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Wireless Test Report – 387159-2R1TRFWL

Applicant:

Mikrotikls SIA

Product name:

Wireless Access point

Model:

RBcAPGi-5acD2nD-US

FCC ID:

TV7CPGI5ACD2ND

IC Registration number:

7442A-CPGI5ACD2ND

Specifications:

FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E, §15.407

Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devises

RSS-247, Issue 2, Section 6, Feb 2017

Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

Date of issue: May 27, 2020

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Test site registration	**Organization**	**Designation Number**
	FCC/ISED	CA0101
Website	www.nemko.com	

Limits of responsibility

Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.
This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contain in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

Copyright notification

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Section 1. Report summary

1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

Company name	Mikrotikls SIA
Address	Brivibas gatve 214i, Riga, LV-1039, Latvia

1.2 Test specifications

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E, Clause 15.407 RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devises Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

1.3 Test methods

789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 (December 14, 2017)	Guidelines for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices Part 15, Subpart E
662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 (October 31, 2013)	Emissions Testing of Transmitters with Multiple Outputs in the Same Band
662911 D02 MIMO with Cross Polarized Antenna v01 (October 25, 2011)	Emissions testing of transmitters with multiple outputs in the same band (MIMO) with Cross Polarized Antenna
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

1.4 Exclusions

TPC not applicable as maximum EIRP is less than 500 mW

1.5 Statement of compliance

In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was completed against all relevant requirements of the test standard or as per detailed in the section 1.3 Exclusions above. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

See “Summary of test results” for full details.

1.6 Test report revision history

Table 1.6-1: Test report revision history

Revision #	Date of issue	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	March 2, 2020	Original report issued
R1TRF	May 27, 2020	Updated section 8.7 and 8.8 for MIMO operation Data changed in section 8.7 Observation notes changed in both 8.7 and 8.8

Section 2. Summary of test results

2.1 Testing period

Test start date	January 2, 2020
Test end date	January 15, 2020

2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

Table 2.2-1: FCC general requirements results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Pass
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass
§15.31(m)	Number of tested frequencies	Pass
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass

2.3 FCC Part 15 Subpart E, test results

Table 2.3-1: FCC Part 15, Subpart E, results

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.403(i)	Emission bandwidth	Pass
§15.407(a)(2)	Power and density limits within 5.25–5.35 GHz and 5.47–5.725 GHz bands	Pass
§15.407(b)(3)	Undesirable emission limits for 5.47–5.725 GHz bands	Pass
§15.407(b)(6)	Conducted limits for U-NII devices using an AC power line	Pass
§15.407(g)	Frequency stability	Pass
§15.407(h)(2)[1]	Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)	Pass

Note: [1] See DFS Test results in separate test report, Reference ID: 387159-3TRFWL

2.4 ISED RSS-GEN, Issue 5, test results

Part	Test description	Verdict
6.8	Occupied Bandwidth	Pass
7.3[1]	Receiver radiated emission limits	Not applicable
7.4[1]	Receiver conducted emission limits	Not applicable
8.8	Power Line Conducted Emissions Limits for Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus	Pass
8.11[2]	Frequency stability	Pass

Notes: [1]According to sections 5.2 and 5.3 of RSS-Gen, Issue 5. If EUT does not have a stand-alone receiver neither scanner receiver, then it exempt from receiver requirements.

[2]According to section 8.11 of RSS-Gen, Issue 5: if the frequency stability of the licence-exempt radio apparatus is not specified in the applicable standard (RSS), measurement of the frequency stability is not required

2.5 IC RSS-247, Issue 2, test results

Section	Test description	Verdict
6.1 (1)[1]	Types of Modulation	Pass
6.2.1 (1)	Power limits for 5150–5250 MHz band	Not applicable
6.2.2 (1)	Power limits for 5250–5350 MHz band	Not applicable
6.2.3 (1)	Power limits for 5470–5600 MHz and 5650–5725 MHz bands	Pass
6.2.4 (1)	Power limits for 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
6.2.4 (1)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth	Not applicable
6.2.1 (2)	Unwanted emission limits for 5150–5250 MHz band	Not applicable
6.2.2 (2)	Unwanted emission limits for 5250–5350 MHz band	Not applicable
6.2.2 (2)	TPC requirements for devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 500 mW	Not applicable
6.2.2 (3)	e.i.r.p. at different elevations restrictions for 5250–5350 MHz band	Not applicable
6.2.3 (2)	Unwanted emission limits for 5470–5600 MHz and 5650–5725 MHz bands	Pass
6.2.4 (2)	Unwanted emission limits for 5725–5850 MHz band	Not applicable
6.3	Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) for devices operating in the bands 5250–5350 MHz, 5470–5600 MHz and 5650–5725 MHz	Pass

Notes: [1] The EUT employs digital modulations, such as: 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac

Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

3.1 Sample information

Receipt date	November 11, 2019
Nemko sample ID number	Item # 1 (conducted sample) and Item # 2 (radiated sample)

3.2 EUT information

Product name	Wireless Access point
Model	RBcAPGi-5acD2nD-US
Serial number	ADCC0A536E29/901/r2 (conducted), ADCB0A5D18C8/909/r2 (radiated)
Software version	RouterOS v6.46.3

3.3 Technical information

Applicant IC company number	7442A
IC UPN number	CPGI5ACD2ND
All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	24676
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 2, Section 6, Feb 2017
Frequency band	FCC: 5470–5725 MHz; IC: 5470–5600 MHz and 5650–5725 MHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	5500 (20 MHz), 5510 (40 MHz), 5530(80 MHz)
Frequency Max (MHz)	5720 (20 MHz), 5710 (40 MHz), 5690(80 MHz)
RF power Min (W),	N/A
RF power Max (mW), Conducted	60.0 (17.78 dBm) 20 MHz, 137.4 (21.38 dBm) 40 MHz, 127.6 (21.06 dBm) 80 MHz
Field strength, Units @ distance	N/A
Measured EBW (MHz) (26 dB)	22.78 (20 MHz), 40.92 (40 MHz), 85.31(80 MHz)
Calculated BW (kHz), as per TRC-43	N/A
Type of modulation	802.11a (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz) 802.11 ac (80 MHz)
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	W7D
Transmitter spurious, Units @ distance	5470 MHz, 63.96 dBµV/m (Peak) 52.92 dBµV/m (average) @ 3 m
Power requirements	9-48 Vdc POE injector via 120-240 Vac power adapter
Antenna information	Antenna Gain = 2.5 dBi Antenna type = Integrated antenna (Omni-directional) 2X2 MIMO correlated cross polarized antenna The EUT uses a unique antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator.

3.4 Product description and theory of operation

The cAP ac is a very capable and powerful wireless access point that looks beautiful on both walls and ceilings. The concurrent dual band wireless radio supports dual chain 2 GHz 802.11b/g/n and 5 GHz in a/n/ac standards, and will provide coverage in 360 degrees around it.

3.5 EUT exercise details

The EUT was setup in continuous transmit state.
802.11 a is default settings for both chain 0 and 1
Power settings for 802.11 n and ac as follows:

		low	mid	high
802.11n	ch0	19	default	20
	ch1	19	default	21
802.11ac	ch0	19	default	21
	ch1	19	default	21

3.6 EUT setup diagram

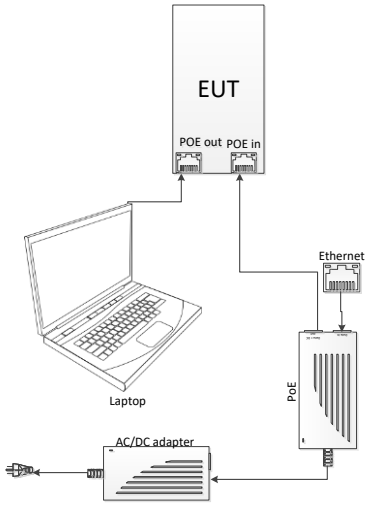


Figure 3.6-1: Setup diagram

3.7 EUT Support Equipment

Table 3.7-1: EUT support equipment

Description	Brand name	Model/Part number	Serial number
POE injector	Mikrotik	Gigabit POE	None
Laptop	Dell	Latitude E6440	1477915
AC/DC adaptor	ULL Power	SAW-240-1200U	None

Section 4. Engineering considerations

4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT for compliance

There were no modifications performed to the EUT during this assessment.

4.2 Technical judgment

None

4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures

No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

Section 5. Test conditions

5.1 Atmospheric conditions

Temperature	15–30 °C
Relative humidity	20–75 %
Air pressure	860–1060 mbar

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

5.2 Power supply range

The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages ±5 %, for which the equipment was designed.

Section 6. Measurement uncertainty

6.1 Uncertainty of measurement

UKAS Lab 34 and TIA-603-B have been used as guidance for measurement uncertainty reasonable estimations with regards to previous experience and validation of data. Nemko Canada, Inc. follows these test methods in order to satisfy ISO/IEC 17025 requirements for estimation of uncertainty of measurement for wireless products.

Measurement uncertainty budgets for the tests are detailed below. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of K = 2 with 95% certainty.

Table 6.1-1: Measurement uncertainty

Test name	Measurement uncertainty, dB
All antenna port measurements	0.55
Conducted spurious emissions	1.13
Radiated spurious emissions	3.78
AC power line conducted emissions	3.55

Section 7. Test equipment

7.1 Test equipment list

Table 7.1-1: Equipment list

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	Cal./Ver. cycle	Next cal./ver.
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESR26	FA002969	1 year	June 4, 2020
Two-line v-network	Rohde & Schwarz	ENV216	FA002965	1 year	June 20, 2020
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3	FA003012	1 year	October 10, 2020
Flush mount turntable	SUNAR	FM2022	FA003006	—	NCR
Controller	SUNAR	SC110V	FA002976	—	NCR
Antenna mast	SUNAR	TLT2	FA003007	—	NCR
AC Power source	Chroma	0	FA003020	—	NCR
Spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	FA002971	1 year	June 21, 2020
5.47-5.725 GHz reject filter	Microwave circuits	N0555983	FA003028	1 year	October 09,2020
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	ETS Lindgren	3117	FA002911	1 year	Sept 11, 2020
Preamp (1–18 GHz)	ETS Lindgren	124334	FA002956	1 year	Sept 26, 2020
Bilog antenna (30–2000 MHz)	SUNAR	JB1	FA003010	1 year	Sept 17, 2020
Horn antenna (18–40 GHz)	EMCO	3116B	FA002948	1 year	July 9, 2020
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	FA001920	1 year	Sept 19,2020
Temperature chamber	Espec	EPX-4H	FA003033	—	VOU

Notes: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

Section 8. Testing data

8.1 FCC 15.31(e) Variation of power source

8.1.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.31:

(e) For intentional radiators, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

8.1.2 Test date

Start date	January 9, 2020

8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The testing was performed as per ANSI C63.10 Section 5.13.

a) Where the device is intended to be powered from an external power adapter, the voltage variations shall be applied to the input of the adapter provided with the device at the time of sale. If the device is not marketed or sold with a specific adapter, then a typical power adapter shall be used.
b) For devices where operating at a supply voltage deviating ±15% from the nominal rated value may cause damages or loss of intended function, test to minimum and maximum allowable voltage per manufacturer's specification and document in the report.
c) For devices with wide range of rated supply voltage, test at 15% below the lowest and 15% above the highest declared nominal rated supply voltage.
d) For devices obtaining power from an input/output (I/O) port (USB, firewire, etc.), a test jig is necessary to apply voltage variation to the device from a support power supply, while maintaining the functionalities of the device.

For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

8.1.4 Test data

The EUT AC Input supply voltage was varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. No change to transmitter performance was observed.

8.2 FCC 15.31(m) Number of frequencies

8.2.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.31:

(m) Measurements on intentional radiators or receivers, other than TV broadcast receivers, shall be performed and, if required, reported for each band in which the device can be operated with the device operating at the number of frequencies in each band specified in the following table:

Table 8.2-1: Frequency Range of Operation

Frequency range over which the device operates (in each band)	Number of test frequencies required	Location of measurement frequency inside the operating frequency range
1 MHz or less	1	Center (middle of the band)
1–10 MHz	2	1 near high end, 1 near low end
Greater than 10 MHz	3	1 near high end, 1 near center and 1 near low end

Notes: "near" means as close as possible to or at the centre / low end / high end of the frequency range over which the device operates.

8.2.2 Test date

Start date	January 2, 2020

8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.1:

The number of channels tested can be reduced by measuring the center channel bandwidth first and then applying the following relaxations as appropriate:

a) For each operating mode, if the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is at least 150% of the minimum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.
b) For multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems, if the measured channel bandwidth on testing the middle channel exceeds the minimum permitted bandwidth by more than 50% on one transmit chain, then it is not necessary to repeat testing on the other chains.
c) If the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is less than 50% of the maximum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.2:

For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel can be used to determine the worst-case mode(s). The worst-case modes are as follows:

a) Band edge requirements—Measurements on the mode with the widest bandwidth can be used to cover the same channel (center frequency) on modes with narrower bandwidth that have the same or lower output power for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
b) Spurious emissions—Measure the mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
c) In-band PSD—Measurements on the mode with the narrowest bandwidth can be used to cover all modes within the same modulation family of an equal or lower output power provided the result is less than 50% of the limit.

8.2.4 Test data

Table 8.2-2: Test channels selection 20 MHz channels

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
5470	5725	255	5500	5580	5720

Table 8.2-3: Test channels selection 40 MHz channels

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
5470	5725	255	5510	5590	5710

Table 8.2-4: Test channels selection 80 MHz channels

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
5470	5725	255	5530	5610	5690

8.3 FCC 15.203 Antenna requirement

8.3.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §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. This requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with §15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this part are not exceeded.

8.3.2 Test date

Start date	January 9, 2020

8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

None

8.3.4 Test data

- The EUT has an internal integrated antenna, non-detachable.
- The EUT will not be professionally installed

8.4 FCC 15.207(a) and RSS-Gen 8.8 AC power line conducted emissions limits

8.4.1 Definitions and limits

FCC §15.207:

a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, 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 µH/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.

ANSI: C63.10 subclause 6.2
If the EUT normally receives power from another device that in turn connects to the public utility ac power lines, measurements shall be made on that device with the EUT in operation to demonstrate that the device continues to comply with the appropriate limits while providing the EUT with power. If the EUT is
operated only from internal or dedicated batteries, with no provisions for connection to the public utility ac power lines (600 VAC or less) to operate the EUT (such as an adapter), then ac power-line conducted measurements are not required.
For direct current (dc) powered devices where the ac power adapter is not supplied with the device, an “off-the-shelf” unmodified ac power adapter shall be used. If the device is supposed to be installed in a host (e.g., the device is a module or PC card), then it is tested in a typical compliant host.

IC:

A radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which 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 table below.

Unless the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, for any radio apparatus equipped to operate from the public utility AC power supply either directly or indirectly (such as with a battery charger), the radio frequency voltage of emissions conducted back onto the AC power lines in the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits shown in table below. The more stringent limit applies at the frequency range boundaries

Table 8.4-1: AC power line conducted emissions limit

Frequency of emission, MHz	Conducted limit, dBµV	
	Quasi-peak	Average**
0.15–0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5–5	56	46
5–30	60	50

Notes: * - The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.
** - A linear average detector is required.

8.4.2 Test date

Start date	November 11, 2019

8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Port under test – Coupling device	AC Input – Artificial Mains Network (AMN)
EUT power input during test	9-48 V_{DC} (Powered via external power adapter @ 120-240 V_{AC} 60 Hz)
EUT setup configuration	Table top
Measurement details	– A preview measurement was generated with the receiver in continuous scan mode. Emissions detected within 10 dB or above the limit were re-measured with the appropriate detector against the correlating limit and recorded as the final measurement. No conducted emissions were overserved within 10 dB of limit. – The spectral plots have been corrected with transducer factors.

Receiver settings:

Resolution bandwidth	9 kHz
Video bandwidth	30 kHz
Detector mode	Peak and Average (Preview measurement), Quasi-peak and CAverage (Final measurement)
Trace mode	Max Hold
Measurement time	– 100 ms (Peak and Average preview measurement) – 100 ms (Quasi-peak final measurement) – 160 ms (CAverage final measurement)

8.4.4 Test data

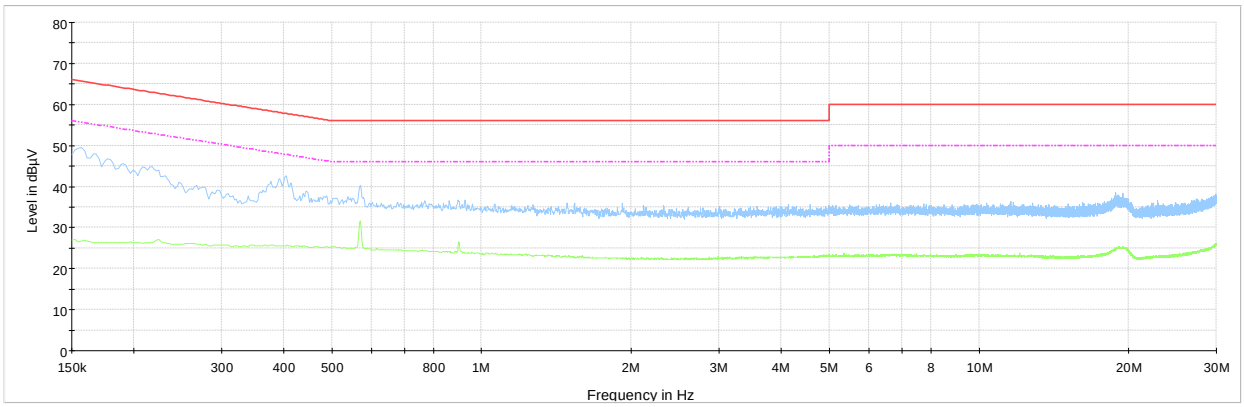


Figure 8.4-1: AC power line conducted emissions – spectral plot on phase line

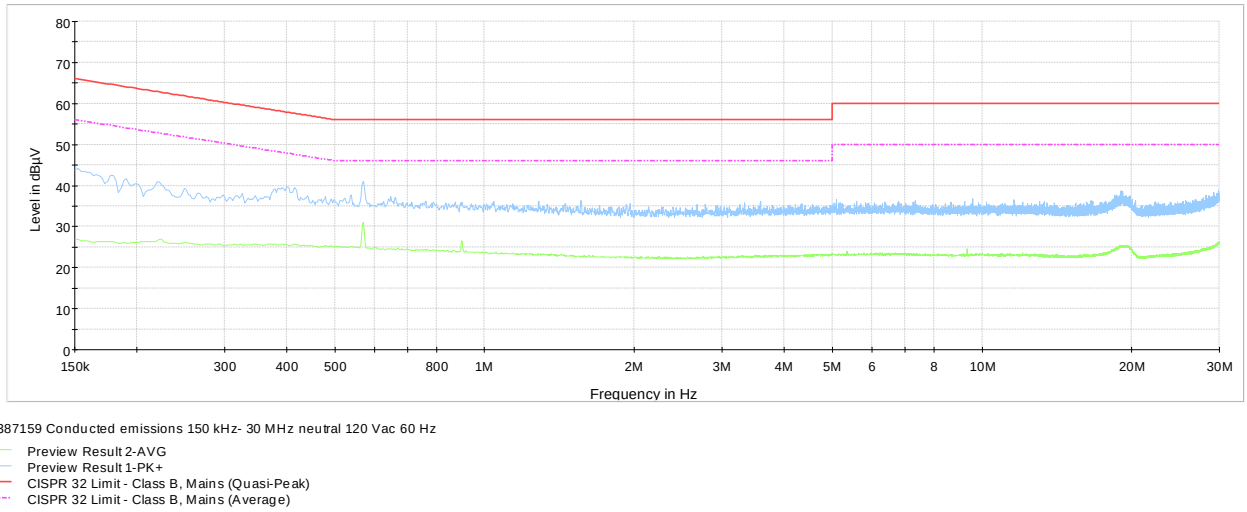


Figure 8.4-2: AC power line conducted emissions – spectral plot on neutral line

8.5 FCC 15.403(i) Emission bandwidth

8.5.1 Definitions and limits

For purposes of this subpart the emission bandwidth shall be determined by measuring the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, that are 26 dB down relative to the maximum level of the modulated carrier. Determination of the emissions bandwidth is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolution bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emission bandwidth of the device under measurement.

8.5.2 Test date

Start date	January 2, 2020

8.5.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings for 26 dB EBW:

Resolution bandwidth	approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth
Video bandwidth	> RBW
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for 99% OBW:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 – 5 % of OBW
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.5.4 Test data

Table 8.5-1: 26 dB bandwidth results

Channel bandwidth, MHz	Chain 0/1	Frequency, MHz	26 dB bandwidth, MHz
20	1	5500	20.26
20	1	5580	20.19
20	1	5720	22.78
40	1	5510	39.19
40	1	5590	40.71
40	1	5710	40.92
80	1	5530	84.92
80	1	5610	85.31
80	1	5690	84.92
20	0	5500	20.29
20	0	5580	20.26
20	0	5720	22.13
40	0	5510	39.40
40	0	5590	40.58
40	0	5710	39.58
80	0	5530	85.11
80	0	5610	85.11
80	0	5690	85.31

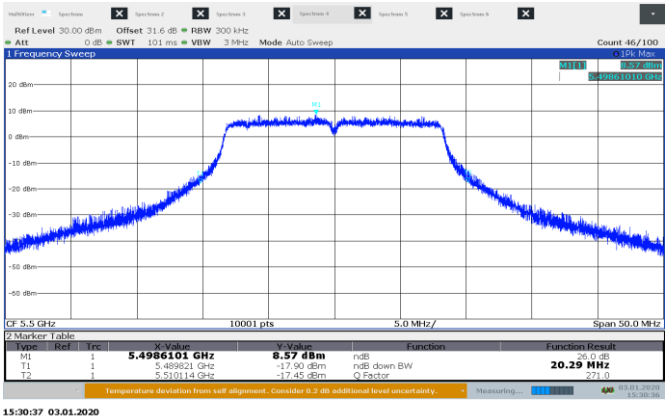


Figure 8.5-1: 26 dB bandwidth on 802.11a, sample plot

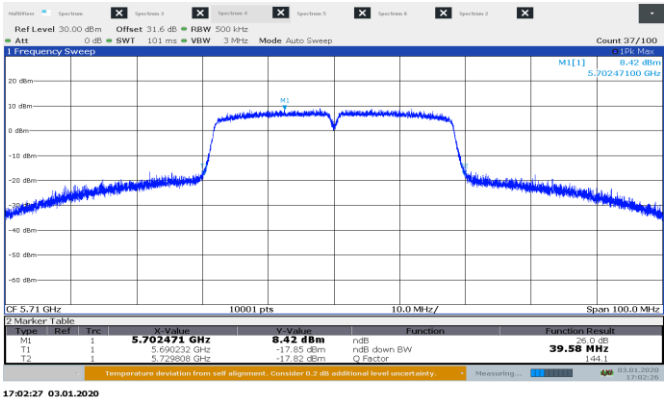


Figure 8.5-2: 26 dB bandwidth on 802.11n, sample plot

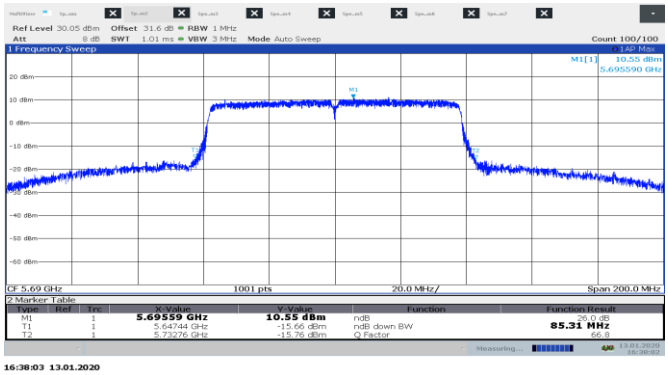


Figure 8.5-3: 26 dB bandwidth on 802.11ac, sample plot

8.6 RSS-Gen 6.7 Occupied bandwidth

8.6.1 Definitions and limits

The emission bandwidth (×dB) is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and one below the carrier frequency, at which the spectral density of the emission is attenuated × dB below the maximum in-band spectral density of the modulated signal. Spectral density (power per unit bandwidth) is to be measured with a detector of resolution bandwidth in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated emission bandwidth, and a video bandwidth at least 3× the resolution bandwidth.

When the occupied bandwidth limit is not stated in the applicable RSS or reference measurement method, the transmitted signal bandwidth shall be reported as the 99% emission bandwidth, as calculated or measured.

8.6.2 Test date

Test date:	January 2, 2020

8.6.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	≥ 1 % of span
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.6.4 Test data

Table 8.6-1: 99 % bandwidth results

Channel bandwidth, MHz	Chain 0/1	Frequency, MHz	99% bandwidth, MHz
20	1	5500	16.69
20	1	5580	16.69
20	1	5720	16.87
40	1	5510	35.99
40	1	5590	36.15
40	1	5710	36.22
80	1	5530	75.98
80	1	5610	75.98
80	1	5690	75.86
20	0	5500	16.67
20	0	5580	16.67
20	0	5720	16.80
40	0	5510	35.93
40	0	5590	36.33
40	0	5710	36.12
80	0	5530	75.93
80	0	5610	75.89
80	0	5690	75.89

Note: 99% Occupied bandwidth is provided for information purposes only

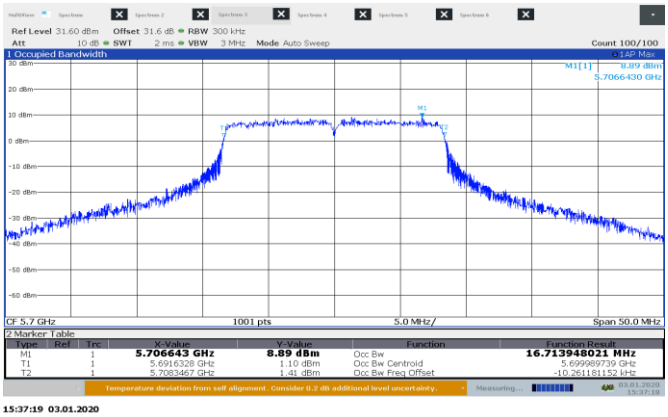


Figure 8.6-1: 99% Occupied bandwidth on 802.11a, sample plot

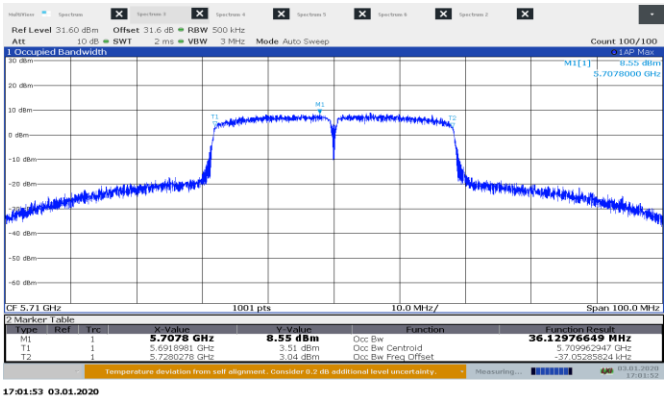


Figure 8.6-2: 99% Occupied bandwidth on 802.11n, sample plot

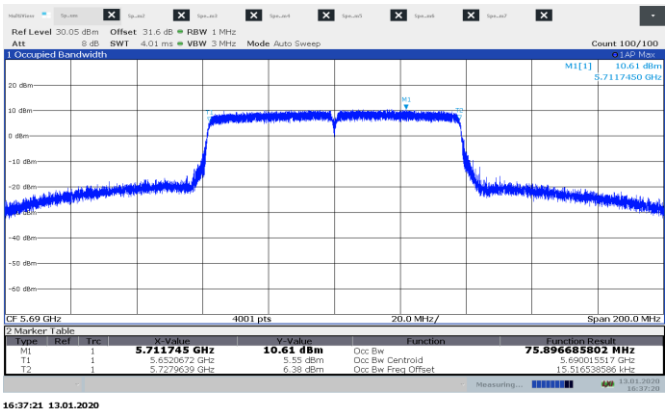


Figure 8.5 3: 99% Occupied bandwidth on 802.11ac, sample plot

8.7 FCC 15.407(a)(2) and RSS-247 6.2.3(1) 5.470–5.725 GHz band output power and spectral density limits

8.7.1 Definitions and limits

The maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW (24 dBm) or 11 dBm + 10 $\log_{10}$ (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.

FCC §15.407(h)(1) Transmit power control (TPC).
U-NII devices shall employ a TPC mechanism. The U-NII device is required to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the mean EIRP value of 30 dBm. A TPC mechanism is not required for systems with an e.i.r.p. of less than 500 mW.

IC:
The maximum conducted output power shall not exceed 250 mW (24 dBm) or 11 + 10 $\log_{10}$(B), dBm, whichever is less, where B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. The power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band.

The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W (30 dBm) or 17 + 10 $\log_{10}$ (B), dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 500 mW (27 dBm) shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W (30 dBm).

8.7.2 Test date

Start date	January 3, 2020

8.7.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Combined average output power was calculated as follows: $P_{combined} = 10 \times log_{10}\left(\left(10^{P_{ch0}/10}\right) + \left(10^{P_{ch1}/10}\right)\right)$
EIRP was calculated as follows: $EIRP = P_{combined} + antenna\ gain$
Combined PSD was calculated as follows: $PSD_{combined} = 10 \times log_{10}\left(\left(10^{PSD_{ch0}/10}\right) + \left(10^{PSD_{ch1}/10}\right)\right)$
Directional gain for cross-polarized MIMO 2 × 2 is 3 dBi. No summation of gain is needed for cross-polarized antennas as per manufacturer's definition of the cross-polarized MIMO type
EUT set to transmit continuously with duty cycle ≥ 98%.
KDB 789033 section E.2(b) method SA-1 referenced for power measurements
KDB 789033 section F.5 referenced for PSD measurements with reduced RBW, integrated over 1 MHz

The maximum measured 26 dB emission bandwidth for 802.11a was 22.78 MHz, and for 802.11n was 40.92 MHz and for 802.11ac was 85.31 MHz
FCC output power limit for 802.11a was calculated as follows: 11 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$ (22.78) = 24.57. dBm > 24 dBm, therefore the limit is 24 dBm
FCC output power limit for 802.11n was calculated as follows: 11 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$ (40.92) = 27.11dBm > 24 dBm, therefore the limit is 24 dBm
FCC output power limit for 802.11ac was calculated as follows: 11 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$ (85.31) = 30.3 dBm > 24 dBm, therefore the limit is 24 dBm

The maximum measured 99 % occupied bandwidth for 802.11a was 16.87 MHz, for 802.11n was 36.33 MHz and for 802.11ac was 75.98 MHz.
IC output power limit for 802.11a was calculated as follows: 11 + 10 × Log_{10} (16.87) = 23.27 dBm < 24 dBm, , therefore the limit is 23.27 dBm
IC output power limit for 802.11n was calculated as follows: 11 + 10 × Log_{10} (36.33) = 26.60 dBm > 24 dBm, , therefore the limit is 24 dBm
IC output power limit for 802.11ac was calculated as follows: 11 + 10 × Log_{10} (75.98) = 29.80 dBm > 24 dBm, therefore the limit is 24 dBm

IC EIRP limit for 802.11a was calculated as follows: 17 + 10 × Log_{10} (16.87) = 29.27 dBm < 30 dBm, therefore the limit is 29.27 dBm
IC EIRP limit for 802.11n was calculated as follows: 17 + 10 × Log_{10} (36.33) = 32.6 dBm >30 dBm, therefore the limit is 30 dBm
IC EIRP limit for 802.11ac was calculated as follows: 17 + 10 × Log_{10} (75.98) = 35.80 dBm > 30 dBm, therefore the limit is 30 dBm

8.7.3 Observations, settings and special notes continued

Spectrum analyser settings for PSD:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Average
Trace counts:	100

Spectrum analyser settings for Output Power:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Average
Trace counts:	100

8.7.4 Test data

Table 8.7-1: *Output power measurements results for FCC, MIMO 2×2*

Bandwidth (MHz)	Frequency, MHz	Measured average conducted output power, dBm			Power limit, dBm	Margin, dB
		On ch0	On ch1	Combined		
20	5500	14.11	14.24	17.19	24.00	6.81
	5580	14.11	13.83	16.98	24.00	7.02
	5720	14.71	14.83	17.78	24.00	6.22
40	5510	15.36	16.51	18.98	24.00	5.02
	5590	18.64	18.09	21.38	24.00	2.62
	5710	17.39	18.39	20.93	24.00	3.07
80	5530	15.18	14.99	18.10	24.00	5.9
	5610	17.83	18.26	21.06	24.00	2.94
	5690	18.22	17.66	20.96	24.00	3.04

Table 8.7-2: *PSD measurements results for FCC, MIMO 2×2*

Bandwidth (MHz)	Frequency, MHz	Measured Power Spectral Density (PSD), dBm/MHz			PSD limit, dBm/MHz	Margin, dB
		On ch0	On ch1	Combined		
20	5500	2.20	2.14	5.18	11.0	5.82
	5580	1.97	2.60	5.31	11.0	5.69
	5720	3.08	3.28	6.19	11.0	4.81
40	5510	0.85	1.93	4.43	11.0	6.57
	5590	4.14	3.17	6.69	11.0	4.31
	5710	2.66	3.70	6.22	11.0	4.78
80	5530	-3.18	-3.23	-0.19	11.0	11.19
	5610	0.09	0.23	3.17	11.0	7.83
	5690	0.12	-0.46	2.85	11.0	8.15

Table 8.7-3: *Output power measurements and EIRP calculations results for IC, MIMO 2×2*

Bandwidth (MHz)	Frequency, MHz	Measured average conducted output power, dBm			Antenna gain, dBi	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power, dBm		
		On ch0	On ch1	Combined		Calculated	Limit	Margin*
20	5500	14.11	14.24	17.19	2.5	19.69	23.27	3.58
	5580	14.11	13.83	16.98	2.5	19.48	23.27	3.79
	5720	14.71	14.83	17.78	2.5	20.28	23.27	2.99
40	5510	15.36	16.51	18.98	2.5	21.48	24.00	2.52
	5590	18.64	18.09	21.38	2.5	23.88	24.00	0.12
	5710	17.39	18.39	20.93	2.5	23.43	24.00	0.57
80	5530	15.18	14.99	18.10	2.5	20.60	24.00	3.4
	5610	17.83	18.26	21.06	2.5	23.56	24.00	0.44
	5690	18.22	17.66	20.96	2.5	23.46	24.00	0.54

Notes: * - Margin obtained in dB units

Table 8.7-4: *PSD measurements results for IC, MIMO 2×2*

Bandwidth (MHz)	Frequency, MHz	Measured power spectral density (PSD), dBm/MHz			Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP PSD, dBm/MHz		
		On ch0	On ch1	Combined		Calculated	Limit	Margin*
20	5500	2.20	3.05	5.18	2.5	7.68	11.00	3.32
	5580	1.97	2.60	5.31	2.5	7.81	11.00	3.19
	5720	3.08	3.28	6.19	2.5	8.69	11.00	2.31
40	5510	0.85	1.93	4.43	2.5	6.93	11.00	4.07
	5590	4.14	3.17	6.69	2.5	9.19	11.00	1.81
	5710	2.66	3.70	6.22	2.5	8.72	11.00	2.28
80	5530	-3.18	-3.23	-0.19	2.5	2.31	11.00	8.69
	5610	0.09	0.23	3.17	2.5	5.67	11.00	5.33
	5690	0.12	-0.46	2.85	2.5	5.35	11.00	5.65

Notes: * - Margin obtained in dB units

8.7.4 Test data continued

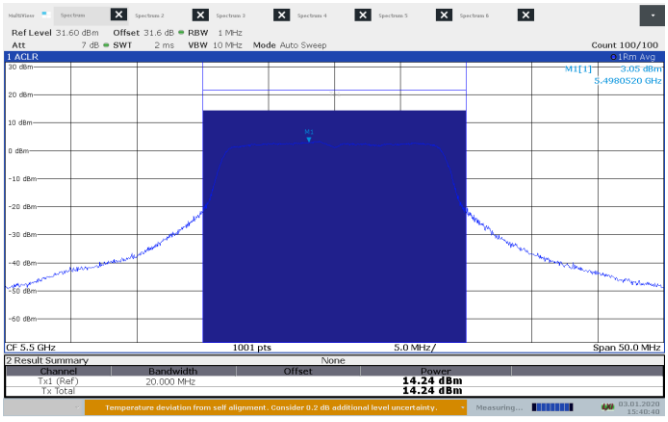


Figure 8.7-1: Sample plot for power and PSD on 802.11a

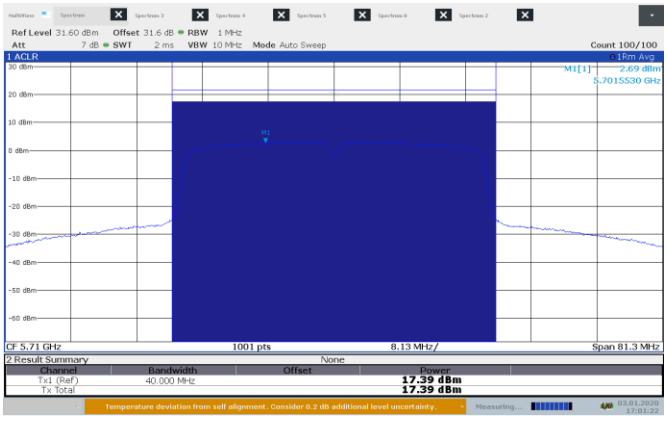


Figure 8.7-2: Sample plot for power and PSD on 802.11n

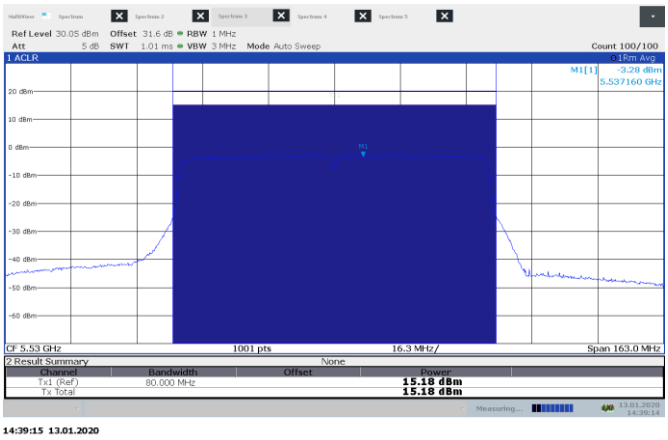


Figure 8.7-3 : *Sample plot for power and PSD on 802.11ac*

8.8 FCC 15.407(b) and RSS-247 6.2.3(2) Undesirable (unwanted) emissions

8.8.1 Definitions and limits

FCC:

KDB 789033 III (B)(b)(iii)
Straddle channels 138, 142 and 144 are considered to be operating in both U-NII-2C and U-NII-3. The worst case out-of-band emission limit, i.e., −27 dBm/MHz peak EIRP, applies at the band edges. The band edges are considered to be 5.47 GHz and 5.85 GHz

(3) For transmitters operating in the 5.470–5.725 GHz band: all emissions outside of the 5.470–5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an EIRP of −27 dBm/MHz.
(5) 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.
(6) Unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in § 15.209.
(7) The provisions of § 15.205 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.

IC:
Emissions outside the band 5470–5725 MHz shall not exceed −27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.

RSS-Gen 8.10 Emissions falling within restricted frequency bands
Restricted bands, identified in Table 8.8-2, are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical bands), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. Except where otherwise indicated, the following restrictions apply:
(a) fundamental components of modulation of licence-exempt radio apparatus shall not fall within the restricted bands of below;
(b) unwanted emissions falling into restricted bands of below shall comply with the limits specified in RSS-Gen;
(c) unwanted emissions not falling within restricted frequency bands shall either comply with the limits specified in the applicable RSS, or with those specified in RSS-Gen.

Table 8.8-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions µV/m	Field strength of emissions dBµV/m	Measurement distance, m
0.009–0.490	2400/F *(F in kHz)*	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}$(F) *(F in kHz)*	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F *(F in kHz)*	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}$(F) *(F in kHz)*	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.
For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

8.8.1 Definitions and limits, continued

Table 8.8-2: ISED restricted frequency bands

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.57675–12.57725	399.9–410	7.25–7.75
0.495–0.505	13.36–13.41	608–614	8.025–8.5
2.1735–2.1905	16.42–16.423	960–1427	9.0–9.2
3.020–3.026	16.69475–16.69525	1435–1626.5	9.3–9.5
4.125–4.128	16.80425–16.80475	1645.5–1646.5	10.6–12.7
4.17725–4.17775	25.5–25.67	1660–1710	13.25–13.4
4.20725–4.20775	37.5–38.25	1718.8–1722.2	14.47–14.5
5.677–5.683	73–74.6	2200–2300	15.35–16.2
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	2310–2390	17.7–21.4
6.26775–6.26825	108–138	2483.5–2500	22.01–23.12
6.31175–6.31225	149.9–150.05	2655–2900	23.6–24.0
8.291–8.294	156.52475–156.52525	3260–3267	31.2–31.8
8.362–8.366	156.7–156.9	3332–3339	36.43–36.5
8.37625–8.38675	162.0125–167.17	3345.8–3358	Above 38.6
8.41425–8.41475	167.72–173.2	3500–4400	
12.29–12.293	240–285	4500–5150	
12.51975–12.52025	322–335.4	5350–5460	

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in Table 8.8-2 and above 38.6 GHz are designated for licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs.

Table 8.8-3: FCC restricted frequency bands

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
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	Above 38.6
13.36–13.41			

8.8.2 Test date

Start date	January 5, 2020

8.8.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to 40 GHz.
  EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.
- Radiated measurements from 30 MHz to 18 GHz were performed at a distance of 3 m.
- Radiated measurements from 18 to 40 GHz were performed at a distance of 30 cm.
- No transmitter related radiated emissions were detected below 1 GHz. Emissions detected within restricted bands that were close to the limit were found to be digital emissions.
- Directional gain for cross-polarized MIMO 2 × 2 is 3 dBi. No summation of gain is needed for cross-polarized antennas as per manufacturer's definition of the cross-polarized MIMO type
- Conducted spurious EIRP emission limit line calculated as follows: -27 dBm EIRP – Antenna Gain (2.5 dBi) = -29.5 dBm

Spectrum analyzer settings for measurements below 1 GHz:

Detector mode	Peak or Quasi-Peak
Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz or 120 kHz
Video bandwidth	300 kHz
Trace mode	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for peak measurements above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser for average radiated measurements in restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Power average
Number of averaging traces:	100

Spectrum analyzer settings for conducted band edge measurements:

Detector mode	Peak
Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz
Video bandwidth	300 kHz
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.8.4 Test data

Table 8.8-4: Radiated field strength measurement results – Restricted Bands

Modulation	Ch 0/1	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB
			Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
802.11a	0	5460	60.55	74.00	13.45	48.18	54.00	5.82
	1	5460	56.31	74.00	17.69	47.73	54.00	6.27
802.11n	0	5460	63.96	74.00	10.04	51.84	54.00	2.16
	1	5460	61.09	74.00	12.91	50.11	54.00	3.89
802.11ac	0	5460	68.04	74.00	5.96	52.92	54.00	1.08
	1	5460	62.73	74.00	11.27	52.58	54.00	1.42

Notes: Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

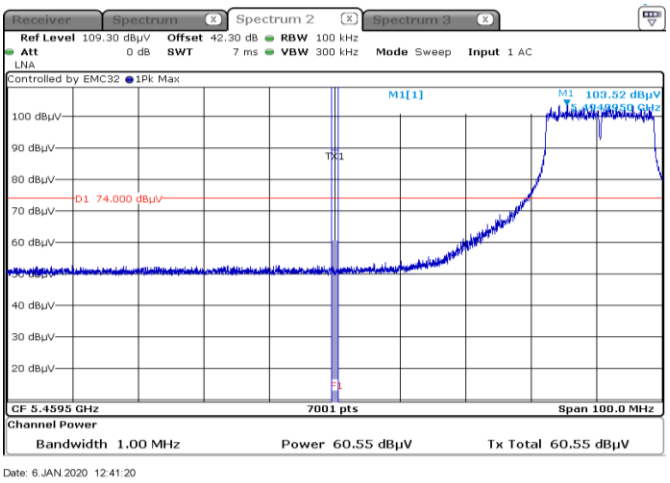


Figure 8.8-1: Peak spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11a cho

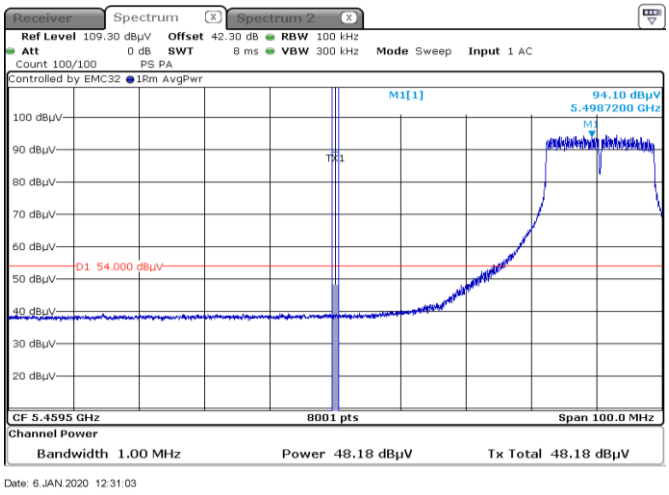


Figure 8.8-2: Average spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11a cho

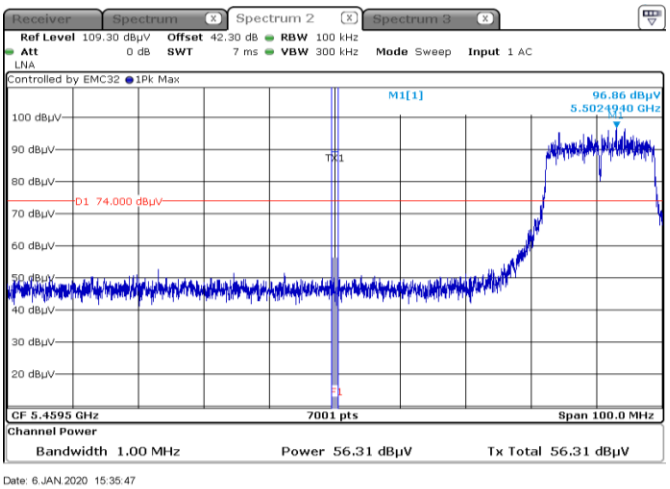


Figure 8.8-3: Peak spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11a ch1

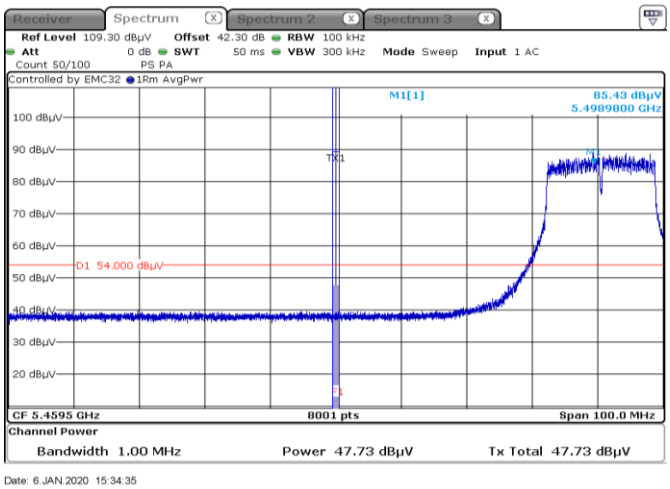


Figure 8.8-4: Average spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11a ch1

8.8.5 Test data, continued

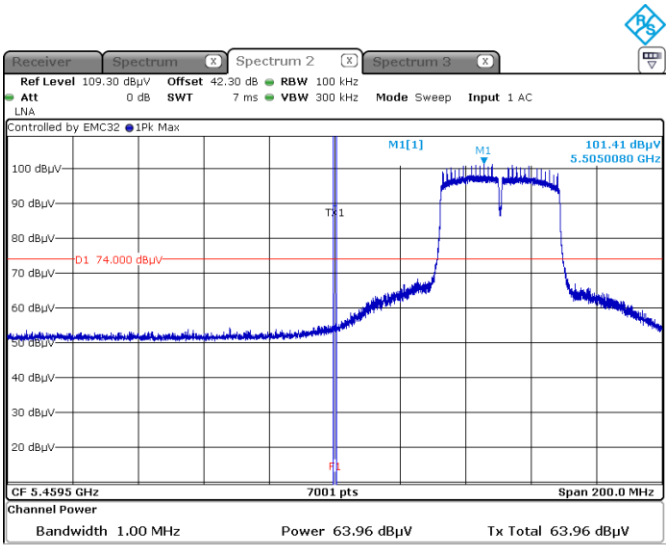


Figure 8.8-5: Peak spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11n cho

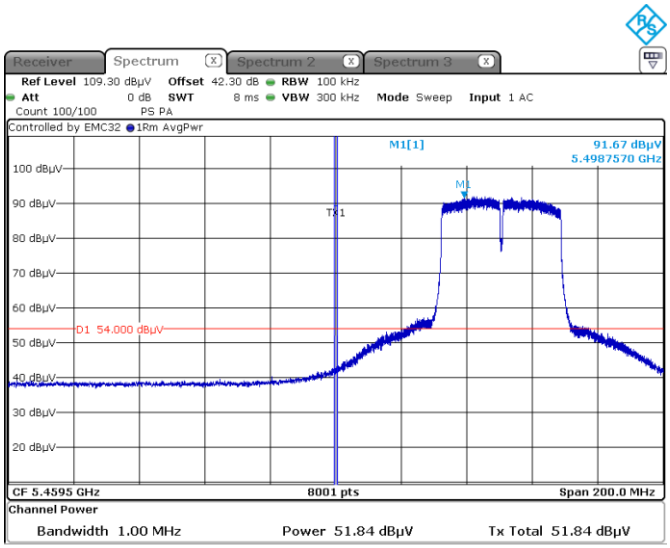


Figure 8.8-6: Average spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11n cho

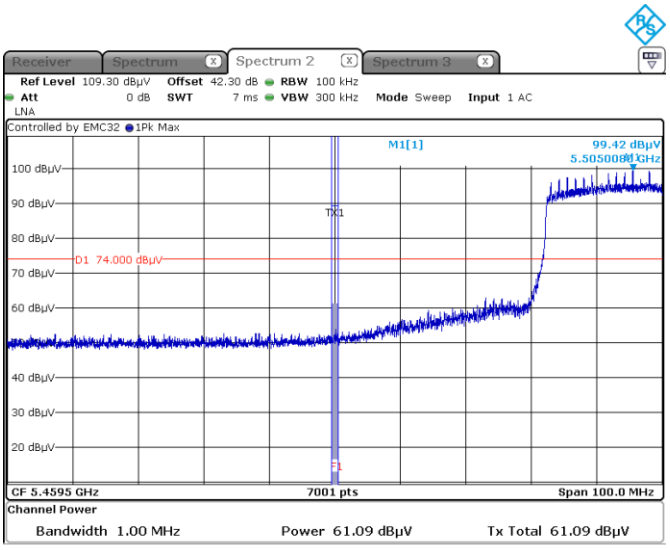


Figure 8.8-7: Peak spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11n ch1

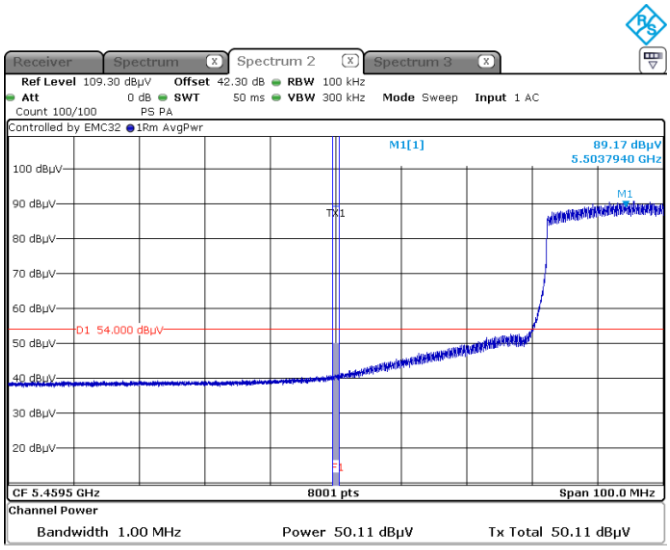


Figure 8.8-8: Average spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11n ch1

8.8.6 Test data, continued

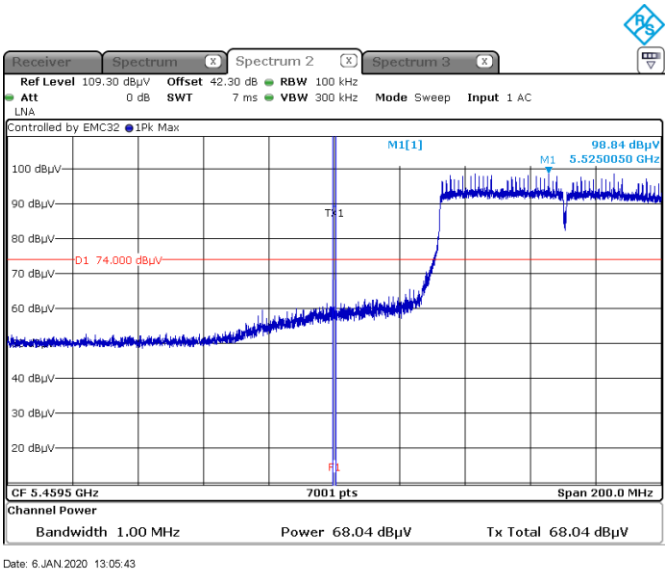


Figure 8.8-9: Peak spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11ac ch0

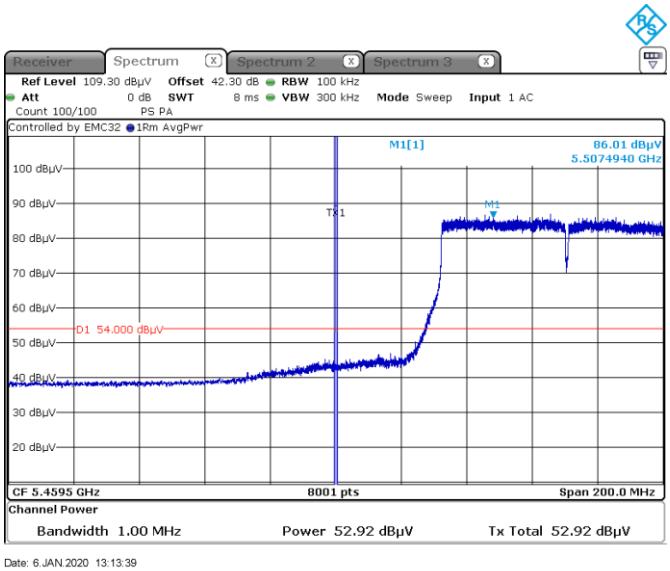


Figure 8.8-10: Average spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11ac ch0

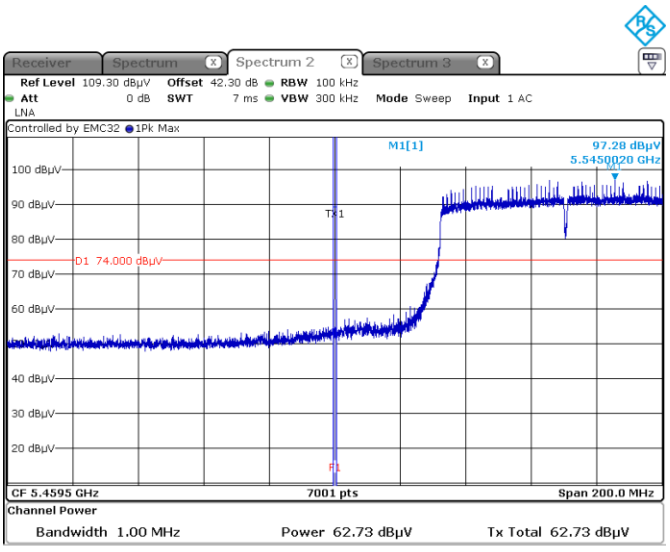


Figure 8.8-11: Peak spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11ac ch1

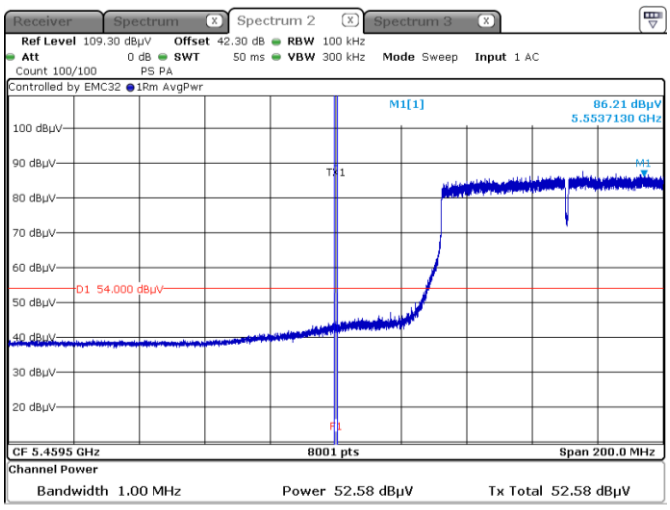


Figure 8.8-12: Average spurious emissions within restricted bands at 5.46 GHz, low channel, 802.11ac ch1

8.8.7 Test data, continued

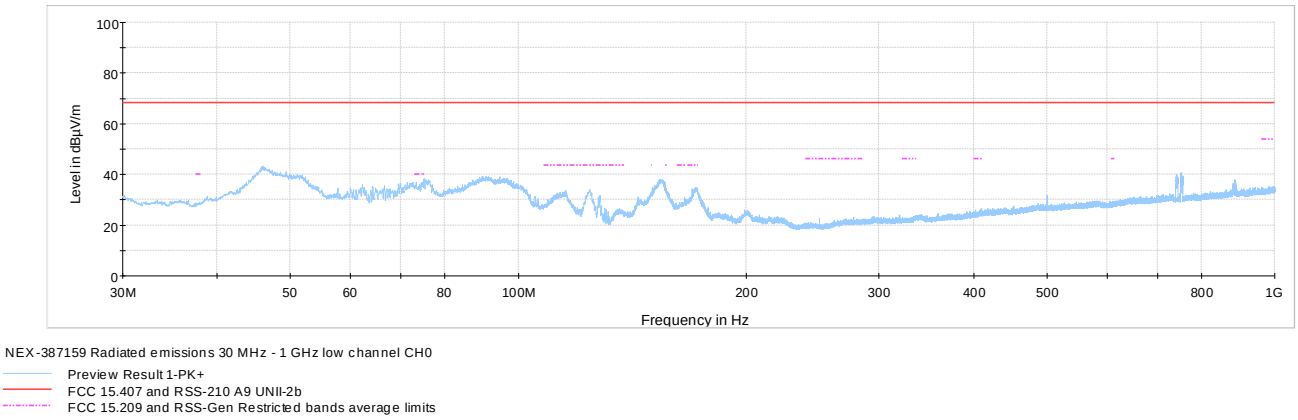


Figure 8.8-13: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz low channel ch0

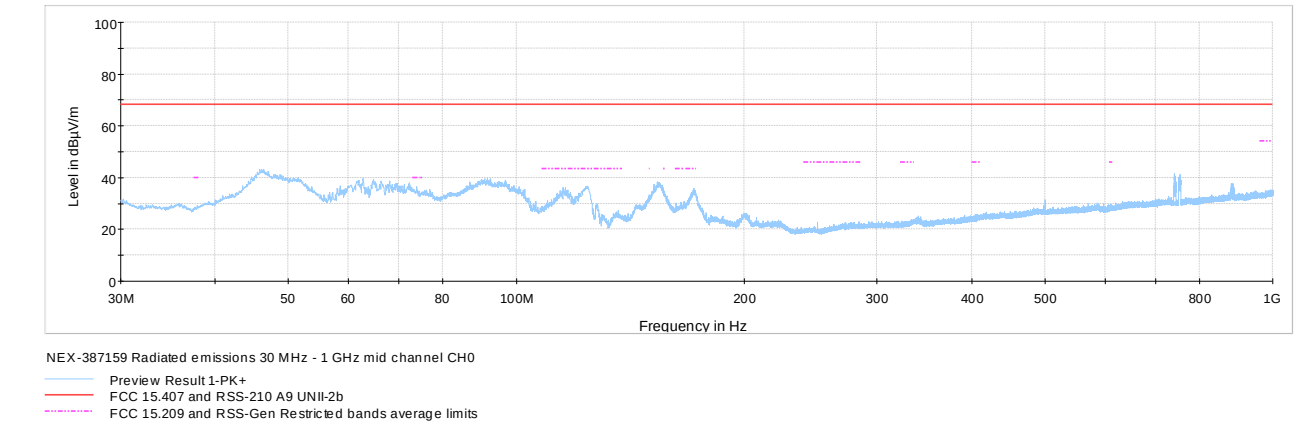


Figure 8.8-14: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz mid channel ch0

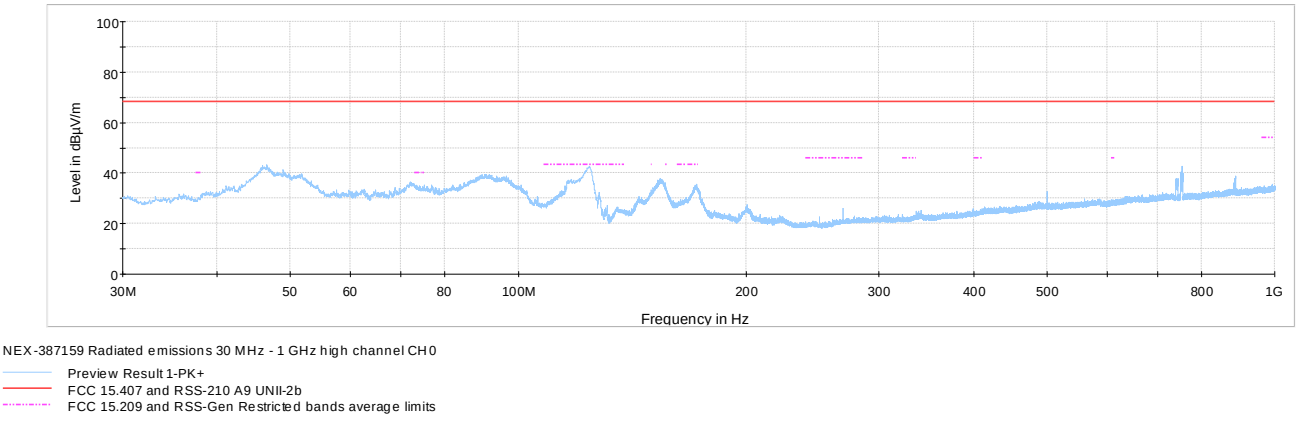
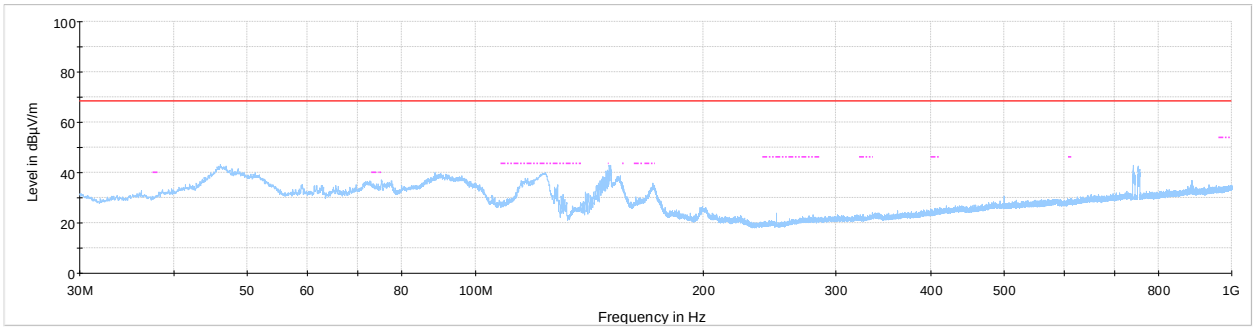


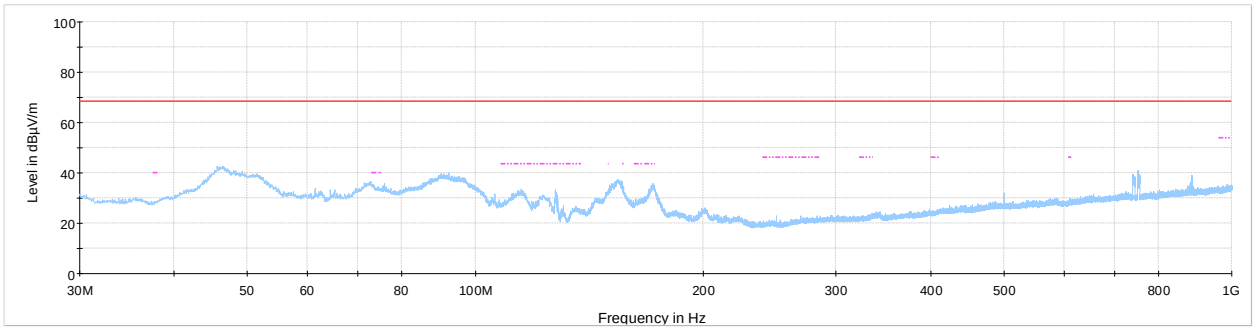
Figure 8.8-15: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz high channel ch0

8.8.8 Test data, continued



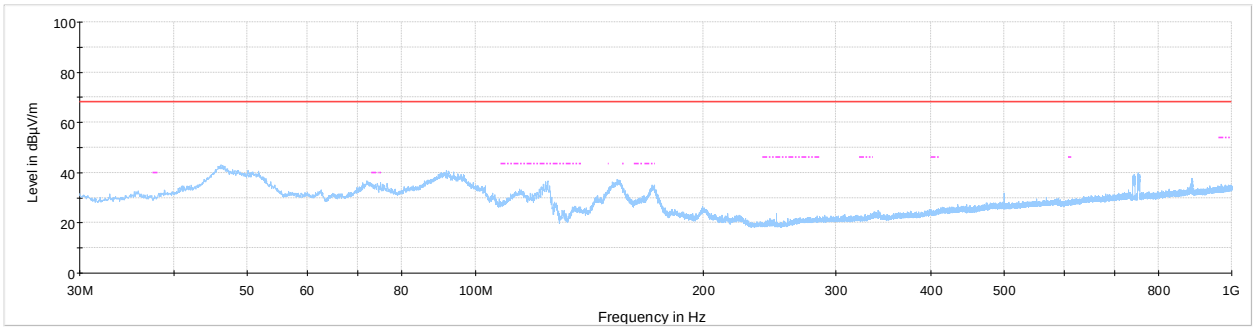
NEX-387159 Radiated emissions 30 MHz - 1 GHz low channel CH1
Preview Result 1-PK+
FCC 15.407 and RSS-210 A9 UNII-2b
FCC 15.209 and RSS-Gen Restricted bands average limits

Figure 8.8-16: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz low channel ch1



NEX-387159 Radiated emissions 30 MHz - 1 GHz mid channel CH1
Preview Result 1-PK+
FCC 15.407 and RSS-210 A9 UNII-2b
FCC 15.209 and RSS-Gen Restricted bands average limits

Figure 8.8-17: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz mid channel ch1



NEX-387159 Radiated emissions 30 MHz - 1 GHz high channel CH1
Preview Result 1-PK+
FCC 15.407 and RSS-210 A9 UNII-2b
FCC 15.209 and RSS-Gen Restricted bands average limits

Figure 8.8-18: Radiated spurious emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz high channel ch1

8.8.9 Test data, continued

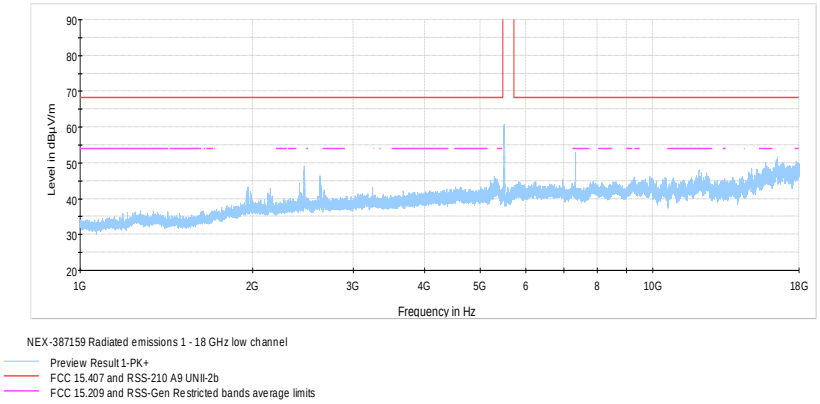


Figure 8.8-19: Radiated spurious emissions 1 - 18 GHz low channel,cho

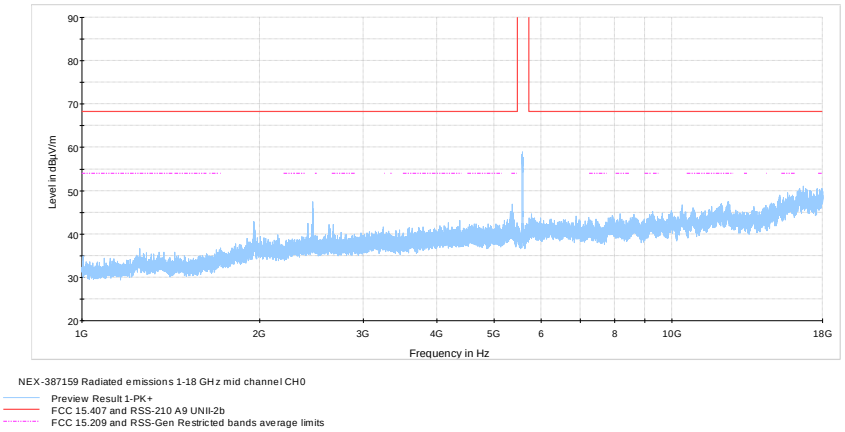


Figure 8.8-20: Radiated spurious emissions 1 - 18 GHz mid channel,cho

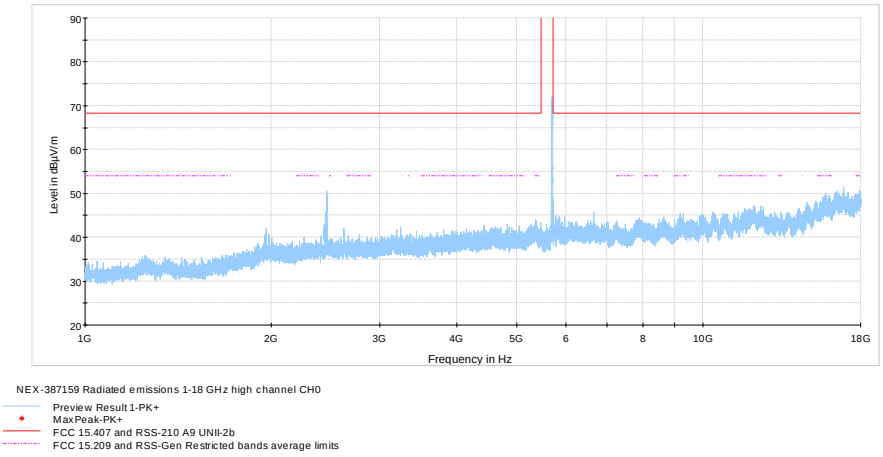


Figure 8.8-21: Radiated spurious emissions 1 - 18 GHz high channel, cho

8.8.10 Test data, continued

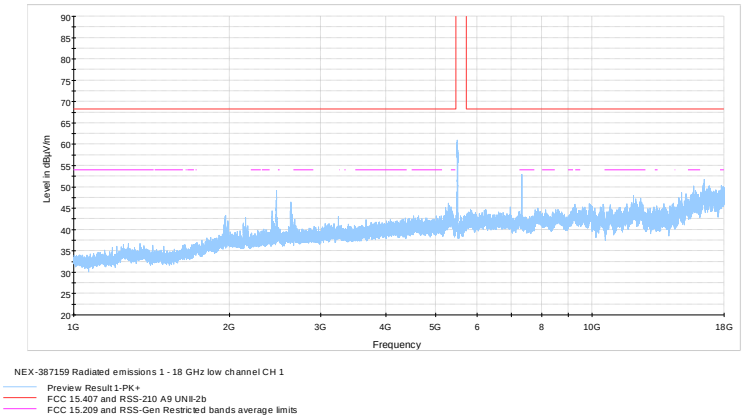


Figure 8.8-22: Radiated spurious emissions 1 - 18 GHz low channel, ch1

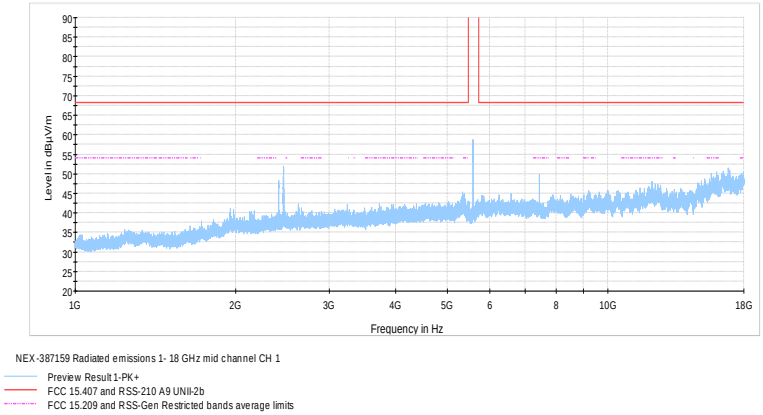


Figure 8.8-23: Radiated spurious emissions 1 - 18 GHz mid channel,ch1

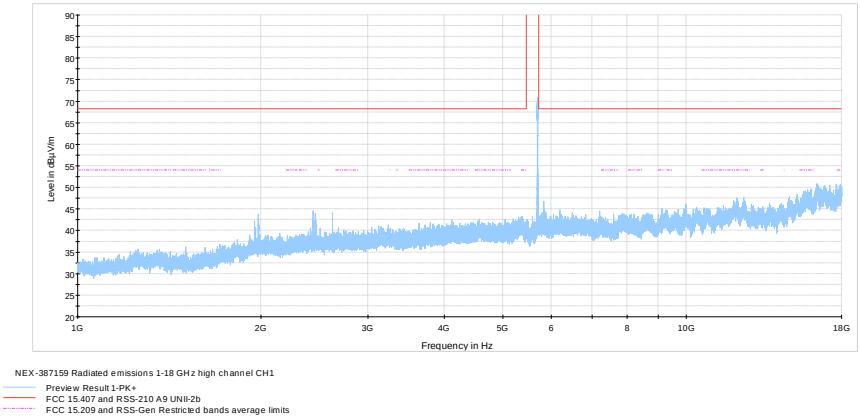


Figure 8.8-24: Radiated spurious emissions 1 - 18 GHz high channel, ch1

8.8.11 Test data, continued

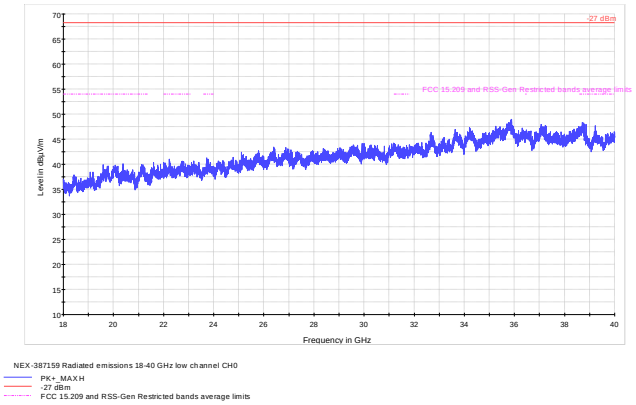


Figure 8.8-25: Radiated spurious emissions 18 - 40 GHz low channel, ch0

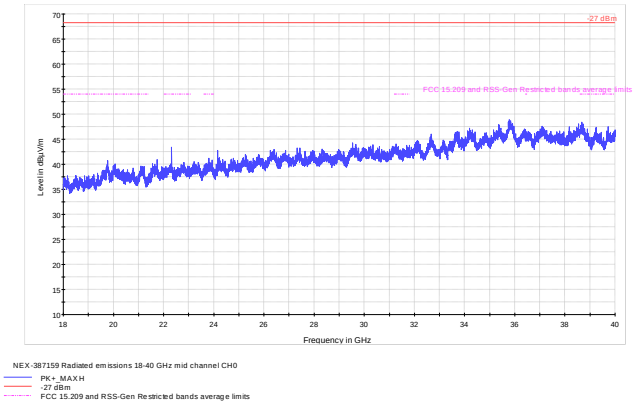


Figure 8.8-26: Radiated spurious emissions 18 - 40 GHz mid channel, ch0

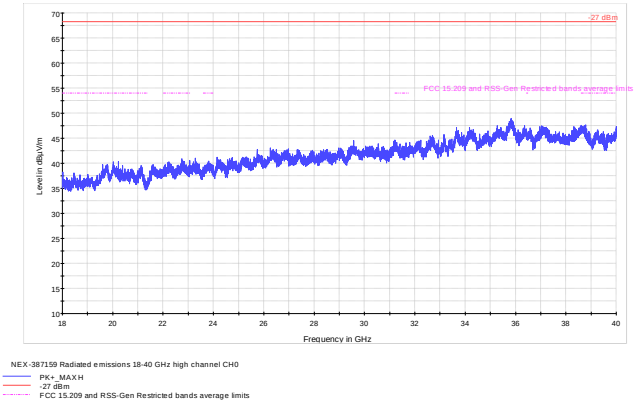


Figure 8.8-27: Radiated spurious emissions 18 - 40 GHz high channel, ch0

8.8.12 Test data, continued

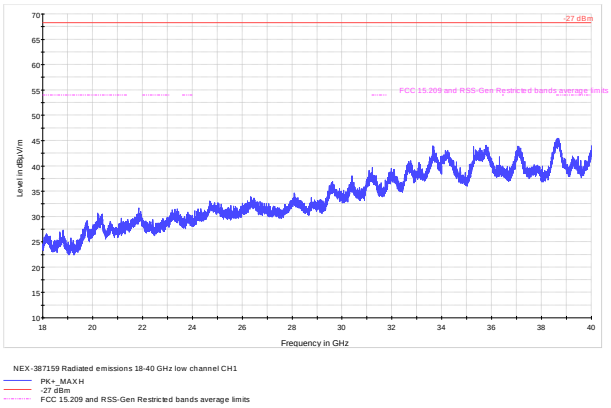


Figure 8.8-28: Radiated spurious emissions 18 - 40 GHz low channel, ch1

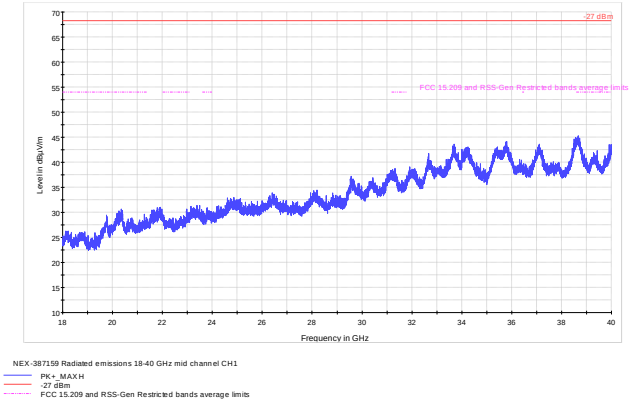


Figure 8.8-29: Radiated spurious emissions 18 - 40 GHz mid channel, ch1

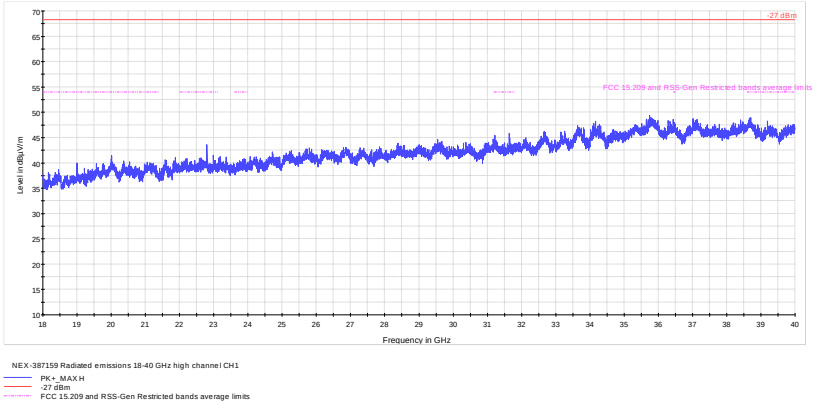


Figure 8.8-30: Radiated spurious emissions 18 - 40 GHz high channel, ch1

8.8.13 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-5: Conducted band edge emissions for 802.11a

Channel	Chain 0/1	Frequency, GHz	Emission strength, dBm/MHz	EIRP limit, dBm/MHz	Margin, dBm
100	0	5.47	-34.61	-29.5	5.11
100	1	5.47	-33.10	-29.5	3.60
140	0	5.73	-32.43	-29.5	2.93
140	1	5.73	-34.60	-29.5	5.10
144	0	5.86	-42.63	-29.5	13.13
144	1	5.87	-42.53	-29.5	13.03

Note: Channel 144 using 802.11a modulation is a straddle channel between U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 bands

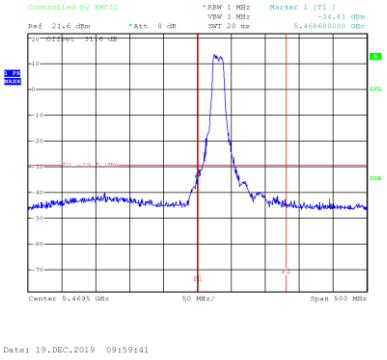


Figure 8.8-31: Conducted band edge emissions 5.47 GHz, channel 100, 802.11a ch0

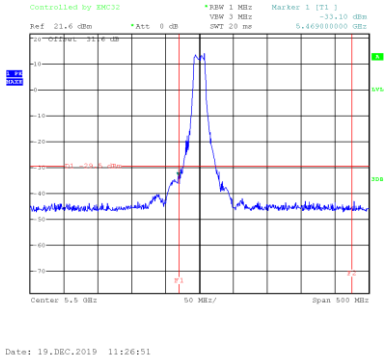


Figure 8.8-32: Conducted band edge emissions 5.47 GHz, channel 100, 802.11a ch1

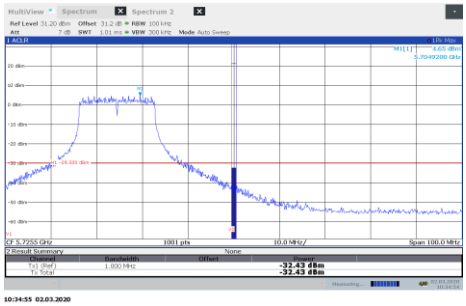


Figure 8.8-33: Conducted band edge emissions 5.725 GHz, channel 140, 802.11a ch0

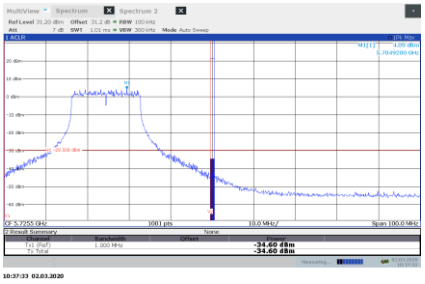


Figure 8.8-34: Conducted band edge emissions 5.725 GHz, channel 140 802.11a ch1

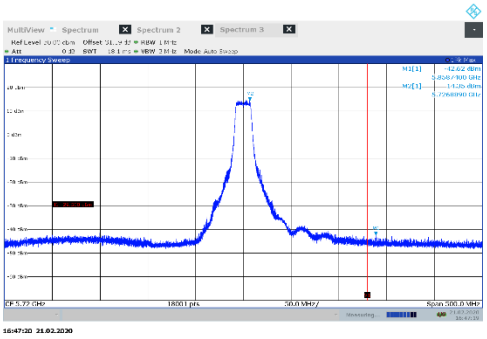


Figure 8.8-35: Conducted band edge emissions 5.85 GHz, channel 144, 802.11a ch0

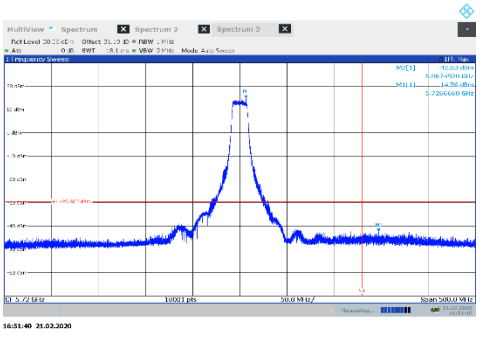


Figure 8.8-36: Conducted band edge emissions 5.85 GHz, channel 144 802.11a ch1

8.8.14 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-6: Conducted band edge emissions high channel, 802.11n

Channel	Chain 0/1	Frequency, GHz	Emission strength, dBm/MHz	EIRP limit, dBm/MHz	Margin, dBm
102	0	5.47	-29.83	-29.5	0.33
102	1	5.47	-30.25	-29.5	0.75
134	0	5.73	-31.42	-29.5	1.92
134	1	5.73	-30.29	-29.5	0.79
142	0	5.86	-43.61	-29.5	14.11
142	1	5.85	-43.11	-29.5	13.61

Note: Channel 142 using 802.11n modulation is a straddle channel between U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 bands

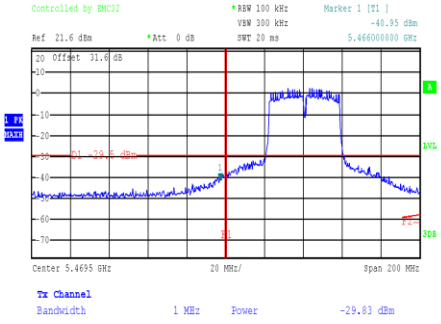


Figure 8.8-37: Conducted band edge emissions 5.47 GHz, channel 102, 802.11n ch0

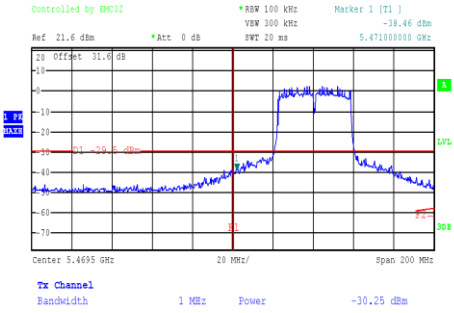


Figure 8.8-38: Conducted band edge emissions 5.47 GHz, channel 102, 802.11n ch1

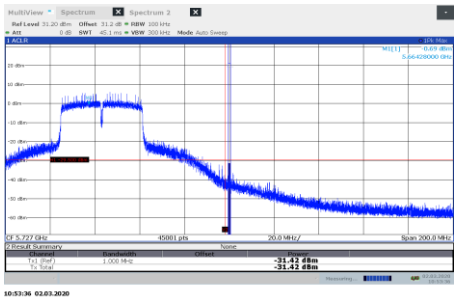


Figure 8.8-39: Conducted band edge emissions 5.725 GHz, channel 134, 802.11n ch0

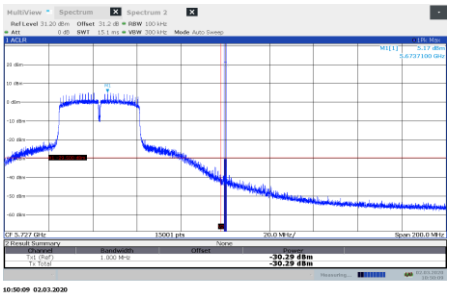


Figure 8.8-40: Conducted band edge emissions 5.725 GHz, channel 134, 802.11n ch1

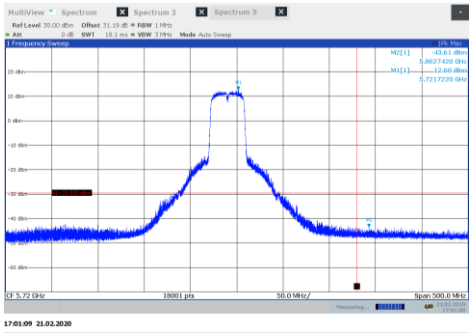


Figure 8.8-41: Conducted band edge emissions 5.85 GHz, channel 142, 802.11n ch0

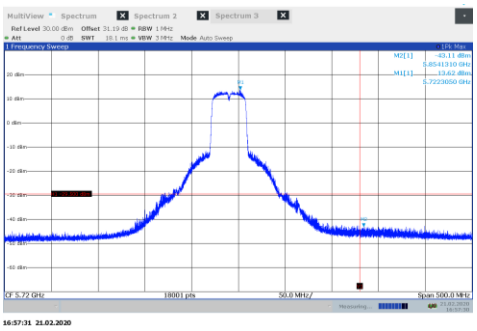


Figure 8.8-42: Conducted band edge emissions 5.85 GHz, channel 142, 802.11n ch1

8.8.15 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-7: Conducted band edge emissions high channel, 802.11ac

Channel	Chain 0/1	Frequency, GHz	Emission strength, dBm/MHz	EIRP limit, dBm/MHz	Margin, dBm
106	0	5.47	-31.02	-29.5	1.52
106	1	5.47	-32.19	-29.5	2.69
122	0	5.73	-32.96	-29.5	3.46
122	1	5.73	-33.85	-29.5	4.35
138	0	5.85	-38.93	-29.5	9.43
138	1	5.85	-41.56	-29.5	12.06

Note: Channel 138 using 802.11ac modulation is a straddle channel between U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 bands.

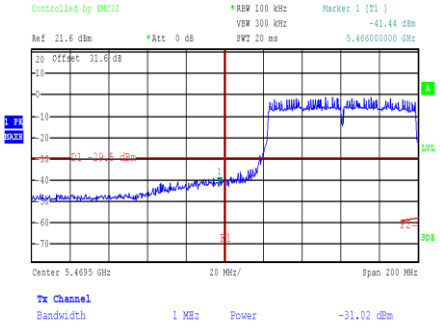


Figure 8.8-43: Conducted band edge emissions 5.47 GHz, channel 106, 802.11ac ch0

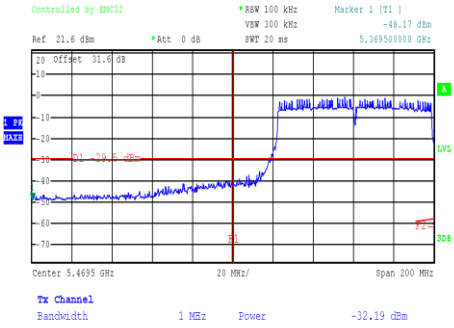


Figure 8.8-44: Conducted band edge emissions 5.47 GHz, channel 106, 802.11ac ch1

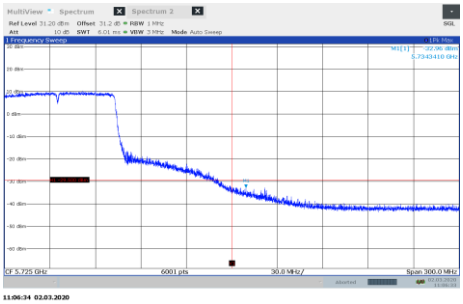


Figure 8.8-45: Conducted band edge emissions 5.725 GHz, channel 122, 802.11ac ch0

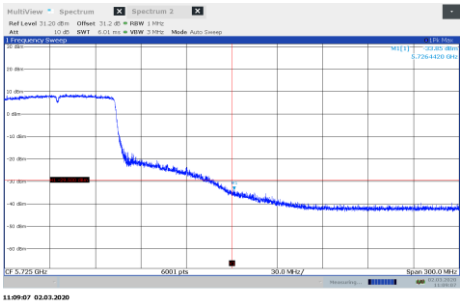


Figure 8.8-46: Conducted band edge emissions 5.725 GHz, channel 122, 802.11ac ch1

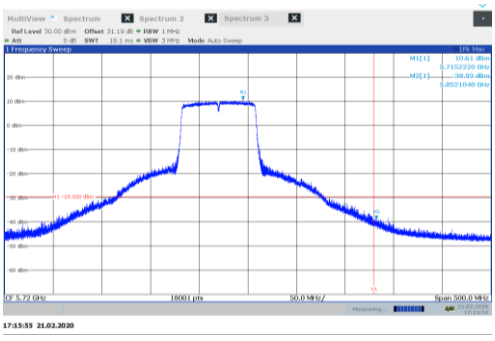


Figure 8.8-47: Conducted band edge emissions 5.8 GHz, channel 138, 802.11ac ch0

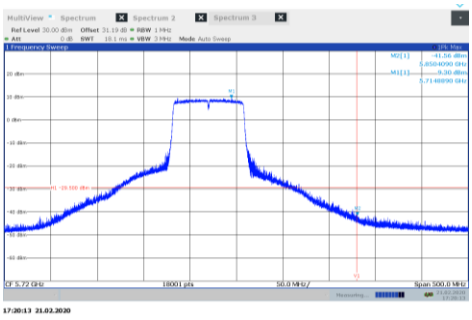


Figure 8.8-48: Conducted band edge emissions 5.8 GHz, channel 138, 802.11ac ch1

8.8.16 Test data, continued

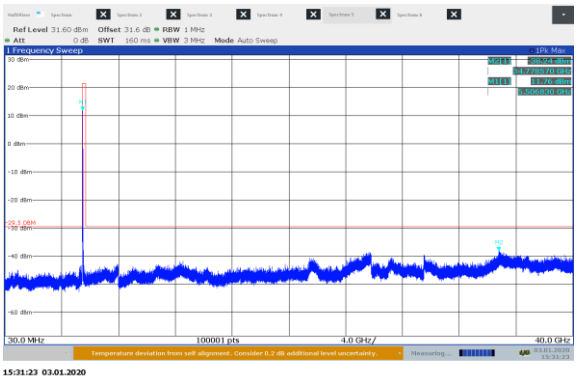


Figure 8.8-49: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz low channel, 802.11a ch0

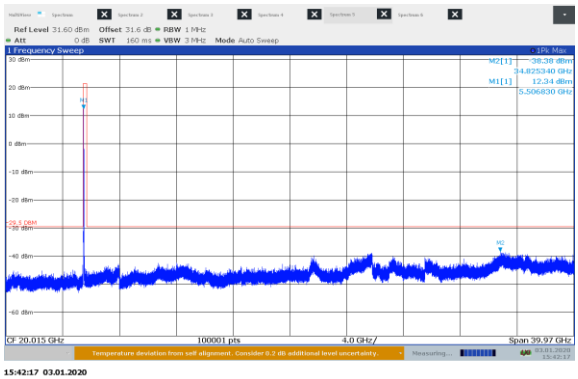


Figure 8.8-50: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz low channel, 802.11a ch1

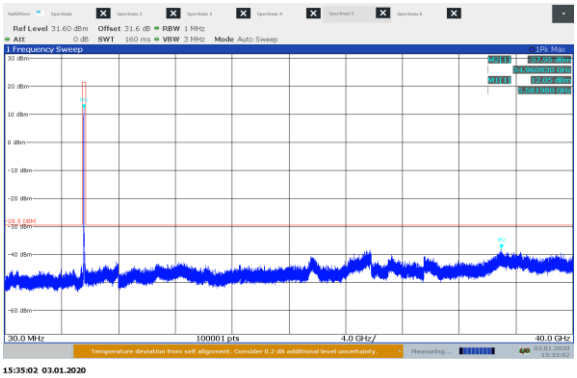


Figure 8.8-51: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz mid channel, 802.11a ch 0

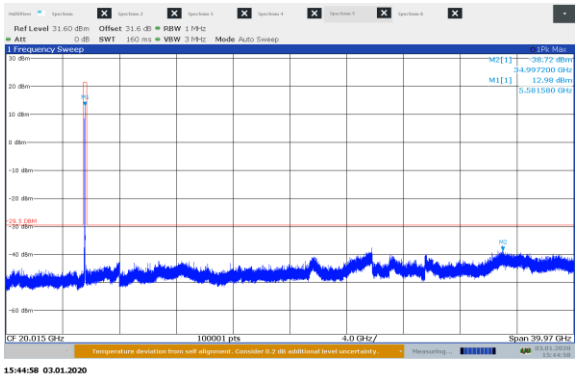


Figure 8.8-52: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz mid channel, 802.11a ch 1

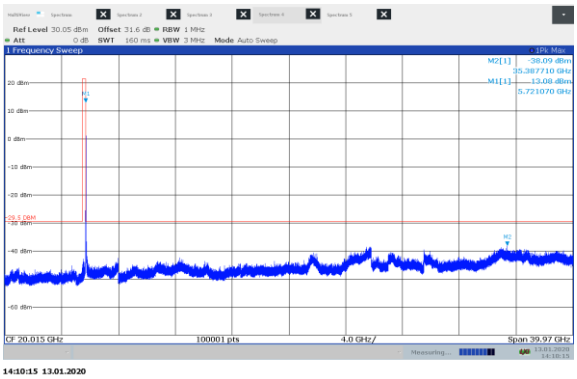


Figure 8.8-53: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz high channel, 802.11a ch0

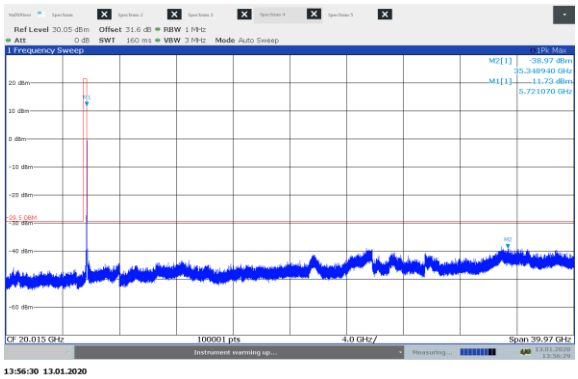


Figure 8.8-54: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz high channel, 802.11a ch1

8.8.17 Test data, continued

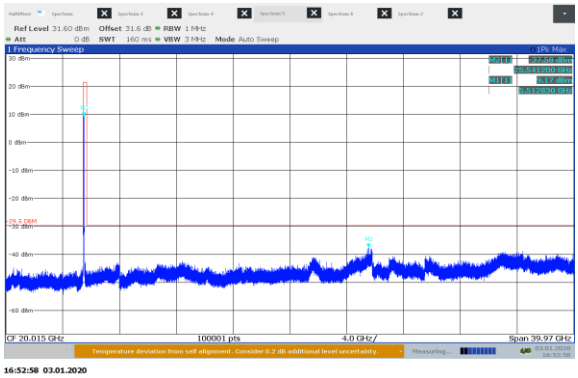


Figure 8.8-55: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz low channel, 802.11n ch0

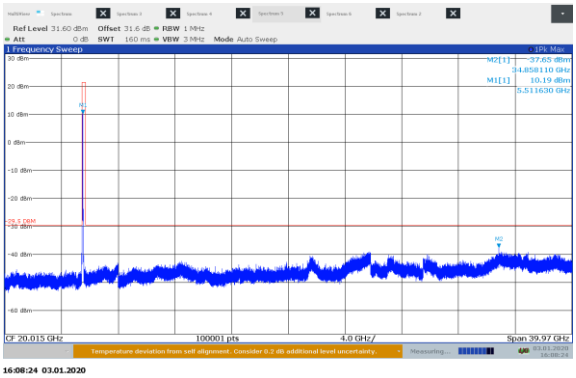


Figure 8.8-56: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz low channel, 802.11n ch1

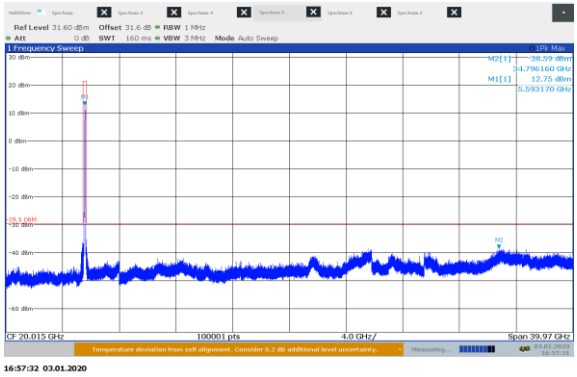


Figure 8.8-57: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz mid channel, 802.11n ch0

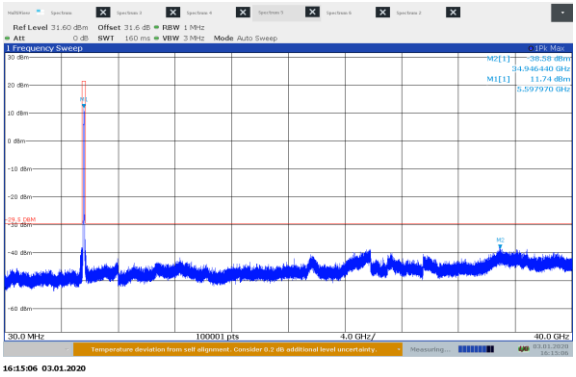


Figure 8.8-58: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz mid channel, 802.11n ch1

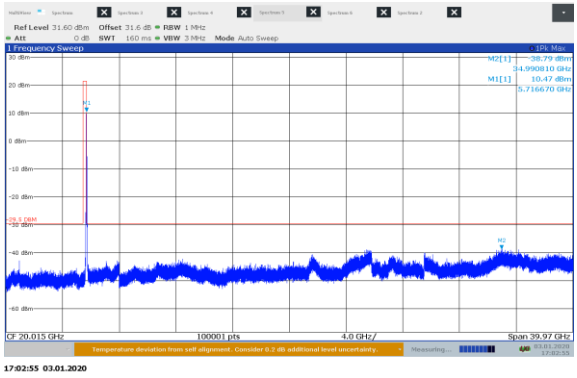


Figure 8.8-59: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz high channel, 802.11n ch0

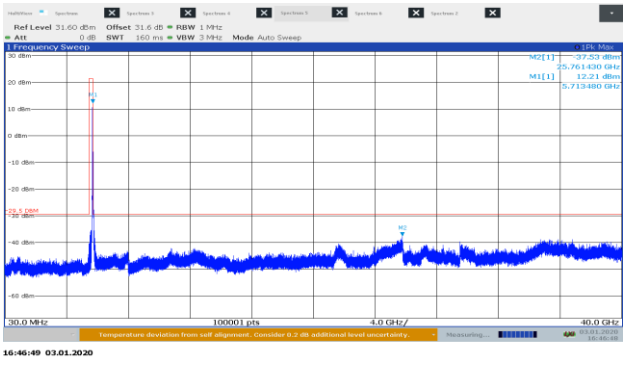


Figure 8.8-60: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz high channel, 802.11n ch1

8.8.18 Test data, continued

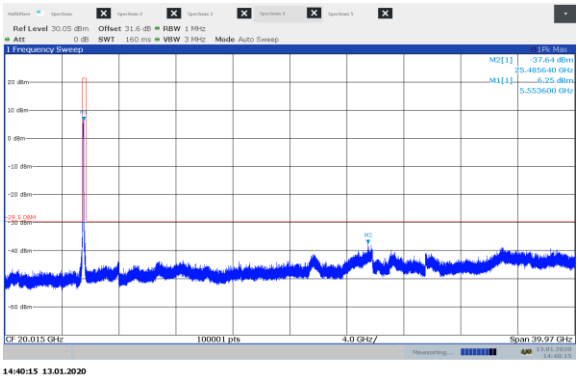


Figure 8.8-61: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz low channel, 802.11ac ch0

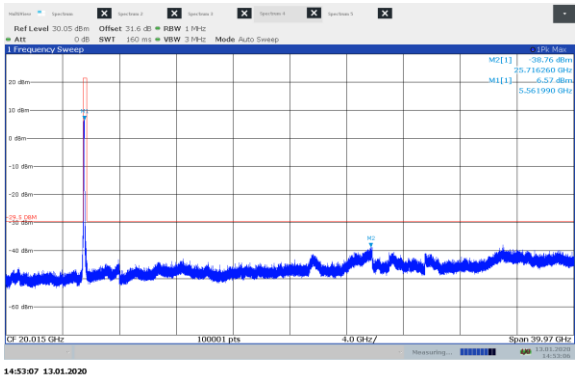


Figure 8.8-62: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz low channel, 802.11ac ch1

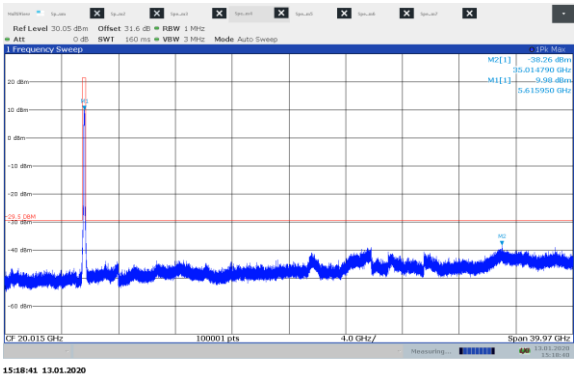


Figure 8.8-63: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz mid channel, 802.11ac ch 0

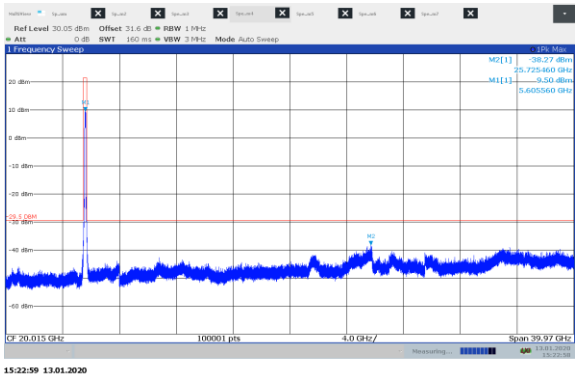


Figure 8.8-64: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz mid channel, 802.11ac ch 1

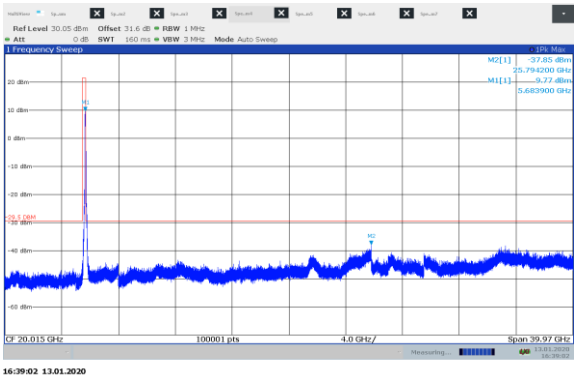


Figure 8.8-65: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz high channel, 802.11ac ch0

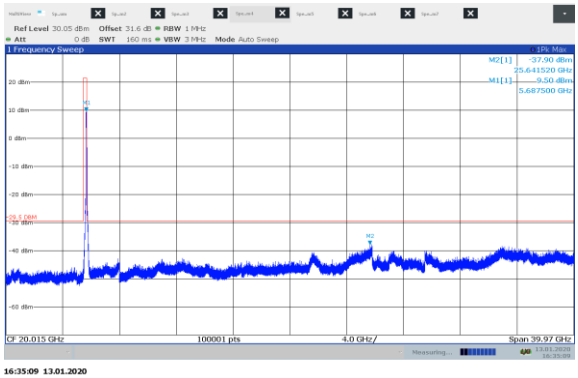


Figure 8.8-66: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz high channel, 802.11ac ch1

8.9 FCC 15.407(g) Frequency stability and RSS-Gen 8.11 Frequency stability

8.9.1 Definitions and limits

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.

8.9.2 Test date

Start date	November 13, 2019

8.9.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.9.4 Test data

Table 8.9-1: Frequency stability measurement for 20MHz channels

Test conditions	Frequency, lower GHz	Bandedge limit, GHz	Margin,kHz	Frequency, upper GHz	Bandedge limit GHz	Margin,kHz
+70 °C, Nominal	5.4916421	5.47	21642.1	5.7284607	5.80	71539.3
+60 °C, Nominal	5.4916190	5.47	21619.0	5.7283891	5.80	71610.9
+50 °C, Nominal	5.4915986	5.47	21598.6	5.7283860	5.80	71614.0
+40 °C, Nominal	5.4915961	5.47	21596.1	5.7283824	5.80	71617.6
+30 °C, Nominal	5.4915974	5.47	21597.4	5.7283902	5.80	71609.8
+20 °C, +15 %	5.4915990	5.47	21599.0	5.7284110	5.80	71589.0
+20 °C, Nominal	5.4916011	5.47	21601.1	5.7284372	5.80	71562.8
+20 °C, −15 %	5.4915896	5.47	21589.6	5.7284122	5.80	71587.8
+10 °C, Nominal	5.4915913	5.47	21591.3	5.7284584	5.80	71541.6
0 °C, Nominal	5.4916049	5.47	21604.9	5.7284310	5.80	71569.0
−10 °C, Nominal	5.4916246	5.47	21624.6	5.728428	5.80	71572.0
−20 °C, Nominal	5.4916180	5.47	21618.0	5.7284090	5.80	71591.0
−30 °C, Nominal	5.4915807	5.47	21580.7	5.7284125	5.80	71587.5
−40 °C, Nominal	5.4915571	5.47	21557.1	5.7284572	5.80	71542.8

Note: Channel 144 using 802.11a modulation is a straddle channel between U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 bands

Table 8.9-2: Frequency stability measurement for 40MHz channels

Test conditions	Frequency,, lower GHz	Lower Band edge limit, GHz	Margin,kHz	Frequency, upper GHz	Upper Band edge limit GHz	Margin,kHz
+70 °C, Nominal	5.4920303	5.47	22030.3	5.7281643	5.80	71835.7
+60 °C, Nominal	5.4919970	5.47	21997.0	5.7280775	5.80	71922.5
+50 °C, Nominal	5.4919849	5.47	21984.9	5.7280656	5.80	71934.4
+40 °C, Nominal	5.4919737	5.47	21973.7	5.7280293	5.80	71970.7
+30 °C, Nominal	5.491957	5.47	21957	5.7279435	5.80	72056.5
+20 °C, +15 %	5.4919837	5.47	21983.7	5.7280123	5.80	71987.7
+20 °C, Nominal	5.4919847	5.47	21984.7	5.7280056	5.80	71994.4
+20 °C, −15 %	5.4919849	5.47	21984.9	5.7280096	5.80	71990.4
+10 °C, Nominal	5.4919940	5.47	21994.0	5.7280303	5.80	71969.7
0 °C, Nominal	5.4919788	5.47	21978.8	5.7280092	5.80	71990.8
−10 °C, Nominal	5.4919897	5.47	21989.7	5.7280229	5.80	71977.1
−20 °C, Nominal	5.4920070	5.47	22007.0	5.7280085	5.80	71991.5
−30 °C, Nominal	5.4919817	5.47	21981.7	5.7279878	5.80	72012.2
−40 °C, Nominal	5.4919612	5.47	21961.2	5.7279538	5.80	72046.2

Note: Channel 142 using 802.11n modulation is a straddle channel between U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 bands

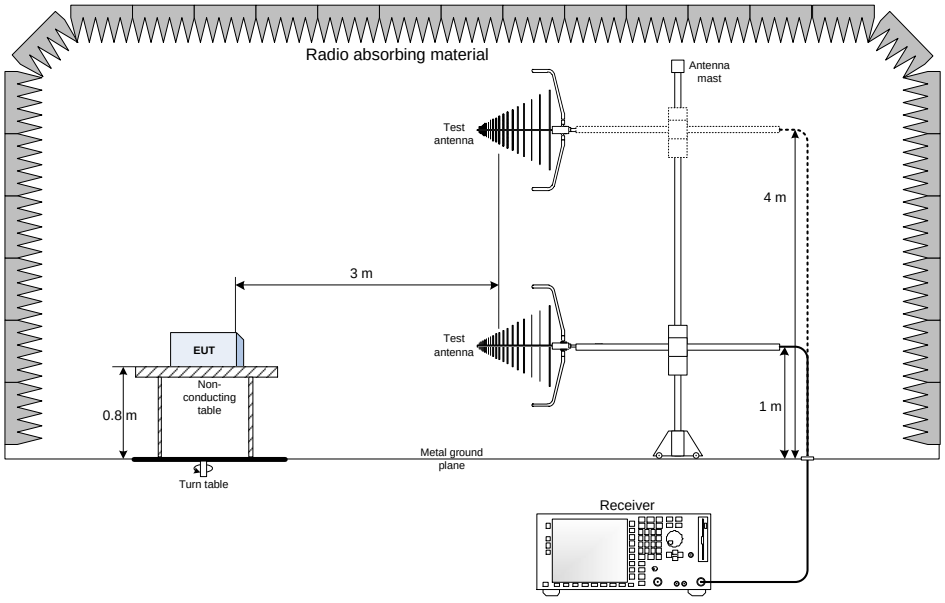
Table 8.9-3: Frequency stability measurement for 80MHz channels

Test conditions	Frequency,, lower GHz	Lower Band edge limit, GHz	Margin,kHz	Frequency, upper GHz	Upper Band edge limit GHz	Margin,kHz
+70 °C, Nominal	5.4922013	5.47	22201.3	5.7279918	5.80	72008.2
+60 °C, Nominal	5.4921582	5.47	22158.2	5.7279393	5.80	72060.7
+50 °C, Nominal	5.4921679	5.47	22167.9	5.7279114	5.80	72088.6
+40 °C, Nominal	5.4921277	5.47	22127.7	5.7278902	5.80	72109.8
+30 °C, Nominal	5.4921016	5.47	22101.6	5.7279025	5.80	72097.5
+20 °C, +15 %	5.4921202	5.47	22120.2	5.7278841	5.80	72115.9
+20 °C, Nominal	5.492154	5.47	22154.0	5.7278818	5.80	72118.2
+20 °C, −15 %	5.4921264	5.47	22126.4	5.7278874	5.80	72112.6
+10 °C, Nominal	5.4921351	5.47	22135.1	5.7278806	5.80	72119.4
0 °C, Nominal	5.4921018	5.47	22101.8	5.7278600	5.80	72140
−10 °C, Nominal	5.4921514	5.47	22151.4	5.7278471	5.80	72152.9
−20 °C, Nominal	5.4921056	5.47	22105.6	5.7279096	5.80	72090.4
−30 °C, Nominal	5.4921329	5.47	22132.9	5.7278411	5.80	72158.9
−40 °C, Nominal	5.4920763	5.47	22076.3	5.7279703	5.80	72029.7

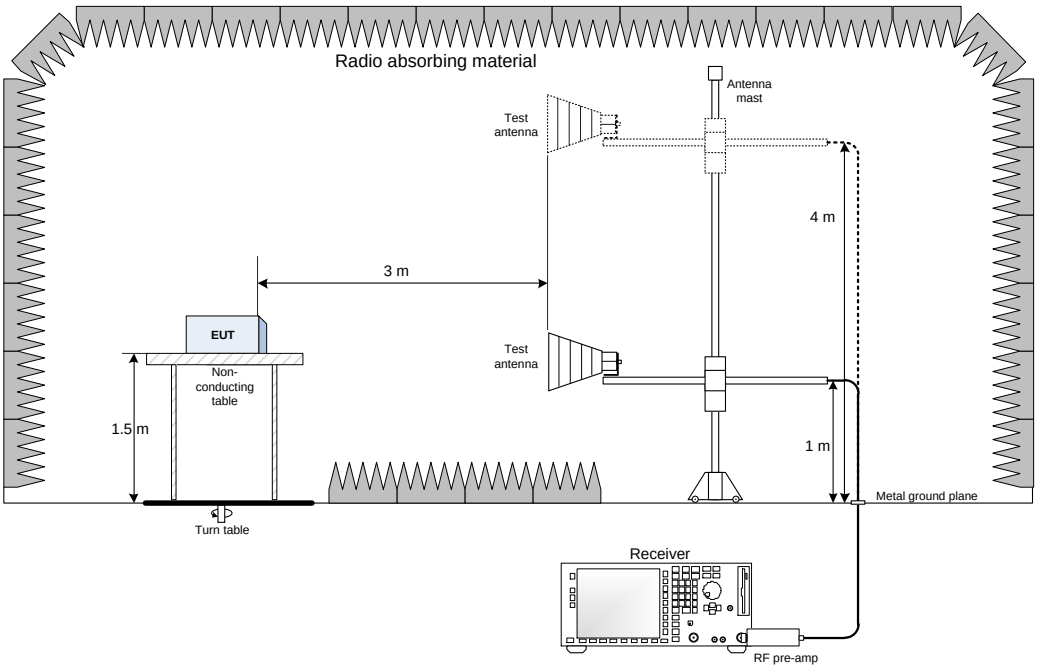
Note: Channel 138 using 802.11ac modulation is a straddle channel between U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 bands

Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups

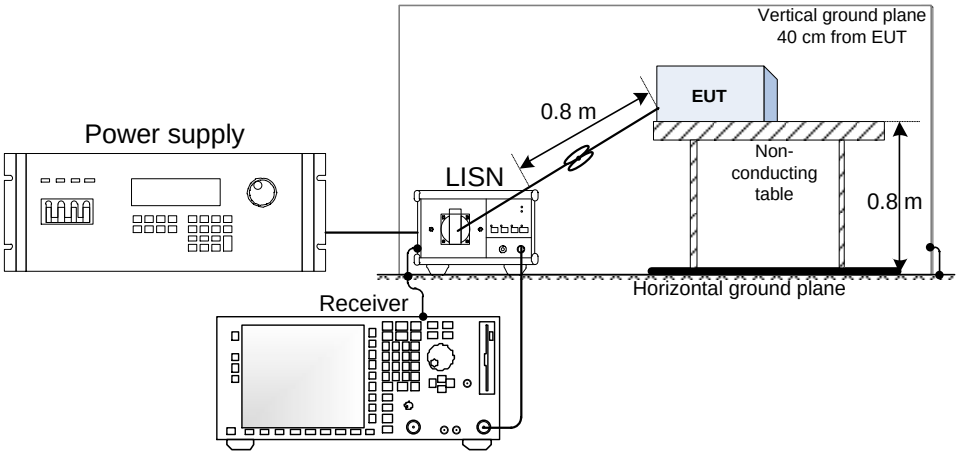
9.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



9.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



9.3 Conducted emissions set-up



9.4 Antenna port set-up