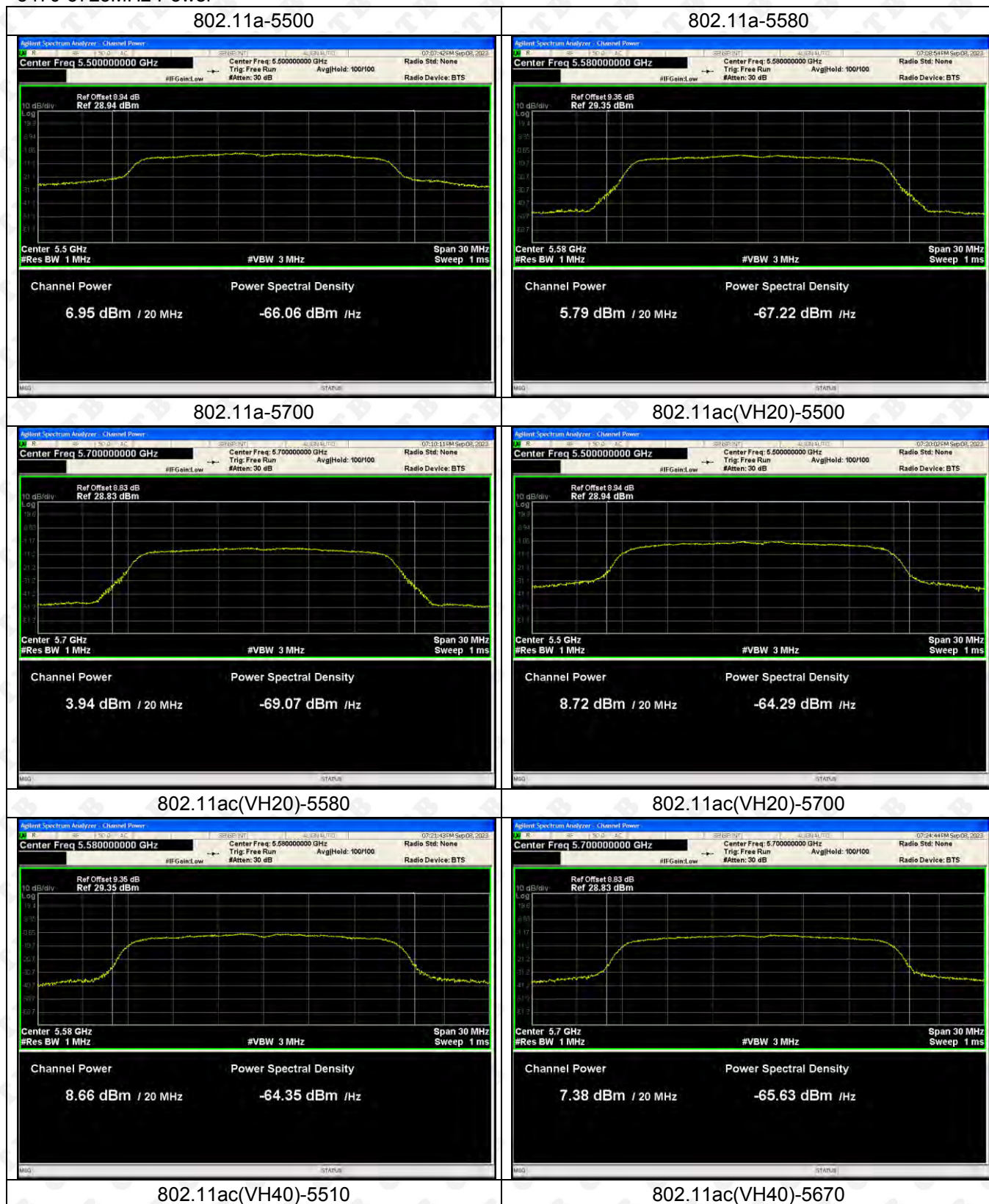
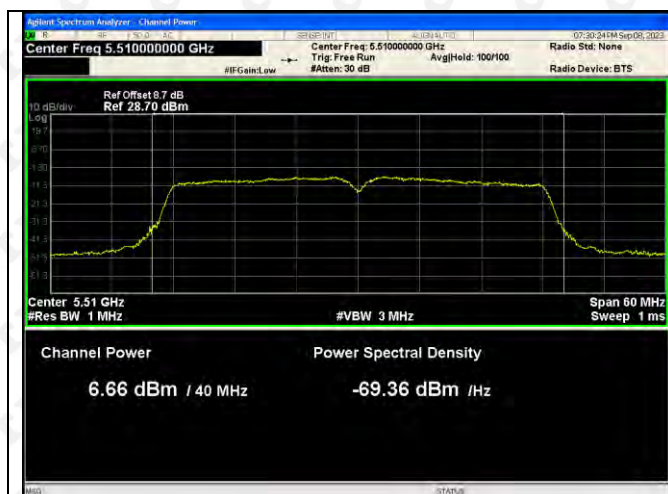
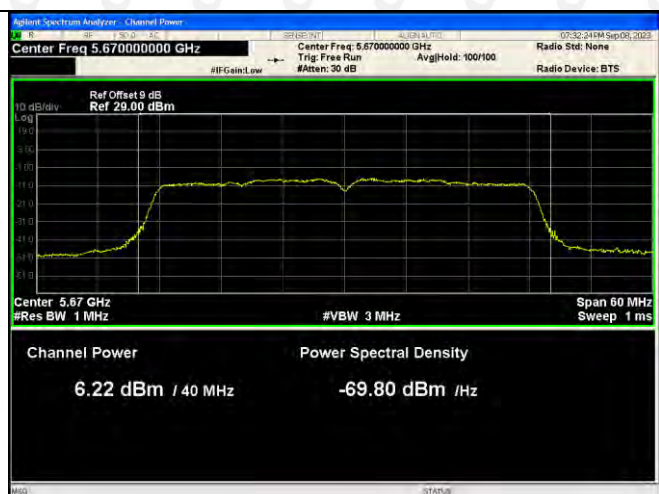


5470-5725MHz-Power

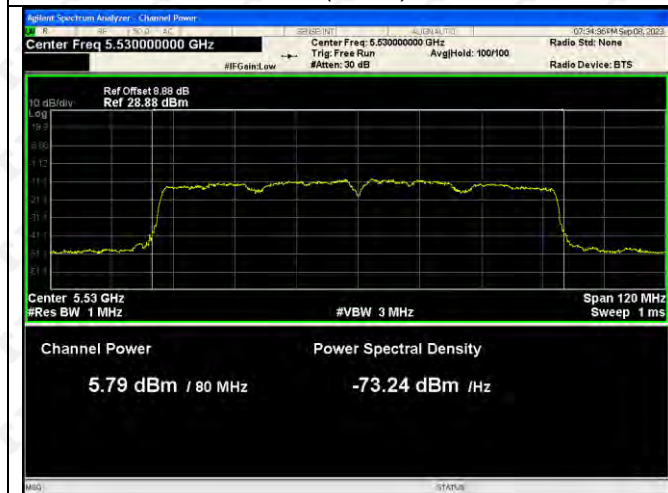




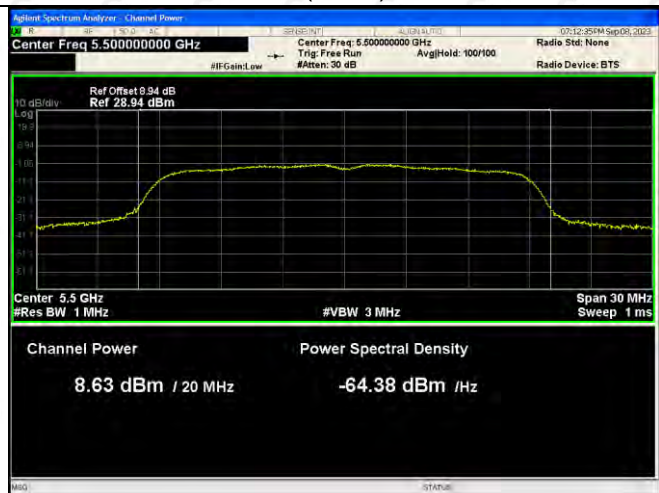
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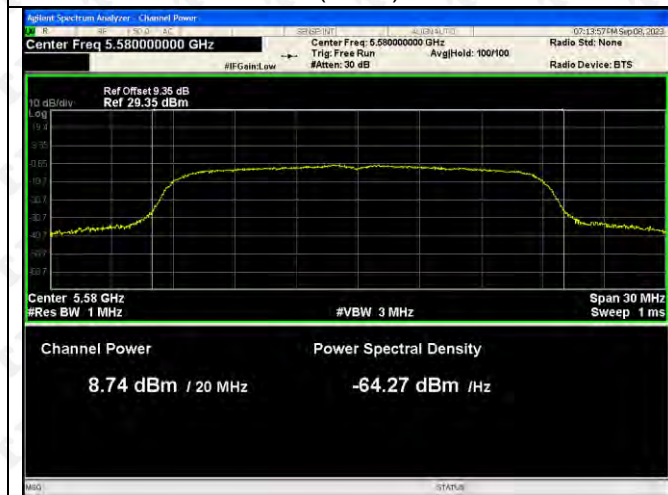
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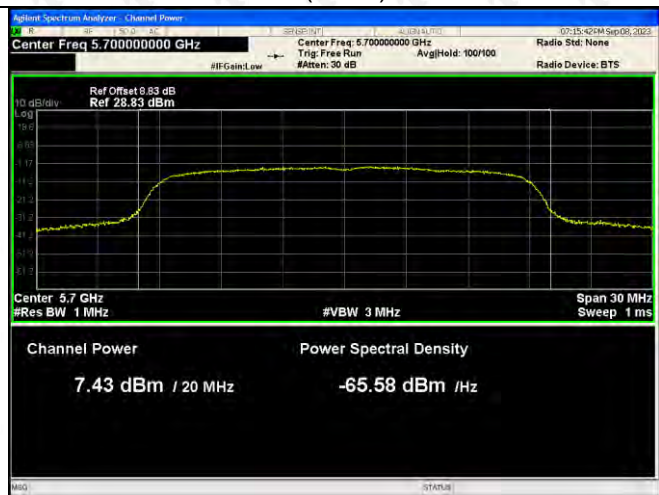
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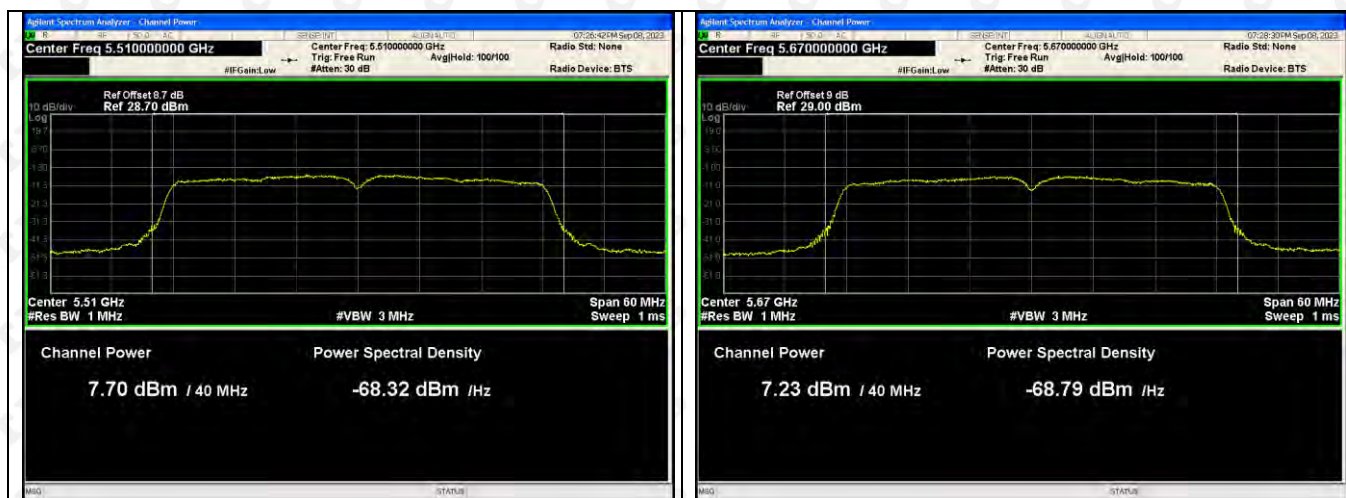
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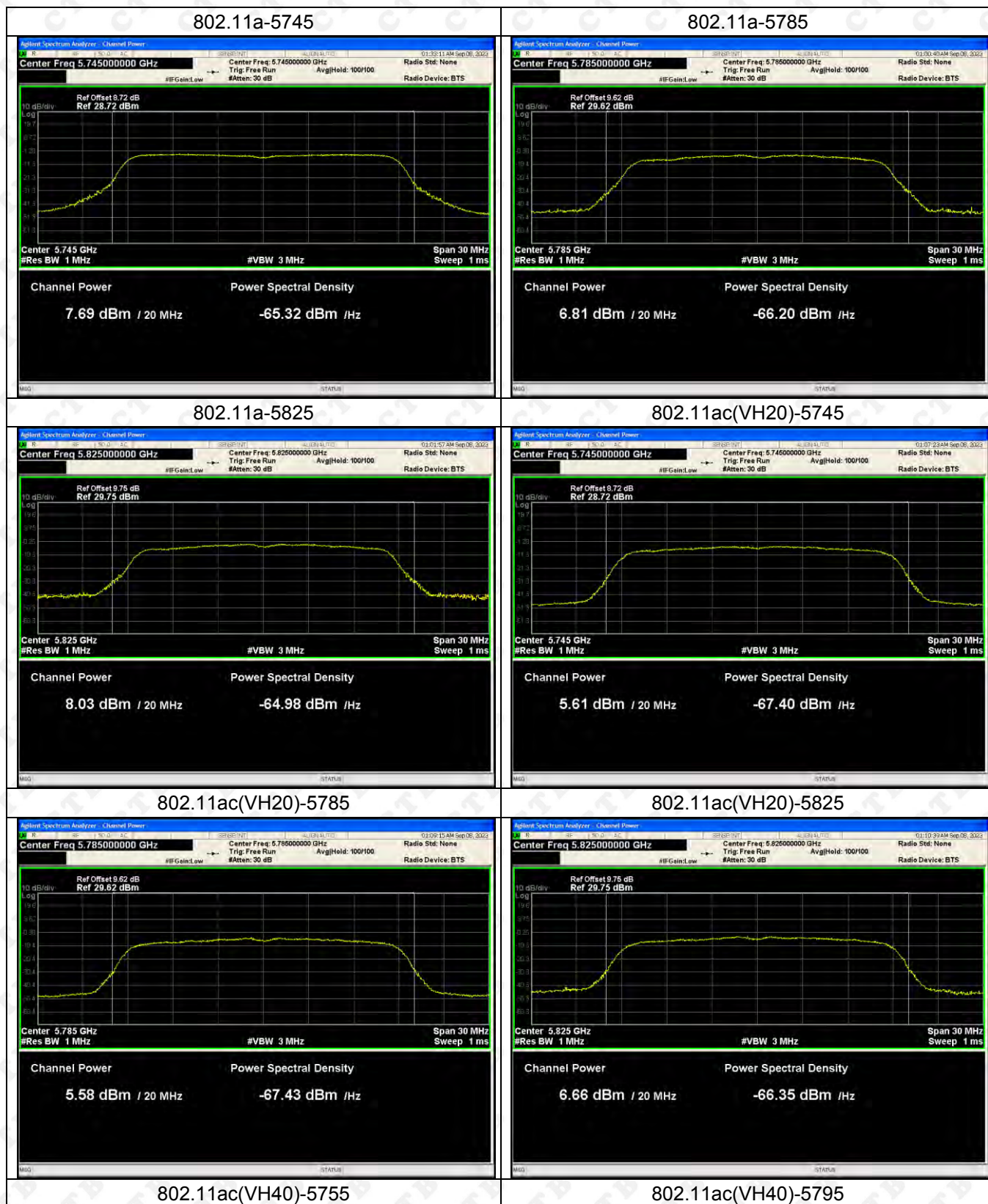
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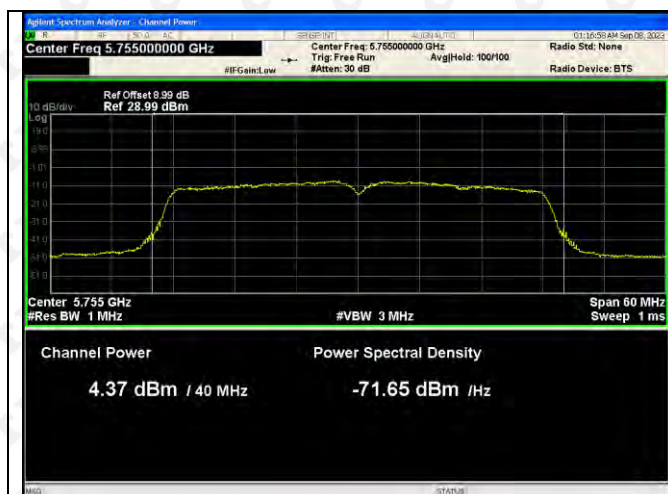


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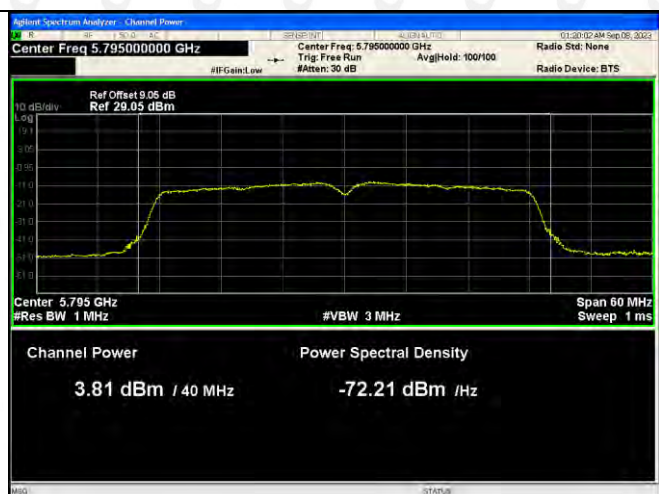


5725-5850MHz-Power





802.11ac(VH80)-5775



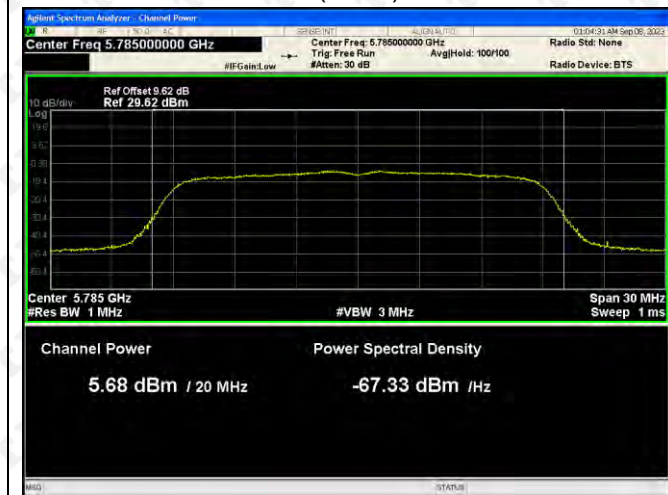
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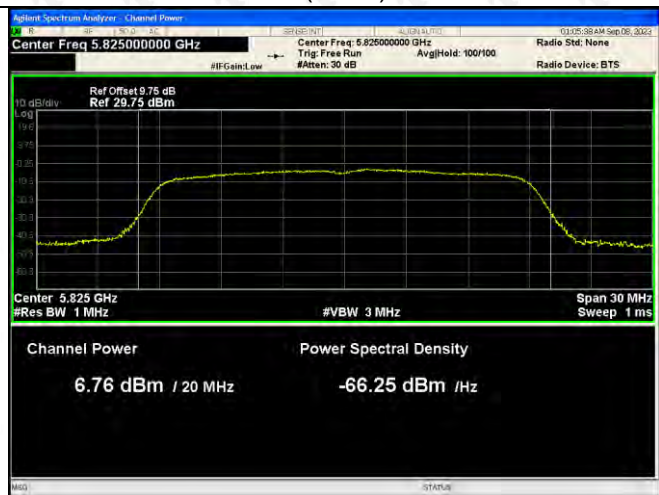
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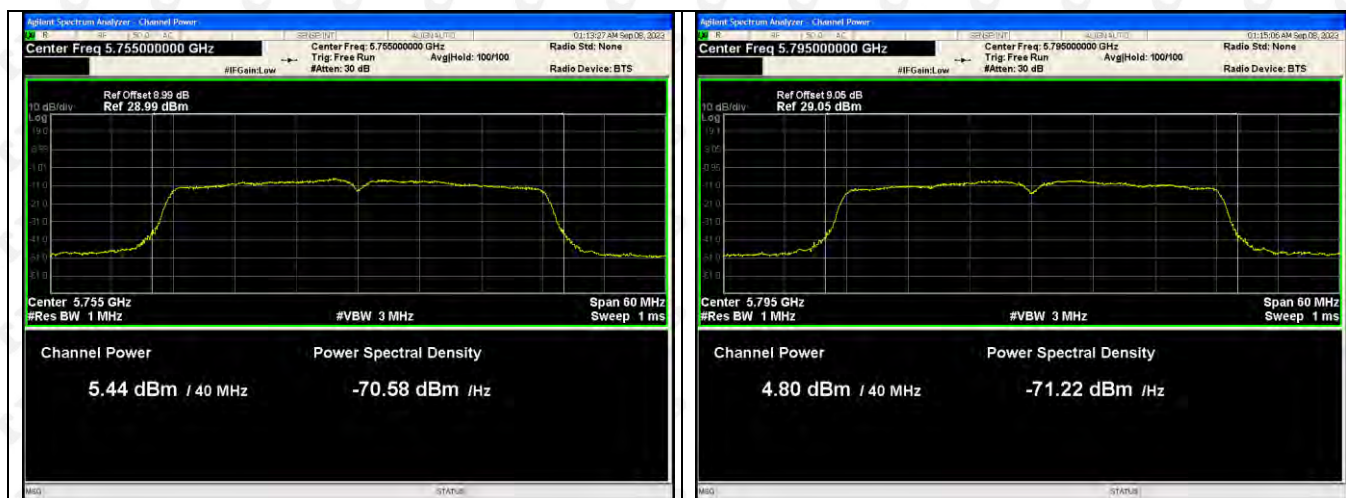
802.11n(HT20)-5825



802.11n(HT40)-5795

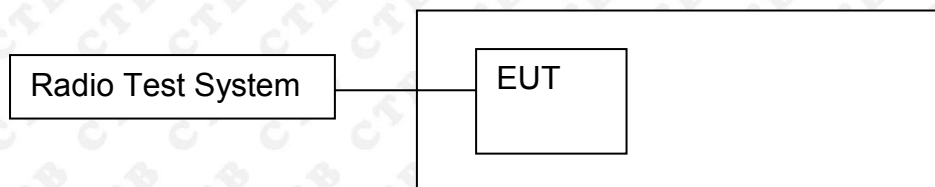


802.11n(HT40)-5825



10. EMISSION BANDWIDTH& OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

10.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



10.2 Limits

(1) For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz.

(iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(2) For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or $11 \text{ dBm} + 10 \log B$, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(3) For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

(e) Within the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500 kHz.

10.3 Test Procedure

According to KDB789033 D02v02r01 sectionE, the following is the measurement procedure.

1. Emission Bandwidth (EBW)

a) Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.

b) Set the VBW > RBW.

c) Detector = Peak.

d) Trace mode = max hold.

e) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the maximum of the emission.

Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.

2. Minimum Emission Bandwidth for the band 5.725-5.85 GHz

Section 15.407(e) specifies the minimum 6 dB emission bandwidth of at least 500 kHz for the band 5.725-5.85 GHz. The following procedure shall be used for measuring this bandwidth:

a) Set RBW = 100 kHz.

b) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 * \text{RBW}$.

c) Detector = Peak.

- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Sweep = auto couple.
- f) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- g) 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.

Note: The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver may be employed if it implements the functionality described in this section. For devices that use channel aggregation refer to III.A and III.C for determining emission bandwidth.

D. 99% Occupied Bandwidth

The 99% 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. Measurement of the 99% occupied bandwidth is *required* only as a condition for using the optional band-edge measurement techniques described in II.G.3.d). Measurements of 99% occupied bandwidth may also optionally be used in lieu of the EBW to define the minimum frequency range over which the 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 Page 4 spectrum is integrated when measuring maximum conducted output power as described in II.E. However, the EBW must be measured to determine bandwidth dependent limits on maximum conducted output power in accordance with Section 15.407(a).

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

1. Set center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.
2. Set span = 1.5 times to 5.0 times the OBW.
3. Set RBW = 1% to 5% of the OBW
4. Set VBW $\geq 3 * \text{RBW}$
5. 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.
6. Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available).
7. If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in power units. 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% occupied bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

10.4 Test Results

5150-5250MHz:

Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	26dB Bandwidth (MHz)
802.11a	5180	19.604
	5200	19.763
	5240	19.581
802.11ac20	5180	19.961
	5200	20.017
	5240	19.937
802.11ac40	5190	39.333
	5230	39.666
802.11ac80	5210	79.148
802.11n(HT20)	5180	20.114
	5200	20.156
	5240	19.995
802.11n(HT40)	5190	39.929
	5230	39.172

5250-5350 MHz

Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	26dB Bandwidth (MHz)
802.11a	5260	19.675
	5280	19.529
	5320	19.523
802.11ac20	5260	20.146
	5280	20.236
	5320	20.096
802.11ac40	5270	39.433
	5310	39.096
802.11ac80	5290	79.85
802.11n(HT20)	5260	20.054
	5280	20.247
	5320	20.108
802.11n(HT40)	5270	39.707
	5310	39.441

5470-5725MHz:

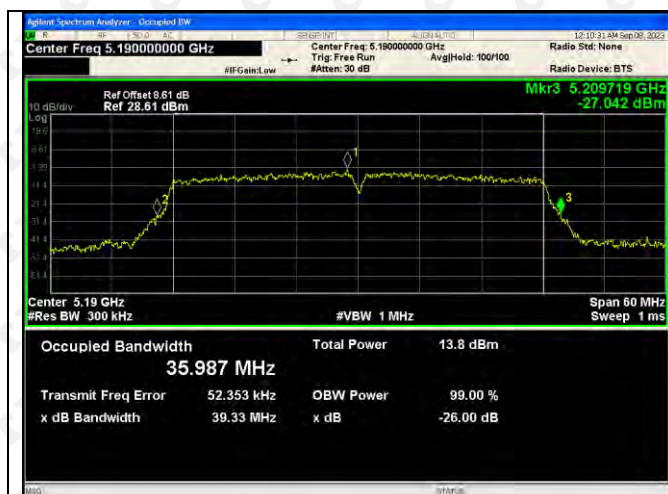
Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	26dB Bandwidth (MHz)
802.11a	5500	30
	5580	19.495
	5700	19.979
802.11ac20	5500	20.303
	5580	20.099
	5700	20.027
802.11ac40	5510	39.379
	5670	39.519
802.11ac80	5530	79.828
802.11n(HT20)	5500	20.141
	5580	20.15
	5700	20.362
802.11n(HT40)	5510	39.328
	5670	39.7

5725-5850MHz

Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	6dB Bandwidth (MHz)
802.11a	5745	15.569
	5785	15.136
	5825	15.388
802.11ac20	5745	15.137
	5785	15.143
	5825	15.424
802.11ac40	5755	35.12
	5795	35.141
802.11ac80	5775	75.297
802.11n(HT20)	5745	15.142
	5785	15.739
	5825	15.142
802.11n(HT40)	5755	35.116
	5795	35.133

Test Graph 5150-5250MHz





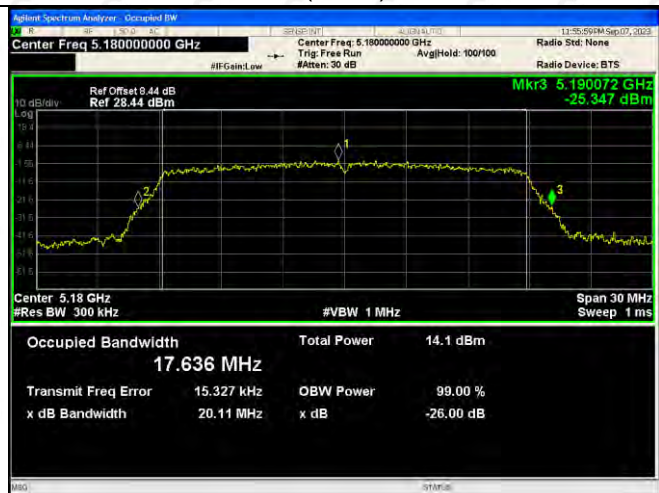
802.11ac(VH80)-5210



802.11n(HT20)-5180



802.11n(HT20)-5200



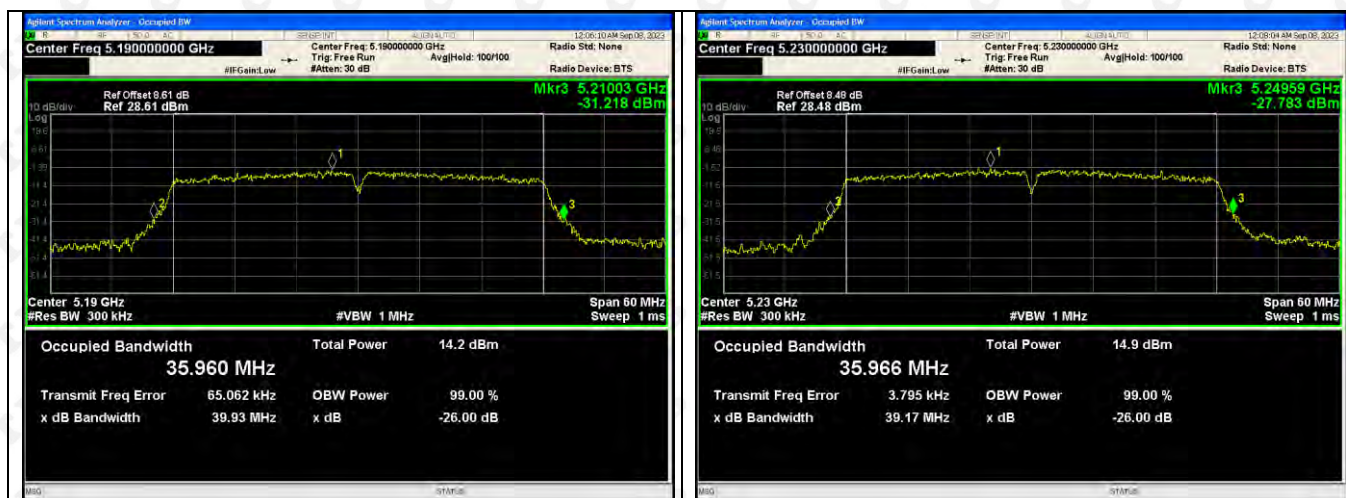
802.11n(HT20)-5240



802.11n(HT40)-5190



802.11n(HT40)-5230



5250-5350MHz

802.11a-5260



802.11a-5280



802.11a-5320



802.11ac(VH20)-5260



802.11ac(VH20)-5280



802.11ac(VH20)-5320



802.11ac(VH40)-5270

802.11ac(VH40)-5310



802.11ac(VH80)-5290



802.11n(HT20)-5260



802.11n(HT20)-5280



802.11n(HT20)-5320



802.11n(HT40)-5270



802.11n(HT40)-5310



5470-5725MHz

802.11a-5500



802.11a-5580



802.11a-5700



802.11ac(VH20)-5500



802.11ac(VH20)-5580



802.11ac(VH20)-5700



802.11ac(VH40)-5510

802.11ac(VH40)-5670





5725-5850MHz

802.11a-5745



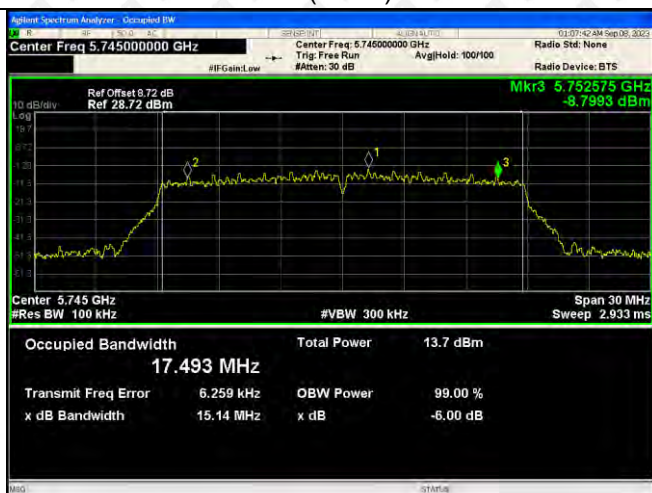
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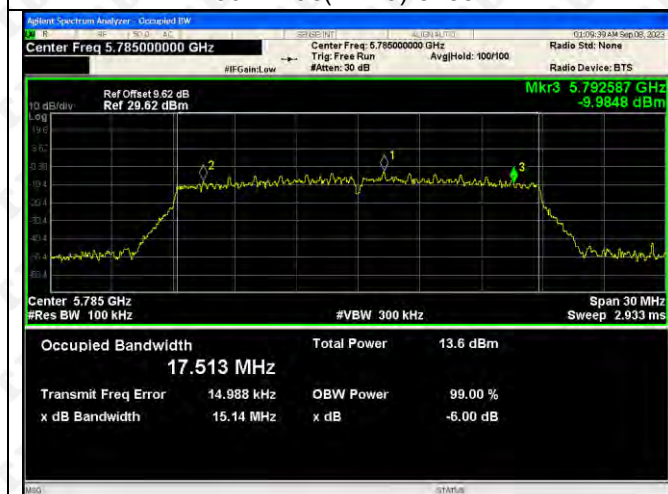
802.11a-5825



802.11ac(VH20)-5745



802.11ac(VH20)-5785

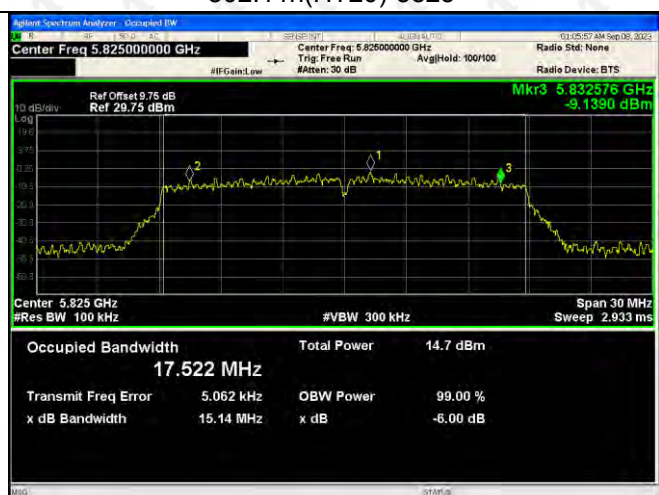
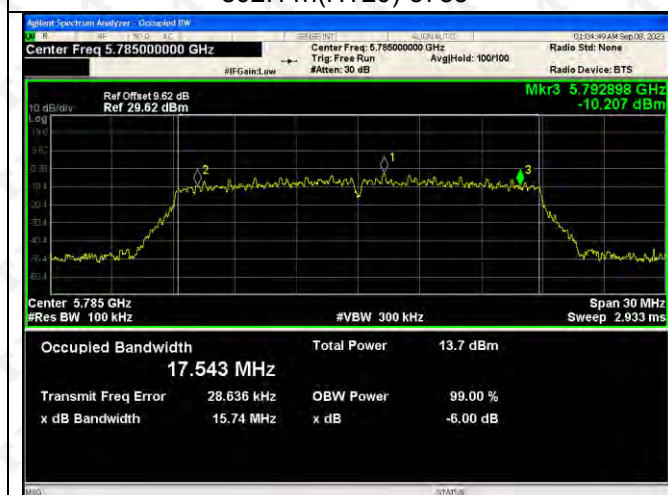
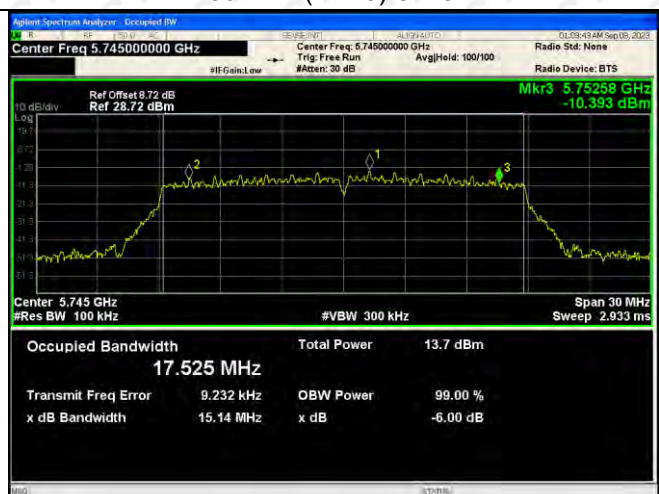
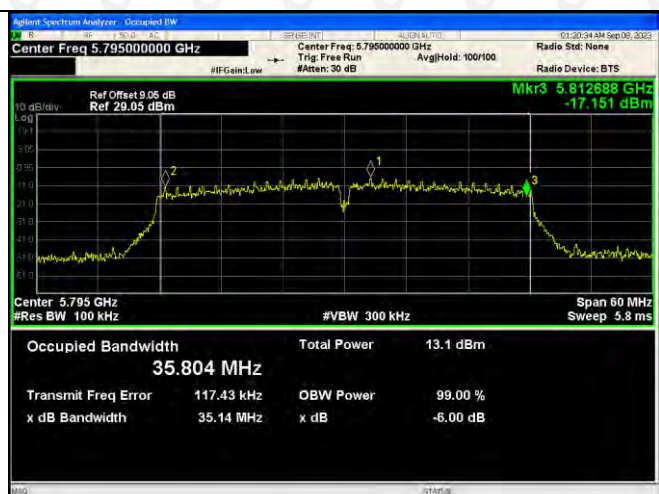


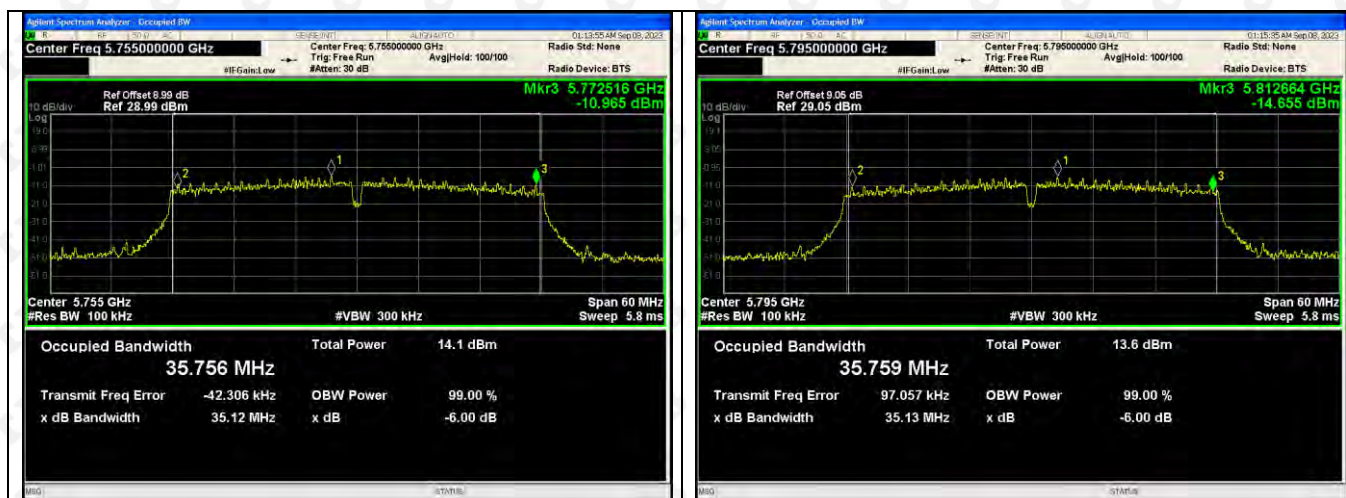
802.11ac(VH20)-5825



802.11ac(VH40)-5755

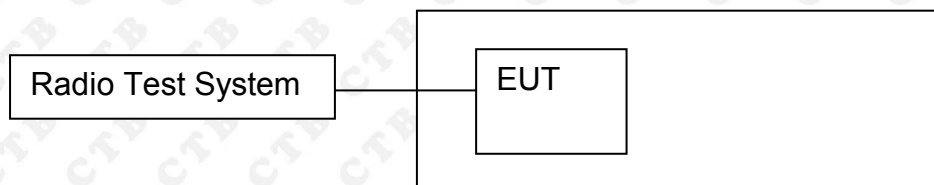
802.11ac(VH40)-5795





11. POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

11.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



11.2 Limit

(1) For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz.

(iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(2) For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or $11 \text{ dBm} + 10 \log B$, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(3) For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

11.3 Test procedure

According to KDB789033 D02v02r01 sectionE, the following is the measurement procedure.

For devices operating in the bands 5.15–5.25 GHz, 5.25–5.35 GHz, and 5.47–5.725 GHz, the preceding procedures make use of 1 MHz RBW to satisfy directly the 1 MHz reference bandwidth specified in Section 15.407(a)(5). For devices operating in the band 5.725–5.85 GHz, the rules specify a measurement bandwidth of 500 kHz. Many spectrum analyzers do not have 500 kHz RBW, thus a narrower RBW may need to be used. The rules permit the use of RBWs less than 1 MHz, or 500 kHz, “provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth” to show the total power over the specified measurement bandwidth (i.e., 1 MHz, or 500 kHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth (< 1 MHz, or < 500 kHz) and integrated over 1 MHz, or 500 kHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:

- a) Set $\text{RBW} \geq 1/T$, where T is defined in II.B.I.a).
- b) Set $\text{VBW} \geq 3 \text{ RBW}$.

c) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 500 kHz, add $10 \log (500 \text{ kHz/RBW})$ to the measured result, whereas RBW ($< 500 \text{ kHz}$) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer set during measurement.

d) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 1 MHz, add $10 \log (1\text{MHz/RBW})$ to the measured result, whereas RBW ($< 1 \text{ MHz}$) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of spectrum analyzer set during measurement.

e) Care must be taken to ensure that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.

Note: As a practical matter, it is recommended to use reduced RBW of 100 kHz for the II.F.5.c) and II.F.5.d), since RBW=100 kHz is available on nearly all spectrum analyzers.

11.4 Test Result

5150-5250MHz:

Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	PSD [dBm/MHz]	Limit [dBm/MHz]	Result
802.11a	5180	-1.015	11	Pass
	5200	-0.875	11	Pass
	5240	-0.562	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH20)	5180	-3.254	11	Pass
	5200	-2.962	11	Pass
	5240	-2.883	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH40)	5190	-7.364	11	Pass
	5230	-7.068	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH80)	5210	-6.712	11	Pass
802.11n(HT20)	5180	-3.11	11	Pass
	5200	-3.065	11	Pass
	5240	-2.425	11	Pass
802.11n(HT40)	5190	-6.514	11	Pass
	5230	-5.637	11	Pass

5250-5350 MHz

Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	PSD [dBm/MHz]	Limit [dBm/MHz]	Result
802.11a	5260	-1.315	11	Pass
	5280	-0.965	11	Pass
	5320	0.165	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH20)	5260	-2.724	11	Pass
	5280	-2.388	11	Pass
	5320	-1.85	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH40)	5270	-6.802	11	Pass
	5310	-6.349	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH80)	5260	-10.103	11	Pass
802.11n(HT20)	5280	-2.717	11	Pass
	5320	-2.61	11	Pass
	5270	-1.169	11	Pass
802.11n(HT40)	5310	-3.782	11	Pass
	5290	-5.229	11	Pass

5500-5700MHz

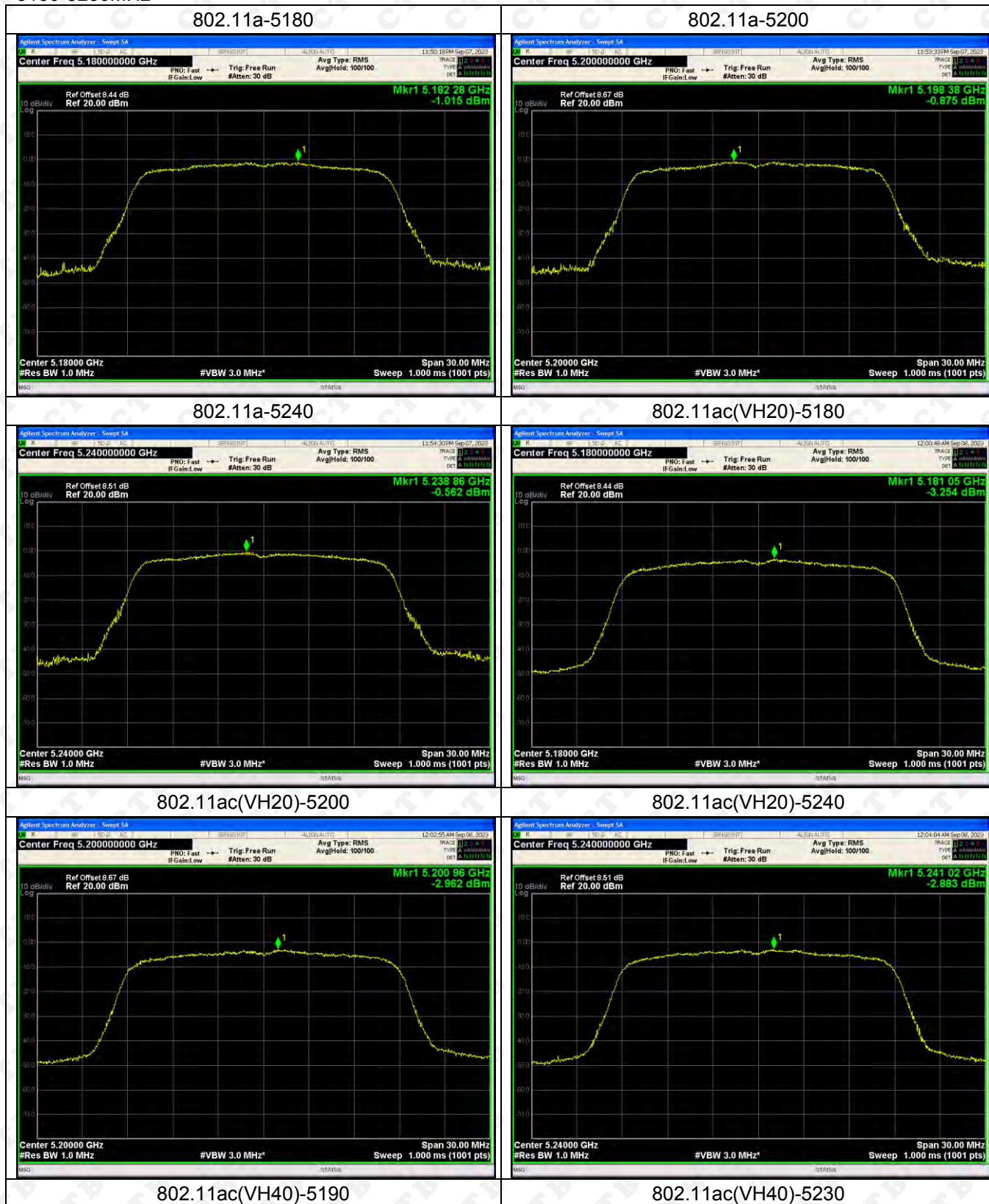
Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	PSD [dBm/MHz]	Limit [dBm/MHz]	Result
802.11a	5500	-3.013	11	Pass
	5580	-4.29	11	Pass
	5700	-5.66	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH20)	5500	-1.471	11	Pass
	5580	-1.347	11	Pass
	5700	-2.806	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH40)	5510	-5.959	11	Pass
	5670	-6.779	11	Pass
802.11ac(VH80)	5530	-10.06	11	Pass
802.11n(HT20)	5500	-1.174	11	Pass
	5580	-1.035	11	Pass
	5700	-2.548	11	Pass
802.11n(HT40)	5510	-5.382	11	Pass
	5670	-5.551	11	Pass

5725-5850 MHz

Test mode	Test Channel (MHz)	PSD [dBm/500kHz]	Limit [dBm/MHz]	Result
802.11a	5745	-5.377	30	Pass
	5785	-5.587	30	Pass
	5825	-4.469	30	Pass
802.11ac(VH20)	5745	-6.821	30	Pass
	5785	-6.934	30	Pass
	5825	-5.802	30	Pass
802.11ac(VH40)	5755	-10.043	30	Pass
	5795	-10.747	30	Pass
802.11ac(VH80)	5775	-14.801	30	Pass
802.11n(HT20)	5745	-6.896	30	Pass
	5785	-6.915	30	Pass
	5825	-6.043	30	Pass
802.11n(HT40)	5755	-9.627	30	Pass
	5795	-10.391	30	Pass

Test Graph

5150-5250MHz





802.11ac(VH80)-5210



802.11n(HT20)-5180



802.11n(HT20)-5200



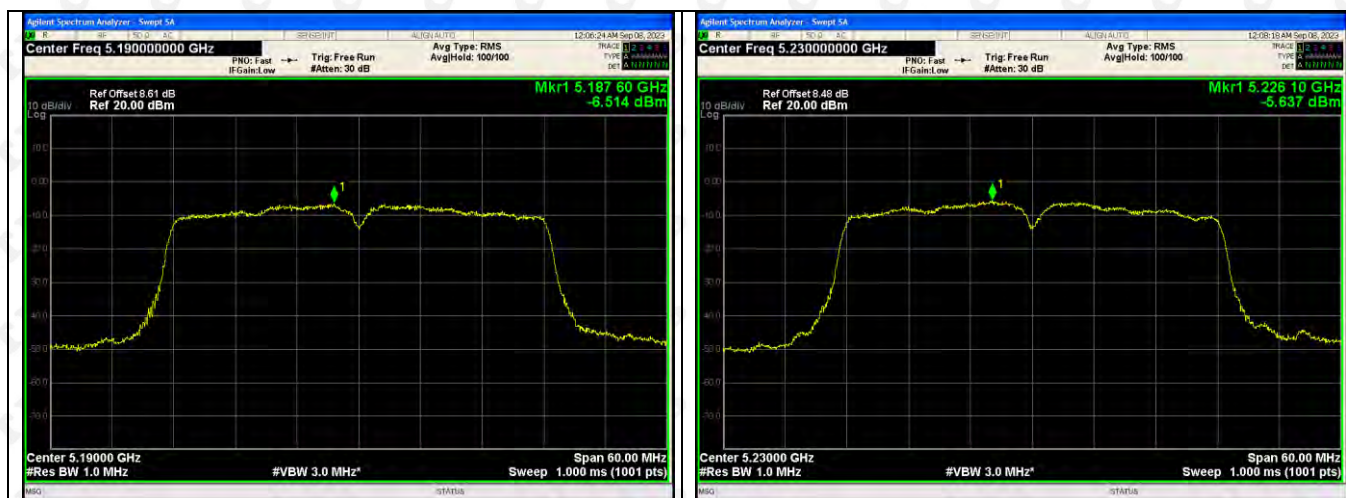
802.11n(HT20)-5240



802.11n(HT40)-5190



802.11n(HT40)-5230



5250-5350MHz

802.11a-5260



802.11a-5280



802.11a-5320



802.11ac(VH20)-5260



802.11ac(VH20)-5280



802.11ac(VH20)-5320



802.11ac(VH40)-5270

802.11ac(VH40)-5310



802.11ac(VH80)-5290



802.11n(HT20)-5260



802.11n(HT20)-5280



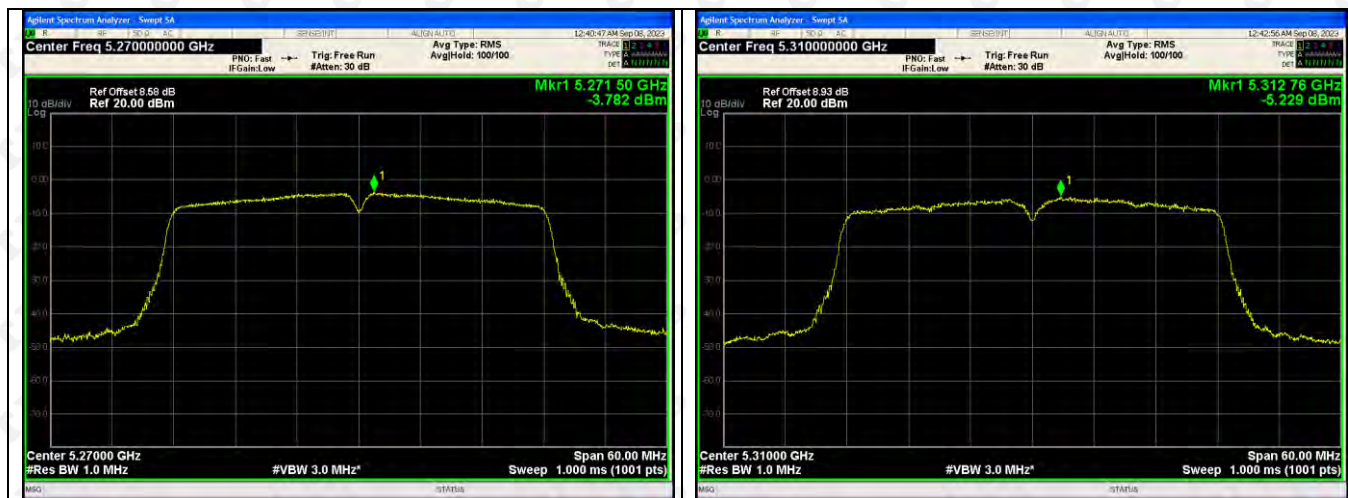
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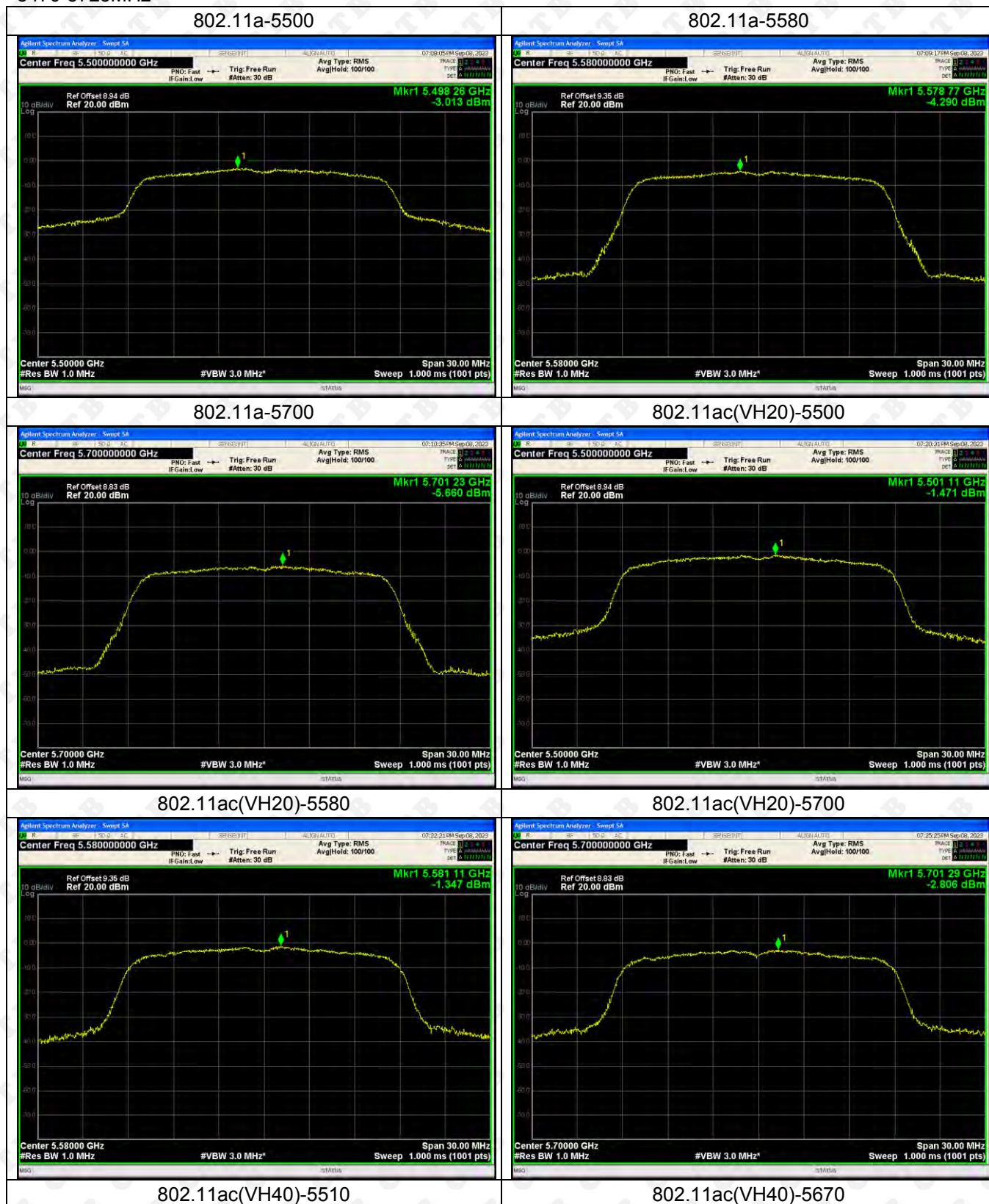
802.11n(HT40)-5270



802.11n(HT40)-5310



5470-5725MHz





802.11ac(VH80)-5530



802.11n(HT20)-5500



802.11n(HT20)-5580



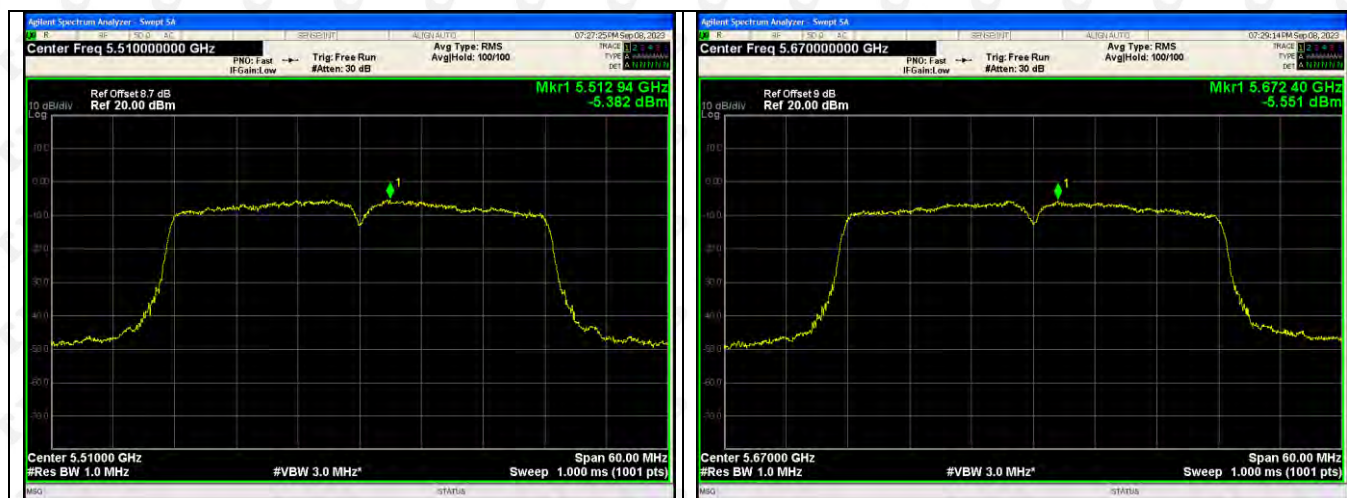
802.11n(HT20)-5700



802.11n(HT40)-5510



802.11n(HT40)-5670



5725-5850MHz

802.11a-5745



802.11a-5785



802.11a-5825



802.11ac(VH20)-5745



802.11ac(VH20)-5785



802.11ac(VH20)-5825



802.11ac(VH40)-5755

802.11ac(VH40)-5795



802.11ac(VH80)-5775



802.11n(HT20)-5745



802.11n(HT20)-5785



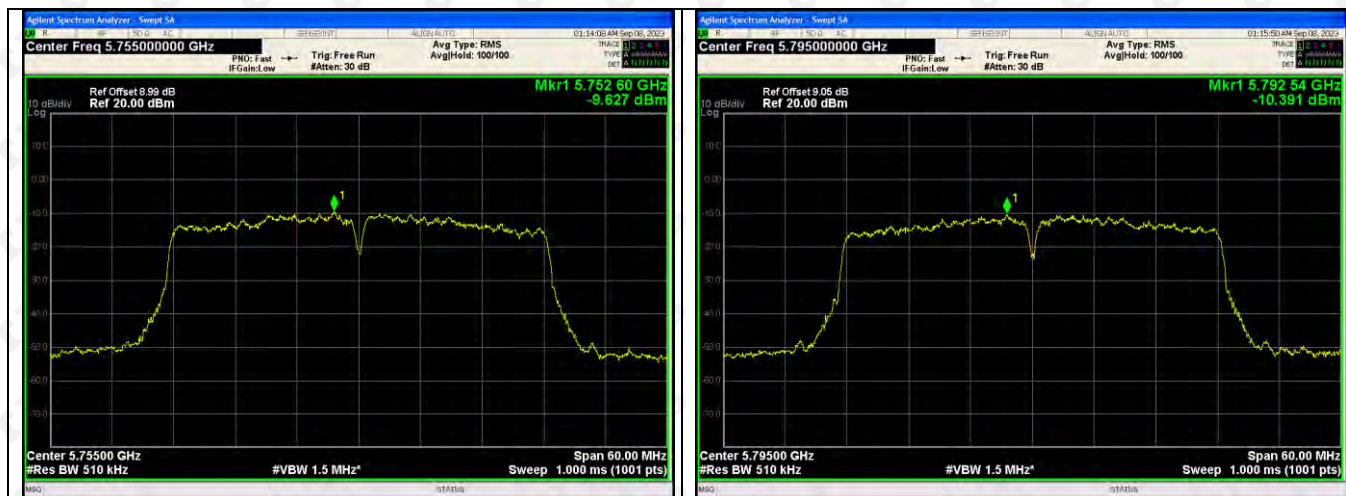
802.11n(HT20)-5825



802.11n(HT40)-5755

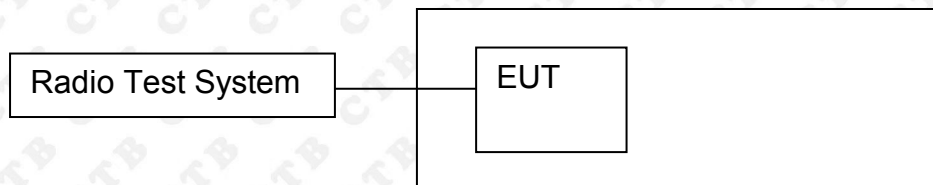


802.11n(HT40)-5795



12. FREQUENCY STABILITY

12.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



12.2 Limit

Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user's manual.

12.3 Test procedure

1. The EUT was placed inside temperature chamber and powered and powered by nominal DC voltage.
2. Set EUT as normal operation.
3. Turn the EUT on and couple its output to spectrum.
4. Turn the EUT off and set the chamber to the highest temperature specified.
5. Allow sufficient time (approximately 30 min) for the temperature of the chamber to stabilize, turn the EUT and measure the operating frequency.
6. Repeat step with the temperature chamber set to the lowest temperature.

12.4 Test Result

Pass

13. OPERATION IN THE ABSENCE OF INFORMATION TO THE TRANSMIT

13.1 Requirement

15.407(c) requirement:

The device shall automatically discontinue transmission in case of either absence of information to transmit or operational failure. These provisions are not intended to preclude the transmission of control or signal ling information or the use of repetitive codes used by certain digital technologies to complete frame or burst intervals. Applicants shall include in their application for equipment authorization a description of how this requirement is met.

13.2 Test Results

Operation in the absence of information to the transmit:

While the EUT is not transmitting any information, the EUT can automatically discontinue transmission and become standby mode for power saving. The EUT can detect the controlling signal of WLAN message transmitting from remote device and verify whether it shall reconnect. (manufacturer declare)

14. ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

15.203 requirement:

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, the manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

EUT Antenna:

The antenna is FPC Antenna and no consideration of replacement. The best case gain of the antenna is

WiFi (5.2G) : -0.48dBi, WiFi (5.3G) : -1.43dBi, WiFi (5.6G) : 0.09dBi, WiFi (5.8G) : -1.23dBi.

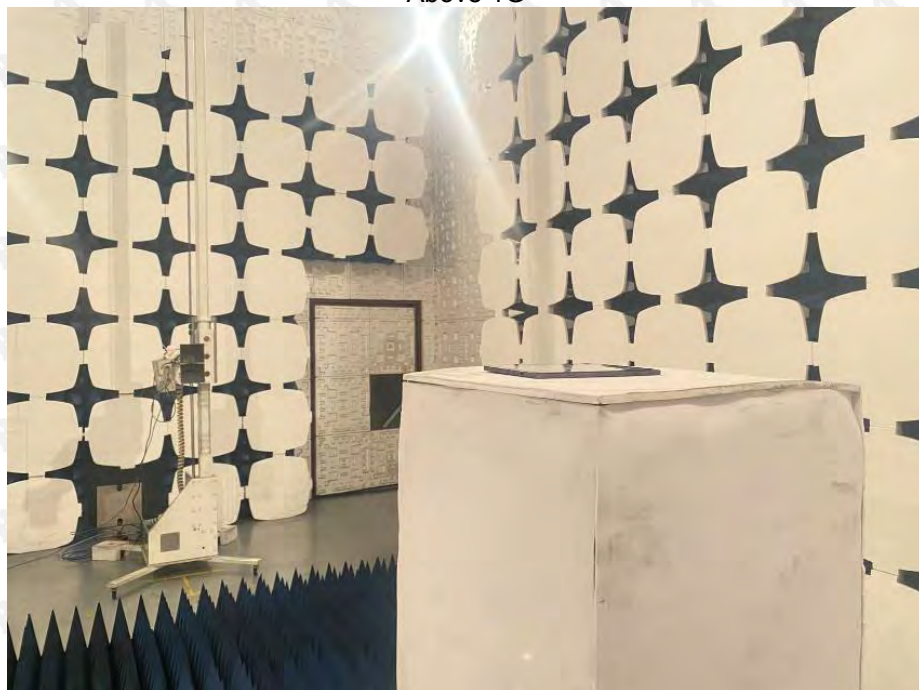
15. EUT TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Radiated Emission

Below 1G



Above 1G



Conducted Emission



***** END OF REPORT *****