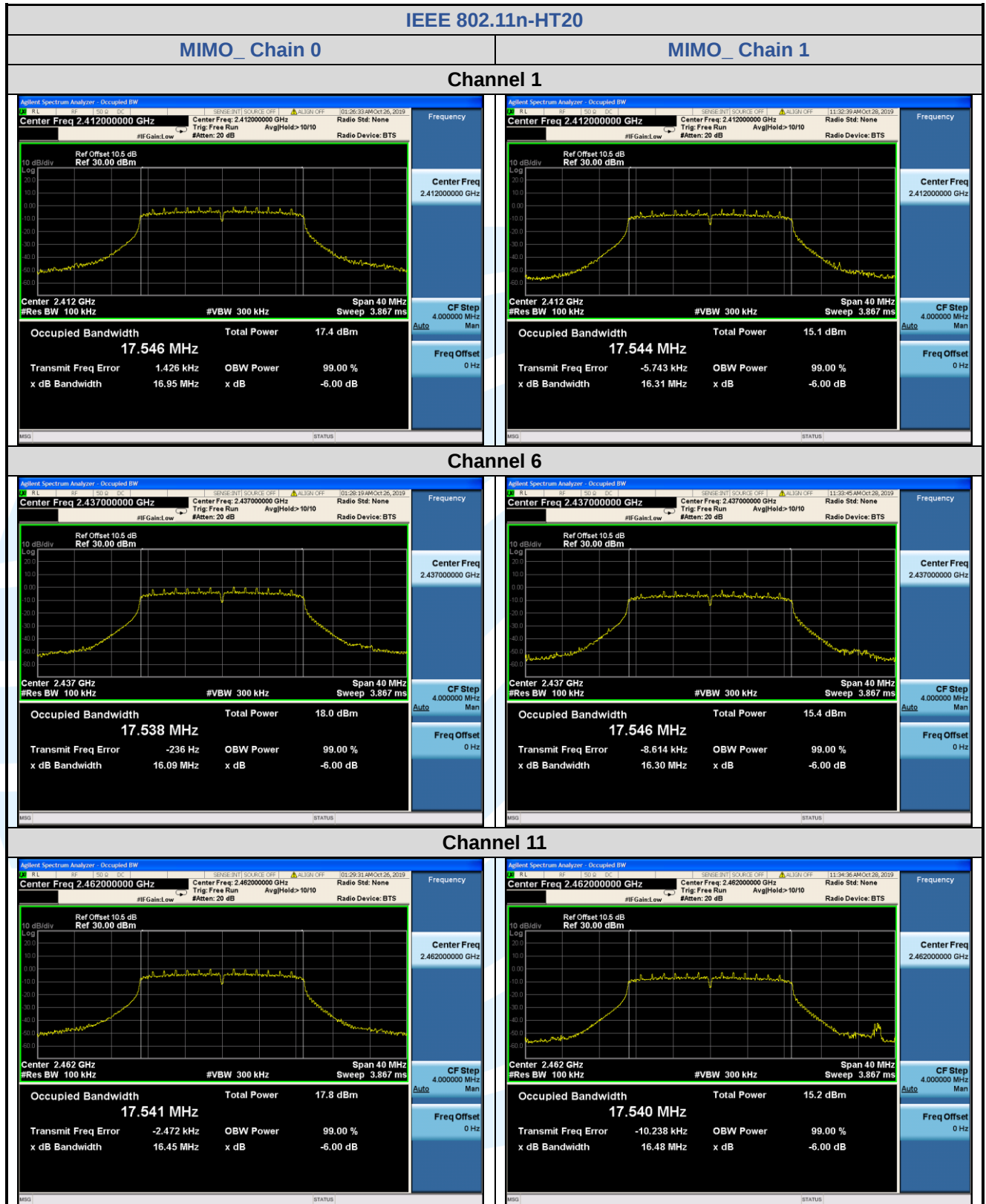
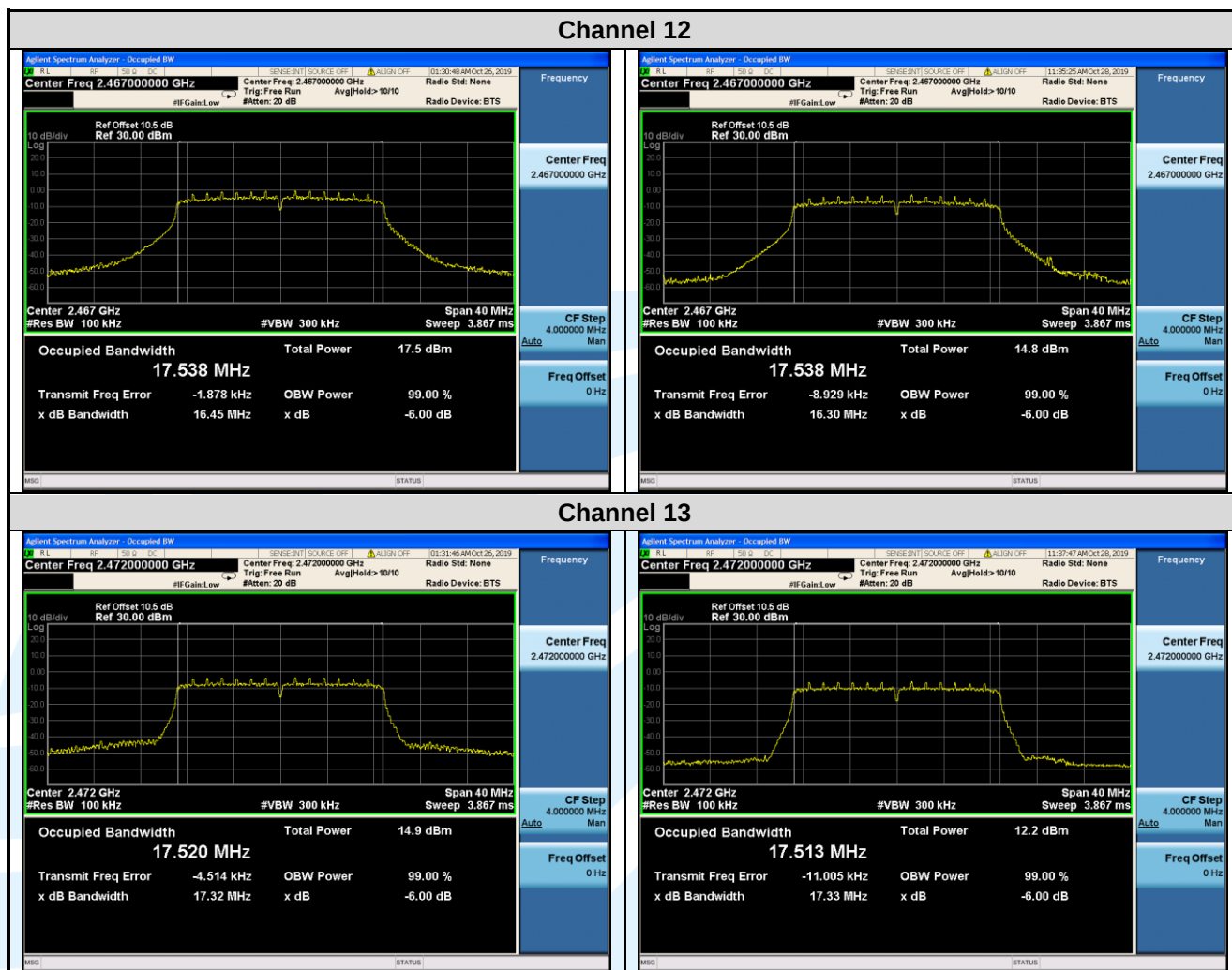
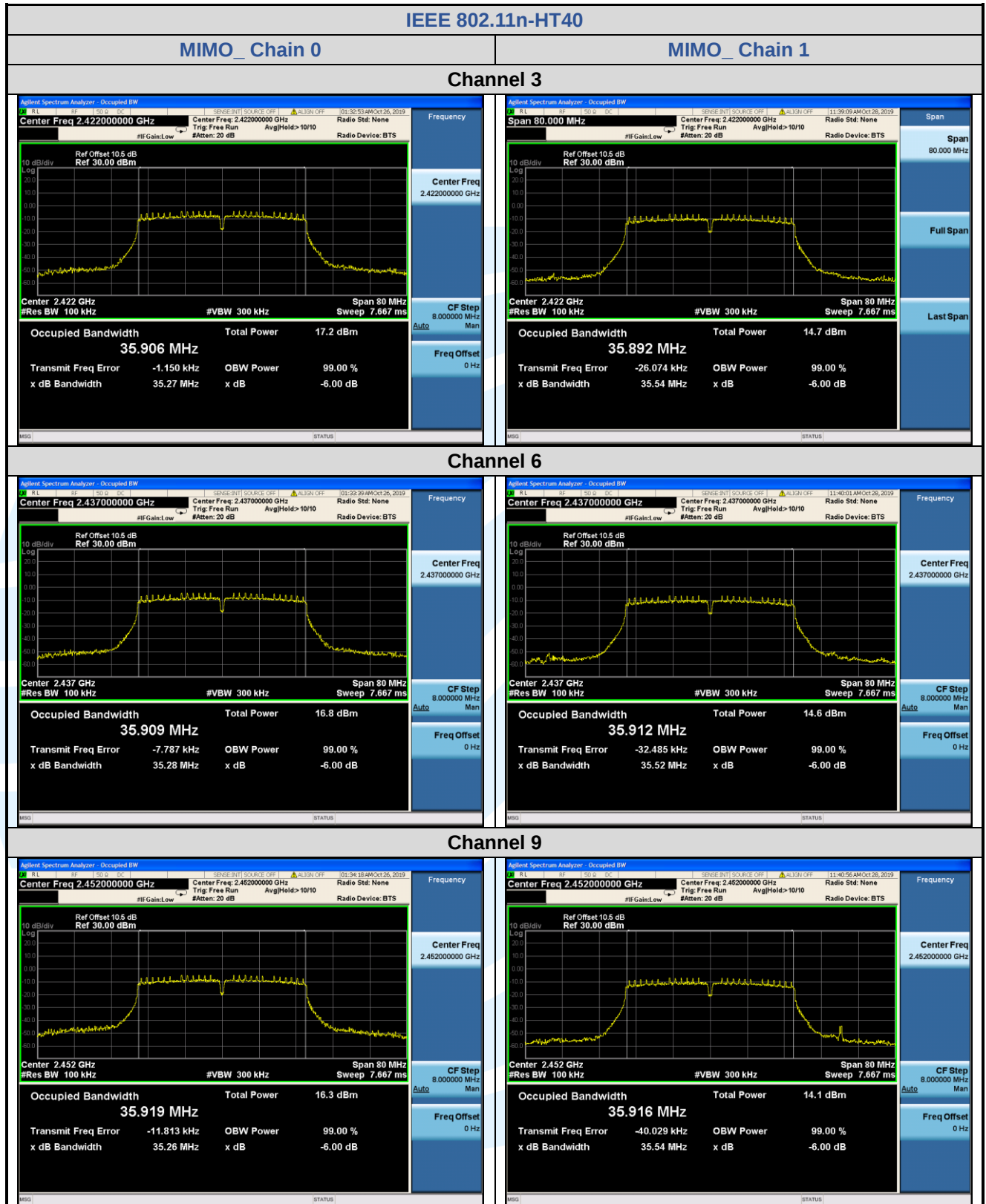
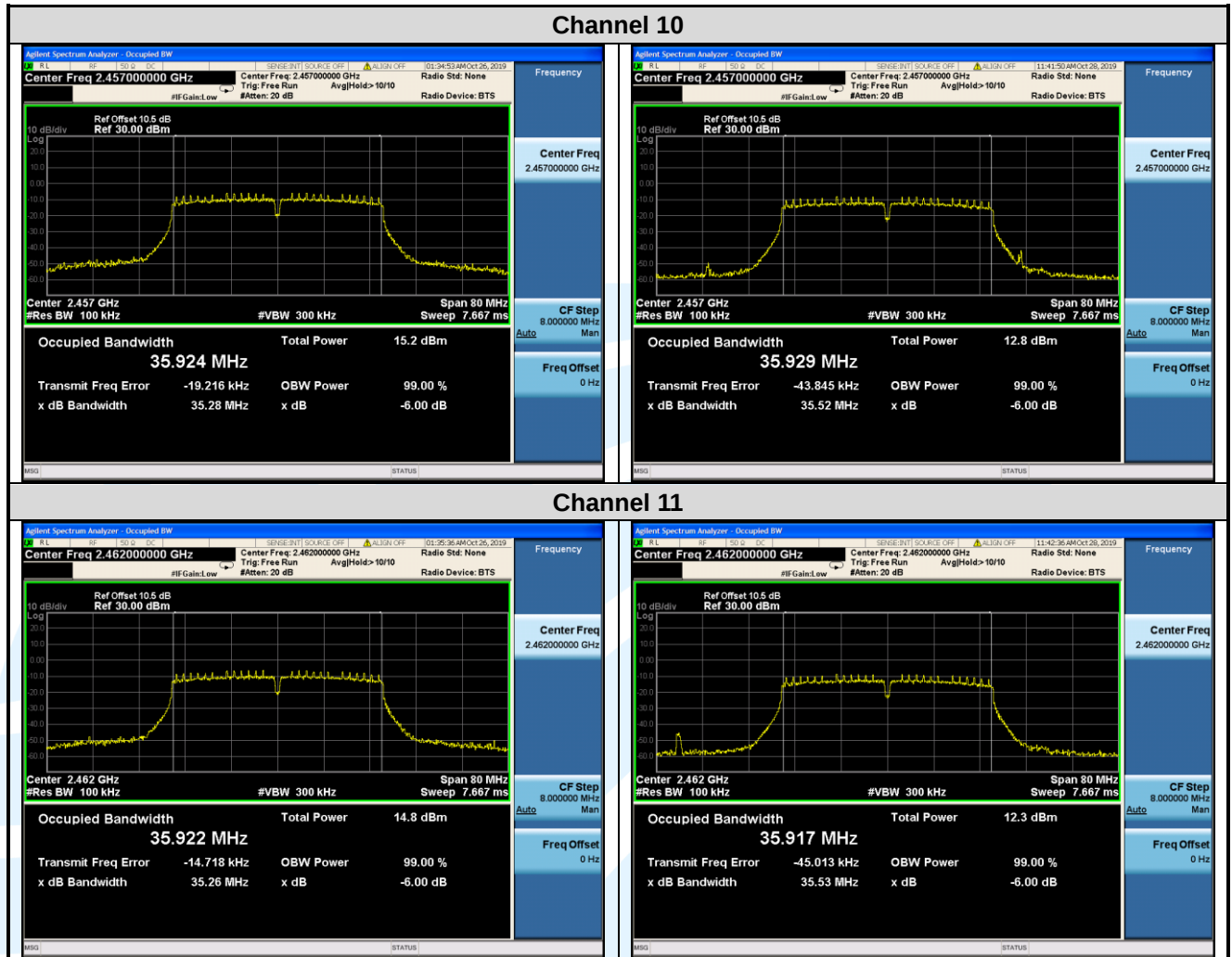










5.5 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Requirement: FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247 (e)

Test Method: ANSI C63.10-2013 Clause 11.10.2

Limit: For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8dBm in any 3kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

Test Procedure: Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.

Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

- a) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- b) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- c) Set the RBW to: $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- d) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- e) Detector = peak.
- f) Sweep time = auto couple.
- g) Trace mode = max hold.
- h) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- i) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- j) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

Note: The cable loss and attenuator loss were offset into measure device as an amplitude offset.

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

Test Results:

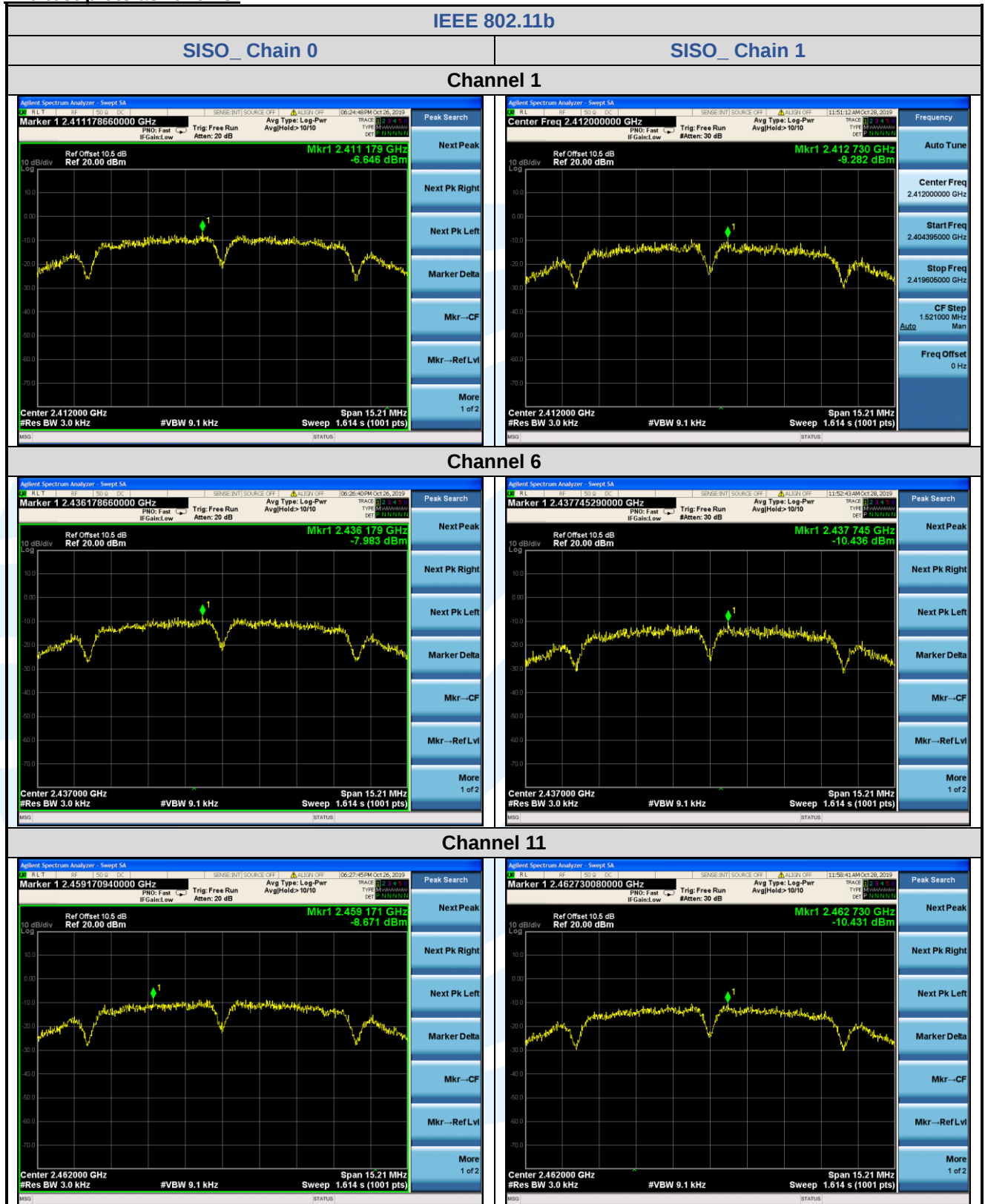
Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/3kHz)				Pass / Fail
		SISO_ Chain 0	SISO_ Chain 1	Total PSD MIMO_ Chain 0+1	Limit @3kHz (dBm)	
IEEE 802.11b	1(2412)	-6.646	-9.282	---	8	Pass
	6(2437)	-7.983	-10.436	---	8	Pass
	11(2462)	-8.671	-10.431	---	8	Pass
	12(2467)	-10.085	-12.095	---	8	Pass
	13(2472)	-9.332	-13.173	---	8	Pass
IEEE 802.11g	1(2412)	-11.131	-13.684	---	8	Pass
	6(2437)	-12.061	-14.465	---	8	Pass
	11(2462)	-12.156	-14.876	---	8	Pass
	12(2467)	-13.181	-16.572	---	8	Pass
	13(2472)	-13.391	-16.798	---	8	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	1(2412)	-14.251	-17.556	-12.59	8	Pass
	6(2437)	-14.189	-17.166	-12.42	8	Pass
	11(2462)	-14.500	-16.759	-12.47	8	Pass
	12(2467)	-14.691	-17.277	-12.78	8	Pass
	13(2472)	-17.629	-20.190	-15.71	8	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	3(2422)	-17.772	-21.077	-16.11	8	Pass
	6(2437)	-18.097	-21.008	-16.30	8	Pass
	9(2452)	-18.492	-21.594	-16.76	8	Pass
	10(2457)	-19.342	-22.129	-17.51	8	Pass
	11(2462)	-19.904	-23.128	-18.21	8	Pass

Remark:

1. Power with Duty Factor = Measured Power + Duty Cycle Factor
2. Total (Chain 0+1) = $10 \cdot \log[(10^{\text{Chain 0}/10}) + (10^{\text{Chain 1}/10})]$
3. Directional gain and the maximum conducted power spectral density limit see table below:

Frequency Band	Chain 0 Antenna Gain (dBi)	Chain 1 Antenna Gain (dBi)	Correlated chains directional gain (dBi)	Peak Power Limit (dBm)
2400 MHz to 2483.5 MHz	3.50	3.00	6.26	7.74
Unequal antenna gains, with equal transmit powers. Directional gain is to be computed as follows:				
If transmit signals are correlated, then				
Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1}/20 + 10^{G2}/20 + \dots + 10^{GN}/20)^2 / NANT]$ dBi [Note the "20"s in the denominator of each exponent and the square of the sum of terms; the object is to combine the signal levels coherently.]				

The test plots as follows:



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