TEST REPORT

Reference No.	:	WTX24X09218316W002
Manufacturer	:	Portable Multimedia Limited
Address	:	Unit 2, Caerphilly Business Park, Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan CF83 3ED United Kingdom
Product Name	:	Dash Cam
Model No.	:	NBPICO2
Standards	:	**ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)**
Date of Receipt sample	:	2024-09-18
Date of Test	:	2024-09-18 to 2024-09-29
Date of Issue	:	2024-09-29
Test Report Form No.	:	WTX_ ETSI EN 300 328_2019W
Test Result	:	**Pass**

Remarks:
The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested, this test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the company. The report would be invalid without specific stamp of test institute and the signatures of approver.

Prepared By:
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Approved by: Jason Su

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Rev.00	2024-09-29	Original
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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)

General Description of EUT	
Product Name:	Dash Cam
Trade Name:	Nextbase
Model No.:	NBPICO2
Adding Model(s):	NBPICO1, NBPIQO1, NBPIQO2, NBPICO1-32 NBPICO1-64, NBPICO1-128, NBPICO1-256, NBPICO1-PP, NBPICO1-CLC, NBPICO1-PIC, NBPICO1-QIC, NBPICO1-32PP, NBPICO1-64PP, NBPICO1-128PP, NBPICO1-256PP, NBPICO1-32PPQIC, NBPICO1-64PPQIC, NBPICO1-32PPPIC, NBPICO1-64PPPIC, NBPICO2-32, NBPICO2-64, NBPICO2-128, NBPICO2-256, NBPICO2-PP, NBPICO2-CLC, NBPICO2-PIC, NBPICO2-QIC, NBPICO2-32PP, NBPICO2-64PP, NBPICO2-128PP, NBPICO2-256PP, NBPICO2-32PPQIC, NBPICO2-64PPQIC, NBPICO2-32PPPIC, NBPICO2-64PPPIC
Rated Voltage:	Car charger power 5V 2.4A
Power adapter:	Input: 12-24Vdc Output: 5V 2.4A Max
Battery Capacity:	/
Software Version:	/
Hardware Version:	/
Radio Technology:	Bluetooth V5.2
Operation Frequency:	2402MHz-2480MHz
Modulation:	GFSK, π/4 DQPSK, 8DPSK
Antenna Type:	FPC Antenna
Antenna Gain:	3.27dBi
Note: The Antenna Gain is provided by the customer and can affect the validity of results. *The test data is gathered from a production sample, provided by the manufacturer. The appearance of others models listed in the report is different from main-test model NBPICO2, but the circuit and the electronic construction do not change, declared by the manufacturer.*	

E.1 Product Information (Bluetooth V5.2)	
a) Type of modulation:	☒ FHSS ☐ other forms of modulation
b) In case of FHSS modulation:	
Max. No. of hopping freq.:	79 CH
Min. No. of hopping freq.:	15 CH
Accumulated Dwell time:	330.599ms
Frequency Occupation(Burst Number)	2
c) Adaptive / non-adaptive:	adaptive equipment without a non-adaptive mode
d) In case of adaptive equipment:	The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism
e) In case of non-adaptive equipment:	No
f) The worst case operational mode for each of the following tests:	
RF output power	DH5
Accumulated dwell time	DH5
Minimum frequency occupation	DH5
Occupied channel bandwidth	DH5, 3DH5 (Min, Max)
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain	DH5
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	DH5
Receiver spurious emissions	DH5
g) Operating mode(antenna):	Single Antenna Equipment
h) In case of smart antenna systems:	No
i)Operating frequency range(s) of the equipment:	2402 MHz to 2480 MHz
j) Occupied channel bandwidth(s):	Bandwidth 1(Min): 0.90MHz Bandwidth 2(Max): 1.27MHz
k) Type of equipment:	☐ Stand-alone ☒ Combined equipment ☐ Plug-in device
l) The extreme operating conditions	
Extreme voltage range:	Please refer to Section 1.5
Extreme temperature range:	Please refer to Section 1.5
m) The intended combination(s) of the radio equipment power settings and one or more antenna assemblies and their corresponding e.i.r.p levels:	
Antenna type:	☒ FPC Antenna ☐ Dedicated Antennas
Antenna Gain:	3.27dBi
n)Nominal voltage:	Please refer to Section 1.5
o)Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:	Please refer to Section 1.5

p) The equipment type	Bluetooth
E.2 Power Level Setting	
Highest EIRP value:	9.92dBm
Conducted power:	6.65dBm
Listed as power setting:	Default
E.3 Additional Information	
Modulation:	GFSK, π/4 DQPSK, 8DPSK
Unmodulated modes:	No
Duty cycle:	Continuous operation possible for testing purposes
Type of the UUT:	Production models
Supporting equipment:	Combined equipment

E.1 Product Information (Bluetooth V5.2)	
a) Type of modulation:	☐ FHSS ☒ other forms of modulation
b) Adaptive / non-adaptive:	Adaptive equipment without a non-adaptive mode
c) In case of adaptive equipment:	The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism
d) In case of non-adaptive equipment:	No
e) The worst case operational mode for each of the following tests	
RF output power:	BLE
Power spectrum density:	BLE
Occupied channel bandwidth:	BLE
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain:	BLE
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain:	BLE
Receiver spurious emissions:	BLE
f) Operating mode(antenna):	Single Antenna Equipment
g) In case of smart antenna Systems:	No
h) Operating frequency range(s) of the equipment:	2402MHz-2480MHz
i) Occupied channel bandwidth(s):	Bandwidth 1(Min): 1.05MHz Bandwidth 2(Max): 1.05MHz
j) Type of equipment:	☐ Stand-alone ☒ Combined equipment ☐ Plug-in device
k) The extreme operating conditions	
Extreme voltage range:	Please refer to Section 1.5
Extreme temperature range:	Please refer to Section 1.5
l) The intended combination(s) of the radio equipment power settings and one or more antenna assemblies and their corresponding e.i.r.p levels	

Antenna type:	☒ FPC Antenna ☐ Dedicated Antennas
Antenna gain:	3.27dBi
m)Nominal voltage:	Please refer to Section 1.5
n) Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:	Please refer to Section 1.5
o) The equipment type	Bluetooth
E.2 Power Level Setting	
Highest EIRP value:	8.35dBm
Conducted power:	5.08dBm
Listed as power setting:	Default
E.3 Additional Information	
Modulation:	GFSK
Unmodulated modes:	No
Duty cycle:	Continuous operation possible for testing purposes
Type of the UUT:	Production models
Supporting equipment:	Combined equipment

1.2 Test Standards

The tests were performed according to following standards:

ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07): Wideband transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2.4 GHz band; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum.

Maintenance of compliance is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Any modification of the product maybe which result in lowering the emission/immunity should be checked to ensure compliance has been maintained.

1.3 Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ETSI EN 300328, the equipment under test (EUT) was configured to measure its highest possible emission level. For more detail refer to the Operating Instructions.

1.4 Test Facility

Address of the test laboratory
Laboratory: Waltek Testing Group (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
Address: 1/F., Room 101, Building 1, Hongwei Industrial Park, Liuxian 2nd Road, Block 70 Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

FCC – Registration No.: 125990
Waltek Testing Group (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. The Designation Number is CN5010, and Test Firm Registration Number is 125990.

Industry Canada (IC) Registration No.: 11464A
The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of Waltek Testing Group (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 11464A.

1.5 EUT Setup and Test Mode

The equipment under test (EUT) was configured to measure its highest possible emission/immunity level. The test modes were adapted according to the operation manual for use, the EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the Tx/Rx frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements, more detailed description as follows:

Test Mode List		
Test Mode	Description	Remark
TM1	EDR	2402/2441/2480MHz
TM2	Hopping	2402-2480MHz
TM3	BLE	2402/2440/2480MHz

	NTNV	LTNV	HTNV
Temperature (°C)	20	-10	40
Voltage (V)	DC 24V		
Relative Humidity:	45 %.		
ATM Pressure:	1019 mbar		

EUT Cable List and Details			
Cable Description	Length (m)	Shielded/Unshielded	With / Without Ferrite
Type-C Cable	4.0	Unshielded	Without Ferrite

Special Cable List and Details			
Cable Description	Length (m)	Shielded/Unshielded	With / Without Ferrite
/	/	/	/

Auxiliary Equipment List and Details			
Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number
iPhone	Apple	MGC33CH/A	/

1.6 Measurement Uncertainty

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Measurement uncertainty</th></tr>
<tr><td>Parameter</td><td>Uncertainty</td><td>Note</td></tr>
<tr><td>Radio frequency</td><td>±0.4 ppm</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conducted RF Output Power</td><td>±0.42dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Occupied Bandwidth</td><td>±1×10-7</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conducted Power Spectral Density</td><td>±0.70dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conducted Spurious Emission</td><td>±2.17dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Radiated Spurious Emissions</td><td>30-200MHz ±4.52dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.2-1GHz ±5.56dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1-6GHz ±3.84dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-18GHz ±3.92dB</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
</table>

(1) This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=1.96.

1.7 Test Equipment List and Details

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Cal Date	Due Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	US47140102	2024-03-19	2025-03-18
Signal Generator	Agilent	83752A	3610A01453	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY47070202	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY55160007	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY54240001	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Simultaneous Sampling	Agilent	U2531A	TW54243509	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Temperature&Humidity Chamber	/	HTC-1	/	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Universal Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	148650	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
☐Chamber A: Below 1GHz					
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP30	836079/035	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESPI	101611	2024-03-19	2025-03-18
Amplifier	HP	8447F	2805A03475	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Loop Antenna	Schwarz beck	FMZB 1516	9773	2024-02-26	2025-02-25
Broadband Antenna	Schwarz beck	VULB9163	9163-333	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
☐Chamber A: Above 1GHz					
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP30	836079/035	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	100612	2024-02-27	2025-02-26
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESPI	101611	2024-03-19	2025-03-18
Amplifier	C&D	PAP-1G18	2002	2024-02-27	2025-02-26
Horn Antenna	ETS	3117	00086197	2024-02-26	2025-02-25
DRG Horn Antenna	A.H. SYSTEMS	SAS-574	571	2024-03-17	2025-03-16
Pre-amplifier	Schwarzbeck	BBV 9721	9721-031	2024-02-29	2025-02-28
☐Chamber B:Below 1GHz					
Trilog Broadband Antenna	Schwarz beck	VULB9163(B)	9163-635	2024-03-17	2027-03-16
Amplifier	Agilent	8447D	2944A10179	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESPI	101391	2024-02-24	2025-02-23
☒Chamber C:Below 1GHz					
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESIB 26	100401	2024-02-27	2025-02-26
Trilog Broadband Antenna	Schwarz beck	VULB 9168	1194	2024-04-18	2027-04-17
Loop Antenna	Schwarz beck	FMZB 1516	9773	2024-02-26	2025-02-25
Amplifier	HP	8447F	2944A03869	2024-02-24	2025-02-23

☒Chamber C: Above 1GHz					
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESIB 26	100401	2024-02-27	2025-02-26
Horn Antenna	POAM	RTF-118A	1820	2023-03-10	2026-03-09
Amplifier	Tonscend	TAP01018050	AP22E806235	2024-02-27	2025-02-26
DRG Horn Antenna	A.H. SYSTEMS	SAS-574	571	2024-03-17	2025-03-16
Pre-amplifier	Schwarzbeck	BBV 9721	9721-031	2024-02-29	2025-02-28

Software List			
Description	Manufacturer	Model	Version
EMI Test Software (Radiated Emission A)	Farad	EZ-EMC	RA-03A1 (1.1.4.2)
EMI Test Software (Radiated Emission B)	Farad	EZ-EMC	RA-03A1 (1.1.4.2)
EMI Test Software (Radiated Emission C)	Farad	EZ-EMC	RA-03A1-2 (1.1.4.2)
RF Test System	Tonscend	JS1120-3	V3.5.39
RF Test System	Ascentest	AT890	V3.0

*Remark: indicates software version used in the compliance certification testing

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Standards	Reference	Description of Test Item	Result
EN 300 328	4.3.1.2 / 4.3.2.2	RF Output Power	Passed
	4.3.2.3	Power Spectral Density	Passed
	4.3.1.3 / 4.3.2.4	Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap	N/A
	4.3.1.4	Accumulated Transmit Time, Frequency Occupation and Hopping Sequence	Passed
	4.3.1.5	Hopping Frequency Separation	Passed
	4.3.1.6 / 4.3.2.5	Medium Utilisation (MU) Factor	N/A
	4.3.1.7 / 4.3.2.6	Adaptivity (Adaptive Frequency Hopping)	N/A
	4.3.1.8 / 4.3.2.7	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	Passed
	4.3.1.9 / 4.3.2.8	Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the Out-of-band Domain	Passed
	4.3.1.10 / 4.3.2.9	Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the Spurious Domain	Passed
	4.3.1.11 / 4.3.2.10	Receiver Spurious Emissions	Passed
	4.3.1.12 / 4.3.2.11	Receiver Blocking	Passed
	4.3.1.13 / 4.3.2.12	Geo-location capability	N/A
Passed: The EUT complies with the essential requirements in the standard. Failed: The EUT does not comply with the essential requirements in the standard. N/A: Not applicable.			

3. RF Output Power

3.1 Standard Applicable

According to Section 4.3.1.2.3, the maximum RF output power for adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment shall be equal to or less than 20dBm. The maximum RF output power for non-adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment, shall be declared by the supplier. The maximum RF output power for this equipment shall be equal to or less than the value declared by the supplier. This declared value shall be equal to or less than 20dBm.

According to Section 4.3.2.2.3, for adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be 20dBm. The maximum RF output power for non-adaptive equipment shall be declared by the supplier and shall not exceed 20dBm. For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be equal to or less than the value declared by the supplier.

This limit shall apply for any combination of power level and intended antenna assembly.

3.2 Test Procedure

According to section 5.4.2.2.1.2 of the standard EN 300328, the test procedure shall be as follows:
Step 1:
• Use a fast power sensor suitable for 2,4 GHz and capable of 1 MS/s.
• Use the following settings: - Sample speed 1 MS/s or faster.
- The samples must represent the power of the signal.
- Measurement duration: For non-adaptive equipment: equal to the observation period defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2 or clause 4.3.2.4.2. For adaptive equipment, the measurement duration shall be long enough to ensure a minimum number of bursts (at least 10) are captured.
NOTE 1: For adaptive equipment, to increase the measurement accuracy, a higher number of bursts may be used.

Step 2:
• For conducted measurements on devices with one transmit chain:
- Connect the power sensor to the transmit port, sample the transmit signal and store the raw data. Use these stored samples in all following steps.
• For conducted measurements on devices with multiple transmit chains:
- Connect one power sensor to each transmit port for a synchronous measurement on all transmit ports.
- Trigger the power sensors so that they start sampling at the same time. Make sure the time difference between the samples of all sensors is less than half the time between two samples.
- For each individual sampling point (time domain), sum the coincident power samples of all ports and store them. Use these summed samples in all following steps..

Step 3:

• Find the start and stop times of each burst in the stored measurement samples.

The start and stop times are defined as the points where the power is at least 30 dB below the highest value of the stored samples in step 2.

NOTE 2: In case of insufficient dynamic range, the value of 30 dB may need to be reduced appropriately.

Step 4:

• Between the start and stop times of each individual burst calculate the RMS power over the burst using the formula below. Save these Pburst values, as well as the start and stop times for each burst.

$$P_{burst} = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{n=1}^{k} P_{sample}(n)$$

with 'k' being the total number of samples and 'n' the actual sample number

Step 5:

• The highest of all Pburst values (value "A" in dBm) will be used for maximum e.i.r.p. calculations.

Step 6:

• Add the (stated) antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi of the individual antenna.

• If applicable, add the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB.

•If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the maximum overall antenna gain (G or G + Y) shall be used.

• The RF Output Power (P) shall be calculated using the formula below: P = A + G + Y

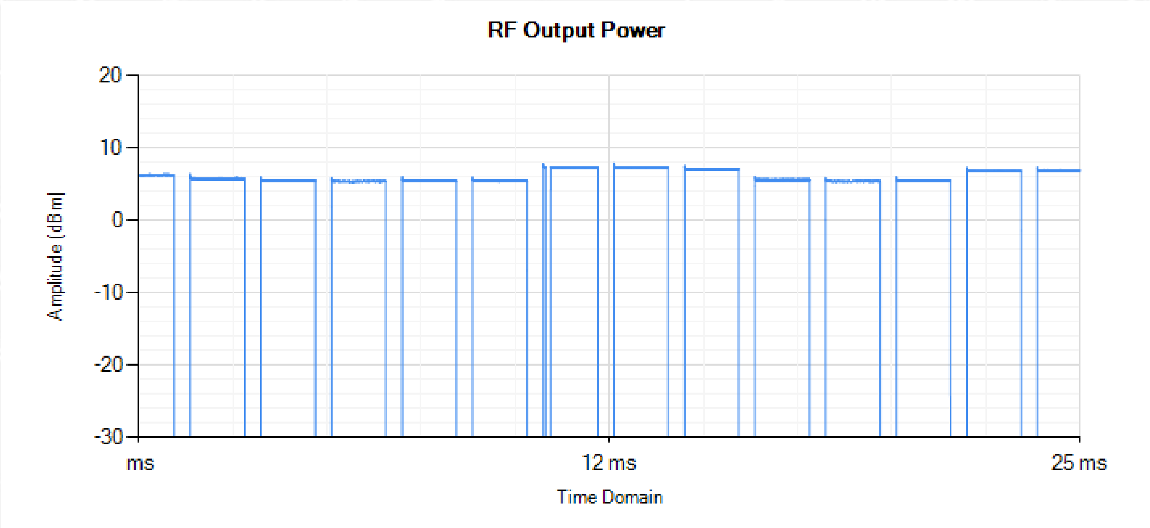
• This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.1.2.3 or clause 4.3.2.2.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

3.3 Summary of Test Results

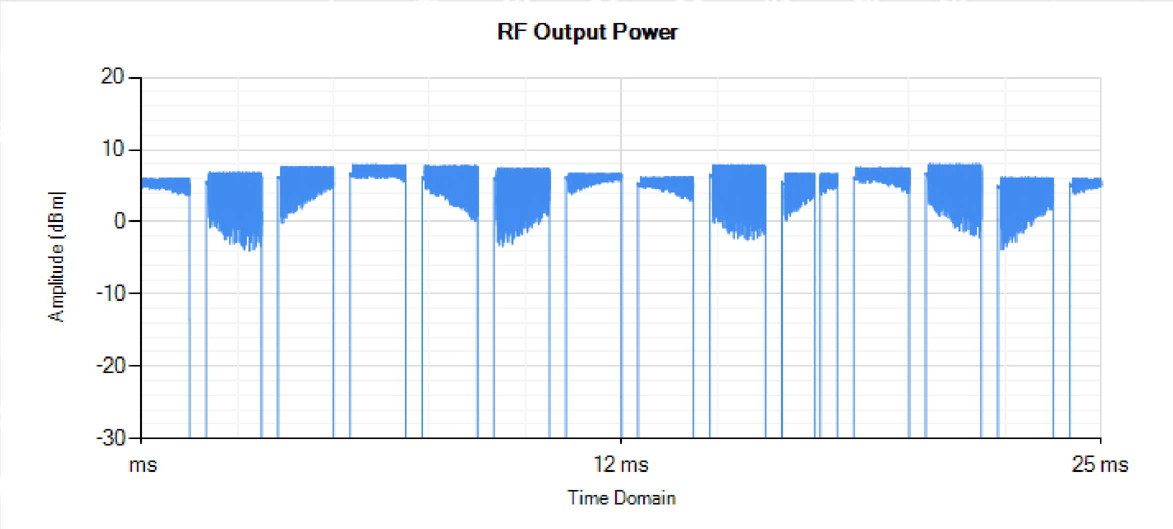
BR/EDR				
Test conditions	Modulation	EIRP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
NTNV	GFSK	9.63	20.00	Pass
	π/4 DQPSK	9.39		
	8DPSK	9.92		
LTNV	GFSK	9.62		
	π/4 DQPSK	9.38		
	8DPSK	9.91		
HTNV	GFSK	9.61		
	π/4 DQPSK	9.35		
	8DPSK	9.90		

BLE				
Test conditions	Channel	EIRP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
NTNV	Low	6.49	20.00	Pass
	Middle	7.41		
	High	8.35		
LTNV	Low	6.48		
	Middle	7.40		
	High	8.34		
HTNV	Low	6.45		
	Middle	7.37		
	High	8.32		

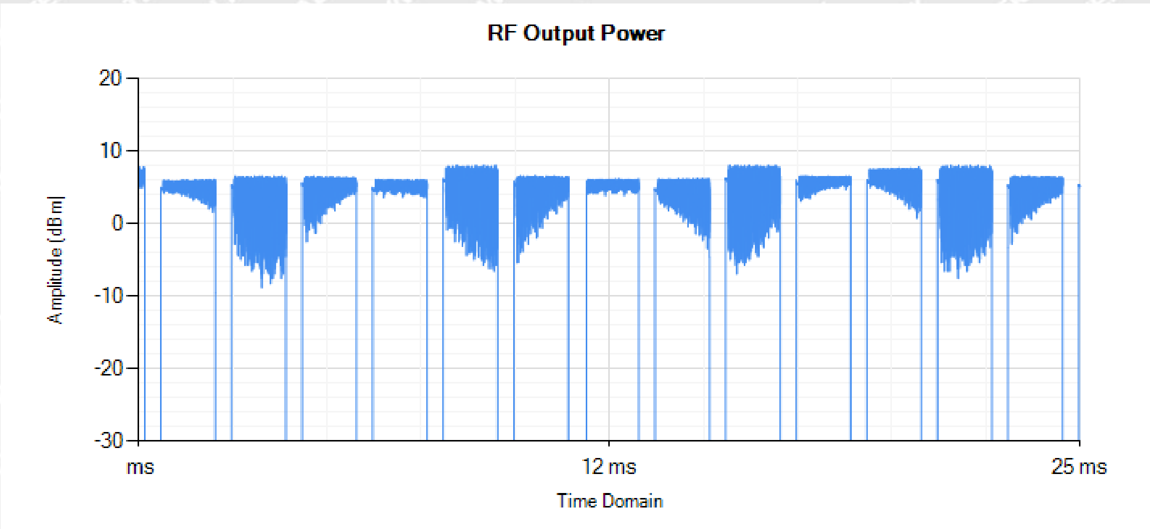
GFSK DH5



π/4 DQPSK 2DH5



8DPSK 3DH5



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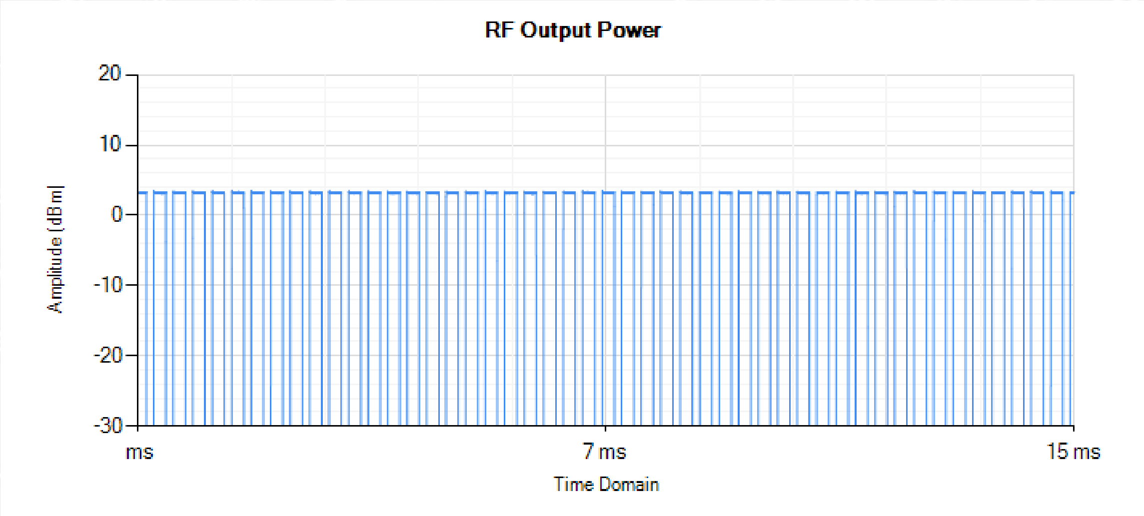
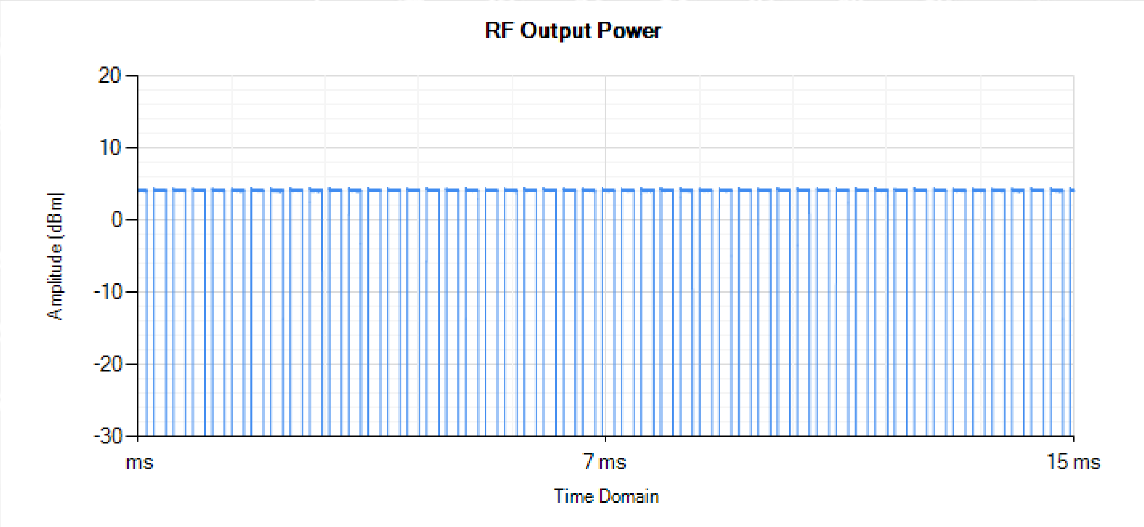
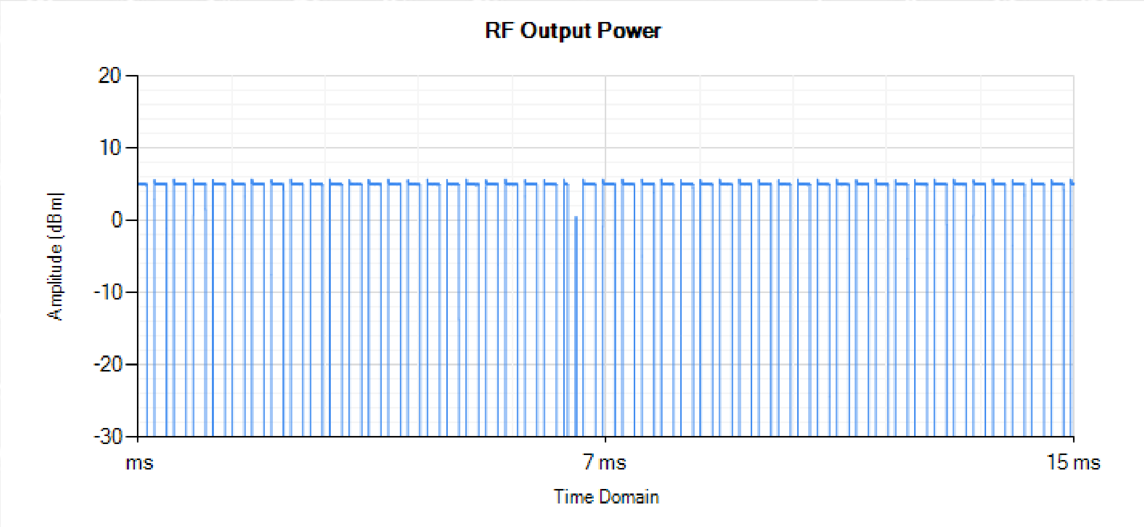


BLE Middle Channel



BLE High Channel



4. Accumulated Transmit Time, Frequency Occupation and Hopping Sequence

4.1 Standard Application

According to section 4.3.1.4.3,
Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment shall be capable of operating over a minimum of 70 % of the band specified in clause 1.
The Accumulated Transmit Time on any hopping frequency shall not be greater than 400 ms within any observation period of 400 ms multiplied by the minimum number of hopping frequencies (N) that have to be used.
In order for the equipment to comply with the Frequency Occupation requirement, it shall meet either of the following two options:
Option 1: Each hopping frequency of the hopping sequence shall be occupied at least once within a period not exceeding four times the product of the dwell time and the number of hopping frequencies in use.
Option 2: The occupation probability for each frequency shall be between ((1 / U) × 25 %) and 77 % where U is the number of hopping frequencies in use.
The hopping sequence(s) shall contain at least N hopping frequencies at all times, where N is 15 or 15 divided by the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation in MHz, whichever is the greater.

4.2 Test procedure

According to section 5.4.4.2.1, the test procedure shall be as follows:
Step 1:
• The output of the transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyzer or equivalent.
• The analyzer shall be set as follows:
- Centre Frequency: Equal to the hopping frequency being investigated
- Frequency Span: 0 Hz
- RBW: ~ 50 % of the Occupied Channel Bandwidth
- VBW: ≥ RBW
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Sweep time: Equal to the applicable observation period (see clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2)
- Number of sweep points: 30000
- Trace mode: Clear / Write
- Trigger: Free Run

Step 2:
• Save the trace data to a file for further analysis by a computing device using an appropriate software application or program.

Step 3:

• Indentify the data points related to the frequency being investigated by applying a threshold.

The data points resulting from transmissions on the hopping frequency being investigated are assumed to have much higher levels compared to data points resulting from transmissions on adjacent hopping frequencies. If a clear determination between these transmissions is not possible, the RBW in step 1 shall be further reduced. In addition, a channel filter may be used.

• Count the number of data points identified as resulting from transmissions on the frequency being investigated and multiply this number by the time difference between two consecutive data points.

Step 4:

• The result in step 3 is the accumulated Dwell Time which shall comply with the limit provided in clauses 4.3.1.4.3.1 or 4.3.1.4.3.2 and which shall be recorded in the test report.

Step 5:

NOTE 1: This step is only applicable for equipment implementing Option 1 in clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2 for complying with the Frequency Occupation requirement and the manufacturer decides to demonstrate compliance with this requirement via measurement.

• Make the following changes on the analyser and repeat step 2 and step 3.

Sweep time: 4 × Dwell Time × Actual number of hopping frequencies in use

The hopping frequencies occupied by the equipment without having transmissions during the dwell time (blacklisted frequencies) should be taken into account in the actual number of hopping frequencies in use. If this number cannot be determined (number of blacklisted frequencies unknown) it shall be assumed that the equipment uses the maximum possible number of hopping frequencies.

• The result shall be compared to the limit for the Frequency Occupation defined in clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2. The result of this comparison shall be recorded in the test report.

Step 6:

• Make the following changes on the analyzer:

- Start Frequency: 2400MHz
- Stop Frequency: 2483.5MHz
- RBW: ~ 50 % of the Occupied Channel Bandwidth (single hopping frequency)
- VBW: ≥ RBW
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Sweep time: 1s
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Trigger: Free Run

NOTE 2: The above sweep time setting may result in long measuring times. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser could be used.

• Wait for the trace to stabilize. Identify the number of hopping frequencies used by the hopping sequence.

• The result shall be compared to the limit (value N) defined in clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2. This value shall be recorded in the test report.

For equipment with blacklisted frequencies, it might not be possible to verify the number of hopping frequencies in use. However they shall comply with the requirement for Accumulated Transmit Time and Frequency Occupation assuming the minimum number of hopping frequencies (N) defined in clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2 is used.

Step 7:

• For adaptive systems, using the lowest and highest -20 dB points from the total spectrum envelope obtained in step 6, it shall be verified whether the system uses 70 % of the band specified in clause 1. The result shall be recorded in the test report.

RBW/RBW=500/500kHz

4.3 Summary of Test Results/Plots

Modulation	Test Channel	Packet	Maximum Accumulated Dwell Time	
			Acc. Dwell Time	Limit
			ms	ms
GFSK	2402MHz	DH5	301.599	<400
	2480MHz	DH5	330.599	<400
Test Period: 400ms X Minimum number of hopping frequencies (N) Accumulated Dwell Time = Time slot length (Dwell time) X Number of data points within a test period				
Note: Test data is corrected with the worst case, which the packet length is GFSK DH5				

Modulation	Test Channel	Packet	Frequency Occupation requirement	
			Burst Number	Limit(Burst Number)
GFSK	2402MHz	DH5	4	≥1
	2480MHz	DH5	2	≥1
Test Period: 4 X Dwell time X Minimum number of hopping frequencies (N) Occupation Time = Time slot length (Dwell time) X Number of data points within a test period				
Note: Test data is corrected with the worst case, which the packet length is GFSK DH5				

Frequency Band	Number of Hopping Frequencies (N)	Limit	Result
2400-2483.5MHz	79	15	Passed
	Band Allocation(%)	**Limit Band Allocation(%)**	**Result**
	95.41	≥70	Passed

5. Hopping Frequency Separation

5.1 Standard Application

According to section 4.3.1.5.3, for adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment, the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation shall be 100kHz.

Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment, which for one or more hopping frequencies, has switched to a non-adaptive mode because interference was detected on all these hopping positions with a level above the threshold level defined in clause 4.3.1.7.2.2 or clause 4.3.1.7.3.2, is allowed to continue to operate with a minimum Hopping Frequency Separation of 100kHz on these hopping frequencies as long as the interference is present on these frequencies. The equipment shall continue to operate in an adaptive mode on other hopping frequencies.

Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment which decided to operate in a non-adaptive mode on one or more hopping frequencies without the presence of interference, shall comply with the limit in clause 4.3.1.5.3.1 for these hopping frequencies as well as with all other requirements applicable to non-adaptive frequency hopping equipment.

5.2 Test procedure

According to the section 5.4.5.2.1, the option 2 test method shall be used.
Step 1:
The output of the transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyzer or equivalent.
The analyzer shall be set as follows:
- Centre Frequency: Centre of the two adjacent hopping frequencies
- Frequency Span: Sufficient to see the complete power envelope of both hopping frequencies
- RBW: 1 % of the Span
- VBW: 3 × RBW
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep Time: 1s

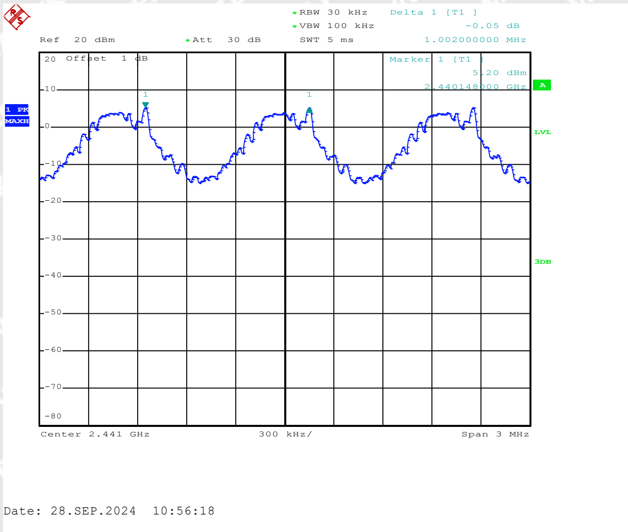
NOTE: Depending on the nature of the signal (modulation), it might be required to use a much longer sweep time, e.g. in case switching transients are present in the signals to be investigated.

Step 2:
• Wait for the trace to stabilize.
• Use the marker-delta function to determine the Hopping Frequency Separation between the centres of the two adjacent hopping frequencies (e.g. by indentifying peaks or notches at the centre of the power envelope for the two adjacent signals). This value shall be compared with the limits defined in clause 4.3.1.5.3 and shall be recorded in the test report.
RBW/VBW=30/100kHz

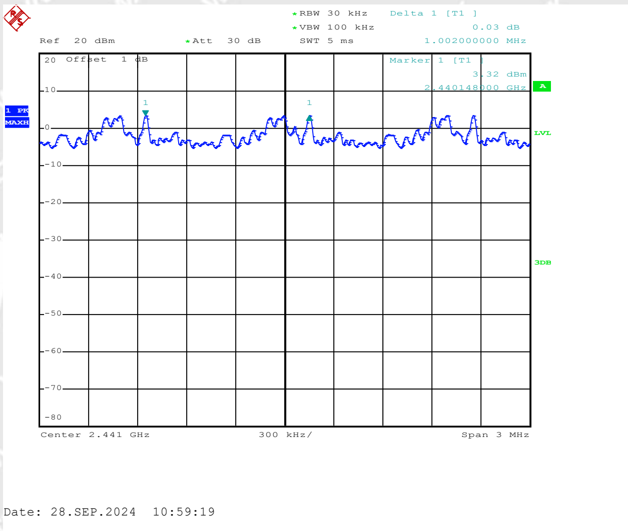
5.3 Summary of Test Results/Plots

Test Mode	Channel Separation	Limit
	MHz	MHz
GFSK	1.002	>0.1
π/4 DQPSK	1.002	>0.1
8DPSK	1.002	>0.1

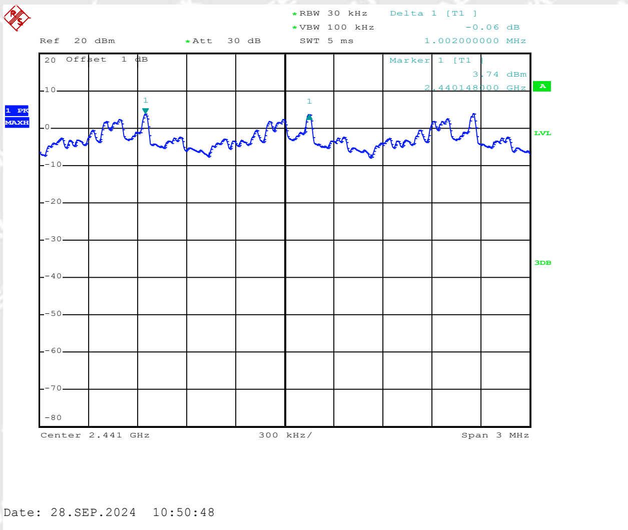
GFSK



π/4 DQPSK



8DPSK



6. Power Spectral Density

6.1 Standard Applicable

According to Section 4.3.2.3.3, for equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Power Spectral Density is limited to 10 dBm per MHz.

6.2 Test Procedure

According to section 5.4.3.2.1 of the standard EN 300328, the test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1:

Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:

• Start Frequency: 2 400MHz
• Stop Frequency: 2 483.5MHz
• Resolution BW: 10kHz
• Video BW: 30kHz
• Sweep Points: > 8 350

NOTE: For spectrum analysers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented.

• Detector: RMS
• Trace Mode: Max Hold
• Sweep time: 10 s; the sweep time may be increased further until a value where the sweep time has no impact on the RMS value of the signal

For non-continuous signals, wait for the trace to stabilize.

Save the data (trace data) set to a file.

Step 2:

For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or operating mode 3 (see clause 5.1.3.2), repeat the measurement for each of the transmit ports. For each sampling point (frequency domain), add up the coincident power values (in mW) for the different transmit chains and use this as the new data set.

Step 3:

Add up the values for power for all the samples in the file using the formula below.

$$P_{Sum} = \sum_{n=1}^{k} P_{sample}(n)$$

with 'k' being the total number of samples and 'n' the actual sample number

Step 4:

Normalize the individual values for power (in dBm) so that the sum is equal to the RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.) measured in clause 5.3.2 and save the corrected data. The following formulas can be used:

$$C_{Corr} = P_{Sum} - P_{e.i.r.p.}$$

$$P_{Samplecorr}(n) = P_{Sample}(n) - C_{Corr}$$

with 'n' being the actual sample number

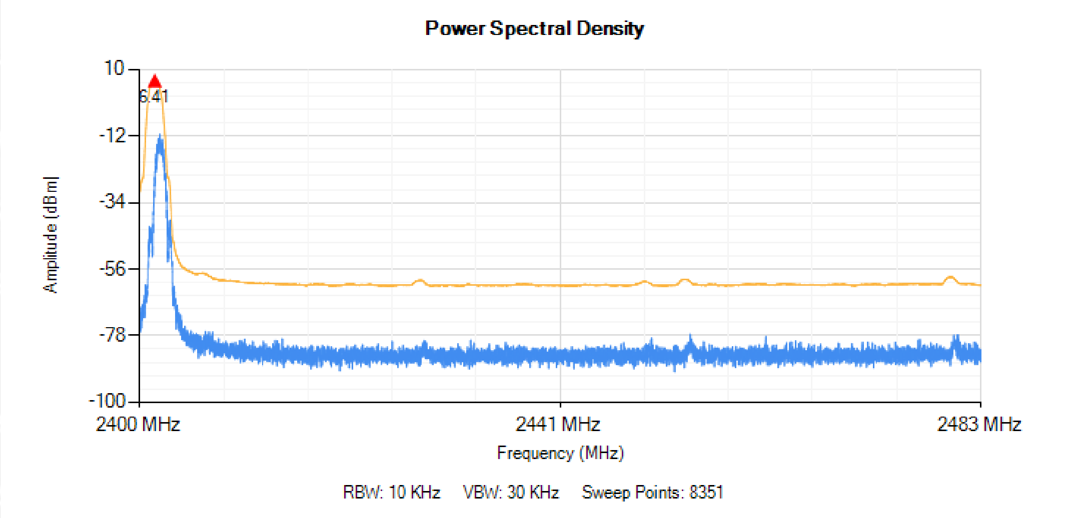
Step 5:
Starting from the first sample $P_{Samplecorr}(n)$ (lowest frequency), add up the power (in mW) of the following samples representing a 1 MHz segment and record the results for power and position (i.e. sample #1 to sample #100). This is the Power Spectral Density (e.i.r.p.) for the first 1 MHz segment which shall be recorded.
Step 6:
Shift the start point of the samples added up in step 5 by one sample and repeat the procedure in step 5 (i.e. sample #2 to sample #101).
Step 7:
Repeat step 6 until the end of the data set and record the Power Spectral Density values for each of the 1 MHz segments.
From all the recorded results, the highest value is the maximum Power Spectral Density for the UUT. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.2.3.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

RBW/VBW=10/30 kHz

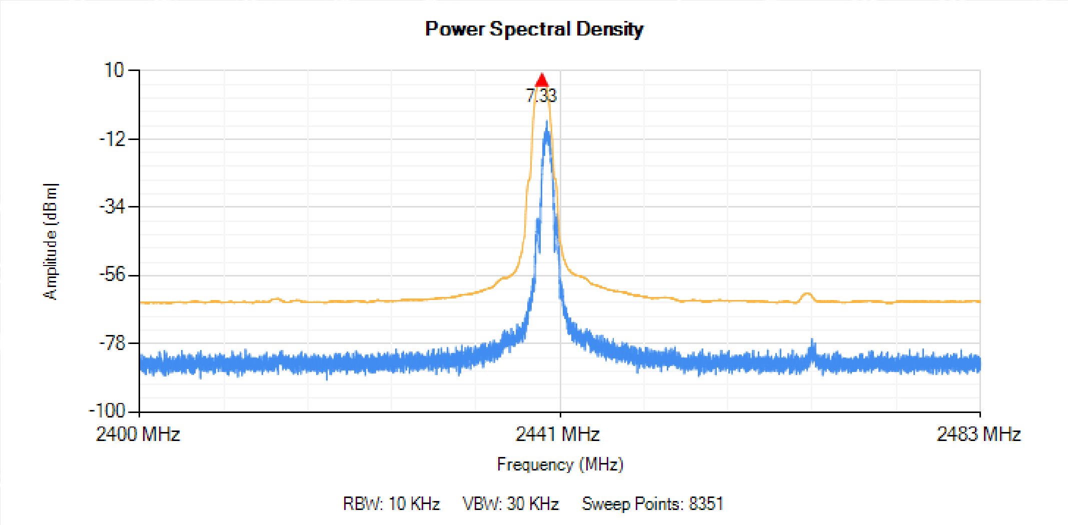
6.3 Summary of Test Results

Test Mode	Test Frequency	Spectral Density	Limit
	MHz	dBm/MHz	dBm/MHz
BLE	2402	6.41	10
	2440	7.33	10
	2480	8.27	10

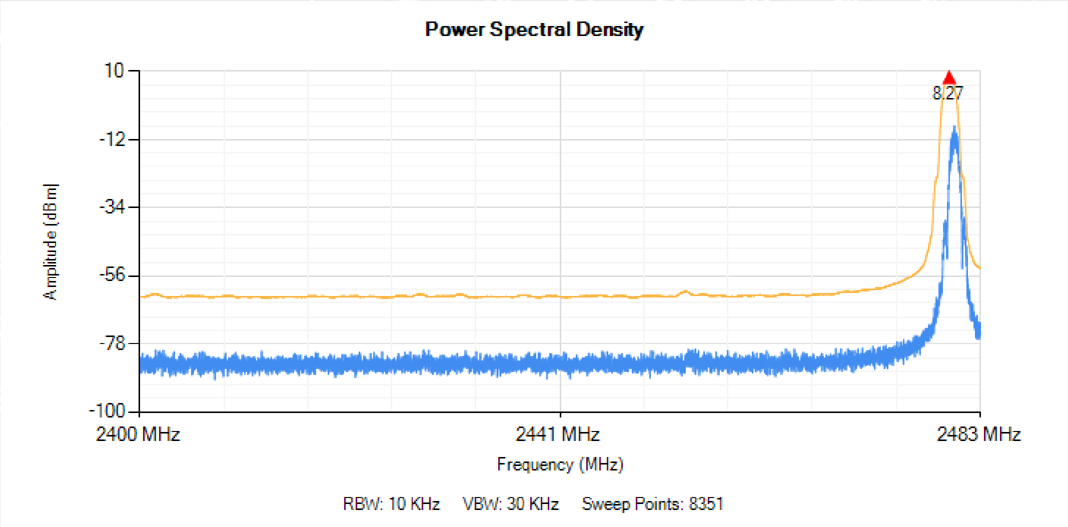
BLE Low Channel



BLE Middle Channel



BLE High Channel



7. Occupied Channel Bandwidth

7.1 Standard Application

According to section 4.3.1.8.3, the Occupied Channel Bandwidth for each hopping frequency shall fall completely within the band given in clause 1.

For non-adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment with e.i.r.p greater than 10 dBm, the Occupied Channel Bandwidth for every occupied hopping frequency shall be equal to or less than the value declared by the supplier. This declared value shall not be greater than 5MHz.

According to section 4.3.2.7.3, the Occupied Channel Bandwidth shall fall completely within the band given in clause 1. In addition, for non-adaptive systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS and with e.i.r.p greater than 10 dBm, the occupied channel bandwidth shall be less than 20MHz.

7.2 Test procedure

According to the section 5.4.7.2.1, the measurement procedure shall be as follows:
Step 1:
Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:
• Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test
• Resolution BW: ~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 %
• Video BW: 3 × RBW
• Frequency Span for frequency hopping equipment: Lowest frequency separation that is used within the hopping sequence
• Frequency Span for other types of equipment: 2 × Nominal Channel Bandwidth (e.g. 40MHz for a 20 MHz channel)
• Detector Mode: RMS
• Trace Mode: Max Hold
•Sweep time: 1 s

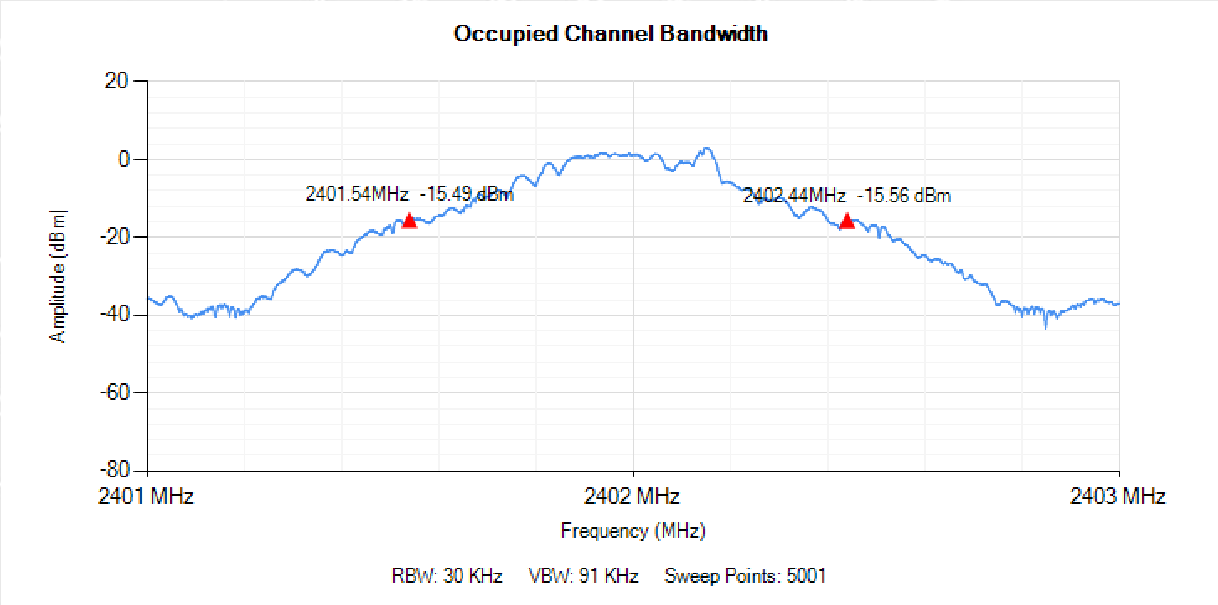
Step 2:
Wait until the trace is completed.
Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyser marker on this peak.

Step 3:
Use the 99 % bandwidth function of the spectrum analyser to measure the Occupied Channel Bandwidth of the UUT. This value shall be recorded.

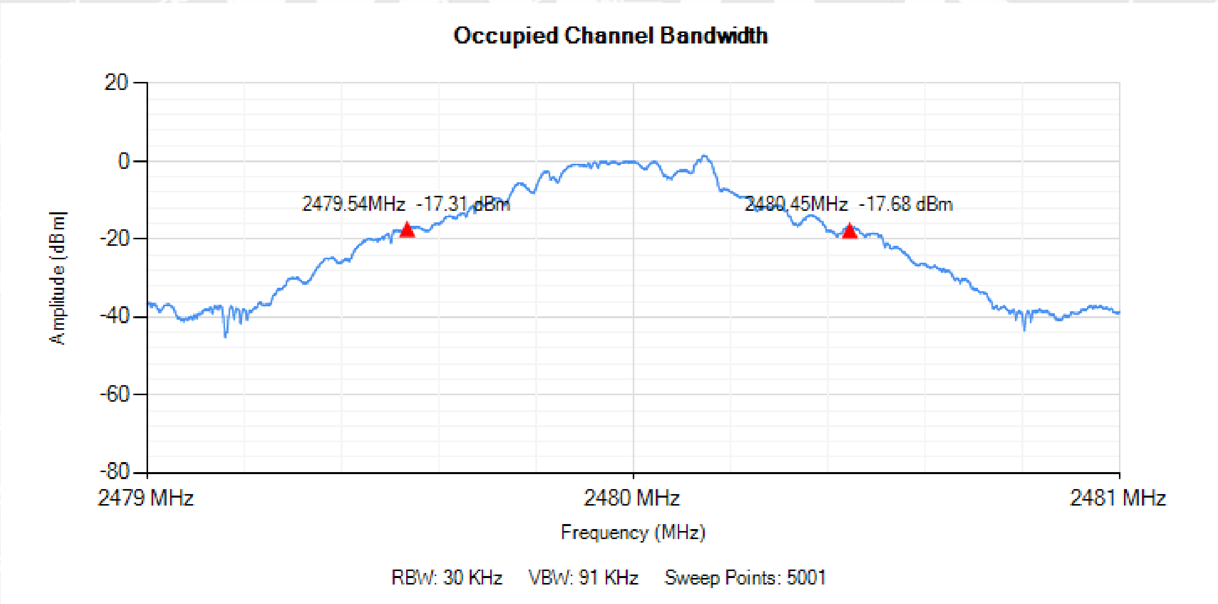
7.3 Summary of Test Results/Plots

Mode	Channel	Measured Frequency (MHz)		Limit (MHz)	Result
		Low	High		
GFSK	Low	2401.54	2402.44	2400.00~2483.50	Pass
	High	2479.54	2480.45		
π/4 DQPSK	Low	2401.39	2402.60	2400.00~2483.50	Pass
	High	2479.36	2480.63		
8DPSK	Low	2401.37	2402.59	2400.00~2483.50	Pass
	High	2479.36	2480.61		
BLE	Low	2401.47	2402.52	2400.00~2483.50	Pass
	High	2479.46	2480.51		

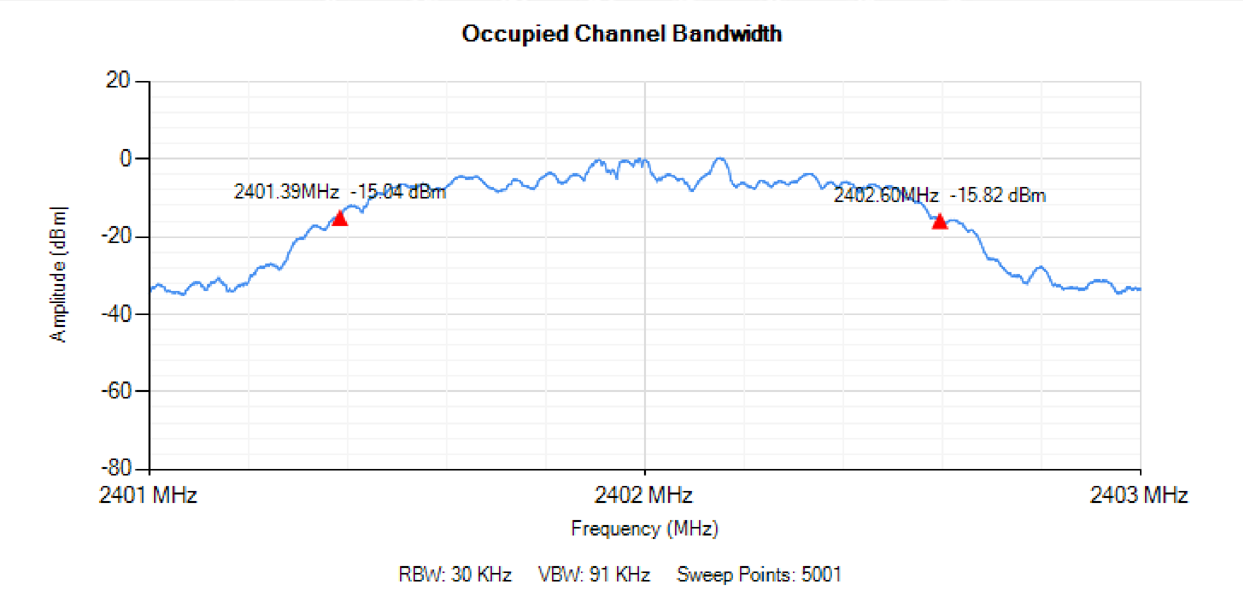
GFSK DH5 Low Channel



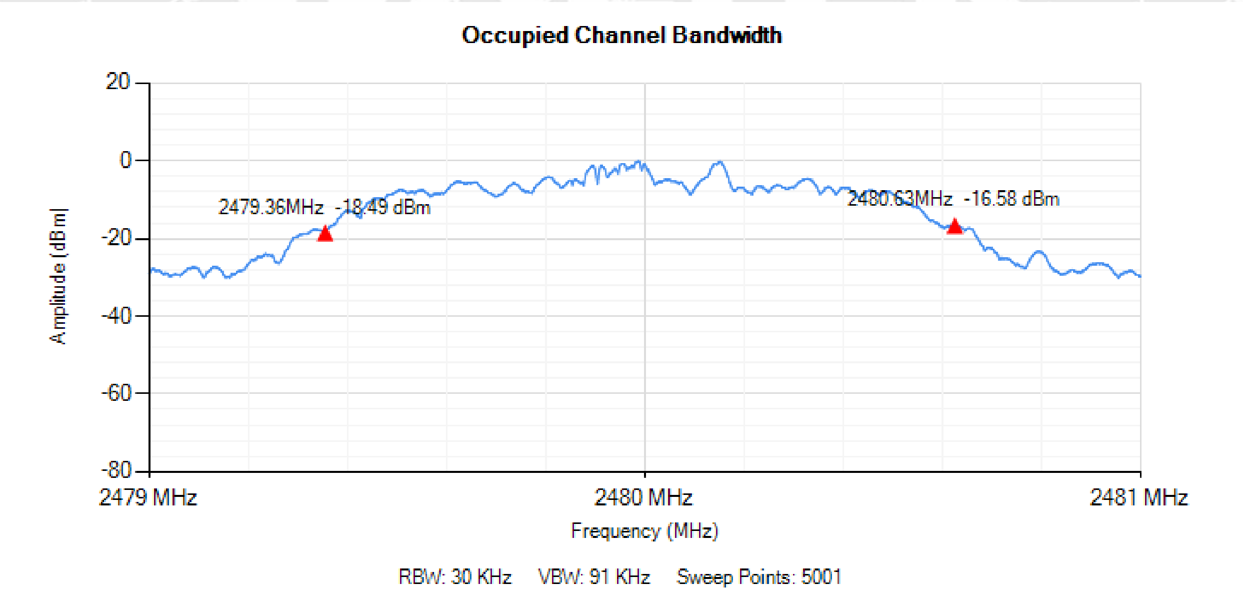
GFSK DH5 High Channel



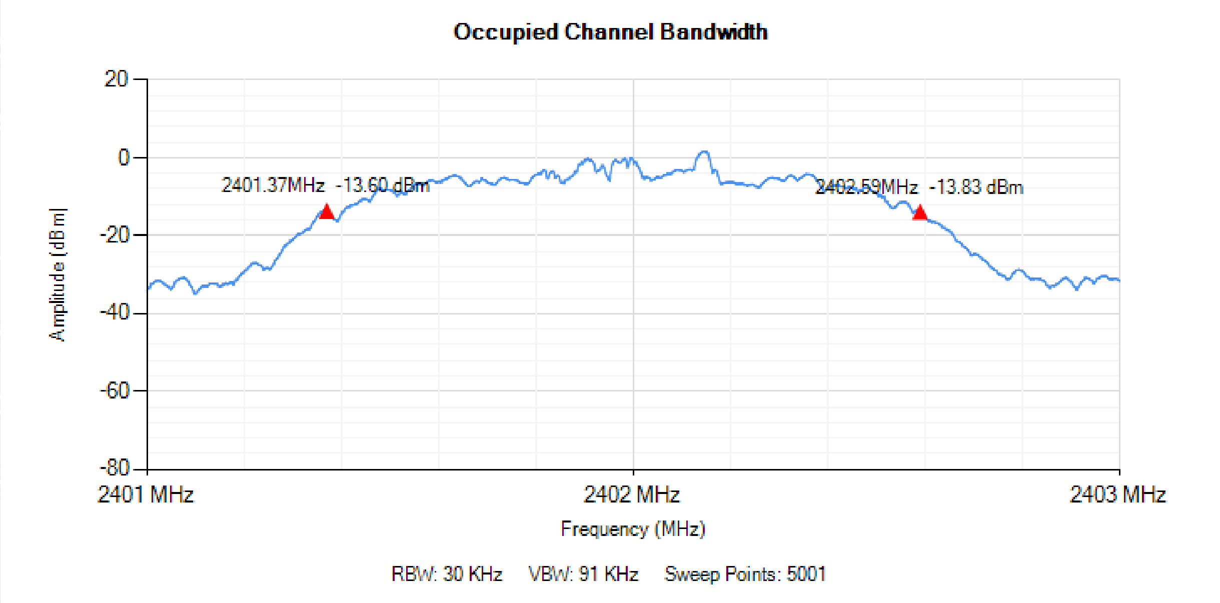
π/4 DQPSK 2DH5 Low Channel



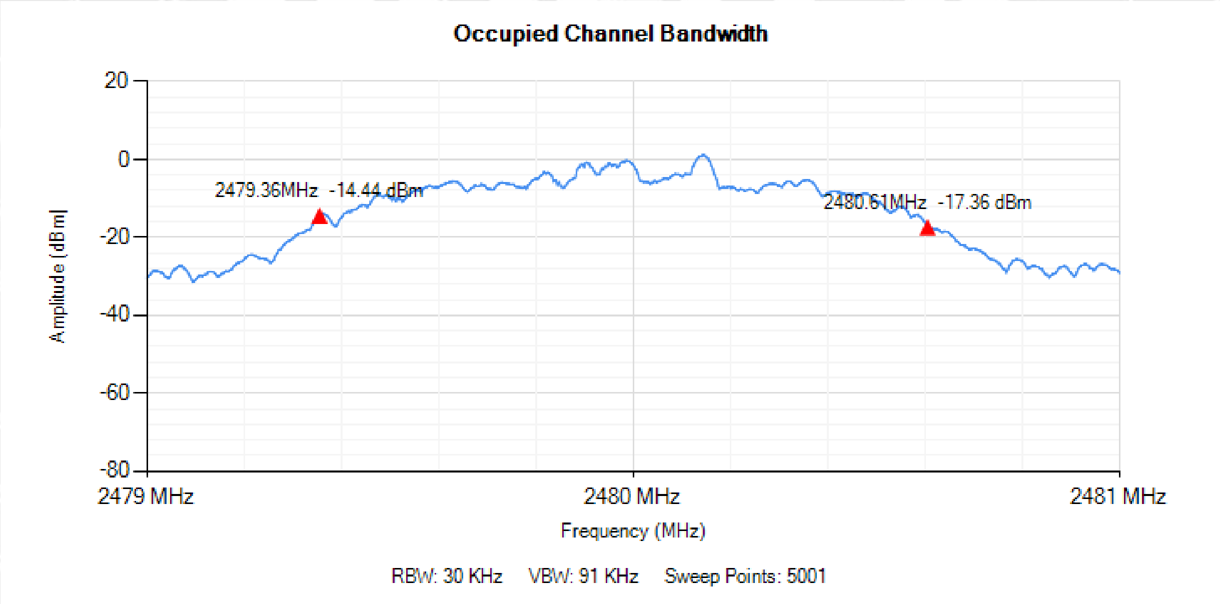
π/4 DQPSK 2DH5 High Channel



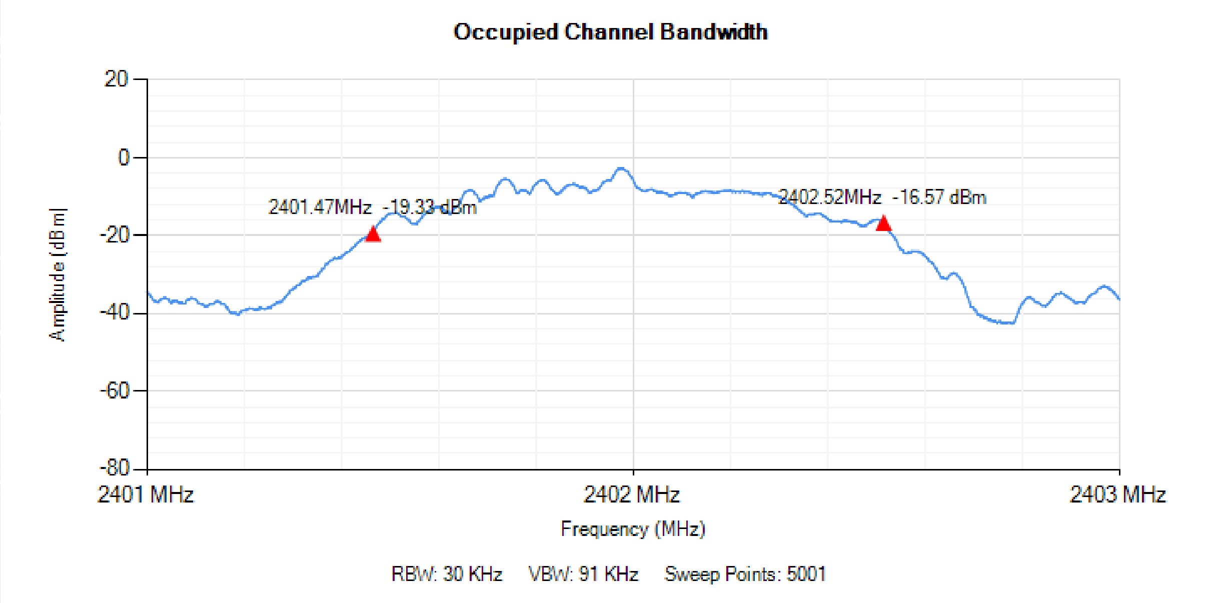
8DPSK 3DH5 Low Channel



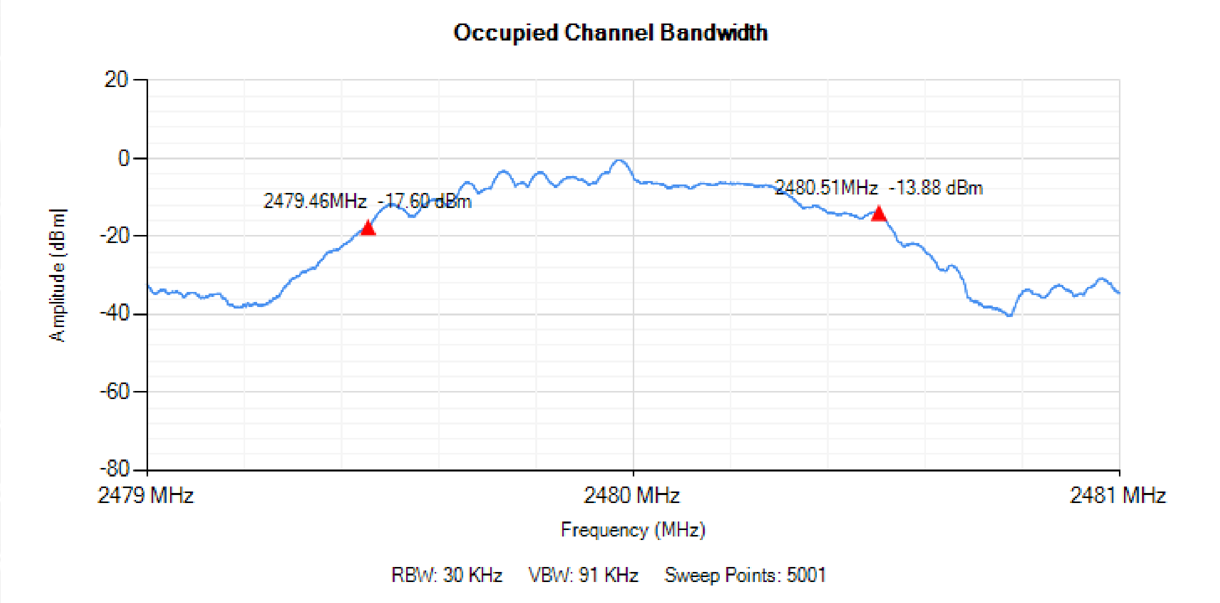
8DPSK 3DH5 High Channel



BLE Low Channel



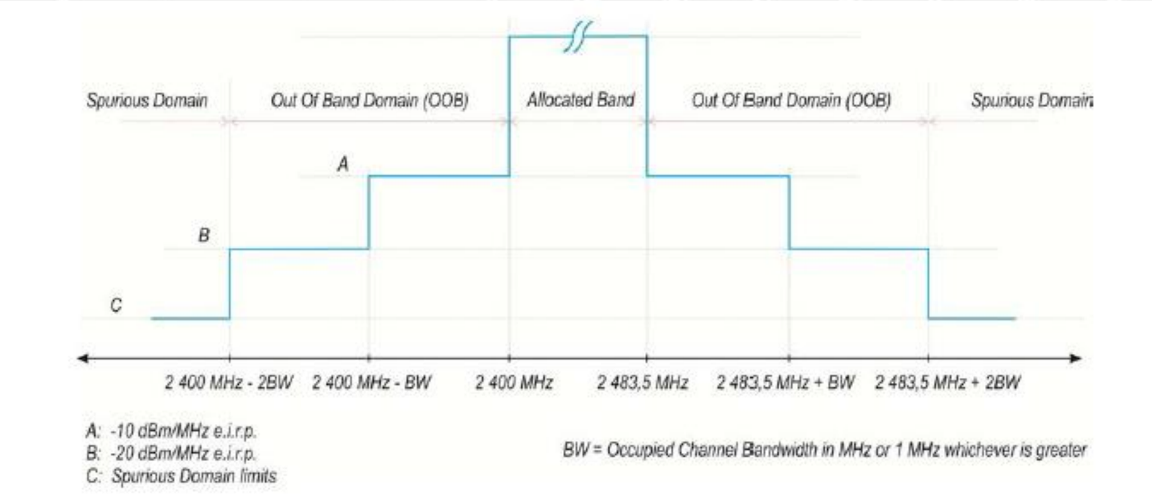
BLE High Channel



8. Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the Out-of-band Domain

8.1 Standard Application

According to section 4.3.1.9.3&4.3.2.8.3, the transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain but outside the allocated band, shall not exceed the values provided by the mask in figure below:



Within the 2400MHz to 2 483.5MHz band, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement

8.2 Test procedure

According to the section 5.4.8.2.1, the measurement procedure shall be as follows:
The Out-of-band emissions within the different horizontal segments of the mask provided in figures 1 and 3 shall be measured using the steps below. This method assumes the spectrum analyser is equipped with the Time Domain Power option.

Step 1:

• Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:
- Centre Frequency: 2484MHz
- Span: 0Hz
- Resolution BW: 1MHz
- Filter mode: Channel filter
- Video BW: 3MHz
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep Mode: Continuous
- Sweep Points: Sweep Time [s] / (1 μ s) or 5000 whichever is greater
- Trigger Mode: Video trigger

NOTE 1: In case video triggering is not possible, an external trigger source may be used.

- Sweep Time: > 120 % of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power

Step 2: (segment 2483.5MHz to 2483.5MHz + BW)
• Adjust the trigger level to select the transmissions with the highest power level.
• For frequency hopping equipment operating in a normal hopping mode, the different hops will result in signal bursts with different power levels. In this case the burst with the highest power level shall be selected.
• Set a window (start and stop lines) to match with the start and end of the burst and in which the RMS power shall be measured using the Time Domain Power function.
• Select RMS power to be measured within the selected window and note the result which is the RMS power within this 1 MHz segment (2483.5MHz to 2484.5MHz). Compare this value with the applicable limit provided by the mask.
• Increase the centre frequency in steps of 1 MHz and repeat this measurement for every 1 MHz segment within the range 2483.5MHz to 2483.5MHz + BW. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2483.5MHz + BW – 0.5MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 3: (segment 2 483.5 MHz + BW to 2 483.5MHz + 2BW)
• Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2484 MHz + BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2483.5MHz + BW to 2483.5MHz + 2BW. Increase the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2483.5MHz + 2 BW – 0.5MHz.

Step 4: (segment 2400MHz - BW to 2400MHz)
• Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399.5MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1MHz segment within range 2 400MHz - BW to 2400MHz Reduce the centre frequency in 1MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 400MHz - 2BW + 0.5MHz.

Step 5: (segment 2400MHz - 2BW to 2400MHz - BW)
• Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399.5 MHz - BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2400MHz - 2BW to 2400MHz - BW. Reduce the centre frequency in 1MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1MHz segment shall be set to 2400MHz - 2BW + 0.5MHz.

Step 6:
• In case of conducted measurements on equipment with a single transmit chain, the declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi shall be added to the results for each of the 1 MHz segments and compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figure 1 or figure 3. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered.
• In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the measurements need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains. The declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi for a single antenna shall be added to these results. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered.

Comparison with the applicable limits shall be done using any of the options given below:

- Option 1: the results for each of the transmit chains for the corresponding 1 MHz segments shall be added. The additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB shall be added as well and the resulting values compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figure 1 or figure 3.

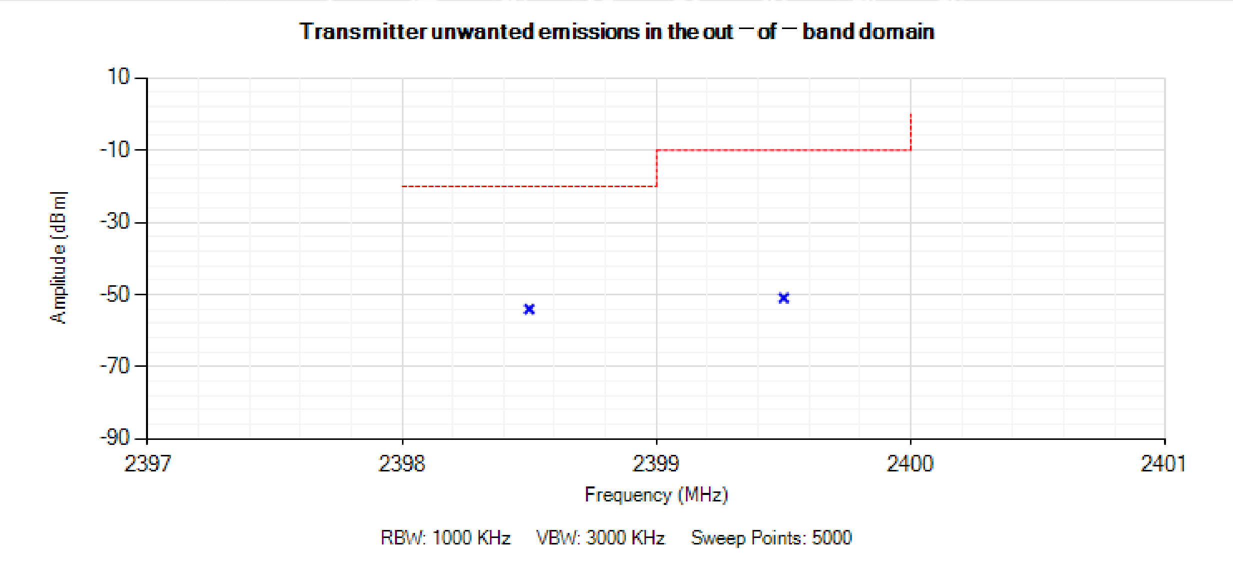
NOTE 2: A ch refers to the number of active transmit chains.
It shall be recorded whether the equipment complies with the mask provided in figure 1 or figure 3.

RBW=1MHz VBW=3MHz

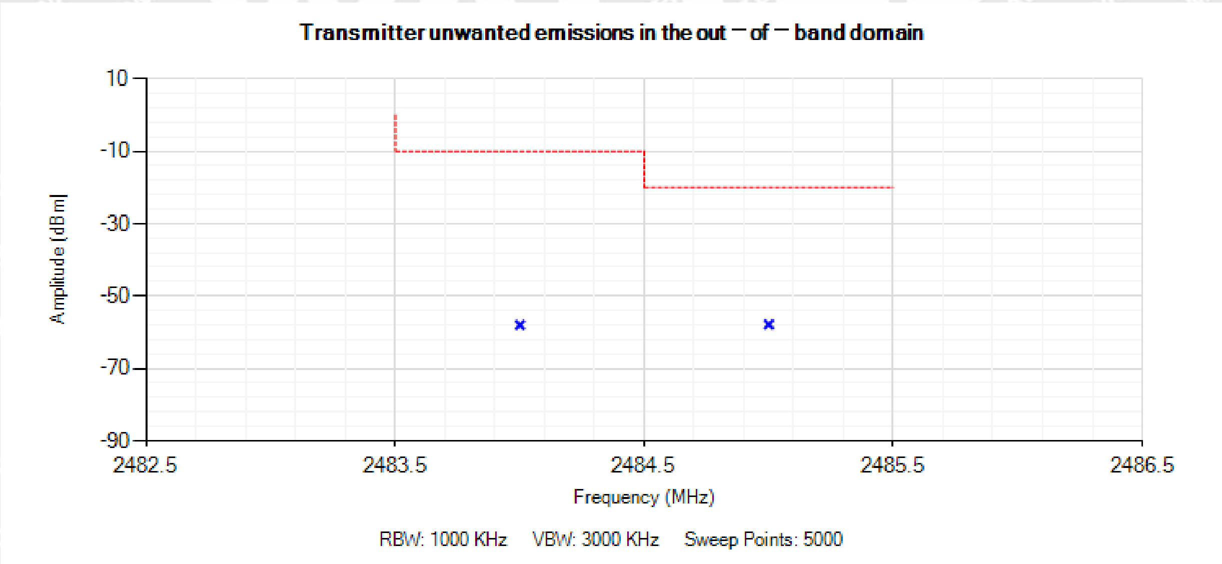
8.3 Summary of Test Results/Plots

Test CH.	Test Segment	Max. Emissions Reading (dBm)	Limit
	MHz	Normal	dBm
Test Mode: GFSK DH5			
Low	2400-BW to 2400	-50.961	-10
	2400-2BW to 2400-BW	-54.011	-20
High	2483.5 to 2483.5+BW	-57.999	-10
	2483.5+BW to 2483.5+2BW	-57.829	-20
Test Mode: π/4 DQPSK 2DH5			
Low	2400-BW to 2400	-31.961	-10
	2400-2BW to 2400-BW	-47.211	-20
High	2483.5 to 2483.5+BW	-39.239	-10
	2483.5+BW to 2483.5+2BW	-47.559	-20
Test Mode: 8DPSK 3DH5			
Low	2400-BW to 2400	-31.581	-10
	2400-2BW to 2400-BW	-45.781	-20
High	2483.5 to 2483.5+BW	-38.739	-10
	2483.5+BW to 2483.5+2BW	-47.339	-20
Test Mode: BLE			
Low	2400-BW to 2400	-52.051	-10
	2400-2BW to 2400-BW	-58.171	-20
High	2483.5 to 2483.5+BW	-56.969	-10
	2483.5+BW to 2483.5+2BW	-58.369	-20
Note 1: BW please refer to section 7.3 Note 2: the data just list the worst cases			

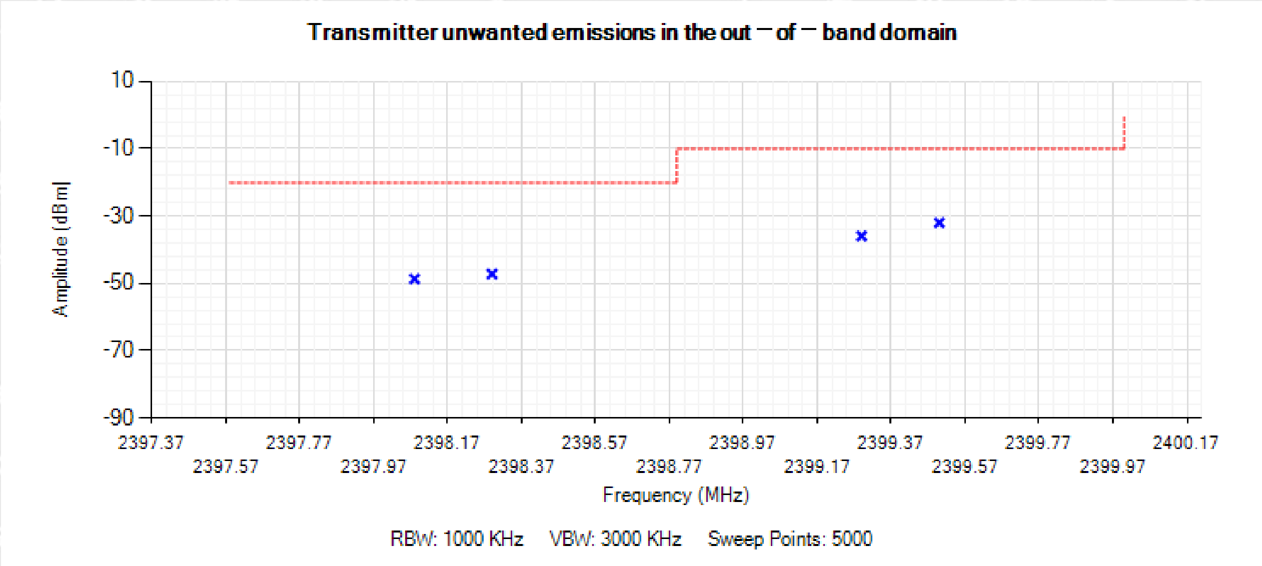
GFSK DH5 Low Channel



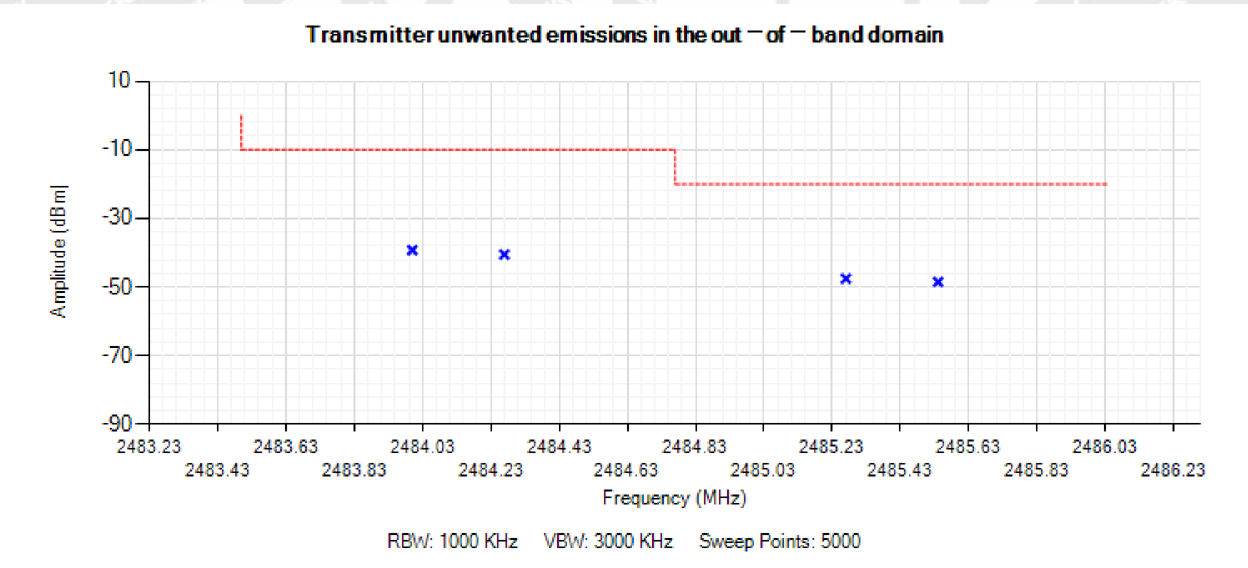
GFSK DH5 High Channel



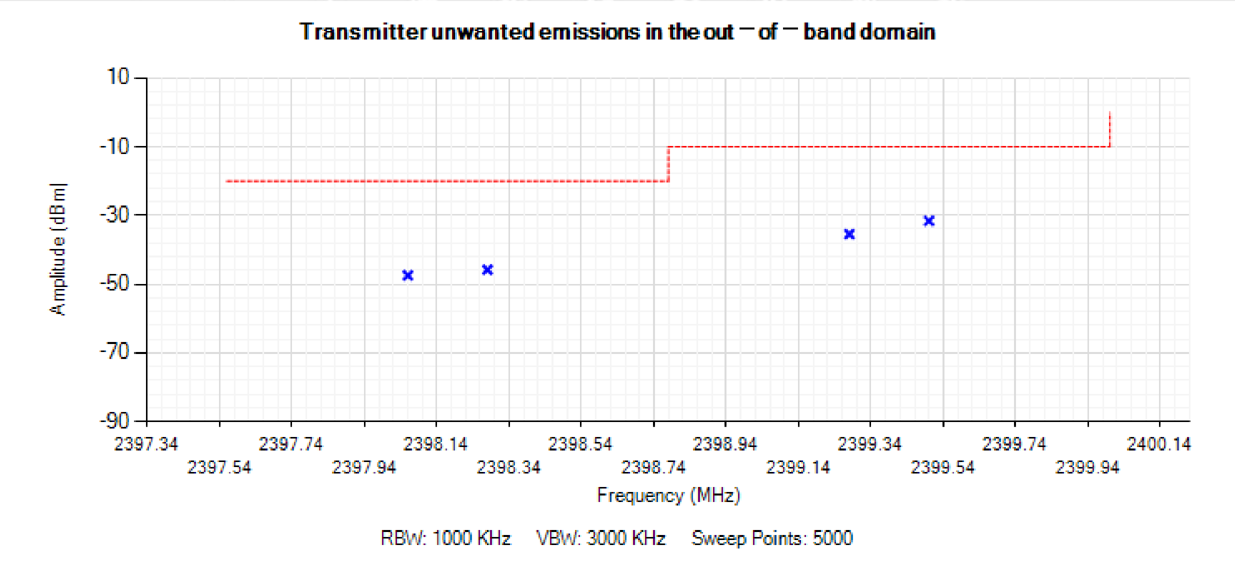
π/4 DQPSK 2DH5 Low Channel



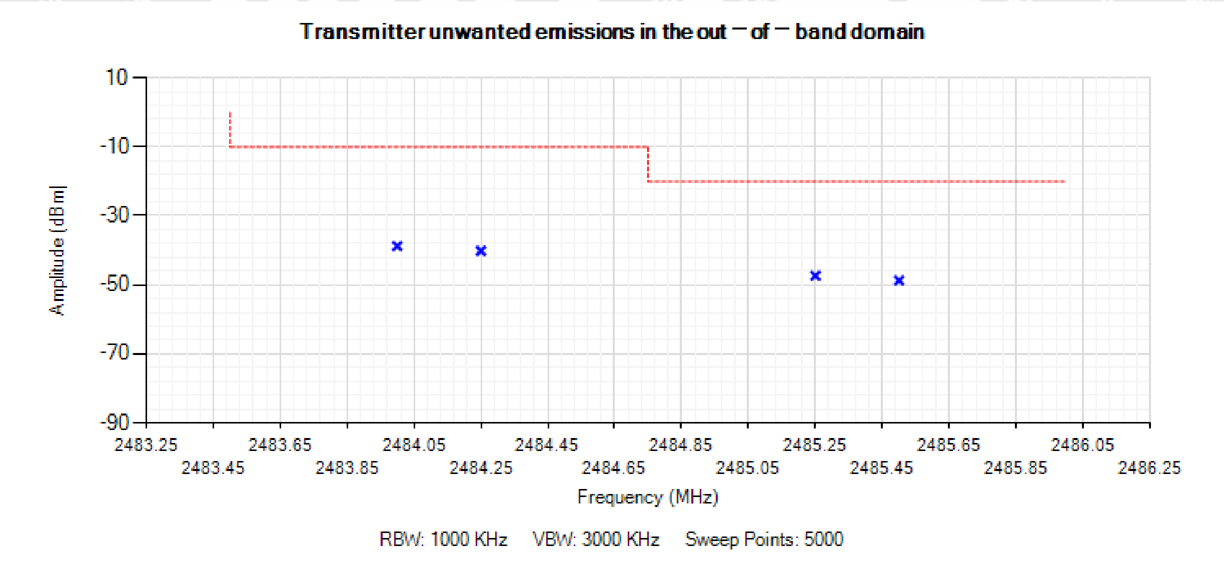
π/4 DQPSK 2DH5 High Channel



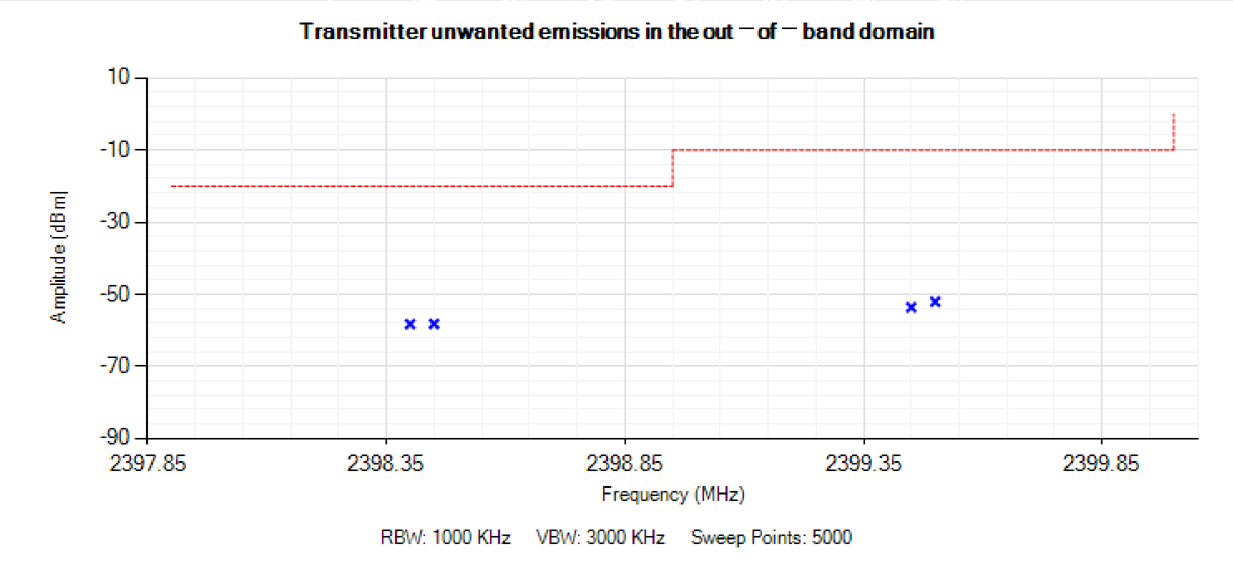
8DPSK 3DH5 Low Channel



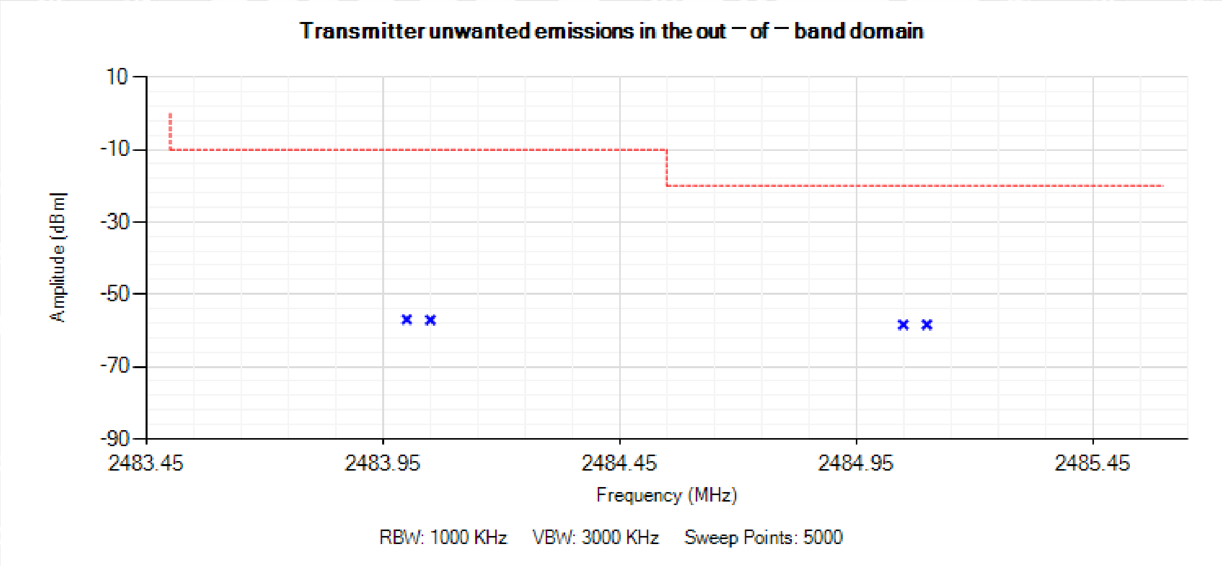
8DPSK 3DH5 High Channel



BLE Low Channel



BLE High Channel



9. Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the Spurious Domain

9.1 Standard Applicable

According to section 4.3.1.10.3& 4.3.2.9.3, the transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall not exceed the values given in the following table.

Transmitter limit for spurious emissions

Frequency range	Maximum power	Bandwidth
30MHz to 47MHz	-36dBm	100kHz
47MHz to 74MHz	-54dBm	100kHz
74MHz to 87.5MHz	-36dBm	100kHz
87.5MHz to 118MHz	-54dBm	100kHz
118MHz to 174MHz	-36dBm	100kHz
174MHz to 230MHz	-54dBm	100kHz
230MHz to 470MHz	-36dBm	100kHz
470MHz to 694MHz	-54dBm	100kHz
694MHz to 1GHz	-36dBm	100kHz
1GHz to 12.75GHz	-30dBm	1MHz

9.2 Test Procedure

The device under test has an integral antenna and the radiated measurement shall apply to the device, using the method of measurement as described in the EN300328 section 5.4.9.2.

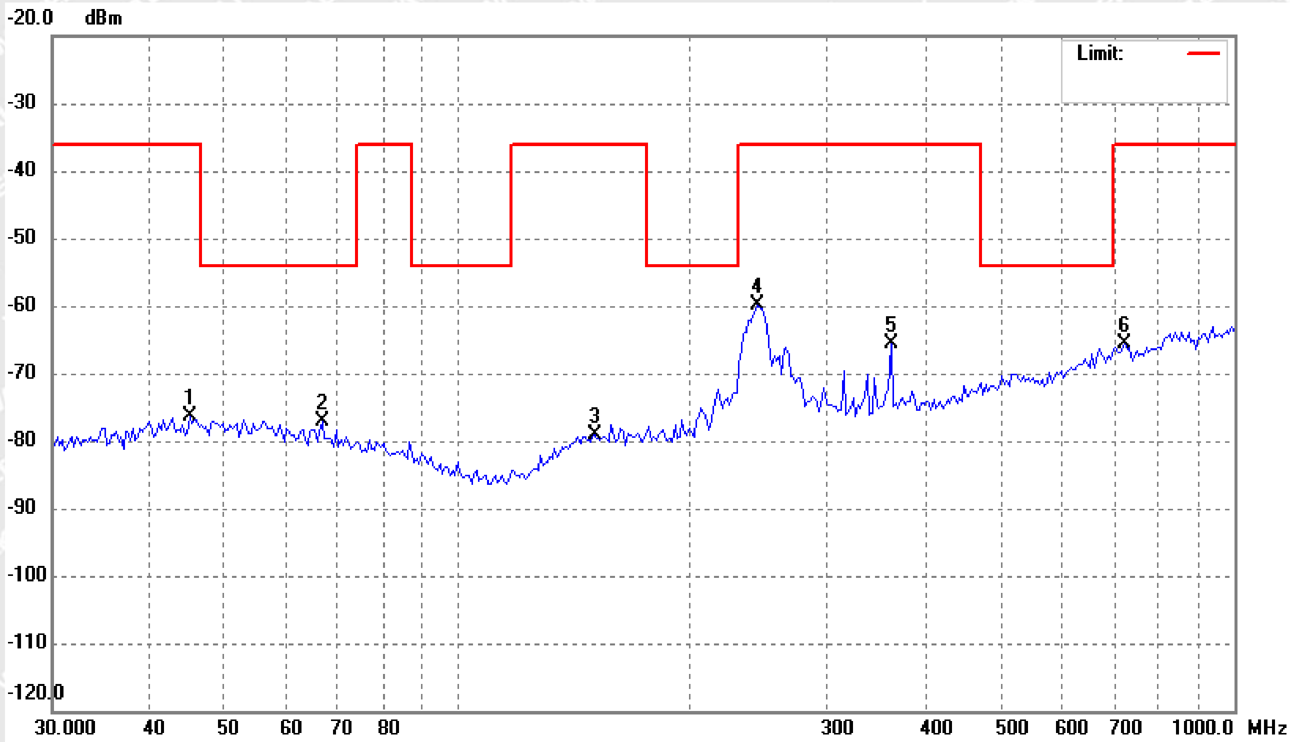
RBW=100kHz VBW=300kHz 30MHz-1GHz
RBW=1MHz VBW=3MHz 1GHz-12.75GHz

9.3 Summary of Test Results/Plots

According to the data, the EUT complied with the EN 300328 standards, and had the worst cases:

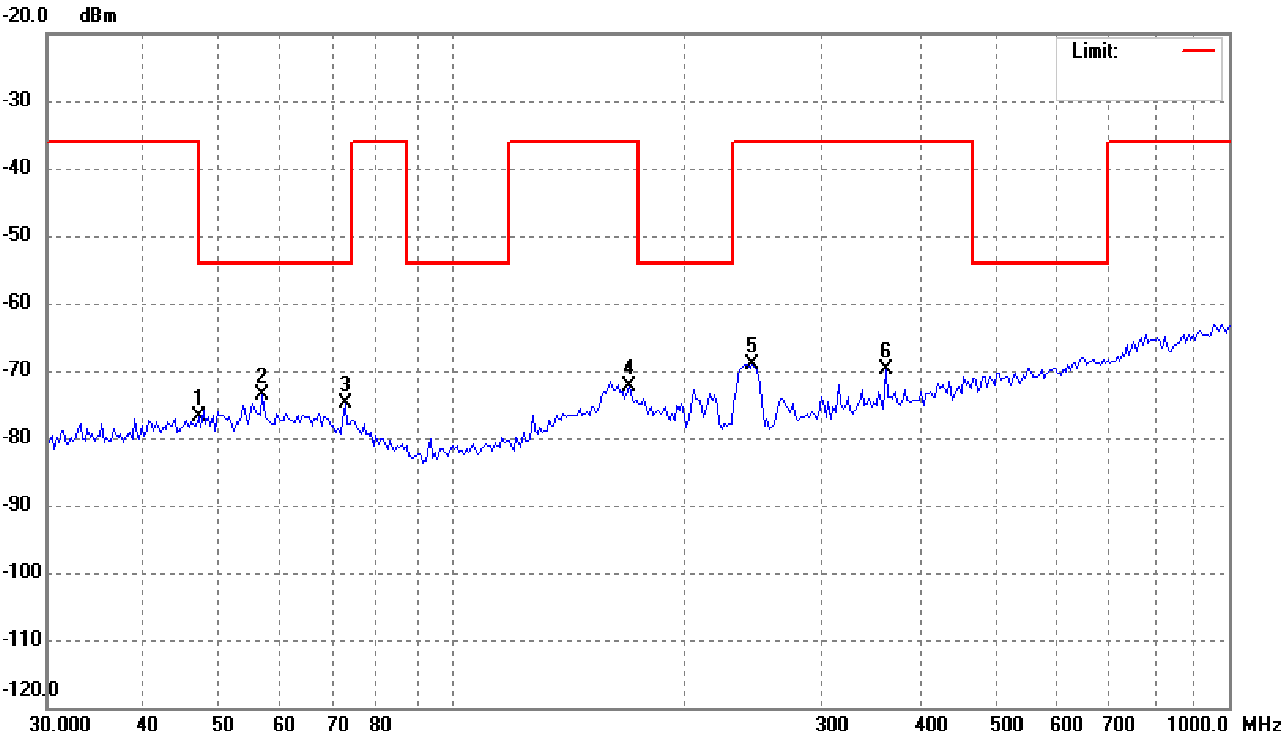
➢ Spurious Emission From 30MHz To 1GHz
For EDR

Test Channel:	Low channel	Polarity:	Horizontal



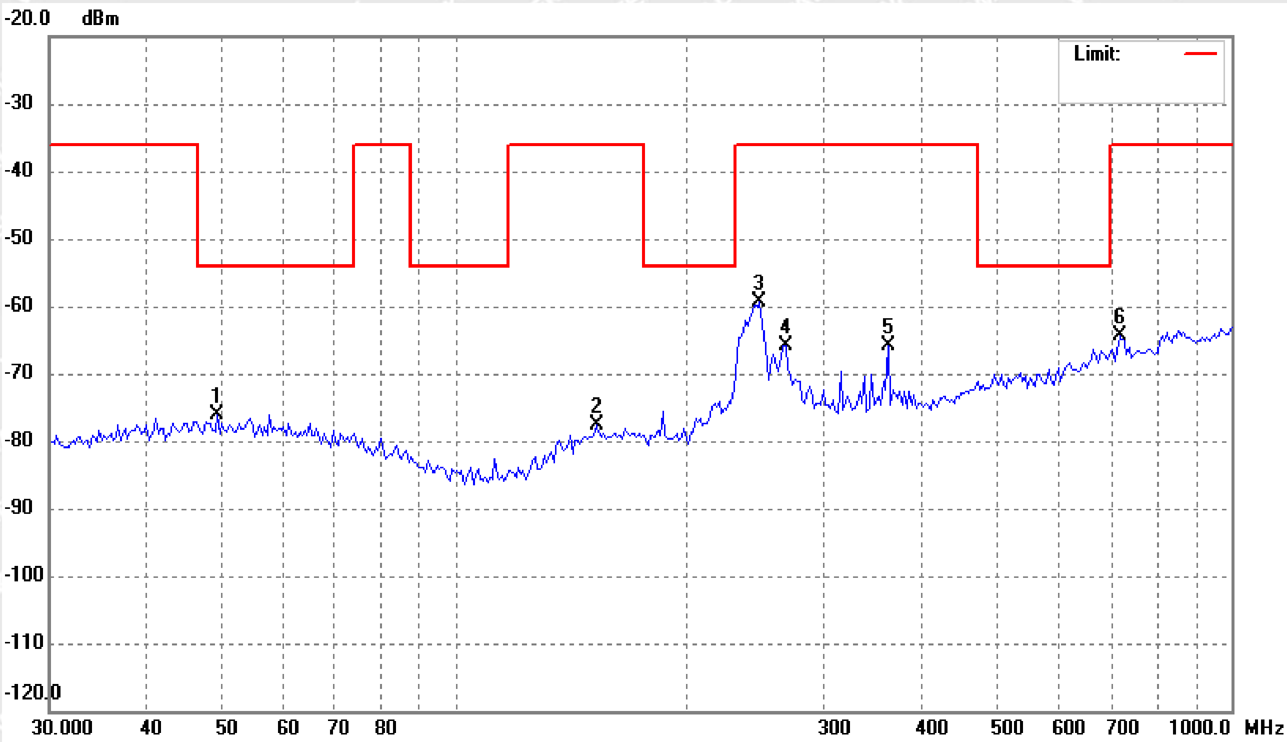
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	45.0951	-79.41	3.03	-76.38	-36.00	-40.38	ERP
2	66.8395	-78.65	1.45	-77.20	-54.00	-23.20	ERP
3	149.9676	-80.09	0.88	-79.21	-36.00	-43.21	ERP
4	243.5431	-67.37	7.44	-59.93	-36.00	-23.93	ERP
5	360.9775	-70.20	4.54	-65.66	-36.00	-29.66	ERP
6	723.7930	-76.61	11.08	-65.53	-36.00	-29.53	ERP

Test Channel:	Low Channel	Polarity:	Vertical



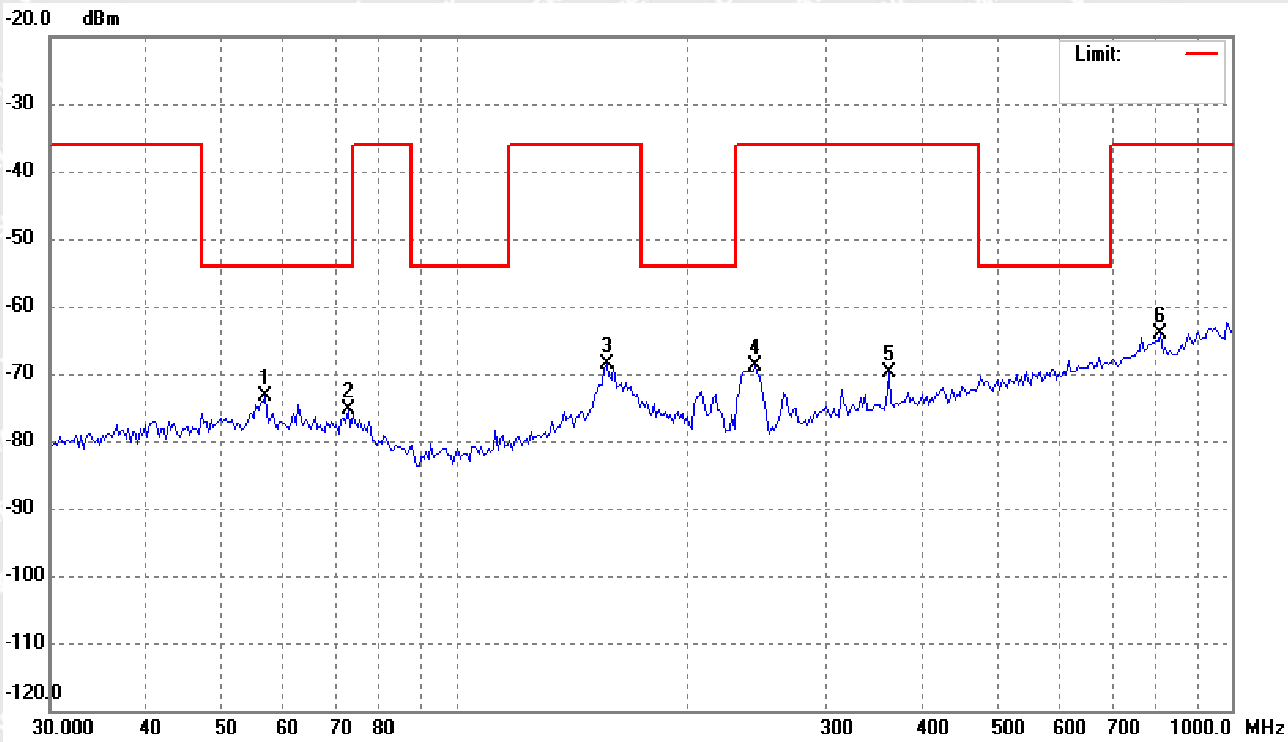
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	47.0371	-80.01	3.22	-76.79	-54.00	-22.79	ERP
2	56.8644	-77.05	3.36	-73.69	-54.00	-19.69	ERP
3	72.7203	-77.27	2.36	-74.91	-54.00	-20.91	ERP
4	168.9970	-78.77	6.35	-72.42	-36.00	-36.42	ERP
5	243.5431	-69.94	0.91	-69.03	-36.00	-33.03	ERP
6	360.9775	-74.32	4.57	-69.75	-36.00	-33.75	ERP

Test Channel:	High Channel	Polarity:	Horizontal



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	49.4087	-79.60	3.44	-76.16	-54.00	-22.16	ERP
2	152.0902	-78.54	0.90	-77.64	-36.00	-41.64	ERP
3	246.9901	-67.51	8.03	-59.48	-36.00	-23.48	ERP
4	266.8395	-72.90	7.15	-65.75	-36.00	-29.75	ERP
5	360.9775	-70.45	4.54	-65.91	-36.00	-29.91	ERP
6	718.7246	-75.42	11.06	-64.36	-36.00	-28.36	ERP

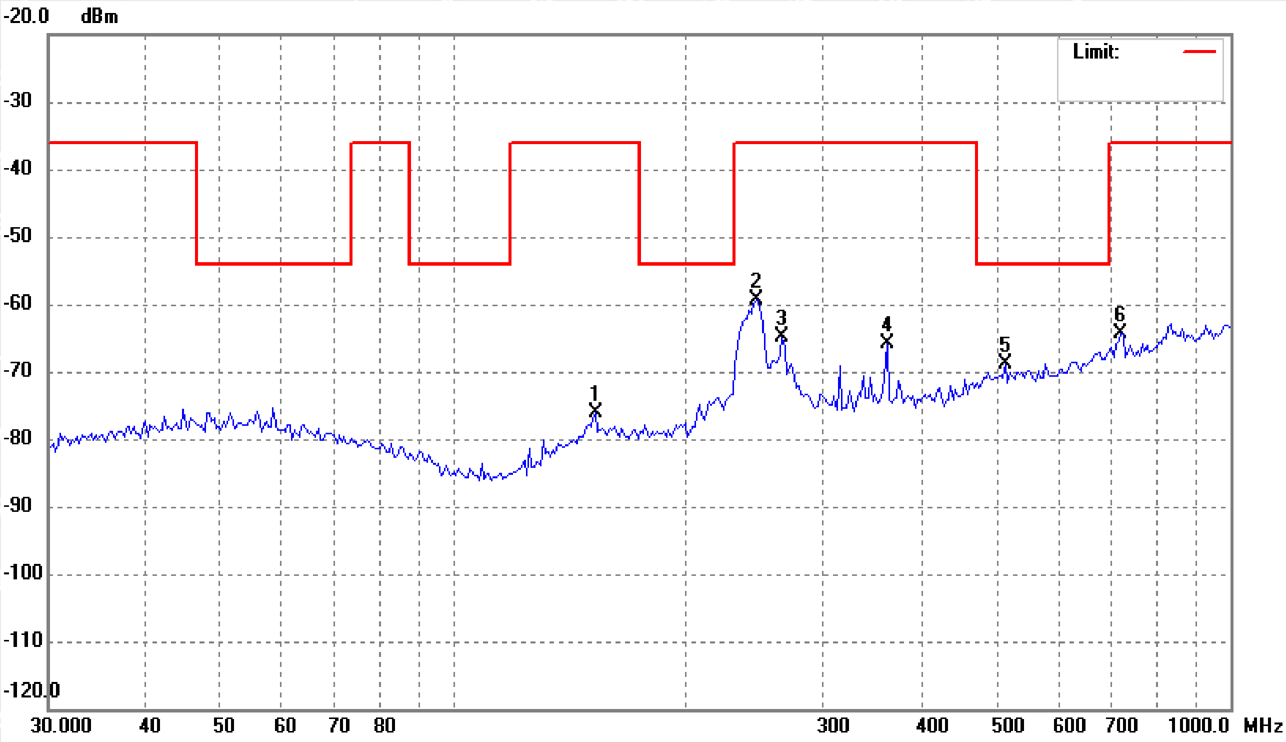
Test Channel:	High Channel	Polarity:	Vertical



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	56.8644	-76.72	3.36	-73.36	-54.00	-19.36	ERP
2	72.7203	-77.69	2.36	-75.33	-54.00	-21.33	ERP
3	156.4259	-75.16	6.52	-68.64	-36.00	-32.64	ERP
4	243.5431	-69.68	0.91	-68.77	-36.00	-32.77	ERP
5	360.9775	-74.54	4.57	-69.97	-36.00	-33.97	ERP
6	809.9238	-76.20	12.13	-64.07	-36.00	-28.07	ERP

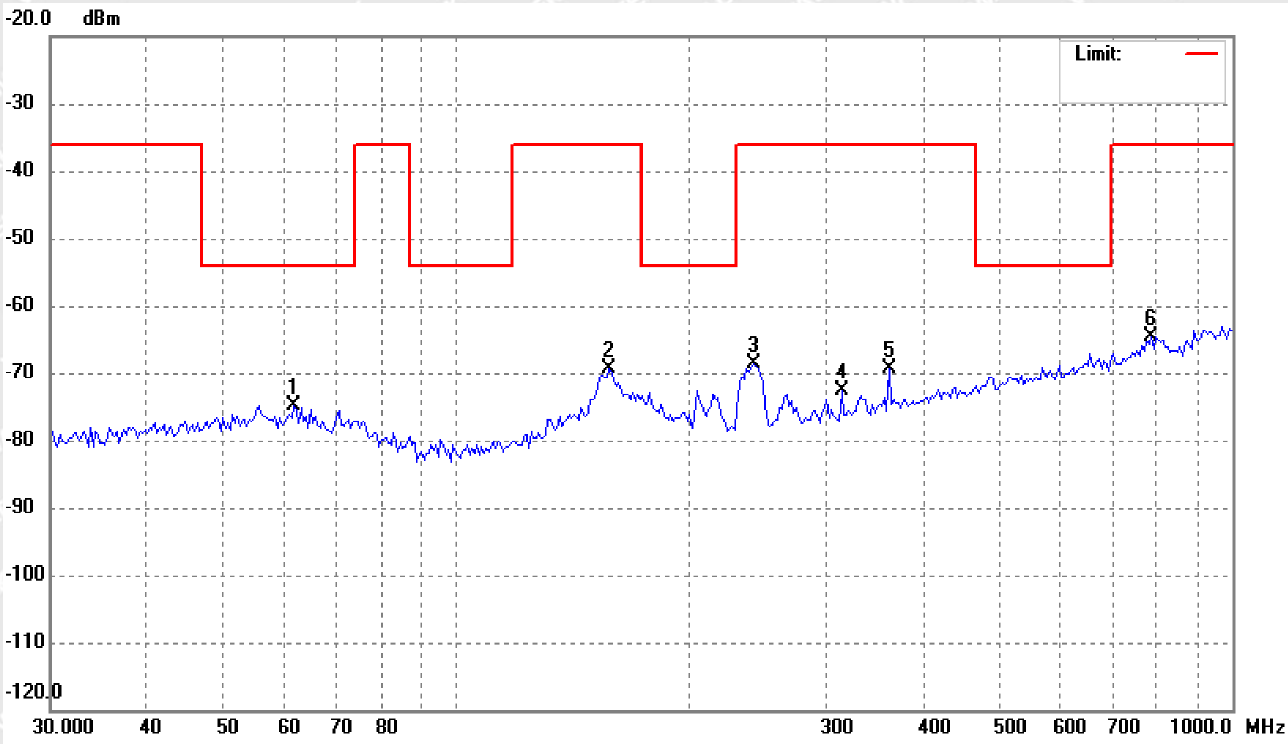
For BLE

Test Channel:	Low channel	Polarity:	Horizontal



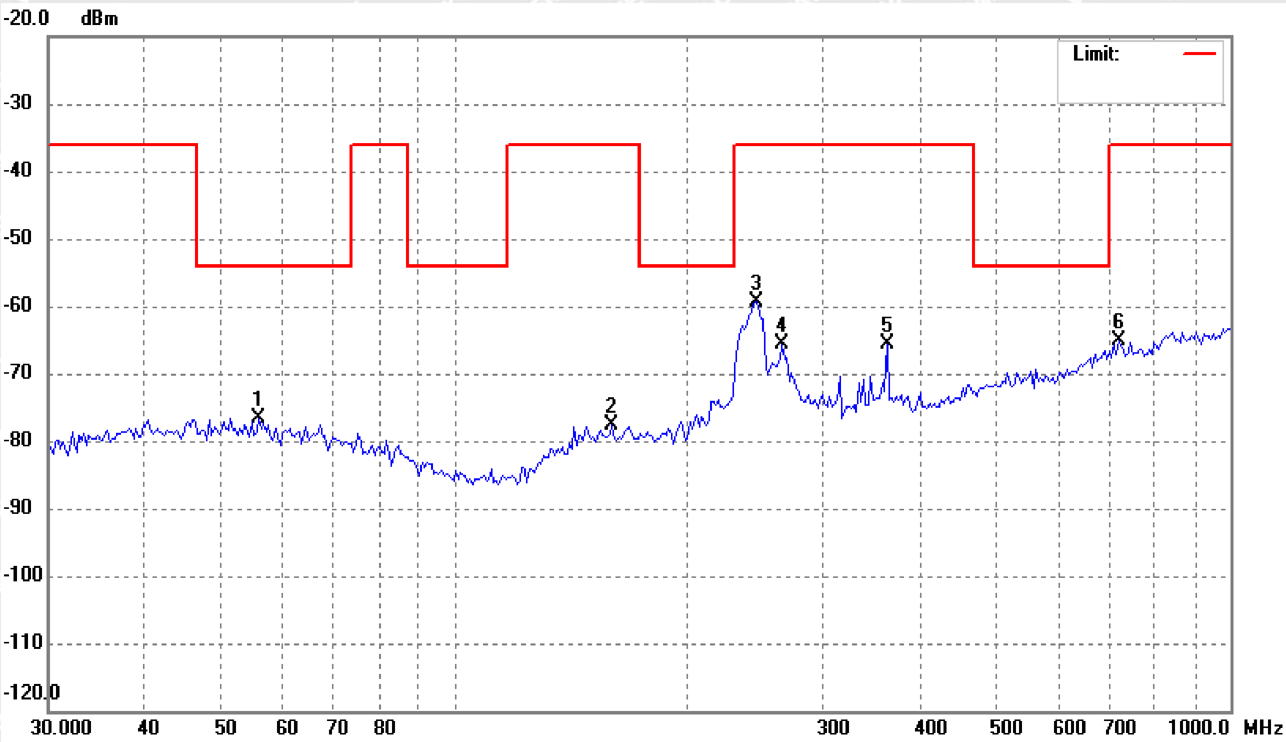
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	152.0902	-77.11	0.90	-76.21	-36.00	-40.21	ERP
2	245.2606	-67.13	7.74	-59.39	-36.00	-23.39	ERP
3	264.9709	-72.20	7.30	-64.90	-36.00	-28.90	ERP
4	360.9775	-70.29	4.54	-65.75	-36.00	-29.75	ERP
5	512.9478	-76.29	7.41	-68.88	-54.00	-14.88	ERP
6	723.7930	-75.43	11.08	-64.35	-36.00	-28.35	ERP

Test Channel:	Low Channel	Polarity:	Vertical



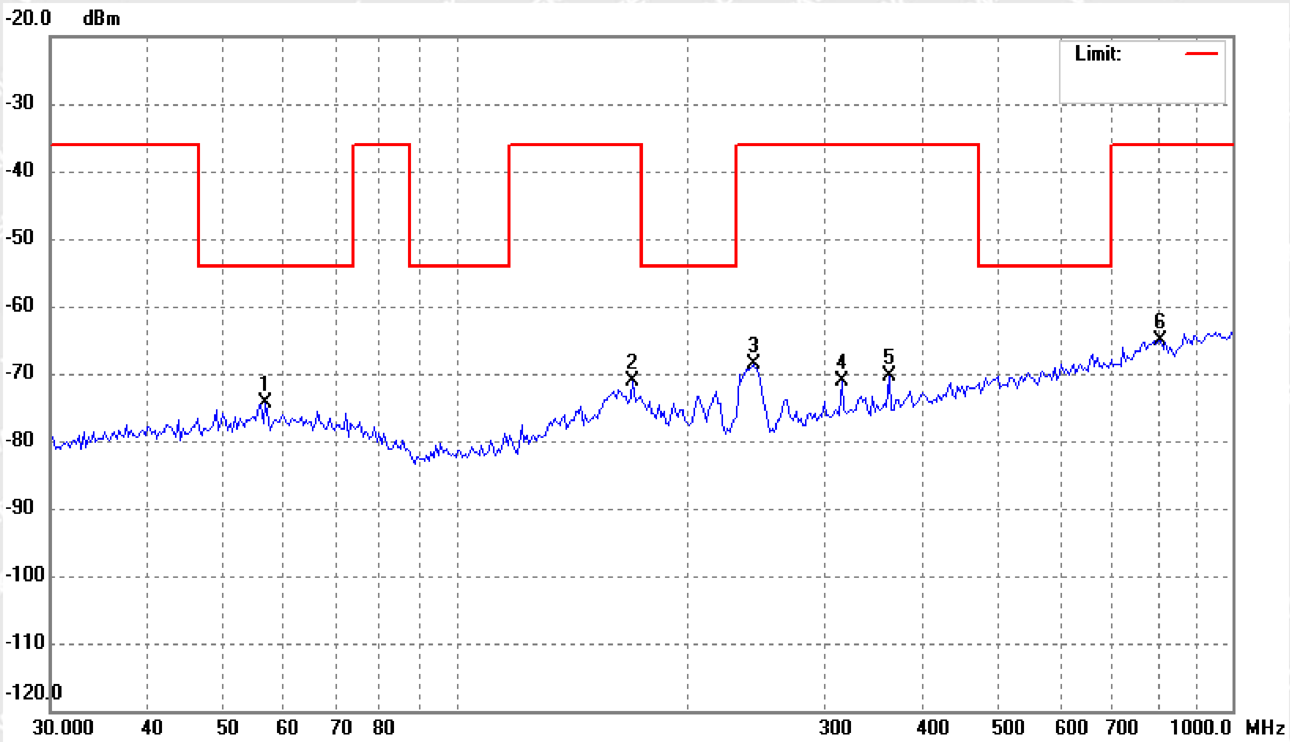
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	61.8676	-78.22	3.26	-74.96	-54.00	-20.96	ERP
2	157.5290	-76.30	6.95	-69.35	-36.00	-33.35	ERP
3	241.8377	-69.65	0.92	-68.73	-36.00	-32.73	ERP
4	313.6483	-76.14	3.59	-72.55	-36.00	-36.55	ERP
5	360.9775	-73.94	4.57	-69.37	-36.00	-33.37	ERP
6	787.4749	-76.85	12.34	-64.51	-36.00	-28.51	ERP

Test Channel:	High Channel	Polarity:	Horizontal



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	56.0708	-79.33	2.76	-76.57	-54.00	-22.57	ERP
2	159.7586	-78.62	0.98	-77.64	-36.00	-41.64	ERP
3	245.2606	-67.15	7.74	-59.41	-36.00	-23.41	ERP
4	264.9709	-72.93	7.30	-65.63	-36.00	-29.63	ERP
5	360.9775	-70.13	4.54	-65.59	-36.00	-29.59	ERP
6	718.7246	-76.11	11.06	-65.05	-36.00	-29.05	ERP

Test Channel:	High Channel	Polarity:	Vertical



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	56.8644	-77.65	3.36	-74.29	-54.00	-20.29	ERP
2	168.9970	-77.53	6.35	-71.18	-36.00	-35.18	ERP
3	241.8377	-69.47	0.92	-68.55	-36.00	-32.55	ERP
4	313.6483	-74.74	3.59	-71.15	-36.00	-35.15	ERP
5	360.9775	-74.96	4.57	-70.39	-36.00	-34.39	ERP
6	809.9238	-77.27	12.13	-65.14	-36.00	-29.14	ERP

- Spurious Emission Above 1GHz

For EDR

Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Polar
(MHz)	(dBm)	dB	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	H/V
Low Channel-2402MHz						
4804	-52.97	5.73	-47.24	-30	-17.24	H
7206	-56.53	10.17	-46.36	-30	-16.36	H
4804	-53.47	5.73	-47.74	-30	-17.74	V
7206	-56.09	10.17	-45.92	-30	-15.92	V
High Channel-2480MHz						
4960	-56.87	6.04	-50.83	-30	-20.83	H
7440	-58.40	10.27	-48.13	-30	-18.13	H
4960	-55.54	6.04	-49.50	-30	-19.50	V
7440	-58.55	10.27	-48.28	-30	-18.28	V

For BLE

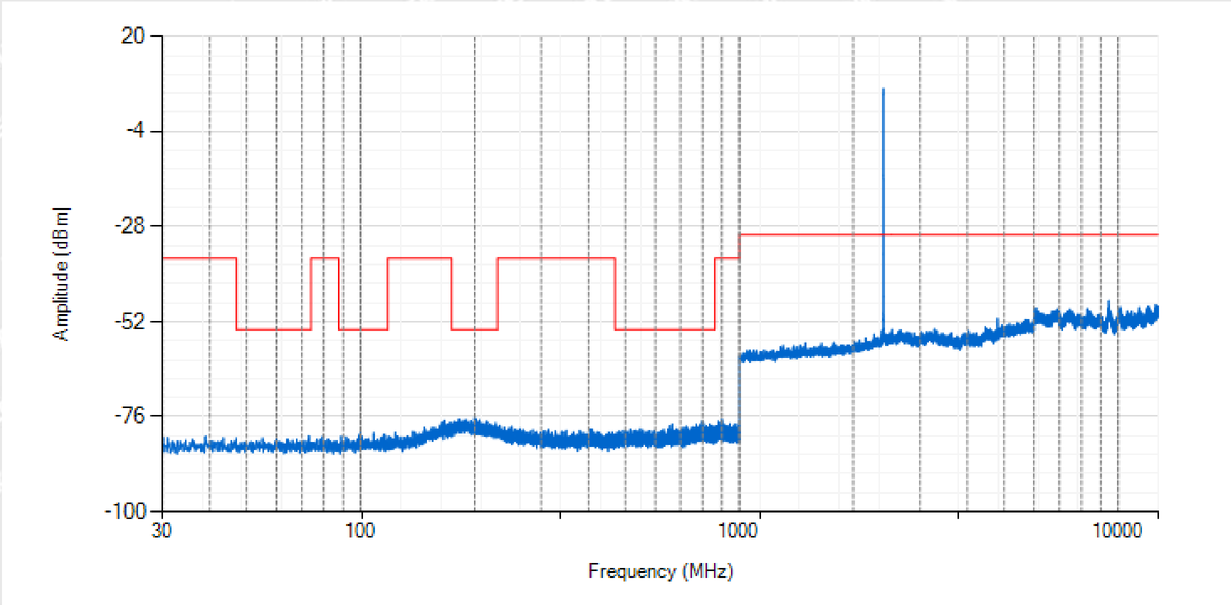
Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Polar
(MHz)	(dBm)	dB	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	H/V
Low Channel-2402MHz						
4804	-51.99	5.73	-46.26	-30	-16.26	H
7206	-57.63	10.17	-47.46	-30	-17.46	H
4804	-53.42	5.73	-47.69	-30	-17.69	V
7206	-58.09	10.17	-47.92	-30	-17.92	V
High Channel-2480MHz						
4960	-57.87	6.04	-51.83	-30	-21.83	H
7440	-56.39	10.27	-46.12	-30	-16.12	H
4960	-56.50	6.04	-50.46	-30	-20.46	V
7440	-58.16	10.27	-47.89	-30	-17.89	V

Note 1: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 30MHz to 12.75GHz, which above 4th Harmonics are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured.

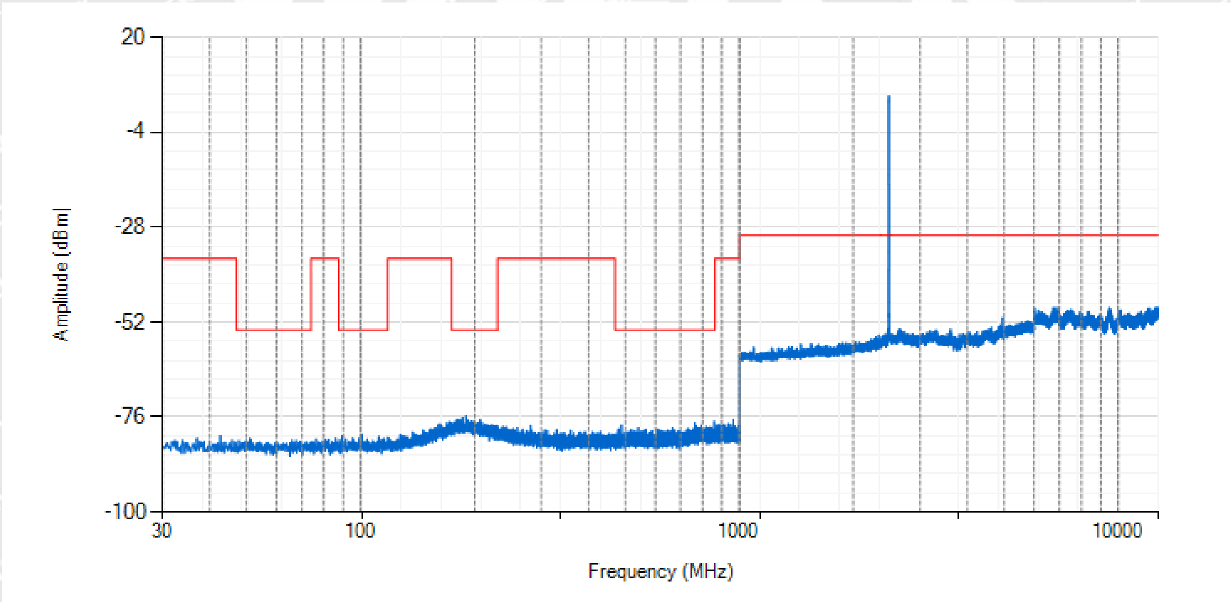
Note 2: this EUT was tested in 3 orthogonal positions and the worst case position data was reported.

➢ **Conducted Transmitter Spurious Emission:**

BR/EDR worst case DH5 Lowest Channel

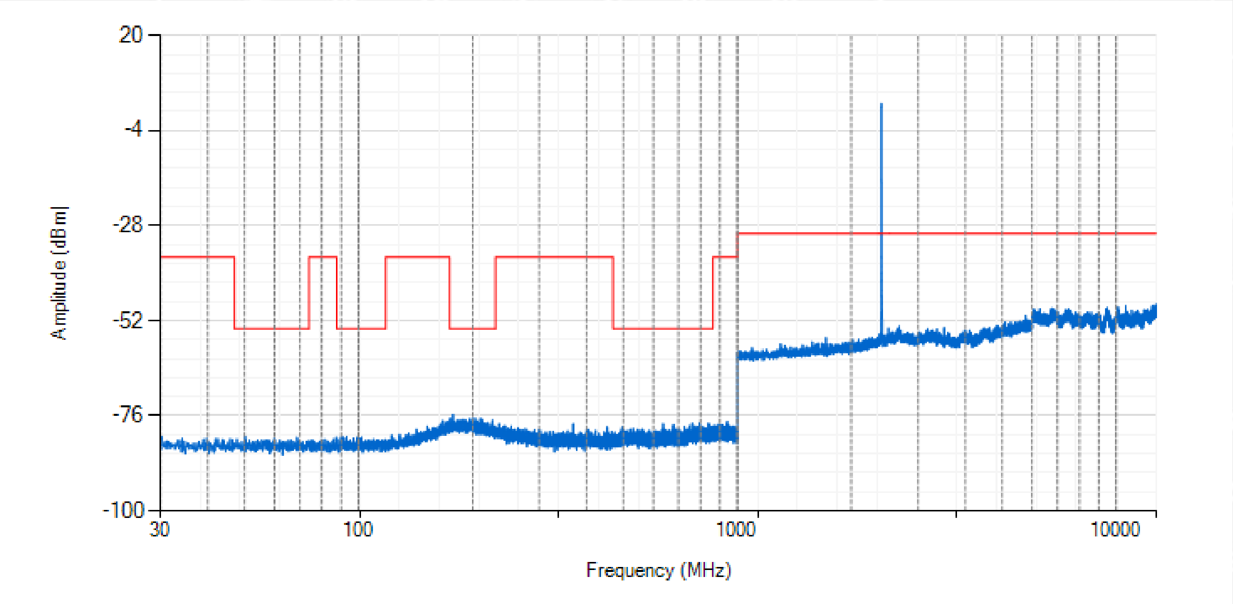


BR/EDR worst case DH5 Highest Channel

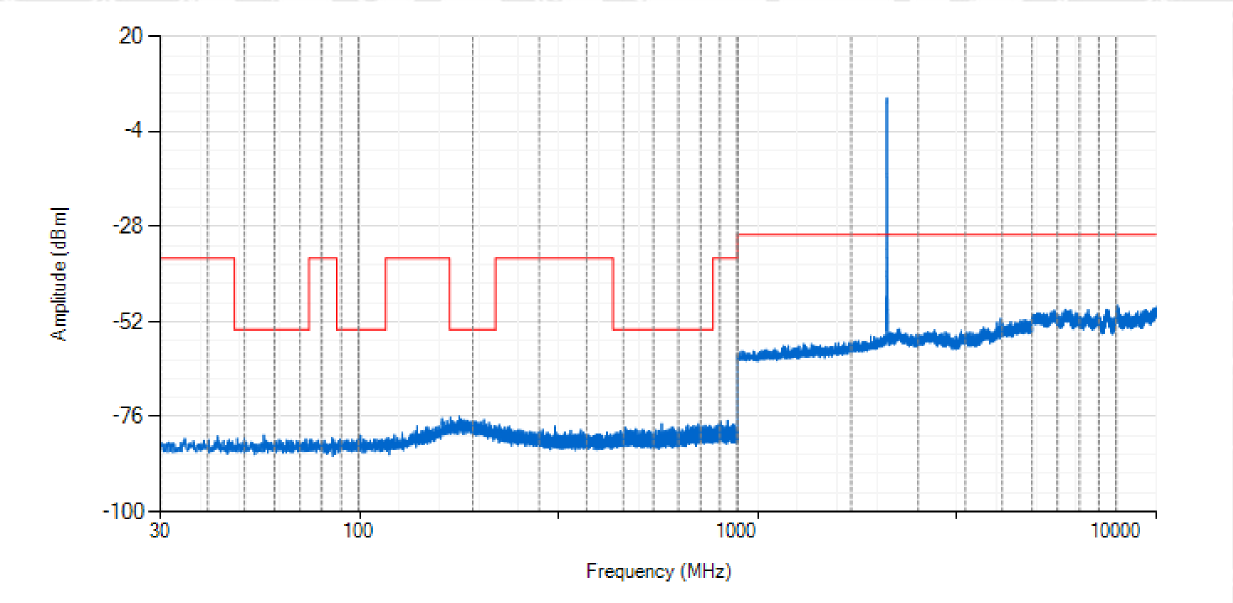


Note 1: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 30MHz to 12.75GHz, which emissions are too small are not list above. Test The worst case is DH5.

BLE Lowest Channel



BLE Highest Channel



Note 1: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 30MHz to 12.75GHz, which emissions are too small are not list above.

10. Receiver Spurious Emissions

10.1 Standard Applicable

According to section 4.3.1.11.3&4.3.2.10.3, the spurious emissions of the receiver shall not exceed the values given in table below:
NOTE: In case of equipment with antenna connectors, these limits apply to emissions at the antenna port (conducted) and to the emissions radiated by the cabinet. In case of integral antenna equipment (without temporary antenna connectors), these limits apply to emissions radiated by the equipment. Spurious emission limits for receivers

Frequency range	Maximum power	Bandwidth
30MHz to 1GHz	-57dBm	100kHz
1GHz to 12.75GHz	-47dBm	1MHz

10.2 Test Procedure

The device under test has an integral antenna and the radiated measurement shall apply to the device, using the method of measurement as described in the EN300328 section 5.4.10.2.

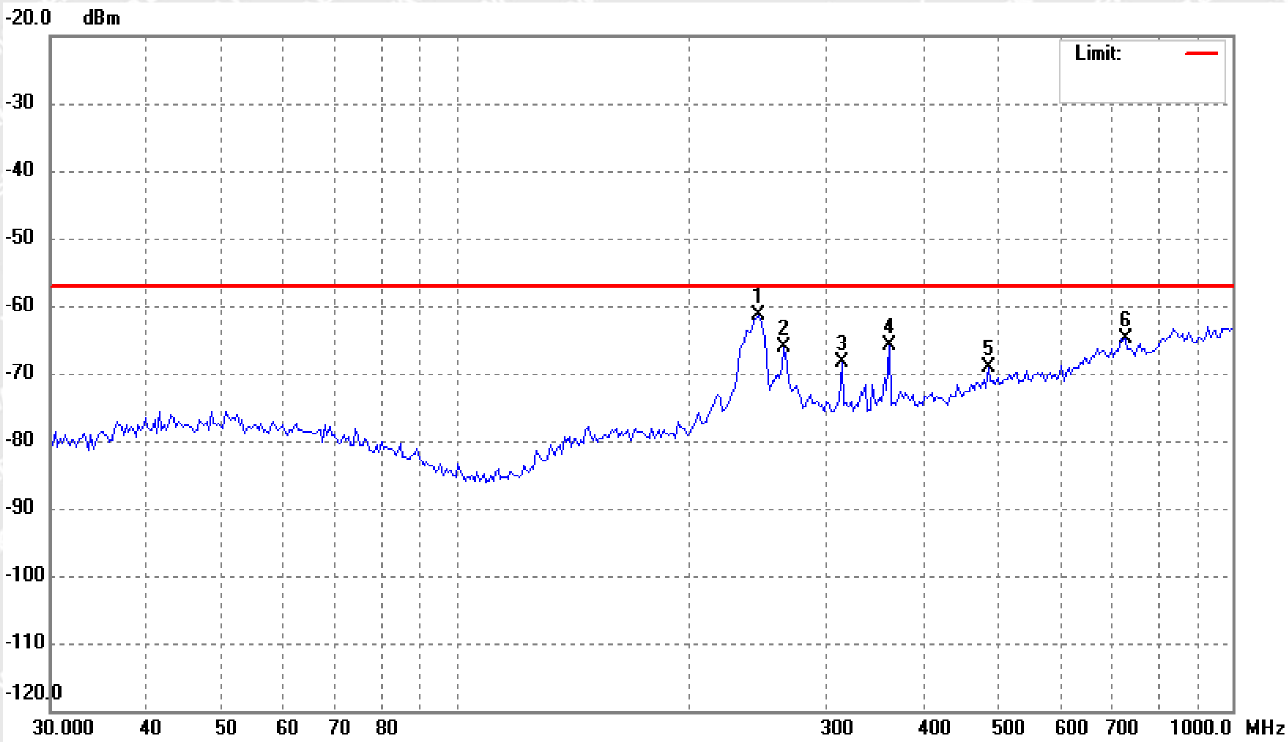
RBW=100kHz VBW=300kHz 30MHz-1GHz
RBW=1MHz VBW=3MHz 1GHz-12.75GHz

10.3 Summary of Test Results/Plots

According to the data, the EUT complied with the EN 300328 standards, and had the worst case:

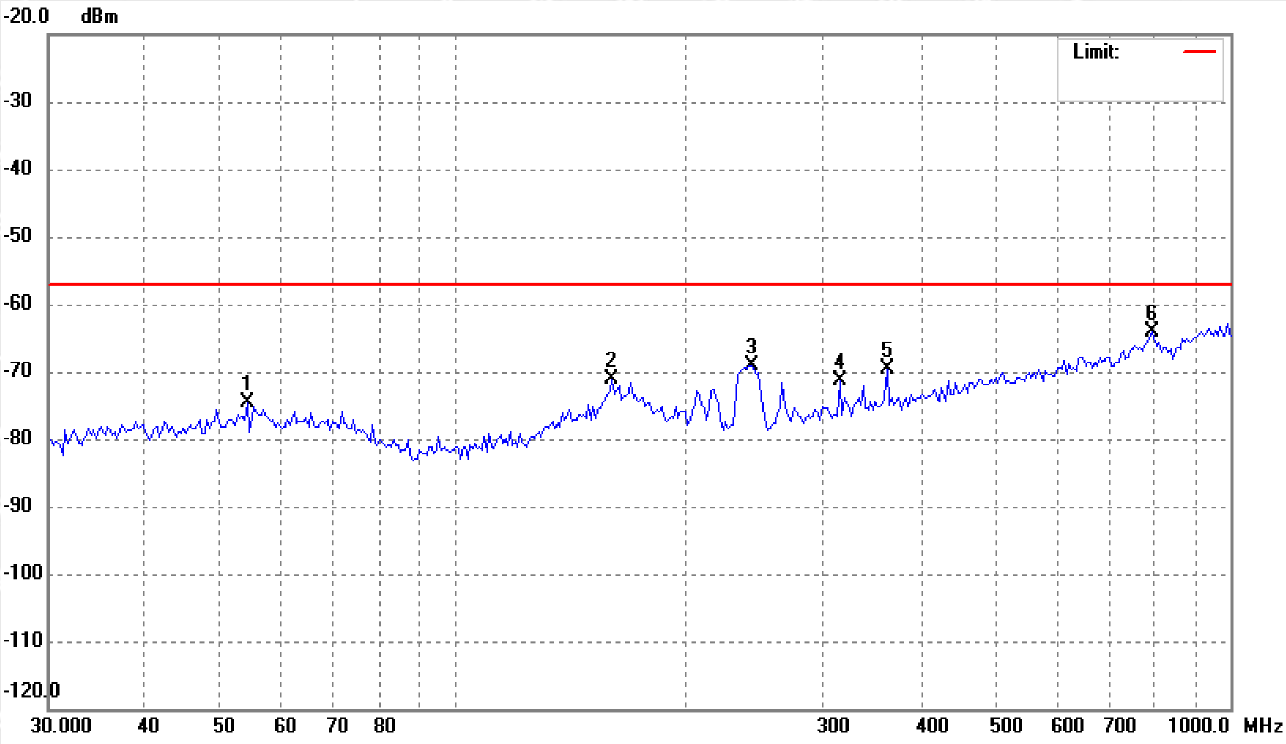
➤ Receiver Spurious Emission From 30MHz To 1GHz

Test Mode:	EDR Hopping	Polarity:	Horizontal



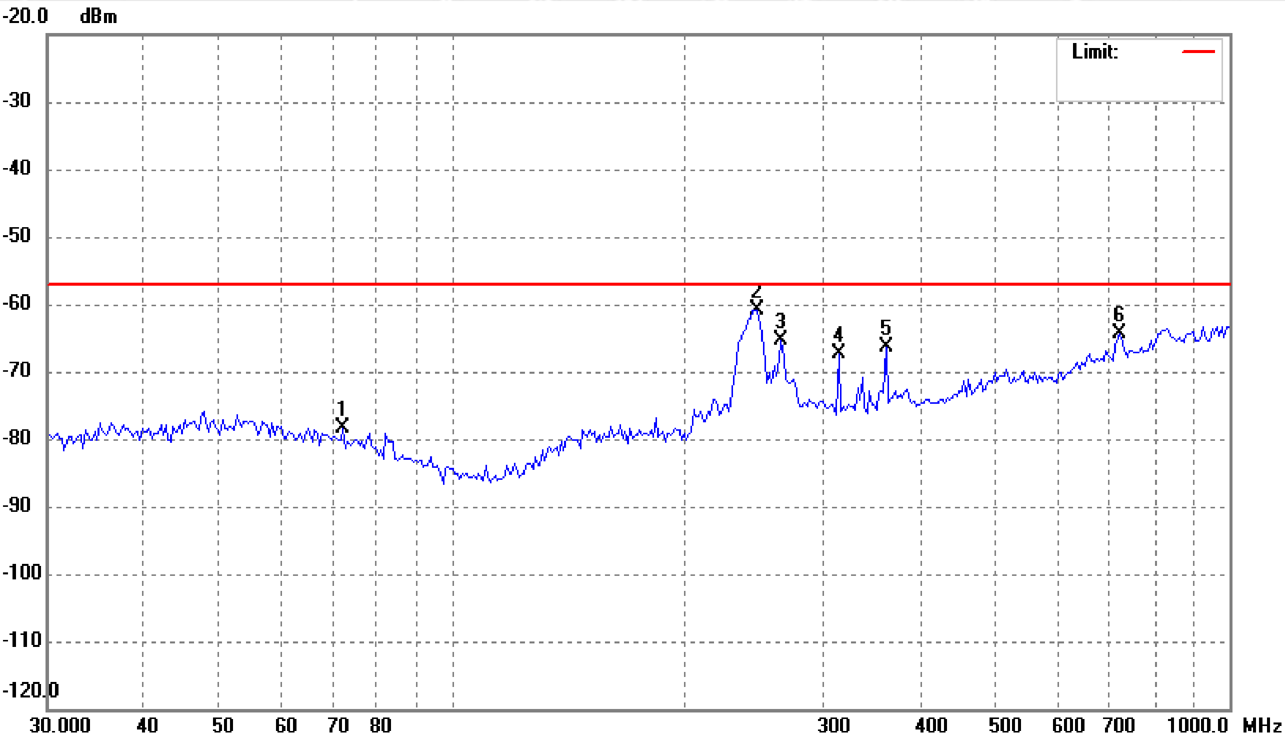
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	245.2606	-69.05	7.74	-61.31	-57.00	-4.31	ERP
2	264.9709	-73.41	7.30	-66.11	-57.00	-9.11	ERP
3	313.6483	-72.85	4.42	-68.43	-57.00	-11.43	ERP
4	360.9775	-70.42	4.54	-65.88	-57.00	-8.88	ERP
5	484.9068	-75.93	6.89	-69.04	-57.00	-12.04	ERP
6	728.8971	-75.92	11.10	-64.82	-57.00	-7.82	ERP

Test Mode:	EDR Hopping	Polarity:	Vertical



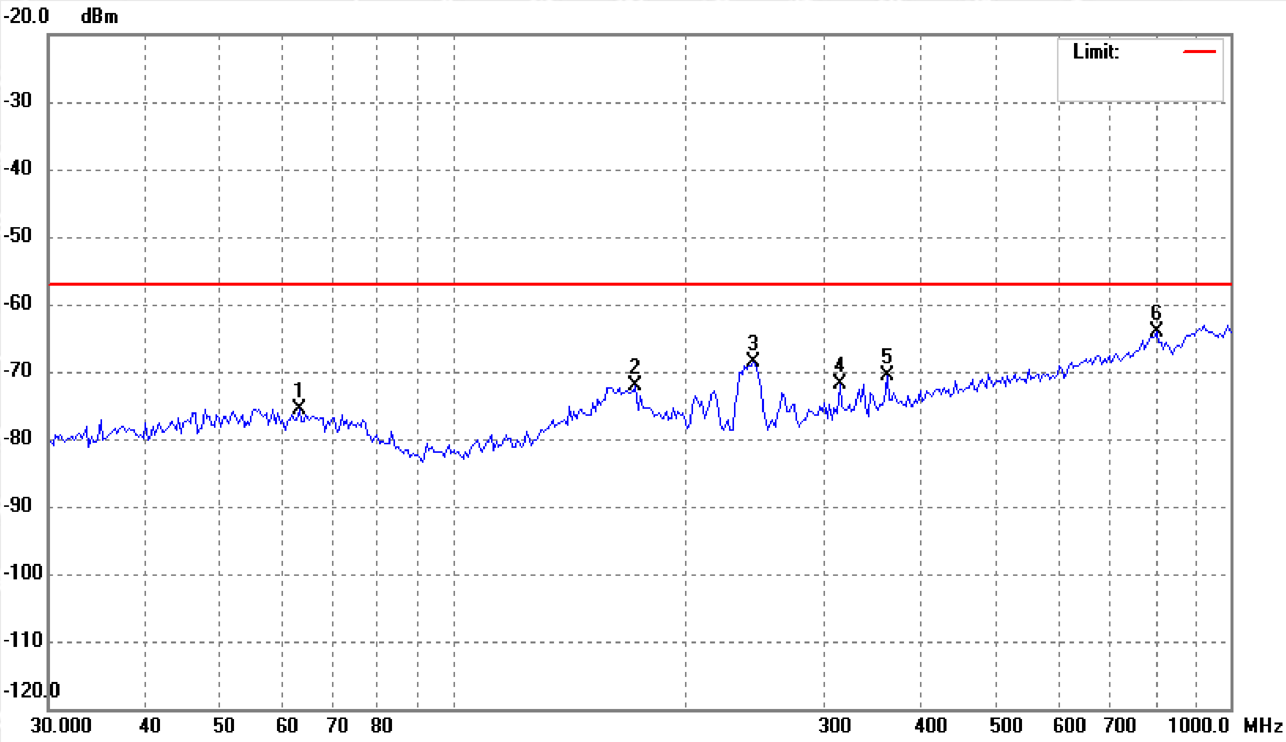
No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	54.1349	-77.95	3.42	-74.53	-57.00	-17.53	ERP
2	159.7586	-79.01	7.83	-71.18	-57.00	-14.18	ERP
3	241.8377	-69.96	0.92	-69.04	-57.00	-12.04	ERP
4	313.6483	-74.84	3.59	-71.25	-57.00	-14.25	ERP
5	360.9775	-74.15	4.57	-69.58	-57.00	-12.58	ERP
6	793.0281	-76.64	12.48	-64.16	-57.00	-7.16	ERP

Test Mode:	BLE	Polarity:	Horizontal



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	72.2111	-78.94	0.68	-78.26	-57.00	-21.26	ERP
2	246.9901	-68.82	8.03	-60.79	-57.00	-3.79	ERP
3	264.9709	-72.71	7.30	-65.41	-57.00	-8.41	ERP
4	313.6483	-71.84	4.42	-67.42	-57.00	-10.42	ERP
5	360.9775	-70.88	4.54	-66.34	-57.00	-9.34	ERP
6	723.7930	-75.37	11.08	-64.29	-57.00	-7.29	ERP

Test Mode:	BLE	Polarity:	Vertical



No.	Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Remark
	(MHz)	(dBm)	Factor(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
1	63.1857	-78.81	3.23	-75.58	-57.00	-18.58	ERP
2	171.3890	-77.98	5.93	-72.05	-57.00	-15.05	ERP
3	243.5431	-69.47	0.91	-68.56	-57.00	-11.56	ERP
4	313.6483	-75.35	3.59	-71.76	-57.00	-14.76	ERP
5	360.9775	-75.14	4.57	-70.57	-57.00	-13.57	ERP
6	804.2523	-76.53	12.43	-64.10	-57.00	-7.10	ERP

- Receiver Spurious Emission Above 1GHz

Hopping Mode

Frequency	Result	Limit	Margin	Polar
(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	H/V
2864.92	-58.63	-47.00	-11.63	H
6783.61	-60.40	-47.00	-13.40	H
2756.85	-60.87	-47.00	-13.87	V
6737.29	-63.10	-47.00	-16.10	V

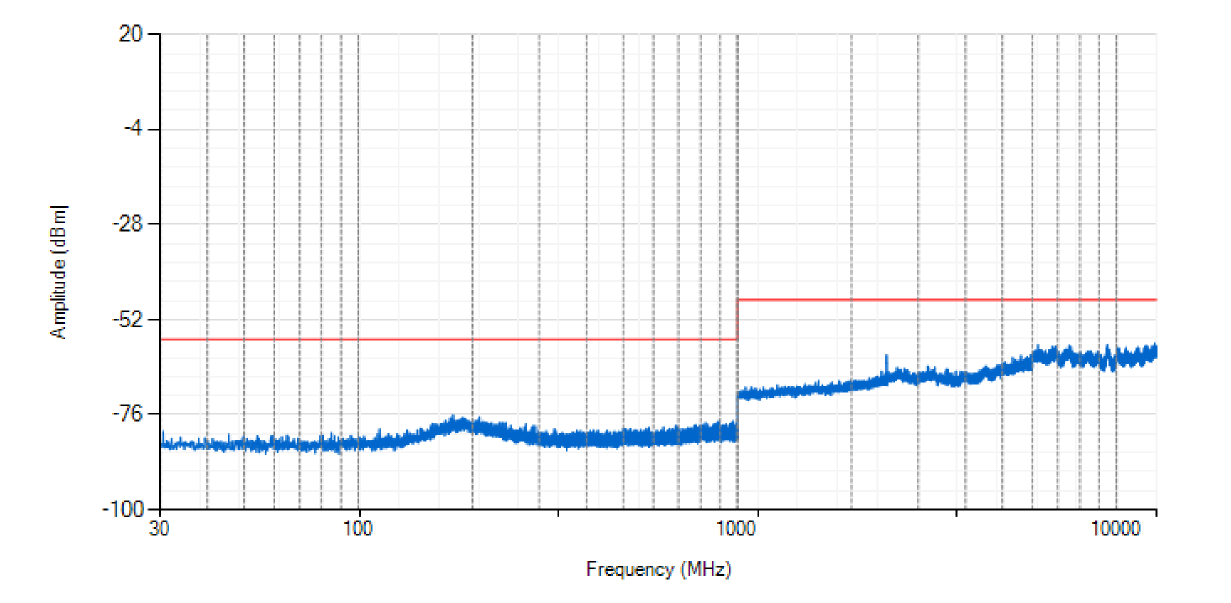
BLE Mode

Frequency	Result	Limit	Margin	Polar
(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	H/V
2735.64	-59.00	-47.00	-12.00	H
6839.39	-62.16	-47.00	-15.16	H
2796.22	-59.54	-47.00	-12.54	V
6859.61	-62.80	-47.00	-15.80	V

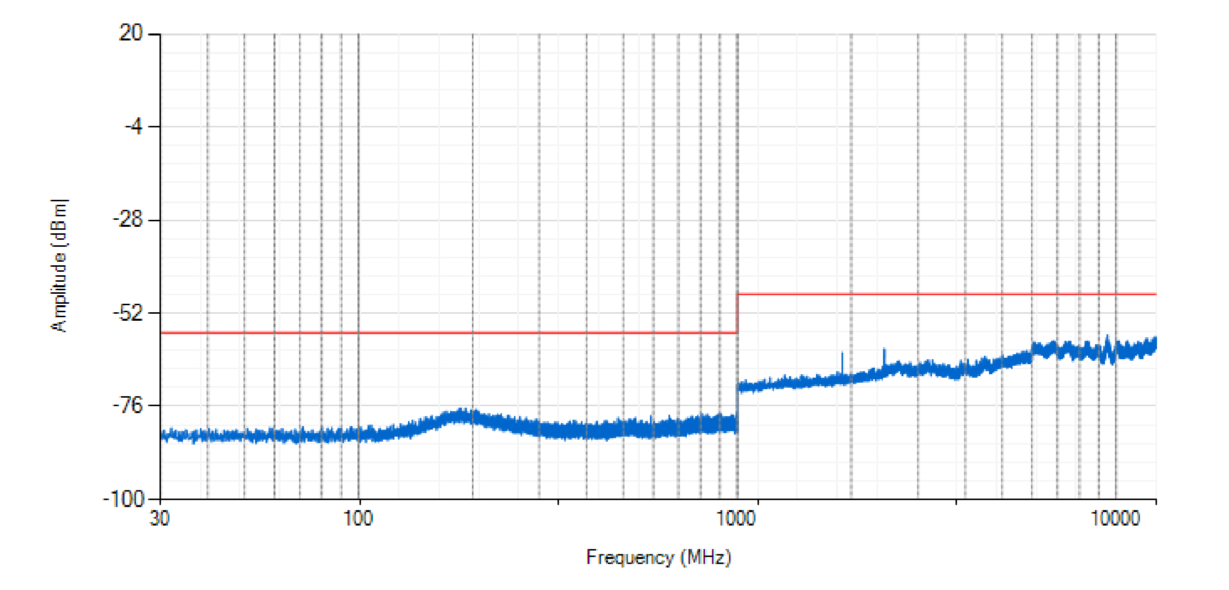
Note: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 30MHz to 12.75GHz, which above 1GHz are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible limits or the field strength is too small to be measured.

Conducted Receiver Spurious Emission:

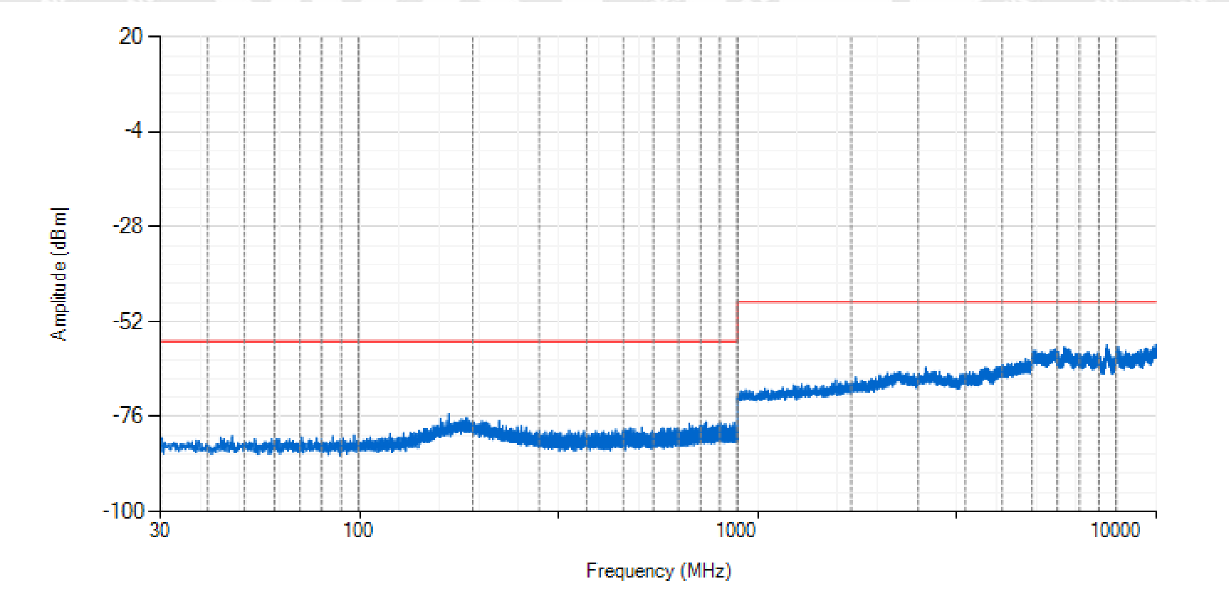
BR/EDR worst case DH5 hopping mode



BLE Lowest Channel



BLE Highest Channel



Note 1: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 30MHz to 12.75GHz, which emissions are too small are not list above.

11. Receiver Blocking

11.1 Standard Application

Receiver blocking is a measure of the ability of the equipment to receive a wanted signal on its operating channel without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted input signal (blocking signal) on frequencies other than those of the operating band and spurious responses.

Performance Criteria
For equipment that supports a PER or FER test to be performed, the minimum performance criterion shall be a PER or FER less than or equal to 10 %.
For equipment that does not support a PER or a FER test to be performed, the minimum performance criterion shall be no loss of the wireless transmission function needed for the intended use of the equipment.

The minimum performance criterion shall be a PER less than or equal to 10 %. The manufacturer may declare alternative performance criteria as long as that is appropriate for the intended use of the equipment (see clause 5.4.1.t)).

While maintaining the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3, the blocking levels at specified frequency offsets shall be equal to or greater than the limits defined for the applicable receiver category provided in table 6, table 7 or table 8.

Receiver category 1
Adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power greater than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 1 equipment.

Receiver category 2
non-adaptive equipment with a Medium Utilization (MU) factor greater than 1 % and less than or equal to 10 % (irrespective of the maximum RF output power); or equipment (adaptive or non-adaptive) with a maximum RF output power greater than 0 dBm e.i.r.p. and less than or equal to 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

Receiver category 3
non-adaptive equipment with a maximum Medium Utilization (MU) factor of 1 % (irrespective of the maximum RF output power); or equipment (adaptive or non-adaptive) with a maximum RF output power of 0 dBm e.i.r.p.

Table 6: Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 1 equipment

<table>
<tr><th>Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 4)</th><th>Blocking signal frequency (MHz)</th><th>Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 4)</th><th>Type of blocking signal</th></tr>
<tr><td>(-133 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW)) or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)</td><td>2380
2504</td><td rowspan="2">-34</td><td rowspan="2">CW</td></tr>
<tr><td>(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW)) or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)</td><td>2300
2330
2360
2524
2584
2674</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.
NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 3: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 20 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 4: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded inclause 5.4.3.2.2.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 7: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 2 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)	**Blocking signal frequency (MHz)**	**Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)**	**Type of blocking signal**
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW) + 10 dB) or (-74 dBm + 10 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2380 2504 2300 2584	-34	CW
NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz. NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal. NOTE 3: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.			

Table 8: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 3 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)	**Blocking signal frequency (MHz)**	**Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)**	**Type of blocking signal**
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW) + 20 dB) or (-74 dBm + 20 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2380 2504 2300 2584	-34	CW
NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz. NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal. NOTE 3: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.			

11.2 Test Procedure

Step 1: • For non-frequency hopping equipment, the UUT shall be set to the lowest operating channel.
Step 2: •The blocking signal generator is set to the first frequency as defined in the appropriate table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment.
Step 3: •With the blocking signal generator switched off, a communication link is established between the UUT and the associated companion device using the test setup shown in figure 6. The variable attenuator is set to a value that achieves the minimum performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 with a resolution of at least 1 dB. The resulting level for the wanted signal at the input of the UUT is Pmin. This value shall be measured and recorded in the test report.
• The signal level is increased by the value provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment.
Step 4: •The blocking signal at the UUT is set to the level provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. It shall be verified and recorded in the test report that the performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is met.
Step 5: •Repeat step 4 for each remaining combination of frequency and level for the blocking signal as provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment.
Step 6: •For non-frequency hopping equipment, repeat step 2 to step 5 with the UUT operating at the highest operating channel.

11.3 Test Setup

According to the section 5.4.11.2.1, the test block diagram shall be used.

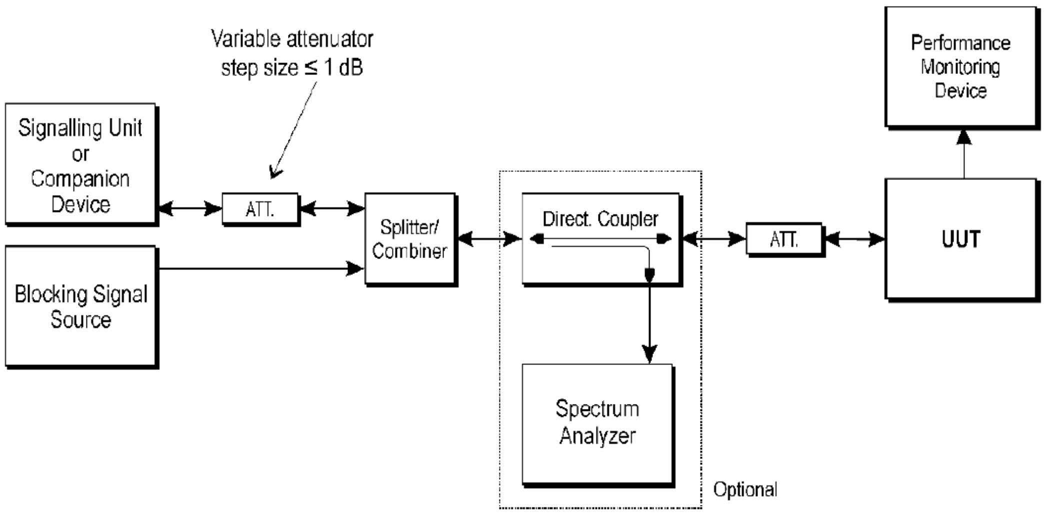


Figure 6: Test Set-up for receiver blocking

All test procedure is carried to the section 5.4.11.2.1
RBW/VBW=8MHz/30MHz

11.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

➢ **The product BLE and BR/EDR/ is receiver category 2.**

Mode/ Channel	Wanted signal power (dBm)	Blocking signal Frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Test PER(%)	Limit(%)	Result
GFSK-Hopping	-66.14	2380	-30.73	0.3	<10	Pass
		2504				
		2300				
		2584				
π/4 DQPSK - Hopping	-64.69	2380	-30.73	0.2	<10	Pass
		2504				
		2300				
		2584				
8DPSK-Hopping	-64.76	2380	-30.73	0.2	<10	Pass
		2504				
		2300				
		2584				
BLE- Low channel	-65.52	2380	-30.73	0.3	<10	Pass
		2504				
		2300				
		2584				
BLE- High channel	-65.52	2380	-30.73	0.1	<10	Pass
		2504				
		2300				
		2584				

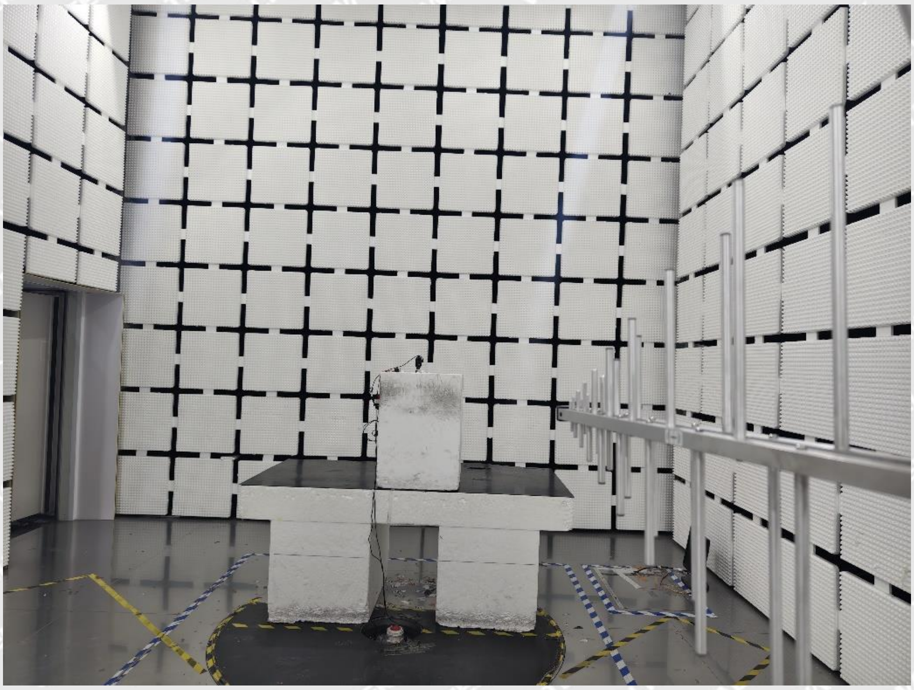
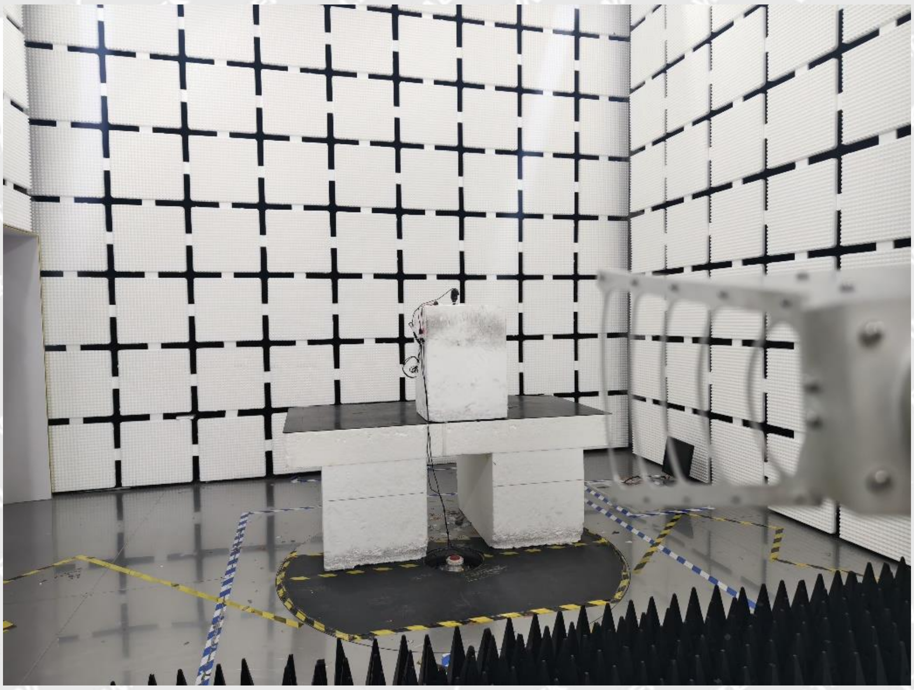
**communication link is established between the UUT and the associated companion device using the test setup shown in figure 6. While the Companion device (CMW500) adjust to a level which can obtain the minimum performance criteria PER 10%,This level define to Pmin*

Remark: the smallest channel bandwidth shall be used together with the lowest data rate for this channel bandwidth. This mode of operation are aligned with the performance criteria defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 as declared by the manufacturer (see clause 5.4.1.t)).

EXHIBIT 1 - EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Please refer to "ANNEX".

EXHIBIT 2 - Test setup photo

Spurious Emission Test Setup (Below1GHz)	
Spurious Emission Test Setup (Above 1GHz)	

******* END OF REPORT *******