

TEST REPORT

Applicant: NovaFly LLC
Address: 2108 N ST STE N, SACRAMENTO, CA 95816
Equipment Type: Communication Module
Model Name: WNCBZNF
Brand Name: N/A
FCC ID: 2BVFT-WNCBZNF
Test Standard: 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C
(refer to section 3.1)
Sample Arrival Date: Aug. 06, 2026
Test Date: Aug. 11, 2026 - Sep. 01, 2026
Date of Issue: Sep. 17, 2026

ISSUED BY:

Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

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(Testing Director)



Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions
<u>Rev. 01</u>	<u>Sep. 17, 2026</u>	<u>Initial Issue</u>

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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	NovaFly LLC
Address	2108 N ST STE N, Sacramento, California 95816, United States

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	N/A
Address	N/A

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Communication Module
Model Name Under Test	WNCBZNF
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model name differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	V1.0
Software Version	V1.0
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.4 Technical Information

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

Frequency Range	2.400 GHz - 2.4835 GHz	
Modulation Technology	DSSS, OFDM, OFDMA	
Product Type	☒ Mobile ☐ Portable ☐ Fix Location	
Antenna System (eg., MIMO, Smart Antenna)	Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD) for 802.11b/g Multi Input Multi Output (MIMO) for 802.11n/ax	
Categorization as Correlated or Completely Uncorrelated	Categorization as Correlated for 802.11b/g Categorization as Uncorrelated for 802.11n/ax	
Antenna Type	ANT0 ANT1	Dipole Antenna
Antenna Gain	ANT0 ANT1	
Total directional gain	For power spectral density (PSD) measurements	Correlated: 3.51 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + 10 \log(N_{ANT})$ dBi Uncorrelated: 0.50 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = G_{ANT}
	For power measurements	Correlated: 3.51 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + 10 \log(N_{ANT})$ dBi Uncorrelated: 0.50 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = G_{ANT}
	For Conducted Out-of-Band and Spurious Measurements	Correlated: 3.51 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + 10 \log(N_{ANT})$ dBi Uncorrelated: 0.50 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = G_{ANT}
About the Product	Only the WIFI 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n (HT20/40) and 802.11ax (HE20/40) was tested in this report.	

2.5 Channel List

20 MHz		40 MHz	
Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)
1	2412	3	2422
2	2417	4	2427
3	2422	5	2432
4	2427	6	2437
5	2432	7	2442
6	2437	8	2447
7	2442	9	2452
8	2447		
9	2452		
10	2457		
11	2462		

Mode	Antenna		
	ANT0	ANT1	MIMO
802.11b	√	√	√
802.11g	√	√	√
802.11n20	√	√	√
802.11n40	√	√	√
802.11ax20	√	√	√
802.11ax40	√	√	√
Note: All the configurations were tested, but only the worst data was shown in this report.			

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

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.

Modulation technology	Modulation Type	Transfer Rate (Mbps)(Single RF path)
DSSS (802.11b)	DBPSK	1
	DQPSK	2
	CCK	5.5/11
OFDM (802.11g)	BPSK	6/9
	QPSK	12/18
	16QAM	24/36
	64QAM	48/54
OFDM (802.11n-20 MHz)	BPSK	6.5/7.2
	QPSK	13/19.5/14.4/21.7
	16QAM	26/39/28.9/43.3
	64QAM	52/58.5/65/57.8/65/72.2
OFDM (802.11n-40 MHz)	BPSK	13.5/15
	QPSK	27/40.5/30/45
	16QAM	54/81/60/90
	64QAM	108/121.5/135/120/150
OFDMA (802.11ax-20 MHz)	BPSK	8.1/8.6
	QPSK	16.3/24.4/17.2/25.8
	16QAM	32.5/48.8/34.4/51.6
	64QAM	65/73.1/81.3/68.8/77.4/86
	256QAM	97.5/108.3/103.2/114.7
	1024QAM	121.9/135.4/129/143.4
OFDMA (802.11ax-40 MHz)	BPSK	16.3/17.2
	QPSK	32.5/48.8/34.4/51.6
	16QAM	65/97.5/68.8/103.2
	64QAM	130/146.3/162.5/137.6/154.9/172.1
	256QAM	195/216.7/206.5/229.4
	1024QAM	243.8/270.8/258.1/286.8

Test Items	Mode	Data Rate	Channel	
Output Power	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/6/11	3/4/6/9
Occupied Bandwidth	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/6/11	3/6/9
Conducted Spurious Emission	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/6/11	3/4/6/9
Conducted Emission	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/6/11	3/4/6/9
Radiated Spurious Emission	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/6/11	3/6/9
Band Edge	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/11	3/4/9
Power spectral density (PSD)	11b/11g/11n20/11n40/ 11ax20/11ax40	1/6/6.5/13.5/8.6/ 17.2 Mbps	1/6/11	3/4/6/9

Note: The above EUT information in section 2.5 was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C	Intentional radiators of radio frequency equipment
2	KDB Publication 662911 D01v02r01	Emissions Testing of Transmitters with Multiple Outputs in the Same Band (e.g., MIMO, Smart Antenna, etc)
3	ANSI C63.10-2020 + Cor. 1-2023 + C63.10a-2024 + Errata to C63.10a-2024	American National Standard for Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices
4	KDB Publication 558074 D01v05r02	GUIDANCE FOR COMPLIANCE MEASUREMENTS ON DIGITAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, FREQUENCY HOPPING SPREAD SPECTRUM SYSTEM, AND HYBRID SYSTEM DEVICES OPERATING UNDER SECTION 15.247 OF THE FCC RULES

3.2 Test Verdict

No.	Description	FCC PART No.	Test Result	Verdict
1	Antenna Requirement	15.203	N/A	Pass ^{Note}
2	Output Power	15.247 (b)	ANNEX A.1	Pass
3	Occupied Bandwidth	15.247 (a)	ANNEX A.2	Pass
4	Conducted Spurious Emission	15.247 (d)	ANNEX A.3	Pass
5	Band Edge(Authorized-band band-edge)	15.247 (d)	ANNEX A.4	Pass
6	Conducted Emission	15.207	ANNEX A.5	Pass
7	Radiated Spurious Emission	15.209; 15.247 (d)	ANNEX A.6	Pass
8	Band Edge(Restricted-band band-edge)	15.209; 15.247 (d)	ANNEX A.7	Pass
9	Power spectral density (PSD)	15.247 (e)	ANNEX A.8	Pass
Note: The EUT has a permanently and irreplaceable attached antenna, which complies with the requirement FCC 15.203.				

4 GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS

4.1 Test Environments

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

Relative Humidity	44% to 65%	
Atmospheric Pressure	100 kPa to 102 kPa	
Temperature	NT (Normal Temperature)	+21.8℃ to +24.9℃
Working Voltage of the EUT	NV (Normal Voltage)	8 V

4.2 Test Equipment List

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Power Sensor	KEYSIGHT	U2063XA	MY58000247	2026.06.01	2027.05.31
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9020A	MY50531259	2026.03.07	2027.03.06
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9020A	MY54432240	2026.03.24	2027.03.23
Test Antenna-Horn	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120D	01631	2025.02.22	2028.02.21
Test Antenna-Horn	A-INFO	LB-180400KF	J211060273	2024.06.15	2027.06.14
Anechoic Chamber	EMC Electronic Co, Ltd	9m*6m*6m	213	2026.03.03	2028.03.02
Amplifier	COM-MV	LSCX_LNA1-12G-01	180602	2026.05.20	2027.05.19
Amplifier	COM-MV	XKu_LNA7-18G-01	180601	2026.05.20	2027.05.19
Amplifier	COM-MV	KA LNA18 40G-01	10248150	2025.12.04	2026.12.03
EMI Receiver	KEYSIGHT	N9048B	MY59290112	2026.01.28	2027.01.27
Amplifier(30MHz-1GHz)	COM-MV	ZT30-1000M	10233263	2026.04.23	2027.04.22
Test Antenna-Loop	SCHWARZBECK	FMZB 1519	1519-037	2024.01.23	2027.01.22
Test Antenna-Bi-Log	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9163	1884	2025.11.23	2028.11.22
Anechoic Chamber (#4)	Changning	9m*6m*6m	107-1	2026.01.09	2029.01.08
EMI Receiver	KEYSIGHT	N9010B	MY57110309	2025.09.25	2026.09.24
LISN	SCHWARZBECK	NSLK 8127	8127-687	2026.03.25	2027.03.24
ISN	TESEQ	ISN T800	34449	2025.10.20	2026.10.19
ISN	TESEQ	ISN T8-Cat6	53561	2026.05.29	2027.05.28
Shielded Room	Chang Chuang	4m*4m*3m	662	2025.10.12	2028.10.11

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%

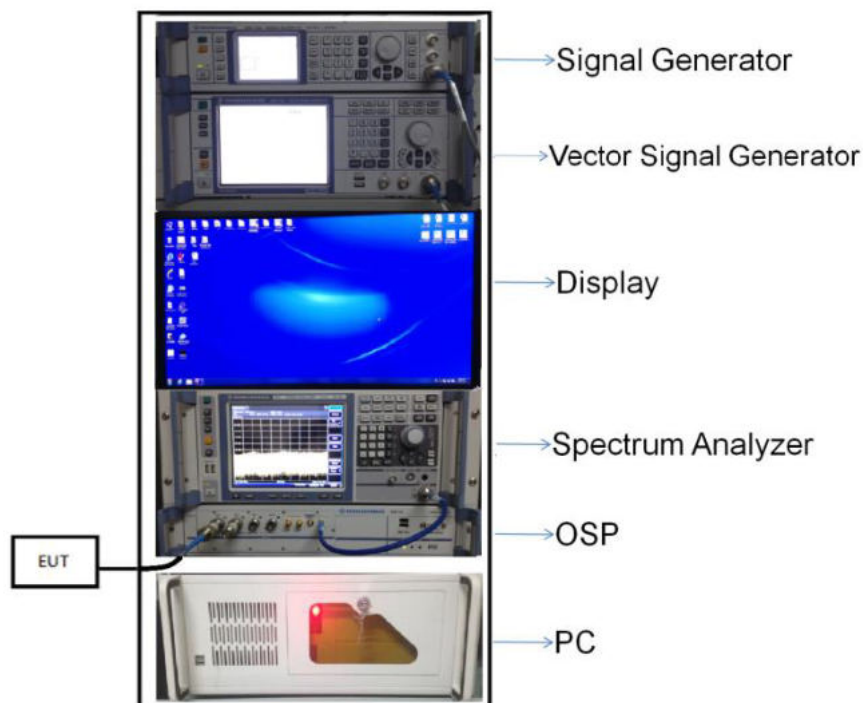
4.5 Description of Test Setup

4.5.1 For Antenna Port Test

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

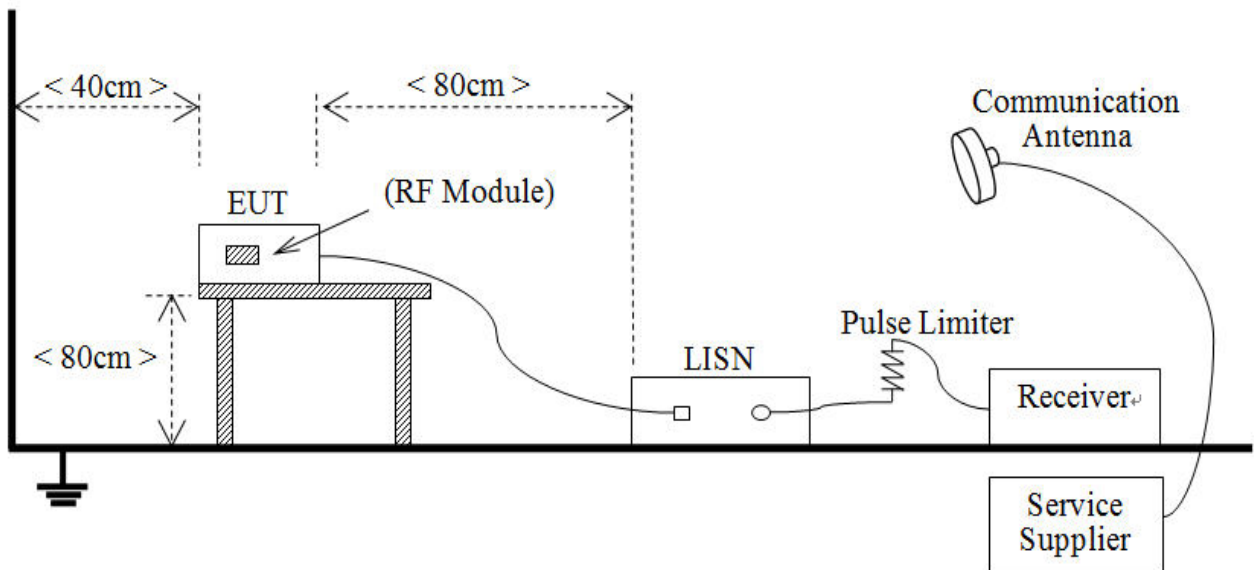
For example: the measurement value is 10 dBm and the cable 0.5dBm used, then the final result of EUT:

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



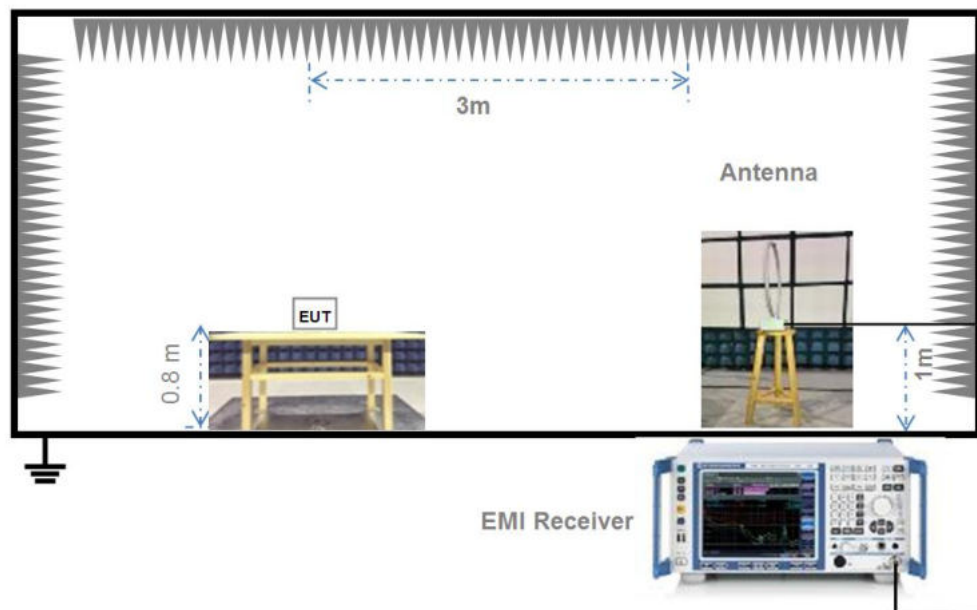
(Diagram 1)

4.5.2 For AC Power Supply Port Test



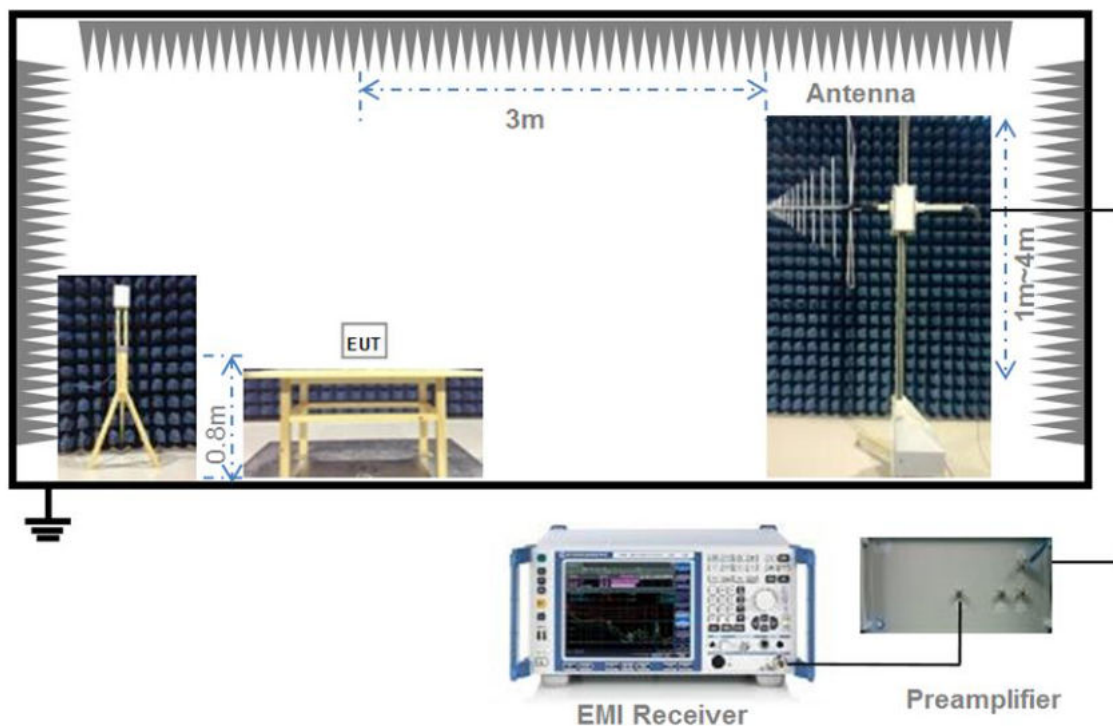
(Diagram 2)

4.5.3 For Radiated Test (Below 30 MHz)



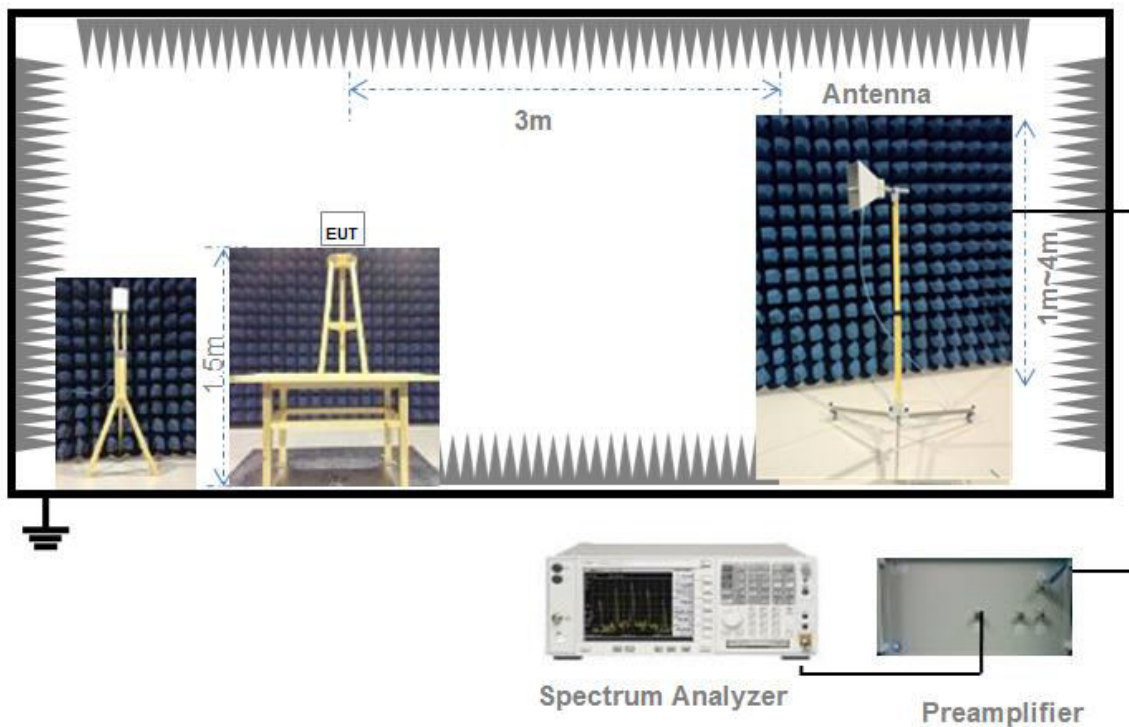
(Diagram 3)

4.5.4 For Radiated Test (30 MHz-1 GHz)



(Diagram 4)

4.5.5 For Radiated Test (Above 1 GHz)



(Diagram 5)

4.6 Measurement Results Explanation Example

4.6.1 For conducted test items:

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss and attenuator between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer. With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

The spectrum analyzer offset is derived from RF cable loss and attenuator factor.

Offset = RF cable loss + attenuator factor.

4.6.2 For radiated band edges and spurious emission test:

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

where:

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

EIRP = equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBm

D = specified measurement distance in meters.

EIRP = Measure Conducted output power Value (dBm) + Maximum transmit antenna gain (dBi) + the appropriate maximum ground reflection factor (dB)

5 TEST ITEMS

5.1 Antenna Requirements

5.1.1 Relevant Standards

FCC §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. 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. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of § 15.211, § 15.213, § 15.217, § 15.219, or § 15.221. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with § 15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this part are not exceeded.

If directional gain of transmitting antennas is greater than 6 dBi, the power shall be reduced by the same level in dB comparing to gain minus 6 dBi. For the fixed point-to-point operation, the power shall be reduced by one dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. 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 FCC rule.

5.1.2 Antenna Anti-Replacement Construction

The Antenna Anti-Replacement as following method:

Protected Method	Description
The antenna is embedded in the product.	An embedded-in antenna design is used.

Reference Documents	Item
Photo	Please refer to the EUT Photo documents.

5.1.3 Antenna Gain

The antenna peak gain of EUT is less than 6 dBi. Therefore, it is not necessary to reduce maximum peak output power limit.

5.2 Output Power

5.2.1 Test Limit

FCC § 15.247(b)

For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 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.

5.2.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.1 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.2.3 Test Procedure

Maximum peak conducted output power

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 utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

The EUT shall be transmitted at its maximum power control level.

Maximum conducted (average) output power (Reporting Only)

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 factor.
 - 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 $RBW \geq OBW$ 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.)

5.2.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.1.

5.3 Occupied Bandwidth

5.3.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(a)

Make the measurement with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth (RBW) = 100 kHz. In order to make an accurate measurement, set the span greater than RBW. The 6 dB bandwidth must be greater than 500 kHz.

5.3.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.1 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.3.3 Test Procedure

Option 1:

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Set RBW = shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW but not less than 100 kHz.

Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 RBW.

Detector = Peak.

Trace mode = max hold.

Sweep = No faster than coupled (auto) time.

Allow the trace to stabilize.

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.

99% bandwidth:

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Set RBW = shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW.

Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 RBW.

Set the Span to 1.5 to 5 times of OBW.

Detector = Peak.

Trace mode = max hold.

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.

5.3.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.2.

5.4 Conducted Spurious Emission

5.4.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(d)

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator 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.

5.4.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.1 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.4.3 Test Procedure

The DTS rules specify that in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside of the authorized frequency band, the power shall be attenuated according to the following conditions:

- a) If the maximum peak conducted output power procedure was used to demonstrate compliance as described in 9.1, then the peak output power measured in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside of the authorized frequency band shall be attenuated by at least 20 dB relative to the maximum in-band peak PSD level in 100 kHz (i.e., 20 dBc).
- b) If maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance as described in 9.2, then the peak power in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside of the authorized frequency band shall be attenuated by at least 30 dB relative to the maximum in-band peak PSD level in 100 kHz (i.e., 30 dBc).
- c) In either case, attenuation to levels below the 15.209 general radiated emissions limits is not required.

The following procedures shall be used to demonstrate compliance to these limits. Note that these procedures can be used in either an antenna-port conducted or radiated test set-up. Radiated tests must conform to the test site requirements and utilize maximization procedures defined herein.

Reference level measurement

Establish a reference level by using the following procedure:

Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.

Set the span to ≥ 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.

Set the RBW = 100 kHz.

Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.

Detector = peak.

Sweep time = auto couple.

Trace mode = max hold.

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum PSD level.

Emission level measurement

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

Set the RBW = 100 kHz.

Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.

Detector = peak.

Sweep time = auto couple.

Trace mode = max hold.

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.

Ensure that the amplitude of all unwanted emissions outside of the authorized frequency band (excluding restricted frequency bands) are attenuated by at least the minimum requirements specified in 11.1 a) or 11.1 b). Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.

5.4.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.3.

5.5 Band Edge (Authorized-band band-edge)

5.5.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(d)

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator 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.

5.5.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.1 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.5.3 Test Procedure

The DTS rules specify that in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside of the authorized frequency band, the power shall be attenuated according to the following conditions:

- a) If the maximum peak conducted output power procedure was used to demonstrate compliance as described in 9.1, then the peak output power measured in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside of the authorized frequency band shall be attenuated by at least 20 dB relative to the maximum in-band peak PSD level in 100 kHz (i.e., 20 dBc).
- b) If maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance as described in 9.2, then the peak power in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside of the authorized frequency band shall be attenuated by at least 30 dB relative to the maximum in-band peak PSD level in 100 kHz (i.e., 30 dBc).
- c) In either case, attenuation to levels below the 15.209 general radiated emissions limits is not required.

The following procedures shall be used to demonstrate compliance to these limits. Note that these procedures can be used in either an antenna-port conducted or radiated test set-up. Radiated tests must conform to the test site requirements and utilize maximization procedures defined herein.

Reference level measurement:

Establish a reference level by using the following procedure:

Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.

Set the span to ≥ 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.

Set the RBW = 100 kHz.

Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ 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 PSD level.

Emission level measurement:

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

Set the RBW = 100 kHz.

Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ 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.

Ensure that the amplitude of all unwanted emissions outside of the authorized frequency band (excluding restricted frequency bands) are attenuated by at least the minimum requirements specified in 11.1 a) or 11.1 b). Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.

5.5.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.4.

5.6 Conducted Emission

5.6.1 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 band 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

5.6.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.2 for test setup description for the AC power supply port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.6.3 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.

Devices subject to Part 15 must be tested for all available U.S. voltages and frequencies (such as a nominal 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz and 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz) for which the device is capable of operation. A device rated for 50/60 Hz operation need not be tested at both frequencies provided the radiated and line conducted emissions are the same at both frequencies.

5.6.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.5.

5.7 Radiated Spurious Emission

5.7.1 Limit

FCC §15.209&15.247(d)

Radiated emission outside the frequency band attenuation below the general limits specified in FCC section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in FCC section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in FCC section 15.209(a).

According to FCC 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 (μV/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. For Above 1000 MHz, the emission limit in this paragraph is based on measurement instrumentation employing an average detector, measurement using instrumentation with a peak detector function, corresponding to 20dB above the maximum permitted average limit.
2. For above 1000 MHz, limit field strength of harmonics: 54dBuV/m@3m (AV) and 74dBuV/m@3m (PK).

5.7.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.3 to 4.5.5 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.7.3 Test Procedure

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 C63.10-2020 + Cor. 1-2023 + C63.10a-2024 + Errata to C63.10a-2024 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

- a) 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).
- b) 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)
- c) 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).
- 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 $\text{span}/(\# \text{ of points in sweep}) \leq (\text{RBW}/2)$. 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.
- 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 C63.10-2020 + Cor. 1-2023 + C63.10a-2024 + Errata to C63.10a-2024. 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

5.7.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.6.

5.8 Band Edge (Restricted-band band-edge)

5.8.1 Limit

FCC §15.209&15.247(d)

Radiated emission outside the frequency band attenuation below the general limits specified in FCC section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in FCC section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in FCC section 15.209(a).

5.8.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.1 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.8.3 Test Procedure

The following procedures may be used to determine the average field strength or power of an unwanted emission that is within 2 MHz of the authorized band-edge. Use the procedure described in 11.12.3.2.2 when using an average detector and the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously (i.e., $D \geq 98\%$). Use the procedure described in 11.12.3.2.3 when using an average detector and the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously but the duty cycle is constant (i.e., duty cycle variations are less than $\pm 2\%$). Use the procedure described in 11.12.3.2.4 when using an average detector for those cases where the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously and the duty cycle is not constant (duty cycle variations equal or exceed 2%).

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 (femission) ± 0.5 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 femission) ± 0.5 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) ± 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 ± 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.

5.8.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.7.

5.9 Power Spectral density (PSD)

5.9.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(e)

The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density. If a peak output power is measured, then a peak power spectral density measurement is required. If an average output power is measured, then an average power spectral density measurement should be used.

5.9.2 Test Setup

See section 4.5.1 for test setup description for the antenna port. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.9.3 Test Procedure

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 $\geq 3 \text{ RBW}$.

Detector = peak.

Sweep time = auto couple.

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.

5.9.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.8.

ANNEX A TEST RESULT

A.1 Output Power

Note: 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
802.11b	8.39	8.539	98.26%	0.08
802.11g	1.392	1.516	91.82%	0.37
802.11n-20 MHz	1.299	1.422	91.35%	0.39
802.11n-40 MHz	0.643	0.793	81.08%	0.91
802.11ax-20 MHz	1.012	1.145	88.38%	0.54
802.11ax-40 MHz	0.533	0.6561	81.24%	0.90

Average Power Test DataANT0

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	14.63	29.04	30	1000	Pass
CH6	14.66	29.24			Pass
CH11	15.73	37.41			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	14.25	26.61	30	1000	Pass
CH6	15.50	35.48			Pass
CH11	15.09	32.28			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	13.99	25.06	30	1000	Pass
CH6	16.29	42.56			Pass
CH11	13.92	24.66			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH3	11.37	13.71	30	1000	Pass
CH4	12.12	16.29			Pass
CH6	16.66	46.34			Pass
CH9	11.13	12.97			Pass

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	11.94	15.63	30	1000	Pass
CH6	16.34	43.05			Pass
CH11	13.79	23.93			Pass

802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH3	9.32	8.55	30	1000	Pass
CH4	10.70	11.75			Pass
CH6	16.65	46.24			Pass
CH9	10.83	12.11			Pass

ANT1**802.11b Mode:**

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	13.78	23.88	30	1000	Pass
CH6	13.93	24.72			Pass
CH11	15.55	35.89			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	13.27	21.23	30	1000	Pass
CH6	15.52	35.65			Pass
CH11	15.27	33.65			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	13.26	21.18	30	1000	Pass
CH6	16.06	40.36			Pass
CH11	12.76	18.88			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH3	9.63	9.18	30	1000	Pass
CH4	11.20	13.18			Pass
CH6	16.83	48.19			Pass
CH9	9.67	9.27			Pass

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	11.20	13.18	30	1000	Pass
CH6	16.26	42.27			Pass
CH11	12.95	19.72			Pass

802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH3	8.78	7.55	30	1000	Pass
CH4	9.57	9.06			Pass
CH6	16.41	43.75			Pass
CH9	9.38	8.67			Pass

MIMO

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	17.24	52.92	30	1000	Pass
CH6	17.32	53.96			Pass
CH11	18.65	73.30			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	16.80	47.84	30	1000	Pass
CH6	18.52	71.13			Pass
CH11	18.19	65.94			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	16.65	46.24	30	1000	Pass
CH6	19.19	82.92			Pass
CH11	16.39	43.54			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH3	13.60	22.89	30	1000	Pass
CH4	14.69	29.48			Pass
CH6	19.76	94.54			Pass
CH9	13.47	22.24			Pass

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH1	14.60	28.81	30	1000	Pass
CH6	19.31	85.32			Pass
CH11	16.40	43.66			Pass

802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
CH3	12.07	16.10	30	1000	Pass
CH4	13.18	20.81			Pass
CH6	19.54	89.99			Pass
CH9	13.18	20.78			Pass

A.2 Occupied Bandwidth

Note ¹: All the configurations were pre tested, only the worst configuration has been reported in this report.

Note ²: All antenna were pre tested, but only the worst case has been reported in this report.

Test Data

ANT0

802.11b Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	9.300000	12.548000	≥500
CH6	9.300000	12.586000	≥500
CH11	9.300000	12.629000	≥500

802.11g Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	16.500000	16.983000	≥500
CH6	16.500000	17.180000	≥500
CH11	16.500000	17.012000	≥500

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	17.700000	18.151000	≥500
CH6	17.600000	18.493000	≥500
CH11	17.600000	18.096000	≥500

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH3	36.000000	36.194000	≥500
CH6	36.200000	36.483000	≥500
CH9	36.200000	36.202000	≥500

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	18.500000	19.052000	≥500
CH6	18.300000	19.273000	≥500
CH11	18.700000	19.063000	≥500

802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH3	37.400000	37.681000	≥ 500
CH6	36.600000	37.788000	≥ 500
CH9	37.600000	37.731000	≥ 500

ANT1**802.11b Mode:**

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	9.300000	12.609000	≥500
CH6	9.300000	12.526000	≥500
CH11	9.300000	12.512000	≥500

802.11g Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	16.500000	16.965000	≥500
CH6	16.400000	16.986000	≥500
CH11	16.500000	17.044000	≥500

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	17.700000	18.113000	≥500
CH6	17.600000	18.137000	≥500
CH11	17.300000	18.084000	≥500

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH3	36.600000	36.168000	≥500
CH6	36.000000	36.242000	≥500
CH9	36.200000	36.220000	≥500

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH1	18.300000	19.066000	≥500
CH6	18.400000	19.079000	≥500
CH11	18.400000	19.080000	≥500

802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
CH3	37.600000	37.661000	≥500
CH6	37.800000	37.728000	≥500
CH9	36.400000	37.684000	≥500

Test Plots

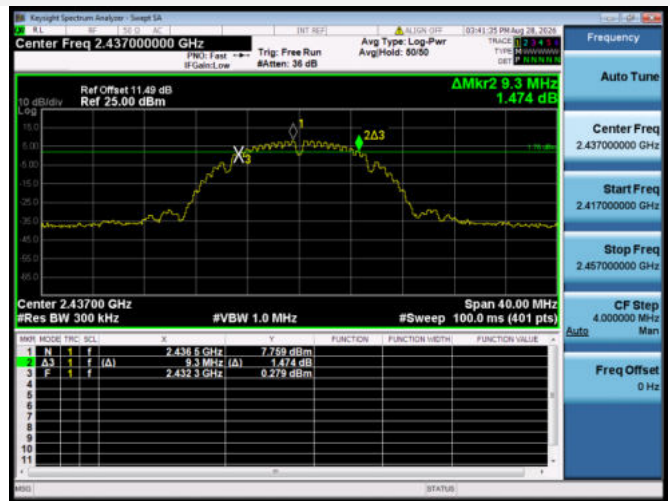
ANTO

6 dB Bandwidth

802.11b CH1



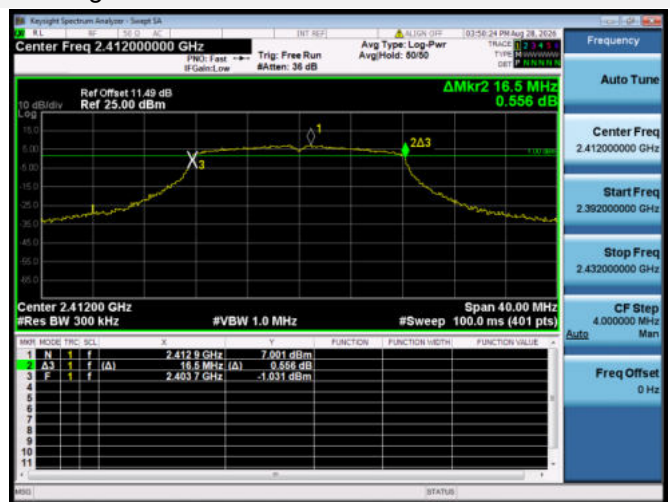
802.11b CH6



802.11b CH11



802.11g CH1



802.11g CH6



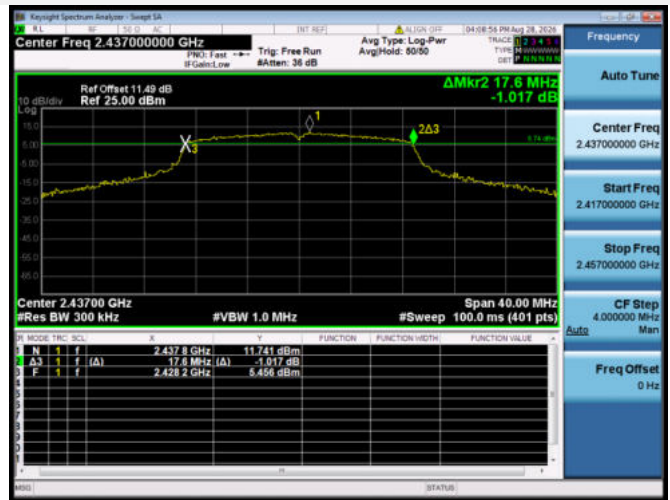
802.11g CH11



802.11n-20 MHz CH1



802.11n-20 MHz CH6



802.11n-20 MHz CH11



802.11n-40 MHz CH3



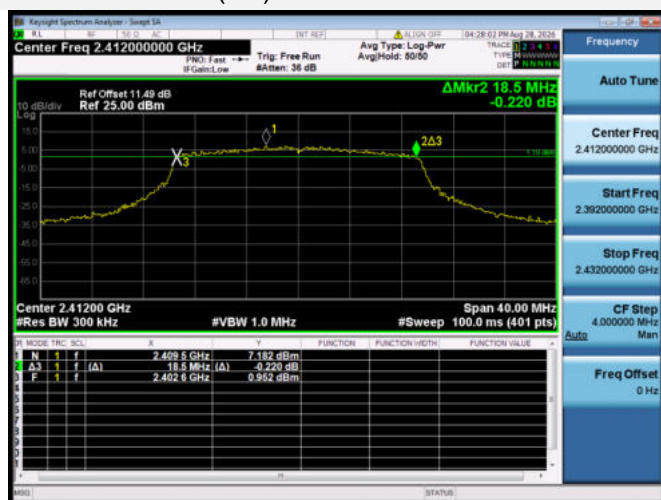
802.11n-40 MHz CH6



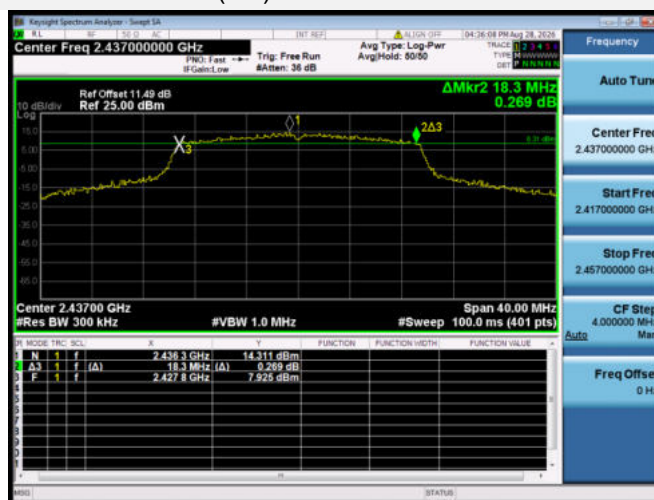
802.11n-40 MHz CH9



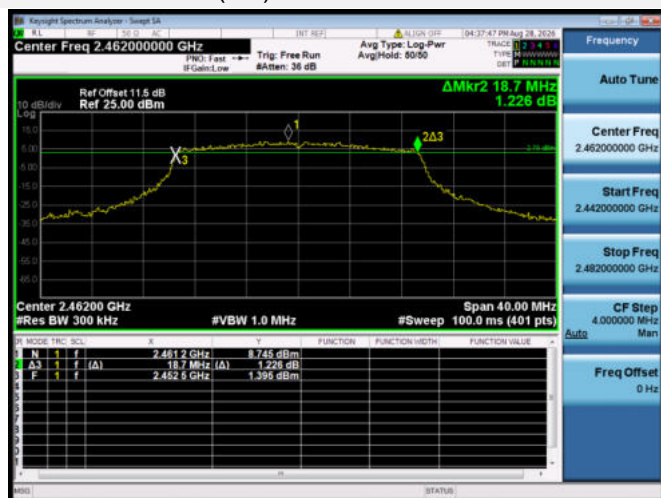
802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH1



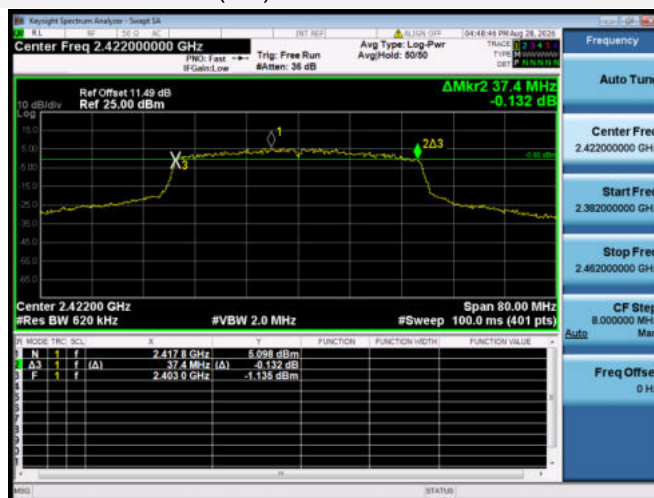
802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH6



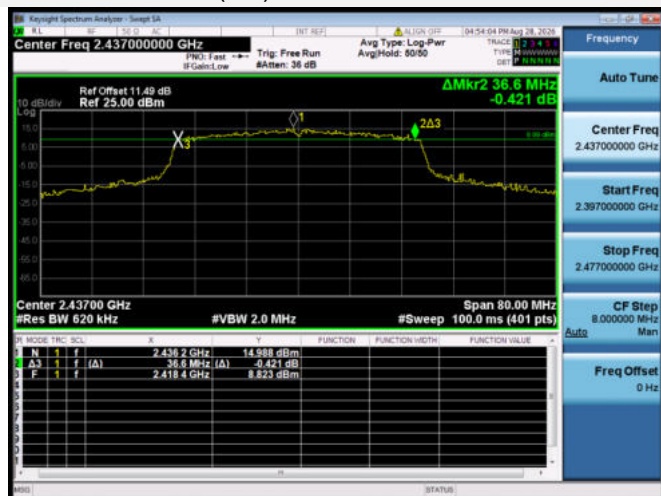
802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH11



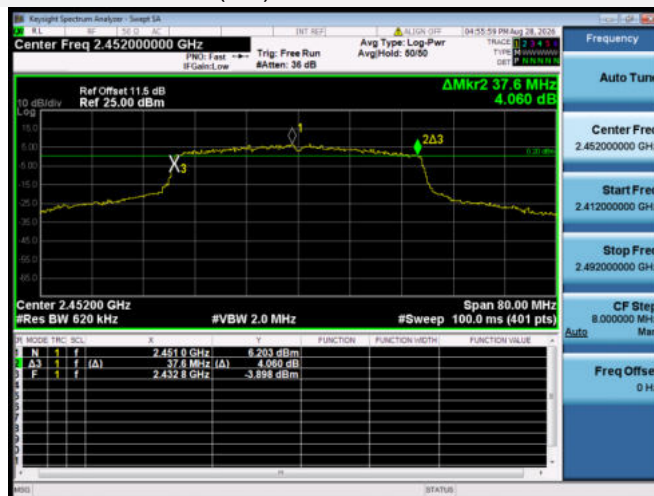
802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH3



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH6



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH9

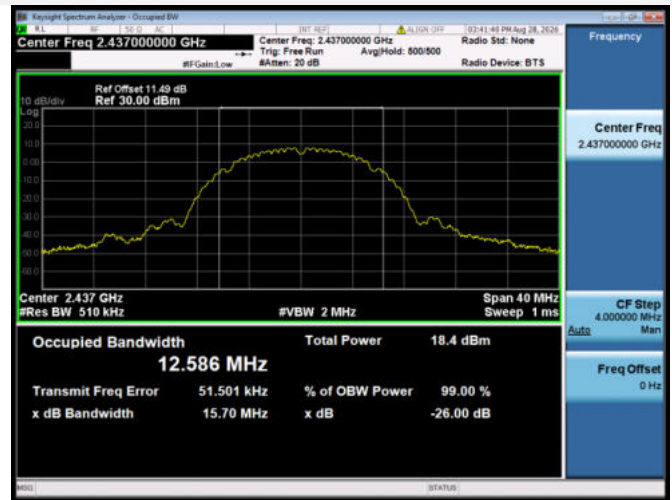


99% Bandwidth

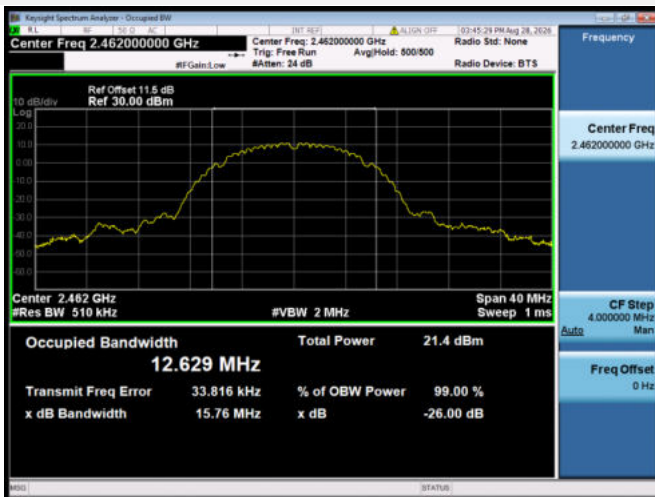
802.11b CH1



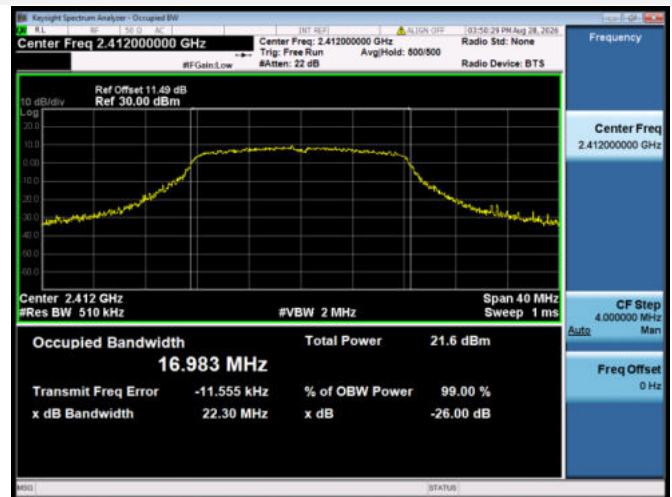
802.11b CH6



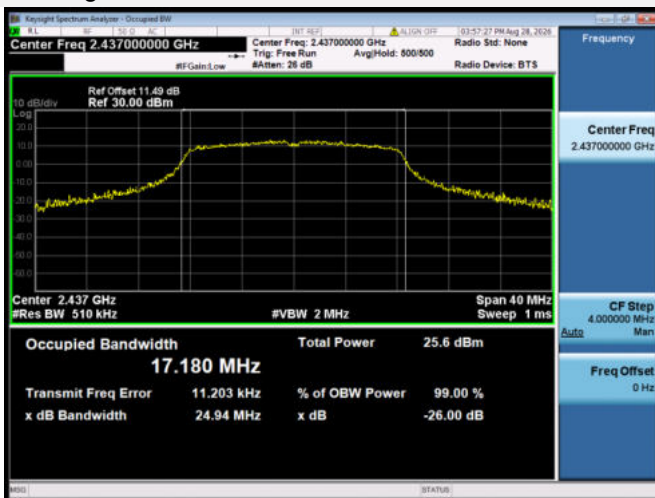
802.11b CH11



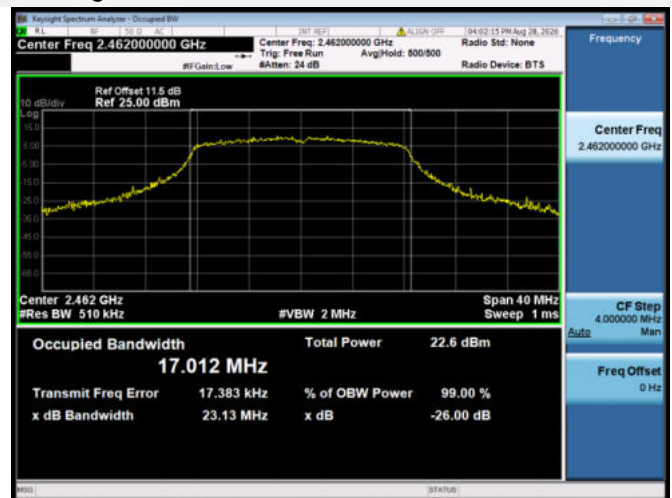
802.11g CH1



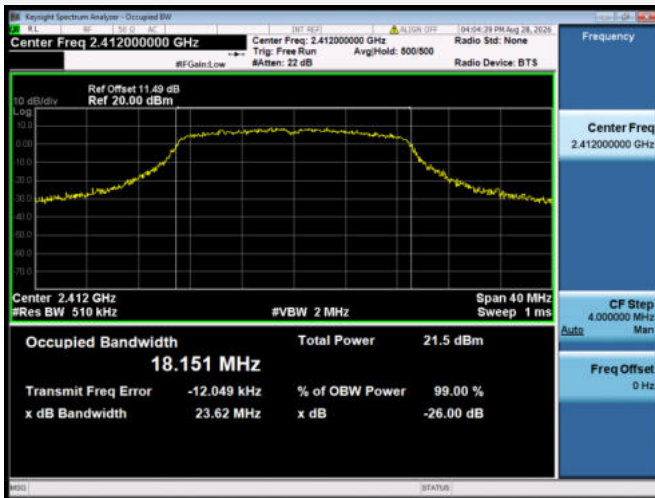
802.11g CH6



802.11g CH11



802.11n-20 MHz CH1



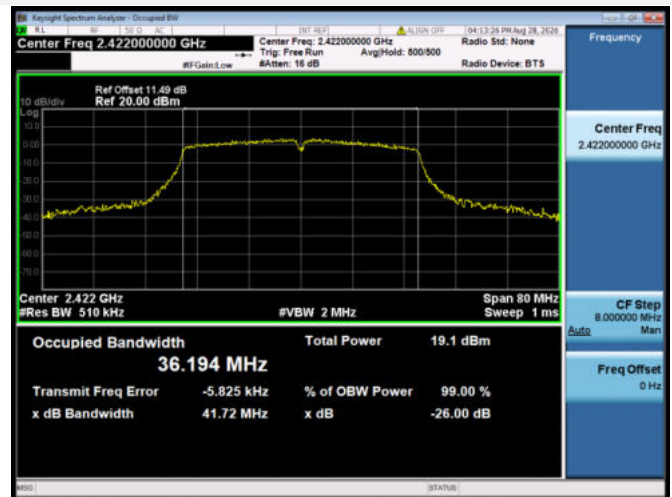
802.11n-20 MHz CH6



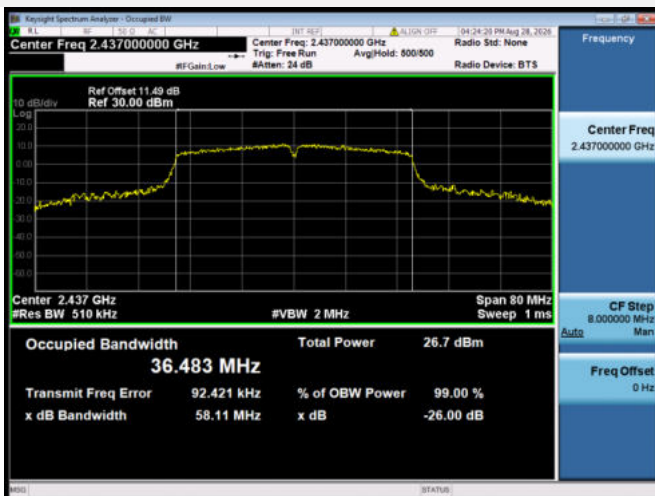
802.11n-20 MHz CH11



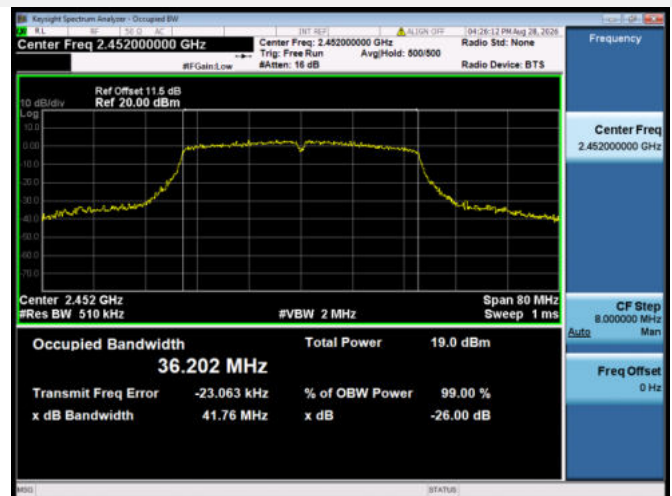
802.11n-40 MHz CH3



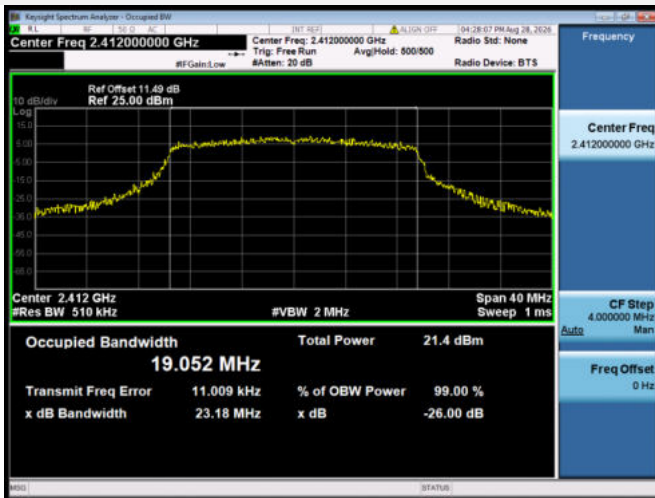
802.11n-40 MHz CH6



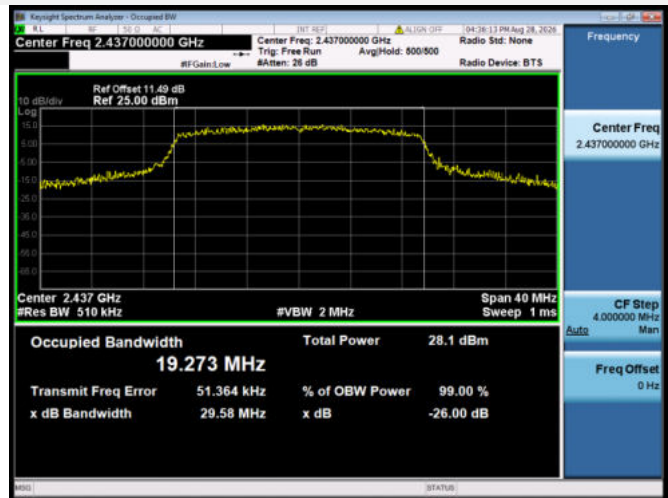
802.11n-40 MHz CH9



802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH1



802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH6



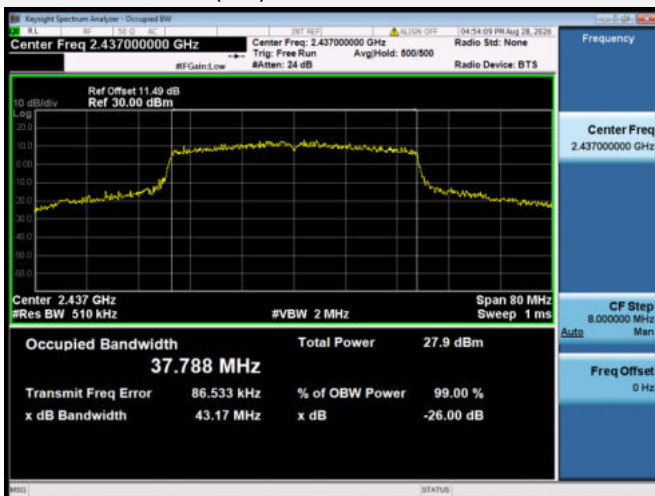
802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH11



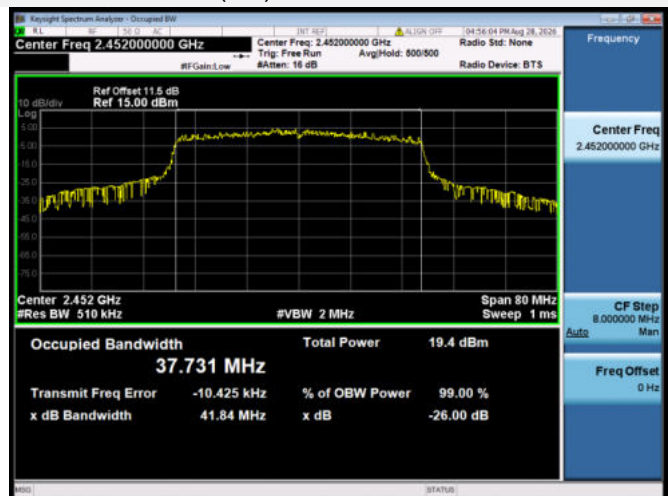
802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH3



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH6



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH9



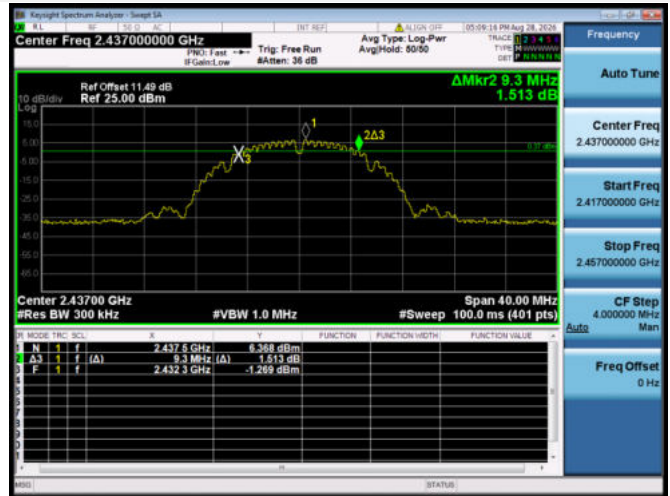
ANT1

6 dB Bandwidth

802.11b CH1



802.11b CH6



802.11b CH11



802.11g CH1



802.11g CH6



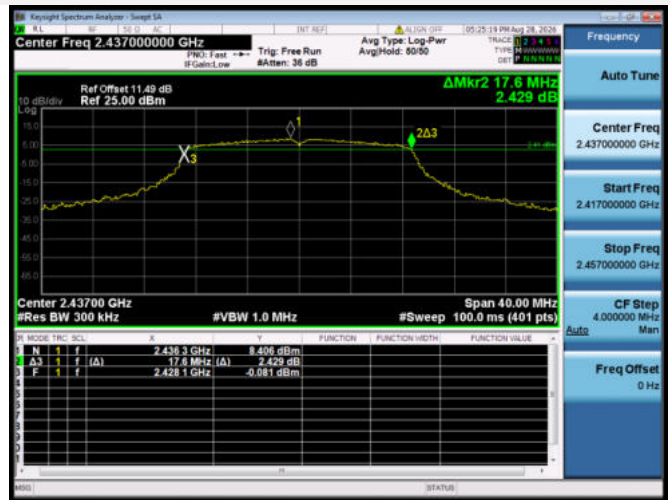
802.11g CH11



802.11n-20 MHz CH1



802.11n-20 MHz CH6



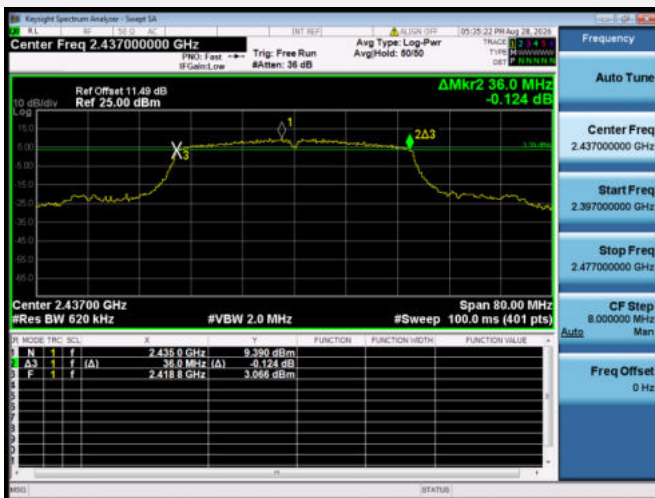
802.11n-20 MHz CH11



802.11n-40 MHz CH3



802.11n-40 MHz CH6



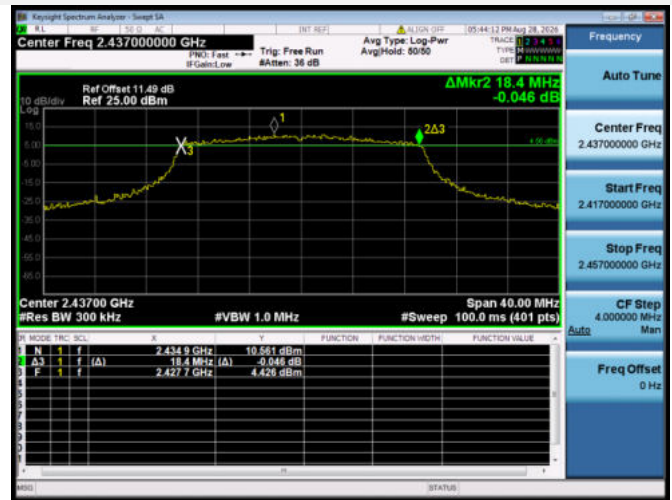
802.11n-40 MHz CH9



802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH1



802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH6



802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH11



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH3



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH6

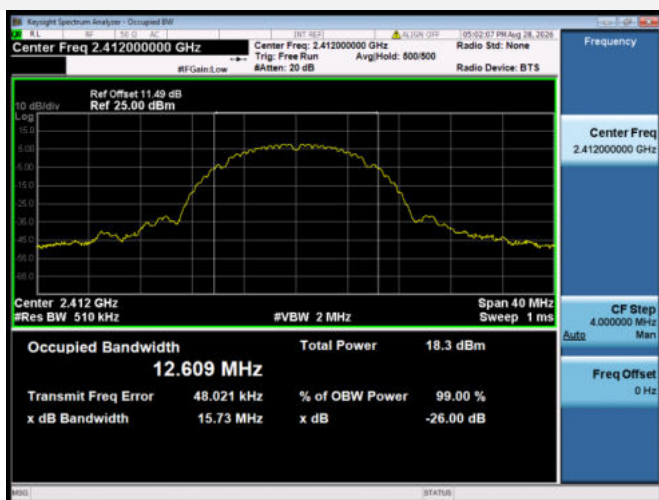


802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH9

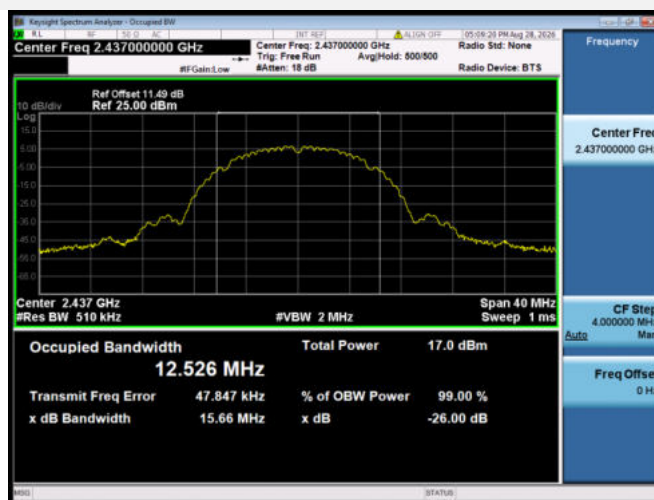


99% Bandwidth

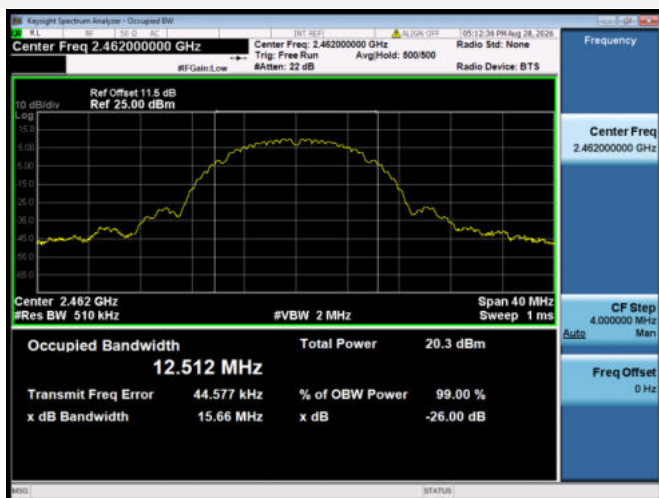
802.11b CH1



802.11b CH6



802.11b CH11



802.11g CH1



802.11g CH6



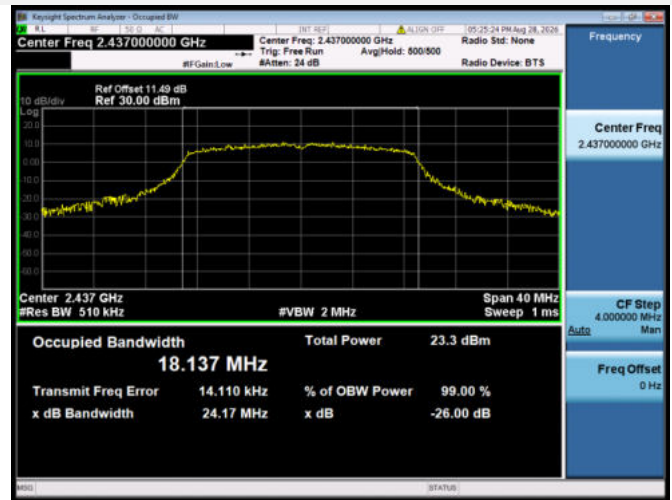
802.11g CH11



802.11n-20 MHz CH1



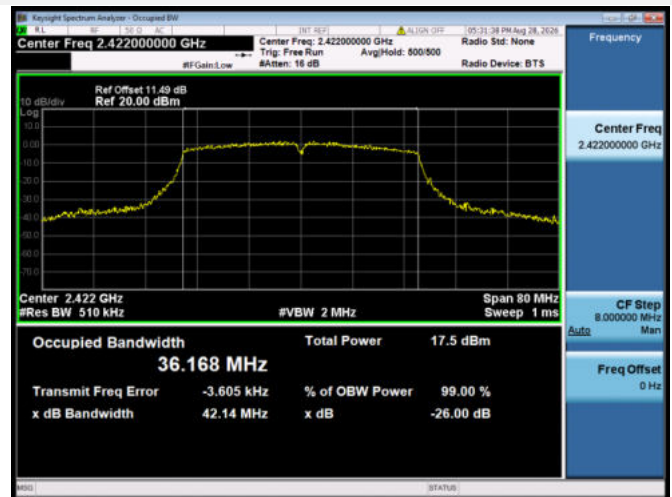
802.11n-20 MHz CH6



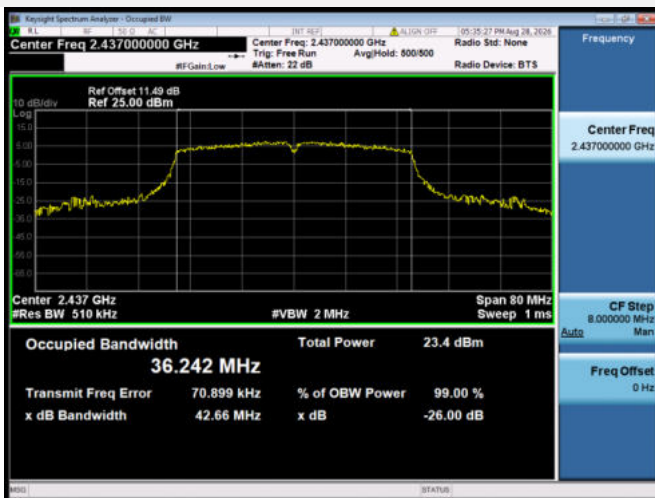
802.11n-20 MHz CH11



802.11n-40 MHz CH3



802.11n-40 MHz CH6



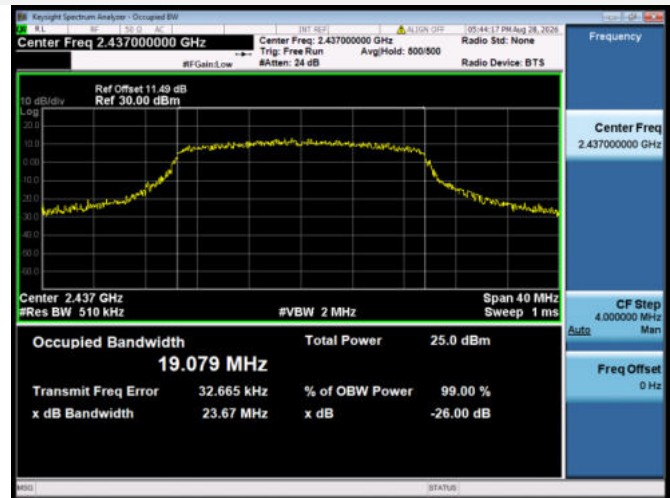
802.11n-40 MHz CH9



802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH1



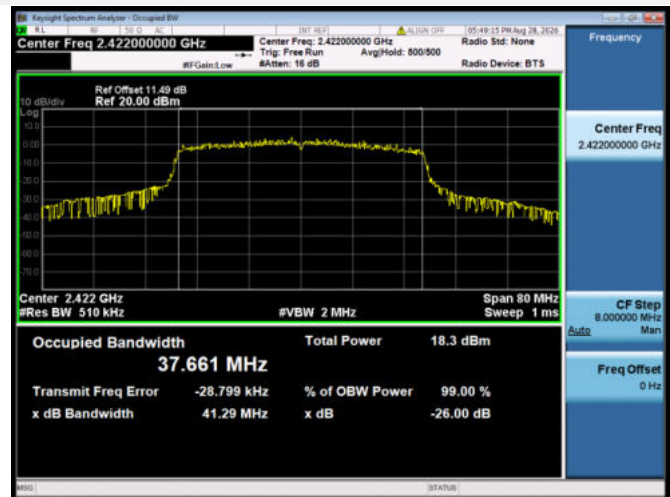
802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH6



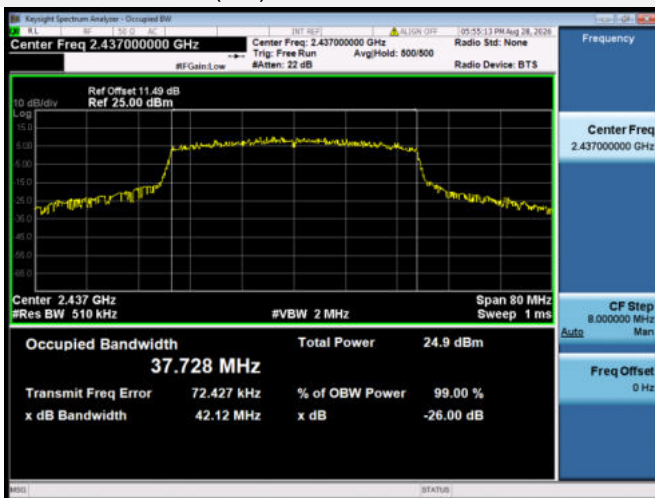
802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) CH11



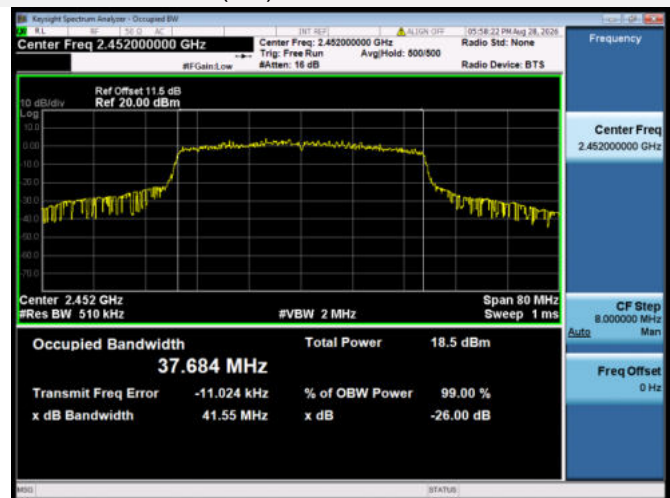
802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH3



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH6



802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) CH9



A.3 Conducted Spurious Emissions

Note ¹: All the configurations were pre tested, only the worst configuration has been reported in this report.

Note ²: All antenna were pre tested, but only the worst case has been reported in this report.

Test Data

ANT0

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-34.90	3.97	-16.03	Pass
CH6	-33.94	7.69	-12.32	Pass
CH11	-34.12	10.52	-9.48	Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-33.11	4.73	-15.27	Pass
CH6	-34.02	8.78	-11.22	Pass
CH11	-33.52	5.73	-14.27	Pass

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-35.26	4.69	-15.32	Pass
CH6	-33.31	9.83	-10.17	Pass
CH11	-34.04	4.88	-15.12	Pass

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH3	-33.87	-0.65	-20.65	Pass
CH4	-34.76	0.21	-19.79	Pass
CH6	-34.22	6.90	-13.10	Pass
CH9	-33.35	-0.88	-20.88	Pass

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-34.40	3.03	-16.97	Pass
CH6	-33.17	10.23	-9.77	Pass
CH11	-34.38	4.89	-15.11	Pass

802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH3	-33.72	-2.65	-22.65	Pass
CH4	-34.43	-1.73	-21.73	Pass
CH6	-33.45	6.68	-13.32	Pass
CH9	-35.32	-1.72	-21.72	Pass

ANT1**802.11b Mode:**

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-35.03	7.73	-12.28	Pass
CH6	-33.56	6.40	-13.60	Pass
CH11	-34.68	9.63	-10.37	Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-33.58	3.81	-16.19	Pass
CH6	-34.91	5.48	-14.52	Pass
CH11	-34.33	5.84	-14.16	Pass

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-36.97	3.77	-16.23	Pass
CH6	-33.84	6.49	-13.52	Pass
CH11	-34.78	3.43	-16.57	Pass

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH3	-35.02	-2.36	-22.36	Pass
CH4	-35.23	-0.77	-20.77	Pass
CH6	-33.54	3.42	-16.58	Pass
CH9	-34.74	-2.42	-22.42	Pass

802.11ax-20 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH1	-33.81	1.89	-18.11	Pass
CH6	-33.55	6.57	-13.44	Pass
CH11	-34.83	3.43	-16.57	Pass

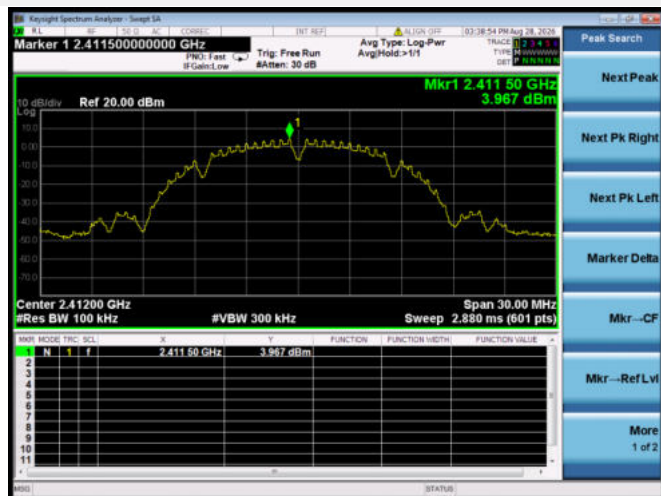
802.11ax-40 MHz(SU) Mode:

Channel	Measured Max. Out of Band Emission (dBm)	Limit (dBm)		Verdict
		Carrier Level	Calculated 20 dBc Limit	
CH3	-34.02	-3.03	-23.03	Pass
CH4	-34.91	-2.32	-22.32	Pass
CH6	-34.49	3.70	-16.31	Pass
CH9	-32.78	-2.79	-22.79	Pass

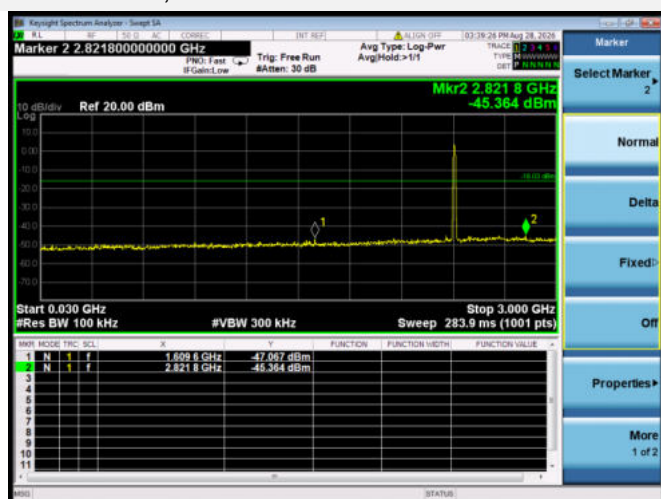
Test Plots

ANT0

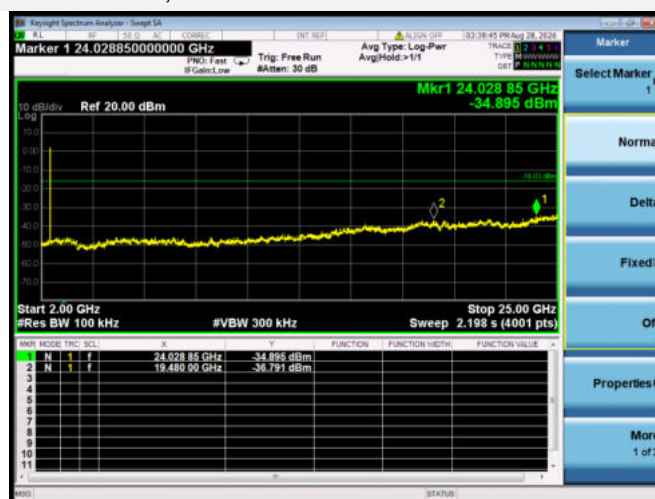
802.11b CH1 CARRIER LEVEL



802.11b CH1, SPURIOUS 30 MHz ~ 3 GHz



802.11b CH1, SPURIOUS 2 GHz ~ 25 GHz

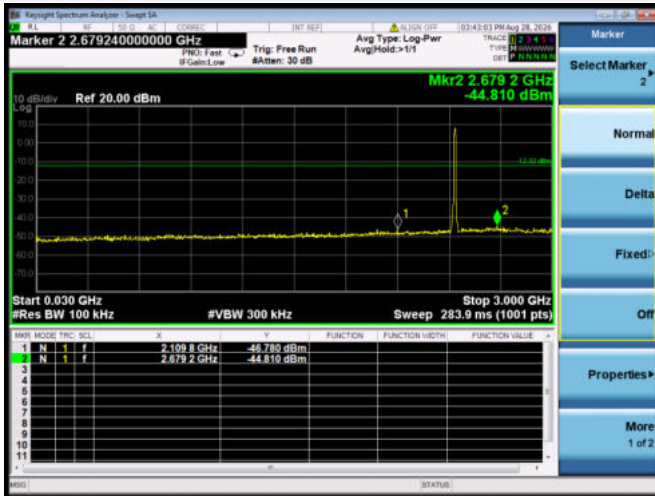


802.11b CH6 CARRIER LEVEL



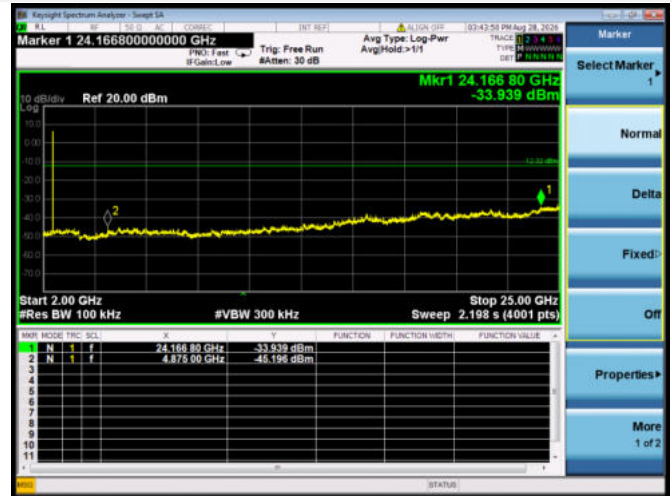
802.11b CH6, SPURIOUS

30 MHz ~ 3 GHz



802.11b CH6, SPURIOUS

2 GHz ~ 25 GHz

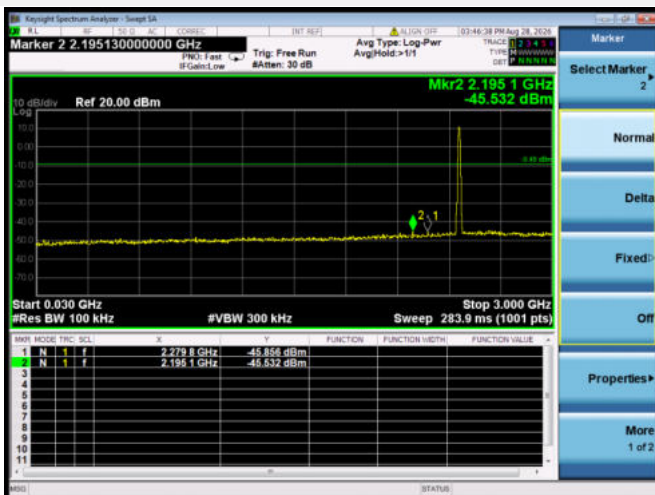


802.11b CH11 CARRIER LEVEL



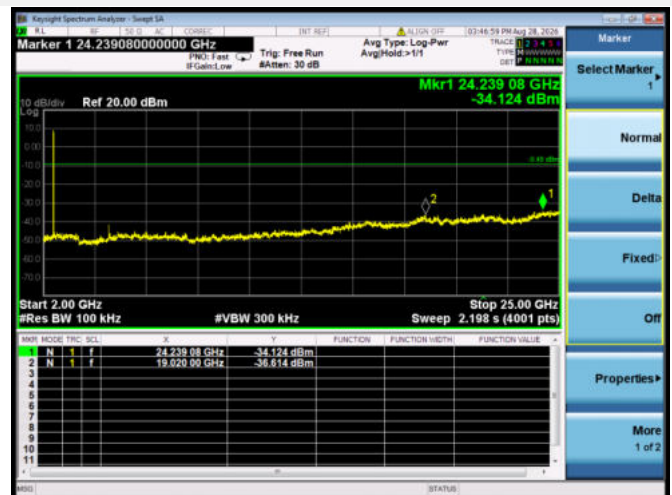
802.11b CH11, SPURIOUS

30 MHz ~ 3 GHz

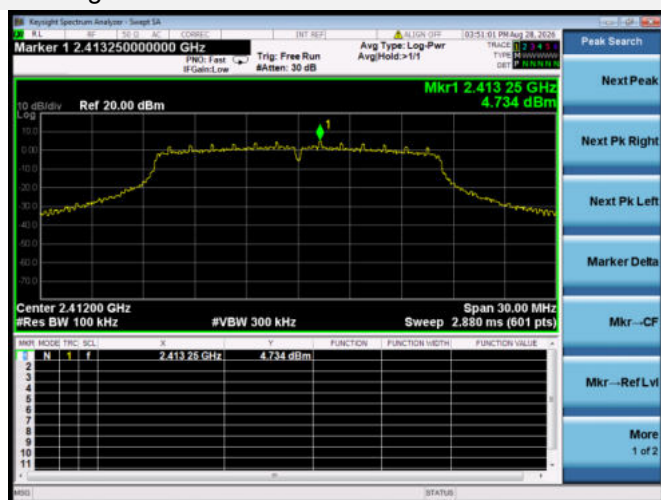


802.11b CH11, SPURIOUS

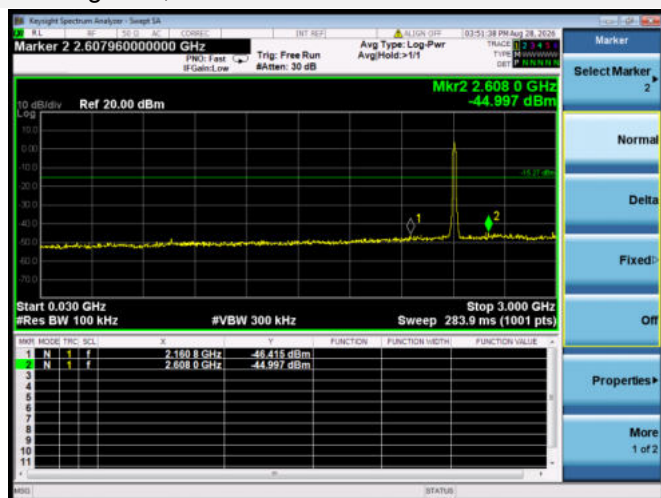
2 GHz ~ 25 GHz



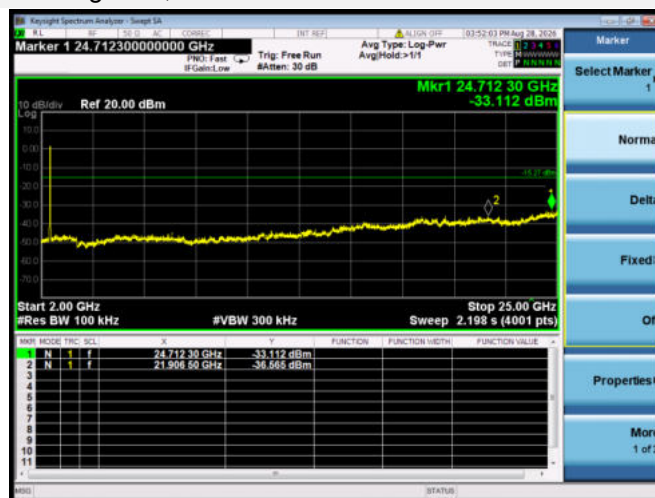
802.11g CH1 CARRIER LEVEL



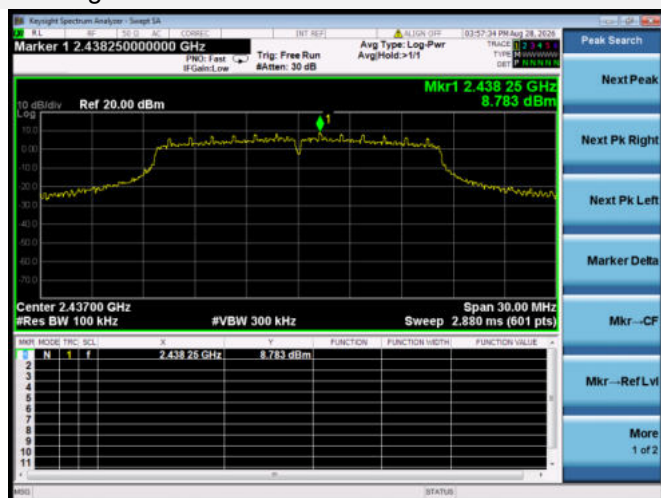
802.11g CH1, SPURIOUS 30 MHz ~ 3 GHz



802.11g CH1, SPURIOUS 2 GHz ~ 25 GHz

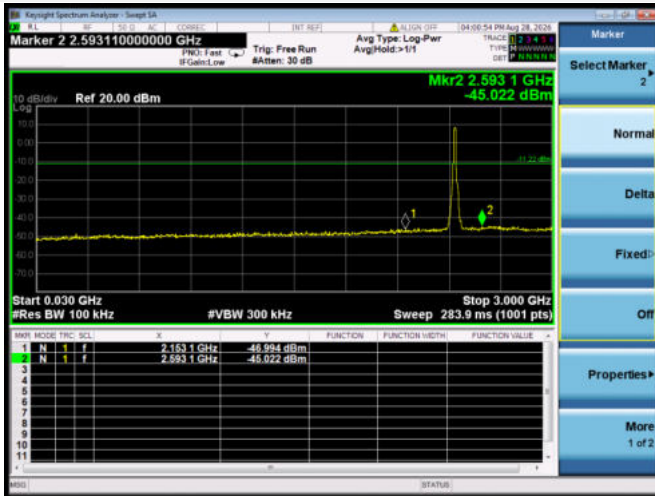


802.11g CH6 CARRIER LEVEL



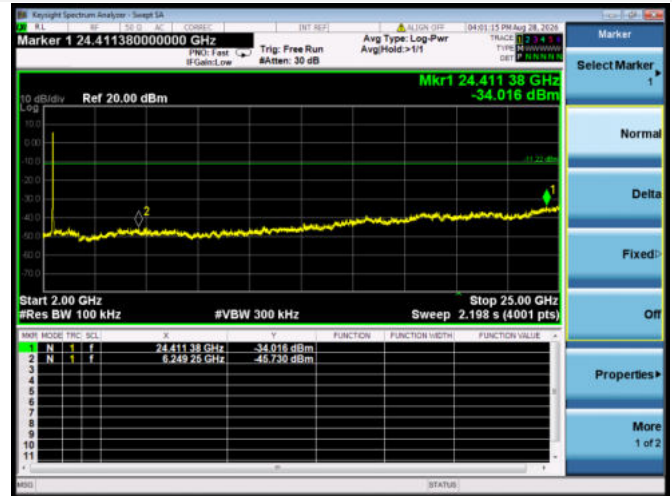
802.11g CH6, SPURIOUS

30 MHz ~ 3 GHz

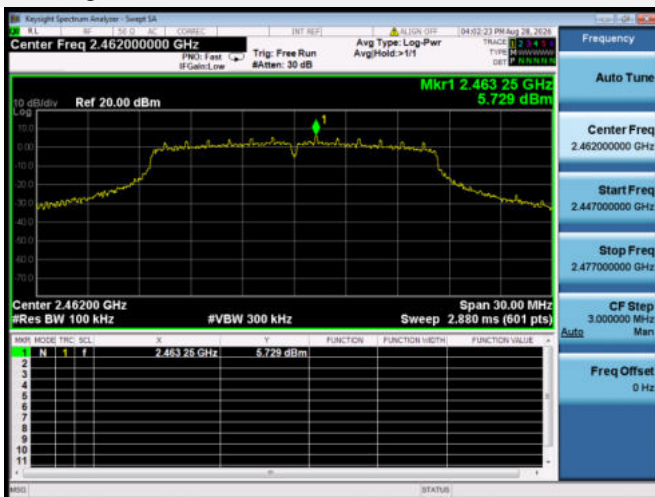


802.11g CH6, SPURIOUS

2 GHz ~ 25 GHz

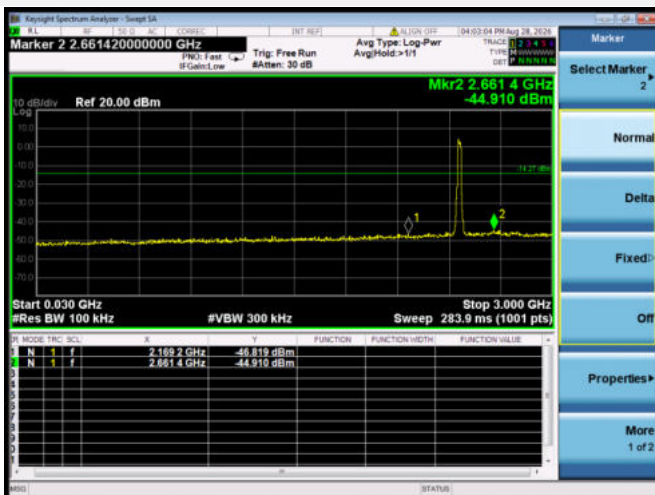


802.11g CH11 CARRIER LEVEL



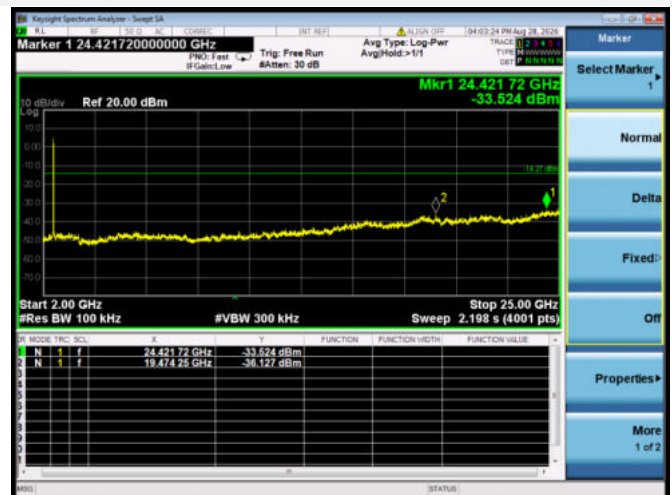
802.11g CH11, SPURIOUS

30 MHz ~ 3 GHz

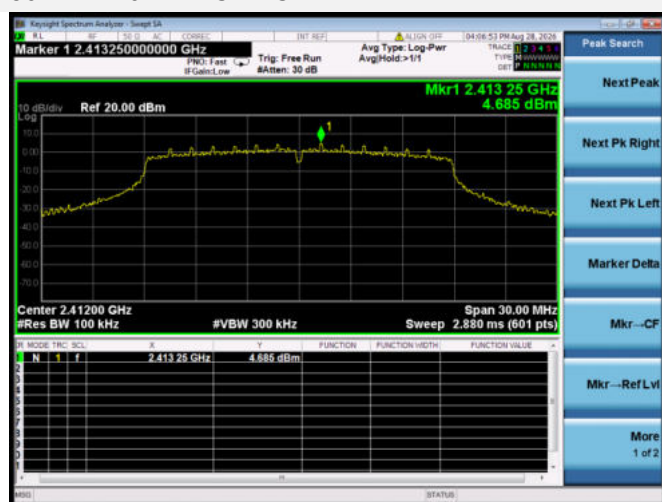
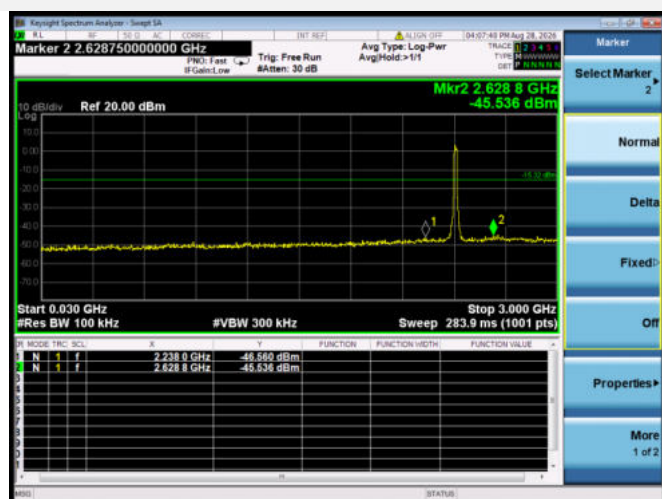
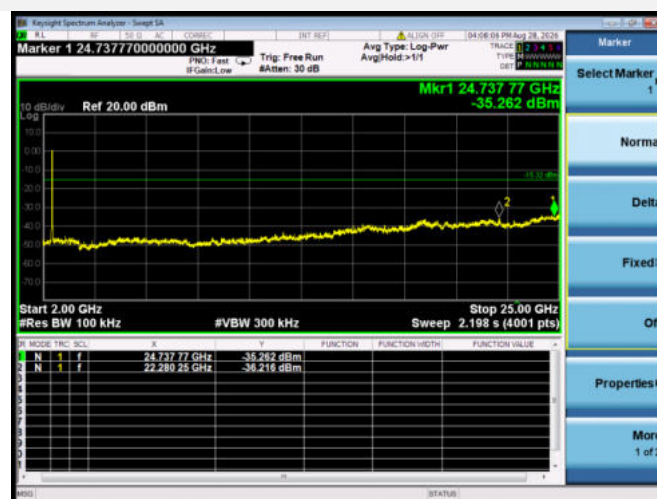


802.11g CH11, SPURIOUS

2 GHz ~ 25 GHz



802.11n-20 MHz CH1 CARRIER LEVEL

802.11n-20 MHz CH1, SPURIOUS
30 MHz ~ 3 GHz802.11n-20 MHz CH1, SPURIOUS
2 GHz ~ 25 GHz

802.11n-20 MHz CH6 CARRIER LEVEL

