TEST CONFIGURATION PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 1. Radiated Emissions Test Setup, BT Radio

Figure 2. Radiated Emissions Test Setup, UHF (433-435 MHz) Radio

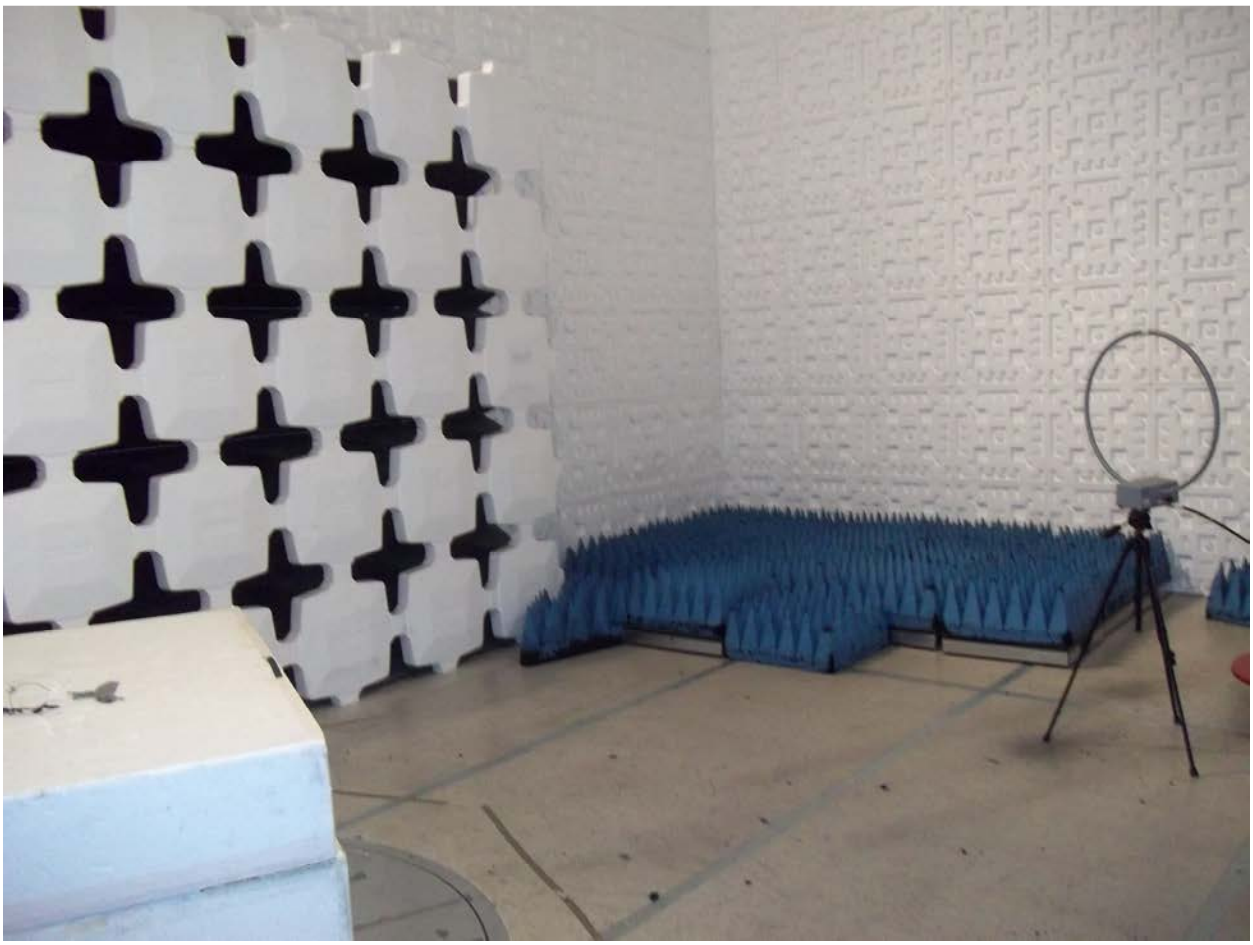

Figure 3. Radiated Emissions Test Setup (9 kHz - 30 MHz)

Note 1: The antenna setup is the same for both radio modes of operation. The EUT orthogonal position is changed depending on the radio mode of operation being evaluated, either BT or UHF.
Note 2: For spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 25 GHz other than fundamental and harmonics, the BT radio mode of operation was used for final measurements since this mode was deemed to be the worst case operating mode for the EUT.
Note 3: For co-location evaluations both radios were evaluated with one ON and the either in idle or receive mode. The radios are not designed to simultaneously broadcast.

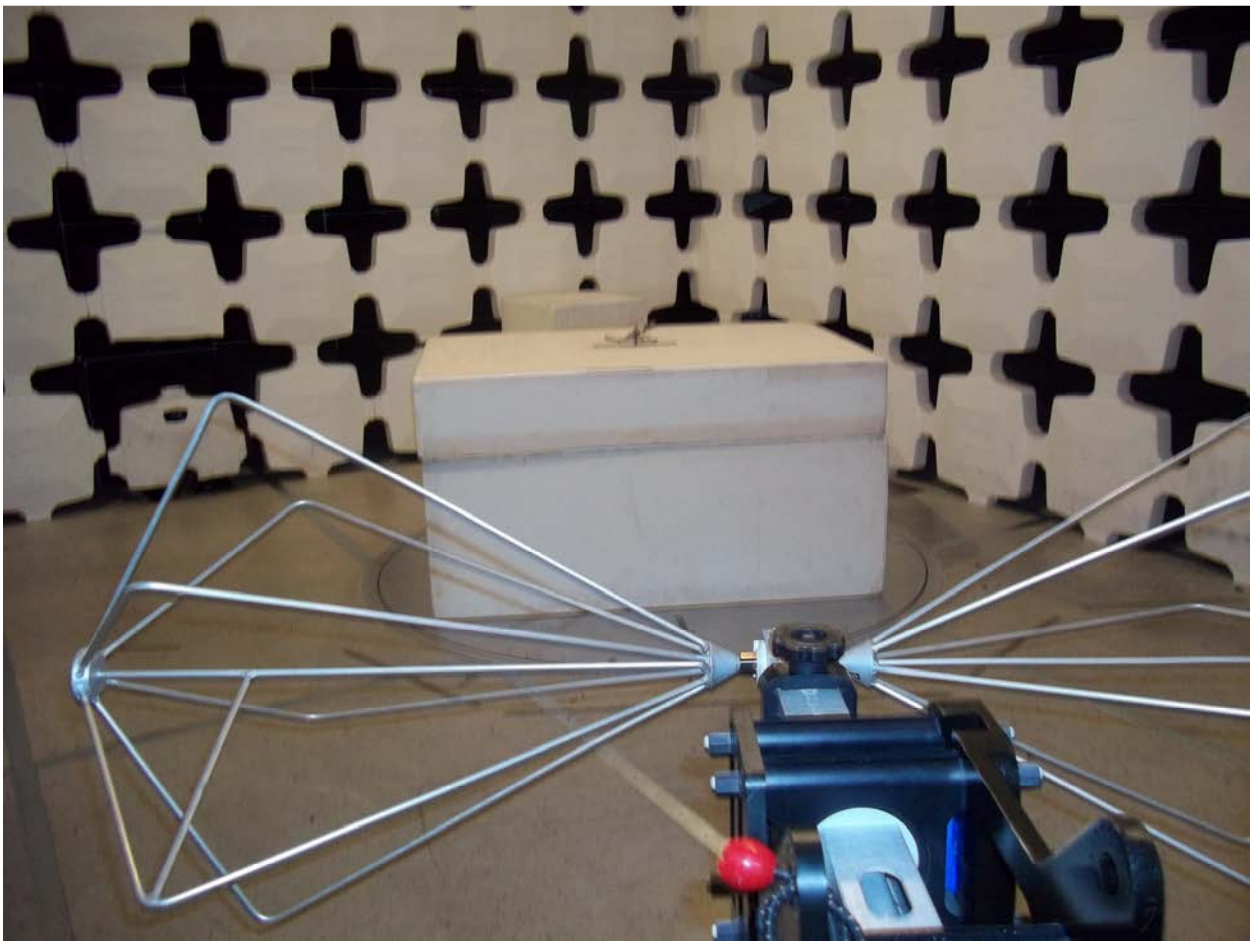

Figure 4. Radiated Emissions Test Setup (30 - 200 MHz)

Note 1: The antenna setup is the same for both radio modes of operation. The EUT orthogonal position is changed depending on the radio mode of operation being evaluated, either BT or UHF.
Note 2: For spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 25 GHz other than fundamental and harmonics, the BT radio mode of operation was used for final measurements since this mode was deemed to be the worst case operating mode for the EUT.
Note 3: For co-location evaluations both radios were evaluated with one ON and the either in idle or receive mode. The radios are not designed to simultaneously broadcast.

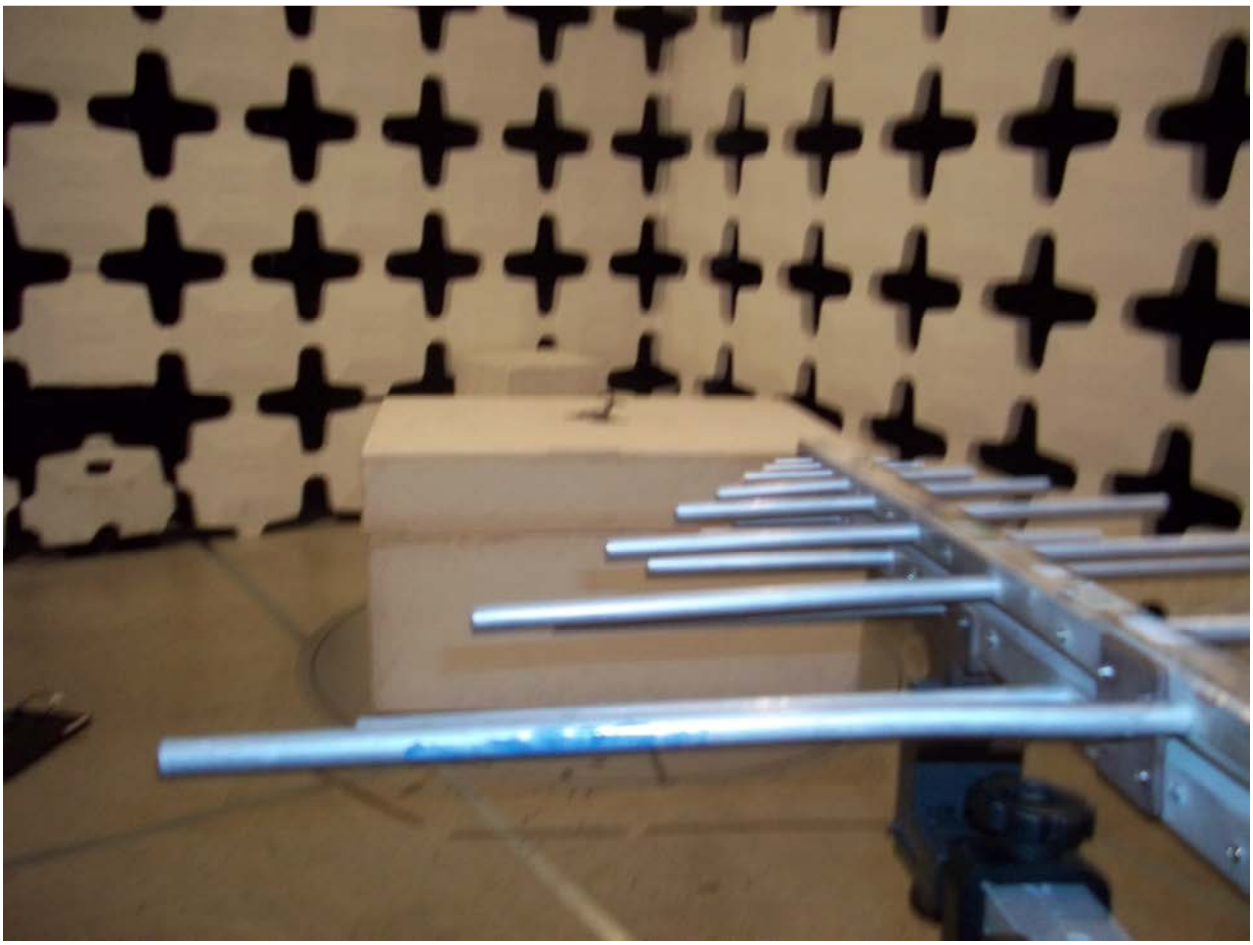

Figure 5. Radiated Emissions Test Setup (200 MHz - 1 GHz)

Note 1: The antenna setup is the same for both radio modes of operation. The EUT orthogonal position is changed depending on the radio mode of operation being evaluated, either BT or UHF.
Note 2: For spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 25 GHz other than fundamental and harmonics, the BT radio mode of operation was used for final measurements since this mode was deemed to be the worst case operating mode for the EUT.
Note 3: For co-location evaluations both radios were evaluated with one ON and the either in idle or receive mode. The radios are not designed to simultaneously broadcast.

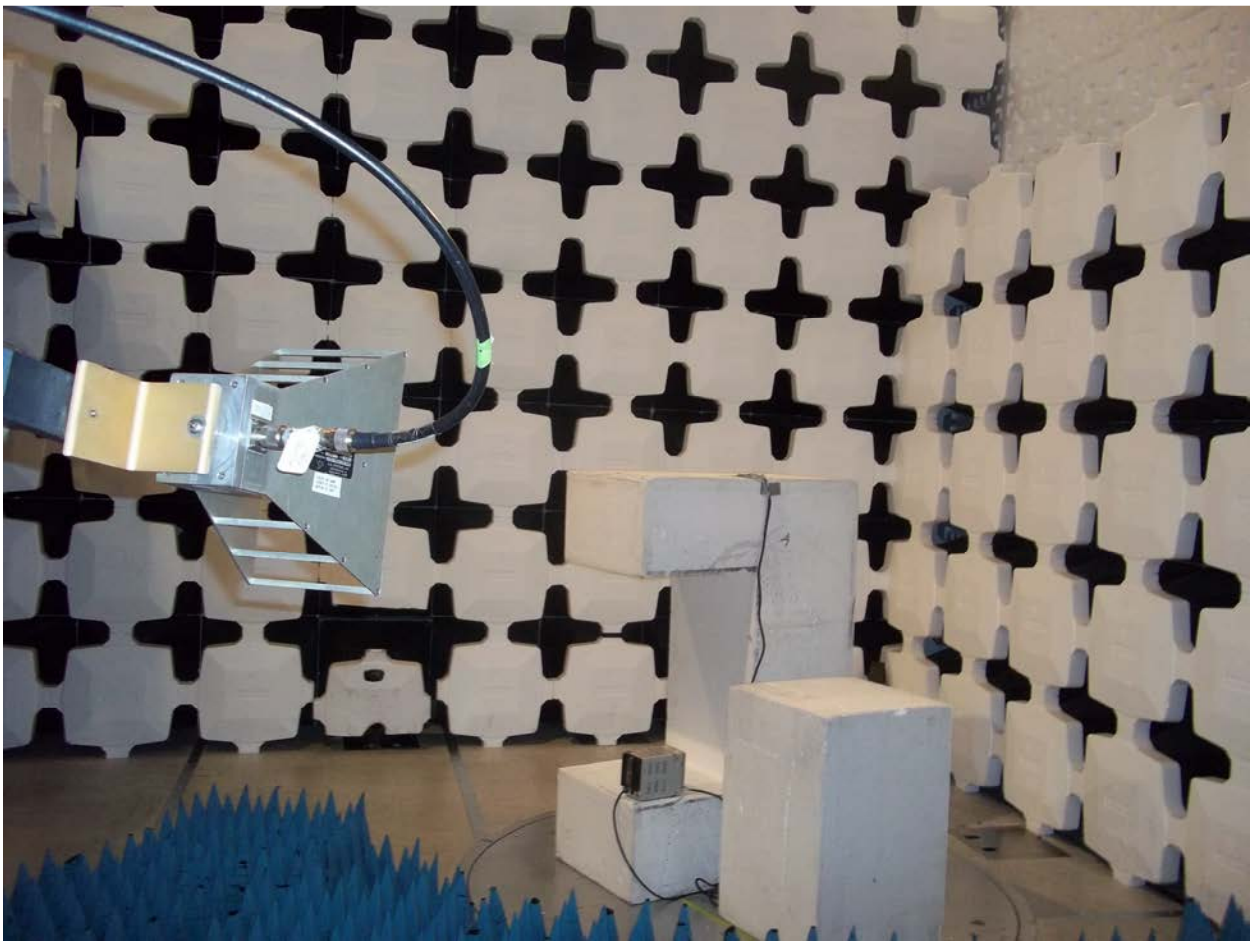

Figure 6. Radiated Emissions Test Setup (1 GHz – 6 GHz)

Note 1: The antenna setup is the same for both radio modes of operation. The EUT orthogonal position is changed depending on the radio mode of operation being evaluated, either BT or UHF.
Note 2: For spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 25 GHz other than fundamental and harmonics, the BT radio mode of operation was used for final measurements since this mode was deemed to be the worst case operating mode for the EUT.
Note 3: For co-location evaluations both radios were evaluated with one ON and the either in idle or receive mode. The radios are not designed to simultaneously broadcast.

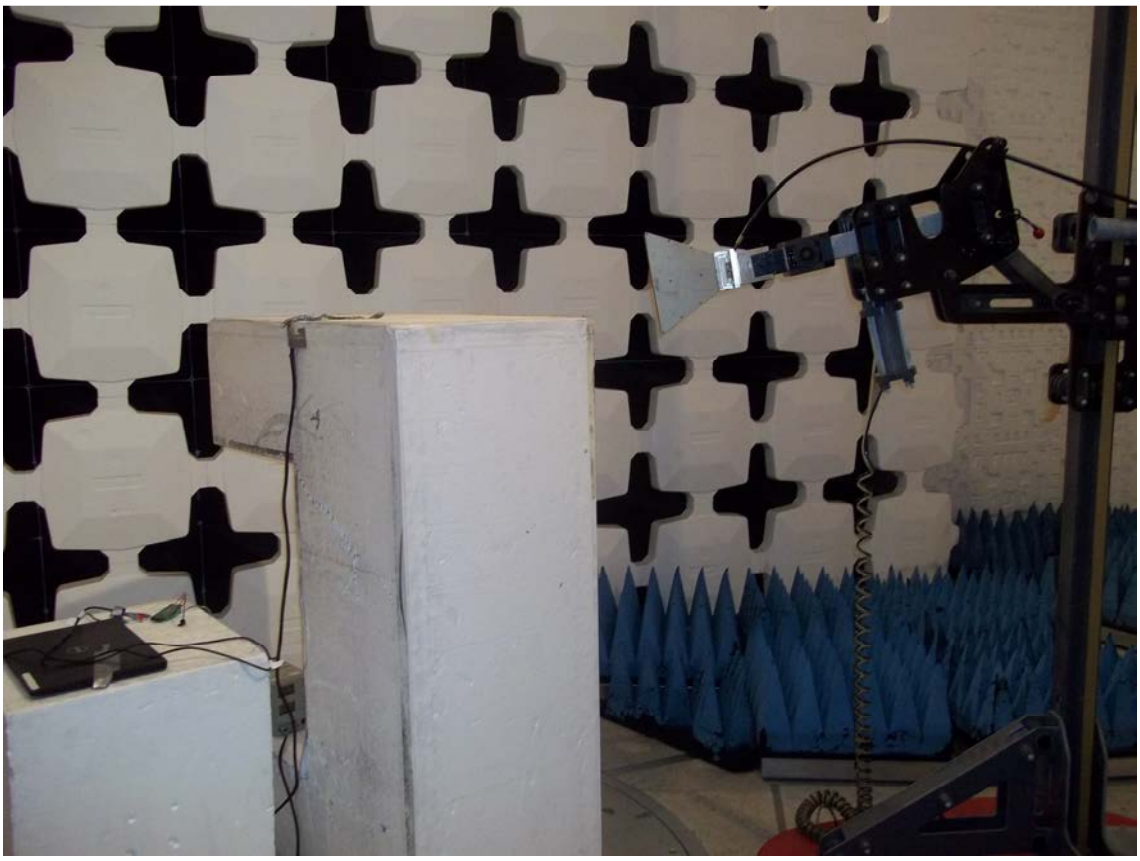

Figure 7. Radiated Emissions Test Setup (6 GHz – 25 GHz)

Note 1: The antenna setup is the same for both radio modes of operation. The EUT orthogonal position is changed depending on the radio mode of operation being evaluated, either BT or UHF.
Note 2: For spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 25 GHz other than fundamental and harmonics, the BT radio mode of operation was used for final measurements since this mode was deemed to be the worst case operating mode for the EUT.
Note 3: For co-location evaluations both radios were evaluated with one ON and the either in idle or receive mode. The radios are not designed to simultaneously broadcast.
Note 4: The antenna is pulled into 1 meter test distance for measurements above 6 GHz. An inverse extrapolation factor is used to correct the measurement back to 3 meters. The antenna remains in the far field during testing.