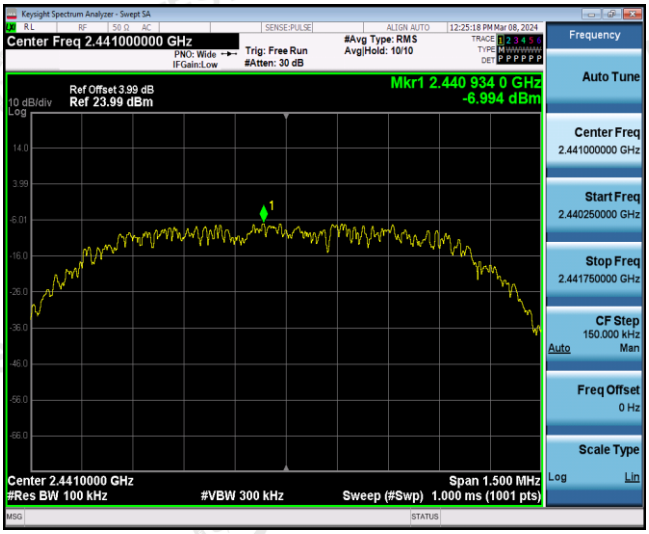
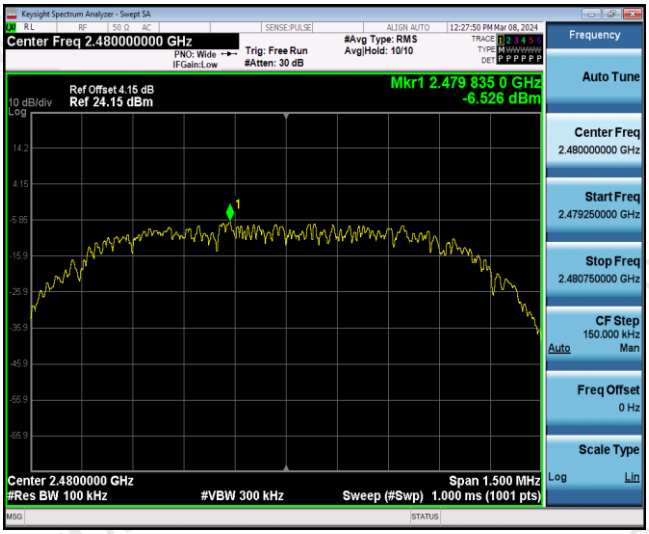
π/4DQPSK (CH39)	π/4DQPSK (CH78)
	
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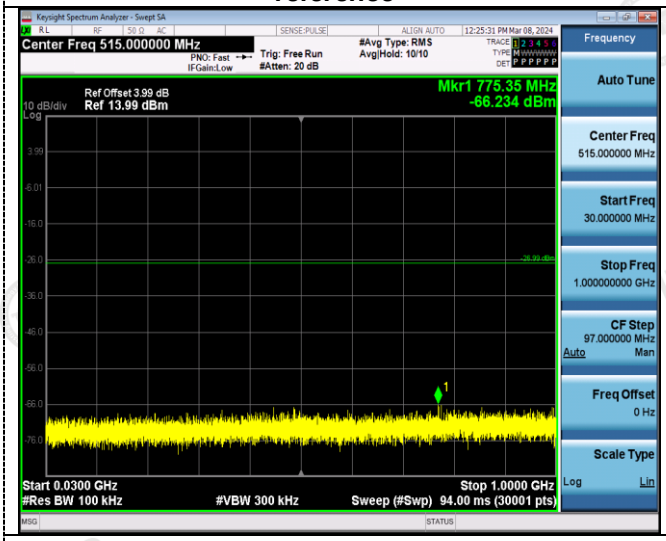
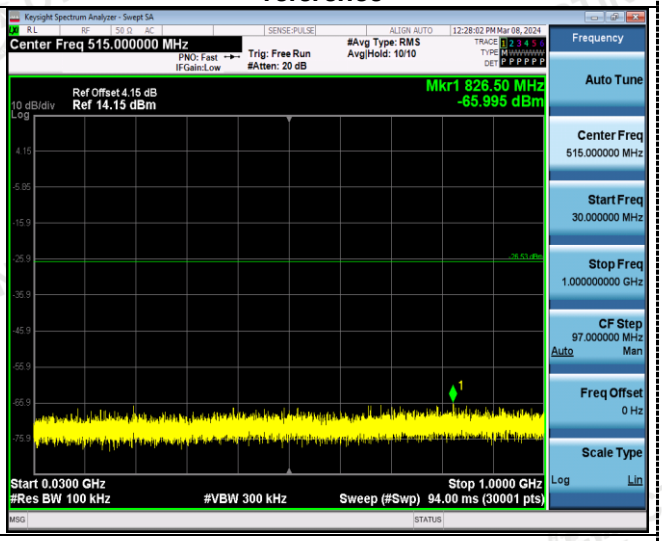
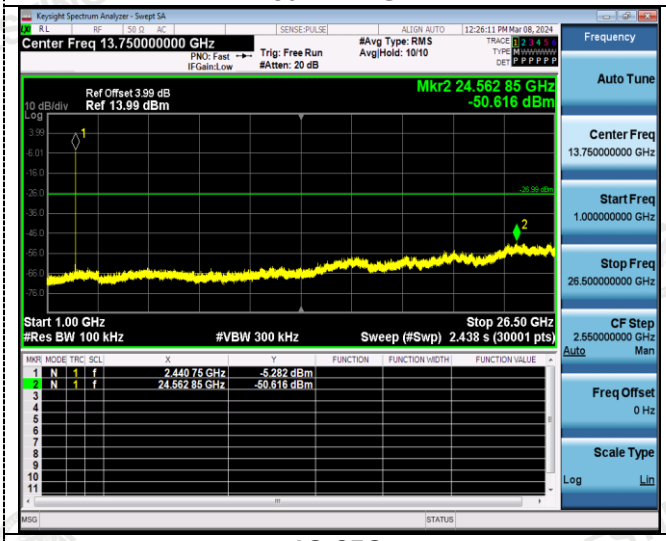
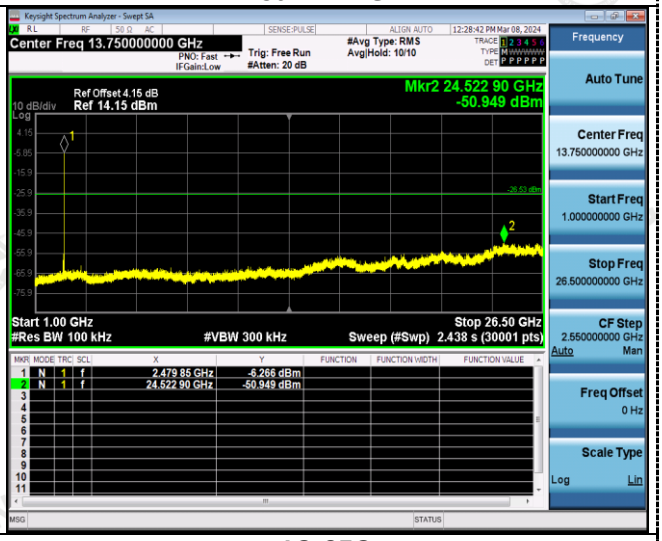
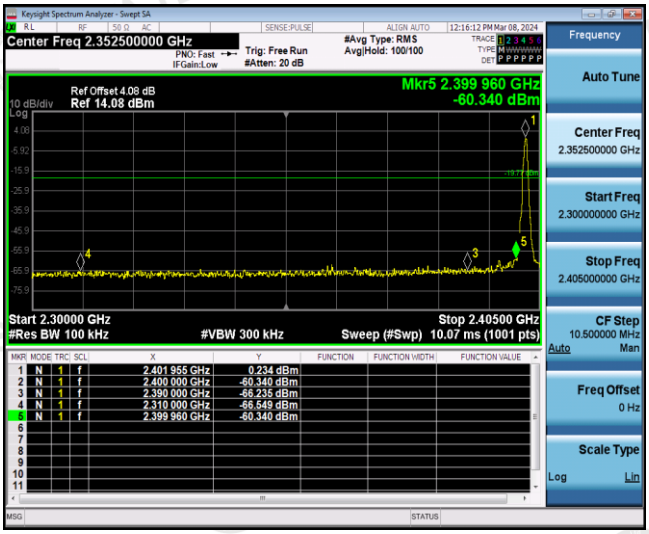
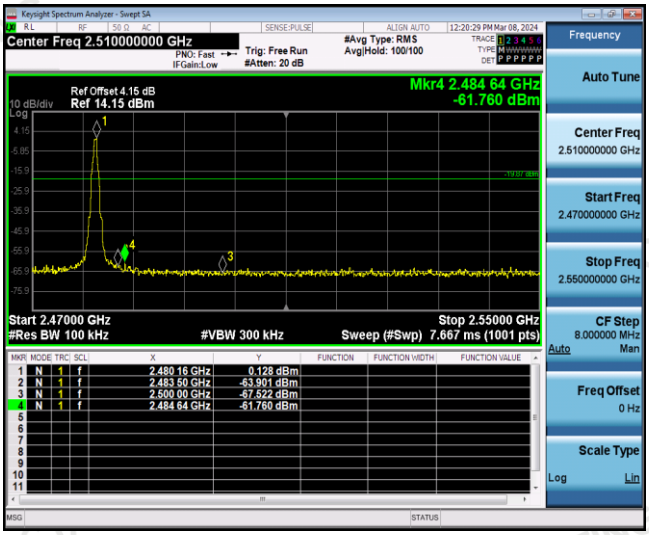
	
30MHz-1G	30MHz-1G
	
1G-25G	1G-25G

Band-edge Measurements for RF Conducted Emissions:

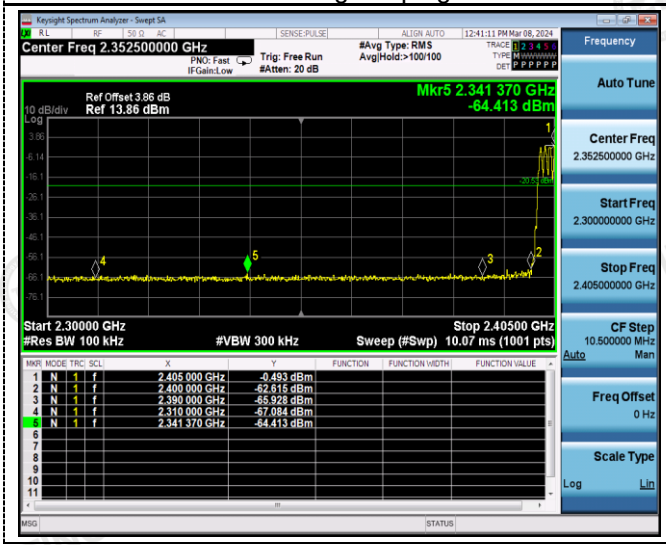
GFSK



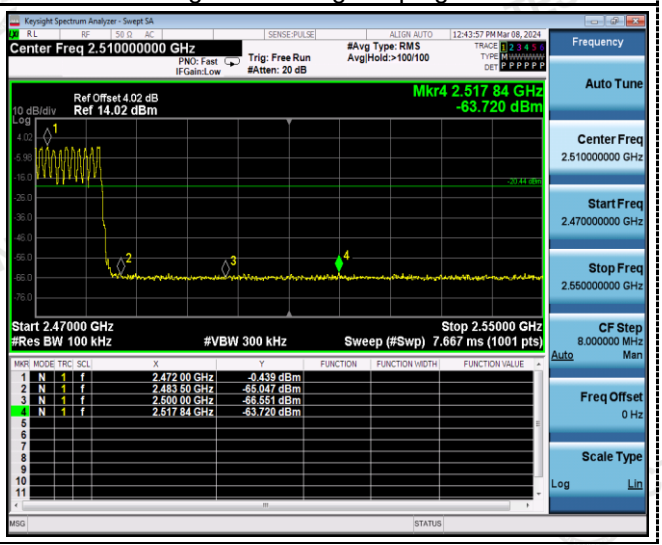
Left Band edge hoping off



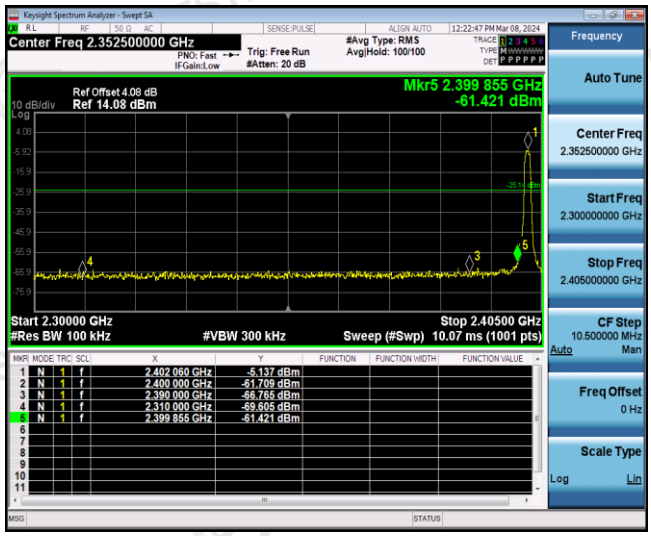
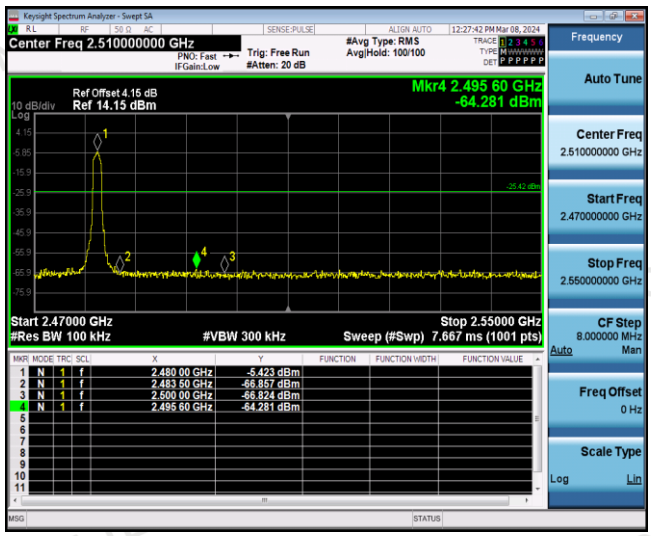
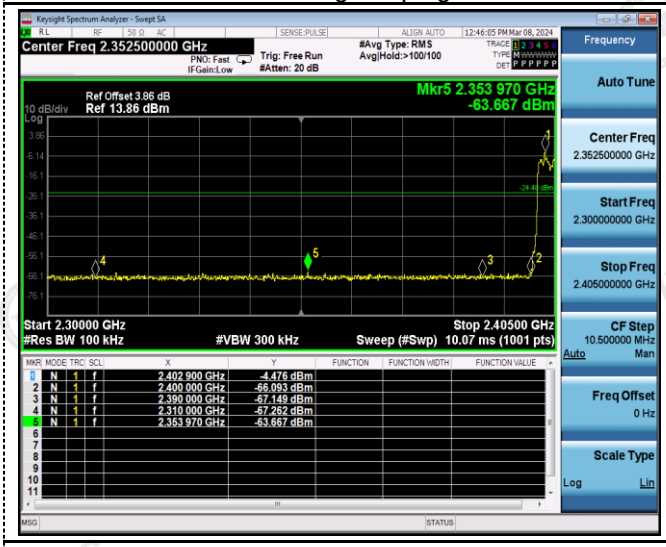
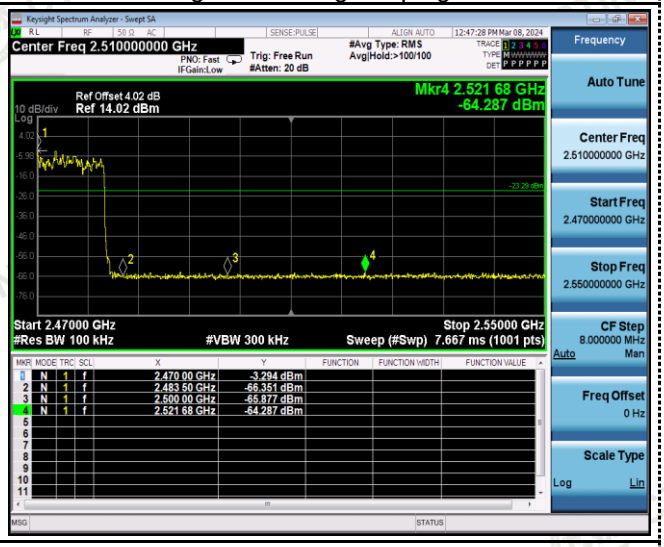
Right Band edge hoping off



Left Band edge hoping on



Right Band edge hoping on

π/4DQPSK	
	
Left Band edge hoping off	Right Band edge hoping off
	
Left Band edge hoping on	Right Band edge hoping on

Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

TEST APPLICABLE

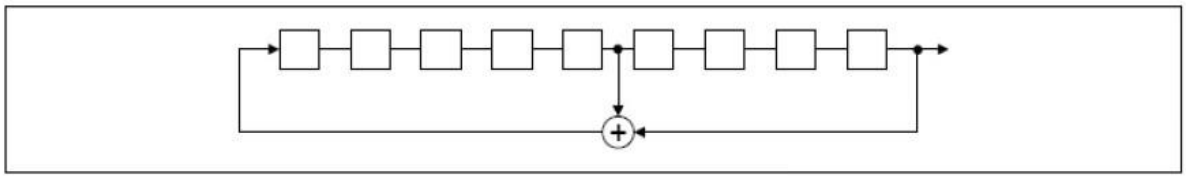
For 47 CFR Part 15C section 15.247 (a) (1) requirement:

Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hop-ping 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 hop-ping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

EUT Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence Requirement

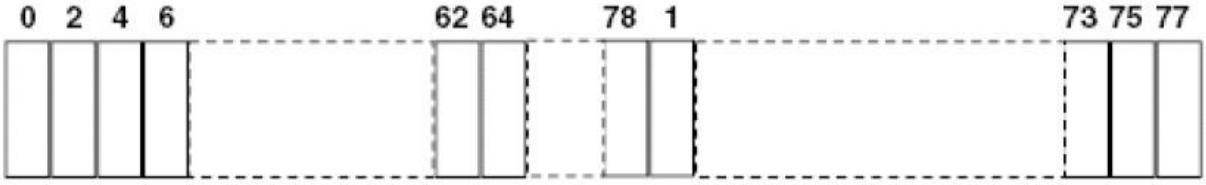
The pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence may be generated in a nice-stage shift register whose 5th and 9th stage outputs are added in a modulo-two addition stage. And the result is fed back to the input of the first stage. The sequence begins with the first one of 9 consecutive ones, for example: the shift register is initialized with nine ones.

- Number of shift register stages:9
- Length of pseudo-random sequence:29-1=511 bits
- Longest sequence of zeros:8(non-inverted signal)



Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence

An example of pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence as follows:



Each frequency used equally one the average by each transmitter.

The system receiver have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitter and shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

4.9 Antenna Requirement

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 (c), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6dBi.

Refer to statement below for compliance

The manufacturer may design the unit so that the user can replace a broken antenna, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed.

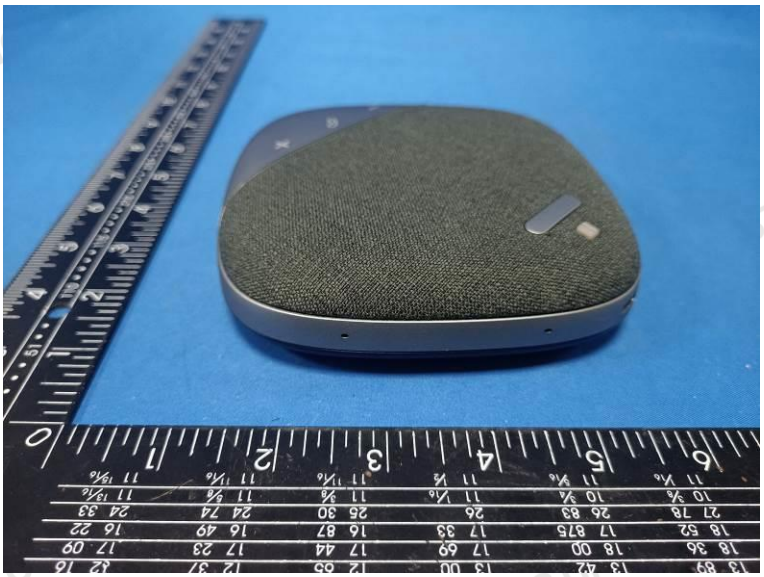
Antenna Connected Construction

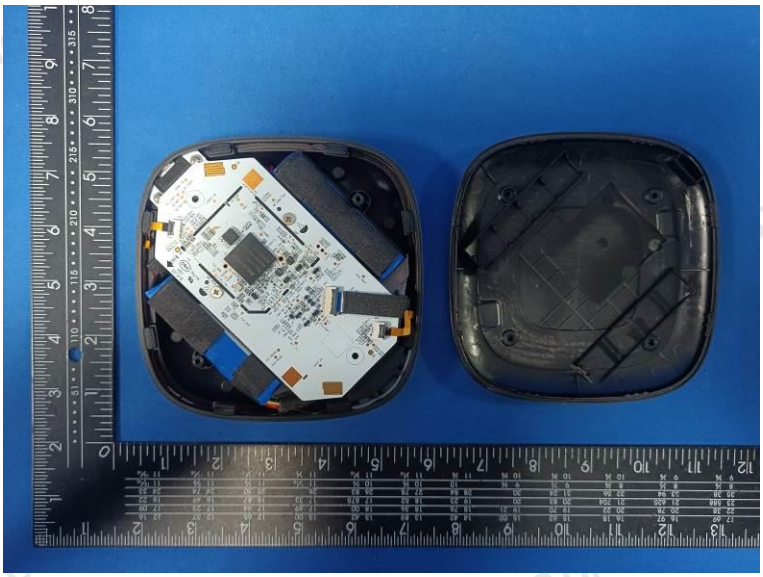
The maximum gain of antenna was 1.25 dBi.

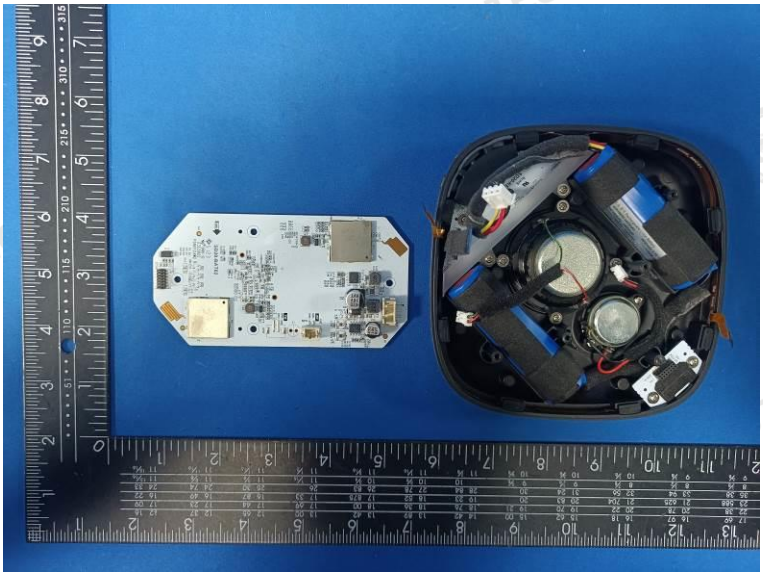
Remark:The antenna gain is provided by the customer , if the data provided by the customer is not accurate, Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd. does not assume any responsibility.

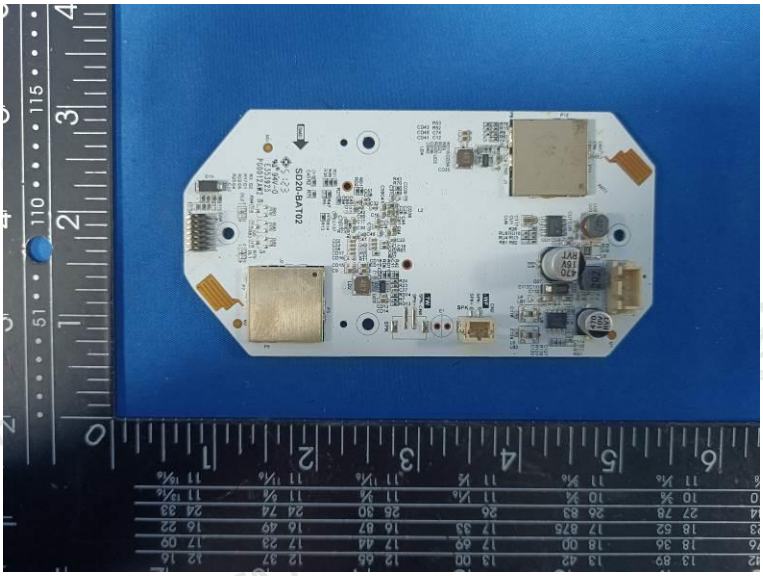
5 Test Setup Photos of the EUT

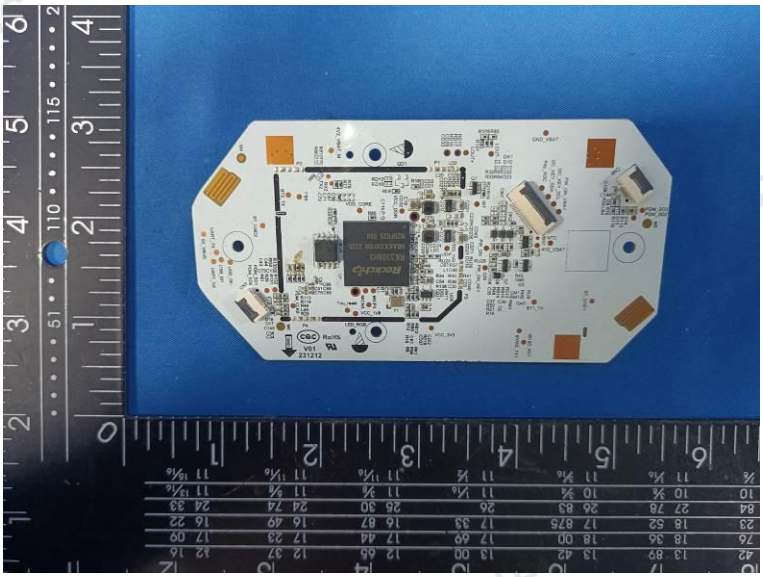
6 Photos of the EUT

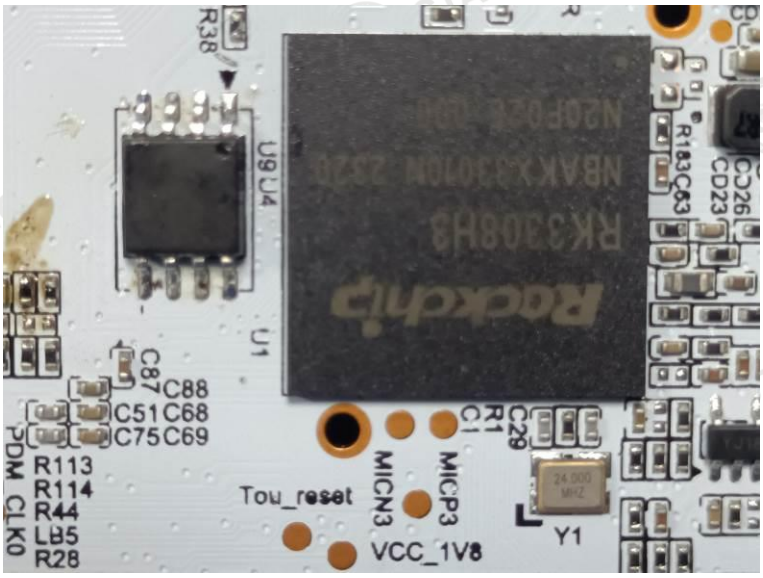


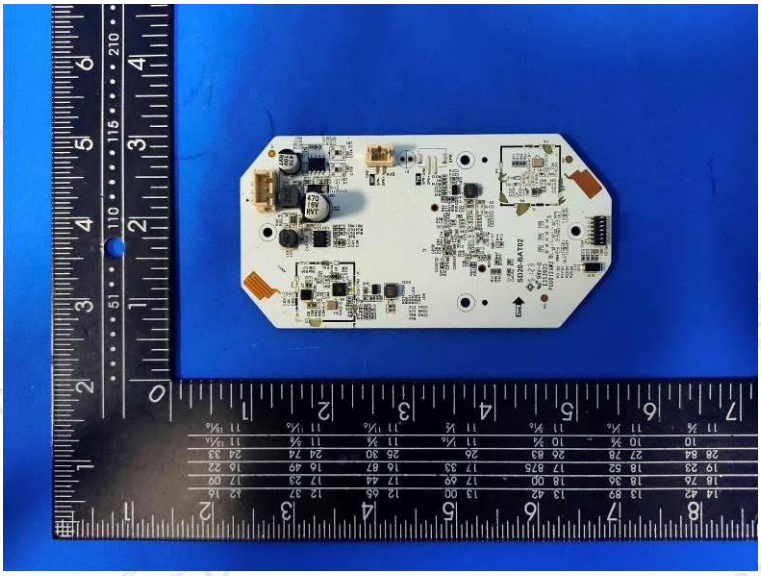


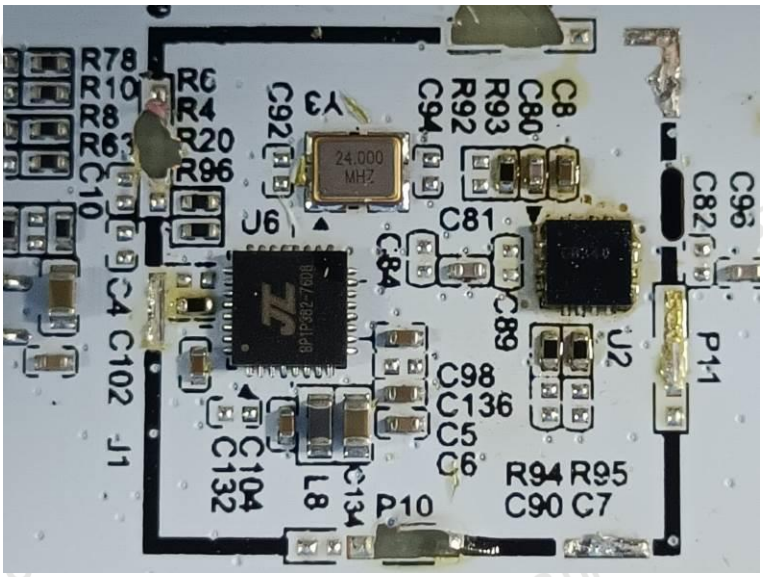


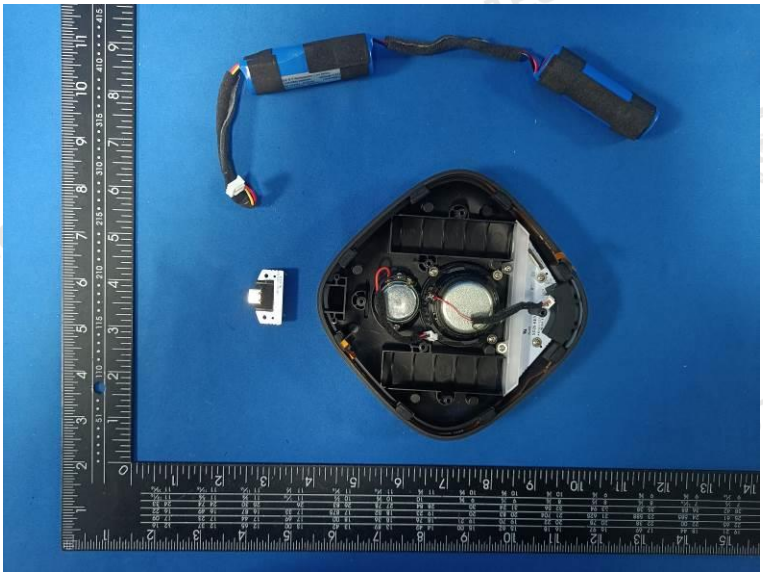

SD20-6A102

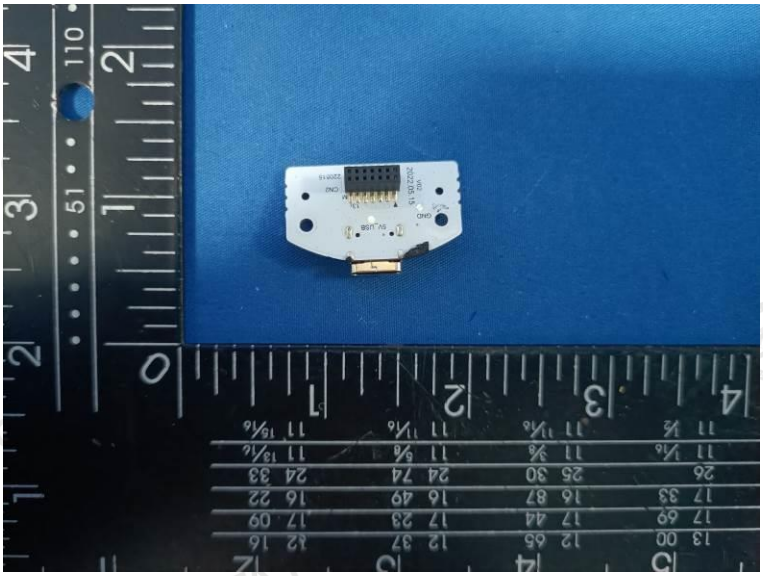


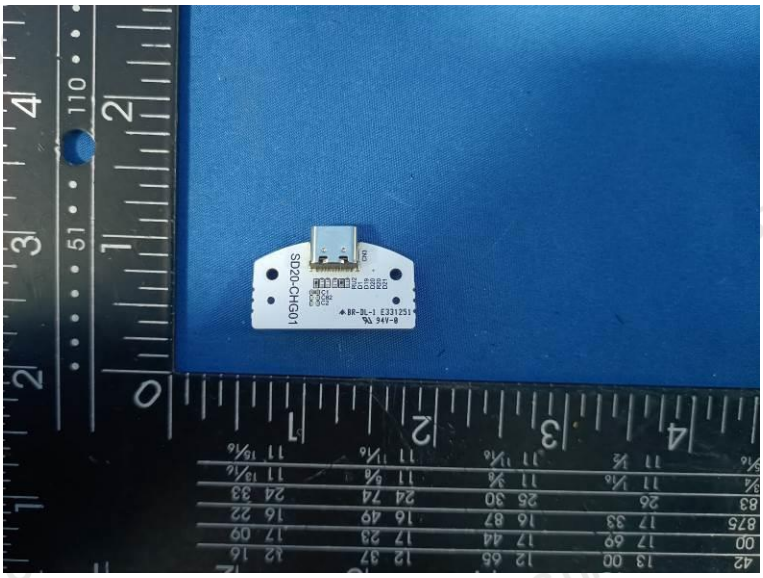

R38
U9 U4
U1
C87 C88
C51 C68
C75 C69
PDM CLK0
R113
R114
R44
LB5
R28
Tou_reset
MICN3
MICP3
VCC_1V8
C29
R1
C1
Y1
R183 C53
C26
CD23

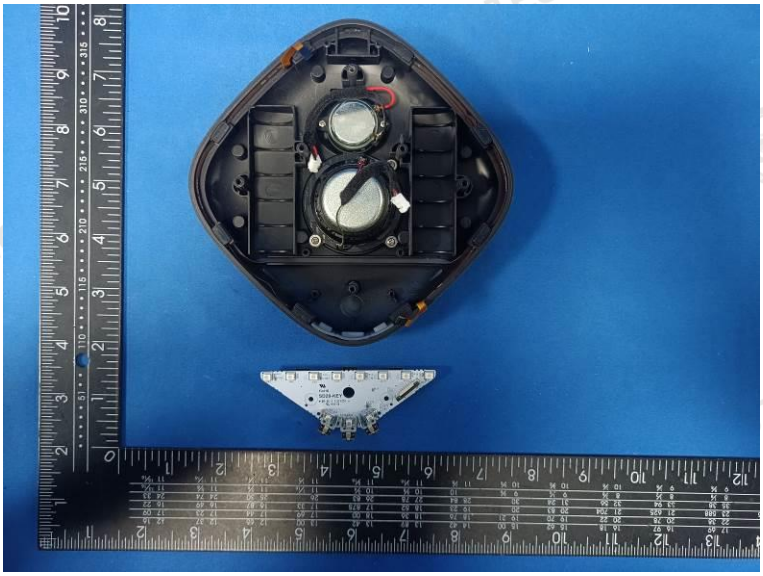


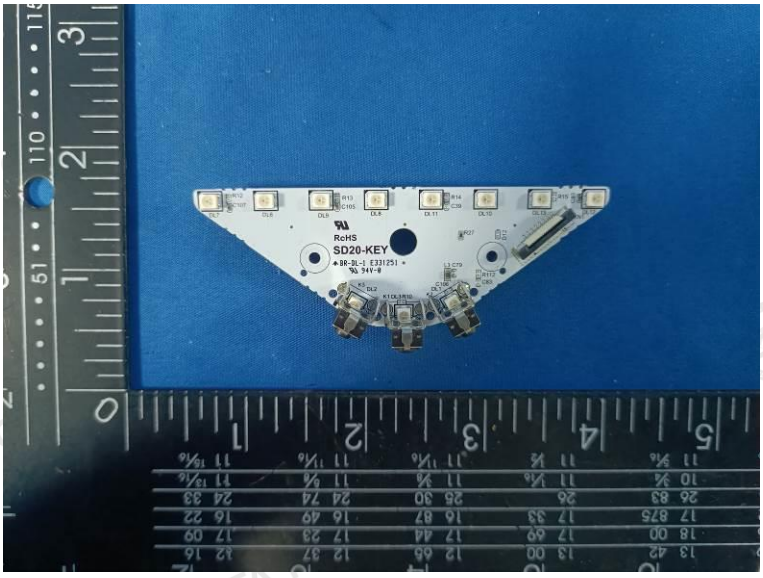

R78
R10
R8
R63
C10
R6
R4
R20
R96
C92
Y3
24.000
MHZ
C94
R92
R93
C80
C8
C96
C82
J6
C81
C84
C89
J2
P11
C4
C102
J1
C98
C136
C5
C6
C104
C132
L8
C134
P10
R94
R95
C90
C7

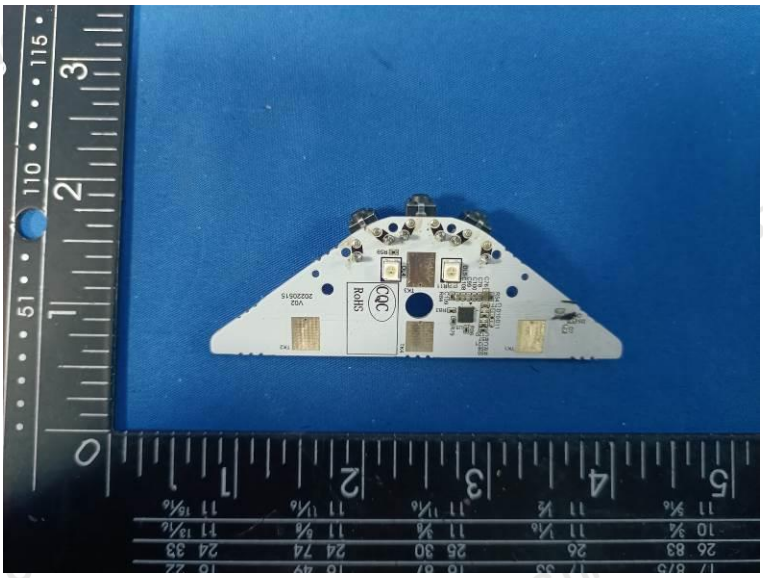





SD20-CHG01




RoHS
SD20-KEY



********** End of Report **********