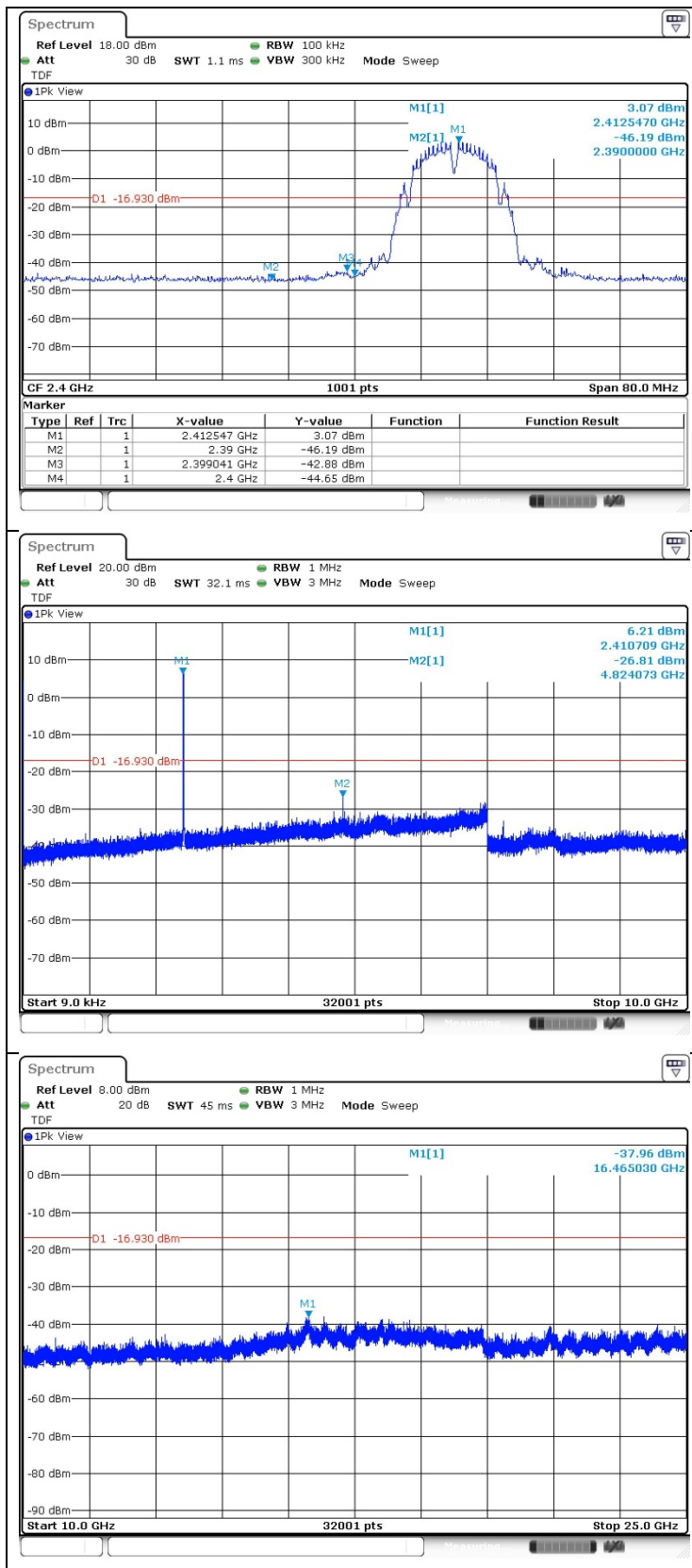
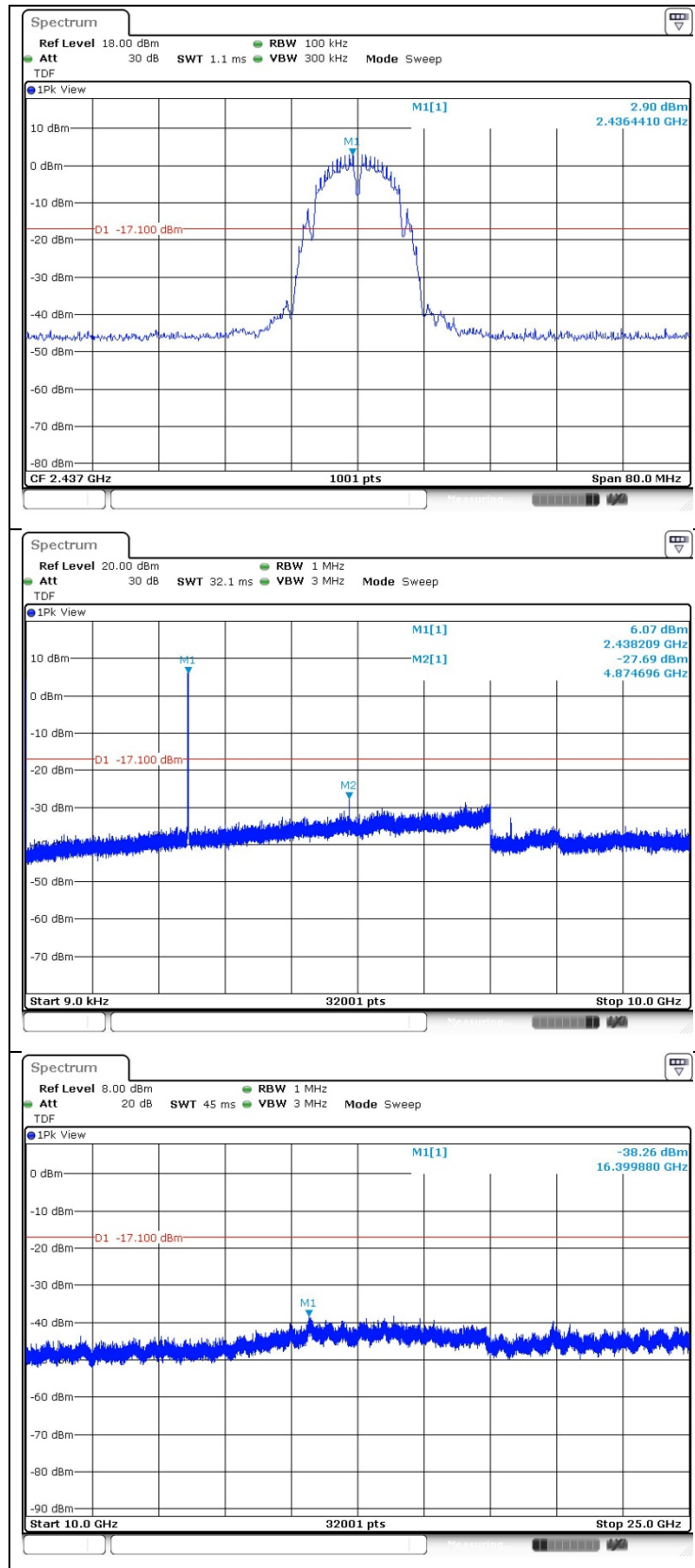


2.4.3. Plot of Conducted Spurious Emissions

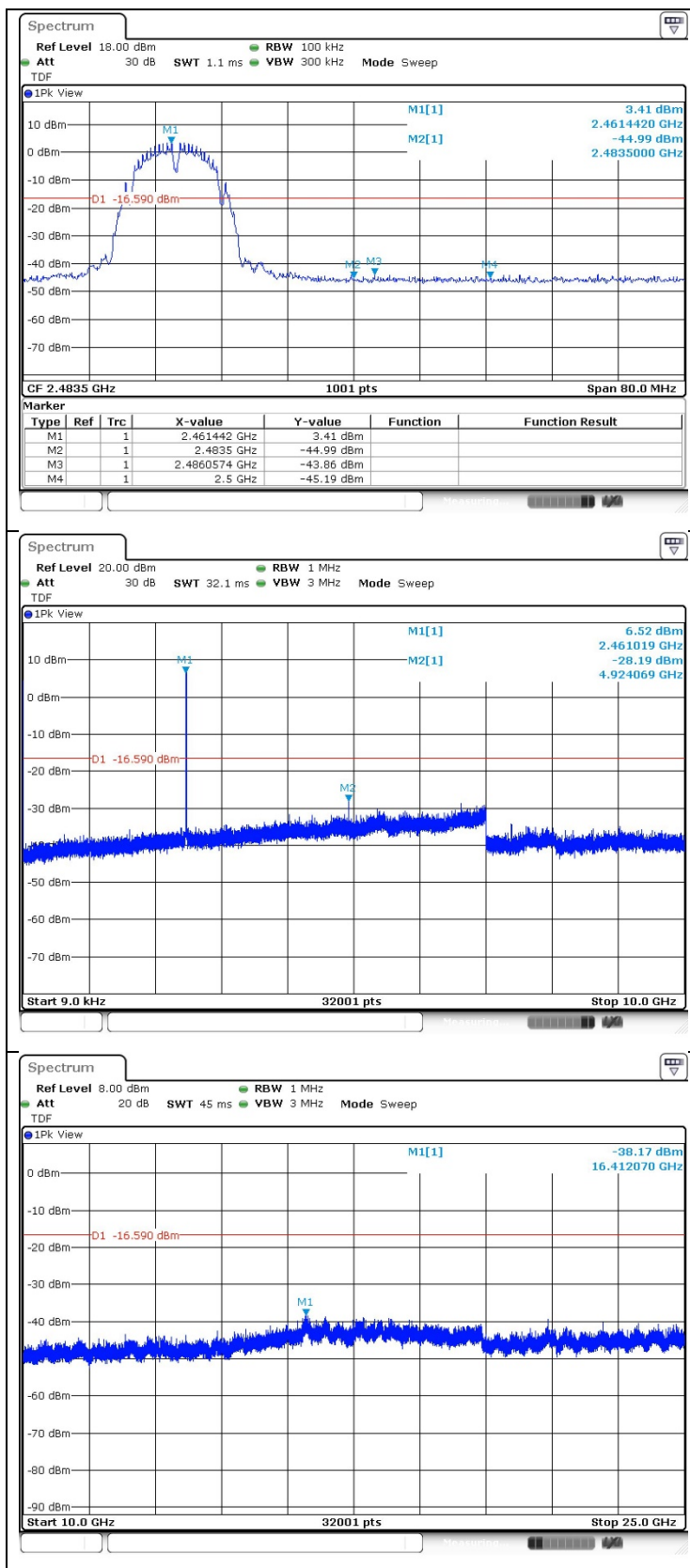
DSSS: 802.11b
 Low Channel



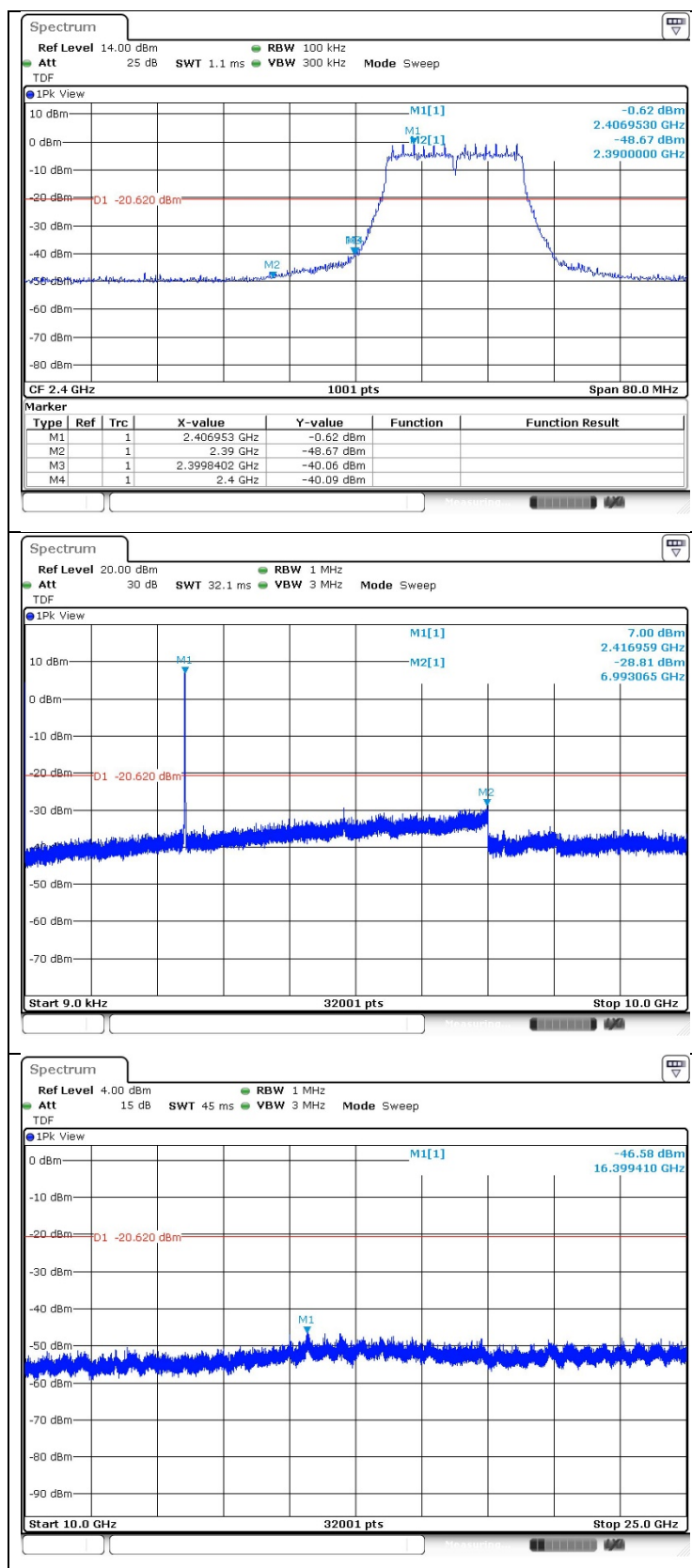
Middle Channel



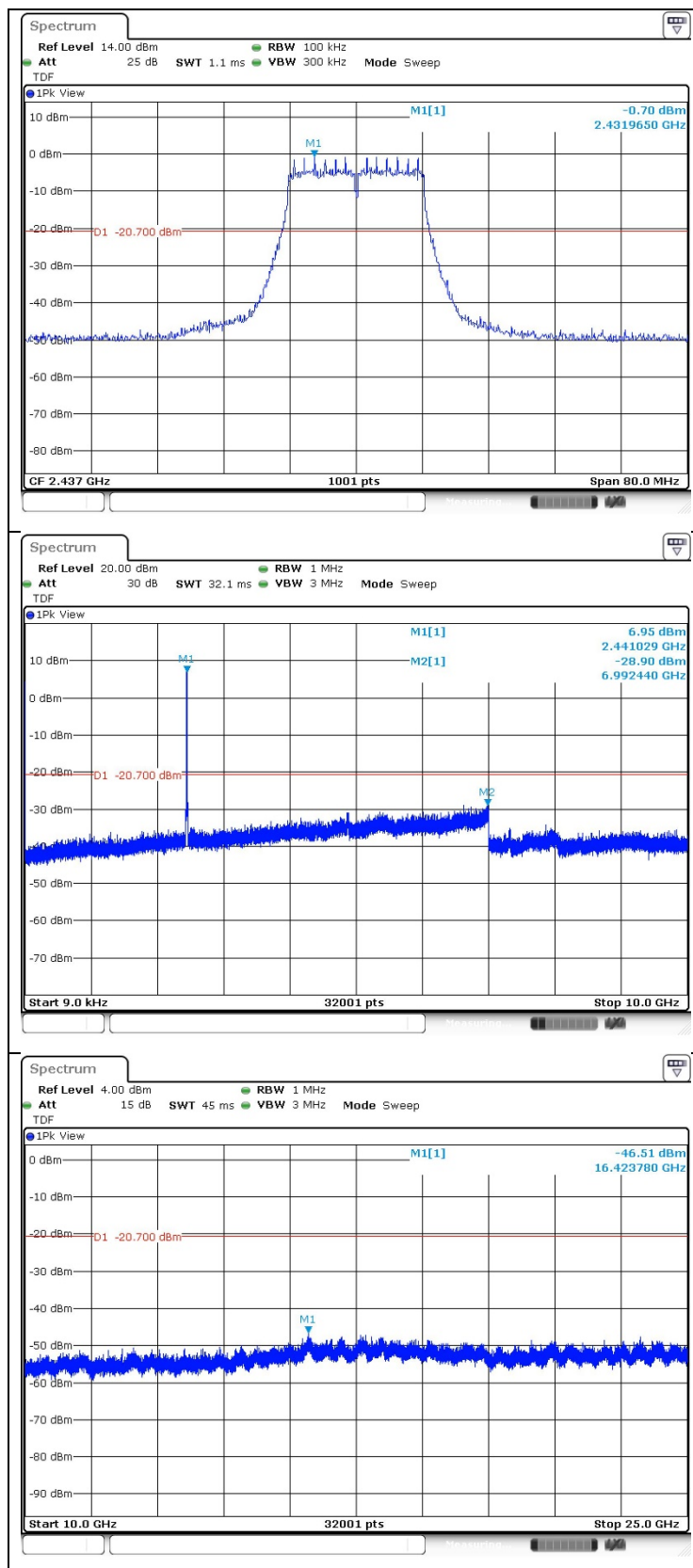
High Channel



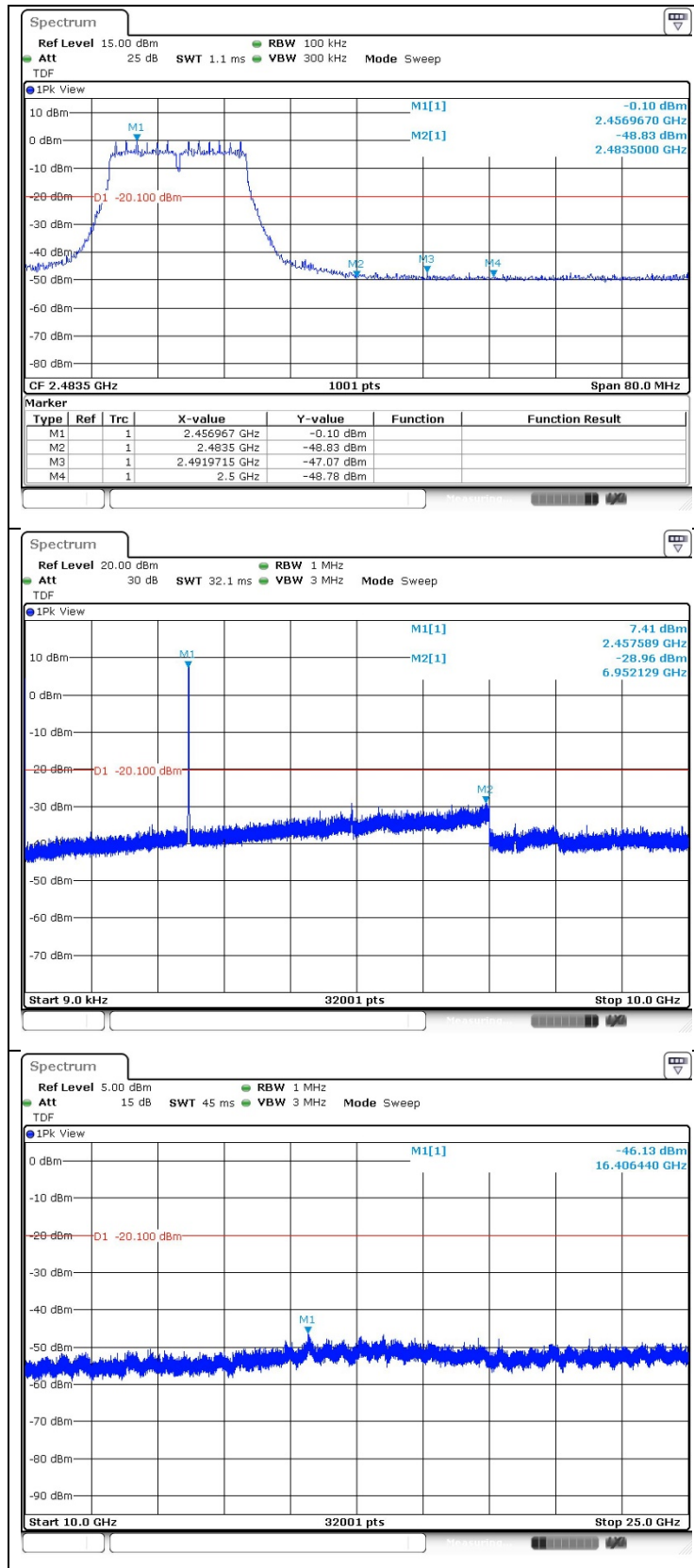
OFDM: 802.11g Low Channel



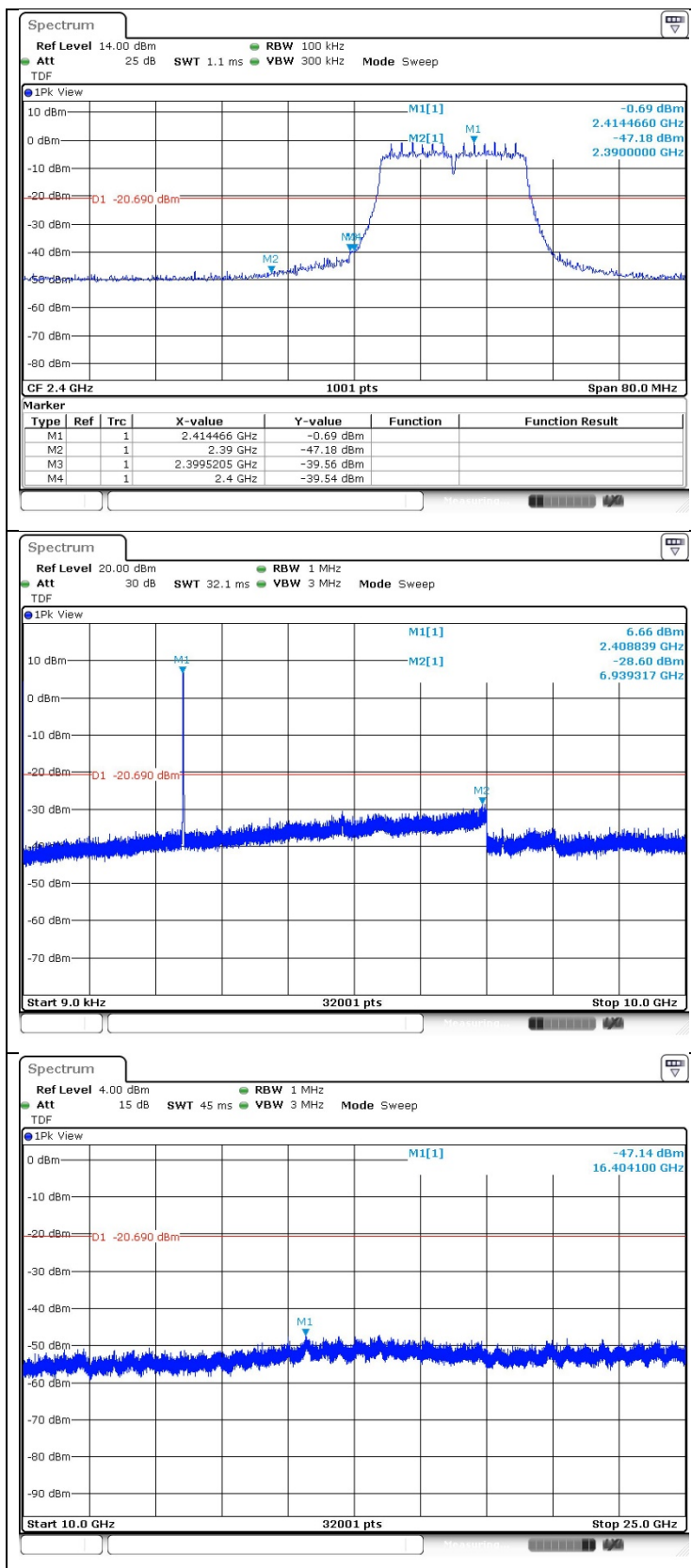
Middle Channel



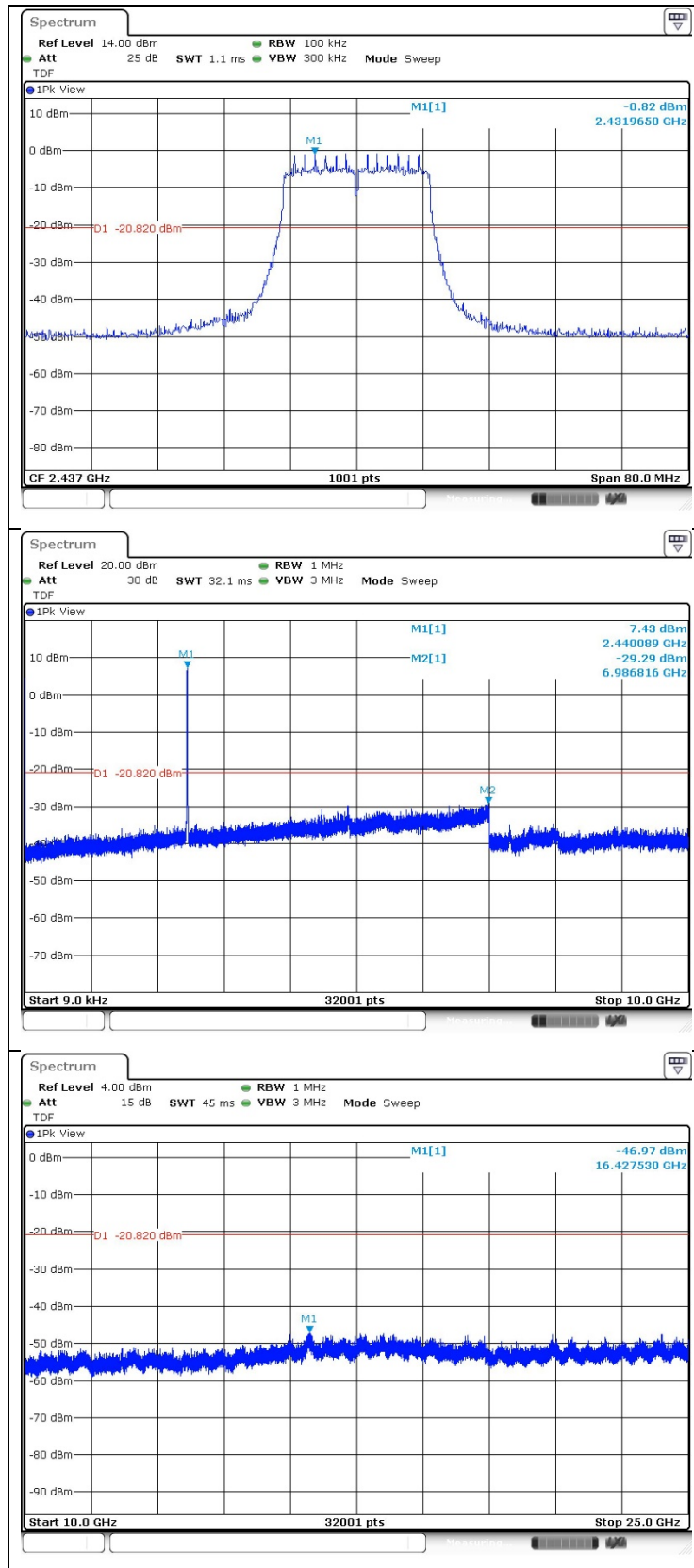
High Channel



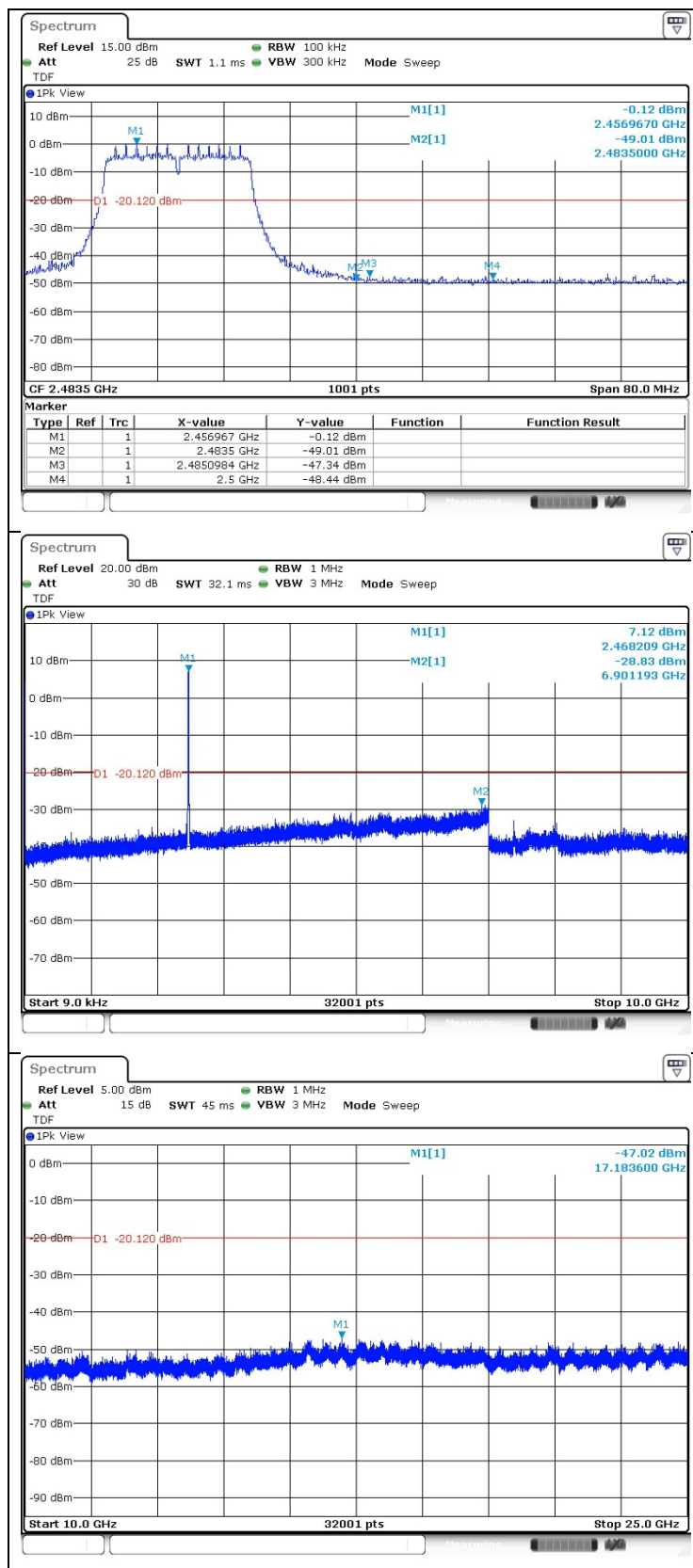
OFDM: 802.11n_HT20
 Low Channel



Middle Channel

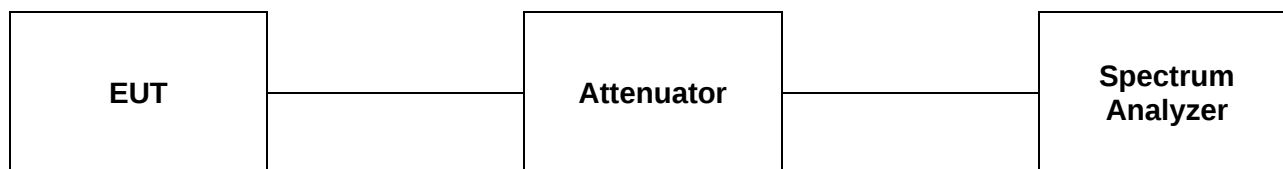


High Channel



3. 6 dB Bandwidth

3.1. Test Setup



3.2. Limit

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.

3.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 11.8 DTS bandwidth of ANSI C63.10-2013.

Tests performed using section 11.8.1 Option 1.

- Option 1:

1. Set RBW to = 100 kHz.
2. Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
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.

3.4. Test Results

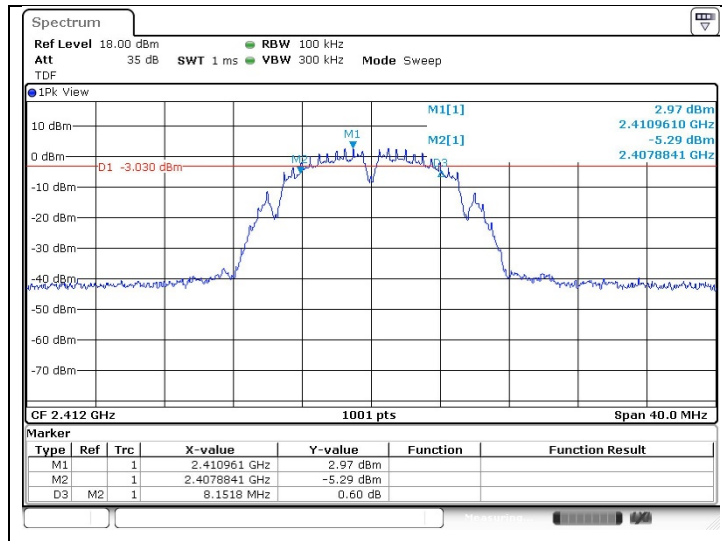
Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum Limit (kHz)
DSSS (802.11b)	1	Low	2 412	8.152	500
		Middle	2 437	8.152	
		High	2 462	8.152	
OFDM (802.11g)	6	Low	2 412	16.424	
		Middle	2 437	16.384	
		High	2 462	16.424	
OFDM (802.11n_HT20)	MCS0	Low	2 412	17.622	
		Middle	2 437	17.622	
		High	2 462	17.622	

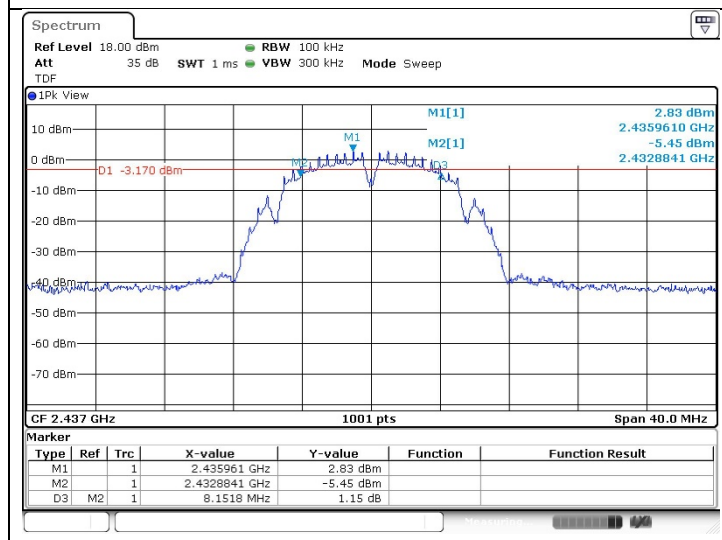
- Test plots

DSSS: 802.11b

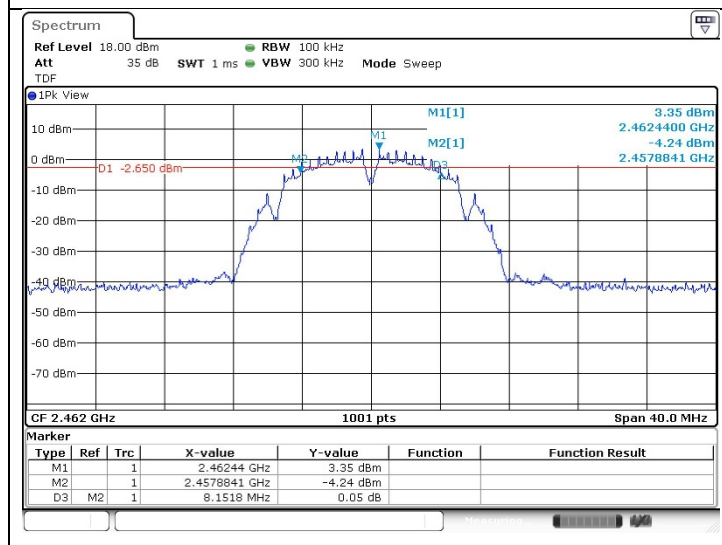
Low Channel



Middle Channel

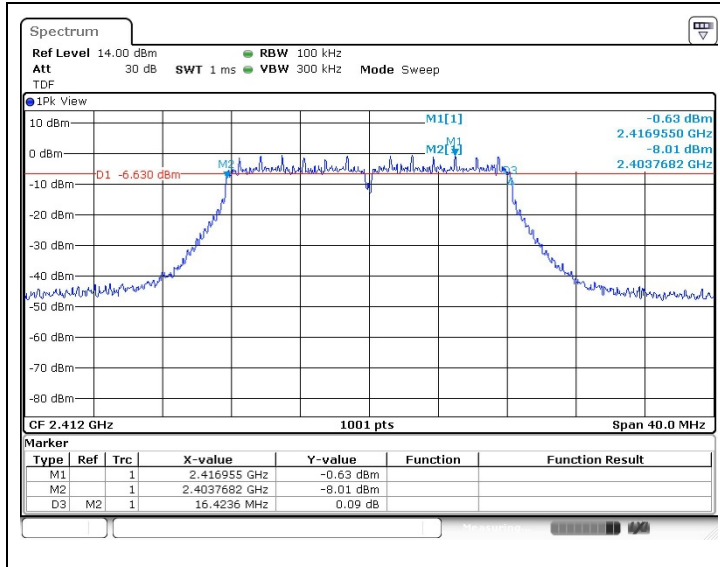


High Channel

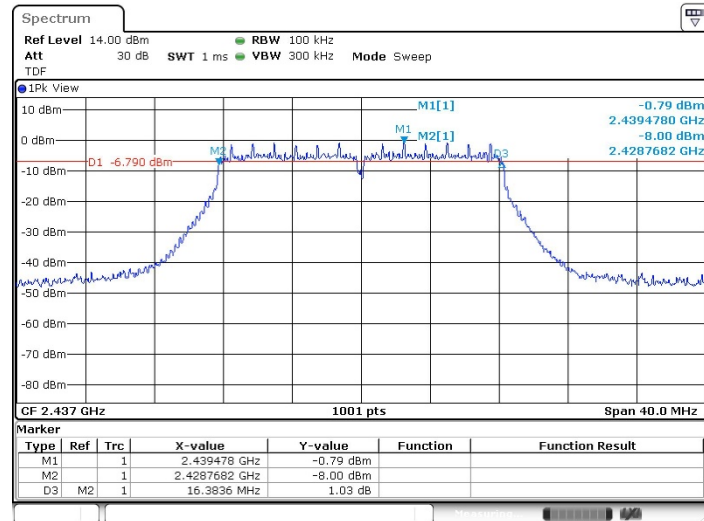


OFDM: 802.11g

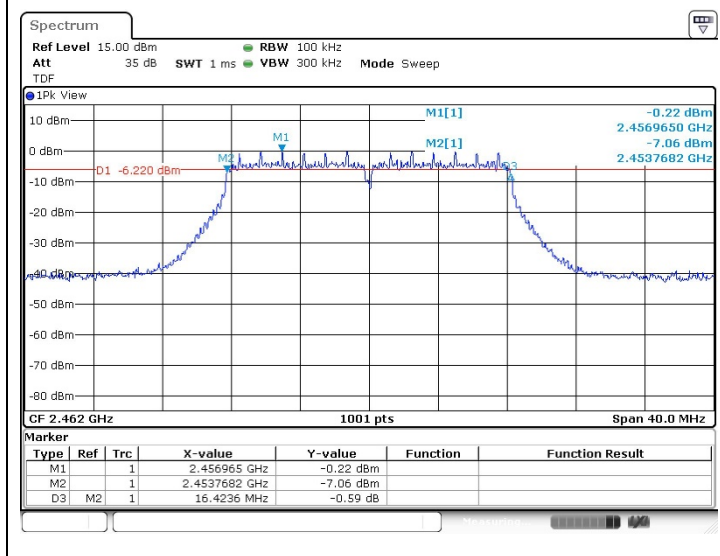
Low Channel



Middle Channel

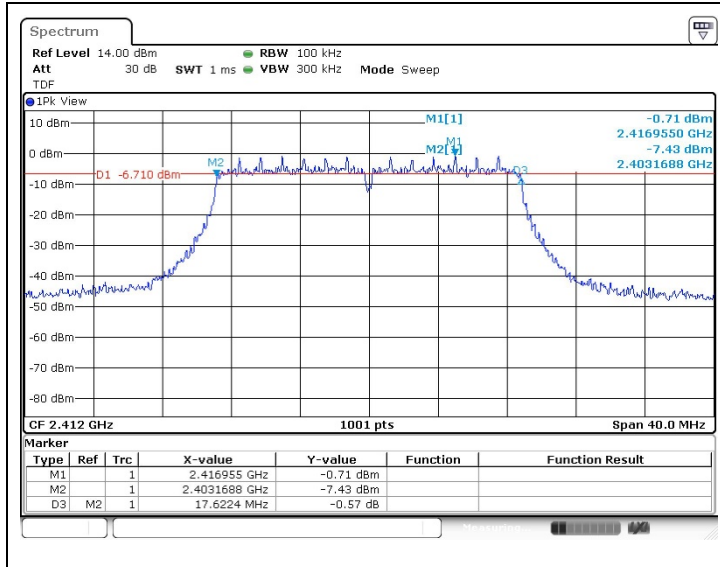


High Channel

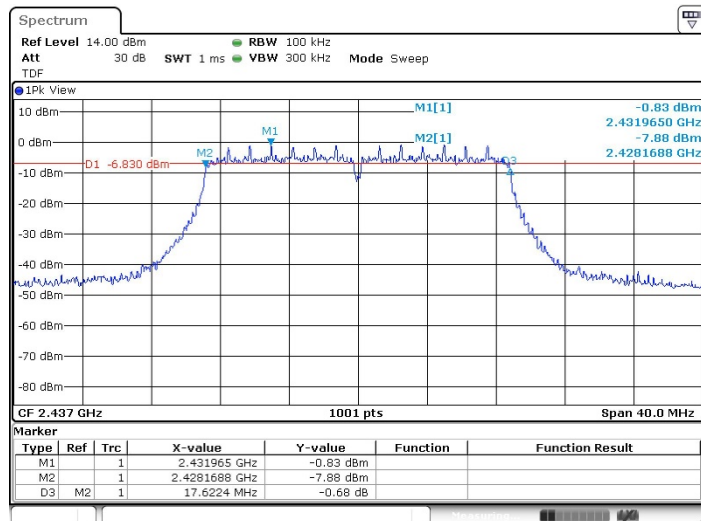


OFDM: 802.11n_HT20

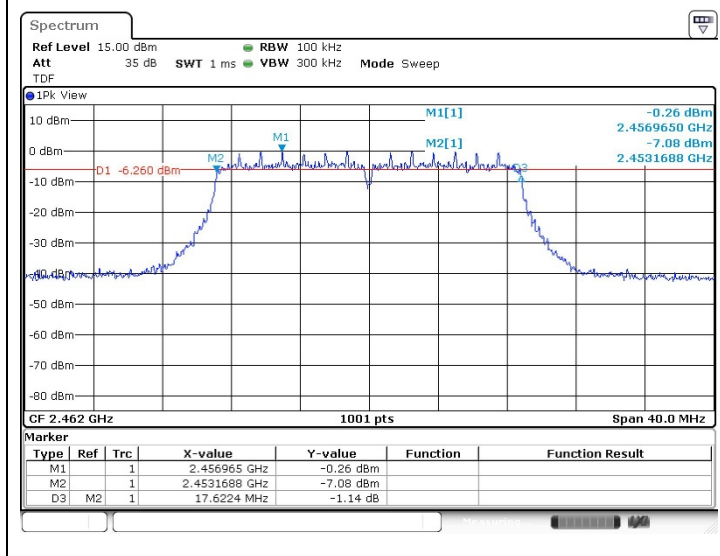
Low Channel



Middle Channel

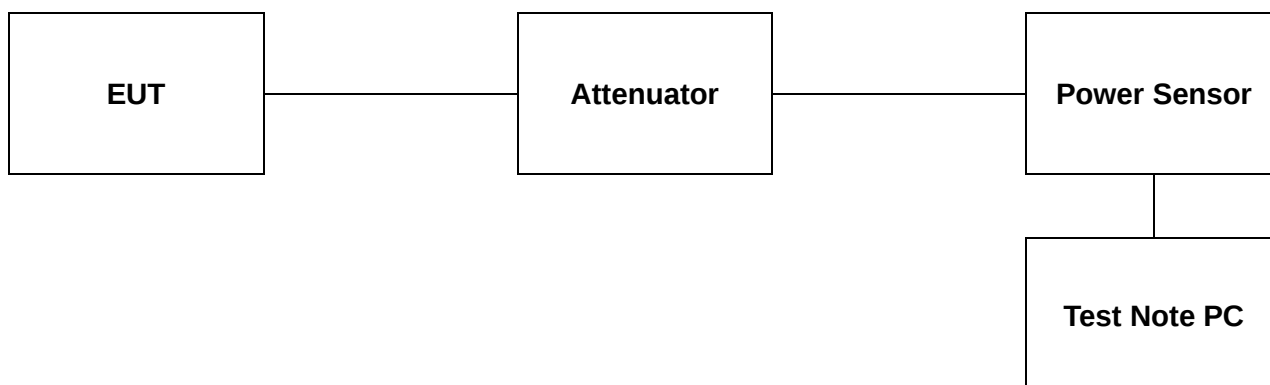


High Channel



4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

4.1. Test Setup



4.2. Limit

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 paragraph (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.

4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 11.9.1.3 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

PKPM1 Peak-reading 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.

The test follows section 11.9.2.3.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

Method AVGPM-G (Measurement using a gated RF average-reading power meter)

- Alternatively, measurements may be performed using a wideband gated RF power meter provided that the gate parameters are adjusted such that the power is measured only when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power control level. Since this measurement is made only during the ON time of the transmitter, no duty cycle correction is required.

Test program: (S/W name: R&S Power Viewer, Version: 3.2.0)

1. Initially overall offset for attenuator and cable loss is measured per frequency.
2. Measured offset is inserted in test program in advance of measurement for output power.
3. Power for each frequency (channel) of device is investigated as final result.
4. Final result reported on this section from R&S power viewer program includes with several factors and test program shows only final result.

4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
DSSS (802.11b)	Low	2 412	1	12.26	16.14	30
	Middle	2 437		12.12	16.01	
	High	2 462		<u>12.34</u>	<u>16.23</u>	
OFDM (802.11g)	Low	2 412	6	12.02	21.03	
	Middle	2 437		12.04	21.01	
	High	2 462		<u>12.06</u>	<u>21.09</u>	
OFDM (802.11n_HT20)	Low	2 412	MCS0	11.45	21.54	
	Middle	2 437		<u>11.69</u>	21.56	
	High	2 462		11.66	<u>21.94</u>	

5. Power Spectral Density

5.1. Test Setup



5.2. Limit

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. Test Procedure

The measurements are recorded using the PKPSD measurement procedure in section 11.10.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

- 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 requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

5.4. Test Results

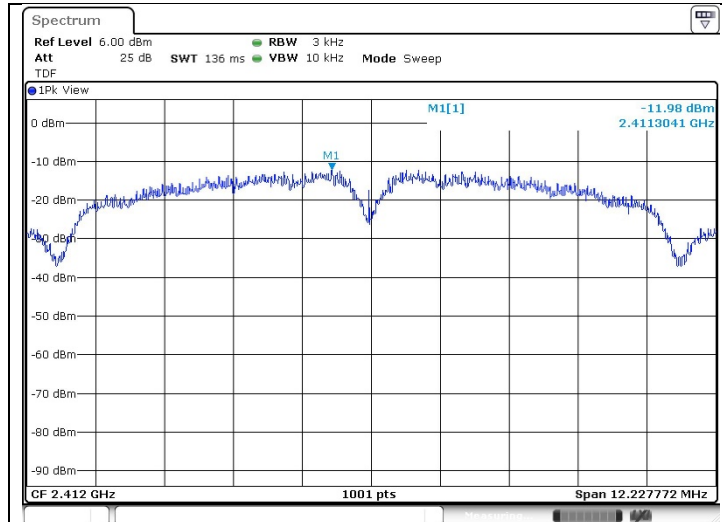
Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dB m/3 kHz)	Limit (dB m/3 kHz)
DSSS (802.11b)	1	Low	2 412	-11.98	8
		Middle	2 437	-12.09	
		High	2 462	-11.92	
OFDM (802.11g)	6	Low	2 412	-14.69	
		Middle	2 437	-14.76	
		High	2 462	-14.13	
OFDM (802.11n_HT20)	MCS0	Low	2 412	-15.12	
		Middle	2 437	-15.19	
		High	2 462	-14.98	

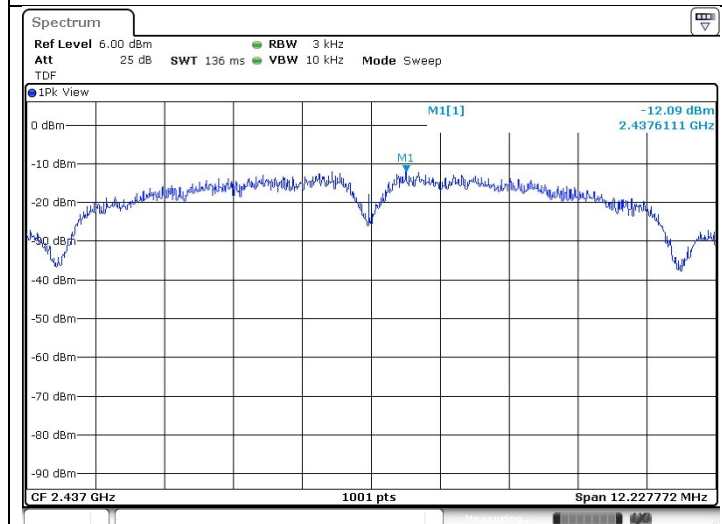
- Test plots

DSSS: 802.11b

Low Channel



Middle Channel



High Channel

