

TEST REPORT

of

FCC Part 15 Subpart C §15.247
IC RSS-247 Issue 3 and RSS-Gen Issue 5

FCC ID: A3LSMR420L
IC Certification: 649E-SMR420L

Equipment Under Test : Bluetooth Headset
Model Name : SM-R420
Variant Model Name(s) : -
FCC Applicant : Samsung Electronics Co Ltd
IC Applicant : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.
Manufacturer : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Date of Receipt : 2025.06.18
Date of Test(s) : 2025.06.24 ~ 2025.07.17
Date of Issue : 2025.07.18

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above. This test report does not assure KOLAS accreditation.

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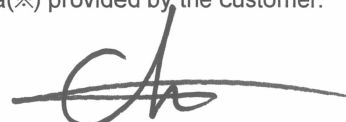
We are responsible for all the information of this test report except for the data(※) provided by the customer.

Tested by:



Dave Kim

Technical
Manager:



Jinhyoung Cho

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. Gunpo Laboratory

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1. General Information

1.1 Testing Laboratory

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)

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- 4, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807
- Designation number: KR0150

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1.2. Details of Applicant

FCC Applicant : Samsung Electronics Co Ltd

FCC Address : 19 Chapin Rd., Building D, Pine Brook, New Jersey, United States, 07058

IC Applicant : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.

IC Address : 129 Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-Si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Republic Of), 16677

Contact Person : Chun, Jenni

Phone No. : +1 973 808 6375

1.3. Details of Manufacturer

Company : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea, 16677

1.4. Description of EUT

Kind of Product	Bluetooth Headset
Model Name	SM-R420
HVIN	SM-R420L
Serial Number	Conducted: BULXY6000000728 Radiated: BULXY6000002587
Power Supply	DC 3.7 V
Frequency Range	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz (Bluetooth)
Modulation Technique	GFSK
Number of Channels	79 channels (Bluetooth)
Antenna Type	LDS Antenna
Antenna Gain*	-7.64 dB i
H/W Version	1.0
S/W Version	R420.001
FVIN	N/A

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

The channels of this system will be used equally over the long-term distribution of the hopsets.

1.5.3. Example of a 79 hopping sequence in data mode:

02, 05, 31, 24, 20, 10, 43, 36, 30, 23, 40, 06, 21, 50, 44, 09, 71, 78, 01, 13, 73, 07, 70, 72, 35, 62, 42, 11, 41, 08, 16, 29, 60, 15, 34, 61, 58, 04, 67, 12, 22, 53, 57, 18, 27, 76, 39, 32, 17, 77, 52, 33, 56, 46, 37, 47, 64, 49, 45, 38, 69, 14, 51, 26, 79, 19, 28, 65, 75, 54, 48, 03, 25, 66, 05, 16, 68, 74, 59, 63, 55

1.5.4. System Receiver Input Bandwidth

Each channel bandwidth is 1 MHz.

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

1.5.5. Equipment Description

15.247(a) (1) that the Rx input bandwidths shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

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. Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Due	Cal. Interval
Signal Generator	R&S	SMA100B	106887	10/11/2025	Annual
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	103453	10/29/2025	Annual
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY53421758	09/10/2025	Annual
Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000C	3000C000560	09/13/2025	Annual
Directional Coupler	KRYTAR	152613	122660	07/02/2026	Annual
BRIDGE COUPLER	MARKI MICROWAVE INC	CBR16-0012	1542	05/15/2026	Annual
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHKX3.0/18G-10SS	21	06/17/2026	Annual
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHNX7.5/26.5G-6SS	15	06/09/2026	Annual
Low Pass Filter	Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	V8979400903-1	05/23/2026	Annual
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	100669	05/24/2026	Annual
DC Power Supply	R&S	HMP2020	022802107	10/31/2025	Annual
Preamplifier	H.P.	8447F	2944A03909	08/09/2025	Annual
Signal Conditioning Unit	R&S	SCU-18F	101058	02/27/2026	Annual
Preamplifier	MITEQ Inc.	JS44-18004000-35-8P	1546891	10/14/2025	Annual
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess- Elektronik	FMZB 1519	1519-039	03/25/2027	Biennial
Bilog Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess- Elektronik	VULB 9163	01126	03/05/2027	Biennial
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100326	02/24/2026	Annual
Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess- Elektronik	BBHA 9170	9170-540	12/11/2025	Annual
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESU26	100109	01/13/2026	Annual
Turn Table	Innco systems GmbH	DS 1200 S	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A
Controller	Innco systems GmbH	CONTROLLER CO3000-4P	CO3000/963/38330 516/L	N.C.R.	N/A
Antenna Mast	Innco systems GmbH	MA4640-XP-ET	MA4640/536/38330 516/L	N.C.R.	N/A
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	L × W × H (9.6 m × 6.4 m × 6.6 m)	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A
Coaxial Cable	SENSORVIEW	NMST-13A26-NMST-5 m	TPC2402190004	10/08/2025	Semi-Annual
Coaxial Cable	SENSORVIEW	NMST-13A26-NMST-10 m	TPC2402190001	10/08/2025	Semi-Annual
Coaxial Cable	RADIALL	TESTPRO 3	182287	10/11/2025	Semi-Annual
Coaxial Cable	RADIALL	TESTPRO 3	182284	10/11/2025	Semi-Annual
Coaxial Cable	RADIALL	TESTPRO 3	182288	10/11/2025	Semi-Annual

Note;

For equipment listed above that has a calibration date or calibration due date that falls within the test date range, care was taken to ensure that this equipment was used after the calibration date and before the calibration due date

1.7. Declaration by the Manufacturer

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

1.8. Summary of Test Results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications:

APPLIED STANDARD: FCC Part15 Subpart C, IC RSS-247 Issue 3 and RSS-Gen Issue 5			
Section in FCC	Section in IC	Test Item(s)	Result
15.205(a) 15.209 15.247(d)	RSS-247 Issue 3 5.5 RSS-Gen Issue 5 8.9	Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission	Complied
15.247(a)(1)	RSS-247 Issue 3 5.1(b) RSS-Gen Issue 5 6.7	20 dB Bandwidth and 99 % Bandwidth	Complied
15.247(a)(1) 15.247(b)(1)	RSS-247 Issue 3 5.1(b) 5.4(b)	Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power	Complied
15.247(a)(1)	RSS-247 Issue 3 5.1(b)	Carrier Frequency Separation	Complied
15.247(a)(1)(iii)	RSS-247 Issue 3 5.1(d)	Number of Hopping Frequencies	Complied
15.247(a)(1)(iii)	RSS-247 Issue 3 5.1(d)	Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	Complied
15.207	RSS-Gen Issue 5 8.8	AC Power Line Conducted Emission	N/A ¹⁾

Note;

1) The AC power line test was not performed because the EUT use battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines.

1.9. Test Procedure(s)

The measurement procedures described in the American National Standard of Procedure for Compliance Testing of unlicensed Wireless Devices (ANSI C63.10-2013) and the guidance provided in KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02 were used in the measurement of the DUT.

1.10. Sample Calculation

Where relevant, the following sample calculation is provided:

1.10.1. Conducted Test

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

1.10.2. Radiation Test

Field strength level (dB μ V/m) = Measured level (dB μ V) + Antenna factor (dB/m) + Cable loss (dB) - Amplifier gain (dB)
+ Duty factor (dB)

1.11. Information of software for test

- Using the software of BudsOdin2.0 to testing of EUT.

1.12. Measurement Uncertainty

Where relevant, the following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the apparatus:

Parameter	Uncertainty	
Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power	0.31 dB	
99 % Bandwidth	7.83 kHz	
20 dB Bandwidth	6.84 kHz	
Conducted Spurious Emission	0.91 dB	
Time of Occupancy	0.01 ms	
Radiated Emission, 9 kHz to 30 MHz	H	3.40 dB
	V	3.40 dB
Radiated Emission, below 1 GHz	H	4.60 dB
	V	5.00 dB
Radiated Emission, above 1 GHz	H	3.60 dB
	V	3.60 dB

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor $k = 2$ to indicate a 95 % level of confidence.

1.13. Test Report Revision

Revision	Report Number	Date of Issue	Description
0	F690501-RF-RTL006195	2025.07.18	Initial

1.14. Descriptions of Test Mode

Preliminary tests were performed in different data rates and recorded the RF output power in the following table:

Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	RF Peak Output Power (dB m)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402	10.45
		Middle	2 441	<u>10.66</u>
		High	2 480	10.21
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2	Low	2 402	9.67
		Middle	2 441	<u>10.59</u>
		High	2 480	10.30
8DPSK	3	Low	2 402	10.33
		Middle	2 441	<u>11.11</u>
		High	2 480	10.88

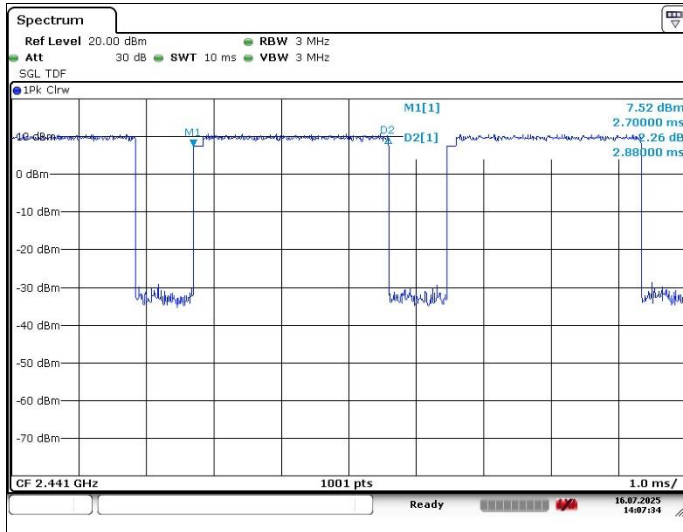
Note;

1. For transmitter radiated spurious emissions, conducted spurious emission, carrier frequency separation and number of hopping frequencies, GFSK / DH5 and 8DPSK / 3DH5 are tested as worst condition.
2. For 20 dB bandwidth, 99 % bandwidth and maximum peak conducted output power, GFSK / DH5, $\pi/4$ DQPSK / 2DH5 and 8DPSK / 3DH5 are tested as worst condition.
3. For Time of Occupancy, GFSK / DH1, DH3, DH5 and 8DPSK / 3DH1, 3DH3, 3DH5 are tested as worst condition.

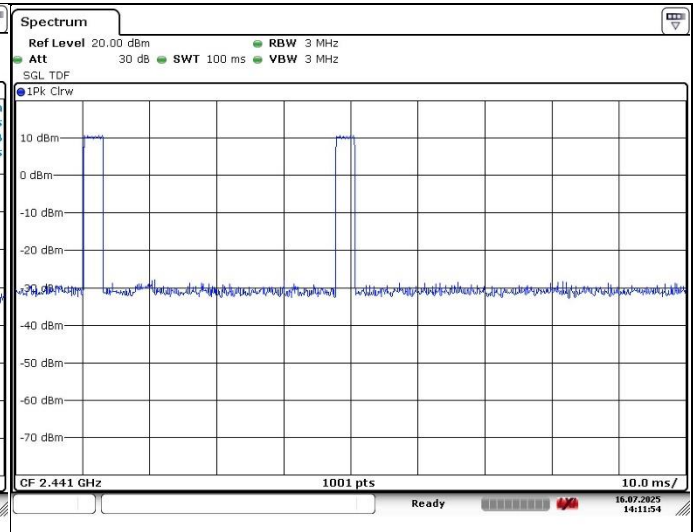
1.15. Duty Cycle Correction Factor of EUT

According to KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02, 9, as a “duty cycle correction factor”, pulse averaging with 20 log (worst case dwell time / 100 ms) has to be used for average result.

3DH5 on time (One Pulse) Plot on Channel 39



3DH5 on time (Count Pulses) Plot on Channel 39



In AFH mode, the minimum hopping frequencies are 20, to get the longest dwell time 3DH5 packet is observed;
 the period to have 3DH5 packet completing one hopping sequence is $2.88 \text{ ms} \times 20 \text{ channels} = 57.60 \text{ ms}$

There cannot be 2 complete hopping sequences within 100 ms period, considering the random hopping behavior, maximum 2 hops can be possibly observed within the period. $[100 \text{ ms} / 57.60 \text{ ms}] = 2 \text{ hops}$

Thus, the maximum possible ON time:

$$2.88 \text{ ms} \times 2 = 5.76 \text{ ms}$$

Worst case Duty Cycle Correction factor, which is derived from the maximum possible ON time:

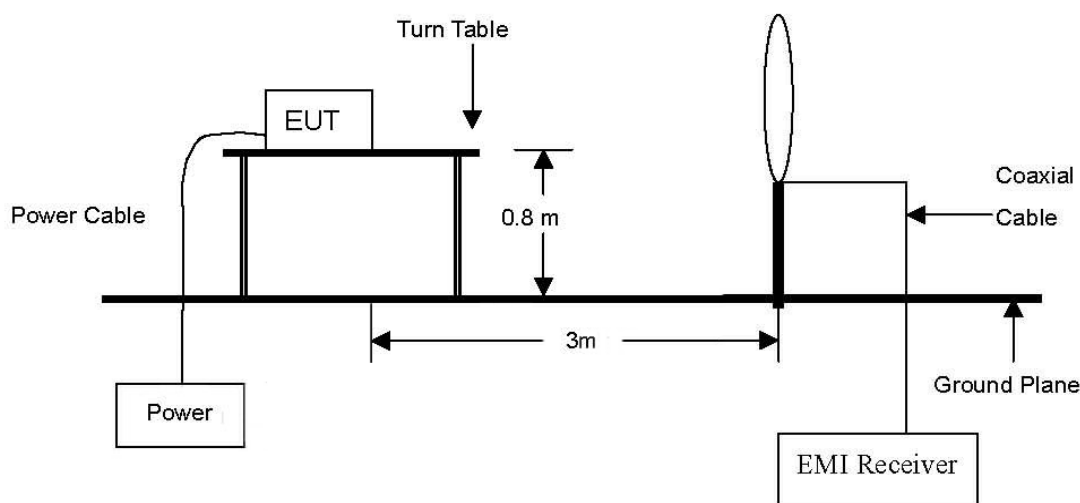
$$20 \times \log (5.76 \text{ ms} / 100 \text{ ms}) = -24.79 \text{ dB}$$

2. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emissions

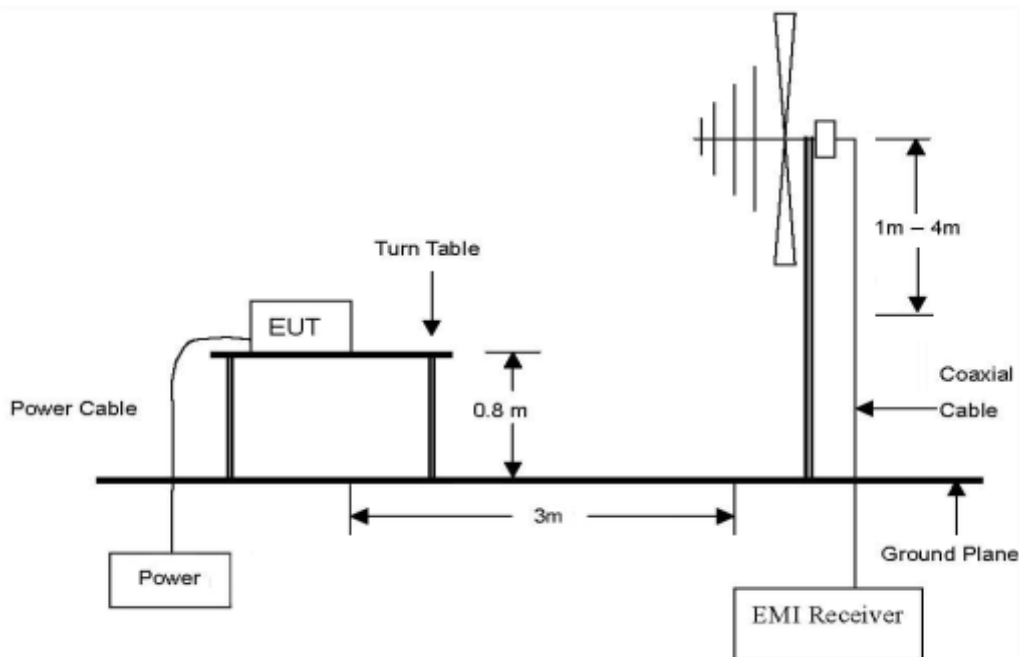
2.1. Test Setup

2.1.1. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

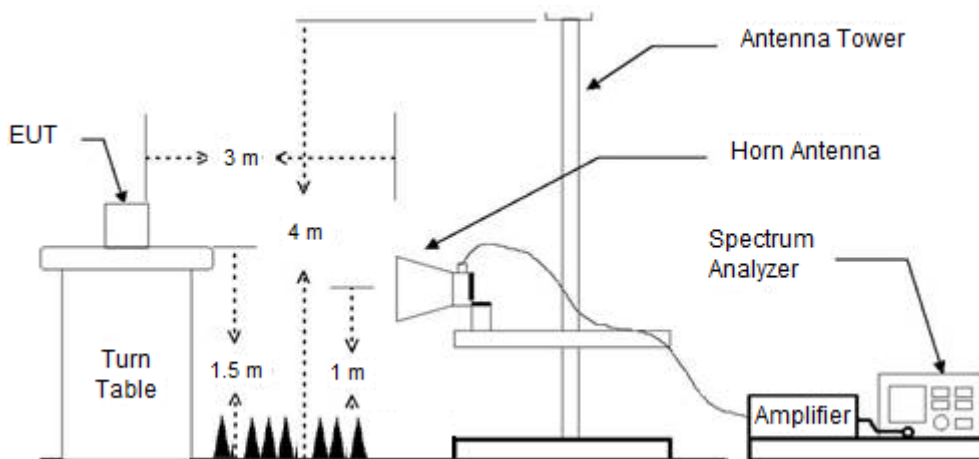
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz.



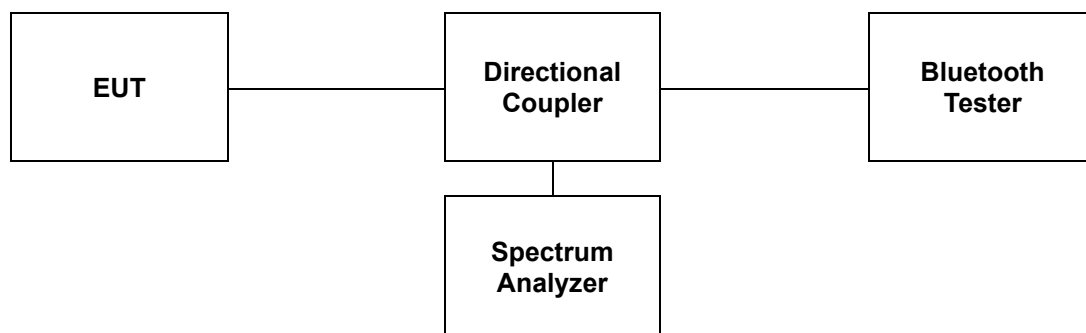
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz.



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.



2.1.2. Conducted Spurious Emissions



2.2. Limit

2.2.1. FCC

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 §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emission 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 §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)	Field Strength (μV/m)	Measurement Distance (Meters)
0.009-0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490-1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705-30.0	30	30
30-88	100**	3
88-216	150**	3
216-960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

** Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54-72 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz or 470-806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., §§15.231 and 15.241.

2.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 3, 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.

According to RSS-Gen Issue 5, 8.9, except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table 5 and table 6. Additionally, the level of any transmitter unwanted emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

Table 5 – General Field Strength Limits at frequencies above 30 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength ($\mu\text{V/m}$ at 3 m)
30-88	100
88-216	150
216-960	200
Above 960	500

Table 6 – General Field Strength Limits at frequencies below 30 MHz

Frequency	Magnetic Field Strength (H-Field) ($\mu\text{A/m}$)	Measurement Distance (meters)
9-490 kHz ¹	6.37/F (F in kHz)	300
490-1 705 kHz	63.7/F (F in kHz)	30
1.705-30 MHz	0.08	30

Note¹: The emission limits for the ranges 9-90 kHz and 110-490 kHz are based on measurements employing a linear average detector.

2.3. Test Procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of ANSI C63.10-2013 and only the radiated emissions of the configuration that produced the worst case emissions are reported in this section.

2.3.1. Test Procedures for emission below 30 MHz

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. Then antenna is a loop antenna is fixed at one meter above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both parallel and perpendicular of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
3. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
4. The test-receiver system was set to average or quasi peak detect function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.

2.3.2. Test Procedures for emission from above 30 MHz

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 below 1 GHz and 1.5 meter above the ground at a 3 meter anechoic chamber test site above 1 GHz. 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 bi-log antenna, a horn 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. For measurements below 1 GHz resolution bandwidth is set to 100 kHz for peak detection measurements or 120 kHz for quasi-peak detection measurements. Peak detection is used unless otherwise noted as quasi-peak.
6. For measurements Above 1 GHz resolution bandwidth is set to 1 MHz, the video bandwidth is set to 3 MHz for peak measurements and as applicable for average measurements.

2.3.3. Definition of EUT Axis.

The radiation test of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y, and Z described in the test setup photo. All radiated testing of EUT was performed with worst case axis.

2.3.3. Test Procedures for Conducted Spurious Emissions

2.3.3.1. 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 band edge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation.

RBW $\geq$ 100 kHz

VBW = 300 kHz

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

2.3.3.2. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer.

RBW = 1 MHz

VBW = 3 MHz

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

2.3.3.3. TDF function

- For plots showing conducted spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 25 GHz, all path loss of wide frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function.

So, the reading values shown in plots were final result.

2.4. Test Results

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

2.4.1. Radiated Spurious Emission below 1 000 MHz

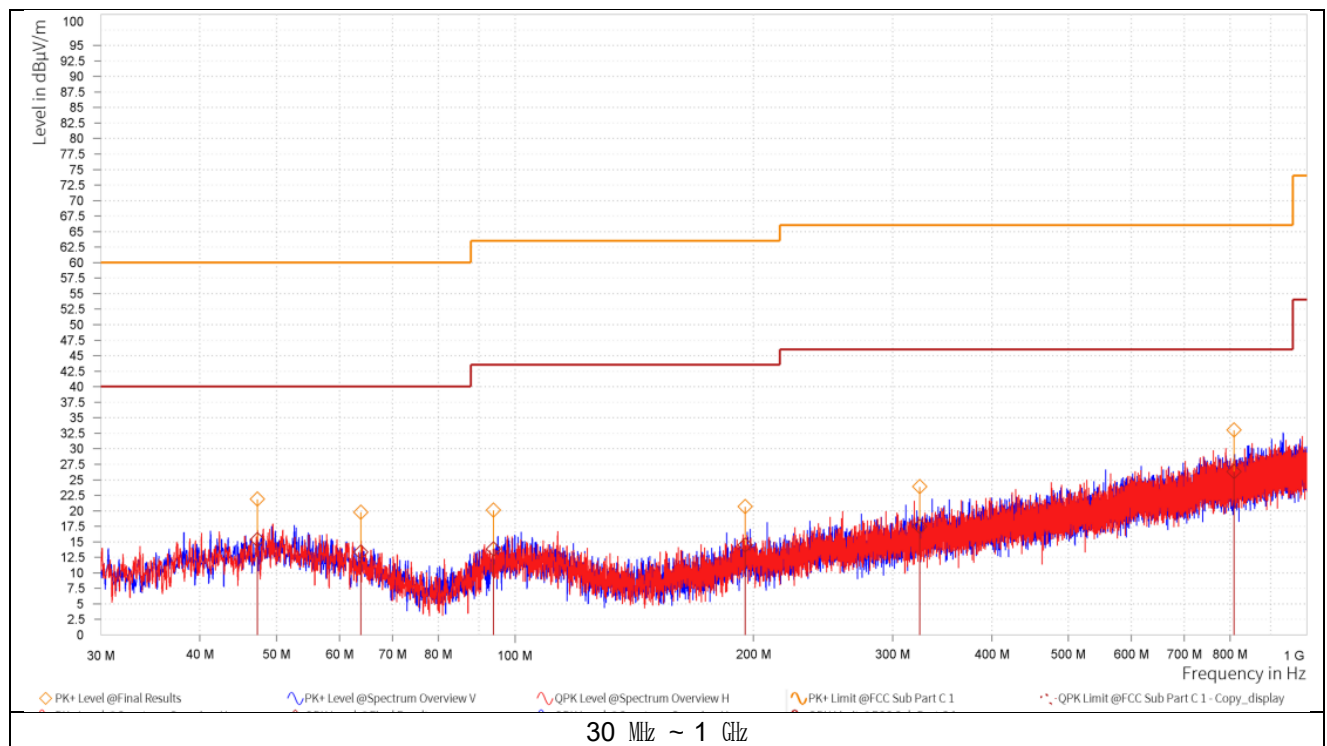
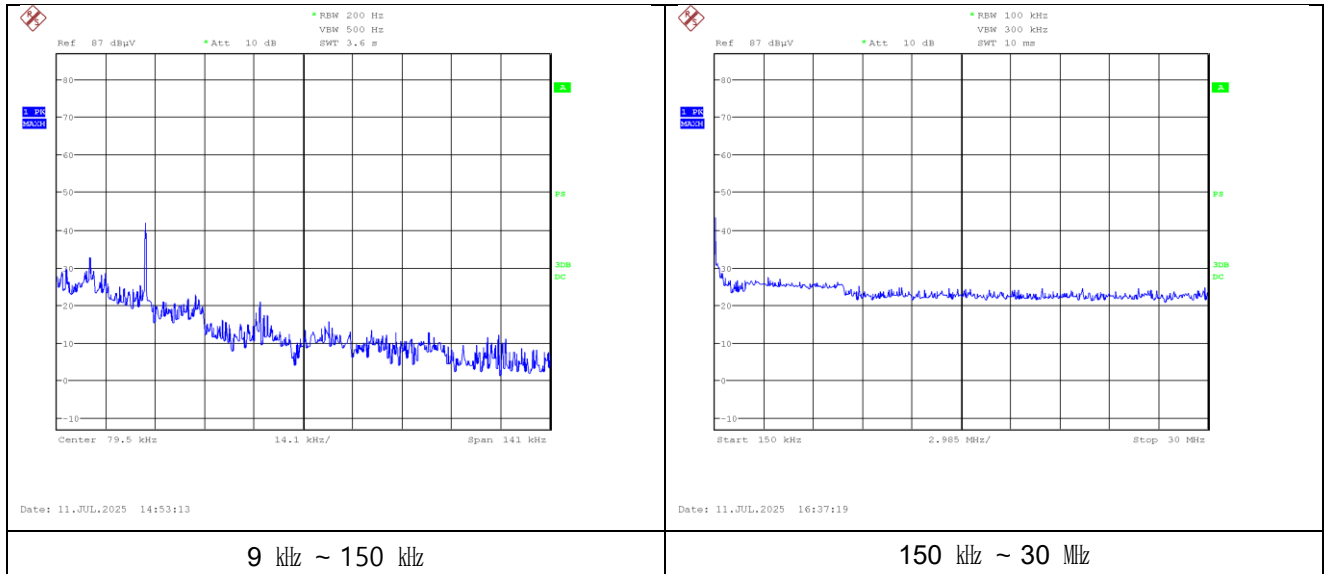
The frequency spectrum from 9 kHz to 1 000 MHz was investigated.

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors (dB/m)	Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μV)	Detect Mode	Pol.		Actual (dB $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$)	Limit (dB $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$)	Margin (dB)
Below 30.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 30.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark;

- Spurious emissions for all channels and modes were investigated and almost the same below 1 GHz.
- Test from 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz was performed using the software of ELEKTRAT(V5.02) from Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG.
- Reported spurious emissions are in **8DPSK / Middle channel** as worst case among other modes.
- Radiated spurious emission measurement as below.
(Actual = Reading + Correction)
(Correction = Antenna Factor + AMP Factor + Cable Loss)
- According to §15.31(o), emission levels are not report much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.

- Test plot



30 MHz ~ 1 GHz

2.4.2. Radiated Spurious Emission above 1 000 MHz

The frequency spectrum above 1 000 MHz was investigated. All reading values are peak values.

Operating Mode: GFSK

A. Low Channel (2 402 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 310.00	15.71	Peak	H	27.94	7.27	-	50.92	74.00	23.08
*2 310.00	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	26.13	54.00	27.87
*2 375.86	16.74	Peak	H	28.15	7.37	-	52.26	74.00	21.74
*2 375.86	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	27.47	54.00	26.53
*2 390.00	15.19	Peak	H	28.18	7.52	-	50.89	74.00	23.11
*2 390.00	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	26.10	54.00	27.90

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
Above 1 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. Middle Channel (2 441 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
Above 1 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. High Channel (2 480 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 483.50	13.53	Peak	H	28.34	7.73	-	49.60	74.00	24.40
*2 483.50	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	24.81	54.00	29.19
*2 485.38	16.26	Peak	H	28.35	7.73	-	52.34	74.00	21.66
*2 485.38	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	27.55	54.00	26.45
*2 500.00	14.05	Peak	H	28.50	7.73	-	50.28	74.00	23.72
*2 500.00	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	25.49	54.00	28.51

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
Above 1 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Operating Mode: 8DPSK

A. Low Channel (2 402 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 310.00	15.79	Peak	H	27.94	7.27	-	51.00	74.00	23.00
*2 310.00	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	26.21	54.00	27.79
*2 387.35	17.81	Peak	H	28.17	7.49	-	53.47	74.00	20.53
*2 387.35	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	28.68	54.00	25.32
*2 390.00	16.40	Peak	H	28.18	7.52	-	52.10	74.00	21.90
*2 390.00	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	27.31	54.00	26.69

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
Above 1 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. Middle Channel (2 441 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dB μ V/m)	Limit (dB μ V/m)	Margin (dB)
Above 1 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. High Channel (2 480 MHz)

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
*2 483.50	12.75	Peak	H	28.34	7.73	-	48.82	74.00	25.18
*2 483.50	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	24.03	54.00	29.97
*2 488.66	16.64	Peak	H	28.39	7.73	-	52.76	74.00	21.24
*2 488.66	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	27.97	54.00	26.03
*2 500.00	13.13	Peak	H	28.50	7.73	-	49.36	74.00	24.64
*2 500.00	-	Average	-	-	-	-24.79	24.57	54.00	29.43

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors			Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (dB)	DF (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
Above 1 000.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

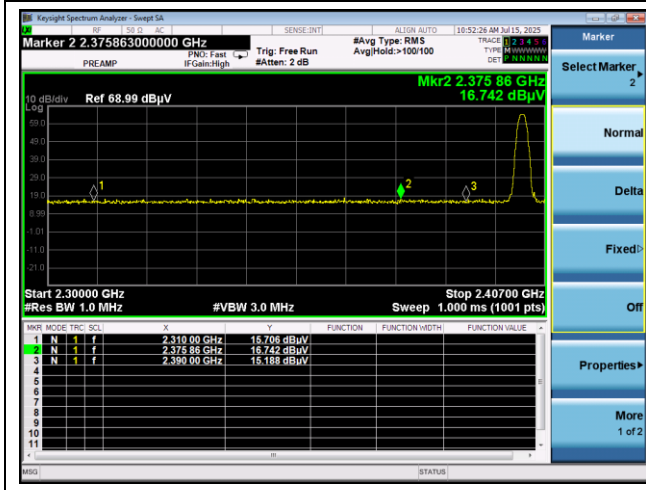
Remark;

1. “*” means the restricted band.
2. Measuring frequencies from 1 GHz to the 10th harmonic of highest fundamental frequency.
3. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1 000 MHz were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode.
4. Actual = Reading + AF + CL + (DF) or Reading + AF + AMP + CL + (DF).
5. According to § 15.31(o), emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.
6. The maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, to perform an average measurement is unnecessary.
7. AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss, DF = Duty Correction Factor.

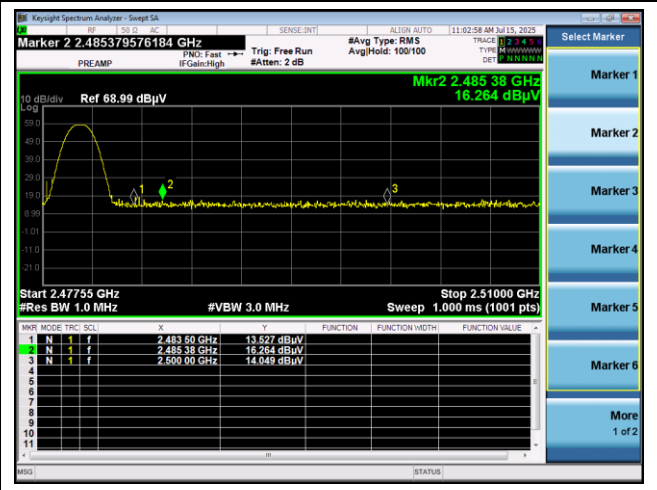
- Test plots

Mode: GFSK

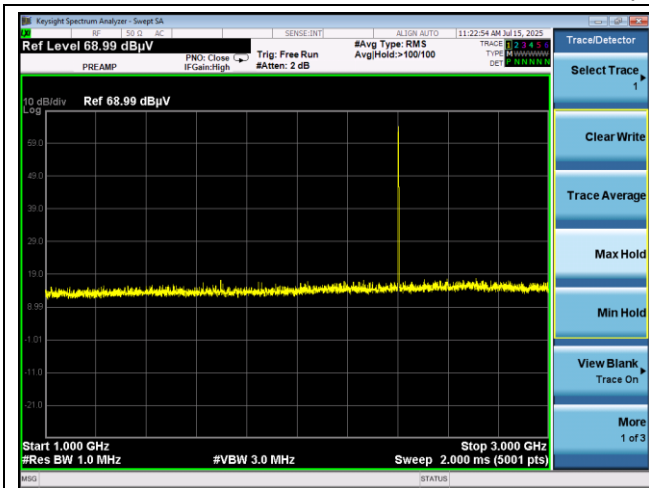
Low channel band edge (Peak)



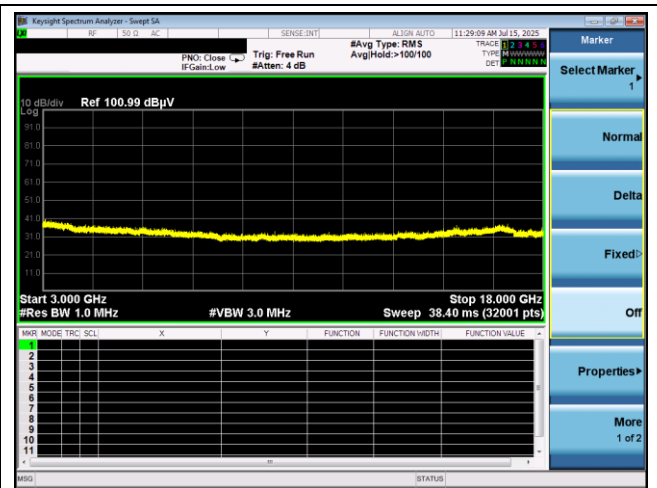
High channel band edge (Peak)



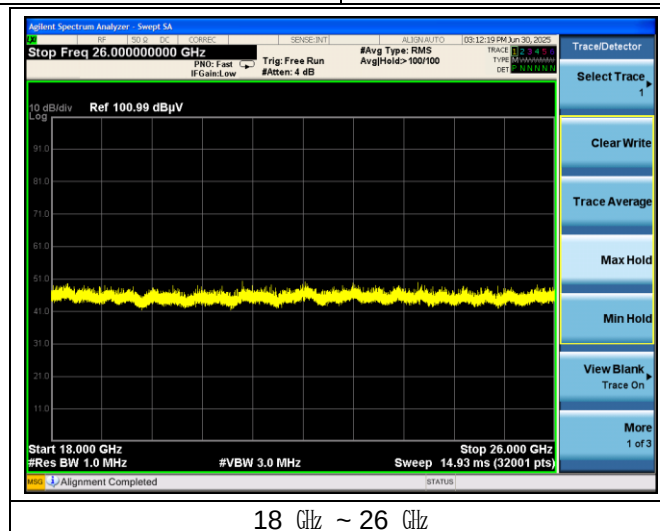
Radiated Spurious Emissions



1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



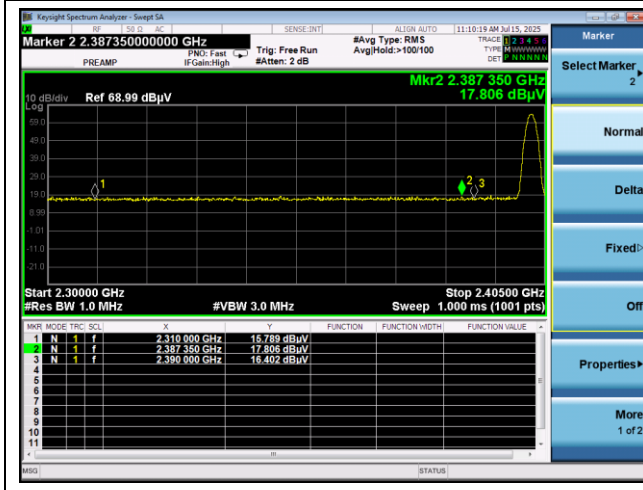
3 GHz ~ 18 GHz



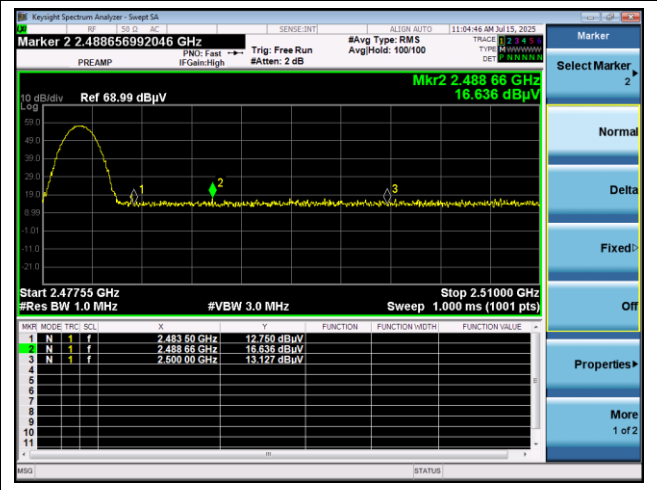
18 GHz ~ 26 GHz

Mode: 8DPSK

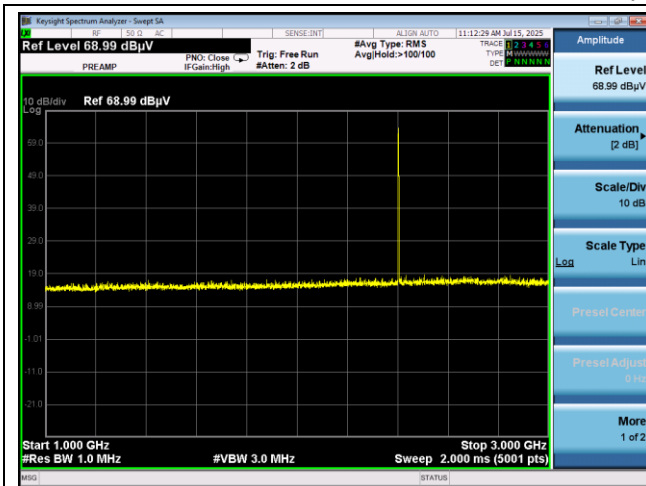
Low channel band edge (Peak)



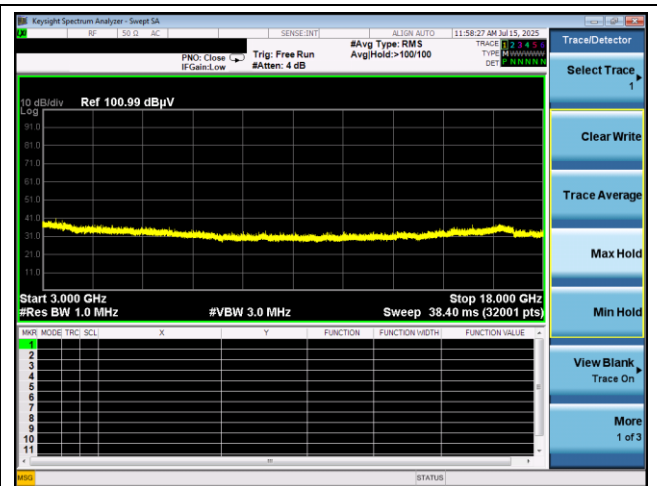
High channel band edge (Peak)



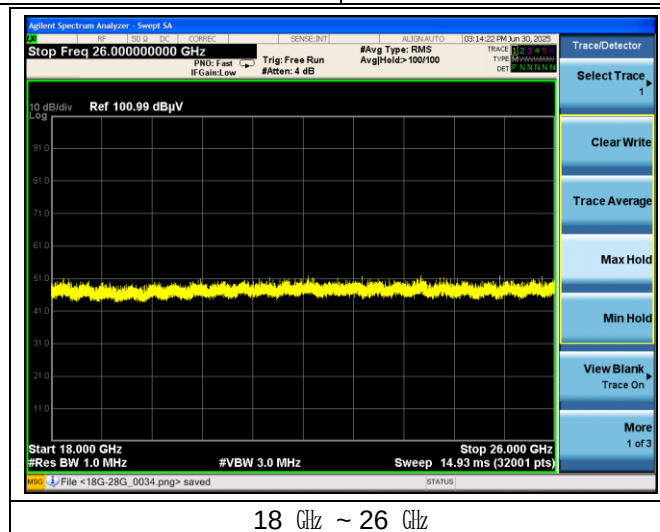
Radiated Spurious Emissions



1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



3 GHz ~ 18 GHz

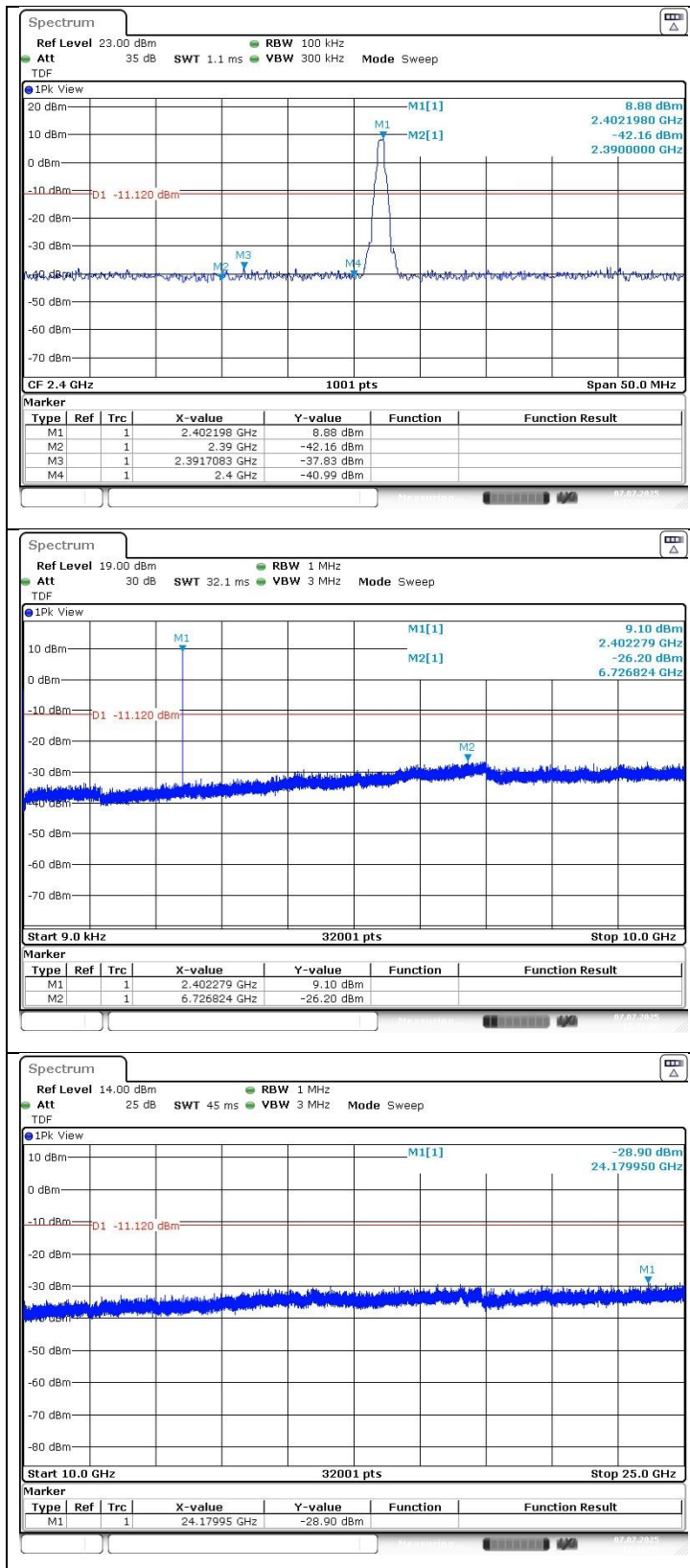


18 GHz ~ 26 GHz

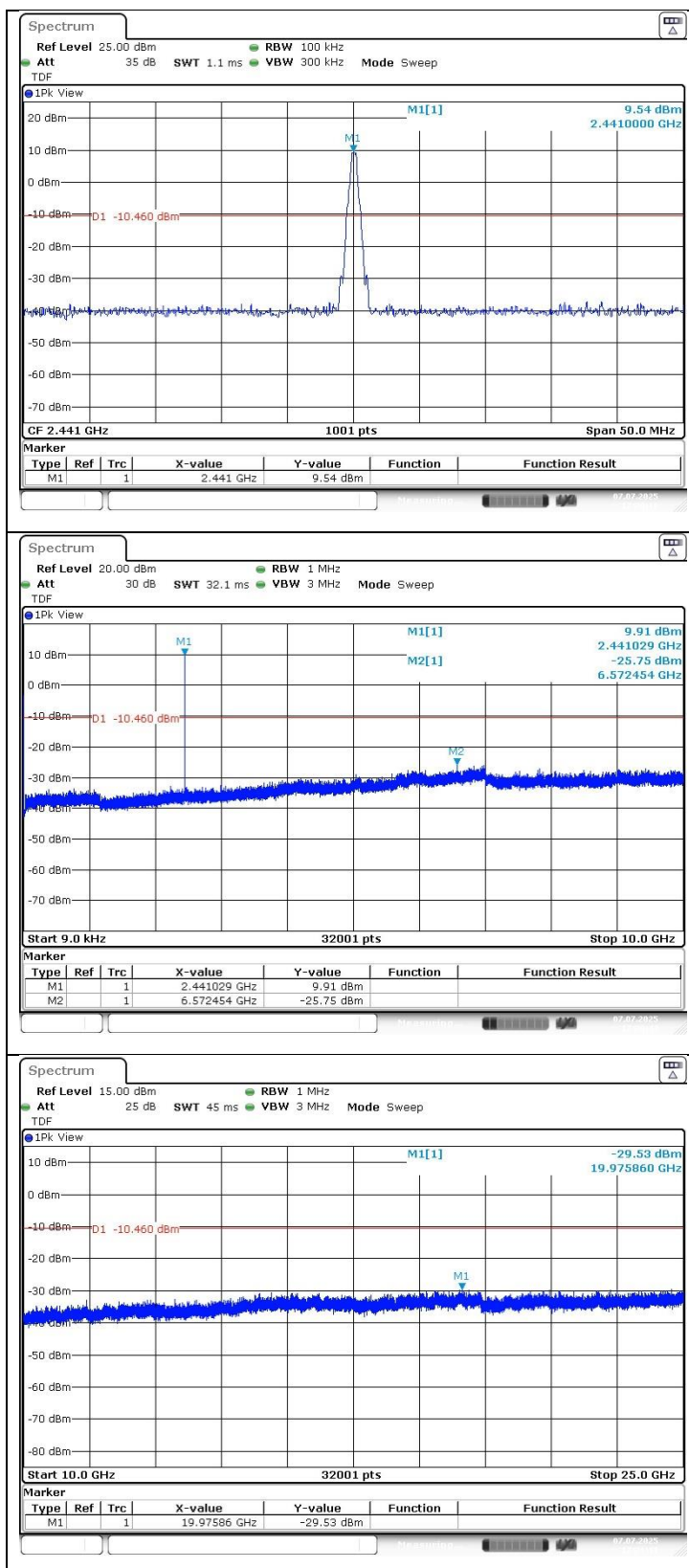
2.4.3. Plot of Conducted Spurious Emissions

Mode: GFSK_hopping function turned off

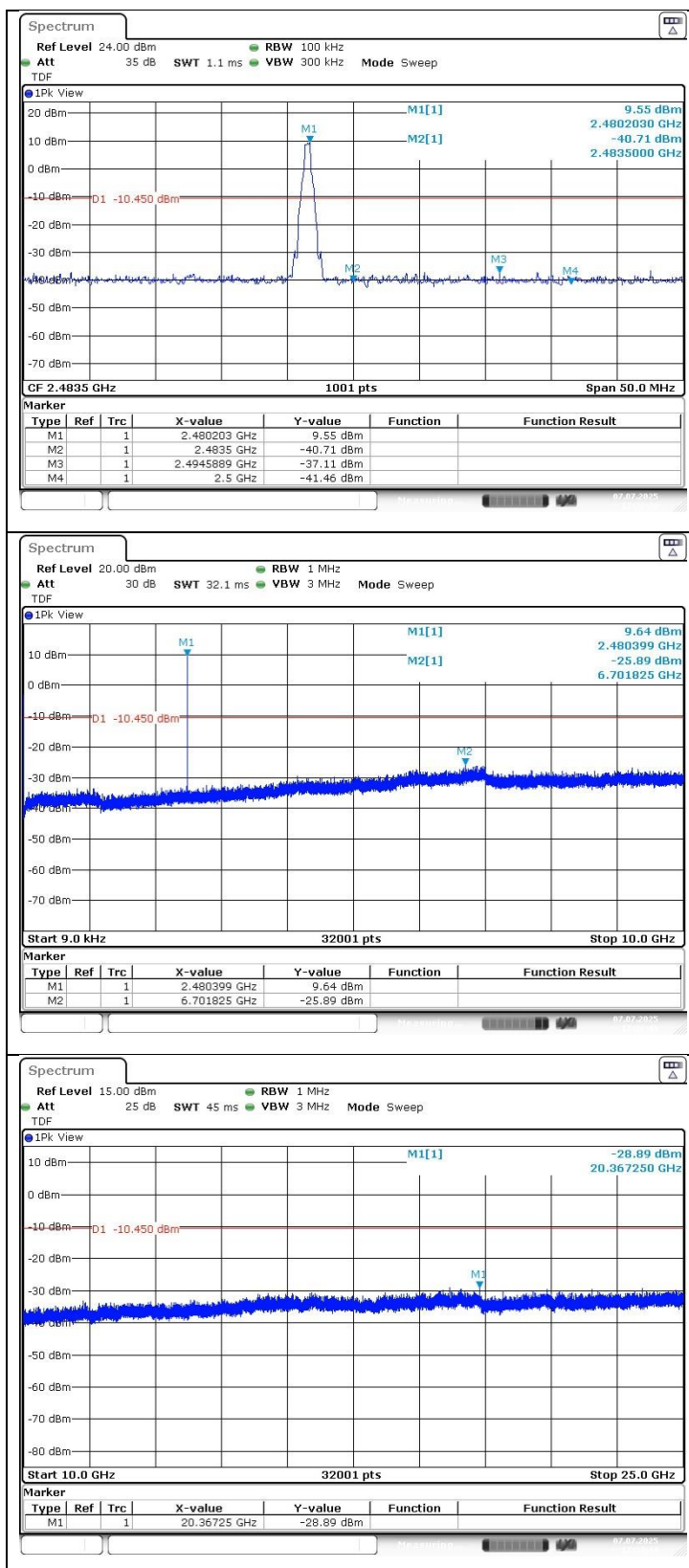
Low Channel



Middle Channel



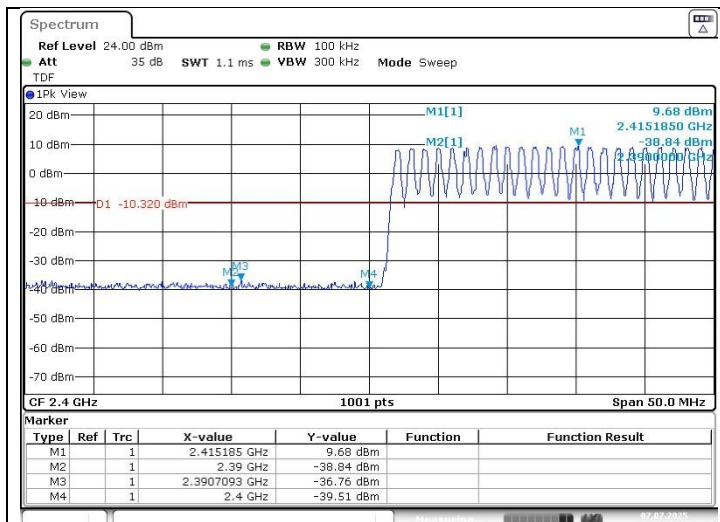
High Channel



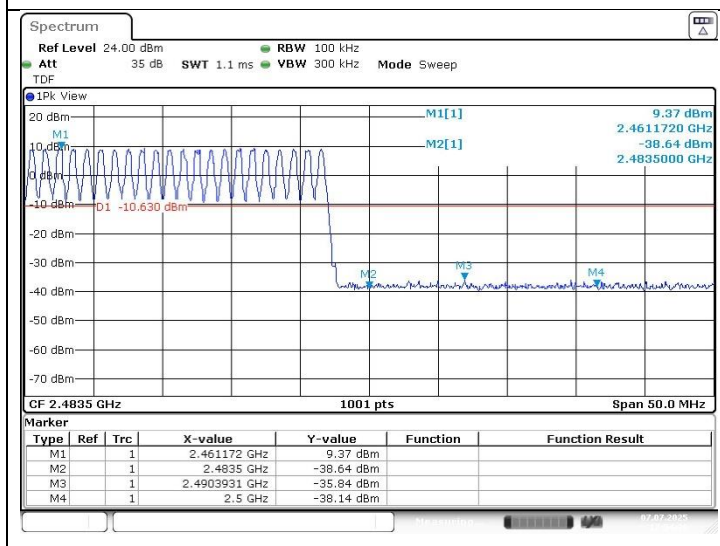
Mode: GFSK_hopping function turned on

Band edge compliance

Low Channel

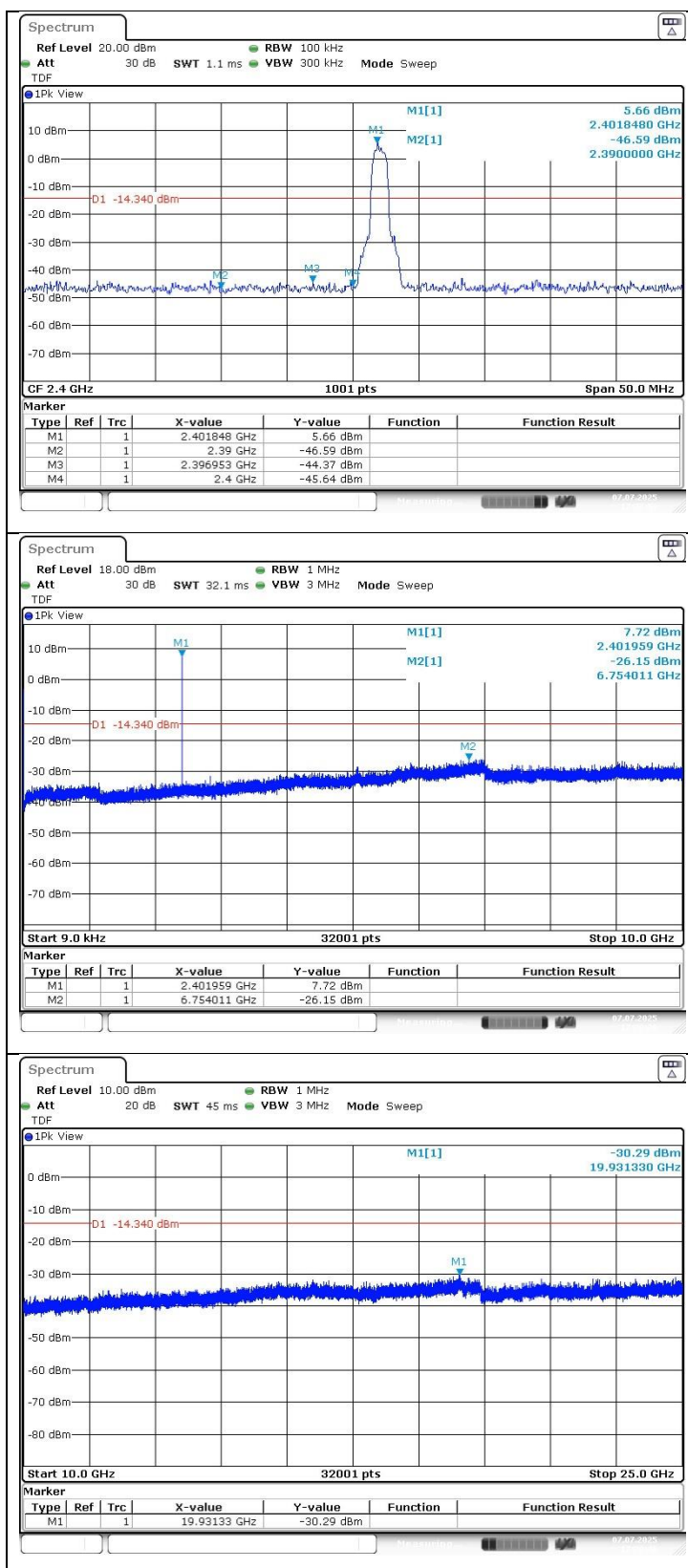


High Channel

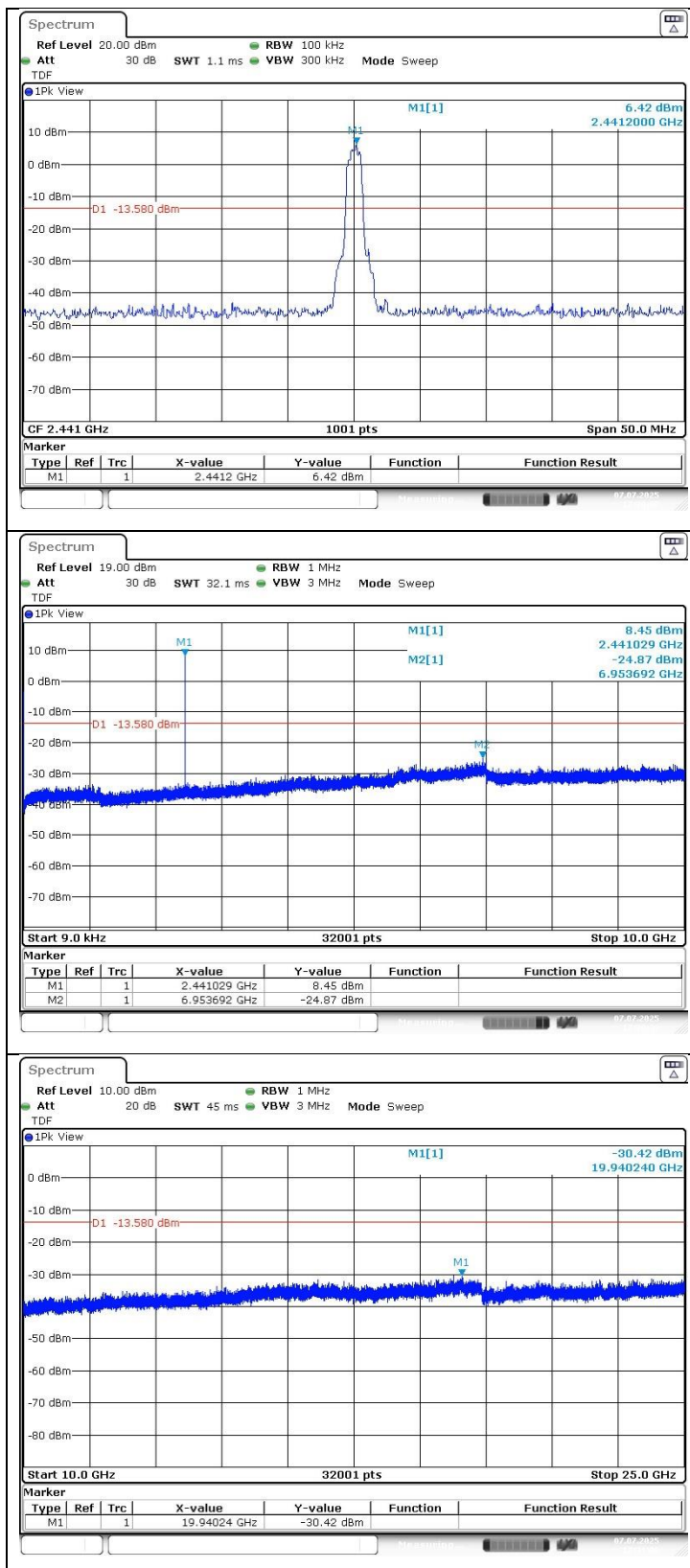


Mode: 8DPSK_hopping function turned off

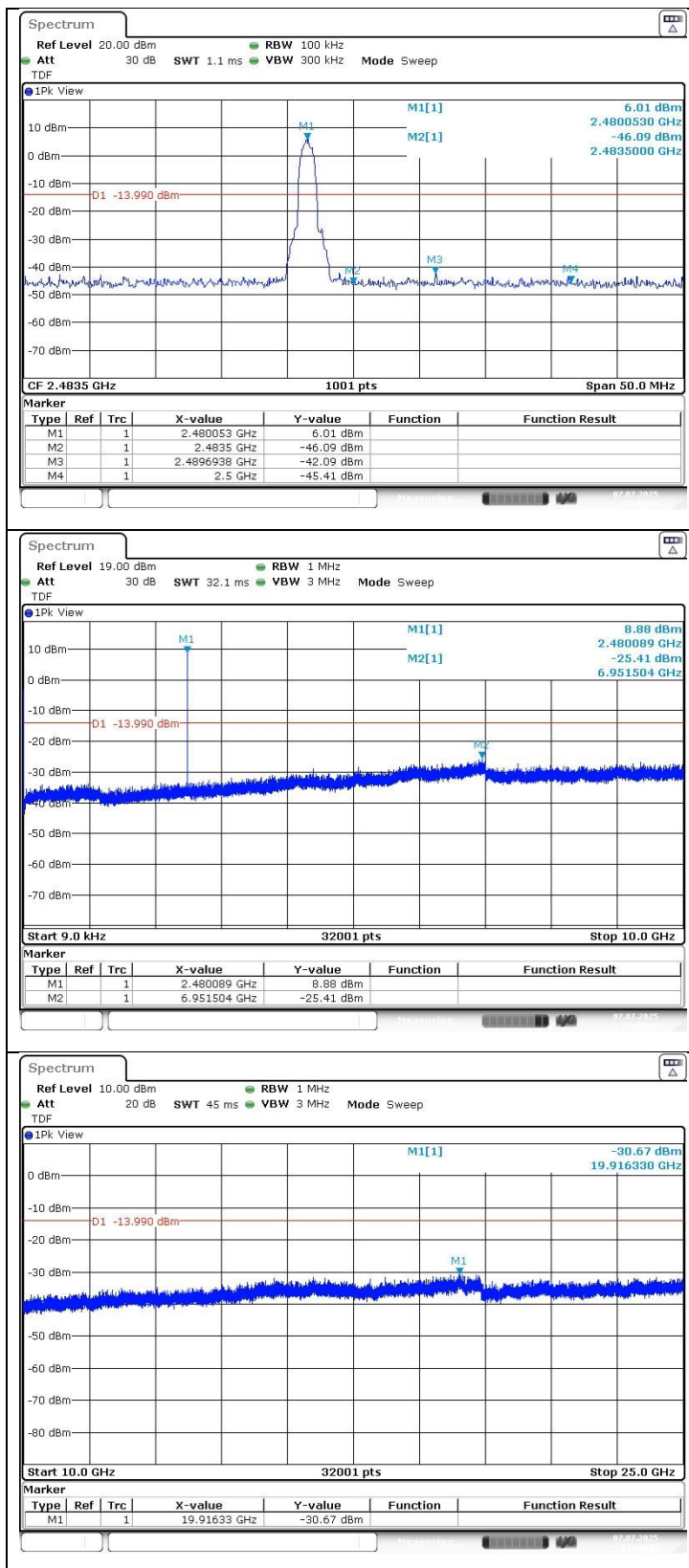
Low channel



Middle channel



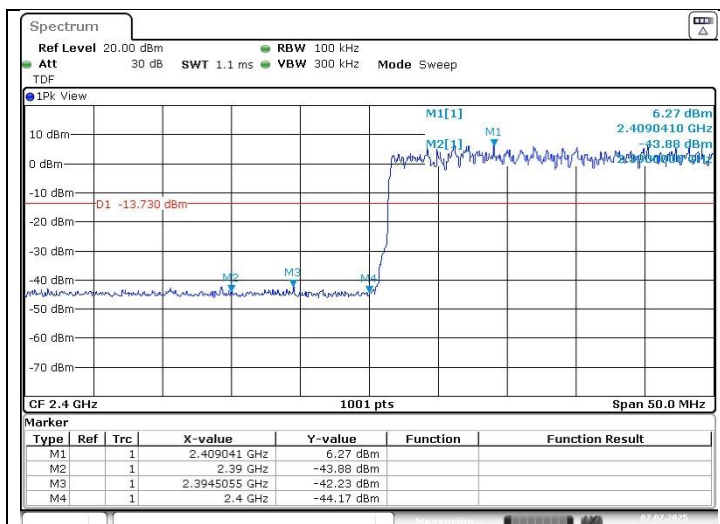
High channel



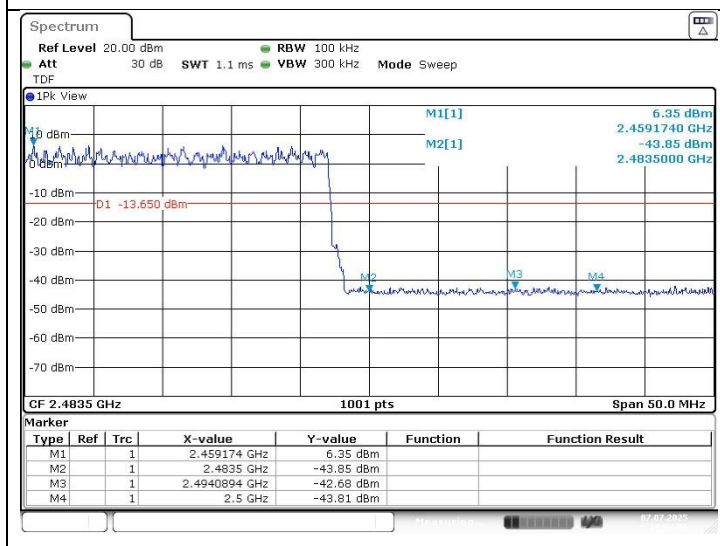
Mode: 8DPSK_hopping function turned on

Band edge compliance

Low channel

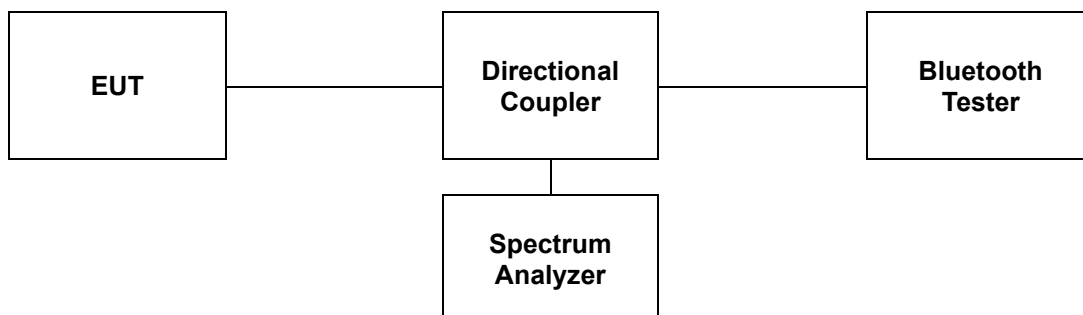


High channel



3. 20 dB Bandwidth and 99 % Bandwidth

3.1. Test Setup



3.2. Limit

Limit: Not Applicable

3.3. Test Procedure

3.3.1. 20 dB Bandwidth

The test follows ANSI C63.10-2013.

The 20 dB bandwidth 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:

1. Span = approximately 2 to 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth.
2. RBW $\geq$ 1 % to 5 % of the 20 dB bandwidth.
3. VBW $\geq$ 3 x RBW
4. Sweep = auto
5. Detector = peak
6. 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.

3.3.2. 99 % Bandwidth

- 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. Test Results

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

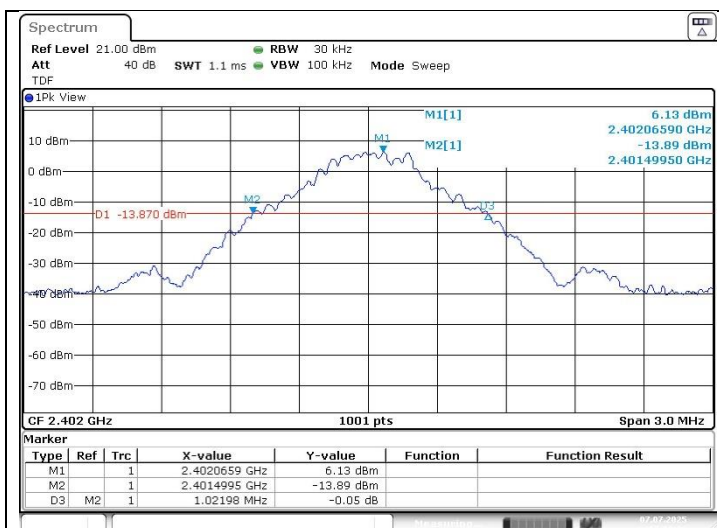
Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99 % Bandwidth (MHz)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402	1.022	0.884
		Middle	2 441	1.022	0.884
		High	2 480	1.022	0.881
π/4DQPSK	2	Low	2 402	1.322	1.178
		Middle	2 441	1.343	1.184
		High	2 480	1.343	1.184
8DPSK	3	Low	2 402	1.283	1.175
		Middle	2 441	1.328	1.184
		High	2 480	1.334	1.187

- Test plots

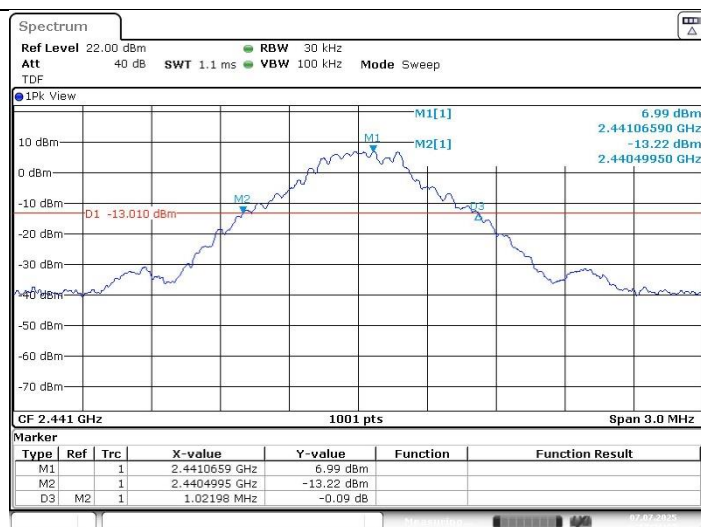
20 dB Bandwidth

Mode: GFSK

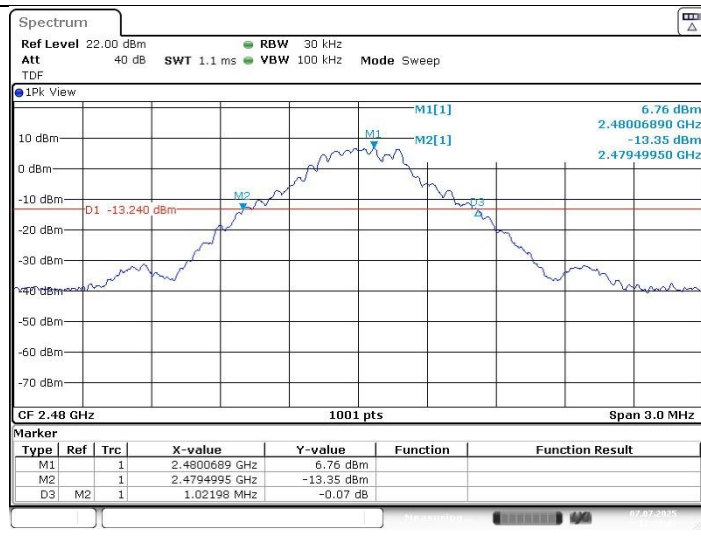
Low Channel



Middle Channel

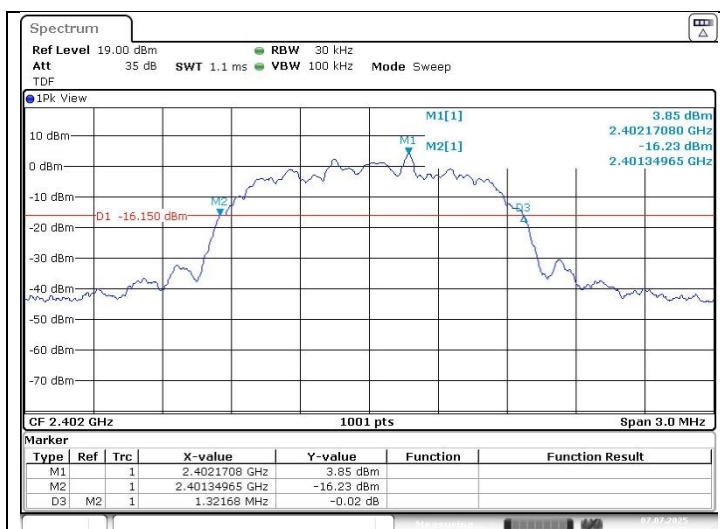


High Channel

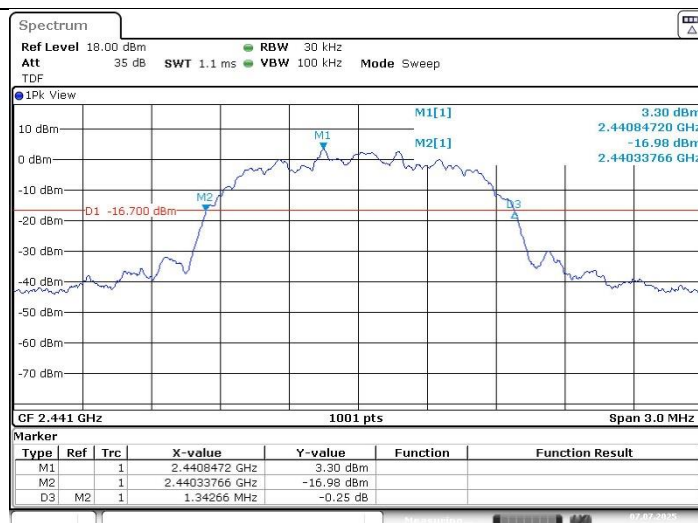


Mode: $\pi/4$ QPSK

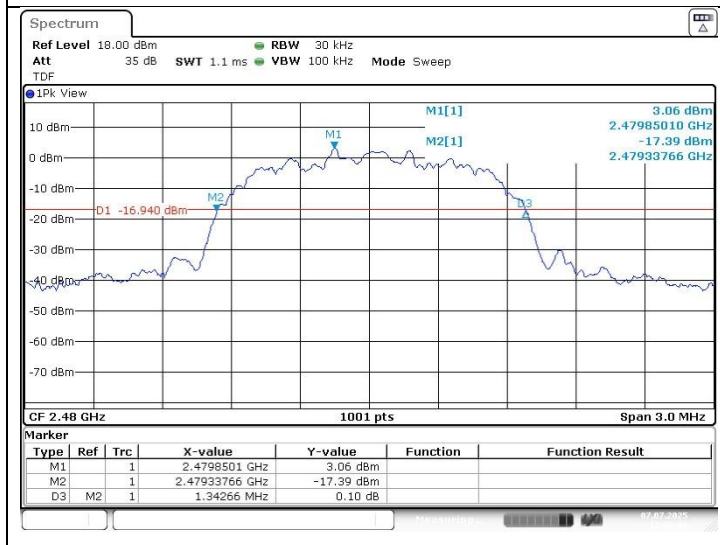
Low Channel



Middle Channel

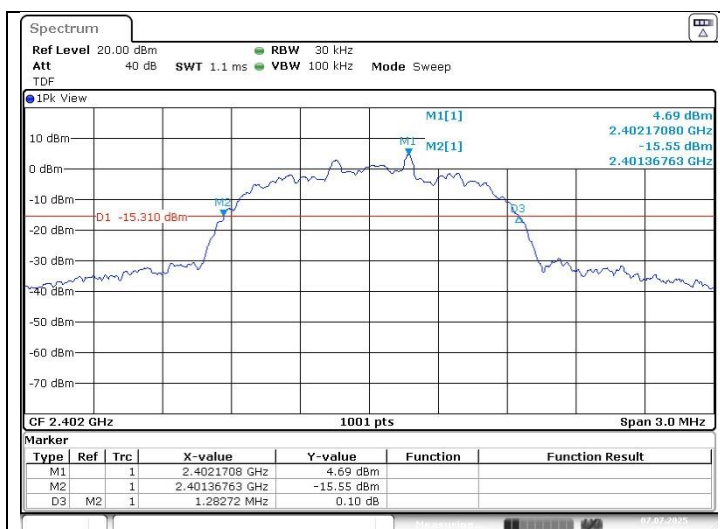


High Channel

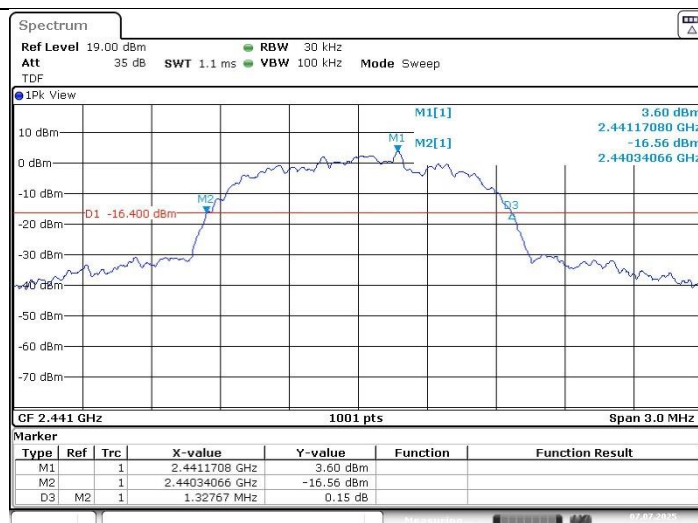


Mode: 8DPSK

Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel

