

TEST REPORT

Applicant: HONG KONG LELEGAO TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED
Address: 19H Maxgrand Plaza, No.3 Tai Yau Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, HongKong
Equipment Type: Tablet
Model Name: LINK 5
Brand Name: Blackview
FCC ID: 2BSW8-LINK5
Test Standard: 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E (refer to section 3.1)
Sample Arrival Date: Jun. 18, 2026
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ISSUED BY:

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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions
<u>Rev. 01</u>	<u>Jul. 03, 2026</u>	<u>Initial Issue</u>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	GENERAL INFORMATION	4
1.1	Test Laboratory	4
1.2	Test Location	4
2	PRODUCT INFORMATION	5
2.1	Applicant Information	5
2.2	Manufacturer Information	5
2.3	General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)	5
2.4	Technical Information	6
2.5	Channel List	8
3	SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS	12
3.1	Test Standards	12
3.2	Test Verdict	12
4	GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS	13
4.1	Test Environments	13
4.2	Test Equipment List	13
4.3	Test Software List	13
4.4	Measurement Uncertainty	14
4.5	Description of Test Setup	14
5	TEST ITEMS	17
5.1	RF Output Power	17
5.2	Emission Bandwidth and 6 dB Bandwidth	19
5.3	Power Spectral density (PSD)	21
5.4	Conducted Emission	22
5.5	Radiated Spurious Emissions and Band Edge (Restricted-band)	23

ANNEX A	TEST RESULT	29
A.1	RF Output Power	29
A.2	Emission Bandwidth & 99% Bandwidth	32
A.3	6 dB Bandwidth	34
A.4	Power Spectral Density	35
A.5	Conducted Emissions	37
A.6	Radiated Spurious Emissions and Band Edge (Restricted-band).....	39
ANNEX B	TEST SETUP PHOTOS	146
ANNEX C	EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS.....	146
ANNEX D	EUT INTERNAL PHOTOS.....	146

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	601, Building 2, Intelligent Connected Vehicle Industrial Park, No.55, Xiangshan Road, Luotian Community, Yanluo Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Location	☐ Building 2, Intelligent Connected Vehicle Industrial Park, No.55, Xiangshan Road, Luotian Community, Yanluo Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong
	☒ 1/F., Building B, Ganghongji High-Tech Intelligent Industrial Park, No.1008, Songbai Road, Yangguang Community, Xili Subdistrict, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	HONG KONG LELEGAO TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED
Address	19H Maxgrand Plaza, No.3 Tai Yau Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, HongKong

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Shenzhen Doke Electronic Co., LTD
Address	801, Building3, 7th Industrial Zone, Yulv Community, Yutang Road, Guangming District, Shenzhen, China

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Tablet
Model Name Under Test	LINK 5
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model name differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	BND-F868 V4.0
Software Version	LINK_5_NEU_F868_V1.1_A17
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.4 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	Bluetooth (BR+EDR+BLE) WIFI 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11ax
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The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Frequency Range	U-NII-1: 5150 MHz to 5250 MHz, U-NII-3: 5725 MHz to 5850 MHz
Product Type	☐ Mobile ☒ Portable ☐ Fix Location
Modulation technology	OFDM, OFDMA
Modulation Type	1024QAM, 256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, BPSK, QPSK
Transfer Rate (Mbps) (Single RF path)	802.11a: 54/ 48/ 36/ 24/ 18/ 12/ 9/ 6 Mbps 802.11n: up to 150 Mbps 802.11ac: up to VHT-MCS9 802.11ax up to 1201 Mbps
Channel Bandwidth	802.11a: 20 MHz 802.11n: 20 MHz, 40 MHz 802.11ac: 20 MHz, 40 MHz 802.11ax: 20 MHz, 40 MHz
Maximum Output Power	U-NII-1: 65.92 mW U-NII-3: 48.19 mW
Antenna System (eg., MIMO, Smart Antenna)	N/A
Categorization as Correlated or Completely Uncorrelated	N/A
Antenna Type	FPC Antenna
Antenna Gain	U-NII-1: 5150 MHz to 5250 MHz: 1.91 dBi U-NII-3: 5725 MHz to 5850 MHz: 1.91 dBi
About the Product	The equipment is Tablet computer, intended for used with information technology equipment.

802.11ax RU configuration table							
Mode	Full RU (SU)	RU_26	RU_52	RU_106	RU_242	RU_484	RU_996
802.11ax20	√	--	--	--	--	--	--
802.11ax40	√	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The above EUT information in section 2.4 was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

2.5 Channel List

20 MHz		40 MHz	
Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)
36	5180	38	5190
40	5200	46	5230
44	5220	54	5270
48	5240	62	5310
52	5260	102	5510
56	5280	110	5550
60	5300	118	5590
64	5320	126	5630
100	5500	134	5670
104	5520	151	5755
108	5540	159	5795
112	5560		
116	5580		
120	5600		
124	5620		
128	5640		
132	5660		
136	5680		
140	5700		
149	5745		
153	5765		
157	5785		
161	5805		
165	5825		

The Lowest frequency, the middle frequency and the highest frequency of channel were selected to perform the test, and the selected channel see below:

For 802.11a/n(HT20)/ac(VHT20)/ax(HE20)

U-NII-1 (5150 - 5250 MHz)			U-NII-3 (5725 - 5850 MHz)		
Channel Number	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel Number	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
36	Low	5180	149	Low	5745
44	Mid	5220	157	Mid	5785
48	High	5240	165	High	5825

For 802.11n(HT40)/ac(VHT40)/ax(HE40)

U-NII-1 (5150 - 5250 MHz)			U-NII-3 (5725 - 5850 MHz)		
Channel Number	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel Number	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
38	Low	5190	151	Low	5755
46	High	5230	159	High	5795

Note: Preliminary tests were performed in different data rate in above table to find the worst radiated emission. The data rate shown in the table below is the worst-case rate with respect to the specific test item. Investigation has been done on all the possible configurations for searching the worst cases. The following table is a list of the test modes shown in this test report.

Test Items	Mode	Data Rate	Modulation Type	U-NII-1	U-NII-3
				Channel	Channel
RF Output Power	11a	6	BPSK	48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ac(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ac(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ax(20 MHz)	8.6		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ax(40 MHz)	17.2		46/38	159/151
Emission Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth	11a	6	BPSK	48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ac(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ac(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ax(20 MHz)	8.6		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ax(40 MHz)	17.2		46/38	159/151
6 dB bandwidth	11a	6	BPSK	N/A	165/157/149
	11n(20 MHz)	6.5		N/A	165/157/149
	11n(40 MHz)	13.5		N/A	159/151
	11ac(20 MHz)	6.5		N/A	165/157/149
	11ac(40 MHz)	13.5		N/A	159/151
	11ax(20 MHz)	8.6		N/A	165/157/149
	11ax(40 MHz)	17.2		N/A	159/151
Power Spectral Density	11a	6	BPSK	48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ac(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ac(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ax(20 MHz)	8.6		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ax(40 MHz)	17.2		46/38	159/151
Radiated Spurious Emissions	11a	6	BPSK	48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11n(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ac(20 MHz)	6.5		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ac(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ax(20 MHz)	8.6		48/44/36	165/157/149
	11ax(40 MHz)	17.2		46/38	159/151
Band Edge (Restricted-band)	11a	6	BPSK	48/36	165/149
	11n(20 MHz)	6.5		48/36	165/149
	11n(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ac(20 MHz)	6.5		48/36	165/149

	11ac(40 MHz)	13.5		46/38	159/151
	11ax(20 MHz)	8.6		48/36	165/149
	11ax(40 MHz)	17.2		46/38	159/151

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices
2	KDB Publication 789033 D02v02r01	Guidelines for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices Part 15, Subpart E
3	ANSI C63.10-2020	American National Standard for Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

3.2 Test Verdict

No.	Description	FCC Part No.	Test Result	Verdict
1	Antenna Requirement	15.203	--	Pass ^{Note1}
2	RF Output Power	15.407(a)	ANNEX A.1	Pass
3	Emission Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth	15.407(a)	ANNEX A.2	Pass
4	6 dB bandwidth	15.407(e)	ANNEX A.3	Pass
5	Power Spectral Density	15.407(a)	ANNEX A.4	Pass
6	Conducted Emission	15.207	ANNEX A.5	Pass
7	Radiated Spurious Emissions and Band Edge (Restricted-band)	15.407(b)	ANNEX A.6	Pass

Note ¹: The EUT has a permanently and irreplaceable attached antenna, which complies with the requirement FCC 15.203.

Note ²: Under all normal operating conditions specified in the user manual, frequency stability can keep radiation within the operating frequency band.

4 GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS

4.1 Test Environments

During the measurement, the normal environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Relative Humidity	46% to 51%	
Atmospheric Pressure	100 kPa to 102 kPa	
Temperature	NT (Normal Temperature)	+20.4℃ to +24.3℃
Working Voltage of the EUT	NV (Normal Voltage)	3.85V

4.2 Test Equipment List

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9020A	MY54420186	2026.05.11	2027.05.10
Power meter	R&S	NRP8S	101498	2025.07.07	2026.07.06
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9020A	MY56060127	2025.12.25	2026.12.24
Test Antenna-Horn	A-INFO	LB-180400KF	J211060273	2024.06.15	2027.06.14
Test Antenna-Bi-Log	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9163	01414	2023.11.03	2026.11.02
Test Antenna-Horn	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D	02459	2023.10.26	2026.10.25
Test Antenna-Loop	Schwarzbeck	FMZB 1513-60	00015	2026.05.12	2028.05.11
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	101544	2025.10.30	2026.10.29
Anechoic Chamber	YIHENG	C8-966	107	2024.05.12	2027.05.11
EMI Receiver	Keysight	N9038A	MY55330121	2025.12.26	2026.12.25
Filtering unit	BALUN	SU319F	LW-SZ19D0001F01	N/A	N/A
Switching unit	BALUN	SU319	LW-SZ19D0001S01	N/A	N/A
EMI Receiver	keysight	N9038B	MY61380132	2025.12.26	2026.12.25
LISN	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	NSLK8127	01009	2025.07.15	2026.07.14
Shielded Enclosure	YiHeng Electronic Co., Ltd	4.3m*2.9m*2.4 m	235	2024.11.05	2027.11.04

4.3 Test Software List

Description	Manufacturer	Software Version	Serial No.	Applicable test Setup
BL410R	BALUN	V2.1.1.488	N/A	The section 4.5.1
BL410E	BALUN	V22.930	N/A	The section 4.5.2&4.5.3&4.5.4&4.5.5

4.4 Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in CISPR 16-4-2.

This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

Parameters	Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	2.8%
RF output power, conducted	1.28 dB
Power Spectral Density, conducted	1.30 dB
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	1.84 dB
All emissions, radiated	5.36 dB
Temperature	0.8°C
Humidity	4%

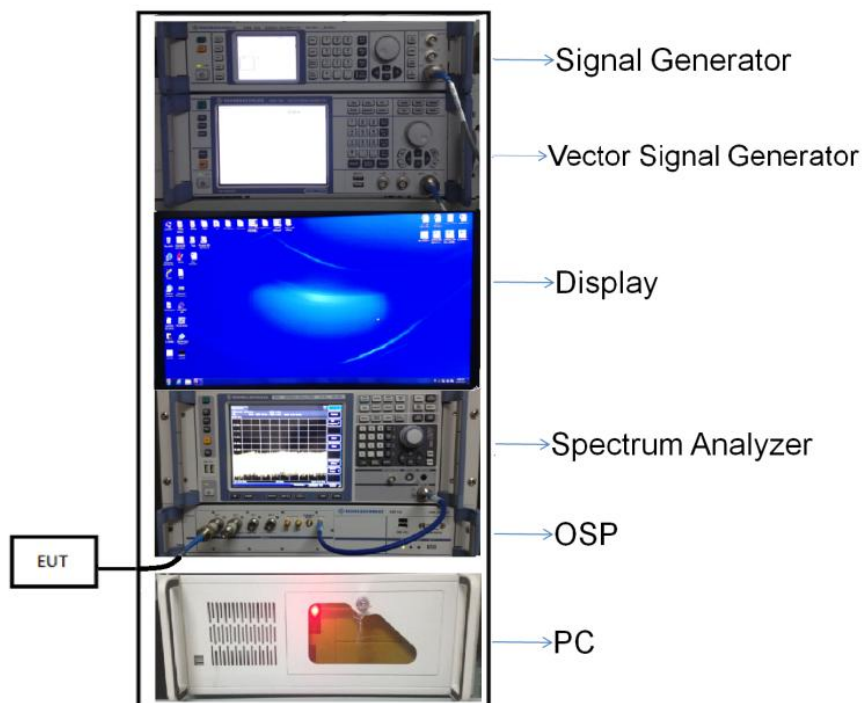
4.5 Description of Test Setup

4.5.1 For Antenna Port Test

Conducted value (dBm) = Measurement value (dBm) + cable loss (dB)

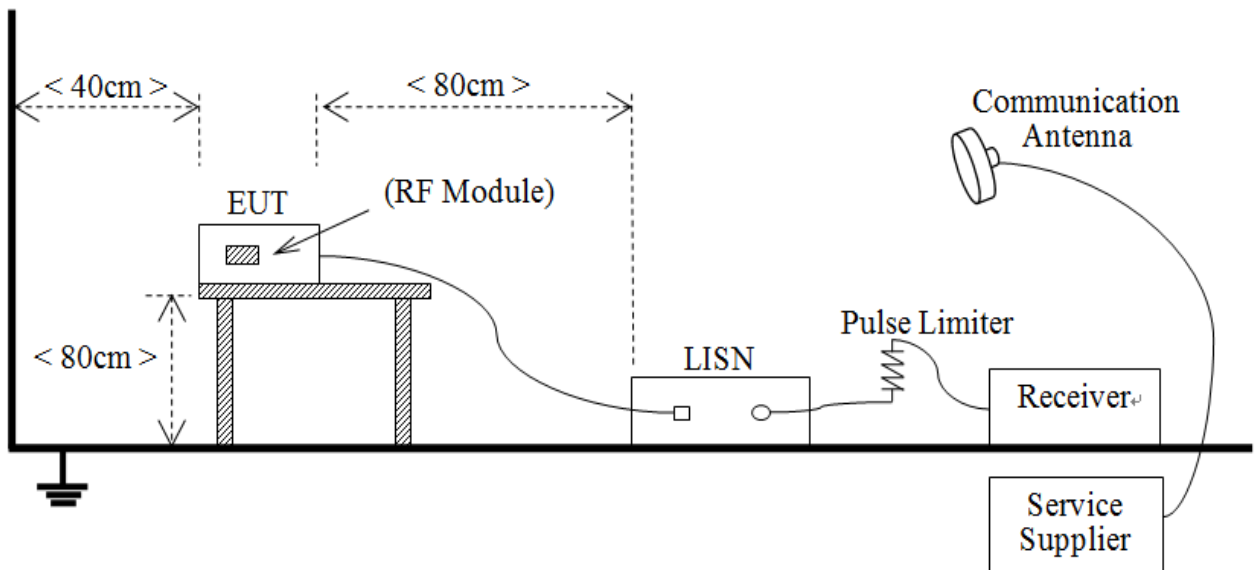
For example: the measurement value is 10 dBm and the cable 0.5dBm used, then the final result of EUT:

Conducted value (dBm) = 10 dBm + 0.5 dB = 10.5 dBm



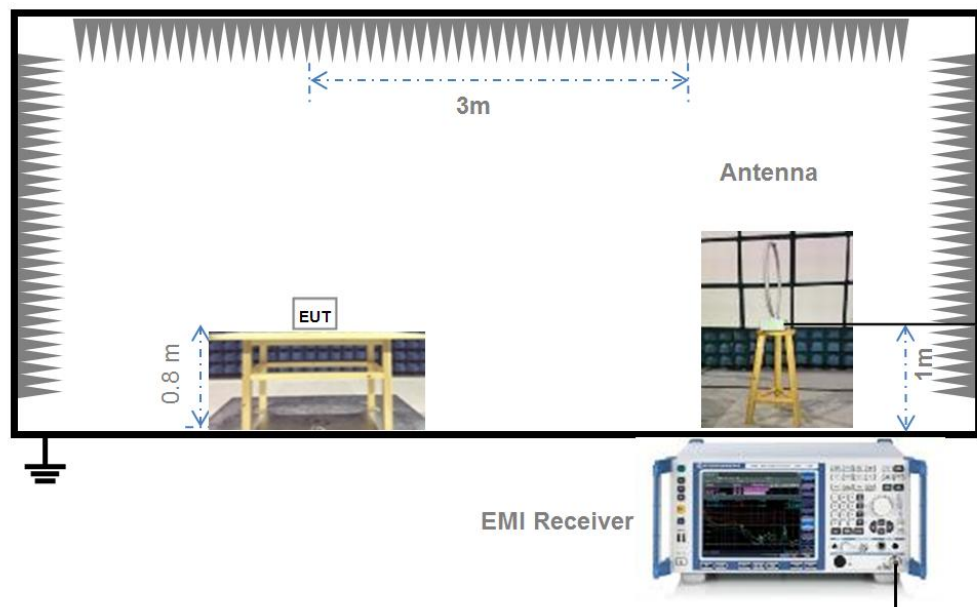
(Diagram 1)

4.5.2 For AC Power Supply Port Test



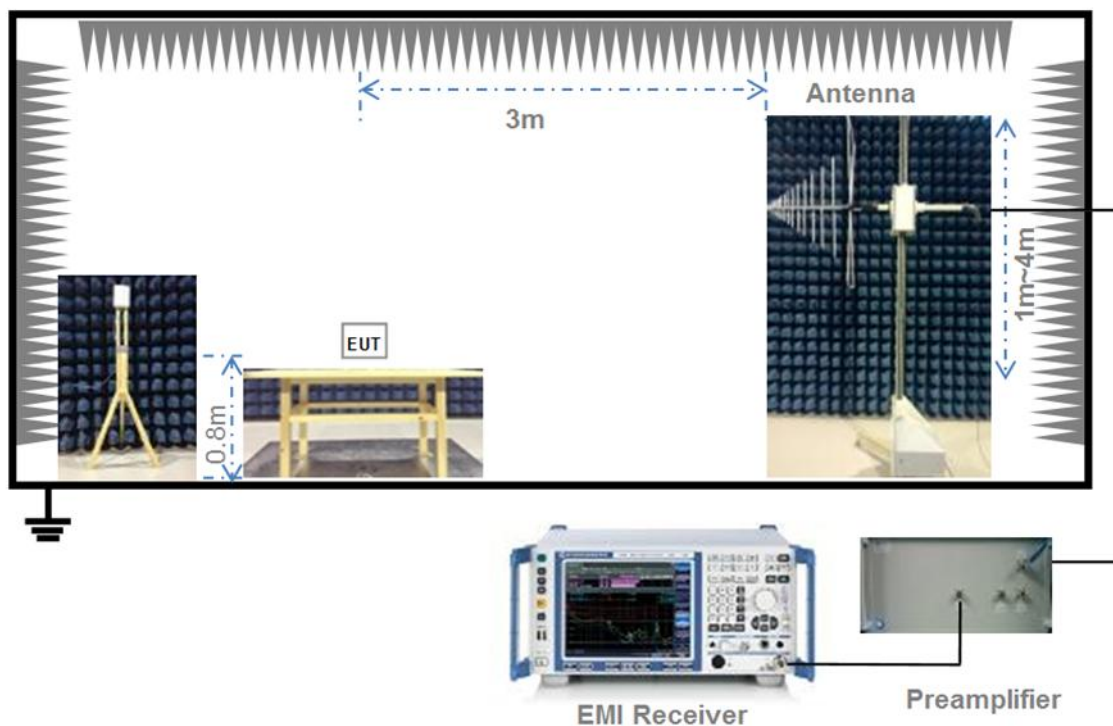
(Diagram 2)

4.5.3 For Radiated Test (Below 30 MHz)



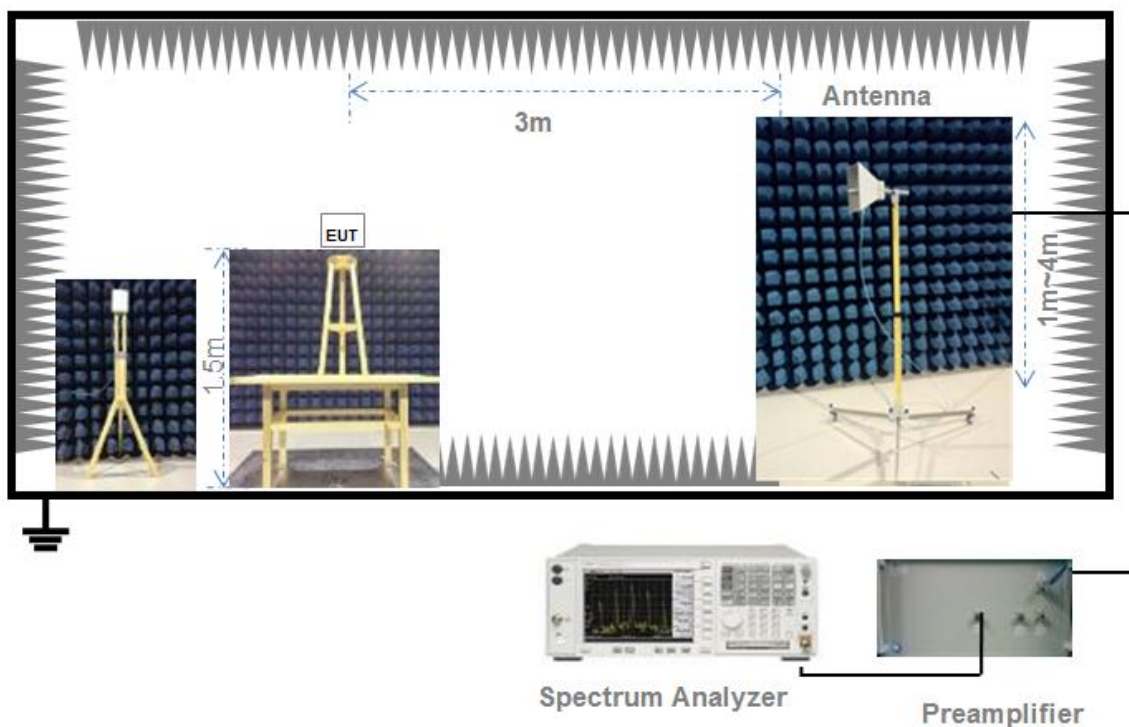
(Diagram 3)

4.5.4 For Radiated Test (30 MHz-1 GHz)



(Diagram 4)

4.5.5 For Radiated Test (Above 1 GHz)



(Diagram 5)

5 TEST ITEMS

5.1 RF Output Power

5.1.1 Test Limit

FCC §15.407(a)

The maximum conducted output power should not exceed:

Frequency Band (MHz)	Limit
5150-5250	250 mW
5250-5350	250 mW or 11 dBm + 10log B, whichever is less.
5470-5725	250 mW or 11 dBm + 10log B, whichever is less.
5725-5850	1 W
Note: Where "B" is the 26 dB emissions bandwidth in MHz.	

5.1.2 Test Setup

The section 4.5.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.1.3 Test Procedure

Maximum conducted (average) output power

a) 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 (x) of the transmitter output signal.

c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the on and off periods of the transmitter.

d) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding 10 log (1/x) where x is the duty cycle.

Measurements of duty cycle

The zero-span mode on a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver if the response time and spacing between bins on the sweep are sufficient to permit accurate measurements of the on and off times of the transmitted signal.

Set the center frequency of the instrument to the center frequency of the transmission.

Set RBW ≥ OBW if possible; otherwise, set RBW to the largest available value.

Set VBW $\geq$ RBW. Set detector = peak or average.

The zero-span measurement method shall not be used unless both RBW and VBW are $> 50/T$ and the number of sweep points across duration T exceeds 100. (For example, if VBW and/or RBW are limited to 3 MHz, then the zero-span method of measuring duty cycle shall not be used if $T \leq 16.7$ microseconds.)

The E.I.R.P used radiated test method. At a test site that has been validated using the procedures of ANSI C63.10 or the latest CISPR 16-1-4 for measurements above 1 GHz, so as to simulate a near free-space environment.

5.1.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.1.

5.2 Emission Bandwidth and 6 dB Bandwidth

5.2.1 Limit

FCC §15.407(a)

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

5.2.2 Test Setup

The test setup photo please refer to 4.5.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.2.3 Test Procedure

Emission bandwidth

1. Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
2. Set VBW $\geq$ RBW,
3. Detector = Peak.
4. Trace mode = Max hold.
5. 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%.

Occupied 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 $\geq 3 \times$ 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. Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument.
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.

6 dB bandwidth

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:

1. Set RBW = 100 kHz,
2. Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
3. Detector = Peak.
4. Trace mode = Max hold.
5. Sweep = auto couple.
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.

5.2.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.2 and ANNEX A.3.

5.3 Power Spectral density (PSD)

5.3.1 Limit

FCC §15.407(a)

The maximum power spectral density should not exceed:

Frequency Band (MHz)	Limit
5150-5250	11 dBm/MHz
5250-5350	11 dBm/MHz
5470-5725	11 dBm/MHz
5725-5850	30 dBm/500kHz

5.3.2 Test Setup

The section 4.5.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.3.3 Test Procedure

Set the spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver span to view the entire emission bandwidth:

1. Measure the duty cycle, x , of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B.
2. Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
3. Set RBW = 510 kHz/1 MHz.
4. Set VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
5. Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
6. Sweep time = auto.
7. Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
8. Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run.”
9. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode; however, the number of traces to be averaged shall be increased above 100 as needed to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.
10. Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
11. Add $10 \log (1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times (because the measurement represents an average over both the on and off times of the transmission). For example, add $10 \log (1/0.25) = 6 \text{ dB}$ if the duty cycle is 25%.

5.3.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.4.

5.4 Conducted Emission

5.4.1 Limit

FCC §15.207

For an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency within the U-NII-150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 Ω line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Frequency range (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dB μ V)	
	Quai-peak	Average
0.15 - 0.50	66 to 56	56 to 46
0.50 - 5	56	46
0.50 - 30	60	50

5.4.2 Test Setup

The section 4.5.2 (Diagram 2) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.4.3 Test Procedure

The maximum conducted interference is searched using Peak (PK), if the emission levels more than the AV and QP limits, and that have narrow margins from the AV and QP limits will be re-measured with AV and QP detectors. Tests for both L phase and N phase lines of the power mains connected to the EUT are performed. Refer to recorded points and plots below.

5.4.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.5.

5.5 Radiated Spurious Emissions and Band Edge (Restricted-band)

5.5.1 Limit

FCC §15.209 & 15.407(b)

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength ($\mu\text{V/m}$)	Measurement Distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30.0	30	30
30 - 88	100	3
88 - 216	150	3
216 - 960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

Note ¹: The Limit for radiated test was performed according to FCC Part 15C

Note ²: The tighter limit applies at the band edge.

5.5.2 Test Setup

The section 4.5.3-4.5.5 (Diagram 3 - Diagram 5) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.5.3 Test Procedure

Radiated Spurious Emissions:

Since the emission limits are specified in terms of radiated field strength levels, measurements performed to demonstrate compliance have traditionally relied on a radiated test configuration. Radiated measurements remain the principal method for demonstrating compliance to the specified limits; however antenna-port conducted measurements are also now acceptable to demonstrate compliance (see below for details). When radiated measurements are utilized, test site requirements and procedures for maximizing and measuring radiated emissions that are described in ANSI C63.10 shall be followed.

Antenna-port conducted measurements may also be used as an alternative to radiated measurements for demonstrating compliance in the restricted frequency bands. If conducted measurements are performed, then proper impedance matching must be ensured and an additional radiated test for cabinet/case spurious emissions is required.

General Procedure for conducted measurements in restricted bands

- Measure the conducted output power (in dBm) using the detector specified (see guidance regarding measurement procedures for determining quasi-peak, peak, and average conducted output power, respectively).
- Add the maximum transmit antenna gain (in dBi) to the measured output power level to determine the EIRP level (see guidance on determining the applicable antenna gain)
- Add the appropriate maximum ground reflection factor to the EIRP level (6 dB for frequencies ≤ 30 MHz, 4.7 dB for frequencies between 30 MHz and 1000 MHz, inclusive and 0 dB for frequencies > 1000 MHz)

MHz).

d) For devices with multiple antenna-ports, measure the power of each individual chain and sum the EIRP of all chains in linear terms (e.g., Watts, mW).

e) Convert the resultant EIRP level to an equivalent electric field strength using the following relationship:

$$E = \text{EIRP} - 20\log D + 104.8$$

where:

E = electric field strength in dB μ V/m,

EIRP = equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBm

D = specified measurement distance in meters.

f) Compare the resultant electric field strength level to the applicable limit.

g) Perform radiated spurious emission test.

Quasi-Peak measurement procedure

The specifications for measurements using the CISPR quasi-peak detector can be found in Publication 16 of the International Special Committee on Radio Frequency Interference (CISPR) of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

As an alternative to CISPR quasi-peak measurement, compliance can be demonstrated to the applicable emission limits using a peak detector.

Peak power measurement procedure

Peak emission levels are measured by setting the instrument as follows:

a) RBW = as specified in Table 1.

b) VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.

c) Detector = Peak.

d) Sweep time = auto.

e) Trace mode = max hold.

f) Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes. (Note that the required measurement time may be longer for low duty cycle applications).

Table 1—RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9-150 kHz	200-300 Hz
0.15-30 MHz	9-10 kHz
30-1000 MHz	100-120 kHz
> 1000 MHz	1 MHz

If the peak-detected amplitude can be shown to comply with the average limit, then it is not necessary to

perform a separate average measurement.

Trace averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions followed by duty cycle correction

If continuous transmission of the EUT (i.e., duty cycle ≥ 98 percent) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (i.e., duty cycle variations are less than ± 2 percent), then the following procedure shall be used:

- a) The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
- b) Measure the duty cycle, x , of the transmitter output signal as described in section 6.0.
- c) RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
- d) VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- e) Detector = RMS, if span/(# of points in sweep) $\leq$ (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.
- f) 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 in order to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
- g) Sweep time = auto.
- h) Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
- i) A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing to the emission limit in order to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100 percent 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 $10 \log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle.
 - 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is $20 \log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle.
 - 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (≥ 98 percent duty cycle) rather than turning on and off with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

NOTE: Reduction of the measured emission amplitude levels to account for operational duty factor is not permitted. Compliance is based on emission levels occurring during transmission - not on an average across on and off times of the transmitter.

Determining the applicable transmit antenna gain

A conducted power measurement will determine the maximum output power associated with a restricted band emission; however, in order to determine the associated EIRP level, the gain of the transmitting

antenna (in dBi) must be added to the measured output power (in dBm).

Since the out-of-band characteristics of the EUT transmit antenna will often be unknown, the use of a conservative antenna gain value is necessary. Thus, when determining the EIRP based on the measured conducted power, the upper bound on antenna gain for a device with a single RF output shall be selected as the maximum in-band gain of the antenna across all operating bands, or 2 dBi, whichever is greater. However, for devices that operate in multiple frequency bands while using the same transmit antenna, the highest gain of the antenna within the operating band nearest in frequency to the restricted band emission being measured may be used in lieu of the overall highest gain when the emission is at a frequency that is within 20 percent of the nearest band edge frequency, but in no case shall a value less than 2 dBi be used.

See KDB 662911 for guidance on calculating the additional array gain term when determining the effective antenna gain for a EUT with multiple outputs occupying the same or overlapping frequency ranges in the same band.

Radiated spurious emission test

An additional consideration when performing conducted measurements of restricted band emissions is that unwanted emissions radiating from the EUT cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements will likely go undetected in a conducted measurement configuration. To address this concern, a radiated test shall be performed to ensure that emissions emanating from the EUT cabinet (rather than the antenna port) also comply with the applicable limits.

For these cabinet radiated spurious emission measurements the EUT transmit antenna may be replaced with a termination matching the nominal impedance of the antenna. Procedures for performing radiated measurements are specified in ANSI C63.10. All detected emissions shall comply with the applicable limits.

The measurement frequency range is from 30 MHz to the 10th harmonic of the fundamental frequency. The Turn Table is actuated to turn from 0° to 360°, and both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the Test Antenna are used to find the maximum radiated power. Mid channels on all channel bandwidth verified. Only the worst RB size/offset presented.

The power of the EUT transmitting frequency should be ignored.

All Spurious Emission tests were performed in X, Y, Z axis direction. And only the worst axis test condition was recorded in this test report.

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Span = wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured

RBW = 1 MHz for $f \geq 1$ GHz, 100 kHz for $f < 1$ GHz

VBW $\geq$ RBW

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

Band Edge (Restricted-band):

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

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Set instrument center frequency to the frequency of the emission to be measured (must be within 2 MHz of the authorized band-edge).

RBW = 100 kHz.

VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.

Detector = Power averaging (rms), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$.

Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):

As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.

Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.

Sweep time = auto.

Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

Compute the power by integrating the spectrum over 1 MHz using the analyzer's band-power measurement function with band limits set equal to the emission frequency ($f_{\text{emission}} \pm 0.5 \text{ MHz}$). If the instrument does not have a band-power function, then sum the amplitude levels (in power units) at 100 kHz intervals extending across the 1 MHz spectrum defined by $f_{\text{emission}} \pm 0.5 \text{ MHz}$.

If continuous transmission of the EUT ($D \geq 98\%$) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less $\pm 2\%$), then the following procedure may be used to measure the average power of unwanted emissions within 2 MHz of the authorized band-edge:

RBW = 100 kHz.

VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.

Detector = Power averaging (rms), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$.

Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):

Detector = Power averaging (rms), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$. Satisfying this condition might 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.

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.

Sweep time = auto.

Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

Compute the power by integrating the spectrum over 1 MHz using the instrument's band-power measurement function with band limits set equal to the emission frequency (femission) $\pm$ 0.5 MHz. If the spectrum analyzer does not have a band-power function, then sum the amplitude levels (in power units) at 100 kHz intervals extending across the 1 MHz spectrum defined by femission $\pm$ 0.5 MHz.

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.

Reduction of the measured emission amplitude levels to account for operational duty cycle is not permitted. Determining compliance is based on emission levels occurring during transmission—it is not based on an average across ON and OFF times of the transmitter.

5.5.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.6.

ANNEX A TEST RESULT

A.1 RF Output Power

Note ¹: For FCC standard, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, all band maximum conducted output power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

Note ²: All the configurations were pre tested, only the worst configuration has been reported in this report.

Duty Cycle

Test Mode	On Time (ms)	On+Off time (ms)	Duty Cycle	Duty Factor
11a	2.03	2.25	90.32%	0.44
11n(HT20)/11ac(VHT20)	1.30	1.45	89.76%	0.47
11n(HT40)/11ac(VHT40)	4.90	5.13	95.59%	0.20
11ax(HE20)	1.46	1.56	93.65%	0.29
11ax(HE40)	3.86	3.99	96.79%	0.14

Test DataConducted Power

U-NII-1 (5150 - 5250 MHz)					
Mode	Channel	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)	Verdict
11a	CH36	18.04	63.68	250	Pass
11a	CH44	18.19	65.92	250	Pass
11a	CH48	18.15	65.31	250	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH36	17.98	62.81	250	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH44	18.05	63.83	250	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH48	18.06	63.97	250	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH38	17.29	53.58	250	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH46	17.25	53.09	250	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH36	17.70	58.88	250	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH44	18.12	64.86	250	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH48	18.03	63.53	250	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH38	17.88	61.38	250	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH46	17.43	55.34	250	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH36	17.73	59.29	250	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH44	17.82	60.53	250	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH48	17.86	61.09	250	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH38	17.76	59.70	250	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH46	17.68	58.61	250	Pass

U-NII-3 (5725 - 5850 MHz)					
Mode	Channel	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)	Verdict
11a	CH149	16.75	47.32	1000	Pass
11a	CH157	16.77	47.53	1000	Pass
11a	CH165	16.59	45.60	1000	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH149	16.63	46.03	1000	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH157	16.82	48.08	1000	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH165	16.64	46.13	1000	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH151	16.19	41.59	1000	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH159	16.27	42.36	1000	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH149	16.63	46.03	1000	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH157	16.83	48.19	1000	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH165	16.57	45.39	1000	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH151	16.59	45.60	1000	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH159	16.66	46.34	1000	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH149	16.57	45.39	1000	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH157	16.68	46.56	1000	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH165	16.48	44.46	1000	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH151	16.56	45.29	1000	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH159	16.70	46.77	1000	Pass

A.2 Emission Bandwidth & 99% Bandwidth

Note¹: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: Ti-CC26060416-604 Data Part 1.pdf”.

Note²: All the configurations were pre tested, only the worst configuration has been reported in this report.

Test Data

U-NII-1 (5150 - 5250 MHz)			
Mode	Channel	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)
11a	CH36	24.60	16.80
11a	CH44	28.09	16.78
11a	CH48	26.08	16.83
11n(HT20)	CH36	25.81	17.96
11n(HT20)	CH44	26.71	17.96
11n(HT20)	CH48	25.09	17.98
11n(HT40)	CH38	47.89	36.53
11n(HT40)	CH46	46.16	36.52
11ac(VHT20)	CH36	26.26	17.95
11ac(VHT20)	CH44	25.74	17.95
11ac(VHT20)	CH48	25.41	17.92
11ac(VHT40)	CH38	47.50	36.52
11ac(VHT40)	CH46	47.54	36.54
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH36	24.89	19.13
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH44	25.19	19.12
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH48	24.79	19.14
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH38	44.79	37.95
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH46	44.85	37.97

U-NII-3 (5725 - 5850 MHz)			
Mode	Channel	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)
11a	CH149	25.99	16.95
11a	CH157	26.50	16.94
11a	CH165	25.92	16.95
11n(HT20)	CH149	27.50	18.07
11n(HT20)	CH157	27.32	18.10
11n(HT20)	CH165	27.20	18.09
11n(HT40)	CH151	47.35	36.75
11n(HT40)	CH159	49.80	36.75
11ac(VHT20)	CH149	26.43	18.09
11ac(VHT20)	CH157	26.13	18.11
11ac(VHT20)	CH165	26.71	18.11
11ac(VHT40)	CH151	47.68	36.78
11ac(VHT40)	CH159	47.39	36.75
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH149	27.39	19.24
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH157	26.43	19.26
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH165	26.94	19.25
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH151	46.23	38.11
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH159	46.75	38.13

A.3 6 dB Bandwidth

Note¹: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: Ti-CC26060416-604 Data Part 2.pdf”.

Note²: All the configurations were pre tested, only the worst configuration has been reported in this report.

Test Data

U-NII-3 (5725 - 5850 MHz)				
Mode	Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (kHz)	Verdict
11a	CH149	16.60	500.00	Pass
11a	CH157	16.60	500.00	Pass
11a	CH165	16.60	500.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH149	17.80	500.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH157	17.80	500.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH165	17.80	500.00	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH151	36.50	500.00	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH159	36.50	500.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH149	17.80	500.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH157	17.90	500.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH165	17.80	500.00	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH151	36.60	500.00	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH159	36.50	500.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH149	19.10	500.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH157	19.30	500.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH165	19.10	500.00	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH151	38.10	500.00	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH159	38.40	500.00	Pass

A.4 Power Spectral Density

Note¹: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: Ti-CC26060416-604 Data Part 3.pdf”.

Note²: All the configurations were pre tested, only the worst configuration has been reported in this report.

Test Data

U-NII-1 (5150 - 5250 MHz)						
Mode	Channel	Measured PSD (dBm/MHz)	Duty Factor	PSD (dBm/MHz)	FCC Limit (dBm/MHz)	Verdict
11a	CH36	6.31	0.44	6.75	11.00	Pass
11a	CH44	6.09	0.44	6.54	11.00	Pass
11a	CH48	6.19	0.44	6.63	11.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH36	5.85	0.47	6.32	11.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH44	5.86	0.47	6.32	11.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH48	5.88	0.47	6.35	11.00	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH38	2.48	0.20	2.67	11.00	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH46	2.59	0.20	2.78	11.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH36	5.89	0.47	6.36	11.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH44	5.79	0.47	6.26	11.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH48	5.82	0.47	6.29	11.00	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH38	3.02	0.20	3.21	11.00	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH46	2.92	0.20	3.12	11.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH36	5.48	0.47	5.95	11.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH44	5.51	0.47	5.98	11.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH48	5.42	0.47	5.89	11.00	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH38	2.76	0.20	2.96	11.00	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH46	2.69	0.20	2.88	11.00	Pass

U-NII-3 (5725 - 5850 MHz)						
Mode	Channel	Measured PSD (dBm/500k Hz)	Duty Factor	PSD (dBm/500k Hz)	FCC Limit (dBm/500k Hz)	Verdict
11a	CH149	1.53	0.44	1.97	30.00	Pass
11a	CH157	11.75	0.44	2.19	30.00	Pass
11a	CH165	1.55	0.44	1.99	30.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH149	1.13	0.47	1.60	30.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH157	1.38	0.47	1.85	30.00	Pass
11n(HT20)	CH165	1.27	0.47	1.74	30.00	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH151	-1.83	0.20	-1.64	30.00	Pass
11n(HT40)	CH159	-1.86	0.20	-1.66	30.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH149	1.21	0.47	1.68	30.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH157	1.42	0.47	1.89	30.00	Pass
11ac(VHT20)	CH165	1.27	0.47	1.74	30.00	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH151	-1.67	0.20	-1.47	30.00	Pass
11ac(VHT40)	CH159	-1.76	0.20	-1.56	30.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH149	0.87	0.47	1.34	30.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH157	1.01	0.47	1.48	30.00	Pass
11ax(HE20)(SU)	CH165	0.88	0.47	1.34	30.00	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH151	-2.01	0.20	-1.82	30.00	Pass
11ax(HE40)(SU)	CH159	-1.91	0.20	-1.72	30.00	Pass

A.5 Conducted Emissions

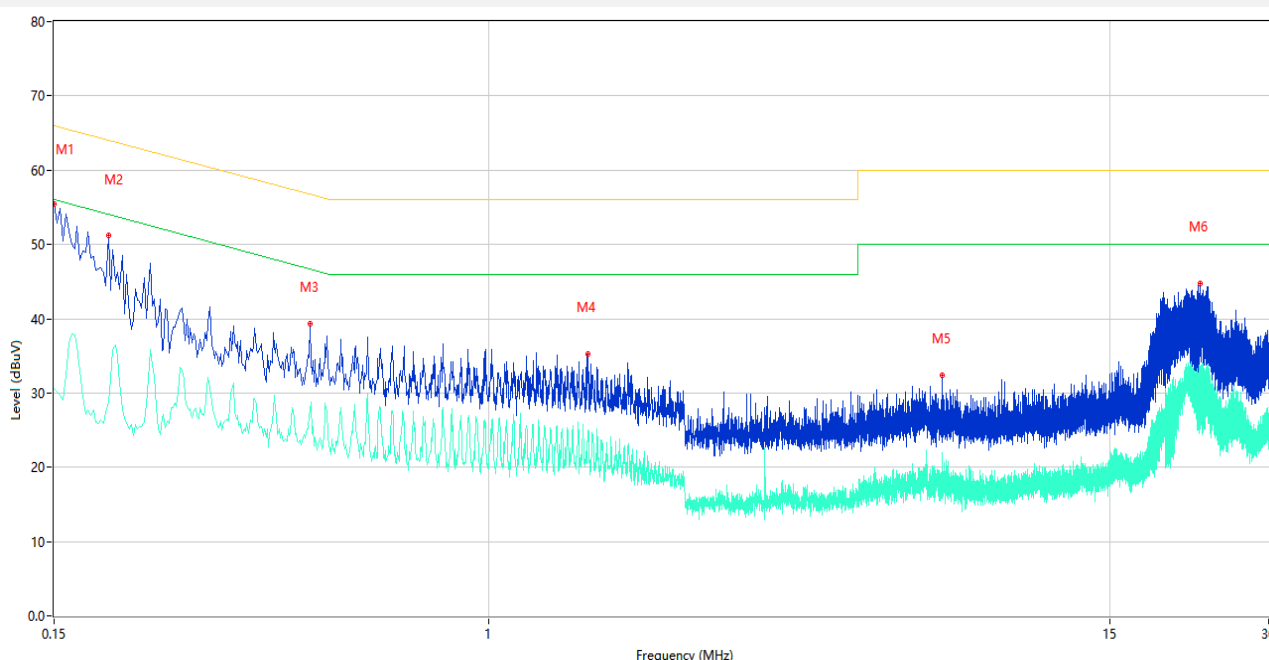
Note¹: The EUT is working in the Normal link mode. All modes have been tested and normal link mode is worst.

Note²: Devices subject to Part 15 must be tested for all available U.S. voltages and frequencies (such as a nominal 120 VAC, 60 Hz and 240 VAC, 50 Hz) for which the device is capable of operation. So, The configuration 120 VAC, 60 Hz and 240 VAC, 50 Hz were tested respectively, but only the worst configuration (120 VAC, 60 Hz) shown here.

Note³: Results (dBuV) = Original reading level of Spectrum Analyzer (dBuV) + Factor (dB)

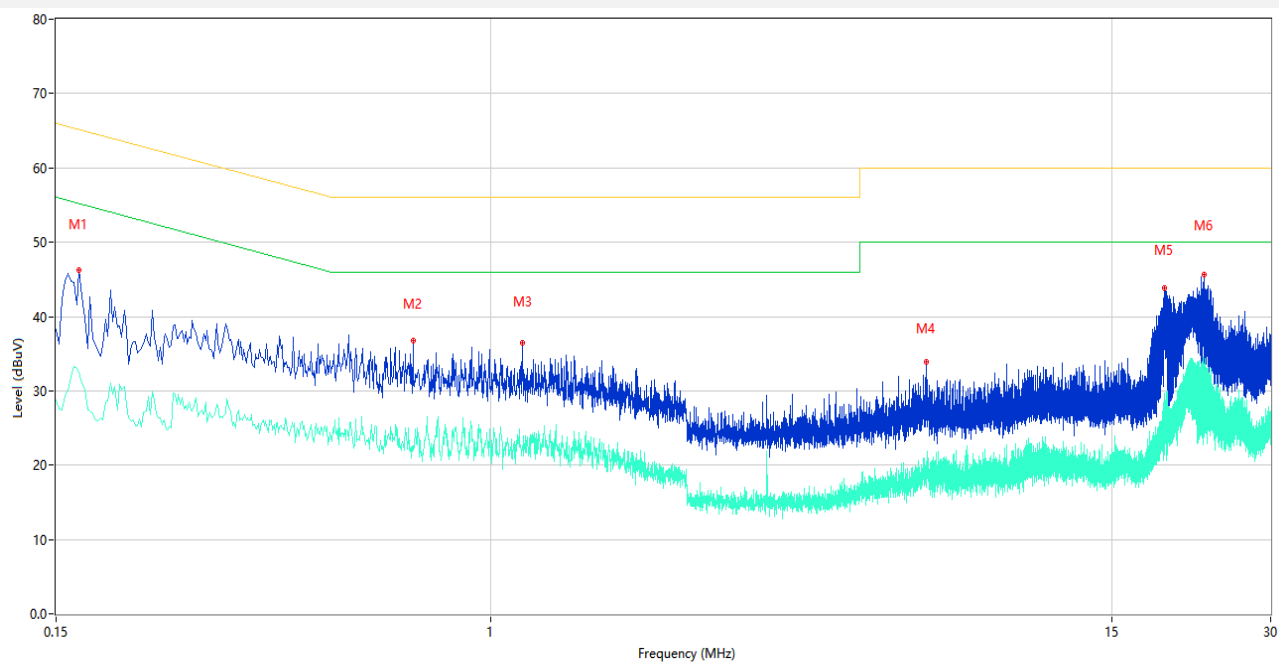
Test Data and Plots

PHASE L



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV)	Over Limit (dB)	Detector	Line	Verdict
1	0.150	55.41	10.27	66.00	10.59	Peak	L	Pass
1**	0.150	30.54	10.27	56.00	25.46	AV	L	Pass
2	0.190	51.24	10.25	64.04	12.80	Peak	L	Pass
2**	0.190	28.83	10.25	54.04	25.21	AV	L	Pass
3	0.458	39.25	10.25	56.73	17.48	Peak	L	Pass
3**	0.458	27.71	10.25	46.73	19.02	AV	L	Pass
4	1.538	35.27	10.35	56.00	20.73	Peak	L	Pass
4**	1.538	24.00	10.35	46.00	22.00	AV	L	Pass
5	7.234	32.37	11.19	60.00	27.63	Peak	L	Pass
5**	7.234	16.94	11.19	50.00	33.06	AV	L	Pass
6	22.276	44.69	14.76	60.00	15.31	Peak	L	Pass
6**	22.276	33.47	14.76	50.00	16.53	AV	L	Pass

PHASE N



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV)	Over Limit (dB)	Detector	Line	Verdict
1	0.166	46.30	10.17	65.16	18.86	Peak	N	Pass
1**	0.166	32.59	10.17	55.16	22.57	AV	N	Pass
2	0.712	36.81	10.18	56.00	19.19	Peak	N	Pass
2**	0.712	22.00	10.18	46.00	24.00	AV	N	Pass
3	1.148	36.42	10.22	56.00	19.58	Peak	N	Pass
3**	1.148	22.54	10.22	46.00	23.46	AV	N	Pass
4	6.694	33.87	10.99	60.00	26.13	Peak	N	Pass
4**	6.694	19.86	10.99	50.00	30.14	AV	N	Pass
5	18.898	43.89	14.04	60.00	16.11	Peak	N	Pass
5**	18.898	25.12	14.04	50.00	24.88	AV	N	Pass
6	22.462	45.68	14.84	60.00	14.32	Peak	N	Pass
6**	22.462	29.22	14.84	50.00	20.78	AV	N	Pass

A.6 Radiated Spurious Emissions and Band Edge (Restricted-band)

Note¹: The symbol of "--" in the table which means not application.

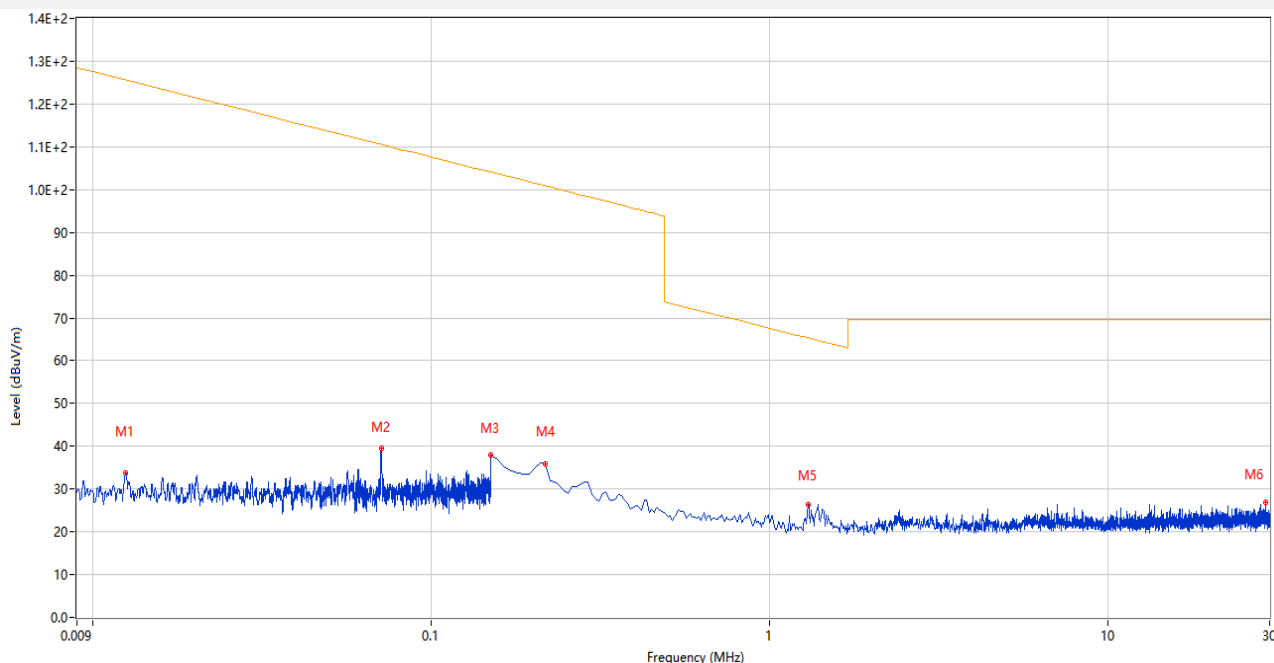
Note²: For the test data above 1 GHz, According the ANSI C63.10, where limits are specified for both average and peak (or quasi-peak) detector functions, if the peak (or quasi-peak) measured value complies with the average limit, it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement.

Note³: The low frequency, which started from 9 kHz to 30 MHz, was pre-scanned and the result which was 20 dB lower than the limit line per 15.31(o) was not reported.

Note⁴: The EUT is working in the Normal link mode below 1 GHz. All modes have been tested and normal link mode is worst.

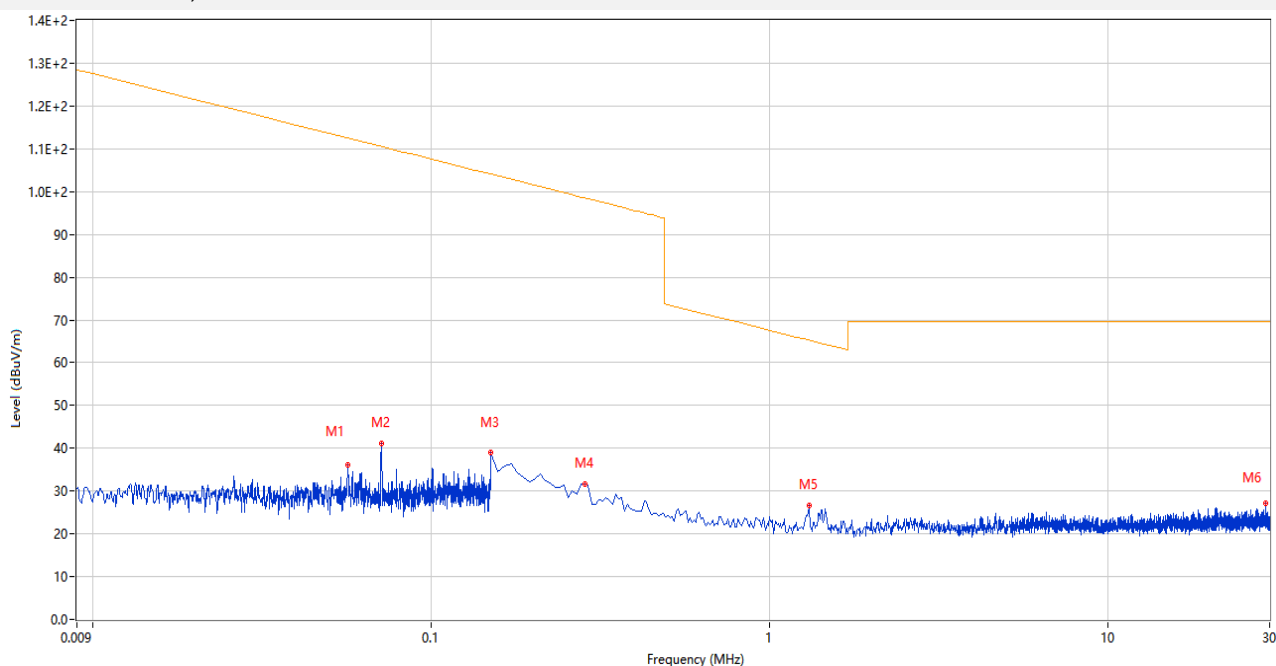
Test Data and Plots

9 KHz to 30 MHz, ANT H



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Table (Degree)	Height (cm)	Antenna	Verdict
1	0.013	33.73	20.76	125.6	91.87	Peak	77.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
2	0.071	39.43	20.72	110.5	71.07	Peak	315.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
3	0.150	29.75	20.59	104.1	74.35	Peak	227.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
4	0.217	35.84	20.49	100.9	65.06	Peak	99.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
5	1.299	26.32	19.49	65.3	38.98	Peak	152.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
6	29.119	26.82	21.90	69.5	42.68	Peak	-2.00	100	Horizontal	Pass

9 KHz to 30 MHz, ANT V



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Table (Degree)	Height (cm)	Antenna	Verdict
1	0.057	36.12	20.75	112.5	76.38	Peak	359.00	100	Vertical	Pass
2	0.071	41.26	20.72	110.5	69.24	Peak	209.00	100	Vertical	Pass
3	0.150	32.99	20.59	104.1	71.11	Peak	249.00	100	Vertical	Pass
4	0.284	31.63	20.39	98.5	66.87	Peak	57.00	100	Vertical	Pass
5	1.307	26.73	19.48	65.3	38.57	Peak	188.00	100	Vertical	Pass
6	29.202	27.12	21.82	69.5	42.38	Peak	350.00	100	Vertical	Pass