

TEST REPORT (Bluetooth)

Applicant: Quanzhou SKYDROID Technology Co., Ltd.

Address of Applicant: 2nd Floor, Building A, Yucheng Base, Fengze District, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China

Manufacturer/Factory: Quanzhou SKYDROID Technology Co., Ltd.

Address of Manufacturer/Factory: 2nd Floor, Building A, Yucheng Base, Fengze District, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, China

Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Name: 2.4G Video Transmitter

Model No.: T12

Applicable standards: ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)

Date of sample receipt: March 30, 2021

Date of Test: March 31, 2021-April 13, 2021

Date of report issue: April 14, 2021

Test Result : PASS *

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

The CE mark as shown below can be used, under the responsibility of the manufacturer, after completion of an EC Declaration of Conformity and compliance with all relevant EC Directives. The protection requirements with respect to electromagnetic compatibility contained in Directive 2014/53/EU are considered.



Robinson Luo

Laboratory Manager

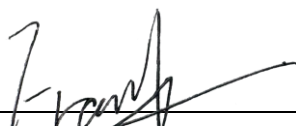
This results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested, this test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the company. The report would be invalid without specific stamp of test institute and the signatures of compiler and approver.



2 Version

Version No.	Date	Description
00	April 14, 2021	Original

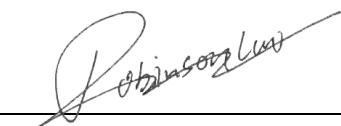
Prepared By:


Project Engineer

Date:

April 14, 2021

Check By:


Reviewer

Date:

April 14, 2021

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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 4.3.1.2	Clause 5.4.2.2	20dBm	±1.5dB	PASS
Duty cycle, Tx-Sequence, Tx-gap	Clause 4.3.1.3	Clause 5.4.3.2	Clause 4.3.1.3.3	±5 %	N/A
Accumulated Transmit Time, Frequency Occupation and Hopping Sequence	Clause 4.3.1.4	Clause 5.4.4.2	Clause 4.3.1.4.3	±5 %	PASS
Hopping Frequency Separation	Clause 4.3.1.5	Clause 5.4.5.2	Clause 4.3.1.5.3	±5 %	PASS
Medium Utilisation	Clause 4.3.1.6	Clause 5.3.2.2.1.4	Clause 4.3.1.6.3	--	N/A
Adaptivity	Clause 4.3.1.7	Clause 5.4.6.2	Clause 4.3.1.7.2.2 & Clause 4.3.1.7.3.2 & Clause 4.3.1.7.4.2	--	N/A
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	Clause 4.3.1.8	Clause 5.4.7.2	Clause 4.3.1.8.3	±5 %	PASS
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	Clause 4.3.1.9	Clause 5.4.8.2	Clause 4.3.1.9.3	±1.5dB	PASS
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	Clause 4.3.1.10	Clause 5.4.9.2	Clause 4.3.1.10.3	±6dB	PASS
Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Rx					
Receiver spurious emissions	Clause 4.3.1.11	Clause 5.4.10.2	Clause 4.3.1.11.3	±6dB	PASS
Receiver Blocking	Clause 4.3.1.12	Clause 5.4.11.2	Clause 4.3.1.12.4	--	PASS
Geo-location capability	Clause 4.3.1.13	--	Clause 4.3.1.13.3	--	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:	2.4G Video Transmitter
Model No.:	T12
Operation Frequency:	2402~2480MHz
Channel numbers:	79
Channel separation:	1MHz
Modulation technology:	GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK
Antenna Type:	PCB Antenna
Antenna gain:	2dBi(Declare by applicant)
Power Supply:	DC 3.7V, 4000mAh, 14.8Wh Li-ion Battery

Operation Frequency each of channel							
Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
1	2402MHz	21	2422MHz	41	2442MHz	61	2462MHz
2	2403MHz	22	2423MHz	42	2443MHz	62	2463MHz
3	2404MHz	23	2424MHz	43	2444MHz	63	2464MHz
4	2405MHz	24	2425MHz	44	2445MHz	64	2465MHz
5	2406MHz	25	2426MHz	45	2446MHz	65	2466MHz
6	2407MHz	26	2427MHz	46	2447MHz	66	2467MHz
7	2408MHz	27	2428MHz	47	2448MHz	67	2468MHz
8	2409MHz	28	2429MHz	48	2449MHz	68	2469MHz
9	2410MHz	29	2430MHz	49	2450MHz	69	2470MHz
10	2411MHz	30	2431MHz	50	2451MHz	70	2471MHz
11	2412MHz	31	2432MHz	51	2452MHz	71	2472MHz
12	2413MHz	32	2433MHz	52	2453MHz	72	2473MHz
13	2414MHz	33	2434MHz	53	2454MHz	73	2474MHz
14	2415MHz	34	2435MHz	54	2455MHz	74	2475MHz
15	2416MHz	35	2436MHz	55	2456MHz	75	2476MHz
16	2417MHz	36	2437MHz	56	2457MHz	76	2477MHz
17	2418MHz	37	2438MHz	57	2458MHz	77	2478MHz
18	2419MHz	38	2439MHz	58	2459MHz	78	2479MHz
19	2420MHz	39	2440MHz	59	2460MHz	79	2480MHz
20	2421MHz	40	2441MHz	60	2461MHz		

The test frequencies are below:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
Lowest:	2402
Middle:	2441
Highest:	2480

5.2 Test Facility

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

- **FCC —Registration No.: 381383**

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. Registration 381383.

- **IC —Registration No.: 9079A**

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 9079A.

- **NVLAP (LAB CODE:600179-0)**

Global United Technology Services Co., Ltd., is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). LAB CODE:600179-0

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

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit.

5.5 Deviation from Standards

None.

5.6 Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None.

5.7 Other Information Requested by the Customer

None.

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	July. 02 2020	July. 01 2025
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	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
4	BiConiLog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	VULB9163	GTS214	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
5	Double -ridged waveguide horn	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	BBHA 9120 D	GTS208	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
6	Horn Antenna	ETS-LINDGREN	3160	GTS217	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
7	EMI Test Software	AUDIX	E3	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Coaxial Cable	GTS	N/A	GTS213	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
9	Coaxial Cable	GTS	N/A	GTS211	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
10	Coaxial cable	GTS	N/A	GTS210	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
11	Coaxial Cable	GTS	N/A	GTS212	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
12	Amplifier(100kHz-3GHz)	HP	8347A	GTS204	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
13	Amplifier(2GHz-20GHz)	HP	84722A	GTS206	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
14	Amplifier (18-26GHz)	Rohde & Schwarz	AFS33-18002 650-30-8P-44	GTS218	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
15	Band filter	Amindeon	82346	GTS219	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
16	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	GTS540	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
17	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	GTS541	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
18	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	GTS575	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
19	Splitter	Agilent	11636B	GTS237	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
20	Loop Antenna	ZHINAN	ZN30900A	GTS534	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
21	Breitband hornantenne	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9170	GTS579	Oct. 18 2020	Oct. 17 2021
22	Amplifier	TDK	PA-02-02	GTS574	Oct. 18 2020	Oct. 17 2021
23	Amplifier	TDK	PA-02-03	GTS576	Oct. 18 2020	Oct. 17 2021
24	PSA Series Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP	GTS578	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021

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	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
2	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI 7	GTS552	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
3	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	GTS533	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
4	MXG vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	GTS567	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
5	ESG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	E4428C	GTS568	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
6	USB RF Power Sensor	DARE	RPR3006W	GTS569	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
7	RF Switch Box	Shongyi	RFSW3003328	GTS571	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
8	Programmable Constant Temp & Humi Test Chamber	WEWON	WHTH-150L-40-880	GTS572	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021

General used equipment:						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal.Due date (mm-dd-yy)
1	Humidity/ Temperature Indicator	KTJ	TA328	GTS243	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021
2	Barometer	ChangChun	DYM3	GTS255	June. 25 2020	June. 24 2021

7 Radio Technical Specification in ETSI EN 300 328

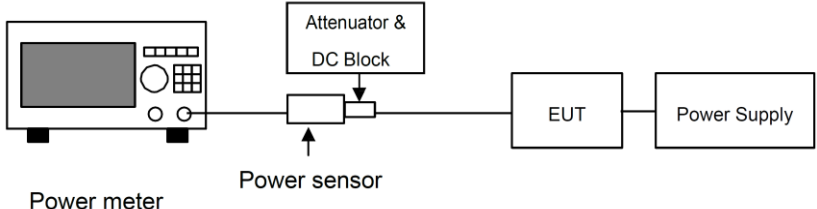
7.1 Test Environment and Mode

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	+50°C	-10°C
Humidity	20%-95%		
Atmospheric Pressure:	1008 mbar		

Setting	Value
Modulation	GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK
Adaptive	Yes
Antenna Gain	2dBi
Nominal Channel Bandwidth	1MHz/1.2MHz
DUT Frequency not configurable	No
Frequency Low	2402MHz
Frequency Mid	2441MHz
Frequency High	2480MHz

7.2 Transmitter Requirement

7.2.1 RF Output Power

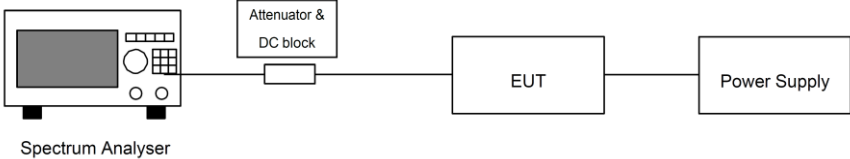
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.2
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.2.2
Limit:	20dBm
Test setup:	 <pre> graph LR PM[Power meter] --- PS[Power sensor] PS --- ABC[Attenuator & DC Block] ABC --- EUT[EUT] EUT --- PSUP[Power Supply] </pre>
Test procedure:	Step 1: Use a fast power sensor 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. The start and stop points shall be included. 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.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: 0.65dB
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

7.2.2 Accumulated Transmit Time, Frequency Occupation and Hopping Sequence

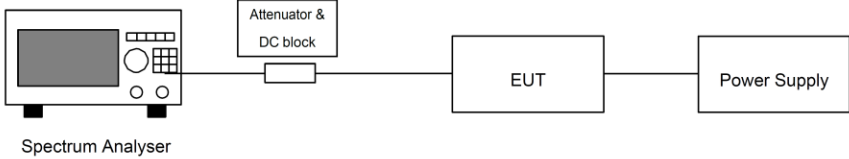
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.4
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.4.2
Limit:	Non-adaptive frequency hopping systems The Accumulated Transmit Time on any hopping frequency shall not be greater than 15 ms within any observation period of 15 ms multiplied by the minimum number of 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 $((1 / U) \times 25 \%)$ and 77 % where U is the number of hopping frequencies in use. The hopping sequence(s) shall contain at least N hopping frequencies where N is either 5 or the result of 15 MHz divided by the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation in MHz, whichever is the greater. According to clause 4.3.1.5.3.1 the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation for non-adaptive equipment is equal to the Occupied Channel Bandwidth with a minimum of 100 kHz. Adaptive frequency hopping systems Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment shall be capable of operating over a minimum of 70 % of the band specified in table 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 $((1 / U) \times 25 \%)$ 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 either 15 or the result of 15 MHz divided by the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation in MHz, whichever is the greater.

Test setup:	 <pre> graph LR SA[Spectrum Analyser] --- A[Attenuator & DC block] A --- EUT[EUT] EUT --- PS[Power Supply] </pre>																		
Test procedure:	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: <table> <tr> <td>Centre Frequency:</td><td>Equal to the hopping frequency being investigated</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency Span:</td><td>0 Hz</td></tr> <tr> <td>RBW:</td><td>~ 50 % of the Occupied Channel Bandwidth</td></tr> <tr> <td>VBW:</td><td>≥ RBW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector Mode:</td><td>RMS</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>Equal to the applicable observation period (see clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number of sweep points:</td><td>30000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace mode:</td><td>Clear / Write</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trigger:</td><td>Free Run</td></tr> </table> 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: Identify 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 Transmit Time which shall comply with the limit provided in clause 4.3.1.4.3.1 or clause 4.3.1.4.3.2 and which shall be recorded in the test report. Step 5: 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	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
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																		

	compliance with this requirement via measurement. Make the following changes on the analyzer and repeat steps 2 and 3. Sweep time: $4 \times \text{Dwell Time} \times \text{Actual number of hopping frequencies in use}$ 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: <table> <tr> <td>Start Frequency:</td><td>2400MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stop Frequency:</td><td>2483.5MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>RBW:</td><td>~ 50 % of the Occupied Channel Bandwidth (single hopping frequency)</td></tr> <tr> <td>VBW:</td><td>$\geq \text{RBW}$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector Mode:</td><td>RMS</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>1s; this setting may result in long measuring times. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser may be used</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trigger:</td><td>Free Run</td></tr> </table> 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 frequency hopping equipment, it shall be verified whether the equipment uses 70 % of the band specified in table 1. This verification can be done using the lowest and highest -20 dB points from the total spectrum envelope obtained in step 6. The result shall be recorded in the test report.	Start Frequency:	2400MHz	Stop Frequency:	2483.5MHz	RBW:	~ 50 % of the Occupied Channel Bandwidth (single hopping frequency)	VBW:	$\geq \text{RBW}$	Detector Mode:	RMS	Sweep time:	1s; this setting may result in long measuring times. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser may be used	Trace mode:	Max Hold	Trigger:	Free Run
Start Frequency:	2400MHz																
Stop Frequency:	2483.5MHz																
RBW:	~ 50 % of the Occupied Channel Bandwidth (single hopping frequency)																
VBW:	$\geq \text{RBW}$																
Detector Mode:	RMS																
Sweep time:	1s; this setting may result in long measuring times. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser may be used																
Trace mode:	Max Hold																
Trigger:	Free Run																
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: $\pm 5 \%$																
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0																
Test mode:	Transmitting mode																

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

7.2.3 Hopping Frequency Separation

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.5														
Limit:	For non-adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment, the Hopping Frequency Separation shall be equal or greater than the Occupied Channel Bandwidth (see clause 4.3.1.8), with a minimum separation of 100 kHz. For equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for non-adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. only the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation of 100 kHz applies For adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment, the minimum Hopping Frequency Separation shall be 100 kHz														
Test setup:	 <pre> graph LR SA[Spectrum Analyser] --- AB[Attenuator & DC block] AB --- EUT[EUT] EUT --- PS[Power Supply] </pre>														
Test procedure:	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: <table> <tr> <td>Centre Frequency:</td><td>Centre of the two adjacent hopping frequencies</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency Span:</td><td>Sufficient to see the complete power envelope of both hopping frequencies</td></tr> <tr> <td>RBW:</td><td>1 % of the Span</td></tr> <tr> <td>VBW:</td><td>3 x RBW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Detector Mode:</td><td>Max peak</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trace mode:</td><td>Max Hold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sweep time:</td><td>Auto</td></tr> </table> Step 2: Wait for the trace to stabilize. Use the marker function of the analyser to define the frequencies corresponding to the lower -20 dBm point and the upper -20 dBm point for both hopping frequencies F1 and F2. This will result in F1L and F1H for hopping frequency F1 and in F2L and F2H for hopping frequency F2. These values shall be recorded in the report. Step 3: Calculate the centre frequencies F1_C and F2_C for both hopping frequencies using the formulas below. These values shall be recorded in the report. $F1_C = (F1_L + F1_H) / 2; \quad F2_C = (F2_L + F2_H) / 2$ Calculate the Hopping Frequency Separation (FHS) using the formula below. This value shall be recorded in the report. $F_{HS} = F2_C - F1_C$	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 x RBW	Detector Mode:	Max peak	Trace mode:	Max Hold	Sweep time:	Auto
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 x RBW														
Detector Mode:	Max peak														
Trace mode:	Max Hold														
Sweep time:	Auto														

Compare the measured Hopping Frequency Separation with the limit defined in clause 4.3.1.5.3. In addition, for non-Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment, the Hopping Frequency Separation shall be equal to or greater than the Occupied Channel Bandwidth as defined in clause 4.3.1.8 or:

$$F_{HS} \geq \text{Occupied Channel Bandwidth}$$

See figure 4:

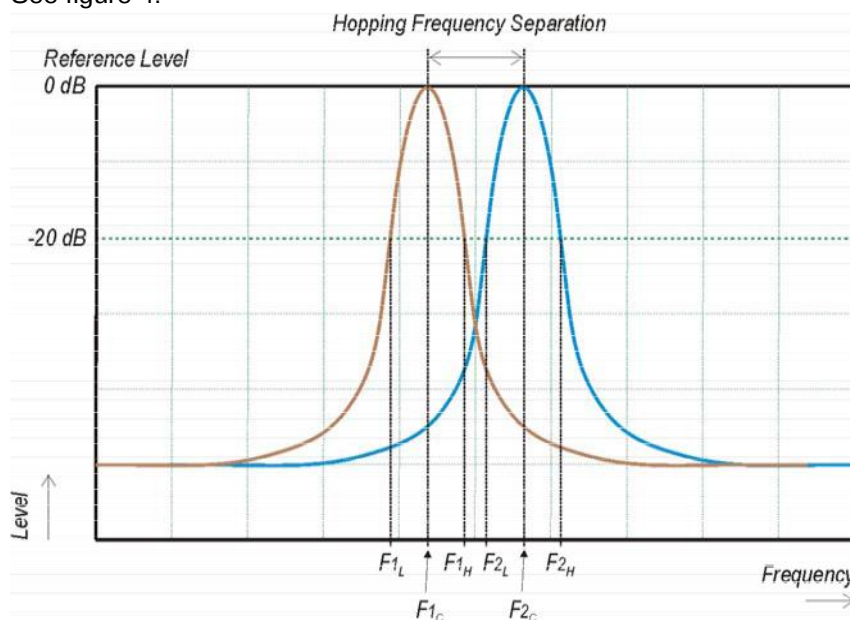


Figure 4: Hopping Frequency Separation

For adaptive systems, in case of overlapping channels which will prevent the definition of the -20 dB reference points F_{1H} and F_{2L} , a higher reference level (e.g. -10 dB or -6 dB) may be chosen to define the reference points F_{1L} ; F_{1H} ; F_{2L} and F_{2H} .

Alternatively, special test software may be used to:

force the UUT to hop or transmit on a single Hopping Frequency by which the -20 dB reference points can be measured separately for the 2 adjacent Hopping Frequencies; and/or

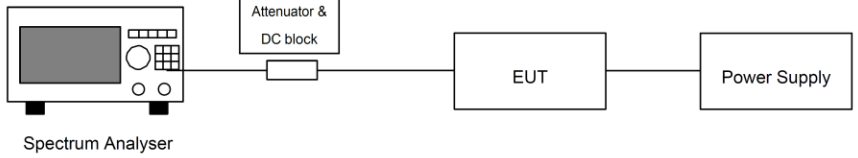
force the UUT to operate without modulation by which the centre frequencies F_{1C} and F_{2C} can be measured directly.

The method used to measure the Hopping Frequency Separation shall be documented in the test report.

Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode
Test results:	Pass

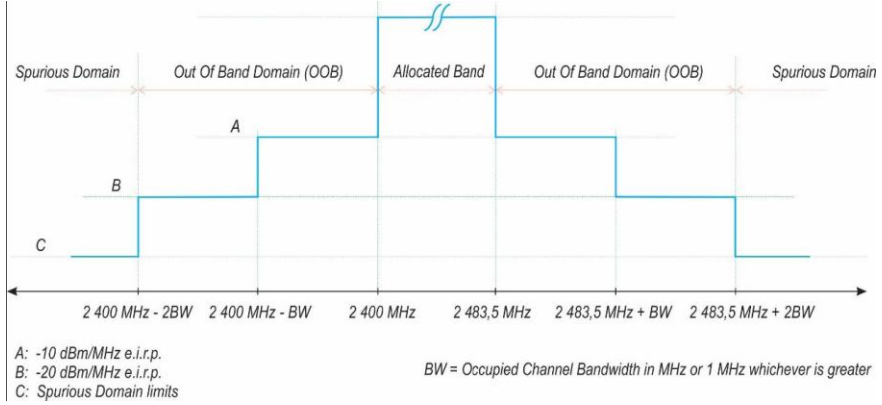
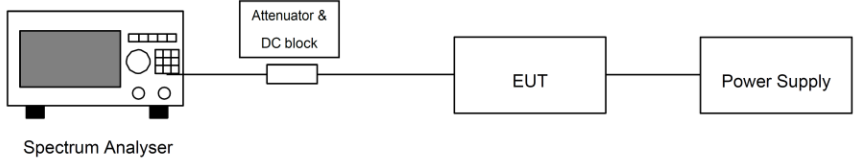
Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

7.2.4 Occupied Channel Bandwidth

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.8														
Limit:	The Occupied Channel Bandwidth for each hopping frequency shall fall completely within the band given in table 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 Nominal Channel Bandwidth declared by the supplier. See clause 5.4.1 j). This declared value shall not be greater than 5 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: <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 BT EDR

7.2.5 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain

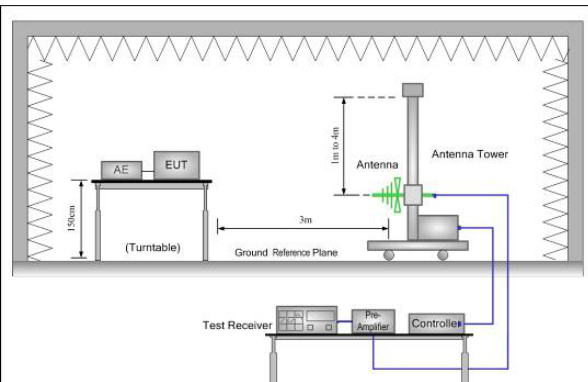
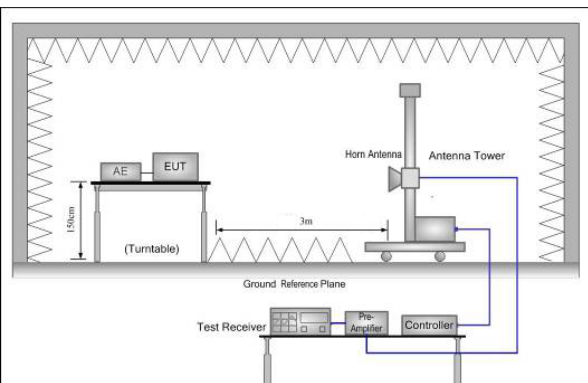
Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.9
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.8.2
Limit:	The transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain but outside the allocated band, shall not exceed the values provided by the mask in figure 1 Within the band specified in table 1, the Out-of-band 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 chain, the declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi shall be added to
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	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.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode
Test Result :	PASS

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

7.2.6 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.10		
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		
			
	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 in	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																								

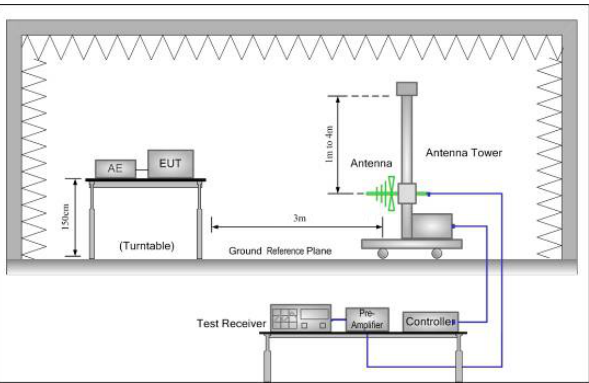
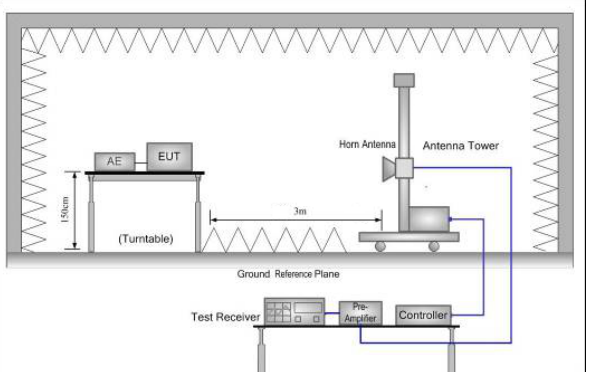
	a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequencies The above sweep time setting may result in long measuring times in case of frequency hopping equipment. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT 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 a	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																				

	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.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: 4.64dB
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0
Test mode:	Transmitting mode

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

7.3 Receiver Requirement

7.3.1 Spurious Emissions

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.11		
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 identify emissions 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.
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: 4.64dB
Test mode:	Receiving mode
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

7.3.2 Receiver Blocking

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN300 328clause 4.3.1.12																		
Test Method:	ETSI EN300 328clause 5.4.11.2.																		
Limit:	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. 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>$(-133 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ 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 7: 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 8: 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 the 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 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)	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 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)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-34	CW														
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Test setup:	<pre>graph LR SUCD[Signalling Unit or Companion Device] <--> ATT1[ATT.] BSS[Blocking Signal Source] <--> ATT1 ATT1 --> SC[Splitter/Combiner] SC --> DC[Direct Coupler] DC --> SA[Spectrum Analyzer] DC --> ATT2[ATT.] ATT2 --> UUT[UUT] UUT --> PMD[Performance Monitoring Device]</pre> Variable attenuator step size ≤ 1 dB Optional																
Test procedure:	Refer to the procedure of adaptivity																
Measurement Record:	Uncertainty: N/A																
Test Instruments:	See section 6.0																
Test mode:	Normal link mode																

Measurement Data: The detailed test data see Appendix for BT EDR

8 Test setup photo

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

9 EUT Constructional Details

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

-----End-----