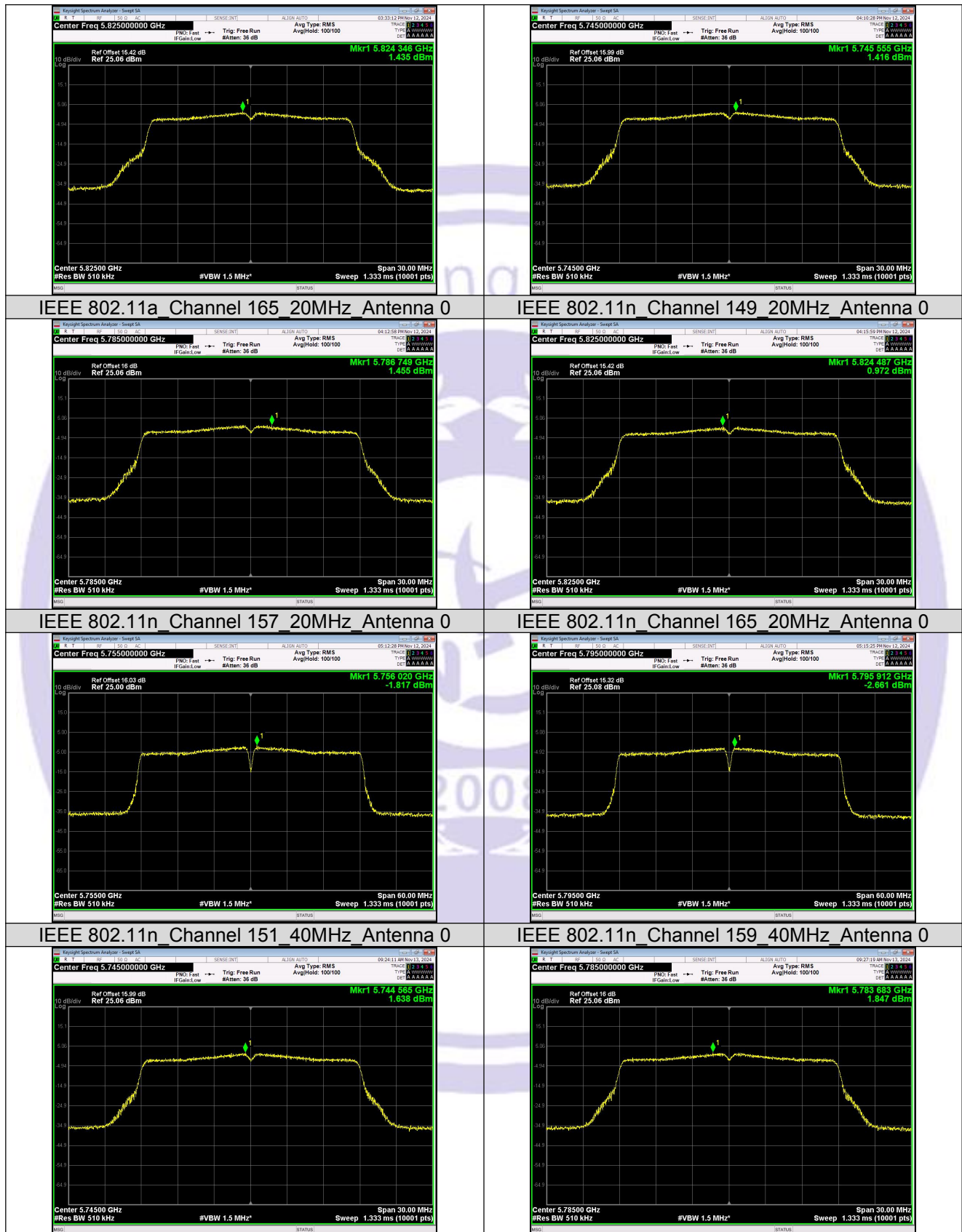
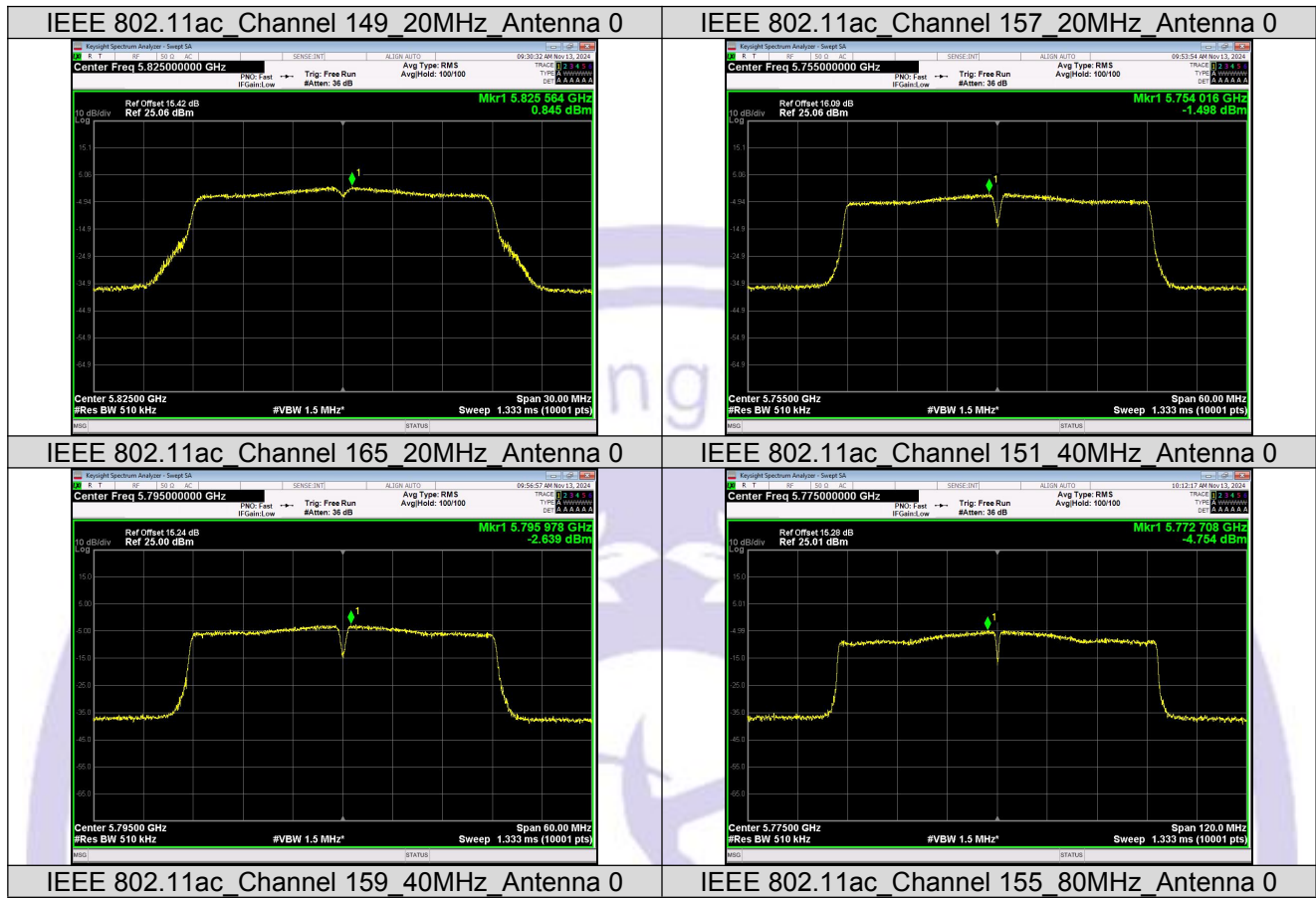




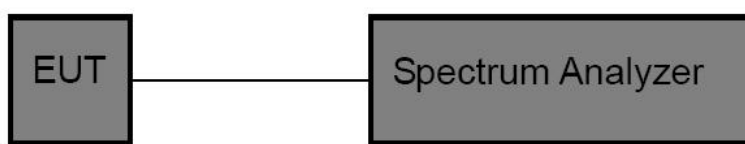


9 26DB & 6DB & 99% Emission Bandwidth Test

9.1 Test Standard

Test Standard	FCC Part15 C Section 15.407, RSS-247 6.2&RSS-Gen 6.7
	The maximum power spectral density is measured as a conducted emission by direct connection of a calibrated test instrument to the equipment under test. If the device cannot be connected directly, alternative techniques acceptable to the Commission may be used. Measurements in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum bandwidth 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500KHz. Measurements in the 5.15-5.25 GHz, 5.25-5.35 GHz, and the 5.47-5.725 GHz bands are made over a bandwidth of 1 MHz or the 26 dB emission bandwidth of the device, whichever is less. A narrower resolution bandwidth can be used, provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth.

9.2 Test Setup



9.3 Test Procedure

- Set RBW = 100KHz.
- Set the VBW > RBW.
- Detector = Peak.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- 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.

The following procedure shall be used for measuring (99 %) power bandwidth:

- Set center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.
- Set span = 1.5 times to 3.3 times the OBW.
- Set RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW

4. Set VBW $\geq 3 \cdot$ RBW

5. Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.

6. Use the 99 % power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available).

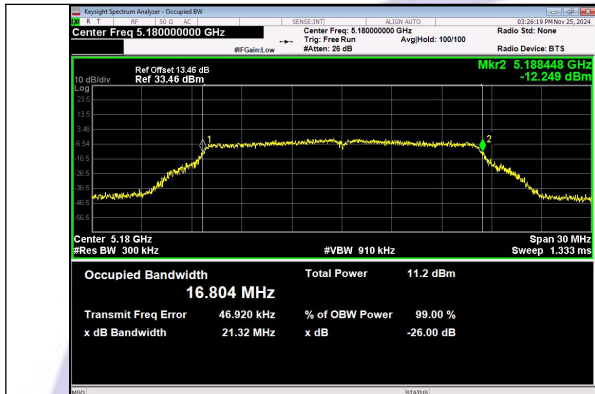
7. If the instrument does not have a 99 % power bandwidth function, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in power units. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% occupied bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

9.4 Test Data

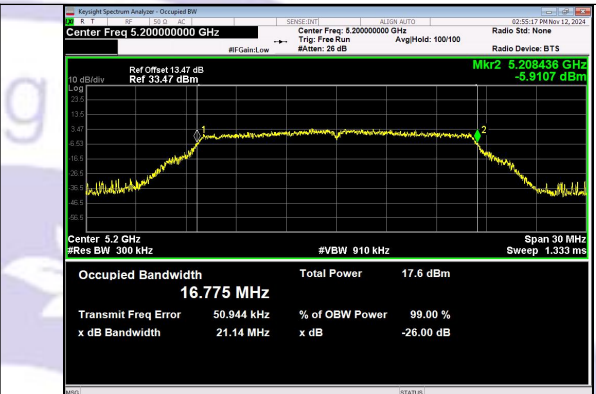
99% Bandwidth

Mode	Channel	Ant.	Center Frequency (MHz)	99% BW (MHz)
IEEE 802.11a	36	0	5180	16.804
	40		5200	16.775
	48		5240	16.757
	52		5260	16.769
	56		5280	16.801
	64		5320	16.784
	100		5500	16.799
	116		5580	16.770
	140		5700	16.782
IEEE 802.11n_20	36	0	5180	17.878
	40		5200	17.863
	48		5240	17.880
	52		5260	17.878
	56		5280	17.919
	64		5320	17.912
	100		5500	17.875
	116		5580	17.902
	140		5700	17.870
IEEE 802.11n_40	38	0	5190	36.203
	46		5230	36.176
	54		5270	36.209
	62		5310	36.223
	102		5510	36.166
	134		5670	36.210
IEEE 802.11ac_20	36	0	5180	17.867
	40		5200	17.901
	48		5240	17.911
	52		5260	17.862
	56		5280	17.864
	64		5320	17.872
	100		5500	17.902
	116		5580	17.925
	140		5700	17.866
IEEE 802.11ac_40	38	0	5190	36.190
	46		5230	36.213

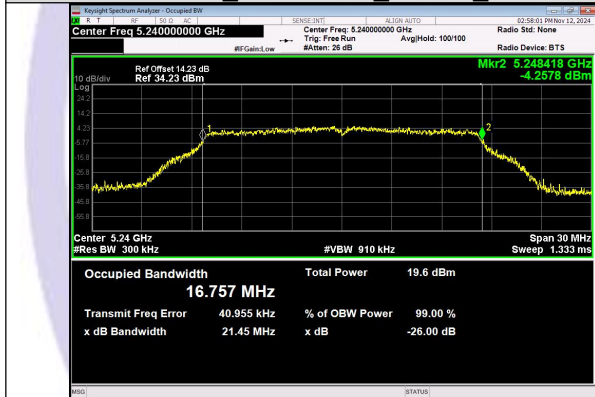
IEEE 802.11ac_80	54	5270	36.212
	62	5310	36.189
	102	5510	36.185
	134	5670	36.186
	42	5210	75.349
	58	5290	75.288
	106	5530	75.668



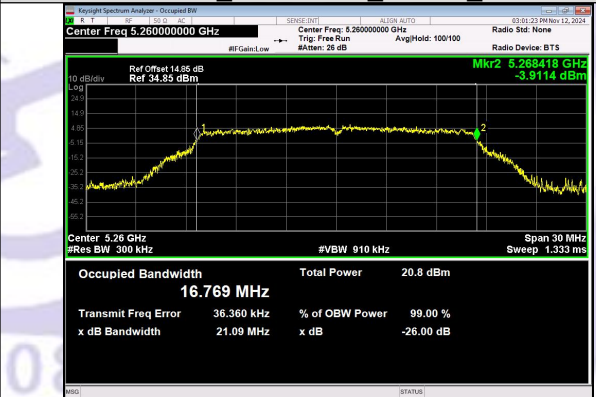
IEEE 802.11a Channel 36 20MHz Antenna 0



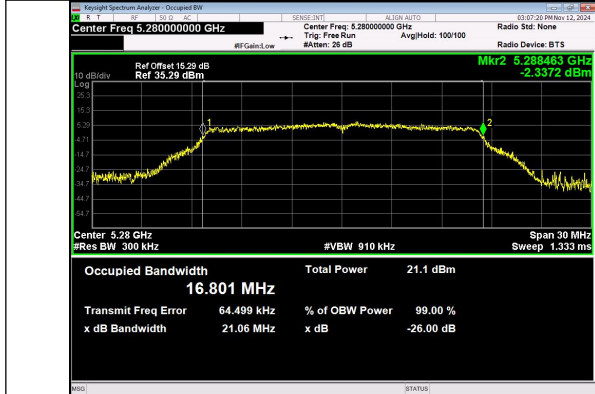
IEEE 802.11a Channel 40 20MHz Antenna 0



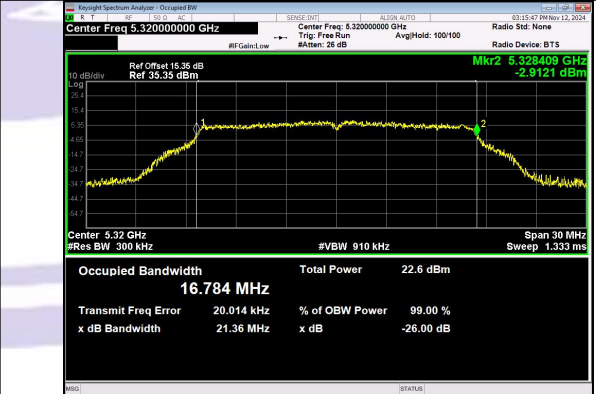
IEEE 802.11a Channel 48 20MHz Antenna 0



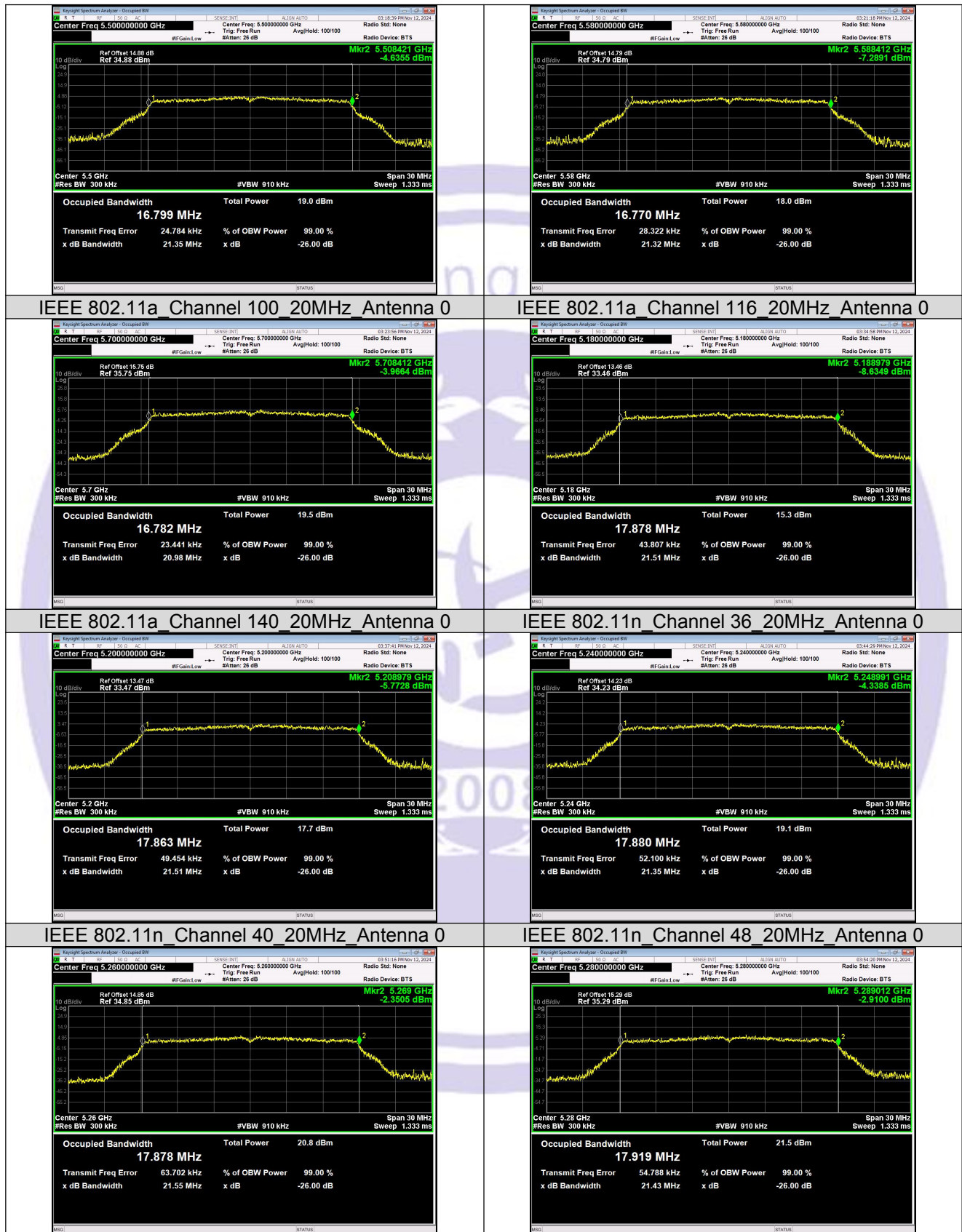
IEEE 802.11a Channel 52 20MHz Antenna 0



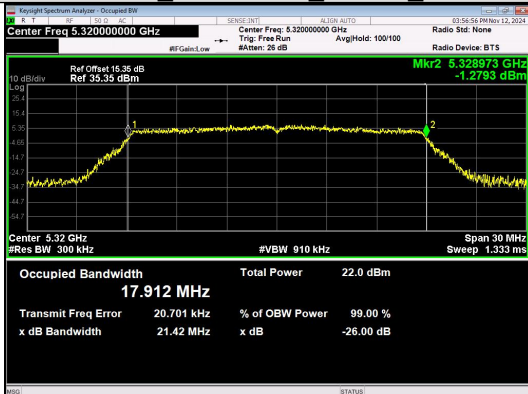
IEEE 802.11a Channel 56 20MHz Antenna 0



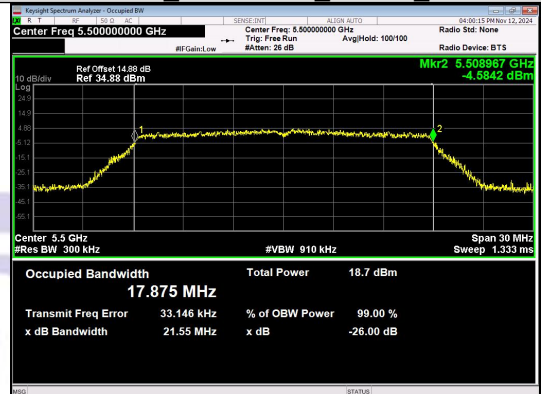
IEEE 802.11a Channel 64 20MHz Antenna 0



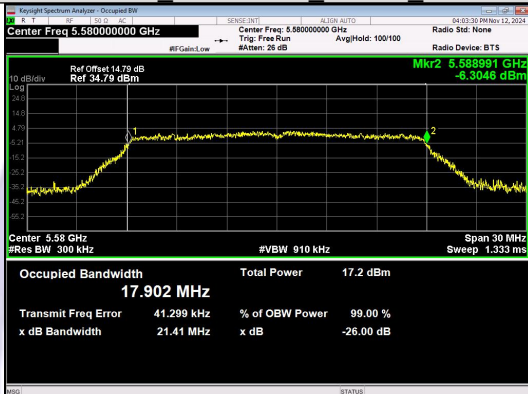
IEEE 802.11n Channel 52 20MHz Antenna 0



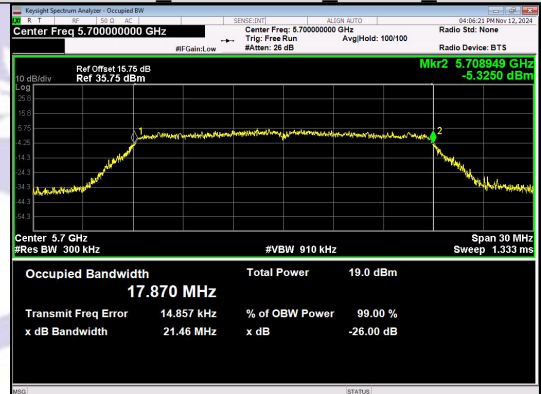
IEEE 802.11n Channel 56 20MHz Antenna 0



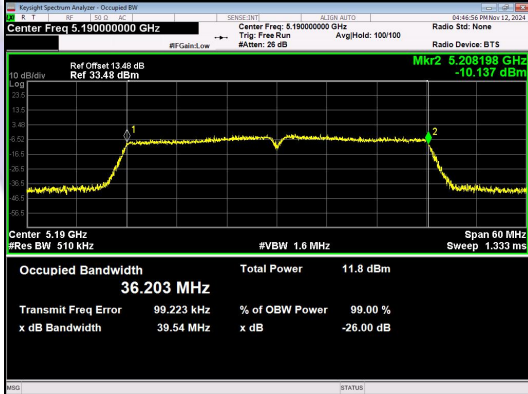
IEEE 802.11n Channel 64 20MHz Antenna 0



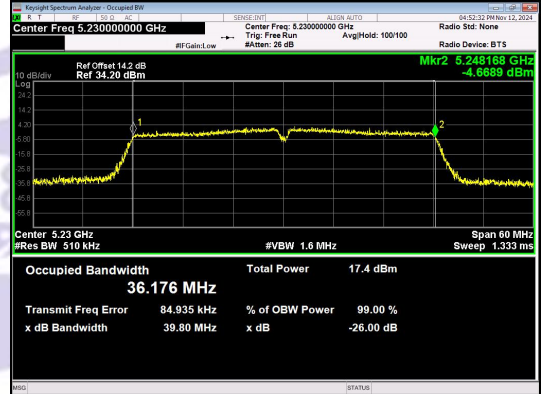
IEEE 802.11n Channel 100 20MHz Antenna 0



IEEE 802.11n Channel 116 20MHz Antenna 0



IEEE 802.11n Channel 140 20MHz Antenna 0



IEEE 802.11n Channel 38 40MHz Antenna 0

IEEE 802.11n Channel 46 40MHz Antenna 0

