



**SK TECH CO., LTD.**

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Certificate of Compliance

Test Report No.:	SKTTRT-060406-012		
NVLAP CODE:	200220-0		
Applicant:	Sigmacom Co., Ltd.		
Applicant Address:	DaeGo Bldg, 6F 1591-10 Gwanyang-dong, Dongan-gu, Anyang, 431-060 South Korea		
Manufacturer:	Sigmacom Co., Ltd.		
Manufacturer Address:	DaeGo Bldg, 6F 1591-10 Gwanyang-dong, Dongan-gu, Anyang, 431-060 South Korea		
Device Under Test:	WiVIEW		
FCC ID:	PCO-WMT-1000I	Model No.:	WMT-1000I
Receipt No.:	SKTEU06-0156	Date of receipt:	March 17, 2006
Date of Issue:	April 6, 2006		
Location of Testing:	SK TECH CO., LTD. 820-2, Wolmoon-Ri, Wabu-Up, Namyangju-Si, Kyunggi-Do, Korea		
Test Procedure:	ANSI C63.4, FCC Public Notice DA 02-2138 (August 30, 2002)		
Test Specification:	47CFR, Part 15 Rules		
Equipment Class:	NII - Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure TX		
Test Result:	The above-mentioned device has been tested and passed.		
Tested & Reported by: Jong-Soo, Yoon		Approved by: Jae-Kyung, Bae	
 _____ Signature Date		 _____ Signature Date	
Other Aspects:	-		
Abbreviations:	· OK, Pass = passed · Fail = failed · N/A = not applicable		

- This test report is not permitted to copy partly without our permission.
- This test result is dependent on only equipment to be used.
- This test result is based on a single evaluation of one sample of the above mentioned.
- This test report must not be used to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S Government.
- We certify that this test report has been based on the measurement standards that is traceable to the national or International standards.



NVLAP Lab. Code: 200220-0



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1. GENERAL

These tests were performed using the test procedure outlined in ANSI C63.4, 2003 for intentional radiators, and in accordance with the limits set forth in FCC Part 15.407 for Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure TX. The EUT (Equipment Under Test) has been shown to be capable of compliance with the applicable technical standards.

We attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by SK Tech Co., Ltd. and were made under Chief Engineer's supervision.

We assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

2. TEST SITE

SK TECH Co., Ltd.

2.1 Location

820-2, Wolmoon Ri, Wabu-Up, Namyangju-Si, Kyunggi-Do, Korea

This test site is in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 for general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

This laboratory is accredited by NVLAP for NVLAP Lab. Code: 200220-0 and DATech for DAR-Registration No.: DAT-P-076/97-01



2.2 List of Test and Measurement Instruments

Description	Manufacturer	Model #	Serial #	
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4405B	US40520856	☑
EMC Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E7405A	US40240203	☑
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESIB40	100277	☑
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESVS10	834468/013	
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde&Schwarz	ESHS10	862970/019	☑
Artificial Mains Network	Rohde&Schwarz	ESH3-Z5	836679/018	☑
Pre-amplifier	HP	8447F	3113A05153	☑
Pre-amplifier	MITEQ	AFS44	1116321	☑
Pre-amplifier	MITEQ	AFS44	1116322	
Power Meter	Agilent	E4418B	US39402179	☑
Power Sensor	HP	8485A	3318A13916	☑
Frequency Counter	HP	5343A	2022A00167	☑
Oscilloscope	Agilent	54820A	US40240160	☑
Diode detector	Agilent	8473C	1882A03173	☑
VHF Precision Dipole Antenna (TX/RX)	Schwarzbeck	VHAP	1014 / 1015	
UHF Precision Dipole Antenna (TX/RX)	Schwarzbeck	UHAP	989 / 990	
Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck	HFH2-Z2	863048/019	
TRILOG Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB9160	3141	☑
Biconical Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VHA9103	2265	☑
Log-Periodic Antenna	Schwarzbeck	UHALP9107	1819	☑
Horn Antenna	AH Systems	SAS-200/571	304	
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	00040723	☑
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	00056768	☑
Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY42080359	☑
PSG analog signal generator	Agilent	E8257D-520	MY45141255	☑
DC Power Supply	HP	6634A	2926A-01078	☑
DC Power Supply	HP	6268B	2542A-07856	
Digital Multimeter	HP	HP3458A	2328A14389	☑
PCS Interface	HP	83236B	3711J00881	
CDMA Mobile Test Set	HP	8924C	US35360253	
Hygro/Thermo Graph	SATO	PC-5000TRH-II	-	☑
Temperature/Humidity Chamber	All Three	ATH-50M	20030425	☑

2.3 Test Date

Date of Application : March 17, 2006

Date of Test : April 2, 2006 ~ April 6, 2006

2.4 Test Environment

See each test item's description.



3. DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST

The product specification described herein was obtained from the product data sheet or user's manual.

3.1 Rating and Physical Characteristics

Type designation	WiVIEW, Model WMT-1000I
FCC ID	PCO-WMT-1000I During the tests, the EUT was not labeled with the FCC-label
Power source	DC 12V from the AC/DC adaptor supplied with the product
Local Oscillator or X-Tal	OSC: 27 MHz, 40 MHz, X-Tal: 24.576 MHz
Transmit Frequency	5180 MHz, 5200 MHz, and 5220 MHz (3 channels)
Antenna Type	External (Model WPS008, Peak Gain: 2.79 dBi @ 5250 MHz)
Type of Modulation	OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM)
Transfer Rate	6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54 Mbps
RF Output power	< 17 dBm
External Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DC INPUT - A/V INPUT (×2) - AUDIO INPUT - S-VIDEO - IR BLASTER (×2) - USB interface **

** The test report for compliance with FCC Part 15B as a Class B digital device should be issued with other test report number.

3.2 Equipment Modifications

None

3.3 Submitted Documents

Block diagram

Schematic diagram

Antenna Specification

Part List

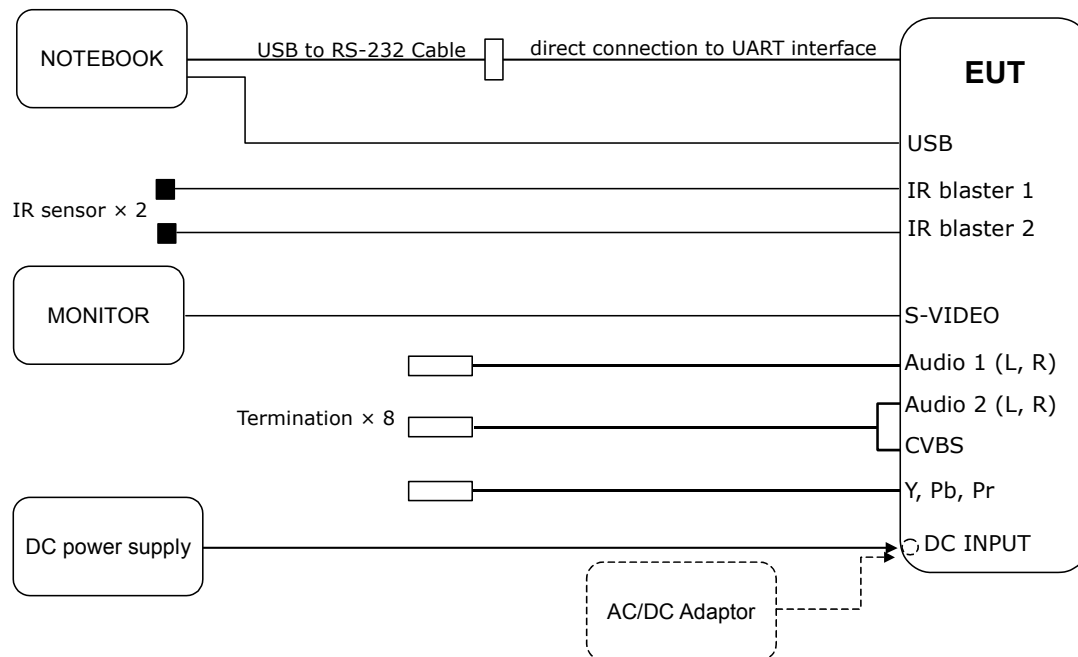
User manual



4. MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

4.1 Description of test configuration

The measurements were taken in continuous transmitting mode using the TEST SOFTWARE (ComDebugger.exe) provided by the applicant for controlling the EUT via UART interface so that the operating frequency of the EUT could be changed, and that the EUT could continuously transmit RF signals with no off intervals. If not otherwise stated, BPSK modulation with 6 Mbps transfer rate was used.



4.2 List of Peripherals

Equipment Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cable Description
Notebook PC **	Trigem	Dreambook	1.8m, Shielded, USB to RS-232 Cable
MONITOR	HITRON SYSTEMS INC	CVM 1054X	1.2 m, Unshielded power line
AC/DC Adaptor	HUA JUNG COMP CO., LTD.	HAPU05F5	1.2 m, Unshielded power line
IR Sensors (× 2)	Sigmacom Co., Ltd.	-	2.0 m, Unshielded
EUT	Sigmacom Co., Ltd.	WMT-1000I	S-Video cable, 1.2 m, Unshielded USB cable, 1.2 m, Unshielded AV cable (× 3), 1.2 m, Unshielded

** For control of RF module via UART interface in the EUT.

4.3 Uncertainty

Measurement Item	Combined Standard Uncertainty U_c	Expanded Uncertainty $U = KU_c$ ($K = 2$)
Conducted RF power	± 1.49 dB	± 2.98 dB
Radiated disturbance	± 2.30 dB	± 4.60 dB
Conducted disturbance	± 1.96 dB	± 3.92 dB



5. TEST AND MEASUREMENTS

Summary of Test Results

Requirement	CFR 47 Section	Report Section	Test Result
Antenna Requirement	15.203, 15.407(a)(1)	5.1	PASS
Maximum Conducted Output Power	15.407(a)(1)	5.2	PASS
Peak Power Spectral Density	15.407(a)(1)	5.3	PASS
Peak Power Excursion	15.407(a)(6)	5.4	PASS
Spurious Emission, Band Edge, and Restricted bands	15.407(b), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	5.5	PASS
Conducted Emissions	15.407(b), 15.207(a)	5.6	PASS
RF Exposure	15.407(f), 1.1307(b)	5.7	PASS
Frequency Stability	15.407(g)	5.8	PASS

5.1 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

5.1.1 Regulation

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. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this Section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

According to §15.407(a)(1) For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 50 mW or 4 dBm + 10log B, where B is the 26dB emission bandwidth in MHz. In addition, the peak power spectral density shall not exceed 4 dBm in any 1MHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

5.1.2 Result:

PASS

The transmitter has a unique antenna connector, Reverse-Polarity SMA type. The directional gain of the antenna is 2.79 dBi.



5.2 MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(a)(1), for the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 50 mW or 4 dBm + 10log B, where B is the 26dB emission bandwidth in MHz. In addition, the peak power spectral density shall not exceed 4 dBm in any 1MHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

According to §15.407(a)(4), the maximum conducted output power must be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms-equivalent voltage. The measurement results shall be properly adjusted for any instrument limitations, such as detector response times, limited resolution bandwidth capability when compared to the emission bandwidth, sensitivity, etc., so as to obtain a true peak measurement conforming to the above definitions for the emission in question.

5.2.2 Test Procedure

FCC Public Notice DA 02-2138 (August 30, 2002) - Measurement Procedure Updated for Peak Transmit Power in the Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Bands.

APPENDIX A: Guidelines for Assessing Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices

PEAK CONDUCTED TRANSMIT OUTPUT POWER

1. Measure the transmission pulse duration (T) over which the transmitter is on and transmitting at its maximum power control level.
2. Measure entire emission bandwidth (EBW) that is 26 dB down from the peak of the emission.
3. Select the measurement method as following:

Sweep time	≤	T	Method #1 -- spectral trace averaging -- and sum the power across the band. (Method #1 may be used only if it results in averaging over intervals during which the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level; intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level must not be included in the average)
Sweep time	>	T	Method #2 --zero-span mode with trace averaging -- and find the temporal peak. (Method #2 may be used only if it results in averaging over intervals during which the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level; intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level must not be included in the average)
EBW	≤	Largest available RBW	
Sweep time	>	T	Method #3 -- video averaging with max hold -- and sum power across the band.
EBW	>	Largest available RBW	

**3.1 Method #1:**

- 3.1.1 Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
- 3.1.2 Set RBW = 1 MHz, VBW \geq 3 MHz, and Sweep time = AUTO.
- 3.1.3 Use sample detector mode if bin width (i.e., span/number of points in spectrum display) $<$ 0.5 RBW. Otherwise use peak detector mode.
- 3.1.4 Use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. Transmitter must operate at full control power for entire sweep of every sweep. If the device transmits continuously, with no off intervals or reduced power intervals, the trigger may be set to "free run".
- 3.1.5 Trace average 100 traces in power averaging mode.
- 3.1.6 Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the 26 dB EBW of the signal. The integration can be performed using the spectrum analyzer's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW band edges.

3.2 Method #2:

- 3.2.1 Set zero span mode. Set center frequency to the midpoint between the -26 dB points of the signal.
- 3.2.2 Set RBW \geq EBW, VBW \geq 3 RBW. [If VBW \geq 3 RBW is not available, use highest available VBW, but VBW must be \geq RBW], and Sweep time = T
- 3.2.3 Use sample detector mode.
- 3.2.4 Use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses.
- 3.2.5 Trace average 100 traces in power averaging mode.
- 3.2.6 Find the peak of the resulting average trace.

3.3 Method #3:

- 3.3.1 Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
- 3.3.2 Set sweep trigger to "free run", Set RBW = 1 MHz, VBW \geq 1/T, and Sweep time = AUTO.
- 3.3.3 Use linear display mode.
- 3.3.4 Use sample detector mode if bin width (i.e., span/number of points in spectrum) $<$ 0.5 RBW. Otherwise use peak detector mode.
- 3.3.5 Set max hold.
- 3.3.6 Allow max hold to run for 60 seconds.
- 3.3.7 Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the 26 dB EBW or apply a bandwidth correction factor of $10 \log(\text{EBW}/1 \text{ MHz})$ to the spectral peak of the emission. The integration can be performed using the spectrum analyzer's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW band edges.

EMISSION BANDWIDTH "B" MHZ (EBW, ENTIRE EMISSION BANDWIDTH)

1. Use a RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
2. Set the VBW $>$ RBW, Use a peak detector.
3. Do not use the Max Hold function. Rather, use the view button to capture the emission.
4. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the peak 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%.

5.2.3 Test Results:**PASS****Table 1: Measured values of the Maximum Conducted Output Power**

Operating Frequency	Cable Loss	Reading	Limit	EBW (26 dBc)
5180 MHz	0.84 dB	+12.86 dBm	17 dBm or 4 dBm + 10log B	20.31 MHz
5120 MHz	0.84 dB	+13.20 dBm	17 dBm or 4 dBm + 10log B	20.79 MHz
5220 MHz	0.84 dB	+13.14 dBm	17 dBm or 4 dBm + 10log B	20.55 MHz

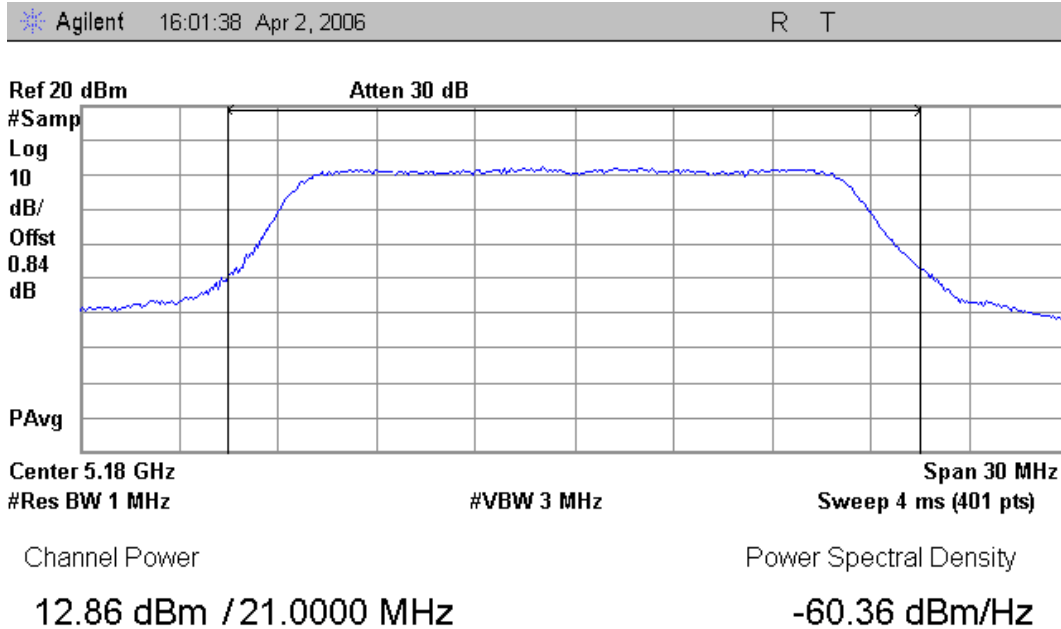
Cable Loss was included in Reading as Offset.

NOTE: Since the directional gain of the internal antenna declared by manufacturer ($G_{\text{ANT}} = 2.79 \text{ dBi}$) does not exceed 6.0 dBi, there was no need to reduce the output power.

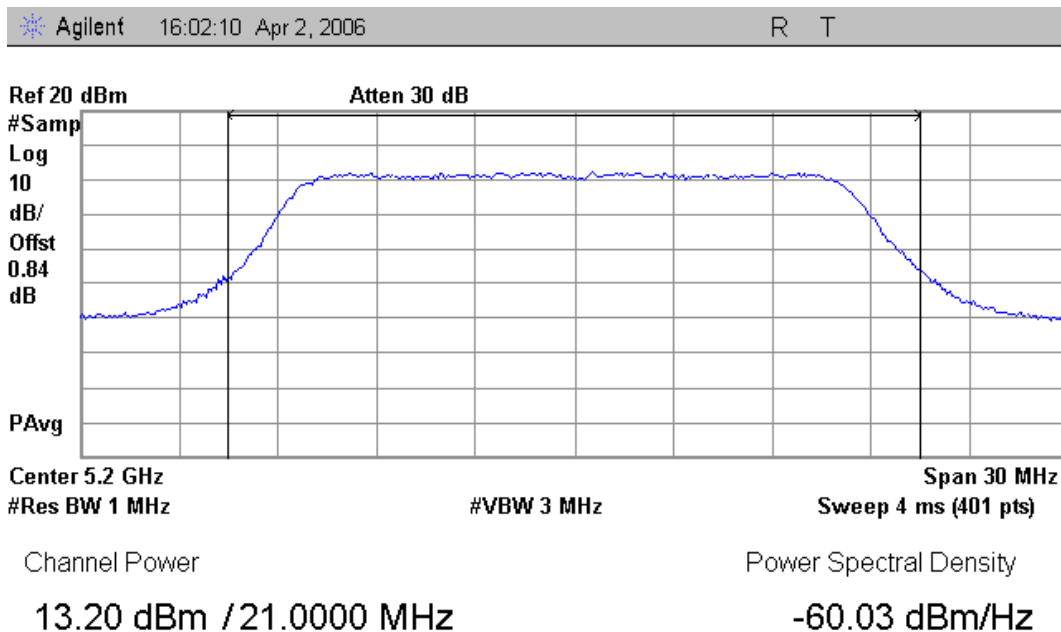
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Figure 1. Plot of the Maximum Conducted Output Power
Maximum Conducted Output Power (operating at 5180 MHz)



Maximum Conducted Output Power (operating at 5200 MHz)



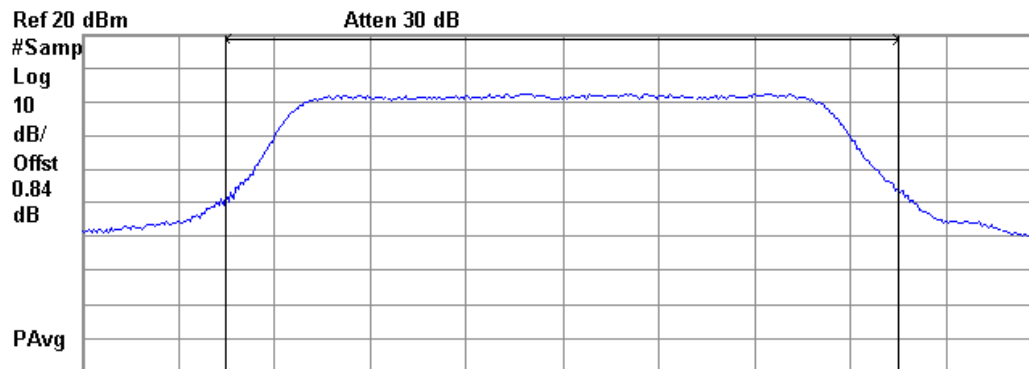


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Maximum Conducted Output Power (operating at 5220 MHz)

Agilent 16:02:42 Apr 2, 2006 R T



Center 5.22 GHz Span 30 MHz
 #Res BW 1 MHz #VBW 3 MHz Sweep 4 ms (401 pts)

Channel Power

Power Spectral Density

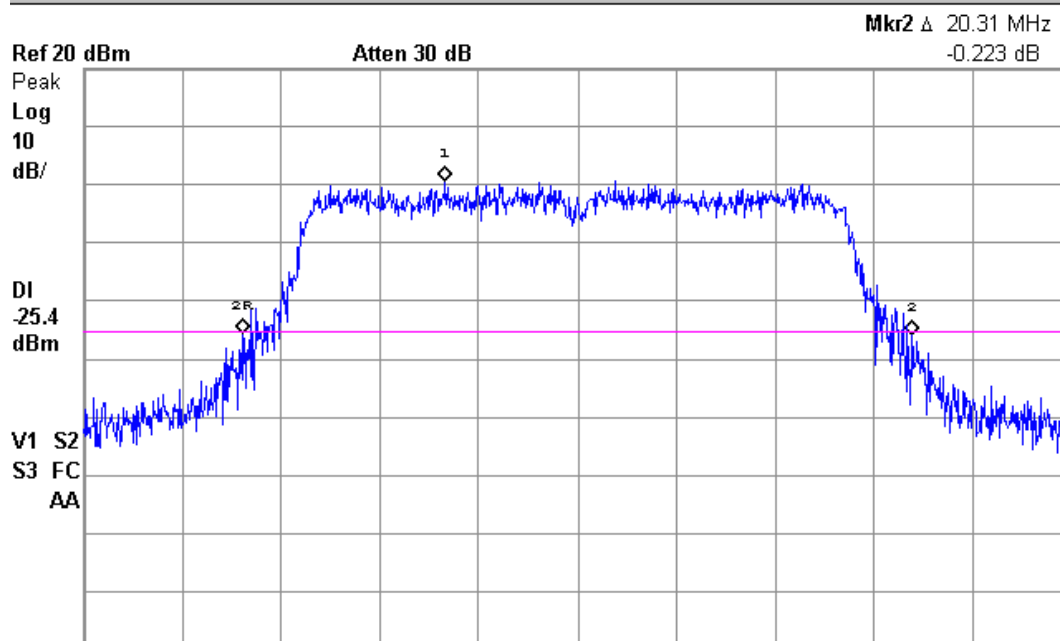
13.14 dBm / 21.0000 MHz

-60.08 dBm/Hz



Entire Emission Bandwidth (operating at 5180 MHz)

Agilent 15:00:05 Apr 2, 2006 R T

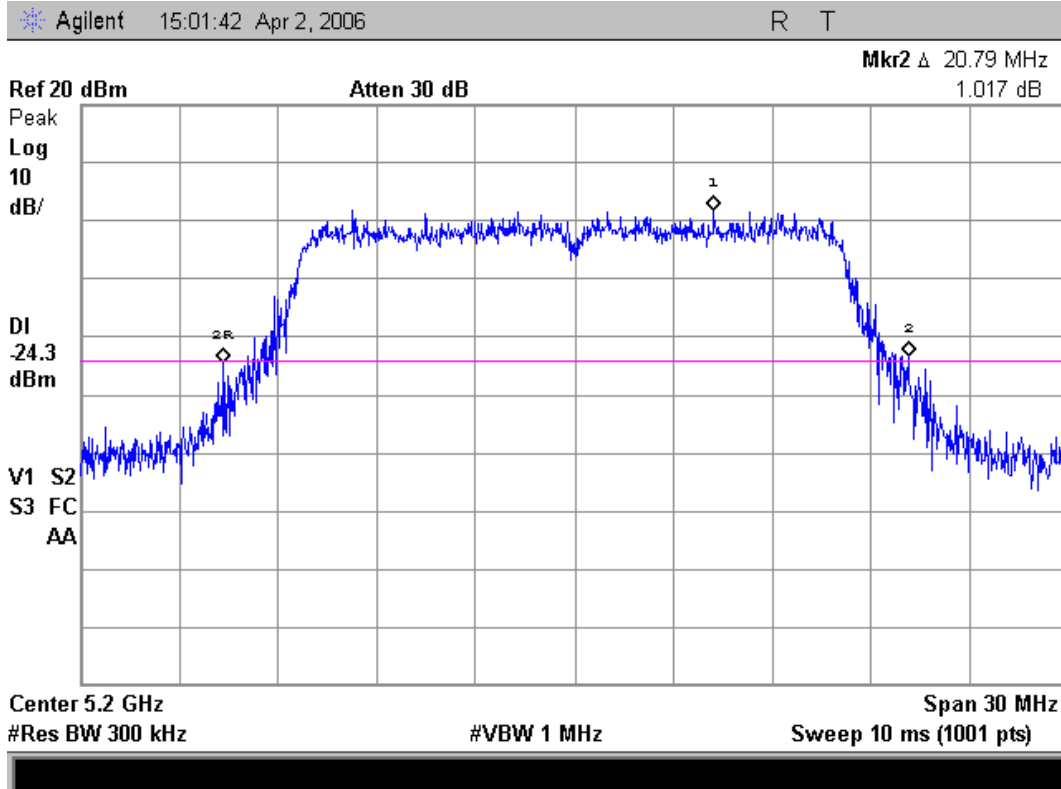
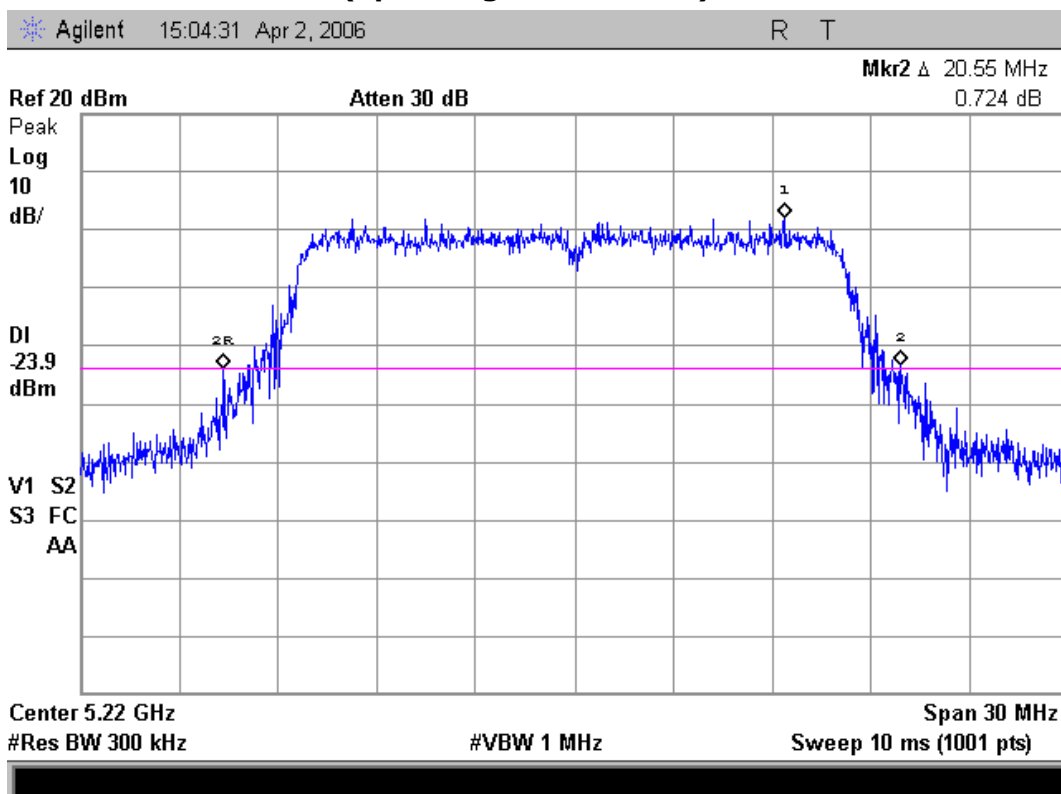


Center 5.18 GHz Span 30 MHz
 #Res BW 300 kHz #VBW 1 MHz Sweep 10 ms (1001 pts)



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Entire Emission Bandwidth (operating at 5200 MHz)**Entire Emission Bandwidth (operating at 5220 MHz)**



5.3 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(a)(1), for the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 50 mW or 4 dBm + 10log B, where B is the 26dB emission bandwidth in MHz. In addition, the peak power spectral density shall not exceed 4 dBm in any 1MHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

According to §15.407(a)(5), the peak power spectral density is measured as a conducted emission by direct connection of a calibrated test instrument to the equipment under test. If the device cannot be connected directly, alternative techniques acceptable to the Commission may be used. Measurements are made over a bandwidth of 1 MHz or the 26 dB emission bandwidth of the device, whichever is less. A resolution bandwidth less than the measurement bandwidth can be used, provided that the measured power is integrated to show total power over the measurement bandwidth. If the resolution bandwidth is approximately equal to the measurement bandwidth, and much less than the emission bandwidth of the equipment under test, the measured results shall be corrected to account for any difference between the resolution bandwidth of the test instrument and its actual noise bandwidth.

5.3.2 Test Procedure

This is an antenna conducted measurement using a spectrum analyzer. Method #2 provides the most accurate implementation of the rule; however, equipment limitations may preclude its use for short pulses. Method #1 is also acceptable to show compliance; it may overestimate the PPSD, but is easier to implement than method #2, and must be used when the conditions of method #2 cannot be achieved.

Method 1:

1. Use peak detector mode and max hold.
2. Set RBW= 1MHz* and VBW > 1 MHz.
3. The PPSD is the highest level found across the emission in any 1-MHz band.

Method 2:

1. Use sample detector and power averaging (not video averaging) mode.
2. Set RBW= 1 MHz*, VBW > 1 MHz.
3. The PPSD is the highest level found across the emission in any 1-MHz band after 100 sweeps of averaging.
4. This method is permitted only if the transmission pulse or sequence of pulses remains at maximum transmit power throughout each of the 100 sweeps of averaging and that the interval between pulses is not included in any of the sweeps (e.g., 100 sweeps should occur during one transmission, or each sweep gated to occur during a transmission).



5.3.3 Test Results:

PASS

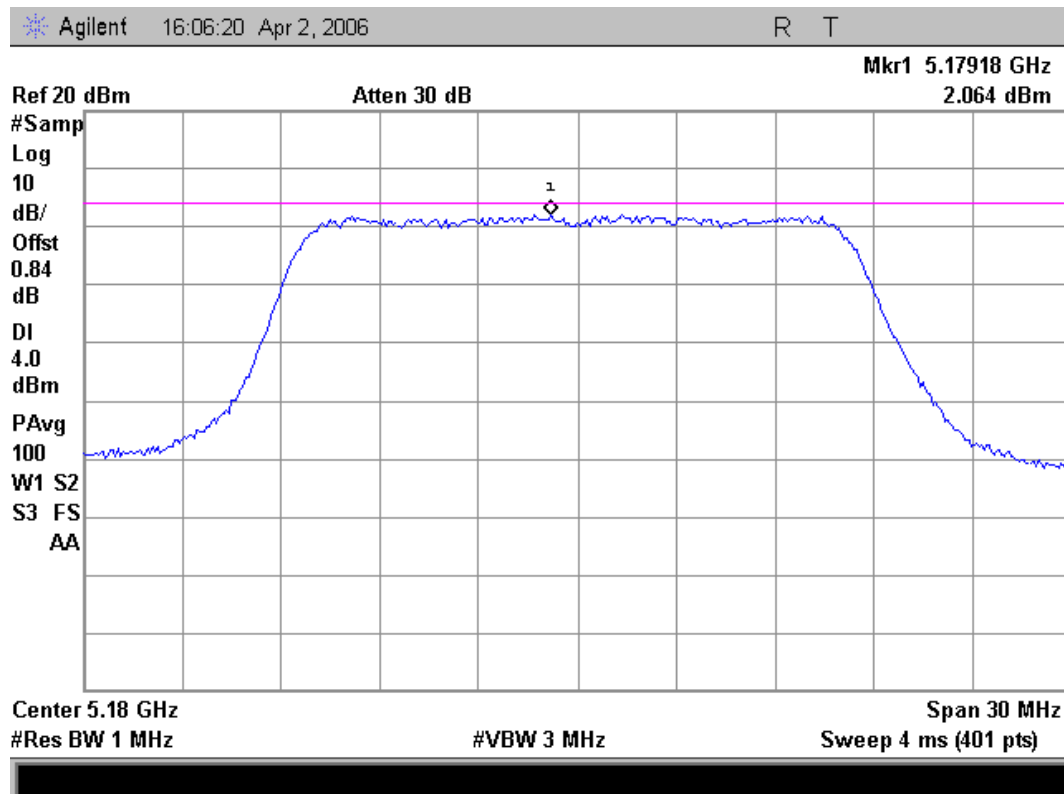
Table 2: Measured values of the Peak Power Spectral Density

Operating frequency	Cable Loss	Reading	Limit
5180 MHz	0.84 dB	2.064 dBm	4.0 dBm
5200 MHz	0.84 dB	2.049 dBm	4.0 dBm
5220 MHz	0.84 dB	2.188 dBm	4.0 dBm

Cable Loss was included in Reading as Offset.

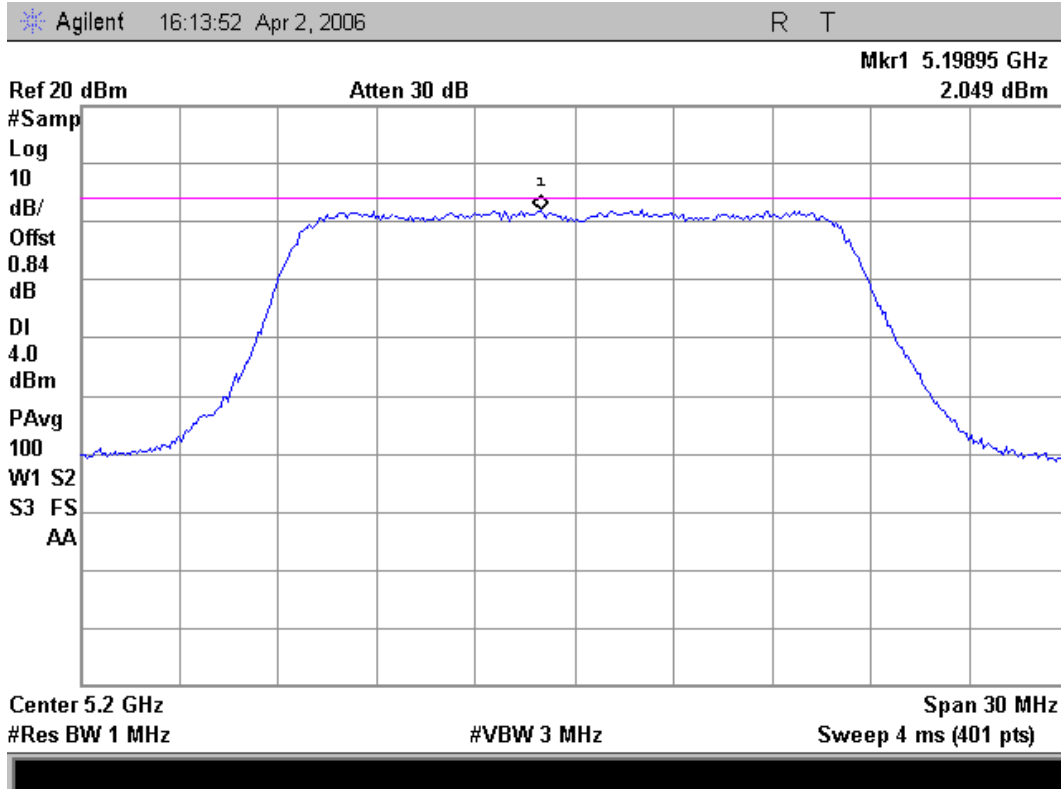
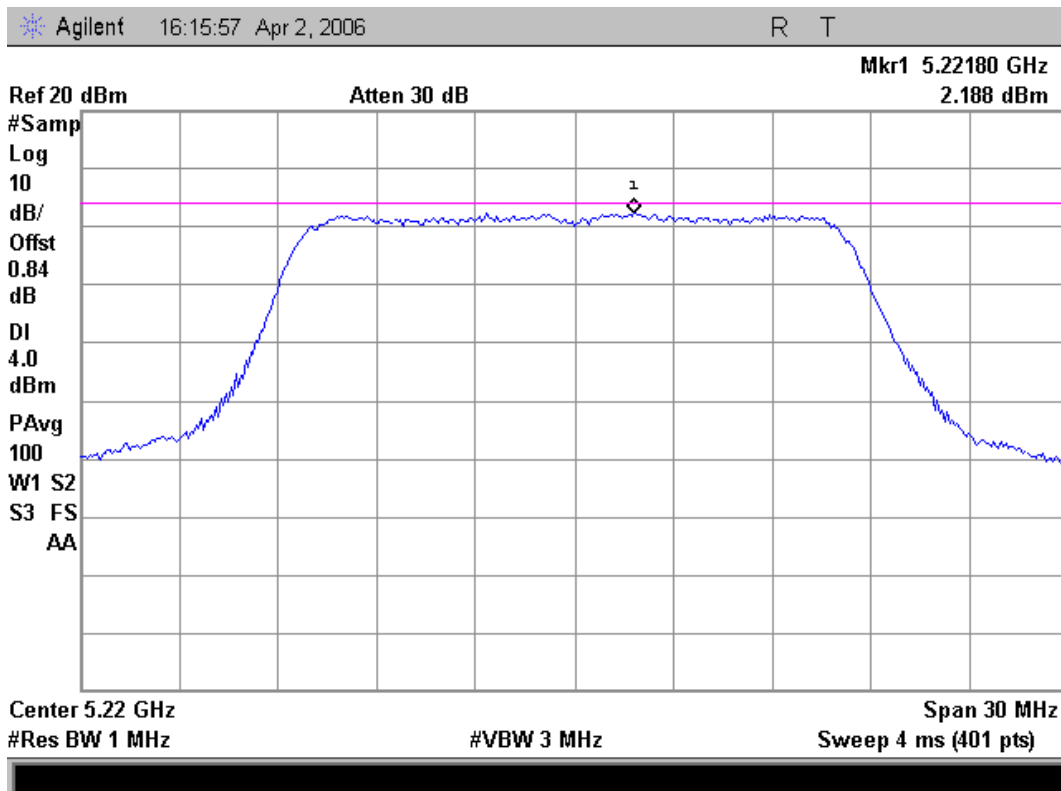
Figure 2. Plot of the Peak Power Spectral Density

Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz)



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Middle Channel (operating at 5200 MHz)**Highest Channel (operating at 5220 MHz)**



5.4 PEAK POWER EXCURSION

5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(a)(6), the ratio of the peak excursion of the modulation envelope (measured using a peak hold function) to the maximum conducted output power (measured as specified above) shall not exceed 13 dB across any 1 MHz bandwidth or the emission bandwidth whichever is less.

5.4.2 Test Procedure

1. Set the spectrum analyzer span to view the entire emission bandwidth.
2. The largest difference between the following two traces must be ≤ 13 dB for all frequencies across the emission bandwidth.

1st Trace:

Set RBW = 1 MHz, VBW ≥ 3 MHz with peak detector and max-hold settings.

2nd Trace:

If Method #1 was used for the peak conducted transmit output power test, then create the 2nd trace using the settings described in Method #1.

If Methods #2 or #3 were used for the peak conducted transmit power test, then create the 2nd trace using the setting described in Method #3.

5.4.3 Test Results:

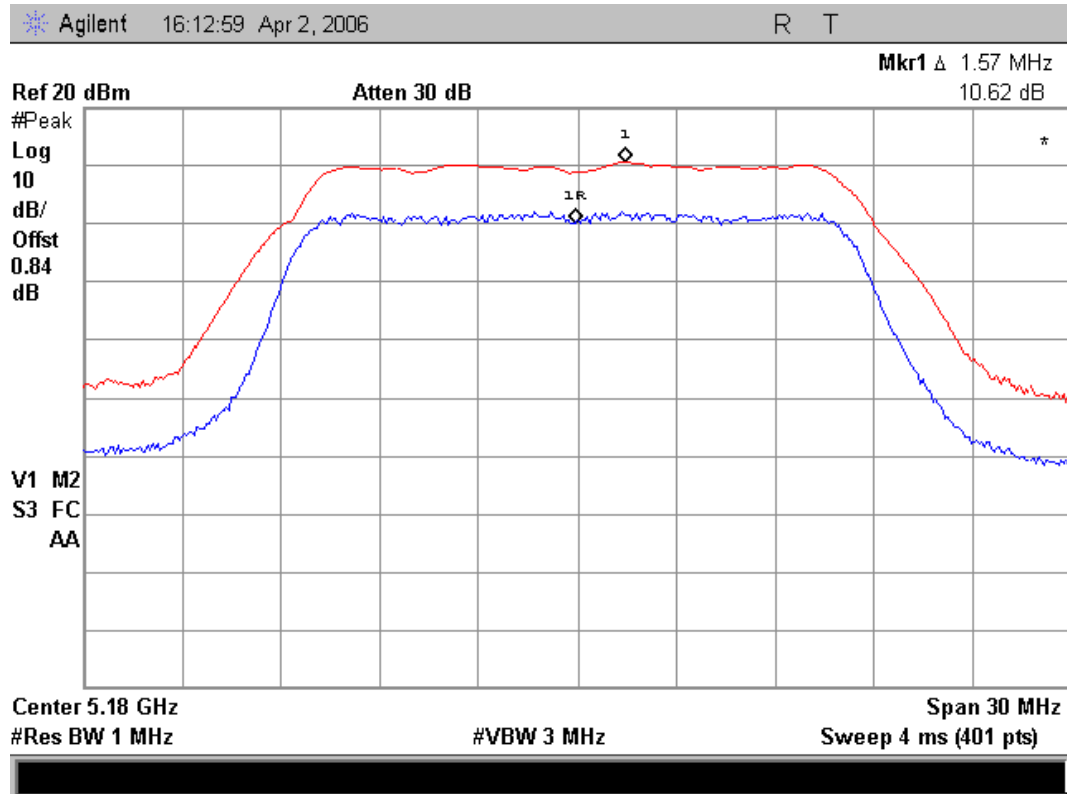
PASS

Table 3: Measured values of the Peak Power Excursion

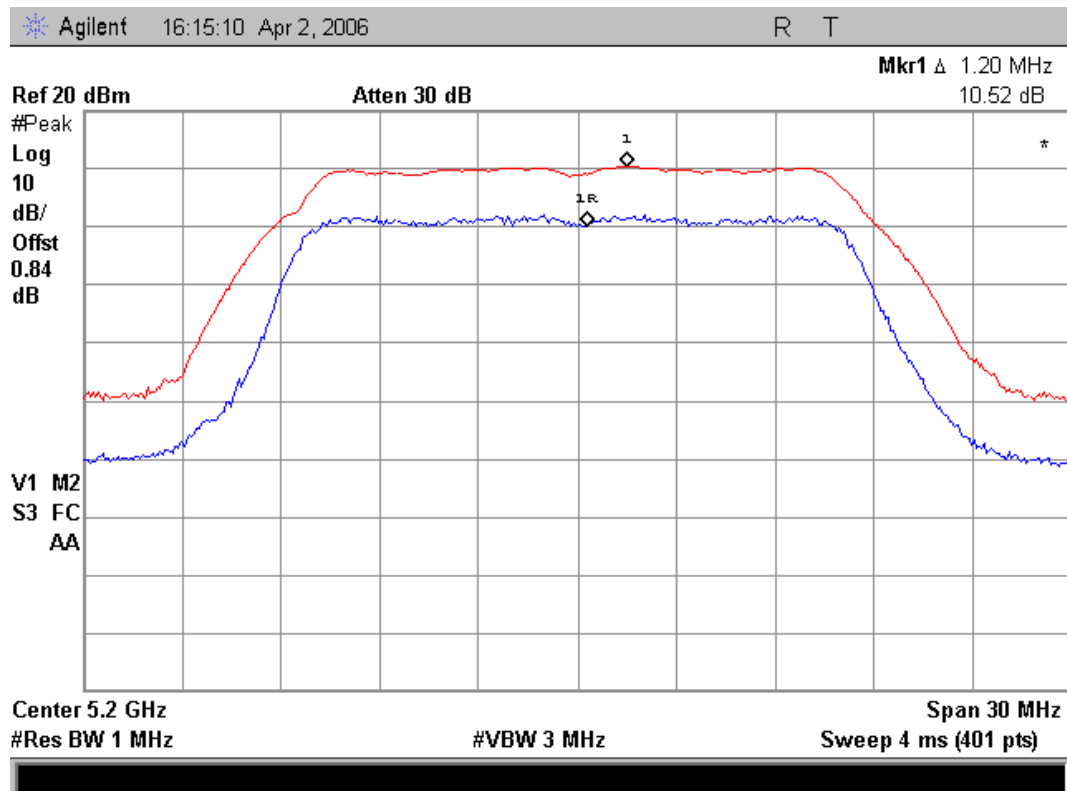
Operating frequency	Reading (delta-marker)	Limit
5180 MHz	10.62 dB	≤ 13 dB
5200 MHz	10.52 dB	≤ 13 dB
5220 MHz	10.74 dB	≤ 13 dB



Figure 3. Plot of the Peak Power Excursion
Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz)

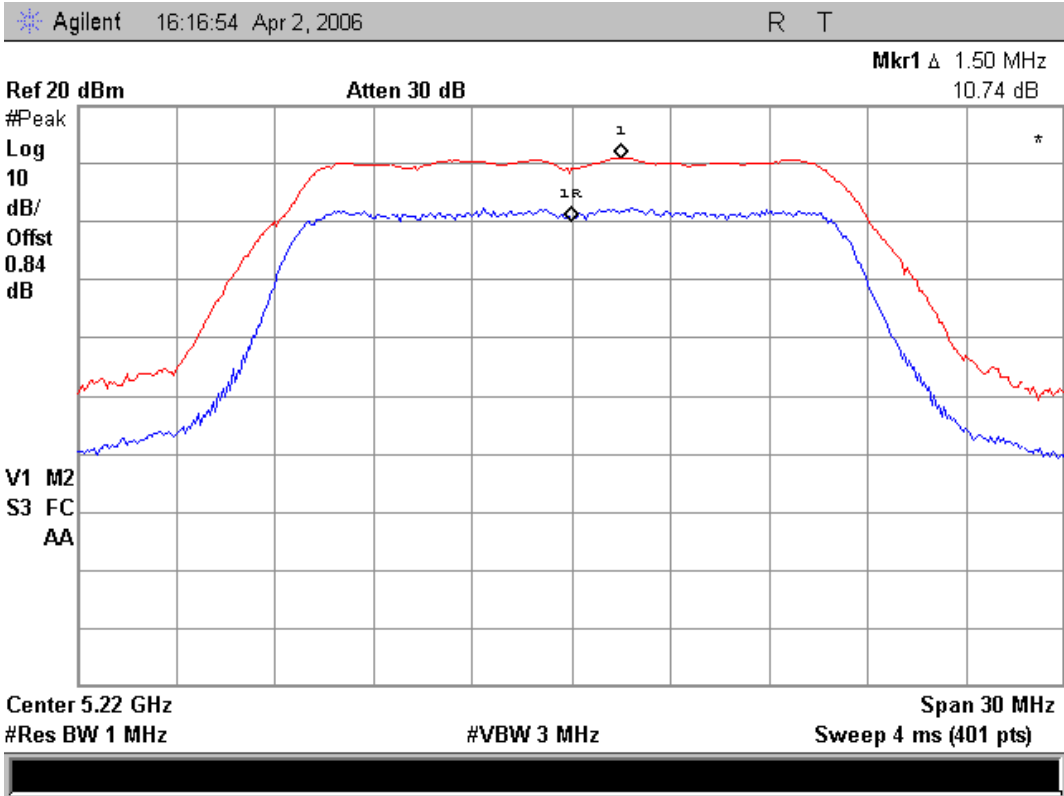


Middle Channel (operating at 5200 MHz)





Highest Channel (operating at 5220 MHz)





5.5 SPURIOUS EMISSIONS, BAND EDGE, AND RESTRICTED BANDS

5.5.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(b), undesirable Emission Limits: Except as shown in Paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the peak emissions outside of the frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated in accordance with the following limits:

- (1) 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 EIRP of -27 dBm/MHz.
- (5) The above 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.
- (6) Unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in Section 15.209. Further, any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with the conducted limits set forth in Section 15.207.
- (7) The provisions of Section 15.205 of this part apply to intentional radiators operating under this section.
- (8) When measuring the emission limits, the nominal carrier frequency shall be adjusted as close to the upper and lower frequency block edges as the design of the equipment permits.

According to §15.209(a), for an intentional device, the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength ($\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ @ 3m)	Field strength ($\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ @ 3m)
30–88	100	40.0
88–216	150	43.5
216–960	200	46.0
Above 960	500	54.0

** The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector and above 1000 MHz are based on the average value of measured emissions.



5.5.2 Test Procedure

1) Spurious RF Conducted Emissions:

Conducted measurements were performed to identify any spurious emissions from the EUT antenna port, which require further investigation or radiated emission measurements at the test site.

Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic.

RBW = VBW = 1MHz

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

2) Band-edge Compliance:

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band-edge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation

RBW = 1 MHz

VBW = 1 MHz for peak detection, and 10 Hz for average detection

Sweep = auto

Detector function = peak

Trace = max hold

2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the band-edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band-edge. 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.

3) Spurious Radiated Emissions:

1. The preliminary radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in an anechoic chamber at a distance of 3 meters.
2. The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 × 1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360°.
3. The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 30 to 1000 MHz using the TRILOG broadband antenna, and from 1000 MHz to 40000 MHz using the horn antenna.
4. To obtain the final measurement data, the EUT was arranged on a turntable situated on a 4 × 4 meter at the Open Area Test Site. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
5. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.
6. The presence of ambient signals was verified by turning the EUT off. In case an ambient signal was detected, the measurement bandwidth was reduced temporarily and verification was made that an additional adjacent peak did not exist. This ensures that the ambient signal does not hide any emissions from the EUT.



5.5.3 Test Results:

PASS

Table 4: Measured values of the Field strength of spurious emission

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Antenna Height [m]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Amp Gain [dB]	AF [dB(1/m)]	CL [dB]	Actual [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz										
160.00	120	H	2.0	39.2	27.5	15.3	1.3	28.3	43.5	15.2
310.49	120	H	1.0	40.1	27.0	16.5	1.6	31.2	46.0	14.8
400.00	120	H	2.3	29.4	27.8	18.3	1.7	21.6	46.0	24.4
620.97	120	H	1.4	39.7	28.5	21.3	2.3	34.8	46.0	11.2
776.23	120	H	1.1	37.6	28.4	22.9	2.6	34.7	46.0	11.3
AVERAGE data, emissions above 1000 MHz										
1299.38	1000	V	1.0	44.5	42.9	25.2	3.9	30.7	54.0	23.3
1399.12	1000	V	1.0	42.7	43.0	25.4	4.0	29.1	54.0	24.9
1999.78*	1000	V	1.0	39.1	43.5	28.0	4.1	27.7	54.0	26.3
5186.79	1000	V	1.0	101.2	44.8	34.2	7.9	98.5	---	---
5150.00	1000	V	1.0	45.9	44.8	34.2	7.9	43.2	54.0	10.8
6215.82*	1000	V	1.0	51.1	44.6	35.1	8.2	49.8	54.0	4.2
5221.64	1000	V	1.0	102.2	44.8	34.2	7.9	99.5	---	---
5350.00	1000	V	1.0	45.9	44.8	34.2	7.9	43.2	54.0	10.8
6264.04*	1000	V	1.0	50.9	44.6	35.1	8.2	49.6	54.0	4.4
PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz										
1299.38	1000	V	1.0	62.1	42.9	25.2	3.9	48.3	74.0	25.7
1399.12	1000	V	1.0	60.4	43.0	25.4	4.0	46.8	74.0	27.2
1999.78*	1000	V	1.0	57.6	43.2	28.0	4.1	46.5	74.0	27.5
5181.38	1000	V	1.0	110.6	44.8	34.2	7.9	107.9	---	---
5150.00	1000	V	1.0	60.7	44.8	34.2	7.9	58.0	74.0	16.0
6215.82*	1000	V	1.0	62.2	44.6	35.1	8.2	60.9	74.0	13.1
5221.24	1000	V	1.0	111.7	44.8	34.2	7.9	109.0	---	---
5350.00	1000	V	1.0	59.5	44.8	34.2	7.9	56.8	74.0	17.2
6264.04*	1000	V	1.0	62.3	44.6	35.1	8.2	61.0	74.0	13.0

Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + AF + CL]**

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization

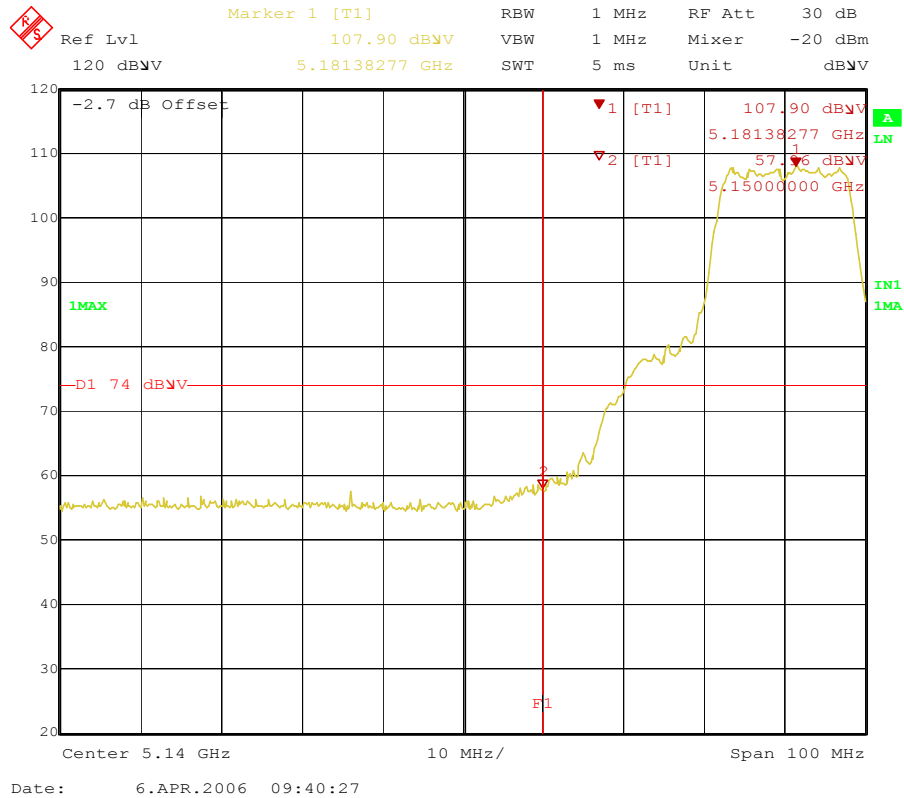
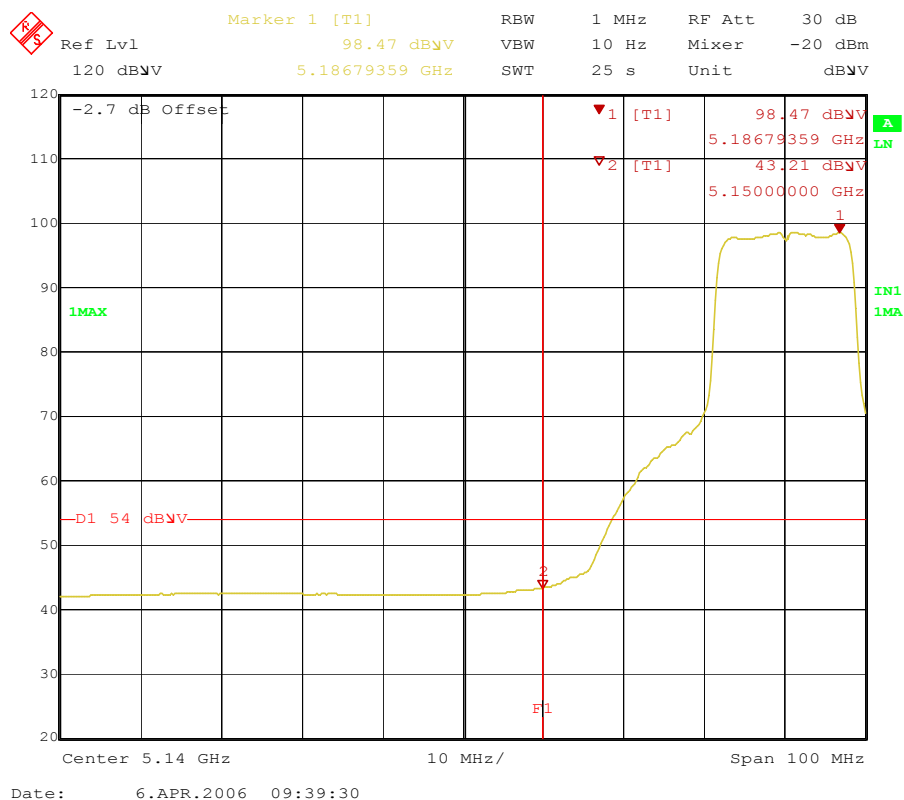
2. AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

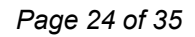
* The spurious emission at the frequency does not fall in the restricted bands.

NOTE: The spectrum was scanned from 30 MHz to 40 GHz. All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

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Figure 4. Plot of the Band Edge**Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz): PEAK****Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz): AVERAGE**



The screenshot shows a Spectrum Analyzer interface with a yellow trace representing the signal spectrum. The horizontal axis is frequency in MHz, ranging from 5.0 to 5.4 MHz. The vertical axis is power in dBm, ranging from 20 to 120 dBm. A prominent peak is visible at approximately 5.22 MHz, reaching a power of about 100 dBm. The peak is labeled with a red '1' and a red arrow. A horizontal red line is drawn at 54 dBm, labeled 'D1 54 dBm'. A vertical red line is drawn at 5.3 MHz, labeled 'F1'. The display includes a grid and various measurement parameters at the top: Ref Lvl 120 dBm, Marker 1 [T1] 99.53 dBm, RBW 1 MHz, VBW 10 Hz, Mixer -20 dBm, 5.22164329 GHz, and Unit dBm. The bottom of the screen shows the date and time: 6.APR.2006 09:54:09.

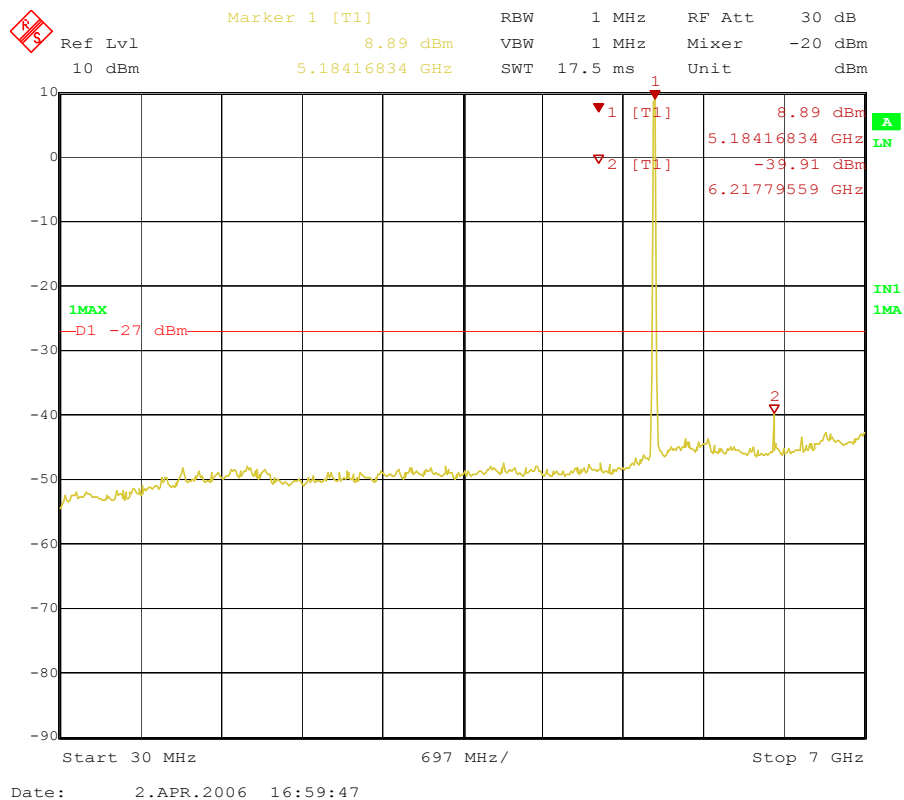
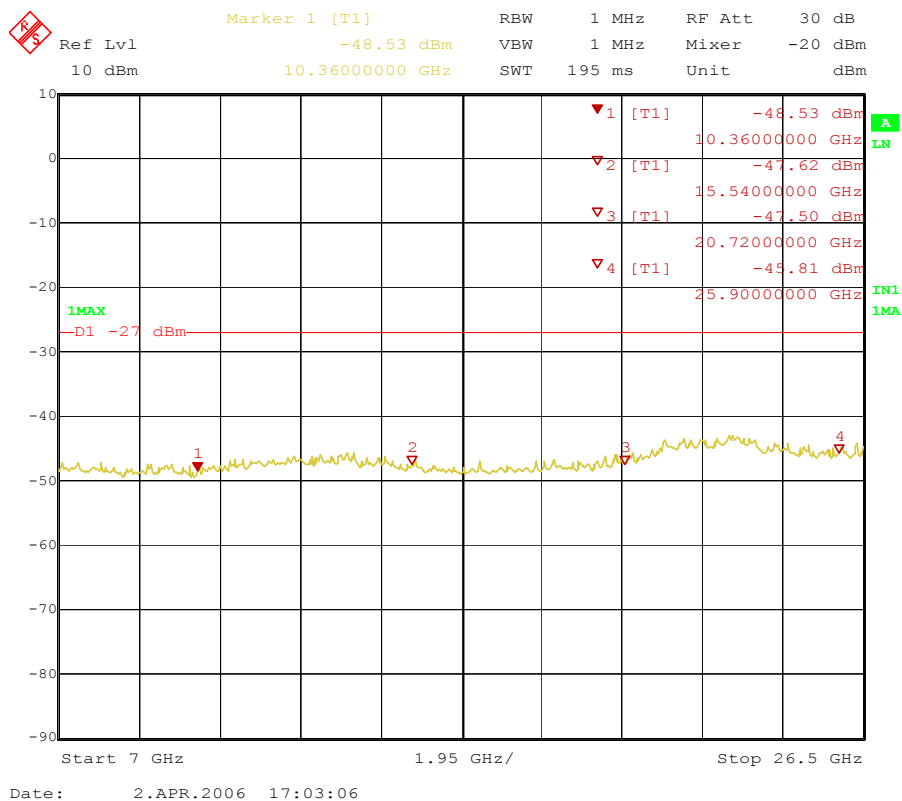
Parameter	Value
Ref Lvl	120 dBm
Marker 1 [T1]	99.53 dBm
RBW	1 MHz
VBW	10 Hz
Mixer	-20 dBm
5.22164329 GHz	
Unit	dBm

Center 5.3 GHz 20 MHz/ Span 200 MHz

Date: 6.APR.2006 09:54:09

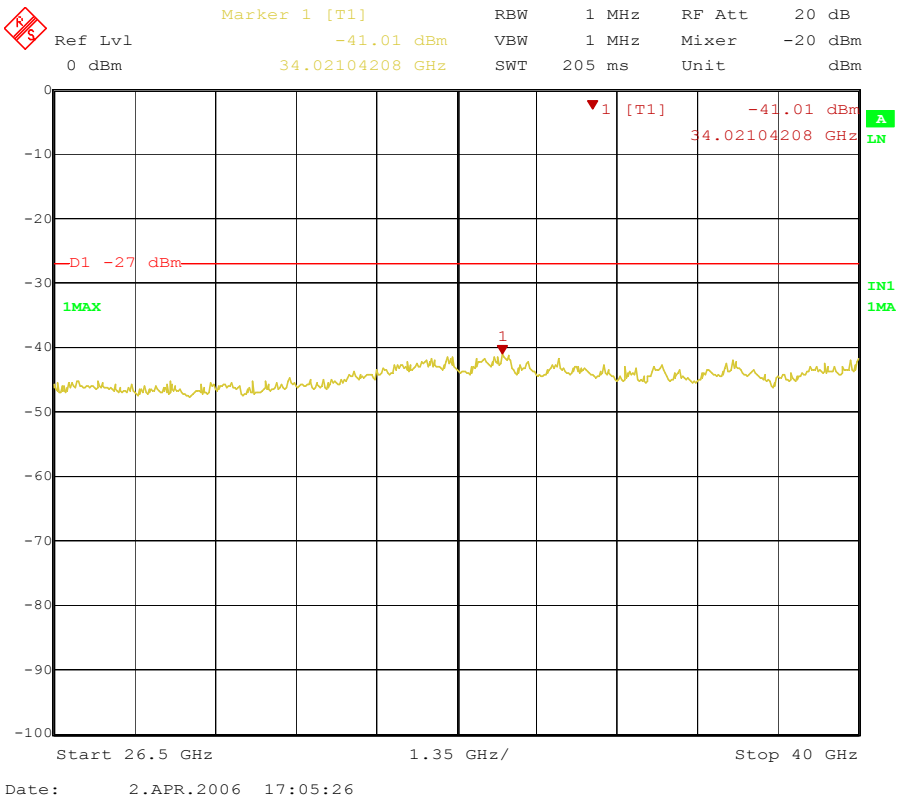
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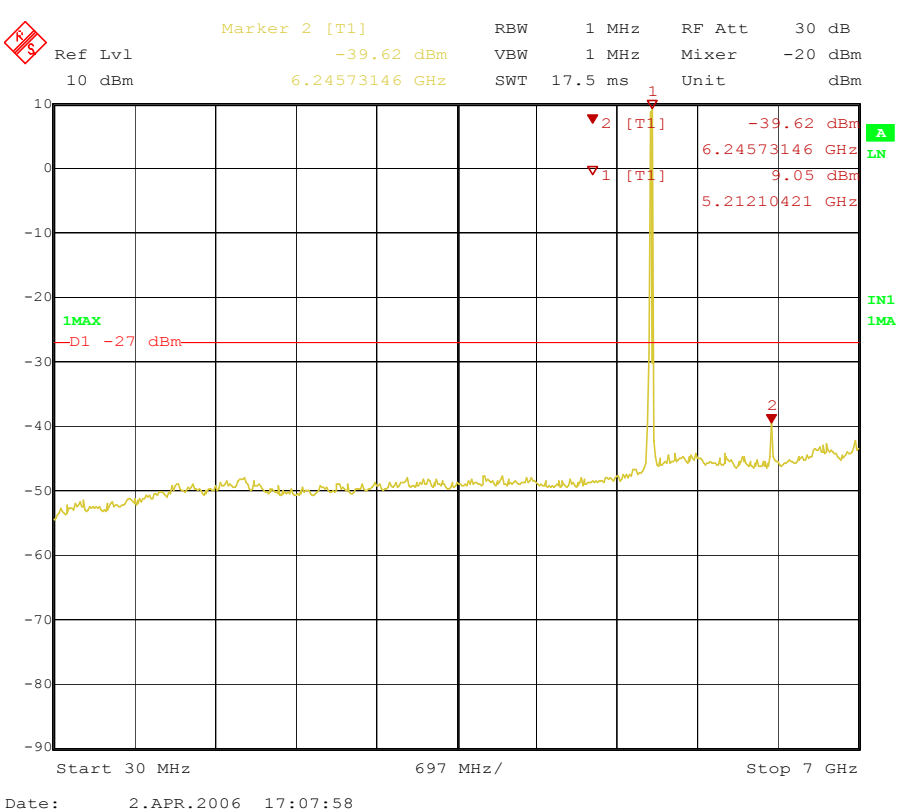
Figure 5. Plot of the RF antenna port emissions (Conducted)**Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz): 30MHz ~ 7GHz****Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz): 7GHz ~ 26.5GHz**



Lowest Channel (operating at 5180 MHz): 26.5GHz ~ 40GHz

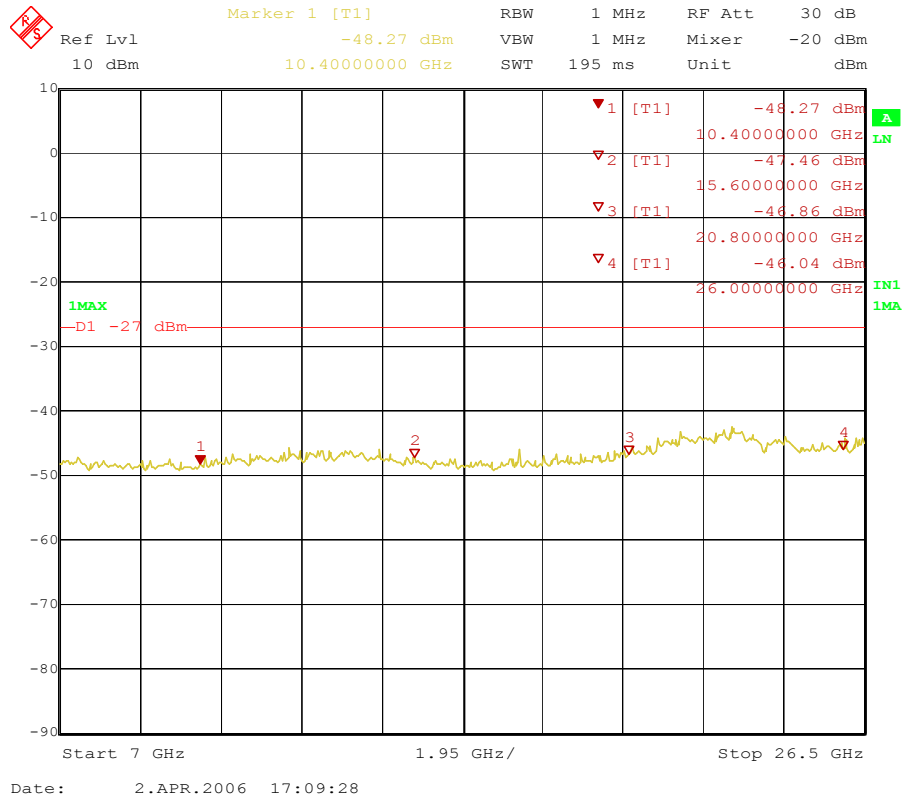
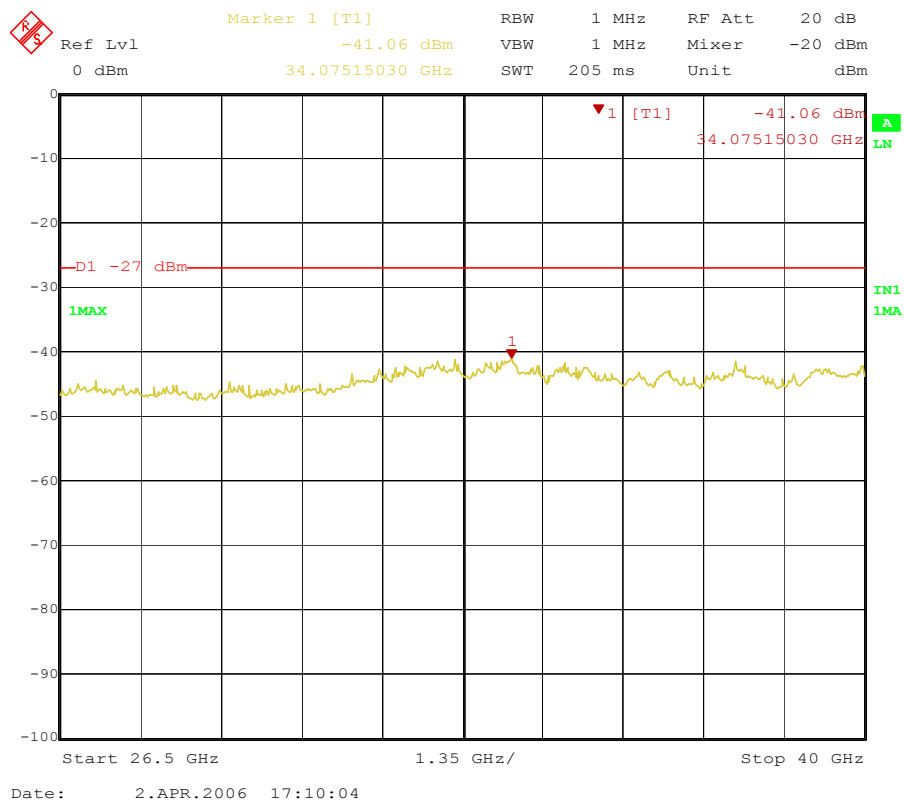


Middle Channel (operating at 5200 MHz): 30MHz ~ 7GHz



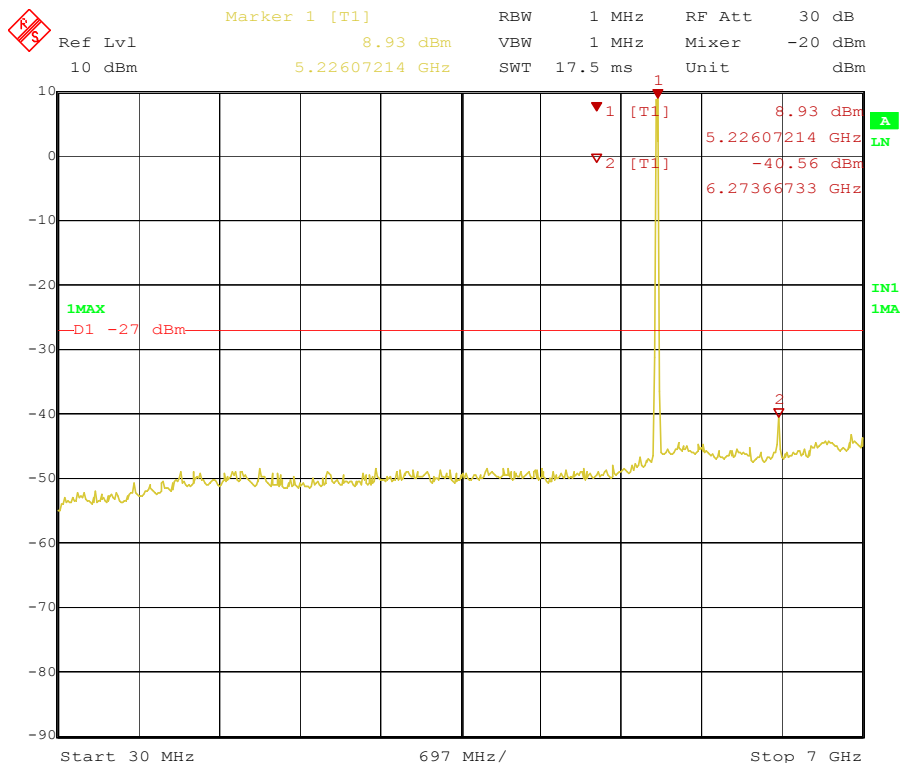
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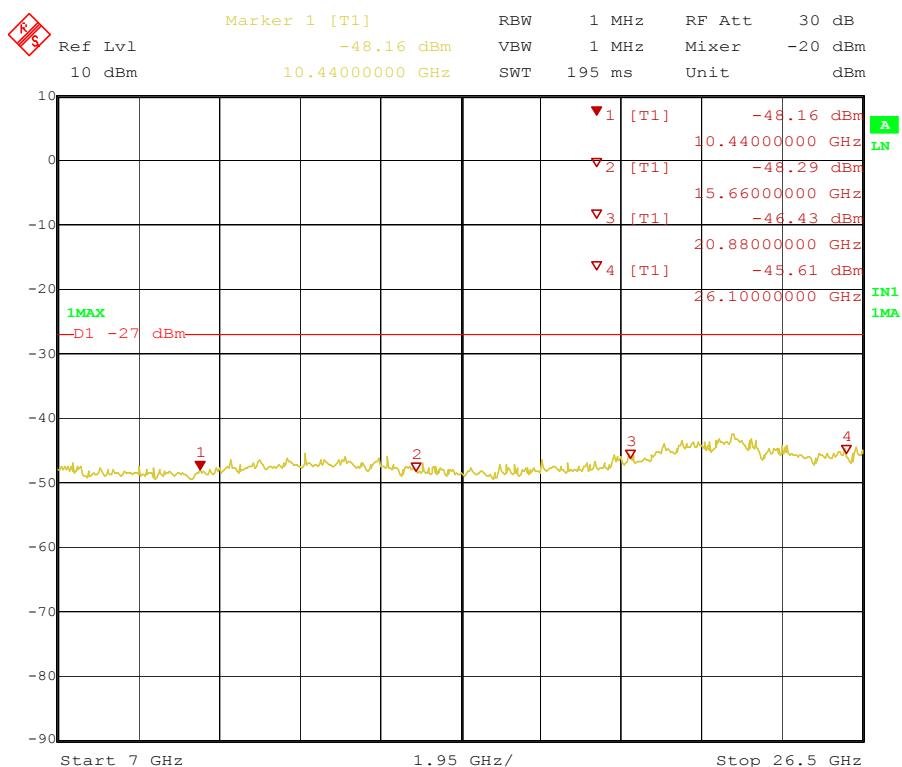
Middle Channel (operating at 5200 MHz): 7GHz ~ 26.5GHz**Middle Channel (operating at 5200 MHz): 26.5GHz ~ 40GHz**

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Highest Channel (operating at 5220 MHz): 30MHz ~ 7GHz

Date: 2.APR.2006 17:11:02

Highest Channel (operating at 5220 MHz): 7GHz ~ 26.5GHz

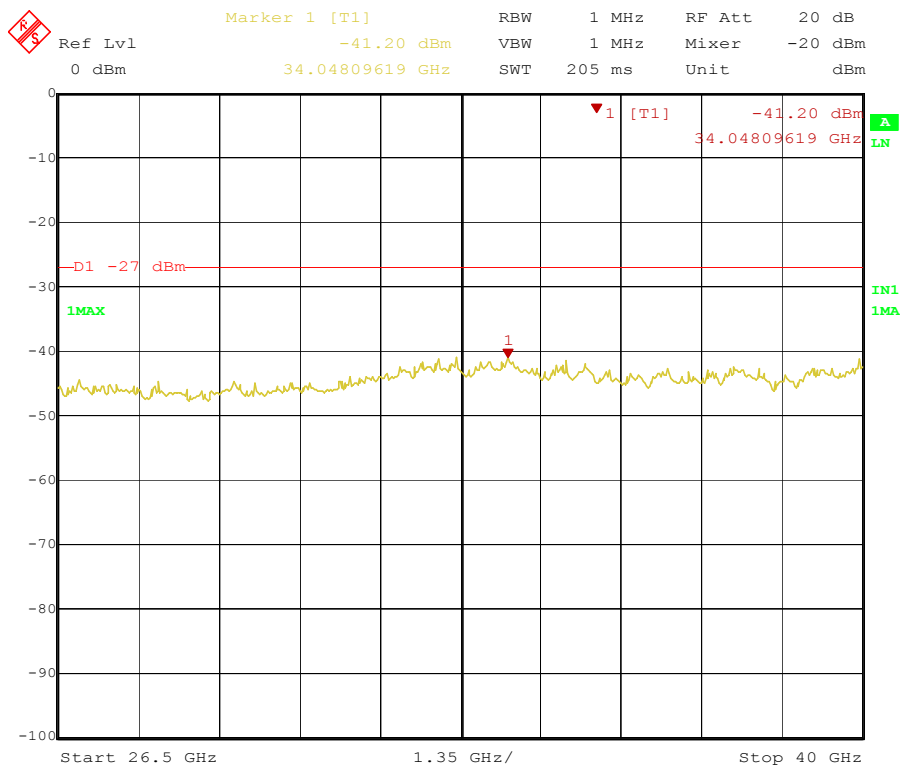
Date: 2.APR.2006 17:12:13



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Highest Channel (operating at 5220 MHz): 26.5GHz ~ 40GHz



Date: 2.APR.2006 17:12:47



5.6 CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

5.6.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(b)(6), unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in Section 15.209. Further, any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with the conducted limits set forth in Section 15.207.

According to §15.207(a), for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 Ω line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency of emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.5	66 to 56 *	56 to 46 *
0.5 – 5	56	46
5 – 30	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

5.6.2 Test Procedure

1. The EUT was placed on a wooden table of size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm in which is located 40 cm away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room.
2. Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT power cord was individually connected through a 50 Ω /50 μ H LISN, which is an input transducer to a Spectrum Analyzer or an EMI/Field Intensity Meter, to the input power source.
3. Exploratory measurements were made to identify the frequency of the emission that had the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in a range of typical modes of operation, cable position, and with a typical system equipment configuration and arrangement. Based on the exploratory tests of the EUT, the one EUT cable configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that had produced the emission with the highest amplitude relative to the limit was selected for the final measurement.
4. The final test on all current-carrying conductors of all of the power cords to the equipment that comprises the EUT (but not the cords associated with other non-EUT equipment is the system) was then performed over the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz.
5. The measurements were made with the detector set to PEAK amplitude within a bandwidth of 10 kHz or to QUASI-PEAK and AVERAGE within a bandwidth of 9 kHz. The EUT was in transmitting mode during the measurements.

**5.6.3 Test Results:****PASS****Table 5: Measured values of the Conducted Emissions**

Frequency [MHz]	Reading [dBμV]	L / N	CF [dB]	CL [dB]	Actual [dBμV]	Limit [dBμV]	Margin [dB]
QUASI-PEAK DATA							
0.200	46.86	N	0.12	0.02	47.00	63.61	16.61
0.695	37.32	N	0.12	0.05	37.49	56.00	18.51
0.995	37.05	N	0.14	0.07	37.26	56.00	18.74
1.425	36.72	L	0.15	0.07	36.94	56.00	19.06
1.595	38.46	L	0.15	0.07	38.68	56.00	17.32
2.455	40.42	N	0.15	0.11	40.68	56.00	15.32
2.475	41.23	L	0.18	0.11	41.52	56.00	14.48
2.480	44.82	N	0.15	0.11	45.08	56.00	10.92
2.560	39.28	N	0.15	0.11	39.54	56.00	16.46
2.605	41.12	L	0.18	0.11	41.41	56.00	14.59
2.770	39.61	L	0.18	0.11	39.90	56.00	16.10
3.090	38.20	L	0.18	0.11	38.49	56.00	17.51
AVERAGE DATA							
0.200	37.33	N	0.12	0.02	37.47	53.61	16.14
0.300	28.11	N	0.12	0.04	28.27	50.24	21.97
0.400	31.85	N	0.12	0.04	32.01	47.85	15.84
0.500	29.12	N	0.12	0.04	29.28	46.00	16.72
0.695	27.92	N	0.12	0.05	28.09	46.00	17.91
0.995	24.93	N	0.14	0.07	25.14	46.00	20.86
1.125	23.05	L	0.15	0.07	23.27	46.00	22.73
1.425	23.06	L	0.15	0.07	23.28	46.00	22.72
1.595	23.41	L	0.15	0.07	23.63	46.00	22.37
2.455	25.40	N	0.15	0.11	25.66	46.00	20.34
2.475	23.72	L	0.18	0.11	24.01	46.00	21.99
2.480	25.26	N	0.15	0.11	25.52	46.00	20.48
2.560	24.21	N	0.15	0.11	24.47	46.00	21.53

Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**[Actual = Reading + CF + CL]**

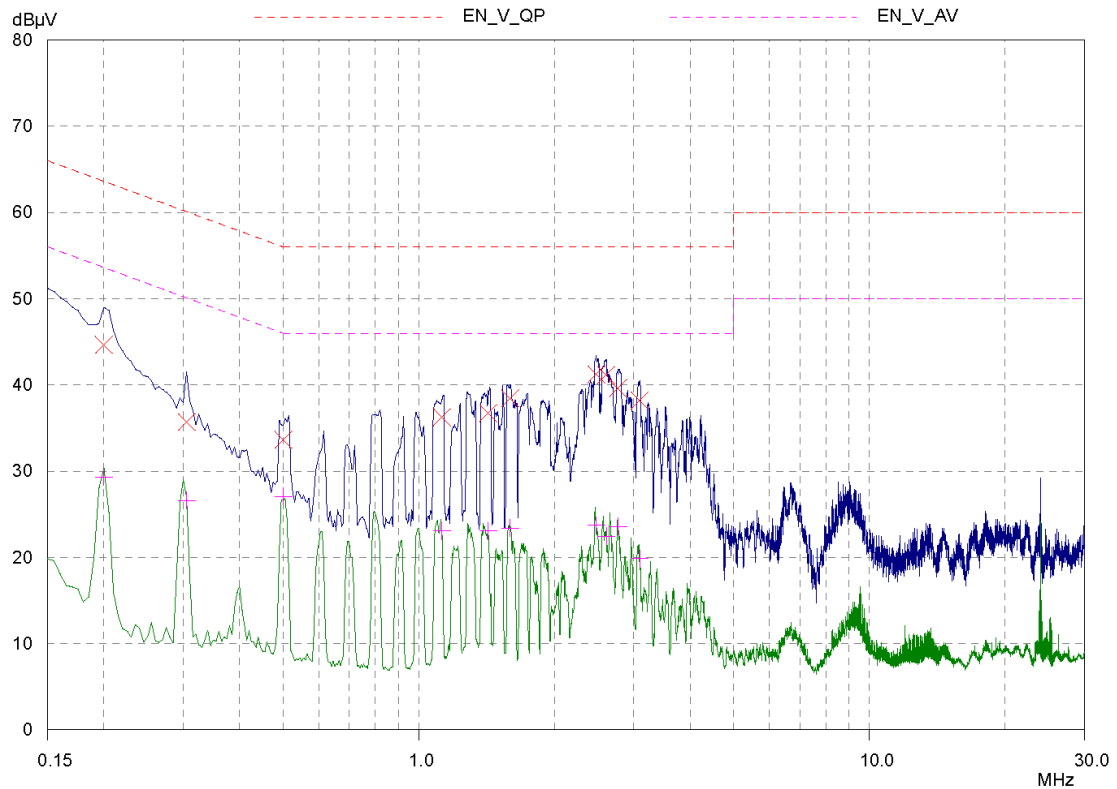
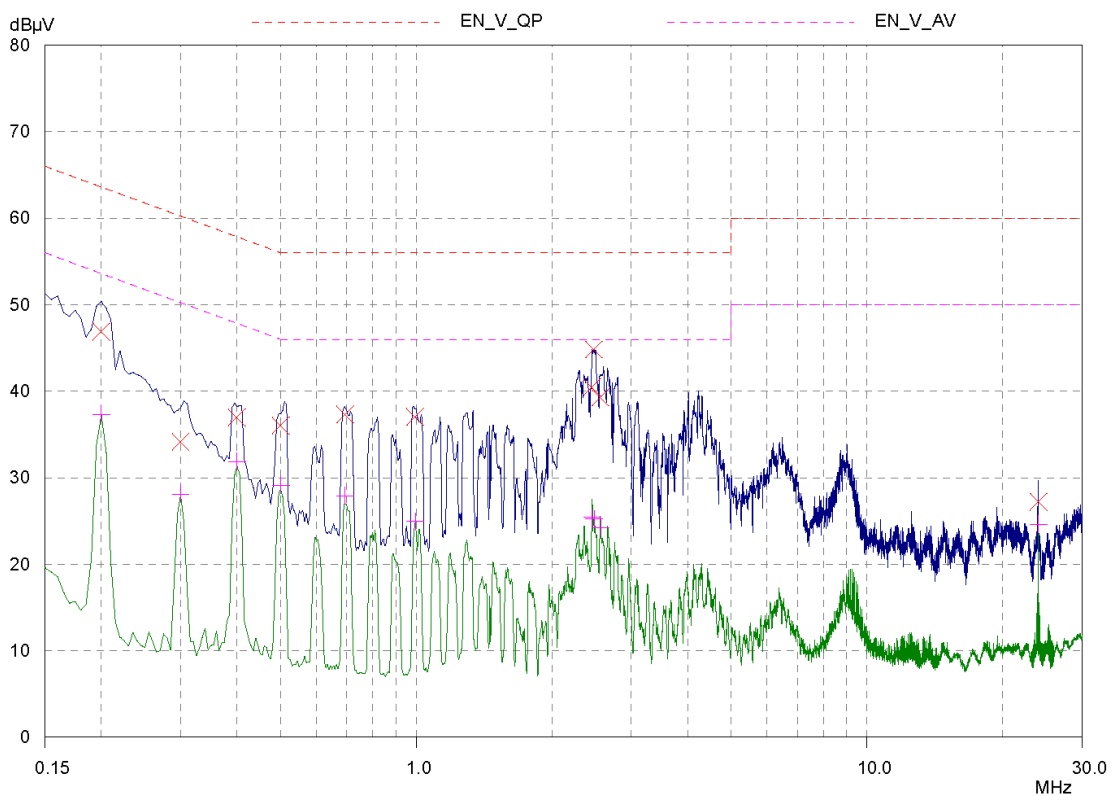
L/N = LINE / NEUTRAL

CF/CL = Correction Factor and Cable Loss

NOTE: The frequency range was scanned from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit.

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Figure 6. Plot of the Conducted Emissions**Line – PE****Neutral – PE**



5.7 RF Exposure

5.7.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(f), U-NII devices are subject to the radio frequency radiation exposure requirements specified in §§ 1.1307(b), 2.1091 and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. All equipment shall be considered to operate in a "general population/uncontrolled" environment. Applications for equipment authorization of devices operating under this section must contain a statement confirming compliance with these requirements for both fundamental emissions and unwanted emissions. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure: RF exposure is calculated.

Frequency Range	Electric Field Strength [V/m]	Magnetic Field Strength [A/m]	Power Density [mW/cm ²]	Averaging Time [minute]
Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3 ~ 1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34 ~ 30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	30
30 ~ 300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300 ~ 1500	/	/	f/1500	30
1500 ~ 15000	/	/	<u>1.0</u>	<u>30</u>

f = frequency in MHz,

* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure) Prediction

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance: Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$$S = PG/4\pi R^2$$

S = power density [mW/cm²]

P = power input to antenna [mW]

$$\left(\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{PG/4\pi S}\right)$$

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna [cm]

EUT: Maximum peak output power = 13.2[dBm] (= 20.9 [mW]) & Antenna gain = 2.79 [dBi]	
100mW, at 20cm from an antenna 6[dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 100 \times 3.98 / (4 \times \pi \times 400) = 0.0792 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$
20.9mW, at 20cm from the antenna 2.79 [dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.0079 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$
20.9mW, at 5cm from the antenna 2.79 [dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.1265 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$
20.9mW, at 2.5cm from the antenna 2.79 [dBi]	$S = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.5059 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]} < 1.0 \text{ [mW/cm}^2\text{]}$

NOTE: The antenna used for the EUT is an integral SMD chip antenna. The calculated values of MPE for the EUT show that MPE is safe beyond 2.5 cm from the antenna.

5.7.2 RF Exposure Compliance Issue

This information should be included in the user's manual:

This appliance and its antenna must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. A minimum separation distance of 20 cm must be maintained between the antenna and the person for this appliance to satisfy the RF exposure requirements.



5.8 FREQUENCY STABILITY

5.8.1 Regulation

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 user's manual.

5.8.2 Test Procedure

Frequency stability versus environmental temperature

1. Supply the EUT with nominal voltage.
2. Turn the EUT off, and place it inside an environmental temperature chamber. For devices that are normally operated continuously, the EUT may be energized while inside the test chamber. For devices that have oscillator heaters, energize only the heater circuit while the EUT is inside the chamber.
3. RF output was connected to a frequency counter or other frequency-measuring instrument via feed through attenuators.
4. Set the temperature control on the chamber to the highest specified EUT operating temperature, and allow the temperature inside the chamber to stabilize at the set temperature before starting frequency measurements.
5. While maintaining a constant temperature inside the environmental chamber, turn the EUT on and record the operating frequency at startup and two, five, and ten minutes after the EUT is energized.
6. After all measurements have been made at the highest specified temperature turn the EUT off.
7. Repeat the above measurement process for the EUT with the test chamber set at the appropriate temperature.

Frequency Stability versus Input Voltage

1. At room temperature (20 ± 5 °C), supply the EUT with nominal AC voltage.
2. Couple RF output to a frequency counter or other frequency-measuring instrument.
3. Turn the EUT on, and measure the EUT operating frequency at startup and two, five, and ten minutes after startup.
4. Supply it with 85% of the nominal voltage and repeat the above procedure.
5. Supply it with 115% of the nominal voltage and repeat the above procedure.

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5.8.3 Test Results:**PASS**

TEST MODE: EUT unmodulated

Table 6: Frequency Tolerance

Reference Frequency: 5180 MHz, LIMIT: ± 20 ppm (± 103600 Hz) Input voltage: 12.0 V _{DC}								
Environment Temperature [°C]	Carrier Frequency Measured with Time Elapsed							
	STARUP		2 minutes		5 minutes		10 minutes	
	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]
+50	5179.939508	-60492	5179.934934	-65066	5179.938273	-61727	5179.938135	-61865
+40	5179.957313	-42687	5179.949531	-50469	5179.942585	-57415	5179.938020	-61980
+30	5179.969432	-30568	5179.959409	-40591	5179.952738	-47262	5179.948147	-51853
+20	5179.981225	-18775	5179.975849	-24151	5179.972097	-27903	5179.968698	-31302
+10	5180.000148	+148	5179.991719	-8281	5179.985927	-14073	5179.980678	-19322
0	5180.013082	+13082	5180.006698	+6698	5180.002728	+2728	5179.998952	-1048
-10	5180.019052	+19052	5180.016385	+16385	5180.014125	+14125	5180.011753	+11753
-20	5180.018195	+18195	5180.016877	+16877	5180.015644	+15644	5180.014073	+14073

Reference Frequency: 5180 MHz, LIMIT: ± 20 ppm (± 103600 Hz) Environment Temperature: +20 °C								
Power Supplied [V _{DC}]	Carrier Frequency Measured with Time Elapsed							
	STARUP		2 minutes		5 minutes		10 minutes	
	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]	[MHZ]	Err [Hz]
85 %	5179.967428	-32572	5179.965311	-34689	5179.963271	-36729	5179.961184	-38816
100 %	5179.981225	-18775	5179.975849	-24151	5179.972097	-27903	5179.968698	-31302
115 %	5179.962374	-37626	5179.962030	-37970	5179.960240	-39760	5179.959075	-40925

Err [Hz] = Measured carrier frequency (MHz) - Reference Frequency (5180 MHz)