

FCC Part 15E
Measurement and Test Report
For
Shenzhen cadothy technology Co.,Ltd

(Gasan-dong, #1210 Byuksan/Kyungin Digital Valley II), 184, Gasan-dong 12-10,
Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Korea

FCC Rule(s): FCC Part 15E

Product Description: Smart all-in-one live

Tested Model: SNL02

Report No.: BSL230606020004RF

Tested Date: 2023-07-01 to 2023-07-28

Issued Date: 2023-07-28

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THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON LANGUAGE

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Note: This test report is limited to the above client company and the product model only. It may not be duplicated without prior permission by BSL Testing Co.,LTD.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Client Information

Applicant: Shenzhen cadothy technology Co.,Ltd
Room 203, 2nd Floor, Building 5, Shenzhen Software Industry
Base, No.11,13, and 15, Haitian 1stRoad, No.14, Haitian 2nd
Road, Binhai Community, Yuehai Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen

Address of applicant:

Manufacturer: LUZHOU WHEATEK SMART TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address of manufacturer: No.9, Kechuang Road, Jiangyang District, Luzhou, Sichuan

General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Smart all-in-one live
Trade Name:	Cadothy
Model No.:	SNL02
Adding Model:	/
Rated Voltage:	AC 110~220V 50-60Hz 30W

Note: The test data is gathered from a production sample provided by the manufacturer.

Technical Characteristics of EUT

Support Standards:	IEEE 802.11a/n/ac/ax
Frequency Range:	5180-5240 MHz, 5745-5825MHz
RF Output Power:	10.1dBm, 10.78dBm (Conducted)
Type of Modulation:	64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK
Quantity of Channels:	15
Channel Separation:	20MHz
Type of Antenna:	PCB Antenna
Antenna Gain:	1.31dBi/1.19dBi

1.2 Test Standards

The following report is prepared on behalf of the Shenzhen cadothy technology Co.,Ltd in accordance with FCC Part 15, Subpart C&E, and section 15.203, 15.205, 15.207, 15.209 and 15.407 of the Federal Communication Commissions rules.

The objective is to determine compliance with FCC Part 15, Subpart C&E, and section 15.203, 15.205, 15.207, 15.209 and 15.407 of the Federal Communication Commissions rules.

Maintenance of compliance is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Any modification of the product, which result in lowering the emission, should be checked to ensure compliance has been maintained.

1.3 Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ANSI C63.10-2013, American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices. The measurement guide KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 for Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices and KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 shall be performed also.

1.4 Table for parameters of Test Software setting

The test utility software used during testing was “RPTA1-71W.M4300.01.GD.2015Sep1”. 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.

1.5 EUT Operating during test

EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode. During the test, EUT operation to normal function and programs under WIN XP were executed.

1.6 Test Facility

BSL Testing Co.,LTD.

1/F, Building B, Xinshidai GR Park, Shiyuan Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Shiyuan Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518052, People's Republic of China

FCC Test Firm Registration Number: 562200

Designation Number: CN1338

Tel: 400-882-9628

Fax: 86-755-26508703

1.7 EUT Setup and Test Mode

The EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the Tx frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements. All testing shall be performed under maximum output power condition, and to measure its highest possible emissions level, more detailed description as follows:

Test Mode List			
Test Mode	Description	Remark	
TM1	IEEE 802.11a/n/ac(20)	5180MHz, 5200MHz, 5240MHz 5745MHz, 5785MHz, 5825MHz	
TM2	IEEE 802.11n/ac(40)	5190MHz, 5230MHz 5755MHz, 5795MHz	
TM3	IEEE 802.11ac(80)	5775MHz	

Note: All test modes (different data rate and different modulation) are performed, but only the worst case is recorded in this report.

EUT Cable List and Details			
Cable Description	Length (m)	Shielded/Unshielded	With / Without Core
Adapter Cable	1.45	Shielded	Without Core

Special Cable List and Details			
Cable Description	Length (m)	Shielded/Unshielded	With / Without Ferrite
USB cable	1.0	Unshielded	Without Ferrite

Auxiliary Equipment List and Details			
Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number
Notebook	Lenovo	E10	/

1.8 Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty		
Parameter	Conditions	Uncertainty
RF Output Power	Conducted	±0.42dB
Occupied Bandwidth	Conducted	±1.5%
Power Spectral Density	Conducted	±1.8dB
Conducted Spurious Emission	Conducted	±2.17dB
Conducted Emissions	Conducted	±2.88dB
Transmitter Spurious Emissions	Radiated	±5.1dB

1.9 Test Equipment List and Details

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal Date	Due. Date
Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	100358	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSP40	100550	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI7	US47140102	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Signal Generator	HP	83630B	3844A01028	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Test Receiver	R&S	ESPI-3	100180	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Amplifier	Agilent	8449B	4035A00116	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Amplifier	HP	8447E	2945A02770	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Signal Generator	IFR	2023A	202307/242	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Broadband Antenna	SCHAFFNER	2774	2774	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Biconical and log periodic antennas	ELECTRO-METRI CS	EM-6917B-1	171	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Horn Antenna	R&S	HF906	100253	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Horn Antenna	EM	EM-6961	6462	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
LISN	R&S	ESH3-Z5	100196	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
LISN	COM-POWER	LI-115	02027	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
3m Semi-Anechoic Chamber	Chengyu Electron	9 (L)*6 (W)*6 (H)	BSL086	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Horn Antenna	A-INFOMW	LB-180400KF	BSL088	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
20dB Attenuator	ICPROBING	IATS1	BSL1003	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
POWER DIVIDER	Mini-circuits	PD-2SF-0010	N/A	2022-11-08	2023-11-07
Loop Antenna	Schwarz beck	FMZB 1516	9773	2022-11-08	2023-11-07

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Rules	Description of Test Item	Result
§15.203	Antenna Requirement	Compliant
§15.207	Conducted Emission	Compliant
§15.407(a)	Power Spectral Density	Compliant
§15.407(e)	Emission Bandwidth and Occupied Bandwidth	Compliant
§15.407	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Compliant
§15.407(b)	Conducted Spurious Emission	Compliant
§15.209;§15.407(b)	Radiated Emission	Compliant
§15.407(g)	Frequency Stability	Compliant
§15.407(h)	Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)	N/A

N/A: not applicable

3. RF Exposure

3.1 Standard Applicable

According to §1.1307 and §2.1093, the portable transmitter must comply the RF exposure requirements.

3.2 Test Result

This product complied with the requirement of the RF exposure, please see the RF Exposure Report.

4. Antenna Requirement

4.1 Standard Applicable

According to FCC Part 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. 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.

4.2 Evaluation Information

This product has a PCB antenna(1.31dBi/1.19dBi), fulfill the requirement of this section.

5. Conducted Emissions

5.1 Test Procedure

The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207 Limit.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

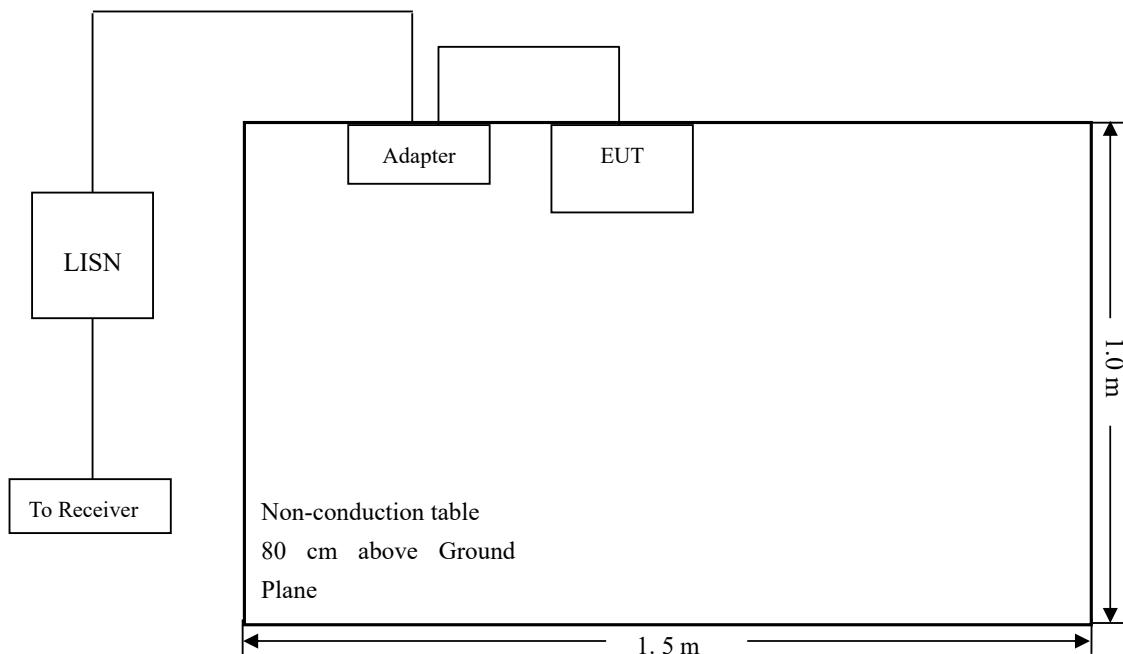
5.2 Standard Applicable

According to §15.207 (a): For an intentional radiator which 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 or frequencies within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed 250 microvolts (The limit decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency in the range 0.15 MHz to 0.50 MHz). The limits at specific frequency range are listed as follows:

Frequency Range (MHz)	Limits (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 to 0.50	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.50 to 5	56	46
5 to 30	60	50

* Decreasing linearly with the logarithm of the frequency

5.3 Basic Test Setup Block Diagram



5.4 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	25 °C
Relative Humidity:	52%
ATM Pressure:	1012 mbar

5.5 Test Receiver Setup

During the conducted emission test, the test receiver was set with the following configurations:

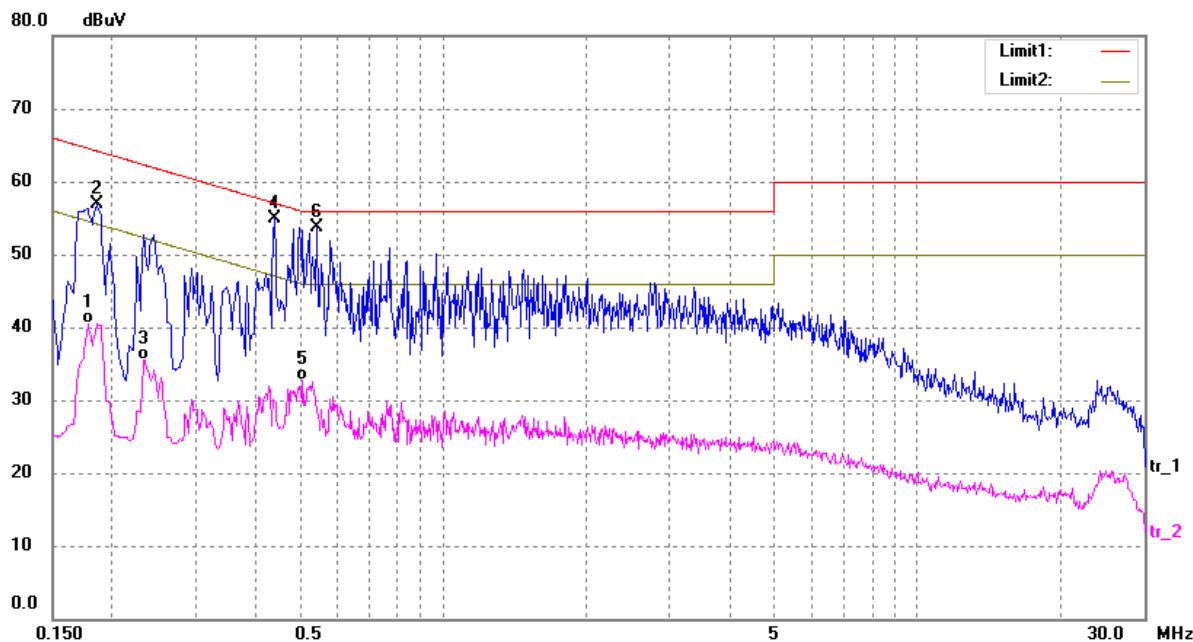
Start Frequency 150 kHz
Stop Frequency 30 MHz
Sweep Speed Auto
IF Bandwidth 10 kHz
Quasi-Peak Adapter Bandwidth 9 kHz
Quasi-Peak Adapter Mode Normal

5.6 Summary of Test Results/Plots

According to the data in section 3.8, the EUT complied with the FCC Part 15.207 Conducted margin for a Class B device, with the *worst* margin reading of:

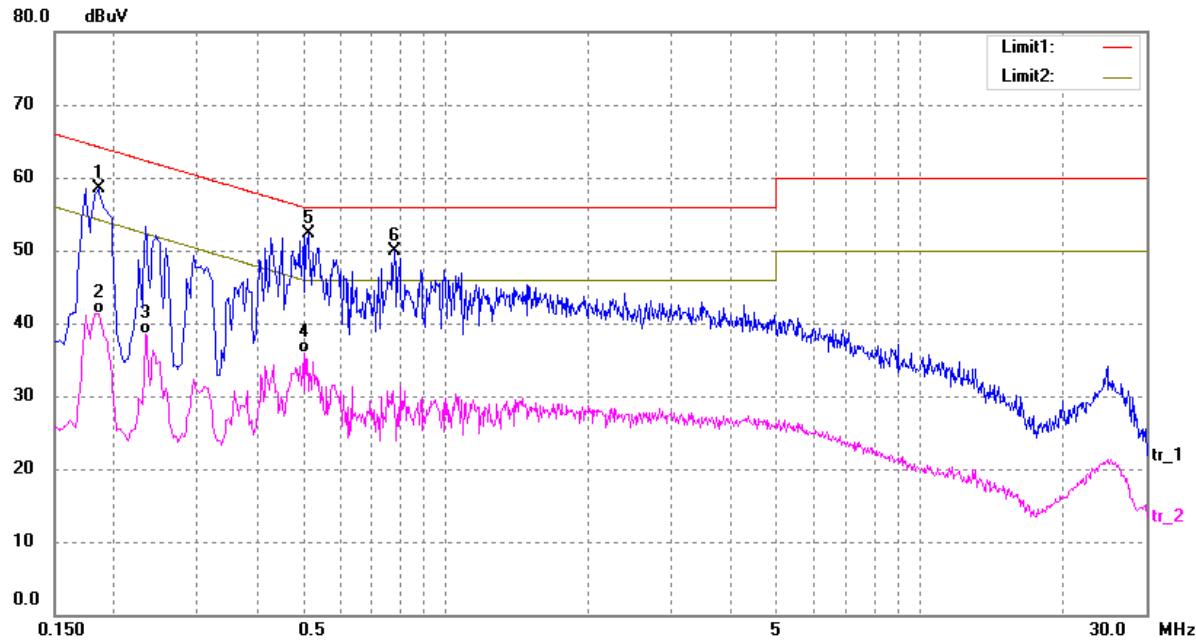
-2.19 dB at 0.4420 MHz in the **Neutral, Peak** detector, 0.15-30MHz

5.7 Conducted Emissions Test Data

Plot of Conducted Emissions Test DataEUT: *Smart all-in-one live*Tested Model: *SNL02*Operating Condition: *Transmiting*Comment: *AC 120V/60Hz; Adapter DC 12V/4A*Test Specification: *Neutral*

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Correct (dB/m)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1	0.1780	28.03	12.50	40.53	54.58	-14.05	AVG
2	0.1860	44.47	12.50	56.97	64.21	-7.24	peak
3	0.2340	23.06	12.50	35.56	52.31	-16.75	AVG
4	0.4420	42.33	12.50	54.83	57.02	-2.19	peak
5	0.5060	20.15	12.51	32.66	46.00	-13.34	AVG
6	0.5420	41.23	12.54	53.77	56.00	-2.23	peak

Test Specification: Line



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Correct (dB/m)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Detector
1	0.1860	45.91	12.50	58.41	64.21	-5.80	peak
2	0.1860	28.89	12.50	41.39	54.21	-12.82	AVG
3	0.2340	25.94	12.50	38.44	52.31	-13.87	AVG
4	0.5020	23.46	12.50	35.96	46.00	-10.04	AVG
5	0.5140	39.79	12.51	52.30	56.00	-3.70	peak
6	0.7820	37.07	12.78	49.85	56.00	-6.15	peak

6. Power Spectral Density

6.1 Standard Applicable

Section 15.407(a) Power limits:

For 5.15~5.25GHz

- (i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15 - 5.25 GHz, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 MHz band.note1
- (ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15 - 5.25 GHz, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 MHz band.note1
- (iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15 - 5.25 GHz, transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi.
- (iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15 - 5.25 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 MHz band. note1

Note1: If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

For the band 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz

The maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(3) For the band 5.725-5.895 GHz:

(i) For the band 5.725-5.850 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

6.2 Test Procedure

According to 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01, the following is the measurement procedure.

For devices operating in the bands 5.15-5.25 GHz, 5.25-5.35 GHz, and 5.47-5.725 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 ≥ 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.

6.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	20° C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

6.4 Test Results/Plots

PASS

Please refer to Appendix A.5

7. Emission Bandwidth and Occupied Bandwidth

7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.407 (a) and (e)

(1) For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz.

(iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(2) For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or $11 \text{ dBm} + 10 \log B$, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(3) For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

(e) Within the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500 kHz.

7.2 Test Procedure

According to 789033 D02 v02r01, the following is the measurement procedure.

1. Emission Bandwidth (EBW)

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%.

2. Minimum Emission Bandwidth for the band 5.725-5.85 GHz

Section 15.407(e) specifies the minimum 6 dB emission bandwidth of at least 500 KHz for the band 5.715-5.85 GHz. The following procedure shall be used for measuring this bandwidth:

- a) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- b) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- c) Detector = Peak.
- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Sweep = auto couple.
- f) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- g) 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.

Note: The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver may be employed if it implements the functionality described above.

D. 99 Percent Occupied Bandwidth

The 99-percent occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5 % of the total mean power of the given emission. Measurement of the 99-percent occupied bandwidth is required only as a condition for using the optional band-edge measurement techniques described in section II.G.3.d). Measurements of 99-percent occupied bandwidth may also optionally be used in lieu of the EBW to 789033 D02 v02r01 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01 define the minimum frequency range over which the spectrum is integrated when measuring maximum conducted output power as described in section II.E. However, the EBW must be measured to determine bandwidth dependent limits on maximum conducted output power in accordance with 15.407(a).

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.

7.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	24° C
Relative Humidity:	53%
ATM Pressure:	1018 mbar

7.4 Test Results/Plots

PASS

Please refer to Appendix A.4 and A.8

8. Maximum Conducted Output Power

8.1 Standard Applicable

Section 15.407(a) Power limits:

(1) For the band 5.15~5.25GHz

(i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. 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).

(ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. Fixed point-to-point U-NII devices may employ antennas with directional gain up to 23 dBi without any corresponding reduction in the maximum conducted output power. For fixed point-to-point transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1dB reduction in maximum conducted output power is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

(iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(2) For the band 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz

The maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or $11 \text{ dBm} + 10 \log B$, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

8.2 Test Procedure

According to KDB789033 D02 v02r01 section E, the following is the measurement procedure.

(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 levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.

8.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	26° C
Relative Humidity:	65%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

8.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

PASS

Please refer to Appendix A.2

9. Emissions in Restricted Bands

9.1 Standard Applicable

According to §15.407 (b) Undesirable emission limits. Except as shown in paragraph (b) (7) of this section, the maximum emissions outside of the frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated in accordance with the following limits:

- (a) For transmitters operating in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.
- (b) For transmitters operating in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.
- (c) For transmitters operating in the 5.47-5.725 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.
- (d) For transmitters operating in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band:
 - (i) All emissions shall be limited to a level of -27 dBm/MHz at 75 MHz or more above or below the band edge increasing linearly to 10 dBm/MHz at 25 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 25 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 15.6 dBm/MHz at 5 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 5 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 27 dBm/MHz at the band edge.
 - (ii) Devices certified before March 2, 2017 with antenna gain greater than 10 dBi may demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in §15.247(d), but manufacturing, marketing and importing of devices certified under this alternative must cease by March 2, 2018. Devices certified before March 2, 2018 with antenna gain of 10 dBi or less may demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in §15.247(d), but manufacturing, marketing and importing of devices certified under this alternative must cease before March 2, 2020.
- (e) The emission measurements shall be performed using a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz. A lower resolution bandwidth may be employed near the band edge, when necessary, provided the measured energy is integrated to show the total power over 1 MHz.
- (f) Unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in §15.209. Further, any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with the conducted limits set forth in §15.207.
- (g) The provisions of §15.205 apply to intentional radiators operating under this section.
- (h) When measuring the emission limits, the nominal carrier frequency shall be adjusted as close to the upper and lower frequency band edges as the design of the equipment permits.

9.2 Test Procedure

According to KDB789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 Section G: Unwanted Emission Measurement

1. Unwanted Emissions in the Restricted Bands
 - a) For all measurements, follow the requirements in section II.G.3. "General Requirements for Unwanted Emissions Measurements."
 - b) At frequencies below 1000 MHz, use the procedure described in section II.G.4. "Procedure for Unwanted Emissions Measurements below 1000 MHz."
 - c) At frequencies above 1000 MHz, measurements performed using the peak and average measurement

procedures described in sections II.G.5. and II.G.6, respectively, must satisfy the respective peak and average limits. If all peak measurements satisfy the average limit, then average measurements are not required.

d) For conducted measurements above 1000 MHz, EIRP shall be computed as specified in section II.G.3.b) and then field strength shall be computed as follows (see KDB Publication 412172):

- $E[\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}] = \text{EIRP}[\text{dBm}] - 20 \log(d[\text{meters}]) + 104.77$, where E = field strength and d = distance at which field strength limit is specified in the rules;
- $E[\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}] = \text{EIRP}[\text{dBm}] + 95.2$, for $d = 3$ meters

e) For conducted measurements below 1000 MHz, the field strength shall be computed as specified in d), above, and then an additional 4.7 dB shall be added as an upper bound on the field strength that would be observed on a test range with a ground plane for frequencies between 30 MHz and 1000 MHz, or an additional 6 dB shall be added for frequencies below 30 MHz.

2. Unwanted Emissions that fall Outside of the Restricted Bands

- For all measurements, follow the requirements in section II.G.3. "General Requirements for Unwanted Emissions Measurements."
- At frequencies below 1000 MHz, use the procedure described in section II.G.4. "Procedure for Unwanted Emissions Measurements below 1000 MHz."
- At frequencies above 1000 MHz, use the procedure for maximum emissions described in section II.G.5., "Procedure for Unwanted Maximum Unwanted Emissions Measurements Above 1000 MHz."
- Section 15.407(b) (1-3) specifies the unwanted emissions limit for the U-NII-1 and 2 bands. As specified, emissions above 1000 MHz that are outside of the restricted bands are subject to a peak emission limit of -27 dBm/MHz. However, an out-of-band emission that complies with both the average and peak limits of Section 15.209 is not required to satisfy the -27 dBm/MHz dBm/MHz peak emission limit.
- Section 15.407(b) (4) specifies the unwanted emissions limit for the U-NII-3 band. A band emissions mask is specified in Section 15.407(b) (4) (i). An alternative to the band emissions mask is specified in Section 15.407(b) (4) (ii). The alternative limits are based on the highest antenna gain specified in the filing. There are also marketing and importation restrictions for the alternative limit.

e) If radiated measurements are performed, field strength is then converted to EIRP as follows:

i) $\text{EIRP} = ((E \times d)^2) / 30$

Where:

- E is the field strength in V/m ;
- d is the measurement distance in meters;
- EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power in watts;

ii) Working in dB units, the above equation is equivalent to:

$$\text{EIRP} [\text{dBm}] = E [\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}] + 20 \log(d [\text{meters}]) - 104.77$$

iii) Or, if d is 3 meters:

$$\text{EIRP} [\text{dBm}] = E [\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}] - 95.23$$

3) Radiated versus Conducted Measurements.

The unwanted emission limits in both the restricted and non-restricted bands are based on radiated measurements; however, as an alternative, antenna-port conducted measurements in conjunction with cabinet emissions tests will be permitted to demonstrate compliance provided that the following steps are performed:

- Cabinet emissions measurements. A radiated test shall be performed to ensure that cabinet emissions are below the emission limits. For the cabinet-emission measurements the antenna may be replaced by a termination matching the nominal impedance of the antenna.
- Impedance matching. Conducted tests shall be performed using equipment that matches the nominal impedance of the antenna assembly used with the EUT.

(iii) EIRP calculation. A value representative of an upper bound on out-of-band antenna gain (in dB_i) shall be added to the measured antenna-port conducted emission power to compute EIRP within the specified measurement bandwidth. (For emissions in the restricted bands, additional calculations are required to convert EIRP to field strength at the specified distance.) 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 dB_i, whichever is greater.³ However, for devices that operate in multiple bands using the same transmit antenna, the highest gain of the antenna within the operating band nearest to the out-of-band frequency being measured may be used in lieu of the overall highest gain when measuring emissions at frequencies within 20% of the absolute frequency at the nearest edge of that band, but in no case shall a value less than 2 dB_i be selected.

(iv) EIRP adjustments for multiple outputs. For devices with multiple outputs occupying the same or overlapping frequency ranges in the same band (e.g., MIMO or beamforming devices), compute the total EIRP as follows:

- Compute EIRP for each output, as described in (iii), above.
- Follow the procedures specified in KDB Publication 662911 for summing emissions across the outputs or adjusting emission levels measured on individual outputs by $10 \log (N_{ANT})$, where N_{ANT} is the number of outputs.
- Add the array gain term specified in KDB Publication 662911 for out-of-band and spurious signals.

(v) Direction of maximum emission.

For all radiated emissions tests, measurements shall correspond to the direction of maximum emission level for each measured emission (see ANSI C63.10 for guidance).

9.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21° C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

9.4 Test Results/Plots

PASS

Please refer to Appendix A.6

10. Radiated Spurious Emissions

10.1 Standard Applicable

15.205 (a) Except as shown in paragraph (d) of this section, only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090-0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.15
\1\ 0.495-0.505	16.69475-16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735-2.1905	16.80425-16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475-156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2690-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293.	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3600-4400	(\2\)
13.36-13.41			

\1\ Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz.

\2\ Above 38.6

For transmitters operating in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz (68.2dBuV/m at 3m).

In addition, In case the emission fall within the restricted band specified on 15.205(a), then the 15.209(a) limit in the table below has to be followed.

Frequencies (MHz)	Field Strength (microvolts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
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

10.2 Test Procedure

1) Sequence of testing 9 kHz to 30 MHz Setup:

--- The equipment was set up to simulate a typical usage like described in the user manual or described by manufacturer.

--- If the EUT is a tabletop system, a rotatable table with 0.8 m height is used.

--- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed on the ground.

- Auxiliary equipment and cables were positioned to simulate normal operation conditions.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- The measurement distance is 3 meter.
- The EUT was set into operation.

Premeasurement:

- The turntable rotates from 0° to 315° using 45° steps.
- The antenna height is 1.0 meter.
- At each turntable position the analyzer sweeps with peak detection to find the maximum of all emissions

Final measurement:

- Identified emissions during the premeasurement the software maximizes by rotating the turntable position (0° to 360°) and by rotating the elevation axes (0° to 360°).
- The final measurement will be done in the position (turntable and elevation) causing the highest emissions with QPK detector.
- The final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. Also a plot with the graph of the premeasurement and the limit will be stored.

2) Sequence of testing 30 MHz to 1 GHz Setup:

- The equipment was set up to simulate a typical usage like described in the user manual or described by manufacturer.
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, a table with 0.8 m height is used, which is placed on the ground plane.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed on the ground plane with insulation between both.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables were positioned to simulate normal operation conditions
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- The measurement distance is 3 meter.
- The EUT was set into operation.

Premeasurement:

- The turntable rotates from 0° to 315° using 45° steps.
- The antenna is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1 to 3 meter.
- At each turntable position, antenna polarization and height the analyzer sweeps three times in peak to find the maximum of all emissions.

Final measurement:

- The final measurement will be performed with minimum the six highest peaks.
- According to the maximum antenna and turntable positions of premeasurement the software maximize the peaks by changing turntable position ($\pm 45^\circ$) and antenna movement between 1 and 4 meter.
- The final measurement will be done with QP detector with an EMI receiver.
- The final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, antenna height, antenna polarization, turntable angle, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. Also a plot with the graph of the premeasurement with marked maximum final measurements and the limit will be stored.

3) Sequence of testing 1 GHz to 18 GHz Setup:

- The equipment was set up to simulate a typical usage like described in the user manual or described by manufacturer.
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, a rotatable table with 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed on the ground plane with insulation between both.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables were positioned to simulate normal operation conditions
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.

--- The measurement distance is 3 meter.

--- The EUT was set into operation.

Premeasurement:

--- The turntable rotates from 0° to 315° using 45° steps.

--- The antenna is polarized vertical and horizontal.

--- The antenna height scan range is 1 meter to 2.5 meter.

--- At each turntable position and antenna polarization the analyzer sweeps with peak detection to find the maximum of all emissions.

Final measurement:

--- The final measurement will be performed with minimum the six highest peaks.

--- According to the maximum antenna and turntable positions of premeasurement the software maximize the peaks by changing turntable position ($\pm 45^\circ$) and antenna movement between 1 and 4 meter. This procedure is repeated for both antenna polarizations.

--- The final measurement will be done in the position (turntable, EUT-table and antenna polarization) causing the highest emissions with Peak and Average detector.

--- The final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, EUT-table position, antenna polarization, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. Also a plot with the graph of the premeasurement with marked maximum final measurements and the limit will be stored.

4) Sequence of testing above 18 GHz Setup:

--- The equipment was set up to simulate a typical usage like described in the user manual or described by manufacturer.

--- If the EUT is a tabletop system, a rotatable table with 1.5 m height is used.

--- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed on the ground plane with insulation between both.

--- Auxiliary equipment and cables were positioned to simulate normal operation conditions

--- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.

--- The measurement distance is 1 meter.

--- The EUT was set into operation.

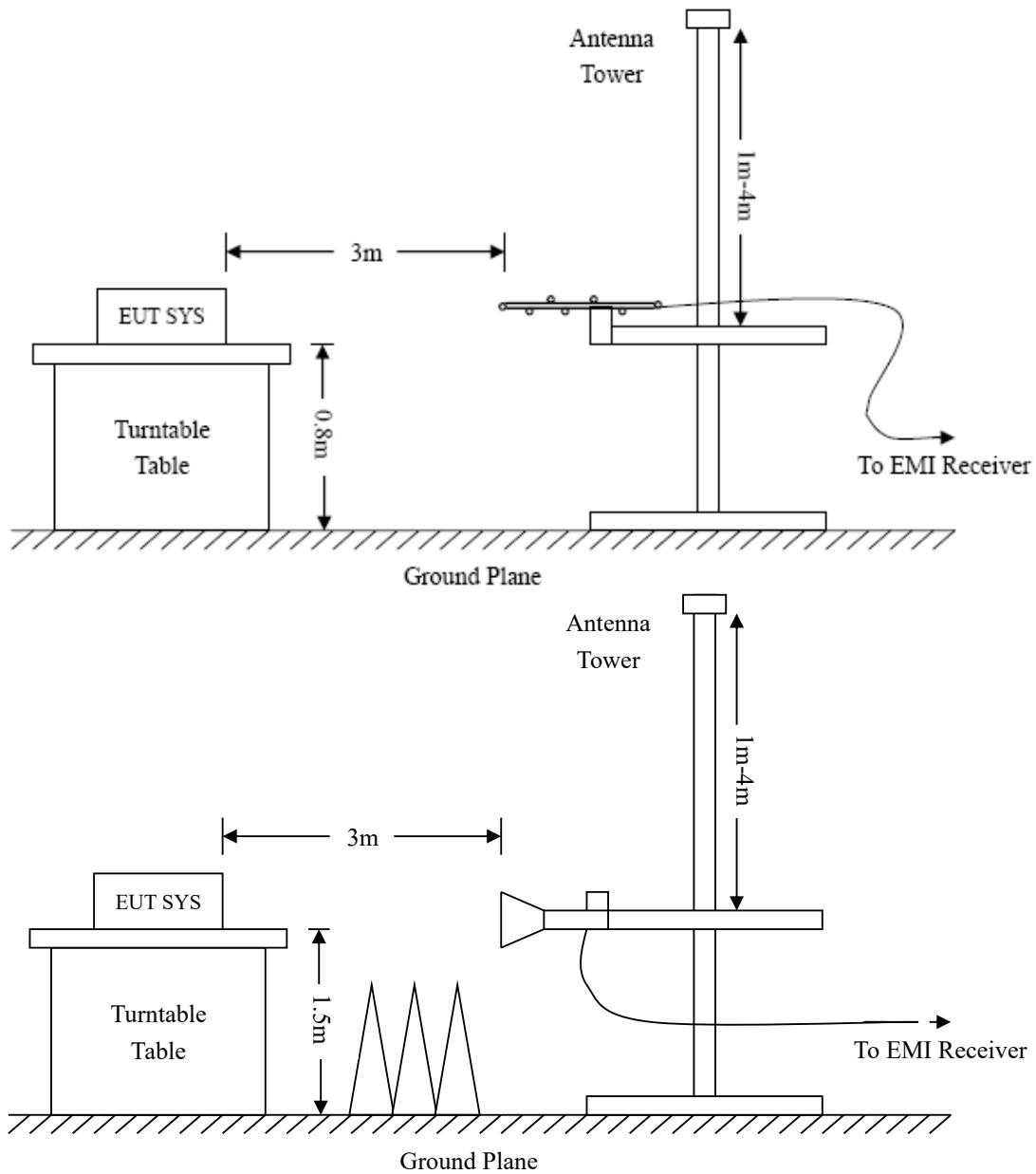
Premeasurement:

--- The antenna is moved spherical over the EUT in different polarizations of the antenna.

Final measurement:

--- The final measurement will be performed at the position and antenna orientation for all detected emissions that were found during the premeasurements with Peak and Average detector.

--- The final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. Also a plot with the graph of the premeasurement and the limit will be stored.



10.3 Test Receiver Setup

Please refer to equipment list in this report. The following table is the setting of spectrum analyzer and receiver.

Spectrum Parameter	Setting
Attenuation	Auto
Start Frequency	1000 MHz
Stop Frequency	10 th carrier harmonic
RB / VB (Emission in restricted band)	1MHz / 1MHz for Peak, 1 MHz / 1/B kHz for Average
RB / VB (Emission in non-restricted band)	1MHz / 1MHz for Peak, 1 MHz / 1/B kHz for Average
Receiver Parameter	Setting
Attenuation	Auto
Start ~ Stop Frequency	9kHz~150kHz / RB 200Hz for QP/AVG
Start ~ Stop Frequency	150kHz~30MHz / RB 9kHz for QP/AVG
Start ~ Stop Frequency	30MHz~1000MHz / RB 120kHz for QP

10.4 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation

The Corrected Amplitude is calculated adding the Antenna Factor and the Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain from the Amplitude reading. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Corr. Ampl.} = \text{Indicated Reading} + \text{Ant. Factor} + \text{Cable Loss} - \text{Ampl. Gain}$$

The “Margin” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, a margin of -6dB μ V means the emission is 6dB μ V below the maximum limit for Class B. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Margin} = \text{Corr. Ampl.} - \text{FCC Part 15 Limit}$$

10.5 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22° C
Relative Humidity:	52%
ATM Pressure:	1012 mbar

10.6 Summary of Test Results/Plots

According to the data below, the FCC Part 15.205, 15.209 and 15.407(b)(6) standards, and had the worst margin of:

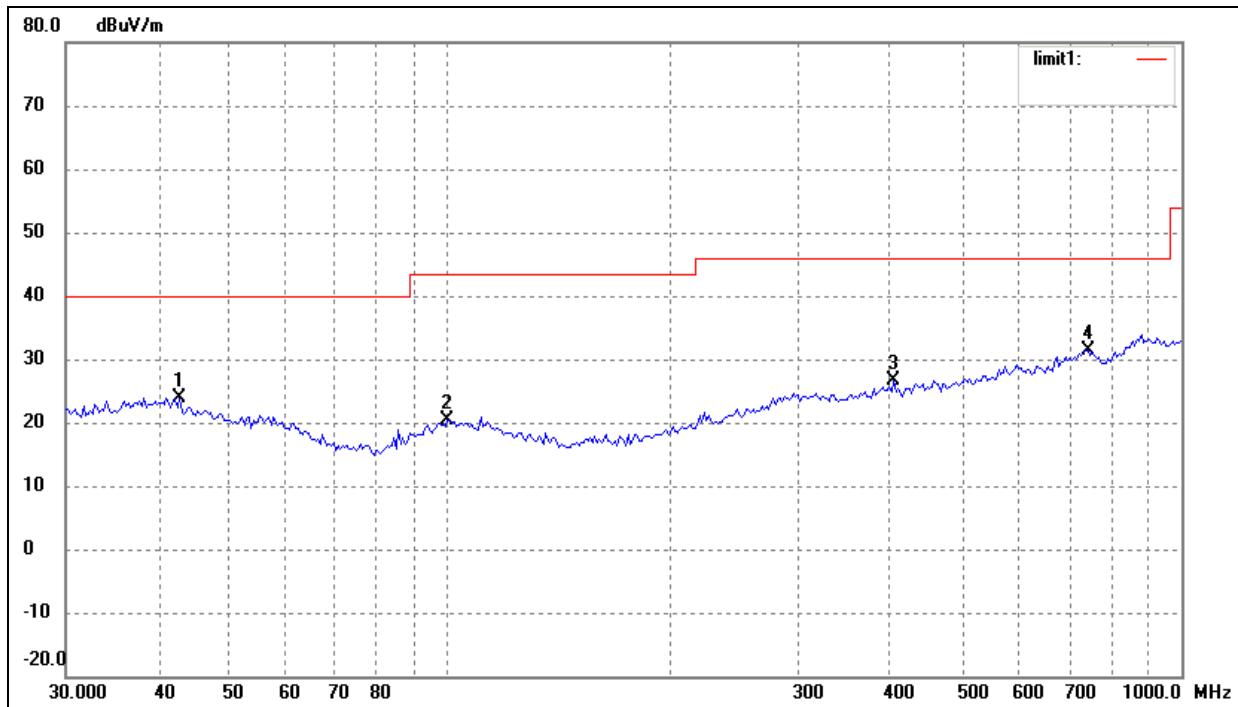
Note: this EUT was tested in 3 orthogonal positions and the worst case position data was reported.

For 802.11a

Spurious Emission From 30 MHz to 1 GHz

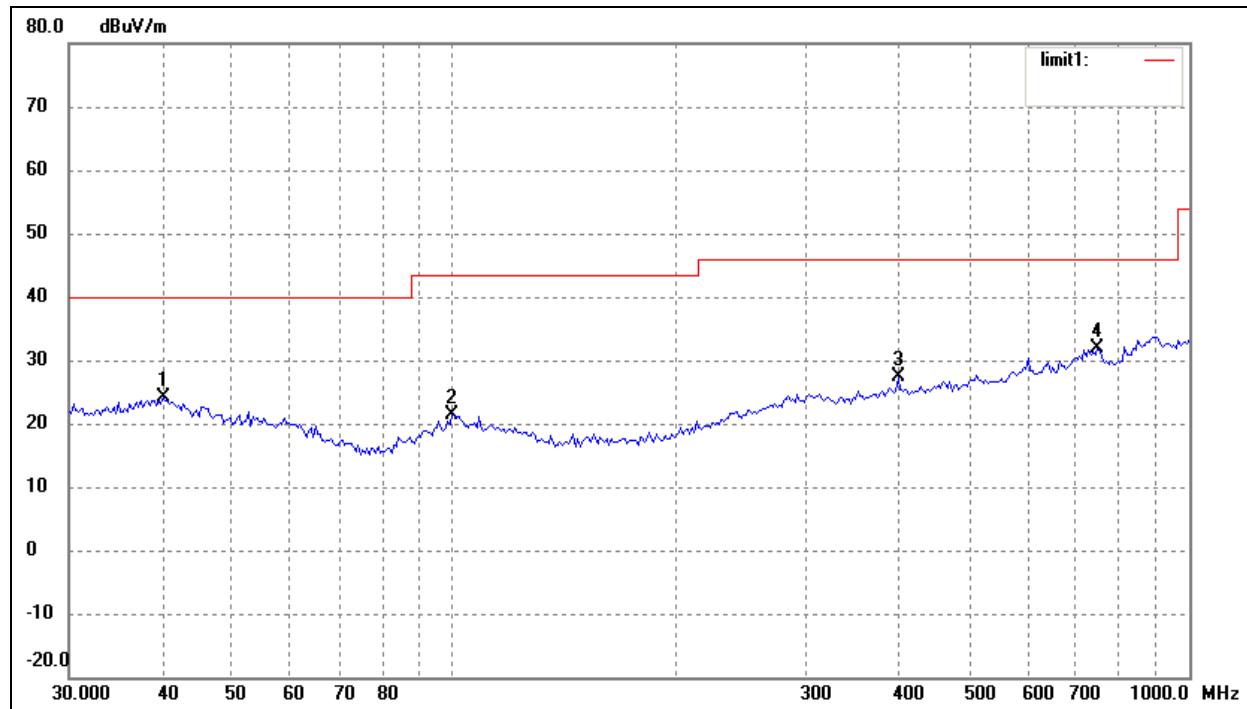
Test mode: Transmitting Channel 5180MHz

Horizontal



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	42.8998	15.54	8.38	23.92	40.00	-16.08	114	100	peak
2	99.5281	14.42	6.01	20.43	43.50	-23.07	270	100	peak
3	404.6665	16.56	9.96	26.52	46.00	-19.48	360	100	peak
4	744.8661	16.07	15.33	31.40	46.00	-14.60	116	100	peak

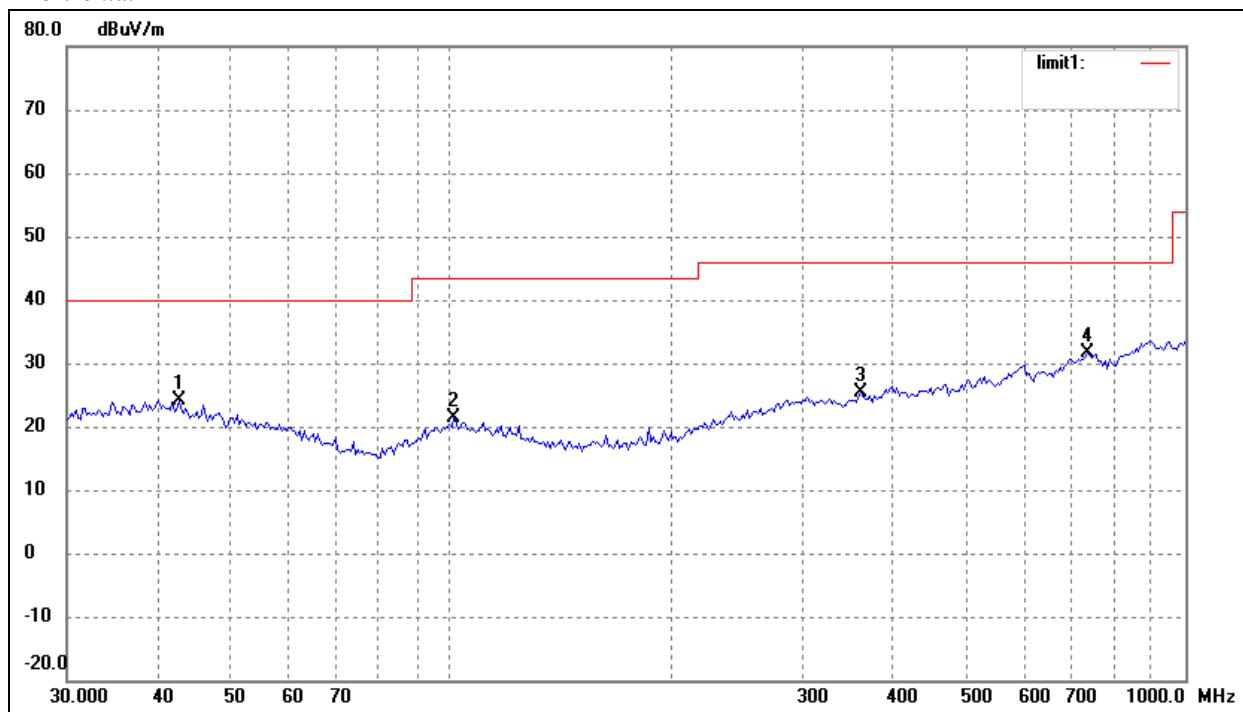
Test Specification: Vertical



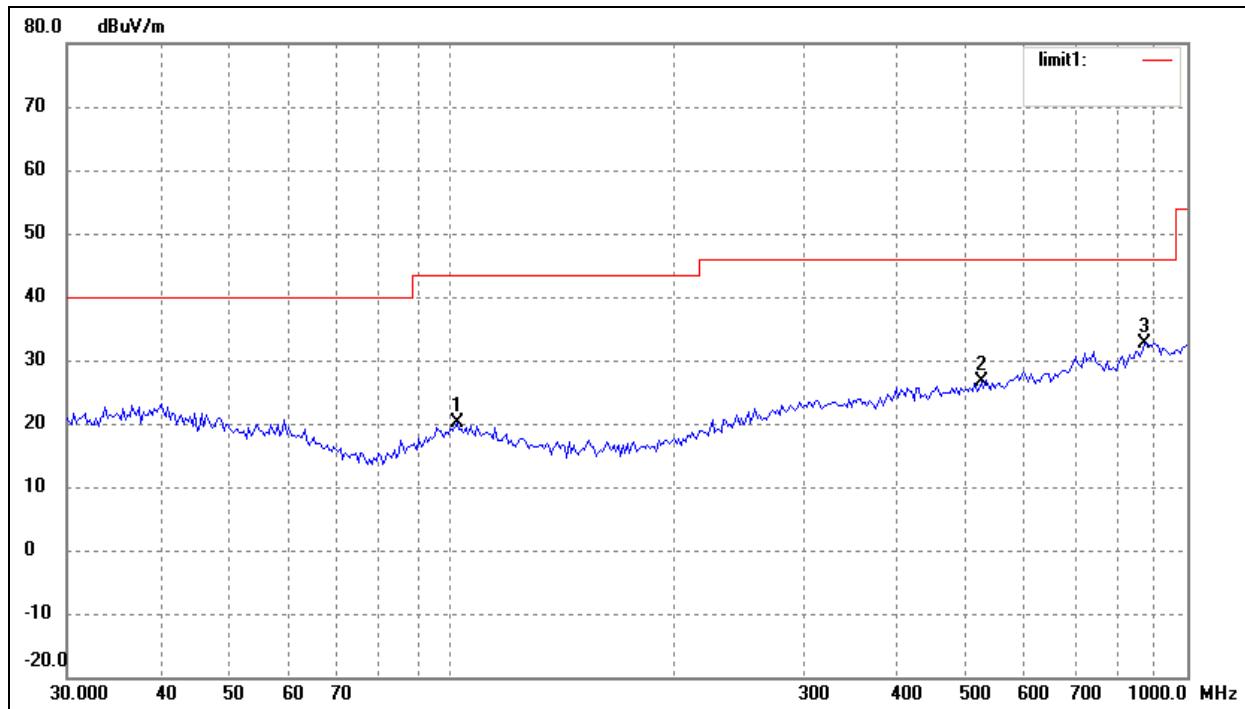
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	40.2757	14.85	9.17	24.02	40.00	-15.98	178	100	peak
2	99.5281	15.34	6.01	21.35	43.50	-22.15	224	100	peak
3	401.8385	17.34	10.06	27.40	46.00	-18.60	160	100	peak
4	750.1083	16.70	15.09	31.79	46.00	-14.21	290	100	peak

Test mode: Transmitting Channel 5200MHz

Horizontal



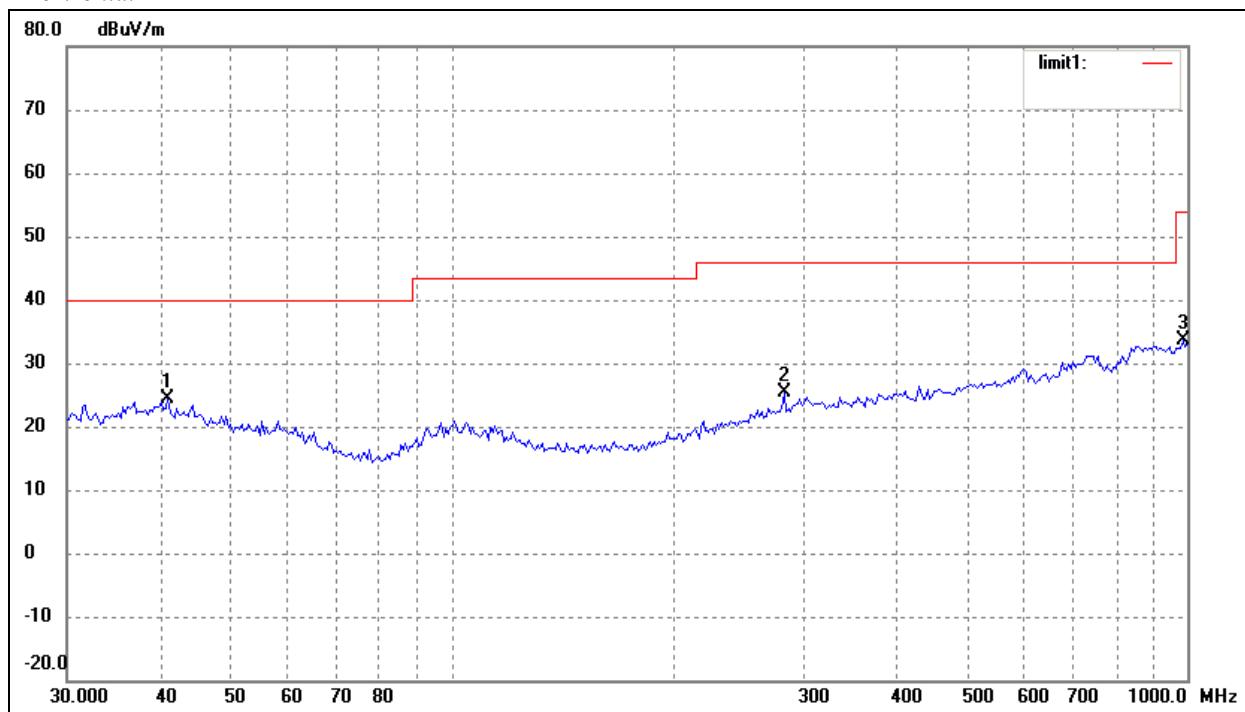
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	42.6000	15.76	8.47	24.23	40.00	-15.77	256	100	peak
2	100.9339	15.43	6.03	21.46	43.50	-22.04	360	100	peak
3	361.7139	16.18	9.24	25.42	46.00	-20.58	360	100	peak
4	734.4913	16.40	15.22	31.62	46.00	-14.38	360	100	peak

Test Specification: *Vertical*

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	101.6443	14.15	5.95	20.10	43.50	-23.40	176	100	peak
2	524.5541	15.21	11.36	26.57	46.00	-19.43	255	100	peak
3	875.2470	16.03	16.70	32.73	46.00	-13.27	360	100	peak

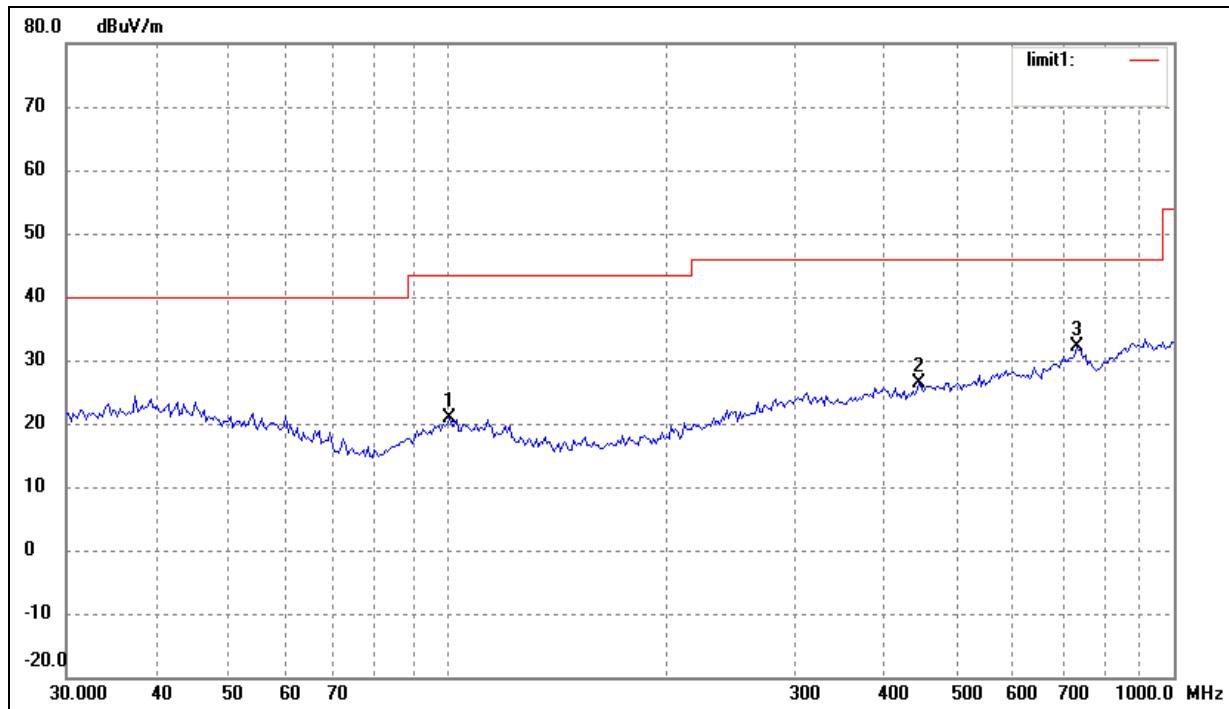
Test mode: Transmitting Channel 5240MHz

Horizontal



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	41.1320	15.58	8.91	24.49	40.00	-15.51	360	100	peak
2	282.9852	16.87	8.51	25.38	46.00	-20.62	225	100	peak
3	986.0717	16.79	16.90	33.69	54.00	-20.31	160	100	peak

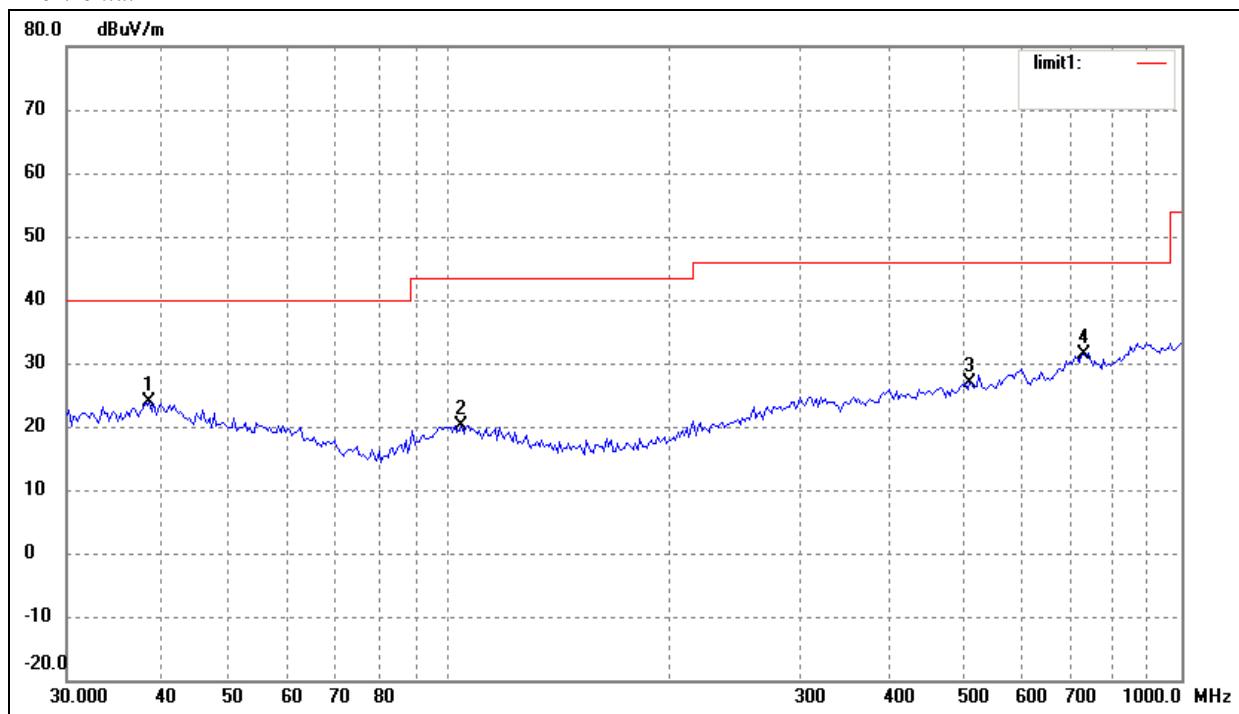
Test Specification: Vertical



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	100.9340	14.78	6.03	20.81	43.50	-22.69	174	100	peak
2	446.4141	16.14	10.19	26.33	46.00	-19.67	160	100	peak
3	734.4913	16.85	15.22	32.07	46.00	-13.93	320	100	peak

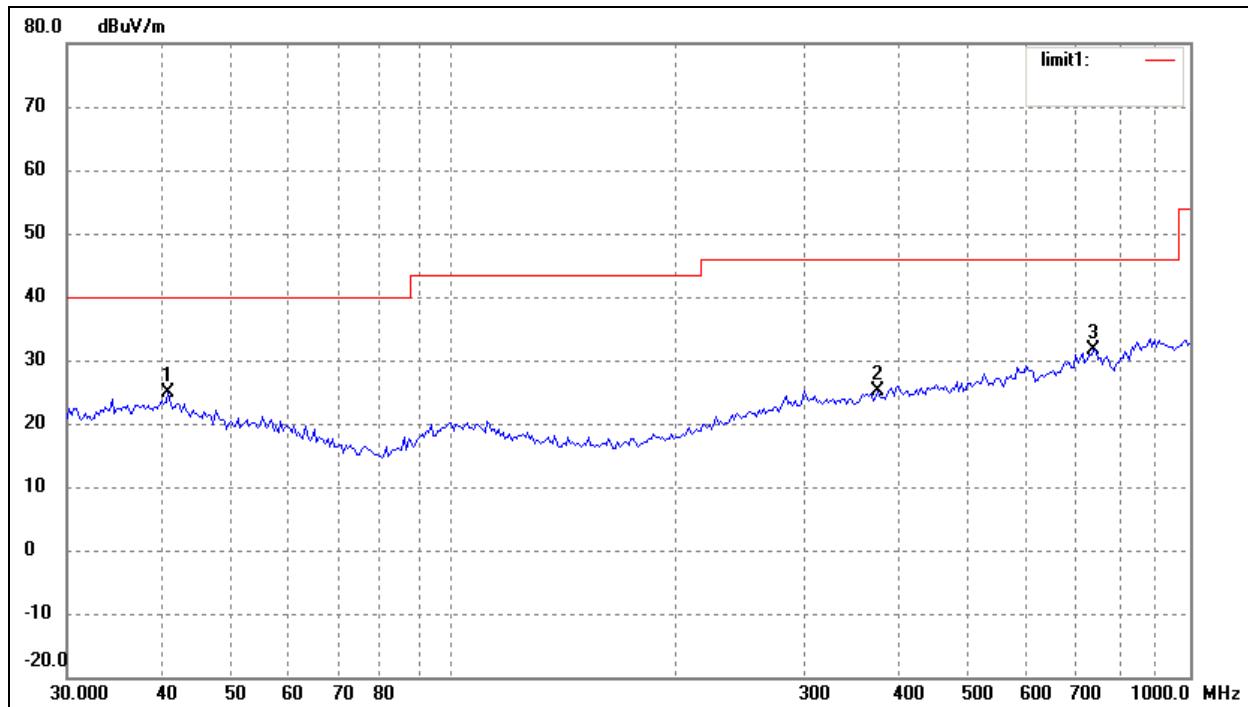
Test mode: Transmitting Channel 5745MHz

Horizontal



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	38.8879	14.75	9.06	23.81	40.00	-16.19	177	100	peak
2	103.8055	14.46	5.73	20.19	43.50	-23.31	90	100	peak
3	513.6331	15.58	11.21	26.79	46.00	-19.21	336	100	peak
4	734.4913	16.04	15.22	31.26	46.00	-14.74	360	100	peak

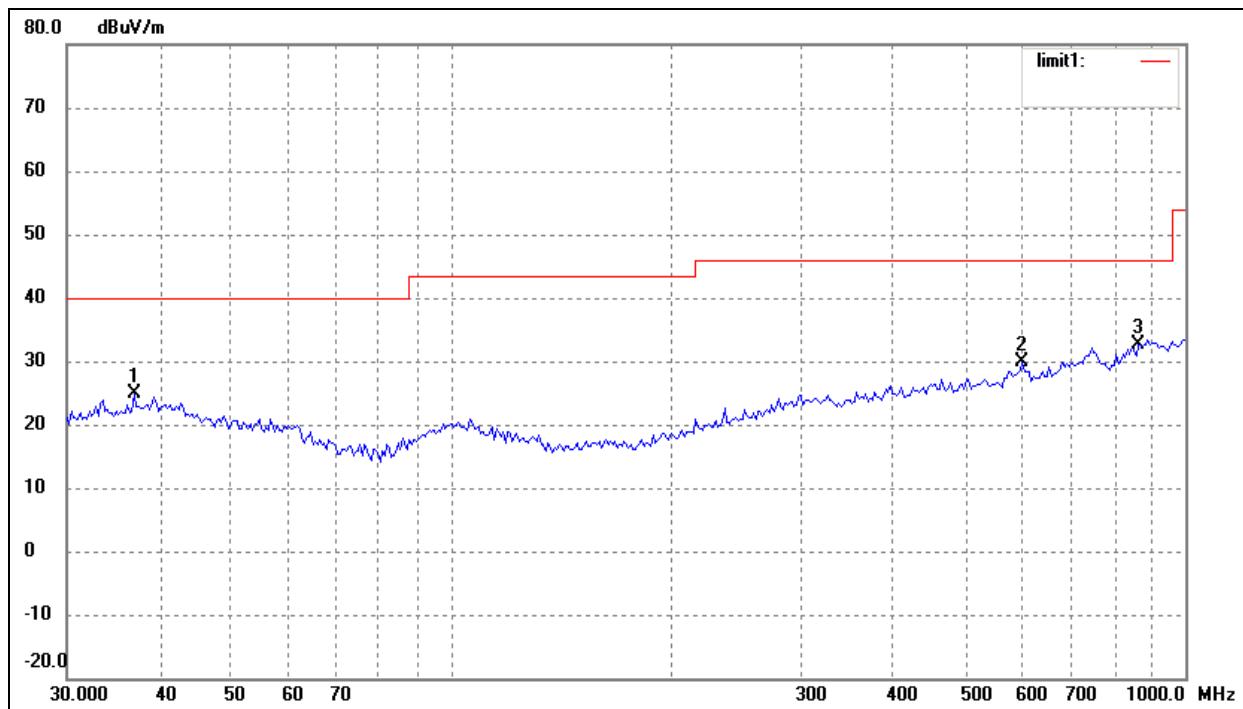
Test Specification: Vertical



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (°)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	41.1320	15.91	8.91	24.82	40.00	-15.18	270	100	peak
2	377.2591	16.03	9.20	25.23	46.00	-20.77	164	100	peak
3	739.6605	16.06	15.53	31.59	46.00	-14.41	228	200	peak

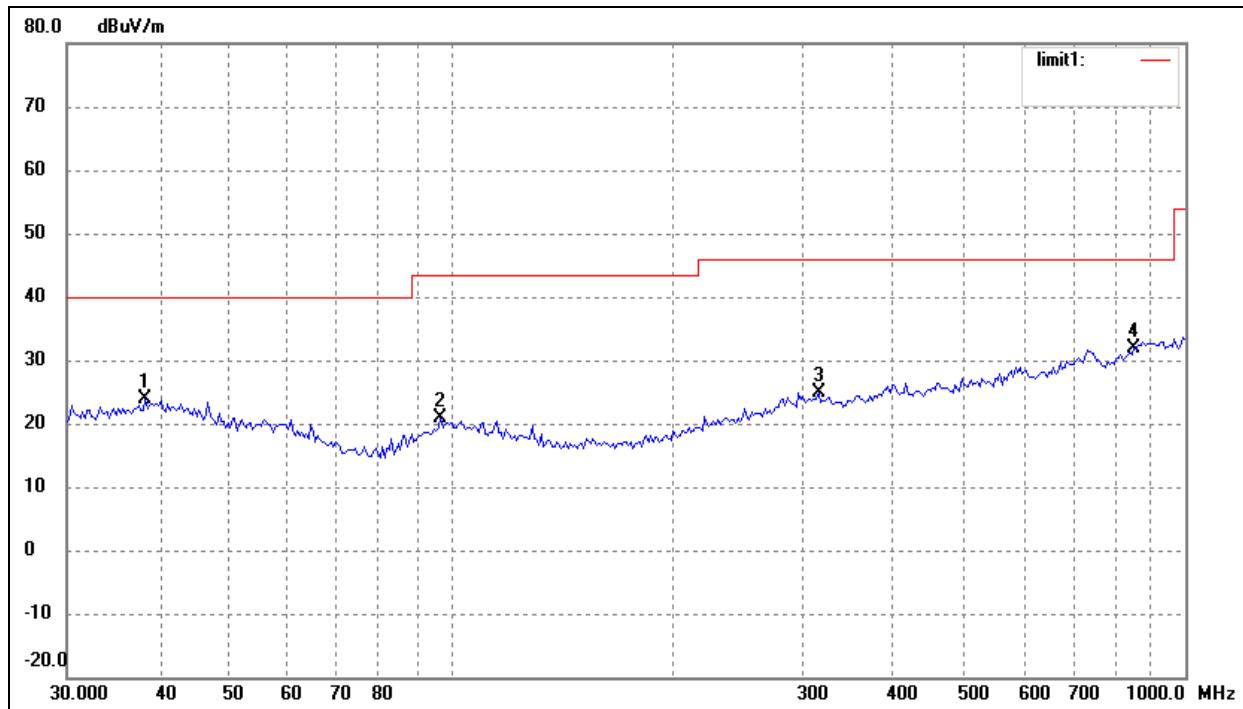
Test mode: Transmitting Channel 5785MHz

Horizontal



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	37.0249	16.07	8.74	24.81	40.00	-15.19	360	100	peak
2	599.3213	16.46	13.30	29.76	46.00	-16.24	255	100	peak
3	863.0562	16.29	16.38	32.67	46.00	-13.33	270	100	peak

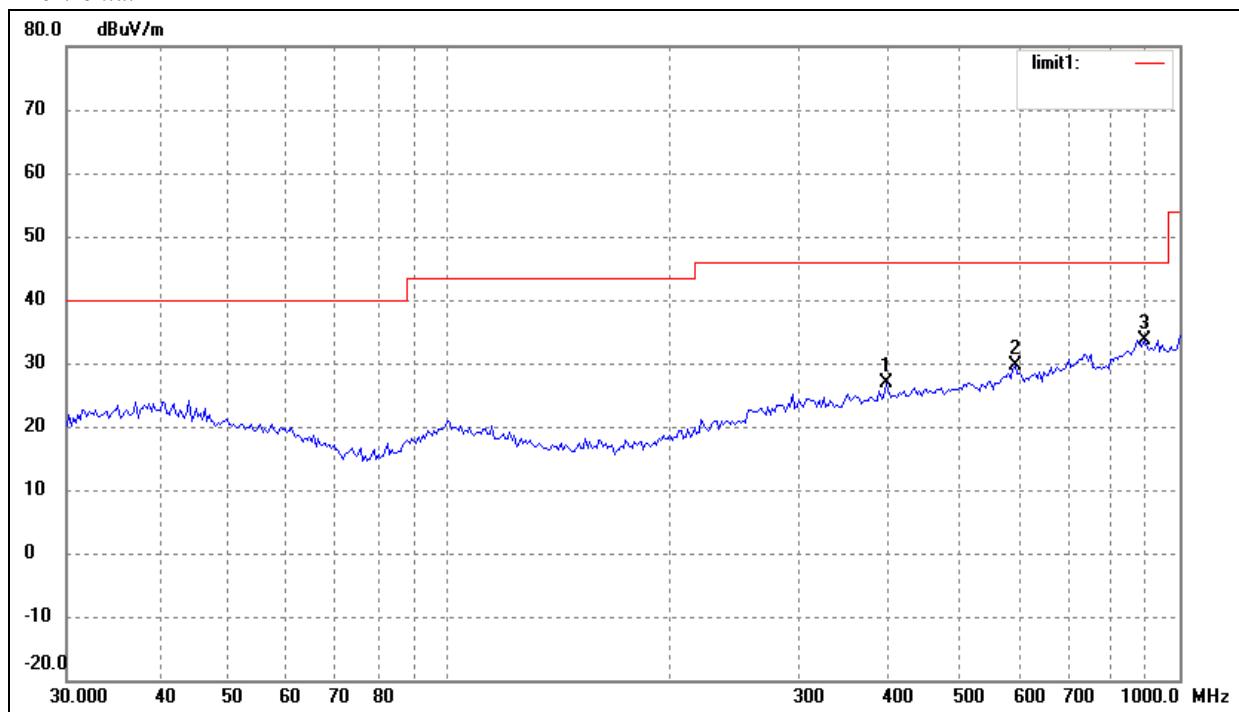
Test Specification: Vertical



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	38.3462	14.80	8.97	23.77	40.00	-16.23	270	100	peak
2	96.7749	15.52	5.32	20.84	43.50	-22.66	51	200	peak
3	316.5890	15.66	9.28	24.94	46.00	-21.06	360	200	peak
4	851.0353	15.81	15.97	31.78	46.00	-14.22	360	100	peak

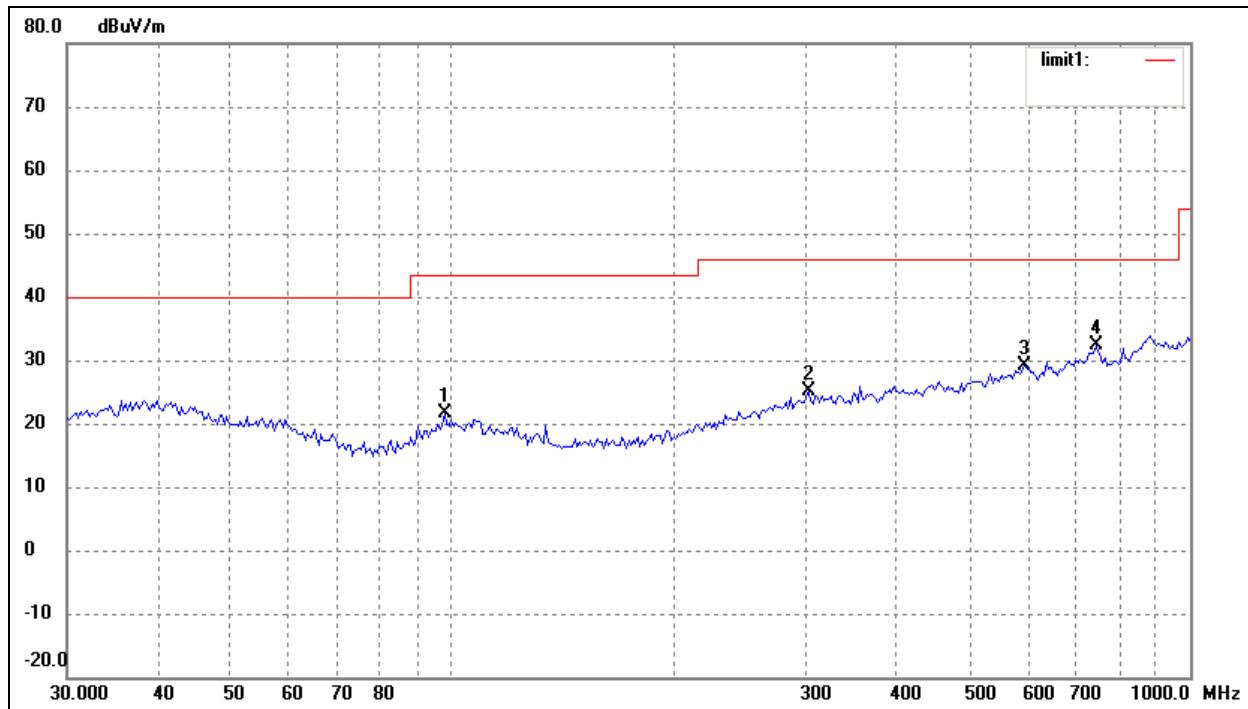
Test mode: Transmitting Channel 5805MHz

Horizontal



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	396.2415	16.87	9.95	26.82	46.00	-19.18	360	100	peak
2	595.1329	16.45	13.14	29.59	46.00	-16.41	180	100	peak
3	893.8567	16.88	16.85	33.73	46.00	-12.27	225	100	peak

Test Specification: Vertical



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV/m)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Degree (·)	Height (cm)	Remark
1	97.4560	16.14	5.49	21.63	43.50	-21.87	260	100	peak
2	303.5437	15.82	9.19	25.01	46.00	-20.99	131	200	peak
3	595.1329	15.93	13.14	29.07	46.00	-16.93	285	200	peak
4	744.8661	16.95	15.33	32.28	46.00	-13.72	224	100	peak

Harmonics And Spurious Emissions

Frequency MHz	Detector	Meter Reading dBuV	Direction Degree	Polar H / V	Antenna Loss dB	Cable loss dB	Amplifier dB	Correction Amplitude dBuV/m	Limit dBuV/m	Margin dB
Low Channel (5180MHz)										
15540	PK	50.8	360	V	40.7	10.9	39.6	62.8	74	-11.2
15540	PK	49.4	360	H	40.7	10.9	39.6	61.4	74	-12.6
15540	AV	35.6	360	V	40.7	10.9	39.6	47.6	54	-6.4
15540	AV	34.7	360	H	40.7	10.9	39.6	46.7	54	-7.3
High Channel (5240MHz)										
15720	PK	51.1	360	V	40.7	10.9	39.6	63.1	74	-10.9
15720	PK	50.3	360	H	40.7	10.9	39.6	62.3	74	-11.7
15720	AV	35.4	360	V	40.7	10.9	39.6	47.4	54	-6.6
15720	AV	34.3	360	H	40.7	10.9	39.6	46.3	54	-7.7

For the frequency band 5.725-5.850GHz (802.11a)

Harmonics And Spurious Emissions

Frequency MHz	Detector	Meter Reading dBuV	Direction Degree	Polar H / V	Antenna Loss dB	Cable loss dB	Amplifier dB	Correction Amplitude dBuV/m	Limit dBuV/m	Margin dB
Low Channel (5745MHz)										
11490	PK	55.8	360	V	38.9	9.8	40.1	64.4	74	-9.6
11490	PK	54.5	360	H	38.9	9.8	40.1	63.1	74	-10.9
11490	AV	36.7	360	V	38.9	9.8	40.1	45.3	54	-8.7
11490	AV	35.0	360	H	38.9	9.8	40.1	43.6	54	-10.4
High Channel (5825MHz)										
11610	PK	54.2	360	V	38.9	9.8	40.1	62.8	74	-11.2
11610	PK	53.1	360	H	38.9	9.8	40.1	61.7	74	-12.3
11610	AV	37.4	360	V	38.9	9.8	40.1	46.0	54	-8.0
11610	AV	36.3	360	H	38.9	9.8	40.1	44.9	54	-9.1

11. Frequency Stability

11.1 Standard Applicable

According to §15.407(g), Manufacturers 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 users manual.

11.2 Test Procedure

According to §2.1055, the following test procedure was performed.

The Frequency Stability is measured directly with a Frequency Domain Analyzer. Frequency Deviation in ppm is calculated from the measured peak to peak value.

The Carrier Frequency Stability over Power Supply Voltage and over Temperature is measured with a Frequency Domain Analyzer in histogram mode

Temperature:	Supply Voltage
20°C	85-115% of declared nominal voltage
-30°C to +50°C	Normal

11.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	20°C
Relative Humidity:	54%
ATM Pressure:	1011 mbar

11.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

5150-5250MHz

802.11a

Reference Frequency(Middle Channel): 5200 MHz			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (VAC)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapsed	
		MCF (Hz)	Error (ppm)
50	120	121	0.0231
40	120	118	0.0225
30	120	116	0.0221
20	120	124	0.0237
10	120	136	0.0260
0	120	141	0.0269
-10	120	133	0.0254
-20	120	128	0.0244
-30	120	144	0.0275

5725-5850MHz

802.11a

Reference Frequency(Middle Channel): 5785 MHz			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (VAC)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapsed	
		MCF (Hz)	Error (ppm)
50	120	118	0.0208
40	120	124	0.0219
30	120	134	0.0237
20	120	125	0.0221
10	120	116	0.0205
0	120	147	0.0260
-10	120	157	0.0277
-20	120	184	0.0325
-30	120	164	0.0290

So, Frequency Stability Versus Input Voltage is:

5150-5250MHz

802.11a

Reference Frequency(Middle Channel): 5200 MHz			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V AC)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapsed	
		Frequency (Hz)	Error (ppm)
20	108	139	0.0265
	120	136	0.0260
	132	133	0.0254

5725-5850MHz

802.11a

Reference Frequency(Middle Channel): 5785 MHz			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (VAC)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapsed	
		Frequency (Hz)	Error (ppm)
20	108	147	0.0260
	120	154	0.0296
	132	186	0.0357

12. On Time and Duty Cycle

12.1 Standard requirement

None; for reporting purpose only

12.2 Test Procedure

- a) Set RBW = 1000 kHz.
- b) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- c) Detector = Peak.
- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Sweep = auto couple.
- f) Allow the trace to stabilize.

12.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	25° C
Relative Humidity:	53%
ATM Pressure:	1018 mbar

12.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

Please refer to Appendix A.1

14. 26dB Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

14.1 Standard requirement

No restriction limits. But resolution bandwidth within band edge measurement is 1% of the 99% occupied bandwidth.

14.2 Test Procedure

- a) Set RBW = 1%~5% OBW; $VBW \geq 3 * RBW$
- b) The transmitter output (antenna port) was connected to the spectrum analyzer in peak hold mode.
- c) Measured the spectrum width with power higher than 26dB below carrier.

14.3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	25° C
Relative Humidity:	53%
ATM Pressure:	1018 mbar

14.4 Summary of Test Results/Plots

PASS

Please refer to Appendix A.3

END OF REPORT *****