

# FCC Part 15 EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T. : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
Model No. : WR-16  
Serial Model : --  
FCC ID : BYGWR16

for

APPLICANT : SANGEAN ELECTRONICS INC.  
ADDRESS : NO.18, LANE 7, LI-DE STREET, CHUNG HO  
DISTRICT, NEW TAIPEI CITY, 23584,  
TAIWAN, R.O.C.

Test Performed by

## **ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN**

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Report Number : 18-04-RBF-015-01

# TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : SANGEAN ELECTRONICS INC.  
 NO.18, LANE 7, LI-DE STREET, CHUNG HO DISTRICT, NEW  
 TAIPEI CITY, 23584, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

Manufacture : SANGEAN ELECTRONICS INC.  
 NO.18, LANE 7, LI-DE STREET, CHUNG HO DISTRICT, NEW  
 TAIPEI CITY, 23584, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

Description of Device :

a) Type of EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER

b) Trade Name : SANGEAN

c) Model No. : WR-16

d) Serial Model : --

e) Power Supply : AC 120Vac 60Hz

f) Frequency Range : Bluetooth : 2402MHz ~ 2480MHz  
 FM 87.50 - 108 MHz ; AM 520 - 1710 kHz

Regulation Applied : FCC Rules and Regulations Part 15 Subpart C

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT: The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.10-2013, and the energy emitted by the device was founded to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Note: 1. The result of the testing report relate only to the item tested.  
 2. The testing report shall not be reproduced expect in full, without the written approval of ETC.

## Summary of Tests

Test	Results
Radiated Emission	<b>Pass</b>
Conducted Emission	<b>Pass</b>
Hopping Channel Separation	<b>Pass</b>
Number of Hopping frequencies used	<b>Pass</b>
Hopping Channel Bandwidth	<b>Pass</b>
Dwell Time of each frequency	<b>Pass</b>
Output Power Requirement	<b>Pass</b>
100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement	<b>Pass</b>
Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement	<b>Pass</b>
Duty Cycle	<b>N.A.</b>

Date Test Item Received : Apr. 24, 2018  
Date Test Campaign Completed : Jul. 26, 2018  
Date of Issue : Jul.30, 2018

Test Engineer :

*Brian Huang*

(Brian Huang , Engineer )



Approve & Authorized :

*Vincent Chang*

Vincent Chang, Section Manager  
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS  
TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1 Product Description

- a) Type of EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 b) Trade Name : SANGEAN  
 c) Model No. : WR-16  
 d) Serial Model : --  
 e) Power Supply : AC 120Vac 60Hz  
 f) Frequency Range : Bluetooth : 2402MHz ~ 2480MHz  
 FM 87.50 - 108 MHz ; AM 520 - 1710 kHz

### 1.2 Test Methodology

Both conducted and radiated emissions were performed according to the procedures illustrated in ANSI C63.10-2013. Other required measurements were illustrated in separate sections of this test report for details.

Measurement Software

Software	Version	Note
e3	Version 6.100618f	Radiated Emission Test
e3	Version 6.100421	Conducted Emission Test

### 1.3 Test Facility

Location of the Test site: No.34, Lin 5, Dingfu Vil., Linkou Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan 24442, R.O.C.

Designation Number: TW2628.

## 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

Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 150kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 $\mu$ H/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

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.

**(4) Hopping Channel Separation**

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the 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 125 mW.

**(5) Number of Hopping frequencies used**

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

**(6) Hopping Channel Bandwidth**

For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, there is no requirement for the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel. The measurement of the hopping channel bandwidth is for the reference of the hopping channel separation requirement.

**(7) Dwell Time of each frequency**

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

**(8) Output Power Requirement**

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725–5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

**(9) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement**

According to 15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the

transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required.

### (10) Out-of-Band Conducted Emission Requirement

According to 15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required.

## 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	4.5-5.15
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	3360-4400	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.

### 3 SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

#### 3.1 Justification

For both radiated and conducted emissions below 1 GHz, the system was configured for testing in a typical fashion as a customer would normally use it. The peripherals other than EUT were connected in normally standing by situation. Measurement was performed under the condition that a computer program was exercised to simulate data communication of EUT, and the transmission rate was set to maximum allowed by EUT. Three highest emissions were verified with varying placement of the transmitting antenna connected to EUT (if applicable) to maximize the emission from EUT.

For conducted and radiated emissions, whichever RF channel is operated, the digital circuits' function identically. As the reason, measurement of emissions from digital circuits is performed with the highest, middle and the lowest channel by transmitting mode.

The following modes were investigated and the worst cases (mode 1 and 3) were chosen for final test.

1. Basic Rate (BR) 1 Mbps uses GFSK modulation
2. Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) 2Mbps uses pi/4-DQPSK modulation
3. Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) 3Mbps uses 8DPSK modulation

#### 3.2 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model / FCC ID.	Description
FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER*	SANGEAN ELECTRONICS INC.	WR-16	1.6m Unshielded AC Power Cord 1.6m Unshielded Audio Line 1.8m Unshielded Headphone Line
iPod	Apple	A1285	1.6m Unshielded Audio Line
Earphone	OPPO	---	1.8m Unshielded Audio Line

Remark “\*” means equipment under test.

## 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 direct sequence spread spectrum, 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.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a shielded chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions will be checked on a open test site. As the same purpose, for emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 100 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.
5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the placement of cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

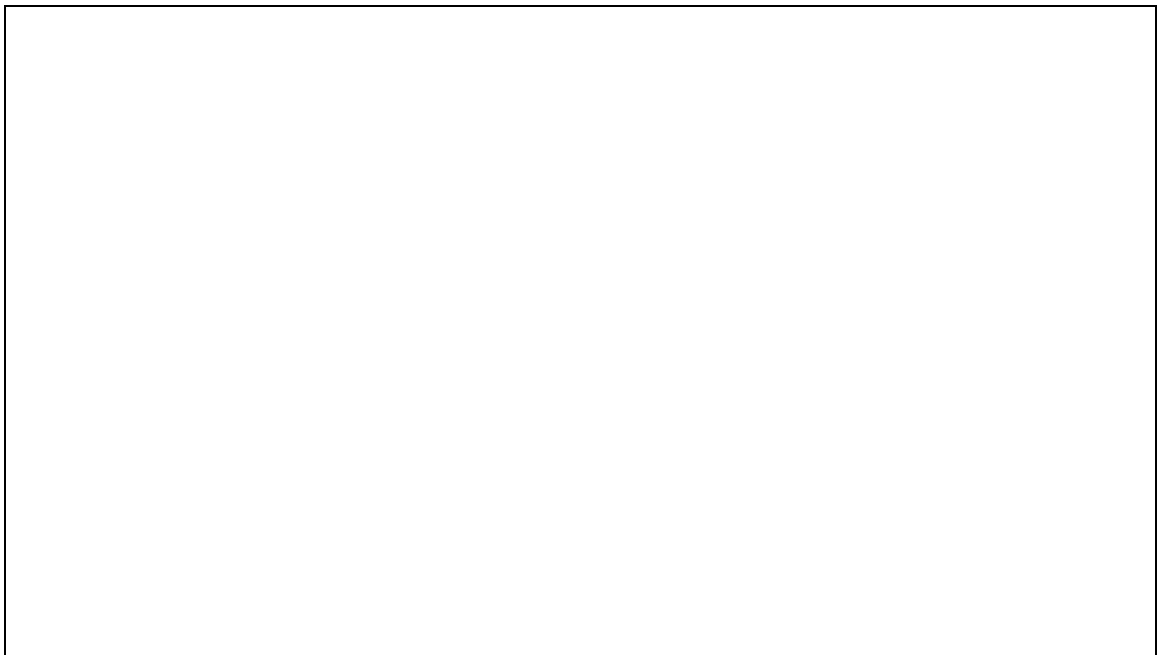
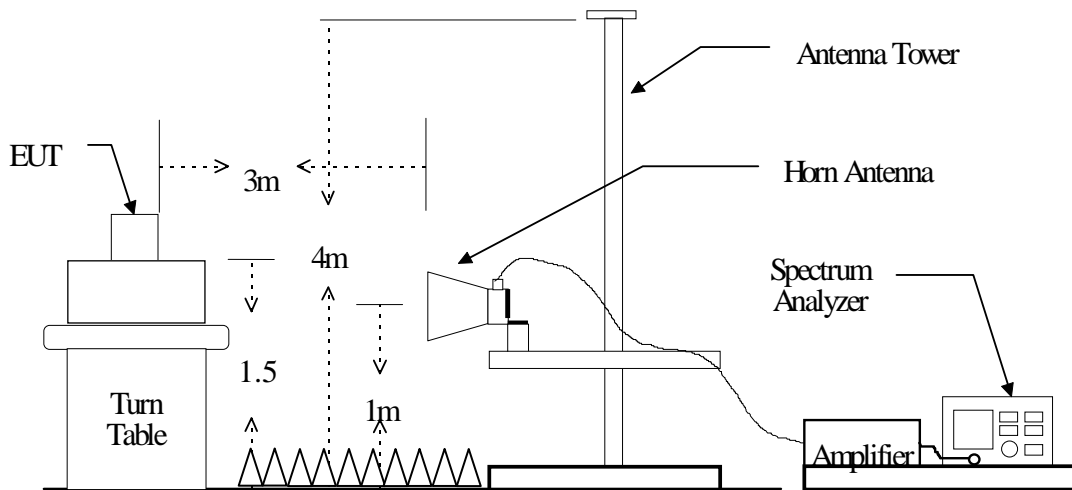


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



### 4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU 40	2017/11/15	2018/11/14
Bi-Log Antenna	ETC	MCTD 2786	2018/08/10	2019/08/09
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	2017/10/11	2018/10/10
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	2017/11/15	2018/11/14
Amplifier	HP	8447D	2017/12/08	2018/12/07
Amplifier	HP	83051A	2017/08/25	2018/08/24
LOOP Antenna	EMCO	6512	2017/10/13	2018/10/12

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	N/A
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz or $\geq 1/T$ (Note 1)

Note 1:

VBW = 10 Hz, when the duty cycle is no less than 98%.

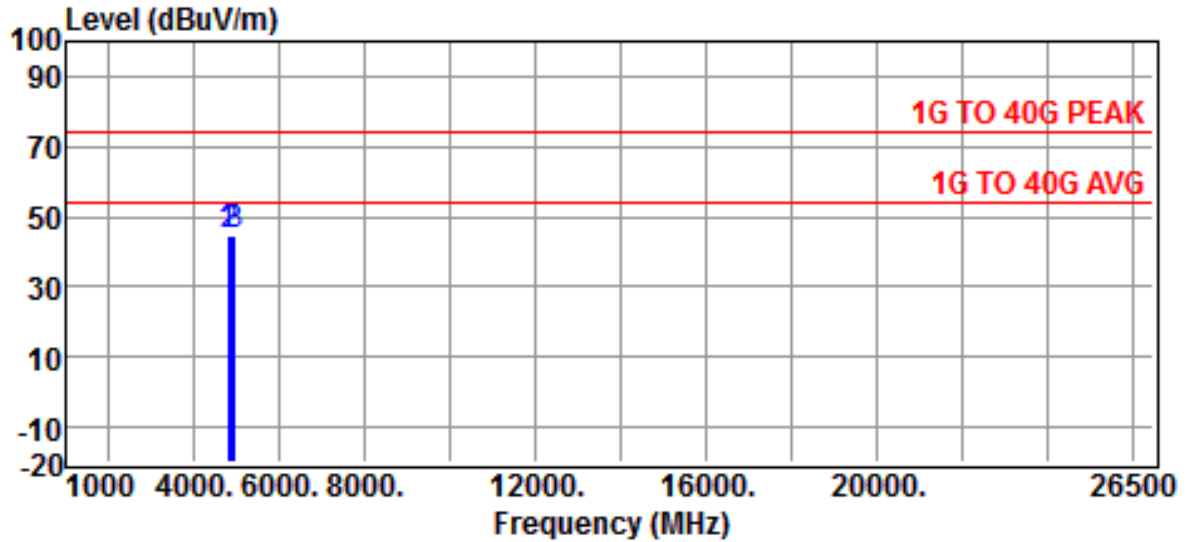
VBW  $\geq 1/T$ , when duty cycle is less than 98% where T is the minimum transmission duration over which the transmitter is on and is transmitting at its maximum power control level for the tested mode of operation.

### 4.4 Radiated Emission Data

#### 4.4.1 Tx Portion

A. Bluetooth BR

Test Date : May 10, 2018    Temperature : 26 °C    Humidity : 52 %



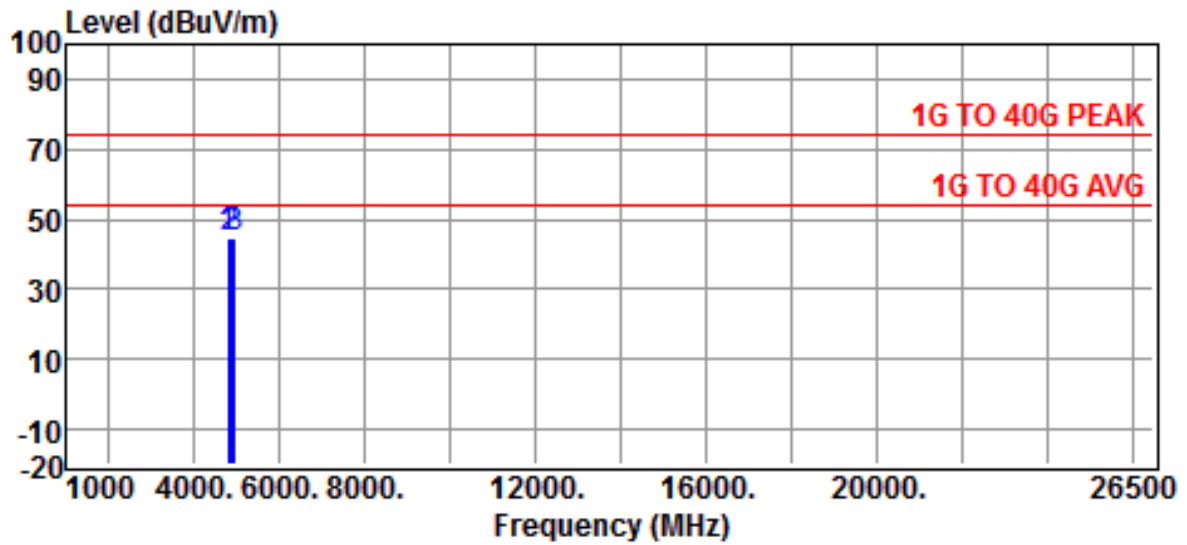
Site	:RF Chamber#2	Date	:2018-07-26
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	: FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER		
Model	:WR-16		
Power Rating	:120Vac60Hz	Temp.	:26 °C
Engineer	: Brian Huang	Humi.	:52 %
Test Mode	:BR		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	43.22	1.47	44.69	74.00	-29.31	Peak
4882.0000	42.93	1.70	44.63	74.00	-29.37	Peak
4960.0000	42.76	1.98	44.74	74.00	-29.26	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.





Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating : 120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :BR

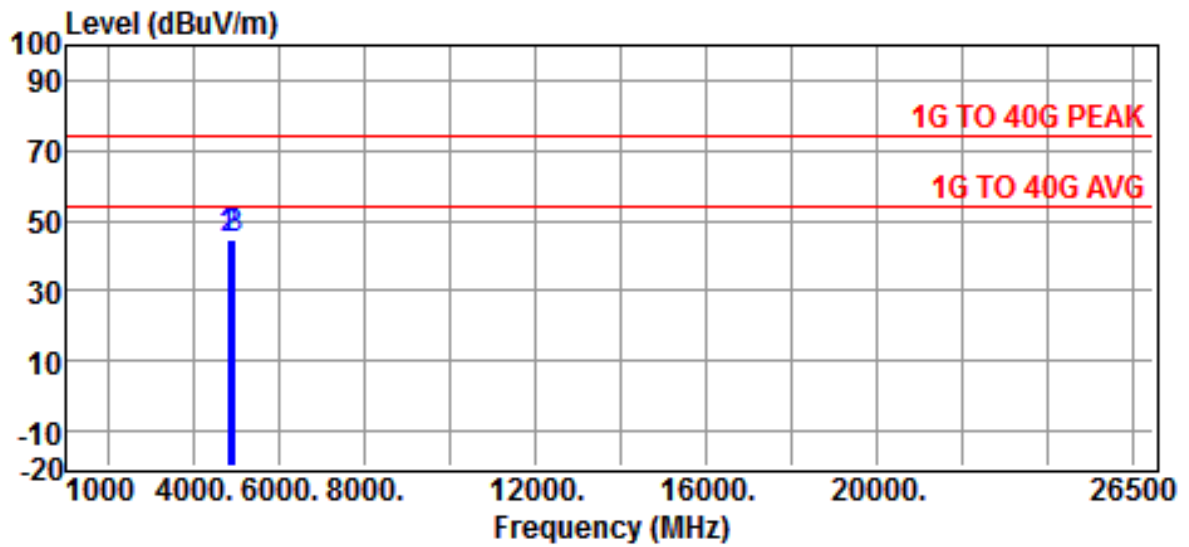
Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	42.85	1.47	44.32	74.00	-29.68	Peak
4882.0000	42.92	1.70	44.62	74.00	-29.38	Peak
4960.0000	42.56	1.98	44.54	74.00	-29.46	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

B. Bluetooth EDR

Test Date : May 10, 2018      Temperature : 26 °C      Humidity : 52 %

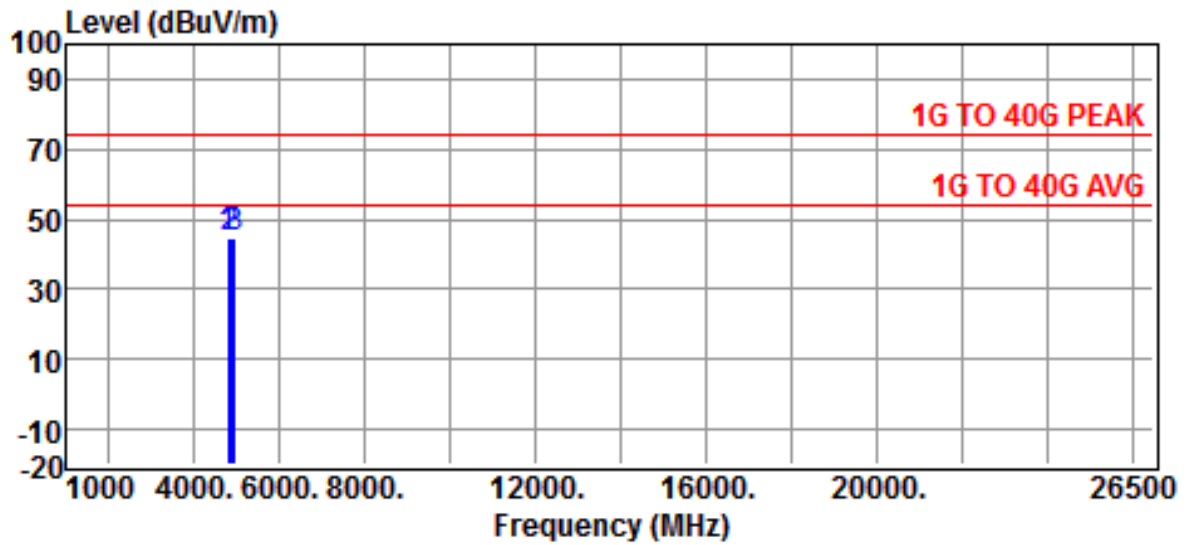


Site :RF Chamber#2      Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK      Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating : 120Vac60Hz      Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang      Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :EDR

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	43.25	1.47	44.72	74.00	-29.28	Peak
4882.0000	43.05	1.70	44.75	74.00	-29.25	Peak
4960.0000	42.83	1.98	44.81	74.00	-29.19	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating : 120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :EDR

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4804.0000	43.10	1.47	44.57	74.00	-29.43	Peak
4882.0000	42.92	1.70	44.62	74.00	-29.38	Peak
4960.0000	42.60	1.98	44.58	74.00	-29.42	Peak

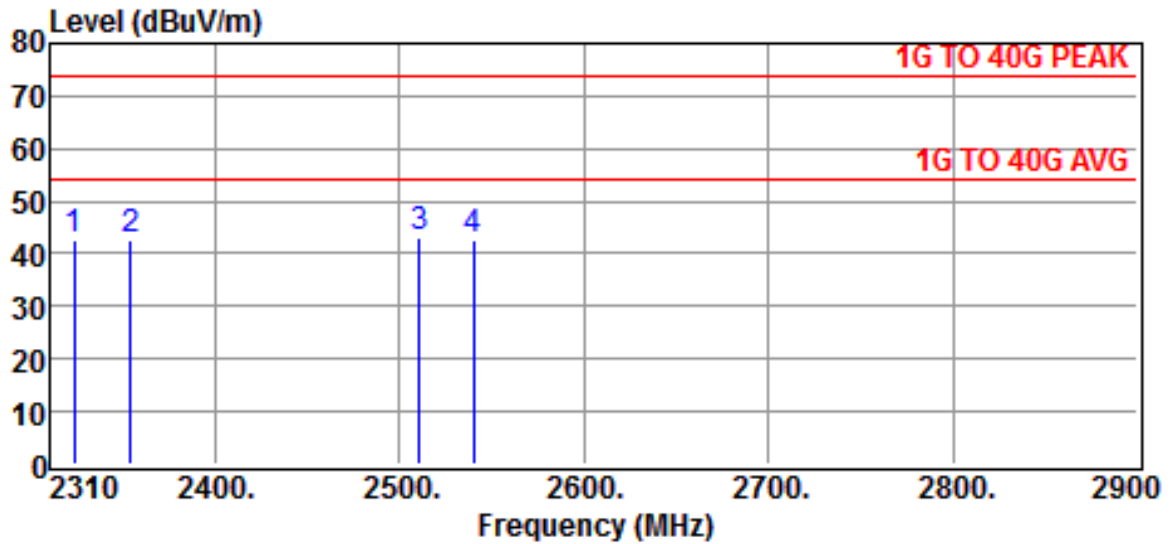
Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

4.4.2 Radiated Emissions in Restricted Bands

A. Bluetooth BR

Test Date : May 10, 2018 Temperature : 22 °C Humidity : 53 %

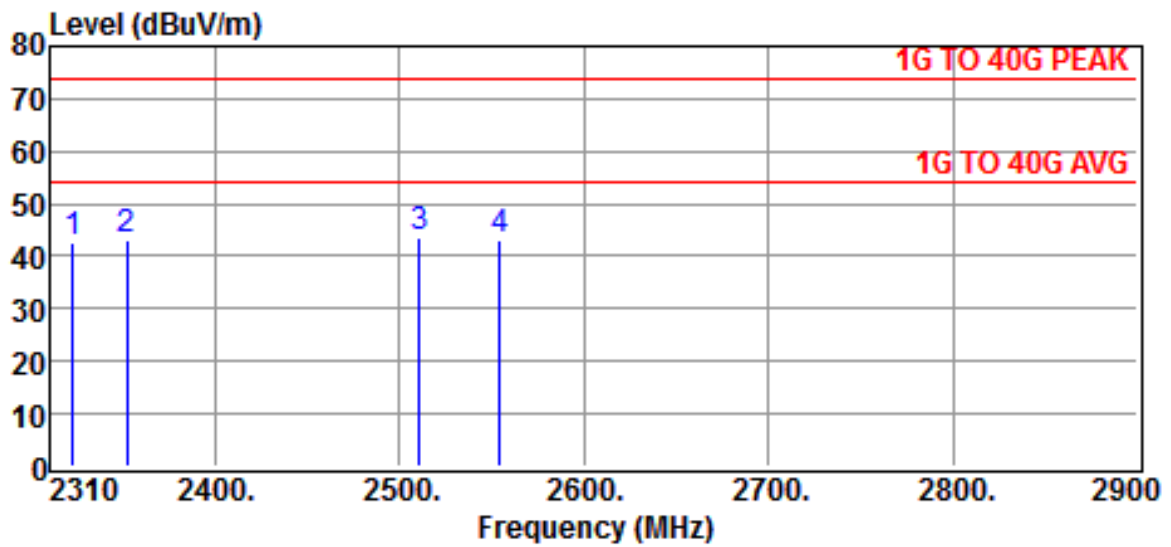


Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :53 %  
 Test Mode :BR

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2323.5700	48.10	-5.64	42.46	74.00	-31.54	Peak
2354.2500	48.10	-5.56	42.54	74.00	-31.46	Peak
2510.6000	48.34	-5.17	43.17	74.00	-30.83	Peak
2540.1000	47.56	-5.04	42.52	74.00	-31.48	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :53 %  
 Test Mode :BR

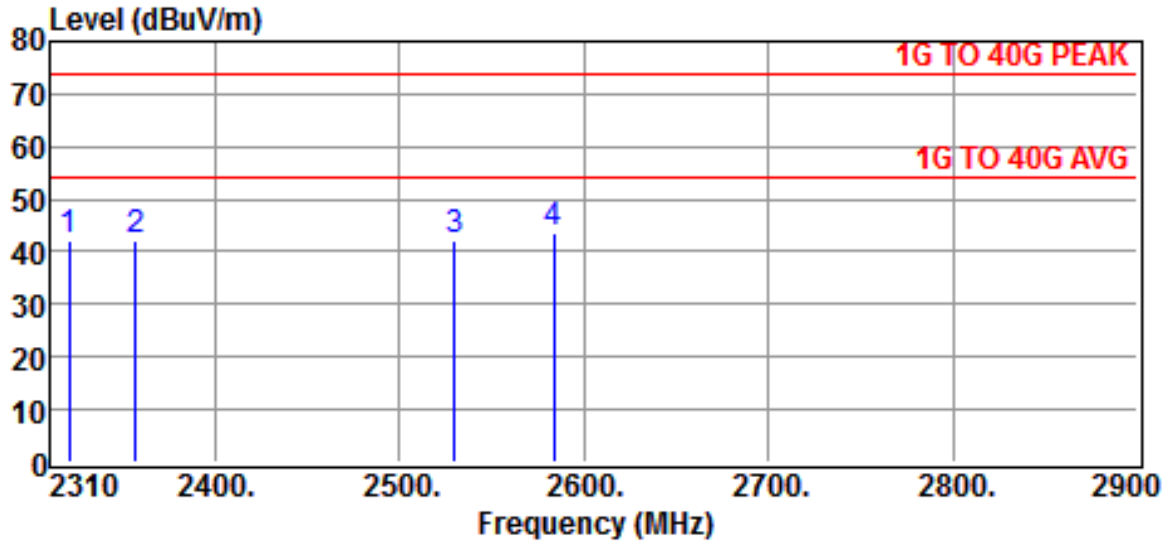
Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2322.3900	48.04	-5.64	42.40	74.00	-31.60	Peak
2351.8900	48.76	-5.56	43.20	74.00	-30.80	Peak
2510.6000	48.71	-5.17	43.54	74.00	-30.46	Peak
2554.2600	48.38	-5.03	43.35	74.00	-30.65	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

B. Bluetooth EDR

Test Date : May 10, 2018    Temperature : 22 °C    Humidity : 53 %

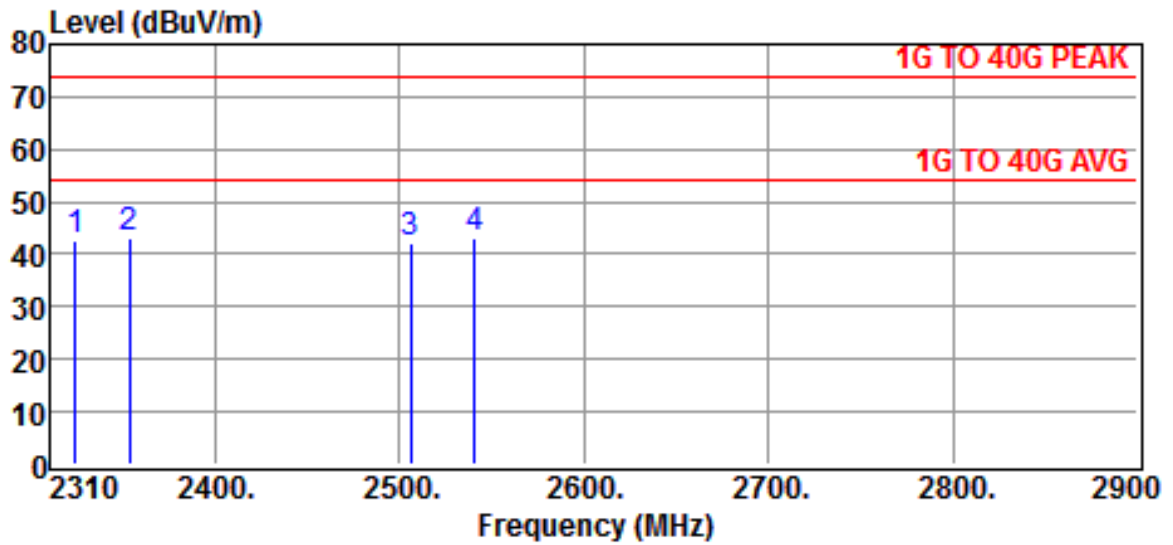


Site	:RF Chamber#2	Date	:2018-07-26
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	: FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER		
Model	:WR-16		
Power Rating	:120Vac60Hz	Temp.	:26 °C
Engineer	: Brian Huang	Humi.	:53 %
Test Mode	:EDR		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2320.6200	48.03	-5.65	42.38	74.00	-31.62	Peak
2356.6100	47.77	-5.56	42.21	74.00	-31.79	Peak
2529.4800	47.31	-5.10	42.21	74.00	-31.79	Peak
2583.7600	48.48	-4.90	43.58	74.00	-30.42	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :53 %  
 Test Mode :EDR

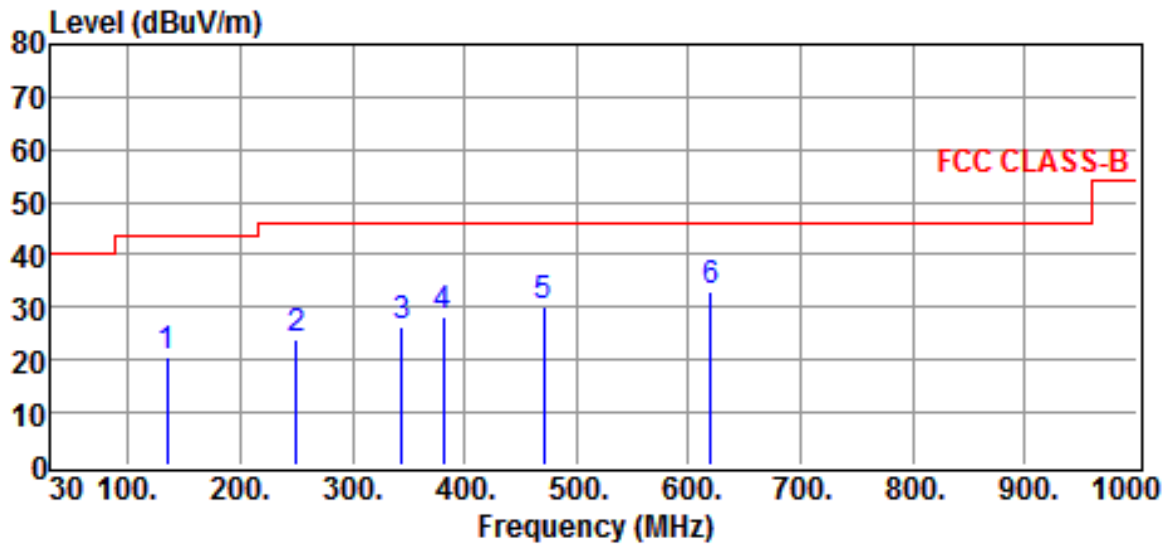
Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2324.1600	48.36	-5.64	42.72	74.00	-31.28	Peak
2353.0700	48.78	-5.56	43.22	74.00	-30.78	Peak
2505.8800	47.22	-5.18	42.04	74.00	-31.96	Peak
2540.6900	48.37	-5.04	43.33	74.00	-30.67	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

**4.4.3 Other Emissions**

**a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz**



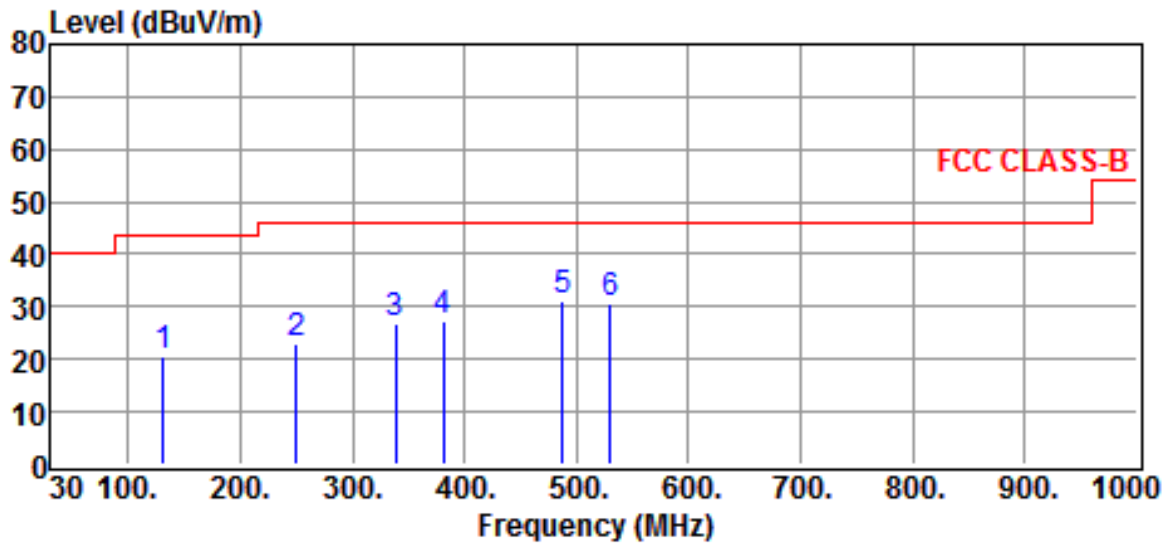
Site	:RF Chamber#2	Date	:2018-07-26
Limit	:FCC CLASS-B	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	: FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER		
Model	:WR-16		
Power Rating	:DC 12V From Adapter	Temp.	:26 °C
Engineer	: Brian Huang	Humi.	:53 %
Test Mode	:BT Mode		

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
134.7600	29.51	-8.77	20.74	43.50	-22.76	QP
250.1900	30.38	-6.21	24.17	46.00	-21.83	QP
344.2800	30.02	-3.58	26.44	46.00	-19.56	QP
381.1400	30.87	-2.53	28.34	46.00	-17.66	QP
470.3800	31.34	-1.12	30.22	46.00	-15.78	QP
619.7600	31.46	1.36	32.82	46.00	-13.18	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



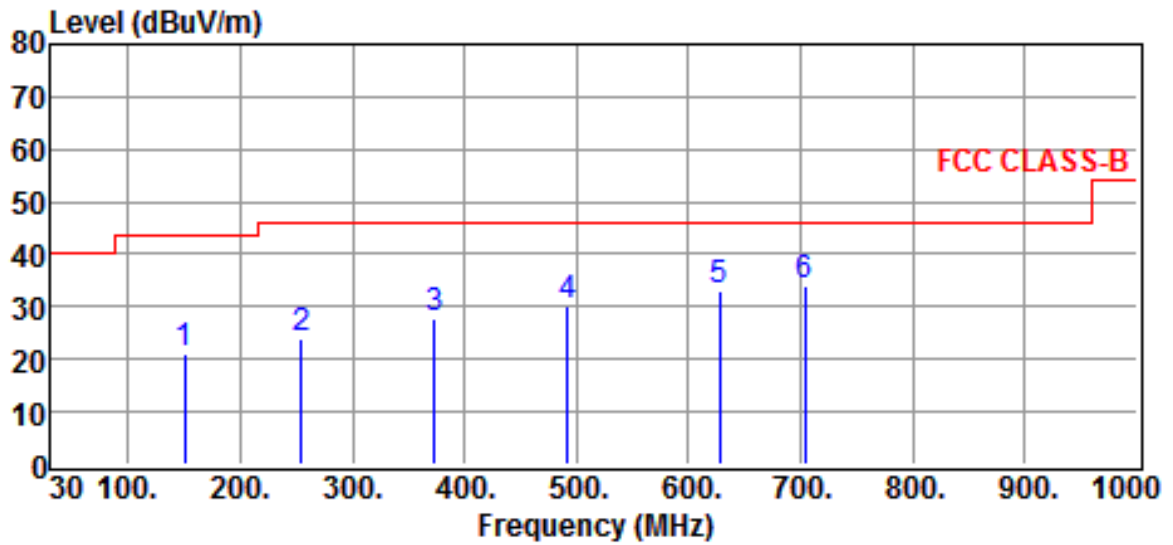


Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :FCC CLASS-B Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :DC 12V From Adapter Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :53 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
130.8800	29.49	-8.86	20.63	43.50	-22.87	QP
250.1900	29.20	-6.21	22.99	46.00	-23.01	QP
338.4600	30.36	-3.66	26.70	46.00	-19.30	QP
381.1400	30.00	-2.53	27.47	46.00	-18.53	QP
487.8400	31.98	-0.94	31.04	46.00	-14.96	QP
530.5200	30.94	-0.37	30.57	46.00	-15.43	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

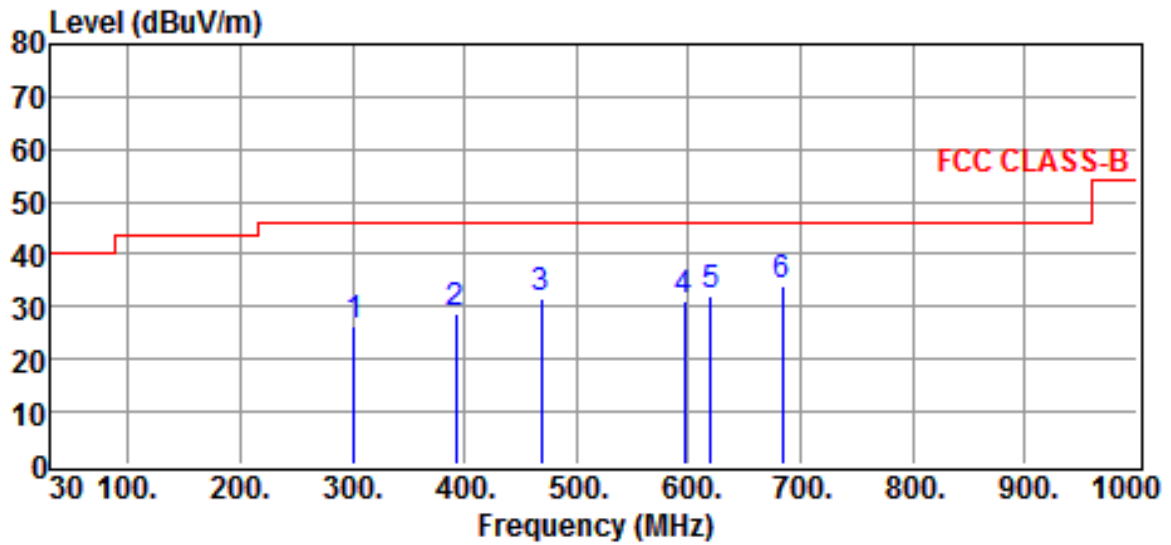


Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :FCC CLASS-B Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :53 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
150.2800	30.05	-8.81	21.24	43.50	-22.26	QP
255.0400	30.19	-6.12	24.07	46.00	-21.93	QP
373.3800	30.61	-2.77	27.84	46.00	-18.16	QP
491.7200	30.95	-0.90	30.05	46.00	-15.95	QP
627.5200	31.47	1.56	33.03	46.00	-12.97	QP
703.1800	31.02	2.99	34.01	46.00	-11.99	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



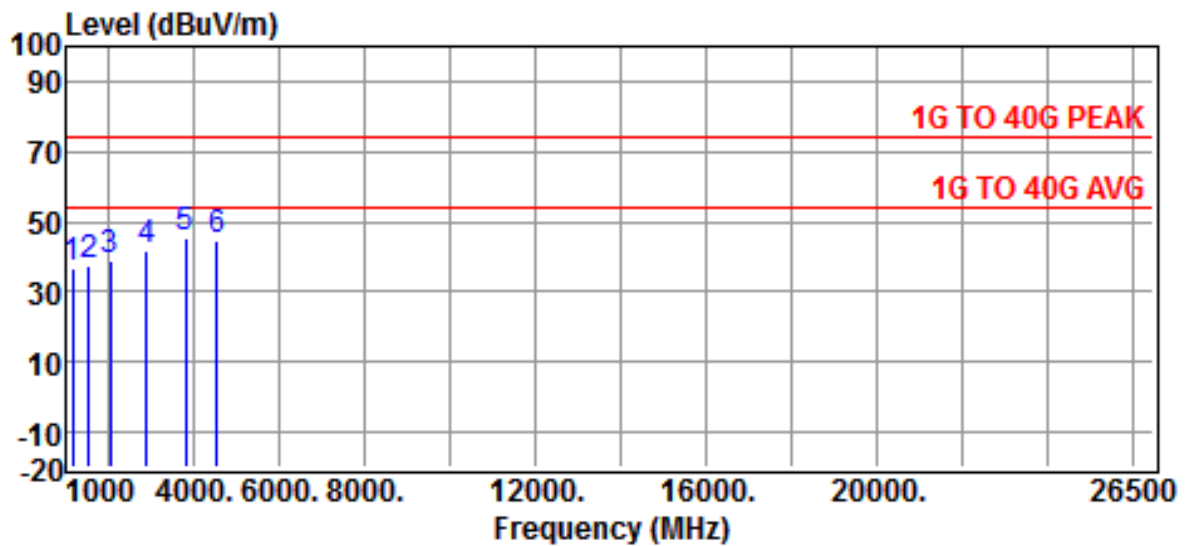
Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :FCC CLASS-B Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :53 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
301.6000	30.35	-4.14	26.21	46.00	-19.79	QP
392.7800	31.11	-2.15	28.96	46.00	-17.04	QP
468.4400	32.96	-1.14	31.82	46.00	-14.18	QP
596.4800	30.42	0.77	31.19	46.00	-14.81	QP
619.7600	30.74	1.36	32.10	46.00	-13.90	QP
683.7800	31.47	2.70	34.17	46.00	-11.83	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

**b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz**

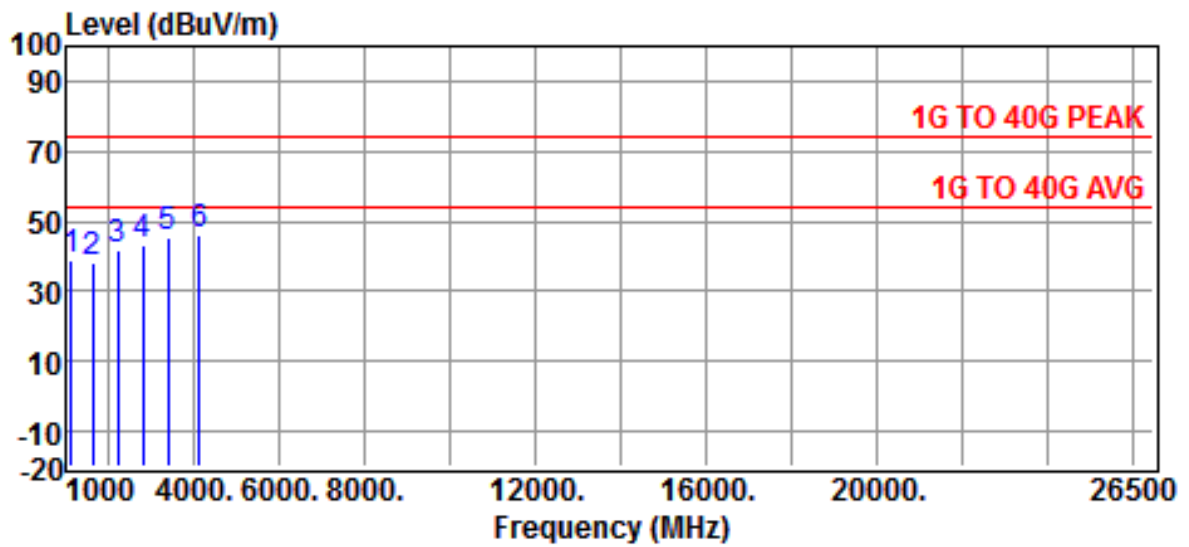


Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :DC 12V From PC Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode  
 Test Mode :

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
1155.0000	47.75	-10.82	36.93	74.00	-37.07	Peak
1540.0000	46.68	-9.42	37.26	74.00	-36.74	Peak
2035.0000	45.32	-6.31	39.01	74.00	-34.99	Peak
2890.0000	45.24	-3.71	41.53	74.00	-32.47	Peak
3810.0000	45.58	-0.49	45.09	74.00	-28.91	Peak
4555.0000	44.37	0.63	45.00	74.00	-29.00	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

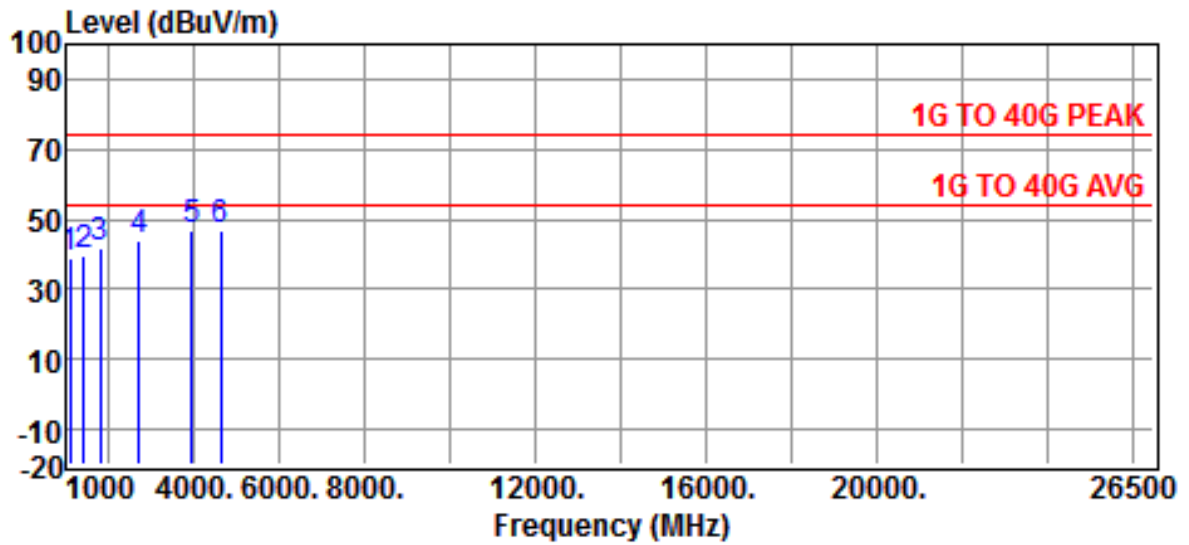


Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :DC 12V From PC Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
1135.0000	49.68	-10.89	38.79	74.00	-35.21	Peak
1630.0000	47.39	-8.84	38.55	74.00	-35.45	Peak
2215.0000	47.62	-5.91	41.71	74.00	-32.29	Peak
2820.0000	47.12	-3.98	43.14	74.00	-30.86	Peak
3405.0000	47.51	-1.99	45.52	74.00	-28.48	Peak
4125.0000	45.82	0.29	46.11	74.00	-27.89	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

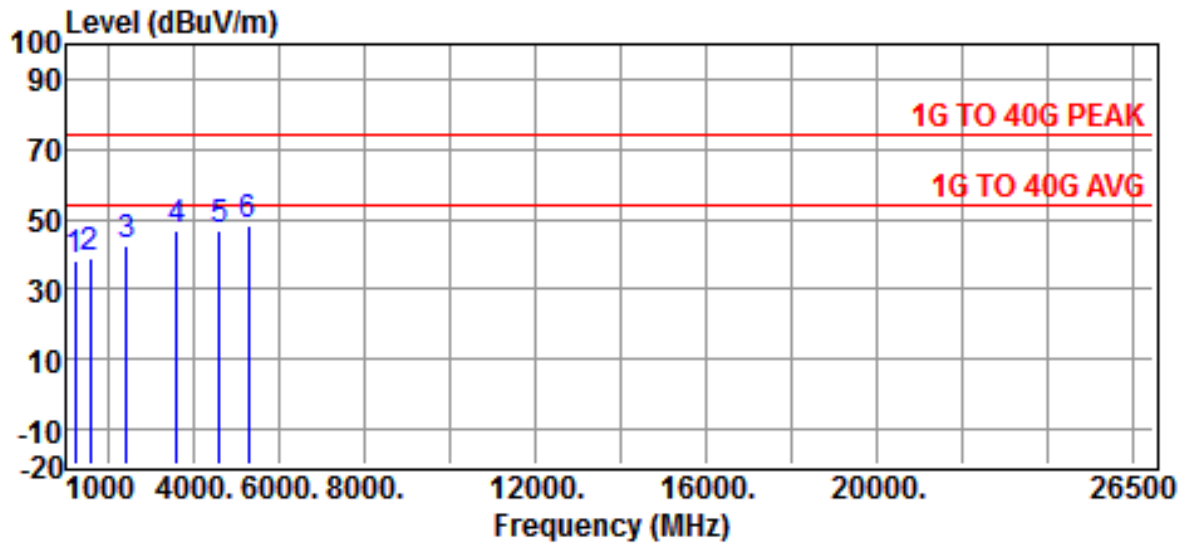


Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :HORIZONTAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
1090.0000	49.68	-10.98	38.70	74.00	-35.30	Peak
1425.0000	49.29	-9.96	39.33	74.00	-34.67	Peak
1810.0000	49.17	-7.62	41.55	74.00	-32.45	Peak
2710.0000	48.21	-4.38	43.83	74.00	-30.17	Peak
3970.0000	46.48	0.14	46.62	74.00	-27.38	Peak
4645.0000	45.90	0.92	46.82	74.00	-27.18	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site :RF Chamber#2 Date :2018-07-26  
 Limit :1G TO 40G PEAK Ant. Pol. :VERTICAL  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Model :WR-16  
 Power Rating :120Vac60Hz Temp. :26 °C  
 Engineer : Brian Huang Humi. :52 %  
 Test Mode :BT Mode

Freq MHz	Reading dBuV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBuV/m	Limits dBuV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
1225.0000	48.65	-10.58	38.07	74.00	-35.93	Peak
1585.0000	48.03	-9.17	38.86	74.00	-35.14	Peak
2440.0000	48.19	-5.36	42.83	74.00	-31.17	Peak
3610.0000	48.03	-1.22	46.81	74.00	-27.19	Peak
4600.0000	45.84	0.80	46.64	74.00	-27.36	Peak
5270.0000	45.74	2.65	48.39	74.00	-25.61	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Average Result = Peak Result + Duty Factor ( )
3. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
4. The margin value=Limit - Result
5. Above 1Ghz : Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

**c) Emission frequencies below 30MHz (9kHz - 30MHz)**

According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9kHz to 30MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open area test site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open are test site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.

**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:

$$\mathbf{Result = Reading + Corrected Factor}$$

where Corrected Factor

$$= \text{Antenna FACTOR} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{High Pass Filter Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$



## 5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

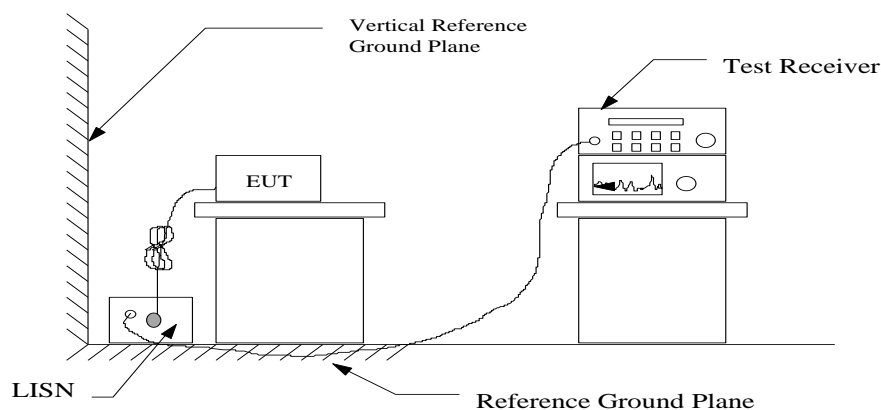
### 5.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional and intentional device, Line Conducted Emission Limits are in accordance to § 15.107(a) and § 15.207(a) respectively. Both Limits are identical specification.

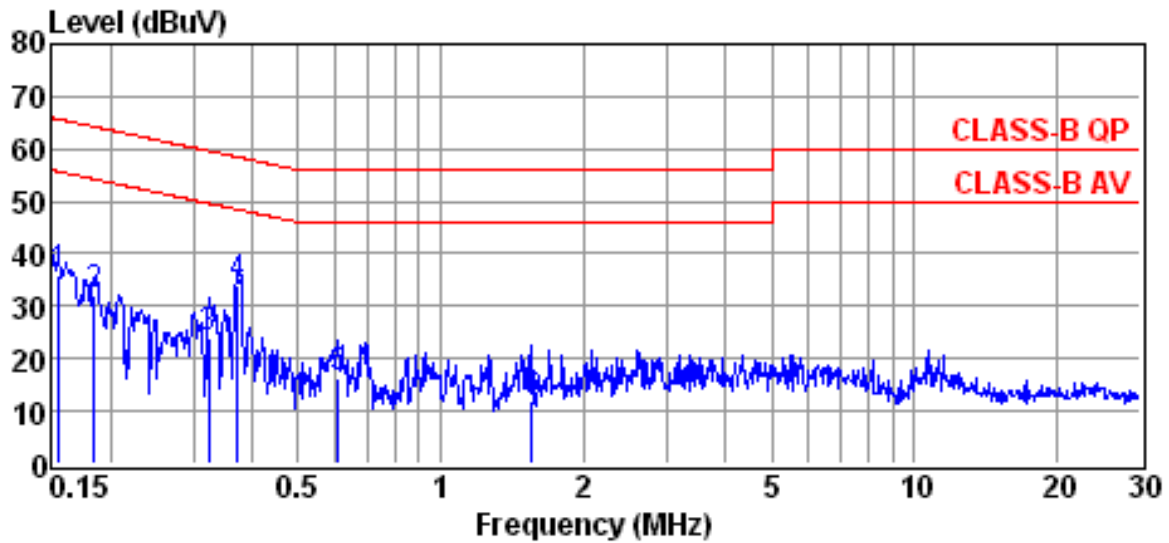
### 5.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 3.
2. A preliminary scan with a spectrum monitor is performed to identify the frequency of emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in selected modes of operation, typical cable positions, and with a typical system configuration.
3. Record the 6 or 8 highest emissions relative to the limit.
4. Measure each frequency obtained from step 3 by a test receiver set on quasi peak detector function, and then record the accuracy frequency and emission level. If all emissions measured in the specified band are attenuated more than 20 dB from the limit, this step would be ignored, and the peak detector function would be used.
5. Confirm the highest three emissions with variation of the EUT cable configuration and record the final data.
6. Repeat all above procedures on measuring each operation mode of EUT.

Figure 3 : Conducted emissions measurement configuration



### 5.3 Conducted Emission Data

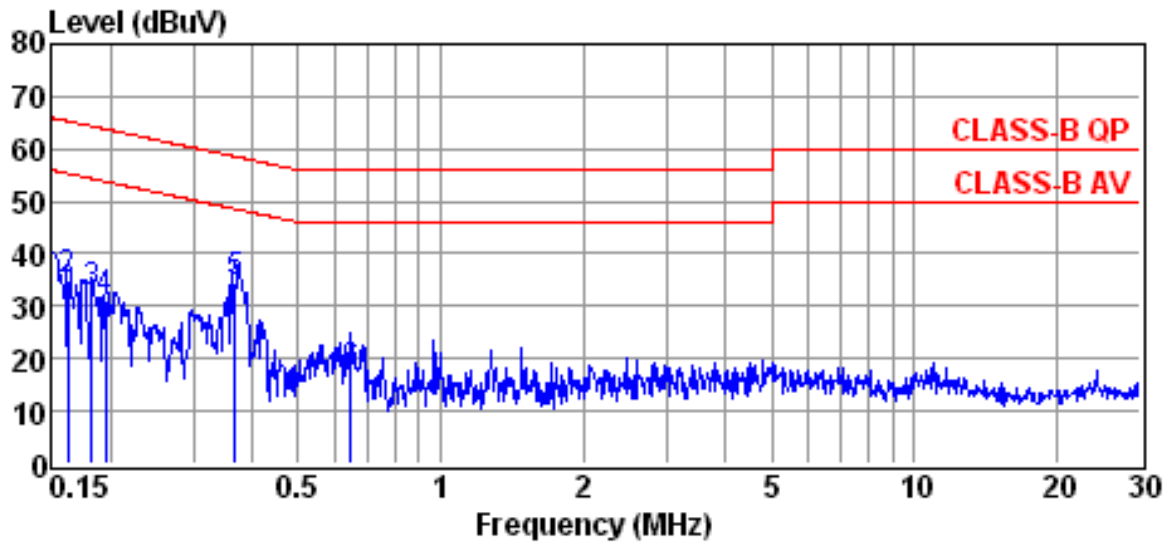


Site : conducted #1 Date : 07-23-2018  
 Condition : CLASS-B QP LISN : NEUTRAL  
 Tem / Hum : 26 °C / 52% Test Mode : BT Mode  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Power Rating : DC 12V From AD  
 Memo : Memo :

Freq (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBuA)	Limit Line (dBuA)	Over Limit (dB)	Remark
0.1565	25.63	10.42	36.05	65.65	-29.60	QP
0.1854	21.63	10.43	32.06	64.24	-32.18	QP
0.3234	13.28	10.45	23.73	59.62	-35.89	QP
0.3712	23.33	10.45	33.78	58.47	-24.69	QP
0.6075	5.81	10.46	16.27	56.00	-39.73	QP
1.5600	1.57	10.53	12.10	56.00	-43.90	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Factor
2. Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss
3. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 2.45 dB.

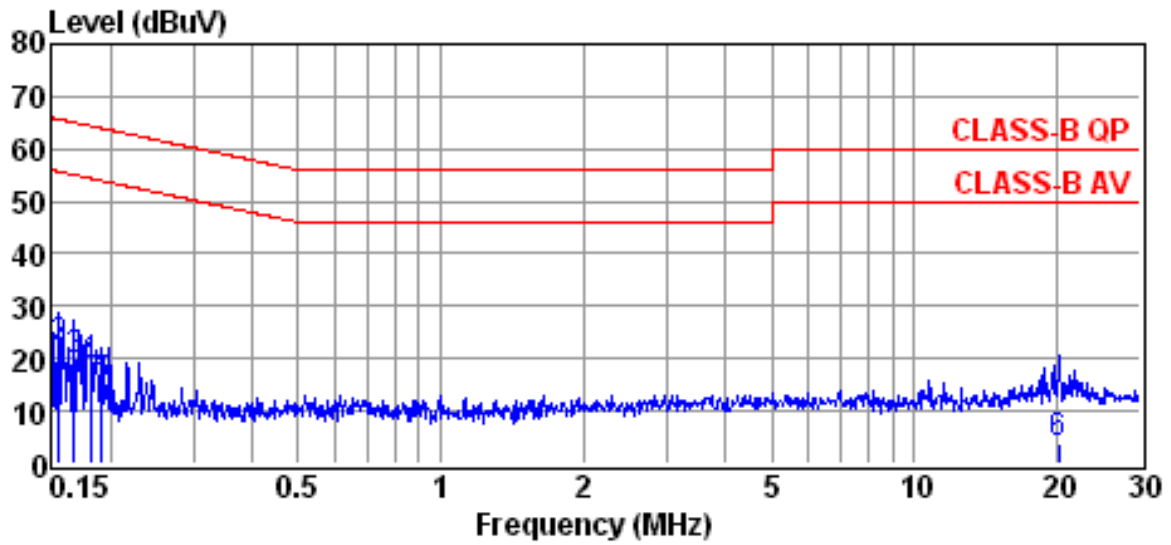


Site : conducted #1 Date : 07-23-2018  
 Condition : CLASS-B QP LISN : LINE  
 Tem / Hum : 26 °C / 52% Test Mode : BT Mode  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Power Rating : DC 12V From AD  
 Memo : Memo :

Freq (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBuA)	Limit Line (dBuA)	Over Limit (dB)	Remark
0.1508	26.85	10.36	37.21	65.96	-28.75	QP
0.1633	24.48	10.36	34.84	65.30	-30.46	QP
0.1835	22.00	10.36	32.36	64.33	-31.97	QP
0.1955	20.79	10.36	31.15	63.80	-32.65	QP
0.3673	24.34	10.39	34.73	58.56	-23.83	QP
0.6440	6.66	10.41	17.07	56.00	-38.93	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Factor
2. Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss
3. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 2.45 dB.

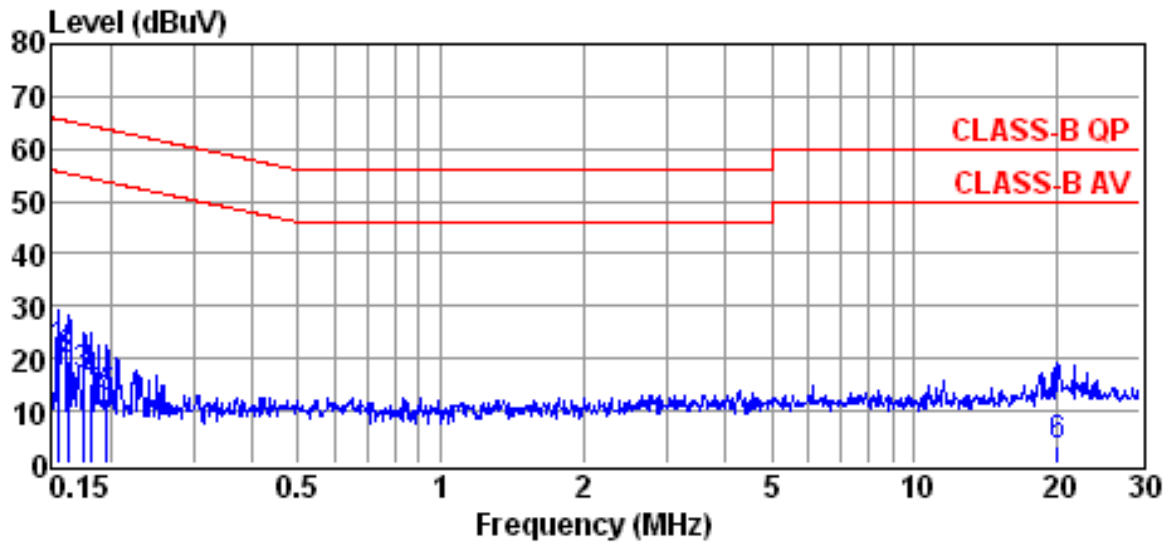


Site : conducted #1 Date : 07-23-2018  
 Condition : CLASS-B QP LISN : NEUTRAL  
 Tem / Hum : 26 °C / 52% Test Mode : BT Mode  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Power Rating : 120Vac60Hz  
 Memo : Memo :

Freq (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBuA)	Limit Line (dBuA)	Over Limit (dB)	Remark
0.1508	12.71	10.42	23.13	65.96	-42.83	QP
0.1557	11.52	10.42	21.94	65.69	-43.75	QP
0.1677	9.42	10.42	19.84	65.08	-45.24	QP
0.1815	7.22	10.43	17.65	64.42	-46.77	QP
0.1924	4.62	10.43	15.05	63.93	-48.88	QP
20.2700	-7.13	11.18	4.05	60.00	-55.95	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Factor
2. Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss
3. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 2.45 dB.



Site : conducted #1 Date : 07-23-2018  
 Condition : CLASS-B QP LISN : LINE  
 Tem / Hum : 26 °C / 52% Test Mode : BT Mode  
 EUT : FM / AM/ BLUETOOTH RECEIVER  
 Power Rating : 120Vac60Hz  
 Memo : Memo :

Freq (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBuA)	Limit Line (dBuA)	Over Limit (dB)	Remark
0.1557	11.02	10.36	21.38	65.69	-44.31	QP
0.1633	9.31	10.36	19.67	65.30	-45.63	QP
0.1758	6.60	10.36	16.96	64.68	-47.72	QP
0.1835	4.98	10.36	15.34	64.33	-48.99	QP
0.1965	2.28	10.36	12.64	63.76	-51.12	QP
20.0560	-8.21	11.42	3.21	60.00	-56.79	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Factor
2. Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss
3. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 2.45 dB.

## 5.4 Result Data Calculation

The result data is calculated by adding the LISN Factor to the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

$$\mathbf{RESULT = READING + LISN FACTOR}$$

Assume a receiver reading of 22.5 dB  $\mu$  V is obtained, and LISN Factor is 0.1 dB, then the total of disturbance voltage is 22.6 dB  $\mu$  V.

$$\text{RESULT} = 22.5 + 0.1 = 22.6 \text{ dB } \mu \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level in } \mu \text{ V} &= \text{Common Antilogarithm}[(22.6 \text{ dB } \mu \text{ V})/20] \\ &= 13.48 \mu \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

## 5.5 Conducted Measurement Equipment

The following test equipment are used during the conducted test .

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESCI	2017/09/19	2018/09/18
LISN	Shibasoku	563	2017/08/07	2018/08/06
LISN	Rohde & Schwarz	ESH2-Z5	2018/04/11	2019/04/10

## **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.

### **6.2 Antenna Construction**

The antenna is permanently mounted on main PCB, no consideration of replacement. Please see internal photos and the antenna specifications.

## 7 HOPPING CHANNEL SEPARATION

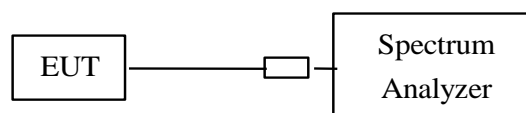
### 7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1), frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the 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 125 mW.

### 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. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = wide enough to capture the peaks of two adjacent channels
  - Resolution (or IF) Bandwidth (RBW)  $\geq 1\%$  of the span
  - Video (or Average) Bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-delta function to determine the separation between the peaks of the adjacent channels. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 4 : Measurement configuration.





### 7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05

### 7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.13, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

- a) Channel Low : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1.004 MHz
- b) Channel Middle : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1.000 MHz
- c) Channel High : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1.000 MHz

**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

- a) Channel Low : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1.000 MHz
- b) Channel Middle : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1.000 MHz
- c) Channel High : Adjacent Hopping Channel Separation is 1.000 MHz

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency  $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$  ( $1 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 18 \text{ GHz}$ ).*

**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

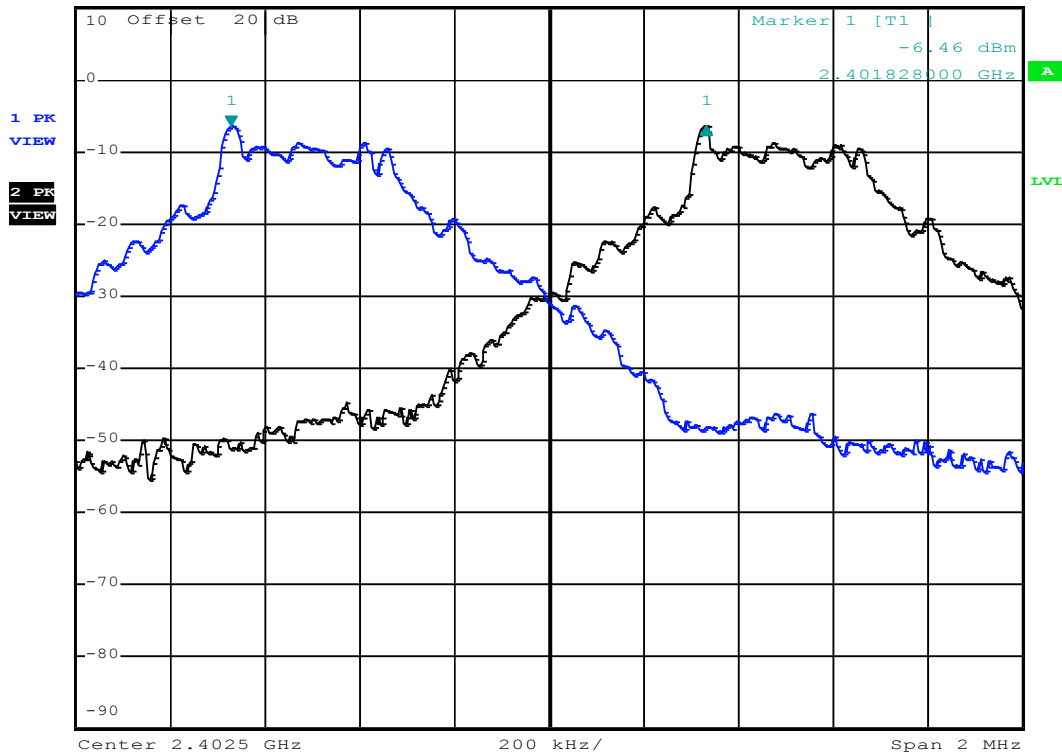
**Channel Low**



\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T2 ]  
VBW 100 kHz    0.02 dB  
SWT 2.5 ms    1.004000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



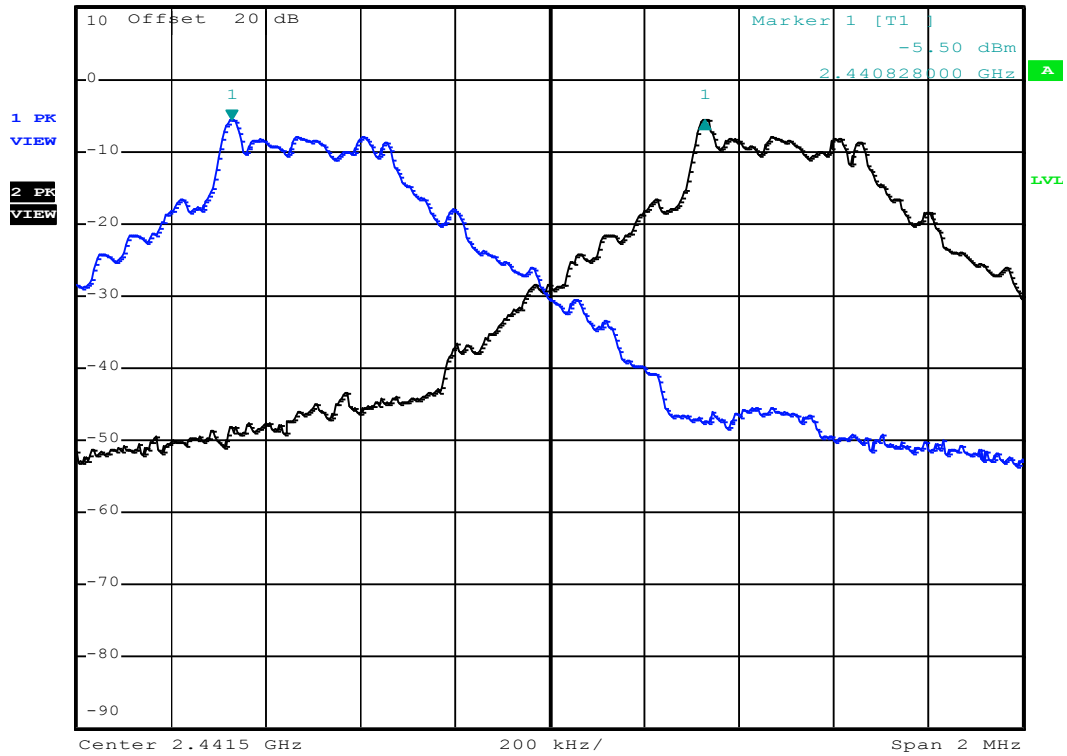
### Channel Middle



\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T2 ]  
VBW 100 kHz    -0.01 dB  
SWT 2.5 ms    1.000000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



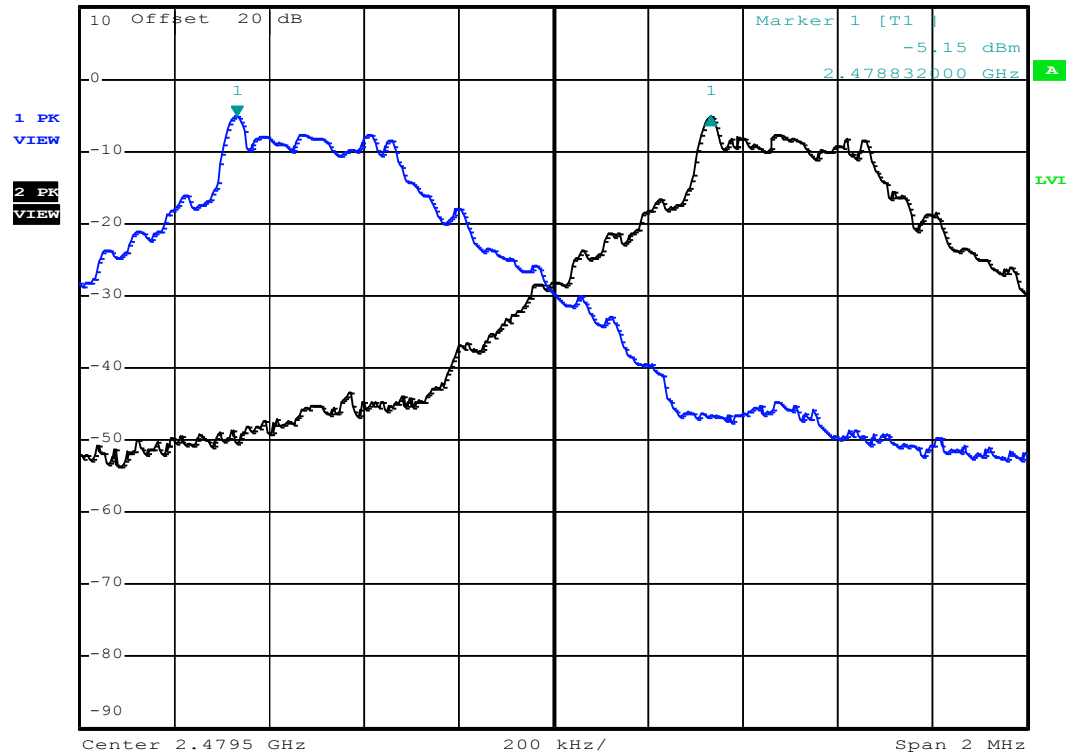
### Channel High



\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T2 ]  
VBW 100 kHz    0.02 dB  
SWT 2.5 ms    1.000000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

**Channel Low**

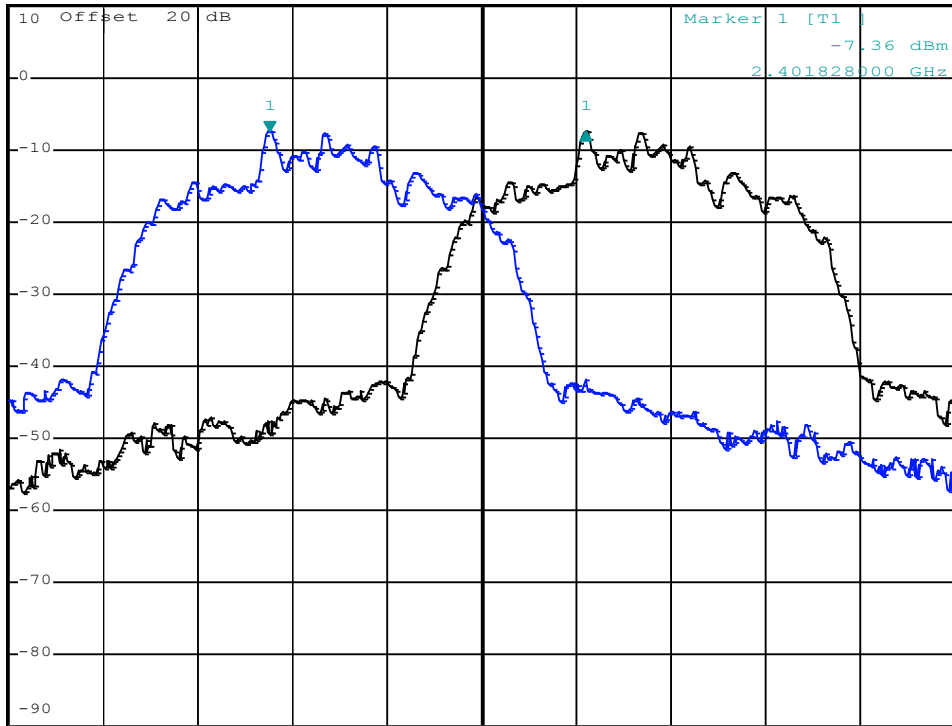


\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T2 ]  
VBW 100 kHz    -0.01 dB  
SWT 5 ms        1.002000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
VIEW  
2 PK  
VIEW



Center 2.4025 GHz

300 kHz/

Span 3 MHz

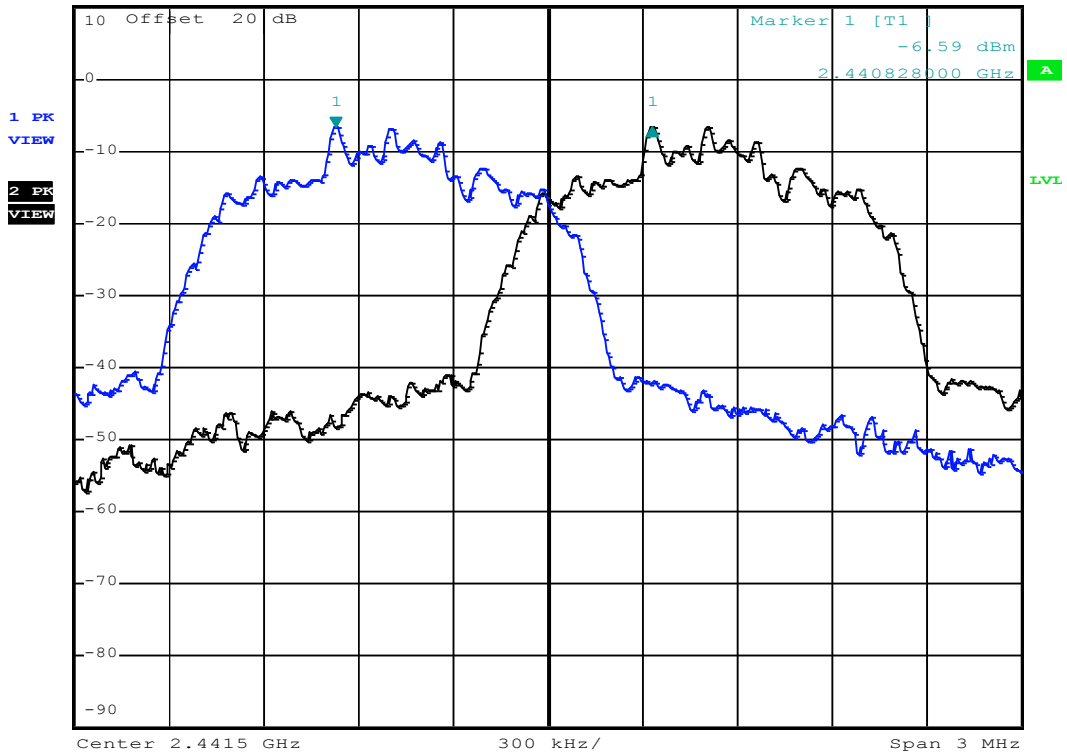
### Channel Middle



\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T2 ]  
VBW 100 kHz                    0.02 dB  
SWT 5 ms                            1.002000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



### Channel High



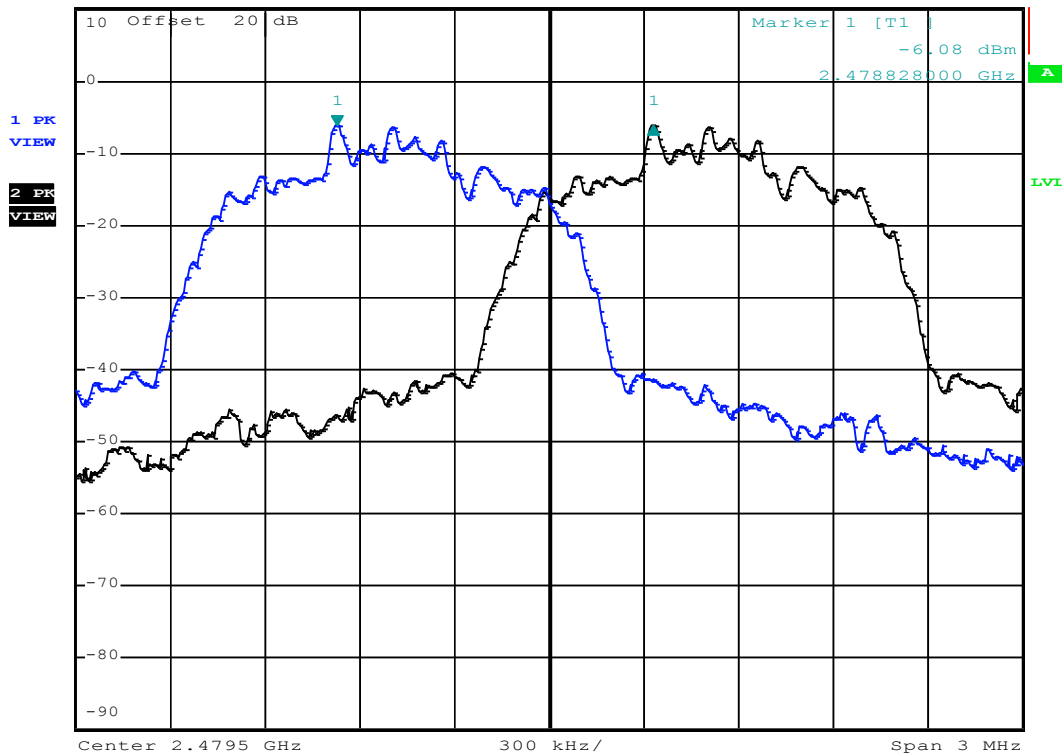
\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T2 ]  
VBW 100 kHz    0.02 dB  
SWT 5 ms    1.002000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

SWT 5 ms

1.002000000 MHz



## 8 NUMBER OF HOPPING FREQUENCY USED

### 8.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 channels.

### 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. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = the frequency band of operation
  - RBW  $\geq$  1% of the span
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05



## 8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.13, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

A. Bluetooth BR

There are 79 hopping frequencies used.

B. Bluetooth EDR

There are 79 hopping frequencies used.

### **Justification on AFH mode:**

Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) means that a device can hop over a reduced set of frequencies. The frequencies hopped may be reduced in AFH mode but at least 15 channels will be used, normally AFH mode has 20 channels.

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency  $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$  ( $1 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 18 \text{ GHz}$ ).*

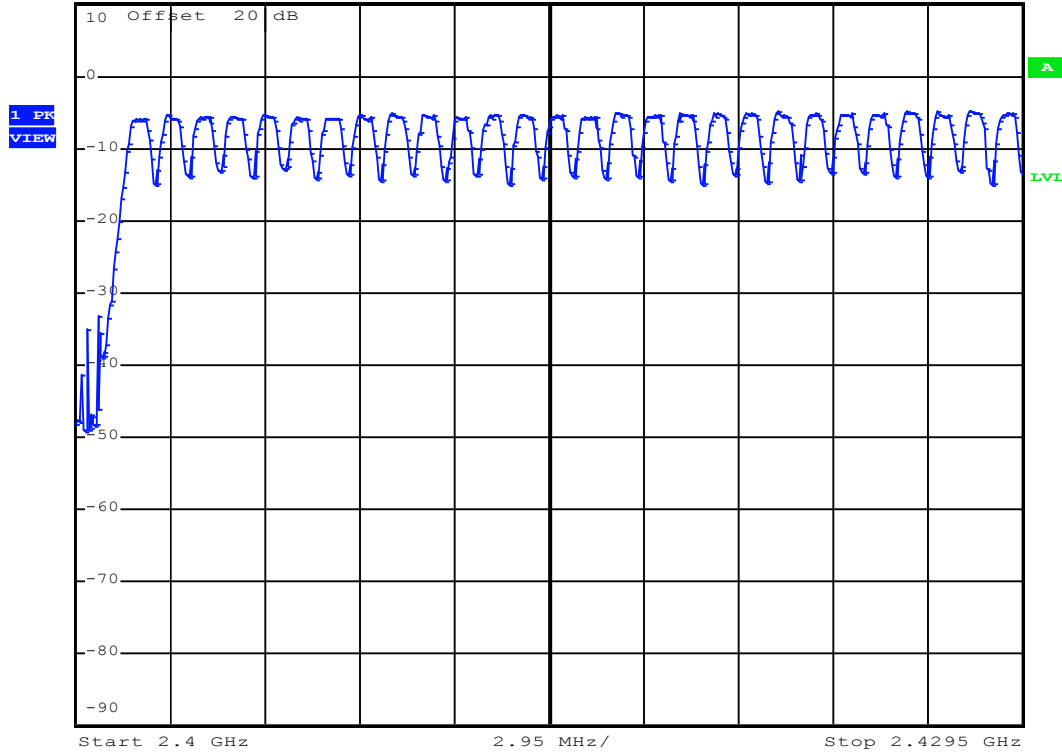
**Mode: Bluetooth BR**



\* RBW 300 kHz  
VBW 1 MHz  
SWT 2.5 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

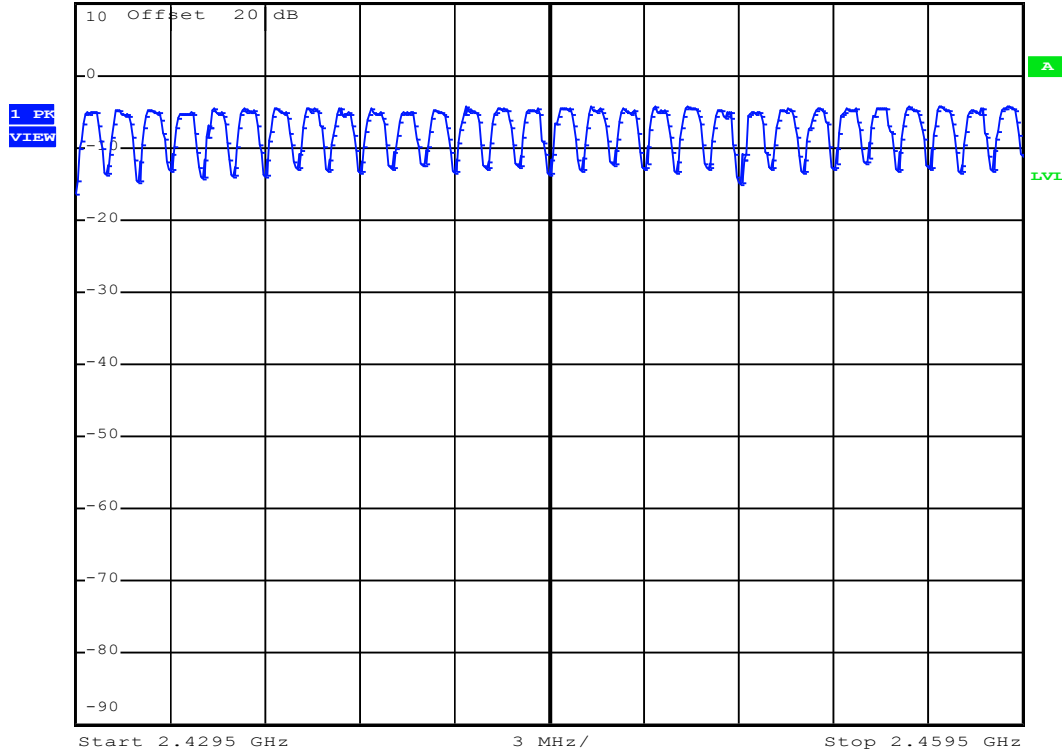




\*RBW 300 kHz  
VBW 1 MHz  
SWT 2.5 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

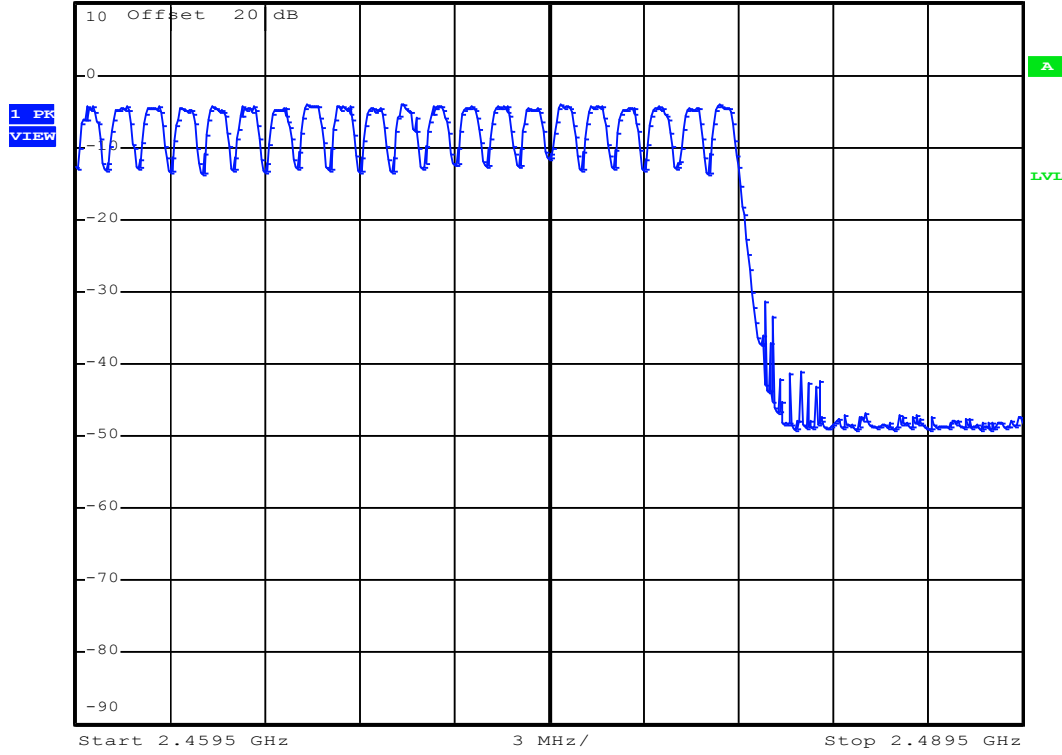




\* RBW 300 kHz  
VBW 1 MHz  
SWT 2.5 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



### Mode: Bluetooth EDR

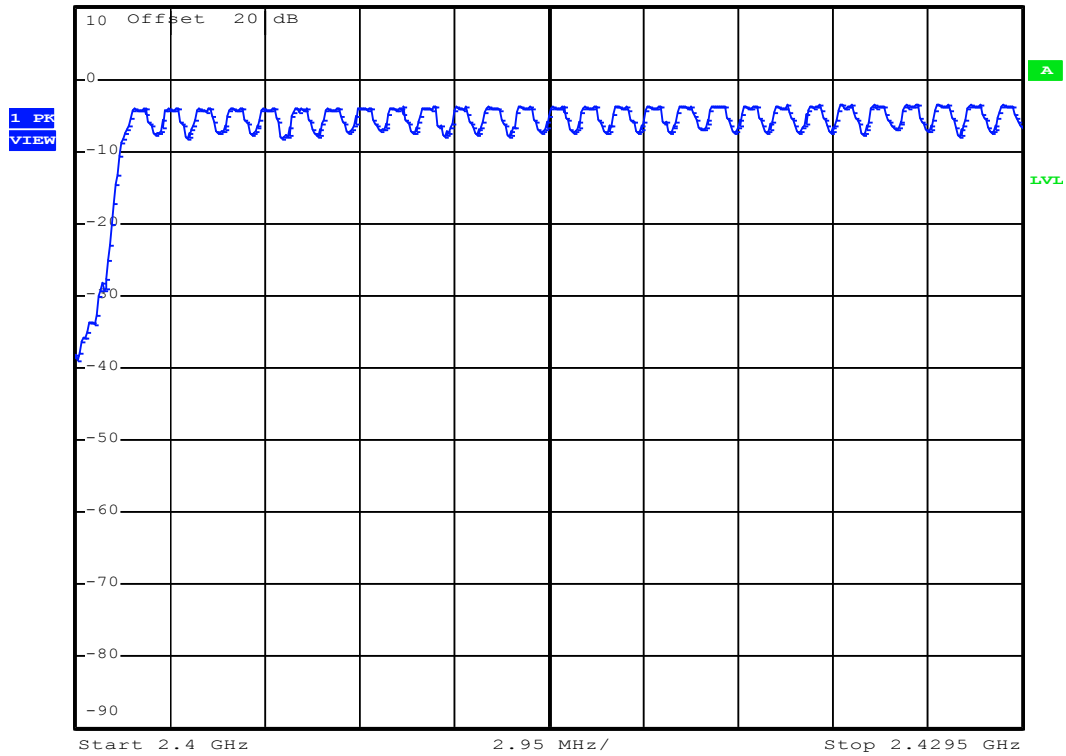


\* RBW 300 kHz  
VBW 1 MHz  
SWT 2.5 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

SWT 2.5 ms



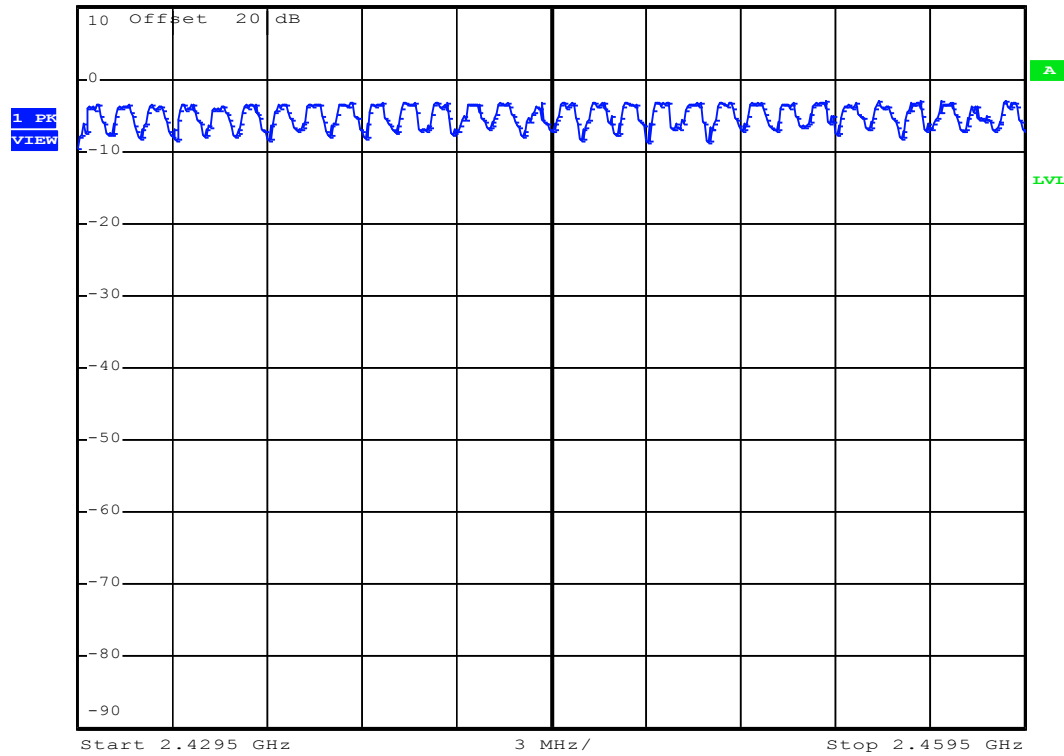


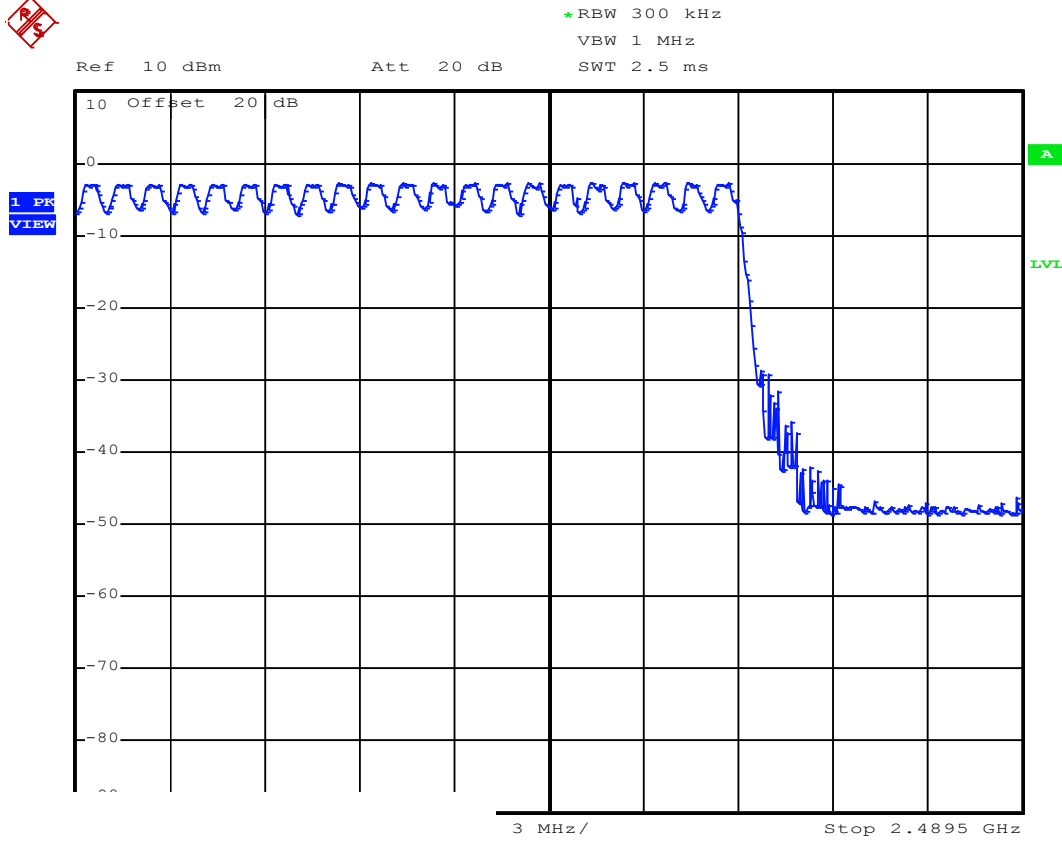
\* RBW 300 kHz  
VBW 1 MHz  
SWT 2.5 ms

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

SWT 2.5 ms





## 9 CHANNEL BANDWIDTH

### 9.1 Standard Applicable

For frequency hopping system operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band, there is no requirement for the maximum 20dB bandwidth of the hopping channel. The measurement of the hopping channel bandwidth is for the reference of the hopping channel separation requirement.

### 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. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = approximately 2 to 3 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
  - RBW  $\geq$  1% of the 20 dB bandwidth
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. Use the marker-delta function to measure 20 dB down one side of the emission. Reset the marker-delta function, and move the marker to the other side of the emission, until it is (as close as possible to) even with the reference marker level. The marker-delta reading at this point is the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.



### 9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05

### 9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.13, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

#### Mode: Bluetooth BR

- a) Channel Low : Channel Bandwidth is 0.856 MHz
- b) Channel Middle : Channel Bandwidth is 0.848 MHz
- c) Channel High : Channel Bandwidth is 0.872 MHz

#### Mode: Bluetooth EDR

- a) Channel Low : Channel Bandwidth is 1.260 MHz
- b) Channel Middle : Channel Bandwidth is 1.268 MHz
- c) Channel High : Channel Bandwidth is 1.256 MHz

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency  $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$  ( $1 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 18 \text{ GHz}$ ).*

**Mode:Bluetooth BR**  
**Channel Low**

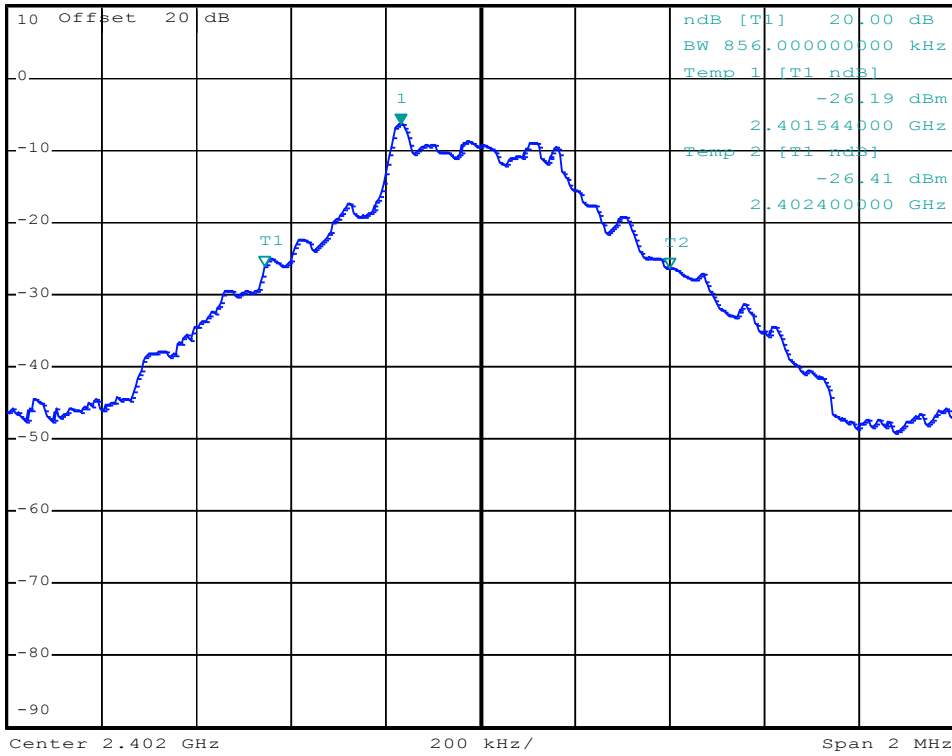


\*RBW 30 kHz    Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 100 kHz                    -6.42 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms                      2.401832000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
VIEW







**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

**Channel Low**

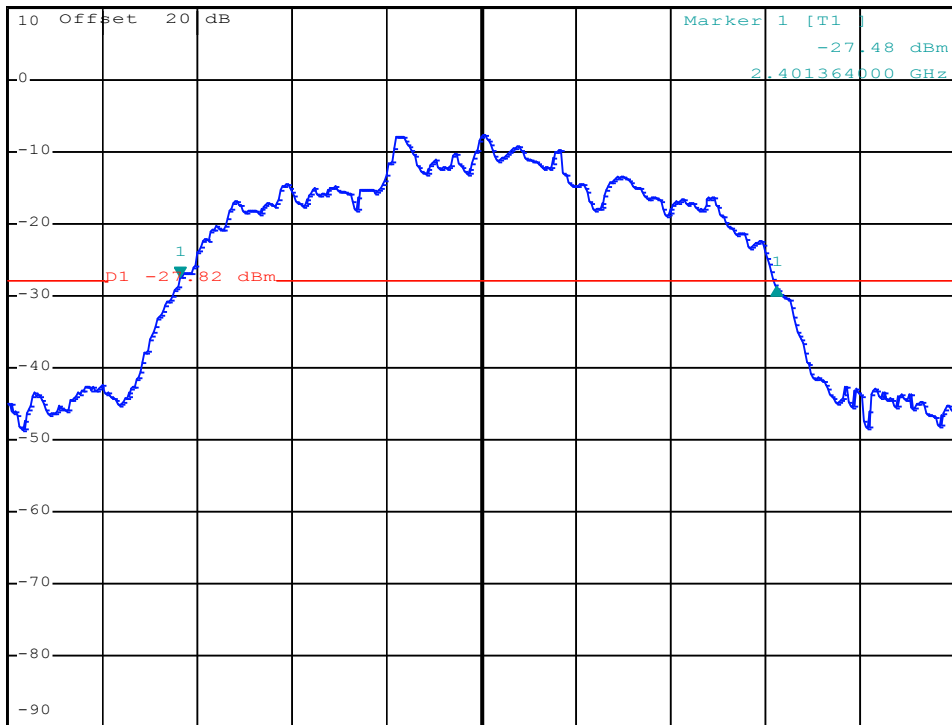


\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 100 kHz                    -1.23 dB  
SWT 2.5 ms                      1.260000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PR  
VIEW



Center 2.402 GHz

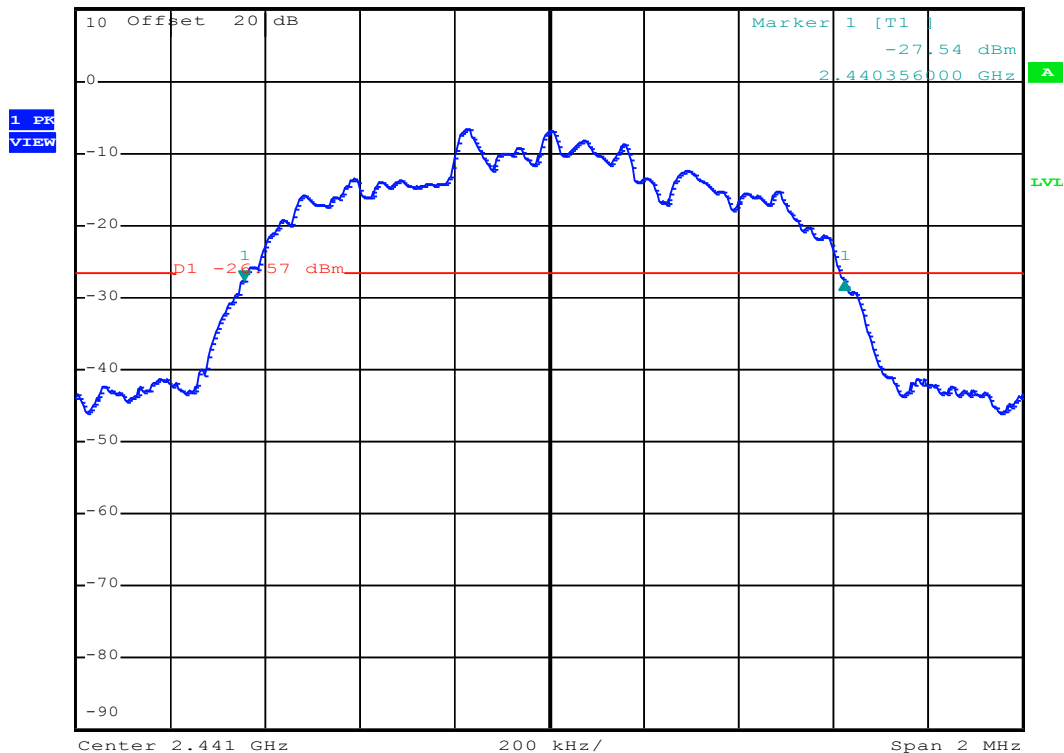
200 kHz/

Span 2 MHz

### Channel Middle



Ref 10 dBm Att 20 dB \*RBW 30 kHz Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 100 kHz -0.20 dB  
SWT 2.5 ms 1.268000000 MHz



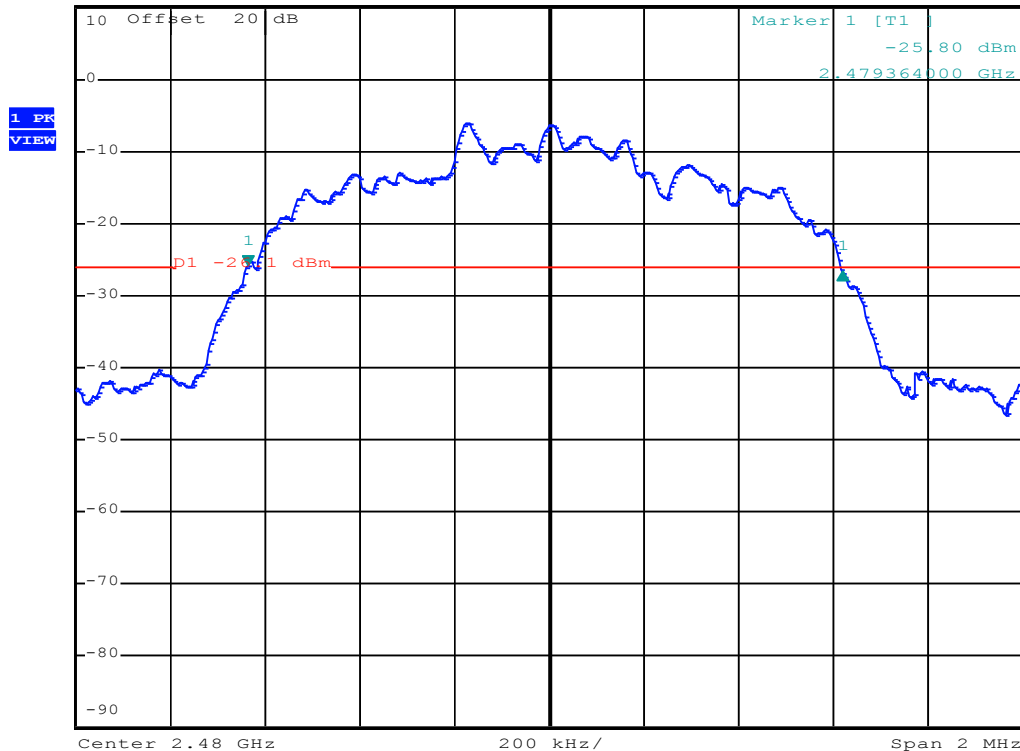
### Channel High



\*RBW 30 kHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 100 kHz    -0.81 dB  
SWT 2.5 ms    1.256000000 MHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



## 10 DWELL TIME ON EACH CHANNEL

### 10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(1)(iii), for frequency hopping system operating in the 2400-2483.5 band, the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed.

### 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. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. The EUT must have its hopping function enabled.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = zero span, centered on a hopping channel
  - RBW = 1 MHz
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = as necessary to capture the entire dwell time per hopping channel
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Use the marker-delta function to determine the dwell time. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

#### Justification on AFH mode:

Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH) means that a device can hop over a reduced set of frequencies. The frequencies hopped may be reduced in AFH mode but at least 15 channels will be used, normally AFH mode has 20 channels.

### 10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05



## 10.4 Measurement Data

### Test Mode: Bluetooth BR

Test Date : Jul.13 2018                      Temperature : 27 °C                      Humidity : 53 %

**Period = 0.4(seconds) x 79(channels) = 31.6 seconds**

#### **A. DH1 Mode**

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH1 data rate operates on a one-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are  $1600/(1+1) = 800$  transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are  $10.13 \times 31.6 = 320.1$  times of transmissions.

- a) Channel Low : the dwell time is    0.43 ms x 320.1 =    137.643 ms
- b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is    0.42 ms x 320.1 =    134.442 ms
- c) Channel High : the dwell time is    0.42 ms x 320.1 =    134.442 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 153.648ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

#### **B. DH3 Mode**

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH3 data rate operates on a three-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are  $1600/(3+1) = 400$  transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are  $5.06 \times 31.6 = 159.9$  times of transmissions.

- a) Channel Low : the dwell time is    1.72 ms x 159.9 =    275.028 ms
- b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is    1.72 ms x 159.9 =    275.028 ms
- c) Channel High : the dwell time is    1.7 ms x 159.9 =    271.83 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 284.622ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

#### **C. DH5 Mode**

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH5 data rate operates on a five-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are  $1600/(5+1) = 266.7$  transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are  $3.38 \times 31.6 = 106.81$  times of transmissions.

- a) Channel Low : the dwell time is    2.94 ms x 106.81 =    314.0214 ms
- b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is    2.96 ms x 106.81 =    316.1576 ms
- c) Channel High : the dwell time is    2.96 ms x 106.81 =    316.1576 ms

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 324.702ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

**Note : The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.**

**Test Mode:Bluetooth EDR**

Test Date : Jul.13, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

**Period = 0.4(seconds) x 79(channels) = 31.6 seconds**

**A. DH1 Mode**

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH1 data rate operates on a one-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are  $1600/(1+1) = 800$  transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are  $10.13 \times 31.6 = 320.1$  times of transmissions.

- a) Channel Low : the dwell time is  $0.407 \text{ ms} \times 320.1 = 130.280 \text{ ms}$
- b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is  $0.417 \text{ ms} \times 320.1 = 133.481 \text{ ms}$
- c) Channel High : the dwell time is  $0.417 \text{ ms} \times 320.1 = 133.481 \text{ ms}$

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 153.648ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

**B. DH3 Mode**

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH3 data rate operates on a three-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are  $1600/(3+1) = 400$  transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are  $5.06 \times 31.6 = 159.9$  times of transmissions.

- a) Channel Low : the dwell time is  $1.697 \text{ ms} \times 159.9 = 271.350 \text{ ms}$
- b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is  $1.677 \text{ ms} \times 159.9 = 268.152 \text{ ms}$
- c) Channel High : the dwell time is  $1.717 \text{ ms} \times 159.9 = 274.548 \text{ ms}$

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 281.424ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

**C. DH5 Mode**

The Bluetooth system hops at a rate of 1600 times per second. This means there are 1600 timeslots in one second. The DH5 data rate operates on a five-slot transmission and one-slot receiving basis. Thus there are  $1600/(5+1) = 266.7$  transmissions per second. In one period for each particular channel there are  $3.38 \times 31.6 = 106.81$  times of transmissions.

- a) Channel Low : the dwell time is  $2.937 \text{ ms} \times 106.81 = 313.700 \text{ ms}$
- b) Channel Middle : the dwell time is  $2.975 \text{ ms} \times 106.81 = 317.759 \text{ ms}$
- c) Channel High : the dwell time is  $2.937 \text{ ms} \times 106.81 = 313.700 \text{ ms}$

The maximum time of occupancy for a particular channel is 324.702ms in any 31.6 second period, which is less than the 400 ms allowed by the rules; therefore, it meets the requirements of this section.

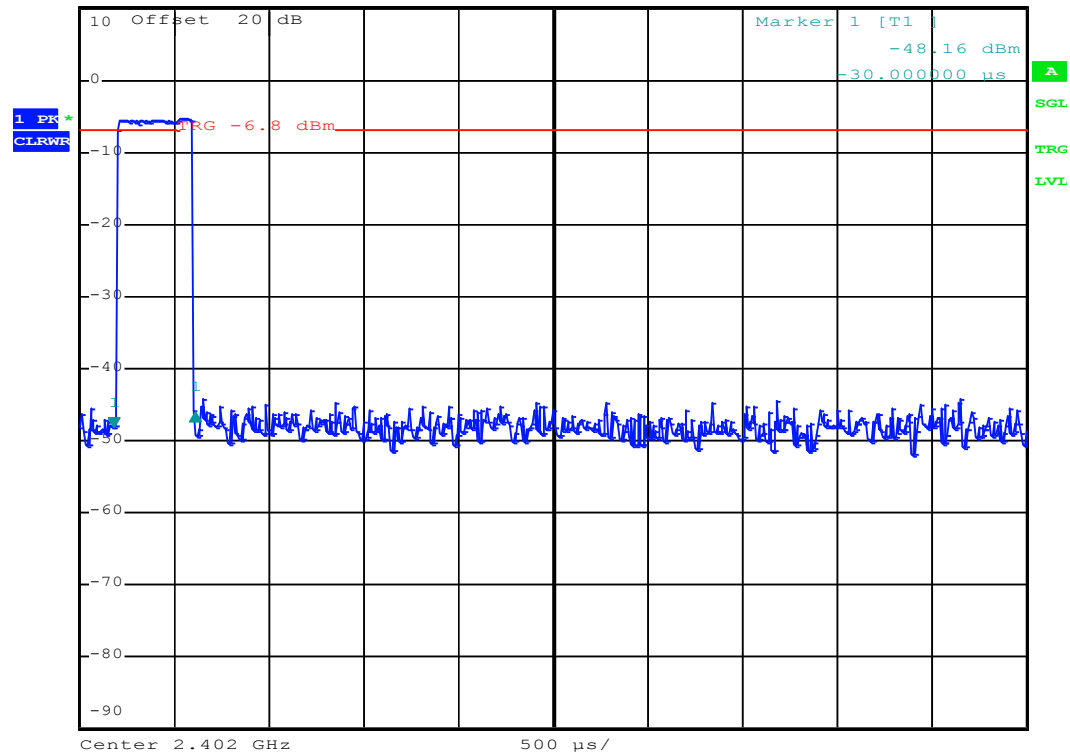
**Note : The expanded uncertainty of dwell time on each channel tests is 2dB.**

Mode: Bluetooth BR

Channel Low; DHI



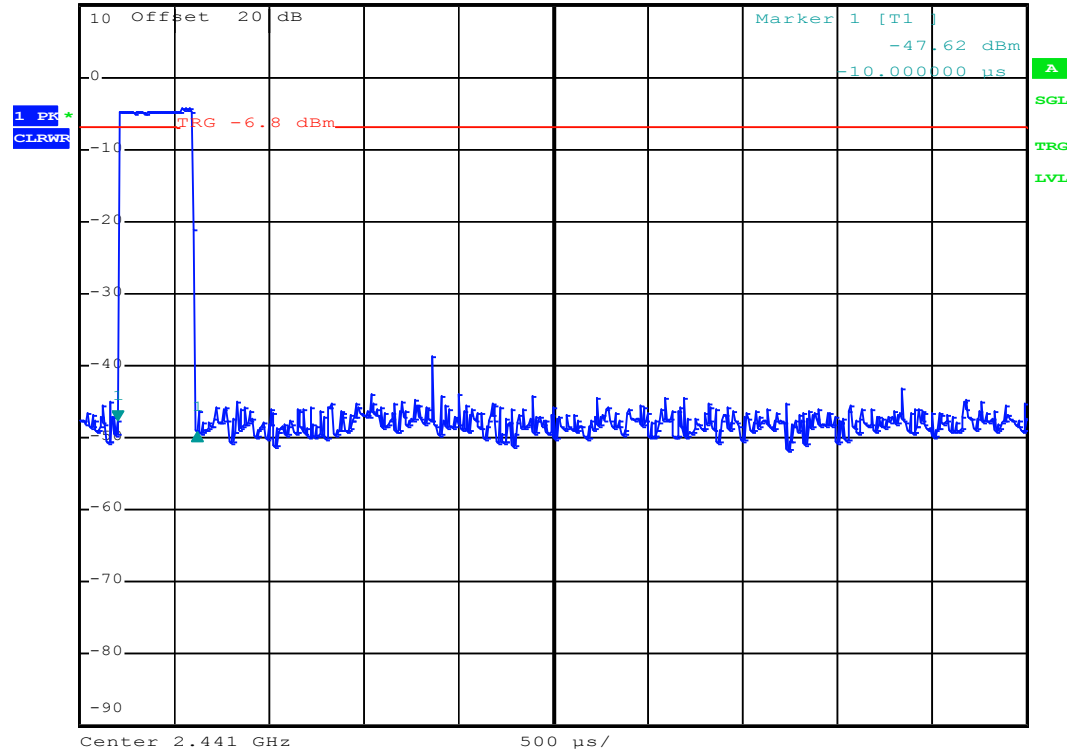
RBW 1 MHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz    2.05 dB  
SWT 5 ms    430.000000  $\mu$ s  
Ref 10 dBm    Att 20 dB



### Channel Middle; DH1



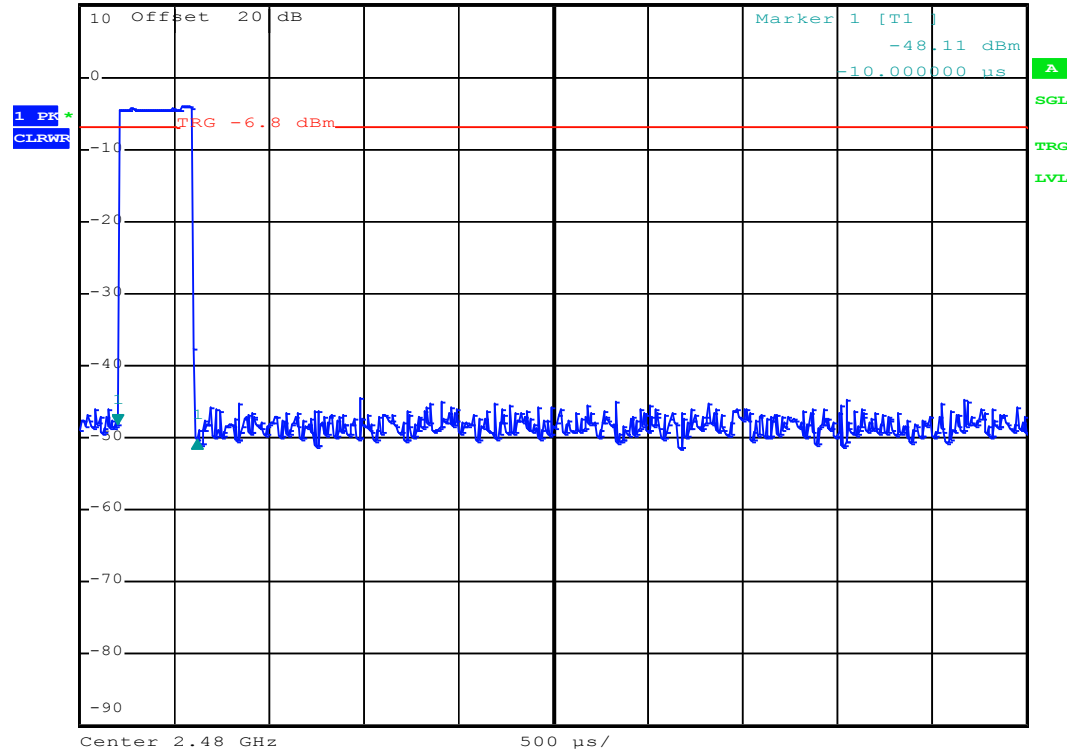
RBW 1 MHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz    -1.50 dB  
Ref 10 dBm    Att 20 dB    SWT 5 ms    420.000000  $\mu$ s



### Channel High; DH1



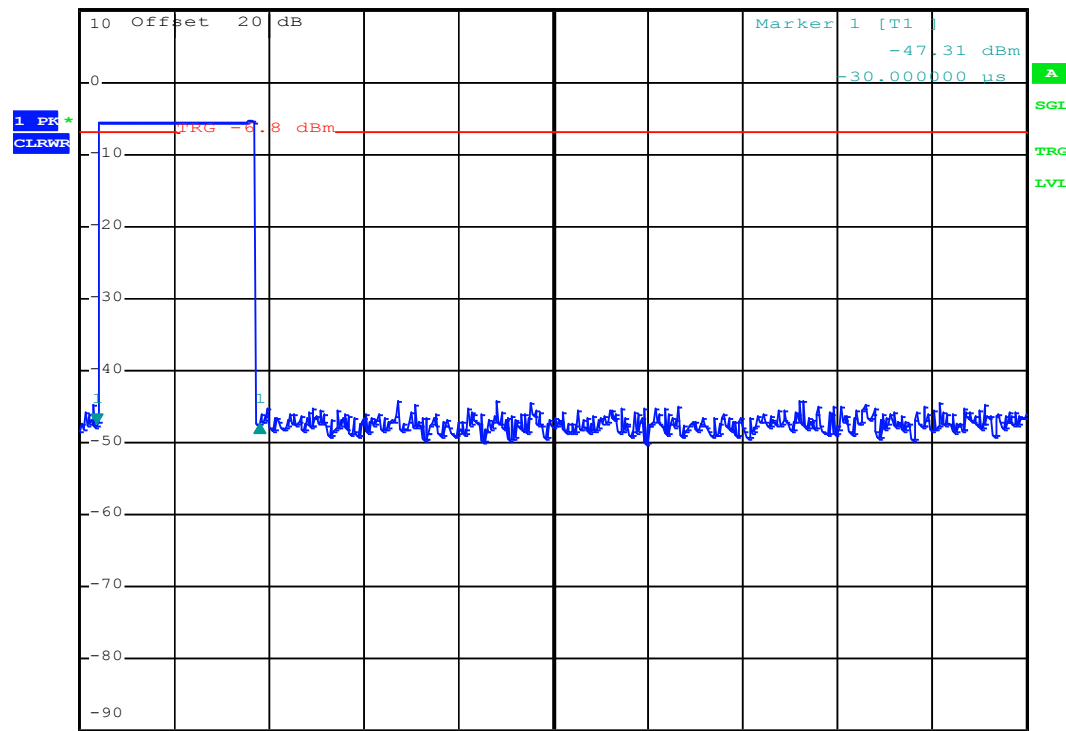
RBW 1 MHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz    -2.01 dB  
SWT 5 ms    420.000000  $\mu$ s  
Ref 10 dBm    Att 20 dB



### Channel Low; DH3



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.04 dB  
SWT 10 ms      1.720000 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB

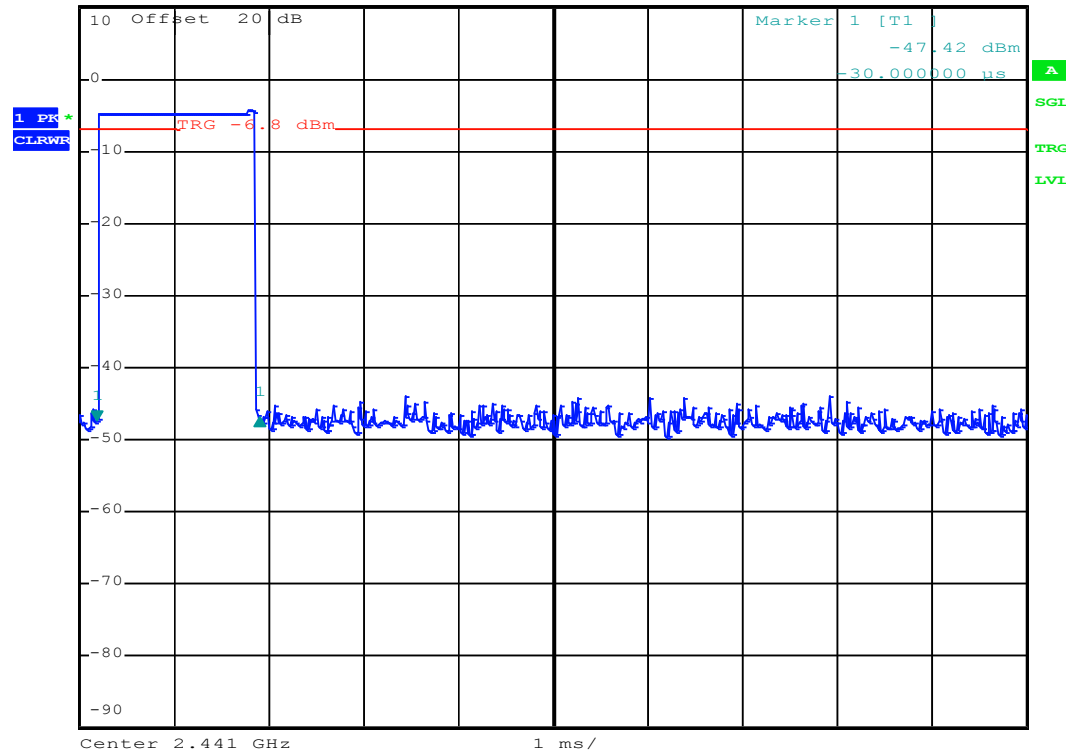


Center 2.402 GHz      1 ms/

### Channel Middle; DH3



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      0.51 dB  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB      SWT 10 ms      1.720000 ms

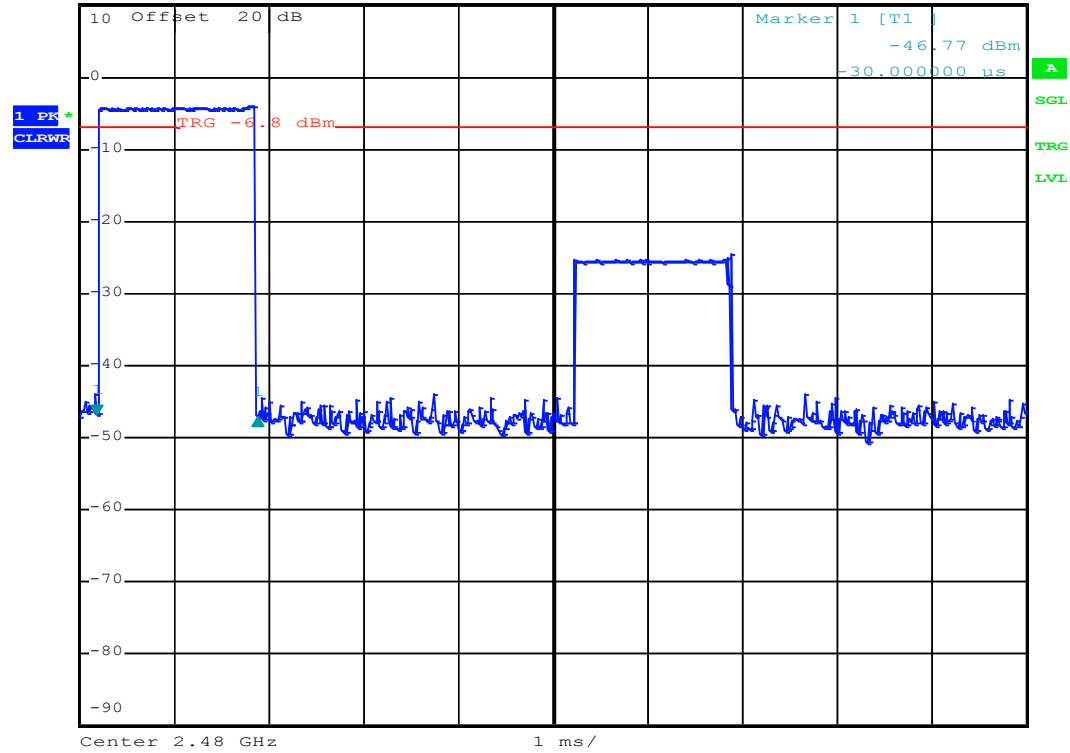


### Channel High; DH3



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.32 dB  
SWT 10 ms      1.700000 ms

Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



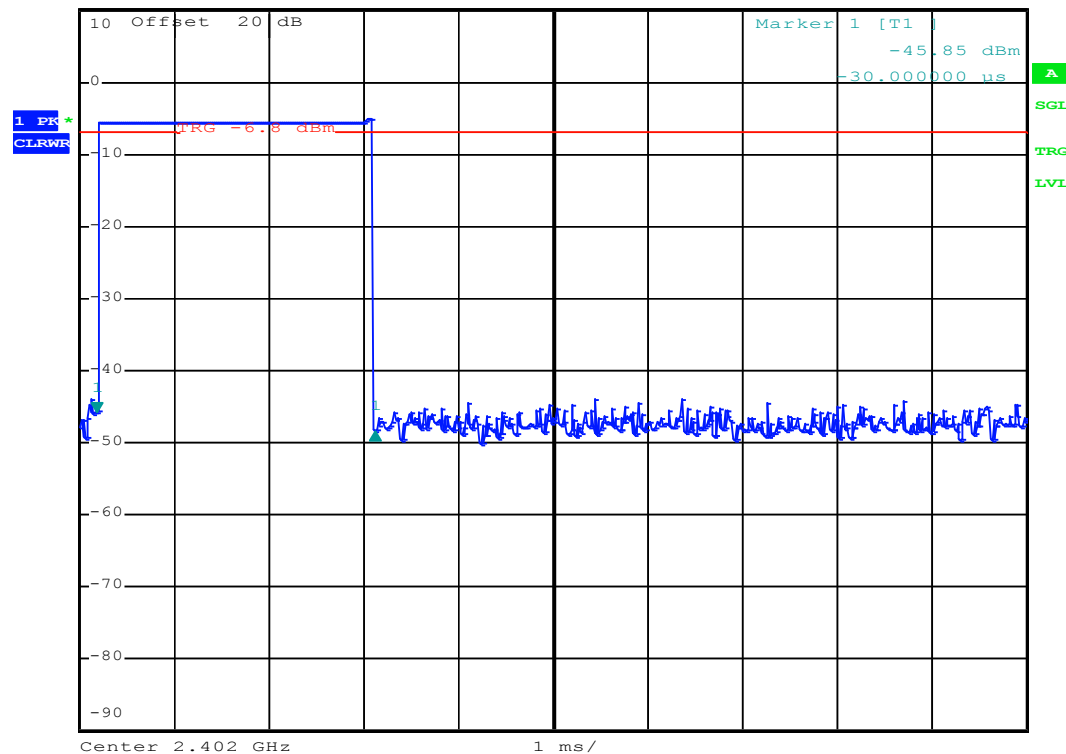


### Channel Low; DH5



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -2.66 dB  
SWT 10 ms      2.940000 ms

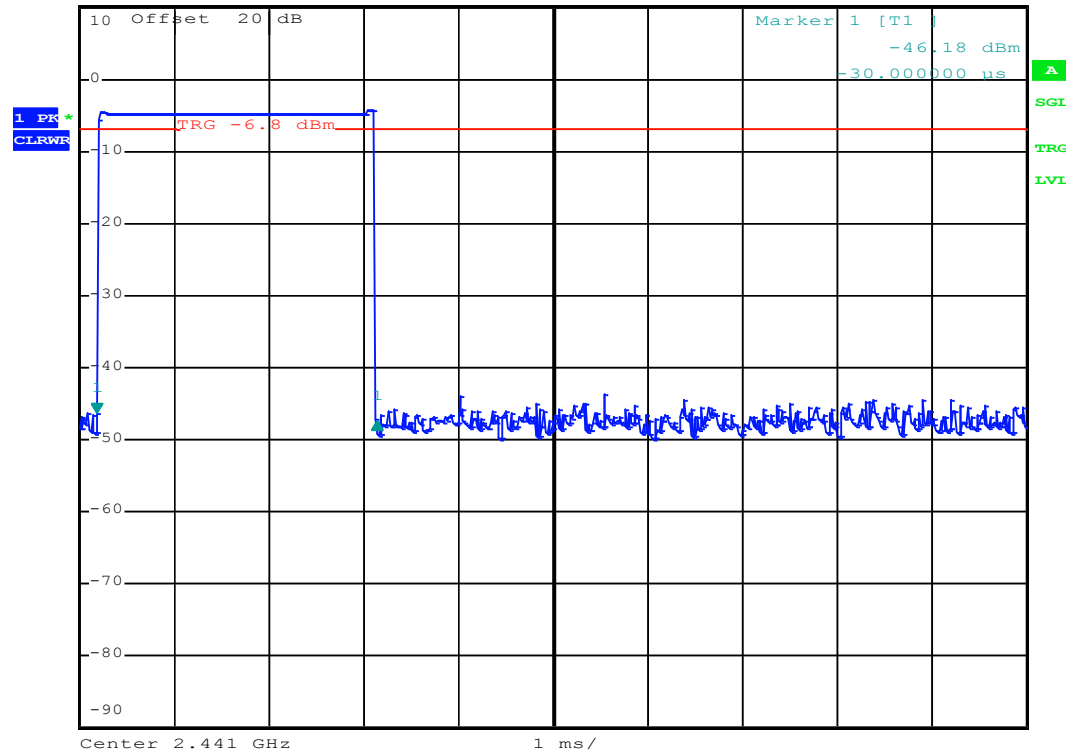
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



### Channel Middle; DH5



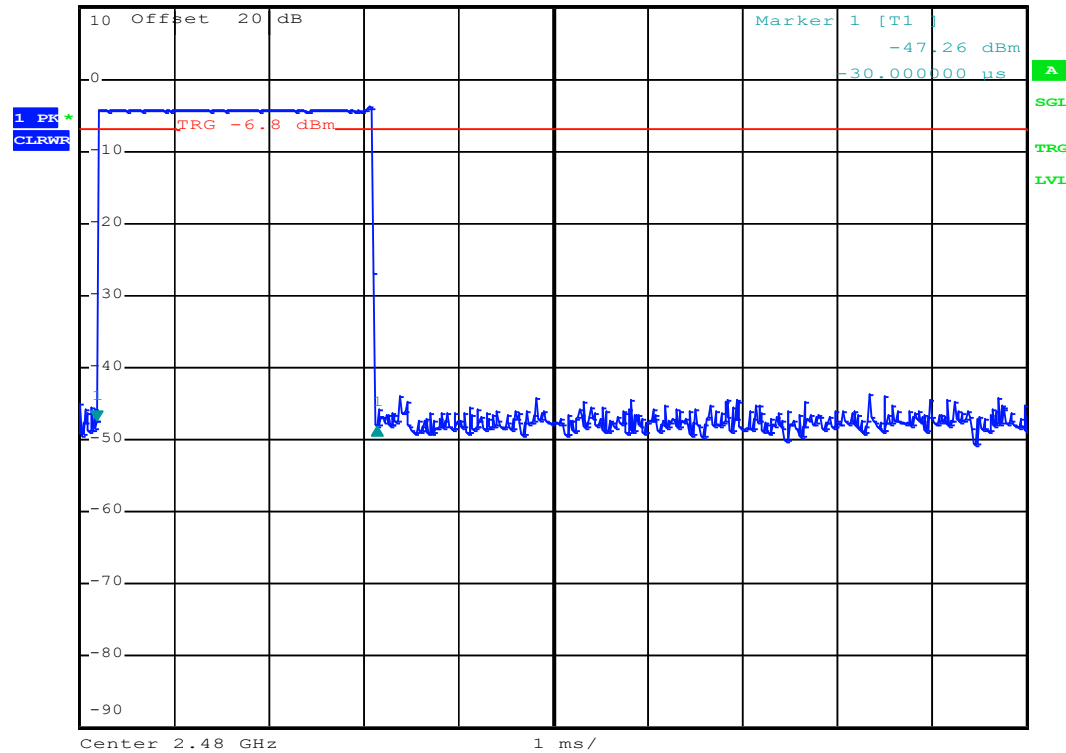
RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -1.07 dB  
SWT 10 ms      2.960000 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



### Channel High; DH5



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.82 dB  
SWT 10 ms      2.960000 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB

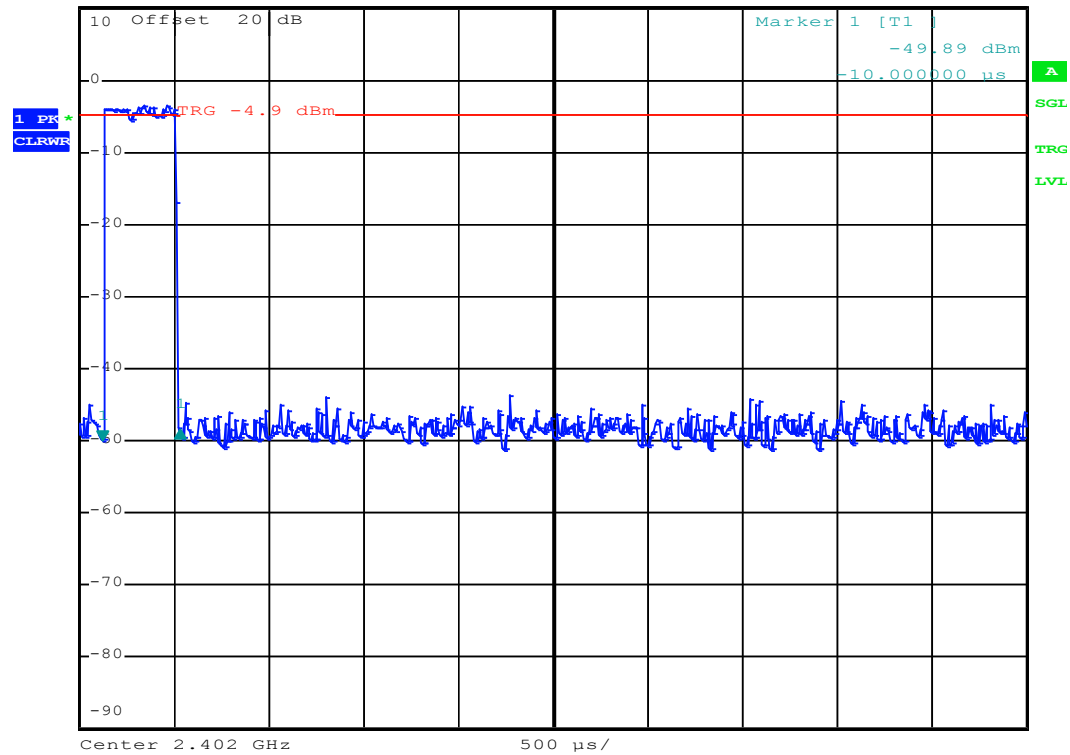


Mode: Bluetooth EDR

Channel Low; DHI



RBW 1 MHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz    1.55 dB  
SWT 5 ms    407.500000  $\mu$ s  
Ref 10 dBm    Att 20 dB

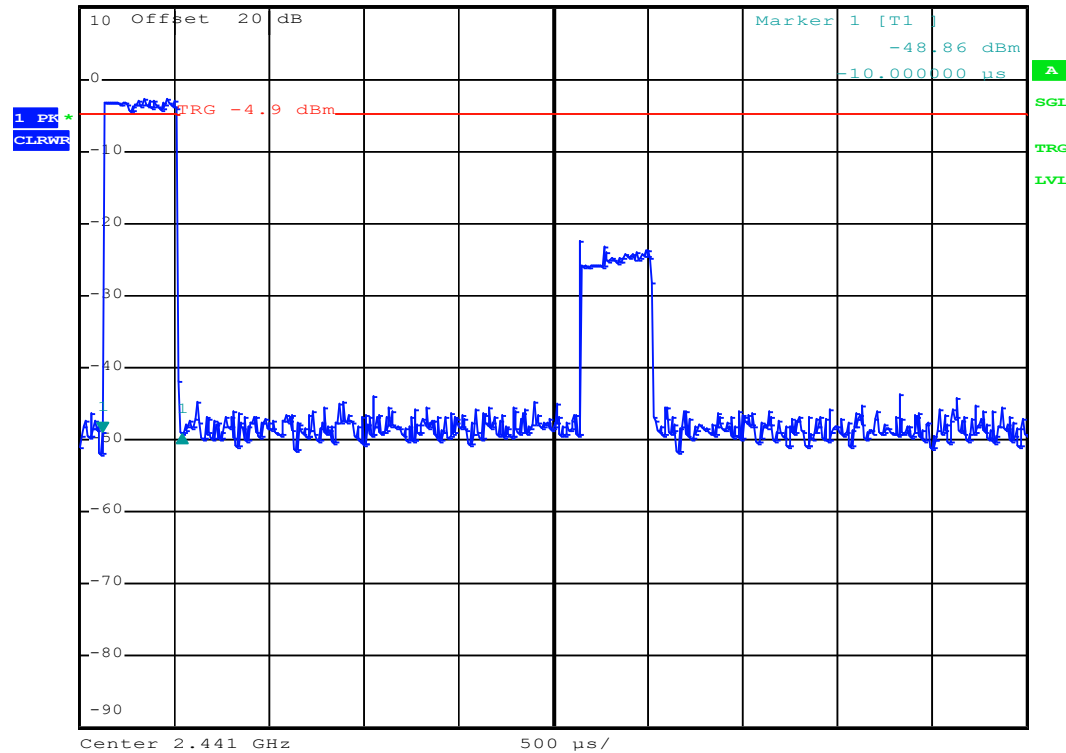


### Channel Middle; DH1

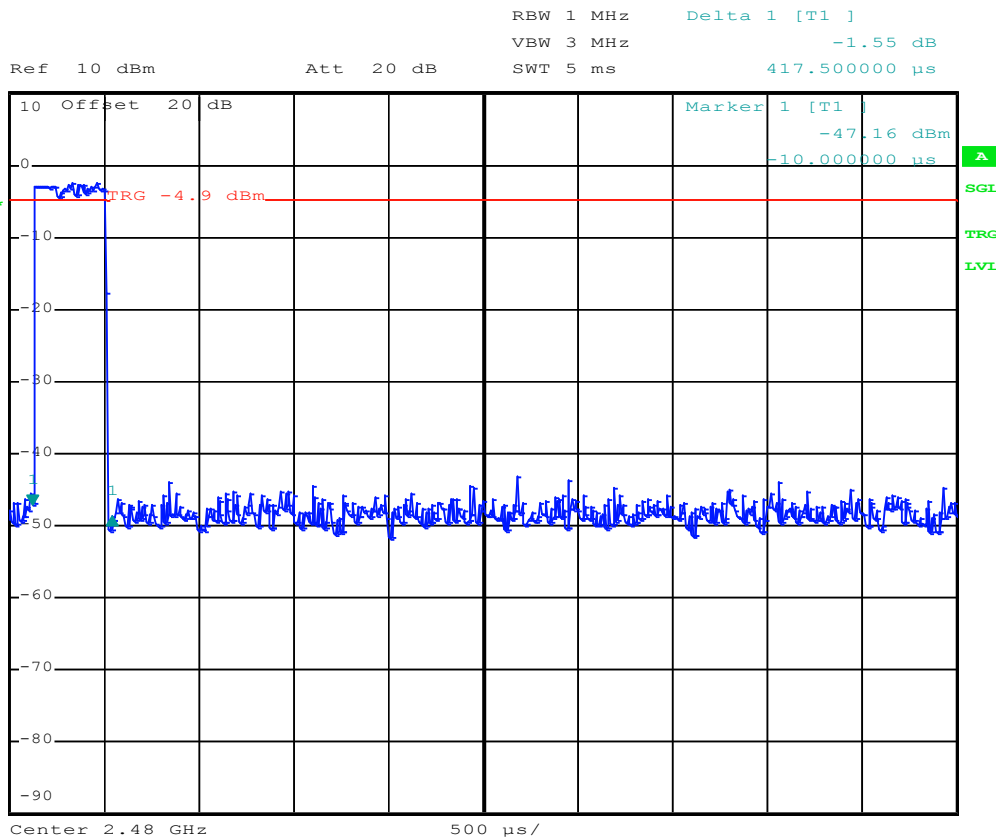


RBW 1 MHz    Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz    -0.42 dB  
SWT 5 ms    417.500000  $\mu$ s

Ref 10 dBm    Att 20 dB



### Channel High; DH1

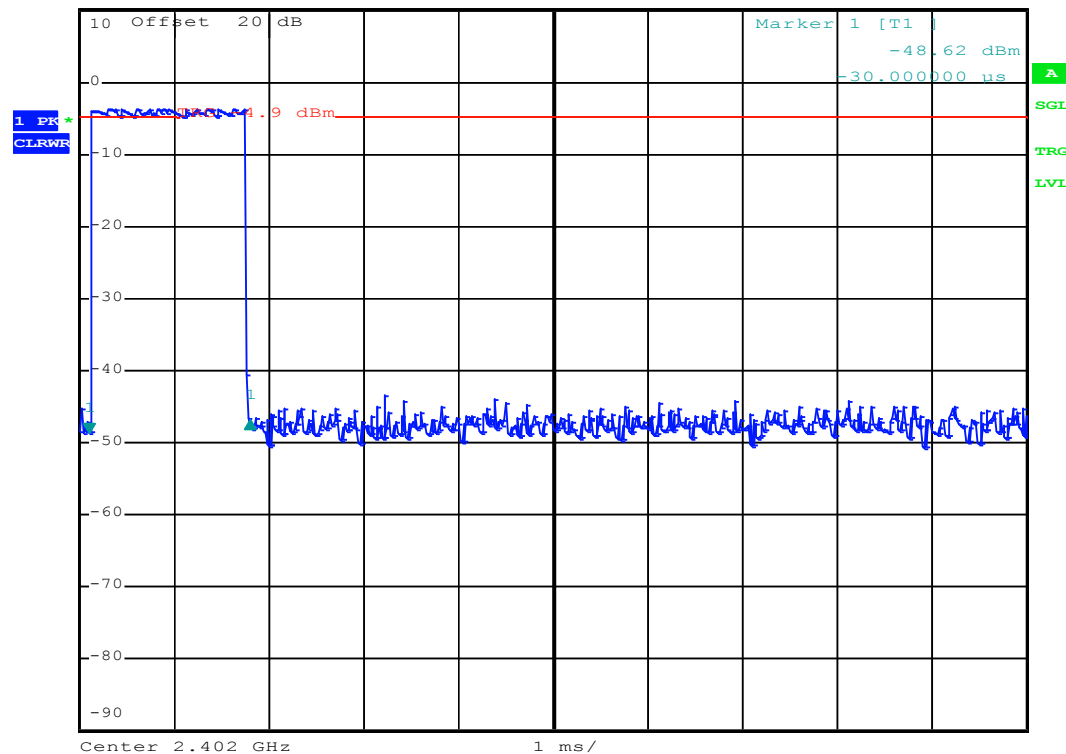


### Channel Low; DH3



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      1.78 dB  
SWT 10 ms      1.697500 ms

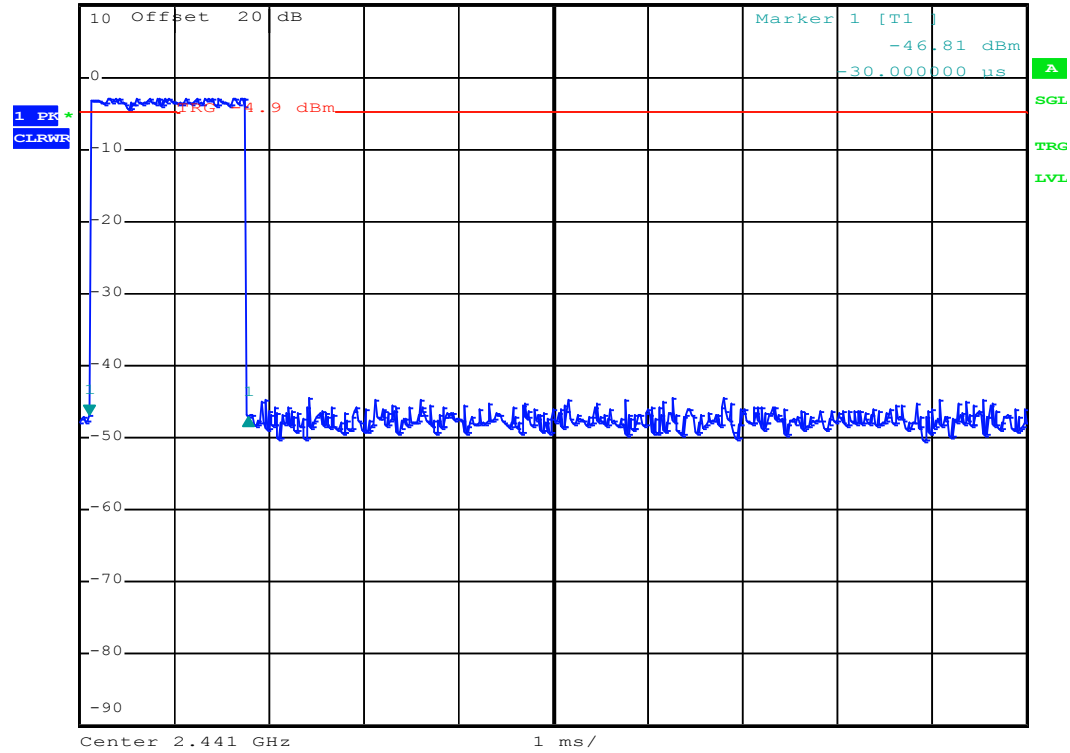
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



### Channel Middle; DH3



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.19 dB  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB      SWT 10 ms      1.677500 ms

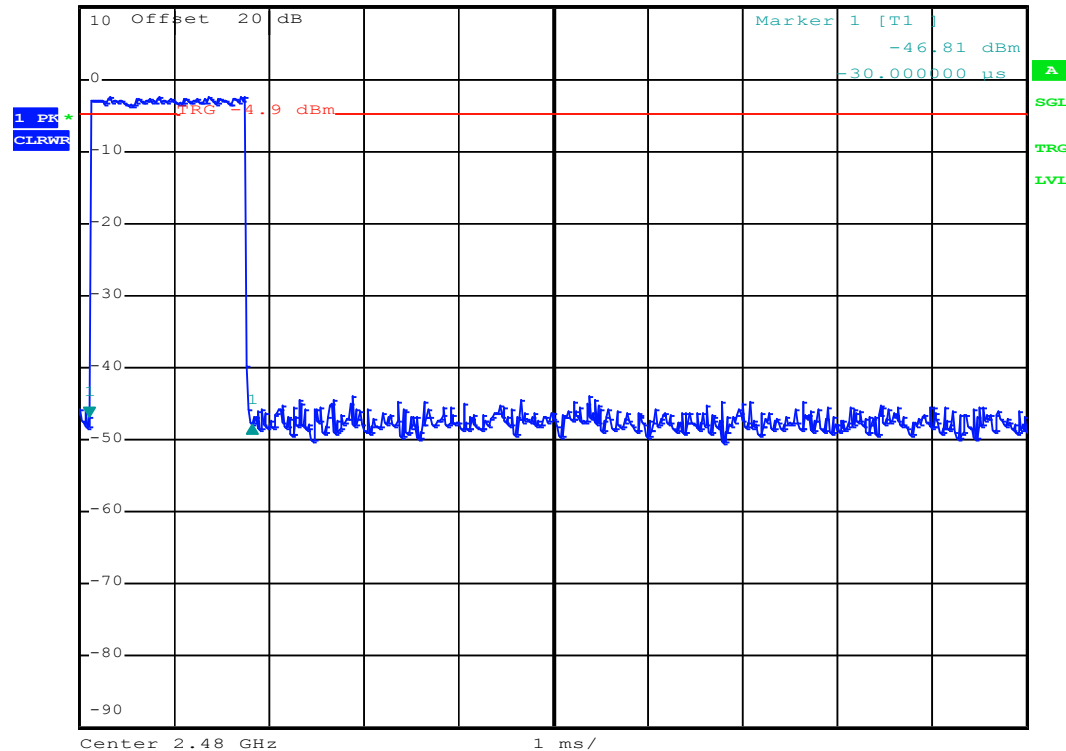




### Channel High; DH3



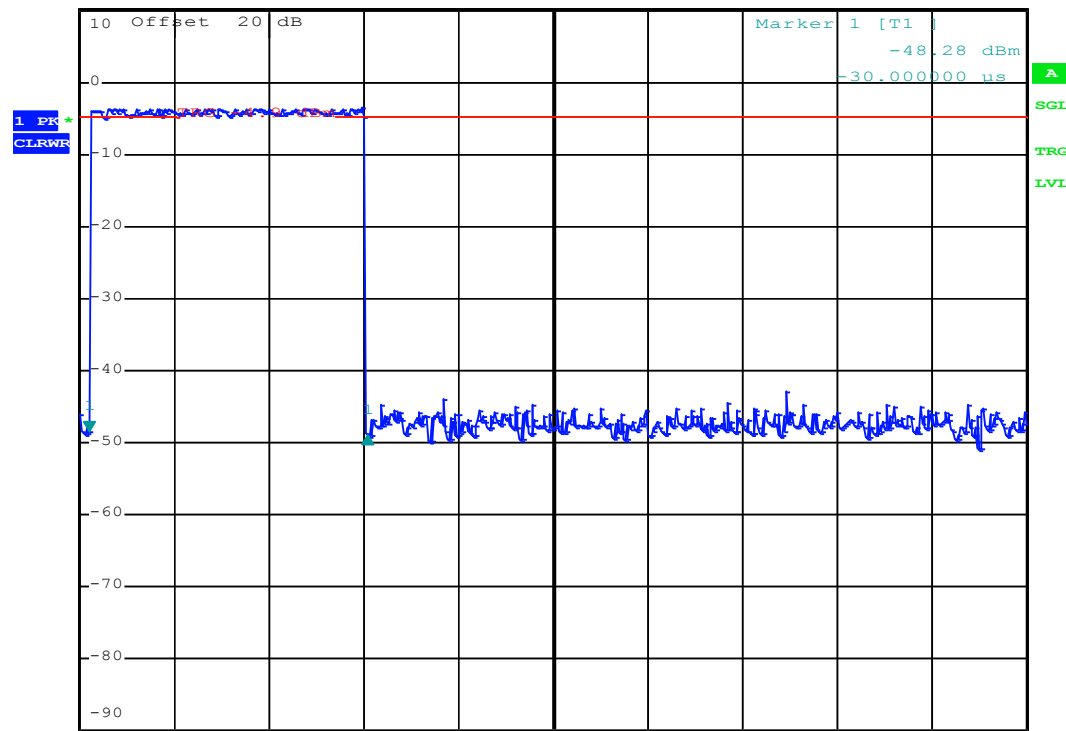
RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -1.05 dB  
SWT 10 ms      1.717500 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



### Channel Low; DH5



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.76 dB  
SWT 10 ms      2.937500 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB

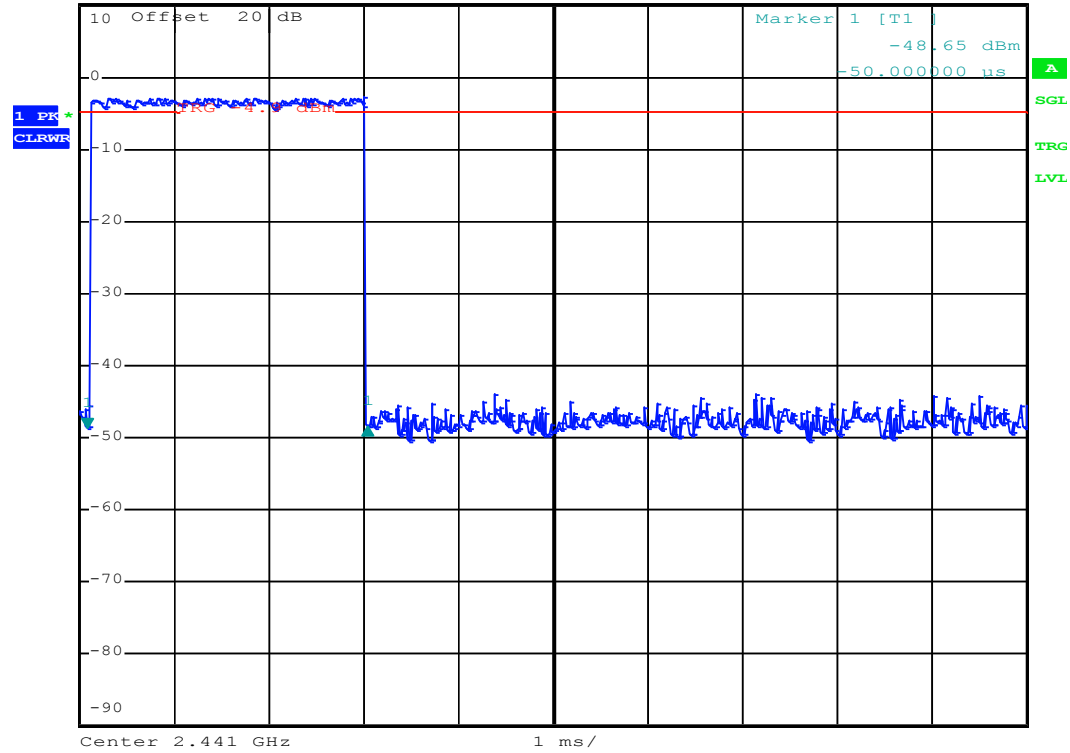


Center 2.402 GHz      1 ms/

### Channel Middle; DH5



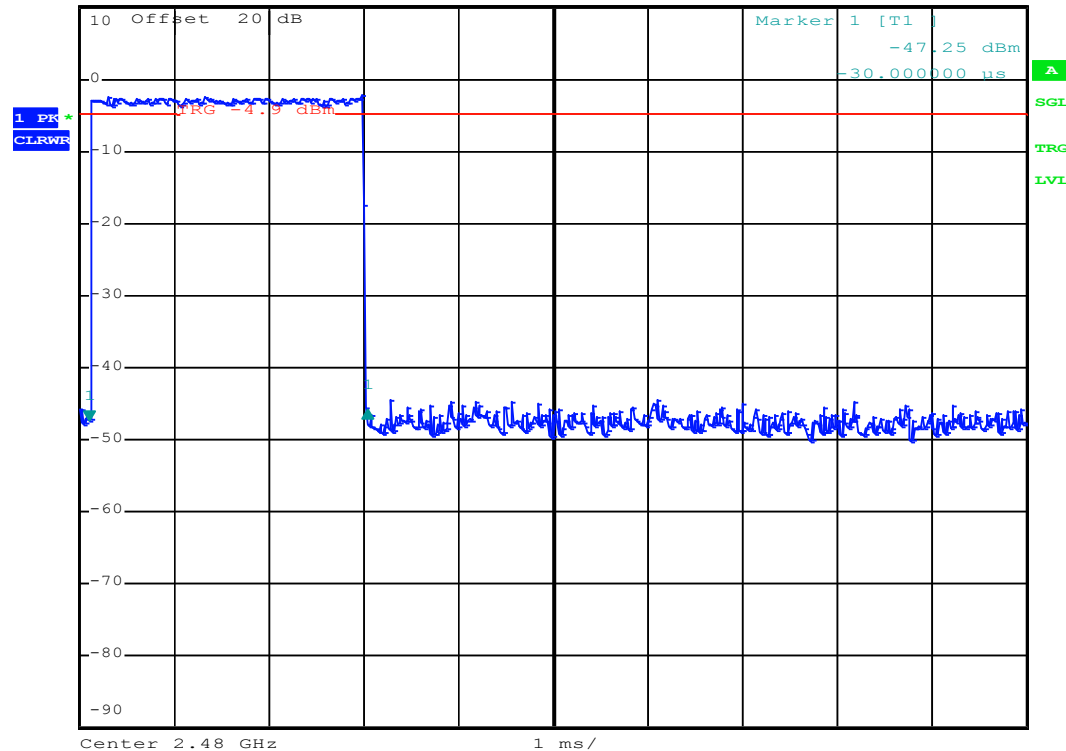
RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      0.22 dB  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB      SWT 10 ms      2.957500 ms



### Channel High; DH5



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      1.50 dB  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB      SWT 10 ms      2.937500 ms



## 11 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

### 11.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(b)(1), for frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725–5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400–2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

### 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. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = approximately 5 times the 20 dB bandwidth, centered on a hopping channel
  - RBW > the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission being measured
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Use the marker-to-peak function to set the marker to the peak of the emission. The indicated level is the peak output power. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

### 11.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05

## 11.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.13, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

### Mode: Bluetooth BR

- a) Channel Low : Output Peak Power is -5.21 dBm or 0.301 mW ◦
- b) Channel Middle : Output Peak Power is -4.35 dBm or 0.367 mW ◦
- c) Channel High : Output Peak Power is -4.01 dBm or 0.397 mW ◦

### Mode: Bluetooth EDR

- a) Channel Low : Output Peak Power is -2.96 dBm or 0.506 mW ◦
- b) Channel Middle : Output Peak Power is -2.08 dBm or 0.619 mW ◦
- c) Channel High : Output Peak Power is -1.53 dBm or 0.703 mW ◦

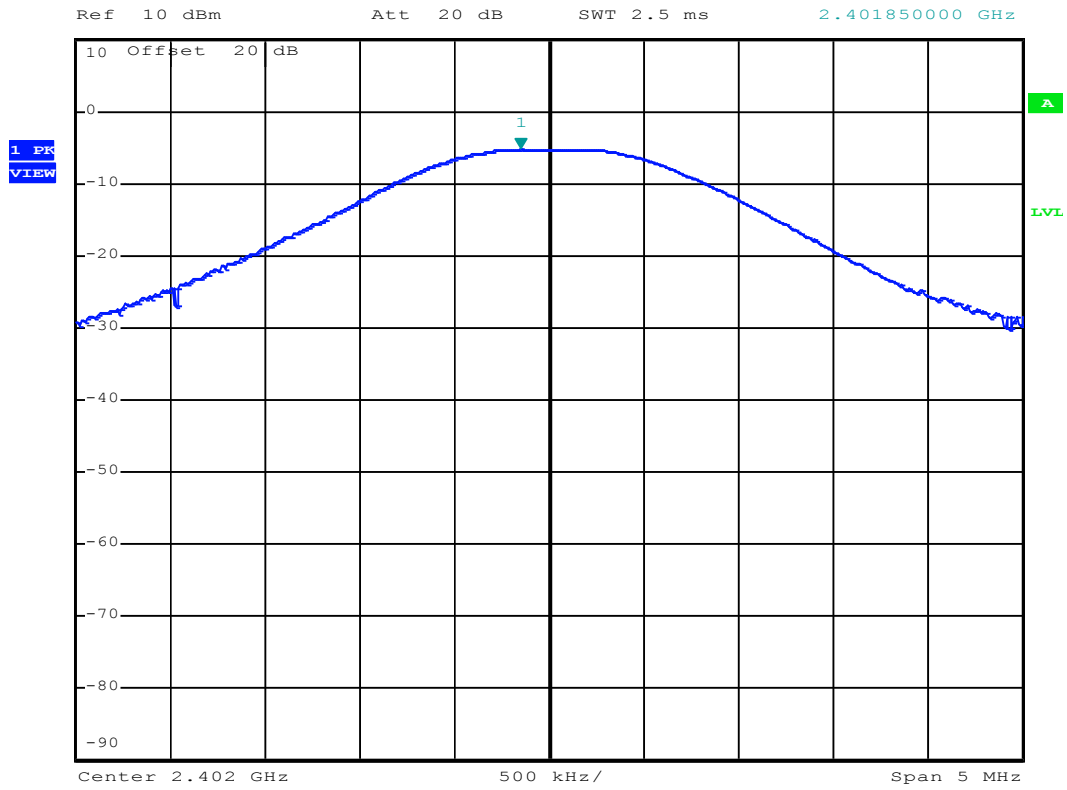
*Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.*

**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

**Channel Low**



\*RBW 1 MHz      Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -5.21 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms      2.401850000 GHz



### Channel Middle

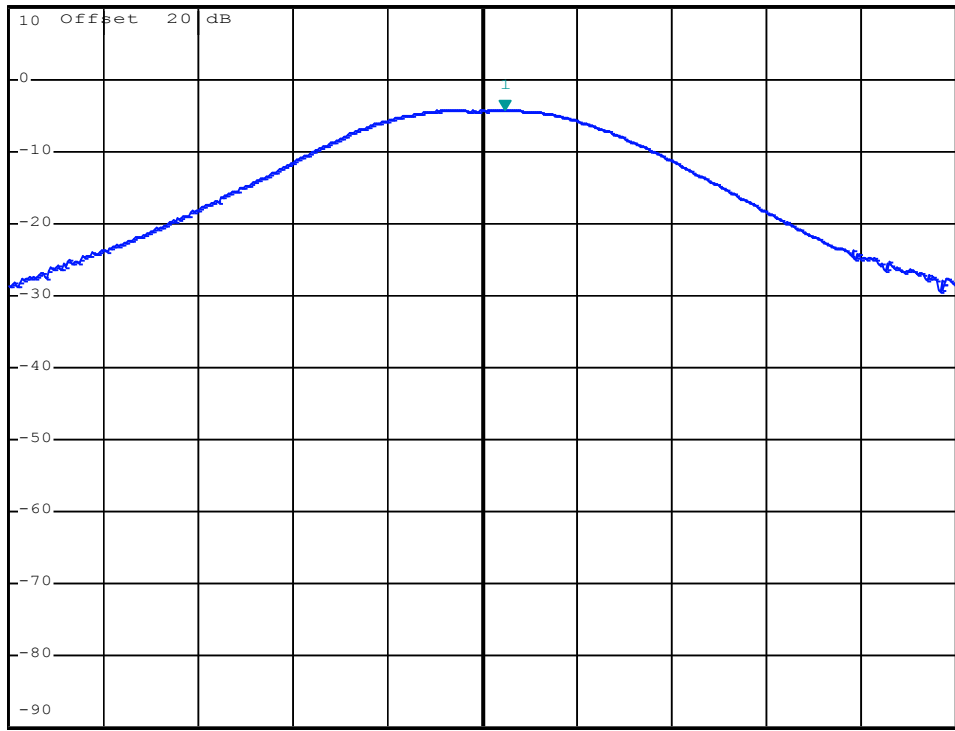


\*RBW 1 MHz      Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -4.35 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms      2.441120000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
VIEW





### Channel High

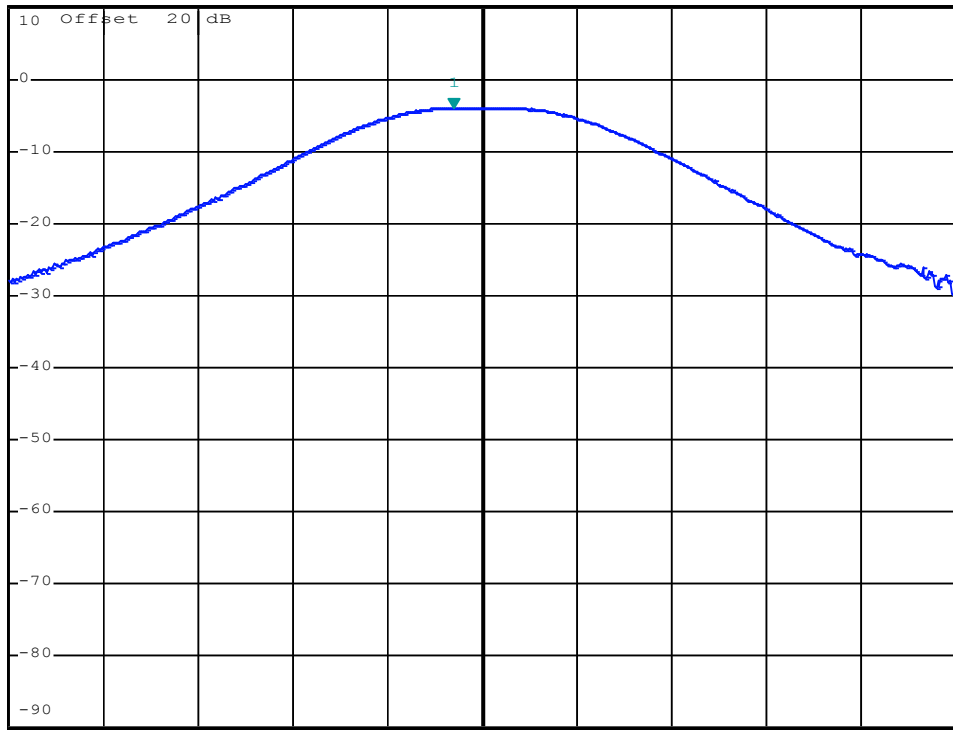


\*RBW 1 MHz      Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -4.01 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms      2.479850000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
VIEW



**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

**Channel Low**



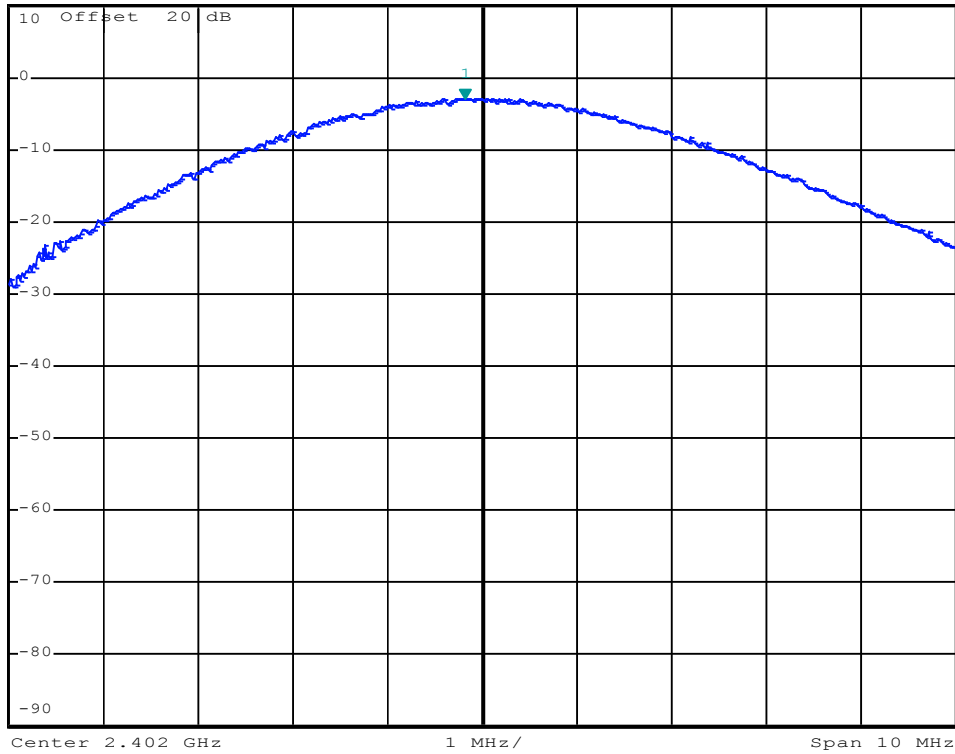
\*RBW 3 MHz    Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 10 MHz    -2.96 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms    2.401820000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

2.401820000 GHz

1 PK  
VIEW



### Channel Middle

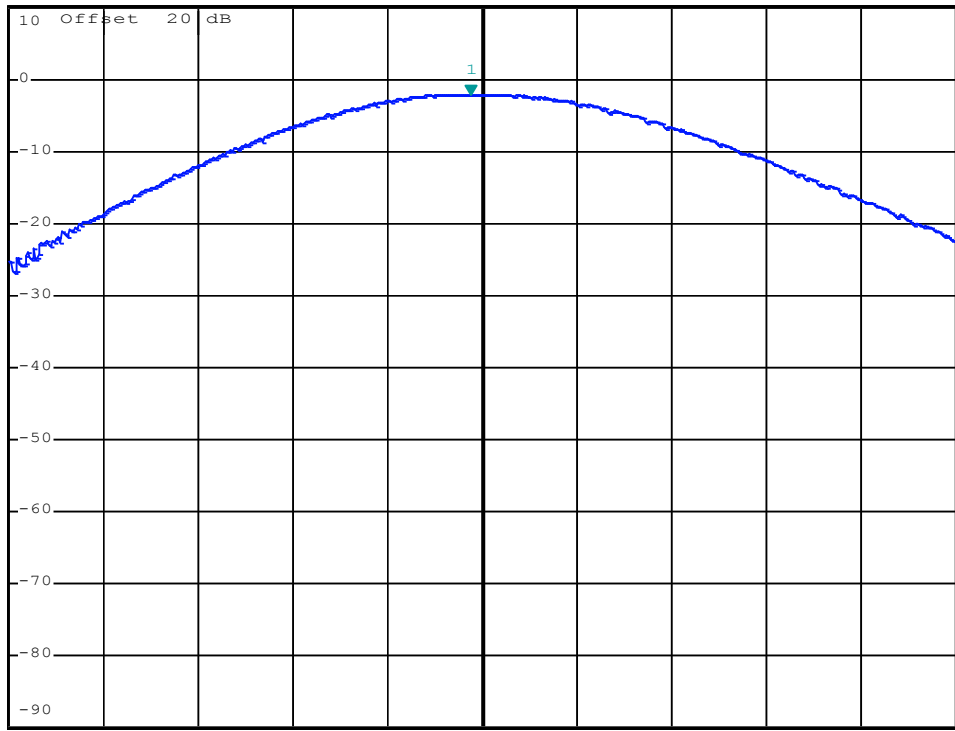


\*RBW 3 MHz    Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 10 MHz    -2.08 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms    2.440880000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
VIEW



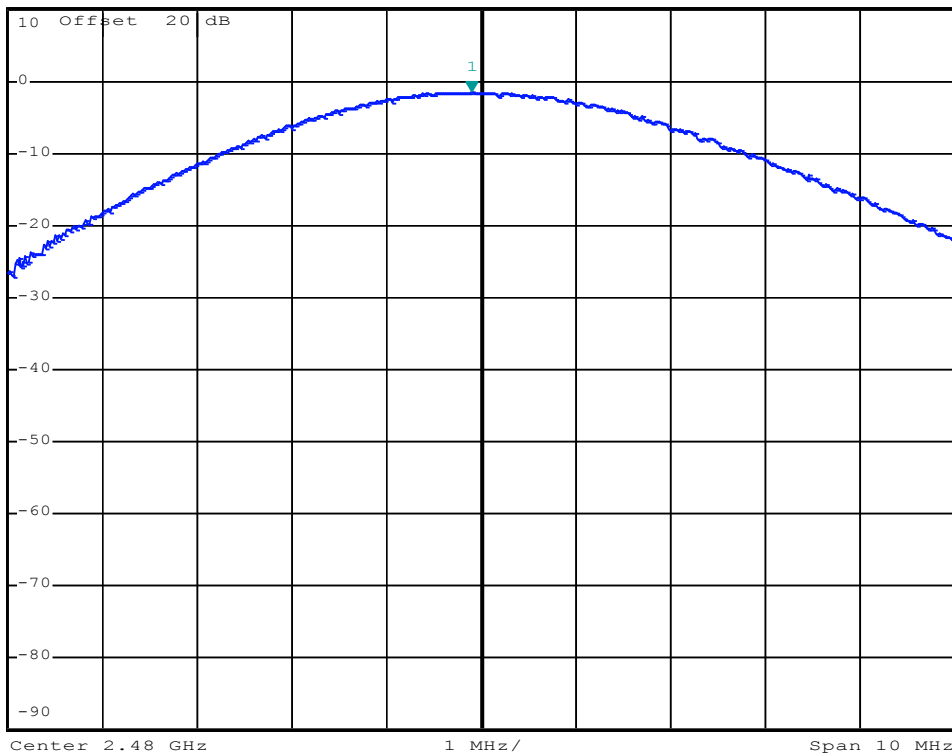
### Channel High



\*RBW 3 MHz      Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 10 MHz      -1.53 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms      2.479900000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB



## 12 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT

### 12.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the FM RDS/AM DIGITAL TUNING CLOCK RADIO WITH BLUETOOTH PLAYBACK frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required.

### 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. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation
  - RBW  $\geq$  1% of the span
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the bandedge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the bandedge. Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 12.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05

### 12.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.20, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

- a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
- b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

- a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
- b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

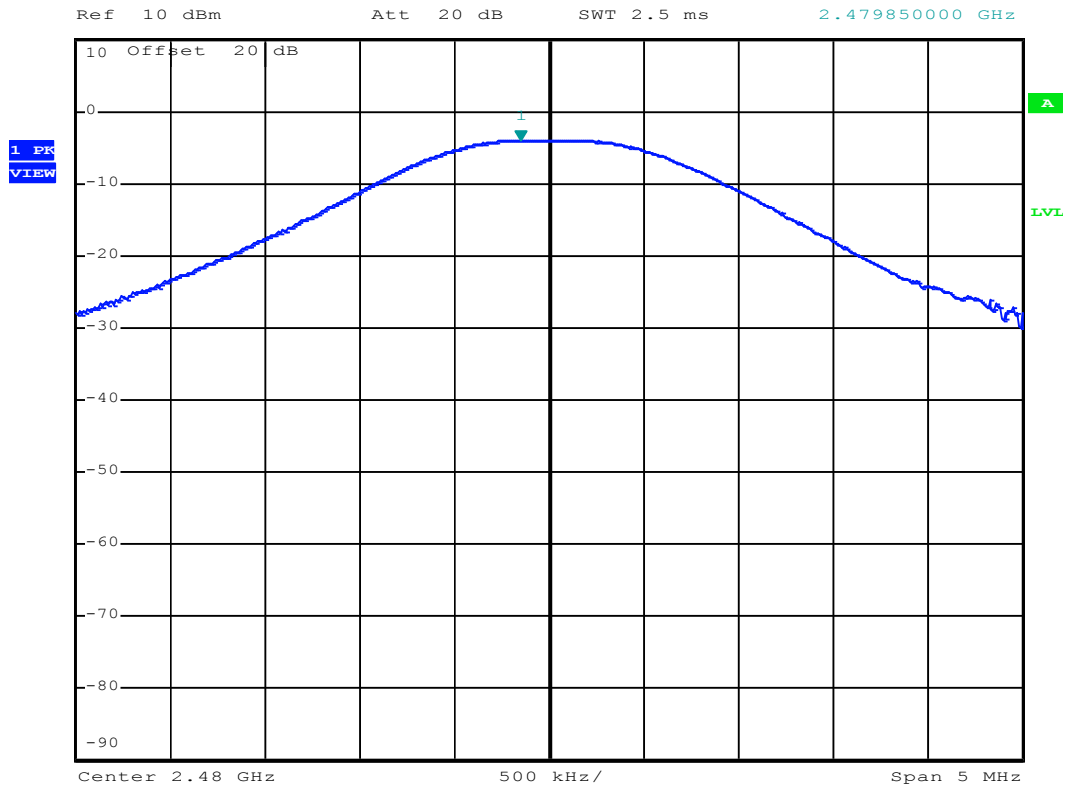
*Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.*

**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

***Lower Band Edge (Hoppin off)***



\*RBW 1 MHz      Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -4.01 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms      2.479850000 GHz



### Upper Band Edge (Hoppin off)

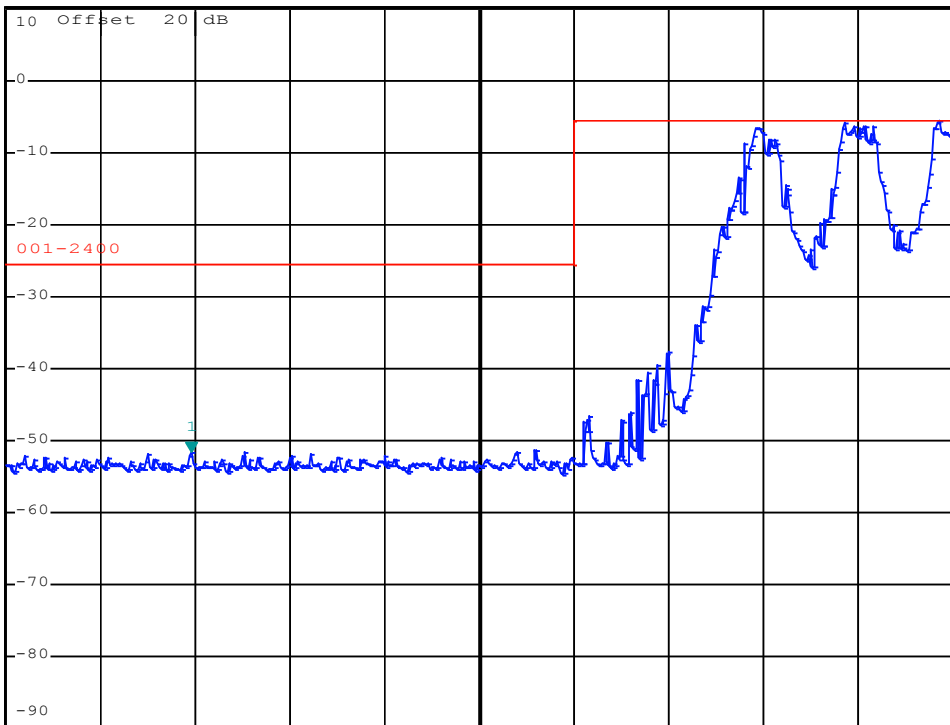


\*RBW 100 kHz    Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz                    -51.52 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms                      2.395960000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
VIEW



Start 2.394 GHz

1 MHz/

Stop 2.404 GHz



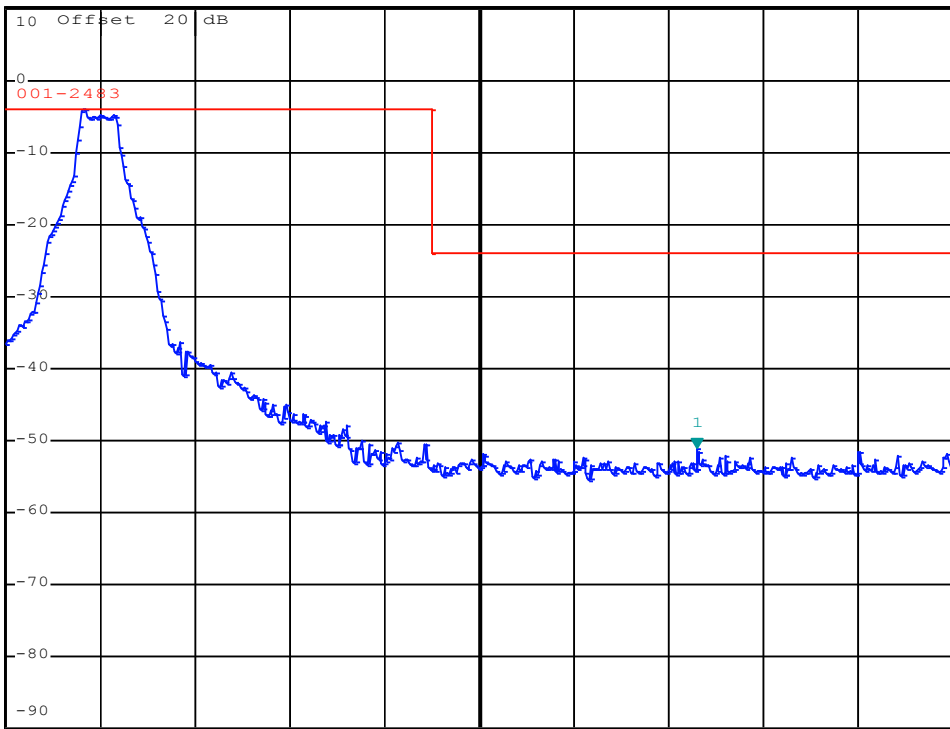
### Lower Band Edge (Hoppin on)



\*RBW 100 kHz    Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz                    -51.10 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms                      2.486300000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

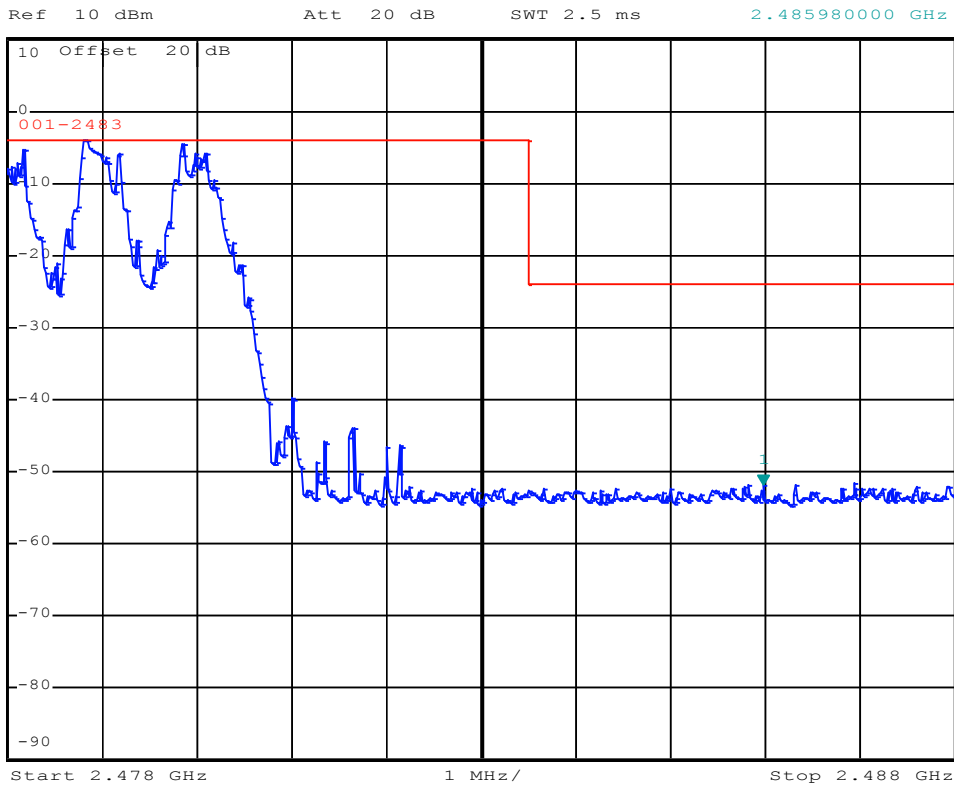
Att 20 dB



### Upper Band Edge (Hoppin on)



\*RBW 100 kHz    Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz                    -51.81 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms                      2.485980000 GHz

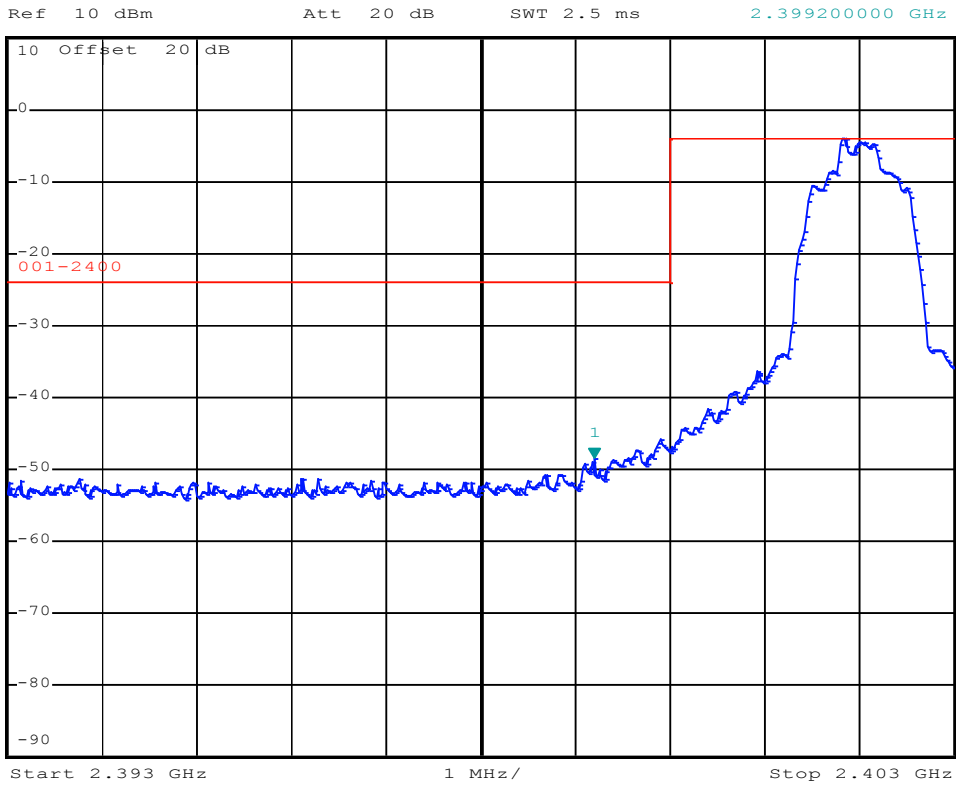


**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

***Lower Band Edge (Hoppin off)***



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -48.28 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms 2.399200000 GHz

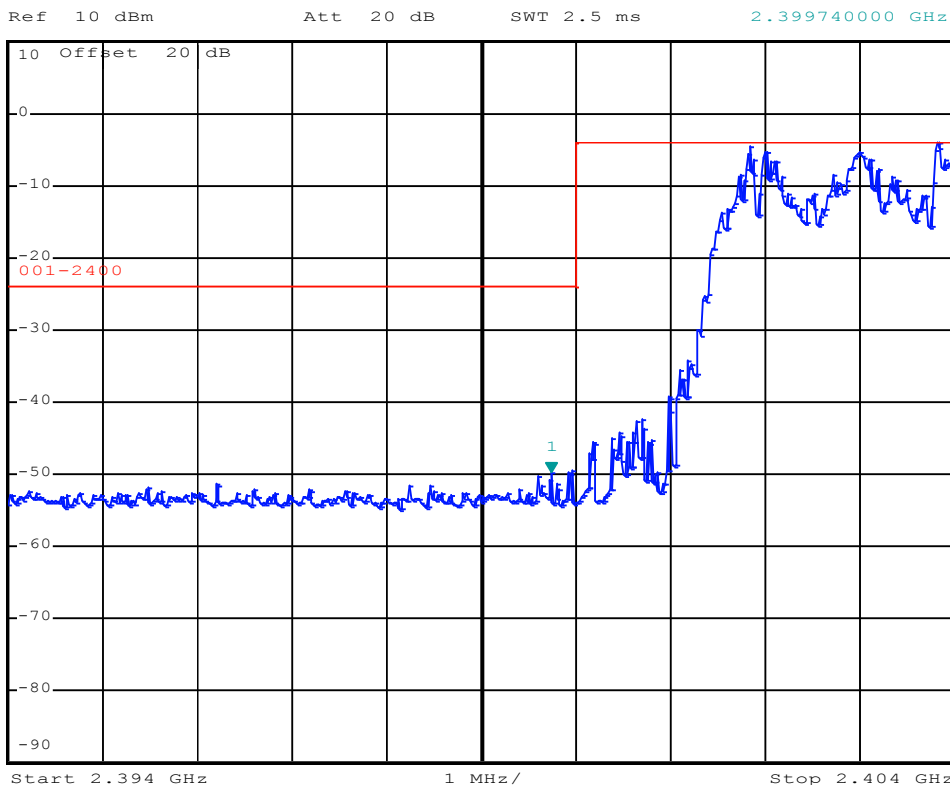




### Lower Band Edge (Hoppin on)



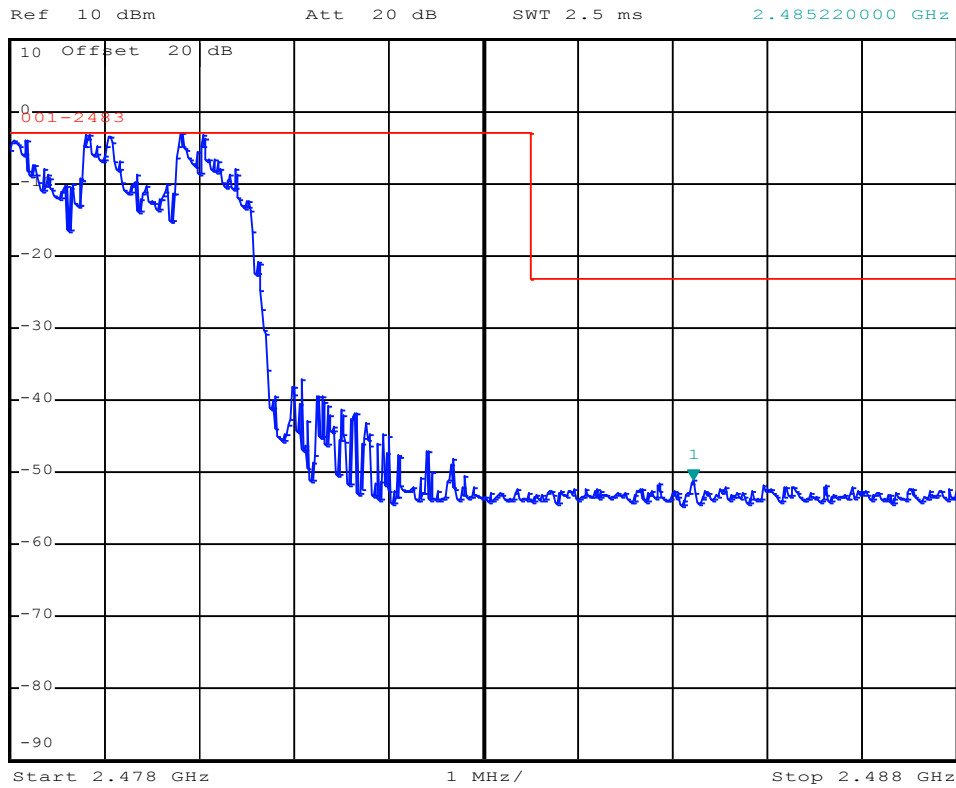
\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -49.73 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms 2.399740000 GHz



### Upper Band Edge (Hoppin on)



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -51.11 dBm  
SWT 2.5 ms 2.485220000 GHz



## 13 CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 13.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the FM RDS/AM DIGITAL TUNING CLOCK RADIO WITH BLUETOOTH PLAYBACK frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required.

### 13.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
  - Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.
  - RBW = 100 kHz
  - VBW  $\geq$  RBW
  - Sweep = auto
  - Detector function = peak
  - Trace = max hold.
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 13.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05

### 13.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.20, 2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

**Mode : Low Channel/ Mid Channel/ Hi Channel**

- a) 1 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

**Mode : Low Channel/ Mid Channel/ Hi Channel**

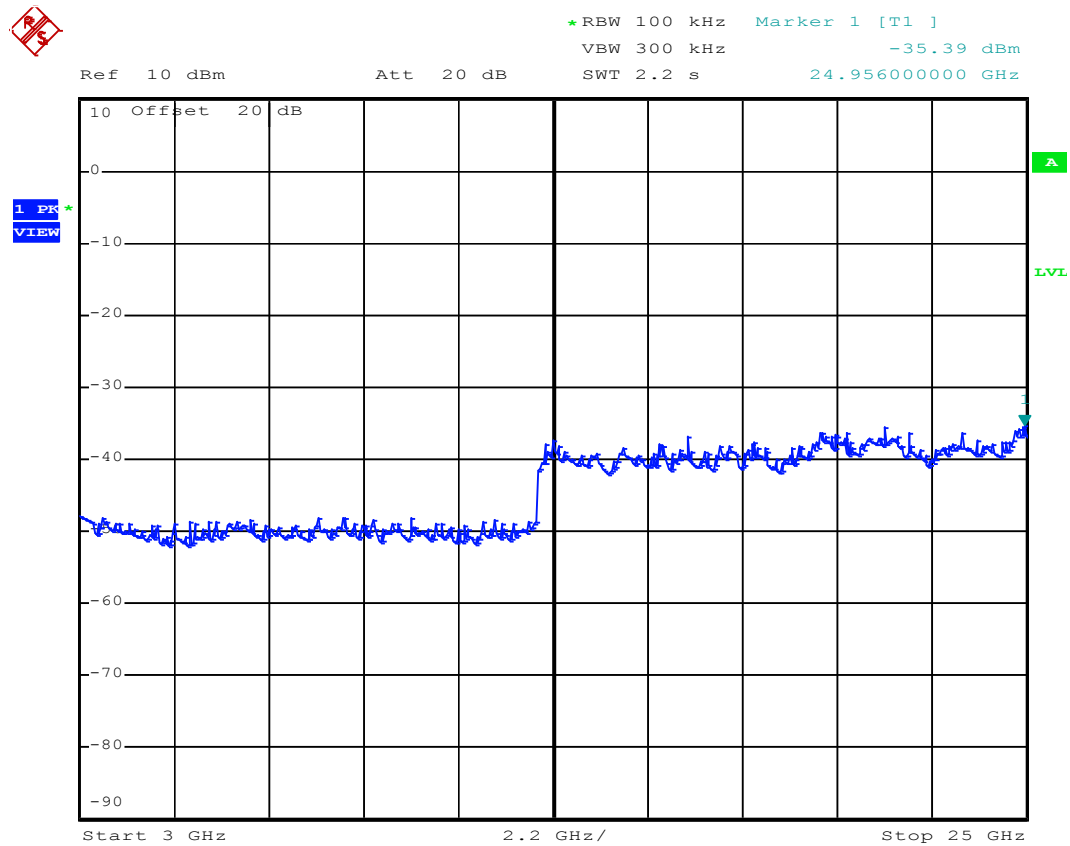
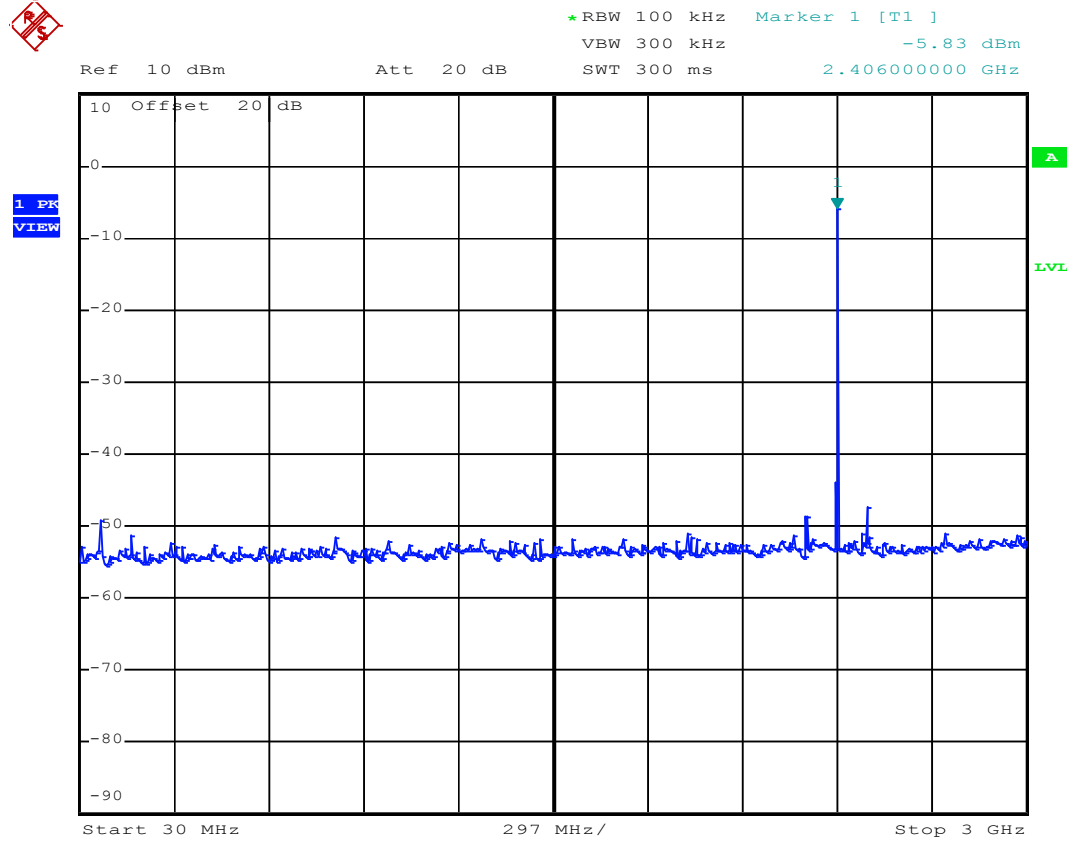
- a) 1 GHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

*Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.*



**Mode: Bluetooth BR**

**Mode : Low Channel**



### Mode : Mid Channel

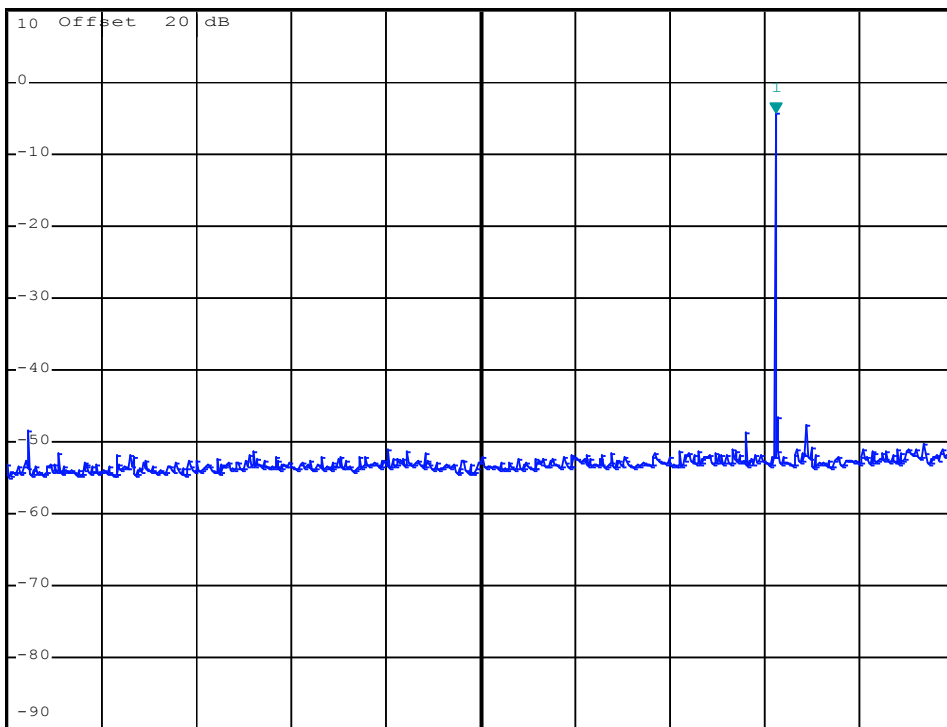


\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -4.36 dBm  
SWT 300 ms 2.441640000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK  
MAXH



Start 30 MHz 297 MHz/ Stop 3 GHz

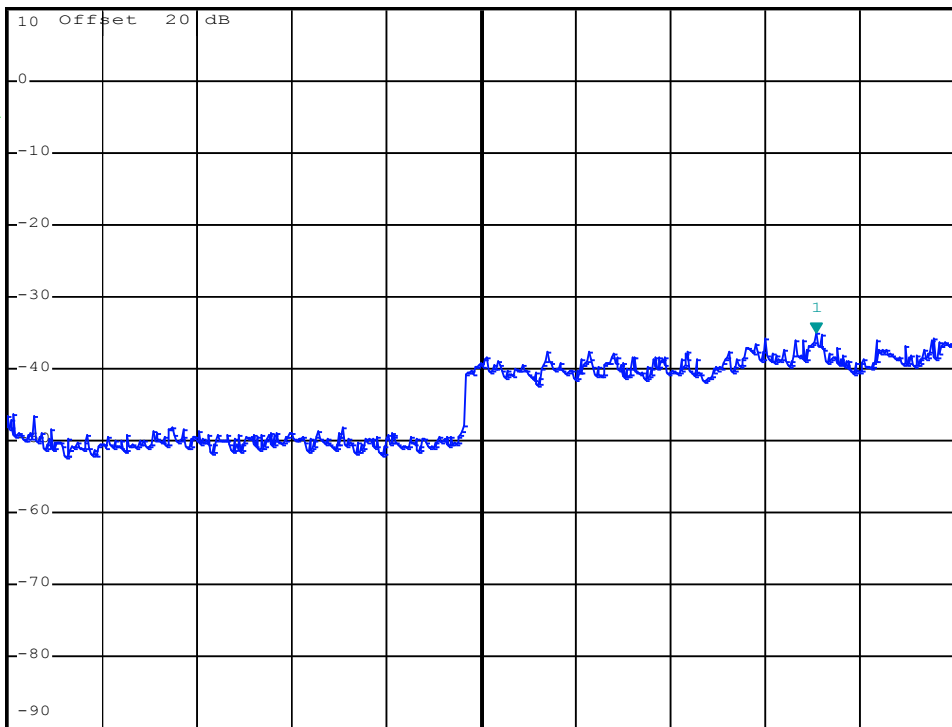


\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -35.12 dBm  
SWT 2.2 s 21.788000000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm

Att 20 dB

1 PK\*  
VIEW

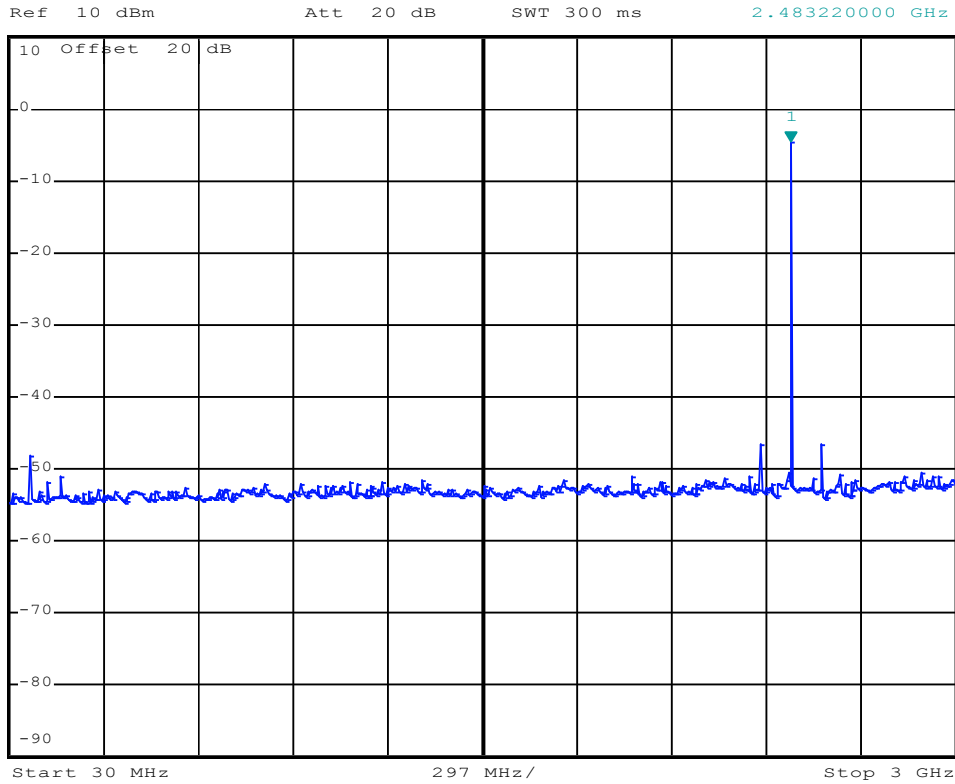


Start 3 GHz 2.2 GHz/ Stop 25 GHz

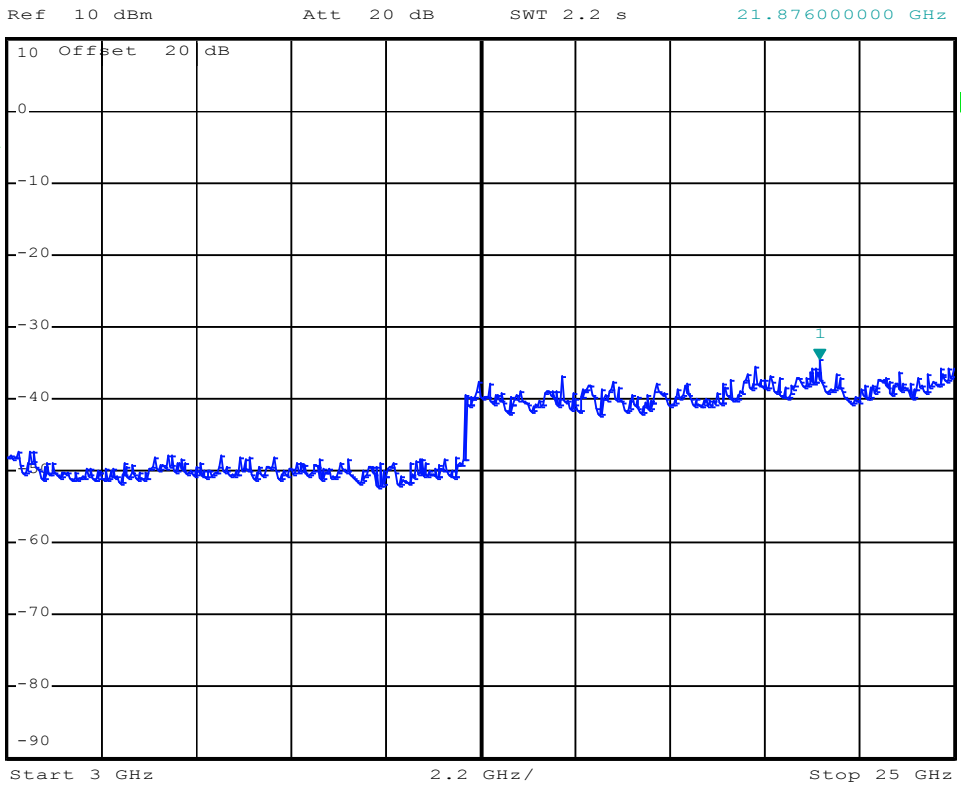
Mode : Hi Channel



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -4.58 dBm  
SWT 300 ms 2.483220000 GHz



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -34.49 dBm  
SWT 2.2 s 21.876000000 GHz



**Mode: Bluetooth EDR**

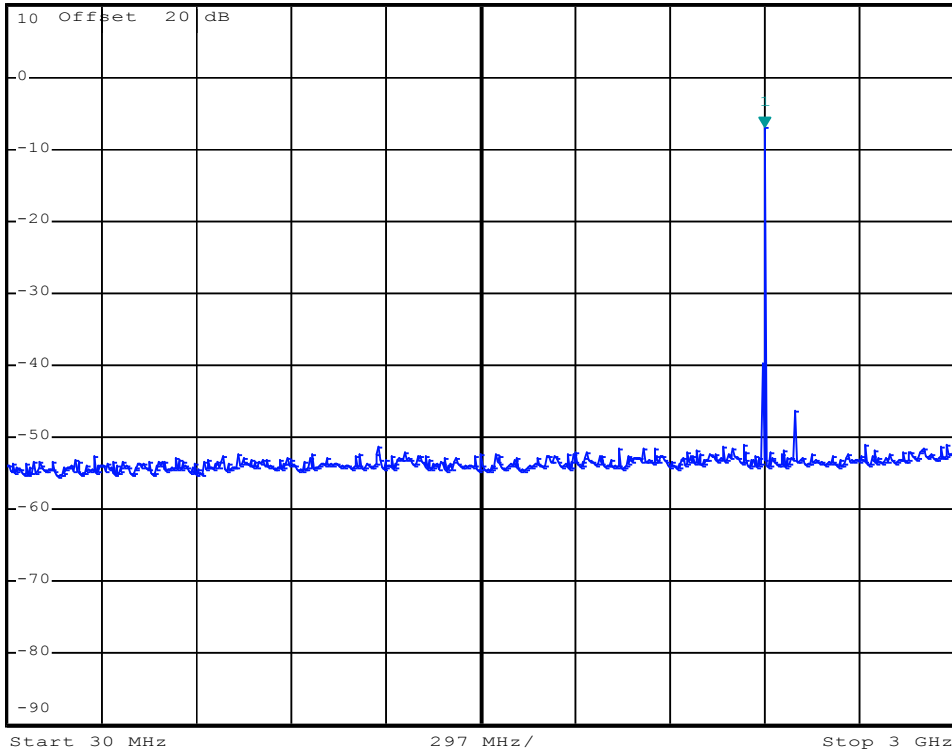
**Mode : Low Channel**



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -6.94 dBm  
SWT 300 ms 2.406000000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm Att 20 dB

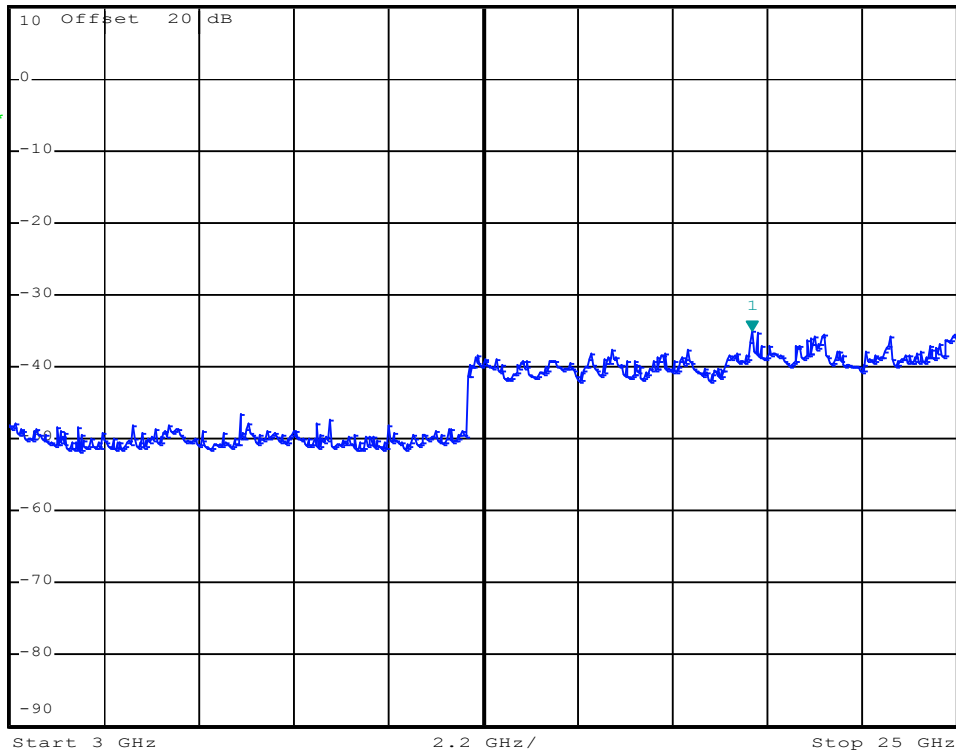
1 PK  
VIEW



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -34.97 dBm  
SWT 2.2 s 20.248000000 GHz

Ref 10 dBm Att 20 dB

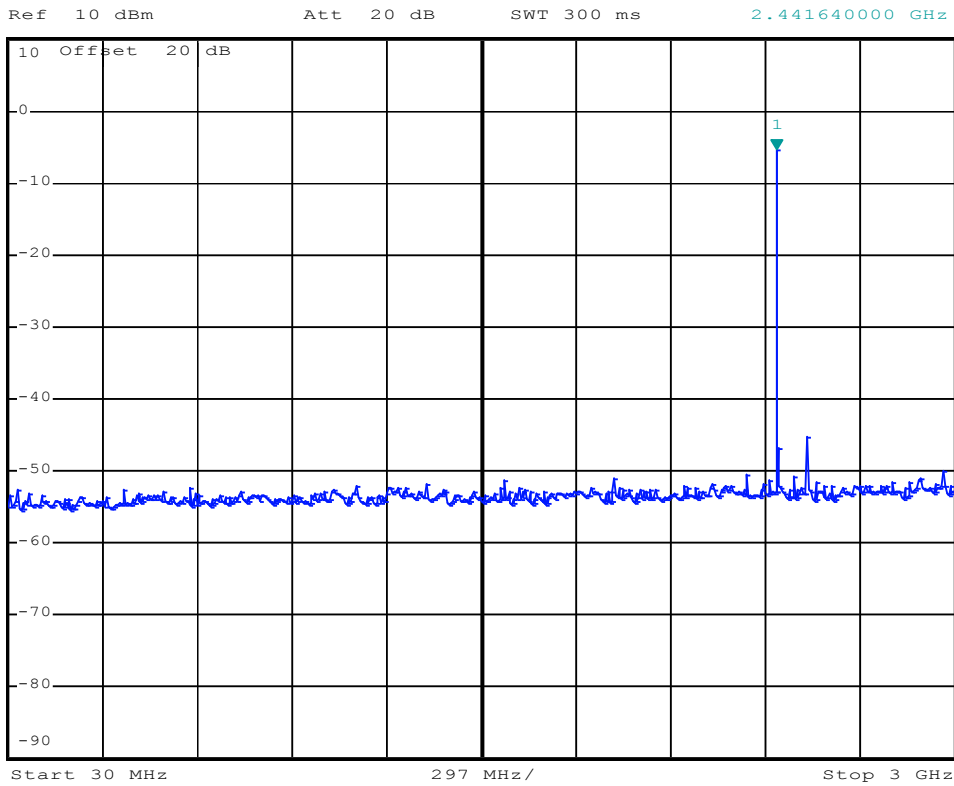
1 PK  
VIEW



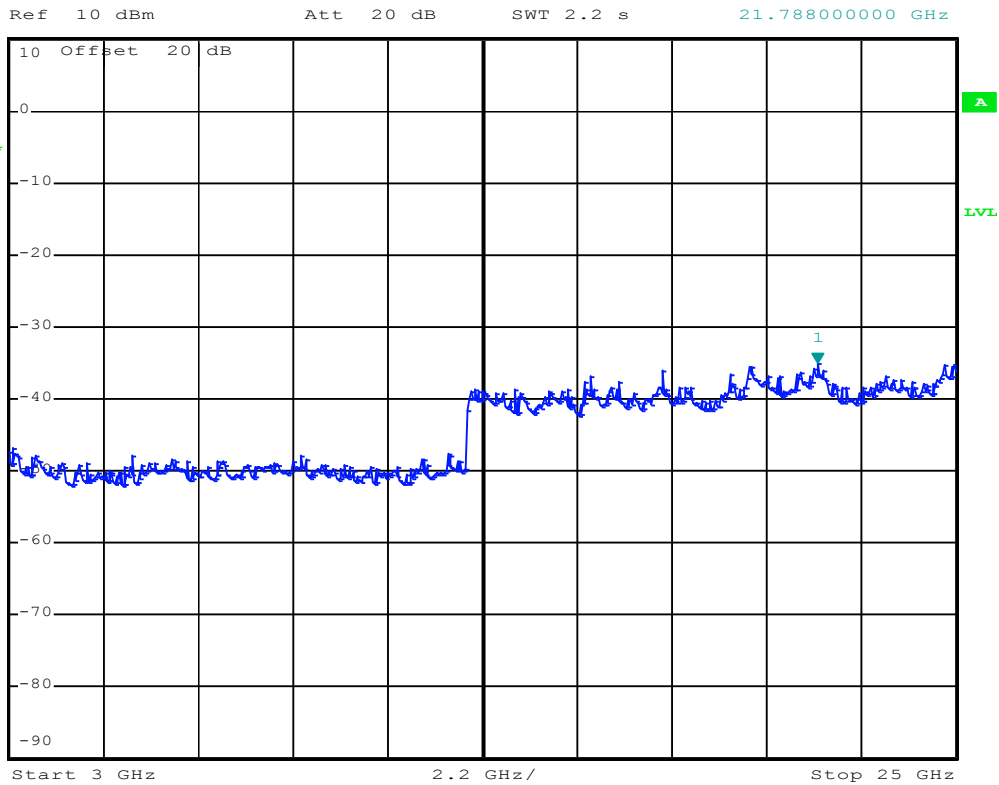
### Mode : Mid Channel



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -5.34 dBm  
SWT 300 ms 2.441640000 GHz



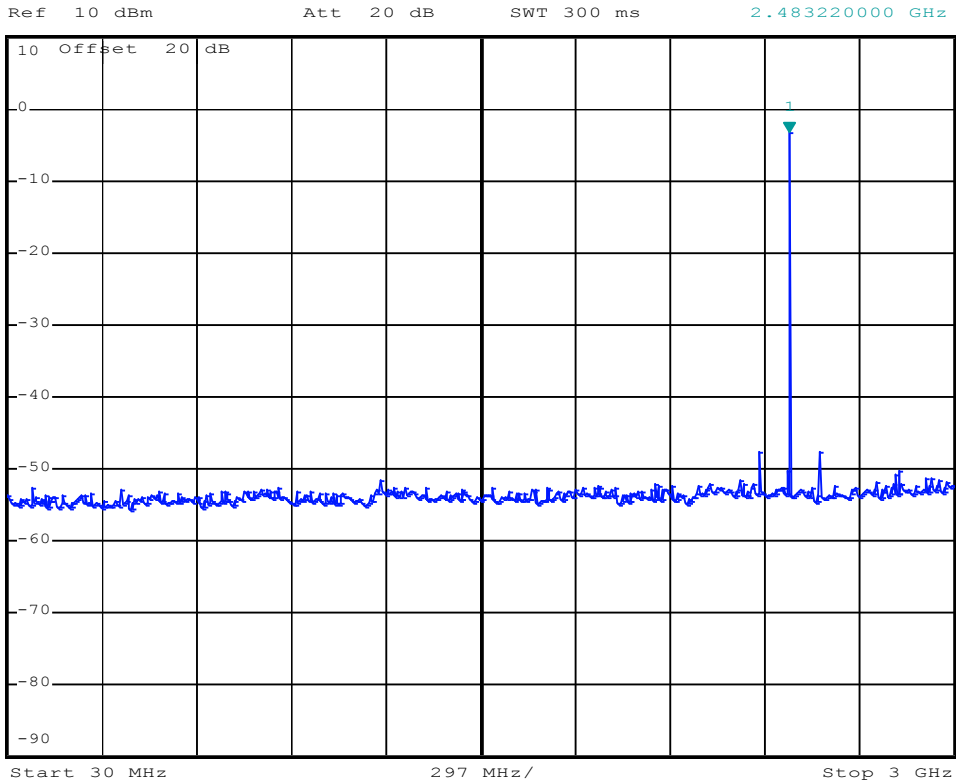
\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -35.14 dBm  
SWT 2.2 s 21.788000000 GHz



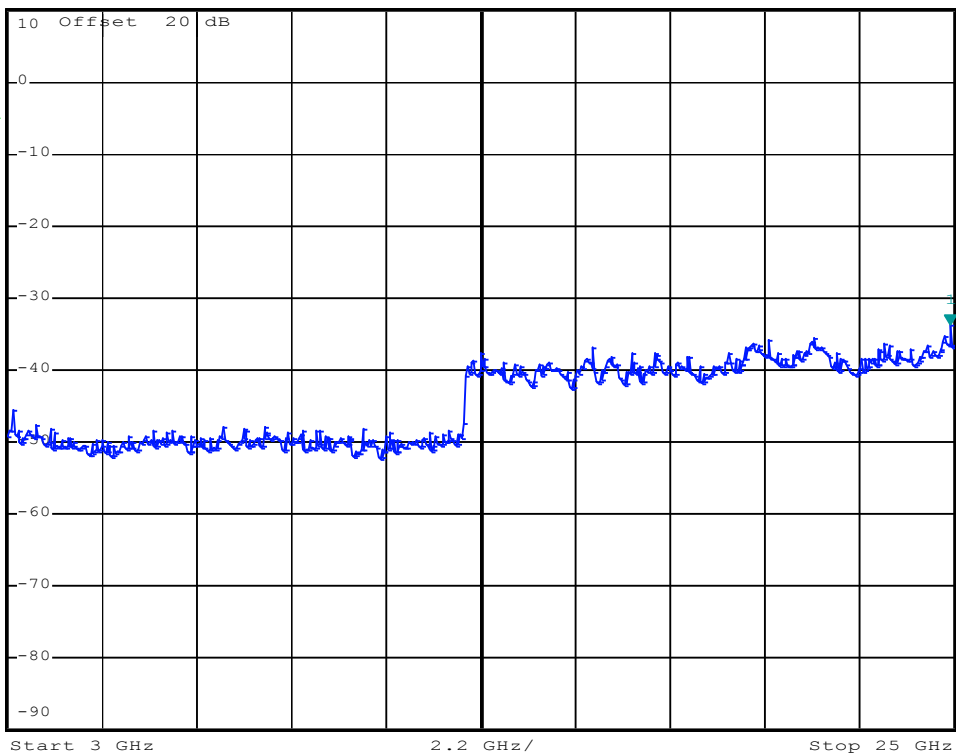
Mode : Hi Channel



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -3.13 dBm  
SWT 300 ms 2.483220000 GHz



\*RBW 100 kHz Marker 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 300 kHz -33.74 dBm  
SWT 2.2 s 24.912000000 GHz



## 14. DUTY CYCLE

### 14.1 Standard Applicable

None. Reference only.

### 14.2 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2017/11/02	2018/11/01
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2017/10/06	2018/10/05

### 14.3 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul.20,2018      Temperature : 27 °C      Humidity : 53 %

#### Duty Cycle Calculation

Mode	Period (ms)	Transmission duration (T) (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)	1/T (kHz)	VBW setting (kHz)
BR / DH1	1.62	0.64	39.51	1.56	3
BR / DH3	2.58	1.8	69.77	0.56	3
BR / DH5	3.76	2.94	78.19	0.34	3
EDR / DH1	1.25	0.41	32.80	2.44	3
EDR / DH3	2.51	1.73	68.92	0.58	3
EDR / DH5	3.77	2.97	78.78	0.34	3

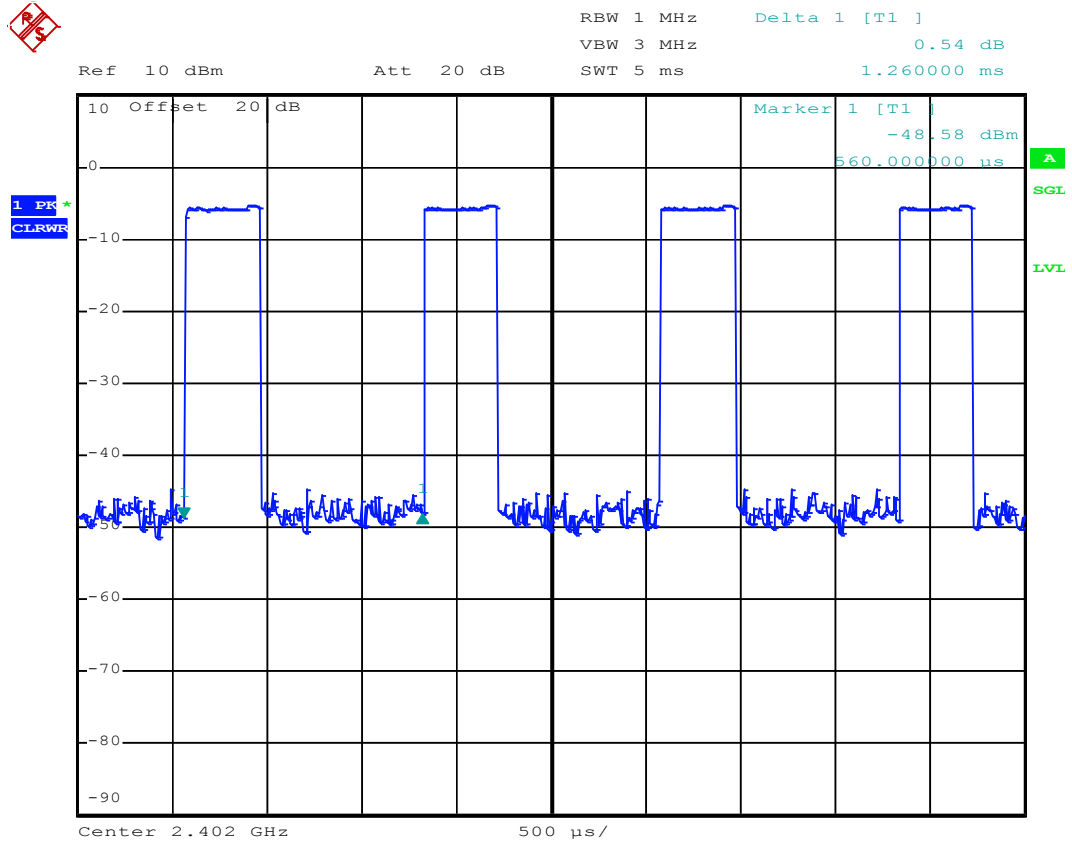
Note:

1. DH5 has the highest duty cycle worst case and is reported.
2. When the duty cycle is less than 98%, for the average measurement of the radiated emission test, the VBW setting is  $>1/T$  where the T is the minimum transmission duration over which the transmitter is on and is transmitting at its maximum power control level for the tested mode of operation.

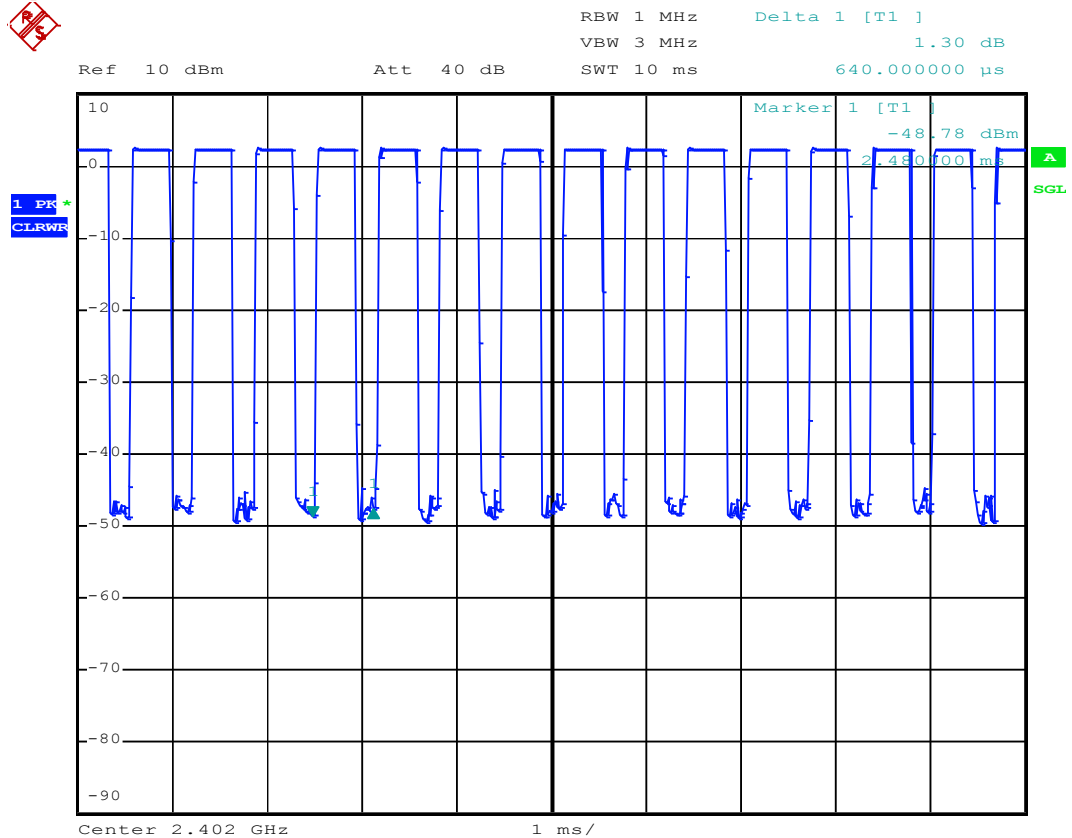
Refer to the following page for data plots.

### BR / DH1

#### Period



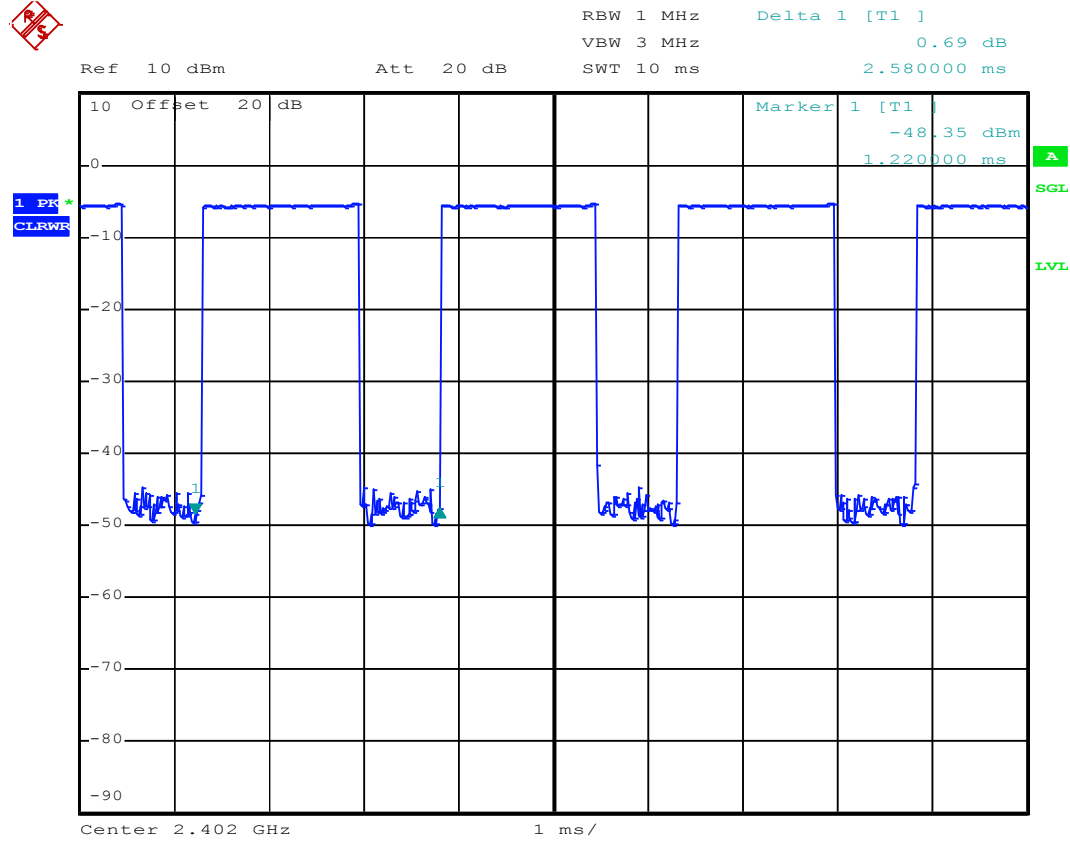
#### Transmission duration (T)



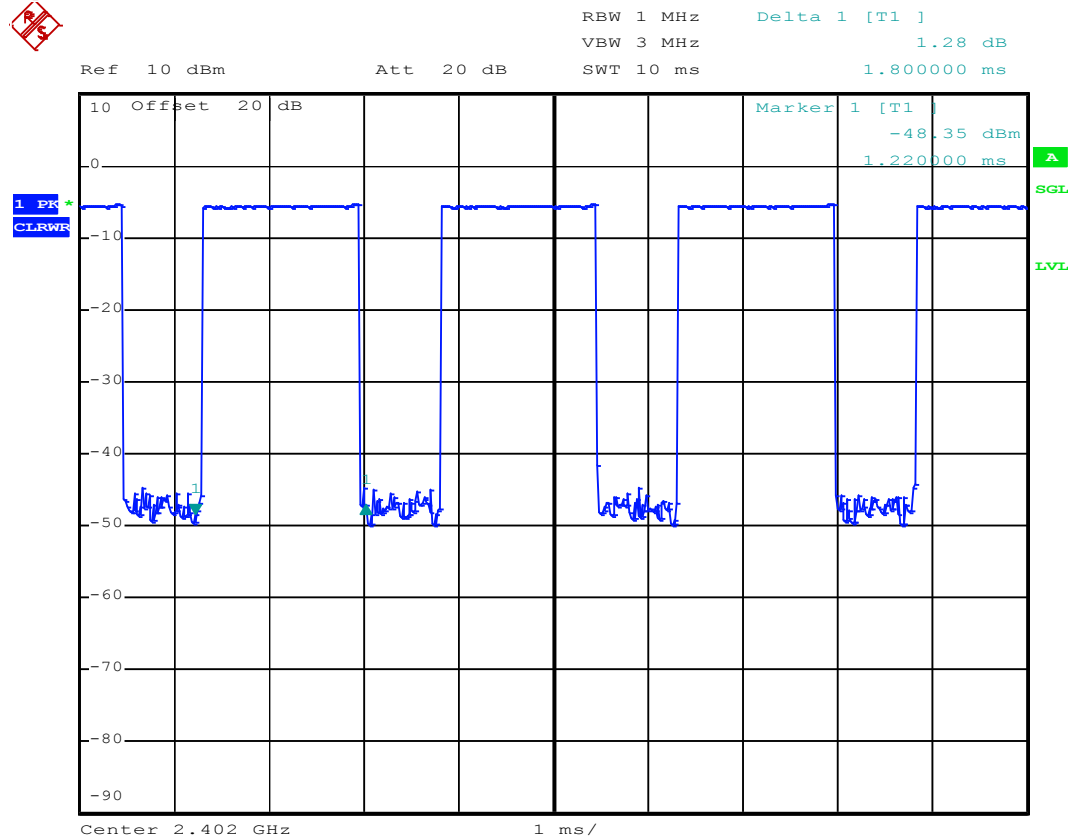


### BR / DH3

#### Period

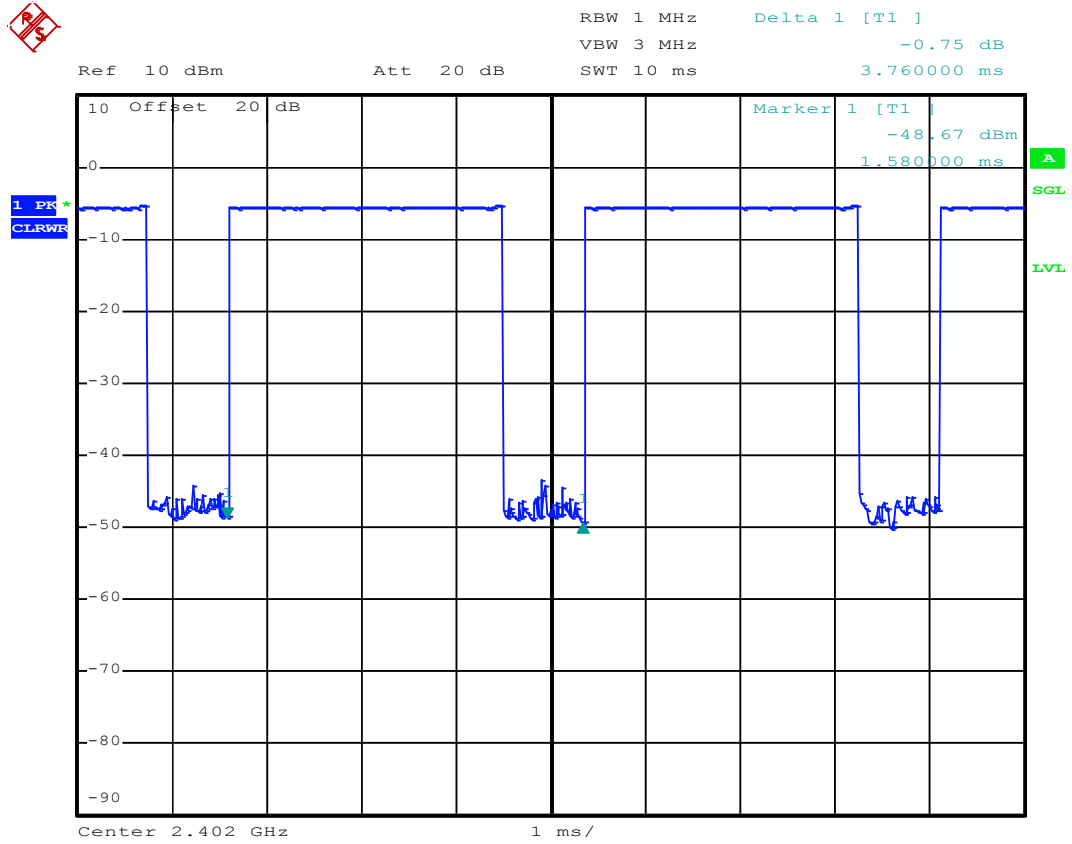


#### Transmission duration (T)

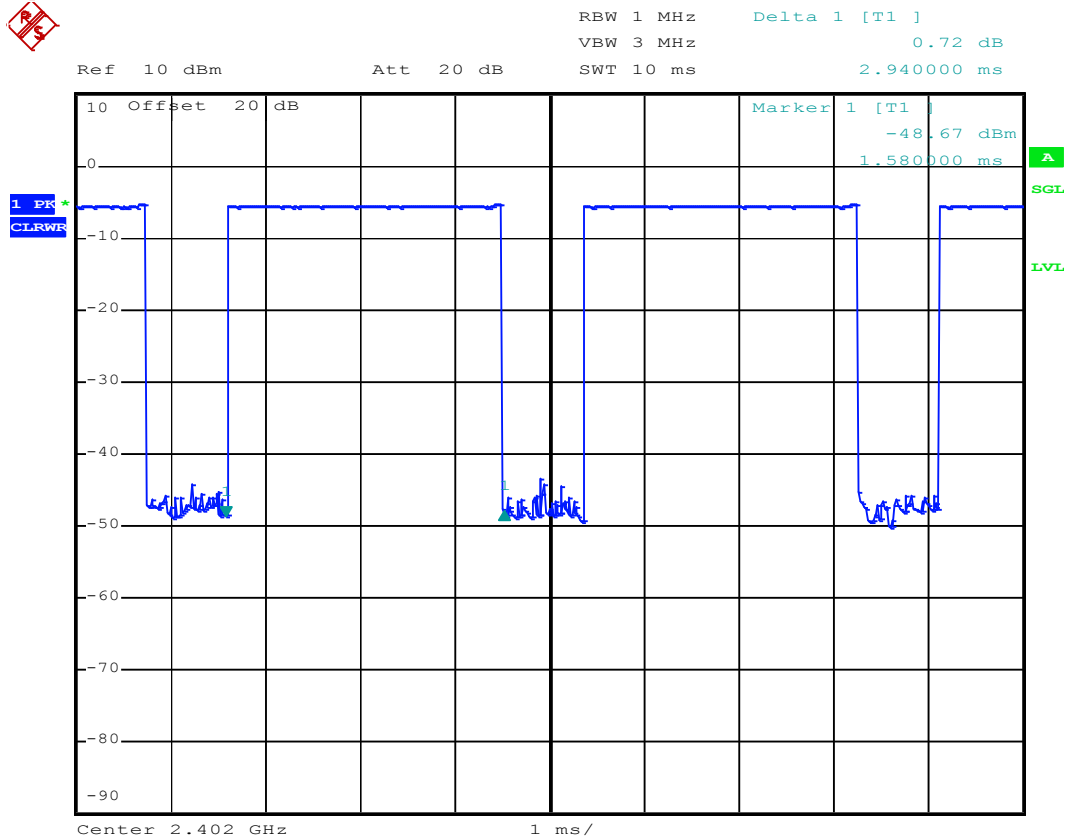


### BR / DH5

#### Period



#### Transmission duration (T)



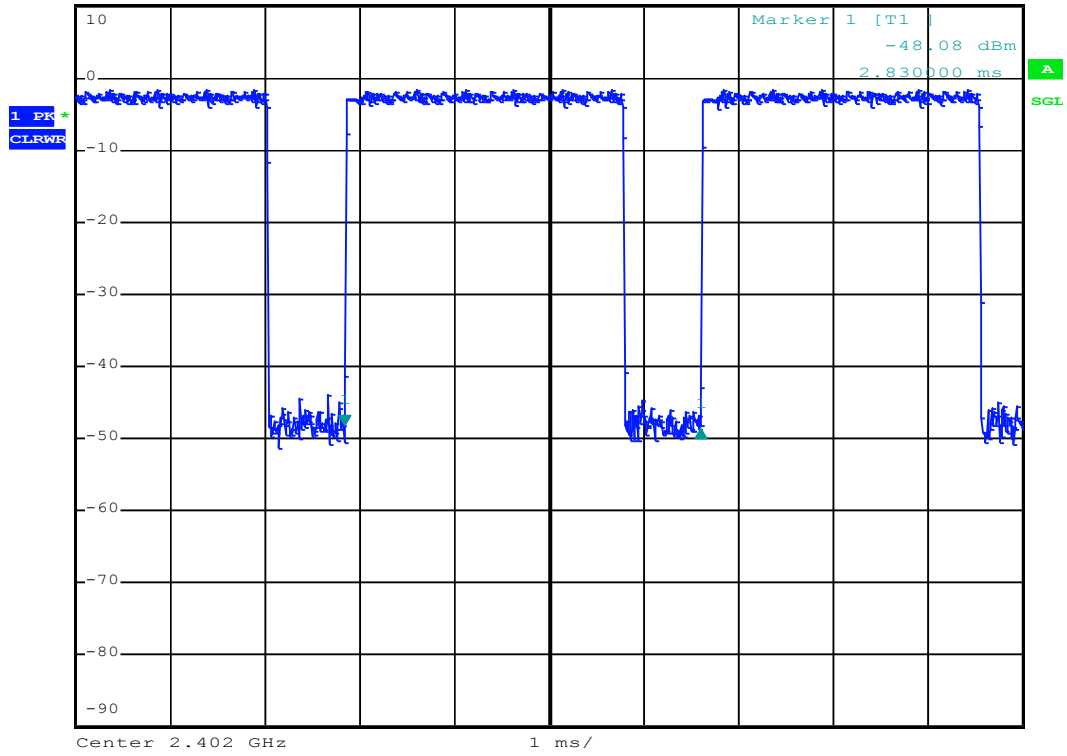
### BR / DH5

#### Period



RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.49 dB  
SWT 10 ms      3.760000 ms

Ref 10 dBm      Att 40 dB

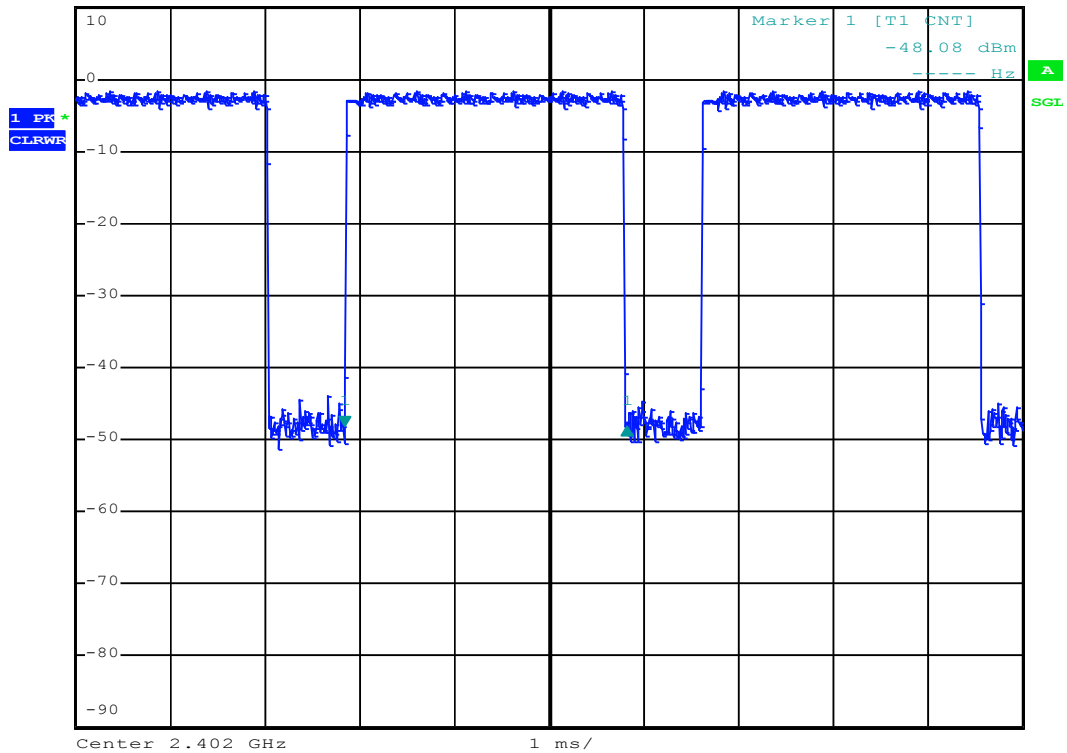


#### Transmission duration (T)



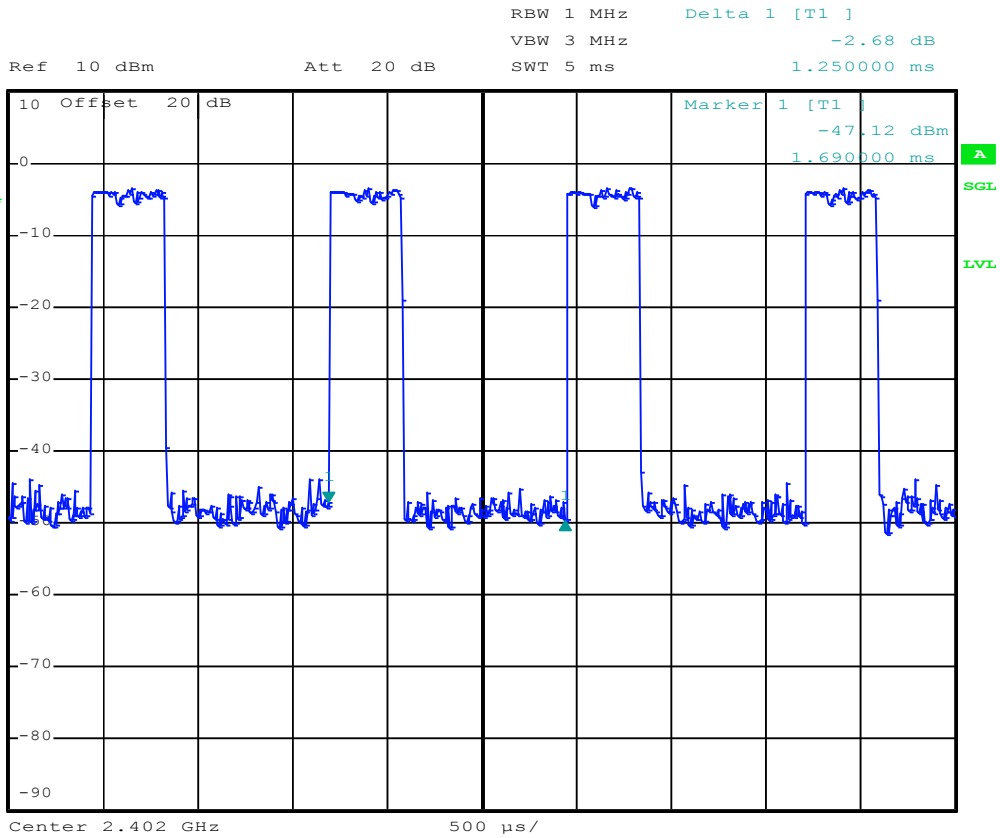
RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 CNT]  
VBW 3 MHz      -0.10 dB  
SWT 10 ms      2.980000 ms

Ref 10 dBm      Att 40 dB

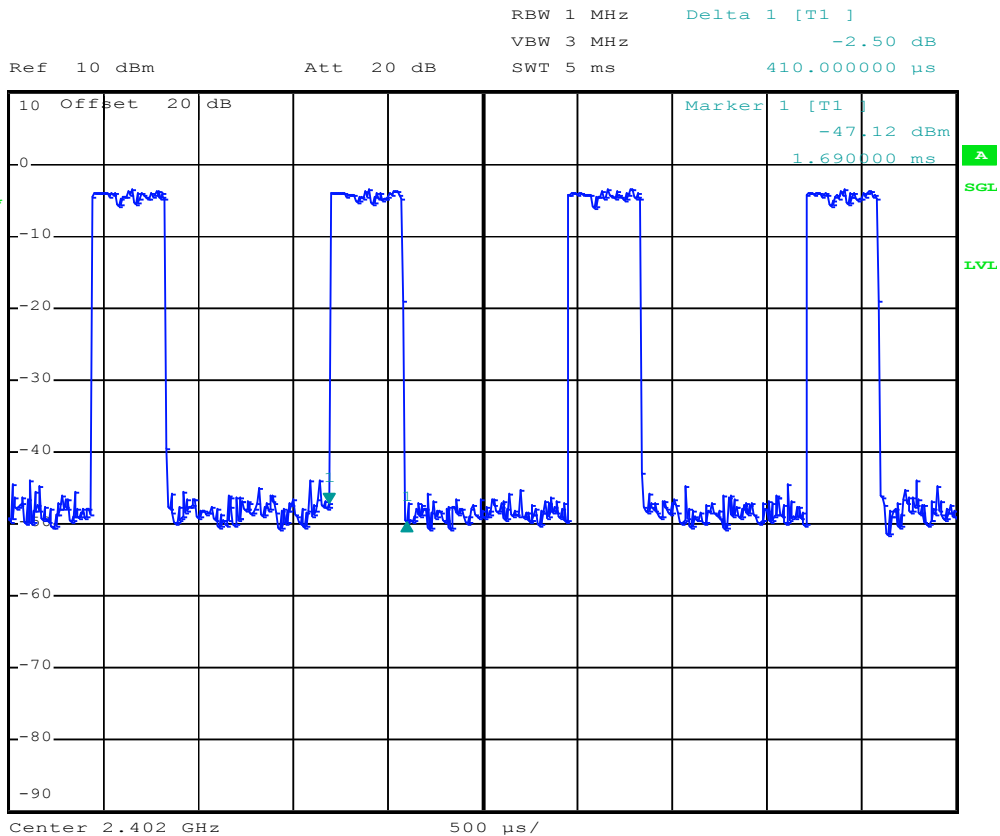


### EBR / DH1

#### Period



#### Transmission duration (T)

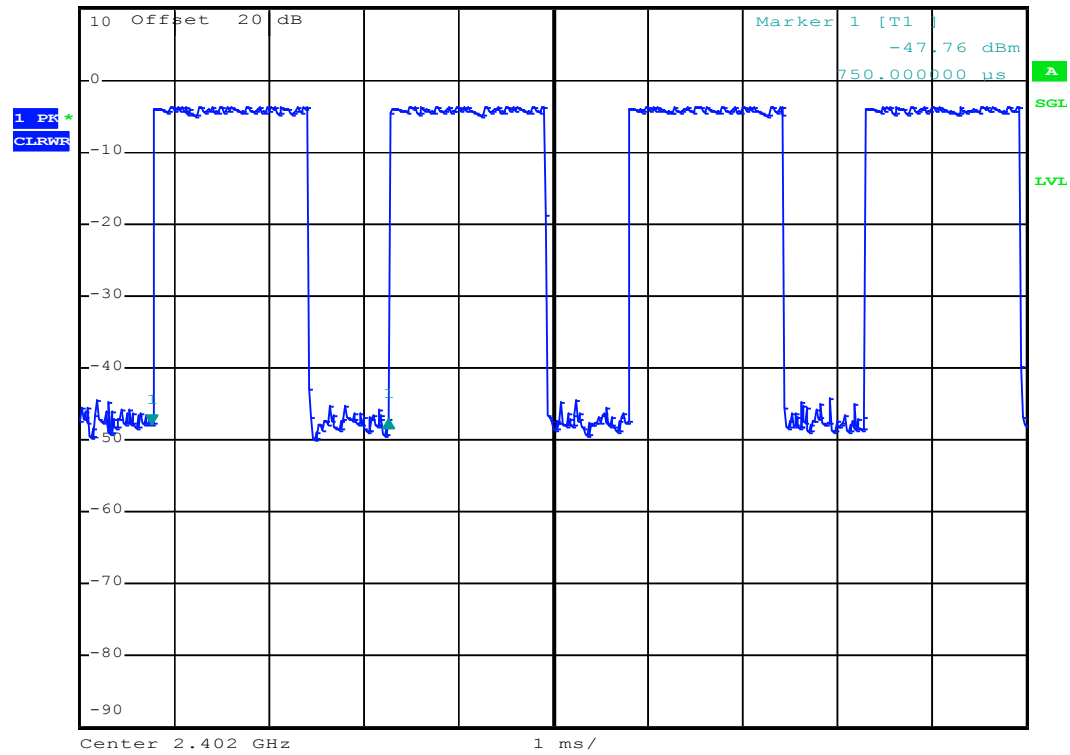


### BR / DH3

#### Period



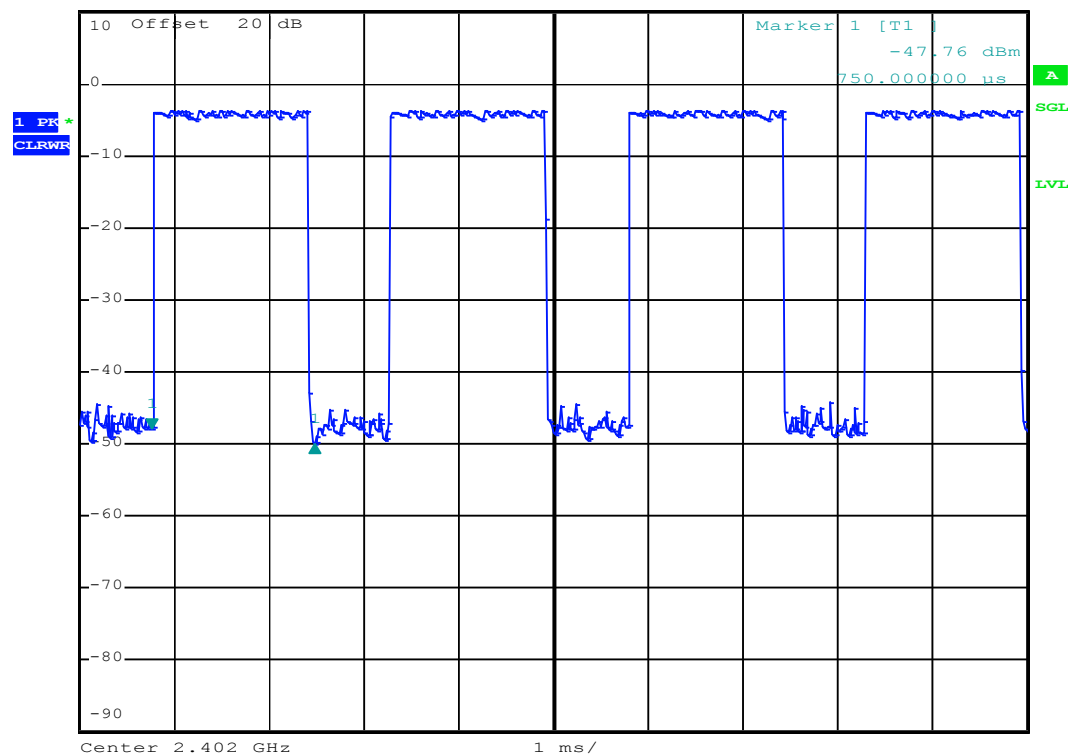
RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      0.54 dB  
SWT 10 ms      2.510000 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



#### Transmission duration (T)

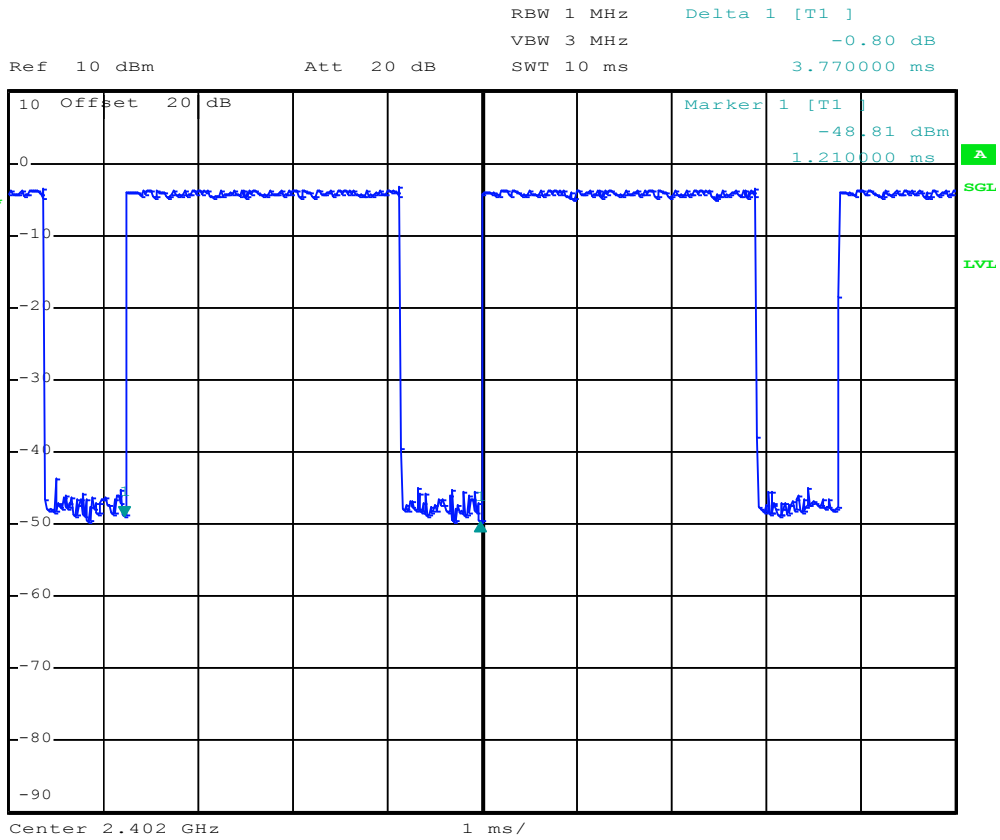


RBW 1 MHz      Delta 1 [T1 ]  
VBW 3 MHz      -2.29 dB  
SWT 10 ms      1.730000 ms  
Ref 10 dBm      Att 20 dB



### BR / DH5

#### Period



#### Transmission duration (T)

