

TEST REPORT

of

FCC Part 15 Subpart C §15.247

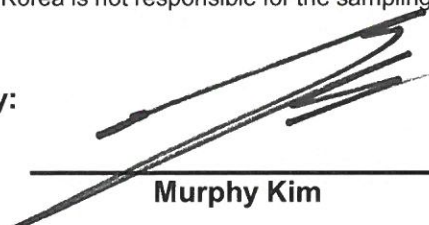
FCC ID: PBN-B2K

1. Equipment Under Test : Bluetooth Speaker
2. Model Name : B2K
3. Variant Model Name(s) : -
4. Applicant : ENTERMEDIA CO., LTD.
5. Manufacturer : ENTERMEDIA CO., LTD.
6. Date of Receipt : 2019.11.12
7. Date of Test(s) : 2020.02.15 ~ 2020.06.30
8. Date of Issue : 2020.06.30

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

- 1) The results of this test report are effective only to the items tested.
- 2) The SGS Korea is not responsible for the sampling, the results of this test report apply to the sample as received.

Tested by:


Murphy Kim

Technical
Manager:


Hyunchoe You

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. Gunpo Laboratory

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1. General Information

1.1. Testing Laboratory

SGS Korea Co., Ltd. (Gunpo Laboratory)

- 10-2, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807
- 4, LS-ro 182beon-gil, Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 15807
- Designation number: KR0150

All SGS services are rendered in accordance with the applicable SGS conditions of service available on request and accessible at <http://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions.aspx>.

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1.2. Details of Applicant

Applicant : ENTERMEDIA CO., LTD.

Address : 157-1, Seongo-ro, Ojeong-gu, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea, 14429

Contact Person : Lee, Kyung-ho

Phone No. : +82 32 680 9139

1.3. Details of Manufacturer

Company : Same as applicant

Address : Same as applicant

1.4. Description of EUT

Kind of Product	Bluetooth Speaker
Model Name	B2K
Power Supply	DC 7.4 V
Frequency Range	2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz (Bluetooth)
Modulation Technique	GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK
Number of Channels	79 channels (Bluetooth)
Antenna Type	PCB Pattern antenna
Antenna Gain	-0.57 dB i

1.5. Declaration by the Manufacturer

- Adaptive Frequency Hopping and 8DPSK is not supported

-

1.6. Test Equipment List

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval	Cal. Due
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR40	100272	Jun. 18, 2020	Annual	Jun. 18, 2021
Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	255834	Jun. 03, 2020	Annual	Jun. 03, 2021
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	103210	Dec. 05, 2019	Annual	Dec. 05, 2020
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY53421758	Sep. 11, 2019	Annual	Sep. 11, 2020
Attenuator	MCLI	FAS-23-20	23834	Dec. 04, 2019	Annual	Dec. 04, 2020
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHK3.0/18G-10SS	344	May 18, 2020	Annual	May 18, 2021
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument GmbH	WHNX7.5/26.5G-6SS	15	Jun. 05, 2020	Annual	Jun. 05, 2021
Low Pass Filter	Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	V9500401023-2	Jun. 01, 2020	Annual	Jun. 01, 2021
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	100253	Mar. 10, 2020	Annual	Mar. 10, 2021
DC Power Supply	Agilent	U8002A	MY50060028	Mar. 03, 2020	Annual	Mar. 03, 2021
Preamplifier	H.P.	8447F	2944A03909	Aug. 07, 2019	Annual	Aug. 07, 2020
Signal Conditioning Unit	R&S	SCU-18	10117	Jun. 10, 2020	Annual	Jun. 10, 2021
Preamplifier	MITEQ Inc.	JS44-18004000-35-8P	1546891	May 08, 2020	Annual	May 08, 2021
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	FMZB 1519	1519-039	Aug. 22, 2019	Biennial	Aug. 22, 2021
Bilog Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	VULB 9163	396	Mar. 21, 2019	Biennial	Mar. 21, 2021
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100326	Feb. 14, 2020	Annual	Feb. 14, 2021
Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBHA 9170	BBHA9170431	Sep. 10, 2018	Biennial	Sep. 10, 2020
Test Receiver	R&S	ESU26	100109	Feb. 18, 2020	Annual	Feb. 18, 2021
Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI 7	100911	Feb. 19, 2020	Annual	Feb. 19, 2021
Two-Line V-Network	R&S	ENV216	100190	May 08, 2020	Annual	May 08, 2021
Shield Room	SY Corporation	L × W × H (6.5 m × 3.5 m × 3.5 m)	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Turn Table	Innco systems GmbH	DS 1200 S	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Controller	Innco systems GmbH	CONTROLLER CO3000-4P	CO3000/963/383 30516/L	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Antenna Mast	Innco systems GmbH	MA4640-XP-ET	MA4640/536/383 30516/L	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Anechoic Chamber	SY Corporation	L × W × H (9.6 m × 6.4 m × 6.6 m)	N/A	N.C.R.	N/A	N.C.R.
Coaxial Cable	RFONE	PL520-NMNM-4M (4 m)	20200324001	May 06, 2020	Semi-annual	Nov. 06, 2020
Coaxial Cable	RFONE	PL520-NMNM-10M (10 m)	20200324001	May 06, 2020	Semi-annual	Nov. 06, 2020
Coaxial Cable	Rosenberger	LA1-C006-1500	131014 01/20	Feb. 23, 2020	Semi-annual	Aug. 23, 2020

1.7. Information about the FHSS characteristics:

1.7.1. 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.

1.7.2. Equal Hopping Frequency Use

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

1.7.3. 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

1.7.4. 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.

1.7.5. 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.

1.8. Summary of Test Results

The EUT has been tested according to the following specifications:

APPLIED STANDARD: FCC Part15 Subpart C		
Section	Test Item(s)	Result
15.205(a) 15.209 15.247(d)	Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission	Complied
15.247(a)(1)	20 dB Bandwidth	Complied
15.247(a)(1) 15.247(b)(1)	Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power	Complied
15.247(a)(1)	Carrier Frequency Separation	Complied
15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Number of Hopping Frequencies	Complied
15.247(a)(1)(iii)	Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)	Complied
15.207	AC Power Line Conducted Emission	Complied

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) = Attenuator (dB) + Cable loss (dB)

1.10.2. Radiation Test

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

1.11. Test Report Revision

Revision	Report Number	Date of Issue	Description
0	F690501-RF-RTL000861	2020.06.30	Initial

1.12. Measurement Uncertainty

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

Parameter	Uncertainty
RF Output Power	± 0.39 dB
Occupied Bandwidth	± 9.66 kHz
Conducted Spurious Emission	± 0.76 dB
AC Conducted Emission	± 3.45 dB
Radiated Emission, 9 kHz to 30 MHz	± 3.59 dB
Radiated Emission, below 1 GHz	± 5.88 dB
Radiated Emission, above 1 GHz	± 5.94 dB

Uncertainty figures are valid to a confidence level of 95 %.

1.13. Descriptions of Test Mode

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

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dB m)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402	<u>-0.09</u>
		Middle	2 441	-0.28
		High	2 480	-0.59
π/4DQPSK	2	Low	2 402	<u>0.56</u>
		Middle	2 441	0.38
		High	2 480	0.08

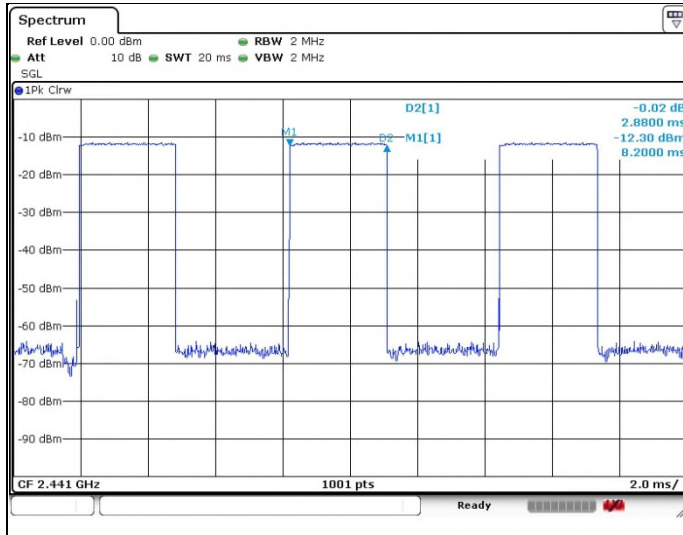
Note;

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

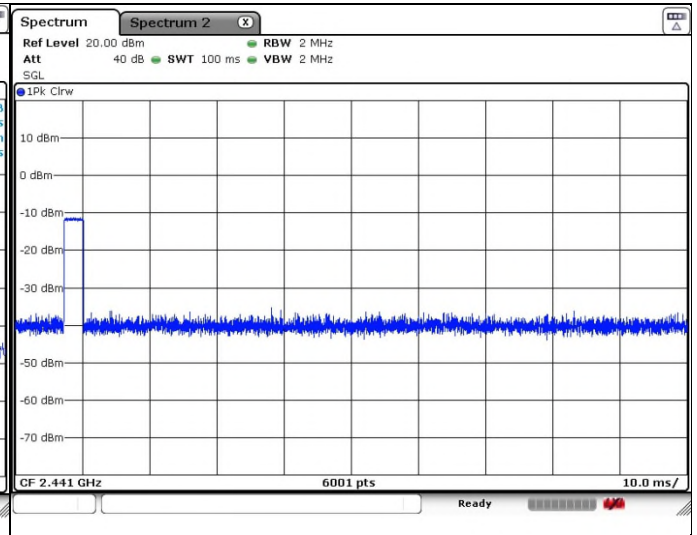
1.15. Duty Cycle Correction Factor of EUT

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.

2DH5 on time (One Pulse) Plot on Channel 39



2DH5 on time (Count Pulses) Plot on Channel 39



The hopping frequencies are 80, to get the longest dwell time 2DH5 packet is observed;
the period to have 2DH5 packet completing one hopping sequence is $2.88 \text{ ms} \times 80 \text{ channels} = 230.40 \text{ ms}$

There cannot be 1 complete hopping sequences within 100 ms period, considering the random hopping behavior, maximum 1 hops can be possibly observed within the period. $[100 \text{ ms} / 230.40 \text{ ms}] = 1 \text{ hops}$

Thus, the maximum possible ON time:

$$2.88 \text{ ms} \times 1 = 2.88 \text{ ms}$$

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

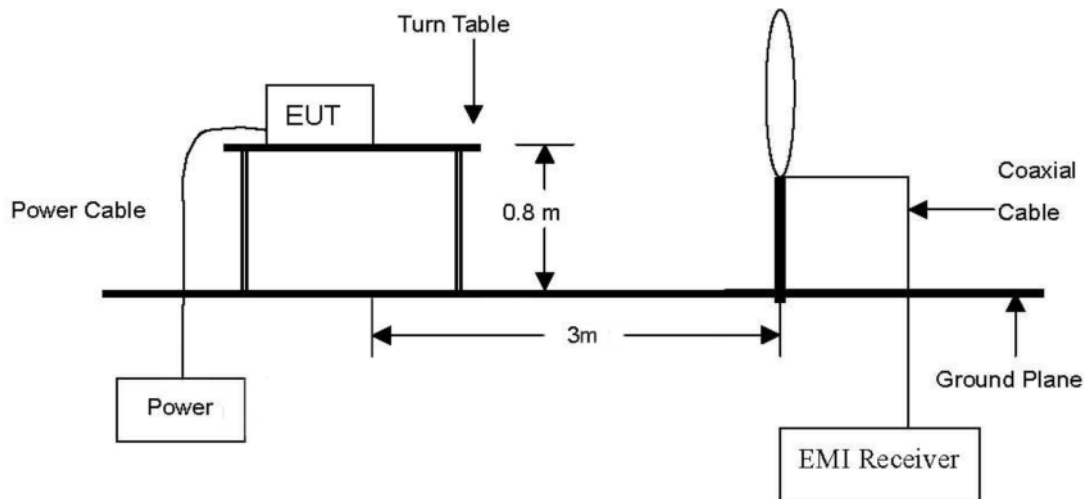
$$20 \times \log (2.88 \text{ ms}/100 \text{ ms}) = -30.81 \text{ dB}$$

2. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions and Conducted Spurious Emission

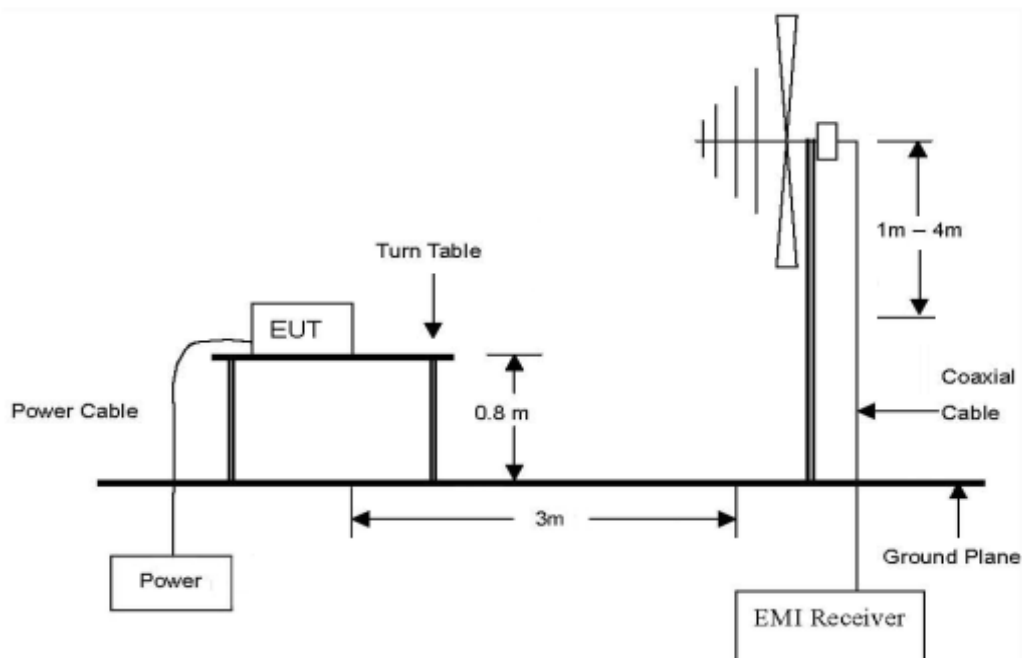
2.1. Test Setup

2.1.1. Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions

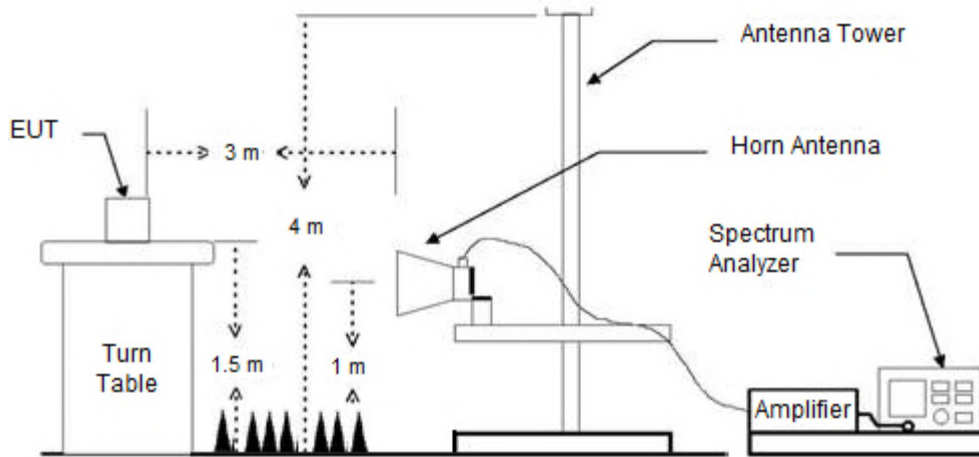
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz.



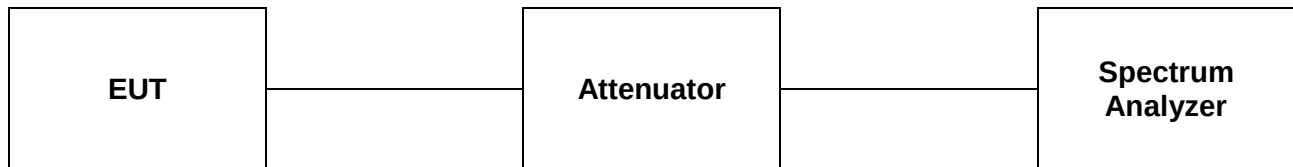
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz.



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

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 ($\mu\text{V/m}$)	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.

2.3. Test Procedures

Radiated emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of ANSI C63.10-2013.

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. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.

Note;

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) and Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
2. For frequency above 1 GHz, set spectrum analyzer detector to peak, and resolution bandwidth is 1 MHz and video bandwidth is 3 MHz.
3. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is $1/T_{on}$ Hz (T_{on} = On-time of the Pulsed emission) for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz.
 $VBW = 360 \text{ Hz} \geq 1/T_{on} \text{ Hz}$, pulse width in seconds ($T_{on} = 2.90 \text{ ms}$). Refer to the DH5, 3DH5 of Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time) test item.
4. Definition of DUT Axis.
Definition of the test orthogonal plan for EUT was described in the test setup photo.
The test orthogonal plan of EUT is Y – axis during radiation test.

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 ± 1) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

2.4.1. Radiated Spurious Emission below 1 000 MHz

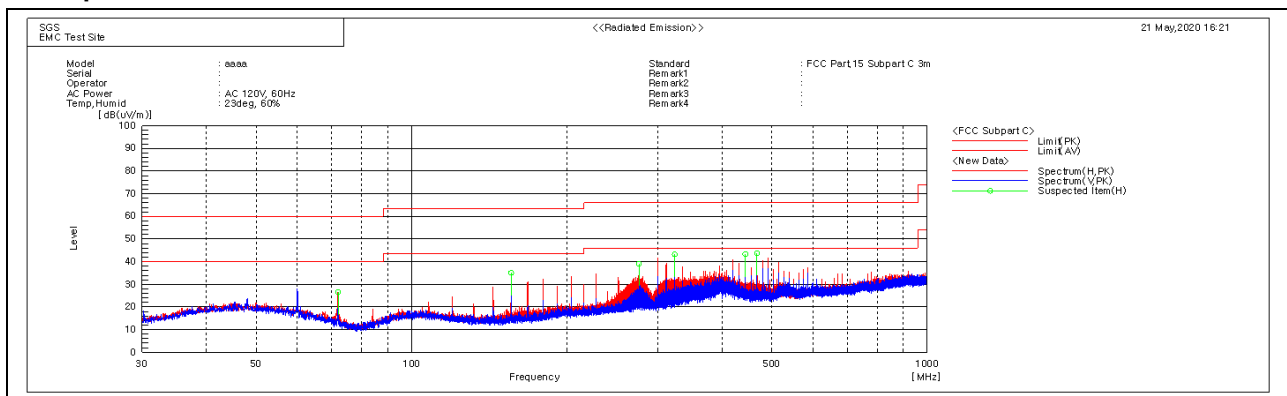
The frequency spectrum from 9 kHz to 1 000 MHz was investigated. All reading values are peak values.

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP + CL (dB)	Actual (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
71.99	40.20	Peak	H	13.70	-26.73	27.17	40.00	12.83
155.98	47.30	Peak	H	14.20	-26.59	34.91	43.50	8.59
275.98	46.00	Peak	H	18.72	-26.64	38.08	46.00	7.92
323.99	49.00	Peak	H	19.66	-26.52	42.14	46.00	3.86
443.99	47.50	Peak	H	22.02	-26.32	43.20	46.00	2.80
468.00	47.80	Peak	H	22.26	-26.24	43.82	46.00	2.18
Above 500.00	Not detected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Remark;

- Spurious emissions for all channels and modes were investigated and almost the same below 1 GHz.
- Reported spurious emissions are in **EDR /2DH5 / Low channel** as worst case among other modes.
- Radiated spurious emission measurement as below.
(Actual = Reading + AF + AMP + CL)
- According to §15.31(o), emission levels are not report much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.

- Test plot



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 (1 Mbps)

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	25.73	Peak	H	27.96	8.64	-	62.33	74.00	11.67
*2 310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-30.81	31.52	54.00	22.48
*2 349.50	27.44	Peak	H	27.80	7.74	-	62.98	74.00	11.02
*2 349.50	-	-	-	-	-	-30.81	32.17	54.00	21.83
*2 390.00	25.39	Peak	H	28.20	7.04	-	60.63	74.00	13.37
*2 390.00	-	-	-	-	-	-30.81	29.82	54.00	24.18

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (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)	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	25.58	Peak	H	28.37	6.50	-	60.45	74.00	13.55
*2 483.50	25.58	-	-	-	-	-30.81	29.64	54.00	24.36
*2 497.30	27.43	Peak	H	28.31	6.37	-	62.11	74.00	11.89
*2 497.30	27.43	-	-	-	-	-30.81	31.30	54.00	22.70
*2 500.00	26.77	Peak	H	28.30	6.35	-	61.42	74.00	12.58
*2 500.00	26.77	-	-	-	-	-30.81	30.61	54.00	23.39

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

Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK (2 Mbps)

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	24.61	Peak	H	27.96	8.64	-	61.21	74.00	12.79
*2 310.00	-	-	-	-	-	-30.81	30.40	54.00	23.60
*2 346.64	27.13	Peak	H	27.81	7.83	-	62.77	74.00	11.23
*2 346.64	-	-	-	-	-	-30.81	31.96	54.00	22.04
*2 390.00	24.33	Peak	H	28.20	7.04	-	59.57	74.00	14.43
*2 390.00	-	-	-	-	-	-30.81	28.76	54.00	25.24

Radiated Emissions			Ant.	Correction Factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB μ V)	Detect Mode	Pol.	AF (dB/m)	AMP+CL (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)	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	25.55	Peak	H	28.37	6.50	-	60.42	74.00	13.58
*2 483.50	25.55	-	-	28.37	6.50	-30.81	29.61	54.00	24.39
*2 487.81	28.57	Peak	H	28.35	6.46	-	63.38	74.00	10.62
*2 487.81	28.57	-	-	28.35	6.46	-30.81	32.57	54.00	21.43
*2 500.00	26.57	Peak	H	28.30	6.35	-	61.22	74.00	12.78
*2 500.00	26.57	-	-	28.30	6.35	-30.81	30.41	54.00	23.59

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

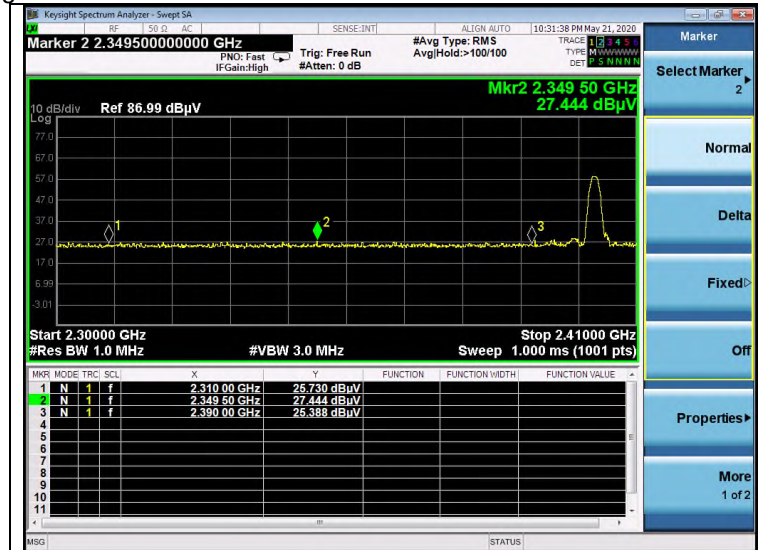
Remark;

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 or Reading + AF + AMP + CL.
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.

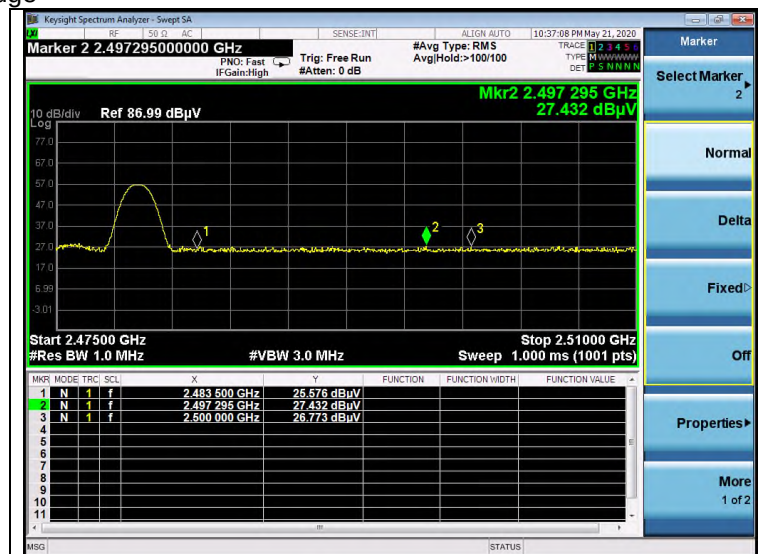
- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK

Low channel band edge

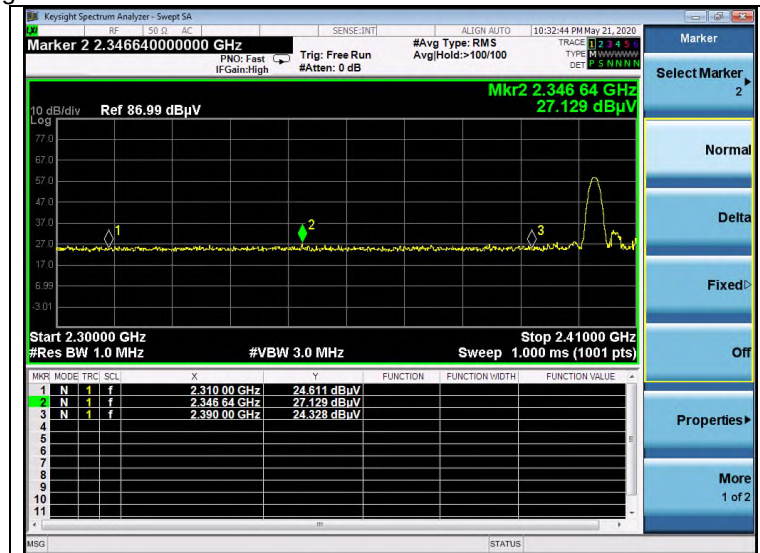


High channel band edge

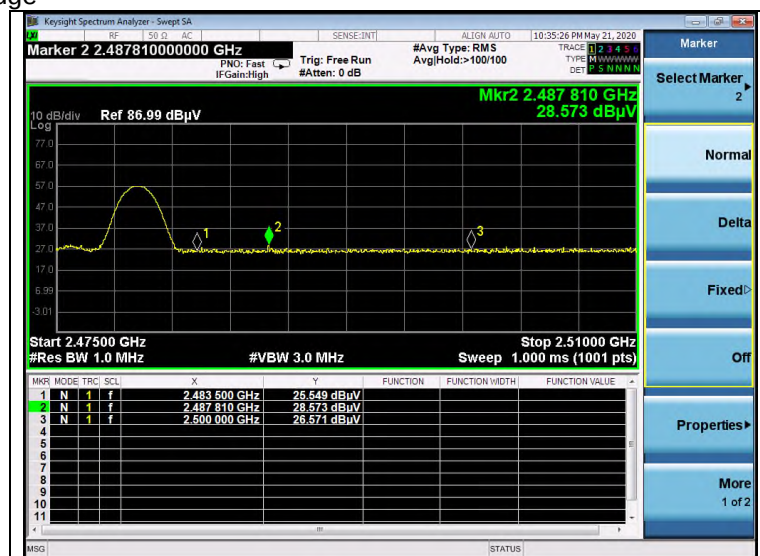


Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK

Low channel band edge



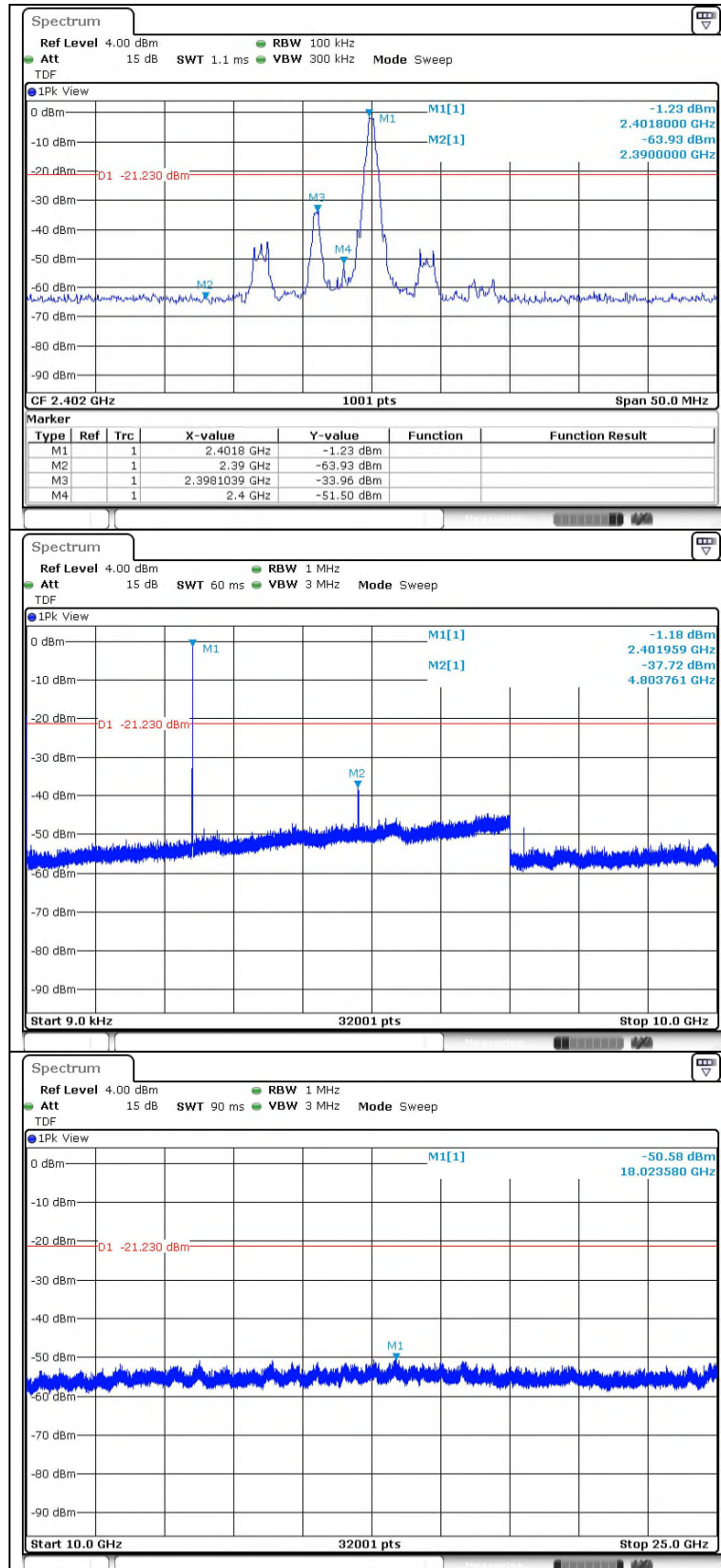
High channel band edge



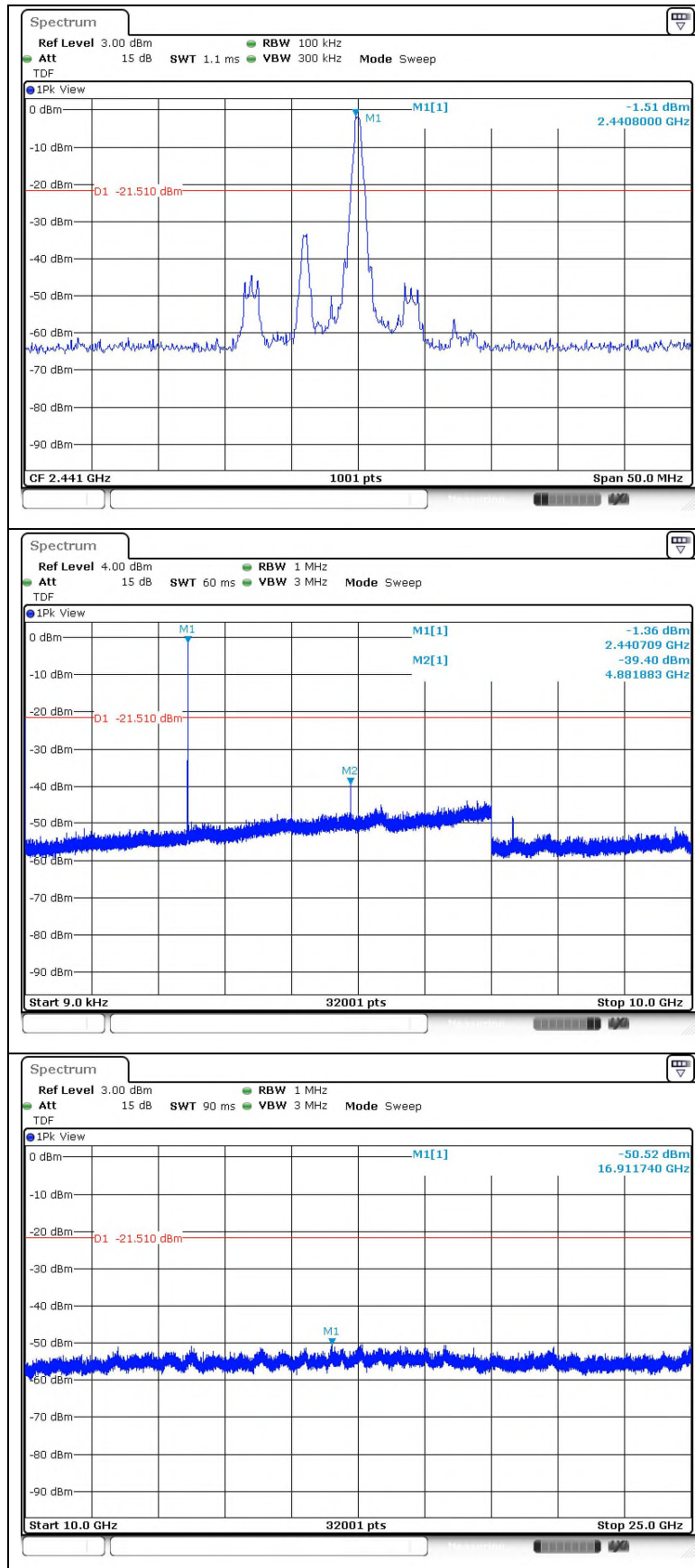
2.4.3. Plot of Spurious Conducted Emissions

Operating Mode: GFSK

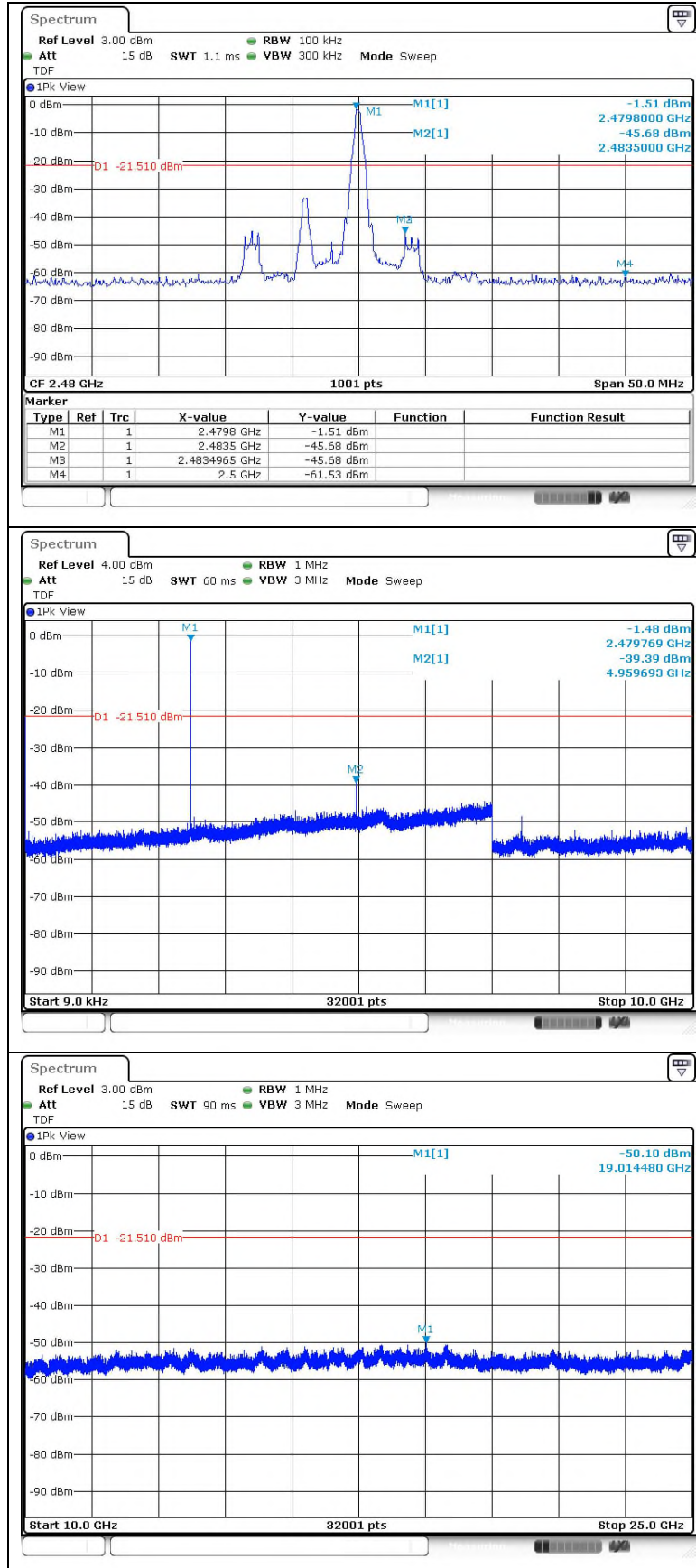
Low channel



Middle channel

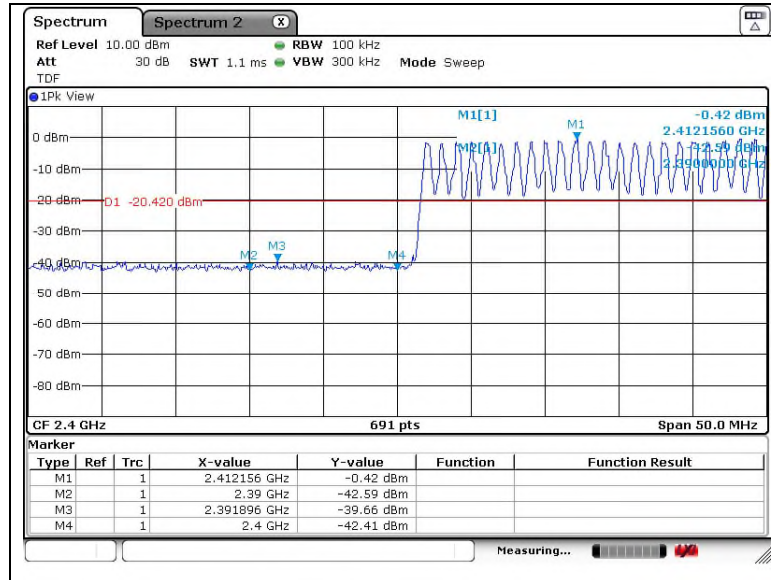


High channel

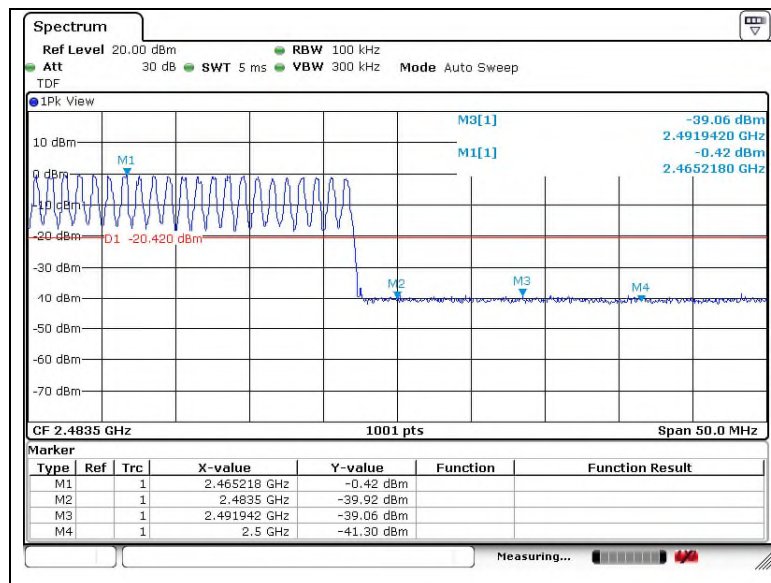


Band edge compliance with hopping enabled

Low channel

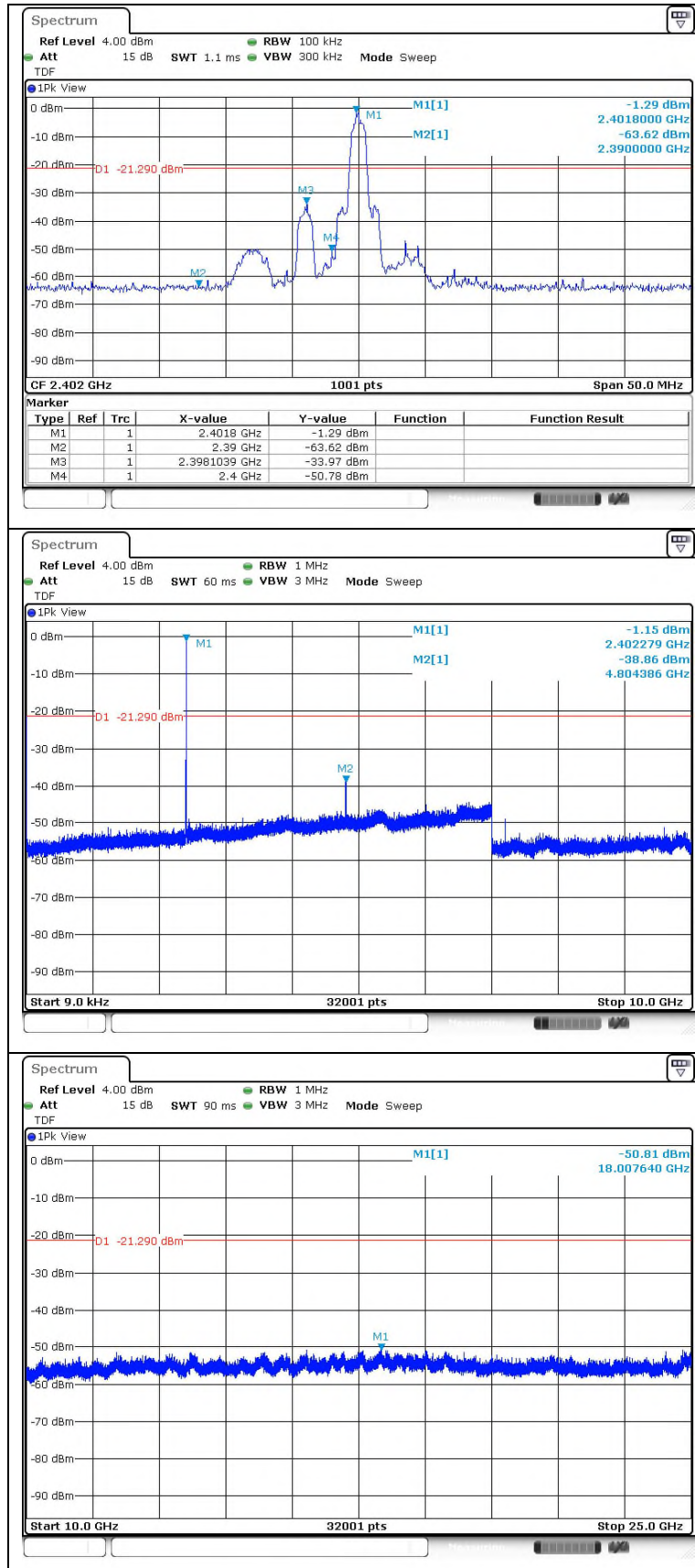


High channel

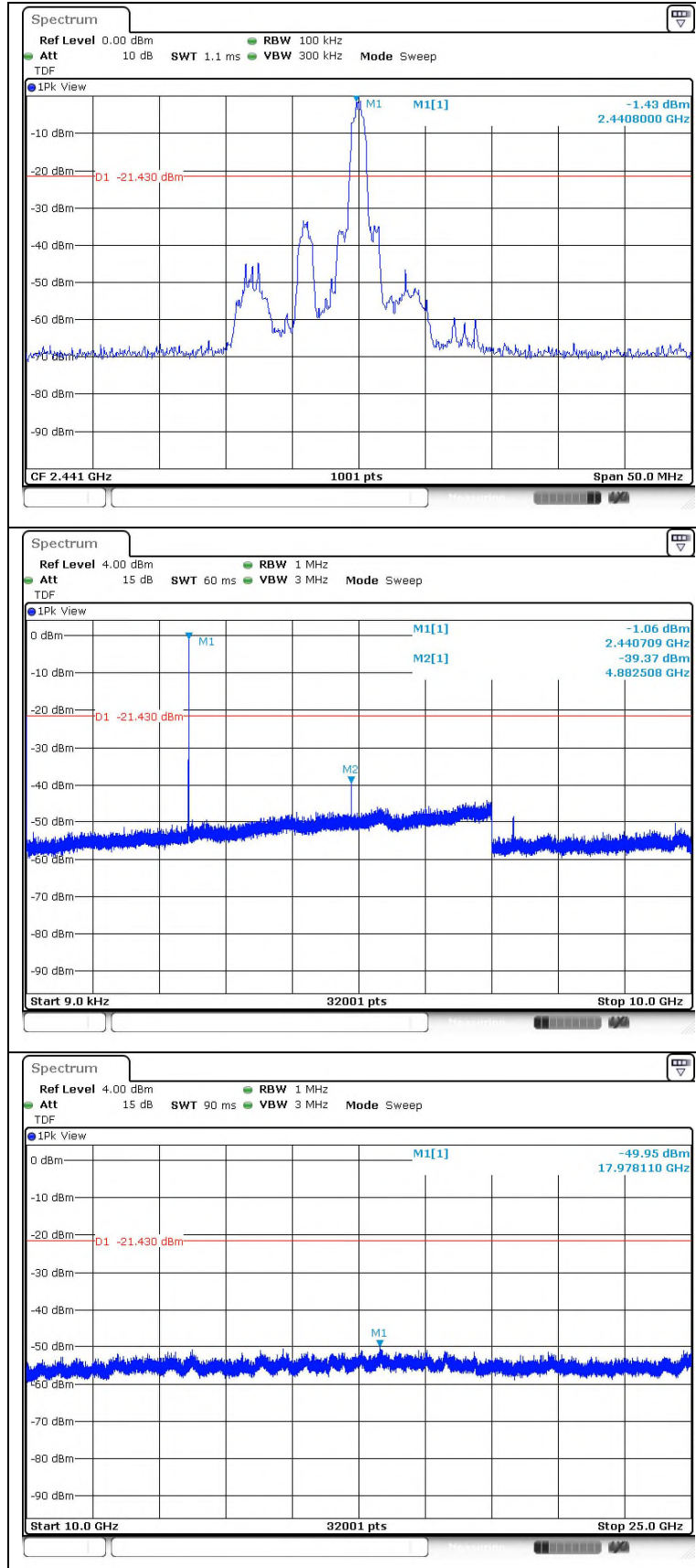


Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK

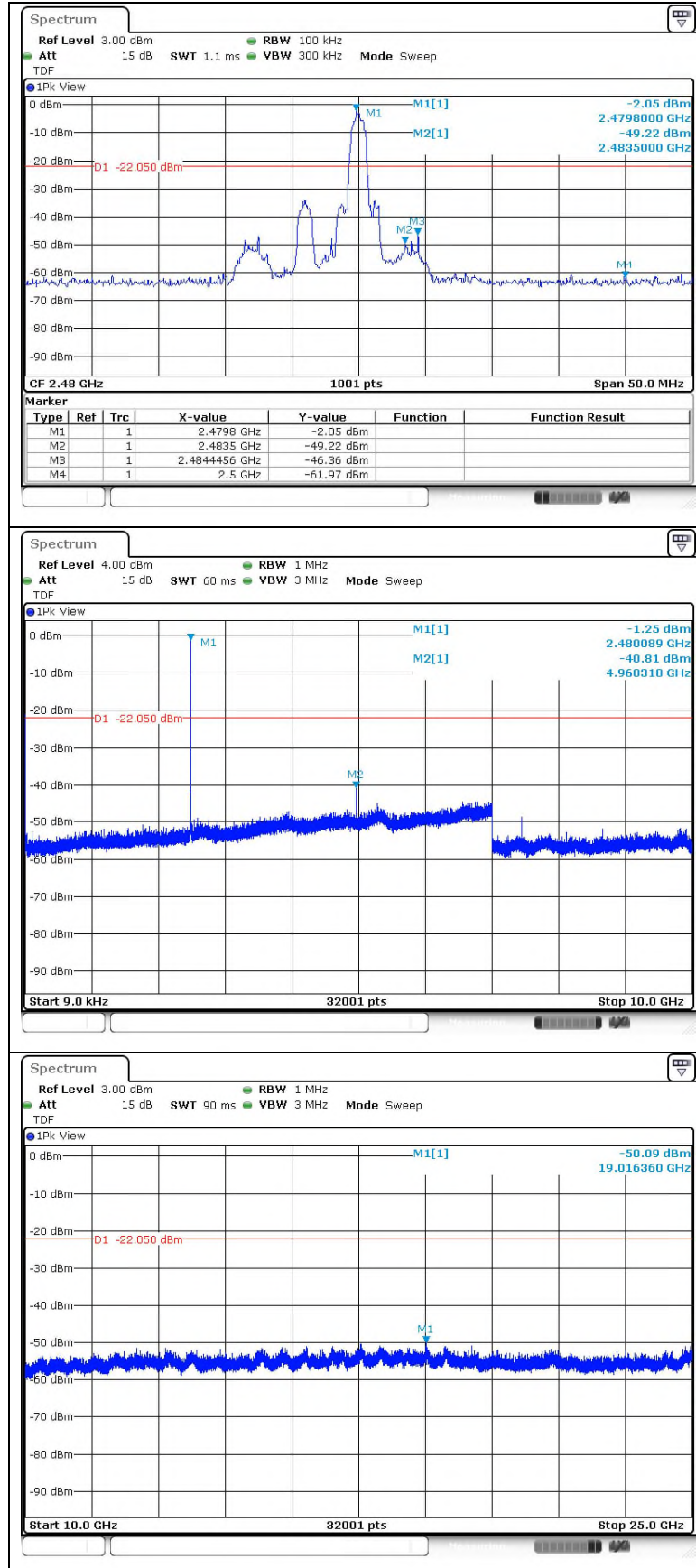
Low channel



Middle channel

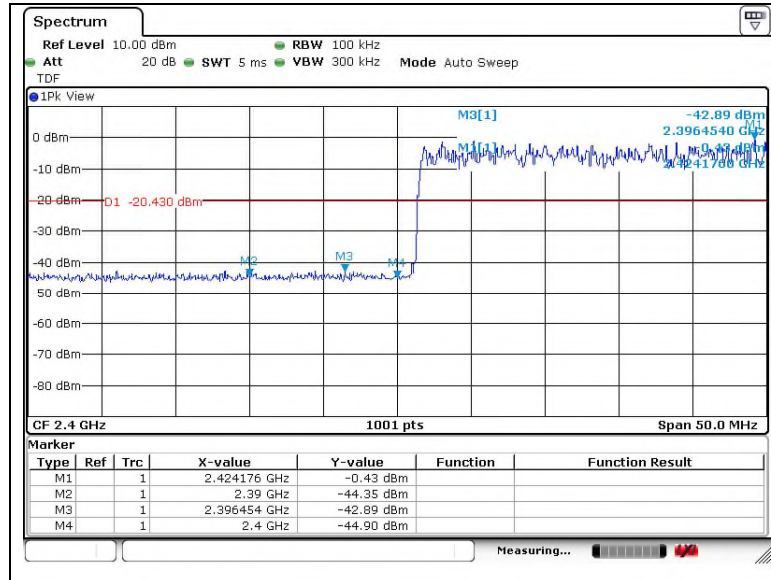


High channel

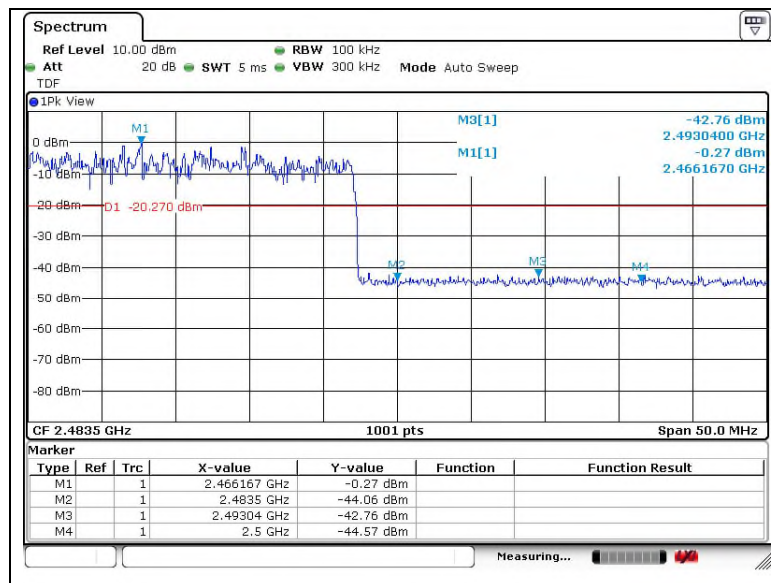


Band edge compliance with hopping enabled

Low channel

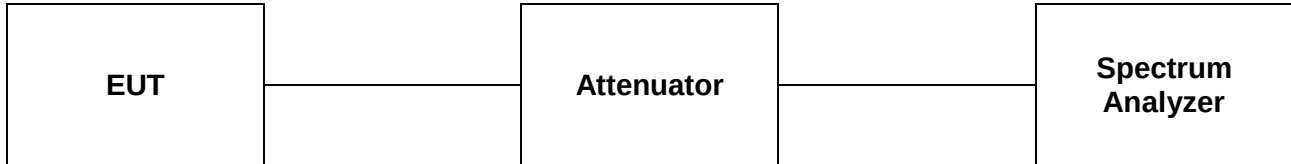


High channel



3. 20 dB Bandwidth

3.1. Test Setup



3.2. Limit

Limit: Not Applicable

3.3. Test Procedure

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.

3.4. Test Results

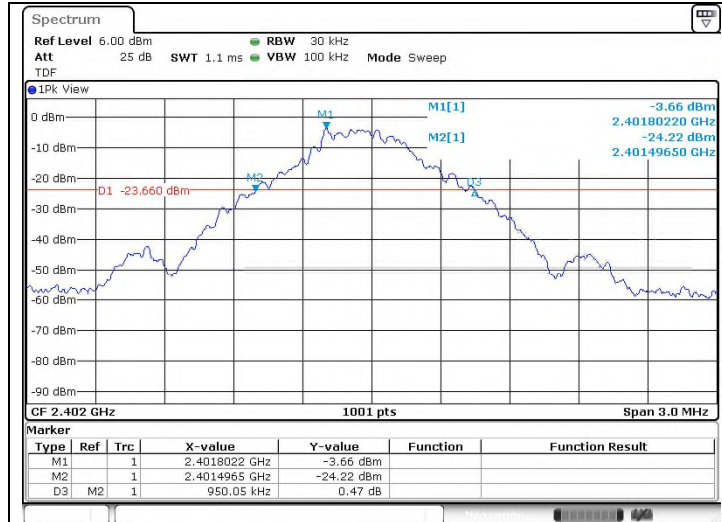
Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (MHz)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402	0.950
		Middle	2 441	0.953
		High	2 480	0.947
π/4DQPSK	2	Low	2 402	1.310
		Middle	2 441	1.319
		High	2 480	1.310

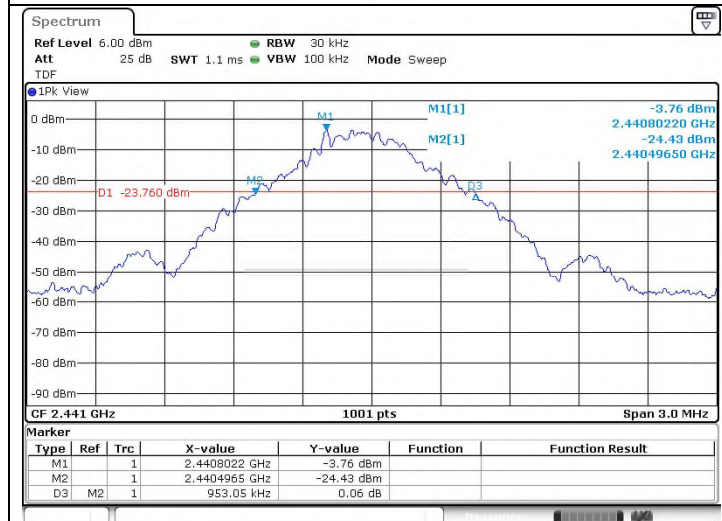
- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK

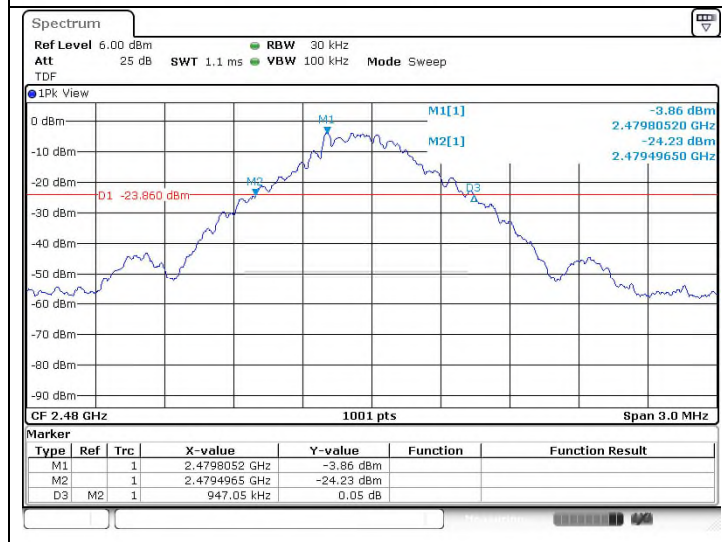
Low Channel



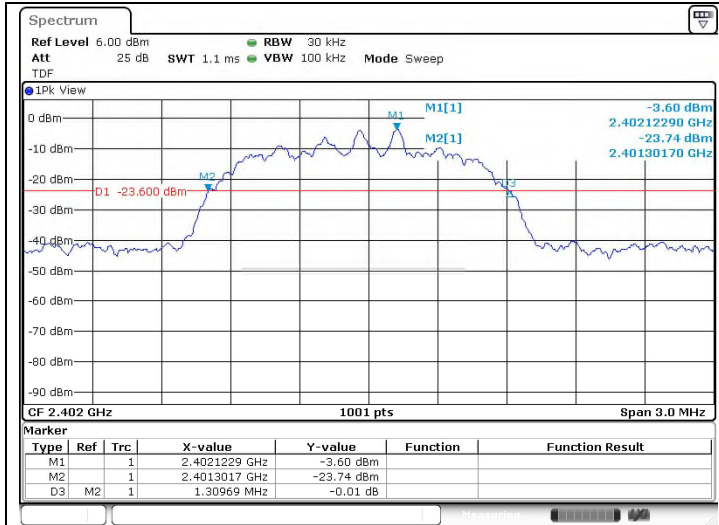
Middle Channel



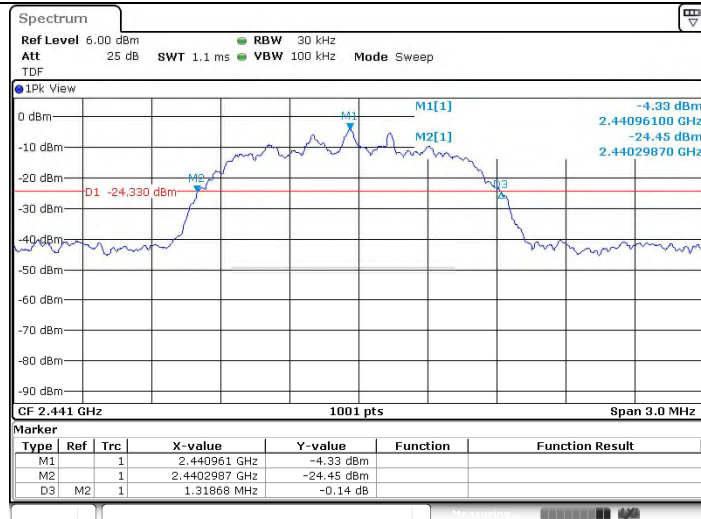
High Channel



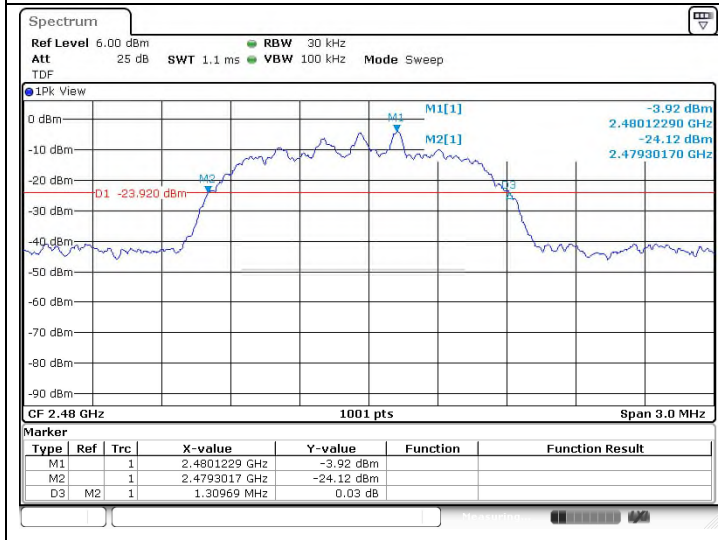
Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK
Low Channel



Middle Channel

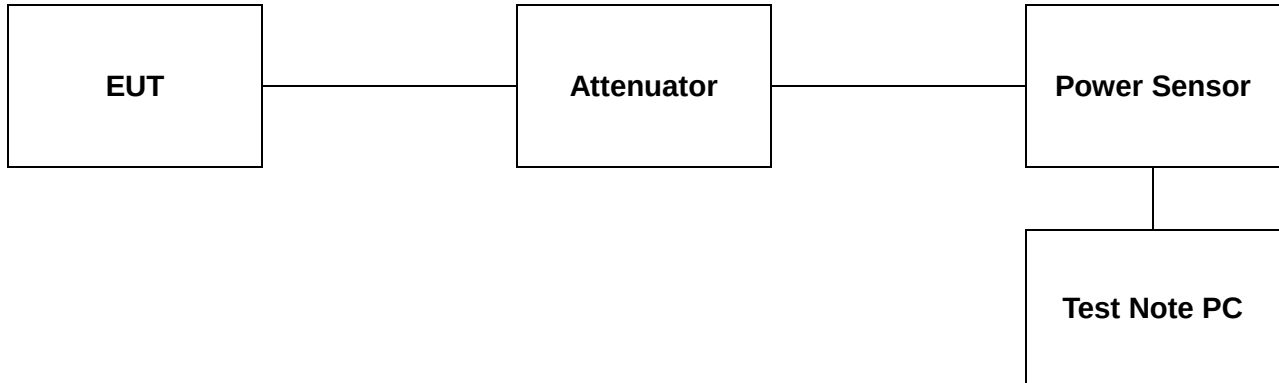


High Channel



4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

4.1. Test Setup



4.2. Limit

1. §15.247(a)(1), Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2 400-2 483.5 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.
2. §15.247(b)(1), For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5 725-5 850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows ANSI C63.10-2013. Using the power sensor instead of a spectrum analyzer.

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in the transmitting mode.
2. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the Power sensor.
3. Test program: (S/W name: R&S Power Viewer, Version: 3.2.0)
4. Measure peak power each channel.

4.4. Test Results

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

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	1	Low	2 402	<u>-0.78</u>	<u>-0.09</u>	30
		Middle	2 441	-0.88	-0.28	
		High	2 480	-1.16	-0.59	
π/4DQPSK	2	Low	2 402	<u>-1.98</u>	<u>0.56</u>	20.97
		Middle	2 441	-2.10	0.38	
		High	2 480	-2.26	0.08	

Remark;

Attenuator and cable offset was compensated in test program (R&S Power Viewer) before measuring.

5. Carrier Frequency Separation

5.1. Test Setup



5.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1), Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2 400-2 483.5 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.

5.3. Test Procedure

The test follows ANSI C63.10-2013.

The device is operating in hopping mode between 79 channels and also supporting Adaptive Frequency Hopping with hopping between 20 channels. As compared with each operating mode, 79 channels are chosen as a representative for test.

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

1. Span: Wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
2. RBW: Start with the RBW set to approximately 30 % of the channel spacing; adjust as necessary to best identify the center of each individual channel.
3. VBW $\geq$ RBW
4. Sweep: Auto
5. Detector: Peak
6. Trace: Max hold
7. Allow the trace to stabilize.

Use the marker-delta function to determine the between the peaks of the adjacent channels.

5.4. Test Results

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

Operation Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation (kHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (kHz)
GFSK	2 441	1 000	953

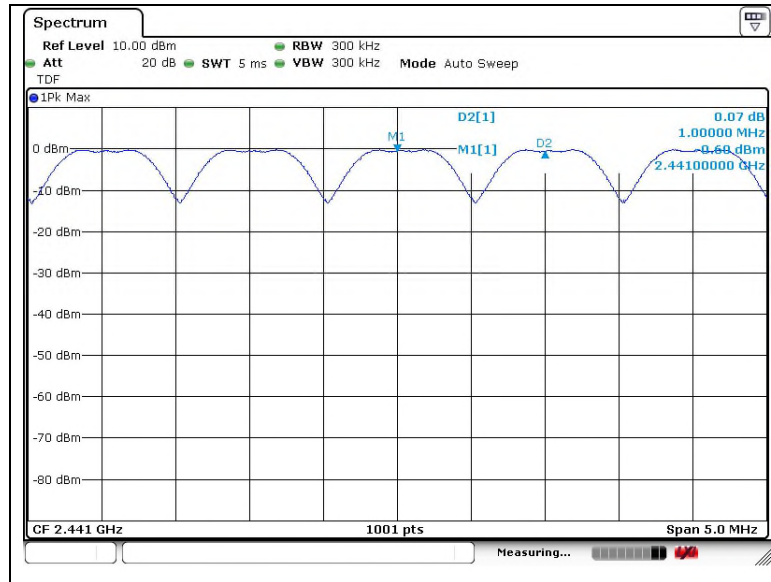
Operation Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation (kHz)	Two-third of 20 dB Bandwidth (kHz)
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2 441	1 000	879

Remark;

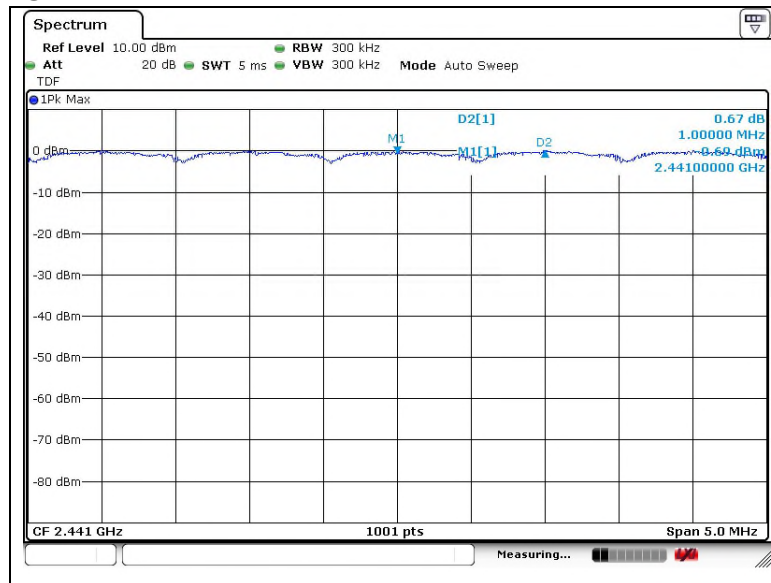
Measurement is made with EUT operating in hopping mode between 79 channels.

- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK



Operating Mode: 8DPSK



6. Number of Hopping Frequencies

6.1. Test Setup



6.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1)(iii), Frequency hopping systems in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 channels are used.

6.3. Test Procedure

The test follows ANSI C63.10-2013.

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

1. Span: The frequency band of operation. Depending on the number of channels the device supports, it may be necessary to divide the frequency range of operation across multiple spans, to allow the individual channels to be clearly seen.
2. RBW: To identify clearly the individual channels, set the RBW to less than 30 % of the channel spacing or the 20 dB bandwidth, whichever is smaller.
3. VBW $\geq$ RBW
4. Sweep: Auto
5. Detector function: Peak
6. Trace: Max hold
7. Allow the trace to stabilize.

6.4. Test Results

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

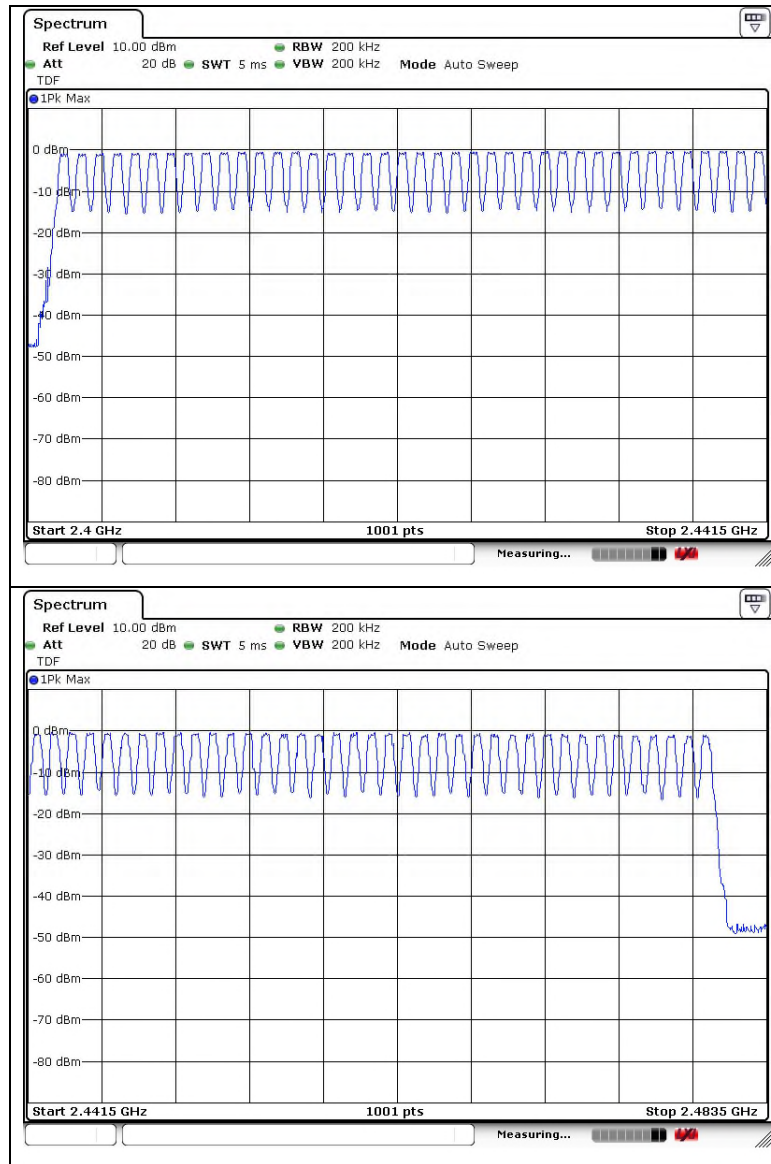
Operation Mode	Number of Hopping Frequency	Limit
GFSK	79	≥ 15
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	79	≥ 15

Remark;

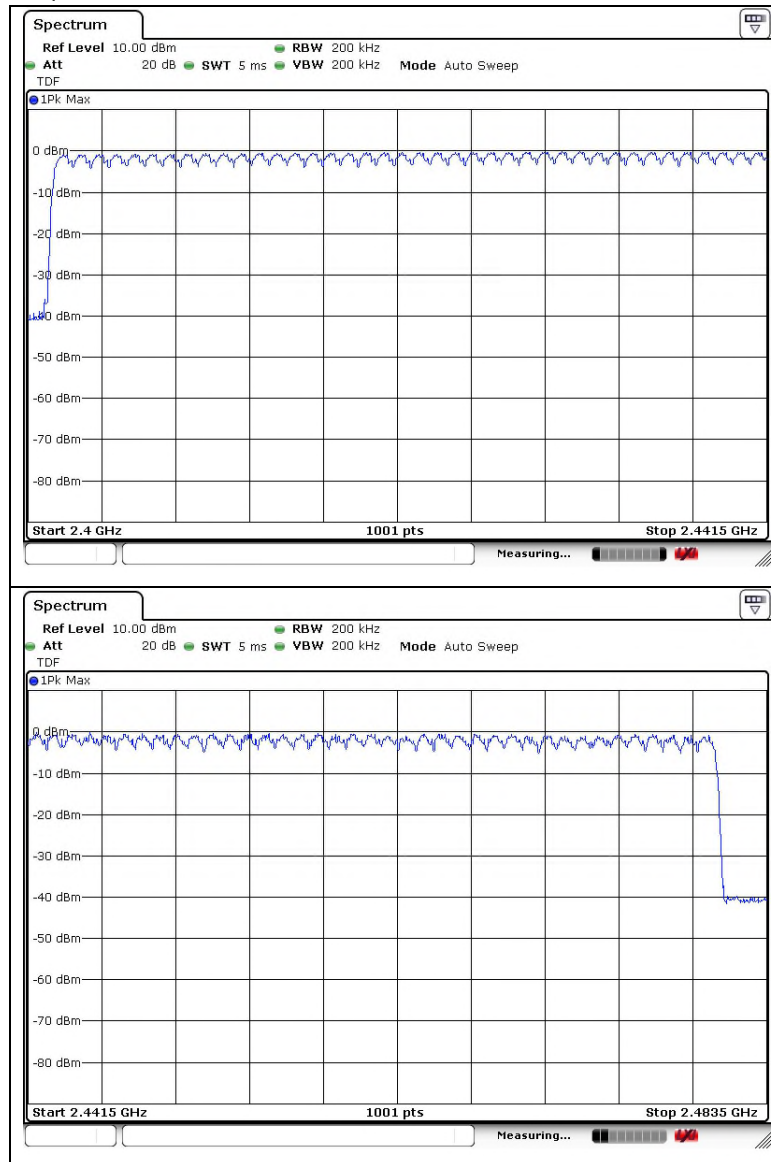
Measurement is made with EUT operating in hopping mode between 79 channels.

- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK

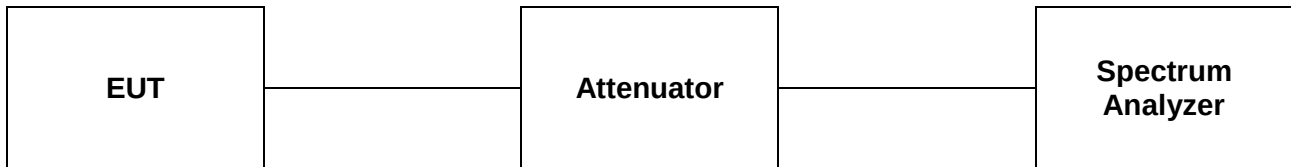


Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK



7. Time of Occupancy (Dwell Time)

7.1. Test Set up



7.2. Limit

§15.247(a)(1)(iii), Frequency hopping systems in the 2 400-2 483.5 MHz band, the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 second within a 31.6 second period.

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

7.3. Test Procedure

All data rates and modes were investigated for this test. The full data for the worst case data rate are reported in this section. The test follows ANSI C63.10-2013.

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in test setup without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable.
3. Measure the time duration of one transmission on the measured frequency. And then plot the result with time difference of this time duration.
4. The Bluetooth has 3 type of payload, DH1, DH3, DH5 and 3DH1, 3DH3, 3DH5. The hopping rate is insisted of 1 600 per second.

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

1. Span = Zero span, centered on a hopping channel.
2. RBW = 1 MHz.
3. VBW ≥ RBW.
4. Sweep = As necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel.
5. Detector = Peak.
6. Trace = Max hold.

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

7.4. Test Results

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

7.4.1. Packet Type: DH1, 3DH1

Operation Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	0.38	121.60	400
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2 441	0.38	121.60	400

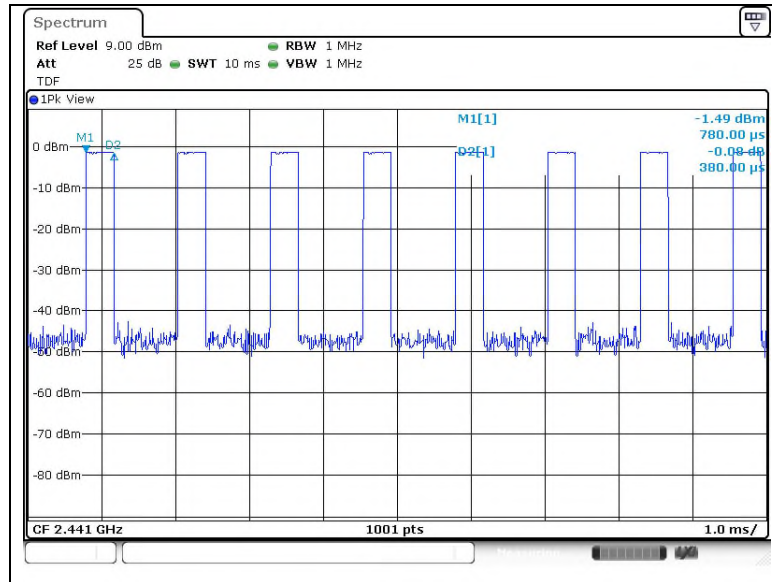
Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

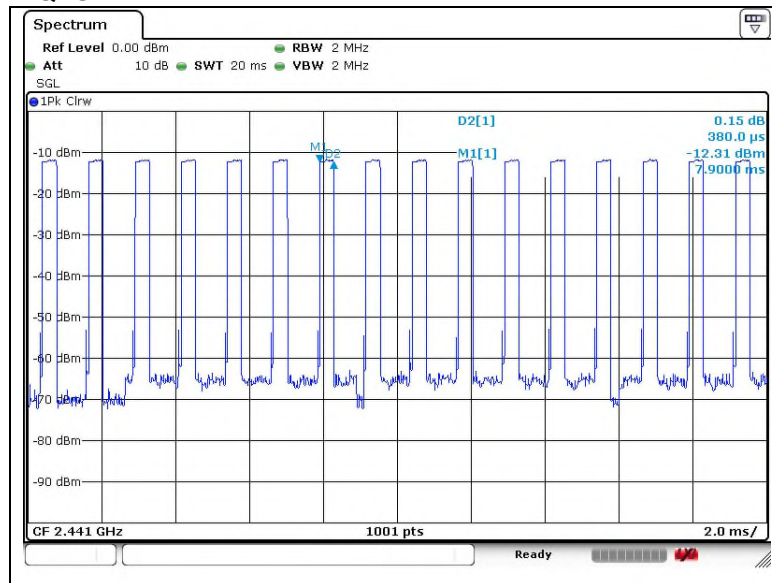
In case of GFSK and $\pi/4$ DQPSK: $0.38 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 2) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 121.60 \text{ ms}$

- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK



Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK



7.4.2. Packet Type: DH3, 3DH3

Operation Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	1.63	260.80	400
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2 441	1.64	262.40	400

Remark;

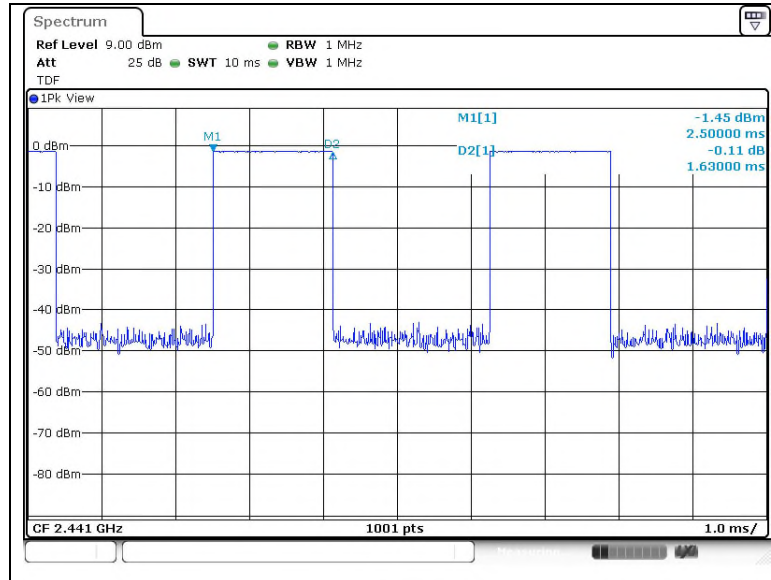
Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

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

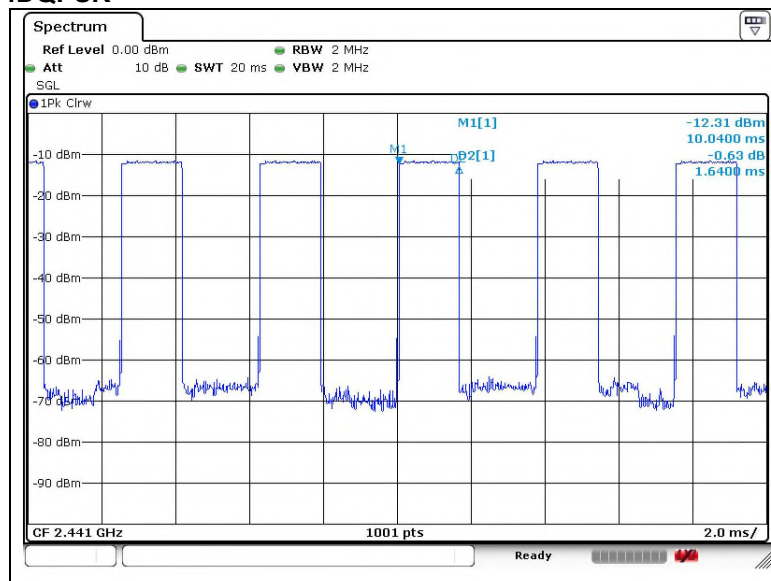
In case of $\pi/4$ DQPSK: $1.64 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 4) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 262.40\ \text{ms}$

- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK



Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK



7.4.3. Packet Type: DH5, 3DH5

Operation Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Dwell Time (ms)	Time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)	Limit for time of occupancy on the Tx Channel in 31.6 sec (ms)
GFSK	2 441	2.88	307.20	400
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2 441	2.88	307.20	400

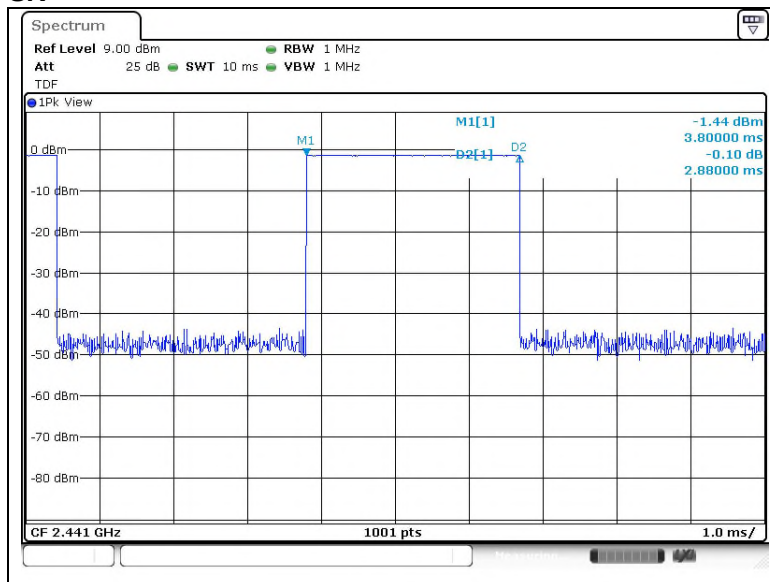
Remark;

Time of occupancy on the TX channel in 31.6 sec

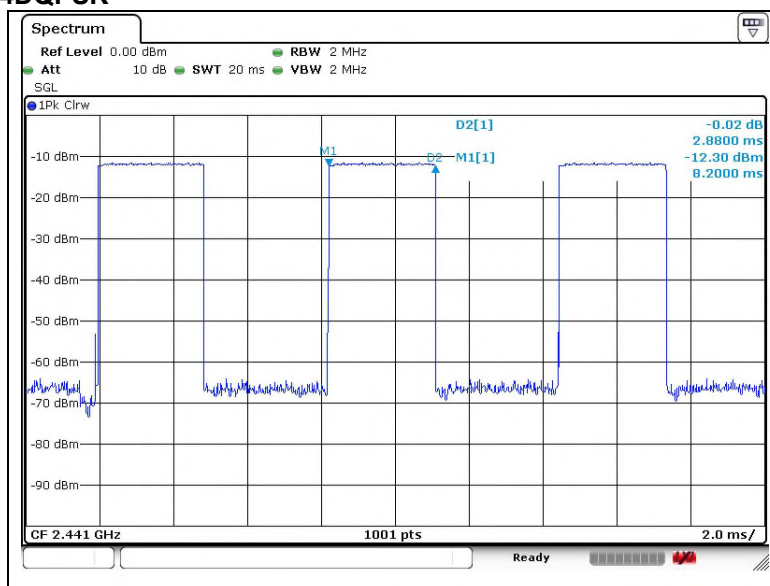
In case of GFSK and $\pi/4$ DQPSK: $2.88 \times \{(1\ 600 \div 6) / 79\} \times 31.6 = 307.20\ \text{ms}$

- Test plots

Operating Mode: GFSK

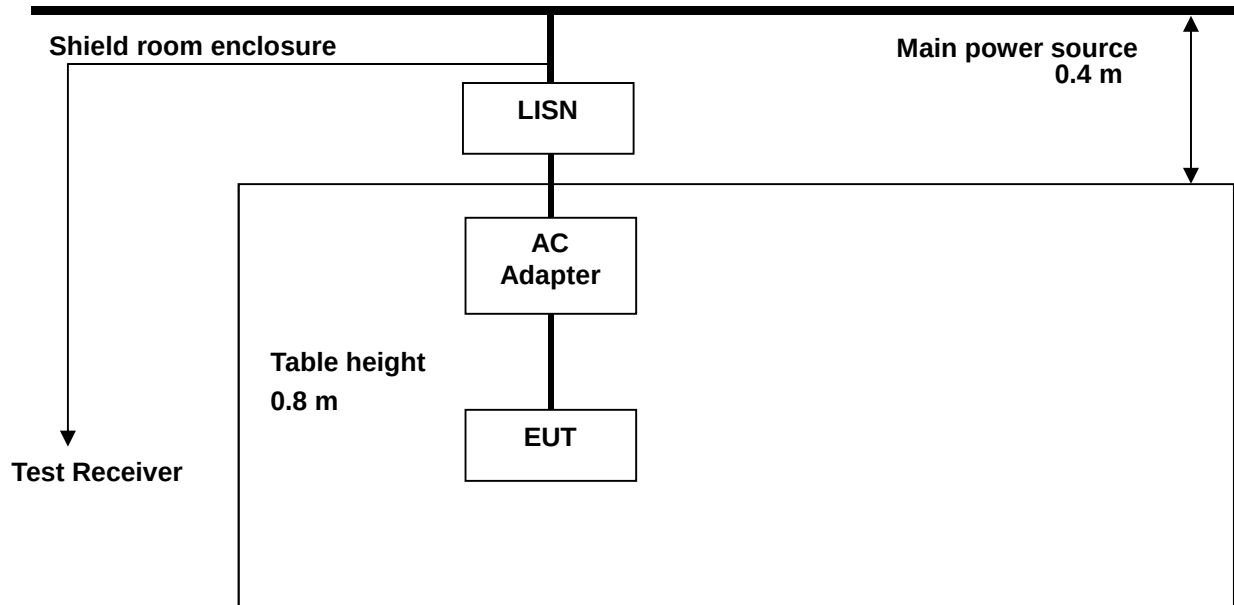


Operating Mode: $\pi/4$ DQPSK



8. AC Power Line Conducted Emission

8.1. Test Setup



8.2. Limit

According to §15.207(a), for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H / 50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Compliance with the provision 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 of emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15-0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

8.3. Test Procedures

AC conducted emissions from the EUT were measured according to the dictates of ANSI C63.10-2013

1. The test procedure is performed in a 6.5 m × 3.5 m × 3.5 m (L × W × H) shielded room. The EUT along with its peripherals were placed on a 1.0 m (W) × 1.5 m (L) and 0.8 m in height wooden table and the EUT was adjusted to maintain a 0.4 meter space from a vertical reference plane.
2. The EUT was connected to power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN) which provides 50 ohm coupling impedance for measuring instrument and the chassis ground was bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room.
3. All peripherals were connected to the second LISN and the chassis ground also bounded to the horizontal ground plane of shielded room.
4. The excess power cable between the EUT and the LISN was bundled. The power cables of peripherals were unbundled. All connecting cables of EUT and peripherals were moved to find the maximum emission.

8.4. Test Results

The following table shows the highest levels of conducted emissions on both phase of Hot and Neutral line.

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

Frequency range : 0.15 MHz - 30 MHz
Measured Bandwidth : 9 kHz

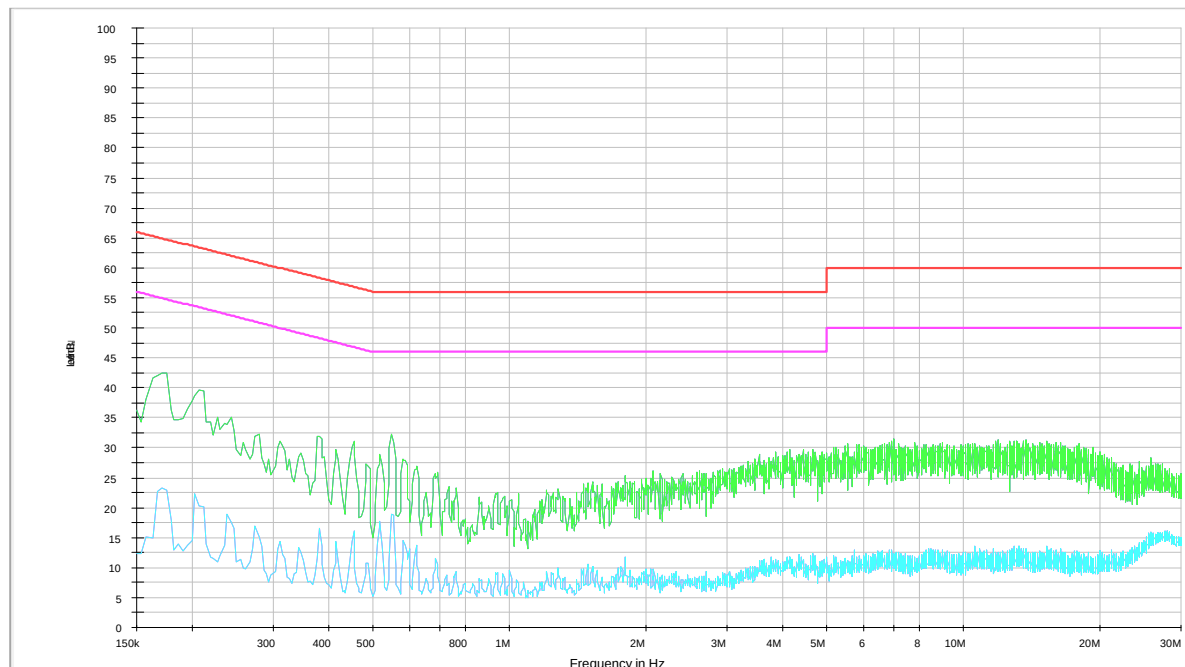
FREQ. (MHz)	LEVEL (dBμV)		LINE	LIMIT (dBμV)		MARGIN (dB)	
	Q-Peak	Average		Q-Peak	Average	Q-Peak	Average
0.17	39.50	24.00	N	64.96	54.96	25.46	30.96
0.55	29.30	19.60	N	56.00	46.00	26.70	26.40
1.27	17.20	9.40	N	56.00	46.00	38.80	36.60
1.77	16.10	8.20	N	56.00	46.00	39.90	37.80
4.52	20.70	9.40	N	56.00	46.00	35.30	36.60
6.80	23.30	10.80	N	60.00	50.00	36.70	39.20
0.17	40.80	25.20	H	64.96	54.96	24.16	29.76
0.45	27.80	14.40	H	56.88	46.88	29.08	32.48
1.27	13.80	8.50	H	56.00	46.00	42.20	37.50
1.55	12.70	8.10	H	56.00	46.00	43.30	37.90
4.80	18.10	9.80	H	56.00	46.00	37.90	36.20
25.52	23.80	15.40	H	60.00	50.00	36.20	34.60

Remark;

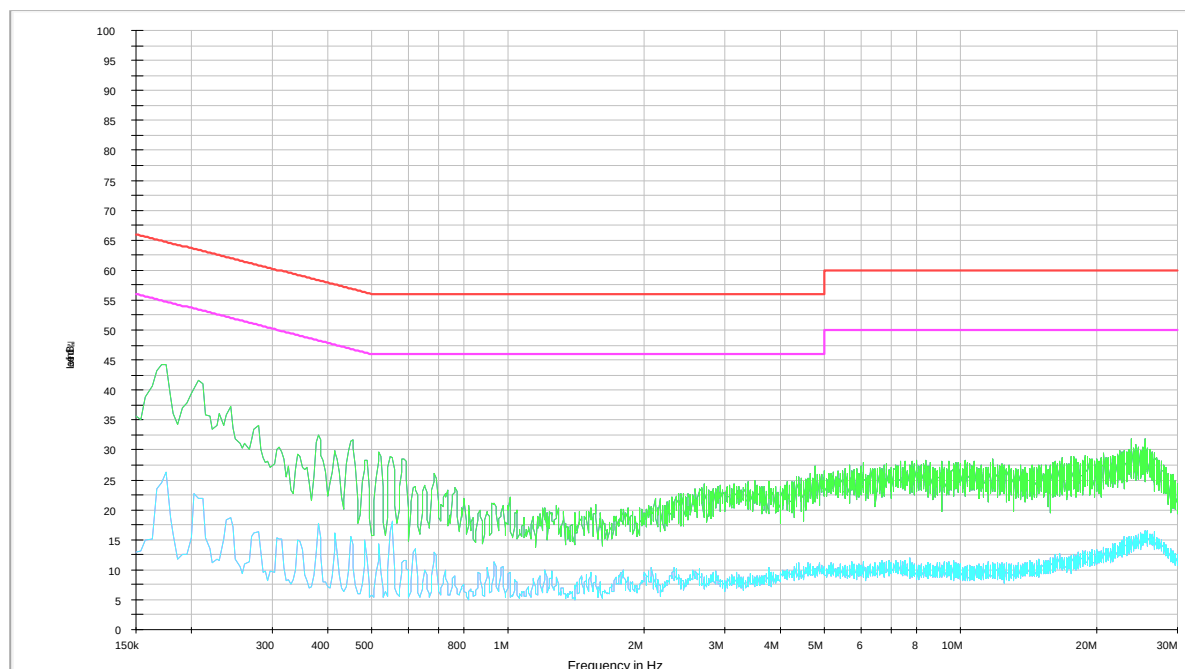
1. Line (H): Hot, Line (N): Neutral.
2. All data rates and modes of operation were investigated and the worst-case emissions were reported using **EDR /2DH5 / Low channel.**
3. The limit for Class B device(s) from 150 kHz to 30 MHz are specified in Section of the Title 47 CFR.
4. Traces shown in plot were made by using a peak detector and average detector.
5. Deviations to the Specifications: None.

- Test plots

Test mode: (Neutral)



Test mode: (Hot)



9. Antenna Requirement

9.1. Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247(b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dB i are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

9.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is PCB Pattern antenna with gain of -0.57 dB i