FCC Part 15
EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T. : Bluetooth Headset

MODEL : 50235

FCC ID. : O3OCCM03

for

APPLICANT : Topcell Technology Co., Ltd.

ADDRESS : No. 403, Jung Min Road, Chungli, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN
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Report Number : ET92R-09-064

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : Topcell Technology Co., Ltd.
No. 403, Jung Min Road, Chungli, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Manufacturer : Topcell Technology Co., Ltd.
No. 403, Jung Min Road, Chungli, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Description of EUT :

a) Type of EUT : Bluetooth Headset

b) Trade Name : ----

c) Model No. : 50235

d) Power Supply : 3.6Vdc

Regulation Applied : FCC Rules and Regulations Part 15 Subpart B & C (2002)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT: The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.4, and the energy emitted by the device was founded to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Note: 1. The result of the testing report relates only to the item tested.
2. The testing report shall not be reproduced expect in full, without the written approval of ETC.

Issued Date : Oct. 15, 2003

Test Engineer : Tien Lu Liao
(Tien Lu Liao)

Approve & Authorized Signer : Will Yauo
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Table of Contents Page

1 GENERAL INFORMATION 1

1.1 Product Description 1
1.2 Characteristics of Device 1
1.3 Test Methodology 1
1.4 Test Facility 1

2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE 2

2.1 Definition 2
2.2 Requirement for Compliance 3
2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation 5
2.5 User Information 6

3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION 7

3.1 Justification 7
3.2 Devices for Tested System 7

4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT 8

4.1 Applicable Standard 8
4.2 Measurement Procedure 8
4.3 Measuring Instrument 10
4.4 Radiated Emission Data 11
4.4.1 Fundatmental and Harmonics 11
4.4.2 Radiated Emissions in Restricted Bands 14
4.4.3 Other Emissions 15
4.5 Field Strength Calculation 15
4.6 Photos of Radiation Measuring Setup 16

5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT 17

5.1 Standard Applicable 17

6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT 18

6.1 Standard Applicable 18
6.2 Antenna Connected Construction 18

7 HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION 19

7.1 Standard Applicable 19
7.2 Measurement Procedure 19
7.3 Measurement Equipment 20
7.4 Measurement Data 20

8 NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY USED 21

8.1 Standard Applicable 21
8.2 Measurement Procedure 21
8.3 Measurement Equipment 21
8.4 Measurement Data 22

9 CHANNEL BANDWIDTH 23

9.1 Standard Applicable 23
9.2 Measurement Procedure 23
9.3 Measurement Equipment 23
9.4 Measurement Data 24

10 DWELL TIME ON EACH CHANNEL 25

10.1 Standard Applicable 25
10.2 Measurement Procedure 25
10.3 Measurement Equipment 25
10.4 Measurement Data 26

11 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT 27

11.1 Standard Applicable 27
11.2 Measurement Procedure 27
11.3 Measurement Equipment 27
11.4 Measurement Data 28

12 100 KHZ BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT 29

12.1 Standard Applicable 29
12.2 Measurement Procedure 29
12.3 Measurement Equipment 29
12.4 Measurement Data 30

13 OUT-OF-BAND CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT 31

13.1 Standard Applicable 31
13.2 Measurement Procedure 31
13.3 Measurement Equipment 31
13.4 Measurement Data 32

14 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY MEASUREMENT 33

14.1 Standard Applicable 33
14.2 Measurement Procedure 33
14.3 Measurement Equipment 33
14.4 Measurement Data 34

APPENDIX 1 : PLOTTED DATA FOR SEPARATION OF ADJACENT CHANNEL 1

APPENDIX 2 : PLOTTED DATA FOR TOTAL USED HOPPING FREQUENCIES 5

APPENDIX 3 : PLOTTED DATA FOR CHANNEL BANDWIDTH 7

APPENDIX 4 : PLOTTED DATA FOR CHANNEL DWELL TIME 11

APPENDIX 5 : PLOTTED DATA FOR OUTPUT PEAK POWER 21

APPENDIX 6 : PLOTTED DATA FOR 100 KHZ BANDWIDTH FROM BAND EDGE 25

APPENDIX 7 : PLOTTED DATA FOR OUT-OF-BAND CONDUCTED EMISSION 28

APPENDIX 8 : PLOTTED DATA FOR PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY 35

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

a) Type of EUT : Bluetooth Headset
b) Trade Name : ----
c) Model No. : 50235
d) Power Supply : 3.6Vdc

1.2 Characteristics of Device

The EUT is a wireless headset for Bluetooth cellphone which works in ISM band 2.402GHz to 2.480GHz.

1.3 Test Methodology

For Bluetooth Headset, both conducted and radiated emissions were performed according to the procedures illustrated in ANSI C63.4 (1992) and for processing gain measurement is according to FCC Public Notice. Other required measurements were illustrated in separate sections of this test report for details.

1.4 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located on the roof top of Building at No.34, Lin 5, Ding Fu Tsun, Linkou Hsiang, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.
This site has been fully described in a report submitted to your office, and accepted in a letter dated Feb. 10, 2000.

2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

2.1 Definition

Unintentional radiator:

A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

Class A Digital Device:

A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

Class B Digital Device :

A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business of industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

Note : A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

Intentional radiator:

A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

2.2 Requirement for Compliance

(1) Conducted Emission Requirement

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 150kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50ì H/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.

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dB μ V	Average dB μ V
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency

For intentional device, according to § 15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is same as above table.

(2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to § 15.109(a), except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dB μ V/m	Radiated μ V/m
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 - 216	3	43.5	150
216 - 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

For intentional device, according to § 15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

(3) Antenna Requirement

For intentional device, according to § 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.

(4) Hopping Channel Separation

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping system 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.

(5) Number of Hopping frequencies used

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 non-overlapping channels.

(6) Hopping Channel Bandwidth

According to 15.247(a)(1)(ii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band, the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1MHz.

(7) Dwell Time of each frequency within a 30-second period

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, 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.

(8) Output Power Requirement

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 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.

(9) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement

According to 15.247(c), 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required.

(10) Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement

According to 15.247(c), 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required.

(11) Peak Power Spectral Density Requirement

According to 15.247(d), for digitally modulated systems, the peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.15
0.495 - 0.505 **	16.69475 - 16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735 - 2.1905	16.80425 - 16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475 - 156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2655-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3360-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

** : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device :

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions : (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

2.5 User Information

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

-- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

-- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

-- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

-- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help.

3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

3.1 Justification

For both radiated and conducted emissions below 1 GHz, the system was configured for testing in a typical fashion as a customer would normally use it. The peripherals other than EUT were connected in normally standing by situation. Measurement was performed under the condition that a computer program was exercised to simulate data communication of EUT, and the transmission rate was set to maximum allowed by EUT. Three highest emissions were verified with varying placement of the transmitting antenna connected to EUT to maximize the emission from EUT.

For conducted emissions, only measured on TX and RX operation, for the digital circuits portion also function normally whenever TX or RX is operated. For radiated emissions, whichever RF channel is operated, the digital circuits' function identically. As the reason, measurement of radiated emissions from digital circuits is only performed with channel 11 by transmitting mode.

3.2 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model / FCC ID.	Cable Description
Bluetooth Headset *	Topcell Technology Co., Ltd.	50235 /O3OCCM03	----
Power Supply	GM	----	1.8m Unshieled AC Power Cord
Notebook	ASUS	L1400	1.2m RS-232 Unshieled Cable 0.5m Unshieled Cable 2.5m Unshieled AC Adaptor Power Cord

Remark "*" means equipment under test.

4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

4.1 Applicable Standard

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with § 15.109(a).

For intentional radiators, according to § 15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with § 15.247 (c)

4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a shielded chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions will be checked on a open test site. As the same purpose, for emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 100 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

   Note : A band pass filter was used to avoid pre-amplifier saturated when measure TX operation mode in frequency band above 1 GHz.
5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the placement of cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

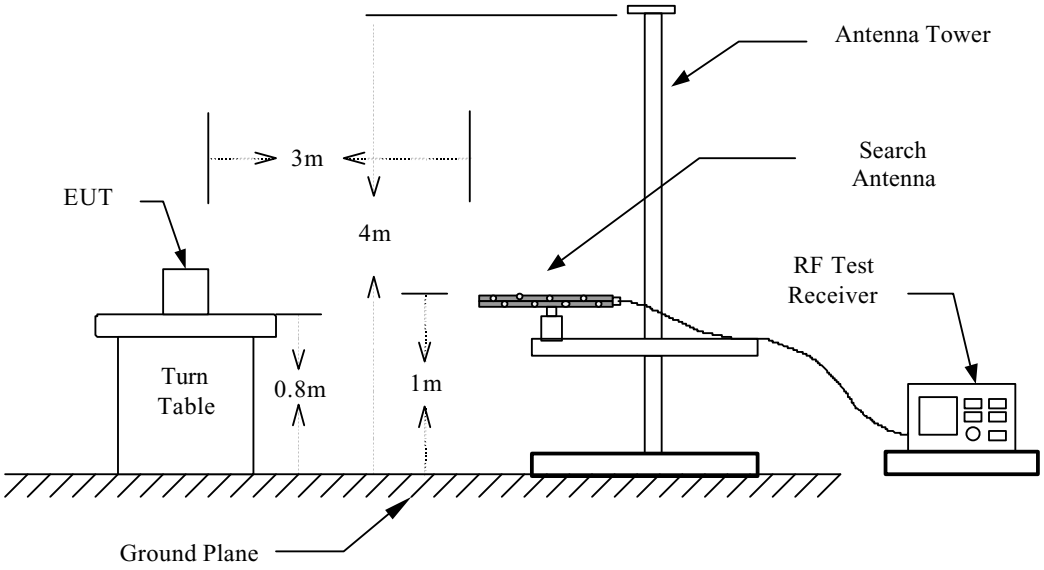
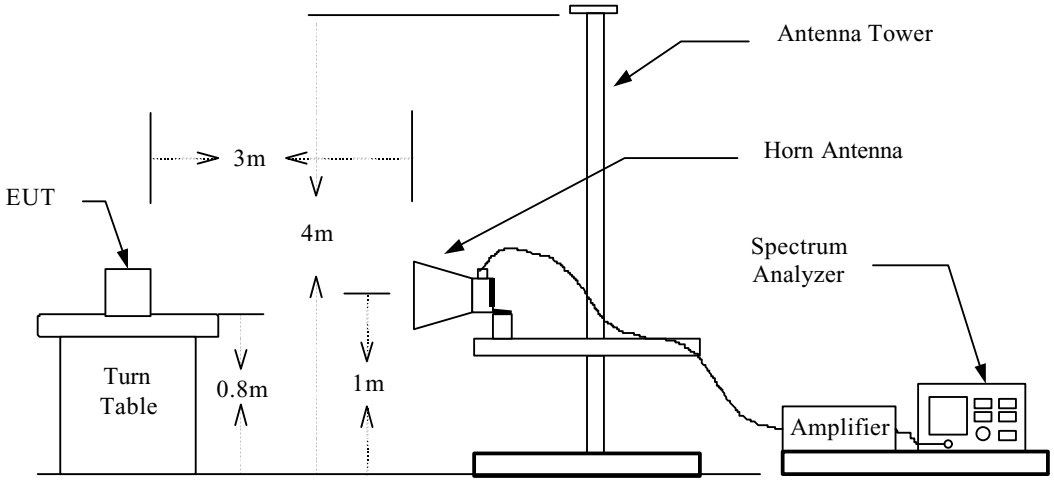


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8568B	01/09/2004
Pre-selector	Hewlett-Packard	85685A	01/09/2004
Quasi Peak Detector	Hewlett-Packard	85650A	01/09/2004
RF Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVS 30	08/05/2004
RF Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESBI	05/15/2004
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	05/15/2004
Log periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	11/04/2003
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110B	11/04/2003
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	05/29/2004
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8447D	09/28/2004
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	N/A
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

4.4 Radiated Emission Data

4.4.1 Fundatmental and Harmonics

Operation Mode : TX/RX

Fundamental Frequency : 2402 MHz (Local Frequency : 2400.502 MHz)

Test Date : Sep. 25, 2003 Temperature : 24 ℃ Humidity : 62 %

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
*2400.502	51.0	40.3	57.7	51.8	-3.1	54.6	48.7	74.0	54.0	-5.3	180	1.0
*4801.004	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*7201.506	---	---	---	---	5.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*9602.008	---	---	---	---	7.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*12002.510	---	---	---	---	9.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
4804.000	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
7206.000	---	---	---	---	5.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
9608.000	---	---	---	---	7.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
12010.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
14412.000	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
16814.000	---	---	---	---	11.8	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
19216.000	---	---	---	---	8.9	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
21618.000	---	---	---	---	9.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
24020.000	---	---	---	---	10.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---

Note :

1. Remark "*" means local oscillation frequency.
2. The receiving local oscillation frequency and the harmonics are too low to be measured.
3. Remark "---" means that the emission level is too low to be measured (a pre-amplifier of about 35 dB is used).
4. Margins are derived from Peak or Average whichever is lower. If there is only peak value in Result field, the Margin is also referred to average limits.
5. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.

Operation Mode : TX/RX

Fundamental Frequency : 2441 MHz (Local Frequency : 2439.503 MHz)

Test Date : Sep. 25, 2003 Temperature : 24 ℃ Humidity : 62 %

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
*2439.503	49.7	43.7	58.2	52.7	-2.9	55.3	49.8	74.0	54.0	-4.2	175	1.0
*4879.006	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*7318.509	---	---	---	---	5.9	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*9758.012	---	---	---	---	7.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*12197.515	---	---	---	---	9.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
4882.000	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
7323.000	---	---	---	---	5.9	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
9764.000	---	---	---	---	7.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
12205.000	---	---	---	---	9.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
14646.000	---	---	---	---	11.6	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
17087.000	---	---	---	---	13.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
19528.000	---	---	---	---	8.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
21969.000	---	---	---	---	9.9	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
24410.000	---	---	---	---	10.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---

Note :

1. Remark "*" means local oscillation frequency.
2. The receiving local oscillation frequency and the harmonics are too low to be measured.
3. Remark "---" means that the emission level is too low to be measured (a pre-amplifier of about 35 dB is used).
4. Margins are derived from Peak or Average whichever is lower. If there is only peak value in Result field, the Margin is also referred to average limits.
5. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.

Operation Mode : TX/RX

Fundamental Frequency : 2480 MHz (Local Frequency : 2478.510 MHz)

Test Date : Sep. 25, 2003 Temperature : 24 ℃ Humidity : 62 %

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
*2478.510	50.2	42.8	57.0	53.0	-2.8	54.2	50.2	74.0	54.0	-3.8	185	1.0
*4957.020	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*7435.530	---	---	---	---	6.1	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*9914.040	---	---	---	---	7.4	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
*12392.550	---	---	---	---	9.4	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
4960.000	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
7440.000	---	---	---	---	6.1	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
9920.000	---	---	---	---	7.4	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
12400.000	---	---	---	---	9.4	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
14880.000	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
17360.000	---	---	---	---	15.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
19840.000	---	---	---	---	8.6	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
22320.000	---	---	---	---	10.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
24800.000	---	---	---	---	11.0	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---

Note :

1. Remark "*" means local oscillation frequency.
2. The receiving local oscillation frequency and the harmonics are too low to be measured.
3. Remark "---" means that the emission level is too low to be measured (a pre-amplifier of about 35 dB is used).
4. Margins are derived from Peak or Average whichever is lower. If there is only peak value in Result field, the Margin is also referred to average limits.
5. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.

4.4.2 Radiated Emissions in Restricted Bands

Test Date : Sep. 25, 2003 Temperature : 24 ℃ Humidity : 62 %

Operation Mode : TX : 2402 MHz Restricted Frequency band : 2310MHz-2390MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Result Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Limit Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
2317.581	40.7	---	38.5	---	-3.2	37.5	---	74.0	54.0	-36.5	180	1.0
2385.671	41.3	---	39.3	---	-3.2	38.1	---	74.0	54.0	-35.9	200	1.2

Operation Mode : TX : 2480 MHz Restricted Frequency band : 2483.5MHz-2500MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Result Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Limit Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
2489.751	41.8	---	39.7	---	-2.7	39.1	---	74.0	54.0	-34.9	180	1.0
2493.751	42.3	---	40.3	---	-2.7	39.6	---	74.0	54.0	-34.4	200	1.2

Note :

1. Remark "---" means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

2. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.

4.4.3 Other Emissions

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Operation Mode : TX/RX

Test Date : Sep. 25, 2003 Temperature : 24 ℃ Humidity : 62 %

Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Table Degree (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
120.720	H	48.9	-10.9	38.0	43.5	-5.5	0	4.0
144.750	H	43.8	-10.4	33.4	43.5	-10.1	180	4.0
168.780	H	43.9	-9.1	34.8	43.5	-8.7	270	4.0
192.810	H	49.2	-8.0	41.2	43.5	-2.3	90	4.0
367.900	H	42.8	-7.2	35.6	46.0	-10.4	180	4.0
433.700	H	41.9	-5.5	36.4	46.0	-9.6	90	4.0

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured with a pre-amplifier of 35 dB.

4.5 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss (if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Corrected Factor

where

Corrected Factor = Antenna FACTOR + Cable Loss + High Pass Filter Loss - Amplifier Gain

4.6 Photos of Radiation Measuring Setup

Please See Exhibits_ Test Setup Photos

5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

5.1 Standard Applicable

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by battery only. According to § 15.207 (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.

For intentional device, Line Conducted Emission Limits are in accordance to § 15.207(a)

6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

6.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to § 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.

6.2 Antenna Connected Construction

The antenna of this unit is designed to be mounted permanently on the device. No consideration of replacement. Please see construction Photos Of Exhibit B for details.

7 HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

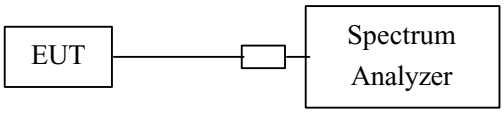
7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping system 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.

7.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
   Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW) ≥ 1% of the span
   Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW) ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 4 : Measurement configuration.



7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

1) 2402 MHz : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 997kHz
2) 2441 MHz : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 997kHz
3) 2480 MHz : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 997kHz

Note : 1. Please see appendix 1 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of the hopping channel separation tests is 2dB.

8 NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY USED

8.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 non-overlapping channels.

8.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = the frequency band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

There are 79 hopping frequencies in a hopping sequence.

Note : 1. Please see appendix 2 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of umber of hopping frequency used tests is 2dB.

9 CHANNEL BANDWIDTH

9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(ii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band, the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1MHz.

9.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW ≥ 1% of the 20 dB bandwidth
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. Use the marker-delta function to measure 20 dB down one side of the emission. Reset the marker-delta 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 the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

1) 2402 MHz : Channel Bandwidth is 817 kHz
2) 2441 MHz : Channel Bandwidth is 817 kHz
3) 2480 MHz : Channel Bandwidth is 817 kHz

Note : 1. Please see appendix 3 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty ofchannel bandwidth tests is 2dB.

10 DWELL TIME ON EACH CHANNEL

10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, 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.

10.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW = 1 MHz
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

10.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

1) 2402 MHz : the dwell time is 102 × 3.16 × 500ì s = 161.16 ms
2) 2441 MHz : the dwell time is 102 × 3.16 × 500ì s = 161.16 ms
3) 2480 MHz : the dwell time is 102 × 3.16 × 500ì s = 161.16 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 161.16 msec in any period, which is less than the 400 msec allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

Note : 1. Please see appendix 4 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.

11 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

11.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 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.

11.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
   RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. The indicated level is the peak output power. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

11.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

11.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 23 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

1) 2402 MHz : Output Peak Power is –5.33 dBm = 0.29mW
2) 2441 MHz : Output Peak Power is –3.33 dBm = 0.46mW
3) 2480 MHz : Output Peak Power is –4.67 dBm = 0.34mW

Note : 1. Please see appendix 5 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of output power measurement tests is 2dB.

12 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT

12.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(c), 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required.

12.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the bandedge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the bandedge. Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

12.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

12.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Note : 1. Please see appendix 6 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of the 100 KHz bandwidth of band edges tests is 1000Hz.

13 OUT-OF-BAND CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

13.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(c), 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. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required.

13.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.
   RBW = 100 kHz
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold.
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

13.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

13.4 Measurement Data

Mode : Low Channel

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

a) 1 GHz to 5 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) 5 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Mode : Mid Channel

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

a) 1 GHz to 5 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) 5 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Mode : Hi Channel

Test Date : Sep. 23, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 61 %

c) 1 GHz to 5 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
d) 5 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier

Note : 1. Please see appendix 7 for Plotted Data

2. The expanded uncertainty of the out-of-band conducted emission tests is 2dB.

14 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY MEASUREMENT

14.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), for digitally modulated systems, the peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

14.2 Measurement Procedure

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 figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set EUT to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   Span = 300 kHz, centered on highest level appearing on spectral display
   RBW = 3 kHz
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = 100 s
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

14.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/14/2004
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

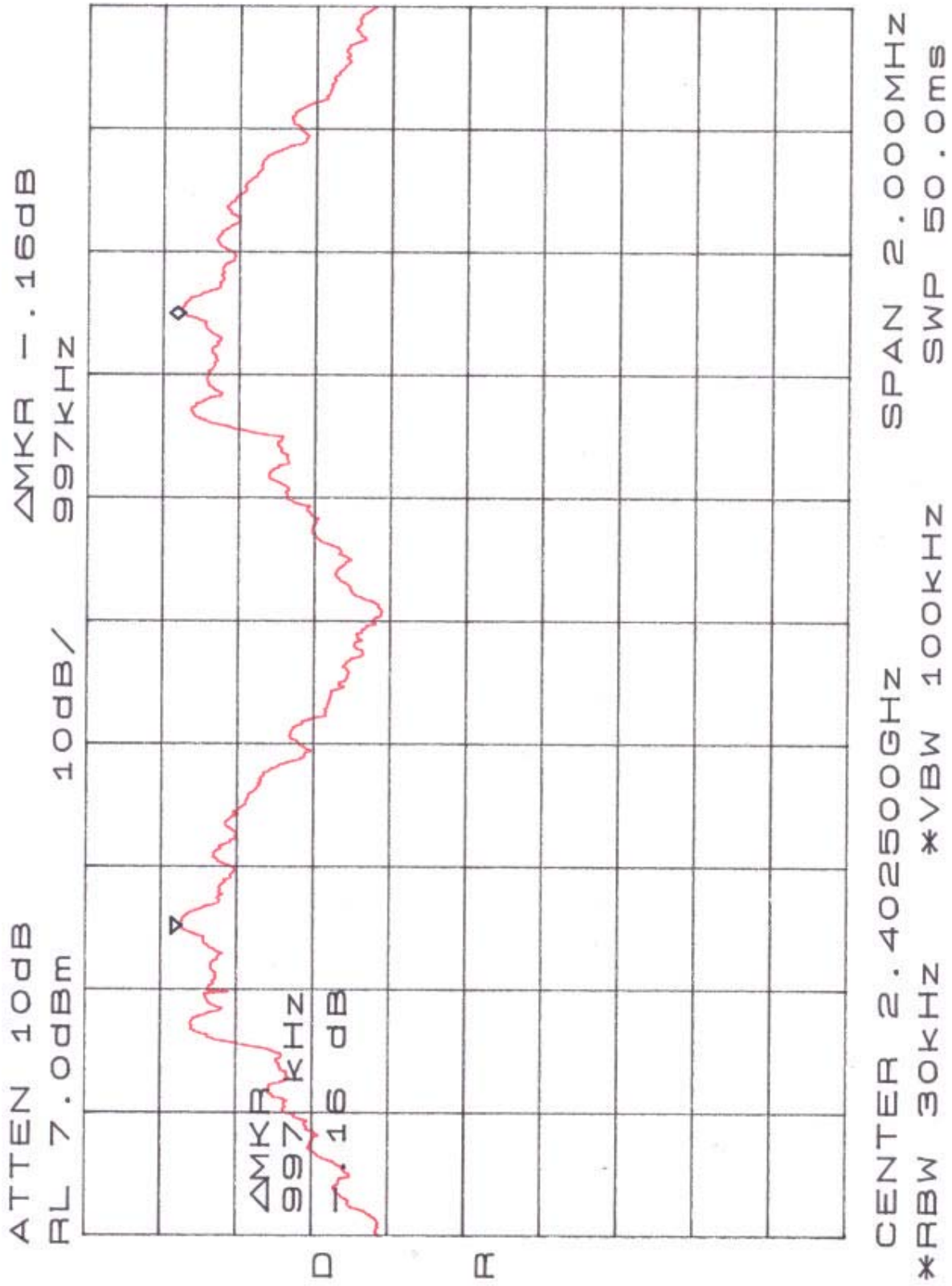
14.4 Measurement Data

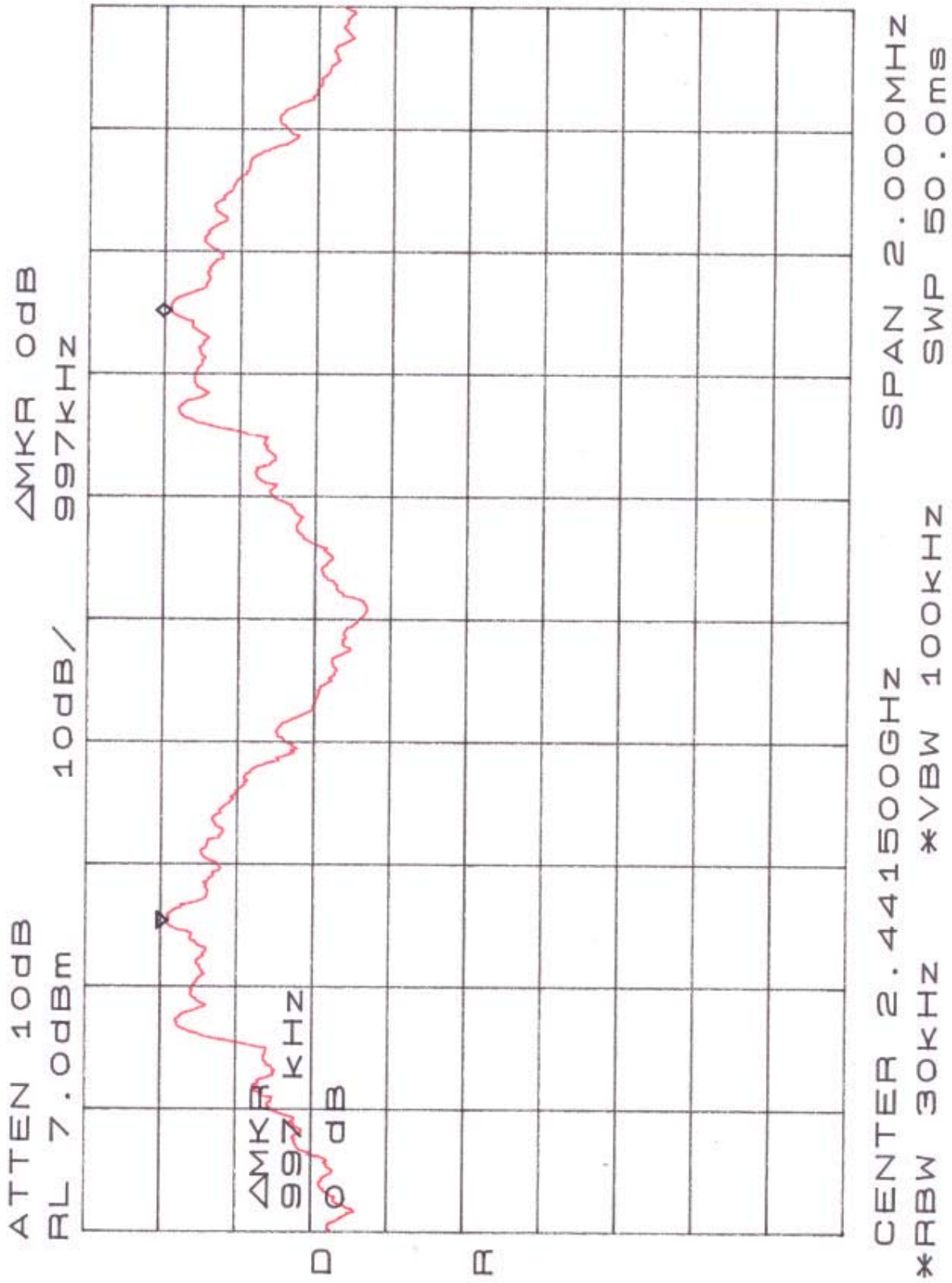
Test Date : Sep. 25, 2003 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity: 60 %

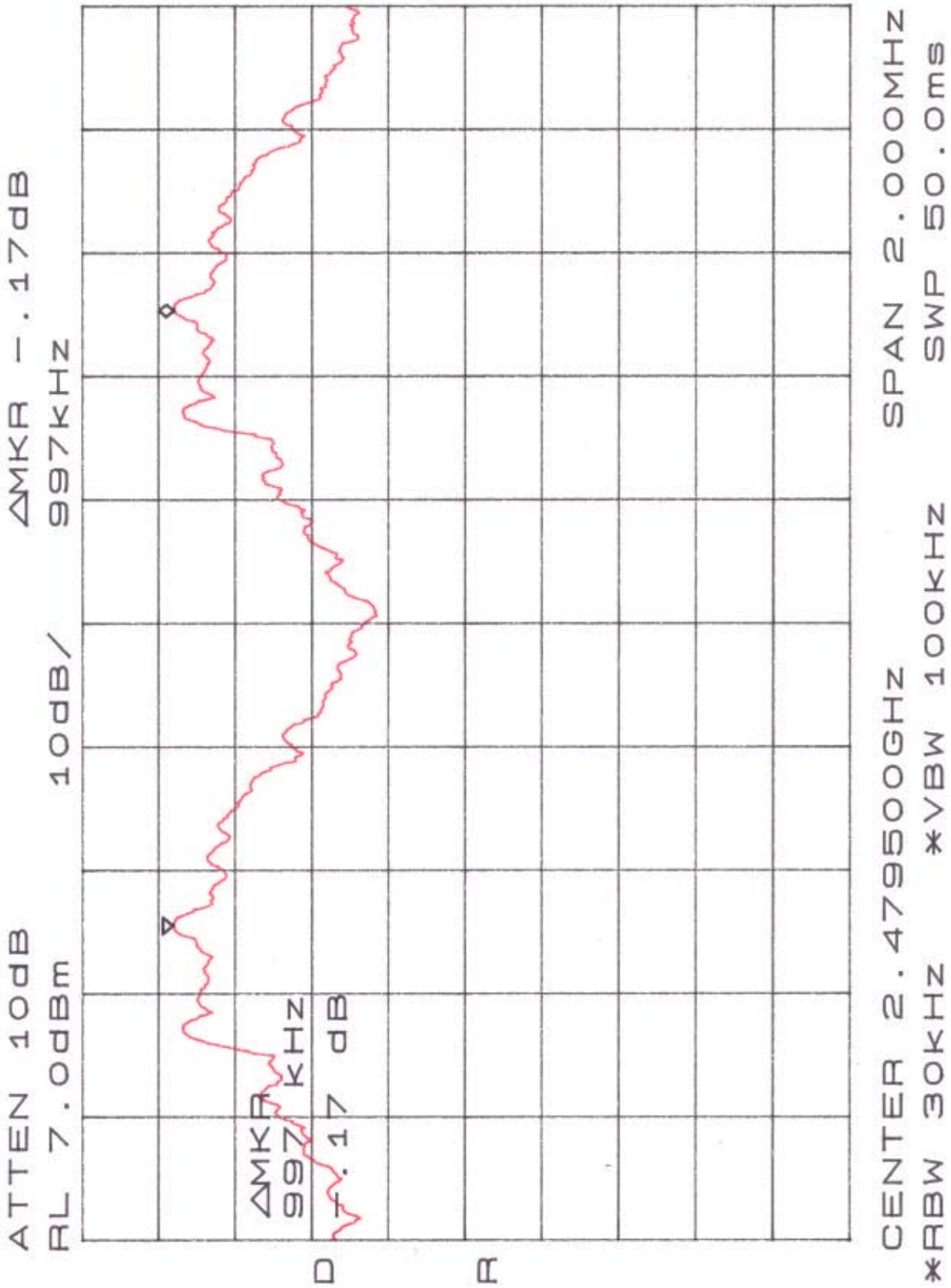
a) 2402MHz : Maximun Power Density of 3 kHz Bandwidth is –15.67dBm
b) 2441MHz : Maximun Power Density of 3 kHz Bandwidth is –13.67dBm
c) 2480MHz : Maximun Power Density of 3 kHz Bandwidth is –14.83dBm

Note : 1. Please see appendix 8 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of the power density tests is 2dB.

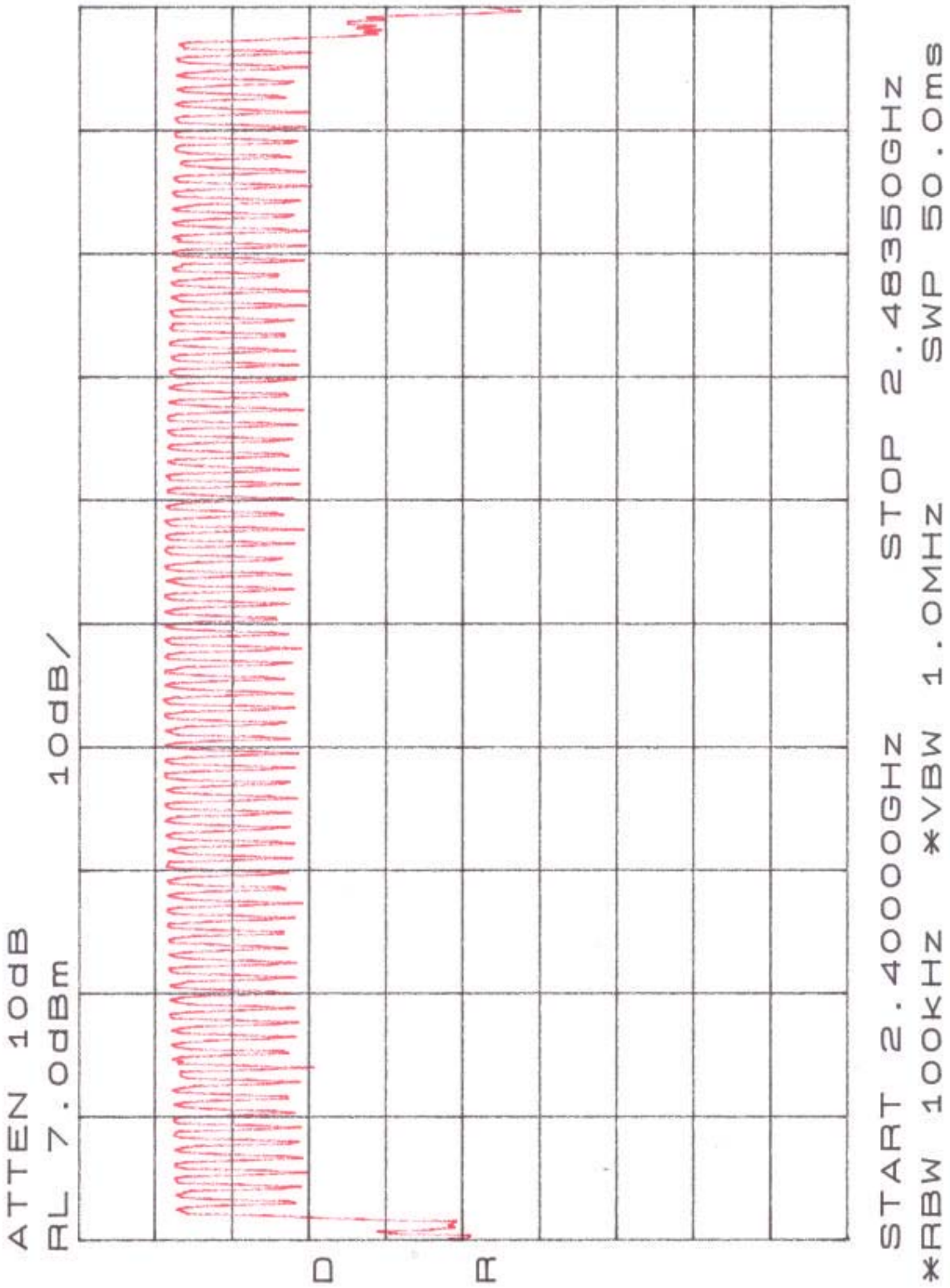
Appendix 1 : Plotted Data for Separation of Adjacent Channel


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR -.16dB
997kHz
ΔMKR
997 kHz
7.16 dB
D
R
CENTER 2.402500GHz
*RBW 30kHz
*VBW 100kHz
SPAN 2.000MHz
SWP 50.0ms

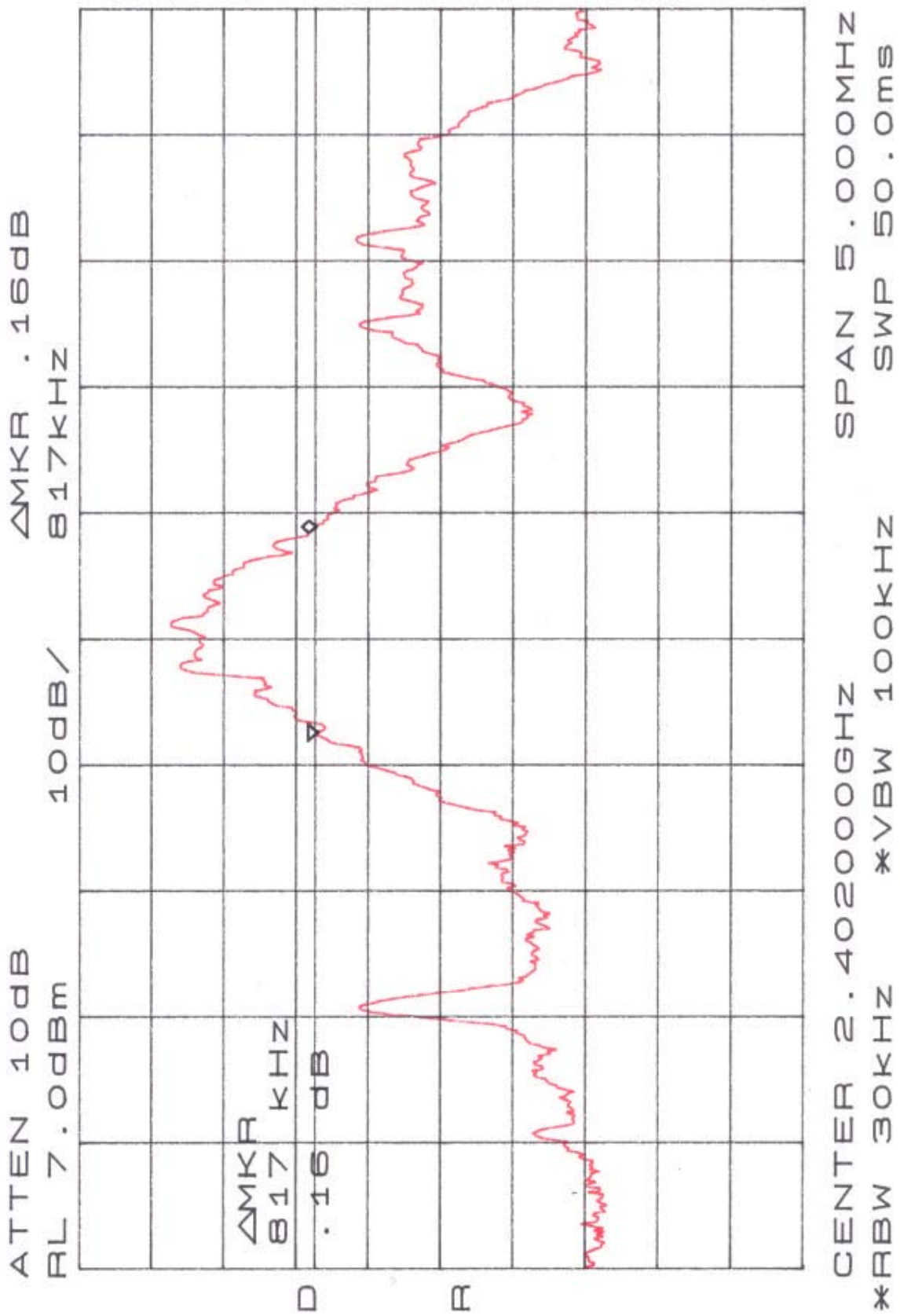

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR 0dB
997KHz
ΔMKR
997 KHz
0 dB
D
R
CENTER 2.44150GHz
*RBW 30KHz
*VBW 100KHz
SPAN 2.000MHz
SWP 50.0ms

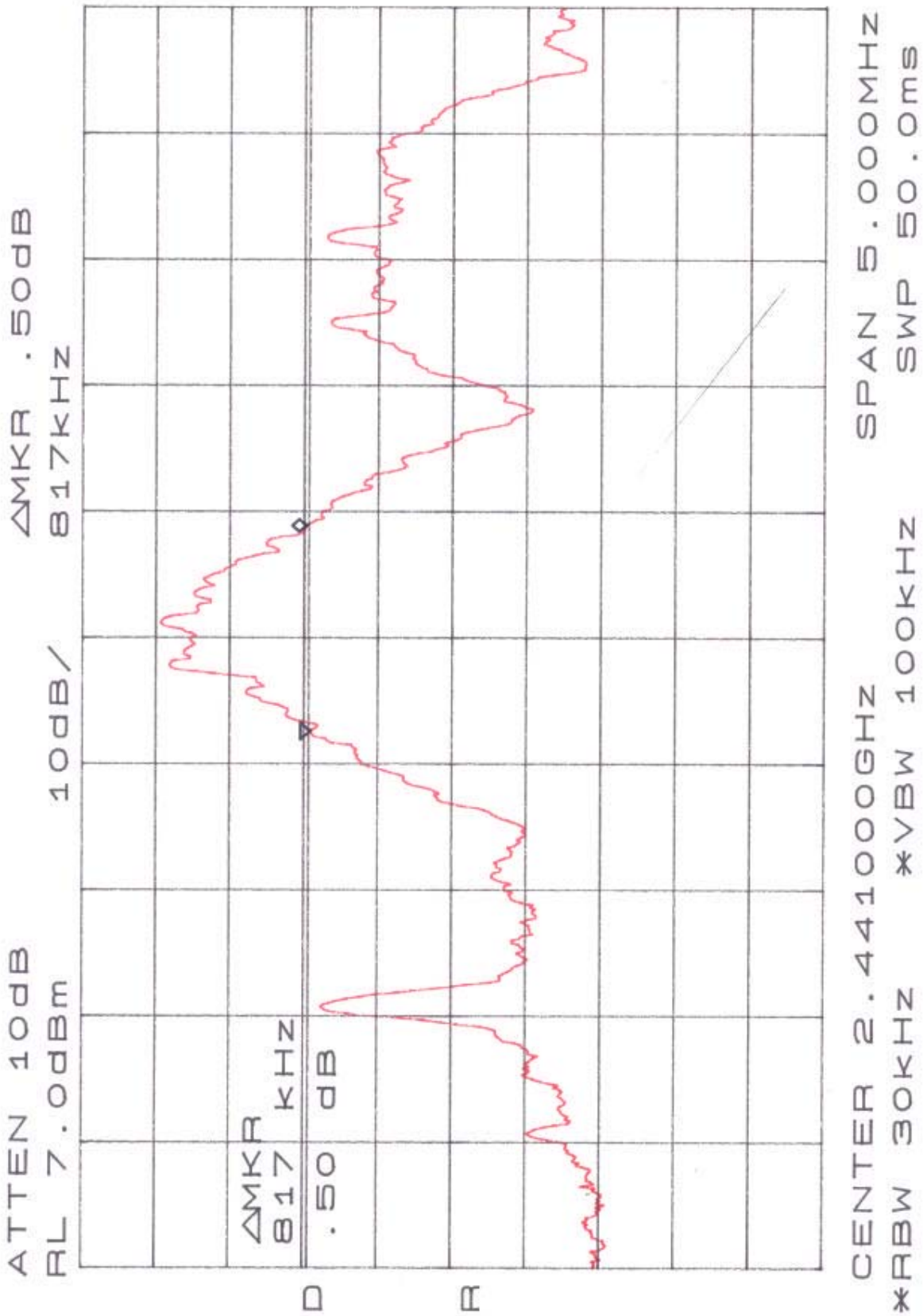

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR -.17dB
997kHz
ΔMKR
997 kHz
-.17 dB
D
R
CENTER 2.47950GHz
*RBW 30kHz
*VBW 100kHz
SPAN 2.000MHz
SWP 50.0ms

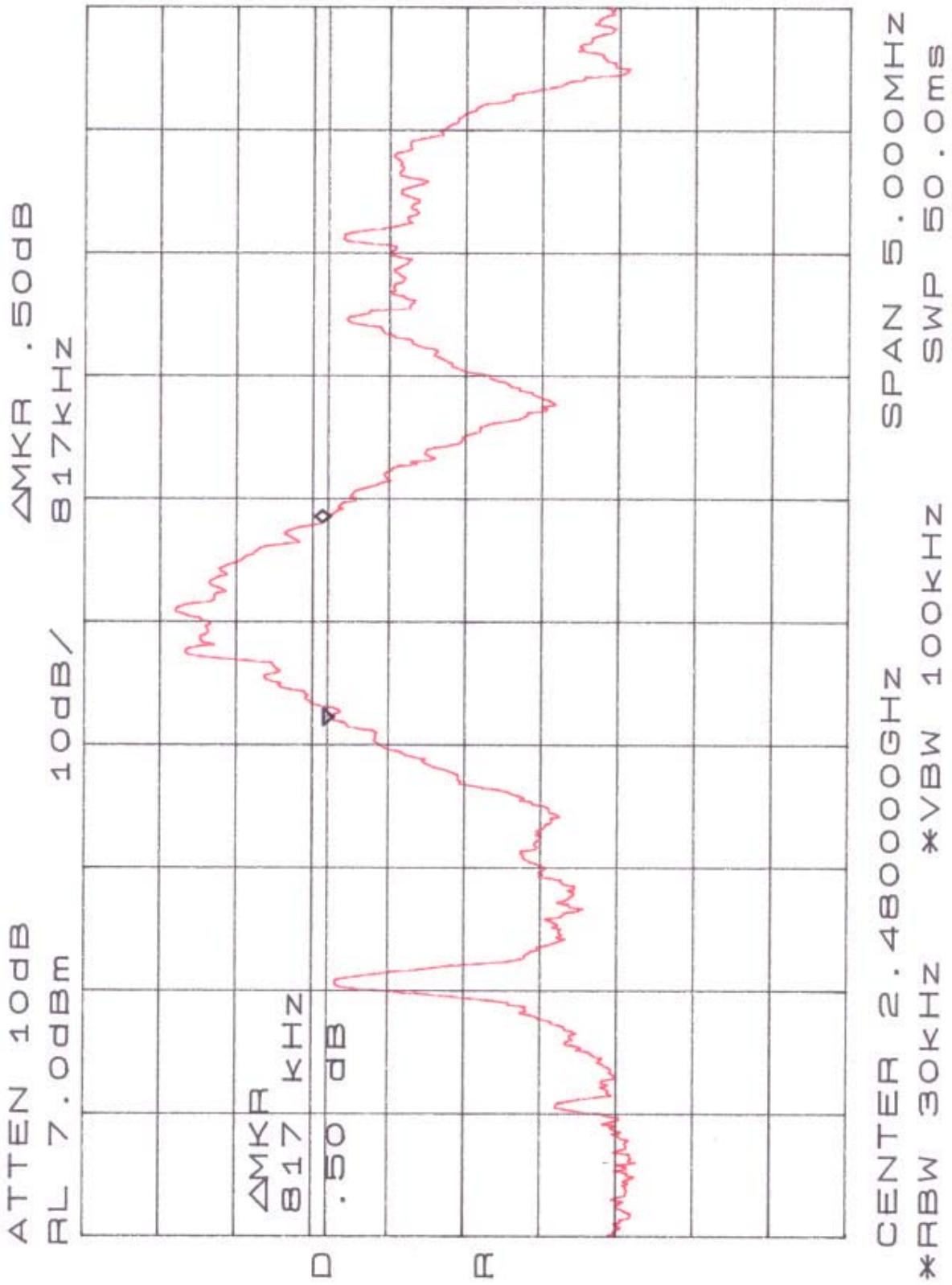
Appendix 2 : Plotted Data for Total Used Hopping Frequencies


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
D
R
START 2.40000GHz
*RBW 100kHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 2.48350GHz
SWP 50.0ms

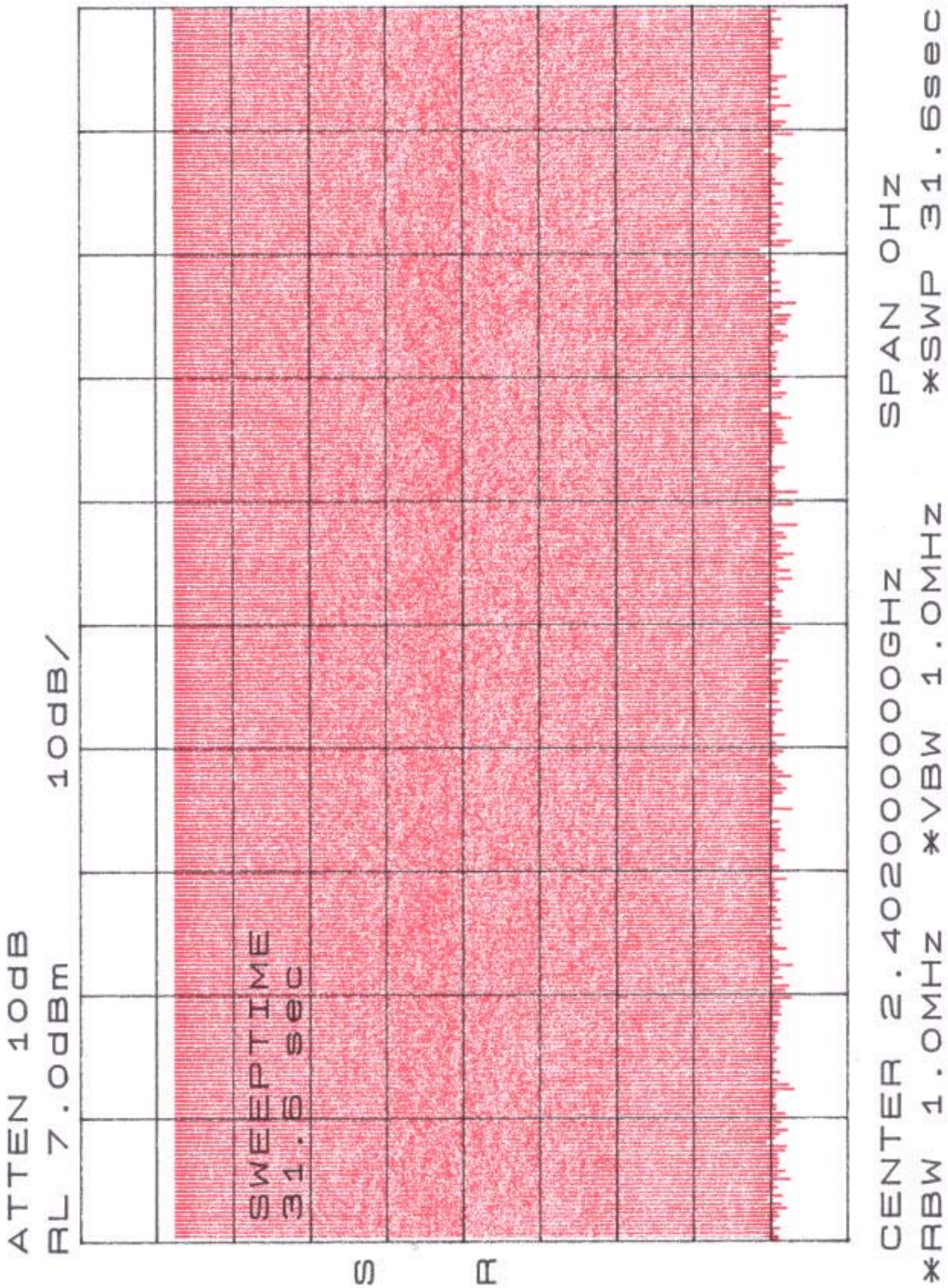
Appendix 3 : Plotted Data for Channel Bandwidth

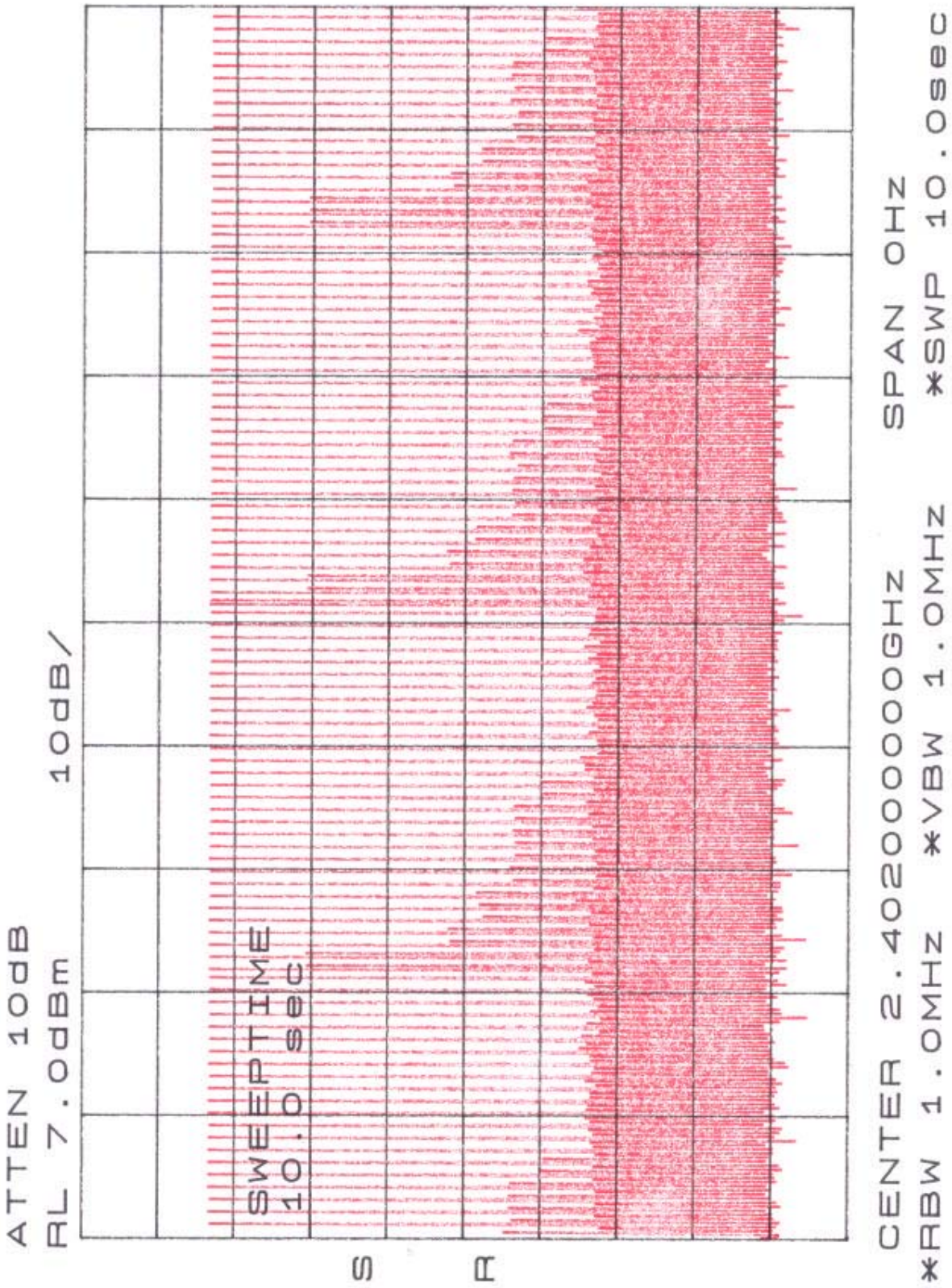

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR .16dB
817kHz
ΔMKR
817 kHz
.16 dB
D
R
CENTER 2.40200GHz
*RBW 30kHz
*VBW 100kHz
SPAN 5.000MHz
SWP 50.0ms

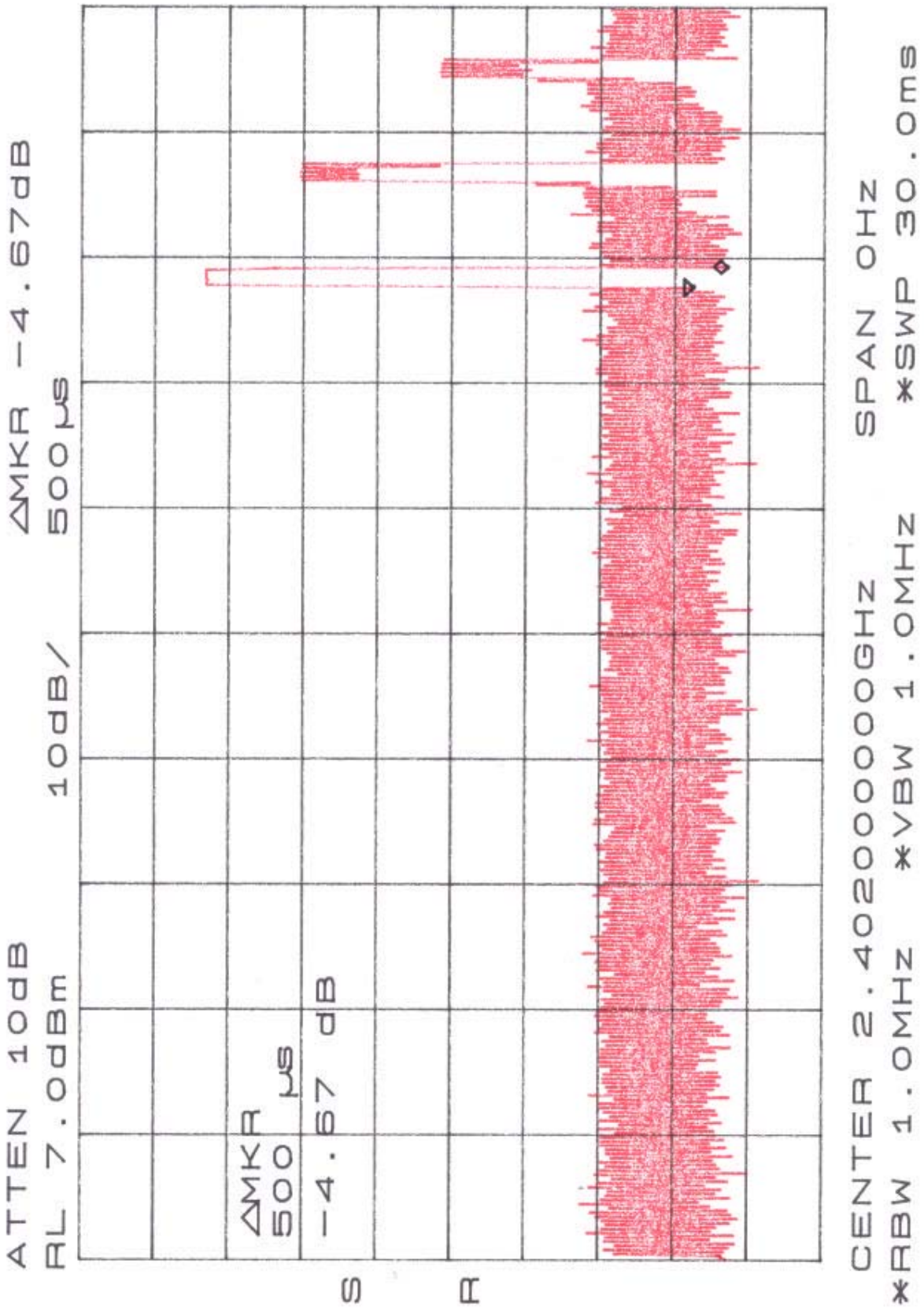

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR .50dB
817KHz
ΔMKR
817 KHz
.50 dB
D
R
CENTER 2.44100GHz
*RBW 30KHz
*VBW 100KHz
SPAN 5.000MHz
SWP 50.0ms

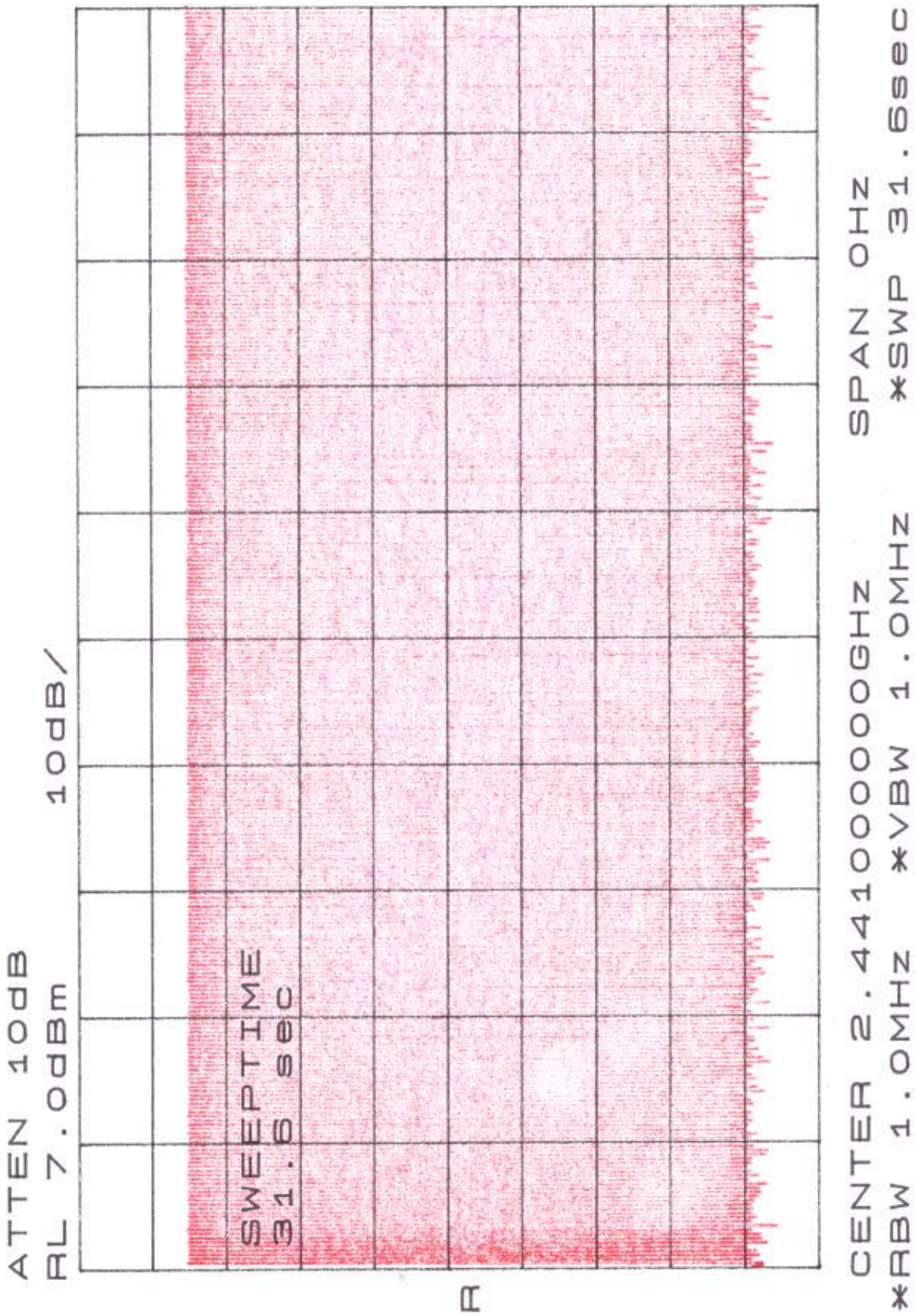

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR .50dB
817KHz
ΔMKR
817 KHz
.50 dB
D
R
CENTER 2.48000GHz
*RBW 30KHz
*VBW 100KHz
SPAN 5.000MHz
SWP 50.0ms

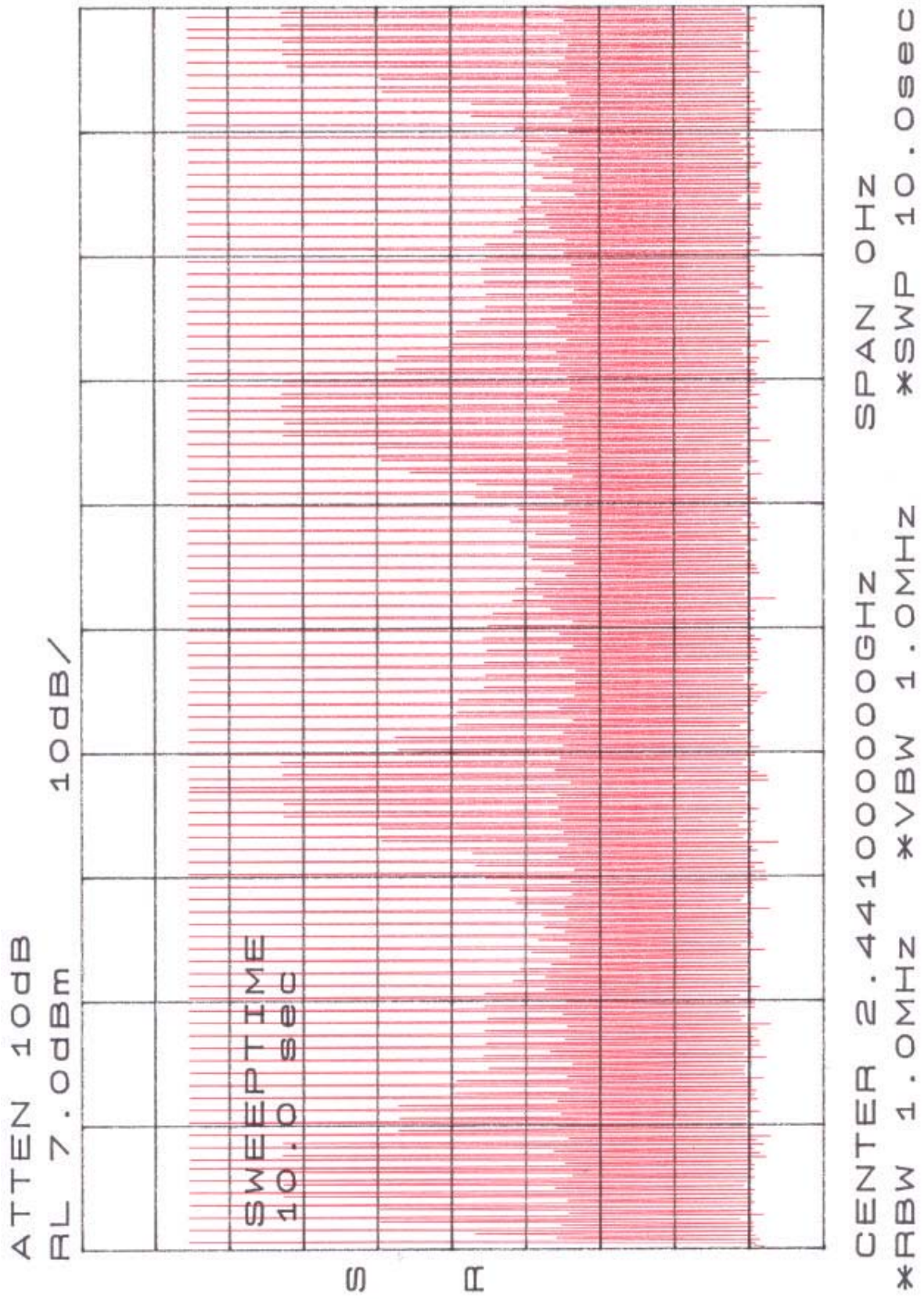
Appendix 4 : Plotted Data for Channel Dwell Time

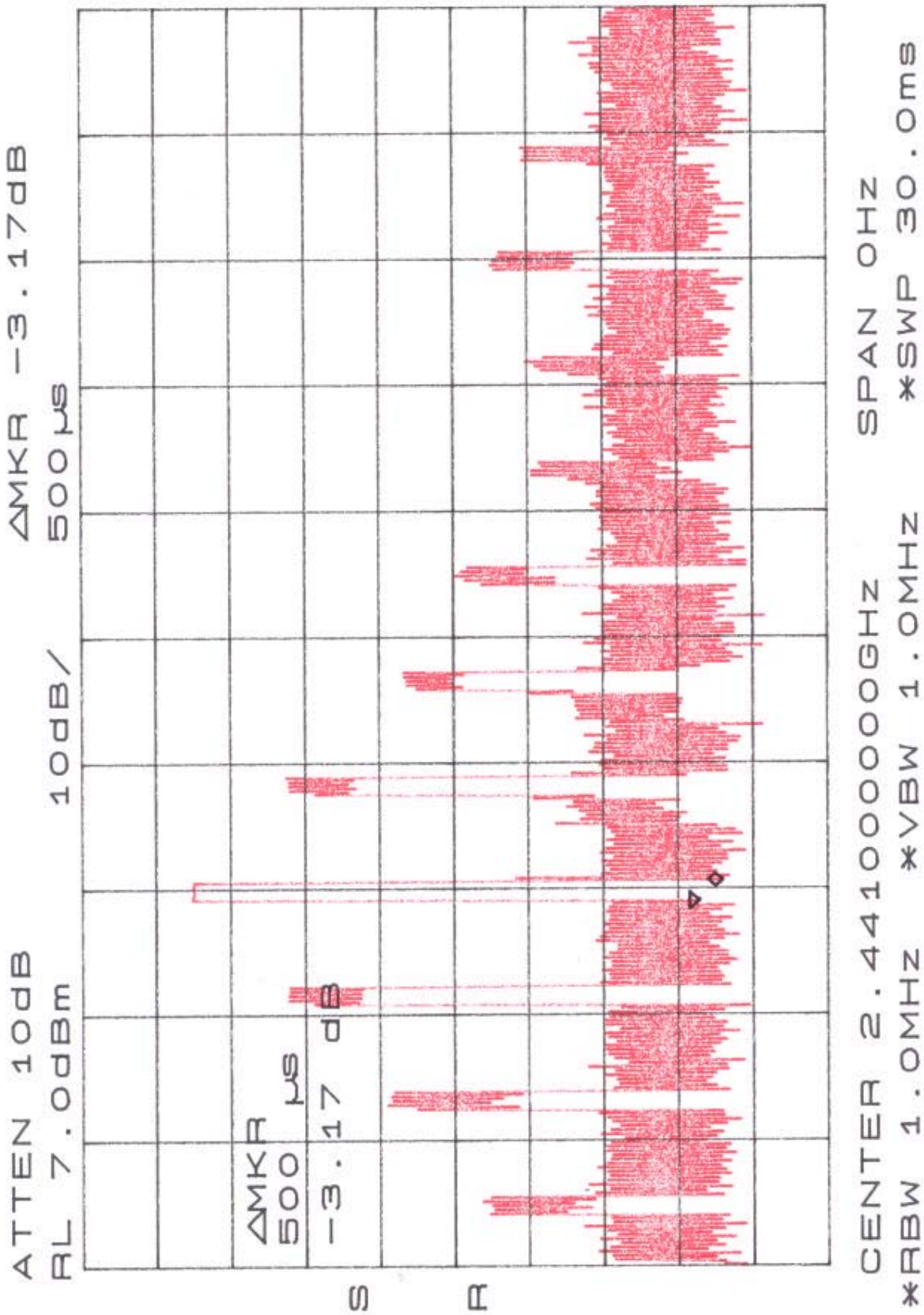

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
SWEEPTIME
31.6 sec
S
R
CENTER 2.402000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 31.6sec

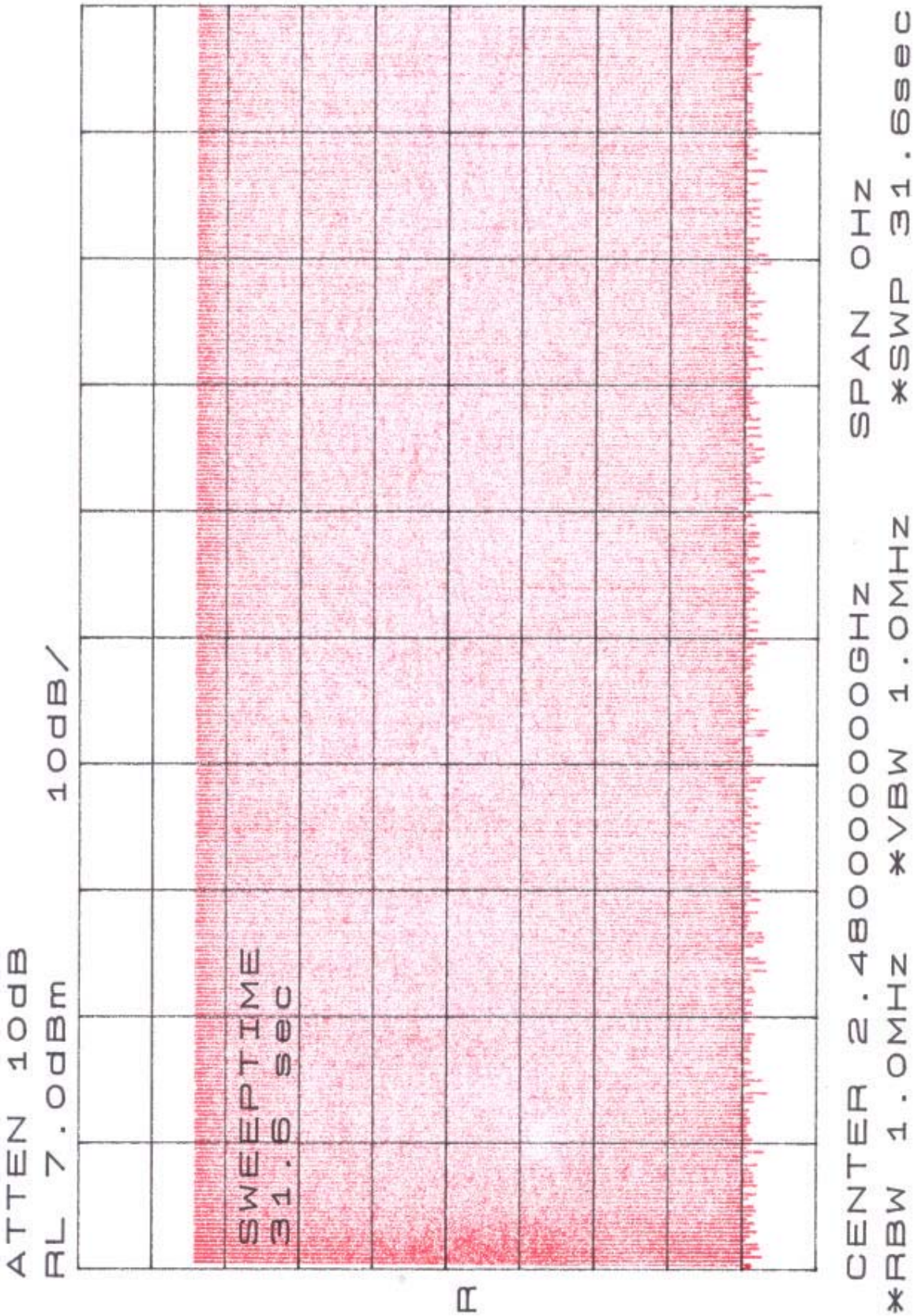

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
SWEEPTIME
10.0sec
S
R
CENTER 2.402000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 10.0sec

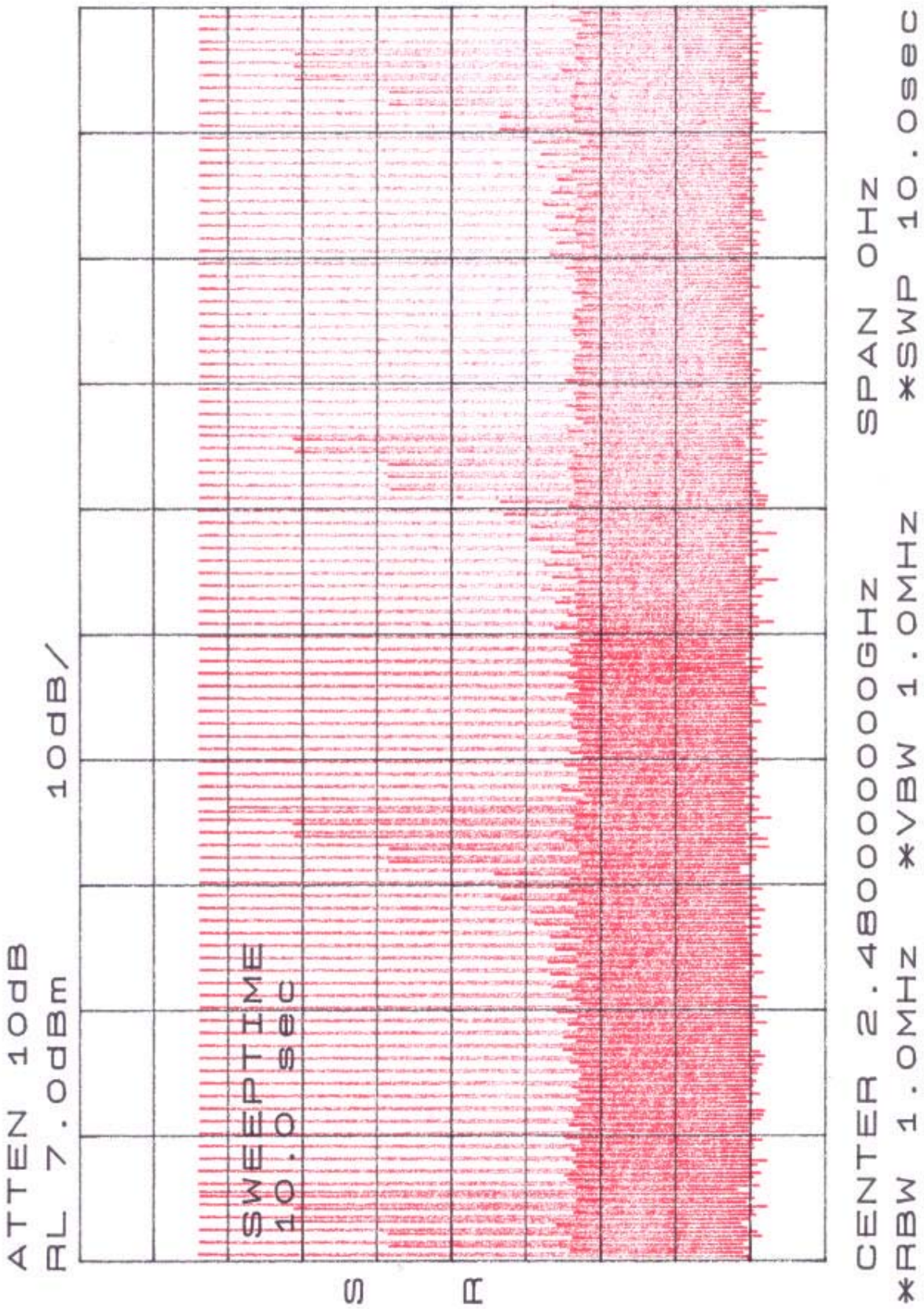

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR -4.67dB
500 μs
ΔMKR
500 μs
-4.67 dB
S
R
CENTER 2.402000000GHz
SPAN 0Hz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
*SWP 30.0ms

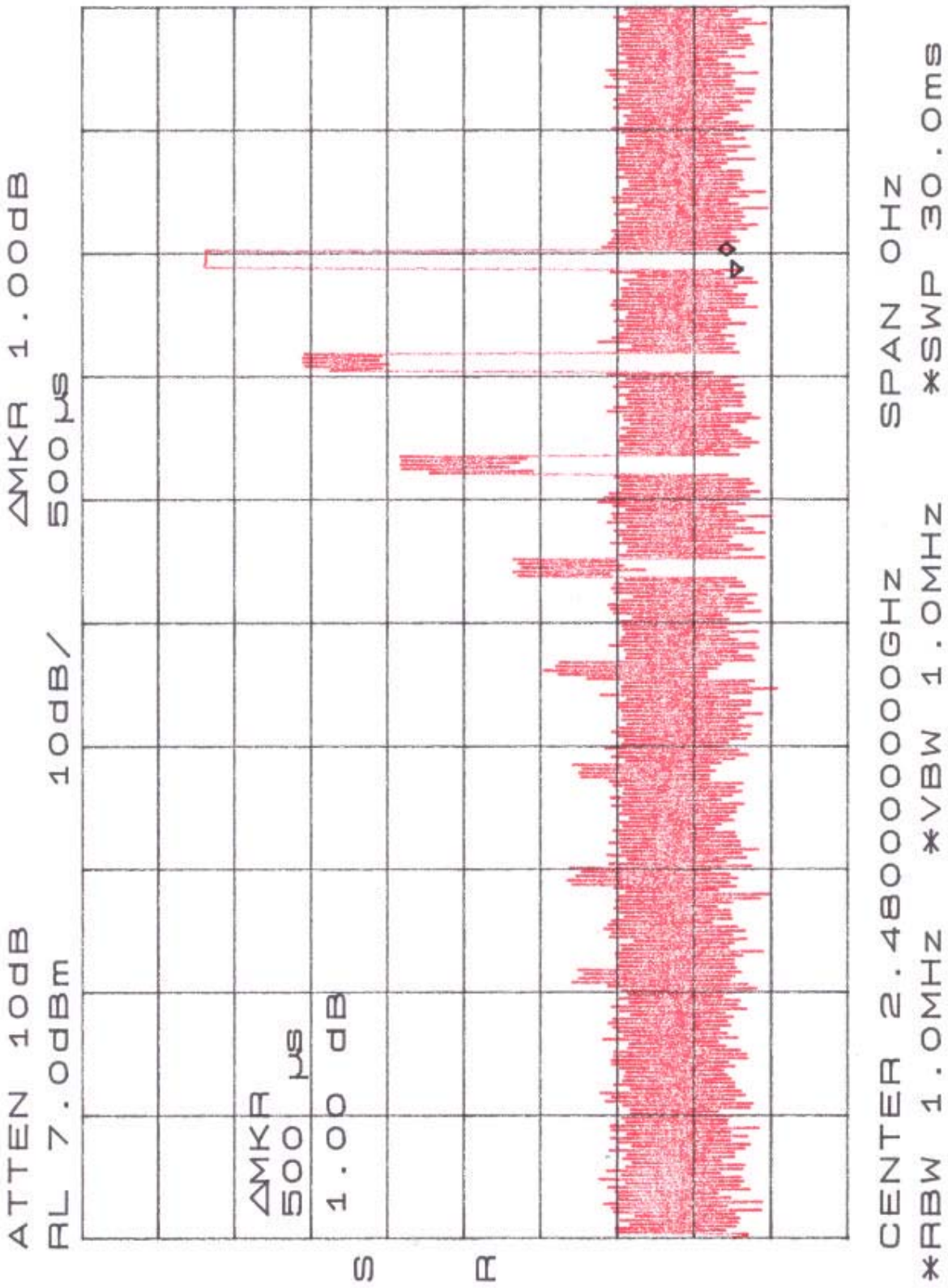

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
SWEEPTIME
31.6 sec
R
CENTER 2.441000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 31.6sec


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
SWEEP TIME
10.0 sec
S
R
CENTER 2.441000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 10.0sec

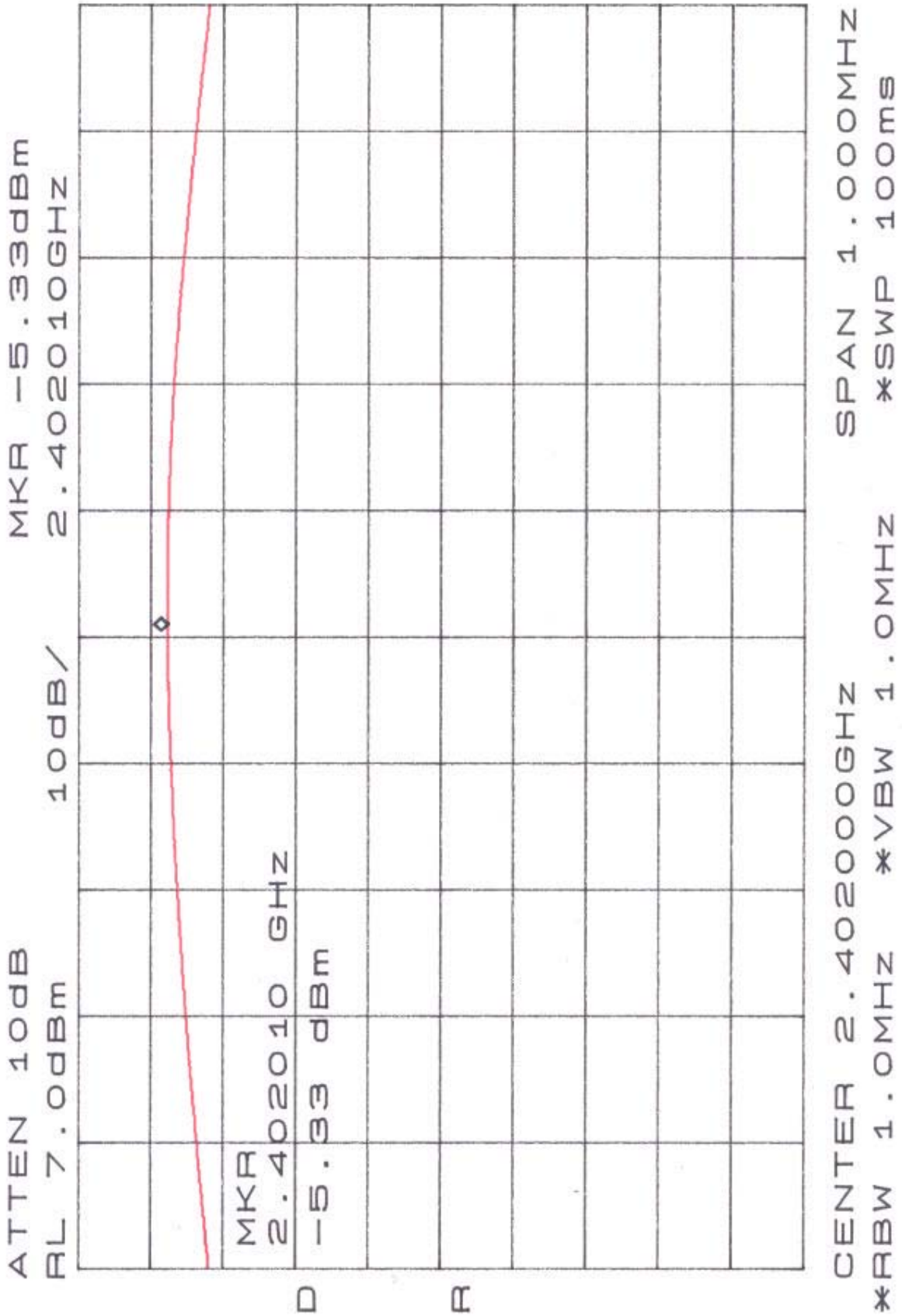

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR -3.17dB
500μs
ΔMKR
500 μs
-3.17 dB
S
R
CENTER 2.441000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 30.0ms

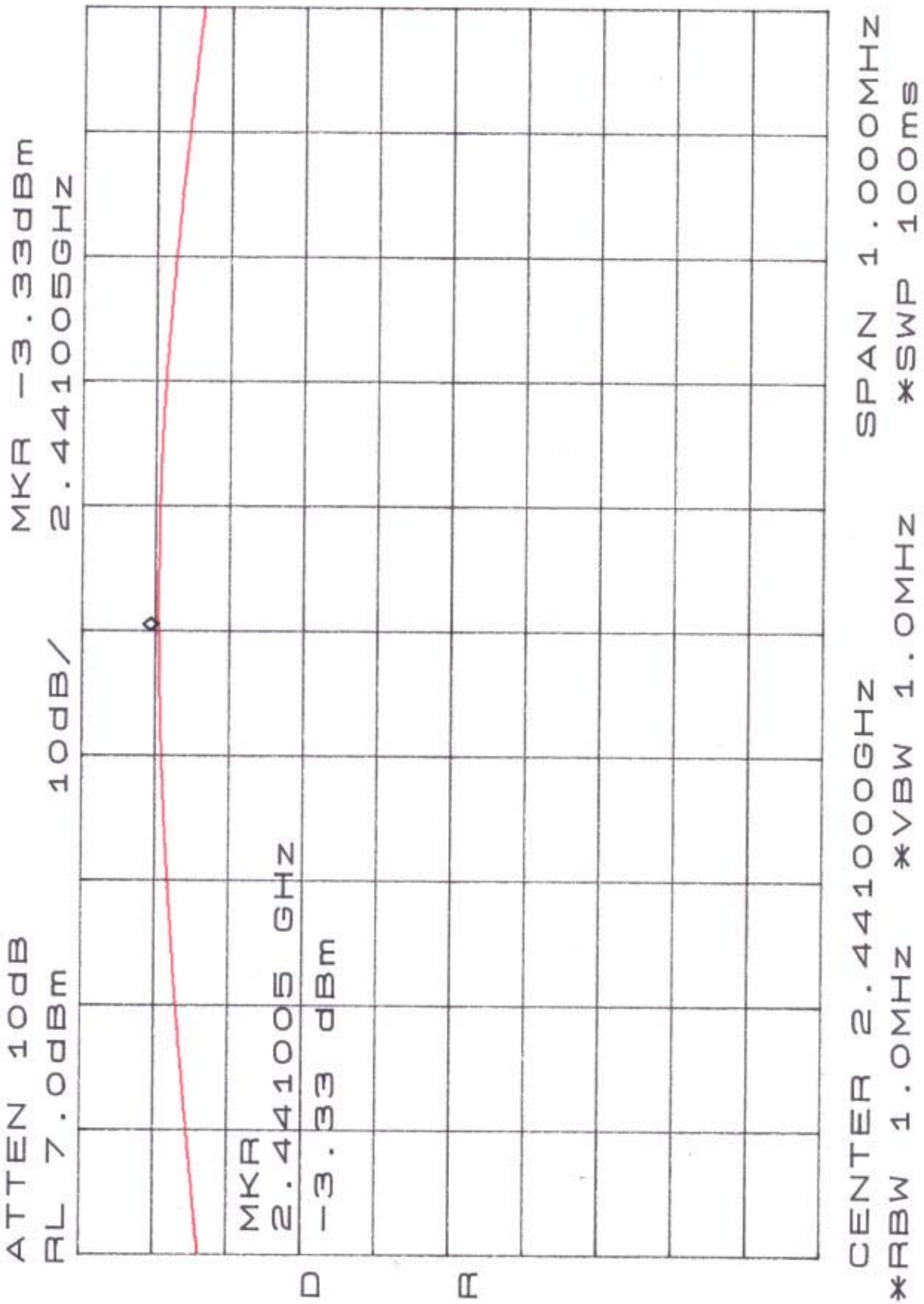

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
SWEEP TIME
31.6 sec
A
CENTER 2.480000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 31.6sec

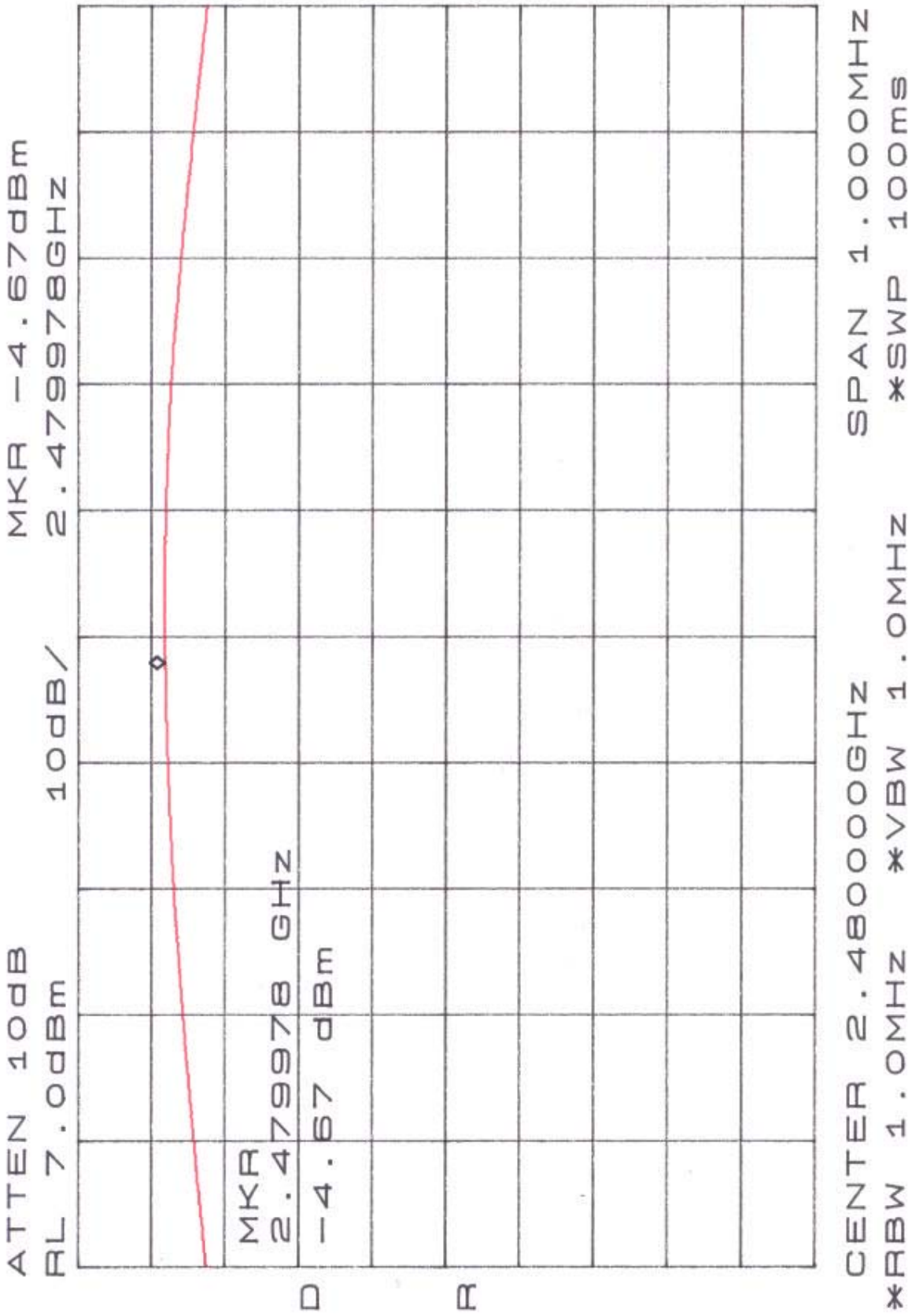

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
SWEEP TIME
10.0 sec
S
R
CENTER 2.480000000GHz
SPAN 0Hz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
*SWP 10.0sec


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
ΔMKR 1.00dB
500 µs
ΔMKR
500 µs
1.00 dB
S
R
CENTER 2.480000000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 0Hz
*SWP 30.0ms

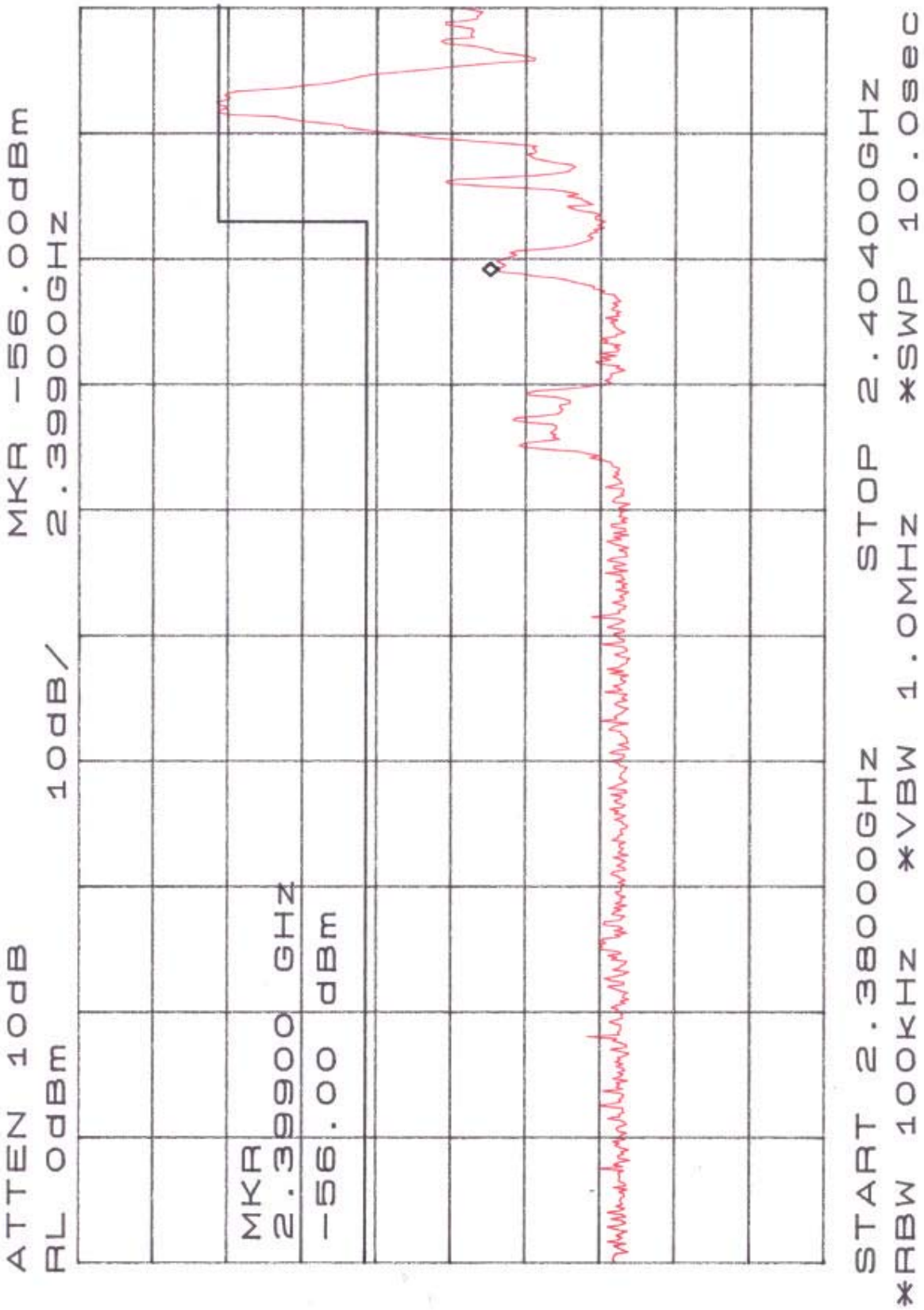
Appendix 5 : Plotted Data for Output Peak Power

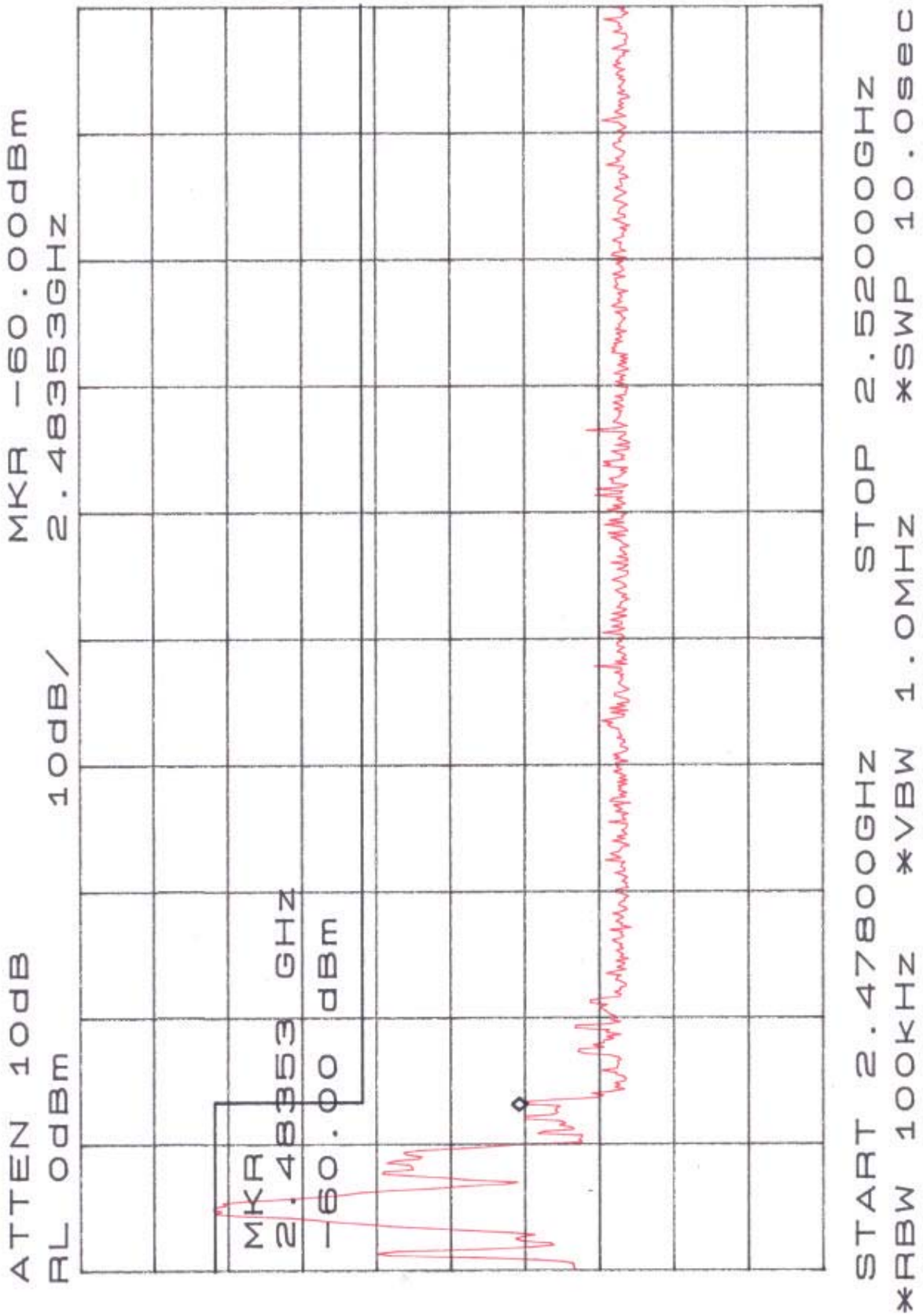

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -5.33dBm
2.402010GHz
MKR
2.402010 GHz
-5.33 dBm
CENTER 2.402000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 1.000MHz
*SWP 100ms


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -3.33dBm
2.441005GHz
MKR
2.441005 GHz
-3.33 dBm
D
R
CENTER 2.44100GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 1.000MHz
*SWP 100ms

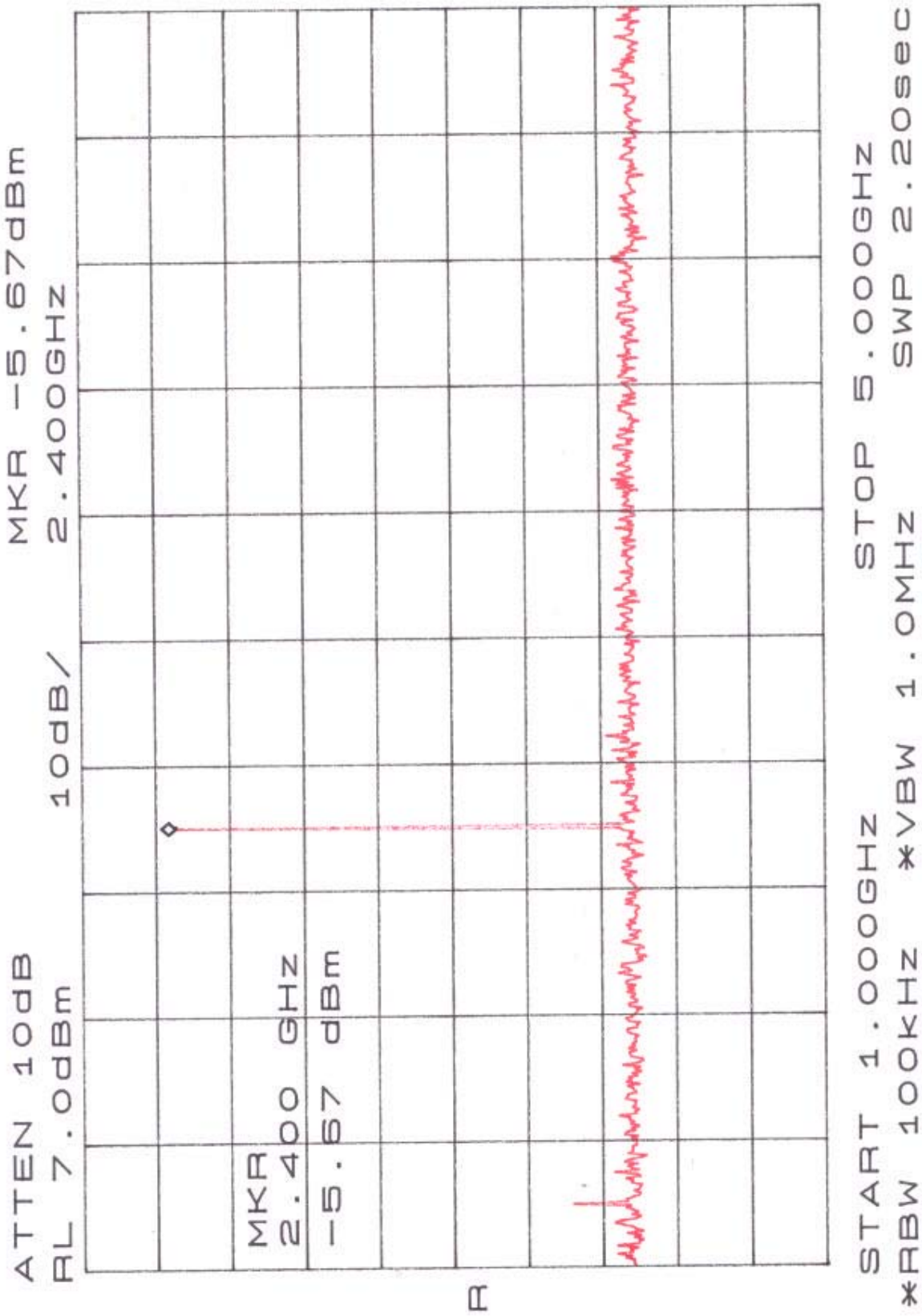

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -4.67dBm
2.479978GHz
MKR
2.479978 GHz
-4.67 dBm
D
R
CENTER 2.48000GHz
*RBW 1.0MHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
SPAN 1.000MHz
*SWP 100ms

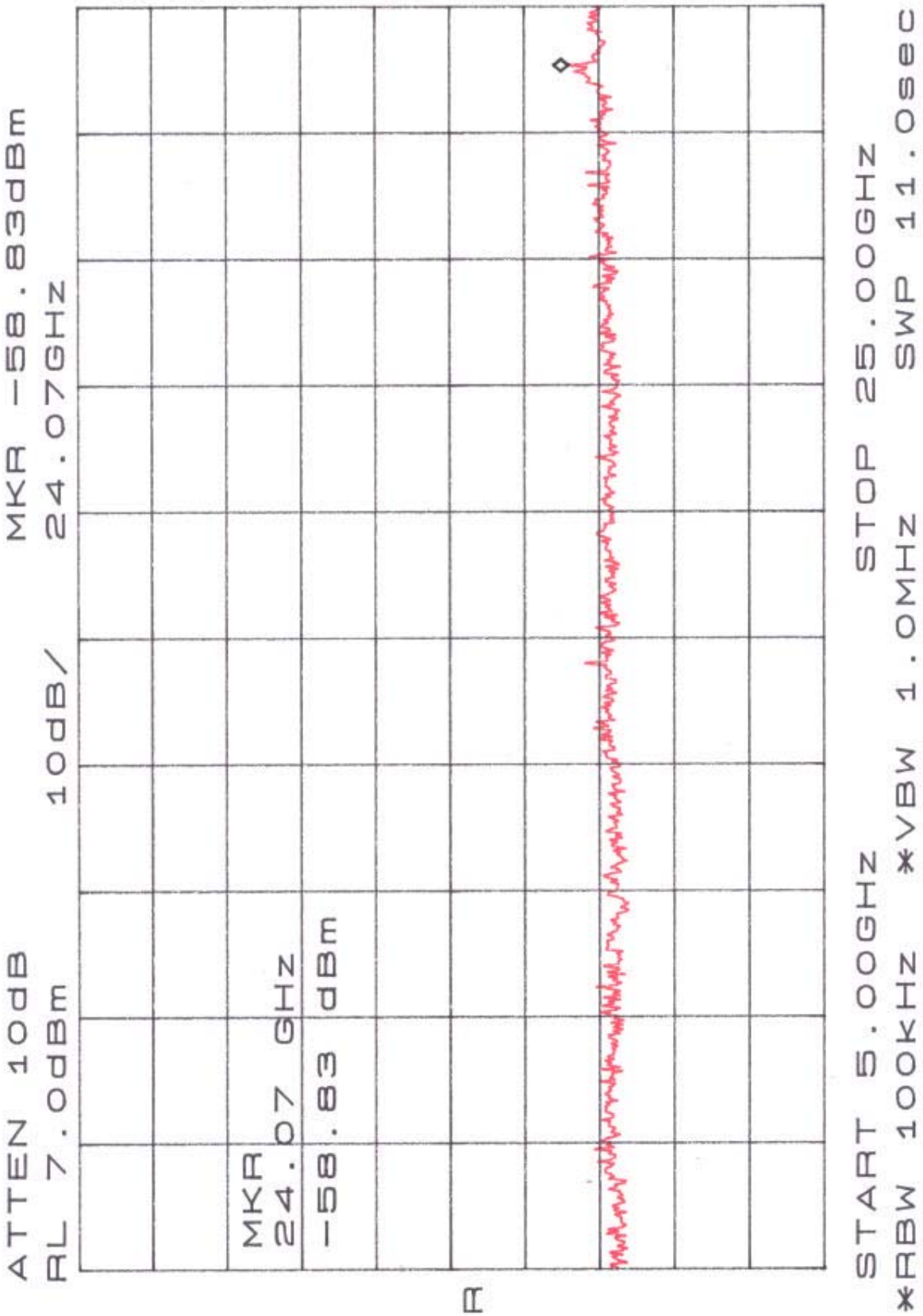
Appendix 6 : Plotted Data for 100 kHz Bandwidth from Band Edge

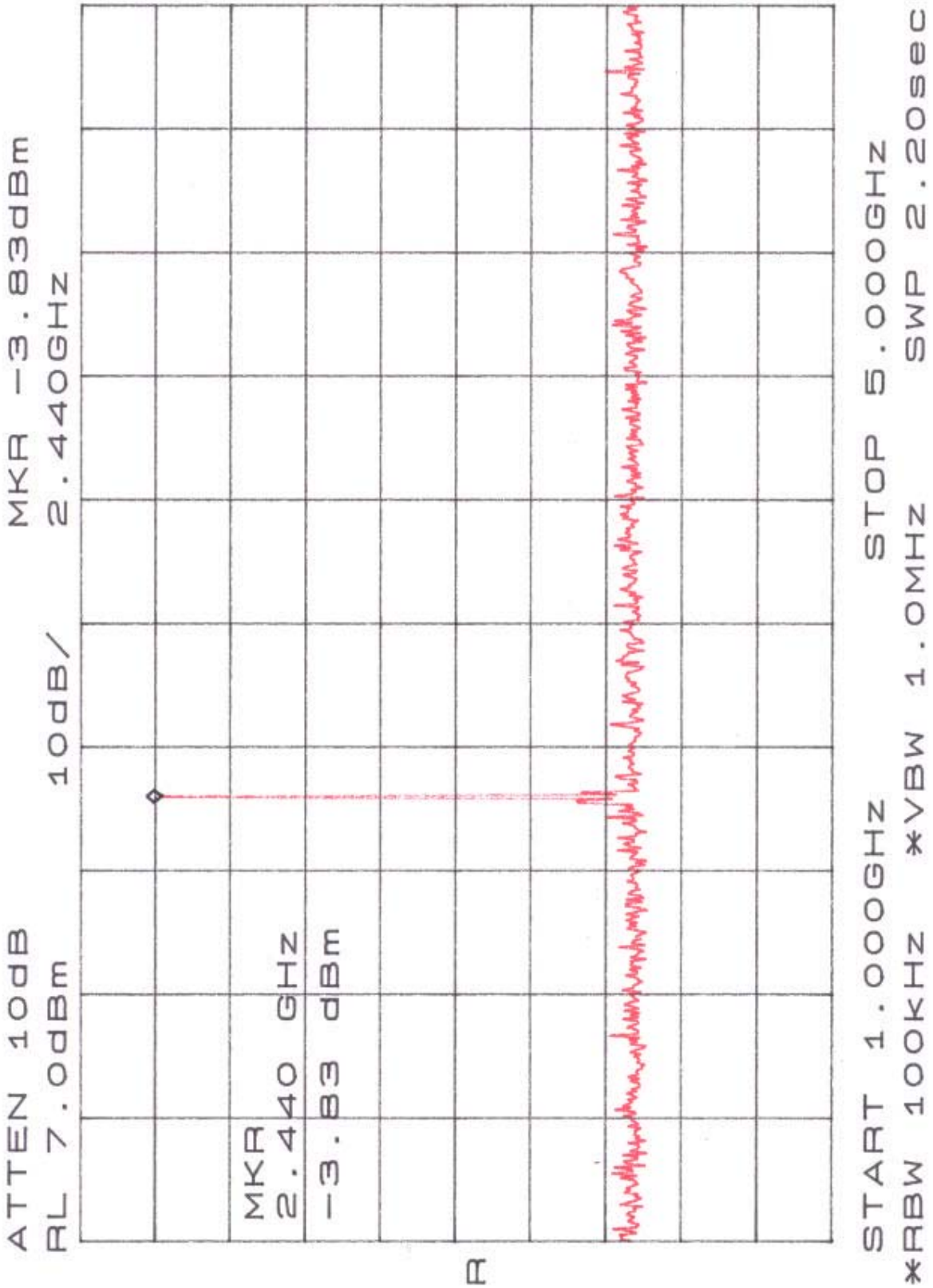

ATTEN 10dB
RL 0dBm
10dB/
MKR -56.00dBm
2.39900GHz
MKR
2.39900 GHz
-56.00 dBm
START 2.3800GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 2.4040GHz
*SWP 10.0sec

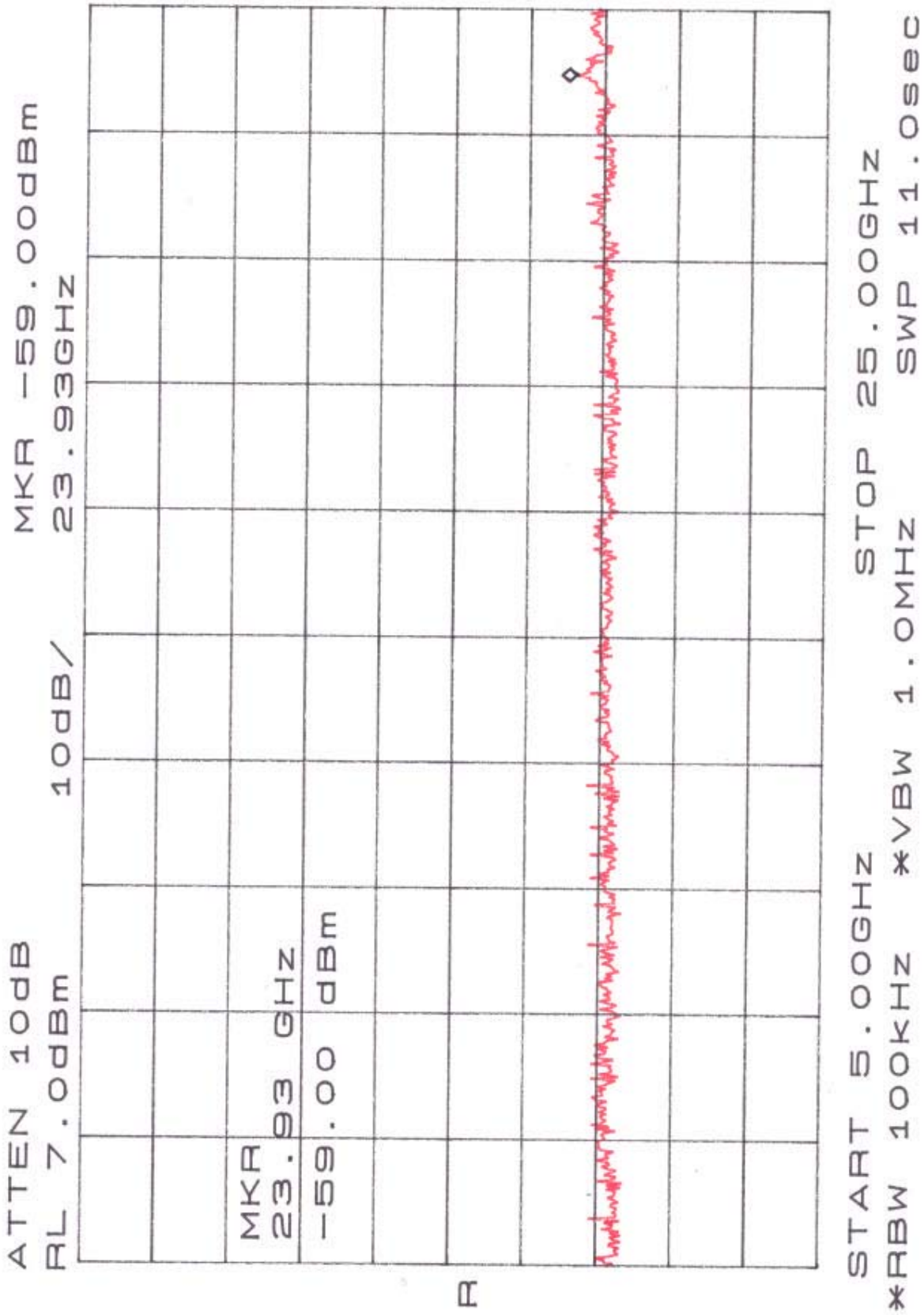

ATTEN 10dB
RL 0dBm
10dB/
MKR -60.00dBm
2.48353GHz
MKR
2.48353 GHz
-60.00 dBm
START 2.47800GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 2.52000GHz
*SWP 10.0sec

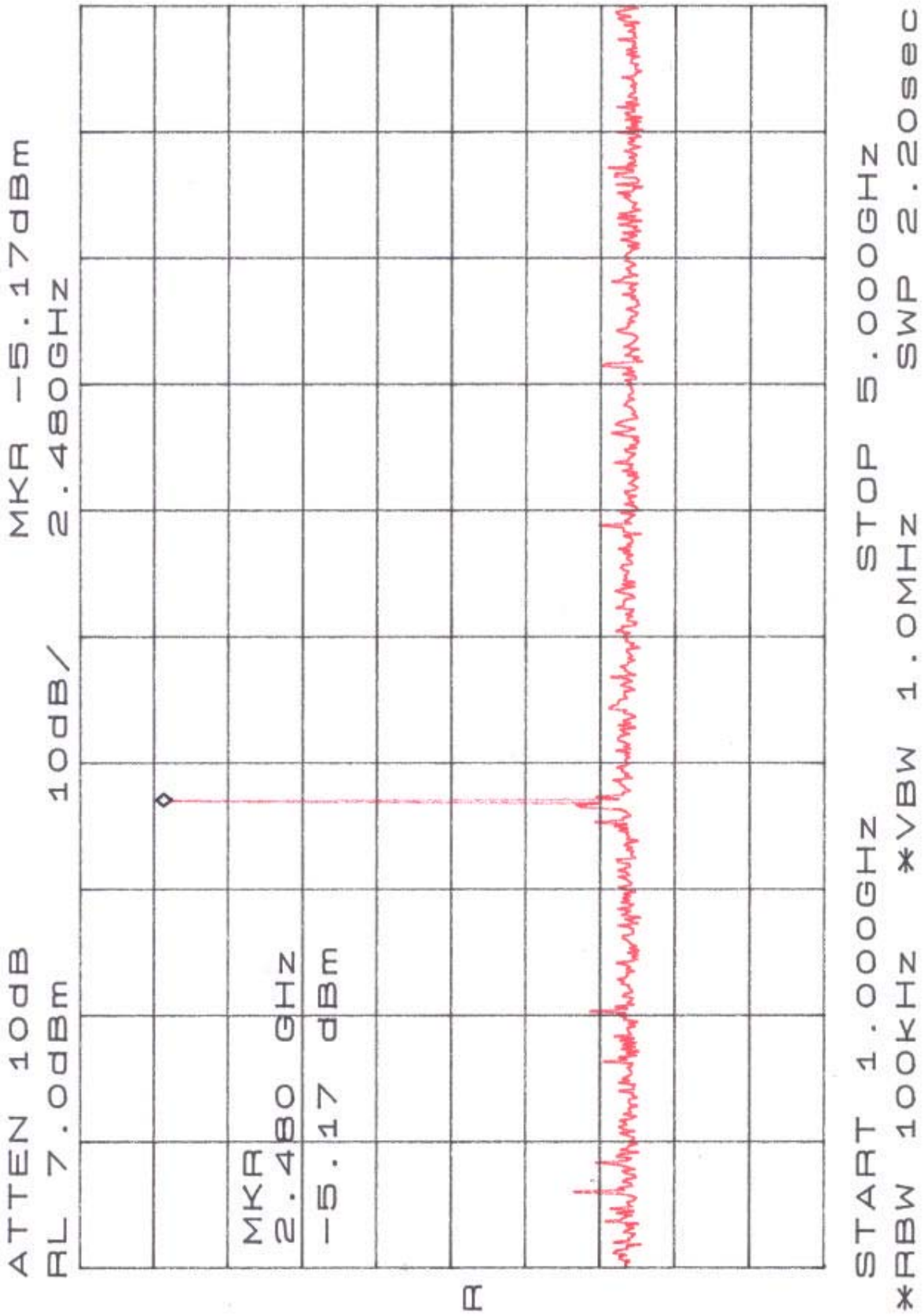
Appendix 7 : Plotted Data for Out-of-Band Conducted Emission

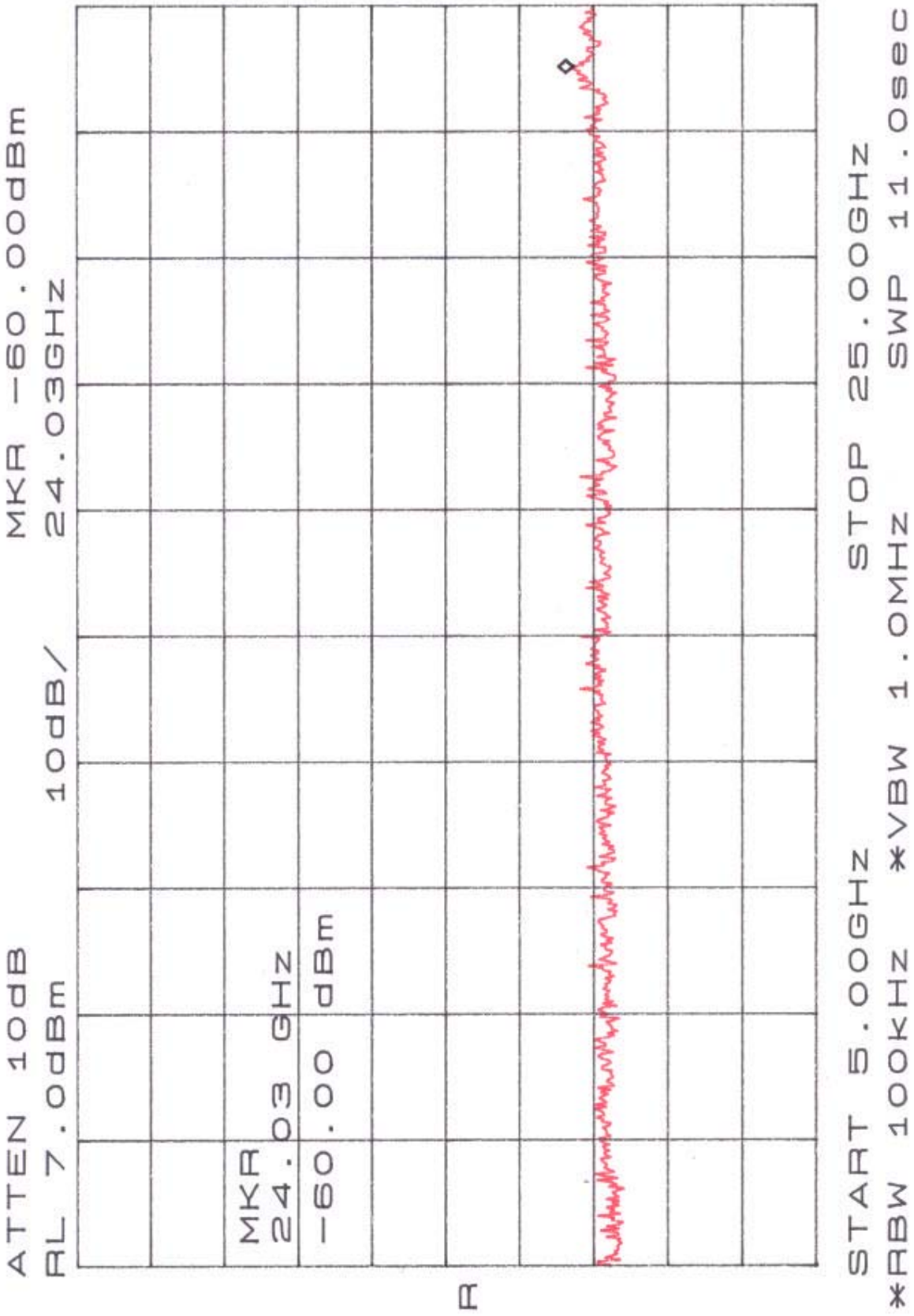

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -5.67dBm
2.400GHz
MKR
2.400 GHz
-5.67 dBm
R
START 1.000GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 5.000GHz
SWP 2.20sec


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -58.83dBm
24.07GHz
MKR
24.07 GHz
-58.83 dBm
START 5.00GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 25.00GHz
SWP 11.0sec

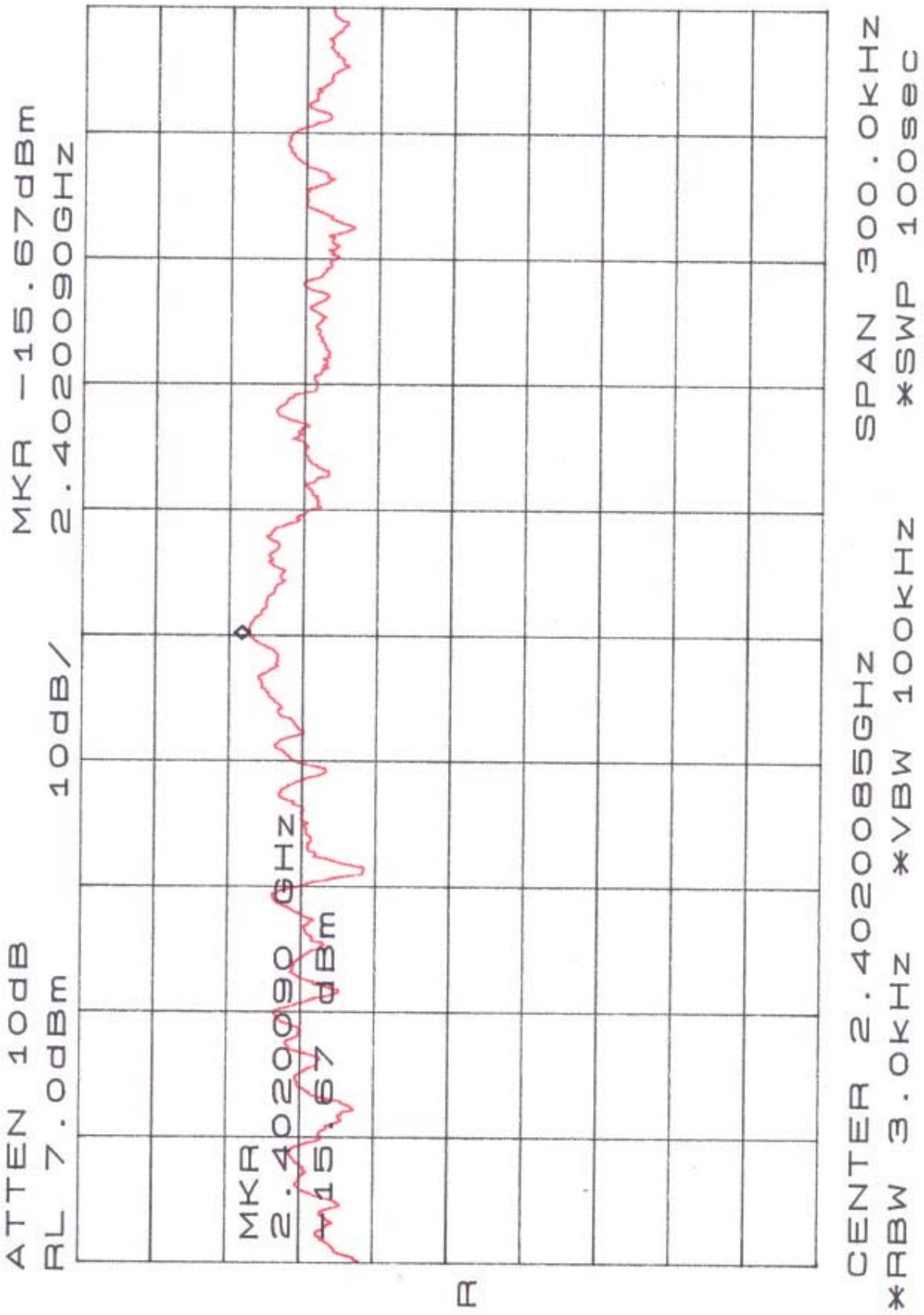

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -3.83dBm
2.440GHz
MKR
2.440 GHz
-3.83 dBm
R
START 1.000GHz
*RBW 100kHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 5.000GHz
SWP 2.20sec

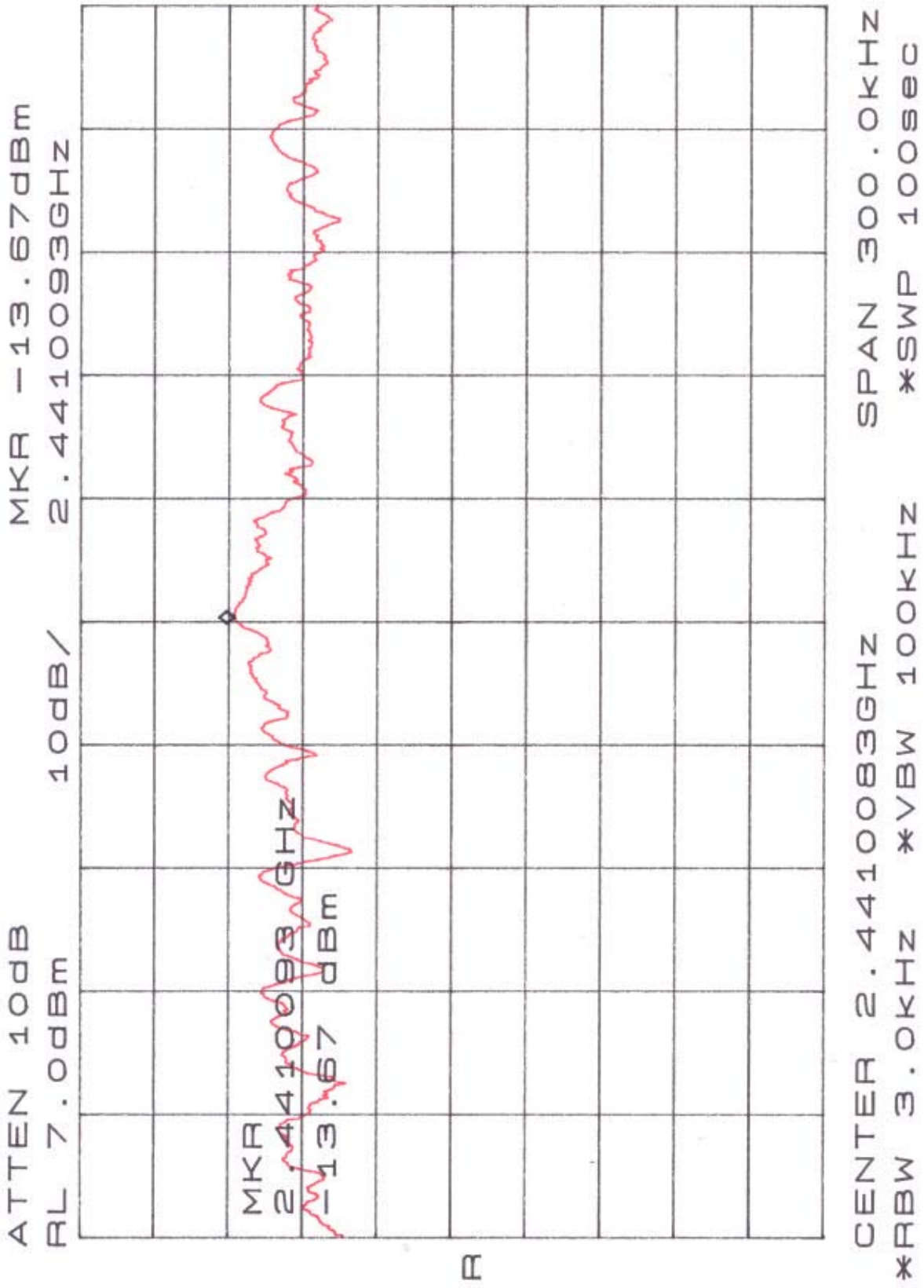

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -59.00dBm
23.93GHz
MKR
23.93 GHz
-59.00 dBm
R
START 5.00GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 25.00GHz
SWP 11.0sec

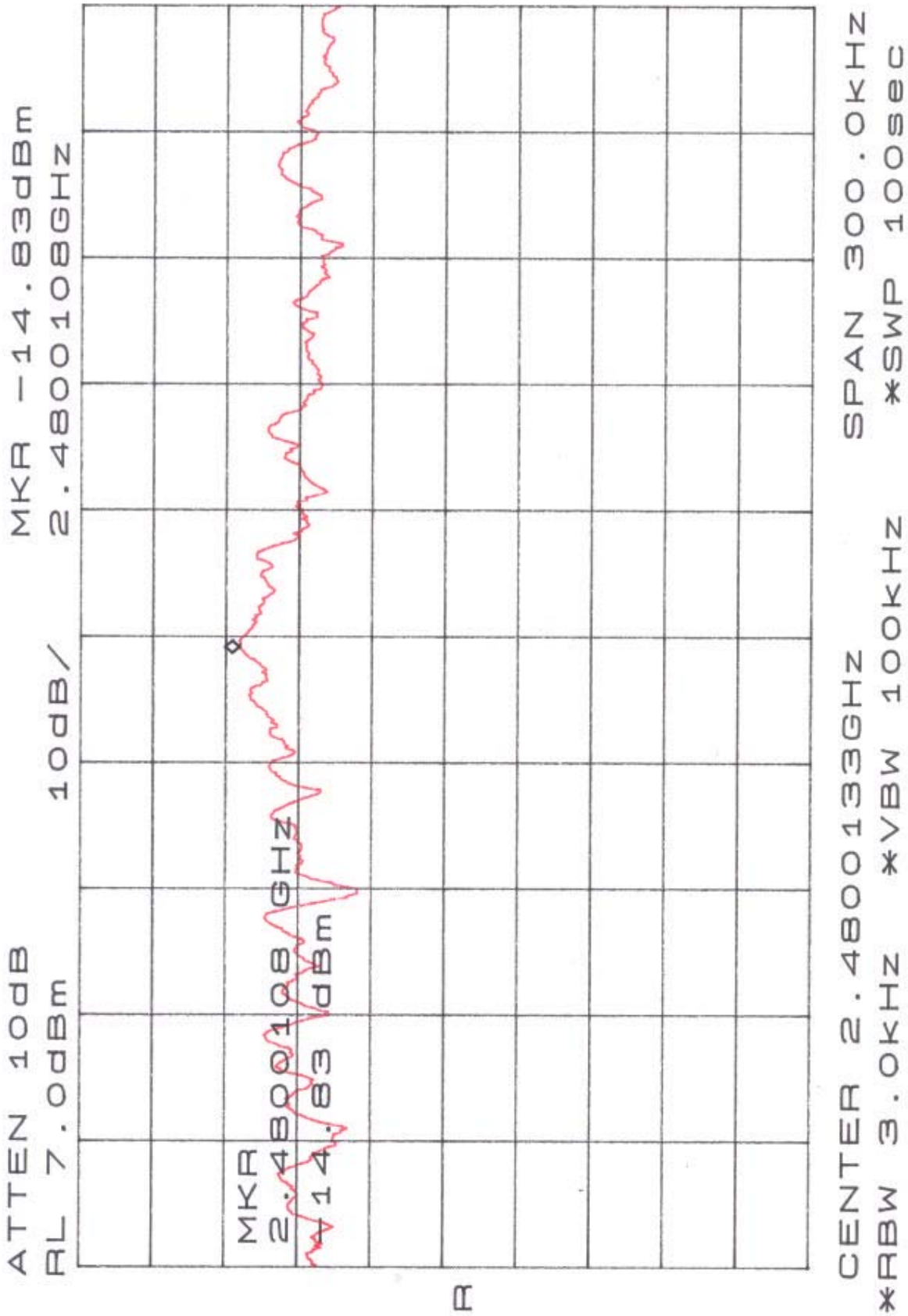

ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -5.17dBm
2.480GHz
MKR
2.480 GHz
-5.17 dBm
START 1.000GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 5.000GHz
SWP 2.20sec
A


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -60.00dBm
24.03GHz
MKR
24.03 GHz
-60.00 dBm
R
START 5.00GHz
*RBW 100KHz
*VBW 1.0MHz
STOP 25.00GHz
SWP 11.0sec

Appendix 8 : Plotted Data for Peak Power Spectral Density


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -15.67dBm
2.402090GHz
MKR
2.402090 GHz
-15.67 dBm
R
CENTER 2.402085GHz
*RBW 3.0kHz
*VBW 100kHz
SPAN 300.0kHz
*SWP 100sec


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -13.67dBm
2.441009 3GHz
MKR
2.441009 3 GHz
-13.67 dBm
CENTER 2.441008 3GHz
*RBW 3.0kHz
*VBW 100kHz
SPAN 300.0kHz
*SWP 100sec


ATTEN 10dB
RL 7.0dBm
10dB/
MKR -14.83dBm
2.480010GHz
MKR
2.480010GHz
-14.83 dBm
CENTER 2.480013GHz
*RBW 3.0kHz
*VBW 100kHz
SPAN 300.0kHz
*SWP 100sec