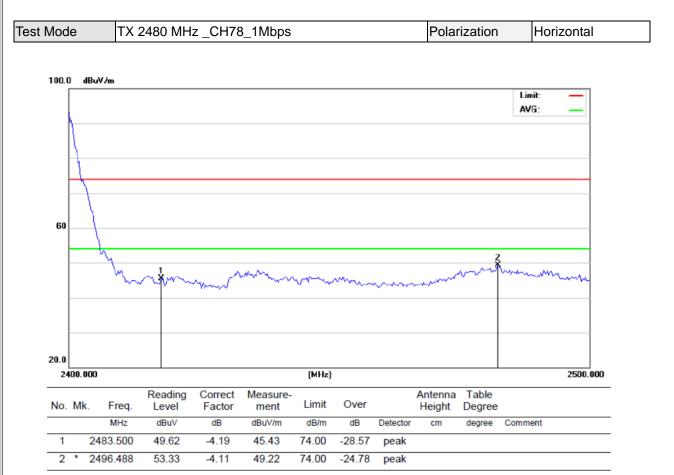


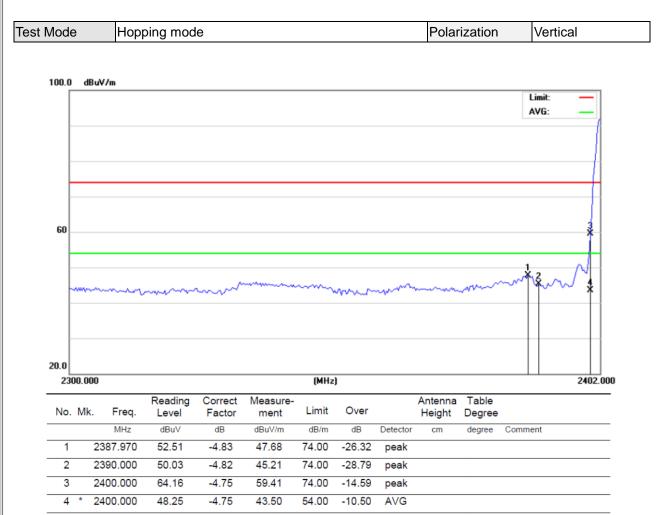
- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.





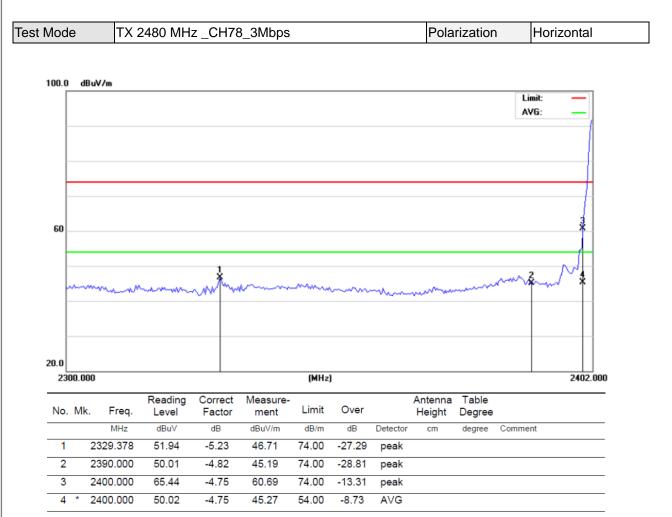
- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.





- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.





- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.



ABOVE 1000 MHz Modulation Type: DH5(GFSK) Note: All the modes have been tested and recorded worst mode in the report.

	Low channel:2402											
_	Ant.Pol.	Peak reading	AV reading		Emissio	on Level	Peak Limit	AV Limit	Margin			
Frequency	H/V	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	Correction Factor	Peak (dBuV/m)	AV (dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)			
4804.24	Н	54.47		-1.99	52.48		74	54	-21.52			
7206.21	Н	40.27		7.14	47.41		75	55	-26.59			
	Н											
4804.41	V	56.78	42.42	-1.99	54.79	40.83	74	54	-19.21			
7206.75	V	39.07		7.14	46.21		74	54	-27.79			
	V											

	Low channel:2441											
	Ant.Pol.	Peak reading	AV reading		Emission Level		Peak Limit	AV Limit	Margin			
Frequency	H/V	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	Correction Factor	Peak (dBuV/m)	AV (dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)			
4882.01	Н	53.71	48.01	-1.55	52.16		74	54	-21.84			
7323.04	Н	43.31		8.83	52.14		75	55	-21.86			
	Н											
4882.12	V	53.75		-1.55	52.20		74	54	-21.80			
7323.14	V	43.01		8.83	51.84		75	55	-22.16			
	V											

	Low channel:2480											
_	Ant.Pol.	Peak reading	AV reading		Emission Level		Peak Limit	AV Limit	Margin			
Frequency	H/V	(dBuV)	(dBuV)	Correction Factor	Peak (dBuV/m)	AV (dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)			
4959.31	Н	54.76		-1.11	53.65		74	54	-20.35			
7440.00	Н	42.51		9.11	51.62		75	55	-22.38			
	Н											
4959.29	V	53.01		-1.11	51.90		74	54	-22.10			
7440.00	V	40.75		9.11	49.86		75	55	-24.14			
	V											

Notes:

1). Radiated emissions measured in frequency range from 9 KHz~10th harmonic or 26.5GHz (which is less) were made with an instrument using Peak detector mode.

2). Data of measurement within this frequency range shown "---" in the table above means the reading of emissions are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured.

3). Measured Level = Reading Level + Correction Factor, Margin = Measured Level - Limit

4). Worst case data at 1Mbps at DH5(GFSK).



APPENDIX E - NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY

TestMode	Antenna	Channel	Result[Num]	Limit[Num]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	Нор	79	≥15	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	Нор	79	≥15	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	Нор	79	≥15	PASS

Test Graphs

DH5_Ant1_Hop
Spectrum □ Ref Level 30.00 dBm Offset 9.16 dB ● RBW 300 kHz □ Att 40 dB SWT 31.7 µs ● VBW 300 kHz
1Pk View
20 dBm
10 dBm
-20 dBm
-30 dBm
-40 dBm
-50 dBm-
-60 dBm
Start 2.4 GHz 691 pts Stop 2.4835 GHz
Menseying (Internet) (A) 2403222





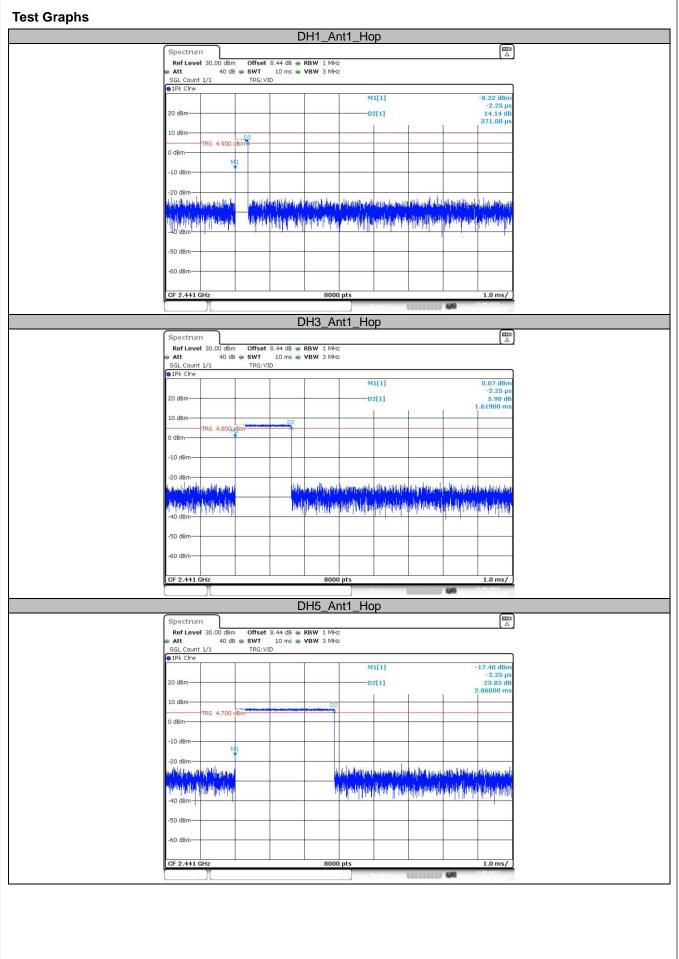


APPENDIX F - AVERAGE TIME OF OCCUPANCY

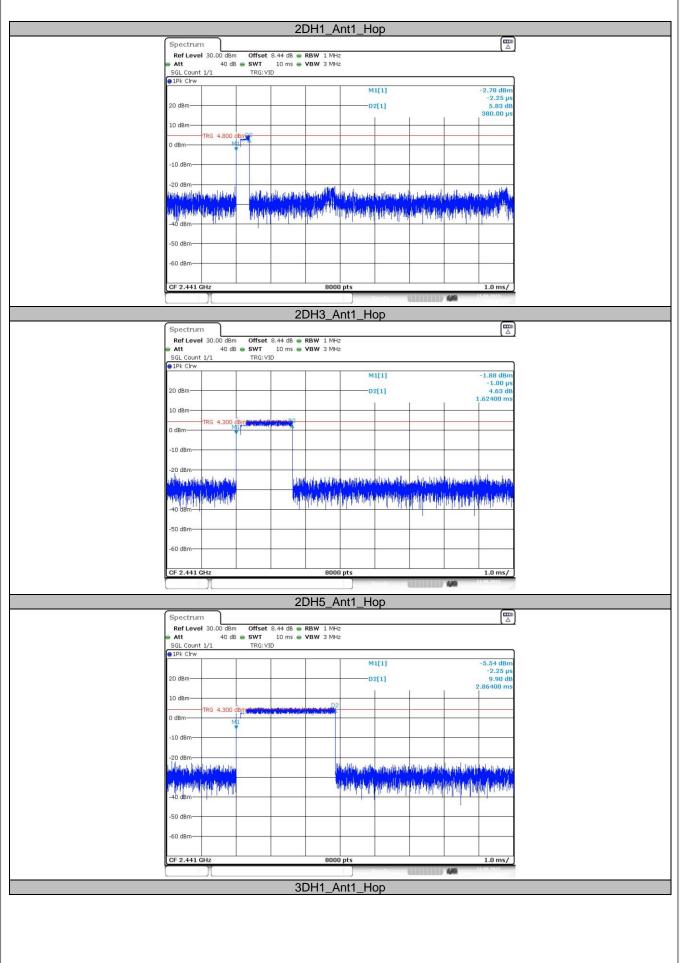
TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	BurstWidth [ms]	TotalHops [Num]	Result[s]	Limit[s]	Verdict
DH1	Ant1	Нор	0.371	320	0.119	≤0.4	PASS
DH3	Ant1	Нор	1.619	160	0.259	≤0.4	PASS
DH5	Ant1	Нор	2.860	106.67	0.305	≤0.4	PASS
2DH1	Ant1	Нор	0.380	320	0.122	≤0.4	PASS
2DH3	Ant1	Нор	1.624	160	0.26	≤0.4	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	Нор	2.864	106.67	0.306	≤0.4	PASS
3DH1	Ant1	Нор	0.380	320	0.122	≤0.4	PASS
3DH3	Ant1	Нор	1.624	160	0.26	≤0.4	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	Нор	2.867	106.67	0.306	≤0.4	PASS



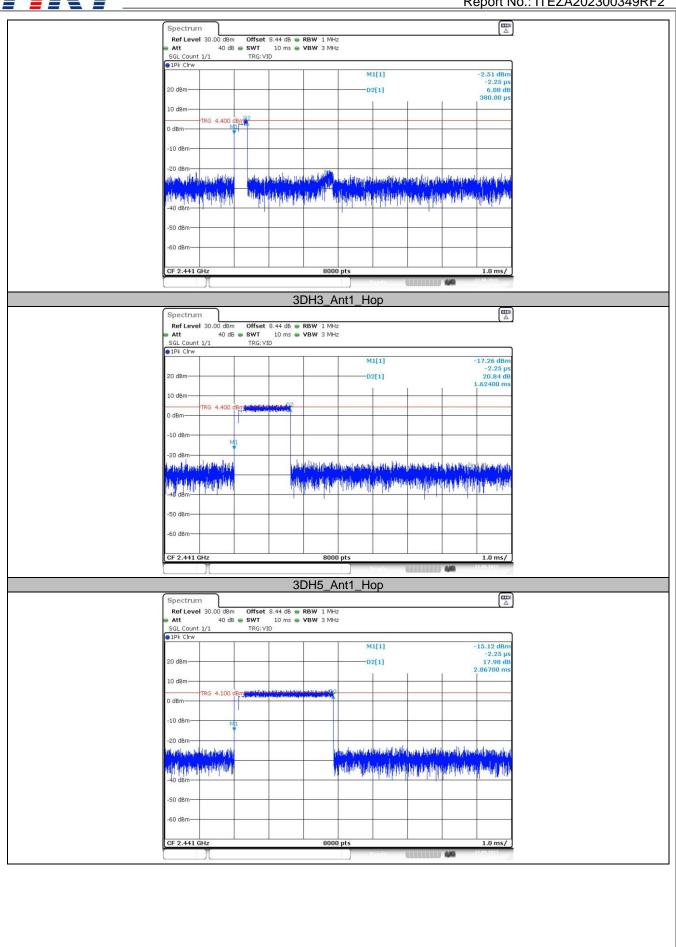










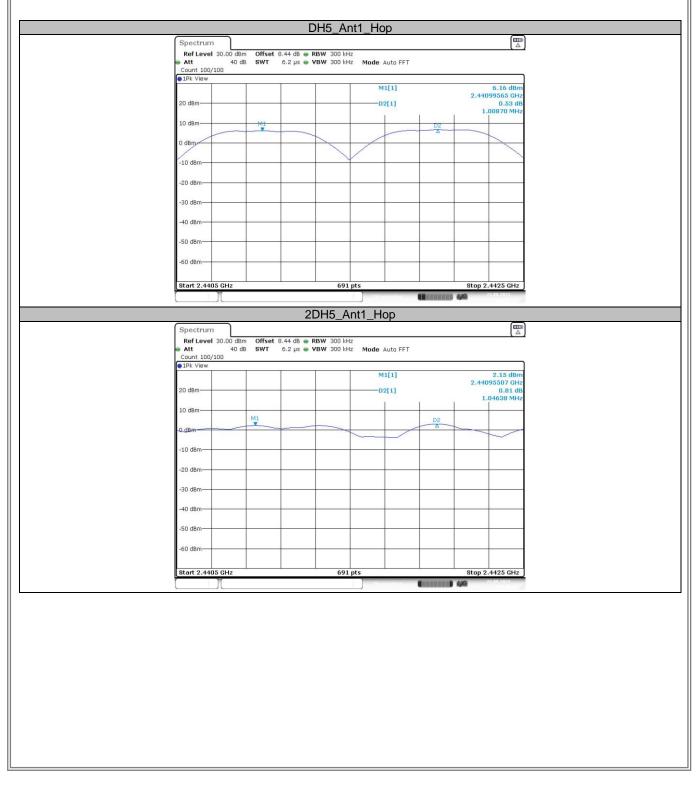




APPENDIX G - HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	Result[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	Нор	1.009	≥0.960	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	Нор	1.046	≥0.867	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	Нор	1.151	≥0.867	PASS

Test Graphs





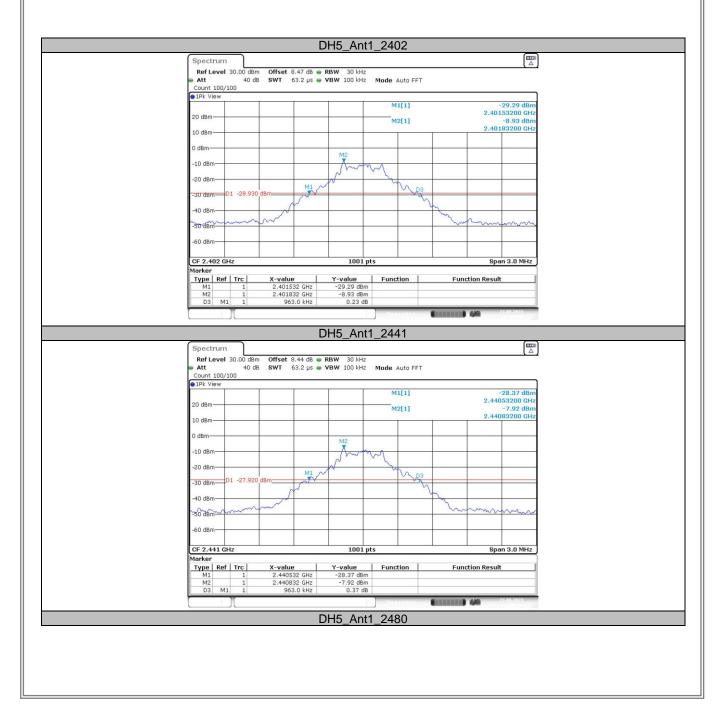
	3DH5	_Ant1_Hop		
Spectrum				
	ffset 8.44 dB ⊕ RBW 30 WT 6.2 µs ⊛ VBW 30			
Pk View				
20 dBm		M1[1]	2.34 dBm 2.44117536 GHz 0.62 dB 1.15073 MHz	
10 dBm	MI		D2	
0 dBm				
-10 dBm				
-20 dBm				
-30 dBm				
-40 dBm				
-50 dBm				
-60 dBm				
Start 2.4405 GHz		691 pts	Stop 2.4425 GHz	
		Measuring.	21.00.2023	



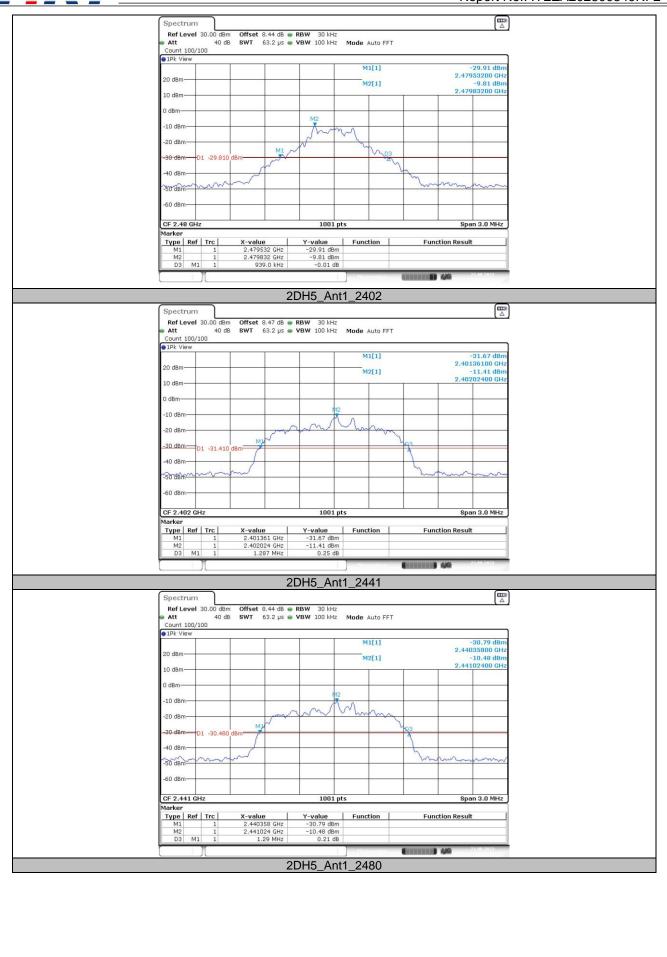
APPENDIX H - BANDWIDTH

20dB Emission Bandwidth

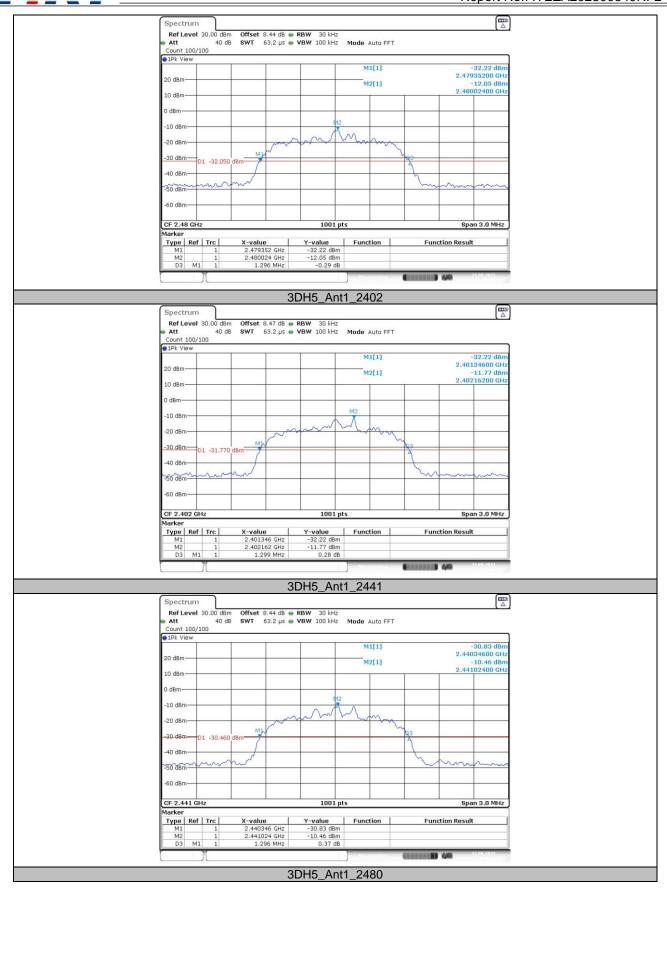
TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	20dB EBW[MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]
		2402	0.96	2401.53	2402.50
DH5	Ant1	2441	0.96	2440.53	2441.50
		2480	0.94	2479.53	2480.47
		2402	1.29	2401.36	2402.65
2DH5	Ant1	2441	1.29	2440.36	2441.65
		2480	1.30	2479.35	2480.65
		2402	1.30	2401.35	2402.65
3DH5	Ant1	2441	1.30	2440.35	2441.64
		2480	1.30	2479.35	2480.65













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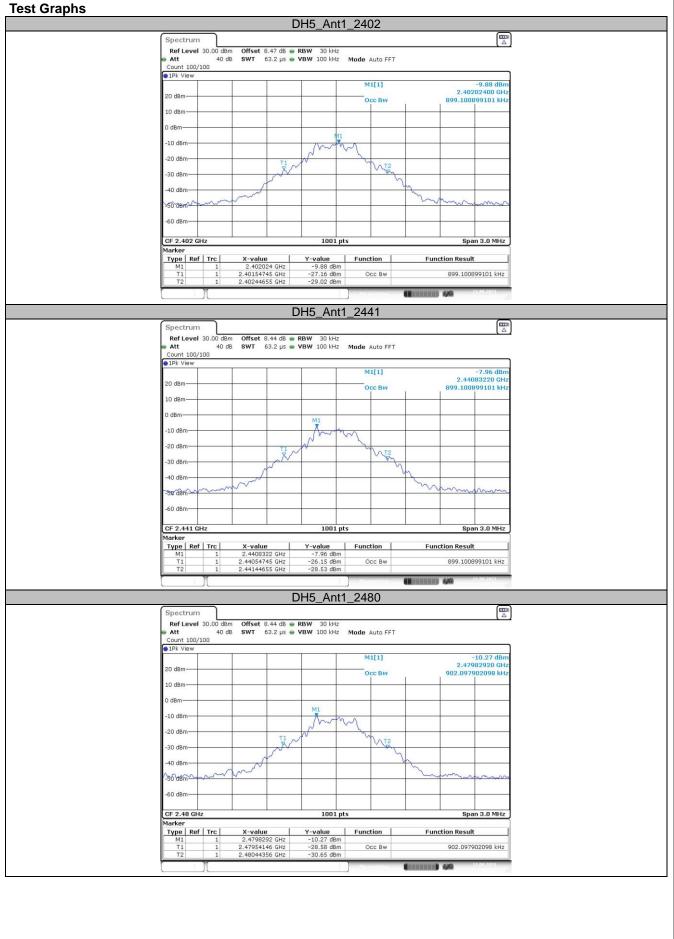
Spectrum Ref Level Att Count 100/	30.00 dBn 40 dB	n Offset 8.44 dB 8 SWT 63.2 µs		Mode Auto FFT			
1Pk View							
20 dBm				M1[1] M2[1]	73	2.479	-32.45 dBm 934600 GHz -11.97 dBm 902400 GHz
0 dBm					_		
-10 dBm			M2	A			
-20 dBm		m	m	- Imm	1		
-30 dBm(01 -31.970	dBm		_	4		
-40 dBm	mm	and			6	mm	mmm
-50 dBm							
-60 dBm							
CF 2.48 GH	z	04	1001 pt:	5		Spa	in 3.0 MHz
	Trc	X-value	Y-value	Function	Fui	nction Result	:
M1 M2 D3 M3	1	2.479346 GHz 2.480024 GHz 1.299 MHz	-32.45 dBm -11.97 dBm 0.25 dB				



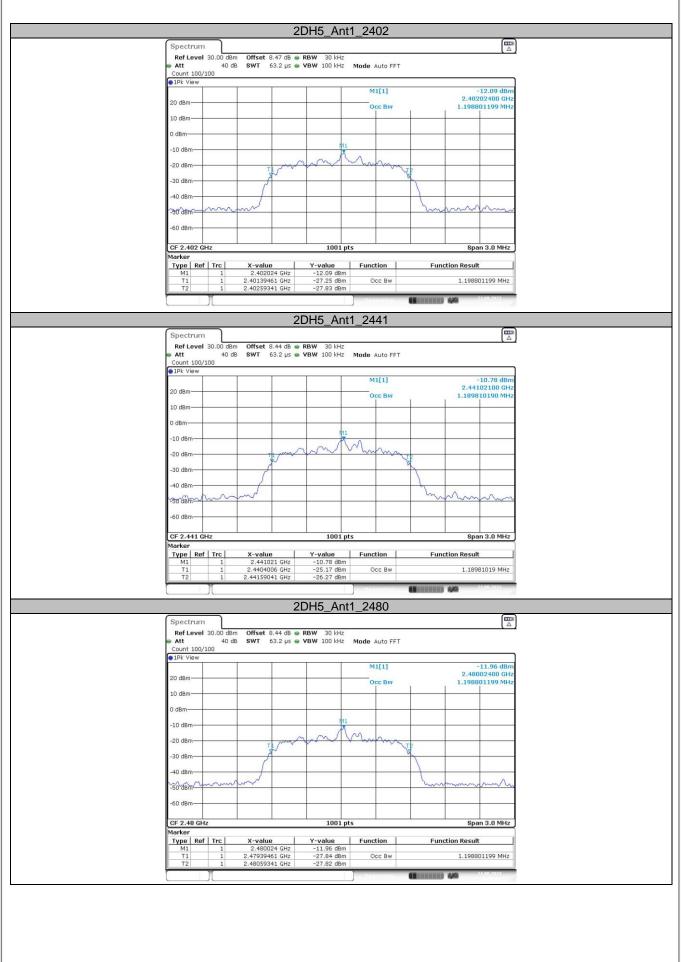
Occupied Channel Bandwidth

TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	OCB [MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
		2402	0.899	2401.5475	2402.4466		
DH5	Ant1	2441	0.899	2440.5475	2441.4466		
		2480	0.902	2479.5415	2480.4436		
		2402	1.199	2401.3946	2402.5934		
2DH5	Ant1	2441	1.19	2440.4006	2441.5904		
		2480	1.199	2479.3946	2480.5934		
		2402	1.196	2401.3976	2402.5934		
3DH5	Ant1	2441	1.196	2440.3976	2441.5934		
		2480	1.196	2479.3976	2480.5934		











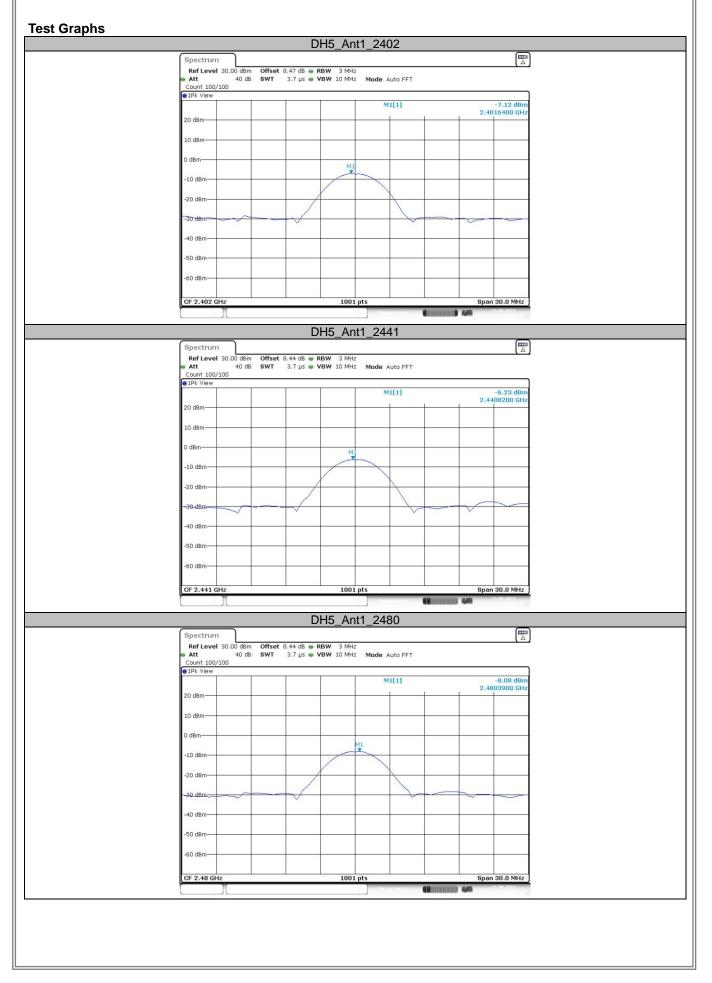




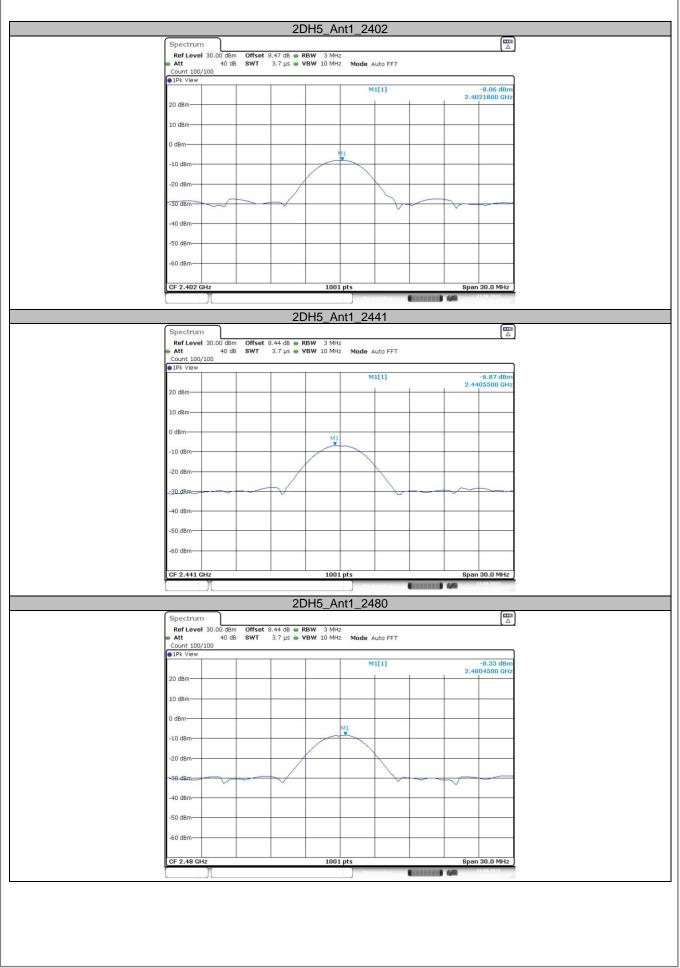
APPENDIX I - MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER

Test Mode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	Conducted Peak Powert[dBm]	Conducted Limit[dBm]	Verdict
		2402	-7.12	≤20.97	PASS
DH5	Ant1	2441	-6.23	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	-8.08	≤20.97	PASS
		2402	-8.06	≤20.97	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	2441	-6.87	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	-8.33	≤20.97	PASS
		2402	-7.46	≤20.97	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	2441	-6.38	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	-7.8	≤20.97	PASS

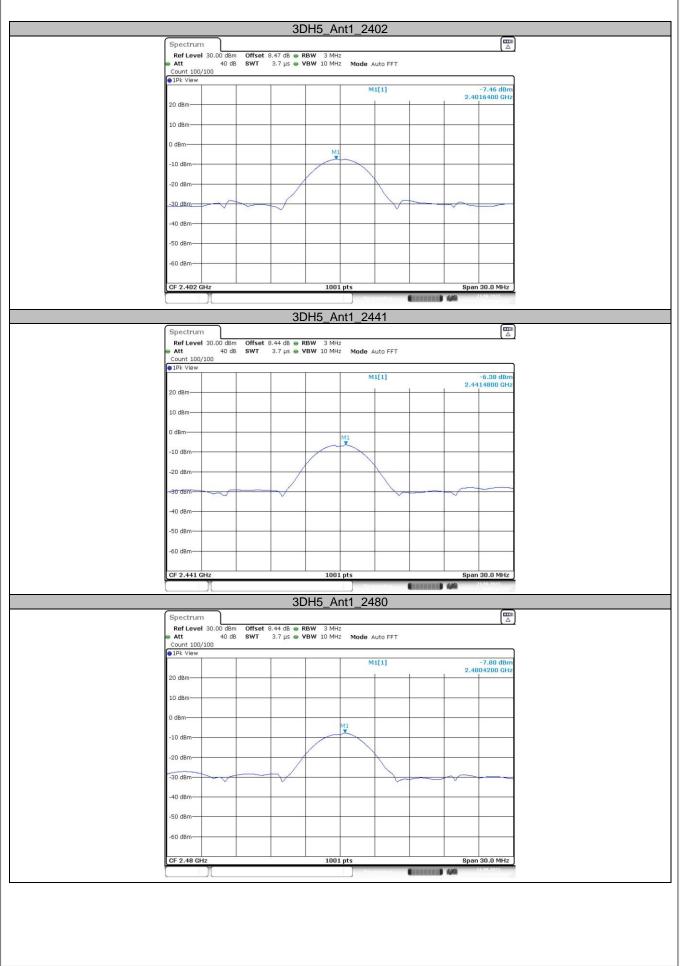










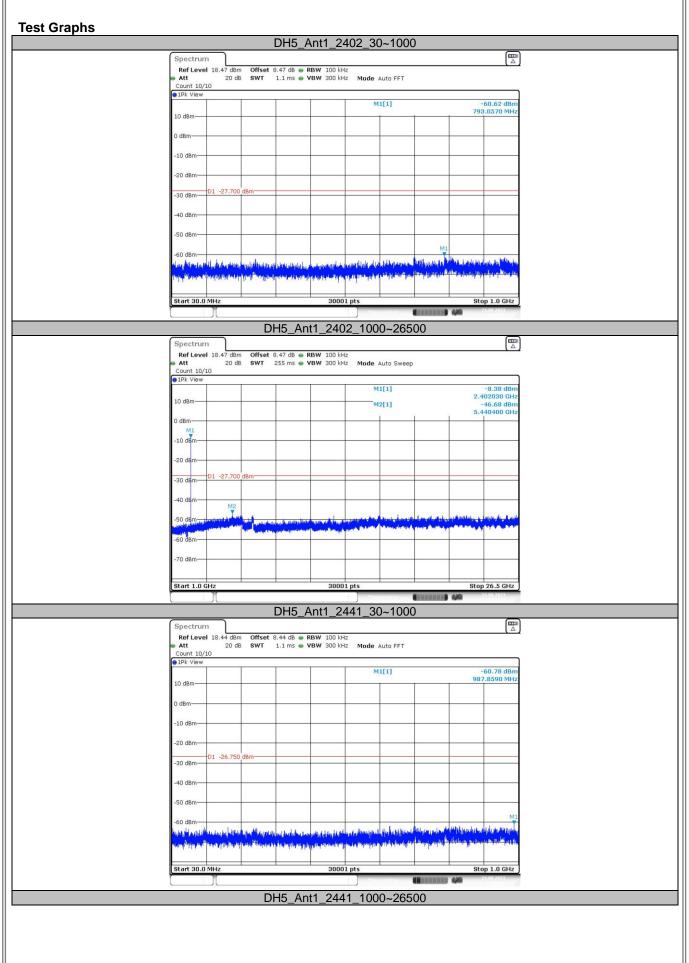




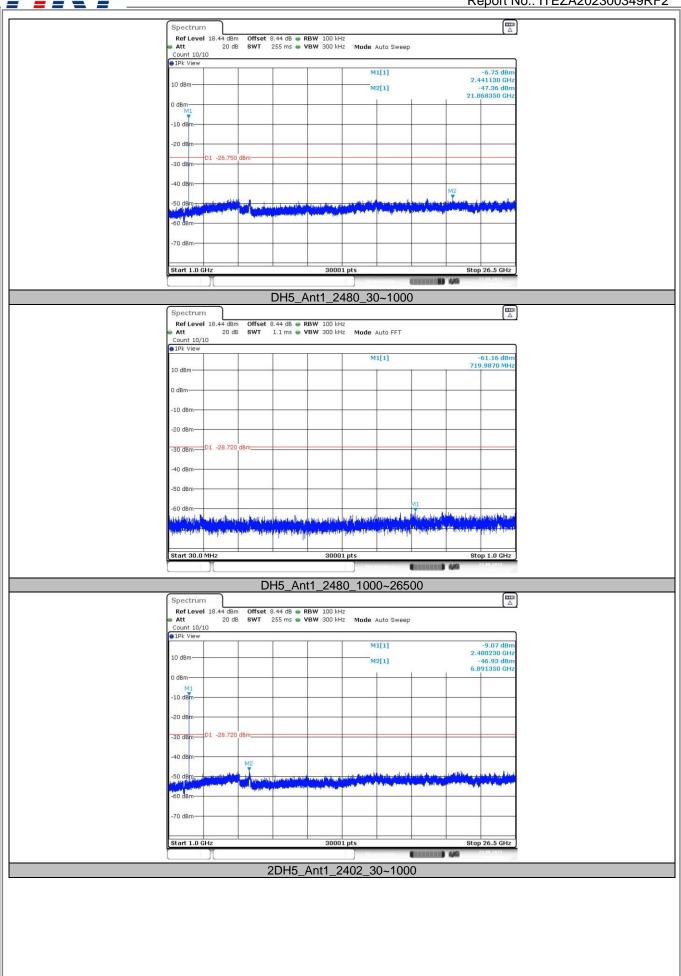
APPENDIX J - CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION

TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	FreqRange	RefLevel	Result	Limit	Verdict
			[MHz]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dBm]	
DH5	Ant1	2402	30~1000	-7.70	-60.62	≤-27.7	PASS
			1000~26500	-7.70	-46.68	≤-27.7	PASS
		2441	30~1000	-6.75	-60.78	≤-26.75	PASS
			1000~26500	-6.75	-47.36	≤-26.75	PASS
		2480	30~1000	-8.72	-61.16	≤-28.72	PASS
			1000~26500	-8.72	-46.93	≤-28.72	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	2402	30~1000	-9.35	-60.4	≤-29.35	PASS
			1000~26500	-9.35	-46.78	≤-29.35	PASS
		2441	30~1000	-8.41	-59.61	≤-28.41	PASS
			1000~26500	-8.41	-46.98	≤-28.41	PASS
		2480	30~1000	-9.77	-60.21	≤-29.77	PASS
			1000~26500	-9.77	-46.6	≤-29.77	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	2402	30~1000	-9.36	-61.36	≤-29.36	PASS
			1000~26500	-9.36	-45.74	≤-29.36	PASS
		2441	30~1000	-8.40	-59.92	≤-28.4	PASS
			1000~26500	-8.40	-46.85	≤-28.4	PASS
		2480	30~1000	-9.77	-60.48	≤-29.77	PASS
			1000~26500	-9.77	-46.39	≤-29.77	PASS

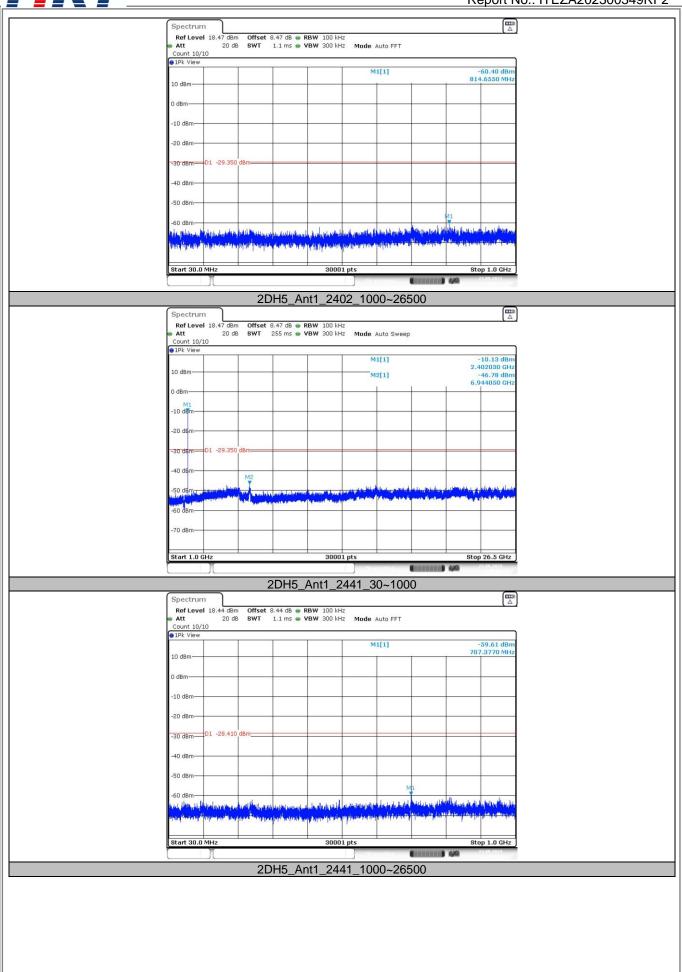




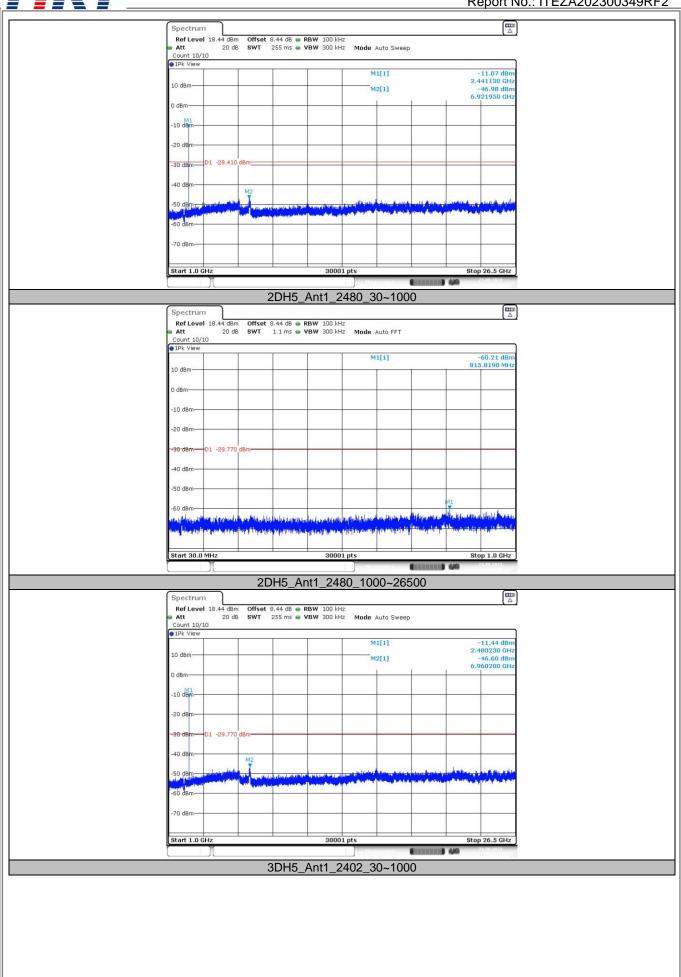




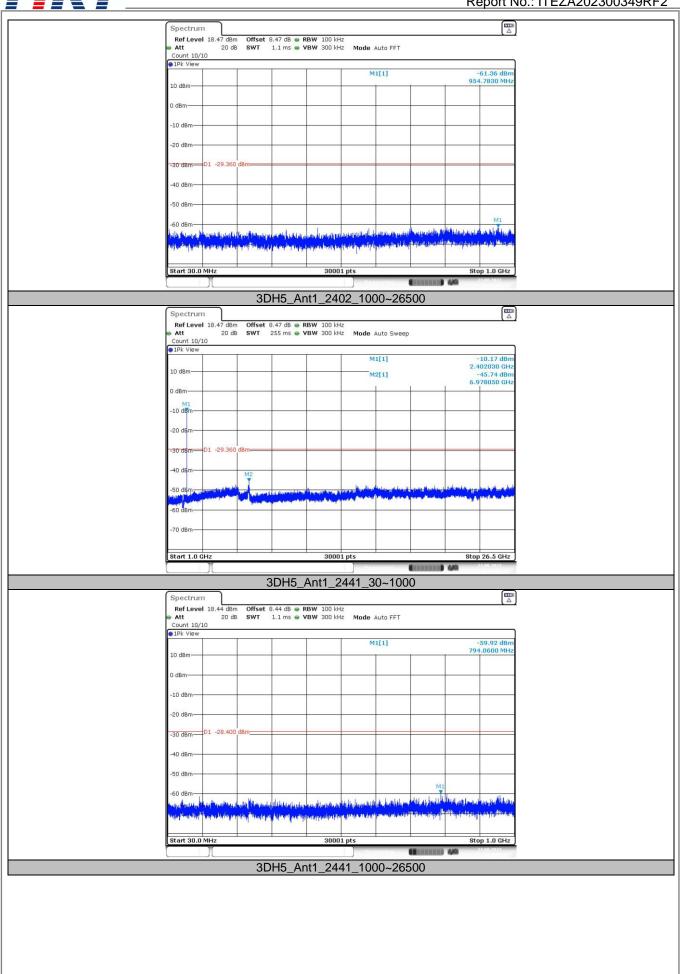




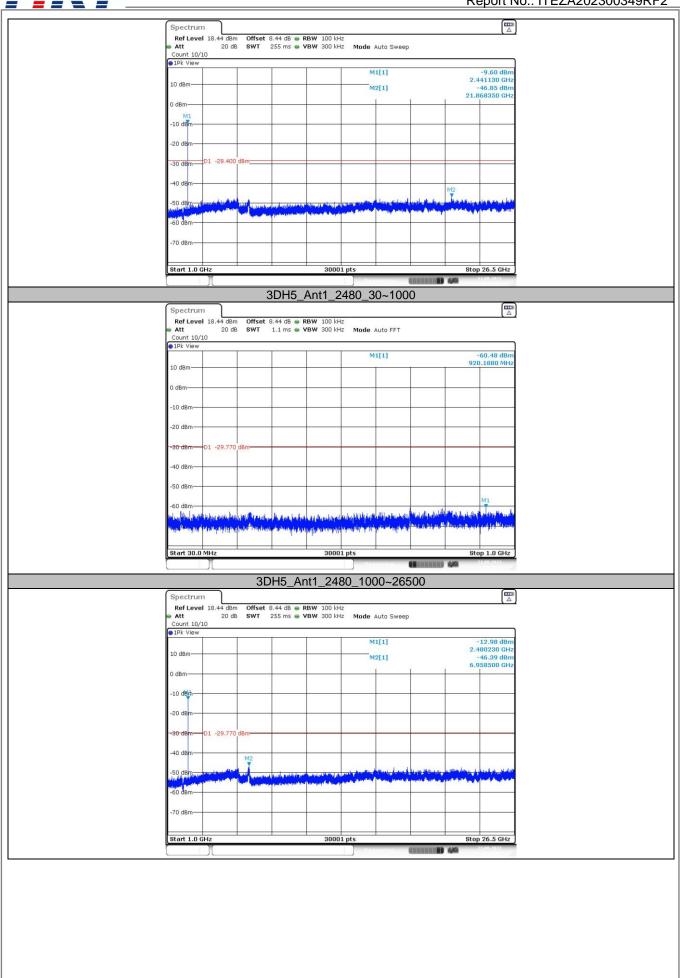










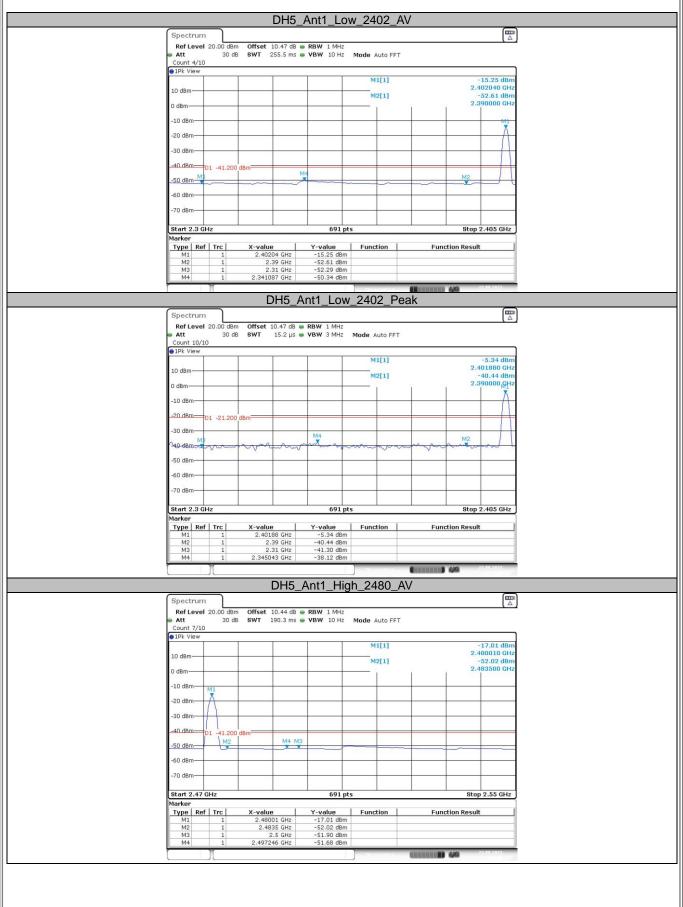




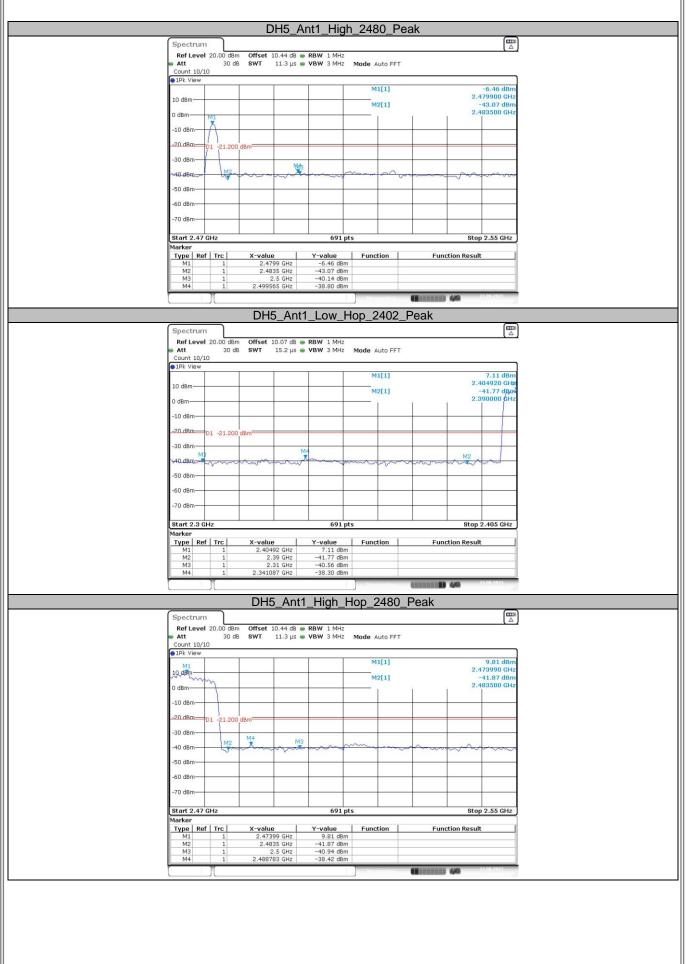
Report No.: ITEZA202300349RF2

Emissions in Restricted Bands

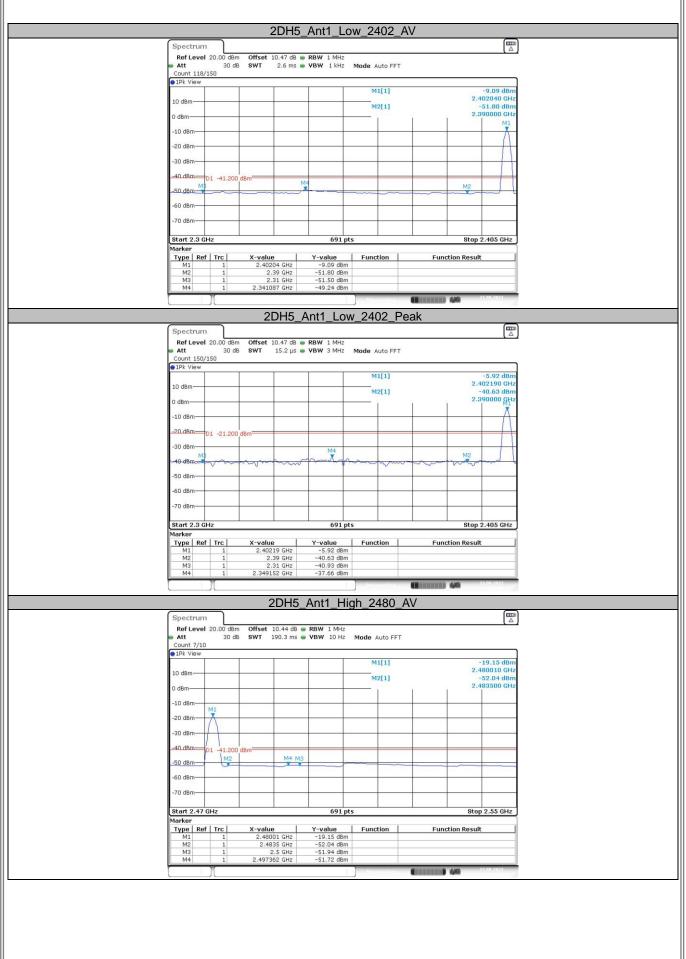
TEST GRAPHS



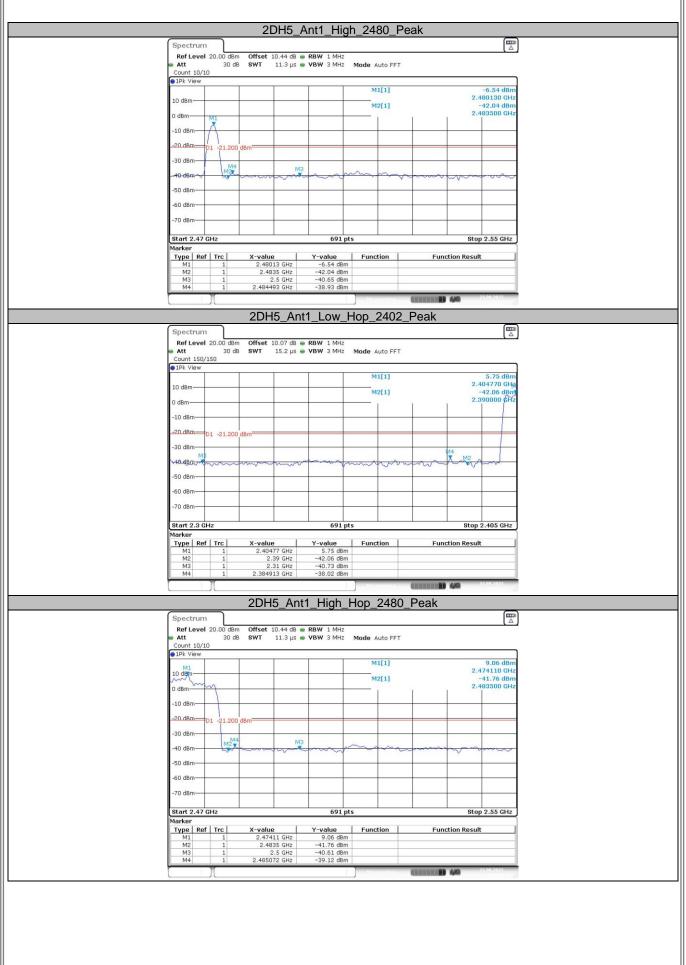








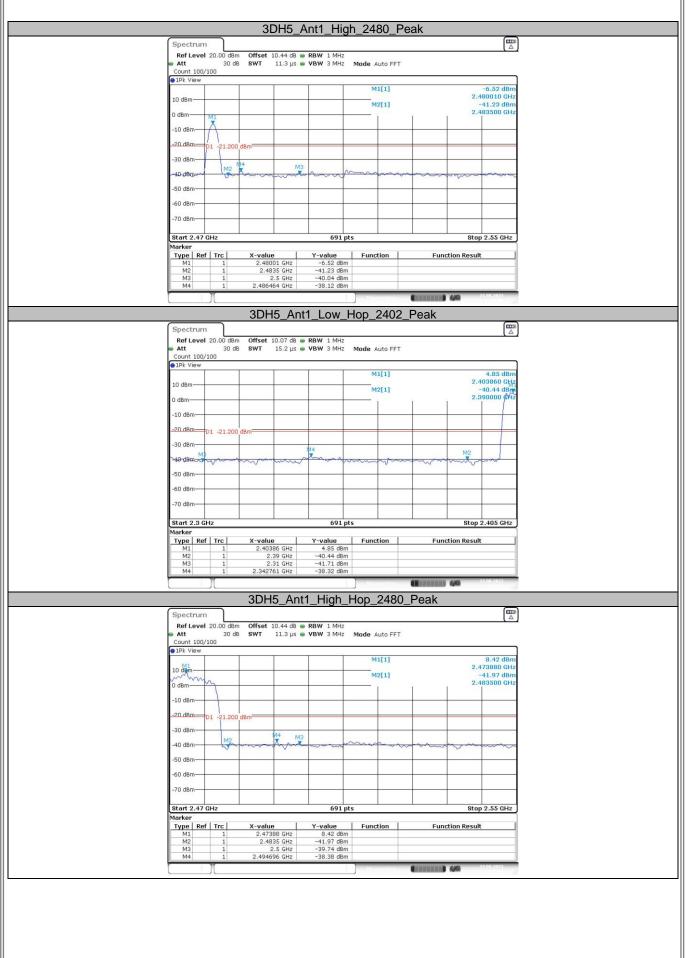














APPENDIX K - DECLARATION FOR BLUETOOTH DEVICE

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.

End of Test Report