FCC Part 15
EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T. : Wireless LAN USB Adapter

FCC ID. : QDWAB009WN200
MODEL : WN-200

for

APPLICANT : AirVast Technology Inc.

ADDRESS : 4F-1, NO. 1, LN. 21, HSIN HUA RD.,
KUEISHAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TAOYUAN
330, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN
NO. 34, LIN 5, DING FU TSUN, LINKOU HSIANG
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Report Number : ET91R-07-072-01

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant	: AirVast Technology Inc. 4F-1, NO. 1, LN. 21, HSIN HUA RD., KUEISHAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TAOYUAN 330, TAIWAN, R.O.C.
Manufacturer	: AirVast Technology Inc. 4F-1, NO. 1, LN. 21, HSIN HUA RD., KUEISHAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TAOYUAN 330, TAIWAN, R.O.C.
Description of EUT	:
a) Type of EUT	: Wireless LAN USB Adapter
b) Trade Name	: AirVast
c) Model No.	: WN-200
d) Power Supply	: From Notebook PC
Regulation Applied	: FCC Rules and Regulations Part 15 Subpart B & C (2001)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT: The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.4, and the energy emitted by the device was founded to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Note: 1. The result of the testing report relate only to the item tested.
2. The testing report shall not be reproduced expect in full, without the written approval of ETC.

Issued Date : Aug. 09, 2002

Test Engineer : Falcon Shi
(Falcon Shi)

Approve & Authorized Signer : Will Yauo
Will Yauo, Manager
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

a) Type of EUT : Wireless LAN USB Adapter
b) Trade Name : AirVast
c) Model No. : WN-200
d) Power Supply : From Notebook PC

1.2 Characteristics of Device

Wireless LAN is local area networking without wires, which uses radio frequencies to transmit and receive data between PC's or other network devices. Wireless LAN is able to configure independent networks and infrastructure networks. The former is suitable for small or temporary peer-to-peer configurations, and the later is offering fully distributed data connectivity via micro cells and roaming.

The Wireless LAN USB Adapter designed with a transmitting method of direct sequence spread spectrum is for local area network operation, which operates at 2.4 GHz ISM band and data rate up to 11 Mbps.

1.3 Test Methodology

For Wireless LAN PCMMCIA Card, both conducted and radiated emissions were performed according to the procedures illustrated in ANSI C63.4 (1992) and for processing gain measurement is according to FCC Public Notice. Other required measurements were illustrated in separate sections of this test report for details.

1.4 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located on the roof top of Building at No. 34, Lin 5, Ding Fu Tsun, Linkou Hsiang, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan 244, R.O.C.
This site has been fully described in a report submitted to your office, and accepted in a letter dated Feb. 10, 2000.

2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

2.1 Definition

Unintentional radiator:
A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

Class A Digital Device:
A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

Class B Digital Device :
A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business of industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

Note : A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

Intentional radiator:
A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

2.2 Requirement for Compliance

(1) Conducted Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to § 15.107(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is as following:

Frequency MHz	Emissions μV	Emissions dBμV
0.45 - 30.0	250	48.0

For unintentional device, according to CISPR Line Conducted Emission Limits is as following:

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dBμV	Average dBμV
0.15 - 0.5	66-56	56-46
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

For intentional device, according to § 15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is same as above table.

(2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to § 15.109(a), except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dBμV/m	Radiated μV/m
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 - 216	3	43.5	150
216 - 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

For unintentional device, according to CISPR Line Conducted Emission Limits class B is as following:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dB μ V/m
30 to 230	10	30
230 to 1000	10	37

For intentional device, according to § 15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

(3) Antenna Requirement

For intentional device, according to § 15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

(4) Bandwidth Requirement

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(a)(2), the minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

(5) Output Power Requirement

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(6) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement

According to 15.247(c), if any 100 kHz bandwidth outside these frequency bands, the radio frequency power that is produced by the modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in § 15.209(a), whichever results in the lesser attenuation.

(7) Power Density Requirement

According to 15.247(d), for direct sequence systems, the transmitted power density averaged over any 1 second interval shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz bandwidth within these bands.

(8) Processing Gain Requirement

According to 15.247(e), the processing gain of a direct sequence system shall be at least 10 dB. The processing gain shall be determined from the ratio in dB of the signal to noise ratio with the system spreading code turned off to the signal to noise ratio with the system spreading code turned on, as measured at the demodulated output of the receiver.

2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.25
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	2655-2900	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	3360-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

** : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions : (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

2.5 User Information

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B Digital Device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

-- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

-- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

-- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

-- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio / TV technician for help.

3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

3.1 Justification

For both radiated and conducted emissions below 1 GHz, the system was configured for testing in a typical fashion as a customer would normally use it. The peripherals other than EUT were connected in normally standing by situation. Measurement was performed under the condition that a computer program was exercised to simulate data communication of EUT, and the transmission rate was set to maximum allowed by EUT. Three highest emissions were verified with varying placement of the transmitting antenna connected to EUT to maximize the emission from EUT.

For conducted emissions, only measured on TX and RX operation, for the digital circuits portion also function normally whenever TX or RX is operated. For radiated emissions, whichever RF channel is operated, the digital circuits function identically. As the reason, measurement of radiated emissions from digital circuits is only performed with channel 7 by transmitting mode.

During the preliminary test, the worse case is the antenna with a cable, and data presented in this test report just shows the worse case.

3.2 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model	Cable Description
Wireless LAN USB Adapter *	AirVast Technology Inc.	WN-200	1.5m Unshielded USB Cable
Printer	EPSON	STYLE PHOTO 700	1.2m Shielded Cable
Notebook PC	IBM	X21	2.5m Unshielded AC Adaptor Power Cord
Modem	Smar TEAM Co.	1200AT	2.0m Shielded Cable
Mouse	Microsoft	PN X05-95266	1.5m Unshielded Cable

Remark "*" means equipment under test.

4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

4.1 Applicable Standard

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with § 15.109(a), as an alternative to the radiated emission limits is CISPR 22.

For intentional radiators, according to § 15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with § 15.247 (c)

4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 5 and 6 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a shielded chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions will be checked on a open test site. As the same purpose, for emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 100 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

   Note : A band pass filter was used to avoid pre-amplifier saturated when measure TX operation mode in frequency band above 1 GHz.
5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.

7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the placement of cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

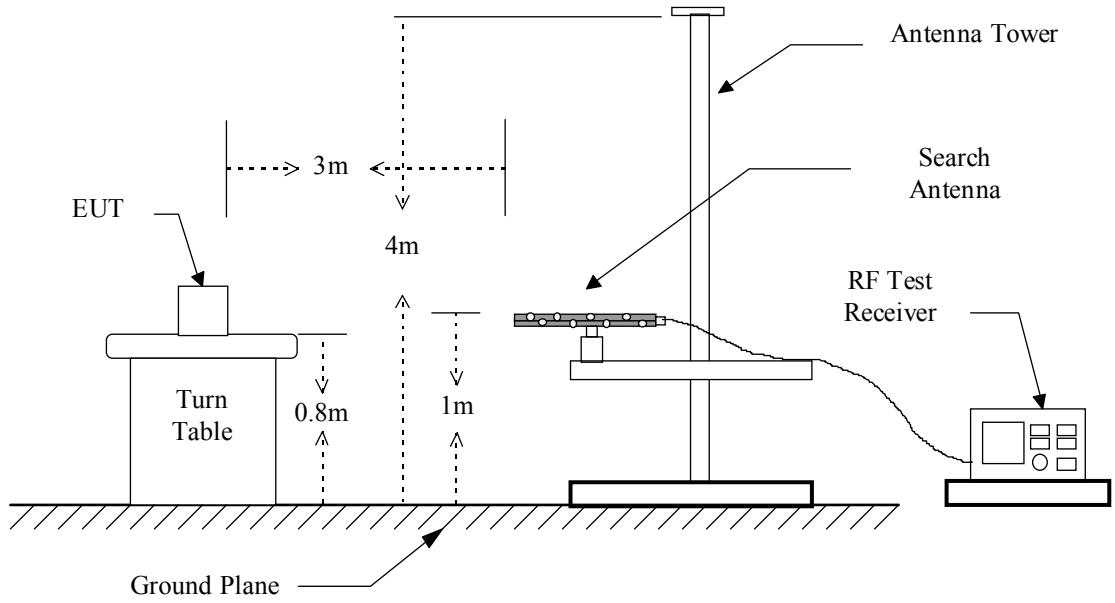
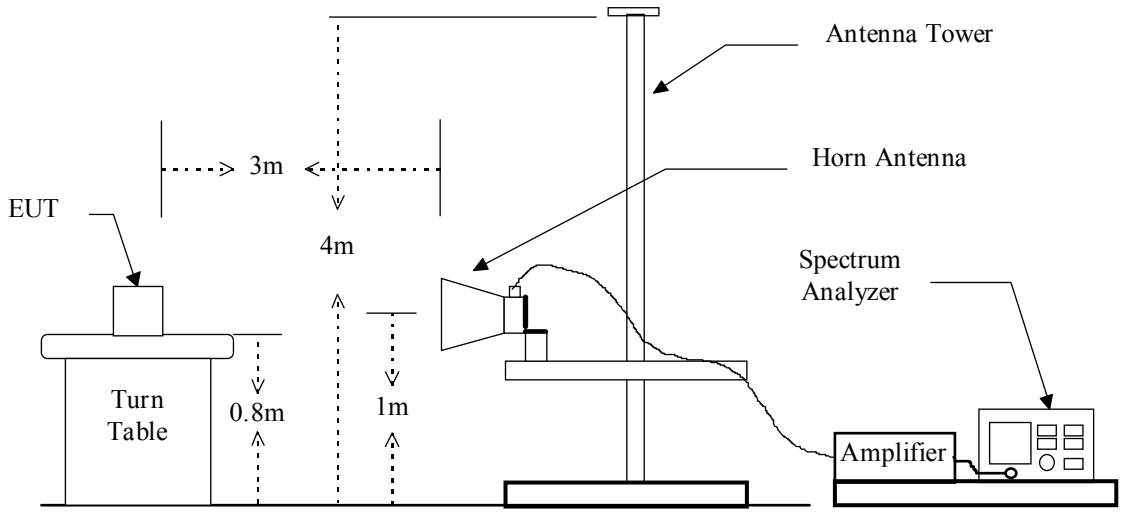


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8568B	01/10/2003
Pre-selector	Hewlett-Packard	85685A	01/10/2003
Quasi Peak Detector	Hewlett-Packard	85650A	01/10/2003
Spectrum Analyzer	Adventest	R3271	09/09/2002
RF Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVS 30	08/06/2003
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	05/29/2003
Log periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	11/04/2002
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110B	11/04/2002
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	05/29/2003
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8447D	10/14/2002
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/16/2003

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	N/A
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	300 Hz

4.4 Radiated Emission Data

4.4.1 RF Portion

a) Channel 1

Operation Mode : Receiving /Transmitting

Fundamental Frequency : 2412 MHz (Local Frequency : 2038 MHz)

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
* 2038.000	---	---	---	---	-4.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 4075.000	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 6112.000	---	---	---	---	4.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 8149.000	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 10186.000	---	---	---	---	7.6	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
4824.000	48.5	***	49.7	***	2.6	52.3	---	74.0	54.0	-1.7	90	1.40
7236.000	49.7	43.4	50.3	43.2	5.8	56.1	49.2	74.0	54.0	-4.8	90	1.40
9648.000	45.2	***	45.5	***	7.3	52.8	***	74.0	54.0	-1.2	90	1.40
12060.000	---	---	---	---	9.2	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
14472.000	---	---	---	---	11.6	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
16884.000	---	---	---	---	12.1	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
19296.000	---	---	---	---	8.8	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
21708.000	---	---	---	---	9.8	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
24120.000	---	---	---	---	10.4	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---

Note :

1. *Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.*
2. *It is considered that the results of average comply with average limit when measuring data with a peak function detector meet the average limit. Mark "***" means that Peak result is meet average limit.*
3. *Remark "---" means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.*
4. *Item "Margin" referred to Average limit while there is only peak result.*
5. *The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.*

b) Channel 7

Operation Mode : Receiving / Transmitting

Fundamental Frequency : 2442 MHz (Local Frequency : 2068 MHz)

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
* 2068.000	---	---	---	---	-4.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 4136.000	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 6204.000	---	---	---	---	4.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 8272.000	---	---	---	---	6.6	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 10340.000	---	---	---	---	7.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
4883.730	52.8	48.5	55.2	48.7	2.7	57.9	51.4	74.0	54.0	-2.6	0	1.50
7325.595	45.5	***	46.8	***	5.9	52.7	***	74.0	54.0	-1.3	30	1.50
9767.460	45.0	***	48.0	41.5	7.3	55.3	48.8	74.0	54.0	-5.2	90	1.50
12209.325	---	---	---	---	9.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
14651.190	---	---	---	---	11.6	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
17093.055	---	---	---	---	13.4	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
19534.920	---	---	---	---	8.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
21976.785	---	---	---	---	9.9	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
24418.650	---	---	---	---	10.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---

Note :

1. *Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.*
2. *It is considered that the results of average comply with average limit when measuring data with a peak function detector meet the average limit. Mark "***" means that Peak result is meet average limit.*
3. *Remark "---" means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.*
4. *Item "Margin" referred to Average limit while there is only peak result.*
5. *The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.*

c) Channel 11

Operation Mode : Receiving / Transmitting

Fundamental Frequency : 2462 MHz (Local Frequency : 2088 MHz)

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 25 ℃ Humidity : 65 %

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV) H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave	Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Result @3m (dBuV/m) Ave	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Peak	Limit @3m (dBuV/m) Ave.	Margin (dB)	Table Deg. (Deg.)	Ant. High (m)
* 2088.000	---	---	---	---	-4.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 4176.000	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 6264.000	---	---	---	---	4.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 8352.000	---	---	---	---	6.7	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
* 10440.000	---	---	---	---	7.8	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
4924.000	54.8	47.8	50.5	44.0	2.8	57.6	50.6	74.0	54.0	-3.4	100	1.50
7386.000	---	---	---	---	6.0	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
9848.000	---	---	---	---	7.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
12310.000	---	---	---	---	9.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
14772.000	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
17234.000	---	---	---	---	14.3	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
19696.000	---	---	---	---	8.5	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
22158.000	---	---	---	---	10.0	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---
24620.000	---	---	---	---	10.9	---	---	74.0	54.0	---	---	---

Note :

1. *Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.*
2. *It is considered that the results of average comply with average limit when measuring data with a peak function detector meet the average limit. Mark "***" means that Peak result is meet average limit.*
3. *Remark "---" means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.*
4. *Item "Margin" referred to Average limit while there is only peak result.*
5. *The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.*

4.4.2 Other Emission

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 23 ℃ Humidity : 50 %

Emission Frequency	Meter Reading (dB μ V)		Corr'd Factor	Results (dB μ V/m)		AH (m)		DRT degree		Limit @10m	Margin
(MHz)	Hor.	Ver.	(dB)	Hor.	Ver.	Hor.	Ver.	Hor.	Ver.	(dB μ V/m)	(dB)
99.393	40.2	36.4	-14.2	26.0	22.2	**1.5**	**1.0**	**98**	**100**	30.0	-4.0
132.010	39.3	34.7	-11.7	27.6	23.0	**1.5**	**1.0**	**79**	**121**	30.0	-2.4
187.400	40.9	37.9	-13.5	27.4	24.4	**1.5**	**1.0**	**101**	**96**	30.0	-2.6
219.993	40.7	36.7	-12.7	28.0	24.0	**1.5**	**1.0**	**76**	**84**	30.0	-2.0
233.464	44.2	36.8	-11.8	32.4	25.0	**1.5**	**1.0**	**84**	**97**	37.0	-4.6
240.021	36.3	36.5	-11.1	25.2	25.4	**1.5**	**1.0**	**91**	**89**	37.0	-11.6

Note :

1. Remark "---" means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

2. The expanded uncertainty of the radiated emission tests is 3.53 dB.

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 5 GHz were too low to be measured with a pre-amplifier of 35 dB.

4.5 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss(if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Corrected Factor

where

Corrected Factor = Antenna FACTOR + Cable Loss + High Pass Filter Loss - Amplifier Gain

4.6 Photos of Radiation Measuring Setup

Please see Setup Photos in Exhibit F.

5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

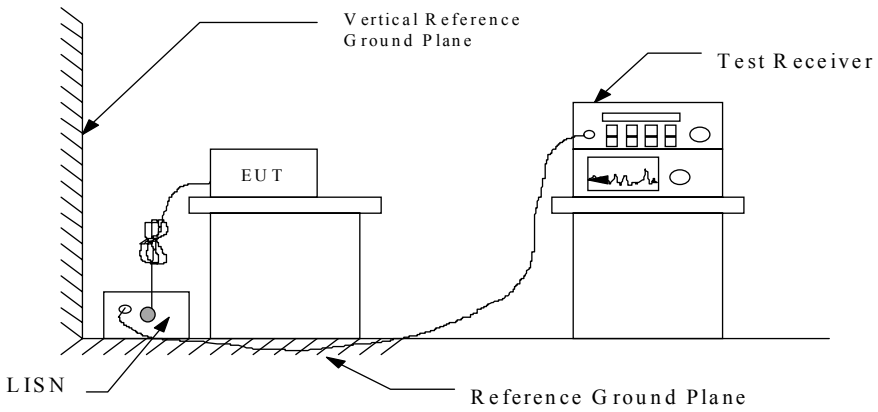
5.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional and intentional device, Line Conducted Emission Limits are in accordance to § 15.107(a) and § 15.207(a) respectively, an alternative to the conducted limits is CISPR 22. Both Limits are identical specification.

5.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 3.
2. A preliminary scan with a spectrum monitor is performed to identify the frequency of emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in selected modes of operation, typical cable positions, and with a typical system configuration.
3. Record the 6 or 8 highest emissions relative to the limit.
4. Measure each frequency obtained from step 3 by a test receiver set on quasi peak detector function, and then record the accuracy frequency and emission level. If all emissions measured in the specified band are attenuated more than 20 dB from the limit, this step would be ignored, and the peak detector function would be used.
5. Confirm the highest three emissions with variation of the EUT cable configuration and record the final data.
6. Repeat all above procedures on measuring each operation mode of EUT.

Figure 3 : Conducted emissions measurement configuration



5.3 Conducted Emission Data

Operation Mode : TX/RX

Test Date : Jul. 29, 2002 Temperature : 25℃ Humidity: 65%

Freq.	Meter Reading (dB μV)				Factor	Limit (dB μV)		Result (dB μV)			
	Q.P Value		AVG. Value			Q.P	AVG.	Q.P Value		AVG. Value	
(MHz)	N	L1	N	L1	(dB)	Value	Value	N	L1	N	L1
0.160	50.2	52.4	----	----	0.2	65.5	55.5	50.4	52.6	----	----
0.175	49.8	48.4	----	----	0.2	64.7	54.7	50.0	48.6	----	----
0.196	44.8	49.3	----	----	0.2	63.8	53.8	45.0	49.5	----	----
0.217	43.3	45.2	----	----	0.2	62.9	52.9	43.5	45.4	----	----
0.237	39.9	40.5	----	----	0.2	62.2	52.2	40.1	40.7	----	----
0.260	40.4	40.5	----	----	0.2	61.4	51.4	40.6	40.7	----	----

Note : 1. Please see appendix 1 for Plotted Data

2. The expanded uncertainty of the conducted emission tests is 2.45 dB.

5.4 Result Data Calculation

The result data is calculated by adding the LISN Factor to the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

RESULT = READING + LISN FACTOR

Assume a receiver reading of 22.5 dB μV is obtained, and LISN Factor is 0.1 dB, then the total of disturbance voltage is 22.6 dB μV.

RESULT = 22.5 + 0.1 = 22.6 dB μV

Level in μV = Common Antilogarithm[(22.6 dB μV)/20]

= 13.48 μV

5.5 Conducted Measurement Equipment

The following test equipment are used during the conducted test.

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
RF Test Receiver	Rohde and Schwarz	ESH3	01/03/2003
Spectrum Monitor	Rohde and Schwarz	EZM	N.C.R.
Line Impedance Stabilization network	Kyoritsu	KNW-407	10/14/2002
Line Impedance Stabilization network	Rohde and Schwarz	ESH2-Z5	08/05/2002
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A
Shielded Room	Riken		N.C.R.

5.6 Photos of Conduction Measuring Setup

Please see Setup Photos in Exhibit F.

6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

6.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to § 15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

And according to § 15.247 (b), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

6.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain

This device used rod antenna. Please see constraction Photos Of Exhibit B for details.

7 EMISSION BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT

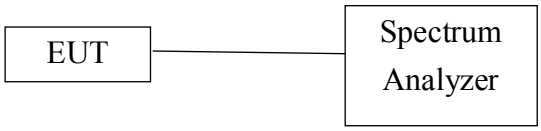
7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(2), for direct sequence system, the minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

7.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 5 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value.
3. Measure the frequency difference of two frequencies that were attenuated 6 dB from the reference level. Record the frequency difference as the emission bandwidth.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 4: Emission bandwidth measurement configuration.



7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/16/2003
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	AS3667	N/A

7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 23 ℃ Humidity: 50 %

a) Channel 01 : 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 10.42 MHz
b) Channel 07 : 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 10.42 MHz
c) Channel 11 : 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 10.17 MHz

Note : 1. Please see appendix 2 for Plotted Data

2. The expanded uncertainty of the emission bandwidth tests is 1500Hz.

8 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

8.1 Standard Applicable

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

8.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 5 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set RBW of spectrum analyzer to 2 MHz and VBW to 3 MHz.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and record the level to calculate result data.
5. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 5: Output power and measurement configuration.

8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/16/2003
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 23 ℃ Humidity: 50 %

a) Channel 01 : Output Peak Power is 15.90 dBm or **38.90** mW
b) Channel 07 : Output Peak Power is 17.80 dBm or **60.26** mW
c) Channel 11 : Output Peak Power is 14.70 dBm or **29.51** mW

Note : 1. Please see appendix 3 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of the output power tests is 2dB.

9 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT

9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(c), if any 100 kHz bandwidth outside these frequency bands, the radio frequency power that is produced by the modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in § 15.209(a), whichever results in the lesser attenuation.

9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 5 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set both RBW and VBW of spectrum analyzer to 100 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100kHz bandwidth from band edge.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/16/2003
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 23 ℃ Humidity: 50 %

a) Lower Band Edge : maximum value is –32.33 dBm that is attenuated more than 20 dB
b) Upper Band Edge : maximum value is –52.67 dBm that is attenuated more than 20 dB

Note : 1. Please see appendix 4 for Plotted Data
2. The expanded uncertainty of the 100 khz bandwidth of band edges tests is 2dB.

10 POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENT

10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), for direct sequence systems, the transmitted power density averaged over any 1 second interval shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz bandwidth within these bands.

10.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set EUT to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Adjust the center frequency of spectrum analyzer on highest level appearing on spectral display within a 300 kHz frequency span.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer on a 3 kHz resolution bandwidth and 100 kHz video bandwidth as well as max. hold function.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564E	04/16/2003
Attenuator	Weinschel Engineering	1	N/A
Plotter	Hewlett-Packard	7440A	N/A

10.4 Measurement Data

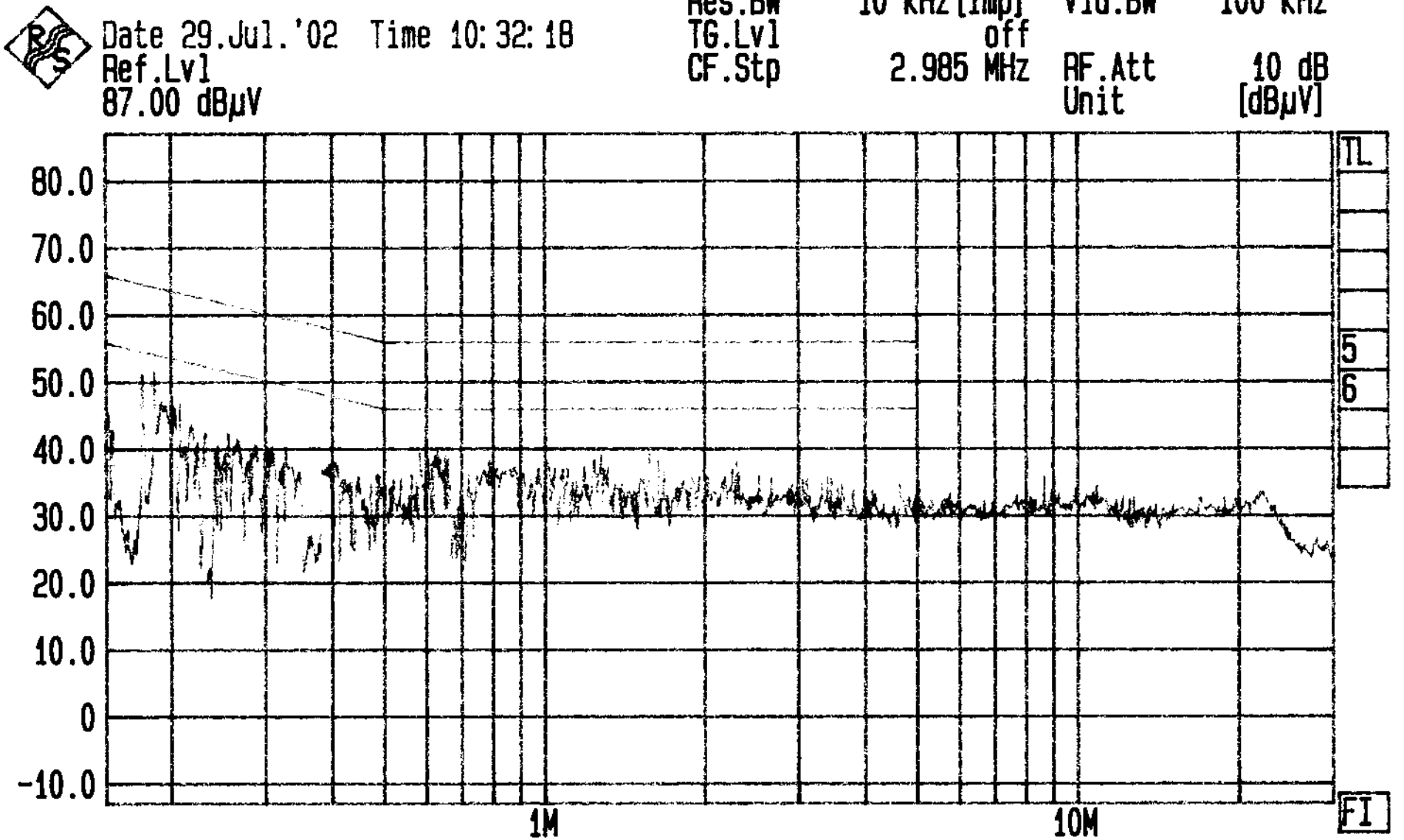
Test Date : Jul. 23, 2002 Temperature : 23 ℃ Humidity: 50 %

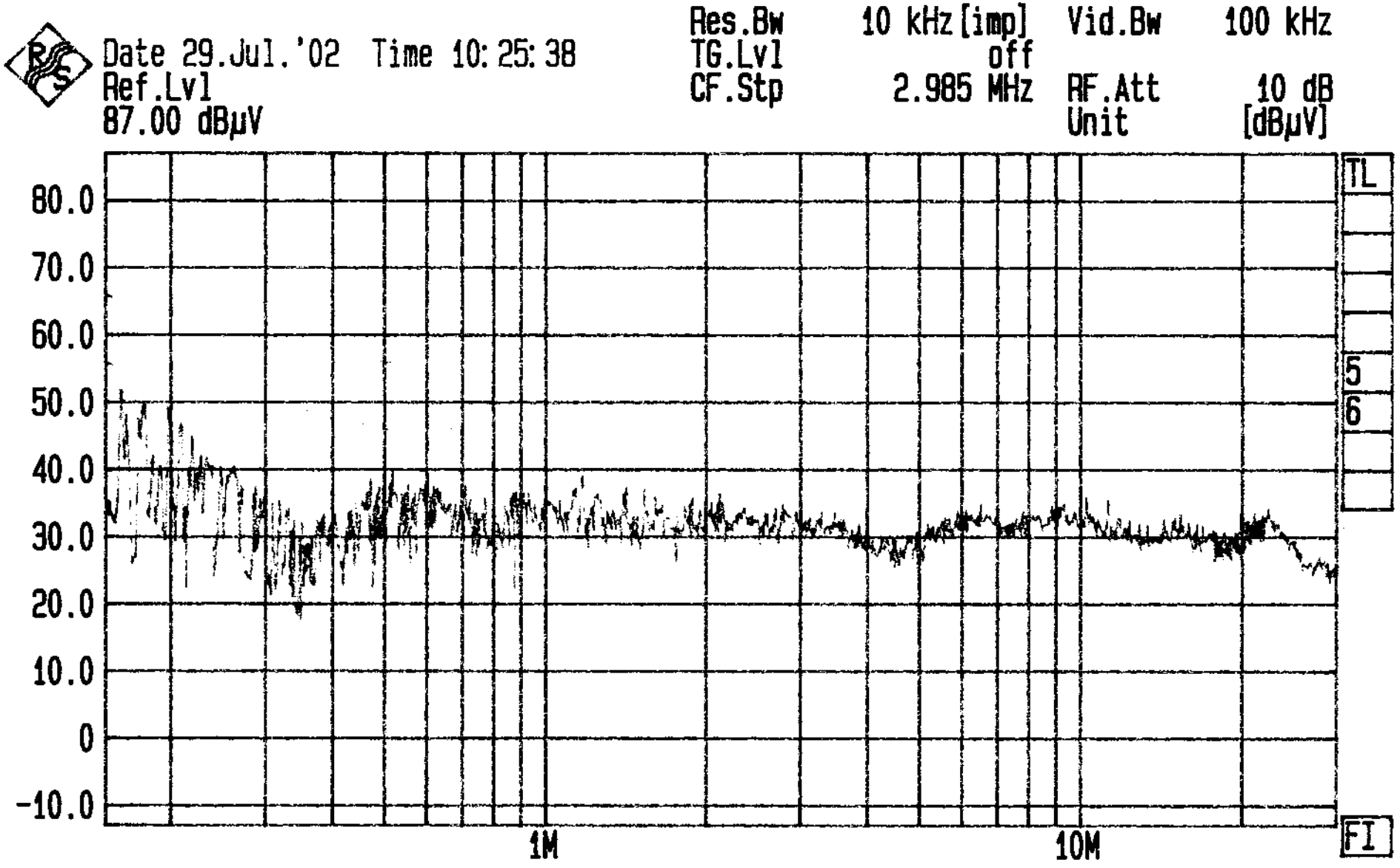
a) Channel 01 : Maximun Power Density of 3 kHz Bandwidth is –9.67dBm
b) Channel 07 : Maximun Power Density of 3 kHz Bandwidth is –7.83 dBm
c) Channel 11 : Maximun Power Density of 3 kHz Bandwidth is –11.00dBm

Note : 1. Please see appendix 5 for Plotted Data

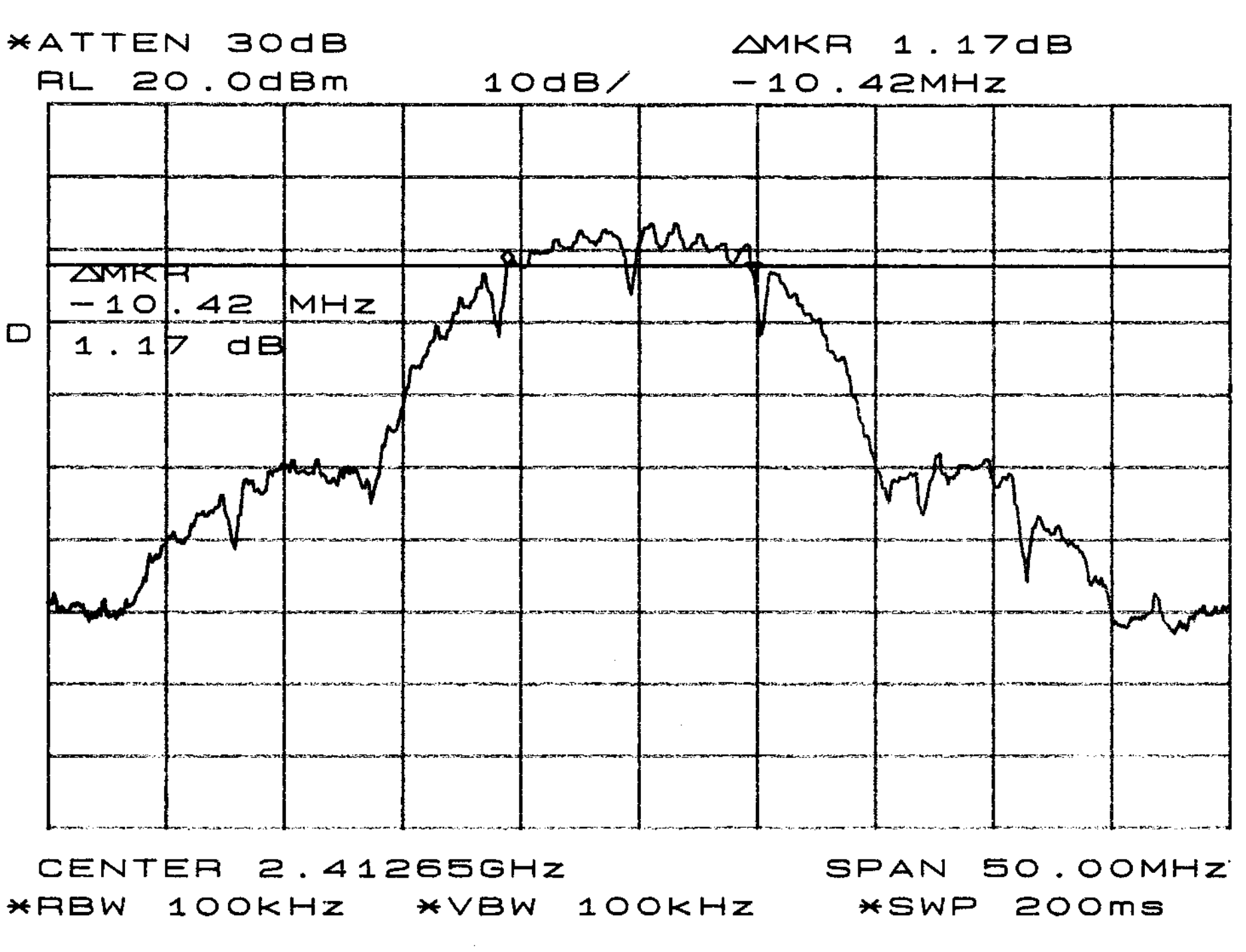
2. The expanded uncertainty of the power density tests is 2dB.

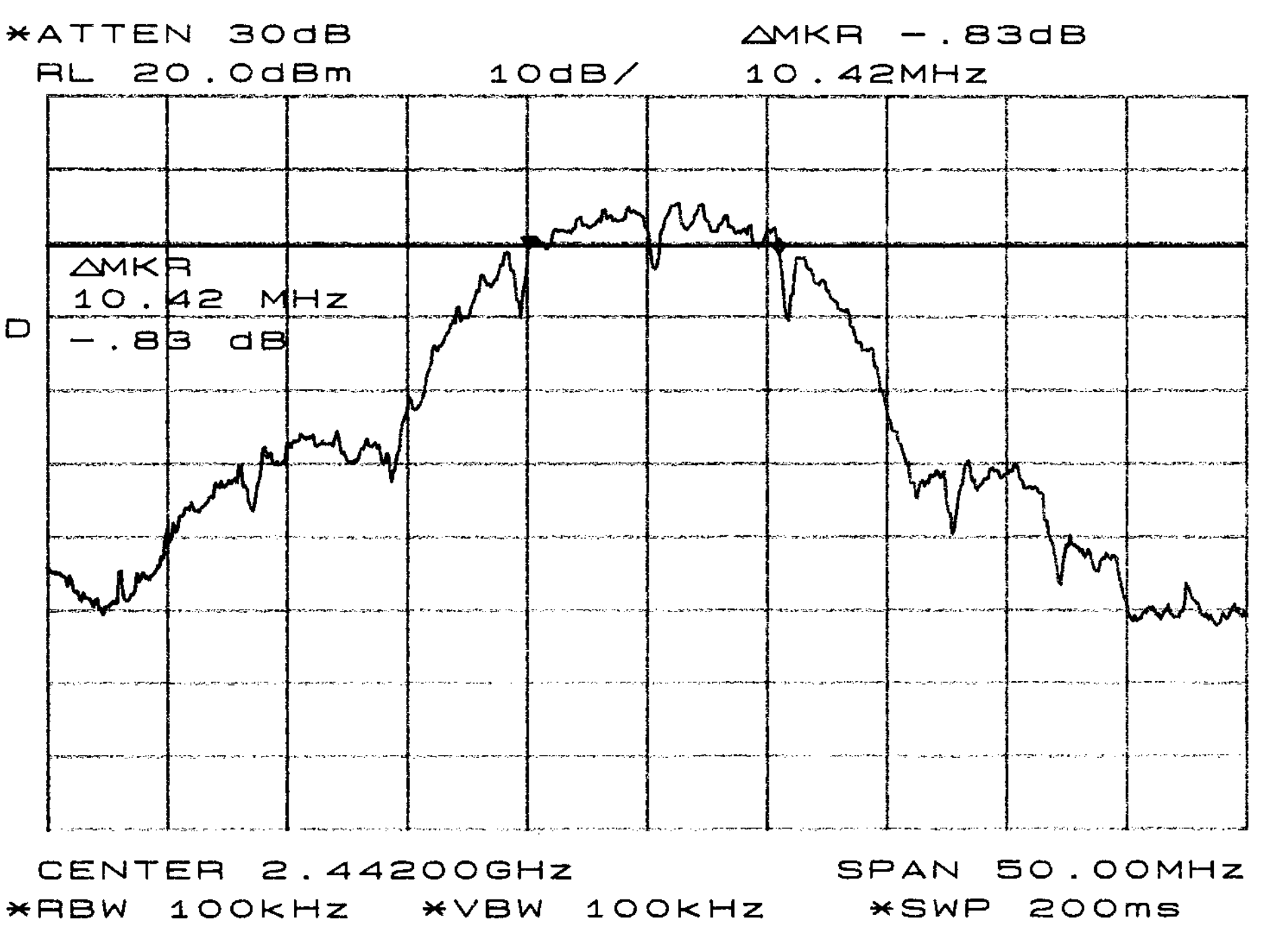
Appendix 1 : Ploted Datas of Power Line Conducted Emissions

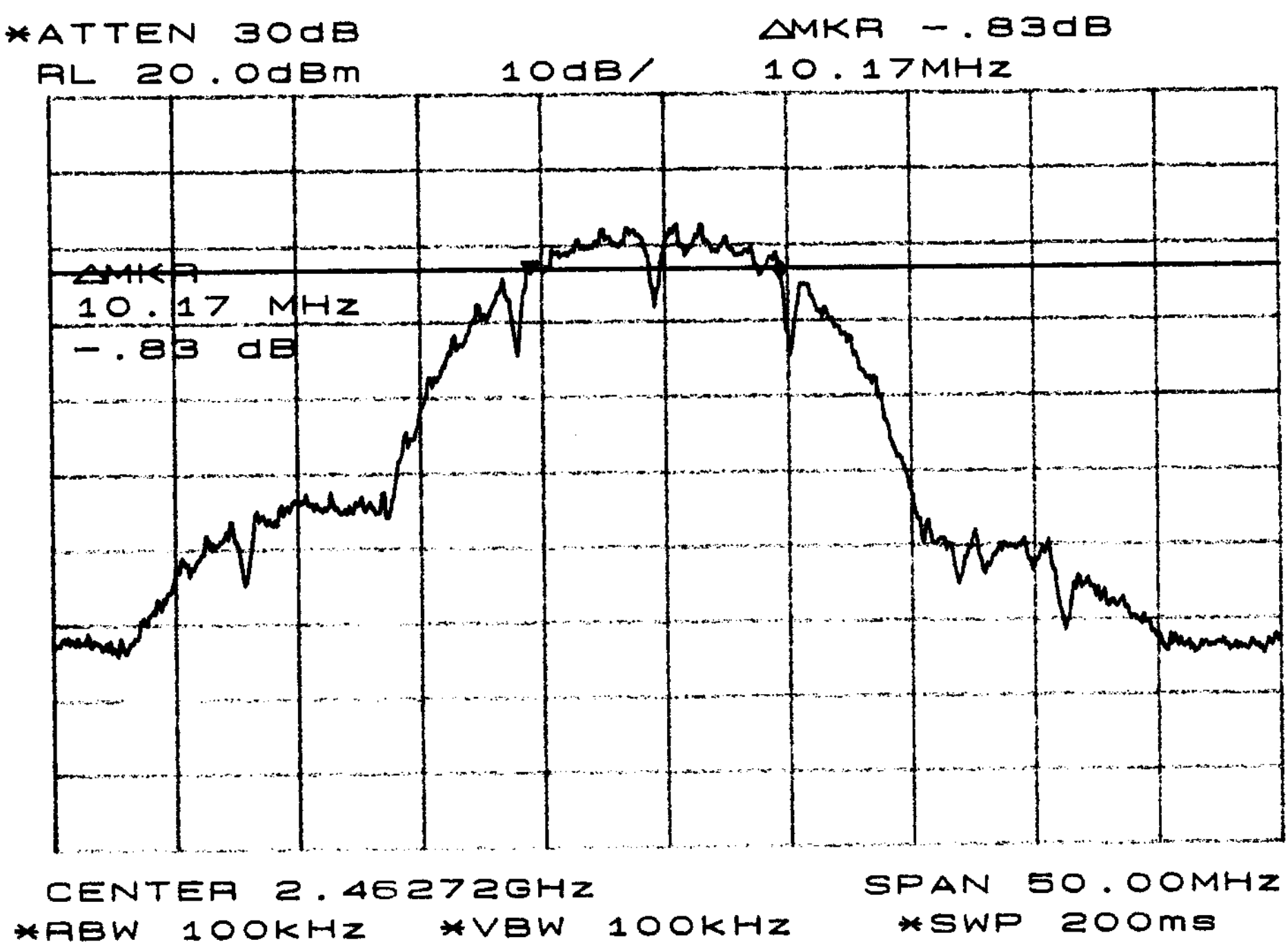

Date 29.Jul.'02 Time 10:32:18
Res.Bw 10 kHz [imp]
Vid.Bw 100 kHz
TG.Lvl off
CF.Stp 2.985 MHz
RF.Att 10 dB
Ref.Lvl
87.00 dBµV
Unit [dBµV]
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0
-10.0
TL
5
6
FI
1M
10M
Start 150 kHz
Span 29.85 MHz
Center 2.12132 MHz
Sweep 1.58 s
Stop 30 MHz
CONDUCTED TEST
MODEL: WN-200
EUT: USB WIRELESS LAN
5: QP; 6: AVG
LISN: N
CLASS B LIMIT
ETC EMI LAB


Date 29.Jul.'02 Time 10:25:38
Res.Bw 10 kHz [imp]
Vid.Bw 100 kHz
TG.Lvl off
Ref.Lvl
87.00 dBµV
CF.Stp 2.985 MHz
RF.Att 10 dB
Unit [dBµV]
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0
-10.0
TL
5
6
FI
1M
10M
Start 150 kHz
Span 29.85 MHz
Center 2.12132 MHz
Sweep 1.58 s
Stop 30 MHz
CONDUCTED TEST
MODEL: WN-200
EUT: USB WIRELESS LAN
5: QP; 6: AVG
LISN: L1
CLASS B LIMIT
ETC EMI LAB

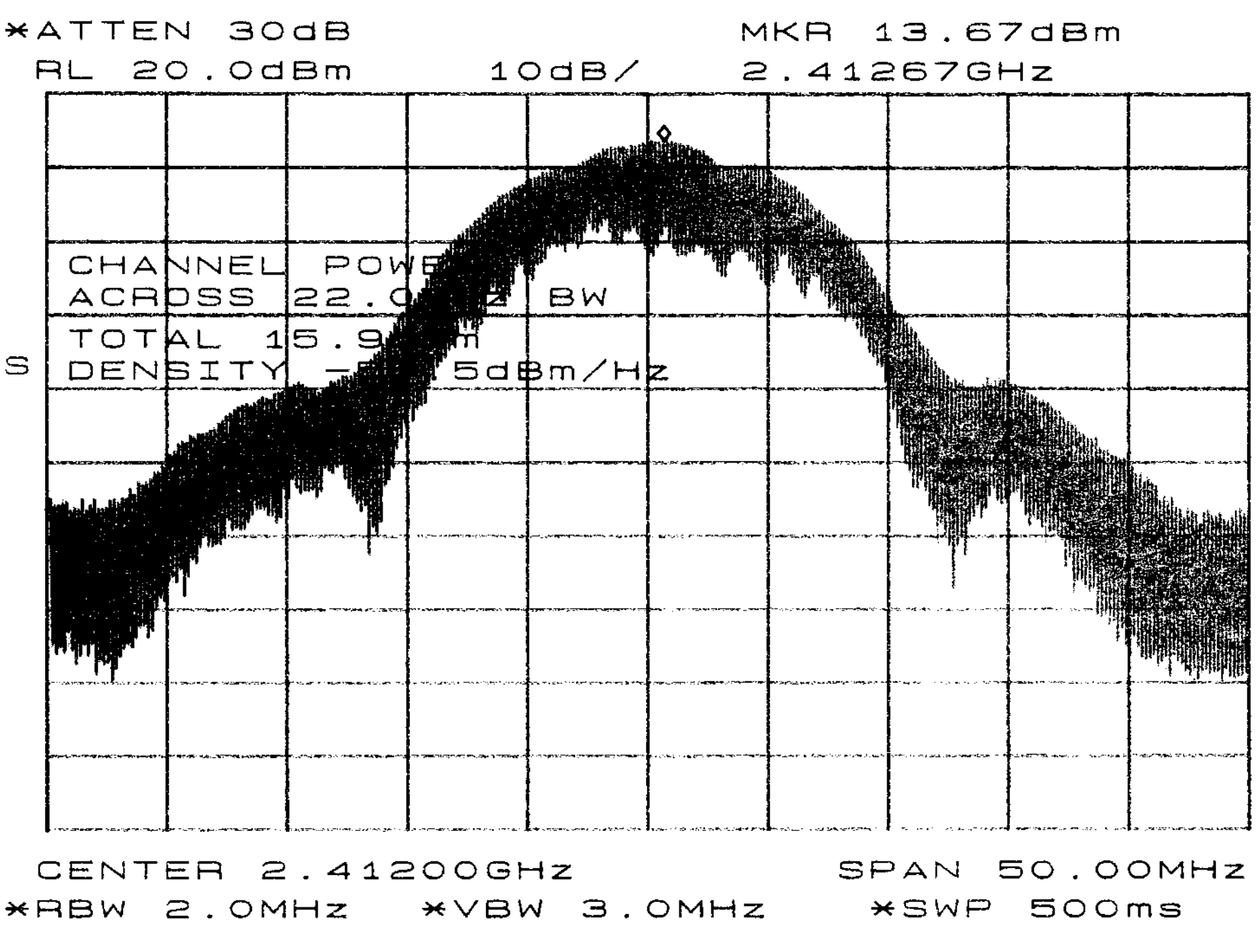
Appendix 2 : Ploted Datas of Emissions Bandwidth

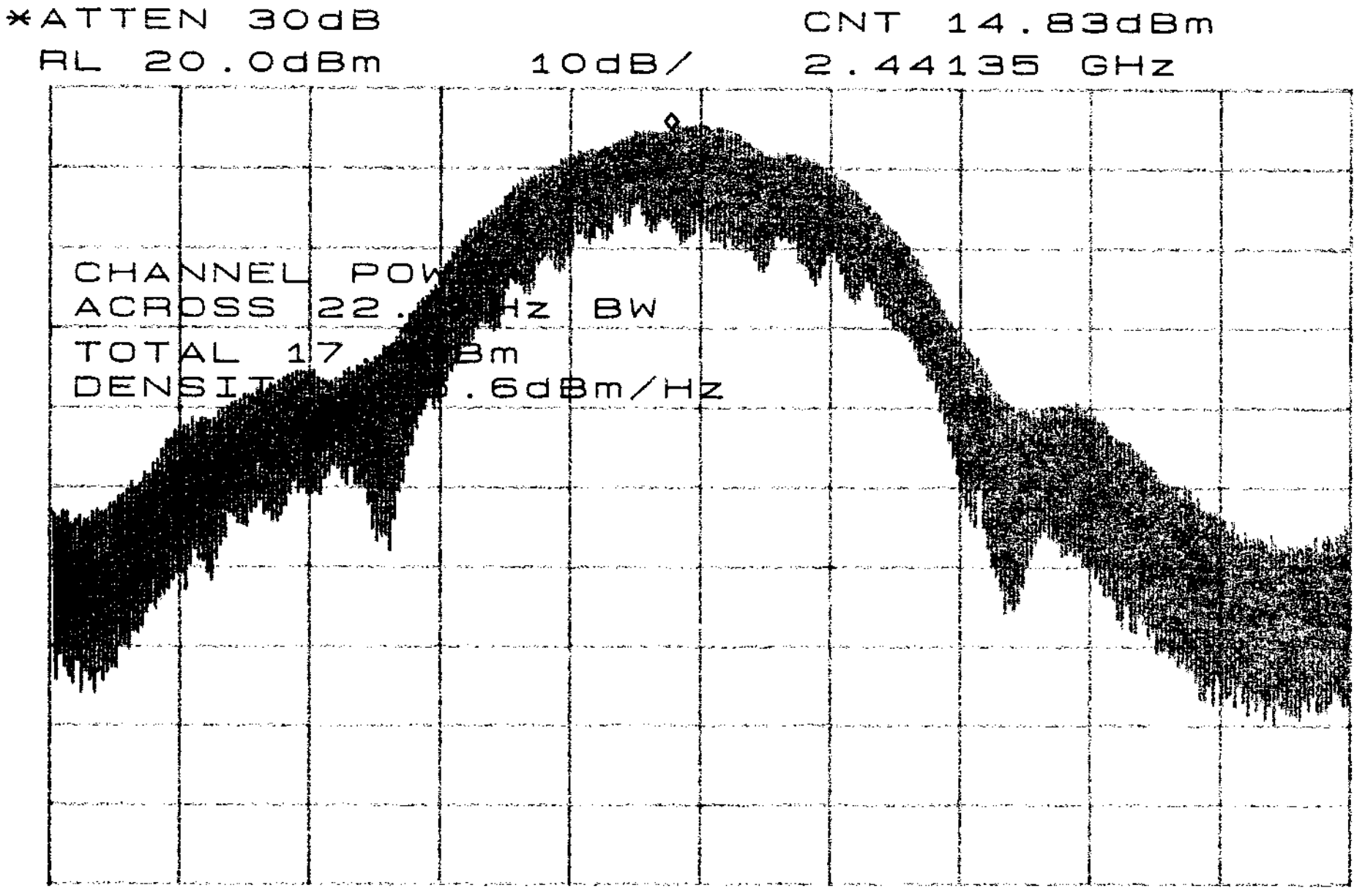

*ATTEN 30dB
ΔMKR 1.17dB
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
−10.42MHz
ΔMKR
−10.42 MHz
1.17 dB
D
CENTER 2.41265GHz
SPAN 50.00MHz
*RBW 100kHz
*VBW 100kHz
*SWP 200ms

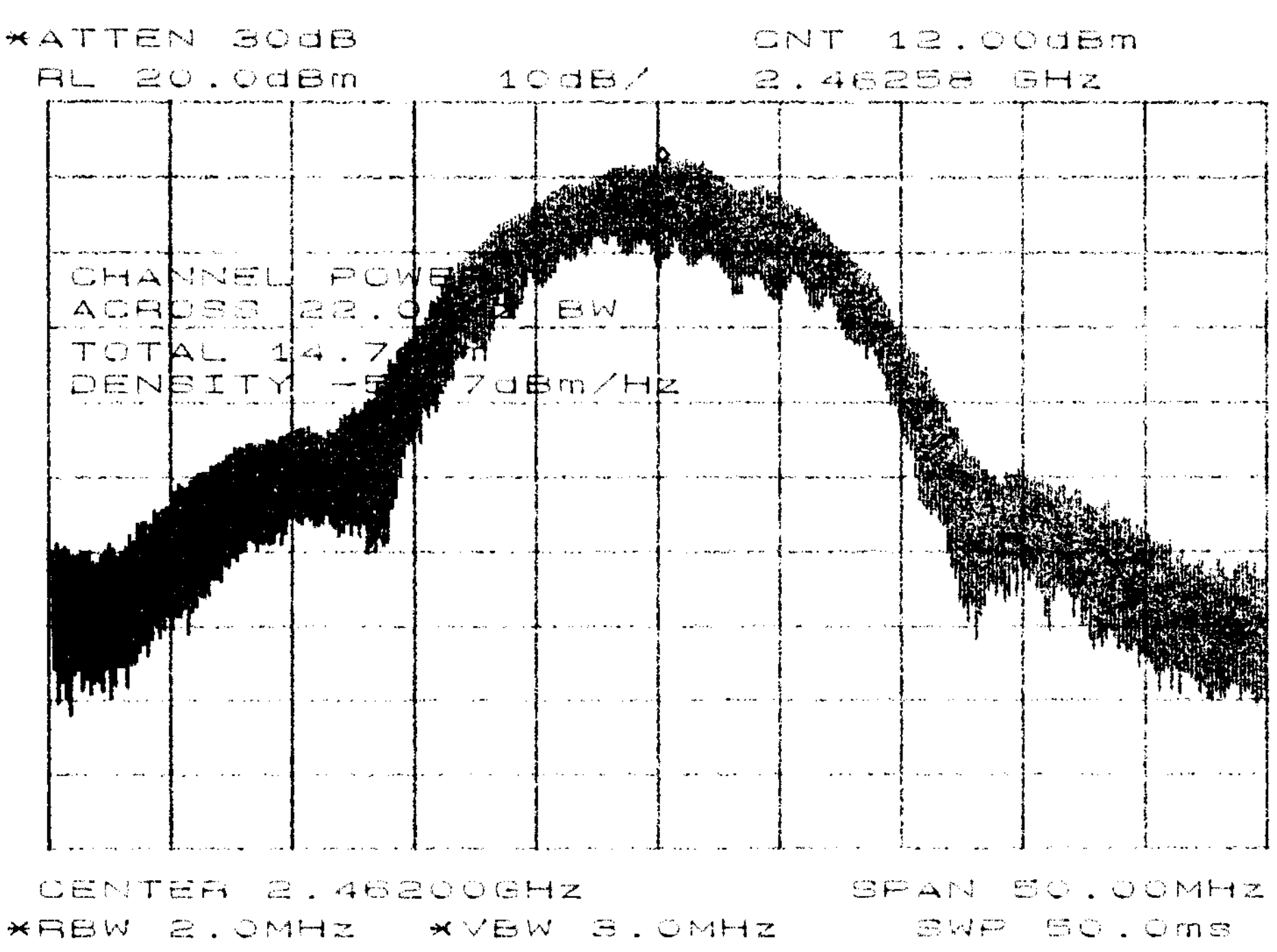

*ATTEN 30dB
ΔMKR -.83dB
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
10.42MHz
ΔMKR
10.42 MHz
-.83 dB
D
CENTER 2.44200GHz
SPAN 50.00MHz
*RBW 100kHz
*VBW 100kHz
*SWP 200ms


*ATTEN 30dB
ΔMKR -.83dB
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
10.17MHz
ΔMKR
10.17 MHz
-.83 dB
CENTER 2.46272GHz
SPAN 50.00MHz
*RBW 100kHz
*VBW 100kHz
*SWP 200ms

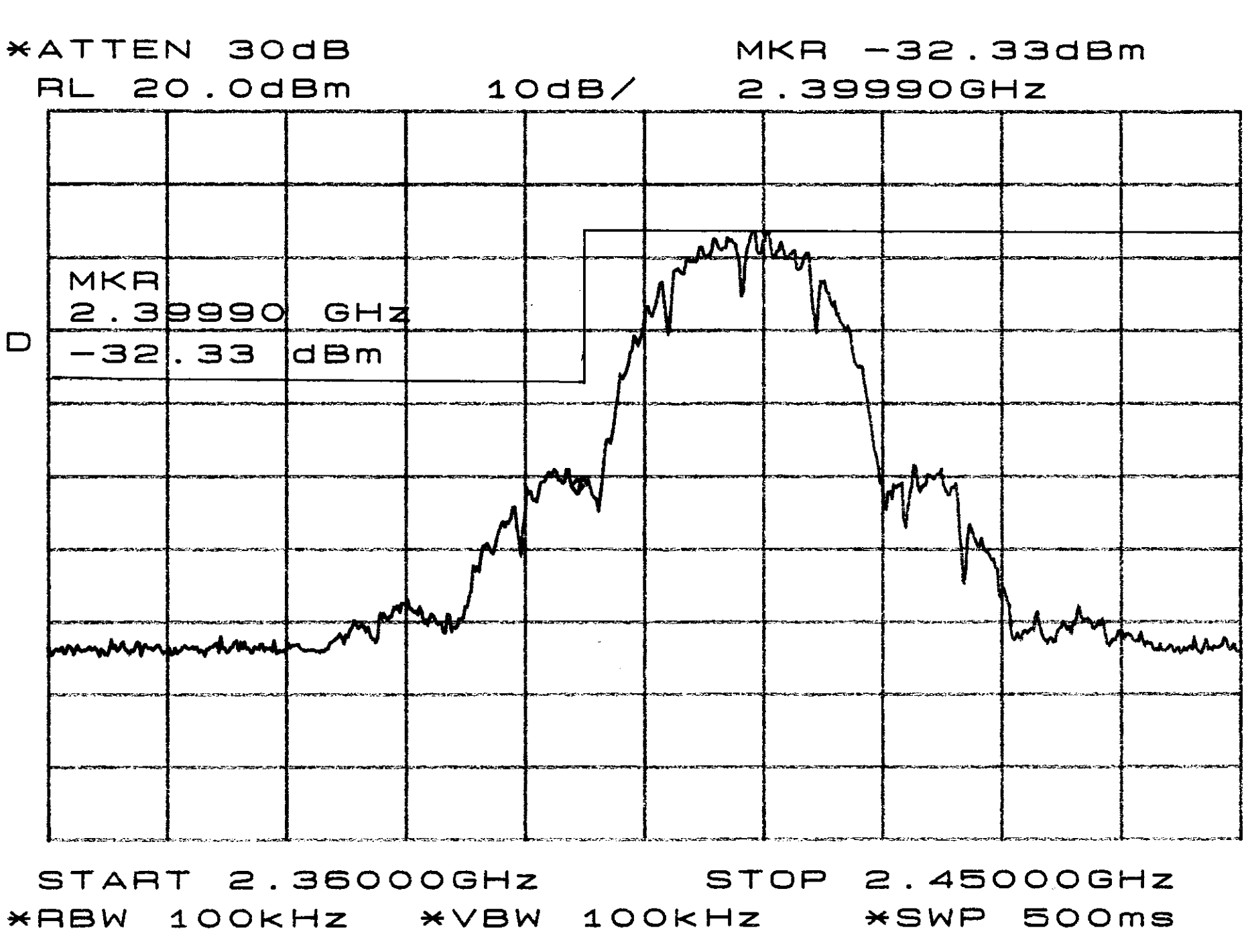
Appendix 3 : Ploted Datas of Output Peak Power

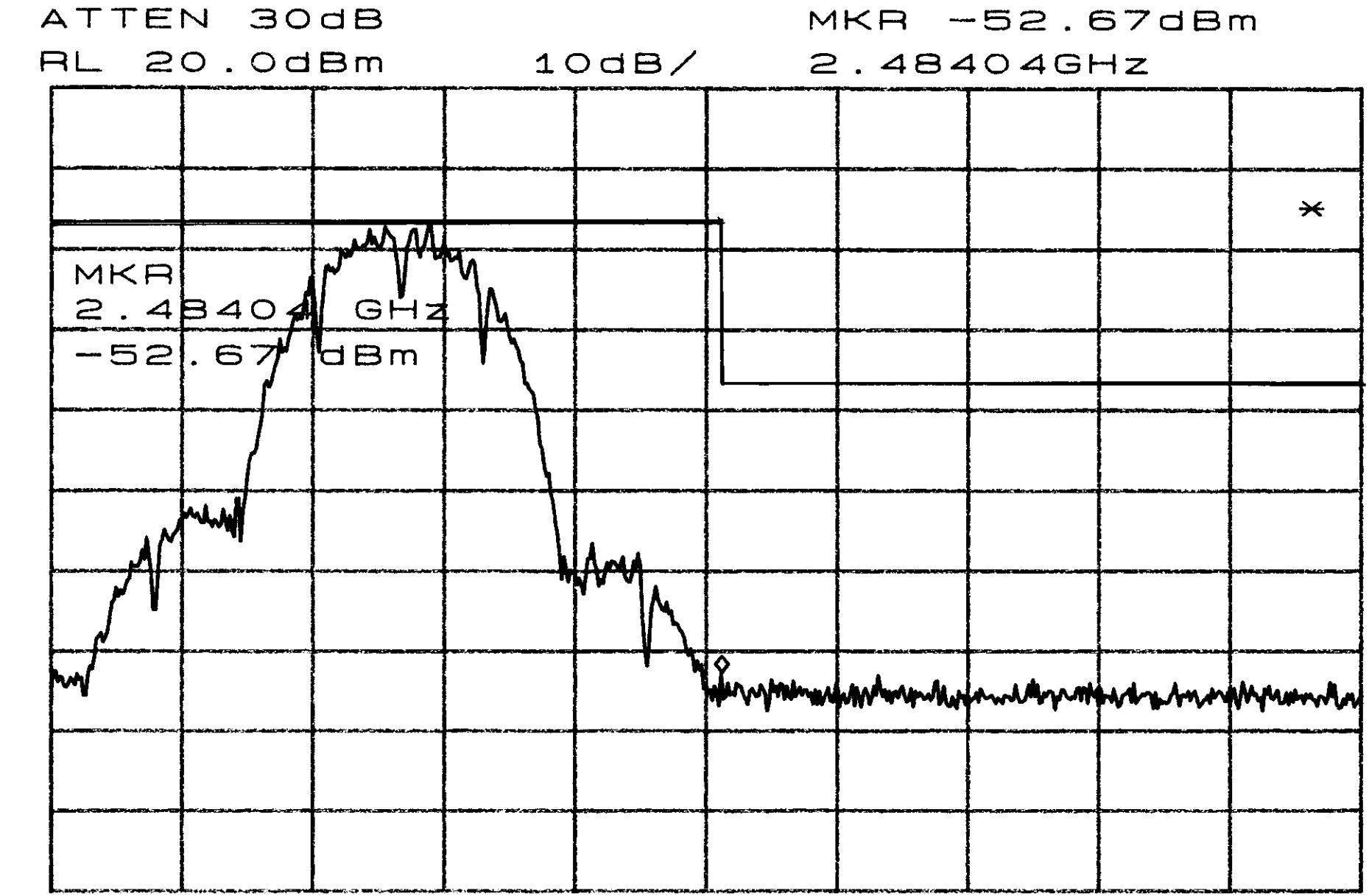

*ATTEN 30dB
MKR 13.67dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.41267GHz
CHANNEL POWE
ACROSS 22.0
BW
TOTAL 15.9
m
S
DENSITY
5dBm/Hz
CENTER 2.41200GHz
SPAN 50.00MHz
*RBW 2.0MHz
*VBW 3.0MHz
*SWP 500ms


*ATTEN 30dB
CNT 14.83dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.44135 GHz
CHANNEL POW
ACROSS 22.
Hz BW
TOTAL 17.
Bm
DENSIT
.6dBm/Hz
CENTER 2.44265GHz
SPAN 50.00MHz
*RBW 2.0MHz
*VBW 3.0MHz
*SWP 500ms

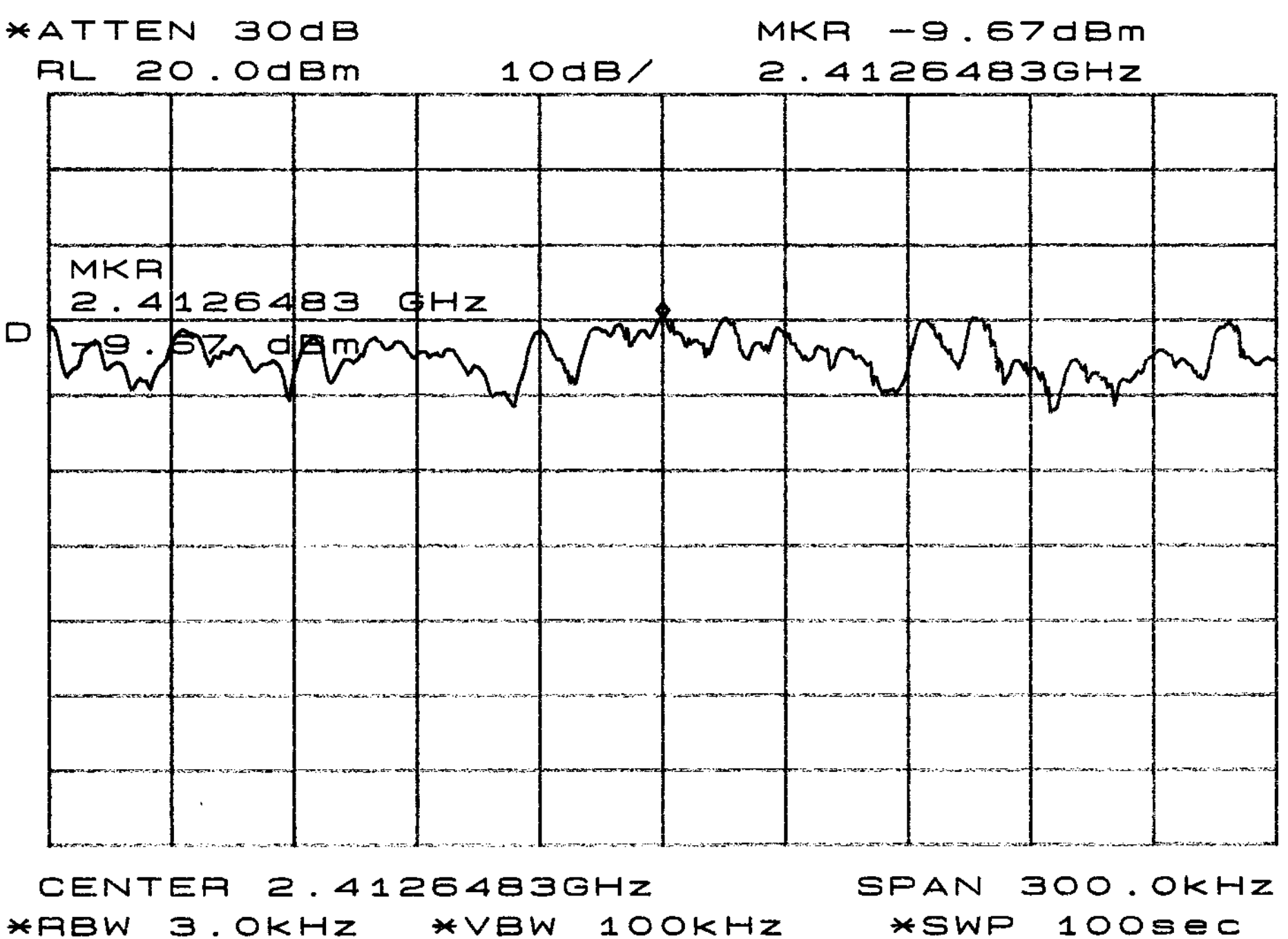

*ATTEN 30dB
CNT 12.00dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.46258 GHz
CHANNEL POWER
ACROSS 22.0
BW
TOTAL 14.7
DENSITY -5
7dBm/Hz
CENTER 2.46200GHz
SPAN 50.00MHz
*RBW 2.0MHz
*VBW 3.0MHz
SWP 50.0ms

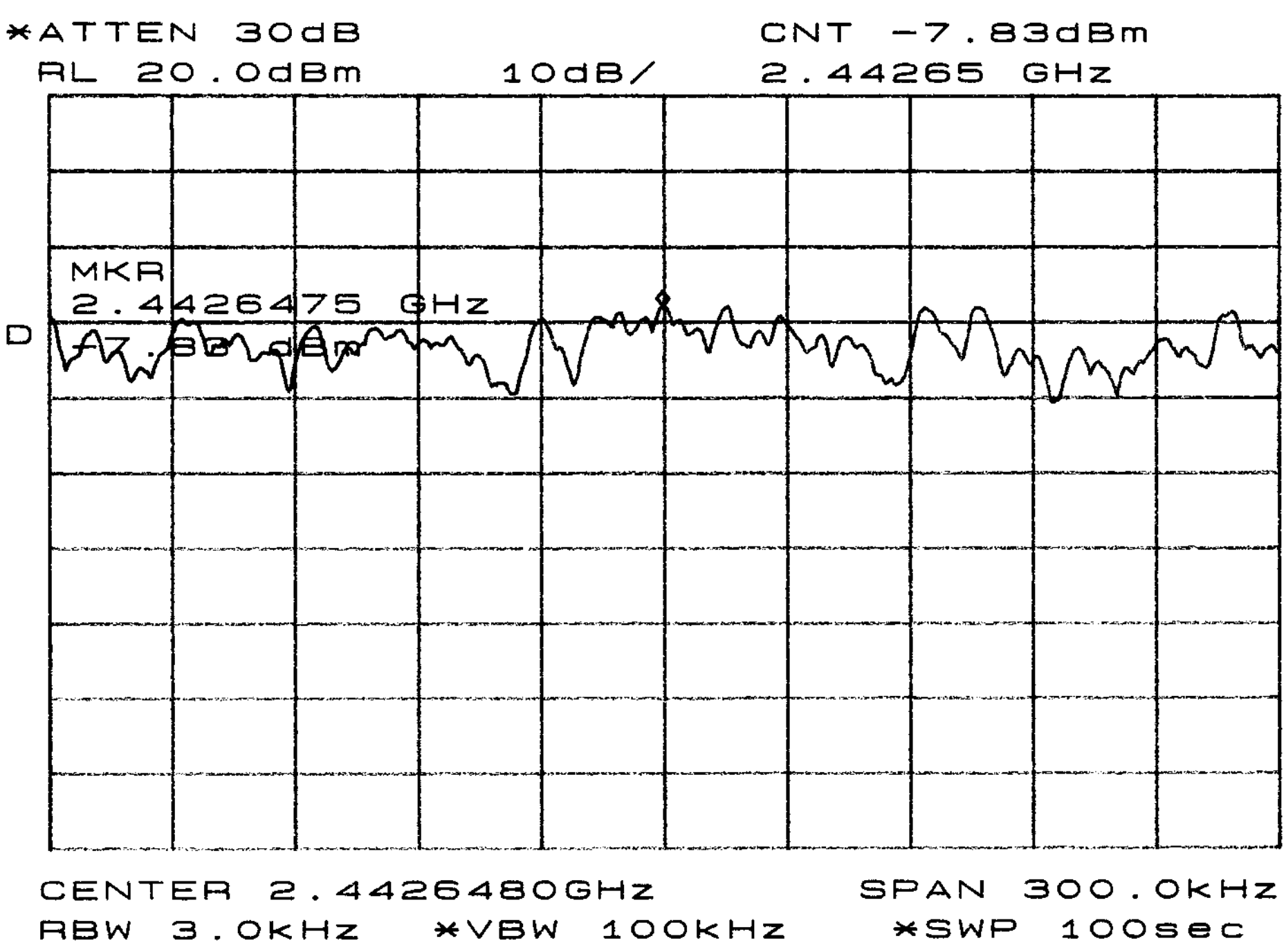
Appendix 4 : Ploted Datas of Band Edge Emission


*ATTEN 30dB
MKR -32.33dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.39990GHz
MKR
2.39990 GHz
-32.33 dBm
D
START 2.36000GHz
STOP 2.45000GHz
*RBW 100kHz
*VBW 100kHz
*SWP 500ms


ATTEN 30dB
MKR -52.67dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.48404GHz
MKR
2.48404 GHz
-52.67 dBm
START 2.43853GHz
STOP 2.52747GHz
*RBW 100kHz
VBW 100kHz
*SWP 200ms

Appendix 5 : Ploted Datas of Power Density


*ATTEN 30dB
MKR -9.67dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.4126483GHz
MKR
2.4126483 GHz
-9.67 dBm
D
CENTER 2.4126483GHz
SPAN 300.0kHz
*RBW 3.0kHz
*VBW 100kHz
*SWP 100sec


*ATTEN 30dB
CNT -7.83dBm
RL 20.0dBm
10dB/
2.44265 GHz
MKR
2.4426475 GHz
D
CENTER 2.4426480GHz
SPAN 300.0kHz
RBW 3.0kHz
*VBW 100kHz
*SWP 100sec