FCC RF TEST REPORT

ISSUED BY
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

FOR

ac2x2+BT5.0 USB2.0

ISSUED TO
CC&C Technologies, Inc.

8F, No.150, Jian Yi Rd, Zhonghe District, New Taipei City, 235, Taiwan

Report No.:	BL-EC19A0003-603
EUT Name:	ac2x2+BT5.0 USB2.0
Model Name:	CM-8822CU-V2
Brand Name:	CC&C
Test Standard:	47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C
FCC ID:	PANCM8822CUV2
Test Conclusion:	Pass
Test Date:	Oct. 30, 2019 ~ Nov. 15, 2019
Date of Issue:	Dec. 12, 2019

Tested by: Heng Aiping
Heng Aiping
(Engineer)
Date Dec. 12, 2019

Approved by:
Wei Yanquan
(Chief Engineer)
Date Dec. 12, 2019

NOTE: This test report of test results only related to testing samples, which can be duplicated completely for the legal use with the approval of the applicant; it shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd. Any objections should be raised within thirty days from the date of issue. To validate the report, please contact us.

Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China 518055
TEL: +86-755-66850100, FAX: +86-755-61824271
Email: qc@baluntek.com
www.baluntek.com

Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
Rev. 01	Dec. 02, 2019	Initial Issue
Rev. 02	Dec. 12, 2019	Updated incorrect values

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (GENERAL INFORMATION) 5

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory 5

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location 5

1.3 Laboratory Condition 5

1.4 Announce 5

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION 6

2.1 Applicant Information 6

2.2 Manufacturer Information 6

2.3 Factory Information 6

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT) 6

2.5 Technical Information 7

2.6 Additional Instructions 9

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS 11

3.1 Test Standards 11

3.2 Verdict 11

4 GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS 12

4.1 Test Environments 12

4.2 Test Equipment List 12

4.3 Measurement Uncertainty 13

4.4 Description of Test Setup 14

4.4.1 For Antenna Port Test 14

4.4.2 For AC Power Supply Port Test 14

4.4.3 For Radiated Test (Below 30 MHz) 15

4.4.4 For Radiated Test (30 MHz-1 GHz) 15

4.4.5 For Radiated Test (Above 1 GHz) 16

4.5 Measurement Results Explanation Example 16
4.5.1 For conducted test items: 16
4.5.2 For radiated band edges and spurious emission test: 16
5 TEST ITEMS 17
5.1 Antenna Requirements 17
5.1.1 Relevant Standards 17
5.1.2 Antenna Anti-Replacement Construction 17
5.1.3 Antenna Gain 17
5.2 Output Power 18
5.2.1 Test Limit 18
5.2.2 Test Setup 18
5.2.3 Test Procedure 18
5.2.4 Test Result 19
5.3 6dB Bandwidth 20
5.3.1 Limit 20
5.3.2 Test Setup 20
5.3.3 Test Procedure 20
5.3.4 Test Result 20
5.4 Conducted Spurious Emission 21
5.4.1 Limit 21
5.4.2 Test Setup 21
5.4.3 Test Procedure 21
5.4.4 Test Result 22
5.5 Band Edge (Authorized-band band-edge) 23
5.5.1 Limit 23
5.5.2 Test Setup 23
5.5.3 Test Procedure 23
5.5.4 Test Result 24
5.6 Conducted Emission 25
5.6.1 Limit 25
5.6.2 Test Setup 25
5.6.3 Test Procedure 25

5.6.4 Test Result 25
5.7 Radiated Spurious Emission 26
5.7.1 Limit 26
5.7.2 Test Setup 26
5.7.3 Test Procedure 26
5.7.4 Test Result 29
5.8 Band Edge (Restricted-band band-edge) 30
5.8.1 Limit 30
5.8.2 Test Setup 30
5.8.3 Test Procedure 30
5.8.4 Test Result 30
5.9 Power Spectral density (PSD) 31
5.9.1 Limit 31
5.9.2 Test Setup 31
5.9.3 Test Procedure 31
5.9.4 Test Result 31
ANNEX A TEST RESULT 32
A.1 Output Power 32
A.2 Bandwidth 38
A.3 Conducted Spurious Emissions 53
A.4 Band Edge (Authorized-band band-edge) 84
A.5 Conducted Emissions 96
A.6 Radiated Emission 98
A.7 Band Edge (Restricted-band band-edge) 130
A.8 Power Spectral Density (PSD) 140
ANNEX B TEST SETUP PHOTOS 149
ANNEX C EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS 149
ANNEX D EUT INTERNAL PHOTOS 149

1 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (GENERAL INFORMATION)

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Test Location	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 11524A-1. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA) according to ISO/IEC 17025.The accreditation certificate is 4344.01. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L6791.
Description	All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055

1.3 Laboratory Condition

Ambient Temperature	20℃ to 25℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	45% to 55%
Ambient Pressure	100 kPa to 102 kPa

1.4 Announce

(1) The test report reference to the report template version v6.4.

(2) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.

(3) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.

(4) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.

(5) This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by BALUN and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section.

(6) Content of the test report, in part or in full, cannot be used for publicity and/or promotional purposes without prior written approval from the laboratory.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	CC&C Technologies, Inc.
Address	8F, No.150, Jian Yi Rd, Zhonghe District, New Taipei City,235, Taiwan

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	CC&C Technologies, Inc.
Address	8F, No.150, Jian Yi Rd, Zhonghe District, New Taipei City,235, Taiwan

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	Kunshan CC&C Technologies, Co., Ltd
Address	No.9 building, 3rd Main Street, Kunshan Free Trade Zone, Jiangsu Province, P. R. China

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Type	ac2x2+BT5.0 USB2.0
Model Name Under Test	CM-8822CU-V2
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model name differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	V. A
Software Version	V15(WIFI+BT)
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.5 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	Bluetooth 5.0 (BR+EDR+BLE) 2.4G WIFI 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n(HT20/40) 5G WIFI 802.11a, 802.11n(HT20/40), 802.11ac(VHT20/40/80)

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Frequency Range		802.11b/g/n(20 MHz): 2.412 GHz - 2.462 GHz f_c = 2412 MHz + (N-1)*5 MHz, where - f_c = "Operating Frequency" in MHz, - N = "Channel Number" with the range from 1 to 11. 802.11n(40 MHz): 2.422 GHz - 2.452 GHz f_c = 2412 MHz + (N-1)*5 MHz, where - f_c = "Operating Frequency" in MHz, - N = "Channel Number" with the range from 3 to 9.
Modulation Type		DSSS, OFDM
Product Type		☒ Mobile ☐ Portable ☐ Fix Location
Antenna System (eg., MIMO, Smart Antenna)		Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD) for 802.11n Basic methodology with N_{ANT} transmit antennas, each with the same directional gain G_{ANT} dBi for 802.11b/g
Categorization as Correlated or Completely Uncorrelated		Categorization as Correlated
Antenna Type	Antenna 0 (ANT 0)	PCB Antenna
	Antenna 1 (ANT 1)	
Antenna Gain	Antenna 0 (ANT 0)	2.91 dBi
	Antenna 1 (ANT 1)	2.05 dBi
Total directional gain for 802.11n	For power spectral density(PSD) measurements	5.51 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = G_{ANT} + Array Gain, *Array Gain = 10 log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}) dB*. N_{SS} =1, G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.
	For power measurements	2.91 dBi Formulas: Directional gain = G_{ANT} + Array Gain, *Array Gain* = 0, G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.
About the Product		Only the WIFI 802.11b, 802.11g and 802.11n (HT20/40) was tested in this report.

Mode	Antenna		
	Antenna 0	Antenna 1	Antenna 0 + Antenna1
802.11b	√	√	--
802.11g	√	√	--
802.11n20	√	√	√
802.11n40	√	√	√
Note：All the configurations were tested, but only the worst data was reported in this report.			

Modulation technology	Modulation Type	Transfer Rate (Mbps)
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-20MHz)	BPSK	6.5
	QPSK	13/19.5
	16QAM	26/39
	64QAM	52/58.5/65
OFDM (802.11n-40MHz)	BPSK	13.5
	QPSK	27/40.5
	16QAM	54/81/108
	64QAM	121.5/135

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

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

Note: The above EUT information in section 2.4 and 2.6 was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

2.6 Additional Instructions

EUT Software Settings:

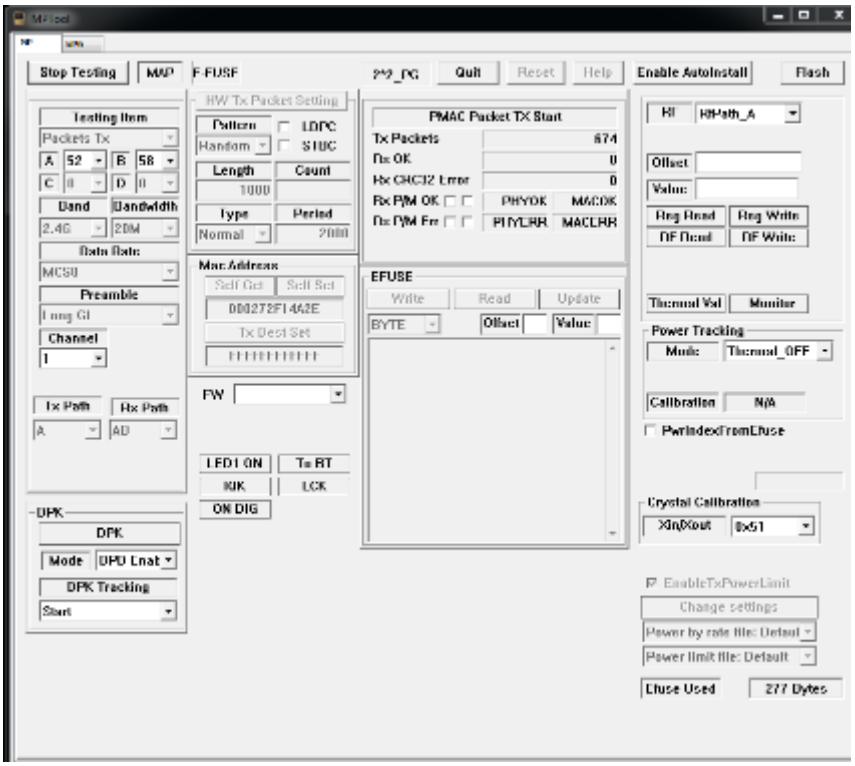
Mode	☒ Special software is used. The software provided by client to enable the EUT under transmission condition continuously at specific channel frequencies individually.

During testing, Channel and Power Controlling Software provided by the customer was used to control the operating channel as well as the output power level. The RF output power selection is for the setting of RF output power expected by the customer and is going to be fixed on the firmware of the final end product.

EUT Software Settings:

Power level setup in software					
Test Software Version	MPTool				
Support Units (Software installation media)	Description		Manufacturer		Model
	Notebook		Lenovo		ThinkPad E485
Mode	Channel	Soft Set			
		SISO ANT0	SISO ANT1	MIMO ANT0	MIMO ANT1
802.11 b	1	91	98	--	--
	6	91	98	--	--
	11	91	98	--	--
802.11 g	1	76	80	--	--
	6	76	80	--	--
	11	76	80	--	--
802.11 n20	1	70	81	65	65
	6	70	81	65	65
	11	70	81	65	65
802.11 n40	3	68	81	55	55
	6	68	81	55	55
	9	68	81	55	55

Run software:



3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C	Miscellaneous Wireless Communications Services
2	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	KDB Publication 662911 D01v02r01	Emissions Testing of Transmitters with Multiple Outputs in the Same Band (e.g., MIMO, Smart Antenna, etc)
4	ANSI C63.10-2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

3.2 Verdict

No.	Description	FCC PART No.	ISED Part No.	Test Result	Verdict
1	Antenna Requirement	15.203; 15.247(b)	RSS-247, 5.4 (6)	N/A	Pass[Note 1]
2	Output Power	15.247(b)	RSS-247, 5.4 (4)	ANNEX A.1	Pass
3	6dB Bandwidth	15.247(a)	RSS-GEN, 6.6; RSS-247, 5.2 (1)	ANNEX A.2	Pass
4	Conducted Spurious Emission	15.247(d)	RSS-247, 5.5	ANNEX A.3	Pass
5	Band Edge(Authorized-band band-edge)	15.209; 15.247(d)	RSS-GEN, 8.9; RSS-247, 5.5	ANNEX A.4	Pass
6	Conducted Emission	15.207	RSS-GEN, 8.8	ANNEX A.5	Pass
7	Radiated Spurious Emission	15.209; 15.247(d)	RSS-247, 5.5	ANNEX A.6	Pass
8	Band Edge(Restricted-band band-edge)	15.209; 15.247(d)	RSS-247, 5.5	ANNEX A.7	Pass
9	Power spectral density (PSD)	15.247(e)	RSS-247, 5.2 (2)	ANNEX A.8	Pass
10	Receiver Spurious Emissions	N/A	RSS-Gen, 7.1.2	N/A	N/A [Note 2]

Note [1]: Please refer to section 5.1.

Note [2]: Only radio communication receivers operating in stand-alone mode within the band 30-960 MHz, as well as scanner receivers, are subject to Industry Canada requirements, so this test is not applicable.

4 GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS

4.1 Test Environments

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

Relative Humidity	45% - 55%	
Atmospheric Pressure	100 kPa - 102 kPa	
Temperature	NT (Normal Temperature)	+22℃ to +25℃
Working Voltage of the EUT	NV (Normal Voltage)	DC 3.3 V

4.2 Test Equipment List

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	FSV-30	103118	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Switch Unit with OSP-B157	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	OSP120	101270	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
EMI Receiver	KEYSIGHT	N9038A	MY53220118	2019.10.29	2020.10.28
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	MY45304434	2019.10.30	2020.10.29
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	MY46181663	2019.10.30	2020.10.29
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	127794	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	120598	2019.02.28	2020.02.27
EMI Receiver	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	ESRP	101036	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
LISN	SCHWARZBECK	NSLK 8127	8127-687	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Bluetooth Tester	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	CBT	101005	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
DC Power Supply	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	HMP2020	018141664	2019.06.18	2020.06.17
Power Splitter	KMW	DCPD-LDC	1305003215	--	--
Power Sensor	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	NRP-Z21	103971	2019.06.13	2020.06.12
Attenuator (20 dB)	KMW	ZA-S1-201	110617091	2019.01.09	2020.01.08
Attenuator (6 dB)	KMW	ZA-S1-61	1305003189	2019.01.09	2020.01.08
Temperature Chamber	AHK	SP20	1412	2019.06.24	2020.06.23
Test Antenna-Loop(9 kHz-30 MHz)	SCHWARZBECK	FMZB 1519	1519-037	2017.11.09	2020.11.08
Test Antenna-Bi-Log(30 MHz-3 GHz)	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9163	9163-624	2018.08.22	2020.08.21
Test Antenna-Horn(1-18 GHz)	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120D	9120D-1148	2018.07.11	2020.07.10
Test Antenna-Horn (18-40 GHz)	A-INFO	LB-180400KF	J211060273	2019.01.05	2021.01.04
Anechoic Chamber	RAINFORD	9m*6m*6m	N/A	2017.02.21	2020.02.20

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Anechoic Chamber	EMC Electronic Co., Ltd	20.10*11.60*7.35m	N/A	2018.07.19	2020.07.18
Shielded Enclosure	ChangNing	CN-130701	130703	--	--
Signal Generator	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	SMB100A	177746	2019.08.23	2020.08.22
Power Amplifier	OPHIR RF	5225F	1037	2019.02.28	2020.02.27
Power Amplifier	OPHIR RF	5273F	1016	2019.02.28	2020.02.27
Directional Coupler	Werlantone	C5982-10	109275	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	Werlantone	CHP-273E	S00801z-01	N/A	N/A
Software	BALUN	BL410	-	-	-
Cable	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	JUNFLON	APR0914004	2019.01.09	2020.01.08
Note: The calibration period on the Cable is three month.					

4.3 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.

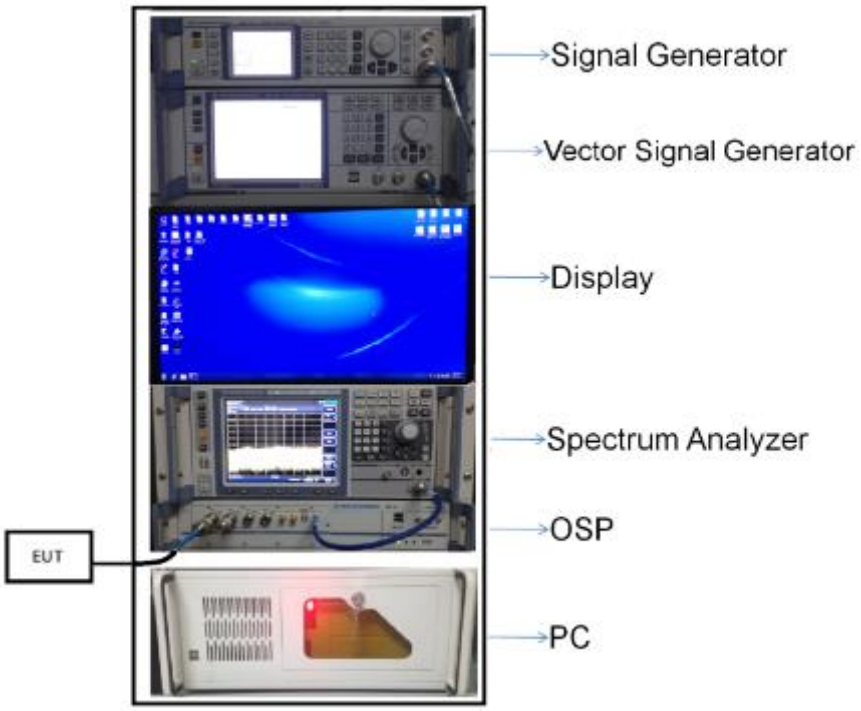
Measurement	Value
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	±4%
RF output power, conducted	±1.4 dB
Power Spectral Density, conducted	±2.5 dB
Unwanted Emissions, conducted	±2.8 dB
All emissions, radiated	±5.4 dB
Temperature	±1°C
Humidity	±4%

4.4 Description of Test Setup

4.4.1 For Antenna Port Test

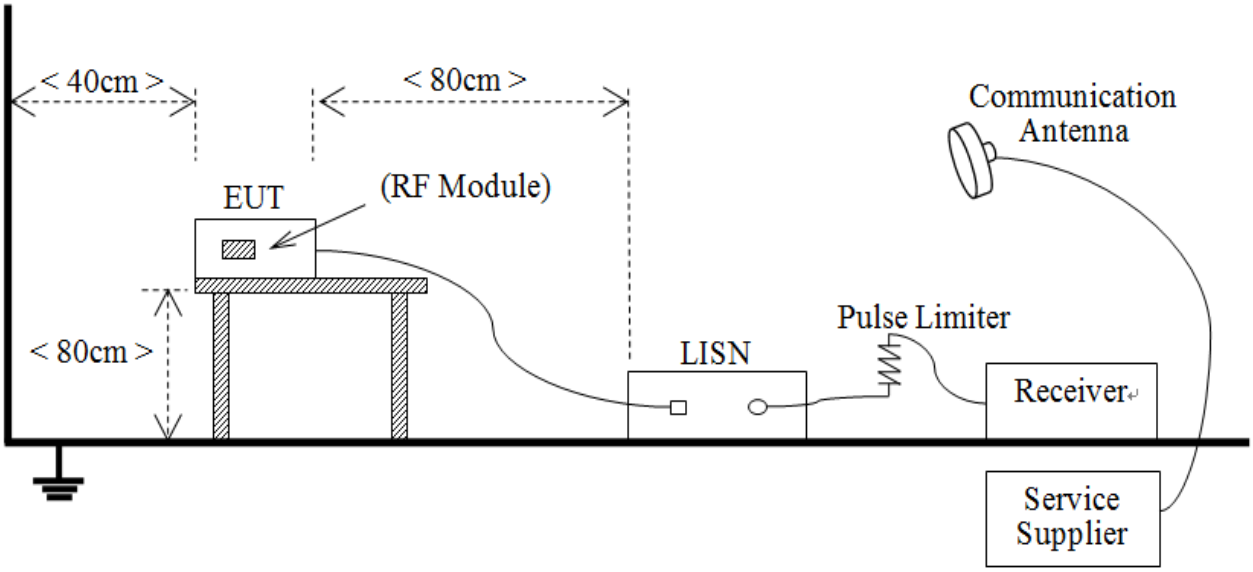
Conducted value (dBm) = Measurement value (dBm) + cable loss (dB)

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



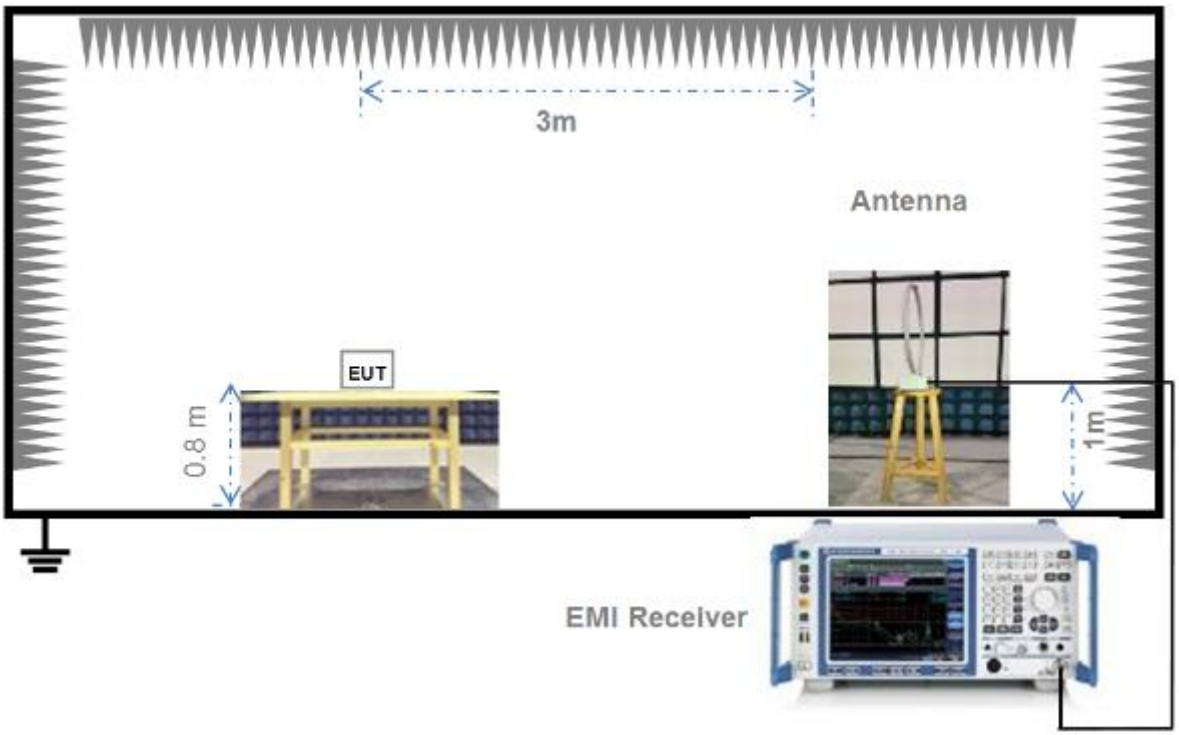
(Diagram 1)

4.4.2 For AC Power Supply Port Test



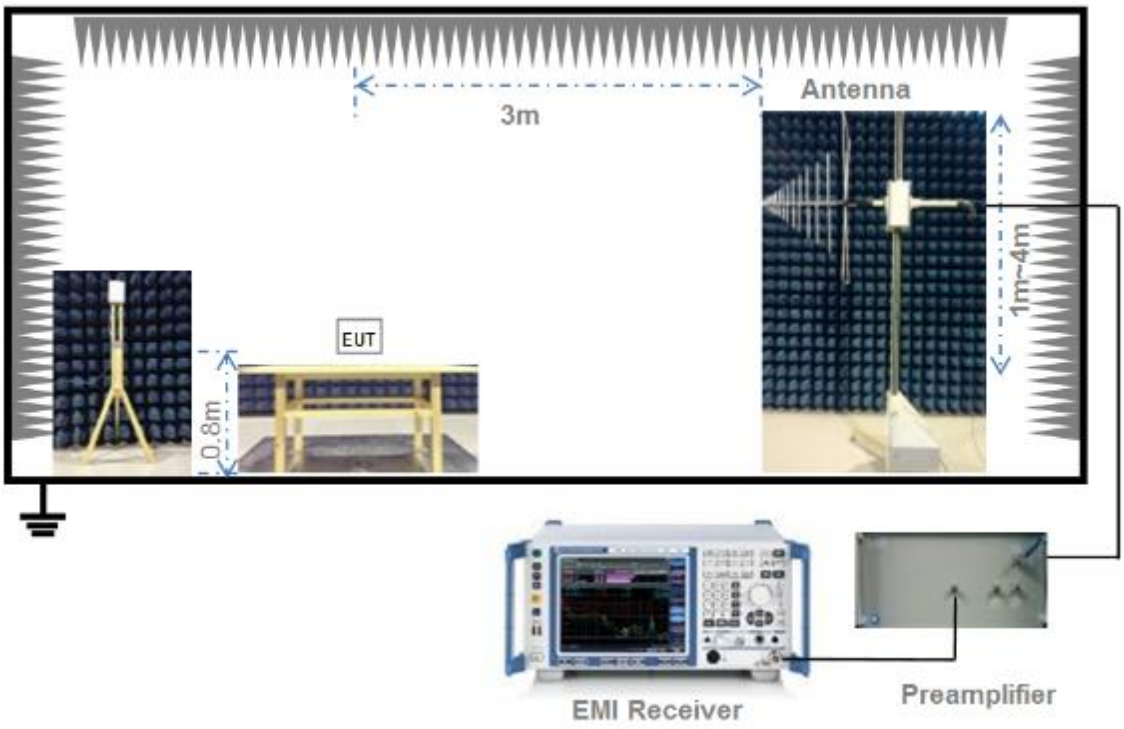
(Diagram 2)

4.4.3 For Radiated Test (Below 30 MHz)



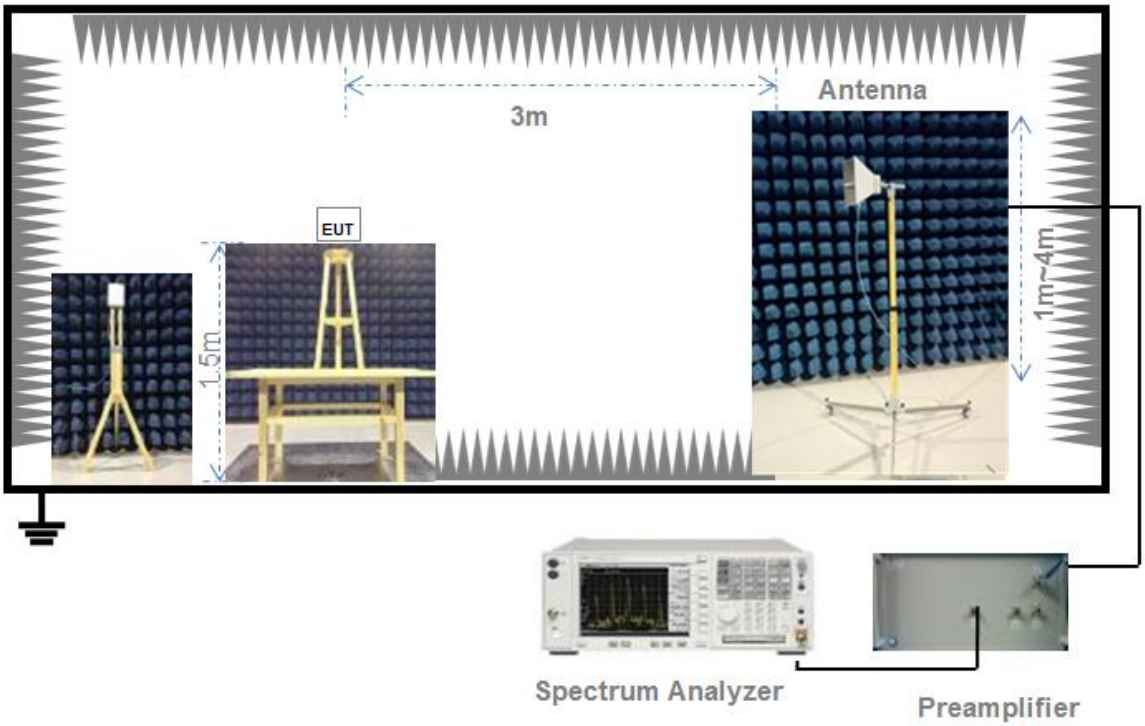
(Diagram 3)

4.4.4 For Radiated Test (30 MHz-1 GHz)



(Diagram 4)

4.4.5 For Radiated Test (Above 1 GHz)



(Diagram 5)

4.5 Measurement Results Explanation Example

4.5.1 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.

4.5.2 For radiated band edges and spurious emission test:

E = EIRP – 20log D + 104.8

where:

E = electric field strength in dBμV/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 & 15.247(b); RSS-247, 5.4 (6)

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); RSS-247, 5.4 (4)

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 4.4.1 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.

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 as

described in Section 6.0.

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 10log (1/x), where x is the duty cycle to the measurement result.

Measurements of duty cycle

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

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

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

Set VBW ≥ 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 ≤ 16.7 microseconds.)

5.2.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.1.

5.3 6dB Bandwidth

5.3.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(a); RSS-GEN, 6.6

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

5.3.3 Test Procedure

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Set RBW = 100 kHz.

Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 RBW.

Detector = Peak.

Trace mode = max hold.

Sweep = auto couple.

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.

5.3.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.2.

5.4 Conducted Spurious Emission

5.4.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(d); RSS-247, 5.5

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 4.4.1 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.

<u>Reference level measurement</u>

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 ⩾ 3 x 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 ⩾ 3 x 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); RSS-GEN, 8.9, RSS-247, 5.5

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

5.5.3 Test Procedure

The following procedures may be used to determine the peak or average field strength or power of an unwanted emission that is within 2 MHz of the authorized band edge. If a peak detector is utilized, use the procedure described in 13.2.1. Use the procedure described in 13.2.2 when using an average detector and the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously (i.e., duty cycle ⩾ 98%). Use the procedure described in 13.2.3 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 ± 2 percent). Use the procedure described in 13.2.4 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 percent).

When using a peak detector to measure unwanted emissions at or near the band edge (within 2 MHz of the authorized band), the following integration procedure can be used.

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

Set span to 2 MHz

RBW = 100 kHz.

VBW ⩾ 3 x RBW.

Detector = peak.

Sweep time = auto.

Trace mode = max hold.

Allow sweep to continue until the trace stabilizes (required measurement time may increase for low duty cycle applications)

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.

Standard method(The 99% OBW of the fundamental emission is without 2 MHz of the authorized band):

Span: Wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band edge, as well as any modulation products that fall outside of the authorized band of operation.

Reference level: As required to keep the signal from exceeding the maximum instrument input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than [10 log (OBW/RBW)] below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.5.2.

Attenuation: Auto (at least 10 dB preferred).

Sweep time: Coupled.

Resolution bandwidth: 100 kHz.

Video bandwidth: 300 kHz.

Detector: Peak.

Trace: Max hold.

5.5.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.4.

5.6 Conducted Emission

5.6.1 Limit

FCC §15.207; RSS-GEN, 8.8

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 50μH/50Ω line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Frequency range (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBμV)	
	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 4.4.2 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(c); RSS-247, 5.5

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 4.4.3 to 4.4.5 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 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.

<u>General Procedure for conducted measurements in restricted bands</u>

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:

$E = EIRP – 20\log D + 104.8$

where:

E = electric field strength in dBμV/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 ≥ 3 x 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 ≥ 3 x RBW.

e) Detector = RMS, 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.

f) Averaging type = power (i.e., RMS).

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

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

g) Sweep time = auto.

h) Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

i) A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing to the emission limit in order to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100 percent duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:

1) If power averaging (RMS) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is 10 log(1/x), where x is the duty cycle.

2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is 20 log(1/x), where x is the duty cycle.

3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (≥ 98 percent duty cycle) rather than turning on and off with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

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

Determining the applicable transmit antenna gain

A conducted power measurement will determine the maximum output power associated with a restricted band emission; however, in order to determine the associated EIRP level, the gain of the transmitting antenna (in dBi) must be added to the measured output power (in dBm).

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

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

Radiated spurious emission test

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

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

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

The power of the EUT transmitting frequency should be ignored.

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

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

Span = wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured
RBW = 1 MHz for f ≥ 1 GHz, 100 kHz for f < 1 GHz
VBW ≥ 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(c); RSS-247, 5.5

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

5.8.3 Test Procedure

The measurement frequency range is from 9 kHz 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 ≥ 1 GHz, 100 kHz for f < 1 GHz
VBW ≥ RBW
Sweep = auto
Detector function = peak
Trace = max hold

For measurement below 1GHz, If the emission level of the EUT measured by the peak detector is 3 dB lower than the applicable limit, the peak emission level will be reported, Otherwise, the emission measurement will be repeated using the quasi-peak detector and reported.

For transmitters operating above 1 GHz repeat the measurement with an average detector.

5.8.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.7.

5.9 Power Spectral density (PSD)

5.9.1 Limit

FCC §15.247(d); RSS-247, 5.2 (2)

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 4.4.1 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 kHz ⩽ RBW ⩽ 100 kHz.

Set the VBW ⩾ 3 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

Duty Cycle

SISO ANT0

Test Mode	Duty Cycle	T (ms)	1/T(kHz)
802.11b	0.94	8.70	0.11494253
802.11g	0.72	1.858	0.53821313
802.11n-20 MHz	0.70	1.787	0.55959709
802.11n-40 MHz	0.52	1.147	0.87183958

SISO ANT1

Test Mode	Duty Cycle	T (ms)	1/T(kHz)
802.11b	0.94	8.667	0.115380
802.11g	0.72	1.858	0.538213
802.11n-20 MHz	0.71	1.775	0.563380
802.11n-40 MHz	0.51	1.147	0.871839

MIMO ANT0

Test Mode	Duty Cycle	T (ms)	1/T(kHz)
802.11n-20 MHz	0.71	1.783	0.560862
802.11n-40 MHz	0.53	1.15	0.869565

MIMO ANT1

Test Mode	Duty Cycle	T (ms)	1/T(kHz)
802.11n-20 MHz	0.71	1.783	0.560862
802.11n-40 MHz	0.54	1.135	0.881057

SISO ANT0

Peak Power Test Data

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	23.10	204.17	30	1000	Pass
6	22.11	162.55			Pass
11	21.84	152.76			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	23.61	229.61	30	1000	Pass
6	23.32	214.78			Pass
11	22.85	192.75			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	23.66	232.27	30	1000	Pass
6	23.32	214.78			Pass
11	22.89	194.54			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
3	23.71	234.96	30	1000	Pass
6	23.63	230.67			Pass
9	23.17	207.49			Pass

SISO ANT0

Average Power Test Data

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	20.00	100.00	30	1000	Pass
6	19.90	97.72			Pass
11	19.30	85.11			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	18.70	74.13	30	1000	Pass
6	18.60	72.44			Pass
11	18.10	64.57			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	17.70	58.88	30	1000	Pass
6	17.40	54.95			Pass
11	16.70	46.77			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
3	17.50	56.23	30	1000	Pass
6	17.50	56.23			Pass
9	16.70	46.77			Pass

SISO ANT1

Peak Power Test Data

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	22.45	175.79	30	1000	Pass
6	21.48	140.60			Pass
11	21.10	128.82			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	23.56	226.99	30	1000	Pass
6	22.67	184.93			Pass
11	22.03	159.59			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	23.55	226.46	30	1000	Pass
6	22.69	185.78			Pass
11	22.13	163.31			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
3	23.67	232.81	30	1000	Pass
6	22.98	198.61			Pass
9	22.52	178.65			Pass

SISO ANT1

Average Power Test Data

802.11b Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	18.70	74.13	30	1000	Pass
6	19.80	95.50			Pass
11	19.20	83.18			Pass

802.11g Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	19.00	79.43	30	1000	Pass
6	18.60	72.44			Pass
11	17.70	58.88			Pass

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	19.00	79.43	30	1000	Pass
6	18.80	75.86			Pass
11	18.00	63.10			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
3	19.10	81.28	30	1000	Pass
6	18.90	77.62			Pass
9	18.30	67.61			Pass

MIMO

Peak Power Test Data

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	22.09	161.87	30	1000	Pass
6	21.49	140.95			Pass
11	20.98	125.26			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Peak Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
3	19.29	84.94	30	1000	Pass
6	19.08	80.85			Pass
9	18.81	75.96			Pass

MIMO

Average Power Test Data

802.11n-20 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
1	17.88	61.38	30	1000	Pass
6	17.38	54.70			Pass
11	16.64	46.13			Pass

802.11n-40 MHz Mode:

Channel	Measured Output Average Power		Limit		Verdict
	dBm	mW	dBm	mW	
3	14.95	31.26	30	1000	Pass
6	14.58	28.71			Pass
9	13.74	23.66			Pass

A.2 Bandwidth

Test Data

SISO ANT0

802.11b Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	10.27	14.5558	⩾500
Middle	10.27	14.5556	⩾500
High	10.27	14.6548	⩾500

802.11g Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	15.40	16.8856	⩾500
Middle	15.53	16.9021	⩾500
High	15.60	16.9850	⩾500

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	15.93	18.2198	⩾500
Middle	15.73	18.0744	⩾500
High	15.93	17.8796	⩾500

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	35.47	36.2119	⩾500
Middle	35.60	36.1759	⩾500
High	35.47	36.1196	⩾500

Test Data

SISO ANT1

802.11b Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	10.13	14.5730	⩾500
Middle	10.27	14.5679	⩾500
High	10.20	14.5708	⩾500

802.11g Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	16.27	16.9163	⩾500
Middle	16.33	16.9089	⩾500
High	16.20	16.9099	⩾500

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	17.07	17.9392	⩾500
Middle	16.07	18.0015	⩾500
High	15.80	17.9997	⩾500

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	35.60	36.1763	⩾500
Middle	35.87	36.0130	⩾500
High	35.47	36.2184	⩾500

Test Data

MIMO ANT0

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	15.87	17.8970	⩾500
Middle	16.00	17.8522	⩾500
High	16.00	17.8950	⩾500

802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	35.73	36.0259	⩾500
Middle	35.73	36.1259	⩾500
High	35.60	36.0982	⩾500

MIMO ANT1

802.11n-20MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	16.27	18.0164	⩾500
Middle	16.93	17.8866	⩾500
High	16.00	17.8841	⩾500

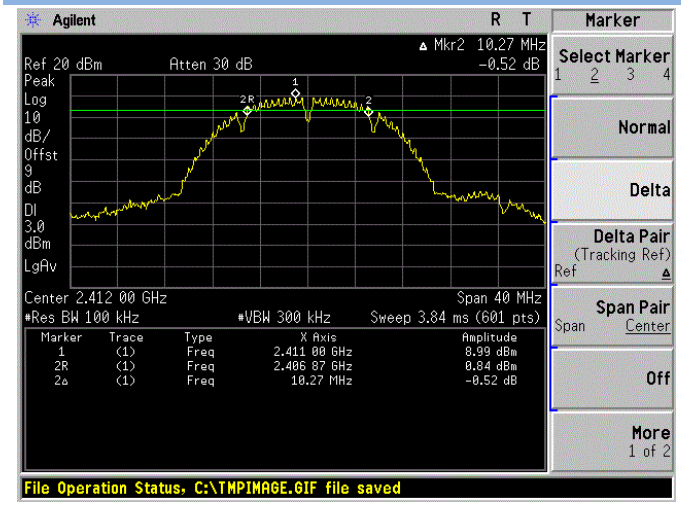
802.11n-40MHz Mode:

Channel	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limits (kHz)
Low	36.00	36.1871	⩾500
Middle	35.60	36.1697	⩾500
High	35.87	36.0783	⩾500

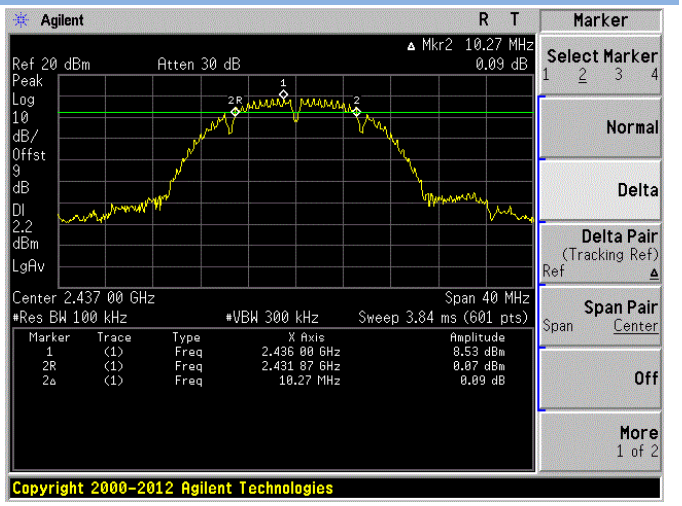
Test plots (6dB Bandwidth)

SISO ANT0

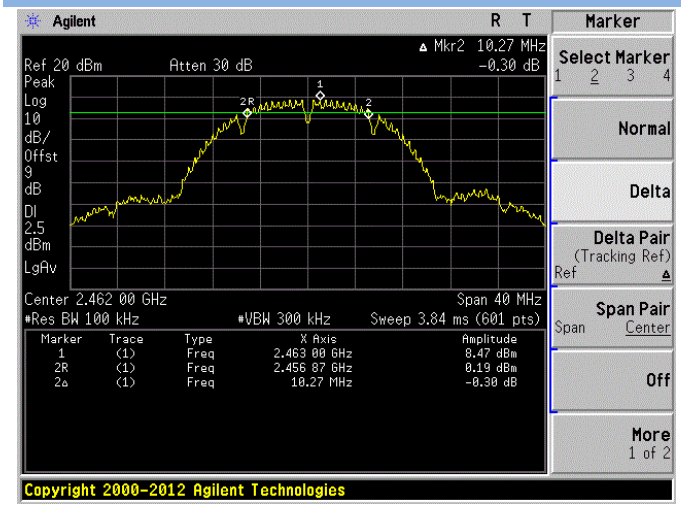
802.11b LOW CHANNEL



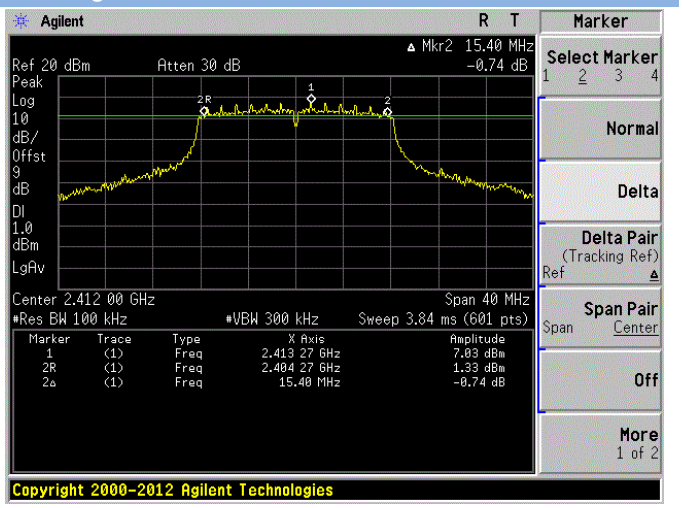
802.11b MIDDLE CHANNEL



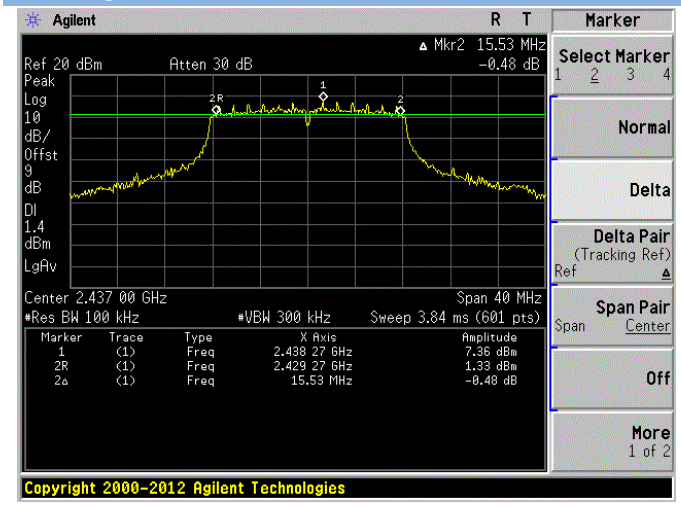
802.11b HIGH CHANNEL



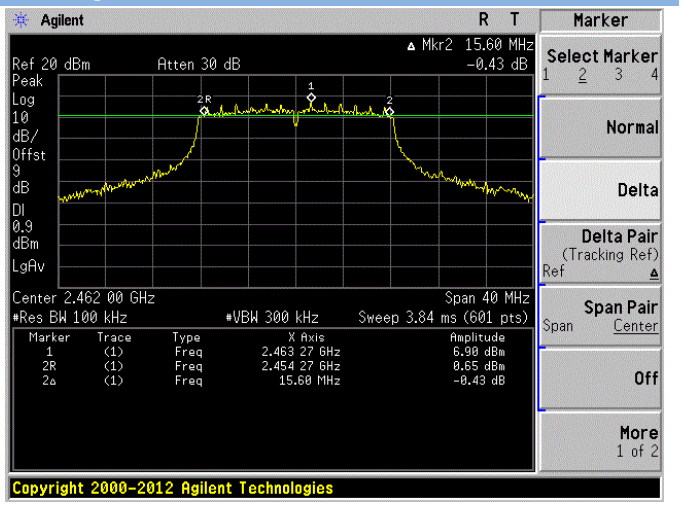
802.11g LOW CHANNEL



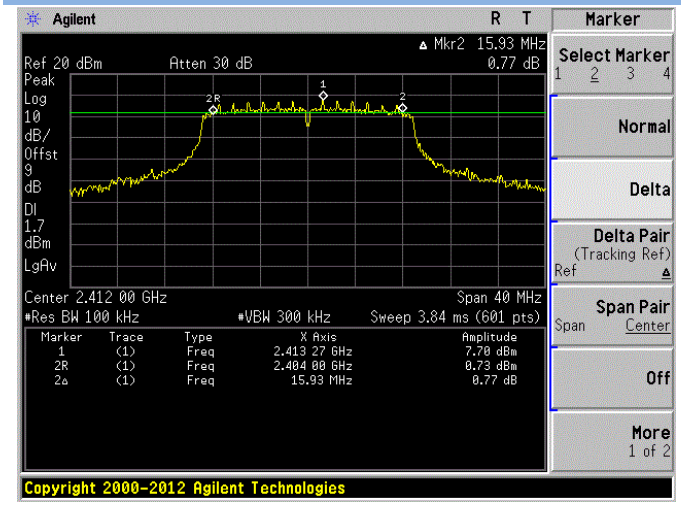
802.11g MIDDLE CHANNEL



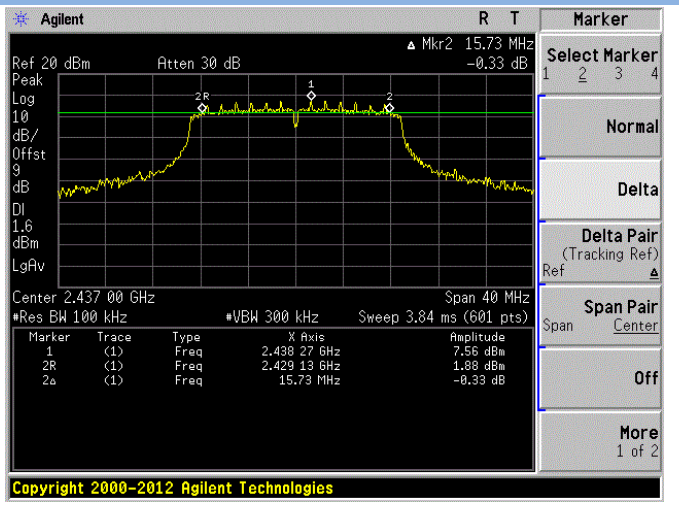
802.11g HIGH CHANNEL



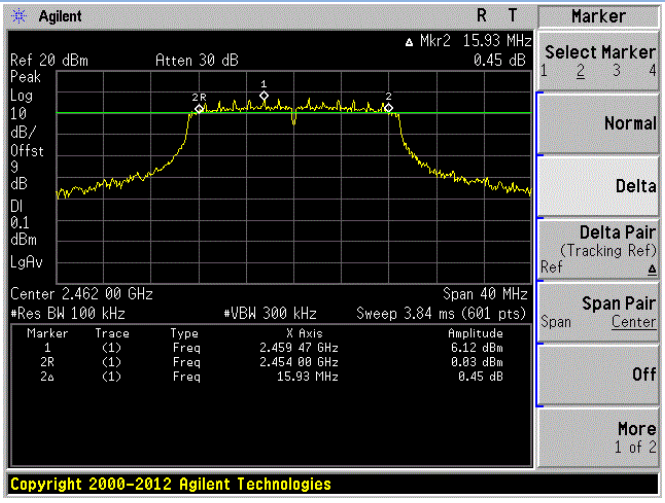
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



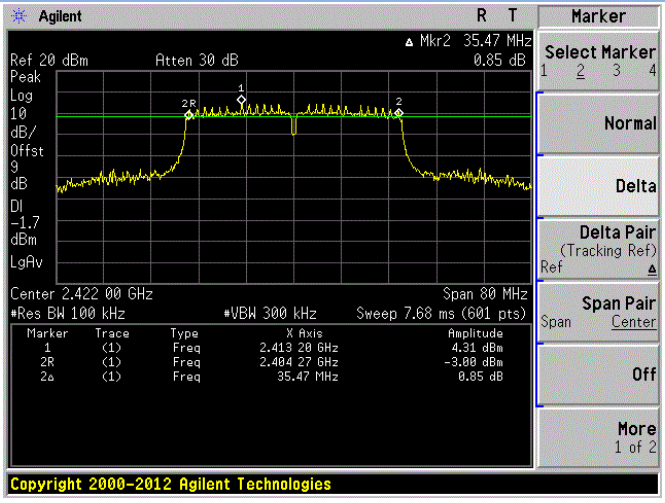
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



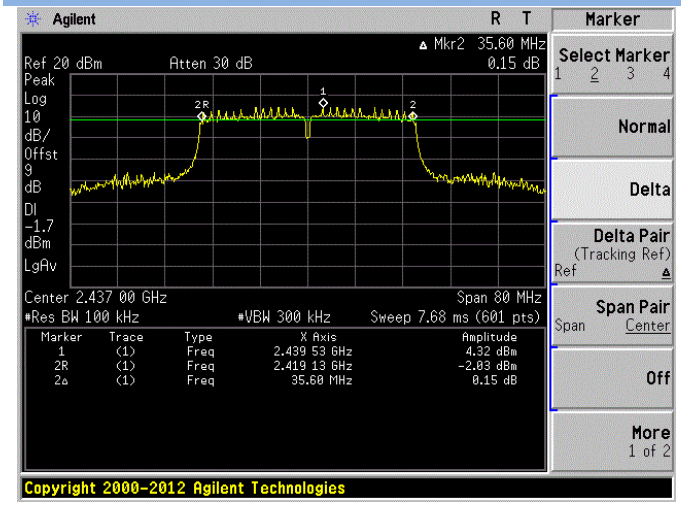
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



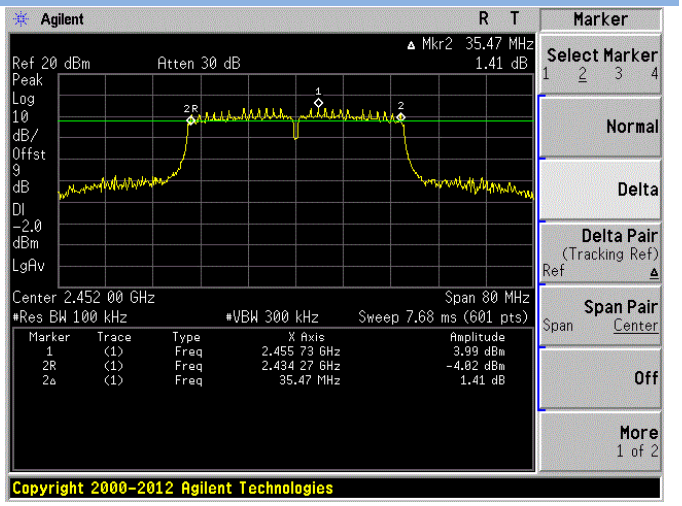
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



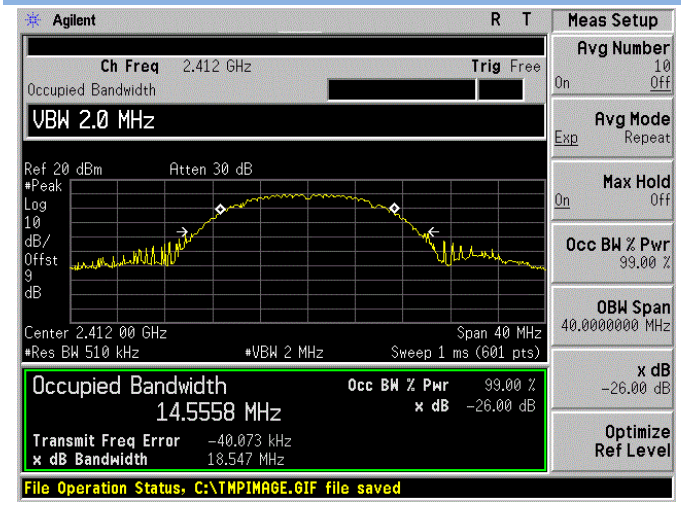
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



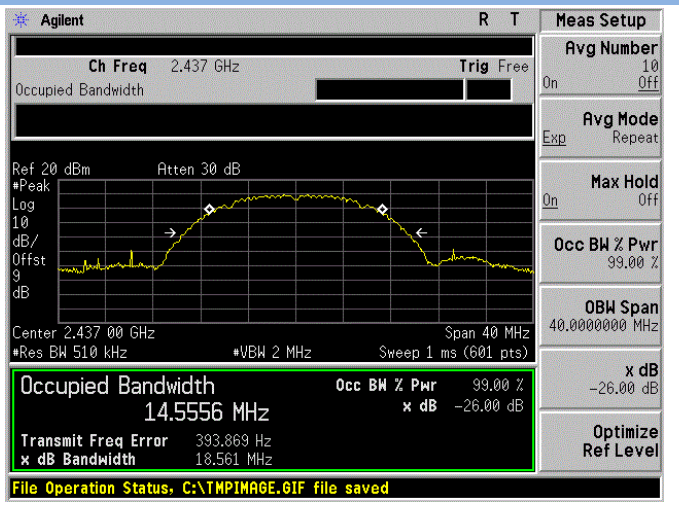
Test plots (99% Bandwidth)

SISO ANT0

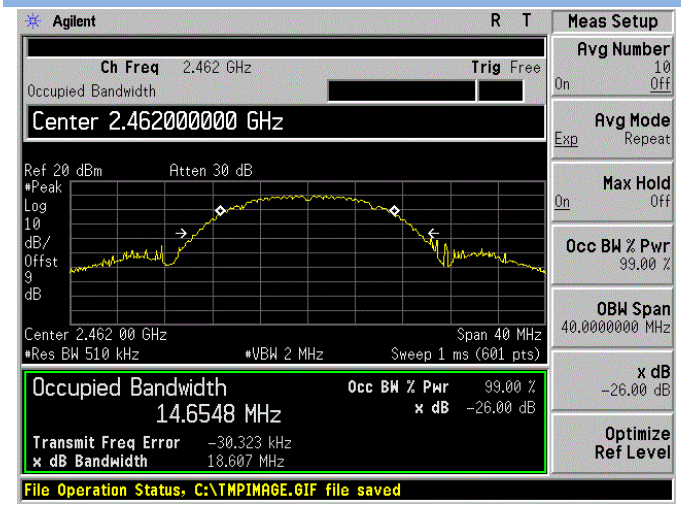
802.11b LOW CHANNEL



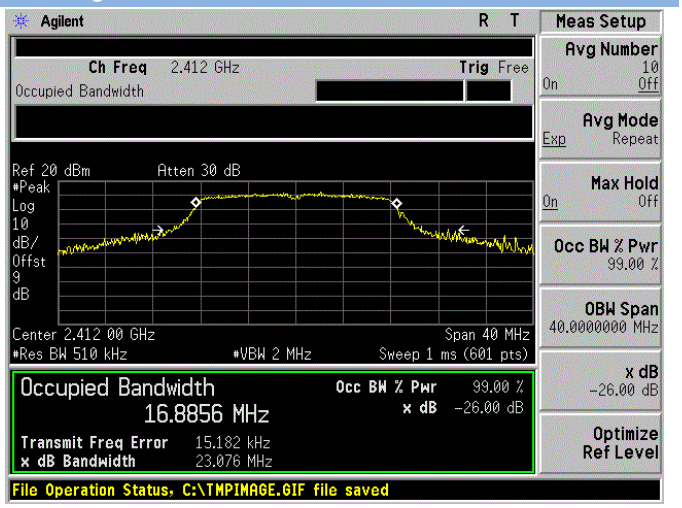
802.11b MIDDLE CHANNEL



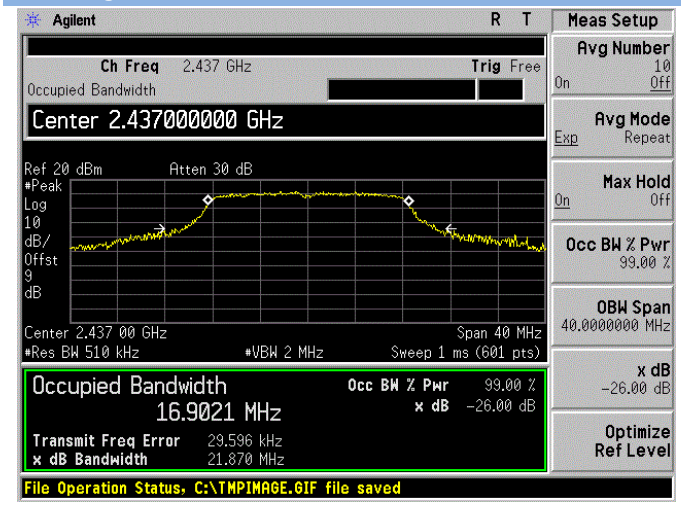
802.11b HIGH CHANNEL



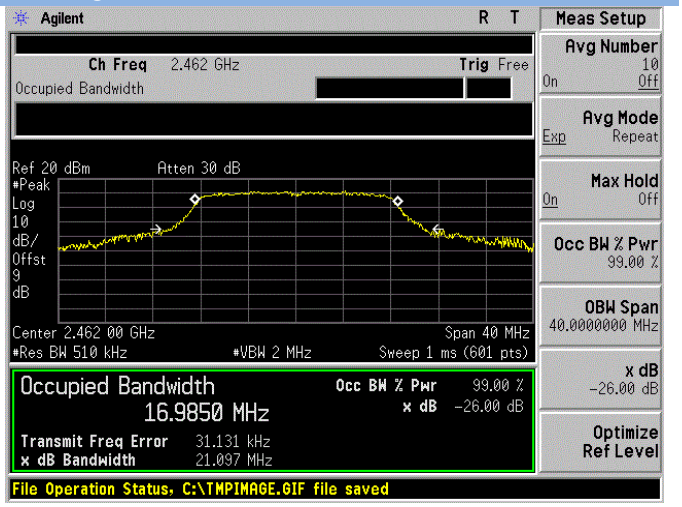
802.11g LOW CHANNEL



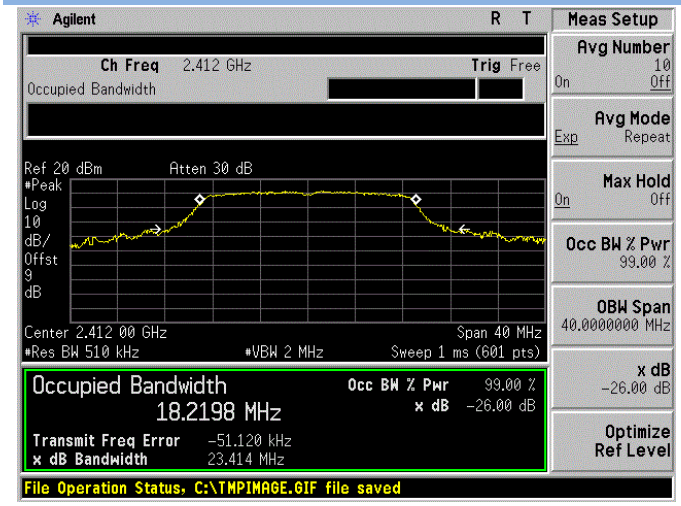
802.11g MIDDLE CHANNEL



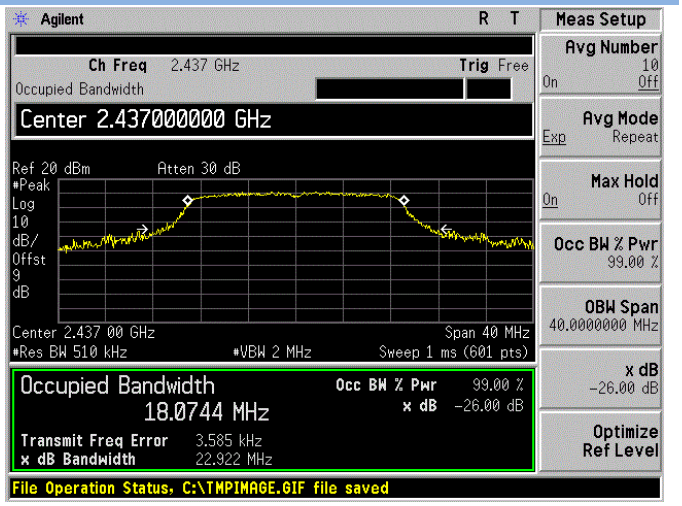
802.11g HIGH CHANNEL



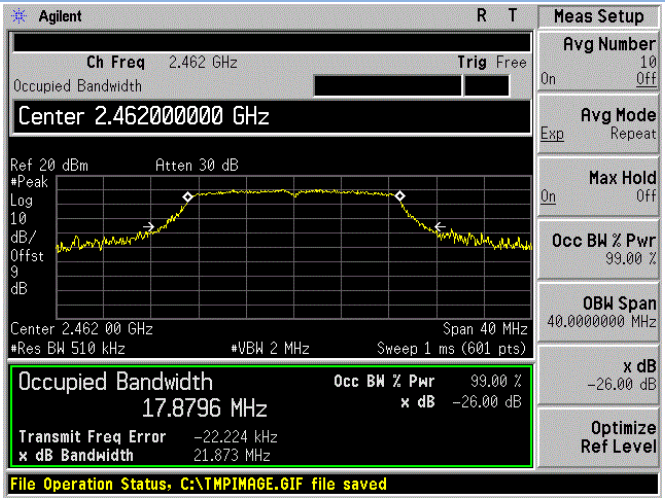
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



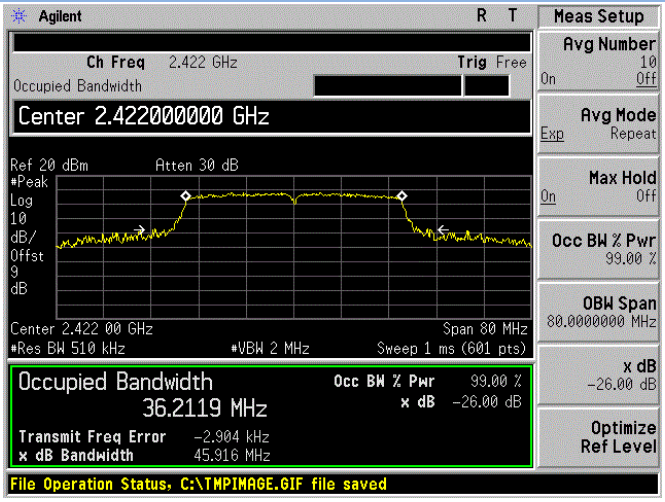
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



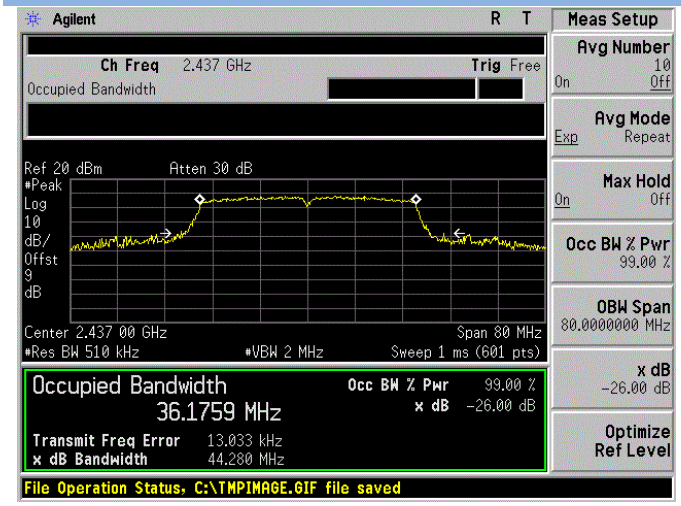
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



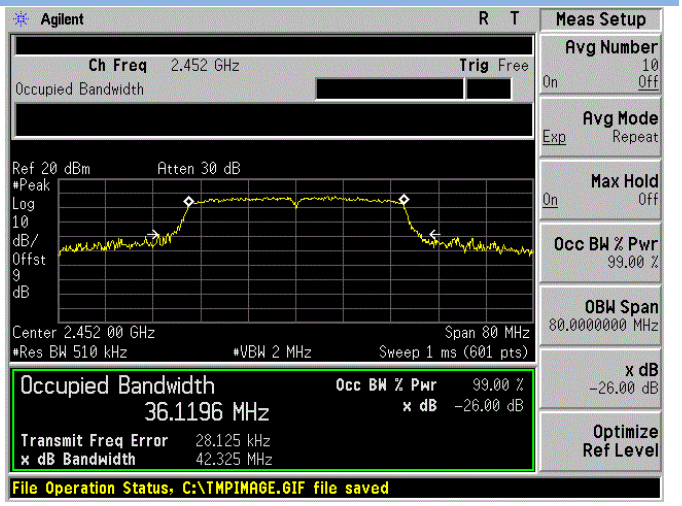
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



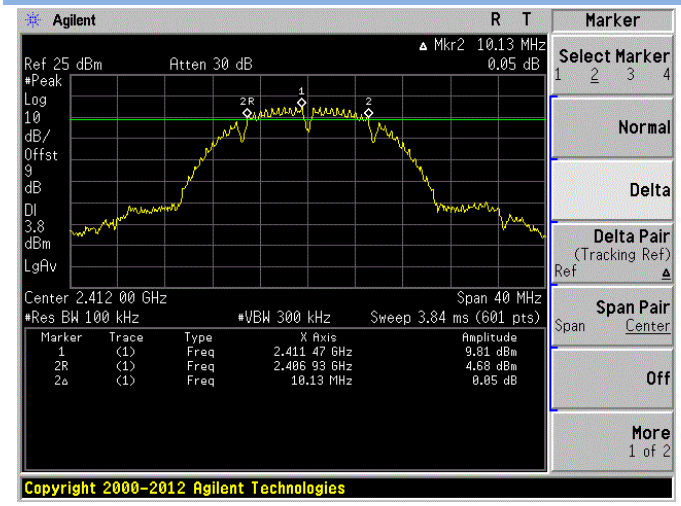
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



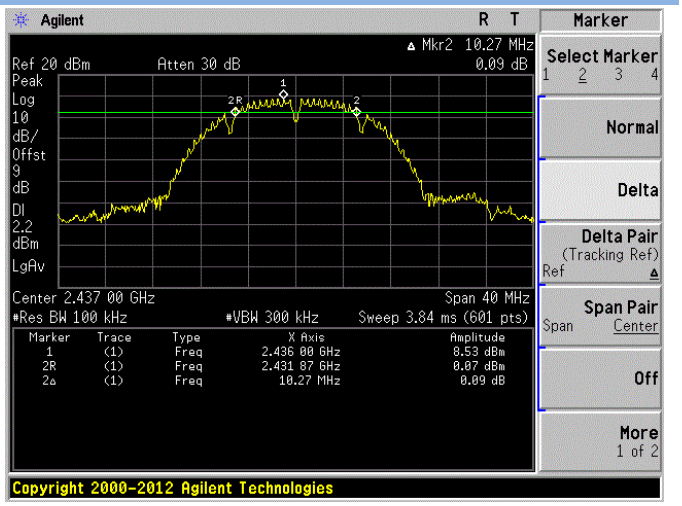
Test plots (6dB Bandwidth)

SISO ANT1

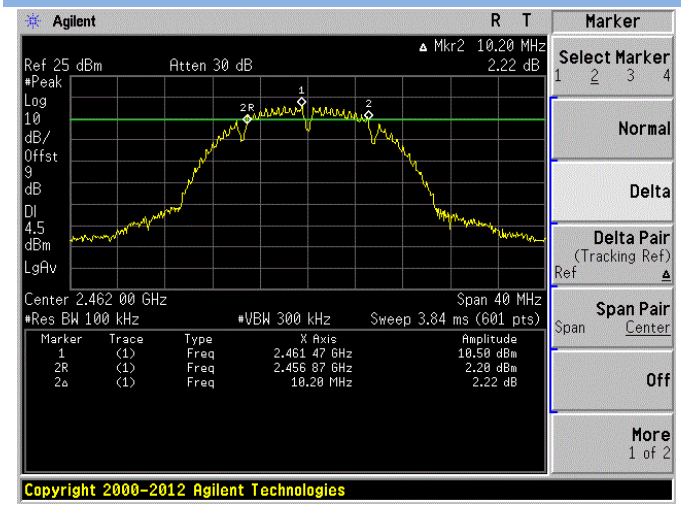
802.11b LOW CHANNEL



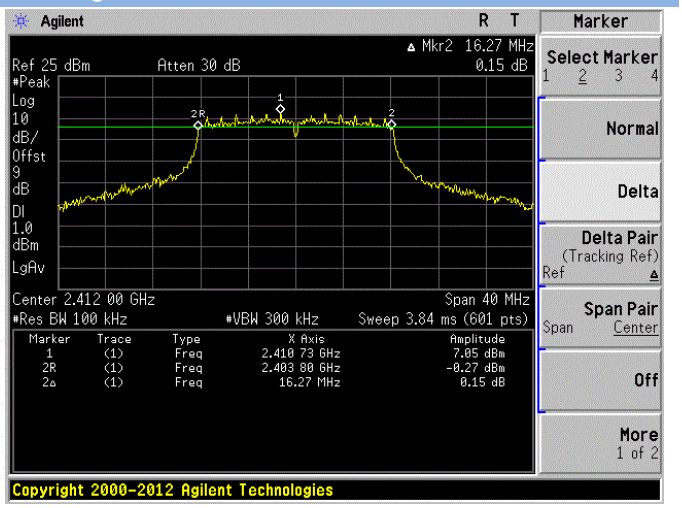
802.11b MIDDLE CHANNEL



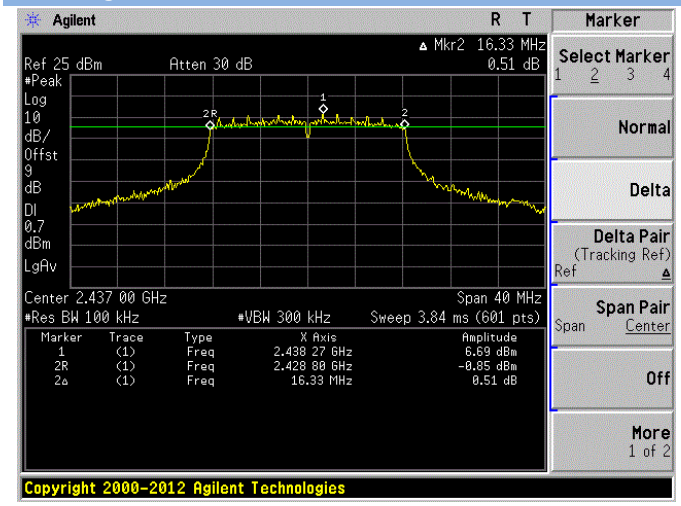
802.11b HIGH CHANNEL



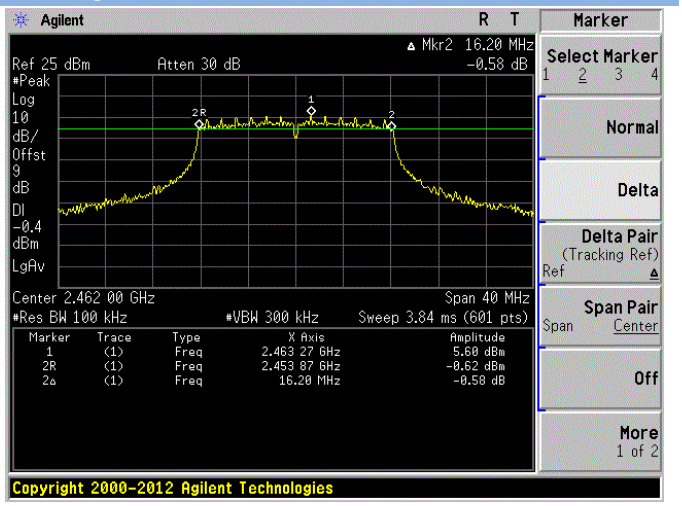
802.11g LOW CHANNEL



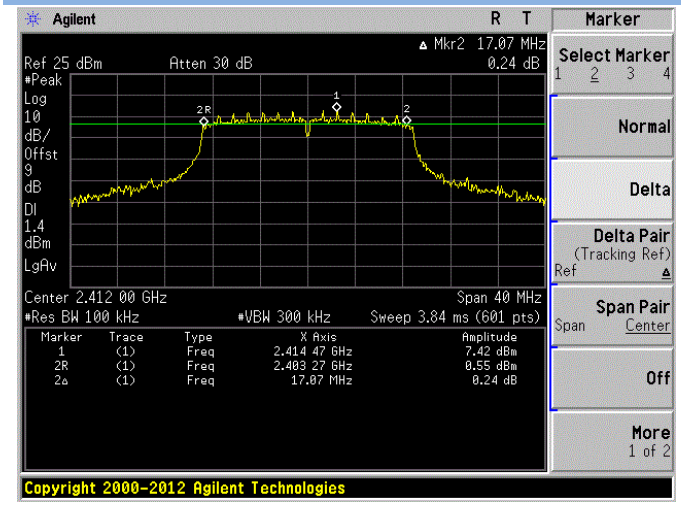
802.11g MIDDLE CHANNEL



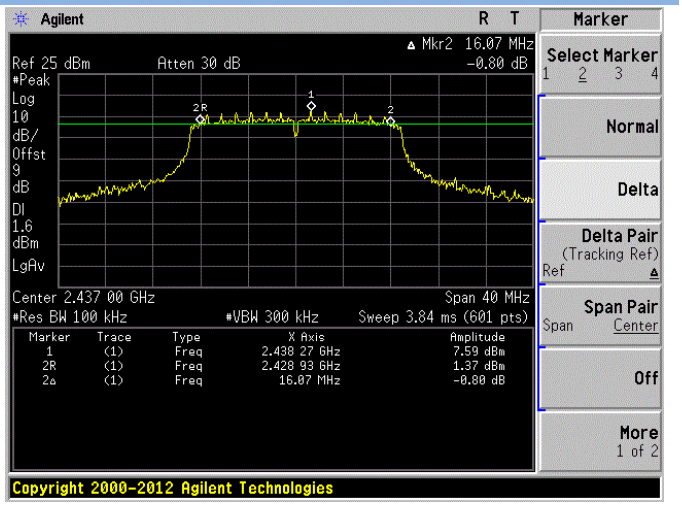
802.11g HIGH CHANNEL



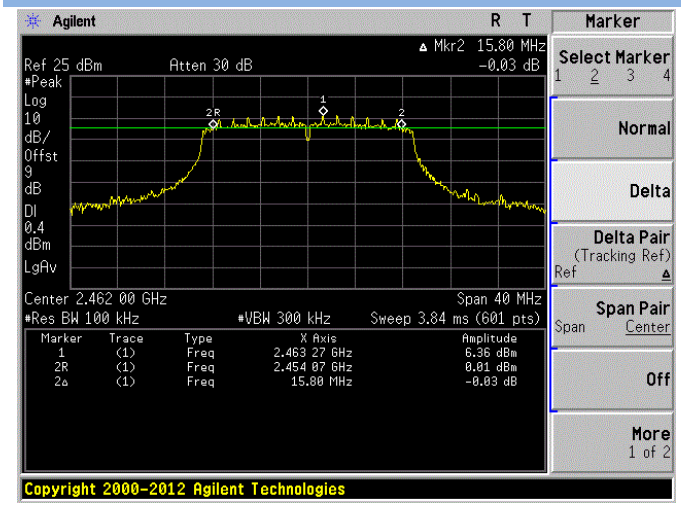
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



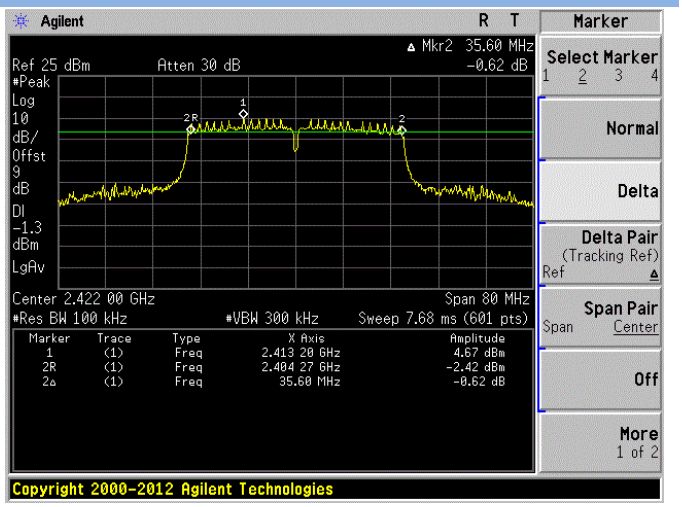
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



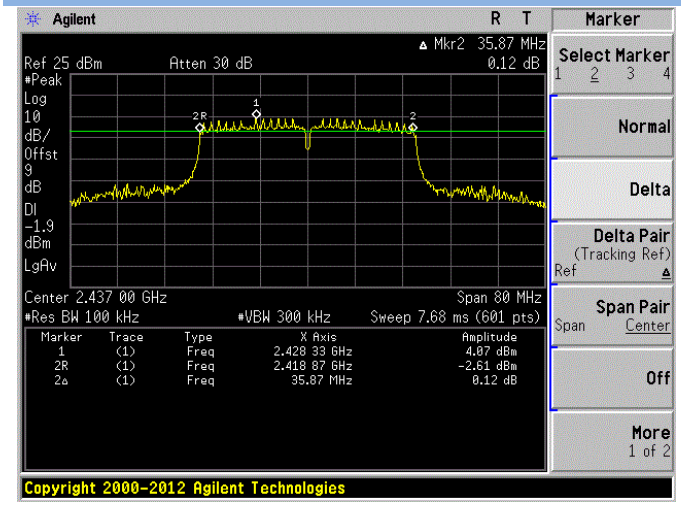
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



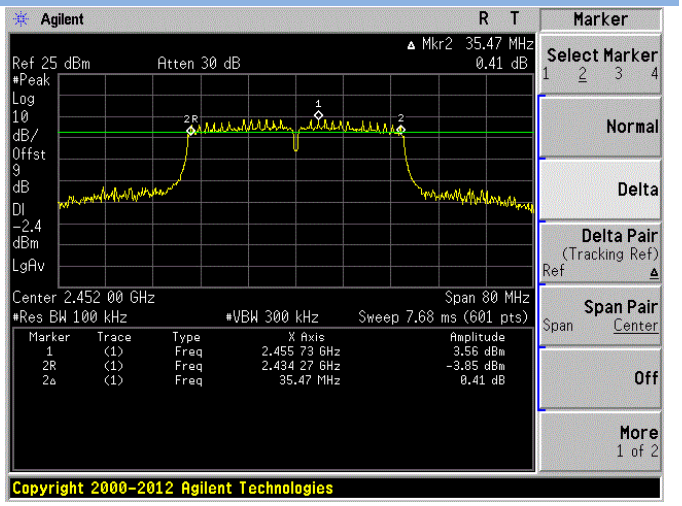
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



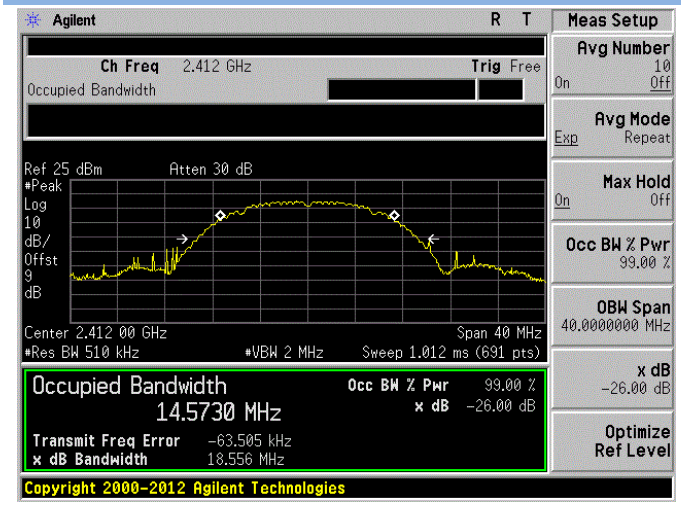
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



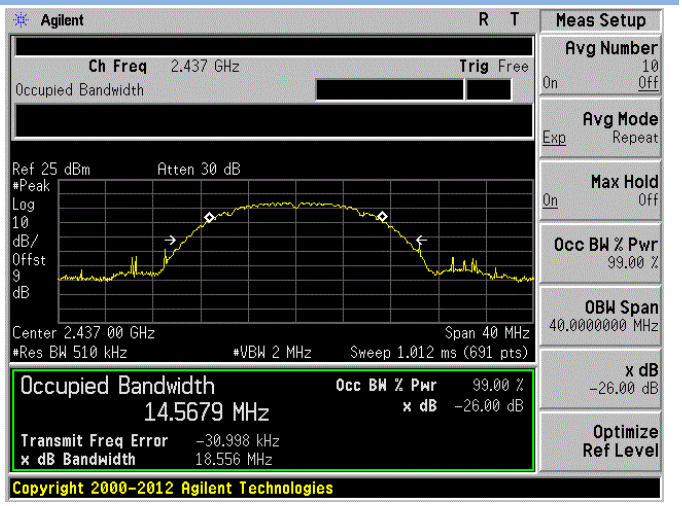
Test plots (99% Bandwidth)

SISO ANT1

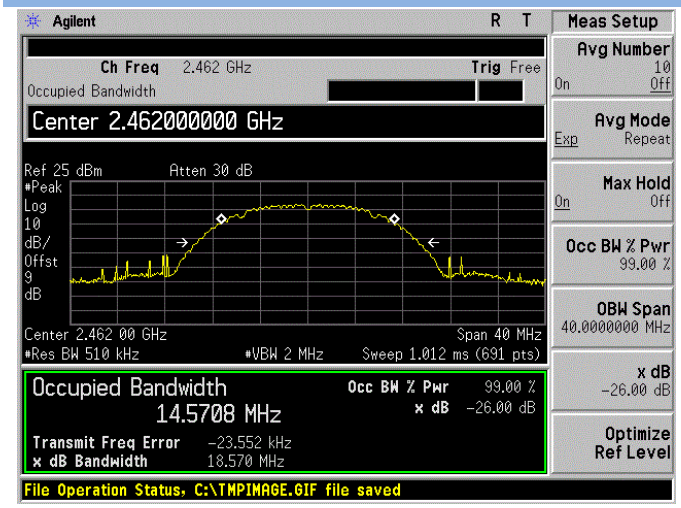
802.11b LOW CHANNEL



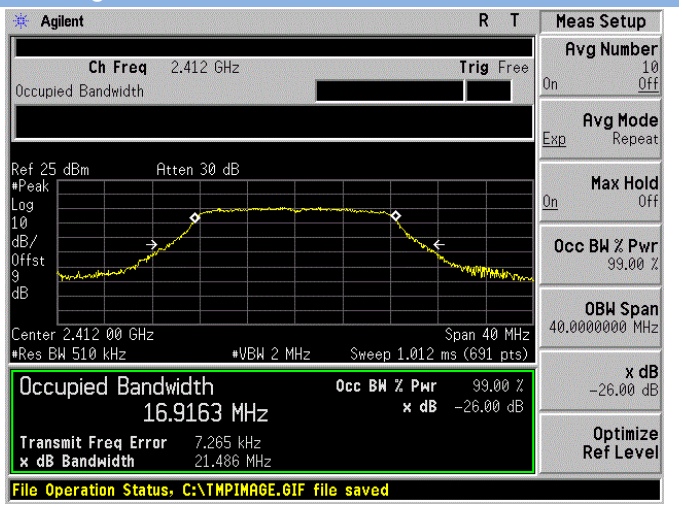
802.11b MIDDLE CHANNEL



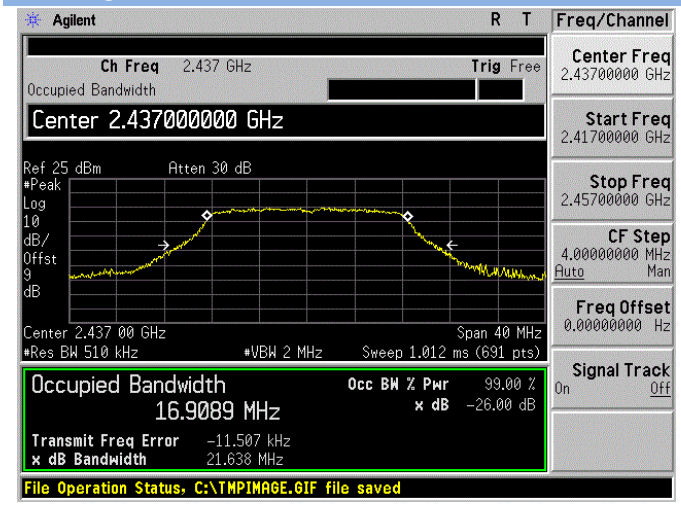
802.11b HIGH CHANNEL



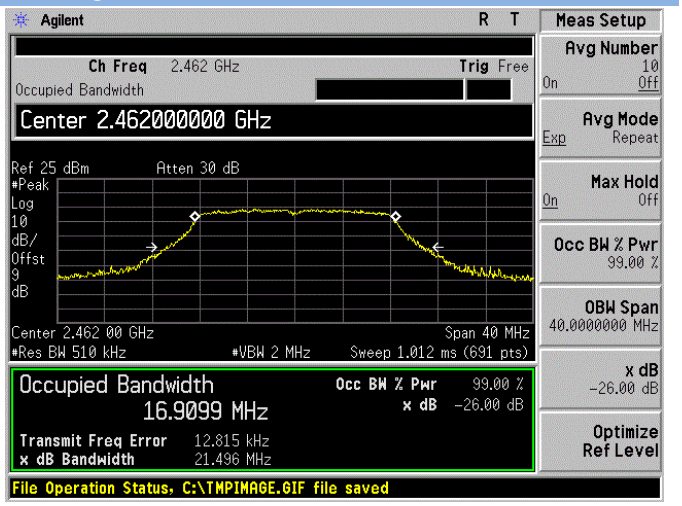
802.11g LOW CHANNEL



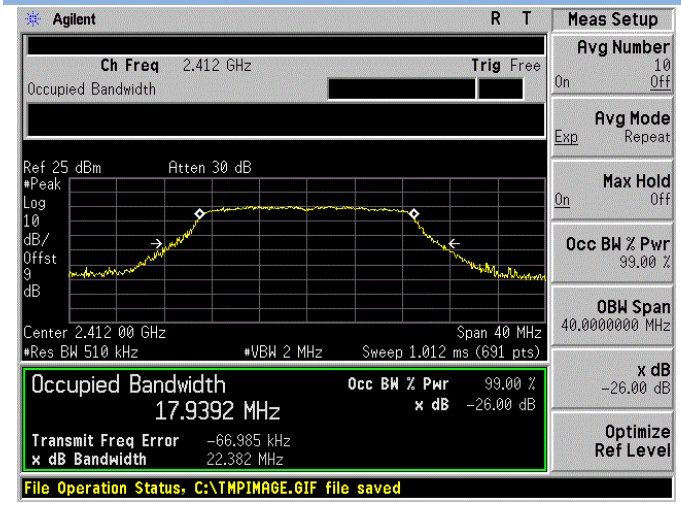
802.11g MIDDLE CHANNEL



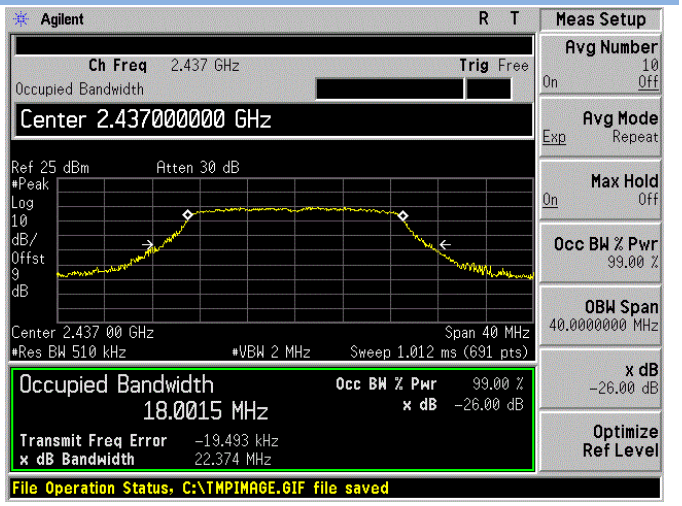
802.11g HIGH CHANNEL



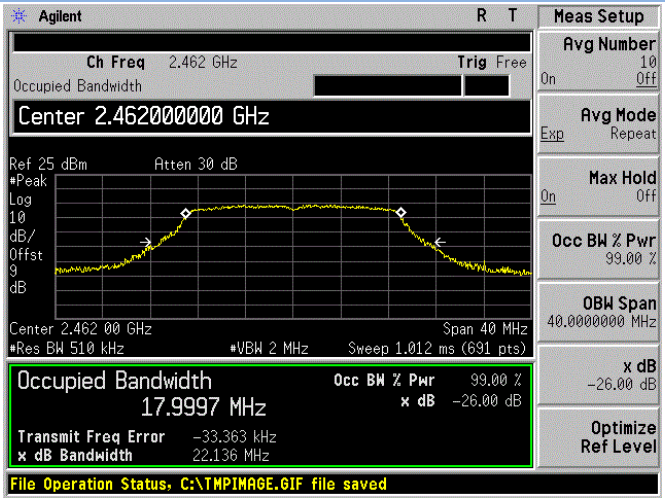
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



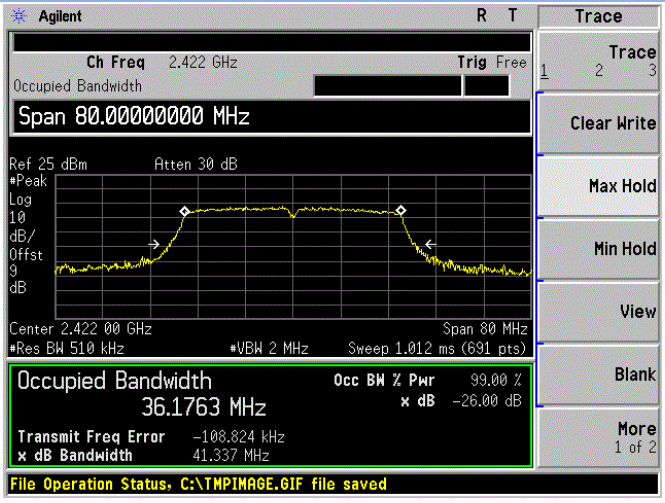
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



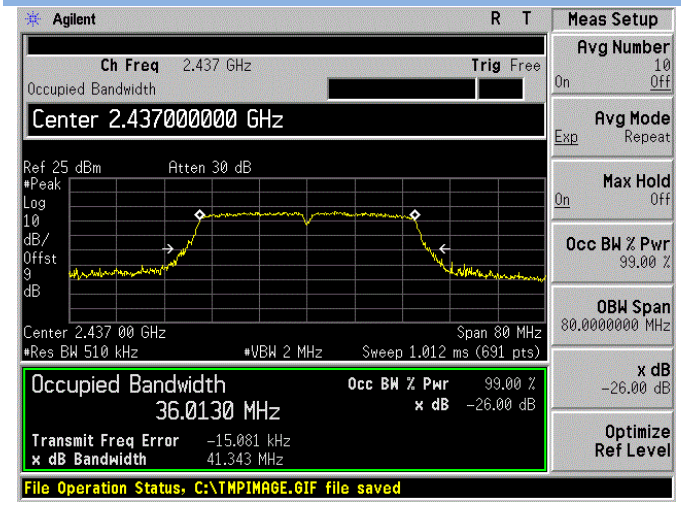
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



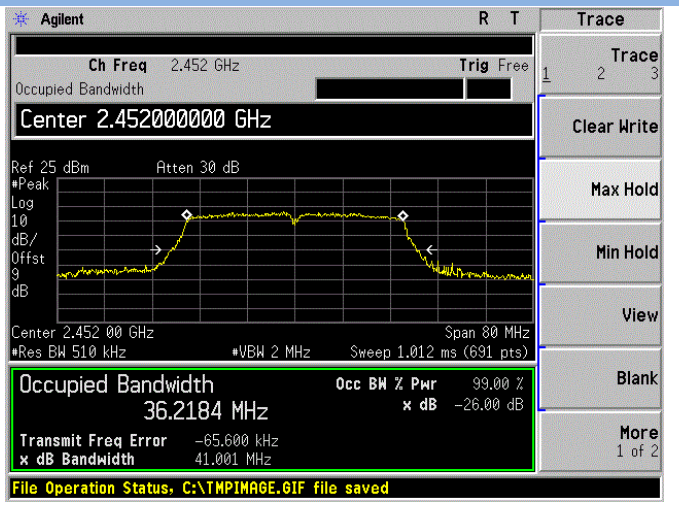
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



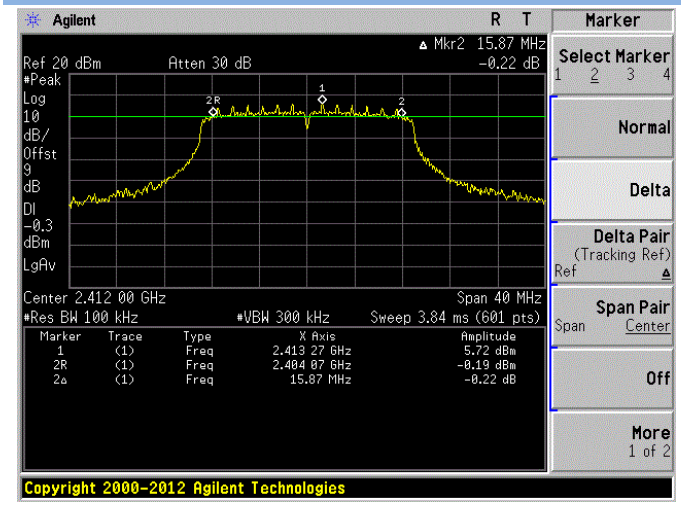
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



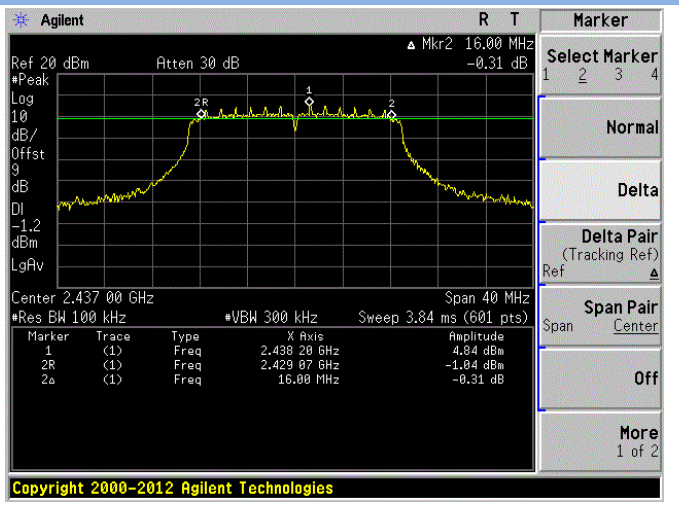
Test plots (6dB Bandwidth)

MIMO ANT0

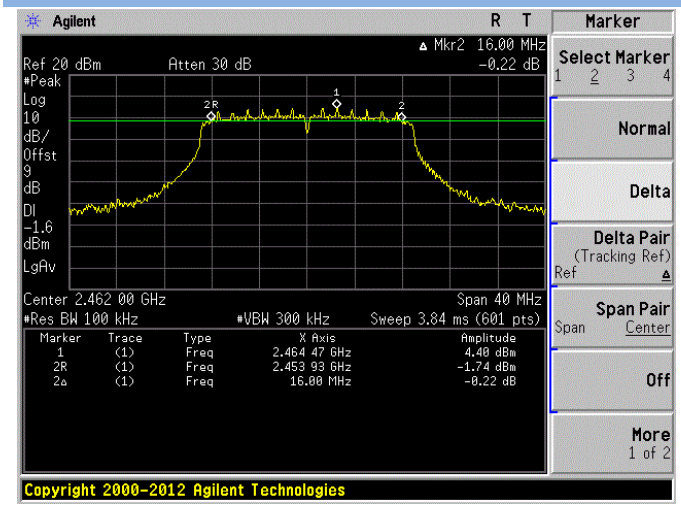
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



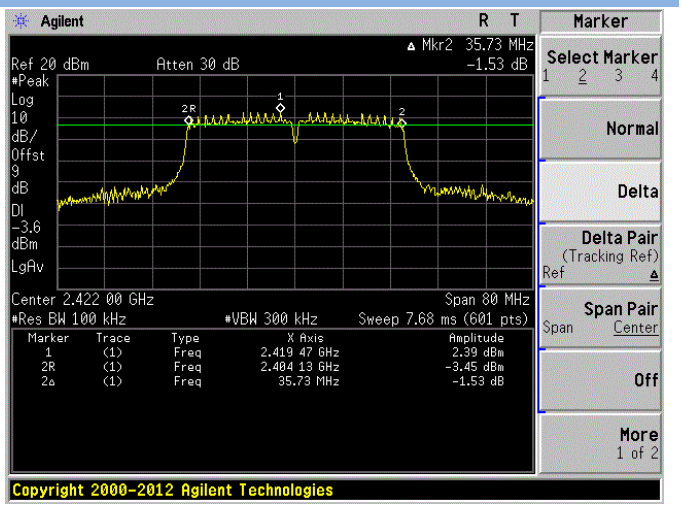
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



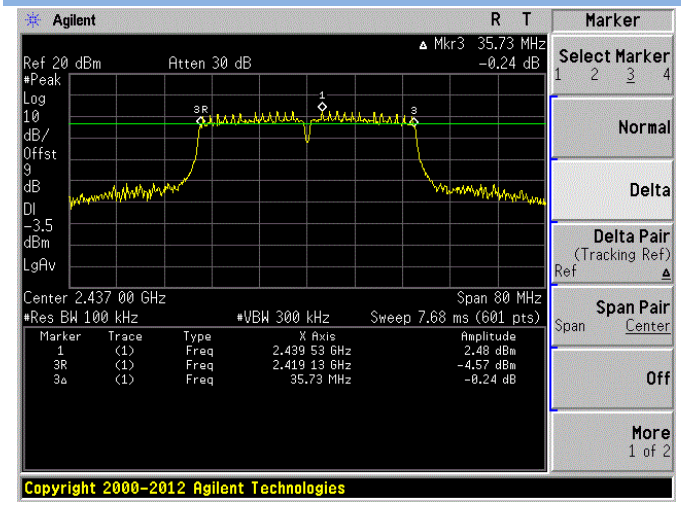
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



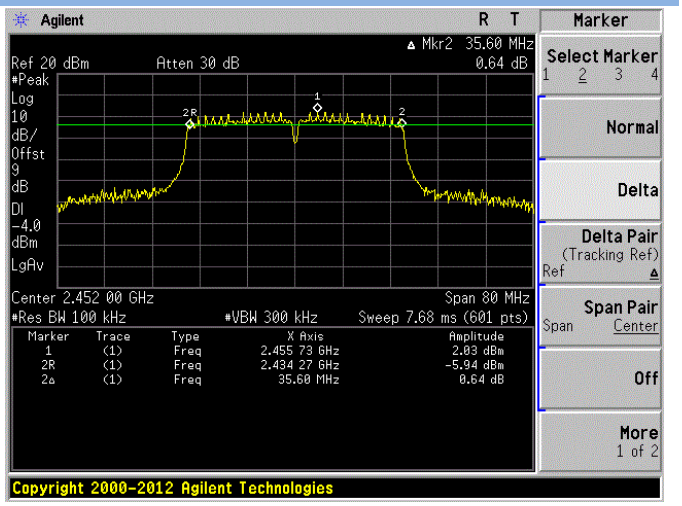
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



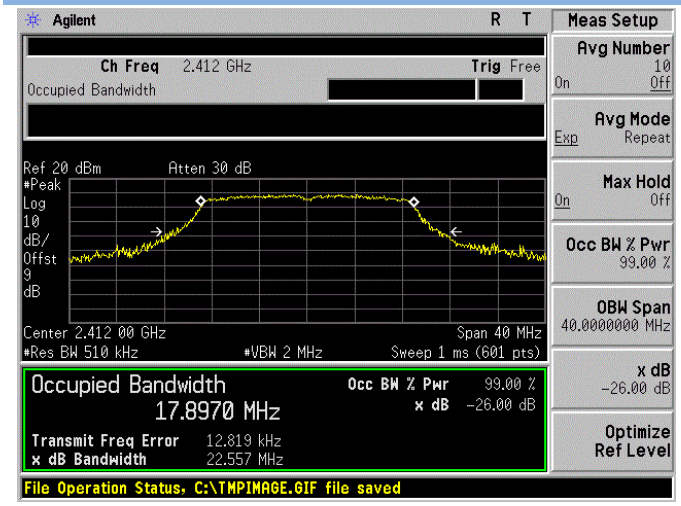
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



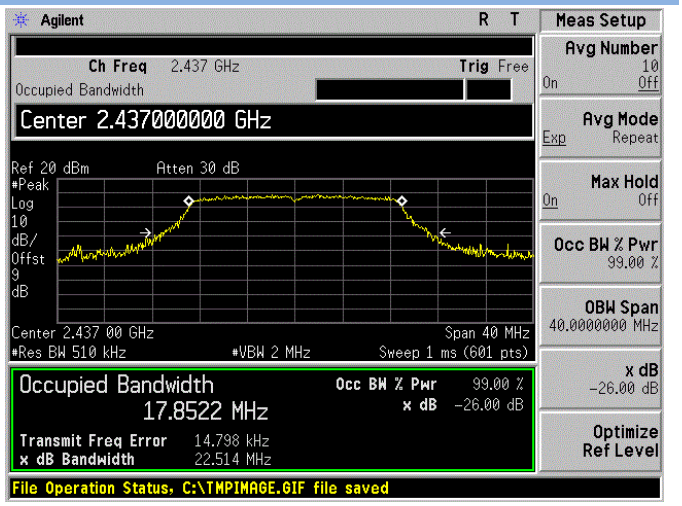
Test plots (99% Bandwidth)

MIMO ANT0

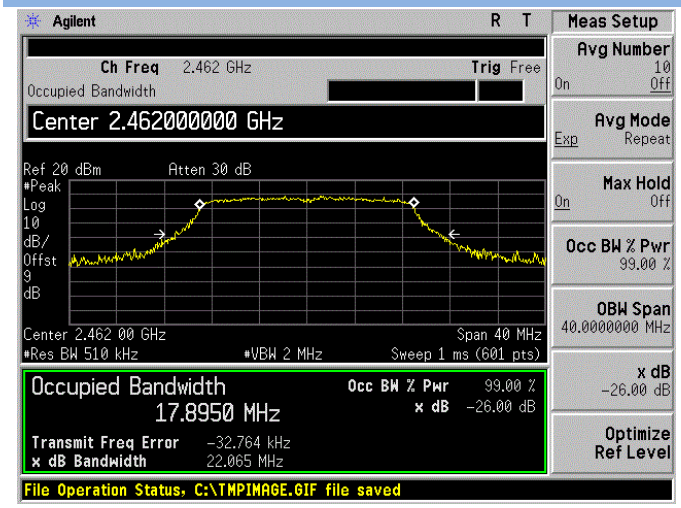
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



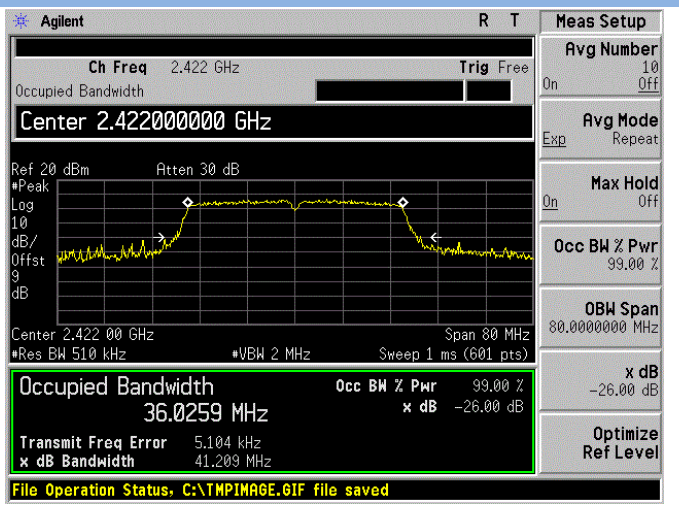
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



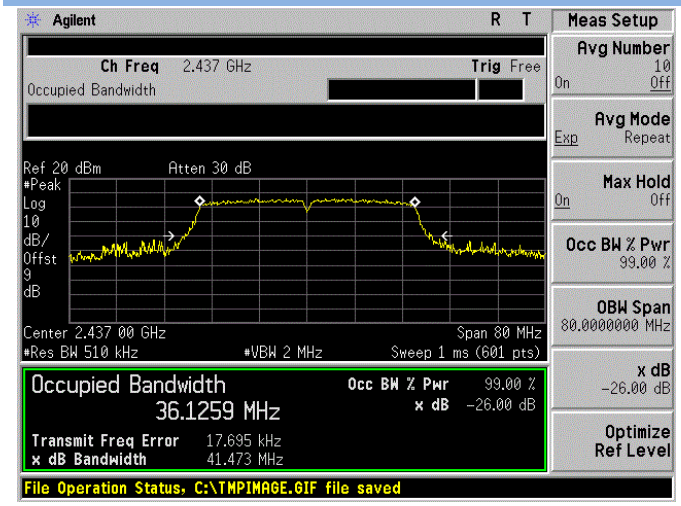
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



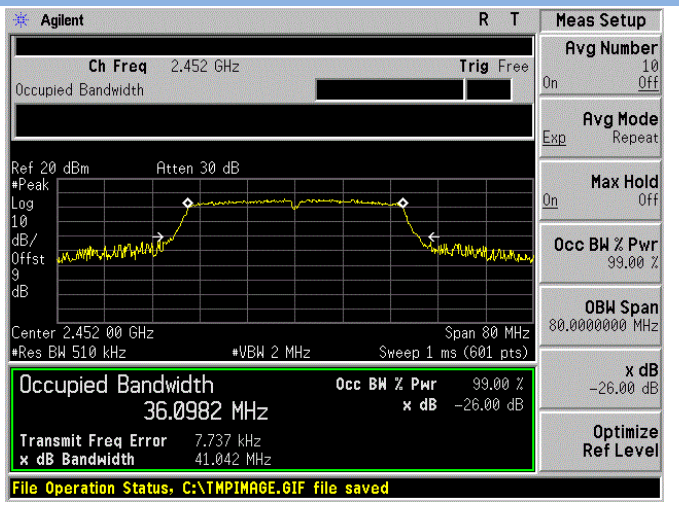
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



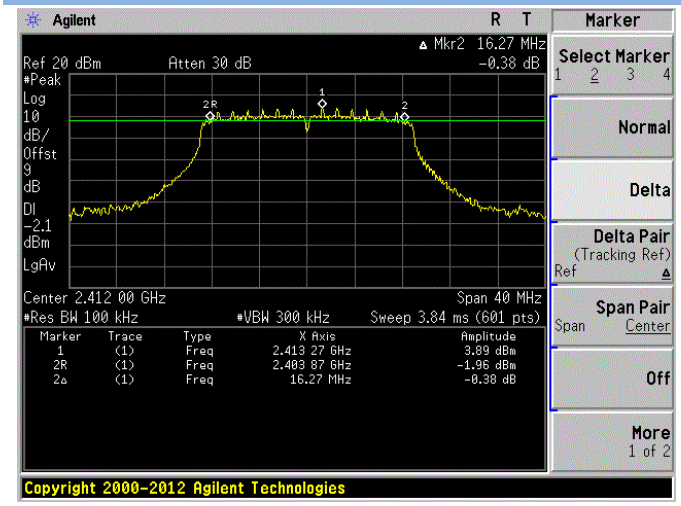
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



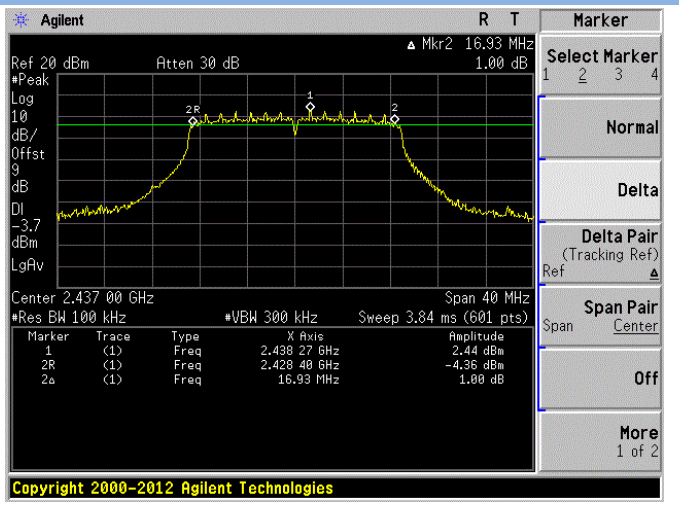
Test plots (6dB Bandwidth)

MIMO ANT1

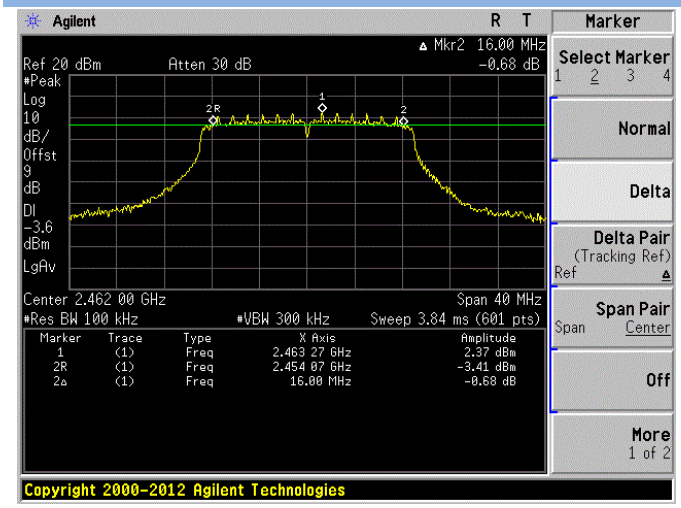
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



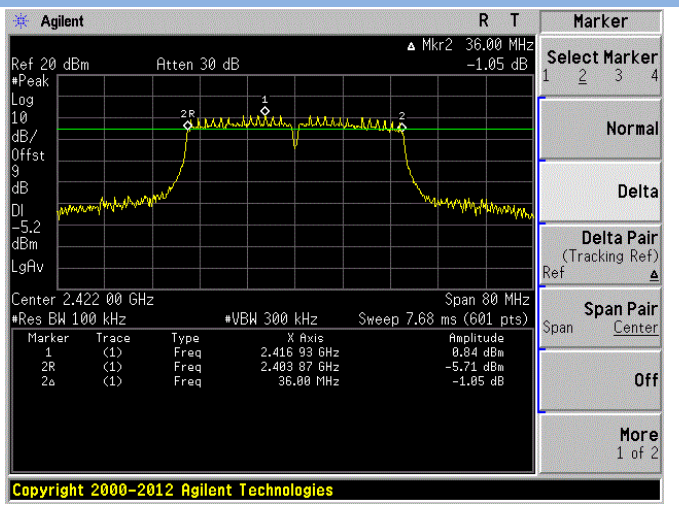
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



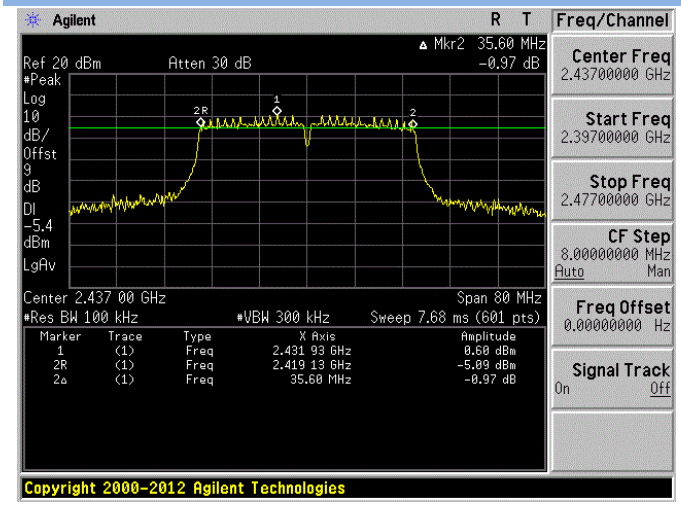
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



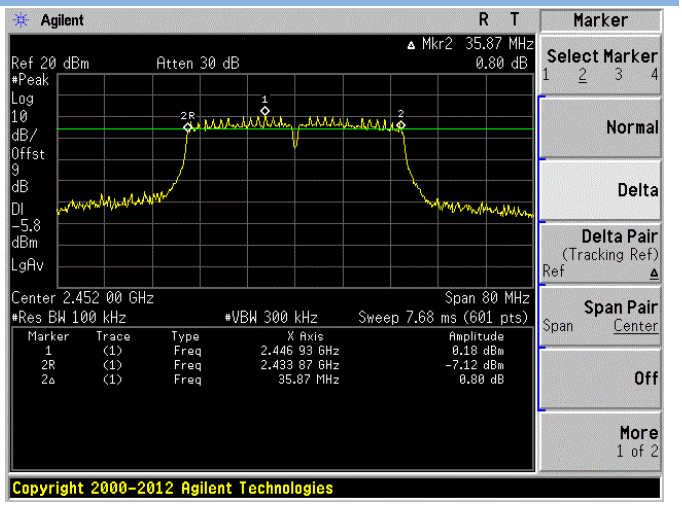
802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



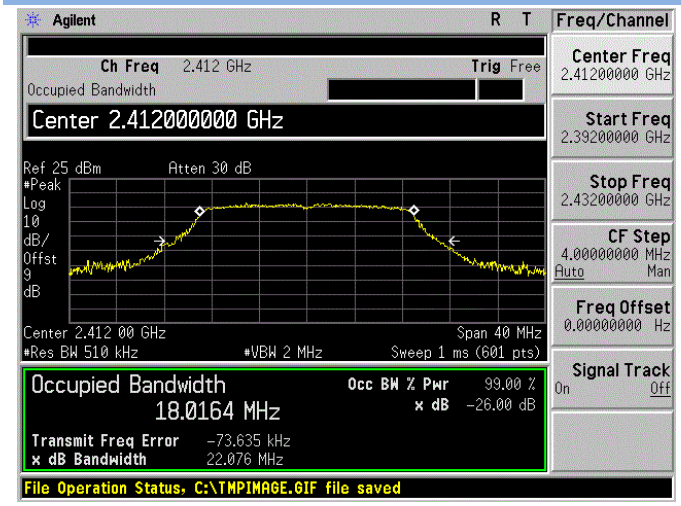
802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



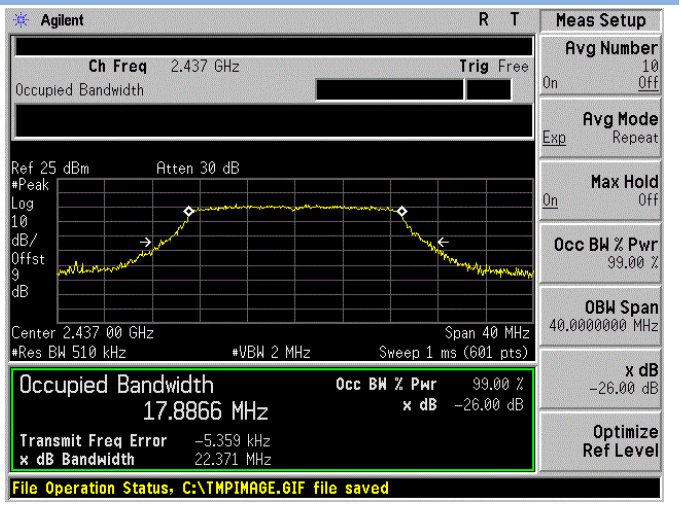
Test plots (99% Bandwidth)

MIMO ANT1

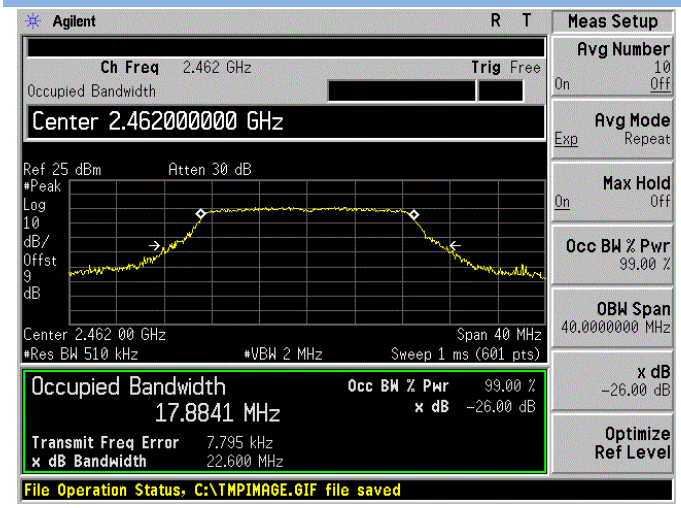
802.11n-20 MHz LOW CHANNEL



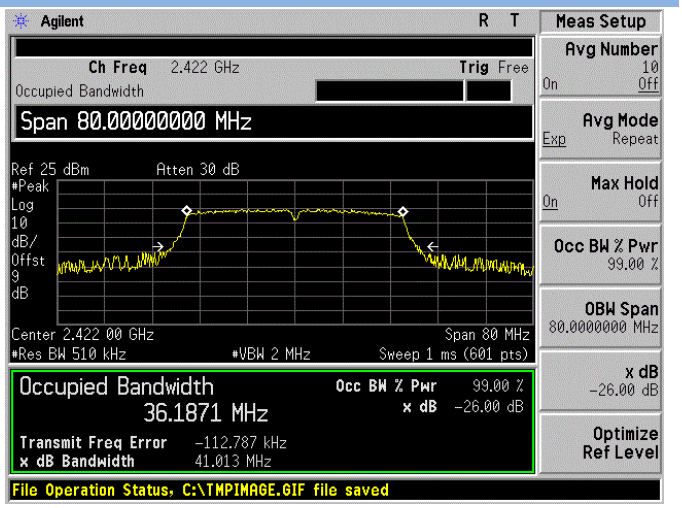
802.11 n-20 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



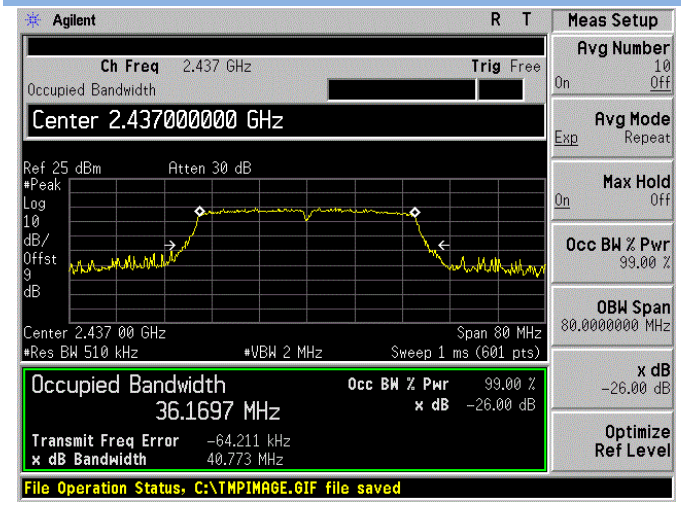
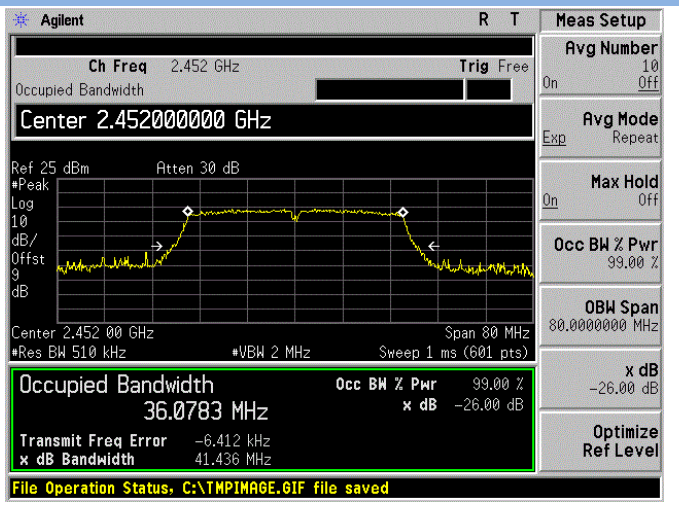
802.11n-20 MHz HIGH CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz LOW CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz MIDDLE CHANNEL



802.11n-40 MHz HIGH CHANNEL