



TEST REPORT

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

Product : KidsTablet
Model Name : Q88,C1,C3,C5,C6,C8,C9,Q80,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5,K6,K7,K8,K9,T1,T4,T5,T6,T7,T9,T8
Brand : BDF
Report No. : PTC26011002301E-EM02

Prepared for

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Report No.: PTC26011002301E-EM02

1 TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant's name : Shenzhen Bu Dong Feng Technology Co., Ltd
Address : 204, Factory building 2, No. 16 Kangzheng Road, Danzhutou Community, Nanwan Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen
Manufacture's name : Shenzhen Bu Dong Feng Technology Co., Ltd
Address : 204, Factory building 2, No. 16 Kangzheng Road, Danzhutou Community, Nanwan Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen
Product name : KidsTablet
Model name : Q88,C1,C3,C5,C6,C8,C9,Q80,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5,K6,K7,K8,K9,T1,T4,T5,T6,T7,T9,T8

This device described above has been tested by PTC, and the test results show that the equipment under test (EUT) is in compliance with the requirements as documented in this report. And it is applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.

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Date of Test

Date (s) of performance of tests : Jan. 16, 2026 to Jan. 28, 2026

Date of Issue: Feb. 10, 2026

Test Result: **Pass**

Test Engineer:

Technical Manager:



Simon Pu / Manager



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2 Test Summary

Clause (EN 300 328)	Test Parameter	Verdict	Remark
4.3.2.2	RF Output Power	PASS	
4.3.2.3	Power Spectral Density	PASS	
4.3.2.4	Duty Cycle and Tx-Sequence and Tx-Gap	N/A	Only applicable for non-adaptive equipment Output Power >10dBm
4.3.2.5	Medium Utilisation Factor	N/A	Only applicable for non-adaptive equipment Output Power >10dBm
4.3.2.6	Adaptivity (adaptive equipment using modulations other than FHSS)	N/A	Only applicable for adaptive equipment Output Power >10dBm
4.3.2.7	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	PASS	
4.3.2.8	Transmitter Unwanted Emission in the Out-of Band	PASS	
4.3.2.9	Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the Spurious Domain	PASS	
4.3.2.10	Receiver Spurious Emissions	PASS	
4.3.2.11	Receiver Blocking	PASS	
4.3.2.12	Geo-location capability	N/A (See Note1)	Only applicable for have Geo-location function equipment
NOTE1: N/A (Not Applicable)			



3 General Information

3.1 General Description of E.U.T.

Product Name	:	KidsTablet
Model Name	:	Q88
Additional model	:	C1,C3,C5,C6,C8,C9,Q80,K1,K2,K3,K4,K5,K6,K7,K8,K9,T1,T4,T5,T6,T7,T9,T8
Models Difference	:	Model coverage: The differences between the main inspection model and this one are as follows: only the exterior color and camera position differ.
Specification	:	BLE
Operating frequency	:	2402-2480MHz For BLE
Modulation	:	GFSK For BLE
Number of Channel	:	40 channels For BLE
Antenna installation	:	FPC antenna
Antenna Gain	:	0 dBi
Power supply	:	DC20V
Hardware Version	:	N/A
Software Version	:	N/A



32 Channel List

Frequency and Channel list for BLE:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
0	2402	18	2438	...	...
1	2404	19	2440	37	2476
2	2406	20	2440	38	2478
...	...	...	...	39	2480
Note: $f_c = 2402\text{MHz} + k \times 2\text{MHz}$ $k=0$ to 39					

Test Frequency and channel for BLE:

Lowest Frequency		Middle Frequency		Highest Frequency	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
0	2402	19	2440	39	2480



4 Equipment During Test

4.1 Equipments List

RF Conducted Test

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Characteristics	Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
MXG Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	SER MY5111038	10Hz-26.5GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Coaxial Cable	CDS	79254	46107086	10Hz-30GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	0949003	300MHz-40GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	0917017	300MHz-40GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
MXG Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	AT0-71847	9kHz-6GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Analog Signal Generator	HP	83620A	3420A01830	10M~20GHZ	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Test S/W	Tonscend	JS1120-3	/	/	/	/

Radiated Emissions

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Characteristics	Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESPI7	101671	9KHz-7GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck	FMZB 1519B	192	9 KHz - 30MHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Bilog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB9160	9160-3355	25MHz-2GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Preamplifier (low frequency)	SCHWARZBECK	BBV 9475	9745-0013	1MHz-1GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Cable	Schwarzbeck	PLF-100	549489	9KHz-3GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 year
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde&Schwarz	FSV40	6625-01-588-5515	9KHz-40GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year



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Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	9120D	9120D-1246	1GHz-18GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Power Amplifier	ZHINAN	ZN3380C	15002	1GHz-26.5GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9170	9170-1066	15GHz-40GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Amplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV 9721	9721-205	18GHz-40GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Cable	H+S	CBL-26	N/A	1GHz-26.5GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
RF Cable	R&S	R204	R21X	1GHz-40GHz	Aug. 14, 2025	1 Year
Test S/W	Tonscend	JS36-RSE	/	/	/	/



42 Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter	Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	$\pm 5\%$
RF output power, conducted	$\pm 1.5\text{dB}$
Power Spectral Density, conducted	$\pm 3\text{dB}$
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	$\pm 3\text{dB}$
All emissions, radiated	$\pm 6\text{dB}$
Time	$\pm 2\%$
Duty Cycle	$\pm 2\%$
Temperature	$\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$
Humidity	$\pm 5\%$
DC and low frequency voltages	$\pm 3\%$
Conduction disturbance(150kHz~30MHz)	$\pm 3.26\text{dB}$
Radiated Emission(30MHz~1GHz)	$\pm 4.76\text{dB}$
Radiated Emission(1GHz~25GHz)	$\pm 5.39\text{dB}$
Note: This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.	



5 RF Requirements

1. Test Conditions:

Environment Parameter	Selected Values During the Testes	
Relative Humidity	Ambient	
Value	Temperature(°C)	Voltage(V)
NTNV	25	5
LTLV	-10	4.5
LTHV	-10	5.5
HTLV	40	4.5
HTHV	40	5.5

Note:

NV: Normal Voltage;

NT: Normal Temperature

LT: Low Extreme Test Temperature; HT: High Extreme Test Temperature

LV: Low Extreme Test Voltage; HV: High Extreme Test Voltage

Note: For tests at extreme temperatures, measurements shall be made over the extremes of the operating temperature range as declared by the manufacturer.



2. Additional Information

EN 300 328	Information Is Provided By The Manufacturer	
The type of modulation used by the equipment	☒ other forms of modulation ☐ FHSS	
Adaptive/non-adaptive equipment:	☐ non-adaptive Equipment ☒ adaptive Equipment without the possibility to switch to a non-adaptive mode ☐ adaptive Equipment which can also operate in a non-adaptive mode	
In case of adaptive equipment:	The maximum Channel Occupancy Time implemented by the equipment: ms ☒ The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism case of equipment using modulation different from FHSS ☐ The equipment is Frame Based equipment The equipment is Load Based equipment ☐ The equipment can switch dynamically between Frame Based and Load Based equipment The CCA time implemented by the equipment: μs ☐ The equipment has implemented an non-LBT based DAA mechanism ☐ The equipment can operate in more than one adaptive mode	
The worst case operational mode for each of the following tests:	RF Output Power	PASS
	Power Spectral Density	PASS
	Duty Cycle, Tx-Sequence, Tx-gap.	N/A
	Dwell Time, Minimum Frequency Occupation & Hopping	N/A
	Sequence (only for FHSS equipment)	N/A
	Hopping Frequency Separation (only for FHSS equipment)	N/A
	Medium Utilisation.	N/A
	Adaptivity	N/A
	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	PASS
	Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the OOB domain.	PASS
	Transmitter Unwanted Emissions in the spurious domain	PASS
	Receiver spurious emissions	PASS
	Receiver Blocking	PASS



The different transmit operating modes (tick all that apply):	☒ Operating mode 1: Single Antenna Equipment ☒ Equipment with only 1 antenna ☐ Equipment with 2 diversity antennas but only 1 antenna active at any moment in time ☐ Smart Antenna Systems with 2 or more antennas, but operating in a (legacy) mode where only 1 antenna is used. (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode in smart antenna systems) ☐ Operating mode 2: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas without beam forming ☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput / (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode) ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1 High ☐ Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2 ☐ Operating mode 3: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas with beam forming ☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode) ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth ☐ 1 High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth
Operating Frequency Range(s) of the equipment:	Operating Frequency Range: 2402 MHz to 2480 MHz
Occupied Channel Bandwidth(s):	Occupied Channel Bandwidth
Type of Equipment (stand-alone, combined, plug-in radio device, etc.):	☒ Stand-alone ☐ Combined Equipment (Equipment where the radio part is fully integrated within another type of equipment) ☐ Plug-in radio device (Equipment intended for a variety of host systems) ☐ Other
Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:	Modulation Mode: GFSK Test Frequency: Low Frequency, Middle Frequency, High Frequency
The equipment type (e.g. Bluetooth®, IEEE 802.11™ [i.3], proprietary, etc.):	Bluetooth Low Energy
NOTE: N/A means not applicable	

5.1 RF Output power

5.1.1 Definition

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

5.1.2 Limit

The RF output power for non-FHSS equipment shall be equal to or less than 20 dBm.

NOTE: For Non-adaptive FHSS equipment, the manufacturer may have declared a reduced RF Output Power (see clause 5.4.1 m)) and associated Duty Cycle (see clause 5.4.1 e)) that will ensure that the equipment meets the requirement for the Medium Utilization (MU) factor further described in clause 4.3.2.5. This is verified by the conformance test referred to in clause 4.3.2.5.4.

For non-adaptive non-FHSS equipment, where the manufacturer has declared an RF output power of less than 20 dBm e.i.r.p., the RF output power shall be equal to or less than that declared value.

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

5.1.3 EUT Operation Condition

The EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.

5.1.4 Test Procedure

1. Use a fast power sensor suitable for 2,4 GHz and capable of 1 MS/s.
2. Use the following settings:
 - Sample speed 1 MS/s.
 - The samples represent the RMS power of the signal.
 - Measurement duration: For non-adaptive equipment: equal to the observation period defined in clauses 4.3.1.2.1 or 4.3.2.3.1. For adaptive equipment, the measurement duration shall be long enough to ensure a minimum number of bursts (at least 10) are captured.
- NOTE 1: For adaptive equipment, to increase the measurement accuracy, a higher number of bursts may be used.
3. 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.
4. For conducted measurements on devices with multiple transmit chains:
 - Connect one power sensor to each transmit port for a synchronous measurement on all transmit ports.
 - Trigger the power sensors so that they start sampling at the same time. Make sure the time difference between the samples of all sensors is less than half the time between two samples.
 - For each instant in time, sum the power of the individual samples of all ports and store them. Use these stored samples in all following steps.
5. Find the start and stop times of each burst in the stored measurement samples.
- NOTE 2: The start and stop times are defined as the points where the power is at least 20 dB below the RMS burst power calculated in step 5.
6. Between the start and stop times of each individual burst calculate the RMS power over the burst. Save these burst values, as well as the start and stop times for each burst.
7. The highest of all Pburst values (value "A" in dBm) will be used for maximum e.i.r.p. calculations.
8. Add the (stated) antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi of the individual antenna.
9. If applicable, add the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB.
10. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the maximum overall antenna gain (G or G + Y) shall be used.



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11. The RF Output Power (P) shall be calculated using the formula below: $P = A + G + Y$
12. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clauses 4.3.1.1.2 or 4.3.2.1.2, shall be recorded in the test report.

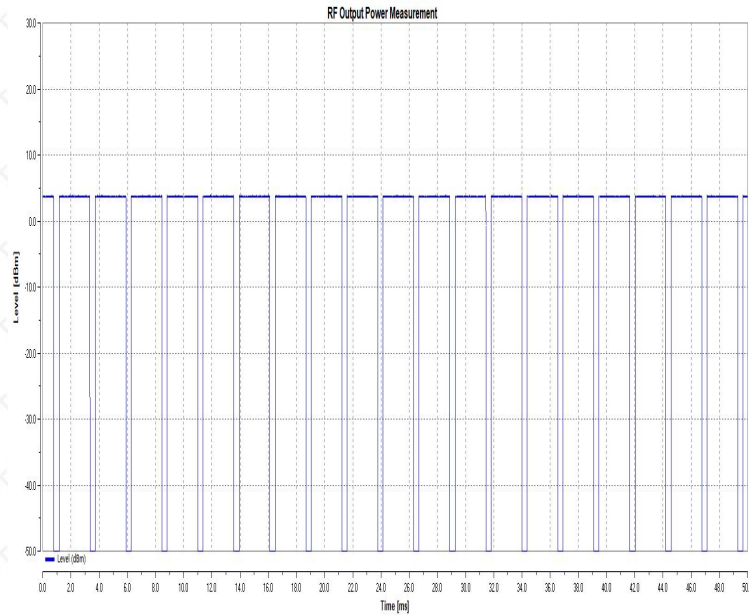
5.1.5 Test Results

Test Mode:				GFSK		
TEST CONDITIONS				Total e.i.r.p (dBm)		
				CH00	CH19	CH39
T nom (°C)	NT	V nom (V)	NV	3.76	3.38	3.49
T min (°C)	LT	V nom (V)	NV	3.52	3.26	3.37
T max (°C)	HT	V nom (V)	NV	3.50	3.02	3.36
Max RF Power				3.76		
Limits				20dBm		
Result				Complies		

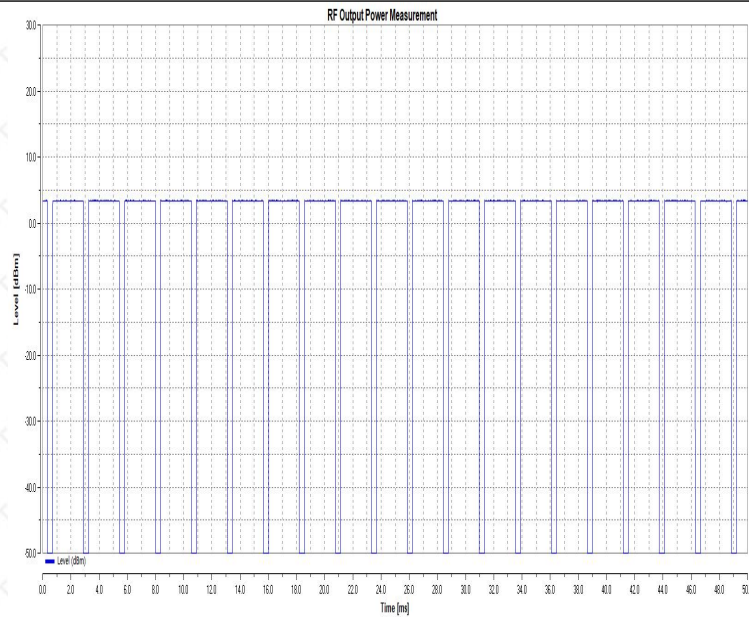


Test Graphs:

NTNV-BLE_1M-Ant1-2402-PASS



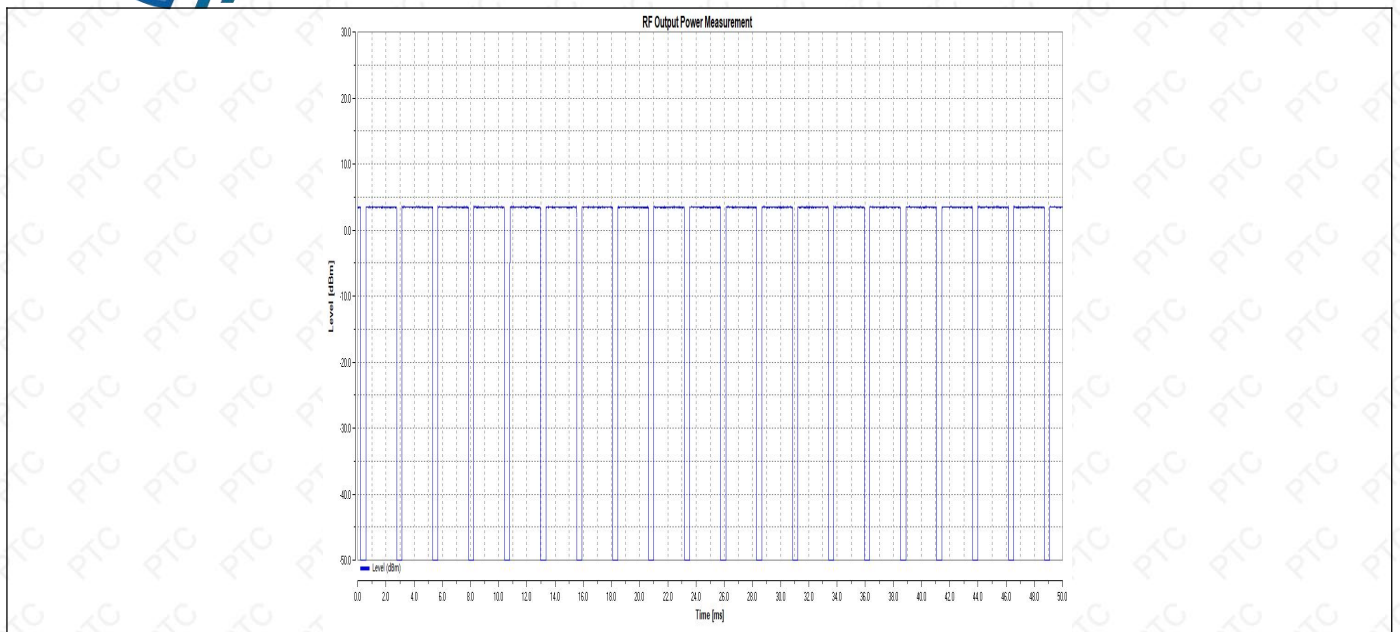
NTNV-BLE_1M-Ant1-2440-PASS



NTNV-BLE_1M-Ant1-2480-PASS



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52 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

5.2.1 Applicable standard

According to ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.3

5.2.2 Conformance Limit

The Maximum Power Spectrum Density ≤ 10 dBm/MHz

5.2.3 Test Configuration

The measurements for power spectral density shall only be performed at normal test conditions.

Radiated measurements shall only be used for integral antenna equipment that does not have a temporary antenna connector(s) provided.

Conducted measurements shall be used for antenna equipment provided a temporary antenna connector(s) provided.

5.2.4 Test Procedure

1. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.3.1 for the test conditions.
2. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.3.2 for the measurement method.

The test procedure shall be as follows:

Conducted measurement

- Option 1: For equipment with continuous and non-continuous transmissions

The transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyser and the Power Spectral Density (PSD) as defined in clause 4.3.2.3 shall be measured and recorded.

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: > 8 350; for spectrum analysers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented
- Detector: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep time: For non-continuous transmissions: $2 \times \text{Channel Occupancy Time} \times \text{number of sweep points}$

For continuous transmissions: 10 s; the sweep time may be increased further until a value where the sweep time has no further impact anymore on the RMS value of the signal.

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

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

Step 2:

For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or operating mode 3 (see clause 5.3.2.2), 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.

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

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



Step 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:

$$CCorr = P_{Sum} - P_{e.i.r.p.}$$
$$P_{Samplecorr}(n) = P_{Sample}(n) - CCorr$$

with n being the actual sample number

Step 5:

Starting from the first sample $P_{Samplecorr}(n)$ (lowest frequency), add up the power (in mW) of the following samples representing a 1 MHz segment and record the results for power and position (i.e. sample #1 to sample #100). This is the Power Spectral Density (e.i.r.p.) for the first 1 MHz segment which shall be recorded.

Step 6:

Shift the start point of the samples added up in step 5 by one sample and repeat the procedure in step 5 (i.e. sample #2 to sample #101).

Step 7:

Repeat step 6 until the end of the data set and record the Power Spectral Density values for each of the 1 MHz segments.

From all the recorded results, the highest value is the maximum Power Spectral Density (PSD) 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.

- Option 2: For equipment with continuous transmission capability or for equipment operating (or with the capability to operate) with a constant duty cycle (e.g. Frame Based equipment) This option is for equipment that can be configured to operate in a continuous transmit mode (100 % DC) or with a constant Duty Cycle (DC).



Step 1:

- Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:
- Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test
- RBW: 1 MHz
- VBW: 3 MHz
- Frequency Span: $2 \times$ Nominal Bandwidth (e.g. 40 MHz for a 20 MHz channel)
- Detector Mode: Peak
- Trace Mode: Max Hold

Step 2:

- When the trace is complete, find the peak value of the power envelope and record the frequency.

Step 3:

- Make the following changes to the settings of the spectrum analyser:
- Centre Frequency: Equal to the frequency recorded in step 2
- Frequency Span: 3 MHz
- RBW: 1 MHz
- VBW: 3 MHz
- Sweep Time: 1 minute
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold

Step 4:

- When the trace is complete, the trace shall be captured using the "Hold" or "View" option on the spectrum analyser.



- Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyser marker on this peak. This level is recorded as the highest mean power (power spectral density) D in a 1 MHz band.
- Alternatively, where a spectrum analyser is equipped with a function to measure power spectral density, this function may be used to display the power spectral density D in dBm / MHz.
- In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems operating in a mode with multiple transmit chains active simultaneously, the power spectral density of each transmit chain shall be measured separately to calculate the total power spectral density (value D in dBm / MHz) for the UUT.

Step 5:

- The maximum Power Spectral Density (PSD) e.i.r.p. is calculated from the above measured power spectral density D, the observed Duty Cycle (DC) (see clause 5.4.2.2.1.3, step 4), the applicable antenna assembly gain G in dBi and if applicable the beamforming gain Y in dB, according to the formula below. This value shall be recorded in the test report. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the gain of the antenna assembly with the highest gain shall be used.

$$\text{PSD} = D + G + Y + 10 \times \log (1 / \text{DC}) \text{ (dBm / MHz)}$$

■ Radiated measurement

When performing radiated measurements, the UUT shall be configured and antenna(s) positioned (including smart antenna systems and equipment capable of beamforming) for maximum e.i.r.p. towards the measuring antenna. A test site as described in annex B and applicable measurement procedures as described in annex C shall be used.

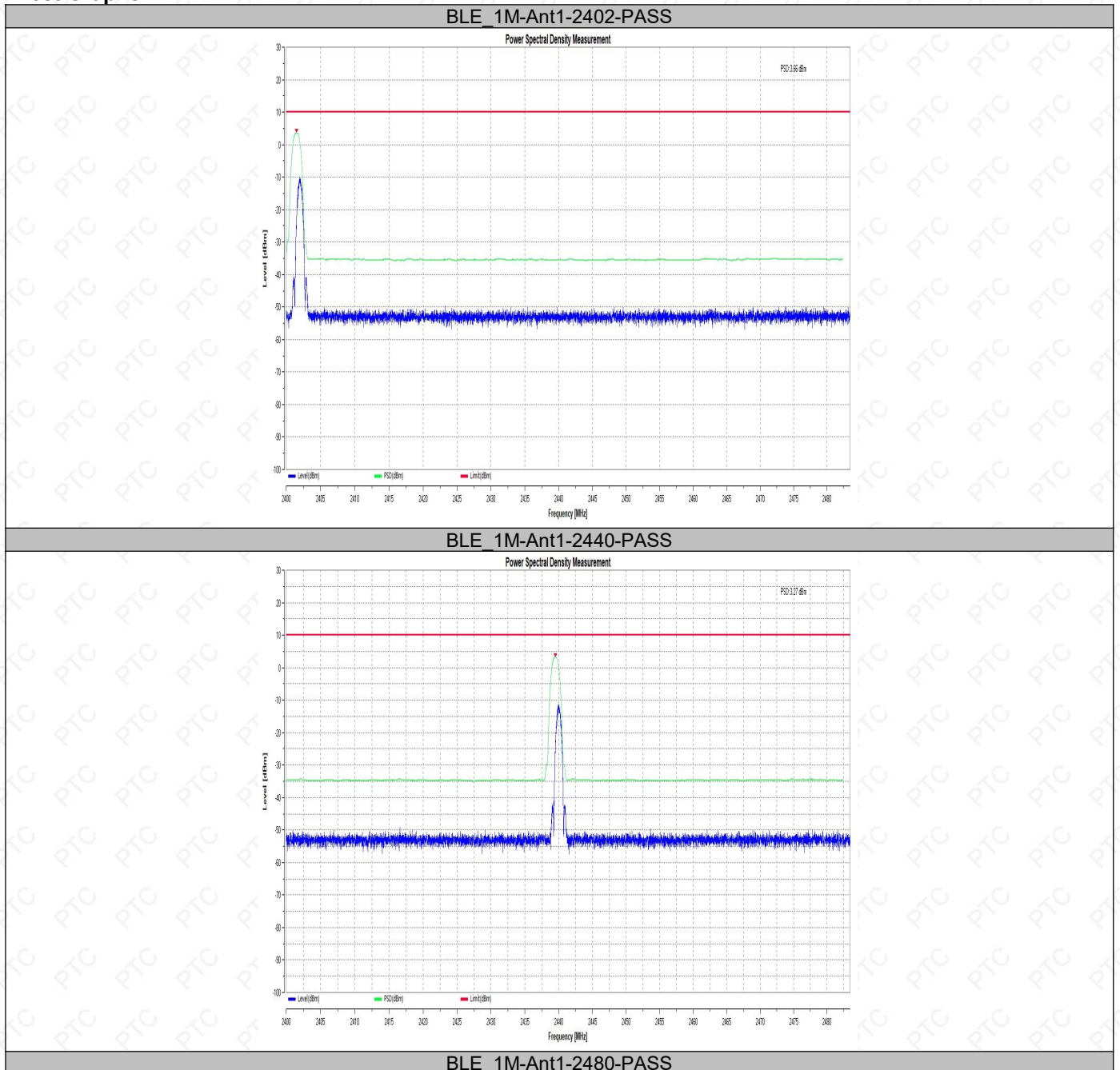
Taking into account the calibration factor from the measurement site, the test procedure is further as described under clause 5.4.3.2.1.



5.2.5 Test Results

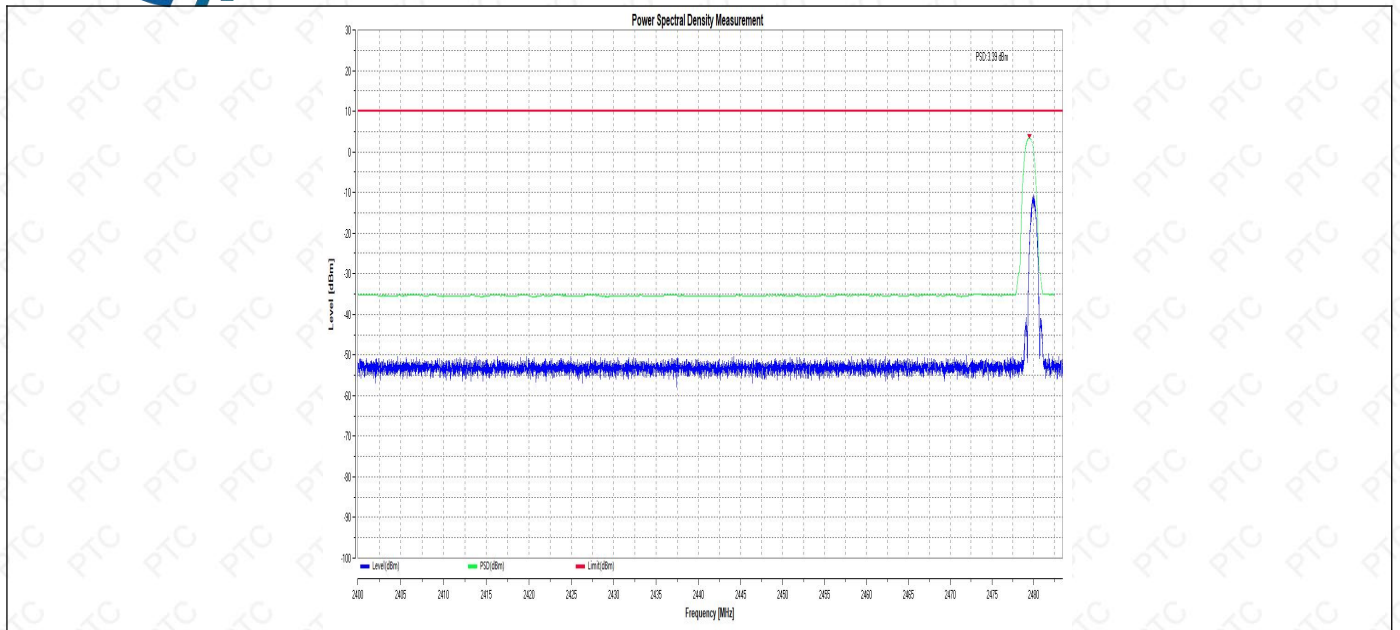
TestMode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	EIRP PSD[dBm/MHz]	Limit[dBm/MHz]	Verdict
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	3.29	10	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2440	3.04	10	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	3.87	10	PASS

Test Graphs:





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5.3 DUTY CYCLE AND TX-SEQUENCE AND TX-GAP

5.3.1 Applicable standard

ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.4

5.3.2 Conformance Limit

These requirements apply to non-adaptive equipment or to adaptive equipment when operating in a non-adaptive mode.

The equipment is using wide band modulations other than FHSS.

These requirements do not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

The Duty Cycle shall be equal to or less than the maximum value declared by the manufacturer.

The Tx-sequence time shall be equal to or less than 10 ms. The minimum Tx-gap time following a Tx-sequence shall be equal to the duration of that proceeding Tx-sequence with a minimum of 3,5 ms.

5.3.3 Test Configuration

The measurements for duty cycle shall be performed at normal environmental conditions of the operating temperature range.

Radiated measurements shall only be used for integral antenna equipment that does not have a temporary antenna connector(s) provided.

Conducted measurements shall be used for antenna equipment provided a temporary antenna connector(s).

5.3.4 TEST PROCEDURE

1. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.2.1 for the test conditions.
2. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.2.2.1.3 for the measurement method.

The test procedure, which shall only be performed for non-adaptive systems, shall be as follows:

Step 1:

- Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.4.2.2.1.2.
- 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 case of insufficient dynamic range, the value of 30 dB may need to be reduced appropriately.



Step 2:

- Between the saved start and stop times of each individual burst, calculate the TxOn time. Save these TxOn values.

Step 3:

- Duty Cycle (DC) is the sum of all TxOn times between the end of the first gap (which is the start of the first burst within the observation period) and the start of the last burst (within this observation period) divided by the observation period. The observation period is defined in clause 4.3.1.3.2 or clause 4.3.2.4.2.

Step 4:

- For equipment using blacklisting, the TxOn time measured for a single (and active) hopping frequency shall be multiplied by the number of blacklisted frequencies. This value shall be added to the sum calculated in step 3 above. If the number of blacklisted frequencies cannot be determined, the minimum number of hopping frequencies (N) as defined in clause 4.3.1.4.3 shall be assumed.
- The calculated value for Duty Cycle (DC) shall be recorded in the test report. This value shall be equal to or less than the maximum value declared by the manufacturer.

Step 5:

- Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.4.2.2.1.2.
- Identify any TxOff time that is equal to or greater than the minimum Tx-gap time as defined in clause 4.3.1.3.3 or clause 4.3.2.4.3. These are the potential valid gap times to be further considered in this procedure.
- Starting from the second identified gap, calculate the time from the start of this gap to the end of the preceding gap. This time is the Tx-sequence time for this transmission. Repeat this procedure until the last identified gap within the observation period is reached.
- A combination of consecutive Tx-sequence times and Tx-gap times followed by a Tx-gap time, which is at least as long as the duration of this combination, may be considered as a single Tx-sequence time and in which case it shall comply with the limits defined in clause 4.3.1.3.3 or clause 4.3.2.4.3.
- It shall be noted in the test report whether the UUT complies with the limits for the maximum Tx-sequence time and minimum Tx-gap time as defined in clause 4.3.1.3.3 or clause 4.3.2.4.3.



5.3.5 Test Results

N/A.

Maximum RF Output Power less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. No need to test.



54 MEDIUM UTILISATION FACTOR

5.4.1 Applicable standard

ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.5

5.4.2 Conformance Limit

This requirement does not apply to adaptive equipment unless operating in a non-adaptive mode.

In addition, this requirement does not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Medium Utilization factor shall be 10 %.

5.4.3 Test Configuration

The measurements for Medium Utilisation factor shall be performed at normal environmental conditions of the operating temperature range.

Radiated measurements shall only be used for integral antenna equipment that does not have a temporary antenna connector(s) provided.

Conducted measurements shall be used for antenna equipment provided a temporary antenna connector(s).

5.4.4 Test Procedure

1. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.2.1 for the test conditions.
2. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.2.2.1.4 for the measurement method.

The test procedure, which shall only be performed for non-adaptive systems, shall be as follows:

Step 1:

- Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.4.2.2.1.2.

Step 2:

- For each burst calculate the product of ($P_{burst} / 100 \text{ mW}$) and the TxOn time. P_{burst} is expressed in mW. TxOn time is expressed in ms.



Step 3:

- Medium Utilization is the sum of all these products divided by the observation period (expressed in ms) which is defined in clause 4.3.1.3.2 or clause 4.3.2.4.2. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.1.6.3 or clause 4.3.2.5.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

If operation without blacklisted frequencies is not possible, the power of the bursts on blacklisted hopping frequencies (for the calculation of the Medium Utilization) is assumed to be equal to the average value of the RMS power of the bursts on all active hopping frequencies.

5.4.5 Test Results

N/A.

Maximum RF Output Power less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. No need to test.

55 Adaptivity (Adaptive Frequency Hopping)

5.5.1 Definition

Adaptive Frequency Hopping using LBT based DAA is a mechanism by which a given hopping frequency is made 'unavailable' because signal was detected before any transmission on that frequency.

In addition, this requirement does not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

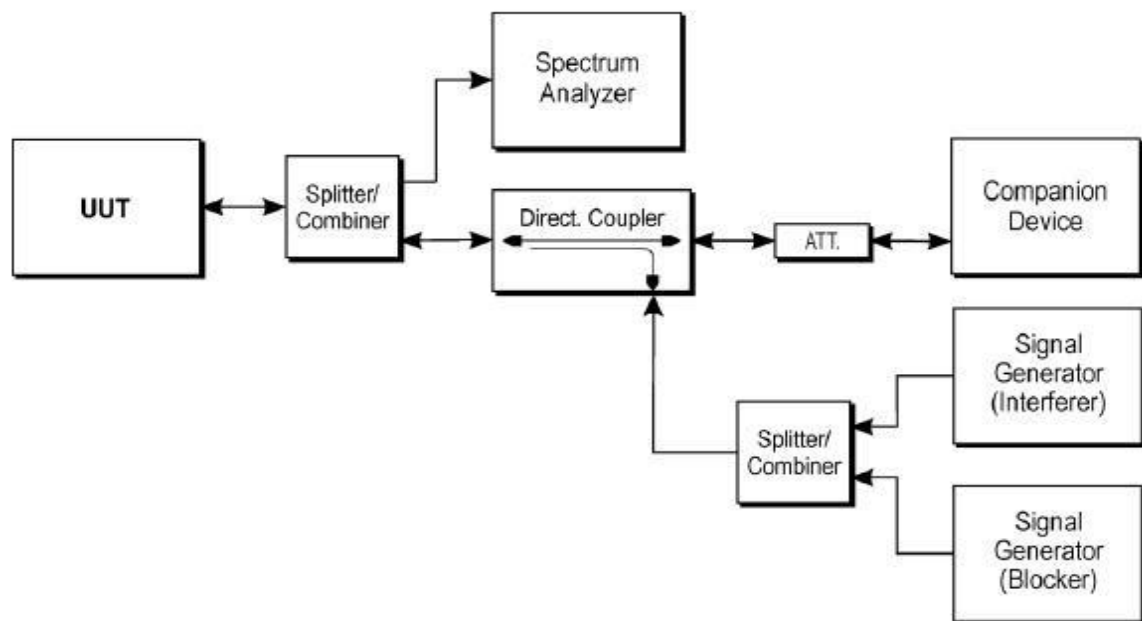
5.5.2 Limit

Refer to section 4.3.2.6 of EN 300 328 V2.2.1.

5.5.3 EUT Operation Condition

The EUT was programmed to be in hopping on mode.

5.5.4 Test Procedure



5.5.5 Test Results

N/A.

Maximum RF Output Power less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. No need to test.



5.6 Occupied Channel Bandwidth

5.6.1 Definition

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

5.6.2 Limit

The Occupied Channel Bandwidth for each hopping frequency shall fall completely within the band given in clause 1.

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

5.6.3 EUT Operation Condition

The EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.

5.6.4 Test Procedure

1. Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyzer and use the following settings:
 - Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test
 - Resolution BW: ~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 % (20kHz)
 - Video BW: $3 \times \text{RBW}$ (62kHz)
 - Frequency Span: $2 \times \text{Occupied Channel Bandwidth}$ (2 MHz)
 - Detector Mode: RMS
 - Trace Mode: Max Hold
2. Wait until the trace is completed. Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyzer marker on this peak.
3. Use the 99 % bandwidth function of the spectrum analyzer to measure the Occupied Channel Bandwidth of the UUT. This value shall be recorded.

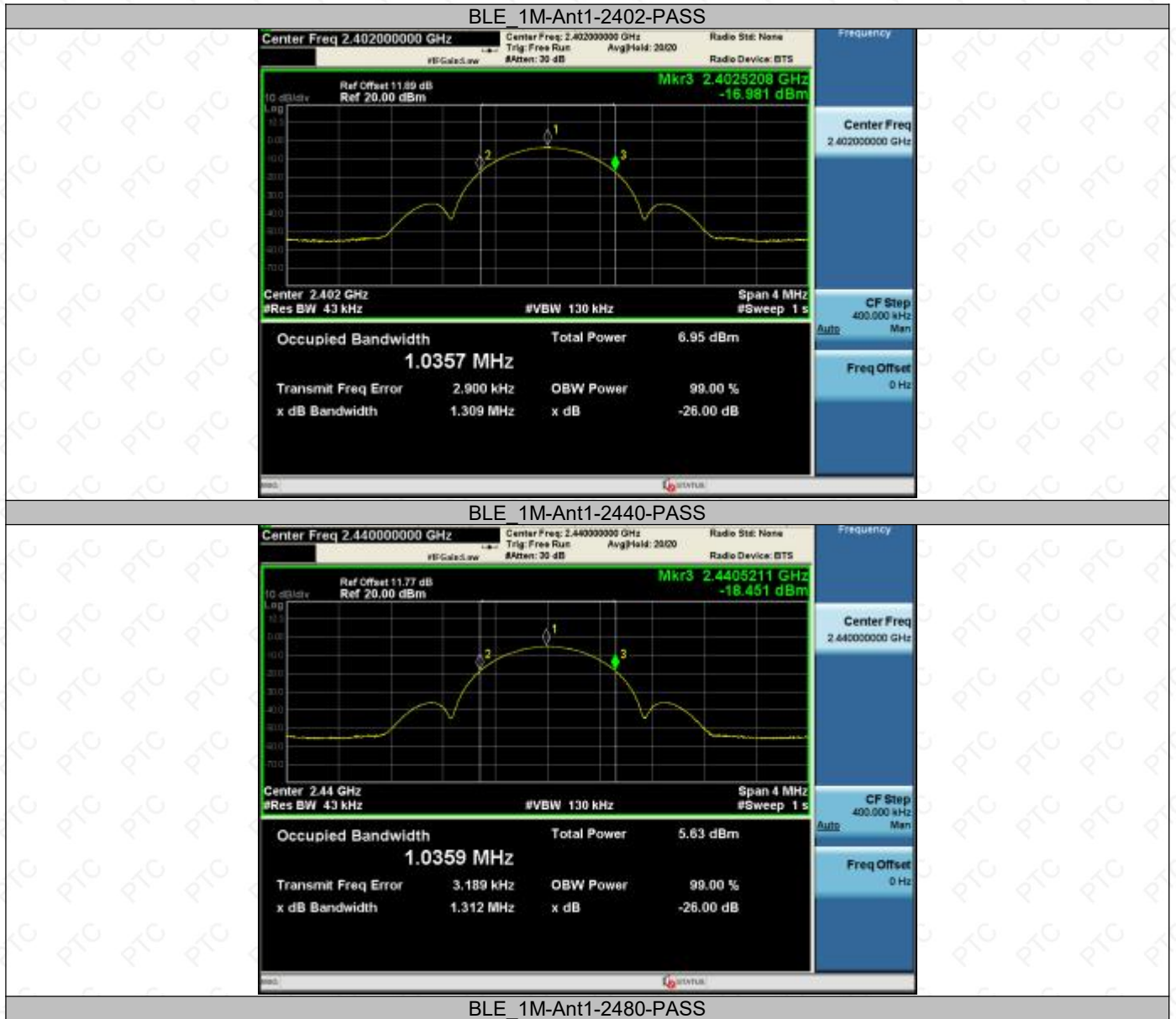
NOTE: Make sure that the power envelope is sufficiently above the noise floor of the analyzer to avoid the noise signals left and right from the power envelope being taken into account by this measurement.

5.6.5 Test Results

TestMode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	OCB[MHz]	FL[MHz]	FH[MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
BLE 1M	Ant1	2402	1.0357	2401.4851	2402.5208	2400 to 2483.5	PASS
BLE 1M	Ant1	2440	1.0359	2439.4852	2440.5211	2400 to 2483.5	PASS
BLE 1M	Ant1	2480	1.0361	2479.4857	2480.5218	2400 to 2483.5	PASS



Test Graphs:





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

5.7.1 Definition

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

5.7.2 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.

NOTE: Within the 2400 MHz to 2483,5 MHz band, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement in clause 4.3.1.7.

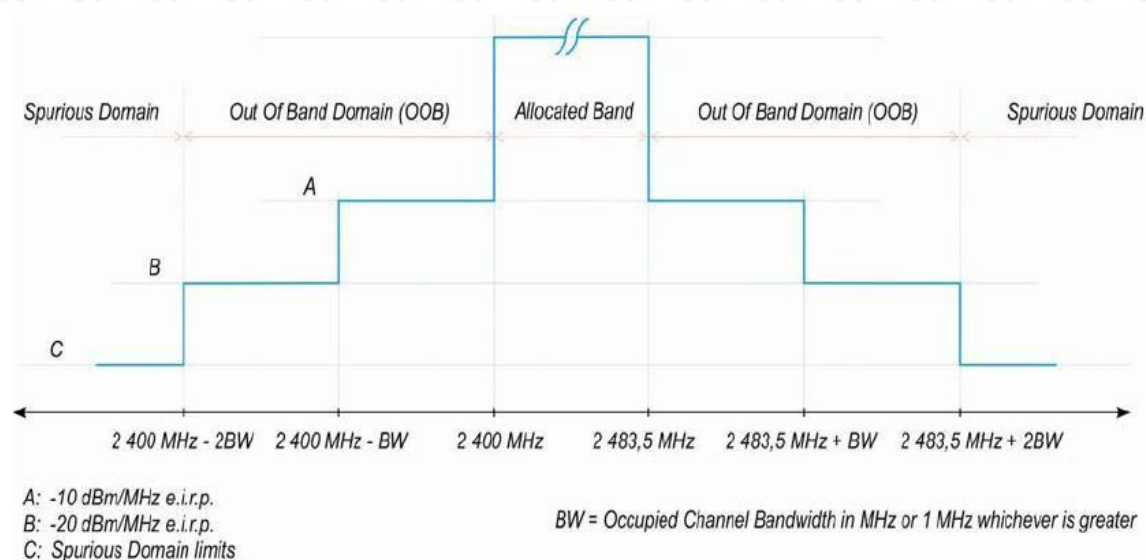


Figure 1: Transmit mask

5.7.3 EUT Operation Condition

The EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.

5.7.4 Test Procedure

1. Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyzer and use the following settings:
 - Centre Frequency: 2 484 MHz
 - Span: 0 Hz
 - Resolution BW: 1 MHz
 - Filter mode: Channel filter
 - Video BW: 3 MHz
 - Detector Mode: RMS



- Trace Mode: Clear / Write
- Sweep Mode: Continuous
- Sweep Points: 5 000
- Trigger Mode: Video trigger

2. (segment 2483,5 MHz to 2483,5 MHz + BW)

- 1) Adjust the trigger level to select the transmissions with the highest power level.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Select RMS power to be measured within the selected window and note the result which is the RMS power within this 1 MHz segment (2483,5 MHz to 2 484,5 MHz). Compare this value with the applicable limit provided by the mask.
- 5) Increase the centre frequency in steps of 1 MHz and repeat this measurement for every 1 MHz segment within the range 2483,5 MHz to 2483,5 MHz + BW. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2483,5 MHz + BW - 0,5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

3. (segment 2483,5 MHz + BW to 2483,5 MHz + 2BW):

Change the centre frequency of the analyzer to 2 484 MHz + BW and perform the measurement for the first 1MHz segment within range 2483,5MHz + BW to 2483,5MHz + 2BW. Increase the centre frequency in 1MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1MHz segment shall be set to 2483,5MHz + 2 BW - 0,5MHz.

4. (segment 2400 MHz - BW to 2400 MHz):

Change the centre frequency of the analyzer to 2 399,5MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1MHz segment within range 2400MHz - BW to 2400MHz. Reduce the centre frequency in 1MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1MHz segment shall be set to 2400MHz - 2BW + 0,5MHz.

5. (segment 2400 MHz - 2BW to 2400 MHz - BW):

- 1) Change the centre frequency of the analyzer to 2 399,5MHz - BW and perform the measurement for the first 1MHz segment within range 2400MHz - 2BW to 2400MHz - BW. Reduce the centre frequency in 1MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2400MHz - 2BW + 0,5MHz.
- 2) In case of conducted measurements on equipment with a single transmit chain, the declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi shall be added to the results for each of the 1 MHz segments and compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered.
- 3) 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 figures 1 or 3.



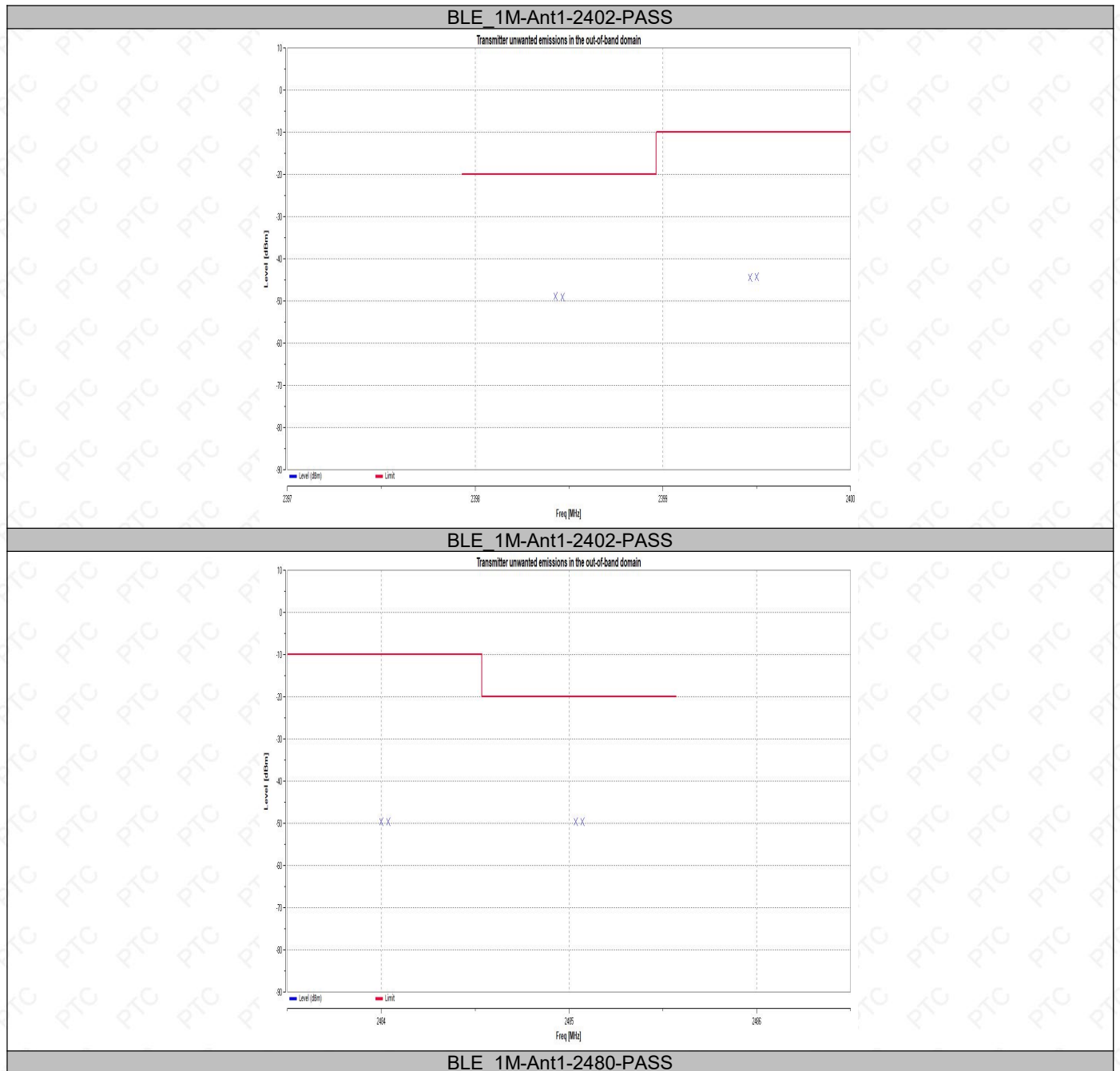
- Option 2: the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3 shall be reduced by $10 \times \log_{10}(\text{Ach})$ and the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB. The results for each of the transmit chains shall be individually compared with these reduced limits.

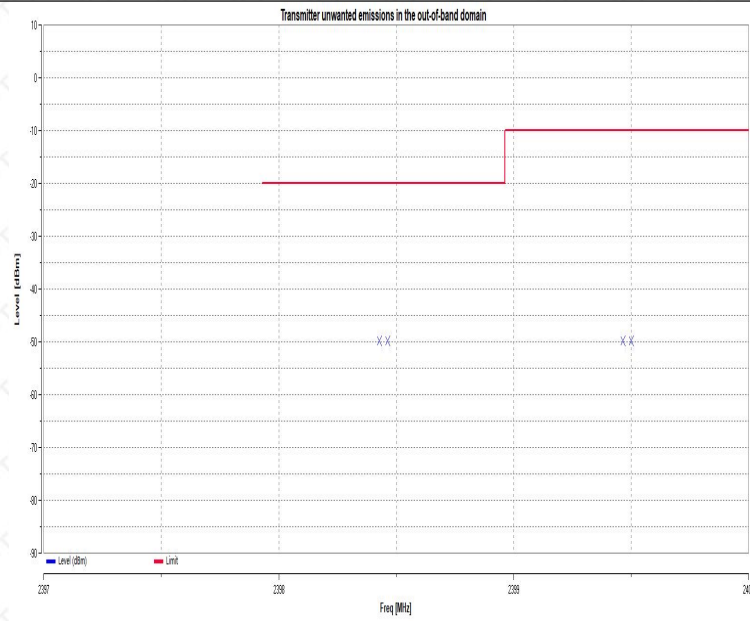
5.7.5 Test Results

TestMode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	Freq. [MHz]	Level[dBm]	Limit[dBm]	Verdict
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2398.4286	-48.83	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2398.4643	-48.64	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2399.4643	-44.13	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2399.5	-43.85	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2484	-49.93	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2484.0357	-50.04	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2485.0357	-49.14	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	2485.0714	-49.16	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2398.4278	-49.73	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2398.4639	-49.51	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2399.4639	-49.81	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2399.5	-50.25	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2484	-48.05	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2484.0361	-47.37	-10.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2485.0361	-48.00	-20.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2485.0722	-48.31	-20.00	PASS

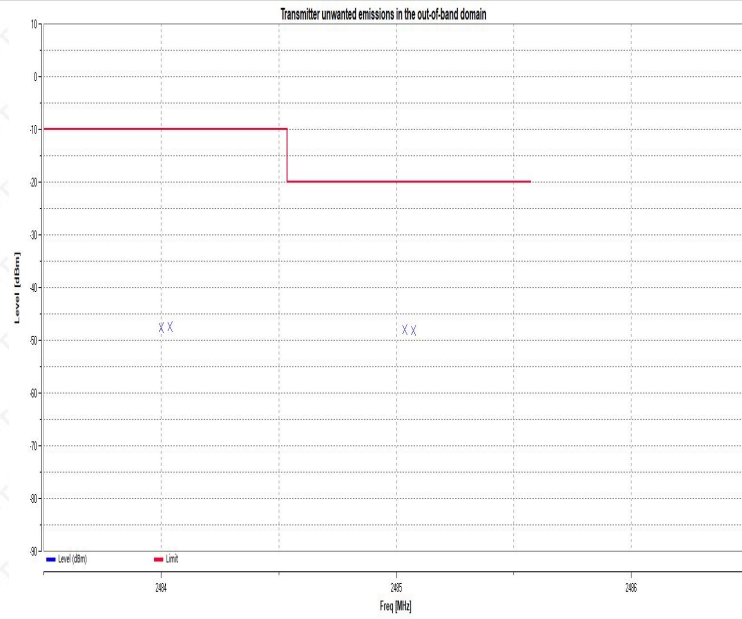


Test Graphs:





BLE 1M-Ant1-2480-PASS



5.8 Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

5.8.1 Definition

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions outside the allocated band and outside the out-of-band domain as indicated in figure 1 when the equipment is in Transmit mode.

5.8.2 Limit

Table 1: Transmitter limits for spurious emissions

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

5.8.3 EUT Operation Condition

The EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.

5.8.4 Test Procedure

The test site as described in annex B and applicable measurement procedures as described in annex C shall be used.

The test procedure is further as described under clause 5.3.10.2.1.

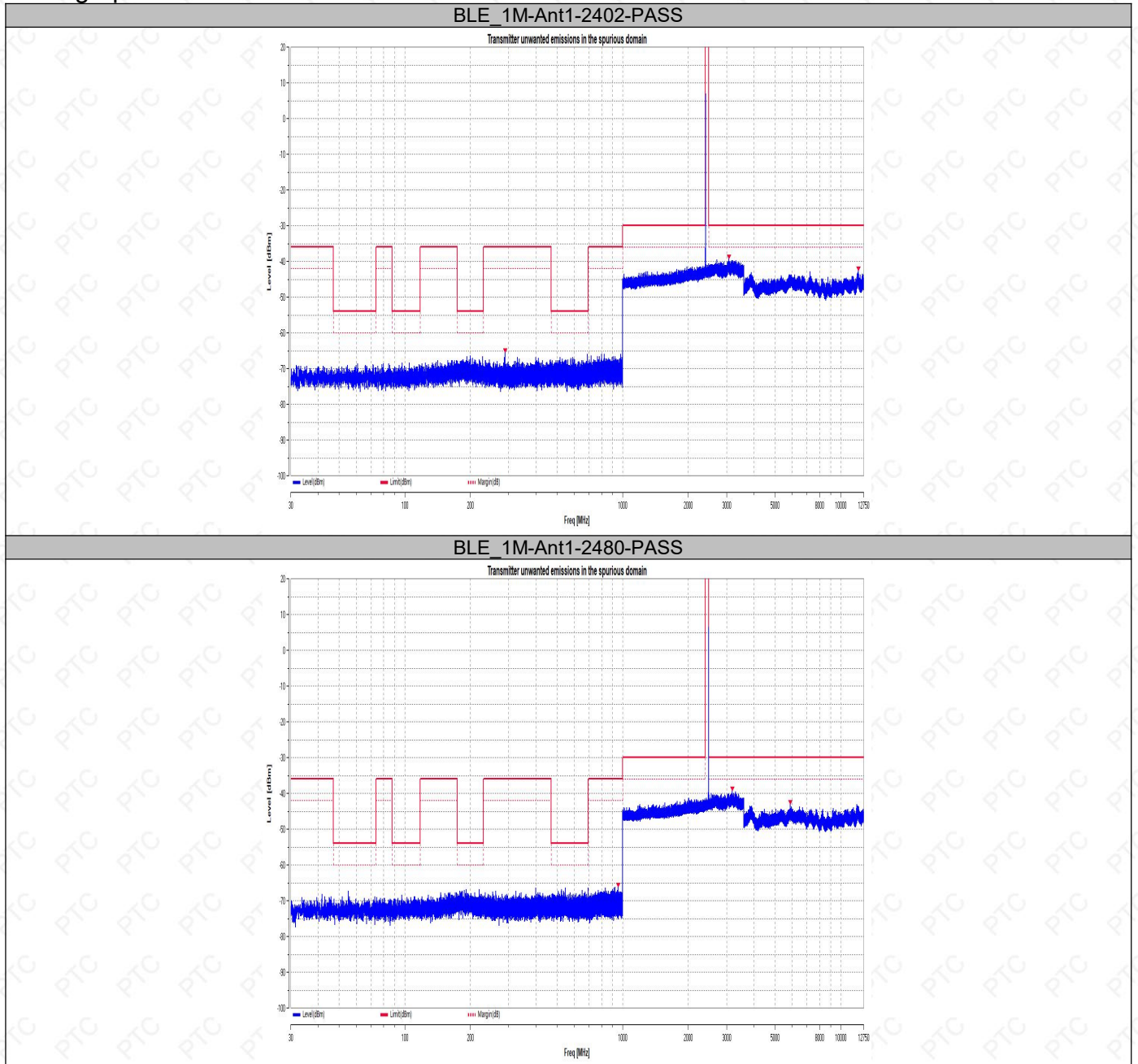


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5.8.5 Test Results

TestMode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	Freq. [MHz]	Level[dBm]	Limit[dBm]	Verdict
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	291.69	-64.99	-36	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	3131.75	-38.49	-30	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	12292.47	-42.56	-30	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	945.51	-66.78	-36	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	3119.60	-40.14	-30	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	6003.57	-43.89	-30	PASS

Test graphs:



59 Receiver spurious emissions

5.9.1 Definition

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

5.9.2 Limit

Table 2: Spurious emission limits for receivers

Frequency range	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Measurement bandwidth
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz

5.9.3 EUT Operation Condition

The EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.

5.9.4 Test Procedure

The test site as described in annex B and applicable measurement procedures as described in annex C shall be used.

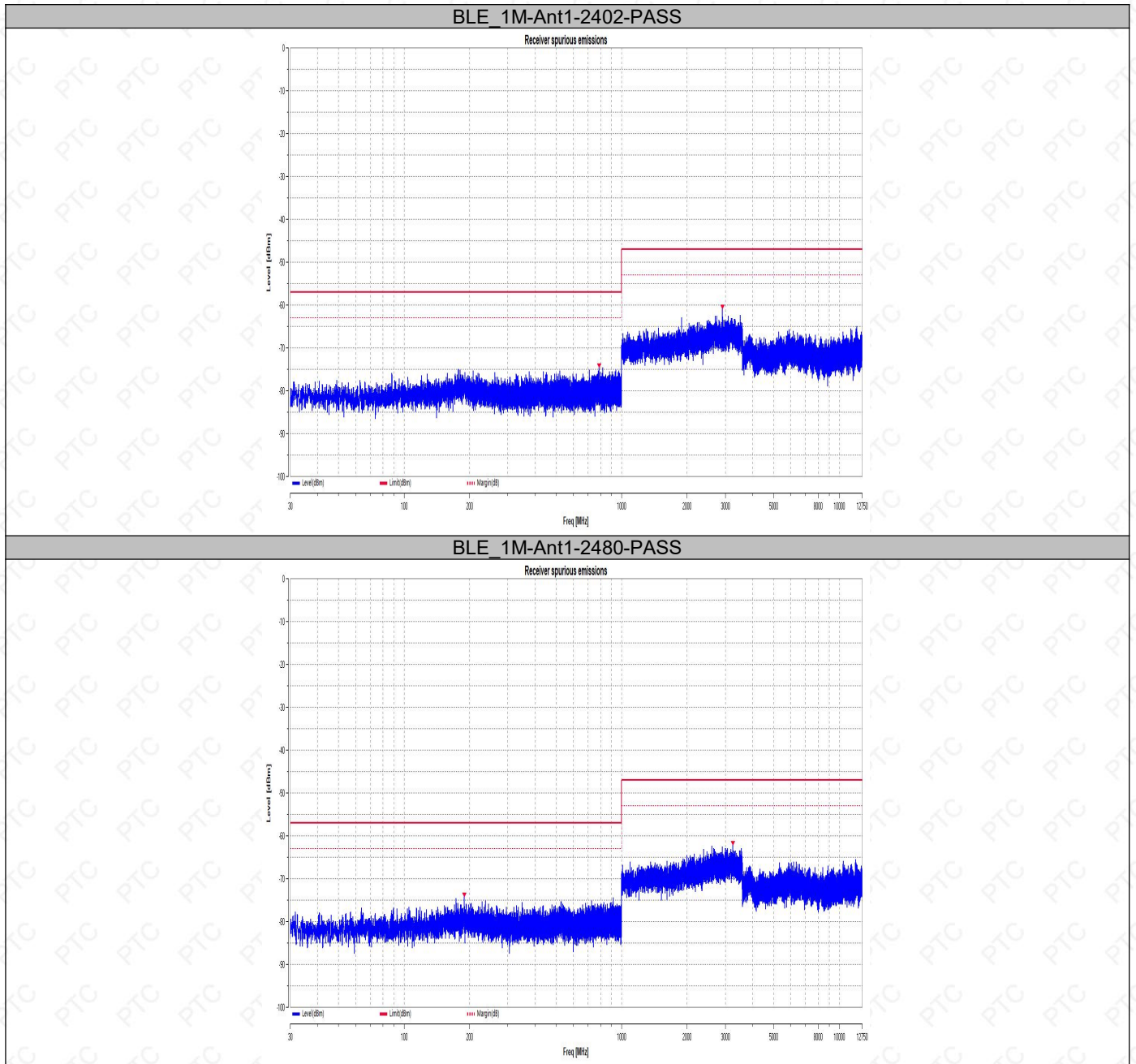
The test procedure is further as described under clause 5.3.11.2.1.

5.9.5 Test Result

TestMode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	Freq. [MHz]	Level[dBm]	Limit[dBm]	Verdict
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	525.71	-76.68	-57.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2402	3252.40	-62.52	-47.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	926.44	-74.11	-57.00	PASS
BLE_1M	Ant1	2480	2992.27	-60.80	-47.00	PASS



Test graphs:





5.10 Receiver Blocking

5.10.1 Applicable standard

ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.1.12

5.10.2 Conformance Limit

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

■ General

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 below.

● Receiver Category 1

Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 1 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
$(-133 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)	2380 2504	-34	CW
$(-139 \text{ dBm} + 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{OCBW}))$ or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)	2300 2330 2360 2524 2584 2674		

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.



●Receiver Category 2

Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 2 equipment

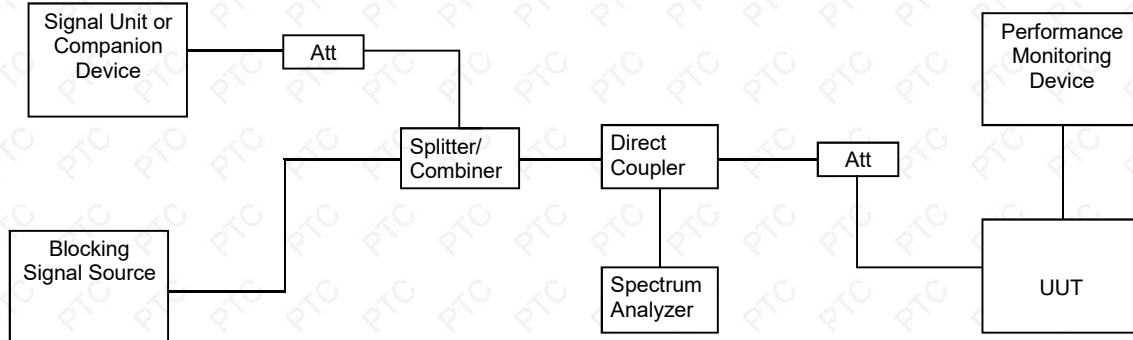
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
(-139 dBm + 10 × log ₁₀ (OCBW) + 10dB) or (-74 dBm + 10 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2380 2504 2300 2584	-34	CW
NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz. NOTE 2: In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

●Receiver Category 3

Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 3 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
(-139 dBm + 10 × log ₁₀ (OCBW) + 20 dB) or (-74 dBm + 20 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2380 2504 2300 2584	-34	CW
NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz. NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 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.			

5.10.3 Test Configuration



5.10.4 Test Procedure

1. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.11.1 for the test conditions.
2. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 (V2.2.2) clause 5.4.11.2 for the measurement method.

■ Conducted measurement

Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment using DAA

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 P_{min} .
- This signal level (P_{min}) 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.

■ Radiated measurements

When performing radiated measurements on equipment with dedicated antennas, measurements shall be repeated for each alternative dedicated antenna.

A test site as described in annex B and applicable measurement procedures as described in annex C shall be used.

The test procedure is further as described under clause 5.4.11.2.1.

The level of the blocking signal at the UUT referred to in step 4 is assumed to be the level in front of the UUT antenna(s). The UUT shall be positioned with its main beam pointing towards the antenna radiating the blocking signal. The position recorded in clause 5.4.2.2.2 can be used.



5.10.5 Test Results

■ Receiver category

☐	Receiver category 1	Adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power greater than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 1 equipment.
☒	Receiver category 2	Non-adaptive equipment with a Medium Utilization (MU) factor greater than 1 % and less than or equal to 10 % or adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power of 10 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 2 equipment.
☐	Receiver category 3	Non-adaptive equipment with a maximum Medium Utilization (MU) factor of 1 % or adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power of 0 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 3 equipment.

Channel 0 @Result

Wanted signal mean power form companion device(dBm)	Blocking signal frequency(MHz)	Blocking signal power(dBm)	PER (%)	Limit	Result
(-139 dBm + 10 × log ₁₀ (OCBW) + 10dB) or (-74 dBm + 10 dB) whichever is less	2380	-34	0.00	≤ 10%	Pass
	2504	-34	0.00		Pass
	2300	-34	0.00		Pass
	2584	-34	0.00		Pass

Channel 39 @Result

Wanted signal mean power form companion device(dBm)	Blocking signal frequency(MHz)	Blocking signal power(dBm)	PER (%)	Limit	Result
(-139 dBm + 10 × log ₁₀ (OCBW) + 10dB) or (-74 dBm + 10 dB) whichever is less	2380	-34	0.00	≤ 10%	Pass
	2504	-34	0.00		Pass
	2300	-34	0.00		Pass
	2584	-34	0.00		Pass



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6 Test Setup Photographs

Photo of Radiation Spurious Emission Below 1 GHz

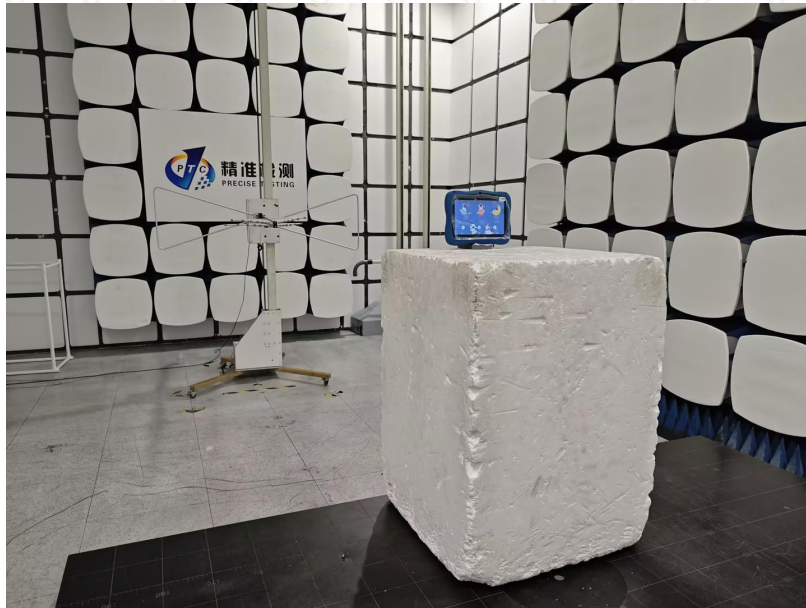
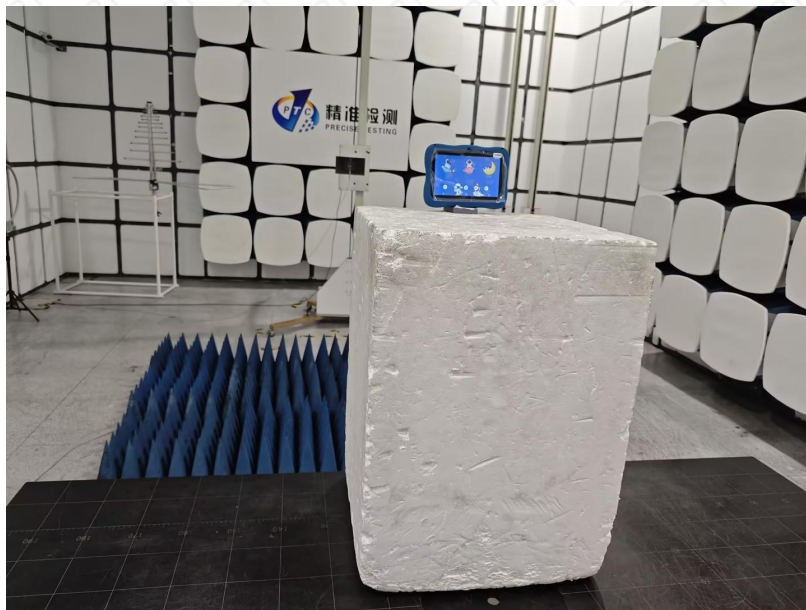


Photo of Radiation Spurious Emission Above 1 GHz



*****THE END REPORT*****