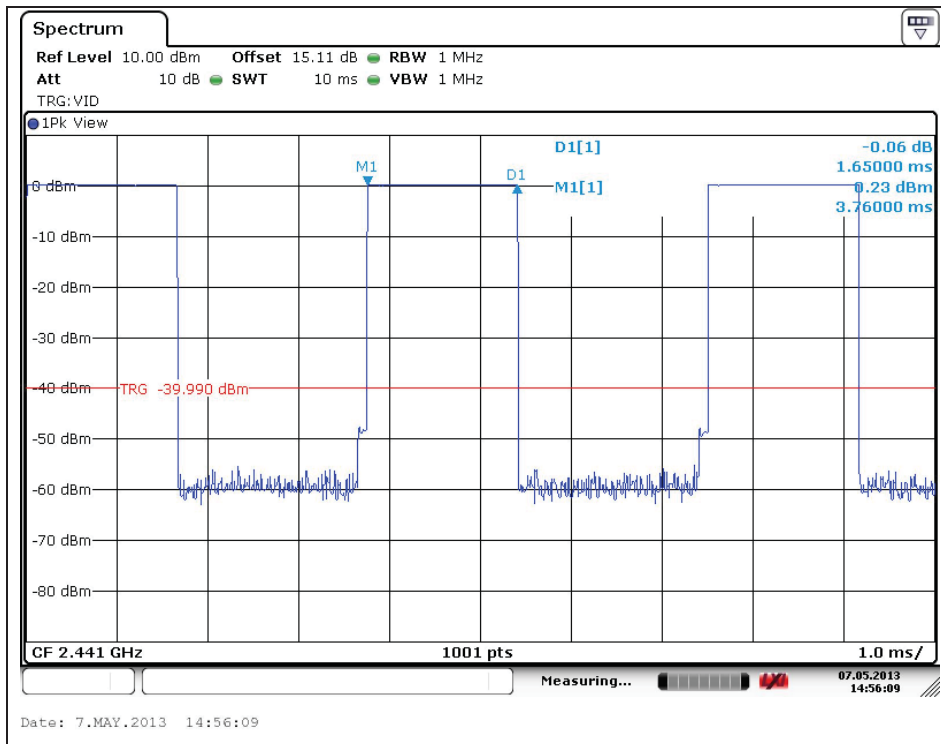
Note:

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

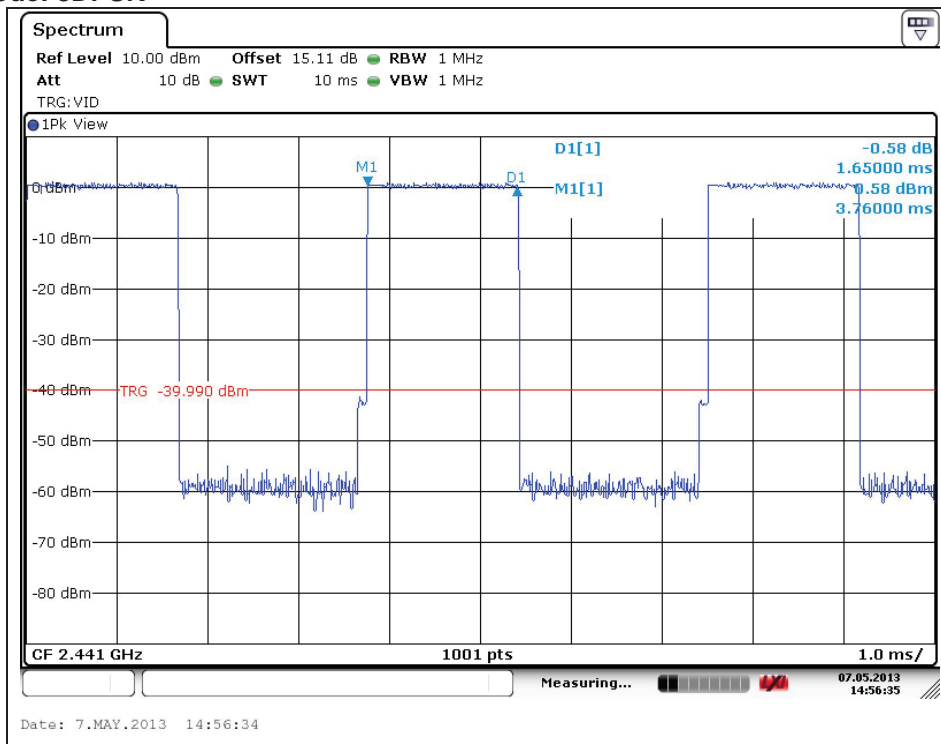
In case of GFSK and 8DPSK,  $1.65 \times \{(1600 \div 4) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 264.00$  ms

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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#### 7.4.3. Packet Type: DH5, 3-DH5

Operation Mode	Frequency	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	2.89	308.27	400
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	2.89	308.27	400

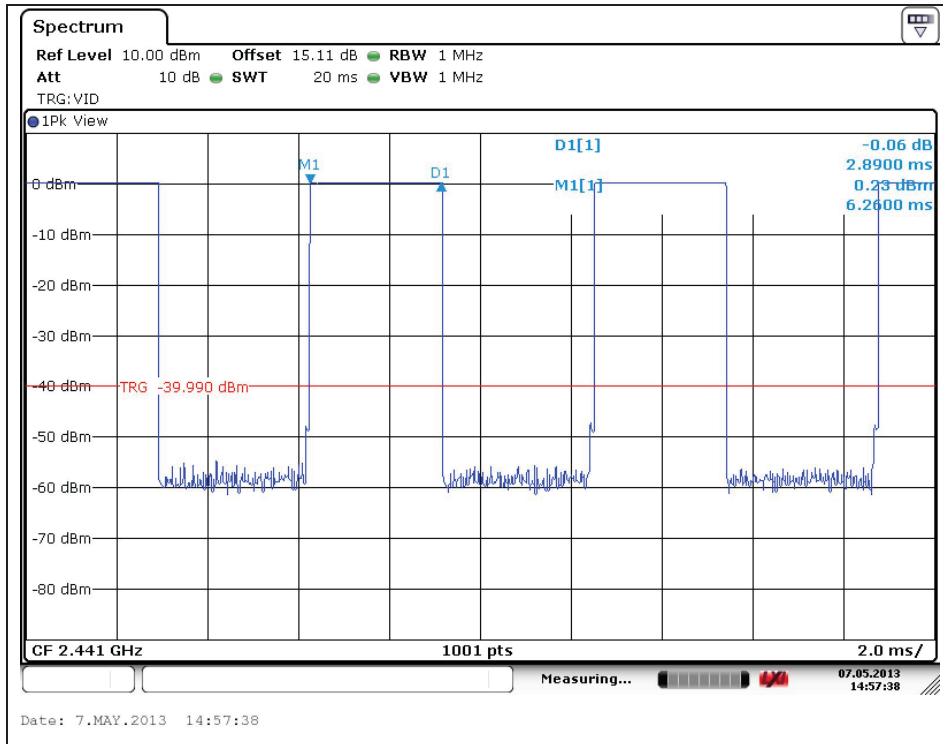
Note:

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

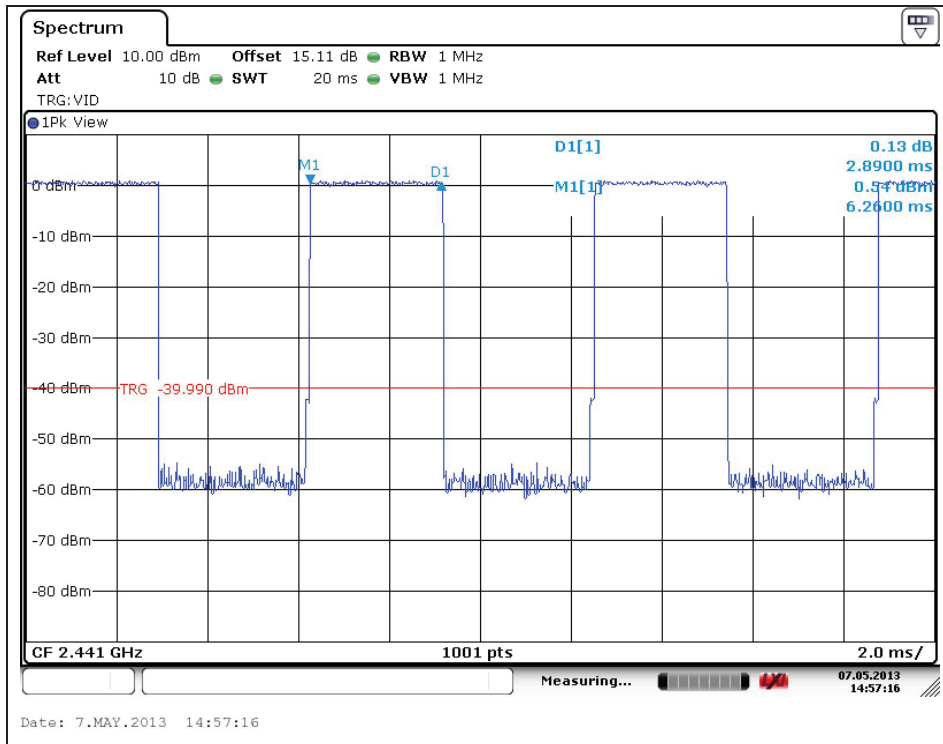
In case of GFSK and 8DPSK,  $2.89 \times \{(1600 \div 6) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 308.27 \text{ ms}$

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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#### 7.4.4. Packet Type: DH1, 3-DH1 (Adaptive Frequency Hopping)

Operation Mode	Frequency	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	0.39	62.40	400
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	0.41	65.60	400

Note:

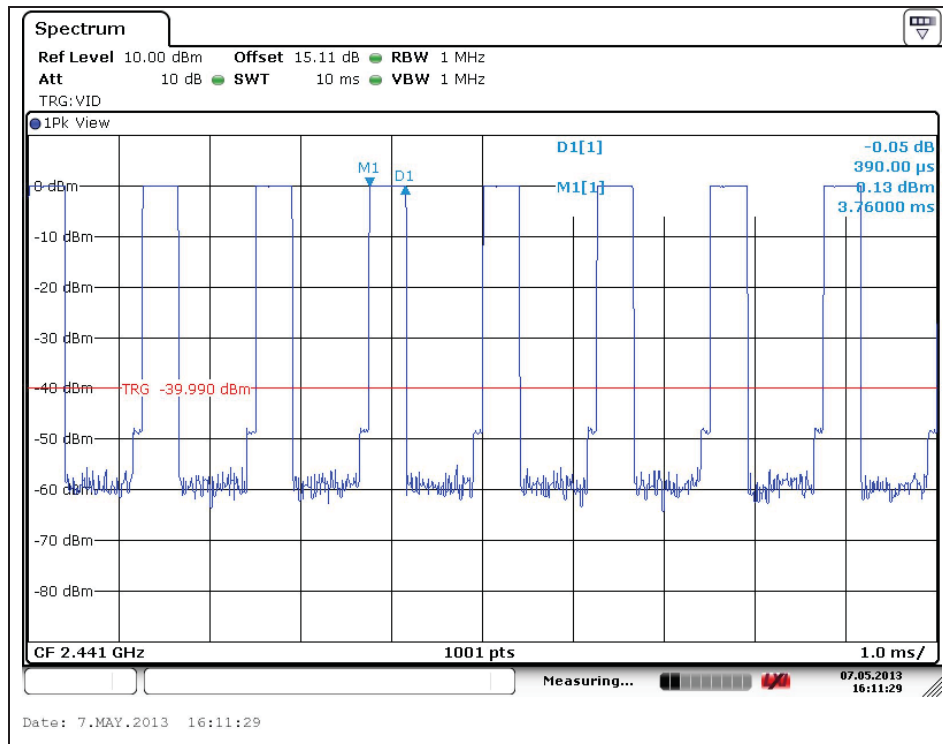
Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 8 sec

In case of GFSK,  $0.39 \times \{(800 \div 2) / 20\} \times 8 = 62.40 \text{ ms}$

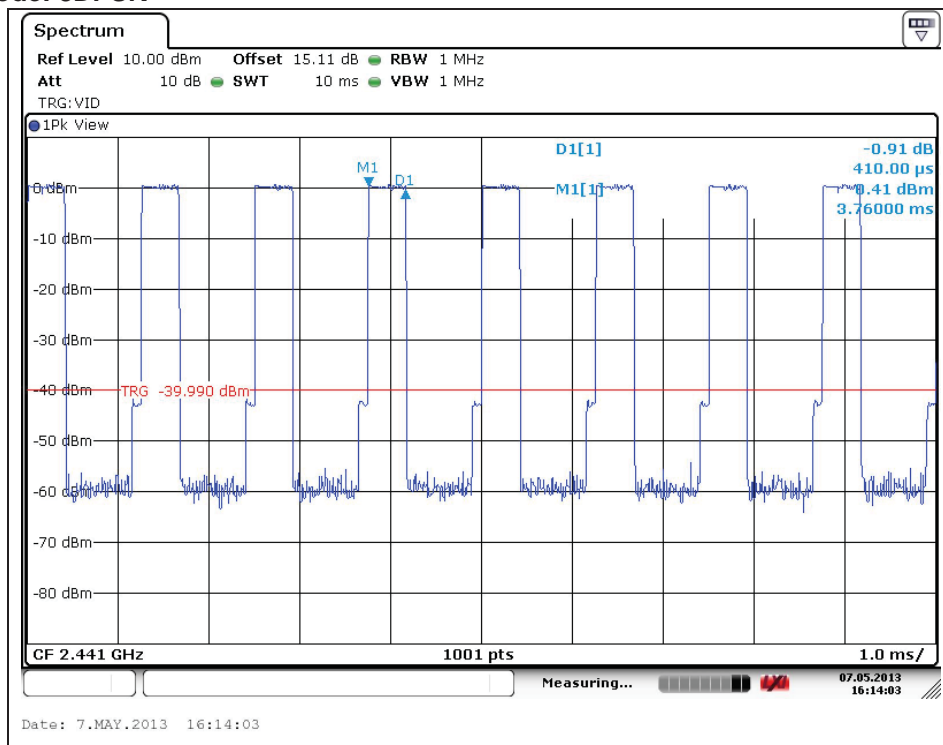
In case of 8DPSK,  $0.41 \times \{(800 \div 2) / 20\} \times 8 = 65.60 \text{ ms}$

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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#### 7.4.5. Packet Type: DH3, 3-DH3 (Adaptive Frequency Hopping)

Operation Mode	Frequency	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	1.65	132.00	400
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	1.65	132.00	400

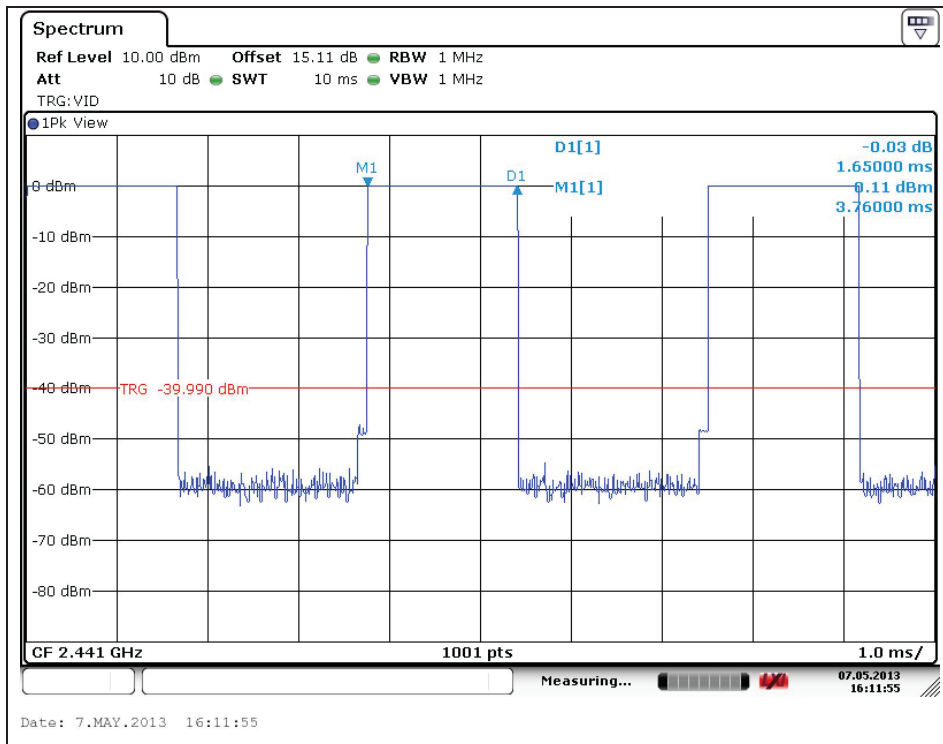
Note:

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 8 sec

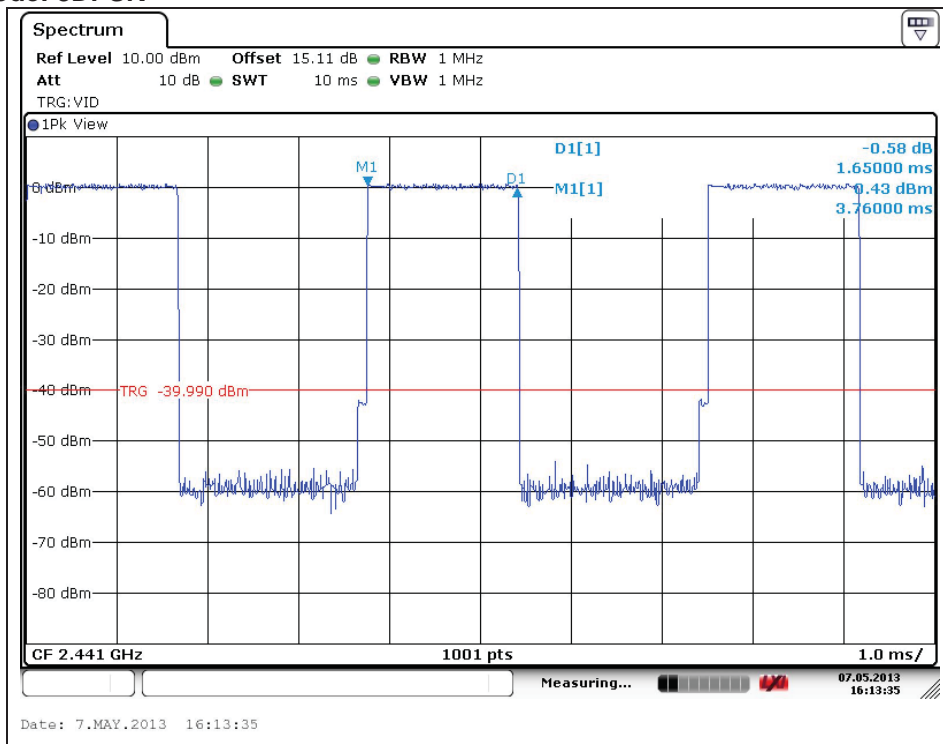
In case of GFSK and 8DPSK,  $1.65 \times \{(800 \div 4) / 20\} \times 8 = 132.00 \text{ ms}$

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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#### 7.4.6. Packet Type: DH5, 3-DH5 (Adaptive Frequency Hopping)

Operation Mode	Frequency	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441 MHz	2.91	155.20	400
8DPSK	2 441 MHz	2.91	155.20	400

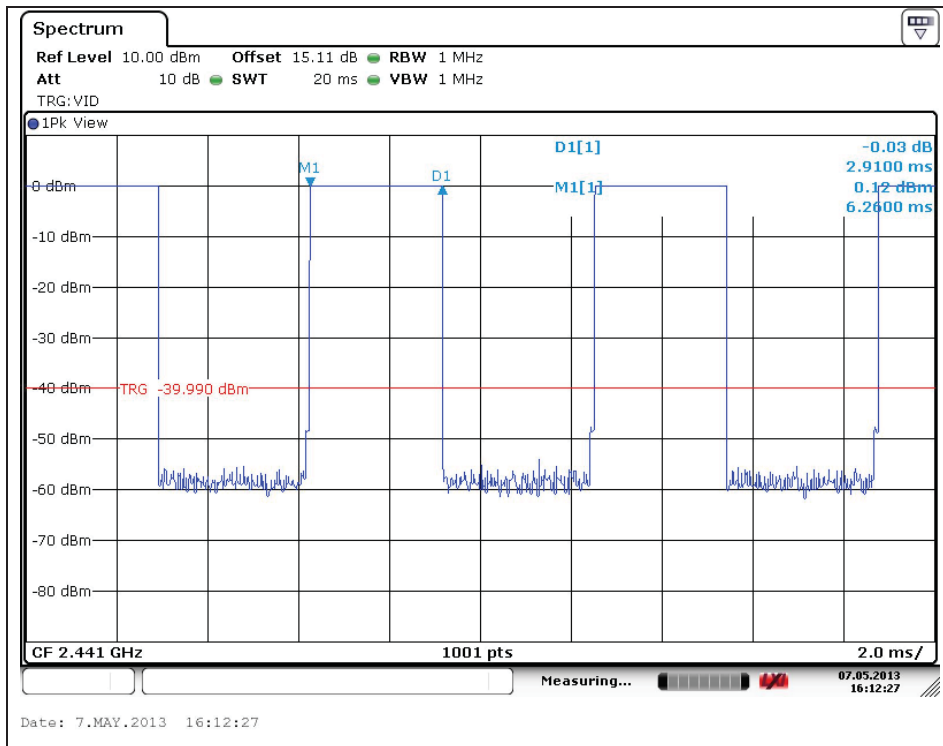
Note:

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 8 sec

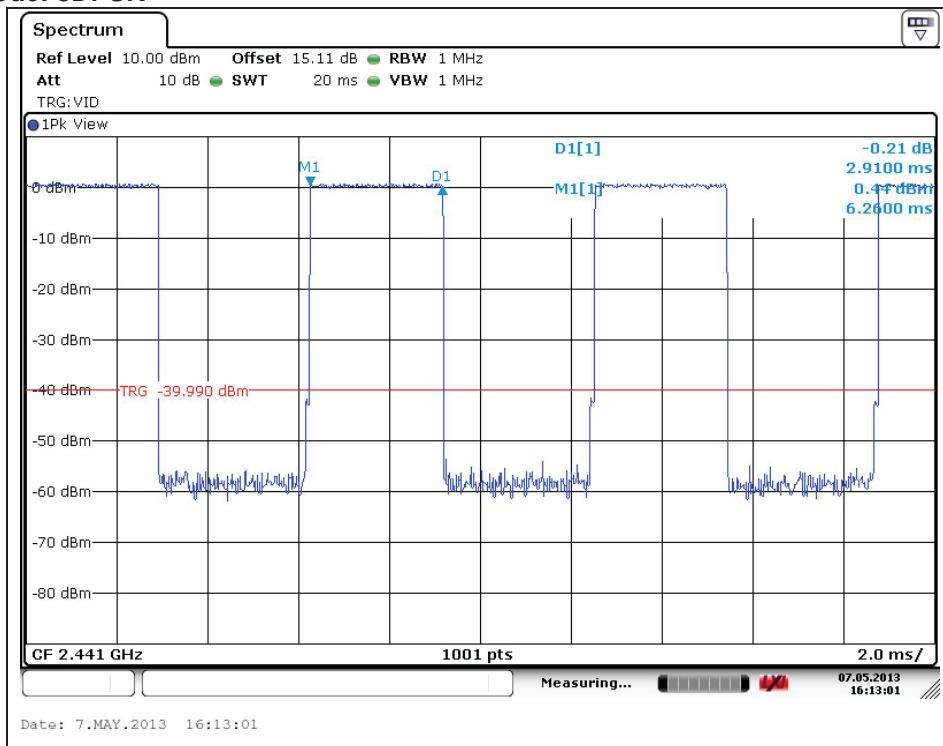
In case of GFSK and 8DPSK,  $2.91 \times \{(800 \div 6) / 20\} \times 8 = 155.20 \text{ ms}$

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## Operating Mode: GFSK



## Operating Mode: 8DPSK



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## 8. Antenna Requirement

### 8.1. 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 6 dB i are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

### 8.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is Chip Antenna with gain of 3.5 dB i.

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