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TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc.
65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311
www.kctl.co.kr

1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2019-01-25

2. Use of Report : -

3. Name of Product and Model : Mobile Phone / SM-A105M/DS

4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / Korea

5. FCC ID : A3LSMA105M

6. Date of Test : 2019-01-29 to 2019-02-15

7. Test Standards : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247

8. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Euijung Kim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Bongok Ko (Signature)

2019-03-06

KCTL Inc.

As a test result of the sample which was submitted from the client, this report does not guarantee the whole product quality. This test report should not be used and copied without a written agreement by KCTL Inc.

Report revision history

Date	Revision	Page No
2019-03-06	Initial report	-

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1. General information

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Laboratory	:	KCTL Inc.
Address	:	65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132
		VCCI Registration No. : R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849
		Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A-2
		KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	Mobile Phone
Model	:	SM-A105M/DS
Derivative model	:	SM-A105M
Frequency range	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), ANT+_2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒
		WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 472 ㎒
		LTE Band12_699.7 ㎒ ~ 715.3 ㎒
		LTE Band17_706.5 ㎒ ~ 713.5 ㎒
		LTE Band5_824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒
		LTE Band4_1 710.7 ㎒ ~ 1 754.3 ㎒
		LTE Band2_1 850.7 ㎒ ~ 1 909.3 ㎒
		GSM850_824.2 ㎒ ~ 848.8 ㎒
		GSM1900_1850.2 ㎒ ~ 1909.8 ㎒
		WCDMA850_826.4 ㎒ ~ 846.6 ㎒
		WCDMA1700_1 712.4 ㎒ ~ 1 752.6 ㎒
		WCDMA1900_1 852.4 ㎒ ~ 1 907.6 ㎒
Modulation technique	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_ GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK
		Bluetooth(BLE), ANT+_GFSK
		WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_DSSS, OFDM
		LTE_QPSK, 16QAM
		GSM_GMSK, 8-PSK
		WCDMA_QPSK

Number of channels	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_79ch Bluetooth(BLE)_40ch ANT+_79ch WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_13ch
Power source	:	DC 3.85 V
Antenna specification	:	LDS Antenna
Software version	:	A105M.001
Hardware version	:	REV1.0
Test device serial No.	:	R38M10M74PH, R38M10J386Z, R38M10J383Y
Operation temperature	:	-30 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Earphone information	ALMUS	EHS61ASFWE	-	-
Travel Adapter	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	ETA0U84IWE	R37K9RC6DD3RC3	AC 100-240V 50-60 Hz, 0.15A
Micro USB Data Cable	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	ECB-DU68WE	-	-

2.2. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative models is:

For SM-A105M, it does not support Dual-Sim card, support Single-Sim card and changed from Dual SIM tray to Single SIM tray.

2.3. Frequency/channel operations

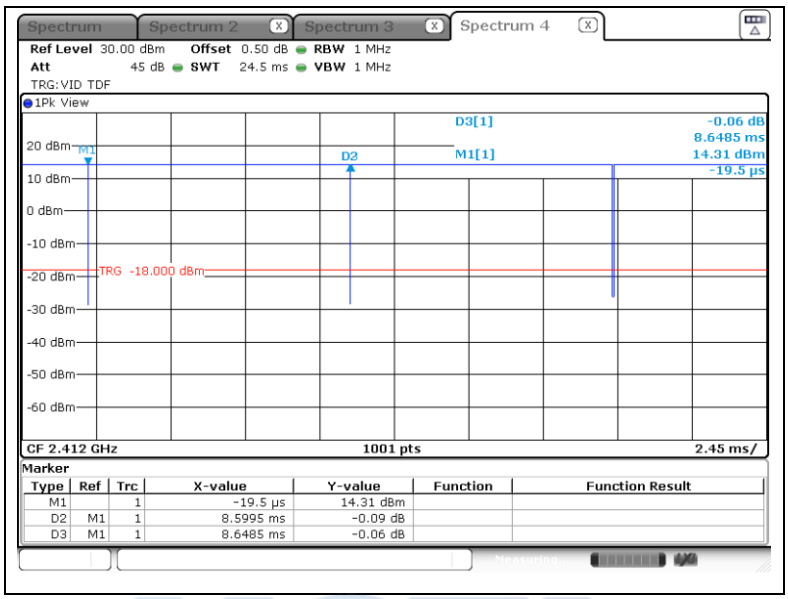
This device contains the following capabilities:
Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), ANT+, WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)
LTE Band12, LTE Band17, LTE Band4, LTE Band5, LTE Band2
GSM850, GSM1900
WCDMA850, WCDMA1700, WCDMA1900

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
01	2 412
. .	. .
06	2 437
10	2 457
11	2 462
12	2 467
13	2 472

Table 2.3.1. 802.11b/g/n(HT20) mode

2.4. Duty Cycle Correction Factor

- 802.11b

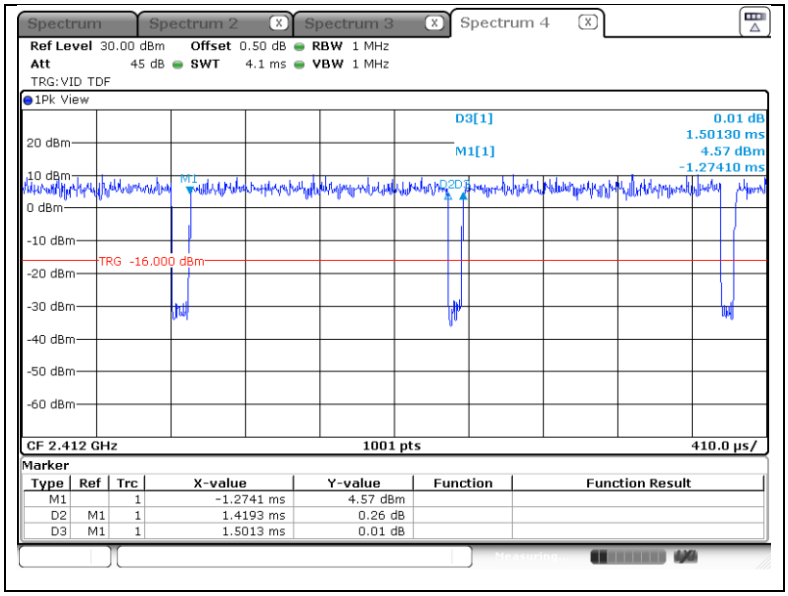


Note1) : period : 8.65 ㎳, On time : 8.60 ㎳

Note2) : DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.994) = 0.025 ㏈, x = 8.60/8.65 = 0.994

Note3) : 802.11b is a continuous transmission (duty cycle >= 98 %)

- 802.11g

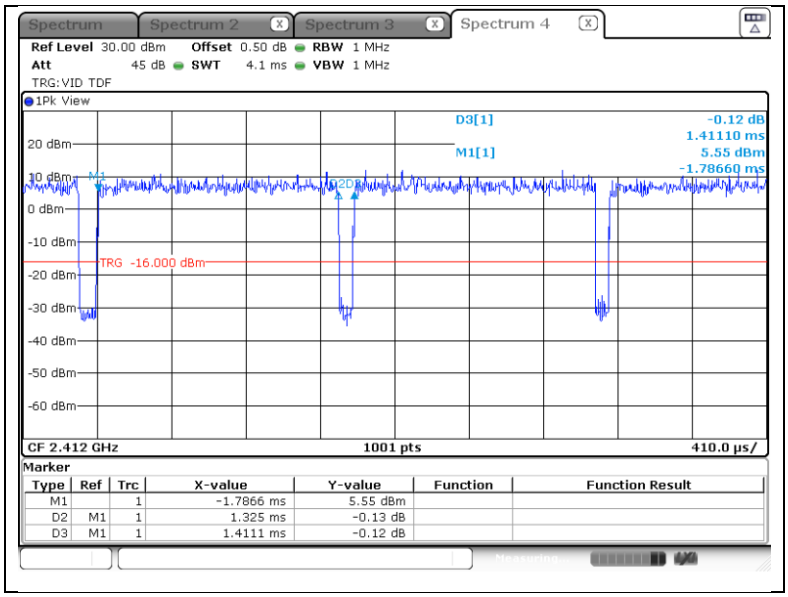


Note1) : period : 1.50 ㎳, On time : 1.42 ㎳

Note2) : DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.945) = 0.244 ㏈, x = 1.42/1.50 = 0.945

Note3) : 802.11g is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

- 802.11n HT20



Note1) : period : 1.41 ㎳, On time : 1.33 ㎳
Note2) : DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.939) = 0.273 ㏈, x = 1.33/1.41 = 0.939
Note3) : 802.11n HT20 is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 15.203:
An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section.

- The transmitter has permanently attached LDS Antenna (internal antenna) on board.

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power	Pass
15.247(e)	Peak power spectral density	Pass
15.247(a)(2)	6 ㏈ channel bandwidth	Pass
-	Occupied bandwidth	Pass
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band	Pass
15.207(a)	Conducted emissions	Pass

Notes:

1. All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
2. According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 ㎑ to 30 ㎒. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
3. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that Y orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in X orientation
4. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.10-2013
5. Per evaluation report, all of the data contained herein is reused from the reference FCC ID: A3LSMA105F report.

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

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

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty(±dB)	
Conducted RF power	1.76 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	4.03 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.28 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	4.98 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.14 dB
	1 GHz ~ 6 GHz	6.70 dB
	Above 6 GHz	6.60 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.66 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.26 dB

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6. Measurement results explanation example

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

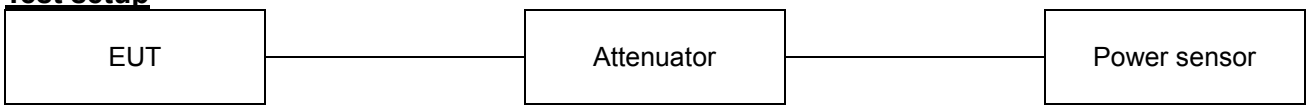
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	10.03	9000	12.38
100	10.44	10000	12.30
200	10.50	11000	12.68
300	10.64	12000	12.95
400	10.71	13000	13.14
500	10.75	14000	13.21
600	10.74	15000	13.21
700	10.79	16000	13.41
800	10.87	17000	13.36
900	10.94	18000	13.45
1000	10.90	19000	13.51
2000	11.18	20000	13.49
3000	11.44	21000	13.52
4000	11.73	22000	13.68
5000	11.99	23000	13.72
6000	12.15	24000	13.71
7000	12.21	25000	13.76
8000	12.41	26000	13.94

Note.
Offset(㏈) = RF cable loss(㏈)

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum peak output power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 ㎒, 2 400-2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725-5 850 ㎒ bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to §15.247(b)(4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 ㏈i. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 ㏈i are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in ㏈ that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 ㏈i.

Test procedure

558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance - Section 8.3, ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9

Test settings

General

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

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

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

If continuous transmission (or at least 98 % duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level, with

the transmit duration as long as possible, and the duty cycle as high as possible during which sweep triggering/signal gating techniques may be used to perform the measurement over the transmission duration.

Maximum peak conducted output power

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the maximum peak conducted output power of a DTS EUT.

RBW ≥ DTS bandwidth

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

a) Set the RBW ≥ DTS bandwidth.

b) Set VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].

c) Set span ≥ [3 × RBW].

d) Sweep time = auto couple.

e) Detector = peak.

f) Trace mode = max hold.

g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

h) Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

Integrated band power method

The following procedure can be used when the maximum available RBW of the instrument is less than the DTS bandwidth:

a) Set the RBW = 1 ㎒.

b) Set the VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].

c) Set the span ≥ [1.5 × DTS bandwidth].

d) Detector = peak.

e) Sweep time = auto couple.

f) Trace mode = max hold.

g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

h) Use the instrument's band/channel power measurement function with the band limits set equal to the DTS bandwidth edges (for some instruments, this may require a manual override to select the peak detector). If the instrument does not have a band power function, then sum the spectrum levels (in linear power units) at intervals equal to the RBW extending across the DTS channel bandwidth.

PKPM1 Peak power meter method

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

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

Test results

Test mode	Frequency(㎒)	Measured output power(㏈m)		Limit(㏈m)
		Peak	Average	
802.11b	2 412	21.88	19.41	30.00
	2 437	22.08	19.83	
	2 462	21.98	19.33	
	2 467	7.95	4.58	
	2 472	8.16	4.93	
802.11g	2 412	22.98	15.75	30.00
	2 437	23.49	17.39	
	2 457	23.09	15.75	
	2 462	19.98	11.12	
	2 467	13.77	4.85	
	2 472	12.86	3.25	
802.11n HT20	2 412	22.88	15.16	30.00
	2 437	23.59	17.69	
	2 457	22.88	15.12	
	2 462	20.58	11.43	
	2 467	14.27	5.19	
	2 472	13.57	3.50	

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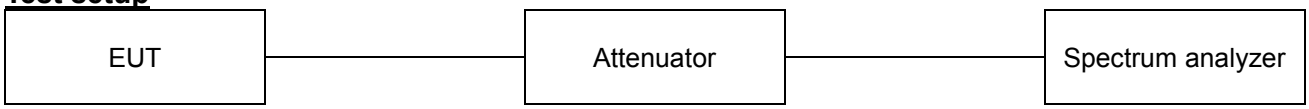
7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(e), for digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 ㎑ band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

Test procedure

558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance - Section 8.4, ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.10

Test settings

Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

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

1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
3) Set the RBW to: 3 ㎑ ≤ RBW ≤ 100 ㎑.
4) Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
5) Detector = peak.
6) Sweep time = auto couple.
7) Trace mode = max hold.
8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
10) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 ㎑) and repeat.

Test results

Test mode	Frequency(㎒)	Result(dBm) (RBW = 3 ㎑)	Limit(dBm/ 3㎑)
802.11b	2 412	-4.26	8.00
	2 437	-3.95	
	2 462	-4.55	
	2 467	-13.80	
	2 472	-14.23	
802.11g	2 412	-10.25	
	2 437	-9.29	
	2 457	-10.38	
	2 462	-15.51	
	2 467	-14.33	
	2 472	-20.96	
802.11n HT20	2 412	-10.16	
	2 437	-7.90	
	2 457	-10.62	
	2 462	-13.97	
	2 467	-14.44	
	2 472	-15.48	

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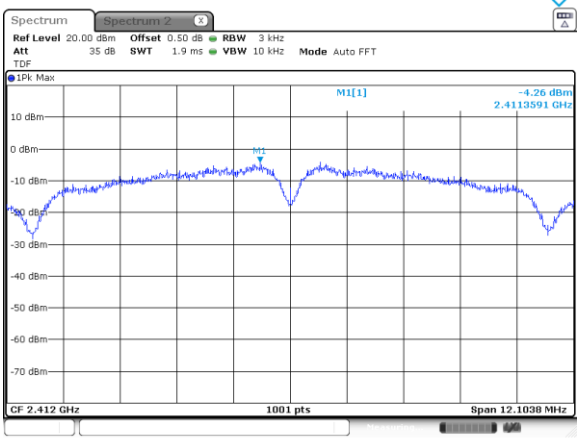
802.11b



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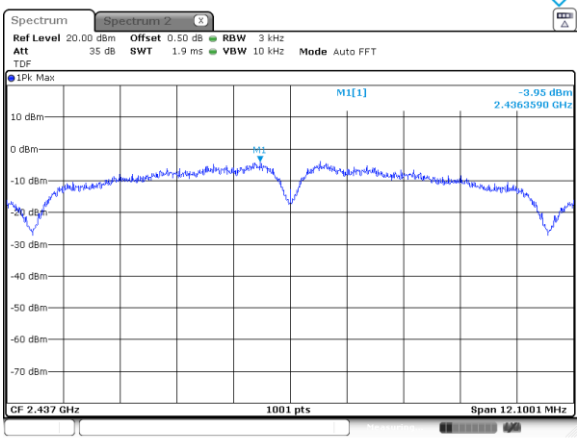

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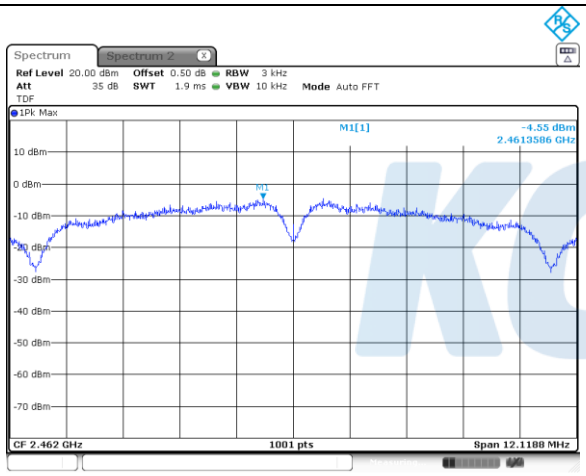

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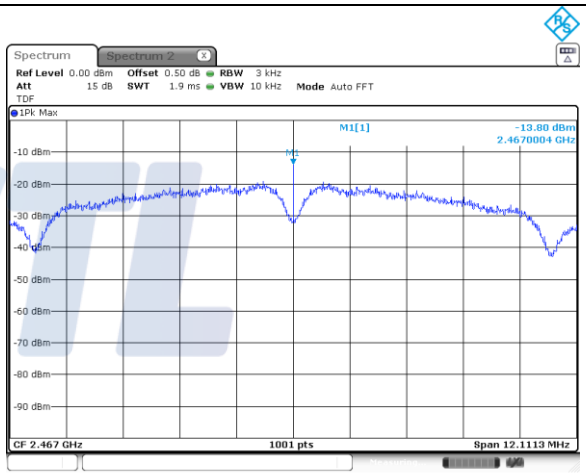

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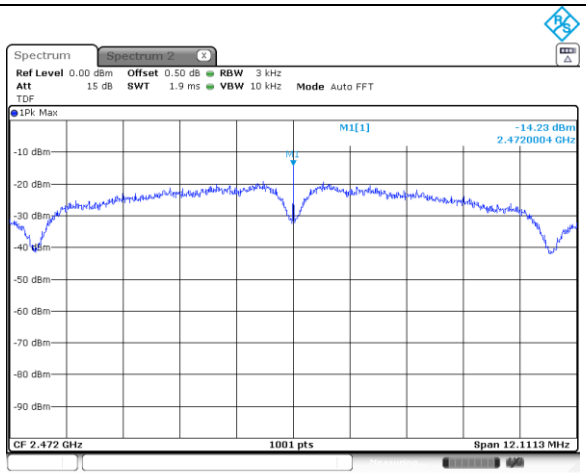
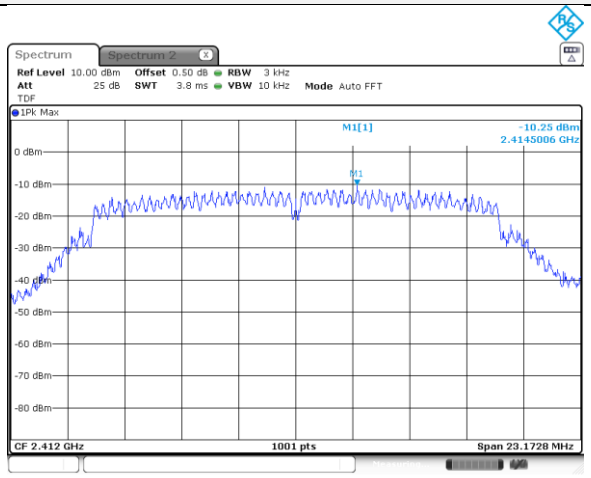


2 472 ㎒

Blank

802.11g



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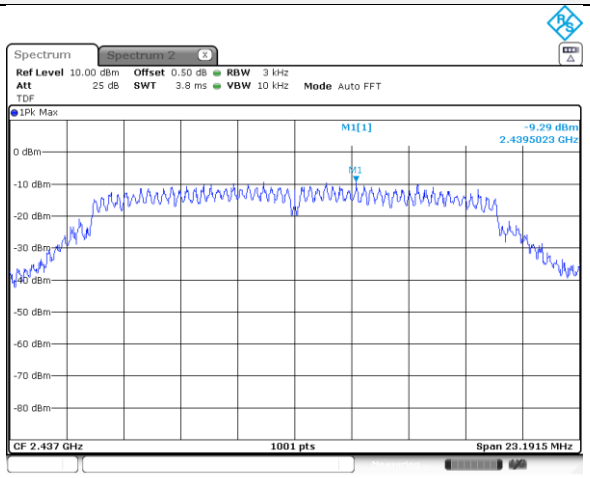

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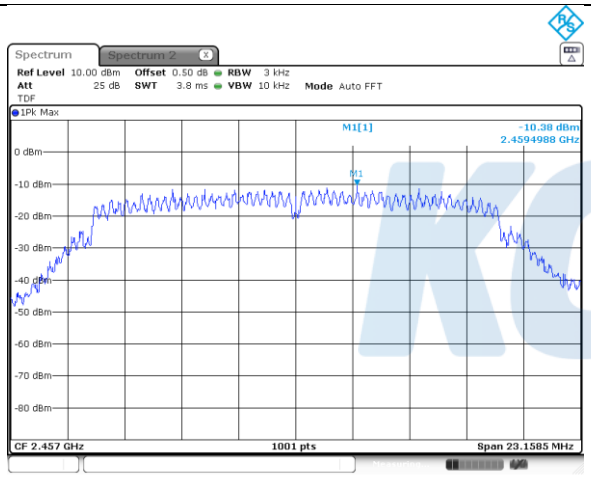

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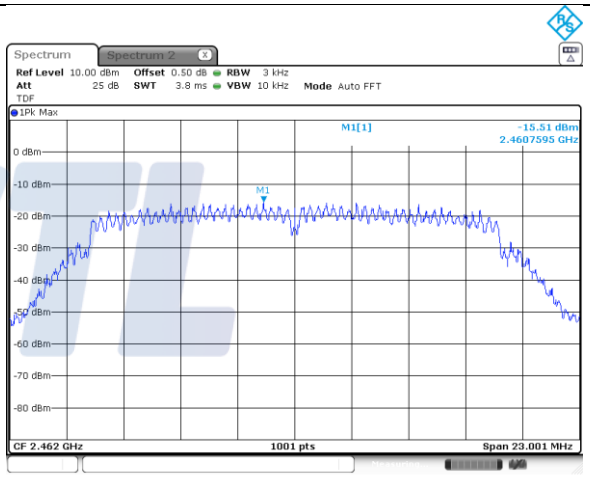

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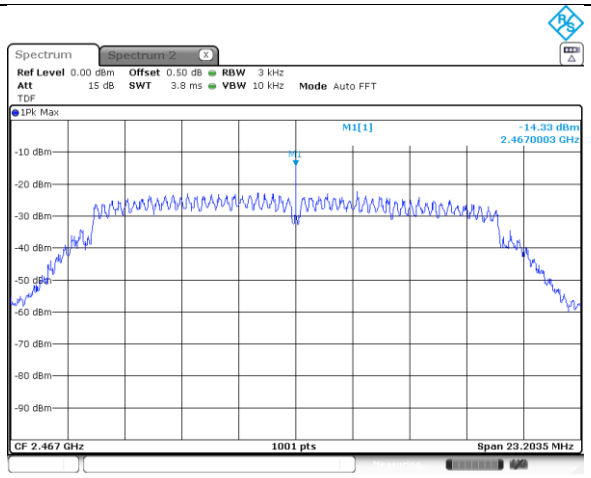

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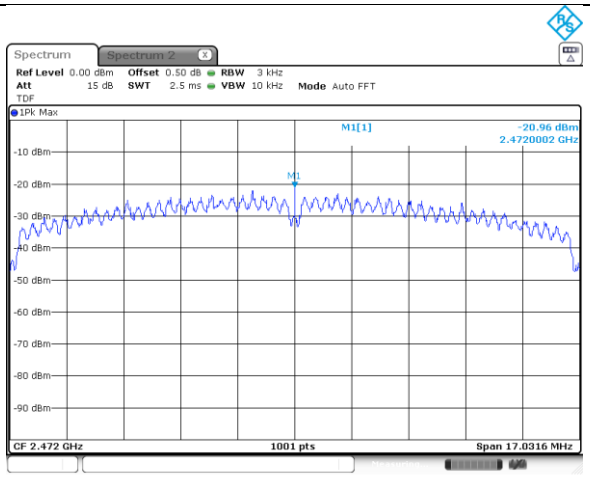
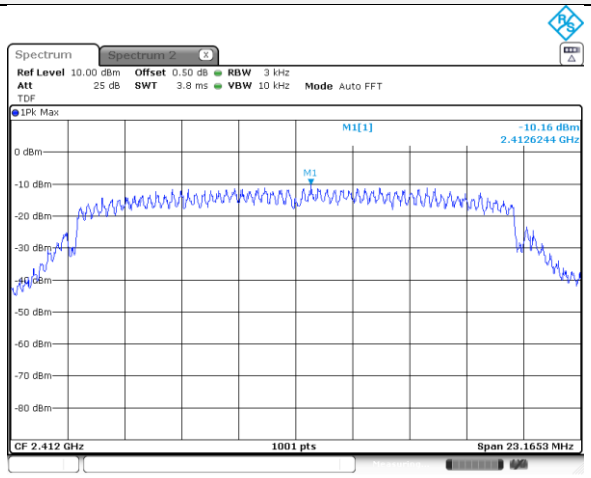


2 472 ㎒

802.11n HT20



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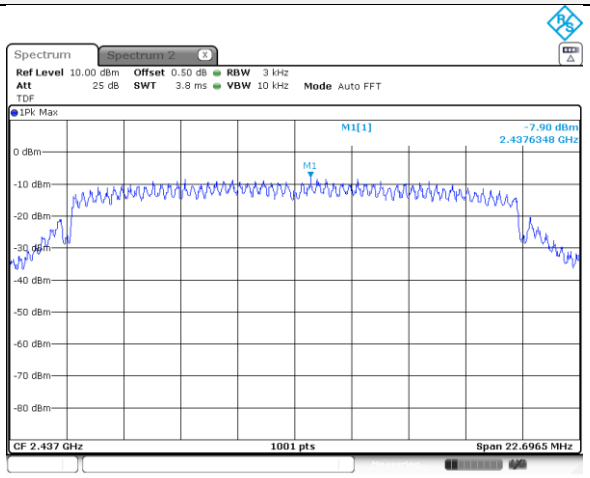
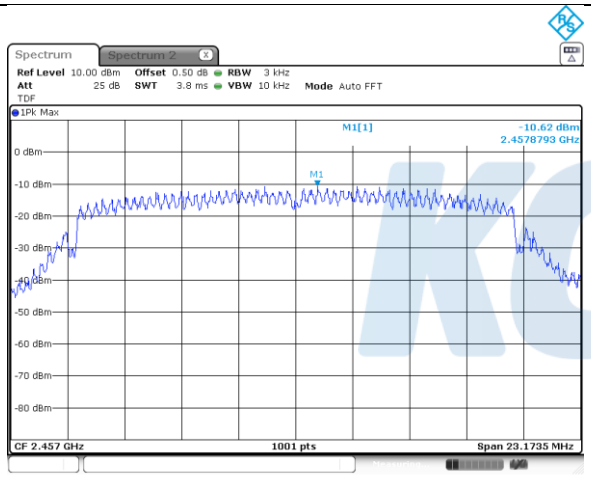
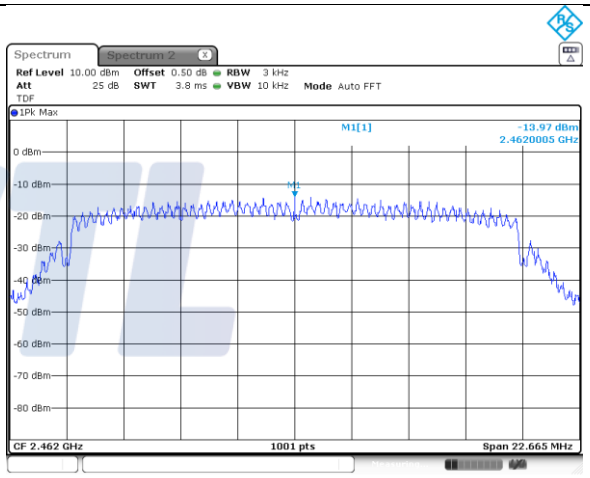


2 437 ㎒



2 457 ㎒



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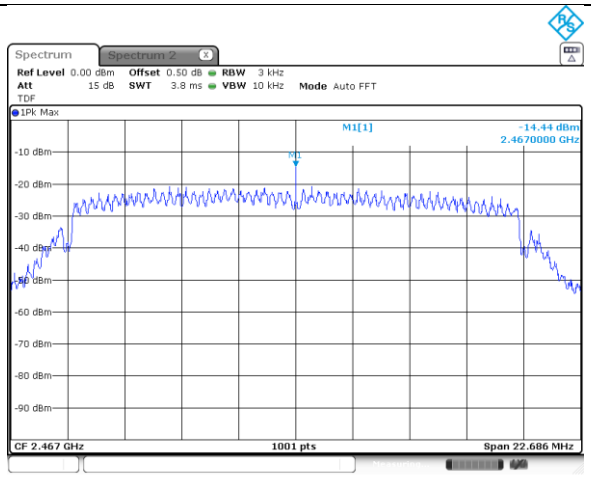

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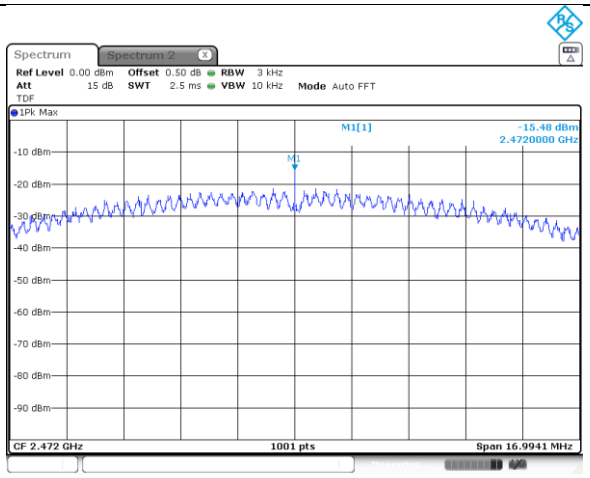
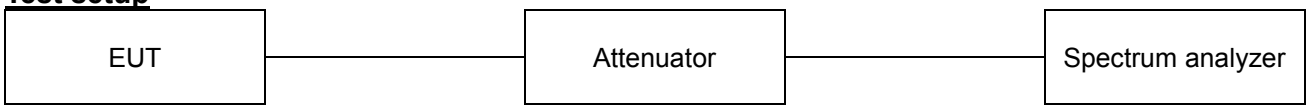


2 472 ㎒

7.3. 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth)

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 ㎒, 2 400–2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725–5 850 ㎒ bands. The minimum 6 ㏈ bandwidth shall be at least 500 ㎑.

Test procedure

558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance - Section 8.3, ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.8

Test settings

DTS bandwidth

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

Option 1

1) Set RBW = 100 ㎑.
2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 x 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 ㏈ 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 ≥ 3 × 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.

Test results

Test mode	Frequency(㎒)	6 dB bandwidth(㎒)	99 % bandwidth(㎒)
802.11b	2 412	8.07	13.49
	2 437	8.07	13.44
	2 462	8.08	13.74
	2 467	8.07	13.29
	2 472	8.07	13.44
802.11g	2 412	15.45	18.68
	2 437	15.46	19.28
	2 457	15.44	18.43
	2 462	15.33	18.18
	2 467	15.47	18.08
	2 472	11.35	15.88
802.11n HT20	2 412	15.44	19.48
	2 437	15.13	21.93
	2 457	15.45	19.48
	2 462	15.12	19.68
	2 467	15.12	19.33
	2 472	11.33	16.68

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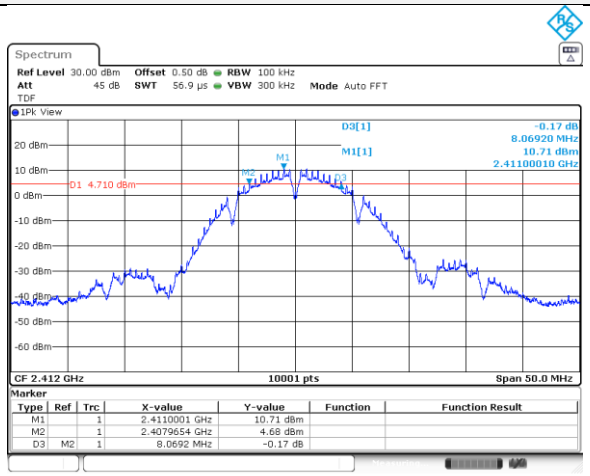
6 dB bandwidth(㎒)

802.11b



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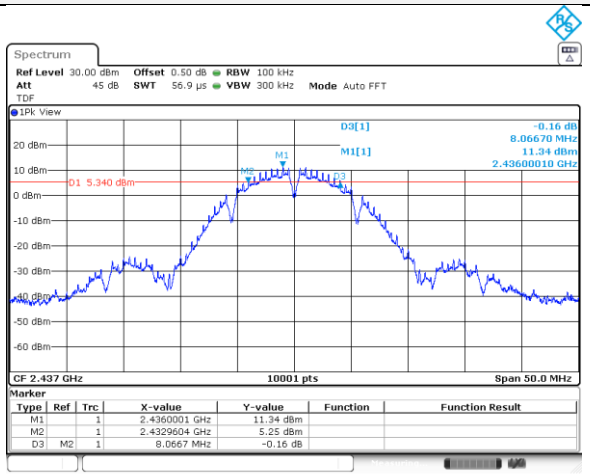

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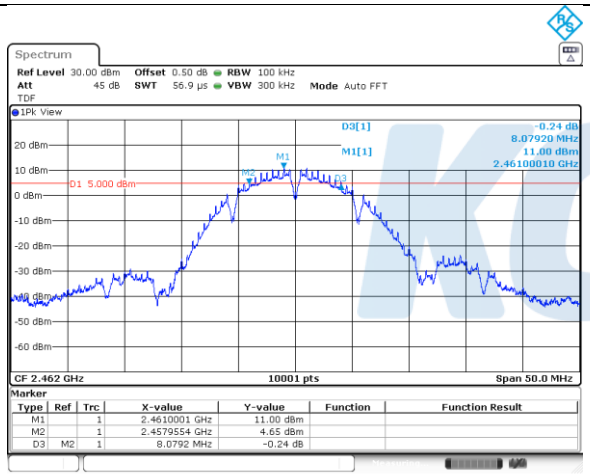

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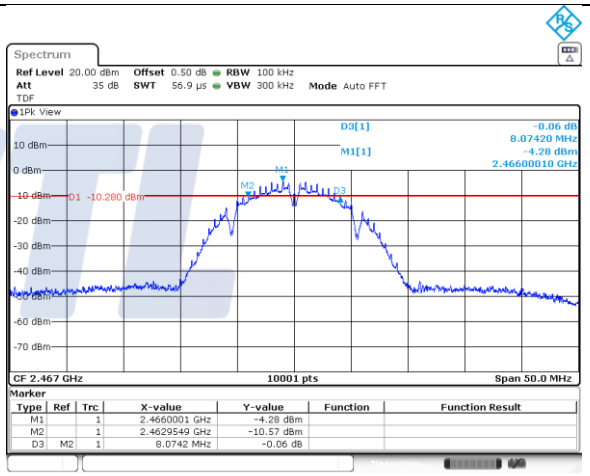

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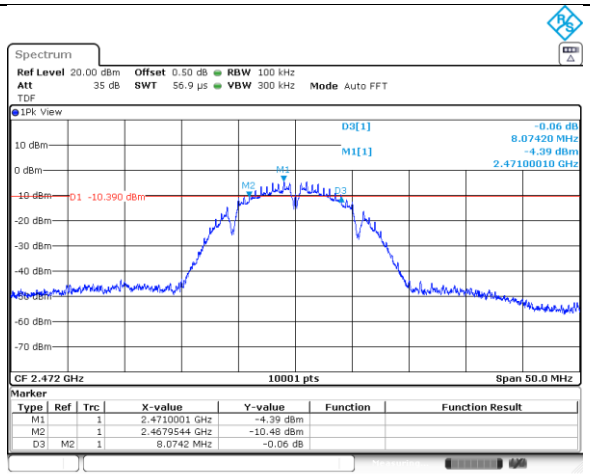

2 472 ㎒

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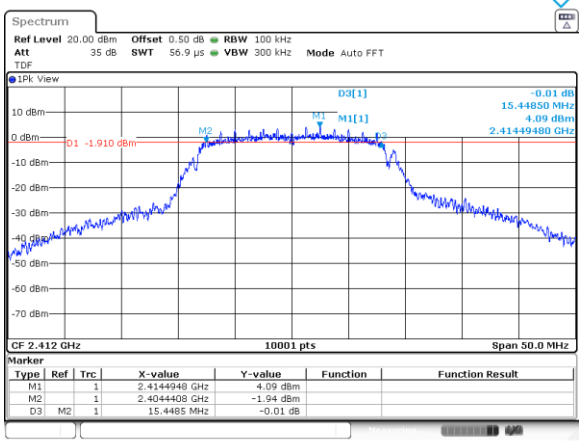
802.11g



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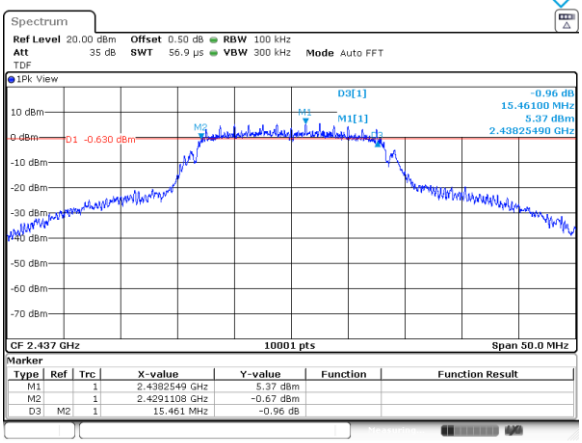

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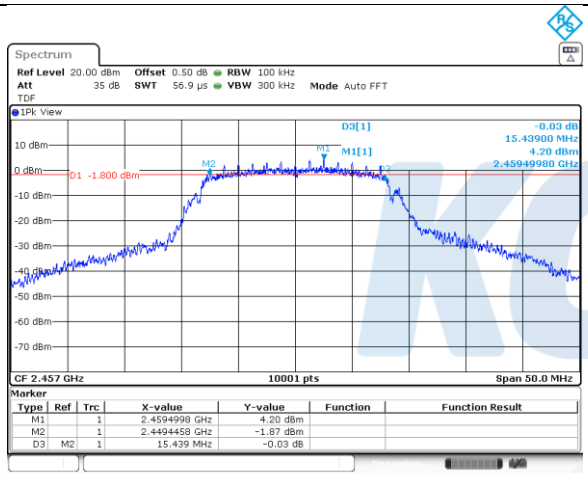

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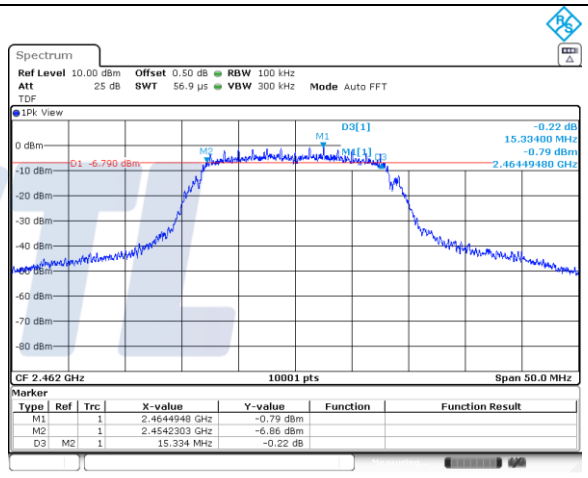

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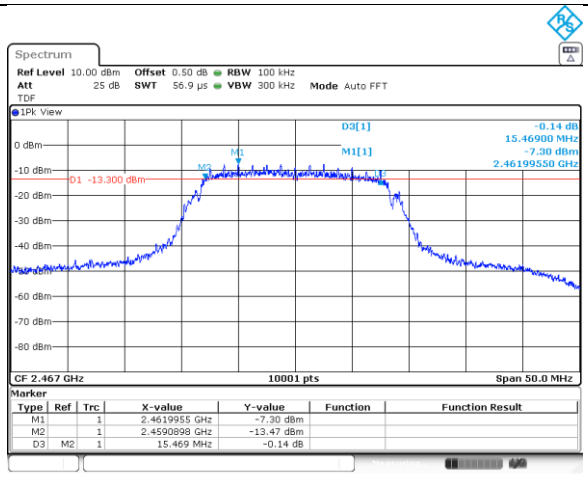

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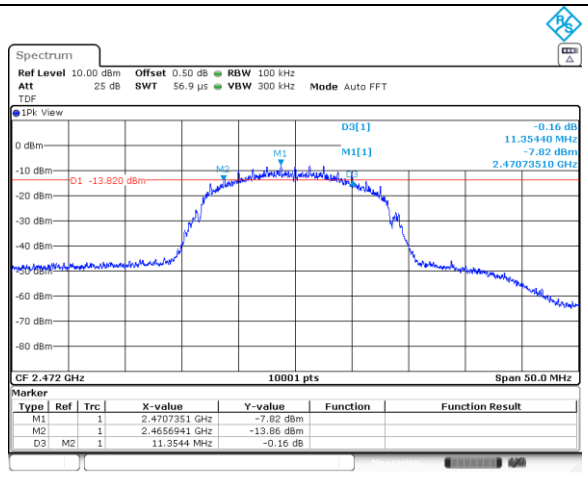
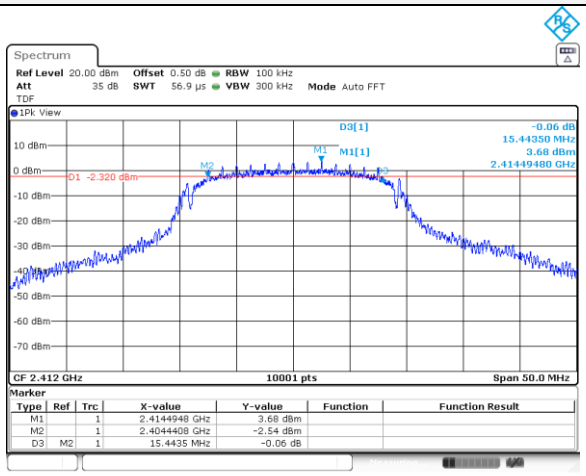


2 472 ㎒

802.11n HT20



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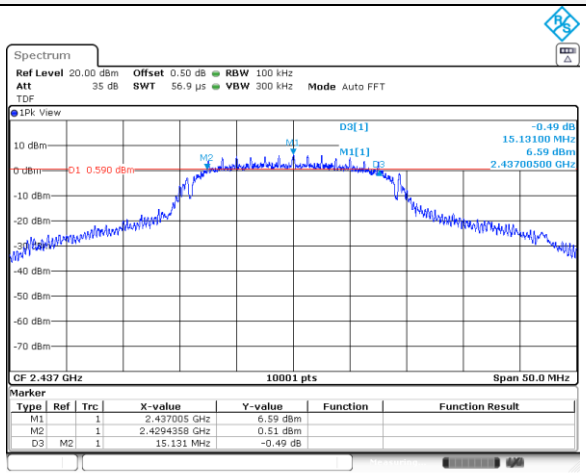

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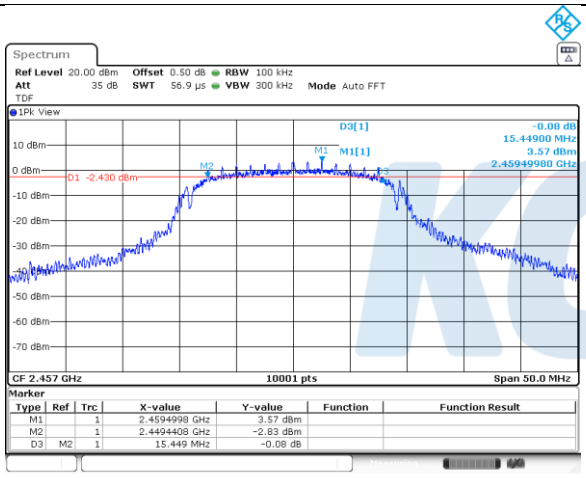

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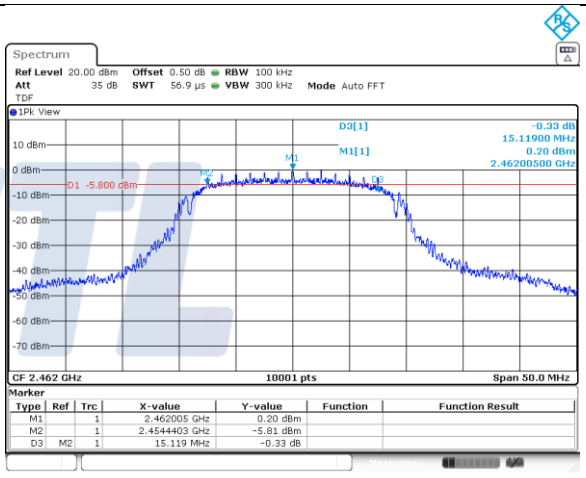

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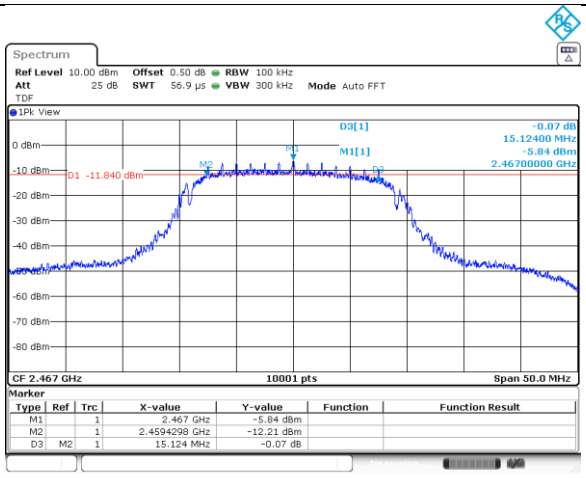

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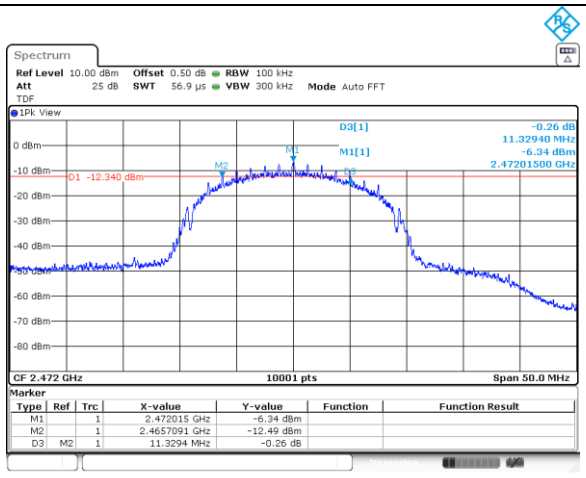
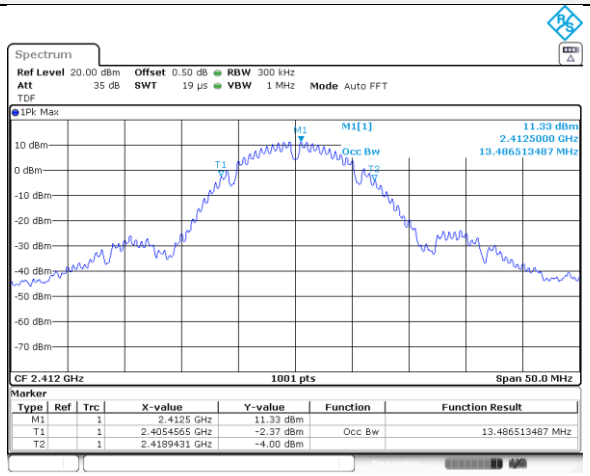


2 472 ㎒

99 % bandwidth(㎒)

802.11b



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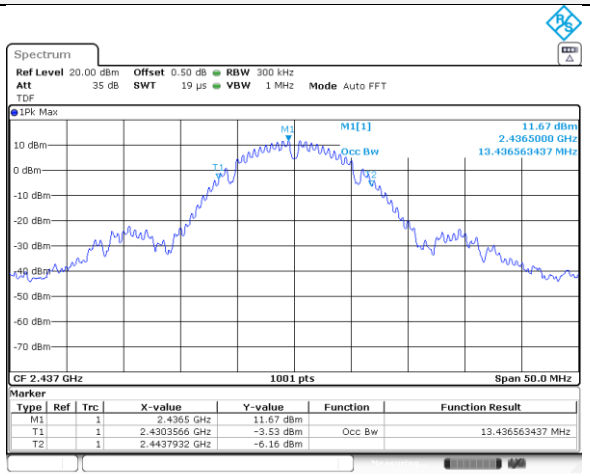

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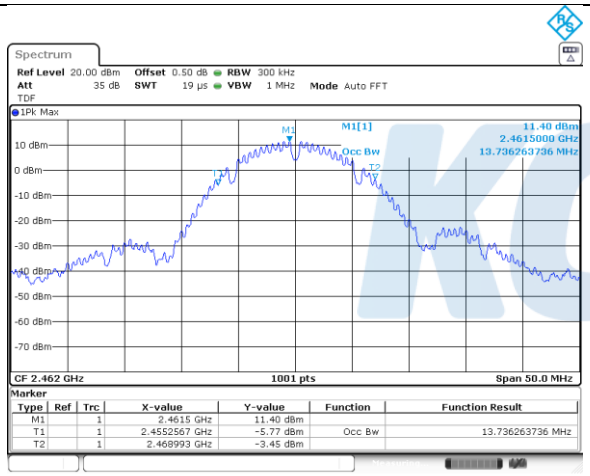

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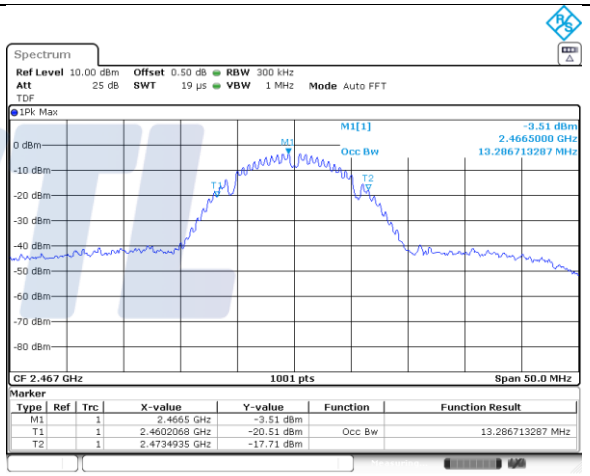

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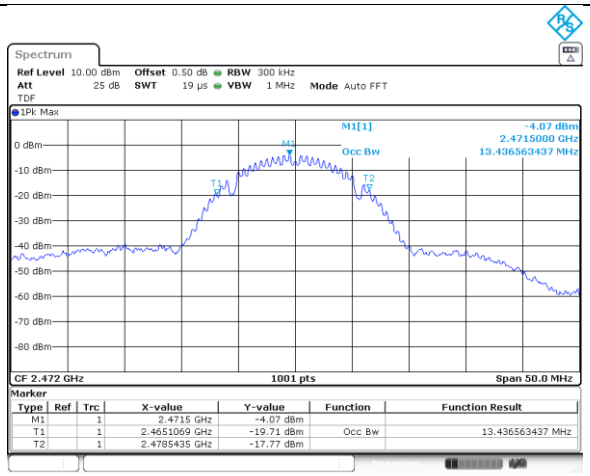

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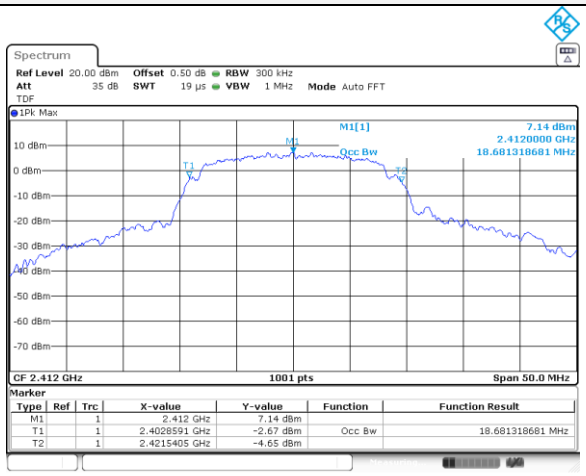
802.11g



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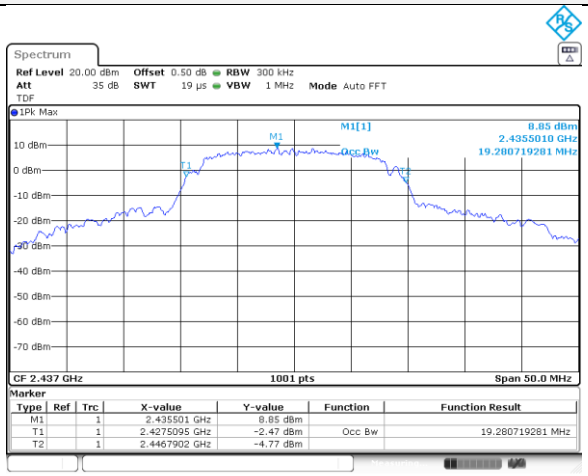

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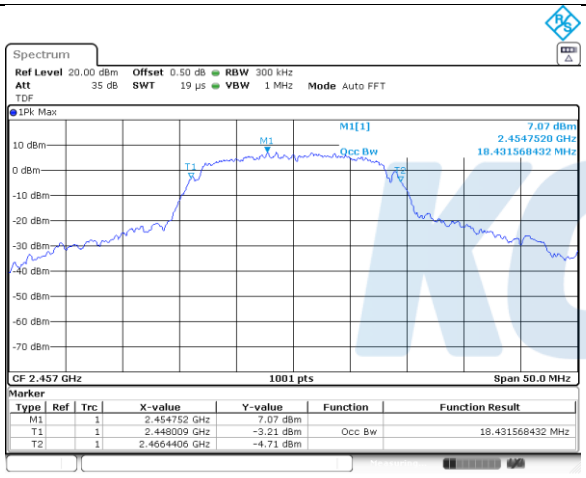

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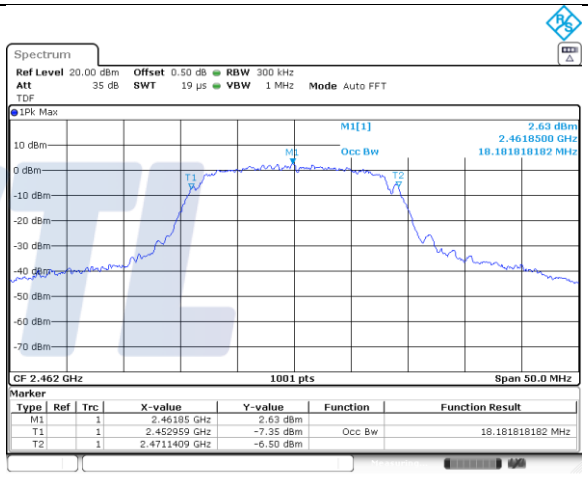

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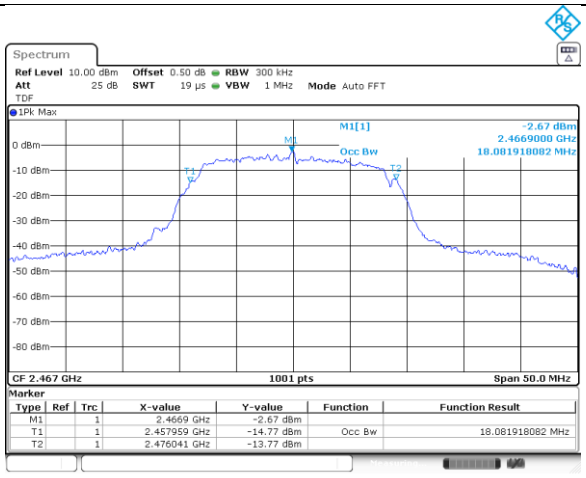

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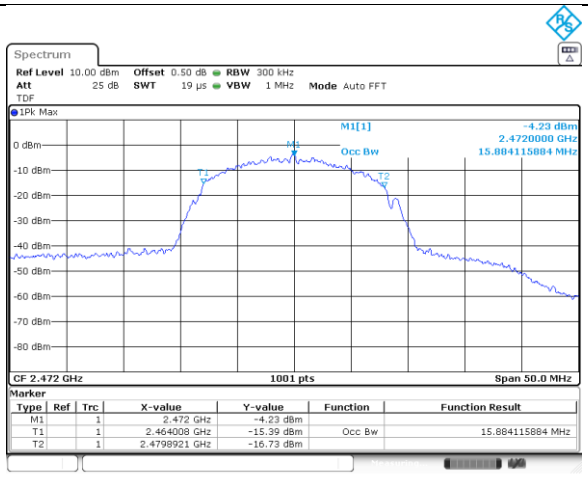
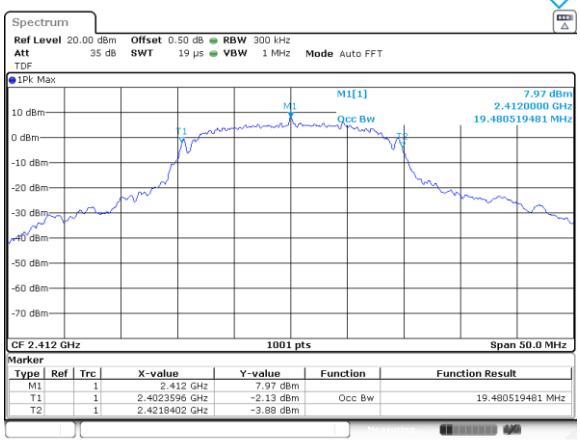


2 472 ㎒

802.11n HT20



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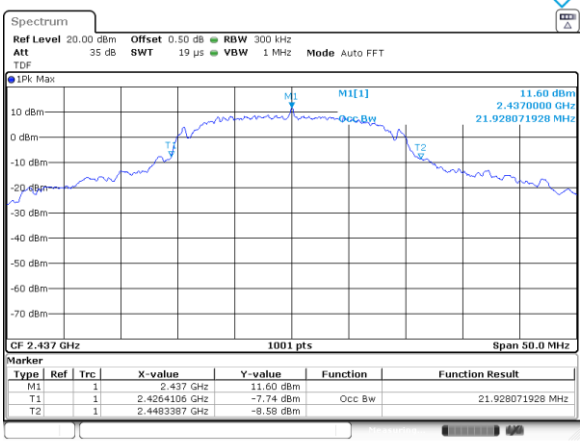

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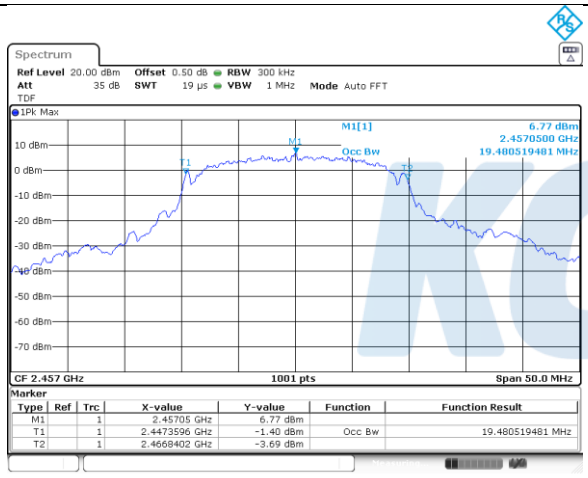

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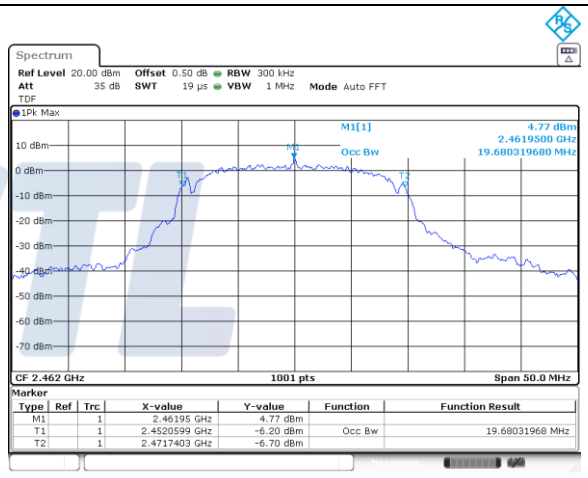

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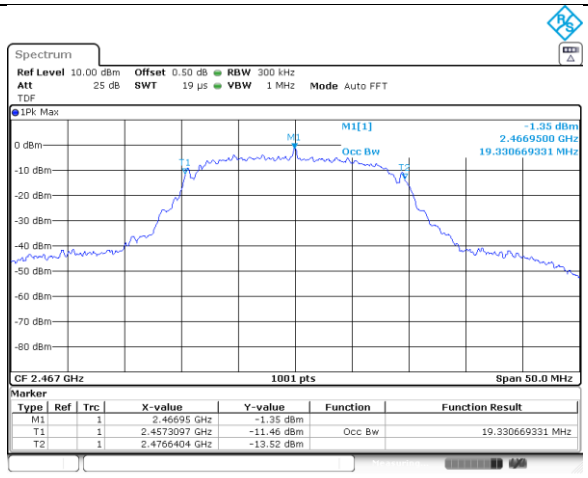

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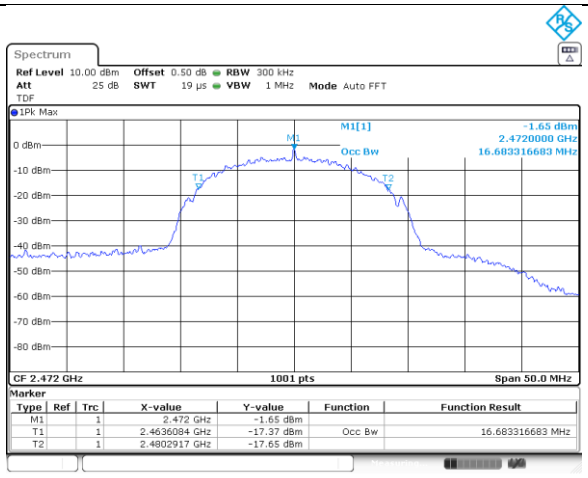
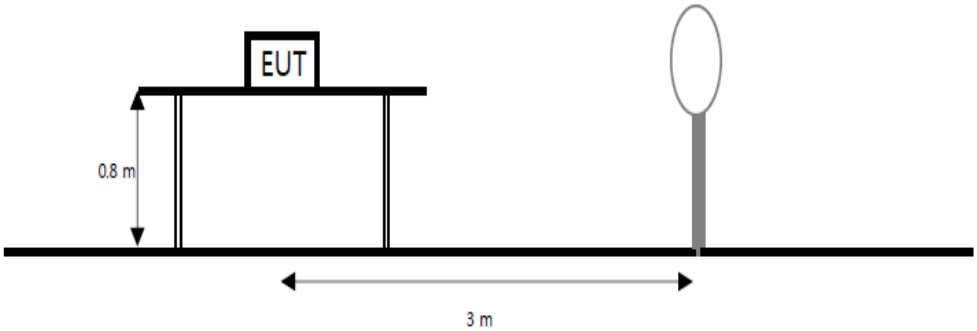


2 472 ㎒

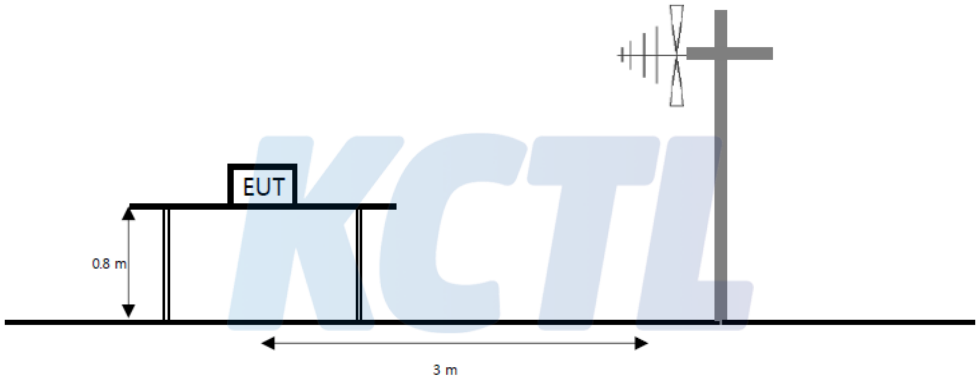
7.4. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

Test setup

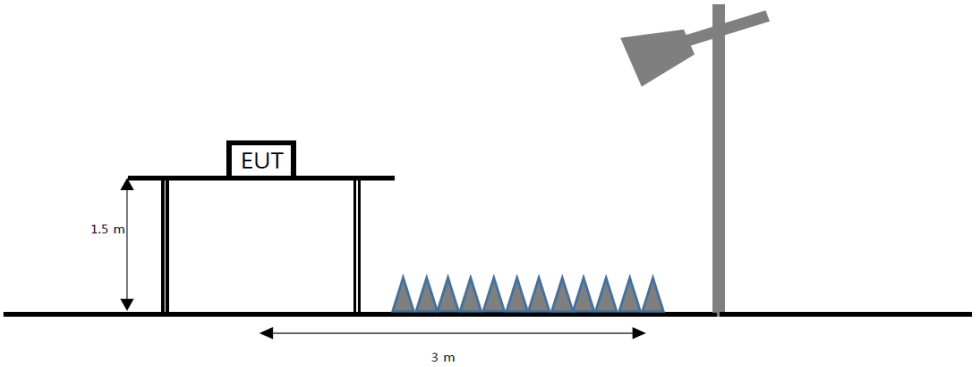
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 ㎑ to 30 ㎒ Emissions



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



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



Limit

According to section 15.209(a), except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

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

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 ㎒, 76–88 ㎒, 174–216 ㎒ or 470–806 ㎒. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section15.231 and 15.241.

According to section 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

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

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

Test procedure
ANSI C63.10-2013

Test settings
Peak field strength measurements
1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW ≥ (3×RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

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

Average field strength measurements

Trace averaging with continuous EUT transmission at full power

If the EUT can be configured or modified to transmit continuously (D ≥ 98%), then the average emission levels shall be measured using the following method (with EUT transmitting continuously):
1. RBW = 1 ㎒ (unless otherwise specified).
2. VBW ≥ (3×RBW).
3. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if [span / (# of points in sweep)] ≤ (RBW / 2). Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
4. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
   1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
   2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or ㏈ averaging shall not be used.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

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

If continuous transmission of the EUT (D ≥ 98%) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less than ±2%), then the following procedure shall be used:
1. The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
2. Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
3. RBW = 1 ㎒ (unless otherwise specified).
4. VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].
5. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if [span / (# of points in sweep)] ≤ (RBW / 2). Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.

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

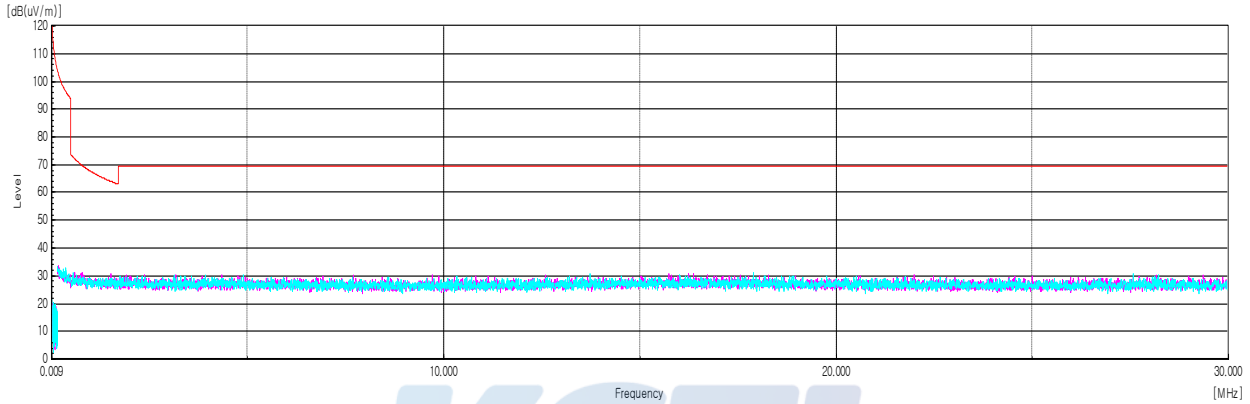
Notes:

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 1 kHz(≥1/T) for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz. (where T = pulse width)
2. *f* <30 MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. F_d = 40log(D_m/Ds)
   f ≥30 MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. F_d = 20log(D_m/Ds)
   Where:
   F_d= Distance factor in dB
   D_m= Measurement distance in meters
   D_s= Specification distance in meters
3. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or F_d(dB)
4. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
5. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
6. [1)] mean is restricted band.
7. According to part 15.31(f)(2), an extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade is applied because measured distance of radiated emission is 3 m.

Test results (Below 30 ㎒) – Worst case: 802.11b Middle frequency

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.									

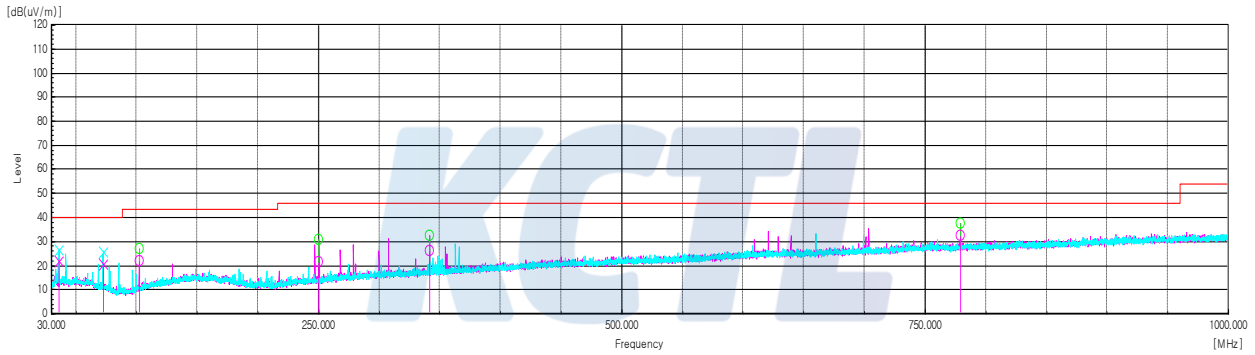
Horizontal/Vertical



Test results (Below 1 000 ㎒) – Worst case: 802.11b Middle frequency

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data									
35.94	V	35.10	1.20	-26.89	12.59	-	22.00	40.00	18.00
72.80	V	34.50	1.79	-26.69	11.00	-	20.60	40.00	19.40
102.14	H	36.10	2.17	-25.13	8.86	-	22.00	43.50	21.50
250.43	H	31.40	3.51	-25.32	11.81	-	21.40	46.00	24.60
341.73	H	32.70	4.17	-24.99	14.42	-	26.30	46.00	19.70
779.33	H	27.80	6.52	-24.21	22.29	-	32.40	46.00	13.60

Horizontal/Vertical

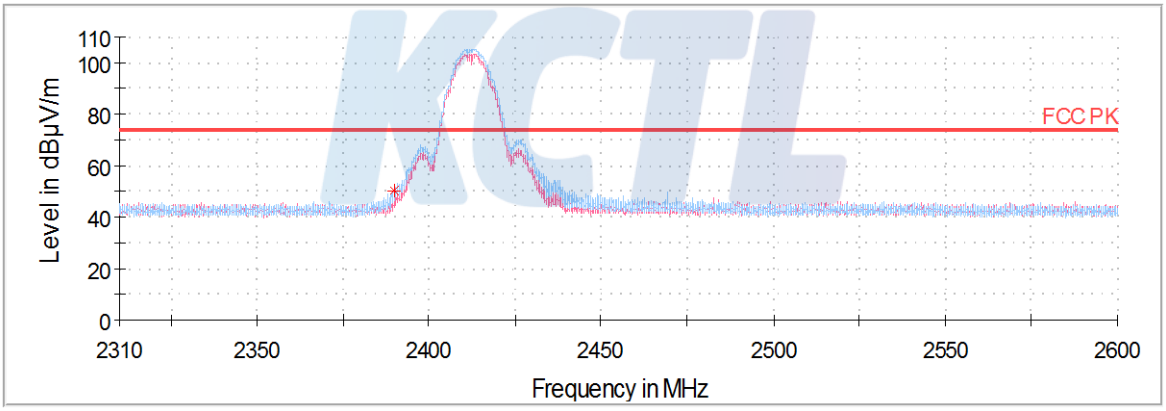


Test results (Above 1 000 ㎒)
802.11b

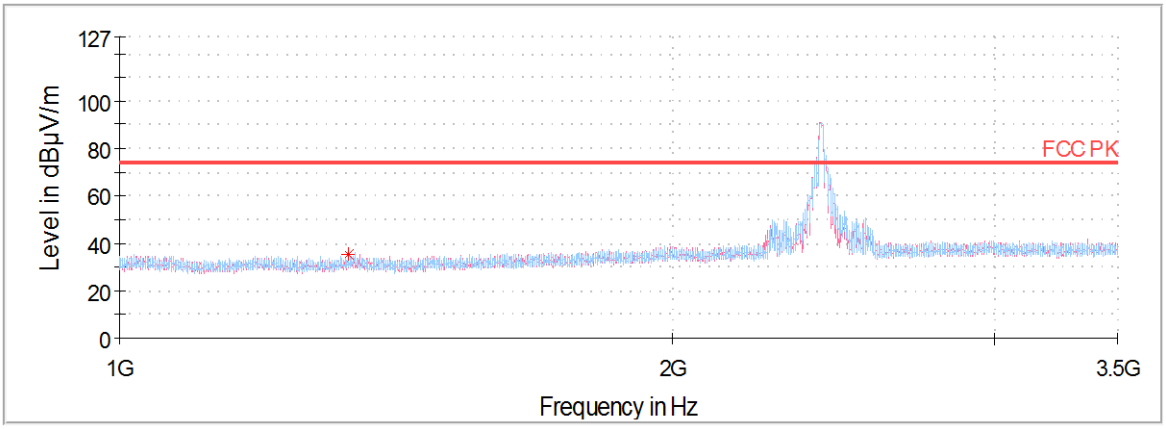
1 Channel

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data									
1 334.22[1)]	H	67.56	2.79	-60.13	25.14	-	35.36	74.00	38.64
2 389.69[1)]	H	48.18	3.70	-30.01	28.54	-	50.40	74.00	23.60
4 824.03[1)]	H	62.17	5.35	-60.89	32.81	-	39.44	74.00	34.56
7 235.56	V	66.56	6.72	-61.42	35.94	-	47.79	74.00	26.21
12 060.44[1)]	V	59.69	8.66	-59.85	39.08	-	47.58	74.00	26.42
Average Data									
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.									

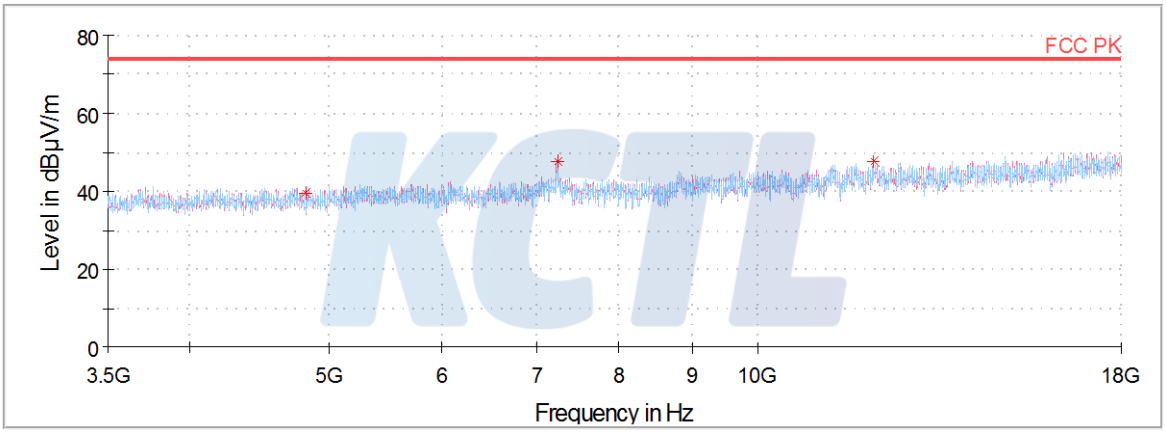
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



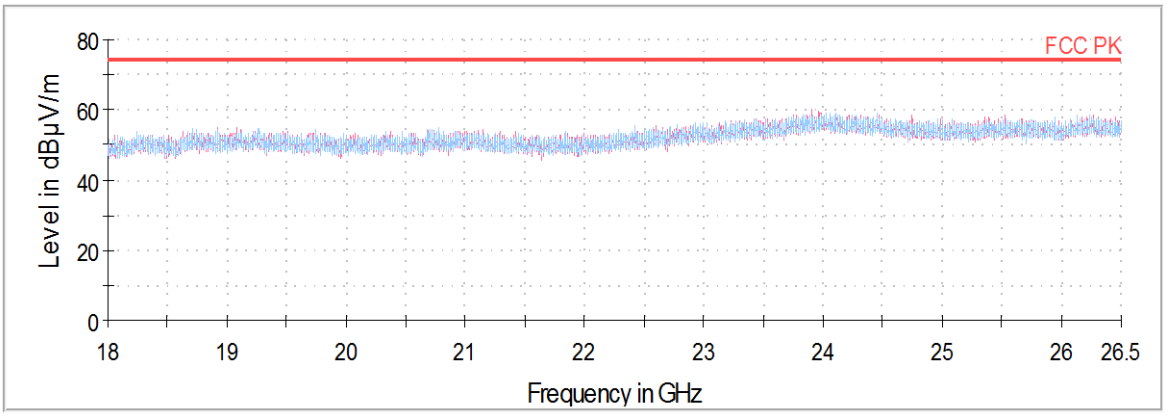
Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 18 ㎓ ~ 26.5 ㎓

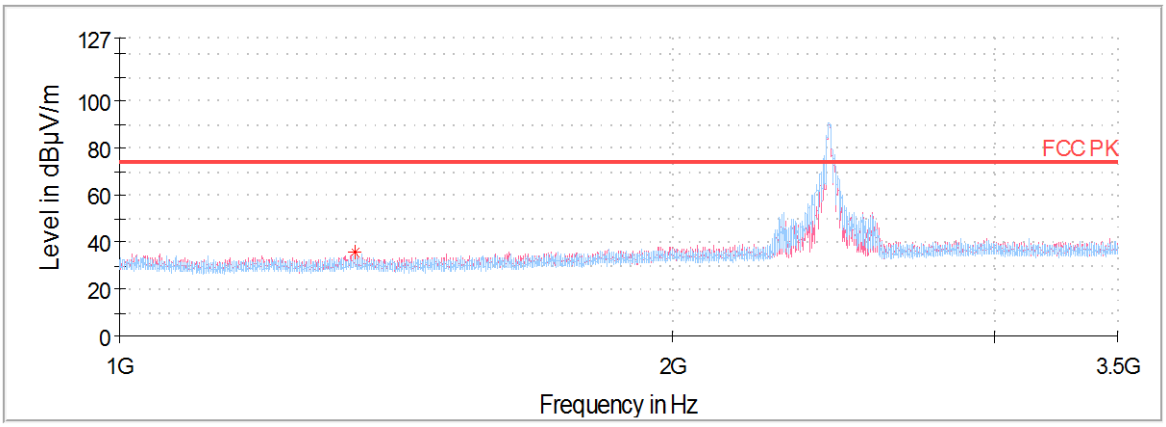


6 Channel

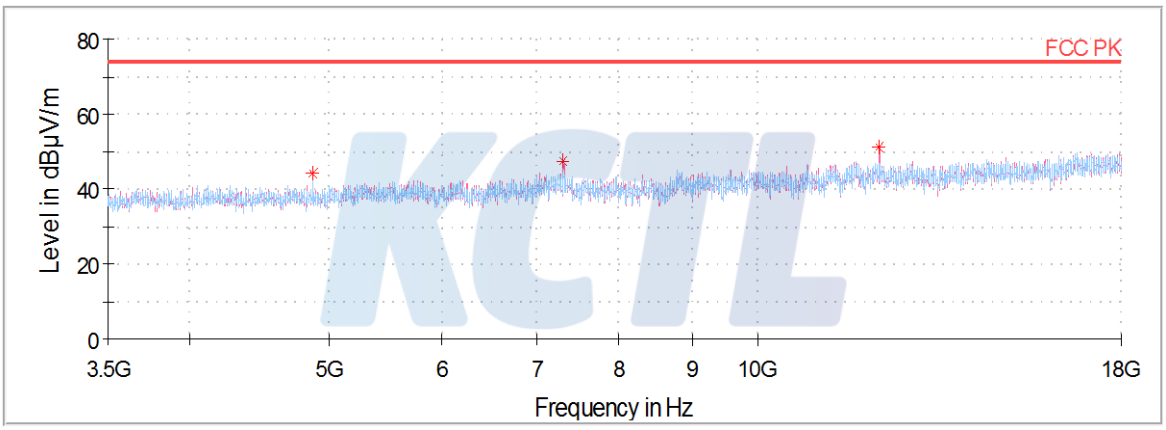
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak data									
1 344.06[1)]	H	67.91	2.80	-60.18	25.18	-	35.71	74.00	38.29
4 873.88[1)]	V	66.90	5.39	-61.05	32.84	-	44.08	74.00	29.92
7 309.42[1)]	V	66.44	6.75	-61.55	36.01	-	47.64	74.00	26.36
12 183.23[1)]	V	63.44	8.72	-59.92	39.03	-	51.27	74.00	22.73
Average Data									
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.									

KCTL

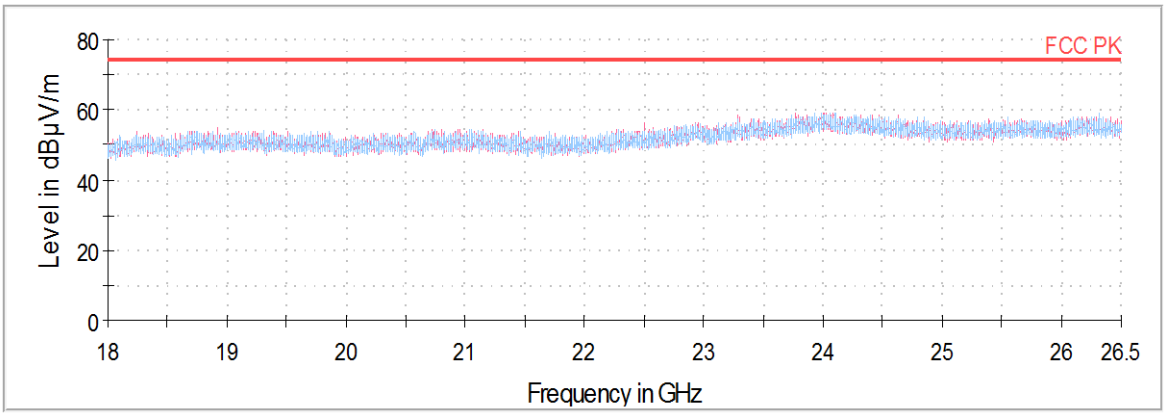
Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓

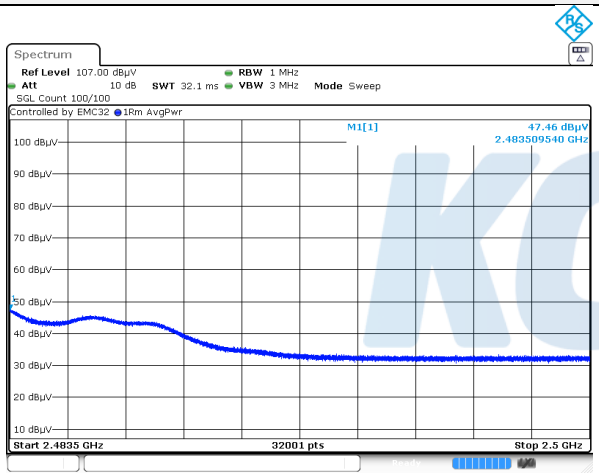


Horizontal/Vertical for 18 ㎓ ~ 26.5 ㎓

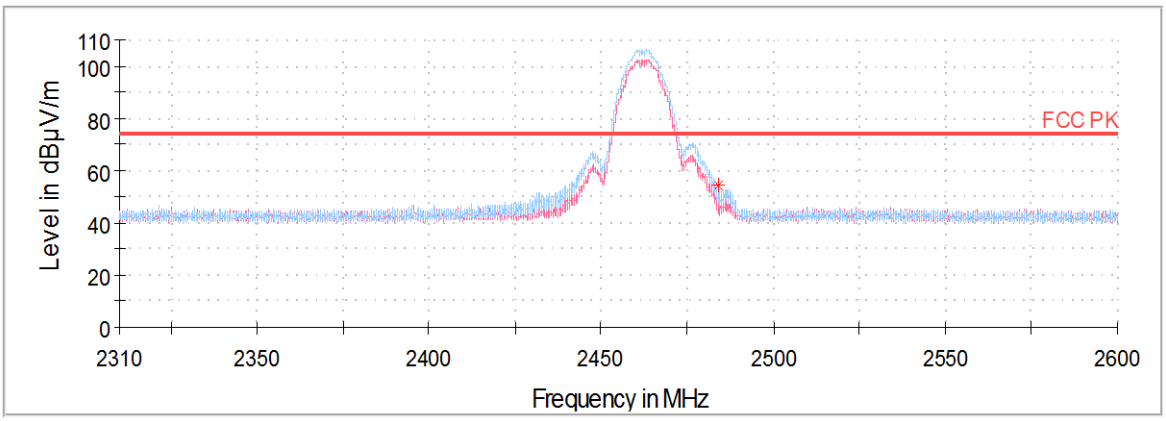


11 Channel

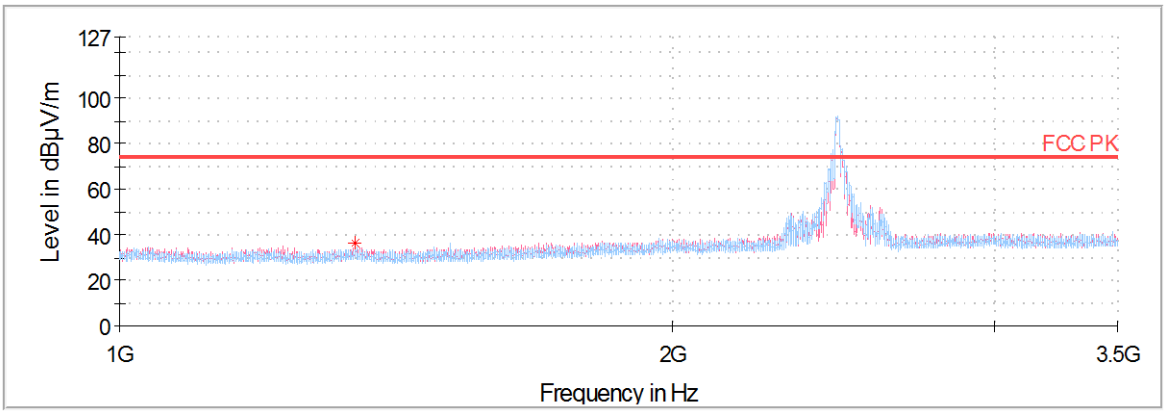
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak data									
1 343.98[1)]	H	68.54	2.80	-60.18	25.18	-	36.35	74.00	37.65
2 483.51[1)]	H	51.96	3.77	-30.29	28.72	-	54.17	74.00	19.83
4 924.17[1)]	H	63.91	5.42	-60.96	32.86	-	41.24	74.00	32.76
7 384.64[1)]	V	64.85	6.79	-61.70	36.08	-	46.02	74.00	27.98
12 308.75[1)]	V	59.83	8.78	-59.98	38.98	-	47.61	74.00	26.39
Average Data									
2 483.51[1)]	H	47.46	3.77	-30.29	28.72	-	49.66	54.00	4.34

Average data	Average data
	Blank

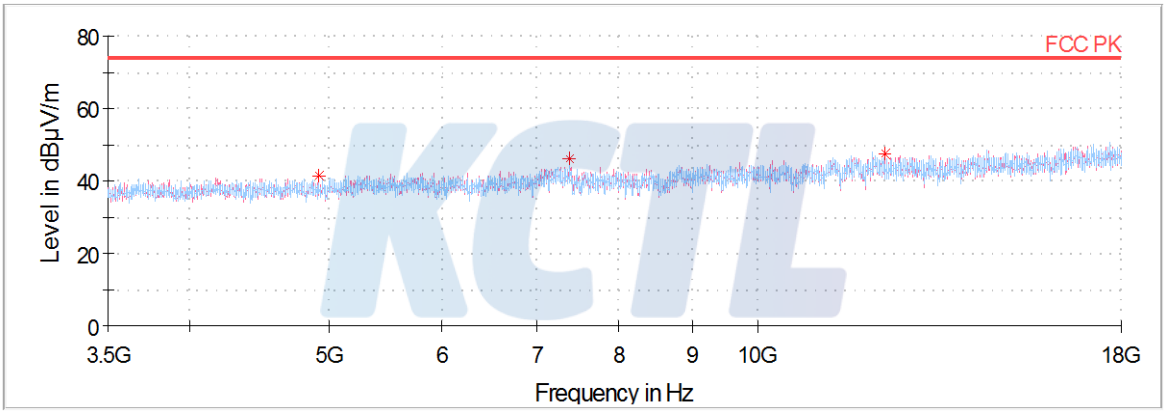
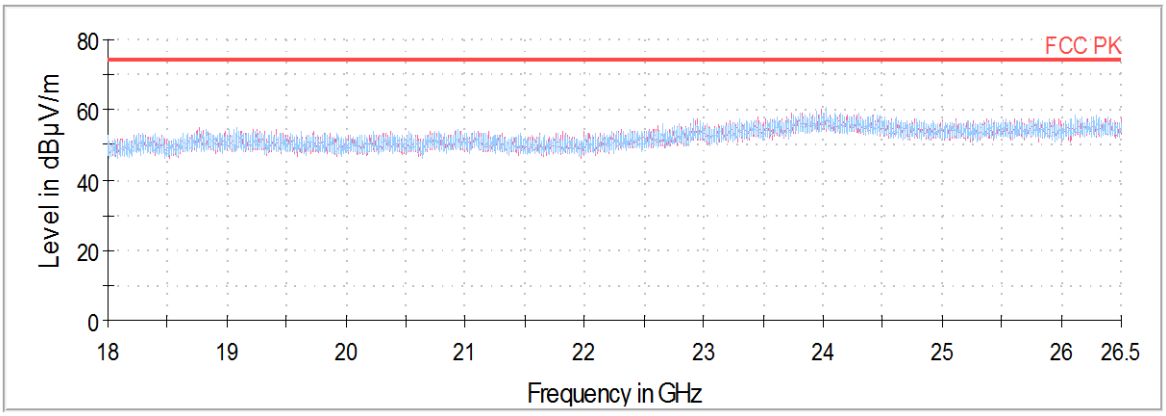
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 18 ㎓ ~ 26.5 ㎓