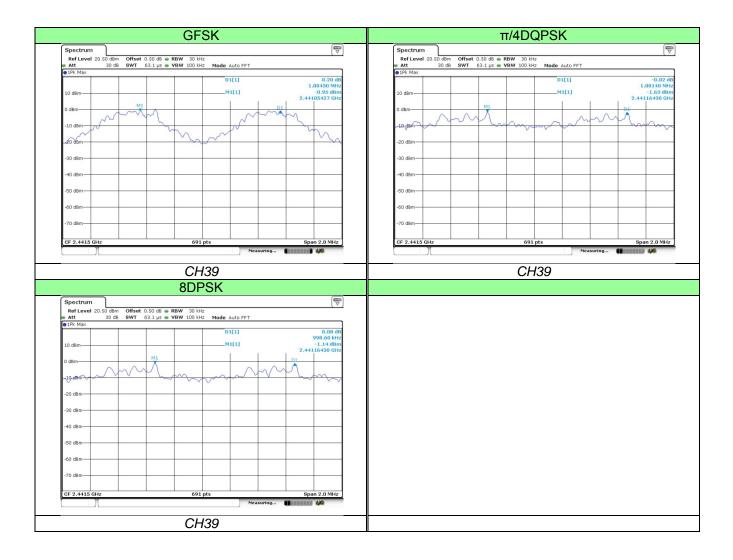
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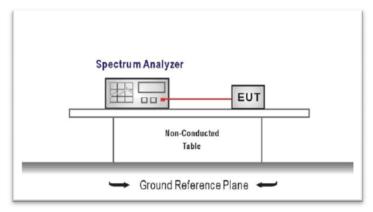


# 4.6. Hopping Channel Number

# <u>LIMIT</u>

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247 (a)(1): Frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least **15** channels.

#### TEST CONFIGURATION



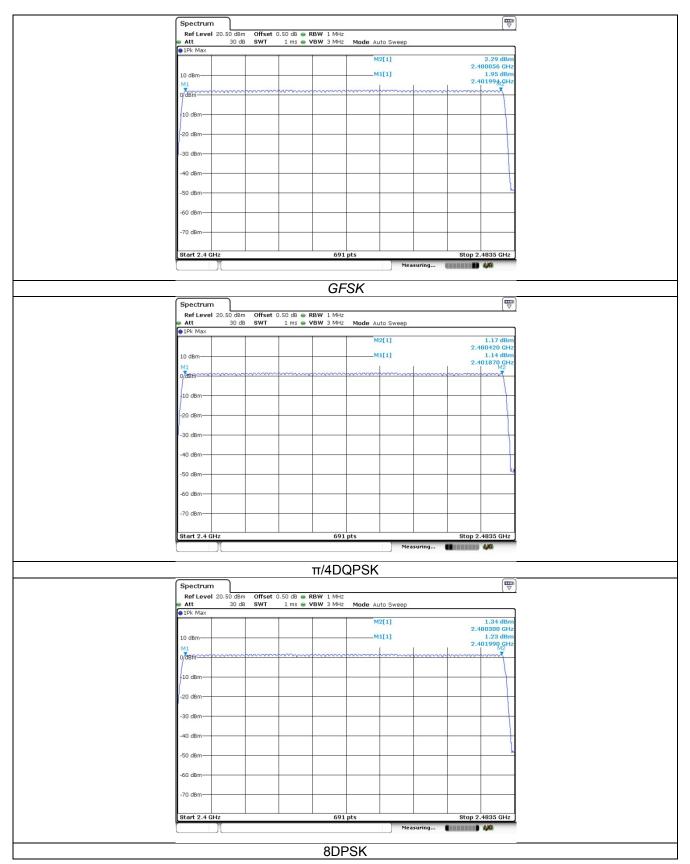
### TEST PROCEDURE

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator.
- 2. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with RBW=1MHz and VBW=3MHz.

#### TEST RESULTS

Modulation type	Channel number	Limit	Result	
GFSK	79			
π/4DQPSK	79	15	Pass	
8DPSK	79			

Test plot as follows:

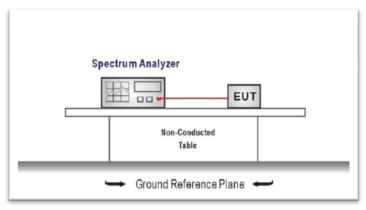


# 4.7. Dwell Time

# <u>LIMIT</u>

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247 (a)(1): The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a pe-riod of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

# **TEST CONFIGURATION**



### TEST PROCEDURE

- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator.
- 2. Set center frequency of spectrum analyzer=operating frequency with RBW=1MHz and VBW=1MHz,Span=0Hz.

Modulation type	Channel	Dwell time (Second)	Limit (Second)	Result	
	DH1	0.129			
GFSK	DH3	0.264	0.40	Pass	
	DH5	0.310			
	2-DH1	0.129			
π/4DQPSK	2-DH3	0.264	0.40	Pass	
	2-DH5	0.309			
	3-DH1	0.127			
8DPSK	3-DH3	0.263	0.40	Pass	
	3-DH5	0.287			

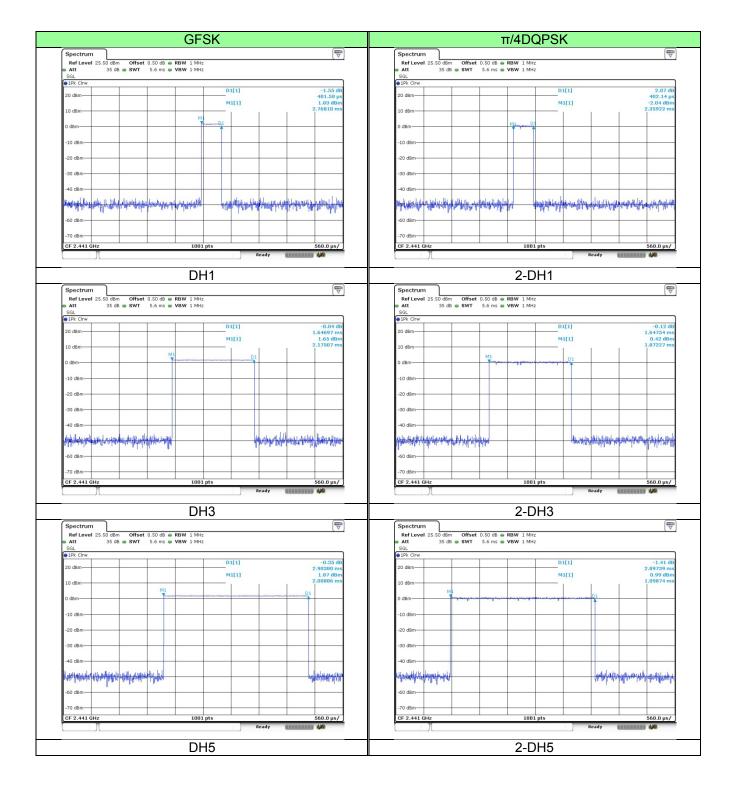
### TEST RESULTS

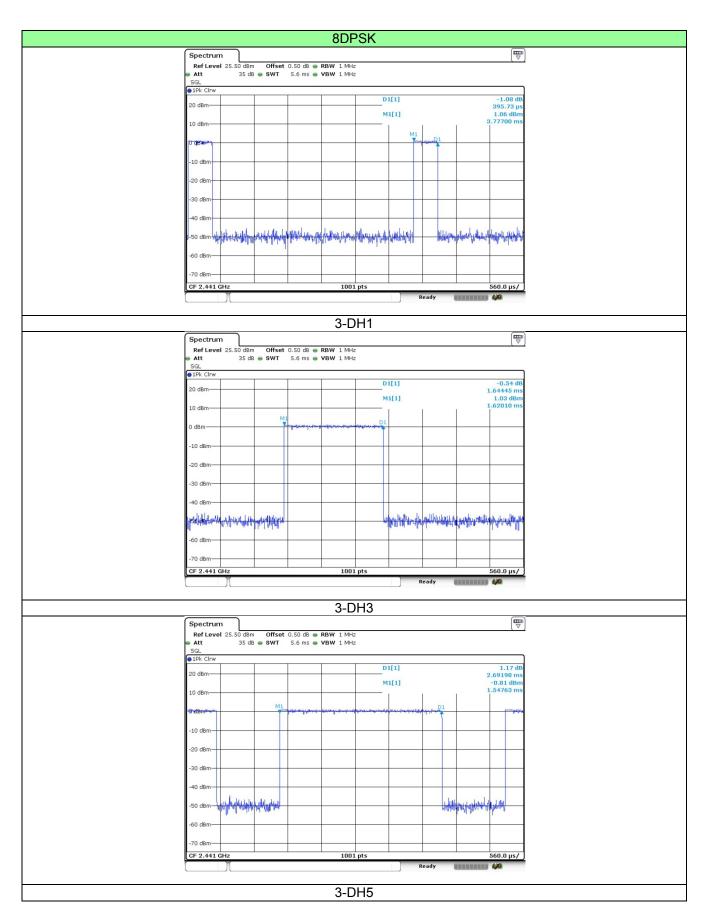
Note:

- 1. We have tested all mode at high, middle and low channel, and recoreded worst case at middle channel.
- Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600 ÷ 2 ÷ 79) ×31.6 Second for DH1, 2-DH1, 3-DH1
  Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600 ÷ 4 ÷ 79) ×31.6 Second for DH3, 2-DH3, 3-DH3
  Dwell time=Pulse time (ms) × (1600 ÷ 6 ÷ 79) ×31.6 Second for DH5, 2-DH5, 3-DH5

Test plot as follows:

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# 4.8. Pseudorandom Frequency Hopping Sequence

#### <u>LIMIT</u>

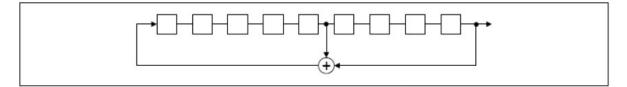
FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247 (a)(1):

Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier fre-quencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hop-ping channel, whichever is greater. Al-ternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier fre-quencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudo ran-domly ordered list of hopping fre-quencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each trans-mitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hop-ping channel bandwidths of their cor-responding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

#### TEST RESULTS

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

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



Linear Feedback Shift Register for Generation of the PRBS sequence

An explame of pseudorandom frequency hopping sequence as follows:

0	2	4	6	62	64	78	1	73 75 7
						1		
						1		
- 1				1		1	11	

Each frequency used equally one the average by each transmitter.

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

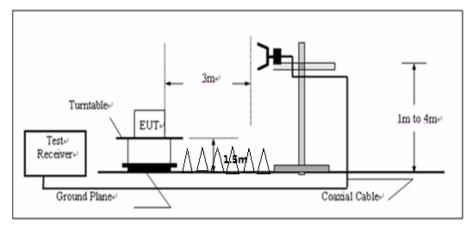
# 4.9. Restricted band (radiated)

# <u>LIMIT</u>

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.209

Frequency	Limit (dBuV/m @3m)	Value	
Above 1GHz	54.00	Average	
Above IGHZ	74.00	Peak	

#### **TEST CONFIGURATION**



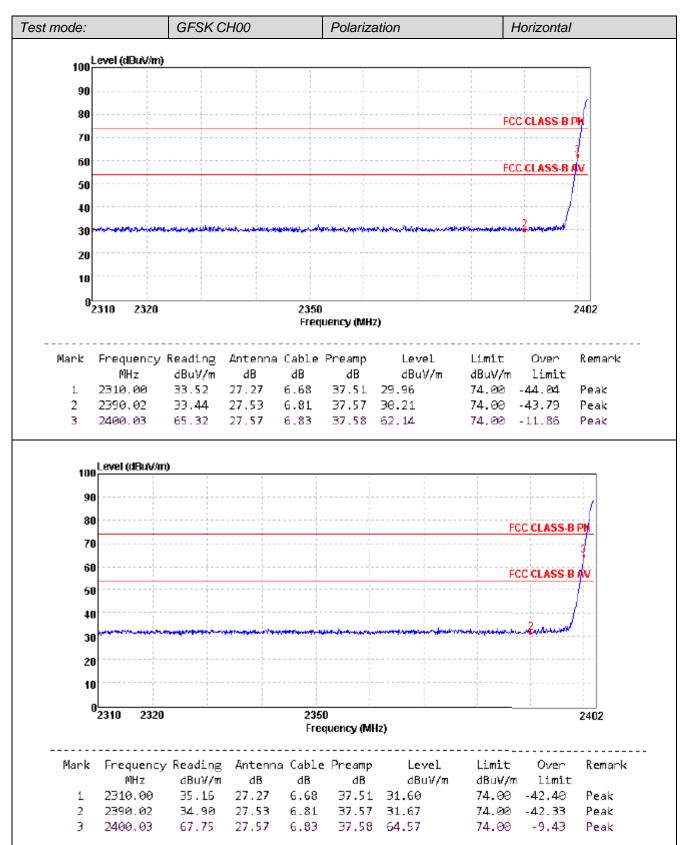
### TEST PROCEDURE

- 1. The EUT was setup and tested according to ANSI C63.10:2013 for compliance to FCC 47CFR 15.247 requirements.
- 2. The EUT is placed on a turn table which is 1.5 meter above ground. The turn table is rotated360 degrees to determine the position of the maximum emission level.
- 3. The EUT waspositioned such that the distance from antenna to the EUT was 3 meters.
- 4. The antenna is scanned from 1 meter to 4 meters to find out the maximum emission level. This is repeated for both horizontal and vertical polarization of the antenna. In order to find themaximum emission, all of the interface cables were manipulated according to ANSI C63.10:2013 on radiated measurement.
- The receiver set as follow: RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz for Peak value

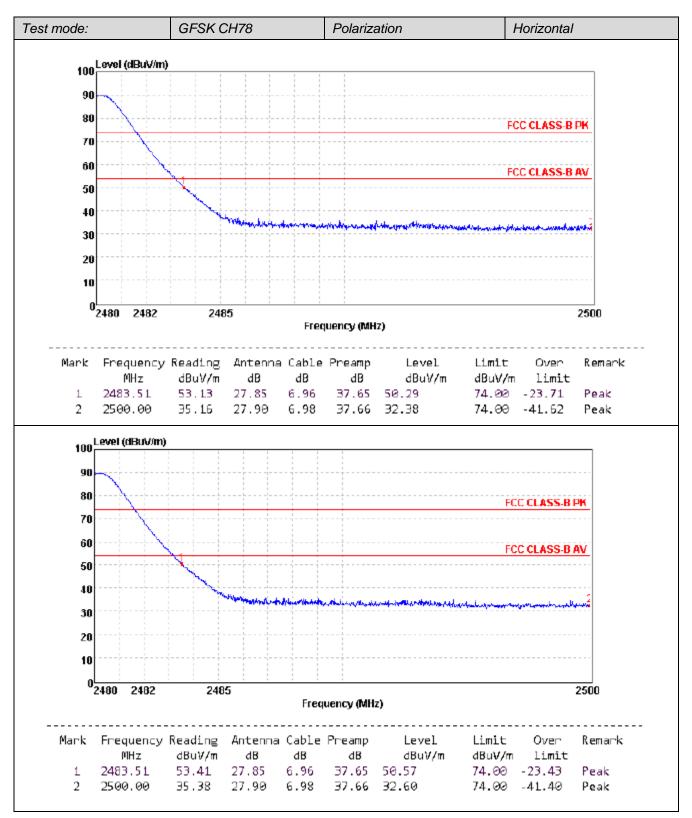
RBW=1MHz, VBW=10Hz for Average value.

6. The frequency range from 2310MHz to 2483.5MHz harmonic is checked.

# TEST RESULTS



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Note:1.Level=Read+Antenna Factor+Cable Loss-Preamp Factor

2. The measurement result of peak value is smaller than the AVG Limit, so the AVG value is not show in the test report.

3. Have pre-scan all modulation mode, found the GFSK modulation which it was worst case, so only the worst case's data on the test report.

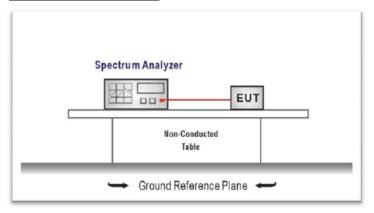
# 4.10. Bandedge and Spurious Emission (conducted)

### LIMIT

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247 (d):

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum 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.

#### **TEST CONFIGURATION**

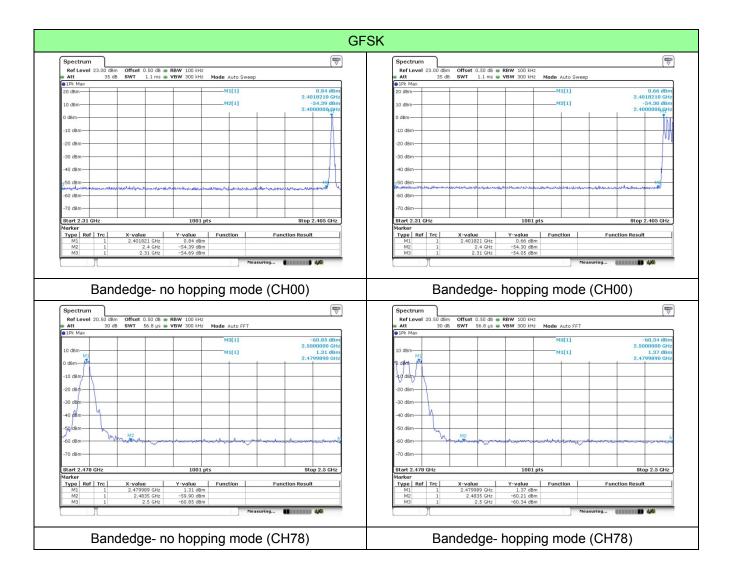


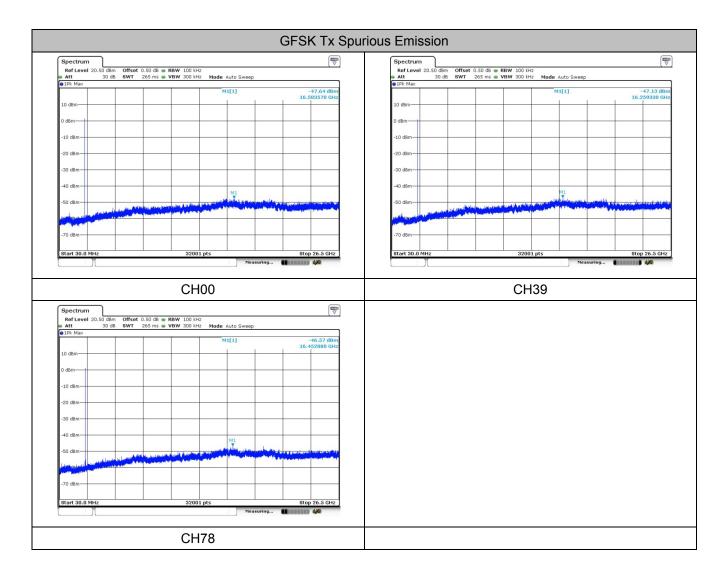
#### TEST PROCEDURE

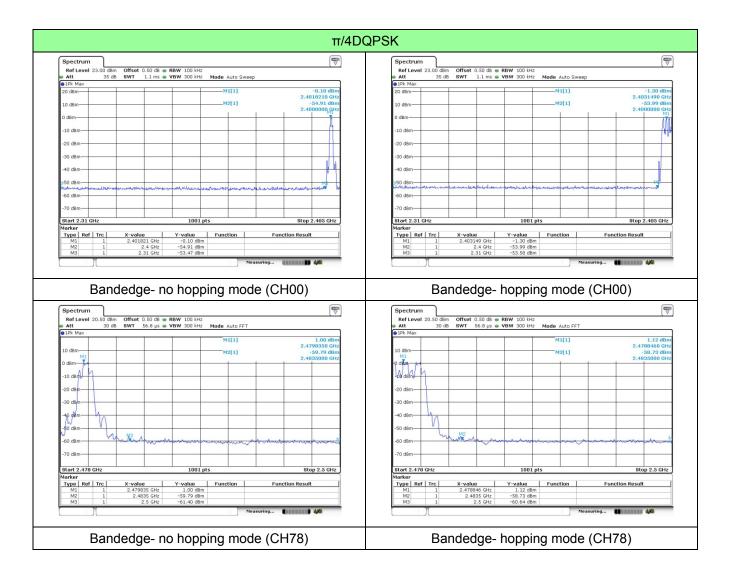
- 1. The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator.
- 2. Conducted spurious emission the bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with RBW=100 KHz and VBW=300KHz.
- 3. Below -20dB of the highest emission level in operating band.

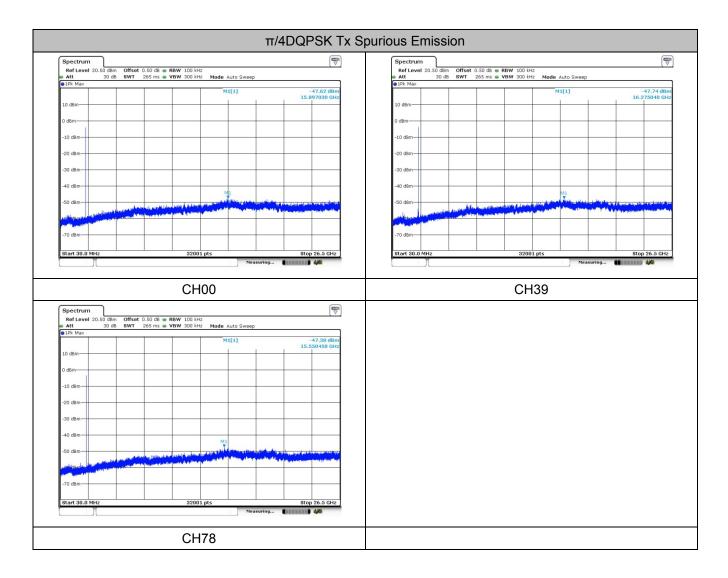
#### TEST RESULTS

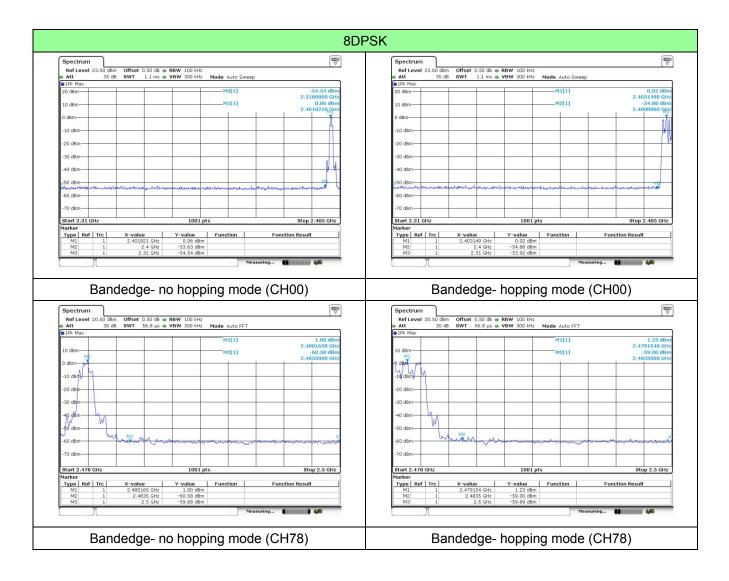
Test plot as follows:



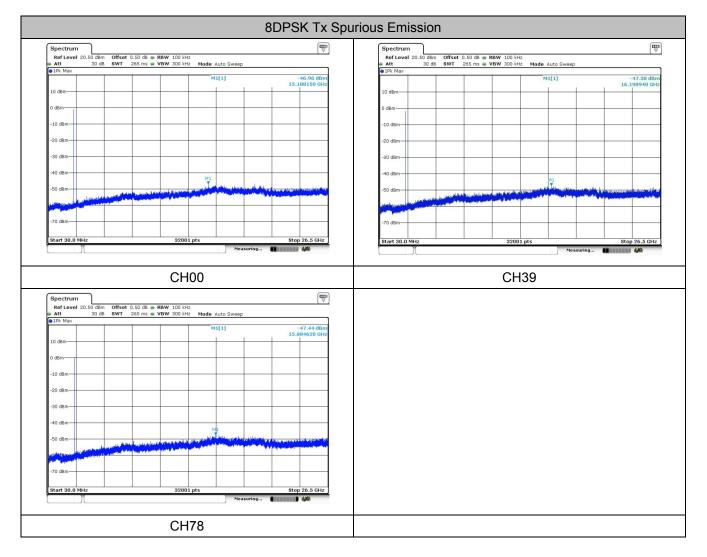








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# 4.11. Spurious Emission (radiated)

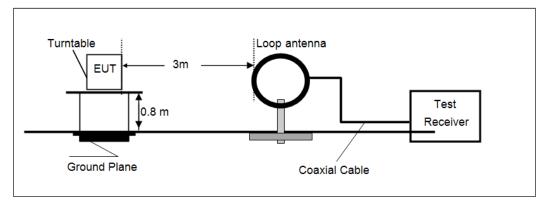
# <u>LIMIT</u>

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.209

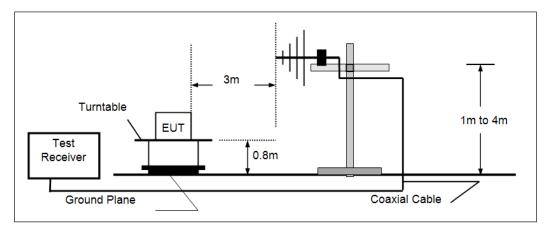
Frequency	Limit (dBuV/m @3m)	Value Quasi-peak		
30MHz-88MHz	40.00			
88MHz-216MHz	43.50	Quasi-peak Quasi-peak		
216MHz-960MHz	46.00			
960MHz-1GHz	54.00	Quasi-peak		
Above 1GHz	54.00	Average		
	74.00	Peak		

### **TEST CONFIGURATION**

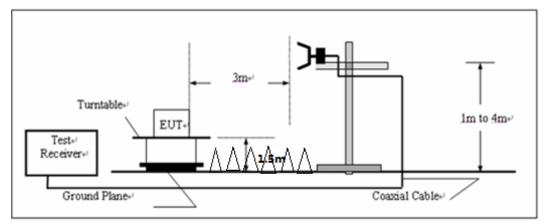
Below 30MHz



♦ 30MHz~1000MHz



Above 1GHz



# TEST PROCEDURE

- 1. The EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meter above ground for below 1GHz,and 1.5m for above 1GHzat a 3 meter camber. The table was rotated 360 degrees todetermine the position of the highest radiation.
- 2. The EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, whichwas mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
- 3. The antenna 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 thenthe antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters and the rotatablewas turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
- 5. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings
  - a) Span shall wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured;
  - b) Below 1GHz, RBW=120KHz, VBW=300KHz, Sweep=auto, Detector function=peak, Trace=max hold; If the emission level of the EUT measured by the peak detectoris 3 dB lower than the applicable limit, the peak emission level will be reported. Otherwise, theemission measurement will be repeated using the quasi-peak detector and reported.
  - c) Above 1GHz, RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz for Peak value RBW=1MHz, VBW=10Hz for Average value.

### TEST RESULTS

Noted:

Below1GHz

Have pre-scan all modulation mode, found the GFSK modulation CH39 which it was worst case, so only the worst case's data on the test report.

Above1GHz

Have pre-scan all modulation mode, found the GFSK modulation which it was worst case, so only the worst case's data on the test report.

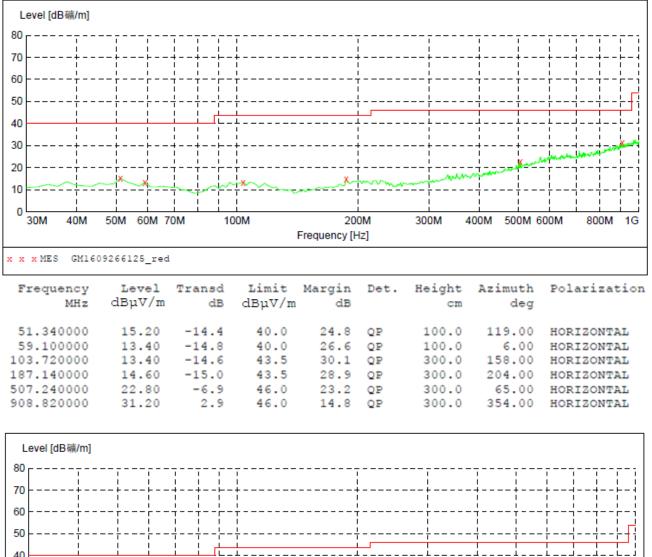
### Measurement data:

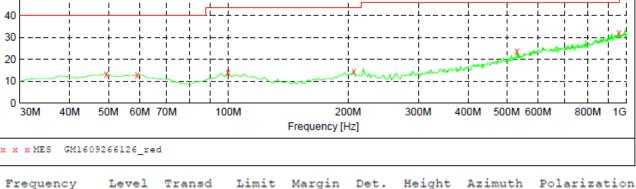
#### ■ 9kHz ~ 30MHz

The low frequency, which started from 9 kHz to 30MHz, was pre-scanned and the result which was 20dB lower than the limit line per 15.31(o) was not reported.

1G

#### 30MHz ~ 1GHz

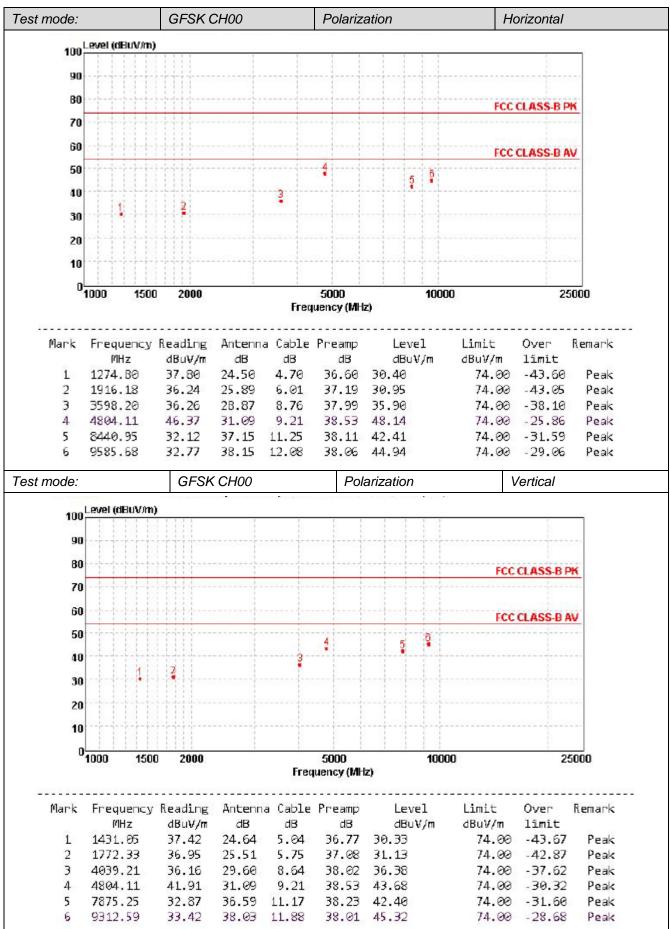


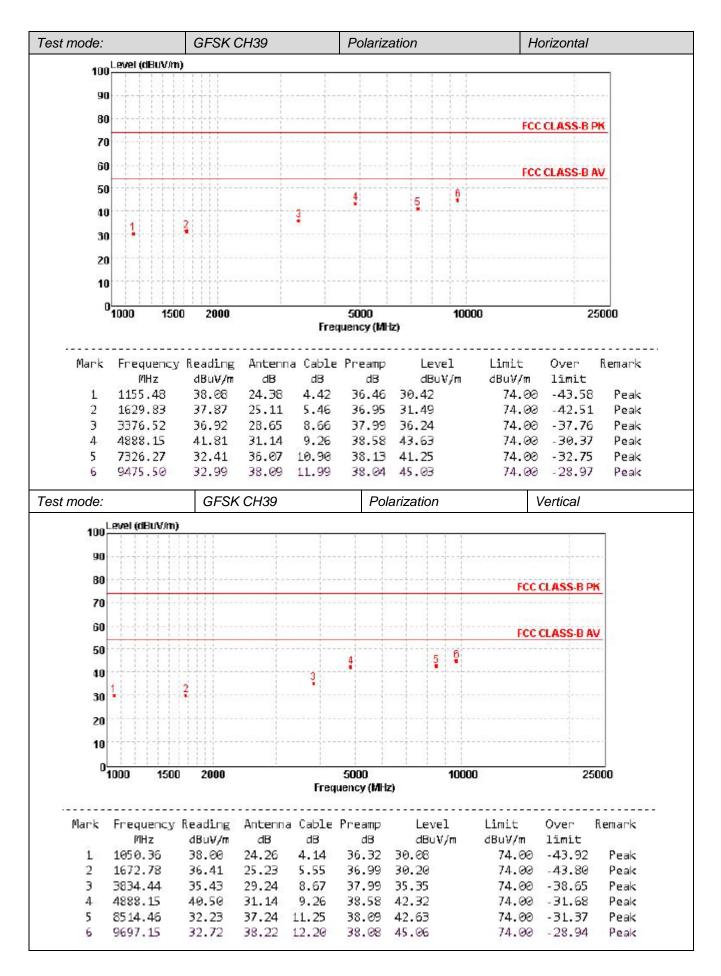


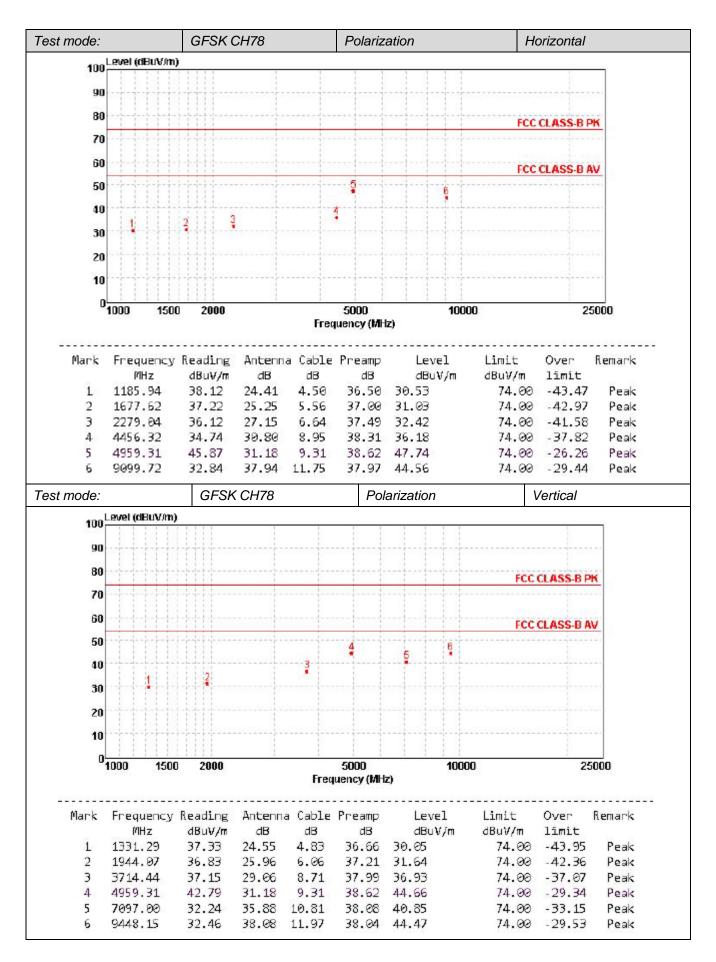
MHz	dBµV/m	dB	dBµV/m	dB		cm	deg		
49.400000	13.30	-14.4	40.0	26.7	QP	100.0	119.00	VERTICAL	
59.100000	12.80	-14.8	40.0	27.2	QP	100.0	85.00	VERTICAL	
99.840000	14.00	-14.3	43.5	29.5	QP	100.0	257.00	VERTICAL	
206.540000	14.30	-13.9	43.5	29.2	QP	100.0	257.00	VERTICAL	
530.520000	23.80	-5.8	46.0	22.2	QP	100.0	211.00	VERTICAL	
957.320000	32.00	3.8	46.0	14.0	QP	100.0	211.00	VERTICAL	

Remark:Transd=Cable lose+Antenna factor-Pre-amplifier;Margin=Limit-Level

#### Above 1GHz







Remark:

1. Final Level = Receiver Read level + Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Preamplifier Factor

- 2. The measurement result of peak value is smaller than the AVG Limit, so the AVG value is not show in the test report.
- 3. The emission levels of other frequencies are very lower than the limit and not show in test report.

# 5. Test Setup Photos of the EUT

# Radiated Emission







Conducted Emission (PC Charge)



# 6. External and Internal Photos of the EUT

Reference to Test Report No.: TRE1611003501.

.....End of Report.....