

## U-NII - 5

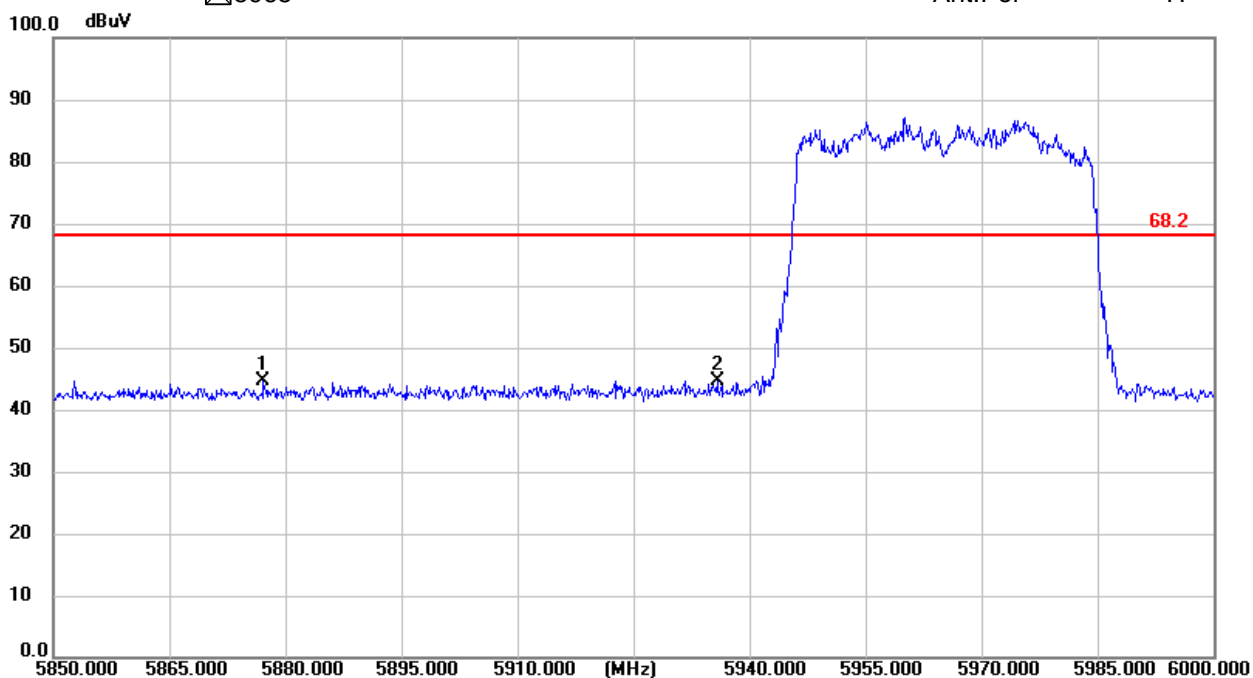
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (5925-6425MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 40

☒ 5965

Ant.Pol

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## U-NII - 5

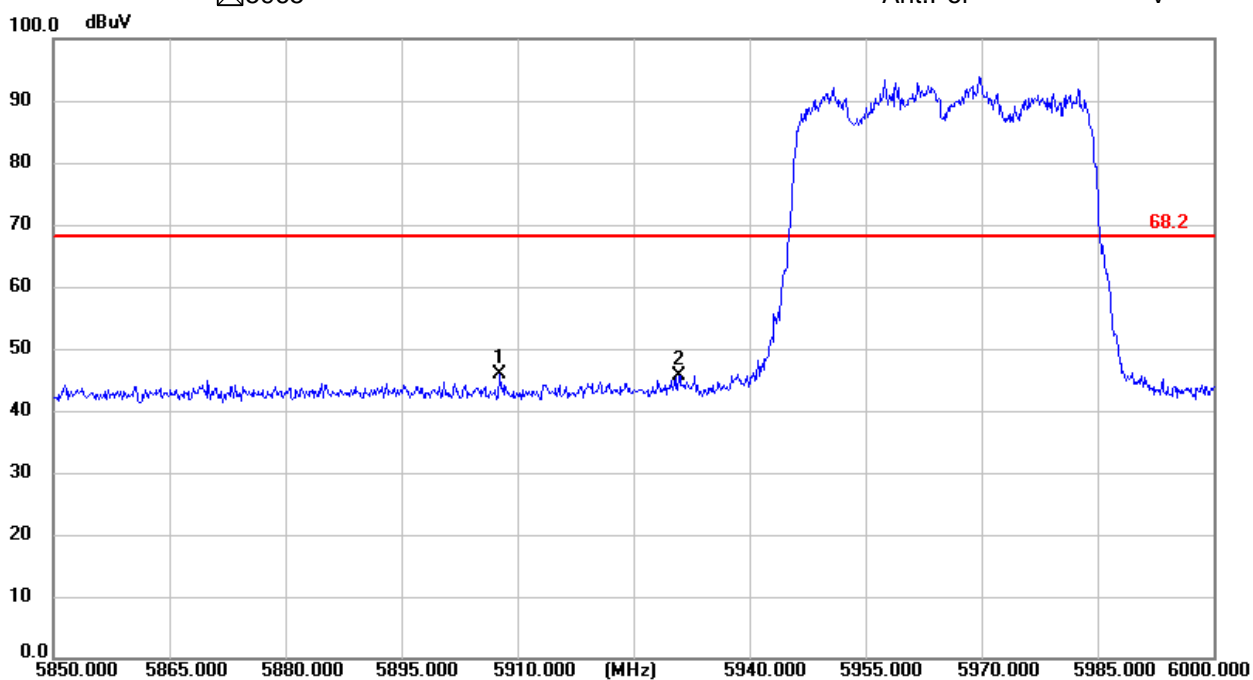
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (5925-6425MHz)

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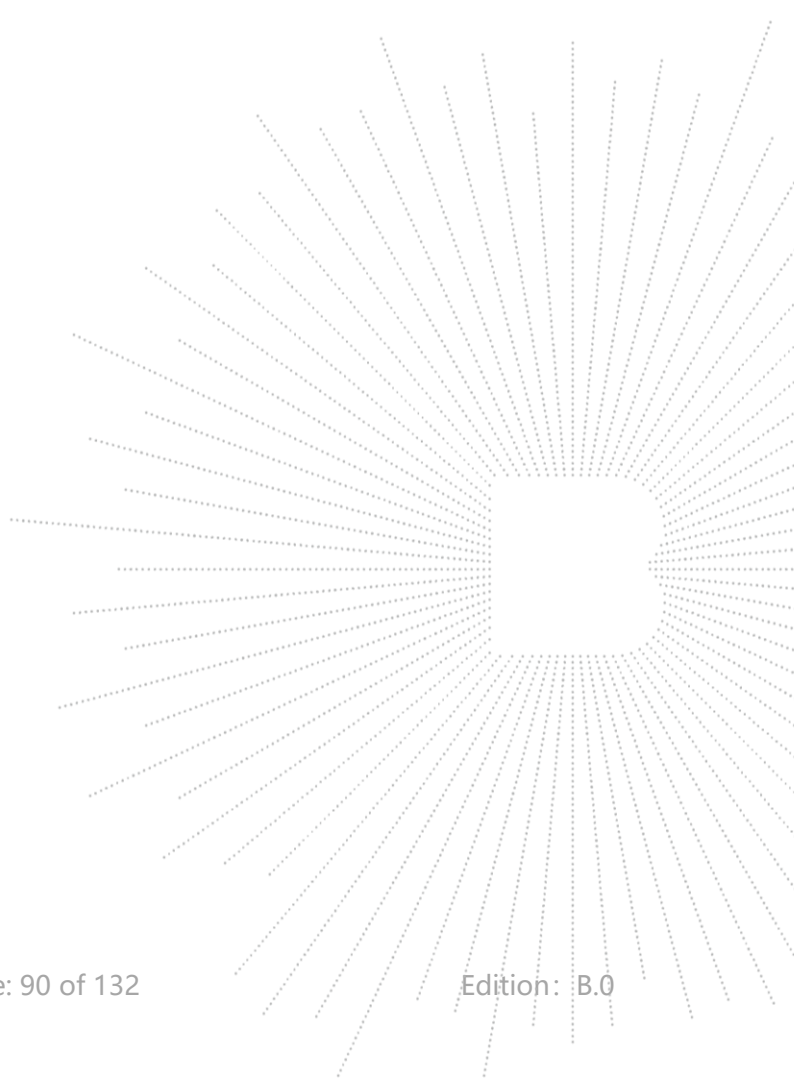
● ☒ Undesirable radiated Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Band Edge

Test mode: 802.11AX 80 Frequency(MHz): 5985

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
5913.60	V	47.44	68.20
5927.60	V	49.26	68.20

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
5851.00	H	44.16	68.20
5918.80	H	45.45	68.20

**Note:** (1) All Readings are Peak Value (VBW=3MHz) and Average Value (VBW=10Hz).  
(2) Emission Level= Reading Level+Correct Factor.  
(3) Correct Factor= Ant\_F + Cab\_L - Preamp  
(4) Test Mode is MIMO Mode (4T4R).



## U-NII - 5

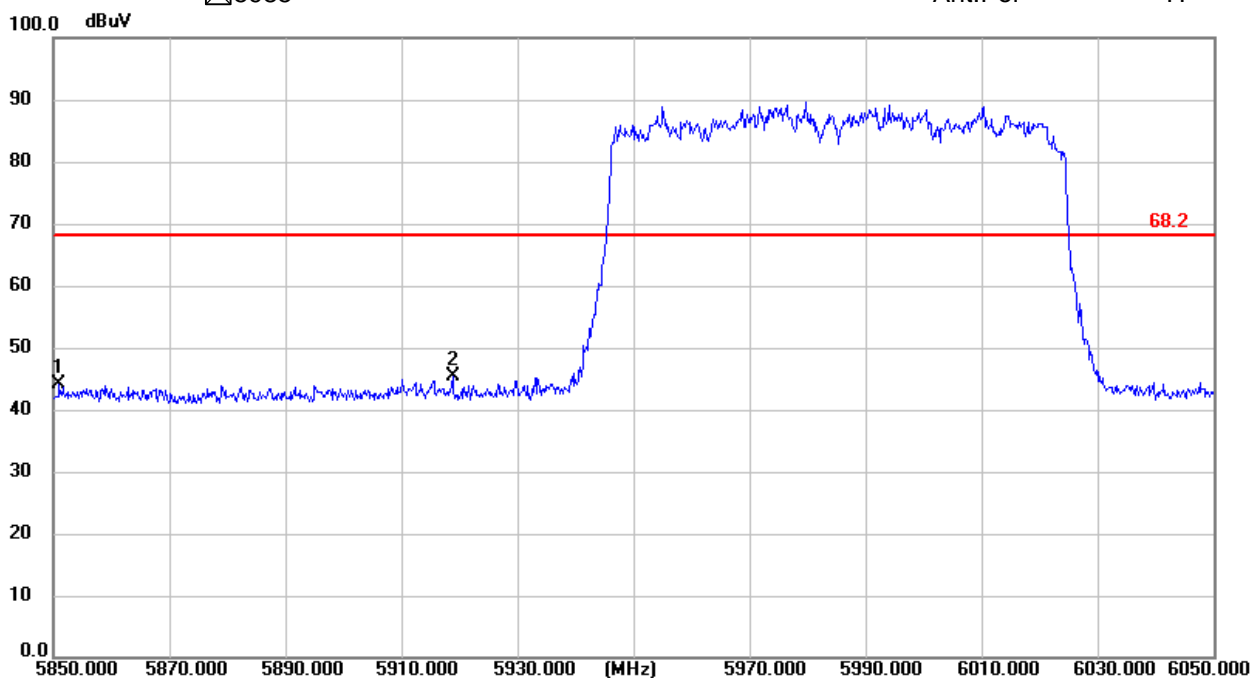
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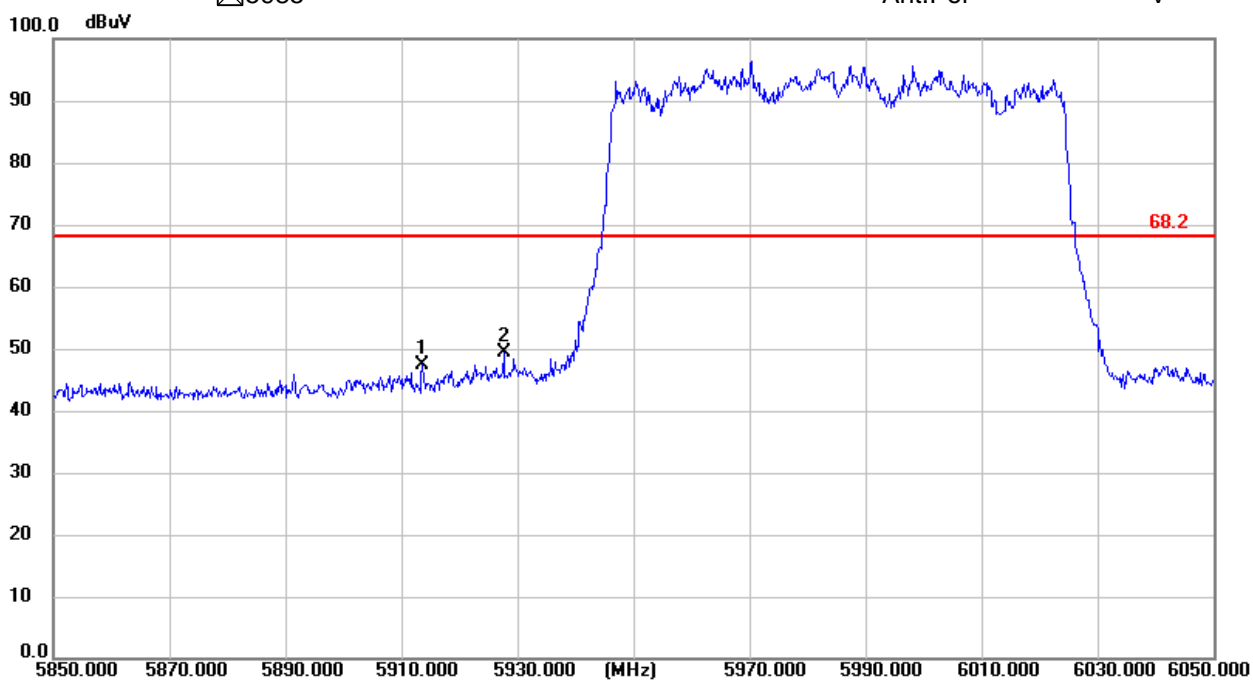
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (5925-6425MHz)

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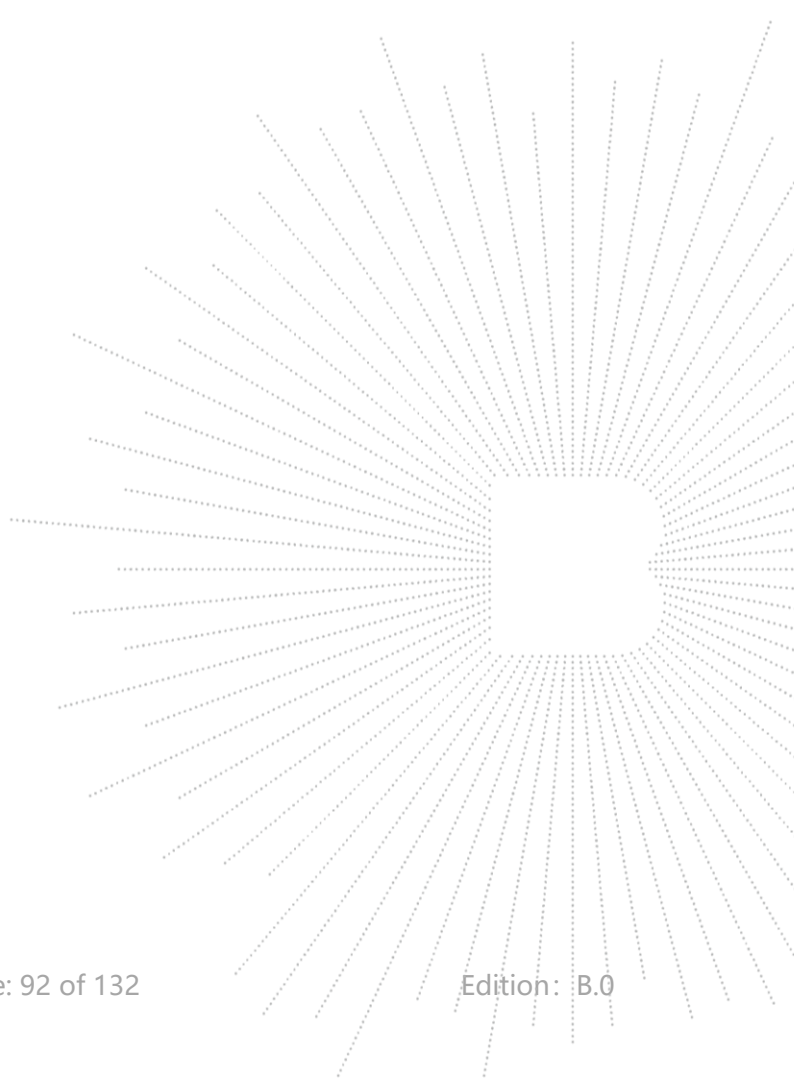
● ☒ Undesirable radiated Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Band Edge

Test mode: 802.11AX 160 Frequency(MHz): 6025

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
5904.00	V	47.66	68.20
5922.00	V	47.96	68.20

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
5783.00	H	44.63	68.20
5916.00	H	47.30	68.20

**Note:** (1) All Readings are Peak Value (VBW=3MHz) and Average Value (VBW=10Hz).  
(2) Emission Level= Reading Level+Correct Factor.  
(3) Correct Factor= Ant\_F + Cab\_L - Preamp  
(4) Test Mode is MIMO Mode (4T4R).



## U-NII - 5

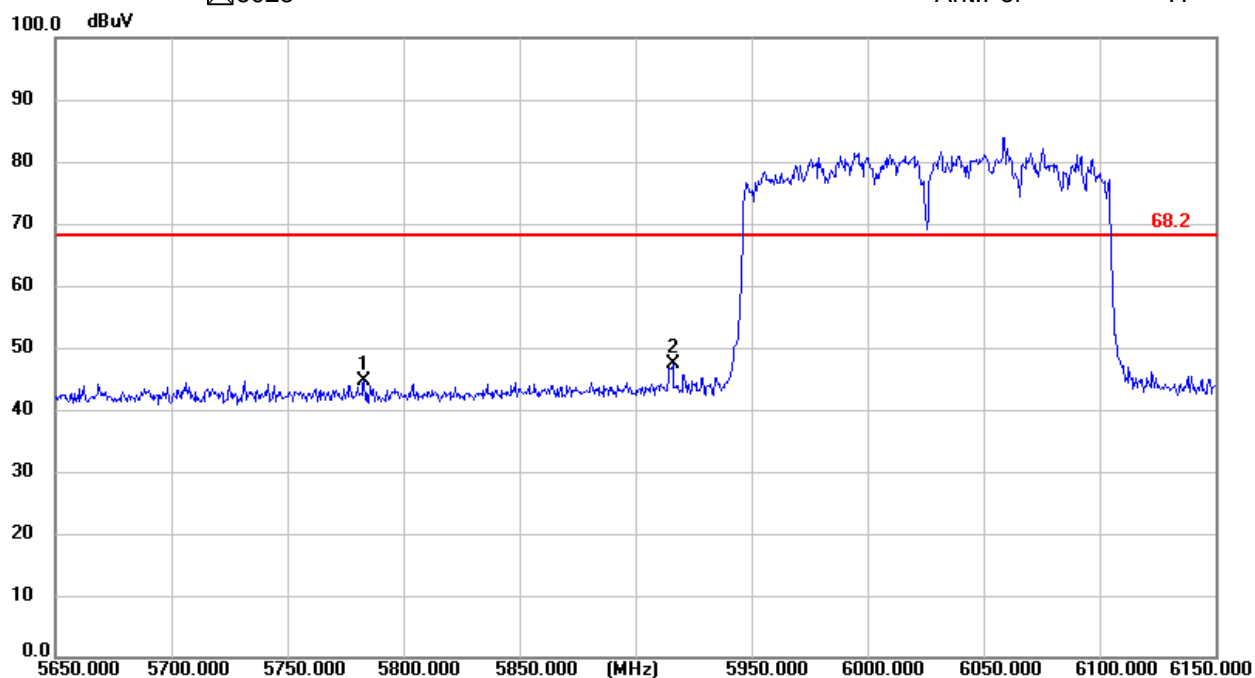
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (5925-6425MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 160

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## U-NII - 5

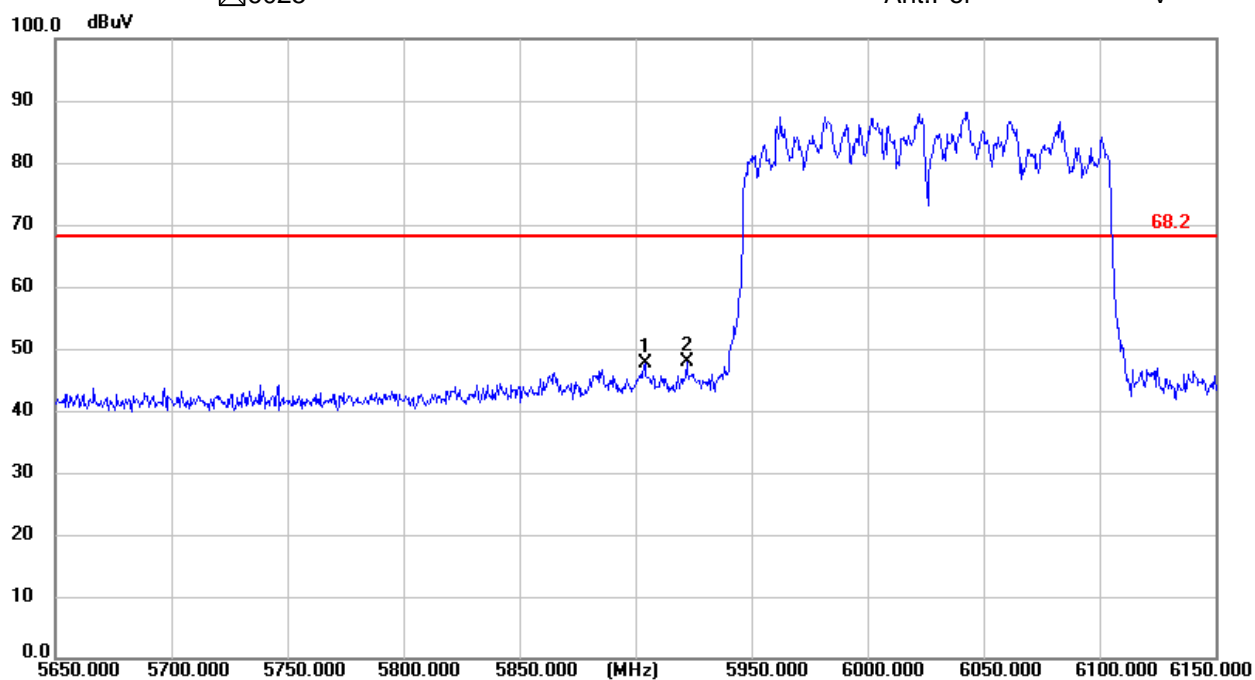
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (5925-6425MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 160

☒ 6025

Ant.Pol

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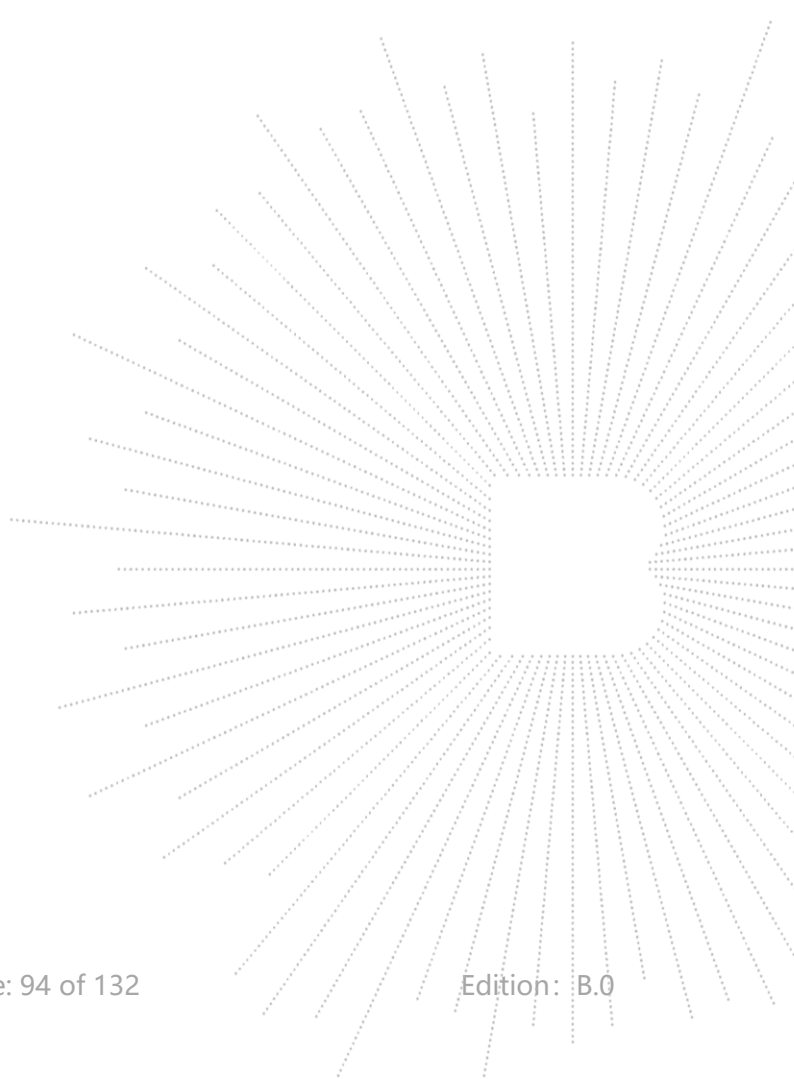
● ☒ Undesirable radiated Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Band Edge

Test mode: 802.11AX 20 Frequency(MHz): 7115

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7132.25	V	46.85	68.20
7167.95	V	46.70	68.20

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7132.40	H	46.76	68.20
7172.75	H	47.41	68.20

**Note:** (1) All Readings are Peak Value (VBW=3MHz) and Average Value (VBW=10Hz).  
(2) Emission Level= Reading Level+Correct Factor.  
(3) Correct Factor= Ant\_F + Cab\_L - Preamp  
(4) Test Mode is MIMO Mode (4T4R).



## U-NII - 8

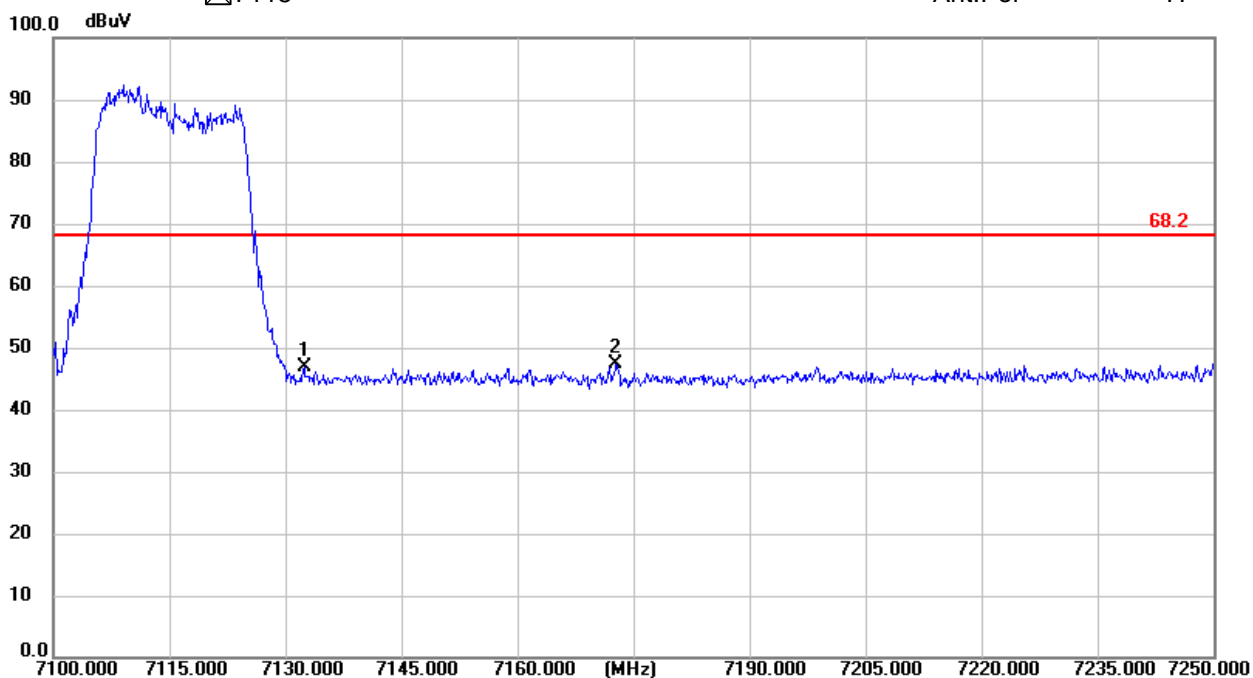
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 20

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## U-NII - 8

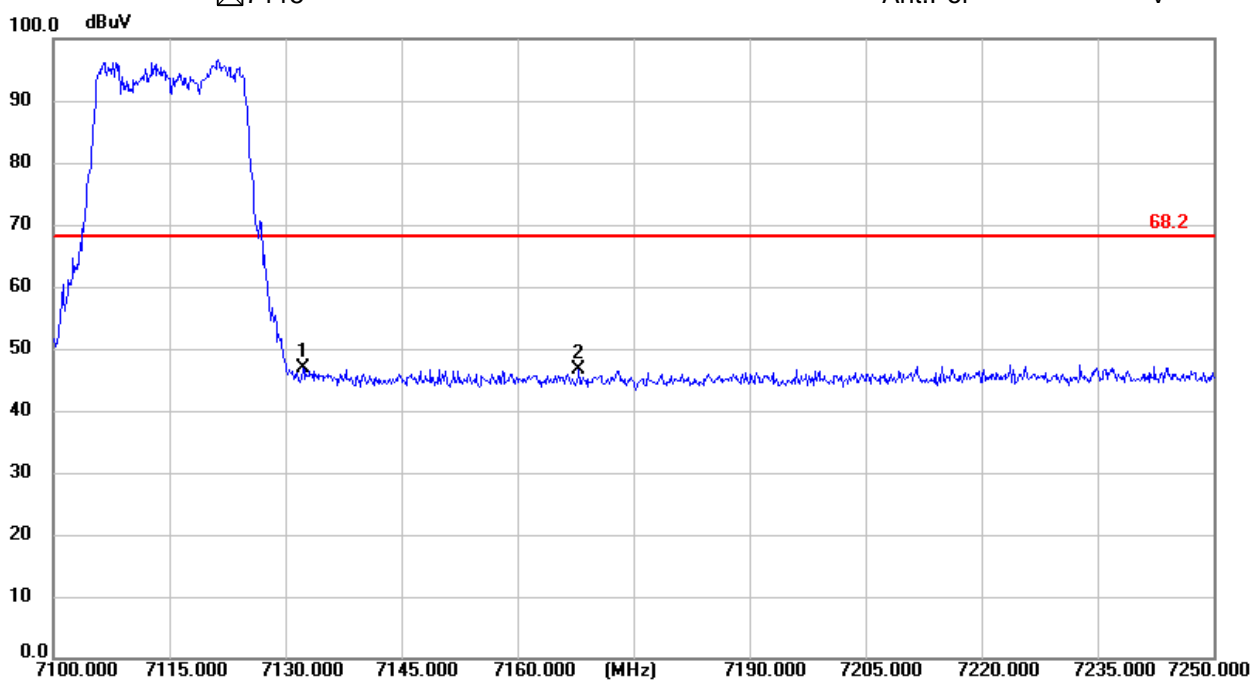
Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 20

☒ 7115

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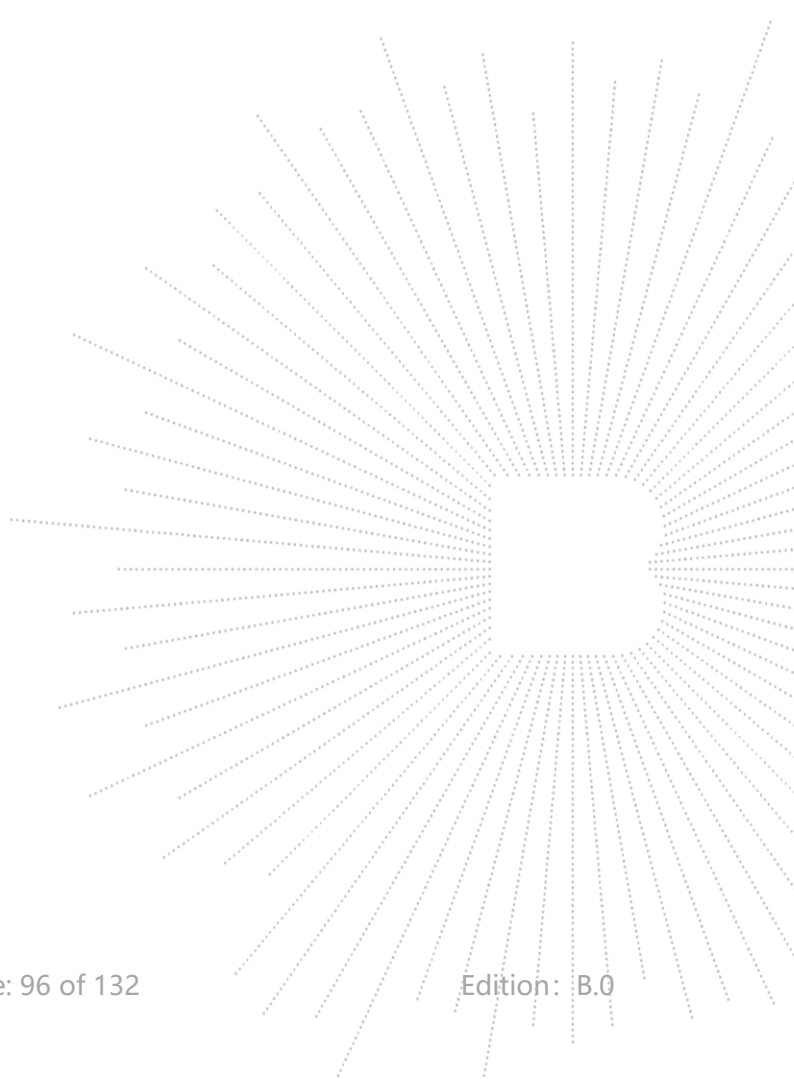
● ☒ Undesirable radiated Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Band Edge

Test mode: 802.11AX 40 Frequency(MHz): 7085

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7116.00	V	49.99	68.20
7162.20	V	46.96	68.20

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7119.40	H	46.37	68.20
7244.80	H	48.05	68.20

**Note:** (1) All Readings are Peak Value (VBW=3MHz) and Average Value (VBW=10Hz).  
(2) Emission Level= Reading Level+Correct Factor.  
(3) Correct Factor= Ant\_F + Cab\_L - Preamp  
(4) Test Mode is MIMO Mode (4T4R).





## U-NII - 8

Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 40

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## U-NII - 8

Test Model Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 40

☒ 7085

Ant.Pol

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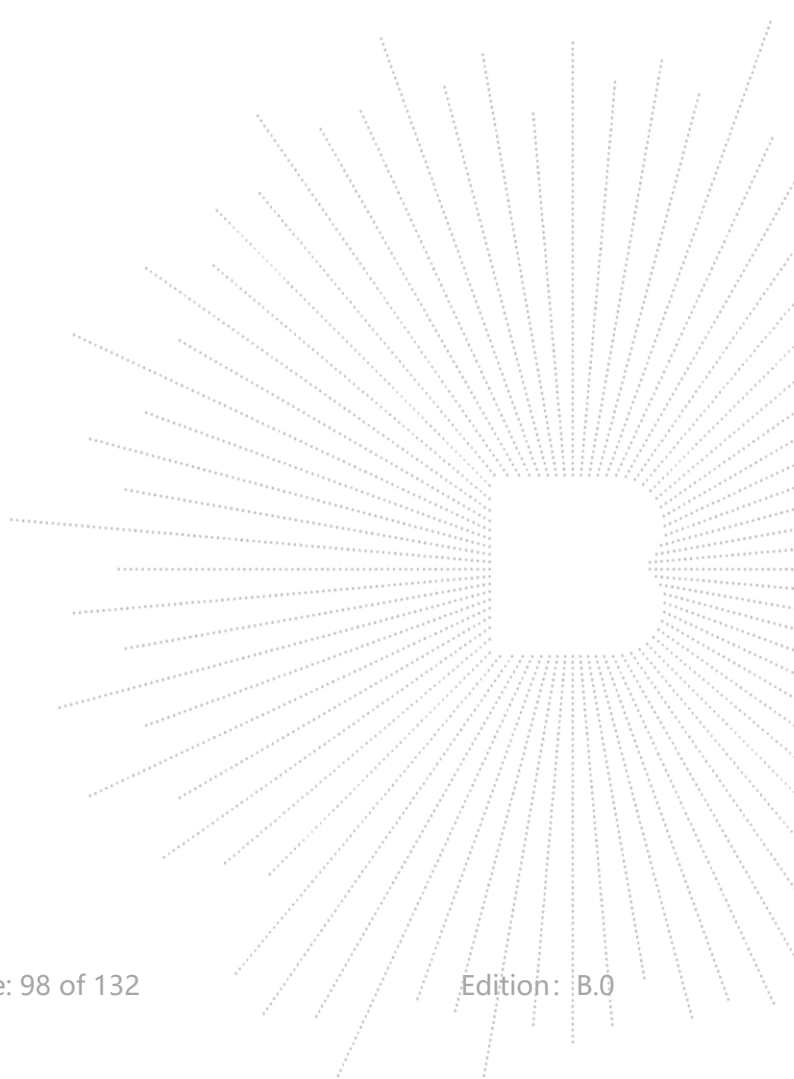
● ☒ Undesirable radiated Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Band Edge

Test mode: 802.11AX 80 Frequency(MHz): 7025

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7083.20	V	48.91	68.20
7122.40	V	47.59	68.20

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7082.80	H	46.38	68.20
7097.60	H	46.33	68.20

**Note:** (1) All Readings are Peak Value (VBW=3MHz) and Average Value (VBW=10Hz).  
(2) Emission Level= Reading Level+Correct Factor.  
(3) Correct Factor= Ant\_F + Cab\_L - Preamp  
(4) Test Mode is MIMO Mode (4T4R).



U-NII - 8

Test Model

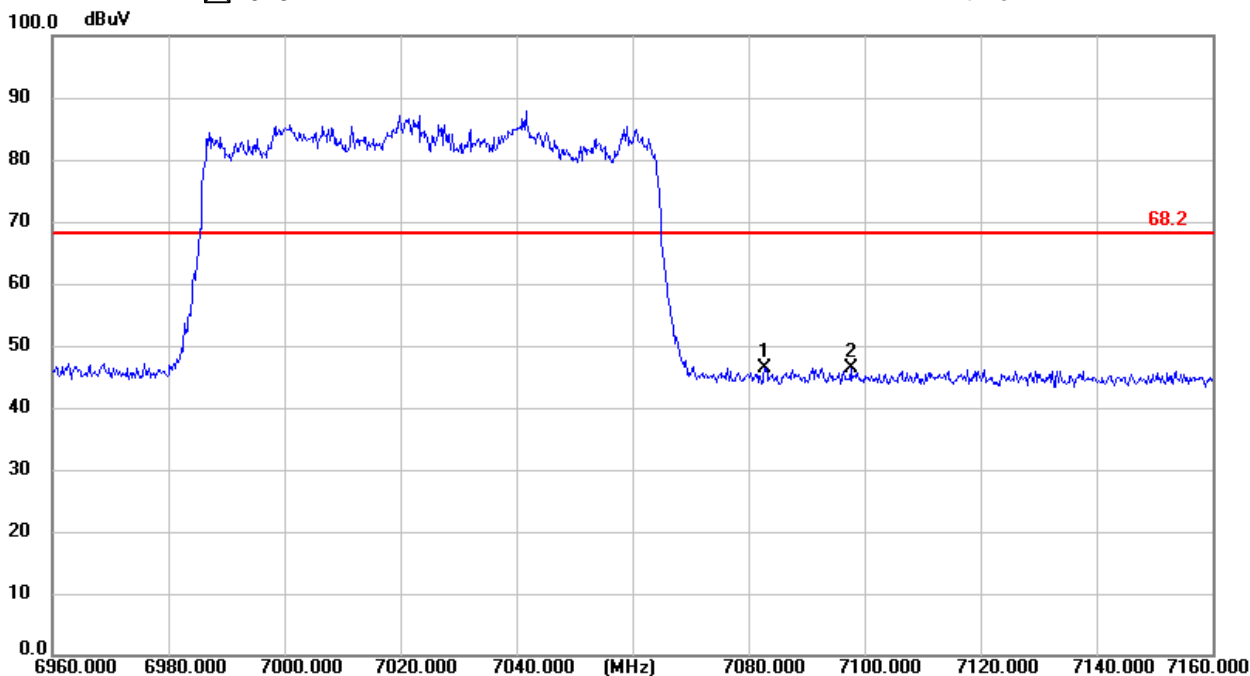
Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 80

☒ 7025

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U-NII - 8

Test Model

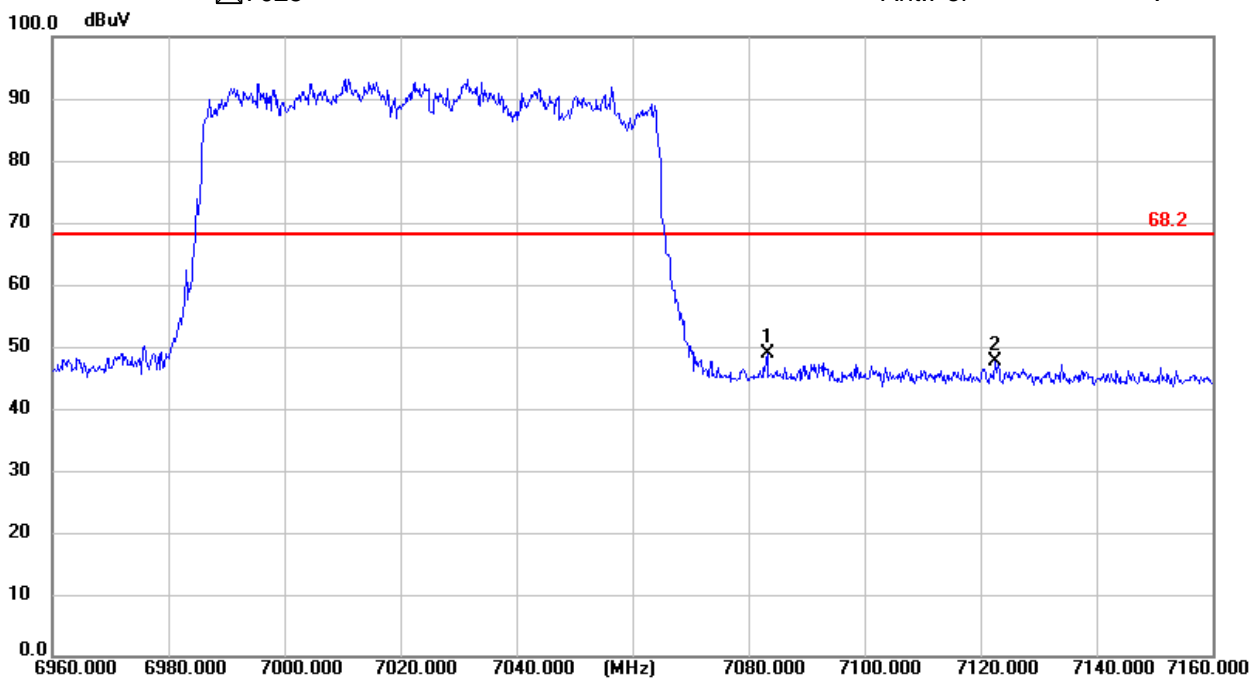
Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 80

☒ 7025

Ant. Pol

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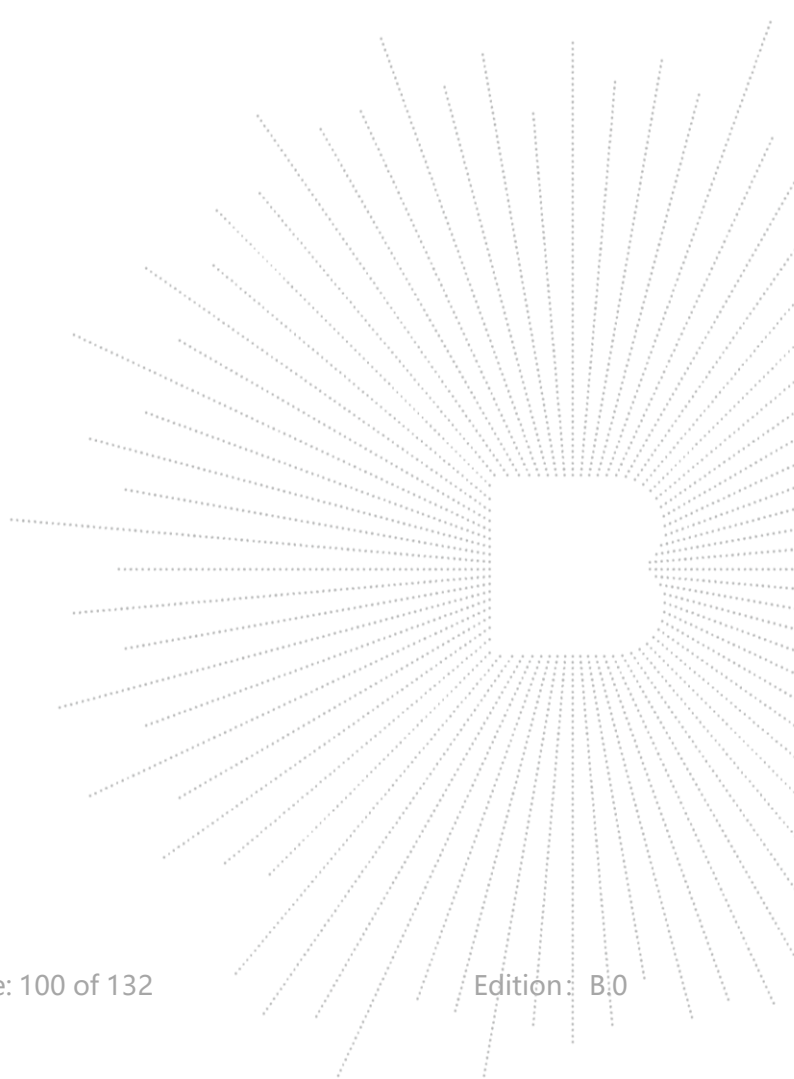
● ☒ Undesirable radiated Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Band Edge

Test mode: 802.11AX 160 Frequency(MHz): 6985

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7117.18	V	48.38	68.20
7227.96	V	47.64	68.20

Frequency (MHz)	Polarity	PK(dBuV/m) (VBW=3MHz)	Limit 3m (dBuV/m)
7107.32	H	47.34	68.20
7232.60	H	47.17	68.20

**Note:** (1) All Readings are Peak Value (VBW=3MHz) and Average Value (VBW=10Hz).  
(2) Emission Level= Reading Level+Correct Factor.  
(3) Correct Factor= Ant\_F + Cab\_L - Preamp  
(4) Test Mode is MIMO Mode (4T4R).



## U-NII - 8

Test Model

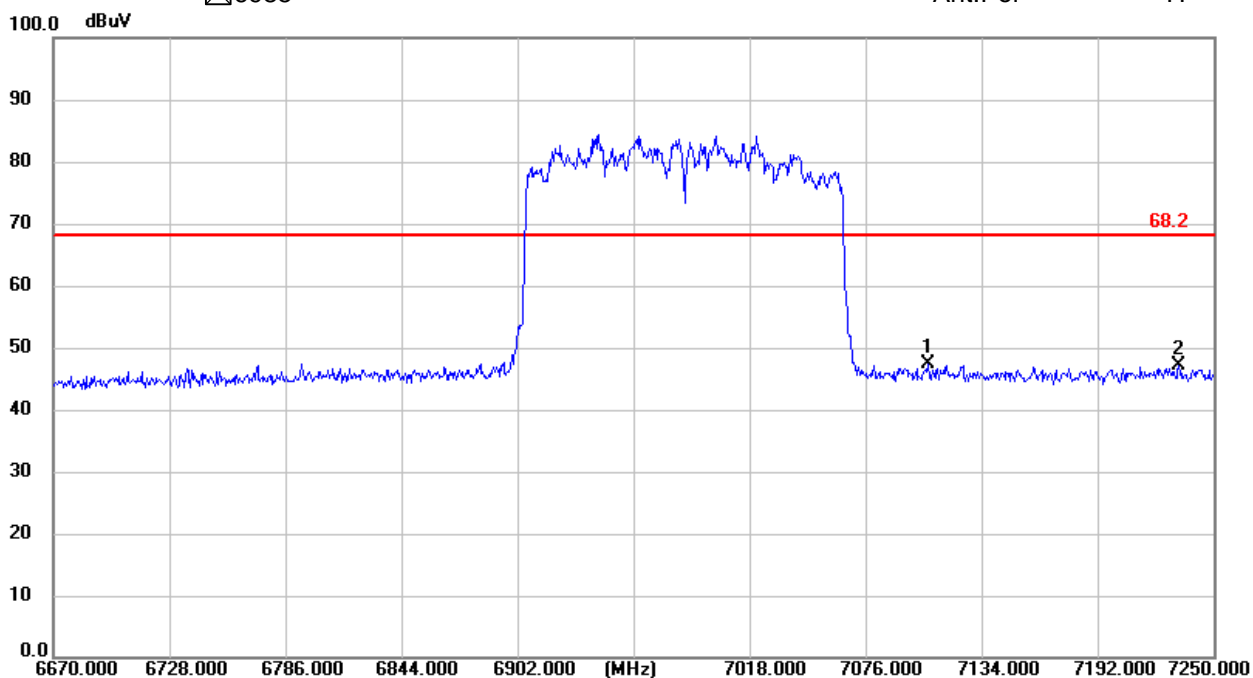
Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

☒ 802.11AX 160

☒ 6985

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## U-NII - 8

Test Model

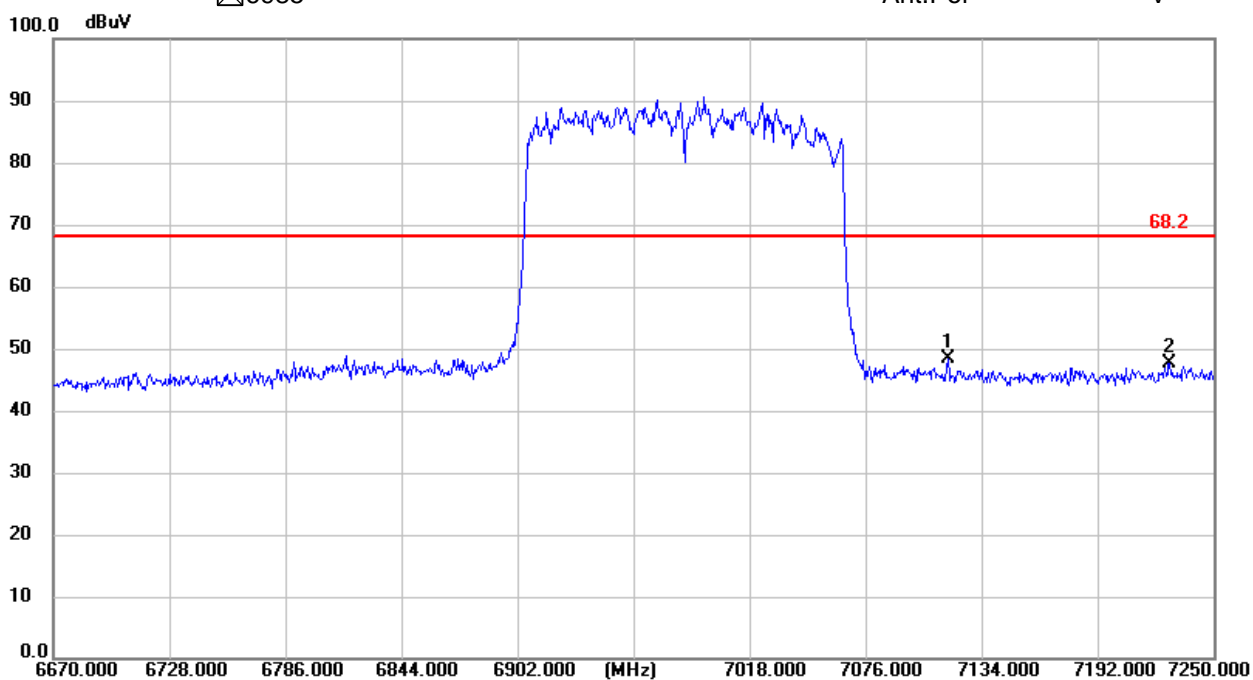
Undesirable radiated Spurious Emission in Restricted Band (6885-7115MHz)

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☒ 6985

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## 8. Power Spectral Density Test

### 8.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 8.2 Limit

For a standard power access point (6SD) and fixed client (6FC) device operating in the 5.925–6.425 GHz and 6.525–6.875 GHz bands, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 23 dBm e.i.r.p in any 1-megahertz band. In addition, the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 36 dBm. For outdoor devices, the maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

For an indoor access point (6ID) operating in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 5 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band. In addition, the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 30 dBm.

For a subordinate device (6PP) operating under the control of an indoor access point in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 5 dBm e.i.r.p in any 1-megahertz band, and the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 30 dBm.

For client devices(6FX), except for fixed client devices as defined in this subpart, operating under the control of a standard power access point in 5.925–6.425 GHz and 6.525–6.875 GHz bands, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 17 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band, and the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 30 dBm and the device must limit its power to no more than 6 dB below its associated standard power access point's authorized transmit power.

For client devices(6XD) operating under the control of an indoor access point in the 5.925–7.125 GHz bands, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed –1 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band, and the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 24 dBm.

### 8.3 Test Procedure

For devices operating in the bands 5.925–7.125 GHz, the above procedures make use of 1 MHz RBW to satisfy directly the 1 MHz reference bandwidth specified in § 15.407(a)(5). For devices operating in the band 5.725–5.85 GHz, the rules specify a measurement bandwidth of 500 kHz. Many spectrum analyzers do not have 500 kHz RBW, thus a narrower RBW may need to be used. The rules permit the use of a RBWs less than 1 MHz, or 500 kHz, “provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth” to show the total power over the specified measurement bandwidth (i.e., 1 MHz, or 500 kHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth (< 1 MHz, or < 500 kHz) and integrated over 1 MHz, or 500 KHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:

- a) Set RBW  $\geq 1/T$ , where T is defined in section II.B.I.a).
- b) Set VBW  $\geq 3$  RBW.

c) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 500 kHz, add  $10\log(500\text{kHz}/\text{RBW})$  to the measured result, whereas RBW ( $< 500$  KHz) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer set during measurement.

d) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 1 MHz, add  $10\log(1\text{MHz}/\text{RBW})$  to the measured result, whereas RBW ( $< 1$  MHz) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of spectrum analyzer set during measurement.

e) Care must be taken to ensure that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.

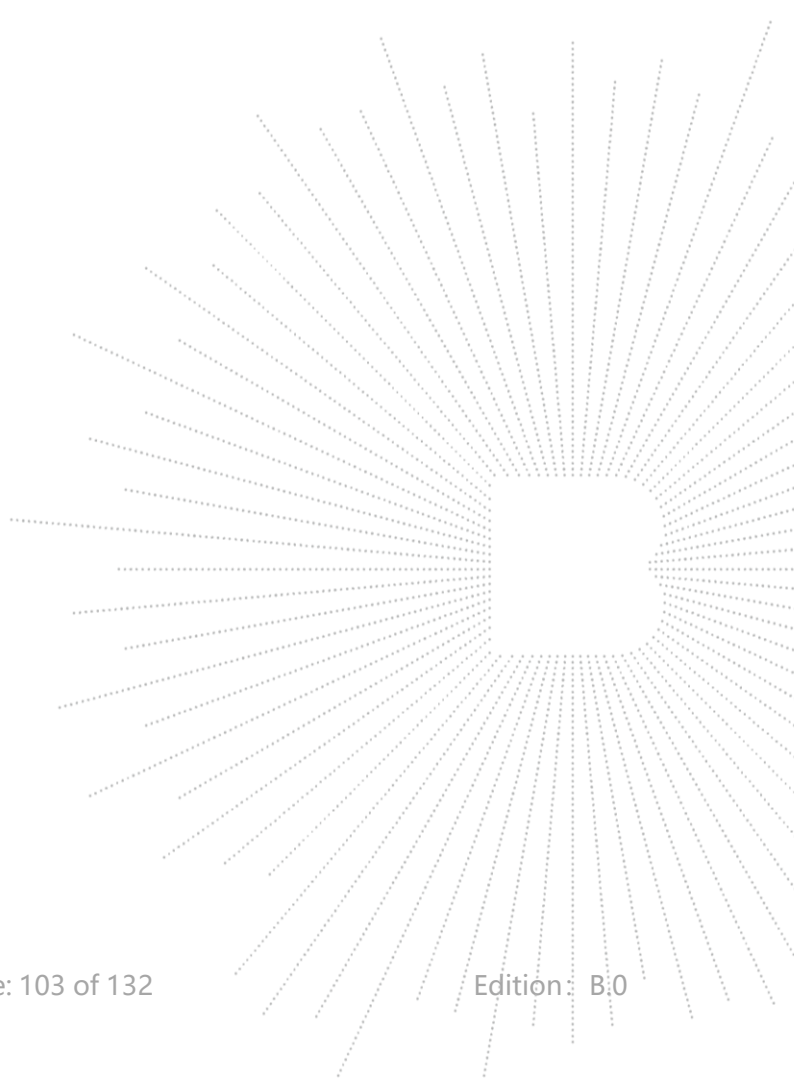
Note: As a practical matter, it is recommended to use reduced RBW of 100 KHz for the sections 5.c) and 5.d) above, since RBW=100 KHz is available on nearly all spectrum analyzers.

## 8.4 EUT Operating Conditions

The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data.

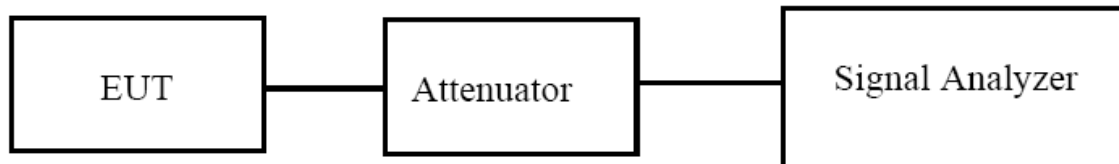
## 8.5 Test Result

Please refer to Appendix 3: Power Spectral Density  
Test Result: Pass



## 9. 26dB & 99% Emission Bandwidth

### 9.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 9.2 Limit

The maximum transmitter channel bandwidth for U–NII devices in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band is 320 megahertz

### 9.3 Test Procedure

- a) Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
- b) Set the VBW > RBW.
- c) Detector = Peak.
- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the maximum of the emission. Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.

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

1. Set center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.
2. Set span = 1.5 times to 5.0 times the OBW.
3. 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 EUT Operating Conditions

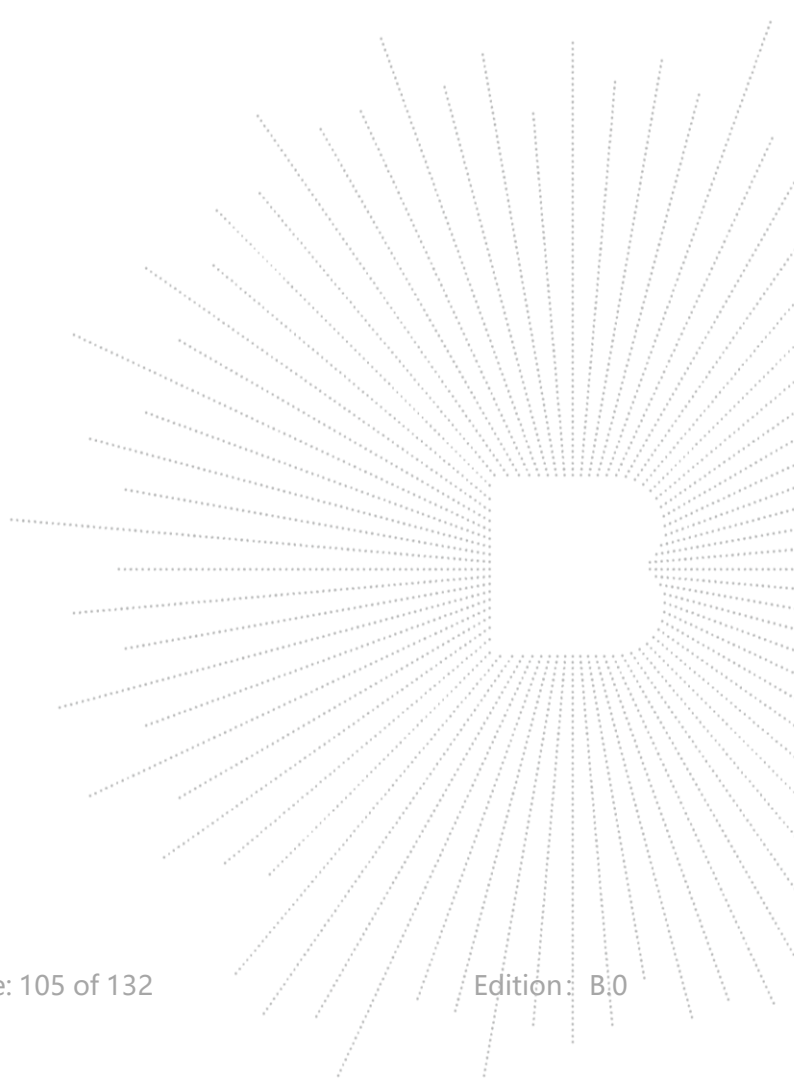
The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data.



## 9.5 Test Result

N/A ( This test is not applicable )

NOTE: This report, based on the original report, only applies to antenna test items related to the above tests, and other items do not need to be tested. For other data, please refer to ( BCTC2311144017-2E) or check the original FCC certificate.



## 10. Maximum Conducted Output Power and Maximum EIRP

### 10.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 10.2 Limit

#### According to FCC §15.407

For a standard power access point (6SD) and fixed client (6FC) device operating in the 5.925–6.425 GHz and 6.525–6.875 GHz bands, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 23 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band. In addition, the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 36 dBm. For outdoor devices, the maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

For an indoor access point (6ID) operating in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 5 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band. In addition, the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 30 dBm.

For a subordinate device (6PP) operating under the control of an indoor access point in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 5 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band, and the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 30 dBm.

For client devices(6FX), except for fixed client devices as defined in this subpart, operating under the control of a standard power access point in 5.925–6.425 GHz and 6.525–6.875 GHz bands, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed 17 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band, and the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 30 dBm and the device must limit its power to no more than 6 dB below its associated standard power access point's authorized transmit power.

For client devices(6XD) operating under the control of an indoor access point in the 5.925–7.125 GHz bands, the maximum power spectral density must not exceed –1 dBm e.i.r.p. in any 1-megahertz band, and the maximum e.i.r.p. over the frequency band of operation must not exceed 24 dBm.

### 10.3 Test Procedure

Maximum conducted output power may be measured using a spectrum analyzer/EMI receiver or an RF power meter.

#### 1. Device Configuration

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level (see section II.B.).

a) The intent is to test at 100 percent duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 percent) 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.

b) If continuous transmission (or at least 98 percent 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.

## 2. Measurement using a Spectrum Analyzer or EMI Receiver (SA)

Measurement of maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer requires integrating the spectrum across a frequency span that encompasses, at a minimum, either the EBW or the 99-percent occupied bandwidth of the signal.<sup>1</sup> However, the EBW must be used to determine bandwidth dependent limits on maximum conducted output power in accordance with § 15.407(a).

a) The test method shall be selected as follows: (i) Method SA-1 or SA-1 Alternative (averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep) shall be applied if either of the following conditions can be satisfied:

- The EUT transmits continuously (or with a duty cycle  $\geq 98$  percent).

- Sweep triggering or gating can be implemented in a way that the device transmits at the maximum power control level throughout the duration of each of the instrument sweeps to be averaged. This condition can generally be achieved by triggering the instrument's sweep if the duration of the sweep (with the analyzer configured as in Method SA-1, below) is equal to or shorter than the duration T of each transmission from the EUT and if those transmissions exhibit full power throughout their durations.

(ii) Method SA-2 or SA-2 Alternative (averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction) shall be applied if the conditions of (i) cannot be achieved and the transmissions exhibit a constant duty cycle during the measurement duration. Duty cycle will be considered to be constant if variations are less than  $\pm 2$  percent.

(iii) Method SA-3 (RMS detection with max hold) or SA-3 Alternative (reduced VBW with max hold) shall be applied if the conditions of (i) and (ii) cannot be achieved.

b) Method SA-1 (trace averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep): (i) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.

(ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.

(iii) Set VBW  $\geq 3$  MHz.

(iv) Number of points in sweep  $\geq 2$  Span / RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is  $\leq$  RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)

(v) Sweep time = auto.

(vi) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.

(vii) If transmit duty cycle  $< 98$  percent, use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. Transmitter must 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  $\geq 98$  percent, and if each transmission is entirely at the maximum power control level, then the trigger shall be set to "free run".

(viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., RMS) mode.

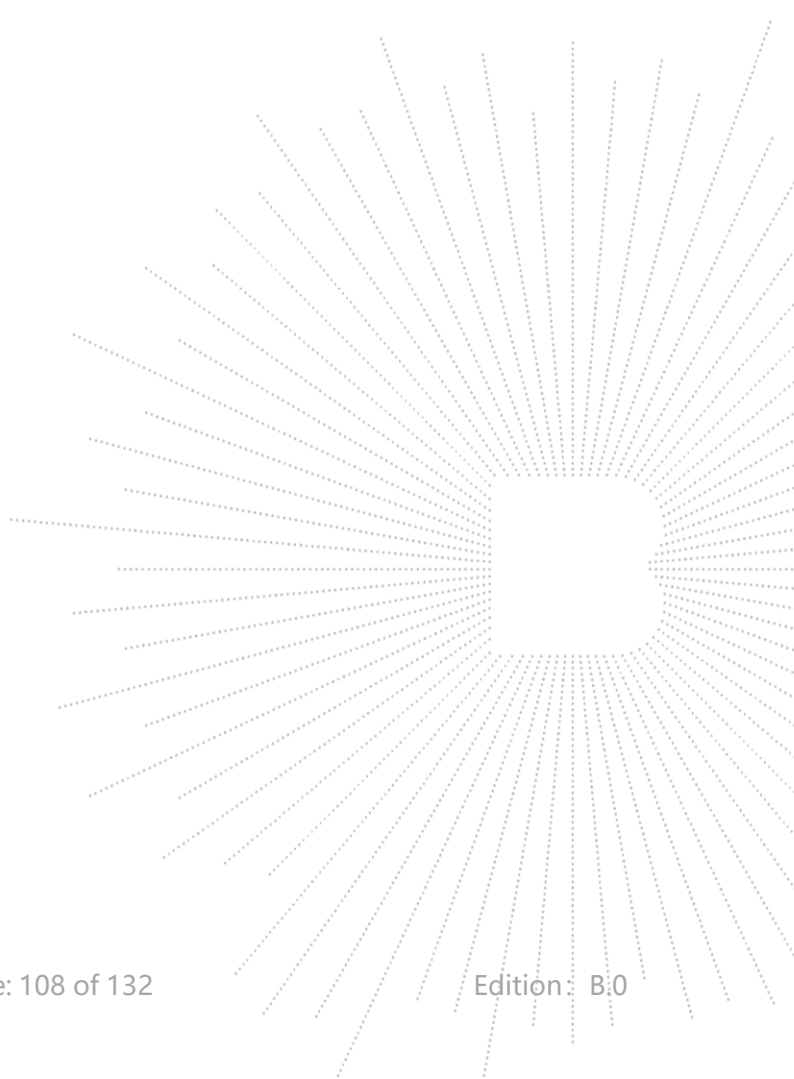
(ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum

## 10.4 EUT Operating Conditions

The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data.

## 10.5 Test Result

Please refer to Appendix 2: Maximum Conducted Output Power and Maximum EIRP  
Test Result: Pass



## 11. In-Band Emission (Emission Mask)

### 11.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 11.2 Limit

According to FCC §15.407(b)

For transmitters operating within the 5.925–7.125 GHz band: Any emissions outside of the 5.925–7.125 GHz band must not exceed an e.i.r.p. of  $-27$  dBm/MHz.

(7) For transmitters operating within the 5.925–7.125 GHz bands: Power spectral density must be suppressed by 20 dB at 1 MHz outside of channel edge, by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from the channel center, and by 40 dB at one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth away from channel center. At frequencies between one megahertz outside an unlicensed device's channel edge and one channel bandwidth from the center of the channel, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 20 dB and 28 dB suppression, and at frequencies between one and one- and one-half times an unlicensed device's channel bandwidth, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 28 dB and 40 dB suppression. Emissions removed from the channel center by more than one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth must be suppressed by at least 40 dB.

### 11.3 Test Procedure

1. Connect output of the antenna port to a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver, with appropriate attenuation, as to not damage the instrumentation.
2. Set the reference level of the measuring equipment in accordance with procedure 4.1.5.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.
3. Measure the 26 dB EBW using the test procedure 12.4.1 of ANSI C63.10-2013. (This will be used to determine the channel edge.)
4. Measure the power spectral density (which will be used for emissions mask reference) using the following procedure:
  - a) Set the span to encompass the entire 26 dB EBW of the signal.
  - b) Set RBW = same RBW used for 26 dB EBW measurement.
  - c) Set VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW
  - d) Number of points in sweep  $\geq [2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}]$ .
  - e) Sweep time = auto.
  - f) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging)
  - g) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
  - h) Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum.
5. For the purposes of developing the emission mask, the channel bandwidth is defined as the 26 dB EBW or 99% of the occupied bandwidth.
6. Using the measuring equipment limit line function, develop the emissions mask based on the following requirements. The emissions power spectral density must be reduced below the peak power spectral density

(in dB) as follows:

- Suppressed by 20 dB at 1 MHz outside of the channel edge. (The channel edge is defined as the 26-dB point on either side of the carrier center frequency.)
- Suppressed by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from the channel center.
- Suppressed by 40 dB at one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth from the channel center.

- Adjust the span to encompass the entire mask as necessary.
- Clear trace.
- Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- Adjust the reference level as necessary so that the crest of the channel touches the top of the emission mask

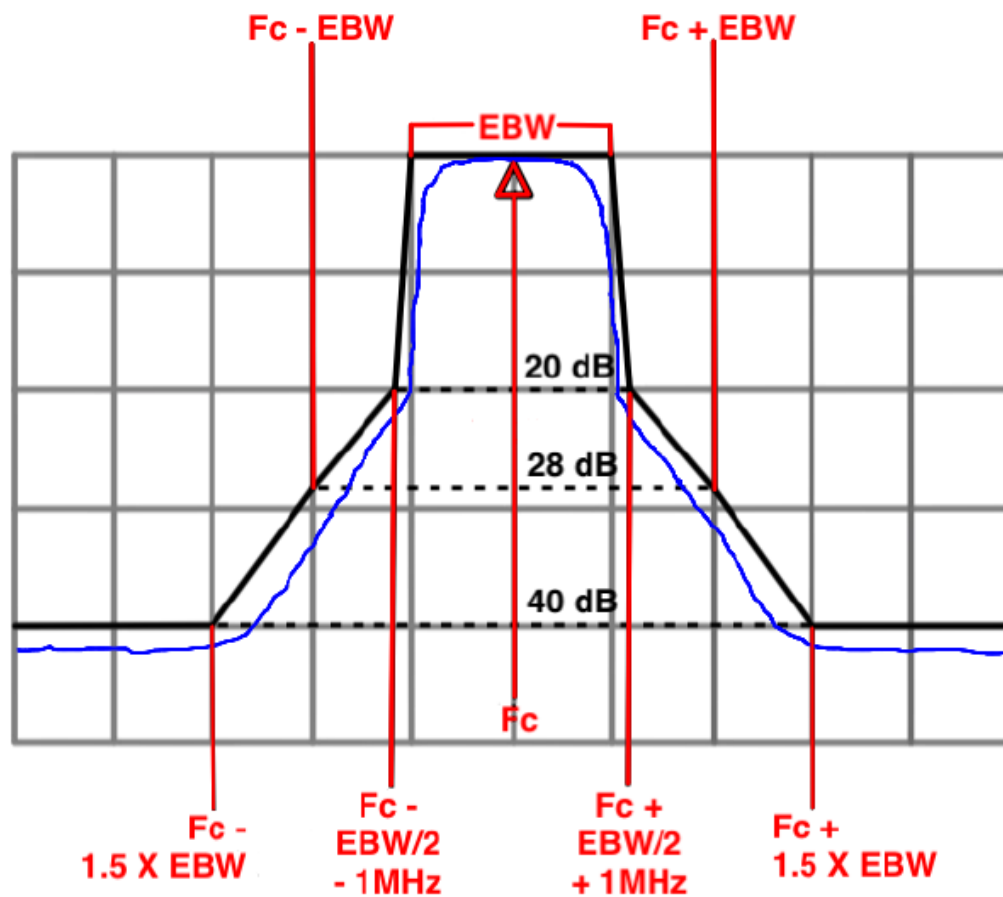


Figure 5. Generic Emission Mask

If a device utilizes channel puncturing the following additional requirements shall be met.

1. Standard Power Devices:

- The device shall meet the FCC mask for the full nominal bandwidth regardless of whether the punctured channel portion is at the channel edge or internal to the channel. As an example, if a 40 megahertz sub-channel is punctured from a 160 megahertz channel, this new configuration shall still meet the FCC mask based on a 160 megahertz nominal bandwidth; i.e., at the edges of the nominal channel. Nominal bandwidth as defined here refers to 20, 40, 80, 160 & 320 megahertz bandwidths. Test data shall be provided for each nominal bandwidth capable of puncturing with at least one configuration where the puncturing is at the outer edge of the nominal bandwidth and several configurations where the puncturing is internal to the nominal bandwidth (puncturing using  $20 \times N$  subchannels, where  $N$  is an integer). The mask is constructed based on 26 dB bandwidth; and
- The device, when deployed must comply with all the AFC requirements; i.e., the power transmitted within the punctured region must be at or below the power that an AFC would permit for transmitting across the



punctured channels' bandwidth.

2. Low Power Indoor Devices: Channel puncturing is not permitted because, unlike standard power devices which receive channel/power information from the AFC, LPI devices have no such mechanism for ascertaining the level of suppression needed in the punctured region to protect incumbent operations

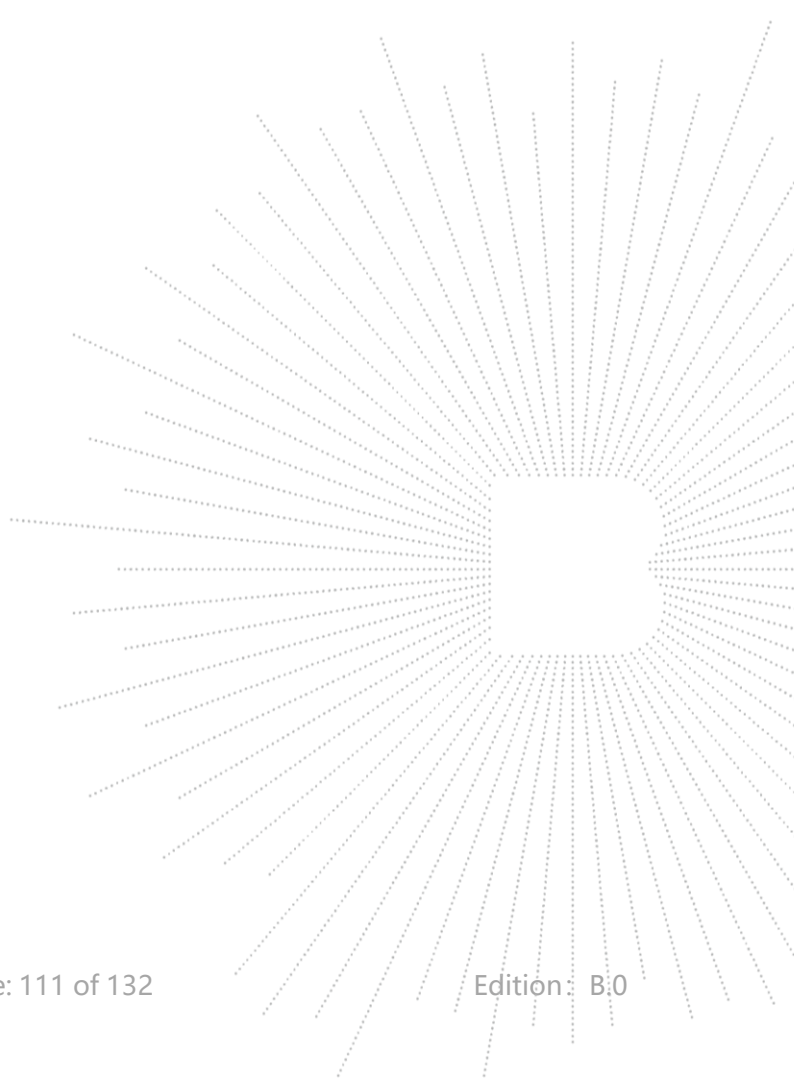
## 11.4 EUT Operating Conditions

The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data

## 11.5 Test Result

N/A ( This test is not applicable )

NOTE: This report, based on the original report, only applies to antenna test items related to the above tests, and other items do not need to be tested. For other data, please refer to ( BCTC2311144017-2E) or check the original FCC certificate



## 12. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions

### 12.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



### 12.2 Limit

For transmitters operating within the 5.925–7.125 GHz band: Any emissions outside of the 5.925–7.125 GHz band must not exceed an e.i.r.p. of  $-27$  dBm/MHz.

For transmitters operating within the 5.925–7.125 GHz bands: Power spectral density must be suppressed by 20 dB at 1 MHz outside of channel edge, by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from the channel center, and by 40 dB at one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth away from channel center. At frequencies between one megahertz outside an unlicensed device's channel edge and one channel bandwidth from the center of the channel, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 20 dB and 28 dB suppression, and at frequencies between one and one- and one-half times an unlicensed device's channel bandwidth, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 28 dB and 40 dB suppression. Emissions removed from the channel center by more than one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth must be suppressed by at least 40 dB.

### 12.3 Test Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range, and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set RBW of spectrum analyzer to 1 MHz with a convenient frequency span.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

### 12.4 Test Result

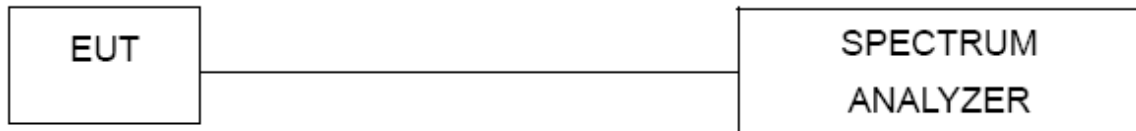
N/A ( This test is not applicable )

NOTE: This report, based on the original report, only applies to antenna test items related to the above tests, and other items do not need to be tested. For other data, please refer to ( BCTC2311144017-2E) or check the original FCC certificate.



### 13. Frequency Stability Measurement

#### 13.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



#### 13.2 Limit

Manufactures of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user's manual.

The transmitter center frequency tolerance shall be  $\pm 20$  ppm maximum for the 5 GHz band (IEEE 802.11n specification)..

#### 13.3 Test Procedure

1. The transmitter output (antenna port) was connected to the spectrum analyzer.
2. EUT have transmitted absence of modulation signal and fixed channelize.
3. Set the spectrum analyzer span to view the entire absence of modulation emissions bandwidth.
4. Set RBW = 10 kHz, VBW = 10 kHz with peak detector and maxhold settings.
5.  $f_c$  is declaring of channel frequency. Then the frequency error formula is  $(f_c - f)/f_c \times 10^6$  ppm and he limit is less than  $\pm 20$ ppm (IEEE 802.11nspecification).
6. The test extreme voltage is to change the primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value
7. Extreme temperature is  $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### 13.4 Test Result

N/A ( This test is not applicable )

NOTE: This report, based on the original report, only applies to antenna test items related to the above tests, and other items do not need to be tested. For other data, please refer to ( BCTC2311144017-2E) or check the original FCC certificate.

## 14. Contention Based Protocol

### 14.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup

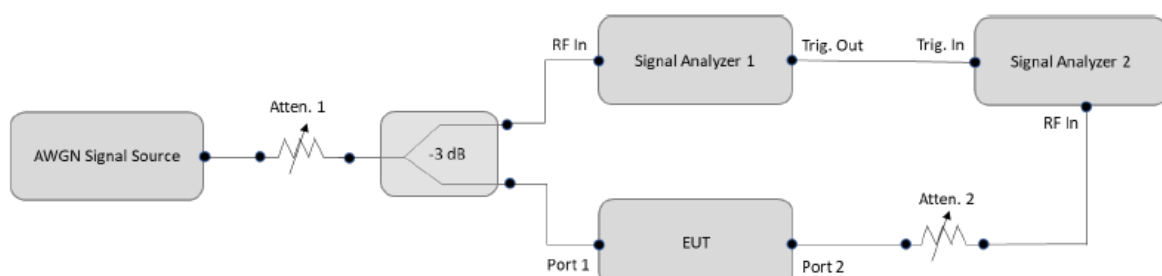


Figure 2. Contention-based protocol test setup, conducted method

### 14.2 Limit

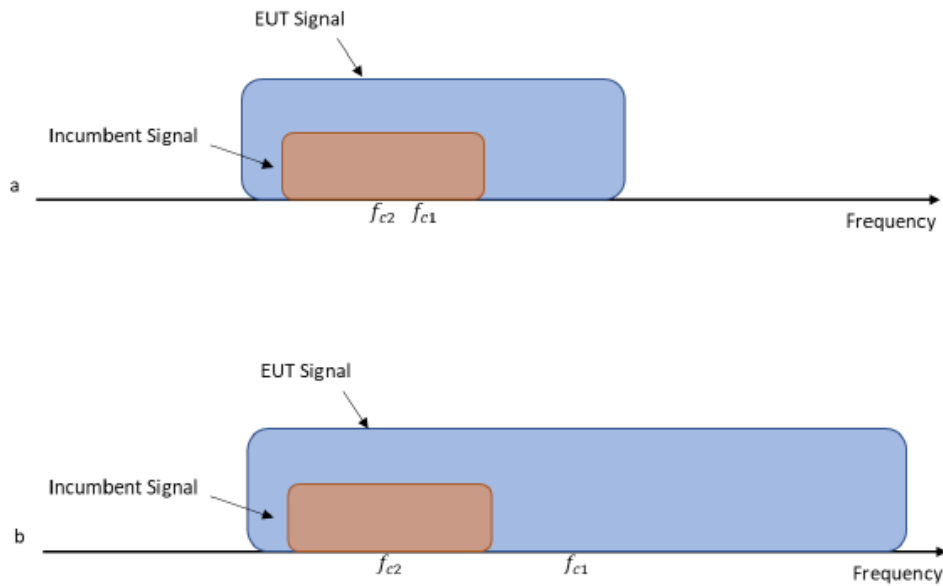
Unlicensed low-power indoor devices must detect co-channel radio frequency power that is at least -62 dBm or lower. Upon detection of energy in the band, unlicensed low power indoor devices must vacate the channel (in which incumbent signal is transmitted) and stay off the incumbent channel as long as detected radio frequency power is equal to or greater than the threshold (-62 dBm)<sup>1</sup>. The -62 dBm (or lower) threshold is referenced to a 0 dBi antenna gain.

To ensure incumbent operations are reliably detected in the band, low power indoor devices must detect RF

energy throughout their intended operating channel. For example, an 802.11 device that plans to transmit a 40 MHz- wide signal (on a primary 20 MHz channel and a secondary 20 MHz channel) must detect energy throughout the entire 40 MHz channel. Additionally, low-power indoor devices must detect co-channel energy with 90% or greater certainty.

#### Required number of tests

Incumbent and EUT (access point, subordinate or client) signals may occupy different portions of the channel. Depending on the EUT transmission bandwidth and incumbent signal center frequency (simulated by a 10 MHz wide AWGN signal), the center frequency of the EUT signal  $F_{C1}$  may fall within the incumbent's occupied bandwidth (Figure 1.a), or outside of it (Figure 1.b).



**Figure 1. Two possible scenarios where a) center frequency of EUT transmission falls within incumbent's bandwidth, or b) outside of it**

To ensure EUT reliably detects an incumbent signal in both scenarios shown in Figure 1, the detection threshold test may be repeated more than once with the incumbent signal (having center frequency  $F_{C2}$ ) tuned to different center frequencies within the UT transmission bandwidth. The criteria specified in Table 1 determines how many times the detection threshold test must be performed;

**Table 1. Criteria to determine number of times detection threshold test may be performed**

If	Number of Tests	Placement of Incumbent Transmission
$BW_{EUT} \leq BW_{Inc}$	Once	Tune incumbent and EUT transmissions ( $f_{c1} = f_{c2}$ )
$BW_{Inc} < BW_{EUT} \leq 2BW_{Inc}$	Once	Incumbent transmission is contained within $BW_{EUT}$
$2BW_{Inc} < BW_{EUT} \leq 4BW_{Inc}$	Twice. Incumbent transmission is contained within $BW_{EUT}$	Incumbent transmission is located as closely as possible to the lower edge and upper edge, respectively, of the EUT channel
$BW_{EUT} > 4BW_{Inc}$	Three times	Incumbent transmission is located as closely as possible to the lower edge of the EUT channel, in the middle of EUT channel, and as closely as possible to the upper edge of the EUT channel

where:

$BW_{EUT}$ : Transmission bandwidth of EUT signal

$BW_{Inc}$ : Transmission bandwidth of the simulated incumbent signal (10 MHz wide AWGN signal)

$F_{C1}$ : Center frequency of EUT transmission

$F_{C2}$ : Center frequency of simulated incumbent signal

### 14.3 Test Procedure

To ensure the EUT is capable of detecting co-channel energy, the first step is to configure the EUT to transmit with a constant duty cycle.<sup>2</sup> To simulate an incumbent signal, a signal generator (or similar source) that is capable of generating band-limited additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) is required. Depending on the EUT antenna configuration, the AWGN signal can be provided to the EUT receiver via a conducted method (Figure 2) or a radiated method (Figure 3). Figure 2 shows the conducted test setup where a band-limited AWGN signal is generated at a very low power level and injected into the EUT's antenna port. The AWGN signal power level is then incrementally increased while the EUT transmission is monitored on a signal analyzer 2 to verify if the EUT can sense the AWGN signal and can subsequently cease its transmission. A triggered measurement, as shown in Figure 2, is optional, and assists with determining the time it takes the EUT to cease transmission (or vacate the channel) upon detecting RF energy. If the EUT has only one antenna port, then an AWGN signal source can be connected to the same antenna port.

1. Configure the EUT to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
2. Set the operating parameters of the EUT including power level, operating frequency, modulation and bandwidth.
3. Set the signal analyzer center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range of the signal analyzer shall be between two times and five times the OBW of the EUT. Connect the output port of the EUT to the signal analyzer 2, as shown in Figure 2. Ensure that the attenuator 2 provides enough attenuation to not overload the signal analyzer 2 receiver.
4. Monitoring the signal analyzer 2, verify the EUT is operating and transmitting with the parameters set at step two.
5. Using an AWGN signal source, generate (but do not transmit, i.e., RF OFF) a 10 MHz-wide AWGN signal. Use Table 1 to determine the center frequency of the 10 MHz AWGN signal relative to the EUT's channel bandwidth and center frequency.
6. Set the AWGN signal power to an extremely low level (more than 20 dB below the -62 dBm threshold). Connect the AWGN signal source, via a 3-dB splitter, to the signal analyzer 1 and the EUT as shown in Figure 2.
7. Transmit the AWGN signal (RF ON) and verify its characteristics on the signal analyzer 1.
8. Monitor the signal analyzer 2 to verify if the AWGN signal has been detected and the EUT has ceased transmission. If the EUT continues to transmit, then incrementally increase the AWGN signal power level until the EUT stops transmitting.
9. (Including all losses in the RF paths) Determine and record the AWGN signal power level (at the EUT's antenna port) at which the EUT ceased transmission. Repeat the procedure at least 10 times to verify the EUT can detect an AWGN signal with 90% (or better) level of certainty.
10. Refer to Table 1 to determine number of times the detection threshold testing needs to be repeated. If testing is required more than once, then go back to step 5, choose a different center frequency for the AWGN signal and repeat the process.

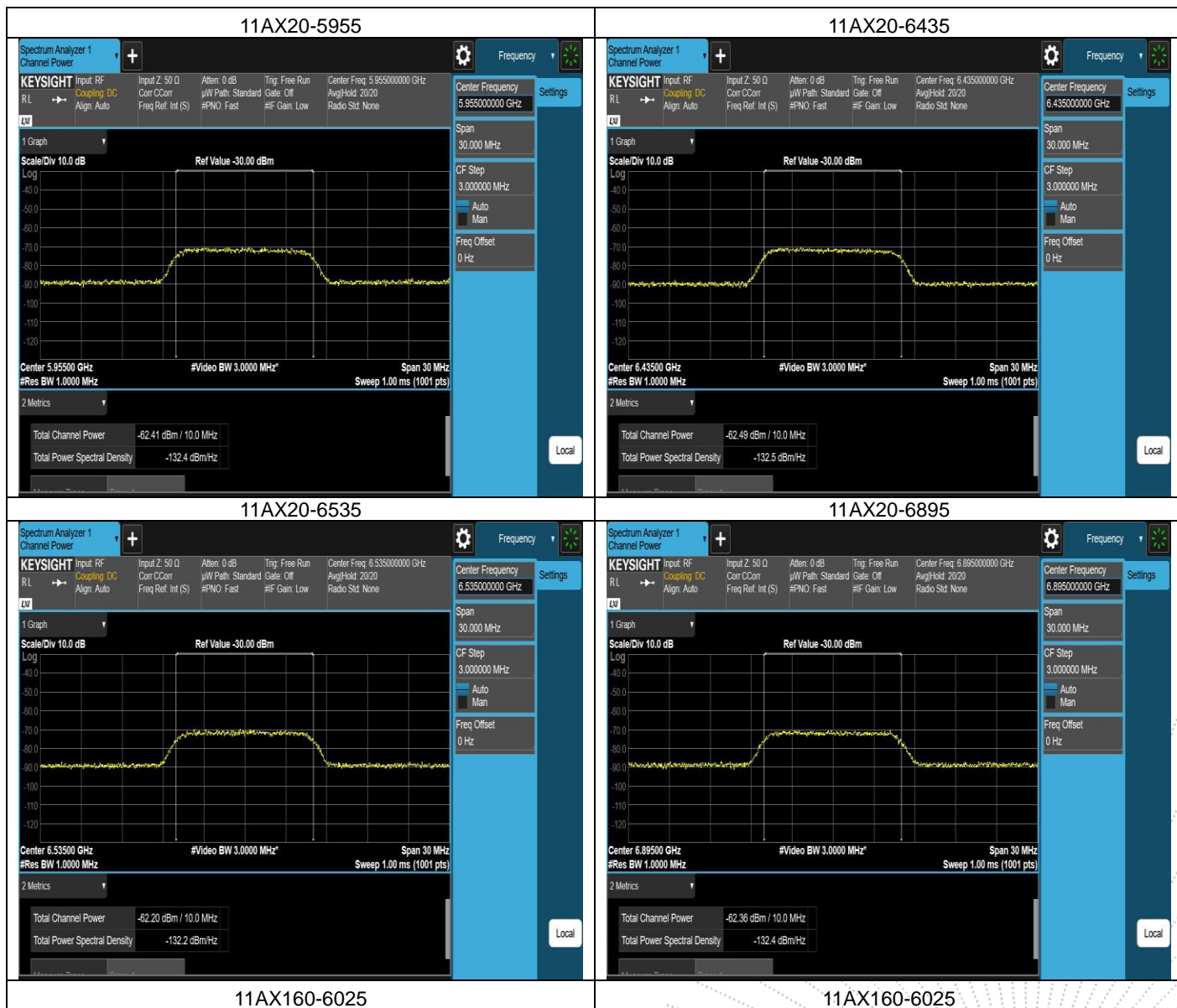
## 14.4 Test Result

### Test Result:

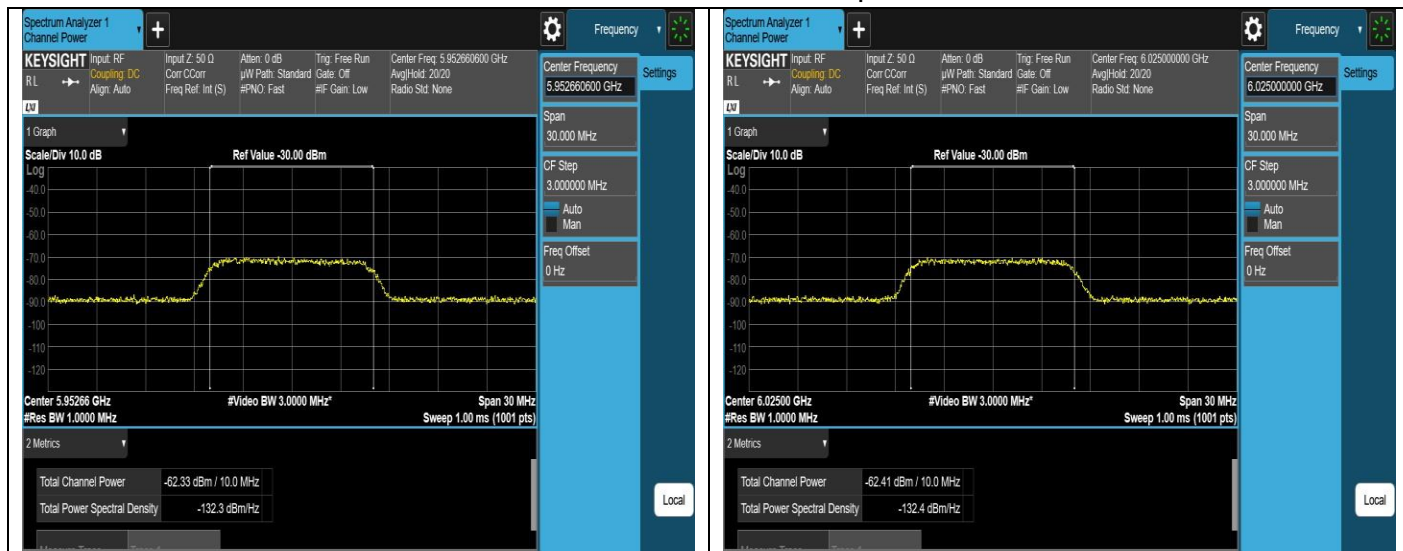
Test Mode	Frequency [MHz]	AWGN Frequency (MHz)	Injected AWGN Power (dBm)	Ant Gain (dBi)	Path loss (dB)	AWGN Power (dBm)	Detection Limit (dBm)	Number Detected [n]	Result [%]	Limit [%]	Verdict
11AX20	5955	5955	-64.41	0	2	-62.41	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX20	6435	6435	-64.49	0	2	-62.49	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX20	6535	6535	-64.19	0	2	-62.19	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX20	6895	6895	-64.36	0	2	-62.36	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6025	5952.6606	-64.32	0	2	-62.32	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6025	6025	-64.40	0	2	-62.40	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6025	6097.6406	-64.47	0	2	-62.47	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6505	6432.0027	-64.49	0	2	-62.49	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6505	6505	-64.23	0	2	-62.23	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6505	6577.1027	-64.29	0	2	-62.29	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6665	6592.4233	-64.31	0	2	-62.31	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6665	6665	-64.35	0	2	-62.35	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6665	6737.4233	-64.47	0	2	-62.47	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6985	6911.9149	-64.31	0	2	-62.31	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6985	6985	-64.48	0	2	-62.48	-62	10	100	90	PASS
11AX160	6985	7056.9149	-64.37	0	2	-62.37	-62	10	100	90	PASS

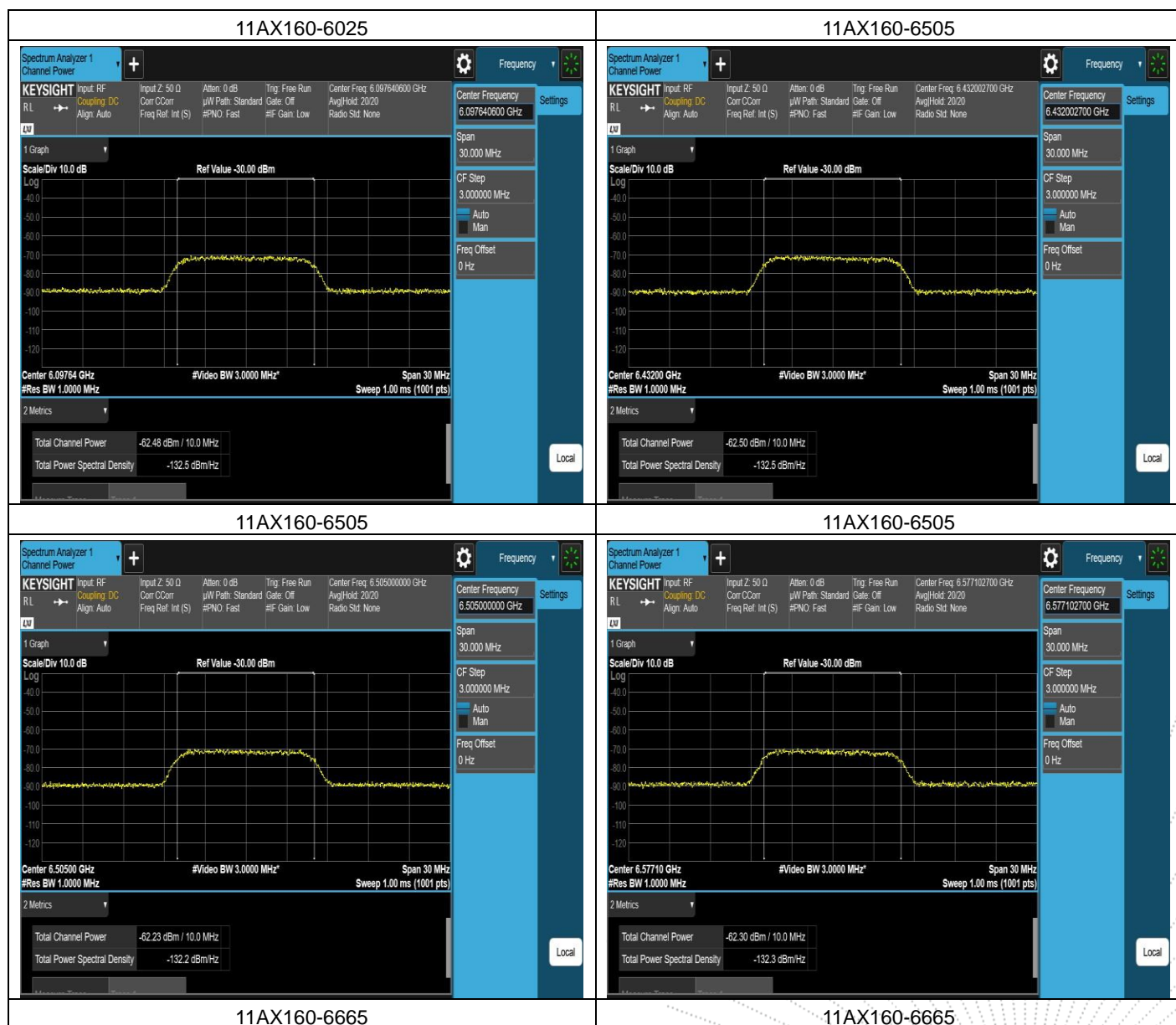
Note 1: AWGN Level = AWGN signal level used gain 0dBi (-62 dBm) will be stricter than calculate EUT gain

Note 2: AWGN power = Injected AWGN Power-Antenna Gain +Path Loss

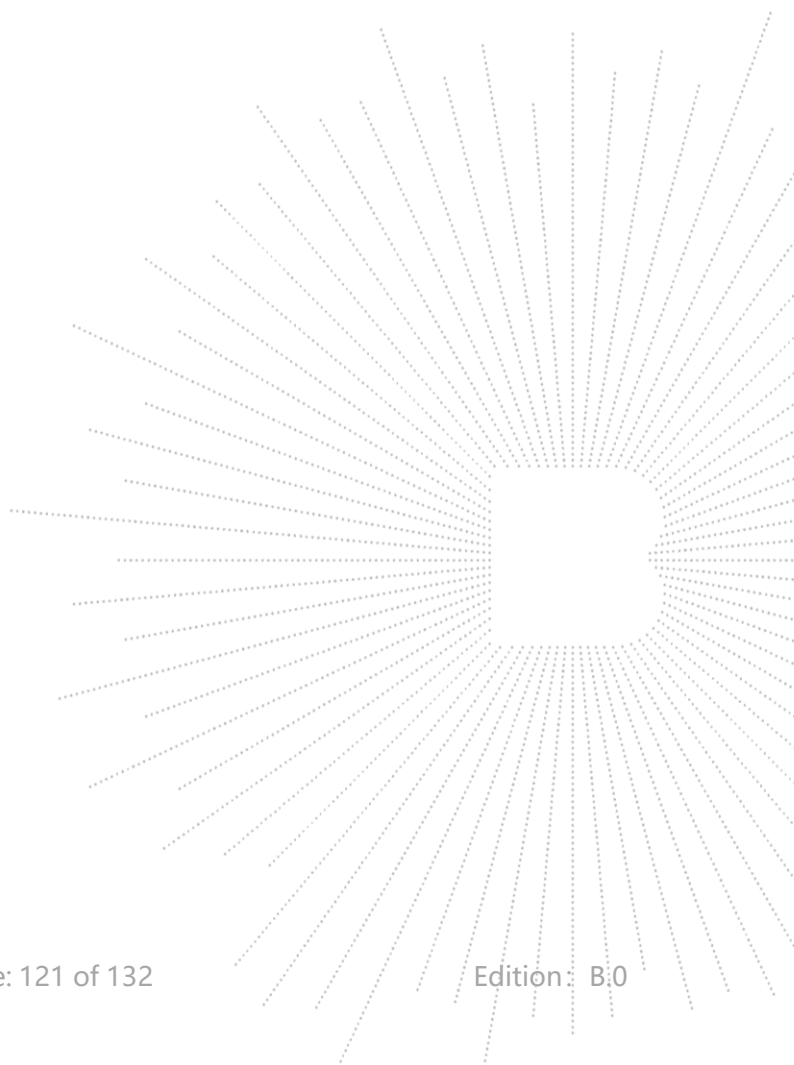






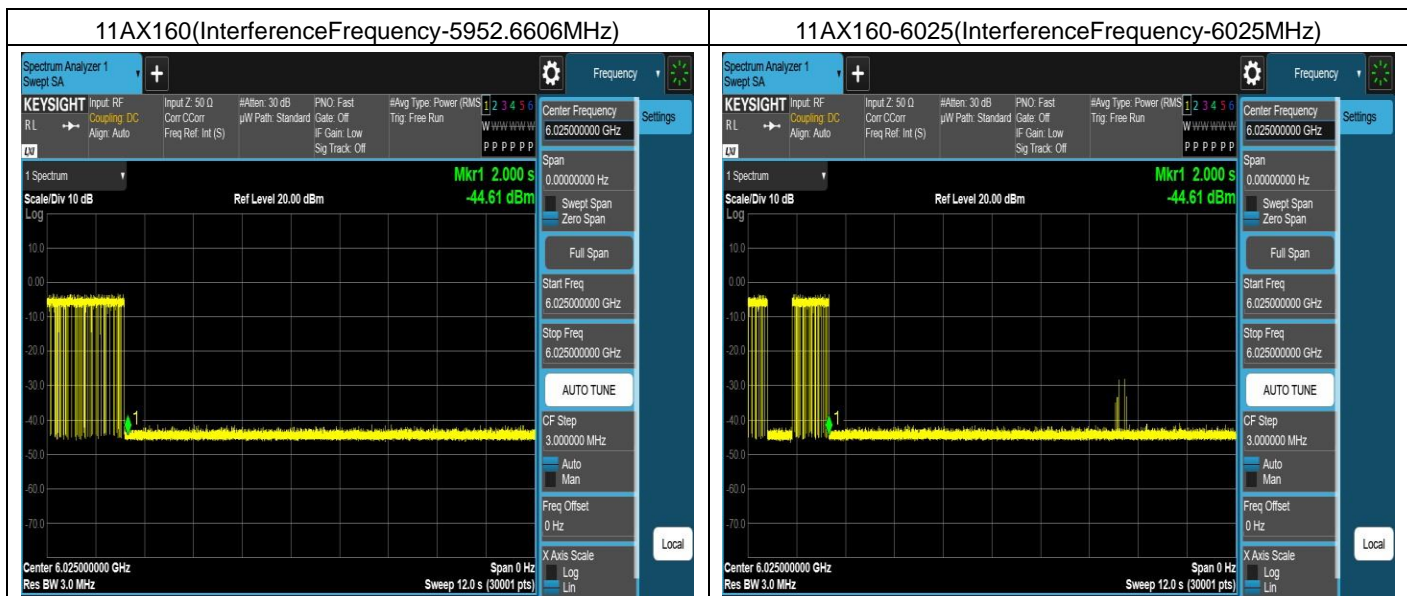




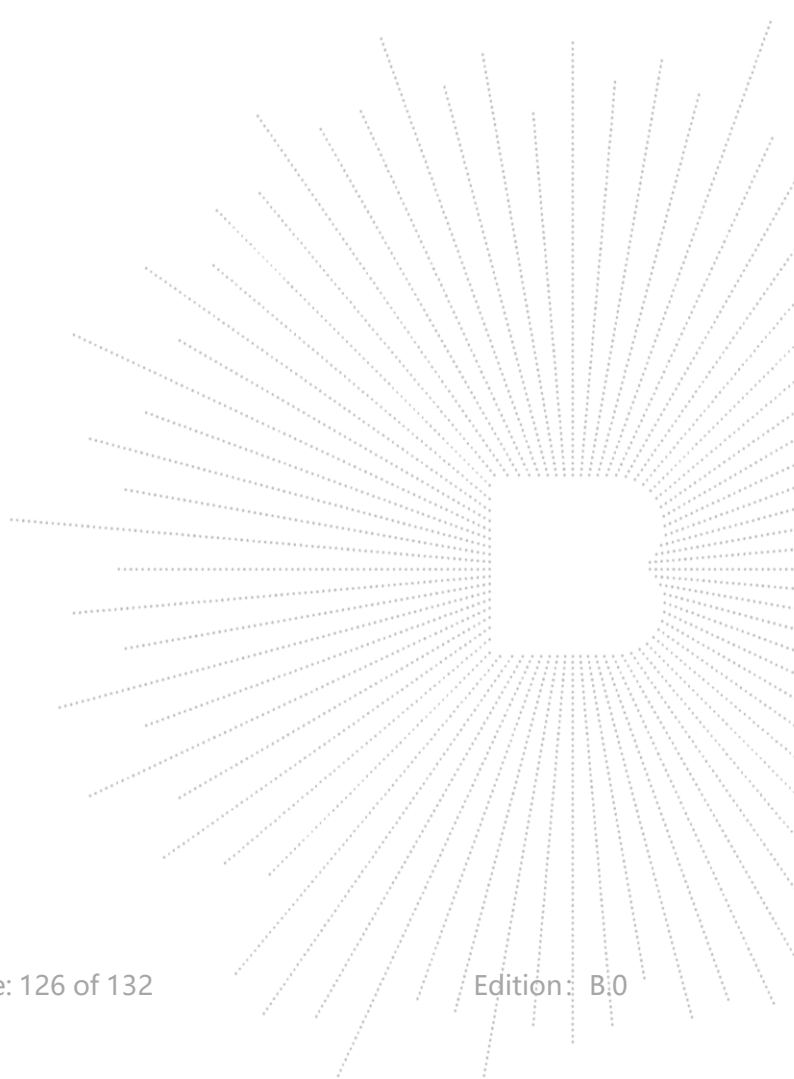
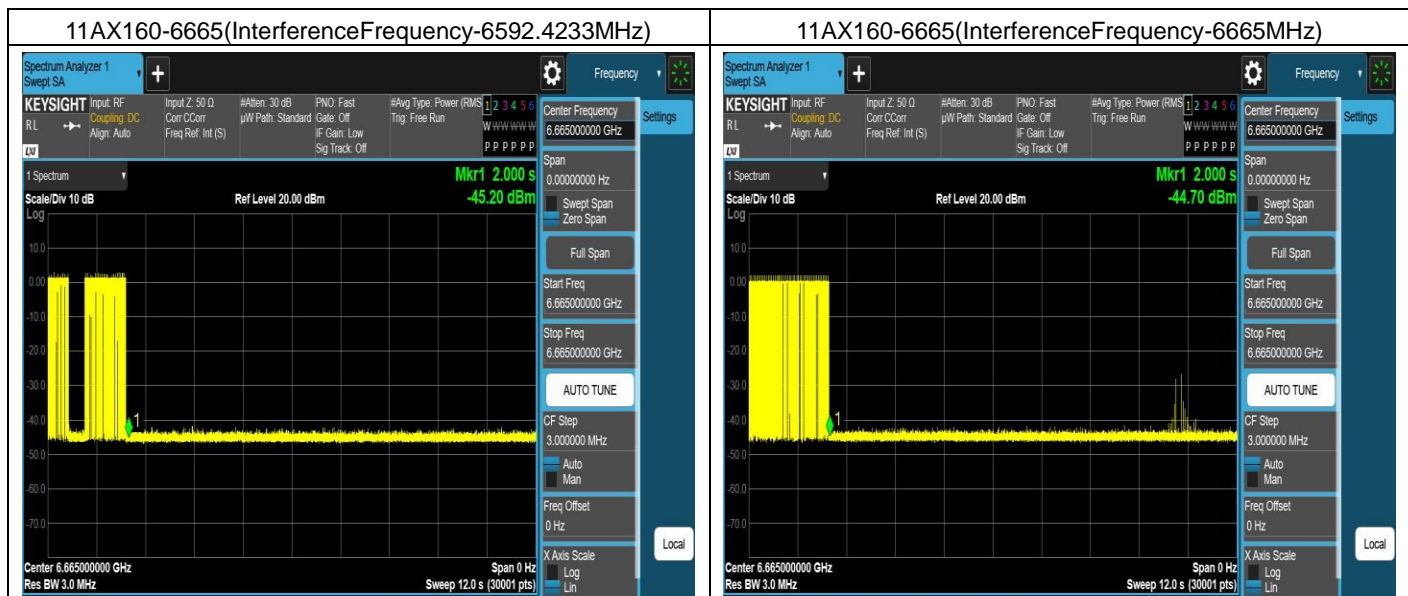
















## 15. Duty Cycle Of Test Signal

### 15.1 Standard Requirement

Pre-analysis Check: While conducting average power measurement, duty cycle of each mode shall be checked to ensure its duty cycle in order to compensate for the loss due to insufficient ratio of duty cycle. All duty cycle is pre-scanned, and result as obtained below shows only the most representative ones where duty cycle is conducted as the given transmission with given virtual operation that expresses the percentage.

### 15.2 Formula

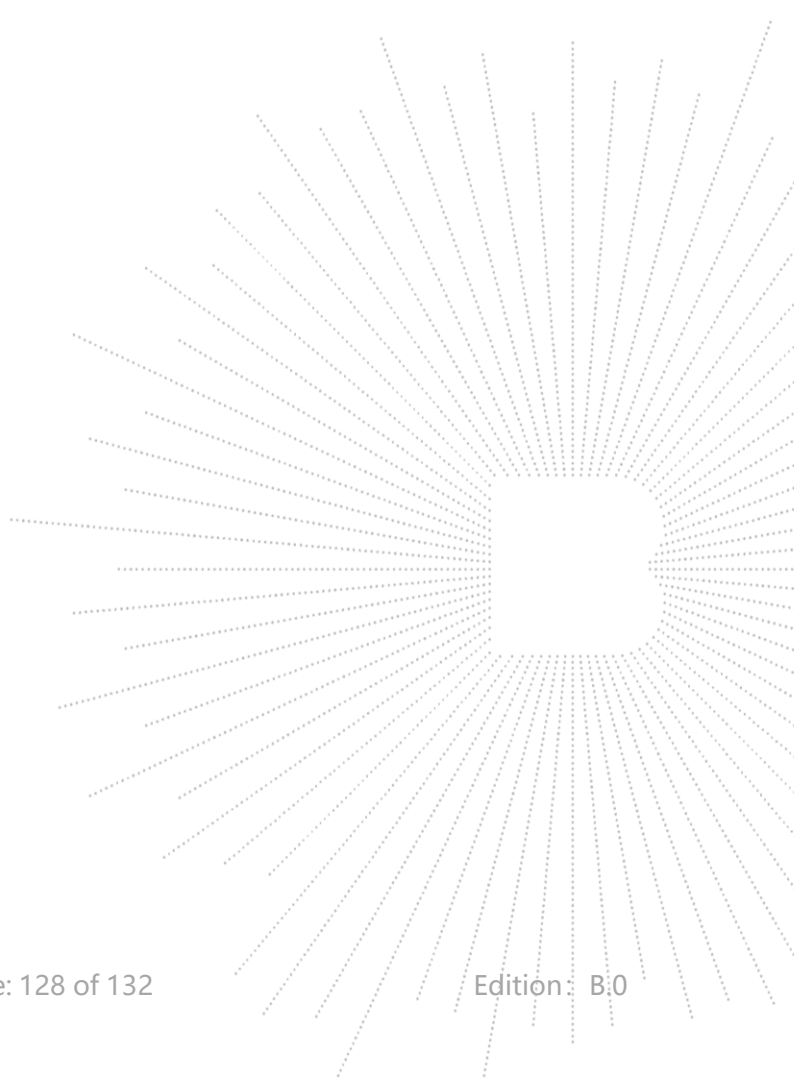
Duty Cycle =  $T_{on} / (T_{on} + T_{off})$

### 15.3 Test Procedure

1. Set span = Zero
2. RBW = 8MHz
3. VBW = 8MHz,
4. Detector = Peak

### 15.4 Test Result

Please refer to Appendix 1: Duty Cycle  
Test Result: Pass





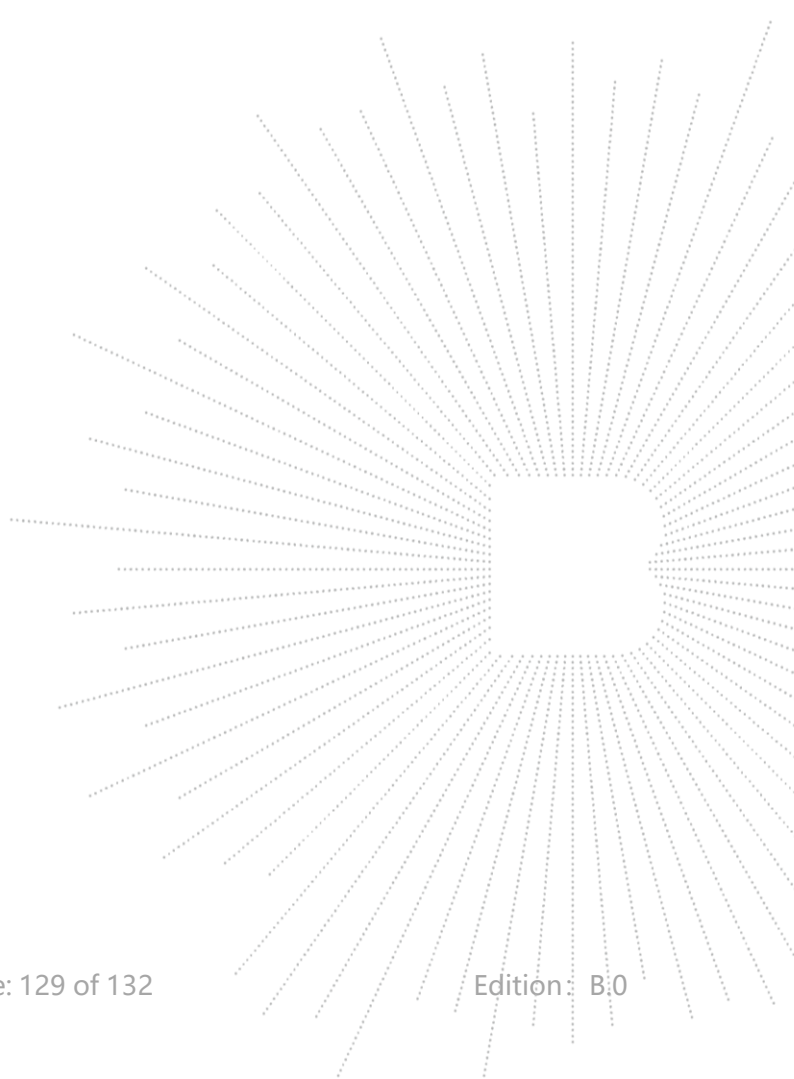
## 16. Antenna Requirement

### 16.1 Limit

15.203 requirement: For intentional device, according to 15.203: an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

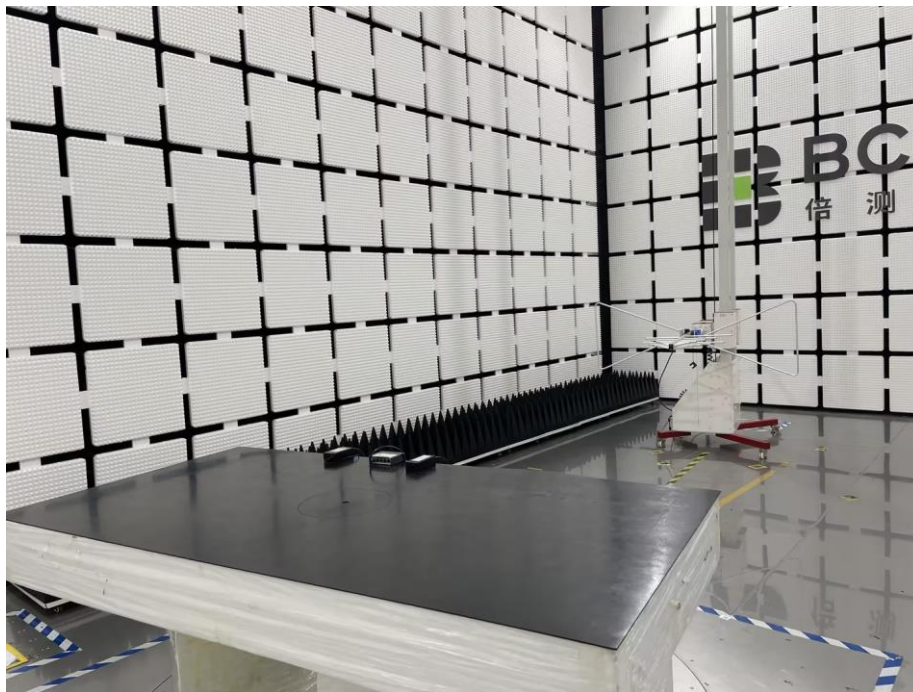
### 16.2 Test Result

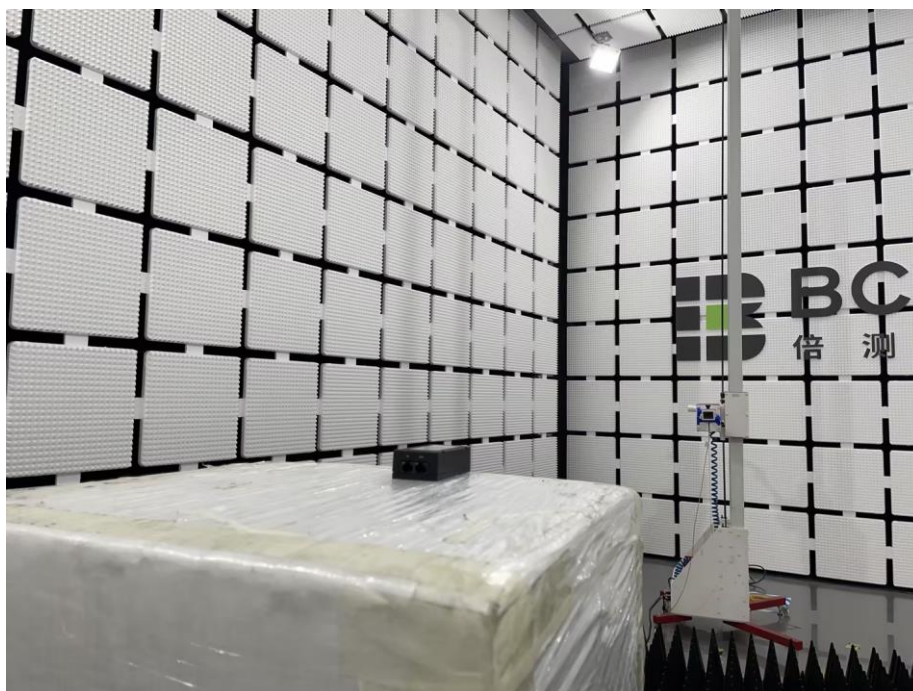
The EUT antenna is internal antenna, fulfill the requirement of this section.



## 17. EUT Test Setup Photographs

### Radiated Measurement Photos





## STATEMENT

1. The equipment lists are traceable to the national reference standards.
2. The test report can not be partially copied unless prior written approval is issued from our lab.
3. The test report is invalid without the "special seal for inspection and testing".
4. The test report is invalid without the signature of the approver.
5. The test process and test result is only related to the Unit Under Test.
6. Sample information is provided by the client and the laboratory is not responsible for its authenticity.
7. The quality system of our laboratory is in accordance with ISO/IEC17025.
8. If there is any objection to this test report, the client should inform issuing laboratory within 15 days from the date of receiving test report.

Address:

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\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*