



TEST REPORT

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-4904-0113 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR26-SRF0149 Page (1) of (106)	KCTL
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1. Client

- Name : CERAGEM CO., LTD.
- Address : 10, Jeongja 1-gil, Seonggeo-eup, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Republic of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2025-12-01

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product / Model : CELLUNIC Medispa All in One / CGM ESK-2601

4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : BTB Korea Co., Ltd / Korea

5. FCC ID : 2A3VY-CGMESK2601

6. IC Certificate No. : 35414-CGMESK2601

7. Date of Test : 2025-12-04 to 2026-02-26

8. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing
 (Address: 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)

9. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247
 RSS-247 Issue 4 July 2025
 RSS-Gen Issue 5 February 2021

10. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Minjung Kim (Signature) 	Technical Manager Name : Kwonse Kim (Signature)
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2026-08-26

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.

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REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2026-08-26	Originally issued	-

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General remarks for test reports

Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:

Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing

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1. General information

Client : CERAGEM CO., LTD.
 Address : 10, Jeongja 1-gil, Seonggeo-eup, Seobuk-gu, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Republic of Korea
 Manufacturer : BTB Korea Co., Ltd
 Address : 7, Dongwon-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
 Laboratory : Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.
 Address : 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
 Accreditations : FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132
 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056
 CAB Identifier: KR0040
 ISED Number: 8035A
 KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test : CELLUNIC Medispa All in One
 Model : CGM ESK-2601
 Modulation technique : WIFI(802.11b/g/n/ax) : DSSS, OFDM, OFDMA
 Number of channels : 11 ch (20 MHz), 7 ch (40 MHz)
 Power source : DC 11.1 V (Battery)
 Antenna specification : FPCB Antenna
 Antenna gain : 3.06 dBi
 Frequency range : 2 412 MHz ~ 2 472 MHz (802.11b/g/n/ax_HT20/HE20)
 2 422 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (802.11n/ax_HT40/HE40)
 Software version : V1.1.10
 Hardware version : V1.0
 Test device serial No. : MACG0KO60500003
 Operation temperature : -20 °C ~ 50 °C

2.1. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

WLAN 2.4 GHz_802.11b/g/n(HT20/40)/ax(HE20/40)

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
01	2 412
...	...
06	2 437
...	...
11	2 462
12	2 467
13	2 472

Table 2.1.1. 802.11b/g/n/ax_HT20/HE20

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
03	2 422
...	...
06	2 437
...	...
09	2 452
10	2 457
11	2 462

Table 2.1.2. 802.11n/ax_HT40/HE40

2.2. RF power setting in TEST SW

Mode	RU Type		Frequency (MHz)	Power Setting
	RU Tone	RU offset		
802.11b	N/A	N/A	2 412	16.0
			2 437	13.0
			2 462	13.0
			2 467	13.0
			2 472	10.0
802.11g			2 412	13.0
			2 437	13.0
			2 462	12.0
			2 467	9.0
			2 472	6.0
802.11n_HT20			2 412	13.0
			2 437	13.0
			2 462	12.0
			2 467	10.0
802.11n_HT40			2 472	5.0
	SU	-	2 422	9.0
			2 437	13.0
			2 452	9.0
			2 457	7.0
			2 462	6.0
802.11ax HE20			2 412	13.0
			2 437	13.0
			2 462	10.0
			2 467	10.0
			2 472	6.0
802.11ax HE40			2 422	8.0
			2 437	13.0
			2 452	8.0
			2 457	7.0
			2 462	6.0

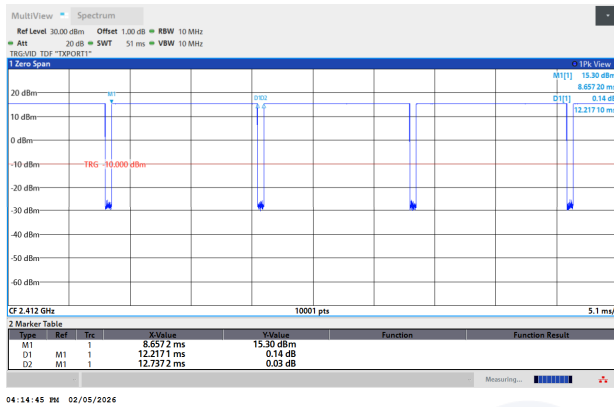
2.3. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Tone	Period (ms)	On time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
				(Linear)	(%)	
802.11b	-	12.737	12.217	0.959 2	95.92	0.18
802.11g	-	2.159	2.031	0.940 7	94.07	0.27
802.11n_HT20	-	2.019	1.892	0.937 1	93.71	0.28
802.11n_HT40	-	1.058	0.932	0.880 9	88.09	0.55
802.11ax HE20	SU	1.692	1.462	0.864 1	86.41	0.63
802.11ax HE40	SU	0.915	0.762	0.832 8	83.28	0.79

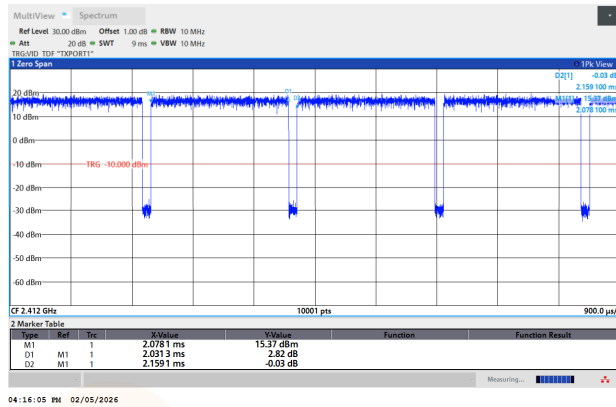
Notes:

1. Duty cycle (Linear) = $T_{\text{On time}} / \text{Period}$
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) = $10\log(1/\text{duty cycle})$
3. DCF is not compensated to average result if the duty cycle is more than 98%

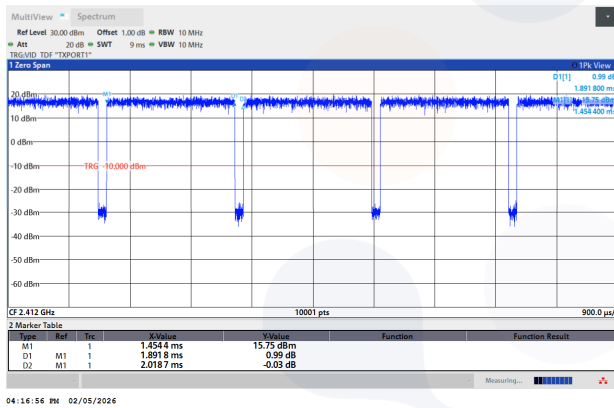
802.11b



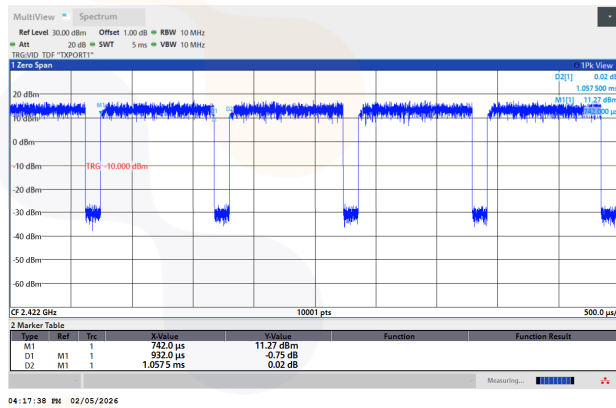
802.11g



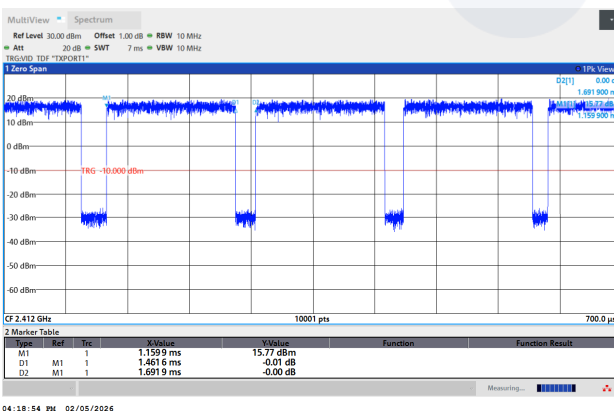
802.11n_HT20



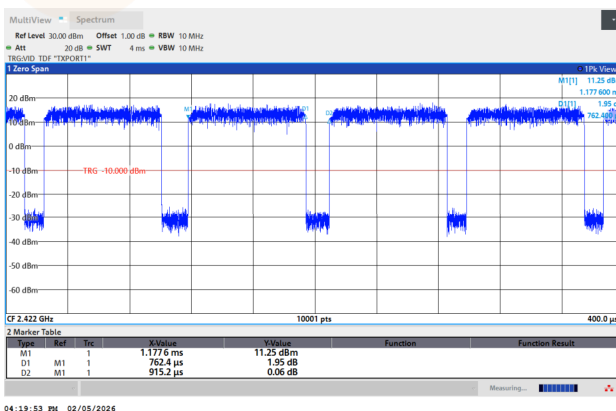
802.11n_HT40



802.11ax HE20



802.11ax HE40



3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 15.203:

An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section.

Requirement of RSS-Gen Section 6.8:

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.

For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).

When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

- The transmitter has permanently attached FPCB Antenna (Internal antenna) on board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	IC Rule Reference	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 (6.3.2)	Maximum peak output power	Conducted	Pass
15.247(e)	RSS-247 (6.3.1)(b)	Peak power spectral density		Pass
15.247(a)(2)	RSS-247 (6.3.1)(a)	6 dB channel bandwidth		Pass
-	RSS-Gen (6.7)	Occupied Bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	RSS-Gen (8.8)	AC Conducted Emissions		Pass
15.247(d)	RSS-247 (6.6)	Conducted Spurious Emissions		Pass
15.205(a), 15.209(a)	RSS-247 (6.6) RSS-Gen (8.9), (8.10)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
		Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes:

- All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst-case emissions.
- According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore, sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
- EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. it was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation.
- For 11ax, partial RU is not supported, only SU is supported.
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ◆ ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor.1-2023
 - ◆ ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor.1-2023+C63.10a-2024+Errata to C63.10a-2024
 - ◆ KDB 558074 D01 v05r02
- The worst-case data rate were:
 - 802.11b mode: 1Mbps
 - 802.11g mode: 6Mbps
 - 802.11n_HT20 mode: MCS0
 - 802.11n_HT40 mode: MCS0
 - 802.11ax_HE20 mode: MCS0
 - 802.11ax_HE40 mode: MCS0

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2020.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of $k=2$ to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty ($\pm$)	
Maximum Peak Output Power	0.9 dB	
Peak Power Spectral Density	1.4 dB	
Channel Bandwidth	0.9 %	
Occupied Bandwidth	0.9 %	
Conducted spurious emission	1.7 dB	
Radiated spurious Emissions (Bandedge, restricted band)	Below 30 MHz	2.4 dB
	30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	2.6 dB
	1 000 MHz to 18 000 MHz	4.7 dB
	Above 18 000 MHz	4.8 dB
AC Conducted Emissions	150 kHz to 30 MHz	2.8 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.

With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	9.93	9 000	11.50
50	9.95	10 000	11.65
100	10.00	11 000	11.68
200	10.09	12 000	11.79
300	10.14	13 000	11.83
400	10.18	14 000	11.90
500	10.24	15 000	11.98
600	10.28	16 000	12.05
700	10.32	17 000	12.05
800	10.35	18 000	12.10
900	10.38	19 000	12.08
1 000	10.32	20 000	11.99
2 000	10.57	21 000	11.70
3 000	10.76	22 000	12.03
4 000	10.83	23 000	12.27
5 000	10.90	24 000	12.45
6 000	11.09	25 000	12.39
7 000	11.02	26 000	12.51
8 000	11.36	26 500	12.65

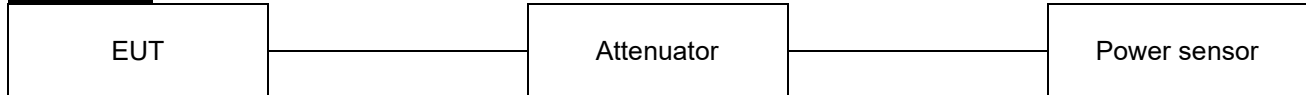
Note:

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Attenuator(dB)

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum peak output power

Test setup



Limit

FCC

According to §15.247(b)(3),

For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2 400-2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725-5 850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to §15.247(b)(4)

The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

IC

According to RSS-247 (6.3.2),

For DTS operating in the bands 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W, and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 6.5 a) and b).

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9.1.2, 11.9.2.3.1

Test settings

General

Section 15.247 permits the maximum conducted (average) output power to be measured as an alternative to the maximum peak conducted output power for demonstrating compliance to the limit. When this option is exercised, the measured power is to be referenced to the OBW rather than the DTS bandwidth (see ANSI C63.10 for measurement guidance).

When using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver to perform these measurements, it shall be capable of utilizing a number of measurement points in each sweep that is greater than or equal to twice the span/RBW to set a bin-to-bin spacing of $\leq \text{RBW}/2$ so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level. The intent is to test at 100 % duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 %) is permitted, if required by the EUT for amplitude control purposes. Manufacturers are expected to provide software to the test lab to permit such continuous operation.

If continuous transmission (or at least 98 % duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level, with the transmit duration as long as possible, and the duty cycle as high as possible during which sweep triggering/signal gating techniques may be used to perform the measurement over the transmission duration.

11.9.1.2. PKPM1 Peak power meter method

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall use a fast-responding diode detector.

11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)

Method AVGPMP is a measurement using an RF average power meter, as follows:

- a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
 - 1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
 - 2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
 - 3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.
- b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
- c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.
- d) Correct the measurement in dBm by adding $[10 \log(1/D)]$, where D is the duty cycle

Note:

A peak responding power sensor is used, where the power sensor system video bandwidth is greater than the occupied bandwidth of the EUT.

Test results

Conducted Output Power

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Tones	RU offset	Measured output power (dBm)					Limit (dBm)
				Reading (dBm)		DCF (dB)	Result (dBm)		
				Peak	Average		Peak	Average	
802.11b	2 412	N/A	N/A	14.65	11.66	0.18	14.65	11.84	30
	2 437			12.05	9.02		12.05	9.20	
	2 462			12.28	9.29		12.28	9.47	
	2 467			12.27	9.29		12.27	9.47	
	2 472			9.03	5.91		9.03	6.09	
802.11g	2 412			18.51	8.19	0.27	18.51	8.46	
	2 437			18.77	8.02		18.77	8.29	
	2 462			17.26	6.96		17.26	7.23	
	2 467			15.02	3.63		15.02	3.90	
	2 472			12.13	0.60		12.13	0.87	
802.11n HT20	2 412			18.39	7.93	0.28	18.39	8.21	
	2 437			18.54	7.73		18.54	8.01	
	2 462			17.02	6.85		17.02	7.13	
	2 467			15.14	4.42		15.14	4.70	
	2 472			11.13	-0.40		11.13	-0.12	
802.11n HT40	2 422			16.64	5.16	0.55	16.64	5.71	
	2 437			18.43	8.87		18.43	9.42	
	2 452			15.92	4.60		15.92	5.15	
	2 457			14.79	2.99		14.79	3.54	
	2 462			13.92	1.87		13.92	2.42	
802.11ax HE20	2 412	SU	-	18.23	7.57	0.63	18.23	8.20	
	2 437			17.79	6.84		17.79	7.47	
	2 462			15.58	4.23		15.58	4.86	
	2 467			14.94	4.14		14.94	4.77	
	2 472			12.18	-0.12		12.18	0.51	
802.11ax HE40	2 422			16.10	3.82	0.79	16.10	4.61	
	2 437			18.65	8.64		18.65	9.43	
	2 452			15.07	3.54		15.07	4.33	
	2 457			14.56	2.92		14.56	3.71	
	2 462			14.04	1.83		14.04	2.62	

Note:

1. Average result(dB m) = Average Reading (dB m) + DCF(dB)

E.I.R.P.

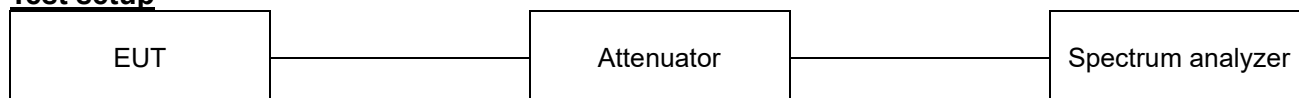
Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Tones	RU offset	Measured output power (dBm)					Max. e.i.r.p Limit (dBm)
				Conducted Output Power (dBm)		ANT Gain (dBi)	Max. e.i.r.p (dBm)		
				Peak	Average		Peak	Average	
802.11b	2 412	N/A	N/A	14.65	11.84	3.06	17.71	14.90	36.02
	2 437			12.05	9.20		15.11	12.26	
	2 462			12.28	9.47		15.34	12.53	
	2 467			12.27	9.46		15.33	12.52	
	2 472			9.03	6.09		12.09	9.15	
802.11g	2 412			18.51	8.46		21.57	11.52	
	2 437			18.77	8.29		21.83	11.35	
	2 462			17.26	7.23		20.32	10.29	
	2 467			15.02	3.90		18.08	6.96	
	2 472			12.13	0.87		15.19	3.93	
802.11n HT20	2 412			18.39	8.21		21.45	11.27	
	2 437			18.54	8.01		21.60	11.07	
	2 462			17.02	7.13		20.08	10.19	
	2 467			15.14	4.70		18.20	7.76	
	2 472			11.13	-0.12		14.19	2.94	
802.11n HT40	2 422			16.64	5.71		19.70	8.77	
	2 437			18.43	9.42		21.49	12.48	
	2 452			15.92	5.15		18.98	8.21	
	2 457			14.79	3.54		17.85	6.23	
	2 462			13.92	2.42		16.98	5.11	
802.11ax HE20	2 412	SU	-	18.23	8.20	21.29	11.26		
	2 437			17.79	7.47	20.85	10.53		
	2 462			15.58	4.86	18.64	7.92		
	2 467			14.94	4.77	18.00	7.83		
	2 472			12.18	0.51	15.24	3.57		
802.11ax HE40	2 422			16.10	4.61	19.16	7.67		
	2 437			18.65	9.43	21.71	12.49		
	2 452			15.07	4.33	18.13	7.39		
	2 457			14.56	3.71	17.62	6.77		
	2 462			14.04	2.62	17.10	5.68		

Note:

- E.I.R.P. Calculation: E.I.R.P. (dBm) = Conducted output power (dBm) + Antenna gain (dBi)

7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

FCC

According to §15.247(e),

for digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

IC

According to RSS-247(6.3.1)(b),

The following applies to the bands 902–928 MHz and 2 400-2 483.5 MHz.

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna(s) shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 6.3.2.

The power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the maximum conducted output power.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.10.2

Test settings

Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

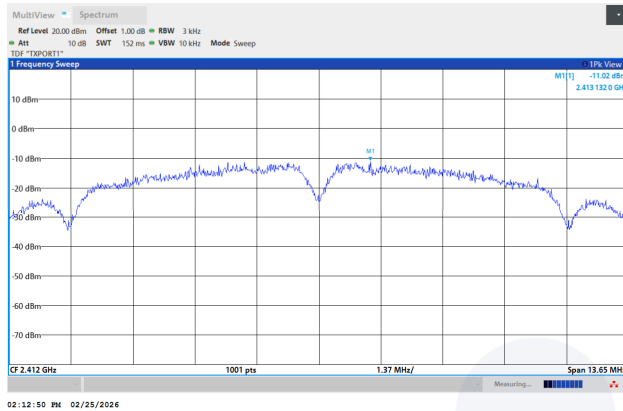
- Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- Set the RBW to: $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- Detector = peak.
- Sweep time = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

Test results

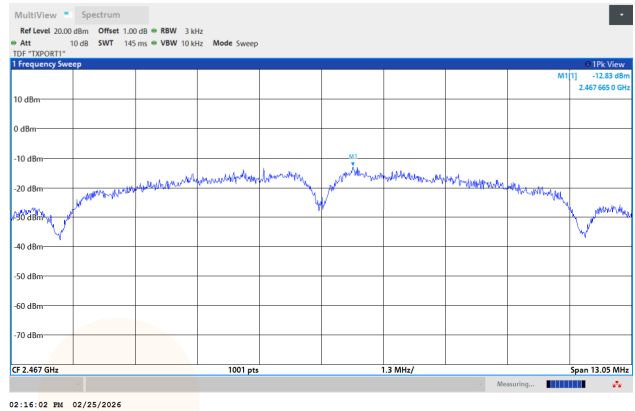
Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Tone	RU offset	Result (dBm/ 3kHz)	Limit (dBm/ 3kHz)
802.11b	2 412	N/A	N/A	-11.02	8.00
	2 437			-12.66	
	2 462			-12.70	
	2 467			-12.83	
	2 472			-16.02	
802.11g	2 412			-15.91	
	2 437			-15.48	
	2 462			-17.07	
	2 467			-20.32	
	2 472			-23.34	
802.11n HT20	2 412			-15.74	
	2 437			-15.16	
	2 462			-17.23	
	2 467			-18.19	
	2 472			-22.82	
802.11n HT40	2 422			-21.82	
	2 437			-17.16	
	2 452			-20.84	
	2 457			-23.76	
	2 462			-24.66	
802.11ax HE20	2 412	SU	-	-16.28	
	2 437			-17.03	
	2 462			-19.82	
	2 467			-20.76	
	2 472			-22.32	
802.11ax HE40	2 422			-22.30	
	2 437			-18.06	
	2 452			-23.41	
	2 457			-22.79	
	2 462			-24.70	

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were the worst case per channel

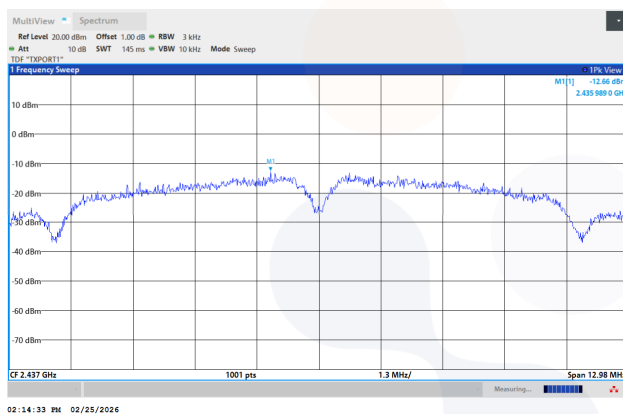
802.11b / 2 412 MHz



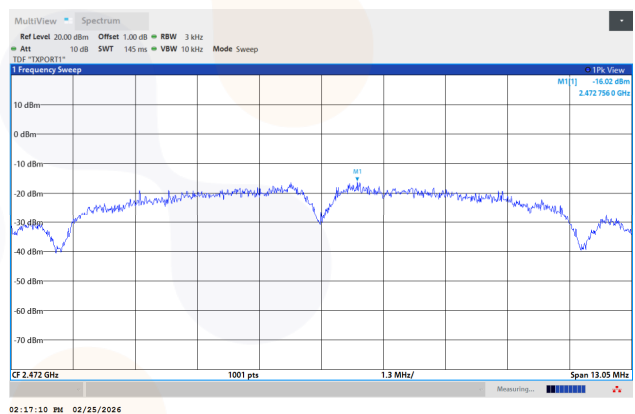
802.11b / 2 467 MHz



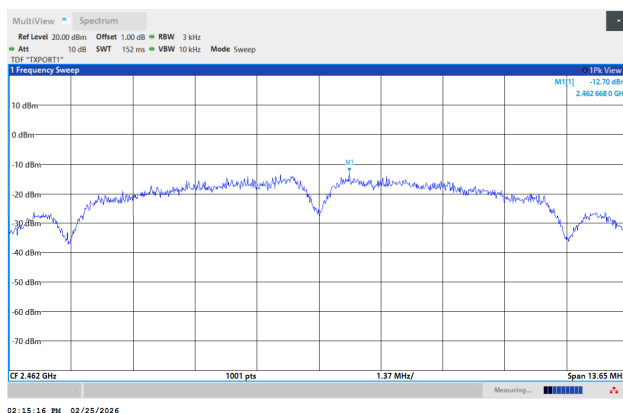
802.11b / 2 437 MHz



802.11b / 2 472 MHz

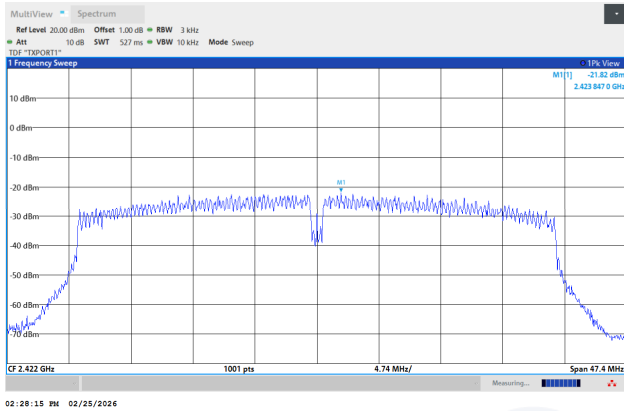


802.11b / 2 462 MHz

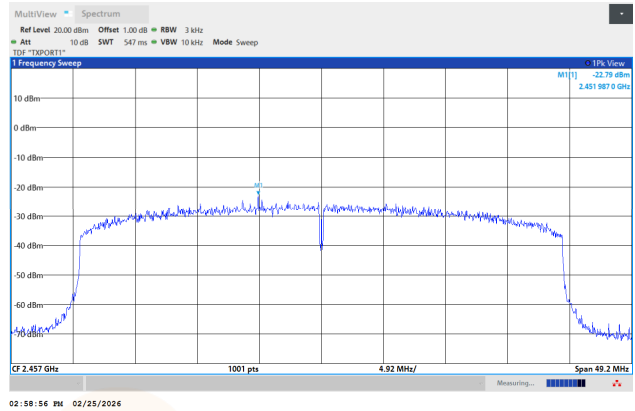


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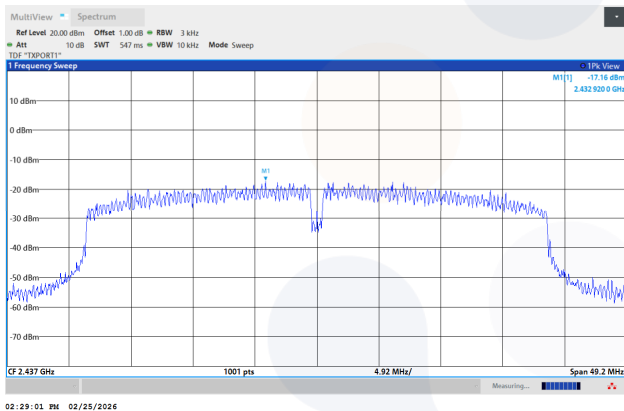
802.11n HT40 / 2 422 MHz



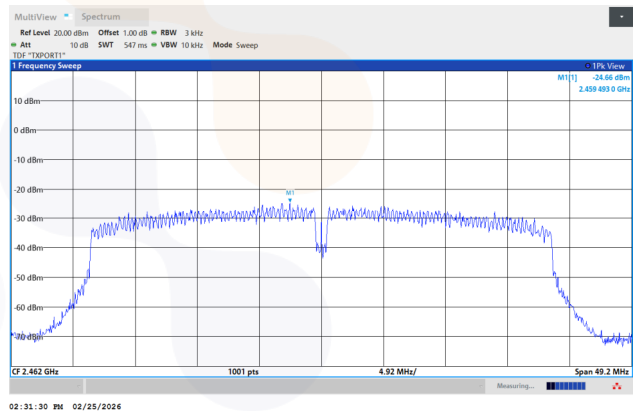
802.11ax HE40 / 2 457 MHz



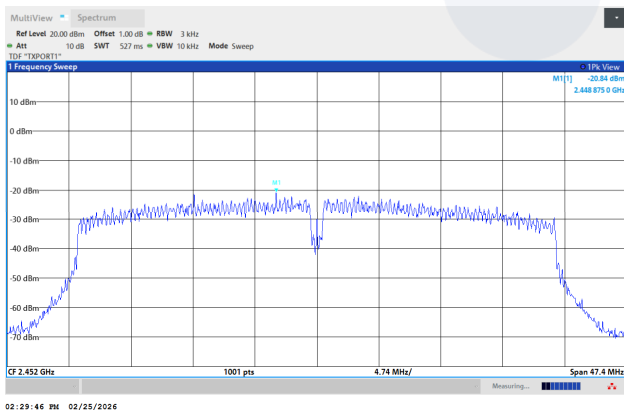
802.11n HT40 / 2 437 MHz



802.11n HT40 / 2 462 MHz



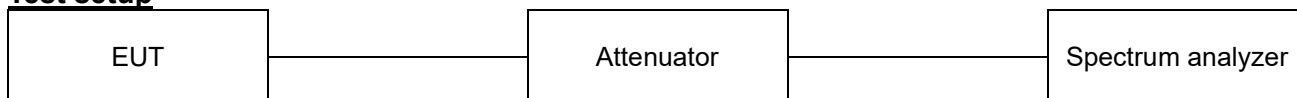
802.11n HT40 / 2 452 MHz



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7.3. 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth) & 99% Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2),

Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2 400–2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725–5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

According to RSS-247(6.3.1)(a),

The following applies to the bands 902–928 MHz and 2 400–2 483.5 MHz
 The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.8.2, 6.9.3

Test settings

DTS bandwidth

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the modulated DTS bandwidth.

Option 1

- 1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- 2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- 3) Detector = Peak.
- 4) Trace mode = max hold.
- 5) Sweep = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
- 6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Option 2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described in 11.8.1 (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW, and peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥ 6 dB.

Occupied bandwidth (or 99% emission bandwidth)

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

- a) The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
- b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be at least three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than $[10 \log (OBW/RBW)]$ below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.6.2.
- d) Step a) through step c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified range.
- e) Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max-hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
- f) Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
- g) If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, then the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing spectral plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

Note:

It may be necessary to repeat the measurement a few times until the RBW and VBW are in compliance with the above requirement.

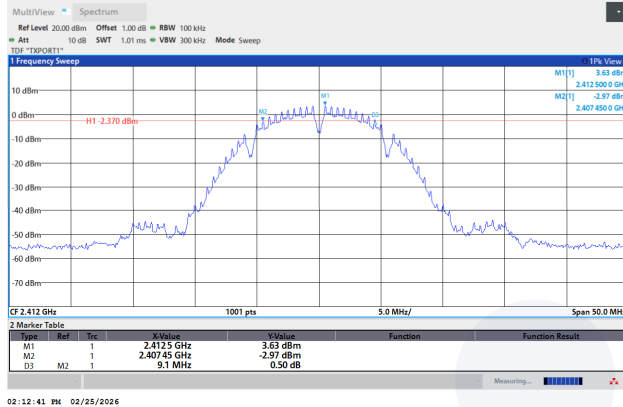
Test results

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	Tone	RU Offset	6 dB Bandwidth(MHz)	99% Bandwidth(MHz)
802.11b	2 412	N/A	N/A	9.100	12.643
	2 437			8.650	12.589
	2 462			9.100	12.669
	2 467			8.700	12.685
	2 472			8.700	12.588
802.11g	2 412			15.200	16.208
	2 437			15.200	16.204
	2 462			15.200	16.274
	2 467			15.200	16.208
	2 472			15.200	16.186
802.11n HT20	2 412			15.200	17.218
	2 437			15.200	17.232
	2 462			15.200	17.280
	2 467			15.200	17.228
	2 472			15.200	17.210
802.11n HT40	2 422			31.600	35.363
	2 437			32.800	35.483
	2 452			31.600	35.446
	2 457			31.600	35.365
	2 462			32.800	35.436
802.11ax HE20	2 412	SU	-	15.200	18.253
	2 437			15.200	18.249
	2 462			15.200	18.246
	2 467			15.200	18.255
	2 472			15.200	18.270
802.11ax HE40	2 422			31.600	36.433
	2 437			32.800	36.696
	2 452			31.600	36.575
	2 457			32.800	36.684
	2 462			32.800	36.548

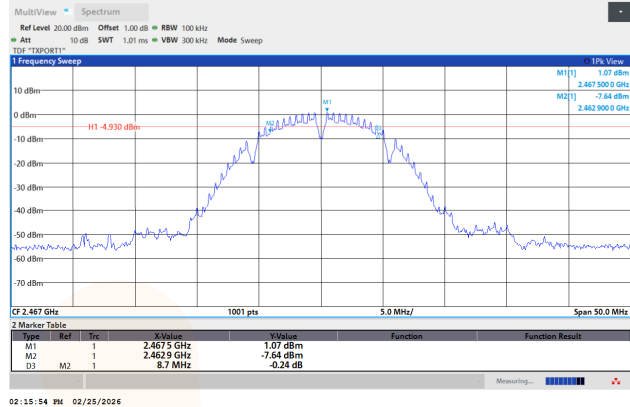
In order to simplify the report, attached plots were the worst case per channel

6 dB Bandwidth

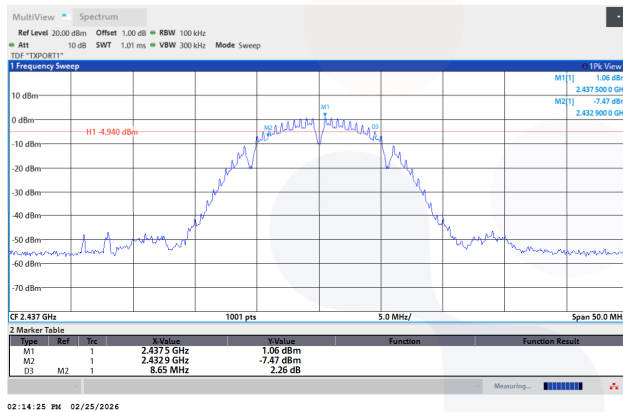
802.11b / 2 412 MHz



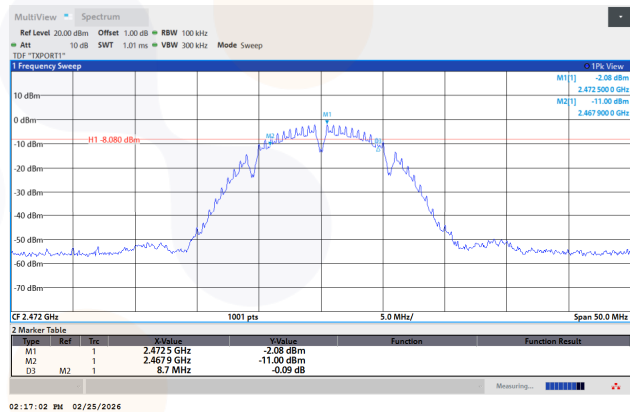
802.11b / 2 467 MHz



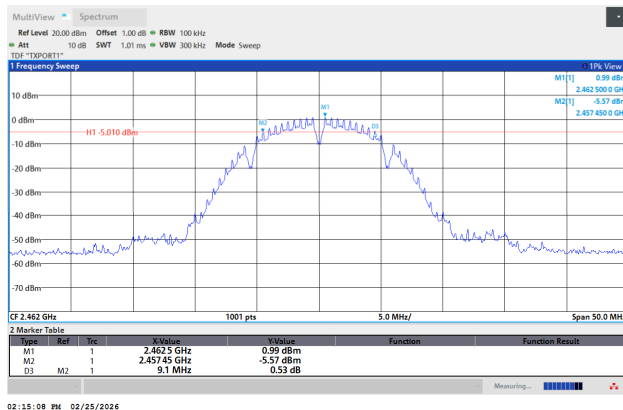
802.11b / 2 437 MHz



802.11b / 2 472 MHz

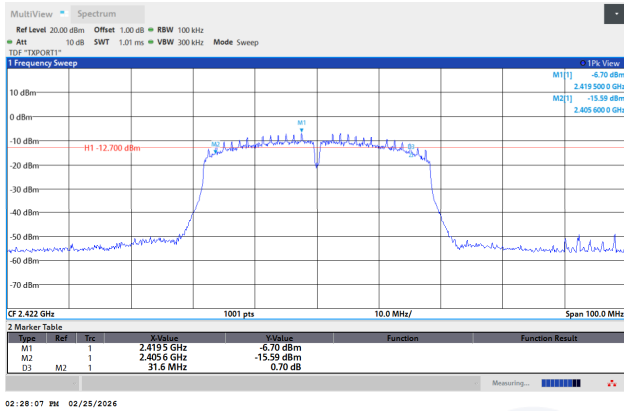


802.11b / 2 462 MHz

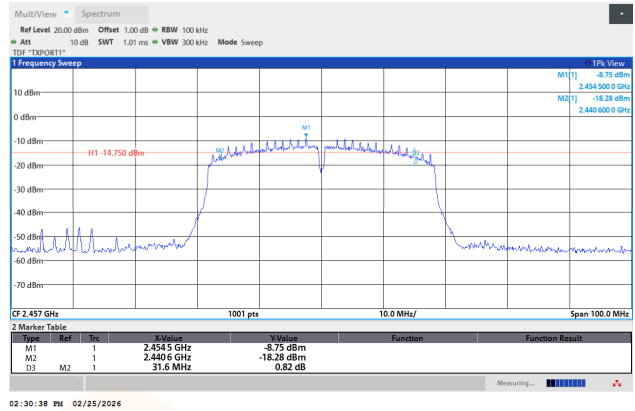


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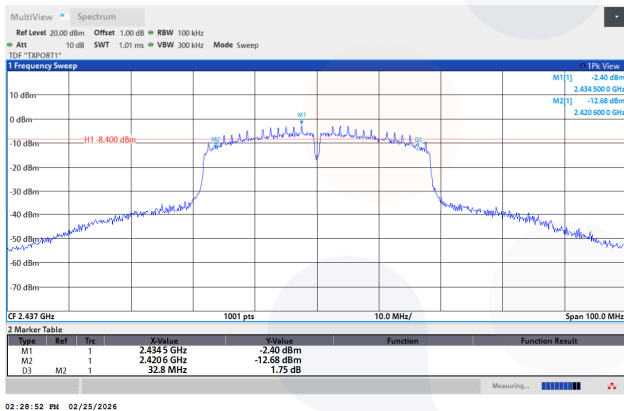
802.11n HT40 / 2 422 MHz



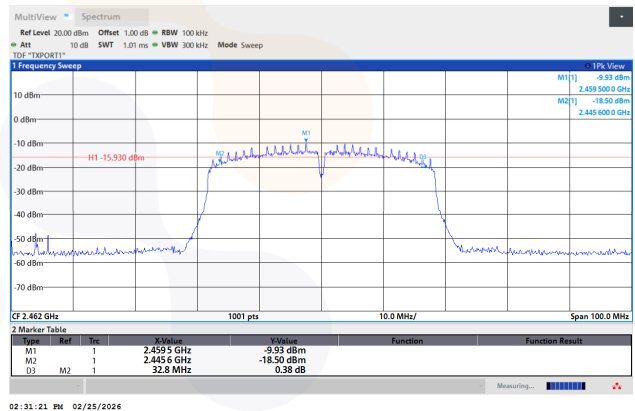
802.11n HT40 / 2 457 MHz



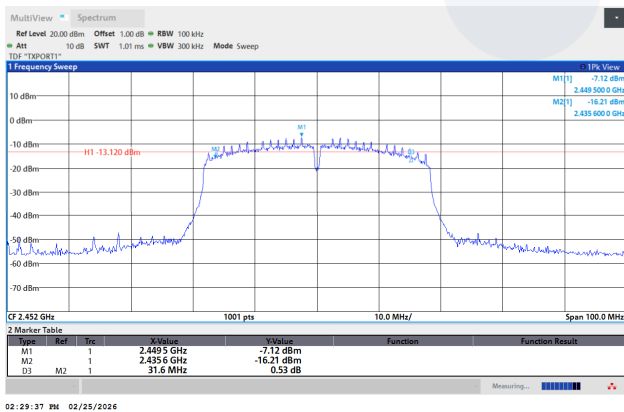
802.11n HT40 / 2 437 MHz



802.11n HT40 / 2 462 MHz



802.11n HT40 / 2 452 MHz

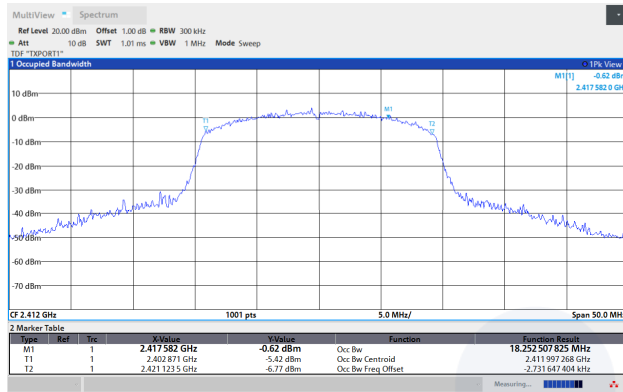


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In order to simplify the report, attached plots were the worst case per channel

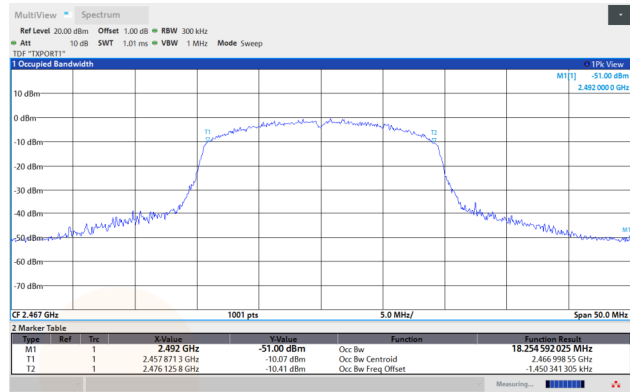
99% Bandwidth

802.11ax HE20 / 2 412 MHz



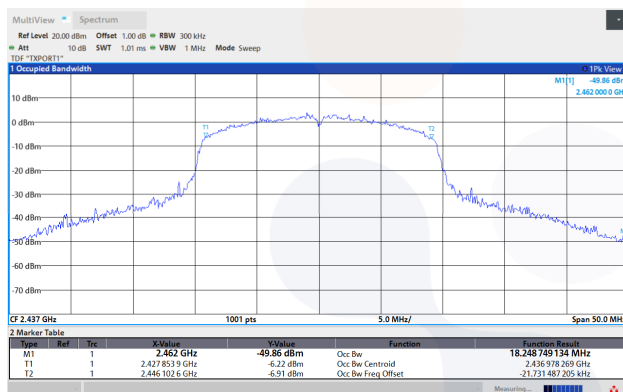
04:57:47 PM 02/24/2026

802.11ax HE20 / 2 467 MHz



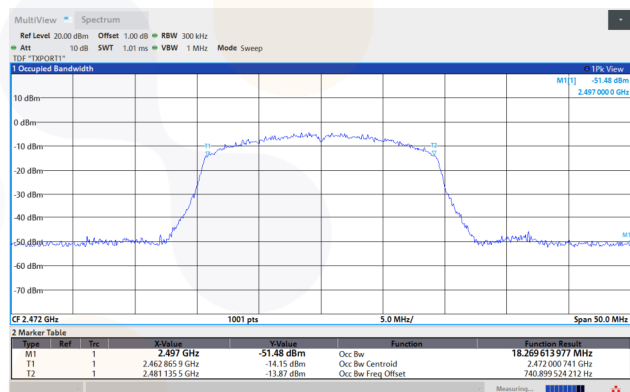
05:08:08 PM 02/24/2026

802.11ax HE20 / 2 437 MHz



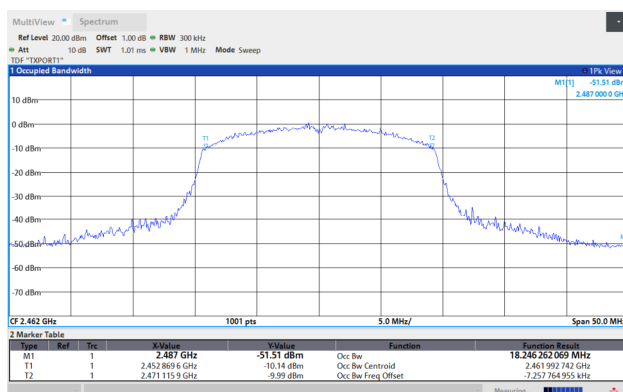
05:02:39 PM 02/24/2026

802.11ax HE20 / 2 472 MHz



05:10:22 PM 02/24/2026

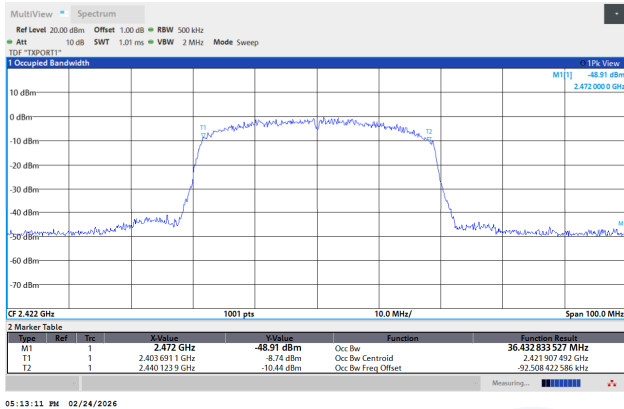
802.11ax HE20 / 2 462 MHz



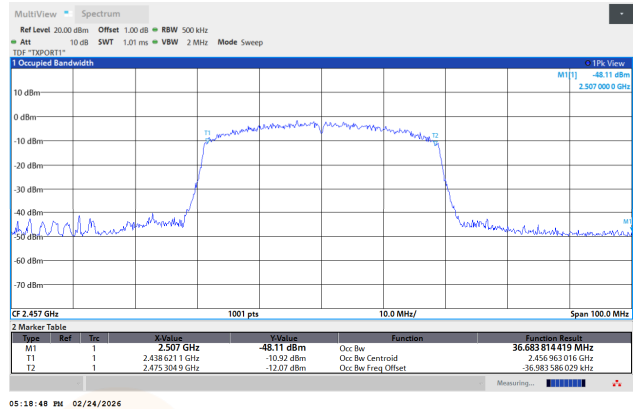
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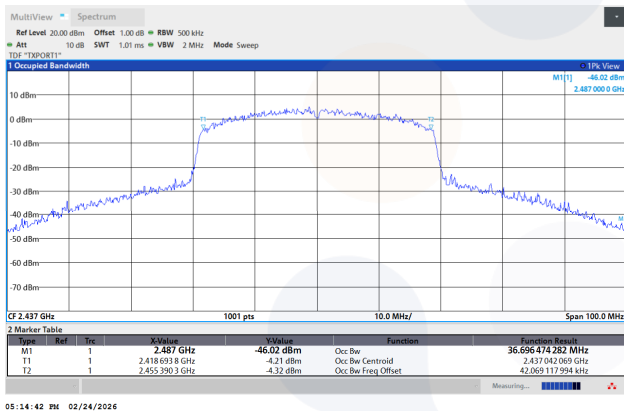
802.11ax HE40 / 2 422 MHz



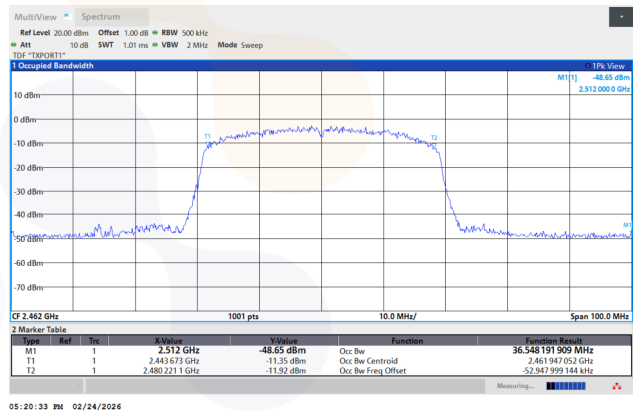
802.11ax HE40 / 2 457 MHz



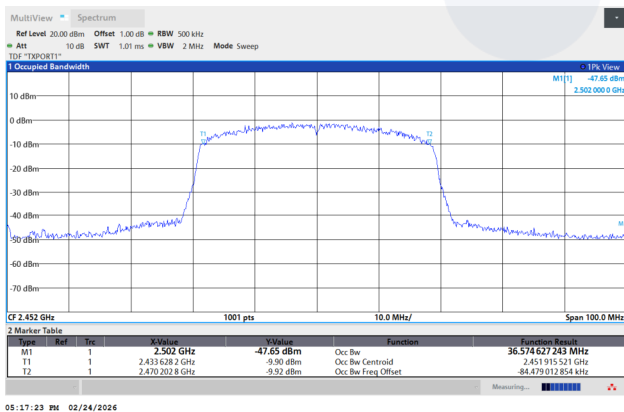
802.11ax HE40 / 2 437 MHz



802.11ax HE40 / 2 462 MHz



802.11ax HE40 / 2 452 MHz

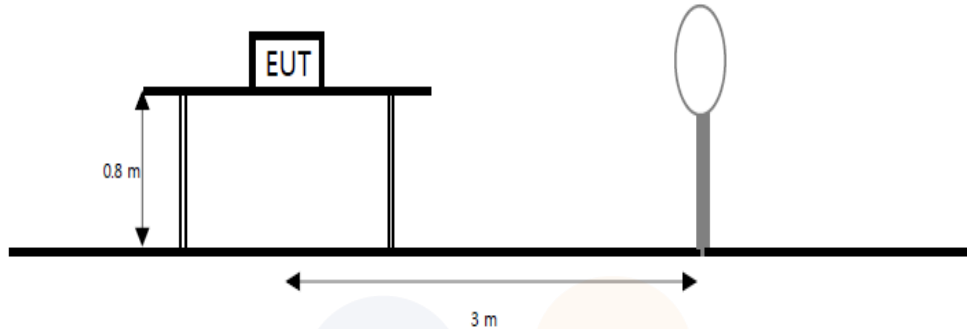


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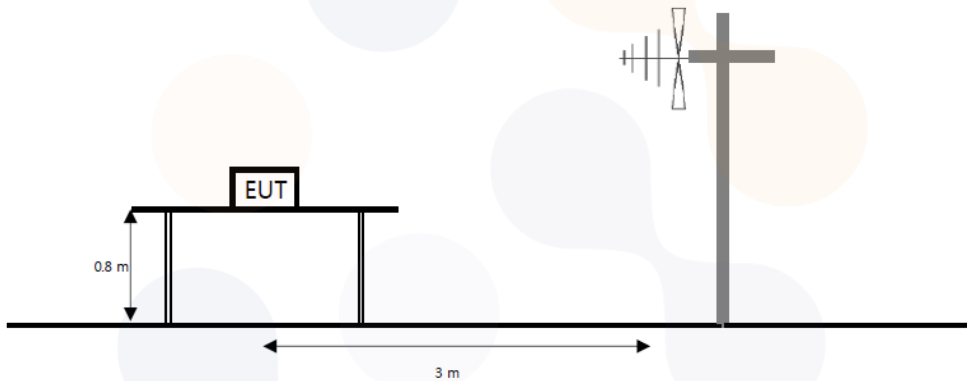
7.4. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

Test setup

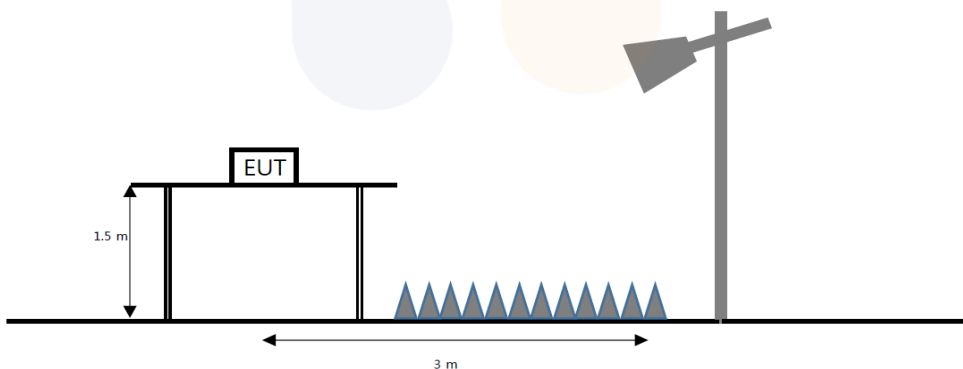
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz emissions, whichever is lower.



Limit FCC

According to section 15.209(a),

except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength ($\mu V/m$)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section 15.231 and 15.241.

According to section 15.205(a) and (b),

only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
0.495 - 0.505	16.694 75 - 16.695 25	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.173 5 - 2.190 5	16.804 25 - 16.804 75	960 - 1 240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1 300 - 1 427	8.025 - 8.5
4.177 25 - 4.177 75	37.5 - 38.25	1 435 - 1 626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.207 25 - 4.207 75	73 - 74.6	1 645.5 - 1 646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1 660 - 1 710	10.6 - 12.7
6.267 75 - 6.268 25	108 - 121.94	1 718.8 - 1 722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.311 75 - 6.312 25	123 - 138	2 200 - 2 300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2 310 - 2 390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.524 75 - 156.525	2 483.5 - 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	25	2 690 - 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	156.7 - 156.9	3 260 - 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 332 - 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	167.72 - 173.2	3 345.8 - 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	240 - 285	3 600 - 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41	322 - 335.4		

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in section 15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 MHz, compliance with the limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in section 15.35 apply to these measurements.

IC

According to RSS-247(6.6),

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum device, digitally modulated device, or hybrid system is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power – based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 6.3.2, the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

According to RSS-Gen(8.9),

Except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table 5 and table 6. Additionally, the level of any transmitter unwanted emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

Table 5- General field strength limits at frequencies above 30 MHz

Frequency(MHz)	Field strength (μ V/m at 3 m)
30 to 88	100
88 to 216	150
216 to 960	200
Above 960	500

Table 6- General field strength limits at frequencies below 30 MHz

Frequency	Magnetic field strength (H-Field) (μ A/m)	Measurement distance(m)
9 – 490 kHz ¹⁾	6.37/F (F in kHz)	300
490 – 1705 kHz	63.7/F (F in kHz)	30
1.705 - 30 MHz	0.08	30

Note 1: The emission limits for the ranges 9-90 kHz and 110-490 kHz are based on measurements employing a linear average detector.

According to RSS-Gen(8.10),

Restricted frequency bands, identified in table 7, are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical activities), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. Except where otherwise indicated, the following conditions related to the restricted frequency bands apply:

- The transmit frequency, including fundamental components of modulation, of licence-exempt radio apparatus shall not fall within the restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 except for apparatus compliant with RSS-287, Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB), Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT), Personal Locator Beacons (PLB), and Maritime Survivor Locator Devices (MSLD).
- Unwanted emissions that fall into restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply with the limits specified in table 5 and table 6.
- Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in table 5 and table 6.

Table 7- Restricted frequency bands*

MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	149.9 - 150.05	9.0 - 9.2
0.495 - 0.505	156.52475 - 156.52525	9.3 - 9.5
2.1735 - 2.1905	156.7 - 156.9	10.6 - 12.7
3.020 - 3.026	162.0125 - 167.17	13.25 - 13.4
4.125 - 4.128	167.72 - 173.2	14.47 - 14.5
4.17725 - 4.17775	240 - 285	15.35 - 16.2
4.20725 - 4.20775	322 - 335.4	17.7 - 21.4
5.677 - 5.683	399.9 - 410	22.01 - 23.12
6.215 - 6.218	608 - 614	23.6 - 24.0
6.26775 - 6.26825	960 - 1427	31.2 - 31.8
6.31175 - 6.31225	1435 - 1626.5	36.43 - 36.5
8.291 - 8.294	1645.5 - 1646.5	Above 38.6
8.362 - 8.366	1660 - 1710	
8.37625 - 8.38675	1718.8 - 1722.2	
8.41425 - 8.41475	2200 - 2300	
12.29 - 12.293	2310 - 2390	
12.51975 - 12.52025	2483.5 - 2500	
12.57675 - 12.57725	2655 - 2900	
13.36 - 13.41	3260 - 3267	
16.42 - 16.423	3332 - 3339	
16.69475 - 16.69525	3345.8 - 3358	
16.80425 - 16.80475	3500 - 4400	
25.5 - 25.67	4500 - 5150	
37.5 - 38.25	5350 - 5460	
73 - 74.6	7250 - 7750	
74.8 - 75.2	8025 - 8500	
108 - 138	--	

* Certain frequency bands listed in table 7 and in bands above 38.6 GHz are designated for licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.12.2.4, 11.12.2.5.1, 11.12.2.5.2.1

Test settings

Peak field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW $\geq$ (3 $\times$ RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = No faster than coupled (auto) time
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9 kHz to 150 kHz	200 Hz to 300 Hz
0.15 MHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz to 10 kHz
30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	100 kHz to 120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

Average field strength measurements

Trace averaging with continuous EUT transmission at full power

If the EUT can be configured or modified to transmit continuously ($D \geq 98\%$), then the average emission levels shall be measured using the following method (with EUT transmitting continuously):

1. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
2. VBW $\geq$ (3 $\times$ RBW).
3. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$. Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
4. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
 - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
 - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

Trace averaging across ON and OFF times of the EUT transmissions followed by duty cycle correction

If continuous transmission of the EUT ($D \geq 98\%$) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less than $\pm 2\%$), then the following procedure shall be used:

1. The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
2. Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
3. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
4. VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
5. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$. Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
6. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):

- 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
- 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
7. Sweep time = auto.
8. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
9. A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing with the emission limit to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100% duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
 - 1) If power averaging (rms) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is $[10 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle.
 - 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is $[20 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle.
 - 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous ($D \geq 98\%$) rather than turning ON and OFF with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

Notes:

1. $f < 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 $f \geq 30$ MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 Where:
 F_d = Distance factor in dB
 D_m = Measurement distance in meters
 D_s = Specification distance in meters
2. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or F_d (dB)
3. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
4. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
5. ¹⁾ means restricted band.
6. Above 1 GHz the worst results between two antenna polarizations (H and V) were documented in the test report.
7. Below 30 MHz frequency range, In order to search for the worst result, all orientations about parallel, perpendicular, and ground-parallel were investigated then reported. when the emission level was higher than 20 dB of the limit, then the following statement shall be made: "No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit."
8. Since the measurements are performed in terms of magnetic field strength and converted to electric field strength levels (as reported in the table) using the free space impedance of 377Ω. For example, the measurement frequency X kHz resulted in a level of Y dBμV/m, which is equivalent to $Y - 51.5 = Z$ dBμA/m, which has the same margin, W dB, to the corresponding RSS-GEN Table 6 limit.