UNII-2C (5470-5725 MHz) Radio Test Report

For

SPK-SHARE

supports

2.4 GHz /5.0 GHz Wi-Fi Radio 802.11a/ac/b/g/n + Bluetooth v2.1 + BTLE v4.0

FCC ID: LDKSPKSH1576

ISED ID: 2461L-SPKSH1576

Against the following Specifications:

47 CFR 15.407

47 CFR 15.209

47 CFR 15.205

RSS-Gen issue 4

RSS-247 Issue 2

ACCREDITED

Cisco Systems
170 West Tasman Drive
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This report replaces any previously entered test report under EDCS – . This test report has been electronically authorized and archived using the CISCO Engineering Document Control system. Test Report Template EDCS# 1526150 and EDCS#1527729.

Section 1: Overview

1.1 Test Summary

The samples were assessed against the tests detailed in section 3 under the requirements of the following specifications:

Specifications
47 CFR Part 15.407 47 CFR Part 15.209 47 CFR Part 15.205 RSS-Gen Issue 4 RSS-247 Issue 2

Measurements were performed in accordance with

- ANSI C63.10:2013 Procedure for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices
- KDB Publication No.789033 - D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v1r4
- KDB 644545 D03 Guidance for IEEE 802.11ac v1
- KDB 662911 D01 MIMO v02

Section 2: Assessment Information

2.1 General

This report contains an assessment of an apparatus against Radio Standards based upon tests carried out on the samples submitted. The testing was performed by and for the use of Cisco systems Inc.:

With regard to this assessment, the following points should be noted:

a) The results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of the initial assessment and the date of issue of the report. Manufactured products will not necessarily give identical results due to production and measurement tolerances.

b) The apparatus was set up and exercised using the configuration and modes of operation defined in this report only.

c) Where relevant, the apparatus was only assessed using the susceptibility criteria defined in this report and the Test Assessment Plan (TAP).

d) All testing was performed under the following environmental conditions:

Temperature	15°C to 35°C (54°F to 95°F)
Atmospheric Pressure	860mbar to 1060mbar (25.4" to 31.3")
Humidity	10% to 75*%

e) All AC testing was performed at one or more of the following supply voltages:
110V 60 Hz (+/-20%)

2.2 Units of Measurement

The units of measurements defined in the appendices are reported in specific terms, which are test dependent. Where radiated measurements are concerned these are defined at a particular distance. Basic voltage measurements are defined in units of [dBuV]

As an example, the basic calculation for all measurements is as follows:

Emission level [dBuV] = Indicated voltage level [dBuV] + Cable Loss [dB] + Other correction factors [dB]

The combinations of correction factors are dependent upon the exact test configurations [see test equipment lists for further details] and may include:-

Antenna Factors, Pre Amplifier Gain, LISN Loss, Pulse Limiter Loss and Filter Insertion Loss..

Note: to convert the results from dBuV/m to uV/m use the following formula:-

Level in uV/m = Common Antilogarithm [(X dBuV/m)/20] = Y uV/m

Measurement Uncertainty Values

voltage and power measurements	± 2 dB
conducted emissions measurements	± 1.4 dB
radiated emissions measurements	± 3.2 dB
frequency measurements	± 2.4 10-7
temperature measurements	± 0.54º.
humidity measurements	± 2.3%
DC and low frequency measurements	± 2.5%.

Where relevant measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the apparatus. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

Radiated emissions (expanded uncertainty, confidence interval 95%)

30 MHz - 300 MHz	+/- 3.8 dB
300 MHz - 1000 MHz	+/- 4.3 dB
1 GHz - 10 GHz	+/- 4.0 dB
10 GHz - 18GHz	+/- 8.2 dB
18GHz - 26.5GHz	+/- 4.1 dB
26.5GHz - 40GHz	+/- 3.9 dB

Conducted emissions (expanded uncertainty, confidence interval 95%)

30 MHz – 40GHz	+/- 0.38 dB

A product is considered to comply with a requirement if the nominal measured value is below the limit line. The product is considered to not be in compliance in case the nominal measured value is above the limit line.

2.3 Date of testing (initial sample receipt date to last date of testing)

18 Oct, 2017 to 12 Dec, 2017

2.4 Report Issue Date

Cisco uses an electronic system to issue, store and control the revision of test reports. This system is called the Engineering Document Control System (EDCS). The actual report issue date is embedded into the original file on EDCS. Any copies of this report, either electronic or paper, that are not on EDCS must be considered uncontrolled

2.5 Testing facilities

This assessment was performed by:

Testing Laboratory
Cisco Systems, Inc.
125 West Tasman Drive (Building P)
San Jose, CA 95134
USA

Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.,
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134,
USA

Registration Numbers for Industry Canada

Cisco System Site	Address	Site Identifier
Building P, 10m Chamber	125 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134	Company #: 2461N-2
Building P, 5m Chamber	125 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134	Company #: 2461N-1
Building I, 5m Chamber	285 W. Tasman Drive, San Jose, California 95134	Company #: 2461M-1
Building 7, 5m Chamber	425 E. Tasman Drive, San Jose, California 95134	Company #: 2461N-3

Test Engineer(s)
Danh Le
Zain Ali

2.6 Equipment Assessed (EUT)

SPK_SHARE Dongle

2.7 EUT Description

Cisco SPK-SHARE dongle is the next generation cloud collaboration platform that unifies messaging, meeting and calling and content-sharing. Cisco SPK-Share provides HDMI support for connection to a display and USB Type-C interface to receive 5V power. Cisco SPK-Share offers both wired and wireless solution with Ethernet via USB 2.0 external adapter and 802.11a/b/g/n/ac, Bluetooth classic and Bluetooth LE radios.

Below are brief summary of the SPK-SHARE hardware specifications:

Wired Protocol support

- USB C main interface (Power, Ethernet via USB2)
- External POE Ethernet adapter (Ethernet Injector accessory connected via USB type C)
  - Ethernet: 10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet network (IEEE 802.3i/802.3u/802.3ab/802.3az)
- External18W power supply (Direct connected via USB)

Wireless Protocols support

- Wi-Fi: IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, 802.11ac
- Bluetooth: IEEE 802.15 Basic Rate v2.1+ EDR, Low Energy v4.0

2.4GHz FHSS Radio Supported Modes:

- 802.15 BlueTooth ver 2.1+EDR (1Mbps – 3Mbps, Single stream)

2.4GHz BTLE Radio Supported Modes:

- 802.15 BlueTooth ver 4.0 (1Mbps, Single stream)

- **2.4GHz WLAN Radio Supported Modes:**
- 802.11b (1Mbps – 11Mbps)
- 802.11g (6Mbps - 54Mbps)
- 802.11n (HT20, M0 – M15)
- 802.11n (HT40, M0 – M15)

5GHz WLAN Radio Supported Modes:

- 802.11a (6Mbps – 54Mbps,)
- 802.11n (HT20, M0 – M15)
- 802.11n (HT40, M0 – M15)
- 802.11ac (VHT20, M0 – M8)
- 802.11ac (VHT40, M0 – M9)
- 802.11ac (VHT80, M0 – M9)

Model Differences

SPK-SHARE
SPK-SHARE-K9

Both have identical components, PCB layout, electronics circuitries and enclosure. The only difference is the encryption software being offered for SPK_SHARE-K9

Section 3: Result Summary

3.1 Results Summary Table

RF Conducted Emissions		
Basic Standard	**Technical Requirements / Details**	**Result**
FCC 15.407/ RSS-Gen	**99% & 26 dB Bandwidth** **FCC/RSS:** The 99% occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission. There is no limit for 99% OBW. The 26 dB emission is the 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 26 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.	**Pass**
FCC15.407 (a)(2) **RSS-247** 6.2.3.1	**Maximum Conducted Output Power** **FCC/RSS:** the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. **RSS:** The maximum conducted output power shall not exceed 250 mW or 11 + 10 log10B, dBm, whichever is less. The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W or 17 + 10 log10B, dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 500 mW shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W	**Pass**
FCC15.407 (a)(2) **RSS-247** 6.2.3.1	**Power Spectral Density** **FCC:** The maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 MHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. **RSS:** The power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band. The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W or 17 + 10 log10B, dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 500 mW shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W.	**Pass**

RF Conducted Emissions (Continue)		
Basic Standard	**Technical Requirements / Details**	**Result**
FCC 15.407 (g) / RSS-Gen 6.11	**Frequency Stability** Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user manual.	**Pass**
FCC15.407(b)(3) **FCC15.407**(b)(7) **FCC 15.205** **RSS-247** 6.2.3.2 **RSS-Gen 8.10**	**Band Edge / Out-of-Band Emissions** **FCC:** All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz. **FCC:** The provisions of §15.205 apply to intentional radiators operating under this section. **FCC:** (b) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in §15.209. **RSS**: All emissions outside the band 5470-5725 MHz shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.. **RSS:** Unwanted emissions falling into restricted bands of Table 6 shall comply with the limits of Table 4 specified in RSS-Gen 8.9.	**Pass**

Radiated & AC Conducted Emissions		
FCC15.407(b)(6) **FCC15.209** **FCC15.407**(b)(3) **RSS-247** 6.2.3.2	**TX Spurious Emissions:** **FCC:** Unwanted emissions below 1GHz must comply with general field strength limits set forth in §15.209. Further any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with conducted emissions limits set forth in §15.207. Refer to limit section for detailed limits **FCC:** Unwanted emissions above 1000 MHz that are outside of the restricted bands are subject to a maximum emission limit of -27 dBm/MHz. Refer to limit section for detailed limits. **RSS:** All emissions outside the band 5.250-5.350GHz shall not exceed -27dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.	**Pass**
FCC15.207 **RSS-Gen 8.8**	**AC Conducted Emissions** **FCC:** (a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, 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 µH/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). **RSS:** A radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in Table 3 shown in this section.	**Pass**

Section 4: Sample Details

Note: Each sample was evaluated to ensure that its condition was suitable to be used as a test sample prior to the commencement of testing. Please also refer to the "Justification for Worst Case Test Configuration" section of this report for further details on the selection of EUT samples.

4.1 Sample Details

Sample Number	Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model#	Hardware Rev.	Firmware Rev.	Serial Number
S01	Radiated sample	Cisco / SPK-VOICE	1.1	novum1.1.0 PreAlpha1 2017-10-03	FCH212724V1
S02	RF conducted sample	Cisco / SPK-VOICE	1.1	novum1.1.0 PreAlpha1 2017-10-03	FCH2051D8J5
S03	AC Conducted sample	Cisco / SPK-VOICE	1.1	novum1.1.0 PreAlpha1 2017-10-03	FCH212724TZ
S04	Switching Power Supply	Cisco / AQ18A-59CFA	Production	----------	PH12124007H

4.2 System Details

System #	Description	Samples
1	Radiated Emission Test Sample and Power Supply	S01 & S04
2	RF Conducted Emission Test Sample and Power Supply	S02 & S04
3	AC Conducted Emission Test Sample and Power Supply	S03 & S04

4.3 Mode of Operation Details

Mode#	Description	Comments
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	802.11a,n20,n40,ac20, ac40,ac80 Test Mode	The radio shall be set in a continuous Transmitter Mode at various data rate and channel combinations per all Transmitter Test Requirements. If 99% duty cycle or more cannot be achieved, measurements of duty cycle, x, are required for each tested mode of operation.

4.4 Test Mode, Modulation and Data Rate Description

Setting#	Wi-Fi Mode	Modulation	Data Rate
1*	802.11a	BPSK	6 Mbps
2	802.11n (HT20)	BPSK	6.5 Mbps (MCS0)
	802.11n (HT40)		13.5 Mbps (MCS0)
3	802.11ac (VHT20)	BPSK	6.5 Mbps (MCS0)
	802.11ac (VHT40)		13.5 Mbps (MCS0)
	802.11ac (VHT80)		29.3 Mbps (MCS0)
Note1: Table above represents the worst case scenarios in all modulation and data rate combination for each mode. ***: Setting**#1 was determined to be the worst case emissions of all modes and selected for RSE testing.			

4.5 Software Used for Testing

Tool#	Description	Comments
1	EMIsoft Vasona, version 6.0	Vasona is Windows based automated software PC controlled tool kit designed to run radiated emissions.
2	QRCT Radio Control Software version 3.0.242.0	QRCT is the Windows based software tool kit designed to control radio setting for RF conducted

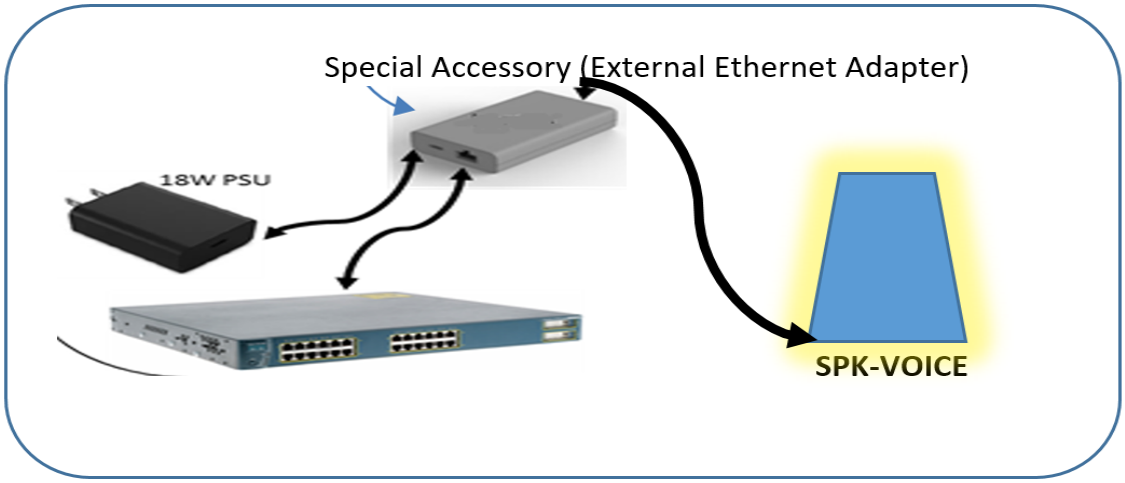
4.6 Antenna Information

The following antennas are supported by this product series.
The data included in this report represent the worst case data for all antennas.

Frequency (MHz)	Part Number	Antenna Type	Antenna Gain Peak (dBi)
2400 – 2500	CI8847-11-000-R-FA	PIFA	3.3
5150 – 5250	CI8847-11-000-R-FA	PIFA	4.7
5250 – 5350	CI8847-11-000-R-FA	PIFA	4.7
5470 – 5725	CI8847-11-000-R-FA	PIFA	5.7
5725 – 5850	CI8847-11-000-R-FA	PIFA	4.1

4.7 Special Accessories included in the test setup

Due to hardware design limitation, an **external Ethernet adapter** was used as a special accessory to access into the EUT in order to execute all required radio test command scripts.



Appendix A: Conducted Test Results

Target Maximum Channel Power
The following table details the maximum supported Total Channel Power for all operating modes.

Operating Mode	Maximum Channel Power (dBm)		
	Frequency (MHz)		
	5500	5660	5700
802.11a	----	14.5	----

Operating Mode	Maximum Channel Power (dBm)	
	Frequency (MHz)	
	5510	5670
802.11n HT40	13.5	----

Operating Mode	Maximum Channel Power (dBm)
	Frequency (MHz)
	5530
802.11ac VHT80	12.0

A.1 Duty Cycle

Duty Cycle Test Requirement
From KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01
B. Duty Cycle (x), Transmission Duration (T), and Maximum Power Control Level

1. All measurements are to be performed with the EUT transmitting at 100 percent duty cycle at its maximum power control level; however, if 100 percent duty cycle cannot be achieved, measurements of duty cycle, x, and maximum-power transmission duration, *T*, are required for each tested mode of operation.

A.1.1 Duty Cycle Test Method

From KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01:
B. Duty Cycle (x), Transmission Duration (T), and Maximum Power Control Level

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 ≥ EBW if possible; otherwise, set RBW to the largest available value. Set VBW ≥ 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 II.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 ≤ 16.7 microseconds.)

Duty Cycle Correction Factor and Duty Cycle Percentage can be derived by using the following formulas:

DCCF = 10 log **(**1/ (TXon / TXon + TXoff)**)**

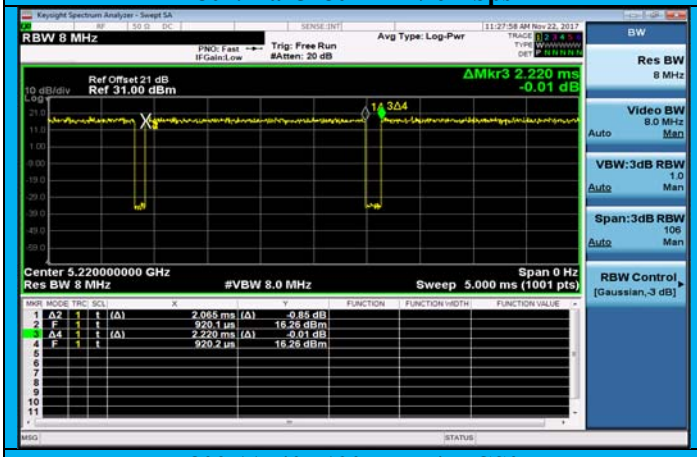
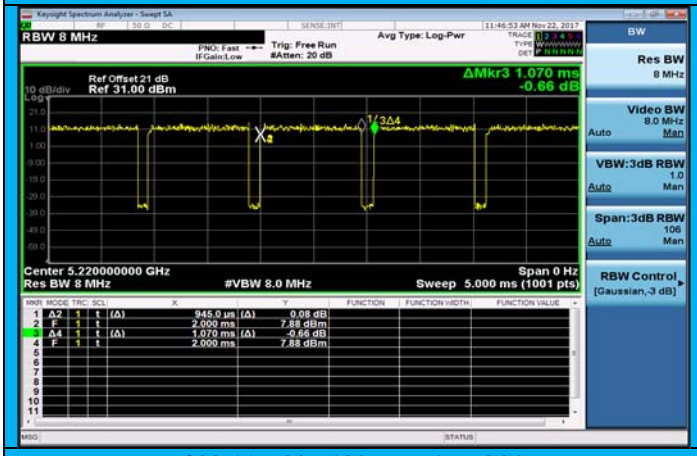
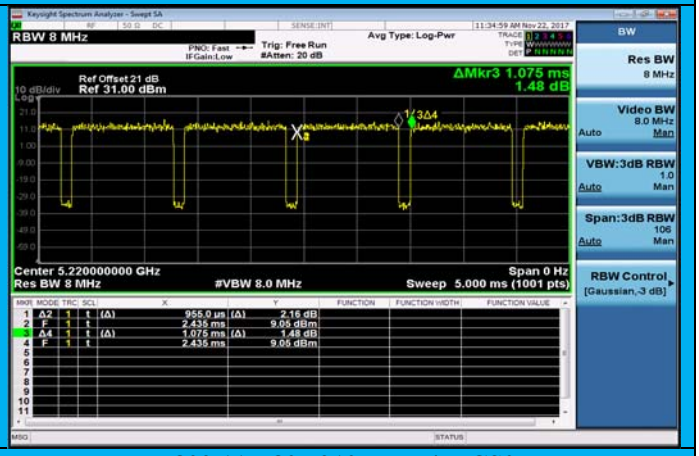
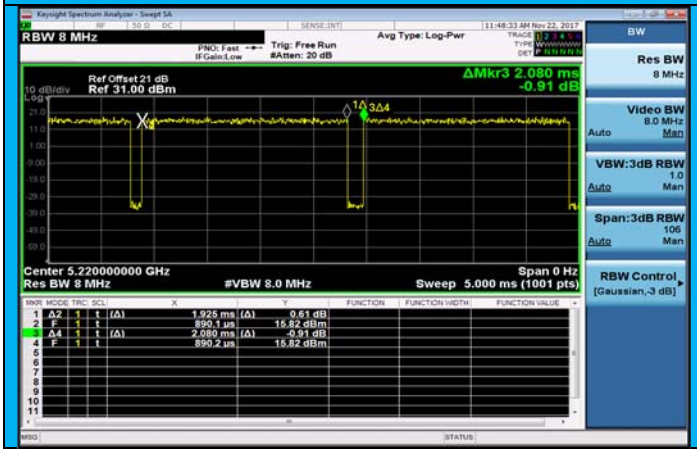
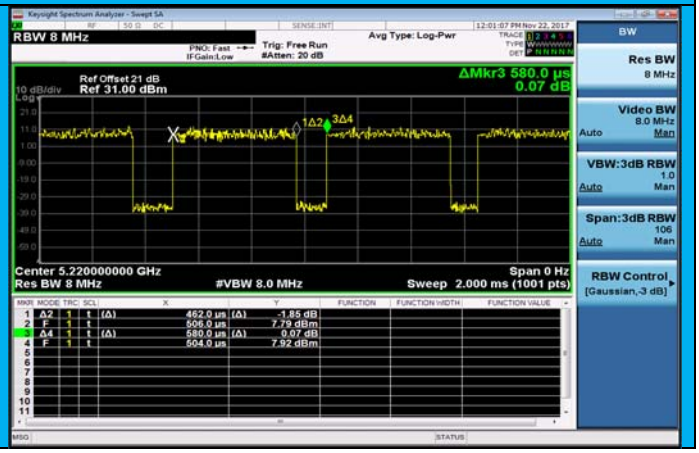
DC % = (TXon / TXon + TXoff) * 100

Tested By: Danh Le	**Date of testing:** 22-Nov-2017
Test Result : For References Only	

A.1.2 Duty Cycle Data Table

Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	On-time (ms)	Total on+off Time (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)	Correction Factor (dB)
802.11a	6	2.065	2.220	93.0	0.3
802.11n20	MCS0	1.725	1.850	93.2	0.3
802.11n40	MCS0	0.950	1.065	88.3	0.5
802.11ac40	MCS0	0.955	1.075	88.8	0.5
802.11ac20	MCS0	1.925	2.080	92.5	0.3
802.11ac80	MCS0	0.462	0.580	79.6	1.0

A.1.3 Duty Cycle Graphical Test results

Duty Cycle	
802.11a 5180 MHz / 6Mbps	**802.11n20 5180 MHz / MCS0**
	
802.11n40 5190 MHz / MCS0	**802.11ac40 5190 MHz/ MCS0**
	
802.11ac20 5180 MHz/ MCS0	**802.11ac80 5210 MHz / MCS0**
	

A.2 Frequency Stability

A.2.1 Limits.

FCC 15.407(g) / RSS-Gen 6.11

Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user's manual.

A.2.2 Test Procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 section 6.8.2

Test Procedure
Unless otherwise specified, these tests shall be made at ambient room temperature An antenna shall be connected to the antenna output terminals of the EUT if possible. If the EUT is equipped with or uses an adjustable-length antenna, then it shall be fully extended. i) Supply the EUT with nominal voltage or install a new or fully charged battery in the EUT. Turn ON the EUT and couple its output to a frequency counter or other frequency-measuring instrument. ii) Tune the EUT to one of the number of frequencies required in 5.6. Adjust the location of the measurement antenna and the controls on the measurement instrument to obtain a suitable signal level (i.e., a level that will not overload the measurement instrument but is strong enough to allow measurement of the operating or fundamental frequency of the EUT). iii) Measure the frequency at each of the Centre frequencies. iv) Repeat the above procedure at 85% and 115% of the nominal supply voltage as descried in 5.13 v) Change the temperature from

Tested By: Danh Le	**Date of testing:** 04-Dec-2017 – 05-Dec-2017
Test Result : PASS	

A.2.2 Frequency Stability Test Data

Temperature (°C)	Voltage Level	Declared Frequency (MHz)	Measured Frequency Ant. Port 0 (MHz)	Deviation Ant. Port 0 (ppm)	Limit (ppm)	Result/ Comment
Mode: 802.11a						
0	**Low**	**5500**	5499.9820	-3.272727	Note1	**Pass**
	High		5499.9860	-2.545455		
Normal Temperature	**Nominal**	**5500**	5500.042	47.818181		
50	**Low**	**5500**	5500.263	47.818181		
	High		5500.2470	44.909090		
Mode: 802.11a						
0	**Low**	**5660**	5659.9820	-3.180212	Note1	**Pass**
	High		5659.9860	-2.473498		
Normal Temperature	**Nominal**	**5660**	5660.101	47.879859		
50	**Low**	**5660**	5660.275	48.586572		
	High		5660.2630	46.466431		
Mode: 802.11a						
0 degree	**Low**	**5700**	5699.9820	-3.157895	Note1	**Pass**
	High		5699.9810	-3.333333		
Normal Temperature	**Nominal**	**5700**	5700.107	48.070175		
50 degree	**Low**	**5700**	5700.268	47.017549		
	High		5700.2590	45.438596		

Note1: Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user manual.

Frequency Stability Test Data (continue)

Temperature (°C)	Voltage Level	Declared Frequency (MHz)	Measured Frequency Ant. Port 0 (MHz)	Deviation Ant. Port 0 (ppm)	Limit (ppm)	Result/ Comment
Mode: 802.11a						
0	**Low**	**5510**	5509.9870	-2.359447	Note1	**Pass**
	High		5510.0080	1.450468		
Normal Temperature	**Nominal**	**5510**	5510.106	48.275862		
50	**Low**	**5510**	5510.265	48.094374		
	High		5510.2610	47.368421		
Mode: 802.11a						
0	**Low**	**5670**	5669.9850	-2.645503	Note1	**Pass**
	High		5670.0040	0.700045		
Normal Temperature	**Nominal**	**5670**	5670.1130	49.735449		
50	**Low**	**5670**	5670.265	47.576302		
	High		5670.2710	47.795414		
Mode: 802.11a						
0 degree	**Low**	**5530**	5529.9860	-2.531646	Note1	**Pass**
	High		5530.0020	0.361663		
Normal Temperature	**Nominal**	**5530**	5530.0690	49.186256		
50 degree	**Low**	**5530**	5530.265	47.920434		
	High		5530.2820	50.994575		

Note1: Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user manual.

A.3 99% and 26 dB Bandwidth

The 99% occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission. There is no limit for 99% OBW.

The 26 dB emission is the 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 26 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

A.3.1 Limits.

There is no requirement in RSS-247 for the value of bandwidth. However, the 99% bandwidth is used to calculate the power limits given in RSS-247 section 6.2.3.1. Power measurements are performed by using the 99% Bandwidth as the integration bandwidth.

A.3.2 Test Procedure

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01 section C (1) & D

99% BW and EBW (-26dB) Test Procedure
1. Set the radio in the continuous transmitting mode. 2. Allow the trace to stabilize. 3. Setting the x-dB bandwidth mode to -26B and OBW power function to 99% within the measurement set up function. 4. Select the automatic OBW measurement function of an instrument to perform bandwidth measurement. 5. Capture graphs and record pertinent measurement data.

99% BW and EBW (-26dB) Test parameters
Span = 1.5 x to 5.0 times OBW RBW = approx. 1% to 5% of the OBW VBW ≥ 3 x RBW Detector = Peak or where practical sample shall be used Trace = Max. Hold

Tested By: Danh Le	**Date of testing:** 18-Nov-2017 – 20-Nov-2017
Test Result : PASS	

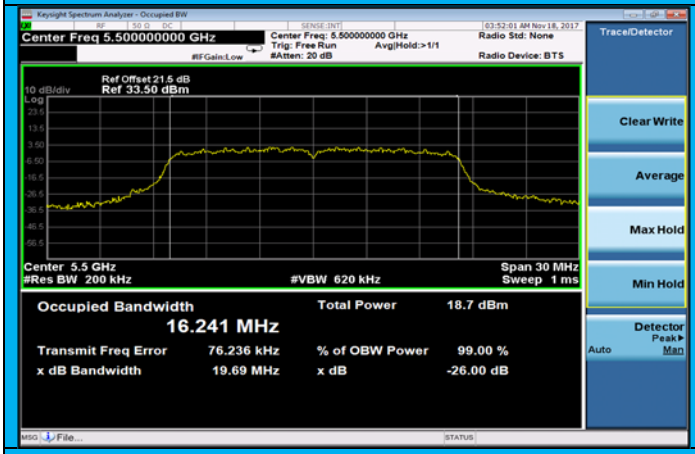
A.3.3 99% and 26dB Bandwidth Data Table

Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	99% BW (MHz) Ant. Port0	26dB BW (MHz) Ant. Port0	99% BW (MHz) Ant. Port1	26dB BW (MHz) Ant. Port1
Mode: 802.11a							
100	5500	802.11a	6	16.24	19.69	16.25	18.88
132	5660	802.11a	6	16.25	19.82	16.25	19.00
140	5700	802.11a	6	16.24	19.21	16.32	19.87
102	5510	802.11n40	MCS0	35.74	39.64	35.72	41.62
110	5550	802.11n40	MCS0	35.72	43.86	35.69	39.46
134	5670	802.11ac40	MCSO	35.73	42.97	35.74	41.36
106	5530	802.11ac80	MCS0	74.72	82.56	74.59	81.02

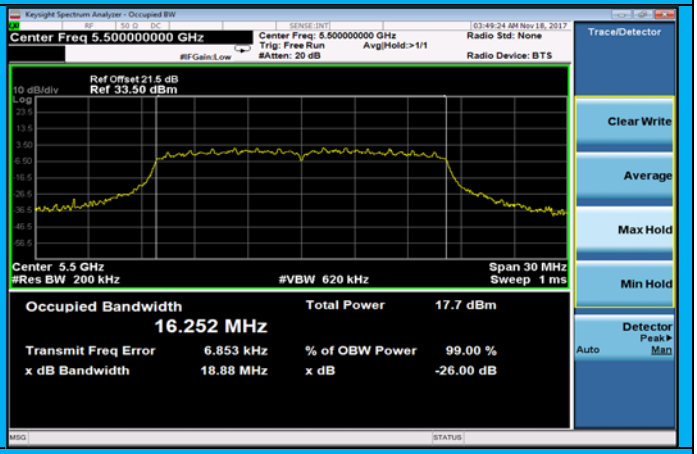
A.3.4 99% Occupied & 26dB Bandwidth Graphical Test Results

99% & 26 dB Bandwidth

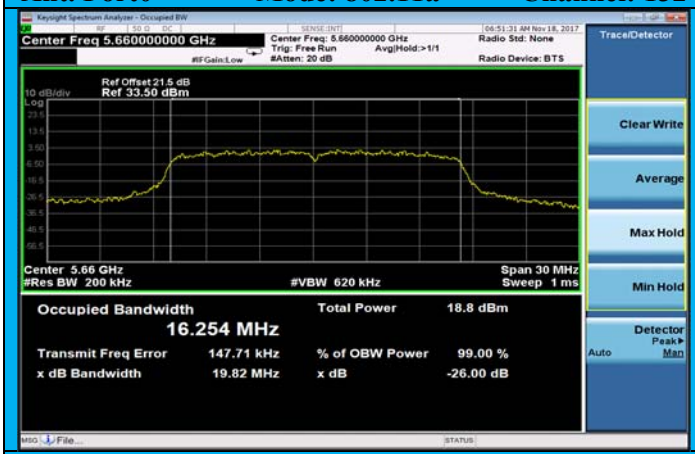
Ant. Port0 Mode: 802.11a Channel: 100



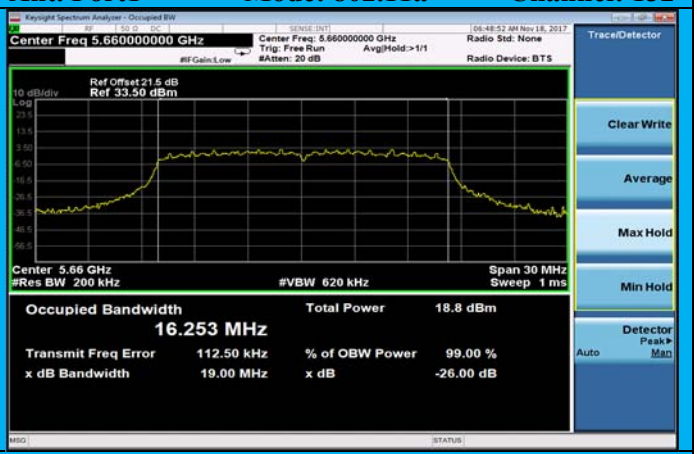
Ant. Port1 Mode: 802.11a Channel: 100



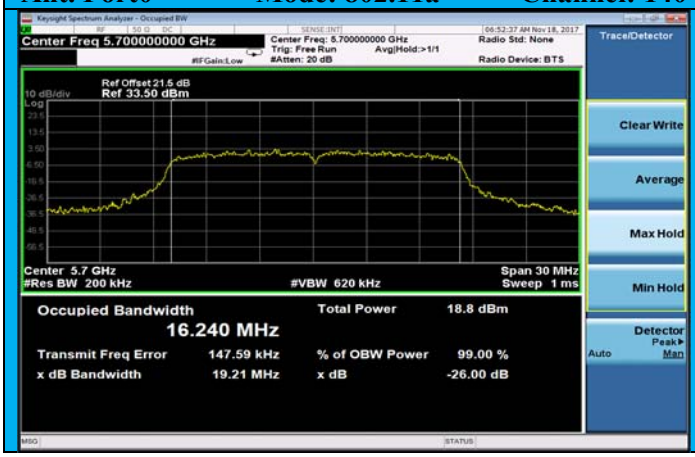
Ant. Port0 Mode: 802.11a Channel: 132



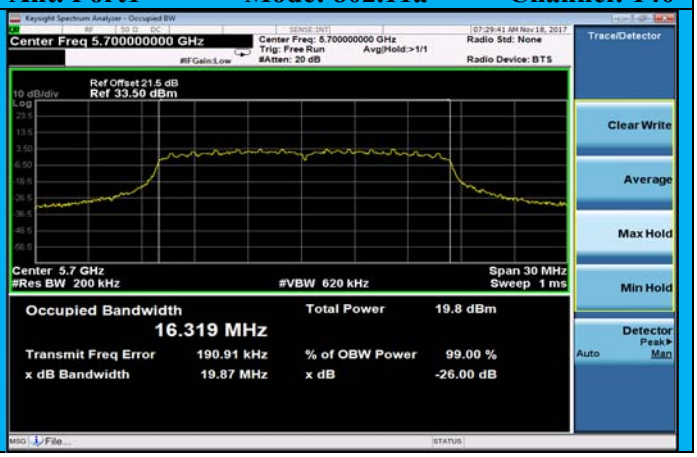
Ant. Port1 Mode: 802.11a Channel: 132

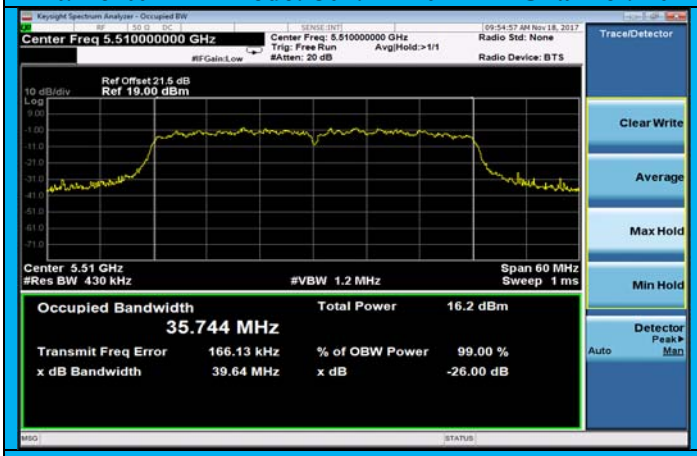
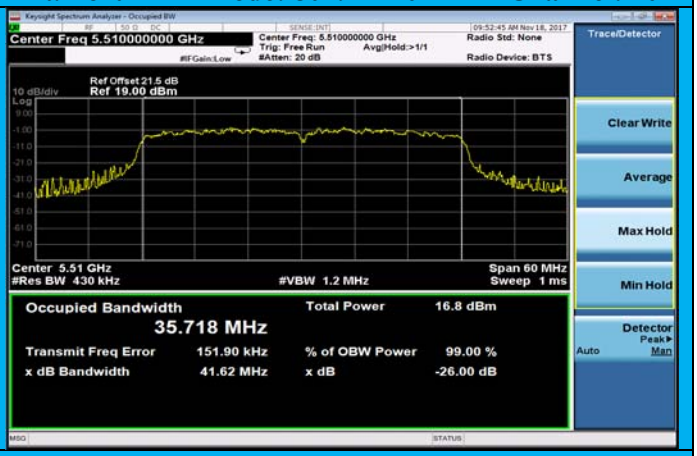
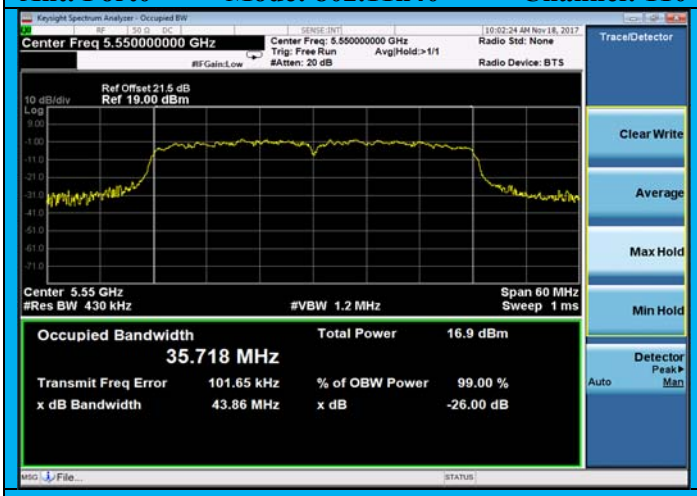
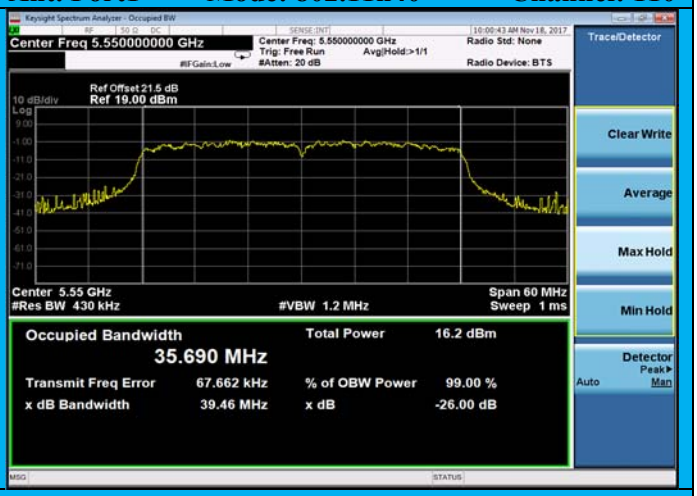
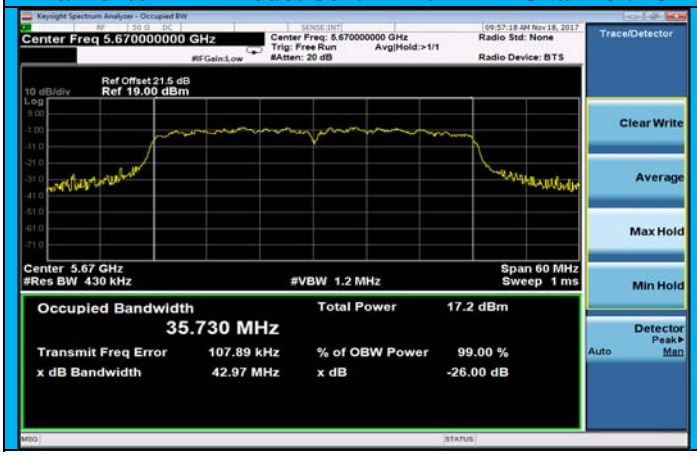
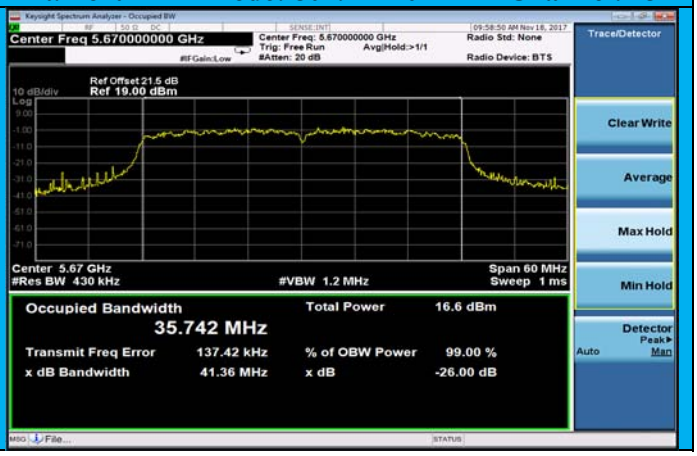


Ant. Port0 Mode: 802.11a Channel: 140

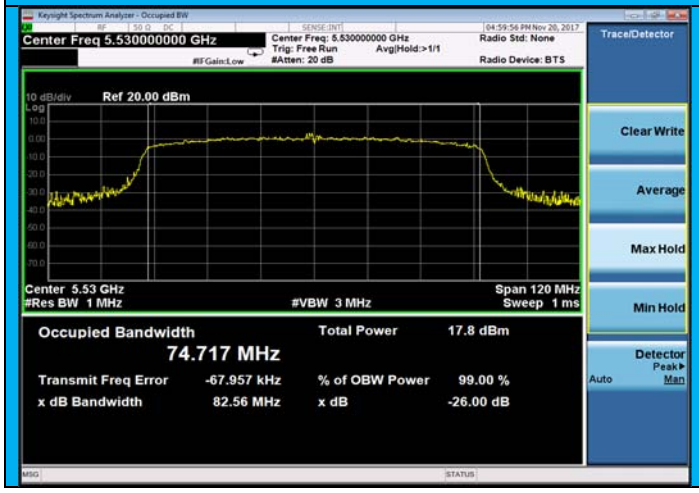


Ant. Port1 Mode: 802.11a Channel: 140



99% Occupied Bandwidth & 26 dB Bandwidth			
Ant. Port0	**Mode: 802.11n40**	**Channel: 102**	
			
Ant. Port1	**Mode: 802.11n40**	**Channel: 102**	
			
Ant. Port0	**Mode: 802.11n40**	**Channel: 110**	
			
Ant. Port1	**Mode: 802.11n40**	**Channel: 110**	
			
Ant. Port0	**Mode: 802.11n40**	**Channel: 134**	
			
Ant. Port1	**Mode: 802.11n40**	**Channel: 134**	
			

99% Occupied Bandwidth & 26 dB Bandwidth					
Ant. Port0	**Mode: 802.11ac80**	**Channel: 106**	**Ant. Port1**	**Mode: 802.11ac80**	**Channel: 106**



A.4 Maximum Conducted Output Power

Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antenna when the transmitter is operating at its maximum control level.

A.4.1 Limits.

FCC 15.407(a) (2)
For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the maximum conducted output power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

RSS-247 6.2.3.1
Frequency bands 5470-5.600 GHz and 5.650-5.725 GHz bands The maximum conducted output power shall not exceed 250 mW or 11 + 10 log10B, dBm, whichever is less. The power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band.

The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W or 17 + 10 log10B, dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than
500 mW shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W.

Limits Calculation

99% OBW (MHz)	10*log10B (dB)	11+10*log10B (dBm)	*250mW ~ (dBm)	Conducted Power Limits (dBm)
802.11a				
16.36	12.14	23.14	23.97940009	**23.0**
802.11n40				
35.87	15.55	26.55	23.97940009	**24.0**
802.11ac80				
74.68	18.73	29.73	23.97940009	**24.0**

Note:** Unit limit conversion: **250mW ~ 24.0dBm.

A.4.2 Test Procedure

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01r4 section E

Test Procedure
1. Set the radio in the transmitting mode 2. Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or alternatively entire 99% OBW) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function. The integration shall be performed using the spectrum analyzer band-power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW or the OBW band edges. 3. Capture graphs and record pertinent measurement data. 4. Make the following adjustments to the peak value of the spectrum, by adding duty cycle correction factor to the measured value

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01r4 section E.2 (d), **Method SA-2**

Test parameters
(i) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal. (ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz (iii) Set VBW ≥ 3 MHz (iv) Number of points in sweep ≥ 2 Span / RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is ≤ RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.) (v) Sweep time = auto. (vi) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode. (vii) Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to "free run". (viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., RMS) mode; however, the number of traces to be averaged shall be increased above 100 as needed to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.

Tested By: Danh Le	**Date of testing:** 20-Nov-2017 – 08-Dec-2017
Test Result : PASS	

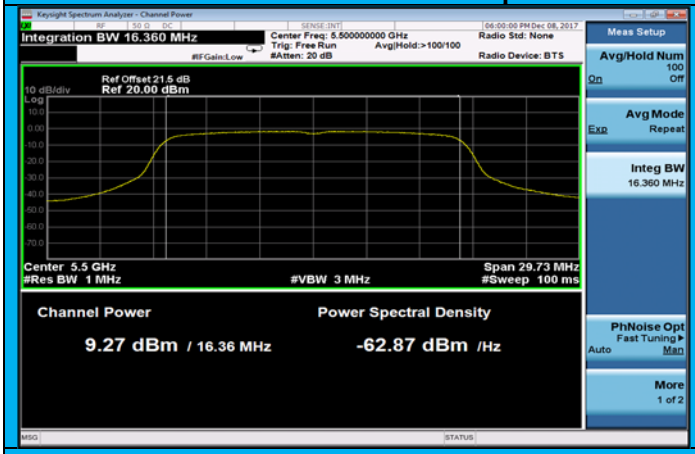
A.4.3 Maximum Conducted Output Power Data Table

Maximum Conducted Output Power & EIRP								
Antenna Gain = 3.77 dBi								
Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	**Data Rate (Mbp)**	**Ant. Port0 Output Power (dBm)**	**Ant. Port1 Output Power (dBm)**	**Total Output Power Ant.P0+Ant.P1 (mW) / (dBm)**		**Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)**	**Corrected Total Output Power (add DCCF) (dBm)**	**Total e.i.r.p (dBm)**
Mode : 802.11a								
FCC Limits: 24 dBm (conducted) / 30 dBm (e.i.r.p) / ISED Limit: 23 dBm (e.i.r.p)								
100 / 5500	MCS0	9.270	8.800	16.04	12.05	0.3	12.35	16.12
132 / 5660	MCS0	11.82	10.56	26.58	14.24	0.3	14.54	18.32
140 / 5700	MCS0	8.250	7.330	12.09	10.82	0.3	11.12	14.89
Result: Pass								
Mode : 802.11n40								
FCC Limits: 24 dBm (conducted) / 30 dBm (e.i.r.p) / ISED Limit: 23 dBm (e.i.r.p)								
102 / 5510	MCS0	9.610	10.17	19.54	12.91	0.5	13.41	17.18
110 / 5550	MCS0	9.650	9.040	17.24	12.37	0.5	12.87	16.64
134/ 5670	MCS0	10.25	9.320	19.14	12.82	0.5	13.32	17.09
Result: Pass								
Mode : 802.11ac80								
FCC Limits: 24 dBm (conducted) / 30 dBm (e.i.r.p) / ISED Limit: 23 dBm (e.i.r.p)								
106 / 5530	MCS0	7.97	7.78	12.16	10.89	1.0	11.89	15.66
Result: Pass								

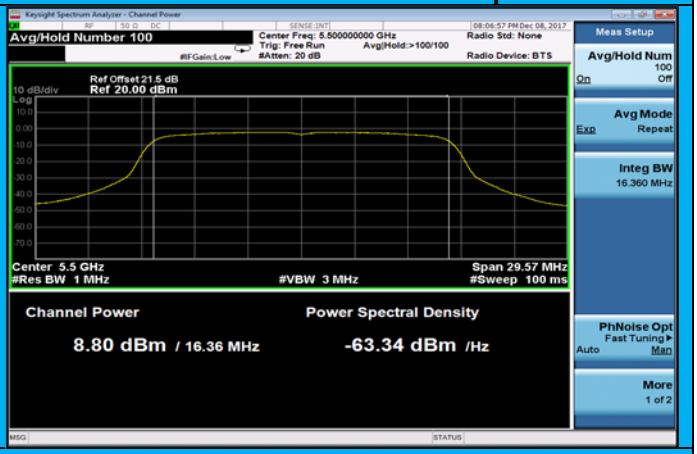
A.4.4 Maximum Conducted Output Power Graphical Test Results

Maximum Conducted Output Power

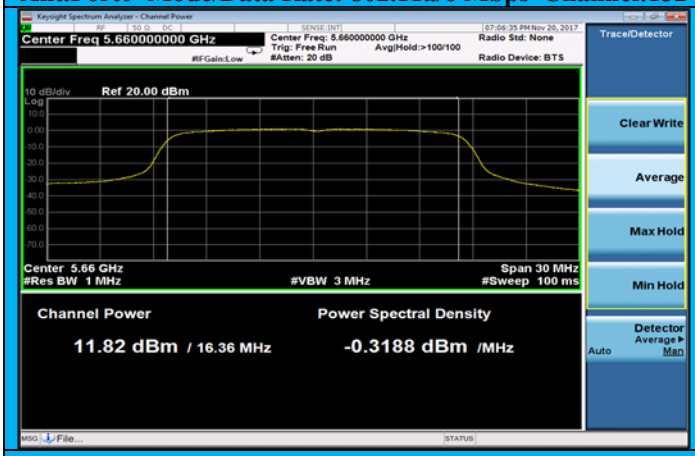
Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:100



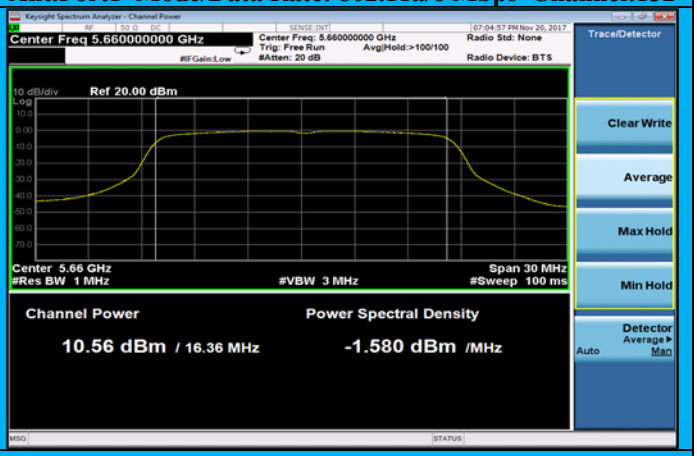
Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:100



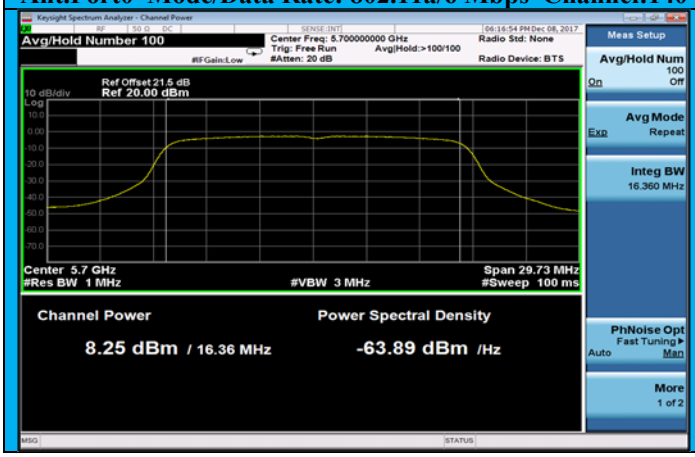
Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:132



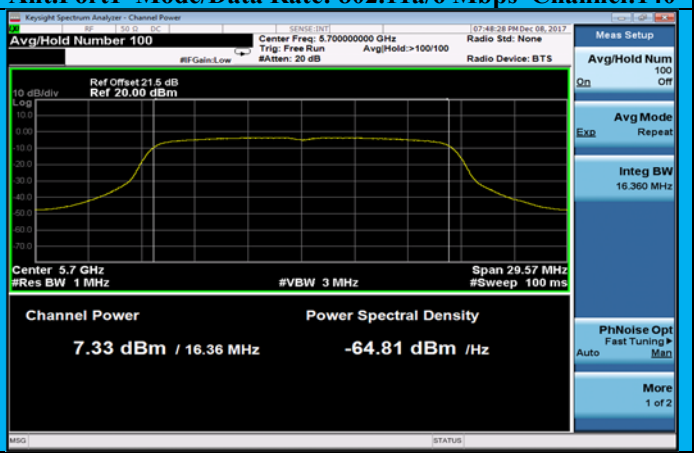
Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:132



Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:140

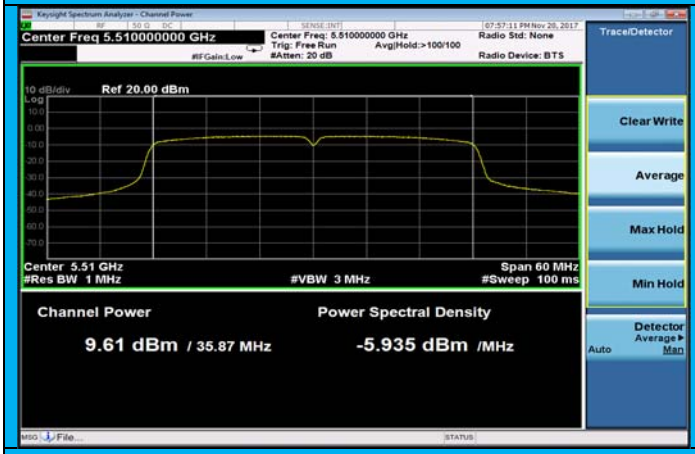


Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:140

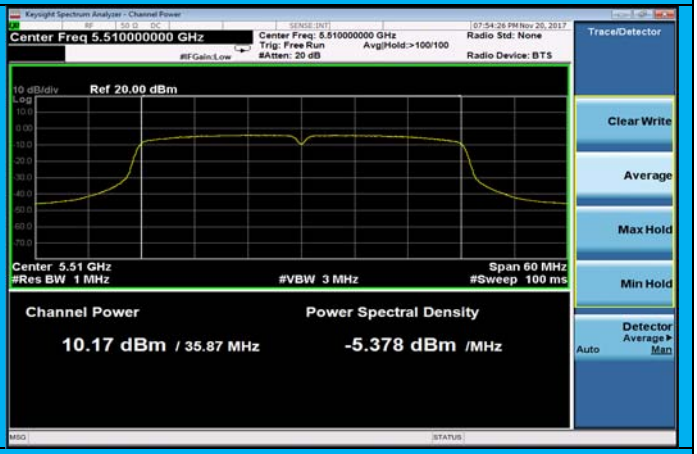


Maximum Conducted Output Power

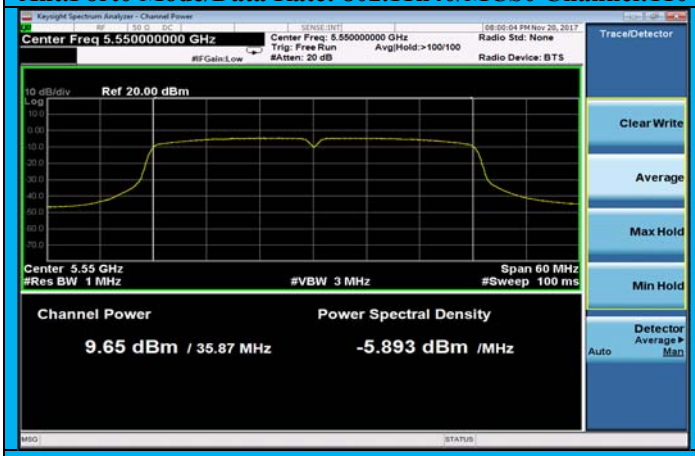
Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n40/MCS0 Channel:102



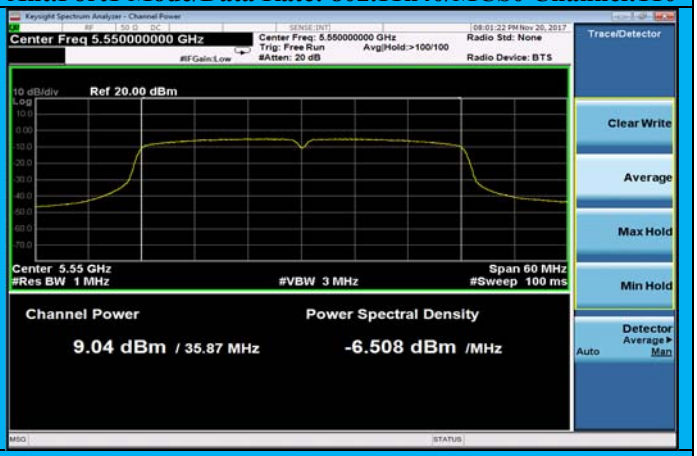
Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n40/MCS0 Channel:102



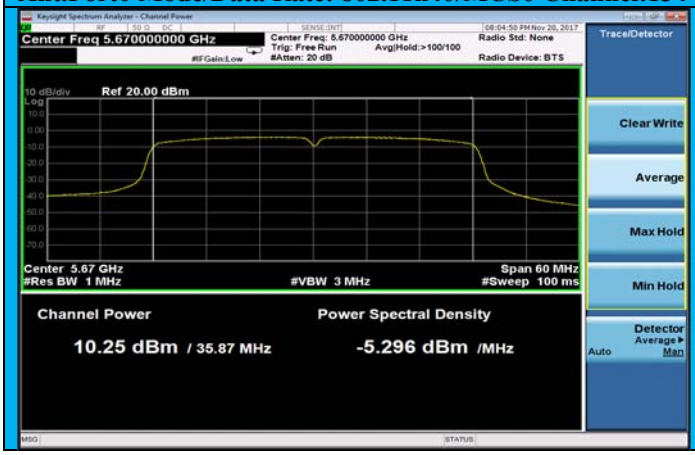
Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n40/MCS0 Channel:110



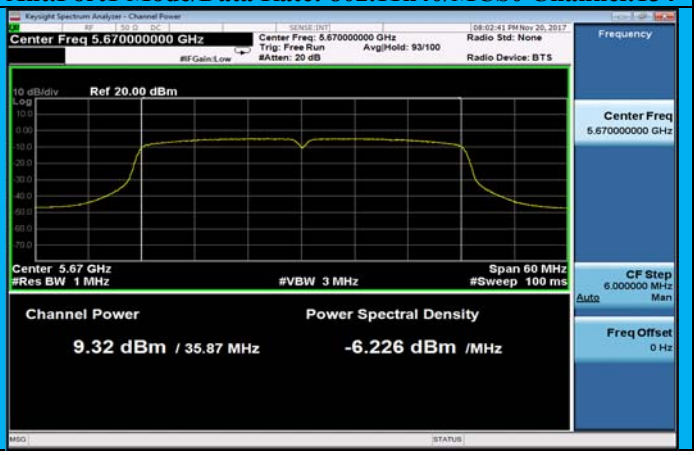
Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n40/MCS0 Channel:110

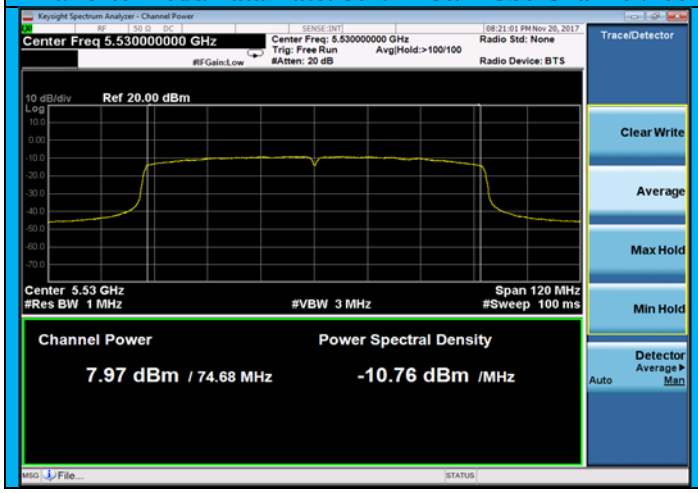


Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n40/MCS0 Channel:134



Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n40/MCS0 Channel:134



Maximum Conducted Output Power	
Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n80/MCS0 Channel:106	**Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11n80/MCS0 Channel:106**
	

A.5 Power Spectral Density

The Power Spectral Density is the total energy output per unit bandwidth from a pulse or sequence of pulses for which the transmit power is at its maximum level, divided by the total duration of the pulses, This total time does not include the time between pulses during which the transmit power is off or below its maximum level.

A.5.1 Limits.

FCC 15.407 (a)(2)
For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands … the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

RSS 6.2.3.1
The power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band. The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W or 17 + 10 log10B, dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than
500 mW shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W.

A.5.2 Test Procedure

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01

Test Procedure
1. Set the radio in the transmitting mode
2. Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum and record its value.
3. Make the following adjustments to the peak value of the spectrum, by adding duty cycle correction factor to the measured value.
4. Capture graphs and record pertinent measurement data.
5. The result is the Maximum PSD over 1 MHz reference bandwidth.

Measurement using a Spectrum Analyzer (SA) or EMI Receiver, (d) Method SA-2

Test parameters
(i) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal. (ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz (iii) Set VBW ≥ 3 MHz (iv) Number of points in sweep ≥ 2 Span / RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is ≤ RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.) (v) Sweep time = auto. (vi) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode. (vii) Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run”. (viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., RMS) mode; however, the number of traces to be averaged shall be increased above 100 as needed to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.

Tested By: Danh Le	**Date of testing:** 22-Nov-2017
Test Result : PASS	

A.5.3 Power Spectral Density Data Table

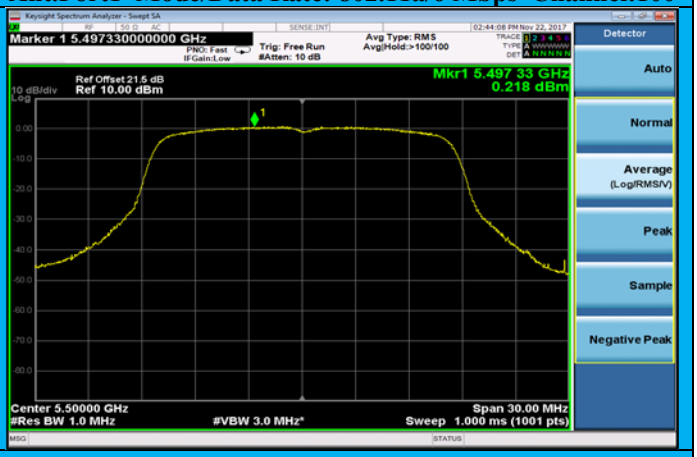
Power Spectral Density								
Antenna Gain = 3.77 dBi								
FCC / ISED Limit: 11 dBm (conducted)								
Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbp)	Ant. Port0 Power Spectral Density (dBm)	Ant. Port1 Power Spectral Density (dBm)	Total PSD Ant.P0+Ant.P1 (mW) / (dBm)		Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)	Corrected Total PSD (+ DCCF) (dBm)	Total e.i.r.p Spectral Density (dBm)
Mode : 802.11a								
100 / 5500	6	1.352	0.218	2.417	3.832	0.3	4.83	8.60
132 / 5660	6	0.946	-0.791	2.077	3.174	0.3	4.17	7.94
140 / 5700	6	1.100	0.281	2.355	3.720	0.3	4.72	8.49
Result: Pass								

A.5.4 Power Spectral Density Graphical Test Results

Power Spectral Density

Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:100

Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:100



Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:116

Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a 6 Mbps Channel:116

Ant.Port0 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:140

Ant.Port1 Mode/Data Rate: 802.11a/6 Mbps Channel:140

A.6 Conducted Band Edge into Restricted Band

A.6.1 Limits

FCC 15.407 (b) (3)
All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz.

RSS-247 6.2.3.2
All emissions outside the band 5470-5725 MHz shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p..

KDB 789033 D02, section G3 footnote[3]
An out-of-band emission that complies with both peak and average limits of section 15.209 is not required to satisfy the -27dBm/MHz peak emission limit.

FCC15.407 (b) (7)
The provisions of §15.205 apply to intentional radiators operating under this section.

Limit Conversion (field strength to power)

When the DUT power is measured using conducted test method, the field strength limit in dBµV can be converted to power (logarithmic) by using the field strength (linear) approach formula as follows:

eirp = pt x gt = $(E \times d)^2 / 30$

where: **pt** = transmitter output power in watts,
gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unit less),
E = electric field strength in V/m,
d = measurement distance in meters (m).

From the equation above, unit conversion from log => linear with a known field strength limit of 74 dBµV @ 3 meters distance.

(1) Conversion from dBµV to V

E (v/m) = 10 exp $^{(74 - 120) / 20}$
E (V/m) = **0.0051187**

(2) Power in watts can be derived by using the equation above with known field strength in V/m with using antenna numeric gain of 1.

pt x gt = $(E \times d)^2 / 30$
pt (W) x gt = $(0.0051187)^2 \times (3)^2 / 30$
pt (W) x 1 = $(0.0000251188 \times 9) / 30$
pt (W) = $2.261 \times 10^{-4} / 30$ = **7.535566×10^{-6}**
pt (mW) = 0.007535566

(3) Convert from linear power to log, using the using the following formula:

dBm = 10 log (mW)
= 10 log (0.007535566)
= -21.23

A.6.2 Test Procedure

Non-Restricted band

Ref. 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01r4 or ANSI C63.10: 2013

Conducted Band Edge and Out-of-band in non-Restricted band Test Procedure
1. Connect the antenna port(s) to the spectrum analyzer input. 2. Place the radio in continuous transmit mode. Use the procedures in 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01 to substitute conducted measurements in place of radiated measurements. 3. Configure Spectrum analyzer as per test parameters below (be sure to enter all losses between the transmitter output and the spectrum analyzer). 4. Place a marker at the band edge and also measure highest emissions in the out-of end band to show compliance. 5. Capture graphs and record pertinent measurement data.

Ref. 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01r4, II G (5) or ANSI C63.10: 2013 section 12.7.6

Conducted Band Edge and Out-of-band in non-Restricted band Test parameters
RBW = 1 MHz VBW ≥ 3MHz Detector = Peak Trace = Max Hold Sweep = Auto couple

Restricted band

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01r4 section II G.1 (c)/ section II G.5 & G.6

Undesirable emissions in Restricted Bands Test Procedure
1. The radio is configured in the continuous transmitting mode. 2. Set test parameters for peak measurement. 3. Set start frequency at the beginning of the restricted band and stop frequency at the end of the restricted band of interest. 3. Allow trace to fully stabilize. 4. Use marker peak search function to determine the maximum emissions amplitude within the restricted band. 5. Capture the transmitter waveforms on the spectrum analyzer, and record pertinent measurement data. 6. Set test parameter for average measurement. 7. Repeat step 3 – 5.

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01r4 section II G.5

Undesirable emissions in Restricted Bands (Peak Measurement) Test parameters
Span = Enough to capture the full restricted band of interest RBW= 1 MHz VBW ≥ 3 x RBW Detector= Peak Trace Mode= Max. Hold Sweep time= Auto

Ref. KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01r4 section II G.6

Undesirable emissions in Restricted Bands (Average Measurement) Test parameters
Span = Enough to capture the full restricted band of interest RBW = 1 MHz VBW ≥ 3 x RBW Detector = RMS Averaging Type = Power average (RMS) Trace Average ≥ 100 Sweep time = Auto

Tested By: Danh Le	**Date of testing:** 11-Dec-2017 – 12-Dec-2017
Test Result : PASS	

A.6.3 Conducted Band Edge & Non-restricted band Recorded Test Data

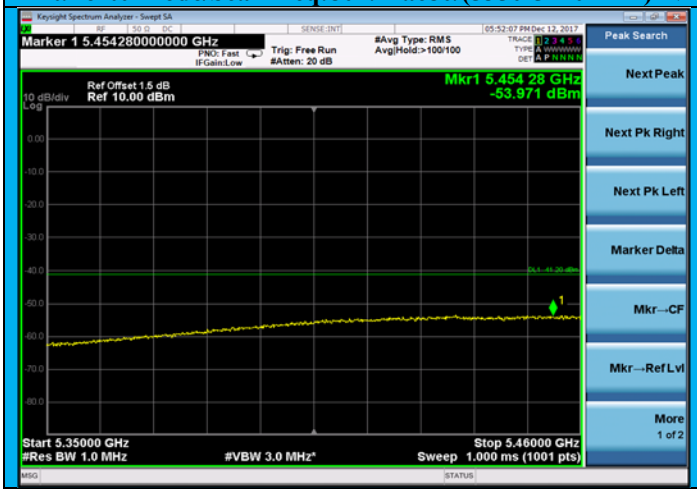
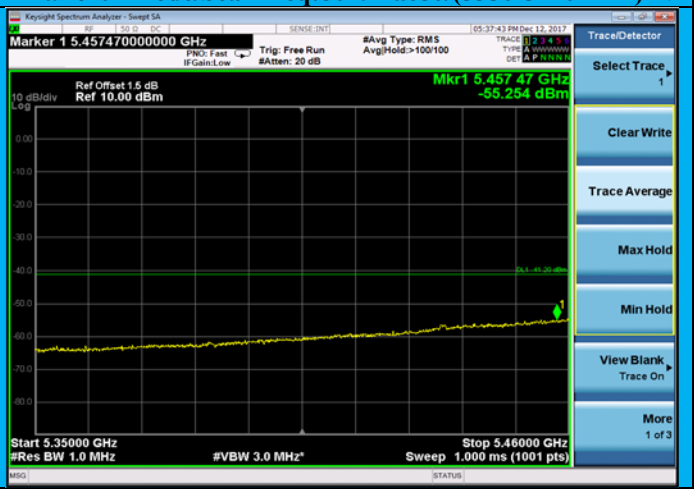
Band Edge and Restricted Bands									
FCC Limit: -21.2 dBm (Peak) / ISEDC Limit: -41.2 dBm (Average)									
Operating Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	**Data Rate (Mbps)**	**Ant. Port0 Max. Emission Reading (dBm)**	**Ant. Port1 Max. Emission Reading (dBm)**	**Total Max. Emission Ant.P0+Ant.P1 (mW)/(dBm)**		**Duty Cycle Factor (dB)**	**Corrected Total Max. Emission (add DCCF) (dBm)**	**A.G (dBi)**	**Total e.i.r.p (dBm)**
Lower Band Edge and Out-Of-Band in non-Restricted band (5460– 5470 MHz) and Restricted Band (5350– 5460 MHz)									
Mode : 802.11a									
100 / 5500	6	-30.43 Pk	-32.73 Pk	0.0014	-28.42	N/A	-28.42	3.77	-24.65
100 / 5500	6	-53.57 Av	-54.30 Av	0.0000	-50.91	0.3	-50.61	3.77	-46.84
Result: Pass									
Upper Band Edge and Out-of-Band in non-Restricted band									
Mode : 802.11a									
140 / 5700	MCS0	-28.83 Pk	-30.13 Pk	0.0023	-26.42	N/A	-26.42	3.77	-22.65
140 / 5700	MCS0	-52.56 Av	-54.96 Av	0.0000	-50.59	0.3	-50.28	3.77	-46.51
Result: Pass									
Lower Band Edge and Out-Of-Band in non-Restricted band (5460– 5470 MHz) and Restricted Band (5350– 5460 MHz)									
Mode : 802.11ac VHT80									
106 / 5530	MCS0	-33.79	-34.27	0.0008	-31.01	N/A	-31.01	3.77	-27.24
106 / 5530	MCS0	-53.97	-55.25	0.0000	-51.55	1.0	-50.55	3.77	-46.78
Result: Pass									

Note1: *Correction factors (ext. attenuation + cable loss) are compensated in the offset function of the measuring instrument.*

Note2*: KDB 789033v1r4 Section3 footnote[3]. An out-of-band emission that complies with both peak and average limits of section 15.209 is not required to satisfy the-27dBm/MHz peak emission limit.*

A.6.4 Conducted Band Edge, Restricted Band and non-Restricted Band Graphical Test Results

Lower Band Edge, non-Restricted and Restricted Band	
Non-Restricted Band (5460 MHz – 5470 MHz) / Restricted Band (5350 MHz – 5460 MHz)	
Operating Channel (Frequency): 100 (5500 MHz)	
Ant.Port0 Mode/Scan Freq:802.11a /(5350-5470MHz) Pk	Ant.Port1 Mode/Scan Freq:802.11a /(5350-5470MHz) Pk
	
Ant.Port0 Mode/Scan Freq:802.11a /(5350-570MHz) Av	Ant.Port1 Mode/Scan Freq:802.11a /(5350-5470MHz) Av
	

Lower Band Edge, Non-restricted and Restricted Band Non-Restricted Band (5460 MHz – 5470 MHz) / Restricted Band (5350 MHz – 5460 MHz) Operating Channel (Frequency): 106 (5530 MHz)	
Ant.Port0 Mode/ScanFreq:802.11ac80/(5350-5470MHz)Pk	**Ant.Port1 Mode/ScanFreq:802.11ac80/(5350-5470MHz)Pk**
	
Ant.Port0 Mode/ScanFreq:802.11ac80/(5350-5470MHz)Av	**Ant.Port1 Mode/ScanFreq:802.11ac80/(5350-5470MHz)Av**
	

Upper Band Edge and non-Restricted Band					
Operating Channel (Frequency): 140 (5700 MHz)					
Ant.Port0	**Mode:802.11a**	**Pk**	**Ant.Port1**	**Mode:802.11a**	**Pk**
					
Ant.Port0	**Mode:802.11a**	**Av**	**Ant.Port1**	**Mode:802.11a**	**Av**
					

Appendix B: Radiated Test Results

B1. Radiated Spurious Emissions & Restricted Bands

Emissions on frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary bandwidth and level of which may be reduced without effecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out-of-band emissions.

B.1.1 Limits

Unwanted Emissions Outside of the Restricted Bands
Frequency range: Below 1GHz
FCC 15.407 (b) (6)
Unwanted emissions below 1GHz must comply with general field strength limits set forth in §15.209. Further any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with conducted emissions limits set forth in §15.207. Refer to limit section for detailed limits

RSS-Gen 8.9: Except when the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, emissions from licence-exempt transmitters shall comply with the field strength limits shown in Table 3 below. Additionally, the level of any transmitter emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

Frequency range: Above 1GHz
FCC 15.407 (b) (3) / RSS-247 6.2.3.2
For transmitters operating in the 5.47-5.725 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz.

Restricted Bands

FCC 15.407 (b) (7)
The provision of §15.205 apply to intentional radiators operating under FCC 15.407(b).

FCC 15.205 / FCC 15.209
(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in §15.209. Refer to limit section for detailed limits.

Restricted Bands for FCC			
MHz	**MHz**	**MHz**	**GHz**
0.090-0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.15
[1]0.495-0.505	16.69475-16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735-2.1905	16.80425-16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475-156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2690-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3600-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54-72 MHz, 76-88 MHz, 174-216 MHz or 470-806 MHz

RSS-Gen 8.10
(**b**) Unwanted emissions that fall into restricted bands of the table below or restricted bands of Table 6 in the RSS-Gen standard, shall comply with the limits specified in RSS-Gen; and

(**c**) Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands in the table below shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in this RSS-Gen.

Table 6

Restricted Bands for ISEDC			
MHz	**MHz**	**MHz**	**GHz**
0.090-0.110	12.51975-12.52025	608-614	7.25-7.75
2.1735-2.1905	12.57675-12.57725	960-1240	8.025-8.5
3.020-30.26	13.36-13.41	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
[1]0.495-0.505	16.42-16.423	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
4.125-4.128	16.69475-16.69525	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
4.17725-4.17775	16.80425-16.80475	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
4.20725-4.20775	25.5-25.67	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
5.677-5.683	37.5-38.25	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
6.215-6.218	73-74.6	2690-2900	17.7-21.4
6.26775-6.26825	74.8-75.2	3260-3267	22.01-23.12
6.31175-6.31225	108-121.94	3332-3339	23.6-24.0
8.291-8.294	156.52475-156.525	3345.8-3358	31.2-31.8
8.362-8.366	156.7-156.9	3500-4400	36.43-36.5
8.37625-8.38675	240-285	4500-5150	Above 38.6
8.41425-8.41475	322-335.4	5350-5460	
12.29-12.293	399.9-410	7250-7750	

Restricted Band and General Field Strength Limits

FCC 15.209
The level of any unwanted emissions from an intentional radiator operating under these general provisions shall not exceed the level of the fundamental emission. Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the table specified in the table in FCC§15.209(a).

FCC15.407 (b) (6)
Unwanted emissions below 1GHz must comply with general field strength limits set forth in §15.209.

RSS-Gen 8.9
Except when the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, emissions from licence-exempt transmitters shall comply with the field strength limits shown in Table 4 and Table 5 below. Additionally, the level of any transmitter emission shall not exceed the level of the transmitter's fundamental emission.

General Field Strength Limits Table			
Frequency (MHz)	**Field strength (uV/meter)**	**Field strength (dBuV/meter)**	**Measurement distance (meters)**
30-88	100**	40 Qp	3
88-216	150**	43.5 Qp	3
216-960	200**	46 Qp	3
Above 960	500	54 Av / 74 Pk	3

The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9-90 kHz, 110-490 kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector.

Limit Conversion

When the DUT power is measured using a radiated test configuration, the EIRP can be directly determined using the field strength (linear) approach as follows:

eirp = pt x gt = (E x d)2/30

where: **pt** = transmitter output power in watts,
gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unit less),
E = electric field strength in V/m,
d = measurement distance in meters (m).

Based on the equation above, unit conversion from log => linear with a known limit of – 27 dBm

(1) Conversion from dBm to Watt

W = 10 EXP (-27dBm – 30 /10)
W = 10 EXP (-5.7) = 2 E-6

(2) E Field Strength can be derived by inverse calculation.

E = 9 (**pt** x **gt** x **30) / d**
E = SQRT (2E-6 x 1.0 x 30) / 3 = 0.0026 V/m

(3) Conversion from Linear to Log, using the following formula

Volts to dBuV = 20 log (*Volts)* + 120
E (in dBuV)**/m @3 meter** = 20 Log (0.0026) + 120 = **68.23**

B.1.2 Test Procedure

In measuring unwanted emissions, the spectrum shall be investigated from 30 MHz or the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the equipment, whichever is lower, without going below 9 kHz, up to at least the frequency given below:

(a) If the equipment operates below 10 GHz: to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.

(b) If the equipment operates at or above 10 GHz: to the fifth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 100 GHz, whichever is lower.

Particular attention should be paid to harmonics and sub-harmonics of the carrier frequency, as well as to those frequencies removed from the carrier by multiples of the oscillator frequency. Radiation at the frequencies of multiplier stages should also be checked.

The amplitude of spurious emissions attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported.

For emissions below 1000 MHz, measurements shall be performed using a CISPR quasi-peak detector and the related measurement bandwidth. Above 1000 MHz, measurements shall be performed using an average detector with a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz.

As an alternative to CISPR quasi-peak measurement, compliance with the emission limit can be demonstrated using measuring equipment employing a peak detector function properly adjusted for factors such as pulse desensitization as required, with an equal or greater than the applicable CISPR quasi-peak bandwidth or 1 MHz bandwidth, respectively.

Ref. ANSI C63.10-2013 section 6.5 & 6.6

Test Procedure
1. Using Vasona software, configure the spectrum analyzer as shown below (be sure to enter all losses between the transmitter output and the spectrum analyzer). 2. Place the radio in continuous transmit mode. Maximize Turntable (find worst case table angle) and maximize Antenna (find worst case height). 3. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level. 4. Center marker frequency and perform final measurement in Quasi-peak (≤ 1Ghz) and Average (above 1 GHz) 5. Record at least 6 highest readings for the worst case operating mode.

ANSI C63.10: 2013 section 4.1.4 / section 12.7.5 (Quasi-Peak), section 12.7.6 (peak), section 12.7.7.3 (average)

Test parameters
(i) Span = Entire frequency range or segment if necessary. (ii) Reference Level = 80 dBuV (iii) RBW = 100 kHz (less than or equal to 1 GHz); 1 MHz (above 1 GHz) (iv) VBW ≥ 3 x RBW (v) Detector = Peak & Quasi-Peak (frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz); Peak & Average (frequency range above 1 GHz); Change VBW to 10 Hz for average measurement (vi) Sweep Time = Couple

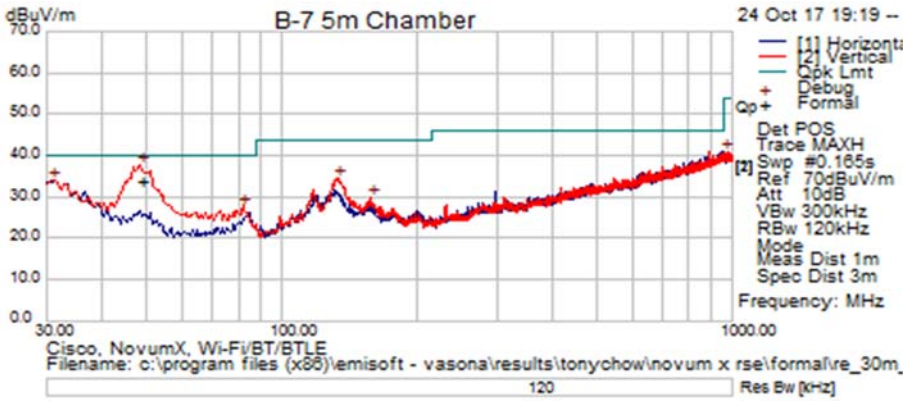
. The system was evaluated up to 40 GHz but there were no measurable emissions above 18 GHz.
. These data represent the worst case mode data for all supported operating modes and antennas.

Note1: A Notch Filter was used during formal testing from 1 – 18GHz to help prevent the front end of the analyzer from over loading. The Notch filters used are designed to suppress TX fundamental frequency but do not effect harmonics of the fundamental frequency from being measured

Note2: The data displayed on the plots detailed in the graphical test results section were measured using a 'Peak Detector'. Please refer to the results table for the detectors used during formal measurements.

B.1.3 Transmitter Radiated Spurious Emissions Graphical Data Results

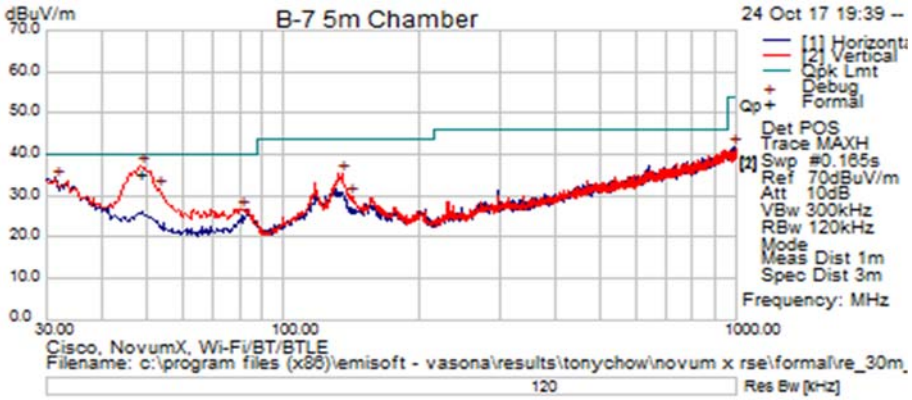
Subtest Date:	24-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	30MHz - 1GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 100 (5500 MHz)



Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 30MHz-1GHz – Ch100 (5500 MHz)**

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
48.43	38	0.77	-1.02	37.76	Peak	V	159	360	40	-2.24	Pass	Tx/Ch100
48.715	34.19	0.77	-1.13	33.84	Quasi-Pk	V	159	360	40	-6.16	Pass	Tx/Ch100
30.97	22.26	0.61	11.28	34.15	Peak	V	100	186	40	-5.85	Pass	Tx/Ch100
133.305	29.04	1.29	4.23	34.56	Peak	V	100	151	43.5	-8.94	Pass	Tx/Ch100
81.895	28.83	1.02	-1.93	27.92	Peak	V	100	0	40	-12.08	Pass	Tx/Ch100
960.715	24.05	3.54	13.56	41.15	Peak	H	400	0	54	-12.85	Pass	Tx/Ch100
157.555	25.89	1.4	2.66	29.95	Peak	V	100	271	43.5	-13.55	Pass	Tx/Ch100

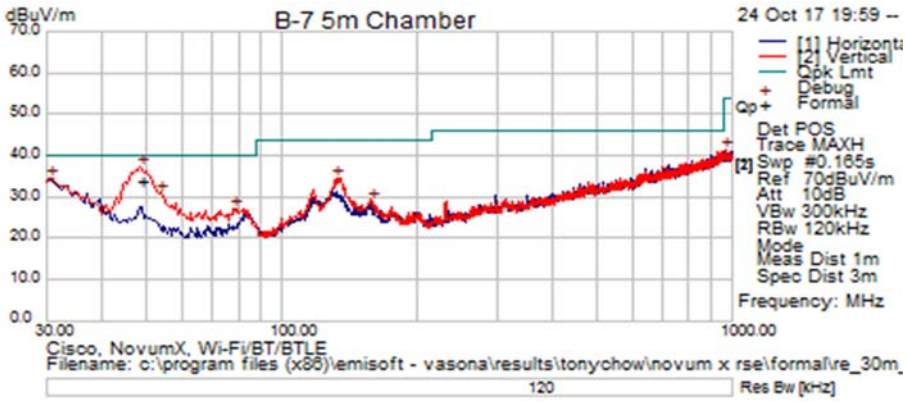
Subtest Date:	24-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	30MHz - 1GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 132 (5660 MHz)



Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 30MHz-1GHz – Ch132 (5660 MHz)**

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
48.43	37.68	0.77	-1.02	37.43	Peak	V	109	350	40	-2.57	Pass	Tx/Ch132
48.398	35.48	0.77	-1.0	35.24	Quasi-Pk	V	108	357	40	-4.76	Pass	Tx/Ch132
31.455	22.76	0.62	10.89	34.26	Peak	H	100	320	40	-5.74	Pass	Tx/Ch132
135.245	30.2	1.3	4.03	35.54	Peak	V	115	8	43.5	-7.96	Pass	Tx/Ch132
53.28	33.31	0.83	-2.27	31.87	Peak	V	100	159	40	-8.13	Pass	Tx/Ch132
80.925	27.6	1.02	-1.84	26.77	Peak	V	100	11	40	-13.23	Pass	Tx/Ch132
140.095	25	1.32	3.55	29.87	Peak	V	100	90	43.5	-13.63	Pass	Tx/Ch132
984.48	25.06	3.58	13.36	42	Peak	H	200	220	54	-12	Pass	Tx/Ch132

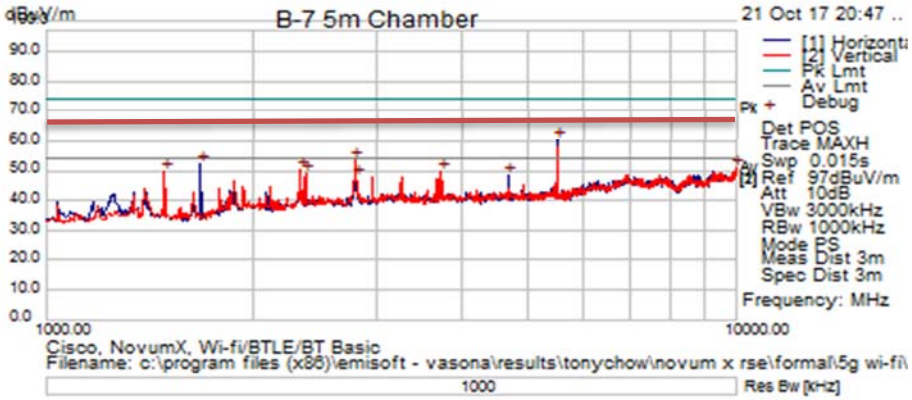
Subtest Date:	24-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	30MHz - 1GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 140 (5700 MHz)



Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 30MHz-1GHz – Ch140 (5700 MHz)**

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
30.485	22.29	0.61	11.62	34.51	Peak	V	300	182	40	-5.49	Pass	Tx/Ch140
48.43	37.53	0.77	-1.02	37.28	Peak	V	145	330	40	-2.72	Pass	Tx/Ch140
48.524	34.18	0.77	-1.05	33.9	Quasi Max	V	148	334	40	-6.1	Pass	Tx/Ch140
53.765	32.54	0.84	-2.32	31.06	Peak	V	100	18	40	-8.94	Pass	Tx/Ch140
78.5	27.91	1	-1.69	27.22	Peak	V	100	357	40	-12.78	Pass	Tx/Ch140
132.335	28.99	1.29	4.26	34.54	Peak	V	100	5	43.5	-8.96	Pass	Tx/Ch140
158.04	25.27	1.4	2.66	29.33	Peak	V	165	110	43.5	-14.17	Pass	Tx/Ch140
967.02	24.47	3.54	13.46	41.47	Peak	V	100	0	54	-12.53	Pass	Tx/Ch140

Subtest Date:	21-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	1- 10GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 100 (5500 MHz)



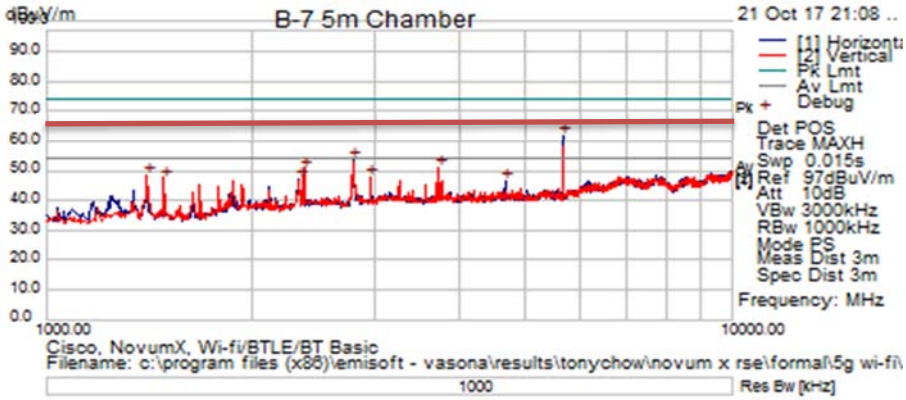
Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 1-10GHz – Ch100 (5500 MHz) – Peak Trace**

Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
5500	59.23	9.68	-8.12	60.8	Peak	H	150	212	N/A	N/A	Ignored	Fundamental
2800	56.97	6.65	-9.83	53.79	Peak	V	225	169	74	-20.21	Pass	Tx/Ch100
2800.67	45.71	6.65	-9.84	42.52	Average	V	226	173	54	-11.48	Pass	Tx/Ch100
1675	61.54	5.02	-14.05	52.51	Peak	H	100	107	74	-21.49	Pass	Tx/Ch100
1676.66	31.95	5.02	-14.03	22.94	Average	H	101	103	54	-31.06	Pass	Tx/Ch100
2333.12	54.99	5.99	-10.39	50.59	Peak	V	150	192	74	-23.41	Pass	Tx/Ch100
3733.75	50.58	7.79	-8.49	49.89	Peak	V	150	131	74	-24.11	Pass	Tx/Ch100
1483.75	58.93	4.69	-13.76	49.87	Peak	V	100	235	74	-24.13	Pass	Tx/Ch100
2378.125	53.31	6.07	-10.07	49.31	Peak	V	300	224	74	-24.69	Pass	Tx/Ch100
4667.5	48.56	8.82	-8.68	48.7	Peak	H	100	152	74	-25.3	Pass	Tx/Ch100
9988.75	40.83	13.73	-3.61	50.95	Peak	V	150	126	74	-23.05	Pass	Tx/Ch100

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement.*

Subtest Date:	21-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	1- 10GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 132 (5660 MHz)



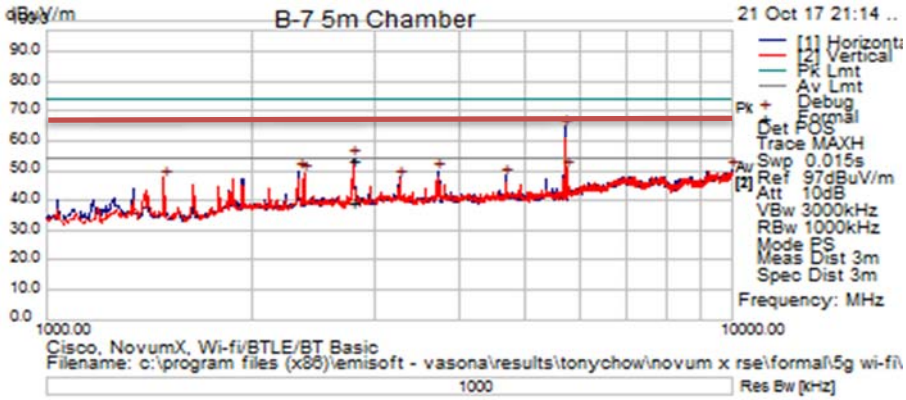
Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 1-10GHz – Ch132 (5660 MHz) – Peak Trace**

Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
5663.125	60.33	9.82	-7.99	62.17	Peak	H	150	207	N/A	N/A	Ignored	Fundamental
2800	56.96	6.65	-9.83	53.78	Peak	H	150	119	74	-0.22	Pass	Tx/Ch132
2799.968	44.68	6.65	-9.83	41.5	Average	H	149	116	54	-12.5	Pass	Tx/Ch132
3733.75	51.99	7.79	-8.49	51.29	Peak	V	200	114	74	-22.71	Pass	Tx/Ch132
2378.125	54.9	6.07	-10.07	50.91	Peak	V	150	200	74	-23.1	Pass	Tx/Ch132
10000	40.16	13.74	-3.67	50.24	Peak	V	150	91	74	-23.76	Pass	Tx/Ch132
1399.375	56.88	4.54	-12.8	48.62	Peak	V	150	178	74	-25.38	Pass	Tx/Ch132
2968.75	49.93	6.86	-9.06	47.73	Peak	V	150	243	74	-26.27	Pass	Tx/Ch132
1483.75	56.75	4.69	-13.76	47.69	Peak	V	100	141	74	-26.32	Pass	Tx/Ch132
2333.125	51.77	5.99	-10.39	47.37	Peak	H	150	113	74	-26.63	Pass	Tx/Ch132
4661.875	46.65	8.81	-8.7	46.76	Peak	H	150	136	74	-27.25	Pass	Tx/Ch132

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement.*

Subtest Date:	21-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	1- 10GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 140 (5700 MHz)



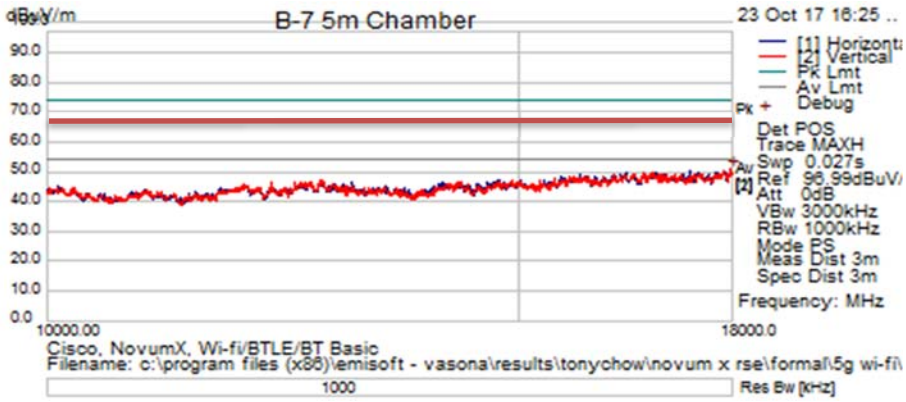
Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 1-10GHz – Ch140 (5700 MHz) – Peak Trace**

Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
5696.875	62.89	9.82	-7.75	64.97	Peak	H	150	204	N/A	N/A	Ignored	Fundamental
2800	57.36	6.65	-9.83	54.18	Peak	H	250	121	74	-19.82	Pass	Tx/Ch140
2800.518	42.61	6.65	-9.84	39.43	Average	H	251	124	54	-14.57	Pass	Tx/Ch140
5747.5	48.54	9.93	-7.68	50.79	Peak	V	150	166	74	-23.21	Pass	Tx/Ch140
2333.125	54.09	5.99	-10.39	49.69	Peak	H	250	166	74	-24.31	Pass	Tx/Ch140
3728.125	50.33	7.79	-8.46	49.65	Peak	H	150	150	74	-24.35	Pass	Tx/Ch140
2378.125	53.26	6.07	-10.07	49.26	Peak	V	100	233	74	-24.74	Pass	Tx/Ch140
4667.5	48	8.82	-8.68	48.14	Peak	H	150	94	74	-25.86	Pass	Tx/Ch140
3266.875	48.94	7.23	-8.46	47.7	Peak	H	150	144	74	-26.3	Pass	Tx/Ch140
1483.75	56.76	4.69	-13.76	47.7	Peak	V	100	244	74	-26.31	Pass	Tx/Ch140
9994.375	40.2	13.74	-3.64	50.3	Peak	H	250	248	74	-23.7	Pass	Tx/Ch140

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement*

Subtest Date:	23-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	10-18GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 100 (5500 MHz)



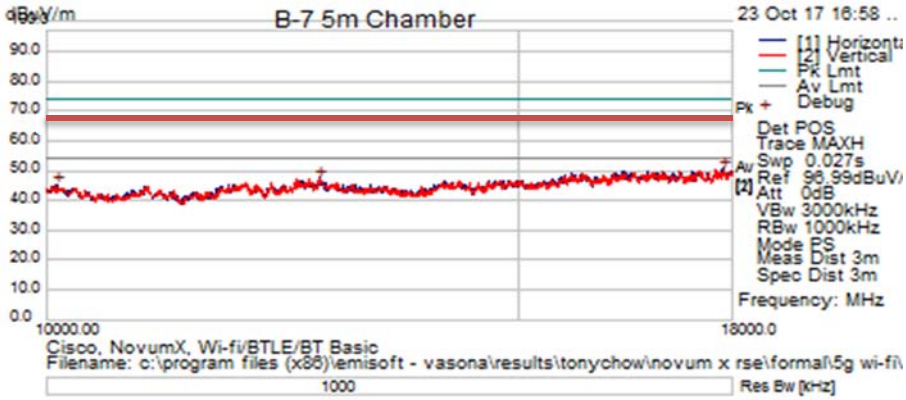
Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 10-18GHz – Ch100 (5500 MHz) – Peak Trace**

Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
17980	40.24	19.95	-9.23	50.97	Peak	V	400	142	54	-3.03	Pass	Tx/Ch100

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement*

Subtest Date:	23-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le, Zain Ali
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	10-18GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a ,Tx Channel 132 (5660 MHz)



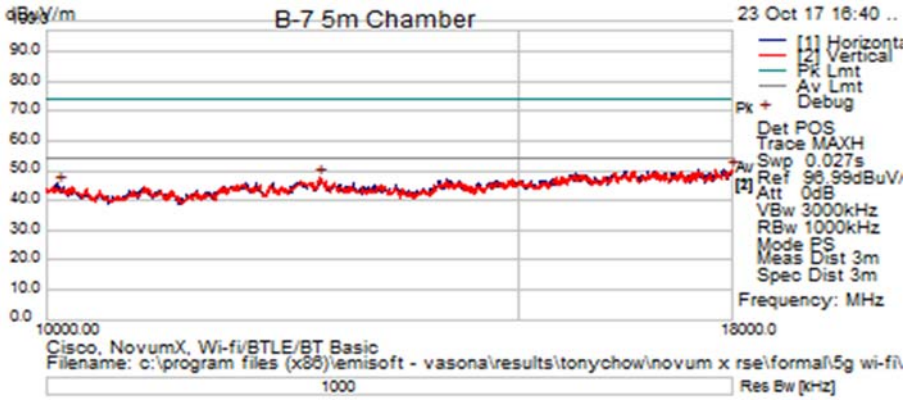
Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 10-18GHz – Ch132 (5660 MHz) – Peak Trace**

Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
17870	40.29	19.84	-9.35	50.78	Peak	H	300	12	54	-3.22	Pass	Tx/Ch132

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement*

Subtest Date:	23-Oct-2017
Engineer	Danh Le
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	10-18GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a ,Tx Channel 140 (5700 MHz)



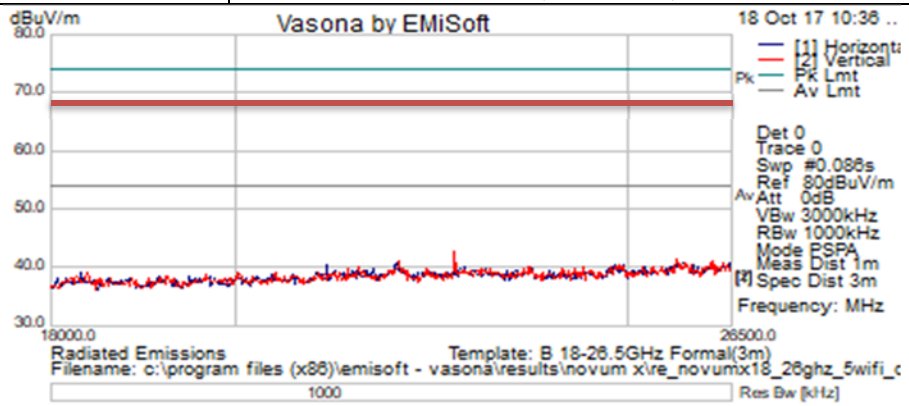
Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 10-18GHz – Ch140 (5700 MHz) – Peak Trace**

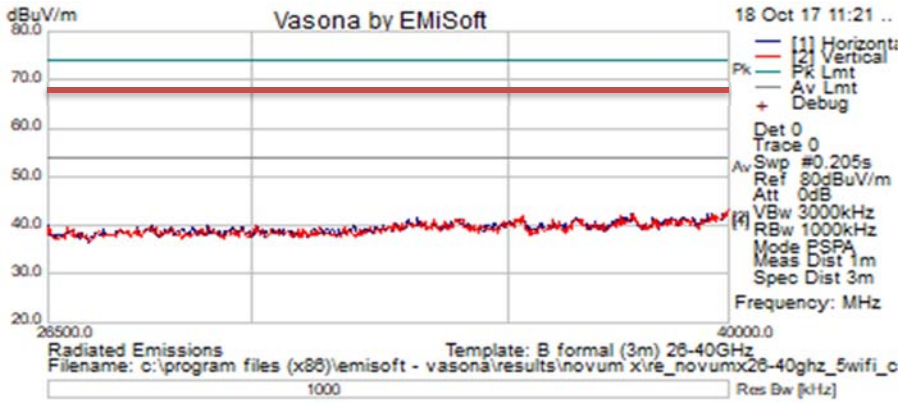
Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
17985	39.85	19.98	-9.22	50.61	Peak [Scan]	V	200	60	54	-3.39	Pass	Tx/Ch140

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement*

Subtest Date:	18-Oct-2015
Engineer	Danh Le
Lab Information	Building 7, 5m Anechoic
Subtest Title	Transmitter Spurious Emissions
Frequency Range	18-40GHz
Comments on the above Test Results	802.11a, Tx Channel 132 (5660 MHz)





Title: **TX Spurious Emissions from 18-40GHz – Ch132 (5660 MHz) – Peak Trace**

Legend: 74dBµV/m (Peak); 54 dBµV/m (Average); 68dBµV/m (Peak) ~ -27dbm

Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	AF (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Polarity	Height (cm)	Azt (Deg)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comment
22650.3	35.32	0	7.31	42.63	Peak	V	170	0	54	-11.37	Pass	Tx/Ch132
40000	50.84	0	-7.21	43.63	Peak	V	170	0	54	-10.37	Pass	Tx/Ch132

Note: *Where limits are specified by regulations for both average and peak detection, if the maximized peak measured value complies with the average limit, then it is unnecessary to perform an average measurement*

B.2 AC Conducted Emissions

B.2.1 Limits.
FCC 15.207 / RSS-Gen 8.8 issue4

FCC 15.207
(a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, 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 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 boundary between the frequency ranges.

RSS-Gen 8.8
A radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in Table 3 shown in this section.

	Conducted Limits	
Frequency of Emission (MHz)	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

B.2.2 Test Procedure

Measurement requirements
Ref: C63.10:2013, section 6.2.2

Measured levels of ac power-line conducted emission shall be the emission voltages from the voltage probe or across the 50 Ω LISN port (to which the EUT is connected), where permitted, terminated into a 50 Ω measuring instrument, or where permitted or required, the emission currents on the power line sensed by a current probe. All emission voltage and current measurements shall be made on each current-carrying conductor at the plug end of the EUT power cord by the use of mating plugs and receptacles on the LISN, if used. Equipment shall be tested with power cords that are normally supplied or recommended by the manufacturer, and that have electrical and shielding characteristics that are the same as those cords normally supplied or recommended by the manufacturer. For those measurements, using a LISN, the 50 Ω measuring port is terminated by a measuring instrument having a 50 Ω input impedance. All other ports are terminated in 50 Ω loads. Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 7 show typical test setups for ac power-line conducted emissions testing (see 6.13). For information about the use of a RF-shielded (screen) room, vertical conducting plane and voltage probe, see ANSI C63.4.

Tabletop devices shall be placed on a platform of nominal size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm above thereference ground plane. The vertical conducting plane or wall of an RF-shielded (screen) room shall be located 40 cm to the rear of the EUT. Floor-standing devices shall be placed either directly on the reference ground-plane or on insulating material as described in ANSI C63.4. All other surfaces of tabletop or floor standing EUTs shall be at least 80 cm from any other grounded conducting surface, including the case or cases of one or more LISNs.

Final ac power-line conducted emission measurements
Ref: C63.10:2013, section 6.2.5

Based on the exploratory tests of the EUT performed in 6.2.4, the one EUT cable configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that produced the emission with the highest amplitude relative to the limit is selected for the final measurement, while applying the appropriate modulating signal to the EUT. If the EUT is relocated from an exploratory test site to a final test site, the highest emissions shall be remaximized at the final test location before final ac power-line conducted emission measurements are performed. The final test on all current-carrying conductors of all of the power cords to the equipment that comprises the EUT (but not the cords associated with other non-EUT equipment in the system) is then performed for the full frequency range for which the EUT is being tested for compliance without further variation of the EUT arrangement, cable positions, or EUT mode of operation. If the EUT is comprised of equipment units that have their own separate ac power connections, e.g., floor-standing equipment with independent power cords for each shelf that are able to connect directly to the ac power network, each
current-carrying conductor of one unit is measured while the other units are connected to a second (or more) LISN(s). All units shall be separately measured. If a power strip is provided by the manufacturer, to supply all of the units making up the EUT, only the conductors in the power cord of the power strip shall be measured.

Record the six highest EUT emissions relative to the limit of each of the current-carrying conductors of the power cords of the equipment that comprises the EUT over the frequency range specified by the procuring or regulatory agency. Diagram or photograph the test setup that was used. See Clause 8 for full reporting requirements.

Ref. C63.10:2013, section 6.2

Test Procedure
1. Using Vasona software, configure the spectrum analyzer as below (be sure to enter all losses between the transmitter output and the spectrum analyzer). 2. Set the radio in continuous transmit mode. 3. Connect cable end to LISN Hot port and other cable end to the spectrum Analyzer/EMC receiver RF input port. Terminate the LISN neutral port with a 50 Ω impedance terminator. 4. Sweep the frequency range from 150 kHz to 30 MHz (segment if necessary) 5. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level. 6. Center marker frequency and perform final measurement using applicable detector (Quasi-Pk/Average). 7. Record at least 6 highest reading for the worst case operating modes in Quasi-peak/Average. 8. Repeat the test on Neutral lead. 9. Repeat step 3 – 7 with the radio sets in the Receiver mode. 10. Record at least 6 highest reading in Quasi-peak/Average

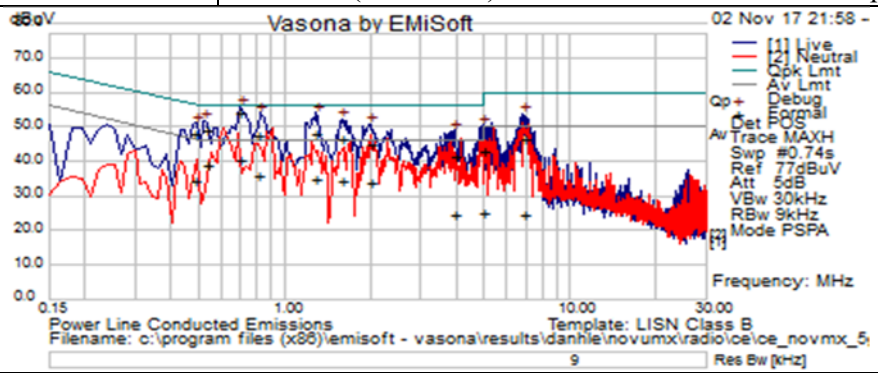
Ref. C63.10:2013, section 4 / CISPR16-1-1

Test Parameters
Span = Entire frequency range or segment if necessary. Reference Level = 70 dBuV RBW = 9 kHz VBW ≥ 3 x RBW Sweep Time = Couple Detector = Quasi-Peak & Average

B.2.3 Recorded Test Data and Graphical Test results

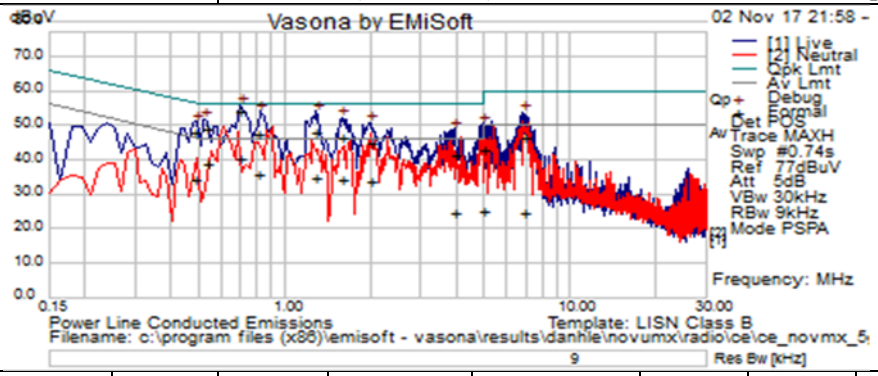
AC Conducted Emissions Test Result Tables for 802.11a / Mid Channel

Subtest Date:	02-Nov-2017
Engineer	Danh Le
Lab Information	Building 7, formal room
Subtest Title	Conducted Emissions
Frequency Range	150 kHz - 30 MHz
Comments on the above Test Results	TX Ch132 (5660 MHz) with BPSK modulation – 6 Mbps (Peak Trace)



Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	Factors (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Lines (Live/Neutral)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
0.693158	34.02	19.99	0.06	54.07	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-1.93	Pass	TX / Ch132
1.287669	28.26	19.98	0.06	48.29	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-7.71	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.810933	27.73	19.99	0.06	47.78	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-8.22	Pass	TX / Ch132
1.586115	26.62	19.98	0.06	46.65	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-9.35	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.534051	29.14	20	0.06	49.19	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-6.81	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.481521	27.99	20	0.06	48.05	Quasi Peak	Live	56.31	-8.27	Pass	TX / Ch132
1.996218	24.93	20	0.05	44.98	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-11.02	Pass	TX / Ch132
4.94604	23.07	20.07	0.07	43.22	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-12.78	Pass	TX / Ch132
6.86076	26.23	20.12	0.11	46.46	Quasi Peak	Live	60	-13.54	Pass	TX / Ch132
3.926457	21.32	20.05	0.09	41.46	Quasi Peak	Live	56	-14.54	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.693158	20.35	19.99	0.06	40.4	Average	Live	46	-5.6	Pass	TX / Ch132
1.287669	14.97	19.98	0.06	35.01	Average	Live	46	-10.99	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.810933	15.9	19.99	0.06	35.95	Average	Live	46	-10.05	Pass	TX / Ch132
1.586115	14.39	19.98	0.06	34.42	Average	Live	46	-11.58	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.534051	18.61	20	0.06	38.67	Average	Live	46	-7.33	Pass	TX / Ch132
0.481521	14.03	20	0.06	34.09	Average	Live	46.31	-12.23	Pass	TX / Ch132
1.996218	13.98	20	0.05	34.03	Average	Live	46	-11.97	Pass	TX / Ch132
4.94604	5.03	20.07	0.07	25.18	Average	Live	46	-20.82	Pass	TX / Ch132
6.86076	4.7	20.12	0.11	24.92	Average	Live	50	-25.08	Pass	TX / Ch132

Subtest Date:	02-Nov-2017
Engineer	Danh Le
Lab Information	Building 7, formal room
Subtest Title	Conducted Emissions
Frequency Range	150 kHz - 30 MHz
Comments on the above Test Results	TX Ch132 (5660 MHz) with BPSK modulation – 6 Mbps (Peak Trace)



Frequency (MHz)	Raw (dBuV)	Cab Loss (dB)	Factors (dB)	Level (dBuV)	Detector	Lines (Live/Neutral)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Results Pass / Fail	Comments
3.926457	4.29	20.05	0.09	24.43	Average	Live	46	-21.57	Pass	TX / Ch132

Appendix C: List of Test Equipment Used to perform the test

Equip#	Manufacturer/ Model	Description	Last Cal	Next Due	Test Item
Radiated Emissions					
CIS008113	Cisco/NSA 5m Chamber	NSA 5m Chamber	06-Sep-17	06-Sep-18	B1
CIS034741	ETS Lindgren / 3117	Double Ridged Guide Horn Antenna	09-Aug-17	09-Aug-18	B1
CIS045723	Cisco / TH0118	Mast Mount Preamplifier Array, 1-18GHz	27-Feb-17	27-Feb-17	B1
CIS033670	Sunol Sciences / JB1	Combination Bi-Log Antenna, 30MHz-2GHz	09-Mar-17	09-Mar-18	B1
CIS036710	Cisco/1840	18-40GHz EMI Test Head/Verification Fixture	14-Dec-17	14-Dec-18	BI
CIS018231	Rohde & Schwarz /ESI 40(ESIB 40)	EMI RECEIVER TEST 20Hz-40GHz	03-Feb-17	03-Feb-18	BI
CIS041955	Rohde & Schwarz / ESCI	EMI Test Receiver	07-Mar-17	07-Mar-18	B1
CIS040604	Agilent / E4440A	Precision Spectrum Analyzer	20-Oct-17	20-Oct-18	B1
CIS055178	Huber+Suhner /Sucoflex 106PA	RF Coaxial Cable, to 18GHz, 8.5 m	30-Nov-17	30-Nov-18	B1
CIS025660	Huber+Suhner /Sucoflex 106PA	RF Coaxial Cable, to 18GHz, 8.5 m	30-Nov-17	30-Nov-18	B1
CIS025640	Micro-Coax / UFB311A-0-2720-520520	Coaxial Cable, 272.0 in. to 18GHz	30-Nov-17	30-Nov-18	B1
CIS36057	Wainwright Instruments/WRCJV16-5440-5470-5725-5755-4+	SMA Band Reject Filter. 5.440GHz to 5.755GHz	30-Mar-17	30-Mar-18	B1
AC Conducted Emissions					
CIS42014	Rohde & Schwarz / ESCI	EMI Test Receiver	21-Apr-17	21-Apr-18	B2
CIS019210	TTE / H785-150K-50-21378	High Pass Filter 150KHz	28-Feb-17	28-Feb-18	B2
CIS05039	Fisher Custom Com / 50/250-50-2-02	LISN (9kHz-30MHz)	21-Feb-17	21-Feb-18	B2
CIS034158	Fisher Custom Com / 50-2-RA-NEMA-5-20R	LISN Receptacle Adaptor	21-Feb-17	21-Feb-18	B2
CIS040532	Huber + Suhner / RG-223	25 ft RG-223 Cable	04-Dec-16	04-Dec-17	B2
Frequency Stability					
CIS006697	Lufft / 5063-33W	Temperature/Humidity Gauge	09-Mar-17	09-Mar-18	A2
CIS035619	TestEquity/ HalfCube105A	Temperature Chamber	27-Mar-17	27-Mar-18	A2
CIS054393	Huber + Suhner/ Sucoflex 106PA	Sucoflex N Type Blue 3ft cable	27-APR-17	27-APR-18	A2
CIS54415	Huber + Suhner/ Sucoflex 106PA	Sucoflex N Type Blue 3ft cable	27-APR-17	27-APR-18	A2
CIS55980	Agilent/ MXA N9020A	Signal Analyzer 10Hz - 8.4GHz	12-OCT-17	12-OCT-18	A2

RF Conducted Emissions					
Equip#	**Manufacturer/ Model**	**Description**	**Last Cal**	**Next Due**	**Test Item**
CIS042660	Gore/ EJR01R01036.0	SMA RF Cable 26.5GHz	18-Oct-2017	18-Oct-18	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6
CIS056098	Keysight (Agilent/HP) / N9020A-526	MXA Spectrum Analyzer, 10Hz-26.5GHz	20-Sep-2017	20-Sep-18	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6
CIS55609	Mini-Circuits/BW-S20W2	20dB Attenuator	31-Aug-17	31-Aug-18	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6

Appendix D: Abbreviation Key and Definitions

The following table defines abbreviations used within this test report.

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
EMC	Electro Magnetic Compatibility	°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interference	°C	Degrees Celsius
EUT	Equipment Under Test	Temp	Temperature
ITE	Information Technology Equipment	S/N	Serial Number
TAP	Test Assessment Schedule	Qty	Quantity
ESD	Electro Static Discharge	Emf	Electromotive force
EFT	Electric Fast Transient	RMS	Root mean square
EDCS	Engineering Document Control System	Qp	Quasi Peak
Config	Configuration	Av	Average
CIS#	Cisco Number (unique identification number for Cisco test equipment)	Pk	Peak
Cal	Calibration	kHz	Kilohertz ($1x10^3$)
EN	European Norm	MHz	MegaHertz ($1x10^6$)
IEC	International Electro technical Commission	GHz	Gigahertz ($1x10^9$)
CISPR	International Special Committee on Radio Interference	H	Horizontal
CDN	Coupling/Decoupling Network	V	Vertical
LISN	Line Impedance Stabilization Network	dB	decibel
PE	Protective Earth	V	Volt
GND	Ground	kV	Kilovolt ($1x10^3$)
L1	Line 1	µV	Microvolt ($1x10^{-6}$)
L2	Line2	A	Amp
L3	Line 3	µA	Micro Amp ($1x10^{-6}$)
DC	Direct Current	mS	Milli Second ($1x10^{-3}$)
RAW	Uncorrected measurement value, as indicated by the measuring device	µS	Micro Second ($1x10^{-6}$)
RF	Radio Frequency	µS	Micro Second ($1x10^{-6}$)
SLCE	Signal Line Conducted Emissions	M	Meter
Meas dist	Measurement distance	Spec dist	Specification distance
N/A or NA	Not Applicable	SL	Signal Line (or Telecom Line)
P	Power Line	L	Live Line
N	Neutral Line	R	Return
S	Supply	AC	Alternating Current

Appendix E: Software Used to Perform Testing

EMIsoft Vasona, version 6.024

QRCT Radio Control Software version 3.0.242.0

Appendix F: Test Procedures

Measurements were made in accordance with

- ANSI C63.10:2013, Procedure for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices
- KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01
- KDB 644545 D03 Guidance for IEEE 802.11ac v01
- KDB 662911 D01 MIMO v02

Appendix G: Scope of Accreditation (A2LA certificate number 1178-01)

The scope of accreditation of Cisco Systems, Inc. can be found on the A2LA web page at:

http://www.a2la.org/scopepdf/1178-01.pdf

Note: FCC 15.205, FCC 15.207 and FCC 15.209 are additional requirement not covered under the scope of accreditation

Appendix H: Test Assessment Plan

Compliance Test Plan (Excel) EDCS- 11790857
Target Power Tables EDCS-12164400

Appendix I: Worst Case Justification

Worst case modes were selected by ANSI C63.10 2013 Section **5.6.2.2**

For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel can be used to determine the worst-case mode(s). The worst-case modes are as follows:

a) Band edge requirements—Measurements on the mode with the widest bandwidth can be used to cover the same channel (center frequency) on modes with narrower bandwidth that have the same or lower output power for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).

b) Spurious emissions—Measure the mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).

c) In-band PSD—Measurements on the mode with the narrowest bandwidth can be used to cover all modes within the same modulation family of an equal or lower output power provided the result is less than 50% of the limit.