Nemko-CCL, Inc.

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Salt Lake City, UT 84119
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Test Report

Certification

Test Of:
DWI219COM and ATPA-T

FCC ID: G95DWI219

Test Specification:

FCC PART 15, Subpart C

Test Report Serial No: 194211-2.1

Applicant:

Technicolor USA, Inc.
101 West 103rd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46290-1102

Date of Test: November 29 & 30, 2011

Issue Date: December 5, 2011

Accredited Testing Laboratory By:

NVLAP Lab Code 100272-0

CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING REPORT

This report has been prepared by Nemko-CCL, Inc. to document compliance of the device described below with the requirements of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Part 15, Subpart C. This report may be reproduced in full, partial reproduction may only be made with the written consent of the laboratory. The results in this report apply only to the sample tested.

- Applicant: Technicolor USA, Inc.
- Manufacturer: Technicolor USA, Inc.

- Brand Name: Technicolor
- Model Number: DWI219COM
- FCC ID Number: G95DWI219

- Brand Name: Comcast
- Model Number: ATPA-T
- FCC ID Number: G95DWI219

On this 5th day of December 2011, I, individually, and for Nemko-CCL, Inc., certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.

Although NVLAP has recognized that the Nemko-CCL, Inc. EMC testing facilities are in good standing, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

Nemko-CCL, Inc.

Norman P Hansen

Tested by: Norman P. Hansen
EMC Technician

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SECTION 1.0 CLIENT INFORMATION

1.1 Applicant:

Company Name: Technicolor USA, Inc.
101 West 103rd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46290-1102

Contact Name: Nancy Boettner
Title: Manager, Product Safety & Compliance

1.2 Manufacturer:

Company Name: Technicolor USA, Inc.
101 West 103rd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46290-1102

Contact Name: Nancy Boettner
Title: Manager, Product Safety & Compliance

SECTION 2.0 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)

2.1 Identification of EUT:

Brand Name: Technicolor
Model Number: DWI219COM

Brand Name: Comcast
Model Number: ATPA-T

2.2 Description of EUT:

The DWI219COM is a set top device to display audio and video from a high definition video source and also allow for the use of Skype for calls and conferencing. The DWI219COM has an HDMI In and HDMI Out port, two USB ports, an IR out, and an Ethernet port. The DWI219COM includes a Cameo Communications 802.11abgn wireless module that is to be tested and certified. The EUT also has an RF4CE transceiver to interface remote controls operating in the 2.4 GHz to 2.4835 GHz frequency range.

The RF4CE transceiver operates using 3 channels in the 2400 MHz to 2483.5 MHz frequency band. The RF4CE transceiver uses 2 Taiyo Yuden AF216M245001, 1.8 dBi chip antennas. The transceiver chip has 2 transmission lines with the antennas mounted at 90^{0} on the front right PCB corner. The chip allows for transmission of a signal to only one antenna at a time based on the received strengths of signals at the antennas. Testing was performed at each of the 3 frequencies using each of the transmission lines.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2425	2	2450	3	2475

The Technicolor DWI219COM is identical to the Comcast ATPA-T except in branding and labeling.

This report covers the circuitry of the devices subject to FCC Part 15, Subpart C. The circuitry of the device subject to FCC Part 15, Subpart B has been tested, found to comply. The 802.11abgn transceiver is to be tested and covered in other reports.

2.3 EUT and Support Equipment:

The FCC ID numbers for the EUT and support equipment used during the test are listed below:

Brand Name Model Number Serial No.	FCC ID Number / Compliance	Description	Name of Interface Ports / Interface Cables
BN: Technicolor MN: DWI219COM (Note 1) SN: TO1F139200010	G95DWI219	TV Interface/Skype box	See Section 2.4
BN: Xfinity MN: USB Camera SN: DCQA0012AA103R	DoC	USB camera	USB/USB cable
BN: Apple TV MN: A1378 SN: C07GGJ80DDR5	BCGA1378	Video Interface	HDMI Out/HDMI cable (Note 2)
BN: Sony MN: KLV-S19A10 SN: 7505772	DoC	Television	HDMI/HDMI cable (Note 2)
BN: Netgear MN: FS518 SN: 2J31125MOB226	DoC	Switch	Ethernet/Cat 5e cable (Note 2)
BN: Dell MN: Precision SN: 4JVDLQ1	BN: Dell MN: Precision SN: 4JVDLQ1	BN: Dell MN: Precision SN: 4JVDLQ1	BN: Dell MN: Precision SN: 4JVDLQ1

Note: (1) EUT
(2) Interface port connected to EUT (See Section 2.4)

The support equipment listed above was not modified in order to achieve compliance with this standard.

2.4 Interface Ports on EUT:

Name of Ports	No. of Ports Fitted to EUT	Cable Descriptions/Length
HDMI In	1	HDMI/1.8 meters
HDMI Out	1	HDMI/1.8 meters
Ethernet	1	Cat 5e cable/7 meters
USB	2	USB/2.0 meter cable from camera and 1.5 meter unterminated cable
IR Out	1	Mini jack connector with 2 conductors from IR assembly/2 meters
DC In	1	2 conductor cable from power supply/1.0 meter

2.5 Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT:

There were no modifications or special accessories required to comply with the specification.

SECTION 3.0 TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS & PROCEDURES

3.1 Test Specification:

Title:	FCC PART 15, Subpart C (47 CFR 15) 15.203, 15.207, and 15.247 Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of radio frequency devices
Purpose of Test:	The tests were performed to demonstrate initial compliance

3.2 Methods & Procedures:

3.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirement

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 manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of Sections 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with Section 15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this Part are not exceeded.

3.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Limits

(a) Except for Class A digital devices, 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, as measured using a 50 μH/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the band edges.

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.

3.2.3 §15.247 Operation within the bands 902 – 928 MHz, 2400 – 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 – 5850 MHz

(a) Operation under the provisions of this Section is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated intentional radiators that comply with the following provisions:

(1) Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400 – 2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudorandomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

(i) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

(ii) Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band shall use at least 75 hopping frequencies. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1 MHz. The average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 30 second period.

(iii) Frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 non-overlapping channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 non-overlapping channels are used.

(2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902 - 928 MHz, 2400 - 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 - 5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

(b) The maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:

(1) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725-5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

(2) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: 1 watt for systems employing at least 50 hopping channels; and, 0.25 watts for systems employing less than 50 hopping channels, but at least 25 hopping channels, as permitted under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725 – 5850 MHz bands: 1 watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the 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.

(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 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.

(c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.

(1) Fixed point-to-point operation:

(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter peak output power.

(iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations. The instruction manual furnished with the intentional radiator shall contain language in the installation instructions informing the operator and the installer of this responsibility.

(2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:

(i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.

(ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, i.e., the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna /antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:

(A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of 10 log (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or stave having the highest gain.

(B) A lower value for the directional gain than that calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section will be accepted if sufficient evidence is presented, e.g., due to shading of the array or coherence loss in the beamforming.

(iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the power limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section by more than 8 dB.

(iv) Transmitters that emit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

(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.

(f) For the purposes of this section, hybrid systems are those that employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital modulation techniques. The frequency hopping operation of the hybrid system, with the direct sequence or digital modulation operation turned off, shall have an average time of occupancy on any frequency not to exceed 0.4 seconds within a time period in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies employed multiplied by 0.4. The digital modulation operation of the hybrid
system, with the frequency hopping turned off, shall comply with the power density requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

(i) Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

Note: Spread spectrum systems are sharing these bands on a noninterference basis with systems supporting critical Government requirements that have been allocated the usage of these bands, secondary only to ISM equipment operated under the provisions of Part 18 of this Chapter. Many of these Government systems are airborne radiolocation systems that emit a high EIRP which can cause interference to other users. Also, investigations of the effect of spread spectrum interference to U. S. Government operations in the 902-928 MHz band may require a future decrease in the power limits allowed for spread spectrum operation.

3.3 Test Procedure

The conducted disturbance at mains ports and radiated disturbance testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4: 2003. Testing was performed at Nemko-CCL, Inc. Wanship open area test site #2, located at 29145 Old Lincoln Highway, Wanship, UT. This site has been fully described in a report submitted to the FCC, and was accepted in a letter dated March 11, 2009 (90504).

Nemko-CCL, Inc. is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2012.

For radiated emission testing at 30 MHz or above that is performed at distances closer than the specified distance, an inverse proportionality factor of 20 dB per decade is used to normalize the measured data for determining compliance.

SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING

4.1 Operating Environment:

Power Supply: 120 Vac
AC Mains Frequency: 60 Hz

4.2 Operating Modes:

The transmitter was tested while in a constant transmit mode at the desired frequency, using either the upper, middle, or lower channel and each transmission path. The AC mains voltage was varied as required by §15.31(e) with no change seen in the voltage supplied to the transmitter or in transmitter characteristics.

4.3 EUT Exercise Software:

Technicolor software was used to exercise the transmitter.

SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

5.1 FCC Part 15, Subpart C

5.1.1 Summary of Tests:

Section	Environmental Phenomena	Frequency Range (MHz)	Result
15.203	Antenna Requirements	Structural requirement	Complied
15.207	Conducted Disturbance at Mains Ports	0.15 to 30	Complied
15.247(a)	Bandwidth Requirement	2425 – 2475	Complied
15.247(b)	Peak Output Power	2425 – 2475	Complied
15.247(c)	Spurious Emissions	30 - 24750	Complied
15.247(d)	Peak Power Spectral Density	2425 – 2475	Complied
15.247(e)	Reserved Paragraph	N/A	Not Applicable
15.247(f)	Hybrid System Requirements	2400 – 2483.5	Not Applicable
15.247(g)	Frequency Hopping Channel Usage	2400 – 2438.5	Not Applicable
15.247(h)	Frequency Hopping Intelligence	2400 – 2483.5	Not Applicable

5.2 Result

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification.

SECTION 6.0 MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS AND DERIVED RESULTS

6.1 General Comments:

This section contains the test results only. Details of the test methods used and a list of the test equipment used during the measurements can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

6.2 Test Results:

6.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements

The EUT uses 2 Taiyo Yuden AF216M245001, 1.8 dBi chip antennas and the antennas cannot be replaced or modified by the user. Only one antenna is used for transmission at a time. The EUT is in a listen mode until a transmission is received from a remote control unit. The signal strength received by each of the antennas determines which transmission path is used by the EUT. The transmission back to the remote unit is made using the antenna that received the strongest signal from the remote control. The EUT also contains an 802.11abgn WiFi module that also uses a listen before talk protocol.

6.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains Ports

Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dBµV)	Limit (dBµV)	Margin (dB)
0.15	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	50.2	56.0	-5.8
0.20	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	47.6	53.5	-5.9
0.27	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.9	51.2	-9.3
0.45	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	39.7	46.9	-7.2
0.65	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	36.3	46.0	-9.7
1.99	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	37.0	46.0	-9.0
0.21	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	47.7	53.3	-5.6
0.39	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	38.6	48.0	-9.4
0.63	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	36.1	46.0	-9.9
1.37	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	37.1	46.0	-8.9
3.65	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	36.6	46.0	-9.4
15.15	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.9	50.0	-9.1

Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dBμV)	Limit (dBμV)	Margin (dB)
Note 1: The reference detector used for the measurements was Quasi-Peak or Peak and the data was compared to the average limit; therefore, the EUT was deemed to meet both the average and quasi-peak limits. Note 2: The reference detector used for the measurements was quasi-peak and average and the data was compared to the respective limits.					

RESULT

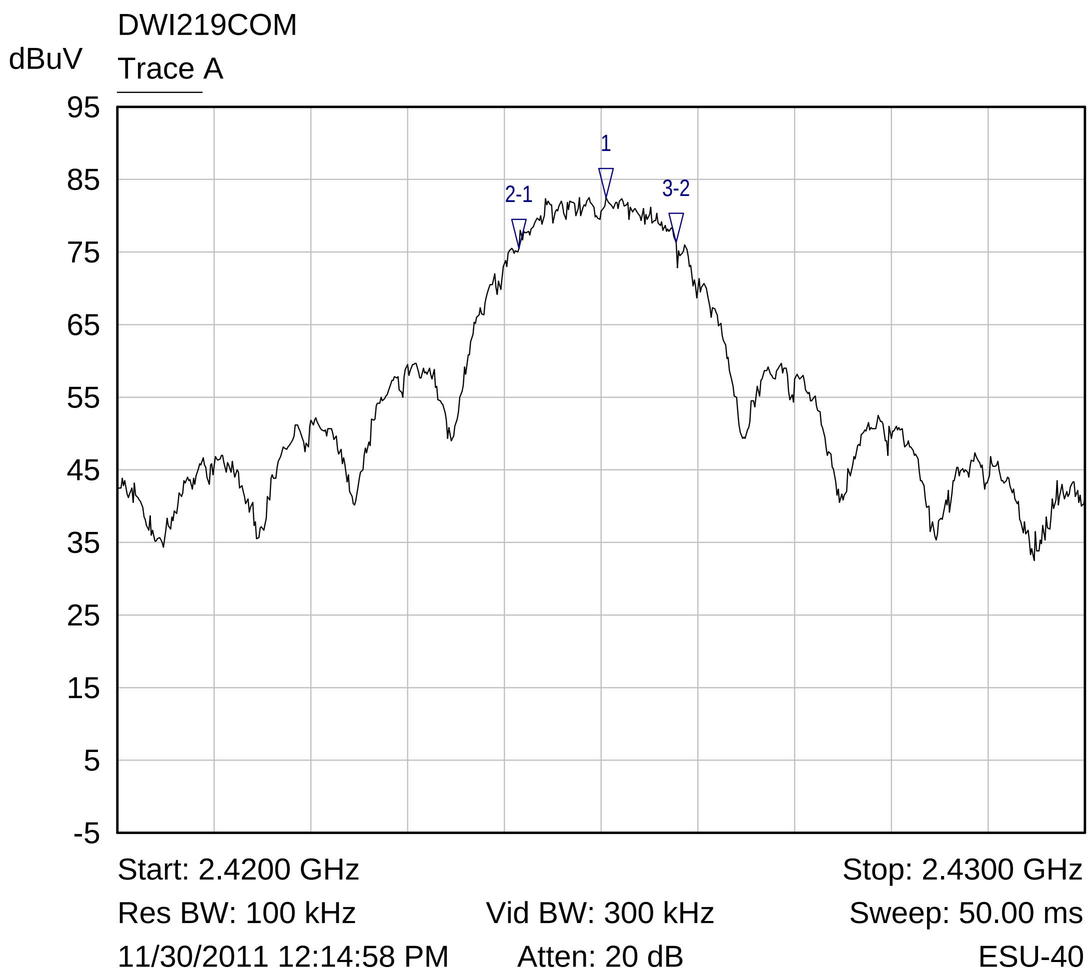
The EUT complied with the specification by 5.6 dB.

6.2.3 §15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 0 Emission 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)	Antenna 1 Emission 6 dB bandwidth (kHz)
2425	1618.6	1602.6
2450	1618.6	1602.6
2475	1538.5	1585.5

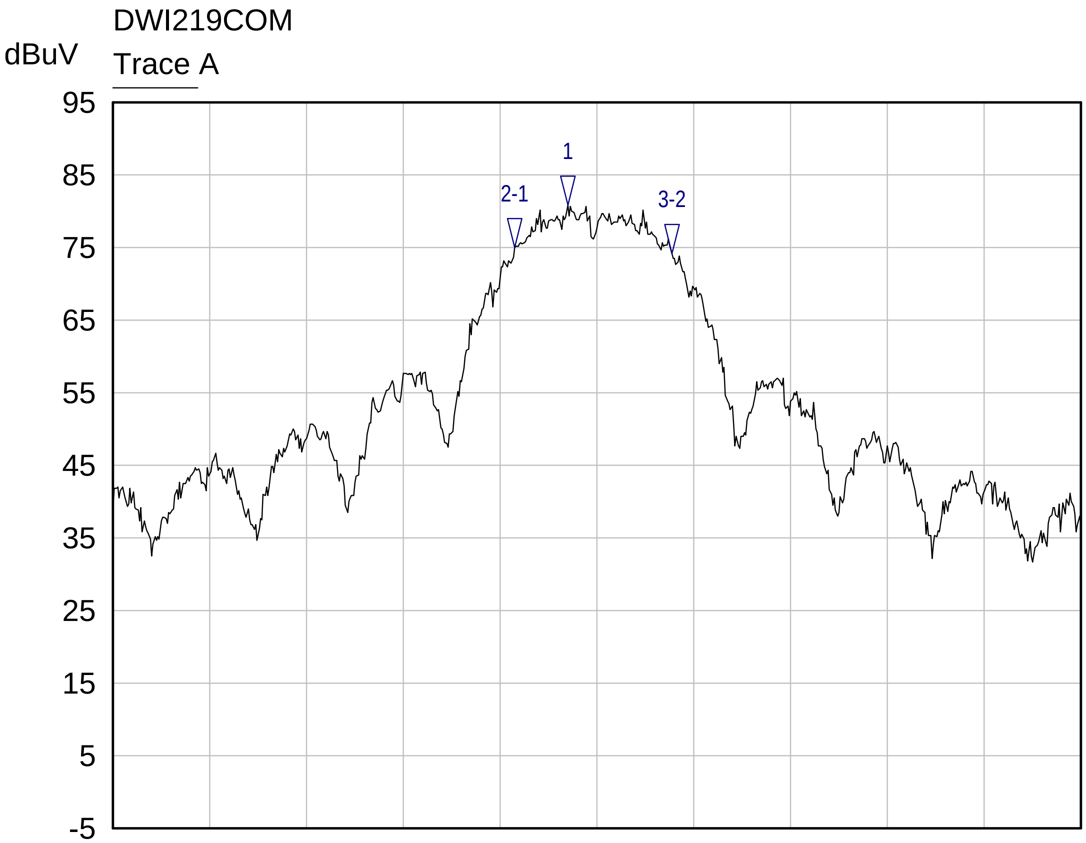
RESULT

In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4250 GHz	82.52 dBuV	
2-1 ∇	Trace A	-897.4359 kHz	-6.98 dB	
3-2 ∇	Trace A	1.6186 MHz	0.73 dB	

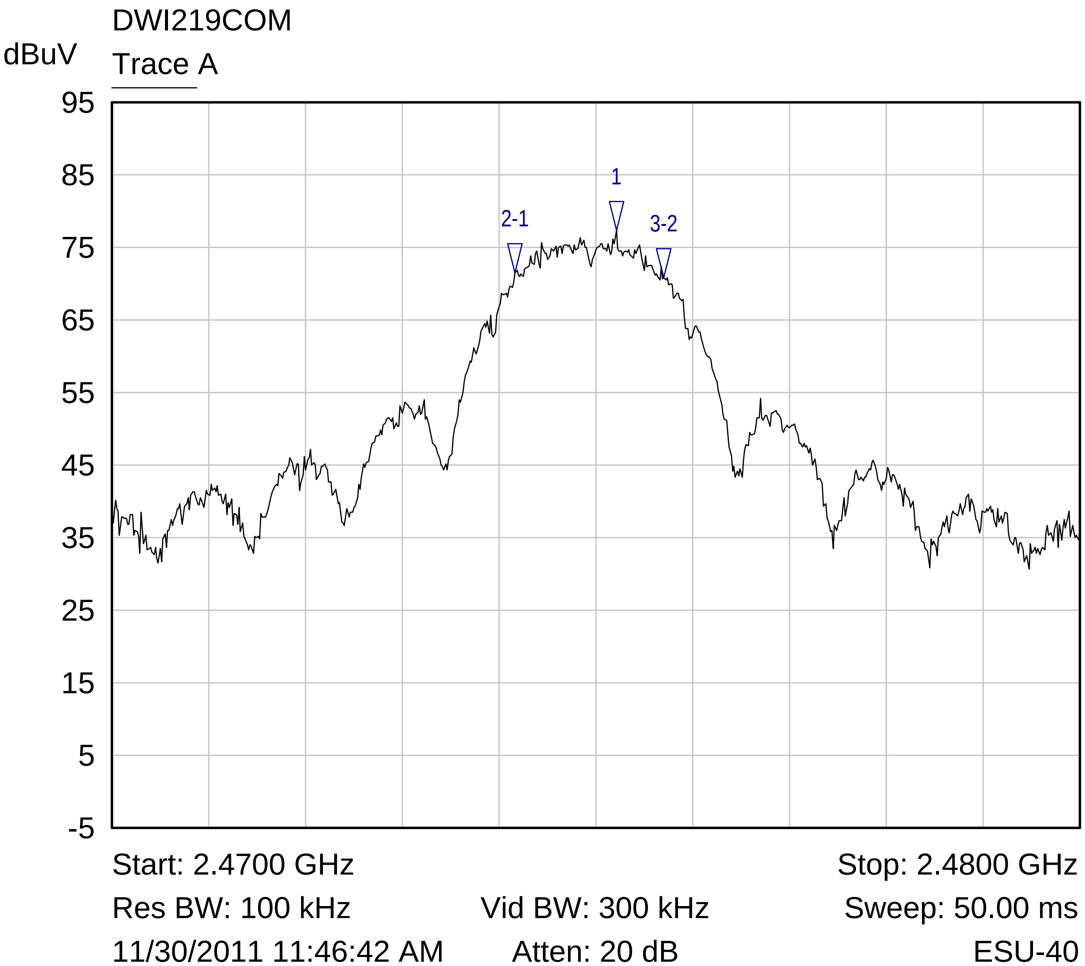
Trace A lower channel band width plot - Antenna 0



Start: 2.4450 GHz Stop: 2.4550 GHz
Res BW: 100 kHz Vid BW: 300 kHz Sweep: 50.00 ms
11/30/2011 12:13:01 PM Atten: 20 dB ESU-40

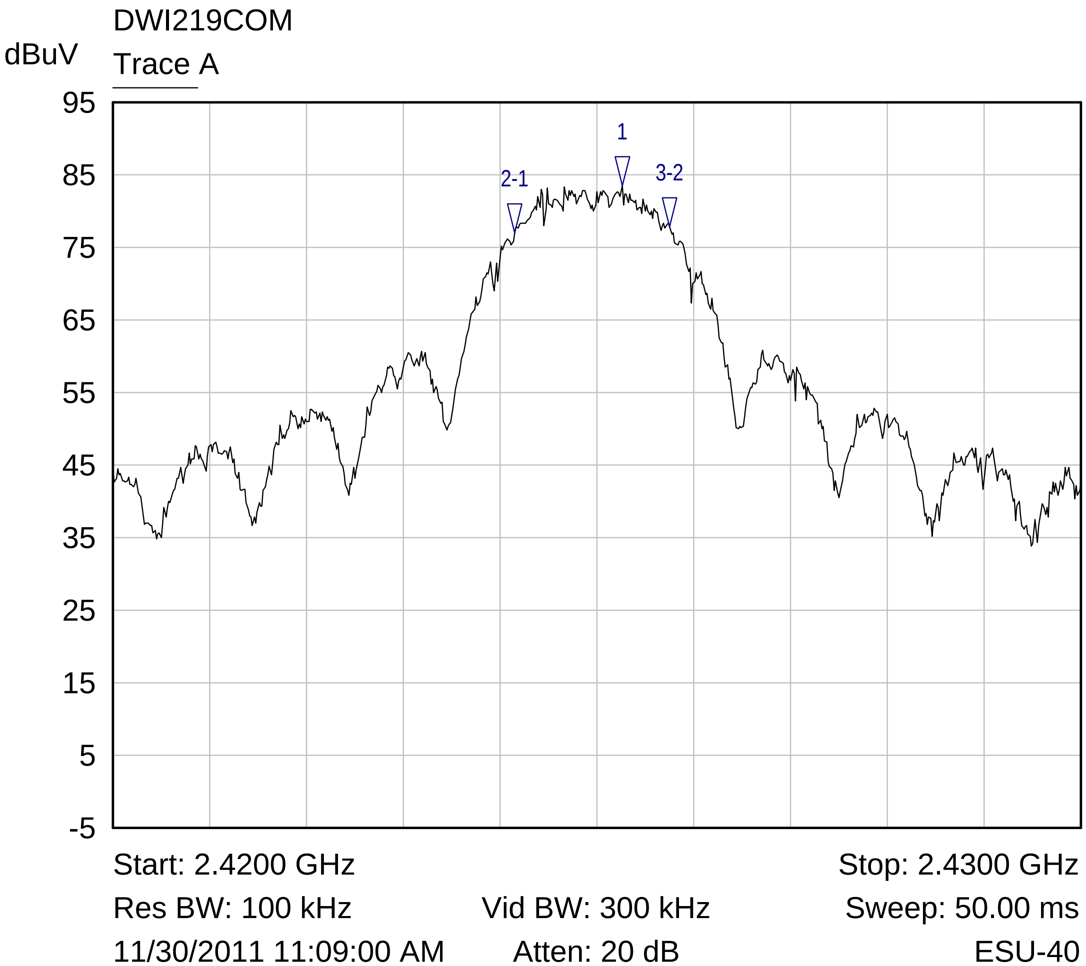
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4497 GHz	80.77 dBuV	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-544.8718 kHz	-5.77 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.6186 MHz	-0.76 dB	

Trace A middle channel band width plot - Antenna 0



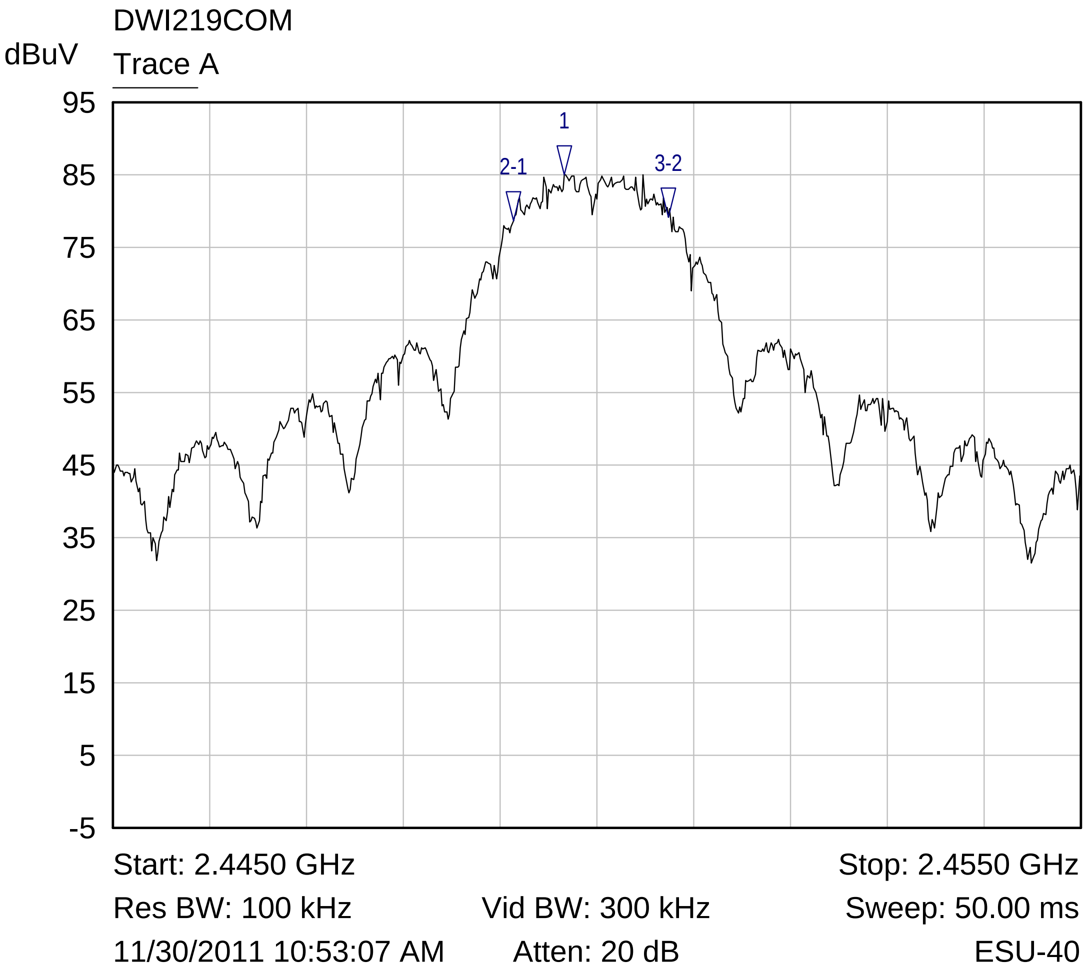
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4752 GHz	77.30 dBuV	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-1.0417 MHz	-5.84 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.5385 MHz	-0.55 dB	

Trace A upper channel band width plot - Antenna 0



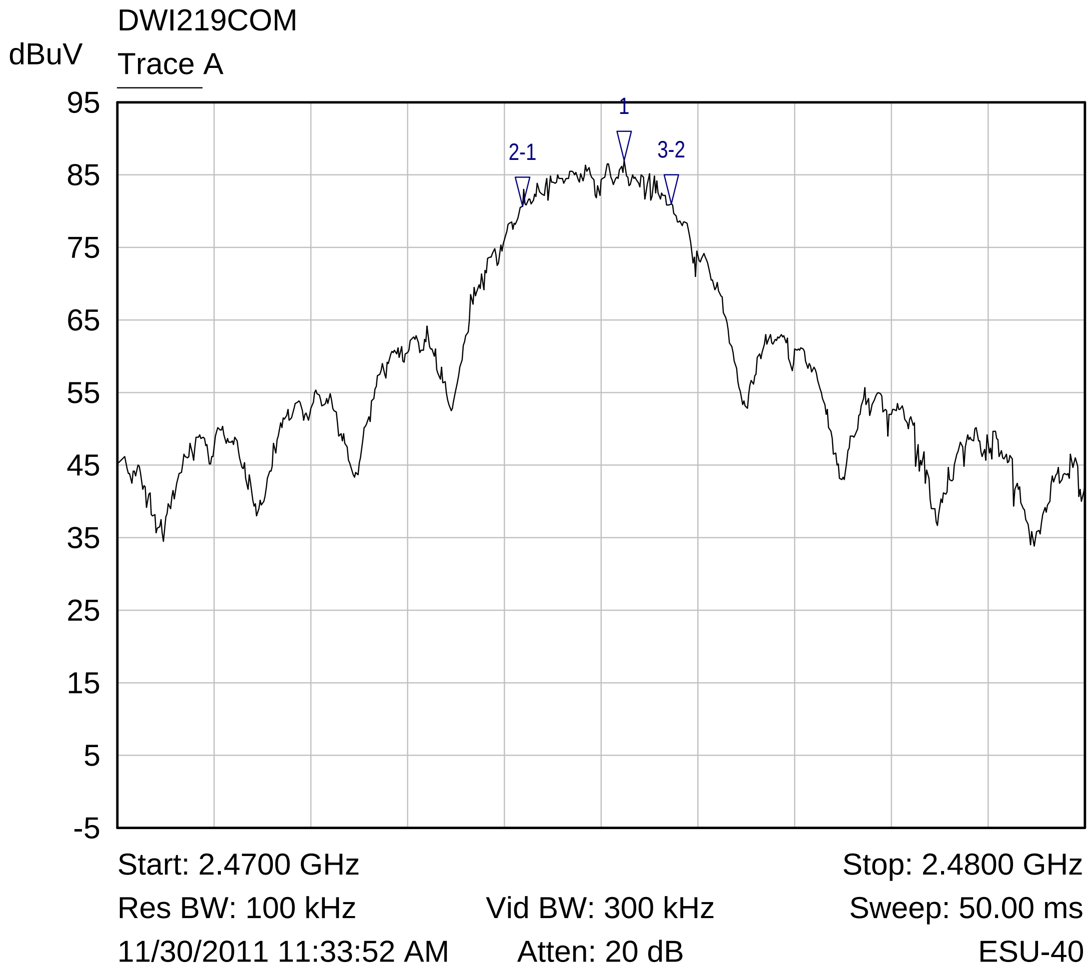
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4253 GHz	83.50 dBuV	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-1.1058 MHz	-6.52 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.6026 MHz	0.79 dB	

Trace A Lower channel band width plot - Antenna 1



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4497 GHz	85.03 dBuV	
2-1 ▽	Trace A	-528.8462 kHz	-6.40 dB	
3-2 ▽	Trace A	1.6026 MHz	0.62 dB	

Trace A Middle channel bandwidth plot - Antenna 1



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4752 GHz	87.04 dBuV	
2-1 ∇	Trace A	-1.0577 MHz	-6.41 dB	
3-2 ∇	Trace A	1.5385 MHz	0.42 dB	

Trace A upper channel band width plot - Antenna 1

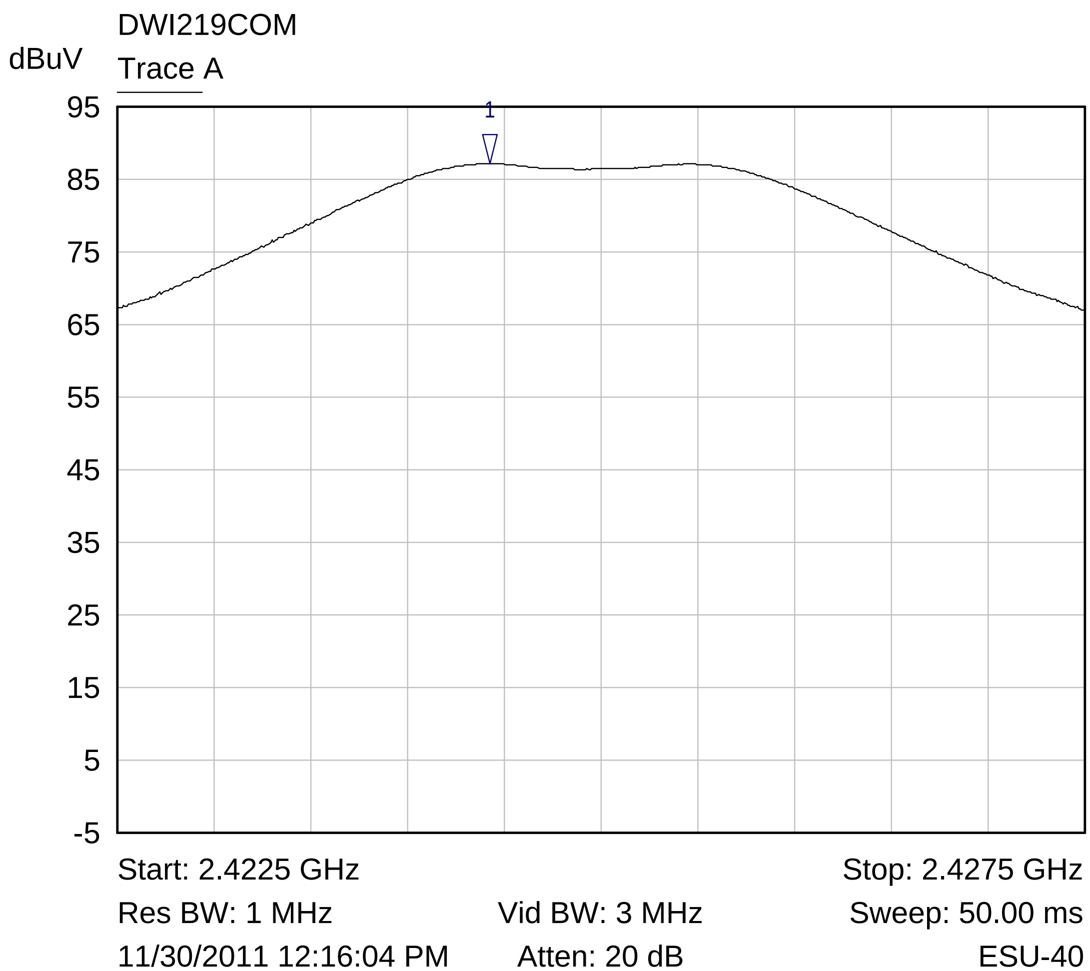
6.2.4 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power

The EUT uses 2 Taiyo Yuden AF216M245001, 1.8 dBi chip antennas soldered to the PCB. The maximum field strength was measured at a distance of 3 meters. Then using the equation found in the Alternative Test Procedures of DA 00-705 and KDB Publication #558074 – Measurement of Digital Transmission Systems, the field strength was converted to Peak Conducted Output Power and that value was compared to the limit of 30 dBm or 1 Watt. The antenna gain is 1.8 dBi; therefore, the numeric gain is 1.51. The equation is $P = (E \times D)^2/(30 \times G)$ where P is in watts, G is the numeric gain of the antenna, D is the measurement distance in meters, and E is the field strength in V/m.

Antenna	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Calculated Output Power to the Antenna (mW)
0	2425	87.16	0.1033
	2440	84.94	0.0606
	2475	80.68	0.0232
1	2425	87.84	0.1208
	2440	89.62	0.1820
	2475	90.55	0.2255

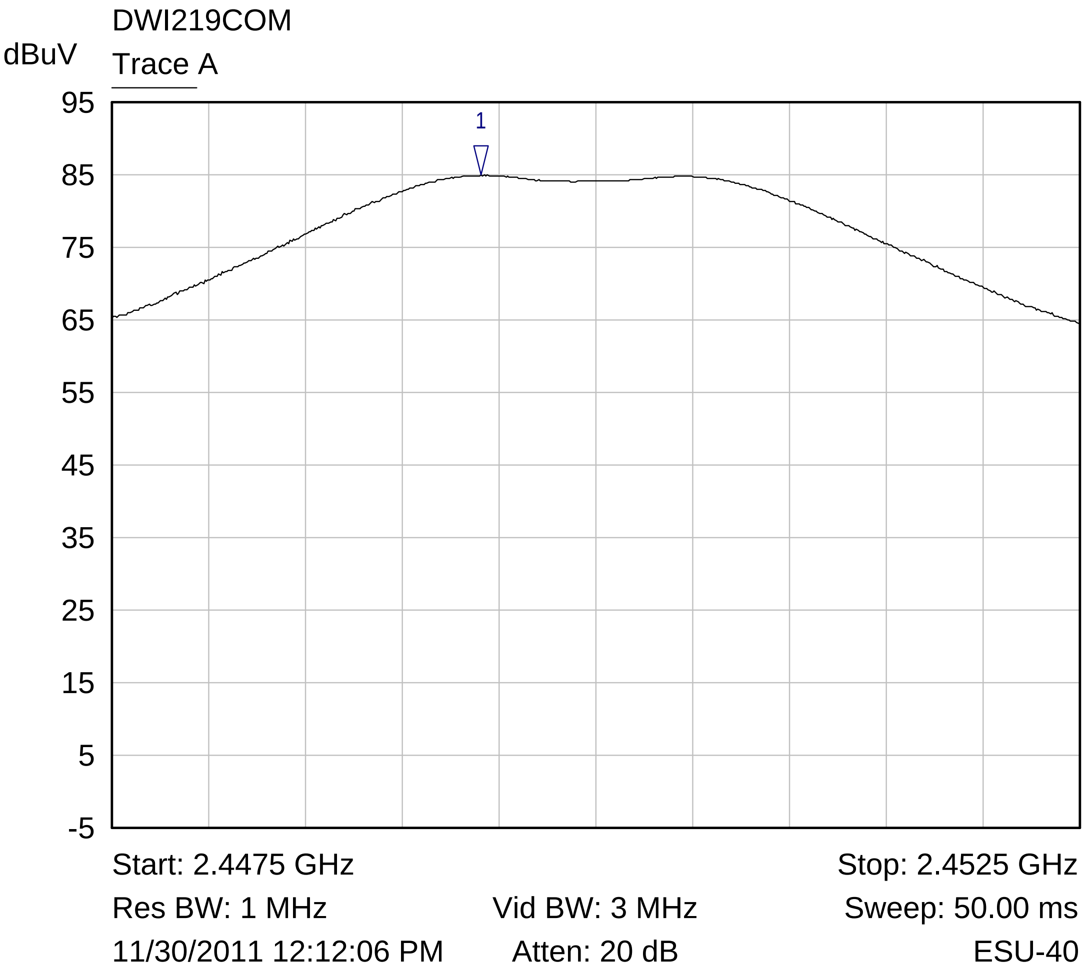
RESULT

In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).



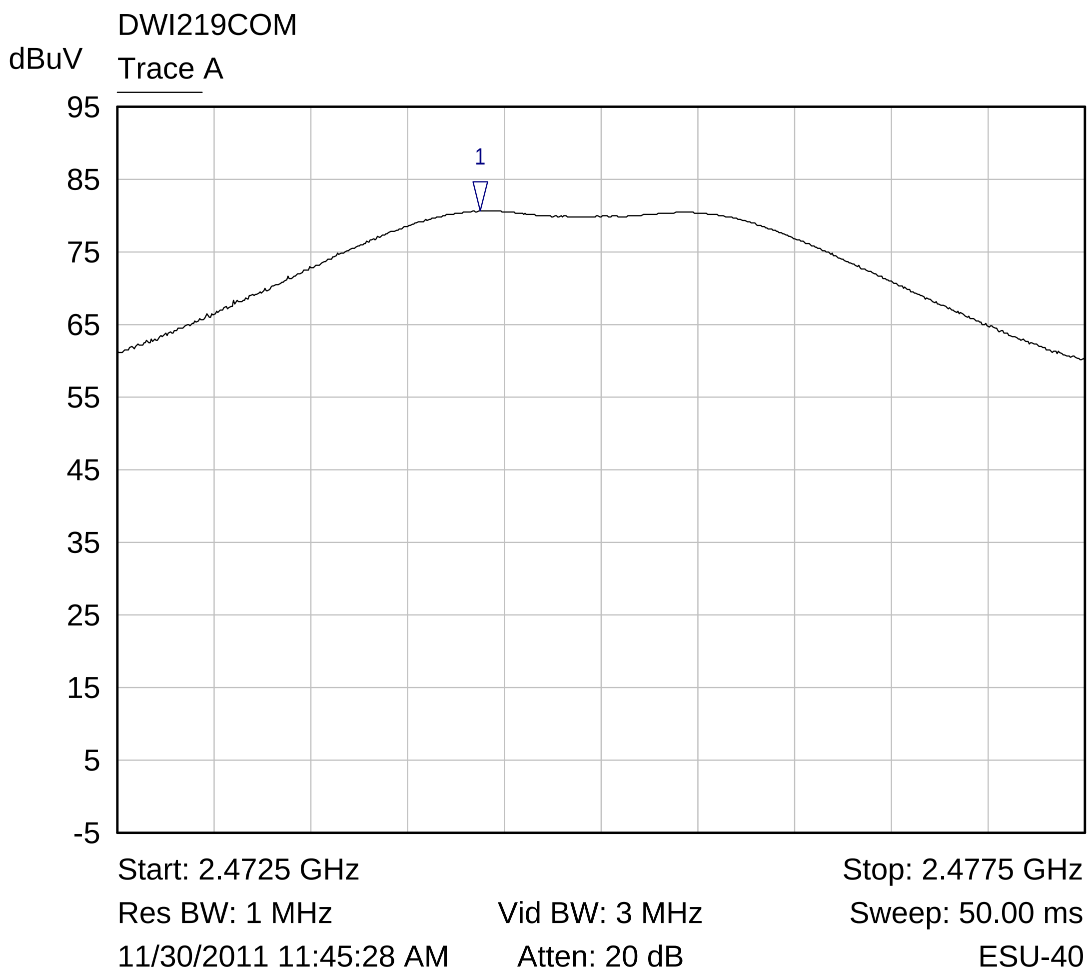
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4244 GHz	87.16 dBuV	

Trace A lower channel output power plot - Antenna 0



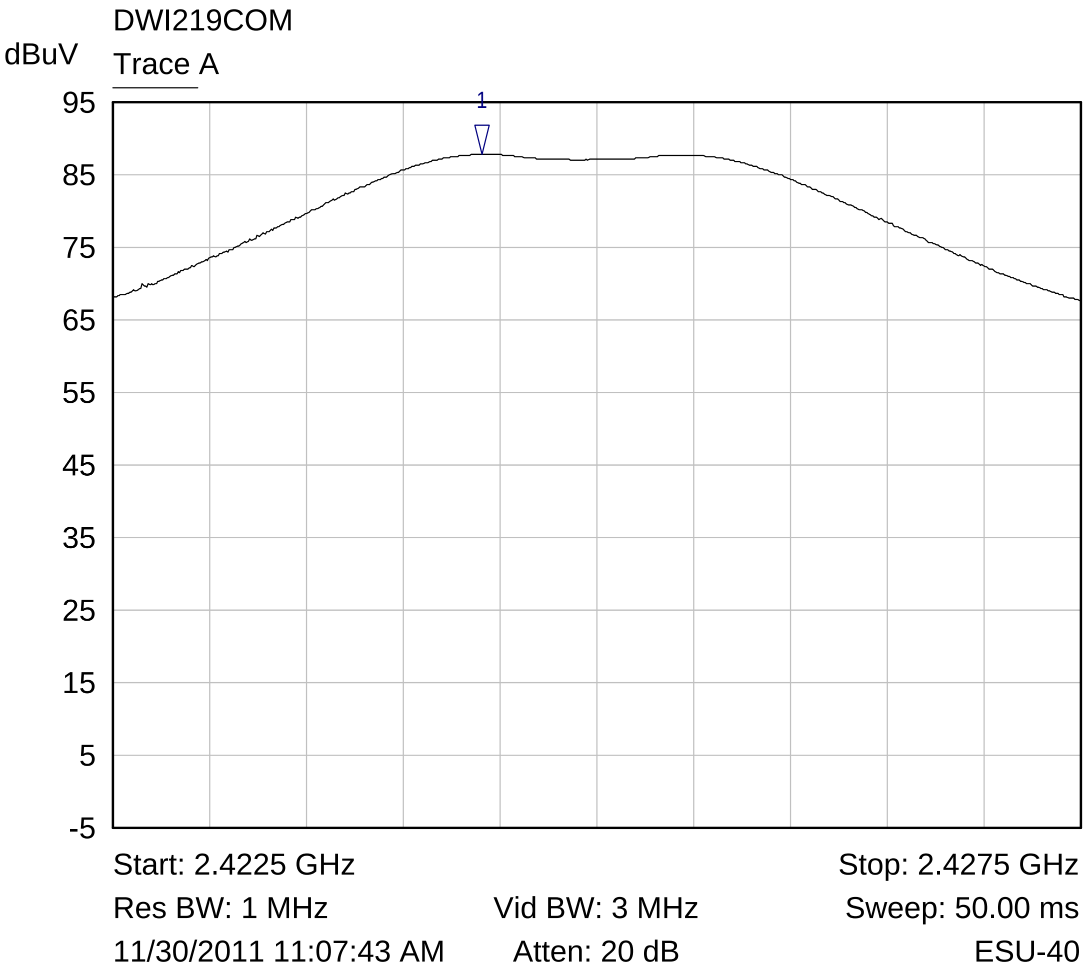
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4494 GHz	84.94 dBuV	

Trace A middle channel output power plot - Antenna 0



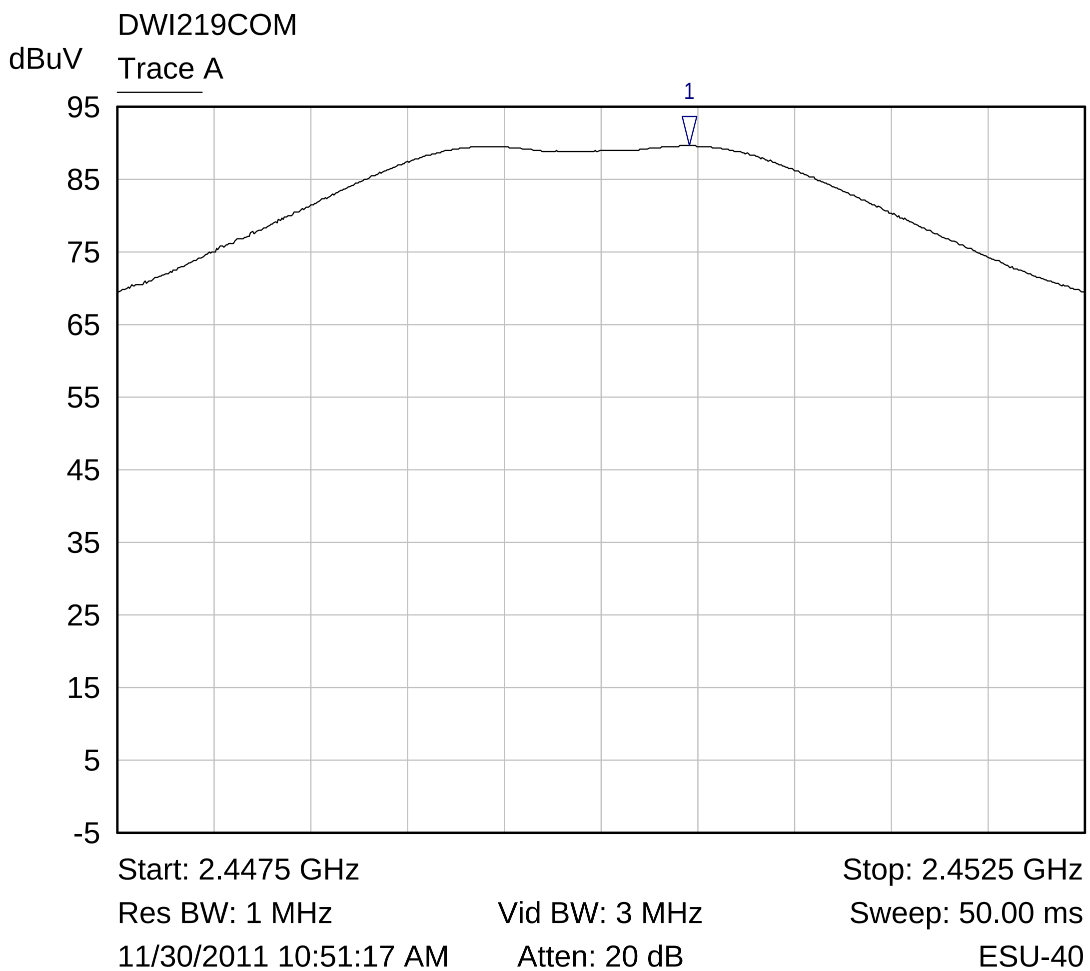
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4744 GHz	80.68 dBuV	

Trace A upper channel output power plot - Antenna 0



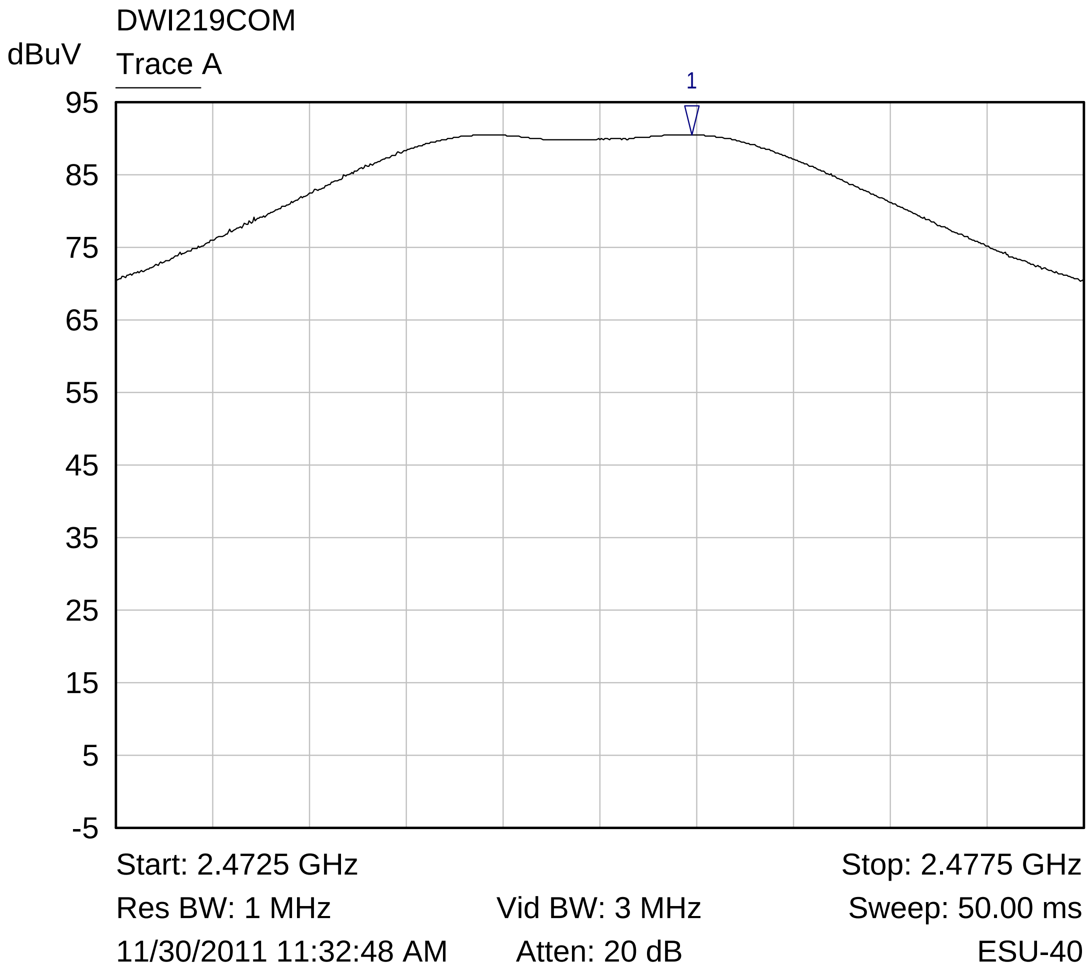
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4244 GHz	87.84 dBuV	

Trace A Lower channel output power plot - Antenna 1



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4505 GHz	89.62 dBuV	

Trace A Middle channel output power plot - Antenna 1



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4755 GHz	90.55 dBuV	

Trace A upper channel output power plot - Antenna 1

6.2.5 §15.247(c) Spurious Emissions

6.2.5.1 Radiated Emissions

The frequency range from 30 MHz to 24.75 GHz was investigated to measure any radiated emissions. The following tables show measurements of any emission seen. Emissions must be attenuated by at least 20 dB from that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power. The maximum emission measured was 87.44 dBuV/m at 2475 MHz using antenna 1; therefore, the unwanted emissions must be attenuated to 67.44 dBuv/m or below. Any emissions in the restricted bands must meet the limits specified in §15.209. The tables show the worst-case emissions measured from the DWI219COM. For frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a measurement distance of 1 meter was used. The noise floor was a minimum of 6 dB below the limit. The emissions in the restricted bands must meet the limits specified in §15.209. Tabular data for each of the spurious emissions is shown below. Note that the emissions, even those not in restricted bands, were compared to, and found to comply with the limits of §15.209. Plots of the band edges are also shown.

RESULT

All emissions, even those not in the restricted bands, met the limits specified in §15.209; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

Transmitting using Antenna 0 at the Lowest Frequency (2425 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4850.0	Peak	Vertical	19.4	37.8	57.2	74.0	-16.8
4850.0	Average	Vertical	11.9	37.8	49.7	54.0	-4.3
4850.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.1	37.8	53.9	74.0	-20.1
4850.0	Average	Horizontal	8.8	37.8	46.6	54.0	-7.4
7275.0	Peak	Vertical	16.3	42.2	58.5	74.0	-15.5
7275.0	Average	Vertical	9.4	42.2	51.6	54.0	-2.4
7275.0	Peak	Horizontal	15.9	42.2	58.1	74.0	-15.9
7275.0	Average	Horizontal	8.6	42.2	50.8	54.0	-3.2
9700.0	Peak	Vertical	11.4	44.7	56.1	74.0	-17.9
9700.0	Average	Vertical	1.4	44.7	46.1	54.0	-7.9
9700.0	Peak	Horizontal	9.9	44.7	54.6	74.0	-19.4
9700.0	Average	Horizontal	-1.0	44.7	43.7	54.0	-10.3

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
12125.0	Peak	Vertical	6.4	47.1	53.5	74.0	-20.5
12125.0	Average	Vertical	-1.0	47.1	46.1	54.0	-7.9
12125.0	Peak	Horizontal	5.1	47.1	52.2	74.0	-21.8
12125.0	Average	Horizontal	-3.4	47.1	43.7	54.0	-10.3

Transmitting using Antenna 0 at the Middle Frequency (2450 MHz)

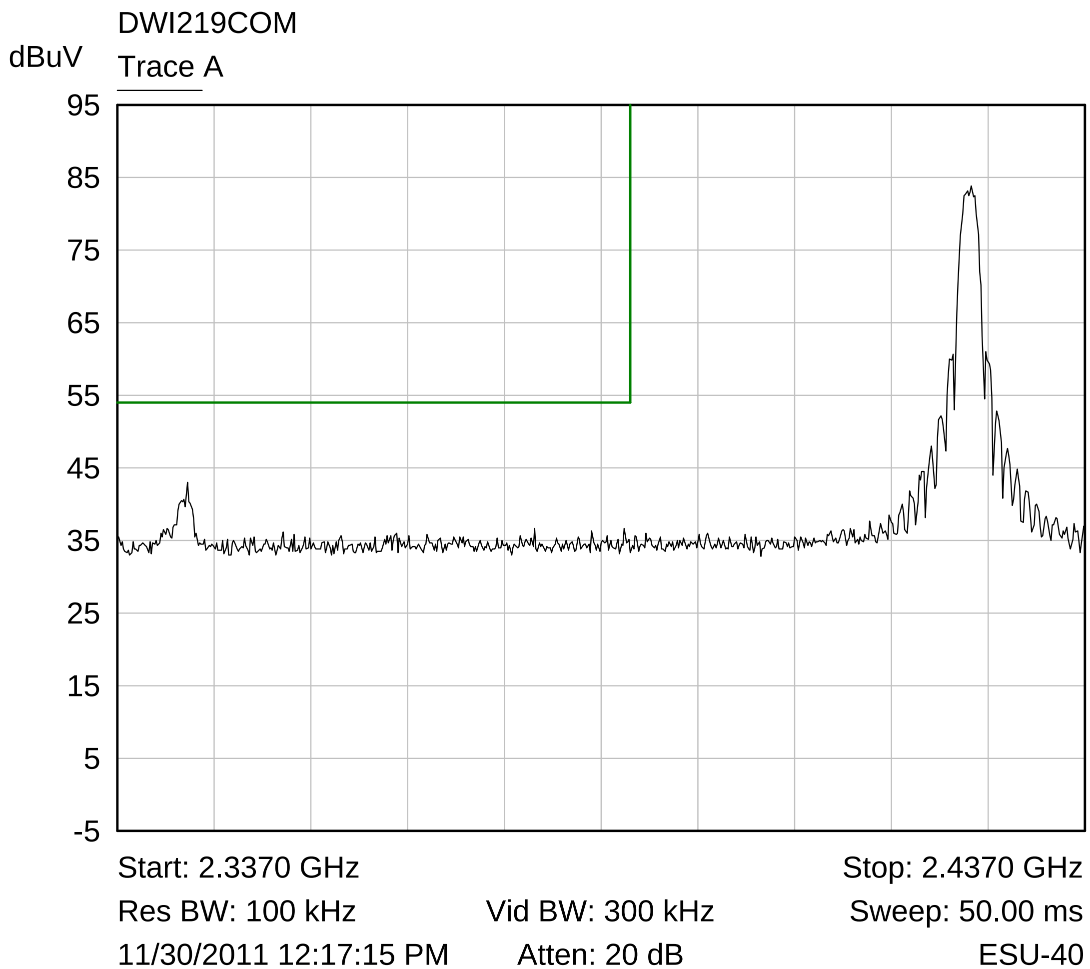
Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4900.0	Peak	Vertical	20.3	37.9	58.2	74.0	-15.8
4900.0	Average	Vertical	13.5	37.9	51.4	54.0	-2.6
4900.0	Peak	Horizontal	15.0	37.9	52.9	74.0	-21.1
4900.0	Average	Horizontal	8.0	37.9	45.9	54.0	-8.1
7350.0	Peak	Vertical	18.2	42.4	60.6	74.0	-13.4
7350.0	Average	Vertical	9.0	42.4	51.4	54.0	-2.6
7350.0	Peak	Horizontal	17.2	42.4	59.6	74.0	-14.4
7350.0	Average	Horizontal	9.2	42.4	51.6	54.0	-2.4
9800.0	Peak	Vertical	7.4	44.8	52.2	74.0	-21.8
9800.0	Average	Vertical	0.0	44.8	44.8	54.0	-9.2
9800.0	Peak	Horizontal	5.8	44.8	50.6	74.0	-23.4
9800.0	Average	Horizontal	-3.2	44.8	41.6	54.0	-12.4
12250.0	Peak	Vertical	5.7	47.1	52.8	74.0	-21.2
12250.0	Average	Vertical	-2.0	47.1	45.1	54.0	-8.9
12250.0	Peak	Horizontal	5.4	47.1	52.5	74.0	-21.5
12250.0	Average	Horizontal	-2.9	47.1	44.2	54.0	-9.8

Transmitting using Antenna 0 at the Highest Frequency (2475 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4950.0	Peak	Vertical	20.1	38.0	58.1	74.0	-15.9
4950.0	Average	Vertical	13.8	38.0	51.8	54.0	-2.2
4950.0	Peak	Horizontal	17.6	38.0	55.6	74.0	-18.4
4950.0	Average	Horizontal	11.2	38.0	49.2	54.0	-4.8
7425.0	Peak	Vertical	16.8	42.7	59.5	74.0	-14.5
7425.0	Average	Vertical	8.9	42.7	51.6	54.0	-2.4
7425.0	Peak	Horizontal	15.2	42.7	57.9	74.0	-16.1
7425.0	Average	Horizontal	7.3	42.7	50.0	54.0	-4.0
9900.0	Peak	Vertical	4.2	44.9	49.1	74.0	-24.9
9900.0	Average	Vertical	-4.5	44.9	40.4	54.0	-13.6
9900.0	Peak	Horizontal	3.3	44.9	48.2	74.0	-25.8
9900.0	Average	Horizontal	-6.4	44.9	38.5	54.0	-15.5
12375.0	Peak	Vertical	3.0	47.0	50.0	74.0	-24.0
12375.0	Average	Vertical	-6.2	47.0	40.8	54.0	-13.2
12375.0	Peak	Horizontal	3.0	47.0	50.0	74.0	-24.0
12375.0	Average	Horizontal	-5.6	47.0	41.4	54.0	-12.6

No other emissions were seen above the noise floor. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

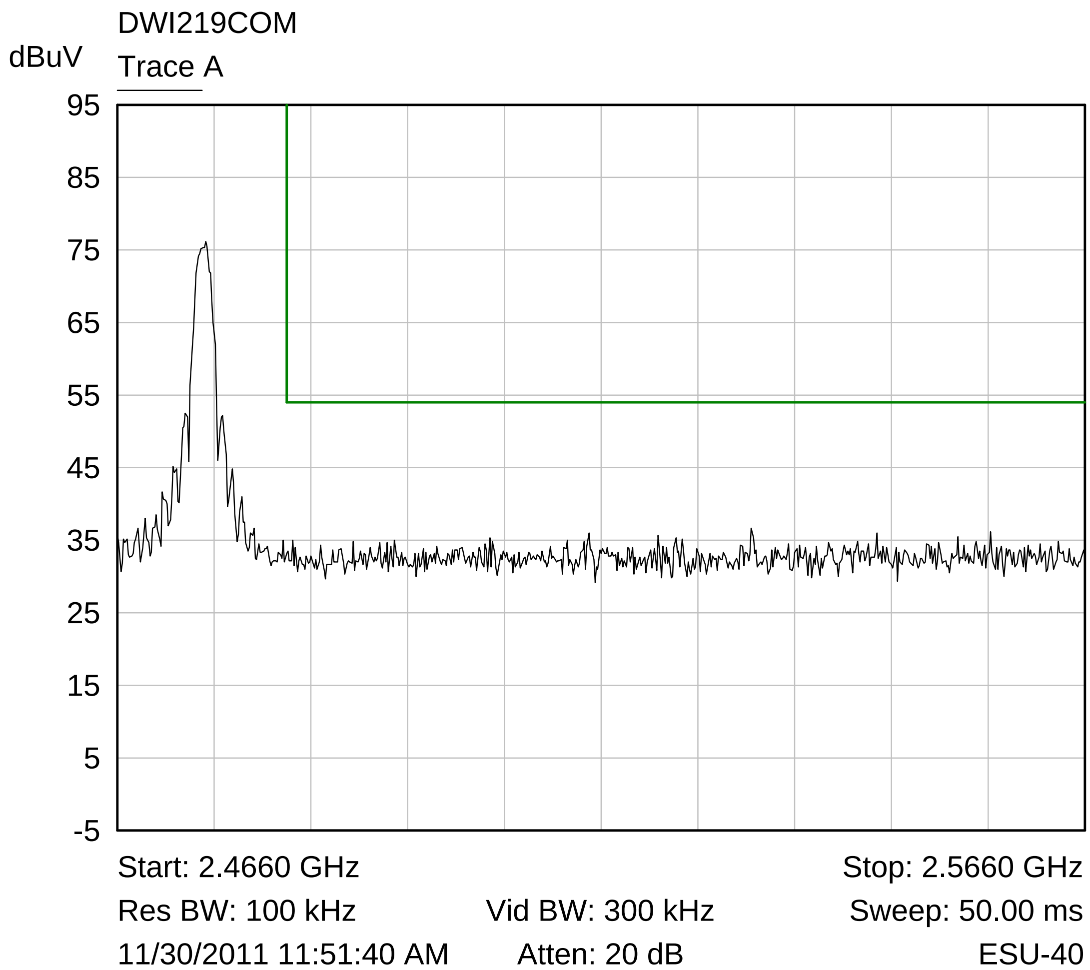
Antenna 0 – Lower Band Edge Plot



Trace shows peak emission plotted against the average limit

Trace A lower channel band edge plot - Antenna 0

Antenna 0 – Upper Band Edge Plot



Trace shows peak emission plotted against the average limit

Trace A upper channel band edge plot - Antenna 0

Transmitting using Antenna 1 at the Lowest Frequency (2425 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4850.0	Peak	Vertical	9.8	37.8	47.6	74.0	-26.4
4850.0	Average	Vertical	3.1	37.8	40.9	54.0	-13.1
4850.0	Peak	Horizontal	11.4	37.8	49.2	74.0	-24.8
4850.0	Average	Horizontal	5.2	37.8	43.0	54.0	-11.0
7275.0	Peak	Vertical	7.5	42.2	49.7	74.0	-24.3
7275.0	Average	Vertical	-0.2	42.2	42.0	54.0	-12.0
7275.0	Peak	Horizontal	8.2	42.2	50.4	74.0	-23.6
7275.0	Average	Horizontal	0.1	42.2	42.3	54.0	-11.7
9700.0	Peak	Vertical	0.5	44.7	45.2	74.0	-28.8
9700.0	Average	Vertical	-11.1	44.7	33.6	54.0	-20.4
9700.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.8	44.7	45.5	74.0	-28.5
9700.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.2	44.7	33.5	54.0	-20.5
12125.0	Peak	Vertical	0.5	47.1	47.6	74.0	-26.4
12125.0	Average	Vertical	-11.8	47.1	35.3	54.0	-18.7
12125.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.4	47.1	47.5	74.0	-26.5
12125.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.8	47.1	35.3	54.0	-18.7

Transmitting using Antenna 1 at the Middle Frequency (2450 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4900.0	Peak	Vertical	10.4	37.9	48.3	74.0	-25.7
4900.0	Average	Vertical	3.7	37.9	41.6	54.0	-12.4
4900.0	Peak	Horizontal	9.8	37.9	47.7	74.0	-26.3
4900.0	Average	Horizontal	2.8	37.9	40.7	54.0	-13.3
7350.0	Peak	Vertical	9.2	42.4	51.6	74.0	-22.4
7350.0	Average	Vertical	1.5	42.4	43.9	54.0	-10.1
7350.0	Peak	Horizontal	8.5	42.4	50.9	74.0	-23.1
7350.0	Average	Horizontal	0.8	42.4	43.2	54.0	-10.8

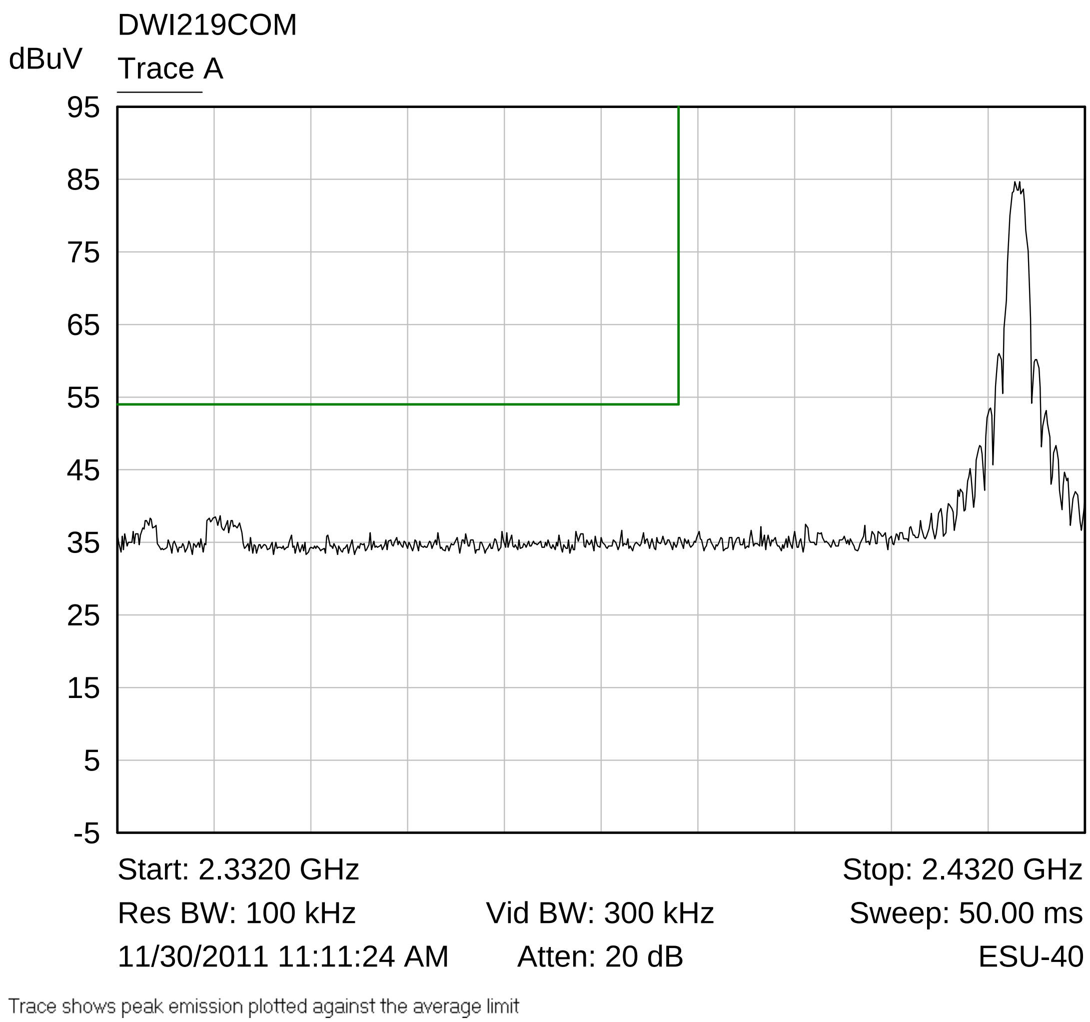
Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
9800.0	Peak	Vertical	0.6	44.8	45.4	74.0	-28.6
9800.0	Average	Vertical	-11.6	44.8	33.2	54.0	-20.8
9800.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.7	44.8	45.5	74.0	-28.5
9800.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.4	44.8	33.4	54.0	-20.6
12250.0	Peak	Vertical	0.1	47.1	47.2	74.0	-26.8
12250.0	Average	Vertical	-12.0	47.1	35.1	54.0	-18.9
12250.0	Peak	Horizontal	-0.4	47.1	46.7	74.0	-27.3
12250.0	Average	Horizontal	-12.9	47.1	34.2	54.0	-19.8

Transmitting using Antenna 1 at the Highest Frequency (2475 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBµV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBµV/m)	Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
4950.0	Peak	Vertical	9.2	38.0	47.2	74.0	-26.8
4950.0	Average	Vertical	1.9	38.0	39.9	54.0	-14.1
4950.0	Peak	Horizontal	10.9	38.0	48.9	74.0	-25.1
4950.0	Average	Horizontal	3.7	38.0	41.7	54.0	-12.3
7425.0	Peak	Vertical	8.8	42.7	51.5	74.0	-22.5
7425.0	Average	Vertical	2.7	42.7	45.4	54.0	-8.6
7425.0	Peak	Horizontal	9.6	42.7	52.3	74.0	-21.7
7425.0	Average	Horizontal	2.4	42.7	45.1	54.0	-8.9
9900.0	Peak	Vertical	0.7	44.9	45.6	74.0	-28.4
9900.0	Average	Vertical	-11.9	44.9	33.0	54.0	-21.0
9900.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.8	44.9	45.7	74.0	-28.3
9900.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.9	44.9	33.0	54.0	-21.0
12375.0	Peak	Vertical	0.3	47.0	47.3	74.0	-26.7
12375.0	Average	Vertical	-12.1	47.0	34.9	54.0	-19.1
12375.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.1	47.0	47.1	74.0	-26.9
12375.0	Average	Horizontal	-12.4	47.0	34.6	54.0	-19.4

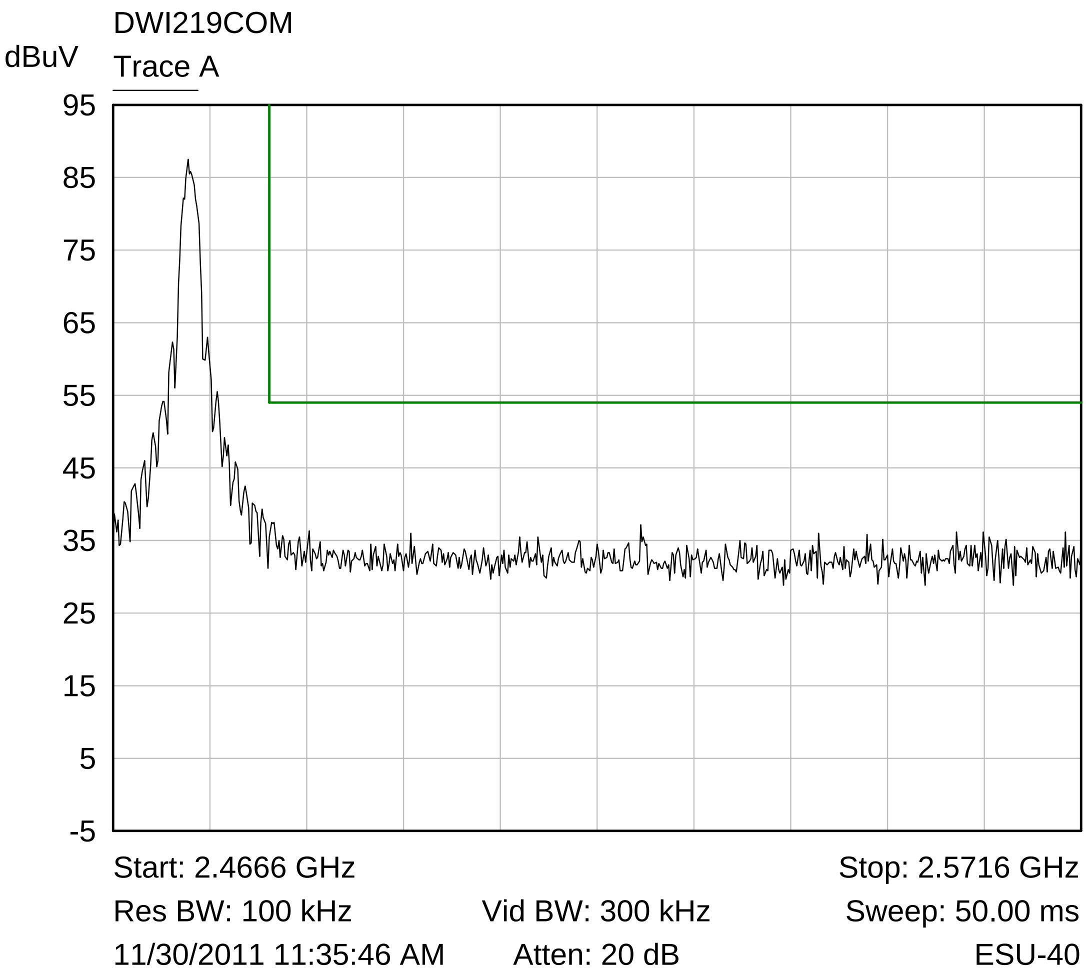
No other emissions were seen above the noise floor. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 12.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

Antenna 1 – Lower Band Edge Plot



Trace A Lower channel band edge plot - Antenna 1

Antenna 1 – Upper Band Edge Plot



Trace shows peak emission plotted against the average limit

Trace A upper channel band edge plot - Antenna 1

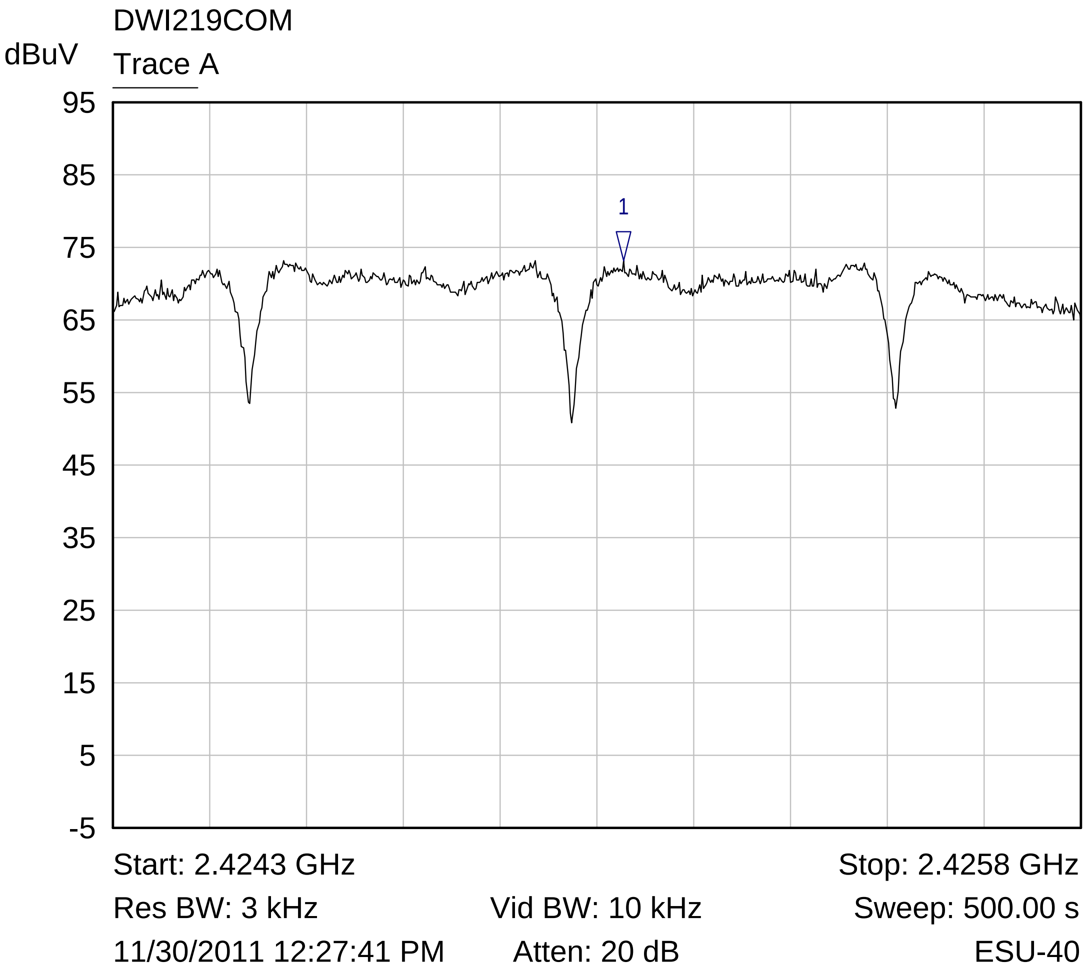
6.2.6 §15.247(d) Peak Power Spectral Density

The maximum field strength was measured at a distance of 3 meters. Then using the equation found in the Alternative Test Procedures of DA 00-705 and KDB Publication #558074 – Measurement of Digital Transmission Systems, the field strength was converted to Peak Conducted Power Spectral Density. That value was converted to dBm and compared to the limit of 8 dBm. The antenna gain is 1.8 dBi. The equation is $P = (E \times D)^2 / (30 \times G)$ where P is in watts, G is the numeric gain of the antenna, D is the measurement distance in meters, and E is the field strength in V/m. The plots are shown below and the results of this testing are summarized in the table below.

Antenna	Frequency (MHz)	Measurement (dBµV/m)	Calculated Power Spectral Density (dBm)
0	2425	73.24	-23.8
	2450	71.46	-25.6
	2475	66.34	-30.7
1	2425	74.30	-22.7
	2450	75.60	-21.4
	2475	76.60	-20.4

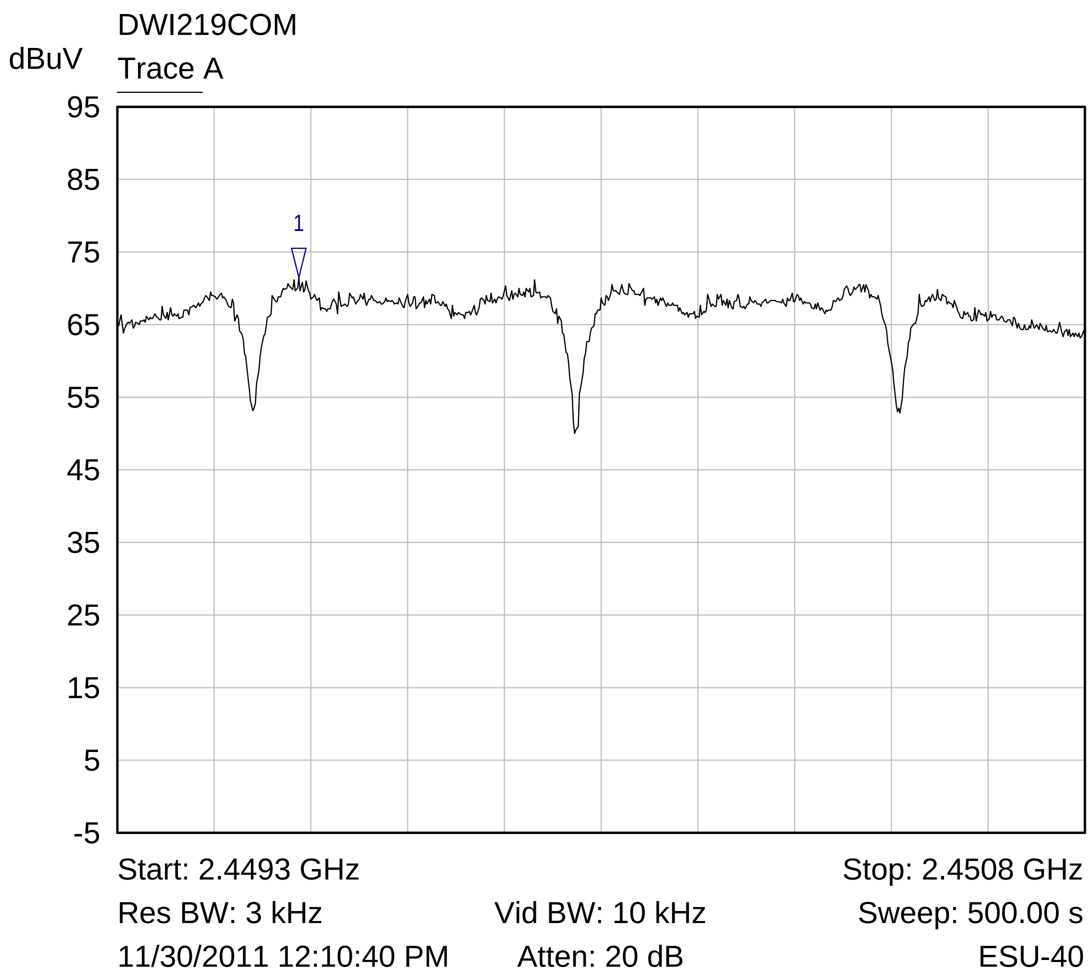
RESULT

The maximum peak power spectral density was -20.4 dBm. The limit is 8 dBm. The EUT complies with the specification by 28.4 dB.



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4250 GHz	73.24 dBuV	

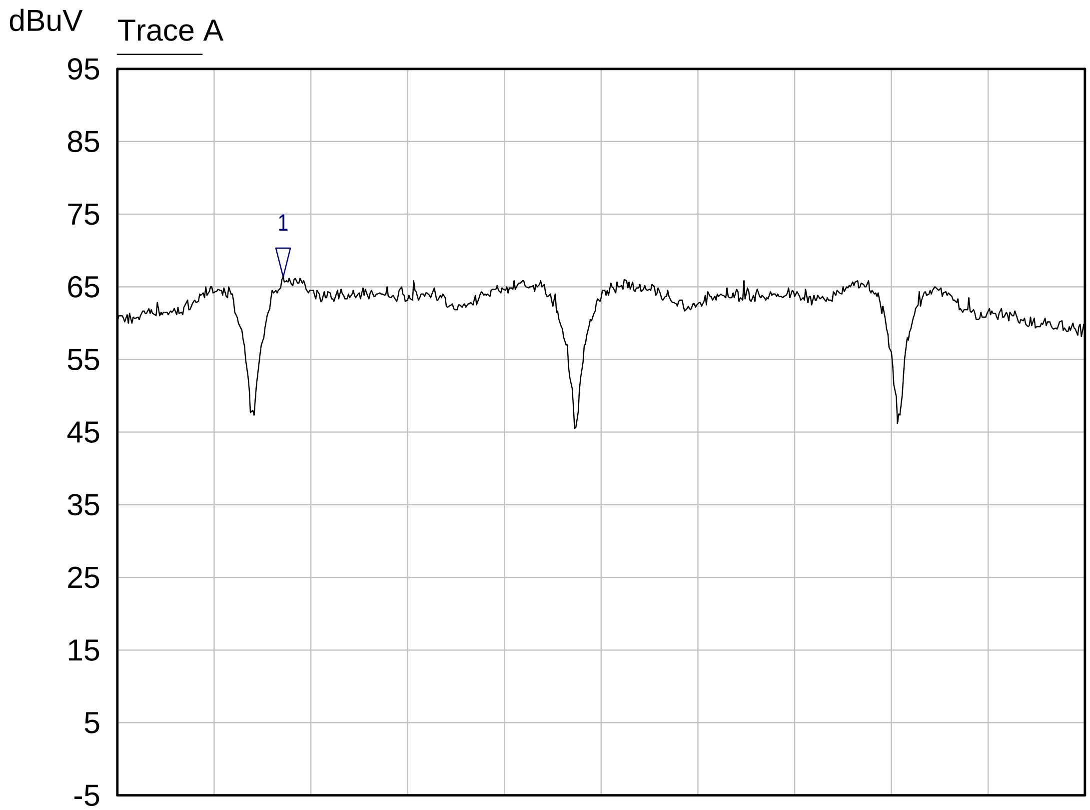
Trace A lower channel 3 kHz power spectral density plot - Antenna 0



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ▽	Trace A	2.4495 GHz	71.46 dBuV	

Trace A middle channel 3 kHz pwer spectral density plot - Antenna 0

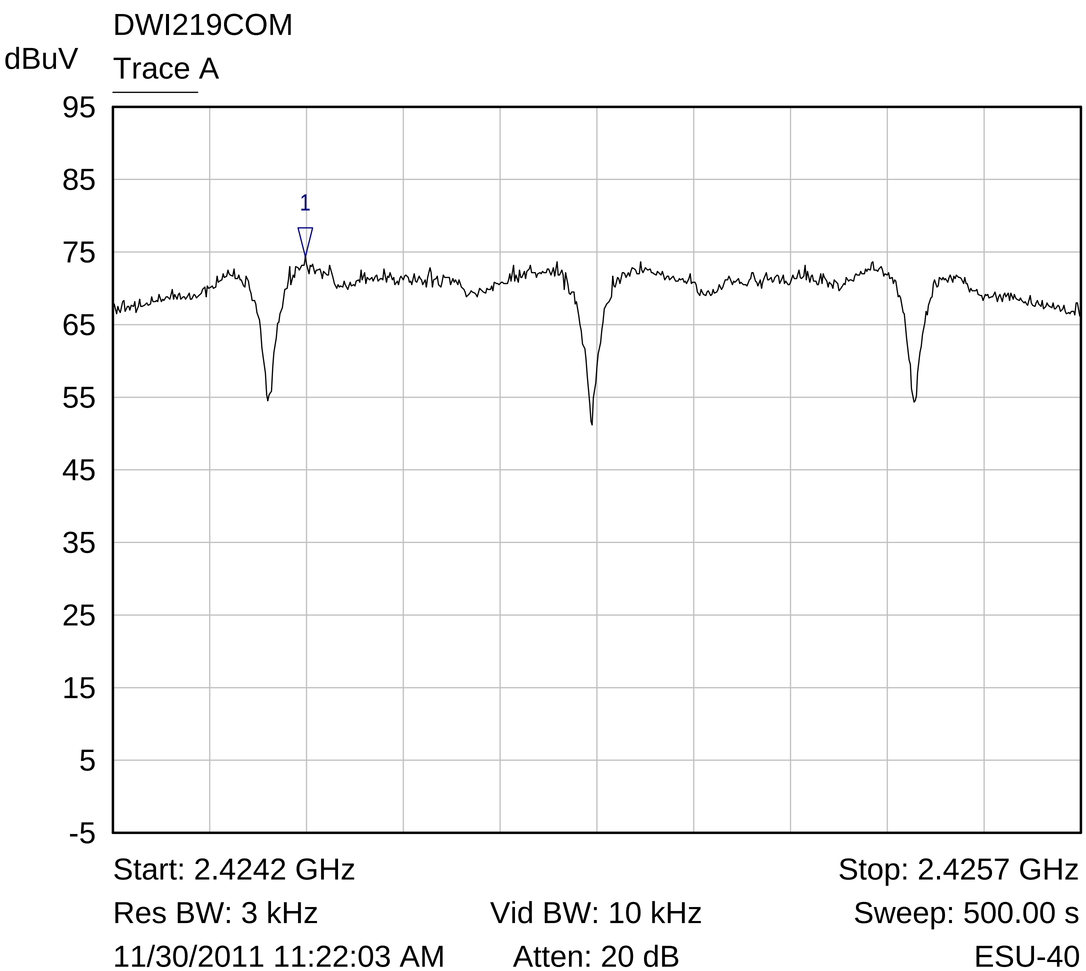
DWI219COM



Start: 2.4743 GHz | Stop: 2.4758 GHz
Res BW: 3 kHz | Vid BW: 10 kHz | Sweep: 500.00 s
11/30/2011 12:01:27 PM | Atten: 20 dB | ESU-40

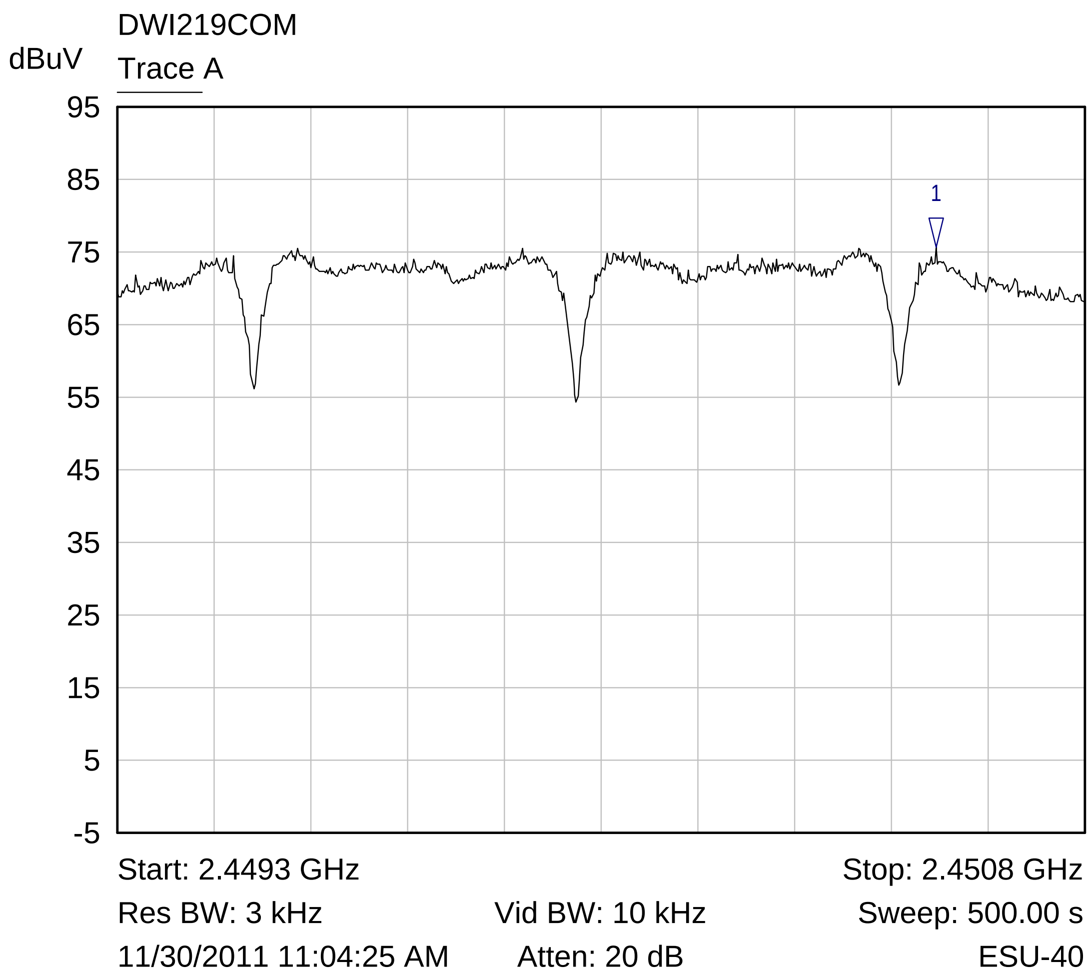
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4745 GHz	66.34 dBuV	

Trace A upper channel 3 kHz pwer spectral density plot - Antenna 0



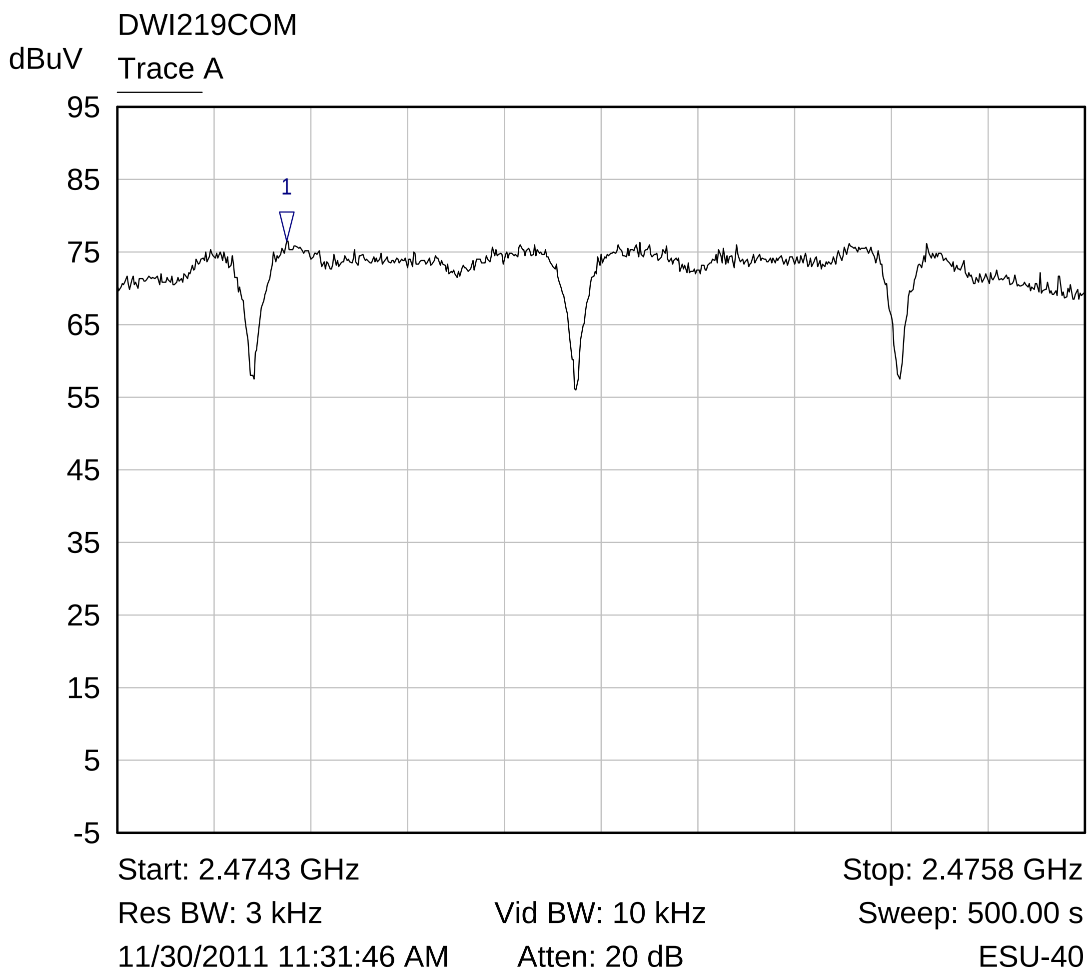
Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4245 GHz	74.30 dBuV	

Trace A lower channel 3 kHz power spectral density plot - Antenna 1



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4505 GHz	75.64 dBuV	

Trace A Middle channel 3 kHz power spectral density plot - Antenna 1



Mkr	Trace	X-Axis	Value	Notes
1 ∇	Trace A	2.4745 GHz	76.58 dBuV	

Trace A upper channel 3 kHz power spectral density plot - Antenna 1

APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT

A1.1 §15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains

The conducted disturbance at mains ports from the EUT was measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak, quasi-peak and average readings. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 9 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, for readings in the 150 kHz to 30 MHz frequency ranges.

The conducted disturbance at mains ports measurements are performed in a screen room using a (50 Ω/50 µH) Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN).

Where mains flexible power cords are longer than 1 m, the excess cable is folded back and forth as far as possible so as to form a bundle not exceeding 0.4 m in length.

Where the EUT is a collection of devices with each device having its own power cord, the point of connection for the LISN is determined from the following rules:

(a) Each power cord, which is terminated in a mains supply plug, shall be tested separately.
(b) Power cords, which are not specified by the manufacturer to be connected via a host unit, shall be tested separately.
(c) Power cords which are specified by the manufacturer to be connected via a host unit or other power supplying equipment shall be connected to that host unit and the power cords of that host unit connected to the LISN and tested.
(d) Where a special connection is specified, the necessary hardware to effect the connection is supplied by the manufacturer for the testing purpose.
(e) When testing equipment with multiple mains cords, those cords not under test are connected to an artificial mains network (AMN) different than the AMN used for the mains cord under test.

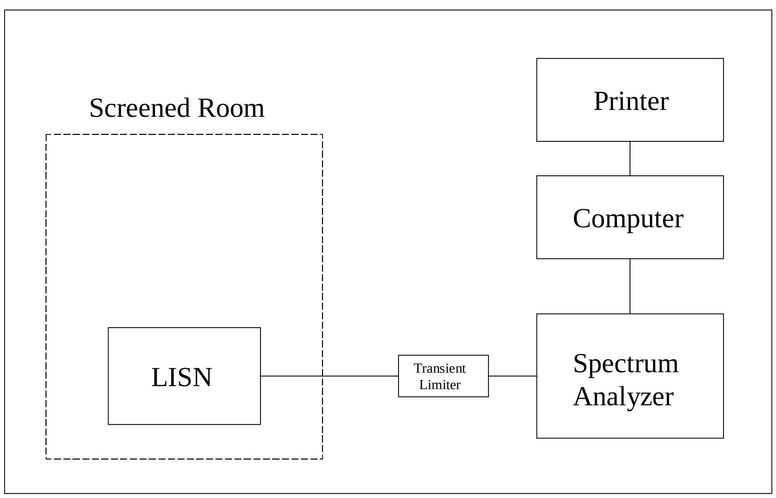
For AC mains port testing, desktop EUT are placed on a non-conducting table at least 0.8 meters from the metallic floor and placed 40 cm from the vertical coupling plane (copper plating in the wall behind EUT table). Floor standing equipment is placed directly on the earth grounded floor.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	N/A	N/A	11/16/2011
Test Software	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Conducted Emissions	Revision 1.2	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711	01/05/2011

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	01/05/2011
LISN	EMCO	3825/2	9305-2099	03/07/2011
Conductance Cable Wanship Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Cable J	N/A	12/21/2010
Transient Limiter	Hewlett Packard	11947A	3107A02266	12/21/2010

An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

Conducted Emissions Test Setup



A1.2 §15.247 Radiated Measurements

The radiated disturbance from the EUT was measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak and quasi-peak readings. A preamplifier with a fixed gain of 26 dB and a power amplifier with a fixed gain of 22 dB were used to increase the sensitivity of the measuring instrumentation. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 120 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 1 MHz, for readings in the 30 to 1000 MHz frequency ranges.

A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz, at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. The readings obtained by these antennas are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors. A double-ridged guide antenna was used to measure the emissions at frequencies above 1000 MHz at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT.

The configuration of the EUT was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The EUT was connected to the peripherals listed in Section 2.3 via the interconnecting cables listed in Section 2.4. A technician manually manipulated these interconnecting cables to obtain worst-case radiated disturbance. The EUT was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there were multiple interface ports all of the same type, cables are either placed on all of the ports or cables added to these ports until the emissions do not increase by more than 2 dB.

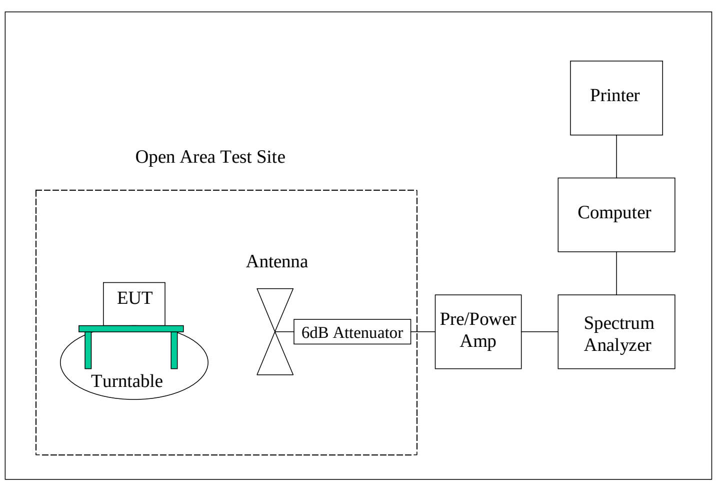
Desktop EUT are measured on a non-conducting table 0.8 meters above the ground plane. The table is placed on a turntable, which is level with the ground plane. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	N/A	N/A	11/16/2011
Test Software	Nemko-CCL, Inc.	Radiated Emissions	Revision 1.3	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rhode & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064	07/28/2011
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711	01/05/2011
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	01/05/2011
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3142	9601-1008	10/15/2010
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	9604-4779	03/10/2011

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-01001800-43-10P-4	1096455	06/22/2011
6' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-0-0720-000000	1296	05/10/2011
20' High Frequency Cable	Microcoax	UFB197C-1-3120-000000	1297	05/10//2011
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	Microcoax	UFB205A-0-4700-000000	1295	05/10/2011
Pre/Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447F	3113A05161	08/25/2011
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	32835	12/21/2010

An independent calibration laboratory or Nemko-CCL, Inc. personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

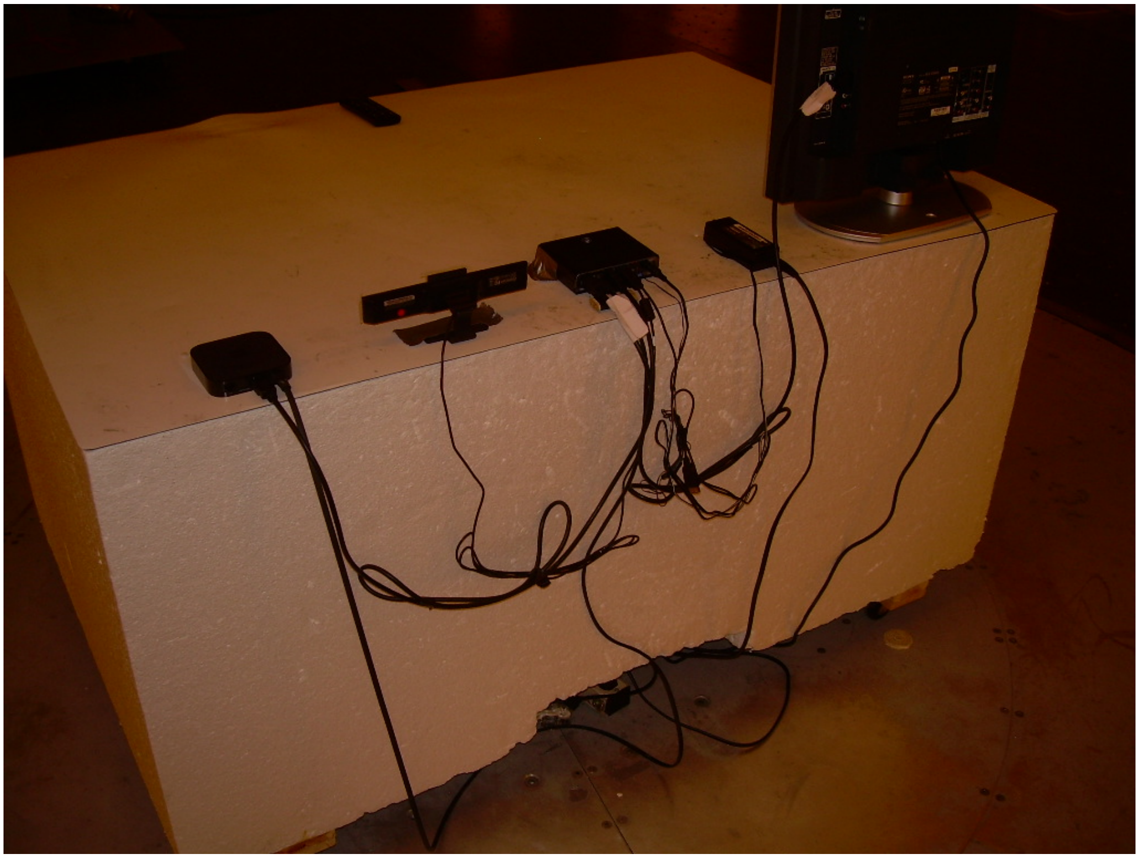
Radiated Emissions Test Setup



APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 – Front View Radiated Disturbance Test Configuration

Photograph 2 – Back View Radiated Disturbance Test Configuration



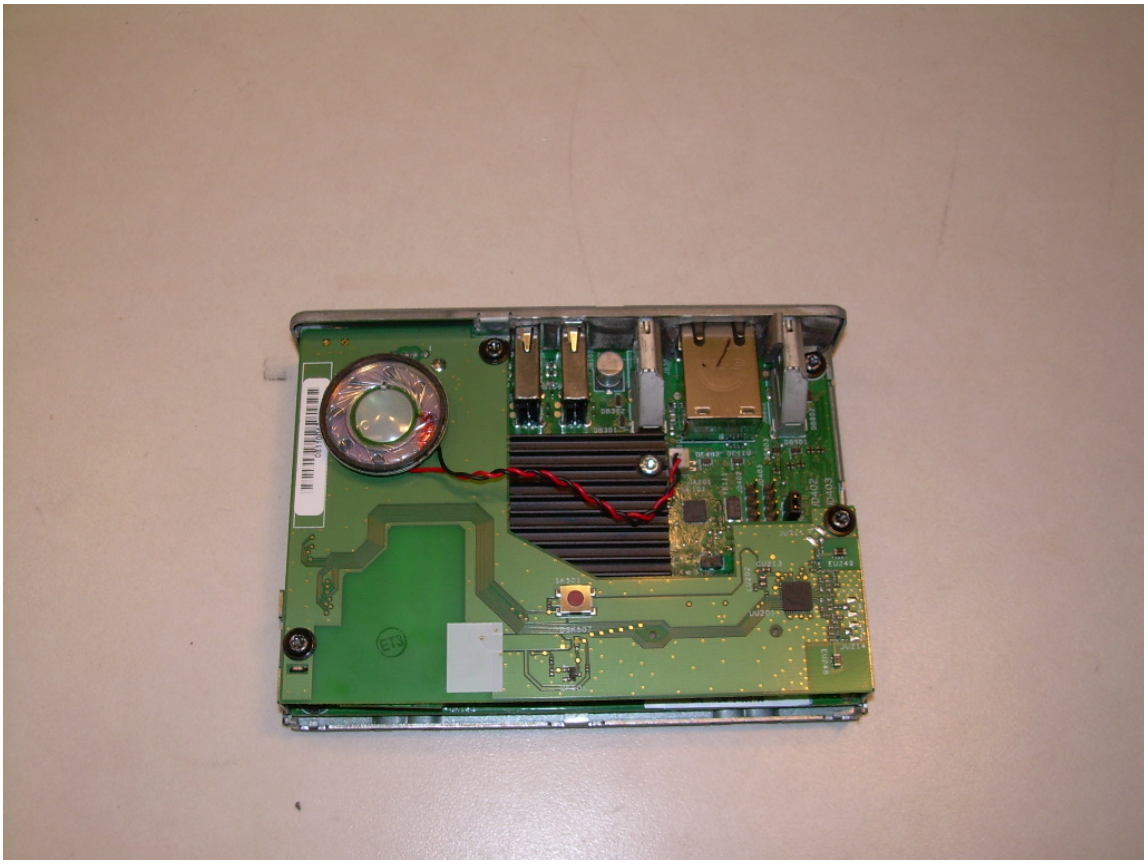
Photograph 3 – Front View Conducted Disturbance Test Configuration

Photograph 4 – Back View Conducted Disturbance Test Configuration

Photograph 5 – Front View of the EUT

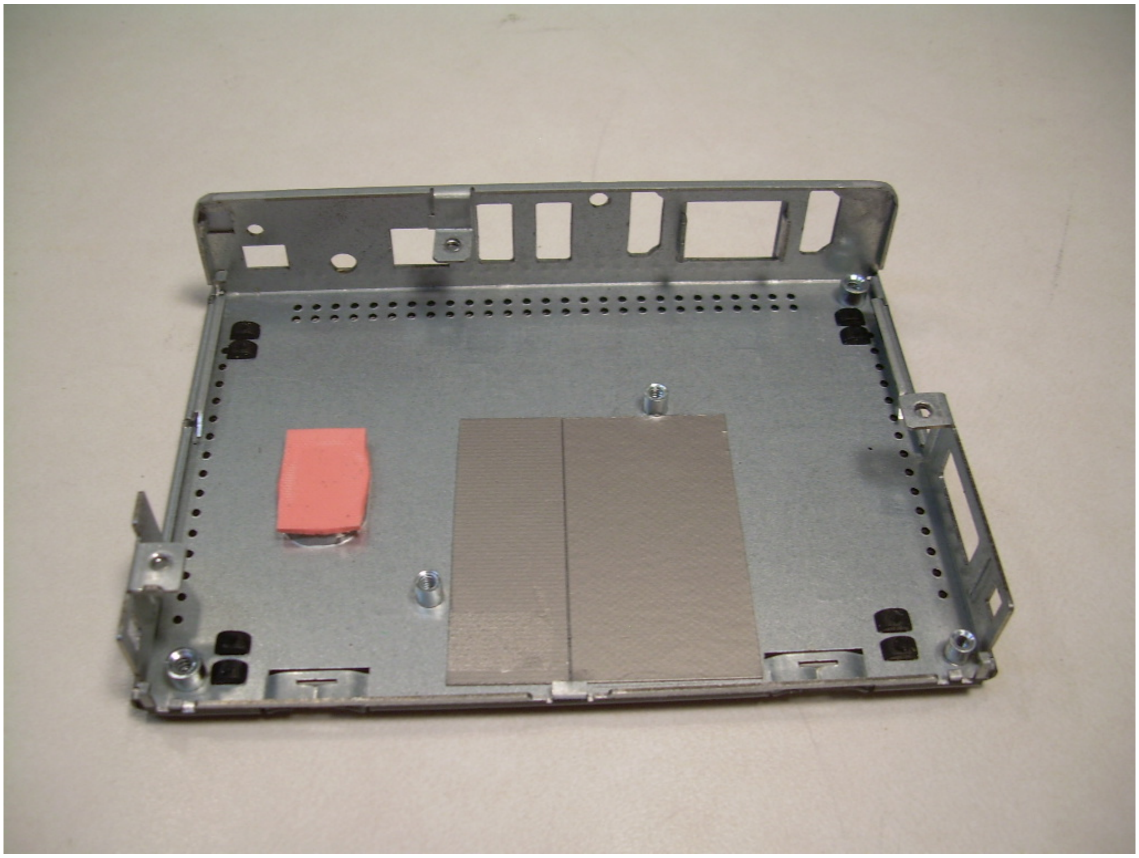
Photograph 6 – Back View of the EUT

Photograph 7 – View of the EUT without Housing

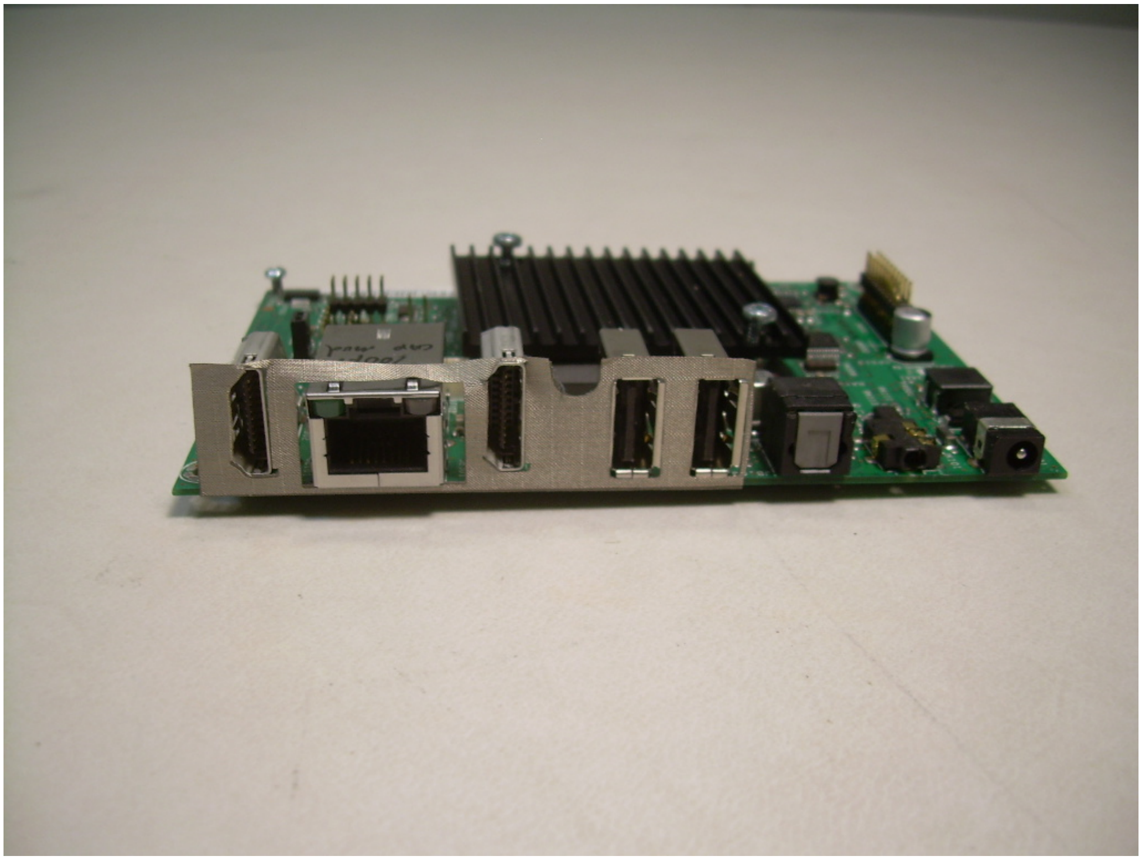


Photograph 8 – Side View of the EUT

Photograph 9 – View of the Bottom Housing with RF Absorber

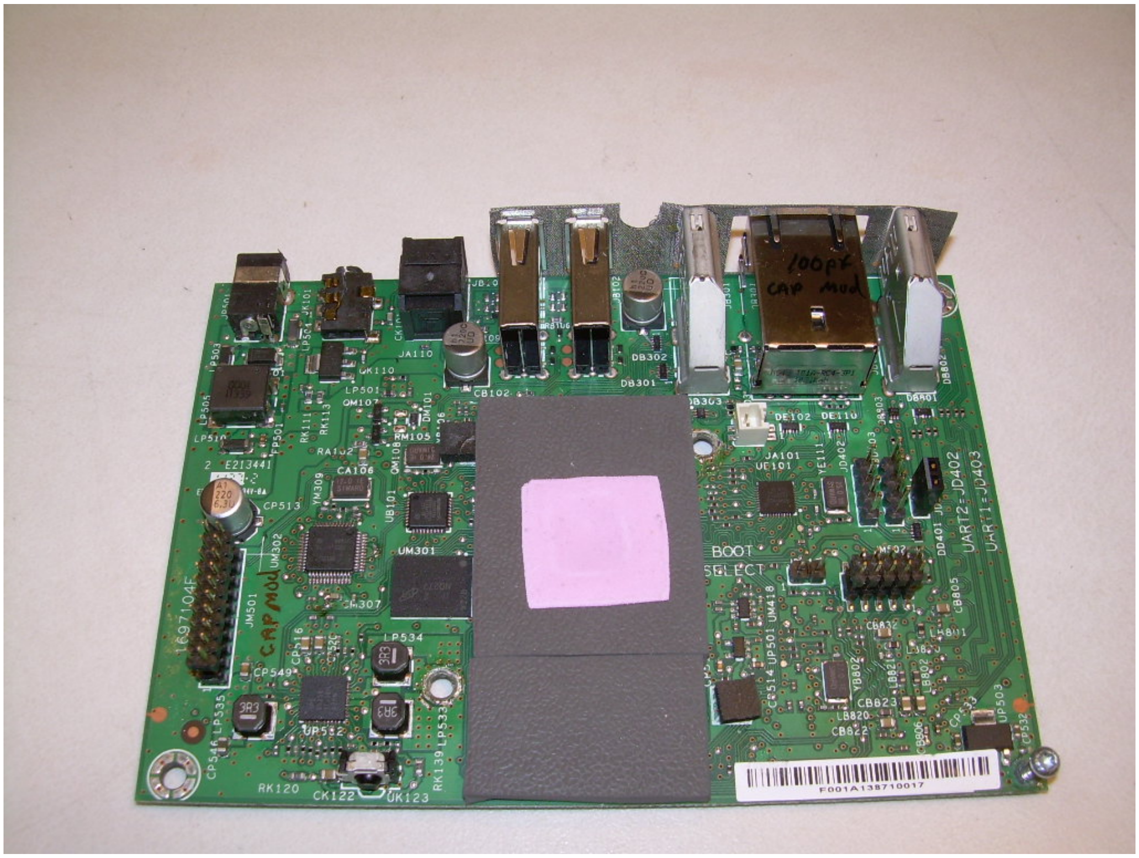


Photograph 10 – View of the Connector Gasketing

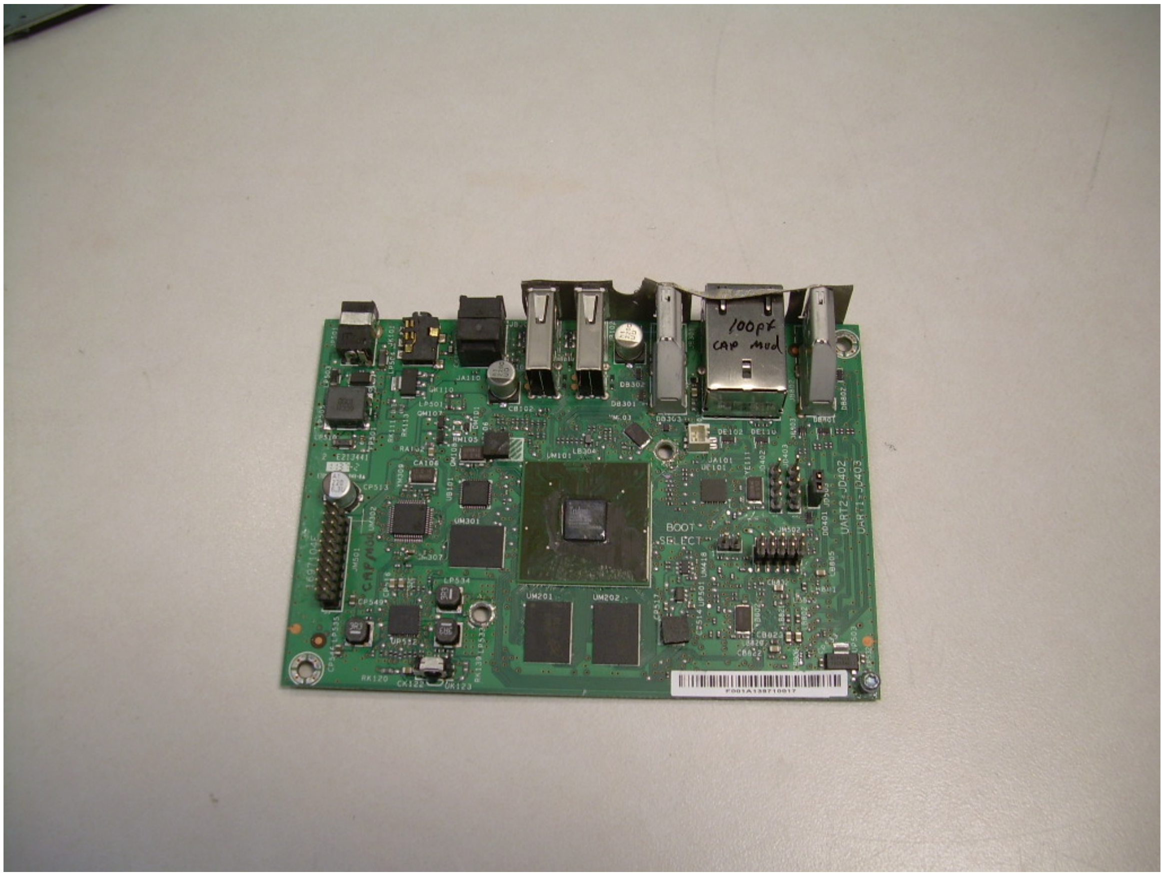


Photograph 11- Top View of the Main PCB with Heatsink in Place

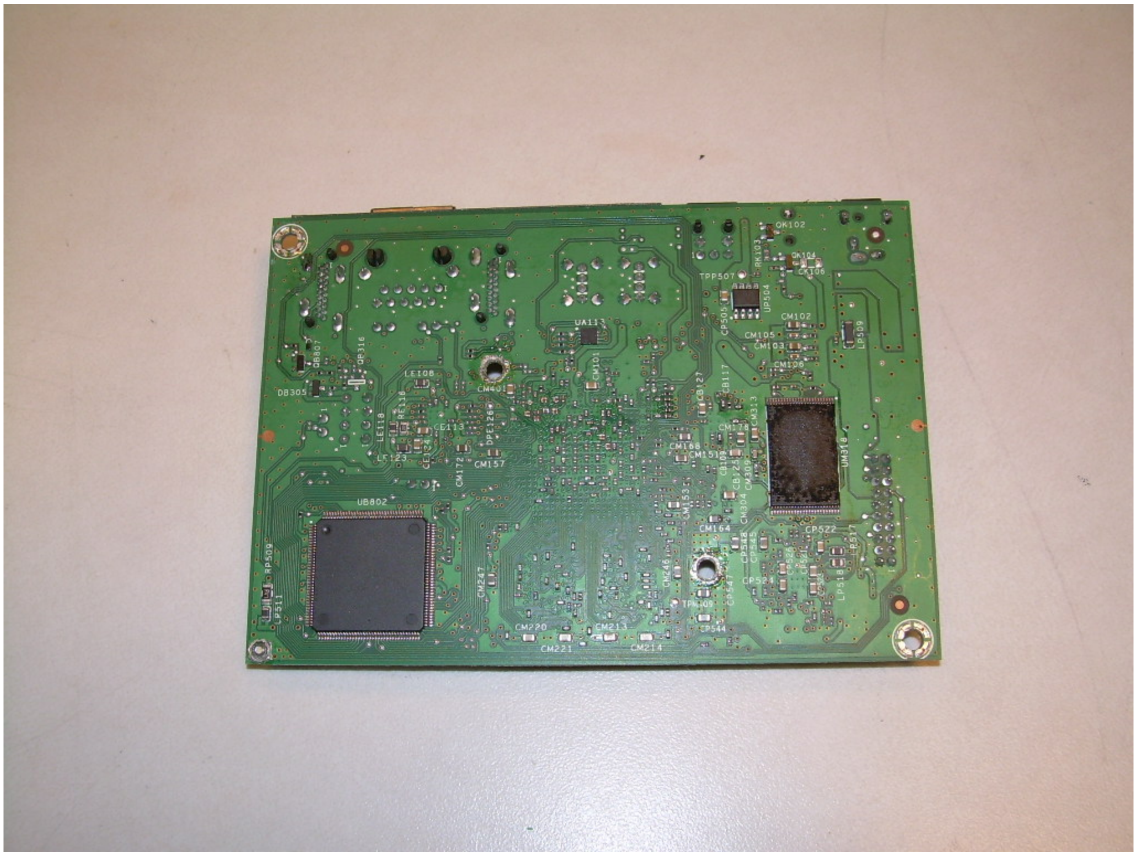
Photograph 12 – Top View of the Main PCB with Heatsink Removed



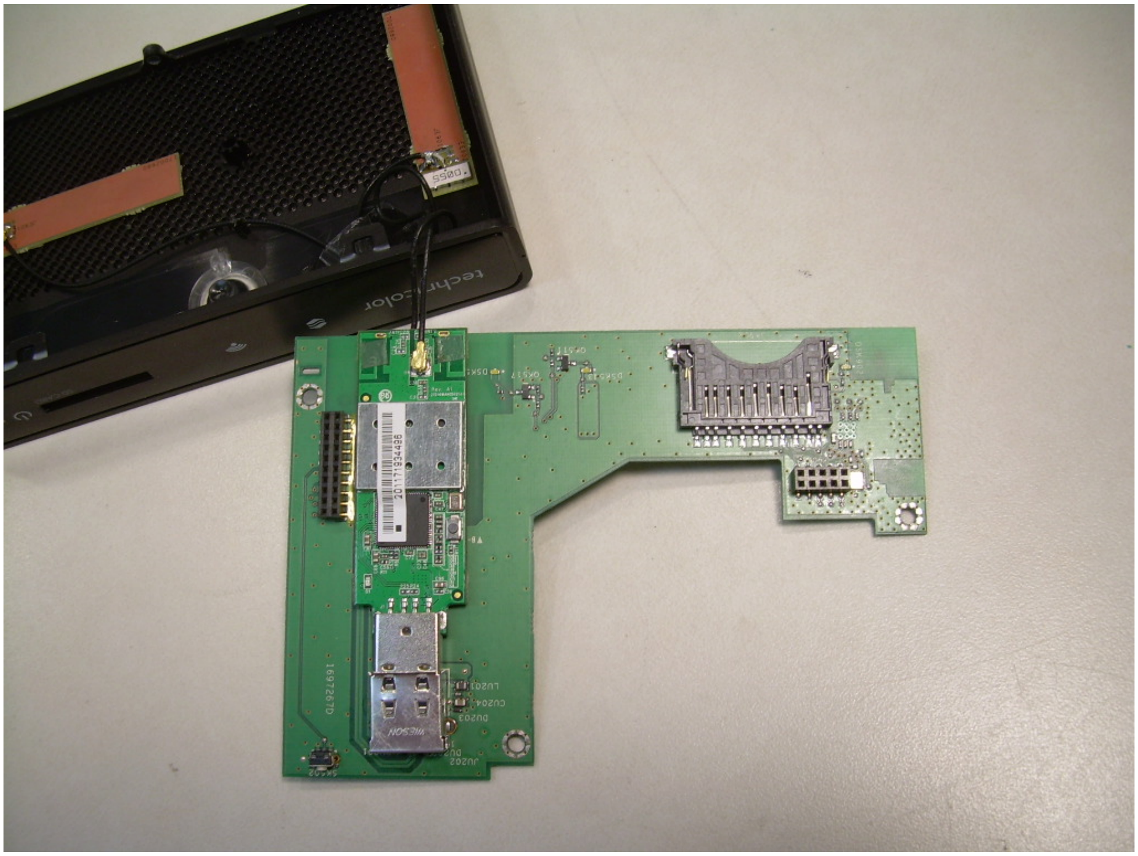
Photograph 13 – Top View of the Main PCB with RF Absorber Removed



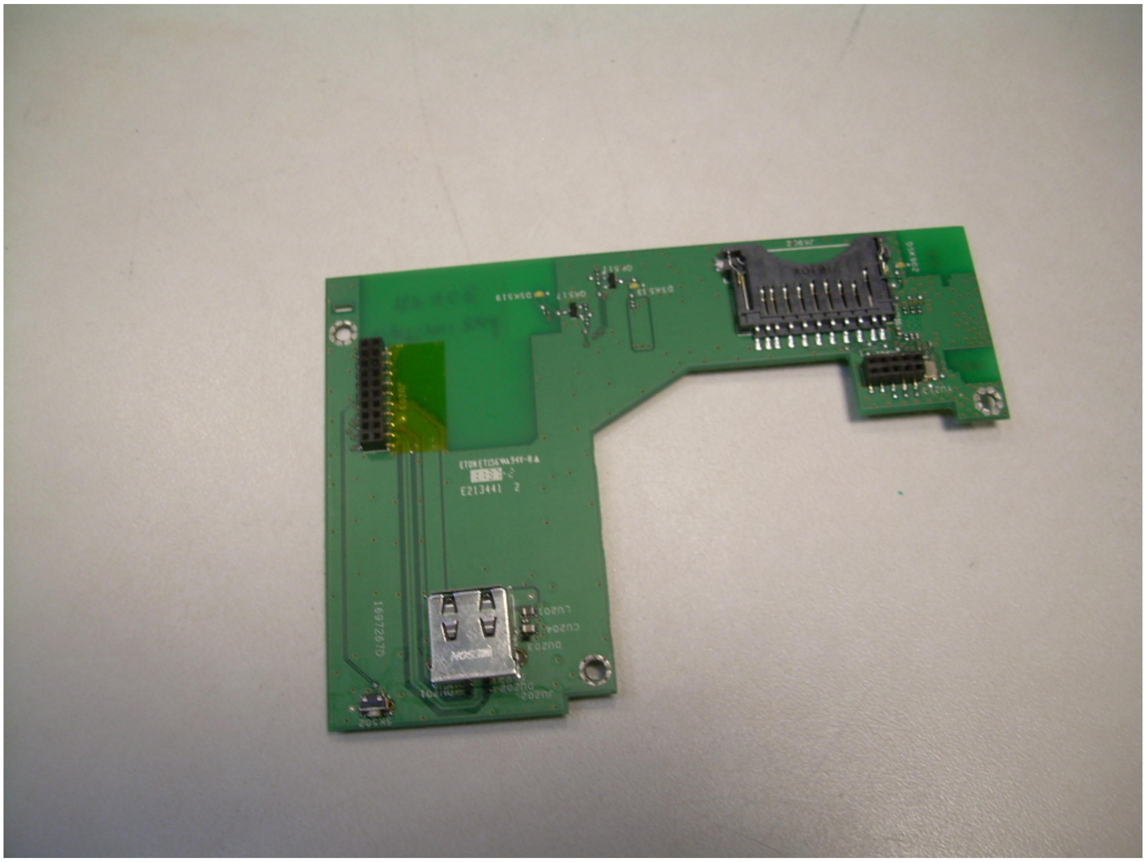
Photograph 14 – View of the Bottom Side of the Main PCB



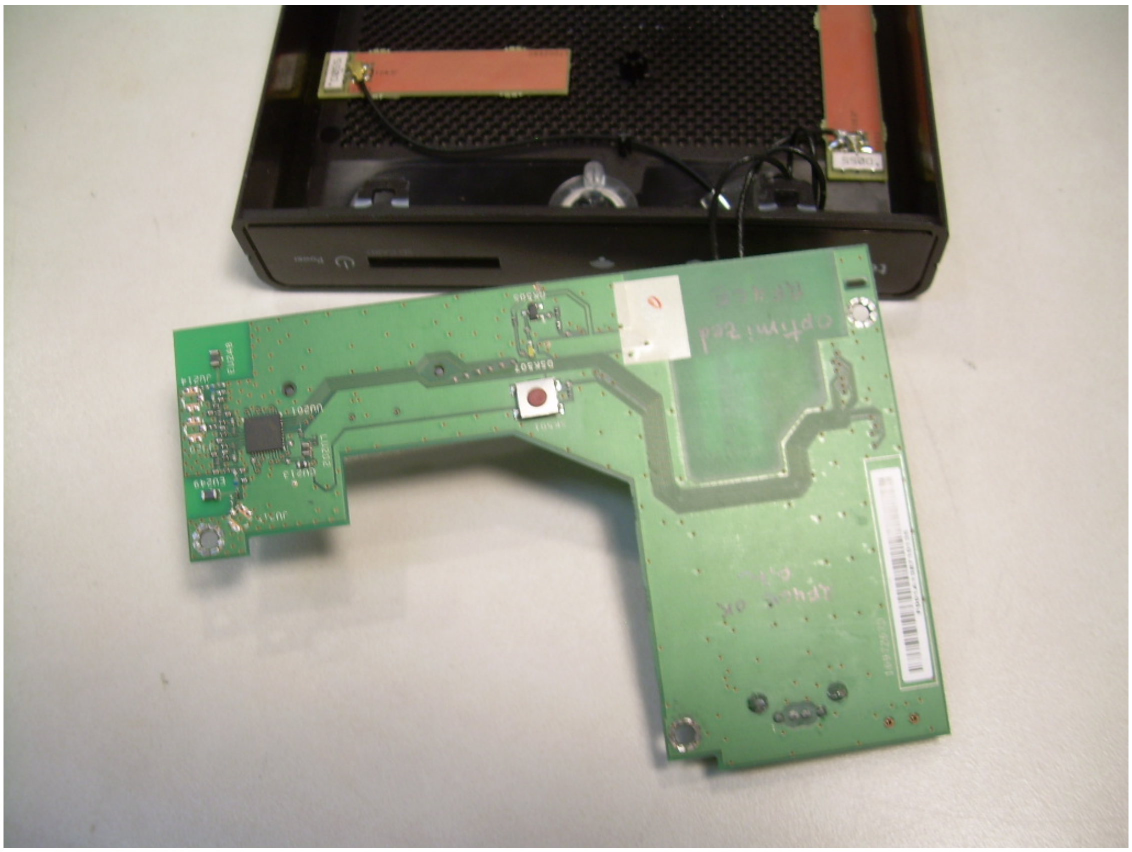
Photograph 15 – Bottom View of the Daughter Card with 802.11abgn Module Installed



Photograph 16 – Bottom View of the Daughter Card with the 802.11abgn Module Removed



Photograph 17 – Top View of the Daughter Card



Photograph 18 – View of the Top Housing with the 802.11abgn Module and Antennas