

6.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : $(23 \pm 1) ^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

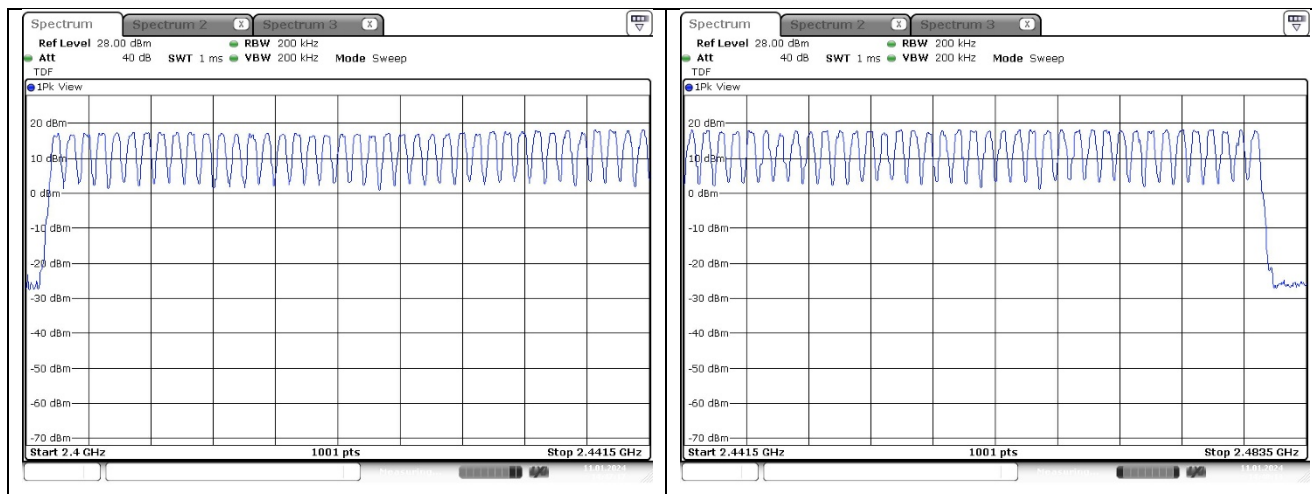
Mode	Number of Hopping Frequency	Limit
GFSK	79	≥ 15
8DPSK	79	≥ 15

Remark;

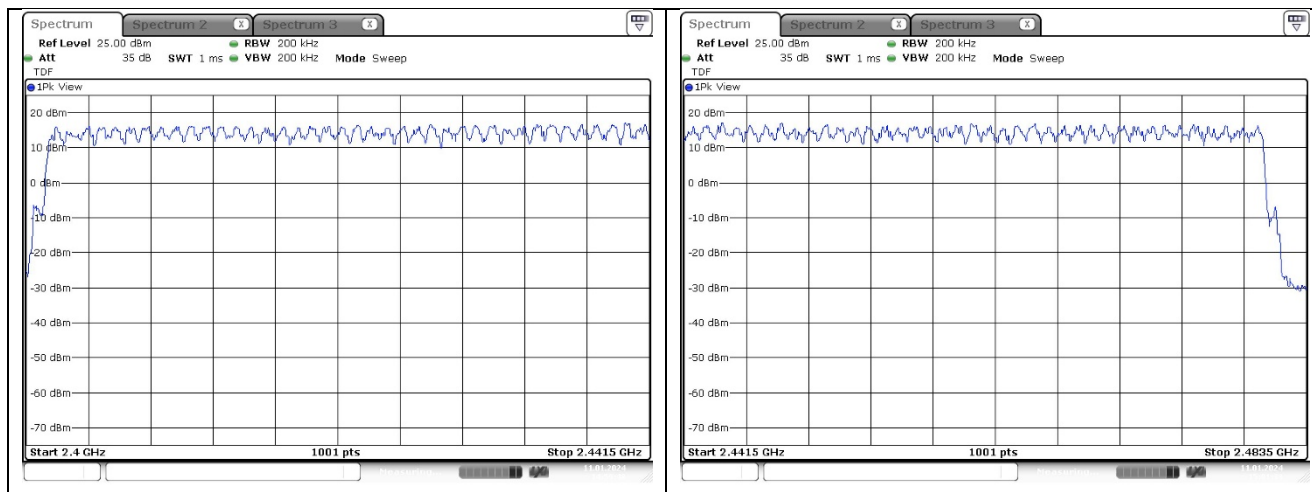
Measurement is made with EUT operating in hopping mode between 79 channels providing a worst case scenario as compared to AFH mode hopping between 20 channels.

- Test plots

GFSK

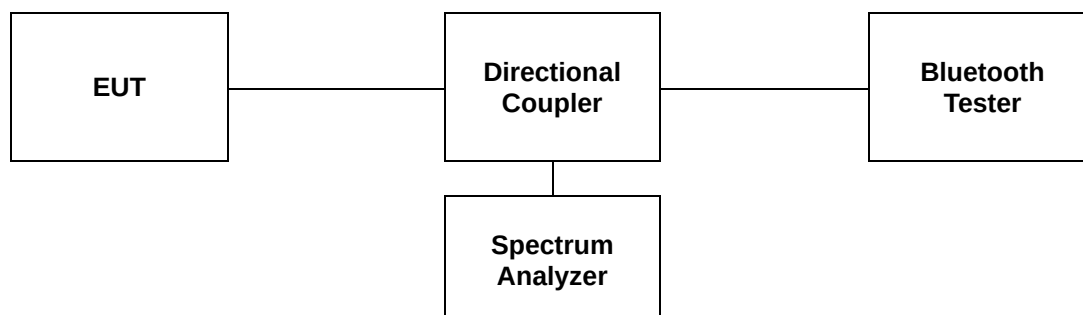


8DPSK



7. Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)

7.1. Test Set up



7.2. Limit

7.2.1. FCC

§15.247(a)(1)(iii), Frequency hopping systems 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.

7.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 3, 5.1(d), FHSs operating in the band 2 400-2 483.5 MHz shall use at least 15 hopping 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. Transmissions on particular hopping frequencies may be avoided or suppressed provided that at least 15 hopping channels are used.

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

*Adaptive Frequency Hopping

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

7.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 7.8.4 Time of occupancy of ANSI C63.10-2013.

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 3DH1, 3DH3, 3DH5. The hopping rate is insisted of 1 600 per second.

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

1. Span = Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
2. RBW shall be $\leq$ channel spacing and where possible RBW should be set $\gg 1/T$, where T is the expected dwell time per channel.
3. 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.
4. Detector function: Peak
5. Trace: Max hold

Use the marker-delta function to determine the transmit time per hop. If this value varies with different modes of operation, then repeat this test for each variation in transmit time.

7.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

7.4.1. Packet Type: DH1,3DH1

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	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	0.39	124.80	400
8DPSK	2 441	0.38	121.60	400

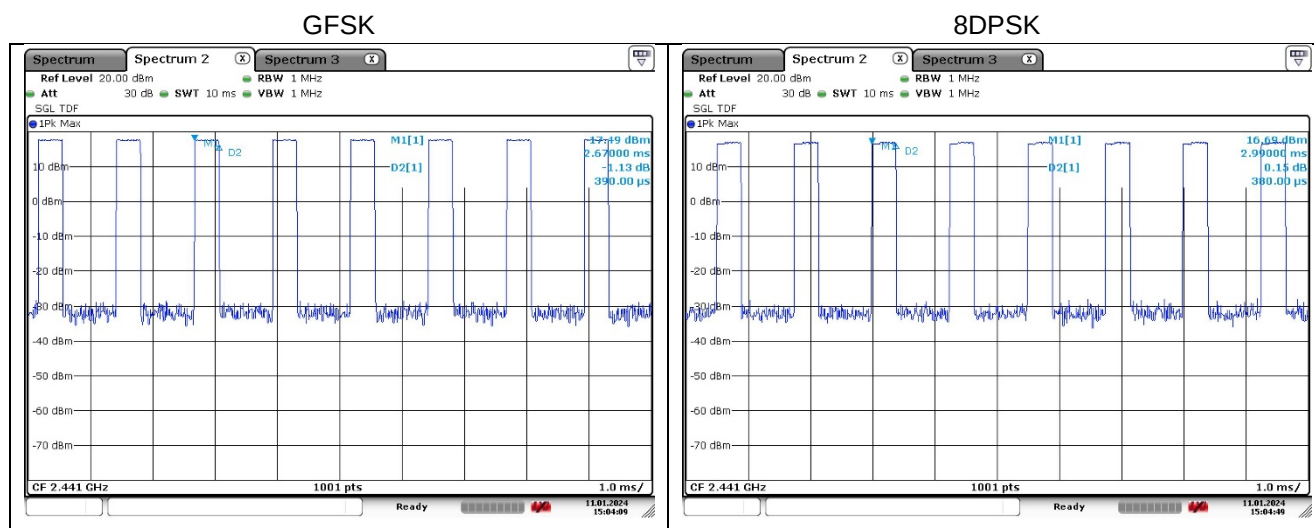
Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

In case of GFSK: $0.39 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 2) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 124.80$ ms

In case of 8DPSK: $0.38 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 2) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 121.60$ ms

- Test plots



7.4.2. Packet Type: DH3, 3DH3

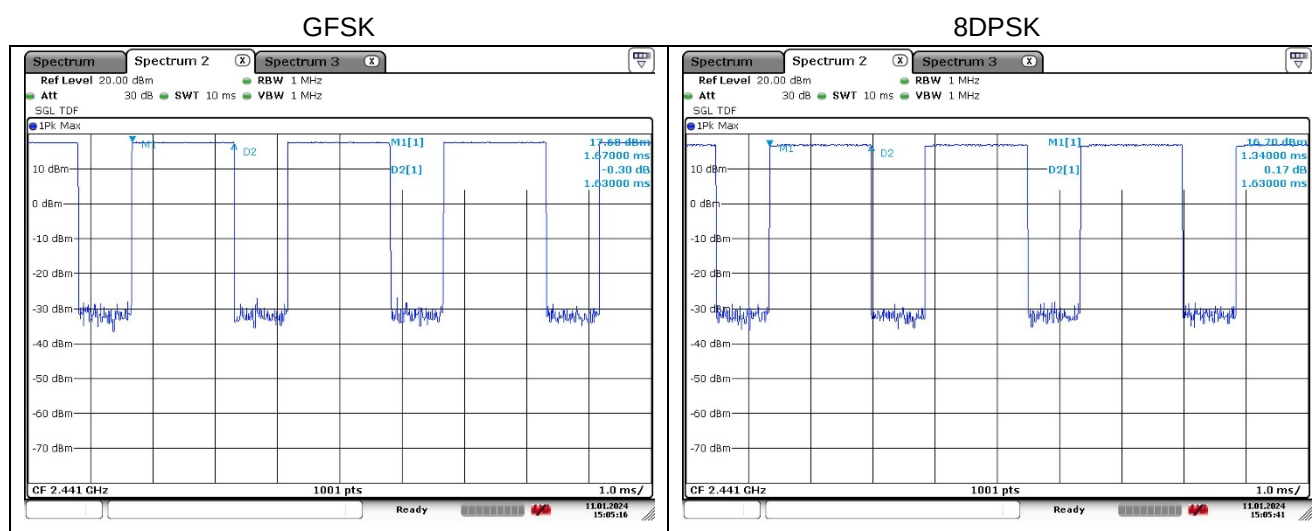
Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	1.63	260.80	400
8DPSK	2 441	1.63	260.80	400

Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

In case of GFSK and 8DPSK: $1.63 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 4) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 260.80\ \text{ms}$

- Test plots



7.4.3. Packet Type: DH5, 3DH5

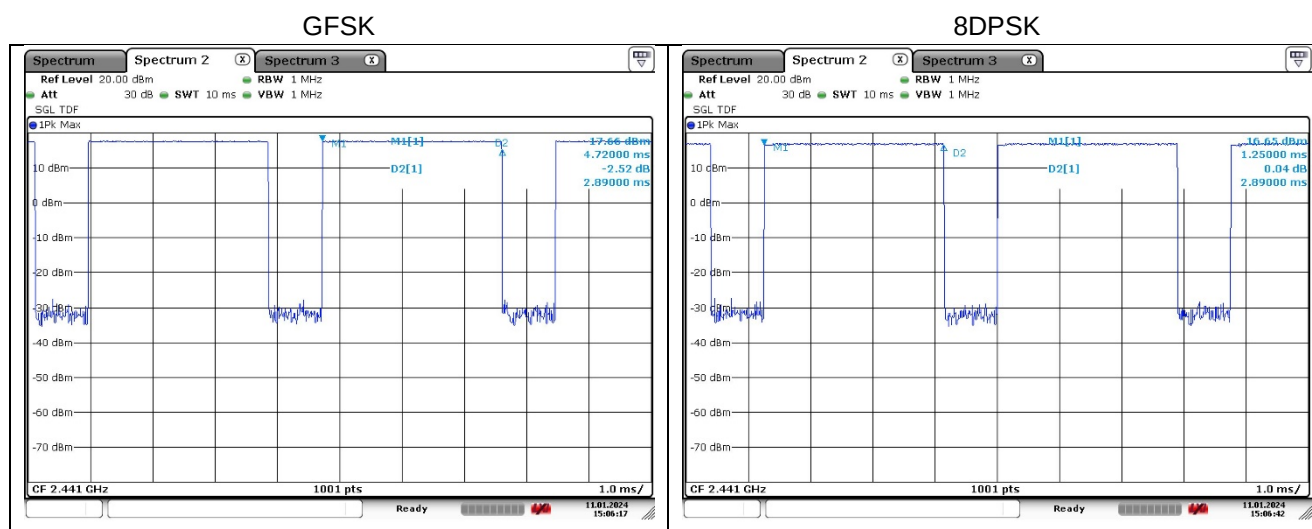
Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	2.89	308.27	400
8DPSK	2 441	2.89	308.27	400

Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

In case of GFSK and 8DPSK: $2.89 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 6) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 308.27\ \text{ms}$

- Test plots



7.4.4. Packet Type: DH5 3DH5(Adaptive Frequency Hopping)

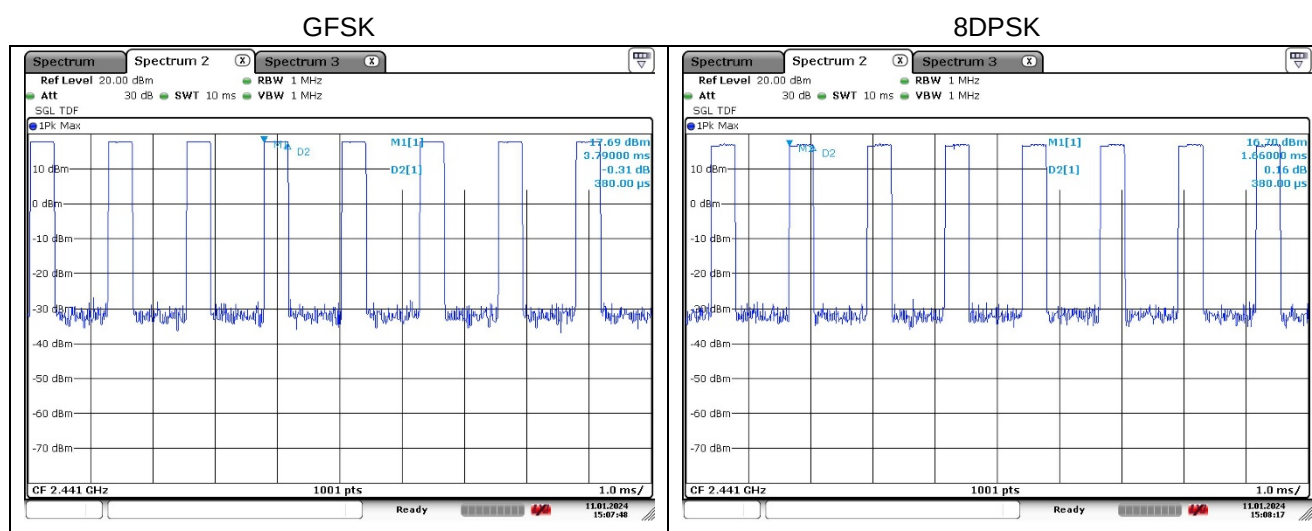
Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	0.38	60.80	400
8DPSK	2 441	0.38	60.80	400

Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 8 sec

In case of GFSK and 8DPSK: $0.38 \times \{(800 \div 2) \div 20\} \times 8 = 60.80$ ms

- Test plots



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

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	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	1.64	131.20	400
8DPSK	2 441	1.63	130.40	400

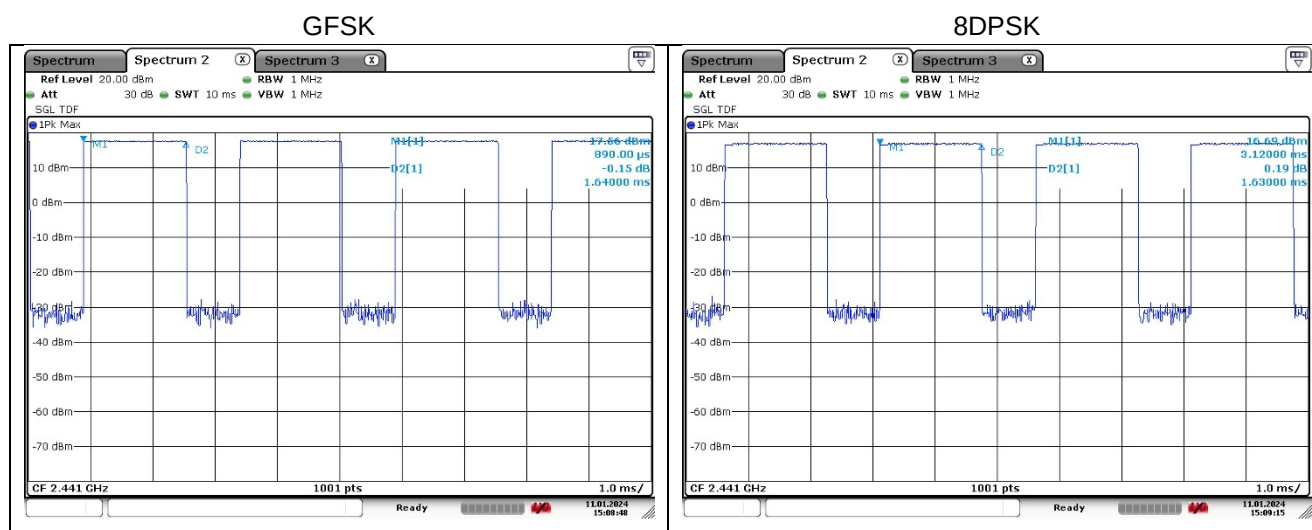
Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 8 sec

In case of GFSK: $1.64 \times \{(800 \div 4) / 20\} \times 8 = 131.20$ ms

In case of 8DPSK: $1.63 \times \{(800 \div 4) / 20\} \times 8 = 130.40$ ms

- Test plots



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

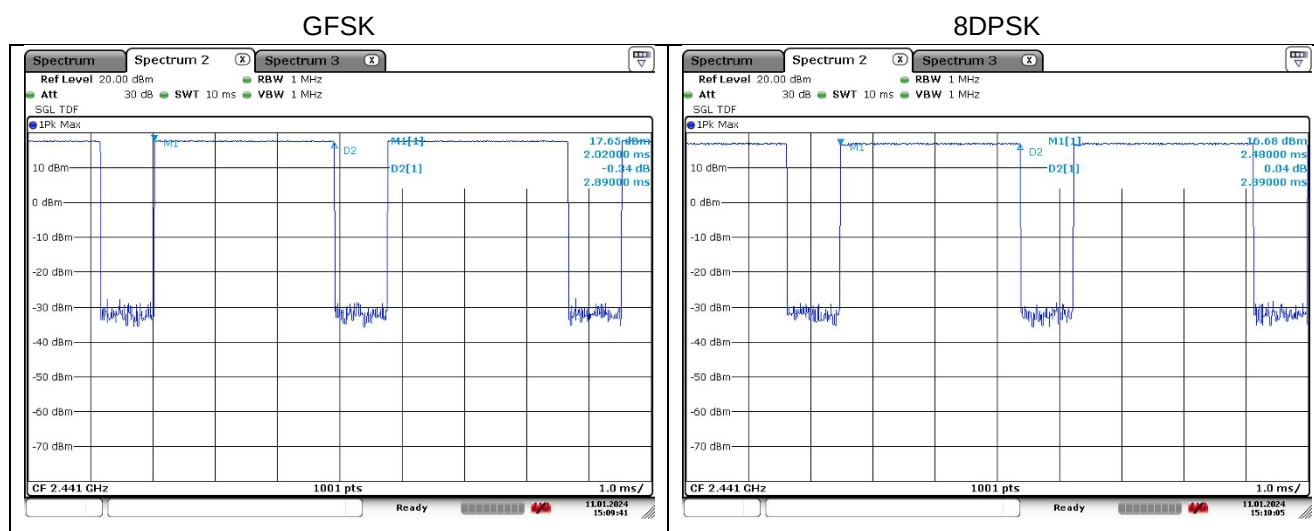
Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 8 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	2.89	154.13	400
8DPSK	2 441	2.89	154.13	400

Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 8 sec

In case of GFSK and 8DPSK: $2.89 \times \{(800 \div 6) / 20\} \times 8 = 154.13 \text{ ms}$

- Test plots



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. 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. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247(b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dB i are used, the conducted output power shall be reduced appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

8.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is PCB Pattern antenna with gain of 1.88 dB i

- End of the Test Report -