

FCC / IC UNII REPORT

Certification

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Date of Issue:
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Location:
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Report No.: HCT-RF-1904-FI004

FCC ID:	BEJLGSBWAC93
IC:	2703H-LGSBWAC93
APPLICANT:	LG Electronics Inc.

Model: LGSBWAC93

EUT Type: RF Module

Modulation type: OFDM

FCC Classification: Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure(UNII)

FCC Rule Part(s): Part 15.407

ISED Rule Part(s): RSS-247 Issue 2 (February 2017), RSS-Gen Issue 5(April 2018)

Engineering Statement:

The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures indicated, and the emissions from this equipment were found to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them. It is further stated that upon the basis of the measurements made, the equipment tested is capable of operation in accordance with the requirements of the FCC / IC Rules under normal use and maintenance.



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Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-RF-1904-FI004	April 15, 2019	- First Approval Report

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

EUT DESCRIPTION

Model	LGSBWAC93	
EUT Type	RF Module	
Power Supply	DC 3.30 V	
Modulation Type	OFDM : 802.11a, 802.11n, 802.11ac	
Frequency Range (MHz)	UNII 1	20MHz BW : 5180 - 5240 40MHz BW : 5190 - 5230 80MHz BW : 5210
	UNII 2A	20MHz BW : 5260 - 5320 40MHz BW : 5270 - 5310 80MHz BW : 5290
	UNII 2C	20MHz BW : 5500 - 5720 40MHz BW : 5510 - 5710 80MHz BW : 5530 - 5690
	UNII 3	20MHz BW : 5745 - 5825 40MHz BW : 5755 - 5795 80MHz BW : 5775
	Antenna Specification	Antenna type: FPCB Peak Gain Ant 1 : 1.12 dBi(UNII1) / 0.58 dBi(UNII2C) / 1.89 dBi(UNII2C) / 1.92 dBi(UNII3) Ant 2 : 3.60 dBi(UNII1) / 2.81 dBi(UNII2C) / 4.77 dBi(UNII2C) / 4.50 dBi(UNII3)
Straddle channel	Supported	
TDWR Band	Not Supported	
Dynamic Frequency Selection	Supported	
Date(s) of Tests	March 06, 2019 ~ April 05, 2019	
PMN (Product Marketing Number)	LGSBWAC93	
HVIN (Hardware Version Identification Number)	TWCM-K504D	
FVIN (Firmware Version Identification Number)	MT7668_V1.0	
HMN (Host Marketing Name)	N/A	

ANTENNA CONFIGURATIONS

1. The device employs MIMO technology. Below are the possible configurations

Configurations	SISO		SDM	CDD
	Ant1	Ant2	Ant1 + Ant2	Ant1 + Ant2
802.11a	O	O	X	O
802.11n(HT20)	O	O	O	O
802.11n(HT40)	O	O	O	O
802.11ac(VHT20)	O	O	O	O
802.11ac(VHT40)	O	O	O	O
802.11ac(VHT80)	O	O	O	O

Note:

1. O = Support, X = Not Support
2. SISO = Single Input Single Output
3. SDM = Spatial Diversity Multiplexing
4. CDD = Cyclic Delay Diversity

2. Directional Gain Calculation

According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01

Directional gain = $10 \cdot \log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N]$ dBi

Band	Ant Gain (dBi)		Directional Gain = $10 \cdot \log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N]$ dBi
	Ant1(Aux)	Ant2(Main)	
UNII 1	Ant1(Aux)	1.12	5.46
	Ant2(Main)	3.60	
UNII 2A	Ant1(Aux)	0.58	4.78
	Ant2(Main)	2.81	
UNII 2C	Ant1(Aux)	1.89	6.46
	Ant2(Main)	4.77	
UNII 3	Ant1(Aux)	1.92	6.32
	Ant2(Main)	4.50	

2. MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER

The transmitter has a maximum total conducted average output power as follows:

Band	Mode	SISO				MIMO	
		Ant1 Power		Ant2 Power		Ant 1 + Ant 2 Power	
		(dBm)	(W)	(dBm)	(W)	(dBm)	(W)
UNII1	802.11a	13.78	0.024	12.78	0.019	16.30	0.043
	802.11n (HT20)	14.05	0.025	13.08	0.020	16.60	0.046
	802.11n (HT40)	14.35	0.027	13.00	0.020	16.74	0.047
	802.11ac (VHT20)	12.18	0.017	11.30	0.013	14.77	0.030
	802.11ac (VHT40)	13.56	0.023	12.43	0.017	16.04	0.040
	802.11ac (VHT80)	10.26	0.011	9.21	0.008	12.78	0.019
UNII2A	802.11a	10.45	0.011	9.24	0.008	12.81	0.019
	802.11n (HT20)	11.90	0.015	10.84	0.012	14.39	0.027
	802.11n (HT40)	12.11	0.016	11.01	0.013	14.58	0.029
	802.11ac (VHT20)	13.21	0.021	12.31	0.017	15.76	0.038
	802.11ac (VHT40)	13.42	0.022	19.95	0.099	20.48	0.112
	802.11ac (VHT80)	11.23	0.013	9.95	0.010	13.63	0.023
UNII2C	802.11a	16.18	0.041	15.02	0.032	18.65	0.073
	802.11n (HT20)	15.37	0.034	14.23	0.026	17.81	0.060
	802.11n (HT40)	16.10	0.041	14.86	0.031	18.53	0.071
	802.11ac (VHT20)	15.35	0.034	14.44	0.028	17.89	0.062
	802.11ac (VHT40)	15.81	0.038	14.90	0.031	18.39	0.069
	802.11ac (VHT80)	13.49	0.022	13.45	0.022	16.47	0.044
UNII3	802.11a	16.32	0.043	15.13	0.033	18.78	0.076
	802.11n (HT20)	16.27	0.042	15.27	0.034	18.74	0.075
	802.11n (HT40)	16.32	0.043	15.13	0.033	18.76	0.075
	802.11ac (VHT20)	15.72	0.037	14.77	0.030	18.25	0.067
	802.11ac (VHT40)	16.17	0.041	15.18	0.033	18.56	0.072
	802.11ac (VHT80)	15.82	0.038	14.37	0.027	18.15	0.065

3. TEST METHODOLOGY

The measurement procedure described in FCC KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 dated December 14, 2017 entitled "Guidelines for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices Part15, Subpart E" and ANSI C63.10(Version : 2013) 'the American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices' were used in the measurement.

EUT CONFIGURATION

The EUT configuration for testing is installed on RF field strength measurement to meet the Commissions requirement and operating in a manner that intends to maximize its emission characteristics in a continuous normal application.

EUT EXERCISE

The EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the Tx frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements. According to its specifications, the EUT must comply with the requirements of the Section 15.207, 15.209 and 15.407 under the FCC Rules Part 15 Subpart E / RSS-Gen issue 5, RSS-247 issue 2.

GENERAL TEST PROCEDURES

Conducted Emissions

The EUT is placed on the turntable, which is 0.8 m above ground plane. According to the requirements in Section 6.2 of ANSI C63.10. (Version :2013) Conducted emissions from the EUT measured in the frequency range between 0.15 MHz and 30MHz using CISPR Quasi-peak and average detector modes.

Radiated Emissions

The EUT is placed on a turn table, which is 0.8 m above ground plane below 1GHz. Above 1GHz with 1.5m using absorbers between the EUT and receive antenna. The turntable shall rotate 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level. EUT is set 3.75 m away from the receiving antenna, which varied from 1 m to 4 m to find out the highest emission. And also, each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical. In order to find out the max. emission, the relative positions of this hand-held transmitter (EUT) was rotated through three orthogonal axes according to the requirements in Section 6.6.5 of ANSI C63.10. (Version: 2013)

Conducted Antenna Terminal

See Section from 8.1 to 8.4.(KDB 789033 D02 v02r01)

DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES

The EUT has been tested under operating condition. Test program used to control the EUT for staying in continuous transmitting and receiving mode is programmed.

4. INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

The measuring equipment, which was utilized in performing the tests documented herein, has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for utilizing calibration equipment's, which is traceable to recognized national standards.

Especially, all antenna for measurement is calibrated in accordance with the requirements of C63.5 (Version : 2017).

5. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATIONS

5.1 FACILITIES

The SAC(Semi-Anechoic Chamber) and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data are located at the 74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil,

Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA.

The site is constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4. (Version :2014) and CISPR Publication 22.

Detailed description of test facility was submitted to the Commission and accepted dated April 02, 2018 (Registration Number: KR0032).

For ISED, test facility was accepted dated February 14, 2019 (CAB identifier: KR0032).

5.2 EQUIPMENT

Radiated emissions are measured with one or more of the following types of Linearly polarized antennas: tuned dipole, bi-conical, log periodic, bi-log, and/or ridged waveguide, horn. Spectrum analyzers with pre-selectors and quasi-peak detectors are used to perform radiated measurements.

Conducted emissions are measured with Line Impedance Stabilization Networks and EMI Test Receivers. Calibrated wideband preamplifiers, coaxial cables, and coaxial attenuators are also used for making measurements.

All receiving equipment conforms to CISPR Publication 16-1, "Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus and Measurement Methods."

6. ANTENNA REQUIREMENTS

According to FCC 47 CFR §15.203, §15.407

"An intentional radiator antenna shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party can 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 antennas of this E.U.T are permanently attached.

* The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.407 / RSS-Gen

7. 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 indicate 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.

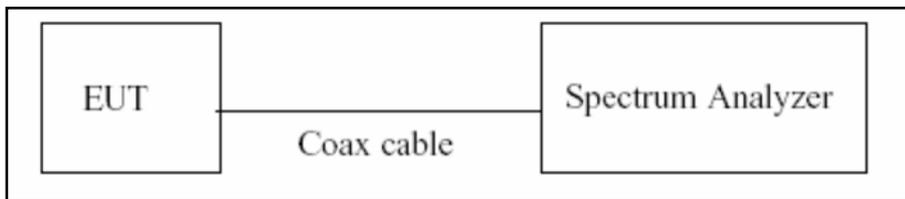
Parameter	Expanded Uncertainty (\pm dB)
Conducted Disturbance (150 kHz ~ 30 MHz)	1.82
Radiated Disturbance (9 kHz ~ 30 MHz)	3.40
Radiated Disturbance (30 MHz ~ 1 GHz)	4.80
Radiated Disturbance (1 GHz ~ 18 GHz)	5.70
Radiated Disturbance (18 GHz ~ 40 GHz)	5.71

8. DESCRIPTION OF TESTS

8.1. Duty Cycle

The zero-span mode on a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver ,if the response time and spacing between bins on the sweep are sufficient to permit accurate measurements of the on and off times of the transmitted signal. Set the center frequency of the instrument to the center frequency of the transmission. Set $RBW \geq EBW$ if possible; otherwise, set RBW to the largest available value. Set $VBW \geq RBW$. Set detector = peak or average. The zero-span measurement method shall not be used unless both RBW and VBW are $> 50/T$, where T is defined in section B)1)a), and the number of sweep points across duration T exceeds 100. (For example, if VBW and/or RBW are limited to 3 MHz, then the zero-span method of measuring duty cycle shall not be used if $T \leq 16.7$ microseconds.)

Test Configuration



Test Procedure

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer. We tested according to the zero-span measurement method, (B.2 in KDB 789033 D02 v02r01)

The largest available value of RBW is 8 MHz and VBW is 50 MHz. The zero-span method of measuring duty cycle shall not be used if $T \leq 6.25$ microseconds. ($50/6.25 = 8$)

The zero-span method was used because all measured T data are > 6.25 microseconds and both RBW and VBW are $> 50/T$.

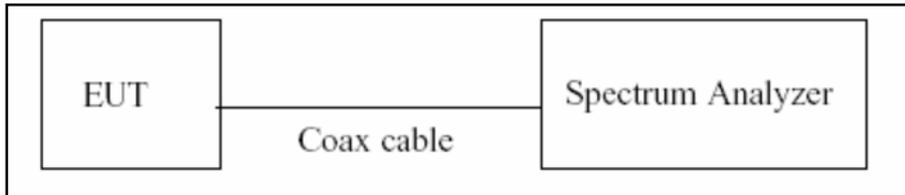
1. RBW = 8 MHz (the largest available value)
2. VBW = 8 MHz (\geq RBW)
3. SPAN = 0 Hz
4. Detector = Peak
5. Number of points in sweep > 100
6. Trace mode = Clear write
7. Measure T_{total} and T_{on}
8. Calculate Duty Cycle = T_{on}/T_{total} and Duty Cycle Factor = $10 \cdot \log(1/\text{Duty Cycle})$

8.2. 6dB Bandwidth & 26dB Bandwidth & 99 % Bandwidth

Limit

Within the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500 kHz.

Test Configuration



Test Procedure(26dB Bandwidth)

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer.

We tested according to Procedure C.1 in KDB 789033 D02 v02r01.

1. RBW = approximately 1 % of the emission bandwidth
2. VBW > RBW
3. Detector = Peak
4. Trace mode = max hold
5. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the maximum of the emission.
Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1 %.

Test Procedure (6dB Bandwidth)

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer.

We tested according to Procedure C.2 in KDB 789033 D02 v02r01.

1. RBW = 100 kHz
2. VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
3. Detector = Peak
4. Trace mode = max hold
5. Allow the trace to stabilize
6. 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.

Note:

1. We tested X dB bandwidth using the automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer.
2. DFS test channels should be defined. So, We performed the OBW test to prove that no part of the fundamental emissions of any channels belong to UNII1 and UNII3 band for DFS.
3. The 26 dB bandwidth is used to determine the conducted power limits.

Test Procedure (99 % Bandwidth measurement)

The 99 % bandwidth is used to determine the conducted power limits(for IC).

The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dBbandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. The sweep time is coupled. The spectrum analyzer internal 99% bandwidth function is utilized. (6.9.3 in ANSI 63.10-2013)

RBW = 1% ~ 5% of the occupied bandwidth

VBW \geq 3 x RBW

Detector = Peak

Trace mode = max hold

Sweep = auto couple

Allow the trace to stabilize

8.3. Output Power Measurement

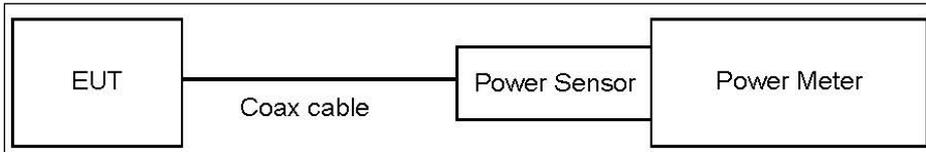
Limit

Band	Limit
UNII 1	- Master : Not exceed 1 W(=30dBm) - Slave : Not exceed 250 mW(=23.98 dBm) or 10 dBm + 10 log B (For ISSED) (where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz.)
UNII 2A, 2C	Not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, (where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz.)
UNII 3	Not exceed 1 W(=30dBm)

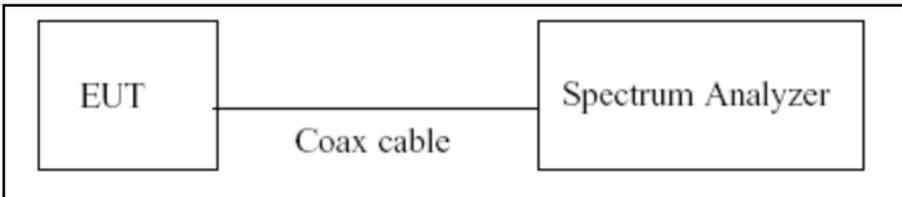
*Note : In the UNII1 to UNII2A band, the IC standards are calculated as EIRP.

Test Configuration

Power Meter



Spectrum Analyzer(Only Straddle Channel)



Test Procedure(Power Meter)

We tested according to Procedure E.3.a in KDB 789033 D02 v02r01.

1. Measure the duty cycle.
2. Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the on and off periods of the transmitter.
3. Add 10 log (1/x), where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times.

Test Procedure(Spectrum Analyzer)

The transmitter output is connected to the Spectrum Analyzer.

We use the spectrum analyzer's integrated band power measurement function.

We tested according to Procedure E.2.d) in KDB 789033 D02 v02r01.

1. Measure the duty cycle.
2. Set span to encompass the 26 dB EBW of the signal.
3. RBW = 1 MHz.
4. VBW \geq 3 MHz.
5. Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$.
6. Sweep time = auto.
7. Detector = RMS.
8. Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to "free run".
9. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging(RMS) mode
10. Integrated bandwidth = OBW
11. Add $10\log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times.

Sample Calculation

Total Power(dBm) = Reading Value(dBm) + ATT loss(dB) + Cable loss(dB) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB)

Note

1. Spectrum reading values are not plot data.

The power results in plot is already including the actual values of loss for the attenuator and cable combination.

2. Spectrum offset = Attenuator loss + Cable loss + EUT Cable loss

3. Actual value of loss for the attenuator and cable combination is below table.

Band	Loss(dB)
UNII 1	22.03
UNII 2A	22.03
UNII 2C	22.03
UNII 3	22.03

(Actual value of loss for the attenuator and cable combination)

Limit & Ant Gain Calculation (FCC&IC)

Operating Mode	Band	Mode	Operating Ant.	Ant. Gain (dBi)	Limit (dBm)
SISO	UNII 1	802.11a/n/ac	Ant 1(Aux)	1.12	22.23
			Ant 2(Main)	3.60	22.23
	UNII 2A		Ant 1(Aux)	0.58	23.98
			Ant 2(Main)	2.81	23.98
	UNII 2C		Ant 1(Aux)	1.89	23.98
			Ant 2(Main)	4.77	23.98
	UNII 3		Ant 1(Aux)	1.92	30.00
			Ant 2(Main)	4.50	30.00
MIMO	UNII 1	802.11n/ac	Ant 1(Aux) & Ant 2(Main)	5.46	22.23
	UNII 2A			4.78	23.98
	UNII 2C			6.46	23.98
	UNII 3			6.32	30.00

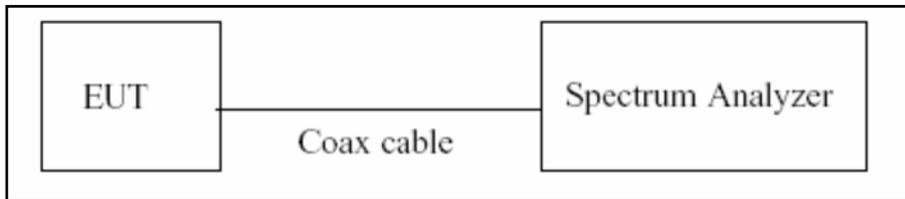
8.4. Power Spectral Density

Limit

Band	Limit
UNII 1	FCC : 11 dBm/MHz IC : 10 dBm/MHz (EIRP)
UNII 2A, 2C	11 dBm/MHz
UNII 3	30 dBm/500 kHz

*Note : IC standards are worse case for UNII1 bands.

Test Configuration



Test Procedure

We tested according to Procedure F in KDB 789033 D02 v02r01.

1. Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth(EBW) of the signal.
2. RBW = 1 MHz(510 kHz for UNII 3)
3. VBW ≥ 3 MHz
4. Number of points in sweep ≥ 2*span/RBW.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Detector = RMS(i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
7. Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run”.
8. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging(RMS) mode
9. Use the peak search function on the spectrum analyzer to find the peak of the spectrum.
10. If Method SA-2 was used, add $10 \log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the peak of the spectrum.

Sample Calculation

Total PSD(dBm) = Reading Value(dBm) + ATT loss(dB) + Cable loss(dB) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB)

Note

1. Spectrum reading values are not plot data.

The PSD results in plot is already including the actual values of loss for the attenuator and cable combination.

2. Spectrum offset = Attenuator loss + Cable loss + EUT Cable loss

3. Actual value of loss for the attenuator and cable combination is below table.

Band	Loss(dB)
UNII 1	22.03
UNII 2A	22.03
UNII 2C	22.03
UNII 3	22.03

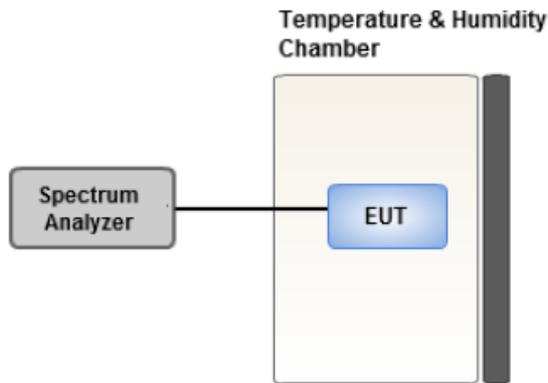
(Actual value of loss for the attenuator and cable combination)

8.5. Frequency Stability

Limit

Maintained within the band

Test Configuration



Test Procedure

1. The EUT was placed inside an environmental chamber as the temperature in the chamber was varied between -30 °C and 50 °C.
2. The temperature was incremented by 10 °C intervals and the unit was allowed to stabilize at each temperature before each measurement. The center frequency of the transmitting channel was evaluated at each temperature and the frequency deviation from the channel's center frequency was recorded.
3. The primary supply voltage is varied from 85% to 115% of the nominal value for non hand-carried battery and AC powered equipment. For hand-carried, battery-powered equipment, primary supply voltage is reduced to the battery operating end point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.
4. While maintaining a constant temperature inside the environmental chamber, turn the EUT ON and record the operating frequency at startup, and at 2 minutes, 5 minutes, and 10 minutes after the EUT is energized. Four measurements in total are made.

8.6. AC Power line Conducted Emissions

Limit

For an intentional radiator 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, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN).

Frequency Range (MHz)	Limits (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 to 0.50	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.50 to 5	56	46
5 to 30	60	50

*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

Compliance with this provision shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line (LINE and NEUTRAL) and ground at the power terminals.

Test Configuration

See test photographs attached in Annex A for the actual connections between EUT and support equipment.

Test Procedure

1. The EUT is placed on a wooden table 80 cm above the reference ground plane.
2. The EUT is connected via LISN to a test power supply.
3. The measurement results are obtained as described below:
4. Detectors : Quasi Peak and Average Detector.

Sample Calculation

Quasi-peak(Final Result) = Reading Value + Correction Factor

8.7. Radiated Test

Limit

1. UNII 1: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an EIRP of -27 dBm/MHz.

2. UNII 2A, 2C: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an EIRP of -27 dBm/MHz.

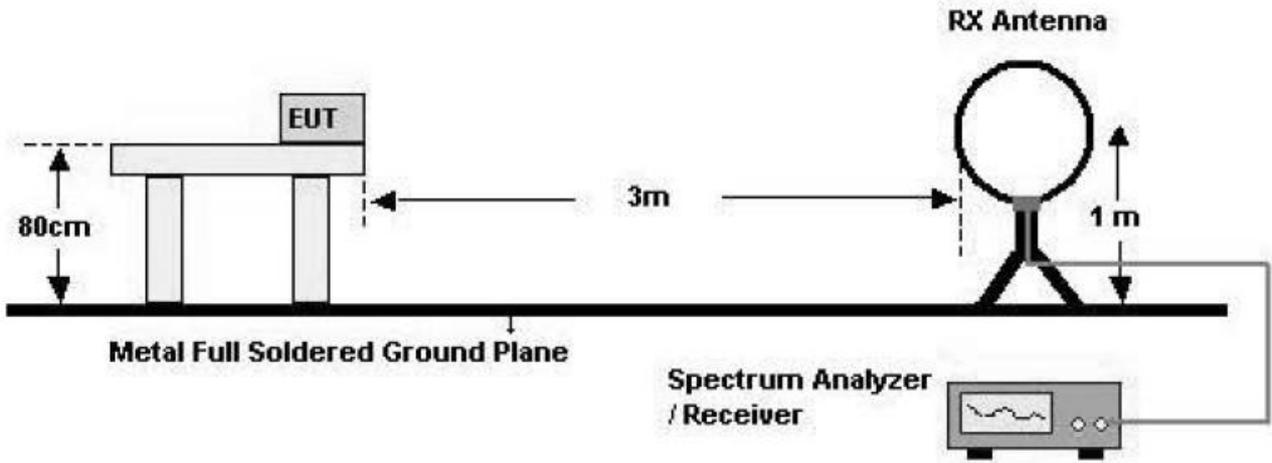
3. UNII 3: All emissions shall be limited to a level of -27 dBm/MHz at 75 MHz or more above or below the band edge increasing linearly to 10 dBm/MHz at 25 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 25 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 15.6 dBm/MHz at 5 MHz above or below 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.

4. All out of band emissions appearing in a restricted band as specified in Section 15.205 of the Title 47 CFR must not exceed the limits shown in Section 15.209.

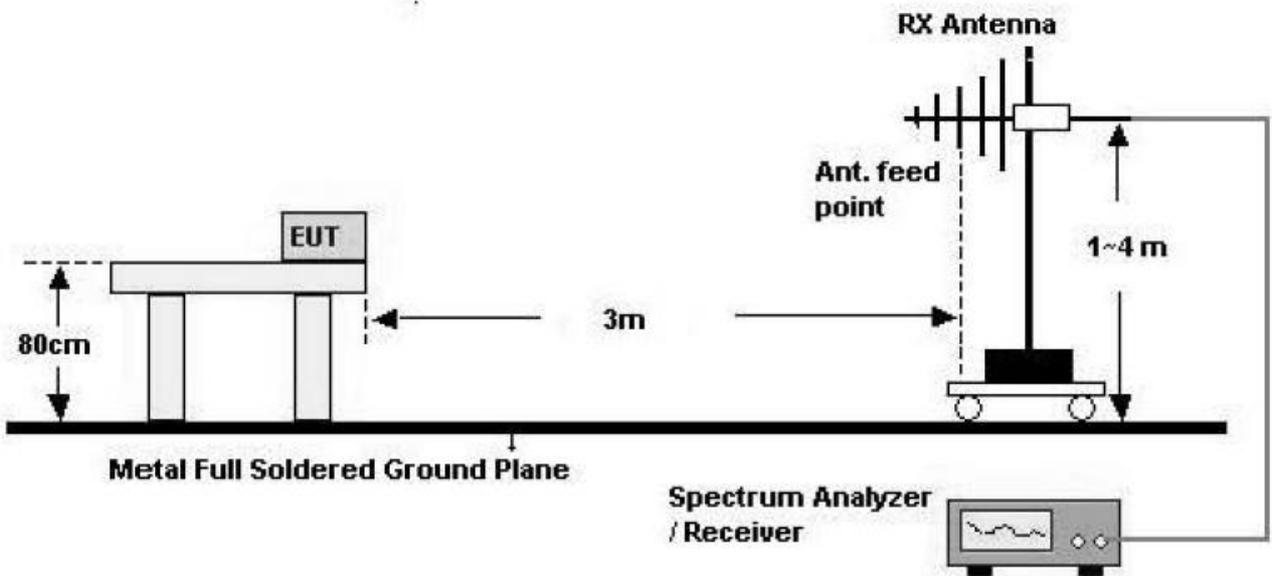
Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (uV/m)	Measurement Distance (m)
0.009 – 0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 – 1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 – 30	30	30
30-88	100	3
88-216	150	3
216-960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

Test Configuration

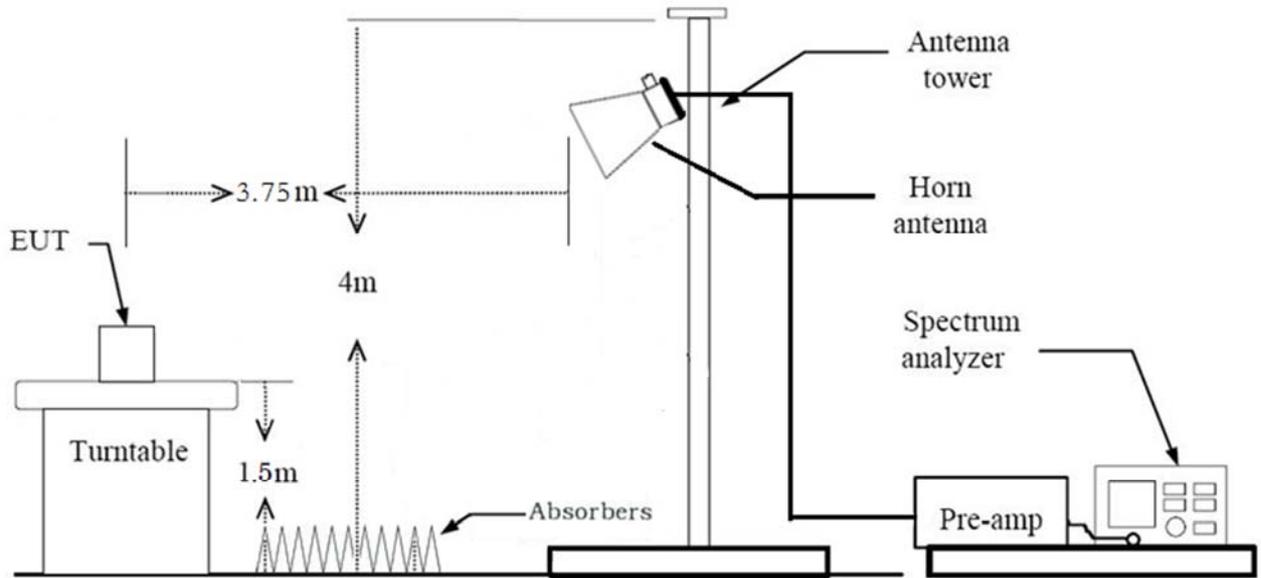
Below 30 MHz



30 MHz - 1 GHz



Above 1 GHz



Test Procedure of Radiated spurious emissions(Below 30 MHz)

1. The EUT was placed on a non-conductive table located on semi-anechoic chamber.
2. The loop antenna was placed at a location 3m from the EUT
3. The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 0.8m above ground plane.
4. We have done x, y, z planes in EUT and horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.
5. The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.
6. Distance Correction Factor(0.009 MHz – 0.490 MHz) = $40 \cdot \log(3 \text{ m}/300 \text{ m}) = - 80 \text{ dB}$
Measurement Distance : 3 m
7. Distance Correction Factor(0.490 MHz – 30 MHz) = $40 \cdot \log(3 \text{ m}/30 \text{ m}) = - 40 \text{ dB}$
Measurement Distance : 3 m
8. Spectrum Setting
 - Frequency Range = 9 kHz ~ 30 MHz
 - Detector = Peak
 - Trace = Maxhold
 - RBW = 9 kHz
 - VBW $\geq 3 \cdot$ RBW
9. Total = Reading Value + Antenna Factor(A.F) + Cable Loss(C.L) + Distance Factor(D.F)
10. The test results for below 30 MHz is correlated to an open site.
The result on OFS is about 2 dB higher than semi-anechoic chamber(10 m chamber)

Test Procedure of Radiated spurious emissions(Below 1GHz)

1. The EUT was placed on a non-conductive table located on semi-anechoic chamber.
2. The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 0.8m above ground plane.
3. We have done x, y, z planes in EUT and horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.
4. The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.
5. Spectrum Setting
 - (1) Measurement Type(Peak):
 - Measured Frequency Range : 30 MHz – 1 GHz
 - Detector = Peak
 - Trace = Maxhold
 - RBW = 100 kHz
 - VBW $\geq 3 \cdot$ RBW
 - (2) Measurement Type(Quasi-peak):
 - Measured Frequency Range : 30 MHz – 1 GHz
 - Detector = Quasi-Peak
 - RBW = 120 kHz

*In general, (1) is used mainly
6. Total = Reading Value + Antenna Factor(A.F) + Cable Loss(C.L)

Test Procedure of Radiated spurious emissions (Above 1 GHz)

1. The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 1.5 m above ground plane.
2. We have done x, y, z planes in EUT and horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.
3. The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.
4. EUT is set 3.75 m away from the receiving antenna, which is varied from 1m to 4m to find out the highest emissions.
5. According to SVSWR requirement in ANSI 63.4-2014, We performed the radiated test at 3.75 m distance from center of turn table. So, we applied the distance factor(reference distance : 3 m).
*Distance extrapolation factor = $20 \cdot \log(\text{test distance} / \text{specific distance})$ (dB)
6. Maximum procedure was performed on the six highest emissions to ensure EUT compliance.
7. Each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical.
8. The unit was tested with its standard battery.
9. Spectrum Setting

(1) Measurement Type(Peak, G.5 in KDB 789033 v02r01):

- RBW = 1 MHz
- VBW \geq 3 MHz
- Detector = Peak
- Sweep Time = auto
- Trace mode = max hold
- Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes.

Note that if the transmission is not continuous, the time required for the trace to stabilize will increase by a factor of approximately $1/x$, where x is the duty cycle.

(2) Measurement Type(Average, G.6.d in KDB 789033 v02r01):

- RBW = 1 MHz
- VBW(Duty cycle \geq 98 percent) = $\text{VBW} \leq \text{RBW}/100$ (i.e., 10 kHz) but not less than 10 Hz.
- VBW(Duty cycle is $<$ 98 percent) = $\text{VBW} \geq 1/T$, where T is the minimum transmission duration.
- The analyzer is set to linear detector mode.
- Detector = Peak.
- Sweep time = auto.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Allow max hold to run for at least 50 traces if the transmitted signal is continuous or has at least 98 percent duty cycle. For lower duty cycles, increase the minimum number of traces by a factor of $1/x$, where x is the duty cycle.

10. Measurement value only up to 6 maximum emissions noted, or would be lesser if no specific emissions from the EUT are recorded (ie: margin $>$ 20 dB from the applicable limit) and considered that's already beyond the background noise floor
11. Measuring frequencies from 1 GHz to the 10th harmonic of highest fundamental frequency
12. Total = Reading Value + Antenna Factor(A.F) + Cable Loss(C.L) - Amp Gain(G) + Distance Factor(D.F)

Test Procedure of Radiated Restricted Band Edge

1. The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 1.5 m above ground plane.
2. We have done x, y, z planes in EUT and horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.
3. The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.
4. EUT is set 3.75 m away from the receiving antenna, which is varied from 1m to 4m to find out the highest emissions.
5. According to SVSWR requirement in ANSI 63.4-2014, We performed the radiated test at 3.75 m distance from center of turn table. So, we applied the distance factor(reference distance : 3 m).
*Distance extrapolation factor = $20 \cdot \log(\text{test distance} / \text{specific distance})$ (dB)
6. Maximum procedure was performed on the six highest emissions to ensure EUT compliance.
7. Each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical.
8. The unit was tested with its standard battery.
9. Spectrum Setting

(1) Measurement Type(Peak, G.5 in KDB 789033 v02r01):

- RBW = 1 MHz
- VBW \geq 3 MHz
- Detector = Peak
- Sweep Time = auto
- Trace mode = max hold
- Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes.

Note that if the transmission is not continuous, the time required for the trace to stabilize will increase by a factor of approximately $1/x$, where x is the duty cycle.

(2) Measurement Type(Average, G.6.d in KDB 789033 v02r01):

- RBW = 1 MHz
- VBW(Duty cycle \geq 98 percent) = $\text{VBW} \leq \text{RBW}/100$ (i.e., 10 kHz) but not less than 10 Hz.
- VBW(Duty cycle is $<$ 98 percent) = $\text{VBW} \geq 1/T$, where T is the minimum transmission duration.
- The analyzer is set to linear detector mode.
- Detector = Peak.
- Sweep time = auto.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Allow max hold to run for at least 50 traces if the transmitted signal is continuous or has at least 98 percent duty cycle. For lower duty cycles, increase the minimum number of traces by a factor of $1/x$, where x is the duty cycle.

10. Measured Frequency Range :

- 4500MHz ~ 5150MHz
- 5350MHz ~ 5460MHz
- 5460MHz ~ 5470MHz
- (75 MHz or more below the 5725MHz) ~ 5725MHz
- 5850MHz ~ (75 MHz or more above the 5850MHz)

11. Total = Reading Value + Antenna Factor(A.F) + Cable Loss(C.L) - Amp Gain(G) + Distance Factor(D.F)

8.8. Receiver Spurious Emissions**Limit**

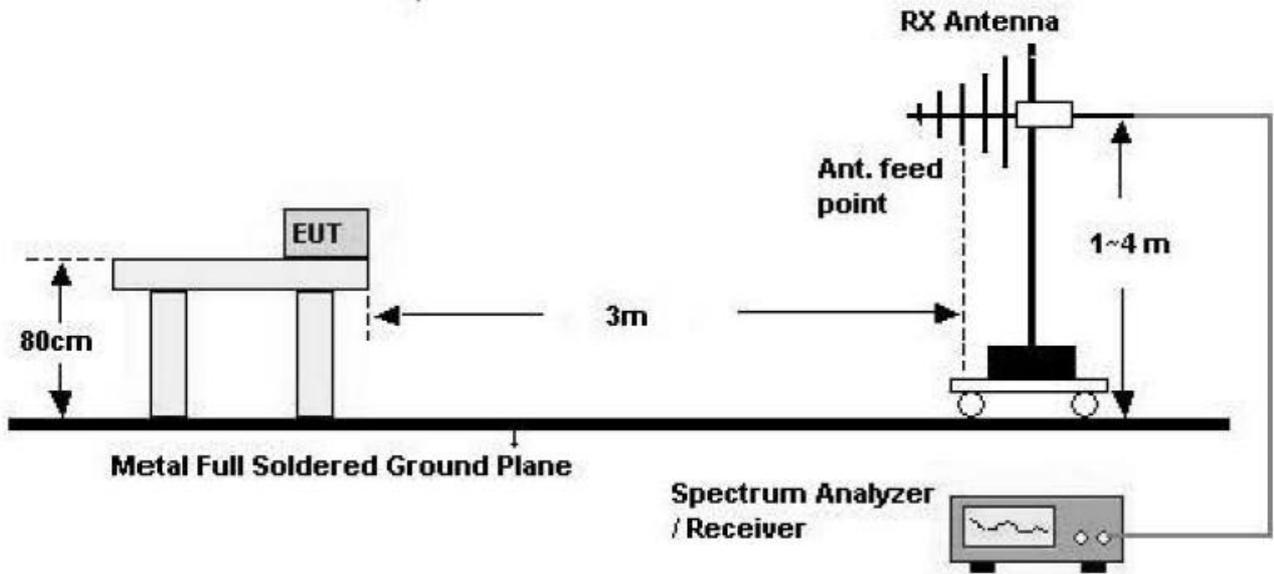
Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (uV/m)	Measurement Distance (m)
30-88	100	3
88-216	150	3
216-960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

Note:

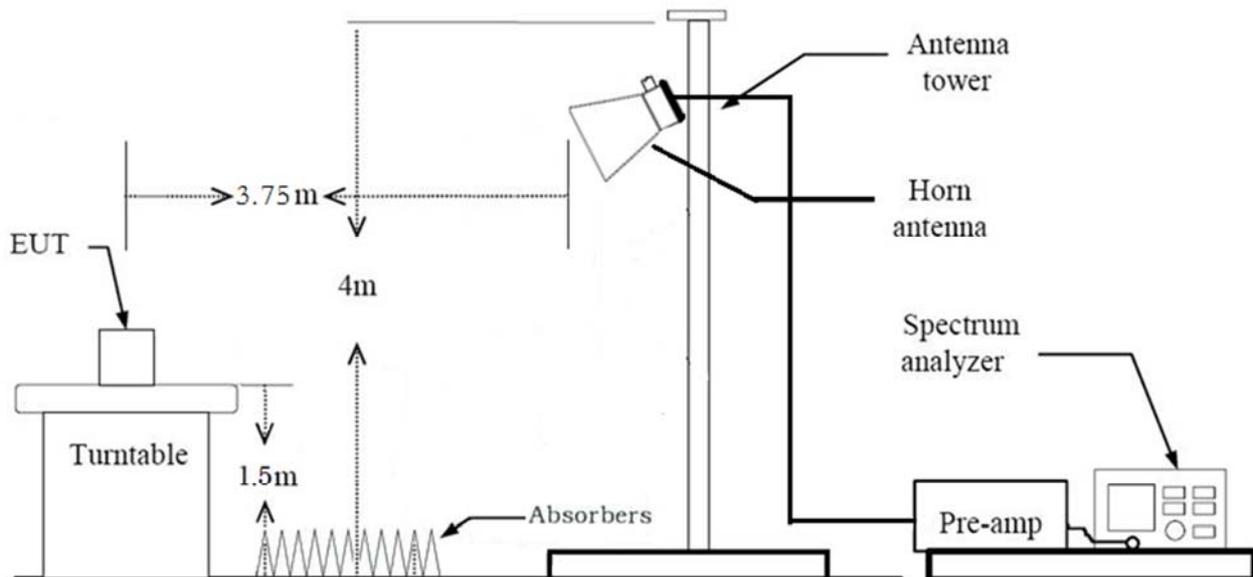
Measurements for compliance with the limits in table may be performed at distances other than 3 metres.

Test Configuration

30 MHz - 1 GHz



Above 1 GHz



Test Procedure of Radiated spurious emissions (Above 1 GHz)

1. The EUT is placed on a turntable, which is 1.5 m above ground plane.
2. We have done x, y, z planes in EUT and horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.
3. The turntable shall be rotated for 360 degrees to determine the position of maximum emission level.
4. EUT is set 3.75 m away from the receiving antenna, which is varied from 1m to 4m to find out the highest emissions.
5. According to SVSWR requirement in ANSI 63.4-2014, We performed the radiated test at 3.75 m distance from center of turn table. So, we applied the distance factor(reference distance : 3 m).
*Distance extrapolation factor = $20 \cdot \log(\text{test distance} / \text{specific distance})$ (dB)
6. Maximum procedure was performed on the six highest emissions to ensure EUT compliance.
7. Each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical.
8. The unit was tested with its standard battery.
9. Spectrum Setting
 - (1) Measurement Type(Peak):
 - Measured Frequency Range : 1 GHz – 25 GHz
 - Detector = Peak
 - Trace = Maxhold
 - RBW = 1 MHz
 - VBW $\geq 3 \cdot \text{RBW}$
 - (2) Measurement Type(Average):
 - We performed using a reduced video BW method was done with the analyzer in linear mode
 - Measured Frequency Range : 1 GHz – 25 GHz
 - Detector = Peak
 - Trace = Maxhold
 - RBW = 1 MHz
 - VBW $\geq 1/\tau$ Hz, where τ = pulse width in secondsThe actual setting value of VBW = 1 kHz
10. Measurement value only up to 6 maximum emissions noted, or would be lesser if no specific emissions from the EUT are recorded (ie: margin > 20 dB from the applicable limit) and considered that's already beyond the background noise floor.
11. Total = Reading Value + Antenna Factor(A.F) + Cable Loss(C.L) - Amp Gain(G) + Distance Factor(D.F)

8.9. Worst case configuration and mode

Radiated test

1. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported.
2. All configurations of antenna were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported.
 - Mode : Ant1(SISO), Ant2(SISO), Ant1+Ant2(CDD)
 - Worstcase : Ant1+Ant2(CDD)
3. EUT Axis
 - Radiated Spurious Emissions : X
 - Radiated Restricted Band Edge : Z
4. All datarate of operation were investigated and the worst case datarate results are reported
 - 802.11a : 6Mbps
 - 802.11n : MCS0
 - 802.11ac : MCS0

AC Power line Conducted Emissions

1. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported.
 - Mode : Stand alone + Notebook

Conducted test

1. All datarate of operation were investigated and the worst case datarate results are reported.
2. SISO & MIMO were tested and the all case results are reported.
 - Mode : Ant1(SISO), Ant2(SISO), Ant1+Ant2(CDD)

9. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

9.1 FCC Part

Test Description	FCC Part Section(s)	Test Limit	Test Condition	Test Result
26dB Bandwidth	§15.407 (for Power Measurement)	N/A	Conducted	N/A
6 dB Bandwidth	§15.407(e)	>500 kHz (5725-5850 MHz)		PASS
Maximum Conducted Output Power	§15.407(a)(1)	< 250 mW(5150-5250 MHz) < 250 mW or 11+10 log log ₁₀ (BW) dBm (5250-5350 MHz) < 250 mW or 11+10 log log ₁₀ (BW) dBm (5470-5725 MHz) <1 W(5725-5850 MHz)		PASS
Peak Power Spectral Density	§15.407(a)(1),(5)	<11 dBm/ MHz (5150-5250 MHz) <11 dBm/ MHz (5250-5350 MHz) <11 dBm/ MHz (5470-5725 MHz) <30 dBm/500 kHz(5725-5850 MHz)		PASS
Frequency Stability	§15.407(g) §2.1055	Maintained within the band		PASS
AC Conducted Emissions 150 kHz-30 MHz	15.207	<FCC 15.207 limits		PASS
Undesirable Emissions	§15.407(b)	<-27 dBm/MHz EIRP (UNII1, 2A, 2C) cf. Section 8.7 (UNII 3)	Radiated	PASS
General Field Strength Limits(Restricted Bands and Radiated Emission Limits)	15.205, 15.407(b)(5), (6)	Emissions in restricted bands must meet the radiated limits detailed in 15.209		PASS

9.2 IC Part

Test Description	IC Part Section(s)	Test Limit	Test Condition	Test Result
99% Bandwidth	RSS-GEN, 6.7	N/A	CONDUCTED	PASS
6 dB Bandwidth	RSS-247, 6.2.4.1	> 500 kHz (5725-5850 MHz)		PASS
Maximum Conducted Output Power,	RSS-247, 6.2	< 250 mW or $11+10 \log_{10}$ (BW) dBm (5470-5600, 5650-5725 MHz) Whichever power is less		PASS
	RSS-247, 6.2.4.1	<1 W (5725-5850 MHz)		
Maximum e.i.r.p	RSS-247, 6.2	< 30 mW or $1.76+10 \log_{10}$ (BW) dBm (5150-5250 MHz) < 30 mW or $1.76+10 \log_{10}$ (BW) dBm (5250-5350 MHz) < 1 W or $17+10 \log_{10}$ (BW) dBm (5470-5725 MHz) Whichever power is less		PASS
Power Spectral Density	RSS-247 6.2	<10 dBm/ MHz(e.i.r.p.) (5150-5250 MHz) <11 dBm/MHz(Conducted) (5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz, 5650-5725 MHz)		PASS
	RSS-247, 6.2.4.1	<30 dBm/500 kHz(Conducted) (5725-5850 MHz)		
Frequency Stability	RSS-GEN 8.11	should be kept within at least the central 80% of its permitted operating frequency band in order to minimize the possibility of out-of-band operation.		PASS
AC Conducted Emissions 150 kHz-30 MHz	RSS-GEN, 8.8	RSS-GEN section 8.8 table 4		PASS
Undesirable Emissions	RSS-247, 6.2.1.2	26 dBc at 5250~5350 MHz (5150~5350 MHz)		PASS
	RSS-247, 6.2	<-27 dBm/ MHz EIRP (5150-5350 MHz, 5470-5725 MHz)	PASS	
	RSS-247, 6.2.4.2	cf. Section 9.8.1 (UNII 3)		
General Field Strength Limits(Restricted Bands and Radiated Emission Limits)	RSS-Gen, 8.9 RSS-Gen, 8.10	RSS-Gen section 8.9 table 5, 6 section 8.10 table 7	RADIATED	PASS
Receiver Spurious Emissions	RSS-GEN, 5 RSS-GEN, 7.3	RSS-GEN section 7.3 table 3		PASS

10. TEST RESULT

10.1 26 dB BANDWIDTH & 99 % BANDWIDTH

[Ant1]

802.11a Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5180	36	20.02	16.456
5200	40	19.69	16.457
5240	48	19.71	16.446
5260	52	19.74	16.457
5300	60	19.76	16.364
5320	64	19.61	16.405
5500	100	19.86	16.467
5600	120	20.04	16.570
5720	144	19.86	16.405
5745	149	20.12	16.455
5785	157	19.76	16.490
5825	165	19.64	16.394

802.11n(HT20) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5180	36	20.32	17.598
5200	40	20.05	17.585
5240	48	20.11	17.584
5260	52	19.95	17.546
5300	60	19.96	17.565
5320	64	20.11	17.575
5500	100	20.11	17.622
5600	120	20.33	17.631
5720	144	20.34	17.607
5745	149	20.17	17.593
5785	157	20.20	17.591
5825	165	20.22	17.597

802.11n(HT40) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5190	38	40.69	36.192
5230	46	40.91	36.253
5270	54	40.61	36.137
5310	62	40.50	36.154
5510	102	40.48	36.167
5590	118	40.76	36.244
5710	142	40.49	36.205
5755	151	40.81	36.189
5795	159	40.55	36.222

802.11ac(VHT20) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5180	36	20.02	17.626
5200	40	20.13	17.594
5240	48	20.04	17.593
5260	52	20.08	17.565
5300	60	20.16	17.624
5320	64	20.91	17.652
5500	100	21.42	17.688
5600	120	20.44	17.634
5720	144	20.15	17.629
5745	149	20.39	17.594
5785	157	20.16	17.635
5825	165	20.13	17.596

802.11ac(VHT40) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5190	38	40.15	36.194
5230	46	40.57	36.232
5270	54	40.73	36.284
5310	62	40.36	36.165
5510	102	40.33	36.114
5590	118	40.78	36.194
5710	142	40.46	36.226
5755	151	41.15	36.189
5795	159	43.04	36.214

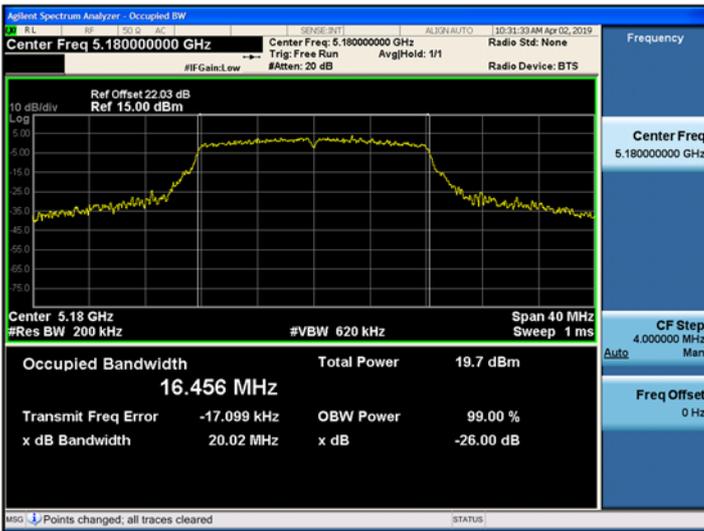
802.11ac(VHT80) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5210	42	81.29	75.729
5290	58	81.06	75.711
5530	106	81.14	75.733
5690	138	81.29	75.861
5775	155	81.04	75.735

■ Test Plots(802.11a)

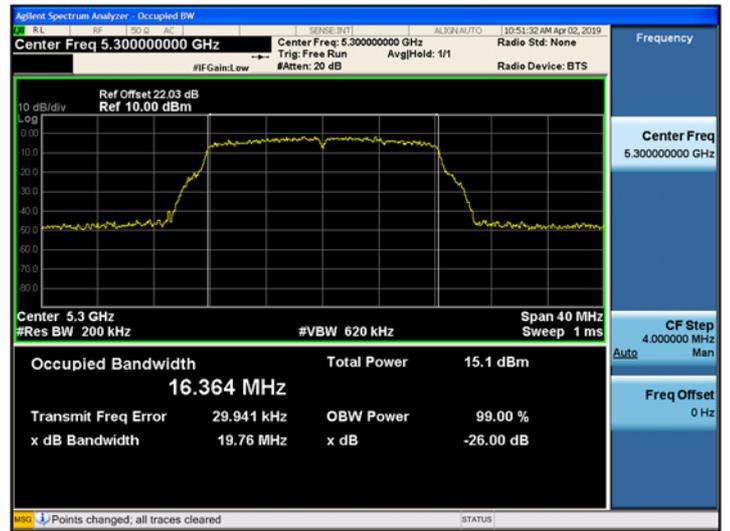
Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11a UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 36)



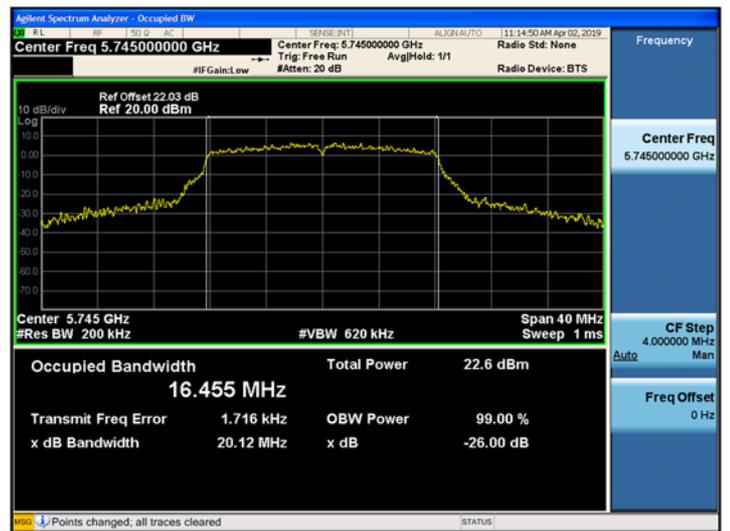
802.11a UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 60)



802.11a UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH116)



802.11a UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 149)

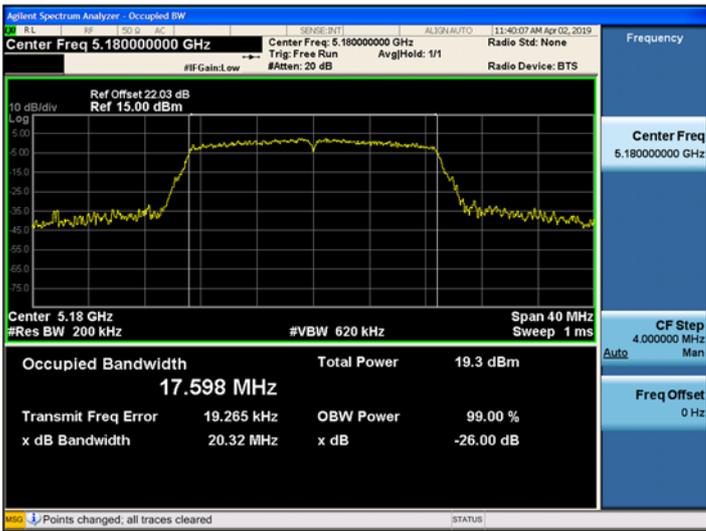


■ Test Plots(802.11n(HT20))

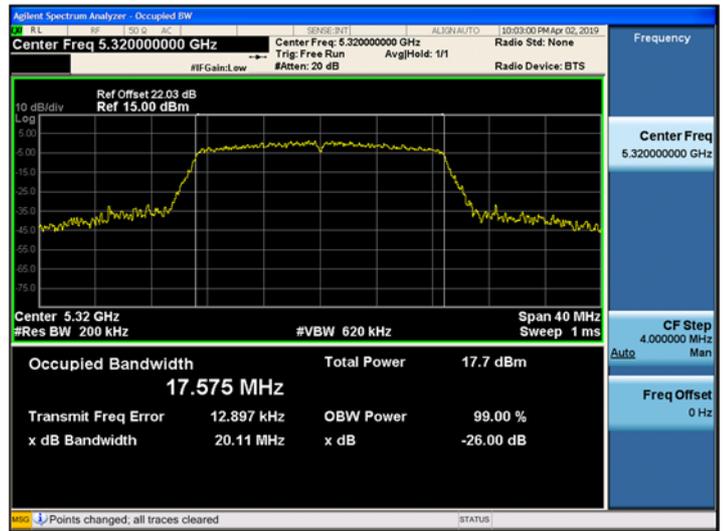
Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11n_HT20 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 36)



802.11n_HT20 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 64)



802.11n_HT20 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 144)



802.11n_HT20 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 165)

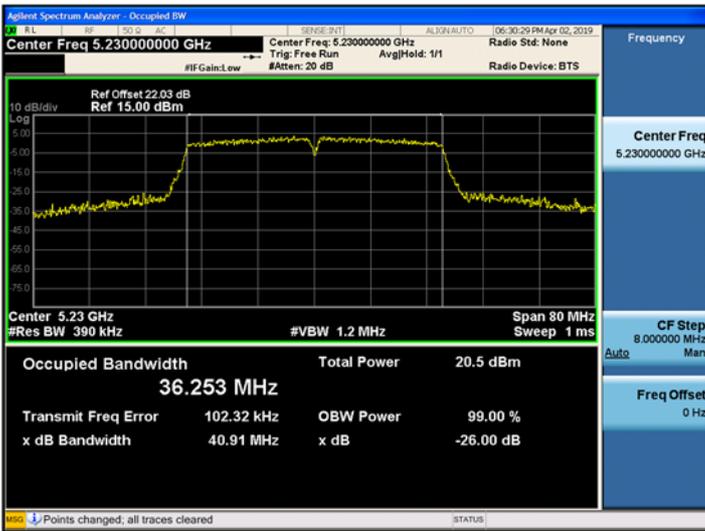


■ Test Plots(802.11n(HT40))

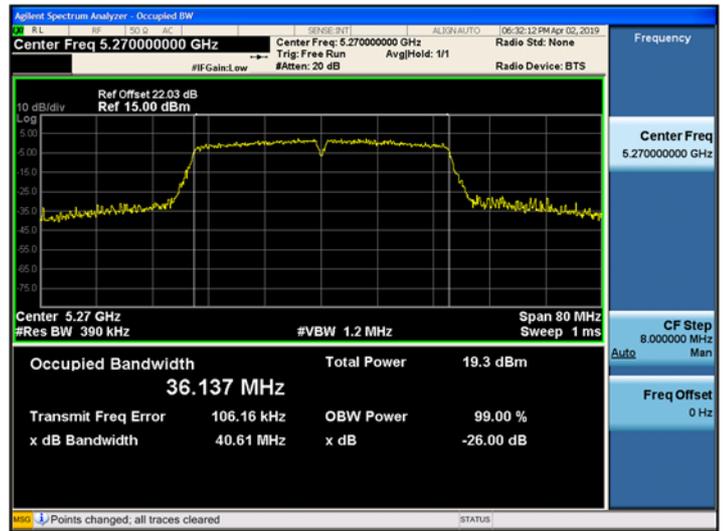
Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11n_HT40 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 46)



802.11n_HT40 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 54)



802.11n_HT40 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 110)



802.11n_HT40 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 151)

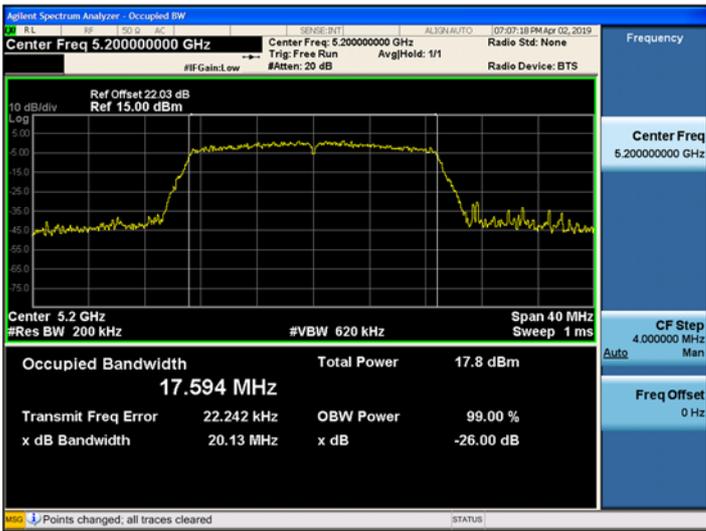


■ Test Plots(802.11ac(VHT20))

Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 40)



802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 64)



802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 100)



802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 149)



■ Test Plots(802.11ac(VHT40))

Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11ac_VHT40 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 46)



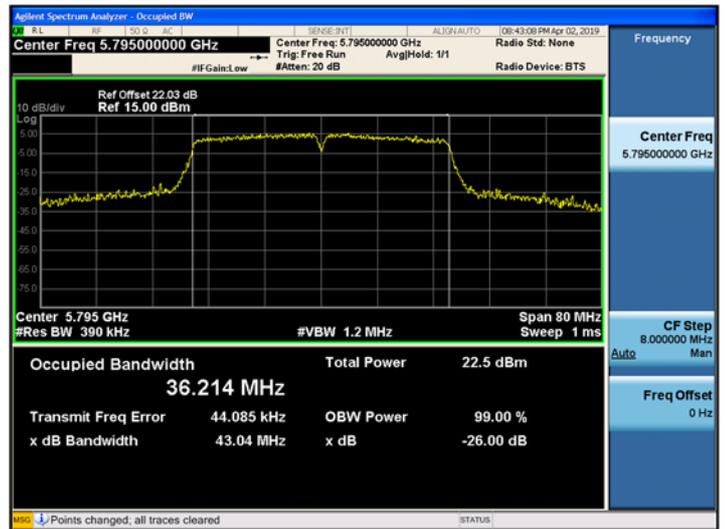
802.11ac_VHT40 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 54)



802.11ac_VHT40 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 110)



802.11ac_VHT40 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 159)

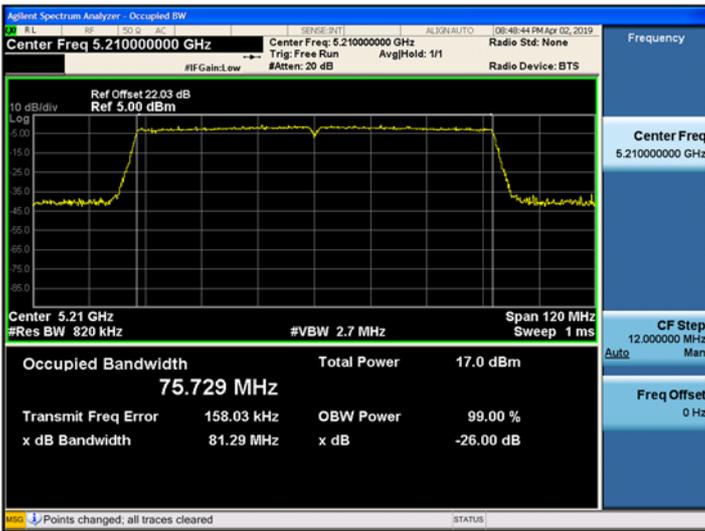


■ Test Plots(802.11ac(VHT80))

Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

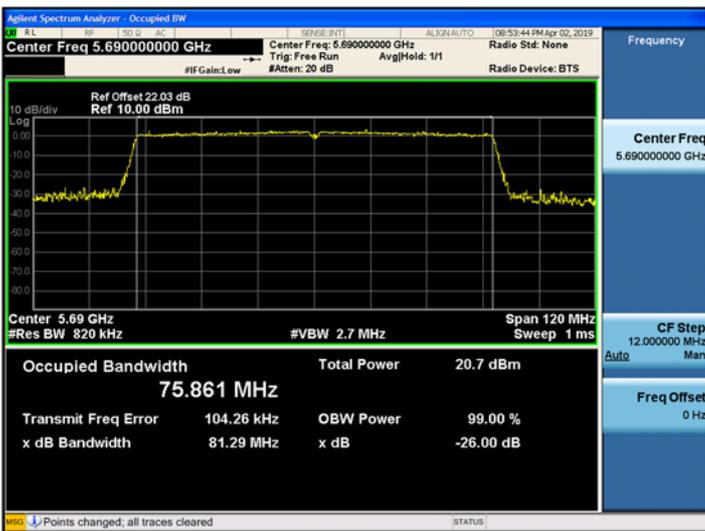
802.11ac_VHT80 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 42)



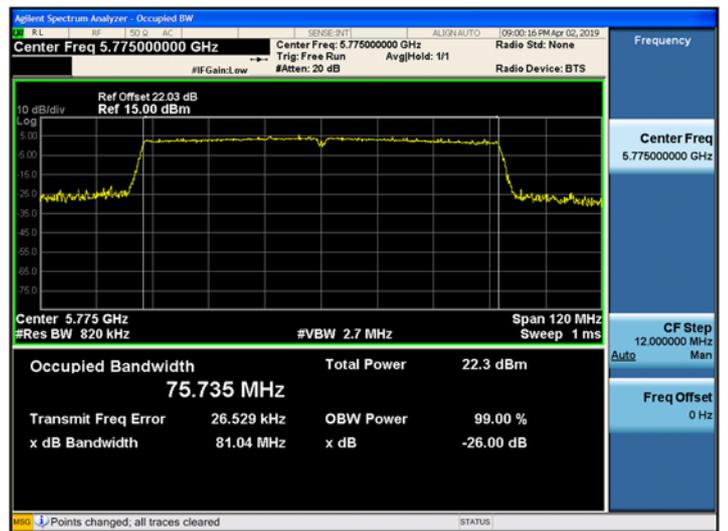
802.11ac_VHT80 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 58)



802.11ac_VHT80 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 138)



802.11ac_VHT80 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 155)



[Ant2]

802.11a Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5180	36	21.49	16.552
5200	40	19.95	16.453
5240	48	20.03	16.481
5260	52	19.71	16.448
5300	60	19.78	16.460
5320	64	19.76	16.429
5500	100	20.10	16.510
5600	120	22.40	16.606
5720	144	20.08	16.500
5745	149	19.83	16.493
5785	157	20.28	16.503
5825	165	20.16	16.473

802.11n(HT20) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5180	36	20.09	17.584
5200	40	20.23	17.609
5240	48	20.16	17.612
5260	52	20.15	17.559
5300	60	20.01	17.571
5320	64	20.06	17.598
5500	100	20.59	17.673
5600	120	24.55	17.726
5720	144	20.20	17.662
5745	149	20.28	17.652
5785	157	20.92	17.642
5825	165	20.03	17.579

802.11n(HT40) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5190	38	40.12	36.163
5230	46	40.50	36.195
5270	54	40.27	36.127
5310	62	40.34	36.160
5510	102	40.76	36.137
5590	118	44.37	36.342
5710	142	40.73	36.216
5755	151	41.09	36.241
5795	159	41.12	36.291

802.11ac(VHT20) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5180	36	20.18	17.612
5200	40	20.16	17.598
5240	48	20.07	17.588
5260	52	20.06	17.551
5300	60	20.06	17.619
5320	64	20.17	17.617
5500	100	23.52	17.752
5600	120	24.61	17.764
5720	144	20.47	17.672
5745	149	20.29	17.634
5785	157	20.44	17.650
5825	165	20.25	17.600

802.11ac(VHT40) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5190	38	40.49	36.136
5230	46	40.63	36.162
5270	54	40.30	36.177
5310	62	40.50	36.114
5510	102	40.73	36.161
5590	118	40.99	36.262
5710	142	40.75	36.217
5755	151	40.89	36.184
5795	159	40.72	36.198

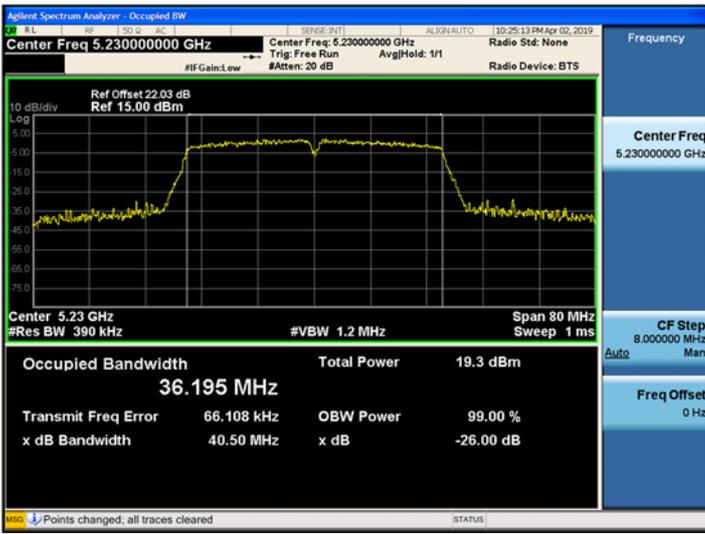
802.11ac(VHT80) Mode		26dB Bandwidth [MHz]	99% bandwidth [MHz]
Frequency [MHz]	Channel No.		
5210	42	81.07	75.736
5290	58	81.42	75.668
5530	106	81.29	75.687
5690	138	93.49	75.778
5775	155	87.08	75.685

■ Test Plots(802.11n(HT40))

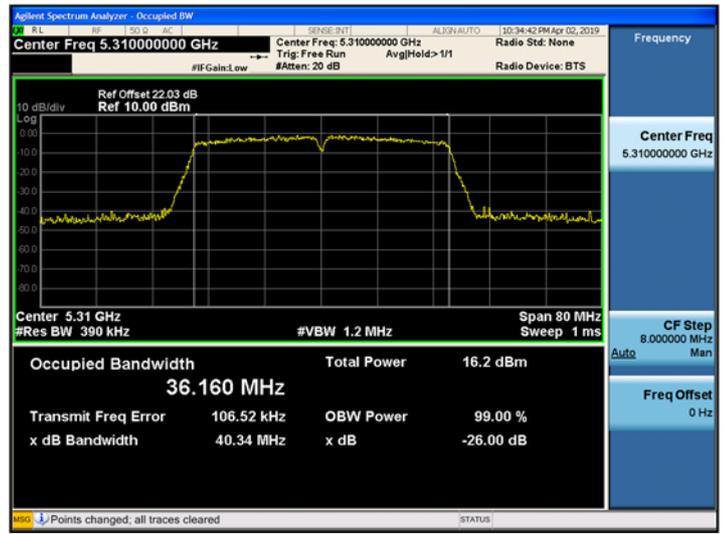
Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11n_HT40 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 46)



802.11n_HT40 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 62)



802.11n_HT40 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 110)



802.11n_HT40 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth (CH 159)

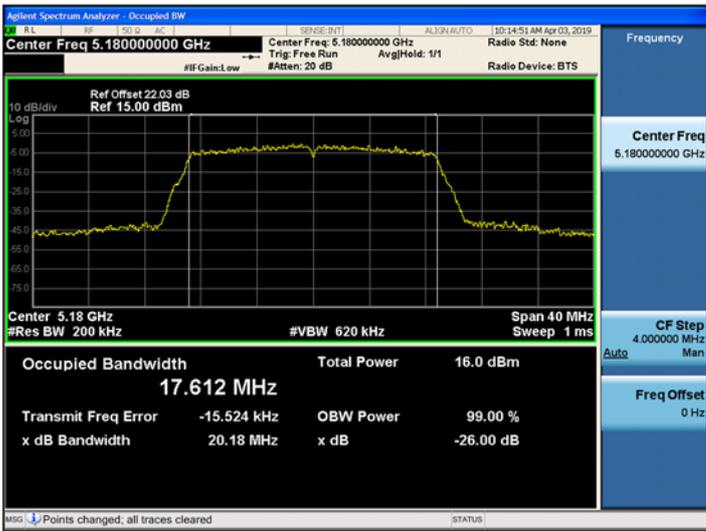


Test Plots(802.11ac(VHT20))

Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 1 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 36)



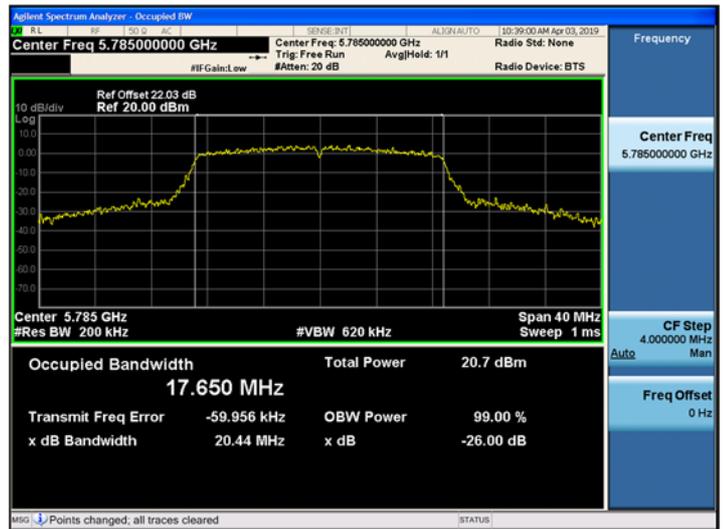
802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 2A BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 64)



802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 2C BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 116)



802.11ac_VHT20 UNII 3 BAND 26dB Bandwidth(CH 157)



■ Test Plots(802.11ac(VHT40))

Note:

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were only the most wide channel.

