

2DH5_Ant1_Hop



3DH5_Ant1_Hop



APPENDIX H - BANDWIDTH

20dB Emission Bandwidth

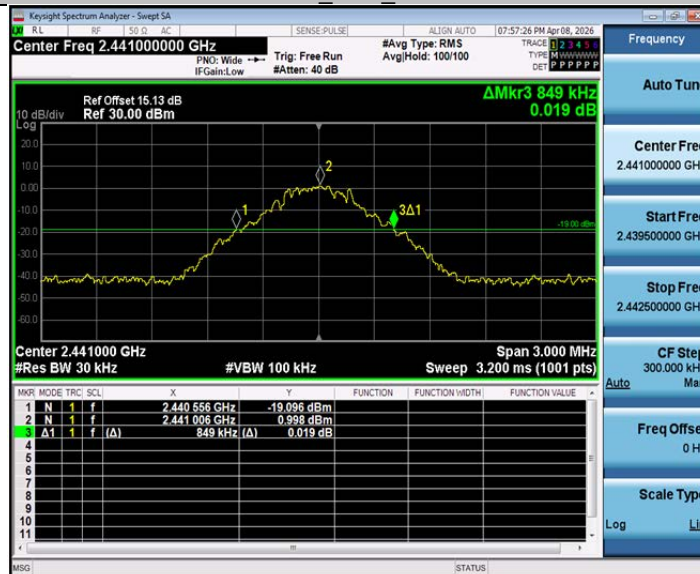
Test Mode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	20dB EBW[MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	2402	0.864	2401.547	2402.411	---	---
DH5	Ant1	2441	0.849	2440.556	2441.405	---	---
DH5	Ant1	2480	0.849	2479.553	2480.402	---	---
2DH5	Ant1	2402	1.281	2401.361	2402.642	---	---
2DH5	Ant1	2441	1.293	2440.352	2441.645	---	---
2DH5	Ant1	2480	1.284	2479.358	2480.642	---	---
3DH5	Ant1	2402	1.278	2401.346	2402.624	---	---
3DH5	Ant1	2441	1.272	2440.352	2441.624	---	---
3DH5	Ant1	2480	1.305	2479.340	2480.645	---	---

Test Graphs

DH5_Ant1_2402



DH5_Ant1_2441



DH5_Ant1_2480



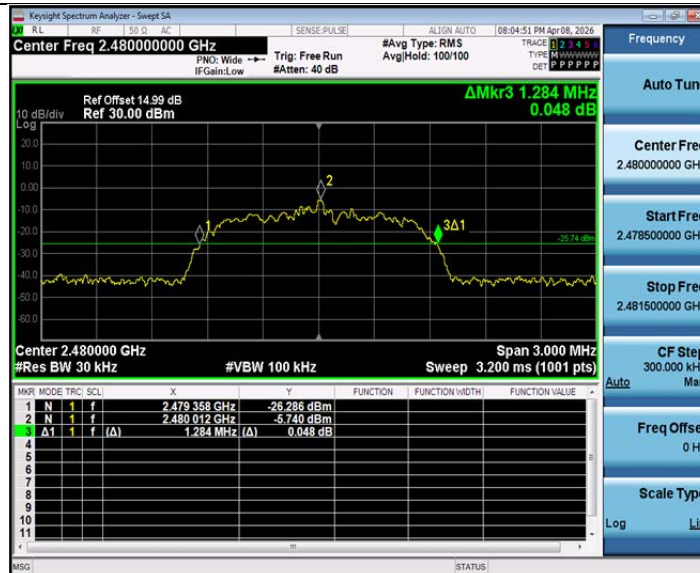
2DH5_Ant1_2402



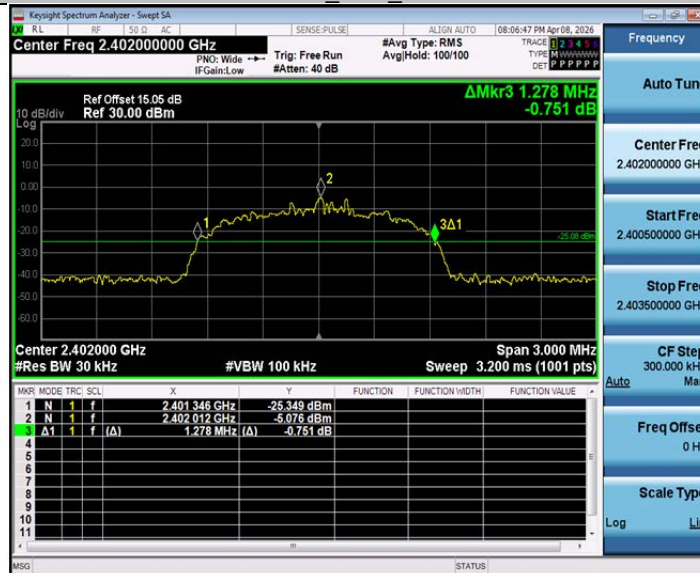
2DH5_Ant1_2441



2DH5_Ant1_2480



3DH5_Ant1_2402



3DH5_Ant1_2441



3DH5_Ant1_2480



Occupied Channel Bandwidth

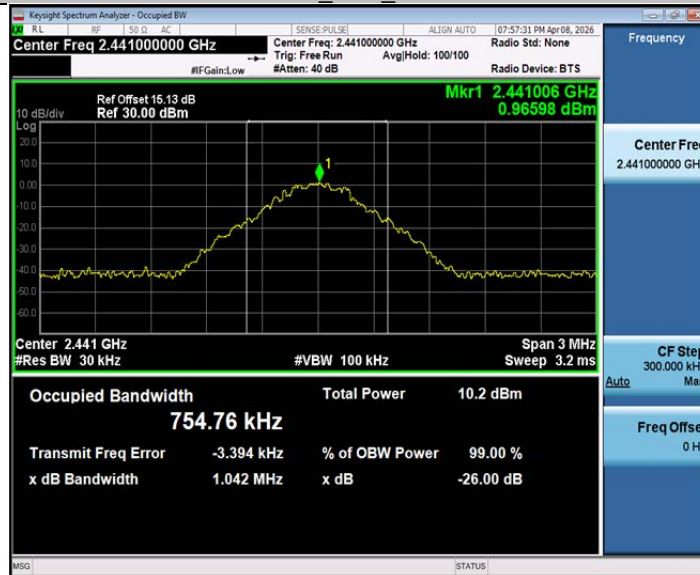
Test Mode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	OCB [MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	2402	0.75179	2401.6214	2402.3732	---	---
DH5	Ant1	2441	0.75476	2440.6192	2441.3740	---	---
DH5	Ant1	2480	0.76986	2479.6100	2480.3799	---	---
2DH5	Ant1	2402	1.1837	2401.3999	2402.5836	---	---
2DH5	Ant1	2441	1.1739	2440.4047	2441.5786	---	---
2DH5	Ant1	2480	1.1695	2479.4069	2480.5764	---	---
3DH5	Ant1	2402	1.1870	2401.4007	2402.5877	---	---
3DH5	Ant1	2441	1.1899	2440.3985	2441.5884	---	---
3DH5	Ant1	2480	1.1770	2479.4068	2480.5838	---	---

Test Graphs

DH5_Ant1_2402



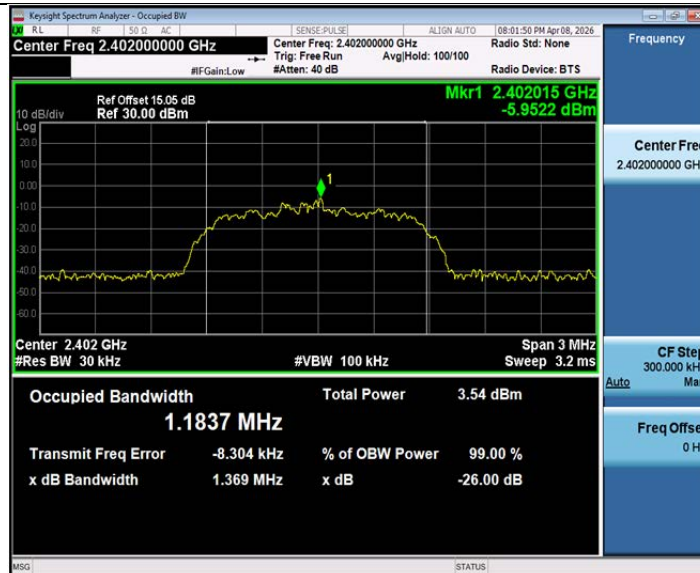
DH5_Ant1_2441



DH5_Ant1_2480



2DH5_Ant1_2402



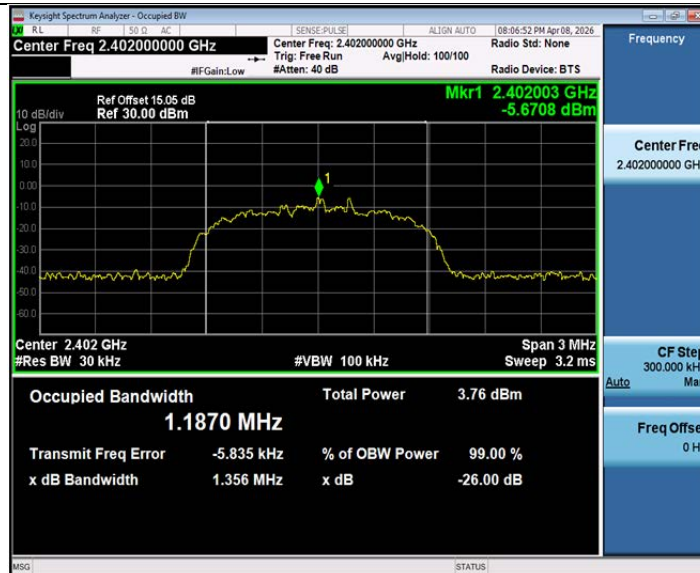
2DH5_Ant1_2441



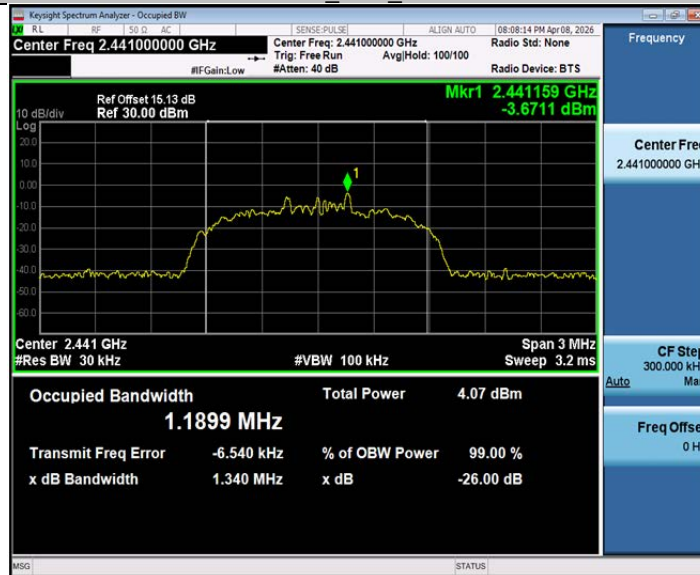
2DH5_Ant1_2480



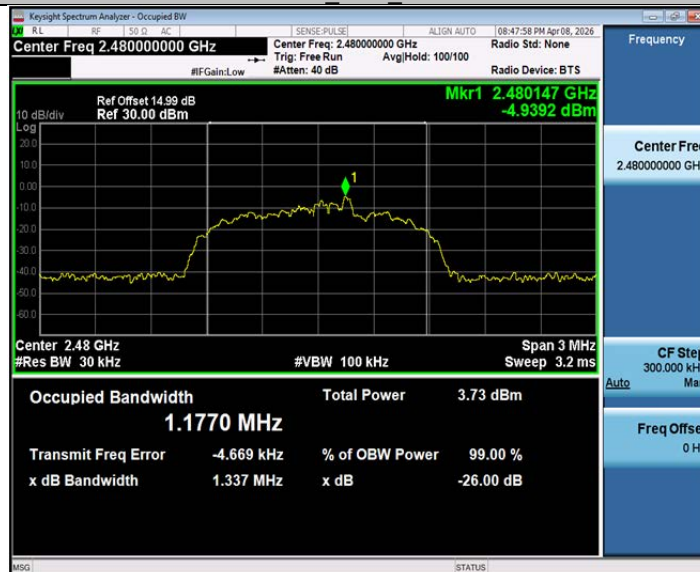
3DH5_Ant1_2402



3DH5_Ant1_2441



3DH5_Ant1_2480



APPENDIX I - MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER

Test Mode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	Conducted Peak Power[dBm]	Conducted Limit[dBm]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	2402	4.09	≤20.97	PASS
		2441	4.03	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	3.30	≤20.97	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	2402	3.02	≤20.97	PASS
		2441	3.12	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	2.47	≤20.97	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	2402	3.07	≤20.97	PASS
		2441	3.11	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	2.41	≤20.97	PASS

Test Graphs

DH5_Ant1_2402



DH5_Ant1_2441



DH5_Ant1_2480



2DH5_Ant1_2402



2DH5_Ant1_2441



2DH5_Ant1_2480



3DH5_Ant1_2402



3DH5_Ant1_2441



3DH5_Ant1_2480



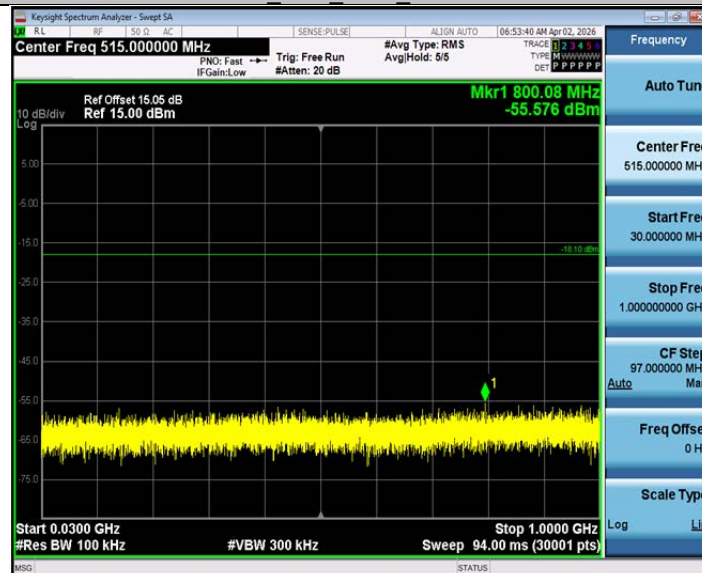
APPENDIX J - CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION

Test Graphs

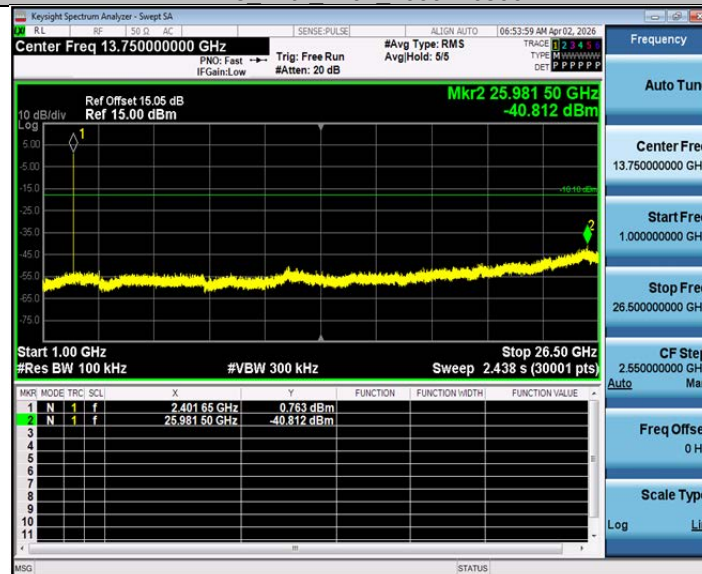
DH5_Ant1_2402_0~Reference



DH5_Ant1_2402_30~1000



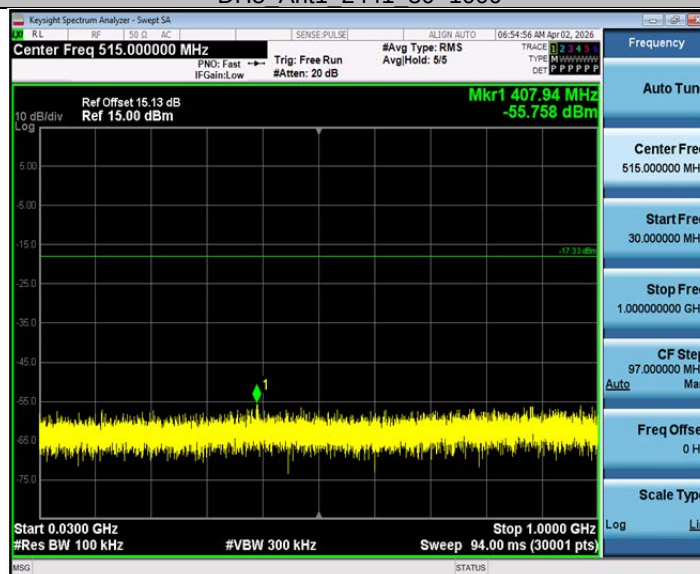
DH5_Ant1_2402_1000~26500



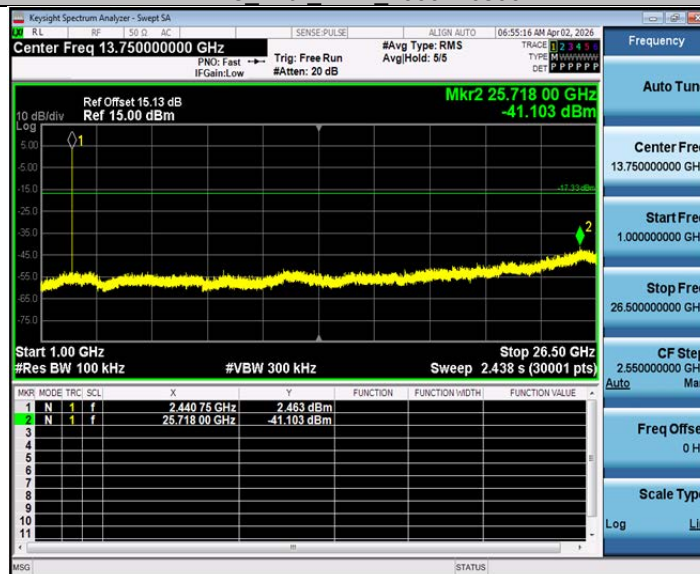
DH5_Ant1_2441_0~Reference



DH5 Ant1 2441 30-1000



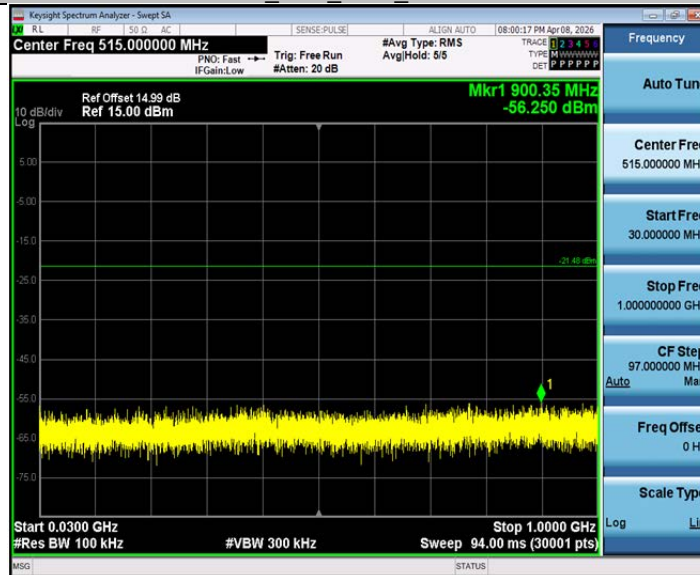
DH5 Ant1 2441 1000-26500



DH5 Ant1 2480 0-Reference



DH5_Ant1_2480_30~1000



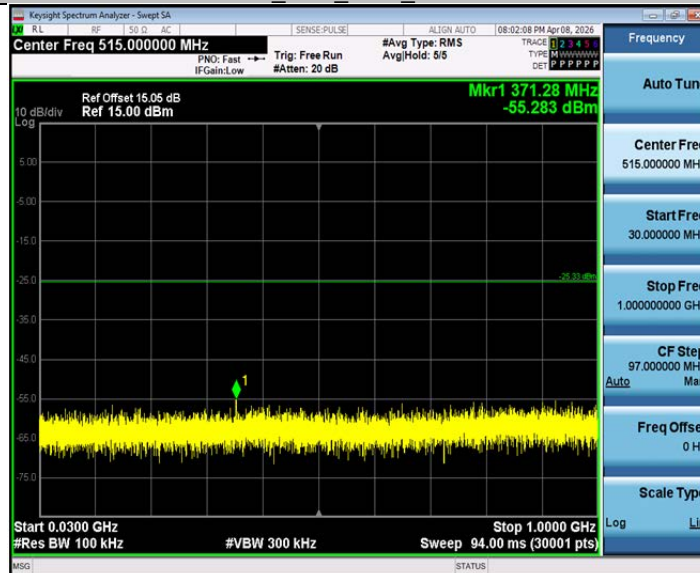
DH5_Ant1_2480_1000~26500



2DH5_Ant1_2402_0~Reference



2DH5_Ant1_2402_30~1000



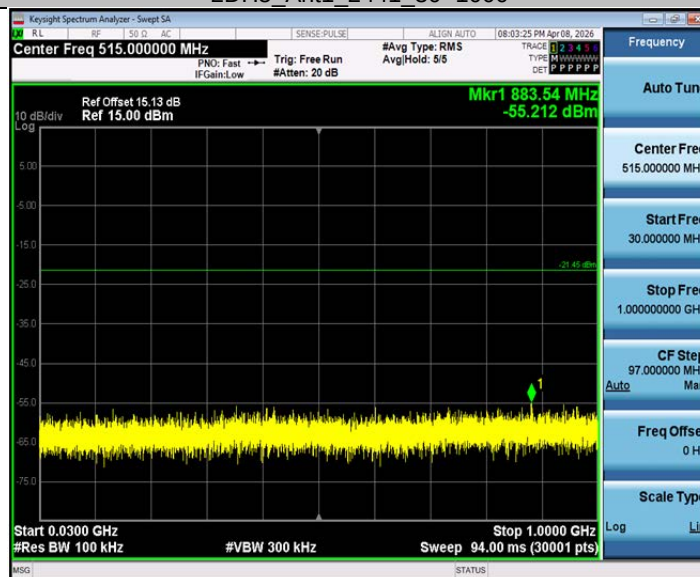
2DH5_Ant1_2402_1000~26500



2DH5_Ant1_2441_0~Reference



2DH5_Ant1_2441_30~1000



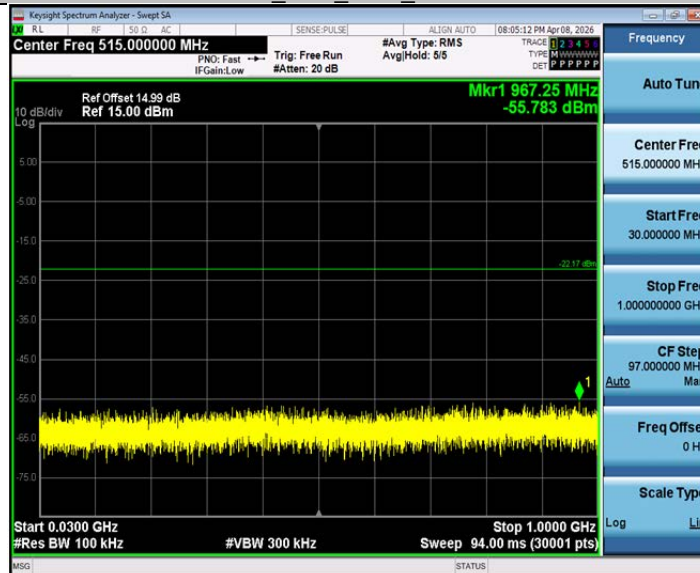
2DH5_Ant1_2441_1000~26500



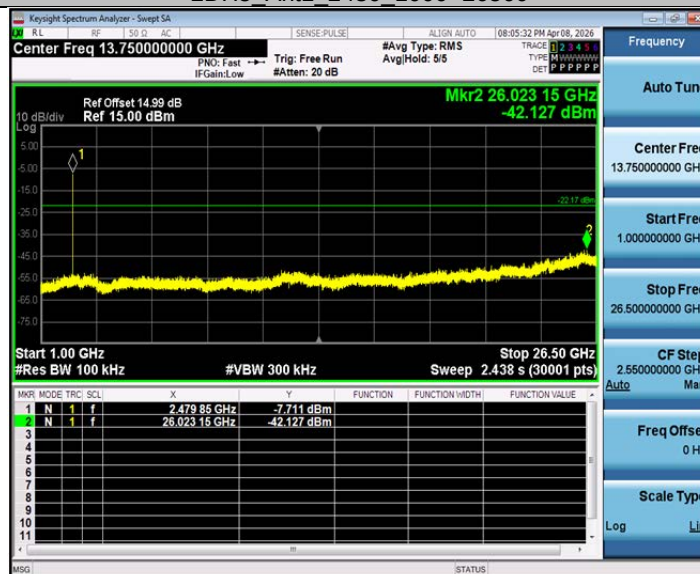
2DH5_Ant1_2480_0~Reference



2DH5_Ant1_2480_30~1000



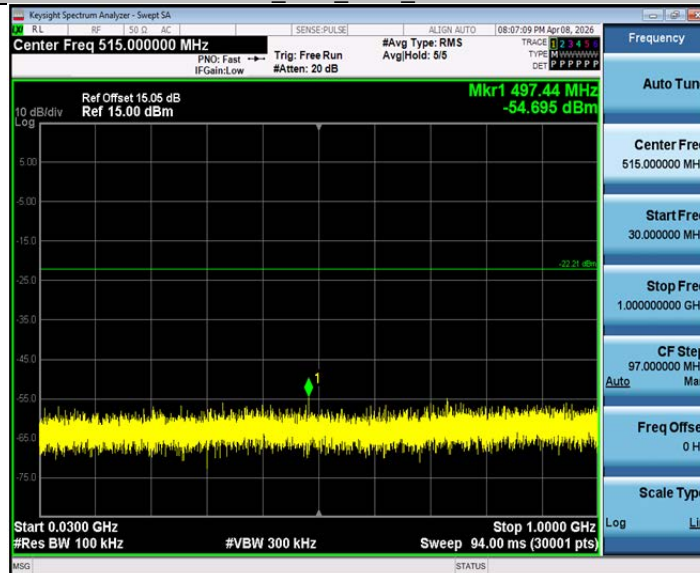
2DH5_Ant1_2480_1000~26500



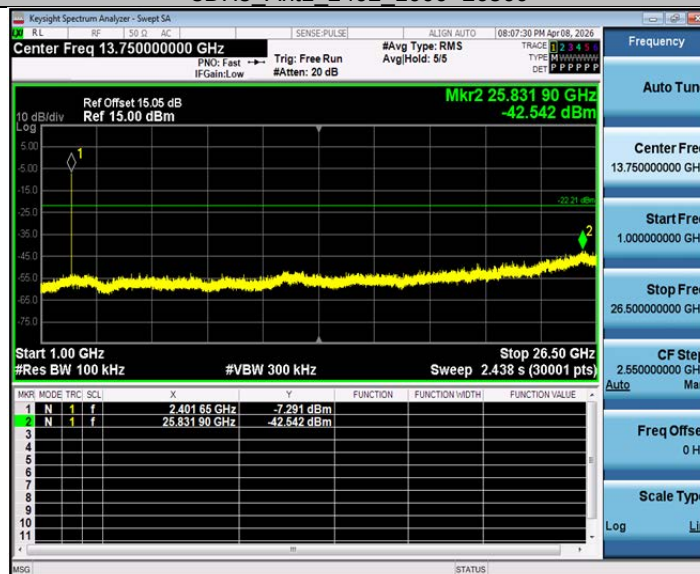
3DH5_Ant1_2402_0~Reference



3DH5_Ant1_2402_30~1000



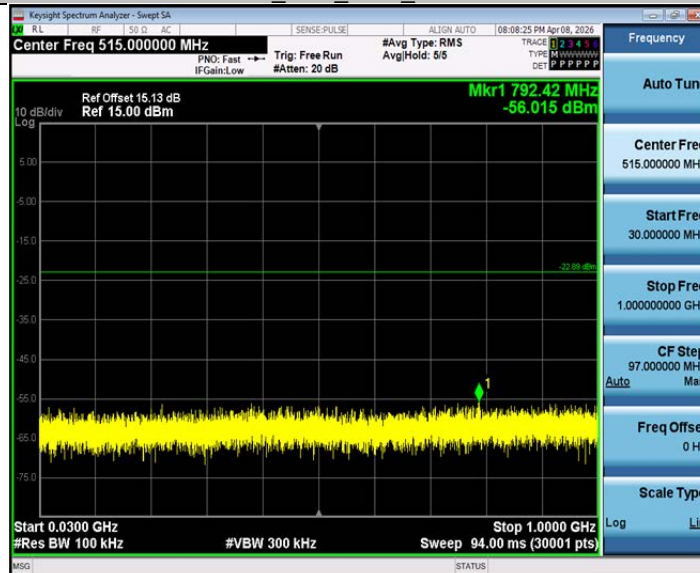
3DH5_Ant1_2402_1000~26500



3DH5_Ant1_2441_0~Reference



3DH5_Ant1_2441_30~1000



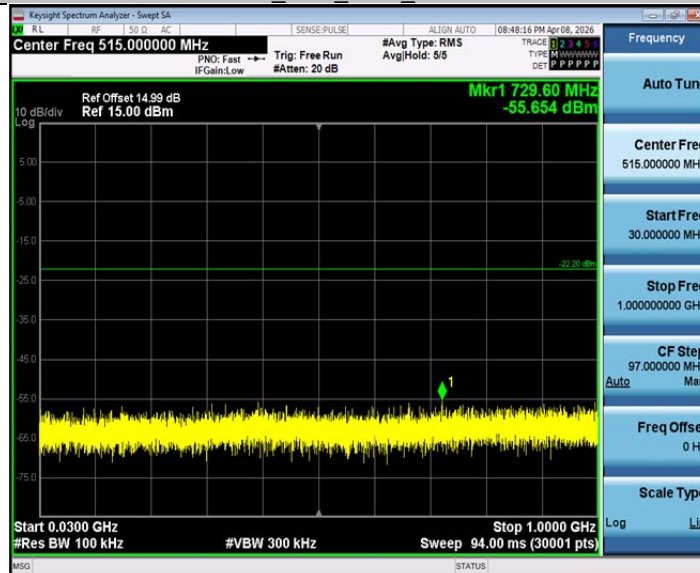
3DH5_Ant1_2441_1000~26500



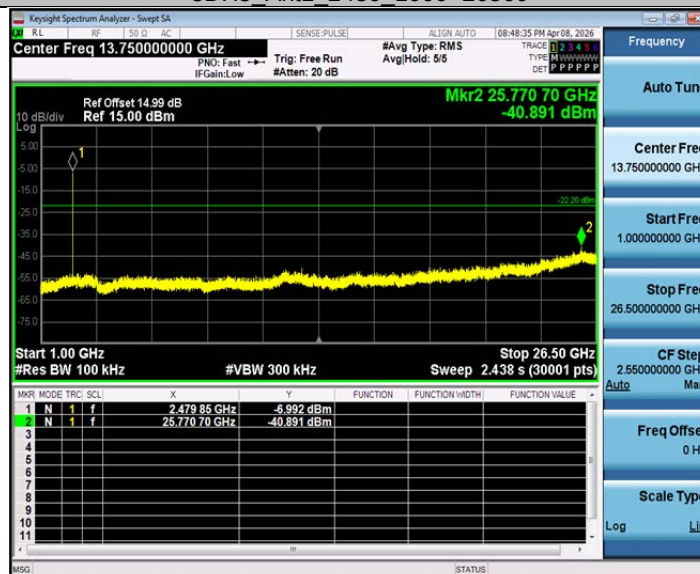
3DH5_Ant1_2480_0~Reference



3DH5_Ant1_2480_30~1000

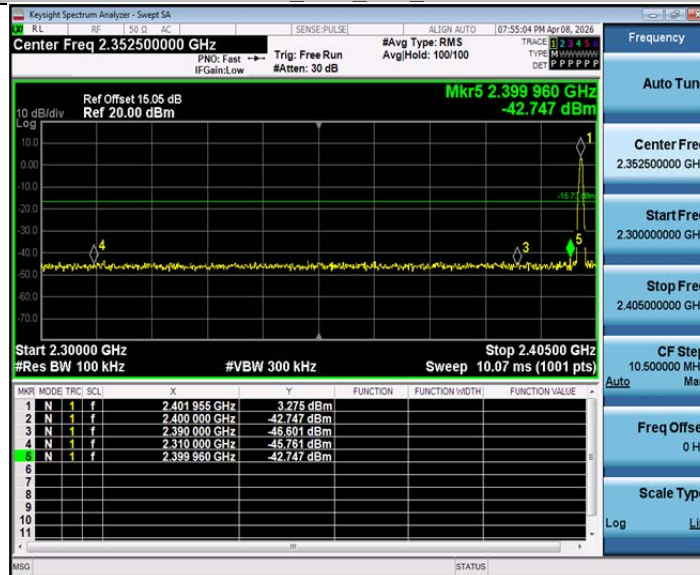


3DH5_Ant1_2480_1000~26500

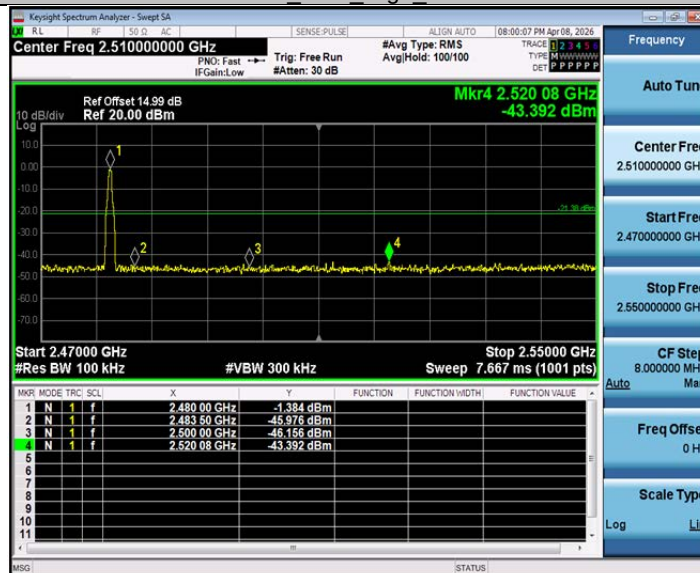


Band edge

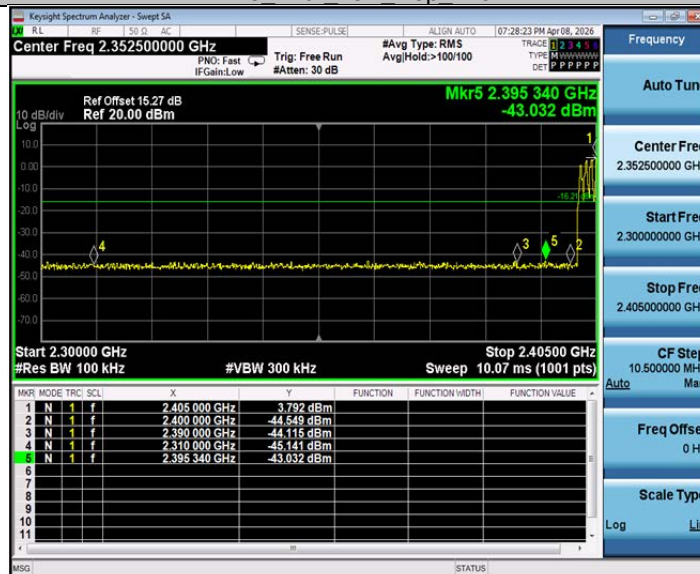
DH5_Ant1_Low_2402



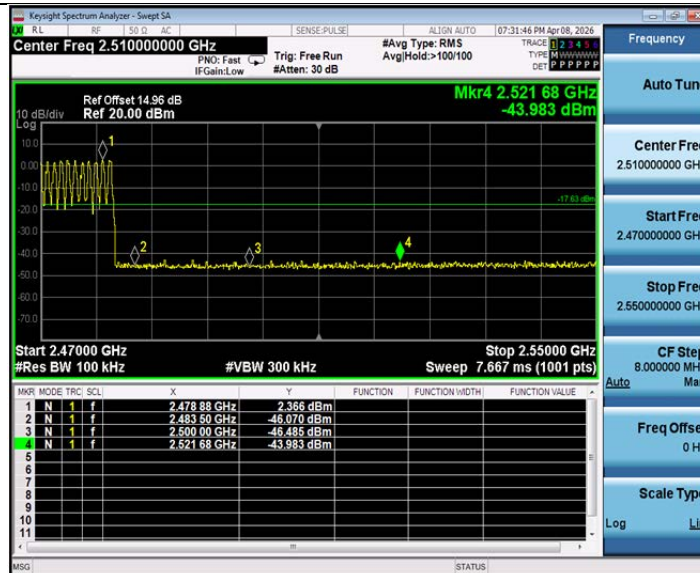
DH5_Ant1_High_2480



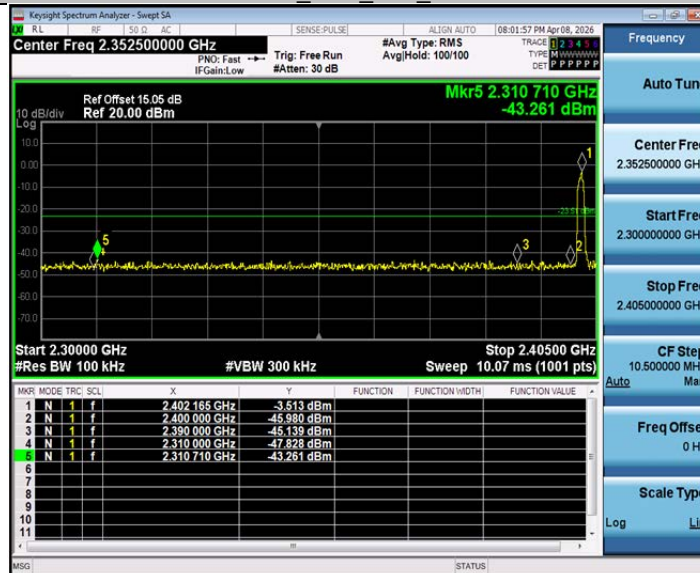
DH5_Ant1_Low_Hop_2402



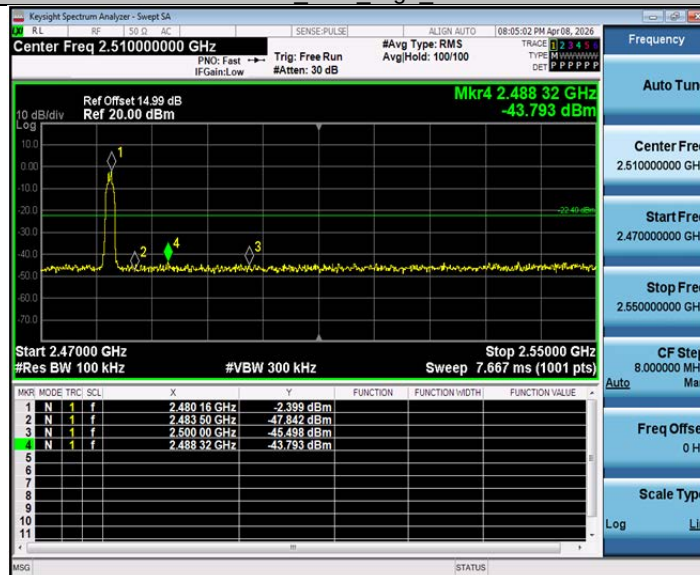
DH5_Ant1_High_Hop_2480



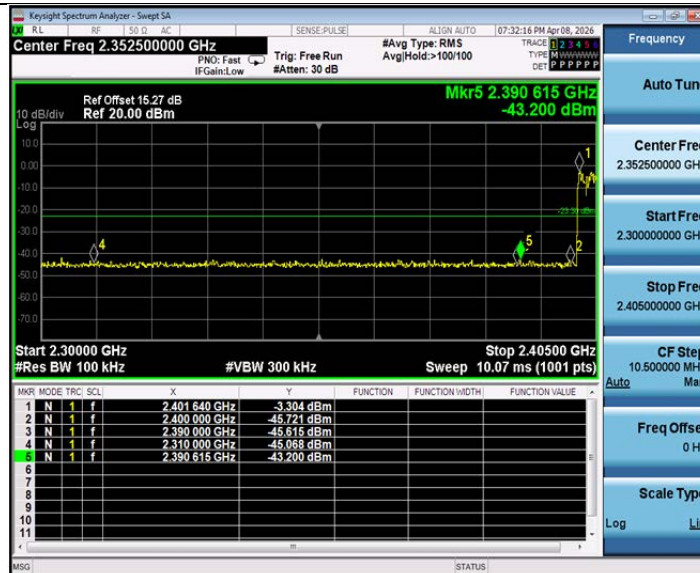
2DH5_Ant1_Low_2402



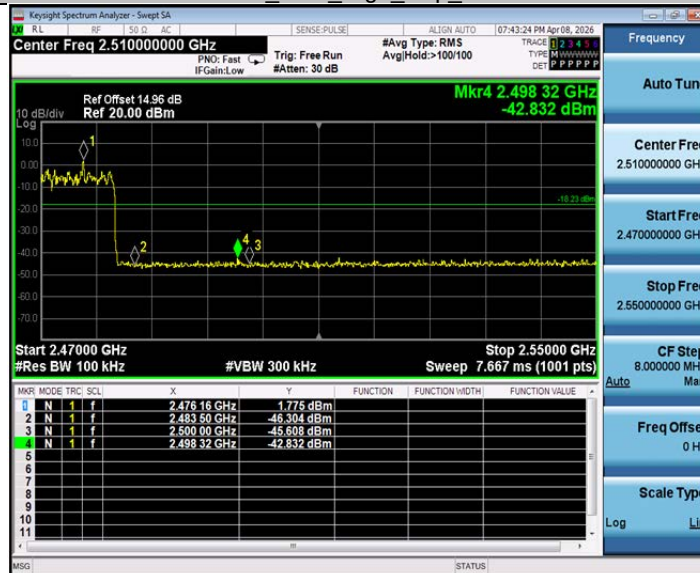
2DH5_Ant1_High_2480



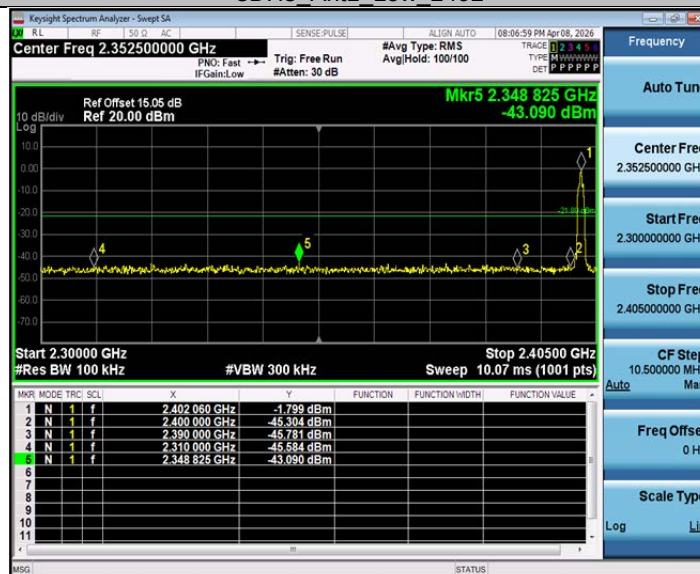
2DH5_Ant1_Low_Hop_2402



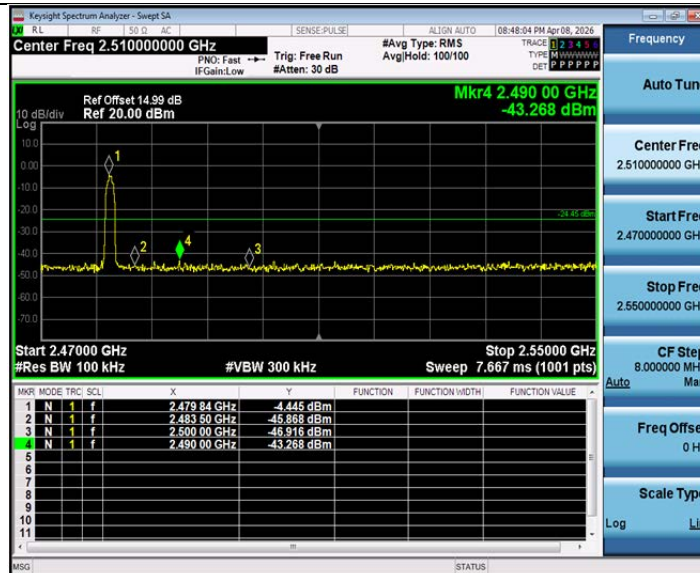
2DH5_Ant1_High_Hop_2480



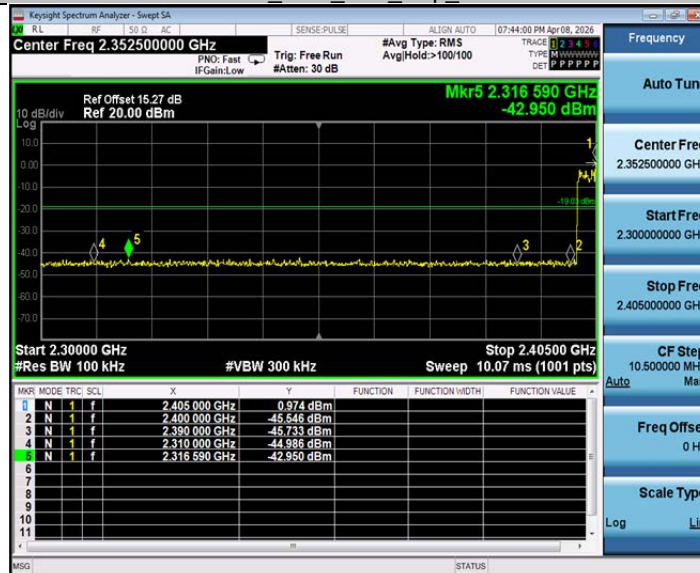
3DH5_Ant1_Low_2402



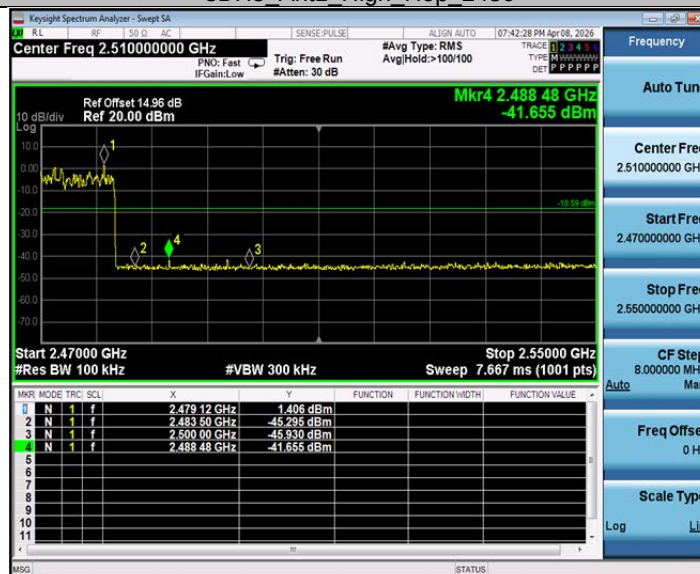
3DH5_Ant1_High_2480



3DH5_Ant1_Low_Hop_2402



3DH5_Ant1_High_Hop_2480



APPENDIX K - DECLARATION FOR BLUETOOTH DEVICE

1. Output power and channel separation of a Bluetooth device in the different operating modes:

The different operating modes (data-mode, acquisition-mode) of a Bluetooth device has no influence on the output power and the channel spacing. There is only one transmitter which is driven by identical input parameters concerning these two parameters.

Only a different hopping sequence will be used. For this reason the check of these RF parameters in one op-mode is sufficient.

2. Frequency range of a Bluetooth device:

Hereby we declare that the maximum frequency of this device is: 2402 - 2480MHz. This is according to the Bluetooth Core Specification (+ critical errata) for devices which will be operated in the USA.

This was checked during the Bluetooth Qualification tests (Test Case: TRM/CA/04-E). Other frequency ranges (e.g. for Spain, France, Japan) which are allowed according the Core Specification are not supported by this device.

3. Co-ordination of the hopping sequence in data mode to avoid simultaneous occupancy by multiple transmitters:

Bluetooth units which want to communicate with other units must be organised in a structure called piconet. This piconet consist of max. 8 Bluetooth units. One unit is the master the other seven are the slaves. The master co-ordinates frequency occupation in this piconet for all units. As the master hop sequence is derived from its BD address which is unique for each Bluetooth device, additional masters intending to establish new piconets will always use different hop sequences.

4. Example of a hopping sequence in data mode:

Example of a 79 hopping sequence in data mode:

40, 21, 44, 23, 42, 53, 46, 55, 48, 33, 52, 35, 50, 65, 54, 67, 56, 37, 60, 39, 58, 69, 62, 71, 64, 25, 68, 27, 66, 57, 70, 59, 72, 29, 76, 31, 74, 61, 78, 63, 01, 41, 05, 43, 03, 73, 07, 75, 09, 45, 13, 47, 11, 77, 15, 00, 64, 49, 66, 53, 68, 02, 70, 06, 01, 51, 03, 55, 05, 04

5. Equally average use of frequencies in data mode and behaviour for short transmissions:

The generation of the hopping sequence in connection mode depends essentially on two input values:

- a) LAP/UAP of the master of the connection.
- b) Internal master clock.

The LAP (lower address part) are the 24 LSB's of the 48 BD_ADDRESS. The BD_ADDRESS is an unambiguous number of every Bluetooth unit. The UAP (upper address part) are the 24 MSB's of the 48 BD_ADDRESS.

The internal clock of a Bluetooth unit is derived from a free running clock which is never adjusted and is never turned off. For synchronisation with other units only offset are used. It has no relation to the time of the day. Its resolution is at least half the RX/TX slot length of 312.5 μ s. The clock has a cycle of about one day (23h30). In most case it is implemented as 28 bit counter. For the deriving of the hopping sequence the entire.

LAP (24 bits), 4 LSB's (4 bits) (Input 1) and the 27 MSB's of the clock (Input 2) are used. With this input values different mathematical procedures (permutations, additions, XOR- operations) are performed to generate the sequence. This will be done at the beginning of every new transmission.

Regarding short transmissions the Bluetooth system has the following behaviour:

The first connection between the two devices is established, a hopping sequence was generated. For transmitting the wanted data the complete hopping sequence was not used. The connection ended.

The second connection will be established. A new hopping sequence is generated. Due to the fact that the Bluetooth clock has a different value, because the period between the two transmission is longer (and it cannot be shorter) than the minimum resolution of the clock (312.5 μ s). The hopping sequence will always differ from the first one.

6. Receiver input bandwidth and behaviour for repeated single or multiple packets:

The input bandwidth of the receiver is 1 MHz. In every connection one Bluetooth device is the master and the other one is the slave. The master determines the hopping sequence (see chapter 5). The slave follows this sequence. Both devices shift between RX and TX time slot according to the clock of the master.

Additionally the type of connection (e.g. single or multislot packet) is set up at the beginning of the connection. The master adapts its hopping frequency and its TX/RX timing according to the packet type of the connection. Also the slave of the connection will use these settings.

Repeating of a packet has no influence on the hopping sequence. The hopping sequence generated by the master of the connection will be followed in any case. That means, a repeated packet will not be send on the same frequency, it is send on the next frequency of the hopping sequence.

Statement

1. The report is invalid without the official seal or special seal of Shenzhen Haiyun Standard Technical Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the unit).
2. The report is invalid without the signature of the approver.
3. The report is invalid if altered arbitrarily.
4. The report shall not be partially copied without the written approval of the unit.
5. The reported test results are only valid for the tested samples.
6. If there is any objection to the test report, it shall be submitted to the test unit within 15 days from the date of receiving the report, and the overdue shall not be accepted.

Shenzhen Haiyun Standard Technical Co., Ltd.

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End of Test Report