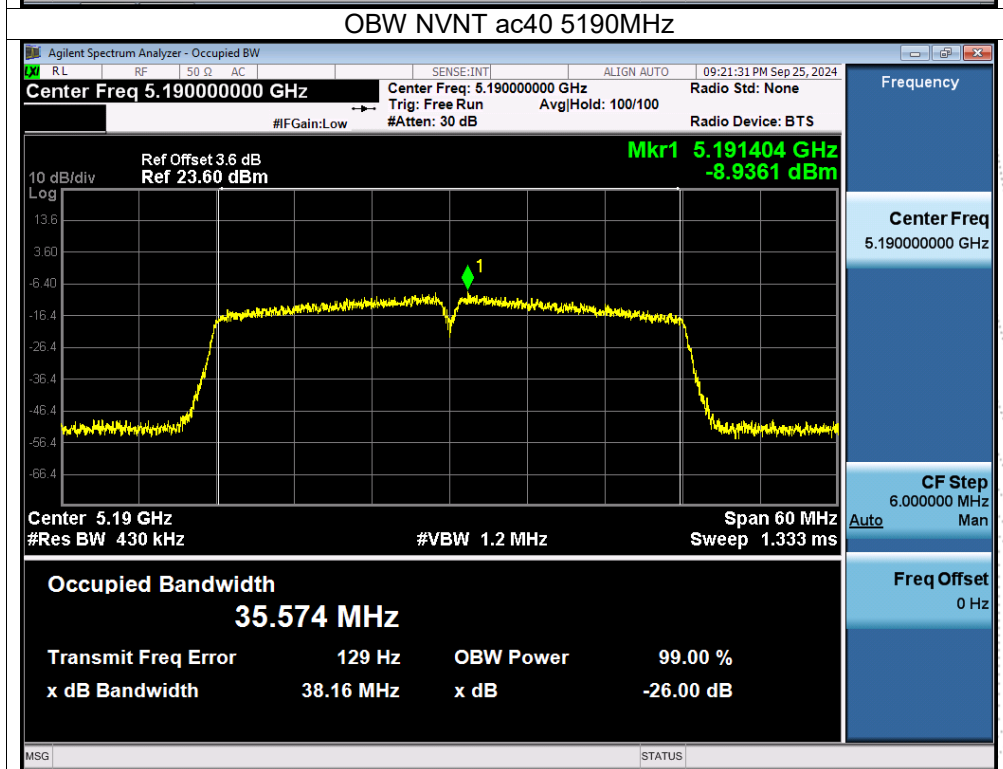
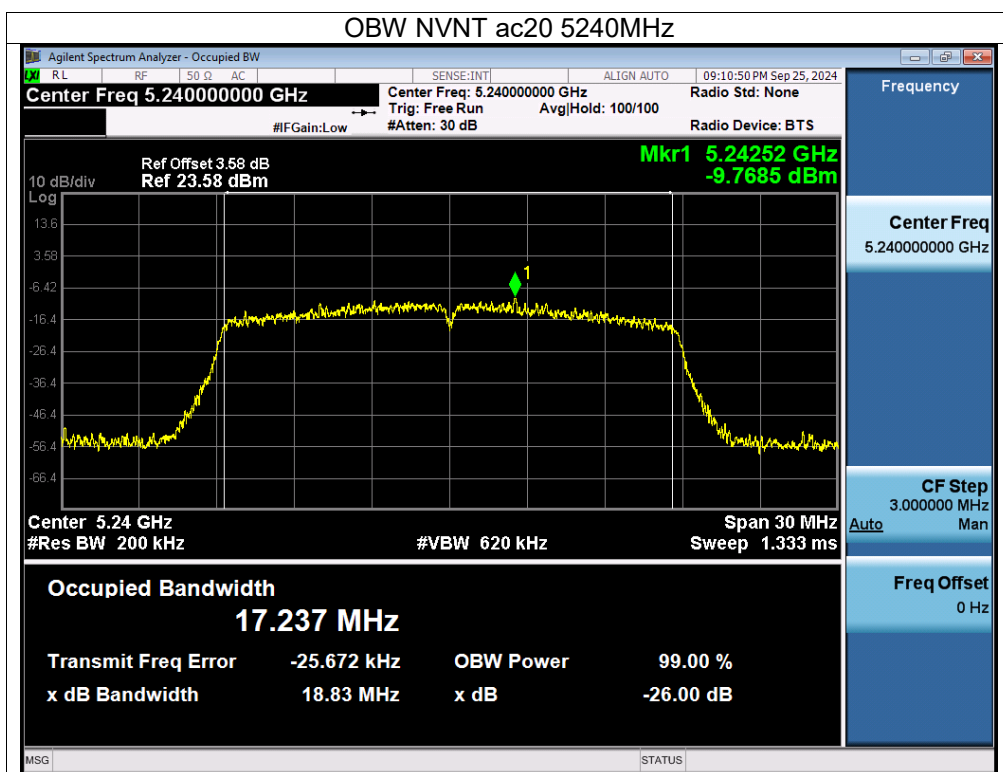
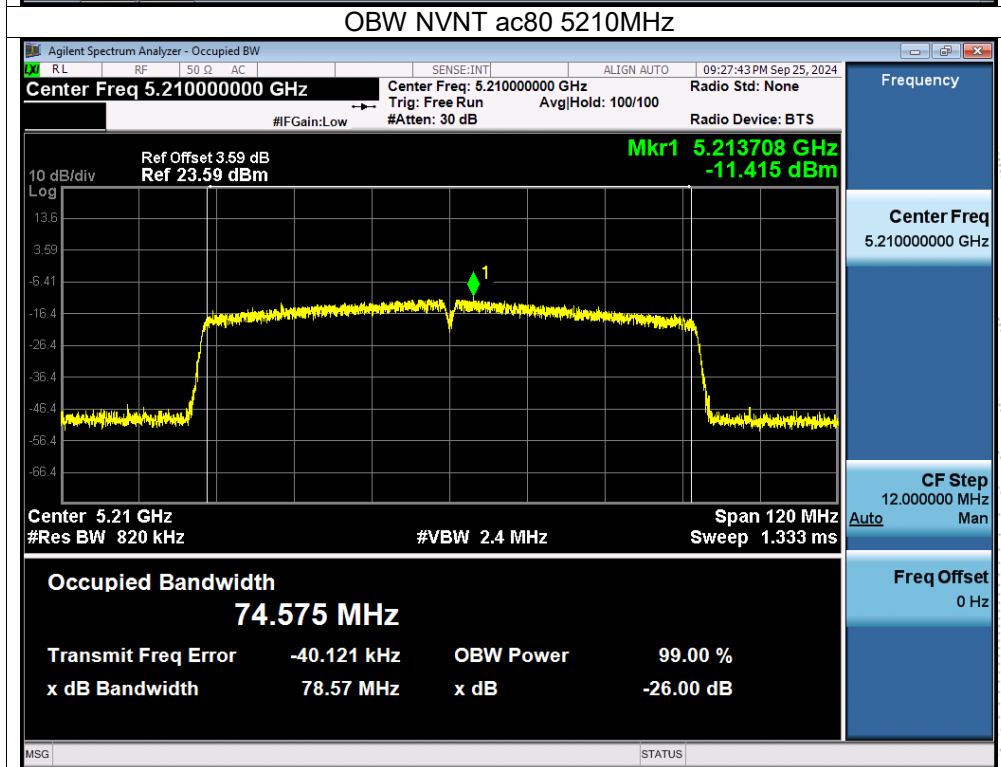
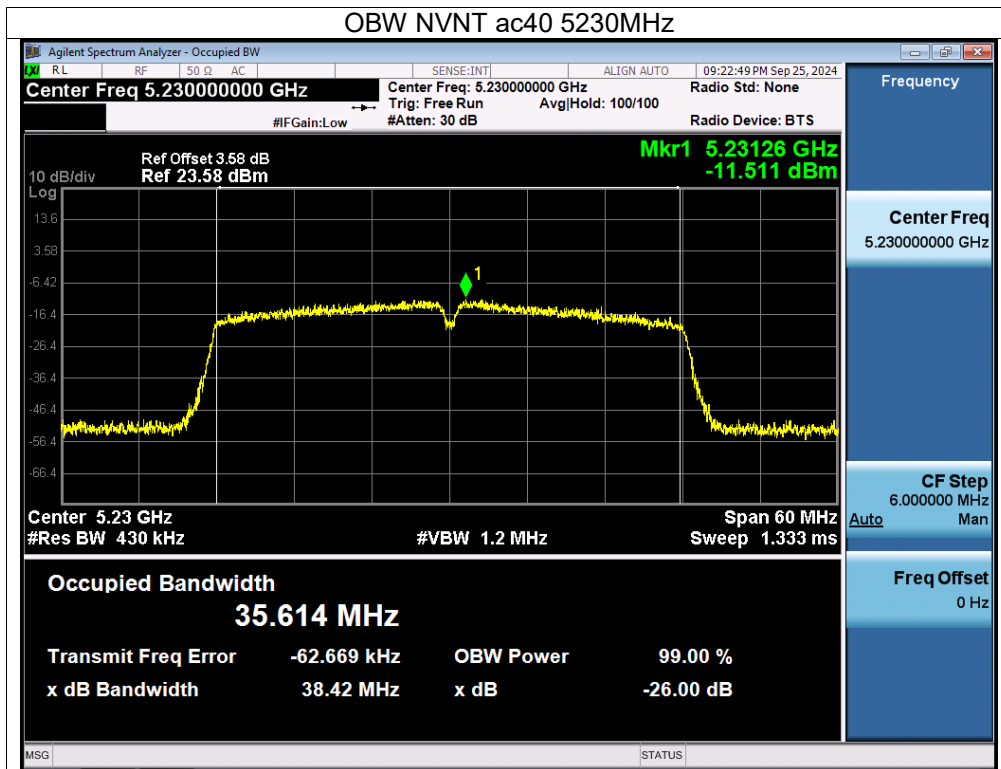
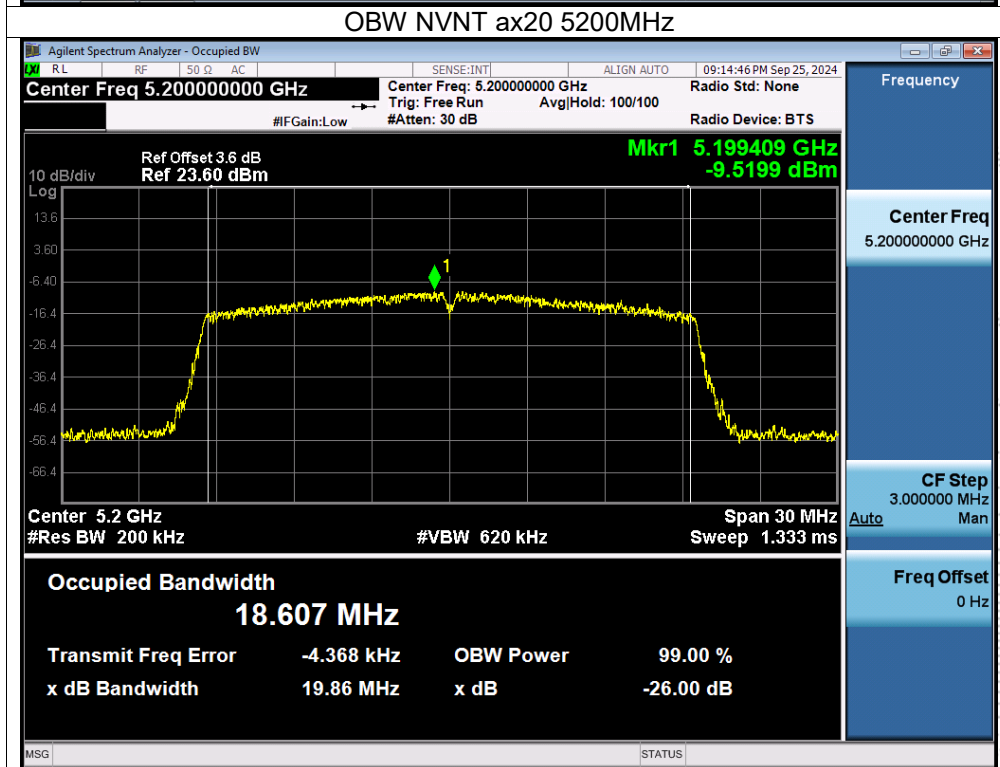
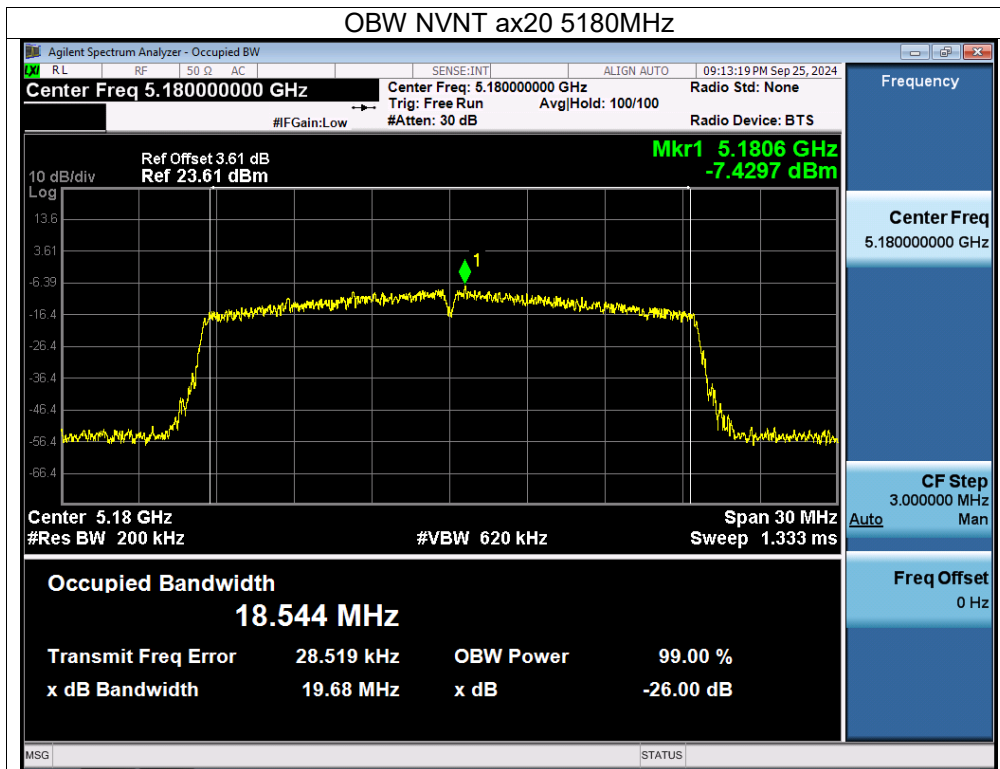
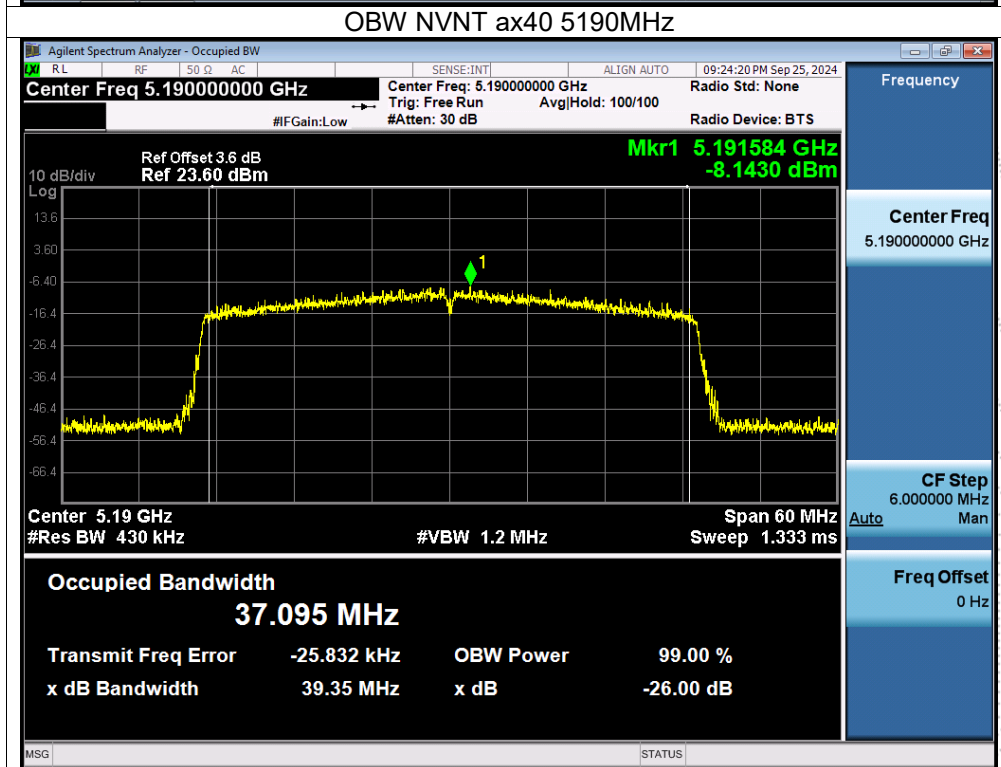
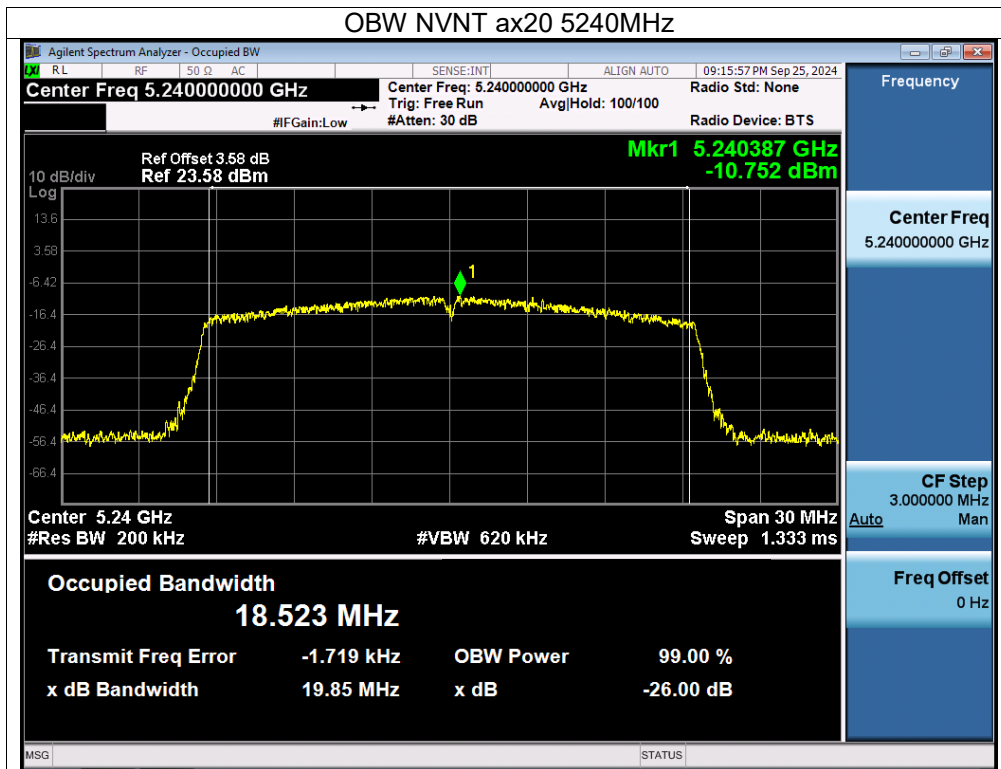
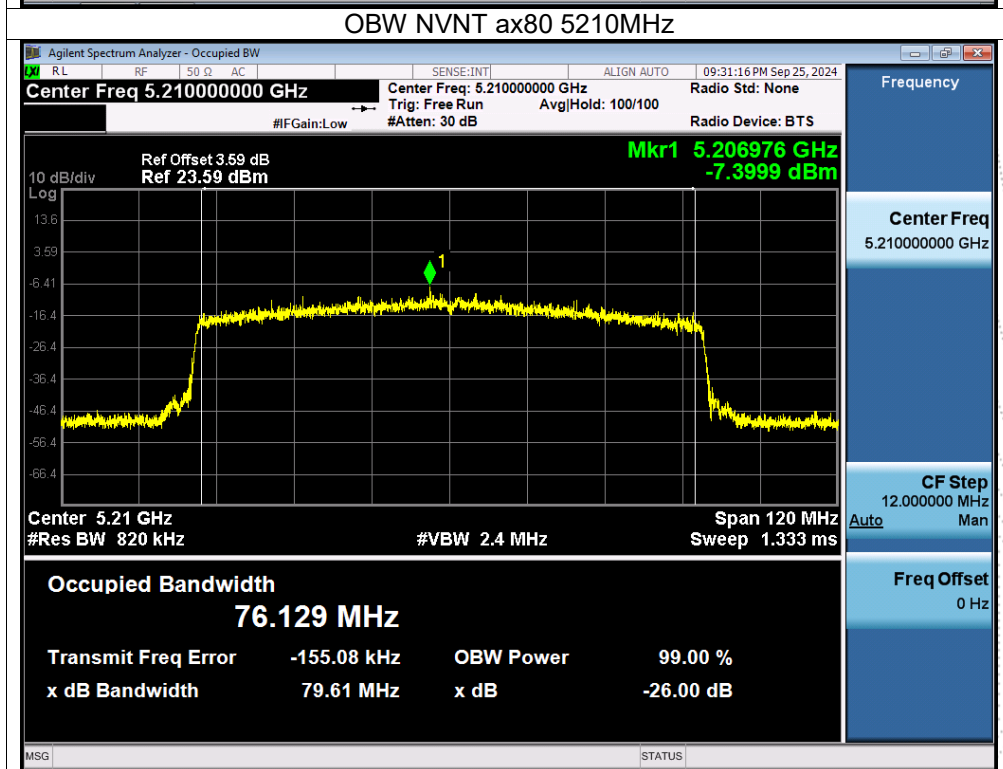
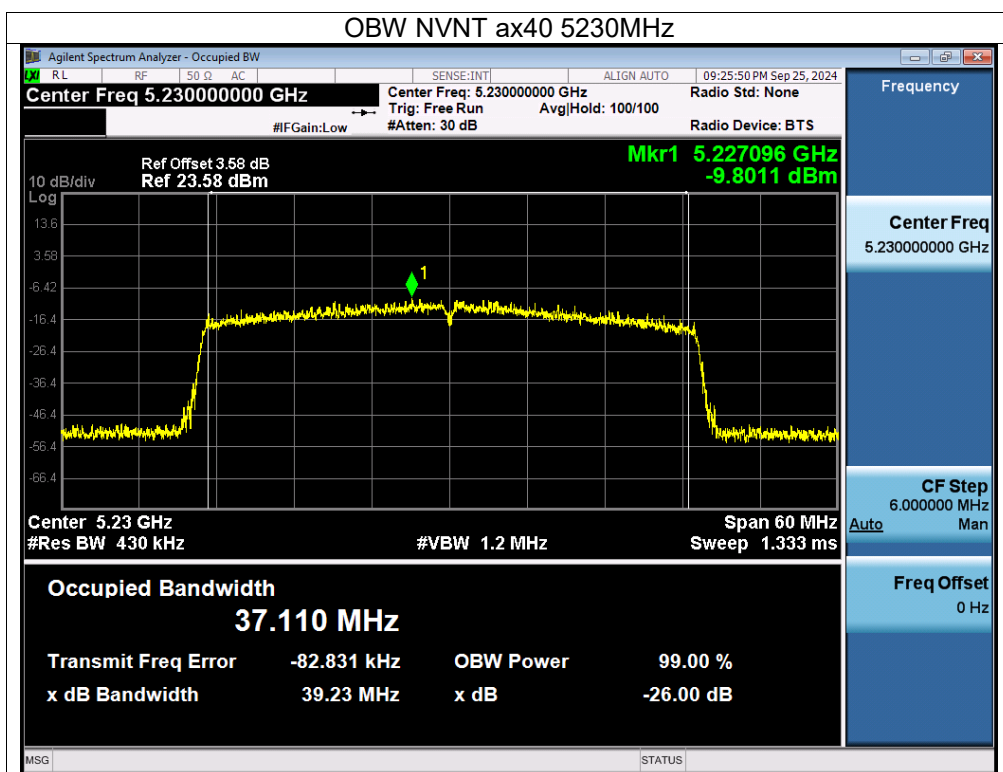








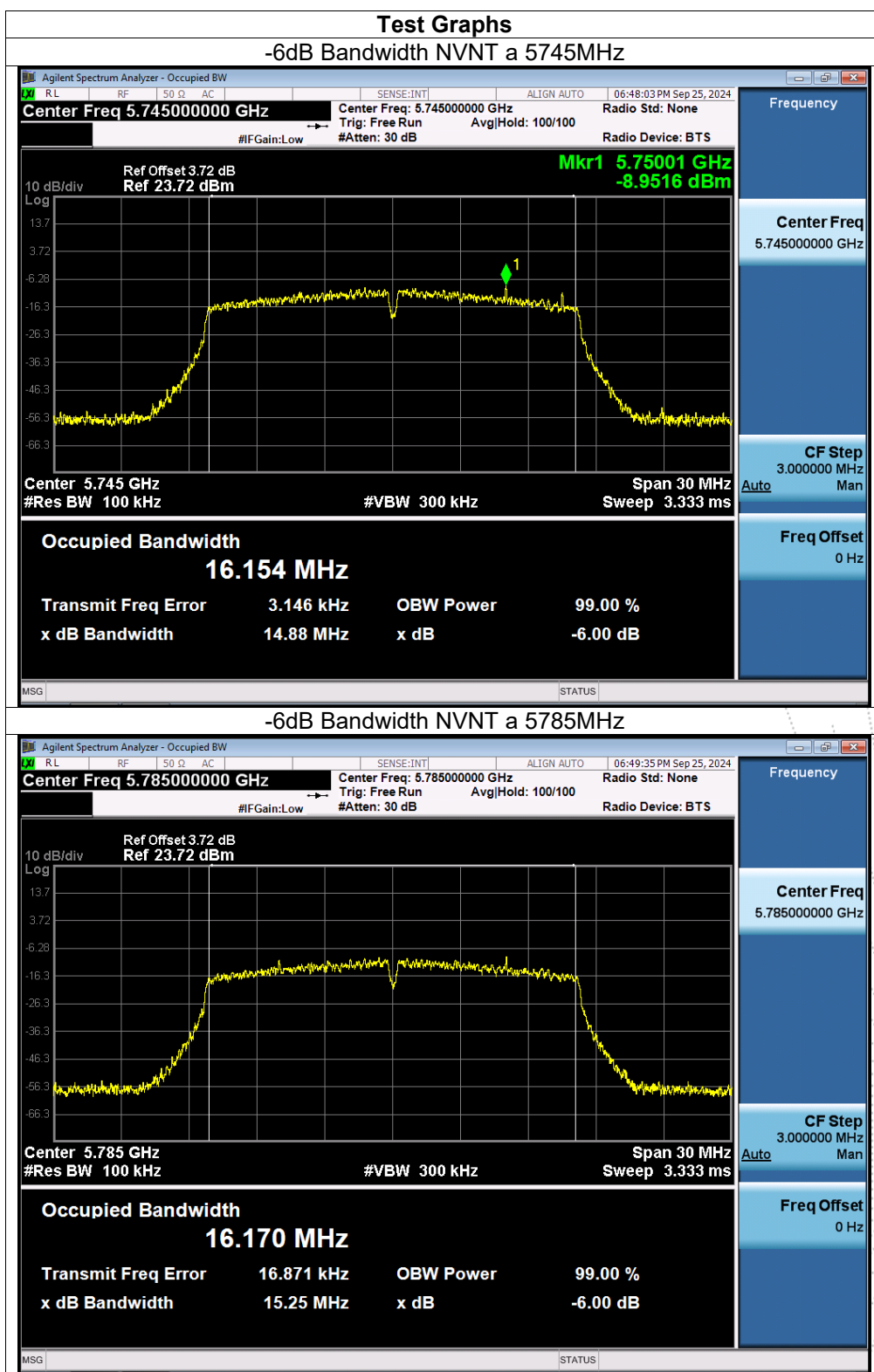


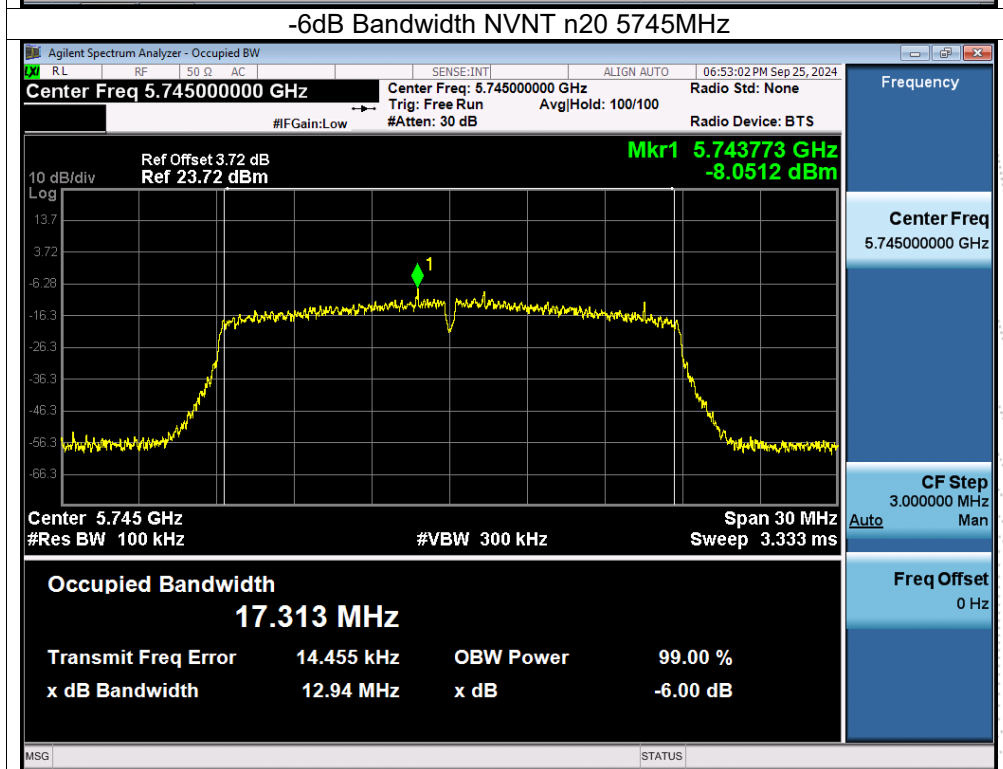
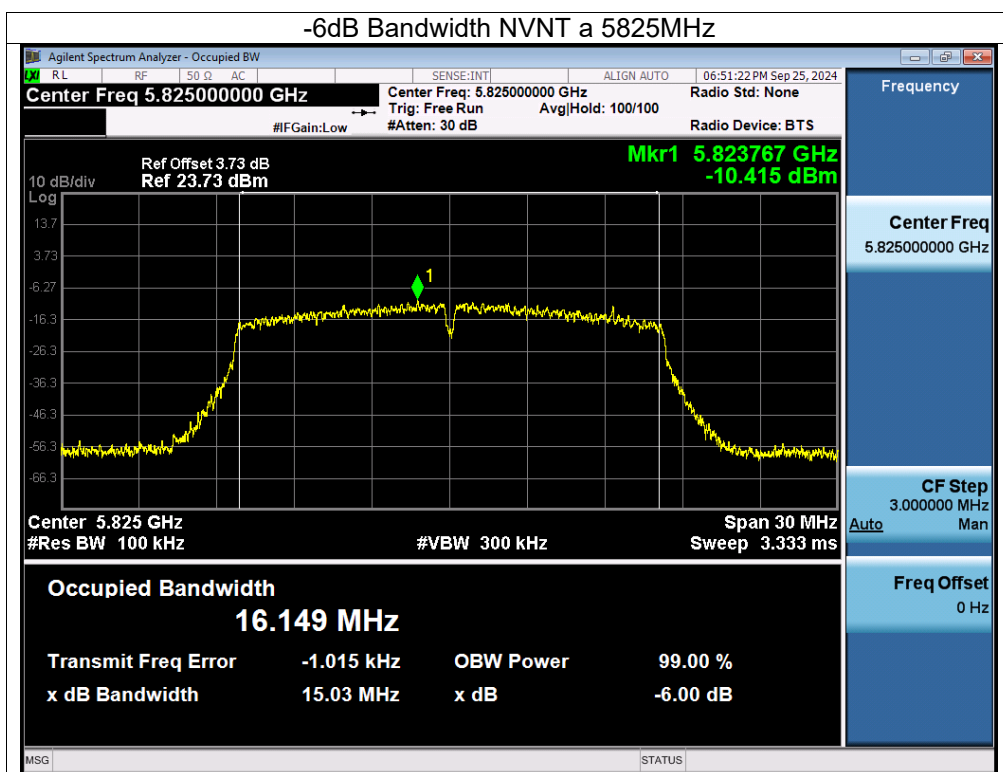


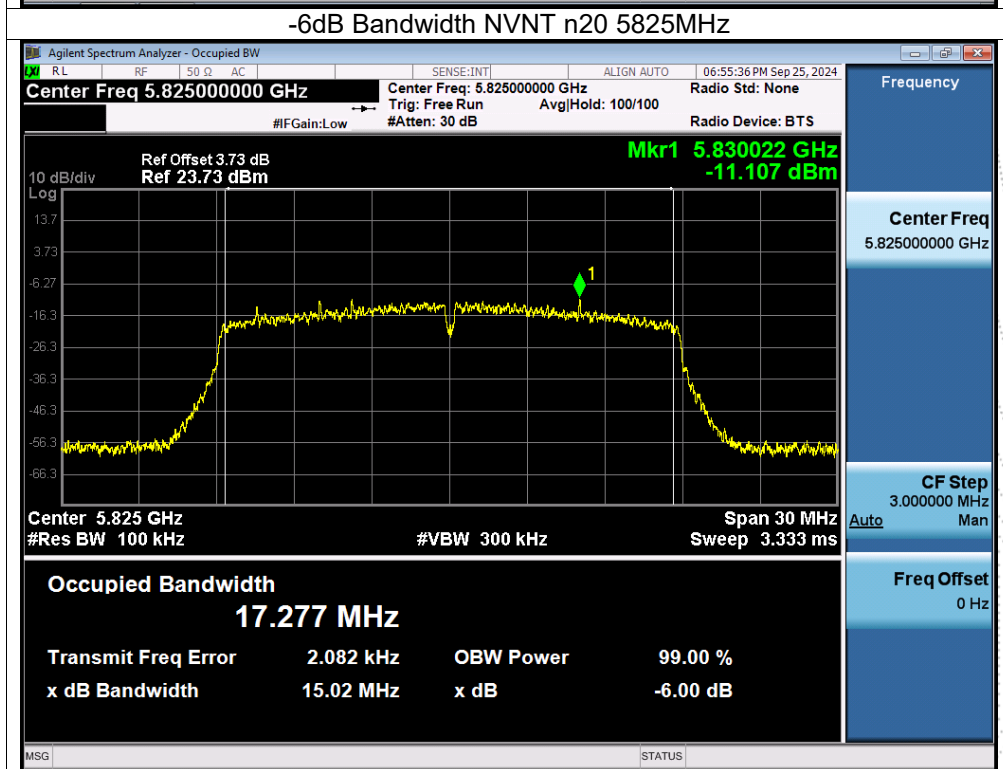
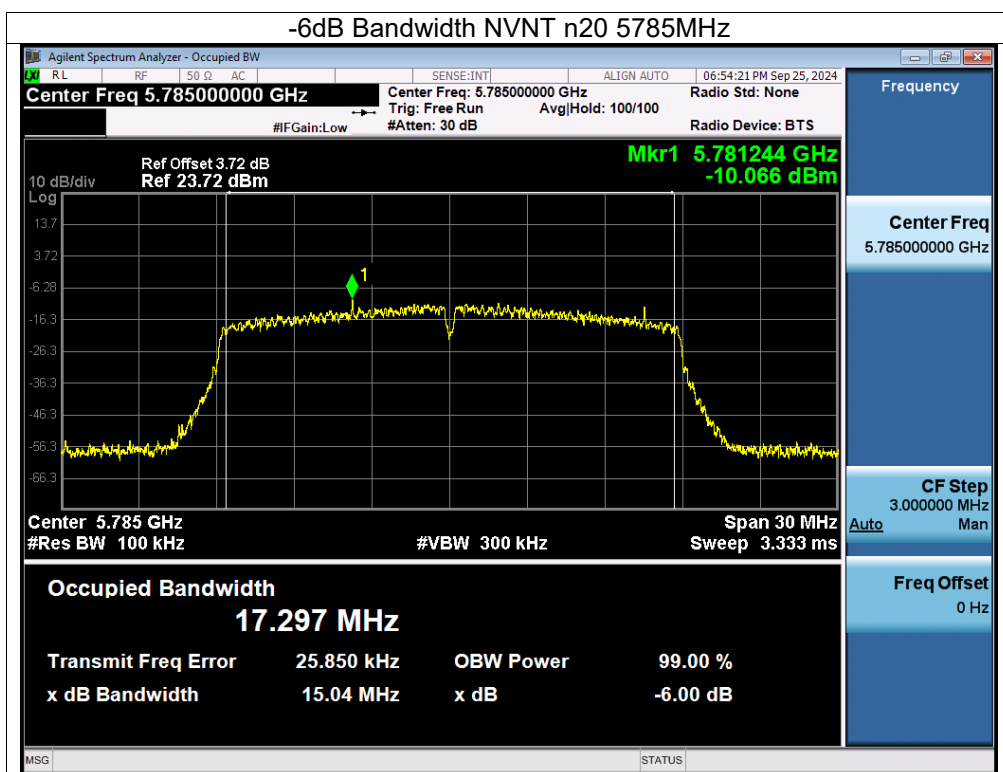
Temperature:	26 °C	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101KPa	Test Voltage:	DC 12V
Test Mode:	(5745-5825MHz)		

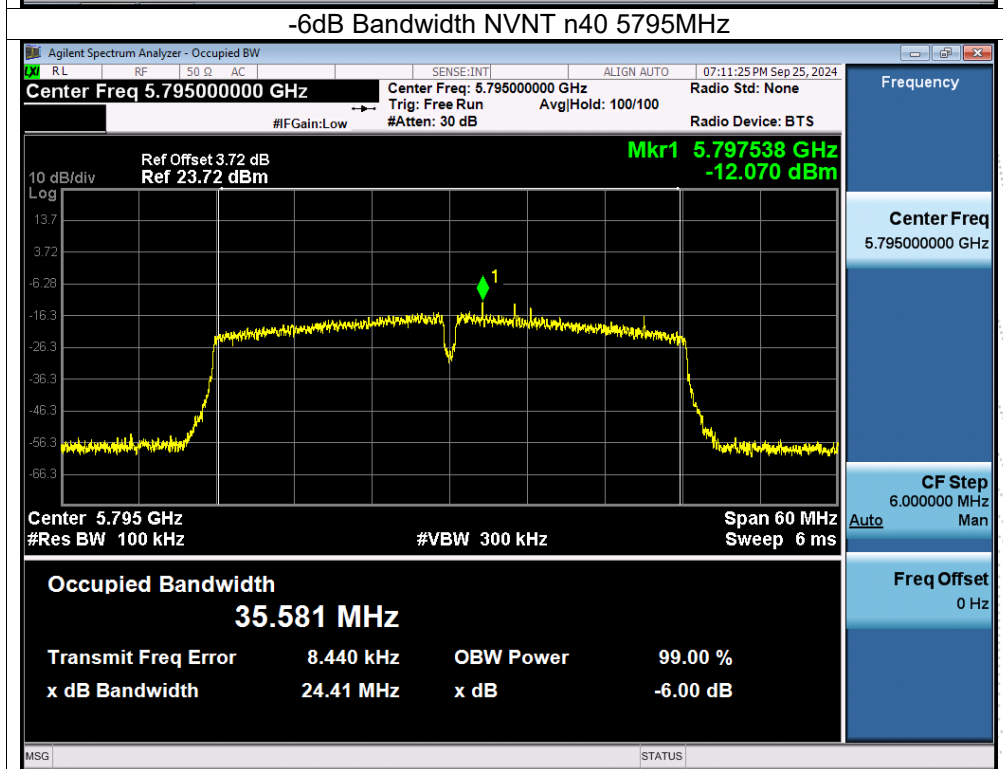
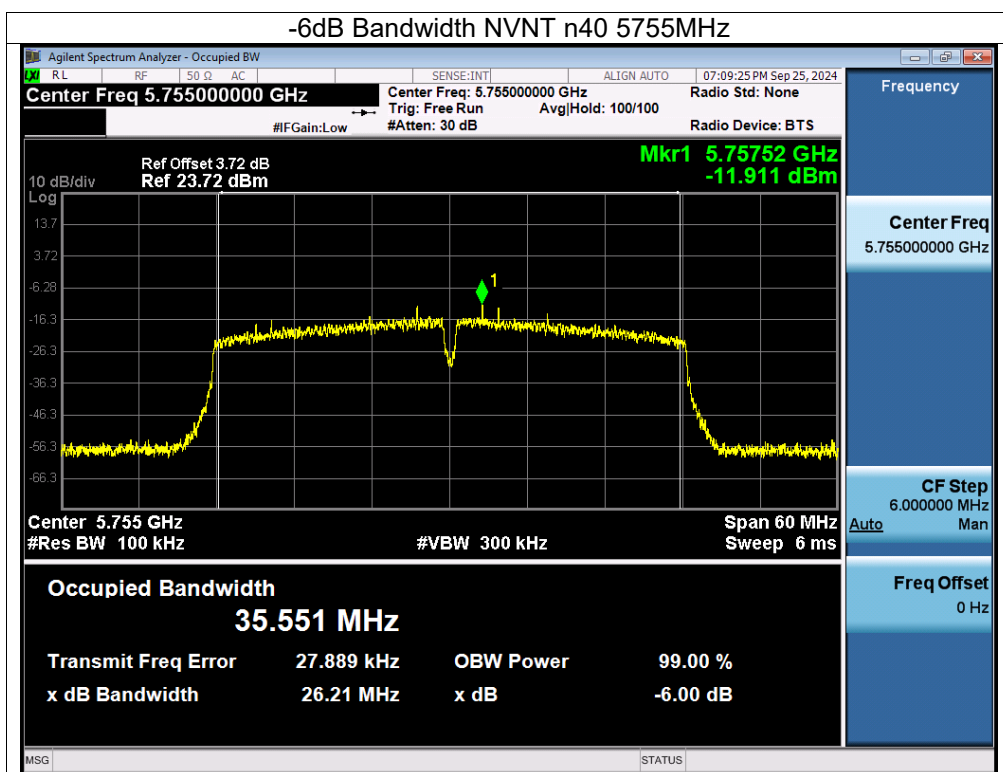
Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	-6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		99% OBW (MHz)		Limit -6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Verdict
			Ant A	Ant B	Ant A	Ant B		
NVNT	a	5745	14.88	15.268	16.12	16.16	0.5	Pass
NVNT	a	5785	15.246	13.671	16.126	16.137	0.5	Pass
NVNT	a	5825	15.031	12.148	16.116	16.116	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n20	5745	12.943	11.294	17.228	17.23	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n20	5785	15.04	14.995	17.264	17.243	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n20	5825	15.023	12.795	17.219	17.231	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n40	5755	26.206	26.326	35.517	35.527	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n40	5795	24.409	26.531	35.513	35.493	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5745	13.507	11.32	17.223	17.227	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5785	15.335	9.54	17.238	17.25	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5825	14.044	14.74	17.224	17.226	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5755	24.071	27.269	35.581	35.581	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5795	29.42	31.276	35.57	35.613	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac80	5775	67.583	56.308	74.547	74.525	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5745	15.632	15.027	18.588	18.594	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5785	15.205	13.943	18.552	18.599	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5825	15.679	13.178	18.571	18.537	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ax40	5755	32.097	33.97	37.124	37.148	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ax40	5795	31.697	26.556	37.154	37.01	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ax80	5775	70.045	55.536	76.338	76.127	0.5	Pass

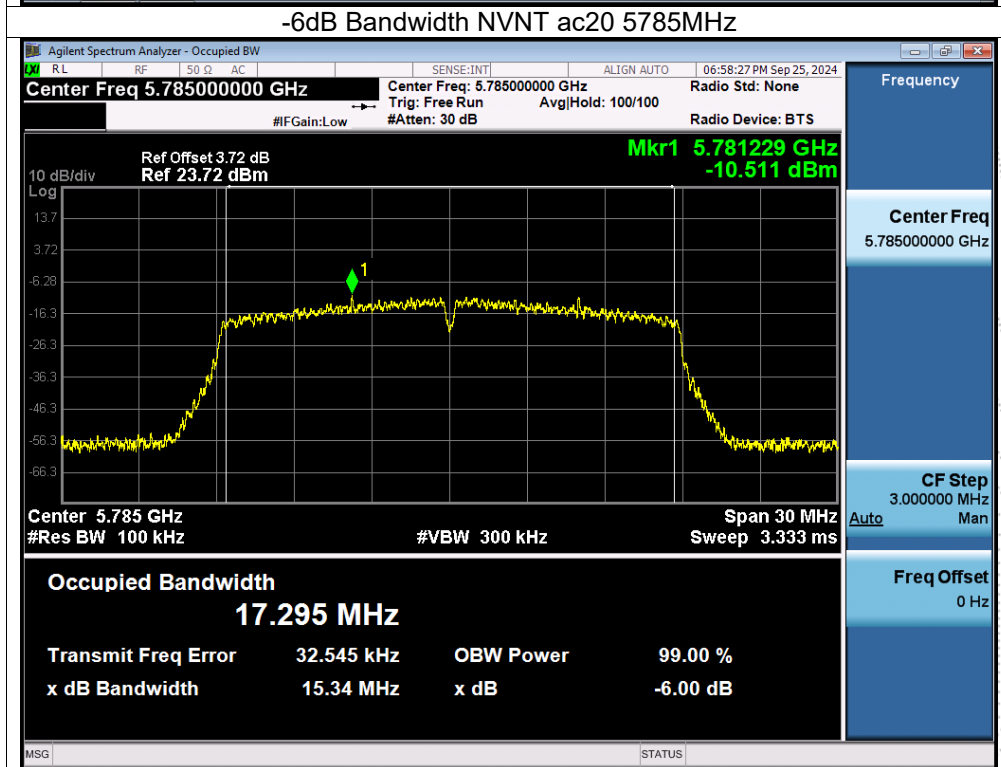
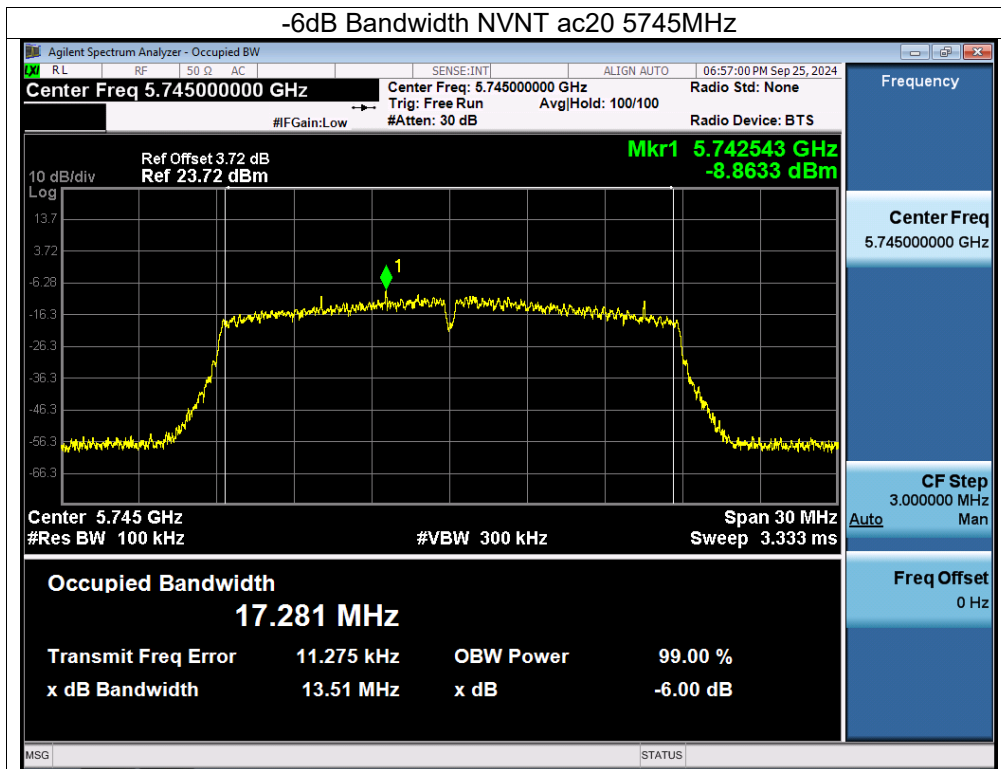
Note: A(B) Represent the value of antenna A and B, The worst data is Antenna A, only shown Antenna A Plot.

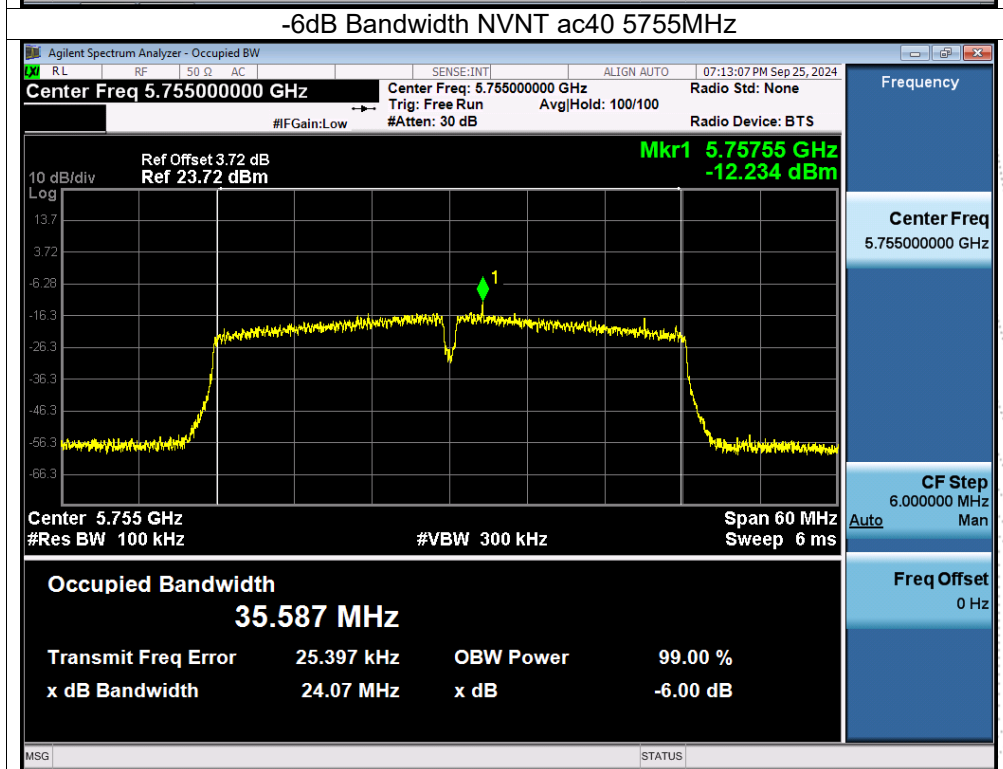
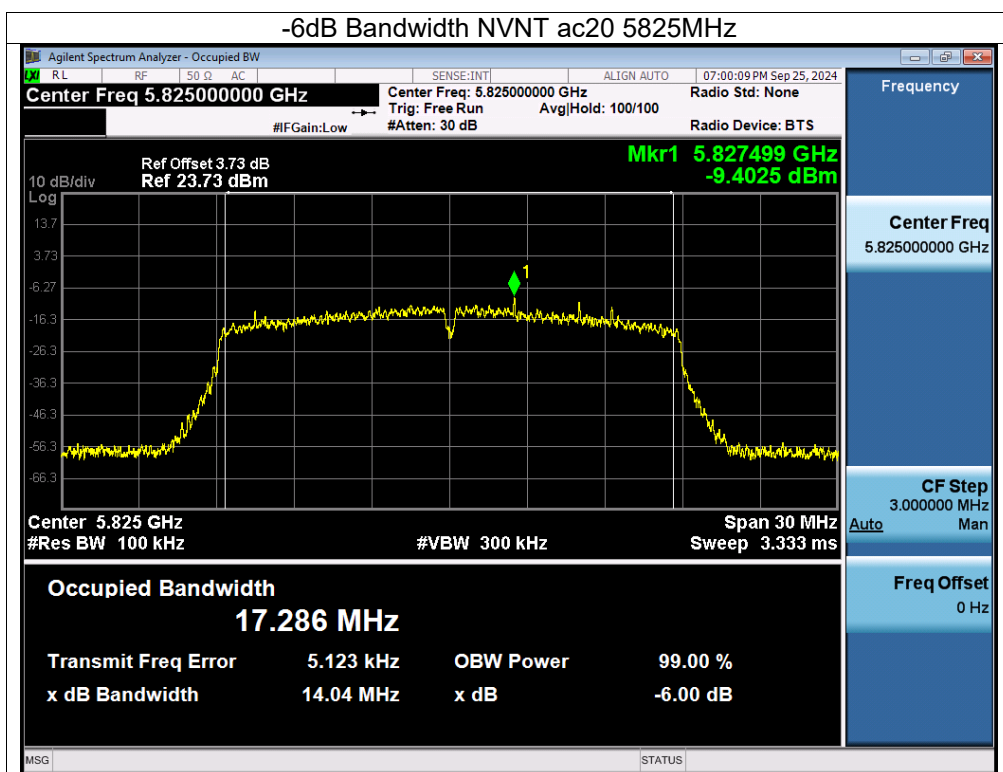


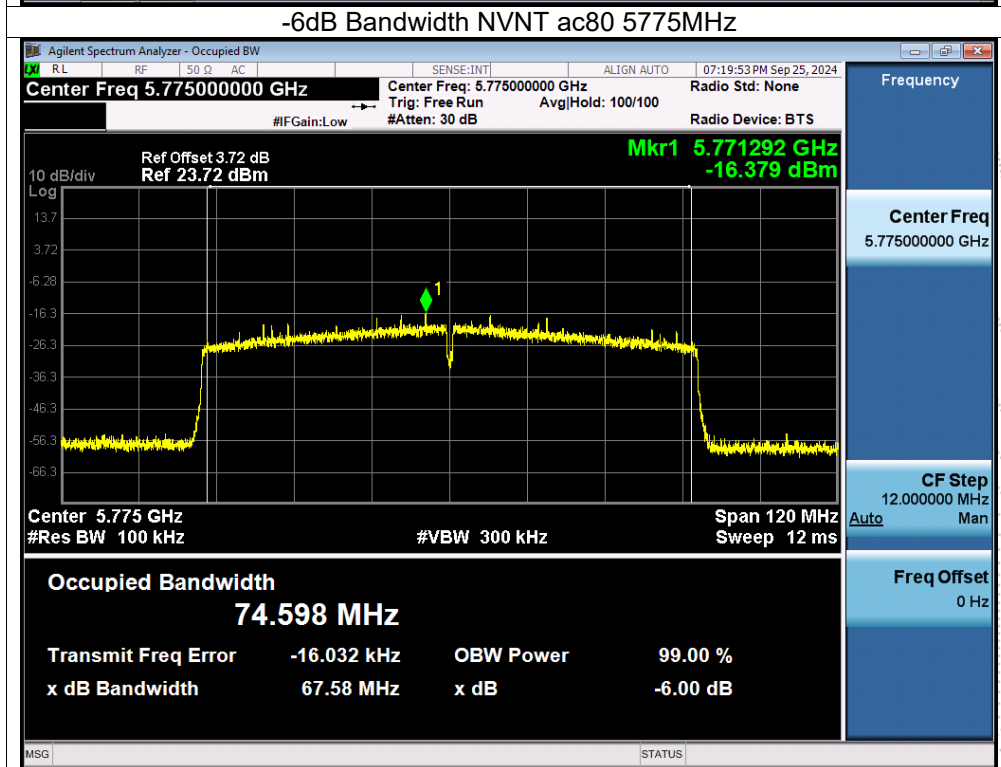
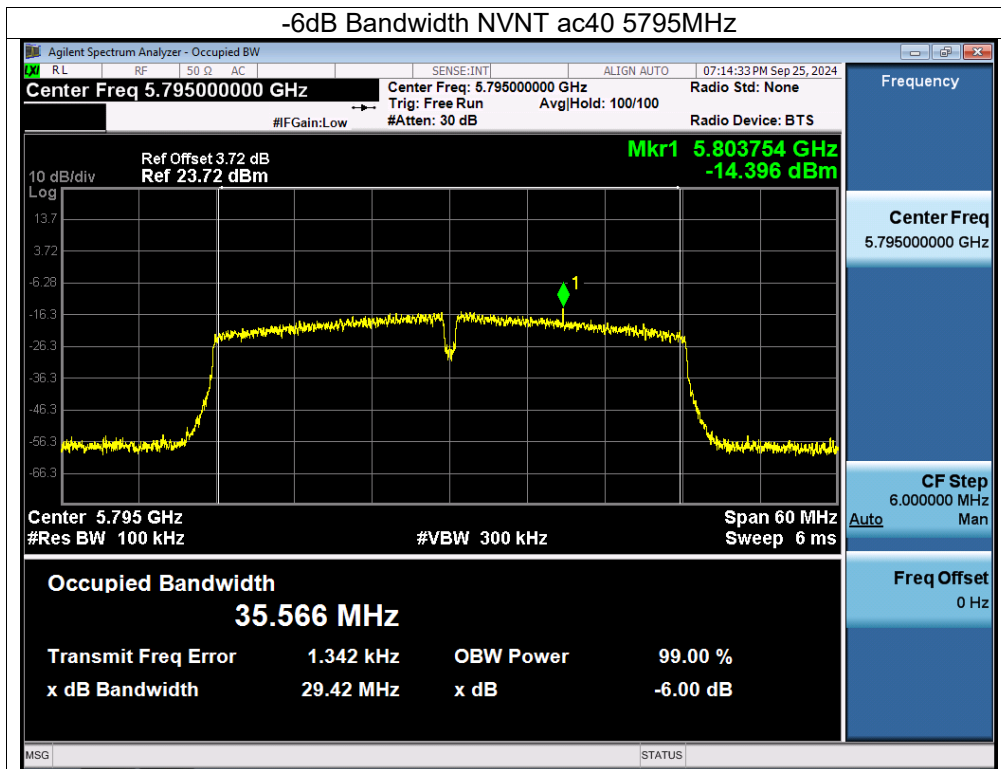


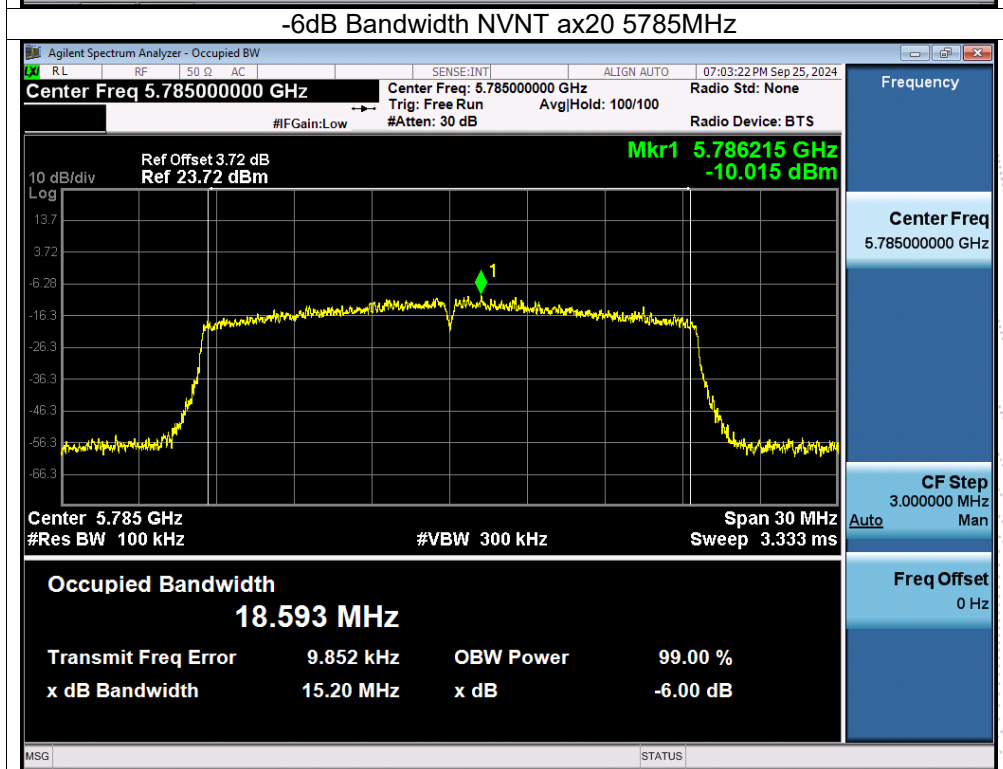
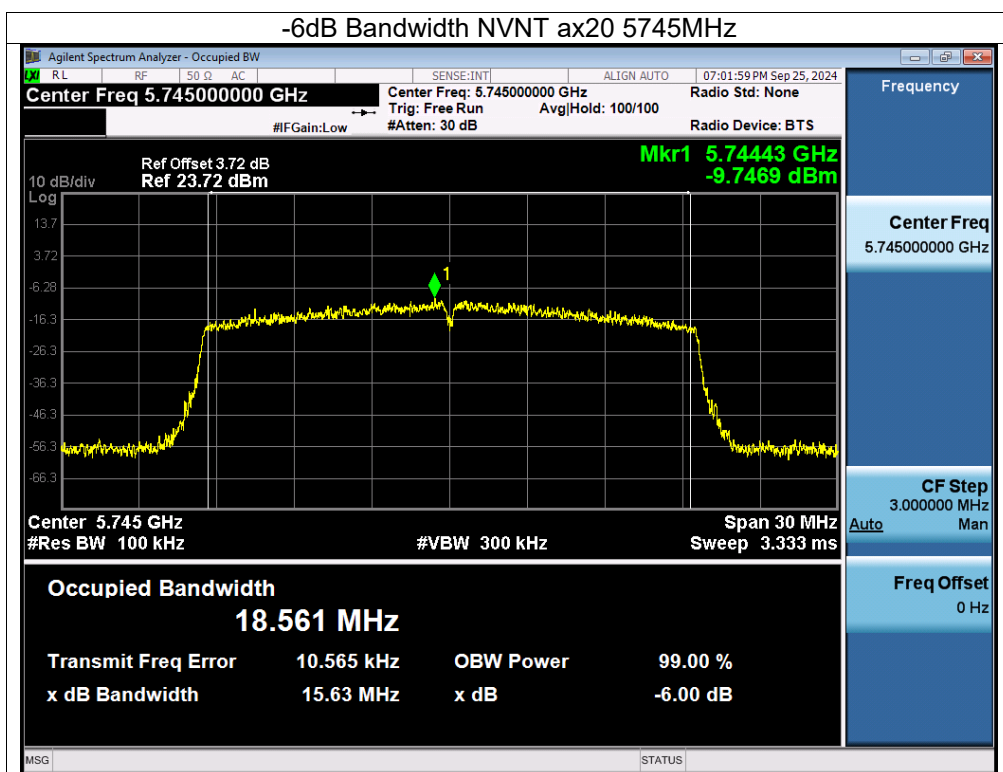


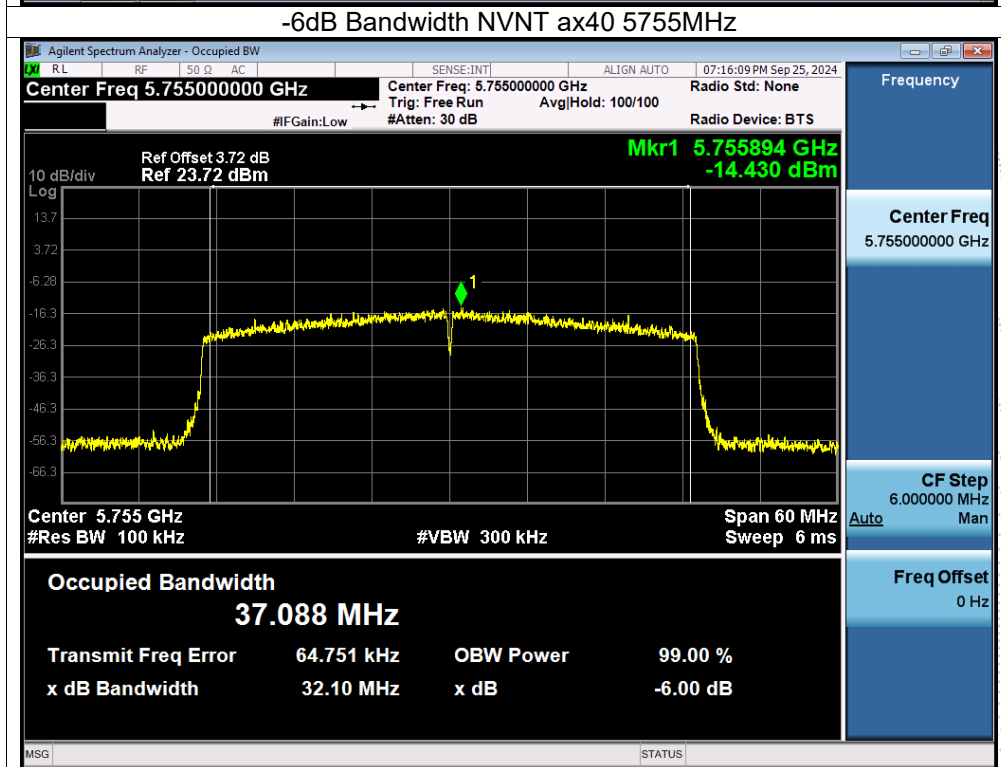
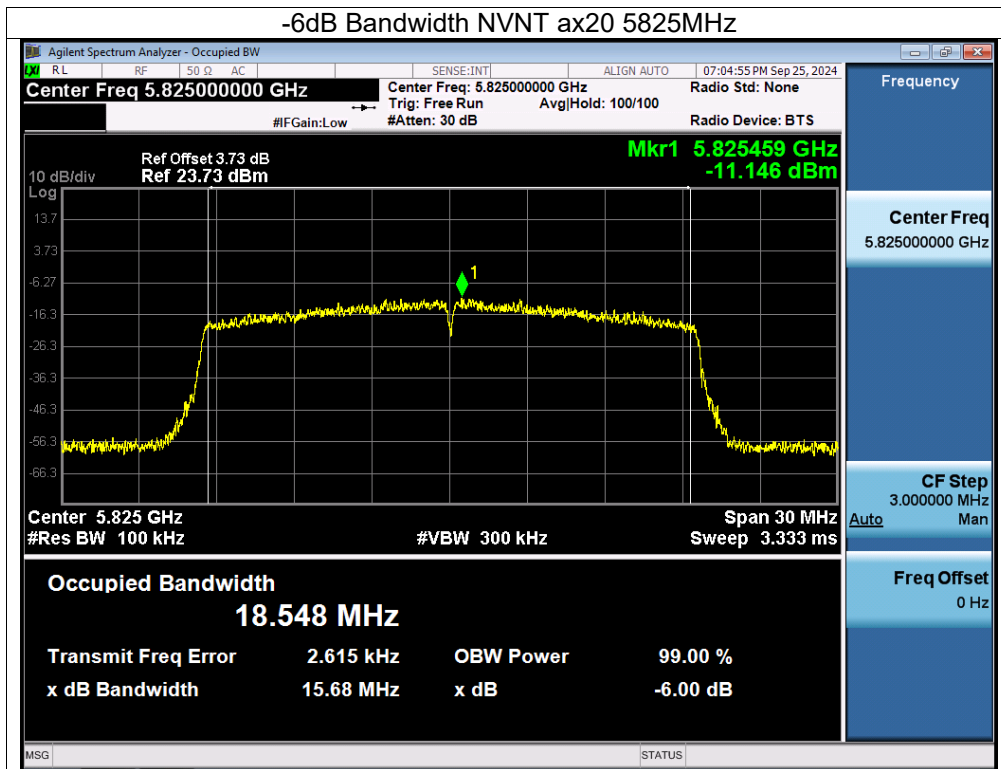


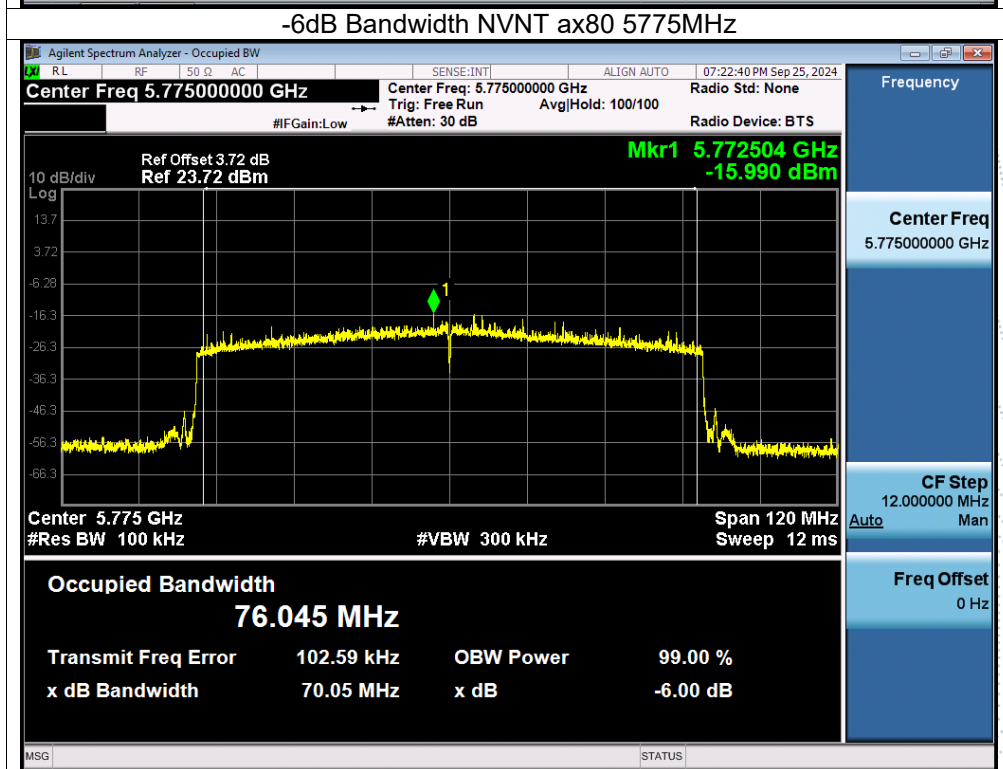
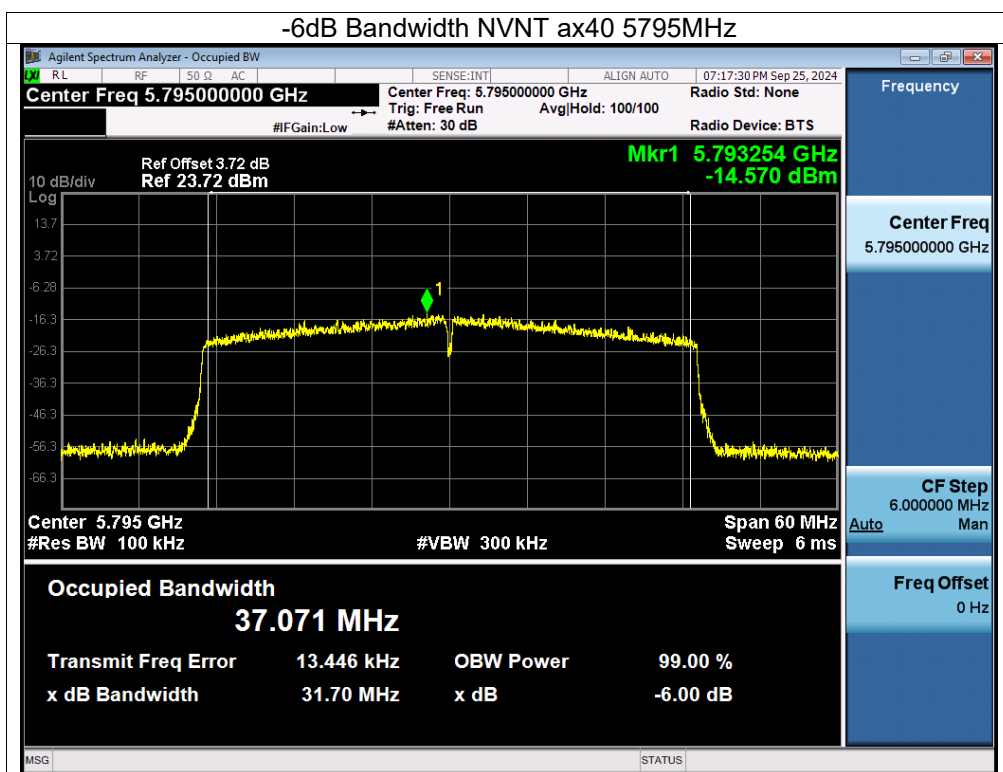


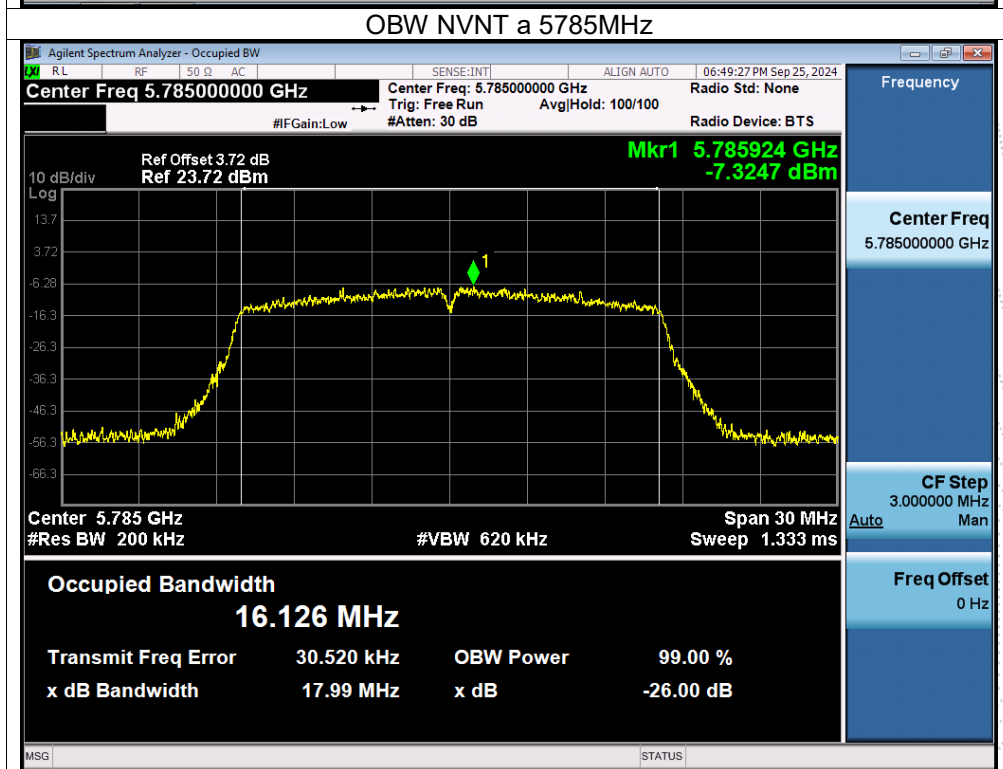
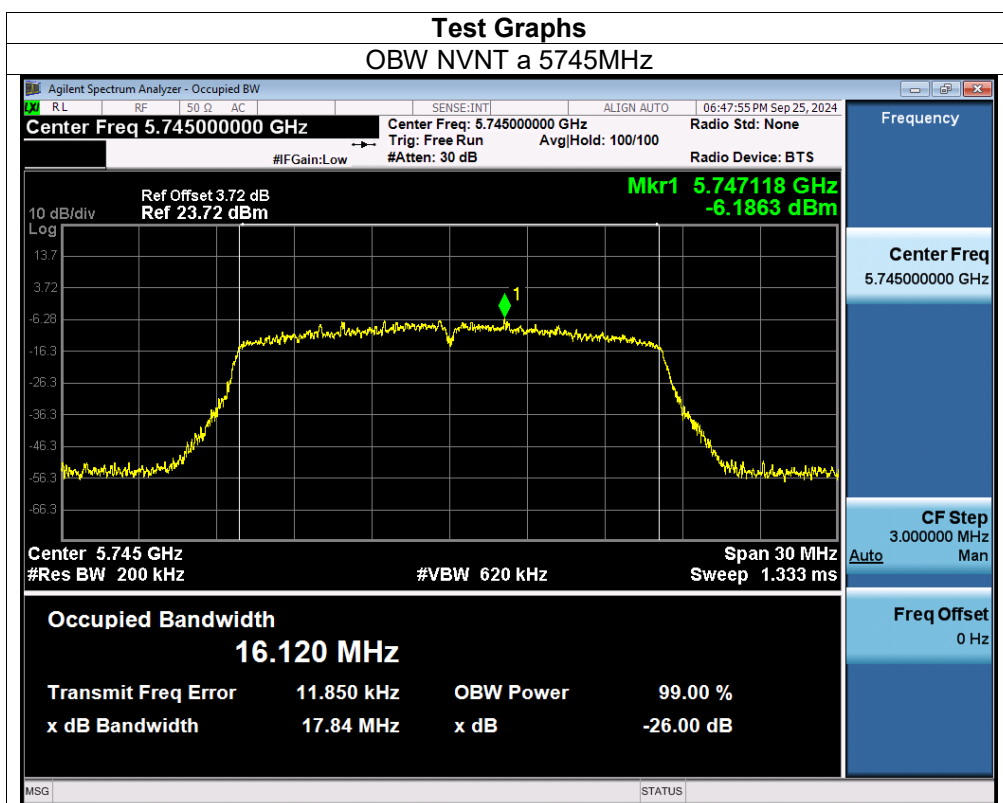


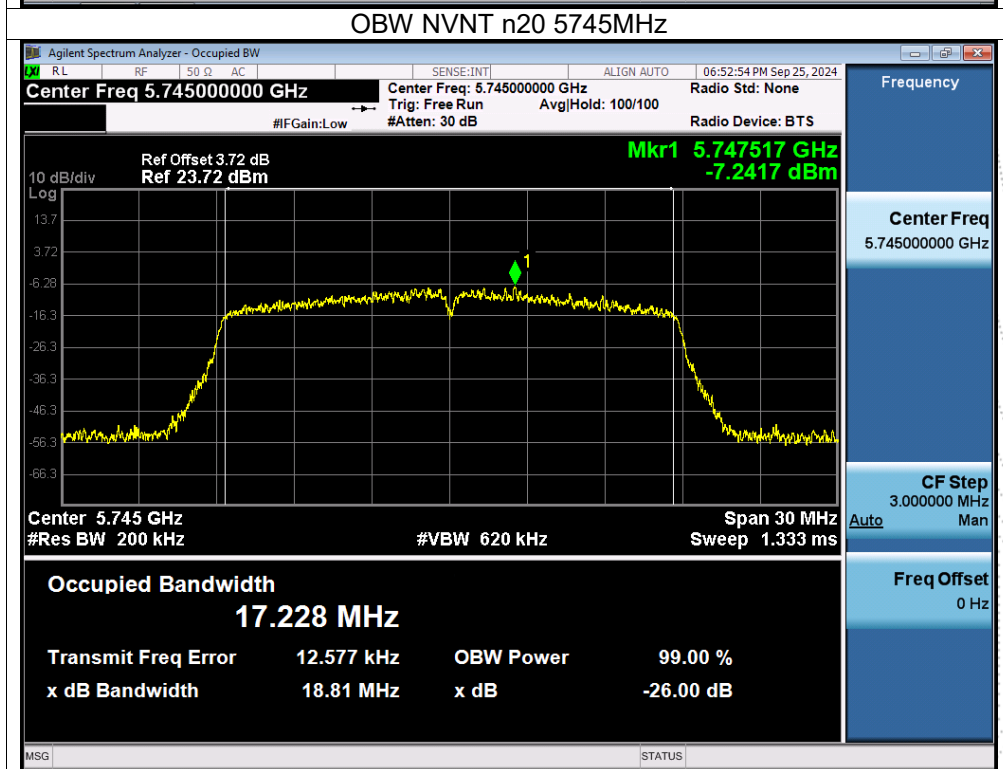
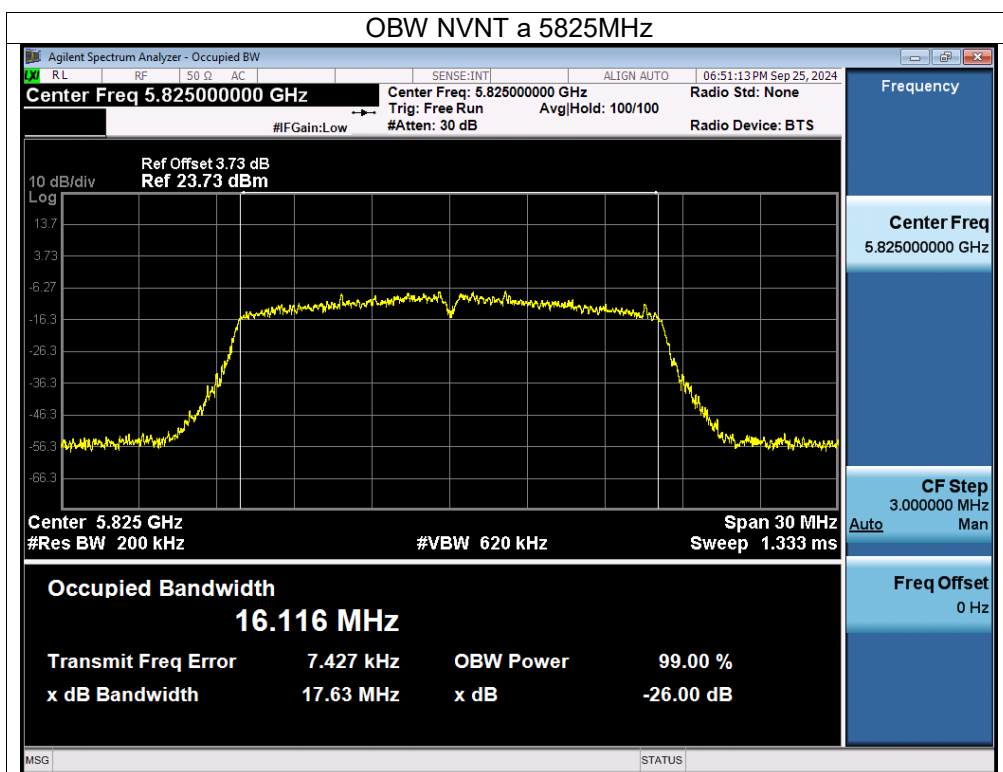


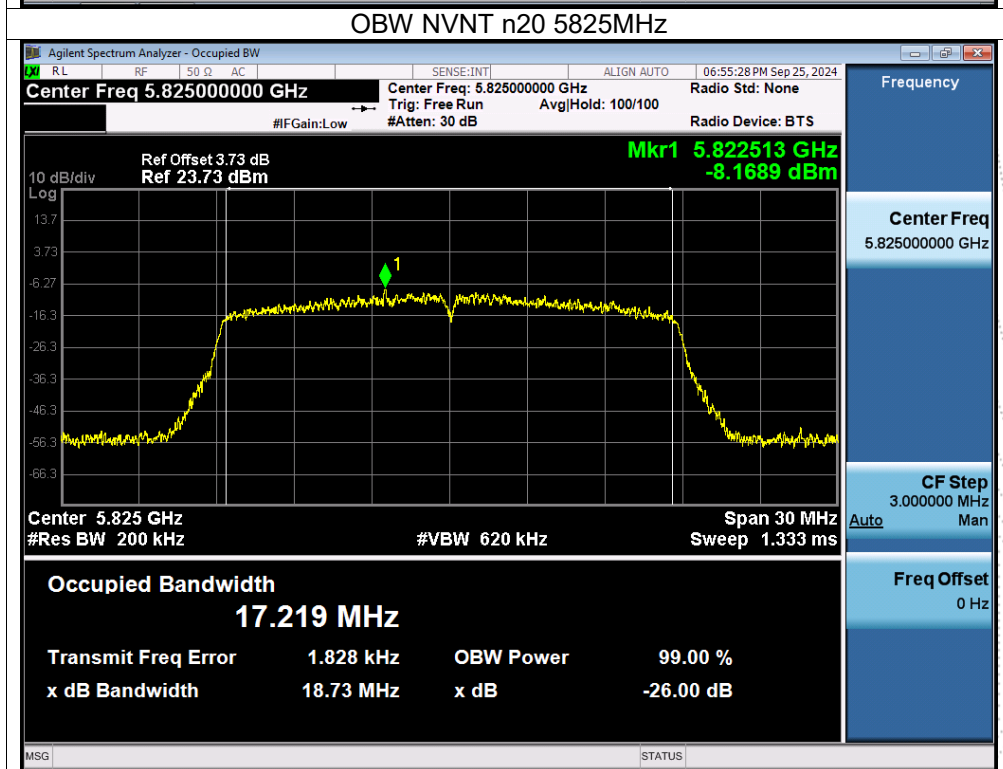
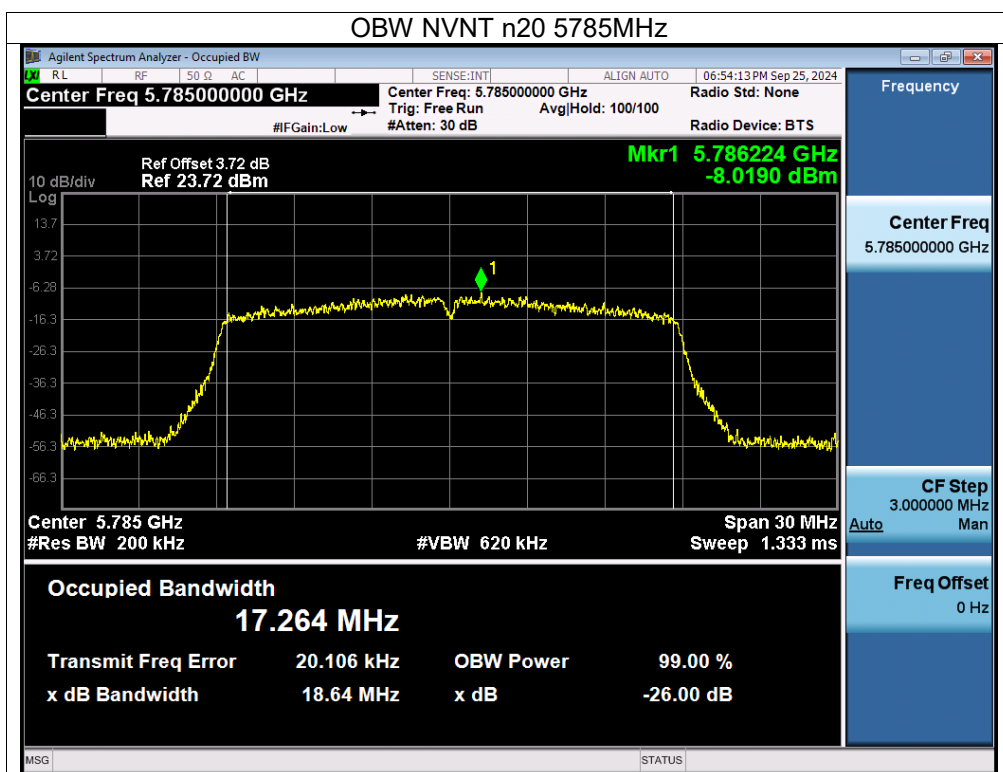


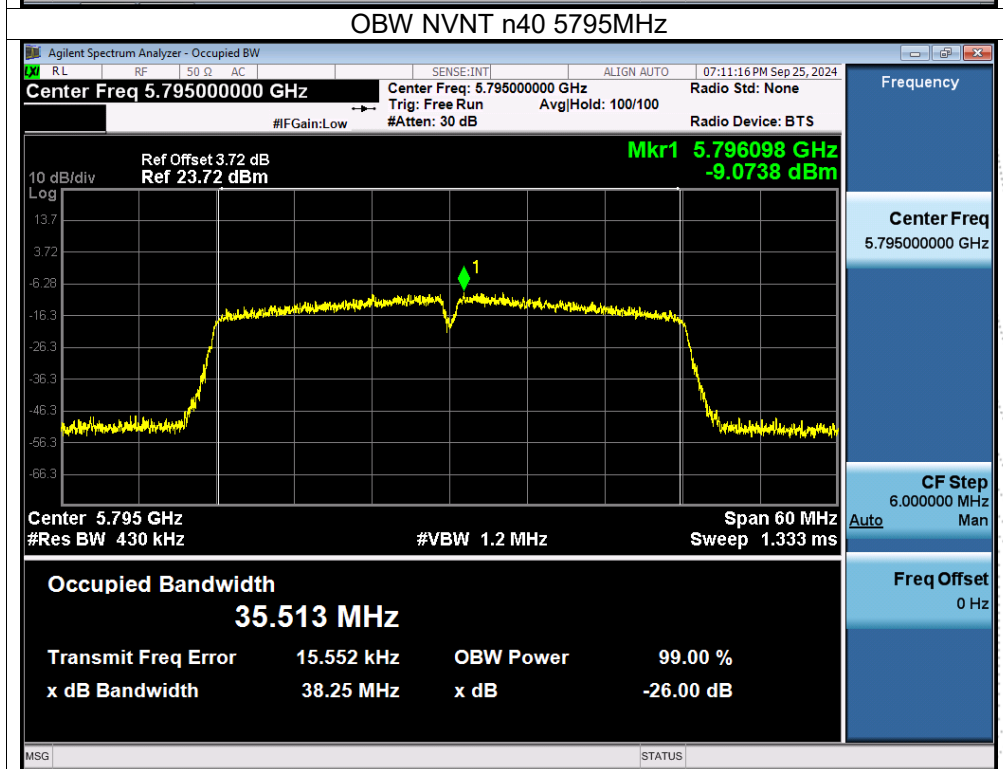
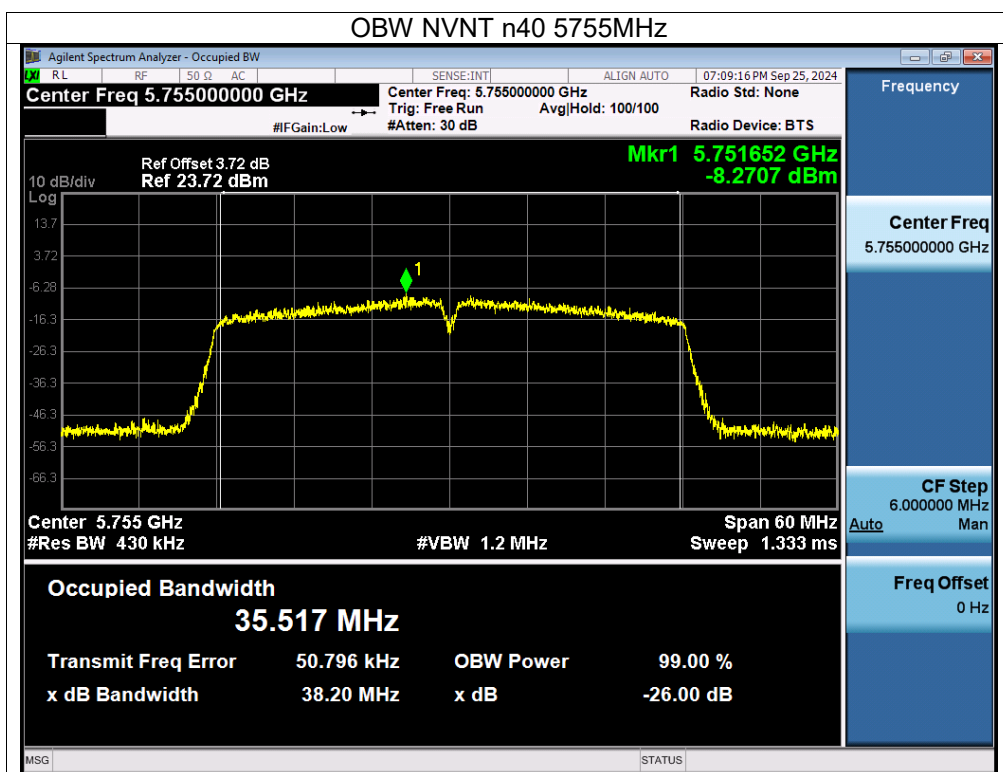


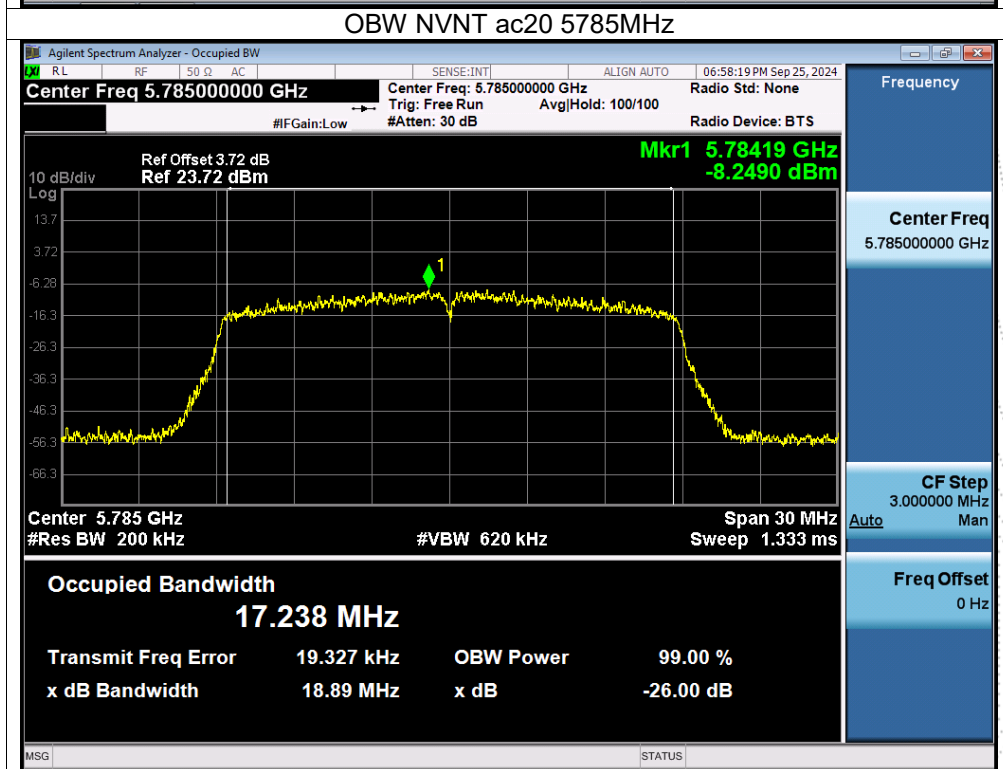
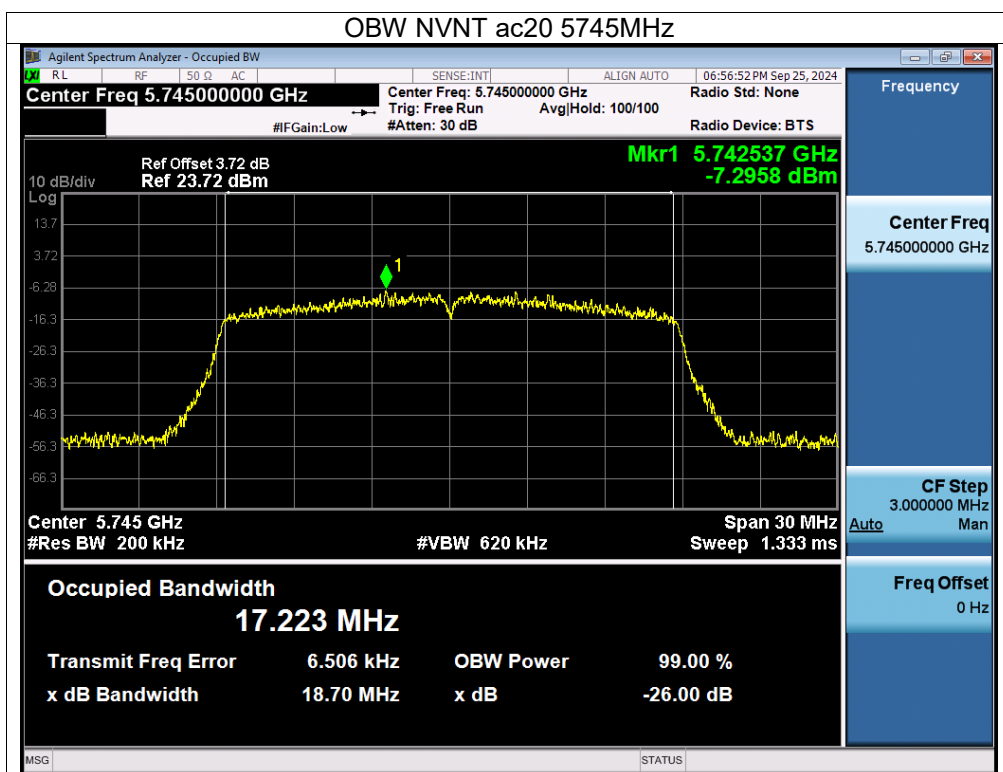


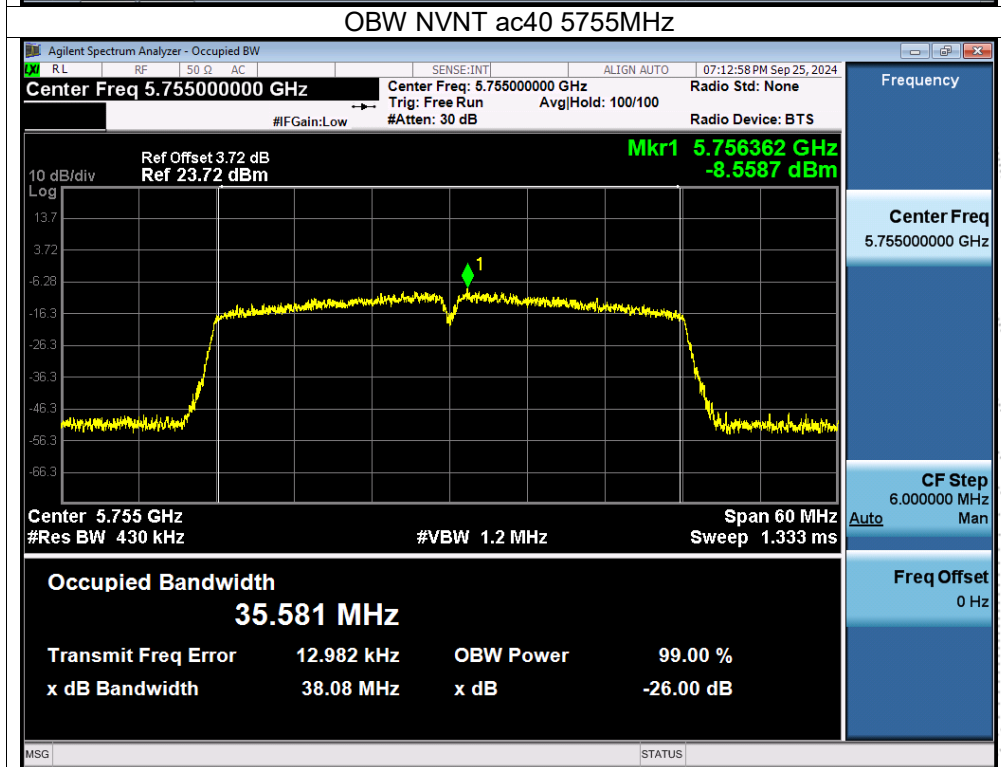
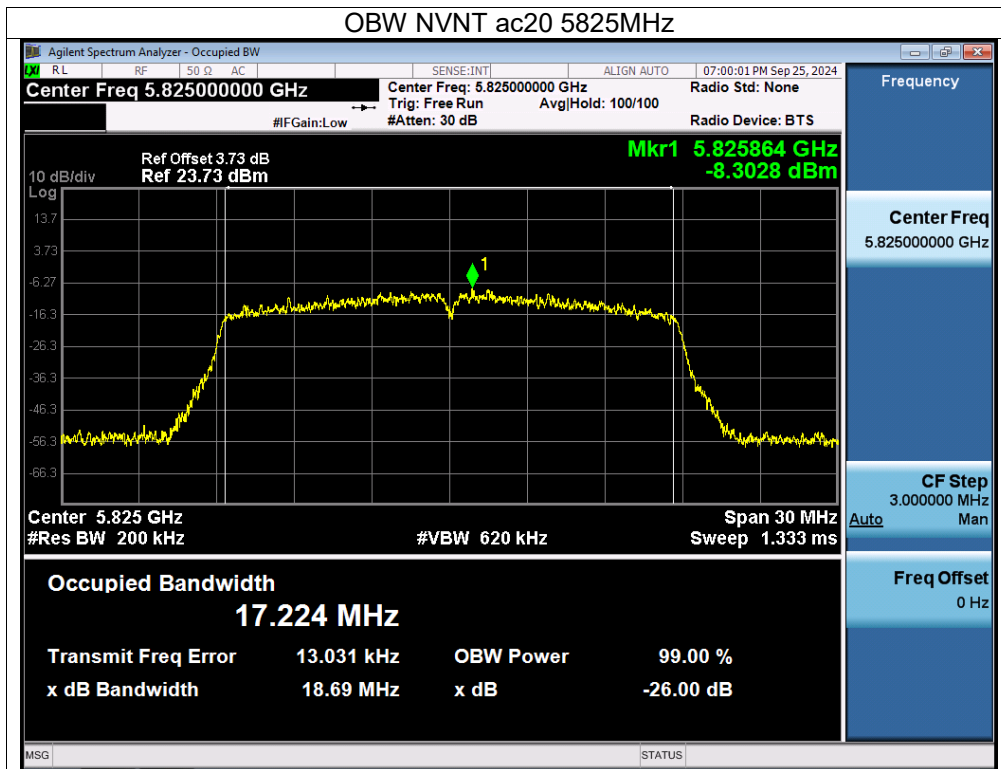


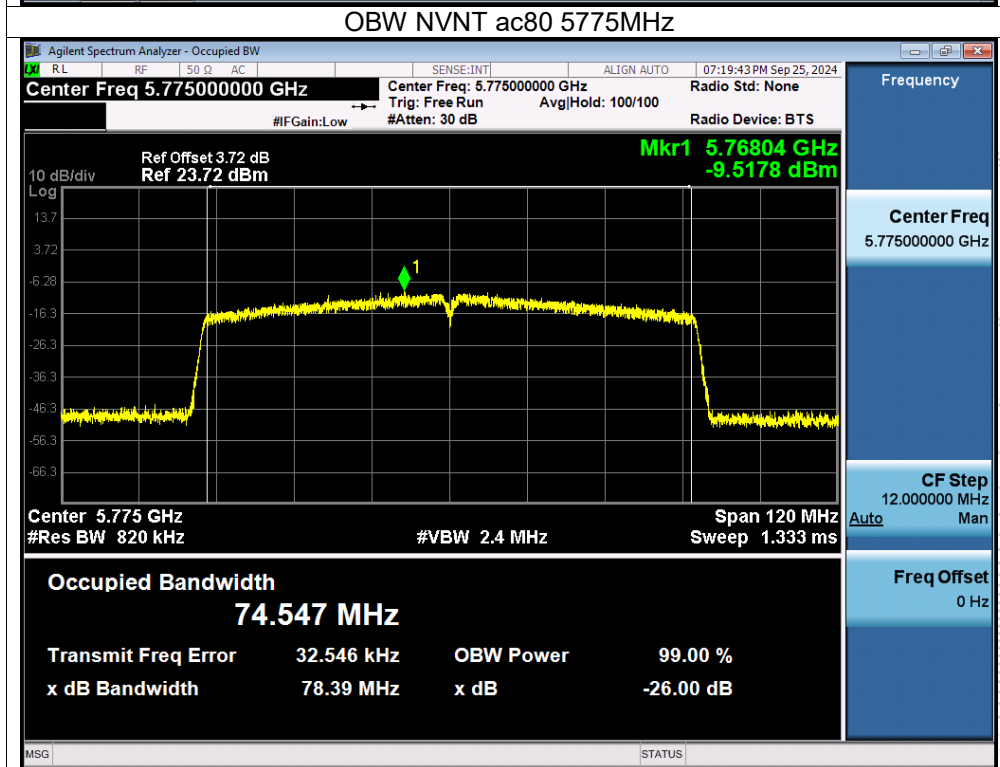
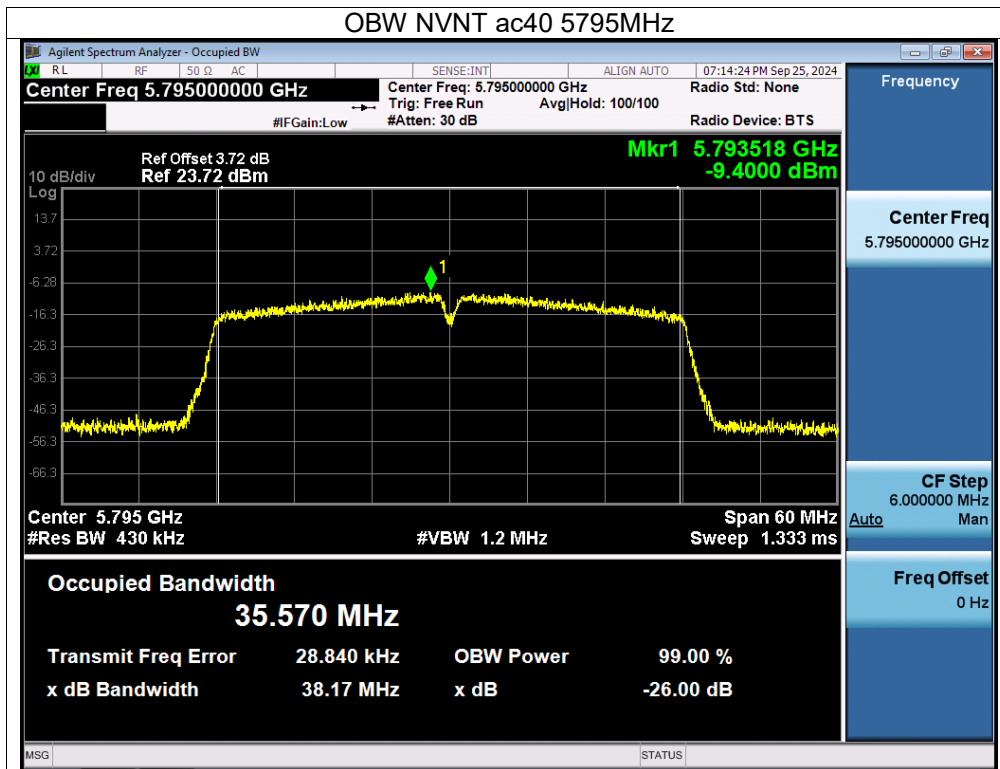


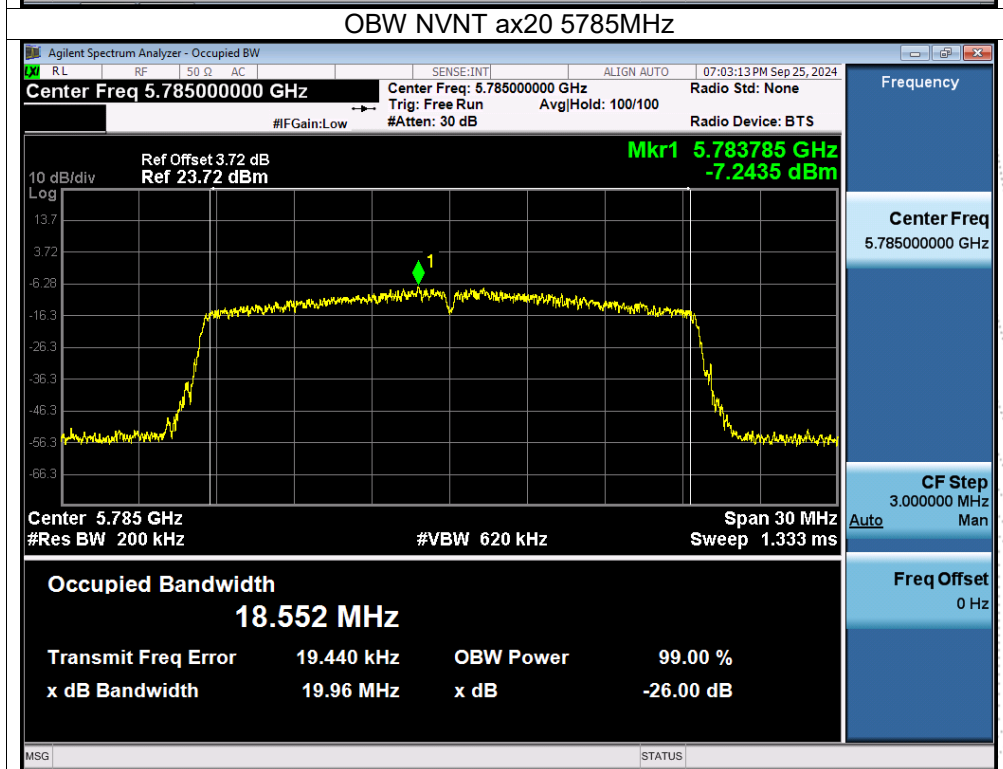
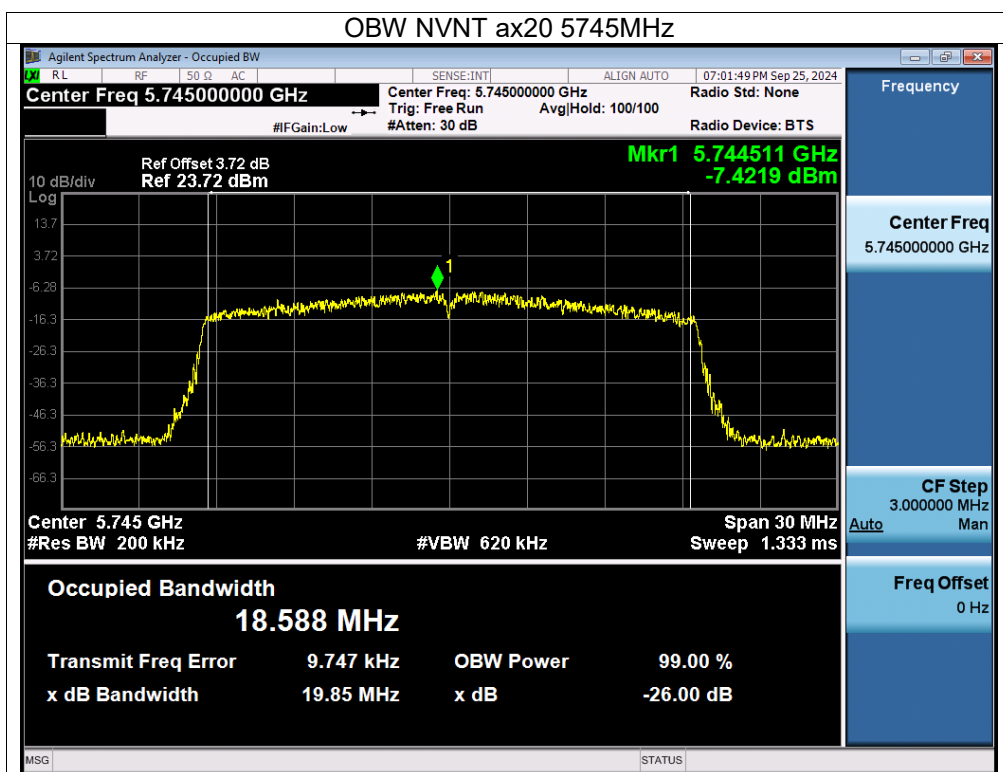


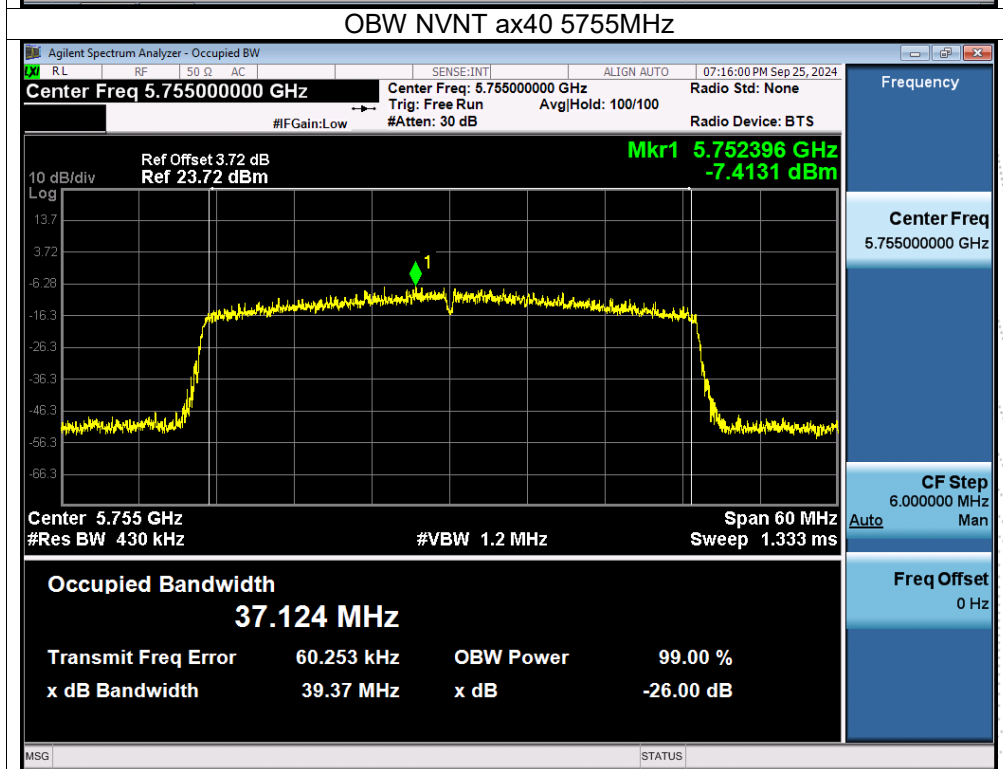
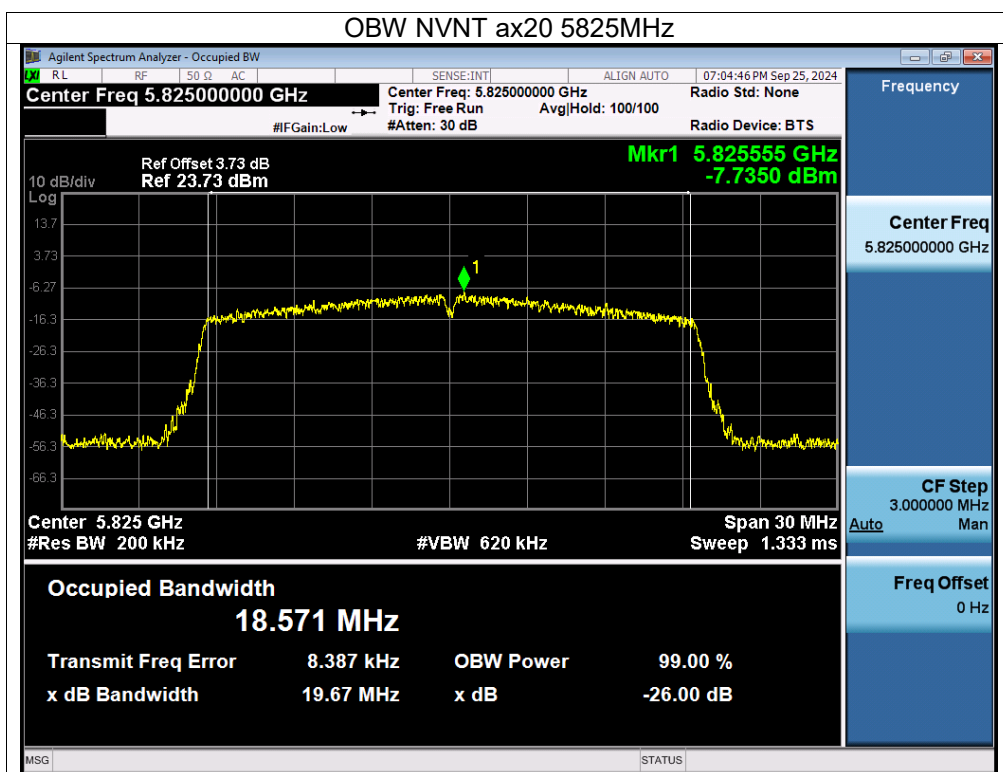


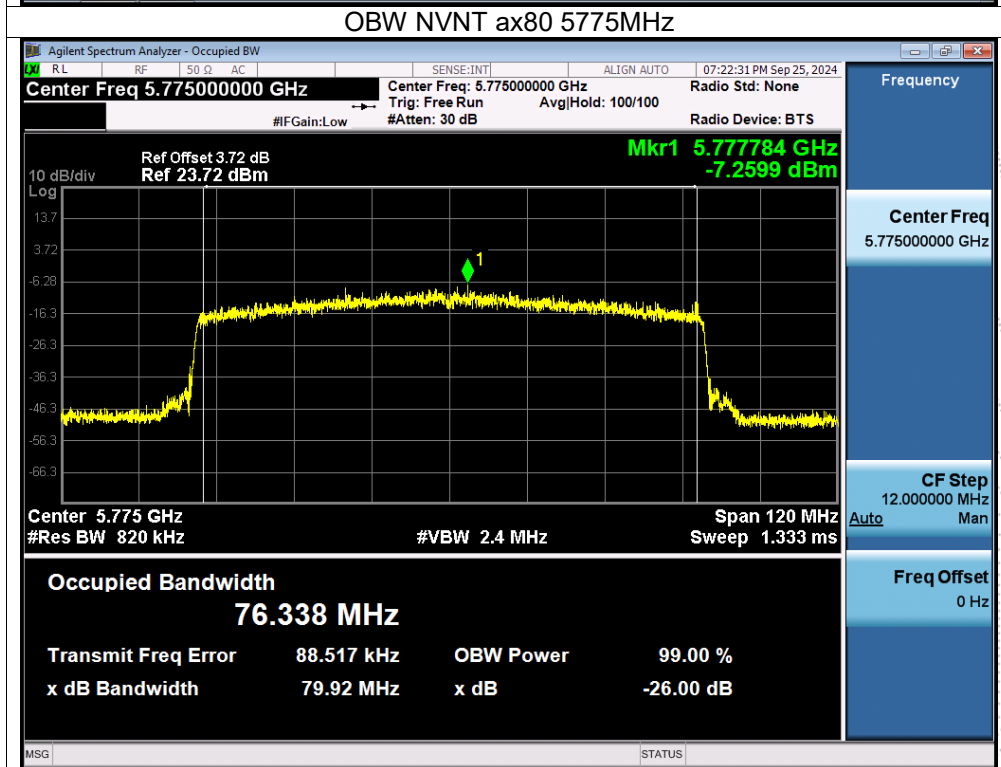
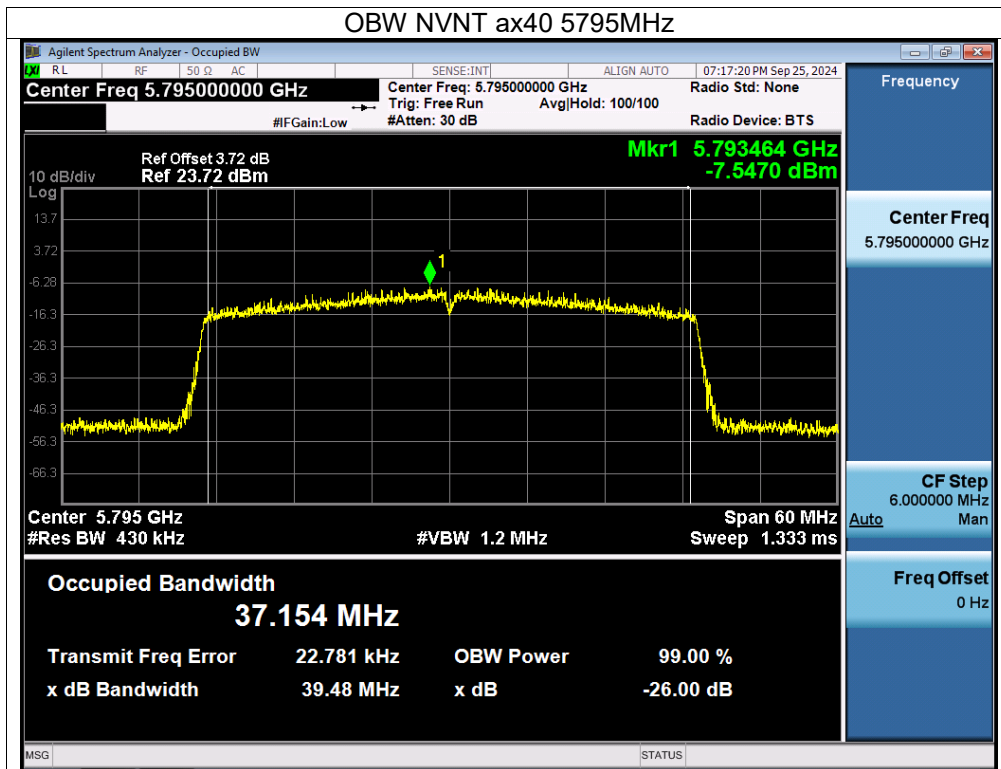












10. Maximum Conducted Output Power

10.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



10.2 Limit

According to FCC §15.407

The maximum conducted output power should not exceed:

Frequency Band(MHz)	Limit
5150~5250	250mW
5725~5850	1W

10.3 Test Procedure

Maximum conducted output power may be measured using a spectrum analyzer/EMI receiver or an RF power meter.

1. Device Configuration

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level (see section II.B.).

a) The intent is to test at 100 percent duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 percent) 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.

b) If continuous transmission (or at least 98 percent 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.

2. Measurement using a Spectrum Analyzer or EMI Receiver (SA)

Measurement of maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer requires integrating the spectrum across a frequency span that encompasses, at a minimum, either the EBW or the 99-percent occupied bandwidth of the signal.¹ However, the EBW must be used to determine bandwidth dependent limits on maximum conducted output power in accordance with § 15.407(a).

a) The test method shall be selected as follows: (i) Method SA-1 or SA-1 Alternative (averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep) shall be applied if either of the following conditions can be satisfied:

- The EUT transmits continuously (or with a duty cycle ≥ 98 percent).
 - Sweep triggering or gating can be implemented in a way that the device transmits at the maximum power control level throughout the duration of each of the instrument sweeps to be averaged. This condition can generally be achieved by triggering the instrument's sweep if the duration of the sweep (with the analyzer configured as in Method SA-1, below) is equal to or shorter than the duration T of each transmission from the EUT and if those transmissions exhibit full power throughout their durations.
- (ii) Method SA-2 or SA-2 Alternative (averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction) shall be applied if the conditions of (i) cannot be achieved and the transmissions exhibit a constant duty cycle during the measurement duration. Duty cycle will be considered to be constant if variations are less than ± 2 percent.

(iii) Method SA-3 (RMS detection with max hold) or SA-3 Alternative (reduced VBW with max hold) shall be applied if the conditions of (i) and (ii) cannot be achieved.

b) Method SA-1 (trace averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep): (i) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.

(ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.

(iii) Set VBW $\geq$ 3 MHz.

(iv) Number of points in sweep $\geq$ 2 Span / RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq$ RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)

(v) Sweep time = auto.

(vi) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.

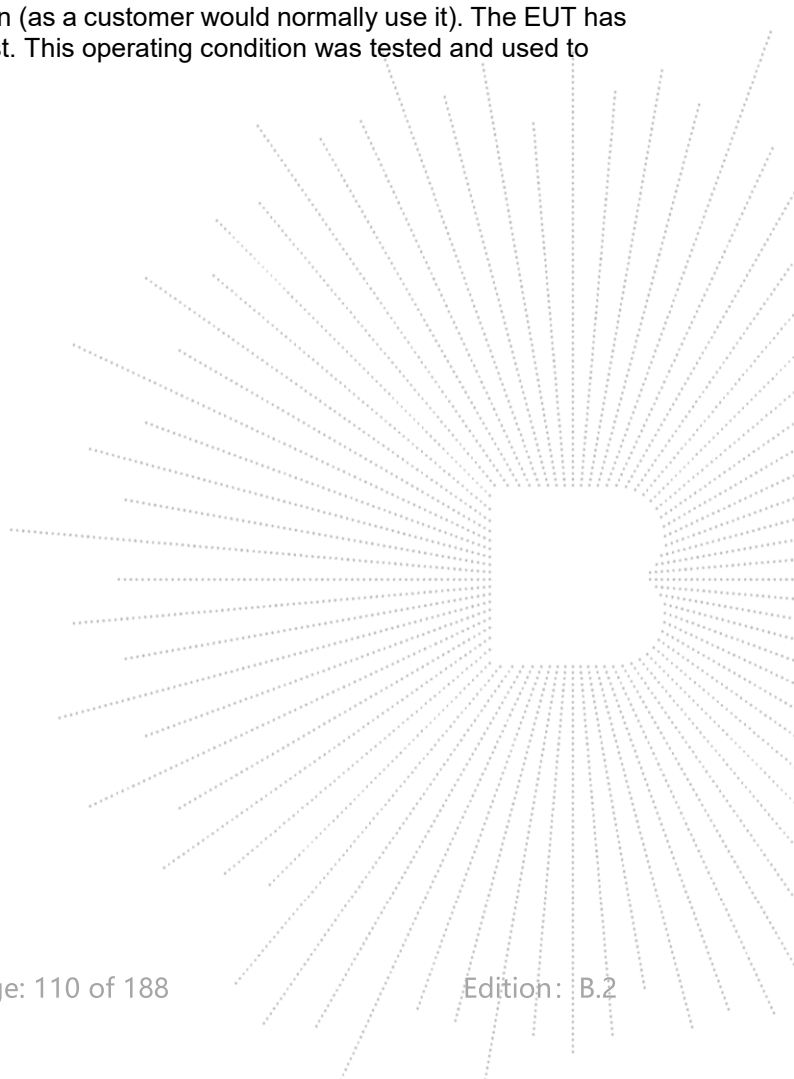
(vii) If transmit duty cycle < 98 percent, use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. Transmitter must operate at maximum power control level for the entire duration of every sweep. If the EUT transmits continuously (i.e., with no off intervals) or at duty cycle $\geq$ 98 percent, and if each transmission is entirely at the maximum power control level, then the trigger shall be set to "free run".

(viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., RMS) mode.

(ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum

10.4 EUT Operating Conditions

The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data.



10.5 Test Result

Temperature:	26 °C	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101kPa	Test Voltage:	DC 12V
Test Mode:	TX Frequency U-NII-1 (5180-5240MHz)		

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)			Limit (dBm)	Result
			ANT A	ANT B	Total		
NVNT	a	5180	4.49	3.95	/	24	Pass
NVNT	a	5200	3.47	2.23	/	24	Pass
NVNT	a	5240	3.48	1.71	/	24	Pass
NVNT	n20	5180	3.66	2.82	6.27	24	Pass
NVNT	n20	5200	3.18	1.84	5.57	24	Pass
NVNT	n20	5240	2.89	0.33	4.81	24	Pass
NVNT	n40	5190	2.61	0.45	4.67	24	Pass
NVNT	n40	5230	2.27	-0.52	4.11	24	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5180	3.34	2.76	6.07	24	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5200	3.09	1.84	5.52	24	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5240	2.75	0.67	4.84	24	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5190	1.84	1.63	4.75	24	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5230	1.47	-0.45	3.63	24	Pass
NVNT	ac80	5210	0.14	-1.7	2.33	24	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5180	3.87	2.85	6.40	24	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5200	3.32	2.14	5.78	24	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5240	2.85	1.13	5.08	24	Pass
NVNT	ax40	5190	2.13	0.91	4.57	24	Pass
NVNT	ax40	5230	1.32	-1.02	3.32	24	Pass
NVNT	ax80	5210	1.43	-1.66	3.16	24	Pass

Note:

Antenna A gain:2.89 dBi, Antenna B gain: 2.42 dBi, Directional gain=[GainANT + 10 log(NANT/NSS) dBi]
=5.90 dBi<6dBi

Limit=24dBm

Temperature:	26 °C	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101kPa	Test Voltage:	DC 12V
Test Mode:	TX Frequency U-NII-3 (5745-5825MHz)		

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)			Limit (dBm)	Result
			ANT A	ANT B	Total		
NVNT	a	5745	4.48	3.76	/	30	Pass
NVNT	a	5785	4.08	3.53	/	30	Pass
NVNT	a	5825	3.05	2.93	/	30	Pass
NVNT	n20	5745	3.06	2.43	5.77	30	Pass
NVNT	n20	5785	2.65	1.96	5.33	30	Pass
NVNT	n20	5825	1.81	1.65	4.74	30	Pass
NVNT	n40	5755	1.48	1.59	4.55	30	Pass
NVNT	n40	5795	1.53	0.84	4.21	30	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5745	2.85	2.45	5.66	30	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5785	2.4	2.12	5.27	30	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5825	2.06	1.39	4.75	30	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5755	0.93	1.58	4.28	30	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5795	1.22	0.31	3.80	30	Pass
NVNT	ac80	5775	-0.2	-0.58	2.62	30	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5745	3.98	0.64	5.63	30	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5785	3.77	-0.7	5.10	30	Pass
NVNT	ax20	5825	3.07	-0.52	4.65	30	Pass
NVNT	ax40	5755	1.54	-3.79	2.66	30	Pass
NVNT	ax40	5795	0.93	-5.82	1.76	30	Pass
NVNT	ax80	5775	-0.29	-1.34	2.23	30	Pass

Note:

Antenna A gain:2.89 dBi, Antenna B gain: 2.42 dBi, Directional gain=[GainANT + 10 log(NANT/NSS) dBi]

=5.90 dBi<6dBi

Limit=30 dbm

11. Out Of Band Emissions

11.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



11.2 Limit

According to FCC §15.407(b)

Undesirable emission limits. Except as shown in paragraph (b)(7) of this section, the maximum emissions outside of the frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated in accordance with the following limits:

(1) For transmitters operating in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

(2) All emissions shall be limited to a level of -27 dBm/MHz at 75 MHz or more above or below the band edge increasing linearly to 10 dBm/MHz at 25 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 25 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 15.6 dBm/MHz at 5 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 5 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 27 dBm/MHz at the band edge.

11.3 Test Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range, and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set RBW of spectrum analyzer to 1 MHz with a convenient frequency span.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

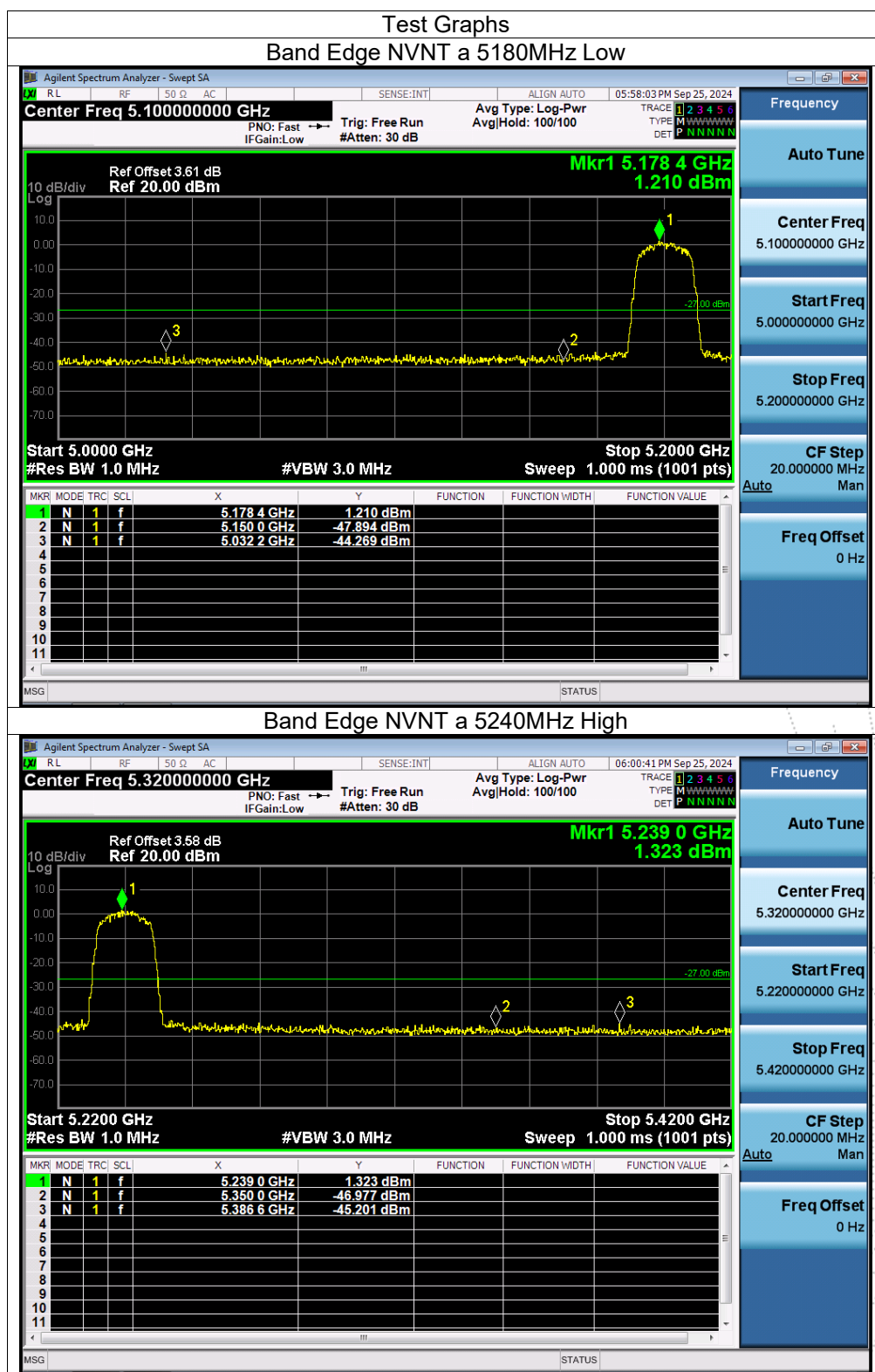
11.4 EUT Operating Conditions

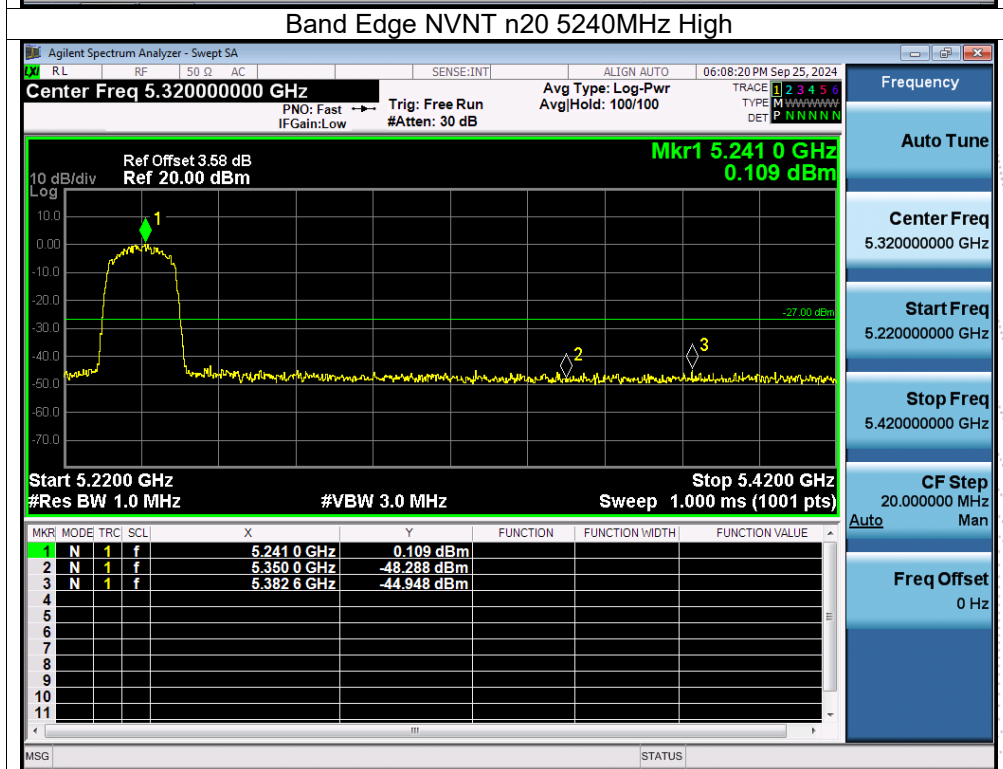
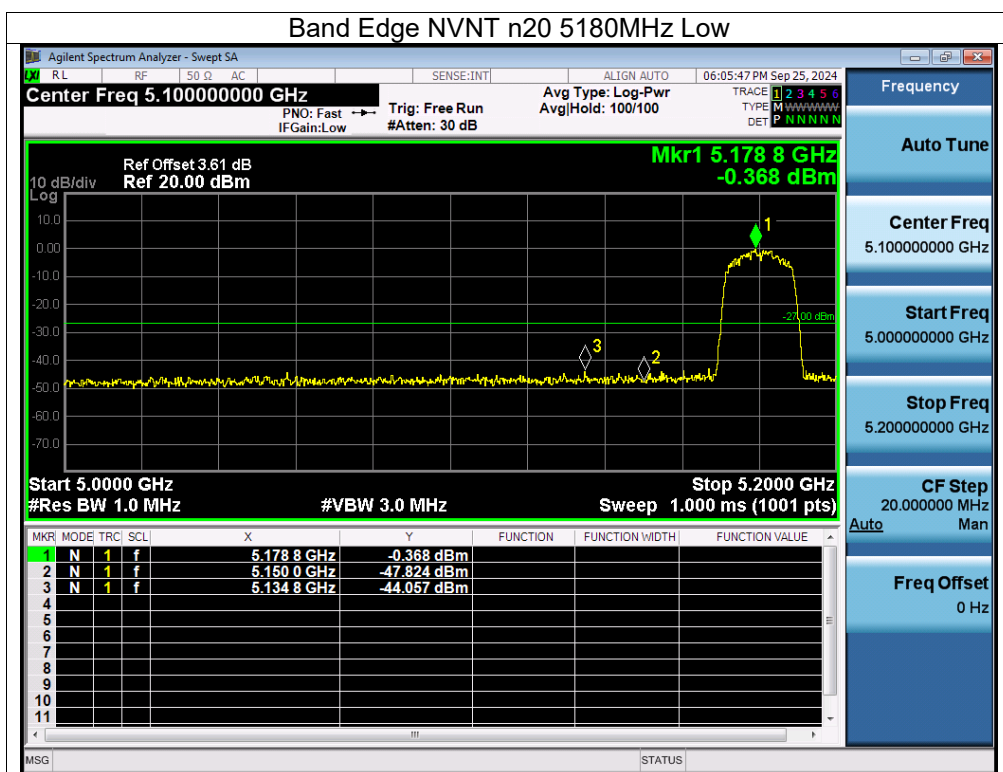
The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data

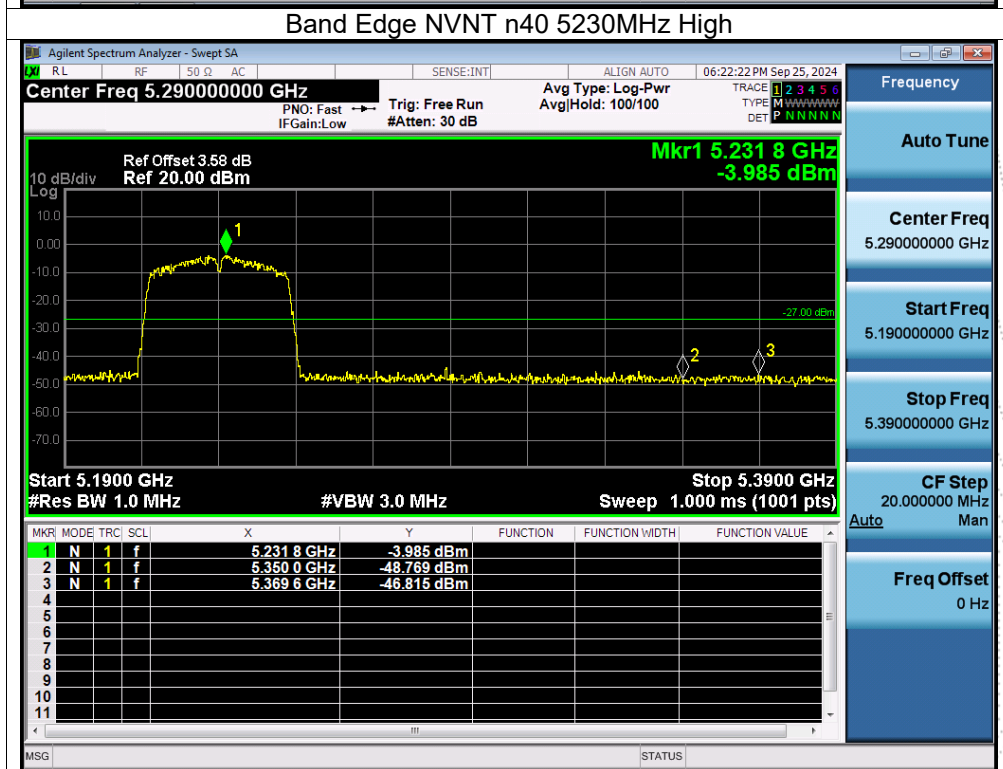
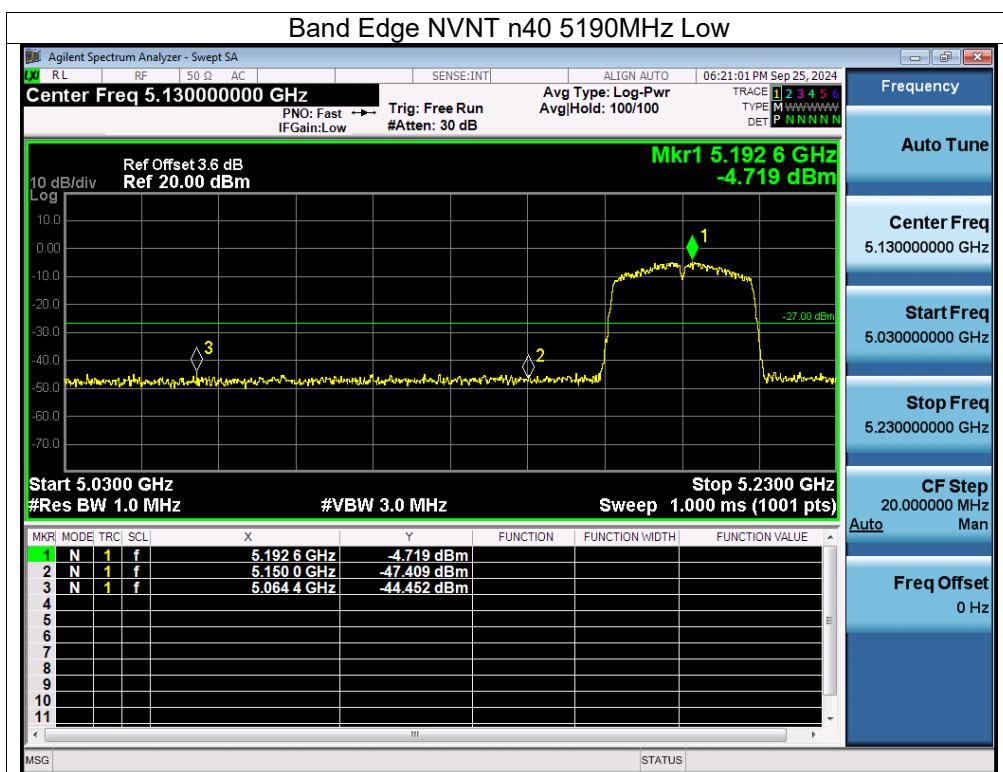
11.5 Test Result

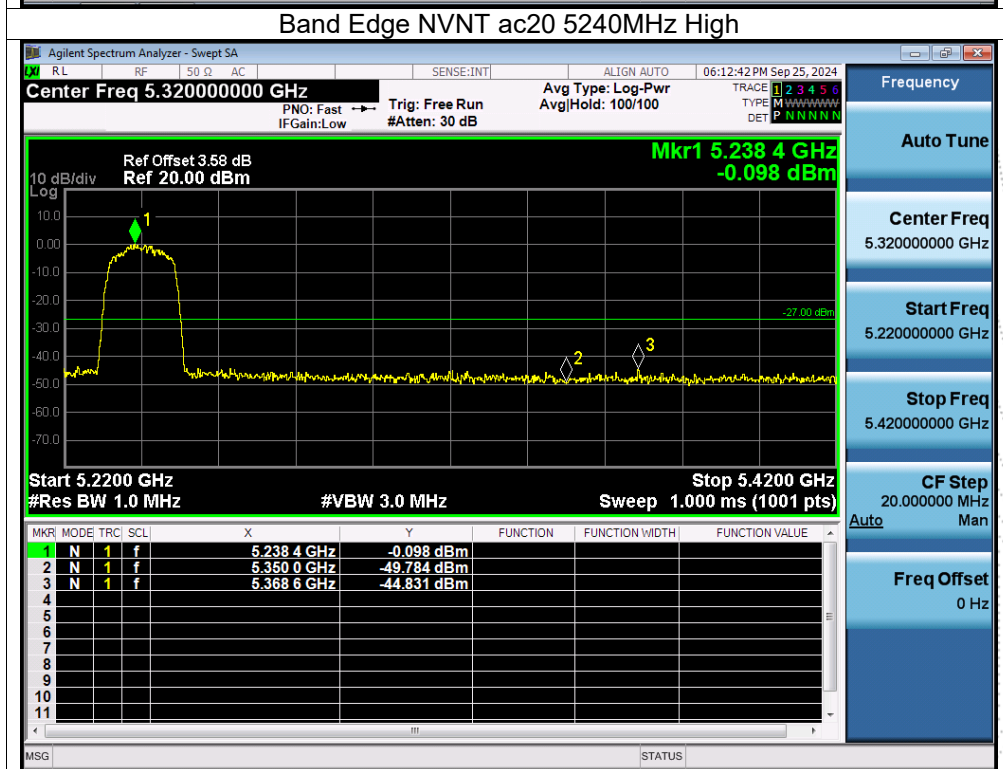
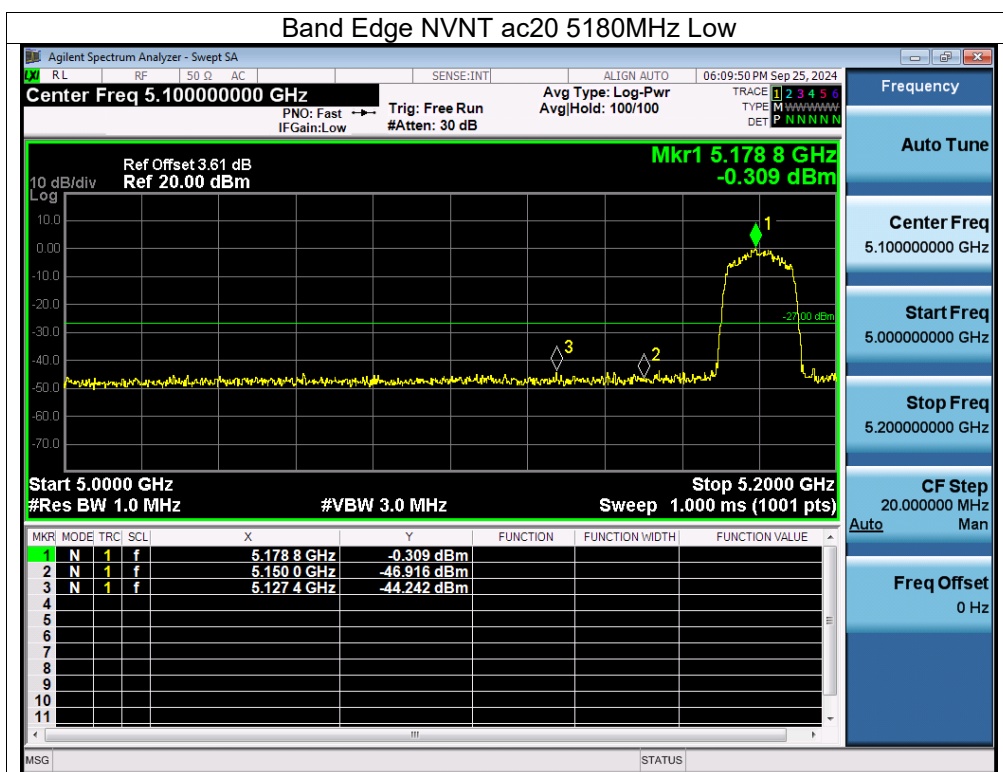
Temperature:	26 °C	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101kPa	Test Voltage:	DC 12V

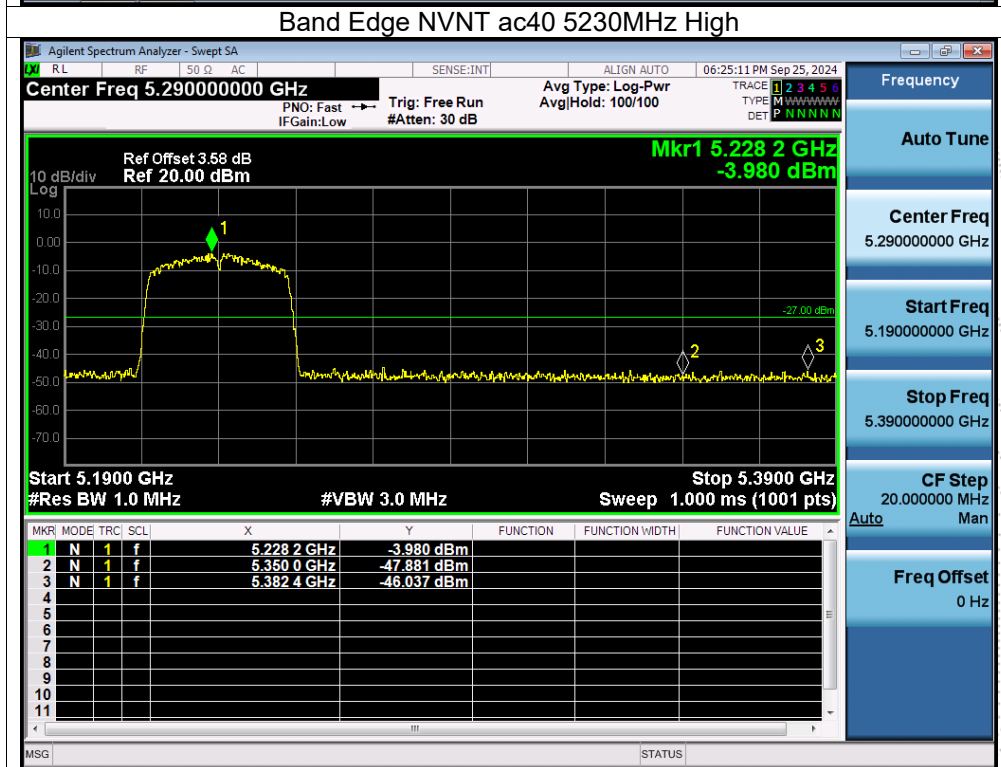
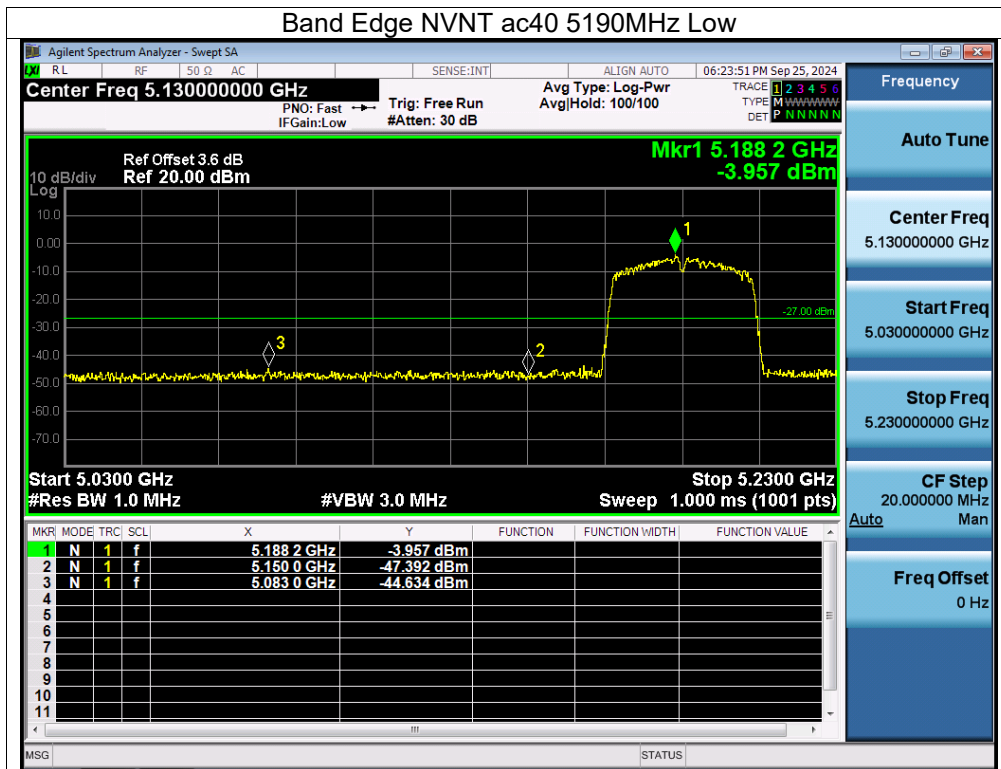
Note: A(B) Represent the value of antenna A and B, The worst data is Antenna A, only shown Antenna A Plot. Antenna A: 5180-5240MHz

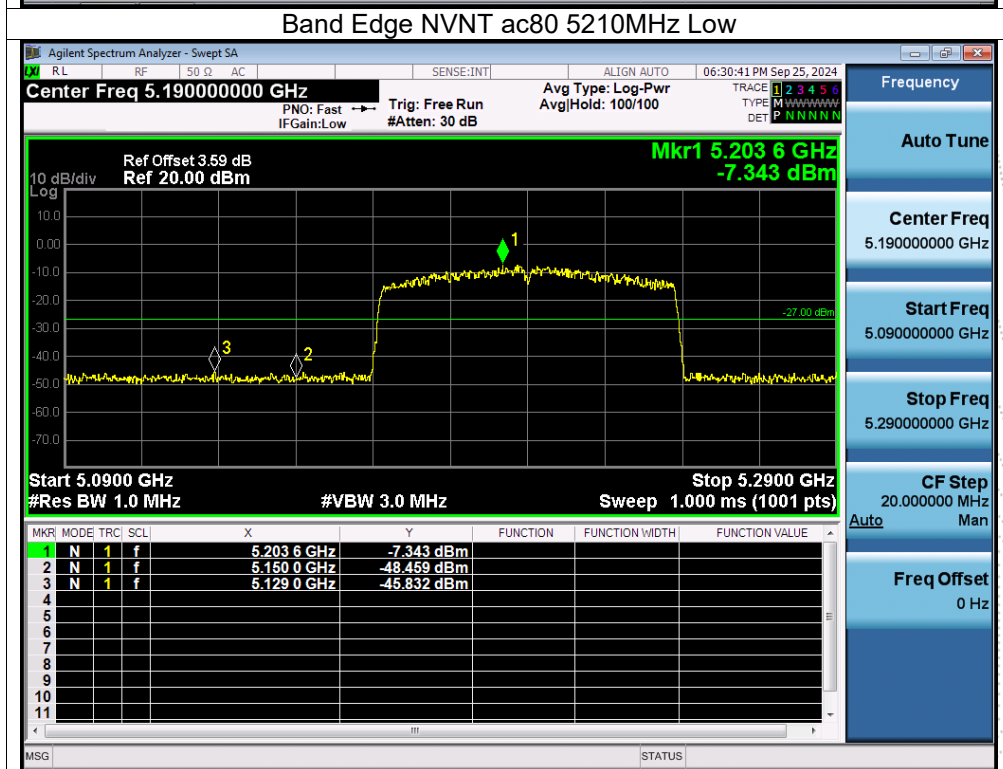
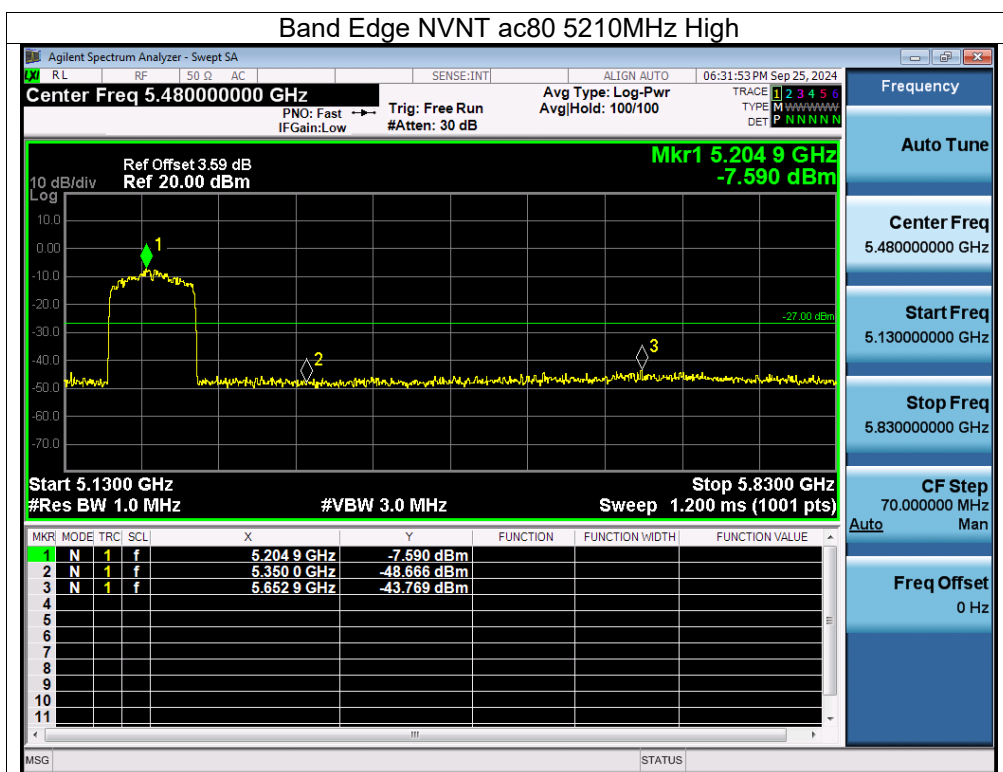


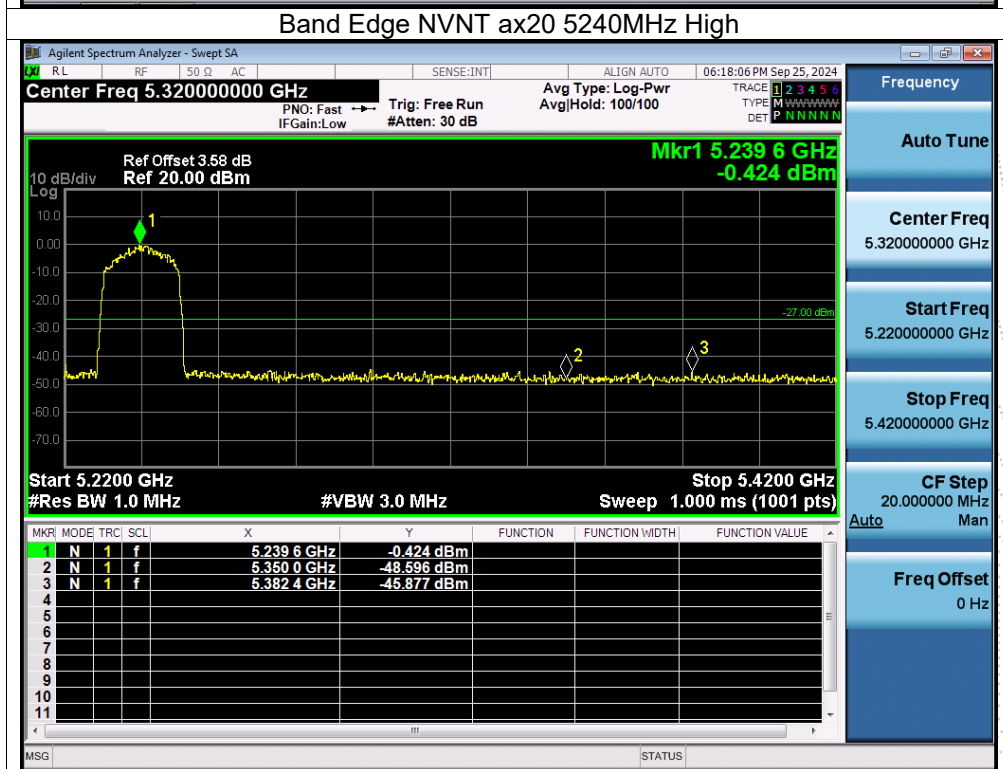
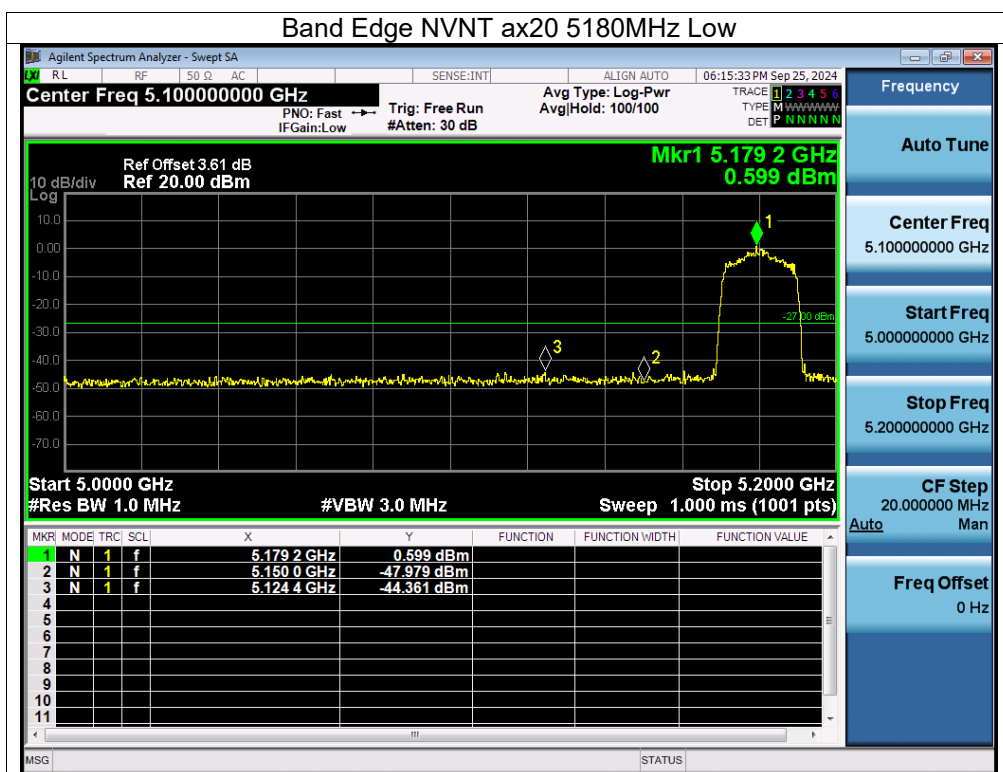


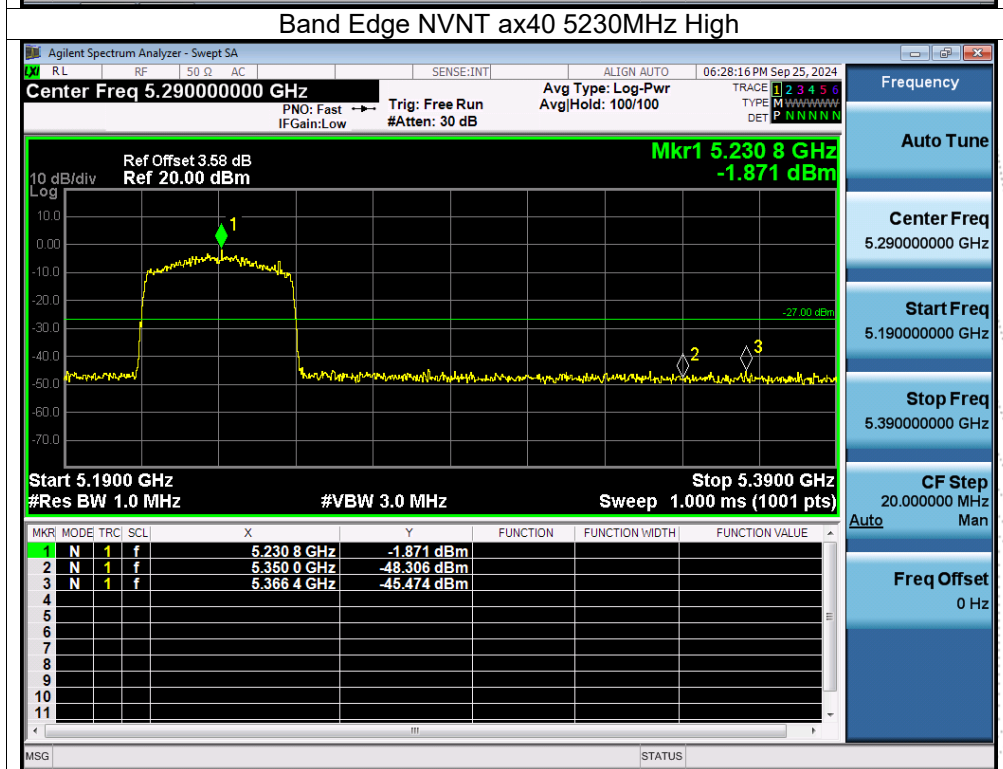
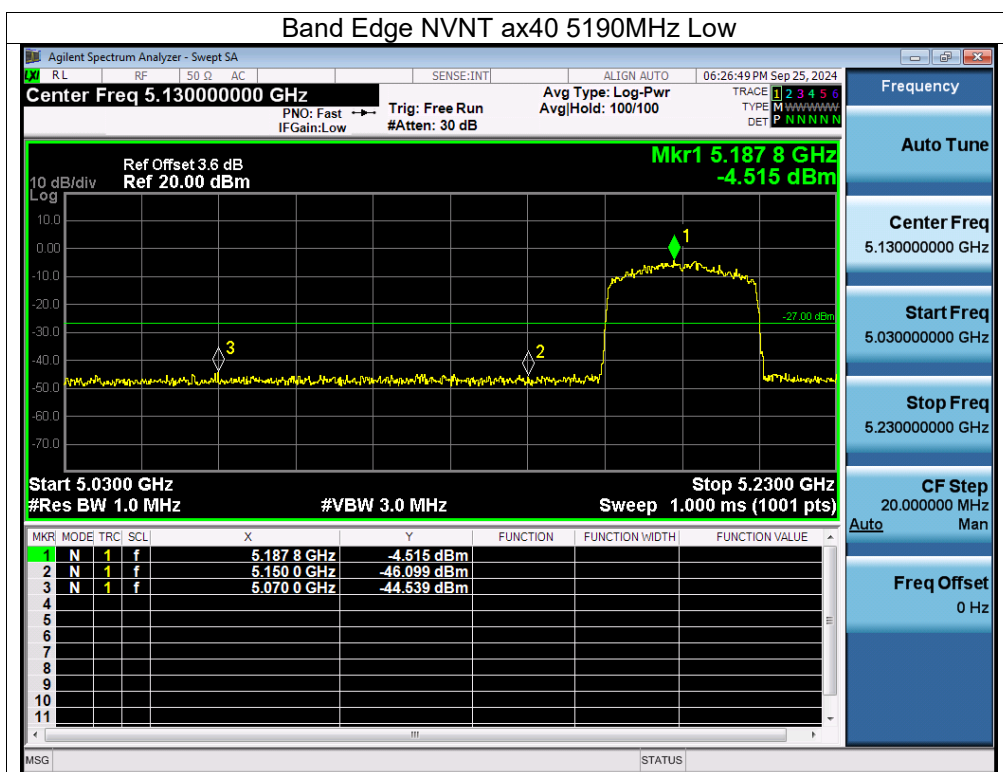


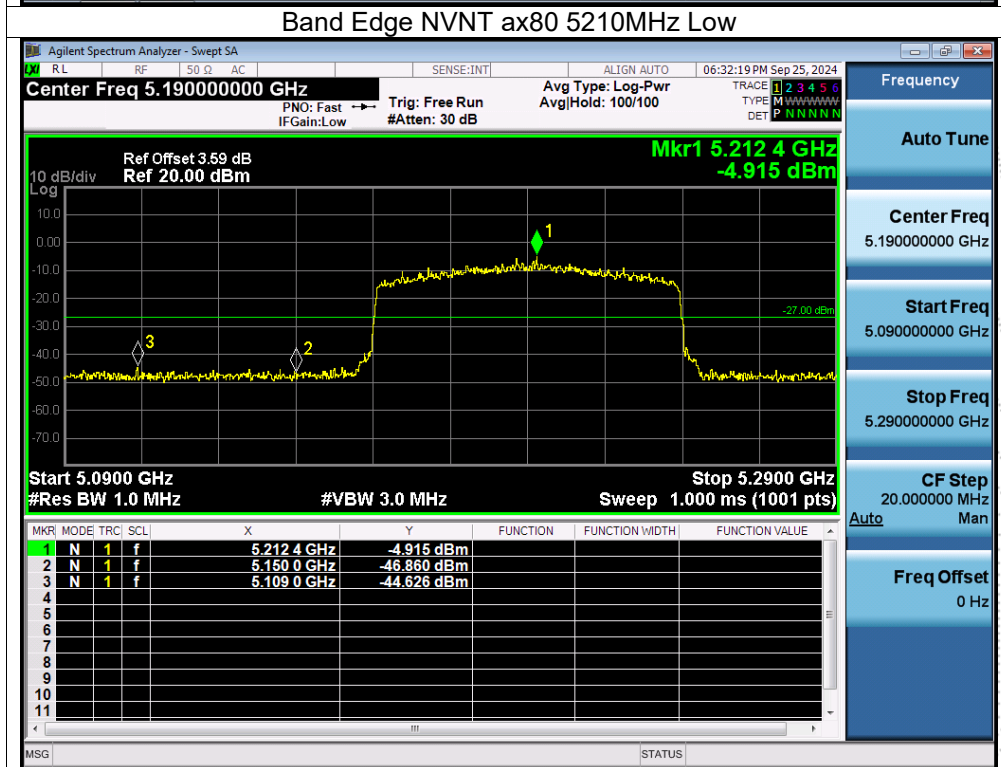
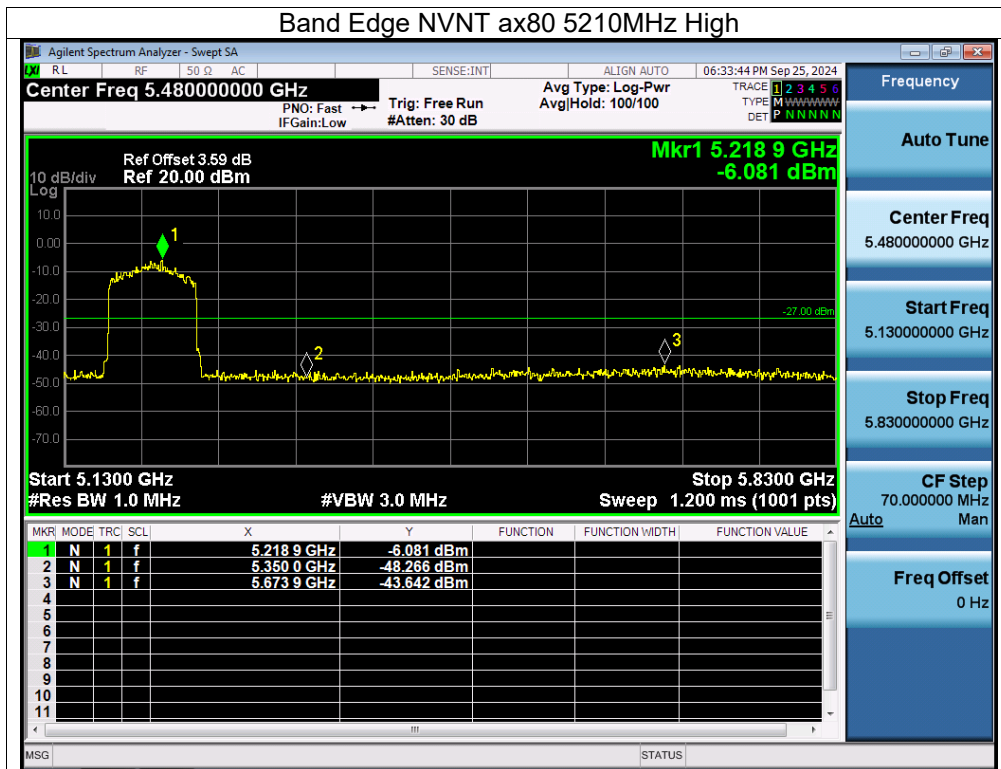












Note: A(B) Represent the value of antenna A and B. The worst data is Antenna A, only shown Antenna A.
Antenna A: 5745-58250MHz

