




# TEST REPORT

<p><b>KCTL Inc.</b>                  65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,                  Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea                  TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311  <a href="http://www.kctl.co.kr">www.kctl.co.kr</a></p>	<p>Report No.:                  KR20-SRF0035                  Page (1) of (55)</p>	
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**1. Client**

- Name : HYUNDAI MOBIS CO., LTD.
- Address : 203, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 06141, Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2019-09-20

**2. Use of Report** : Certification

**3. Name of Product and Model** : WIDE AVN / ATBA0HYAN

**4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin** : Hyundai Mobis Co., Ltd. / Korea

**5. FCC ID** : TQ8-ATBA0HYAN

**6. Date of Test** : 2019-10-01 to 2019-10-31

**7. Test Standards** : FCC Part 15 Subpart C, 15.247

**8. Test Results** : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Name : MyeongJun Kwon (Signature)	Name : Heesu Ahn (Signature)

2020-02-09

**KCTL Inc.**

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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0035

Page (2) of (55)

**Report revision history**

Date	Revision	Page No
2020-02-09	Initial report	-

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## CONTENTS

1.	General information .....	4
2.	Device information .....	4
2.1.	Simultaneously transmission condition .....	5
2.2.	Information about derivative model .....	5
2.3.	Frequency/channel operations .....	5
2.4.	Duty Cycle Correction Factor .....	6
3.	Antenna requirement .....	7
4.	Summary of tests .....	8
5.	Measurement uncertainty .....	9
6.	Measurement results explanation example .....	10
7.	Test results .....	11
7.1.	Maximum peak output power .....	11
7.2.	Peak Power Spectral Density .....	15
7.3.	6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth) & 99 % bandwidth .....	19
7.4.	Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands .....	25
7.5.	Conducted Spurious Emission .....	51
8.	Measurement equipment .....	55

## 1. General information

Client : HYUNDAI MOBIS CO., LTD.  
Address : 203, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 06141, Korea  
Manufacturer : Hyundai Mobis Co., Ltd  
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27862 Korea  
Laboratory : KCTL Inc.  
Address : 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea  
Accreditations : FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132  
VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056  
Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A  
KOLAS No.: KT231

## 2. Device information

Equipment under test : WIDE AVN  
Model : ATBA0HYAN  
Derivative model : ATBA0HCAN, ATBA3HCAN  
Frequency range : 2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz (Bluetooth(BDR/EDR))  
2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (802.11b/g/n\_HT20)  
UNII-1: 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (802.11a/n\_HT20/ac\_VHT20)  
UNII-1: 5 190 MHz ~ 5 230 MHz (802.11n\_HT40/ac\_VHT40)  
UNII-1: 5 210 MHz (802.11ac\_VHT80)  
UNII-2A: 5 260 MHz ~ 5 320 MHz (802.11a/n\_HT20/ac\_VHT20)  
UNII-2A: 5 270 MHz ~ 5 310 MHz (802.11n\_HT40/ac\_VHT40)  
UNII-2A: 5 290 MHz (802.11ac\_VHT80)  
UNII-2C: 5 500 MHz ~ 5 720 MHz (802.11a/n\_HT20/ac\_VHT20)  
UNII-2C: 5 510 MHz ~ 5 710 MHz (802.11n\_HT40/ac\_VHT40)  
UNII-2C: 5 530 MHz ~ 5 690 MHz (802.11ac\_VHT80)  
UNII-3: 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz (802.11a/n\_HT20/ac\_VHT20)  
UNII-3: 5 755 MHz ~ 5 795 MHz (802.11n\_HT40/ac\_VHT40)  
UNII-3: 5 775 MHz (802.11ac\_VHT80)  
Modulation technique : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)\_GFSK,  $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK  
WIFI(802.11a/b/g/n20/n40/ac20/ac40/ac80)\_DSSS, OFDM  
Number of channels : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)\_79ch  
2.4GHz WIFI (802.11b/g/n\_HT20)\_11ch  
UNII-1: 4 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)  
UNII-2A: 4 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)  
UNII-2C: 9 ch (20 MHz), 5 ch (40 MHz), 2 ch (80 MHz)  
UNII-3: 5 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)  
Power source : DC 14.4 V

Antenna specification : WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)\_Pattern Antenna  
 Antenna gain : 2.4GHz WIFI (802.11b/g/n\_HT20) : -0.70 dBi  
 Bluetooth(BDR/EDR) : 0.29 dBi  
 UNII-1 : 3.51 dBi, UNII-2A : 3.12 dBi  
 UNII-2C : 2.28 dBi, UNII-3 : -0.84 dBi  
 Software version : MQ4.USA.0000.V028.001.190821  
 Hardware version : MQ4.USA.STD.AVN\_G5\_WIDE.004.001  
 Test device serial No. : N/A  
 Operation temperature : -20 °C ~ 70 °C

**2.1. Simultaneously transmission condition**

Technology	Modulation	Test mode	Frequency (MHz)
WLAN 2.4 GHz	OFDM	802.11g	2 412
Bluetooth	GFSK	BDR	2 480

**2.2. Information about derivative model**

The difference between basic model and derivative models is:

The derivative models have a different product identification number.

ATBA0HCAN(96560 P4700), ATBA3HCAN(96560 P4900)

**2.3. Frequency/channel operations**

This device contains the following capabilities:

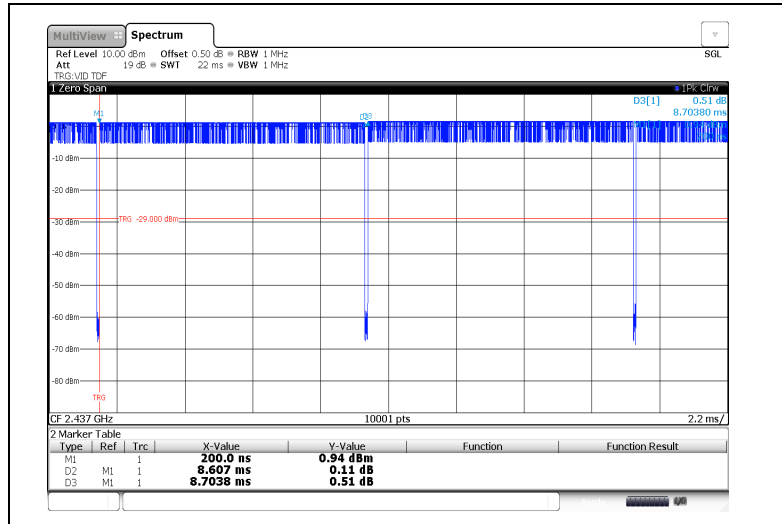
WIFI(2.4GHz band 802.11b/g/n(HT20), 5GHz band 802.11a/n(HT20/HT40)/ac(VHT/20/40/80)),

Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)

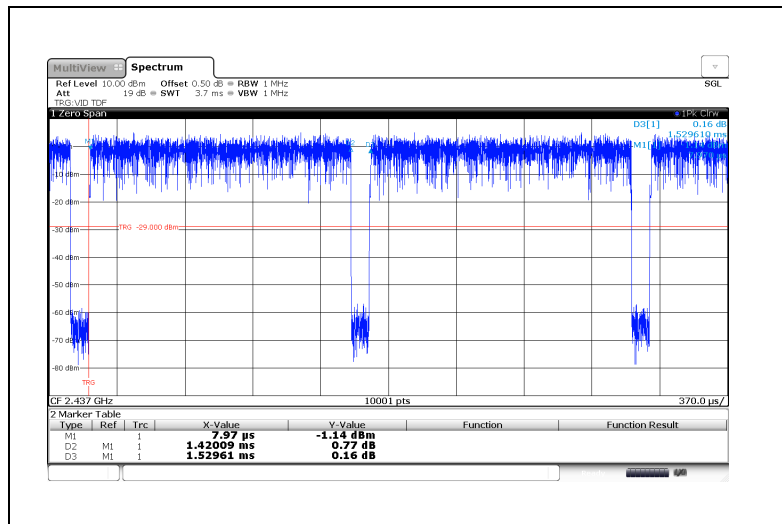
Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
01	2 412
.	.
06	2 437
.	.
11	2 462

Table 2.3.1. 802.11b/g/n HT20 mode

## 2.4. Duty Cycle Correction Factor

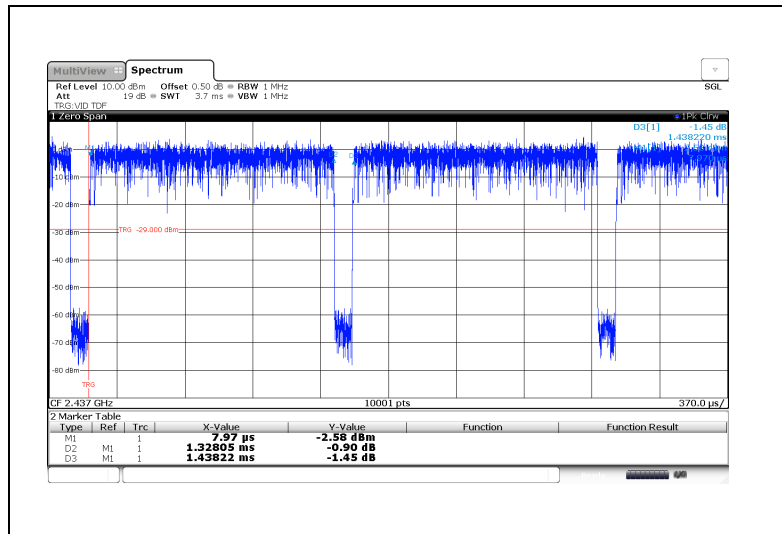
**- 802.11b**

Note1) : Period : 8.703 8 ms, On time : 8.607 ms

Note2) : DCCF =  $10\log(1/x) = 10\log(1/0.99) = 0.05$  dB,  $x = 8.607/8.7038 = 0.99$ Note3) : 802.11 b is a continuous transmission ( duty cycle  $\geq 98\%$  )**- 802.11g**

Note1) : Period : 1.529 61 ms, On time : 1.420 09 ms

Note2) : DCCF =  $10\log(1/x) = 10\log(1/0.93) = 0.32$  dB,  $x = 1.42009/1.52961 = 0.93$ Note3) : 802.11 g is a non-continuous transmission ( duty cycle  $< 98\%$  )

**- 802.11n HT20**

Note1) : Period : 1.438 22 ms, On time : 1.328 05 ms

Note2) : DCCF =  $10\log(1/x) = 10\log(1/0.92) = 0.35$  dB,  $x = 1.328\ 05/1.438\ 22 = 0.92$

Note3) : 802.11n HT20 is a non-continuous transmission ( duty cycle < 98% )

**3. Antenna requirement**

Requirement of FCC part 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 transmitter has permanently attached Pattern Antenna (internal antenna) on board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.247.

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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0035

Page (8) of (55)



#### 4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test results
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum Peak Output Power	Pass
15.247(e)	Peak Power Spectral Density	Pass
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth	Pass
-	Occupied Bandwidth	
15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band	Pass
15.207(a)	Conducted Emissions	N/A <sup>(Note2)</sup>

#### Notes:

- All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
- This test is not applicable because the EUT falls into the automotive device and it's not to be connected to the public utility(AC) power line.
- According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
- The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that X orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in X orientation
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
  - ◆ ANSI C63.10-2013
  - ◆ KDB 558074 D01 V05r02
- The worst-case data rate were:
  - 802.11b mode : 1Mbps
  - 802.11g mode : 6Mbps
  - 802.11n HT20 mode : MCS0



**5. Measurement uncertainty**

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of  $k=2$  to indicate a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the  $U_{\text{CISPR}}$  measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty ( $\pm$ )	
Conducted RF power	1.76 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	4.03 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.28 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	4.98 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.14 dB
	1 GHz ~ 6 GHz	6.70 dB
	Above 6 GHz	6.60 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.66 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.26 dB

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**6. Measurement results explanation example**

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.

With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	9.93	9 000	11.79
50	9.96	10 000	12.12
100	10.01	11 000	12.15
200	10.11	12 000	12.30
300	10.19	13 000	12.80
400	10.26	14 000	12.47
500	10.31	15 000	12.60
600	10.35	16 000	12.39
700	10.42	17 000	12.81
800	10.39	18 000	12.93
900	10.48	19 000	13.05
1 000	10.46	20 000	13.32
2 000	10.81	21 000	13.19
3 000	11.00	22 000	13.39
4 000	11.19	23 000	13.50
5 000	11.42	24 000	13.43
6 000	11.61	25 000	13.93
7 000	11.66	26 000	13.53
8 000	11.72	26 500	13.74

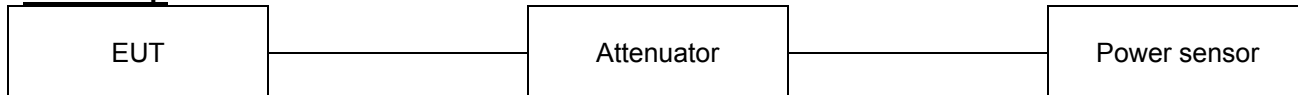
**Note.**

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Attenuator(dB)

## 7. Test results

### 7.1. Maximum peak output power

#### Test setup



#### Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2 400-2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725-5 850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to §15.247(b)(4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

#### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.9

## **Test settings**

### **General**

Section 15.247 permits the maximum conducted (average) output power to be measured as an alternative to the maximum peak conducted output power for demonstrating compliance to the limit. When this option is exercised, the measured power is to be referenced to the OBW rather than the DTS bandwidth (see ANSI C63.10 for measurement guidance).

When using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver to perform these measurements, it shall be capable of utilizing a number of measurement points in each sweep that is greater than or equal to twice the span/RBW to set a bin-to-bin spacing of  $\leq RBW/2$  so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.

If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level. The intent is to test at 100 % duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 %) is permitted, if required by the EUT for amplitude control purposes. Manufacturers are expected to provide software to the test lab to permit such continuous operation.

If continuous transmission (or at least 98 % duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level, with the transmit duration as long as possible, and the duty cycle as high as possible during which sweep triggering/signal gating techniques may be used to perform the measurement over the transmission duration.

### **11.9.1. Maximum peak conducted output power**

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the maximum peak conducted output power of a DTS EUT.

#### **11.9.1.1. RBW $\geq$ DTS bandwidth**

The following procedure shall be used when an instrument with a resolution bandwidth that is greater than the DTS bandwidth is available to perform the measurement:

- a) Set the RBW  $\geq$  DTS bandwidth.
- b) Set VBW  $\geq [3 \times RBW]$ .
- c) Set span  $\geq [3 \times RBW]$ .
- d) Sweep time = auto couple.
- e) Detector = peak.
- f) Trace mode = max hold.
- g) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- h) Use peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

#### **11.9.1.3. PKPM1 Peak power meter method**

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall use a fast-responding diode detector.

**11.9.2.3.1. Measurement using a power meter (PM)**

Method AVGPM is a measurement using an RF average power meter, as follows:

- a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, 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:
  - 1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
  - 2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
  - 3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.
- b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
- c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.
- d) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding  $[10 \log(1/D)]$ , where D is the duty cycle

**Notes:**

A peak responding power sensor is used, where the power sensor system video bandwidth is greater than the occupied bandwidth of the EUT.

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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0035

Page (14) of (55)

**KCTL****Test results**

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	Measured output power(dBm)		Limit(dBm)
		Peak	Average	
802.11b	2 412	10.76	7.36	30.00
	2 437	9.76	6.43	
	2 462	9.96	6.51	
802.11g	2 412	19.78	9.14	30.00
	2 437	18.88	8.10	
	2 462	19.28	8.27	
802.11n HT20	2 412	19.58	7.97	30.00
	2 437	18.78	7.19	
	2 462	19.08	7.18	

**Note:**

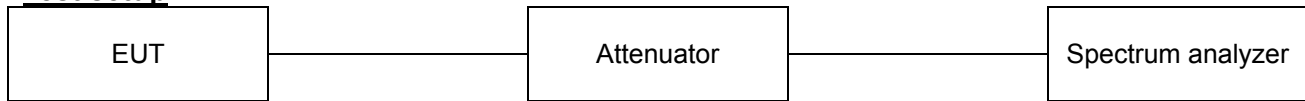
1. Conducted Output power Calculation:

Conducted Output power = Measured power(dB m) + DCCF (dB)

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## 7.2. Peak Power Spectral Density

### Test setup



### Limit

According to §15.247(e), 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. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.10.2

### Test settings

#### Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

- 1) Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2) Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3) Set the RBW to:  $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$ .
- 4) Set the VBW  $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- 5) Detector = peak.
- 6) Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7) Trace mode = max hold.
- 8) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10) If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.

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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0035

Page (16) of (55)

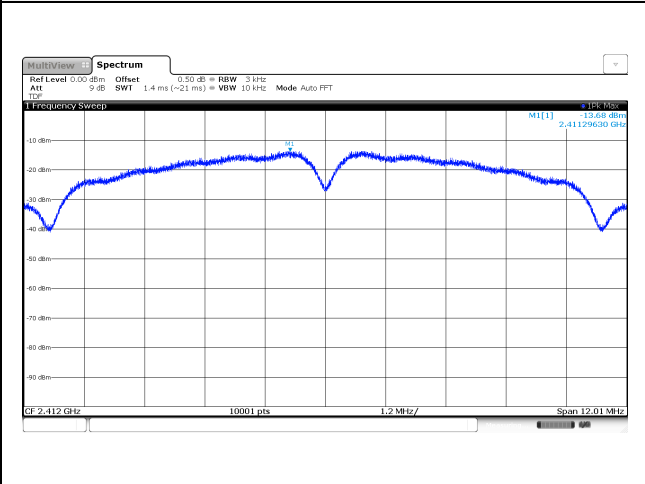
**KCTL****Test results**

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	Result(dBm) (RBW = 3 kHz)	Limit(dBm/ 3kHz)
802.11b	2 412	-13.68	8.00
	2 437	-14.28	
	2 462	-13.91	
802.11g	2 412	-15.15	
	2 437	-15.79	
	2 462	-15.56	
802.11n HT20	2 412	-15.14	
	2 437	-16.10	
	2 462	-16.36	

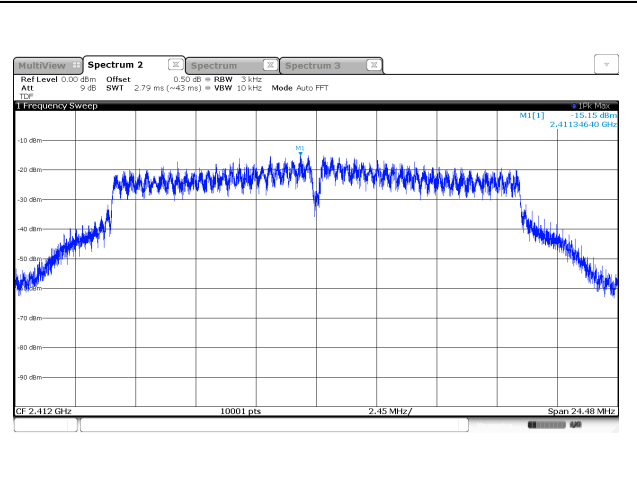
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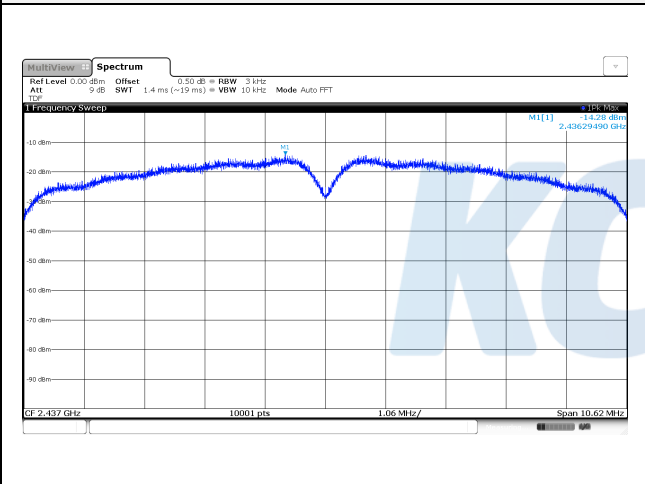
**802.11b / Low ch.**



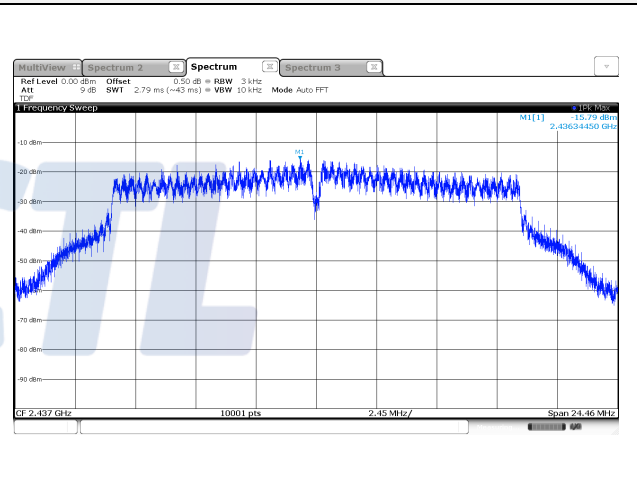
**802.11g / Low ch.**



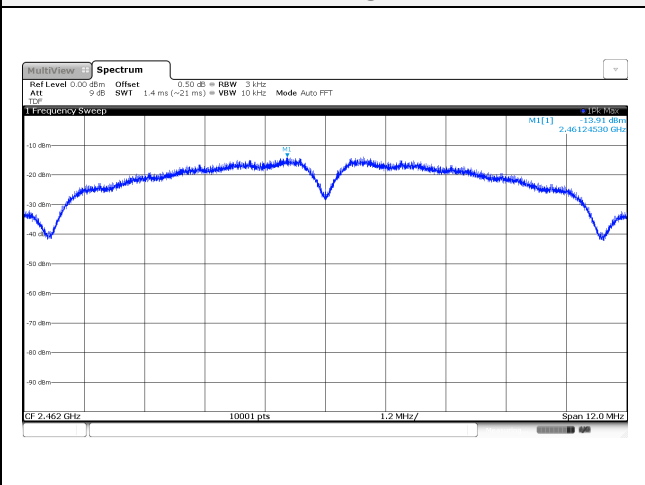
**802.11b / Mid ch.**



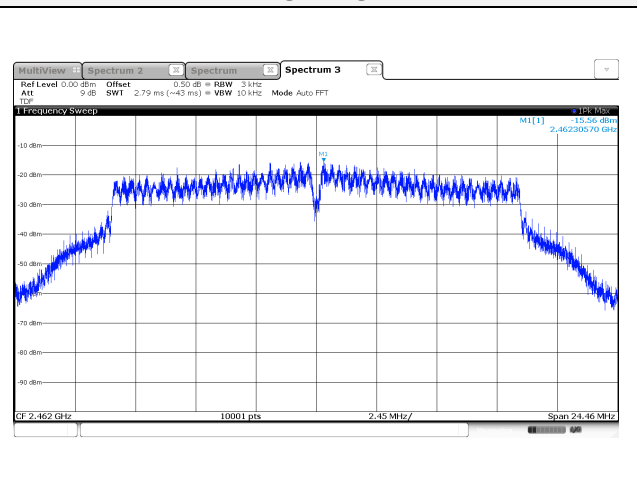
**802.11g / Mid ch.**



**802.11b / High ch.**



**802.11g / High ch.**



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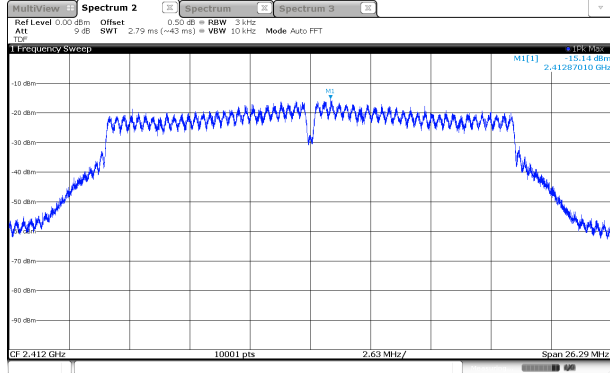
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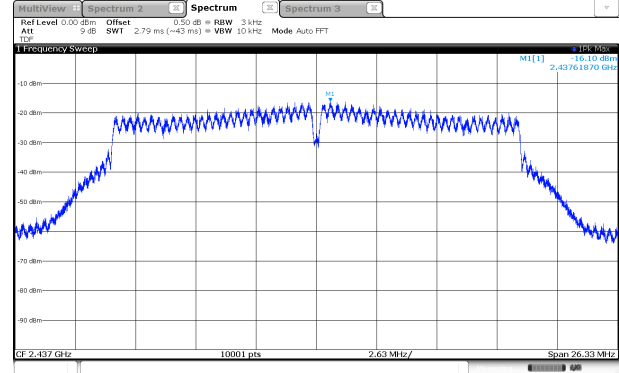
Page (18) of (55)



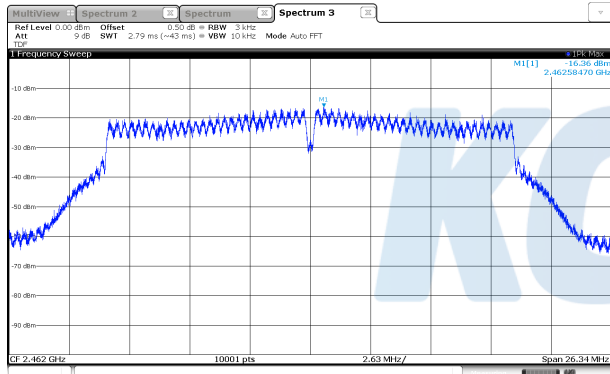
## 802.11n HT20 / Low ch.



## 802.11n HT20 / Mid ch.



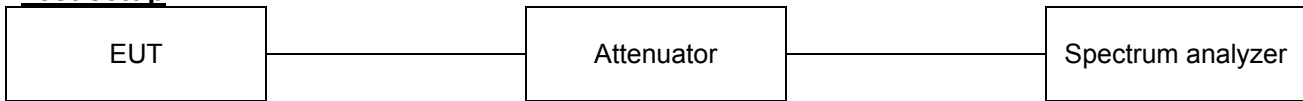
## 802.11n HT20 / High ch.



Blank

### 7.3. 6 dB Bandwidth(DTS Channel Bandwidth) & 99 % bandwidth

#### Test setup



#### Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2) Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2 400–2 483.5 MHz, and 5 725–5 850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

#### Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 - Section 11.8

#### Test settings

##### DTS bandwidth

One of the following procedures may be used to determine the modulated DTS bandwidth.

##### Option 1

- 1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- 2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
- 3) Detector = Peak.
- 4) Trace mode = max hold.
- 5) Sweep = auto couple.
- 6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- 7) 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.

##### Option 2

The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of an instrument may be employed using the X dB bandwidth mode with X set to 6 dB, if the functionality described in 11.8.1 (i.e., RBW = 100 kHz, VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW, and peak detector with maximum hold) is implemented by the instrumentation function. When using this capability, care shall be taken so that the bandwidth measurement is not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission that might be  $\geq 6$  dB.

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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0035

Page (20) of (55)

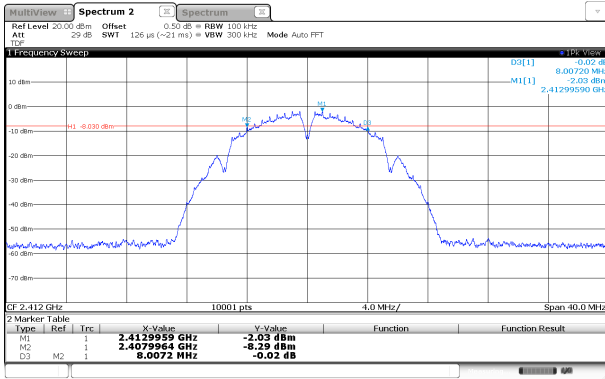
**Test results**

Test mode	Frequency(MHz)	6 dB bandwidth(MHz)	99 % bandwidth(MHz)
802.11b	2 412	8.01	10.23
	2 437	7.08	10.20
	2 462	8.00	10.20
802.11g	2 412	16.32	16.83
	2 437	16.31	16.79
	2 462	16.31	16.89
802.11n HT20	2 412	17.53	17.81
	2 437	17.55	17.91
	2 462	17.56	17.73

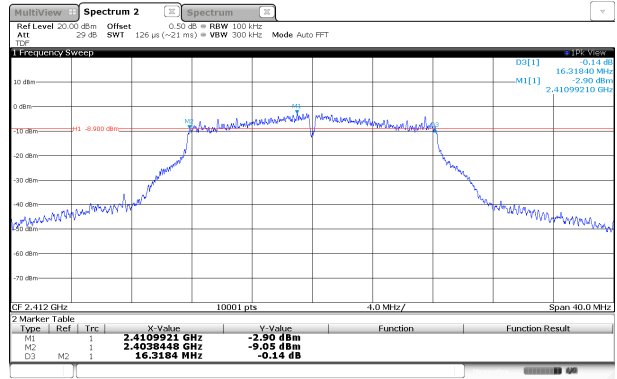


**6 dB bandwidth(MHz)**

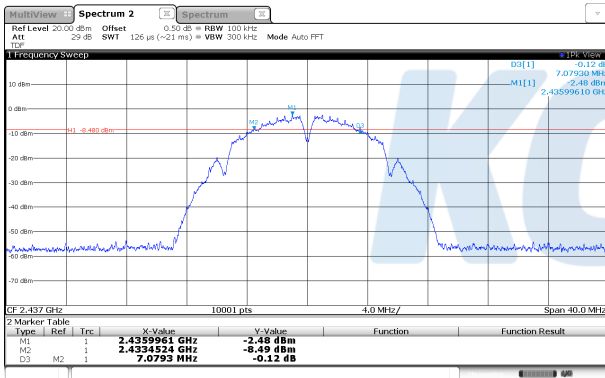
**802.11b / Low ch.**



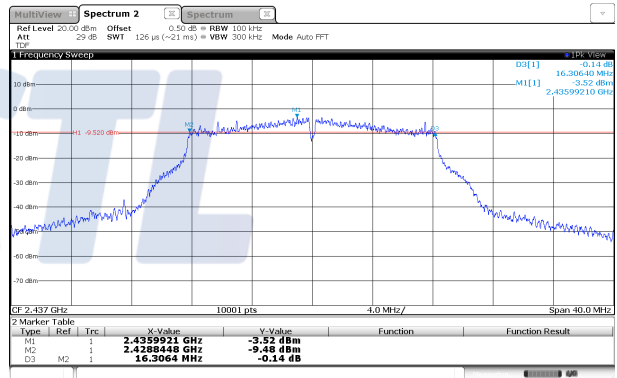
**802.11g / Low ch.**



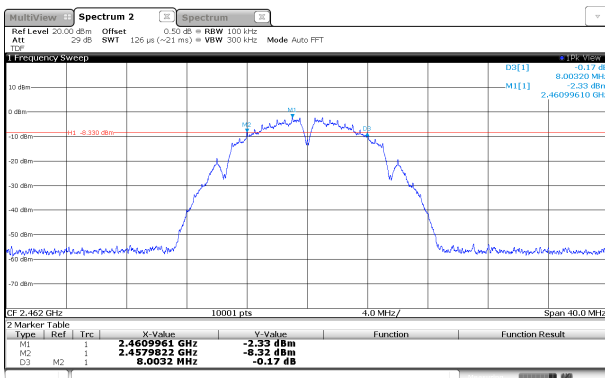
**802.11b / Mid ch.**



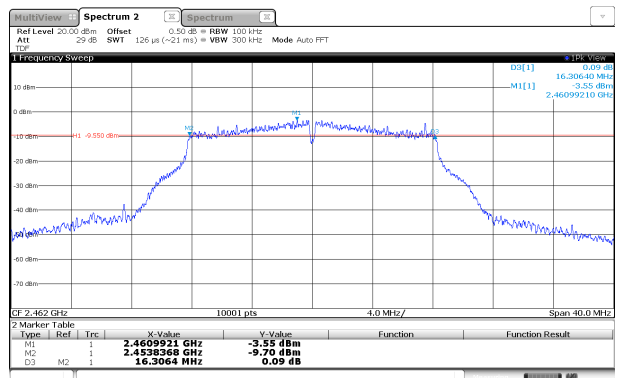
**802.11g / Mid ch.**



**802.11b / High ch.**



**802.11g / High ch.**



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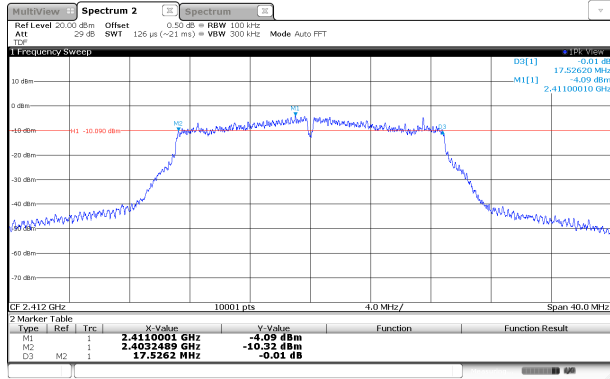
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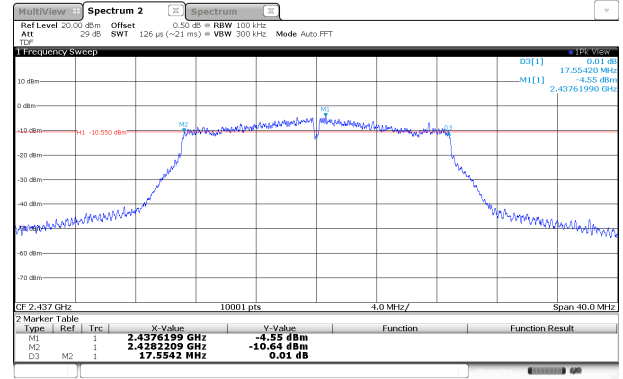
Page (22) of (55)



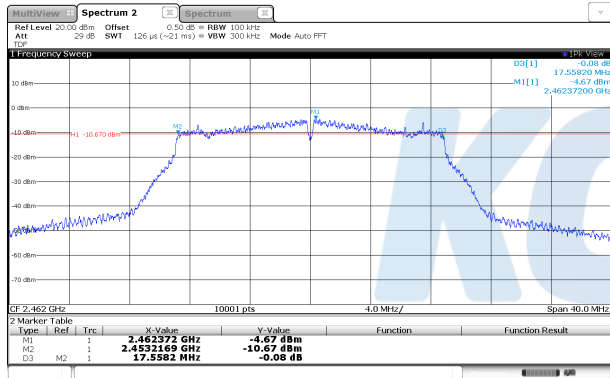
## 802.11n HT20 / Low ch.



## 802.11n HT20 / Mid ch.



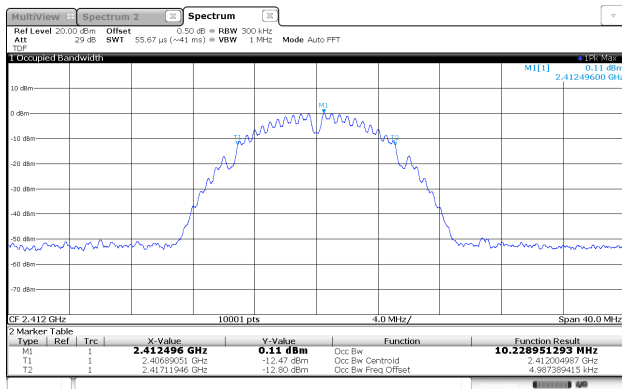
## 802.11n HT20 / High ch.



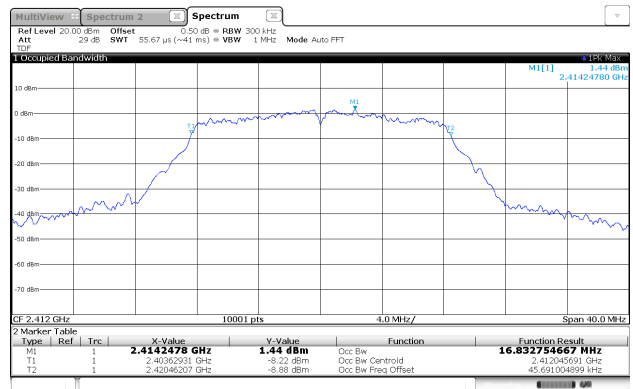
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**99 % bandwidth(MHz)**

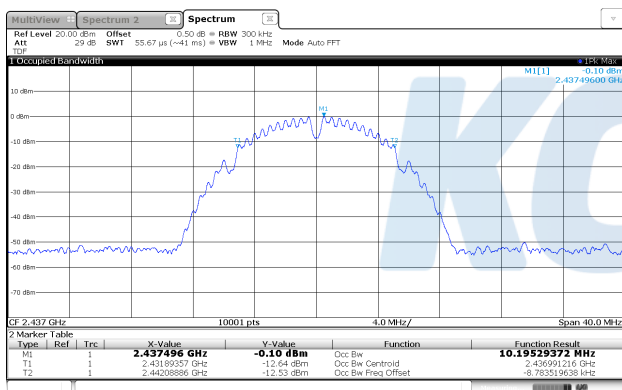
**802.11b / Low ch.**



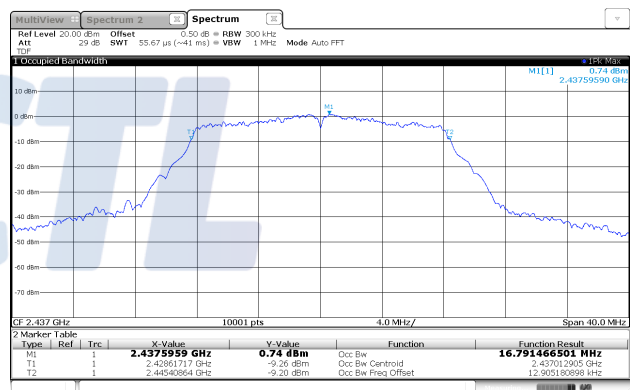
**802.11g / Low ch.**



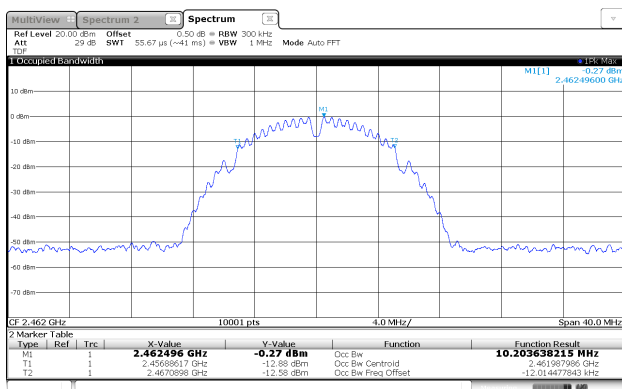
**802.11b / Mid ch.**



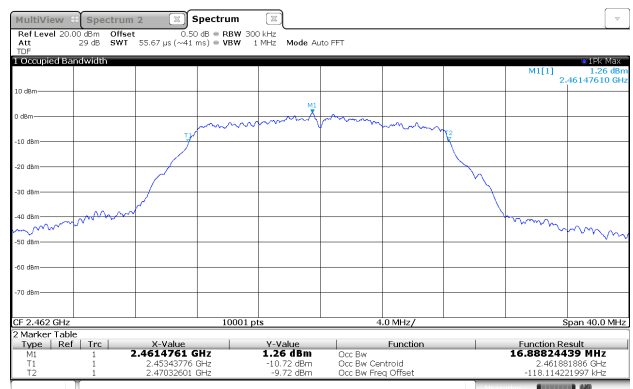
**802.11g / Mid ch.**



**802.11b / High ch.**



**802.11g / High ch.**



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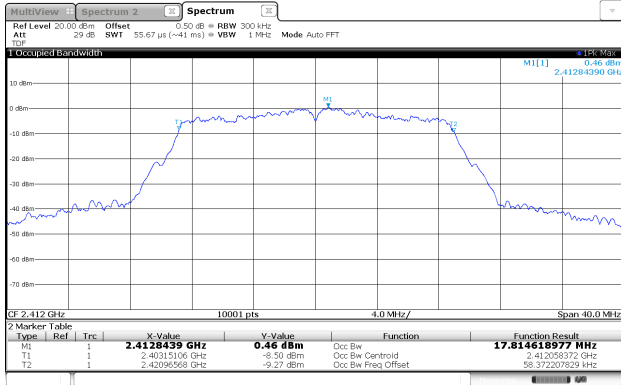
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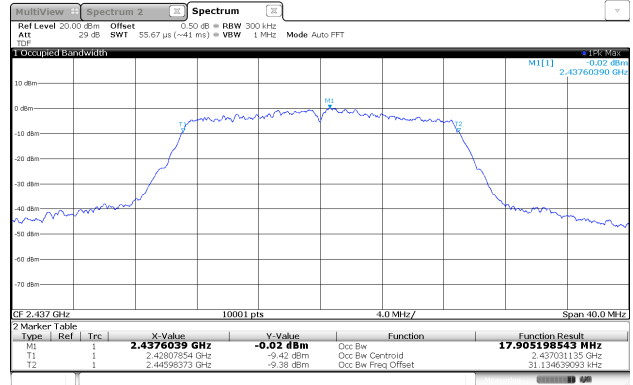
Page (24) of (55)



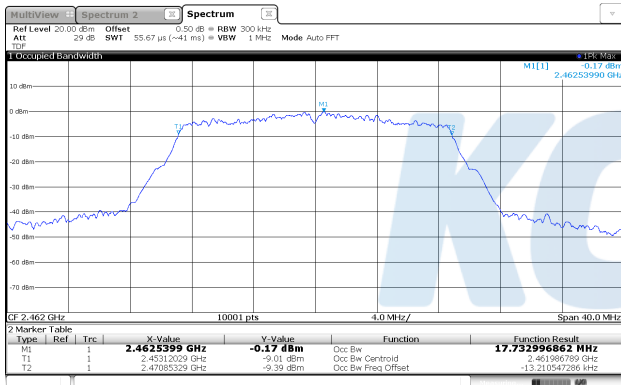
## 802.11n HT20 / Low ch



## 802.11n HT20 / Mid ch



## 802.11n HT20 / High ch



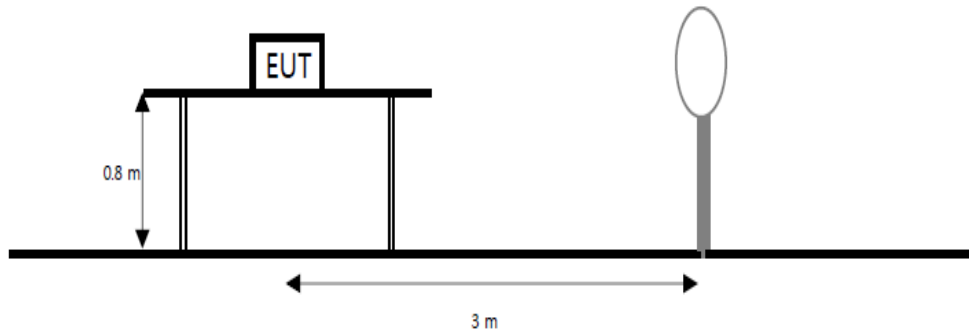
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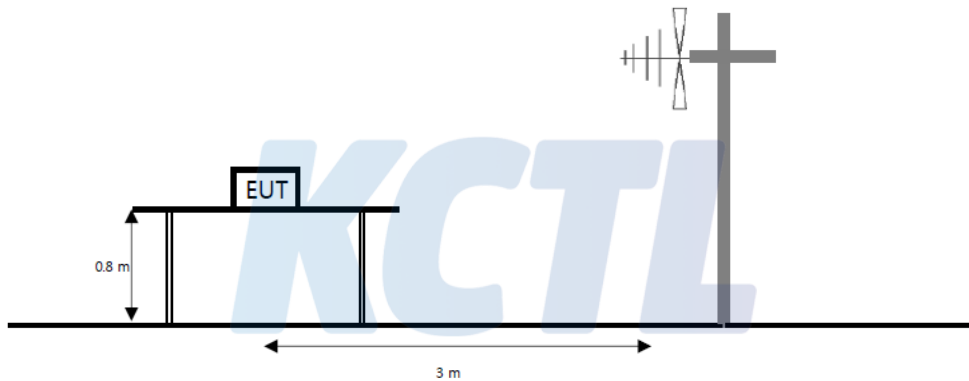
## 7.4. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

### Test setup

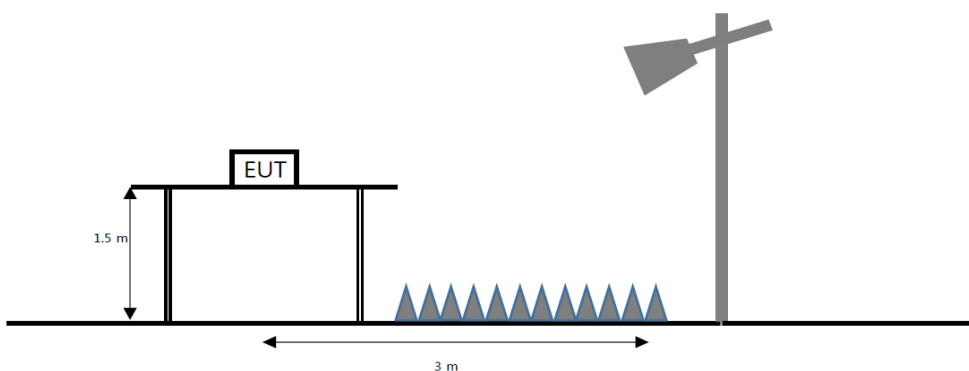
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz emissions, whichever is lower.



**Limit**

According to section 15.209(a), except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength ( $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ )	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

\*\*Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section 15.231 and 15.241.

According to section 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
0.495 - 0.505	16.694 75 - 16.695 25	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.173 5 - 2.190 5	16.804 25 - 16.804 75	960 - 1 240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1 300 - 1 427	8.025 - 8.5
4.177 25 - 4.177 75	37.5 - 38.25	1 435 - 1 626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.207 25 - 4.207 75	73 - 74.6	1 645.5 - 1 646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1 660 - 1 710	10.6 - 12.7
6.267 75 - 6.268 25	108 - 121.94	1 718.8 - 1 722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.311 75 - 6.312 25	123 - 138	2 200 - 2 300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2 310 - 2 390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.524 75 - 156.525	2 483.5 - 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	25	2 690 - 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	156.7 - 156.9	3 260 - 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 332 - 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	167.72 - 173.2	3 345.8 - 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	240 - 285	3 600 - 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41	322 - 335.4		

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in section 15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 MHz, compliance with the limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in section 15.35 apply to these measurements.

**Test procedure**

ANSI C63.10-2013

**Test settings****Peak field strength measurements**

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW  $\geq$  (3 $\times$ RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

**Table. RBW as a function of frequency**

Frequency	RBW
9 kHz to 150 kHz	200 Hz to 300 Hz
0.15 MHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz to 10 kHz
30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	100 kHz to 120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

**Average field strength measurements****Trace averaging with continuous EUT transmission at full power**

If the EUT can be configured or modified to transmit continuously (D  $\geq$  98%), then the average emission levels shall be measured using the following method (with EUT transmitting continuously):

1. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
2. VBW  $\geq$  (3 $\times$ RBW).
3. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if  $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$ . Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
4. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
  - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
  - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

**Trace averaging across ON and OFF times of the EUT transmissions followed by duty cycle correction**

If continuous transmission of the EUT (D  $\geq$  98%) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less than  $\pm 2\%$ ), then the following procedure shall be used:

1. The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
2. Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
3. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
4. VBW  $\geq$  [3  $\times$  RBW].
5. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if  $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$ . Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.

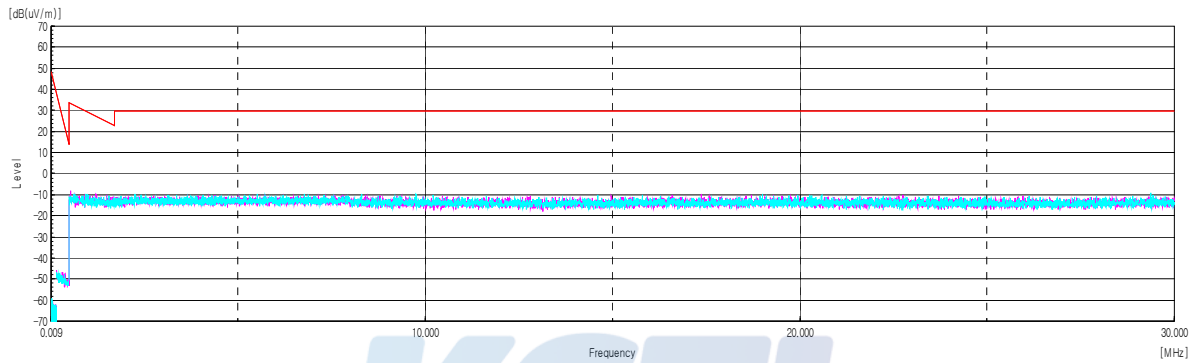
6. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
  - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
  - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
7. Sweep time = auto.
8. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
9. A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing with the emission limit to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100% duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
  - 1) If power averaging (rms) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is  $[10 \log (1 / D)]$ , where D is the duty cycle.
  - 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is  $[20 \log (1 / D)]$ , where D is the duty cycle.
  - 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous ( $D \geq 98\%$ ) rather than turning ON and OFF with with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

**Notes:**

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 1 kHz ( $\geq 1/T$ ) for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz. (where T = pulse width)
2.  $f < 30$  MHz, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance.  $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$   
 $f \geq 30$  MHz, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance.  $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$   
Where:
  - $F_d$  = Distance factor in dB
  - $D_m$  = Measurement distance in meters
  - $D_s$  = Specification distance in meters
3. Factors(dB) = Antenna factor(dB/m) + Cable loss(dB) + or Amp. gain(dB) + or  $F_d$ (dB)
4. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
5. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
6. <sup>1)</sup> means restricted band.
7. According to part 15.31(f)(2), an extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade is applied because measured distance of radiated emission is 3 m.

**Test results (Below 30 MHz) – Worst case: 802.11g Low frequency**

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Cable Loss	Amp Gain	Antenna Factor	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
[MHz]	[V/H]	[dB( $\mu$ V)]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB]	[dB( $\mu$ V/m)]	[dB( $\mu$ V/m)]	[dB]
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.									

**Horizontal/Vertical****KCTL**

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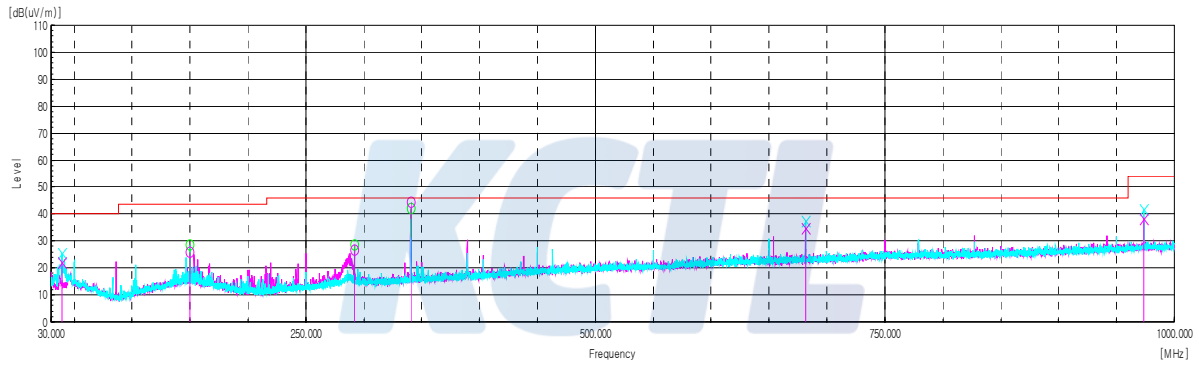
Page (30) of (55)



## Test results (Below 1 000 MHz) – Worst case: 802.11g Low frequency

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB( $\mu$ V))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB( $\mu$ V/m))	(dB( $\mu$ V/m))	(dB)
<b>Quasi peak data</b>								
39.58	V	34.10	18.32	-30.46	-	21.96	40.00	18.04
150.04	H	35.30	19.20	-28.80	-	25.70	43.50	17.80
292.02	H	35.40	19.14	-27.87	-	26.67	46.00	19.33
340.64	H	51.40	20.21	-27.50	-	44.11	46.00	1.89
681.36	V	33.70	26.53	-25.40	-	34.83	46.00	11.17
973.45	V	31.20	30.20	-23.05	-	38.35	54.00	15.65

### Horizontal/Vertical



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Report No.:  
KR20-SRF0035

Page (31) of (55)

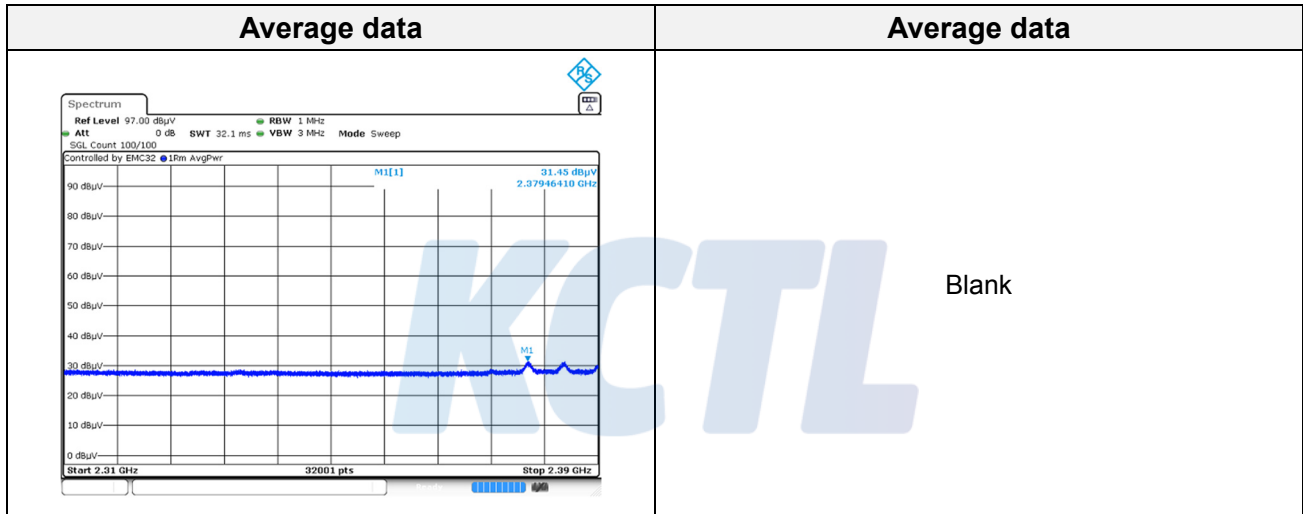


## Test results (Above 1 000 MHz)

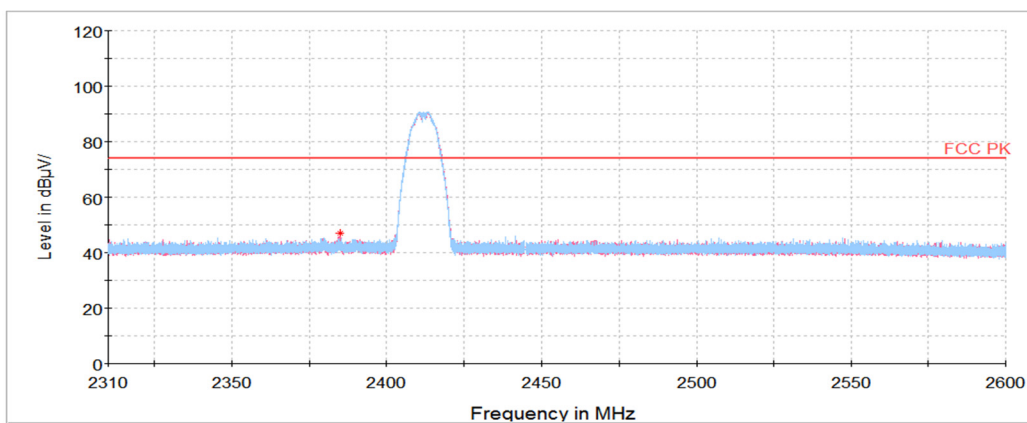
### 802.11b

#### Lowest Channel

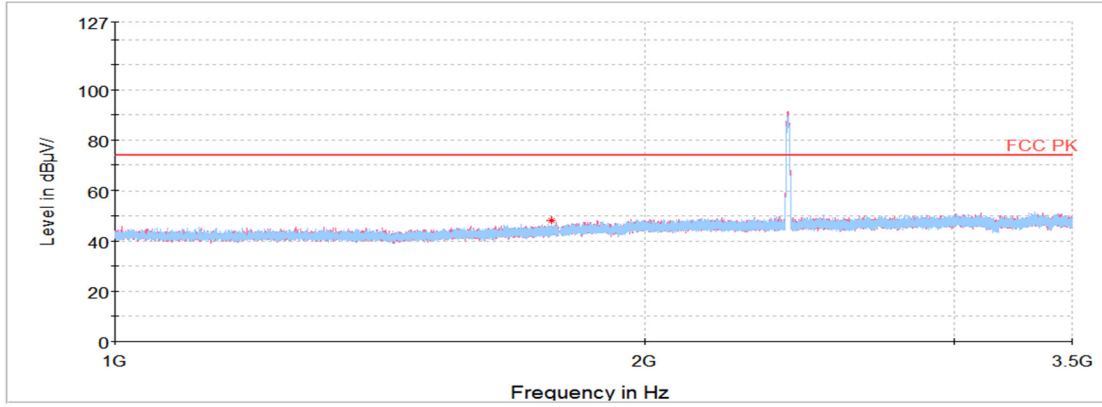
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB( $\mu$ V))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB( $\mu$ V/m))	(dB( $\mu$ V/m))	(dB)
<b>Peak data</b>								
2 379.46 <sup>1)</sup>	V	44.07	32.00	-29.10	-	46.97	74.00	27.03
4 824.03 <sup>1)</sup>	V	59.61	33.79	-53.51	-	39.89	74.00	34.11
<b>Average Data</b>								
2 379.46 <sup>1)</sup>	V	31.45	32.00	-29.10	-	34.35	74.00	39.65



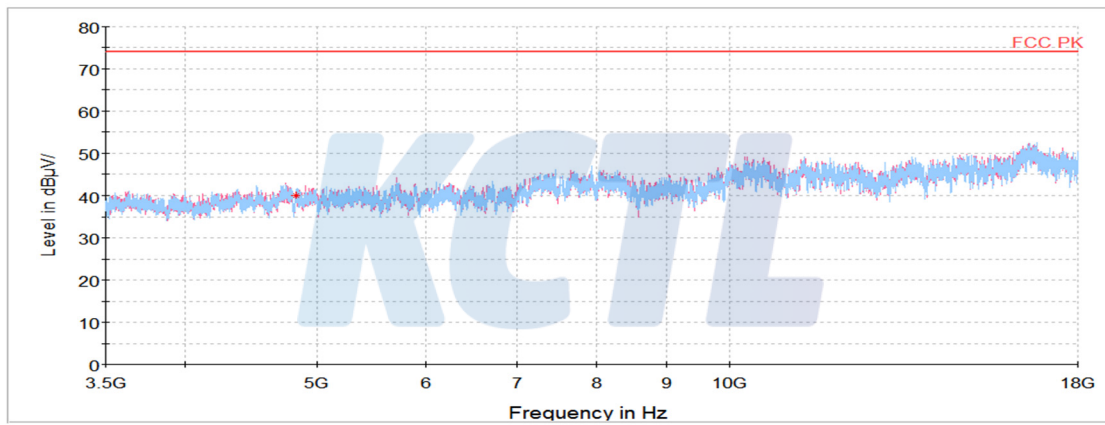
#### Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



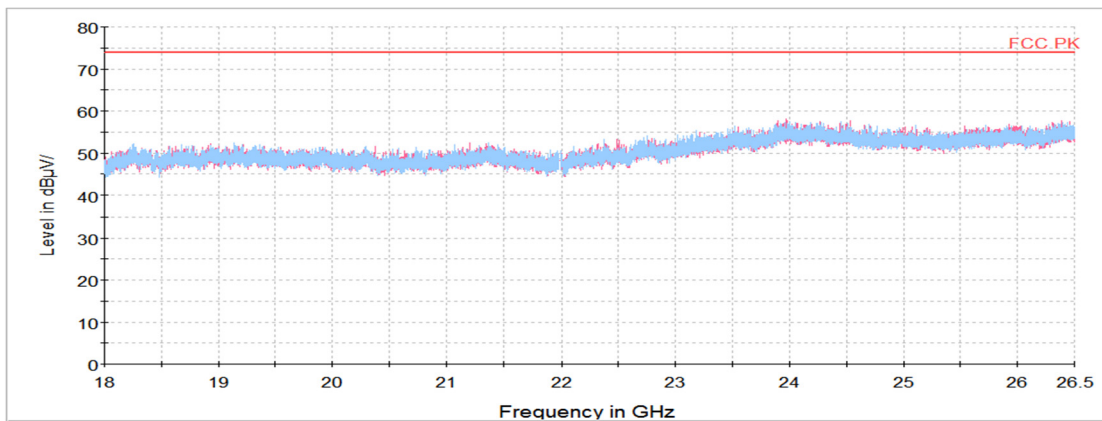
**Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz**



**Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz**



**Horizontal/Vertical for 18 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz**





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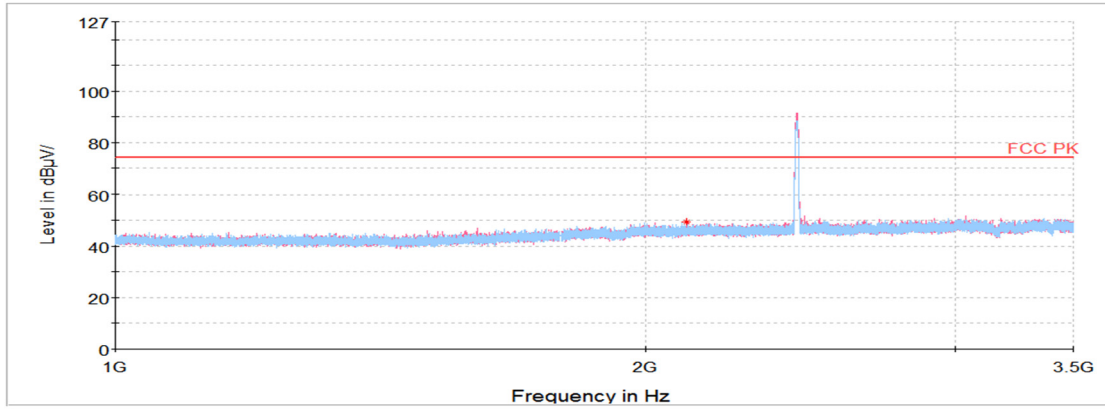
Page (33) of (55)

**Middle Channel**

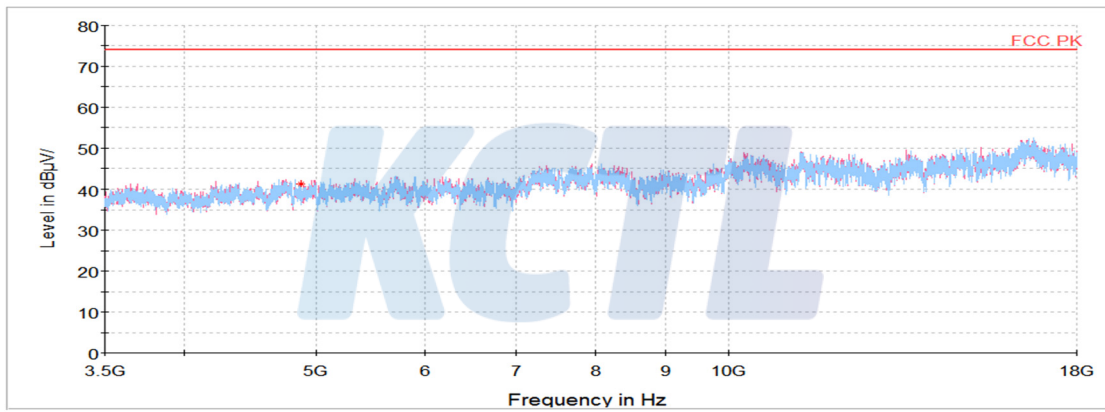
Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB( $\mu V$ ))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB( $\mu V/m$ ))	(dB( $\mu V/m$ ))	(dB)
<b>Peak data</b>								
4 872.52 <sup>1)</sup>	H	61.88	33.82	-54.42	-	41.28	74.00	32.72
<b>Average Data</b>								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								



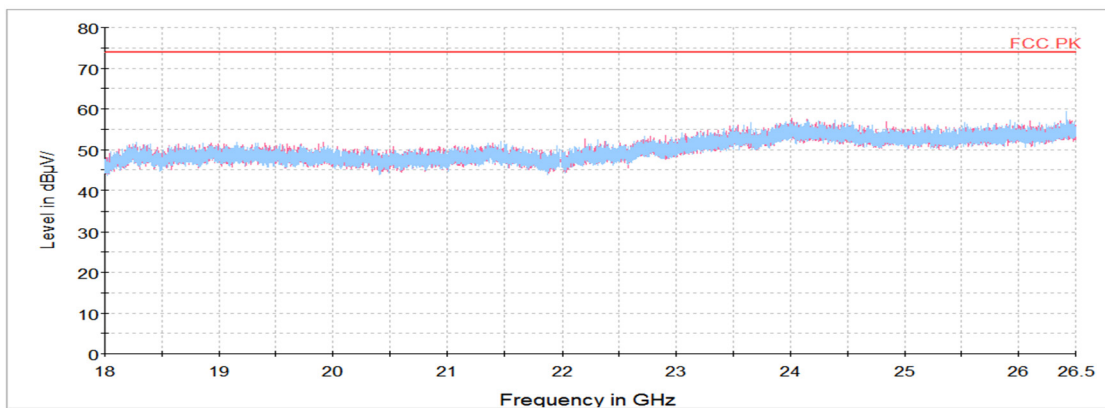
**Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz**



**Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz**



**Horizontal/Vertical for 18 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz**



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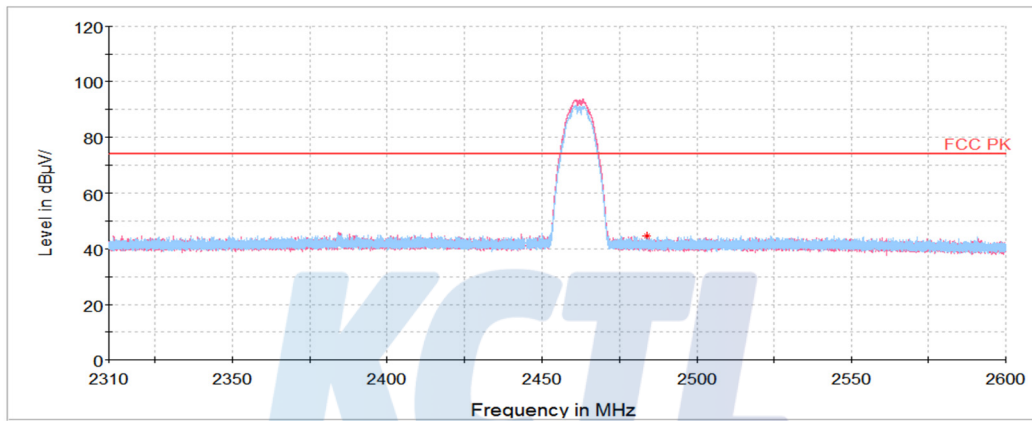
Page (35) of (55)

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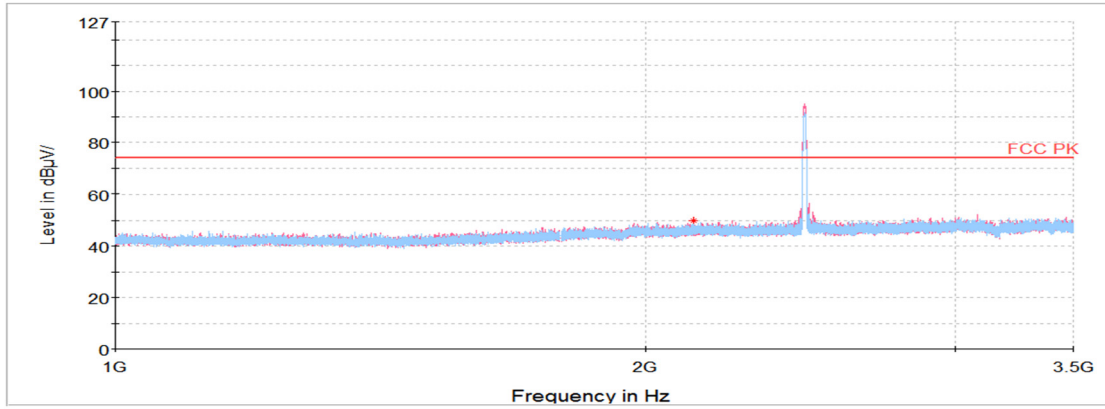
## Highest Channel

Frequency (MHz)	Pol. (V/H)	Reading (dB( $\mu$ V))	Ant. Factor (dB)	Amp. + Cable (dB)	DCCF (dB)	Result (dB( $\mu$ V/m))	Limit (dB( $\mu$ V/m))	Margin (dB)
<b>Peak data</b>								
2 483.78 <sup>1)</sup>	V	41.75	32.09	-29.21	-	44.63	74.00	29.37
4 922.81 <sup>1)</sup>	V	61.53	33.85	-54.80	-	40.58	74.00	33.42
<b>Average Data</b>								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								

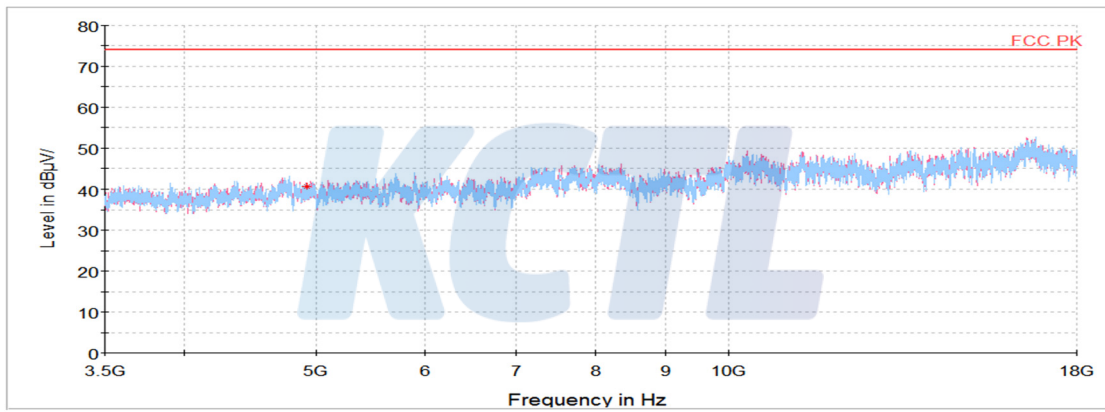
## Horizontal/Vertical for Band-edge



**Horizontal/Vertical for 1 GHz ~ 3.5 GHz**



**Horizontal/Vertical for 3.5 GHz ~ 18 GHz**



**Horizontal/Vertical for 18 GHz ~ 26.5 GHz**

