

Appendix A: Test results

1 26 DB BANDWIDTH & OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

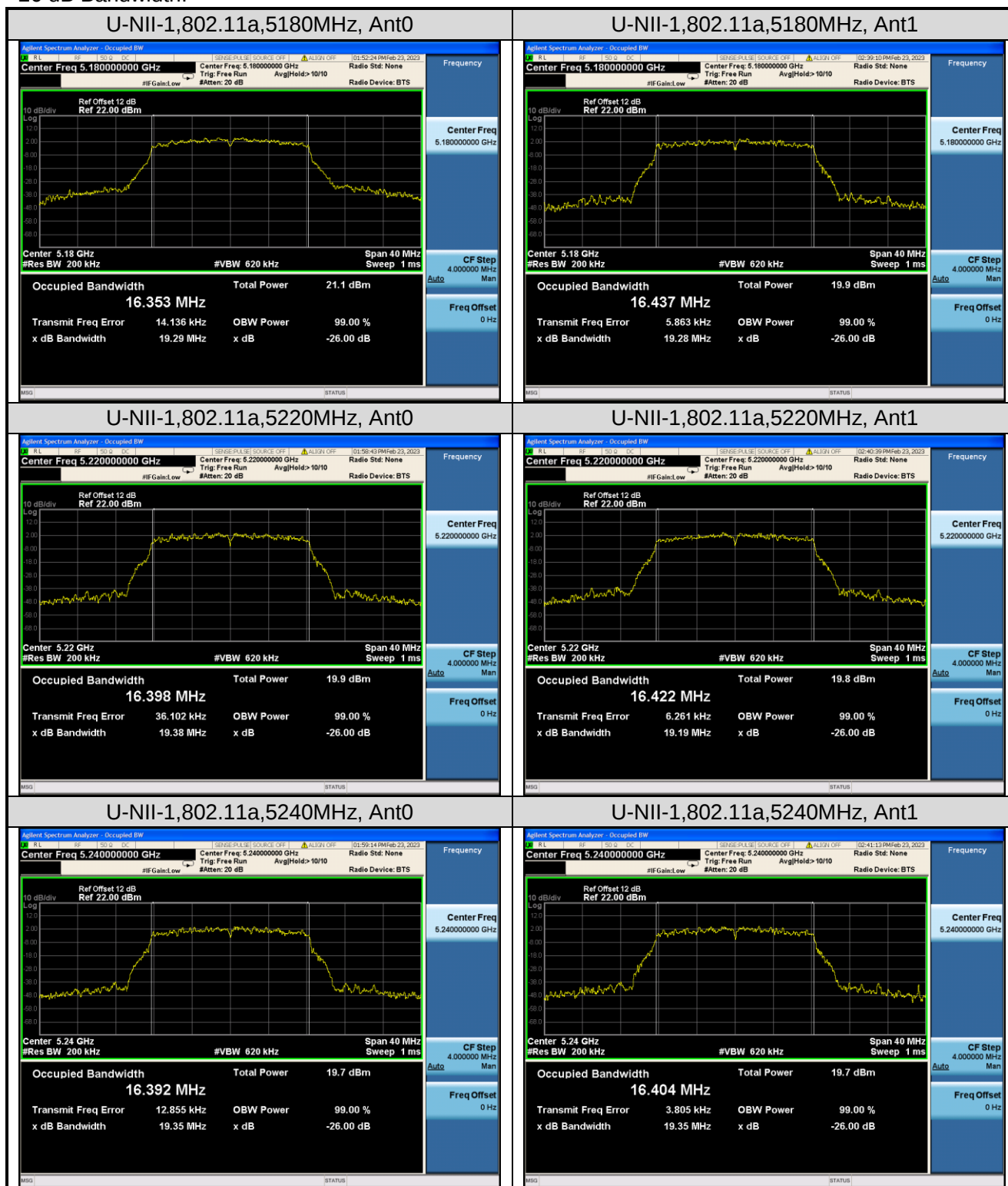
1.1 Test Data

U-NII-1 26 dB Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth					
Mode	Test Frequency (MHz)	Ant	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	Result
802.11a	5180	Ant0	19.29	16.414	Pass
		Ant1	19.28	16.512	Pass
	5220	Ant0	19.38	16.465	Pass
		Ant1	19.19	16.552	Pass
	5240	Ant0	19.35	16.501	Pass
		Ant1	19.35	16.524	Pass

TEST REPORT

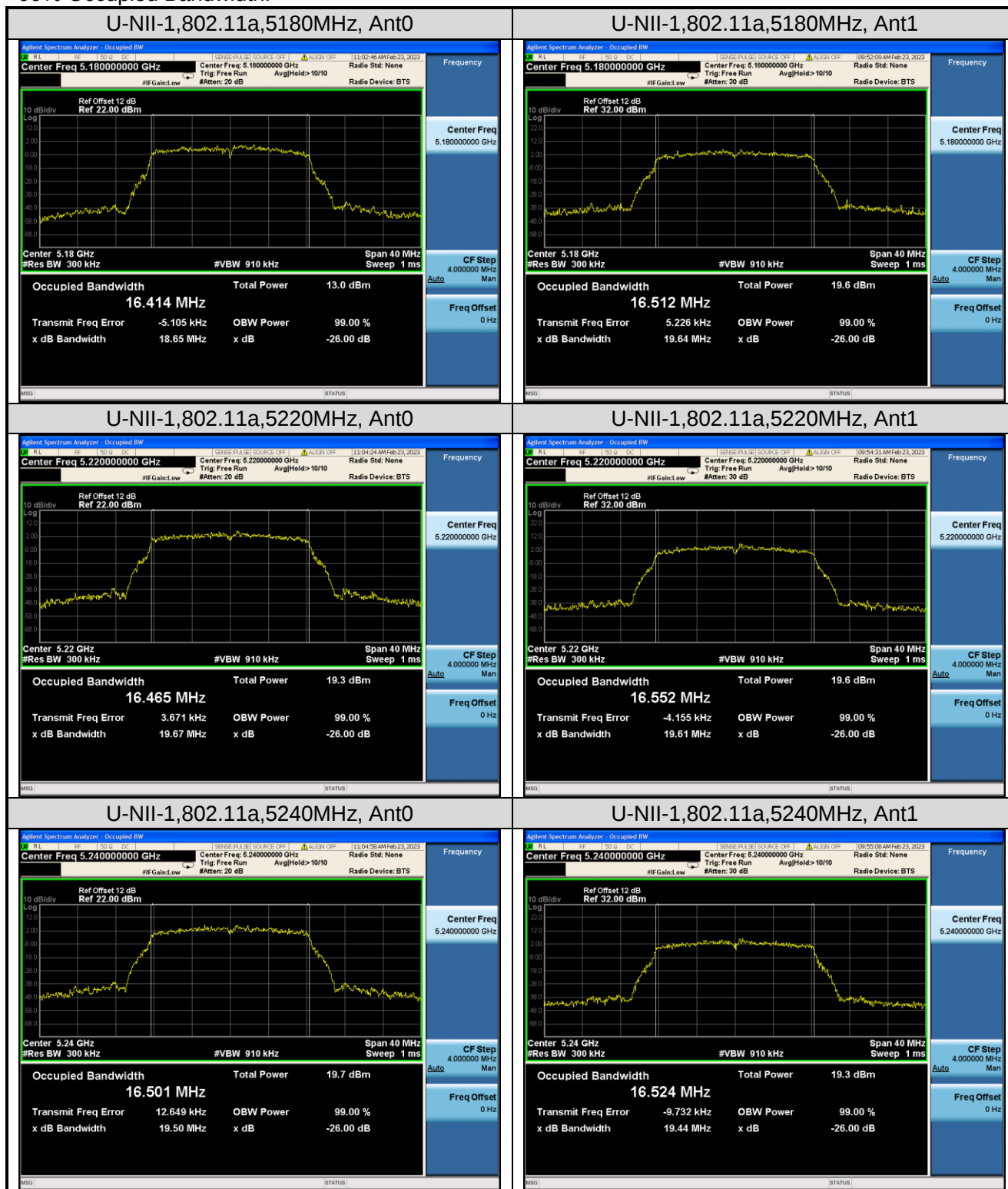
1.2 Test Plots

26 dB Bandwidth:



TEST REPORT

99% Occupied Bandwidth:



2 AVGSA Output Power

2.1 Test Data

U-NII-1 AVGSA Output Power						
Mode	Test Frequency (MHz)	Ant	Duty Cycle Factor (dB)	Max Power (dBm)	FCC Limit (dBm)	Result
802.11a	5180	Ant0	1.19	13.57	24	Pass
		Ant1		13.04		
	5220	Ant0		13.47	24	Pass
		Ant1		13.23		
	5240	Ant0		13.54	24	Pass
		Ant1		13.43		

Note: The Duty Cycle Factor is compensated in the Max Power.

Frequency Band	Chain 0 Antenna Gain (dBi)	Chain 1 Antenna Gain (dBi)	Completely uncorrelated chains directional	Power Limits (dBm)
U-NII-1	4.39	4.39	4.39	24
U-NII-2A	4.39	4.39	4.39	24
U-NII-2C	4.39	4.39	4.39	24
U-NII-3	4.39	4.39	4.39	30

Basic methodology with N_{ANT} transmit antennas, each with the same directional gain G_{ANT} dBi, being driven by N_{ANT} transmitter outputs of equal power. Directional gain is to be computed as follows:

If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated with each other,

$$\text{Directional gain} = G_{ANT}$$

3 AVGSA Power Spectral Density

3.1 Test Data

U-NII-1 AVGSA Power Spectral Density							
Mode	Test Frequency (MHz)	Ant	Duty Cycle Factor (dB)	PSD (dBm)	RBW (kHz)	FCC	Result
						Limit (dBm)	
802.11a	5180	Ant0	1.19	4.107	1000	11	Pass
		Ant1		2.075			
	5220	Ant0		3.677	1000	11	Pass
		Ant1		3.549			
	5240	Ant0		3.622	1000	11	Pass
		Ant1		3.760			

Note: The Duty Cycle Factor is compensated in the PSD.

Frequency Band	Chain 0 Antenna Gain (dBi)	Chain 1 Antenna Gain (dBi)	Completely uncorrelated chains directional	PSD Limits (dBm/MHz or dBm/500kHz)
U-NII-1	4.39	4.39	4.39	11
U-NII-2A	4.39	4.39	4.39	11
U-NII-2C	4.39	4.39	4.39	11
U-NII-3	4.39	4.39	4.39	30

Basic methodology with N_{ANT} transmit antennas, each with the same directional gain G_{ANT} dBi, being driven by N_{ANT} transmitter outputs of equal power. Directional gain is to be computed as follows:

If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated with each other,

$$\text{Directional gain} = G_{ANT}$$

3.2 Test Plots

