




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.: KR23-SRF0005 Page (1) of (167)	 KCTL
<p>1. Client</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ◦ Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea ◦ Date of Receipt : 2022-10-17 <p>2. Use of Report : Certification</p> <p>3. Name of Product / Model : Mobile phone / SM-A346M/DSN</p> <p>4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / Vietnam</p> <p>5. FCC ID : A3LSMA346M</p> <p>6. Date of Test : 2022-11-09 to 2023-01-04</p> <p>7. Location of Test : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent Testing Lab <input type="checkbox"/> On Site Testing (Address:65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)</p> <p>8. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247</p> <p>9. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report</p>		
Affirmation	Tested by Name : Sunghyun Yoon (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Seungyong Kim (Signature)
2023-01-06		
Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.		
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REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2023-01-06	Originally issued	-

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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

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1. General information

Client : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Factory : Samsung Electronics Vietnam Thai Nguyen Co., Ltd
Address : Yen Binh Industrial Park, Dong Tien Ward, Pho Yen Town, Thai Nguyen Province, Vietnam
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 : Mobile phone
Model : SM-A346M/DSN
Derivative model : SM-A346M/N
Modulation technique : DSSS, OFDM (802.11b/g/n)
Number of channels : 13 ch (20 MHz)
Power source : DC 3.88 V
Antenna specification : Antenna 1 : Metal+LDS Antenna
Antenna 2 : LDS Antenna
Antenna gain : Antenna 1 : -9.43 dBi
Antenna 2 : -9.03 dBi
Frequency range : 2 412 MHz ~ 2 472 MHz (802.11b/g/n_HT20)
Software version : A346M.001
Hardware version : REV1.0
Test device serial No. : Conducted : R3CT904N42Y
Radiated : R3CT904NAJE
Operation temperature : -20 °C ~ 60 °C

Note. The Product equality letter includes detailed information about the differences between basic and derivative model.

2.1. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

WLAN (11a/b/g/n/ac), Bluetooth (BDR/EDR/BLE), NR n5/66, LTE B2/4/5/12/13/17/26/41/66, GSM 850/1900, WCDMA 850/1700/1900, NFC

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
01	2 412
.	.
06	2 437
.	.
11	2 462
12	2 467
13	2 472

Table 2.1-1. 802.11b/g/n_HT20 mode

2.2. Simultaneous Tx Condition

The device supports simultaneous transmission operation, which allows for two channels to operate independent of one another in the Bluetooth, 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz bands simultaneously on each antenna.

Simultaneous Tx condition – not RSDB

Mode	# of TX	WLAN 5 GHz		WLAN 2.4 GHz		Bluetooth	Report
		ANT 1	ANT 2	ANT 1	ANT 2	ANT 1	
Bluetooth + WLAN	2	-	-	-	O	O	√
	2	-	O	-	-	O	

Notes.

Simultaneous condition was performed as a worst case which is configured as a combination of lowest margin for each mode during radiated spurious emission.

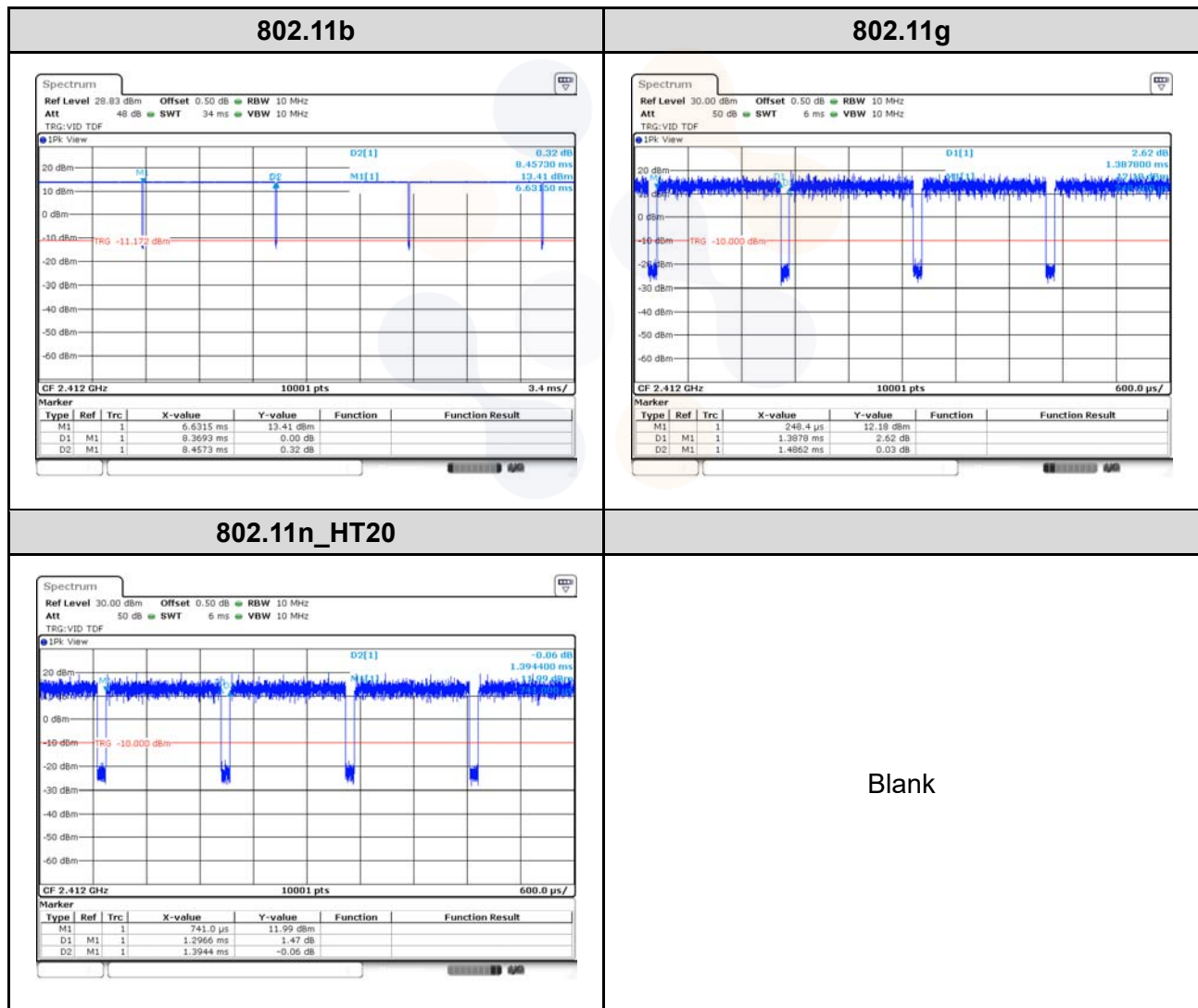
2.3. Duty Cycle Factor

SISO

Test mode	Period (ms)	On time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11b	8.457	8.369	0.989 6	98.96	0.05
802.11g	1.486	1.388	0.934 1	93.41	0.30
802.11n_HT20	1.394	1.297	0.930 4	93.04	0.31

Notes.

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

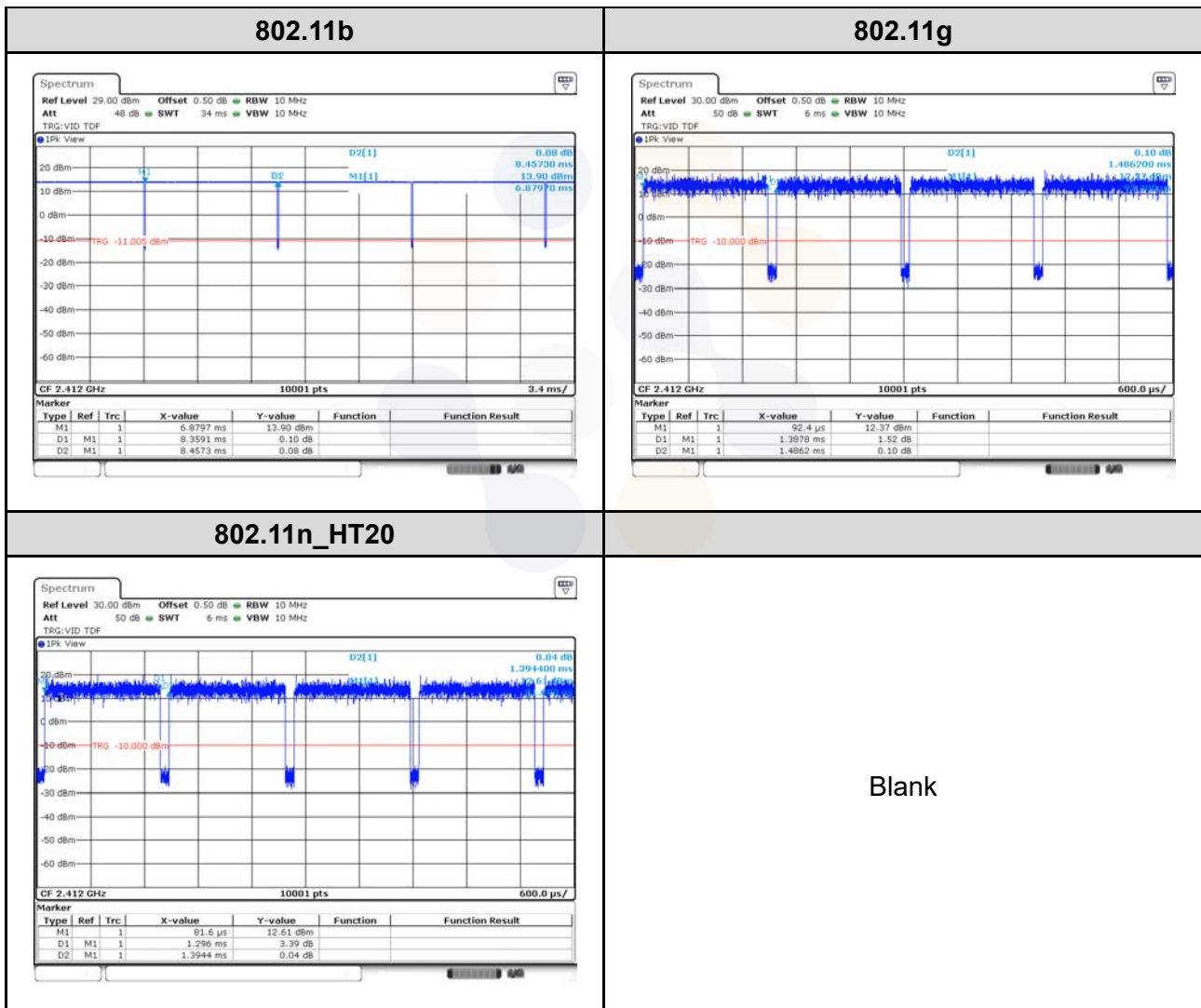


MIMO

Test mode	Period (ms)	On time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11b	8.457	8.359	0.988 4	98.84	0.05
802.11g	1.486	1.388	0.934 1	93.41	0.30
802.11n_HT20	1.394	1.296	0.929 7	92.97	0.32

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%



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 the below antennas (Internal antenna) permanently attached
Antenna 1 : Metal+LDS Antenna, Antenna 2 : LDS Antenna
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.



3.1 Antenna information

Mode	SISO		CDD	MIMO
	ANT 1	ANT 2	ANT 1 + 2	ANT 1 + 2
802.11b	√	√	√	X
802.11g	√	√	√	X
802.11n HT20	√	√	√	√

√ = Support, X = Not support

3.2 Directional Gain Calculations

According to clause F), 2), d), (i) of KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output, Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas as below.

Directional Antenna Gain

ANT 1 Gain (dBi)	ANT 2 Gain (dBi)	Combined Gain (dBi)
-9.43	-9.03	-6.22

Note.

Unequal antenna gains, with equal transmit powers. For antenna gains given by G_1, G_2, \dots, G_N dBi
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G_1/20} + 10^{G_2/20} + \dots + 10^{G_N/20})^2 / N_{ANT}]$ dB i

Sample calculation

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{-9.43/20} + 10^{-9.03/20})^2 / 2] = -6.22$ dB i

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		Pass
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB channel bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emissions		Pass
15.247(d)	Conducted Spurious Emissions		Pass
15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes:

- All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
- According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. 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.
- 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
- All the radiated tests have been performed several case. (Stand-alone, with accessories (DLC Cable etc.))
 - Worst case: stand-alone
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ◆ ANSI C63.10-2013
 - ◆ KDB 558074 D01 v05r02
 - ◆ KDB 662911 D01 v02r01
- The worst-case data rate were:
 - 802.11b mode: 1Mbps
 - 802.11g mode: 6Mbps
 - 802.11n_HT20 mode: MCS0

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 or 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 (\pm)	
Conducted RF power	0.9 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.1 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	Below 30 MHz:	2.4 dB
	30 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	2.3 dB
	1 000 MHz ~ 18 000 MHz	5.6 dB
	Above 18 000 MHz	5.7 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	1.6 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	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.

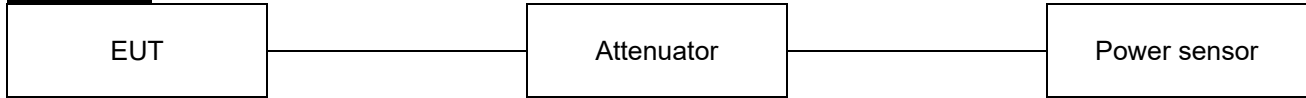
Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	9.64	9 000	11.63
50	9.93	10 000	11.85
100	10.22	11 000	11.62
200	10.26	12 000	11.74
300	10.34	13 000	12.35
400	10.40	14 000	12.26
500	10.64	15 000	12.08
600	10.71	16 000	12.67
700	10.75	17 000	12.27
800	10.75	18 000	12.53
900	10.83	19 000	12.68
1 000	10.84	20 000	12.56
2 000	11.48	21 000	13.33
3 000	11.80	22 000	13.18
4 000	12.03	23 000	12.95
5 000	12.61	24 000	13.28
6 000	13.00	25 000	13.09
7 000	11.20	26 000	13.96
8 000	11.34	26 500	13.15

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

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 MHz, 2 400-2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725-5 850 MHz 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

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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 $\leq RBW/2$ 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 \geq 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 \geq DTS bandwidth.
- b) Set VBW $\geq [3 \times RBW]$.
- c) Set span $\geq [3 \times RBW]$.
- 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.

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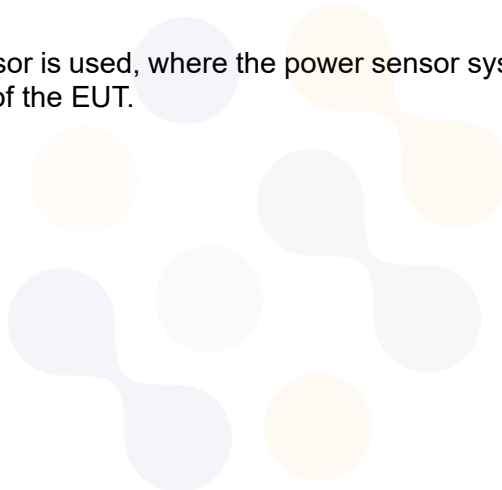
11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)

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

SISO_ANT1

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Measured output power				Limit (dBm)
		Reading (dBm)		DCF (dB)	Result (dBm)	
		Peak	Average		Average	
802.11b	2 412	20.67	18.12	-	18.12	30
	2 437	20.38	17.84		17.84	
	2 462	19.97	17.33		17.33	
	2 467	9.59	5.83		5.83	
	2 472	7.43	2.52		2.52	
802.11g	2 412	24.88	15.60	0.30	15.90	
	2 437	25.00	15.32		15.62	
	2 462	24.42	14.25		14.55	
	2 467	15.38	4.12		4.42	
	2 472	11.68	0.60		0.90	
802.11n HT20	2 412	25.52	15.38	0.31	15.69	
	2 437	25.82	16.09		16.40	
	2 462	24.77	13.09		13.40	
	2 467	17.18	4.00		4.31	
	2 472	13.32	0.42		0.73	

Notes:

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

SISO_ANT2

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Measured output power			Limit (dBm)	
		Reading (dBm)		DCF (dB)		Result (dBm)
		Peak	Average			Average
802.11b	2 412	20.51	18.08	-	18.08	30
	2 437	21.08	18.47		18.47	
	2 462	20.14	17.69		17.69	
	2 467	8.93	5.41		5.41	
	2 472	7.48	2.68		2.68	
802.11g	2 412	24.61	15.31	0.30	15.61	
	2 437	25.31	15.78		16.08	
	2 462	23.92	14.16		14.46	
	2 467	15.33	4.07		4.37	
	2 472	11.62	0.39		0.69	
802.11n HT20	2 412	24.83	15.13	0.31	15.44	
	2 437	25.83	16.52		16.83	
	2 462	24.42	13.99		14.30	
	2 467	17.31	4.03		4.34	
	2 472	13.26	0.29		0.60	

Notes:

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

MIMO_ANT1+ANT2

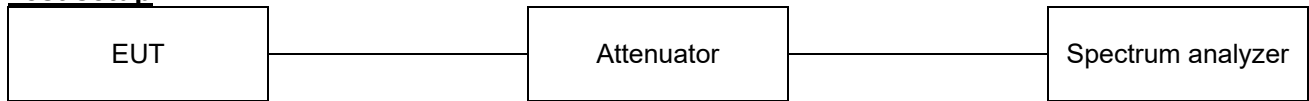
Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Measured output power						Limit (dBm)	
		Reading (dBm)				DCF (dB)	Result (dBm)		
		Peak		Average			Peak		Average
		ANT 1	ANT 2	ANT 1	ANT 2		ANT1 + ANT2		ANT1 + ANT2
802.11b	2412	20.98	18.43	19.84	17.40	-	23.46	20.96	30
	2437	20.75	18.15	20.47	17.80		23.62	20.99	
	2462	19.94	17.41	18.52	16.09		22.30	19.81	
	2467	9.60	5.95	8.85	5.53		12.25	8.76	
	2472	7.04	2.50	7.45	2.74		10.26	5.63	
802.11g	2412	24.88	15.93	24.15	14.74	0.30	27.54	18.68	
	2437	25.18	15.58	24.63	15.20		27.92	18.70	
	2462	24.55	14.53	23.10	13.05		26.90	17.16	
	2467	15.65	4.32	14.78	3.42		18.25	7.20	
	2472	11.80	0.70	11.80	0.58		14.81	3.95	
802.11n HT20	2412	25.25	15.74	24.47	14.79	0.32	27.89	18.62	
	2437	25.55	16.38	25.45	16.20		28.51	19.62	
	2462	24.91	13.84	23.71	12.56		27.36	16.57	
	2467	17.36	4.23	16.63	3.54		20.02	7.23	
	2472	13.35	0.58	13.23	0.68		16.30	3.96	

Notes:

1. Result(dB m) = $10\log(10^{(ANT1/10)}+10^{(ANT2/10)})$ (dB m)

7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(e), for digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.10.2

Test settings

Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

- 1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW to: $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- 4) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

Test results

SISO_ANT1

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Result (dBm/ 3kHz)	Limit (dBm/ 3kHz)
802.11b	2412	-5.60	8.00
	2437	-6.18	
	2462	-6.36	
	2467	-17.85	
	2472	-21.39	
802.11g	2412	-9.73	
	2437	-10.36	
	2462	-11.35	
	2467	-21.93	
	2472	-24.62	
802.11n HT20	2412	-10.40	
	2437	-9.83	
	2462	-12.56	
	2467	-21.83	
	2472	-24.46	

SISO_ANT2

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Result (dBm/ 3kHz)	Limit (dBm/ 3kHz)
802.11b	2412	-5.84	8.00
	2437	-5.24	
	2462	-6.13	
	2467	-18.46	
	2472	-21.19	
802.11g	2412	-9.98	
	2437	-10.23	
	2462	-12.30	
	2467	-21.67	
	2472	-24.75	
802.11n HT20	2412	-10.18	
	2437	-9.88	
	2462	-11.46	
	2467	-20.72	
	2472	-24.76	

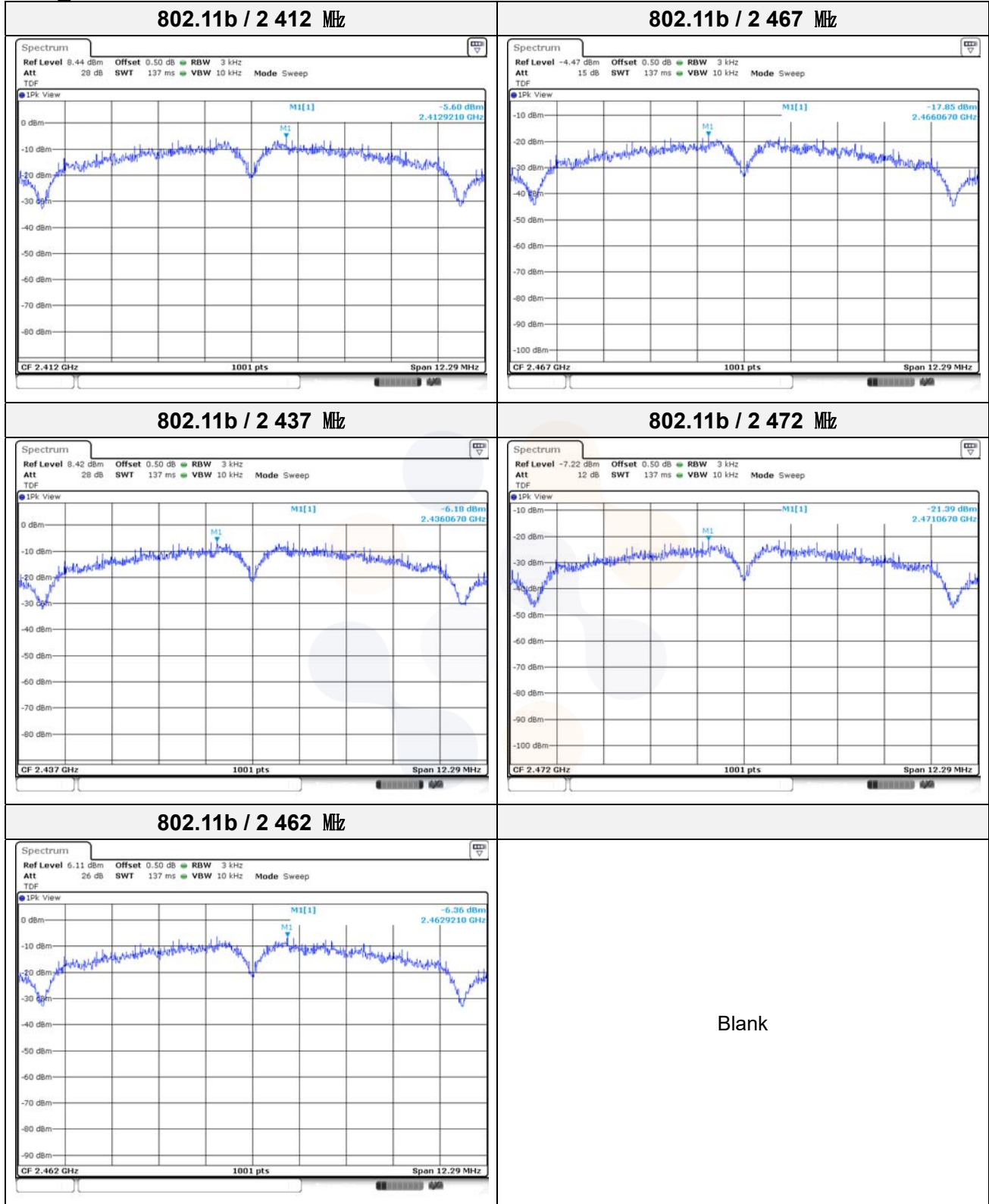
MIMO_ANT1+ANT2

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBm/ 3kHz)		Result (dBm/ 3kHz)	Limit (dBm/ 3kHz)
		ANT 1	ANT 2		
802.11b	2412	-5.52	-6.58	-3.01	8.00
	2437	-5.60	-5.93	-2.75	
	2462	-6.19	-7.74	-3.89	
	2467	-17.70	-18.35	-15.00	
	2472	-21.36	-21.16	-18.25	
802.11g	2412	-10.14	-11.39	-7.71	
	2437	-9.64	-11.10	-7.30	
	2462	-11.95	-13.05	-9.45	
	2467	-21.79	-22.07	-18.92	
	2472	-24.81	-25.32	-22.05	
802.11n HT20	2412	-9.94	-10.56	-7.23	
	2437	-9.42	-8.98	-6.18	
	2462	-11.70	-12.07	-8.87	
	2467	-21.61	-20.86	-18.21	
	2472	-25.01	-23.06	-20.92	

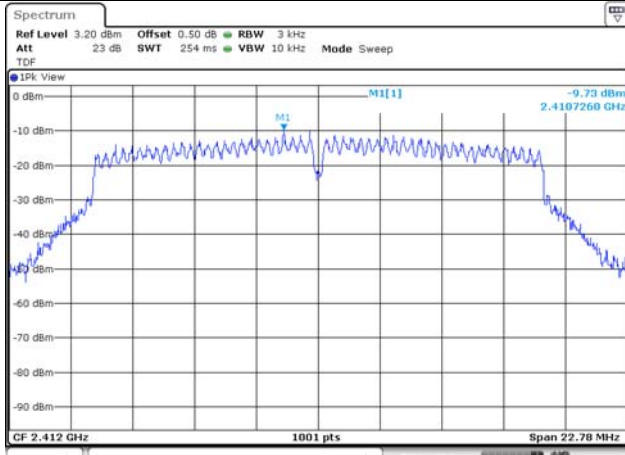
Notes:

1. Result(dB m) = $10\log(10^{(Ant1/10)}+10^{(ant2/10)})$ (dB m)

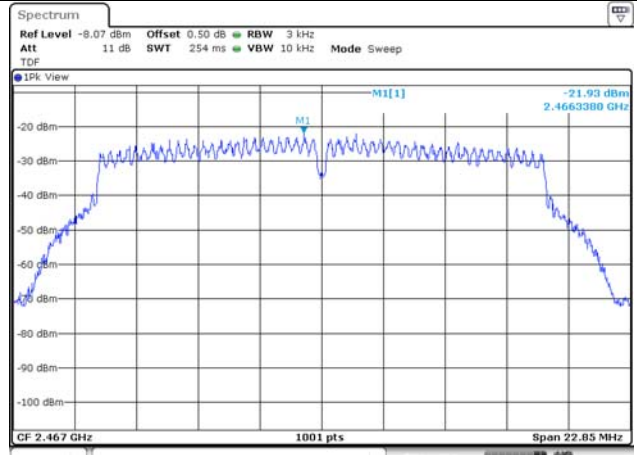
SISO_ANT1



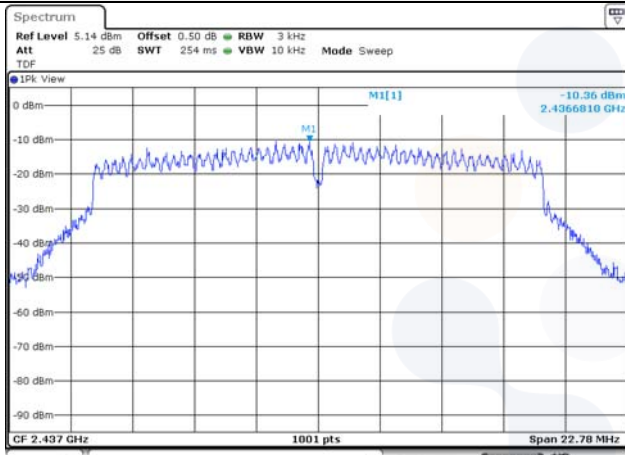
802.11g / 2 412 MHz



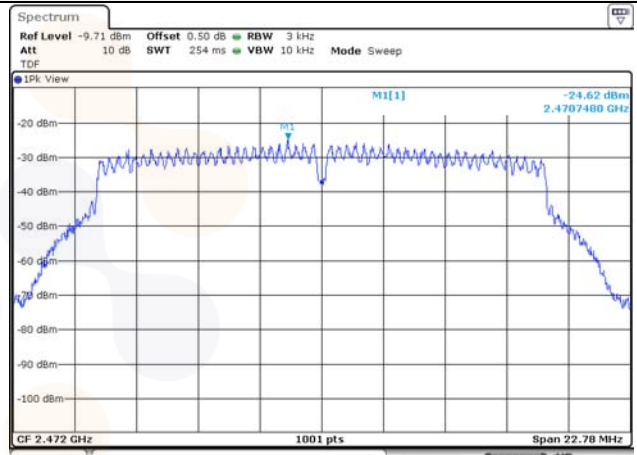
802.11g / 2 467 MHz



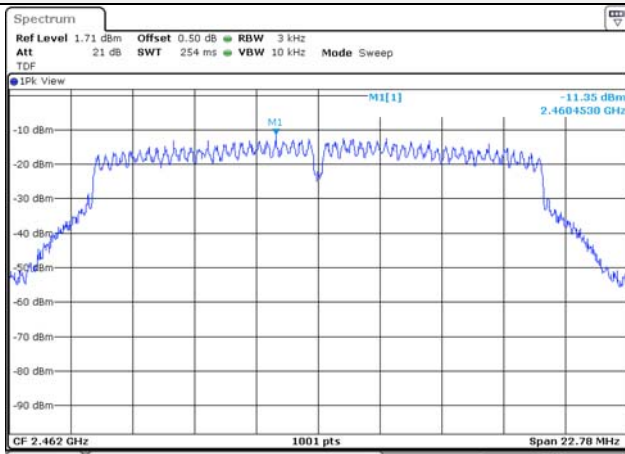
802.11g / 2 437 MHz



802.11g / 2 472 MHz

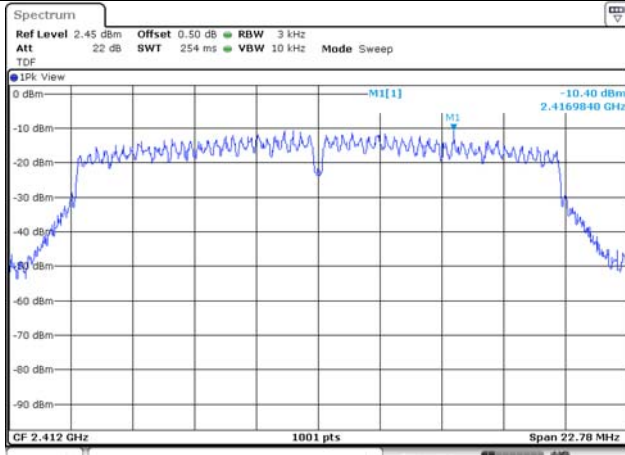


802.11g / 2 462 MHz

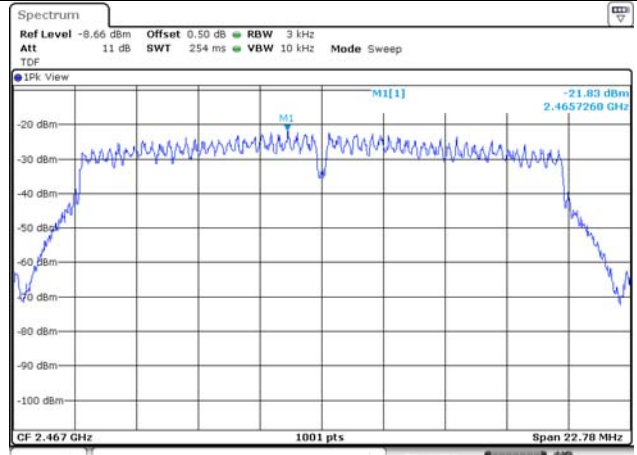


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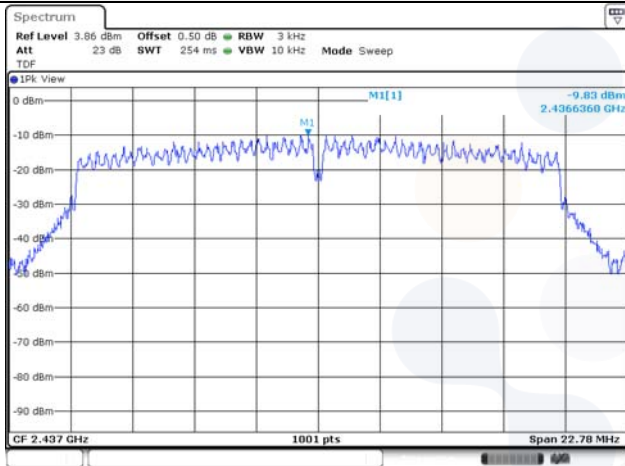
802.11n HT20 / 2 412 MHz



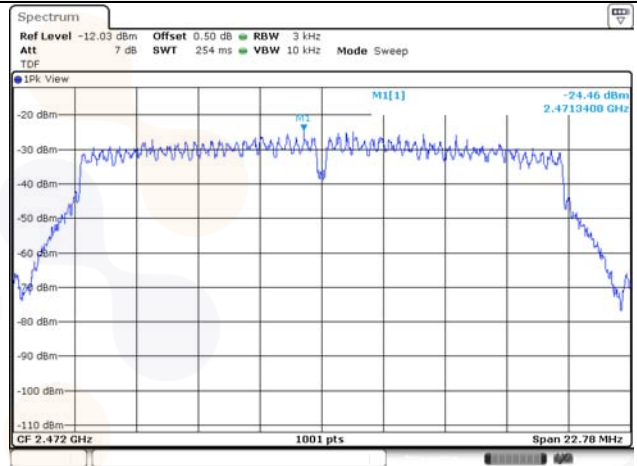
802.11n HT20 / 2 467 MHz



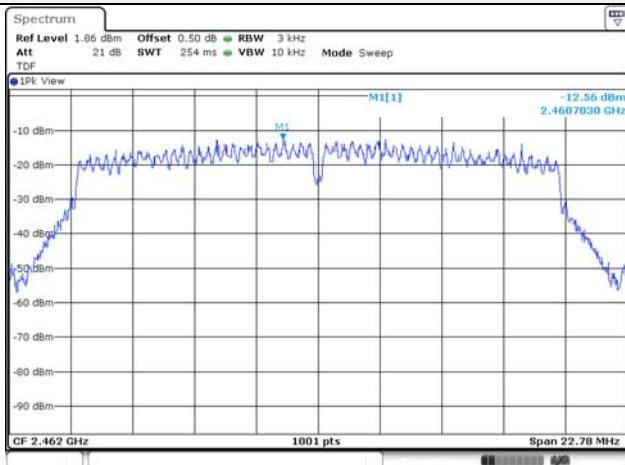
802.11n HT20 / 2 437 MHz



802.11n HT20 / 2 472 MHz

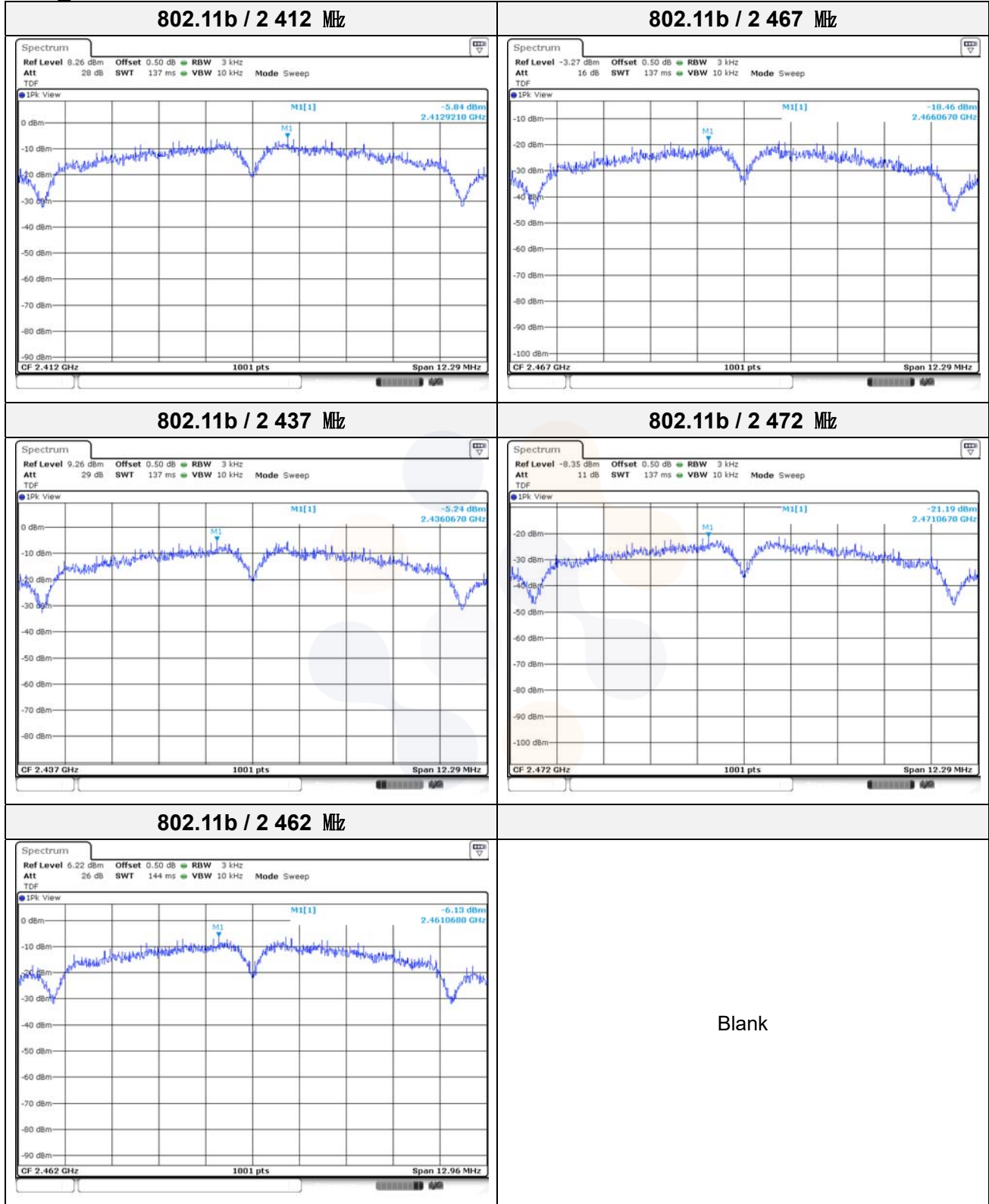


802.11n HT20 / 2 462 MHz

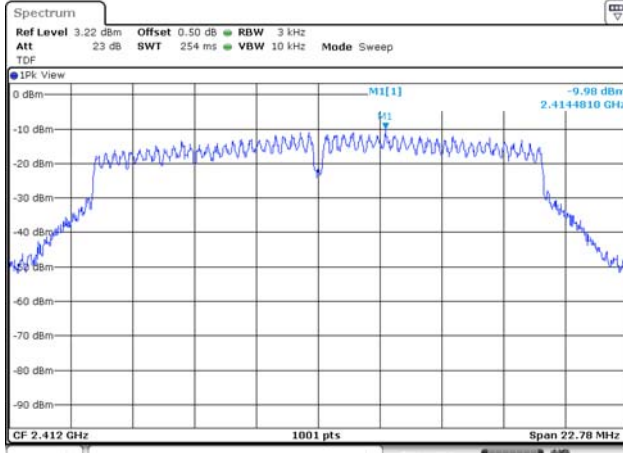


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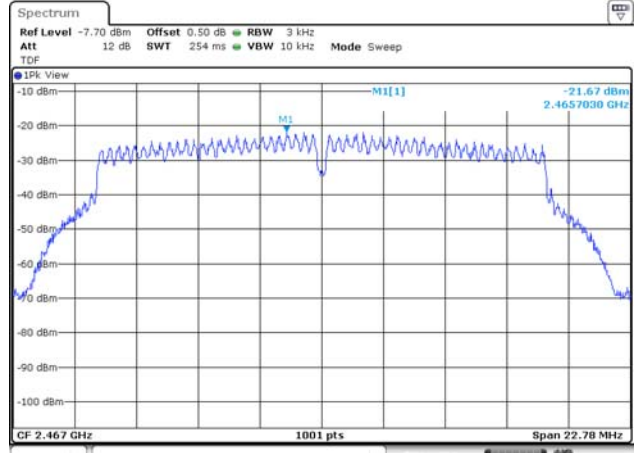
SISO_ANT2



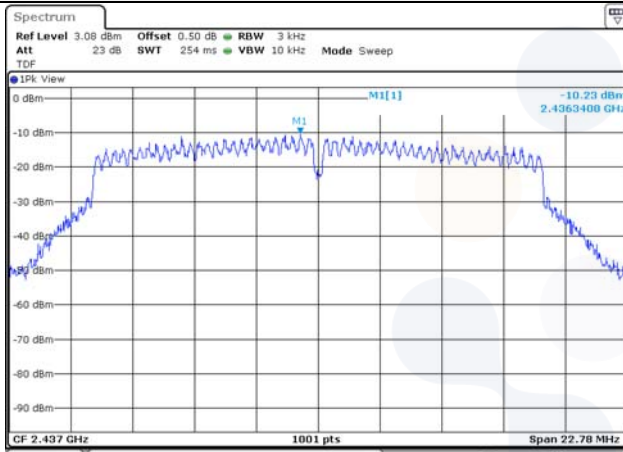
802.11g / 2 412 MHz



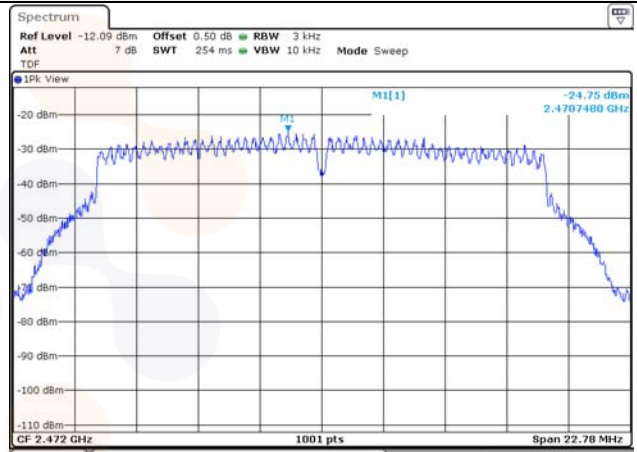
802.11g / 2 467 MHz



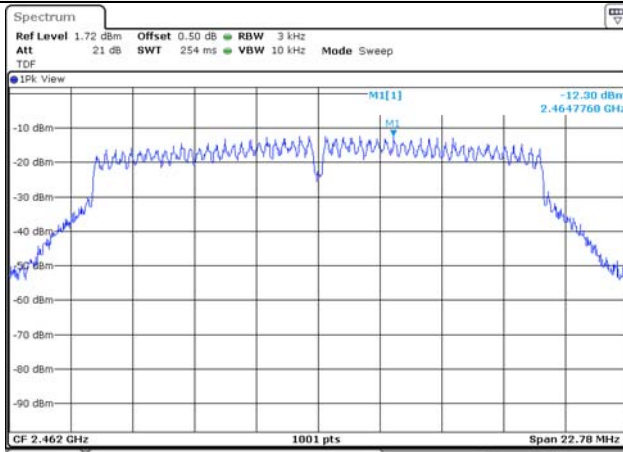
802.11g / 2 437 MHz



802.11g / 2 472 MHz

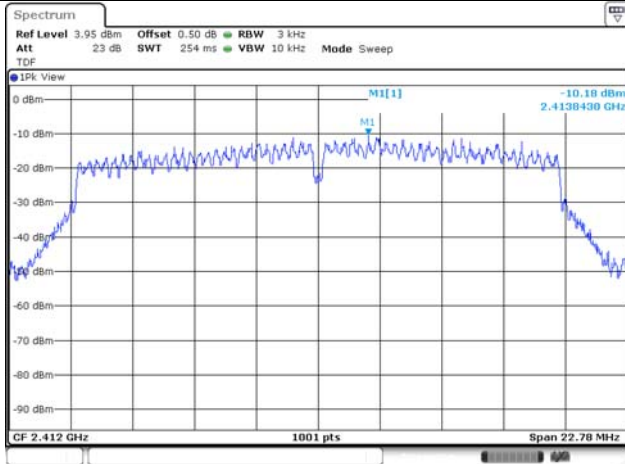


802.11g / 2 462 MHz

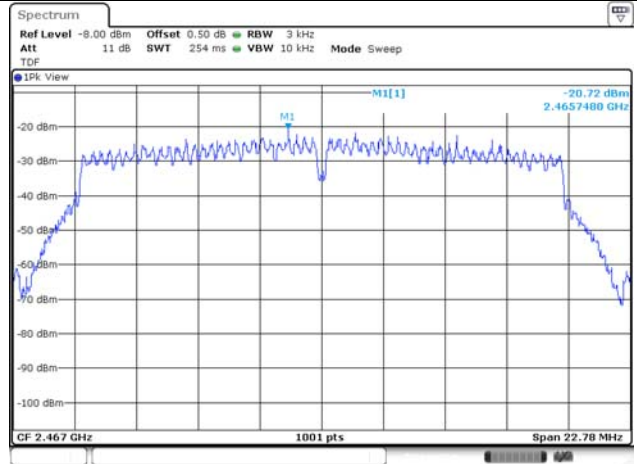


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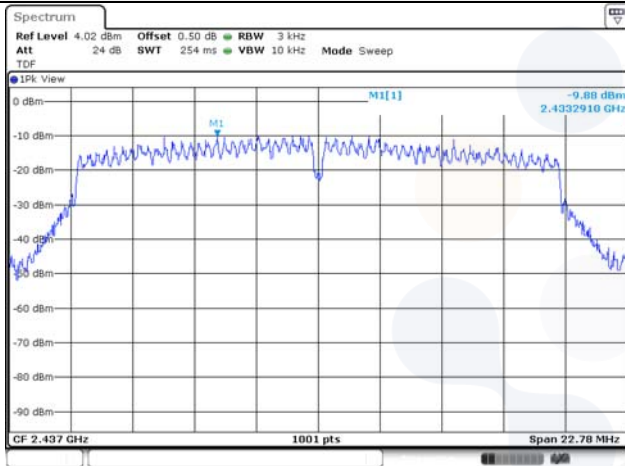
802.11n HT20 / 2 412 MHz



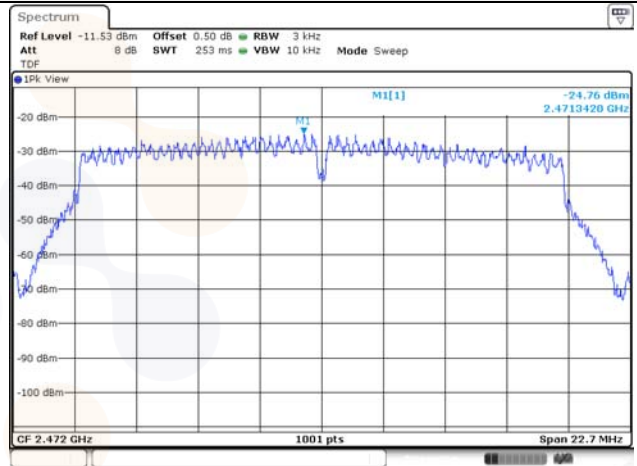
802.11n HT20 / 2 467 MHz



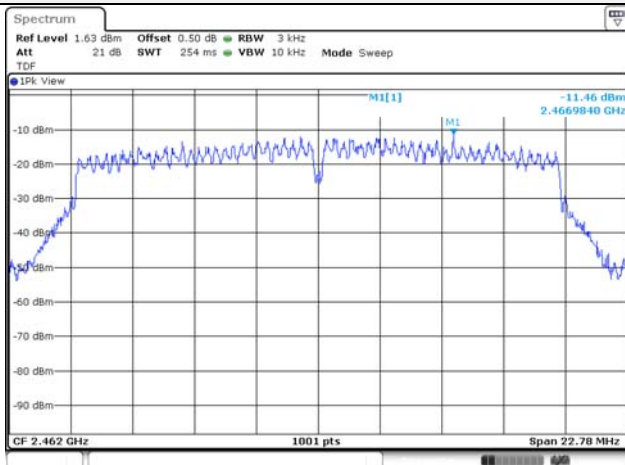
802.11n HT20 / 2 437 MHz



802.11n HT20 / 2 472 MHz

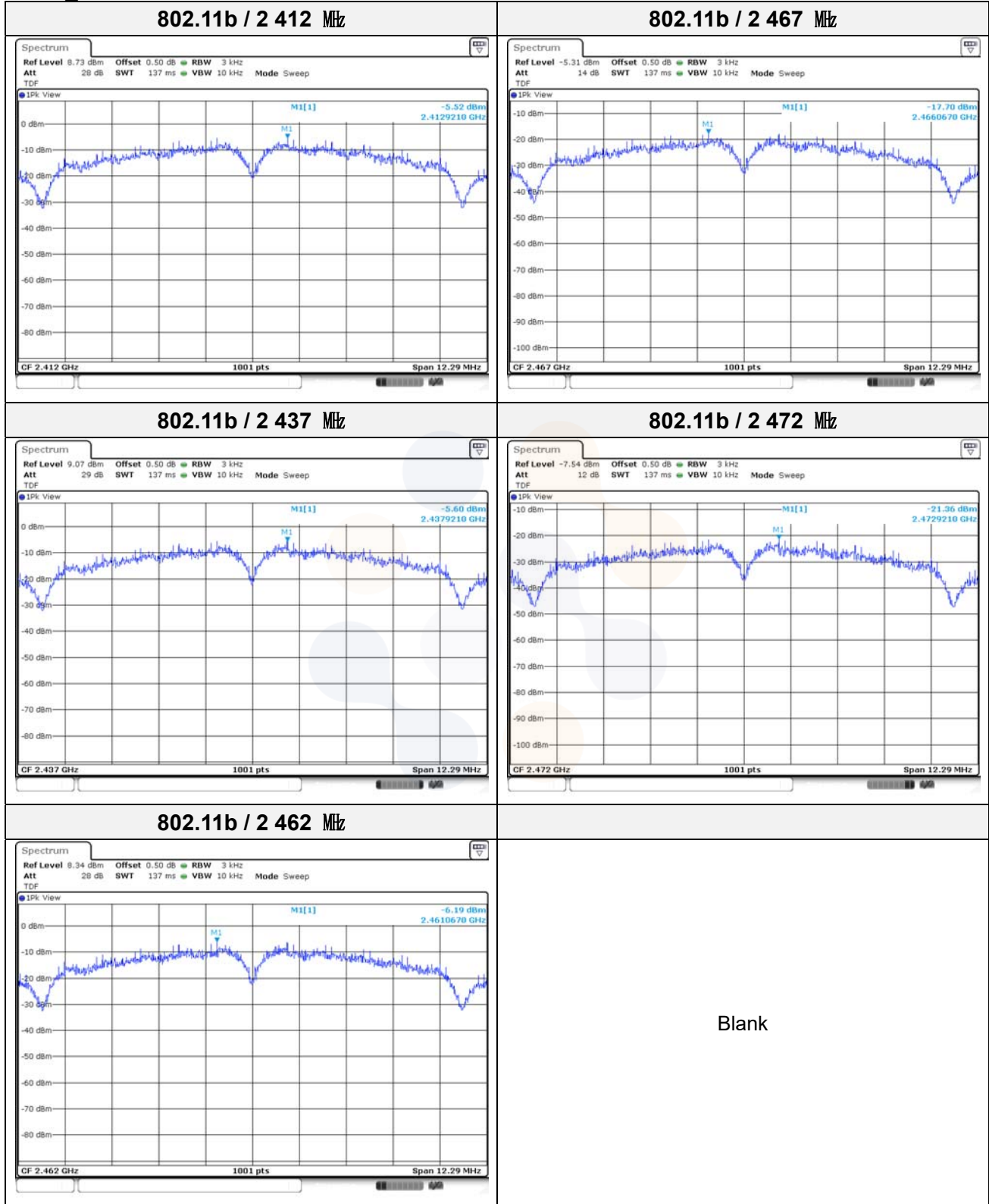


802.11n HT20 / 2 462 MHz

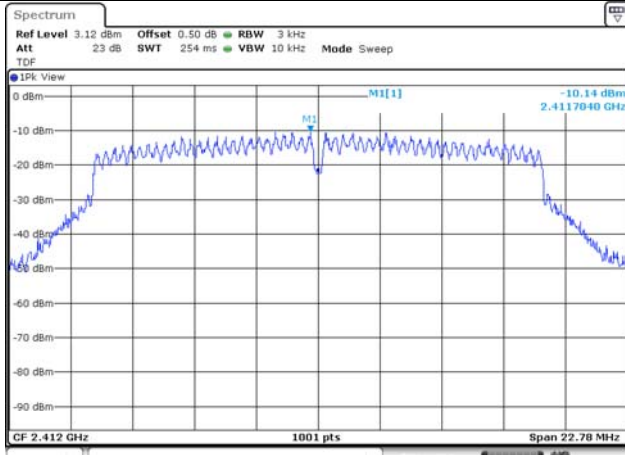


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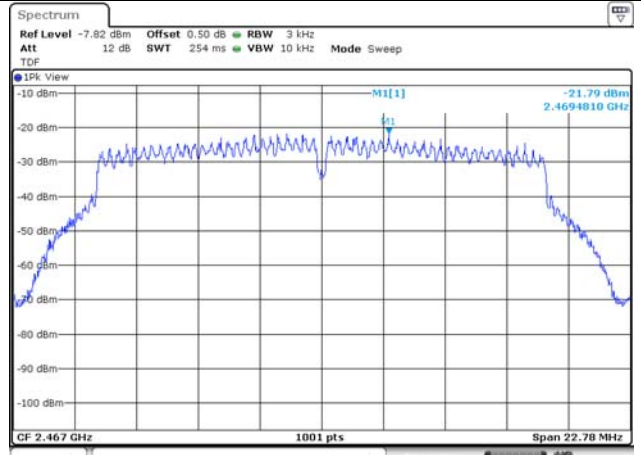
MIMO_ANT1



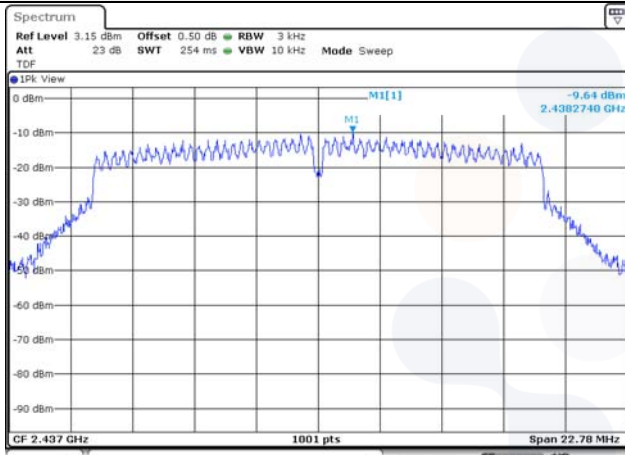
802.11g / 2 412 MHz



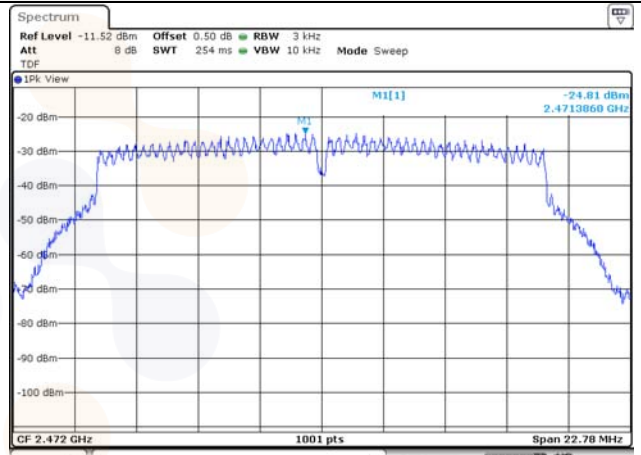
802.11g / 2 467 MHz



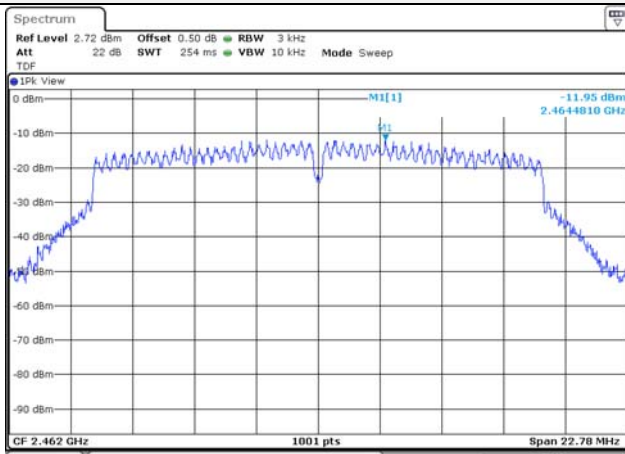
802.11g / 2 437 MHz



802.11g / 2 472 MHz

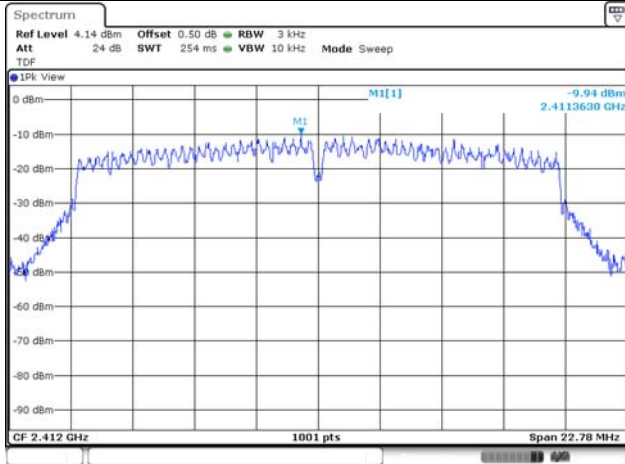


802.11g / 2 462 MHz

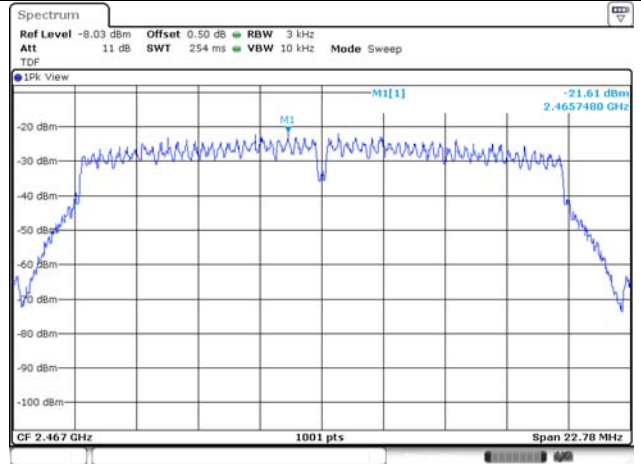


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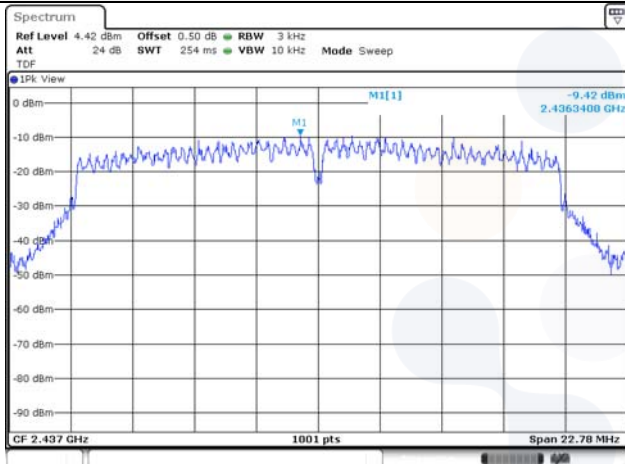
802.11n HT20 / 2 412 MHz



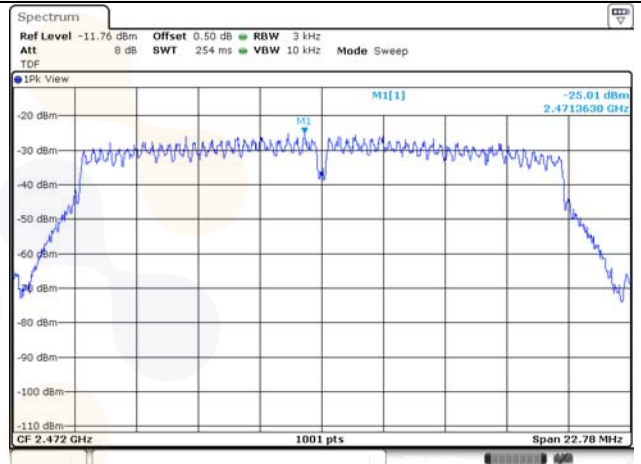
802.11n HT20 / 2 467 MHz



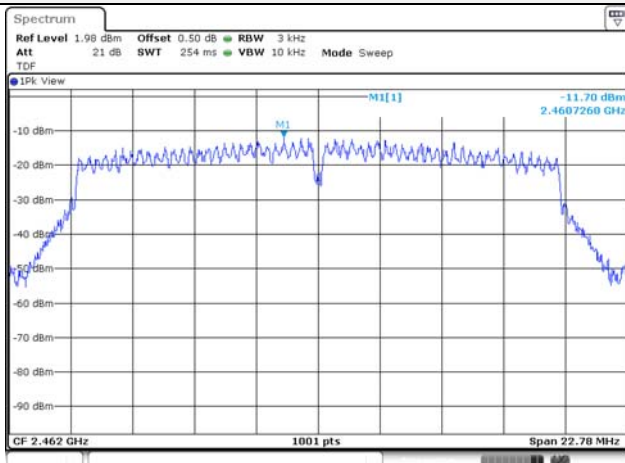
802.11n HT20 / 2 437 MHz



802.11n HT20 / 2 472 MHz

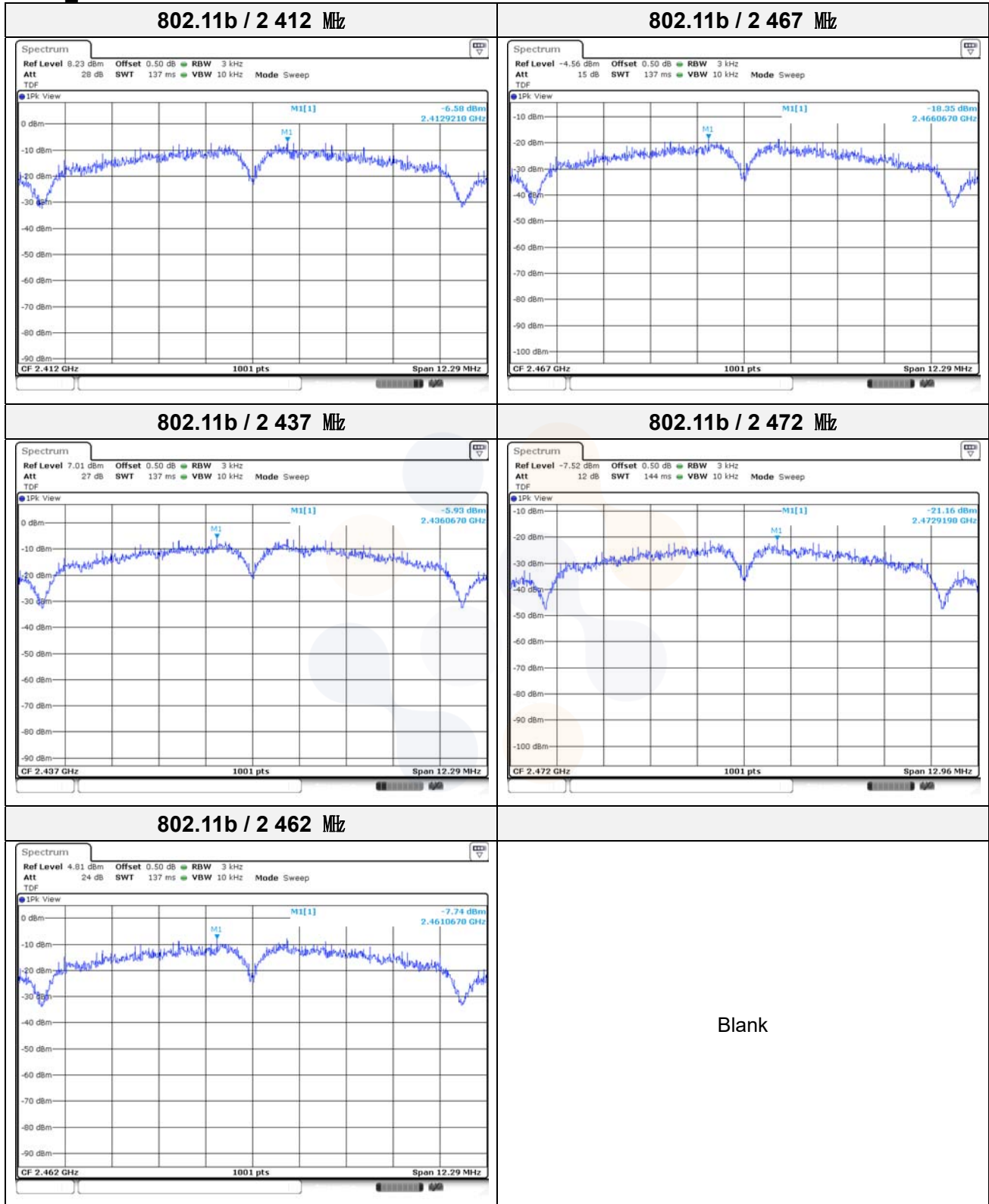


802.11n HT20 / 2 462 MHz

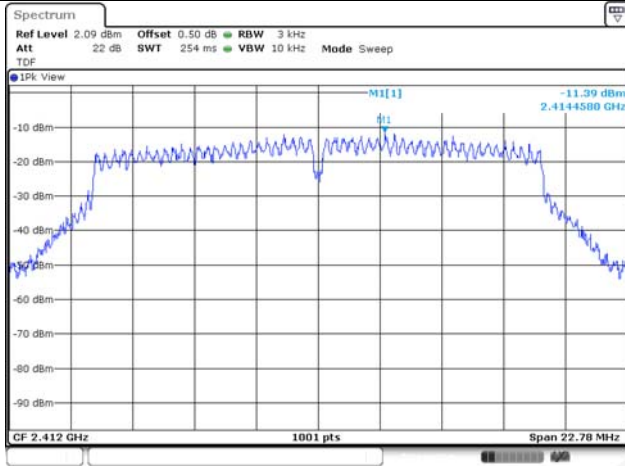


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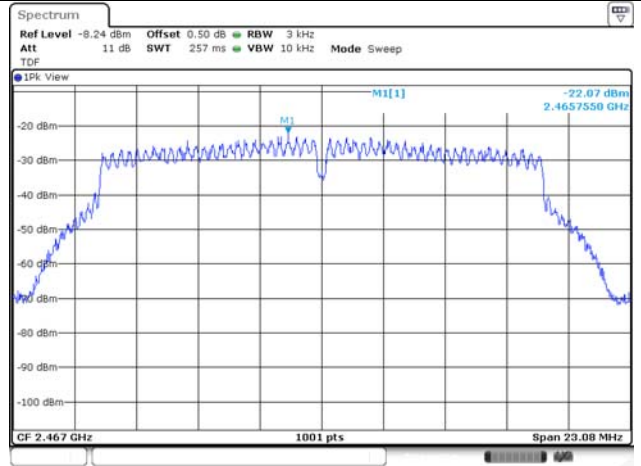
MIMO_ANT2



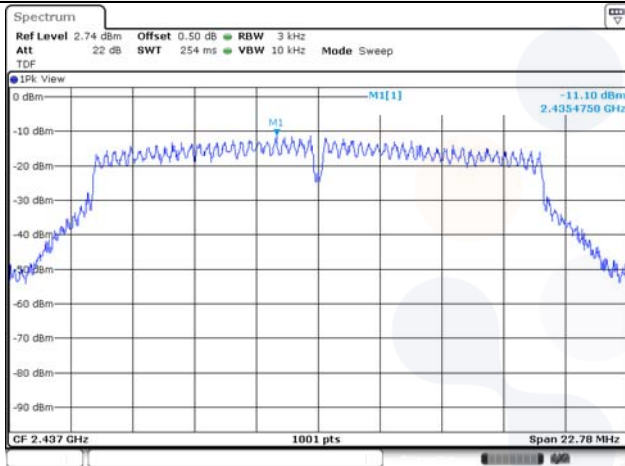
802.11g / 2 412 MHz



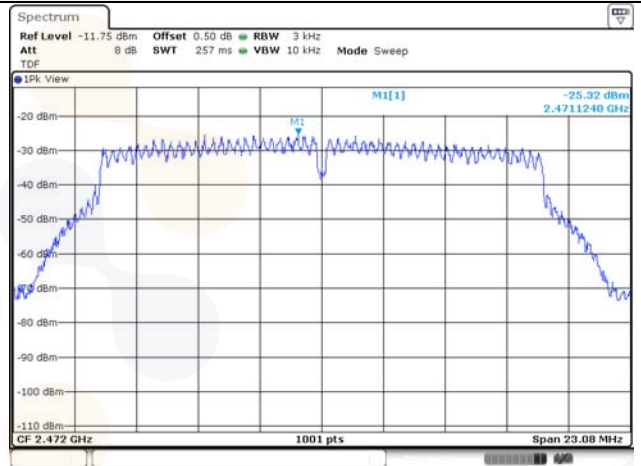
802.11g / 2 467 MHz



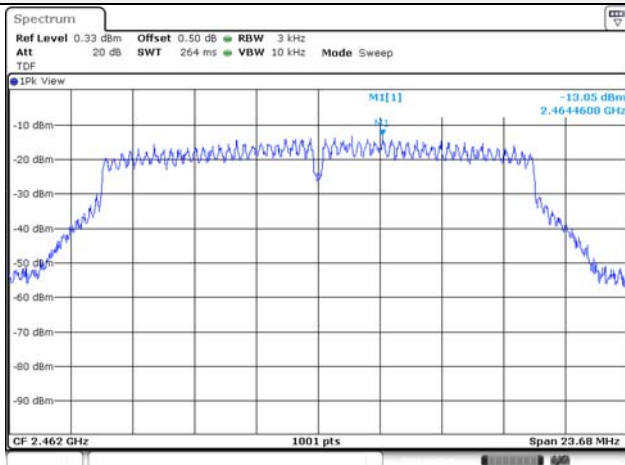
802.11g / 2 437 MHz



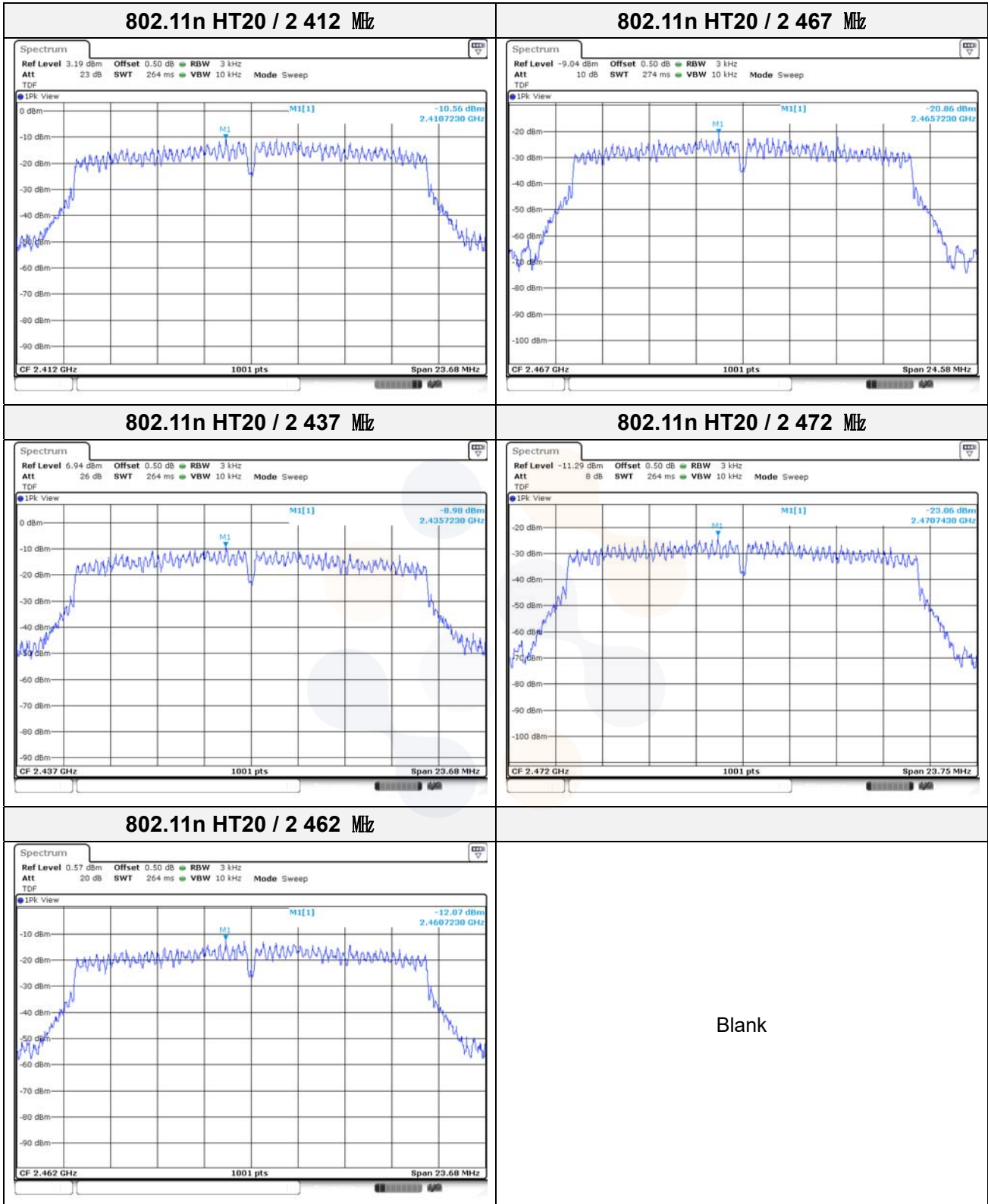
802.11g / 2 472 MHz



802.11g / 2 462 MHz

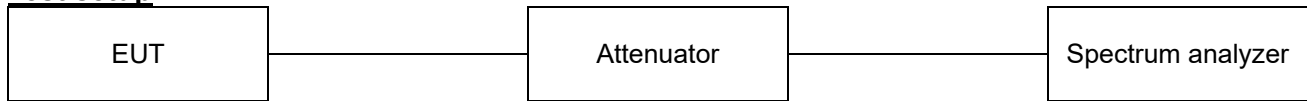


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7.3. 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth)

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2), Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2 400–2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725–5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.8.2

Test settings

DTS bandwidth

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the modulated DTS bandwidth.

Option 1

- 1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- 2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- 3) Detector = Peak.
- 4) Trace mode = max hold.
- 5) Sweep = auto couple.
- 6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Option 2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described in 11.8.1 (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW, and peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be ≥ 6 dB.

Test results

SISO_ANT1

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth(MHz)
802.11b	2412	8.19
	2437	8.19
	2462	8.19
	2467	8.19
	2472	8.19
802.11g	2412	15.18
	2437	15.18
	2462	15.18
	2467	15.23
	2472	15.18
802.11n HT20	2412	15.18
	2437	15.18
	2462	15.18
	2467	15.18
	2472	15.18

SISO_ANT2

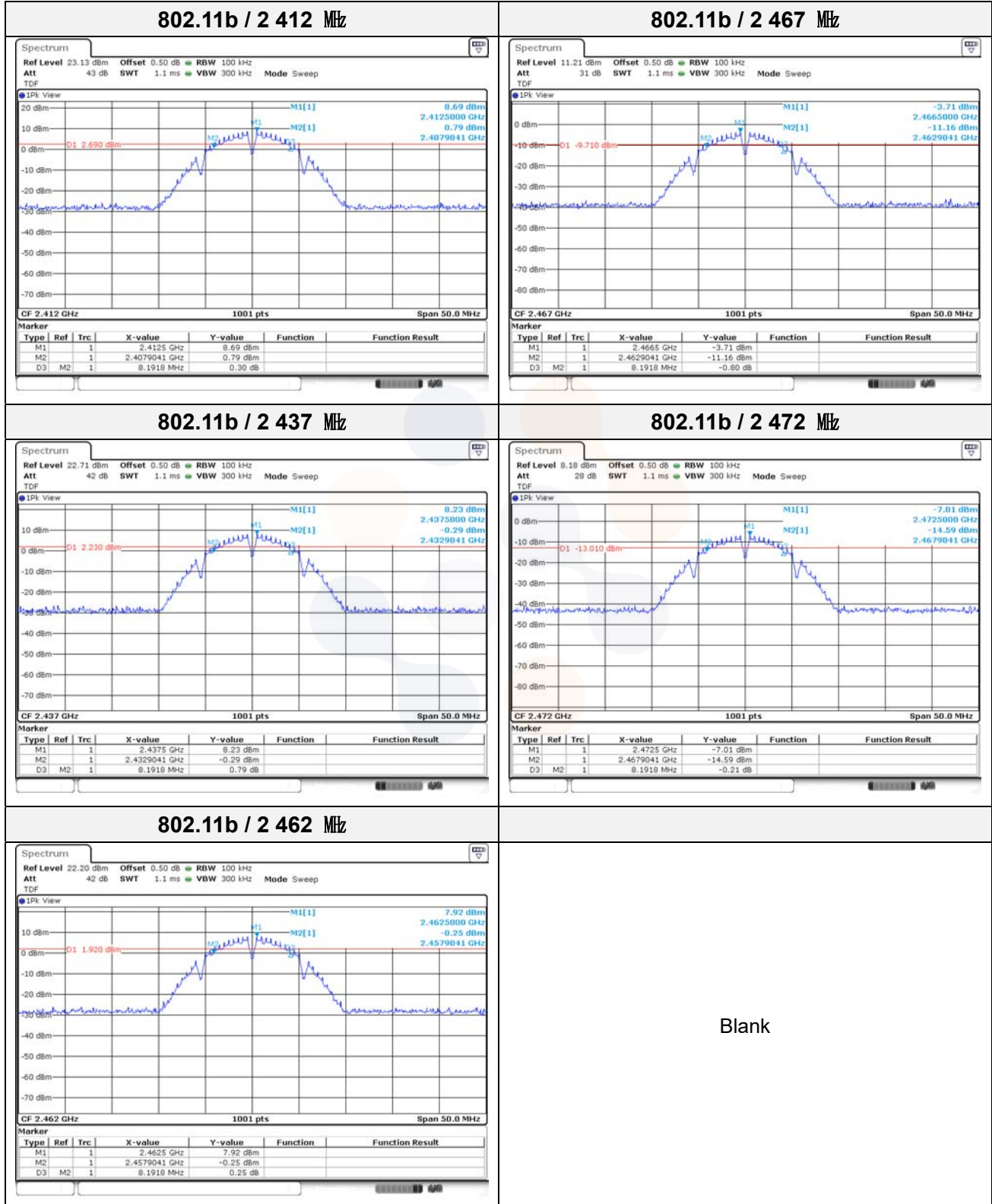
Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth(MHz)
802.11b	2412	8.19
	2437	8.19
	2462	8.64
	2467	8.19
	2472	8.19
802.11g	2412	15.18
	2437	15.18
	2462	15.18
	2467	15.18
	2472	15.18
802.11n HT20	2412	15.18
	2437	15.18
	2462	15.18
	2467	15.18
	2472	15.13

MIMO_ANT1+ANT2

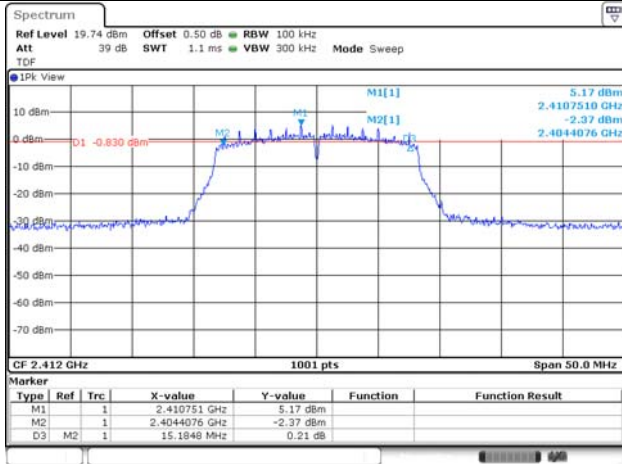
Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth(MHz)	
		ANT 1	ANT 2
802.11b	2412	8.19	8.19
	2437	8.19	8.19
	2462	8.19	8.19
	2467	8.19	8.19
	2472	8.19	8.64
802.11g	2412	15.18	15.18
	2437	15.18	15.18
	2462	15.18	15.78
	2467	15.18	15.38
	2472	15.18	15.38
802.11n HT20	2412	15.18	15.78
	2437	15.18	15.78
	2462	15.18	15.78
	2467	15.18	16.38
	2472	15.18	15.83

SISO ANT1

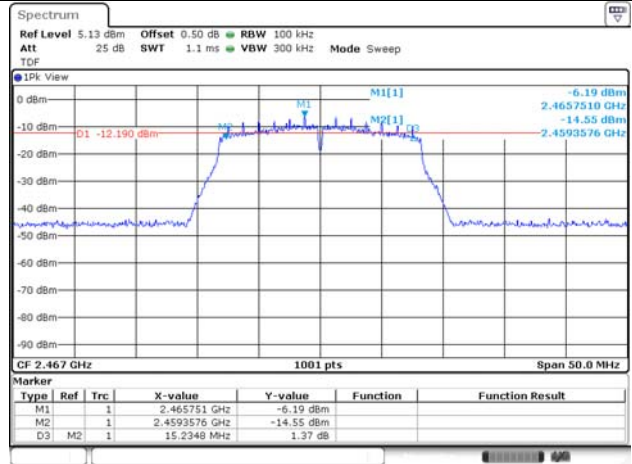
6 dB bandwidth



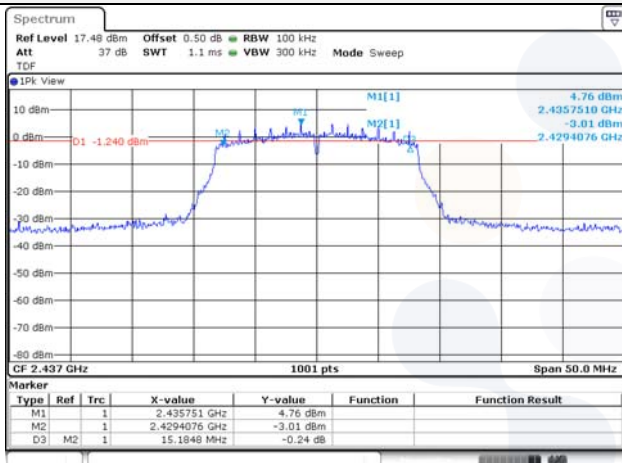
802.11g / 2 412 MHz



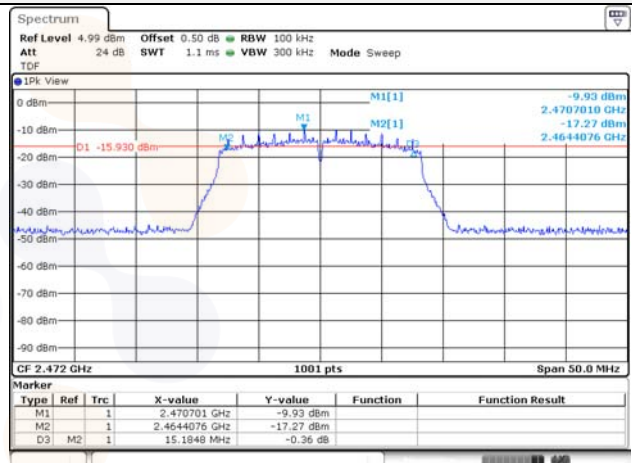
802.11g / 2 467 MHz



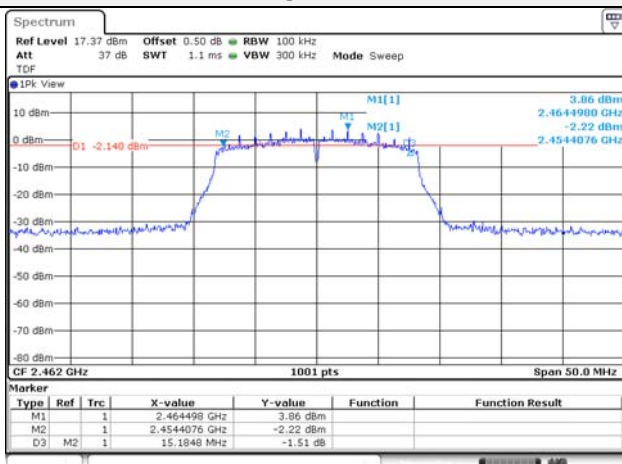
802.11g / 2 437 MHz



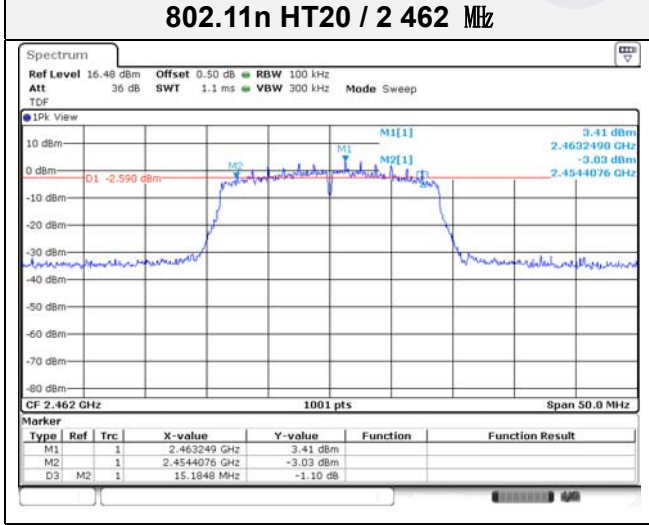
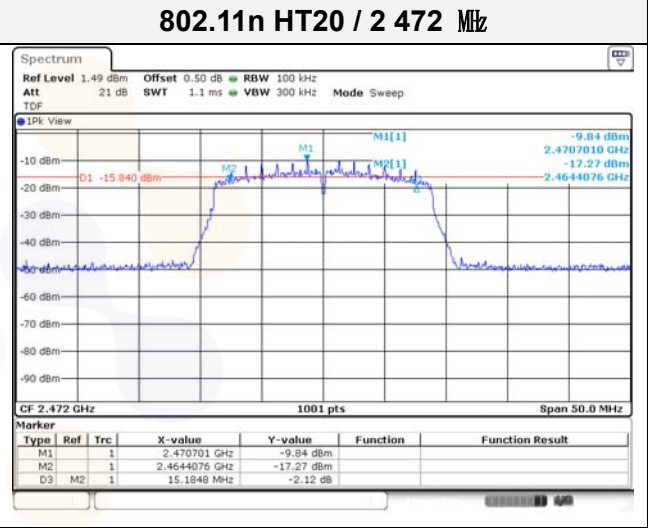
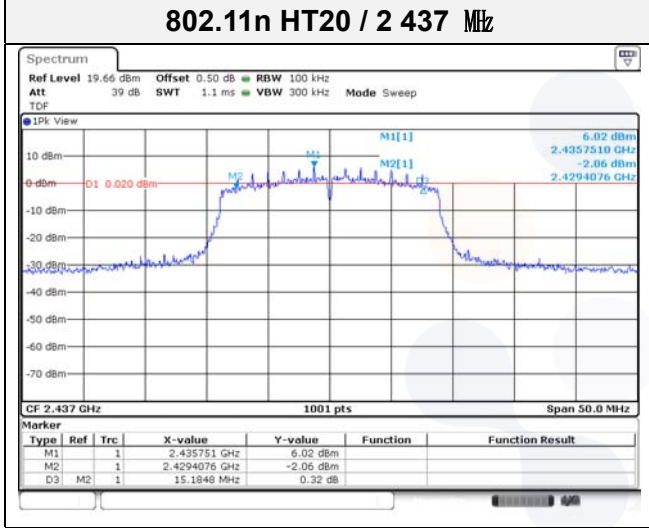
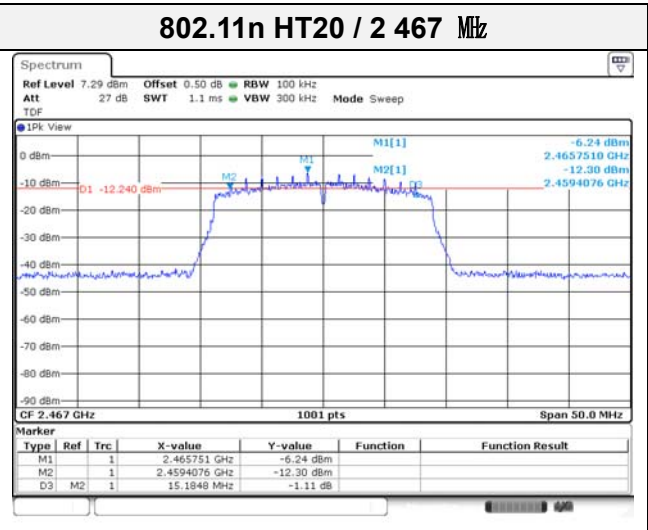
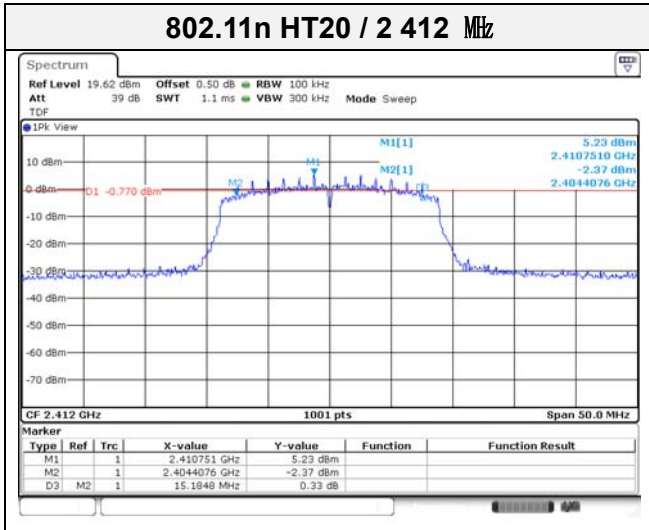
802.11g / 2 472 MHz



802.11g / 2 462 MHz



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