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TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc.
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KCTL

1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2020-10-08

2. Use of Report : Class II Permissive change

3. Name of Product / Model : Smart Wearable / SM-R830

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

5. FCC ID : A3LSMR830

6. IC Certificate No. : 649E-SMR830

7. Date of Test : 2020-11-16 to 2020-11-20

8. Location of Test : ■ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing (Address: Address of testing location)

9. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247
RSS-247 Issue 2 February 2017
RSS-Gen Issue 5 March 2019

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

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Kwonse Kim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Seungyong Kim (Signature)

2020-12-04

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
2020-11-24	Originally issued	-
2020-12-02	Updated	7, 9
2020-12-04	Updated	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 24

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Note. The report No. KR20-SRF0306-A is superseded by the report No. KR20-SRF0306-B.

General remarks for test reports

Nothing significant to 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
Factory	:	Samsung Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.
Address	:	Yenphong1-I.P Yentrung Commune, Yenphong Dist., Bac Ninh Province, Vietnam
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
		KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	Smart Wearable
Model	:	SM-R830
Frequency range	:	2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒ (BDR/EDR/BLE)
		2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 472 ㎒ (802.11b/g/n HT20)
Modulation technique	:	GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK (BDR/EDR)
		GFSK (BLE)
		DSSS (802.11b), OFDM (802.11g/n HT20)
Number of channels	:	79 ch (BDR/EDR)
		40 ch (BLE)
		13 ch (802.11b/g/n HT20)
Power source	:	DC 3.85 ㏈
Antenna specification	:	LDS Antenna
Antenna gain	:	-6.4 ㏈i
Software version	:	R830.001
Hardware version	:	REV1.0
Test device serial No.	:	Conducted(R3AM600CWGL)
		Radiated(R3AM600CZGV, R3AM600D04D)

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source	FCC ID & IC
Wireless charger	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EP-OR825	-	DC 5.0 ㏈, 1.0 A	A3LEPOR825 / 649E-EPOR825

2.2. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
WIFI(802.11b/g/n HT20), Bluetooth(BDR, EDR, BLE)

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
01	2 412
. .	. .
06	2 437
. .	. .
13	2 472

Table 2.2.1. 802.11b/g/n HT20 mode

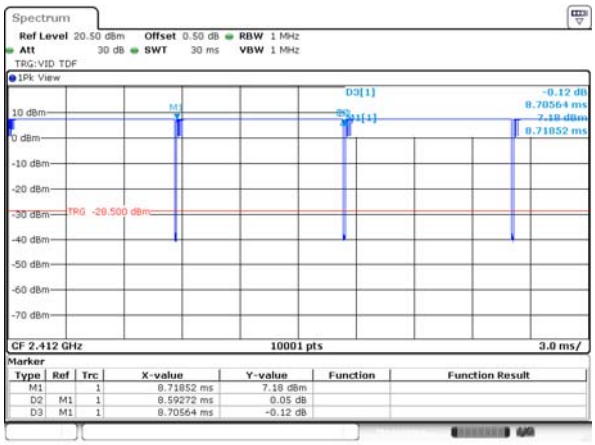
2.3. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Period (ms)	On time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11b	8.705 6	8.592 7	0.987 0	98.70	0.057
802.11g	1.538 7	1.419 0	0.922 2	92.22	0.352
802.11n_HT20	1.454 6	1.380 7	0.949 2	94.92	0.226

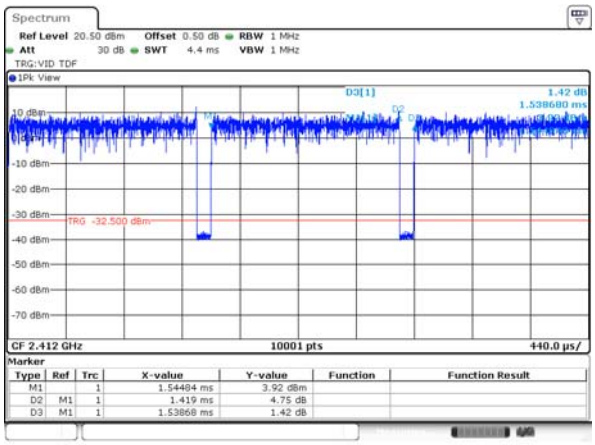
Notes.

1. Duty cycle (Linear) = Ton time / Period
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) = 10log(1/duty cycle)
3. DCF is not compensated to average result if the duty cycle is more than 98%

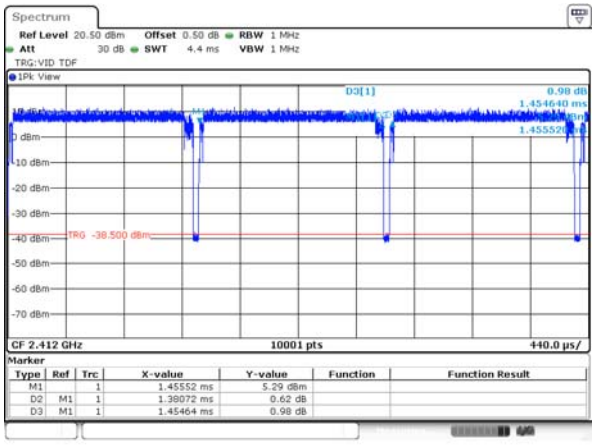
802.11b



802.11g



802.11n_HT20



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3. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	IC Rule Reference	Parameter	Test condition	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 (5.4)(d)	Maximum peak output power	Conducted	Pass
15.205(a), 15.209(a)	RSS-Gen (8.9), (8.10)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
		Band-edge, restricted band		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 **Y** orientation.
4. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.10-2013
   - KDB 558074 D01 v05r02
5. All the radiated tests have been performed two modes (with charger and without charger) and the without charger is the worst case mode.
6. The test mode and channel set for this C2PC filing test was based on the worst case condition raised in original report, KR19-SRF0090-A.
7. The maximum production power and tolerance are not impacted by the change stated in the C2PC letter.

4. Measurement uncertainty

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

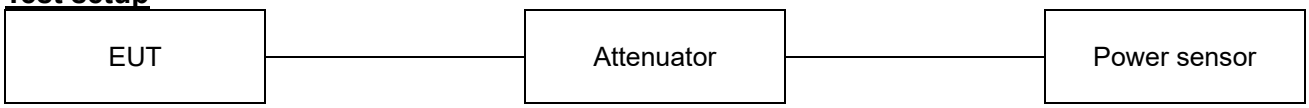
All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of *k*=2 to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets of exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine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

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty (±)	
Conducted RF power	1.3 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.3 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	5.4 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.5 dB
	Above 1 GHz	6.7 dB

5 Test results

5.1. Maximum peak output power

Test setup



Limit

FCC

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.

IC

According to RSS-247 5.4(d), For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 ㎒ and 2400-2483.5 ㎒, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 �W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 �W, except as provided in section 5.4(e).

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9
Used test method is section 11.9.1.3 and 11.9.2.3.1

Test settings

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

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

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

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

11.9.1. 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.

11.9.1.1. 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.

11.9.1.3. 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 an shall use a fast-responding diode detector.

11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)

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

a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
   1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
   2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
   3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.

b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.

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

d) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding [10 log(1/D)], where D is the duty cycle

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 mode	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted output power (dBm)		Ant. Gain (dBi)	Max. e.i.r.p. (dBm)	
		Peak	Average		Peak	Average
802.11b	2 412	20.46	17.12	-6.40	14.06	10.72
	2 437	19.42	16.81	-6.40	13.02	10.41
	2 462	18.49	16.57	-6.40	12.09	10.17
	2 467	14.29	11.12	-6.40	7.89	4.72
	2 472	12.18	8.73	-6.40	5.78	2.33
802.11g	2 412	26.42	15.79	-6.40	20.02	9.39
	2 437	25.65	15.86	-6.40	19.25	9.46
	2 462	25.49	15.67	-6.40	19.09	9.27
	2 467	21.49	11.22	-6.40	15.09	4.82
	2 472	19.17	8.54	-6.40	12.77	2.14
802.11 n HT20	2 412	26.19	14.48	-6.40	19.79	8.08
	2 437	25.51	14.51	-6.40	19.11	8.11
	2 462	24.84	14.09	-6.40	18.44	7.69
	2 467	22.96	11.23	-6.40	16.56	4.83
	2 472	20.46	8.26	-6.40	14.06	1.86

Notes:

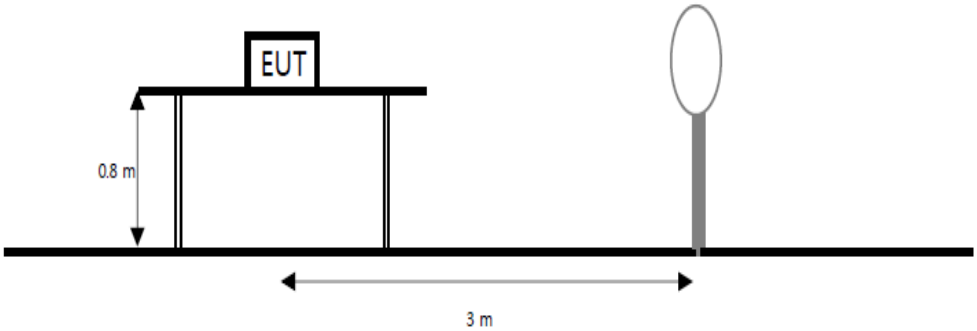
Measured output power(Average) = reading value of average power + D.C.F

e.i.r.p. Calculation: e.i.r.p. (dBm) = Conducted output power (dBm) + Antenna gain (dBi)

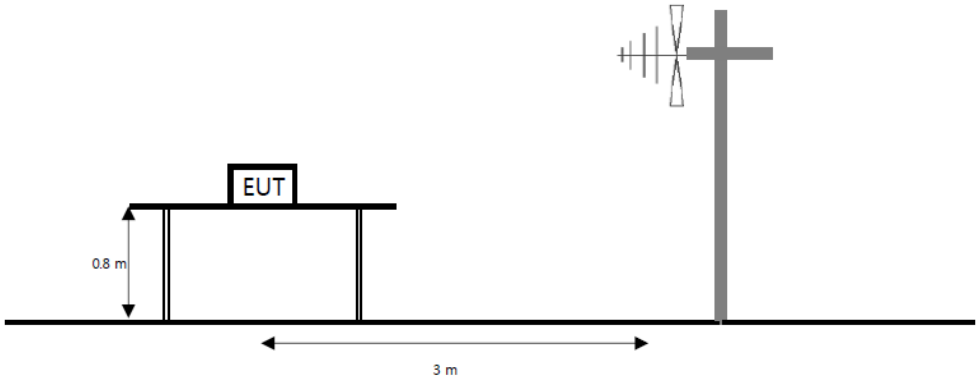
5.2. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

Test setup

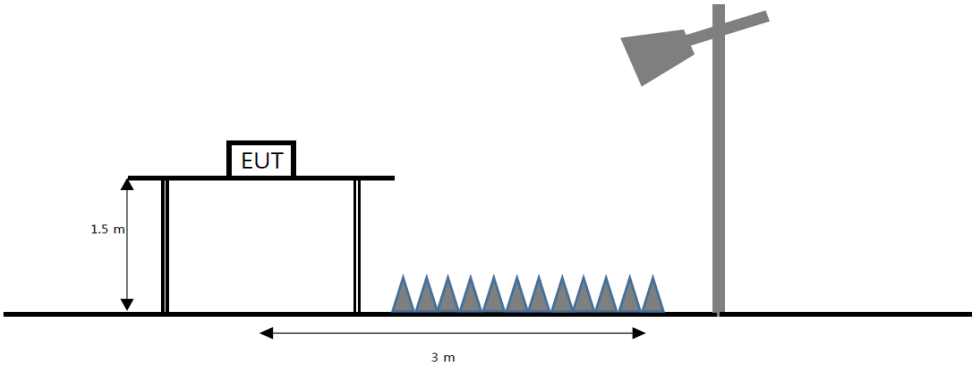
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 ㎑ to 30 ㎒ Emissions



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

FCC

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

Frequency (㎒)	Field strength (㎶/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.

IC

According to RSS-247(5.5), In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

According to RSS-Gen(8.9), Except where otherwise indicated in the applicable RSS, radiated emissions shall comply with the field strength limits shown in table 5 and table 6. Additionally, the level of any transmitter unwanted emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

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

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

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

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

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

According to RSS-Gen(8.10), Restricted frequency bands, identified in table 7, are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical activities), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. Except where otherwise indicated, the following conditions related to the restricted frequency bands apply:

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

Table 7- Restricted frequency bands*

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

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

Test procedure
ANSI C63.10-2013

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:

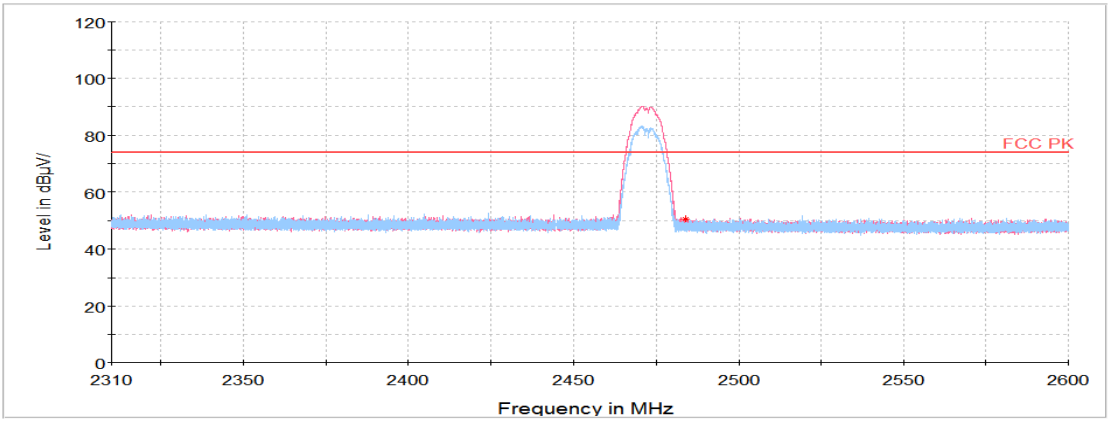
1. f <30 MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 40\log(D_m/Ds)$
   f ≥30 MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 20\log(D_m/Ds)$
   Where:
   F_d= Distance factor in dB
   D_m= Measurement distance in meters
   D_s= Specification distance in meters
2. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or F_d(dB)
3. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
4. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
5. 1) means restricted band.

Test results (Above 1 000 ㎒)

802.11b / Band-edge
Highest Channel (2 472 ㎒)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 484.00[1)]	V	47.30	31.98	-28.55	-	50.73	74.00	23.27
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.								

Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge

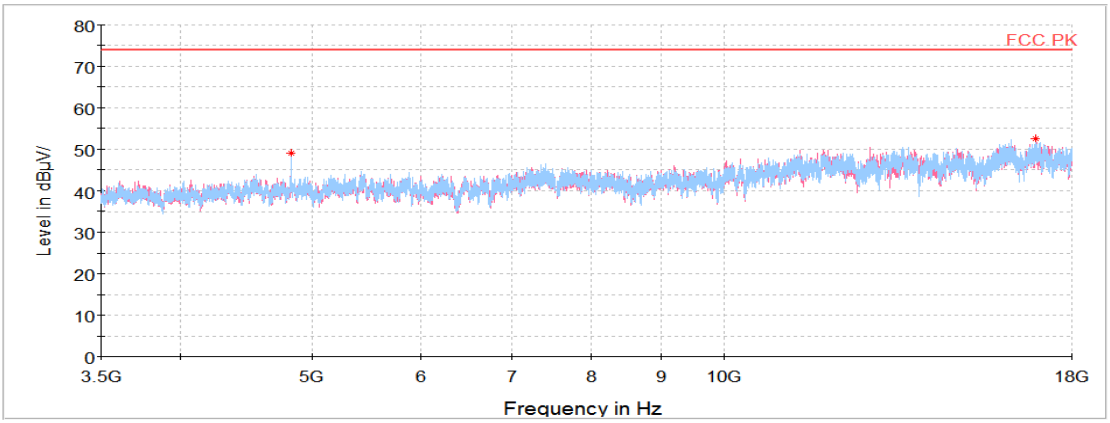


802.11b / Harmonic

Lowest Channel (2 412 ㎒)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
4 824.03[1)]	H	68.78	34.26	-54.03	-	49.01	74.00	24.99
16 945.13	H	56.01	41.93	-45.46	-	52.48	74.00	21.52
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.								

Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓

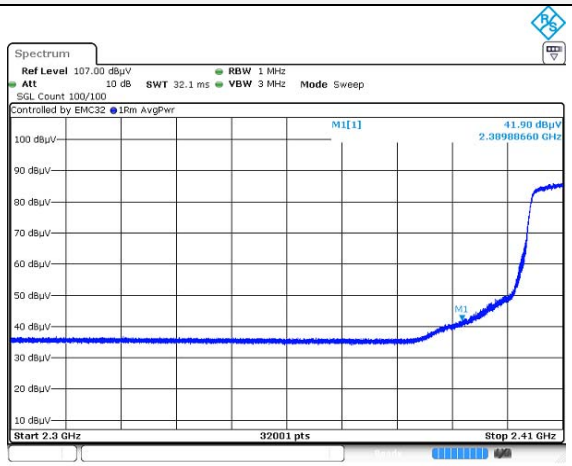


802.11g / Band-edge

Lowest Channel (2 412 ㎒)

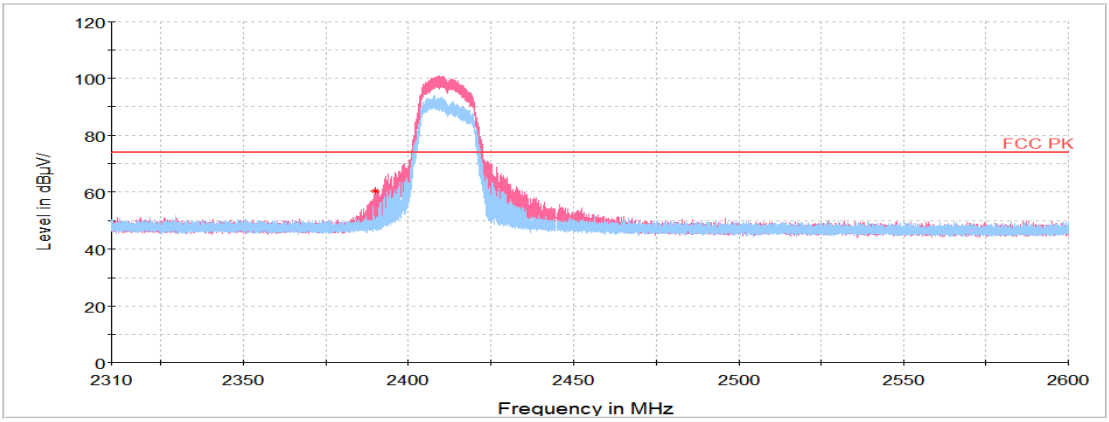
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 389.89[1)]	V	56.25	31.85	-27.79	-	60.31	74.00	13.69
Average Data								
2 389.89[1)]	V	41.90	31.85	-27.79	0.35	46.31	54.00	7.69

Average data



Blank

Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge

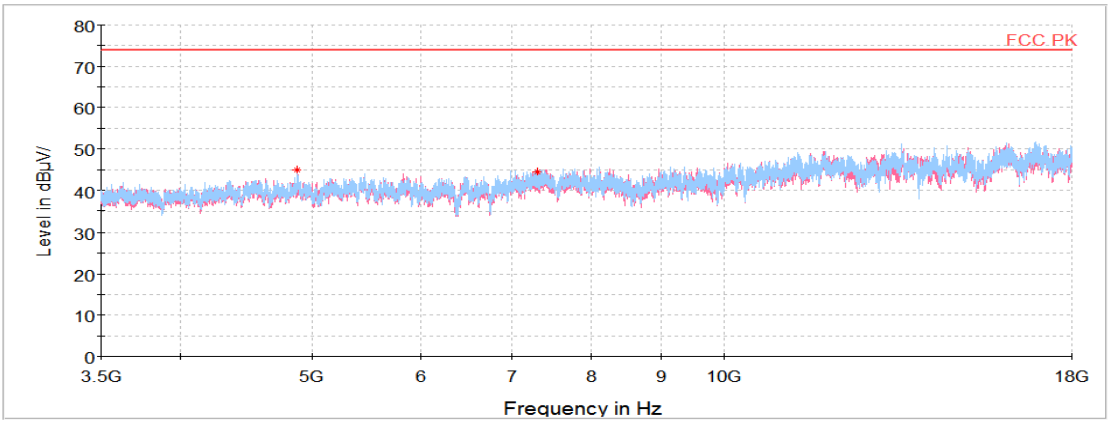


802.11g / Harmonic

Middle Channel (2 437 ㎒)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
4 876.59[1)]	H	64.47	34.30	-53.85	-	44.92	74.00	29.08
7 311.69[1)]	H	60.86	35.86	-52.31	-	44.41	74.00	29.59
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.								

Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓

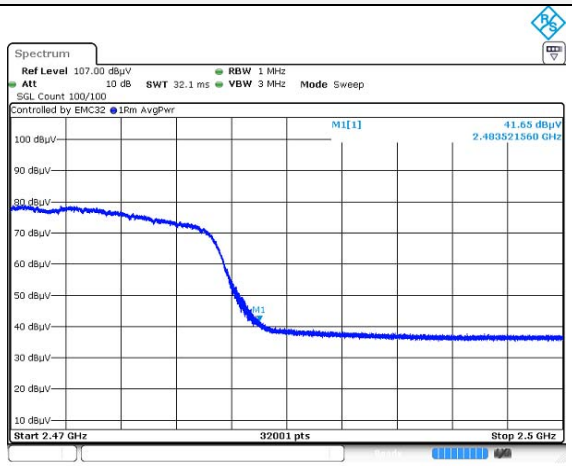


802.11n HT20 / Band-edge

Highest Channel (2 472 ㎒)

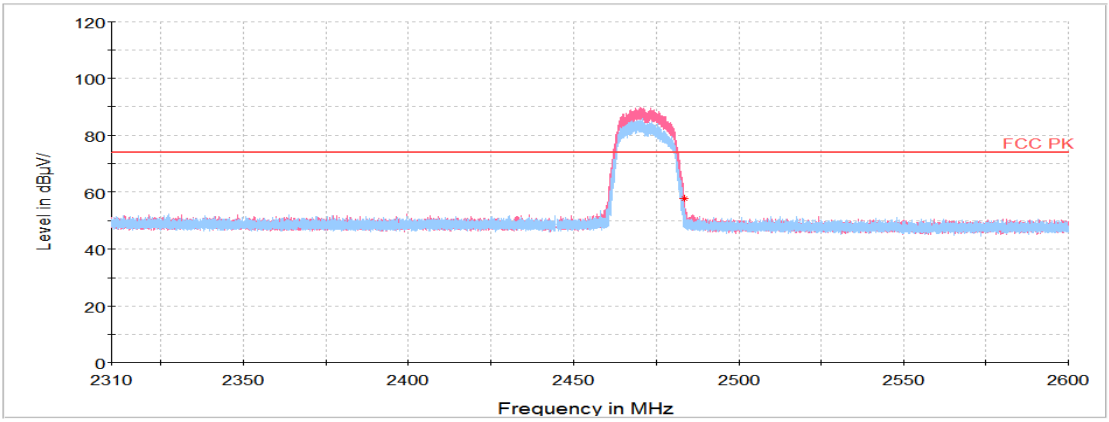
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 483.52[1)]	V	54.12	31.98	-28.54	-	57.56	74.00	16.44
Average Data								
2 483.52[1)]	V	41.65	31.98	-28.54	0.23	45.32	54.00	8.68

Average data



Blank

Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge

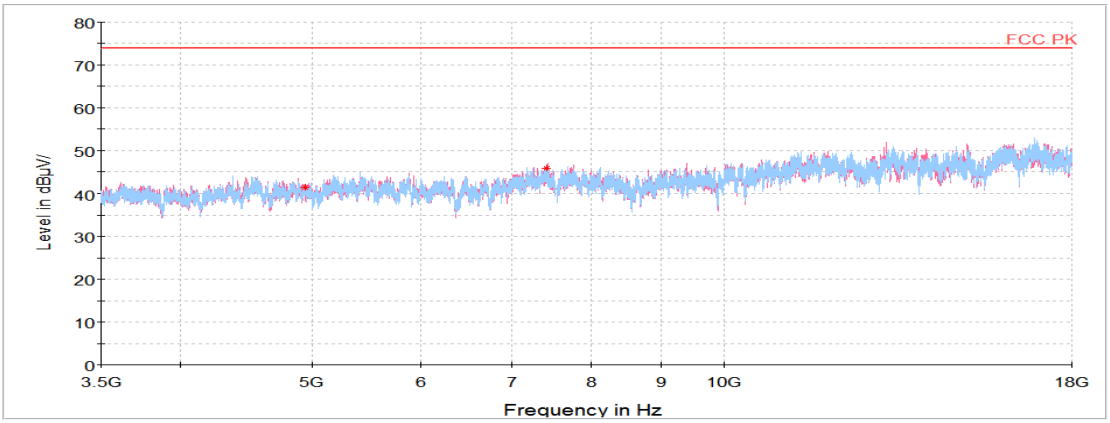


802.11n HT20 / Harmonic

Highest Channel (2 472 ㎒)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
4 941.84[1)]	V	60.99	34.35	-54.08	-	41.26	74.00	32.74
7 425.88[1)]	H	62.15	35.70	-52.07	-	45.78	74.00	28.22
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.								

Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



6. Measurement equipment

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	100806	21.07.29
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	100989	21.01.03
Attenuator	Weinschel ENGINEERING	56-10	51395	21.01.22
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	176206	21.01.21
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	257566	21.07.13
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR40	100007	21.04.08
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	1137.9009.02-106224-tg	21.05.25
Highpass Filter	WT	WT-A1698-HS	WT160411001	21.05.11
Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3117	161225	21.05.12
Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3116	00086632	21.02.17
Attenuator	API Inmet	40AH2W-10	12	21.05.12
Broadband PreAmplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV9718	216	21.07.28
AMPLIFIER	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	AMF-7D-01001800-22-10P	2031196	21.02.12
AMPLIFIER	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	JS44-18004000-33-8P	2000996	21.01.22
Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4000-EP	303	-
Turn Table	Innco Systems	DT2000	79	-

End of test report

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