

## Appendix C: Test results

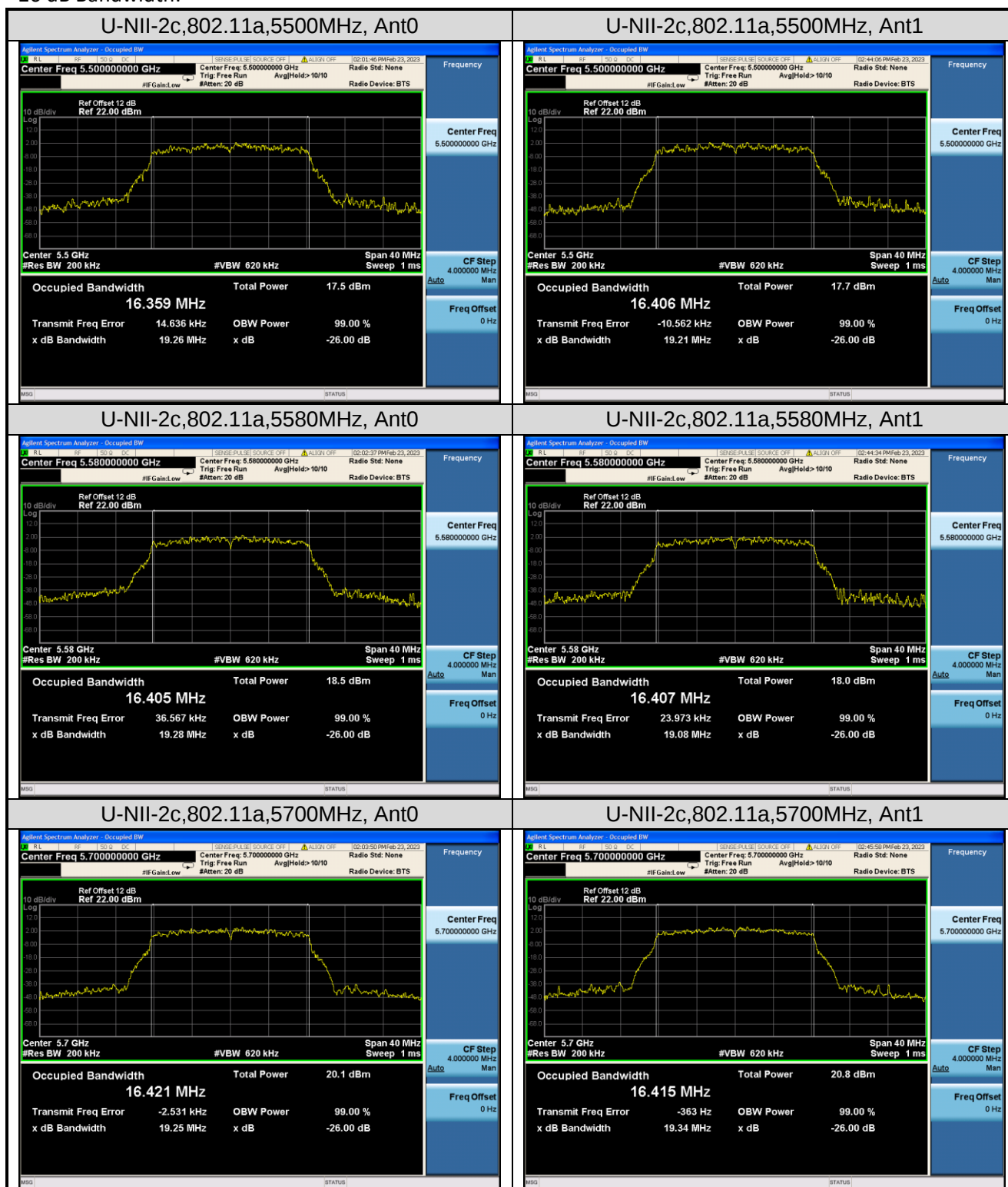
### 1 26 dB Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth

#### 1.1 Test Data

| U-NII-2c 26 dB Bandwidth & 99% Occupied Bandwidth |                      |      |                       |                              |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Mode                                              | Test Frequency (MHz) | Ant  | 26 dB Bandwidth (MHz) | 99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz) | Result |
| 802.11a                                           | 5500                 | Ant0 | 19.26                 | 16.491                       | Pass   |
|                                                   |                      | Ant1 | 19.21                 | 16.459                       | Pass   |
|                                                   | 5580                 | Ant0 | 19.28                 | 16.509                       | Pass   |
|                                                   |                      | Ant1 | 19.08                 | 16.531                       | Pass   |
|                                                   | 5700                 | Ant0 | 19.25                 | 16.413                       | Pass   |
|                                                   |                      | Ant1 | 19.34                 | 16.481                       | Pass   |

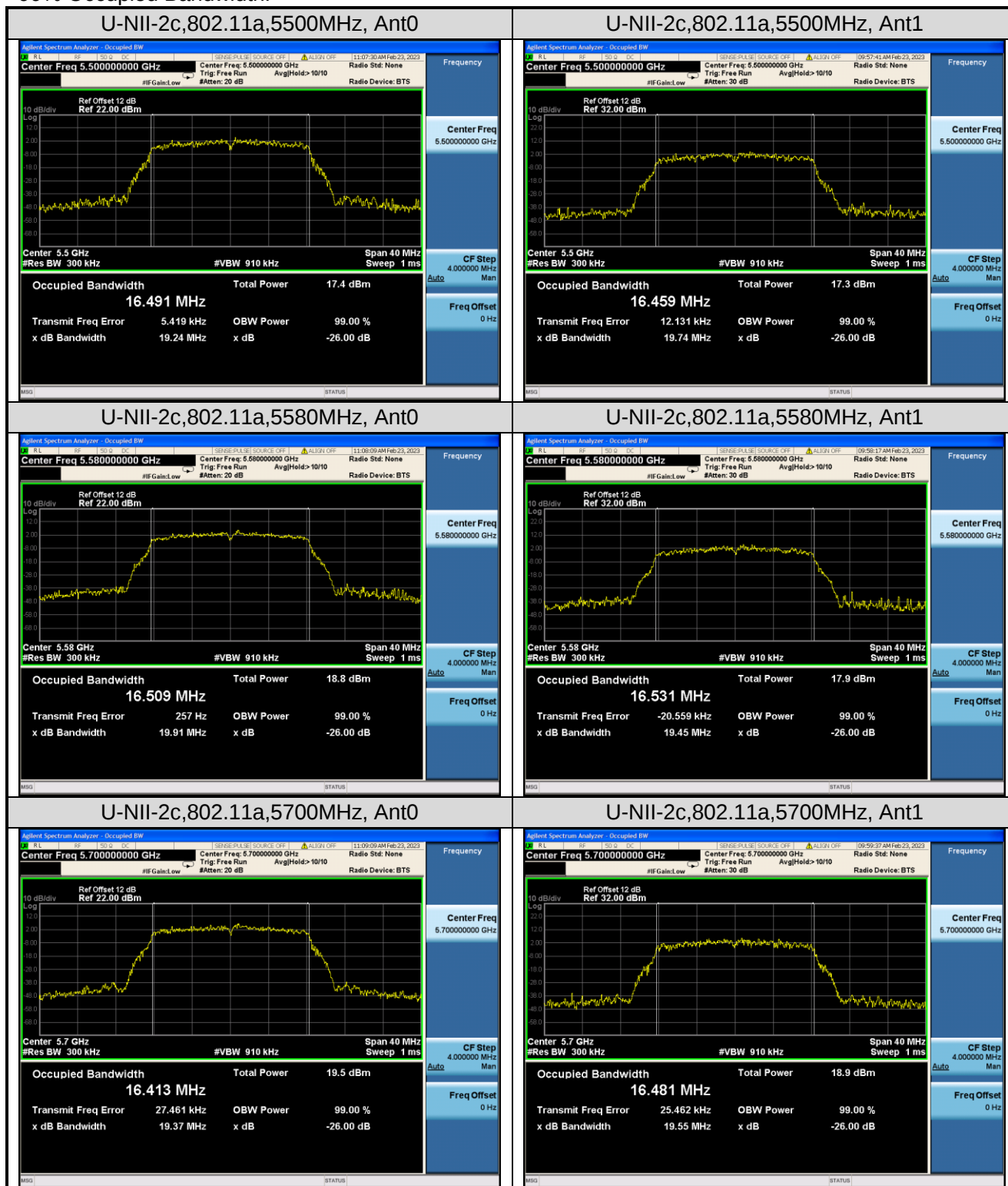
## 1.2 Test Plots

26 dB Bandwidth:



## TEST REPORT

99% Occupied Bandwidth:



## 2 AVGSA Output Power

### 2.1 Test Data

| U-NII-2c AVGSA Output Power |                      |      |                        |                 |                 |        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Mode                        | Test Frequency (MHz) | Ant  | Duty Cycle Factor (dB) | Max Power (dBm) | FCC Limit (dBm) | Result |
| 802.11a                     | 5500                 | Ant0 | 1.19                   | 12.92           | 23.81           | Pass   |
|                             |                      | Ant1 |                        | 12.27           |                 |        |
|                             | 5580                 | Ant0 |                        | 13.04           | 23.81           | Pass   |
|                             |                      | Ant1 |                        | 12.45           |                 |        |
|                             | 5700                 | Ant0 |                        | 13.63           | 23.81           | Pass   |
|                             |                      | Ant1 |                        | 13.46           |                 |        |

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,

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

IEEE 802.11a: the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.08 MHz

$11 \text{ dBm} + 10\log_{10}(19.08) = 23.81 \text{ dBm}$

$23.81 \text{ dBm} < 24 \text{ dBm}$

So the 23.81 dBm limit applicable

## AVGSA Power Spectral Density

### 2.2 Test Data

| U-NII-2c AVGSA Power Spectral Density |                      |      |                        |           |           |                 |        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Mode                                  | Test Frequency (MHz) | Ant  | Duty Cycle Factor (dB) | PSD (dBm) | RBW (kHz) | FCC Limit (dBm) | Result |
| 802.11a                               | 5500                 | Ant0 | 1.19                   | 2.825     | 1000      | 11              | Pass   |
|                                       |                      | Ant1 |                        | 2.119     |           |                 |        |
|                                       | 5580                 | Ant0 |                        | 3.259     | 1000      | 11              | Pass   |
|                                       |                      | Ant1 |                        | 3.604     |           |                 |        |
|                                       | 5700                 | Ant0 |                        | 4.330     | 1000      | 11              | Pass   |
|                                       |                      | Ant1 |                        | 4.234     |           |                 |        |

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,

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

## 2.3 Test Plots

