



Microtest
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Test Report

Report No.: MTi210520003-02E1

Date of issue: June 17, 2021

Applicant: Shenzhen Langmingtao
Technology Co., Ltd.

Product name: BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES

Model(s): Q8

Shenzhen Microtest Co., Ltd.
<http://www.mtitest.com>





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TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant's name:	Shenzhen Langmingtao Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	F3, Block C, Meilian Industrial Park, Fenghuang Xingye Road, Fuyong, Bao 'an, Shenzhen, China.
Manufacturer's Name:	Shenzhen Langmingtao Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	F3, Block C, Meilian Industrial Park, Fenghuang Xingye Road, Fuyong, Bao 'an, Shenzhen, China.

Product description

Product name	BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES
Trademark	N/A
Model Name	Q8
Serial Model	N/A
Standards	EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)

Date of Test

Date (s) of performance of tests... :	June 02, 2021 ~ June 17, 2021
Test Result	Pass

This device described above has been tested by Shenzhen Microtest Co., Ltd. and the test results show that the equipment under test (EUT) is in compliance with the Radio equipment directive requirements. And it is applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.

Testing Engineer

:

Danny Xu

(Danny Xu)

Technical Manager

:

Leo Su

(Leo Su)

Authorized Signatory

:

Tom Xue

(Tom Xue)



1 General Description

1.1 Feature of equipment under test (EUT)

Product name:	BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES
Model name:	Q8
Series model:	N/A
Difference in series models:	N/A
TX/RX frequency range:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Bluetooth version:	V5.1
Modulation type:	GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK
Power source:	DC 5V from adapter AC 230V/50Hz or DC 3.7V from battery
Battery:	DC 3.7V 500mAh
Adapter information:	N/A
Antenna designation:	PCB antenna (Antenna Gain: 3dBi)
Hardware version	AC6955F_ANCQ8V01
Software version	79B3-68DEE14D_0.0.7

1.2 Operation channel list

Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)
0	2402	20	2422	40	2442	60	2462
1	2403	21	2423	41	2443	61	2463
2	2404	22	2424	42	2444	62	2464
3	2405	23	2425	43	2445	63	2465
4	2406	24	2426	44	2446	64	2466
5	2407	25	2427	45	2447	65	2467
6	2408	26	2428	46	2448	66	2468
7	2409	27	2429	47	2449	67	2469
8	2410	28	2430	48	2450	68	2470
9	2411	29	2431	49	2451	69	2471
10	2412	30	2432	50	2452	70	2472
11	2413	31	2433	51	2453	71	2473
12	2414	32	2434	52	2454	72	2474
13	2415	33	2435	53	2455	73	2475
14	2416	34	2436	54	2456	74	2476

15	2417	35	2437	55	2457	75	2477
16	2418	36	2438	56	2458	76	2478
17	2419	37	2439	57	2459	77	2479
18	2420	38	2440	58	2460	78	2480
19	2421	39	2441	59	2461		

1.3 Test frequency channel

Low	2402MHz
Middle	2441MHz
High	2480MHz

1.4 EUT operation mode

During testing, the EUT is programed (provided by the manufacture) to control the Tx/Rx operation followed the test requirement.

1.5 Test conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

- Temperature: 15°C~35°C
- Humidity: 20%~75%
- Atmospheric pressure: 98kPa~101kPa

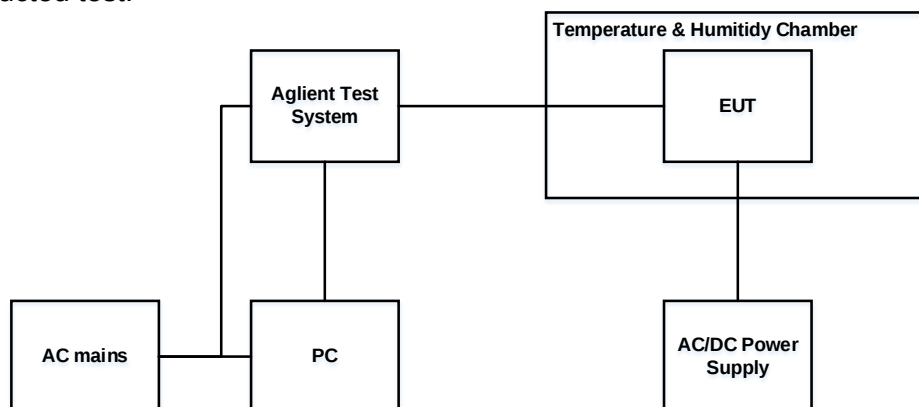
Test Conditions	Normal	N.V.L.T.	N.V.H.T.
Temperature (°C)	25	-10	40
Power supply (Vdc)	3.7		

Note1: The extreme temperatures are declared by manufacture.

Note2: N.V.L.T. is the abbreviation of normal voltage lowest temperature; N.V.H.T. is the abbreviation of normal voltage highest temperature.

1.6 EUT test setup

For RF Conducted test:



For Radiated test:

EUT

Note: see photographs of the test setup in the report for the actual setup for test.

1.7 Ancillary equipment list

Equipment	Model	S/N	Manufacturer
Adapter	XED-CE050100CU	/	Shenzhen XED Power Supply Co., Lsstd.

1.8 Measurement uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been calculated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in ETSI TR 100 028-1/2. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

Parameter	Uncertainty Criterion	Measurement Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	$\pm 5\%$	4.0%
RF output power, conducted	$\pm 1.5\text{dB}$	$\pm 1.13\text{dB}$
Power Spectral Density, conducted	$\pm 3\text{dB}$	$\pm 2.35\text{dB}$
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	$\pm 3\text{dB}$	$\pm 2.39\text{dB}$
All emissions, radiated	$\pm 6\text{dB}$	$\pm 4.60\text{dB}$
Temperature	$\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$
Supply voltages	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 2.5\%$
Time	$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 4.2\%$



2 Summary of Test Result

Item	Description of Test	Reference: Clause No	Result
1	RF Output Power	4.3.1.2 or 4.3.2.2	Pass
2	Accumulated Transmit time, Frequency Occupation & Hopping Sequence	4.3.1.4	Pass
3	Hopping Frequency Separation	4.3.1.5	Pass
4	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	4.3.1.8 or 4.3.2.7	Pass
5	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain	4.3.1.9 or 4.3.2.8	Pass
6	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	4.3.1.10 or 4.3.2.9	Pass
7	Receiver spurious emissions	4.3.1.10 or 4.3.2.9	Pass
8	Adaptivity	4.3.1.7 or 4.3.2.6	N/A*
9	Receiver Blocking	4.3.1.12 or 4.3.2.11	Pass
10	Geo-location capability	4.3.1.13 or 4.3.2.12	N/A**

Note:

*Not applicable (the RF output power of EUT is less than 10dBm e.i.r.p.).

** Not applicable (the EUT has no geo-location capability).



3 Testing Site

Test laboratory:	Shenzhen Microtest Co., Ltd.
Laboratory location:	101, No. 7, Zone 2, Xinxing Industrial Park, Fuhai Avenue, Xinhe Community, Fuhai Street, Bao' an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.
CNAS Registration No.:	L5868
Telephone:	(86-755)88850135
Fax:	(86-755)88850136

Note: Instrument and equipment calibration laboratory:

Test laboratory:	Guangzhou Lisai Calibration and Testing Co.,LTD
Laboratory location:	No.8.South Street, Shi Ji Institute.Guangzhou.China
CNAS Registration No.:	L7127
Telephone:	(86-020) 31134076
Fax:	(86-020) 31134076



4 List of Test Equipment

Equipment No.	Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Calibration date	Due date
MTI-E043	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&schwarz	ESCI7	101166	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E044	TRILOG Broadband Antenna	schwarbeck	VULB 9163	9163-1338	2021/05/30	2023/05/29
MTI-E047	Amplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8447F	3113A06150	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E045	Double Ridged Broadband Horn Antenna	schwarbeck	BBHA 9120 D	9120D-2278	2021/05/30	2023/05/29
MTI-E057	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde&schwarz	CMW500	149155	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E058	ESG Series Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	E4421B	GB40051240	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E062	PXA Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9030A	MY51350296	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E063	Power Splitter	/	PD-4SF-206D	/	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E064	Synthesized Sweeper	Agilent	83752A	3610A01957	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E065	DC Power Supply	Agilent	E3632A	MY40027695	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E066	MXA Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY50143483	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E071	ESG Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50143762	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E072	Thermometer Clock Humidity Monitor	-	HTC-1	/	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E089	ESG Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY49060455	2021/06/02	2022/06/01
MTI-E080	Thermometer Clock Humidity Monitor	-	HTC-1	/	2021/06/02	2022/06/01

Note: the calibration interval of the above test instruments is 12 or 24 months and the calibrations are traceable to international system unit (SI).



5 Test Result

5.1 RF output power

5.1.1 Definition

The RF output power is defined as the mean equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of the equipment during a transmission burst.

5.1.2 Limits

The maximum RF output power for adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment shall be equal to or less than 20 dBm.

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

5.1.3 Test Procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.2 to measure the RF output power at normal and extreme conditions.

5.1.4 Test Result



Test data

Modulation	Test conditions	E.I.R.P (dBm)			Limit(dBm)	Result
		Low	Middle	High		
GFSK	Normal	-4.47	-4.37	-4.20	20	Pass
	N.V.L.T.	-5.12	-4.79	-5.12	20	Pass
	N.V.H.T.	-5.36	-4.99	-5.11	20	Pass
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	Normal	-5.88	-5.48	-5.56	20	Pass
	N.V.L.T.	-6.16	-5.87	-6.25	20	Pass
	N.V.H.T.	-6.24	-6.23	-6.94	20	Pass

Note: E.I.R.P (dBm) = Max. Conducted power (dBm) + antenna gain (dBi).



5.2 Accumulated transmit time, frequency occupation & hopping sequence

5.2.1 Definition

The Accumulated Transmit Time is the total of the transmitter 'on' times, during an observation period, on a particular hopping frequency.

The Frequency Occupation is the number of times that each hopping frequency is occupied within a given period. A hopping frequency is considered to be occupied when the equipment selects that frequency from the hopping sequence. The equipment may be transmitting, receiving or stay idle during the Dwell Time spent on that hopping frequency.

The Hopping Sequence of frequency hopping equipment is the unrepeated pattern of the hopping frequencies used by the equipment.

5.2.2 Limits

Adaptive frequency hopping equipment

Adaptive Frequency Hopping systems shall be capable of operating over a minimum of 70% of the band.

The Accumulated Transmit Time on any hopping frequency shall not be greater than 400ms within any observation period of 400ms 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 $((1 / U) \times 25 \%)$ 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.

5.2.3 Test Procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.4 to measure the Accumulated Transmit time, Frequency Occupation & Hopping Sequence at normal condition.

5.2.4 Test Result



Test data

Accumulated Transmit time:

Mode	Data Packet	Frequency (MHz)	Pulse Time (ms)	Minimum Frequency Occupation (ms)	Accumulated Transmit time (ms)	Limit(s)	Result
GFSK	DH1	2441	0.3773	0.75	120.74	<0.4	Pass
	DH3	2441	1.633	3.27	261.28	<0.4	Pass
	DH5	2441	2.881	5.76	307.31	<0.4	Pass
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2DH1	2441	0.3873	0.77	123.94	<0.4	Pass
	2DH3	2441	1.639	3.28	262.24	<0.4	Pass
	2DH5	2441	2.887	5.77	307.95	<0.4	Pass

Note:

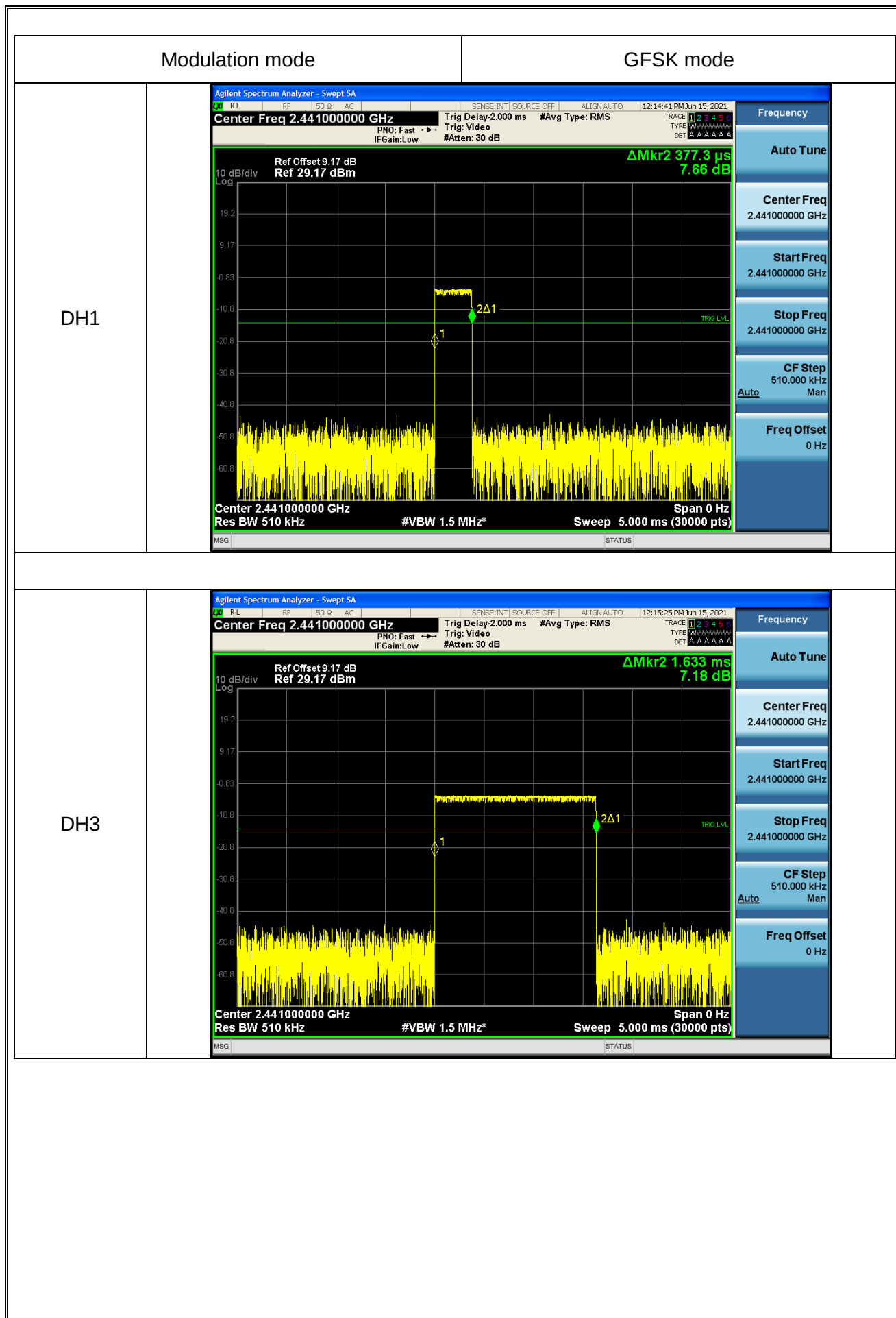
1. A period time = 0.4 (s) * 79 = 31.6(s)

DH1 time slot = Pulse Duration * (1600/(2*79)) * A period time

DH3 time slot = Pulse Duration * (1600/(4*79)) * A period time

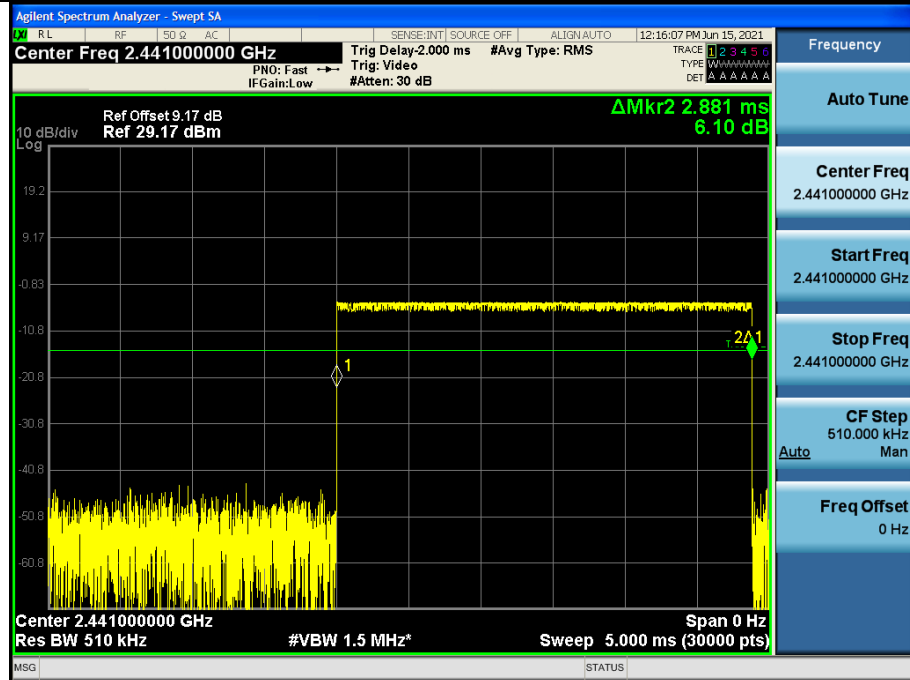
DH5 time slot = Pulse Duration * (1600/(6*79)) * A period time

2. For GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK: The test period: T= 0.4 Second/Channel x 79 Channel = 31.6 s.





DH5

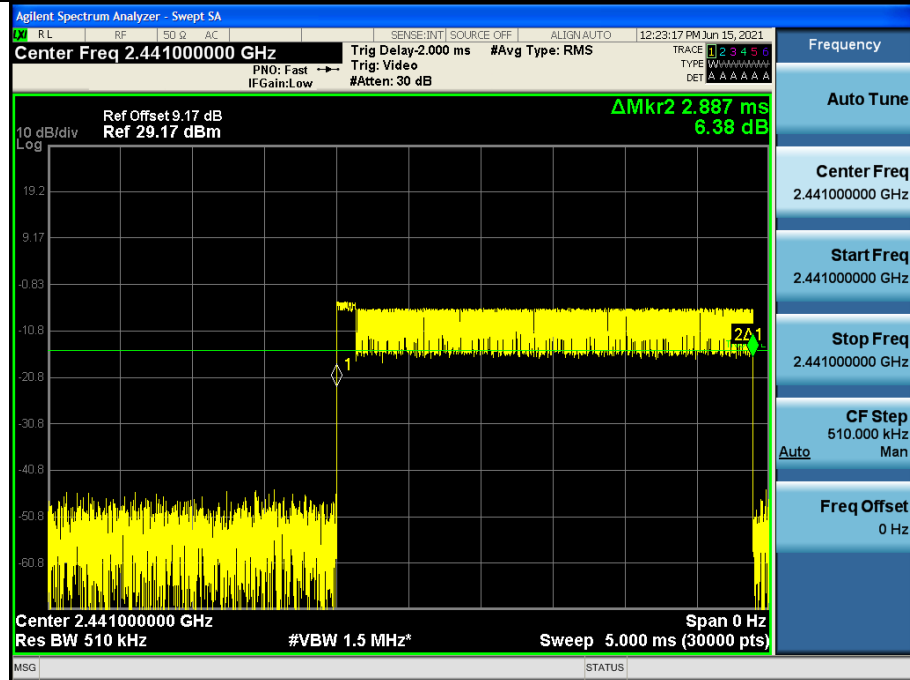




Modulation mode		π/4-DQPSK mode	
2-DH1			



2-DH5





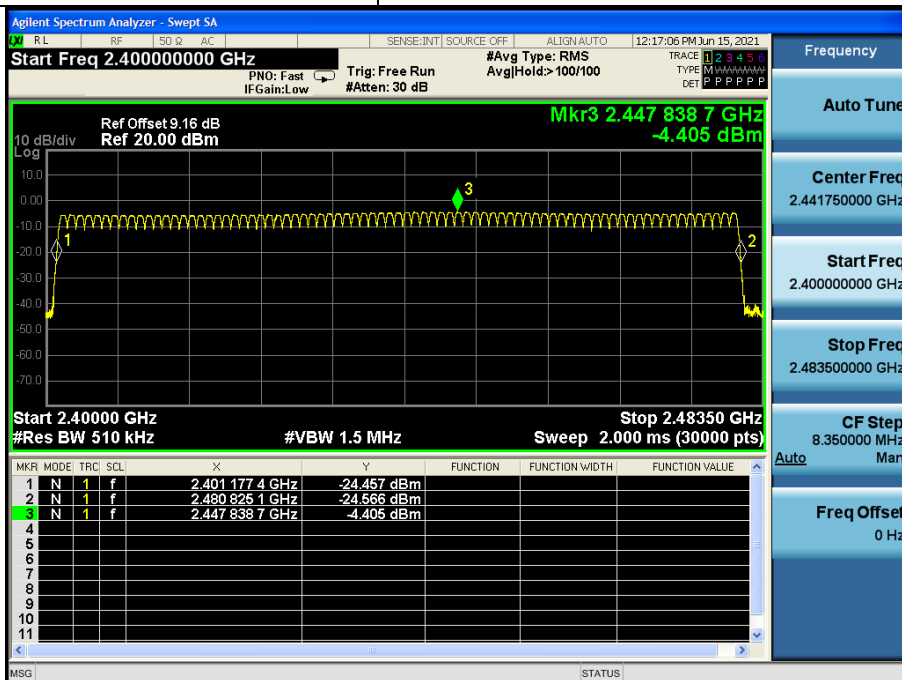
Hopping Sequence

BT mode	Hopping number	Limit	Band allocation (%)	Limit (%)	Result
GFSK-DH5	79	≥ 15	95.46	≥ 70	Pass
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK-2DH5	79	≥ 15	95.91	≥ 70	Pass

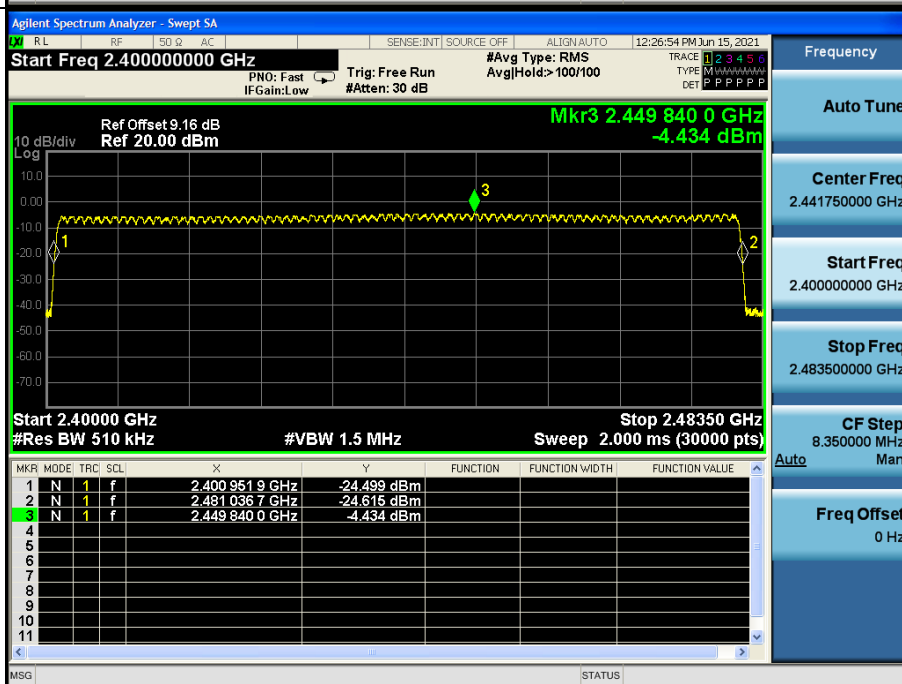
Hopping Number for GFSK

79

GFSK-DH5



$\pi/4$ -DQPSK
-2DH5





5.3 Hopping frequency separation

5.3.1 Definition

The Hopping Frequency Separation is the frequency separation between two adjacent hopping frequencies

5.3.2 Limits

Adaptive frequency hopping systems:

The minimum Hopping Frequency Separation shall be 100 kHz.

5.3.3 Test Procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.5 to measure the hopping frequency separation at normal condition.

5.3.4 Test Result

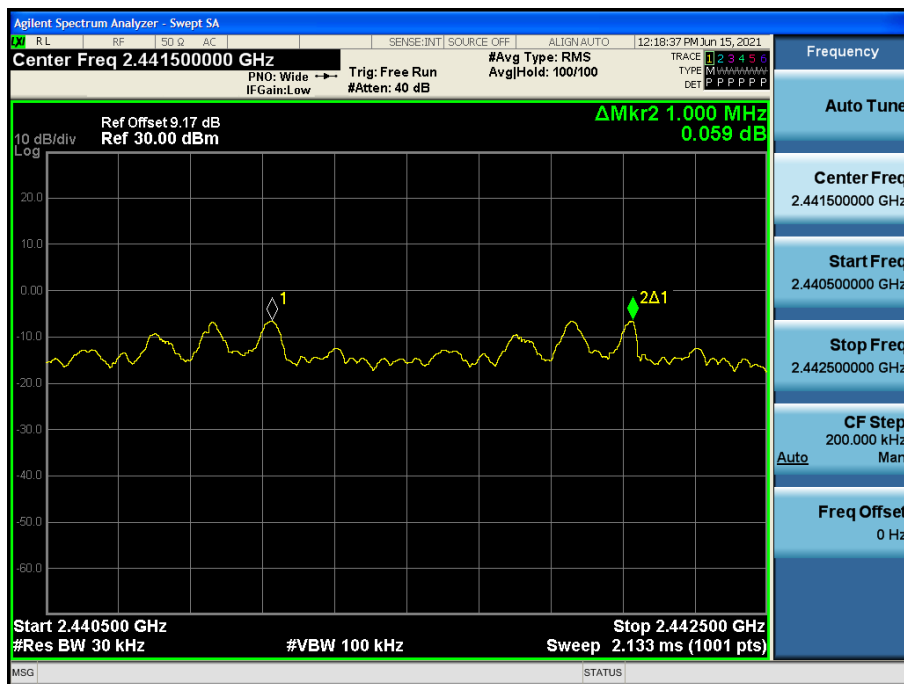


Hopping frequency Separation:

BT mode	Hopping frequency separation (MHz)	Limit (MHz)	Result
GFSK	1.000	≥ 0.1	Pass



BT mode	Hopping frequency separation (MHz)	Limit (MHz)	Result
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	1.000	≥ 0.1	Pass





5.4 Occupied channel bandwidth

5.4.1 Definition

The Occupied Channel Bandwidth is the bandwidth that contains 99 % of the power of the signal hopping frequency.

5.4.2 Limits

The Occupied Channel Bandwidth for each hopping frequency shall fall completely within the specified band.

5.4.3 Test Procedures

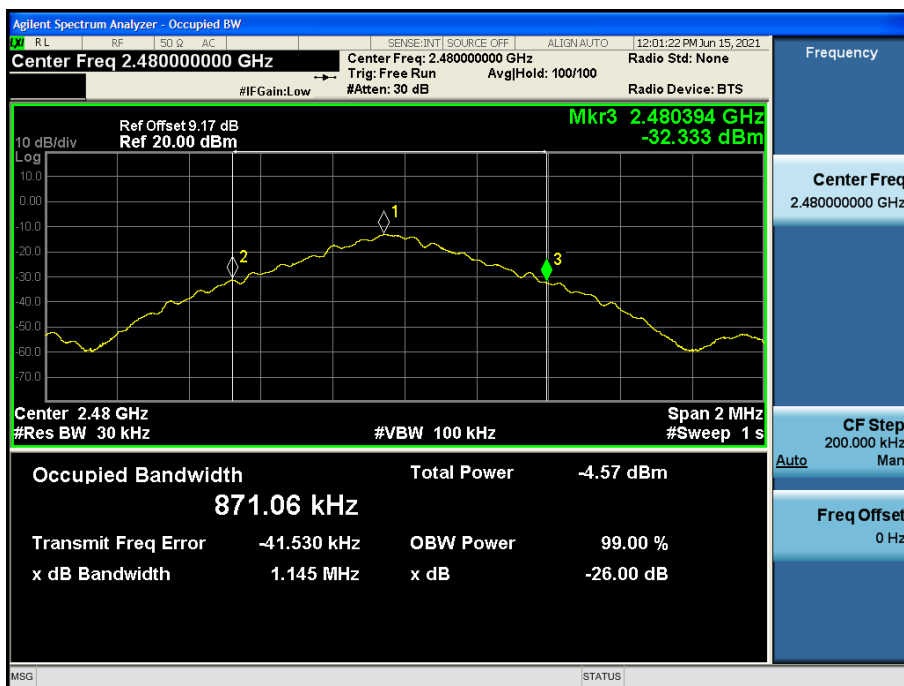
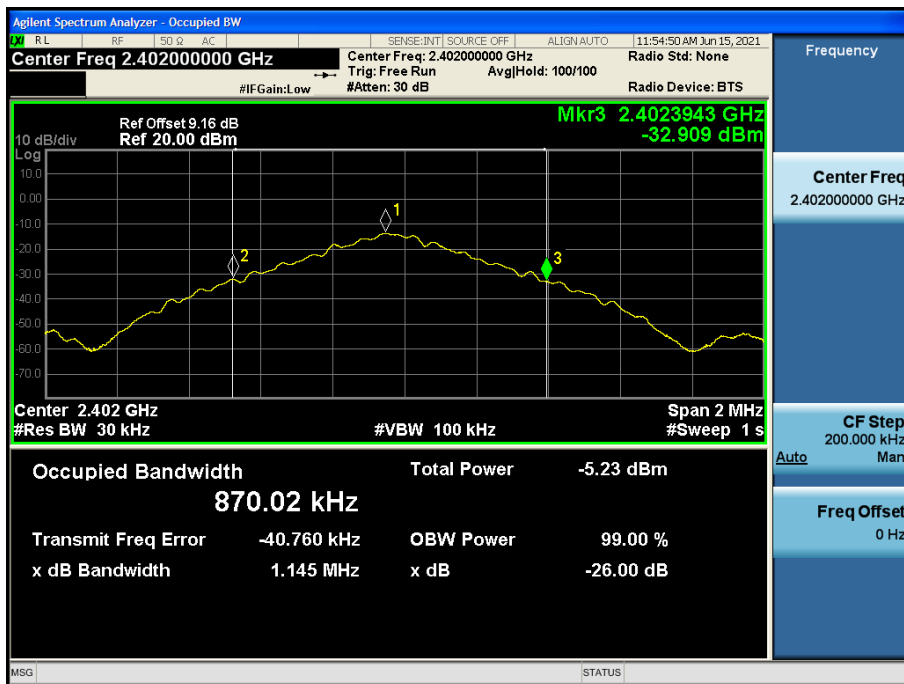
Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.7 to measure the occupied channel bandwidth at normal condition.

5.4.4 Test Result



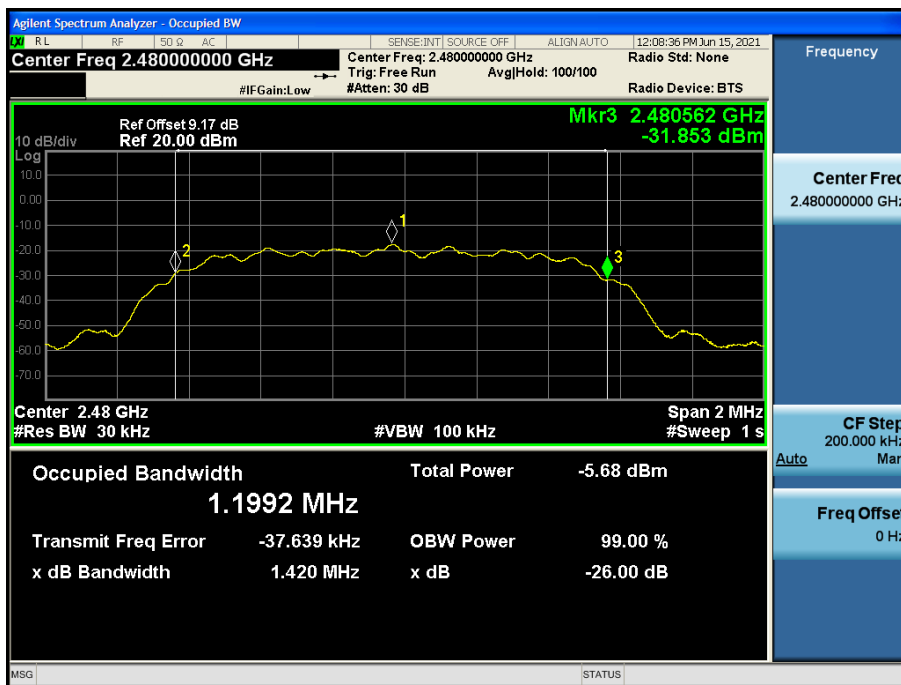
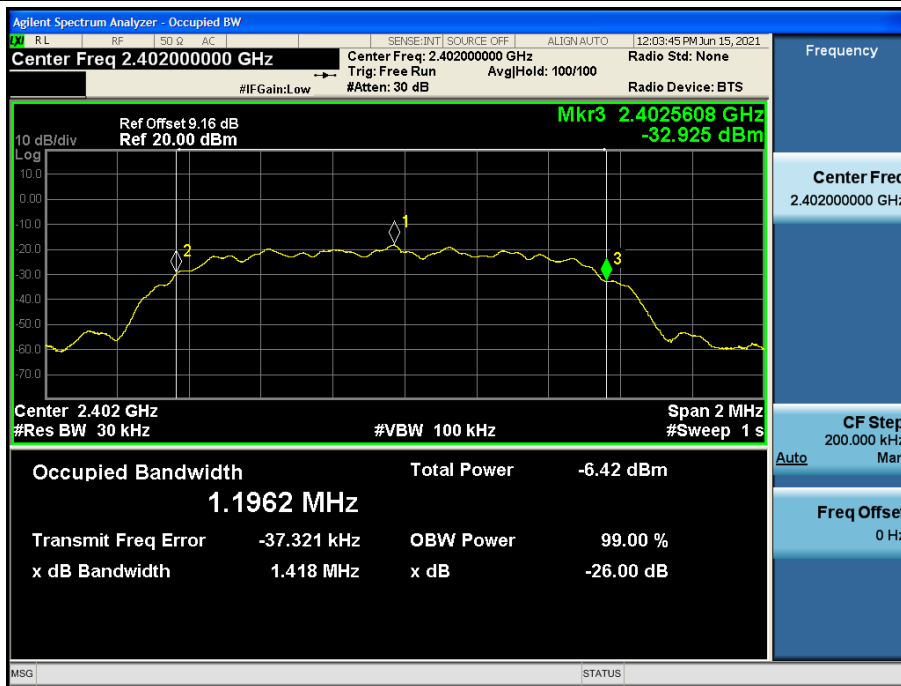
Test data

Test Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Occupied Channel Bandwidth(MHz)	Lower Band Edge(MHz)	Upper Band Edge(MHz)	Limit
GFSK	2402	0.87002	2401.5650	2402.4350	Within 2400-2483.5M Hz
	2480	0.87106	2479.5645	2480.4355	





Test Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Occupied Channel Bandwidth(MHz)	Lower Band Edge(MHz)	Upper Band Edge(MHz)	Limit
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	2402	1.1962	2401.4019	2402.5981	Within 2400-2483.5 MHz
	2480	1.1992	2479.4004	2480.5996	





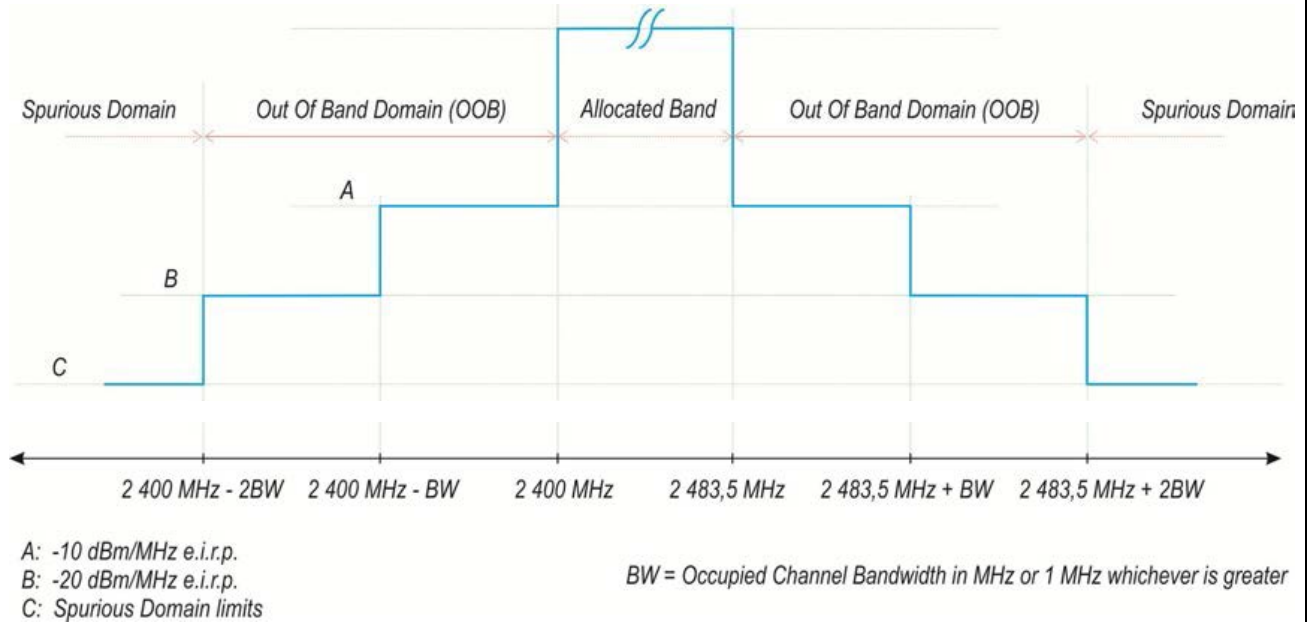
5.5 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

5.5.1 Definition

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain are emissions when the equipment is in Transmit mode, on frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious emissions.

5.5.2 Limits

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.



5.5.3 Test Procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.8 to measure the transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain at normal condition.

5.5.4 Test Result



Test data

BT mode	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain (dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.)			
	2400MHz-BW	2400MHz-2BW	2483.5MHz+BW	2483.5MHz+2BW
GFSK	-42.55	-42.95	-48.75	-52.03
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	-44.97	-45.92	-49.54	-51.60
Limit	-10	-20	-10	-20
Max. Unwanted emission:		-42.55dBm/MHz		
Result		Pass		



5.6 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

5.6.1 Definition

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions outside the allocated band and outside the out-of-band domain as the specified band when the equipment is in Transmit mode.

5.6.2 Limit

The transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall not exceed the values given in table below.

Frequency range	Maximum power e.i.p. ($\leq 1\text{GHz}$) e.i.r.p. ($> 1\text{GHz}$)	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

5.6.3 Test procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.9 to measure the transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain at normal condition.

5.6.4 Test result



Test data

EUT:	BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES	Model Name:	Q8
Pressure:	1010hPa	Test Voltage:	DC 3.7V from battery
Test Mode:	GFSK(TX 2480MHz)		

30MHz-1GHz

Polar	Frequency	Reading Level	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(H/V)	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
V	35.1736	-76.61	11.26	-65.35	-36	-29.35	peak
V	52.1333	-74.25	10.2	-64.05	-54	-10.05	peak
V	116.1761	-72.68	12.22	-60.46	-54	-6.46	peak
V	153.4153	-64.31	13.34	-50.97	-36	-14.97	peak
V	300.0102	-71.01	7.64	-63.37	-36	-27.37	peak
V	482.7863	-73.89	5.6	-68.29	-54	-14.29	peak
H	42.9077	-75.20	9.81	-65.39	-36	-29.39	peak
H	63.2673	-75.38	12.15	-63.23	-54	-9.23	peak
H	126.9178	-75.02	12.85	-62.17	-36	-26.17	peak
H	188.7586	-76.62	10.96	-65.66	-54	-11.66	peak
H	249.0537	-76.92	10.09	-66.83	-36	-30.83	peak
H	483.2199	-78.44	5.33	-73.11	-54	-19.11	peak

Remark:

Emission Level= Reading Level+ Factor, Margin= Emission Level - Limit



EUT:	BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES	Model Name:	Q8
Pressure:	1010hPa	Test Voltage:	DC 3.7V from battery
Test Mode:	GFSK(TX 2402/2441/2480MHz)		

1GHz-12.75GHz

Polar	Frequency	Reading Level	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(H/V)	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
operation frequency:2402							
V	4804.163	-48.62	8.90	-39.72	-30.00	-9.72	peak
V	7206.041	-52.95	4.57	-48.38	-30.00	-18.38	peak
H	4804.154	-51.26	8.90	-42.36	-30.00	-12.36	peak
H	7206.116	-50.50	4.57	-45.93	-30.00	-15.93	peak
operation frequency:2441							
V	4882.261	-48.31	9.34	-38.97	-30.00	-8.97	peak
V	7323.211	-51.82	4.45	-47.37	-30.00	-17.37	peak
H	4882.381	-52.74	9.34	-43.40	-30.00	-13.40	peak
H	7323.122	-51.73	4.45	-47.28	-30.00	-17.28	peak
operation frequency:2480							
V	4960.254	-44.32	9.77	-34.55	-30.00	-4.55	peak
V	7440.205	-53.21	4.33	-48.88	-30.00	-18.88	peak
H	4960.029	-47.99	9.77	-38.22	-30.00	-8.22	peak
H	7440.211	-51.51	4.33	-47.18	-30.00	-17.18	peak
Remark: Emission Level= Reading Level+ Factor, Margin= Emission Level - Limit							

Note: Worst mode is GFSK, showing only the worst mode.



5.7 Receiver spurious emissions

5.7.1 Definition

Receiver spurious emissions are emissions at any frequency when the equipment is in receive mode.

5.7.2 Limits

The spurious emissions of the receiver shall not exceed the values given in table below.

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

5.7.3 Test procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.3.11 to measure the receiver spurious emissions at normal condition.

5.7.4 Test result



Test data

EUT:	BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES	Model Name:	Q8
Pressure:	1010hPa	Test Voltage:	DC 3.7V from battery
Test Mode:	GFSK(RX 2480MHz)		

30MHz-1GHz

Polar	Frequency	Reading Level	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(H/V)	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
V	34.0195	-90.29	11.29	-79.00	-57	-22.00	peak
V	175.2536	-90.98	12.07	-78.91	-57	-21.91	peak
V	234.8597	-88.04	10.55	-77.49	-57	-20.49	peak
V	378.8461	-94.30	7.03	-87.27	-57	-30.27	peak
V	526.0249	-93.83	5.62	-88.21	-57	-31.21	peak
V	759.2133	-95.59	3.38	-92.21	-57	-35.21	peak
H	47.0323	-90.26	9.7	-80.56	-57	-23.56	peak
H	186.5459	-95.10	11.05	-84.05	-57	-27.05	peak
H	277.2549	-96.34	8.3	-88.04	-57	-31.04	peak
H	391.4510	-92.09	6.76	-85.33	-57	-28.33	peak
H	479.3542	-94.41	5.37	-89.04	-57	-32.04	peak
H	626.0926	-95.88	5.05	-90.83	-57	-33.83	peak

Remark:

Emission Level= Reading Level+ Factor, Margin= Emission Level - Limit



EUT:	BLUETOOTH HEADPHONES	Model Name:	Q8
Pressure:	1010hPa	Test Voltage:	DC 3.7V from battery
Test Mode:	GFSK(RX 2480MHz)		

Polar	Frequency	Reading Level	Factor	Emission Level	Limits	Margin	Detector Type
(H/V)	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dB)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	
V	1715.063	-58.48	3.76	-54.72	-47	-7.72	peak
V	2527.232	-59.58	3.97	-55.61	-47	-8.61	peak
V	3327.183	-61.03	4.77	-56.26	-47	-9.26	peak
V	6057.465	-65.76	7.37	-58.39	-47	-11.39	peak
V	7248.004	-69.22	4.53	-64.69	-47	-17.69	peak
V	8033.865	-70.81	3.62	-67.19	-47	-20.19	peak
H	1327.776	-59.07	3.05	-56.02	-47	-9.02	peak
H	2464.832	-66.54	4.13	-62.41	-47	-15.41	peak
H	4254.958	-62.48	5.76	-56.72	-47	-9.72	peak
H	5530.893	-61.14	6.92	-54.22	-47	-7.22	peak
H	7974.361	-67.56	3.7	-63.86	-47	-16.86	peak
H	9163.862	-71.79	1.82	-69.97	-47	-22.97	peak

Remark:

Emission Level= Reading Level+ Factor, Margin= Emission Level - Limit

Note: Worst mode is GFSK, showing only the worst mode.



5.8 Adaptivity

5.8.1 Definition

Adaptive mode of LBT based Detect and Avoid is a mechanism by which equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, avoids transmissions in a channel in the presence of other transmissions in that channel.

5.8.2 Limits

Minimum set of requirements:

LBT based Detect and Avoid mechanism: Load Based Equipment.

1) Before a transmission or a burst of transmissions, the equipment shall perform a Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) check using energy detect. The equipment shall observe the operating channel for the duration of the CCA observation time which shall be not less than 18 μ s. The channel shall be considered occupied if the energy level in the channel exceeds the threshold given in step 5) below. If the equipment finds the channel to be clear, it may transmit immediately

2) If the equipment finds the channel occupied, it shall not transmit on this channel (see note 2). The equipment shall perform an Extended CCA check in which the channel is observed for a random duration in the range between 18 μ s and at least 160 μ s. If the extended CCA check has determined the channel to be no longer occupied, the equipment may resume transmissions on this channel. If the Extended CCA time has determined the channel still to be occupied, it shall perform new Extended CCA checks until the channel is no longer occupied.

Note 1: The Idle Period in between transmissions is considered to be the CCA or the Extended CCA check as there are no transmissions during this period.

Note 2: The equipment is allowed to switch to a non-adaptive mode and to continue transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements applicable to non-adaptive systems. Alternatively, the equipment is also allowed to continue transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements.

3) The total time that an equipment makes use of a RF channel is defined as the Channel Occupancy Time. This Channel Occupancy Time shall be less than 13ms, after which the device shall perform a new CCA as described in step 1) above.

4) The equipment, upon correct reception of a packet which was intended for this equipment can skip CCA and immediately (see note 3) proceed with the transmission of management and control frames (e.g. ACK and Block ACK frames are allowed but data frames are not allowed). A consecutive sequence of transmissions by the equipment without a new CCA shall not exceed the maximum channel occupancy time as defined in step 3) above.

Note 3: For the purpose of multi-cast, the ACK transmissions (associated with the same data packet) of the individual devices are allowed to take place in a sequence.

5) The energy detection threshold for the CCA shall be proportional to the transmit power of the transmitter: for a 20 dBm e.i.r.p. transmitter the CCA threshold level (TL) shall be equal or less than -70 dBm/MHz at the input to the receiver (assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna). For power levels below 20 dBm e.i.r.p., the CCA threshold level may be relaxed to $TL = -70 \text{ dBm/MHz} + (20 \text{ dBm} - P_{out} \text{ e.i.r.p.})/1 \text{ MHz}$ (P_{out} in dBm).

Short Control Signalling Transmissions:

If implemented, Short Control Signalling Transmissions of adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS shall have a maximum duty cycle of 10% within an observation period of 50ms.



5.8.3 Test Procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.6 to measure the Adaptivity & receiver blocking at normal condition.

5.8.4 Test Result

Not applicable.



5.9 Receiver blocking

5.9.1 Definition

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.

5.9.2 Limits

Table 6: Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 1 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 4)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 4)	Type of blocking signal
(-133 dBm + 10 × log ₁₀ (OCBW)) or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504	-34	CW
(-139 dBm + 10 × log ₁₀ (OCBW)) or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)	2 300 2 330 2 360 2 524 2 584 2 674		
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 in clause 5.4.3.2.2.			

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
$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 10 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 10 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-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 $P_{\min} + 26 \text{ dB}$ 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
$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 20 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 20 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-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 the test may be performed using a wanted signal up to $P_{\min} + 30 \text{ dB}$ 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.			

5.9.3 Test Procedures

Follow the test procedure as described in EN 300 328 V2.2.2 Clause 5.4.11 to measure the receiver blocking at normal condition.

5.9.4 Test Result



Test data

Comply with receiver category 3 equipment.

When required minimum blocking signals injected, communication link between the UUT and the associated companion device remains, and the performance still meet the minimum performance criterion declared by manufacturer.

Category3:

Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Data rate (Mbps)	Blocking Signal Frequency (MHz)	Wanted Signal(dBm)	Blocking Signal Level At Input Port (dBm)	PER(%)
2402	GFSK	3	2380, 2504	$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 20 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 20 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less	-34	0.36
2402	GFSK	3	2 300 2 584	$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 20 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 20 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less	-34	0.31
2480	GFSK	3	2380, 2504	$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 20 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 20 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less	-34	0.34
2480	GFSK	3	2 300 2 584	$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 20 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 20 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less	-34	0.38

Note: Worst mode is GFSK, showing only the worst mode.



5.10 Geo-location capability

5.10.1 Definition

Geo-location capability is a feature of the equipment to determine its geographical location with the purpose to configure itself according to the regulatory requirements applicable at the geographical location where it operates.

The geo-location capability may be present in the equipment or in an external device (temporary) associated with the equipment operating at the same geographical location during the initial power up of the equipment. The geographical location may also be available in equipment already installed and operating at the same geographical location.

5.10.2 Limits

The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.2.12.2 shall not be accessible to the user.

5.10.3 Test Procedures

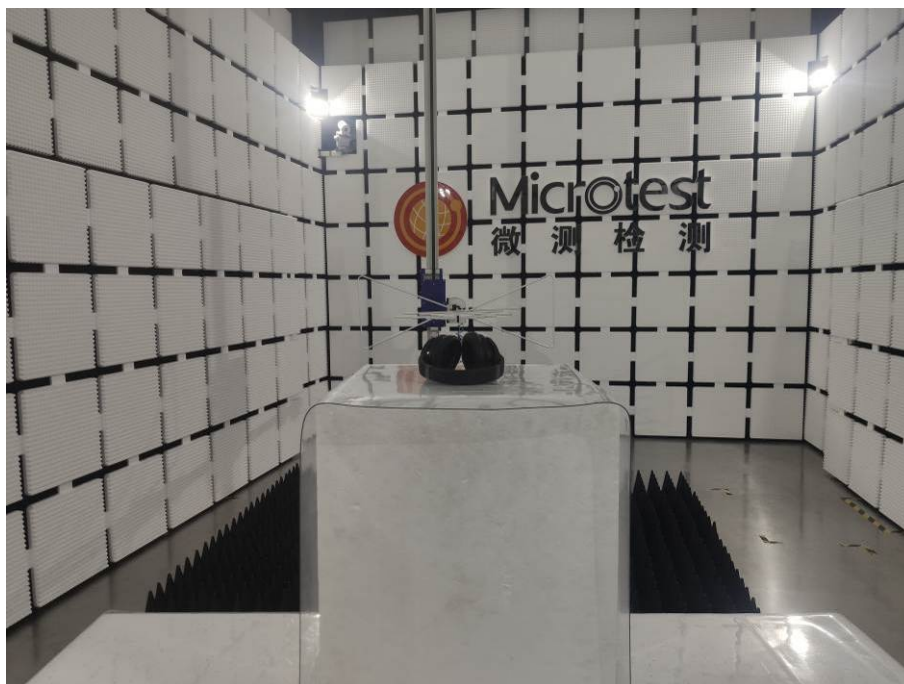
The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.1.13.2 shall not be accessible to the user.

5.10.4 Test Result

Not applicable, the EUT has no geo-location capability.

Photographs of the Test Setup

Radiated emission – below 1GHz



Radiated emission – above 1GHz





Annex A Information for Testing

a) The type of modulation used by the equipment:

- ☒ FHSS
☐ Other forms of modulation

b) In case of FHSS modulation:

- In case of non-Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment:

The number of Hopping Frequencies:

- In case of Adaptive Frequency Hopping Equipment:

The maximum number of Hopping Frequencies: 79

The minimum number of Hopping Frequencies: 79

- The Dwell Time: ms
- The Minimum Channel Occupation Time:
- The (average) Dwell Time: ms

c) Adaptive / non-adaptive equipment:

- ☐ non-adaptive Equipment
☒ adaptive Equipment without the possibility to switch to a non-adaptive mode
☐ adaptive Equipment which can also operate in a non-adaptive mode

d) In case of adaptive equipment:

The Channel Occupancy Time implemented by the equipment:

- ☒ The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism
- In case of equipment using modulation different from FHSS:
 - ☐ The equipment is Frame Based equipment
 - ☒ The equipment is Load Based equipment
 - ☐ The equipment can switch dynamically between Frame Based and Load Based equipment

The CCA time implemented by the equipment:

- ☐ The equipment has implemented an non-LBT based DAA mechanism
☐ The equipment can operate in more than one adaptive mode

e) In case of non-adaptive Equipment:

The maximum RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.): -4.20dBm

The maximum (corresponding) Duty Cycle: %



Equipment with dynamic behaviour, that behaviour is described here. (e.g. the different combinations of duty cycle and corresponding power levels to be declared):

f) The worst case operational mode for each of the following tests:

- RF Output Power: GFSK
- Power Spectral Density: GFSK
- Duty cycle, Tx-Sequence, Tx-gap:
- Dwell time, Minimum Frequency Occupation & Hopping Sequence (only for FHSS equipment):
- Hopping Frequency Separation (only for FHSS equipment): GFSK
- Medium Utilisation:
- Receiver Blocking: GFSK
- Occupied Channel Bandwidth: $\pi/4$ -DQPSK
- Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain: GFSK
- Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain: GFSK
- Receiver spurious emissions: GFSK

g) The different transmit operating modes (tick all that apply):

- ☒ Operating mode 1: Single Antenna Equipment
- ☒ Equipment with only 1 antenna
 - ☐ Equipment with 2 diversity antennas but only 1 antenna active at any moment in time
 - ☐ Smart Antenna Systems with 2 or more antennas, but operating in a (legacy) mode where only 1 antenna is used. (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode in smart antenna systems)
- ☐ Operating mode 2: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas without beam forming
- ☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput / (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2

NOTE: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

- ☐ Operating mode 3: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas with beam forming
- ☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2

NOTE: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

h) In case of Smart Antenna Systems:

- The number of Receive chains:



- The number of Transmit chains:

- ☐ symmetrical power distribution
- ☐ asymmetrical power distribution

In case of beam forming, the maximum beam forming gain:

NOTE: Beam forming gain does not include the basic gain of a single antenna.

i) **Operating Frequency Range(s) of the equipment:**

- Operating Frequency Range 1: 2402MHz to 2480MHz
- Operating Frequency Range 2: MHz to MHz

NOTE: Add more lines if more Frequency Ranges are supported.

j) **Occupied Channel Bandwidth(s):**

- Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1: 1.1992MHz
- Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2: MHz

NOTE: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

k) **Type of Equipment (stand-alone, combined, plug-in radio device, etc.):**

- ☒ Stand-alone
- ☐ Combined Equipment (Equipment where the radio part is fully integrated within another type of equipment)
- ☐ Plug-in radio device (Equipment intended for a variety of host systems)
- ☐ Other

l) **The extreme operating conditions that apply to the equipment:**

Operating temperature range: -10° C to 40° C

Details provided are for the: ☒ stand-alone equipment

- ☐ combined (or host) equipment
- ☐ test jig

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:
 - ☒ PCB Antenna
- Antenna Gain: 3dBi



If applicable, additional beamforming gain (excluding basic antenna gain):
dB

- ☐ Temporary RF connector provided
- ☐ No temporary RF connector provided
- ☐ Dedicated Antennas (equipment with antenna connector)
- ☐ Single power level with corresponding antenna(s)
- ☐ Multiple power settings and corresponding antenna(s)

Number of different Power Levels:

Power Level 1: dBm

Power Level 2: dBm

Power Level 3: dBm

NOTE 1: Add more lines in case the equipment has more power levels.

NOTE 2: These power levels are conducted power levels (at antenna connector).

- For each of the Power Levels, provide the intended antenna assemblies, their corresponding gains (G) and the resulting e.i.r.p. levels also taking into account the beamforming gain (Y) if applicable

Power Level 1: dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level:

Assembly #	Gain (dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1			
2			
3			
4			

NOTE: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

Power Level 2: dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level:

Assembly #	Gain (dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1			
2			
3			
4			

NOTE: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.



Power Level 3: dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level:

Assembly #	Gain (dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1			
2			
3			
4			

NOTE: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

n) **The nominal voltages of the stand-alone radio equipment or the nominal voltages of the combined (host) equipment or test jig in case of plug-in devices:**

Details provided are for the: ☒ stand-alone equipment

☐ combined (or host) equipment

☐ test jig

Supply Voltage ☒ AC mains State AC voltage 230V/50Hz

☒ DC State DC voltage 3.7V

In case of DC, indicate the type of power source

☐ Internal Power Supply

☒ External Power Supply or AC/DC adapter

☒ Battery

☐ Other:

o) **Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:**

p) **The equipment type (e.g. Bluetooth®, IEEE 802.11™ [i.3], proprietary, etc.):**

Bluetooth®

q) **Geo-location capability supported by the equipment:**

☐ Yes

☐ The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.1.13.2 or clause 4.3.2.12.2 is not accessible to the user.

☒ No



Photographs of the EUT

See the APPENDIX 1- EUT PHOTO.

----END OF REPORT----