verify No.156055206958

위변조방지/진위확인

www.docuqr.com

TEST REPORT

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR22-SRF0146 Page (1) of (34)	eurofins KCTL

1. Client

- Name : MVTECH
- Address : 1004, Hanshin IT Tower, 272, Digital-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2022-08-26

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product / Model : IOT_3_ANALOG / IOT_3_ANALOG

4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : MVTECH / Korea

5. FCC ID : 2A8WW-IOT3ANALOG

6. Date of Test : 2022-09-26 to 2022-10-11

7. Location of Test : ■ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing

(Address:65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)

8. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247

9. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report

This laboratory is not accredited for the test results marked. *

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Taekyong Nam (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Heesu Ahn (Signature)

2022-10-12

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2022-10-12	Originally issued	-

General remarks for test reports

Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ **Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:**

Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ **Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing**

CONTENTS

1. General information

Client	:	MVTECH
Address	:	1004, Hanshin IT Tower, 272, Digital-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Manufacturer	:	MVTECH
Address	:	1004, Hanshin IT Tower, 272, Digital-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Laboratory	:	Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.
Address	:	65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056 CAB Identifier: KR0040, ISED Number: 8035A KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	IOT_3_ANALOG
Model	:	IOT_3_ANALOG
Derivative Model	:	IOT_4_VIBRATION
Modulation technique	:	WIFI(802.11b/g)_DSSS, OFDM
Number of channels	:	802.11b/g : 11 ch UNII-1: 4 ch (20 ㎒) UNII-3: 5 ch (20 ㎒)
Power source	:	DC 24 V
Antenna specification	:	Dipole Antenna
Antenna gain	:	2.4 ㎓ WLAN _4.16 dBi UNII-1 : 3.92 dBi UNII-3 : 3.07 dBi
Frequency range	:	2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 462 ㎒ (802.11b/g) UNII-1: 5 180 ㎒ ~ 5 240 ㎒ (802.11a_HT20) UNII-3: 5 745 ㎒ ~ 5 825 ㎒ (802.11a_HT20)
Software version	:	Rev1.0
Hardware version	:	Rev1.0
Test device serial No.	:	N/A
Operation temperature	:	-20 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

2.1. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative models is:
The difference is the vibration sensor.
The basic model does not support vibration sensors, but the derivative supports it.
The basic model and the derivative are hardware-equivalent.

2.2. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
N/A	-	-	-	-

2.3. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
WLAN 2.4 ㎓(802.11b/g), WLAN 5 ㎓(802.11a)

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
01	2 412
:	:
06	2 437
:	:
11	2 462

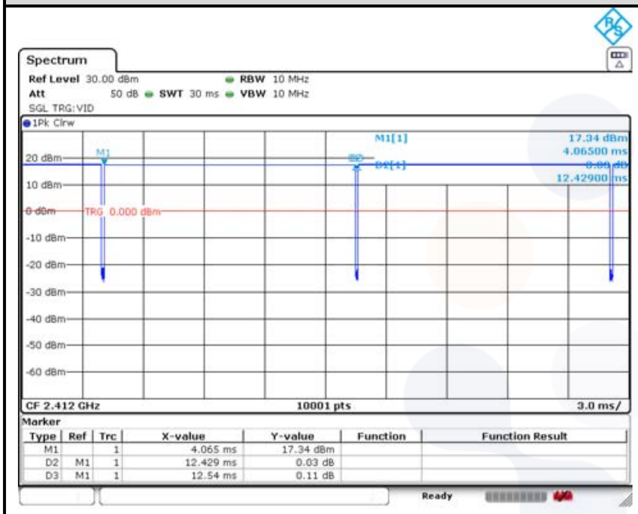
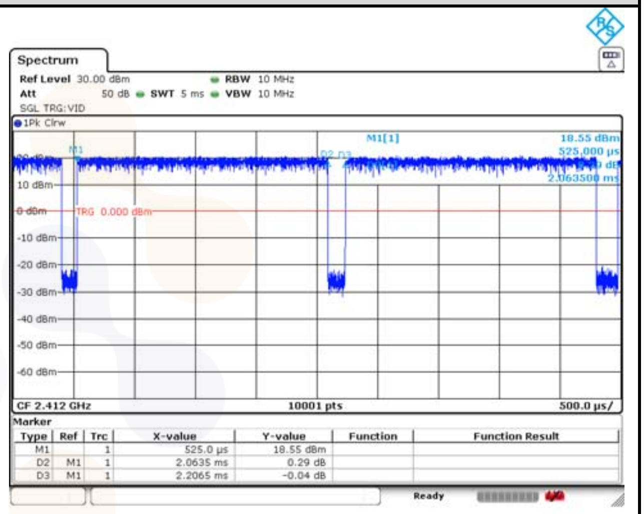
Table 2.3.1. 802.11b/g mode

2.4. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Period (ms)	On time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11b	12.540 0	12.429 0	0.991 1	99.11	0.04
802.11g	2.063 5	2.206 5	0.935 2	93.52	0.29

Notes.

1. Duty cycle (Linear) = Ton time / Period
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) = 10log(1/duty cycle)
3. DCF is not compensated to Average result if duty cycle is more than 98%

802.11b	802.11g
	

3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 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 transmitter has permanently female dipole antenna (external antenna).
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power	Conducted	Pass
15.247(e)	Peak power spectral density		N/T(Note1)
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB channel bandwidth		N/T(Note1)
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emissions		N/T(Note1)
15.247(d)	Conducted Spurious Emissions		N/A(Note2)
15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes:

1. In this test report, certified module is integrated in to this device. This test item can be referred to module report. (FCC ID: 2AATL-8223A-SR, Grant date : 12/28/2017)
2. This test is not applicable because the device only connects DC power line.
3. All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
4. According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 ㎑ to 30 ㎒. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
5. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation.
6. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.10-2013
   - KDB 558074 D01 V05r02
7. The worst-case data rate were:
   802.11b mode: 1Mbps
   802.11g mode: 6Mbps

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.
All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of *k*=2 to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets of exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty (±)	
Conducted RF power	0.9 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 ㎑ ~ 30 ㎒:	2.4 dB
	30 ㎒ ~ 1 000 ㎒	2.3 dB
	1 000 ㎒ ~ 18 000 ㎒	5.6 dB
	Above 18 000 ㎒	5.7 dB
Conducted emissions	9 ㎑ ~ 150 ㎑	1.6 dB
	150 ㎑ ~ 30 ㎒	1.7 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.
With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

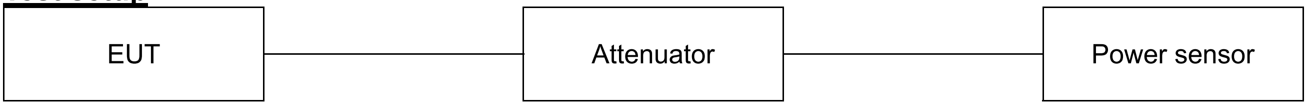
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	10.31	9 000	12.85
50	10.37	10 000	13.84
100	10.47	11 000	13.72
200	10.62	12 000	13.63
300	10.69	13 000	13.39
400	10.77	14 000	13.36
500	10.85	15 000	13.45
600	10.94	16 000	13.97
700	10.99	17 000	13.90
800	11.01	18 000	13.79
900	11.05	19 000	14.01
1 000	11.03	20 000	13.90
2 000	11.45	21 000	14.33
3 000	11.76	22 000	14.13
4 000	11.75	23 000	14.40
5 000	12.16	24 000	14.70
6 000	12.20	25 000	14.62
7 000	12.60	26 000	15.22
8 000	12.98	26 500	14.98

Note : Offset(㏈) = RF cable loss(㏈) + Attenuator(㏈)

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum peak output power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 ㎒, 2 400-2 483.5 ㎒, and 5 725-5 850 ㎒ 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.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9
Used test method is section 11.9.1.3 and 11.9.2.3.1

Test settings

General

Section 15.247 permits the maximum conducted (average) output power to be measured as an alternative to the maximum peak conducted output power for demonstrating compliance to the limit. When this option is exercised, the measured power is to be referenced to the OBW rather than the DTS bandwidth (see ANSI C63.10 for measurement guidance).

When using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver to perform these measurements, it shall be capable of utilizing a number of measurement points in each sweep that is greater than or equal to twice the span/RBW to set a bin-to-bin spacing of ≤ RBW/2 so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level. The intent is to test at 100 % duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 %) is permitted, if required by the EUT for amplitude control purposes. Manufacturers are expected to provide software to the test lab to permit such continuous operation.

If continuous transmission (or at least 98 % duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level, with the transmit duration as long as possible, and the duty cycle as high as possible during which sweep triggering/signal gating techniques may be used to perform the measurement over the transmission duration.

11.9.1. Maximum peak conducted output power

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the maximum peak conducted output power of a DTS EUT.

11.9.1.1. RBW ≥ DTS bandwidth

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

a) Set the RBW ≥ DTS bandwidth.
b) Set VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].
c) Set span ≥ [3 × RBW].
d) Sweep time = auto couple.
e) Detector = peak.
f) Trace mode = max hold.
g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
h) Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

11.9.1.3. 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 use a fast-responding diode detector.

11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)

Method AVGPM is a measurement using an RF average power meter, as follows:

a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
   1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
   2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
   3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.

b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.

c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.

d) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding [10 log(1/D)], where D is the duty cycle

Notes:

A peak responding power sensor is used, where the power sensor system video bandwidth is greater than the occupied bandwidth of the EUT.

Test results

Test mode	Frequency (㎒)	Measured output power				Limit (㏈m)
		Reading (㏈m)		DCF (㏈)	Result (㏈m)	
		Peak	Average		Average	
802.11b	2 412	19.26	16.65	-	16.65	30.00
	2 437	18.59	15.97	-	15.97	
	2 462	18.53	15.91	-	15.91	
802.11g	2 412	20.47	13.99	0.29	14.28	
	2 437	24.16	19.07	0.29	19.36	
	2 462	20.83	14.12	0.29	14.41	

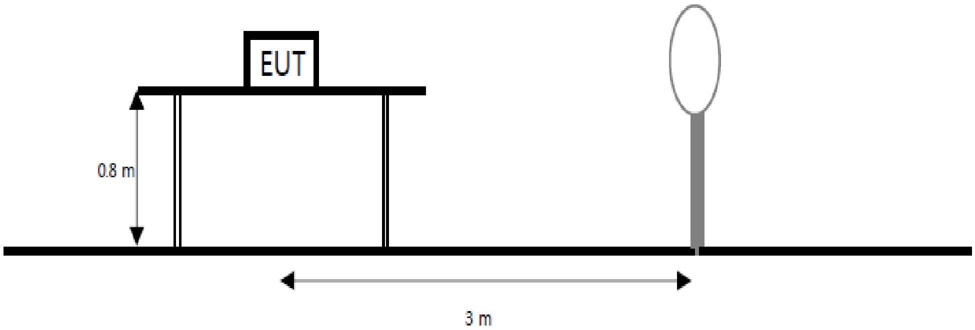
Notes:

1. Average result(dB m) = Average Reading (dB m) + DCF(dB)

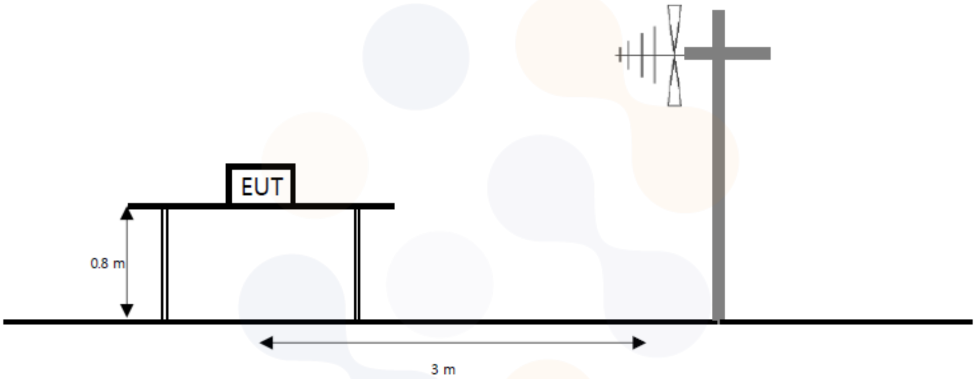
7.2. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

Test setup

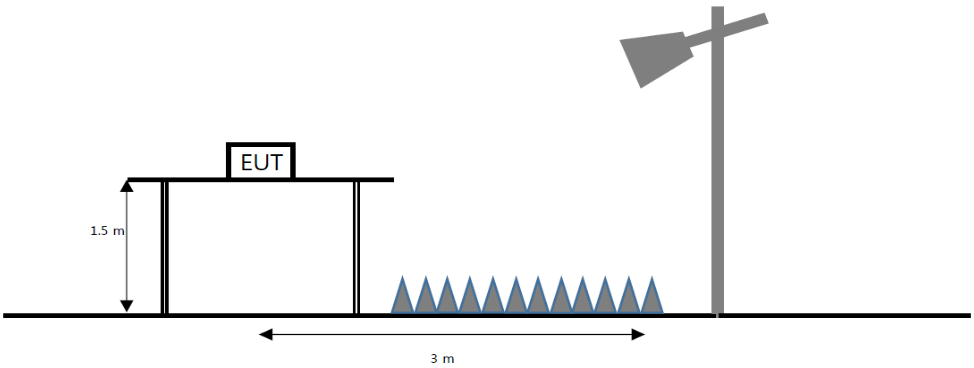
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 ㎑ to 30 ㎒ Emissions



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 ㎒ to 1 ㎓ emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 ㎓ to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 ㎓ emissions, whichever is lower.



Limit

According to section 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 (㎒)	Field strength (㎶/m)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(㎑)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24 000/F(㎑)	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 ㎒, 76–88 ㎒, 174–216 ㎒ or 470–806 ㎒. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section15.231 and 15.241.

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

㎒	㎒	㎒	㎓
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 section 15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 ㎒, compliance with the limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 ㎒, compliance with the emission limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in section 15.35 apply to these measurements.

Test procedure
ANSI C63.10-2013

Test settings

Peak field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW ≥ (3×RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency

Frequency	RBW
9 ㎑ to 150 ㎑	200 ㎐ to 300 ㎐
0.15 ㎒ to 30 ㎒	9 ㎑ to 10 ㎑
30 ㎒ to 1 000 ㎒	100 ㎑ to 120 ㎑
> 1 000 ㎒	1 ㎒

Average field strength measurements

Trace averaging with continuous EUT transmission at full power

If the EUT can be configured or modified to transmit continuously (D ≥ 98%), then the average emission levels shall be measured using the following method (with EUT transmitting continuously):

1. RBW = 1 ㎒ (unless otherwise specified).
2. VBW ≥ (3×RBW).
3. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if [span / (# of points in sweep)] ≤ (RBW / 2). Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
4. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
   1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
   2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or ㏈ averaging shall not be used.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

Trace averaging across ON and OFF times of the EUT transmissions followed by duty cycle correction

If continuous transmission of the EUT (D ≥ 98%) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less than ±2%), then the following procedure shall be used:

1. The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
2. Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
3. RBW = 1 ㎒ (unless otherwise specified).
4. VBW ≥ [3 × RBW].
5. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if [span / (# of points in sweep)] ≤ (RBW / 2). Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
6. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):

1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or ㏈ averaging shall not be used.

7. Sweep time = auto.
8. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
9. A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing with the emission limit to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100% duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
   1) If power averaging (rms) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is [10 log (1 / D)], where D is the duty cycle.
   2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is [20 log (1 / D)], where D is the duty cycle.
   3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (D ≥ 98%) rather than turning ON and OFF with with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

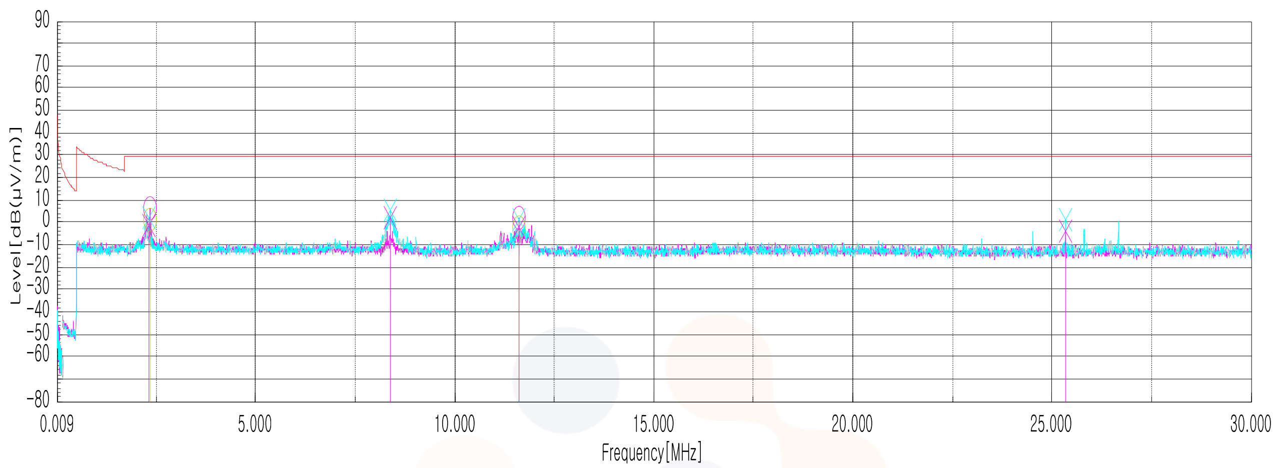
Notes:

1. *f* <30 ㎒, extrapolation factor of 40 ㏈/decade of distance. F_d = 40log(D_m/Ds)
   f ≥30 ㎒, extrapolation factor of 20 ㏈/decade of distance. F_d = 20log(D_m/Ds)
   Where:
   F_d= Distance factor in ㏈
   D_m= Measurement distance in meters
   D_s= Specification distance in meters
2. Factors(㏈) = Antenna factor(㏈/m) + Cable loss(㏈) + or Amp. gain(㏈) + or F_d(㏈)
3. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 ㏈ of respective limits were not reported.
4. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
5. [1] means restricted band.

Test results (Below 30 ㎒) – Worst case: 802.11g mode / 2 437 ㎒

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. +Cable	Distance Factor	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
[㎒]	[V/H]	[dB(㎶)]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB(㎶/m)]	[dB(㎶/m)]	[dB]
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 ㏈ of the limit.									

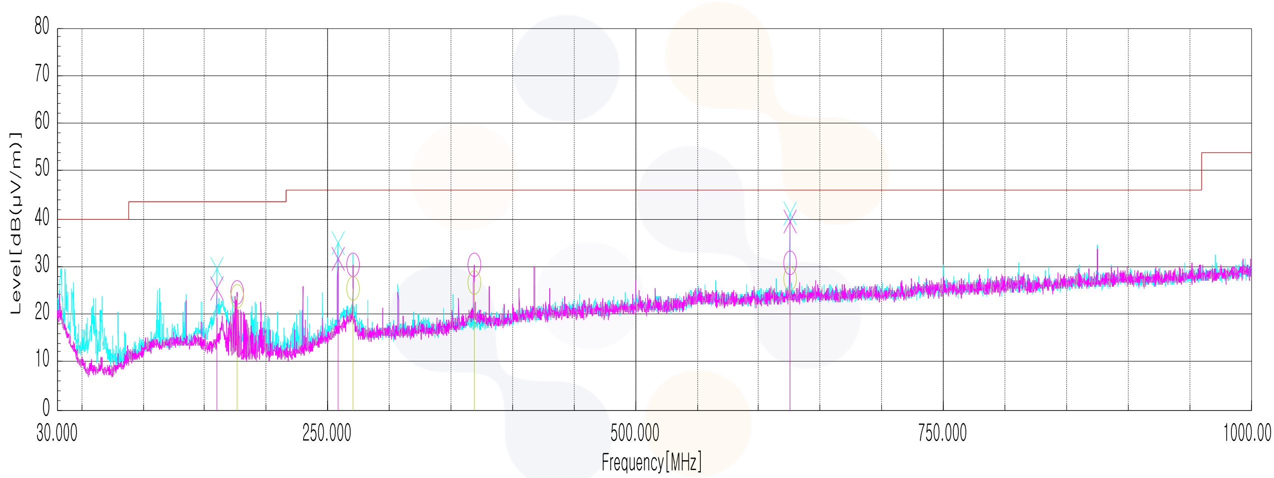
Horizontal/Vertical



Test results (Below 1 000 ㎒) – Worst case: 802.11g mode / 2 437 ㎒

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data								
159.74	V	36.10	15.90	-26.82		25.18	43.50	18.32
176.47	H	35.20	15.00	-26.62		23.58	43.50	19.92
258.07[1)]	V	37.60	19.43	-25.57		31.46	46.00	14.54
270.32[1)]	H	32.10	18.79	-25.40		25.49	46.00	20.51
368.65	H	29.90	20.80	-24.20		26.50	46.00	19.50
625.34	V	36.20	24.81	-21.56		39.45	46.00	6.55
625.34	H	24.10	24.81	-21.56		27.35	46.00	18.65

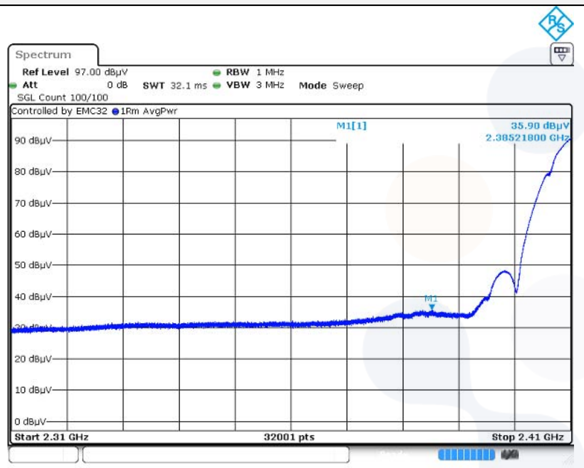
Horizontal/Vertical



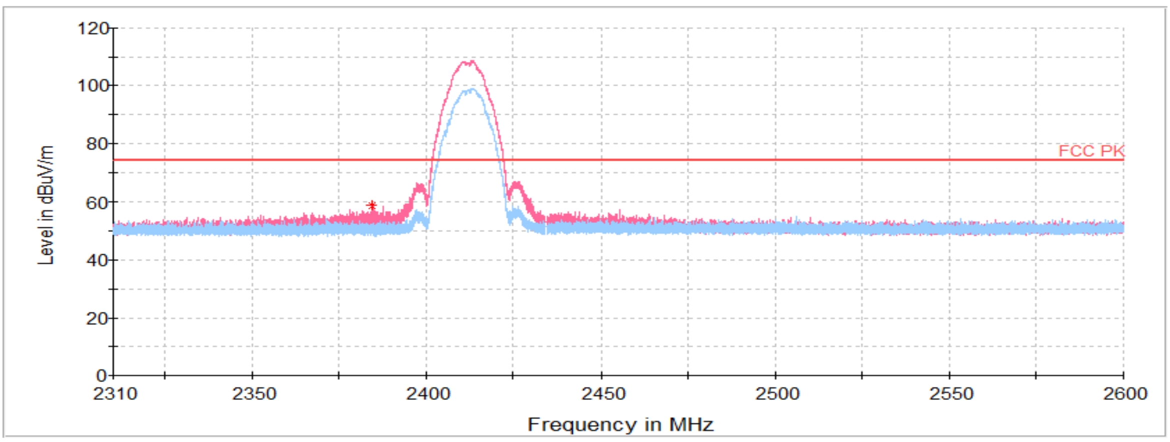
Test results (Above 1 000 ㎒)

802.11b_2 412 ㎒

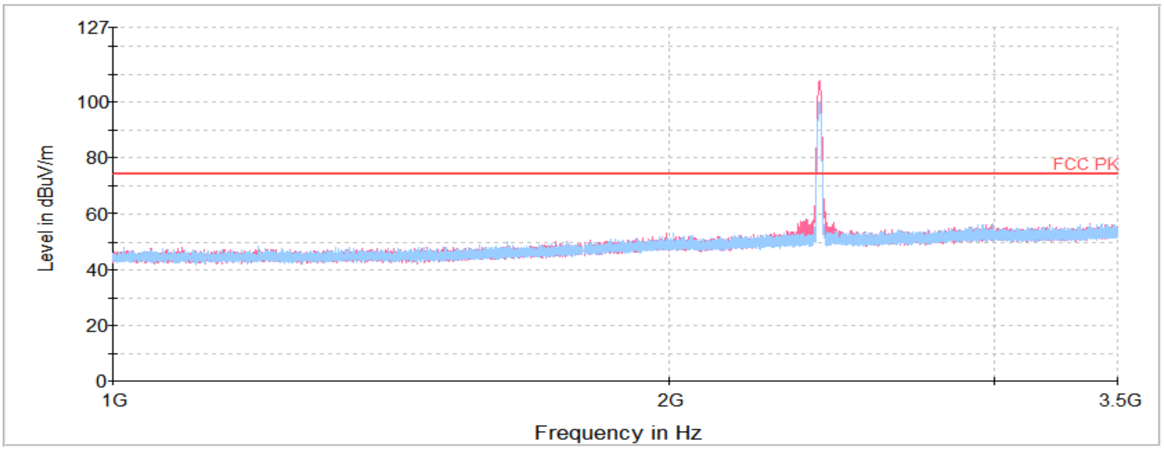
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 385.22[1)]	V	44.48	32.15	-18.17	-	58.46	74.00	15.54
4 824.48[1)]	V	66.98	33.70	-55.14	-	45.54	74.00	28.46
7 233.75	V	66.62	35.15	-51.56	-	50.21	74.00	23.79
Average Data								
2 385.22[1)]	V	35.90	32.15	-18.17	-	49.88	54.00	4.12

Average Data	
	Blank

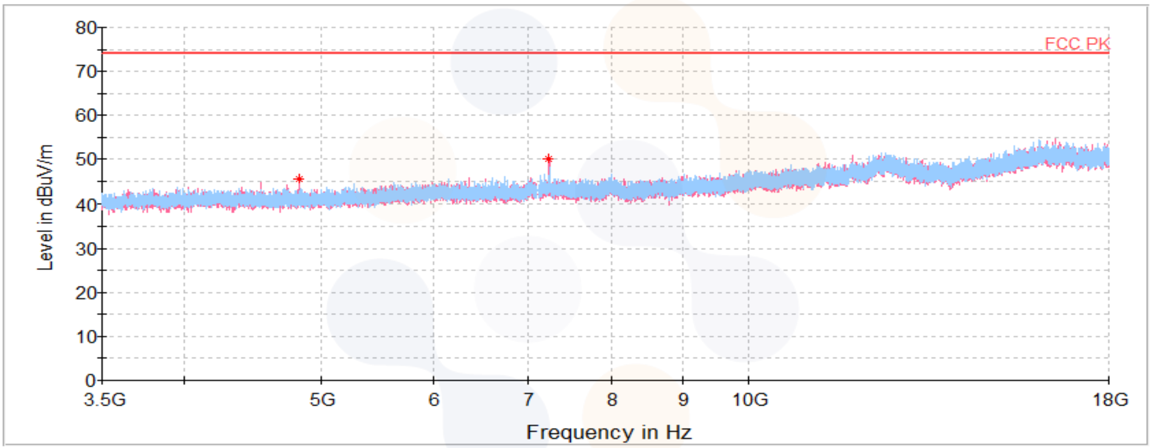
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓

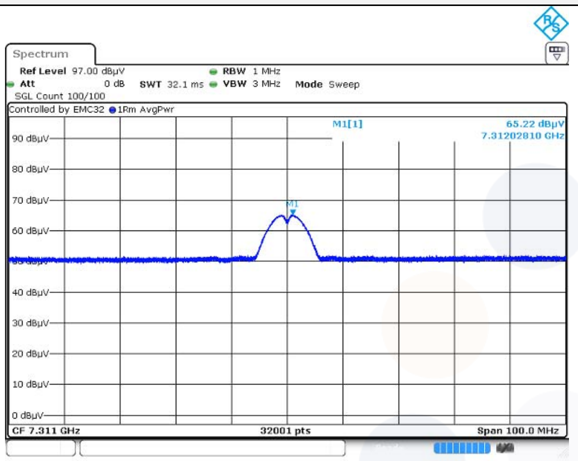


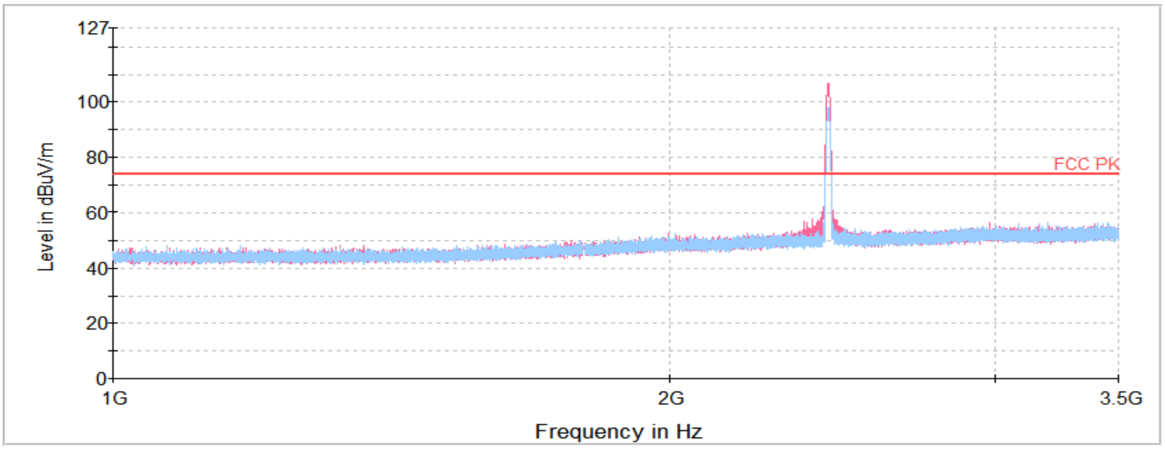
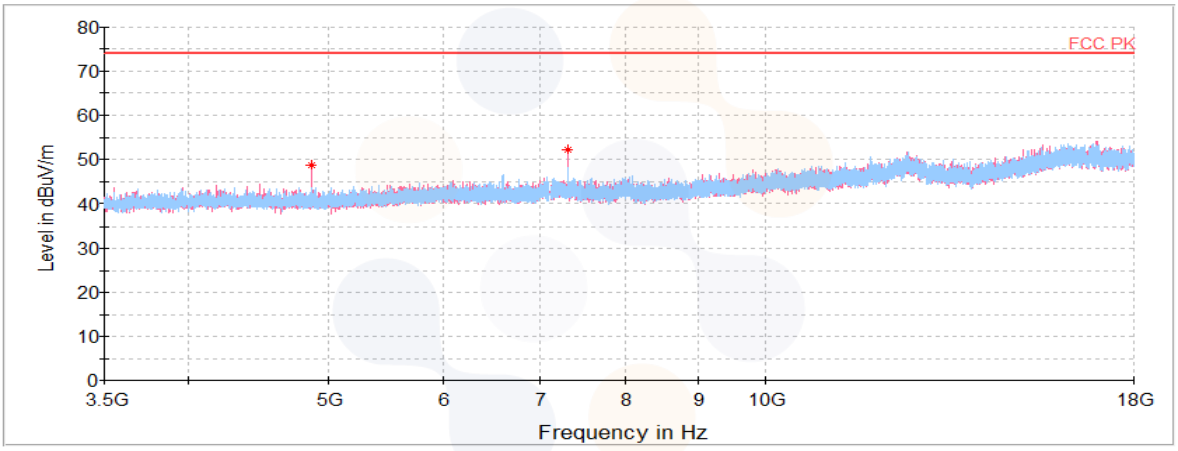
Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



802.11b_2 437 ㎒

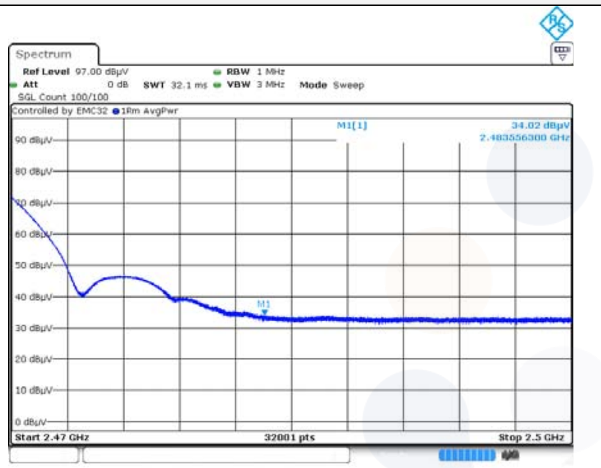
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
4 873.88[1)]	V	69.93	33.70	-55.09	-	48.54	74.00	25.46
7 312.03[1)]	V	68.67	35.16	-51.58	-	52.25	74.00	21.75
Average Data								
7 312.03[1)]	V	65.22	35.16	-51.58	-	48.80	54.00	5.20

Average data	
	Blank

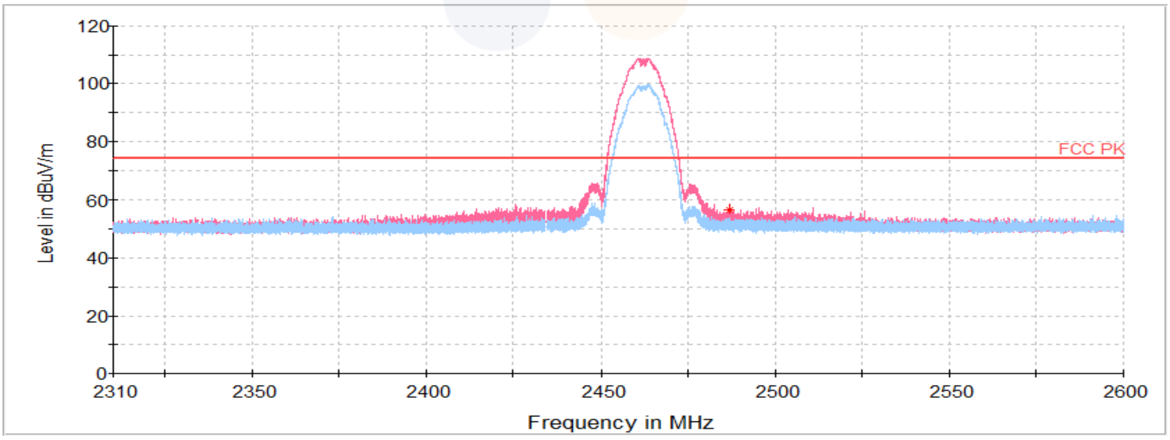
Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓

Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓


802.11b_2 462 ㎒

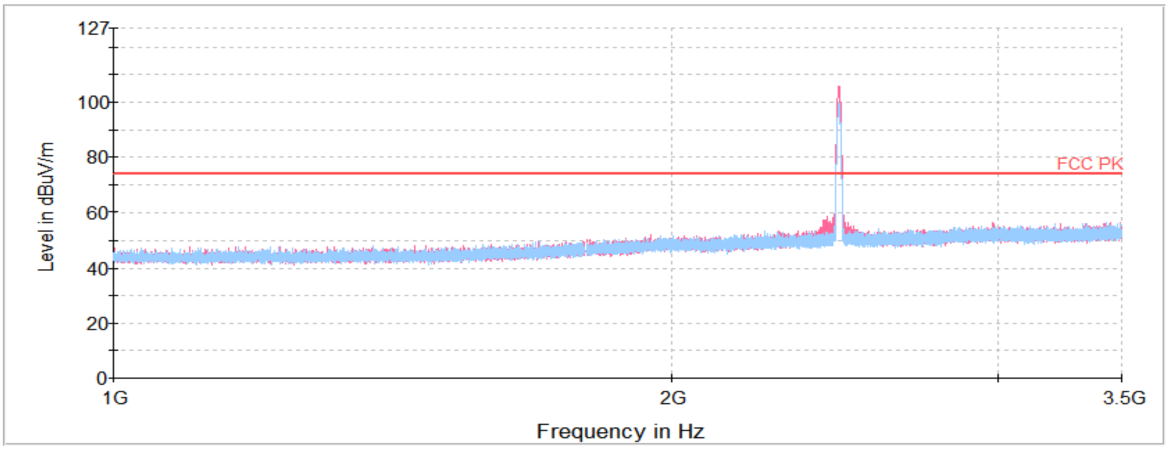
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 483.56 1)	V	42.38	32.36	-17.89	-	56.85	74.00	17.15
4 924.17 1)	V	66.96	33.70	-55.03	-	45.63	74.00	28.37
7 385.55 1)	V	66.55	35.18	-51.60	-	50.13	74.00	23.87
Average Data								
2 483.56 1)	V	34.02	32.36	-17.89	-	48.49	54.00	5.51

Average Data	
	Blank

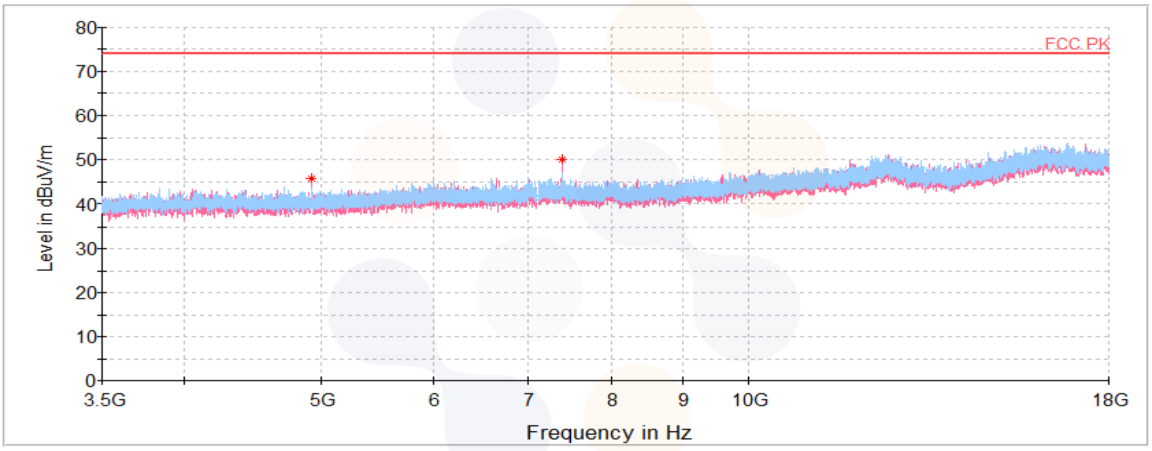
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓

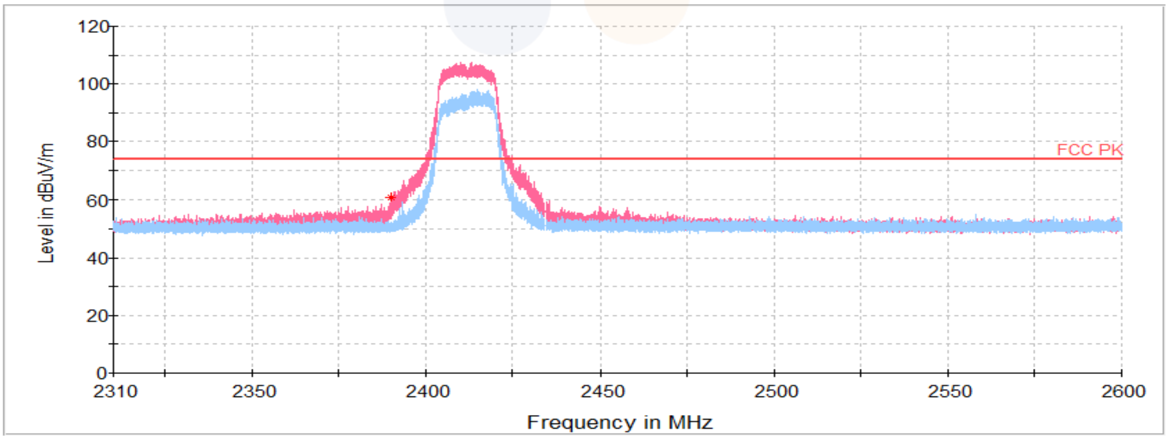


802.11g_2 412 ㎒

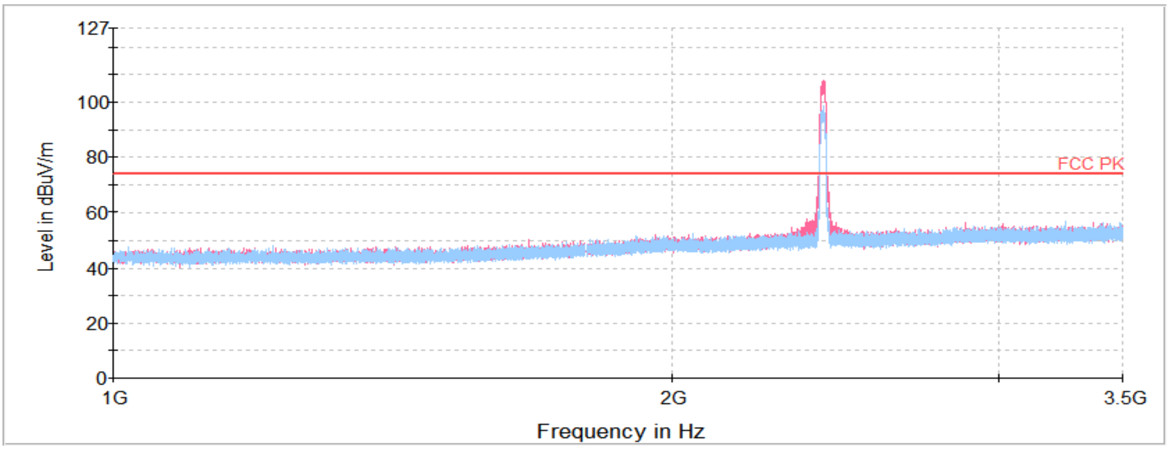
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 389.91 1)	V	46.70	32.16	-18.17	-	60.69	74.00	13.31
4 807.27 1)	V	64.06	33.70	-55.16	-	42.60	74.00	31.40
7 282.69 1)	V	61.92	35.16	-51.57	-	45.51	74.00	28.49
Average Data								
2 389.91 1)	V	36.99	32.16	-18.17	0.29	51.27	54.00	2.73

Average data	
	Blank

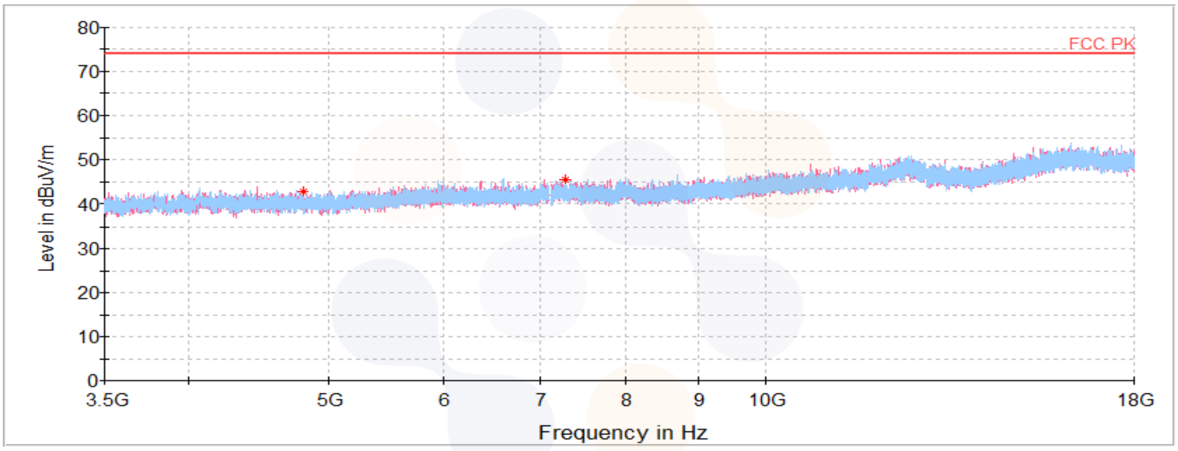
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



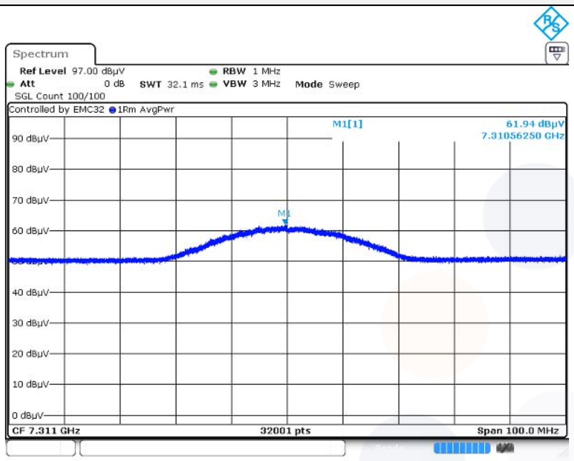
Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



802.11g_2 437 ㎒

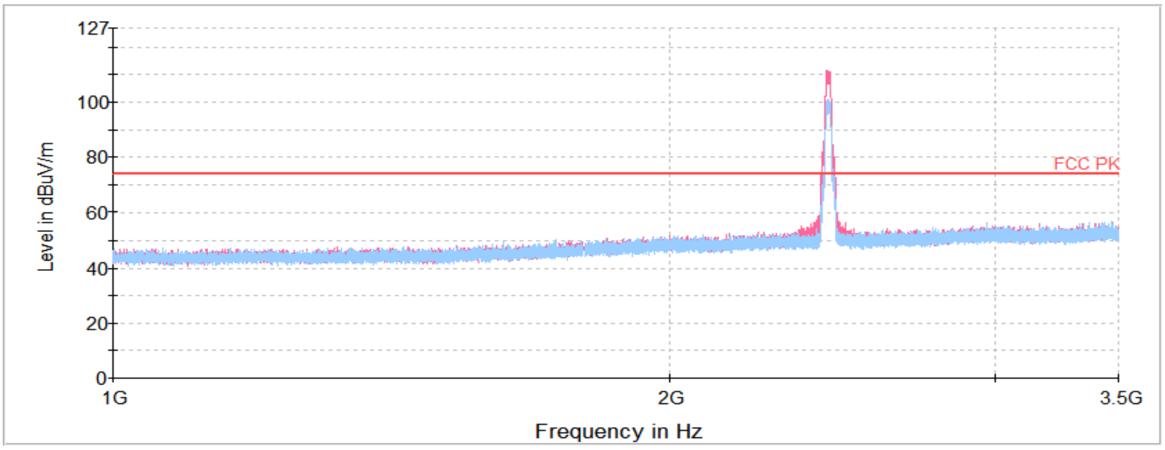
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
4 873.88 1)	V	67.78	33.70	-55.09	-	46.39	74.00	27.61
7 310.56 1)	V	72.55	35.16	-51.58	-	56.13	74.00	17.87
Average Data								
7 310.56 1)	V	61.94	35.16	-51.58	0.29	45.81	54.00	8.19

Average data

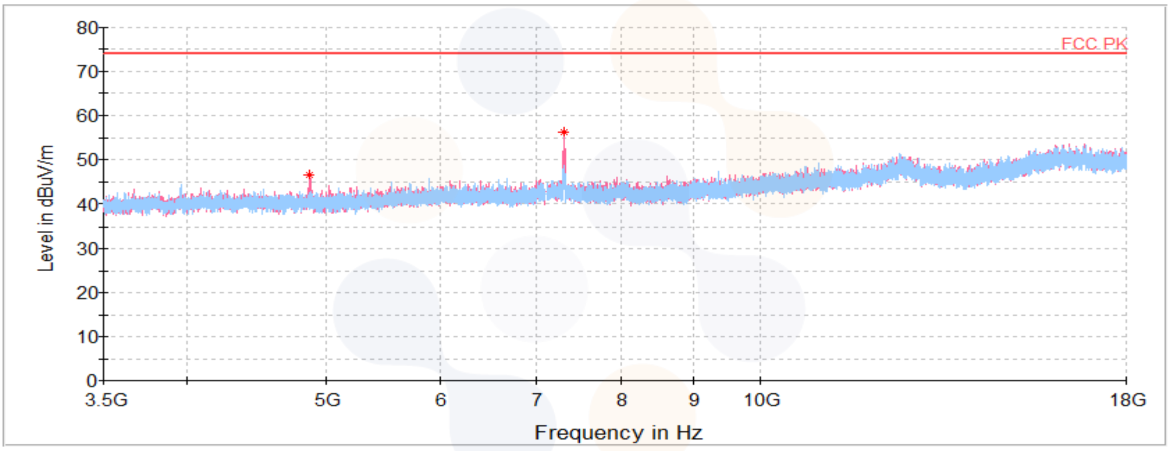


Blank

Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



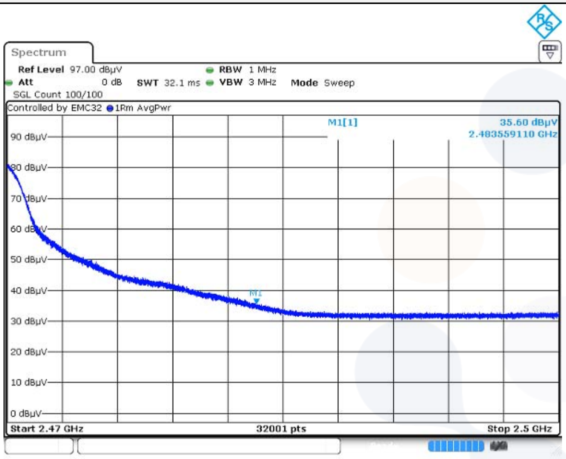
Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



802.11g_2 462 ㎒

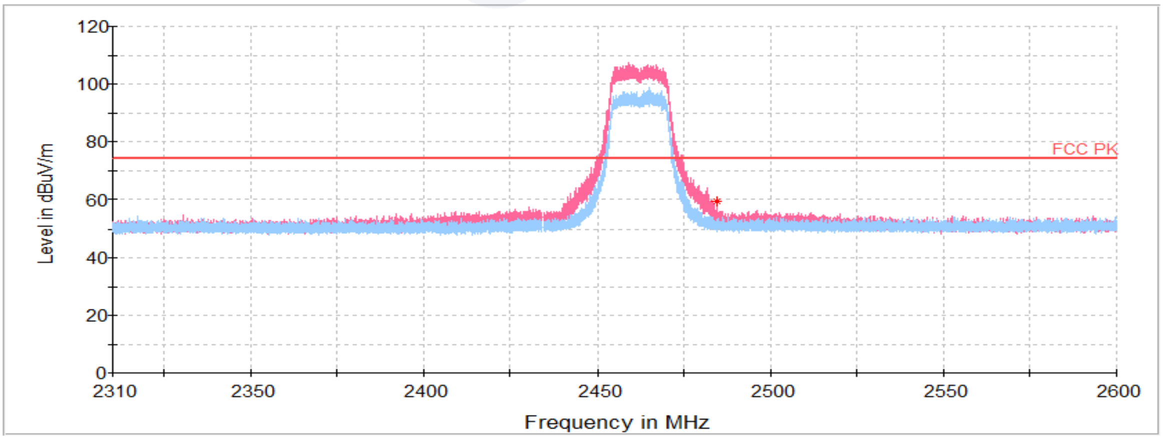
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(㎒)	(V/H)	(dB(㎶))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB(㎶/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
2 483.56[1)]	V	44.86	32.36	-17.89	-	59.33	74.00	14.67
4 914.66[1)]	H	63.90	33.70	-55.05	-	42.55	74.00	31.45
5 997.17	V	67.78	35.19	-53.62	-	49.35	74.00	24.65
7 381.02[1)]	H	62.22	35.18	-51.60	-	45.80	74.00	28.20
Average Data								
2 483.56[1)]	V	35.60	32.36	-17.89	0.29	50.36	54.00	3.64

Average data

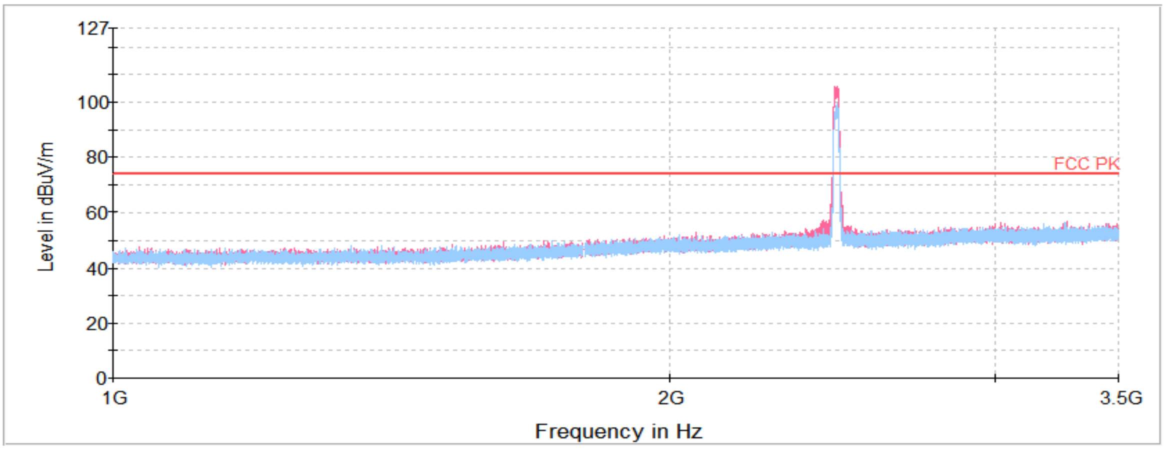


Blank

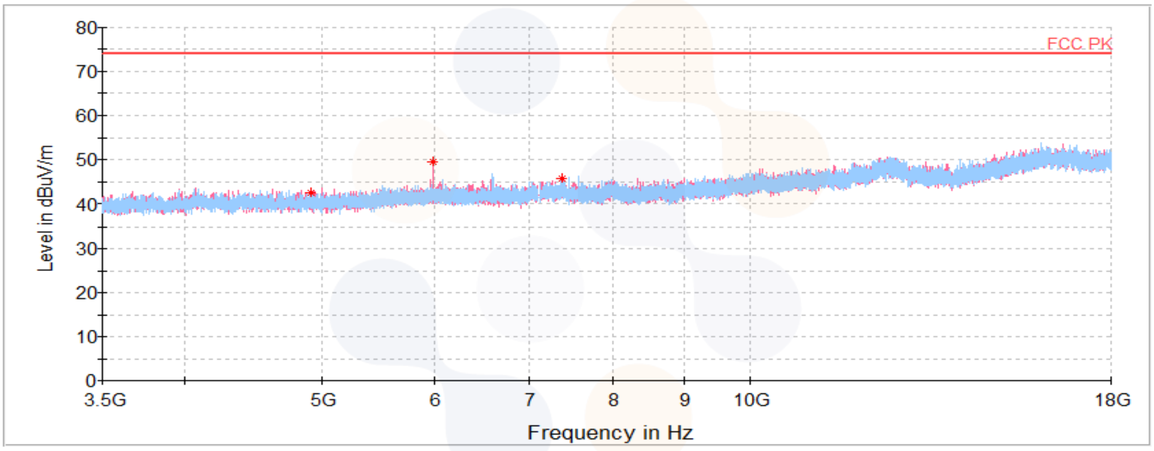
Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



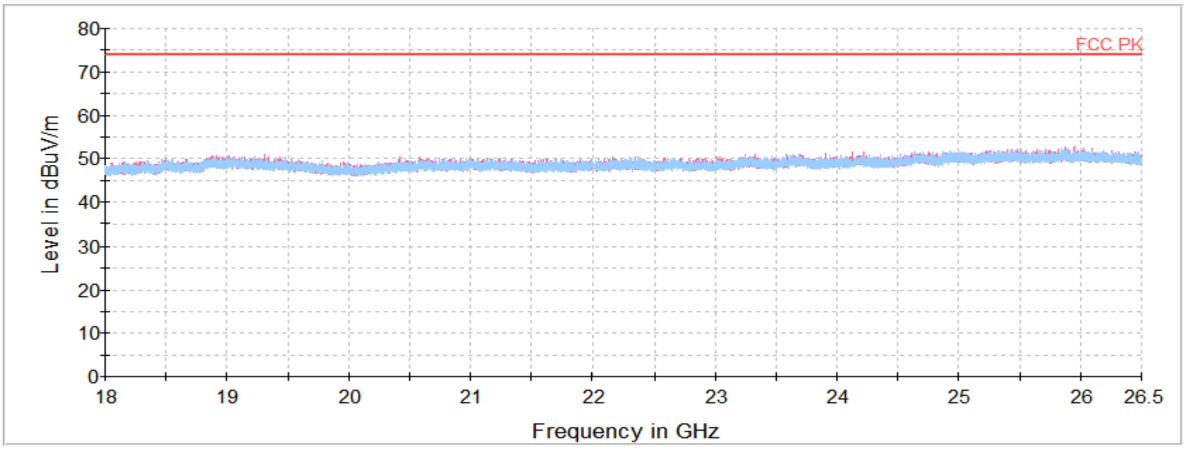
Horizontal/Vertical for 1 ㎓ ~ 3.5 ㎓



Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 ㎓ ~ 18 ㎓



Test results (Above 18 ㎓) – Worst case: 802.11g mode / 2 437 ㎒

Horizontal/Vertical for 18 ㎓ ~ 26.5 ㎓


<u>Note:</u> The Worst case was based on the lowest margin condition considering Harmonic and Spurious Emission

8. Measurement equipment

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	100989	22.12.21
EMI TEST RECEIVER	R&S	ESCI7	100732	23.01.19
Bi-Log Antenna	TESEQ	CBL 6112D	62438	24.08.24
Amplifier	SONOMA INSTRUMENT	310N	284608	23.08.18
ATTENUATOR	KEYSIGHT	8491B-6dB	MY39271060	24.04.27
ISOLATION TRANSFORMER	ONETECH CO., LTD	OT-IT500VA	OTR1-16026	23.03.28
Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3117	155787	23.09.29
Horn antenna	ETS.lindgren	3116	86635	23.05.04
Attenuator	API Inmet	40AH2W-10	12	23.05.03
AMPLIFIER	B&Z Technologies	BZRT-00504000-481055-382525	26299-27735	23.09.19
AMPLIFIER	B&Z Technologies	BZR-0050400-551028-252525	27736	23.09.19
LOOP Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100355	24.08.10
Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4640-XP-ET	-	-
Turn Table	Innco Systems	CO3000	1175/45850319/P	-
Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4000-EP	303	-
Turn Table	Innco Systems	CO3000	1175/45850319/P	-
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	257566	23.07.04
Power sensor	R&S	NRP-Z81	1137.9009.02-106223-bB	23.03.11
Highpass Filter	WT	WT-A1698-HS	WT160411001	23.05.03
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	176206	23.01.19
DC Power Supply	AGILENT	E3632A	KR73001026	23.03.28

End of test report