中认信通
CHINA CERTIFICATION ICT CO., LTD (DONGGUAN)

ACCREDITED
TESTING LABORATORY
CERTIFICATE # 6356.01

TEST REPORT

Applicant: **Edco Electronics Inc.**

Address: 8484 Avenue de l'Esplanade Montreal, Quebec Montreal, H2P 2R7 Canada

FCC ID: **2AJMW-BTHP10**

IC: **20174-BTHP10**

HVIN: **BTHP10**

Product Name: **Wireless Business Headset**

Standard(s): **47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C(15.247)**
RSS-247 Issue 2, February 2017
RSS-Gen, Issue 5, February 2021 Amendment 2
ANSI C63.10-2013
KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

The above equipment has been tested and found compliant with the requirement of the relative standards by China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan)

Report Number: **CR230309818-00B**

Date Of Issue: **2023/4/13**

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Test Facility

The Test site used by China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No. 113, Pingkang Road, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.

The lab has been recognized as the FCC accredited lab under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No. : 442868, the FCC Designation No. : CN1314.

The lab has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to test to Canadian radio equipment requirements, the CAB identifier: CN0123.

Declarations

China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) is not responsible for the authenticity of any test data provided by the applicant. Data included from the applicant that may affect test results are marked with a triangle symbol "▲". Customer model name, addresses, names, trademarks etc. are not considered data.

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
1.0	CR230309818-00B	Original Report	2023/4/13

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name:	Wireless Business Headset
Trade Name:	Borne
EUT Model:	BTHP10
Operation Frequency:	2402-2480MHz
Maximum Peak Output Power (Conducted):	2.1 dBm
Modulation Type:	GFSK, π/4-DQPSK
Rated Input Voltage:	DC 3.7V from battery, DC 5V from USB
Serial Number:	22PM_1
EUT Received Date:	2023/3/6
EUT Received Status:	Good

Operation Frequency Detail:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
0	2402	40	2442
1	2403	41	2443
…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…
..	…	78	2480
39	2441	/	/

Per section 15.31(m)/RSS-Gen, the below frequencies were performed the test:

Test Channel	Frequency (MHz)
Lowest	2402
Middle	2441
Highest	2480

Antenna Information Detail▲:

Antenna Manufacturer	Antenna Type	input impedance (Ohm)	Frequency Range	Antenna Gain
SKY WING Communication Electronics Co.,Ltd	PCB	50	2.4~2.5GHz	1.8 dBi

The Method of §15.203 Compliance:

☒Antenna must be permanently attached to the unit.

☐Antenna must use a unique type of connector to attach to the EUT.

☐Unit must be professionally installed, and installer shall be responsible for verifying that the correct antenna is employed with the unit.

Accessory Information:

Accessory Description	Manufacturer	Model	Parameters
/	/	/	/

1.2 Description of Test Configuration

1.2.1 EUT Operation Condition:

EUT Operation Mode:	The system was configured for testing in Engineering Mode, which was provided by the manufacturer.
Equipment Modifications:	No
EUT Exercise Software:	BT_Tool

The software was provided by manufacturer. The maximum power was configured as below, that was provided by the manufacturer▲:

Test Modes	Power Level Setting		
	Lowest	Middle	Highest
GFSK	4	4	4
π/4-DQPSK	4	4	4

1.2.2 Support Equipment List and Details

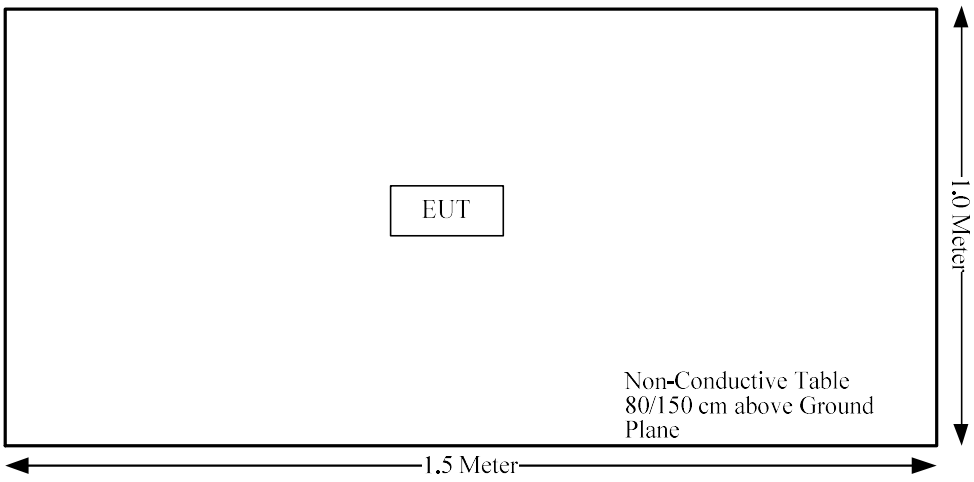
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
/	/	/	/

1.2.3 Support Cable List and Details

Cable Description	Shielding Type	Ferrite Core	Length (m)	From Port	To
/	/	/	/	/	/

1.2.4 Block Diagram of Test Setup

Radiated Spurious Emissions:



1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty. The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval.

Parameter	Measurement Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	±5 %
RF output power, conducted	±0.61dB
Power Spectral Density, conducted	±0.61 dB
Unwanted Emissions, radiated	30M~200MHz: 4.15 dB,200M~1GHz: 5.61 dB,1G~6GHz: 5.14 dB, 6G~18GHz: 5.93 dB,18G~26.5G:5.47 dB,26.5G~40G:5.63 dB
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	±1.26 dB
Temperature	±1℃
Humidity	±5%
DC and low frequency voltages	±0.4%
Duty Cycle	1%
AC Power Lines Conducted Emission	2.8 dB (150 kHz to 30 MHz)

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Standard/Rule(s)	Description of Test	Result
FCC §15.207(a) RSS-Gen Clause 8.8	AC Line Conducted Emissions	Not Applicable
FCC §15.205, §15.209, §15.247(d) RSS-Gen Clause 8.10	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Compliant
FCC §15.247(a)(1) RSS-247 Clause 5.1 b)	20 dB Bandwidth	Compliant
RSS-Gen Clause 6.7	99% Occupied Bandwidth	Compliant
FCC §15.247(a)(1) RSS-247 Clause 5.1 b)	Channel Separation	Compliant
FCC §15.247(a)(1)(iii) RSS-247 Clause 5.1 d)	Number Of Hopping Frequency	Compliant
FCC §15.247(a)(1)(iii) RSS-247 Clause 5.1 d)	Time Of Occupancy (dwell time)	Compliant
FCC §15.247(b)(1) RSS-247 Clause 5.4 b)	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Compliant
FCC §15.247(d) RSS-247 Clause 5.5	Band Edges	Compliant
FCC §15.203 RSS-Gen Clause 6.8	Antenna Requirement	Compliant
§15.247 (i) & §1.1310 & §2.1093	RF Exposure	Compliant
RSS-102 Clause 2.5.1	Exemption Limits For Routine Evaluation-SAR Evaluation	Compliant

Note:
Not Applicable: the device was powered by battery when Bluetooth Operating.

3. REQUIREMENTS AND TEST PROCEDURES

3.1 AC Line Conducted Emissions

3.1.1 Applicable Standard

FCC§15.207(a).

(a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, 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 µH/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

	Conducted limit (dBµV)	
Frequency of emission (MHz)	Quasi-peak	Average
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.

(b) The limit shown in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to carrier current systems operating as intentional radiators on frequencies below 30 MHz. In lieu thereof, these carrier current systems shall be subject to the following standards:

(1) For carrier current system containing their fundamental emission within the frequency band 535-1705 kHz and intended to be received using a standard AM broadcast receiver: no limit on conducted emissions.

(2) For all other carrier current systems: 1000 µV within the frequency band 535-1705 kHz, as measured using a 50 µH/50 ohms LISN.

(3) Carrier current systems operating below 30 MHz are also subject to the radiated emission limits in §15.205, §15.209, §15.221, §15.223, or §15.227, as appropriate.

(c) Measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines. Devices that include, or make provisions for, the use of battery chargers which permit operating while charging, AC adapters or battery eliminators or that connect to the AC power lines indirectly, obtainig their power through another device which is connected to the AC power lines, shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits.

RSS-Gen Clause 8.8

Unless stated otherwise in the applicable RSS, for radio apparatus that are designed to be connected to the public utility AC power network, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the range 150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in table 4, as measured using a 50 µH / 50 Ω line impedance stabilization network. This requirement applies for the radio frequency voltage measured between each power line and the ground terminal of each AC power-line mains cable of the EUT.
For an EUT that connects to the AC power lines indirectly, through another device, the requirement for compliance with the limits in table 4 shall apply at the terminals of the AC power-line mains cable of a representative support device, while it provides power to the EUT. The lower limit applies at the

boundary between the frequency ranges. The device used to power the EUT shall be representative of typical applications.

Table 4 – AC power-line conducted emissions limits

Frequency (MHz)	Conducted limit (dBμV)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 - 0.5	66 to 56[1]	56 to 46[1]
0.5 – 5	56	46
5 – 30	60	50

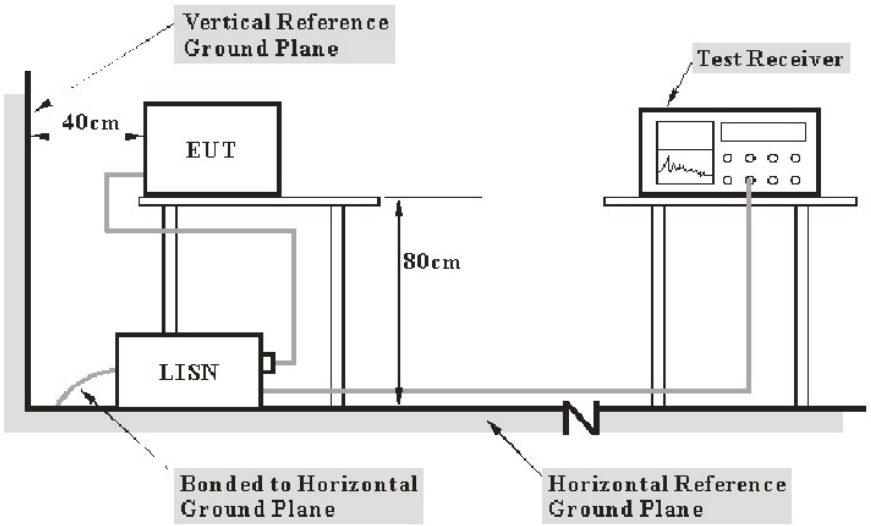
Note 1: The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.

For an EUT with a permanent or detachable antenna operating between 150 kHz and 30 MHz, the AC power-line conducted emissions must be measured using the following configurations:

(a) Perform the AC power-line conducted emissions test with the antenna connected to determine compliance with the limits of table 4 outside the transmitter's fundamental emission band.

(b) Retest with a dummy load instead of the antenna to determine compliance with the limits of table 4 within the transmitter's fundamental emission band. For a detachable antenna, remove the antenna and connect a suitable dummy load to the antenna connector. For a permanent antenna, remove the antenna and terminate the RF output with a dummy load or network that simulates the antenna in the fundamental frequency band.

3.1.2 EUT Setup



Note: 1. Support units were connected to second LISN.
2. Both of LISNs (AMN) 80 cm from EUT and at the least 80 cm from other units and other metal planes support units.

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2013 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207,RSS-Gen limits.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

The adapter or EUT was connected to the main LISN with a 120 V/60 Hz AC power source.

3.1.3 EMI Test Receiver Setup

The EMI test receiver was set to investigate the spectrum from 150 kHz to 30 MHz.

During the conducted emission test, the EMI test receiver was set with the following configurations:

Frequency Range	IF B/W
150 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz

3.1.4 Test Procedure

The frequency and amplitude of the six highest ac power-line conducted emissions relative to the limit, measured over all the current-carrying conductors of the EUT power cords, and the operating frequency or frequency to which the EUT is tuned (if appropriate), should be reported, unless such emissions are more than 20 dB below the limit. AC power-line conducted emissions measurements are to be separately carried out only on each of the phase ("hot") line(s) and (if used) on the neutral line(s), but not on the ground [protective earth] line(s). If less than six emission frequencies are within 20 dB of the limit, then the noise level of the measuring instrument at representative frequencies should be reported. The specific conductor of the power-line cord for each of the reported emissions should be identified. Measure the six highest emissions with respect to the limit on each current-carrying conductor of each power cord associated with the EUT (but not the power cords of associated or peripheral equipment that are part of the test configuration). Then, report the six highest emissions with respect to the limit from among all the measurements identifying the frequency and specific current-carrying conductor identified with the emission. The six highest emissions should be reported for each of the current-carrying conductors, or the six highest emissions may be reported over all the current-carrying conductors.

3.1.5 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation

The basic equation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Factor
Factor = attenuation caused by cable loss + voltage division factor of AMN

The "**Margin**" column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance within the applicable limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

Margin = Limit – Result

3.2 Radiation Spurious Emissions

3.2.1 Applicable Standard

FCC §15.247 (d);

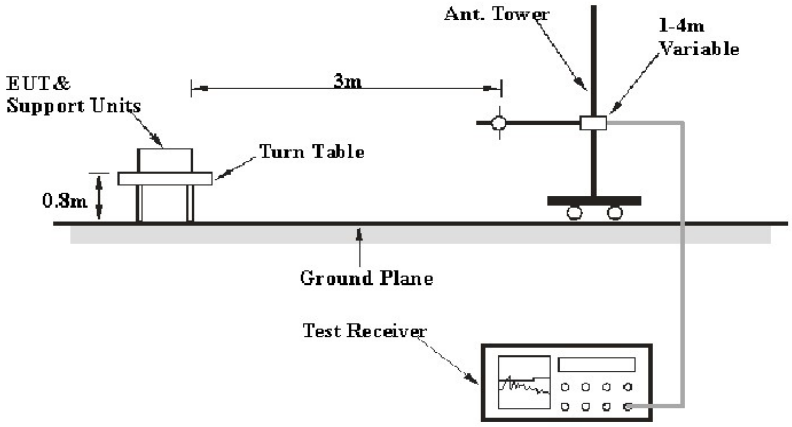
In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the 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 §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, 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) (see §15.205(c)).

RSS-247 Clause 5.5

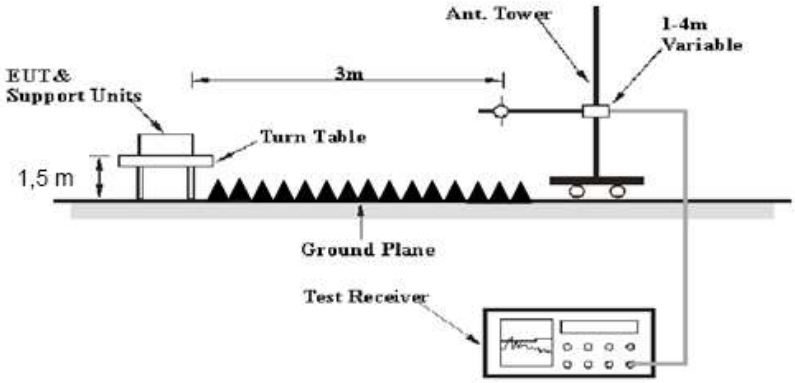
In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required

3.2.2 EUT Setup

Below 1GHz:



Above 1GHz:



The radiated emissions were performed in the 3 meters distance, using the setup accordance with the ANSI C63.10-2013. The specification used was the FCC 15.209, and FCC 15.247, RSS-247,RSS-Gen limits.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

3.2.3 EMI Test Receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup

The system was investigated from 30 MHz to 25 GHz.

During the radiated emission test, the EMI test receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup were set with the following configurations:

Frequency Range	RBW	Video B/W	IF B/W	Measurement
30 MHz – 1000 MHz	120 kHz	300 kHz	120 kHz	QP
Above 1 GHz	1MHz	3 MHz	/	PK
	1MHz	10 Hz	/	AV

If the maximized peak measured value complies with under the QP/Average limit more than 6dB, then it is unnecessary to perform an QP/Average measurement.

3.2.4 Test Procedure

Maximizing procedure was performed on the highest emissions to ensure that the EUT complied with all installation combinations.

Data was recorded in Quasi-peak detection mode for frequency range of 30 MHz-1 GHz, peak and Average detection modes for frequencies above 1 GHz.

3.2.5 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation

The basic equation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Factor
Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss- Amplifier Gain

The "**Margin**" column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance within the applicable limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

Margin = Limit – Result

3.3 20 dB Bandwidth

3.3.1 Applicable Standard

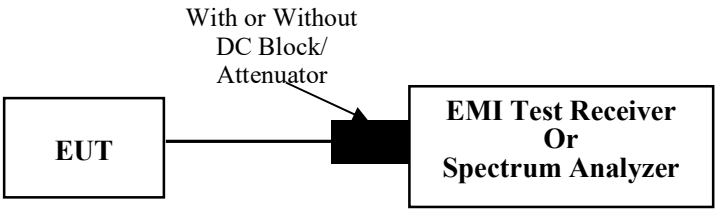
FCC §15.247 (a)(1)

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. Alternatively, 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 125 mW. 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.

RSS-247 Clause 5.1 b)

b) FHSs 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. Alternatively, FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz 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 that the systems operate with an output power no greater than 0.125 W.

3.3.2 EUT Setup



3.3.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 6.9.2

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range for the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer shall be between two times and five times the OBW.
b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately three times RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than [10 log (OBW/RBW)] below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2
d) Steps a) through c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.
e) The dynamic range of the instrument at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target "−xx dB down" requirement; that is, if the requirement calls for measuring the −20 dB OBW, the instrument noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 30 dB below the reference value.
f) Set detection mode to peak and trace mode to max hold.

g) Determine the reference value: Set the EUT to transmit an unmodulated carrier or modulated signal, as applicable. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).

h) Determine the "−xx dB down amplitude" using [(reference value) − xx]. Alternatively, this calculation may be made by using the marker-delta function of the instrument.
i) If the reference value is determined by an unmodulated carrier, then turn the EUT modulation ON, and either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise, the trace from step g) shall be used for step j).

j) Place two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the "−xx dB down amplitude" determined in step h). If a marker is below this "−xx dB down amplitude" value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value. The occupied bandwidth is the frequency difference between the two markers. Alternatively, set a marker at the lowest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that the marker is at or slightly below the "−xx dB down
amplitude" determined in step h). Reset the marker-delta function and move the marker to the other side of the emission until the delta marker amplitude is at the same level as the reference marker amplitude. The marker-delta frequency reading at this point is the specified emission bandwidth.
k) The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

3.4 99% Occupied Bandwidth:

3.4.1 Applicable Standard

RSS-Gen Clause 6.7

The occupied bandwidth or the "99% emission bandwidth" is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and the other below the carrier frequency, within which 99% of the total transmitted power of the fundamental transmitted emission is contained. The occupied bandwidth shall be reported for all equipment in addition to the specified bandwidth required in the applicable RSSs.

In some cases, the "x dB bandwidth" is required, which is defined as the frequency range between two points, one at the lowest frequency below and one at the highest frequency above the carrier frequency, at which the maximum power level of the transmitted emission is attenuated x dB below the maximum in-band power level of the modulated signal, where the two points are on the outskirts of the in-band emission.

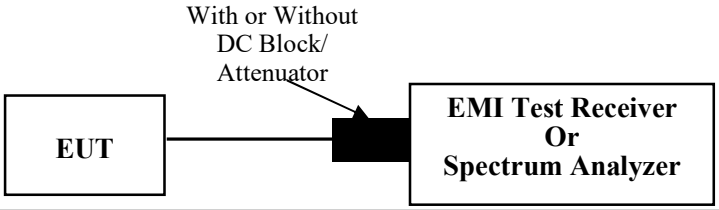
The following conditions shall be observed for measuring the occupied bandwidth and x dB bandwidth:

- The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.
- The span of the spectrum analyzer shall be set large enough to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts, around the carrier frequency, but small enough to avoid having other emissions (e.g. on adjacent channels) within the span.
- The detector of the spectrum analyzer shall be set to "Sample". However, a peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector since this usually produces a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold (or "Max Hold") may be necessary to determine the occupied / x dB bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted.

Note: It may be necessary to repeat the measurement a few times until the RBW and VBW are in compliance with the above requirement.

For the 99% emission bandwidth, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached, and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded. The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the occupied bandwidth (or the 99% emission bandwidth).

3.4.2 EUT Setup



3.4.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 6.9.3

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission. The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:
a) The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be approximately three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than [10 log (OBW/RBW)] below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.
d) Step a) through step c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified range.
e) Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
f) Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
g) If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, then the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.
h) The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

3.5 Channel Separation

3.5.1 Applicable Standard

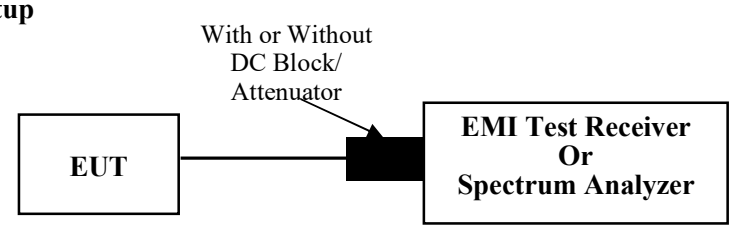
FCC §15.247 (a)(1)

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. Alternatively, 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 125 mW. 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.

RSS-247 Clause 5.1 b)

Frequency hopping systems shall have hoping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.50 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW.

3.5.2 EUT Setup



3.5.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 7.8.2

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

a) Span: Wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels.
b) RBW: Start with the RBW set to approximately 30% of the channel spacing; adjust as necessary to best identify the center of each individual channel.
c) Video (or average) bandwidth (VBW) ≥ RBW.
d) Sweep: Auto.
e) Detector function: Peak.
f) Trace: Max hold.
g) Allow the trace to stabilize.

Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. Compliance of an EUT with the appropriate regulatory limit shall be determined. A plot of the data shall be included in the test report.

3.6 Number Of Hopping Frequency

3.6.1 Applicable Standard

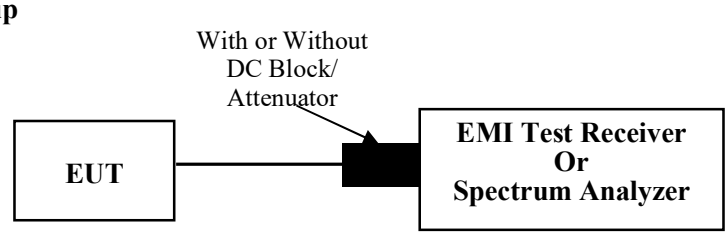
FCC §15.247 (a)(1)(iii)

Frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 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.

RSS-247 Clause 5.1 d)

Frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 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.

3.6.2 EUT Setup



3.6.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 7.8.3

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

a) Span: The frequency band of operation. Depending on the number of channels the device supports, it may be necessary to divide the frequency range of operation across multiple spans, to allow the individual channels to be clearly seen.
b) RBW: To identify clearly the individual channels, set the RBW to less than 30% of the channel spacing or the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is smaller.
c) VBW ≥ RBW.
d) Sweep: Auto.
e) Detector function: Peak.
f) Trace: Max hold.
g) Allow the trace to stabilize

It might prove necessary to break the span up into subranges to show clearly all of the hopping frequencies. Compliance of an EUT with the appropriate regulatory limit shall be determined for the number of hopping channels. A plot of the data shall be included in the test report.

3.7 Time Of Occupancy(Dwell Time)

3.7.1 Applicable Standard

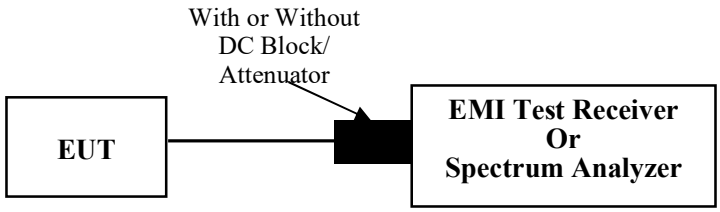
FCC §15.247 (a)(1)(iii)

Frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz 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.

RSS-247 Clause 5.1 d)

Frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 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.

3.7.2 EUT Setup



3.7.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 7.8.4

The EUT shall have its hopping function enabled. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
a) Span: Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
b) RBW shall be ≤ channel spacing and where possible RBW should be set >> 1 / *T*, where *T* is the expected dwell time per channel.
c) Sweep: As necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel; where possible use a video trigger and trigger delay so that the transmitted signal starts a little to the right of the start of the plot. The trigger level might need slight adjustment to prevent triggering when the system hops on an adjacent channel; a second plot might be needed with a longer sweep time to show two successive hops on a channel.
d) Detector function: Peak.
e) Trace: Max hold.

Use the marker-delta function to determine the transmit time per hop. If this value varies with different modes of operation (data rate, modulation format, number of hopping channels, etc.), then repeat this test for each variation in transmit time.

Repeat the measurement using a longer sweep time to determine the number of hops over the period specified in the requirements. The sweep time shall be equal to, or less than, the period specified in the requirements. Determine the number of hops over the sweep time and calculate the total number of hops in the period specified in the requirements, using the following equation:

(Number of hops in the period specified in the requirements) =
(number of hops on spectrum analyzer) × (period specified in the requirements / analyzer sweep time)

The average time of occupancy is calculated from the transmit time per hop multiplied by the number of hops in the period specified in the requirements. If the number of hops in a specific time varies with different modes of operation (data rate, modulation format, number of hopping channels, etc.), then repeat this test for each variation.
The measured transmit time and time between hops shall be consistent with the values described in the operational description for the EUT.

3.8 Maximum Conducted Output Power

3.8.1 Applicable Standard

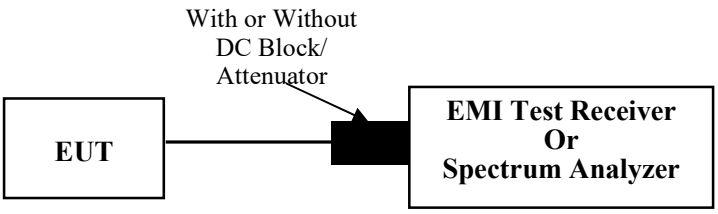
FCC §15.247 (b)(1)

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

According to RSS-247 Clause 5.4 b)

For FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W if the hopset uses 75 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.125 W if the hopset uses less than 75 hopping channels. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

3.8.2 EUT Setup



3.8.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 7.8.5

This is an RF-conducted test to evaluate maximum peak output power. Use a direct connection between the antenna port of the unlicensed wireless device and the spectrum analyzer, through suitable attenuation. The hopping shall be disabled for this test:

a) Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   1) Span: Approximately five times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel.
   2) RBW > 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured.
   3) VBW ⩾ RBW.
   4) Sweep: Auto.
   5) Detector function: Peak.
   6) Trace: Max hold.
b) Allow trace to stabilize.
c) Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission.
d) The indicated level is the peak output power, after any corrections for external attenuators and cables.
e) A plot of the test results and setup description shall be included in the test report.

NOTE—A peak responding power meter may be used, where the power meter and sensor system video bandwidth is greater than the occupied bandwidth of the unlicensed wireless device, rather than a spectrum analyzer.

3.9 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edge

3.9.1 Applicable Standard

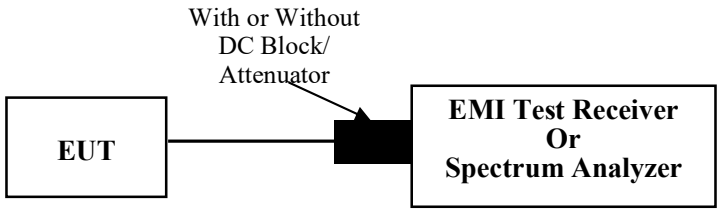
FCC §15.247 (d);

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 §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, 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) (see §15.205(c)).

According to RSS-247 Clause 5.5

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced 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 that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

3.9.2 EUT Setup



3.9.3 Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 7.8.6

For band-edge measurements, use the band-edge procedure in 6.10. Band-edge measurements shall be tested both on single channels, and with the EUT hopping.

a) Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured.
b) Set the RBW = 100 kHz.
c) Set the VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].
d) Detector = peak.
e) Sweep time = auto couple.
f) Trace mode = max hold.
g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
h) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.
Ensure that the amplitude of all unwanted emissions outside of the authorized frequency band (excluding restricted frequency bands) is attenuated by at least the minimum requirements. Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.

3.10 Antenna Requirement

3.10.1 Applicable Standard

FCC §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. 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. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of §§15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, 15.221, or §15.236. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with §15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this part are not exceeded.

RSS-Gen §6.8

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.
For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).
When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer. The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.
For licence-exempt equipment with detachable antennas, the user manual shall also contain the following notice in a conspicuous location:

This radio transmitter [enter the device's ISED certification number] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

3.10.2 Judgment

Compliant. Please refer to the Antenna Information detail in Section 1.

4. TEST DATA AND RESULTS

4.1 AC Line Conducted Emissions

Not Applicable, the device was powered by battery when Bluetooth Operating.

4.2 Radiation Spurious Emissions

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/10
Test Site:	966-2	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Carl Xue	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:					
Temperature: (℃)	26	Relative Humidity: (%)	52	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	101.8

Test Equipment List and Details:

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Sunol Sciences	Antenna	JB6	A082520-5	2020/10/19	2023/10/18
R&S	EMI Test Receiver	ESR3	102724	2022/07/15	2023/07/14
TIMES MICROWAVE	Coaxial Cable	LMR-600-UltraFlex	C-0470-02	2022/07/17	2023/07/16
TIMES MICROWAVE	Coaxial Cable	LMR-600-UltraFlex	C-0780-01	2022/07/17	2023/07/16
Sonoma	Amplifier	310N	186165	2022/07/17	2023/07/16
Audix	Test Software	E3	201021 (V9)	N/A	N/A
ETS-Lindgren	Horn Antenna	3115	9912-5985	2020/10/13	2023/10/12
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101591	2022/07/15	2023/07/14
MICRO-COAX	Coaxial Cable	UFA210A-1-1200-70U300	217423-008	2022/08/07	2023/08/06
MICRO-COAX	Coaxial Cable	UFA210A-1-2362-300300	235780-001	2022/08/07	2023/08/06
Mini	Pre-amplifier	ZVA-183-S+	5969001149	2022/11/09	2023/11/08
PASTERNACK	Horn Antenna	PE9852/2F-20	112002	2021/02/05	2024/02/04
AH	Preamplifier	PAM-1840VH	190	2022/11/09	2023/11/08
MICRO-COAX	Coaxial Cable	UFB142A-1-2362-200200	235772-001	2022/08/07	2023/08/06
E-Microwave	Band Rejection Filter	2400-2483.5MHz	OE01902424	2022/08/07	2023/08/06
Mini Circuits	High Pass Filter	VHF-6010+	31119	2022/08/07	2023/08/06

** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

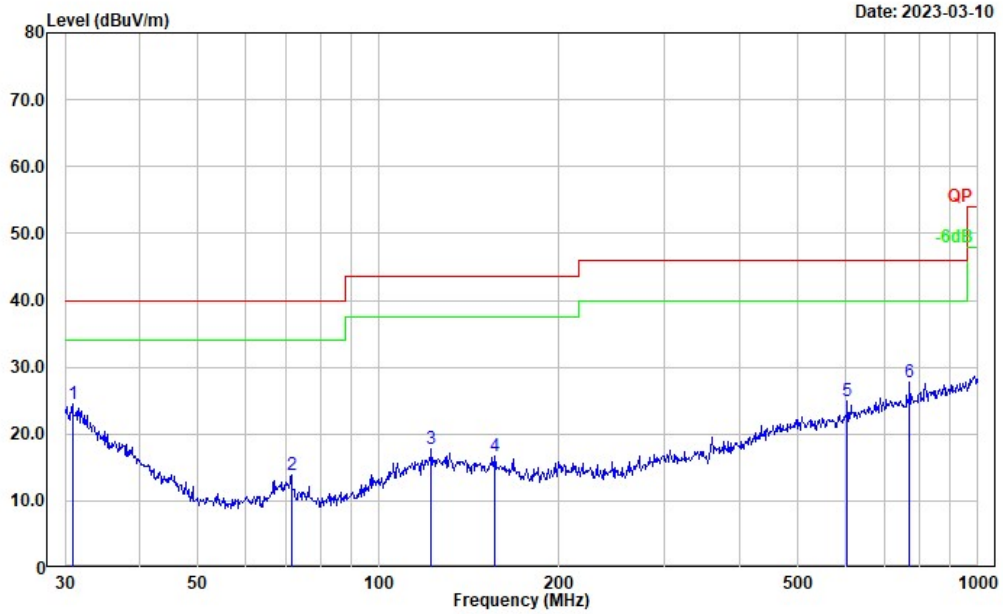
Test Data:

Please refer to the below table and plots.

Note: The device can be mounted in multiple orientations, test was performed with X,Y, Z Axis according to C63.10 Figure 8, the worst orientation was photographed and it`s data was recorded.

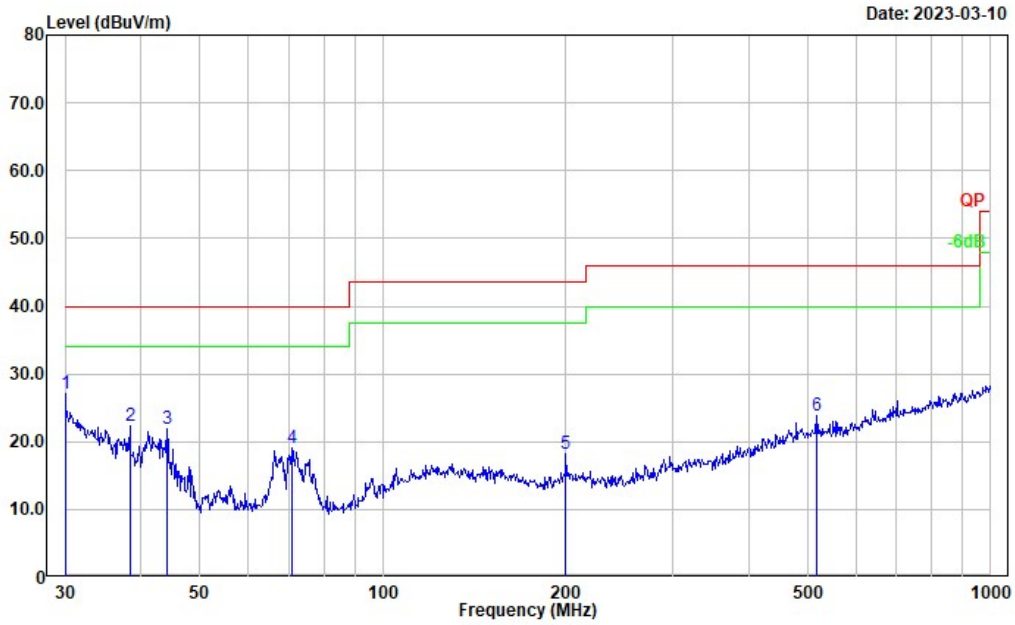
1) 30MHz-1GHz(BDR Low channel was the worst)

Test Mode: Transmitting
Polarization: horizontal
Note:



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBµV)	Factor (dB/m)	Result (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1	30.853	28.65	-4.26	24.39	40.00	15.61	Peak
2	71.581	30.46	-16.64	13.82	40.00	26.18	Peak
3	122.404	29.13	-11.41	17.72	43.50	25.78	Peak
4	155.910	28.65	-12.04	16.61	43.50	26.89	Peak
5	605.659	29.86	-4.84	25.02	46.00	20.98	Peak
6	768.748	30.27	-2.61	27.66	46.00	18.34	Peak

Test Mode: Transmitting
Polarization: vertical
Note:

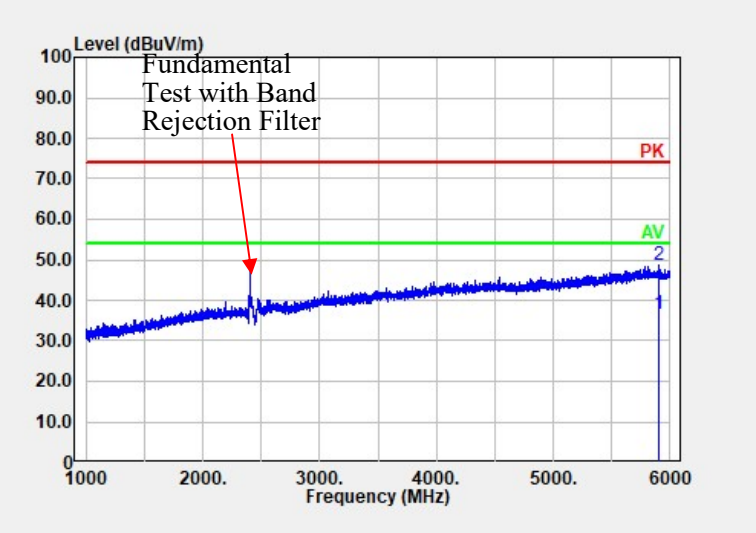
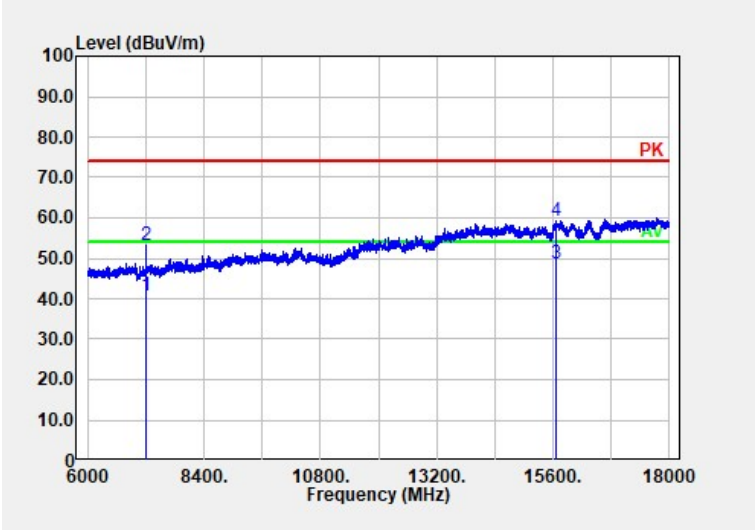
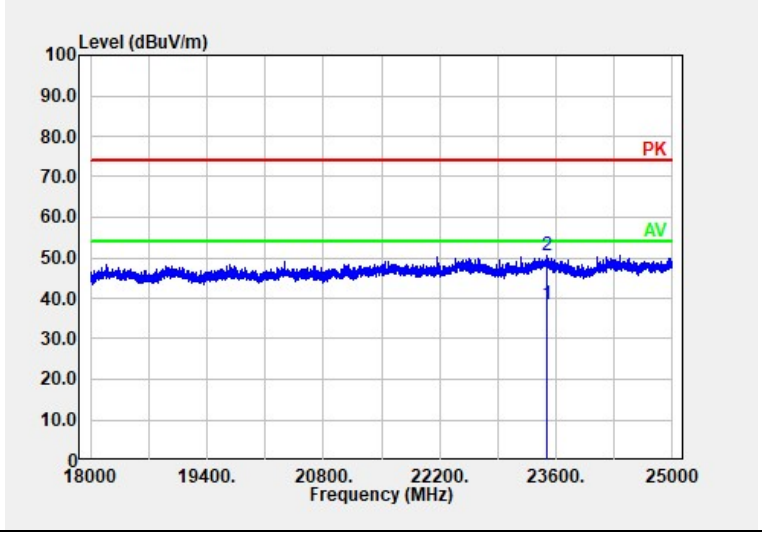


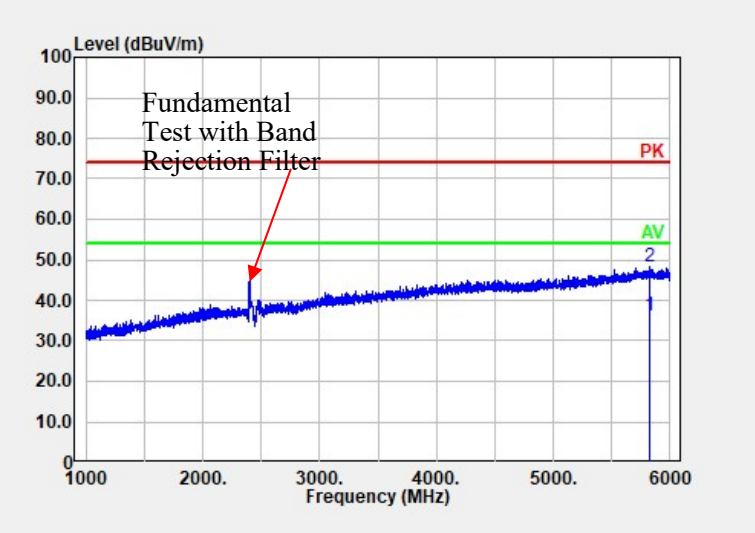
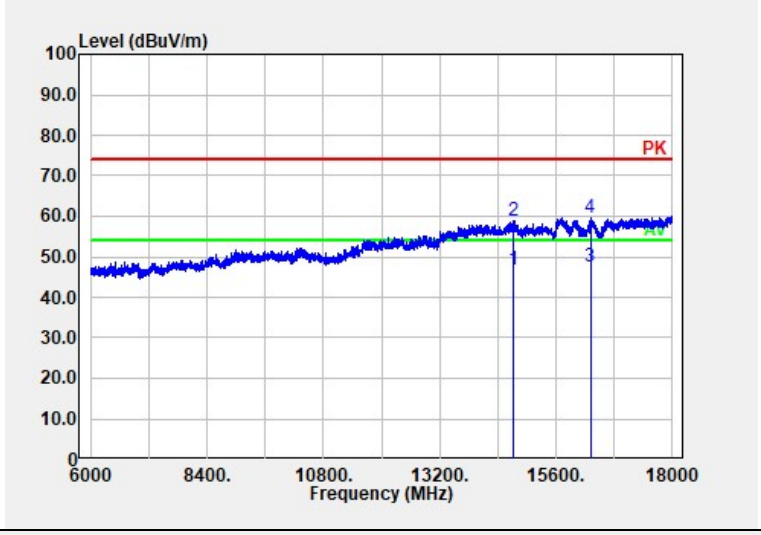
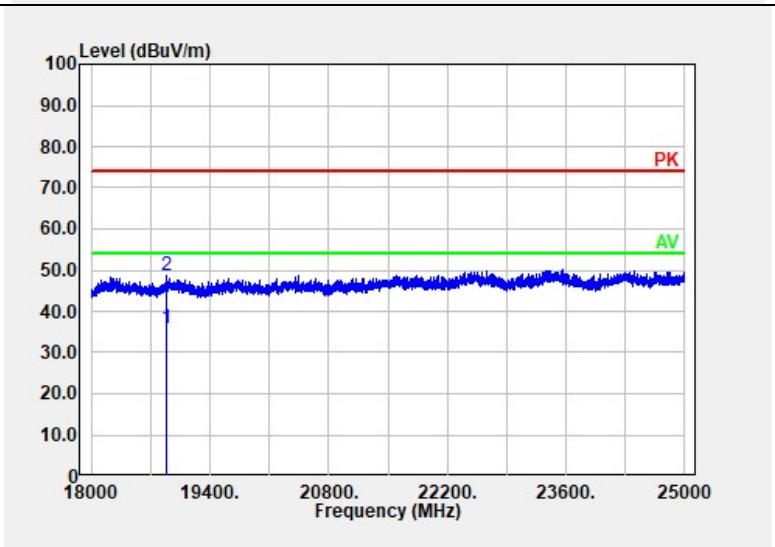
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBµV)	Factor (dB/m)	Result (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1	30.000	30.68	-3.60	27.08	40.00	12.92	Peak
2	38.346	32.40	-10.00	22.40	40.00	17.60	Peak
3	44.120	35.59	-13.73	21.86	40.00	18.14	Peak
4	70.832	35.69	-16.55	19.14	40.00	20.86	Peak
5	199.986	30.38	-12.21	18.17	43.50	25.33	Peak
6	517.248	29.59	-5.83	23.76	46.00	22.24	Peak

2) 1-25GHz(*BDR Mode was the worst):*

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver		Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	Result (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
	Reading (dBμV)	Detector					
Low Channel: 2402 MHz							
2402.000	65.78	PK	H	31.51	97.29	N/A	N/A
2402.000	55.70	AV	H	31.51	87.21	N/A	N/A
2402.000	58.82	PK	V	31.51	90.33	N/A	N/A
2402.000	48.37	AV	V	31.51	79.88	N/A	N/A
2390.000	25.28	PK	H	31.46	56.74	74.00	17.26
2390.000	14.12	AV	H	31.46	45.58	54.00	8.42
4804.000	37.34	PK	H	10.91	48.25	74.00	25.75
4804.000	25.17	AV	H	10.91	36.08	54.00	17.92
7206.000	39.43	PK	H	14.22	53.65	74.00	20.35
7206.000	27.79	AV	H	14.22	42.01	54.00	11.99
Middle Channel: 2441 MHz							
2441.000	64.39	PK	H	31.61	96.00	N/A	N/A
2441.000	54.12	AV	H	31.61	85.73	N/A	N/A
2441.000	56.31	PK	V	31.61	87.92	N/A	N/A
2441.000	46.30	AV	V	31.61	77.91	N/A	N/A
4882.000	37.75	PK	H	11.07	48.82	74.00	25.18
4882.000	25.38	AV	H	11.07	36.45	54.00	17.55
7323.000	38.28	PK	H	14.80	53.08	74.00	20.92
7323.000	26.11	AV	H	14.80	40.91	54.00	13.09
High Channel: 2480 MHz							
2480.000	66.62	PK	H	31.64	98.26	N/A	N/A
2480.000	56.49	AV	H	31.64	88.13	N/A	N/A
2480.000	61.49	PK	V	31.64	93.13	N/A	N/A
2480.000	51.78	AV	V	31.64	83.42	N/A	N/A
2483.500	25.22	PK	H	31.64	56.86	74.00	17.14
2483.500	14.72	AV	H	31.64	46.36	54.00	7.64
4960.000	37.22	PK	H	11.23	48.45	74.00	25.55
4960.000	25.11	AV	H	11.23	36.34	54.00	17.66
7440.000	38.44	PK	H	15.26	53.70	74.00	20.30
7440.000	26.22	AV	H	15.26	41.48	54.00	12.52

Worst Test plots(BDR Low channel was the worst)

Horizontal		
1-6GHz		
6-18GHz		
18-25GHz		

Vertical	
1-6GHz	
6-18GHz	
18-25GHz	

4.3 20 dB Emission Bandwidth:

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/20
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	N/A

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature: (℃)	23.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	63	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.6

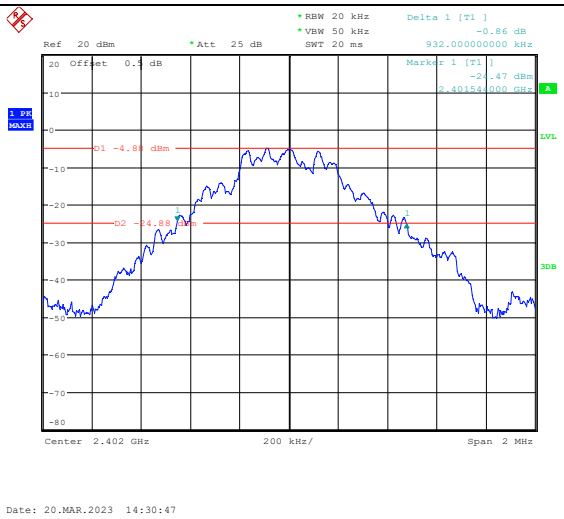
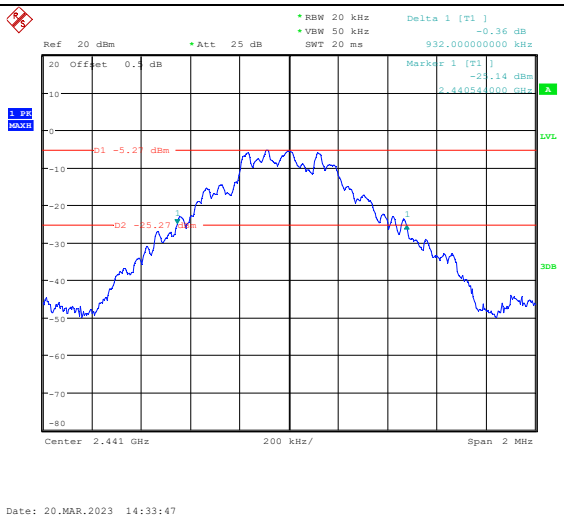
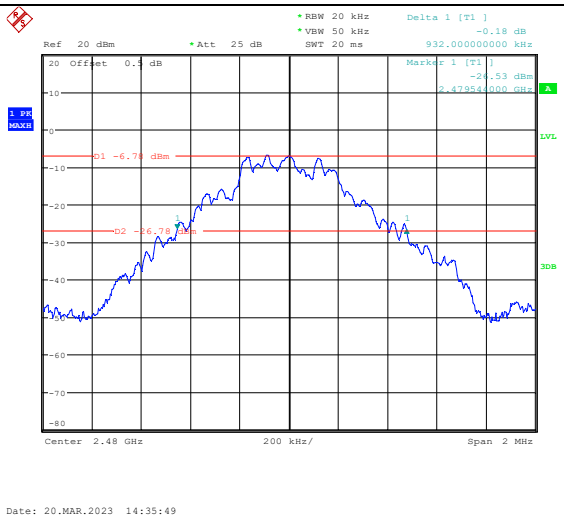
Test Equipment List and Details:

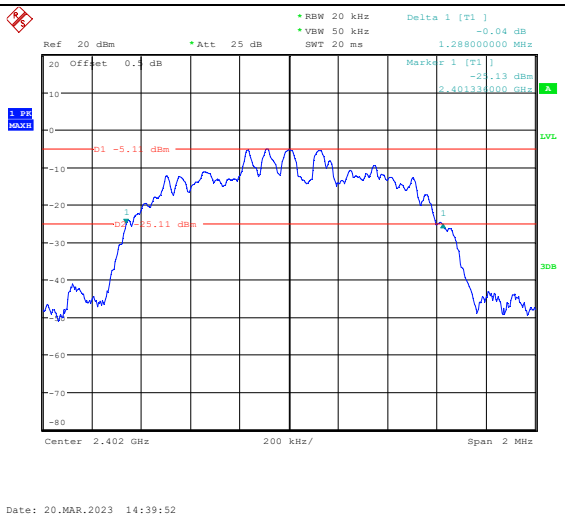
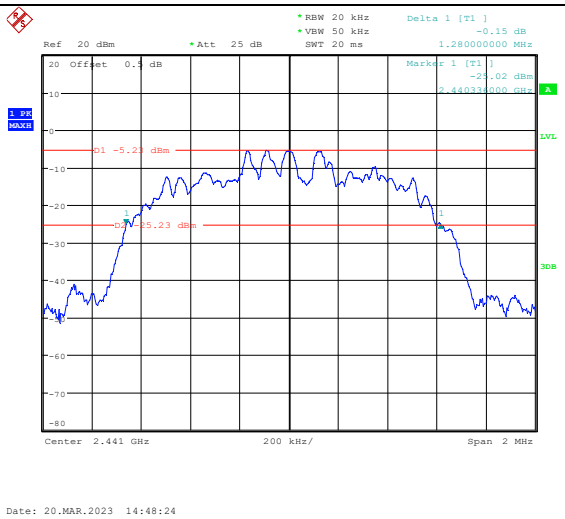
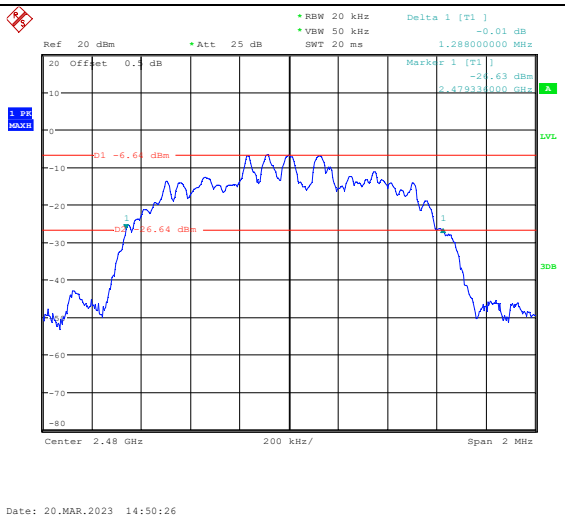
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSU26	200445	2022/4/5	2023/4/4
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A

** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

Test Modes	Test Channel	Test Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (MHz)
BDR Mode (GFSK)	Lowest	2402	0.932
	Middle	2441	0.932
	Highest	2480	0.932
EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	Lowest	2402	1.288
	Middle	2441	1.280
	Highest	2480	1.288

BDR Mode (GFSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

4.4 99% Occupied Bandwidth:

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/20
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	N/A

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature: (℃)	23.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	63	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.6

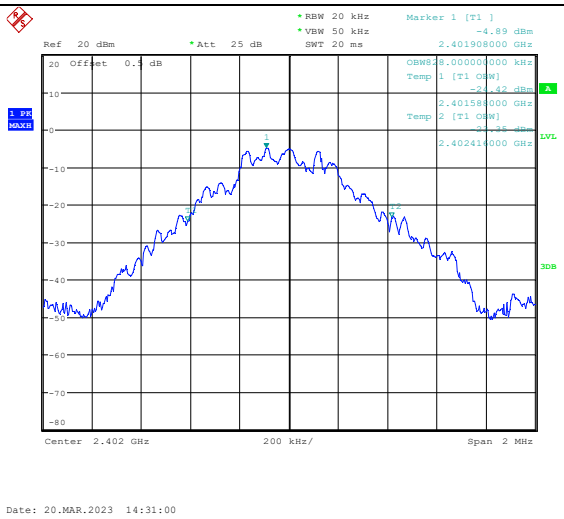
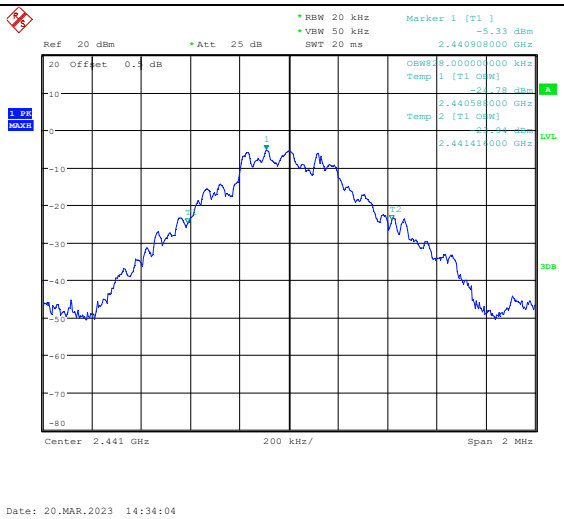
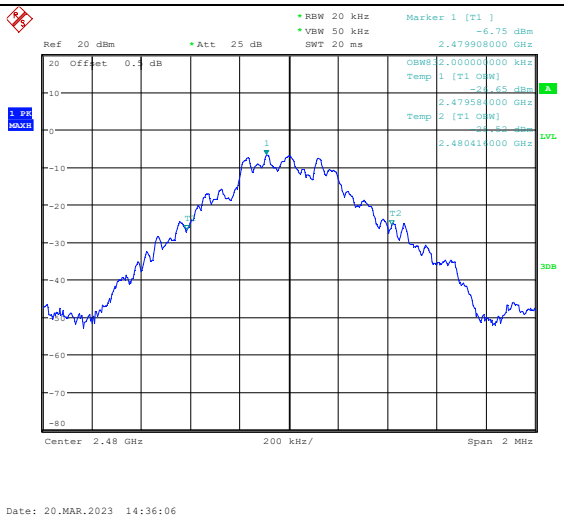
Test Equipment List and Details:

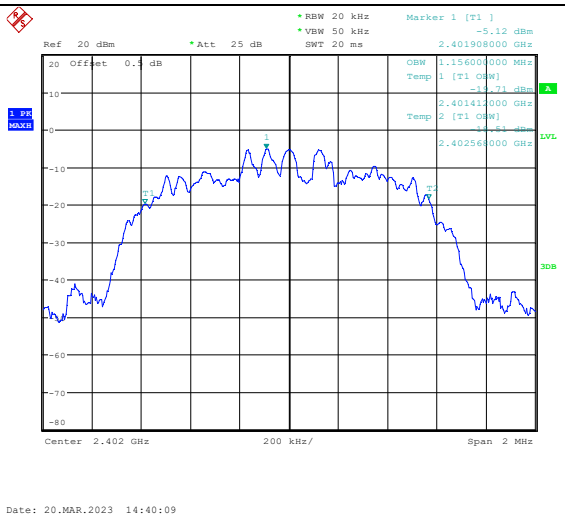
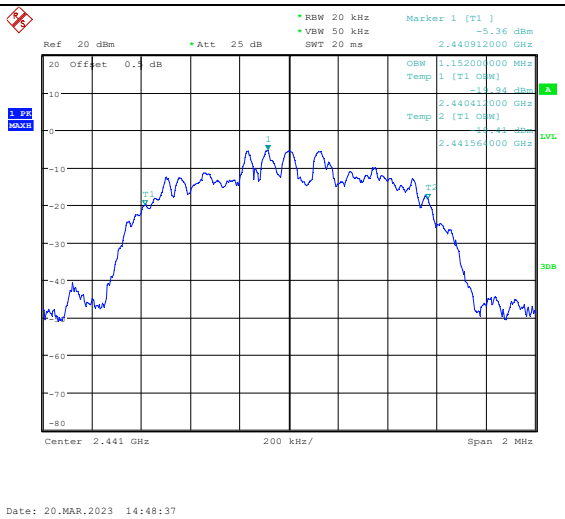
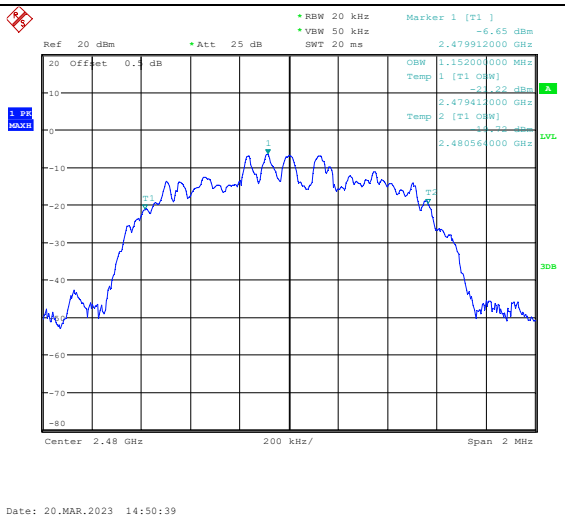
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSU26	200445	2022/4/5	2023/4/4
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A

** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

Test Modes	Test Channel	Test Frequency (MHz)	99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)
BDR Mode (GFSK)	Lowest	2402	0.828
	Middle	2441	0.828
	Highest	2480	0.832
EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	Lowest	2402	1.156
	Middle	2441	1.152
	Highest	2480	1.152

BDR Mode (GFSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

4.5 Channel Separation:

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/20
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	Fail

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature: (℃)	23.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	63	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.6

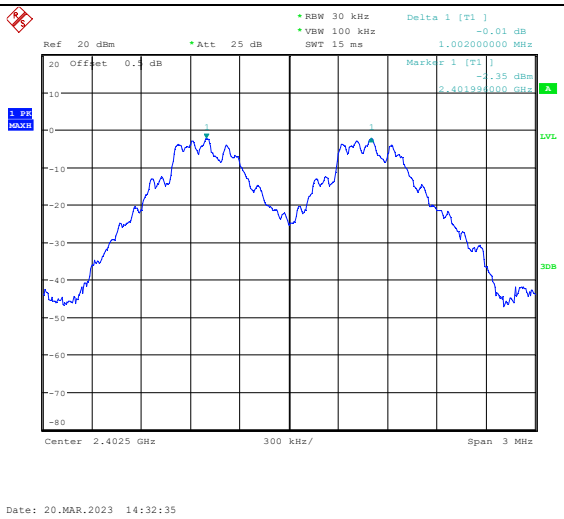
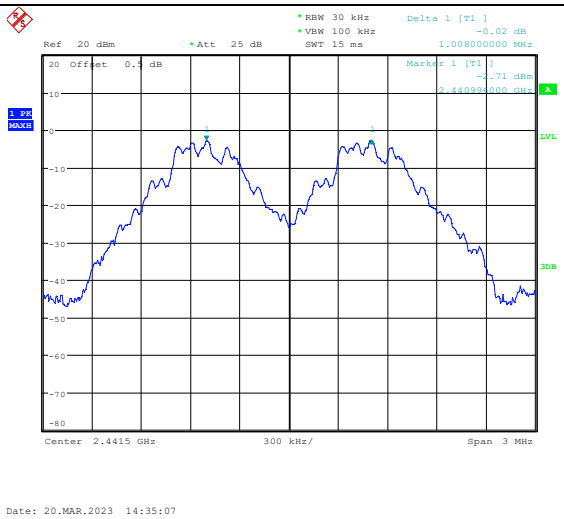
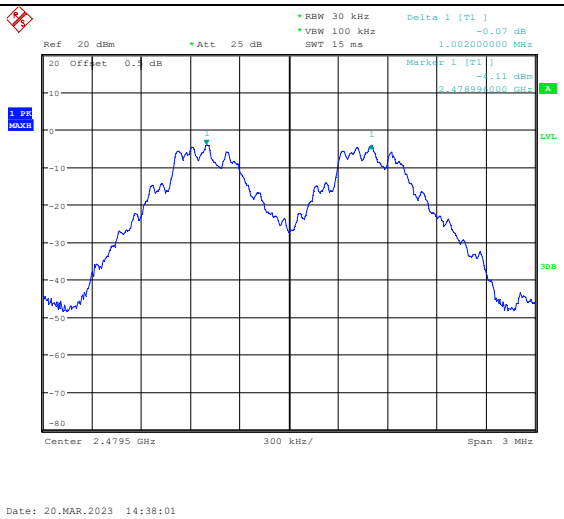
Test Equipment List and Details:

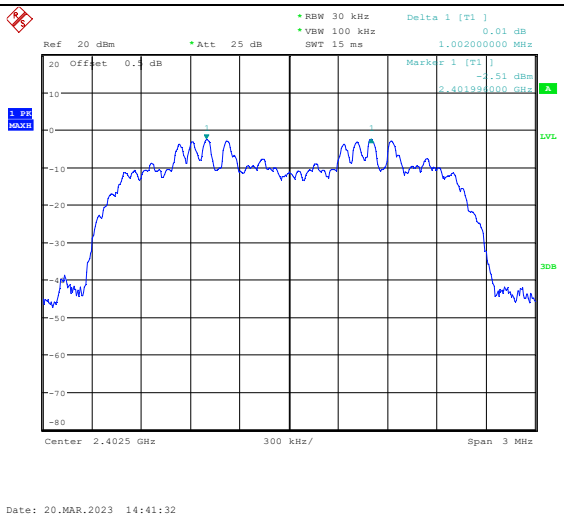
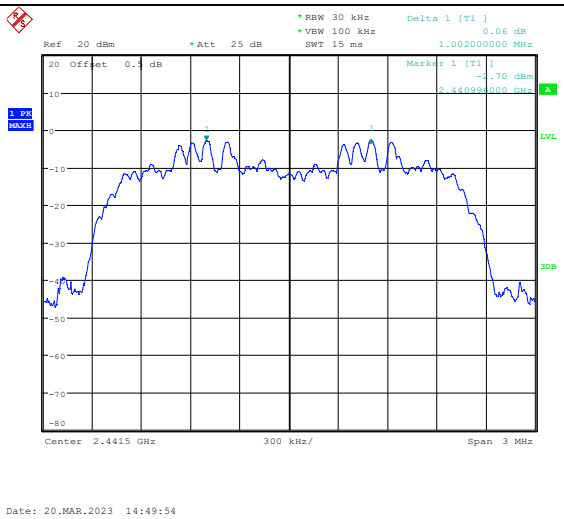
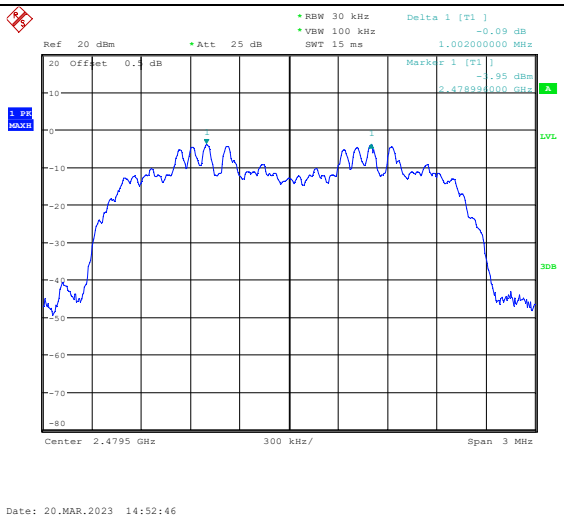
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSU26	200445	2022/4/5	2023/4/4
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A

** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

Test Modes	Test Frequency (MHz)	Channel Separation (MHz)	Limits (MHz)
BDR Mode (GFSK)	2402	1.002	0.621
	2441	1.008	0.621
	2480	1.002	0.621
EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	2402	1.002	0.859
	2441	1.002	0.853
	2480	1.002	0.859

BDR Mode (GFSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

4.6 Number Of Hopping Frequency:

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/4/13
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature: (℃)	24.5	Relative Humidity: (%)	58	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.7

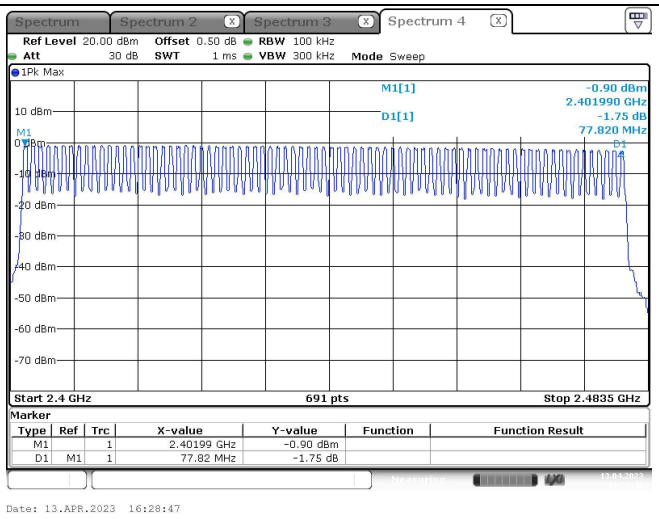
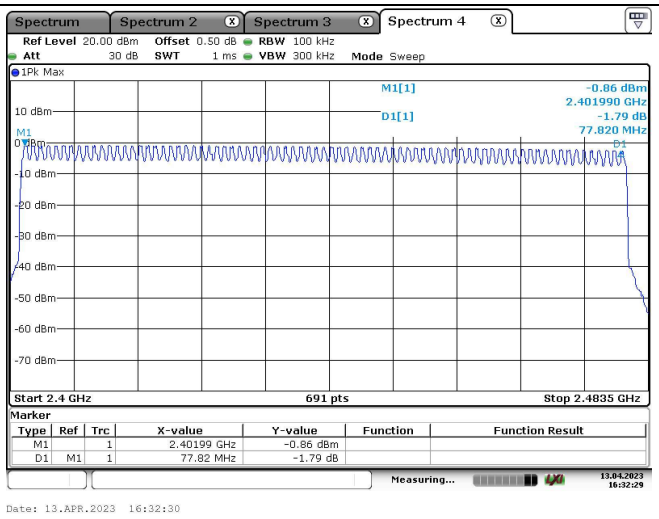
Test Equipment List and Details:

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101591	2022/07/15	2023/07/14
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A

** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

Test Modes	Frequency Range (MHz)	Number of Hopping Channel	Limits
GFSK	2400-2483.5	79	≥15
π/4-DQPSK	2400-2483.5	79	≥15

Number Of Hopping Frequency	
BDR Mode (GFSK)	
EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	

4.7 Time Of Occupancy(Dwell Time):

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/20
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature: (℃)	23.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	63	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.6

Test Equipment List and Details:

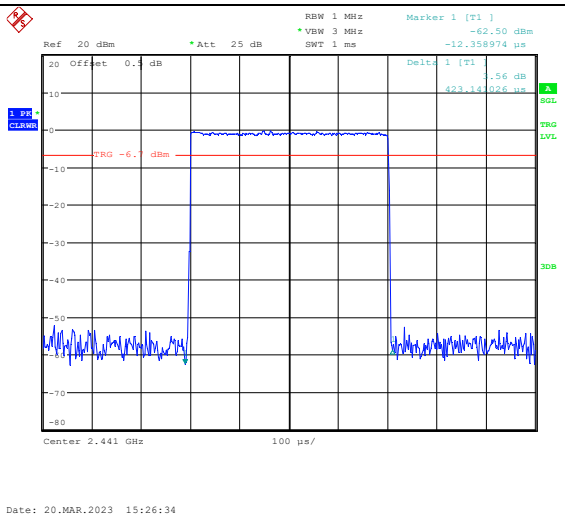
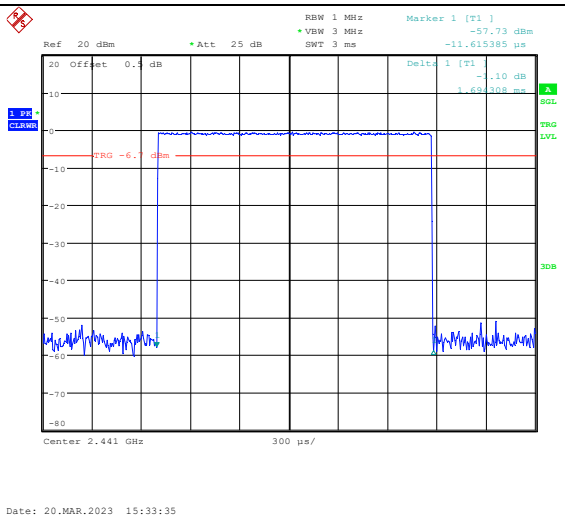
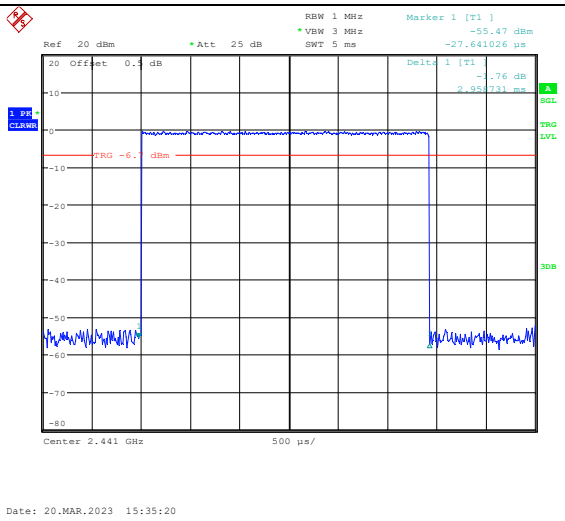
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSU26	200445	2022/4/5	2023/4/4
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A

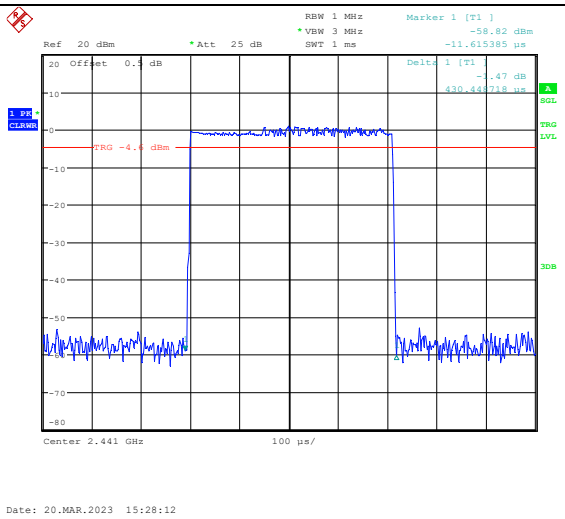
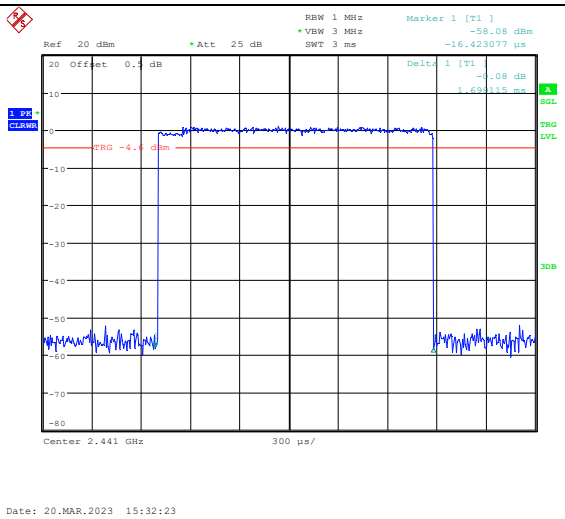
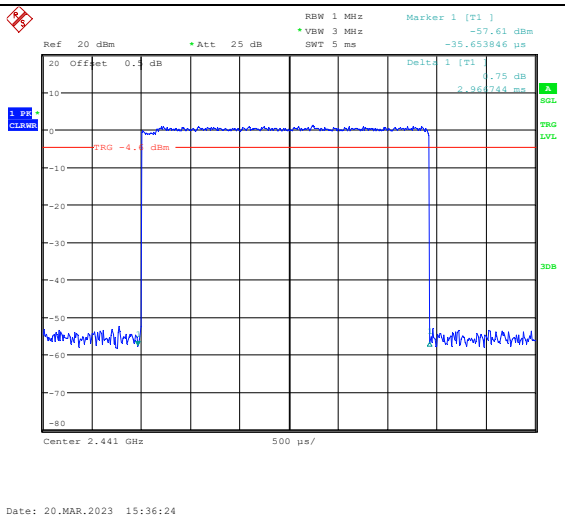
** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

Test Modes	Packet Type	Test Frequency (MHz)	Pulse width (ms)	Result (s)	Limit (s)
BDR Mode (GFSK)	DH1	2441	0.423	0.135	0.400
	DH3	2441	1.694	0.271	0.400
	DH5	2441	2.959	0.316	0.400
EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	2DH1	2441	0.430	0.138	0.400
	2DH3	2441	1.699	0.272	0.400
	2DH5	2441	2.967	0.316	0.400

Note:
DH1:Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600/2/79) ×31.6 s
DH3:Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600/4/79) ×31.6 s
DH5:Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600/6/79) ×31.6 s

BDR Mode (GFSK)	
DH1	
DH3	
DH5	

EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
2DH1	
2DH3	
2DH5	

4.8 Maximum Conducted Output Power:

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/20
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:					
Temperature: (℃)	23.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	63	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.6

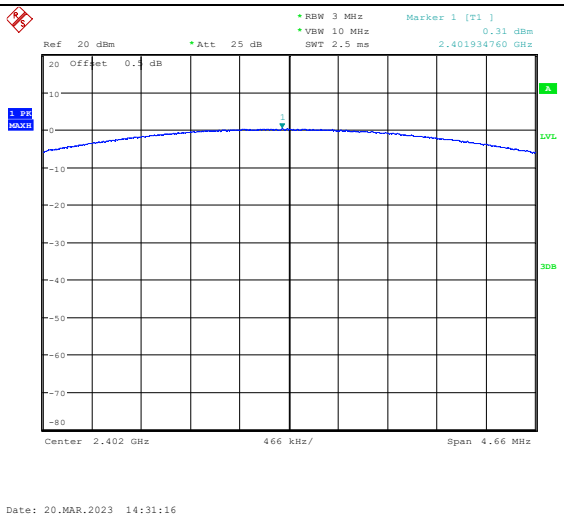
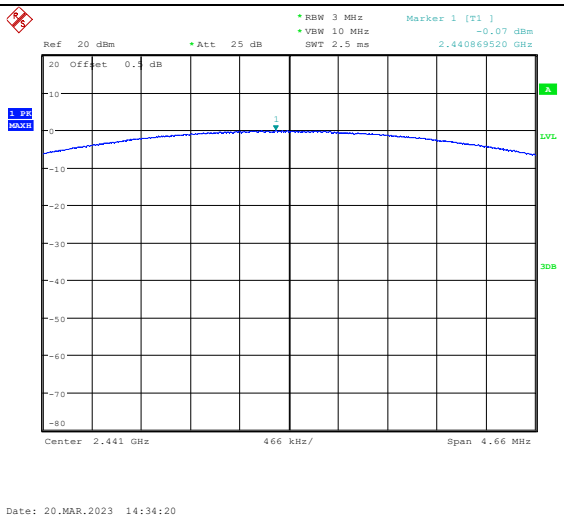
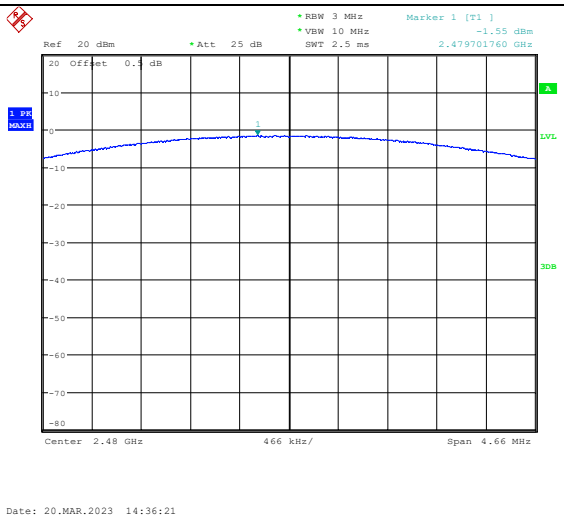
Test Equipment List and Details:

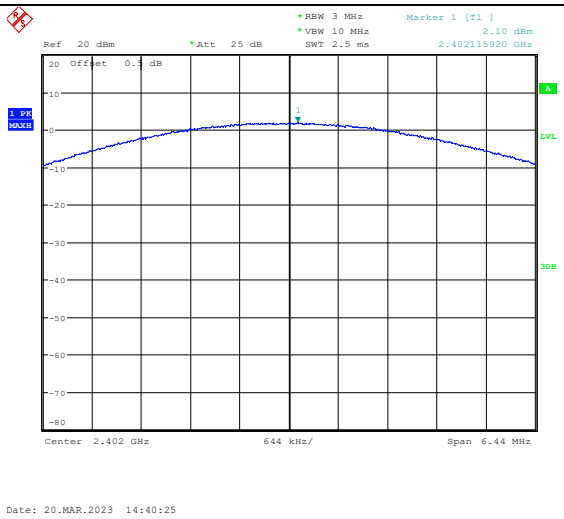
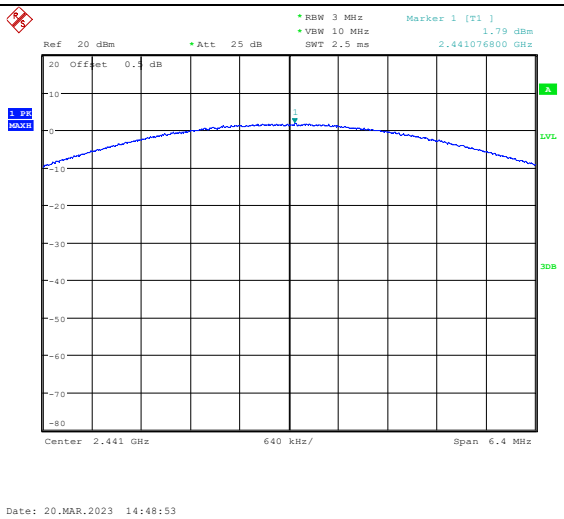
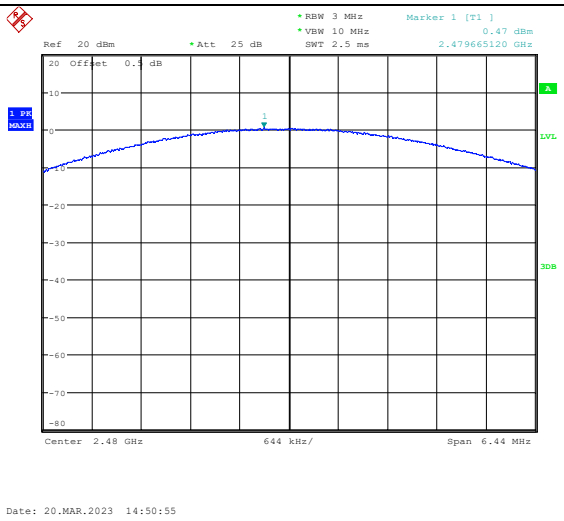
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSU26	200445	2022/4/5	2023/4/4
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A
zhuoxiang	Coaxial Cable	SMA-178	211001	Each time	N/A

** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

Test Modes	Test Frequency (MHz)	Peak Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Limits (dBm)
BDR Mode (GFSK)	2402	0.31	21
	2441	-0.07	21
	2480	-1.55	21
EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	2402	2.1	21
	2441	1.79	21
	2480	0.47	21
Antenna Gain (dBi):	1.8	Max.EIRP (dBm):	3.9
EIRP Limit for RSS-247:36 dBm			

BDR Mode (GFSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
Lowest Channel	
Middle Channel	
Highest Channel	

4.9 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edge:

Serial Number:	22PM_1	Test Date:	2023/3/20
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Jim Wei	Test Result:	Pass

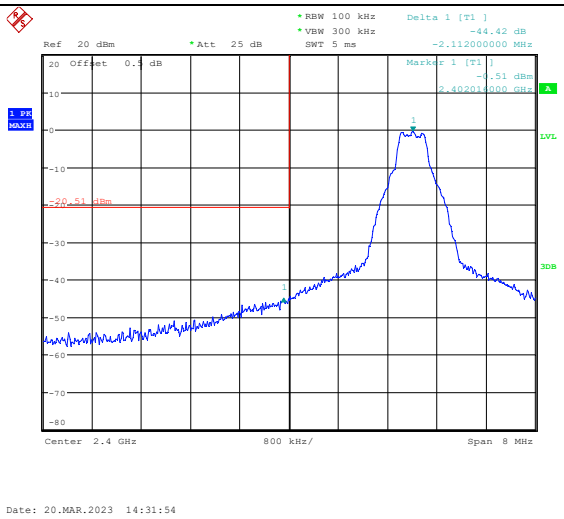
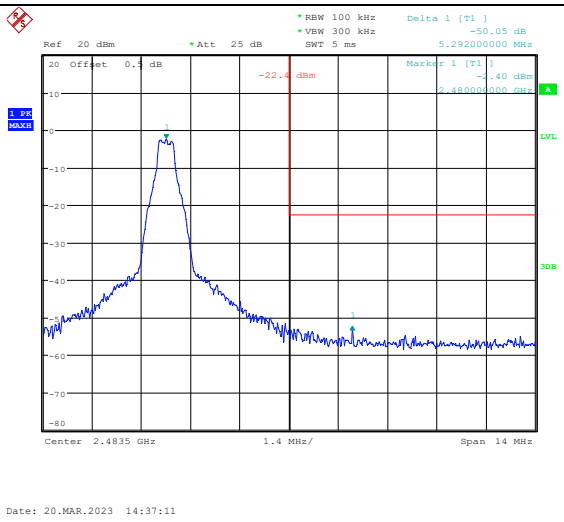
Environmental Conditions:					
Temperature: (℃)	23.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	63	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	100.6

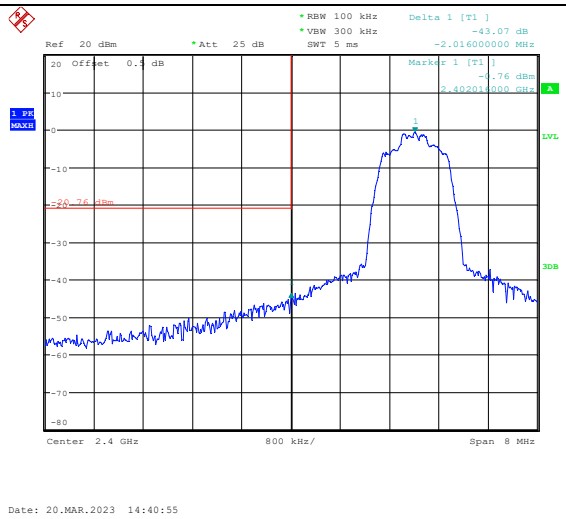
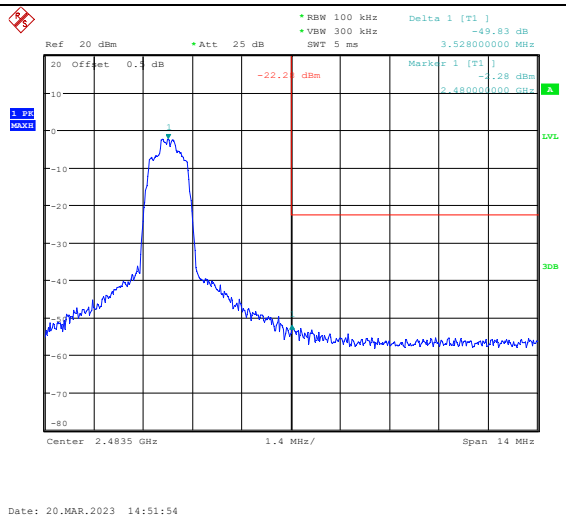
Test Equipment List and Details:

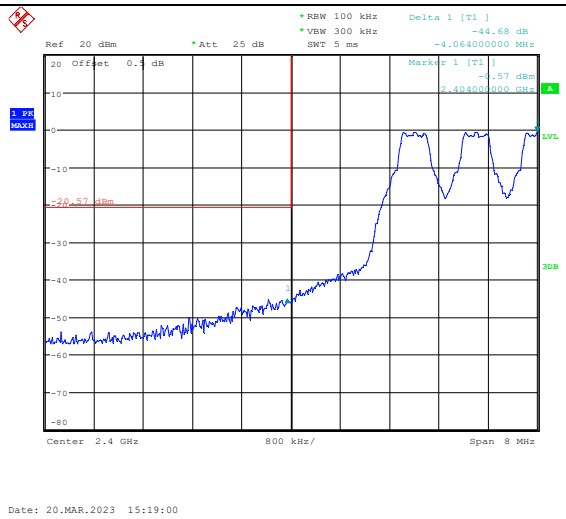
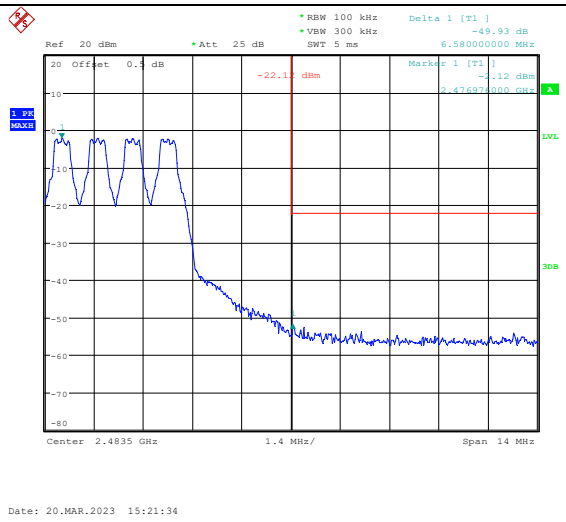
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSU26	200445	2022/4/5	2023/4/4
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-SJ00-0010	C0010/01	Each time	N/A

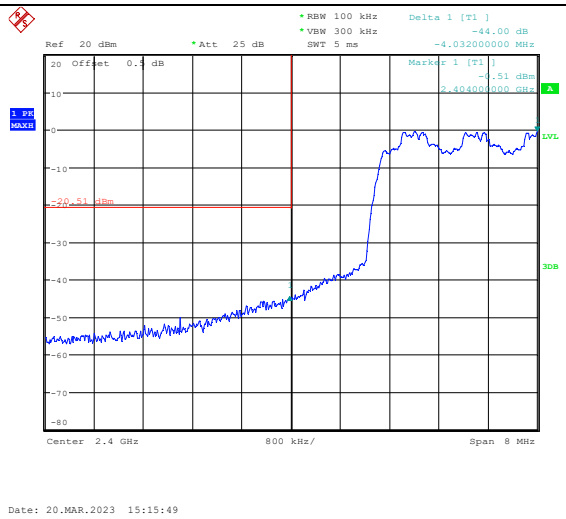
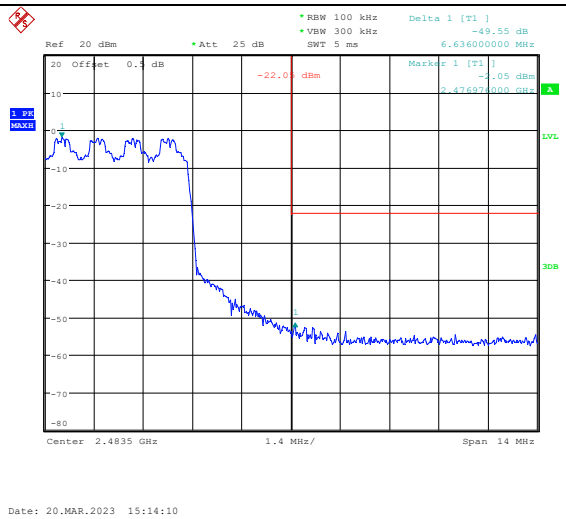
** Statement of Traceability: China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:

BDR Mode (GFSK)	
Band Edge, Left Side	
Band Edge, Right Side	

EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
Band Edge, Left Side	
Band Edge, Right Side	

Hopping Mode, BDR Mode (GFSK)	
Band Edge, Left Side	
Band Edge, Right Side	

Hopping Mode, EDR Mode (π/4-DQPSK)	
Band Edge, Left Side	
Band Edge, Right Side	

5. RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION

5.1 SAR test exclusion

5.1.1 Applicable Standard

According to§15.247(i) and §1.1310, systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensure that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guideline.

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06:

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- f(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
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 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 according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

5.1.2 Calculated Result

The max conducted power including tune-up tolerance is 3.0 dBm (2.0 mW).
[(max. power of channel, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)][√f(GHz)]
=2.0/5*(√2.480) = 0.6< 3.0

Result: The SAR test exclusion is Compliant.

5.2 Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation – SAR Evaluation

5.2.1 Applicable Standard

According to RSS-102 Clause 2.5.1

SAR evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device is less than or equal to 20 cm, except when the device operates at or below the applicable output power level (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) for the specified separation distance defined in Table 1. For limb-worn devices where the 10 gram value applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in Table 1 are multiplied by a factor of 2.5.

Table 1: SAR evaluation – Exemption limits for routine evaluation based on frequency and separation distance[4,5]

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of ≤5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
≤300	71 mW	101 mW	132 mW	162 mW	193 mW
450	52 mW	70 mW	88 mW	106 mW	123 mW
835	17 mW	30 mW	42 mW	55 mW	67 mW
1900	7 mW	10 mW	18 mW	34 mW	60 mW
2450	4 mW	7 mW	15 mW	30 mW	52 mW
3500	2 mW	6 mW	16 mW	32 mW	55 mW
5800	1 mW	6 mW	15 mW	27 mW	41 mW

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of ≥50 mm
≤300	223 mW	254 mW	284 mW	315 mW	345 mW
450	141 mW	159 mW	177 mW	195 mW	213 mW
835	80 mW	92 mW	105 mW	117 mW	130 mW
1900	99 mW	153 mW	225 mW	316 mW	431 mW
2450	83 mW	123 mW	173 mW	235 mW	309 mW
3500	86 mW	124 mW	170 mW	225 mW	290 mW
5800	56 mW	71 mW	85 mW	97 mW	106 mW

5.2.2 Calculated Result

The max tune-up conducted power is 3.0 dBm, Antenna Gain: 1.8 dBi, EIRP: 4.8dBm(3.02mW)

The exemption power(P) limits for routine evaluation in 2402-2480MHz is:
(2480-2450)/(3500-2450)=(P -4)/(2-4)
=>P=3.94 mW@2480 MHz
> 3.02mW

So the stand-alone SAR evaluation can be exempted.

===== END OF REPORT =====