2W04622
SMART TECHNOLOGIES INC. 3 Iber Road Stittsville Ontario K2S 1E6
Smart Bluetooth Dongle
FCC Part 15, Subpart C Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Transmitters 2400 - 2483.5 MHz
Nemko Canada Inc. 303 River Road, R.R. 5 Ottawa, Ontario K1V 1H2
John Harryot
J. Harrington, RF Group Manager
6 May 2002
54

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FCC PART 15, SUBPART C FREQUENCY HOPPING TRANSMITTERS PROJECT NO: 2W04622

EQUIPMENT: Smart Bluetooth Dongle

Section 1. Summary of Test Results

General

All measurements are traceable to national standards.

These tests were conducted on a sample of the equipment for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Part 15, Subpart C, Paragraph 15.247 for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum devices. Radiated tests were conducted is accordance with ANSI C63.4-1992. Radiated emissions are made on an open area test site. A description of the test facility is on file with the FCC.

THIS TEST REPORT RELATES ONLY TO THE ITEM(S) TESTED.

THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS FROM, ADDITIONS TO, OR EXCLUSIONS FROM THE TEST SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

See "Summary of Test Data".

TESTED BY: Glen Westwell, Wireless Technologist Date:30 April 2002

Nemko Canada Inc., a testing laboratory, is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. The tests included in this report are within the scope of this accreditation. The results apply only to the samples tested.

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This report applies only to the items tested.

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EQUIPMENT: Smart Bluetooth Dongle

Summary Of Test Data

Name Of Test	Para. No.	Result
Powerline Conducted Emissions	15.207(a)	Complies
Channel Separation	15.247(a)(1)	Complies
Pseudorandom Hopping Algorithm	15.247(a)(1)	Complies
Time of Occupancy	15.247(a)(1)(ii)	Complies
20 dB Occupied Bandwidth	15.247(a)(1)	Complies
Peak Power Output	15.247(b)	Complies
Spurious Emissions (Radiated)	15.247(c)	Complies

Footnotes:

Test Conditions:

Indoor Temperature: 22°C

Humidity: 38%

Outdoor Temperature: 10°C

Humidity: 40%

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Section 2. General Equipment Specification
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Manufacturer: Smart Technologies Inc.

Model No.: Smart Bluetooth Dongle

Serial No.: 9152

Date Received In Laboratory: 26 March 2002

Nemko Identification No.: #11

Frequency Range: 2402 – 2480MHz

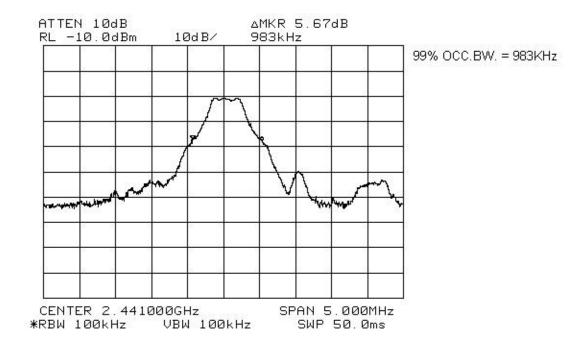
Number of Channels: 79

Channel Spacing: 1MHz (typical)

Rated Output Power (into antenna): -6 to +4dBm, (0dBm typical)

Antenna Gain: 2.15dBi

Emission Designator: 983KF1D



Section 3. Powerline Conducted Emissions

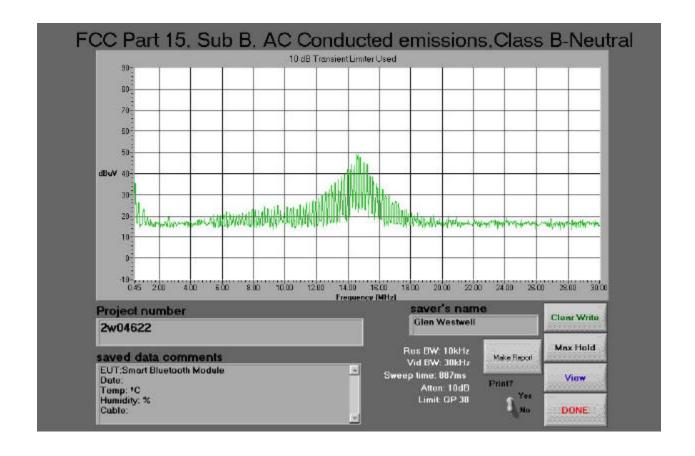
Para. No.: 15.207 (a)

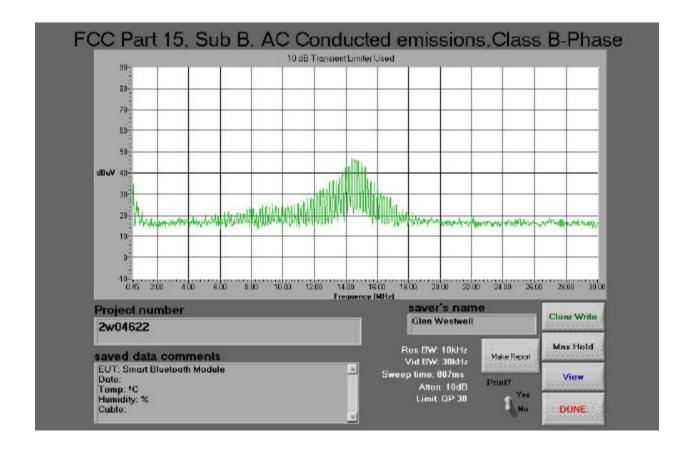
Test Performed By: Glen Westwell Date of Test: 26 Mar. 2002

Test Results: Complies.

Measurement Data: See attached graph(s).

Conductor	Frequency (MHz)	CISPR (dBµV)	Average (dBµV)	BB/NB	BB Corr. (dB)	Result (dBµV)
Neutral	13.84	51.5	30.8	BB	-13	38.5
Neutral	14.57	54.4	40.3	BB	-13	41.4
Phase	13.57	51.3	37.8	BB	-13	38.3
Phase	14.18	51.6	39.9	BB	-13	38.6





Front View



Side View



FCC PART 15, SUBPART C FREQUENCY HOPPING TRANSMITTERS PROJECT NO: 2W04622

EQUIPMENT: Smart Bluetooth Dongle

Section 4. Channel Separation

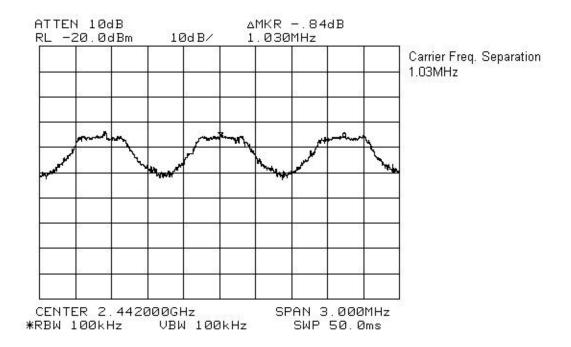
Para. No.: 15.247 (a)(1)

Test Performed By: Glen Westwell Date of Test: 26 Mar. 2002

Test Results: Complies.

Measurement Data: Measured 20 dB bandwidth: 807KHz

Channel Separation: 1.03MHz



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EQUIPMENT: Smart Bluetooth Dongle

Section 5. Pseudorandom Hopping Algorithm

Para. No.: 15.247 (a)(1)

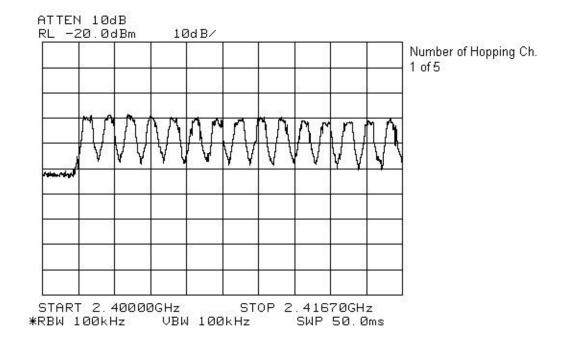
Test Performed By: Manufacturer Data

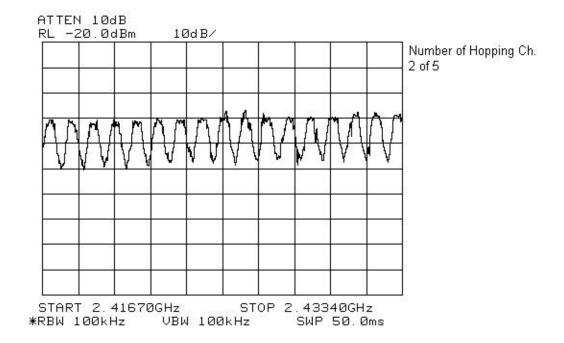
Date of Test: 26 Mar. 2002

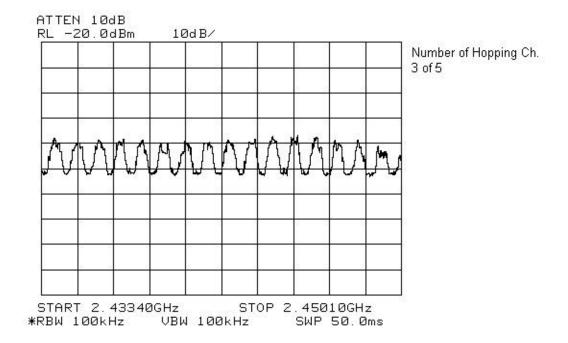
Test Results: Complies as per customer supplied data.

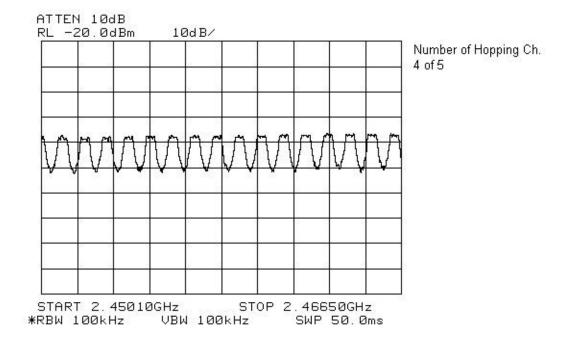
Measurement Data: Number of Hopping Frequencies: 79

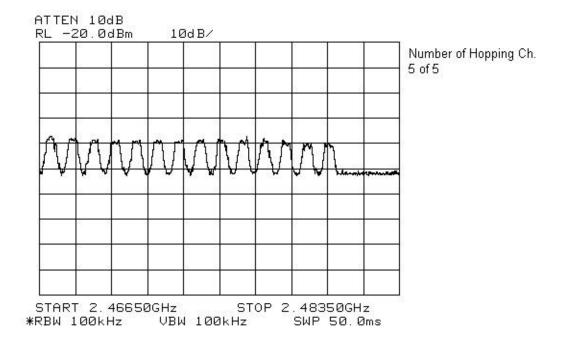
See attached customer supplied data.











7		SPECIFIC	CATION	APPROVED BY	CHRICKED BY	WRITTEN
		WML-C06AU			7 Jun. 20	01
and integr Dimension The dime	rates RF and base ons	uetooth module when the controller in accordance with a	ultra small packa	ge.		version
No.	Items		Specification	ıs		
3-1	Supply Voltage	•	VDD: 3.3V+/-	4-0.1V		
3-2	Current Consu	mption	80mA Typ.			
3-3	Carrier Freque	ncy	2400MHz to 2	2400MHz to 2483.5MHz, See 3-17		
3-4	Modulation Me	thod	GFSK,1Mbps, 0.5BT Gaussian			
3-5	Maximum Data	a Rate	Asynchronous:723.2kbps/57.6kbps			
			Synchronous	433.9kbps/4	33.9kbps	
3-6	Transmission	Power	0dBm Typ(Class 2)			
3-7	Hopping	Hopping		1600hops/sec, 1MHz channel space		
3-8	Receiving Signal Range		-80 to -15dBm typ.			
3-9	Receiver IF Fr	equency	1.5MHz center frequency			
3-10	RF Input Impe	dance	50 ohms	50 ohms		
3-11	Baseband Cry	stal OSC	16MHz			
3-12	Output interfac	9	USB, PCM/IF			
3-13	Operating Ten	nperature	-10 to +50 de	33333333		
3-14	Compliant		Bluetooth Spe	ecification Ve	r1.1	
Absolute	Maximum Rating	1	- I		5,000	
3-15	Absolute Max Supply Voltage		3.6V for VDD,other VDD +0.3V			
3-16	Storage Temp	erature	-20 to +70 de	gree		
	ne supply voltages	s for RF module whan 10mVp-p.	hich are described	l at 3-1 must	have	
1						

Preliminary

(2/14)

3-17. Hopping Frequency	
2400 to 2483.5MHz (ISM band, Japan))	F=2402+k MHz, k=0,,78

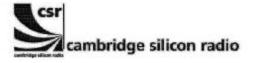
3-18. Guard Band

Items	Lower Guard Band	Upper Guard Band	Note
USA, Japan	2MHz	3.5MHz	
Europe(except Spain,France)	2MHz	3.5MHz	

MITSUMI ELEC. CO., LTD.

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MEMORANDUM

Distribution:

Peter Flittner, Robert Young, James Collier

cc:

Prepared By:

Alex Busteed

Subject:

Results of Processing Gain Tests for FCC Qualification

I INTRODUCTION

This memo presents the results of the Processing Gain (PG) tests carried out for FCC qualification of the Cambridge Silicon Radio BC01B Bluetooth chip. The FCC states that the PG from a hybrid Bluetooth receiver must be greater than 17 dB when measured in accordance with the Continuous Wave (CW) jamming margin method. Testing of the BC01b has found the PG due to the DS section to be approximately 5 dB and the PG due to the FH part to be approximately 15 dB. It is therefore concluded that the BC01B complies with the FCC PG requirements for radio communication systems.

The rest of this paper outlines the PG measurement technique and discusses the test results. Appendix A contains a list of test equipment and Appendix B contains a printout of the measurement results.

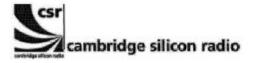
2 METHOD

2.1 PG Definition

The Processing Gain from a frequency hopping communication system is derived from two parts, the FH section and the DS section. The PG due to FH is given by a simple equation and is constant. However measurement of the PG due to DS is a little more complex. One technique is to use the CW jamming margin method. This method measures PG due to DS using the following algorithm:

A CW signal generator is stepped in 50kHz increments across the passband of the system, recording at each point the generator level required to produce the 0.1% Packet Error Rate (PER). This is the jammer level. This level is then referenced to the output power of the intended Bluetooth signal and the Jammer to Signal Ratio JSR is thus calculated. The worst 4

Filename: BlueCore01_BC01b_PG_Results_v2.1



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JSR measurements are discarded and the worst remaining JSR is used to calculate the PG due to DS as follows:

$$G_p = SNR + JSR_{min} + L_{sys}$$

where G_p = the processing gain of the system, SNR = the signal to noise ratio required for 0.1% BER, JSR_{min} = minimum J/S ratio and L_{sys} = system losses.

2.2 PG Measurement Technique

Figure 1 provides an overview of the PG measurement technique. The measurement is performed in two parts, measurement of the system SNR and measurement of JSR_{min}.

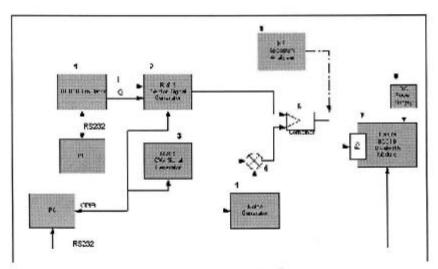
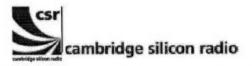


Figure 1: PG Measurement Technique

The system SNR is calculated using the following algorithm. Generate Bluetooth PRBS-9 packets using a BC01B emulator (1) and a Vector Signal Generator (2). Combine this signal with white noise of a constant level, which is generated using a noise source (4) and a CW Signal Generator (3). Then vary the level of the Bluetooth signal until the BER measured by the BC01B (7) is 0.1%. The resulting SNR is the signal level divided by the Noise level.

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The JSR for a given jamming frequency is calculated using the following algorithm. Generate Bluetooth PRBS-9 packets using the BC01B emulator (1) and the Vector Signal Generator (2). Combine this signal with a constant CW tone at the jamming frequency using a CW Signal Generator (5) and a combiner (6). Then vary the level of the Bluetooth signal until the PER measured by the Casira Bluetooth Module (7) is 0.1%. The resulting JSR is the signal level divided by the jamming level.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Overview

The measurements found that the PG due to DS caused by the access code in page and inquiry mode is found to be approximately 5dB when the access code is a relatively random mixture of 1's and 0's. A random access code causes the most Inter Symbol Interference (ISI) and hence the worst PG for a hybrid system. Therefore only the results for this access code are used in the PG calculation.

The PG due to FH is given as

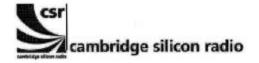
 $PG_{FH} = 10 \log_{10}$ (number of frequency hops)

The number of hops in a Bluetooth system is 32, therefore the PG due to FH is approximately 15 dB. When this is added to the PG due to DS, the total PG for the BC01B is approximately 20 dB, above the minimum PG requirement for FCC qualification.

3.2 Detailed Results

17/11/00 Test Date: Sample Time: 30 seconds c6967e Access Code: Signal Frequency: 2.432GHz -88.7 dBm Receiver Sensitivity: -85.7 dBm Jammer Signal Level: 18.8dB Measured SNR: 2dB System Losses:

To calculate processing gain, ignore the worst 20% of data points and then apply the following formula:



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$$G_p = SNR + JSR_{min} + L_{sys}$$

Where

G_p = Processing Gain of the module

SNR = signal to noise ratio of the module

S_{min} = minimum J/S ratio after the worst 20% of J/S samples have been

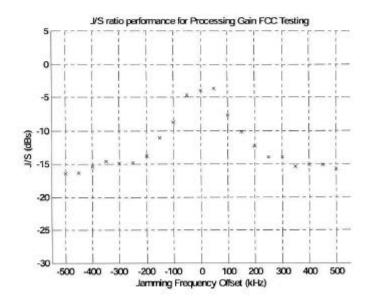
discarded

 L_{svs} = System losses

A total of 20 samples were taken by stepping the jamming signal frequency offsets in 50kHz increments over the bandwidth of the receiver. The worst 4 samples were found at -500kHz, -450kHz, -400kHz and 500kHz and were discarded. The remaining minimum J/S ratio was found to be -15.4dB at an offset of +350kHz

Thus, the processing gain due to direct sequence spreading in page and inquiry mode is

$$G_p = 18.8 - 15.4 + 2 = 5.4 dB$$

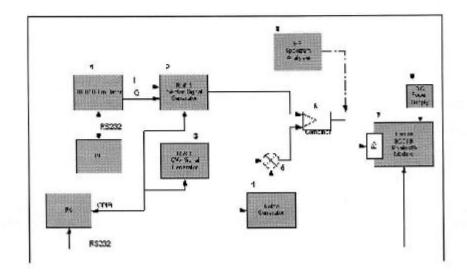


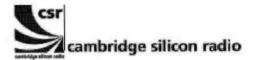


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APPENDIX A - TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Reference:	Instrument Type	Name
1	BlueCore Emulator Board	N/A
2	Vector Signal Generator	IFR2052
3	CW Signal Generator	IFR2025
4	White Noise Generator	HP33120A
5	RF Mixer	M8HC-7
6	RF Combiner	6 dB loss combiner
7	Bluetooth Motherboard and BC01B Module	Casira Development Kit
8	5V, 4A DC Power Supply	N/A
9	Spectrum Analyser	HP E4405B





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APPENDIX B - TEST RESULTS

```
Timestamp: 14:42.43, 16/11/2000
Signal Freq = 2.432 CHz
Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm
Jammer Offset = -500 kHz
```

VS = -16.50 dB (SER = 0.05%)

Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm Jammer Offset = -450 kHz

J/S = -16.40 dB (SER = 0.08%)

Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm Jammer Offset = -400 kHz

Level = -69.3 dBm BER = 0.04% PER = 0.02% SER1 = 0.02% SER2 = 0.02% Level = -71.3 dBm BER = 0.44% PER = 0.72% SER1 = 0.71% SER2 = 0.71% Level = -70.3 dBm BER = 0.13% PER = 0.11% SER1 = 0.11% SER2 = 0.11% Level = -69.3 dBm BER = 0.04% PER = 0.01% SER1 = 0.01% SER2 = 0.01% Level = -69.8 dBm BER = 0.08% PER = 0.03% SER1 = 0.02% SER2 = 0.02% Level = -70.3 dBm BER = 0.13% PER = 0.10% SER1 = 0.10% SER2 = 0.10%

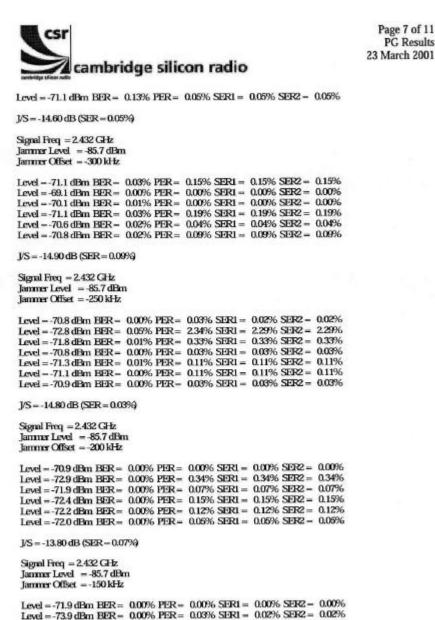
J/S = -15.40 dB (SER = 0.10%)

Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm Jammer Offset = -350 kHz

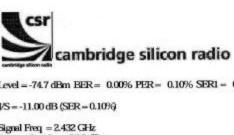
Level = -70.3 dBm BER = 0.05% PER = 0.01% SER1 = 0.01% SER2 = 0.01% Level = -72.3 dBm BER = 0.88% PER = 1.67% SER1 = 1.64% SER2 = 1.64% Level = -71.3 dBm BER = 0.19% PER = 0.10% SER1 = 0.10% SER2 = 0.10% Level = -70.3 dBm BER = 0.06% PER = 0.01% SER1 = 0.01% SER2 = 0.01% Level = -70.8 dBm BER = 0.09% PER = 0.04% SER1 = 0.04% SER2 = 0.04% Level = -71.3 dBm BER = 0.17% PER = 0.12% SER1 = 0.12% SER2 = 0.12%

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EQUIPMENT: Smart Bluetooth Dongle



Level = $-75.9 \, dBm \, BER = 0.01\% \, PER = 0.83\% \, SER1 = 0.82\% \, SER2 = 0.82\%$ Level = -74.9 dBm BFR = 0.00% PFR = 0.16% SFRI = 0.16% SFR2 - 0.16% Level = -73.9 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.03% SER1 = 0.02% SER2 = 0.02% Level = -74.4 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.08% SER1 = 0.07% SER2 = 0.07% Level = -74.9 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.18% SER1 = 0.18% SER2 = 0.18%



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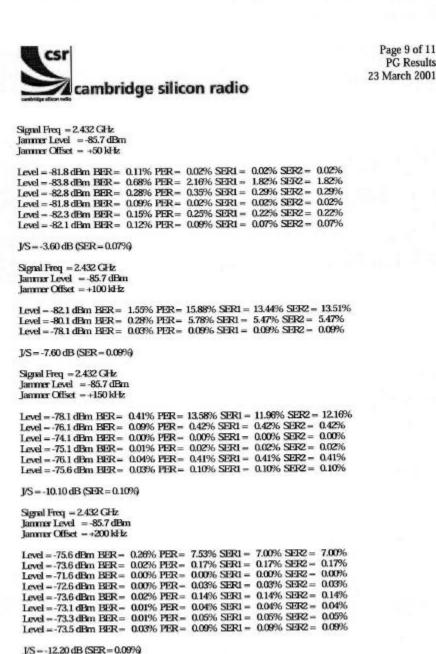
```
Level = -74.7 dBm BER = 0.00\% PER = 0.10\% SER1 = 0.10\% SER2 = 0.10\%
J/S=-11.00 dB (SER=0.10%)
Signal Freq = 2.432 \, \text{GHz}
Jammer Level - 85.7 dBm
lammer Offset = -100 \text{ kHz}
Level = -74.7 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00%
Level = -76.7 dBm BER = 0.00\% PER = 0.05\% SER1 = 0.06\% SER2 = 0.05\%
Level = -78.7 dBm BER = 0.01% PER = 2.05% SER1 = 2.01% SER2 = 2.01% Level = -77.7 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.30% SER1 = 0.30% SER2 = 0.30%
Level = -77.0 \text{ dBm BER} = 0.00\% \text{ PER} = 0.08\% \text{ SER1} = 0.07\% \text{ SER2} = 0.07\%
J/S = -8.70 dB (SER = 0.07%)
Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz
Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm
Jammer Offset = -50 kHz
Level = -77.0 dBm EER = 0.00\% PER = 0.00\% SER1 = 0.00\% SER2 = 0.00\%
Level = -79.0 dBm BFR = 0.00% PFR = 0.00% SFRI = 0.00% SFR2 = 0.00%
Level = -81.0 \, dBm \, BER = 0.01\% \, PER = 0.05\% \, SER1 = 0.05\% \, SER2 = 0.05\%
Level = -83.0 dBm BER = 0.16% PER = 0.73% SER1 = 0.72% SER2 = 0.72%
Level = -82.0 dBm BFR = 0.03% PER = 0.26% SER1 = 0.26% SER2 = 0.26%
Level = -81.0 \, dBm \, BER = 0.01\% \, PER = 0.06\% \, SER1 = 0.06\% \, SER2 = 0.06\%
Level = -81.5 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 0.13% SER1 = 0.13% SER2 = 0.13%
Level = -81.3 dBm BER = -0.02\% PER = -0.11\% SER1 = -0.11\% SER2 = -0.11\%
Level = -81.1 dBm BER = 0.04% PER = 0.06% SER1 = 0.06% SER2 = 0.06%
J/S = -4.60 dB (SER = 0.06%)
 Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz
 Jammer Level = -85.7 dPm
 Jammer Offset = +0 kHz
 Level = -68.7 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00%
 Level = -70.7 dBm BFR = 0.00% PFR = 0.00% SFRI = 0.00% SFR2 = 0.00% Level = -72.7 dBm BFR = 0.00% PFR = 0.00% SFR1 = 0.00% SFR2 = 0.00%
 Level = -74.7 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00% Level = -76.7 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00%
 Level = -78.7 dBm BER = 0.00% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00% Level = -80.7 dBm BER = 0.01% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00%
 Level = -82.7 dBm BER = 0.04\% PER = 0.04\% SER1 = 0.03\% SER2 = 0.03\%
 Level = -84.7 dBm BER = 7.51% PER = 48.26% SER1 = 27.11% SER2 = 28.05%
 Level = 83.7 dBm BFR = 0.31% PFR = 1.01% SFR1 = 0.86% SFR2 = 0.86% Level = 82.7 dBm BFR = 0.06% PFR = 0.24% SFR1 = 0.18% SFR2 = 0.18%
 Level = -81.7 dBm BER = 0.01% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00% Level = -82.2 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 0.13% SER1 = 0.10% SER2 = 0.10%
 Level = -82.0 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 2.31% SER1 = 2.24% SER2 = 2.24% Level = -81.8 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 0.06% SER1 = 0.05% SER2 = 0.05%
```

J/S = -3.90 dB (SER = 0.05%)

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EQUIPMENT: Smart Bluetooth Dongle

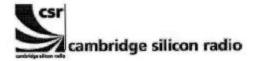
Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm Jammer Offset = +250 kHz





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```
Level = -73.5 dBm BER = 0.25% PER = 3.58% SER1 = 3.46% SER2 = 3.46%
Level = -71.5 dBm BER = 0.01\% PER = 0.03\% SER1 = 0.03\% SER2 = 0.03\%
Level = -72.5 dBm BER = 0.06% PER = 0.57% SER1 = 0.57% SER2 = 0.57%
Level = -72.0 dBm BER = 0.02\% PER = 0.12\% SER1 = 0.12\% SER2 = 0.12\%
Level = -71.5 dBm BER = 0.01\% PER = 0.04\% SER1 = 0.04\% SER2 = 0.04\%
Level = -71.7 dBm BER = 0.01% PER = 0.05% SER1 = 0.05% SER2 = 0.05%
Level = -71.9 \, dBm \, BER = 0.02\% \, PER = 0.10\% \, SER1 = 0.10\% \, SER2 = 0.10\%
J/S=-14.00 dB (SER=0.05%)
Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz
Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm
Jammer Offset = +300 kHz
Level = -71.7 dBm BER = 0.08\% PER = 0.10\% SER1 = 0.10\% SER2 = 0.10\%
J/S = -14.00 dB (SER = 0.10%)
Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz
Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm
Jammer Offset = +350 kHz
Level = -71.7 dBm BFR = 0.25% PER = 1.43% SFR1 = 1.41% SFR2 = 1.41%
Level = -69.7 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 0.03% SERI = 0.02% SER2 = 0.02%
Level = -70.7 dBm BER = 0.08% PER = 0.14% SERI = 0.14% SER2 = 0.14%
Level - - 70.2 dBm BER - 0.03% PER = 0.74% SER1 = 0.74% SER2 = 0.74%
Level = -69.7 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 0.02% SER1 = 0.02% SER2 = 0.02%
Level = -69.9 dBm BER = 0.02% PER = 0.03% SER1 = 0.02% SER2 = 0.02%
Level = -70.1 dBm BER = 0.03% PER = 0.03% SER1 = 0.03% SER2 = 0.03%
Level = -70.3 dBm BER = 0.03% PER = 0.06% SER1 = 0.06% SER2 = 0.06%
Level = -70.5 dBm BER = 0.06% PER = 0.13% SER1 = 0.13% SER2 = 0.13%
J/S =-15.40 dB (SER = 0.06%)
Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz
Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm
Jammer Offset = +400 kHz
Level = -70.3 dBm BER = 0.07\% PER = 0.05\% SER1 = 0.05\% SER2 = 0.05\%
Level = -72.3 dBm BER = 1.28% PER = 4.62% SERI = 4.42% SER2 = 4.42%
Level = -71.3 dBm BER = 0.24% PER = 0.48% SER1 = 0.47% SER2 = 0.47%
Level = -70.3 dBm BBR = 0.06% PFR = 0.06% SFRI = 0.06% SFR2 = 0.06%
Level = -70.8 dBm BBR = 0.12% PFR = 0.15% SFRI = 0.15% SFR2 = 0.15%
Level = -70.6 dBm BER = 0.11% PER = 0.08% SERI = 0.08% SERZ = 0.08%
J/S = -15.10 \text{ dB (SER} = 0.08\%)
 Signal Freq = 2.432 CHz
 Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm
 lammer Offset = +450 kHz
 Level = -70.6 dBm BER = 0.17\% PER = 0.11\% SER1 = 0.11\% SER2 = 0.11\%
 Level = 68.6 dBm BER = 0.01% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00%
 Level = -69.6 dBm BER = 0.04% PER = 0.00% SER1 = 0.00% SER2 = 0.00%
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J/S = -15.10 dB (SER = 0.07%)

Signal Freq = 2.432 GHz Jammer Level = -85.7 dBm Jammer Offset = +500 kHz

J/S=-15.70 dB (SER=0.06%)