

TESTING REPORT

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1. Applicant

Name: Suprema Inc.
Address: 16F Parkview Office Tower, Jeongja-dong, Bundang-gu,
Seongnam, Gyeonggi, 463-863

2. Sample Description:

Type of equipment: BioStation 2
Basic Model: BS2-OEPW
Variant Model: BS2-OHPW

3. Date of Test:

July 15 ~ July 23, 2015

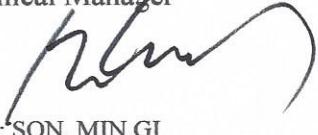
4. Test method used:

FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15.247

5. Test Results

Test Item: Refer to page 7
Result: Refer to page 8 ~ page 45
Measurement Uncertainty: Refer to page 7

This result shown in this report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

Affirmation	Tested by  Name: SEO, SOO HYEON	Technical Manager  Name: SON, MIN GI
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2015. 08. 03

KCTL Inc. Testing Laboratory

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1. Client information

Applicant: Suprema Inc.

Address: 16F Parkview Office Tower, Jeongja-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam, Gyeonggi, 463-863

Telephone number: +82-31-710-5669

Contact person: Dongmok Shin / bskim@suprema.co.kr

Manufacturer: Suprema Inc.

Address: 16F Parkview Office Tower, Jeongja-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam, Gyeonggi, 463-863

2. Laboratory information

Address

KCTL Ltd.

65 Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (443-390)
Telephone Number: +82-70-5008-1016 Facsimile Number: +82-505-299-8311

Certificate

KOLAS No.: 231

FCC Site Designation No.: KR0040

FCC Site Registration No.: 687132

VCCI Site Registration No.: R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849

IC Site Registration No.: 8035A-2

SITE MAP



3. Description of E.U.T.

3.1 Basic description

Applicant	Suprema
Address of Applicant	16F Parkview Office Tower, Jeongja-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam, Gyeonggi, 463-863
Manufacturer	Suprema
Address of Manufacturer	16F Parkview Office Tower, Jeongja-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam, Gyeonggi, 463-863
Type of equipment	BioStation 2
Basic Model	BS2-OEPW
Variant Model	BS2-OHPW *
Serial number	N/A

* Variant Model has different firm ware.

3.2 General description

Frequency Range	125 kHz (Low power), 2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (802.11b/g)
Type of Modulation	ASK (Low power), DSSS, OFDM (802.11b/g)
Number of Channels	1 channel (Low power), 11 Ch (802.11b/g)
Type of Antenna	PCB Antenna (802.11b/g)
Antenna Gain	2.1dBi (802.11b/g)
Transmit Power	19.20 dBm (802.11b/g)
Power supply	DC 12 V (Low power, 802.11b/g), PoE 48 V (Low power)
H/W Version	V01A
S/W Version	1.0.0
Test S/W version	Tera Term
RF Power setting	Adjusting the command as 'iwpriv wlan0 mp_txpower patha=44'

Note : The above EUT information was declared by the manufacturer.

3.3 Test Frequency

	Frequency
Low frequency	2 412 MHz
Middle frequency	2 437 MHz
High frequency	2 462 MHz

3.4 Test Voltage

Mode	Voltage
Norminal voltage	DC 12 V

4. Summary of test results

4.1 Standards & results

FCC Rule Reference	Parameter	Report Section	Test Result
15.203, 15.247(b)(4)	Antenna Requirement	5.1	C
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum Peak Output Power	5.2	C
15.247(e)	Peak Power Spectral Density	5.3	C
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth	5.4	C
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands	5.5	C
15.207(a)	Conducted Emissions	5.6	C

Note: C = complies

NC = Not complies

NT = Not tested

NA = Not Applicable

* The general test methods used to test this device is ANSI C63.10:2013

4.2 Uncertainty

Measurement Item	Expanded Uncertainty $U = KU_c (K = 2)$	
Conducted RF power	± 1.30 dB	
Conducted Spurious Emissions	± 1.52 dB	
Radiated Spurious Emissions	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz:	+ 4.94 dB, - 5.06 dB + 4.93 dB, - 5.05 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz:	+ 4.97 dB, - 5.08 dB + 4.84 dB, - 4.96 dB
Conducted Emissions	1 GHz ~ 25 GHz:	+ 6.03 dB, - 6.05 dB
	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz: 150 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	± 3.75 dB ± 3.36 dB

5. Test results

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.

And according to §15.407(a)(1)(2)(3), 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

-Complied

The transmitter has a PCB type of antenna. The directional peak gain of the antenna is 2.1 dBi.

5.2 Maximum Peak Output Power

5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2 400-2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725-5 850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to §15.247(b)(4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

5.2.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section 9.0 of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance.

5.2.2.1 PKPM1 Peak power meter method

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

5.2.3 Test Result

- Complied

*** 802.11b**

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]	Average Power [dBm]
Low	2 412	15.59	30.00	14.41	13.30
Middle	2 437	15.89	30.00	14.11	13.63
High	2 462	16.09	30.00	13.91	13.89

*** 802.11g**

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]	Average Power [dBm]
Low	2 412	18.70	30.00	11.30	8.79
Middle	2 437	19.00	30.00	11.00	9.15
High	2 462	19.20	30.00	10.80	9.38

NOTE:

1. Since the directional gain of the PCB antenna declared by the manufacturer ($G_{ANT} = 2.1 \text{ dBi}$), does not exceed 6.0 dBi , there was no need to reduce the output power.
2. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

5.3 Peak Power Spectral Density

5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(e), for digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

5.3.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section 10.0 of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance.

5.3.2.1 Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance, and is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance.

- 1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW to: $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- 4) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

5.3.3 Test Result

- Complied

*** 802.11b**

Channel	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dBm]
Low	1.33	8.00	6.67
Middle	2.32	8.00	5.68
High	2.34	8.00	5.66

*** 802.11g**

Channel	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dBm]
Low	-5.49	8.00	13.49
Middle	-5.05	8.00	13.05
High	-4.65	8.00	12.65

NOTE:

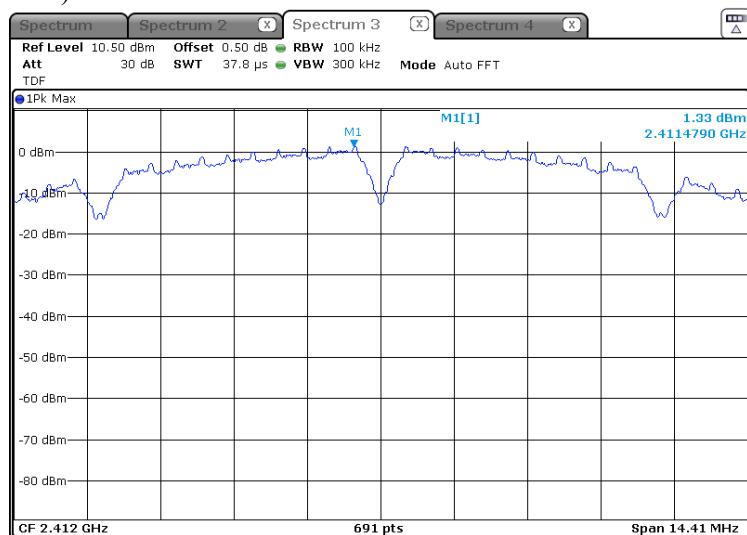
1. Since the directional gain of PCB antenna declared by the manufacturer ($G_{ANT}=2.1$ dB i), does not exceed 6.0 dB i , there was no need to reduce the power spectral density.
2. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

5.3.4 Test Plot

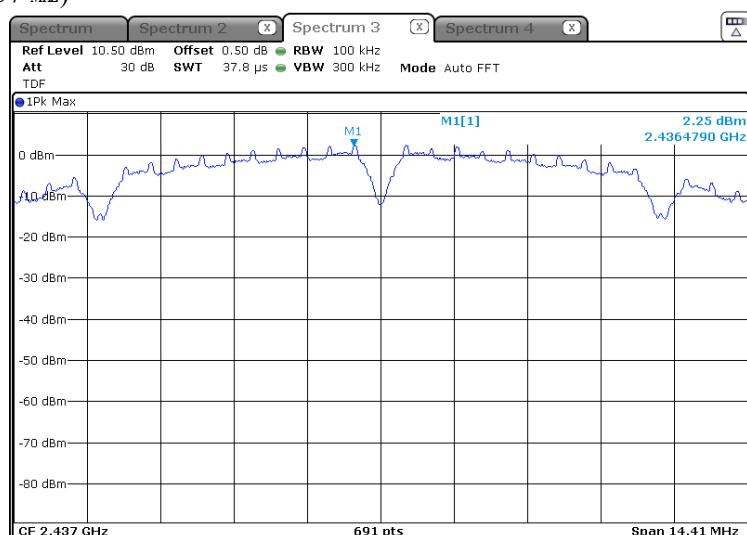
Figure 1. Plot of the Power Density

* 802.11b

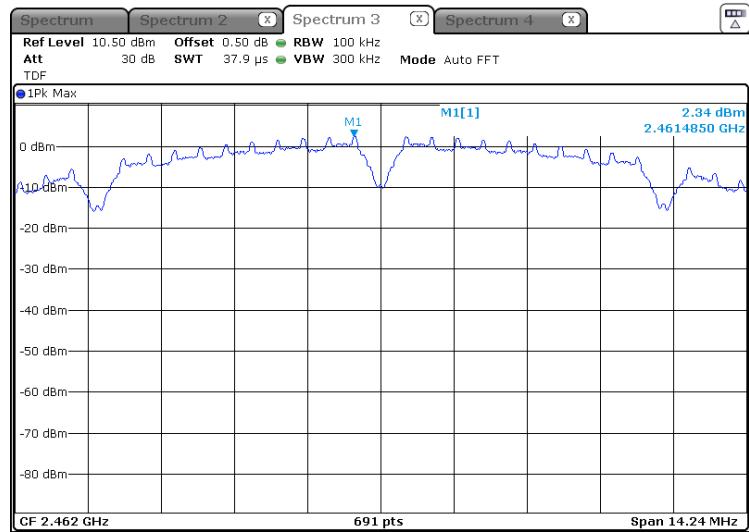
Lowest Channel(2.412 MHz)



Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)

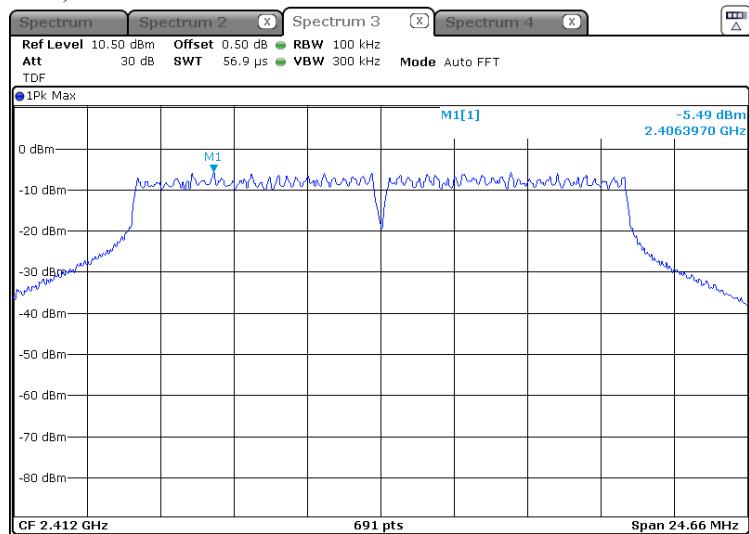


Highest Channel (2.462 MHz)

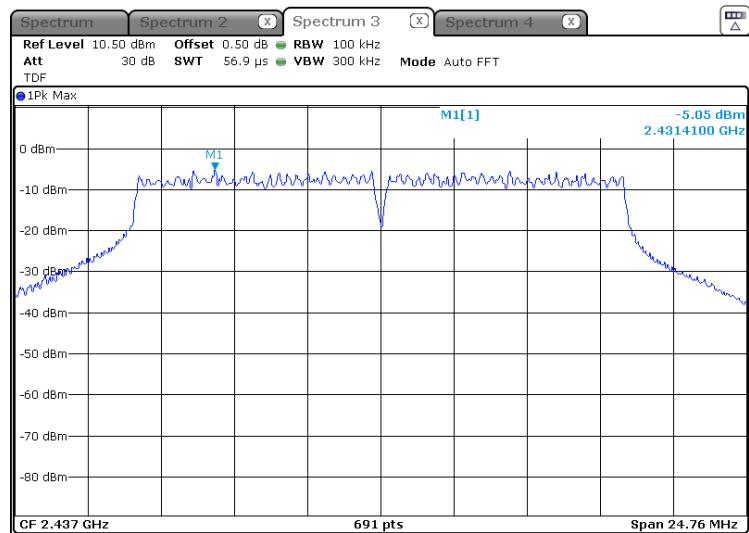


* 802.11g

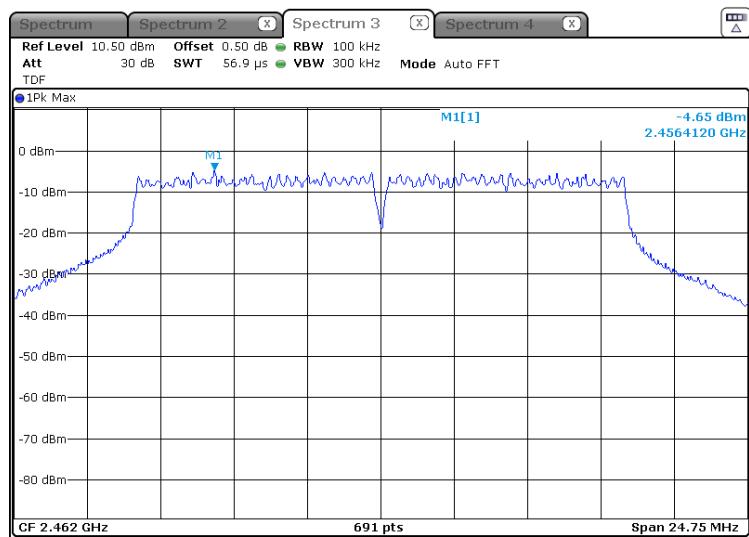
Lowest Channel(2.412 MHz)



Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)



Highest Channel (2.462 MHz)



5.4 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth)

5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2 400–2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725–5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

5.4.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section 8.0 of 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance.

5.4.2.1 DTS Channel Bandwidth-Option 1

- 1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- 2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- 3) Detector = Peak.
- 4) Trace mode = max hold.
- 5) Sweep = auto couple.
- 6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7) 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.

5.4.2.2 DTS Channel Bandwidth Measurement Procedure-Option 2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described above (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, $VBW \geq 3 \times$ RBW, peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥ 6 dB.

5.4.3 Test Result

- Complied

* 802.11b

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	6 dB Bandwidth [MHz]	Min. Limit [MHz]	Occupied Bandwidth (99 % BW) [MHz]
Low	2 412	9.61	0.50	15.28
Middle	2 437	9.61	0.50	15.22
High	2 462	9.49	0.50	15.28

* 802.11g

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	6 dB Bandwidth [MHz]	Min. Limit [MHz]	Occupied Bandwidth (99 % BW) [MHz]
Low	2 412	16.44	0.50	16.50
Middle	2 437	16.51	0.50	16.50
High	2 462	16.50	0.50	16.56

NOTE:

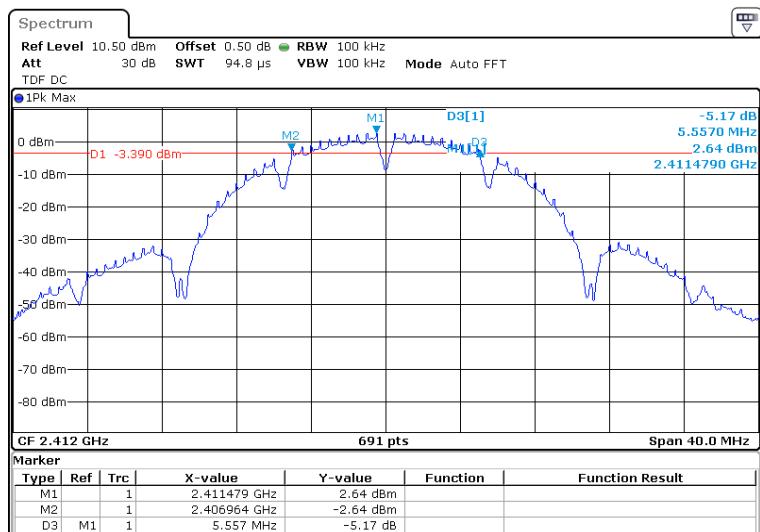
1. We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

5.4.4 Test Plot

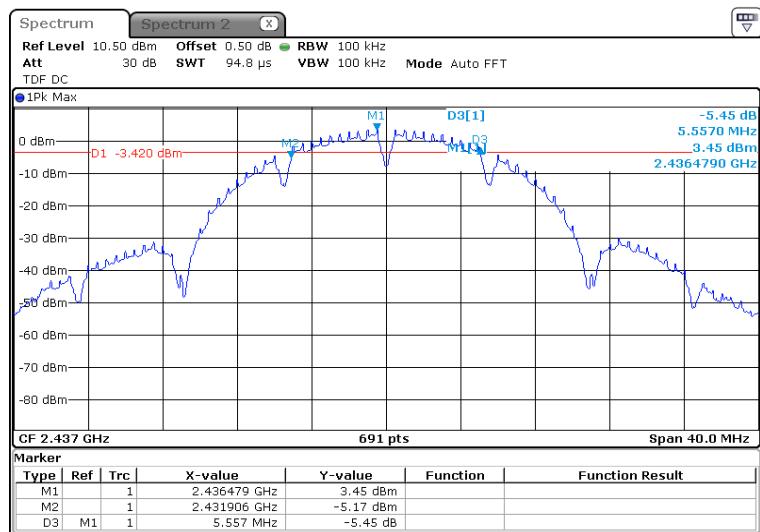
Figure 2. Plot of the 6 dB Bandwidth & Occupied Bandwidth

* 802.11b (6 dB Bandwidth)

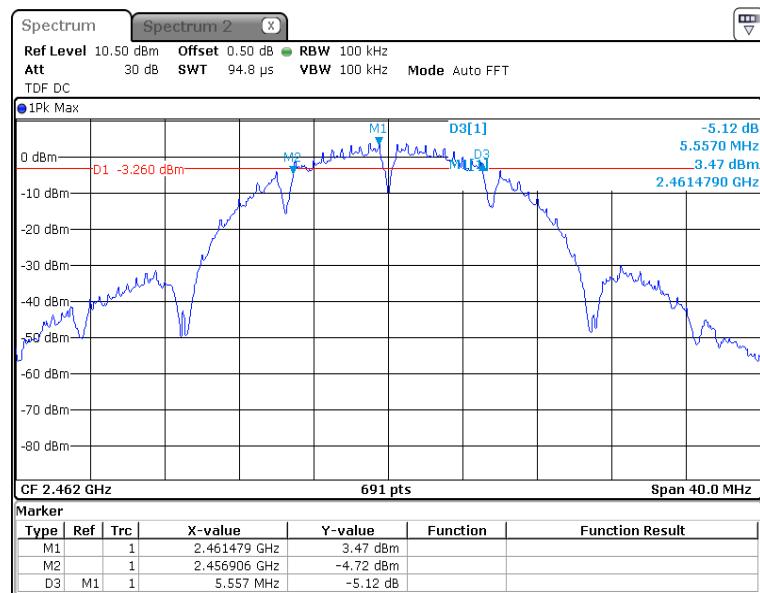
Lowest Channel (2.412 MHz)



Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)

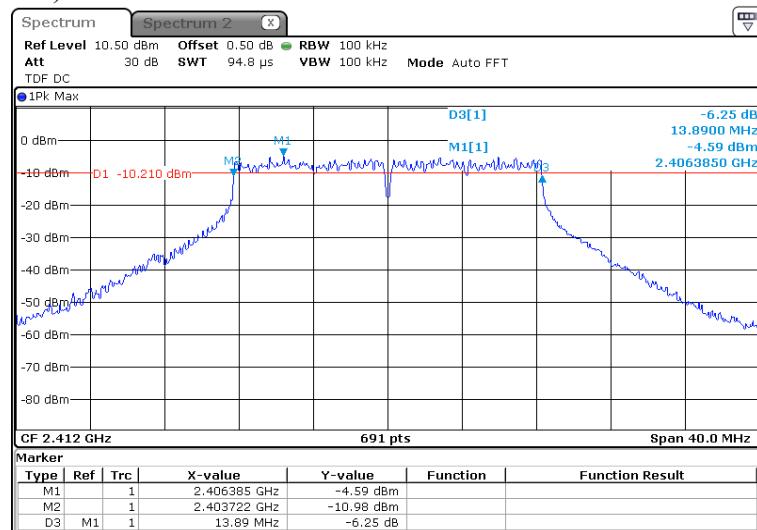


Highest Channel (2 462 MHz)

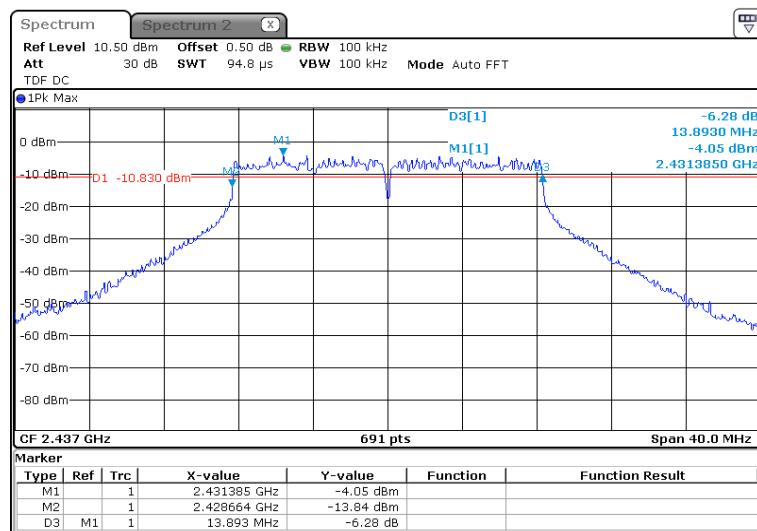


*** 802.11g (6 dB Bandwidth)**

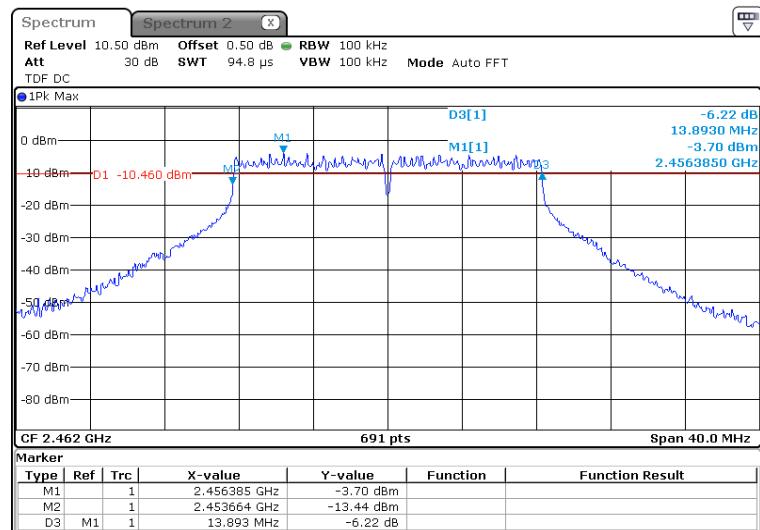
Lowest Channel (2 412 MHz)



Middle Channel (2 437 MHz)

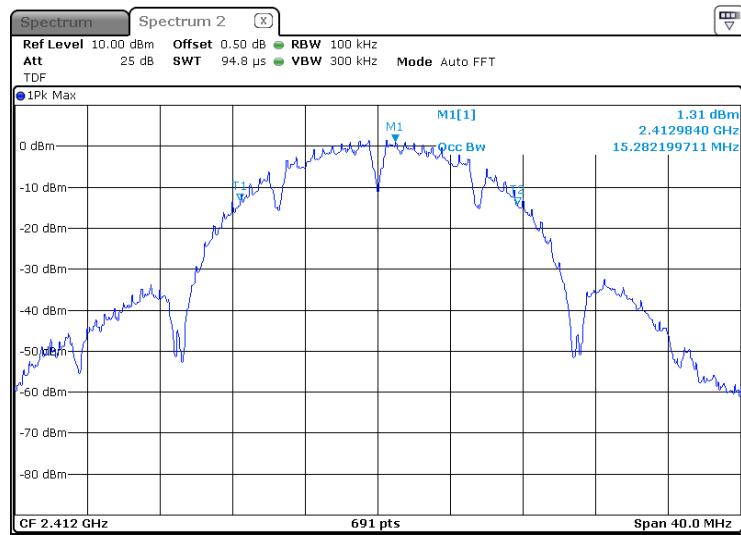


Highest Channel (2 462 MHz)



* 802.11b (Occupied Bandwidth)

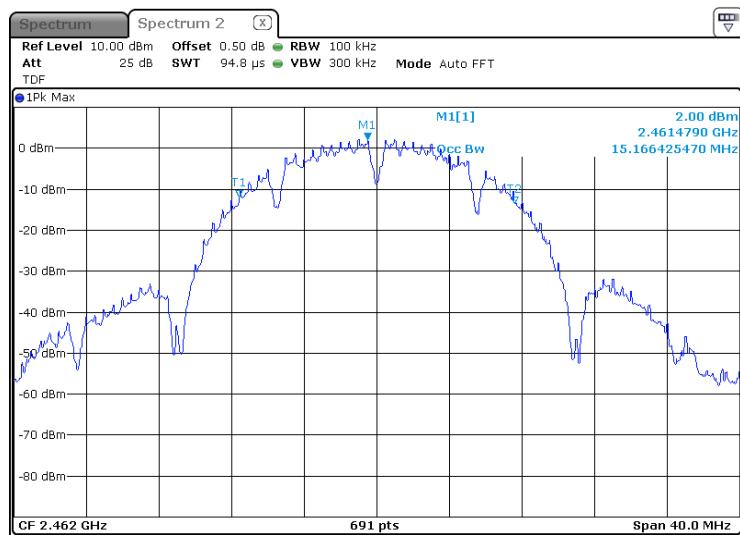
Lowest Channel (2.412 MHz)



Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)

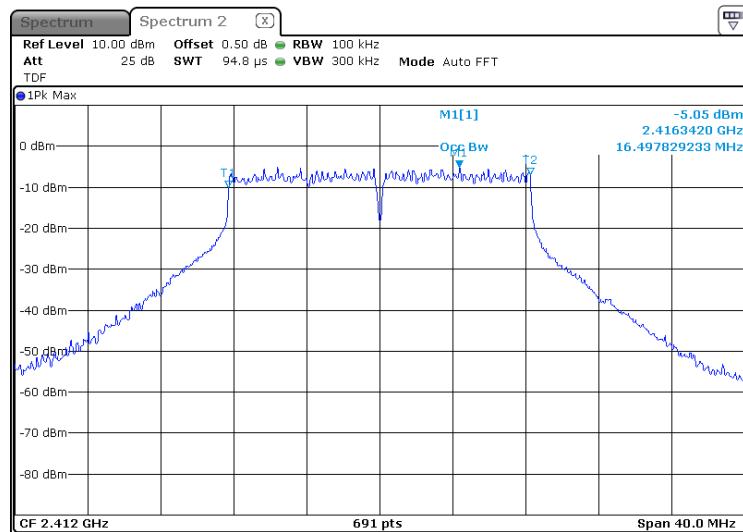


Highest Channel (2.462 MHz)

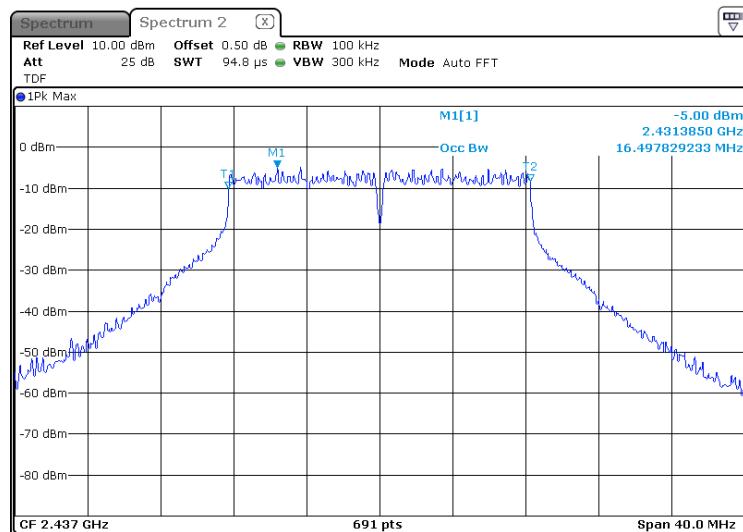


* 802.11g (Occupied Bandwidth)

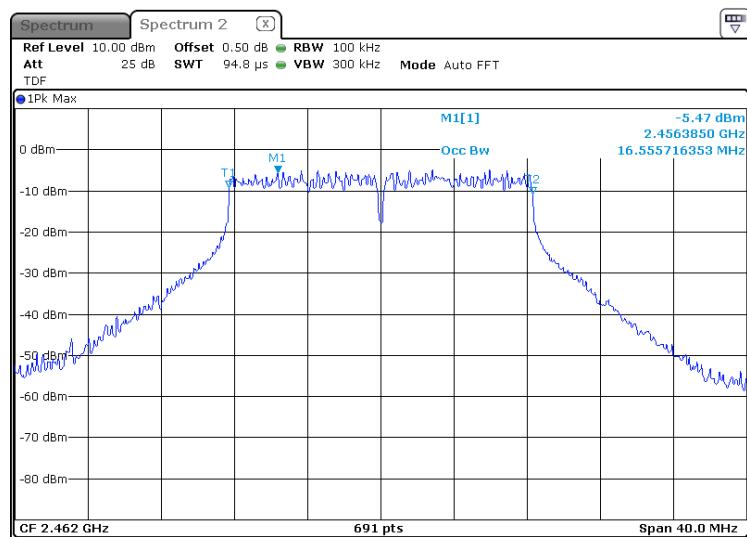
Lowest Channel (2.412 MHz)



Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)



Highest Channel (2.462 MHz)



5.5 Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

5.5.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

According to §15.209(a), Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (μ V/m)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	$2\ 400/F(\text{kHz})$	300
0.490 - 1.705	$24\ 000/F(\text{kHz})$	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., §§15.231 and 15.241.

According to § 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
0.495 - 0.505	16.694 75 - 16.695 25	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.173 5 - 2.190 5	16.804 25 - 16.804 75	960 - 1 240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1 300 - 1 427	8.025 - 8.5
4.177 25 - 4.177 75	37.5 - 38.25	1 435 - 1 626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.207 25 - 4.207 75	73 - 74.6	1 645.5 - 1 646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1 660 - 1 710	10.6 - 12.7
6.267 75 - 6.268 25	108 - 121.94	1 718.8 - 1 722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.311 75 - 6.312 25	123 - 138	2 200 - 2 300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2 310 - 2 390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.524 75 - 156.525 25	2 483.5 - 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	156.7 - 156.9	2 690 - 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 260 - 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	167.72 - 173.2	3 332 - 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	240 - 285	3 345.8 - 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	322 - 335.4	3 600 - 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41			

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in §15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 MHz, compliance with the limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in §15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in §15.35 apply to these measurements.

5.5.2 Measurement Procedure

5.5.2.1 Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions

5.5.2.1.1 Reference Level Measurement

Establish a reference level by using the following procedure:

- 1) Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to \geq 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW = 100 kHz.
- 4) Set the VBW \geq 3 x RBW.
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum PSD level.

5.5.2.1.2 Emissions Level Measurement

- 1) Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured.
- 2) Set the RBW = 100 kHz.
- 3) Set the VBW \geq 3 x RBW.
- 4) Detector = peak.
- 5) Ensure that the number of measurement points \geq span/RBW
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.

Ensure that the amplitude of all unwanted emissions outside of the authorized frequency band (excluding restricted frequency bands) are attenuated by at least the minimum requirements specified in 11.1 a) or 11.1 b). Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.

5.5.2.2 Conducted Spurious Emissions

Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

- 1) 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.

Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

- 2) RBW = 100 kHz

- 3) VBW \geq RBW

- 4) Sweep = auto

- 5) Detector function = peak

- 6) Trace = max hold

- 7) Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded.

- 8) 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.

5.5.2.3 Radiated Spurious Emissions

- 1) The preliminary and final radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in a 10m anechoic chamber. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
- 2) The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 \times 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 9 kHz to 30 MHz using the loop antenna, and from 30 to 1 000 MHz using the TRILOG broadband antenna, and from 1 000 MHz to 26 500 MHz using the horn antenna.
- 4) 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.

Note

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) and Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
2. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz.

The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 1 kHz ($\geq 1/T$) for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz. (where T = pulse width)

5.5.3 Test Result

- Complied

1. Band edge & Conducted Spurious Emissions was shown in figure 3.
Note: We took the insertion loss of the cable into consideration within the measuring instrument.
2. Measured value of the Field strength of spurious Emissions (Radiated)

*** Below 1 GHz data (worst-case: 802. 11b)**

Highest channel (2 462 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol.	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 30 MHz							
Below 30.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 1 GHz							
45.90	120	V	35.40	-16.40	19.00	40.00	21.00
306.14	120	H	38.50	-14.70	23.80	46.00	22.20
455.99	120	V	46.90	-10.80	36.10	46.00	9.90
840.01	120	H	40.50	-4.20	36.30	46.00	9.70
Above 900.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

*** Above 1 GHz data**
802.11b_Low channel (2 412 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 387.00	1 000	H	48.10	0.40	48.50	74.00	25.50
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 387.00	1 000	H	38.60	0.40	39.00	54.00	15.00
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

802.11b_Middle channel (2 437 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
-	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
-	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

802.11b_High channel (2 462 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 386.75	1 000	H	45.20	0.70	45.90	74.00	28.10
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 386.75	1 000	H	41.80	0.70	42.50	54.00	11.50
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

802.11g_Low channel (2 412 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 389.25	1 000	V	46.60	0.40	47.00	74.00	27.00
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 389.25	1 000	V	43.50	0.40	43.90	54.00	10.10
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

802.11g_Middle channel (2 437 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
-	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
-	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

802.11g_High channel (2 462 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(µV)]	Factor [dB]	Result [dB(µV/m)]	Limit [dB(µV/m)]	Margin [dB]
Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 492.25	1 000	H	45.60	0.70	46.30	74.00	27.70
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz							
* 2 492.25	1 000	H	41.30	0.70	42.00	54.00	12.00
Above 3 000.00	Not Detected	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This Asterisk means restricted band.

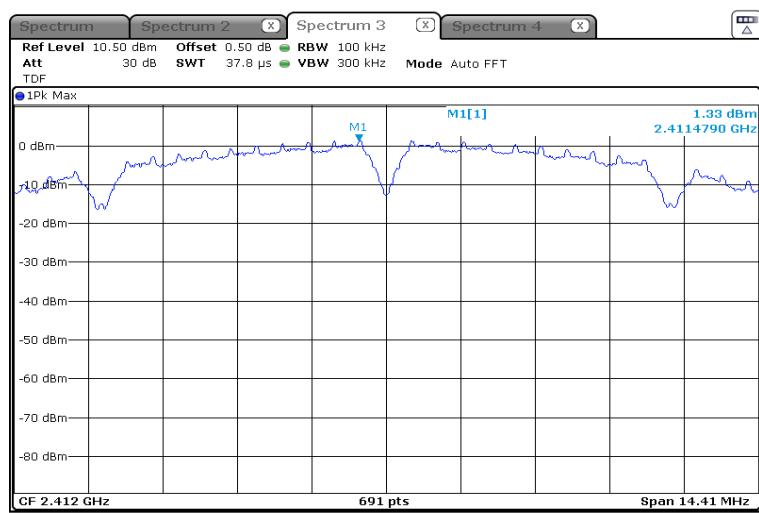
5.5.4 Test Plot

Figure 3. Plot of the Band-edge & Conducted Spurious Emissions

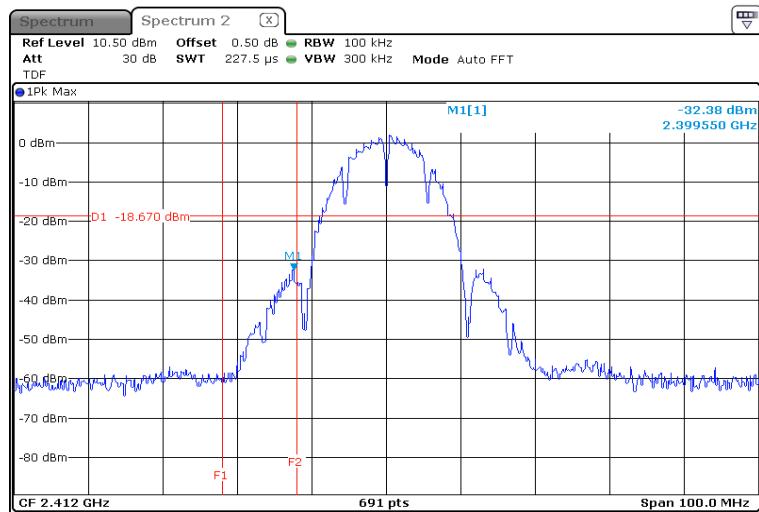
* 802.11b

Lowest Channel (2.412 MHz)

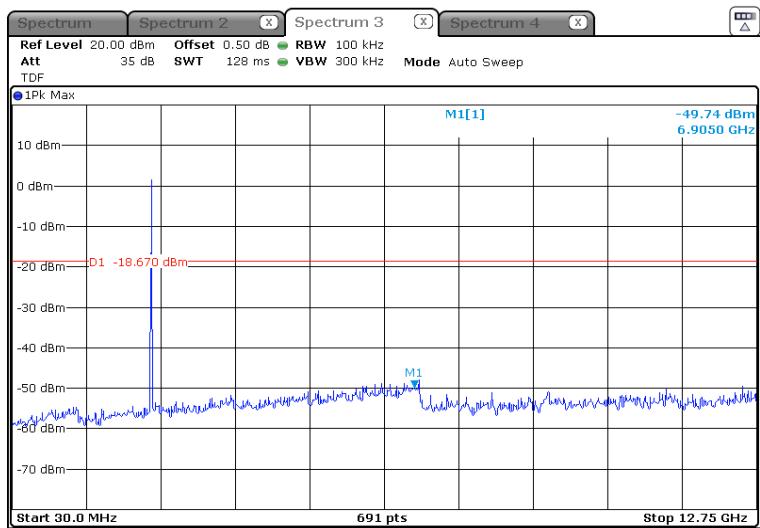
Reference



Band-edge

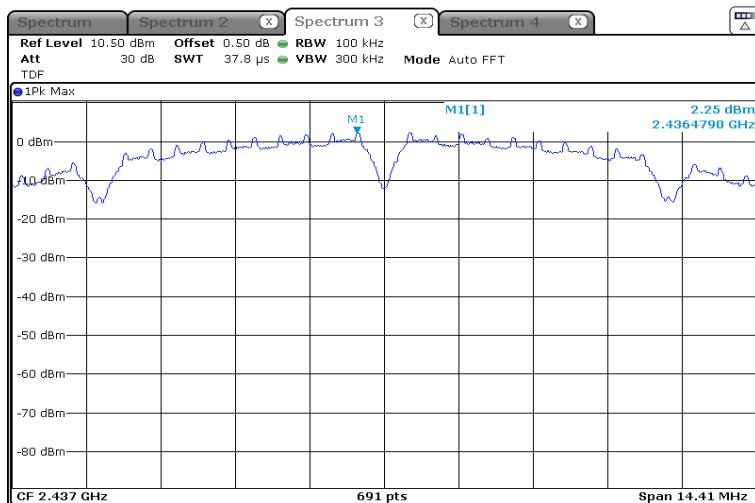


Conducted Spurious Emissions

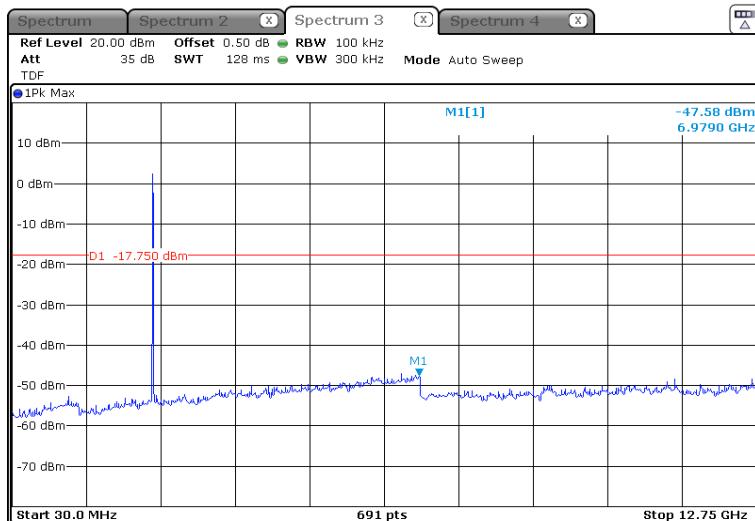


Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)

Reference

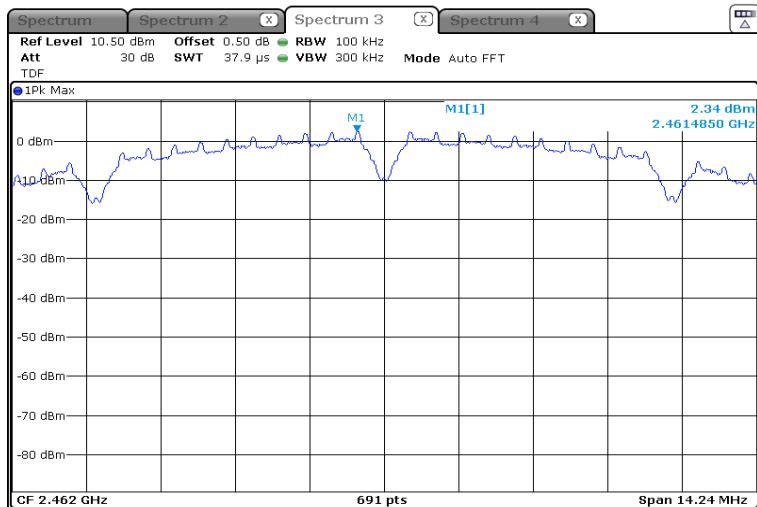


Conducted Spurious Emissions

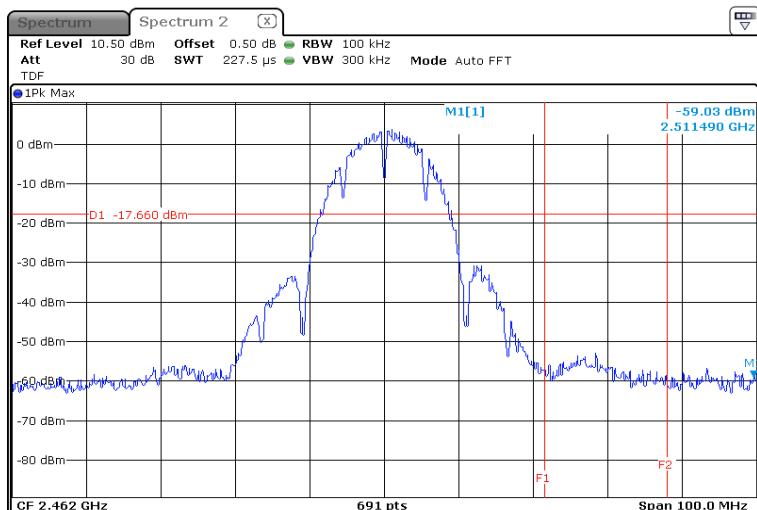


Highest Channel (2.462 MHz)

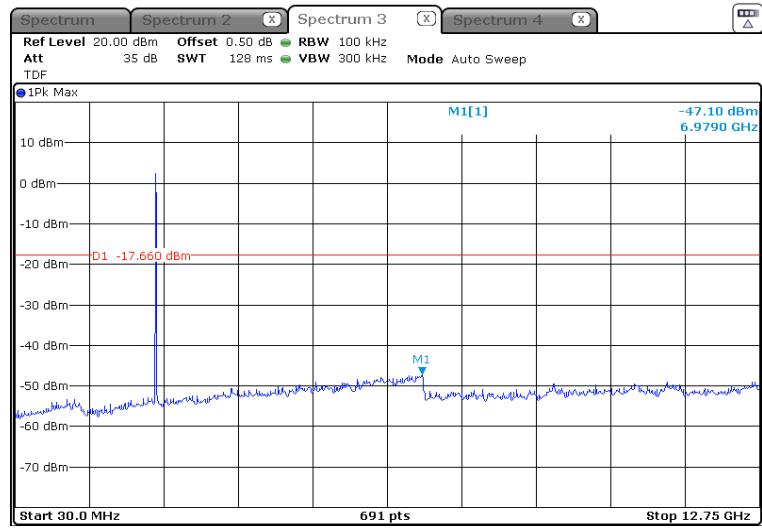
Reference



Band-edge



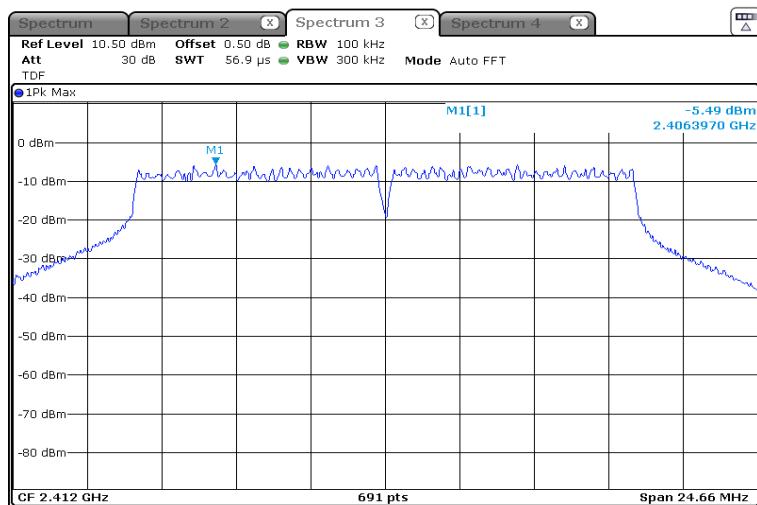
Conducted Spurious Emissions



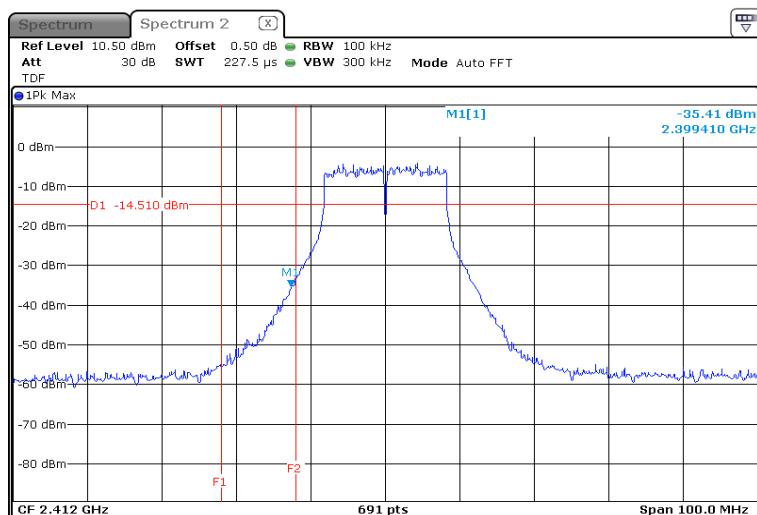
* 802.11g

Lowest Channel (2 412 MHz)

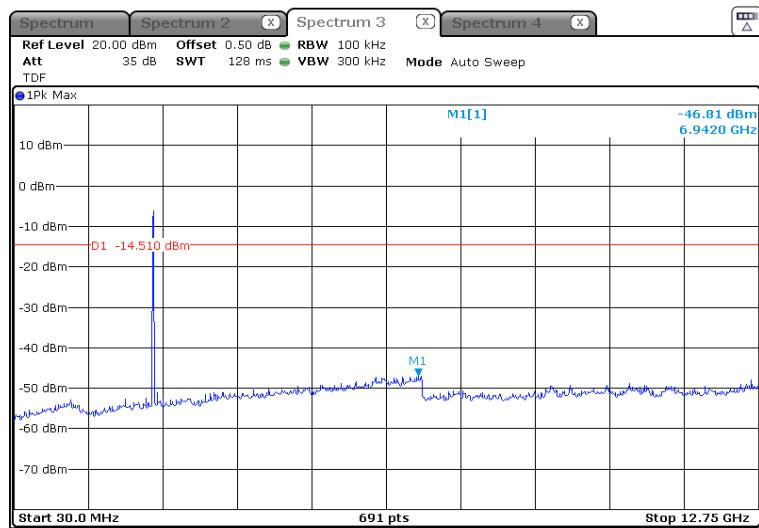
Reference



Band-edge

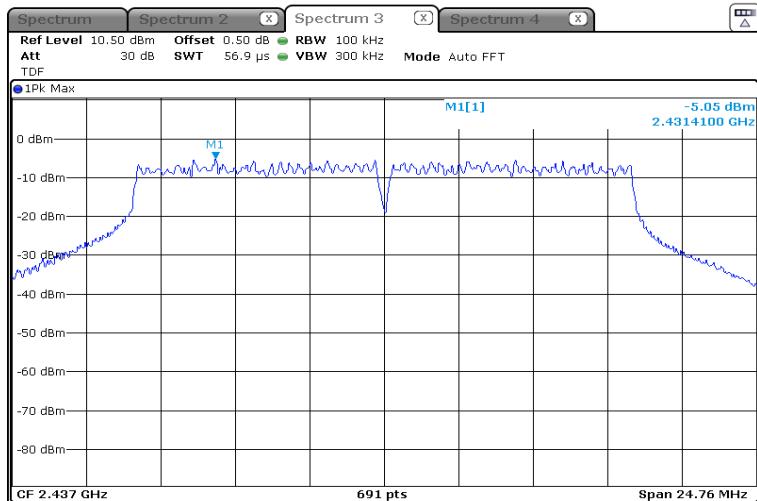


Conducted Spurious Emissions

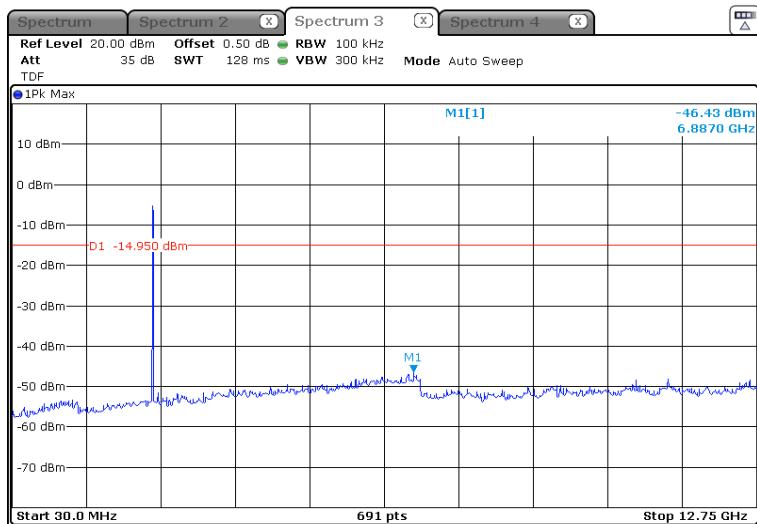


Middle Channel (2.437 MHz)

Reference

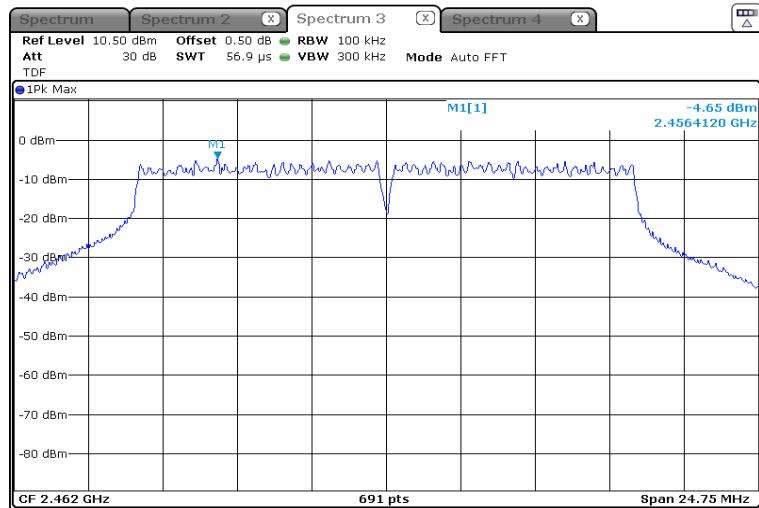


Conducted Spurious Emissions

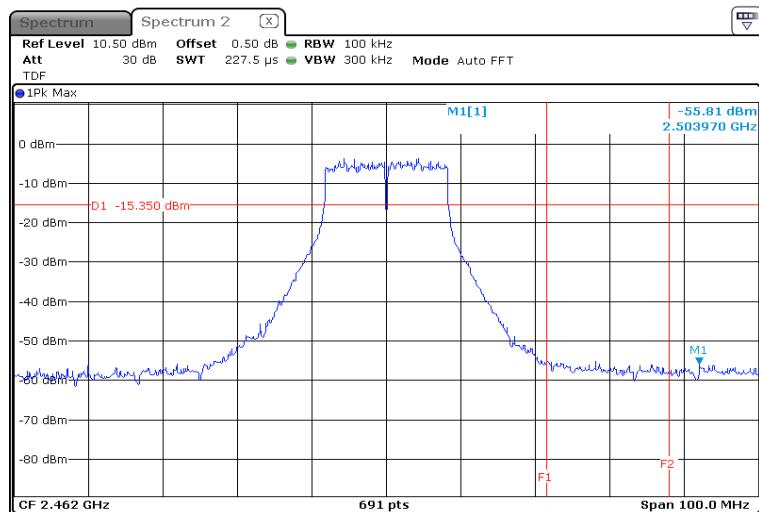


Highest Channel (2.462 MHz)

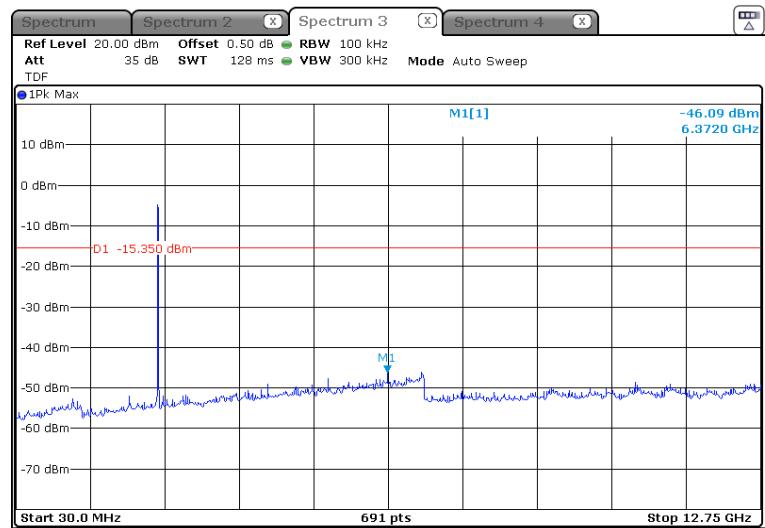
Reference



Band-edge



Conducted Spurious Emissions



5.6 Conducted Emission

5.6.1 Regulation

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.

According to §15.107(a), for unintentional device, except for Class A digital devices, line conducted emission limits are the same as the above table.

5.6.2 Measurement Procedure

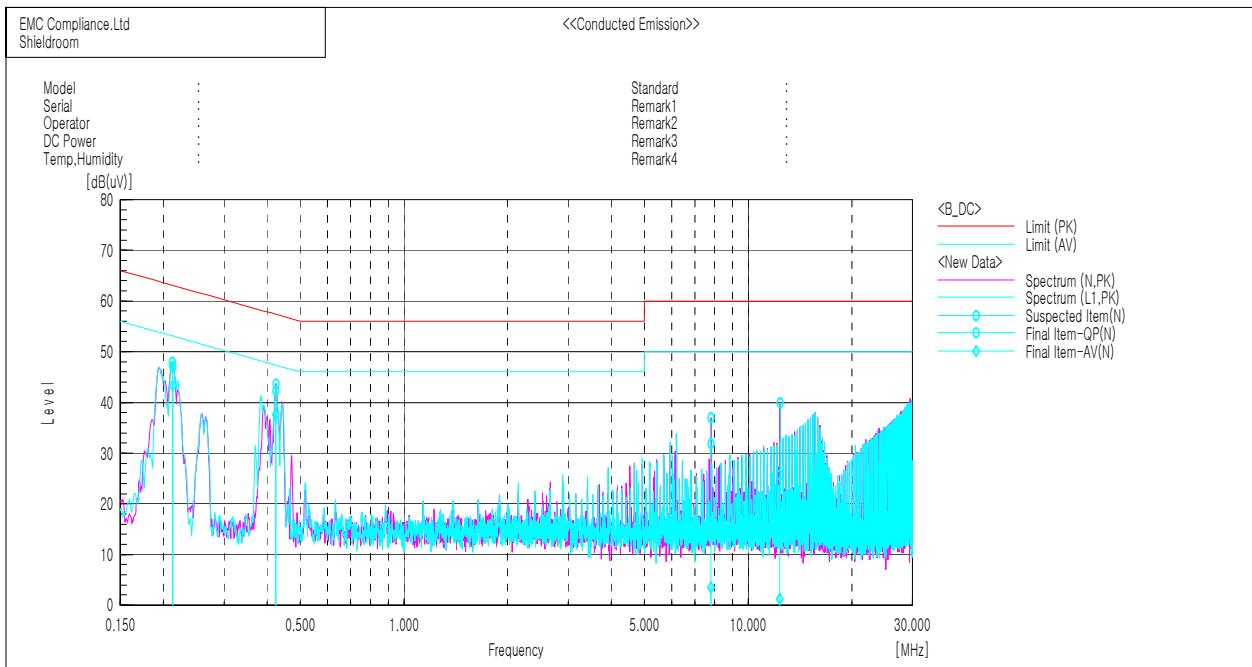
- 1) The EUT was placed on a wooden table of size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm in which is located 40 cm away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room.
- 2) Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT power cord was individually connected through a 50 Ω /50 μ H LISN, 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 in 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 Result

- Complied

Figure 4. plot of Conducted Emission

*Conducted worst-case data : 802.11g_Highest Channel (2 462 MHz)



Final Result

--- Plus Phase ---

No.	Frequency [MHz]	Reading QP [dB(uV)]	Reading CAV [dB(uV)]	c.f	Result QP [dB]	Result CAV [dB(uV)]	Limit QP [dB(uV)]	Limit AV [dB(uV)]	Margin QP [dB]	Margin CAV [dB]
1	0.21286	46.8	43.0	0.3	47.1	43.3	63.1	53.1	16.0	9.8
2	0.42439	42.1	37.3	0.2	42.3	37.5	57.4	47.4	15.1	9.9
3	7.8062	31.9	3.5	0.0	31.9	3.5	60.0	50.0	28.1	46.5
4	12.37333	25.6	1.2	0.1	25.7	1.3	60.0	50.0	34.3	48.7

6. Test equipment used for test

	Description	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal Date.
■	Wideband Power Sensor	R & S	NRP-Z81	102398	15.11.27
■	Attenuator	HP	8491A	18591	16.07.13
■	Spectrum Analyzer	R & S	FSV30	101437	15.12.11
■	Signal generator	R & S	SMR40	100007	16.06.15
■	DC Power Supply	Agilent	E3632A	MY51220373	15.12.11
■	Amplifier	HP	8447D	2944A07626	16.01.19
■	BiLog Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9163	552	16.05.14
■	Loop Antenna	R & S	HFH2-Z2	100355	17.03.03
■	Horn Antenna	ETS-LINDGREN	3117	155787	16.02.05
■	Broadband Preamplifier	SCHWARZBECK	BBV9718	216	15.08.12
■	Highpass Filter	Wainwright Instrumens GmbH	WHKX3.0 /18G-12SS	44	16.02.02
■	Two-Line-V-Network	R & S	ENV216	10358	15.10.04
■	3 dB Attenuator	Schwarzbeck	DGA9552N	BU2404	-
■	Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4000-EP	303	-
■	Turn Table	Innco Systems	DT2000S-1t	79	16.02.16
■	EMI Test Receiver	Schwarzbeck	ESR7	101078	15.11.27