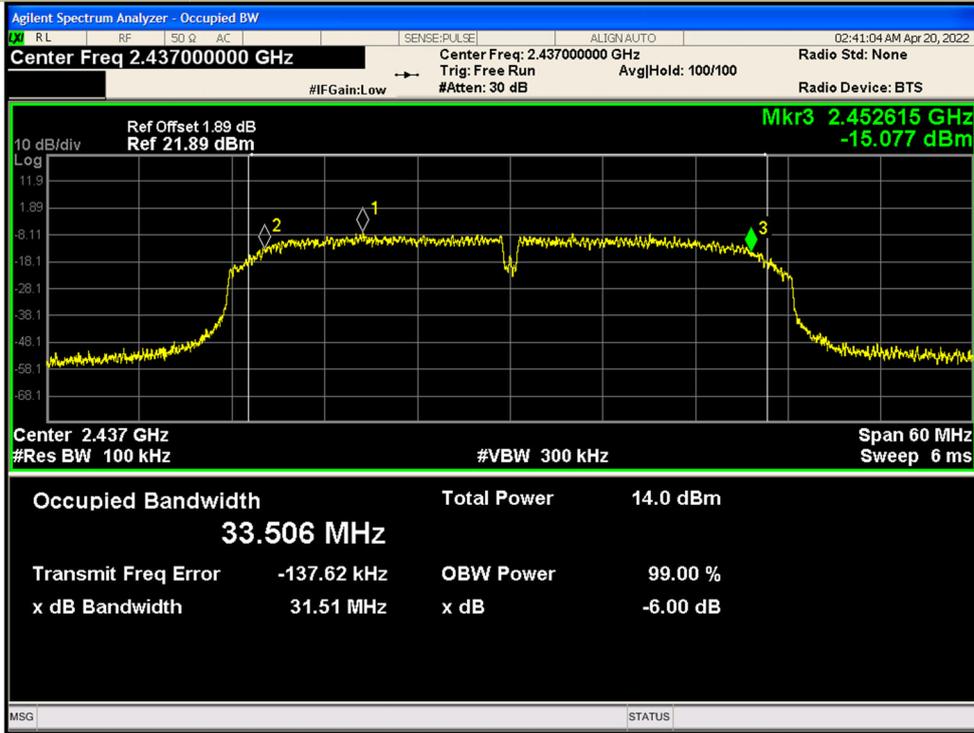
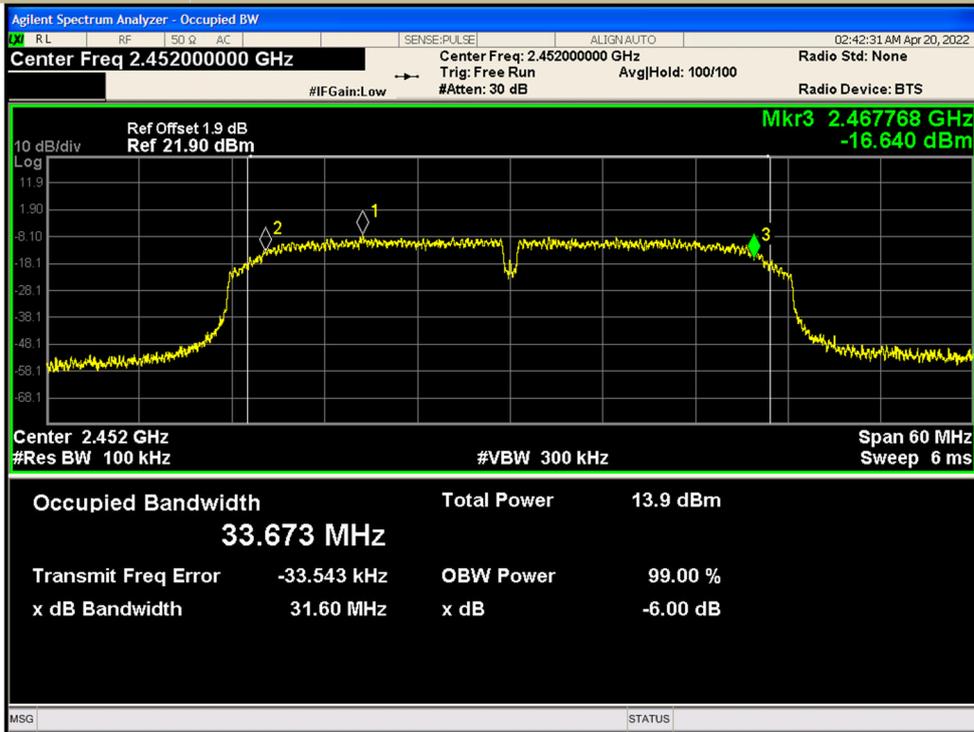


Test Model	DTS (6dB) Bandwidth
	802.11n (HT40)
	Channel 6: 2437MHz



Test Model	DTS (6dB) Bandwidth
	802.11n (HT40)
	Channel 9: 2452MHz



## 7.2 MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

### 7.2.1 Applicable Standard

According to FCC Part15.247 (b)(3) and KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

### 7.2.2 Conformance Limit

The maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator for systems using digital modulation in the 2400 - 2483.5 MHz bands shall not exceed: 1 Watt (30dBm).

### 7.2.3 Test Configuration

Test according to clause 6.1 radio frequency test setup 1

### 7.2.4 Test Procedure

- a) Set span to at least 1.5 times the OBW.
- b) Set RBW = 1-5% of the OBW, not to exceed 1 MHz.
- c) Set VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
- d) Number of points in sweep  $\geq 2 \times$  span / RBW. (This gives bin-to-bin spacing  $\leq$  RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- e) Sweep time = auto.
- f) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
- g) If transmit duty cycle < 98 %, use a sweep trigger with the level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. The transmitter shall operate at maximum power control level for the entire duration of every sweep. If the EUT transmits continuously (i.e., with no off intervals) or at duty cycle  $\geq 98$  %, and if each transmission is entirely at the maximum power control level, then the trigger shall be set to “free run” .
- h) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., RMS) mode.
- i) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the OBW of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement function, with band limits set equal to the OBW band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at intervals equal to the RBW extending across the entire OBW of the spectrum.

### 7.2.5 Test Results

Temperature:	26° C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

Operation Mode	Channel Number	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Measurement Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Verdict
802.11b	1	2412	20.05	30	PASS
	6	2437	18.97	30	PASS
	11	2462	18.97	30	PASS
802.11g	1	2412	15.44	30	PASS
	6	2437	14.64	30	PASS
	11	2462	14.80	30	PASS
802.11n (HT20)	1	2412	14.15	30	PASS
	6	2437	13.49	30	PASS
	11	2462	13.46	30	PASS
802.11n (HT40)	3	2422	13.45	30	PASS
	6	2437	12.75	30	PASS
	9	2452	12.60	30	PASS

### 7.3 MAXIMUM POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

#### 7.3.1 Applicable Standard

According to FCC Part15.247(e) and KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

#### 7.3.2 Conformance Limit

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

#### 7.3.3 Test Configuration

Test according to clause 6.1 radio frequency test setup 1

#### 7.3.4 Test Procedure

This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance

The transmitter output (antenna port) was connected to the spectrum analyzer

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

Set the VBW to:10 kHz.

Set Detector = peak.

Set Sweep time = auto couple.

Set Trace mode = max hold.

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

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

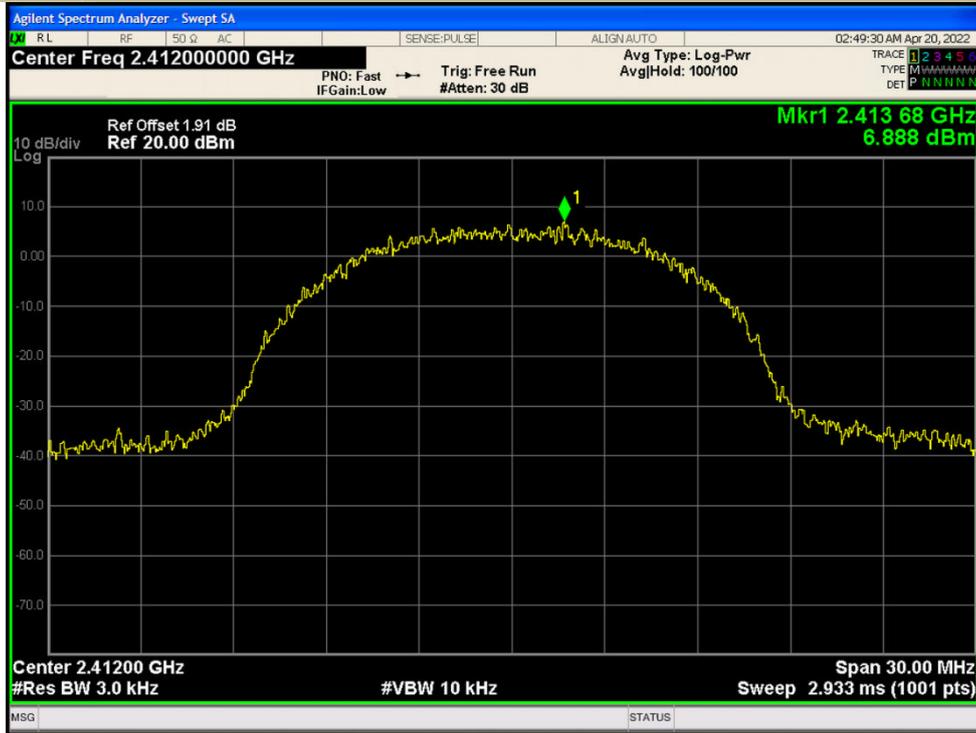
Note: If antenna Gain exceeds 6 dBi, then PSD Limit=8-(Gain- 6)

#### 7.3.5 Test Results

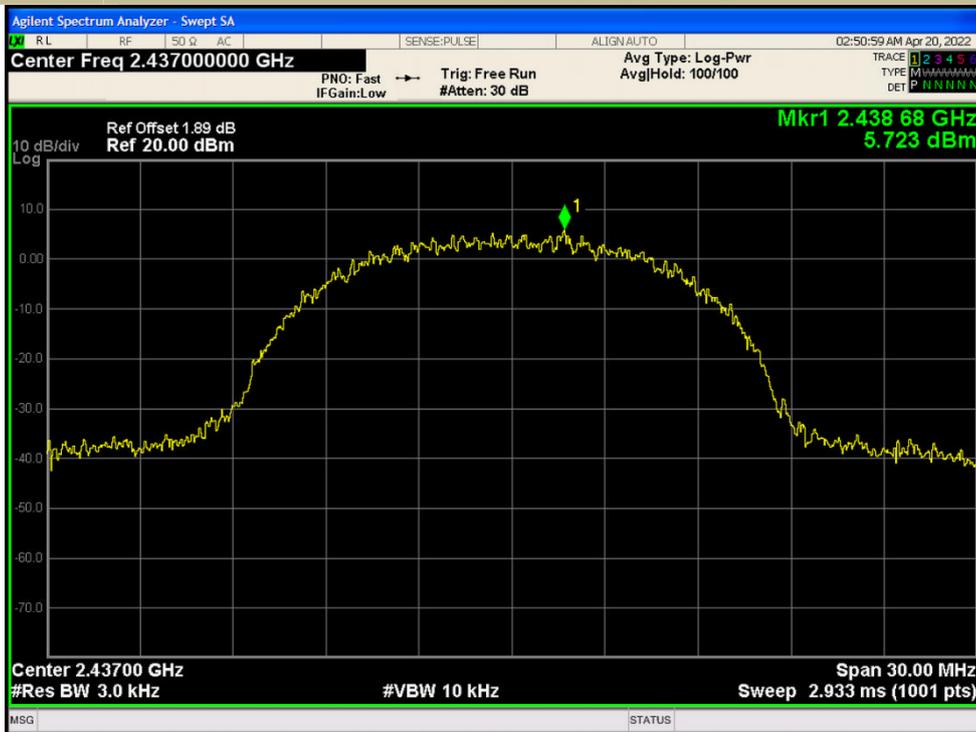
Temperature:	26° C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

Operation Mode	Channel Number	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Measurement Level (dBm/3kHz)	Limit (dBm/3kHz)	Verdict
802.11b	1	2412	6.89	8	PASS
	6	2437	5.72	8	PASS
	11	2462	5.88	8	PASS
802.11g	1	2412	-1.94	8	PASS
	6	2437	-2.65	8	PASS
	11	2462	-2.6	8	PASS
802.11n (HT20)	1	2412	-3.69	8	PASS
	6	2437	-3.96	8	PASS
	11	2462	-4.31	8	PASS
802.11n (HT40)	3	2422	-6.9	8	PASS
	6	2437	-7.54	8	PASS
	9	2452	-7.67	8	PASS

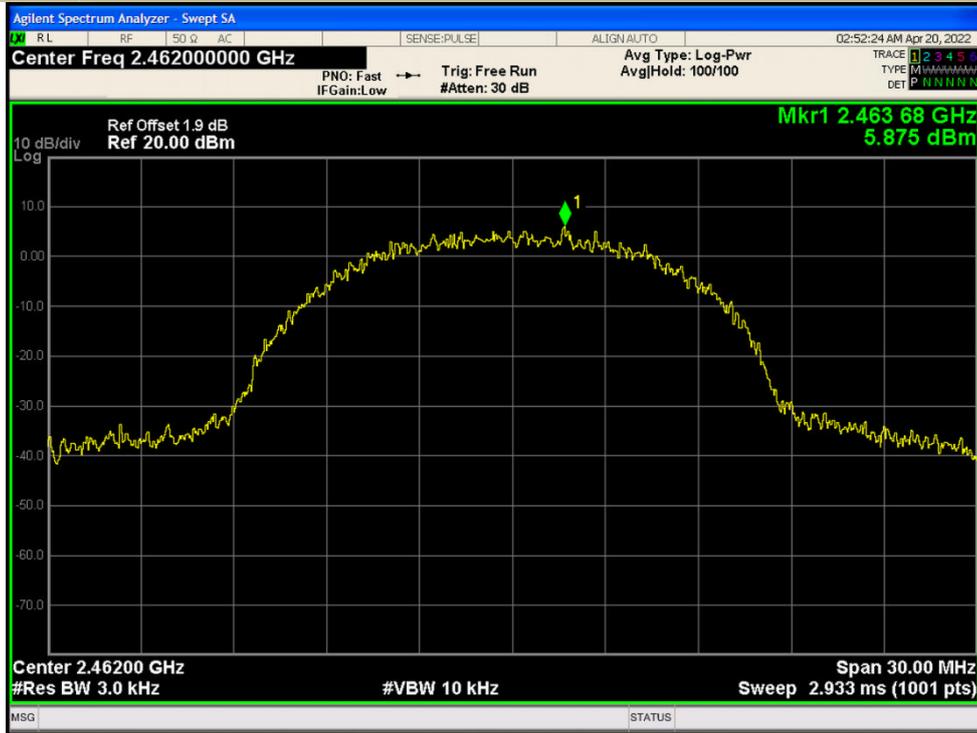
Test Model Power Spectral Density  
802.11b  
Channel 1: 2412MHz



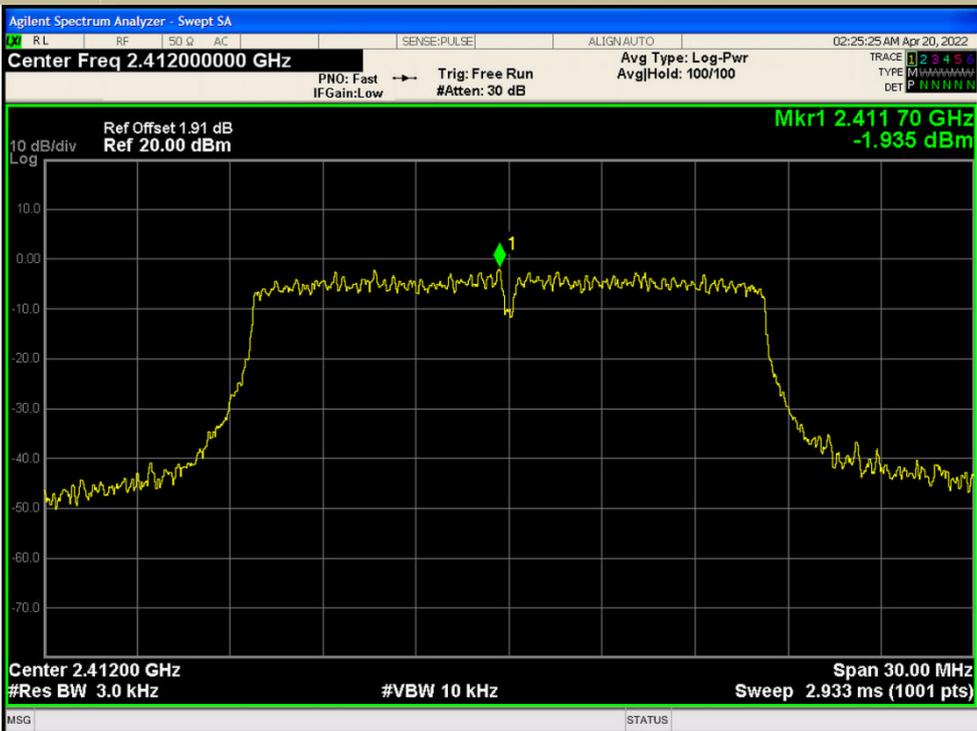
Test Model Power Spectral Density  
802.11b  
Channel 6: 2437MHz



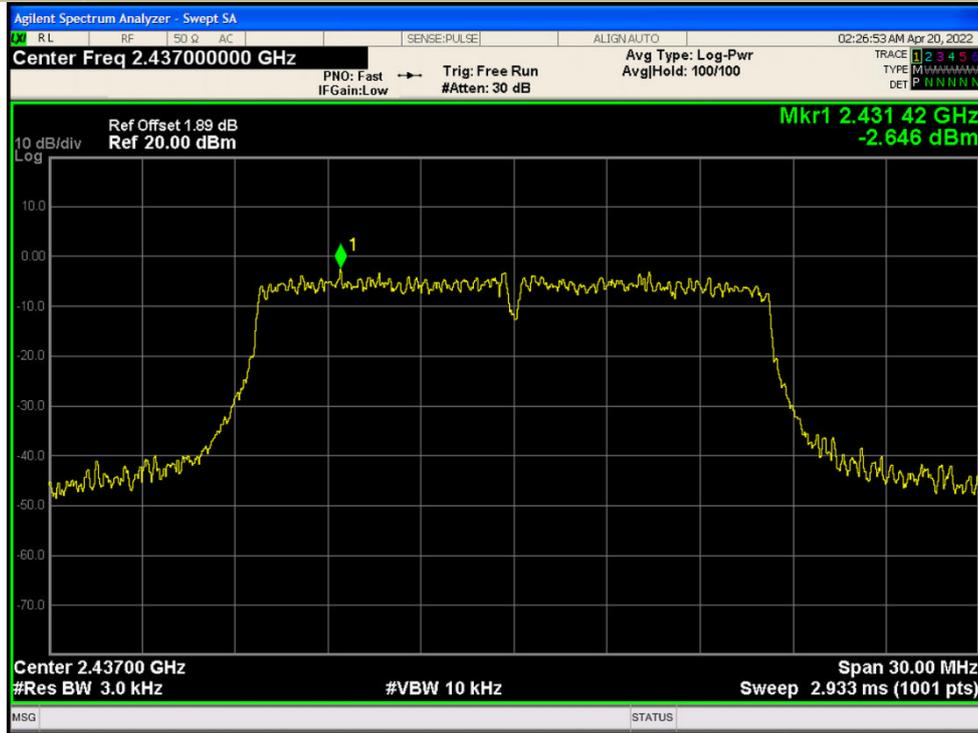
Test Model	Power Spectral Density
	802.11b
	Channel 11: 2462MHz



Test Model	Power Spectral Density
	802.11g
	Channel 1: 2412MHz



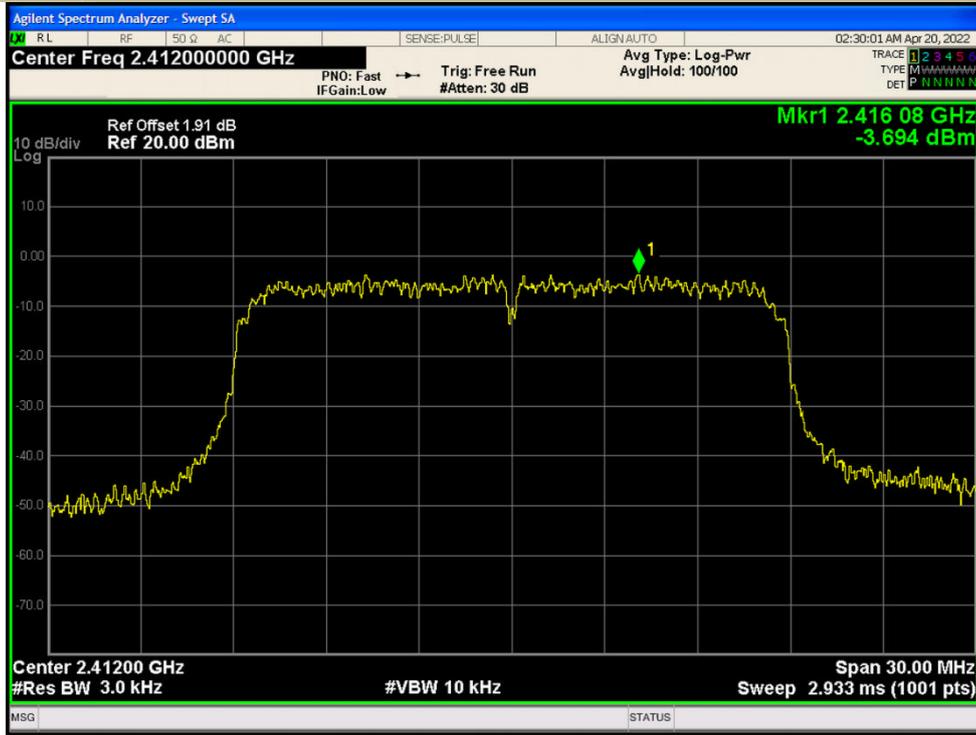
Test Model Power Spectral Density  
802.11g  
Channel 6: 2437MHz



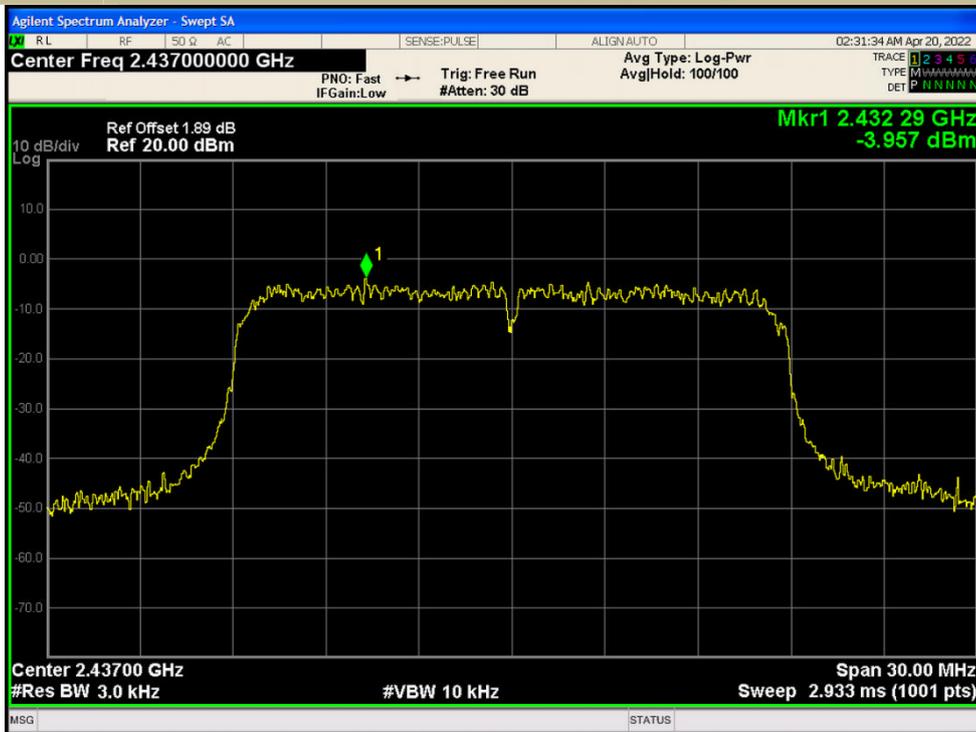
Test Model Power Spectral Density  
802.11g  
Channel 11: 2462MHz



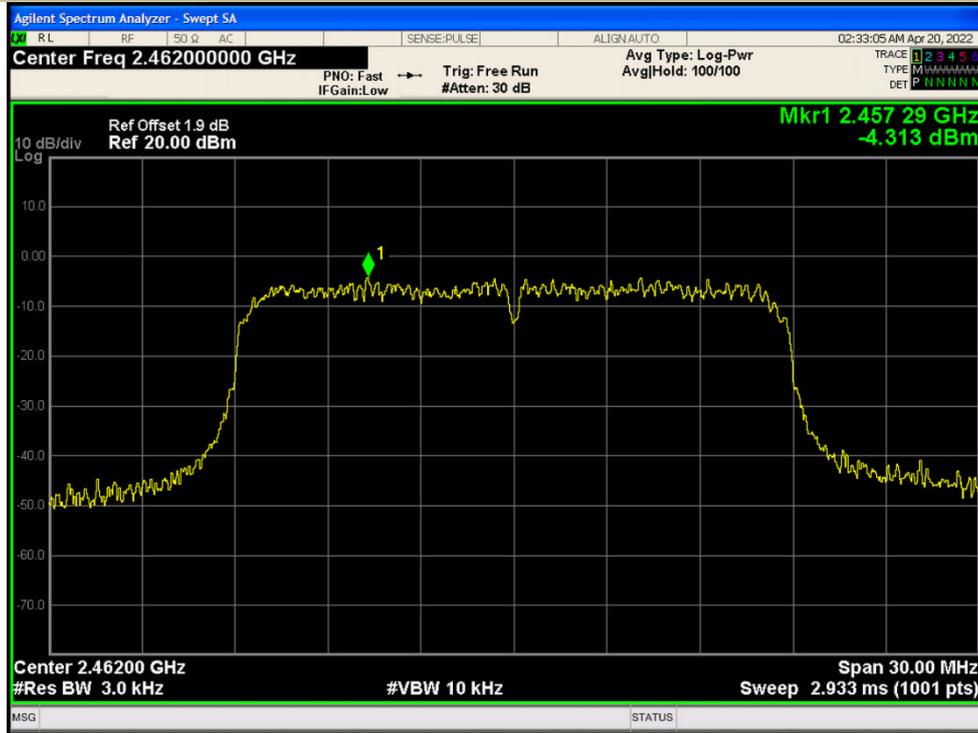
Test Model Power Spectral Density  
802.11n (HT20)  
Channel 1: 2412MHz



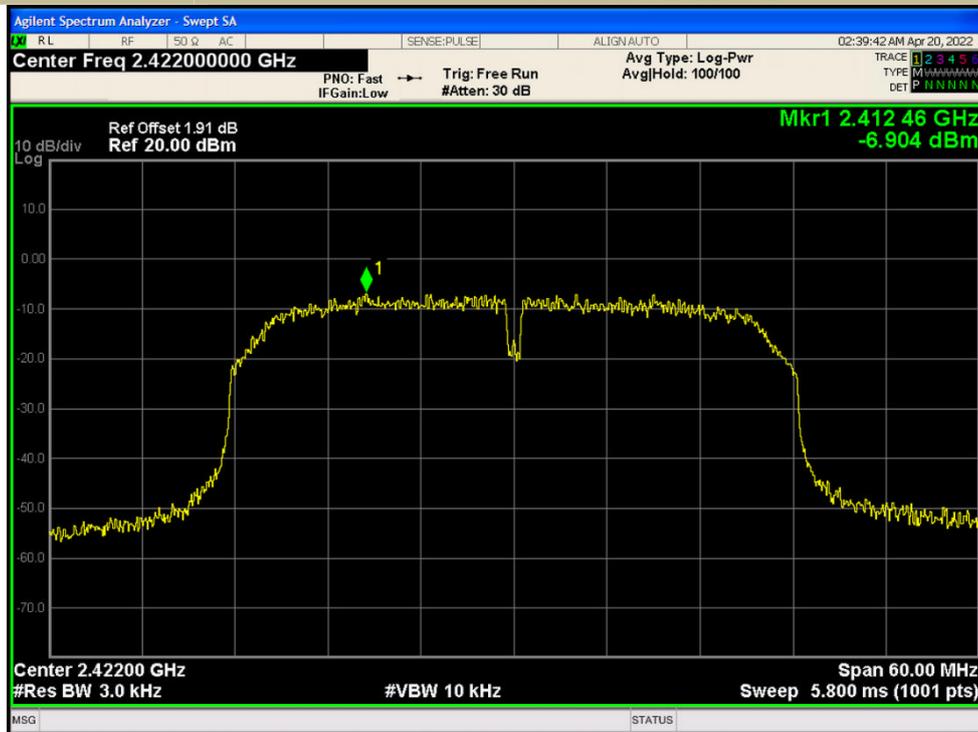
Test Model Power Spectral Density  
802.11n (HT20)  
Channel 6: 2437MHz



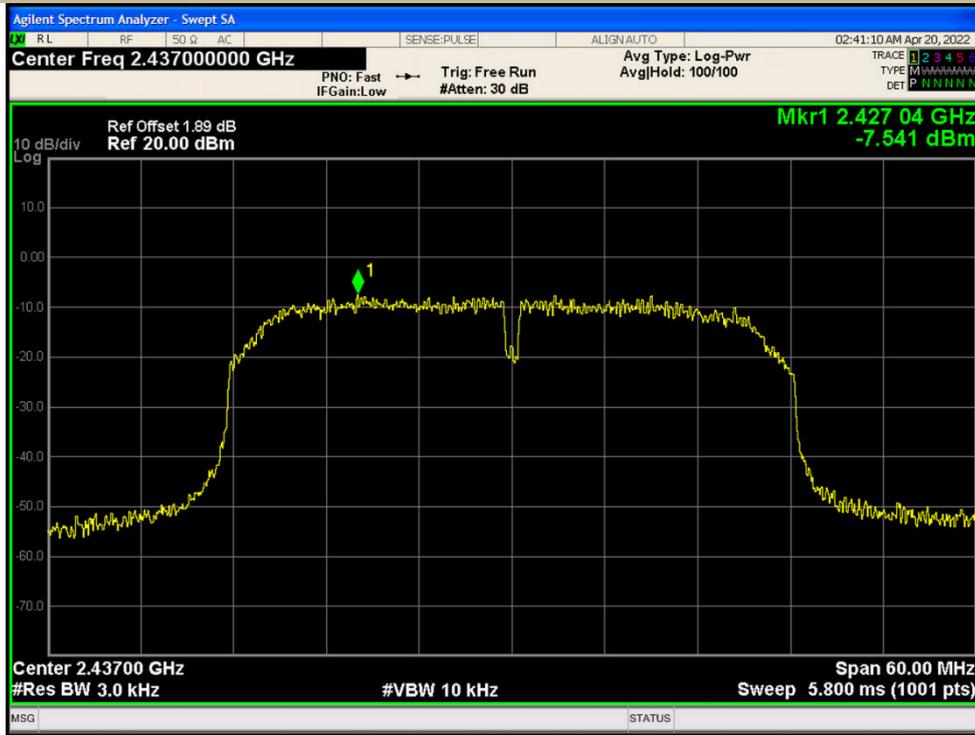
Test Model	Power Spectral Density
	802.11n (HT20)
	Channel 11: 2462MHz



Test Model	Power Spectral Density
	802.11n (HT40)
	Channel 3: 2422MHz



Test Model	Power Spectral Density
	802.11n (HT40) Channel 6: 2437MHz



Test Model	Power Spectral Density
	802.11n (HT40) Channel 9: 2452MHz



## 7.4 UNWANTED EMISSIONS IN NON-RESTRICTED FREQUENCY BANDS

### 7.4.1 Applicable Standard

According to FCC Part15.247(d) and KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

### 7.4.2 Conformance Limit

According to FCC Part 15.247(d):

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB.

### 7.4.3 Test Configuration

Test according to clause 6.1 radio frequency test setup 1

### 7.4.4 Test Procedure

The transmitter output (antenna port) was connected to the spectrum analyzer

#### ■ Reference level measurement

Establish a reference level by using the following procedure:

Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.

Set the span to  $\geq 1.5$  times the DTS bandwidth.

Set the RBW = 100 kHz.

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

Set Detector = peak.

Set Sweep time = auto couple.

Set Trace mode = max hold.

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

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

Note that the channel found to contain the maximum PSD level can be used to establish the reference level.

#### ■ Emission level measurement

Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured.

Set the RBW = 100 kHz.

Set the VBW =300 kHz.

Set Detector = peak

Sweep time = auto couple.

Trace mode = max hold.

Allow trace to fully stabilize.

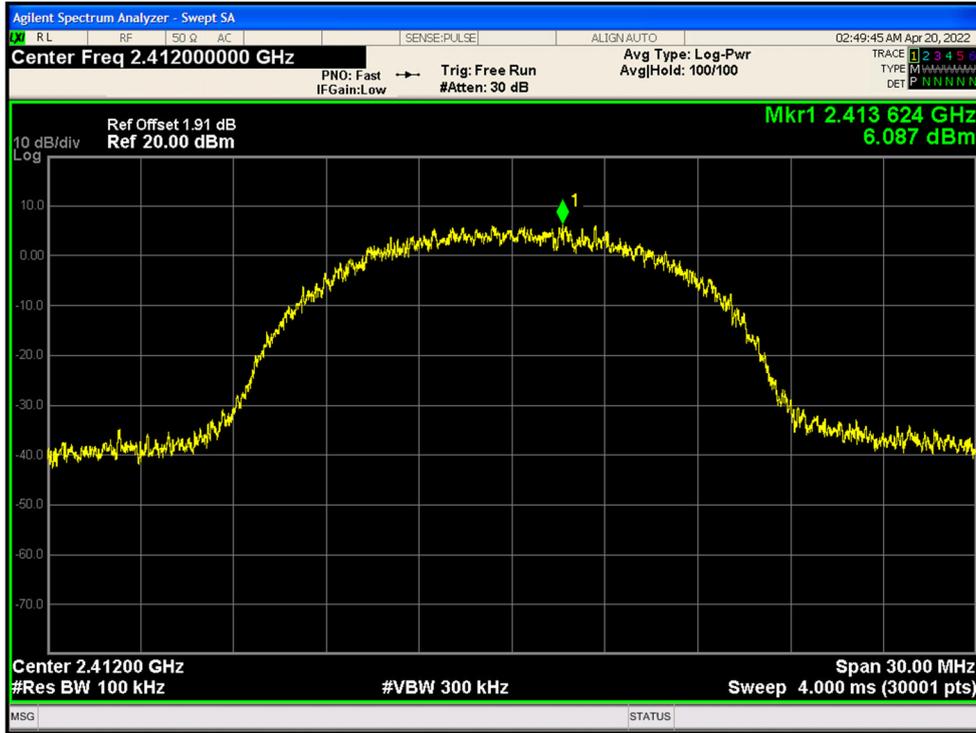
Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.

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 . Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.

### 7.4.5 Test Results

All the antennas and modulation modes were tested, and the worst data for is shown in the table below.

	PSD(Power Spectral Density) RBW=100kHz			
Test Model	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11b	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11g	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11n(HT20)	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11n(HT40)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 1: 2412MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> Channel 3: 2422MHz		



	Unwanted Emissions in non-restricted frequency bands			
Test Model	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11b	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11g	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11n(HT20)	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11n(HT40)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 1: 2412MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> Channel 3: 2422MHz		

