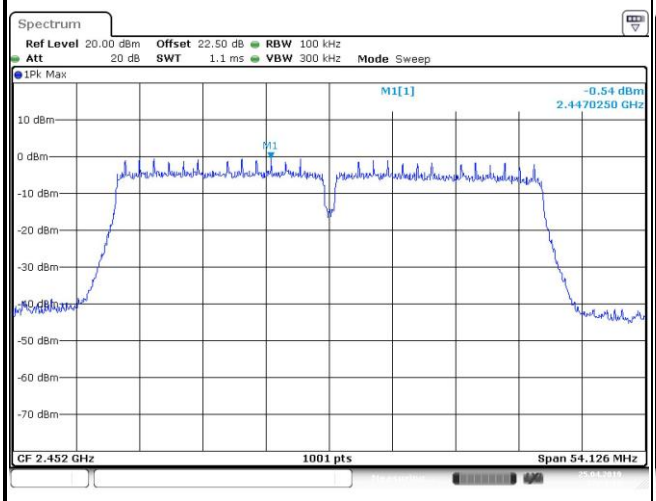
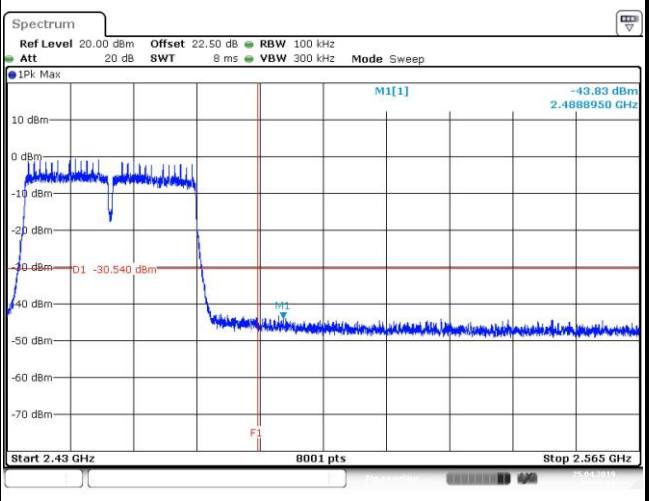
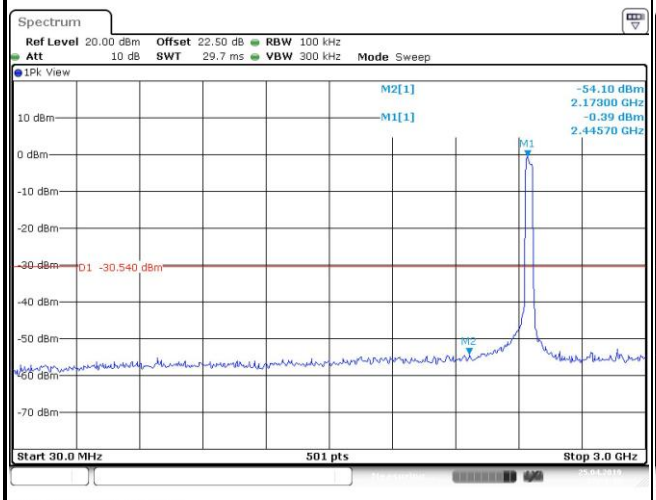
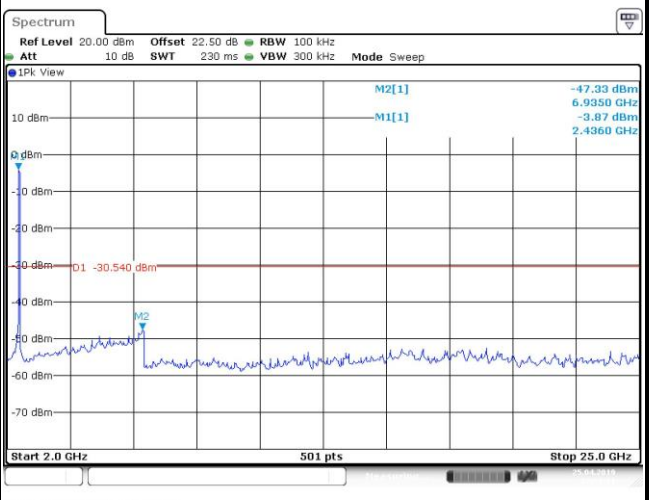
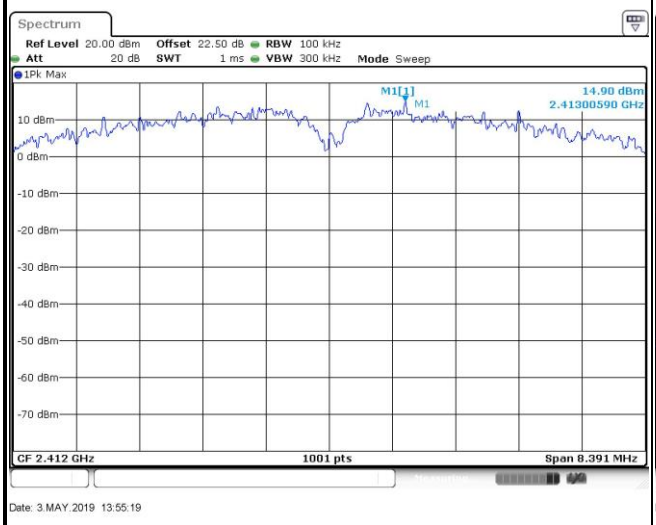
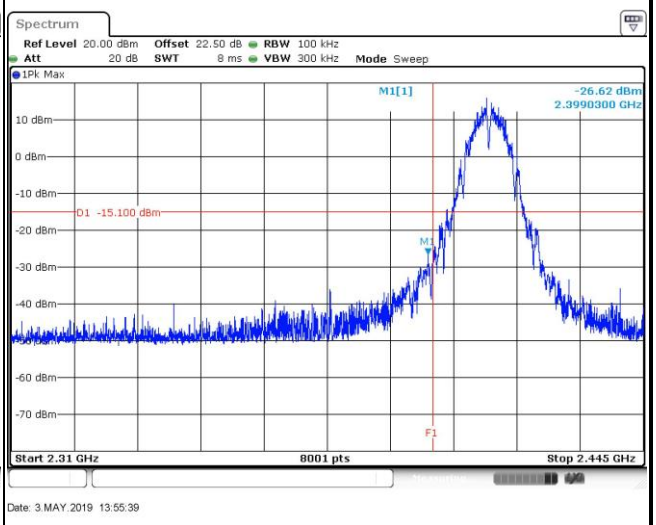
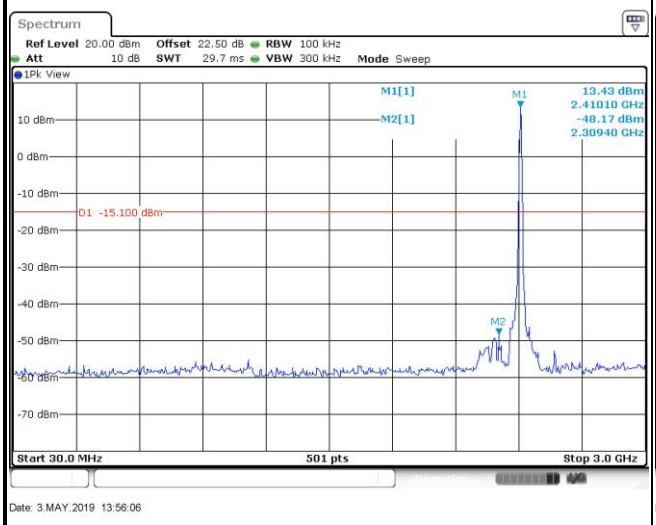
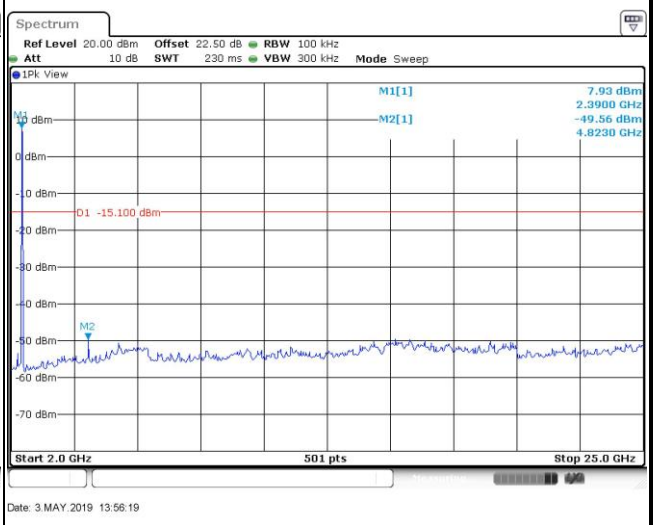
Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	09

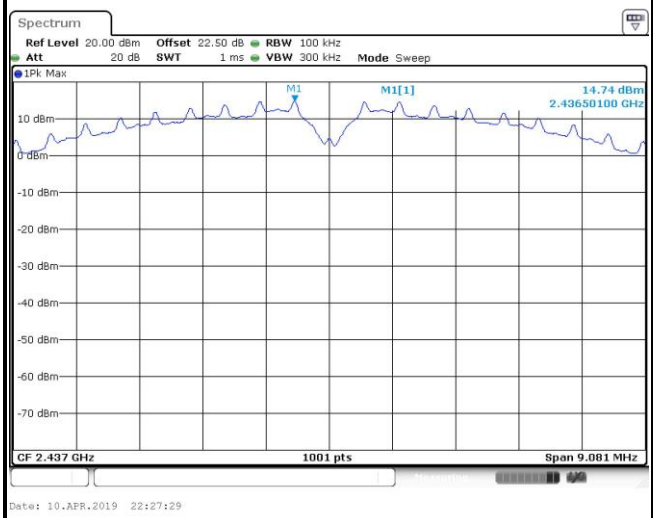
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

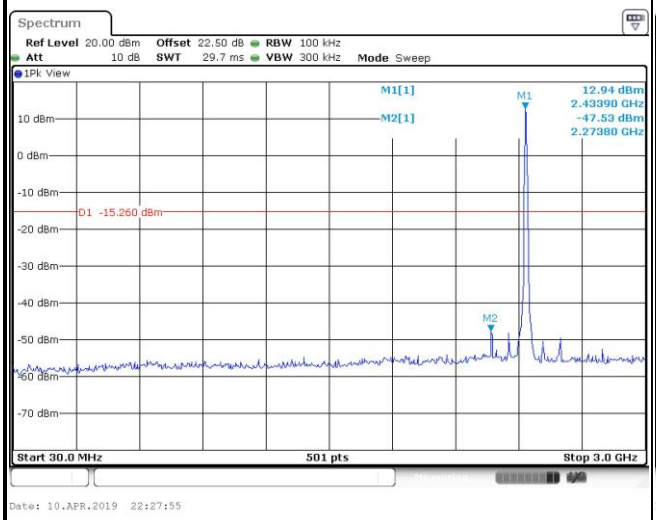
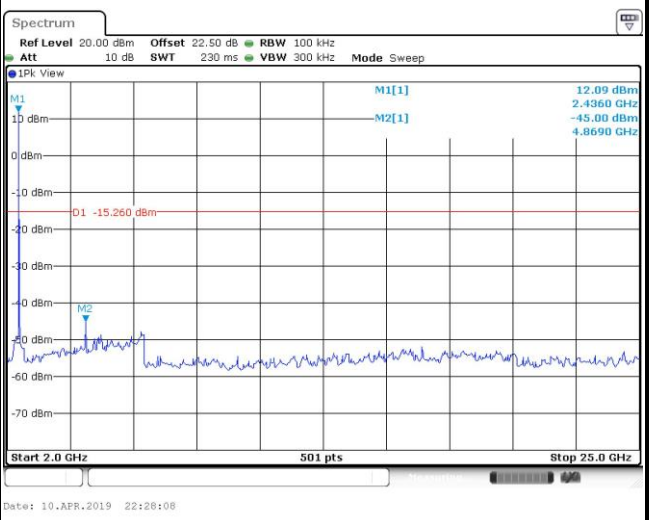
Number of TX = 2, Ant. 2 (Measured)

Test Mode :	802.11b	Test Channel :	01

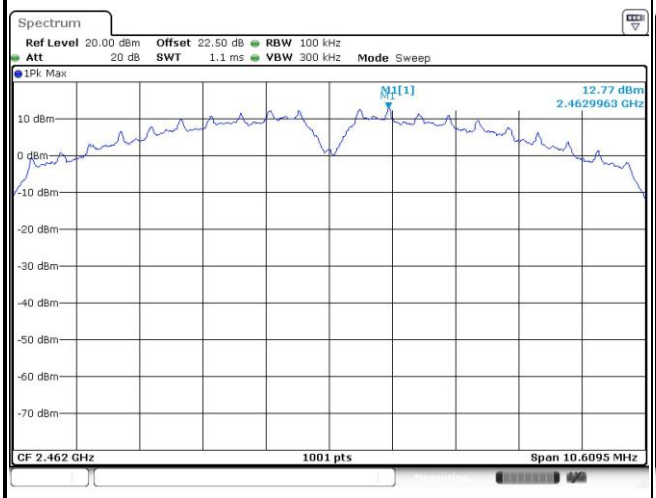
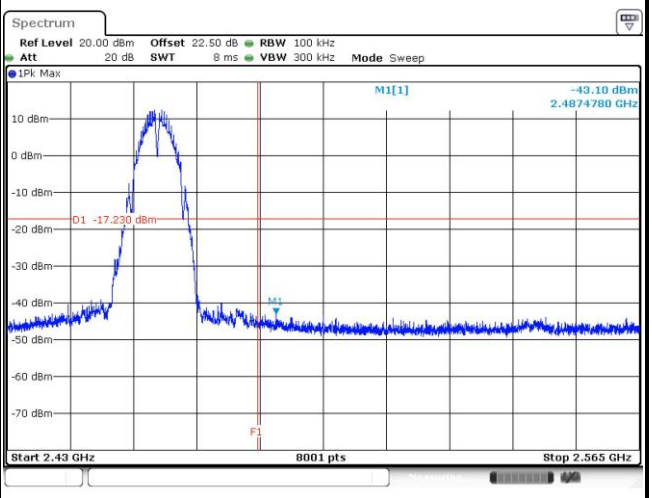
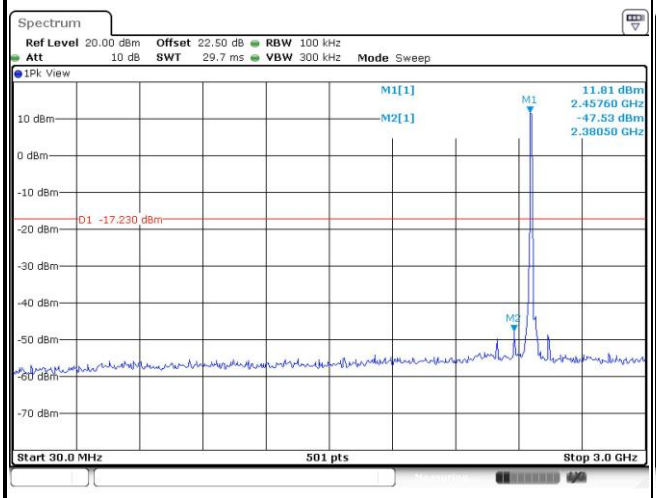
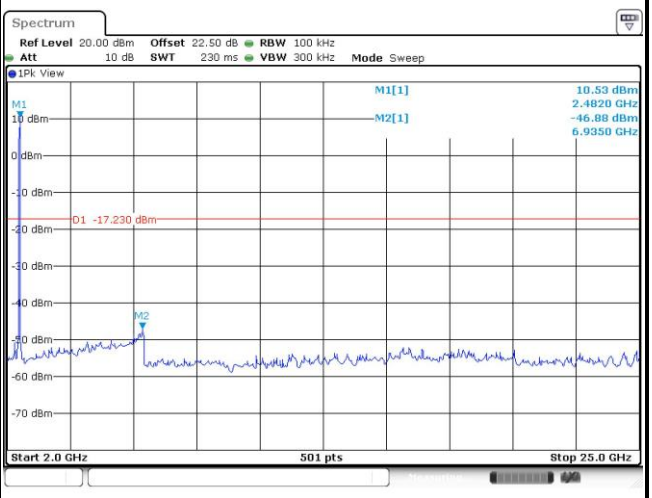
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11b	Test Channel :	06

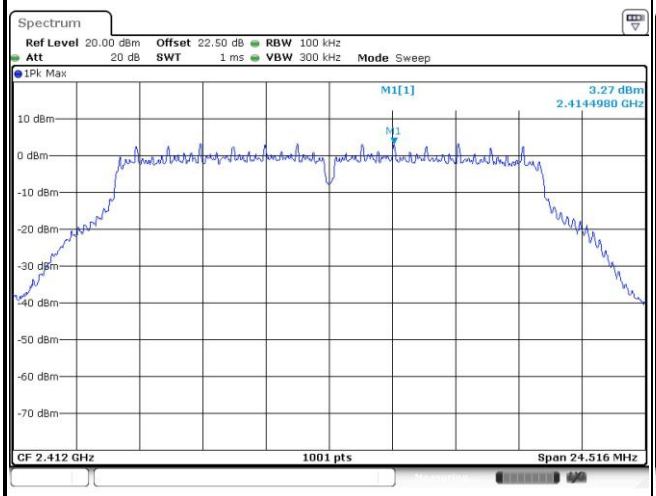
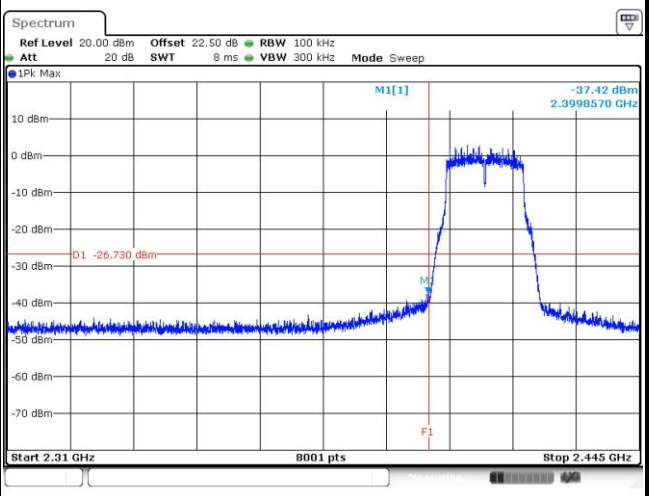
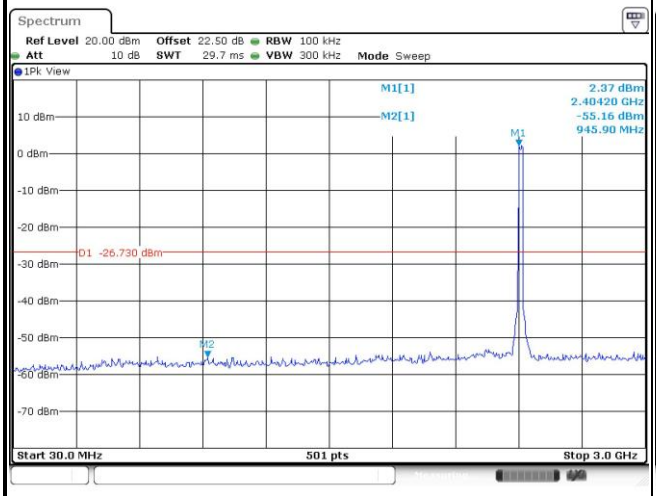
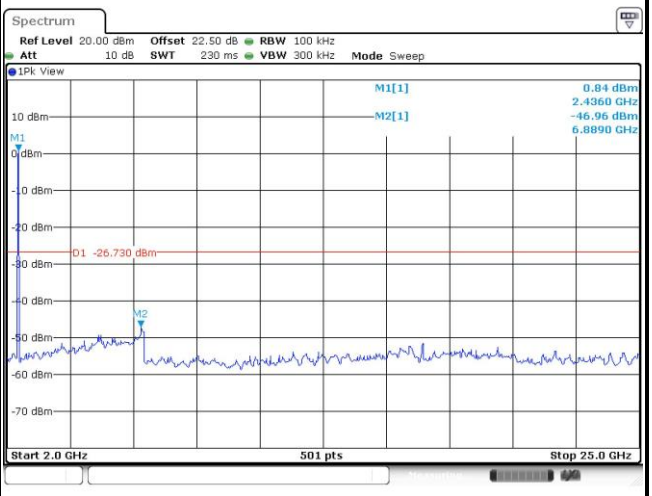
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

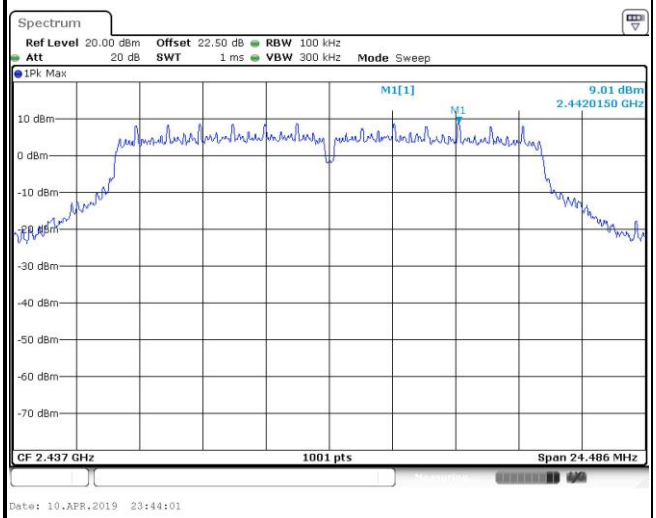
Test Mode :	802.11b	Test Channel :	11

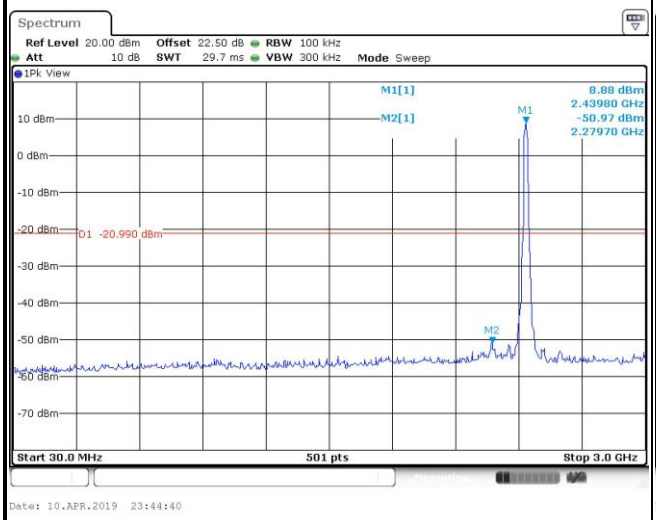
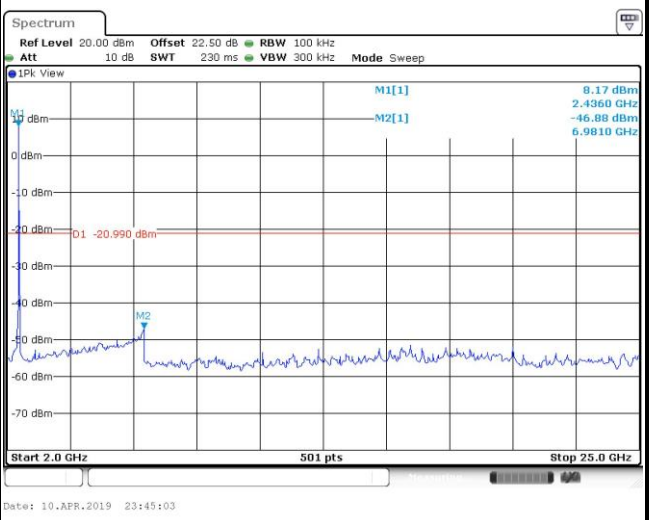
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11g	Test Channel :	01

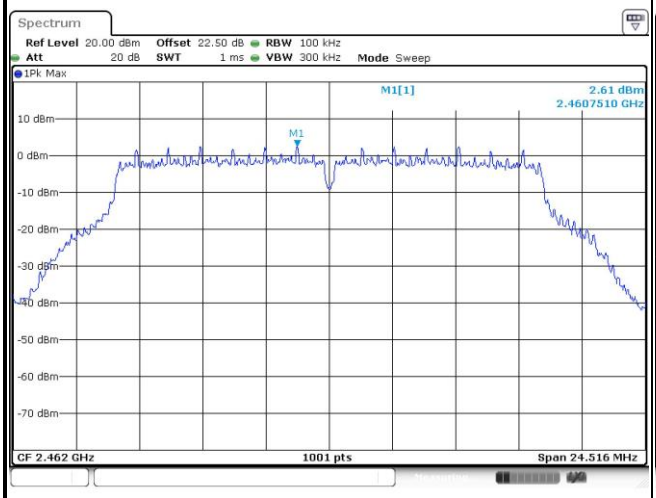
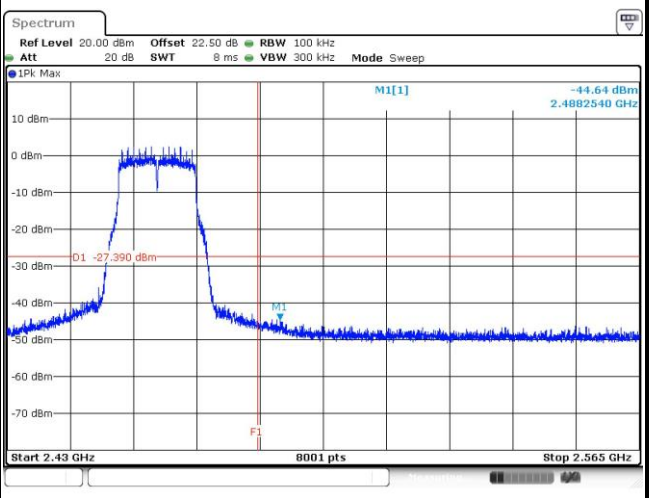
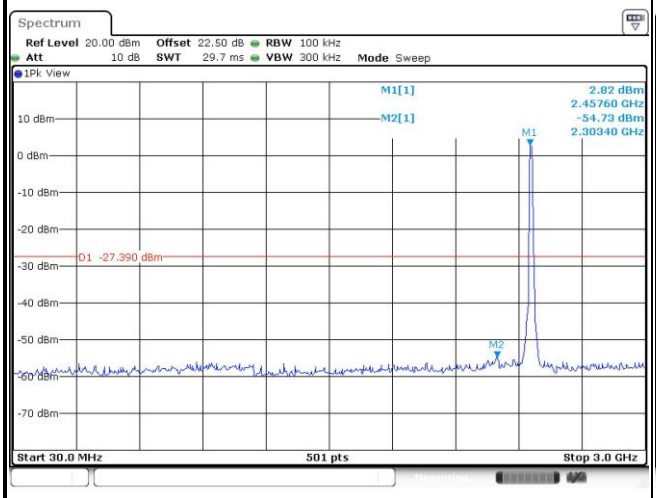
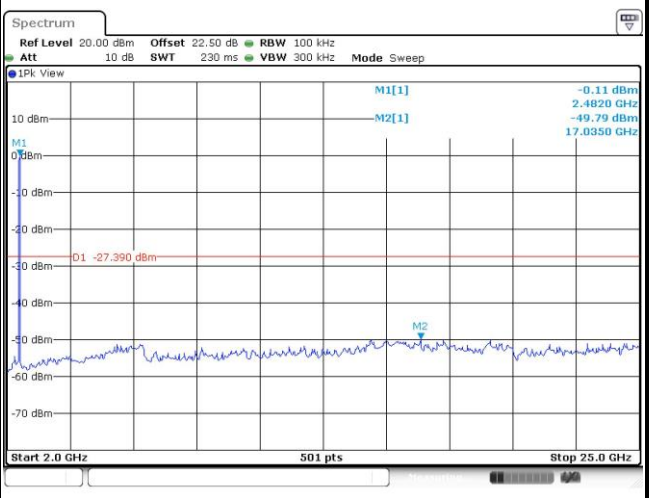
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11g	Test Channel :	06

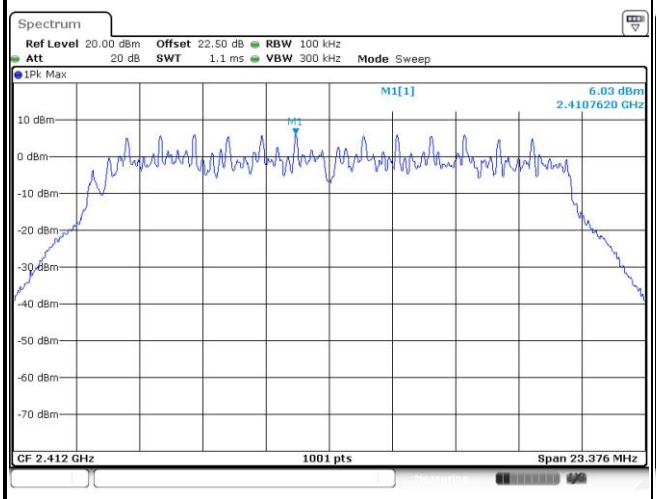
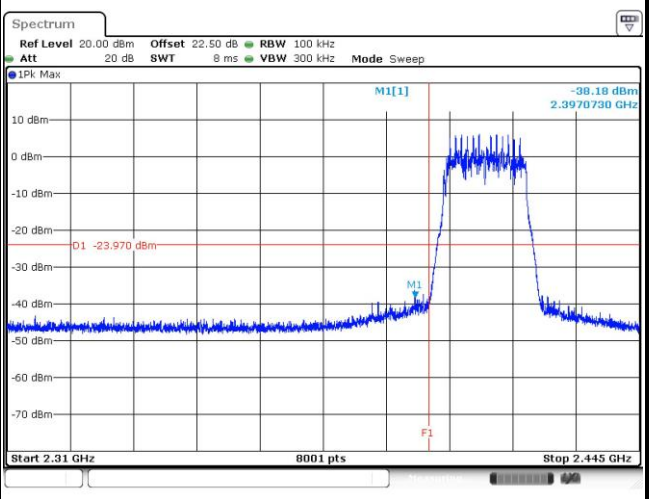
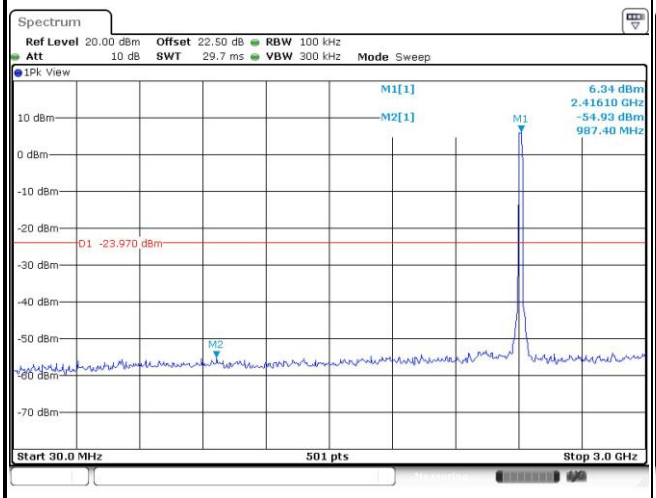
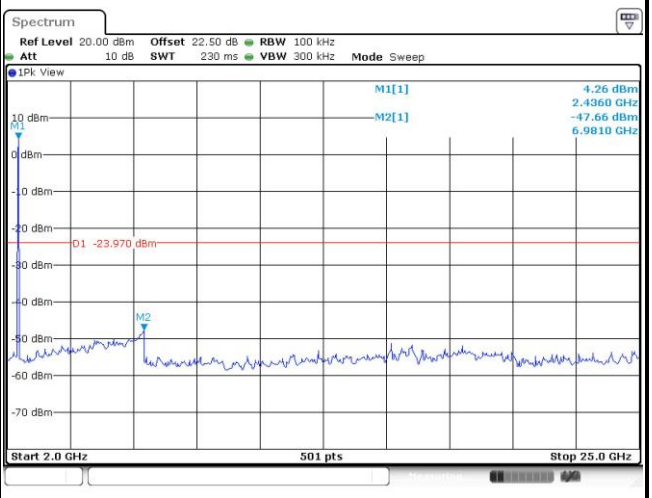
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

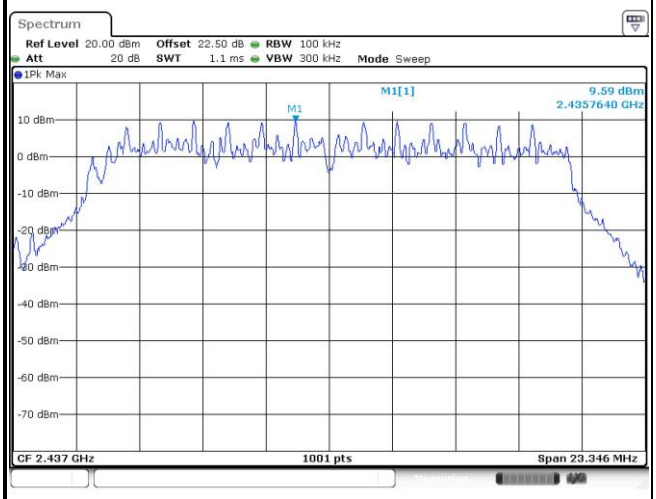
Test Mode :	802.11g	Test Channel :	11

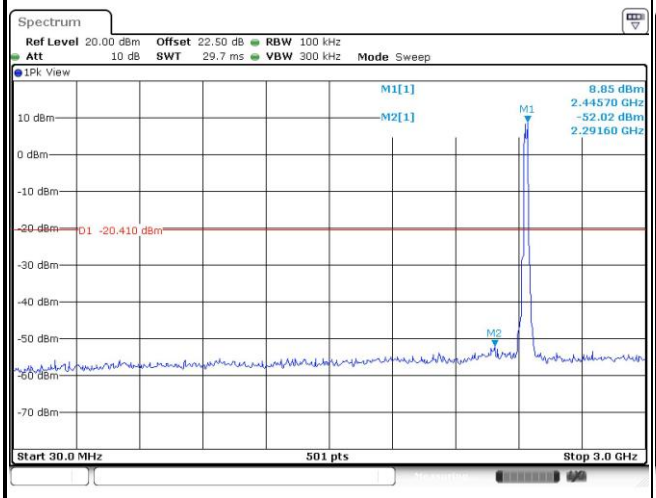
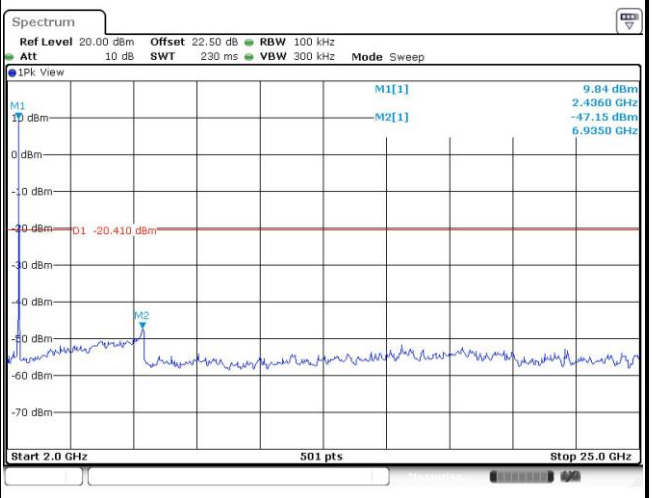
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	01

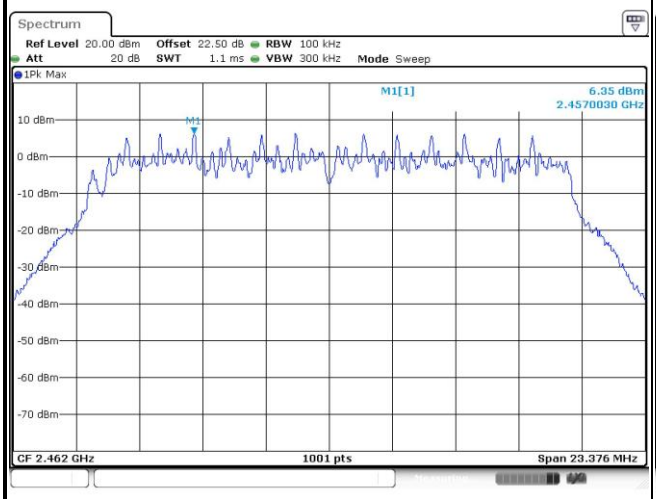
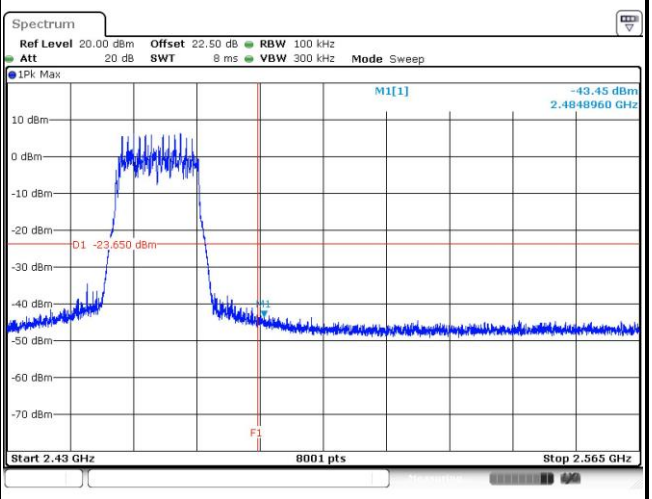
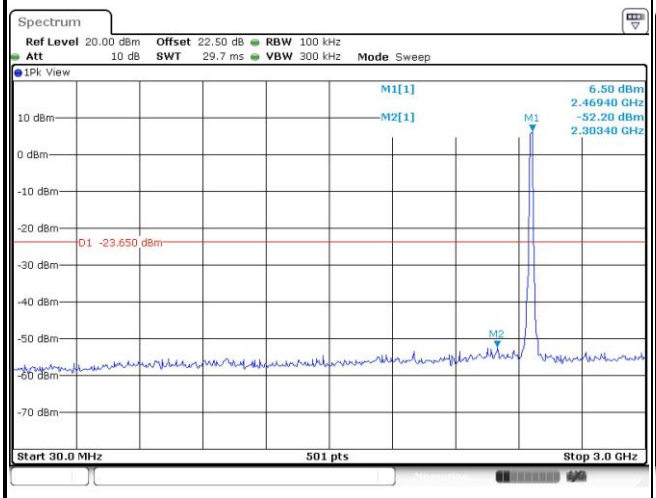
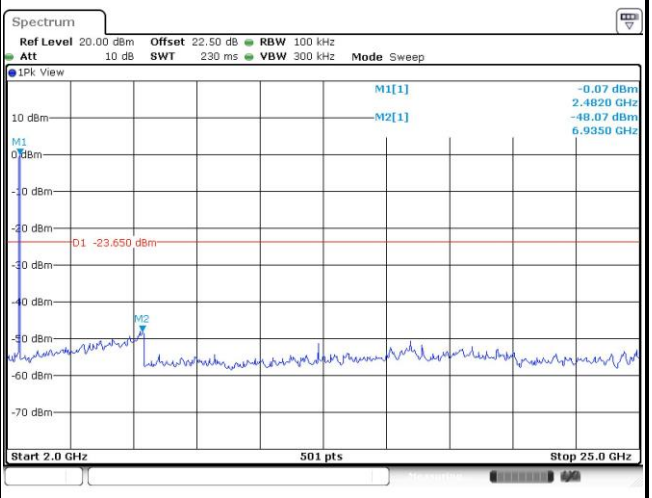
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	06

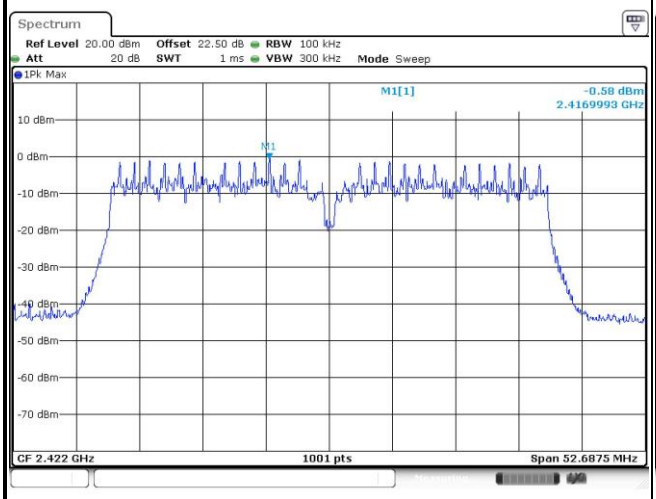
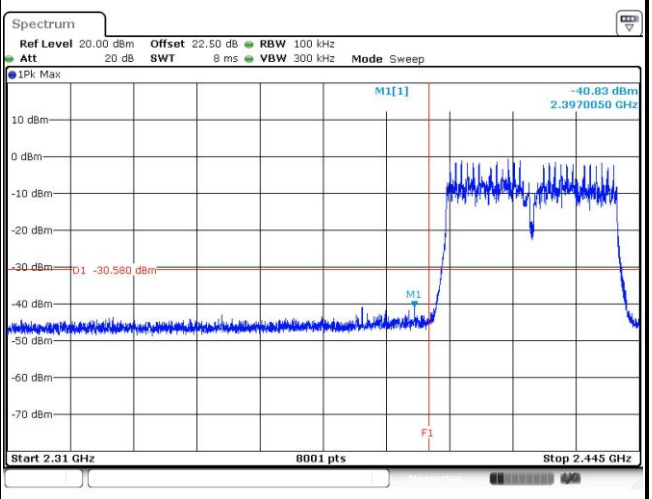
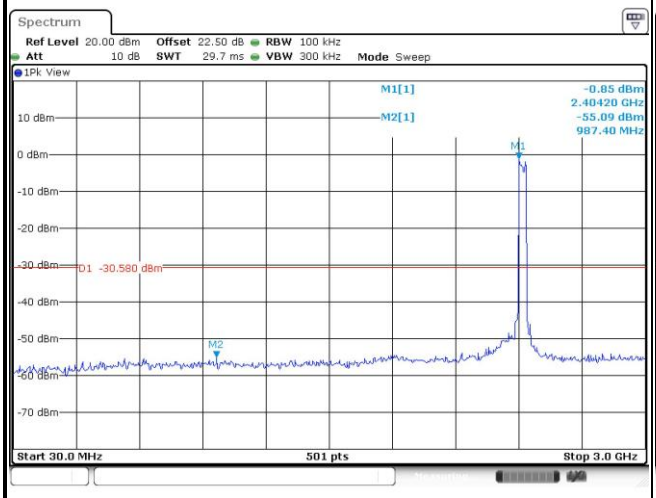
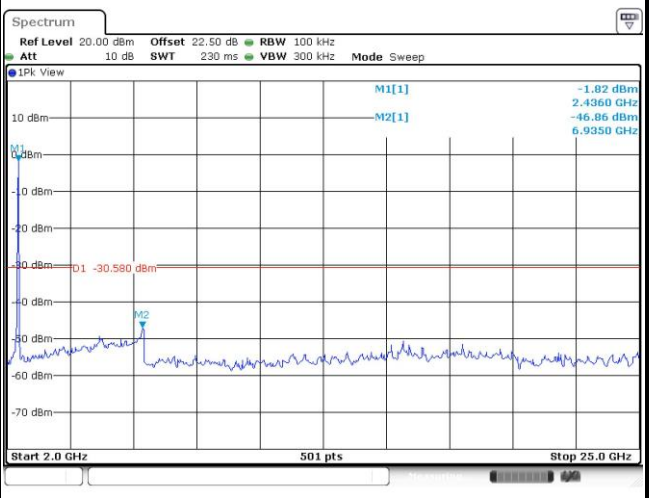
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

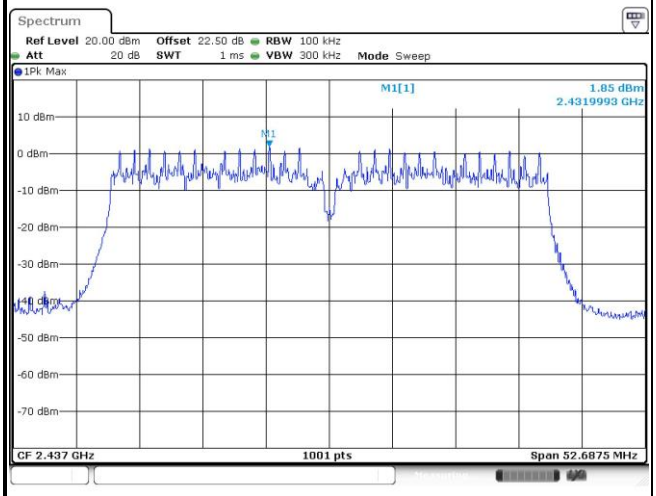
Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	11

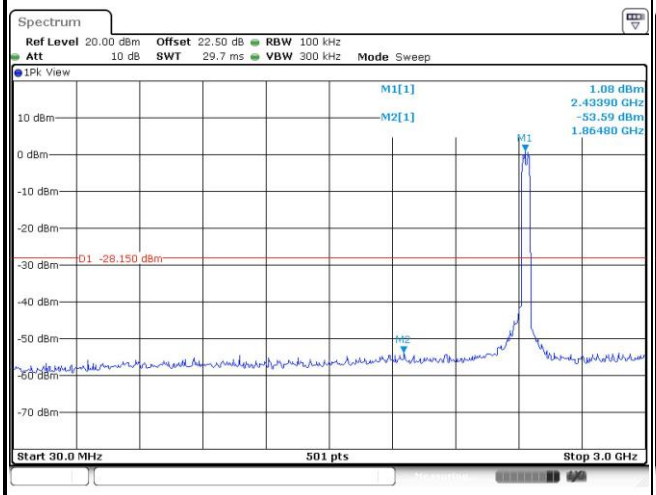
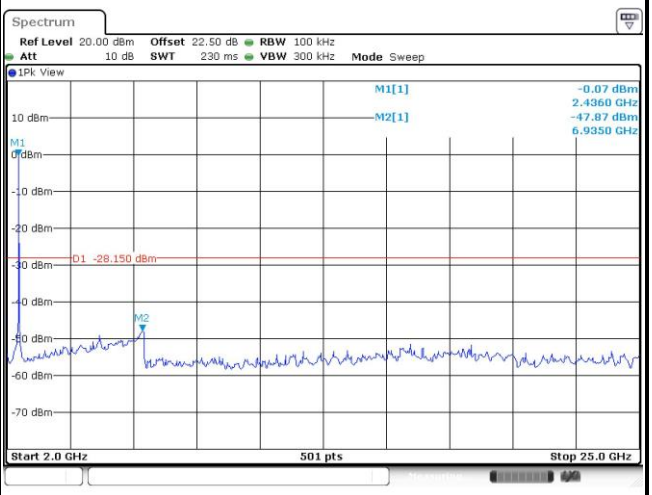
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	03

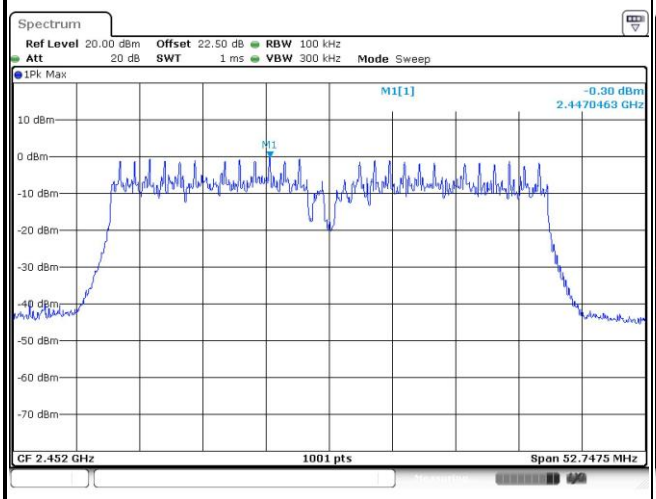
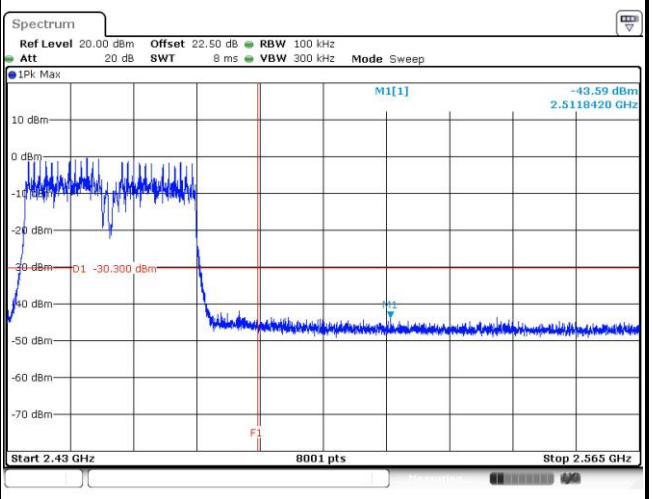
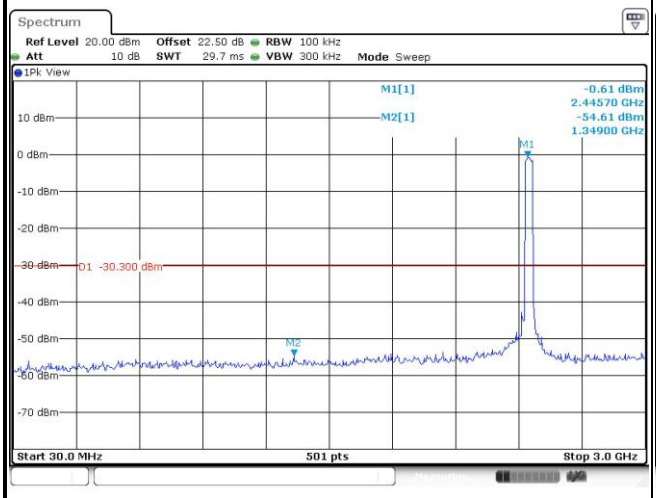
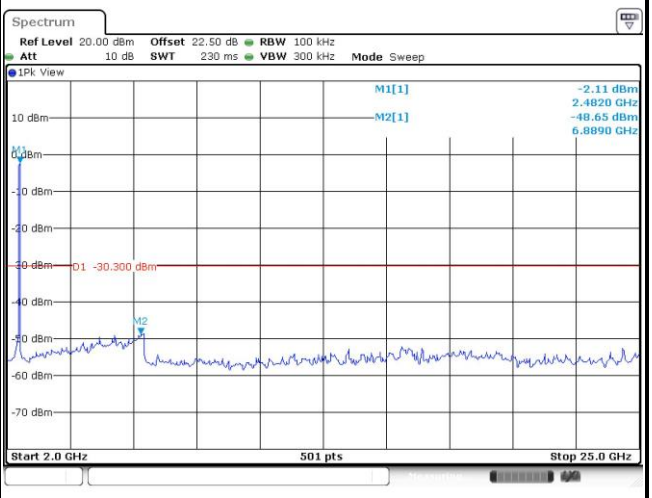
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	06

100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

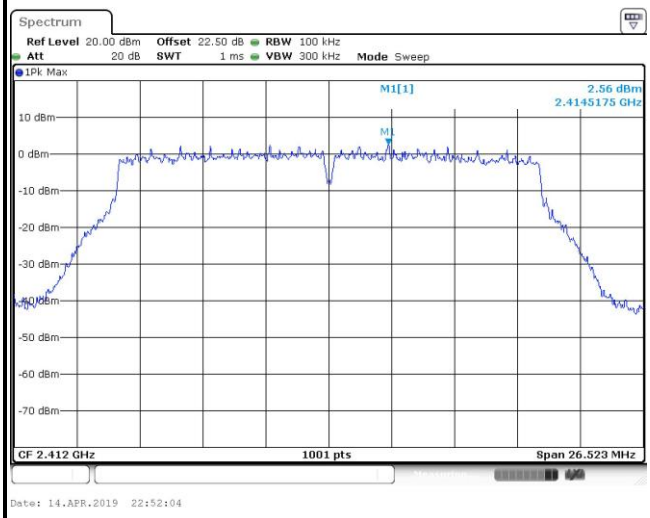
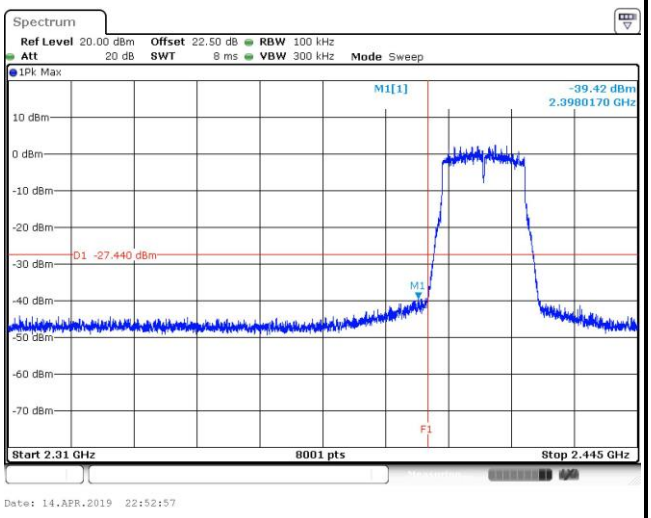
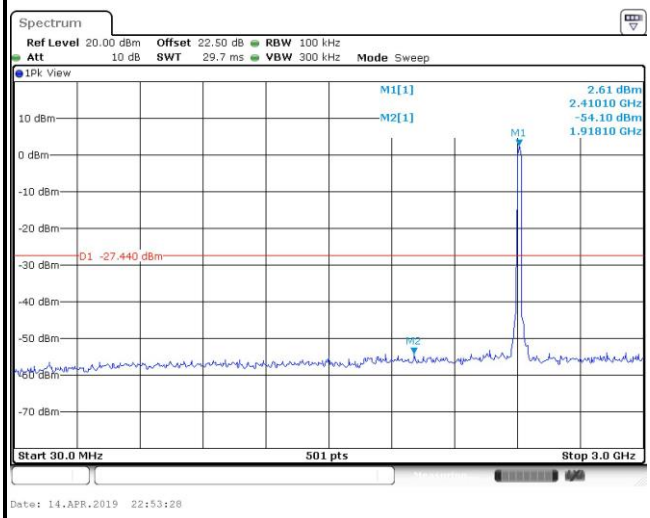
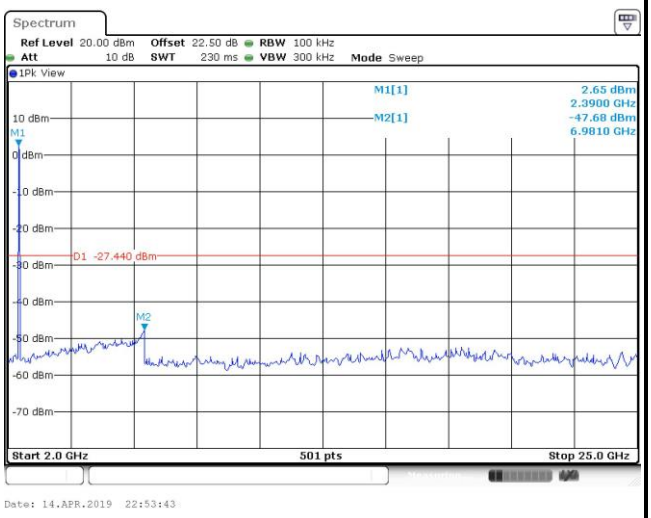
Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	09

100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

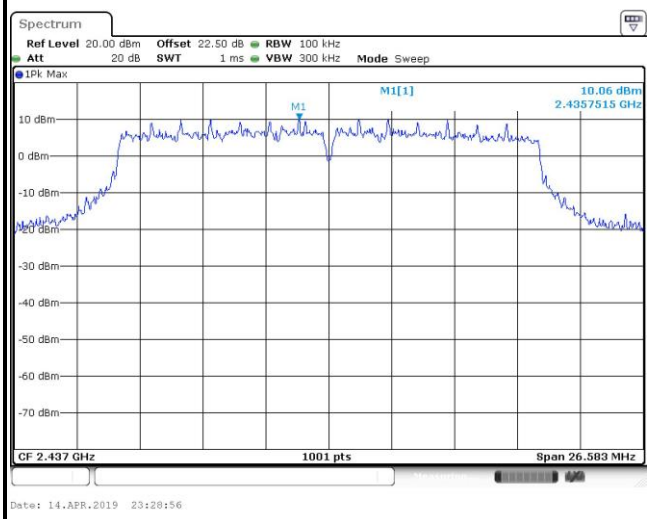
<TXBF Modes>

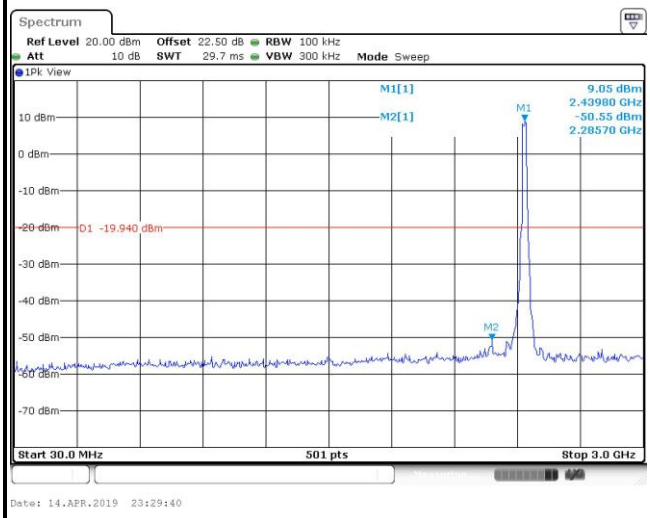
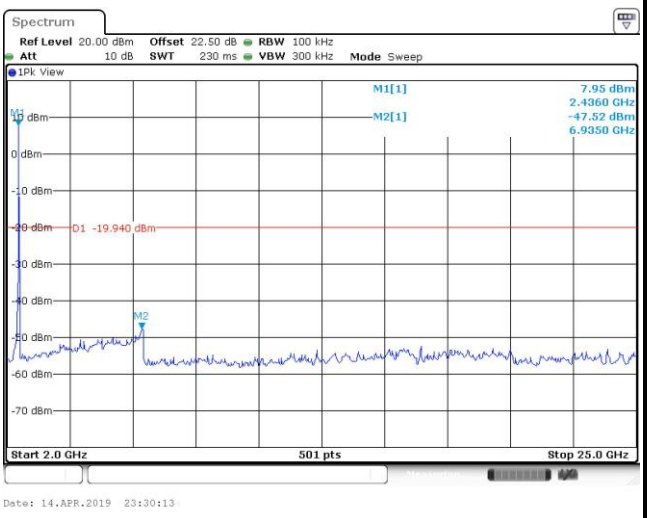
Number of TX = 2, Ant. 1 (Measured)

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	01

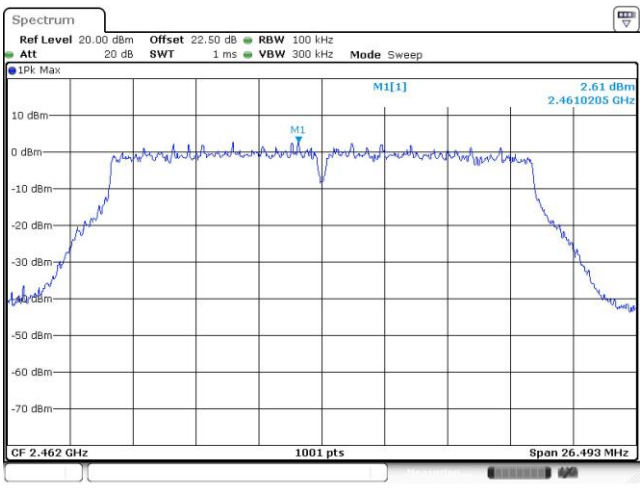
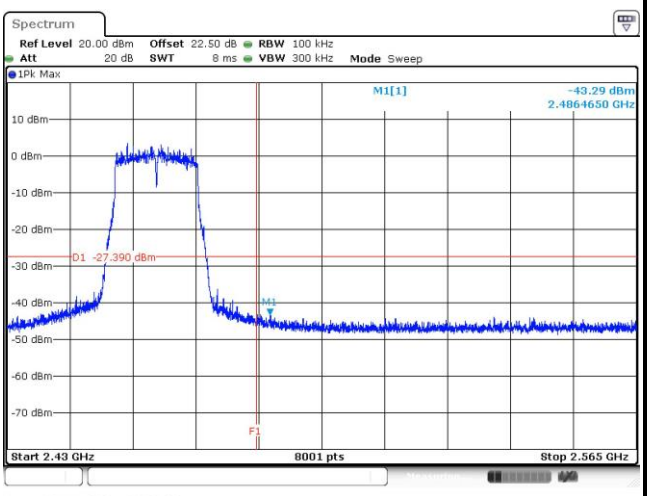
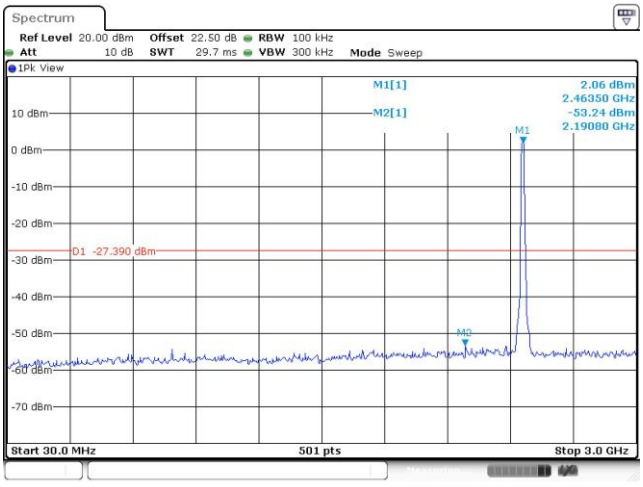
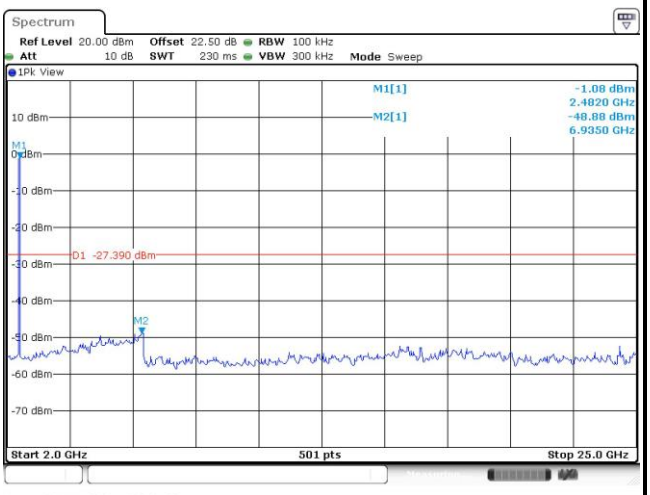
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	06

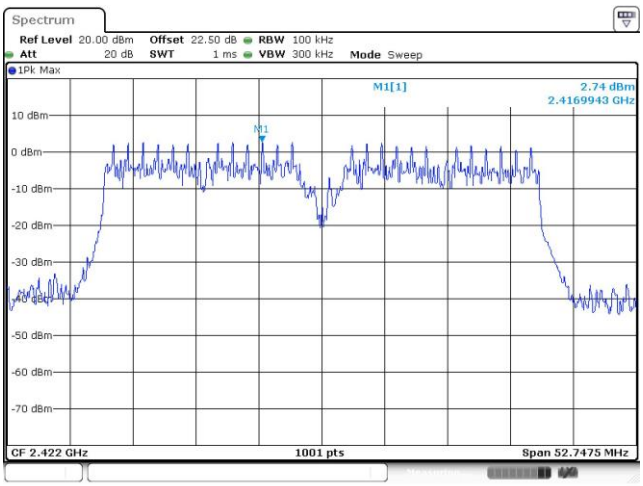
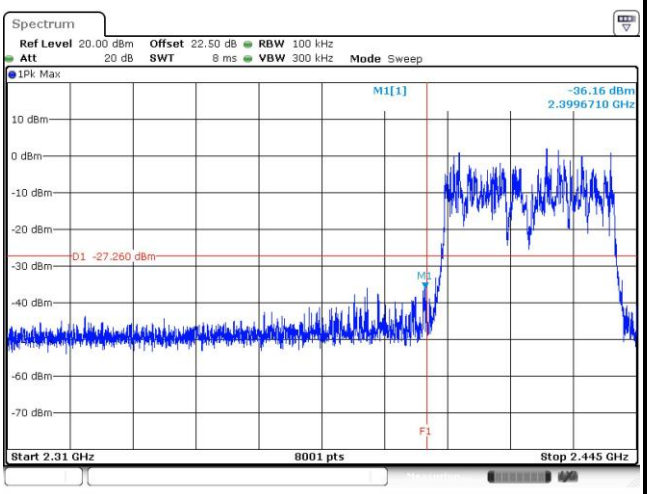
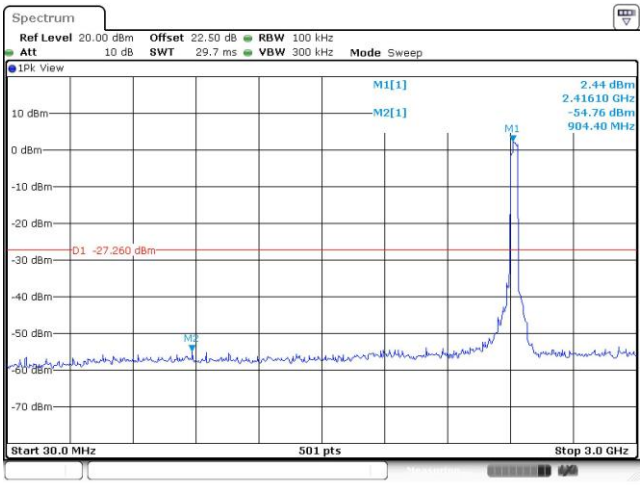
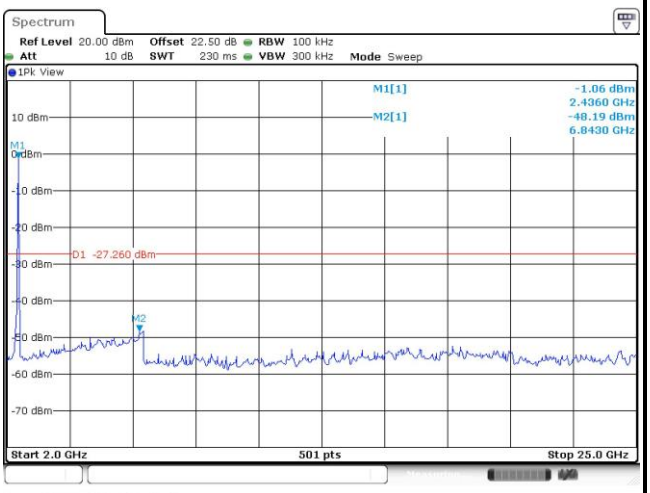
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

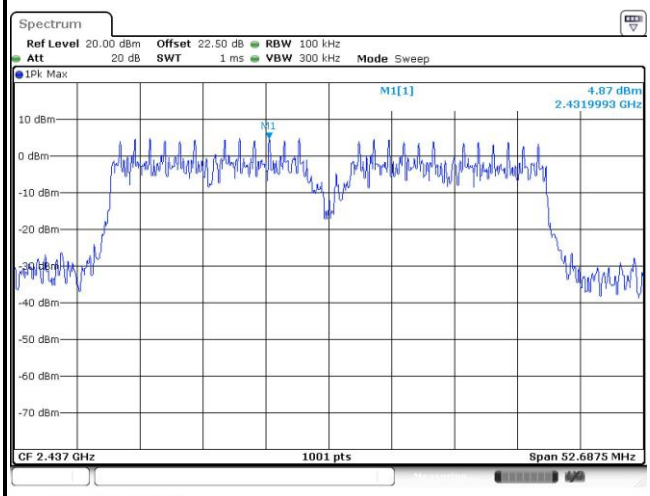
Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	11

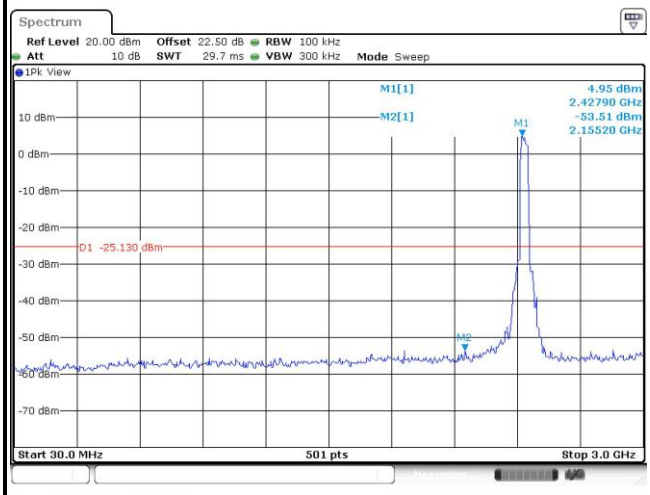
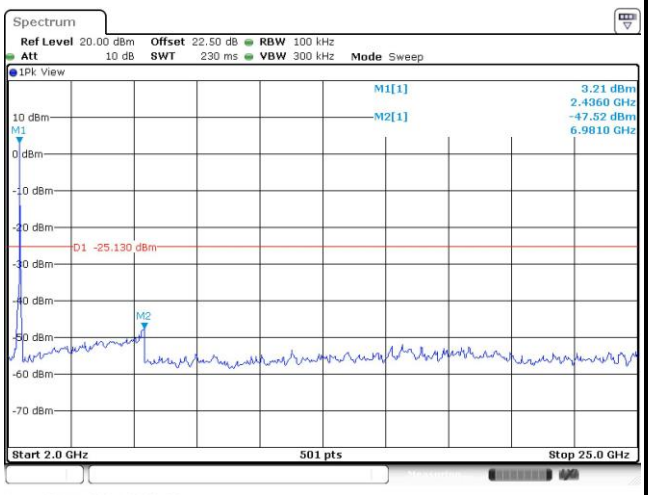
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	03

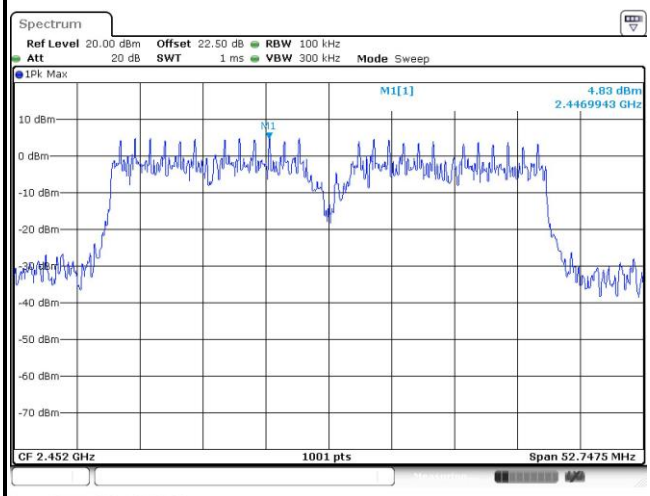
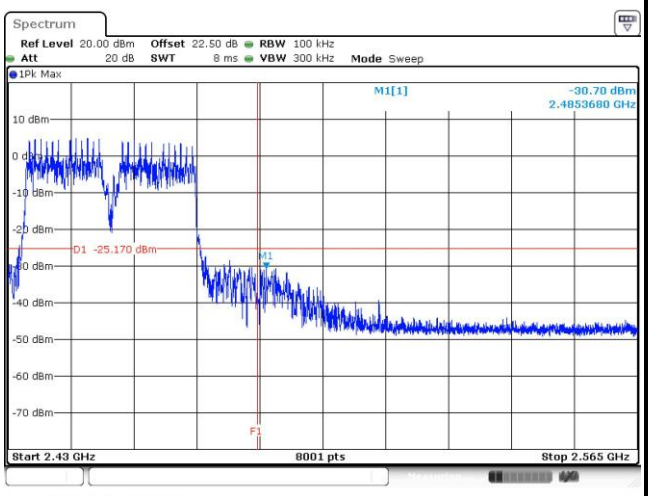
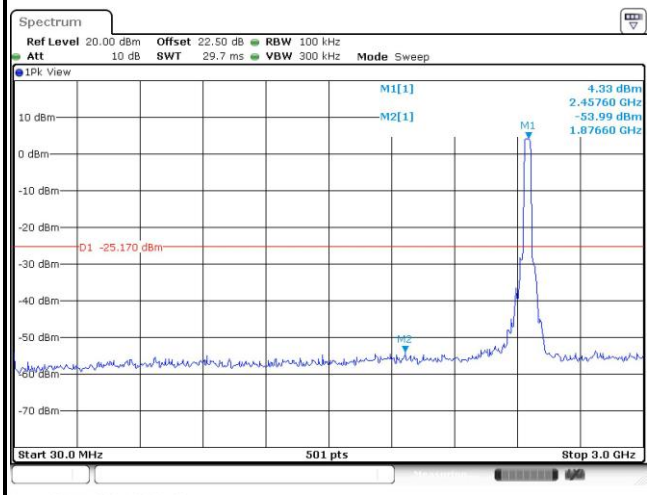
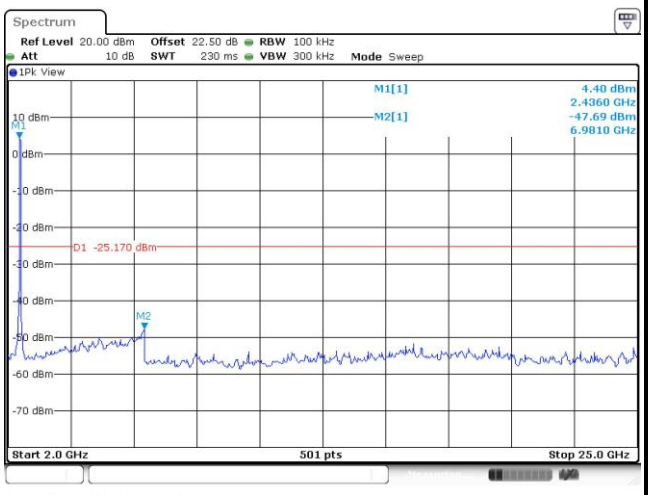
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	06

100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

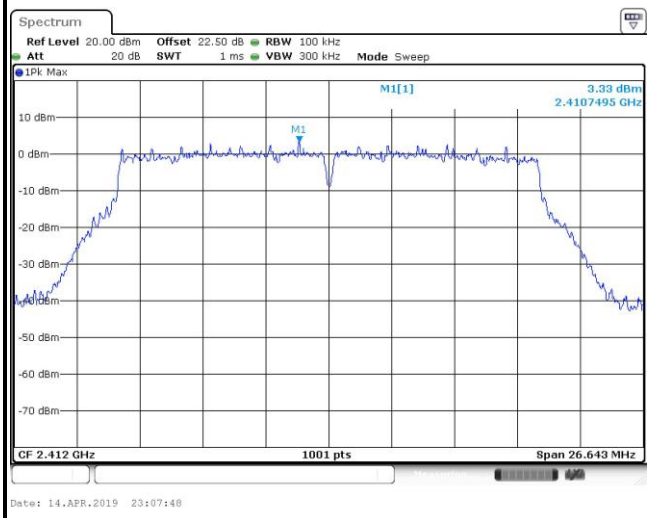
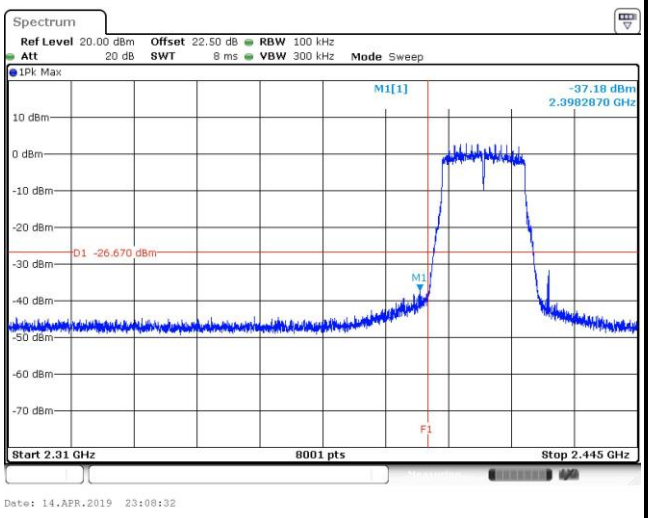
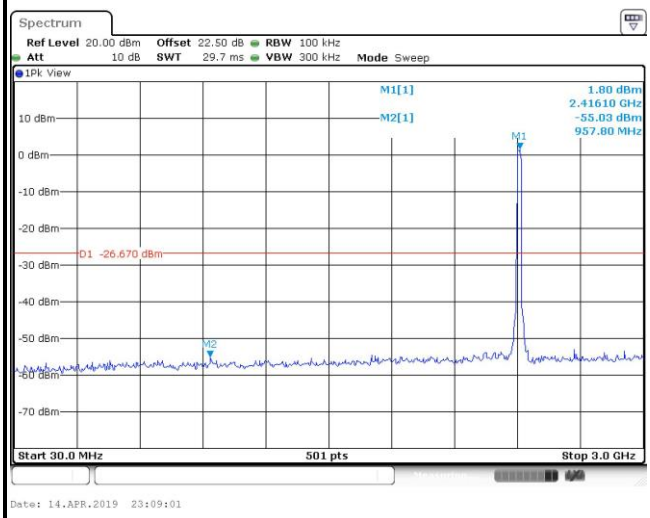
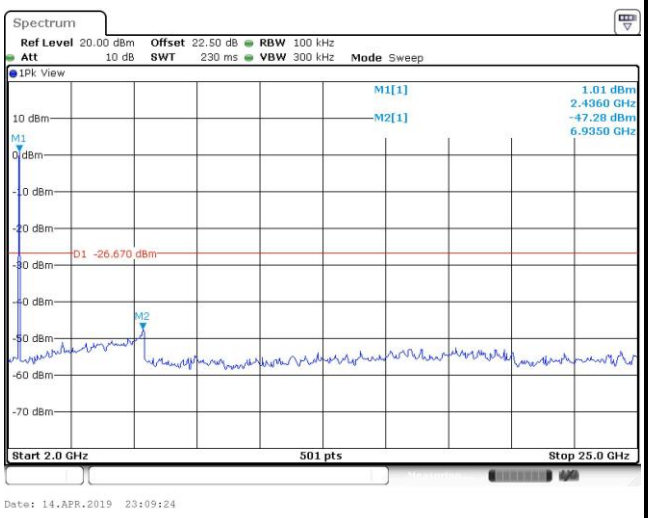
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	09

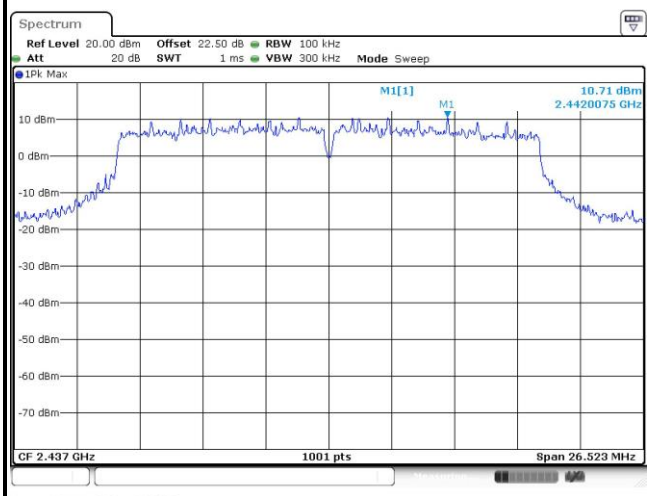
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

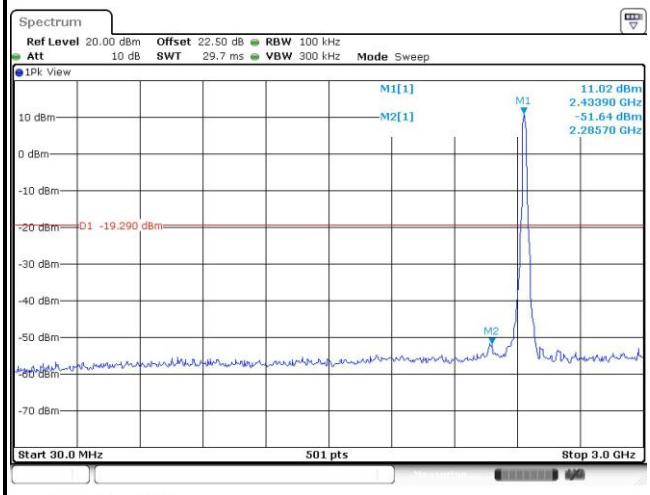
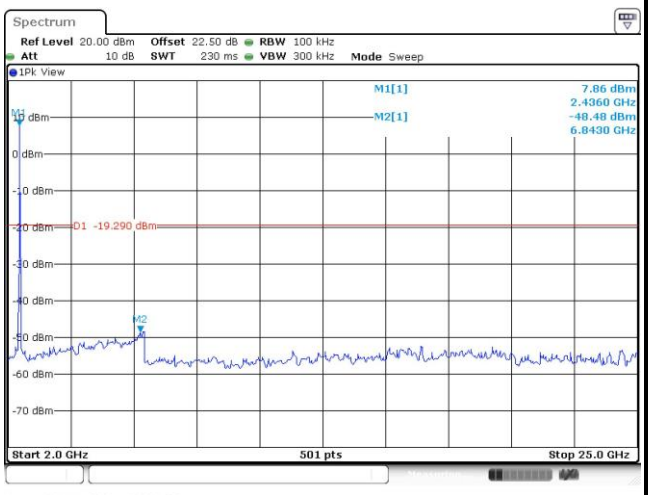
Number of TX = 2, Ant. 2 (Measured)

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	01

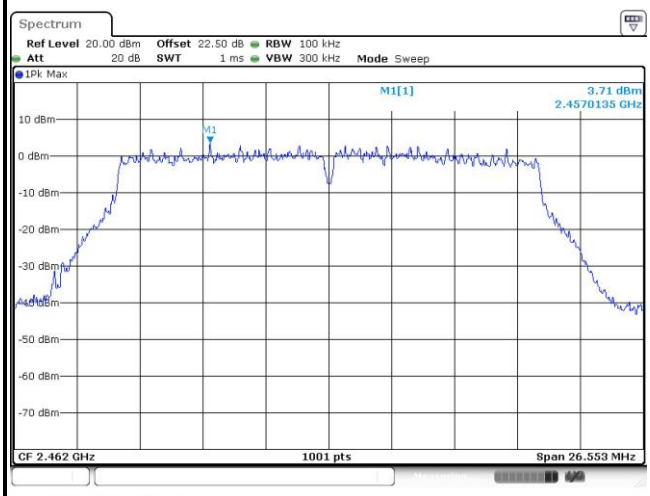
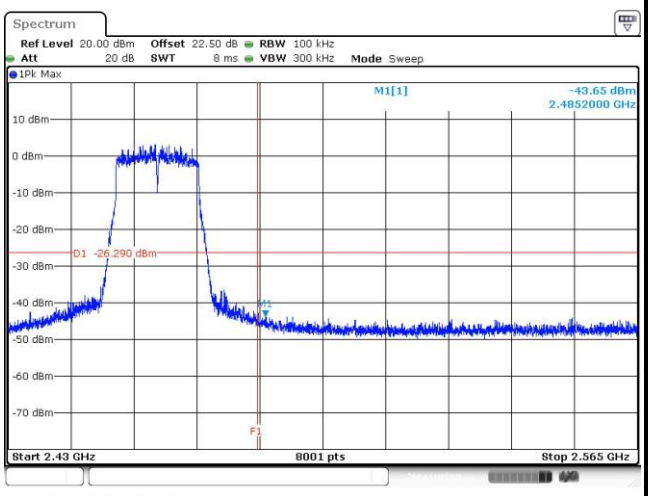
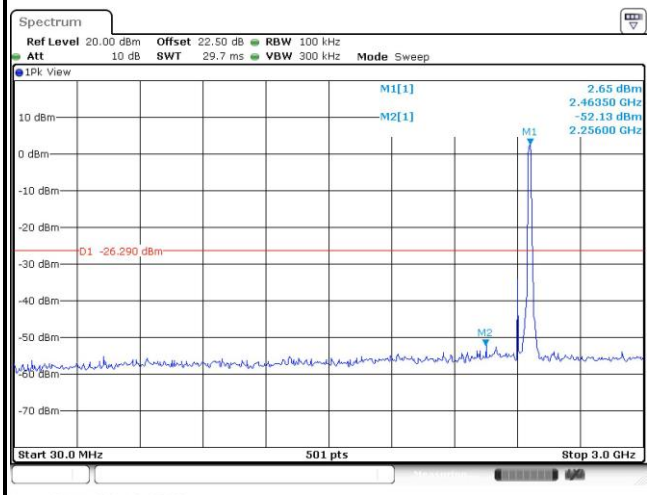
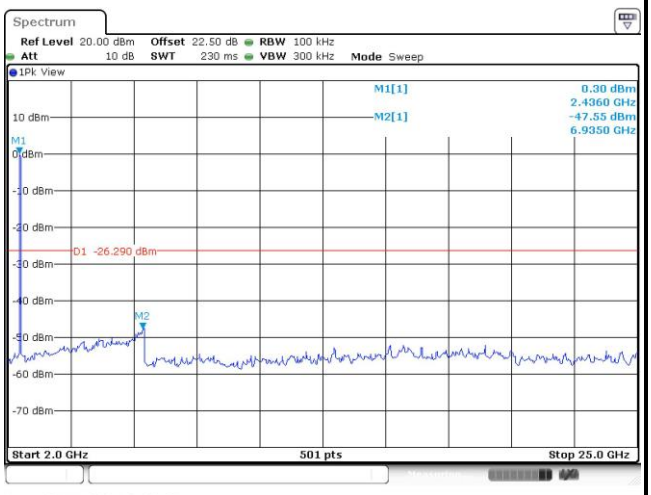
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	06

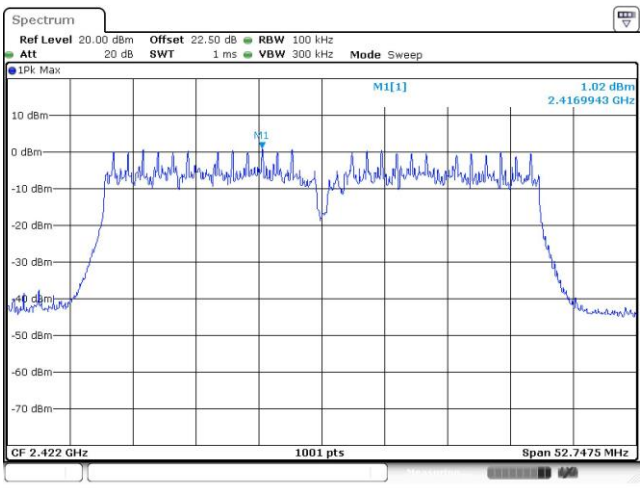
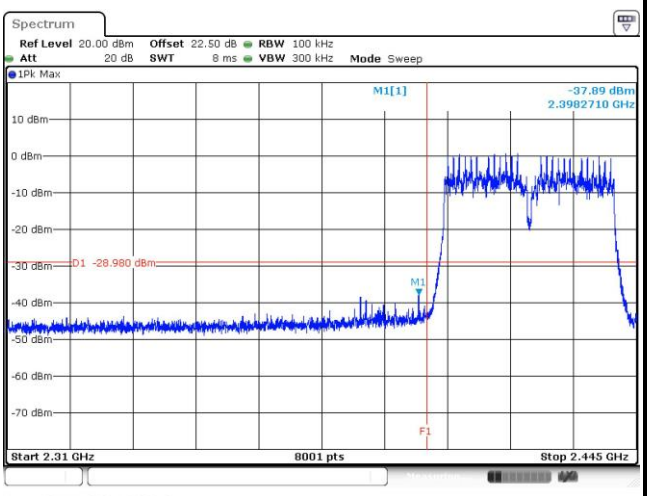
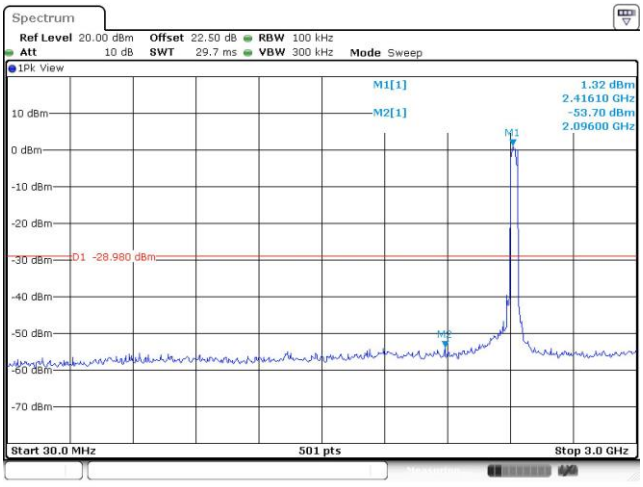
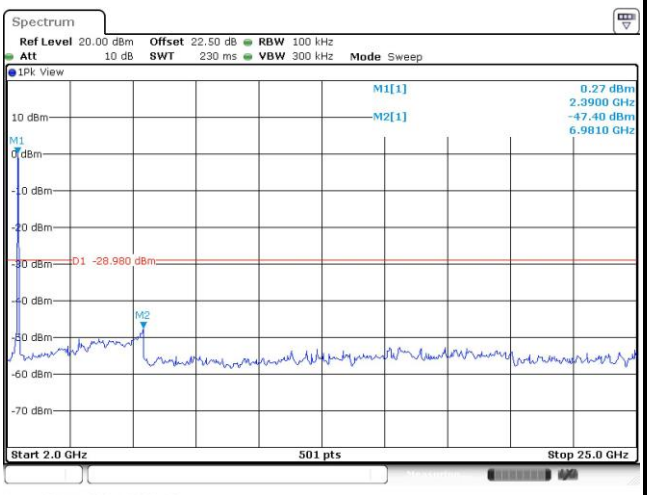
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

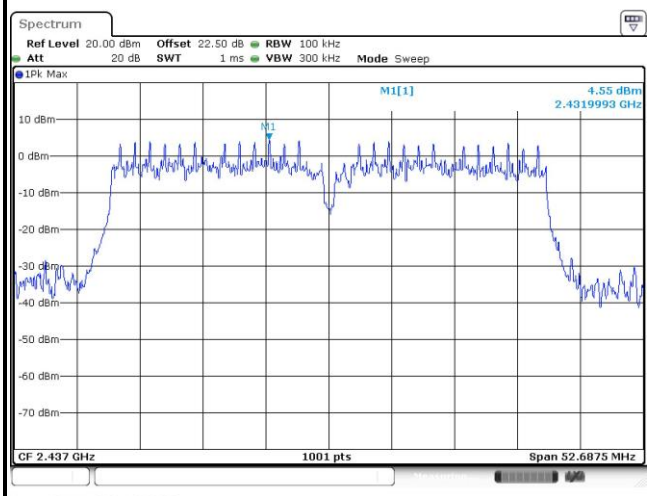
Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT20	Test Channel :	11

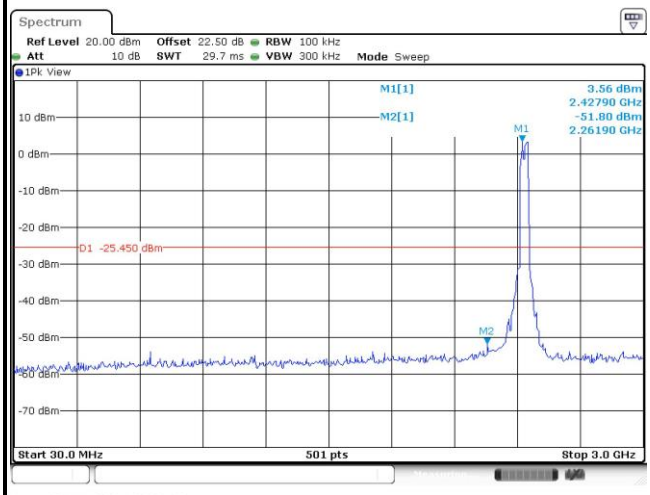
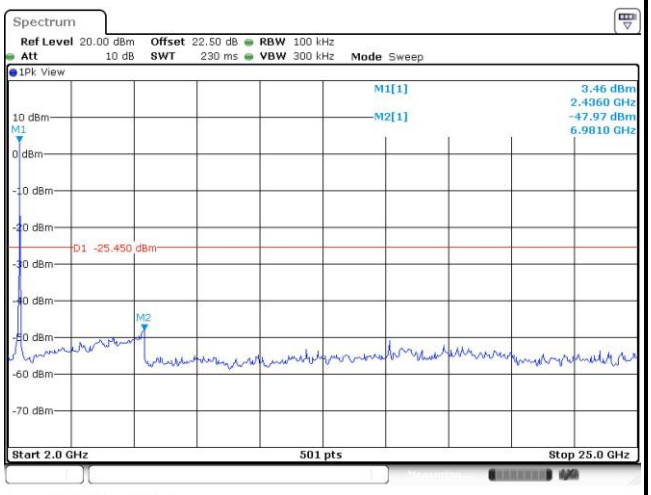
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	03

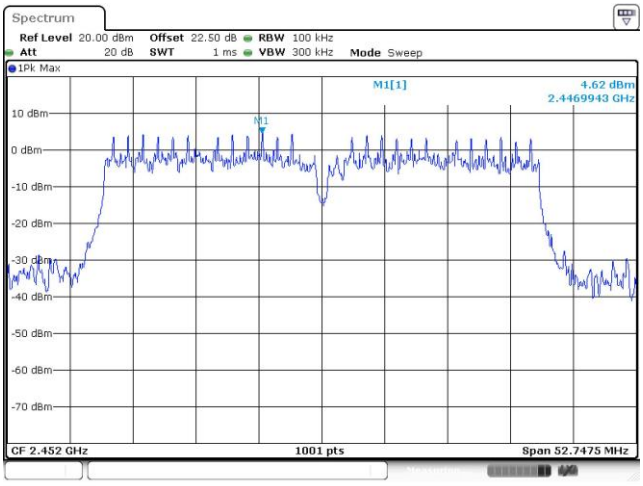
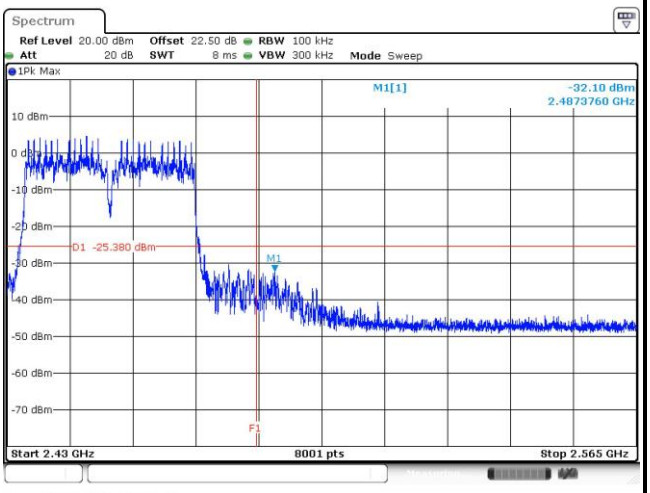
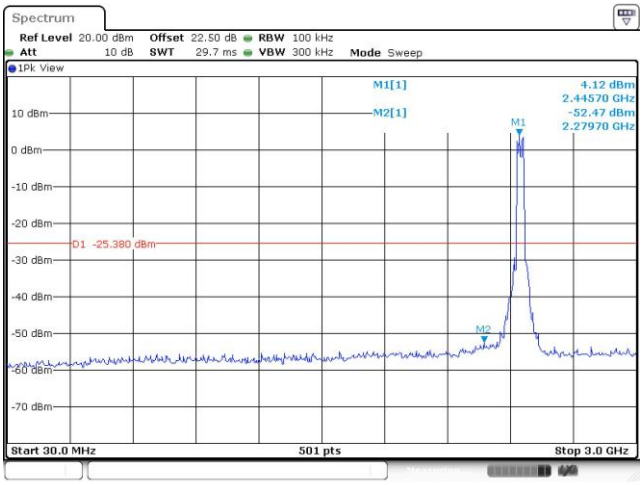
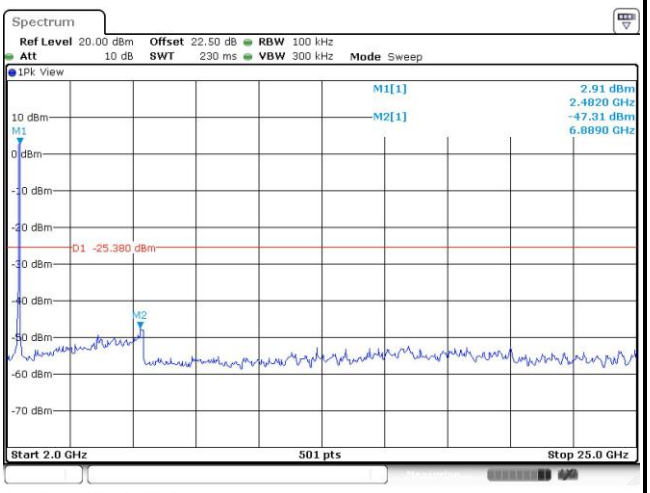
100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	06

100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	

Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz
	

Test Mode :	802.11ac VHT40	Test Channel :	09

100kHz PSD reference Level	Channel Plot
	
Spurious Emission 30MHz~3GHz	**Spurious Emission 2GHz~25GHz**
	

3.5 Radiated Band Edges and Spurious Emission Measurement

3.5.1 Limit of Radiated band edge and Spurious Emission Measurement

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the intentional radiator frequency band, all harmonics/spurious must be at least 20 dB below the highest emission level within the authorized band. If the output power of this device was measured by spectrum analyzer, the attenuation under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands must also comply with the limits as below.

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (microvolts/meter)	Measurement Distance (meters)
0.009 – 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 – 1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 – 30.0	30	30
30 – 88	100	3
88 – 216	150	3
216 - 960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

3.5.2 Measuring Instruments

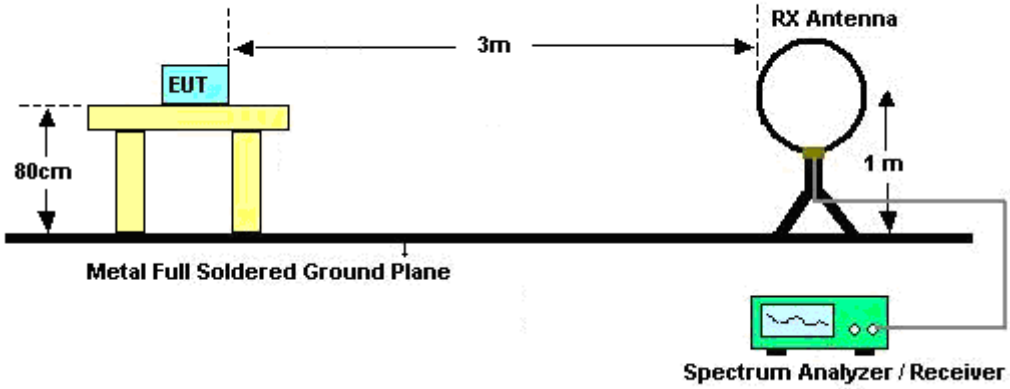
See list of measuring equipment of this test report.

3.5.3 Test Procedures

1. The testing follows the ANSI C63.10 Section 11.12.1 Radiated emission measurements
2. The EUT was arranged to its worst case and then tune the antenna tower (from 1 m to 4 m) and turntable (from 0 degree to 360 degrees) to find the maximum reading. A pre-amp and a high pass filter are used for the test in order to get better signal level.
3. The EUT was placed on a turntable with 0.8 meter for frequency below 1GHz and 1.5 meter for frequency above 1GHz respectively above ground.
4. The EUT was set 3 meters from the interference receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable height antenna tower.
5. Corrected Reading: Antenna Factor + Cable Loss + Read Level - Preamp Factor = Level
6. For testing below 1GHz, if the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 3 dB lower than the limit specified, then peak values of EUT will be reported, otherwise, the emissions will be repeated one by one using the CISPR quasi-peak method and reported.
7. For testing above 1GHz, the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 20dB lower than average limit (that means the emission level in average mode also complies with the limit in average mode), then peak values of EUT will be reported, otherwise, the emissions will be measured in average mode again and reported.
8. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:
   (1) Span shall wide enough to fully capture the emission being measured;
   (2) Set RBW=100 kHz for f < 1 GHz; VBW ≥ RBW; Sweep = auto; Detector function = peak; Trace = max hold;
   (3) Set RBW = 1 MHz, VBW= 3MHz for f ≥ 1 GHz for peak measurement.
   For average measurement:
   - VBW = 10 Hz, when duty cycle is no less than 98 percent.
   - VBW ≥ 1/T, when duty cycle is less than 98 percent where T is the minimum transmission duration over which the transmitter is on and is transmitting at its maximum power control level for the tested mode of operation.

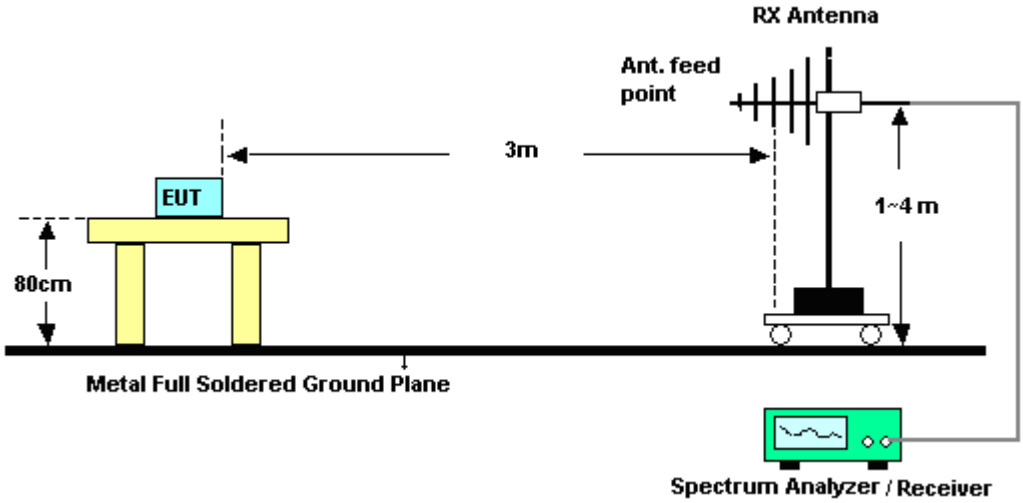
3.5.4 Test Setup

For radiated emissions below 30MHz

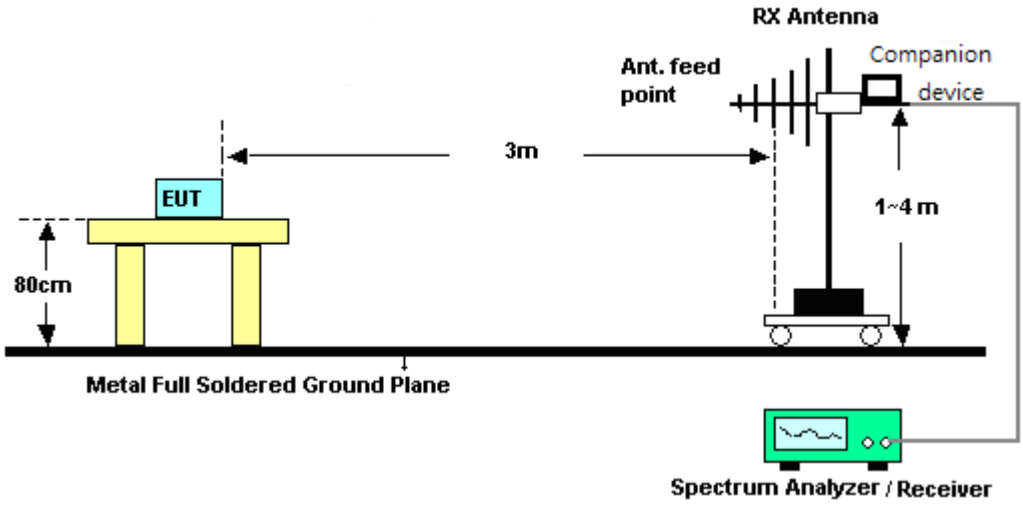


For radiated emissions from 30MHz to 1GHz

<CDD Mode>

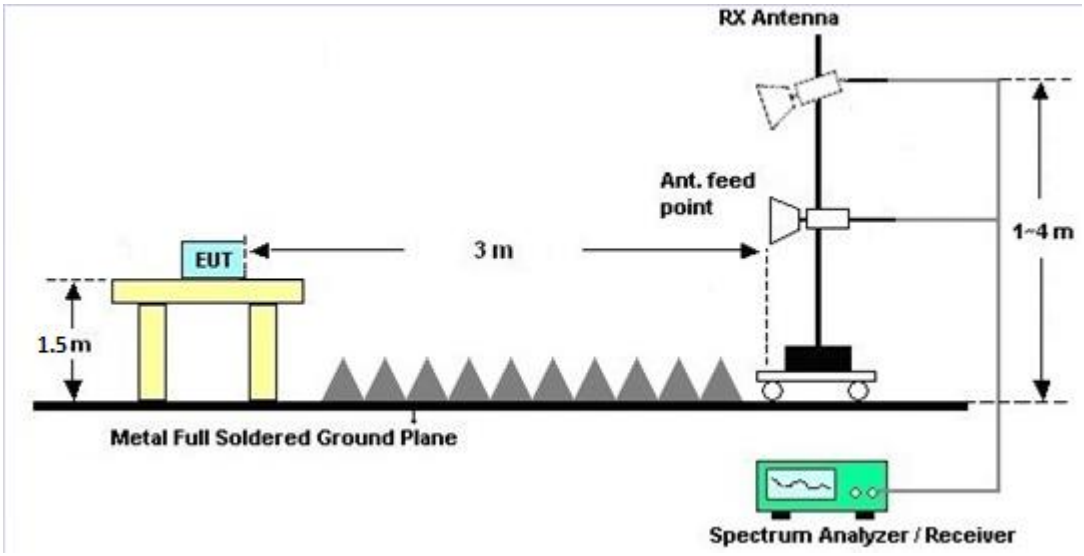


<TXBF Modes>



For radiated emissions above 1GHz

<CDD Mode>



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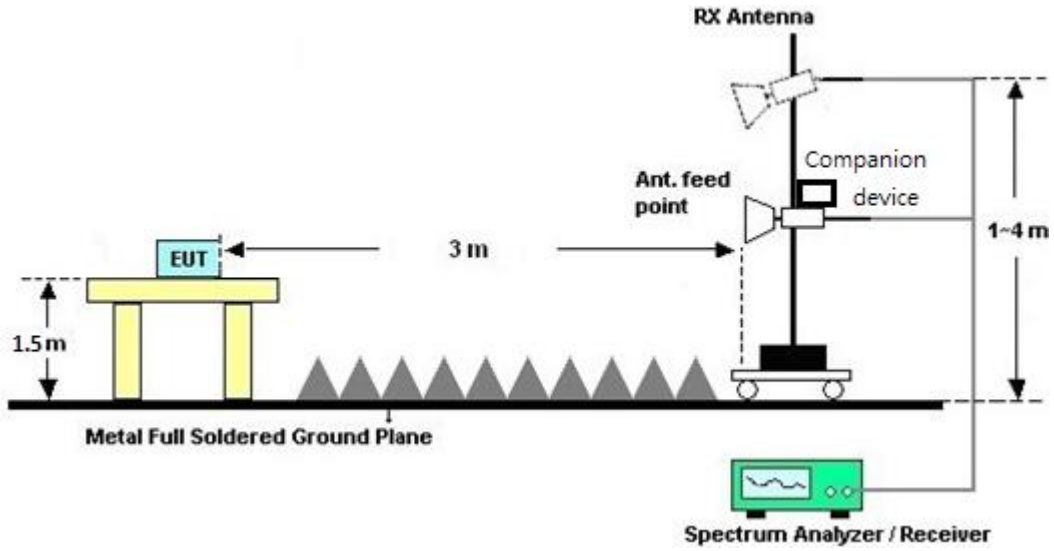


3.5.5 Test Results of Radiated Spurious Emissions (9kHz ~ 30MHz)

The low frequency, which started from 9 kHz to 30MHz, was pre-scanned and the result which was 20dB lower than the limit line was not reported.

There is a comparison data of both open-field test site and alternative test site - semi-Anechoic chamber according to 414788 D01 Radiated Test Site v01r01, and the result came out very similar.

3.5.6 Test Result of Radiated Spurious at Band Edges

Please refer to Appendix C and D.

3.5.7 Duty Cycle

Please refer to Appendix E.

3.5.8 Test Result of Radiated Spurious Emission (30MHz ~ 10th Harmonic)

Please refer to Appendix C and D.

3.6 AC Conducted Emission Measurement

3.6.1 Limit of AC Conducted Emission

For equipment 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.

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

*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

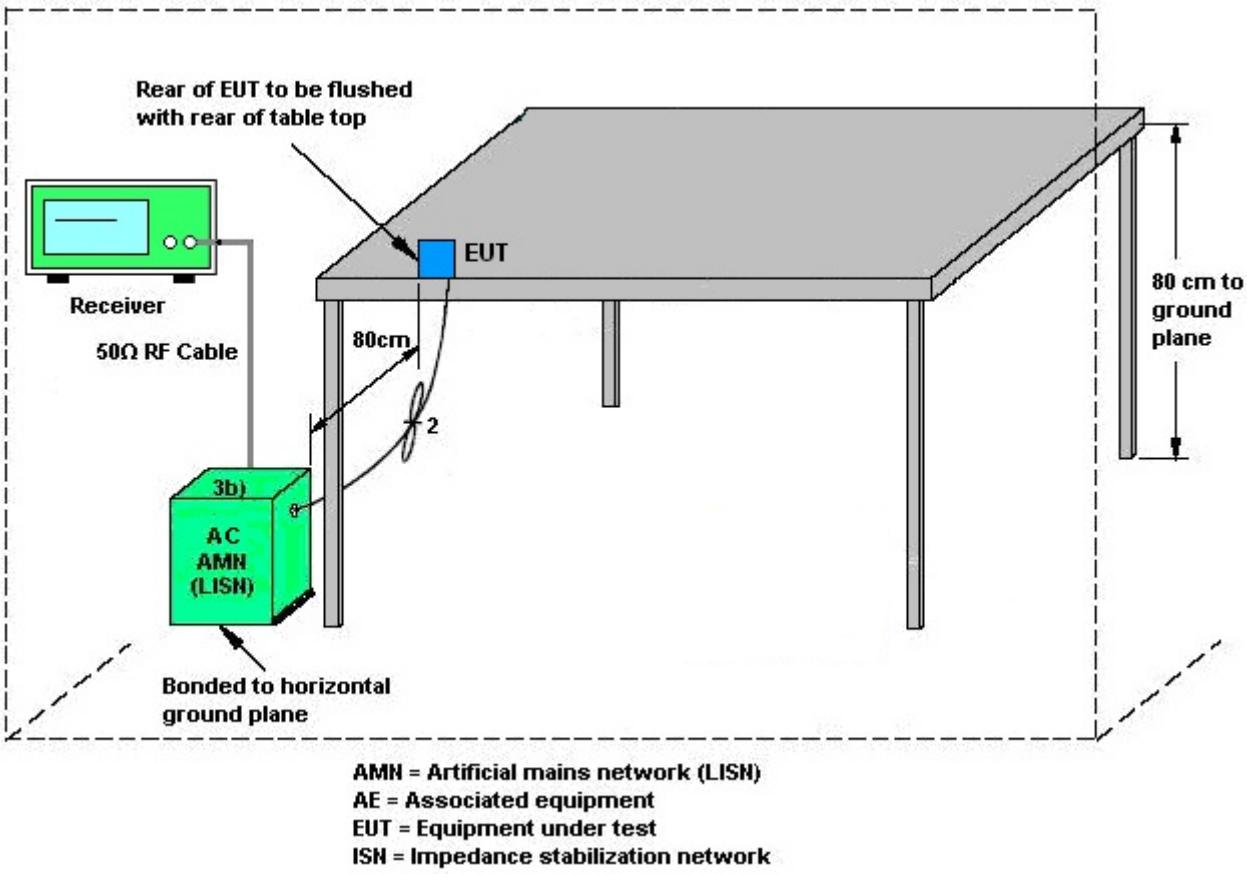
3.6.2 Measuring Instruments

See list of measuring equipment of this test report.

3.6.3 Test Procedures

1. The EUT was placed 0.4 meter from the conducting wall of the shielding room, and it was kept at least 80 centimeters from any other grounded conducting surface.
2. Connect EUT to the power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN).
3. All the support units are connecting to the other LISN.
4. The LISN provides 50 ohm coupling impedance for the measuring instrument.
5. The FCC states that a 50 ohm, 50 microhenry LISN should be used.
6. Both sides of AC line were checked for maximum conducted interference.
7. The frequency range from 150 kHz to 30 MHz was searched.
8. Set the test-receiver system to Peak Detect Function and specified bandwidth (IF bandwidth = 9kHz) with Maximum Hold Mode.

3.6.4 Test Setup



3.6.5 Test Result of AC Conducted Emission

Please refer to Appendix B.

3.7 Antenna Requirements

3.7.1 Standard Applicable

If directional gain of transmitting Antennas is greater than 6dBi, the power shall be reduced by the same level in dB comparing to gain minus 6dBi. 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 rule.

3.7.2 Antenna Anti-Replacement Construction

An embedded-in antenna design is used.

3.7.3 Antenna Gain

<CDD Modes >

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For CDD transmissions, directional gain is calculated as

Directional gain = G_{ANT} + Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows.

For power spectral density (PSD) measurements on all devices,

Array Gain = 10 log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}=1) dB.

For power measurements on IEEE 802.11 devices,

Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for $N_{ANT} \leq 4$.

Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain;

The EUT supports CDD mode.

For power, the directional gain G_{ANT} is set equal to the antenna having the highest gain, i.e., F)2)f)i).

For PSD, the directional gain calculation is following F)2)f)ii) of KDB 662911 D01 v02r01.

The power and PSD limit should be modified if the directional gain of EUT is over 6 dBi,

The directional gain “DG” is calculated as following table.

<CDD Modes>

			DG for Power	DG for PSD	Power Limit Reduction	PSD Limit Reduction
	Ant. 1 (dBi)	Ant. 2 (dBi)	(dBi)	(dBi)	(dB)	(dB)
2.4 GHz	1.80	0.40	1.80	4.14	0.00	0.00

Power Limit Reduction = DG(Power) – 6dBi, (min = 0)

PSD Limit Reduction = DG(PSD) – 6dBi, (min = 0)