

**- Test plots**

Port 1: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

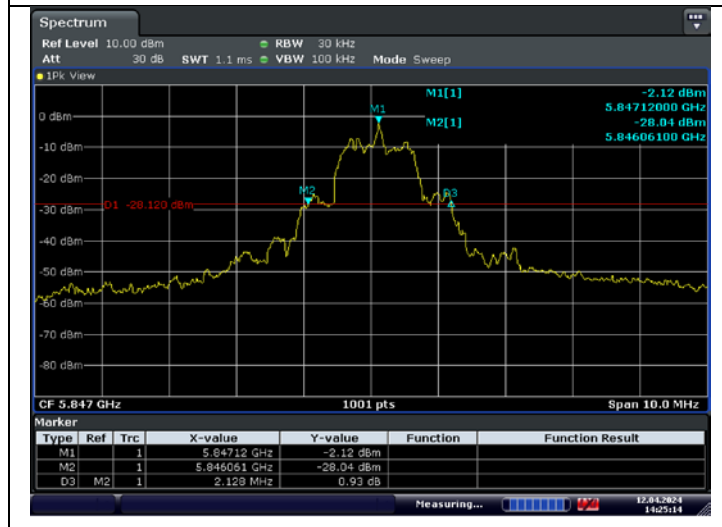
Low Channel  
(5 727 MHz)



Middle Channel  
(5 787 MHz)

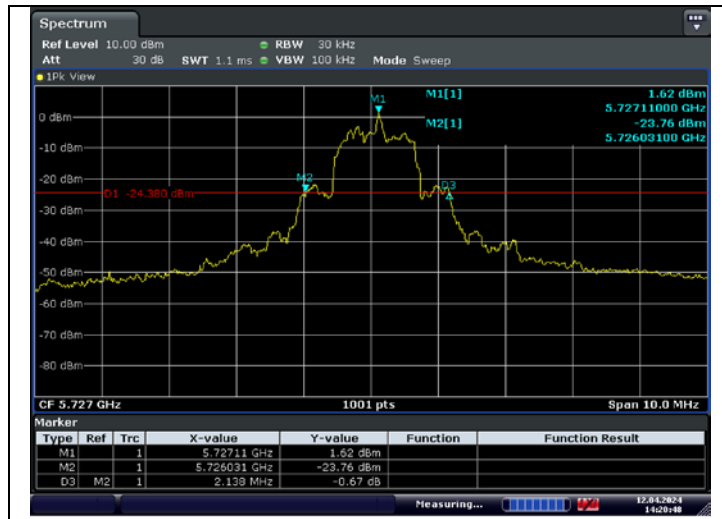


High Channel  
(5 847 MHz)

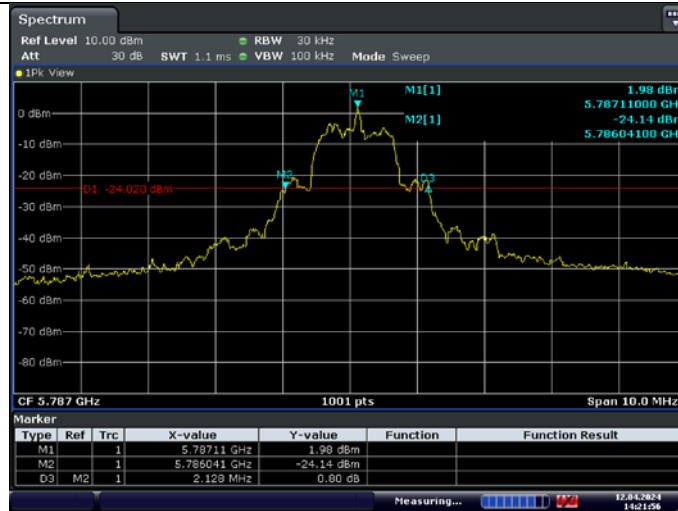


Port 2: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

Low Channel  
(5 727 MHz)



Middle Channel  
(5 787 MHz)



High Channel  
(5 847 MHz)



## 4.6 dB Bandwidth

### 4.1. Test Setup



### 4.2. Limit

According to §15.407(e), within the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500 kHz.

### 4.3. Test Procedure

1. This measurement settings are specified in section II.C.2 of KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01.
2. Set RBW = 100 kHz.
3. Set the video bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
4. Detector = Peak.
5. Trace mode = max hold.
6. Sweep = auto couple.
7. Allow the trace to stabilize.
8. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

#### 4.4. Test Result

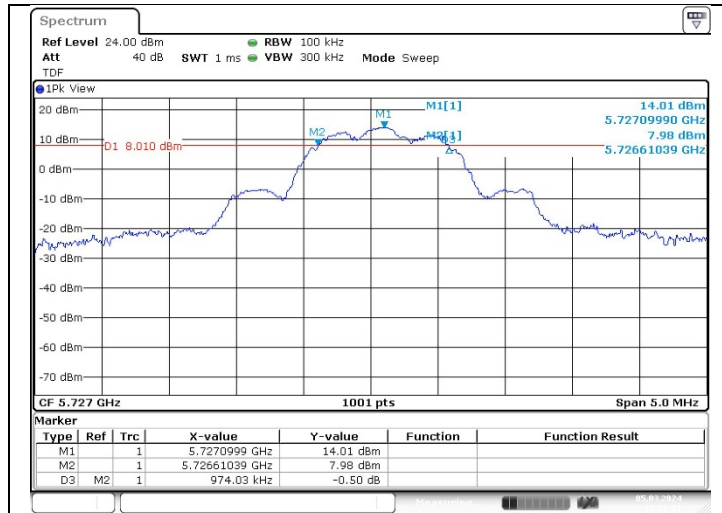
Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C  
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	
			Port 1	Port 2
GFSK	Low	5 727	0.974	0.944
	Middle	5 787	1.024	0.989
	High	5 847	1.039	1.039

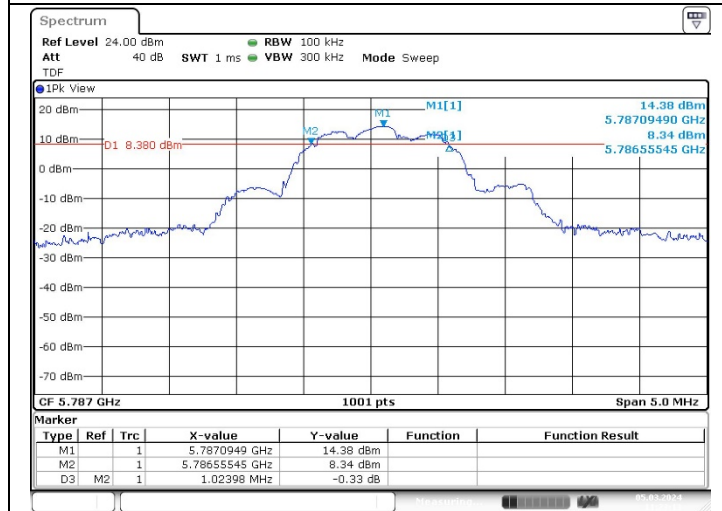
**- Test plots**

Port 1: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

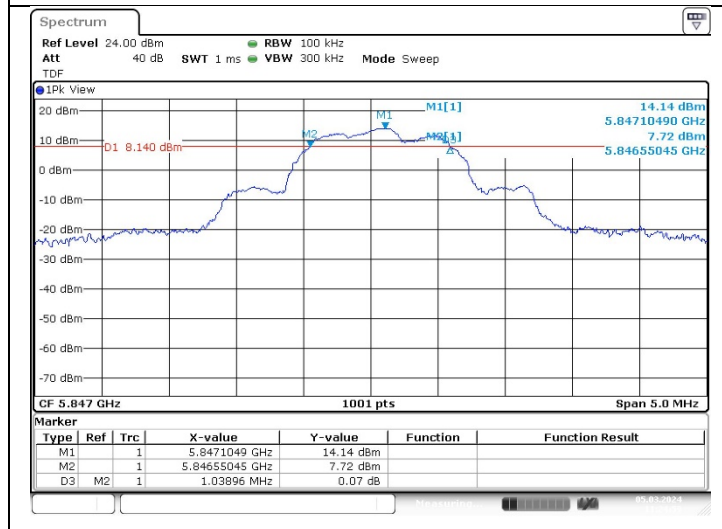
Low Channel  
(5 727 MHz)



Middle Channel  
(5 787 MHz)

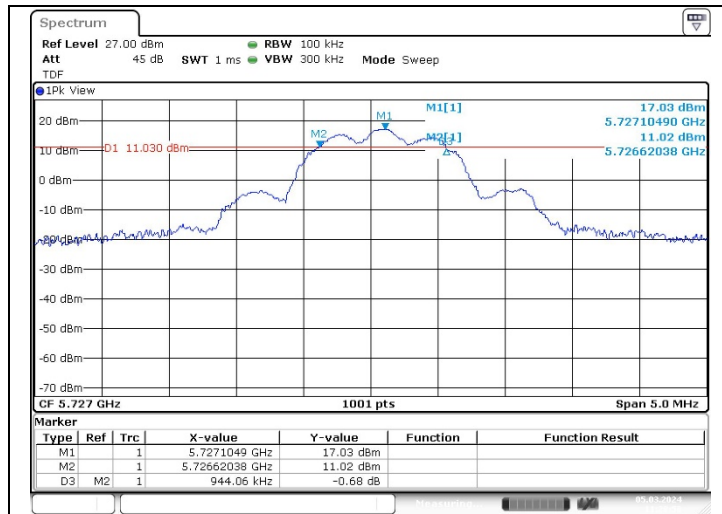


High Channel  
(5 847 MHz)

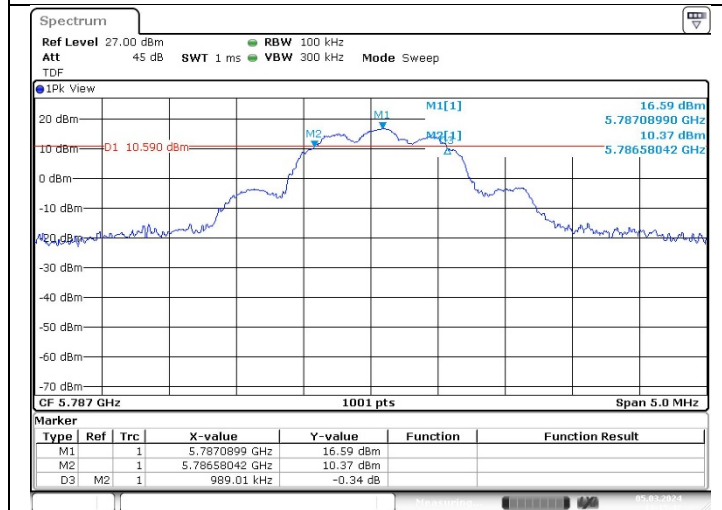


Port 2: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

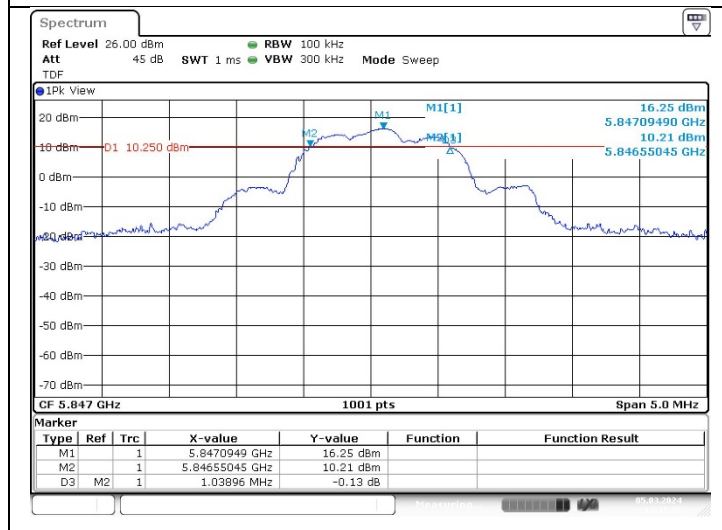
Low Channel  
(5 727 MHz)



Middle Channel  
(5 787 MHz)

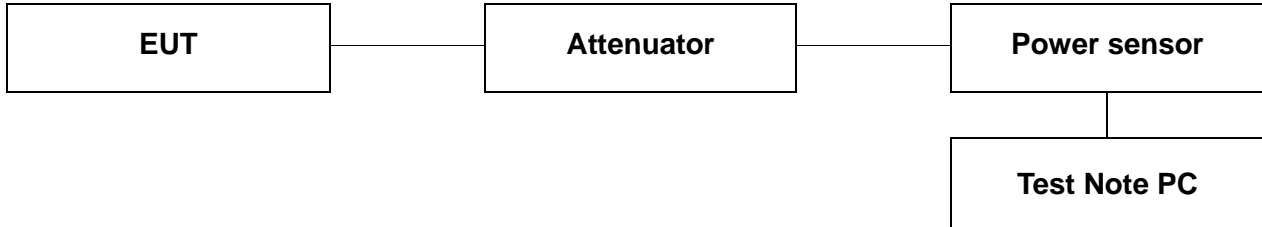


High Channel  
(5 847 MHz)



## 5. Maximum Conducted Output Power

### 5.1. Test Setup



### 5.2. Limit

According to 15.407(a)(3)

For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz 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. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

### 5.3. Test Procedure

1. This measurement settings are specified in section II.E.3.a of KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01.
2. Measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
  - The EUT is configured to transmit continuously or to transmit with a consistent duty cycle.
  - At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it must be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
  - The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.
3. If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle,  $x$ , of the transmitter output signal as described in section II.B.
4. Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the on and off periods of the transmitter.
5. Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding  $10 \log (1/x)$  where  $x$  is the duty cycle (e.g.,  $10 \log (1/0.25)$  if the duty cycle is 25 %).



### 5.4. Test Result

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C  
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

- Port 1: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

Mode	Channel	Frequen cy (MHz)	Average Power (dB m)	Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	5 727	14.05	4.27	18.32	30
	Middle	5 787	13.46		17.73	
	High	5 847	12.81		17.08	

**Remark;**

1. Average Power Result (dB m) = Average Power (dB m) + Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)

- Port 2: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

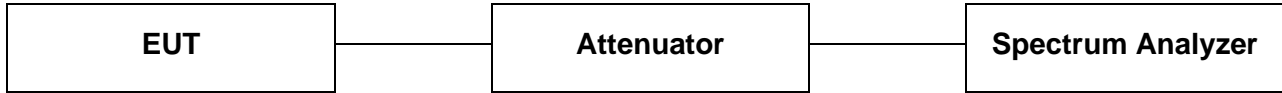
Mode	Channel	Frequen cy (MHz)	Average Power (dB m)	Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
GFSK	Low	5 727	14.74	4.16	18.90	30
	Middle	5 787	14.99		19.15	
	High	5 847	14.88		19.04	

**Remark;**

1. Average Power Result (dB m) = Average Power (dB m) + Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)

## 6. Power Spectral Density

### 6.1. Test Setup



### 6.2. Limit

According to 15.407(a)(3)

For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz 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. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

### 6.3. Test Procedure

1. This measurement settings are specified in section II.F of KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01.
2. Create an average power spectrum for the EUT operating mode being tested by following the instructions in section II.E.2. for measuring maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver: select the appropriate test method (SA-1, SA-2, SA-3, or alternatives to each) and apply it up to, but not including, the step labeled, "Compute power...". (This procedure is required even if the maximum conducted output power measurement was performed using a power meter, method PM.)
3. Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum and record its value.
4. Make the following adjustments to the peak value of the spectrum, if applicable:
  - a) **If Method SA-2 or SA-2 Alternative was used, add  $10 \log(1/x)$ , where  $x$  is the duty cycle, to the peak of the spectrum.**
  - b) If Method SA-3 Alternative was used and the linear mode was used in step II.E.2.g)(viii), add 1 dB to the final result to compensate for the difference between linear averaging and power averaging.
5. The result is the Maximum PSD over 1 MHz reference bandwidth.
6. For devices operating in the bands 5.15-5.25 GHz, 5.25-5.35 GHz, and 5.47-5.725 GHz, the above procedures make use of 1 MHz RBW to satisfy directly the 1 MHz reference bandwidth specified in § 15.407(a)(5). For devices operating in the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the rules specify a measurement bandwidth of 500 kHz. Many spectrum analyzers do not have 500 kHz RBW, thus a narrower RBW may need to be used. The rules permit the use of a RBWs less than 1 MHz, or 500 kHz, "provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth" to show the total power over the specified measurement bandwidth (*i.e.*, 1 MHz, or 500 kHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth ( $< 1$  MHz, or  $< 500$  kHz) and integrated over 1 MHz, or 500 kHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:
  - a) Set  $RBW \geq 1/T$ , where  $T$  is defined in section II.B.1.a).
  - b) Set  $VBW \geq 3$  RBW.
  - c) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 500 kHz, add  $10 \log(500 \text{ kHz}/RBW)$  to the measured result, whereas  $RBW (< 500 \text{ kHz})$  is the reduced resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
  - d) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 1 MHz, add  $10 \log(1 \text{ MHz}/RBW)$  to the measured result, whereas  $RBW (< 1 \text{ MHz})$  is the reduced resolution bandwidth of spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
  - e) Care must be taken to ensure that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.
7. In case of band crossing channels 138, 142 and 144, the measurement is complied with section III.A of KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01.

### 6.4. Test Result

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C  
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

- Port 1: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PPSD (dB m)	Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)	Final PPSD (dB m)	Limit (dB m/500 kHz)
GFSK	Low	5 727	10.59	4.27	14.86	30
	Middle	5 787	10.60		14.87	
	High	5 847	10.22		14.49	

**Remark;**

- Final PPSD (dB m) = Measured PPSD (dB m) + Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)

- Port 2: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PPSD (dB m)	Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)	Final PPSD (dB m)	Limit (dB m/500 kHz)
GFSK	Low	5 727	13.51	4.16	17.67	30
	Middle	5 787	12.99		17.15	
	High	5 847	13.59		17.75	

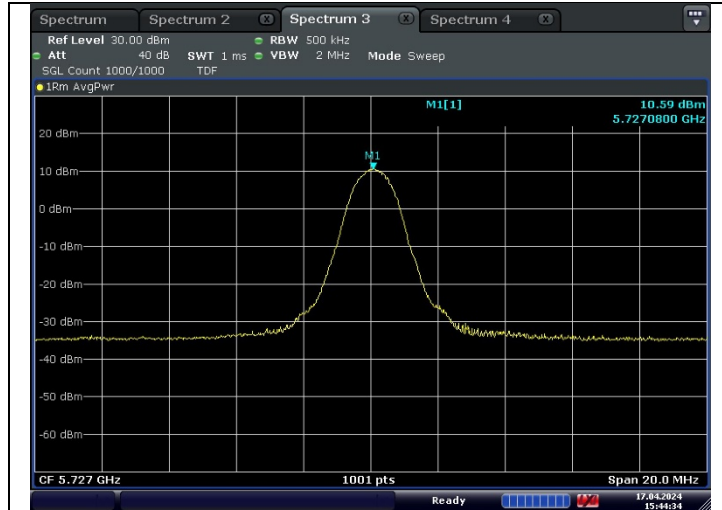
**Remark;**

- Final PPSD (dB m) = Measured PPSD (dB m) + Duty Cycle Correction Factor (dB)

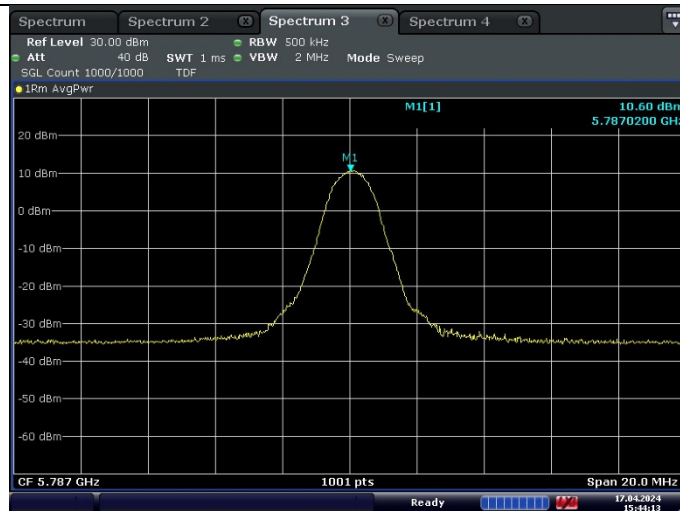
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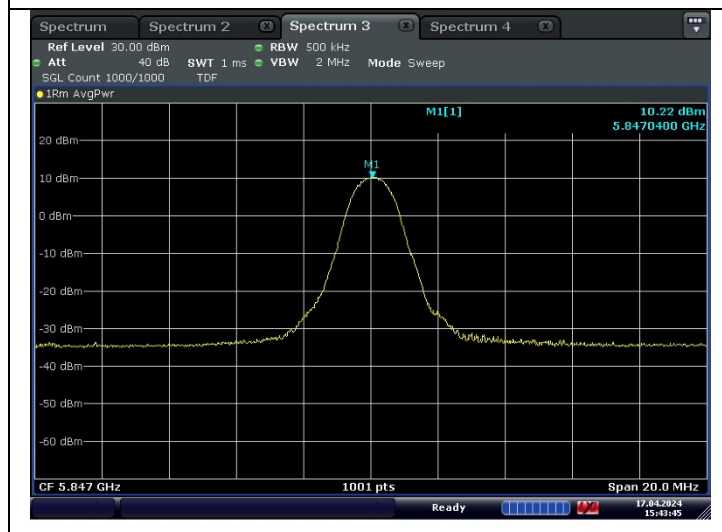
Low Channel  
(5 727 MHz)



Middle Channel  
(5 787 MHz)

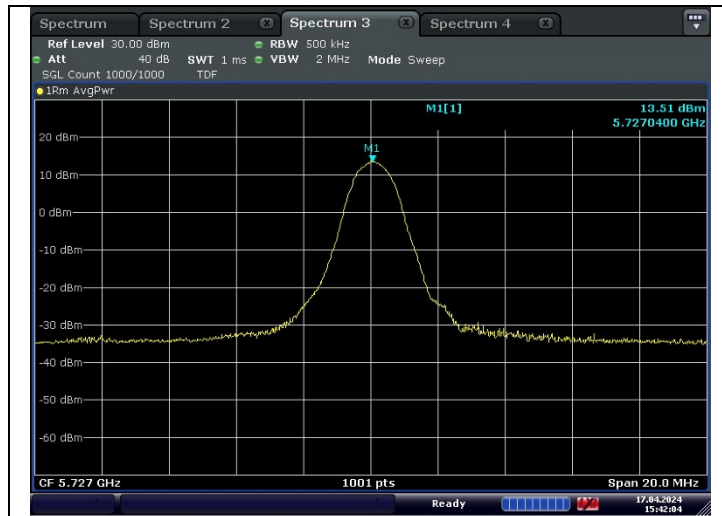


High Channel  
(5 847 MHz)

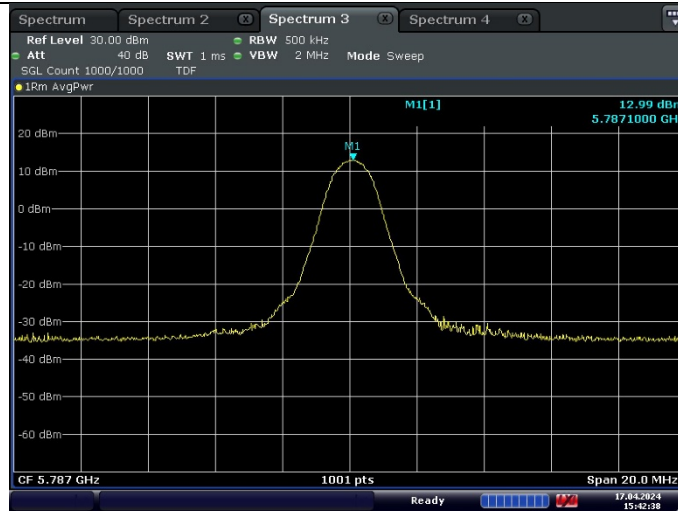


Port 2: 5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz

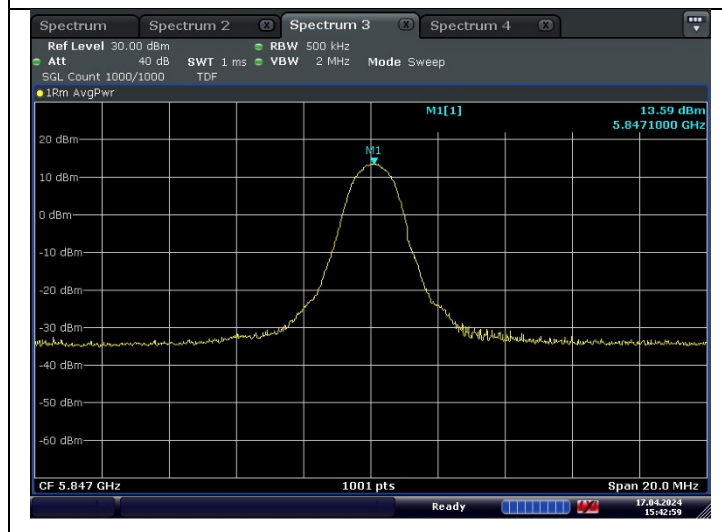
Low Channel  
(5 727 MHz)



Middle Channel  
(5 787 MHz)



High Channel  
(5 847 MHz)



## 7. Antenna Requirement

### 7.1. Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section §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. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.407(a) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dB i are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

### 7.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Internal antenna used in this product is Multilayer monopole antenna.

External antenna used in this product is Dipole antenna.

Antenna gains are as follows.

Port	Antenna	Frequency range	Gain (dB i)
Port 1	Internal antenna	5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz	2.4
Port 2	Internal antenna	5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz	2.4
	External antenna	5 727 MHz ~ 5 847 MHz	2.9

**- End of the Test Report -**