



**CONFORMANCE TEST REPORT  
FOR  
FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C  
( Class II Permissive Change )**

**Report No.: 07-03-MAS-015**

Client: Spectec Computer Co.,Ltd  
Product: SDIO Wireless Lan Card  
Model: SDW-822  
FCC ID: S2Y-MINIWLAN11B  
Manufacturer/supplier: Spectec Computer Co.,Ltd.

Date test item received: 2007/03/02  
Date test campaign completed: 2007/05/24  
Date of issue: 2007/05/25




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*Total number of pages of this test report: 24 pages*

*Total number of pages of photos: External photos 1 pages*

*Internal photos 1 pages*

*Setup photos 2 pages*

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Manufacturer : Spectec Computer Co.,Ltd  
Address : 6F No.92 Nanking E. Rd. Sec.5 , Taipei , Taiwan , R.O.C  
EUT : SDIO Wireless Lan Card  
Trade name : Spectec  
Model No. : SDW-822  
Power Source : 3.3V DC  
Regulations applied : FCC 47 CFR, Part 15 Subpart C (2006)

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- ⑤ FCC Registration Number: 90588, 91094, 91095



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## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1 Product Description

- a) Type of EUT : SDIO Wireless Lan Card
- b) Trade Name : Spectec
- c) Model No. : SDW-822
- d) Power Supply : 3.3V DC

※ The EUT has modified some elements and PCB layout for antenna match schematics. This test report pretest some items to check the new EUT is still conform to the rule of FCC.

### 1.2 Characteristics of Device

The EUT is a 2.4 GHz Mini SDIO Wireless Lan Card. It conforms to the IEEE 802.11b protocol and operates in the unlicensed ISM Band at 2.4 GHz. Support for 11 and 5.5 Mbps CCK and legacy 2 and 1 Mbps data rates.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2412	7	2442
2	2417	8	2447
3	2422	9	2452
4	2427	10	2457
5	2432	11	2462
6	2437		

### 1.3 Test Methodology

All testing were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 and FCC CFR 47 Part 2 and Part 15.

### 1.4 Test Facility

The semi-anechoic chamber and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated and conducted data are located inside the Building at No.8, Lane 29, Wen-ming Road, Lo-shan Tsun, Kweishan Hsiang, Taoyuan, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This site has been accreditation as a FCC filing site.

## 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 or 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	Quasi Peak dB $\mu$ V	Average dB $\mu$ V
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

\*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

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 dB $\mu$ V/m	Radiated $\mu$ V/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 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**

According to 15.247 (a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902 - 928 MHz, 2400 - 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 - 5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

#### **(5) Output Power Requirement**

For systems using digital modulation , according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the peak output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

#### **(6) Spurious Emissions Measurement**

According to 15.247 (c) , in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

#### **(7) Power Density Requirement**

According to 15.247 (d) , for digitally modulated systems, the peak 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..

## 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	3600-4400	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 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model No.	Cable Description
SDIO Wireless Lan Card*	Spectec Computer Co.,Ltd	SDW-822	----
Notebook PC	TOSHIBA	S100	3.3m Unshielded Power Line/Adapter
SD Extension Card	N/A	N/A	----

Note:

1.Remark "\*" means equipment under test.

2.

Test Software:	rfctest.exe
Parameter setting:	802.11b: TX Power (hex) : CH 01 = 85 CH 06 = 86 CH 11 = 86

## 4 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

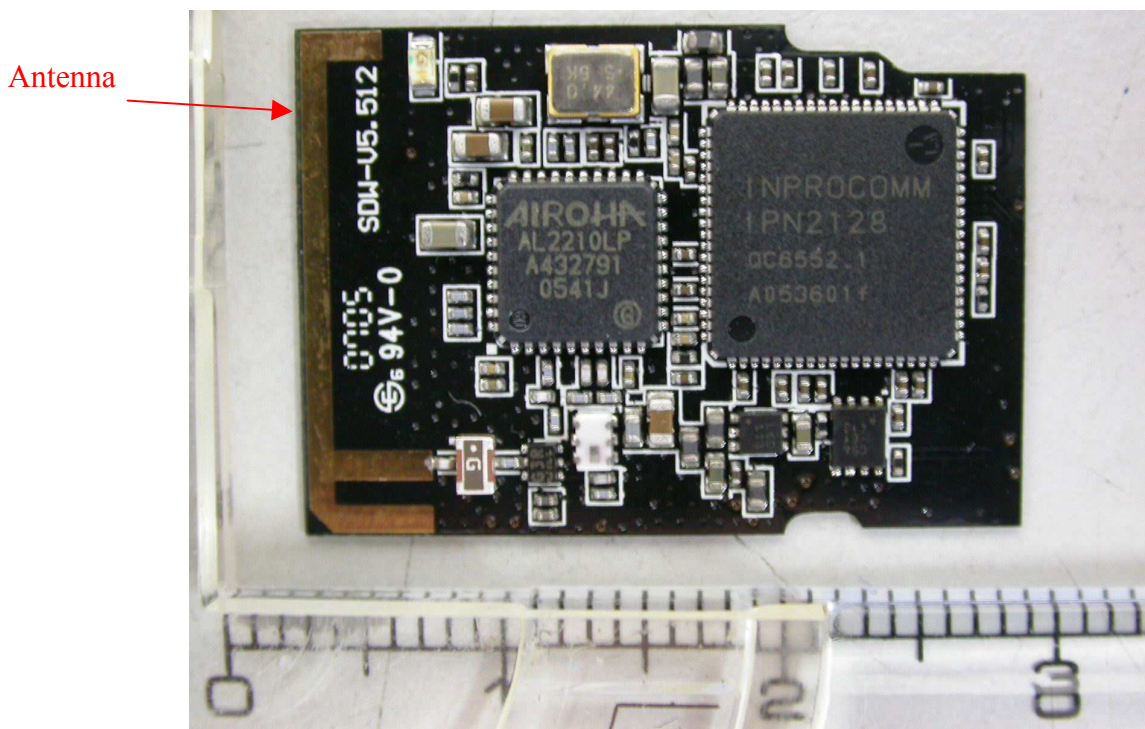
### 4.1 Standard Applicable

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.

### 4.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain

Antenna type: Inverted-F Antenna.

Antenna gain: 3.4 dBi.



## 5 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

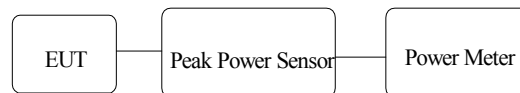
### 5.1 Standard Applicable

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.

### 5.2 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 1. 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.
3. Measure the highest value appearing on power meter and record the level to calculate result data.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 1: Output power measurement configuration.



### 5.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	8564EC	09/22/2007
Power Meter	Boonton	4532	06/22/2007
Peak Power Sensor	Boonton	56518	04/09/2007

## 5.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Mar. 05, 2007Temperature: 20°CHumidity: 60 %

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Transfer Rate (Mbps)	Reading (dBm)	Attenuator & Cable Loss (dB)	Maximum Peak Output Power (dBm)	Maximum Peak Output Power (mW)	FCC Limit (mW)
1	2412	1	-1.10	10.1	9.00	7.94	1000
		2	-1.14	10.1	8.96	7.87	1000
		5.5	-1.85	10.1	8.25	6.68	1000
		11	-4.20	10.1	5.90	3.89	1000
6	2437	1	-1.50	10.1	8.60	7.24	1000
		2	-1.53	10.1	8.57	7.19	1000
		5.5	-1.92	10.1	8.18	6.58	1000
		11	-4.21	10.1	5.89	3.88	1000
11	2462	1	-1.36	10.1	8.74	7.48	1000
		2	-1.53	10.1	8.57	7.19	1000
		5.5	-2.60	10.1	7.50	5.62	1000
		11	-4.90	10.1	5.20	3.31	1000

Note:

The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is  $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$  ( $1\text{GHz} \leq f \leq 18\text{GHz}$ )

## 6 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

### 6.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).

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)

### 6.2 Measurement Procedure

#### A.Preliminary Measurement For Portable Devices.

For portable devices, the following procedure was performed to determine the maximum emission axis of EUT (X,Y and Z axis):

1. With the receiving antenna is H polarization, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission.
2. With the receiving antenna is V polarization, rotate the EUT in turns with three orthogonal axes to determine the axis of maximum emission.
3. Compare the results derived from above two steps. The axis of maximum emission from EUT was determined and the configuration was used to perform the final measurement.
4. The position in which the maximum noise occurred was “Y axis”. (Please see the test setup photos)

#### B. Final Measurement

1. Setup the configuration per figure 2 and 3 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, it is performed in a semi-anechoic chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions. For emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan 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 120 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 filter was used to avoid pre-amplifier saturated when measure TX operation mode.

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 datarate, placement of ANT. cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 2 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

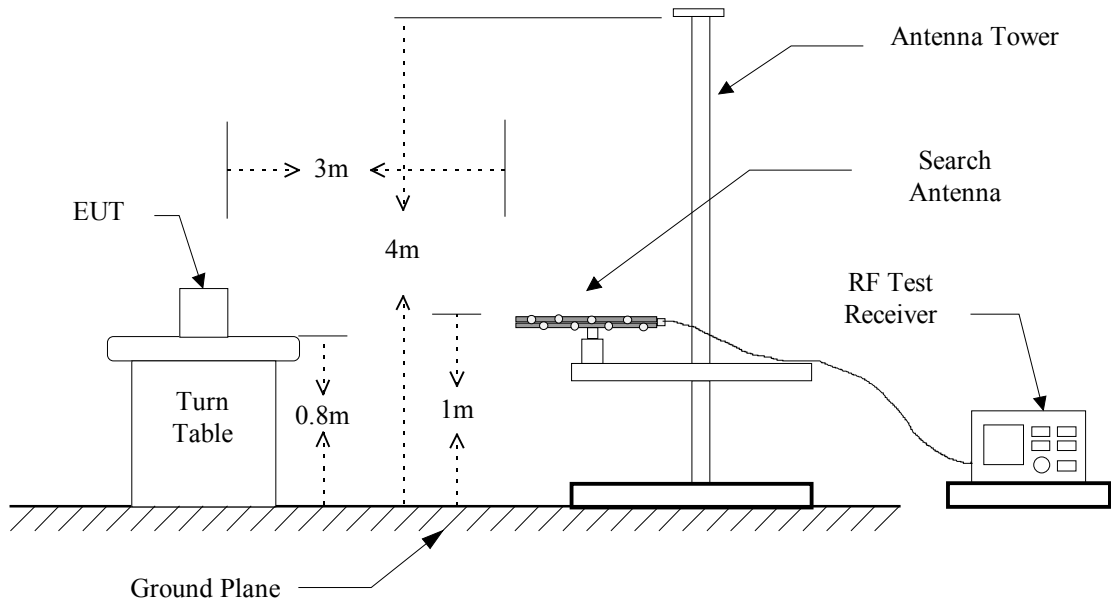
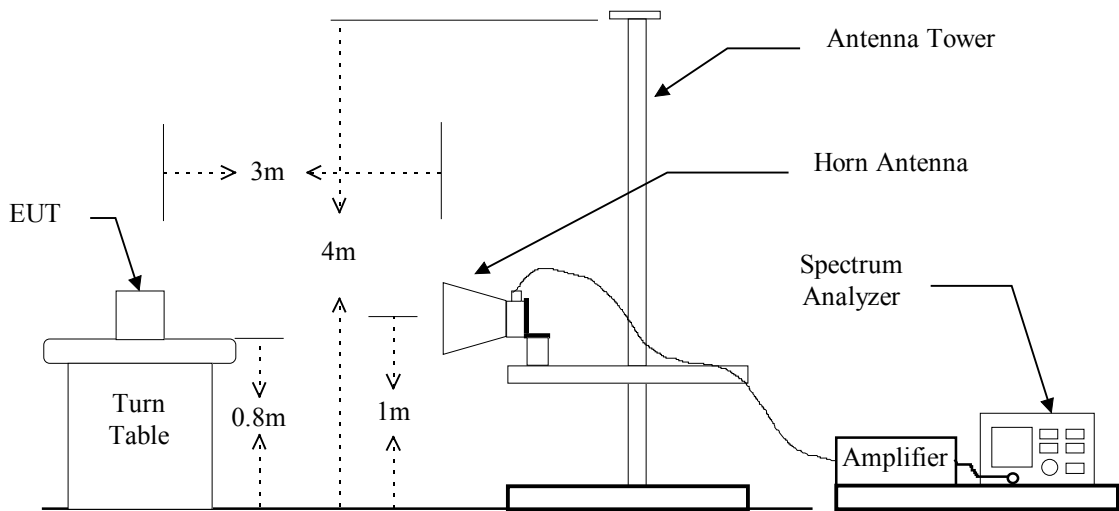


Figure 3 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



### 6.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement :

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
EMI Receiver	R&S	ESIB7	05/16/2008
BiLog Antenna	Schaffner	CBL 6112B	06/11/2007
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	06/06/2007
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	07/23/2007
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	09/17/2007
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564EC	09/22/2007
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSU46	10/31/2007

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	300 kHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz



## 6.4 Radiated Emission Data

### 6.4.1 Harmonic

Test Date: Mar. 24, 2007Temperature: 20 °CHumidity: 60 %

#### a) Channel 1

Fundamental Frequency: 2412 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
	H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave					
4824.000	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	74.0	54.0
12060.000	---	---	---	---	5.8	---	---	74.0	54.0
14472.000	---	---	---	---	10.5	---	---	74.0	54.0
19296.000	---	---	---	---	13.3	---	---	74.0	54.0

#### b) Channel 6

Fundamental Frequency: 2437 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
	H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave					
4874.000	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	74.0	54.0
7311.000	---	---	---	---	3.7	---	---	74.0	54.0
12185.000	---	---	---	---	5.8	---	---	74.0	54.0
19496.000	---	---	---	---	13.3	---	---	74.0	54.0

#### c) Channel 11

Fundamental Frequency: 2462 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
	H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave					
4924.000	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	74.0	54.0
7386.000	---	---	---	---	3.7	---	---	74.0	54.0
12310.000	---	---	---	---	5.8	---	---	74.0	54.0
19696.000	---	---	---	---	13.3	---	---	74.0	54.0
22158.000	---	---	---	---	13.5	---	---	74.0	54.0

Note :

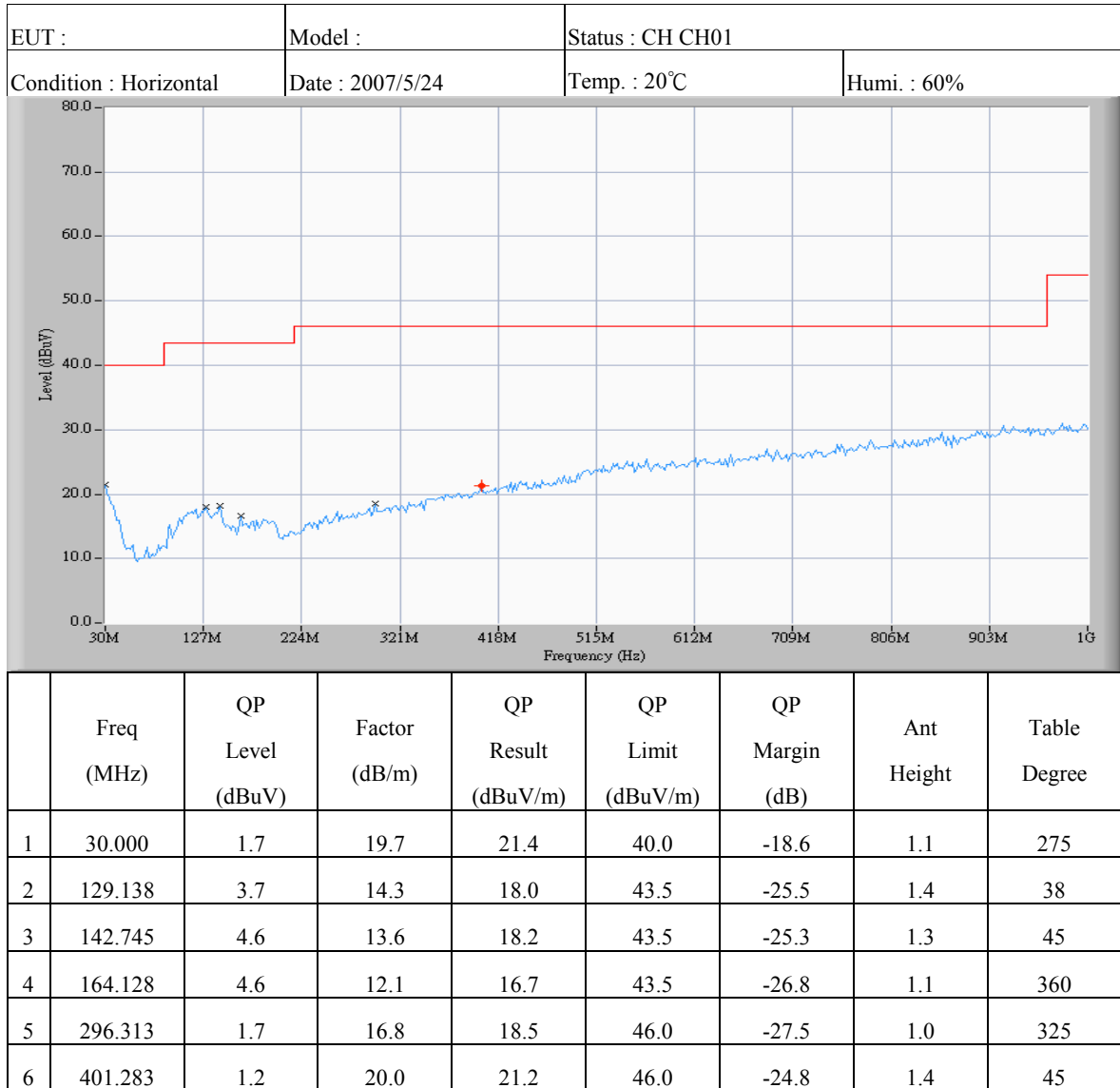
1. Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.

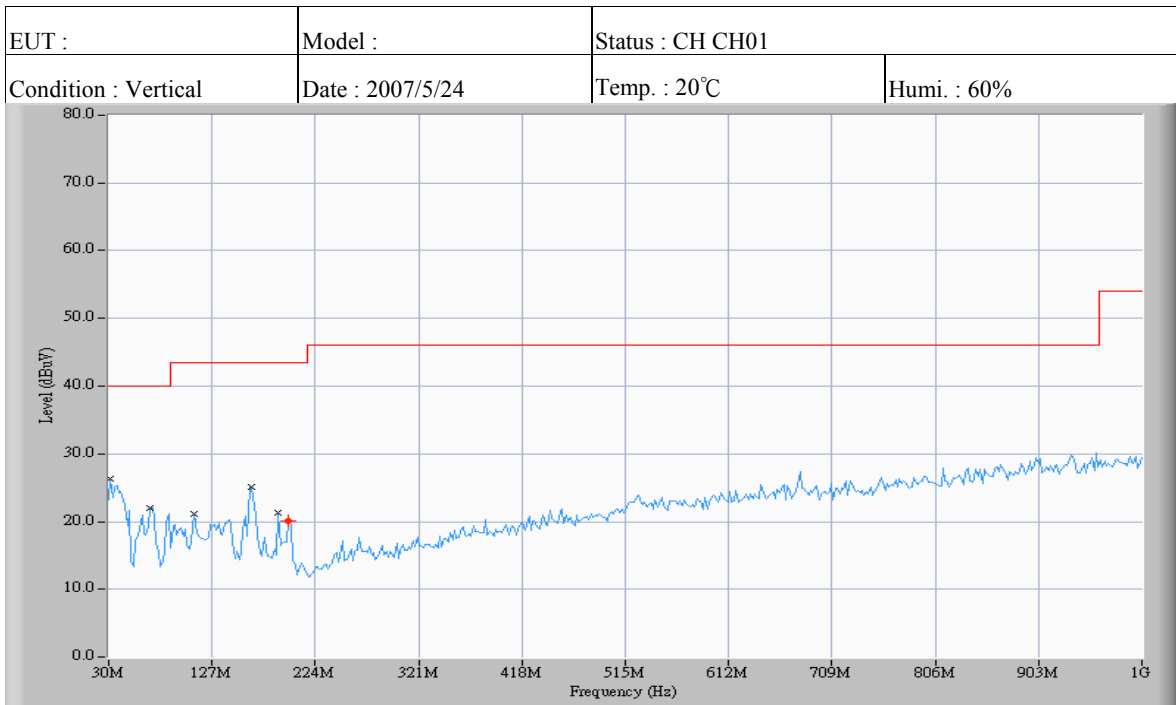
### 6.4.2 Spurious Emission

#### 6.4.2.1

Operation Mode: TX( CH 1 )

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz





	Freq (MHz)	QP Level (dBuV)	Factor (dB/m)	QP Result (dBuV/m)	QP Limit (dBuV/m)	QP Margin (dB)	Ant Height	Table Degree
1	31.944	7.5	18.8	26.3	40.0	-13.7	1.1	275
2	68.878	14.6	7.4	22.0	40.0	-18.0	1.1	320
3	109.699	7.1	14.0	21.1	43.5	-22.4	1.4	45
4	164.128	13.0	12.1	25.1	43.5	-18.4	1.1	320
5	189.399	9.3	12.0	21.3	43.5	-22.2	1.2	45
6	199.118	7.6	12.5	20.1	43.5	-23.4	1.3	337

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

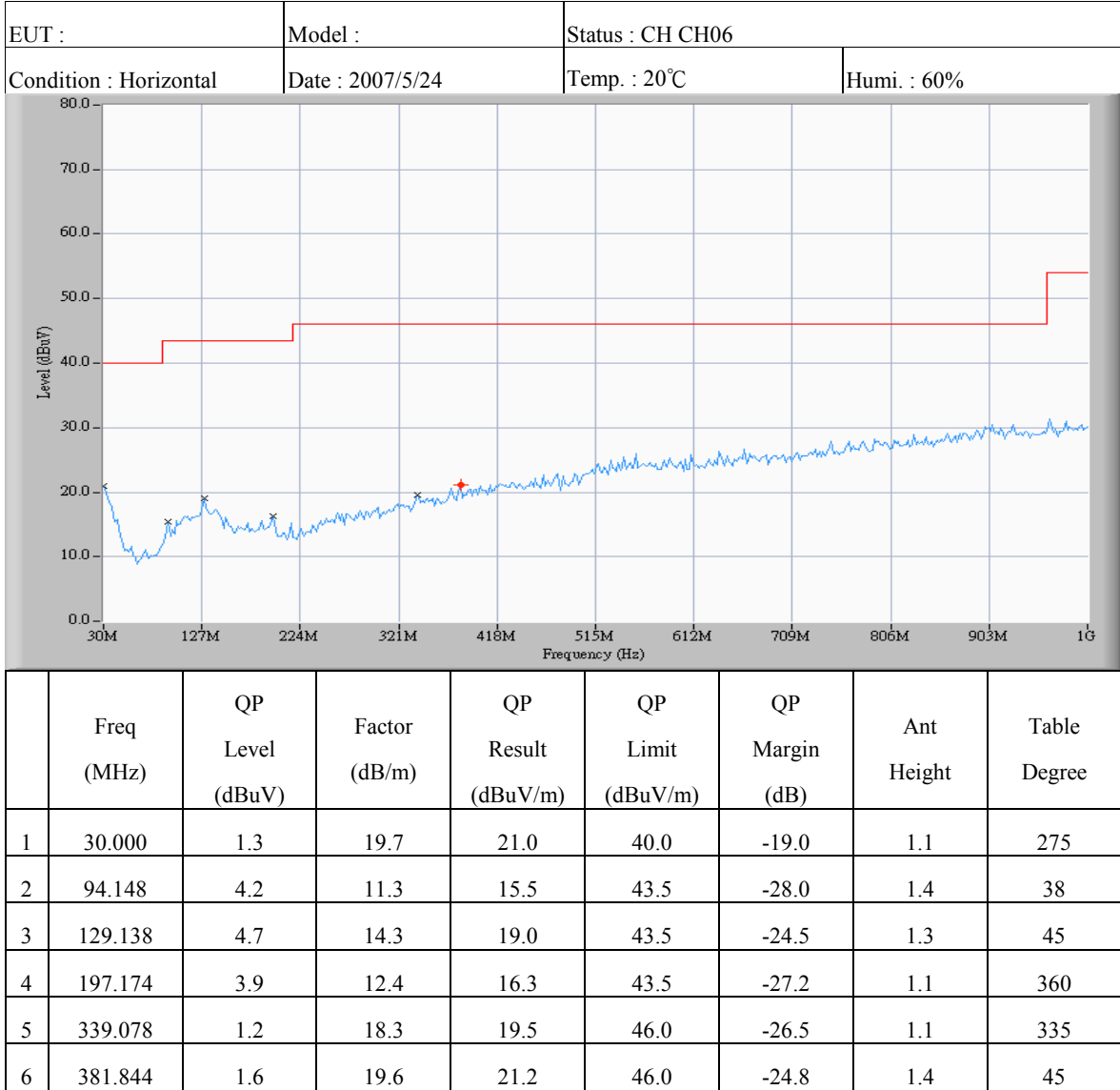
Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

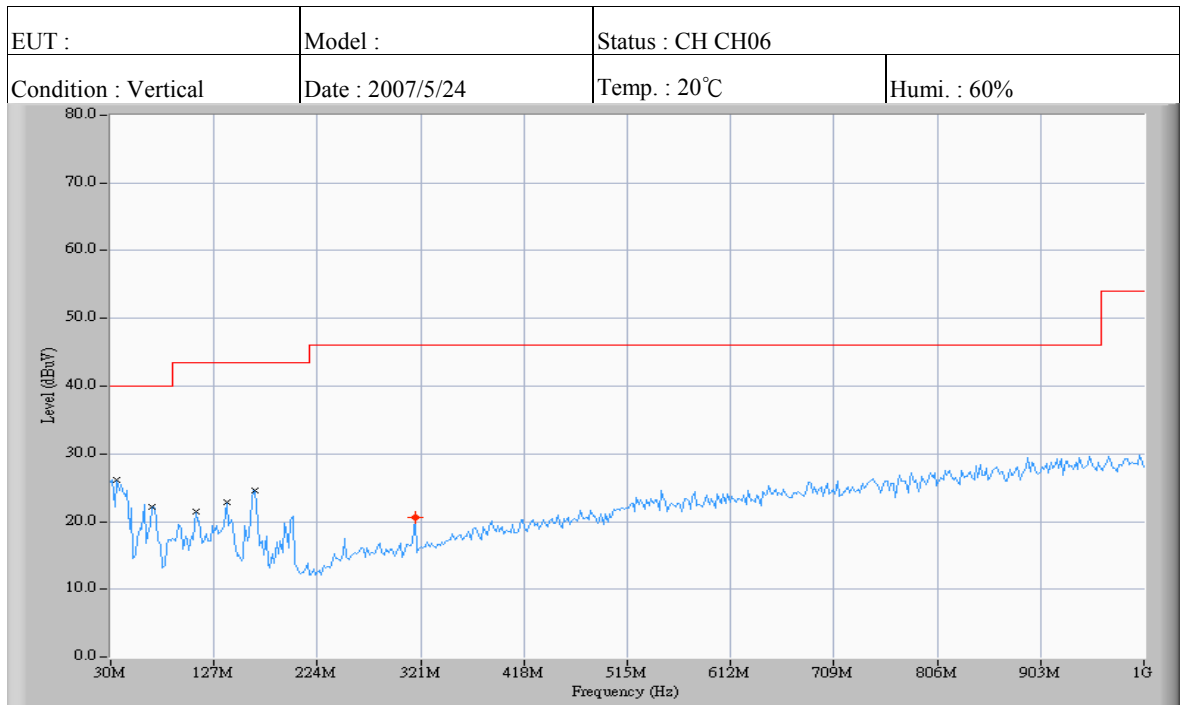
Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "\*\*\*" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
  - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
  - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f ≤ 1000MHz).
  - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).

6.4.2.2 Operation Mode: TX( CH 6 )

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz





	Freq (MHz)	QP Level (dBuV)	Factor (dB/m)	QP Result (dBuV/m)	QP Limit (dBuV/m)	QP Margin (dB)	Ant Height	Table Degree
1	35.832	9.2	17.0	26.2	40.0	-13.8	1.1	325
2	68.878	14.7	7.4	22.1	40.0	-17.9	1.4	35
3	109.699	7.5	14.0	21.5	43.5	-22.0	1.1	45
4	138.858	9.0	13.9	22.9	43.5	-20.6	1.4	37
5	166.072	12.4	12.1	24.5	43.5	-19.0	1.3	45
6	315.752	3.2	17.4	20.6	46.0	-25.4	1.1	45

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

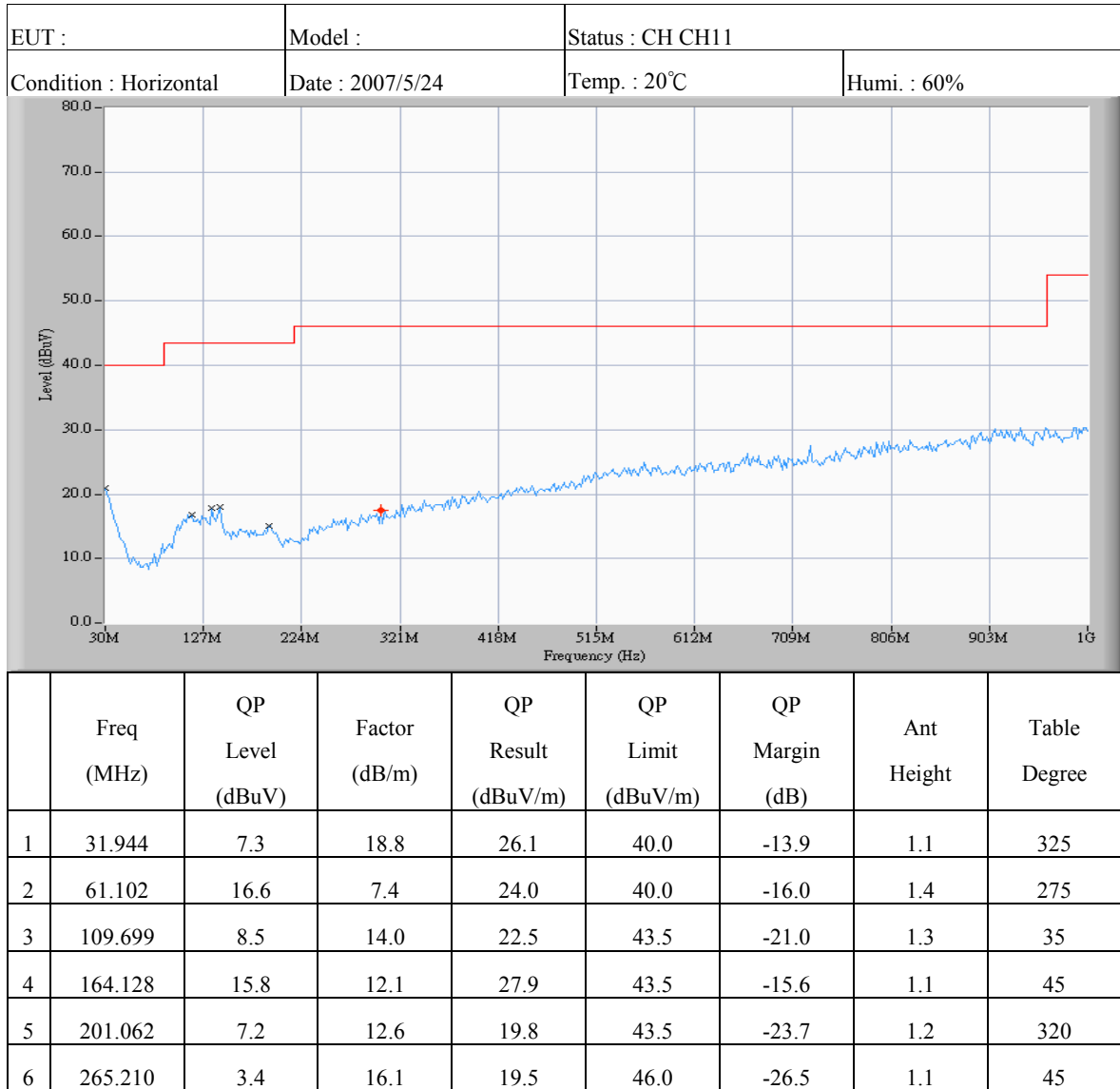
Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

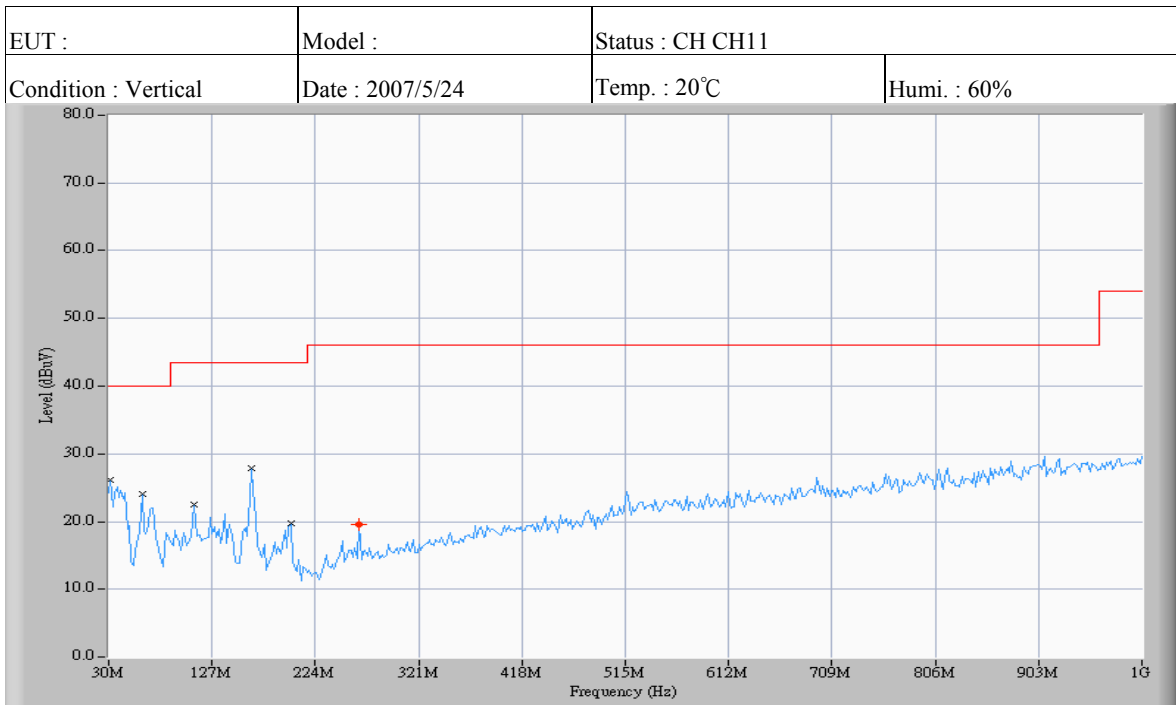
Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "\*\*\*" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
  - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
  - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f ≤ 1000MHz).
  - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).

6.4.2.3 Operation Mode: TX( CH 11 )

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz





	Freq (MHz)	QP Level (dBuV)	Factor (dB/m)	QP Result (dBuV/m)	QP Limit (dBuV/m)	QP Margin (dB)	Ant Height	Table Degree
1	31.944	7.3	18.8	26.1	40.0	-13.9	1.1	325
2	61.102	16.6	7.4	24.0	40.0	-16.0	1.4	275
3	109.699	8.5	14.0	22.5	43.5	-21.0	1.1	45
4	164.128	15.8	12.1	27.9	43.5	-15.6	1.1	325
5	201.062	7.2	12.6	19.8	43.5	-23.7	1.2	45
6	265.210	3.4	16.1	19.5	46.0	-26.5	1.1	275

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "\*\*\*\*" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
  - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
  - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f ≤ 1000MHz).
  - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).

**6.4.3 Radiated Measurement at Bandedge with Fundamental Frequencies**Test Date: May 24, 2007Temperature: 20 °CHumidity: 60 %

Operation Channel	Test Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V/m)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
		H Peak	H Ave	V Peak	V Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
CH 1	2390.000	34.7	19.0	34.2	19.0	30.3	65.0	49.3	74.0	54.0
CH 11	2483.500	34.5	18.9	34.7	19.2	30.3	65.0	49.5	74.0	54.0

Note :

1. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
2. The result is the highest value of radiated emission from restrict band of 2310 ~ 2390 MHz and 2483.5 ~ 2500 MHz.

**6.5 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:

$$\mathbf{Result = Reading + Corrected Factor}$$

where

$$\text{Corrected Factor} = \text{Antenna Factor} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{High Pass Filter Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$