

TEST REPORT

Applicant:	Skydroid Technology (Fujian) Co., Ltd.
Address of Applicant:	Building E, No. 249, Keji Road, Fengze District, Quanzhou City, Fujian, China
Manufacturer:	Skydroid Technology (Fujian) Co., Ltd.
Address of Manufacturer:	Building E, No. 249, Keji Road, Fengze District, Quanzhou City, Fujian, China
Factory:	Skydroid Technology (Fujian) Co., Ltd.
Address of Factory:	Building E, No. 249, Keji Road, Fengze District, Quanzhou City, Fujian, China
Equipment Under Test (EUT)	
Product Name:	Remote control
Main Model No.:	G30
Series Model No.:	G30Pro,G30/G30Pro,GR03
Trade Mark:	SKYDROID
Applicable standards:	ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)
Date of sample receipt:	June 13, 2026
Date of Test:	June 13, 2026~ June 30, 2026
Date of report issue:	June 30, 2026
Test Result :	PASS *

* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

Authorized Signature:

Robinson Luo
Laboratory Manager

This 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 compiler and approver.

2 Version

Version No.	Date	Description
00	June 30, 2026	Original

Tested By:

Jaeh. Gai

Date:

June 30, 2026

Test Engineer

Prepared By:

Jinsanlu

Date:

June 30, 2026

Project Engineer

Check By:

Robinson Lu

Date:

June 30, 2026

Reviewer

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4 Test Summary

Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Tx					
Test	Test Requirement	Test method	Limit/Severity	Uncertainty	Result
RF Output Power	Clause 4.3.2.2	Clause 5.4.2.2	20dBm	±1.5dB	PASS
Power Spectral Density	Clause 4.3.2.3	Clause 5.4.3.2	10dBm/MHz	±3dB	PASS
Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap	Clause 4.3.2.4	Clause 5.4.2.2.1.3	Clause 4.3.2.4.3	±5 %	N/A
Medium Utilisation (MU) factor	Clause 4.3.2.5	Clause 5.4.2.2.1.4	≤ 10%	±5 %	N/A
Adaptivity	Clause 4.3.2.6	Clause 5.4.6.2	Clause 4.3.2.6.2.2 & Clause 4.3.2.6.3.2 & Clause 4.3.2.6.4.2	--	N/A
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	Clause 4.3.2.7	Clause 5.4.7.2	Clause 4.3.2.7.3	±5 %	PASS
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain	Clause 4.3.2.8	Clause 5.4.8.2	Clause 4.3.2.8.3	±3dB	PASS
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	Clause 4.3.2.9	Clause 5.4.9.2	Clause 4.3.2.9.3	±6dB	PASS
Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Rx					
Receiver spurious emissions	Clause 4.3.2.10	Clause 5.4.10.2	Clause 4.3.2.10.3	±6dB	PASS
Receiver Blocking	Clause 4.3.2.11	Clause 5.4.11.2	Clause 4.3.2.11.4	--	PASS
Geo-location capability	Clause 4.3.2.12	--	--	--	N/A

Remark:

Tx: In this whole report Tx (or tx) means Transmitter.

Rx: In this whole report Rx (or rx) means Receiver.

Temperature (Uncertainty): ±1°C Humidity(Uncertainty): ±5%

Uncertainty: ± 3%(for DC and low frequency voltages)

N/A:Not applicable

5 General Information

5.1 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Remote control
Model No.:	G30Pro,G30/G30Pro,GR03
Test Model No:	G30
Remark:All the models are electrical identical including the same software parameter andhardware design, Only the model name is different.	
Operation Frequency:	2402~2480MHz
Channel numbers:	40
Channel separation:	2MHz
Modulation technology:	GFSK
Data Rate:	LE 2M PHY: 2 Mb/s LE 1M PHY: 1 Mb/s
Antenna Type:	Internal antenna
Antenna gain:	0.79dBi
Power Supply:	AC220V~50/60Hz, 1.0A

Disclaimer statement:

1. Antenna gain information provided by the customer, and the laboratory is not responsible for its authenticity.
2. The information in this section is provided by the applicant or manufacturer, GTS is not liable to the accuracy, suitability, reliability or/and integrity of the information.

Operation Frequency each of channel							
Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
1	2402 MHz	11	2422 MHz	21	2442 MHz	31	2462 MHz
2	2404 MHz	12	2424 MHz	22	2444 MHz	32	2464 MHz
3	2406 MHz	13	2426 MHz	23	2446 MHz	33	2466 MHz
4	2408 MHz	14	2428 MHz	24	2448 MHz	34	2468 MHz
5	2410 MHz	15	2430 MHz	25	2450 MHz	35	2470 MHz
6	2412 MHz	16	2432 MHz	26	2452 MHz	36	2472 MHz
7	2414 MHz	17	2434 MHz	27	2454 MHz	37	2474 MHz
8	2416 MHz	18	2436 MHz	28	2456 MHz	38	2476 MHz
9	2418 MHz	19	2438 MHz	29	2458 MHz	39	2478 MHz
10	2420 MHz	20	2440 MHz	30	2460 MHz	40	2480 MHz

The test frequencies are below:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
Lowest:	2402
Middle:	2440
Highest:	2480

5.2 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

• **FCC—Registration No.: 381383**

Designation Number: CN5029

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen 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 files.

• **ISED—Registration No.: 9079A**

CAB identifier: CN0091

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of ISED for radio equipment testing

• **NVLAP (LAB CODE:600179-0)**

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd., is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP).

5.3 Test Location

All tests were performed at:

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd.

Address: No. 123- 128, Tower A, Jinyuan Business Building, No.2, Laodong Industrial Zone, Xixiang Road, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518102

Tel: 0755-27798480

Fax: 0755-27798960

5.4 Description of Support Units

None.

5.5 Deviation from Standards

None.

5.6 Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None.

5.7 Other Information Requested by the Customer

None.

5.8 Measurement Uncertainty

No.	Item	Measurement Uncertainty
1	Radio Frequency	$\pm 7.25 \times 10^{-8}$
2	Duty cycle	$\pm 0.37\%$
3	Occupied Bandwidth	$\pm 3\%$
4	RF conducted power	$\pm 0.75\text{dB}$
5	RF power density	$\pm 3\text{dB}$
6	Conducted Spurious emissions	$\pm 2.58\text{dB}$
7	AC Power Line Conducted Emission	$\pm 3.44\text{dB}$ (0.15MHz ~ 30MHz)
8	Radiated Spurious emission test	$\pm 3.1\text{dB}$ (9kHz-30MHz)
		$\pm 3.8039\text{dB}$ (30MHz-200MHz)
		$\pm 3.9679\text{dB}$ (200MHz-1GHz)
		$\pm 4.29\text{dB}$ (1GHz-18GHz)
		$\pm 3.30\text{dB}$ (18GHz-40GHz)
9	Temperature test	$\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$
10	Humidity test	$\pm 3\%$
11	Time	$\pm 3\%$

6 Test Instruments List

Radiated Emission:						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal.Due date (mm-dd-yy)
1	3m Semi- Anechoic Chamber	ZhongYu Electron	9.2(L)*6.2(W)* 6.4(H)	GTS250	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
2	Control Room	ZhongYu Electron	6.2(L)*2.5(W)* 2.4(H)	GTS251	N/A	N/A
3	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU26	GTS203	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
4	BiConiLog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	VULB9168	GTS640	Apr. 11, 2026	Apr. 10, 2027
5	Double -ridged waveguide horn	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	BBHA 9120 D	GTS208	Apr. 11, 2026	Apr. 10, 2027
6	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	GTS575	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul 10, 2026
7	Loop Antenna	ZHINAN	ZN30900A	GTS534	Nov.22, 2025	Nov.21, 2026
8	Broadband Preamplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV9718	GTS535	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
9	Amplifier(1GHz-26.5GHz)	HP	8449B	GTS601	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
10	Horn Antenna (18GH-40GHz)	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9170	GTS691	Apr. 11, 2026	Apr. 10, 2027
11	FSV·Signal Analyzer (10Hz-40GHz)	Keysight	FSV-40-N	GTS666	Mar. 10, 2026	Mar. 09, 2027
12	Amplifier	/	LNA-1000-30S	GTS650	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
13	CDNE M2+M3-16A	HCT	30MHz-300MHz	GTS692	Nov. 24, 2025	Nov. 23, 2026
14	Wideband Amplifier	/	WDA-01004000-15P35	GTS602	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
15	Thermo meter	JINCHUANG	GSP-8A	GTS643	Apr. 13, 2026	Apr. 12, 2027
16	RE cable 1	GTS	N/A	GTS675	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
17	RE cable 2	GTS	N/A	GTS676	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
18	RE cable 3	GTS	N/A	GTS677	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
19	RE cable 4	GTS	N/A	GTS678	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
20	RE cable 5	GTS	N/A	GTS679	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
21	RE cable 6	GTS	N/A	GTS680	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
22	RE cable 7	GTS	N/A	GTS681	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
23	RE cable 8	GTS	N/A	GTS682	Jul. 11, 2025	Jul. 10, 2026
24	EMI Test Software	AUDIX	E3-6.100614a	GTS725	N/A	N/A

RF Conducted Test:						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal.Due date (mm-dd-yy)
1	MXA Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	GTS566	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
2	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI 7	GTS552	Jun. 03, 2026	Jun. 02, 2027
3	PSA Series Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	GTS536	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
4	MXG vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	GTS567	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
5	ESG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	E4428C	GTS568	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
6	Wideband Power Meter	Keysight	N1924A	GTS673	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
7	USB RF Power Sensor	DARE	RPR3006W	GTS569	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
8	RF Switch Box	Shongyi	RFSW3003328	GTS571	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
9	Programmable Constant Temp & Humi Test Chamber	WEWON	WHTH-150L-40-880	GTS572	Apr. 10, 2026	Apr. 09, 2027
10	Thermo meter	JINCHUANG	GSP-8A	GTS641	Apr. 14, 2026	Apr. 13, 2027
11	EXA Signal Analyzer	Keysight	N9010B	MY60241168	Nov. 01, 2025	Oct. 31, 2026

General used equipment:						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal.Due date (mm-dd-yy)
1	Barometer	KUMAO	SF132	GTS647	Jul. 16, 2025	Jul. 15, 2026

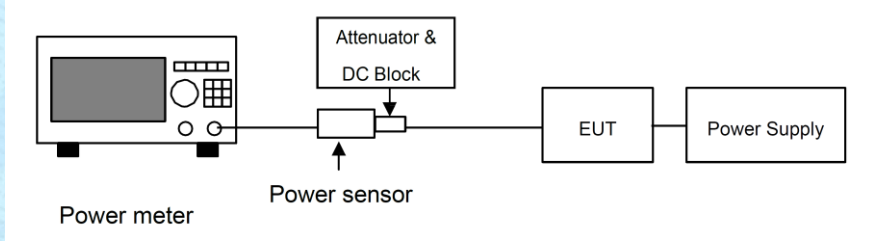
7 Radio Technical Specification in ETSI EN 300 328

7.1 Test Environment and Mode

Test mode:			
Transmitting mode:		Keep the EUT in transmitting mode with modulation.	
Receiving mode:		Keep the EUT in receiving mode.	
Operating Environment:			
Item	Normal condition	Extreme condition	
		HT	LT
Temperature	+15°C to + 35°C	+55°C	-10°C
Humidity	20%-75%		
Atmospheric Pressure:	1008 mbar		

7.2 Transmitter Requirement

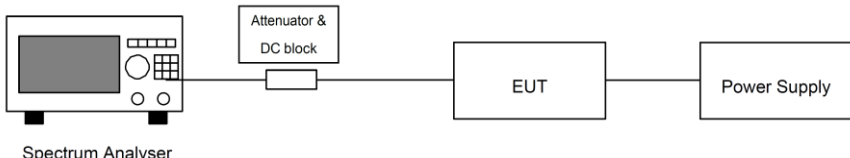
7.2.1 RF Output Power

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.2
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.2.2.1.2
Limit:	20dBm
Test setup:	 <pre> graph LR PM[Power meter] --- PS[Power sensor] PS --- ABC[Attenuator & DC Block] ABC --- EUT[EUT] EUT --- PSUP[Power Supply] </pre>
Test procedure:	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 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. 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 500ns. -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. In case of insufficient dynamic range, the value of 30dB 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 P_{burst} 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 P_{burst} 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: $P = A + G + Y$ Step 7: 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.
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

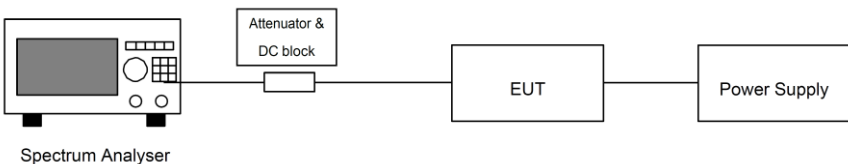
7.2.1 Power Spectral Density

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.3
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.3.2.1
Limit:	10dBm/MHz
Test setup:	 <pre> graph LR SA[Spectrum Analyser] --- A[Attenuator & DC block] A --- EUT[EUT] EUT --- PS[Power Supply] </pre>
Test procedure:	Step 1: Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings: Start Frequency: 2400 MHz Stop Frequency: 2483.5 MHz Resolution BW: 10 kHz Video BW: 30 kHz Sweep Points: > 8350 For spectrum analysers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented. Detector: RMS Trace Mode: Max Hold Sweep time: 10s; 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 (trace data) set to a file. Step 2: For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or 3 (see clause 5.3.2.2), 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 5.4.2 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 #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 #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.
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode

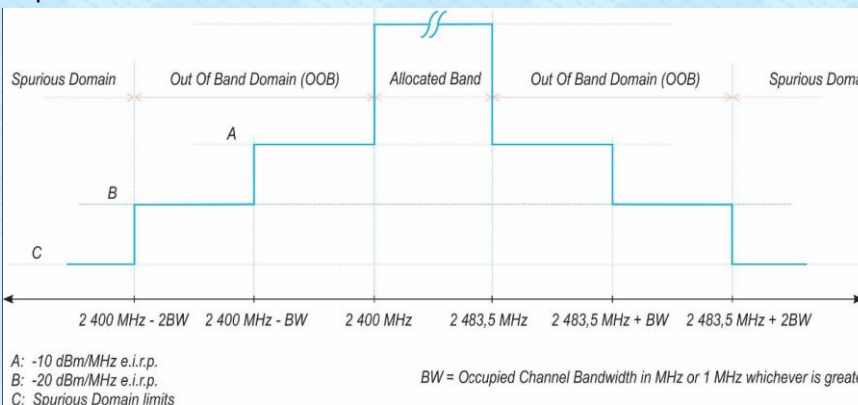
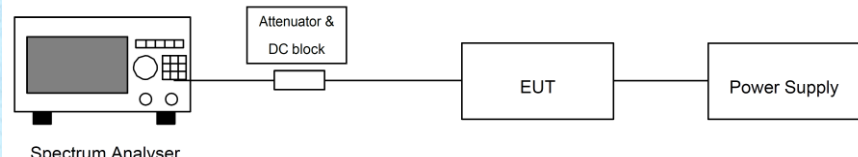
Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

7.2.2 Occupied Channel Bandwidth

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.7														
Limit:	The Occupied Channel Bandwidth for each hopping frequency shall fall completely within the band 2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz. In addition, for non-adaptive equipment 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 20 MHz.														
Test setup:	 <pre> graph LR SA[Spectrum Analyser] --- AB[Attenuator & DC block] AB --- EUT[EUT] EUT --- PS[Power Supply] </pre>														
Test Procedure:	Step 1: Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings: <table> <tr> <td>Centre Frequency:</td><td>The centre frequency of the channel under test</td></tr> <tr> <td>Resolution BW:</td><td>~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video BW:</td><td>3 × RBW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency Span</td><td>2 × Nominal Channel Bandwidth</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector Mode:</td><td>RMS</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>1 s</td></tr> </table> Step 2: Wait for the trace to stabilize. 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. Make sure that the power envelope is sufficiently above the noise floor of the analyser to avoid the noise signals left and right from the power envelope being taken into account by this measurement.	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	2 × Nominal Channel Bandwidth	Detector Mode:	RMS	Trace mode:	Max Hold	Sweep time:	1 s
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	2 × Nominal Channel Bandwidth														
Detector Mode:	RMS														
Trace mode:	Max Hold														
Sweep time:	1 s														
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0														
Test mode:	Transmitting mode														

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

7.2.3 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain

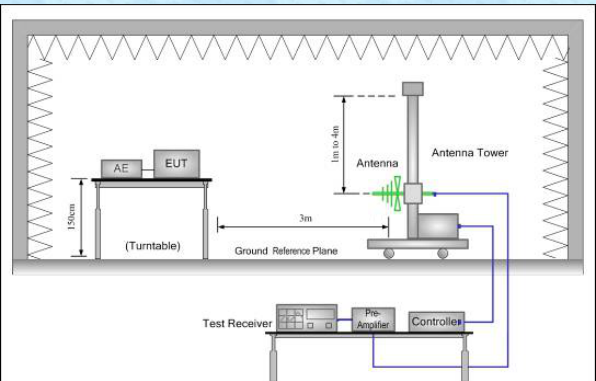
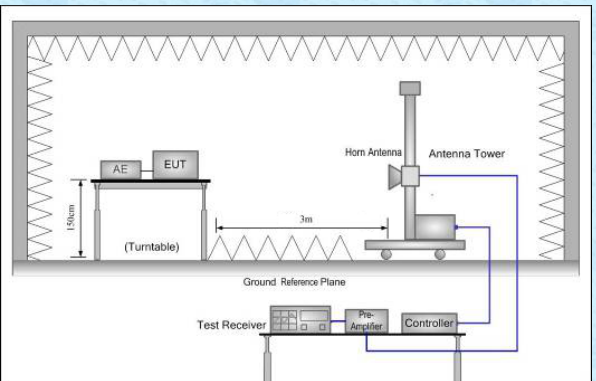
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.8
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.8.2
Limit:	The transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain but outside the allocated band, shall not exceed the values provided by the mask in figure 1 Within the band specified in table 1, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement in clause 4.3.1.8.  A: -10 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. B: -20 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. C: Spurious Domain limits BW = Occupied Channel Bandwidth in MHz or 1 MHz whichever is greater
Test setup:	 Spectrum Analyser Attenuator & DC block EUT Power Supply
Test procedure:	The applicable mask is defined by the measurement results from the tests performed under clause 5.4.7 (Occupied Channel Bandwidth). The Out-of-band emissions within the different horizontal segments of the mask provided in figures 1 and 3 shall be measured using the step 1 to step 6 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: 2 484 MHz - Span: 0Hz - Resolution BW: 1 MHz - Filter mode: Channel filter - Video BW: 3 MHz - Detector Mode: RMS - Trace Mode: Max Hold - Sweep Mode: Continuous - Sweep Points: Sweep Time [s] / (1 μs) or 5 000 whichever is greater

	Trigger Mode: Video trigger 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 2 483,5 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz + 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 (2 483,5 MHz to 2 484,5 MHz). 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 2 483,5 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz + BW. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483,5 MHz + BW - 0,5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment). Step 3: (segment 2 483,5 MHz + BW to 2 483,5 MHz + 2BW) Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 484 MHz + BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 483,5 MHz + BW to 2 483,5 MHz + 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 2 483,5 MHz + 2 BW - 0,5 MHz. (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment). Step 4: (segment 2 400 MHz - BW to 2 400 MHz) Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399,5 MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz - BW to 2 400 MHz. Reduce 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 2 400 MHz - BW + 0,5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment). Step 5: (segment 2 400 MHz - 2BW to 2 400 MHz - 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 2 400 MHz - 2BW to 2 400 MHz - BW. Reduce 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 2 400 MHz - 2BW + 0,5 MHz. (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment). Step 6: In case of conducted measurements on equipment with a single transmit
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	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 figures 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. Option 2: the limits provided by the mask given in figure 1 or figure 3 shall be reduced by $10 \times \log_{10}(A_{ch})$ and the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB. The results for each of the transmit chains shall be individually compared with these reduced limits. NOTE: 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.
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode
Test results:	Pass

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

7.2.4 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.9		
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.9.2		
Limit:	Frequency Range	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Bandwidth
	30 MHz to 47 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
	47 MHz to 74 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
	74 MHz to 87.5 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
	87.5 MHz to 118 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
	118 MHz to 174 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
	174 MHz to 230 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
	230 MHz to 470 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
	470 MHz to 694 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
	694 MHz to 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
	1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz
Test Frequency range:	30MHz to 12.75GHz		
Test setup:	Below 1GHz		
			
Test setup:	Above 1GHz		
			
Test procedure:	1. Pre-scan The test procedure below shall be used to identify potential unwanted emissions of the UUT. Step 1: The sensitivity of the measurement set-up should be such that the noise		

	floor is at least 12 dB below the limits given in table 4 or table 12. Step 2: The emissions over the range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: <table> <tr> <td>Resolution BW:</td><td>100 kHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video BW</td><td>300 kHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Filter type:</td><td>3 dB (Gaussian)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector mode:</td><td>Peak</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace Mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep Points:</td><td>≥19 400</td></tr> </table> For spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented. Sweep time: For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 100 kHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT.on any channel For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences. The above sweep time setting may result in long measuring times in case of frequency hopping equipment. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser could be used. Allow the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above and that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.9.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 4 or table 12. Step 3: The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: <table> <tr> <td>Resolution BW:</td><td>1 MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video BW</td><td>3 MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Filter type:</td><td>3 dB (Gaussian)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector mode:</td><td>Peak</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace Mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep Points:</td><td>≥ 23 500</td></tr> </table> For spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented. Sweep time: For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 1 MHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT.on any channel For Frequency Hopping equipment operating	Resolution BW:	100 kHz	Video BW	300 kHz	Filter type:	3 dB (Gaussian)	Detector mode:	Peak	Trace Mode:	Max Hold	Sweep Points:	≥19 400	Resolution BW:	1 MHz	Video BW	3 MHz	Filter type:	3 dB (Gaussian)	Detector mode:	Peak	Trace Mode:	Max Hold	Sweep Points:	≥ 23 500
Resolution BW:	100 kHz																								
Video BW	300 kHz																								
Filter type:	3 dB (Gaussian)																								
Detector mode:	Peak																								
Trace Mode:	Max Hold																								
Sweep Points:	≥19 400																								
Resolution BW:	1 MHz																								
Video BW	3 MHz																								
Filter type:	3 dB (Gaussian)																								
Detector mode:	Peak																								
Trace Mode:	Max Hold																								
Sweep Points:	≥ 23 500																								

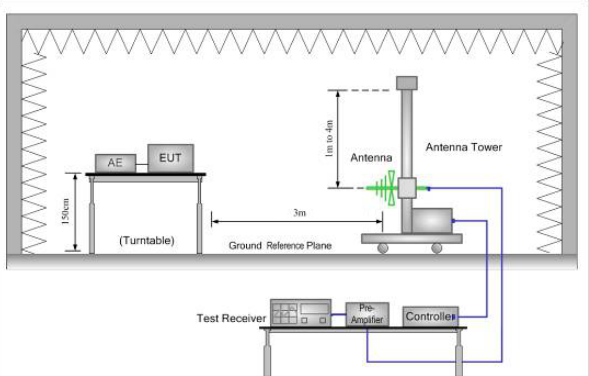
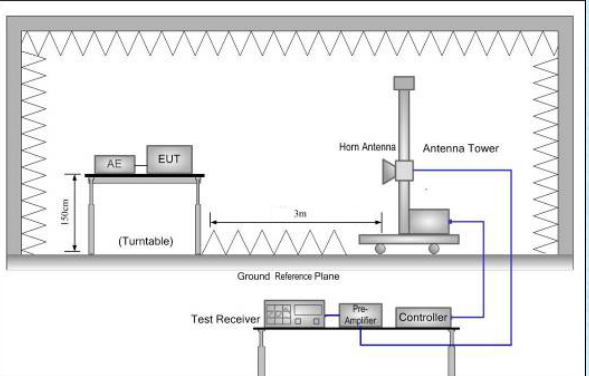
	in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequencies The above sweep time setting may result in long measuring times in case of frequency hopping equipment. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser could be used. Allow the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.9.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 4 or table 12. Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.9.2.1.3. Step 4: In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the steps 2 and 3 need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (A_{ch}). The limits used to identify emissions during this pre-scan need to be reduced by $10 \times \log_{10}(A_{ch})$ 2. Measurement of the emissions identified during the pre-scan The procedure in step 1 to step 4 below shall be used to accurately measure the individual unwanted emissions identified during the pre-scan measurements above. This method assumes the spectrum analyser has a Time Domain Power function. Step 1: The level of the emissions shall be measured using the following spectrum analyser settings: <table> <tr> <td>Measurement Mode:</td><td>Time Domain Power</td></tr> <tr> <td>Centre Frequency:</td><td>Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan</td></tr> <tr> <td>Resolution BW:</td><td>100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video BW</td><td>300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency Span:</td><td>Zero Span</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep mode:</td><td>Single Sweep</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>> 120 % of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep points:</td><td>Sweep time [μs] / (1 μs) with a maximum of 30 000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trigger:</td><td>Video (burst signals) or Manual (continuous signals)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector:</td><td>RMS</td></tr> </table> Step 2: Set a window where the start and stop indicators match the start and end of the burst with the highest level and record the value of the power measured within this window. If the spurious emission to be measured is	Measurement Mode:	Time Domain Power	Centre Frequency:	Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan	Resolution BW:	100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)	Video BW	300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)	Frequency Span:	Zero Span	Sweep mode:	Single Sweep	Sweep time:	> 120 % of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power	Sweep points:	Sweep time [μ s] / (1 μ s) with a maximum of 30 000	Trigger:	Video (burst signals) or Manual (continuous signals)	Detector:	RMS
Measurement Mode:	Time Domain Power																				
Centre Frequency:	Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan																				
Resolution BW:	100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)																				
Video BW	300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)																				
Frequency Span:	Zero Span																				
Sweep mode:	Single Sweep																				
Sweep time:	> 120 % of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power																				
Sweep points:	Sweep time [μ s] / (1 μ s) with a maximum of 30 000																				
Trigger:	Video (burst signals) or Manual (continuous signals)																				
Detector:	RMS																				

	a continuous transmission, the measurement window shall be set to match the start and stop times of the sweep. Step 3: In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), step 2 needs to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (A_{ch}). Sum the measured power (within the observed window) for each of the active transmit chains. Step 4: The value defined in step 3 shall be compared to the limits defined in table 4 or table 12.
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

7.3 Receiver Requirement

7.3.1 Spurious Emissions

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.10		
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.10.2		
Limit:	Frequency	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Measurement bandwidth
	30MHz to 1000 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
	1GHz to 12.75GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz
Test Frequency range:	30MHz to 12.75GHz		
Test setup:	Below 1GHz  Above 1GHz 		

Test procedure:	1. Pre-scan The procedure in step 1 to step 4 below shall be used to identify potential unwanted emissions of the UUT. Step 1: The sensitivity of the spectrum analyser should be such that the noise floor is at least 12 dB below the limits given in tables 5 or table13. Step 2: The emissions over the range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: <table> <tr> <td>Resolution BW:</td><td>100 kHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video BW</td><td>300 kHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Filter type:</td><td>3dB (Gaussian)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector mode:</td><td>Peak</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace Mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep Points:</td><td>≥ 19 400</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>Auto</td></tr> </table> Wait for the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above and that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 5 or table 13. Step 3: The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: <table> <tr> <td>Resolution BW:</td><td>1 MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video BW</td><td>3 MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Filter type:</td><td>3 dB (Gaussian)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector mode:</td><td>Peak</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace Mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep Points:</td><td>≥ 23500; for spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points,the frequency band may be segmented</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>Auto</td></tr> </table> Wait for the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above that fall within the 6 dB range below, the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 5 or table 13. Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3. Step 4: In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the steps 2 and 3 need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (A_{ch}).The limits used to identifyemissions during this pre-scan need to be reduced with $10 \times \log_{10}(A_{ch})$ 2. Measurement of the emissions identified during the pre-scan	Resolution BW:	100 kHz	Video BW	300 kHz	Filter type:	3dB (Gaussian)	Detector mode:	Peak	Trace Mode:	Max Hold	Sweep Points:	≥ 19 400	Sweep time:	Auto	Resolution BW:	1 MHz	Video BW	3 MHz	Filter type:	3 dB (Gaussian)	Detector mode:	Peak	Trace Mode:	Max Hold	Sweep Points:	≥ 23500; for spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points,the frequency band may be segmented	Sweep time:	Auto
Resolution BW:	100 kHz																												
Video BW	300 kHz																												
Filter type:	3dB (Gaussian)																												
Detector mode:	Peak																												
Trace Mode:	Max Hold																												
Sweep Points:	≥ 19 400																												
Sweep time:	Auto																												
Resolution BW:	1 MHz																												
Video BW	3 MHz																												
Filter type:	3 dB (Gaussian)																												
Detector mode:	Peak																												
Trace Mode:	Max Hold																												
Sweep Points:	≥ 23500; for spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points,the frequency band may be segmented																												
Sweep time:	Auto																												

	The procedure in step 1 to step 4 below shall be used to accurately measure the individual unwanted emissions identified during the pre-scan measurements above. This method assumes the spectrum analyser has a Time Domain Power function. Step 1: The level of the emissions shall be measured using the following spectrum analyser settings: Measurement Mode: Time Domain Power Centre Frequency: Frequency of the emission identified during the pre-scan Resolution Bandwidth: 100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz) Video Bandwidth: 300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz) Frequency Span: Zero Span Sweep mode: Single Sweep Sweep time: 30 ms Sweep points: $\geq 30\,000$ Trigger: Video (for burst signals) or Manual (for continuous signals) Detector: RMS Step 2: Set a window where the start and stop indicators match the start and end of the burst with the highest level and record, the value of the power measured within this window. If the spurious emission to be measured is a continuous, transmission, the measurement window shall be set to the start and stop times of the sweep. Step 3: In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple receive chains), step 2 needs to be repeated for each of the active receive chains A_{ch}. Sum the measured power (within the observed window) for each of the active receive chains. Step 4: The value defined in step 3 shall be compared to the limits defined in table 5 and table 13.
Test mode:	Receiving mode
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

7.3.2 Receiver Blocking

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN300 328clause 4.3.2.11																		
Test Method:	ETSI EN300 328clause 5.4.11.2.																		
Limit:	While maintaining the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.2.11.3, 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 14, table 15 or table 16. Table 14: 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>$(-133 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)</td><td>2 380 2 504</td><td rowspan="2">-34</td><td rowspan="2">CW</td></tr><tr><td>$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)</td><td>2 300 2 330 2 360 2 524 2 584 2 674</td></tr></table> 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: 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 $P_{\min} + 20 \text{ dB}$ 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 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 15: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver Category 2 equipment <table><tr><th>Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)</th><th>Blocking signal frequency (MHz)</th><th>Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)</th><th>Type of blocking signal</th></tr><tr><td>$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}) + 10 \text{ dB})$ or $(-74 \text{ dBm} + 10 \text{ dB})$ whichever is less (see note 2)</td><td>2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584</td><td>-34</td><td>CW</td></tr></table> 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.	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	$(-133 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504	-34	CW	$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)	2 300 2 330 2 360 2 524 2 584 2 674	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
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																
$(-133 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504	-34	CW																
$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)	2 300 2 330 2 360 2 524 2 584 2 674																		
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																

	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Table 16: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver Category 3 equipment</th></tr><tr><th>Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)</th><th>Blocking signal frequency (MHz)</th><th>Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)</th><th>Type of blocking signal</th></tr><tr><td>(-139 dBm + 10 × log₁₀(OCBW) + 20 dB) or (-74 dBm + 20 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)</td><td>2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584</td><td>-34</td><td>CW</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} + 30 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.</td></tr></table>	Table 16: 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)	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} + 30 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 16: 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)	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} + 30 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.																	
Test setup:	<pre>graph LR SUCD[Signalling Unit or Companion Device] <--> ATT1[ATT.] BSS[Blocking Signal Source] --> SC[Splitter/Combiner] ATT1 --> SC SC --> DC[Direct Coupler] SC --> SA[Spectrum Analyzer] DC --> ATT2[ATT.] ATT2 --> UUT[UUT] UUT --> PMD[Performance Monitoring Device]</pre>																
Test procedure:	For systems using multiple receive chains only one chain (antenna port) need to be tested. All other receiver inputs shall be terminated. The procedure in step 1 to step 6 below shall be used to verify the receiver blocking requirement as described in clause 4.3.1.12 or clause 4.3.2.11. Table 6, table 7 and table 8 in clause 4.3.1.12.4 contain the applicable blocking frequencies and blocking levels for each of the receiver categories for testing Receiver Blocking on frequency hopping equipment. Table 14, table 15 and table 16 in clause 4.3.2.11.4 contain the applicable blocking frequencies and blocking levels for each of the receiver categories for testing Receiver Blocking on equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS. 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 attenuation of the variable attenuator shall be increased in 1 dB steps to a value at which the minimum performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is still met. The resulting level for the wanted signal at the input																

	of the UUT is Pmin. This signal level (Pmin) 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.
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Normal link mode

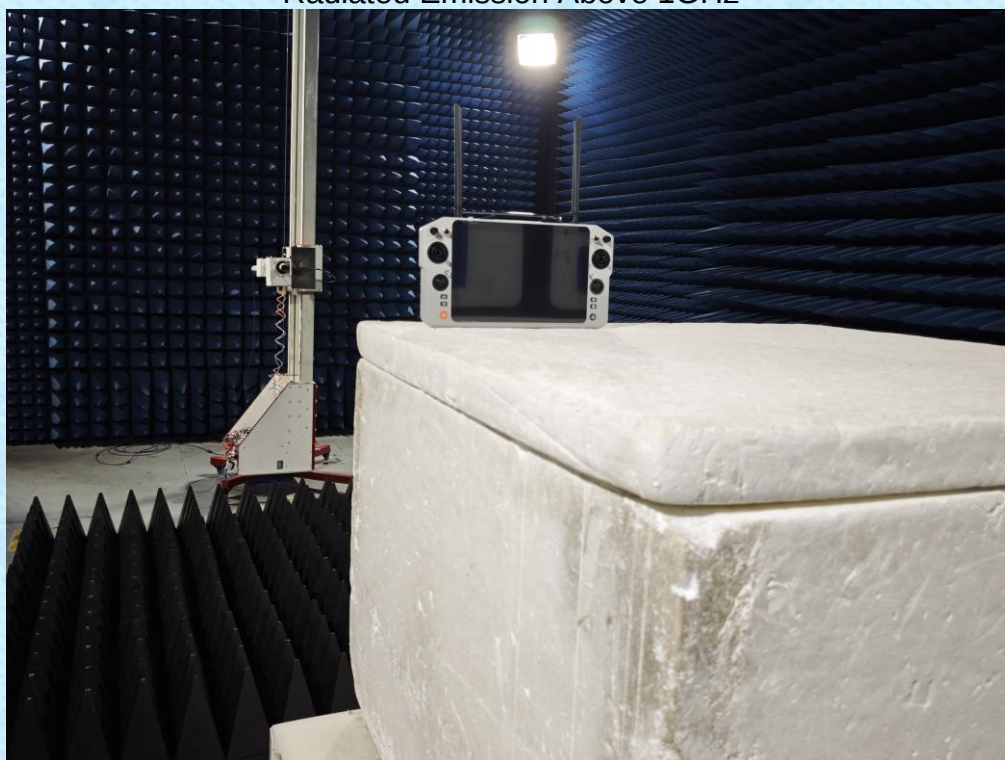
Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BLE

8 Test setup photo

Radiated Emission Below 1GHz



Radiated Emission Above 1GHz



RF Conducted Test



9 EUT Constructional Details

Reference to the **appendix II** for details.

-----End-----