



**CONFORMANCE TEST REPORT  
 FOR  
 FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C**

**Report No.: 11-05-MAS-012-01**




Client: FUJITSU TEN LIMITED  
 Product: CD Receiver with Bluetooth and Display  
 Model: FT0032A  
 FCC ID: BABFT0032A  
 Manufacturer/supplier: FUJITSU TEN LIMITED

Date test item received: 2011/04/15  
 Date test campaign completed: 2011/05/16  
 Date of issue: 2011/05/16

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*Total number of pages of this test report: 80 pages*

*Total number of pages of photos: Setup photos 1 page*

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Manufacturer : FUJITSU TEN LIMITED  
Address : 2-28, Goshō-dori, 1-chome, Hyogo-ku, kobe 652-8510 Japan  
EUT : CD Receiver with Bluetooth and Display  
Trade name : ----  
Model No. : FT0032A  
Power Source : 13.2Vdc battery  
Regulations applied : FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C

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- ⑤ FCC Registration Number: 90588, 91094, 91095
- ⑥ Industry Canada Site Registration number: IC 2949A



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# 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 Product Description

- a) Type of EUT : CD Receiver with Bluetooth and Display  
 b) Trade Name : ----  
 c) Model No. : FT0032A  
 d) FCC ID : BABFT0032A

## 1.2 Characteristics of Device

The EUT is a CD Receiver with Bluetooth and Display based on the Bluetooth technology. Bluetooth is a short-range radio link intended to be a cable replacement between portable or fixed electronic devices. Bluetooth operates in the unlicensed ISM Band at 2.4GHz. In this band, 79 RF channels spaced 1MHz apart are defined. The rated output power is 2.22 dBm (1.667 mW).

## 1.3 Test Methodology

All testing were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (2009) and FCC CFR 47 Part 2 and Part 15 and DA 00-705.

## 1.4 Modification List of EUT

N/A

## 1.5 Test Facility

The semi-anechoic chamber and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated and conducted data are located inside the Building at No.8, Lane 29, Wen-ming Road, Lo-shan Tsun, Kweishan Hsiang, Taoyuan, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This site has been accreditation as a FCC filing site.

## 1.6 Test Summary

Requirement	FCC Paragraph #	Test Pass
Radiated Emission	15.247 (c)	☒
Conducted Emission	15.207	N/A
Antenna Requirement	15.203	☒
20dB Emission Bandwidth	15.247 (a)(1)	☒
Output Power	15.247 (b)(1)	☒
OUT-OF-BAND RF Conducted Spurious Emission	15.247 (c)	☒
Number of Hopping Channels	15.247 (b)(1)	☒
Hopping Channel Carrier Frequency Separated	15.247 (a)(1)	☒
Dwell Time	15.247 (a)(1)(iii)	☒
Maximum Permissible Exposure	15.247 (b)(5)	☒

## 2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

### 2.1 Definition

**Unintentional radiator:**

A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

**Class A Digital Device:**

A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

**Class B Digital Device :**

A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business or industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

Note : A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

**Intentional radiator:**

A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

## 2.2 Requirement for Compliance

### (1) Conducted Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.107(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is as following:

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dB $\mu$ V	Average dB $\mu$ V
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

\*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

For intentional device, according to §15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is same as above table.

### (2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.109(a), except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dB $\mu$ V/m	Radiated $\mu$ V/m
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 - 216	3	43.5	150
216 - 960	3	46.0	200
above 960	3	54.0	500

For intentional device, according to §15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

### (3) Antenna Requirement

For intentional device, according to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. And according to §15.247 (c),(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. (ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted output power.

**(4) 20dB Bandwidth Requirement**

For frequency hopping systems, according to 15.247(a)(1), hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25kHz or the 20dB bandwidth of hopping channel, whichever is greater.

**(5) Output Power Requirement**

For frequency hopping systems, according to 15.247(1), operating in the 2400-2483.5MHz band employing at least 75 hopping channels. The maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

**(6) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement**

According to 15.247(c), if any 100 kHz bandwidth outside these frequency bands, the radio frequency power that is produced by the modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in §15.209(a), whichever results in the lesser attenuation.

**(7) Number of Hopping Channels**

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems, operating in the 2400-2483.5MHz band employing at least 75 hopping channels.

**(8) Channel Carrier Frequencies Separation**

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), the frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by minimum of 25kHz or the 20dB bandwidth of hopping channel, whichever is greater.

**(9) Dwell Time**

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping system in the 2400-2483.5MHz band employing at least 15 non-overlapping channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 second multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

**(10) Power Spectral Density**

According to 15.247(d), for bluetooth device, the peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8dBm in any 3kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.



## 2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.25
0.495 - 0.505 **	16.69475 - 16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735 - 2.1905	16.80425 - 16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475 - 156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2655-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3600-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

\*\* : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

## 2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device :

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

## 2.5 User Information

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help.

To comply with the FCC RF exposure compliance requirement, this device and its antenna must not be co-located or operating to conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

### 3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

#### 3.1 Justification

For the purposes of this test report ancillary equipment is defined as equipment which is used in conjunction with the EUT to provide operational and control features to the EUT during the test. Notebook PC was used to control the RF channel under the highest, middle and lowest frequency and transmit the maximum RF power. Customer would not use it. But never the less ancillary equipment can influence the test results..

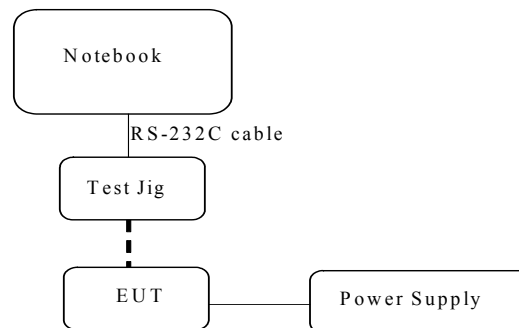
#### 3.2 Devices for Tested System

##### 3.2.1

Device	Manufacture	Model	Cable Description
* CD Receiver with Bluetooth and Display	FUJITSU TEN LIMITED	FT0032A	2.0m*1, Unshielded Power Line
Test Jig	N/A	N/A	0.3m*3 Unshielded Signal Line
Notebook	TOSHIBA	J50 173L/5	2.0m*1, Unshielded Power Line / Adapter 1.2m*1 Unshielded Signal Line
Power Supply	GW	GPC-3030D	1.8m*1, Unshielded Power Line

#### Remark

1. “\*” means equipment under test.



Note: A TOSHIBA notebook performs the control test mode. The notebook removes away after the control command is ready.

2. Software: CarLanchControl.exe.
3. During Conducted testing, cable loss is 0.6 dB.

3.2.2 Test Mode Description

3.2.2.1 Modulation Type

Test Mode	Modulation	Test Channel	Frequency (MHz)
A	GFSK	Channel Low	2402
B	$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	Channel Mid	2441
C	8-DPSK	Channel High	2480

3.2.2.2 Test Mode and Worse Case Determination

Item	Test Item	Test Mode	Test Frequency (MHz)
1.	Output Power	A	2402,2441,2480
		B	2402,2441,2480
		C	2402,2441,2480
	Worse Case	Mode C (note 1)	
2.	20dB Emission Bandwidth	A,B,C	2402,2441,2480
3.	Conducted Emission	-	-
4.	Out of Band Conducted Emission	C	2402,2441,2480 (note 1)
5.1	Number of Channel	A	2402~2480 (note 2)
5.2	Channel Separation	A	2441 (note 2)
5.3	Dwell Time	C	2441 (note 3)
6.1	Radiated Emission (below 1GHz)	C	2441 (Worse Case) (note 1)
6.2	Radiated Emission (above 1GHz)	C	2402,2441,2480 (note 1)

note:

1. The worse case is determined as the modulation with highest output power.
2. Pretest result is no difference in three test modes by channel low, middle and high. Choose mode A, channel middle for final testing and record the result.
3. Pretest result is no difference in three test modes by channel low, middle and high. Choose mode C, channel middle for final testing and record the result.

## 4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 4.1 Applicable Standard

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).

For intentional radiators, according to §15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated, and the out band emission shall be comply with § 15.247 (c)

### 4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively. Turn on EUT and make sure that it is in continuous operating function.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a semi-anechoic chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions and then each selected frequency is precisely measured. As the same purpose, for emission measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 120 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

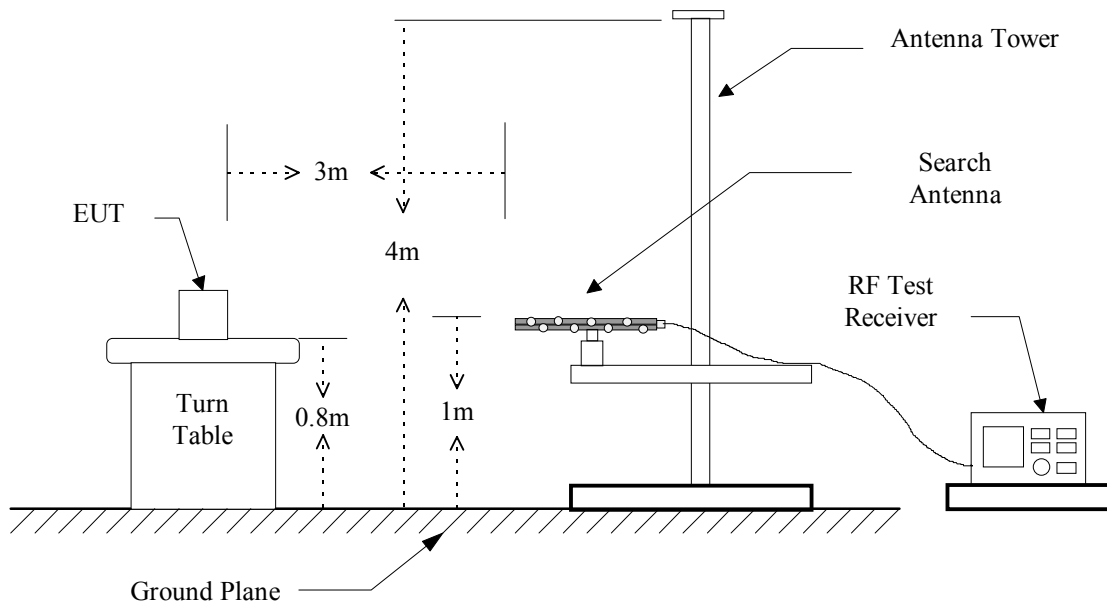
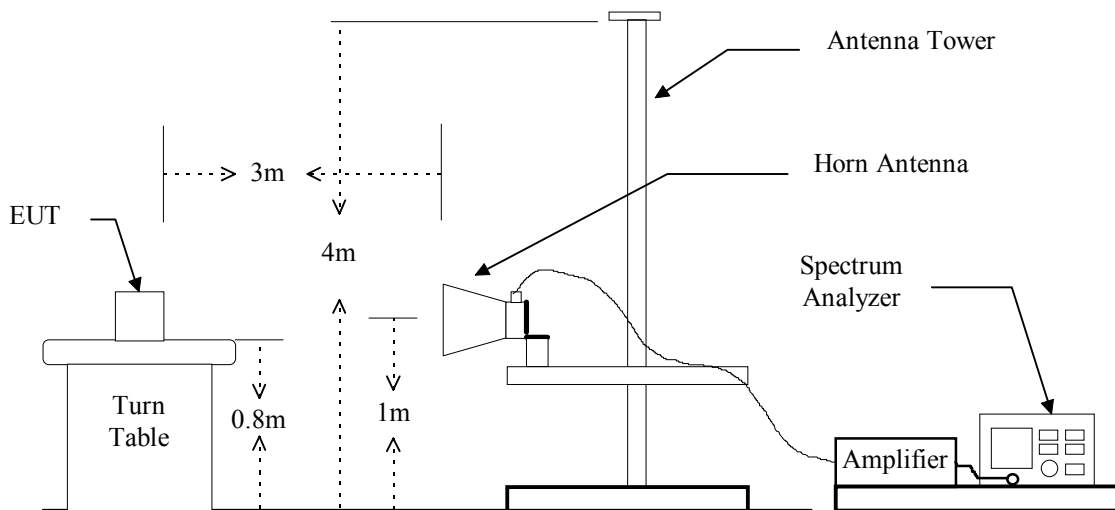


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



### 4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement :

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESIB7	07/19/2011
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSU46	11/25/2011
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	07/18/2011
BiLog Antenna	Schaffner	CBL 6112B	08/22/2011
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	07/16/2011
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	10/25/2011

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution Bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
	RF Test Receiver	Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

### 4.4 Radiated Emission Data

#### 4.4.1 RF Portion

a) Channel 0

Operation Mode : Tx  
 Fundamental Frequency : 2402 MHz  
 Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011      Temperature : 21°C      Humidity : 62%

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave (H/V Max.)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave.	
	H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave
4804.000	---	---	---	---	-2.53	---	---	74.0	54.0
7206.000	---	---	---	---	0.35	---	---	74.0	54.0
9608.000	---	---	---	---	2.26	---	---	74.0	54.0

b) Channel 39

Fundamental Frequency : 2441 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave (H/V Max.)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave.	
	H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave
4882.000	---	---	---	---	-2.36	---	---	74.0	54.0
7323.000	---	---	---	---	0.61	---	---	74.0	54.0
9764.000	---	---	---	---	2.36	---	---	74.0	54.0

c) Channel 78

Fundamental Frequency : 2480 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave (H/V Max.)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave.	
	H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave
4960.000	---	---	---	---	-2.19	---	---	74.0	54.0
7440.000	---	---	---	---	0.87	---	---	74.0	54.0
9920.000	---	---	---	---	2.45	---	---	74.0	54.0
14880.000	---	---	---	---	7.15	---	---	74.0	54.0
17360.000	---	---	---	---	9.45	---	---	74.0	54.0

Note :

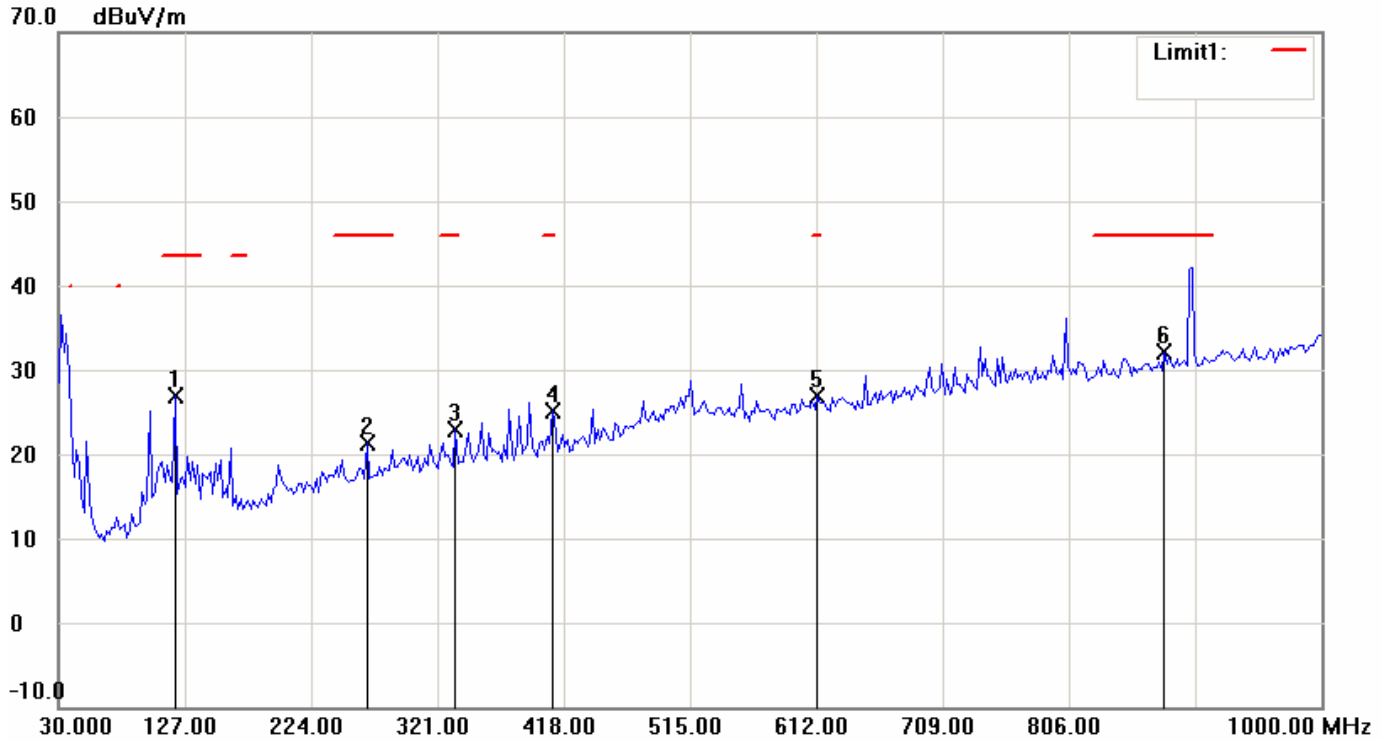
1. Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
3. Item “Margin” referred to Average limit while there is only peak result.
4. The radiation emissions have been measured to beyond the tenth harmonic of the fundamental frequency and show the significant frequencies, other means the value is too low to be detected.



### 4.4.2 Other Emission

#### A. below 1GHz

File: FT0032A      Data: #1      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 21 °C  
Time: PM 01:14:49      Humidity: 62 %



Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B      Polarization: Horizontal  
EUT:      Distance: 3m  
Model: FT0032A  
Test Mode:

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Detector	Corrected (dB/m)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
1	119.4188	13.61	peak	13.22	26.83	43.50	-16.67
2	267.1543	4.99	peak	16.28	21.27	46.00	-24.73
3	335.1904	4.94	peak	18.01	22.95	46.00	-23.05
4	409.0581	5.12	peak	19.92	25.04	46.00	-20.96
5	613.1663	2.61	peak	24.29	26.90	46.00	-19.10
6	879.4790	3.54	peak	28.51	32.05	46.00	-13.95

File: FT0032A

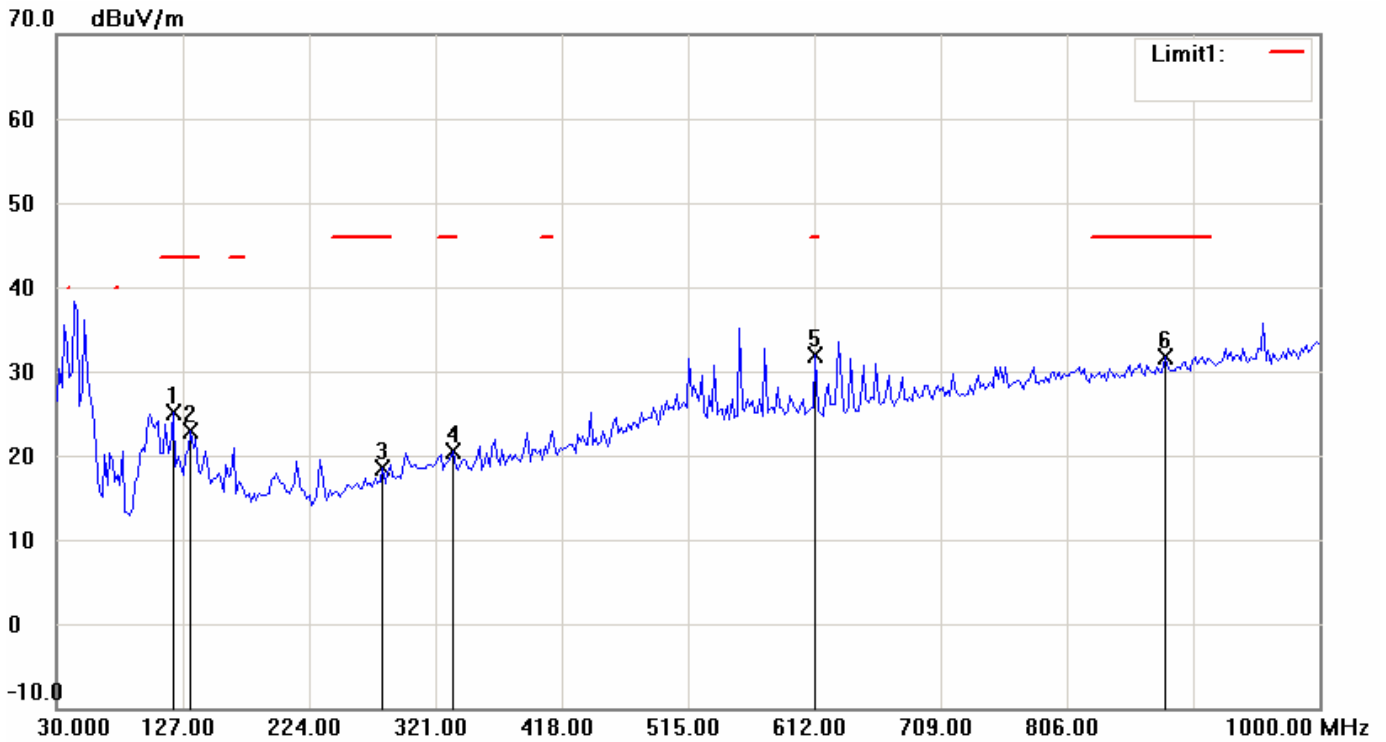
Data: #2

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 21 °C

Time: PM 01:16:39

Humidity: 62 %



Condition: FCC Part15 RE-Class B

Polarization: Vertical

EUT:

Distance: 3m

Model: FT0032A

Test Mode:

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Detector	Corrected (dB/m)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
1	119.4188	11.94	peak	13.22	25.16	43.50	-18.34
2	133.0261	9.13	peak	13.68	22.81	43.50	-20.69
3	280.7615	1.76	peak	16.76	18.52	46.00	-27.48
4	335.1904	2.44	peak	18.01	20.45	46.00	-25.55
5	613.1663	7.53	peak	24.29	31.82	46.00	-14.18
6	881.4228	3.10	peak	28.55	31.65	46.00	-14.35

**B. above 1GHz**

Frequency (MHz)	Ant Pol H / V	Reading (dBuV) Peak	Correct Factor (dB)	Duty Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak AVG	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak AVG	Margins ( dB )
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.							

Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "\*\*\*\*" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
  - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
  - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f < 1000MHz).
  - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).
  - ±4.4dB (18GHz < f ≤ 40GHz).
- 4 Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

**4.4.3 Radiated Measurement at Bandedge with Fundamental Frequencies**

(A)

Channel 0

Operation Mode : Transmitting

Fundamental Frequency : 2402 MHz

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011

Temperature : 21°C

Humidity : 62%

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave (H/V Max.)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave.	
	H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
2390.000	33.99	22.64	34.86	22.65	29.23	64.09	51.88	74.0	54.0

Note:

1. The result is the highest value of radiated emission from restrict band of 2310 ~2390 MHz.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

(B)

Channel 78

Operation Mode : Transmitting

Fundamental Frequency : 2480 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave (H/V Max.)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak Ave.	
	H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
2483.500	34.55	23.07	35.01	23.09	29.22	64.23	52.31	74.0	54.0

Note:

1. The result is the highest value of radiated emission from restrict band of 2483.5 ~2500 MHz.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

**4.5 Field Strength Calculation**

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss(if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

$$Result = Reading + Corrected Factor$$

where

$$Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss + High Pass Filter Loss - Amplifier Gain$$

## **5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT**

This EUT is excused from investigation of conducted emission, for it is powered by battery only. According to §15.207 (d), measurements to demonstrate compliance with the conducted limits are not required for devices which only employ battery power for operation and which do not operate from the AC power lines or contain provisions for operation while connected to the AC power lines.

## 6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

### 6.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

And according to §15.247 (c),(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. (ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted output power.

### 6.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain

The antennas is a Bluetooth chip antenna.

Antenna Type	Inverted Antenna
Peak Antenna Gain	-1.37

The directional gain of antenna doesn't greater than 6 dBi, the power won't be reduced.

## 7 20dB EMISSION BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT

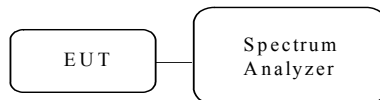
### 7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1), for frequency hopping systems, hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25kHz or the 20dB bandwidth of hopping channel, whichever is greater.

### 7.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. The setup of the EUT as shown in figure 3. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value.
3. Measure the frequency difference of two frequencies that were attenuated 20 dB from the reference level. Record the frequency difference as the emission bandwidth.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 3: Emission bandwidth measurement configuration.



### 7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	09/26/2011

## 7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : May 16, 2011

Temperature : 24°C

Humidity : 54%

7.4.1 Operation Mode: GFSK

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Chart
0	2402	0.855	Page 25
39	2441	0.845	Page 26
78	2480	0.820	Page 27

*Note: Please refer to page 25 to page 27 for chart.*



File: FT0032A

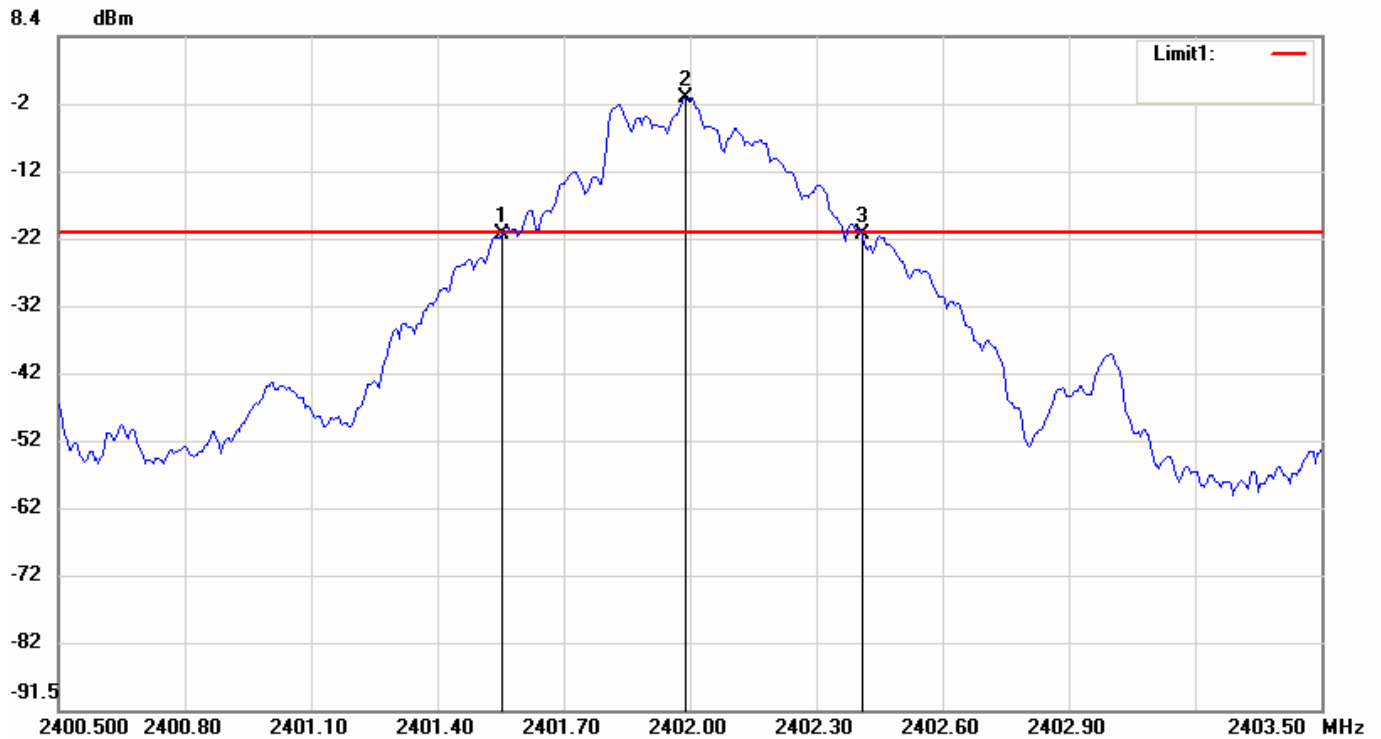
Data: #36

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:02:25

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -20.59dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 3.2ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 30 KHz VBW: 100 KHz

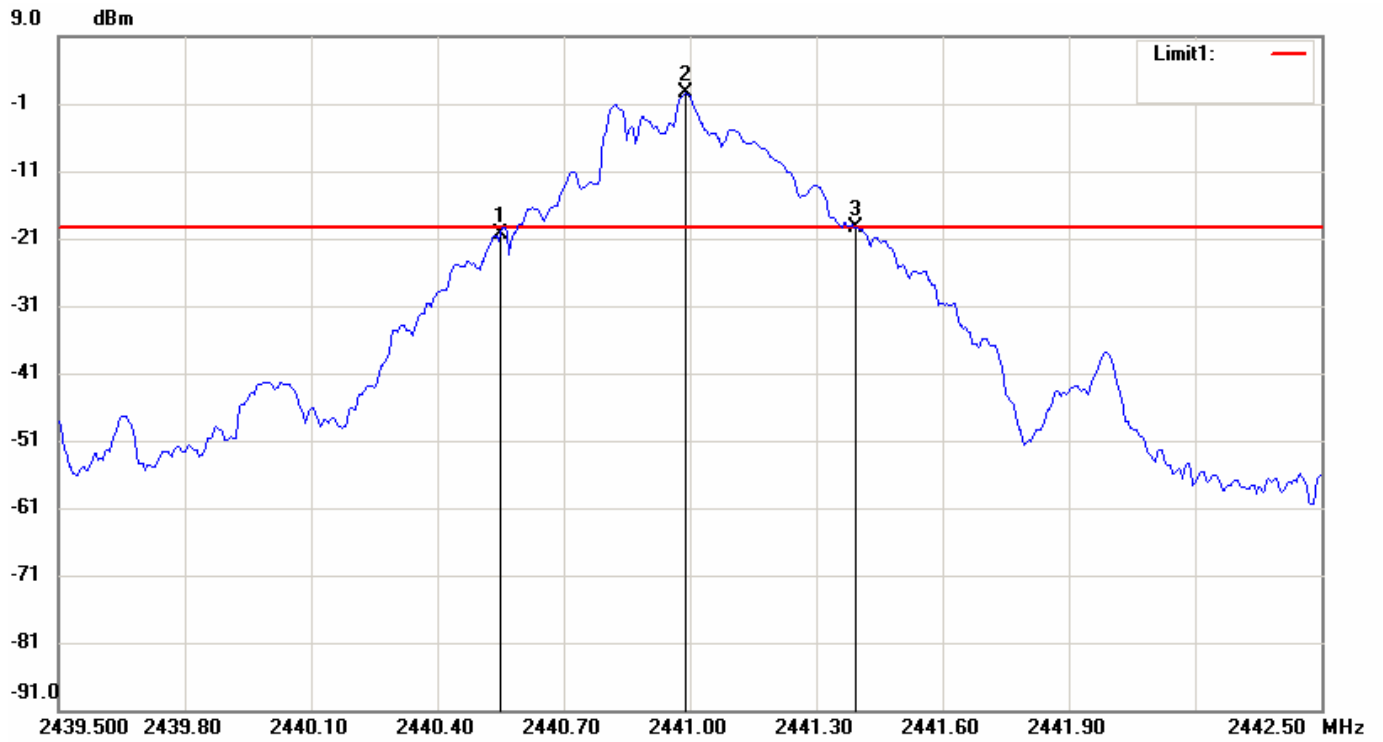
Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 00-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2401.55500	-21.04
2	2401.99000	-0.59
3	2402.41000	-20.96

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.855	0.08

File: FT0032A      Data: #52      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:22:06      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -19.44dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 3.2ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 30 KHz      VBW: 100 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 39-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2440.55000	-20.47
2	2440.99000	0.56
3	2441.39500	-19.48

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.845	0.99

File: FT0032A

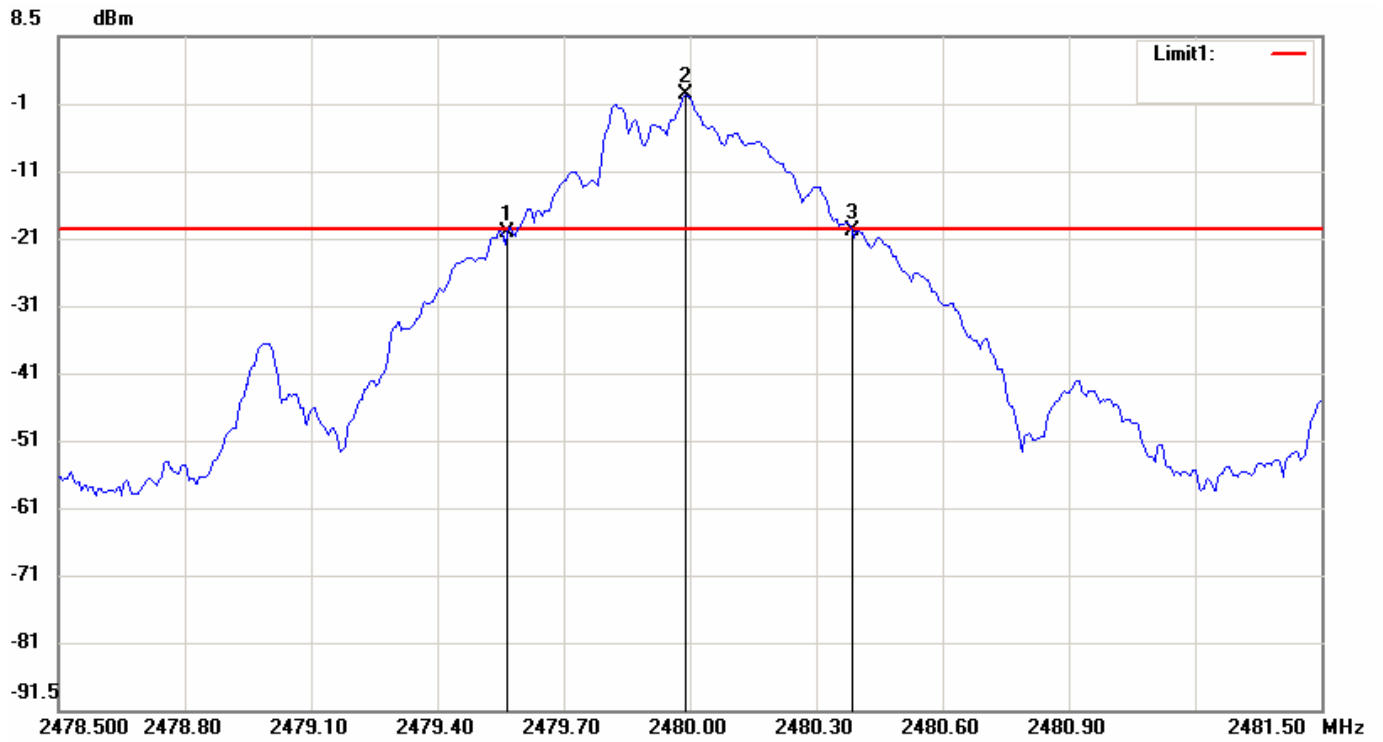
Data: #44

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:12:23

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -20.19dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 3.2ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 30 KHz VBW: 100 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 78-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2479.56500	-20.55
2	2479.99000	-0.19
3	2480.38500	-20.44

No.		$\Delta$ Frequency(MHz)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.82	0.11

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011

Temperature : 17°C

Humidity : 54%

7.4.2 Operation Mode: 8-DPSK

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Chart
0	2402	1.215	Page 29
39	2441	1.260	Page 30
78	2480	1.260	Page 31

***Note: Please refer to page 29 to page 31 for chart.***

File: FT0032A

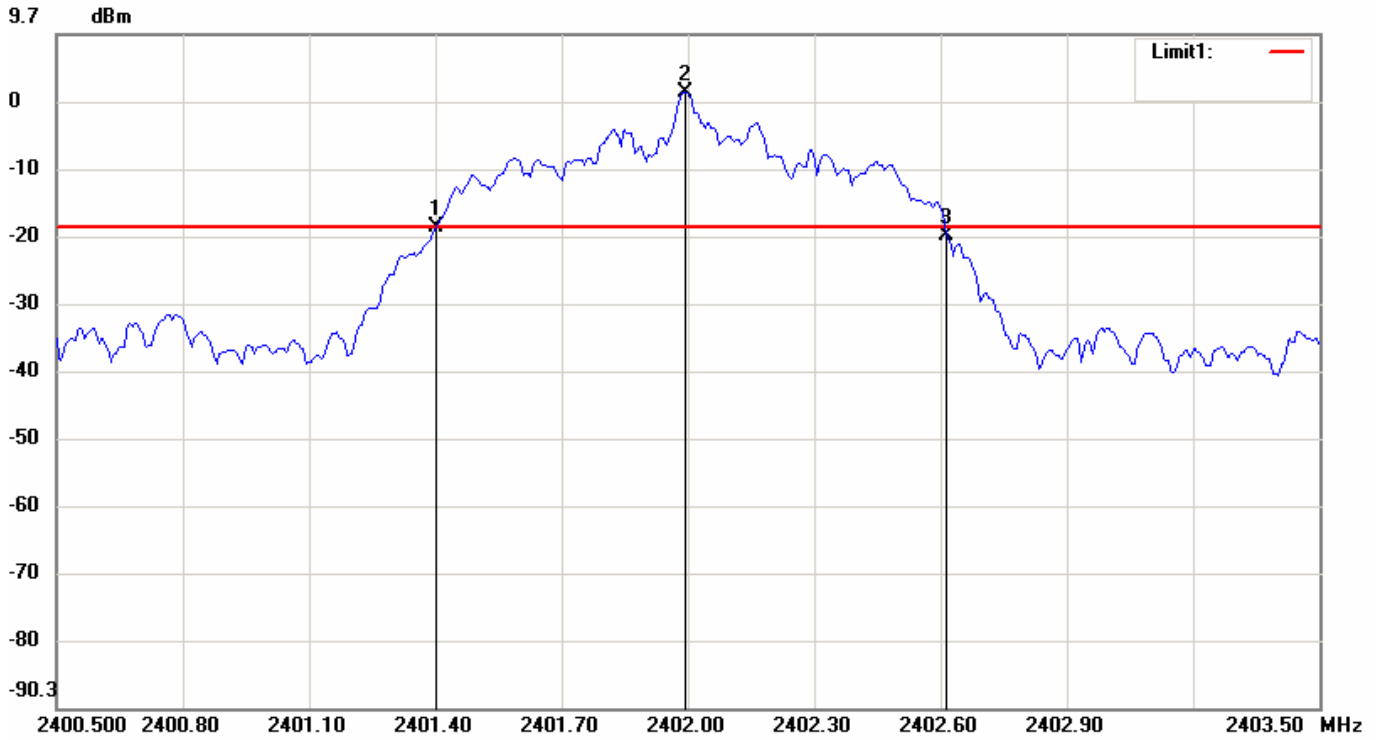
Data: #11

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:09:39

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -18.85dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 3.2ms Att: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 30 KHz VBW: 100 KHz

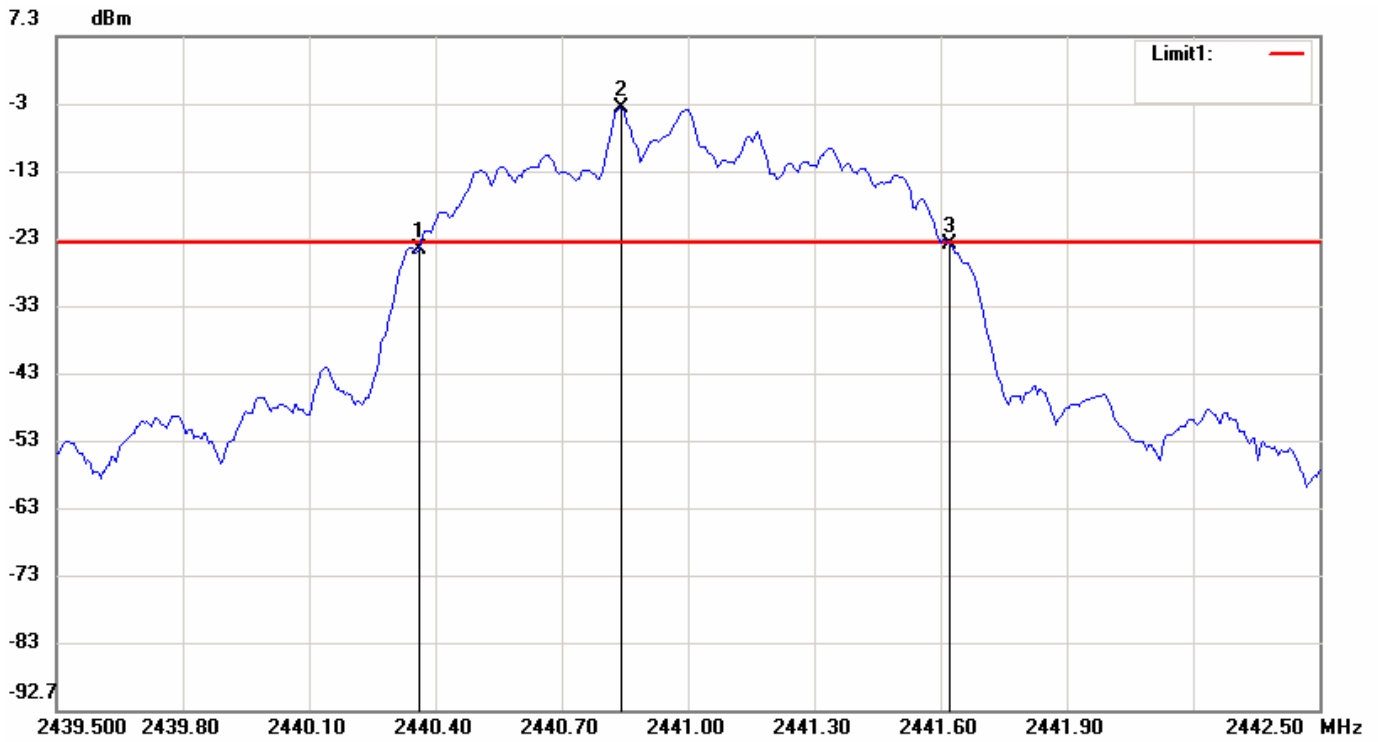
Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 00-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2401.40000	-19.00
2	2401.99500	1.15
3	2402.61500	-20.34

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.215	-1.34

File: FT0032A      Data: #17      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 17 °C  
Time: AM 11:15:35      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -23.38dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 3.2ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 30 KHz      VBW: 100 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 39-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2440.36000	-24.22
2	2440.84000	-3.38
3	2441.62000	-23.57

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.26	0.65

File: FT0032A

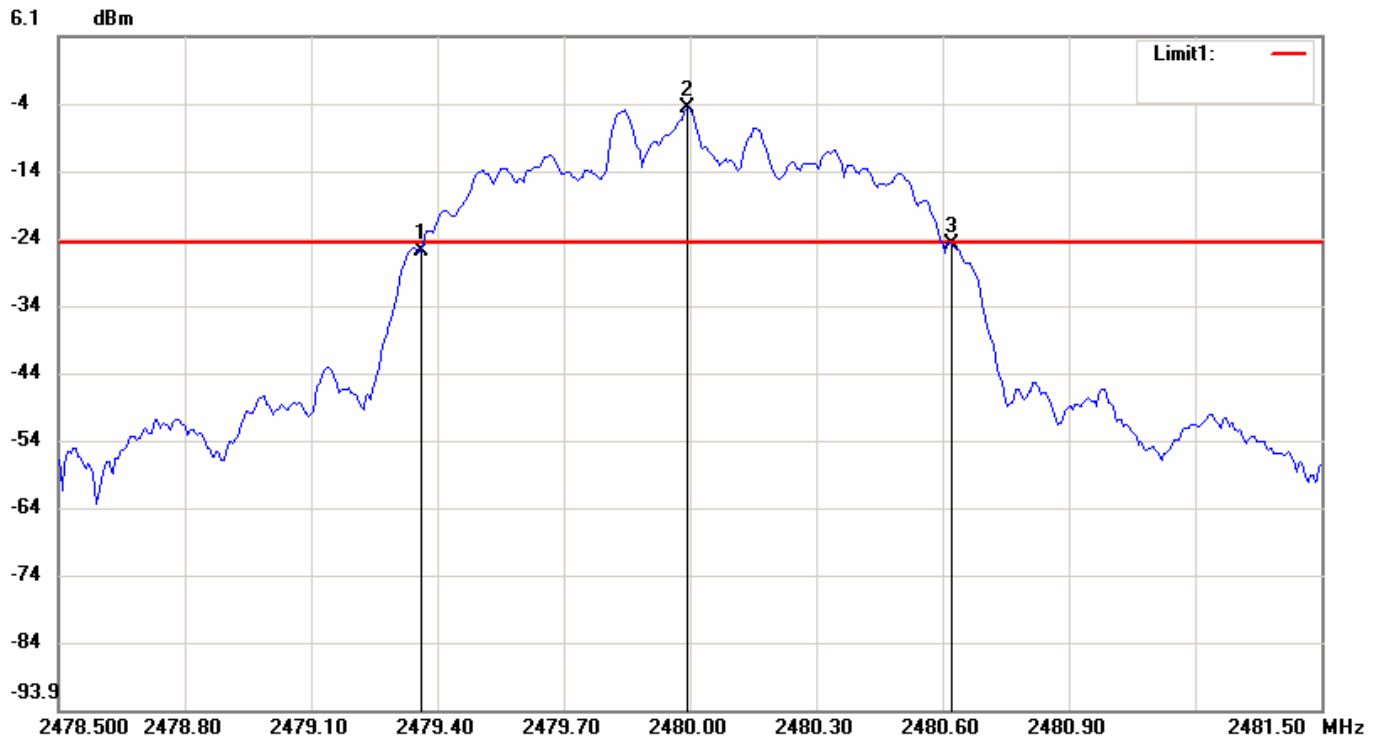
Data: #14

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:13:09

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -24.64dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 3.2ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 30 KHz VBW: 100 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 78-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2479.36000	-25.70
2	2479.99500	-4.64
3	2480.62000	-24.79

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.26	0.91

Test Date : May 16, 2011

Temperature : 24°C

Humidity : 54%

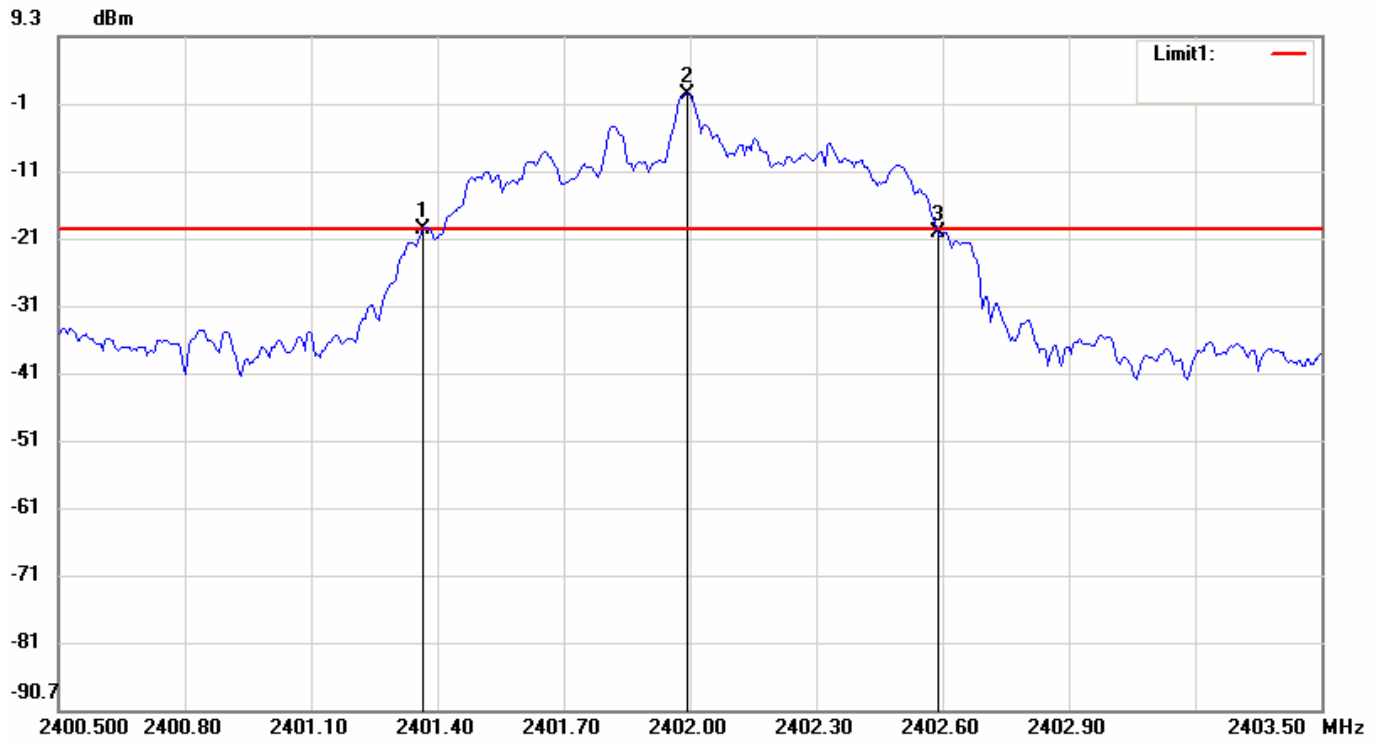
7.4.3 Operation Mode:  $\pi/4$ -DQPSK

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	20 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Chart
0	2402	1.225	Page 33
39	2441	1.210	Page 34
78	2480	1.225	Page 35

*Note: Please refer to page 33 to page 35 for chart.*



File: FT0032A      Data: #60      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:35:01      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -19.37dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 3.2ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 30 KHz      VBW: 100 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 00-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2401.36500	-19.43
2	2401.99500	0.63
3	2402.59000	-19.78

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.225	-0.35

File: FT0032A

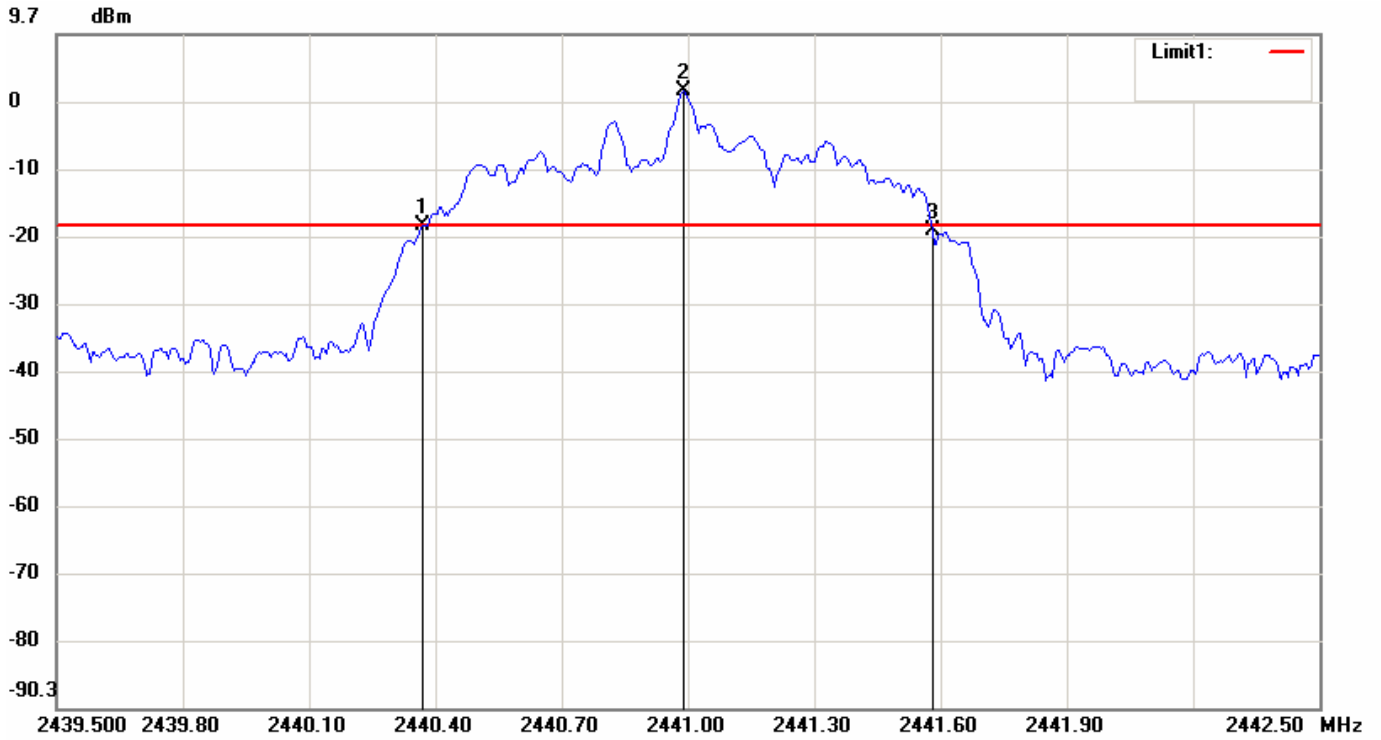
Data: #62

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:38:52

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -18.75dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 3.2ms Att: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 30 KHz VBW: 100 KHz

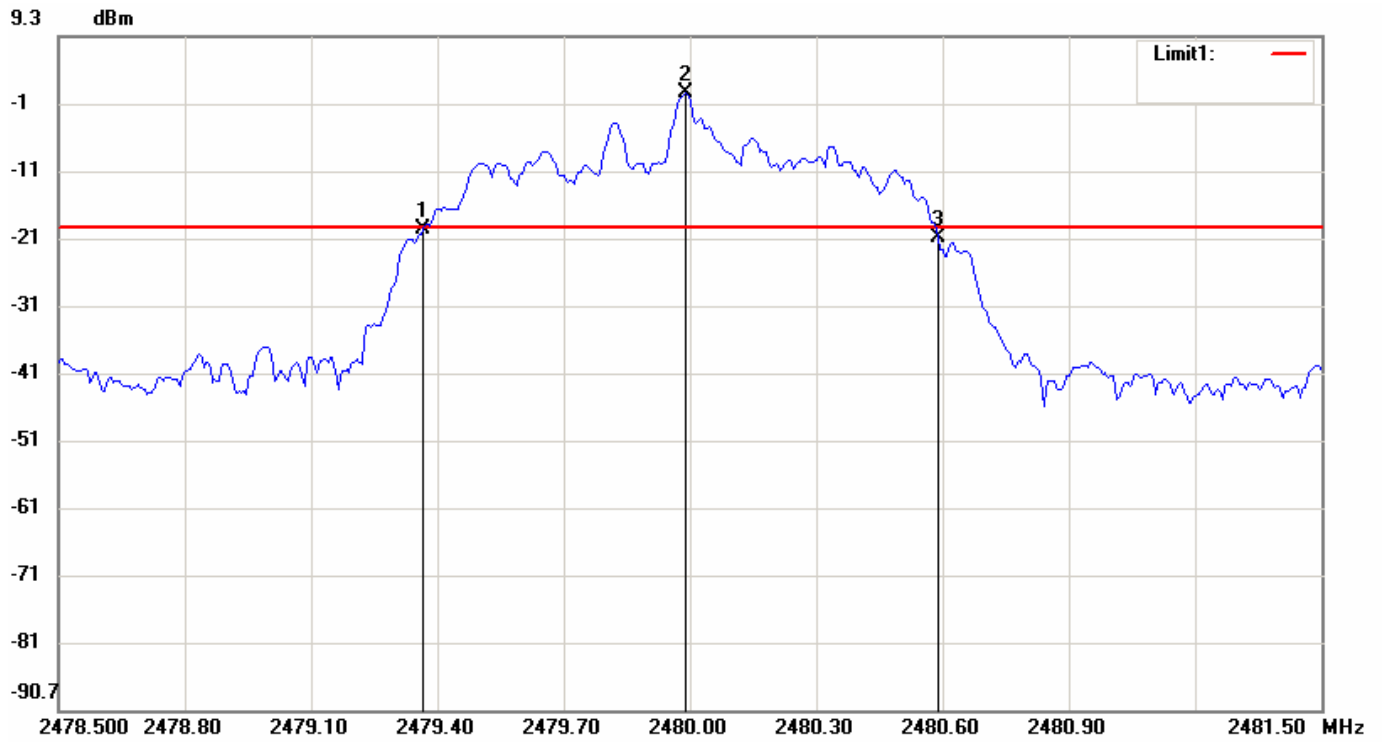
Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 39-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2440.37000	-18.75
2	2440.99000	1.25
3	2441.58000	-19.38

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.21	-0.63

File: FT0032A      Data: #61      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:37:42      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -19.21dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 3.2ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 30 KHz      VBW: 100 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 78-20dB EBW

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2479.36500	-19.26
2	2479.99000	0.79
3	2480.59000	-20.67

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.225	-1.41

## 8 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

### 8.1 Standard Applicable

For frequency hopping system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If Receiving antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

### 8.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. The setup of the EUT as shown in figure 3. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Add cable loss factor to measurement instrument to get maximum peak output power. Then set it to any measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set RBW of spectrum analyzer to 2 MHz and VBW to 2 MHz.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and record the level to calculate result data.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	09/26/2011

## 8.4 Measurement Data

8.4.1 Operation Mode: GFSK

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011

Temperature : 17°C

Humidity : 54%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Maximum Peak Output Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)	Chart
0	2402	0.35	1.084	1000	Page 38
39	2441	0.71	1.178	1000	Page 39
78	2480	0.02	1.005	1000	Page 40

*Note: Please refer to page 38 to page 40 for chart.*

File: FT0032A

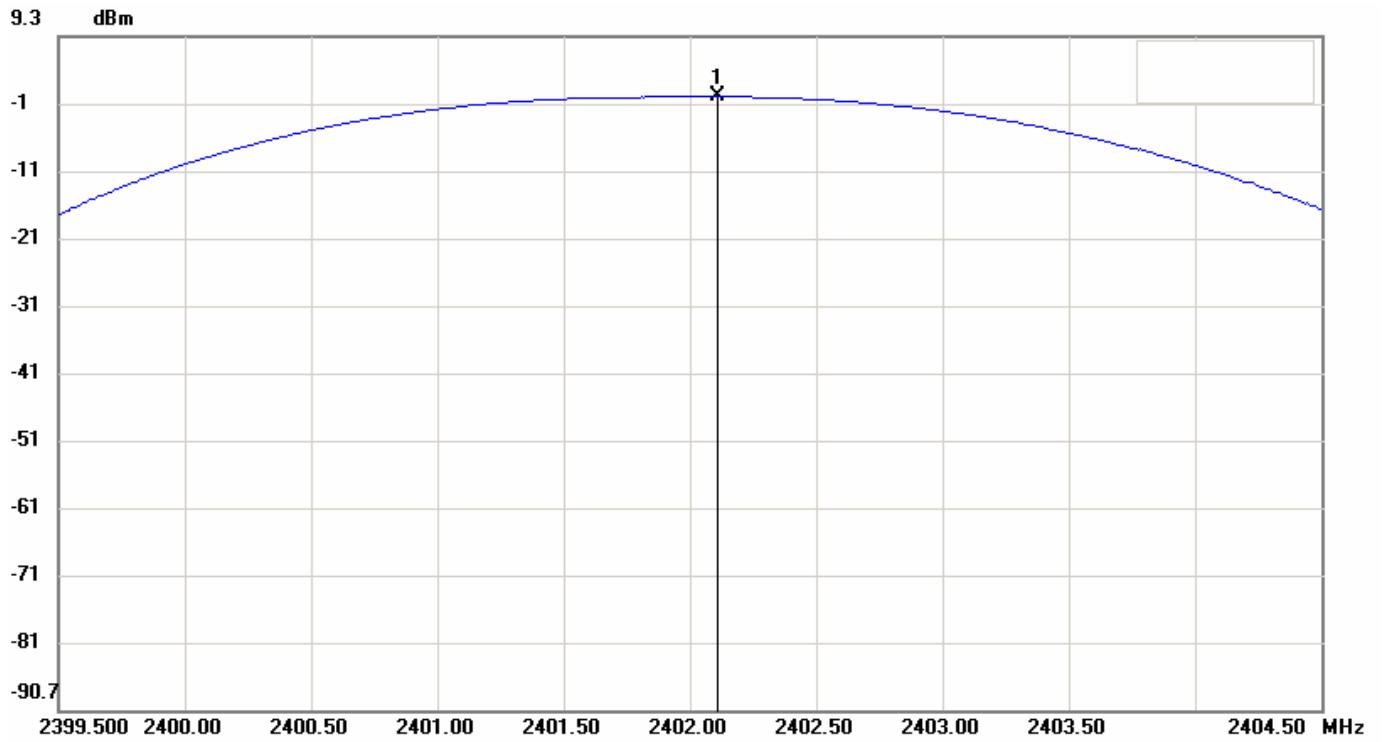
Data: #1

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 10:55:43

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH00 Output Power (GFSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2402.10830	0.35

File: FT0032A

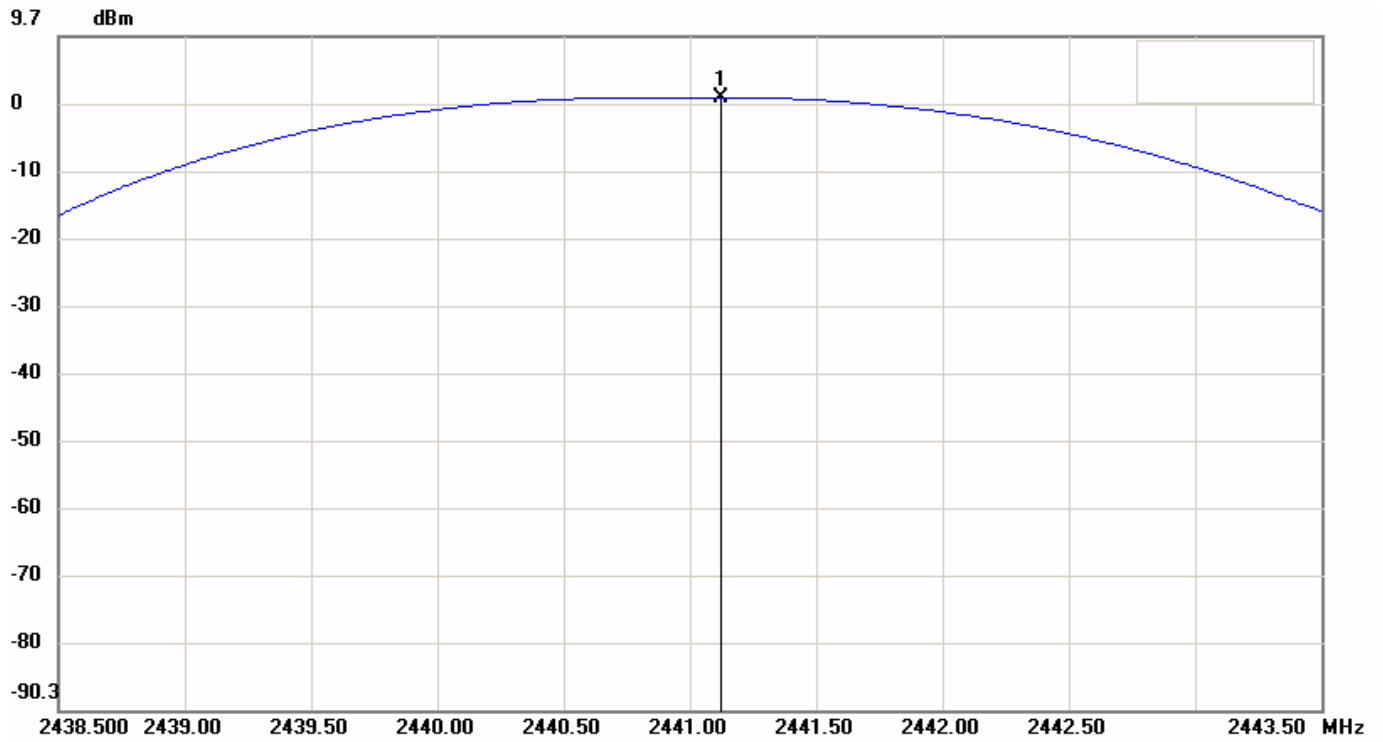
Data: #2

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 10:57:35

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH39 Output Power (GFSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2441.11670	0.71

File: FT0032A

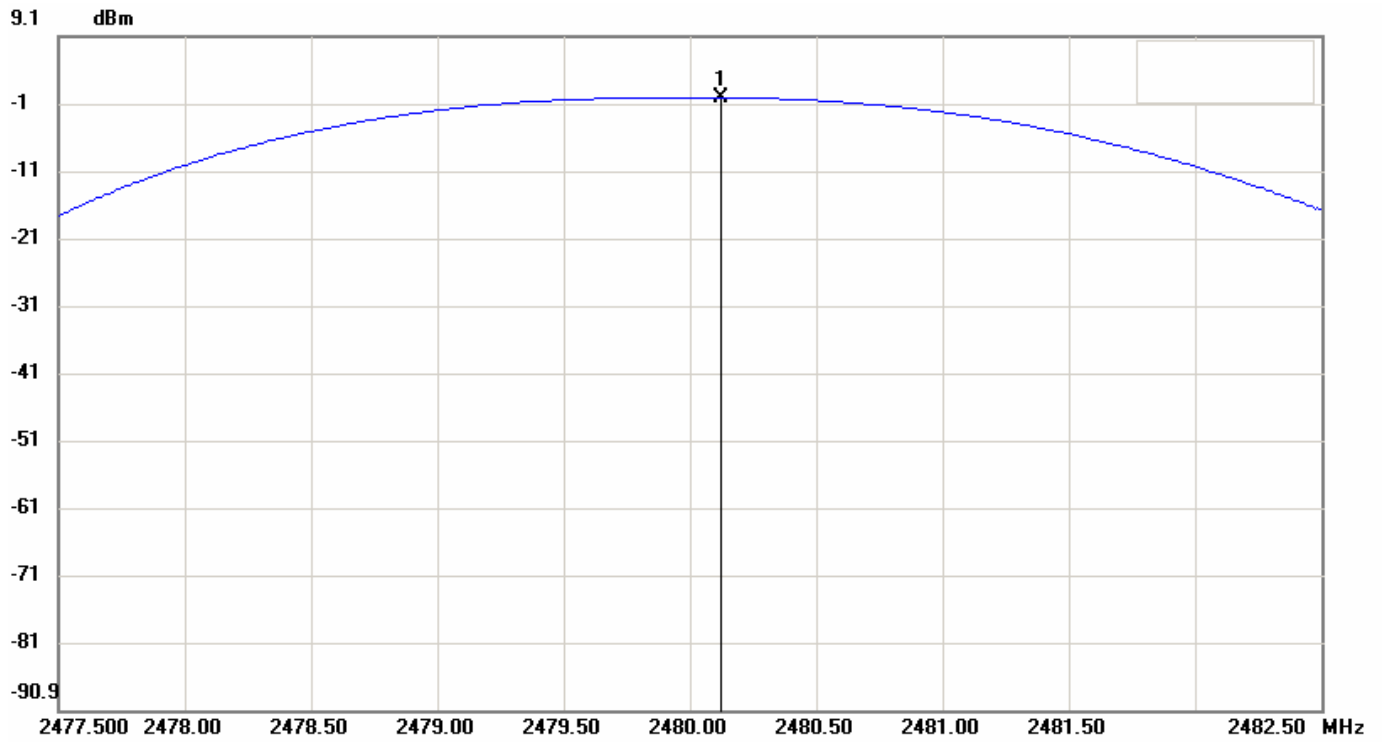
Data: #3

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 10:58:22

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH78 Output Power (GFSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2480.11670	0.02



8.4.2 Operation Mode: 8-DPSK

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011

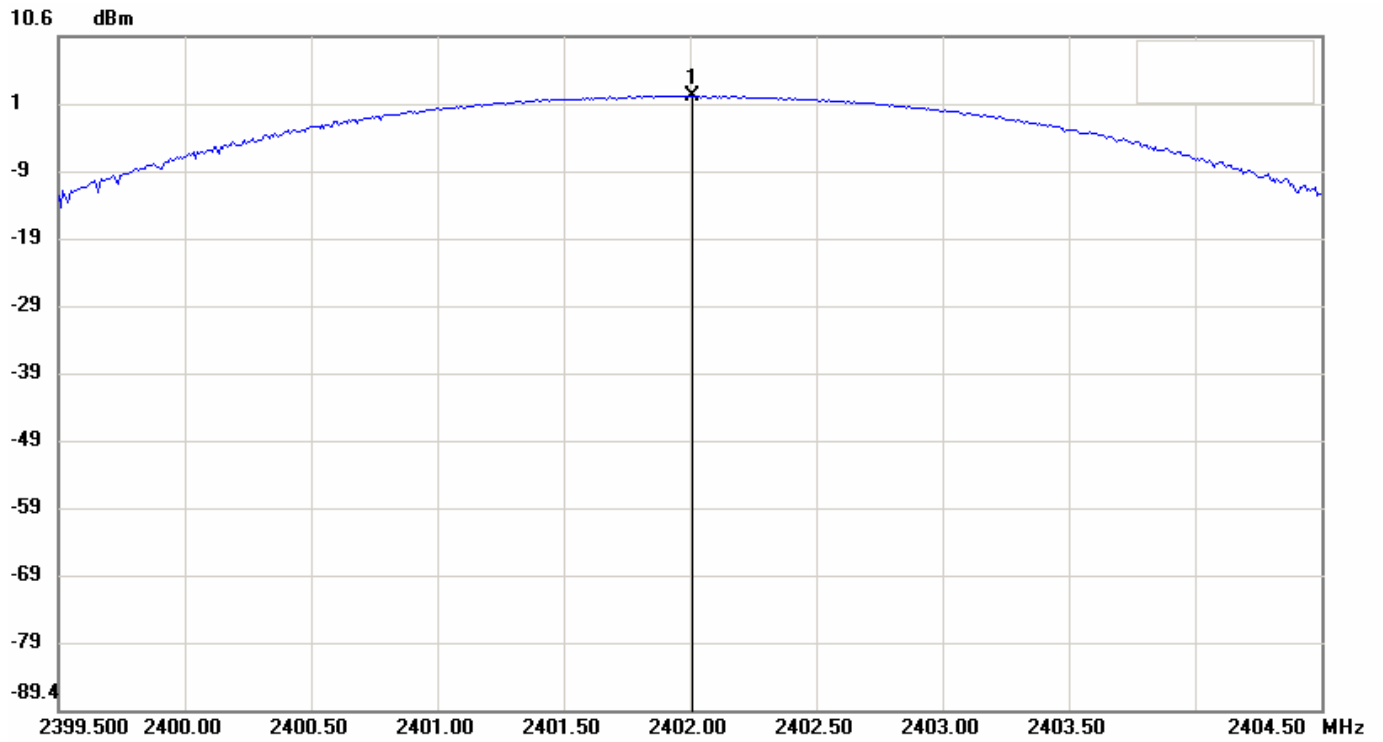
Temperature : 17°C

Humidity : 54%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Maximum Peak Output Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)	Chart
0	2402	1.85	1.531	1000	Page 42
39	2441	2.22	1.667	1000	Page 43
78	2480	1.75	1.496	1000	Page 44

**Note: Please refer to page 42 to page 44 for chart.**

File: FT0032A      Data: #8      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 17 °C  
Time: AM 11:06:37      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
 EUT: Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 20dB  
 Model: FT0032A RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz  
 Test Mode:  
 Note: FCC Bluetooth CH00 Output Power(8DPSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2402.00830	1.85

File: FT0032A

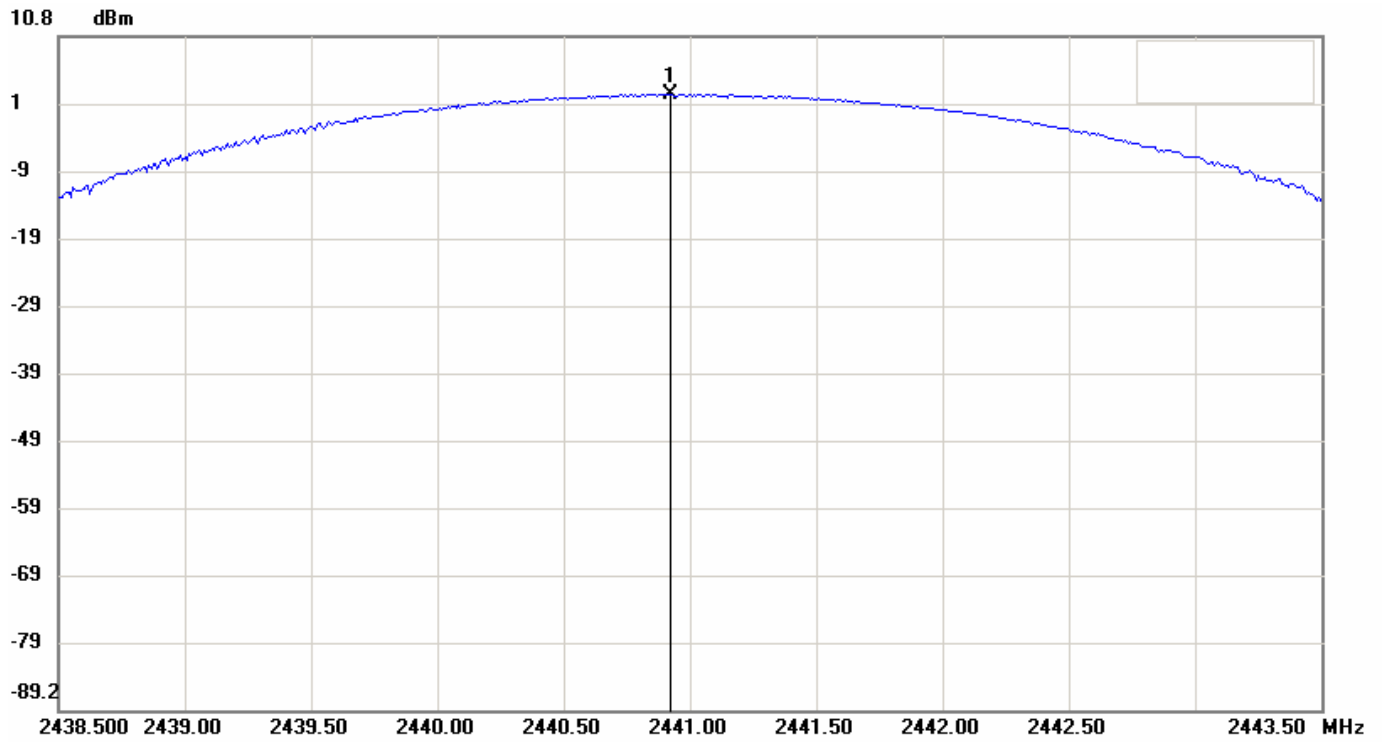
Data: #9

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:07:25

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 20dB

Model: FT0032A

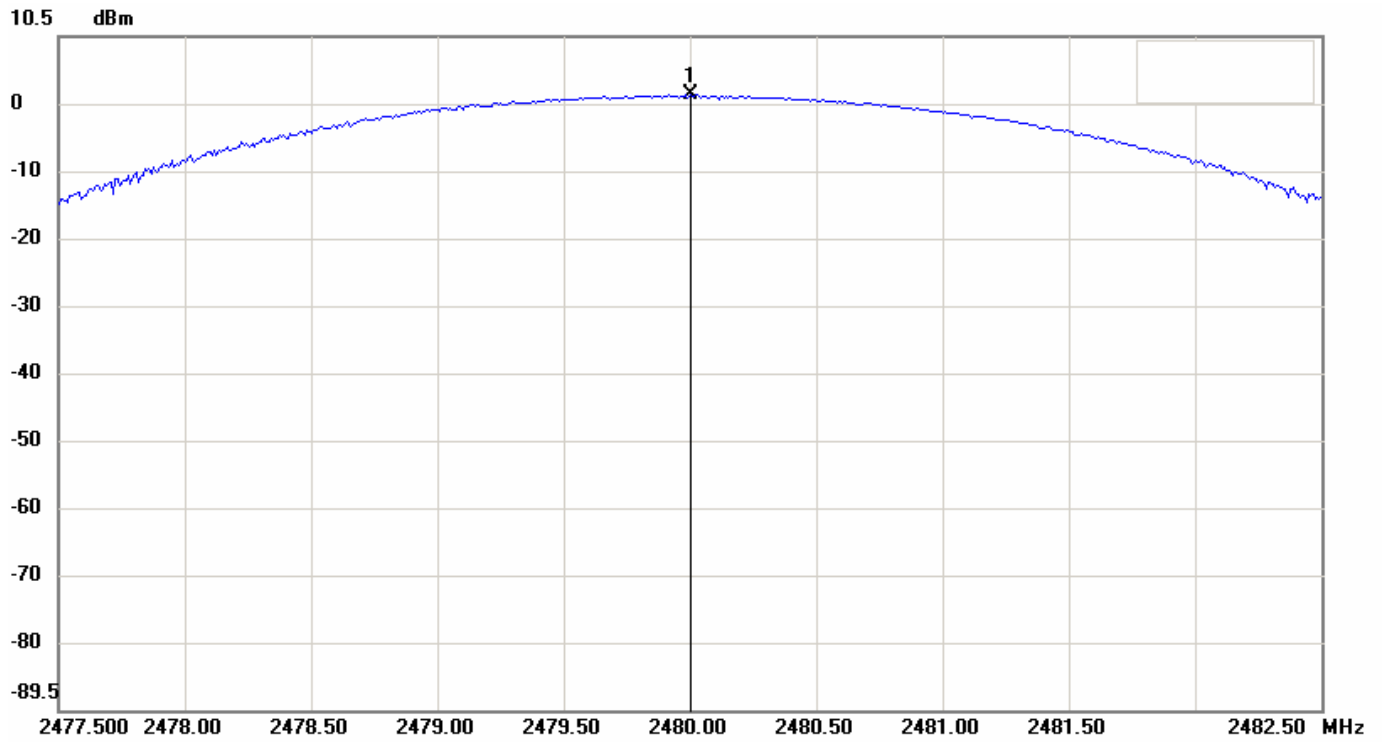
RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH39 Output Power(8DPSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2440.92500	2.22

File: FT0032A      Data: #10      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 17 °C  
Time: AM 11:08:08      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
 EUT: Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 20dB  
 Model: FT0032A RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz  
 Test Mode:  
 Note: FCC Bluetooth CH78 Output Power(8DPSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2480.00000	1.75

8.4.3 Operation Mode:  $\pi/4$ -DQPSK

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011

Temperature : 17°C

Humidity : 54%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Maximum Peak Output Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)	Chart
0	2402	1.63	1.455	1000	Page 46
39	2441	0.77	1.194	1000	Page 47
78	2480	0.03	1.007	1000	Page 48

**Note: Please refer to page 46 to page 48 for chart.**

File: FT0032A

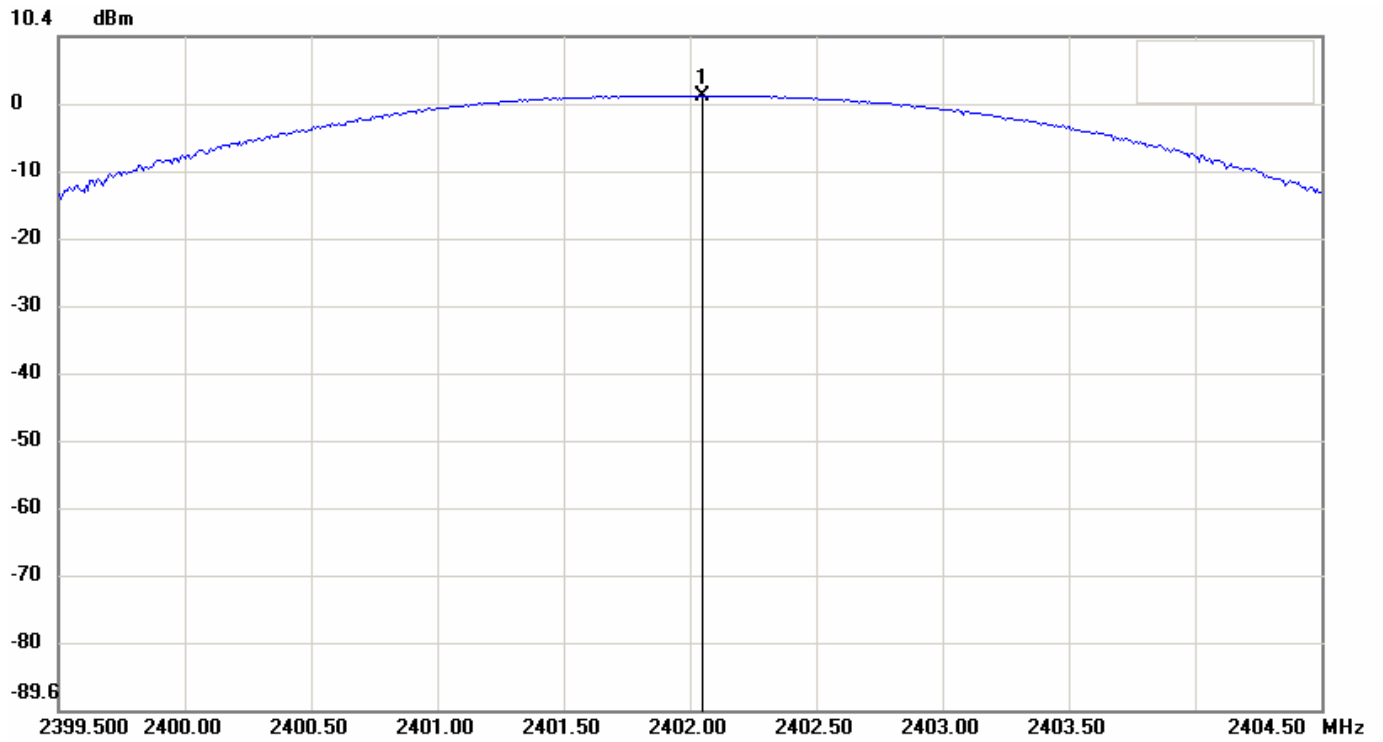
Data: #4

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:00:04

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 20dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH00 Output Power (QPSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2402.04170	1.63

File: FT0032A

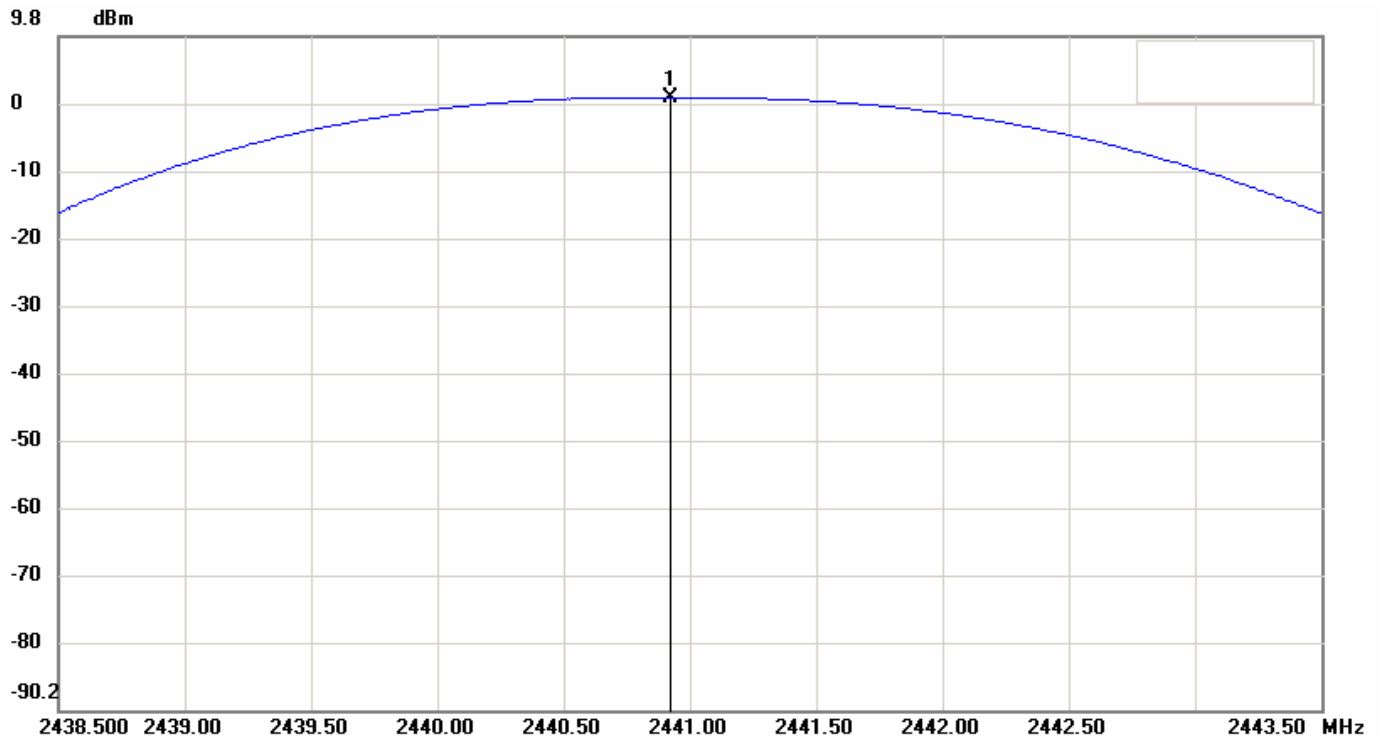
Data: #6

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:04:05

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH39 Output Power (QPSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2440.92500	0.77

File: FT0032A

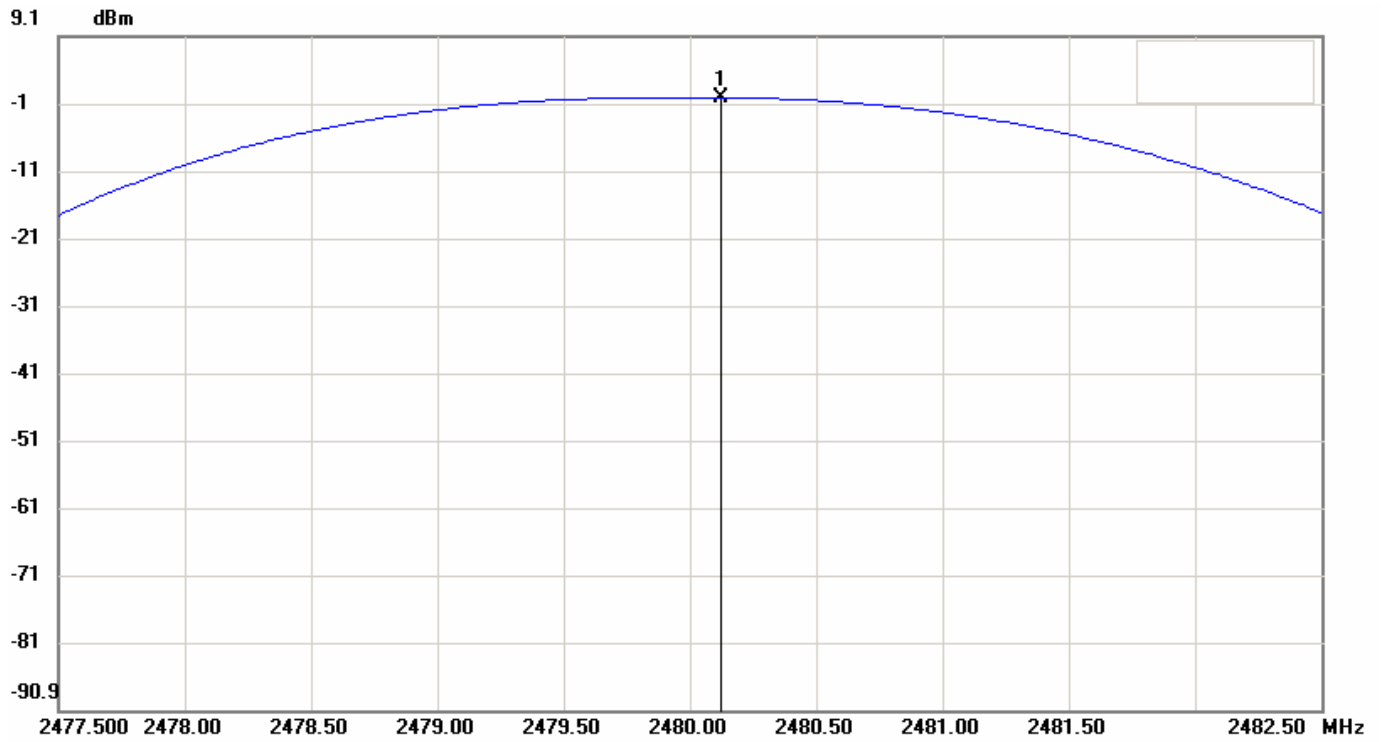
Data: #7

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:04:58

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 2000 KHz VBW: 2000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC Bluetooth CH78 Output Power (QPSK)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2480.12500	0.03



## 9 OUT-OF-BAND RF CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(c), if any 100 kHz bandwidth outside these frequency bands, the radio frequency power that is produced by the modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in §15.209(a), whichever results in the lesser attenuation.

### 9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. The setup of the EUT as shown in figure 3. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set RBW of spectrum analyzer to 100 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100kHz bandwidth from band edge.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	09/26/2011

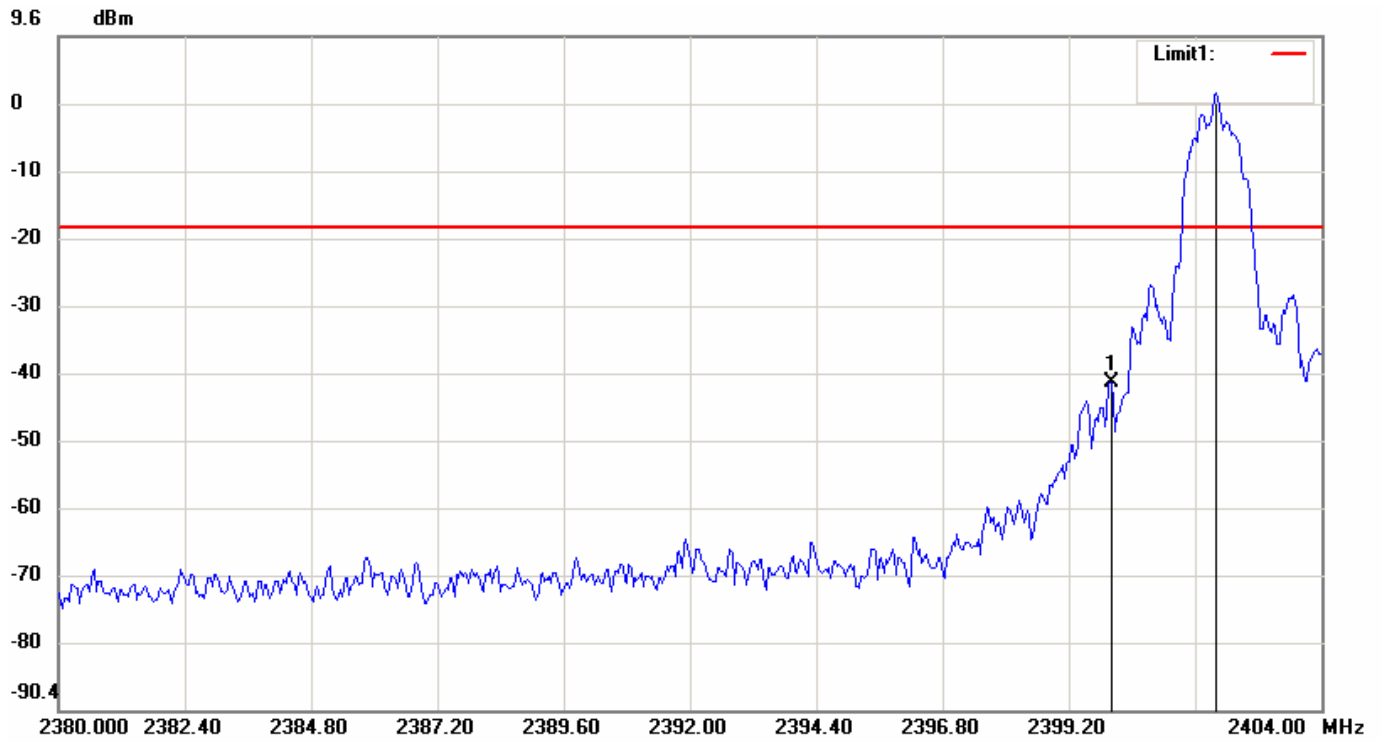
**9.4 Measurement Data**

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011                      Temperature : 17°C                      Humidity : 54%  
 Test Date : May 16, 2011                      Temperature : 24°C                      Humidity : 54%

Channel	Test Frequency Range	Note	Chart
0	2350 MHz - 2450 MHz	Lower Band Edge	Page 51
78	2433.5 MHz - 2533.5 MHz	Upper Band Edge	Page 52
0	30 MHz - 25 GHz		Page 53-57
39	30 MHz - 25 GHz		Page 58-62
78	30 MHz - 25 GHz		Page 63-67

***Note: Please refer to page 51 to page 67 for chart.***

File: FT0032A      Data: #13      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 17 °C  
Time: AM 11:11:23      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -18.9dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 2.32ms      Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 100 KHz      VBW: 300 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 00-Bandedge (Fixed)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2400.00000	-41.88
2	2402.00000	1.10

File: FT0032A

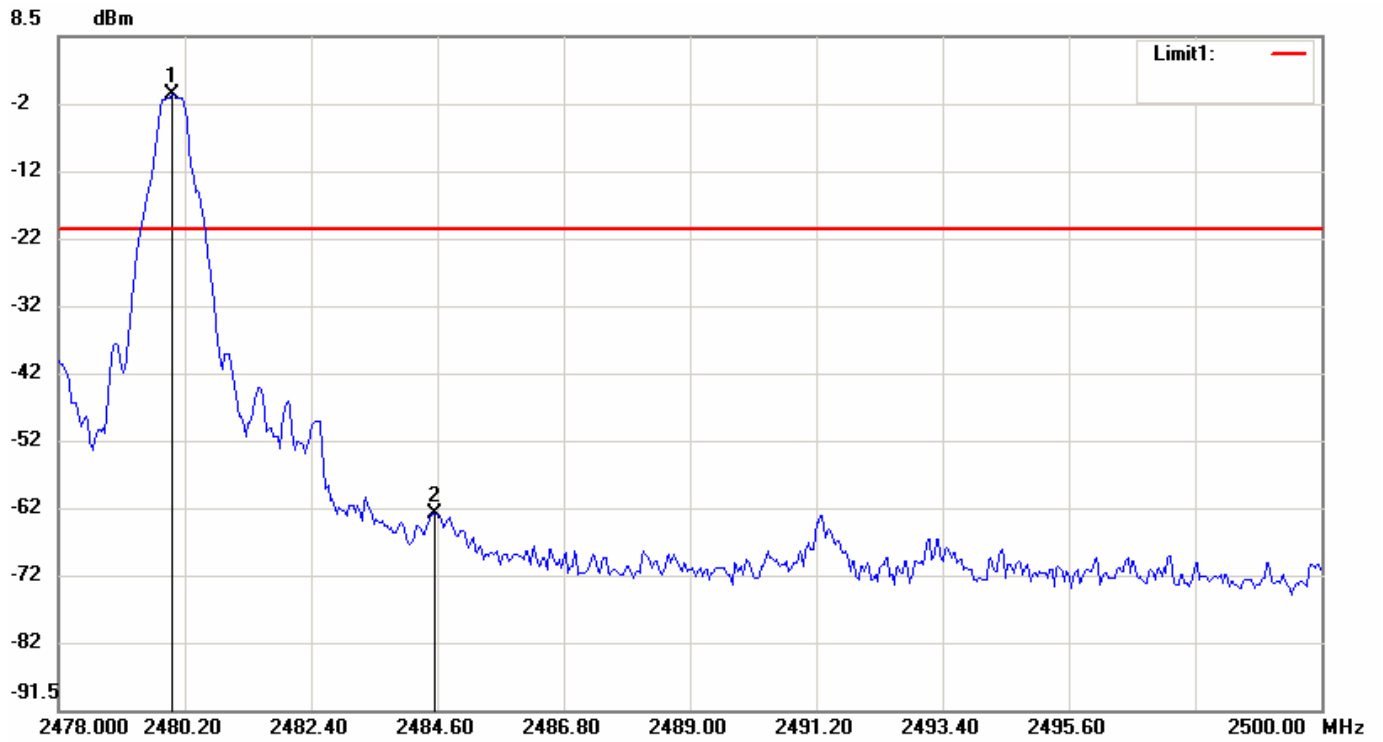
Data: #16

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:14:52

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -20.08dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 2.12ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

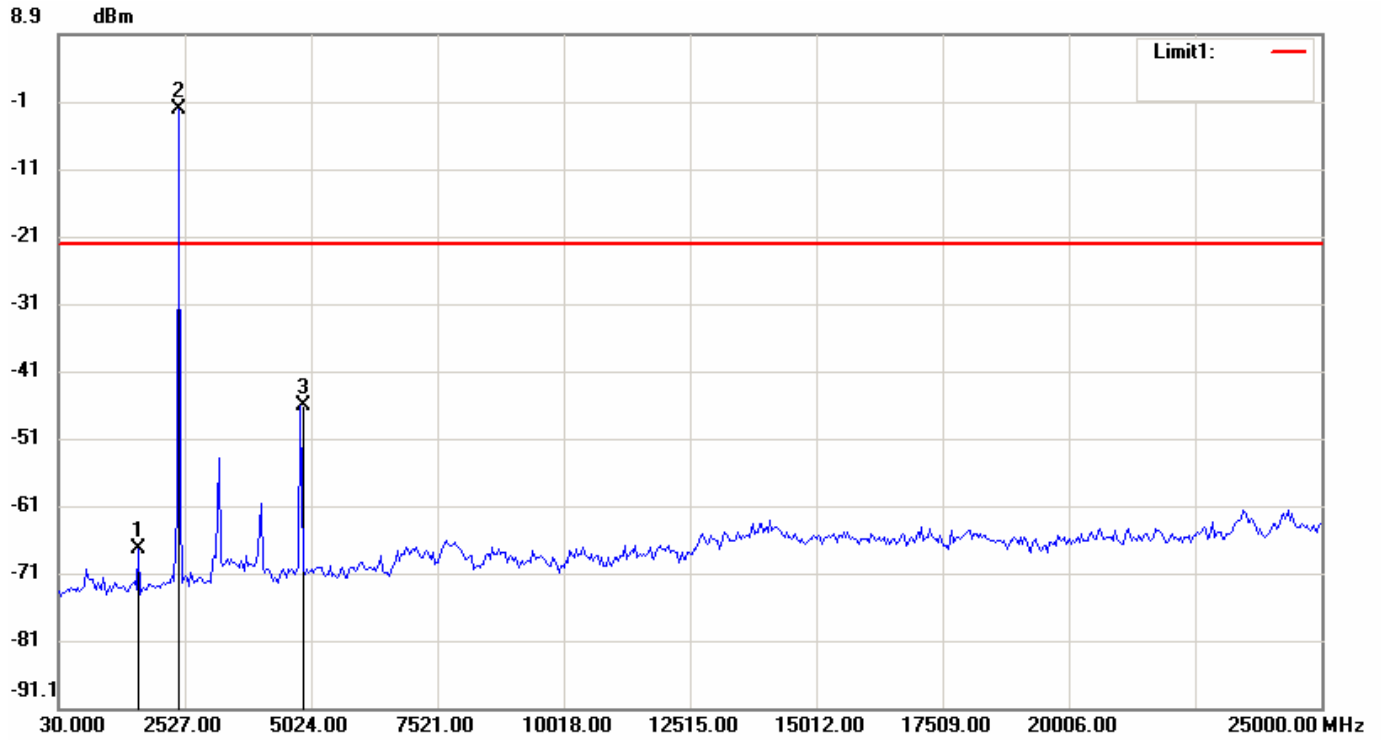
RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Channel 78-Bandedge (Fixed)

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2479.98000	-0.08
2	2484.52670	-62.30

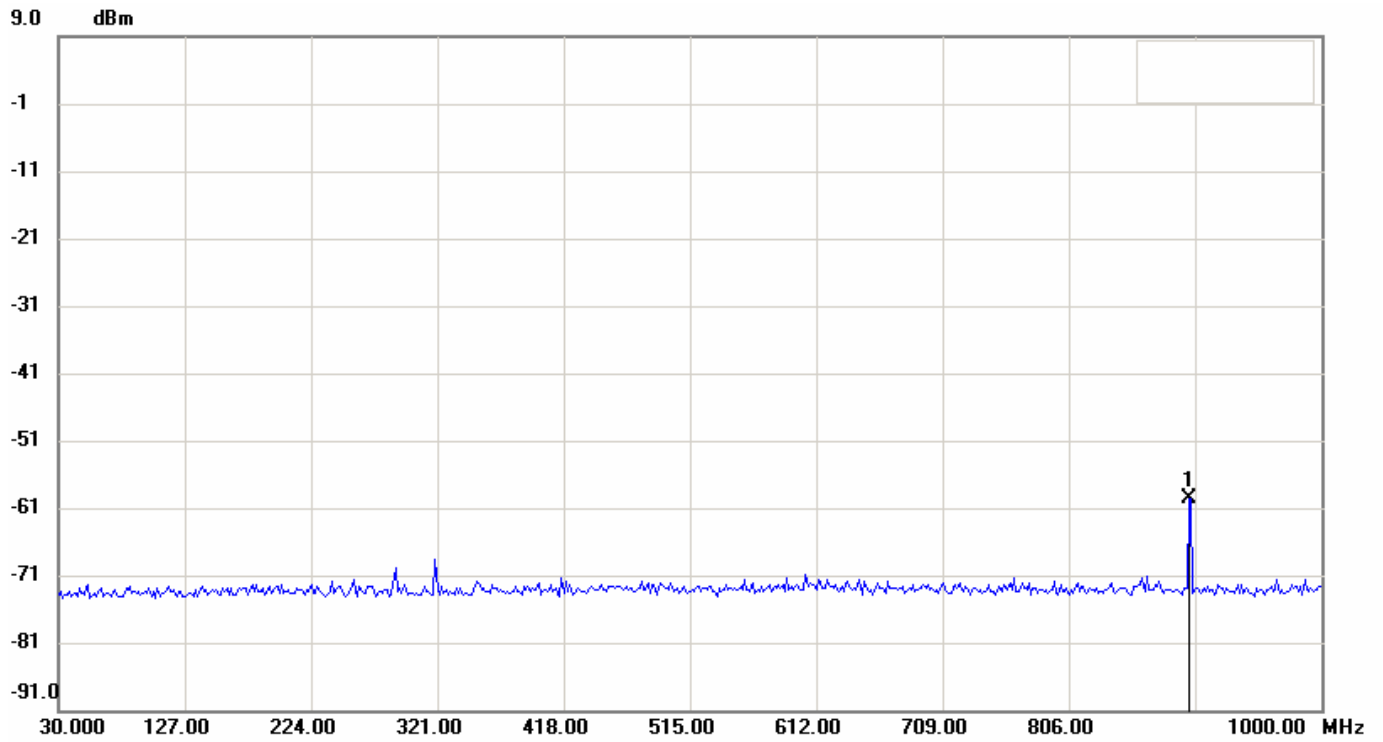
File: FT0032A      Data: #37      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:03:42      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -22.19dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 2386.4ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 100 KHz      VBW: 300 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	1611.43330	-67.39
2	2402.15000	-2.19
3	4815.91670	-46.12

File: FT0032A      Data: #38      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:04:58      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
EUT: Sweep Time: 92.72ms Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	898.1500	-59.61

File: FT0032A

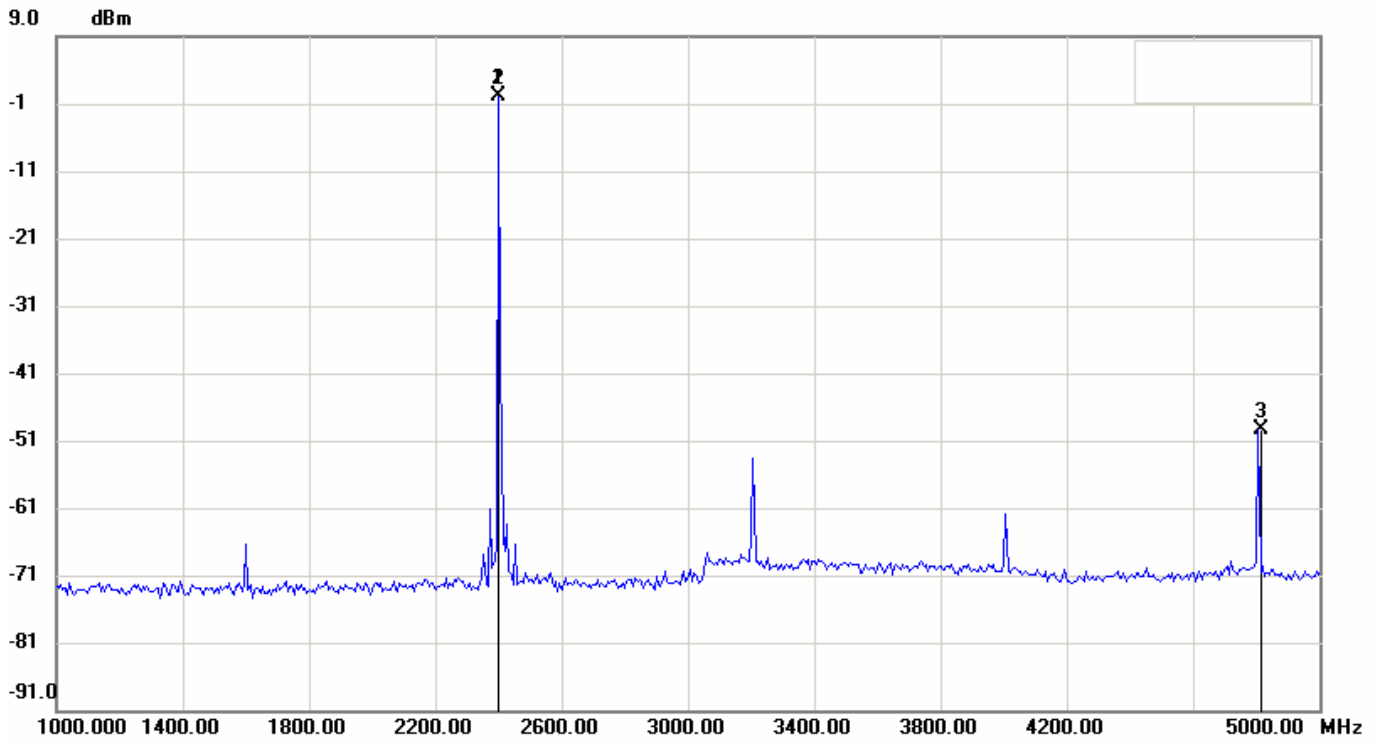
Data: #39

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:06:00

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 382.28ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

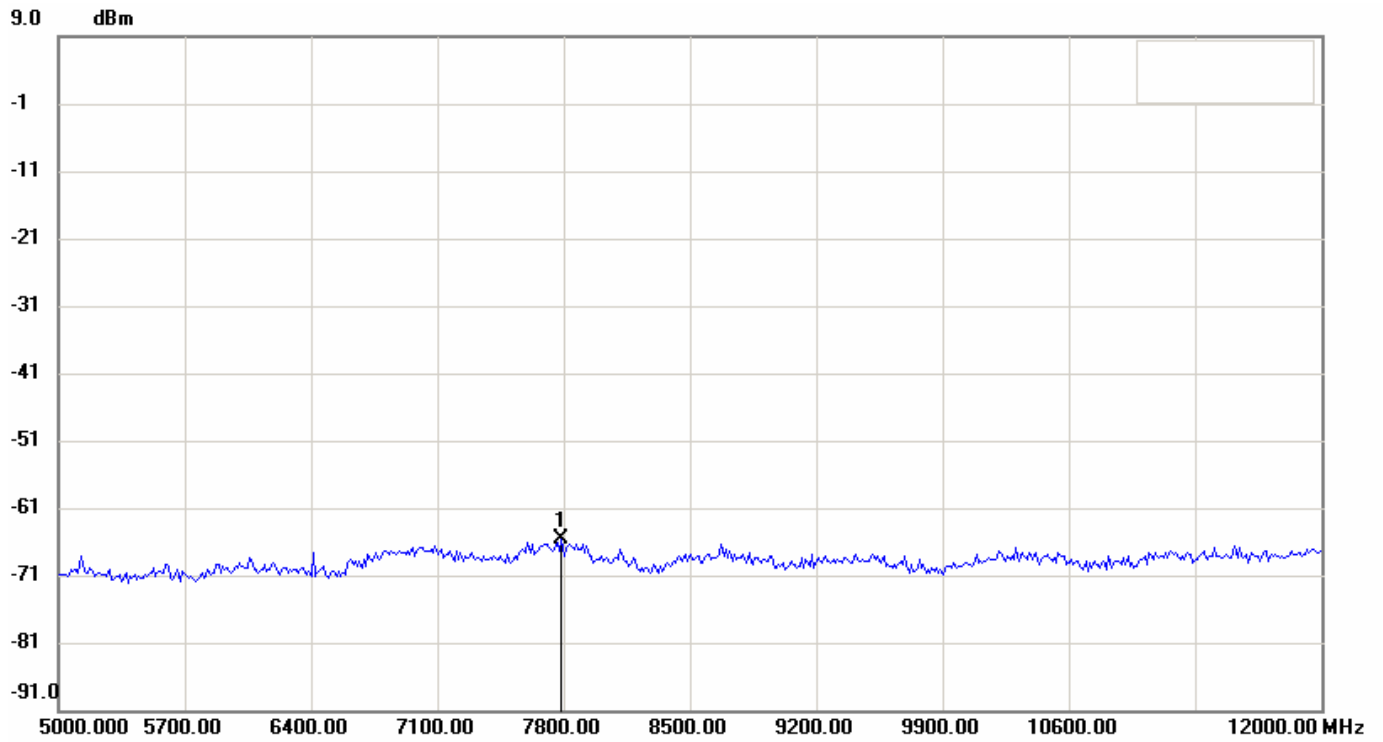
RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2400.00000	0.09
2	2400.00000	0.09
3	4806.66670	-49.36

File: FT0032A      Data: #40      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:07:02      Humidity: 54 %

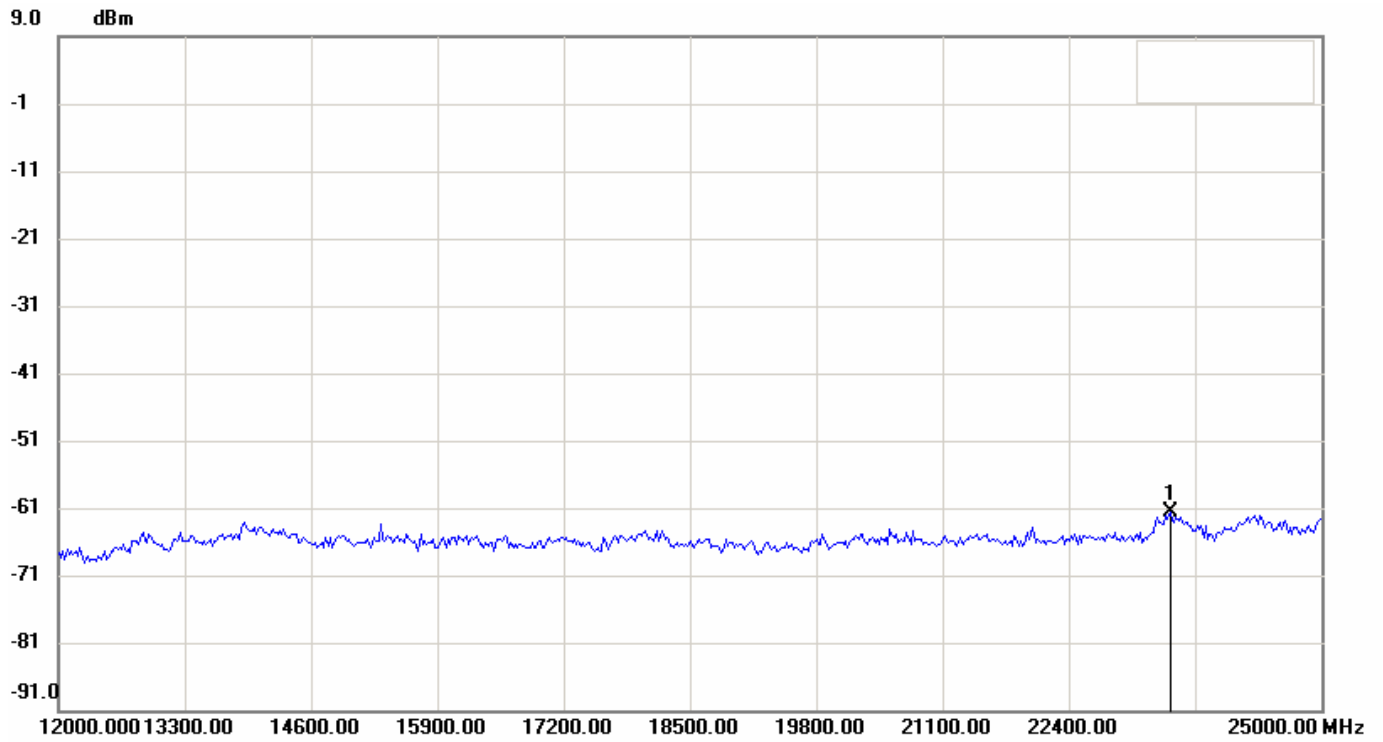


Condition: Horizontal  
 EUT: Sweep Time: 669ms Att.: 10dB  
 Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
 Test Mode:  
 Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	7788.33330	-65.61



File: FT0032A      Data: #41      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:08:04      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
EUT: Sweep Time: 1242.44ms Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	23440.00000	-61.74

File: FT0032A

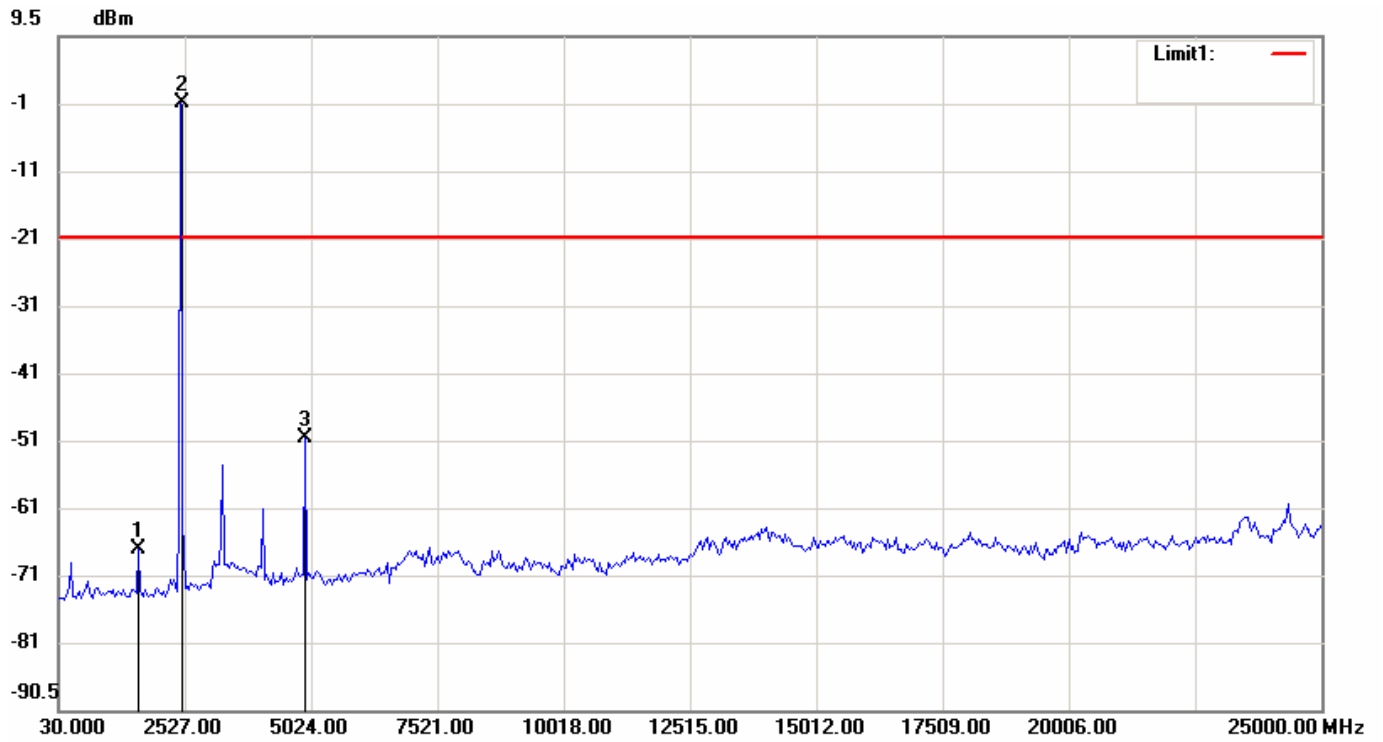
Data: #53

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:23:22

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -20.36dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 2386.4ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 39-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	1611.43330	-66.55
2	2443.76670	-0.36
3	4899.15000	-50.18

File: FT0032A

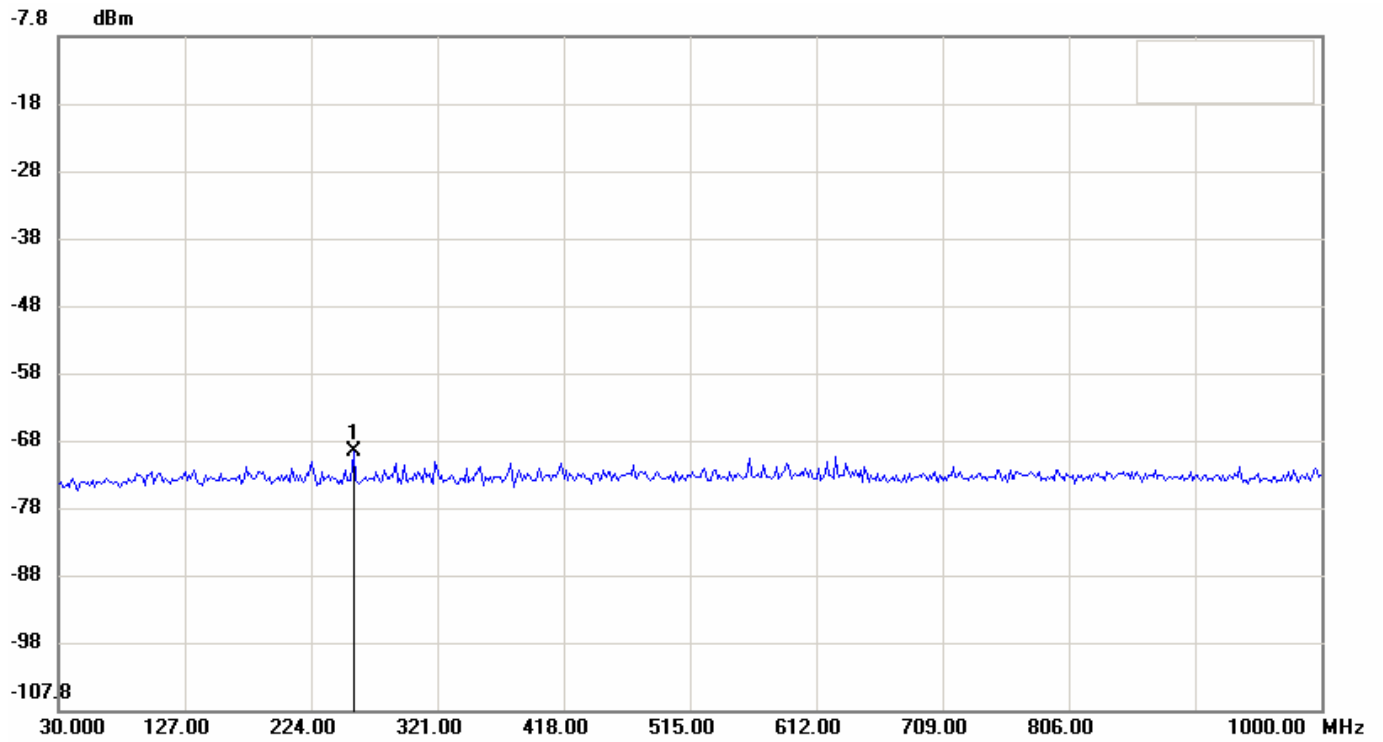
Data: #54

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:24:37

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 92.72ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	256.3333	-69.42

File: FT0032A

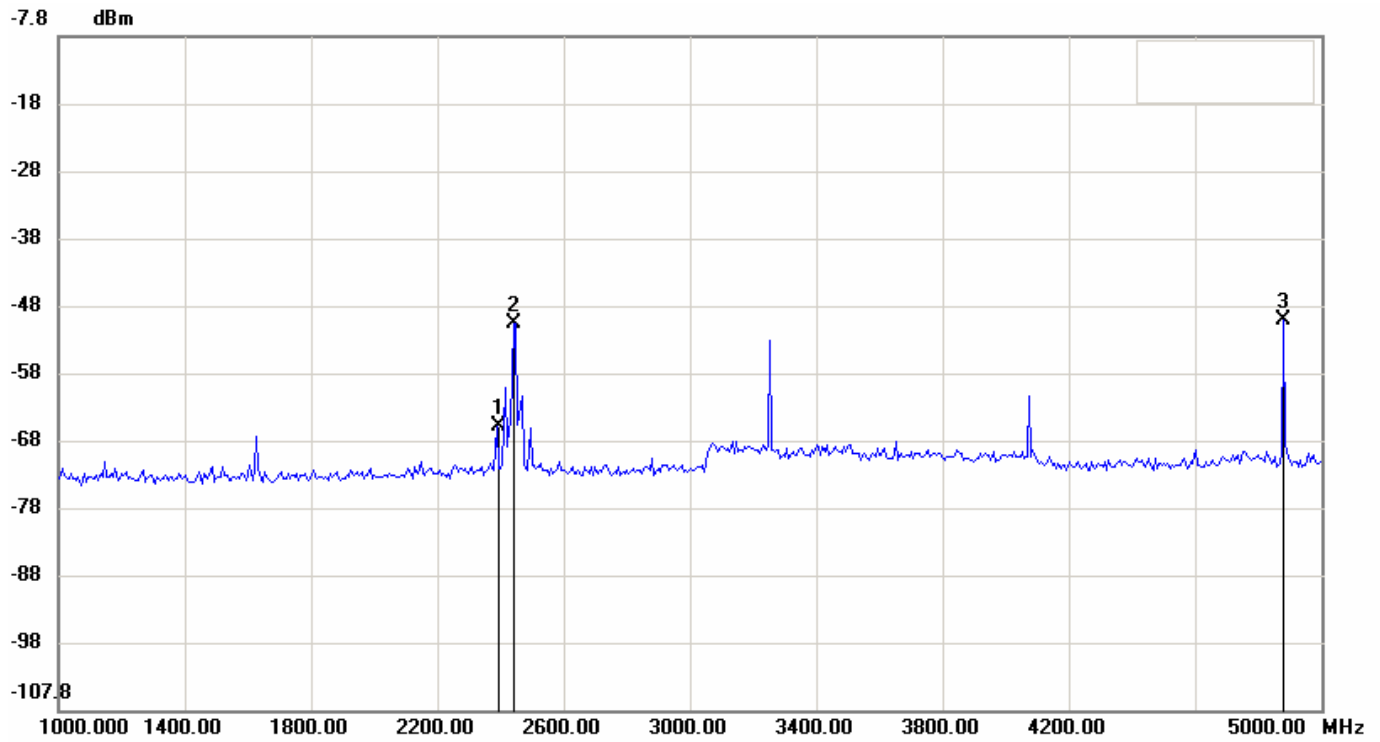
Data: #55

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:25:39

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 382.28ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

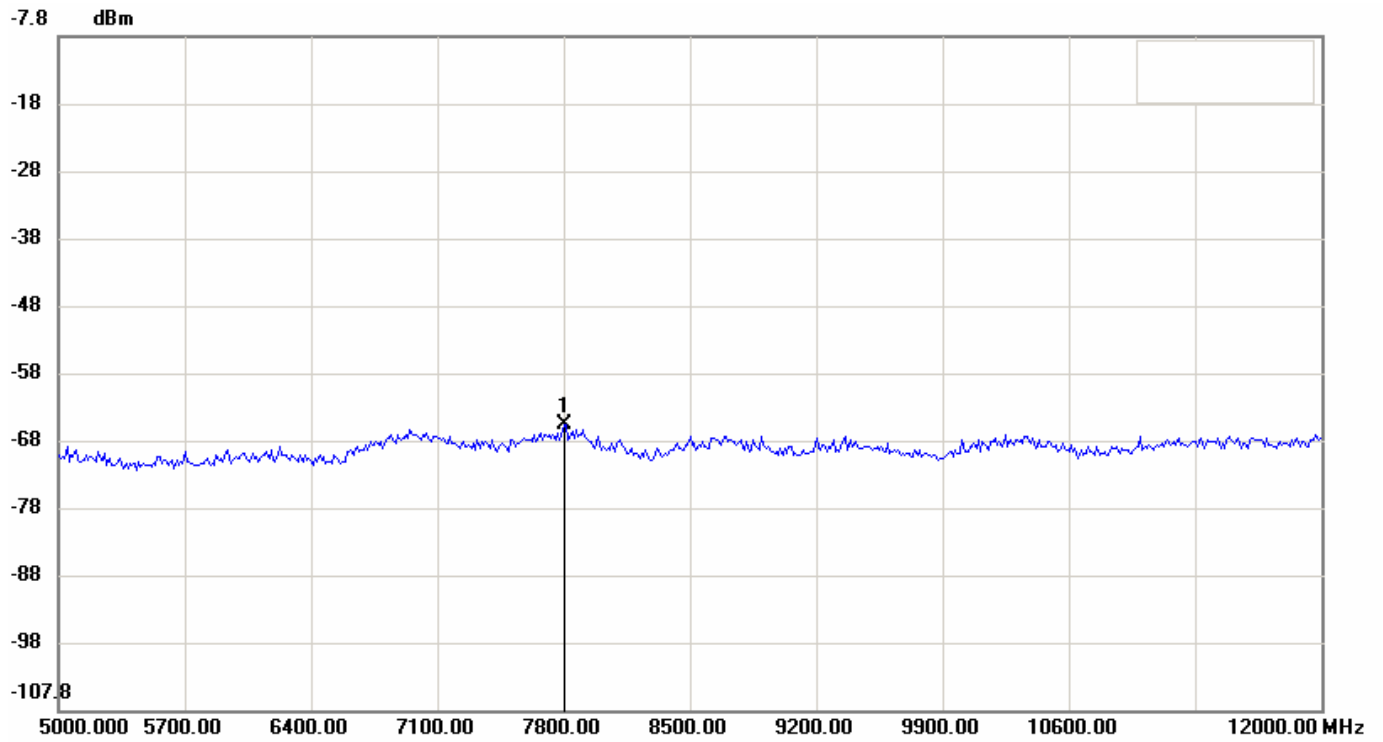
RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2386.66670	-65.75
2	2440.00000	-50.37
3	4880.00000	-49.97

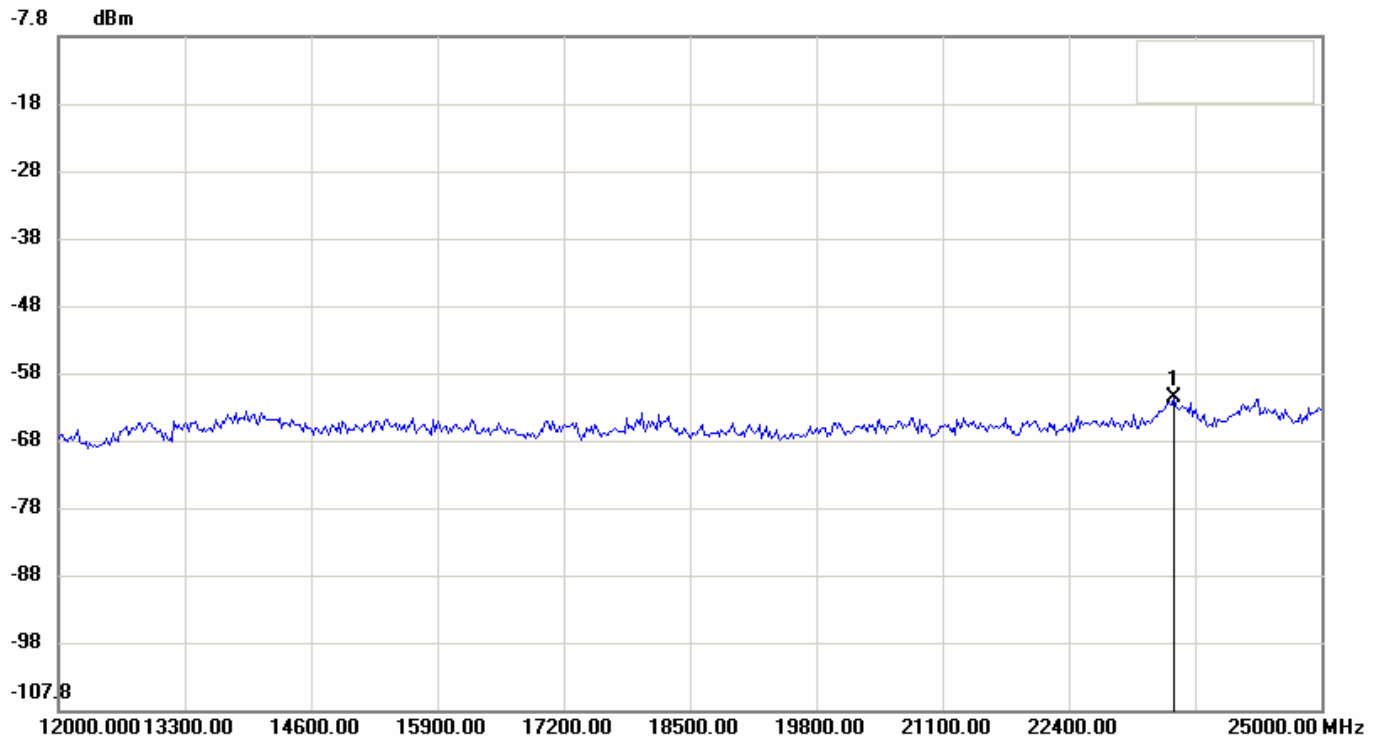
File: FT0032A      Data: #56      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:26:41      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
 EUT: Sweep Time: 669ms Att.: 10dB  
 Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
 Test Mode:  
 Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	7800.00000	-65.33

File: FT0032A      Data: #57      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
 Time: AM 10:27:43      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
 EUT: Sweep Time: 1242.44ms Att.: 10dB  
 Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
 Test Mode:  
 Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	23483.33330	-61.41

File: FT0032A

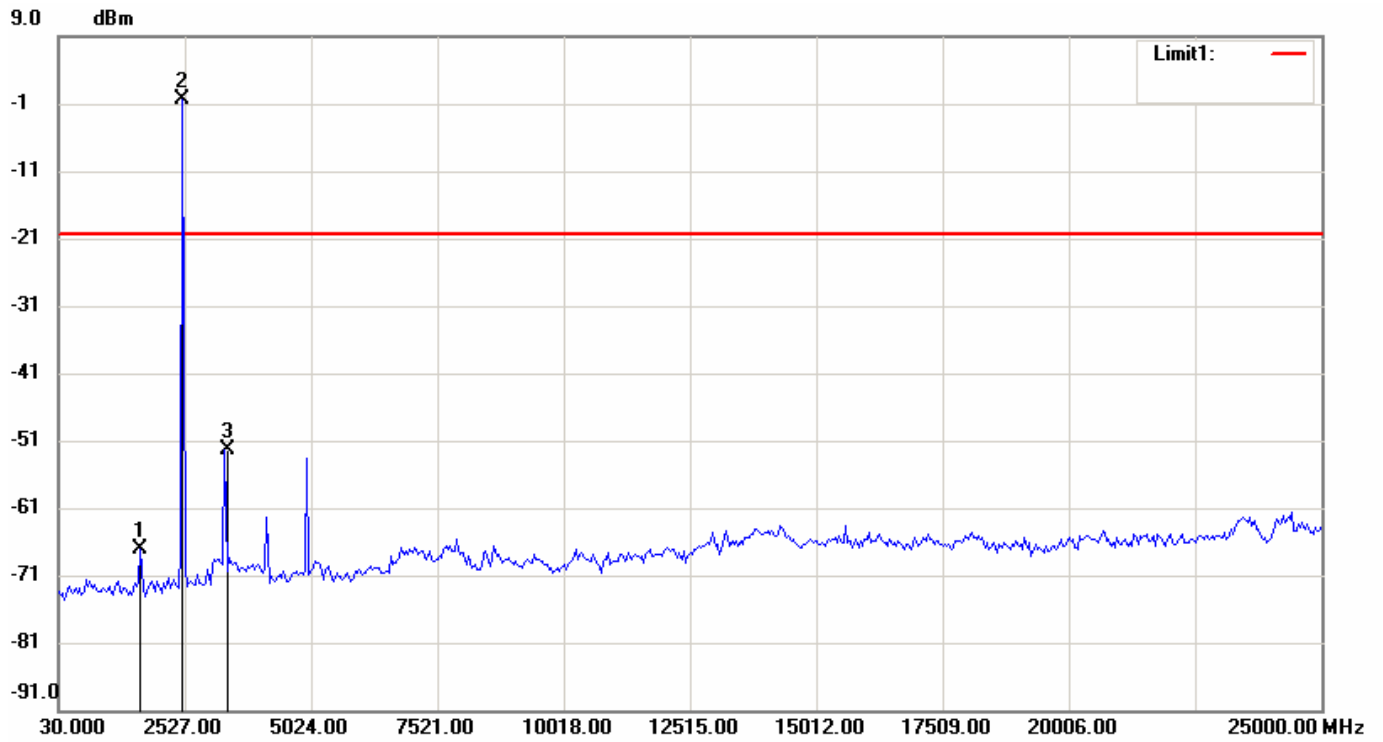
Data: #45

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:13:39

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -20.42dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 2386.4ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 78-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	1653.05000	-67.00
2	2485.38330	-0.42
3	3317.71670	-52.26

File: FT0032A

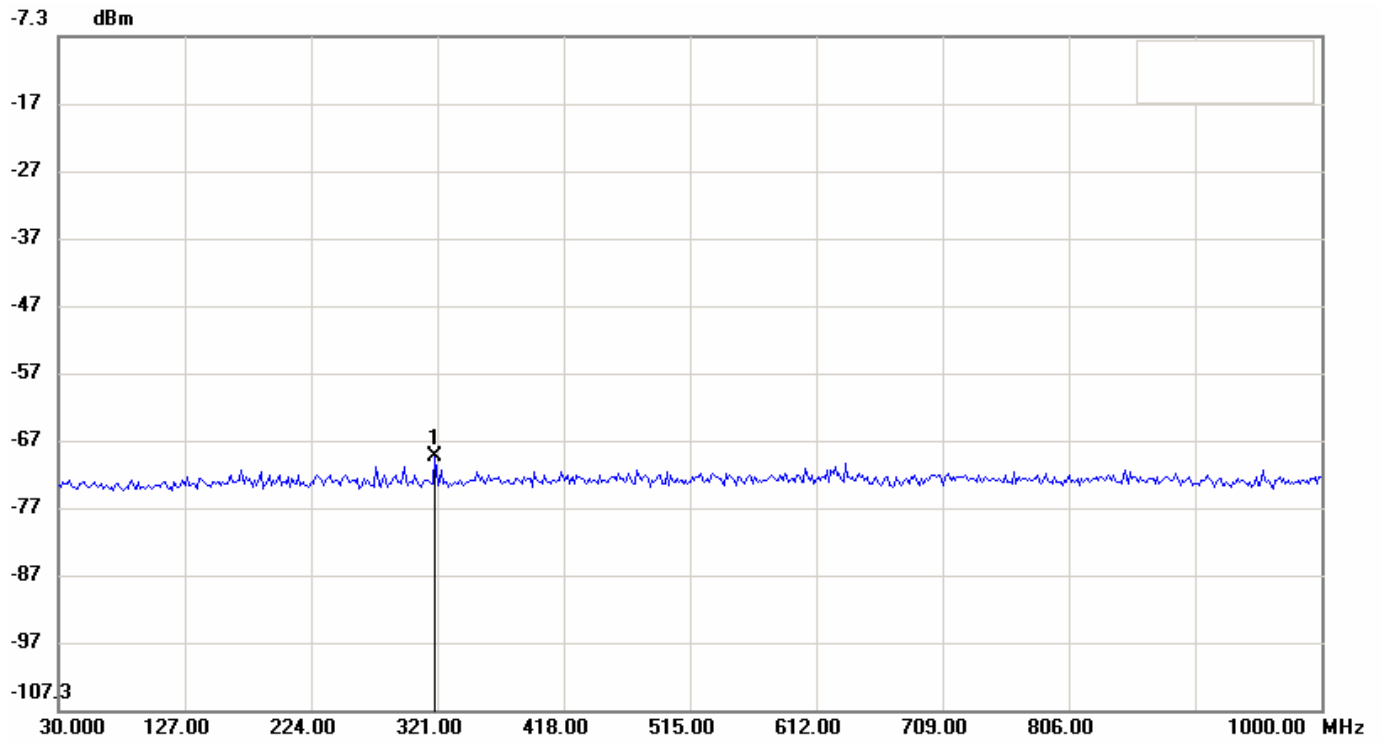
Data: #46

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:14:55

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 92.72ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	319.3833	-69.71



File: FT0032A

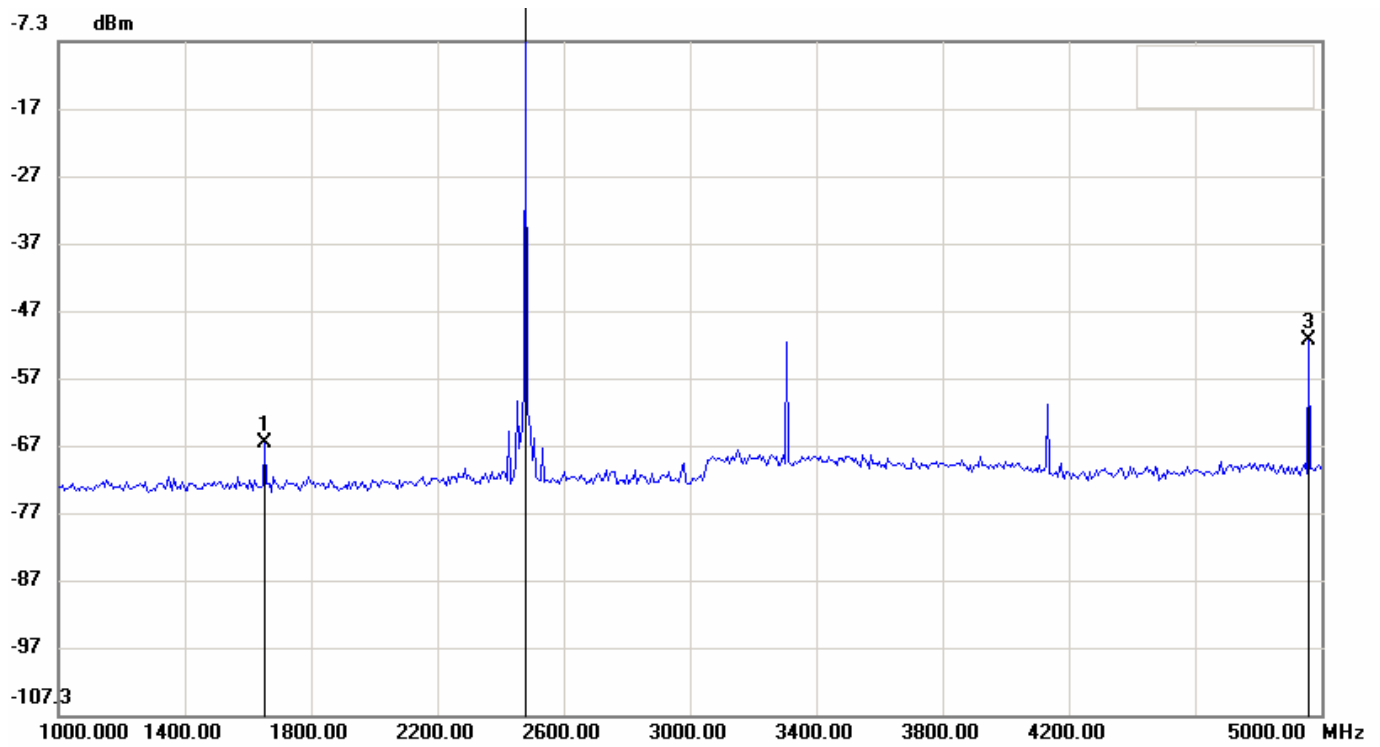
Data: #47

Date: 2011/5/16

Temperature: 24 °C

Time: AM 10:15:56

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 382.28ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

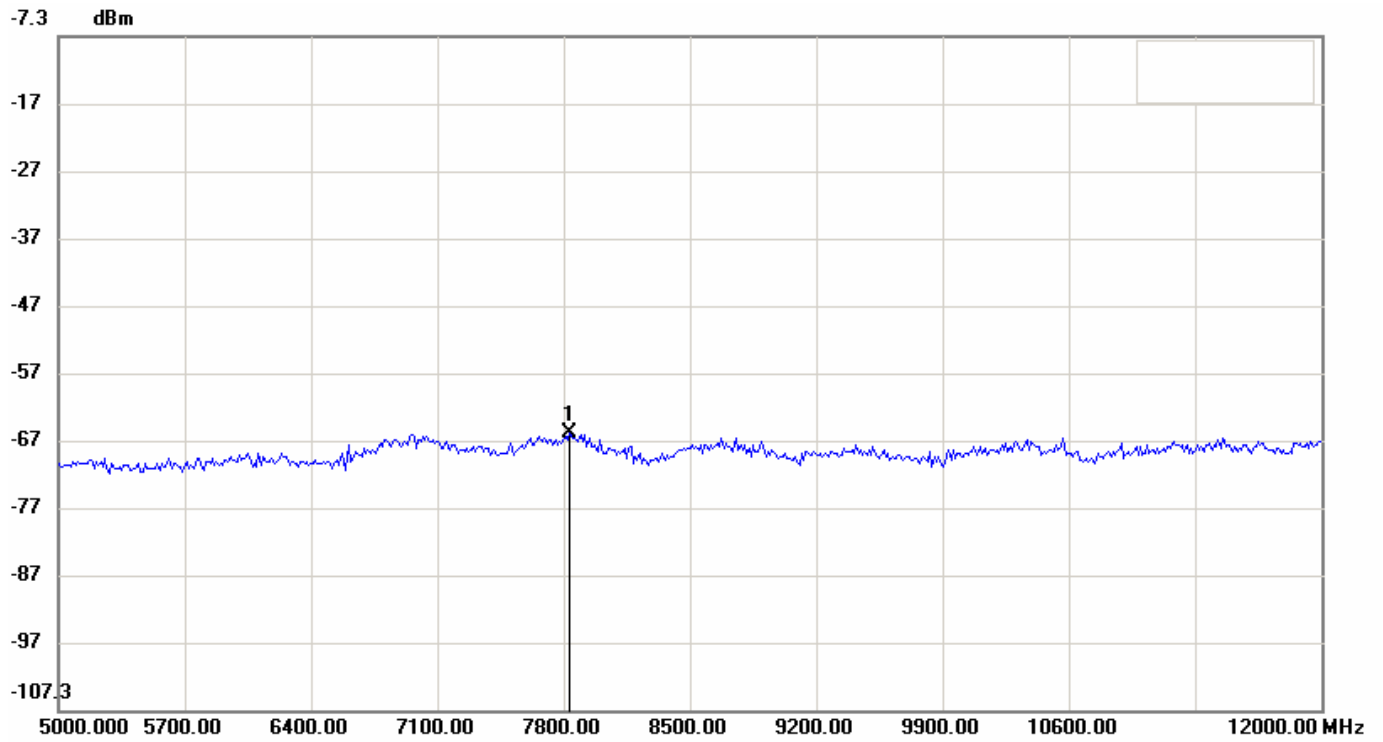
RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	1653.33330	-66.79
2	2480.00000	-0.36
3	4960.00000	-51.70

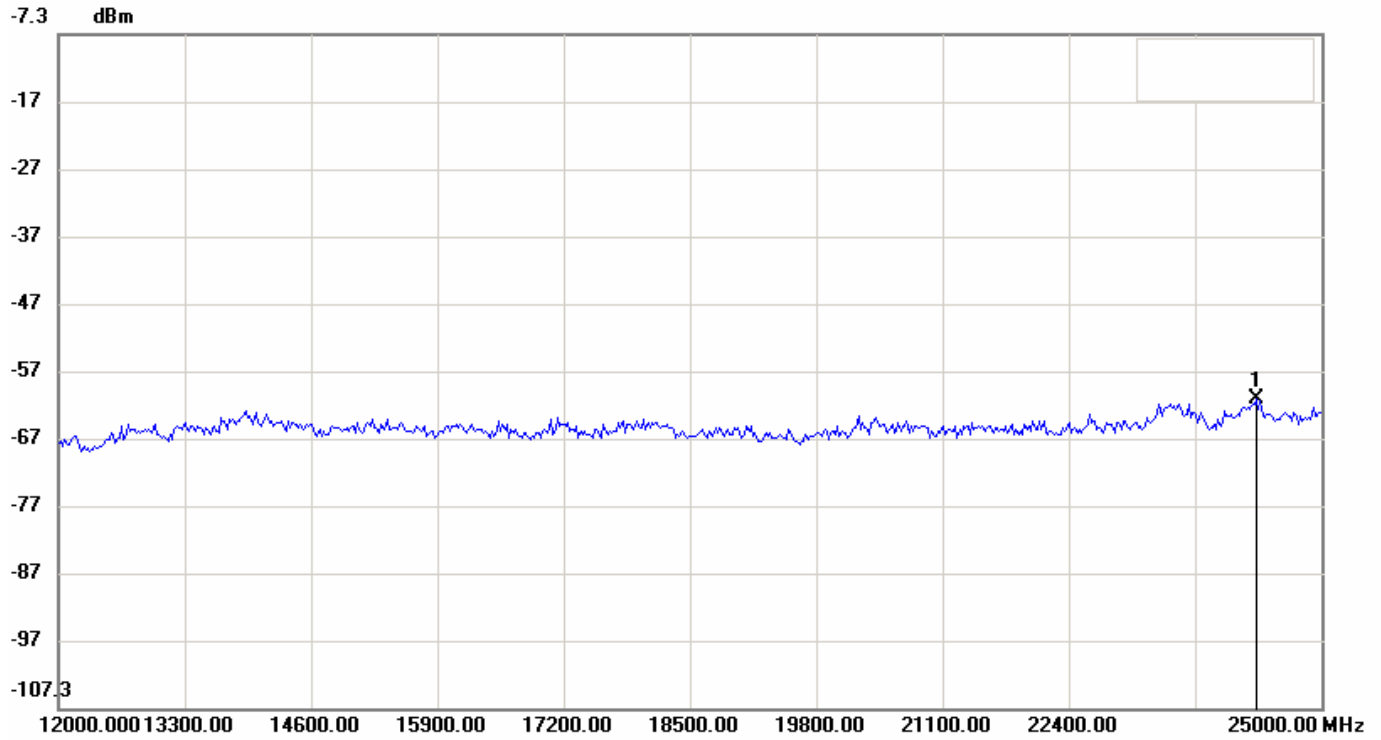
File: FT0032A      Data: #48      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
 Time: AM 10:16:58      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
 EUT: Sweep Time: 669ms Att.: 10dB  
 Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
 Test Mode:  
 Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	7835.00000	-66.07

File: FT0032A      Data: #49      Date: 2011/5/16      Temperature: 24 °C  
Time: AM 10:17:59      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: Horizontal  
EUT: Sweep Time: 1242.44ms Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A RBW: 100 KHz VBW: 300 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: FCC-BT Channel 00-Conducted Spurious

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	24328.33330	-61.31

## 10 NUMBER of HOPPING CHANNELS

### 10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems, operating in the 2400-2483.5MHz band employing at least 75 hopping channels

### 10.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. The setup of the EUT as shown in figure 3. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set EUT to hopping operating mode and set spectrum analyzer miximum to measure the number of hopping channels.

### 10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	09/26/2011

### 10.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011      Temperature : 17°C      Humidity : 54%

Number of hopping channels = 79 channels

*Note: Please refer to page 69 to page 71 for chart.*

File: FT0032A

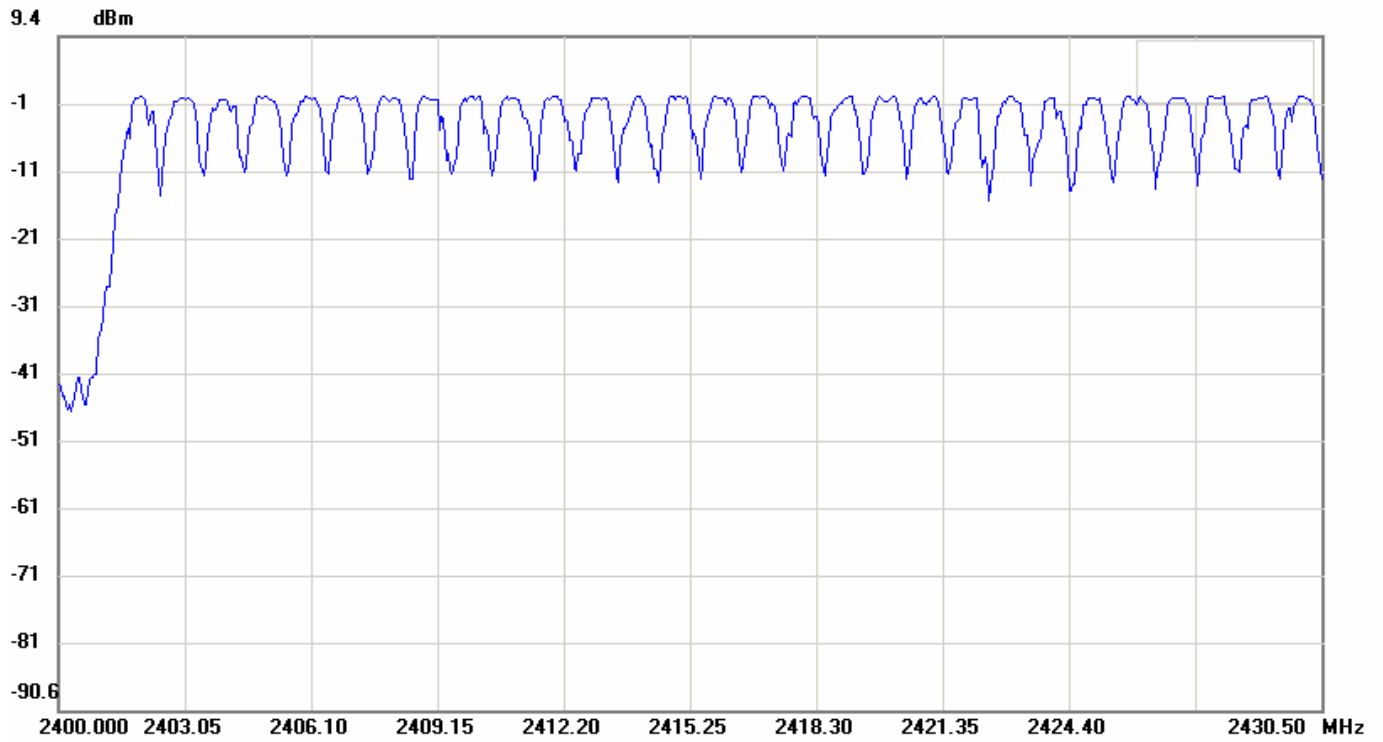
Data: #33

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:37:36

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model:

FT0032A

RBW: 300 KHz

VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note:

FCC-Bluetooth Number of Hopping Channels -Part1

File: FT0032A

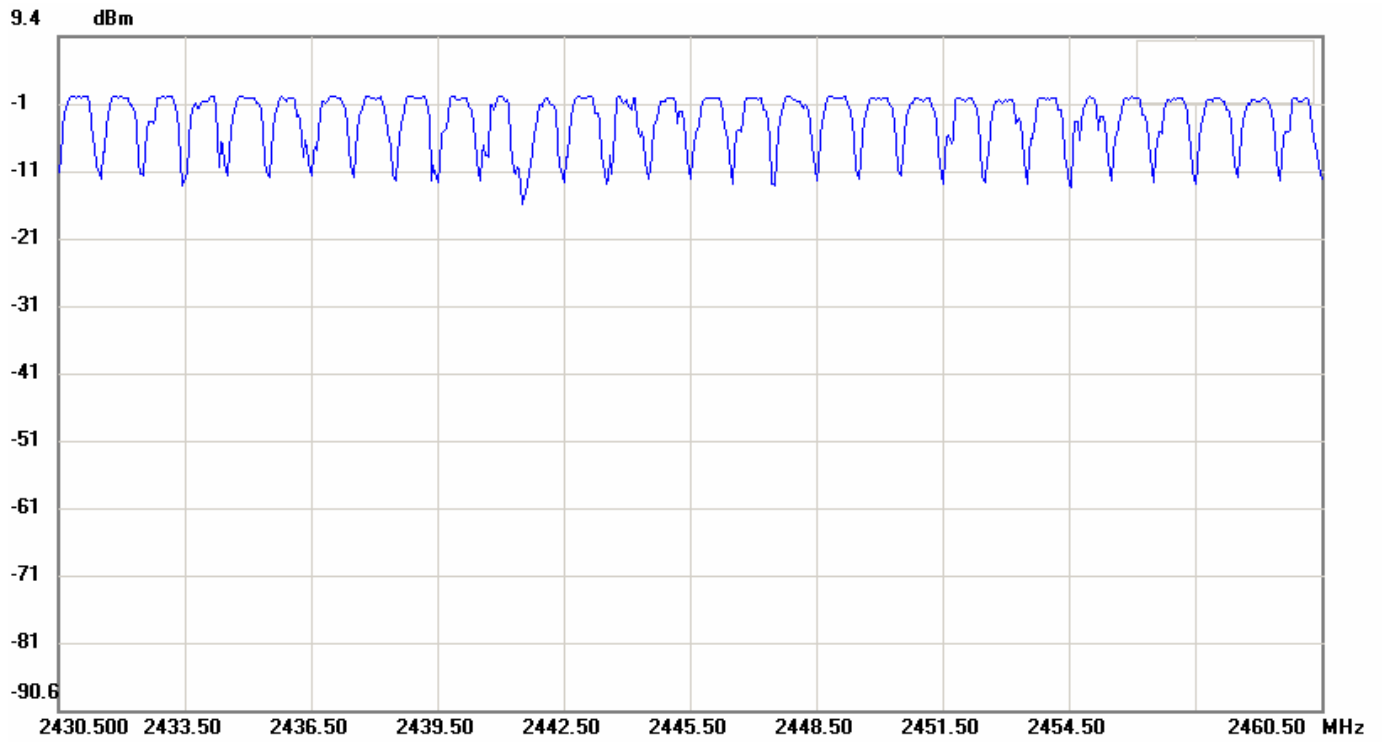
Data: #34

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:39:23

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model:

FT0032A

RBW: 300 KHz

VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note:

FCC-Bluetooth Number of Hopping Channels -Part2

File: FT0032A

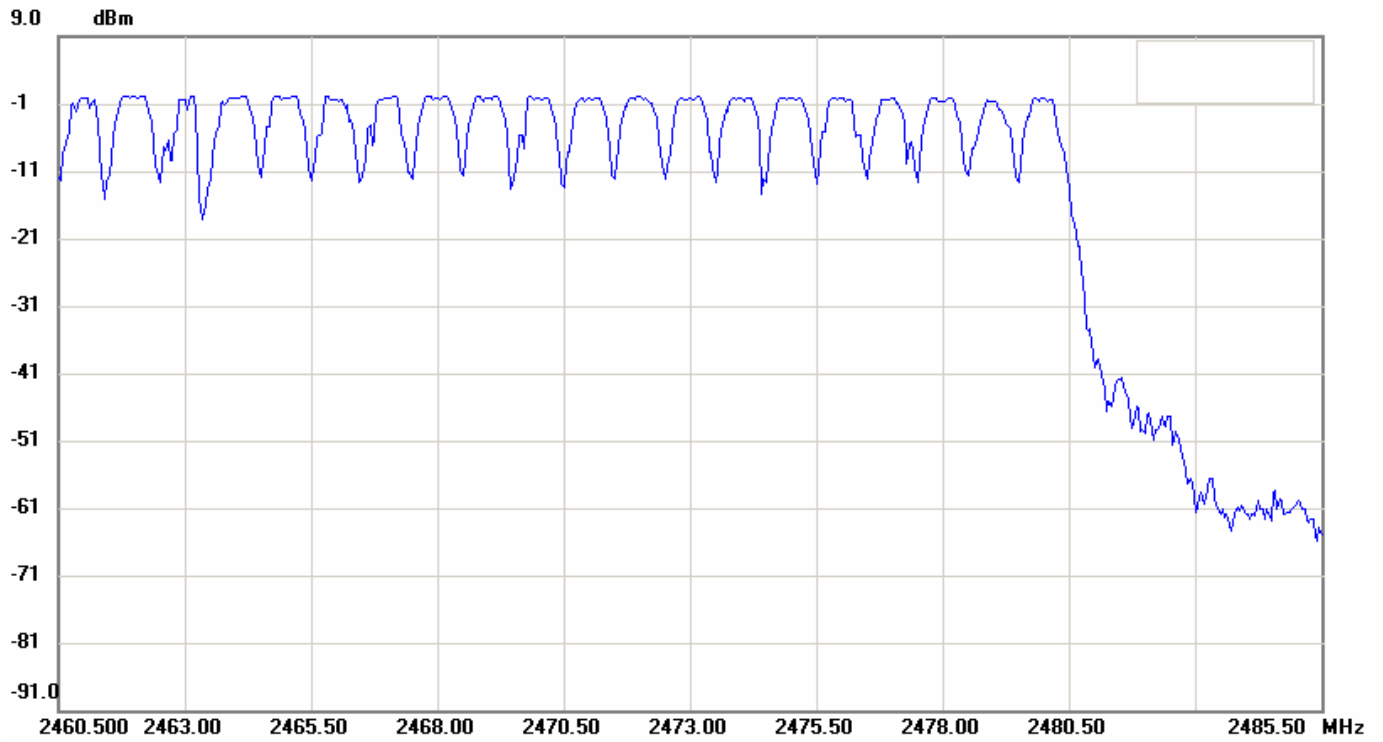
Data: #35

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:41:10

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 1ms Att.: 10dB

Model:

FT0032A

RBW: 300 KHz

VBW: 300 KHz

Test Mode:

Note:

FCC-Bluetooth Number of Hopping Channels -Part3

## 11 HOPPING CHANNEL CARRIER FREQUENCY SEPARATED

### 11.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1), the frequency hopping system shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by minimum of 25kHz or the 20dB bandwidth of hopping channel, whichever is greater.

Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400 – 2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies 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 125mW.

### 11.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. The setup of the EUT as shown in figure 3. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any measurement frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set spectrum analyzer maximum hold to measure channel carrier frequency , then adjust channel carrier frequency to adjacent channel.
4. Repeat above procedure until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 11.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	09/26/2011



## 11.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011      Temperature : 17°C      Humidity : 54%

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Hopping Channel Carrier Frequency Separated (MHz)	Chart
39	2441	1.01	Page 74

**Note: 1. Please refer to page 74 for chart.**

**2. CH Low, CH Mid and CH High have the same test result. Only CH Mid test result showed in the test report.**

File: FT0032A

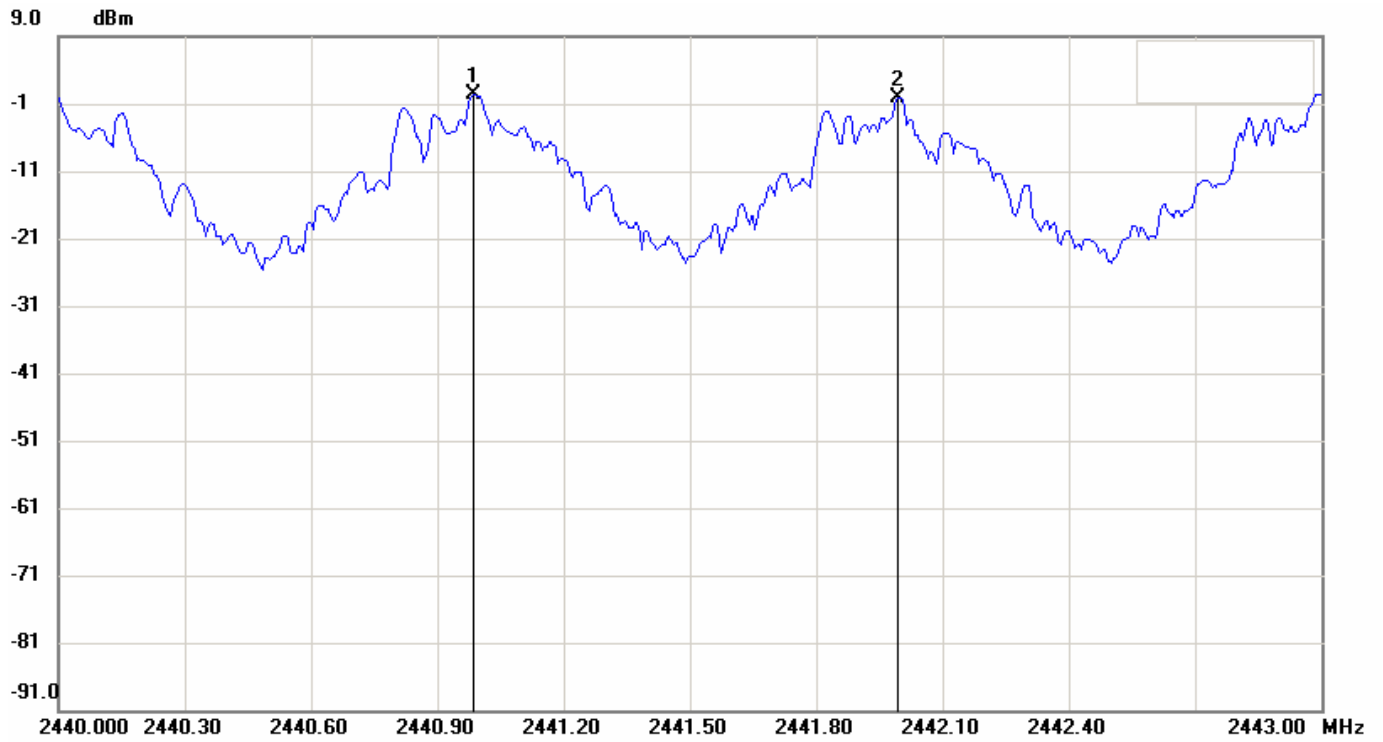
Data: #32

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:35:02

Humidity: 54 %



Condition:

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 3.2ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 30 KHz VBW: 100 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: FCC-Bluetooth Carrier Frequency Separation

No.	Frequency(MHz)	Level(dBm)
1	2440.98500	0.48
2	2441.99500	-0.18

No.		ΔFrequency(MHz)	ΔLevel(dB)
1	mk2-mk1	1.01	-0.66

## 12 Dwell Time

### 12.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping system in the 2400-2483.5MHz band employing at least 15 non-overlapping channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 second multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

### 12.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. The setup of the EUT as shown in figure 3.

### 12.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	09/26/2011

### 12.4 Measurement Data

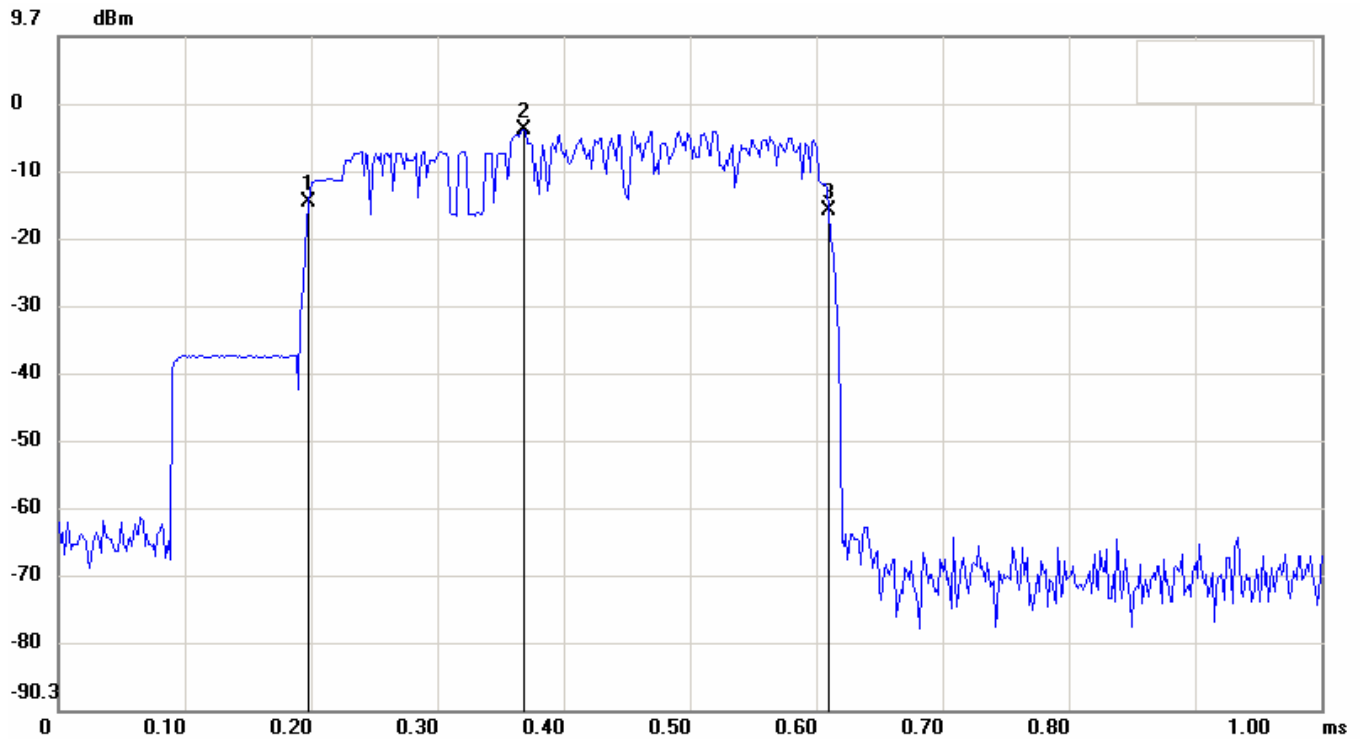
Test Date : Apr. 15, 2011      Temperature : 17°C      Humidity : 54%

12.4.1 3DH1

Test period=0.4(second/channel)× 79 channel=31.6sec  
 2402MHz dwell time= 0.4117 ms× {1600/(2×79)} × 31.6 = 45.3 ms

*Note: Please refer to page 76 for chart.*

File: FT0032A      Data: #20      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 17 °C  
Time: AM 11:20:13      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -14.13dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 1ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 1000 KHz    VBW: 1000 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: DH1 pulse width

No.	Sweep time(ms)	Level(dBm)
1	0.1983	-14.83
2	0.3683	-4.13
3	0.6100	-16.09

No.		$\Delta$ Time(ms)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	0.4117	-1.26

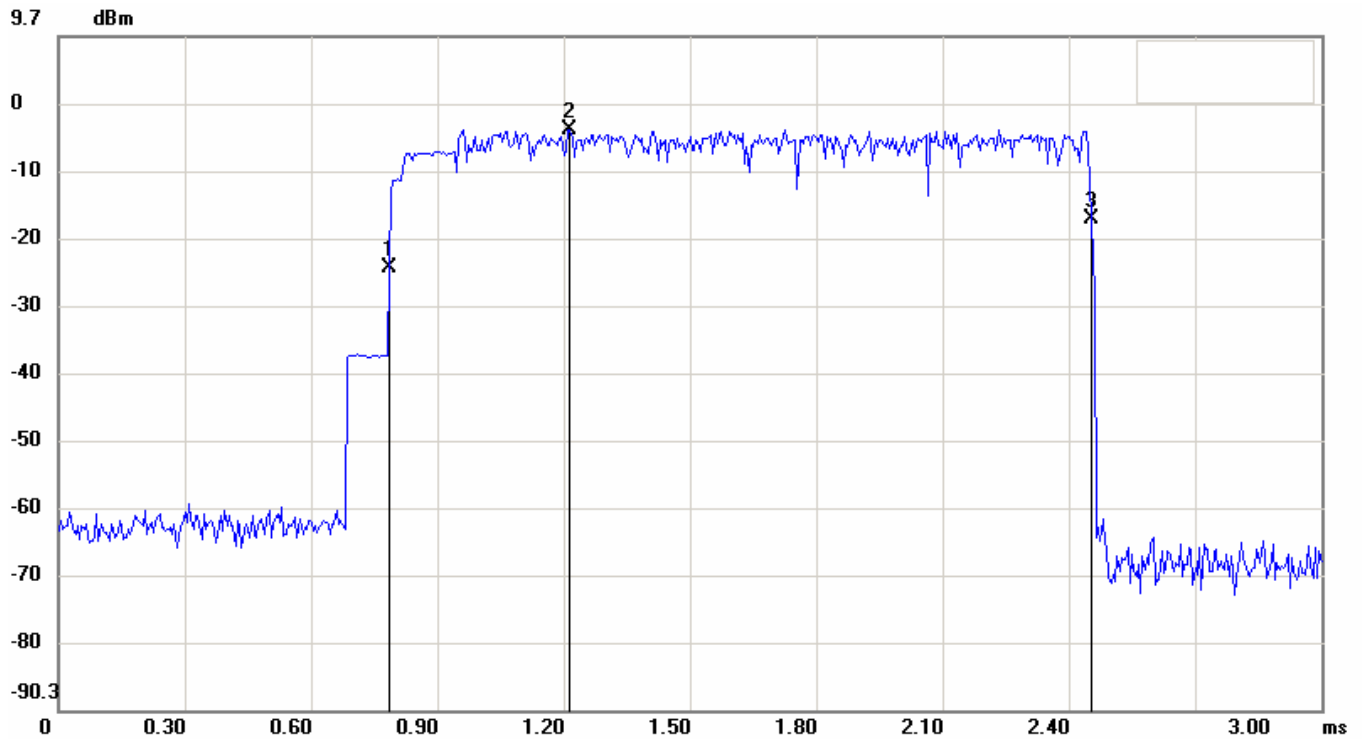
### 12.4.2 3DH3

Test period=0.4(second/channel) × 79 channel=31.6sec

2441MHz dwell time= 1.67 ms × {1600/(4 × 79)} × 31.6 = 183.7 ms

***Note: Please refer to page 78 for chart.***

File: FT0032A      Data: #27      Date: 2011/4/15      Temperature: 17 °C  
Time: AM 11:24:29      Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -14.15dBm      Horizontal  
EUT:      Sweep Time: 3ms    Att.: 10dB  
Model: FT0032A      RBW: 1000 KHz    VBW: 1000 KHz  
Test Mode:  
Note: DH3 pulse width

No.	Sweep time(ms)	Level(dBm)
1	0.7850	-24.61
2	1.2150	-4.15
3	2.4550	-17.42

No.		$\Delta$ Time(ms)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	1.67	7.19

### 12.4.3 3DH5

Test period=0.4(second/channel)× 79 channel=31.6sec

2480MHz dwell time= 2.925 ms× {1600/(6×79)} ×31.6 = 321.8 ms

***Note: Please refer to page 80 for chart.***

File: FT0032A

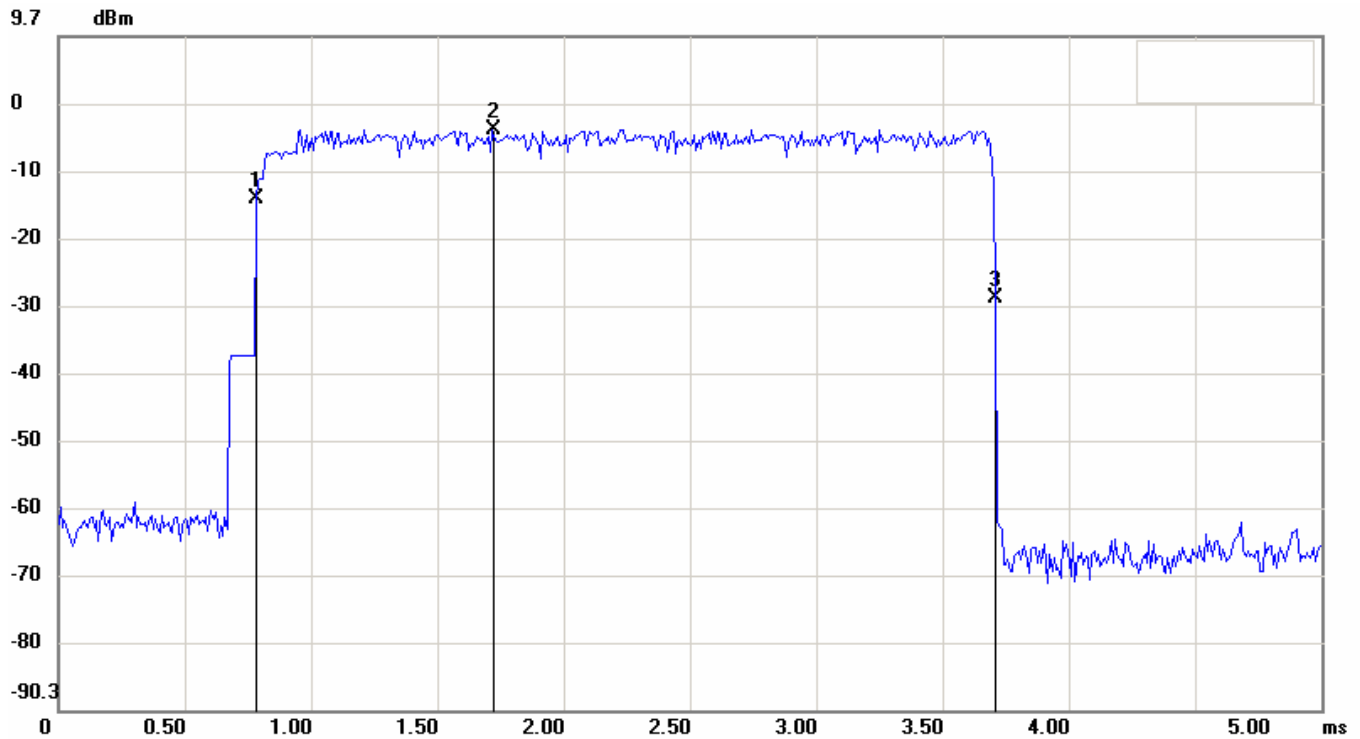
Data: #29

Date: 2011/4/15

Temperature: 17 °C

Time: AM 11:25:09

Humidity: 54 %



Condition: -14.07dBm

Horizontal

EUT:

Sweep Time: 5ms Att.: 10dB

Model: FT0032A

RBW: 1000 KHz VBW: 1000 KHz

Test Mode:

Note: DH5 pulse width

No.	Sweep time(ms)	Level(dBm)
1	0.7833	-14.51
2	1.7167	-4.07
3	3.7083	-29.10

No.		$\Delta$ Time(ms)	$\Delta$ Level(dB)
1	mk3-mk1	2.925	-14.59