

4.3 Bandwidth

4.3.1 Limits of bandwidth measurements

The 6dB bandwidth of the signal must be greater than 0.50MHz.

4.3.2 Test procedures

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with 100 kHz RBW and 10 MHz VBW. The 6 dB bandwidth is defined as the bandwidth of which is higher than peak power minus 6dB.

4.3.3 Deviations from test standard

No deviation.

4.3.4 Test setup



4.3.5 EUT operating conditions

The EUT was powered by 5VDC from an AC-DC power converter, which was powered by 120VAC/60Hz from the AC mains. The EUT was tested while connected to a Dell D60 Latitude laptop PC via USB.

4.3.6 Test results

EUT	DCMA-82 PCI Transmitter Module	MODE	Continuous transmit
INPUT POWER	5VDC, AC-DC power converter	FREQUENCY RANGE	2.412GHz – 2.462GHz, 5.745GHz – 5.800GHz
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	45% ± 5% RH 20 ± 3°C	TECHNICIAN	NJohnson

CHANNEL	CHANNEL FREQUENCY (MHz)	6dB BW (MHz)	20dB Limit Min (kHz)	RESULT
1, 802.11b	2.412	10.02	500.00	PASS
6, 802.11b	2.437	13.03	500.00	PASS
11, 802.11b	2.462	10.02	500.00	PASS
1, 802.11g	2.412	9.73	500.00	PASS
6, 802.11g	2.437	12.37	500.00	PASS
11, 802.11g	2.462	10.27	500.00	PASS
6, 802.11g super	2.437	33.03	500.00	PASS
149, 802.11a	5.745	16.70	500.00	PASS
157, 802.11a	5.785	16.33	500.00	PASS
165, 802.11a	5.825	16.47	500.00	PASS
152, 802.11a turbo	5.760	32.96	500.00	PASS
160, 802.11a turbo	5.800	33.17	500.00	PASS

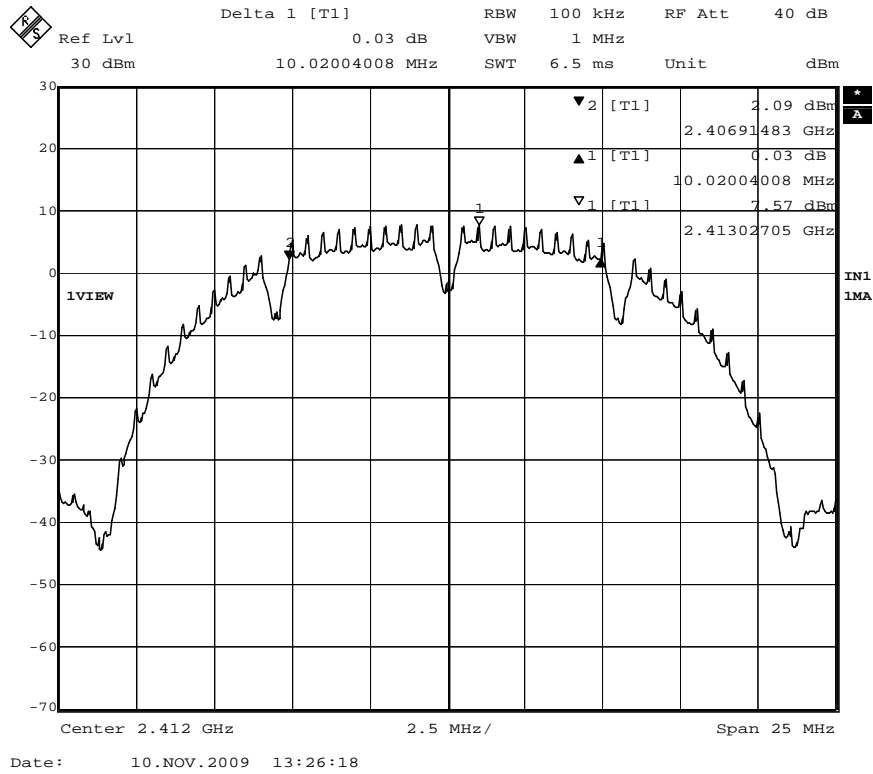


Figure 10 – 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11b, Channel 1, 10.02MHz

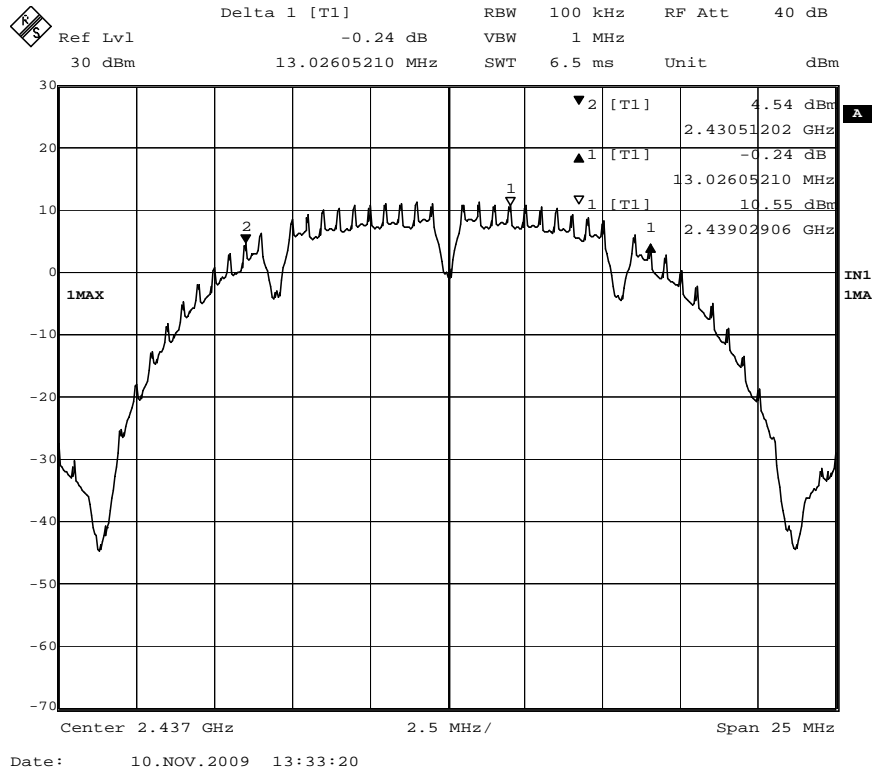


Figure 11 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11b, Channel 6, 13.03MHz

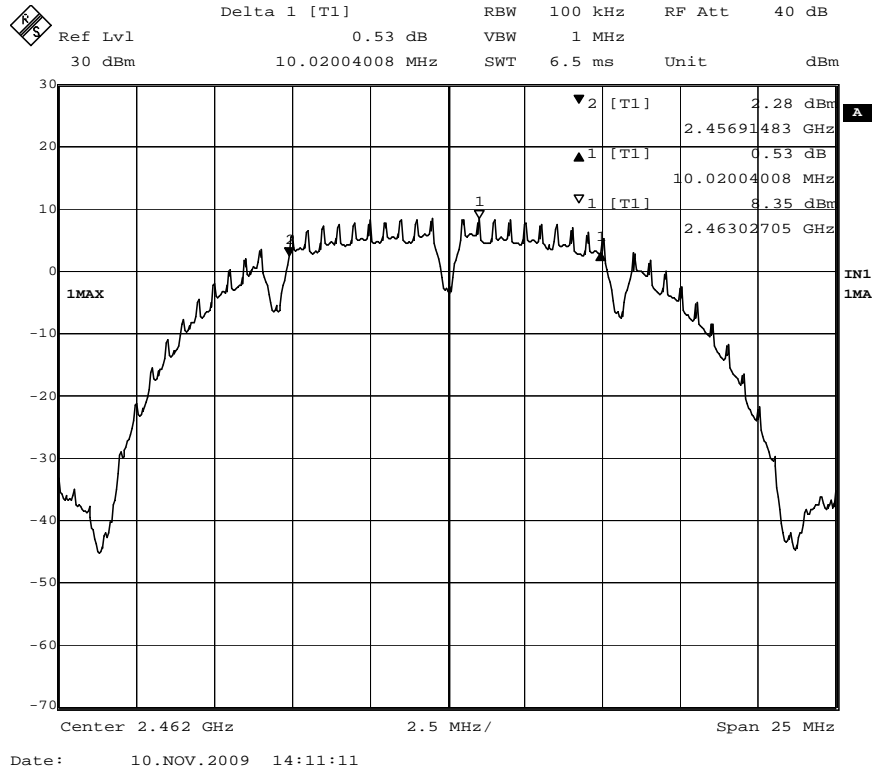


Figure 12 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11b, Channel 1, 10.02MHz

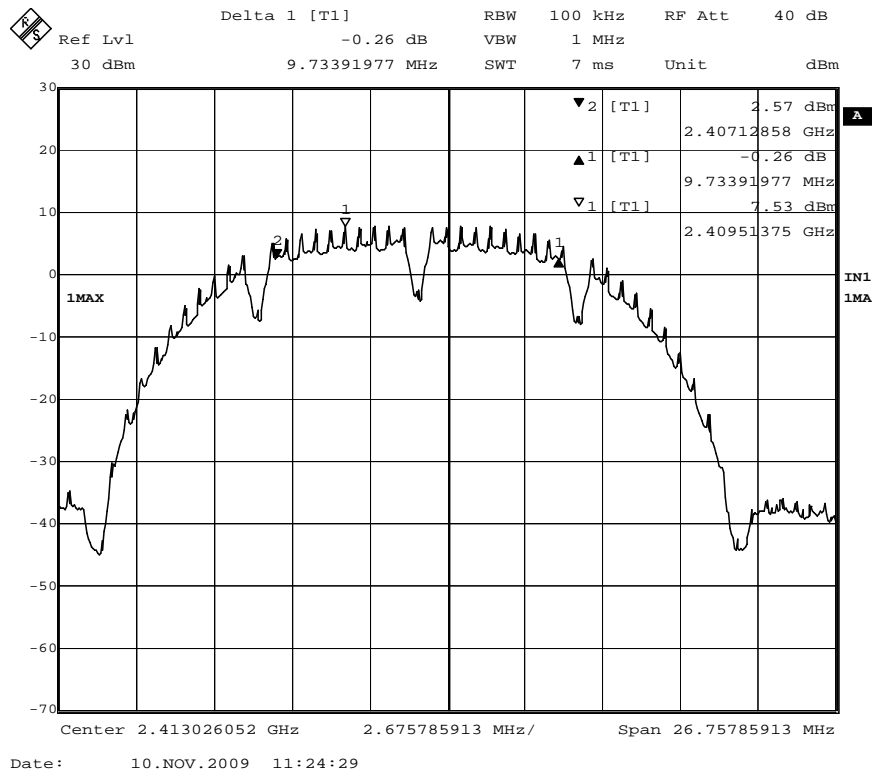


Figure 13 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11g, Channel 1, 9.73MHz

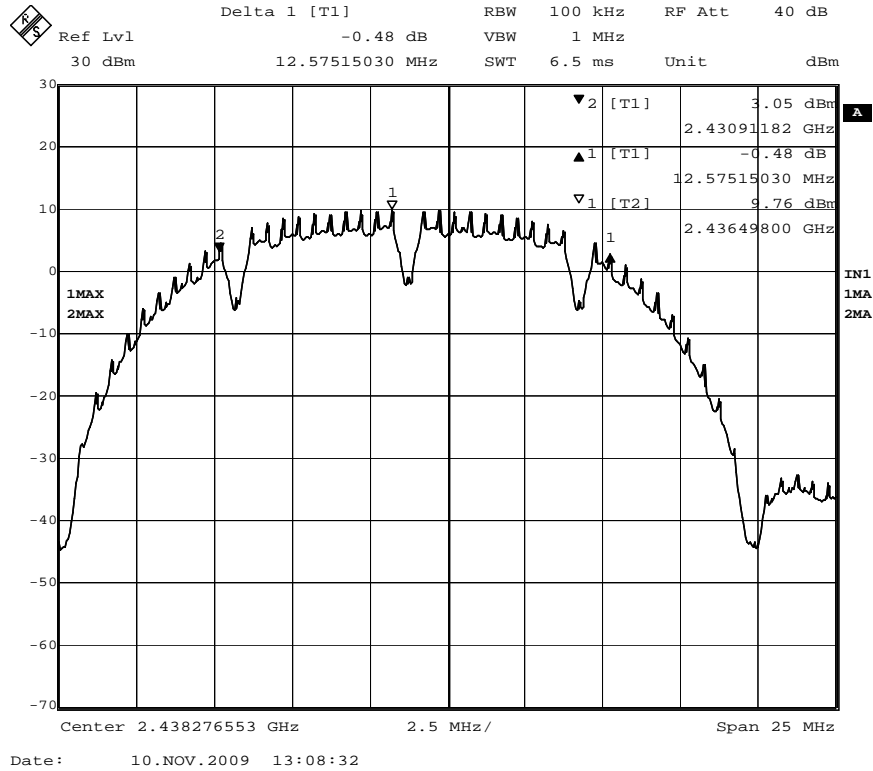


Figure 14 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11g, Channel 6, 12.37MHz

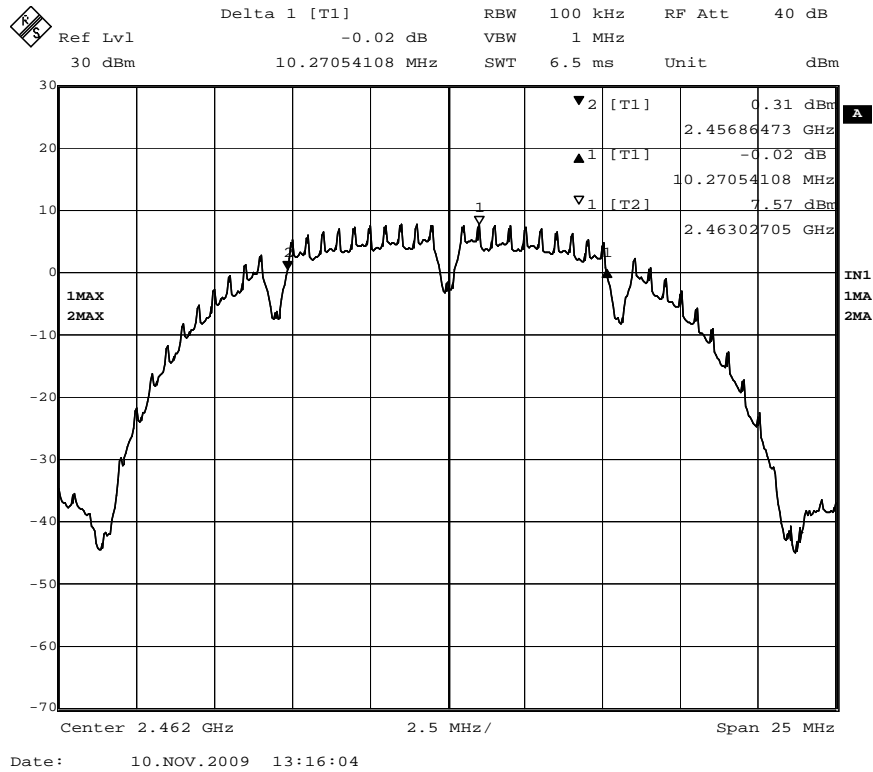


Figure 15 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11g, Channel 11, 10.27MHz

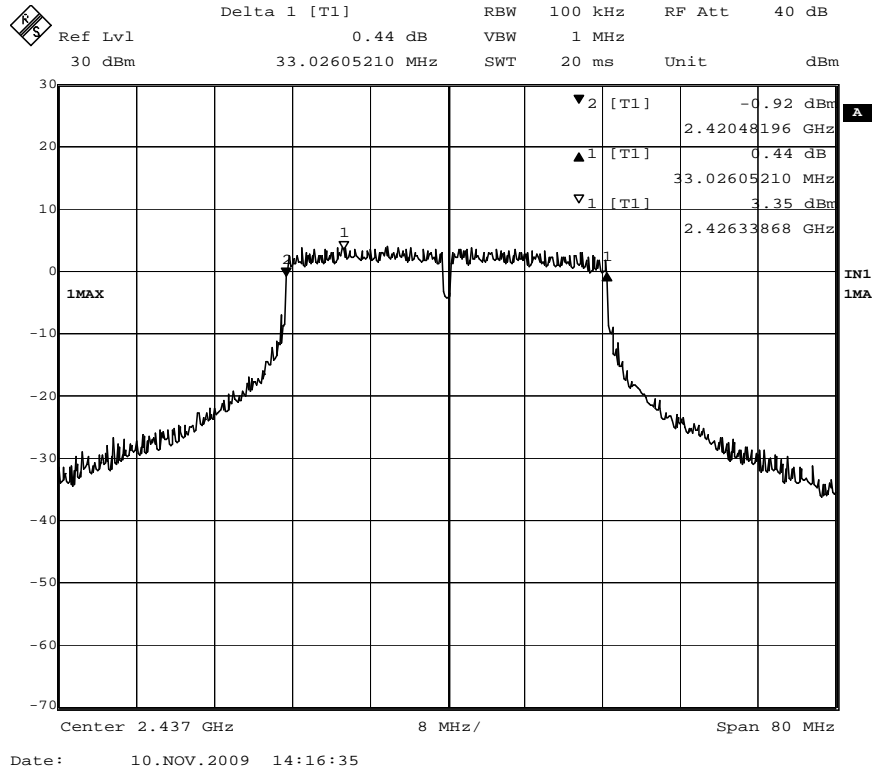


Figure 16 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11g super, Channel 6, 33.03MHz

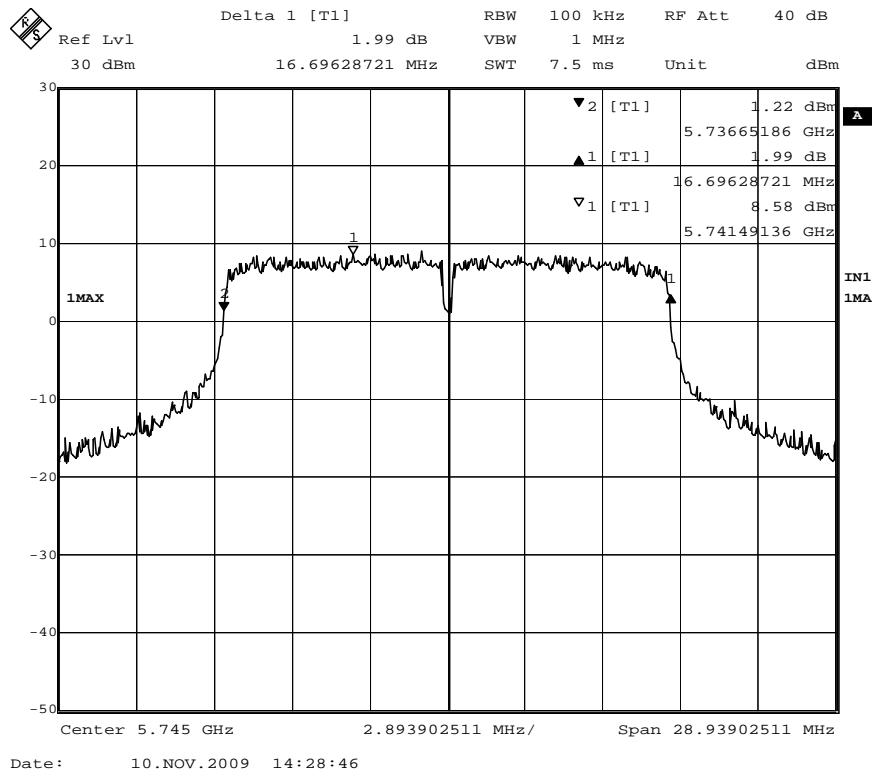


Figure 17 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11a, Channel 149, 16.70MHz

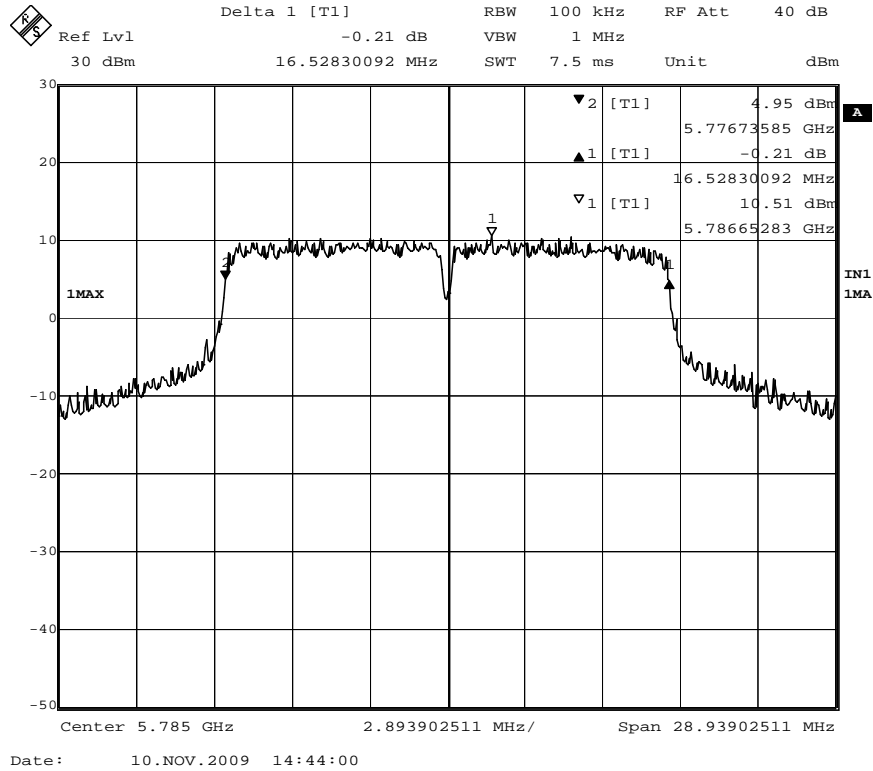


Figure 18 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11a, Channel 157, 16.33MHz

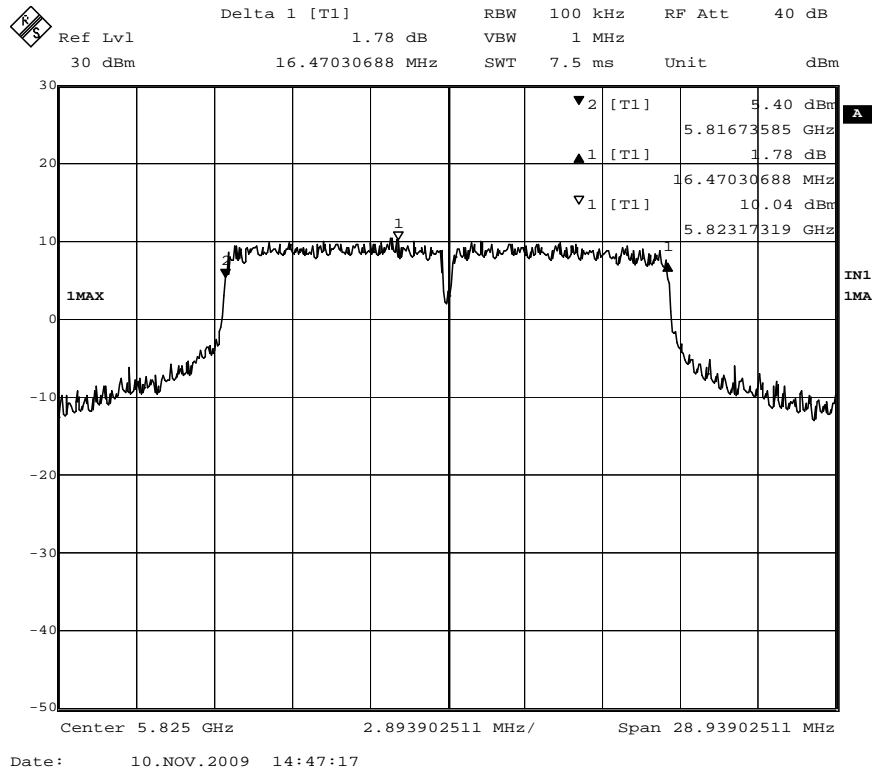
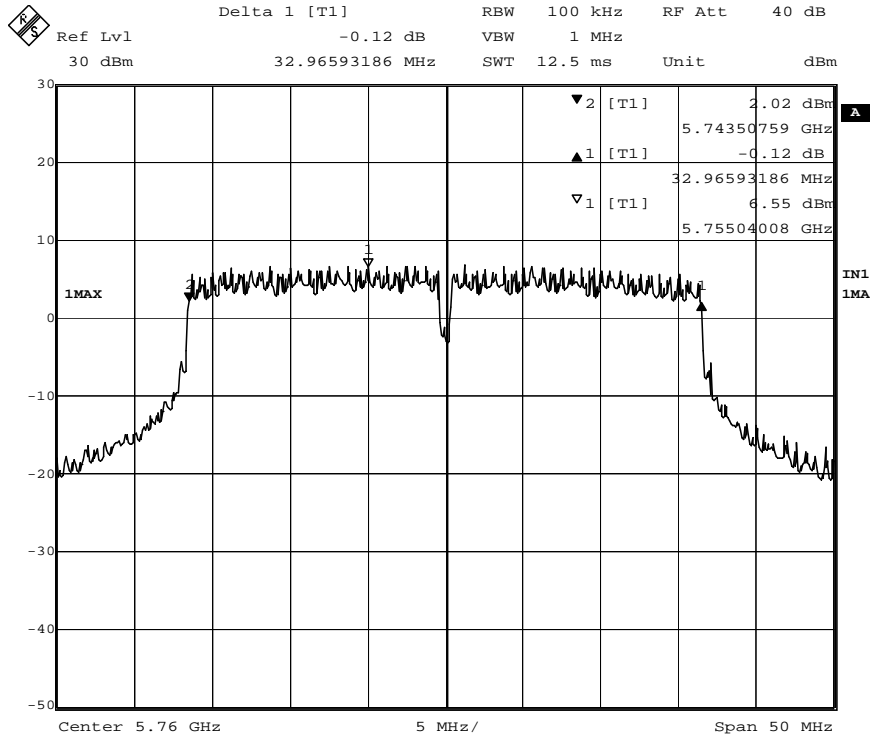
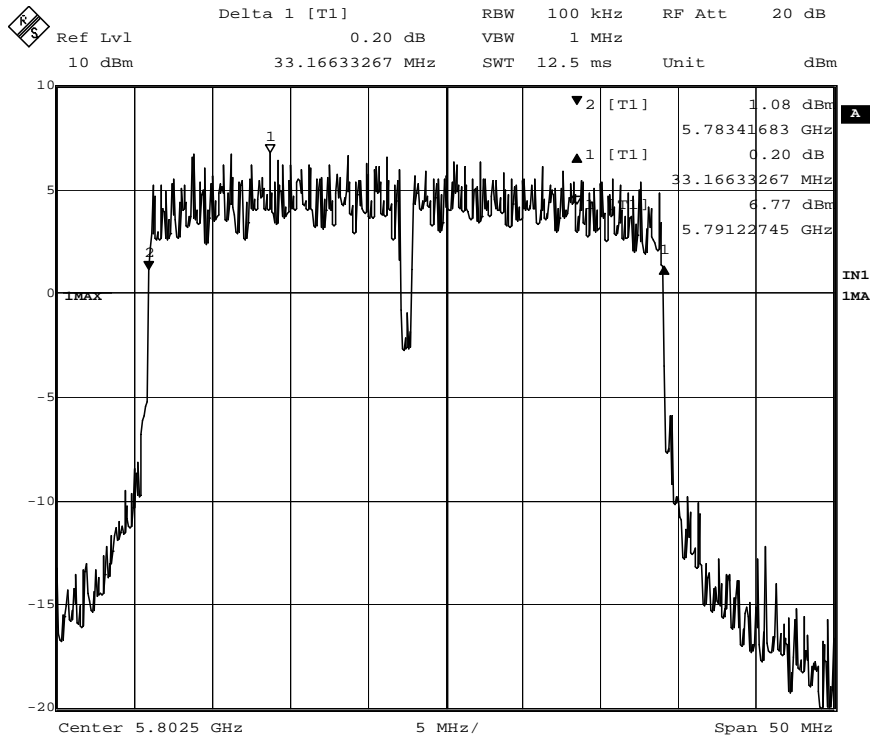


Figure 19 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11a, Channel 165, 16.47



Date: 10.NOV.2009 15:26:53

Figure 20 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11a turbo, Channel 152, 32.96MHz



Date: 25.NOV.2009 11:28:03

Figure 21 - 6dB Bandwidth, 802.11a turbo, Channel 160, 33.17MHz

4.4 Maximum peak output power

4.4.1 Limits of power measurements

The maximum peak output power allowed is 30dBm (1000mW).

4.4.2 Test procedures

1. The EUT was connected to the power sensor directly with a low-loss shielded coaxial cable.

4.4.3 Deviations from test standard

No deviation.

4.4.4 Test setup

The RF output of the EUT was connected to a diode power sensor and power meter through a 30dB attenuator. All measurements shown are corrected for this attenuation.

4.4.5 EUT operating conditions

The EUT was powered by 5VDC from an AC-DC power converter, which was powered by 120VAC/60Hz from the AC mains. The EUT was tested while connected to a Dell D60 Latitude laptop PC via USB.

4.4.6 Test results

EUT	DCMA-82 PCI Transmitter Module	MODE	Continuous transmit
INPUT POWER	5VDC, AC-DC power converter	FREQUENCY RANGE	2.412 - 2.437GHz, 5.745 – 5.800GHz
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	45% ± 5% RH 20 ± 3°C	TECHNICIAN	NJohnson

Maximum peak output power

CHANNEL	Operating Mode	CHANNEL FREQUENCY (GHz)	PEAK POWER OUTPUT (dBm)	PEAK POWER LIMIT (dBm)	RESULT
1	802.11b	2.412	19.18	24*	PASS
6	802.11b	2.437	20.60	24*	PASS
11	802.11b	2.462	18.52	24*	PASS
1	802.11g	2.412	18.03	24*	PASS
6	802.11g	2.437	20.55	24*	PASS
11	802.11g	2.462	17.03	24*	PASS
6	802.11g super	2.437	19.59	24*	PASS
149	802.11a	5.745	24.53	28** (30***)	PASS
157	802.11a	5.785	24.37	28** (30***)	PASS
165	802.11a	5.825	24.32	28** (30***)	PASS
152	802.11a turbo	5.760	22.76	28** (30***)	PASS
160	802.11a turbo	5.800	23.03	28** (30***)	PASS

*Note: Maximum power using approved antenna with highest gain in the 2.4GHz band. According to FCC Part 15.247, (4)(i), Antennas used for fixed point-to-point operation can have gain over 6dB if the power is reduced by 3dB, for every 1dB of gain over 6dBi. HG2424G (Gain = 24dBi, Maximum power output = (30dBm) – (24 - 6dB)/3 = 24dBm)

**Note: Maximum power using approved antenna with highest gain in the 5.8GHz band. HG5808U (Gain = 8dBi, Maximum power output = (30dBm + 6dB) – 8dB = 28dBm)

***Note: According to CFR 47, Part 15.247(b)(3)(ii), for antennas used for point-to-point operation in the 5.8GHz no reduction in peak power is required. See section 2.6 for a list of antennas to be used only for point-to-point operation.

REMARKS:

802.11g turbo only operates on one frequency

802.11a turbo only operates on two frequencies

4.5 Bandedges

4.5.1 Limits of bandedge measurements

For emissions outside of the allowed band of operation the emission level needs to be 20dB under the maximum fundamental field strength. However, if the emissions fall within one of the restricted bands from 15.205 the field strength levels need to be under that of the limits in 15.209.

4.5.2 Test procedures

The antenna output of the EUT was connected directly to the spectrum analyzer using a low-loss shielded coaxial cable. The span was adjusted as to show the edge of the allowed band and the highest emissions. The delta between the two was recorded.

4.5.3 Deviations from test standard

No deviation.

4.5.4 Test setup

See Section 4.4

4.5.5 EUT operating conditions

The EUT was powered by 5VDC from an AC-DC power converter, which was powered by 120VAC/60Hz from the AC mains. The EUT was tested while connected to a Dell D60 Latitude laptop PC via USB.

4.5.6 Test results

EUT	DCMA-82 PCI Transmitter Module	MODE	Continuous transmit
INPUT POWER	5VDC, AC-DC power converter	FREQUENCY RANGE	2.412GHz – 2.462GHz 5.745GHz – 5.800GHz
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	45% ± 5% RH 20 ± 3°C	TECHNICIAN	NJohnson

Highest Out of Band Emissions

CHANNEL	Delta dB	Delta Min. Limit dB	Result
1, 802.11b (2.412GHz)	46.29	20.00	PASS
11, 802.11b (2.462GHz)	45.05	20.00	PASS
1, 802.11g (2.412GHz)	37.28	20.00	PASS
11, 802.11g(2.462GHz)	43.24	20.00	PASS
6, 802.11g super (2.437GHz)	38.29	20.00	PASS
149, 802.11a (5.745GHz)	40.34	20.00	PASS
160, 802.11a (5.800GHz)	42.31	20.00	PASS
152, 802.11a turbo (5.760GHz)	29.20	20.00	PASS
160, 802.11a turbo (5.800GHz)	27.89	20.00	PASS

NOTE:

EUT was tested as described in section 4.2. All measurements above were taken from section 4.2. The highest out of band measurement was maximized in a 5MHz frequency band, so the frequency may be slightly within the frequency band, but represents a worse-case scenario for all out of band measurements. The plots on the following page show the peak measurements of the fundamental frequency and bandedge.

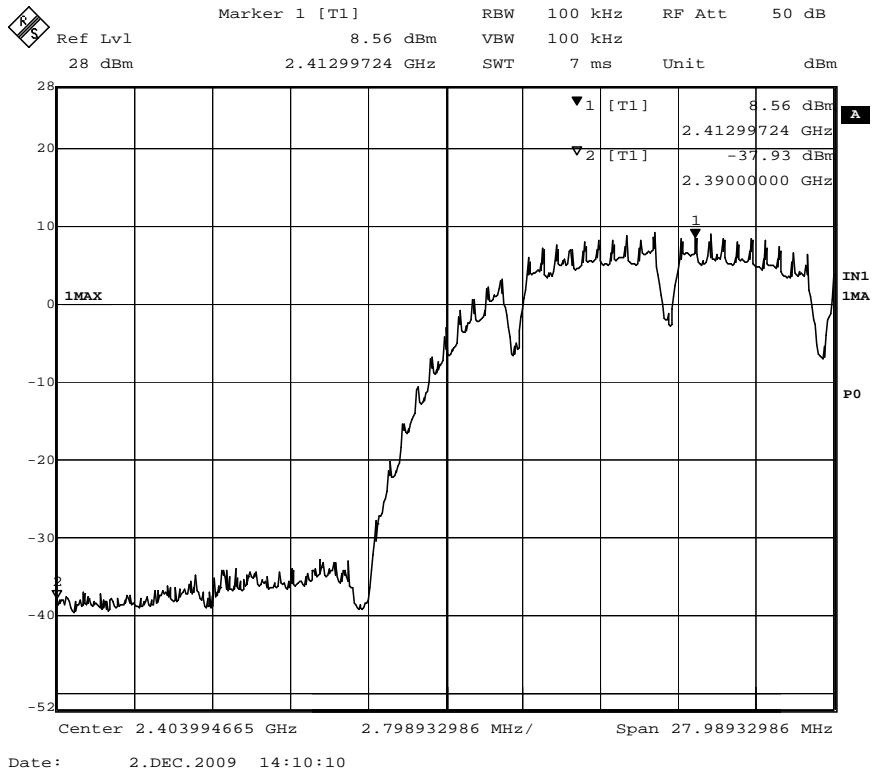


Figure 22 - 802.11b, 2400.0MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 1

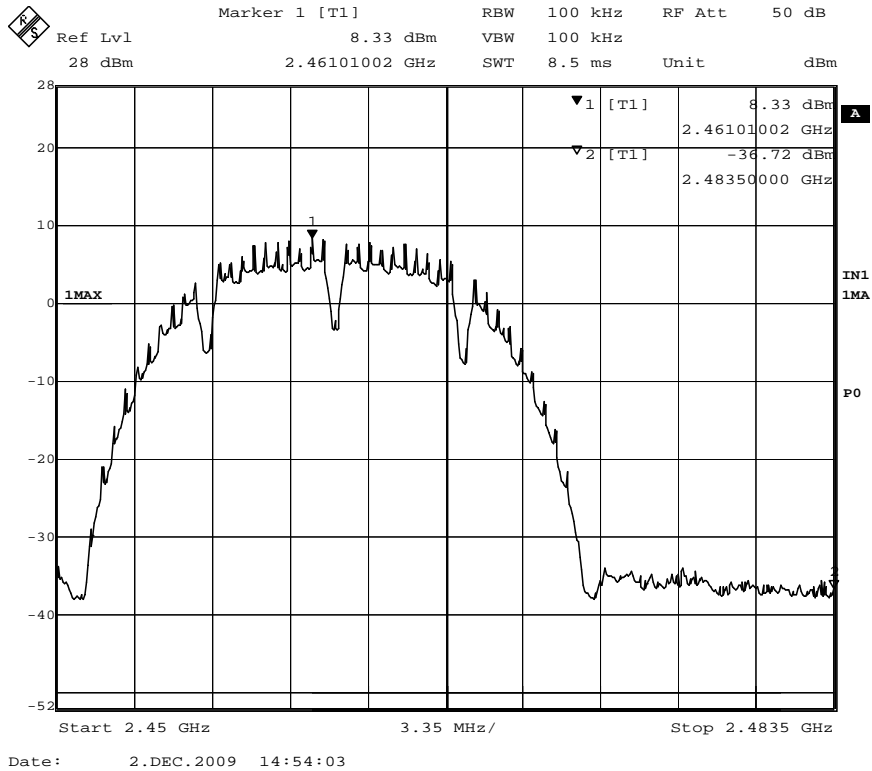


Figure 23 - 802.11b, 2483.5MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 11

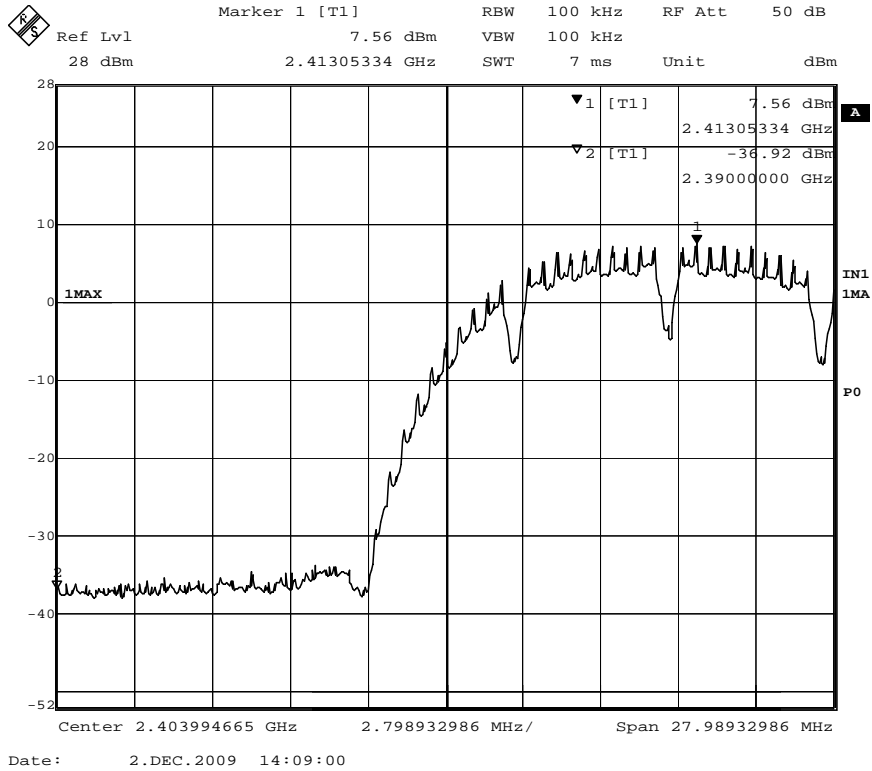


Figure 24 - 802.11g, 2400.0MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 1

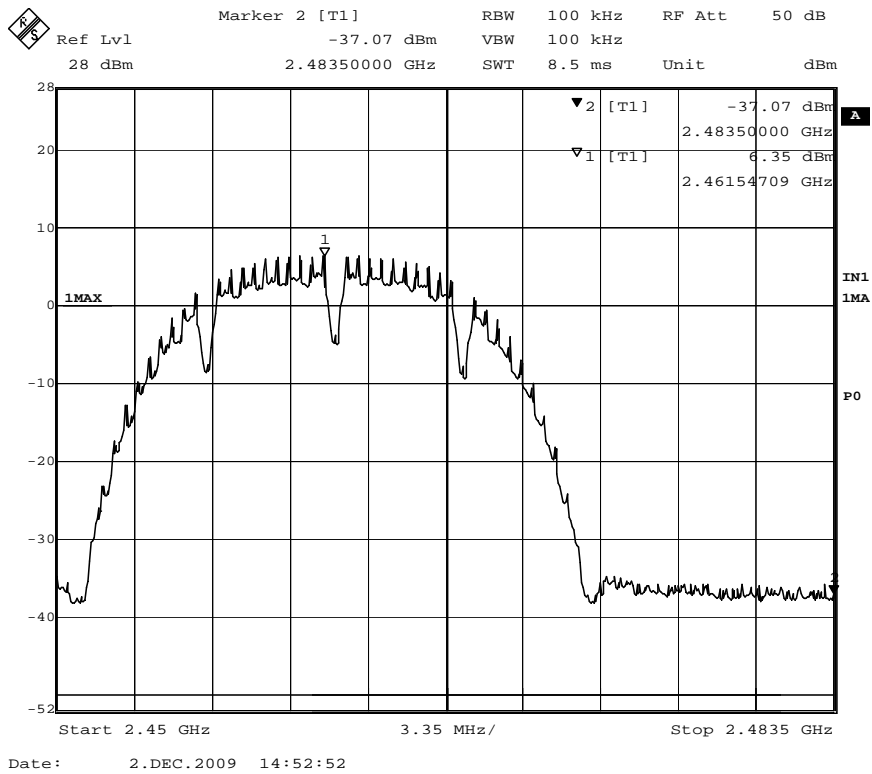


Figure 25 - 802.11g, 2483.5MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 11

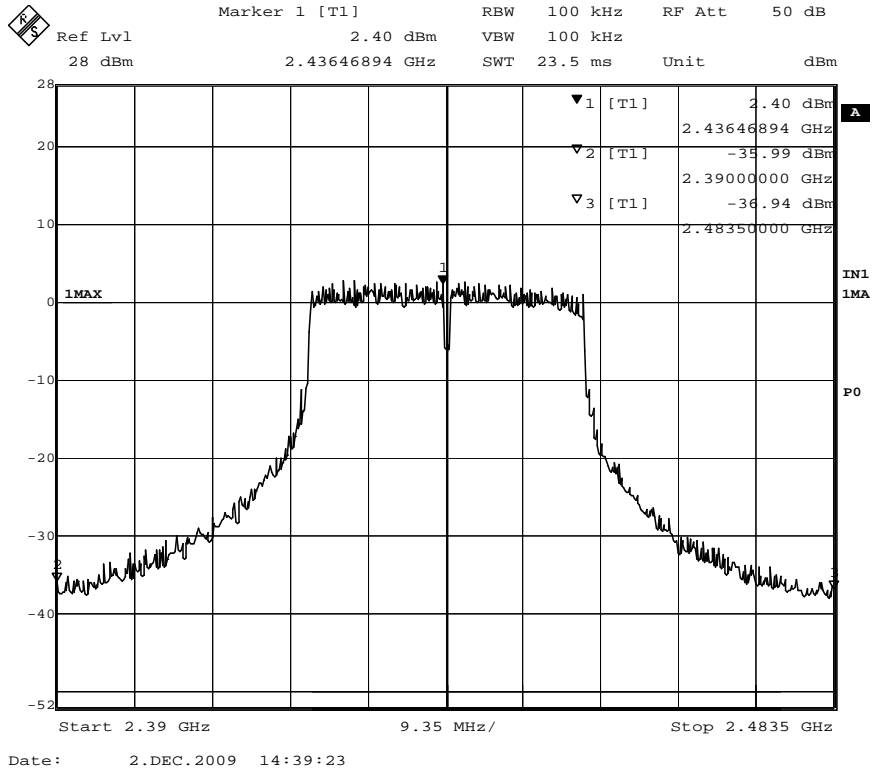


Figure 26 - 802.11g Super, 2390.0MHz and 2483.5MHz Bandedges, Channel 6

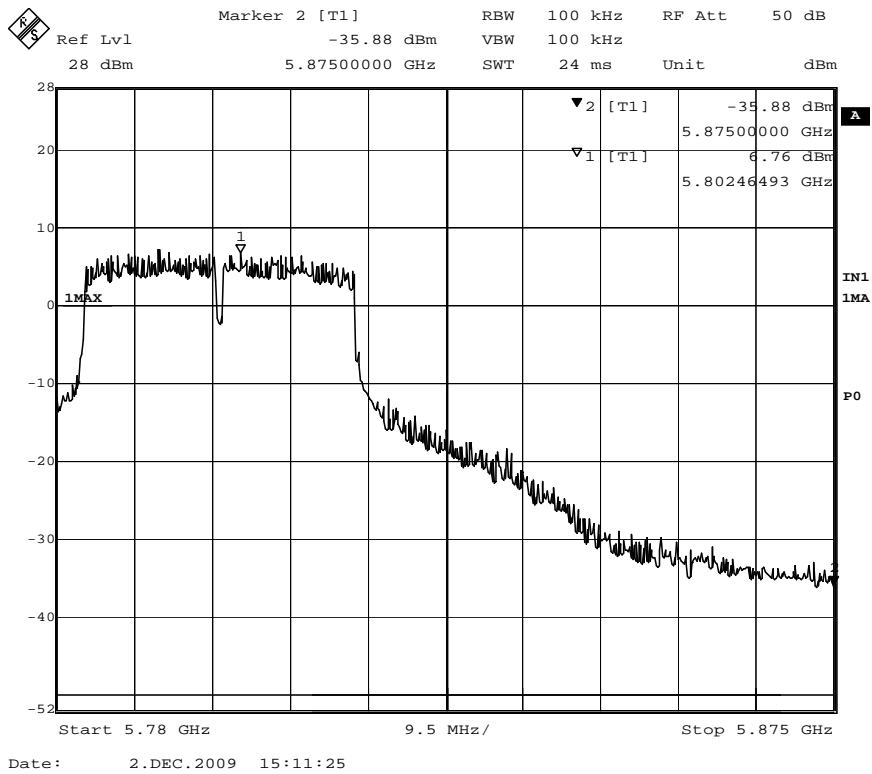


Figure 27 - 802.11a, 5725.0MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 149

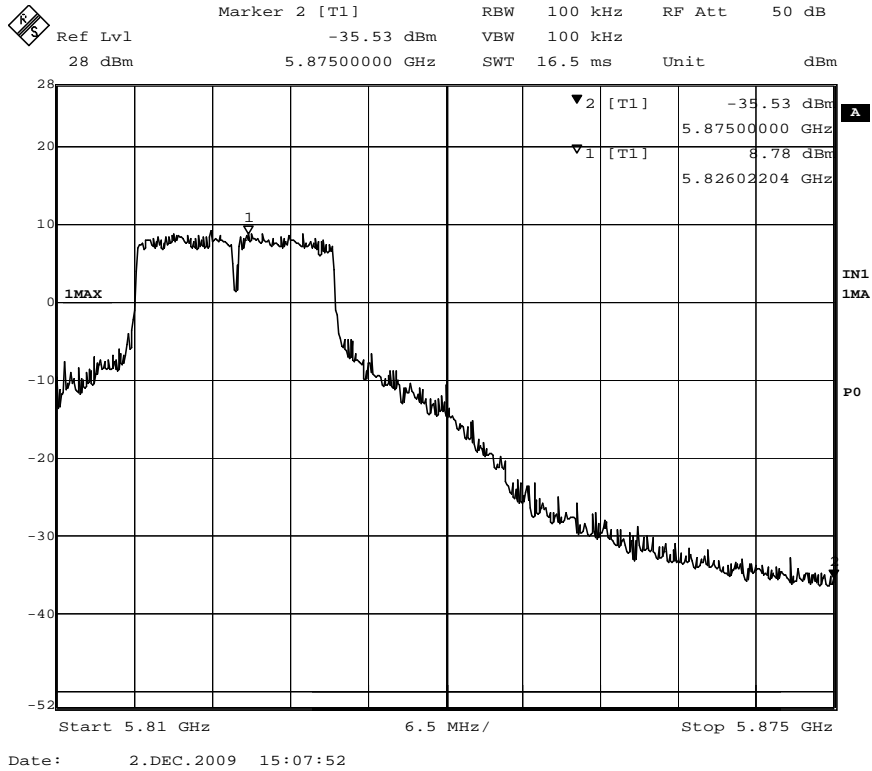


Figure 28 - 802.11a, 5875.0MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 165

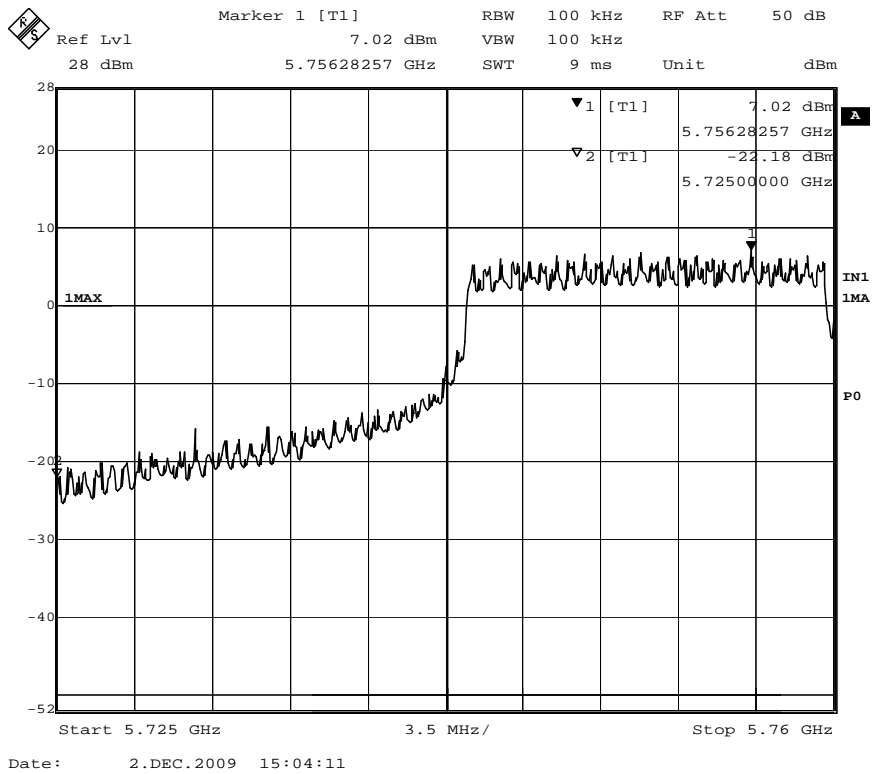


Figure 29 - 802.11a Turbo, 5725.5MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 152

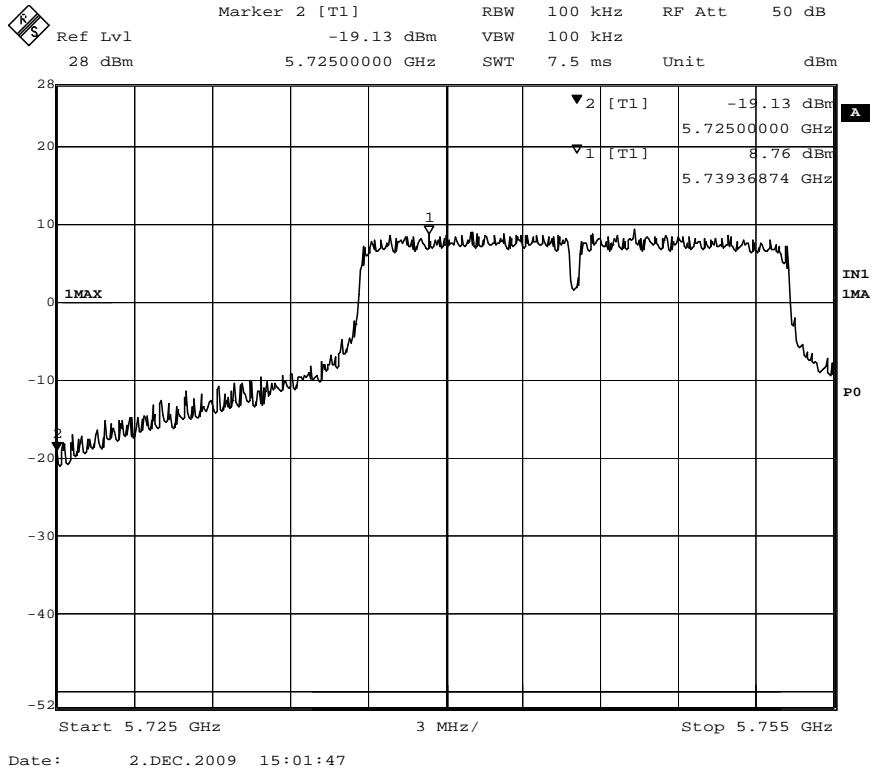


Figure 30 - 802.11b, 2483.5MHz Bandedge Measurement, Channel 160

4.6 Power Spectral Density

4.6.1 Power spectral density measurements

For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

4.6.2 Test procedures

The antenna output of the EUT was connected directly to the spectrum analyzer using a low-loss shielded coaxial cable. The spectrum analyzer was set to 3 kHz RBW and 30 kHz VBW, the sweep time was 500s. The power spectral density was measured and recorded at the frequency with the highest emission. The sweep time is allowed to be longer than span/3KHz for a full response of the mixer in the spectrum analyzer.

4.6.3 Deviations from test standard

No deviation.

4.6.4 Test setup

See section 4.3

4.6.5 EUT operating conditions

The EUT was powered by 120VAC/60Hz from the AC mains supply and set to transmit continuously on the lowest frequency channel, highest frequency channel and one in the middle of its operating range.

EUT	DCMA-82 PCI Transmitter Module	MODE	Continuous transmit
INPUT POWER	5VDC, AC-DC power converter	FREQUENCY RANGE	2.412-5.800GHz
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	45% \pm 5% RH 20 \pm 3°C	TECHNICIAN	NJohnson

Power Spectral Density

CHANNEL	CHANNEL FREQUENCY (MHz)	RF POWER LEVEL IN # KHz BW (dBm)	MAXIMUM POWER LIMIT (dBm)	RESULT
1b	2.412	-3.03	8.00	PASS
6b	2.437	-1.38	8.00	PASS
11b	2.462	-4.07	8.00	PASS
1g	2.412	-0.02	8.00	PASS
6g	2.437	-3.22	8.00	PASS
11g	2.762	-5.10	8.00	PASS
6g super	5.737	-8.32	8.00	PASS
149a	5.745	-1.34	8.00	PASS
157a	5.785	-1.35	8.00	PASS
165a	5.825	0.88	8.00	PASS
152a turbo	5.760	-3.86	8.00	PASS
160a turbo	5.800	-3.62	8.00	PASS

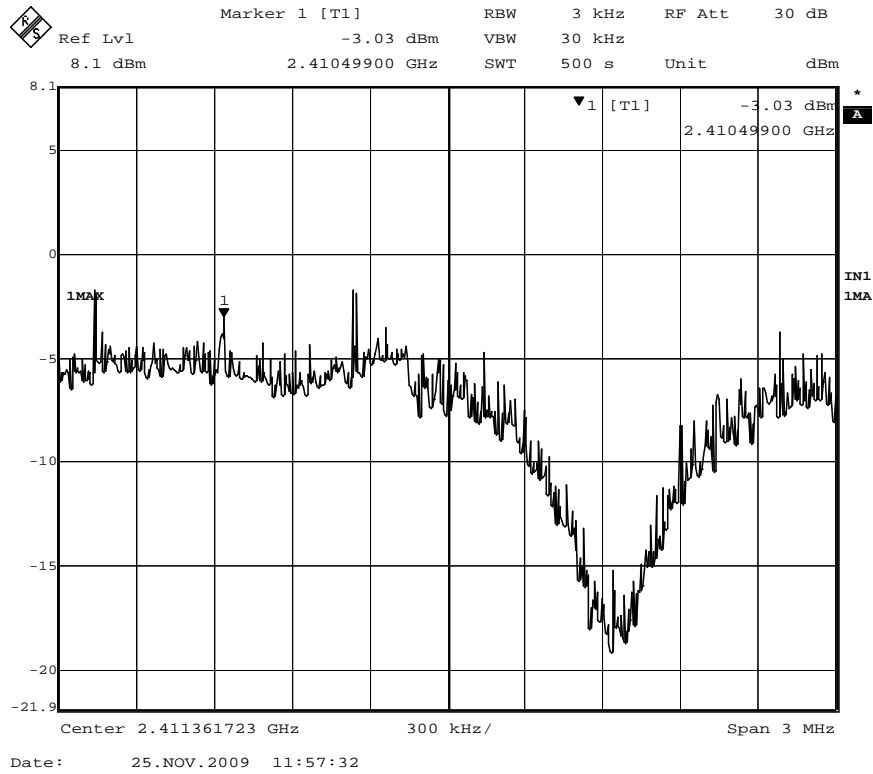


Figure 31 - 802.11b, Channel 1, PSD, -3.03dBm

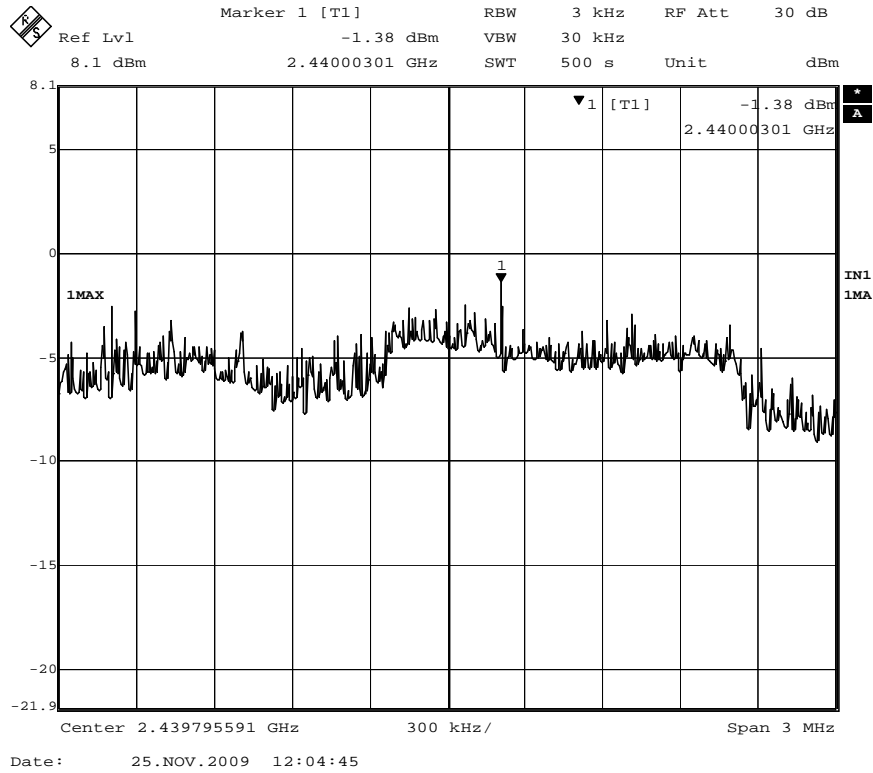


Figure 32 - 802.11b, Channel 6, PSD, -1.38dBm

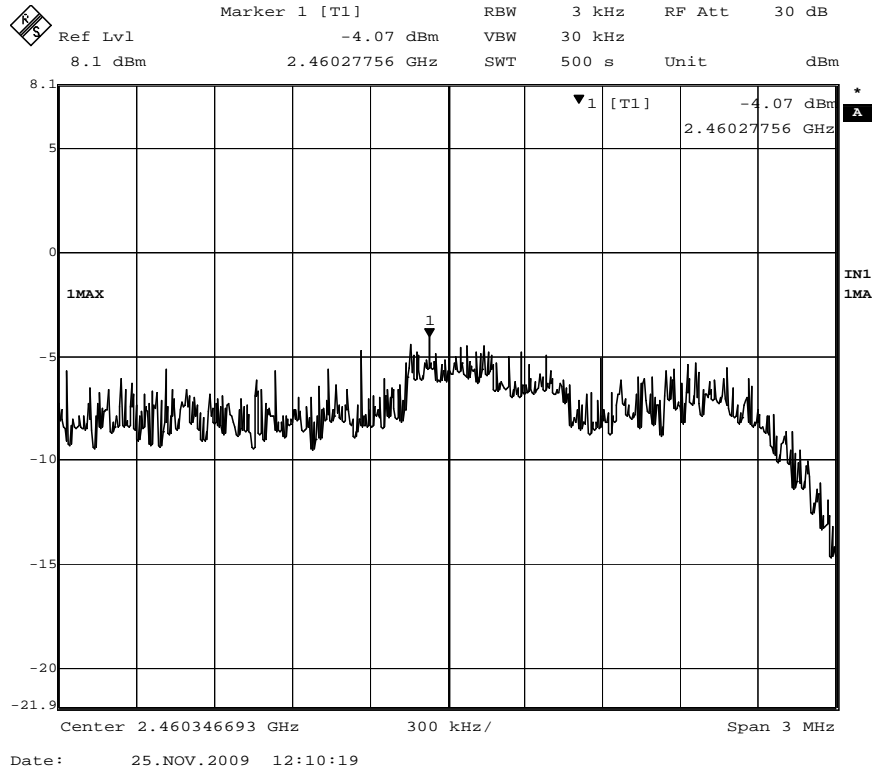


Figure 33 - 802.11b, Channel 11, PSD, -4.07dBm

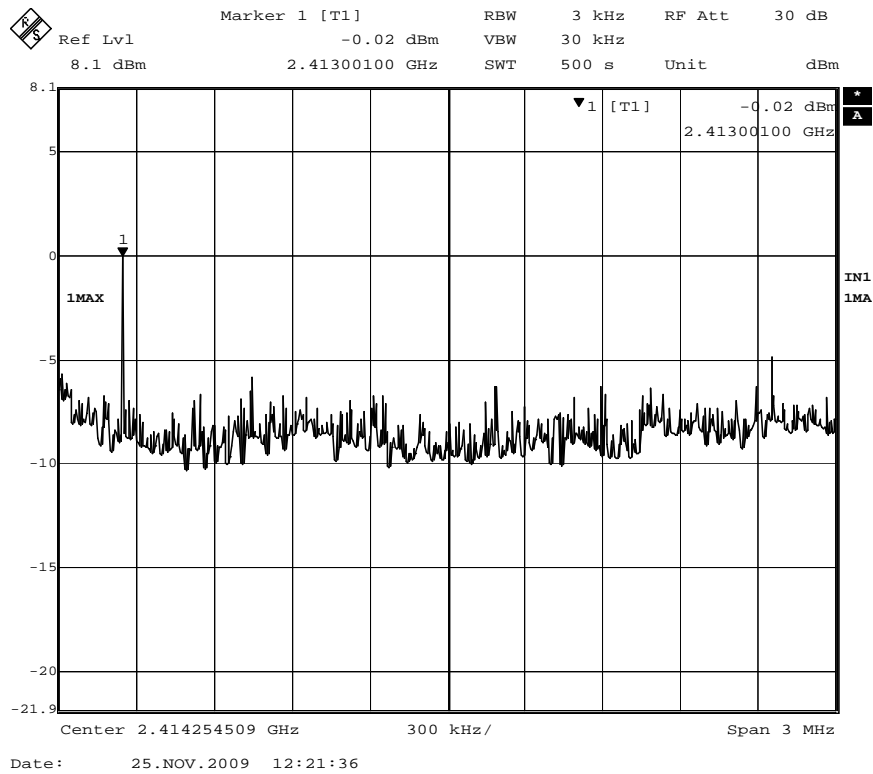


Figure 34 - 802.11g, Channel 1, PSD, -0.02dBm

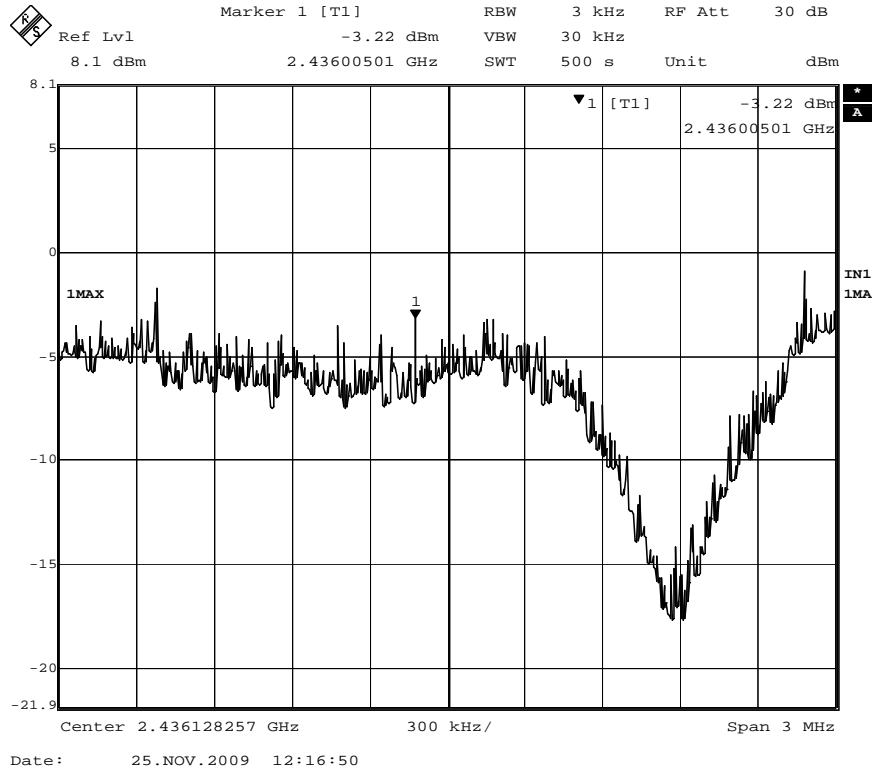


Figure 35 - 802.11g, Channel 6, PSD, -3.22dBm

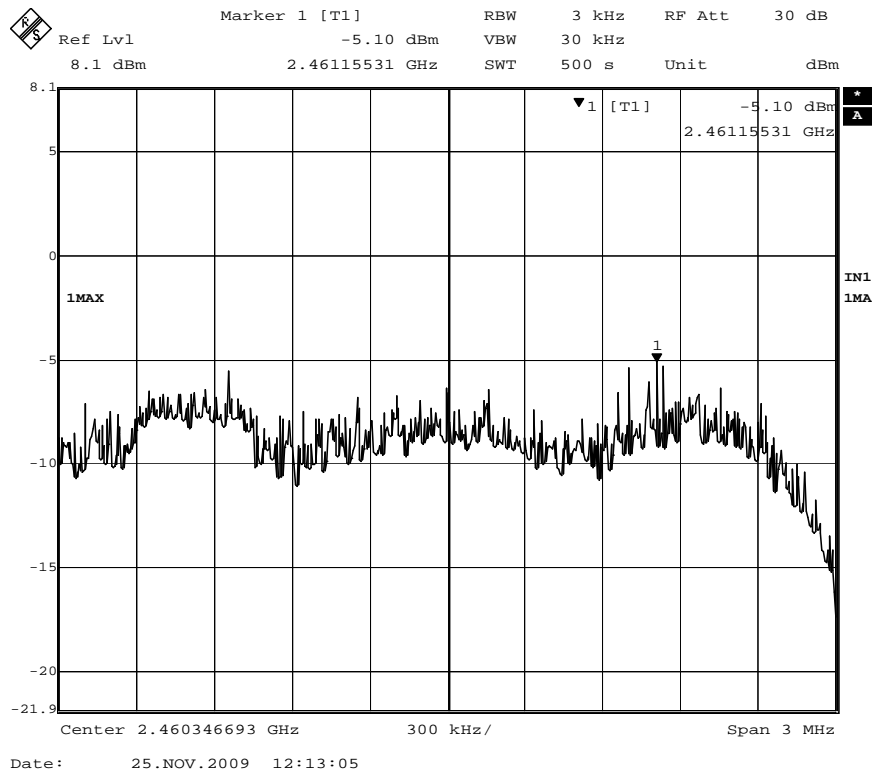


Figure 36 - 802.11g, Channel 11, PSD, -5.10dBm

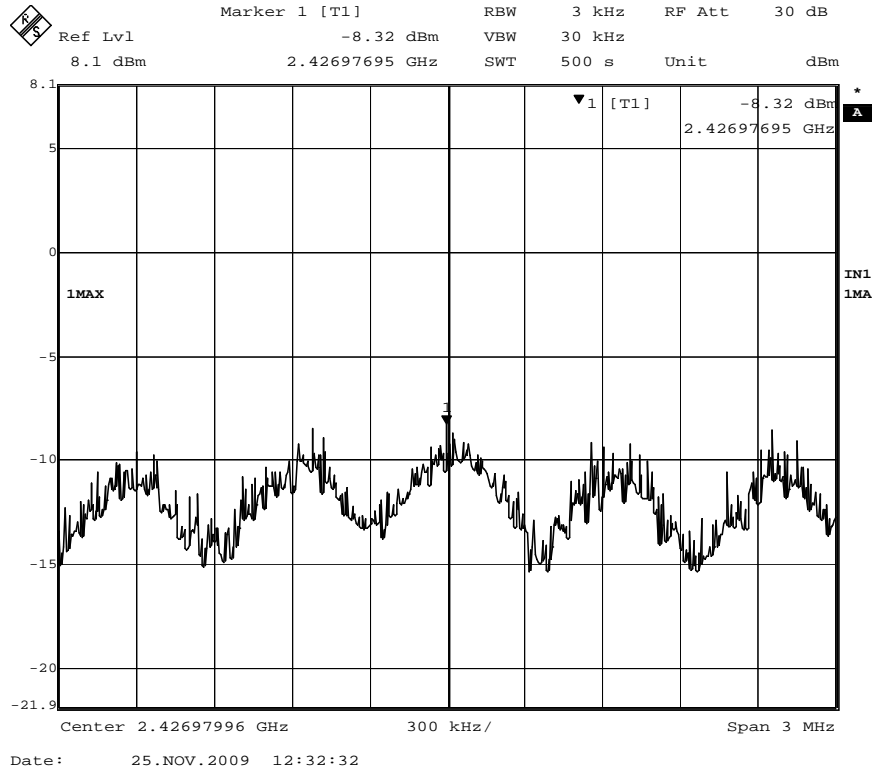


Figure 37 - 802.11g Super, Channel 6, PSD, -8.32dBm

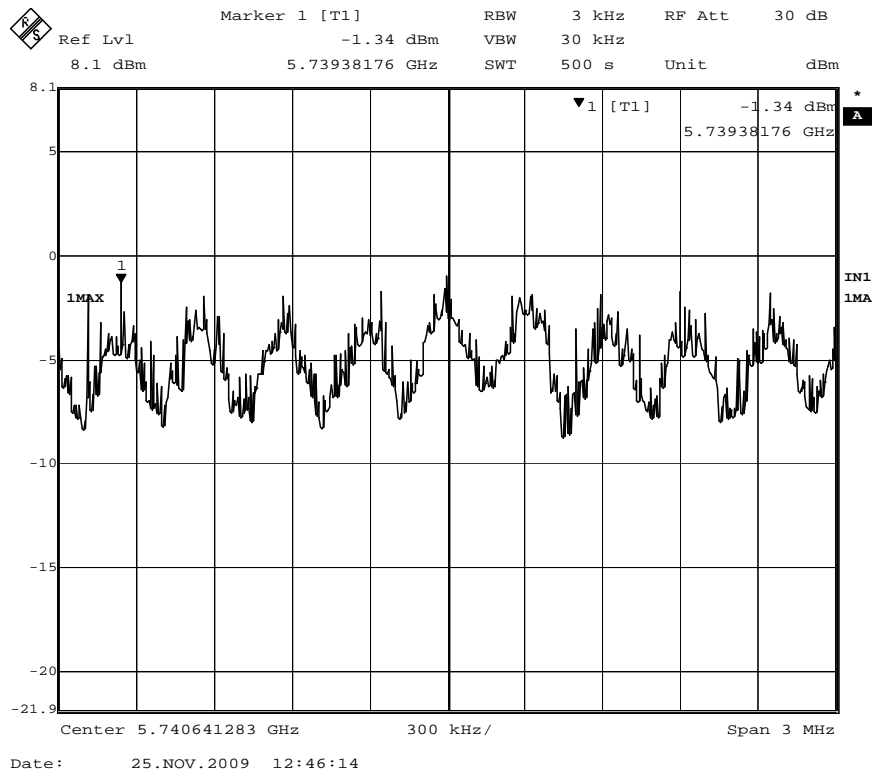


Figure 38 - 802.11a, Channel 149, PSD, -1.34dBm

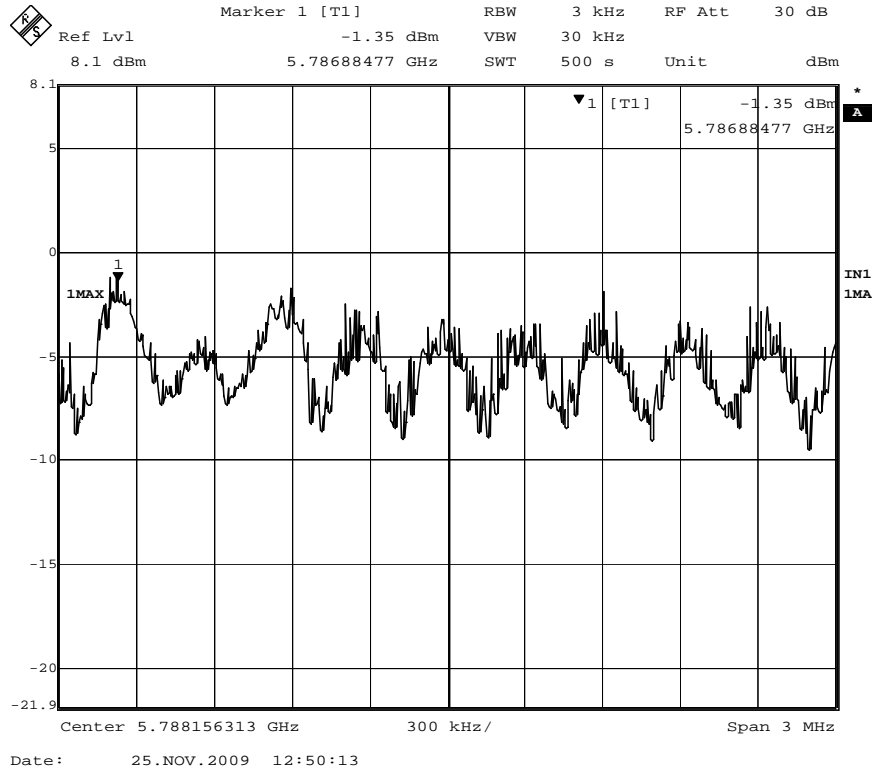


Figure 39 - 802.11a, Ch 157, PSD, -1.35dBm

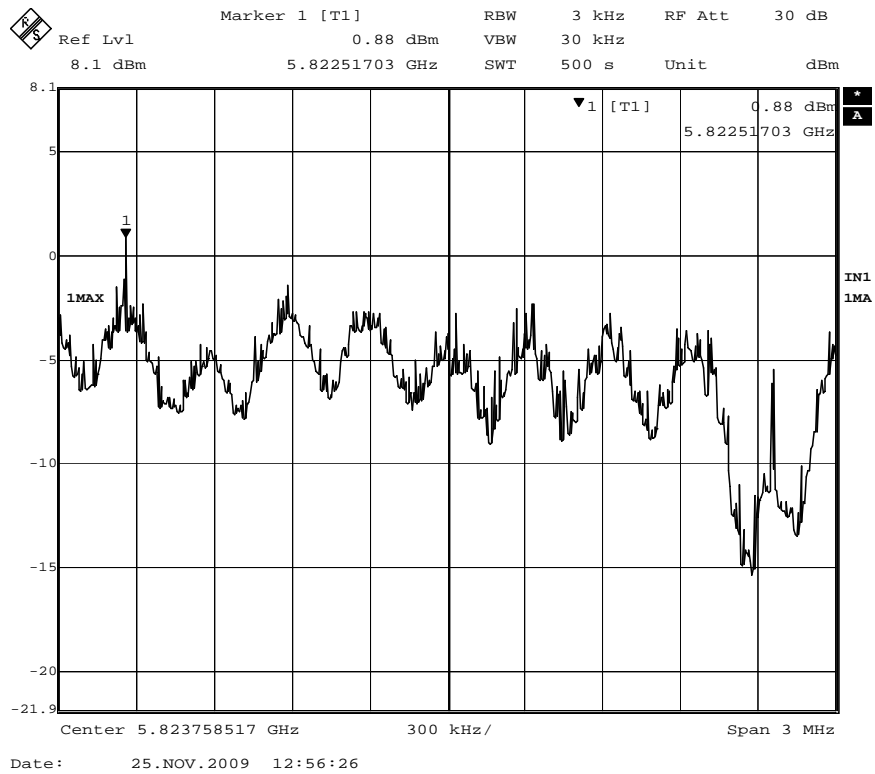


Figure 40 - 802.11a, Channel 165, PSD, 0.88dBm

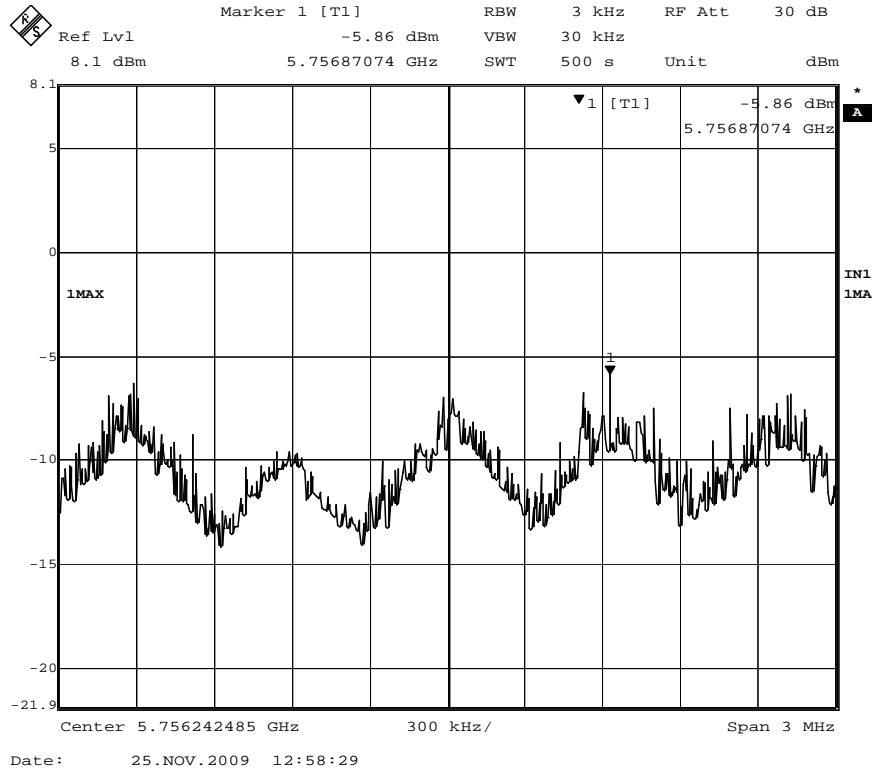


Figure 41 - 802.11a Turbo, Channel 152, PSD, -3.86dBm

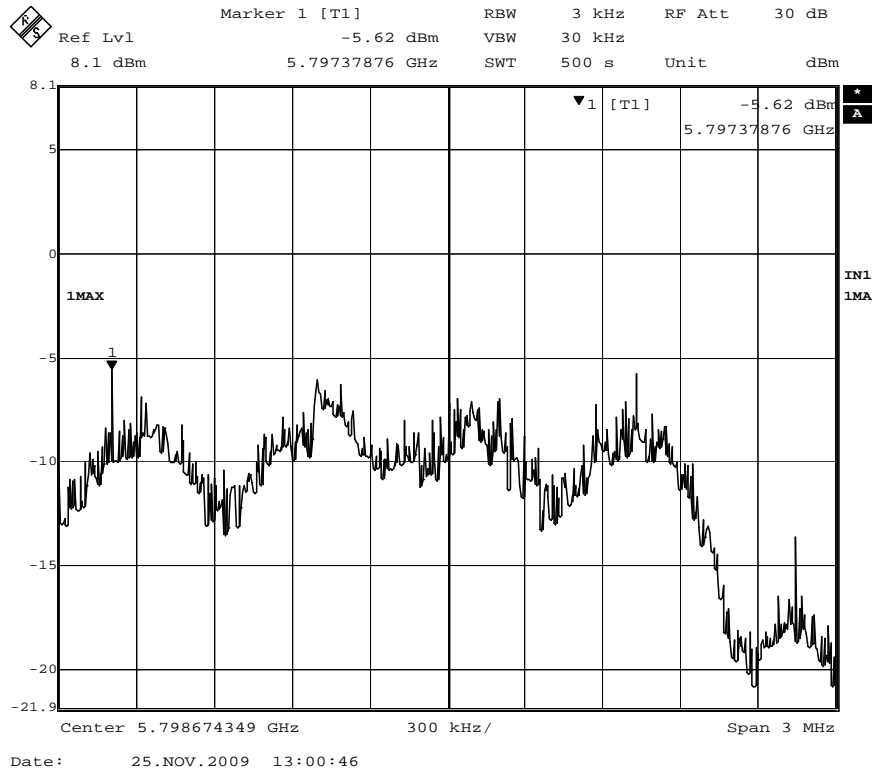


Figure 42 - 802.11a Turbo, Channel 160, PSD, -3.62dBm

4.7 Conducted AC Mains Emissions

4.7.1 Limits for conducted emissions measurements

FREQUENCY OF EMISSION (MHz)	CONDUCTED LIMIT (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15-0.5	66 to 56	56 to 46
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50

- NOTE:**
1. The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequencies.
 2. The limit decreases in line with the logarithm of the frequency in the range of 0.15 to 0.50 MHz.
 3. All emanations from a class A/B digital device or system, including any network of conductors and apparatus connected thereto, shall not exceed the level of field strengths specified above.

4.7.2 Test Procedures

- a. The EUT was placed 0.8m above a ground reference plane and 0.4 meters from the conducting wall of a shielded room with EUT being connected to the power mains through a line impedance stabilization network (LISN). The LISN provides 50 ohm/ 50uH of coupling impedance for the measuring instrument.
- b. Both lines of the power mains connected to the EUT were checked form maximum conducted interference as well as the ground. The EUT was powered by a 5VDC power supply.
- c. The frequency range from 150 kHz to 30 MHz was searched.

4.7.3 Deviation from the test standard

No deviation

4.7.4 Test setup

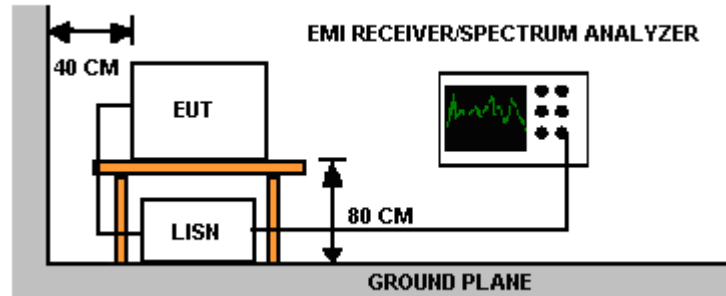


Figure 43 - Conducted Emissions Test Setup

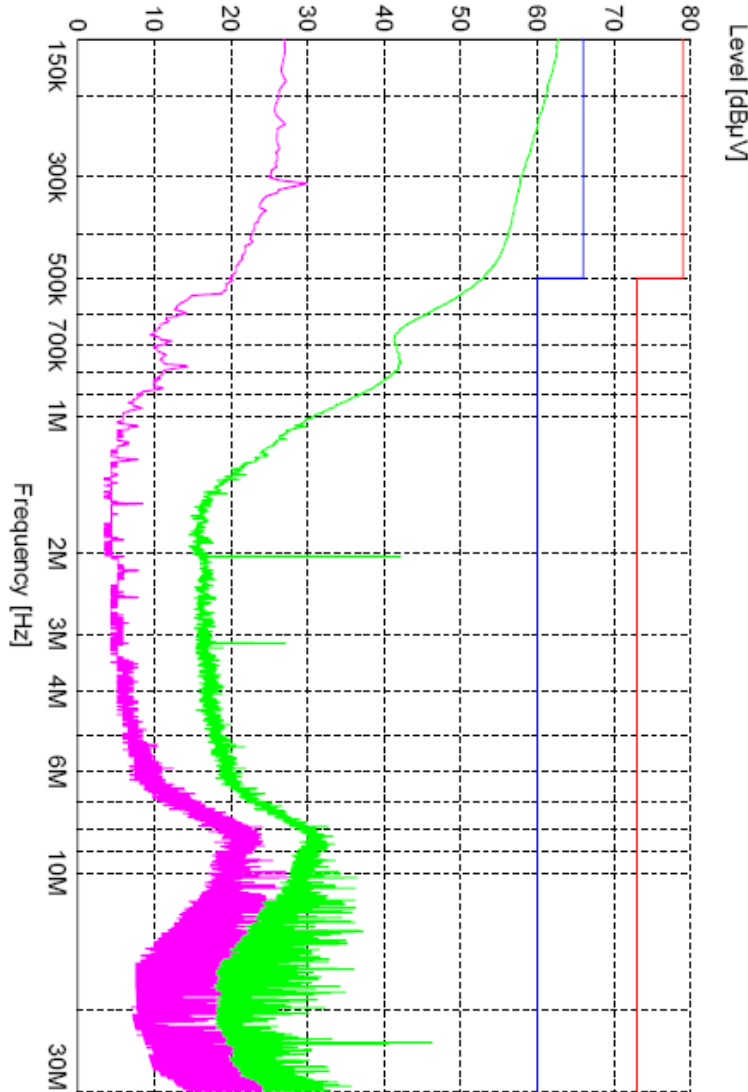
For actual test configuration, see photographs in Appendix A

4.7.5 EUT operating conditions

The conducted emissions were tested from a 5VDC power supply from Power-One, M/N HA5-1.5/OVP-A while providing power to the EUT. The EUT was set to channel 152, 802.11a turbo because it produced the highest power output.

4.3.6 Test Results

EUT	DCMA-82 PCI Transmitter Module	MODE	Continuous transmit, Channel 1, 802.11b
INPUT POWER	5VDC, AC-DC power converter	FREQUENCY RANGE	150kHz – 30MHz
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	45% ± 5% RH 20 ± 3°C	TECHNICIAN	NJohnson



REMARKS:

1. Q.P. and AV. are abbreviations for quasi-peak and average respectively.
2. All emission levels were more than 20dB below the limit.
3. The red line indicates the quasi-peak/peak limits, and the green line the peak measurements.
3. The blue line indicates the average limits, and the violet the peak measurements.

Appendix A: Test Photos



Figure 44 - EUT Test Setup, Horizontal Orientation



Figure 45 - EUT Test Setup, Horizontal Orientation



Figure 46 - EUT Test Setup, Horizontal Orientation

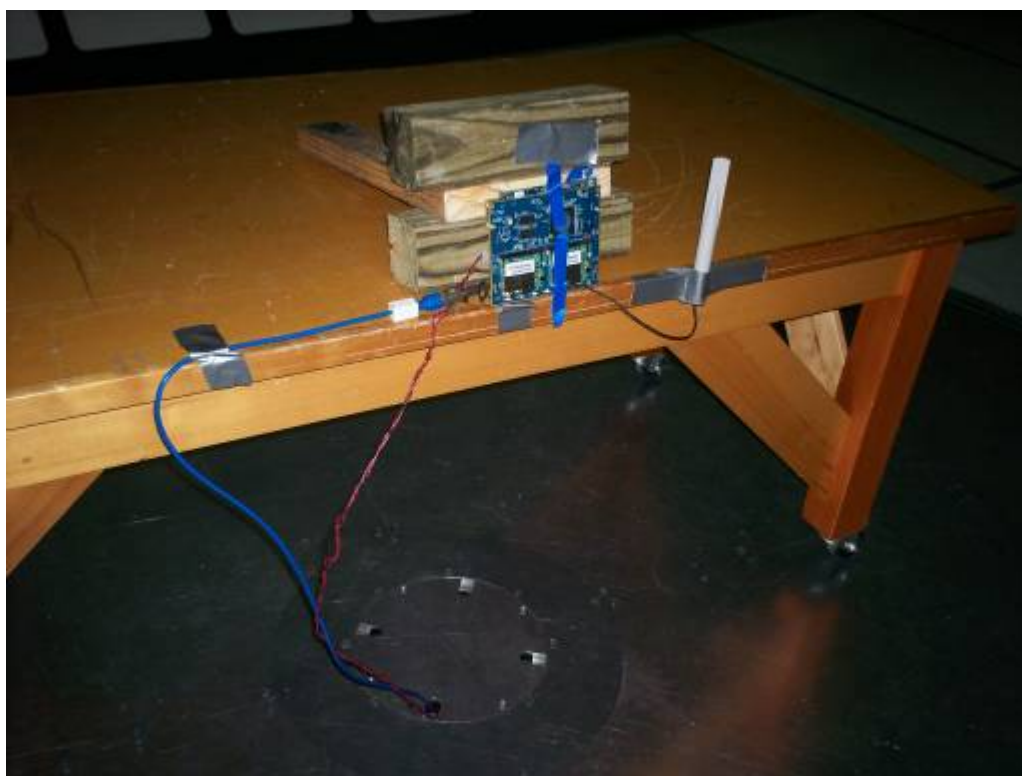


Figure 47 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, SAA04-22008A

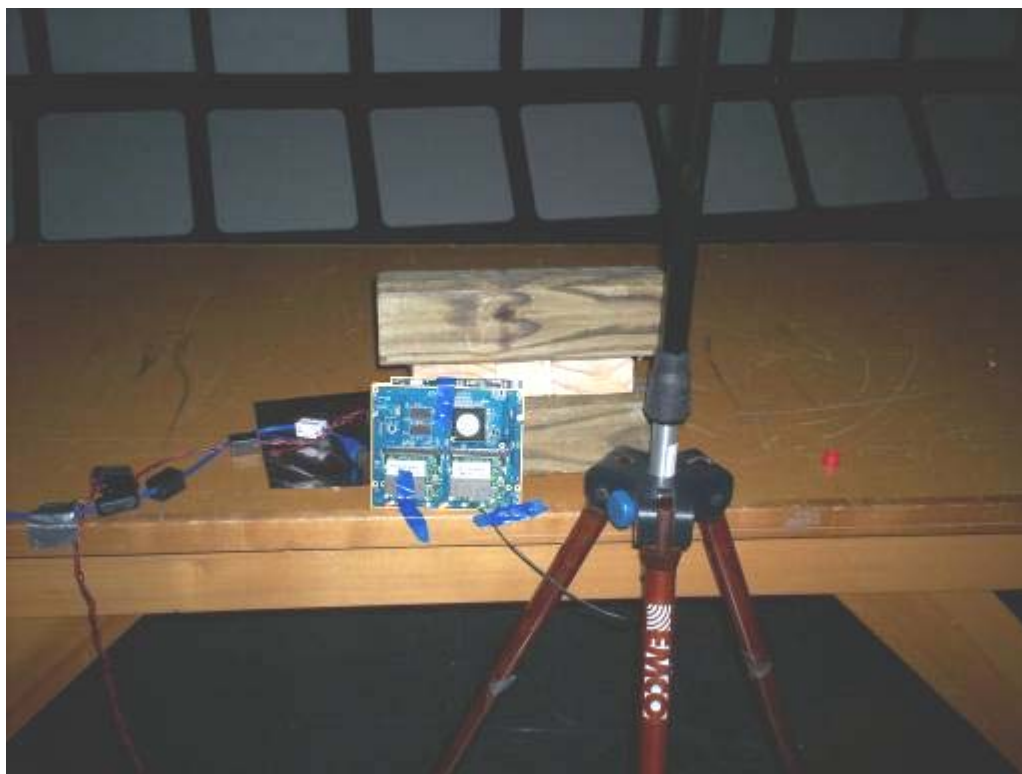


Figure 48 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, OD9-2400

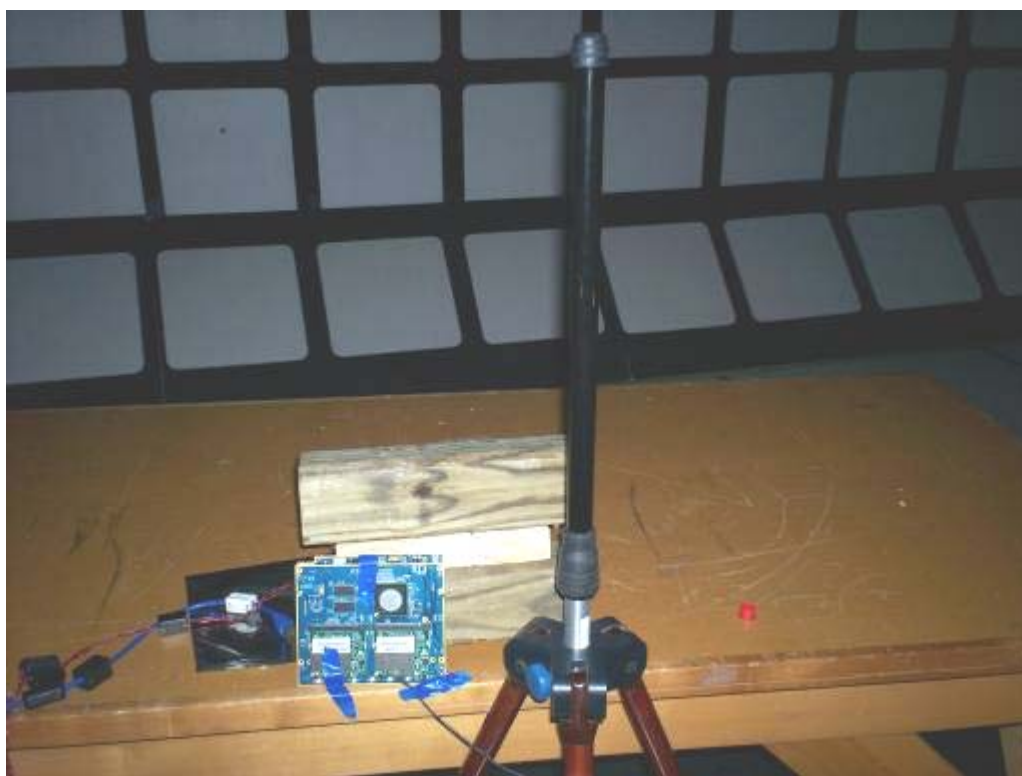


Figure 49 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, OD9-2400

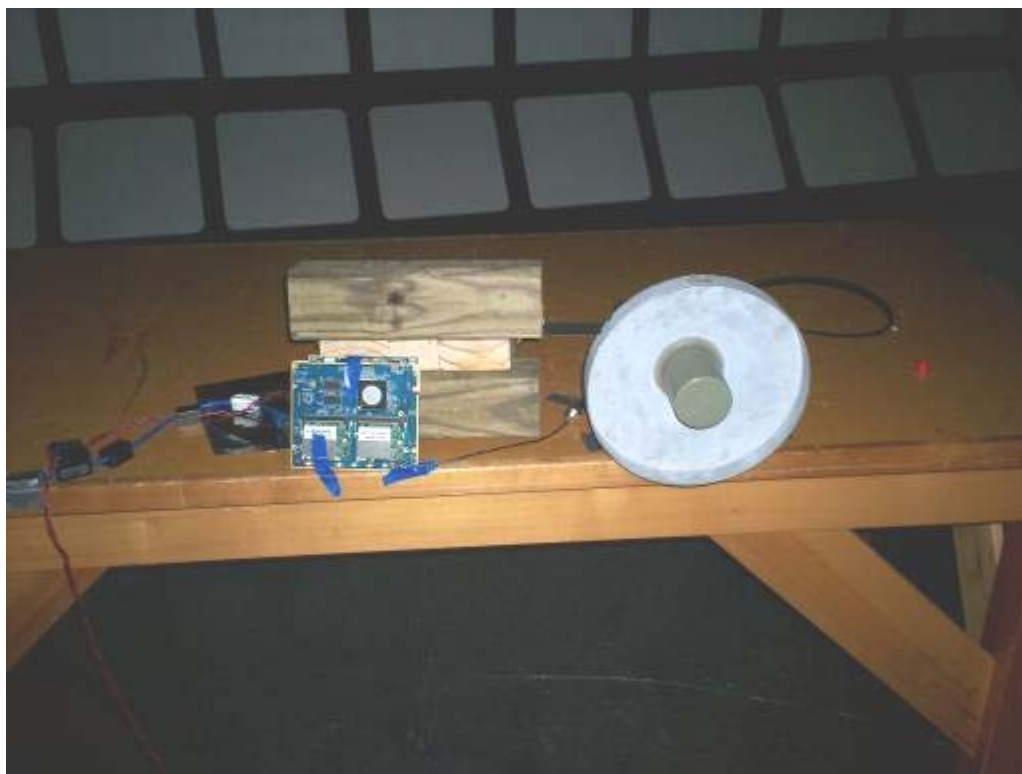


Figure 50 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG2414D

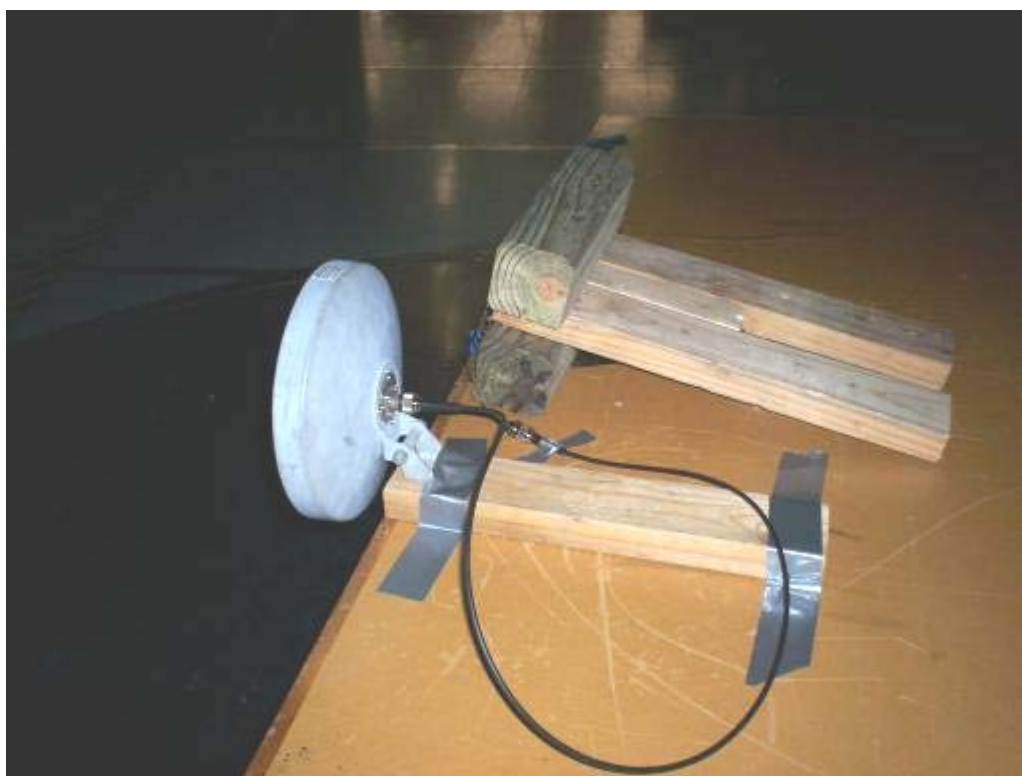


Figure 51 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG2414D



Figure 52 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG2414D



Figure 53 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG2424G



Figure 54 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG2424G



Figure 55 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG5817D



Figure 56 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG5817D



Figure 57 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG5808U



Figure 58 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG5808U

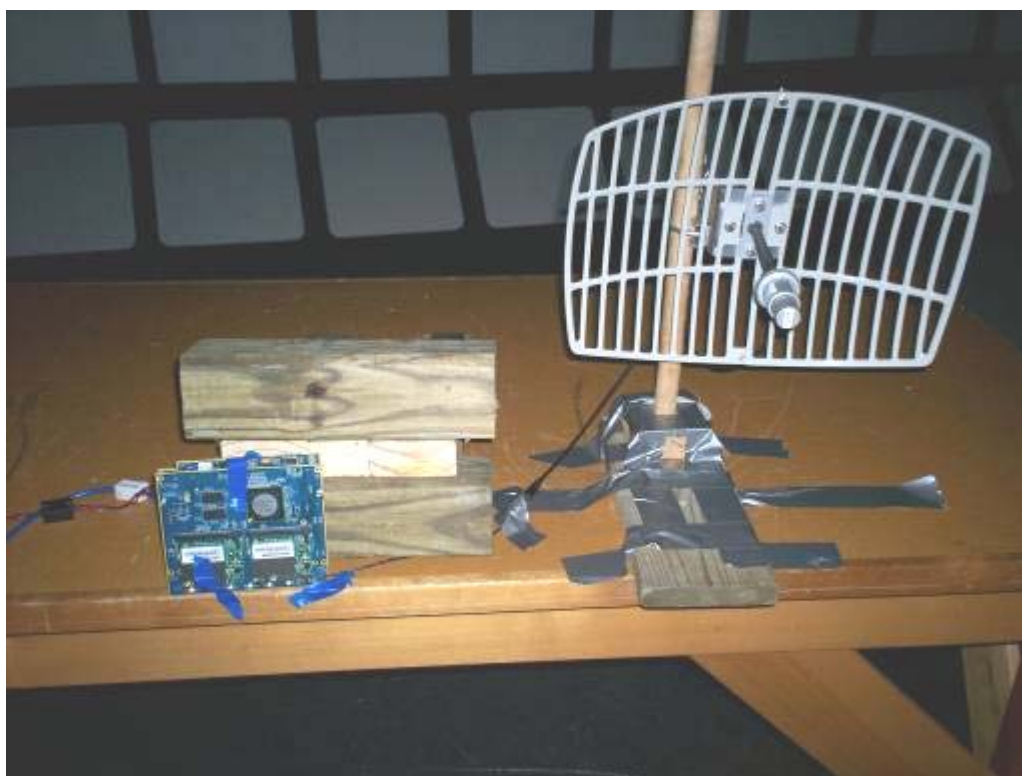


Figure 59 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG5822G

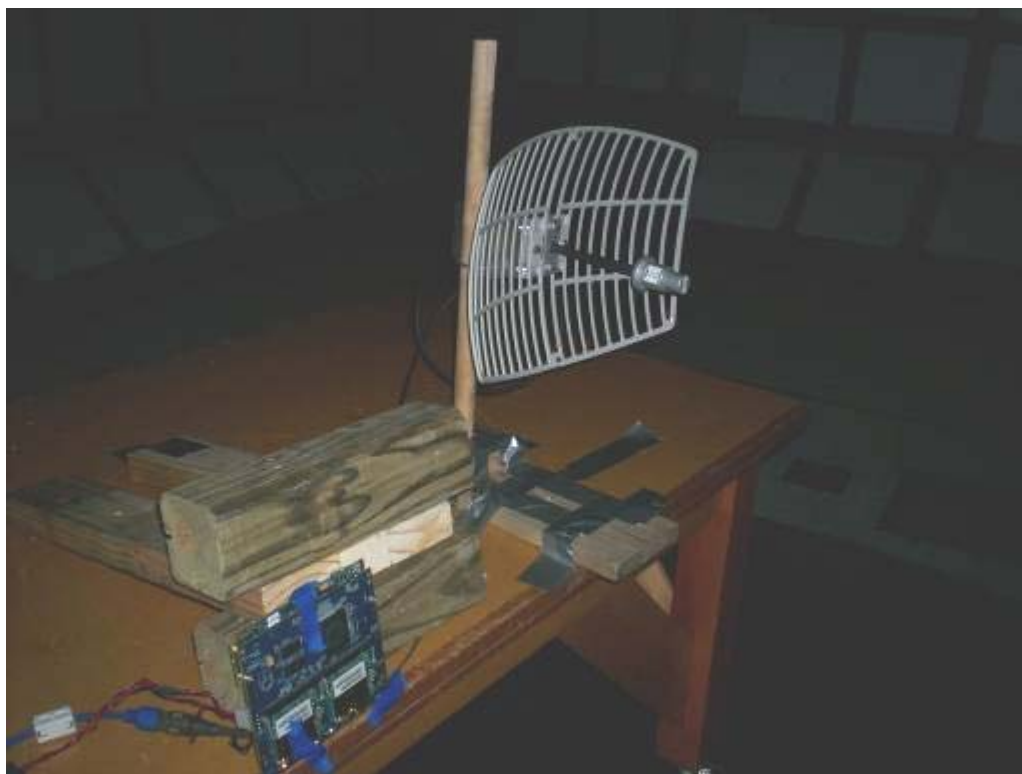


Figure 60 - EUT Test Setup, Vertical Orientation, HG5822G

Appendix B: Sample Calculation

Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

$$FS = RA + AF - (-CF + AG) + AV$$

where FS = Field Strength

RA = Receiver Amplitude

AF = Antenna Factor

CF = Cable Attenuation Factor

AG = Amplifier Gain

AV = Averaging Factor (if applicable)

Assume a receiver reading of 55 dB μ V is obtained. The Antenna Factor of 12 and a Cable Factor of 1.1 is added. The Amplifier Gain of 20 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 48.1 dB μ V/m.

$$FS = 55 + 12 - (-1.1 + 20) + 0 = 48.1 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m}$$

The 48.1 dB μ V/m value can be mathematically converted to its corresponding level in μ V/m.

$$\text{Level in } \mu\text{V/m} = \text{Common Antilogarithm} [(48.1 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V/m})/20] = 254.1 \mu\text{V/m}$$

AV is calculated by the taking the $20 \cdot \log(T_{\text{on}}/100)$ where T_{on} is the maximum transmission time in any 100ms window.

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