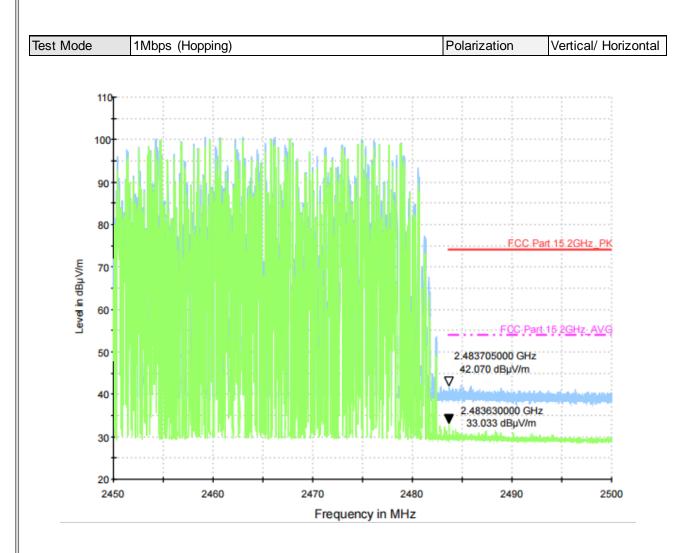


- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.
- (3) Test plots include horizontal and vertical polarization.

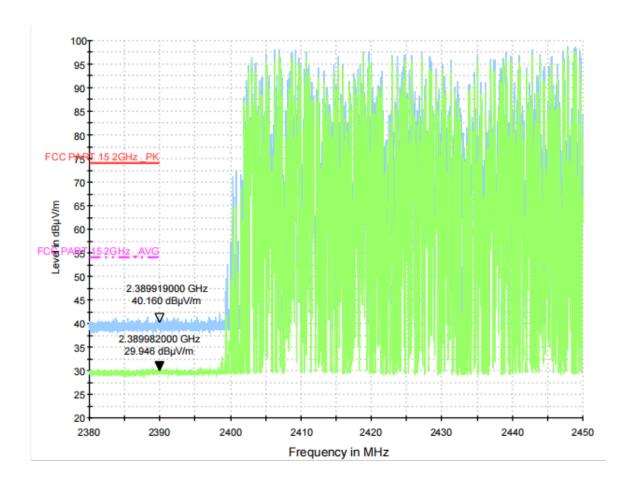




- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.
- (3) Test plots include horizontal and vertical polarization.

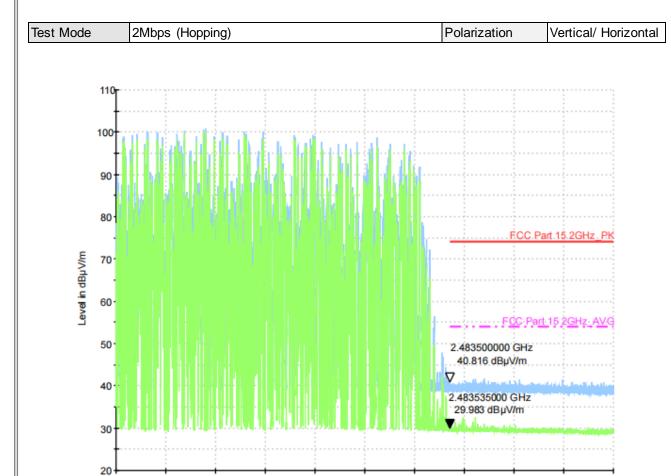






- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.
- (3) Test plots include horizontal and vertical polarization.





2470

2480

Frequency in MHz

2490

2500

### **REMARKS:**

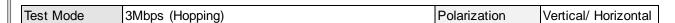
2450

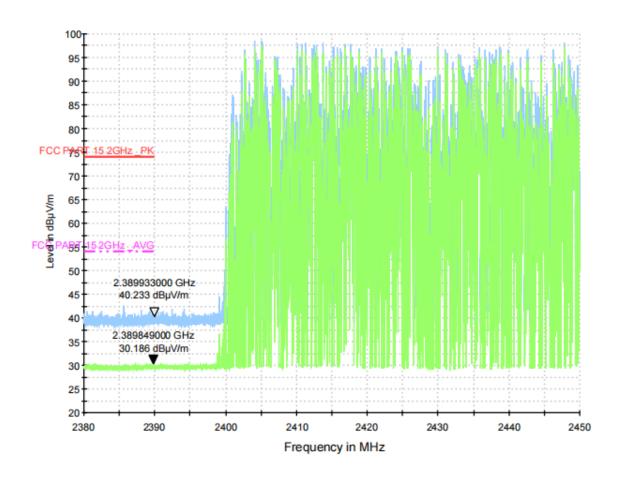
(1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.

2460

- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.
- (3) Test plots include horizontal and vertical polarization.

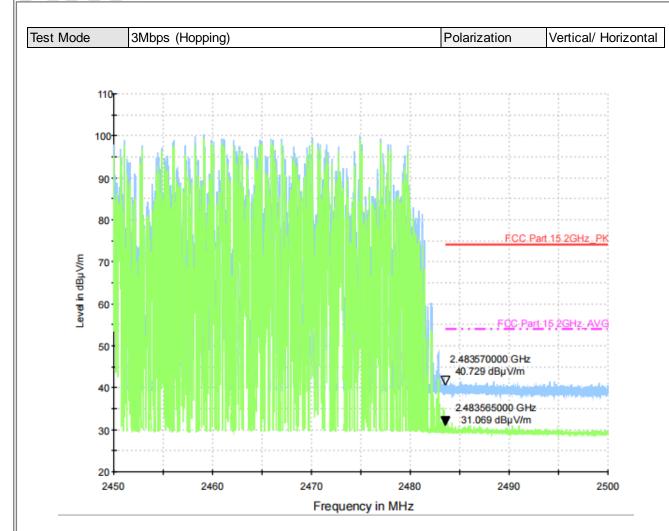






- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.
- (3) Test plots include horizontal and vertical polarization.





- (1) Measurement Value = Reading Level + Correct Factor.
- (2) Margin Level = Measurement Value Limit Value.
- (3) Test plots include horizontal and vertical polarization.





## ABOVE 1000 MHz Modulation Type: DH5(GFSK)

Note: All the modes have been tested and recorded worst mode in the report.

	Low channel:2402									
F	Ant.Pol.	Peak reading	AV reading	0	Emissio	n Level	Peak Limit	AV Limit	Margin	
Frequency	H/V (dBuV)		(dBuV)	Correction Factor	Peak (dBuV/m)	AV (dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dBuV/m)	(dB)	
4804.25	Н	54.47		-1.99	52.48		74	54	-21.52	
7206.31	Н	40.13		7.14	47.27		75	55	-6.73	
	Н									
4804.47	V	56.58	42.82	-1.99	54.59	40.83	74	54	-19.41	
7206.21	V	39.12		7.14	46.26		74	54	-7.74	
	V									

#### Notes

<sup>1).</sup> 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.

<sup>2).</sup> 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.

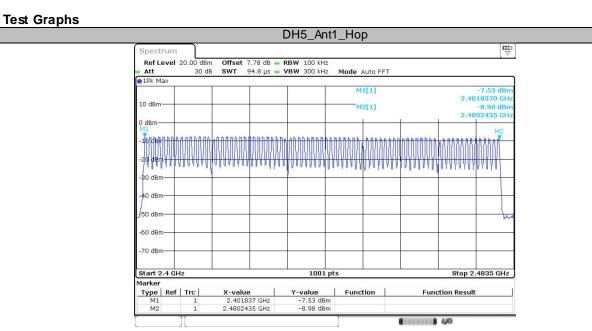
<sup>3).</sup> Measured Level = Reading Level + Correction Factor, Margin = Measured Level – Limit

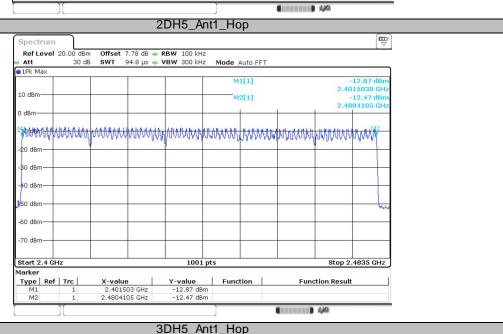
<sup>4).</sup> this report only show the worst mode dat, Worst case data at 1Mbps at DH5(GFSK).



# APPENDIX E - NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY

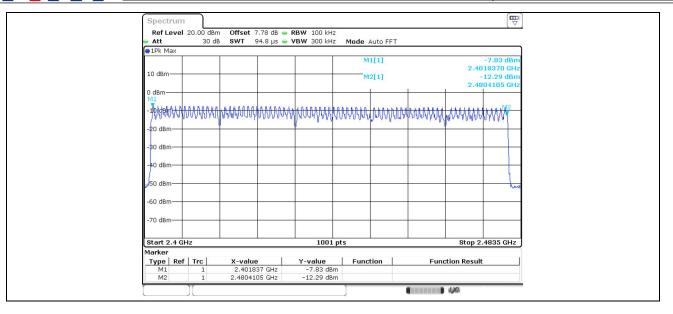
TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	Result[Num]	Limit[Num]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	Нор	79	≥15	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	Нор	79	≥15	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	Нор	79	≥15	PASS









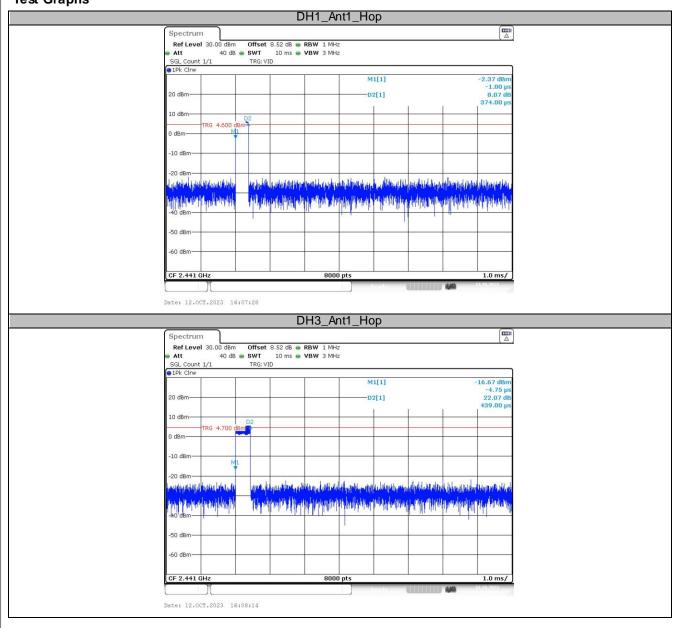




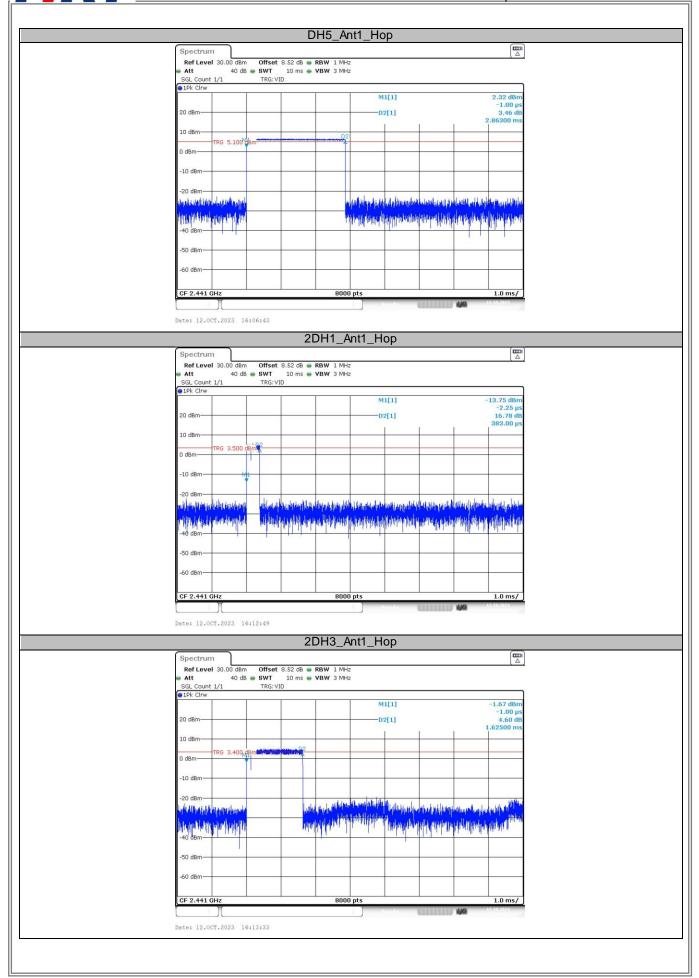
# APPENDIX F - AVERAGE TIME OF OCCUPANCY

Test Mode Hopping Mode\_1Mbps

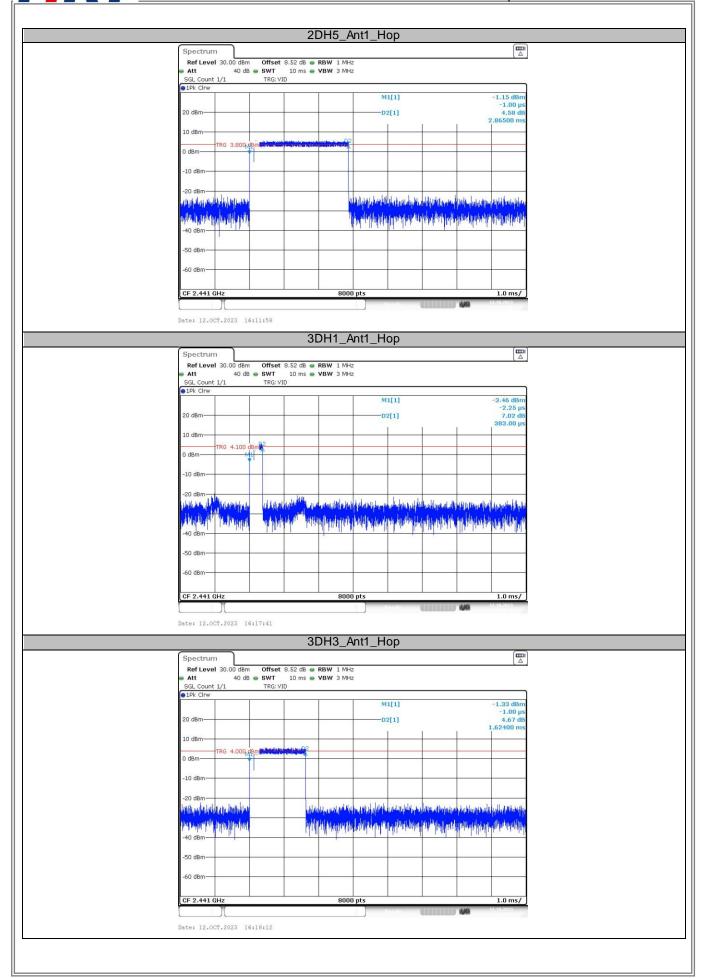
TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	BurstWidth [ms]	TotalHops [Num]	Result[s]	Limit[s]	Verdict
DH1	Ant1	Нор	0.374	320	0.12	≤0.4	PASS
DH3	Ant1	Нор	0.439	160	0.07	≤0.4	PASS
DH5	Ant1	Нор	2.863	106.67	0.305	≤0.4	PASS
2DH1	Ant1	Нор	0.383	320	0.123	≤0.4	PASS
2DH3	Ant1	Нор	1.625	160	0.26	≤0.4	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	Нор	2.865	106.67	0.306	≤0.4	PASS
3DH1	Ant1	Нор	0.383	320	0.123	≤0.4	PASS
3DH3	Ant1	Нор	1.624	160	0.26	≤0.4	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	Нор	2.868	106.67	0.306	≤0.4	PASS



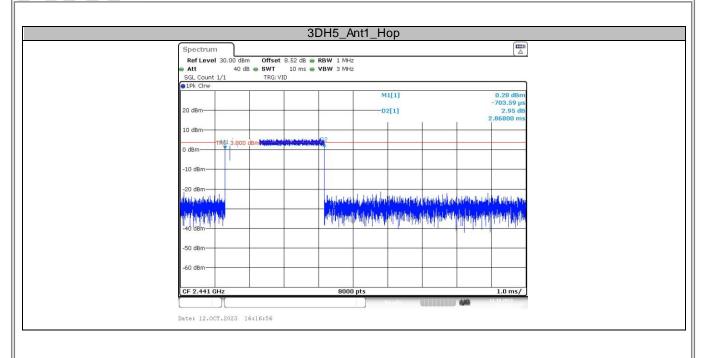










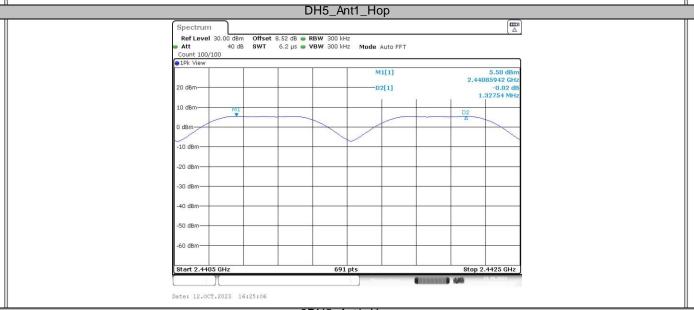


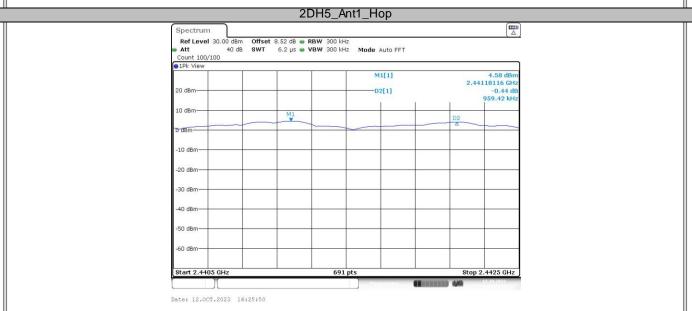


# APPENDIX G - HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

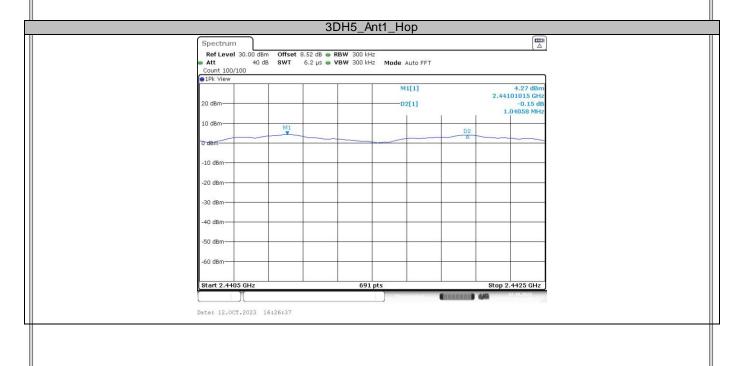
Test Mode	Hopping	Mode	1Mbps

TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	Result[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
DH5	Ant1	Нор	1.328	≥1.040	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	Нор	0.959	≥0.860	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	Нор	1.041	≥0.860	PASS









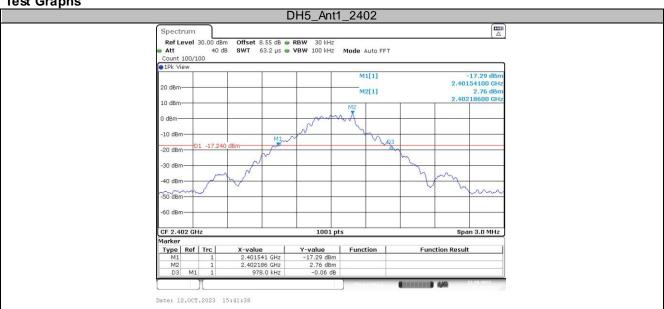


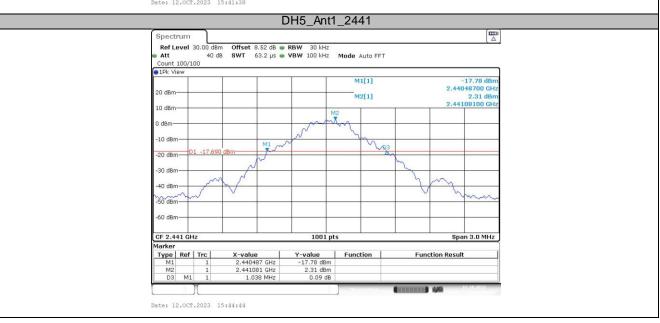
# **APPENDIX H - BANDWIDTH**

#### 20dB Emission Bandwidth

TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	20dB EBW[MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
		2402	0.98	2401.54	2402.52		
DH5	Ant1	2441	1.04	2440.49	2441.53		
		2480	0.98	2479.54	2480.52		
		2402	1.29	2401.39	2402.68		
2DH5	Ant1	2441	1.28	2440.39	2441.68		
		2480	1.29	2479.39	2480.68		
		2402	1.29	2401.38	2402.67		
3DH5	Ant1	2441	1.28	2440.38	2441.66		
		2480	1.28	2479.38	2480.66		



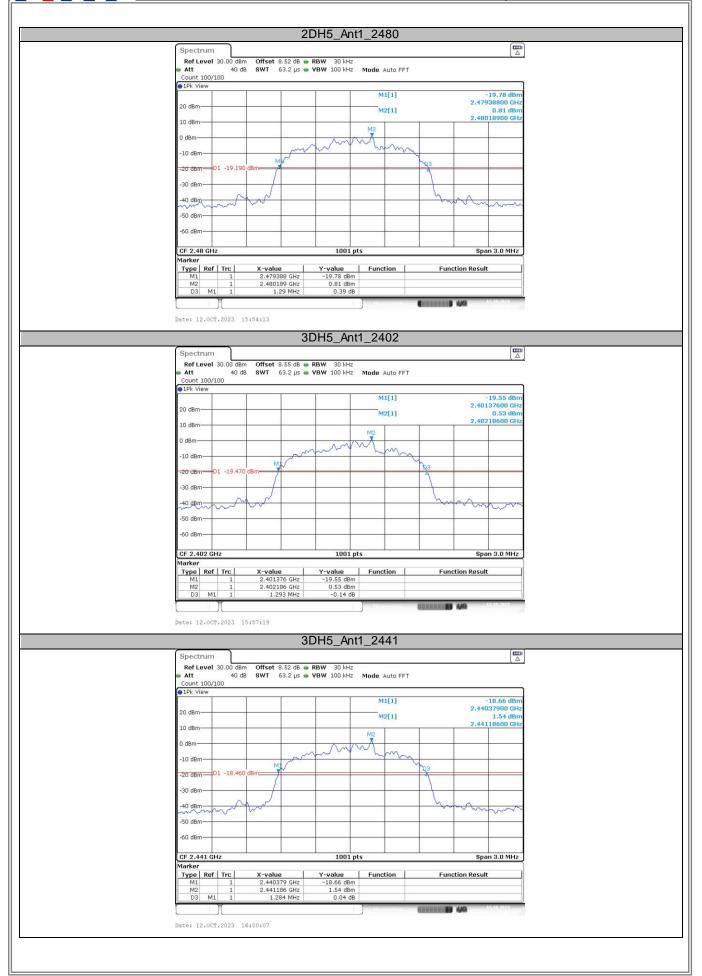


















2. Occupied Channel Bandwidth

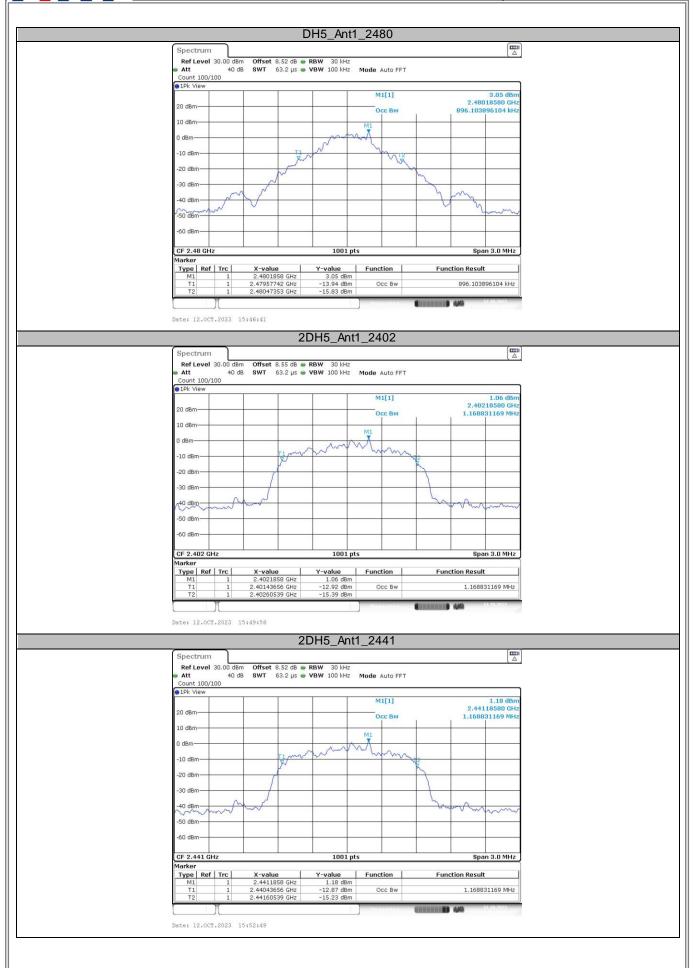
(5) TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	OCB [MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
		2402	0.905	2401.5744	2402.4795		
DH5	Ant1	2441	0.905	2440.5744	2441.4795		
		2480	0.896	2479.5774	2480.4735		
	Ant1	2402	1.169	2401.4366	2402.6054		
2DH5		2441	1.169	2440.4366	2441.6054		
		2480	1.169	2479.4366	2480.6054		
	Ant1	2402	1.169	2401.4396	2402.6084		
3DH5		2441	1.172	2440.4396	2441.6114		
		2480	1.166	2479.4426	2480.6084		



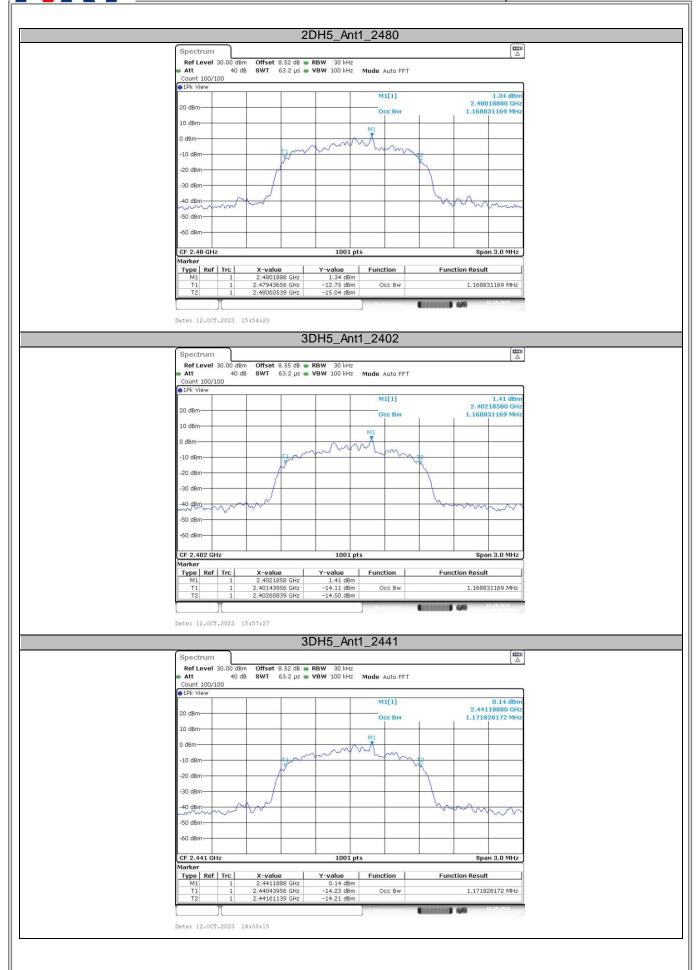












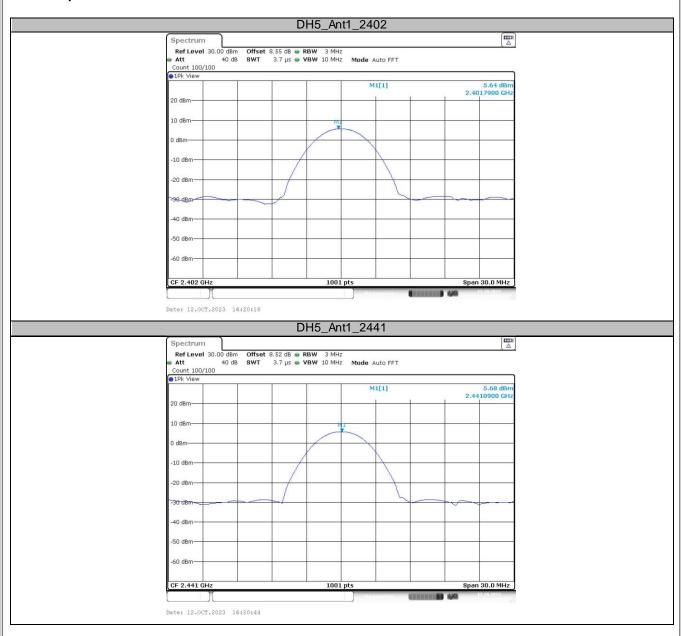




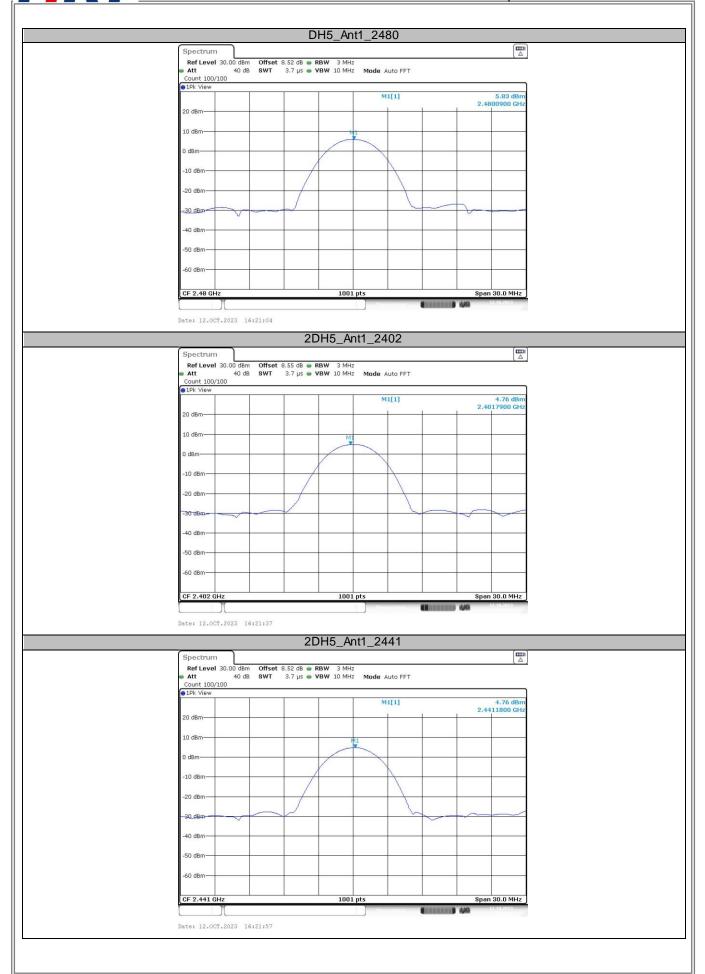


# **APPENDIX I - MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER**

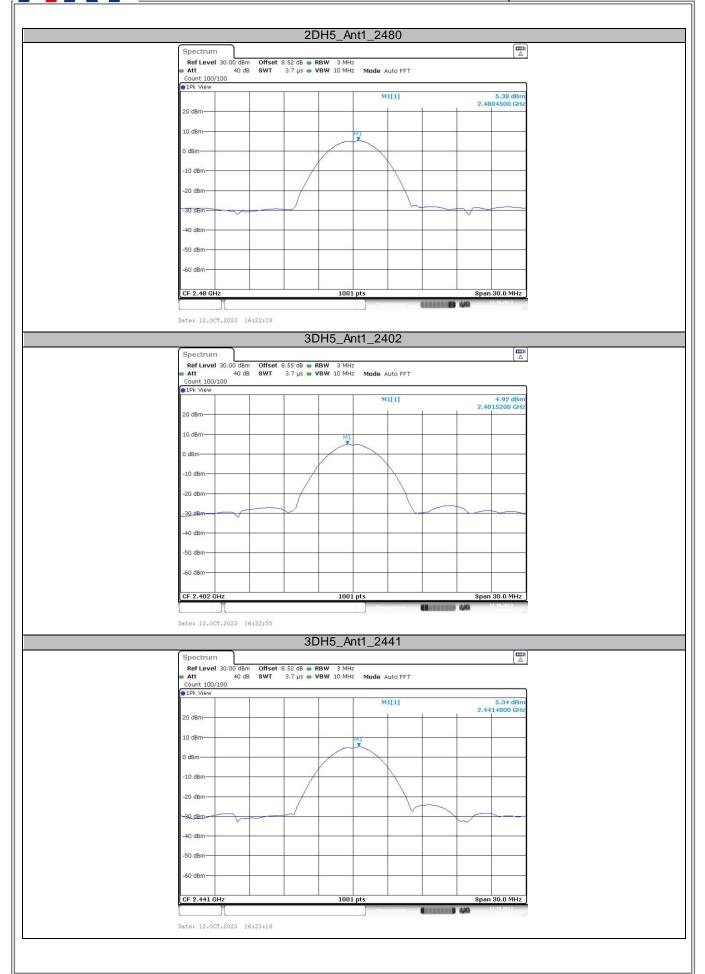
Test Mode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	Conducted Peak Powert[dBm]	Conducted Limit[dBm]	Verdict
		2402	5.64	≤20.97	PASS
DH5	Ant1	2441	5.68	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	5.83	≤20.97	PASS
		2402	4.76	≤20.97	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	2441	4.76	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	5.38	≤20.97	PASS
		2402	4.92	≤20.97	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	2441	5.34	≤20.97	PASS
		2480	5.44	≤20.97	PASS



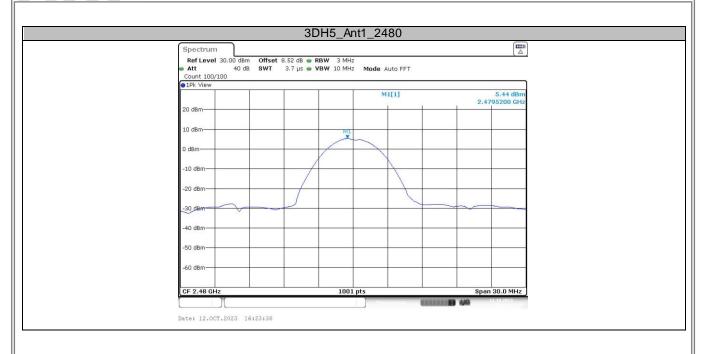








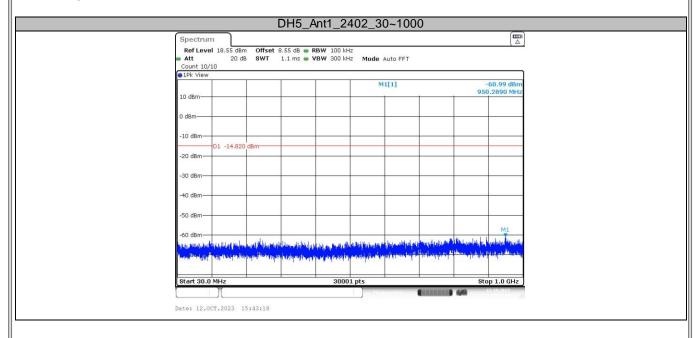




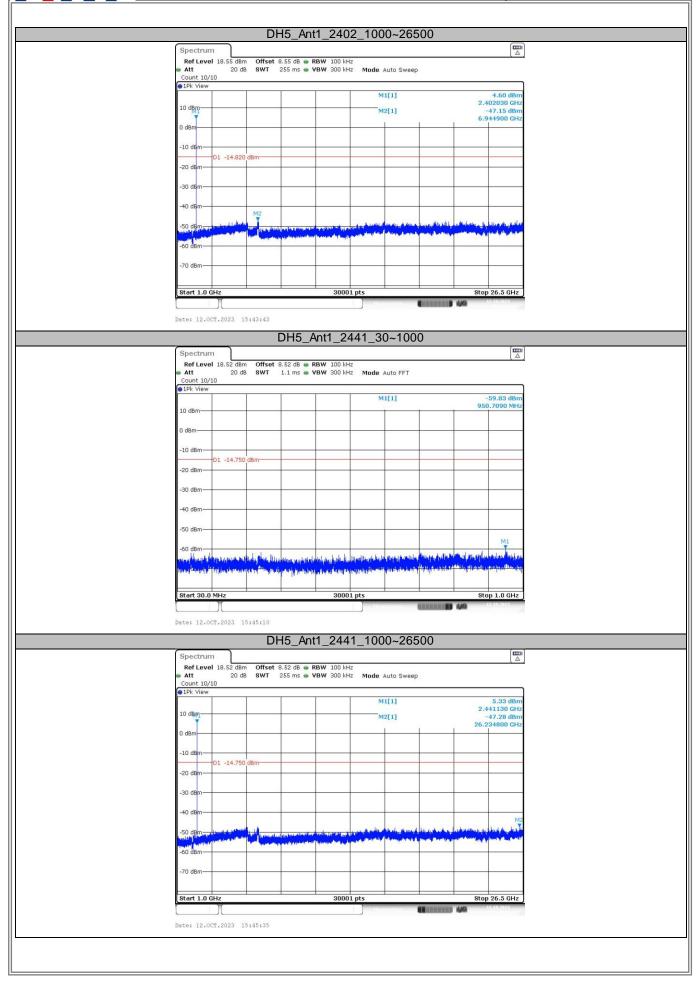


# **APPENDIX J - CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION**

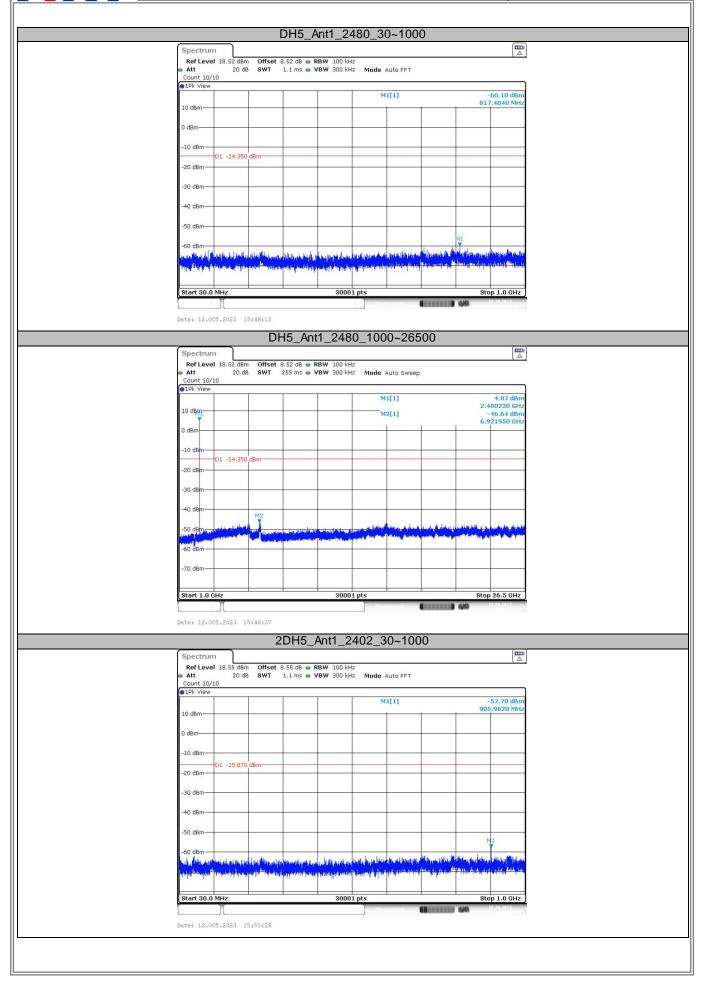
TestMode	Antenna	Freq(MHz)	FreqRange [MHz]	RefLevel [dBm]	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Verdict
		2402	30~1000	8.75	-59.14	≤-11.25	PASS
		2402	1000~26500	8.75	-46.56	≤-11.25	Sm   Verdict
DH5	Ant1	2441	30~1000	9.64	-60.39	≤-10.36	
טחט	Anti	2441	1000~26500	9.64	-46.41	≤-10.36	PASS
		2490	30~1000	10.21	-59.88	≤-9.79	PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS
		2480	1000~26500	10.21	-46.01	≤-9.79	PASS
		2402	30~1000	6.06	-60.65	≤-13.94	PASS
		2402	1000~26500	6.06	-45.81	≤-13.94	PASS
2DH5	Ant1	2441	30~1000	6.83	-59.65	≤-13.17	PASS
20113	Anti	2441	1000~26500	6.83	-46.67	≤-13.17	PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS PASS
		2480	30~1000	6.68	-60.97	≤-13.32	PASS
		2480	1000~26500	6.68	-45.72	≤-13.32	PASS
		2402	30~1000	6.06	-59.47	≤-13.94	PASS
		2402	1000~26500	6.06	-46.9	≤-13.94	PASS
3DH5	Ant1	2441	30~1000	6.80	-59.37	≤-13.2	PASS
3DH5	Anti	2441	1000~26500	6.80	-46.38	≤-13.2	PASS
		2480	30~1000	6.71	-60.25	≤-13.29	PASS
			2480	1000~26500	6.71	-46.4	≤-13.29



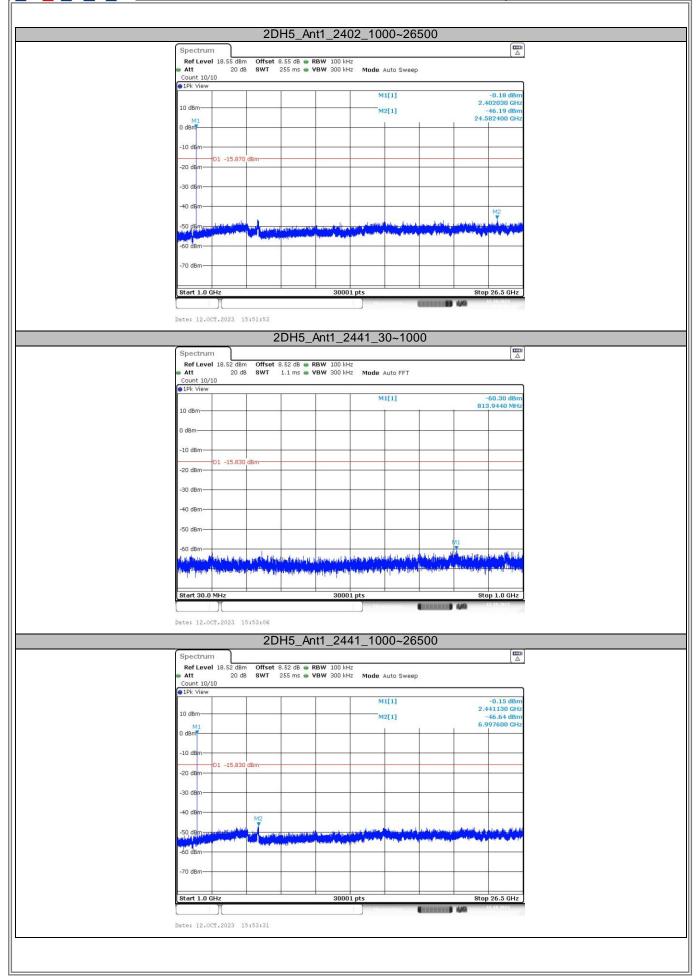




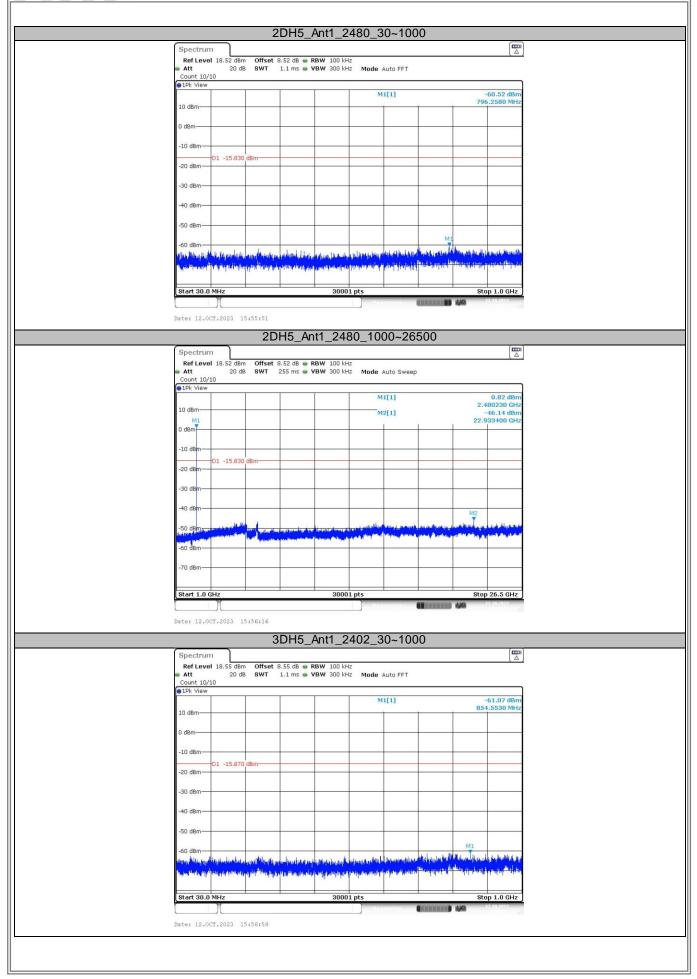




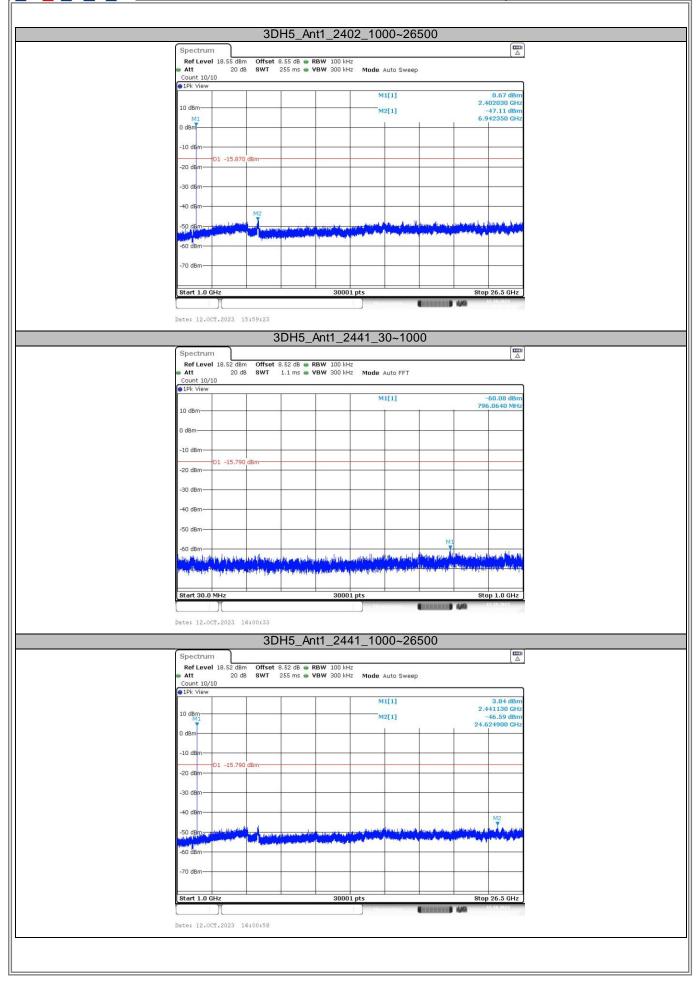




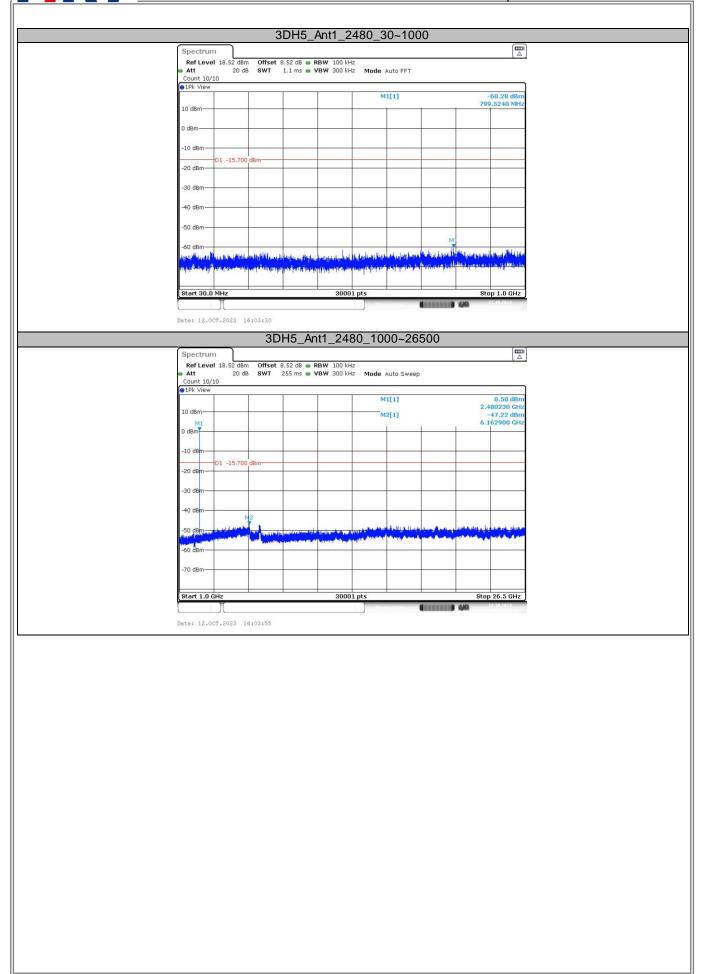






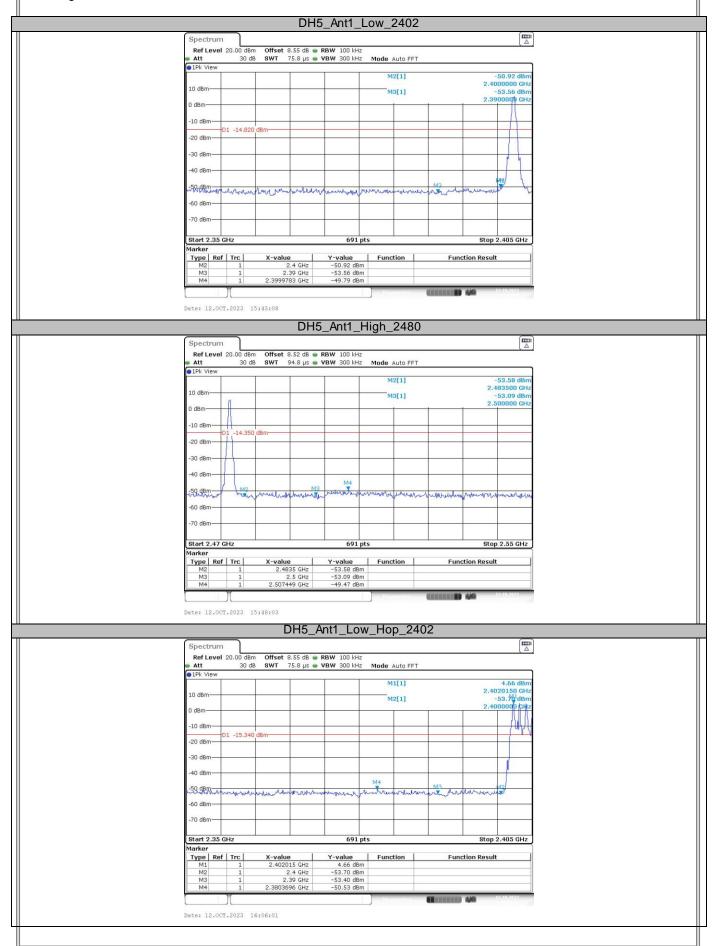




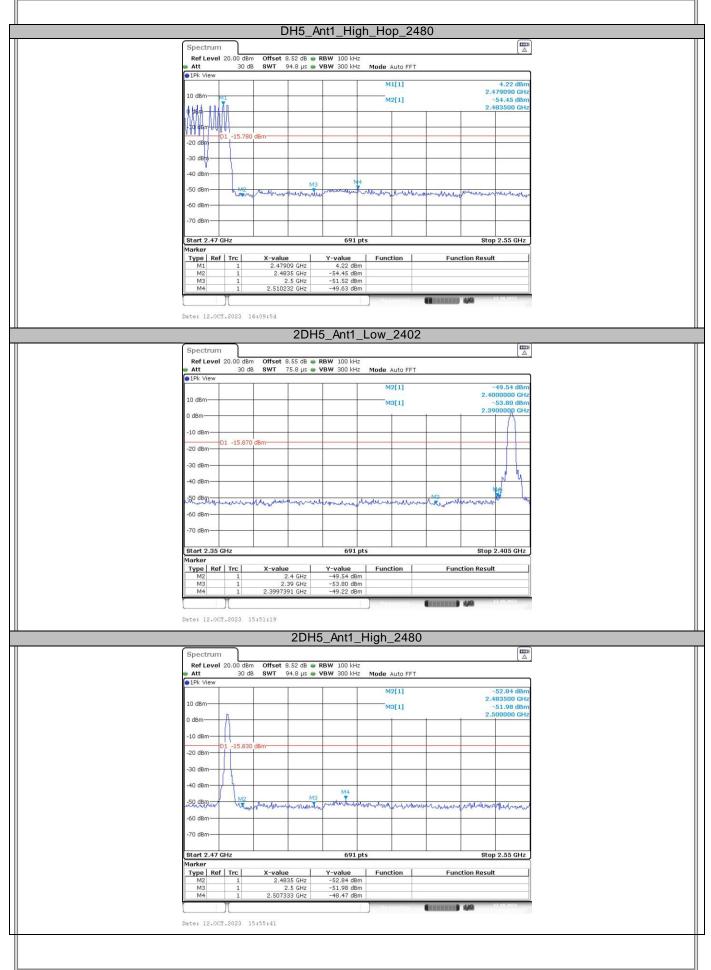




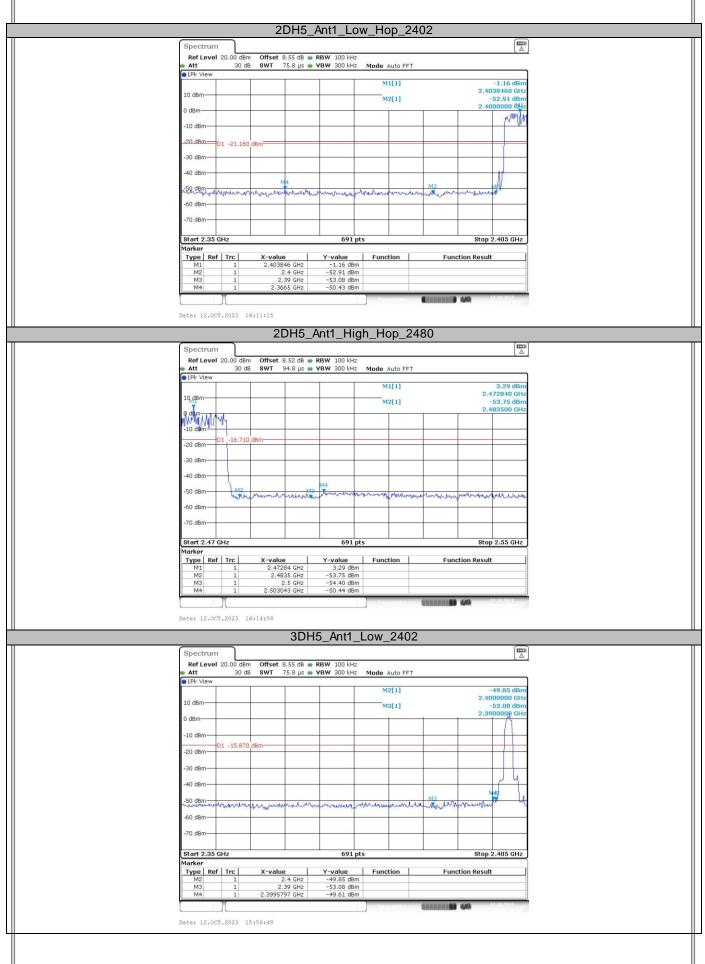
## Band edge check



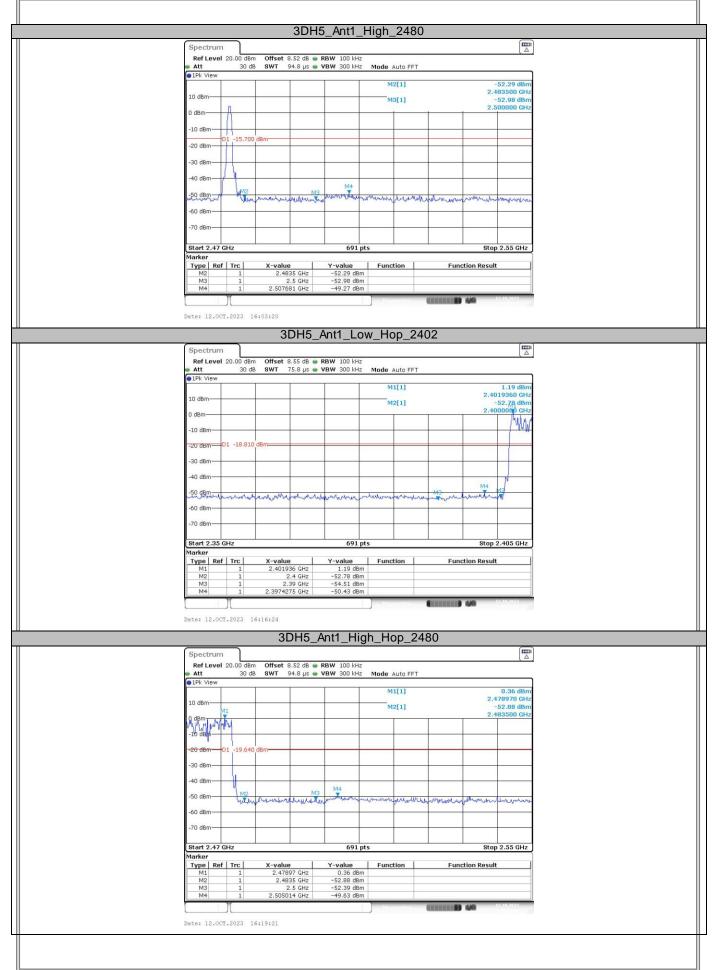














# APPENDIX K - DECLARATION FOR BLUETOOTH DEVICE

#### 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 µs. 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  $\mu$ 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**