

# COMMUNICATION CERTIFICATION LABORATORY

1940 West Alexander Street  
Salt Lake City, UT 84119  
801-972-6146

## Test Report

Certification

Test Of: PWFC1

FCC ID: W59PWFC1

Test Specifications:

FCC PART 15, Subpart C

Test Report Serial No: 2376

Applicant:

Luxul Wireless  
357 South 670 West, Suite 160  
Lindon, UT 84042

Date of Test:

August 27 & 31, 2009 and September 10, 2009

Issue Date: September 21, 2009

Accredited Testing Laboratory By:



NVLAP Lab Code 100272-0

**CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING REPORT**

This report has been prepared by Communication Certification Laboratory to document compliance of the device described below with the requirements of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Part 15, Subpart C. This report may be reproduced in full, partial reproduction may only be made with the written consent of the laboratory. The results in this report apply only to the sample tested.

- Applicant: Luxul Wireless
- Manufacturer: Luxul Wireless
- Brand Name: Luxul
- Model Number: PWFC1
- FCC ID Number: W59PWFC1

On this 21<sup>st</sup> day of September 2009, I, individually, and for Communication Certification Laboratory, certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.

Although NVLAP has recognized that the Communication Certification Laboratory EMC testing facilities are in good standing, this report must not be used to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

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Tested by: Norman P. Hansen  
EMC Technician

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**SECTION 1.0 CLIENT INFORMATION**

**1.1 Applicant:**

Company Name: Luxul Wireless  
357 South 670 West, Suite 160  
Lindon, UT 84042

Contact Name: Vaughn Staheli  
Title: V.P. Engineering

**1.2 Manufacturer:**

Company Name: Luxul Wireless  
105 South 1380 West, Unit 1  
Lindon, UT 84042

Contact Name: Vaughn Staheli  
Title: V.P. Engineering

**SECTION 2.0 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)****2.1 Identification of EUT:**

Brand Name: Luxul  
Model Number: PWFC1  
Serial Number: None

**2.2 Description of EUT:**

The PWFC1 is a WiFi Signal Booster for use with the Alpha Networks (D-Link) Air Plus XtremeG DWL-2100AP. The PWFC1 provides N connectors for RF input and output. Power is provided to the PWFC1 by a Shenzhen Flypower Technology Co. Ltd. PS48IBIAY1000S power supply. The PWFC1 uses a single Luxul XW-24-FP7, 4 dBi antenna or a pair of Luxul XW-24-FP7 antennas connected to the PWFC1 by a Luxul S 50-2502N splitter. The cables connecting the antennas to the splitter are RG192 coax with "N" type connectors and 12" in length. The S 50-2502N splitter connects directly to the "N" connector on the output of the PWFC1. The DWL-2100AP can transmit using either 802.11b or 802.11g protocol. The DWL-2100AP uses 11 channels in the 2400 to 2483.5 MHz frequency range. See the table below.

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

Testing was performed at the upper, middle, and lower channels using both "B" and "G" protocols and using both single and dual antennas.

This report covers the circuitry of the devices subject to FCC Part 15, Subpart C. The circuitry of the devices subject to other standards, are to be tested and covered in other reports.

**2.3 EUT and Support Equipment:**

The FCC ID numbers for all the EUT and support equipment used during the test are listed below:

Brand Name Model Number	FCC ID Number	Description	Name of Interface Ports / Interface Cables
BN: Luxul MN: PWFC1 (Note 1)	W59PWFC1	WiFi Signal Booster	See Section 2.4
BN: Alpha Networks MN: DWL-2100AP	RRK2004042 018-1	WiFi Access Point	RF out/Coax cable (Note 2) Ethernet/Cat 5e cable
BN: Toshiba MN: Satellite	DoC	Laptop Computer	Ethernet/Cat 5e cable (Note 3)
BN: TRENDnet MN: TEG-S50TXE	DoC	5 port Ethernet Hub	Ethernet/Cat5 cable (Note 3)

Note: (1) EUT

(2) Interface port connected to EUT (See Section 2.4)

(3) Equipment located below turntable

The support equipment listed above was not modified in order to achieve compliance with this standard.

#### **2.4 Interface Ports on EUT:**

Name of Ports	No. of Ports Fitted to EUT	Cable Descriptions/Length
Antenna	1	RG195 coax with "N" connectors/12"
WAP	1	RG223 coax with SMA and "N" connectors/3'
12 - 48 DC In	1	Unshielded cable from external power supply/4'
POE In	0	Port is not supported in this application
POE Out	0	Port is not supported in this application

**2.5 Modification Incorporated/Special Accessories on EUT:**

The following modifications were made to the EUT by the Client during testing to comply with the specification. These modifications will be implemented during manufacturing.

- 1) An output power setting of 21.5 dBm was programmed through the internal programming port of the EUT to comply with the radiated band edge and power output requirements.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Typed Name: Vaughn Staheli

Title: V.P. Engineering

**SECTION 3.0 TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS & PROCEDURES****3.1 Test Specification:**

Title: FCC PART 15, Subpart C (47 CFR 15).  
15.203, 15.207, and 15.247

Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of radio frequency devices.

Purpose of Test: The tests were performed to demonstrate initial compliance.

**3.2 Methods & Procedures:****3.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirement**

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. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of Sections 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with Section 15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this Part are not exceeded.

**3.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Limits**

(a) Except for Class A digital devices, for equipment that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50  $\mu$ H/50 ohms line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the band edges.



Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBμV)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 - 0.5*	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5 - 5	56	46
5 - 30	60	50

\*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

### **3.2.3 §15.247 Operation within the bands 902 - 928 MHz, 2400 - 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 -5850 MHz**

(a) Operation under the provisions of this Section is limited to frequency hopping and digitally modulated intentional radiators that comply with the following provisions:

(1) Frequency hopping systems shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400 - 2483.5 MHz band may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two-thirds of the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided the systems operate with an output power no greater than 125 mW. The system shall hop to channel frequencies that are selected at the system hopping rate from a pseudorandomly ordered list of hopping frequencies. Each frequency must be used equally on the average by each transmitter. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.

(i) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20 second period; if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping frequencies and the average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10 second period. The maximum allowed 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 500 kHz.

(ii) Frequency hopping systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band shall use at least 75 hopping frequencies. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 1 MHz. The average time of occupancy on any

frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 30 second period.

(iii) Frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band shall use at least 15 non-overlapping channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Frequency hopping systems may avoid or suppress transmissions on a particular hopping frequency provided that a minimum of 15 non-overlapping channels are used.

(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.

(b) The maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:

(1) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band employing at least 75 non-overlapping hopping channels, and all frequency hopping systems in the 5725-5850 MHz band: 1 watt. For all other frequency hopping systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 0.125 watts.

(2) For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902-928 MHz band: 1 watt for systems employing at least 50 hopping channels; and, 0.25 watts for systems employing less than 50 hopping channels, but at least 25 hopping channels, as permitted under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725 - 5850 MHz bands: 1 watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the 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.

(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 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.

(c) Operation with directional antenna gains greater than 6 dBi.

(1) Fixed point-to-point operation:

(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi provided the maximum peak output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(ii) Systems operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band that are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter peak output power.

(iii) Fixed, point-to-point operation, as used in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(ii) of this section, excludes the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information. The operator of the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator or, if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer is responsible for ensuring that the system is used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations. The instruction manual furnished with the intentional radiator shall contain language in the installation instructions informing the operator and the installer of this responsibility.

(2) In addition to the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (c)(1)(i) of this section, transmitters operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that emit multiple directional beams, simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers provided the emissions comply with the following:

(i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.

(ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams but does not emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device, i.e., the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc. and summed across all carriers or frequency channels, shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna /antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as follows:

(A) The directional gain shall be calculated as the sum of  $10 \log$  (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or staff having the highest gain.

(B) A lower value for the directional gain than that calculated in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section will be accepted if sufficient evidence is presented, e.g., due to shading of the array or coherence loss in the beamforming.

(iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the power limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the limit specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section by more than 8 dB.

(iv) Transmitters that emit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) 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, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the

use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. 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)).

(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.

(f) For the purposes of this section, hybrid systems are those that employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital modulation techniques. The frequency hopping operation of the hybrid system, with the direct sequence or digital modulation operation turned off, shall have an average time of occupancy on any frequency not to exceed 0.4 seconds within a time period in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies employed multiplied by 0.4. The digital modulation operation of the hybrid system, with the frequency hopping turned off, shall comply with the power density requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) Frequency hopping spread spectrum systems are not required to employ all available hopping channels during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the regulations in this section should the transmitter be presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of a frequency hopping system and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

(h) The incorporation of intelligence within a frequency hopping spread spectrum system that permits the system to recognize other users within the spectrum band so that it individually and independently chooses and adapts its hopsets to avoid hopping on occupied channels is permitted. The coordination of frequency hopping systems in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

(i) Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the

Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

Note: Spread spectrum systems are sharing these bands on a noninterference basis with systems supporting critical Government requirements that have been allocated the usage of these bands, secondary only to ISM equipment operated under the provisions of Part 18 of this Chapter. Many of these Government systems are airborne radiolocation systems that emit a high EIRP which can cause interference to other users. Also, investigations of the effect of spread spectrum interference to U. S. Government operations in the 902-928 MHz band may require a future decrease in the power limits allowed for spread spectrum operation.

### **3.2.3 Test Procedure**

The conducted disturbance at mains and telecommunications ports and radiated disturbance testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4: 2004. Testing was performed at CCL's Wanship open area test site #2, located at 29145 Old Lincoln Highway, Wanship, UT. This site has been fully described in a report submitted to the FCC, and was accepted in a letter dated March 11, 2009 (90504).

CCL is accredited by National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP); NVLAP Lab Code: 100272-0, which is effective until September 30, 2010.

For radiated emissions testing at 30 MHz or above that is performed at distances closer than the specified distance, an inverse proportionality factor of 20 dB per decade is used to normalize the measured data for determining compliance.

## **SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING**

### **4.1 Operating Environment:**

Power Supply:           120 VAC/60 Hz to External Power Supply  
                          48 VDC to EUT from Power Supply

### **4.2 Operating Modes:**

The transmitter was tested on three orthogonal axes while in a constant transmit mode at the desired frequency. Both 802.11b and 802.11g modes were tested. Data rates were at 5.5 mb for spurious emissions and at 11 mb for all other testing in 802.11b mode. The data rate was at 54 mb for all 802.11g testing.

### **4.3 EUT Exercise Software:**

Luxul Wireless software was used to exercise the transmitter.

**SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS****5.1 FCC Part 15, Subpart C****5.1.1 Summary of Tests:**

Section	Environmental Phenomena	Frequency Range (MHz)	Result
15.203	Antenna Requirements	Structural requirement	Complied
15.207	Conducted Disturbance at Mains Ports	0.15 to 30	Complied
15.247(a)	Bandwidth Requirement	2400 - 2483.5	Complied
15.247(b)	Peak Output Power	2400 - 2483.5	Complied
15.247(c)	Antenna Conducted Spurious Emissions	30 - 25000	Complied
15.247(c)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	30 - 25000	Complied
15.247(d)	Peak Power Spectral Density	2400 - 2483.5	Complied
15.247(e)	Reserved Paragraph	N/A	Not Applicable
15.247(f)	Hybrid System Requirements	2400 - 2483.5	Not Applicable
15.247(g)	Frequency Hopping Channel Usage	2400 - 2438.5	Not Applicable
15.247(h)	Frequency Hopping Intelligence	2400 - 2483.5	Not Applicable

**5.2 Result**

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification.



**SECTION 6.0 MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS AND DERIVED RESULTS****6.1 General Comments:**

This section contains the test results only. Details of the test methods used and a list of the test equipment used during the measurements can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

**6.2 Test Results:****6.2.1 §15.203 Antenna Requirements**

The EUT uses Luxul XW-24-FP7, 4 dBi, patch antennas. It can be configured as a single antenna system with only the single antenna, or two XW-24-FP7 antennas may be connected to a Luxul S 50-2502N signal splitter. The splitter is connected to the DWL-2100AP RF output port. The antennas are connected to the splitter or to the PWFC1 using RG195 coax cables, 12" in length, using "N" type connectors. The system is to be professionally installed and not marketed to the general public.

**6.2.2 §15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains Ports**

Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dBμV)	Limit (dBμV)	Margin (dB)
0.17	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	48.8	55.0	-6.2
0.36	Hot Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	47.6	58.7	-11.1
0.36	Hot Lead	Average (Note 2)	42.5	48.7	-6.2
0.59	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.4	46.0	-4.6
1.04	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.8	46.0	-4.2
1.30	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.2	46.0	-4.8
1.34	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.7	46.0	-4.3
2.09	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.7	46.0	-4.3
2.92	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	40.9	46.0	-5.1
3.56	Hot Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.0	46.0	-5.0
0.17	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	50.1	55.0	-4.9
0.36	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 2)	50.0	58.7	-8.7
0.36	Neutral Lead	Average (Note 2)	46.7	48.7	-2.0
0.62	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	42.2	46.0	-3.8
0.94	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	42.6	46.0	-3.4

Frequency (MHz)	AC Mains Lead	Detector	Measured Level (dBμV)	Limit (dBμV)	Margin (dB)
1.04	Neutral Lead	Peak (Note 1)	41.4	46.0	-4.6
1.81	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	37.3	46.0	-8.7
2.15	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	38.7	46.0	-7.3
2.49	Neutral Lead	Quasi-Peak (Note 1)	39.0	46.0	-7.0
<p>Note 1: The reference detector used for the measurements was Quasi-Peak or Peak and the data was compared to the average limit; therefore, the EUT was deemed to meet both the average and quasi-peak limits.</p> <p>Note 2: The reference detector used for the measurements was quasi-peak and average and the data was compared to the respective limits.</p>					

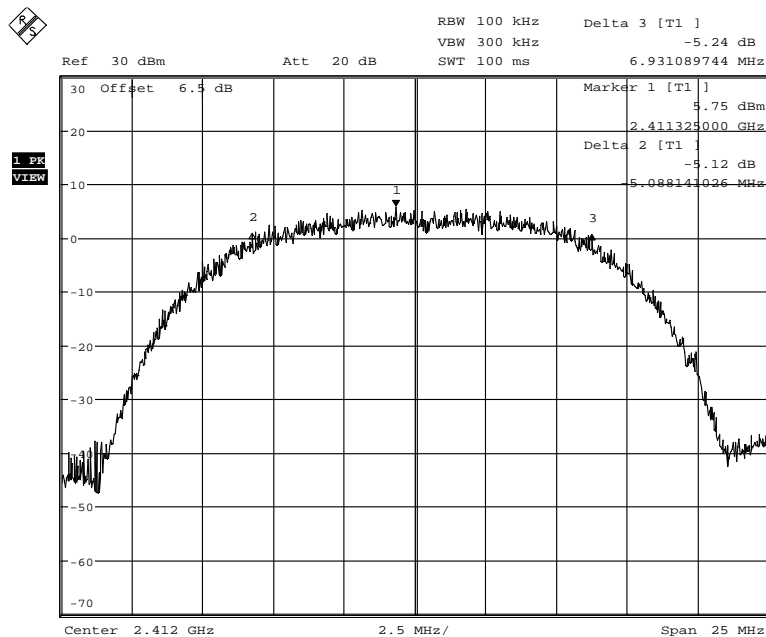
### **6.2.3 §15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth**

Frequency (MHz)	802.11b mode Emission 6 dB bandwidth (MHz)	802.11g mode Emission 6 dB bandwidth (MHz)
2412	12.019	16.508
2437	12.343	16.474
2462	11.451	16.444

### **RESULT**

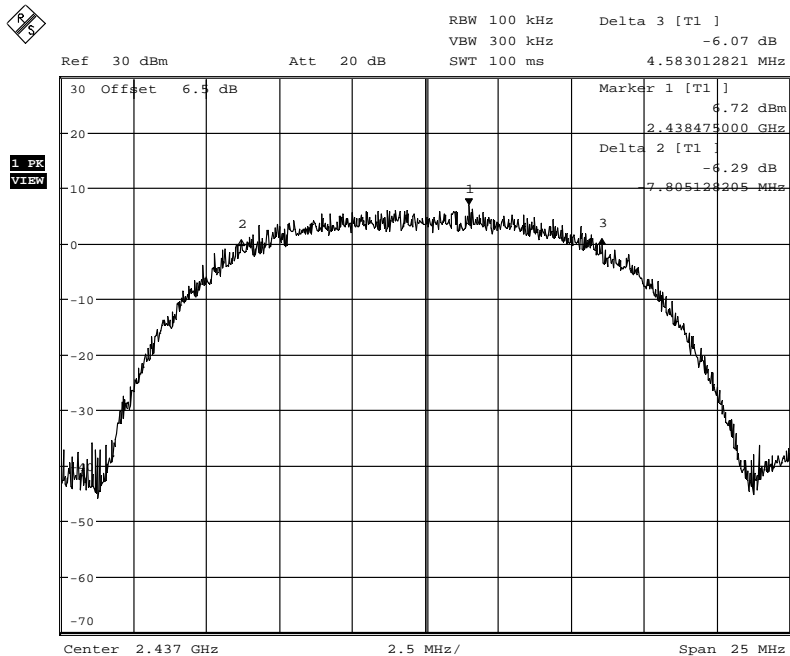
In the configuration tested, the 6 dB bandwidth was greater than 500 kHz; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

## Lowest Channel "B" Mode Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



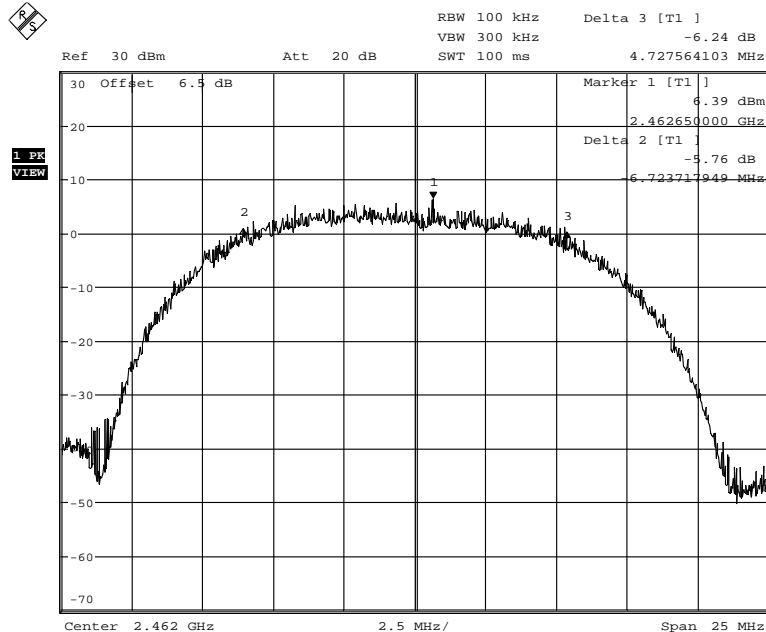
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## Middle Channel "B" Mode Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



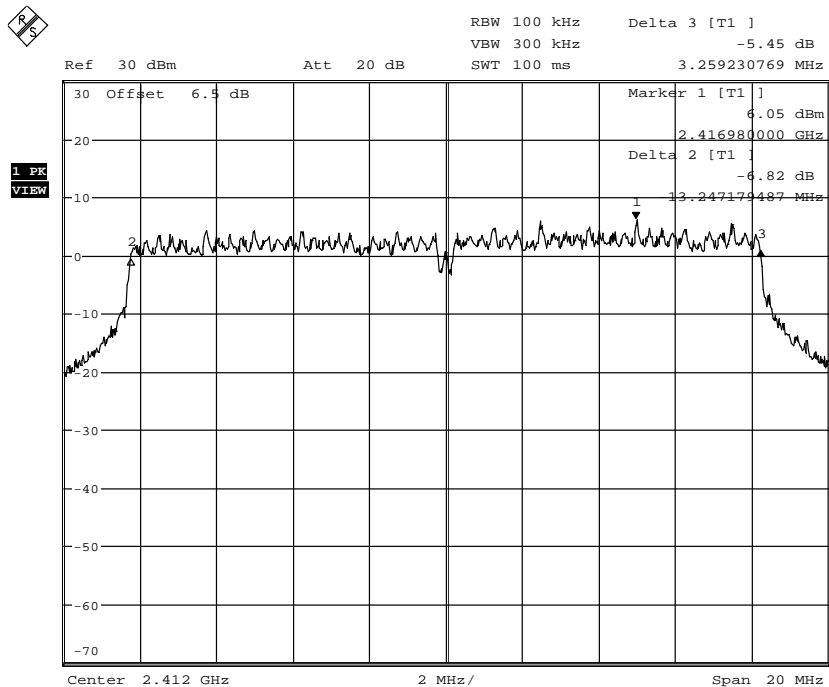
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## Highest Channel "B" Mode Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



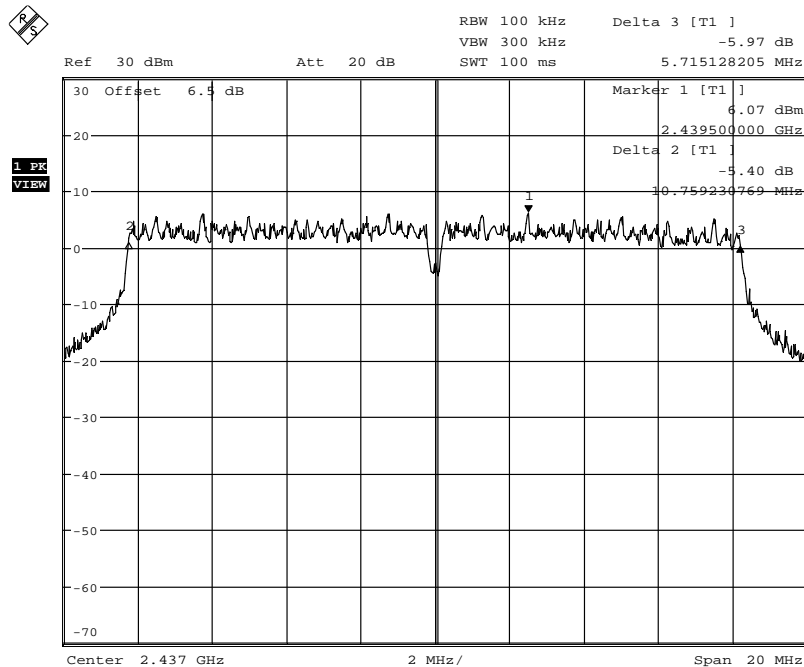
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## Lowest Channel "G" Mode Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



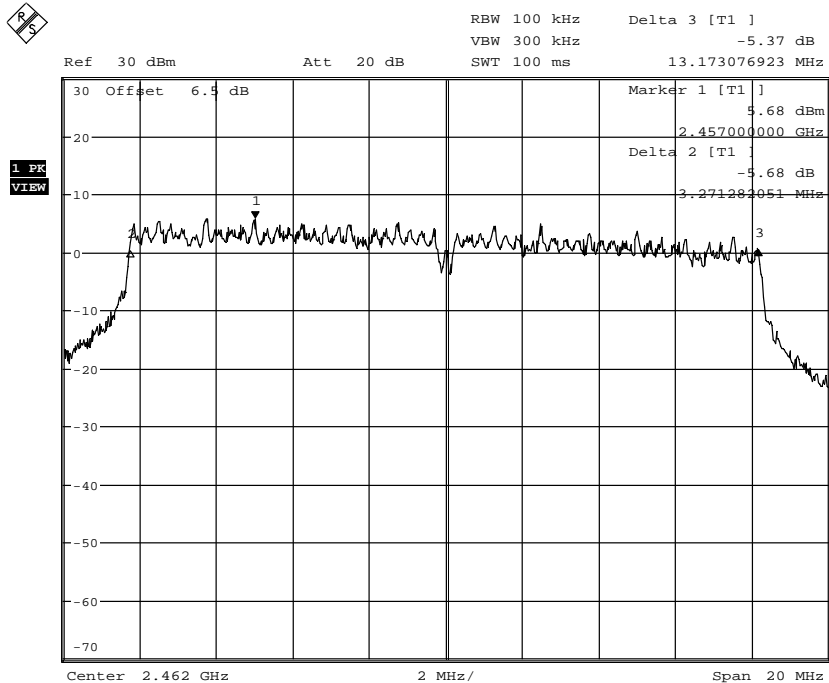
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## Middle Channel "G" Mode Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:26:07

## Highest Channel "G" Mode Emission 6 dB Bandwidth



Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:46:36

**6.2.4 §15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power**

The maximum peak RF Conducted output power measured for this device was 27.78 dBm or 599.8 mW. The maximum directional gain of the antenna is 4 dBi. The limit is 30 dBm or 1 Watt.

The maximum RBW of the spectrum analyzer was not larger than the bandwidth of the signal to be measured; therefore, a correction factor (CF) must be added to get the proper peak power measurement. The CF was calculated using the equation:

$$CF = 10 \log (6 \text{ dB Bandwidth/RBW})$$

In this testing, the 6 dB bandwidth was 16.54 MHz and the RBW of the spectrum analyzer was 10 MHz. The calculation is shown below.

$$CF = 10 \log (16.5/10) = 2.17 \text{ dB G Mode} \\ (12.4/10) = 0.93 \text{ dB B Mode}$$

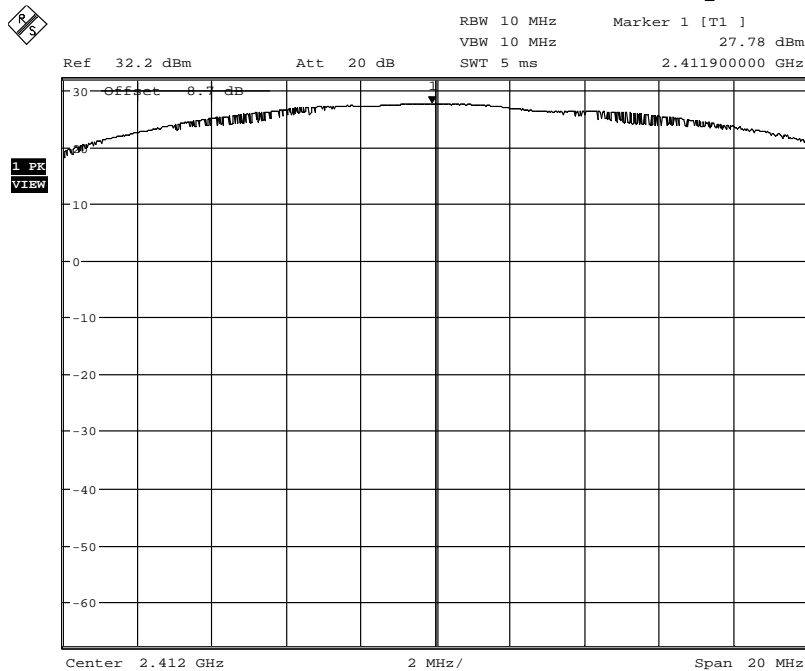
In order to properly report the peak power, 2.2 dB or 0.9 dB will be accounted for in the measurement of the spectrum analyzer.

Frequency (MHz)	802.11b mode Measured Output Power (dBm)	802.11b mode Measured Output Power (mW)	802.11g mode Measured Output Power (dBm)	802.11g mode Measured Output Power (mW)
2412	27.78	599.8	27.22	527.2
2437	27.68	586.1	27.52	564.9
2462	26.14	411.1	26.94	494.3

**RESULT**

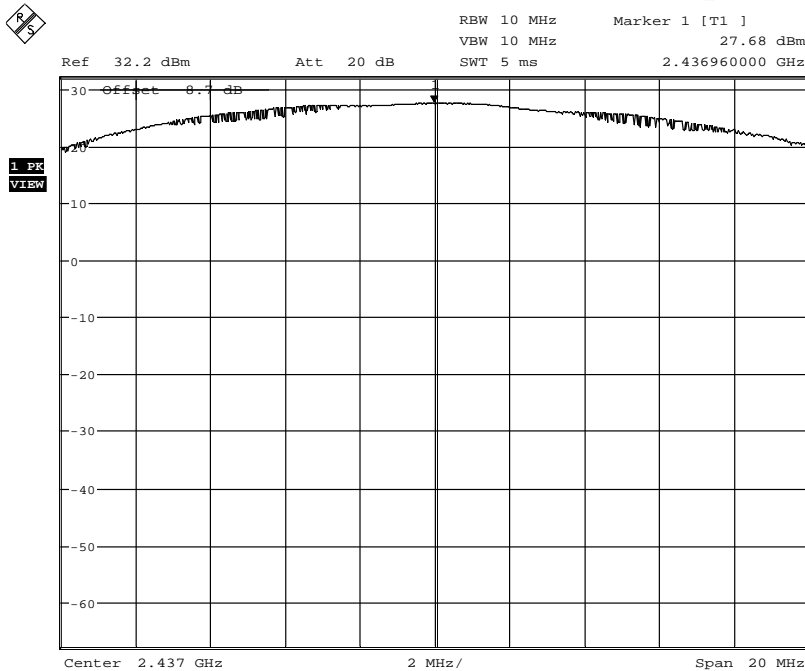
In the configuration tested, the RF peak output power was less than 1 Watt; therefore, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification (see spectrum analyzer plots below).

## Lowest Channel "B" Mode Corrected Output Power Plot



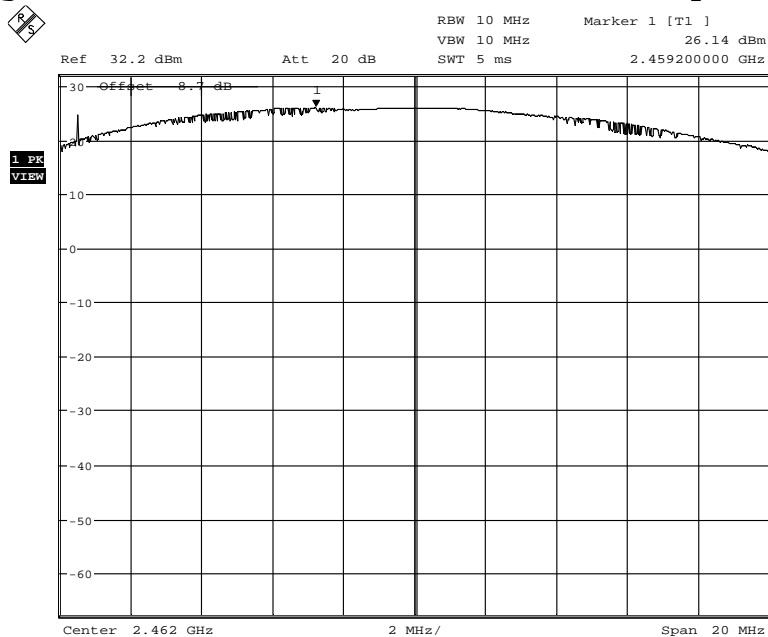
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## Middle Channel "B" Mode Corrected Output Power Plot



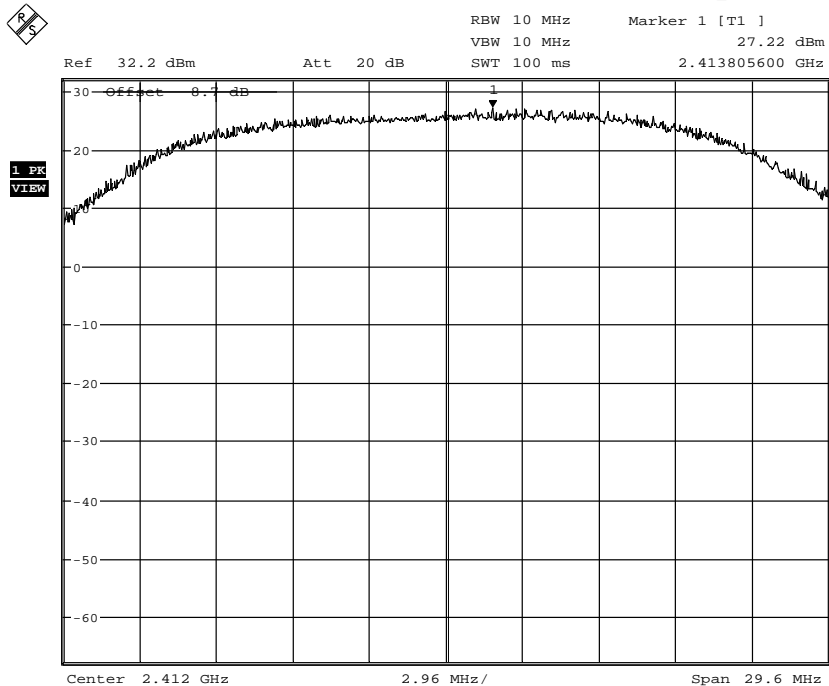
Date: 10.SEP.2009 10:52:13

## Highest Channel "B" Mode Corrected Output Power Plot



Date: 10.SEP.2009 10:17:26

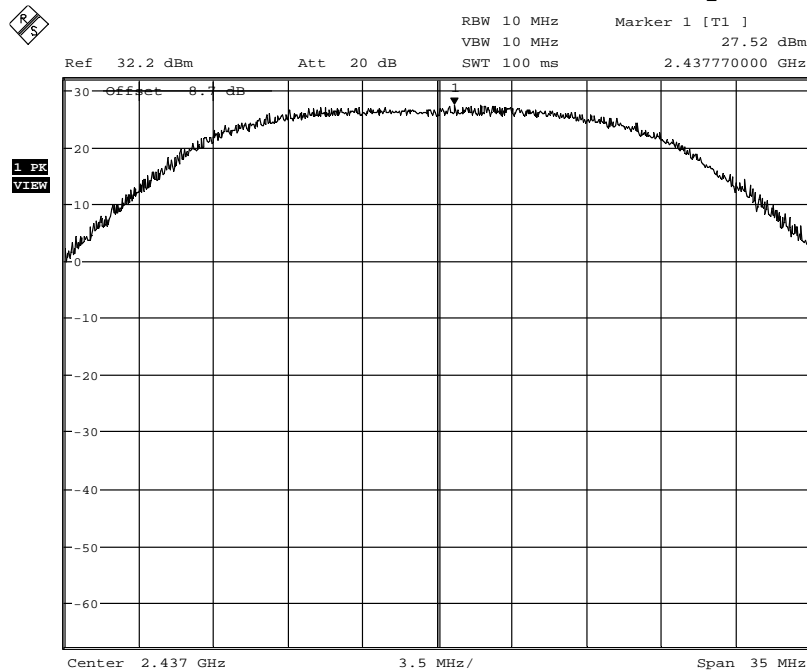
## Lowest Channel "G" Mode Corrected Output Power Plot



Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:03:07

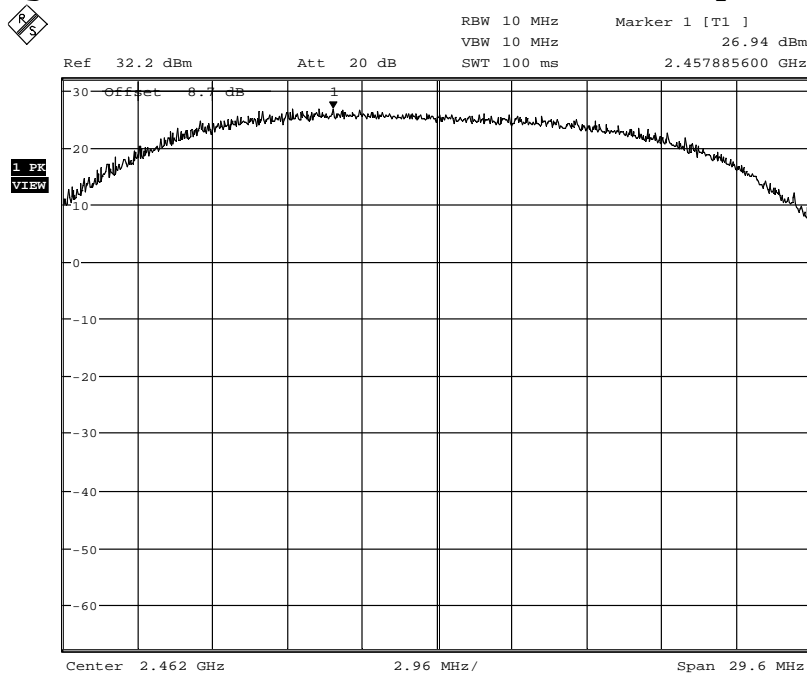


## Middle Channel "G" Mode Corrected Output Power Plot



Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:23:40

## Highest Channel "G" Mode Corrected Output Power Plot



Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:43:44

**6.2.5 §15.247(c) Spurious Emissions****6.2.5.1 Conducted Spurious Emissions**

The frequency range from 8 MHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency was investigated to measure any antenna-conducted emissions. The tables show the measurement data from spurious emissions noted across the frequency range when transmitting at the lowest frequency, middle frequency, and upper frequency. Shown below are plots with the EUT tuned to the upper and lower channels. These demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section at the band edges.

The emissions must be attenuated 20 dB below the highest power level measured within the authorized band as measured with a 100 kHz RBW. The highest level measured in "B" mode was 10.8 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $10.8 - 20.0 = -9.2$  dBm. For "G" mode, the maximum level was 5.6 dBm; therefore, the criteria is  $5.6 - 20 = -14.4$  dBm.

**RESULT**

Conducted spurious emissions were attenuated 20 dB or more from the fundamental; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

## Transmitting on the Lowest Channel (2412 MHz) "B" Mode

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4824	-50.4	-9.2
7236	-56.9	-9.2
9648	-57.0	-9.2
12060	-56.8	-9.2
14472	-57.4	-9.2
16884	-57.2	-9.2
19296	-56.4	-9.2
21708	-57.2	-9.2
24120	-57.0	-9.2

## Transmitting on the Middle Channel (2437 MHz) "B" Mode

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4874	-47.7	-9.2
7311	-56.7	-9.2
9748	-57.4	-9.2

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
12185	-57.6	-9.2
14662	-56.8	-9.2
17059	-57.1	-9.2
19496	-57.1	-9.2
21993	-57.5	-9.2
24370	-57.4	-9.2

Transmitting on the Highest Channel (2.762 MHz) "B" Mode

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4924	-37.2	-9.2
7386	-56.8	-9.2
9848	-56.8	-9.2
12310	-56.9	-9.2
14772	-56.8	-9.2
17234	-56.4	-9.2
19696	-56.3	-9.2
22158	-57.1	-9.2
24620	-56.0	-9.2

Transmitting on the Lowest Channel (2412 MHz) "G" Mode

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4824	-55.6	-14.4
7236	-57.1	-14.4
9648	-56.8	-14.4
12060	-57.4	-14.4
14472	-57.3	-14.4
16884	-56.7	-14.4
19296	-57.3	-14.4
21708	-57.3	-14.4
24120	-57.2	-14.4

Transmitting on the Middle Channel (2437 MHz) "G" Mode

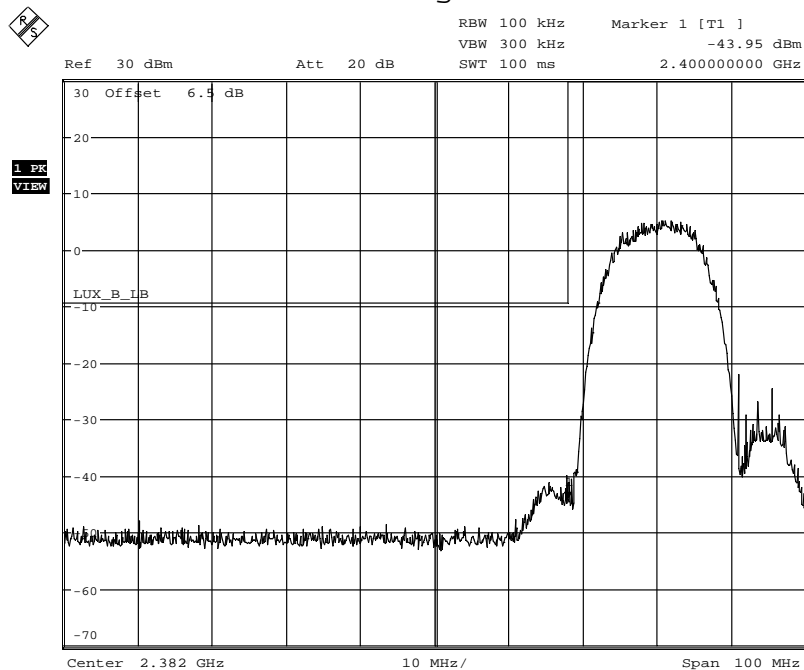
Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4874	-52.2	-14.4
7311	-56.2	-14.4
9748	-56.2	-14.4
12185	-56.4	-14.4

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
14662	-56.4	-14.4
17059	-56.1	-14.4
19496	-55.6	-14.4
21993	-57.2	-14.4
24370	-57.3	-14.4

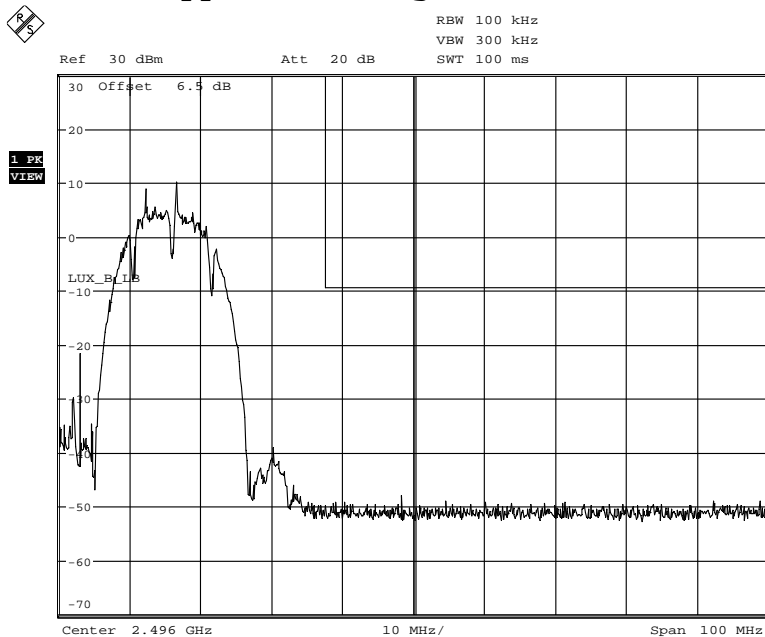
## Transmitting on the Highest Channel (2.762 MHz) "G" Mode

Frequency (MHz)	Corrected Level (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
4924	-53.6	-14.4
7386	-56.6	-14.4
9848	-57.3	-14.4
12310	-56.5	-14.4
14772	-56.9	-14.4
17234	-56.7	-14.4
19696	-56.6	-14.4
22158	-57.1	-14.4
24620	-56.9	-14.4

## Lower Band Edge Plot - "B" Mode

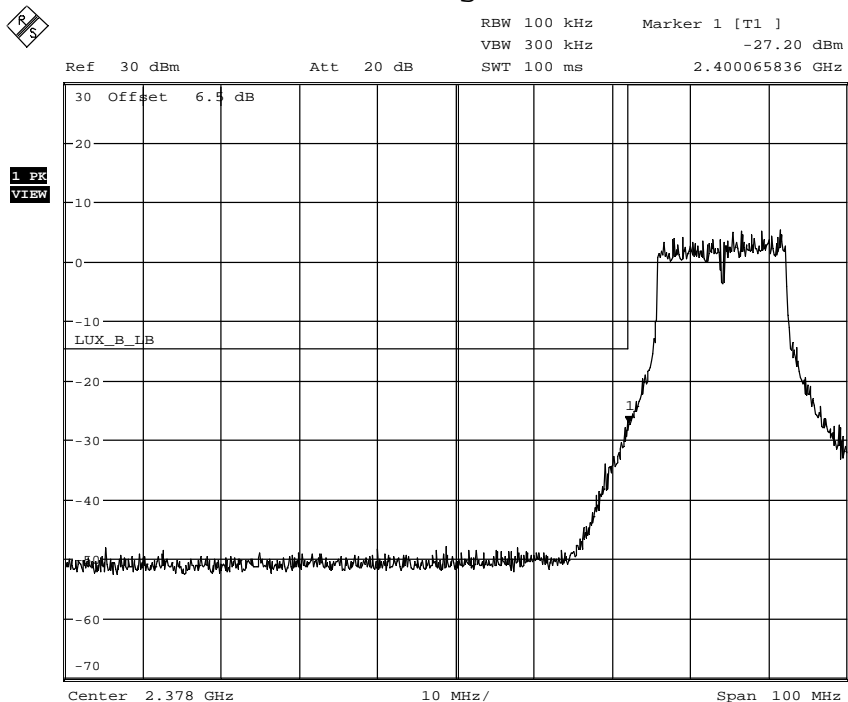


## Upper Band Edge Plot - "B" Mode

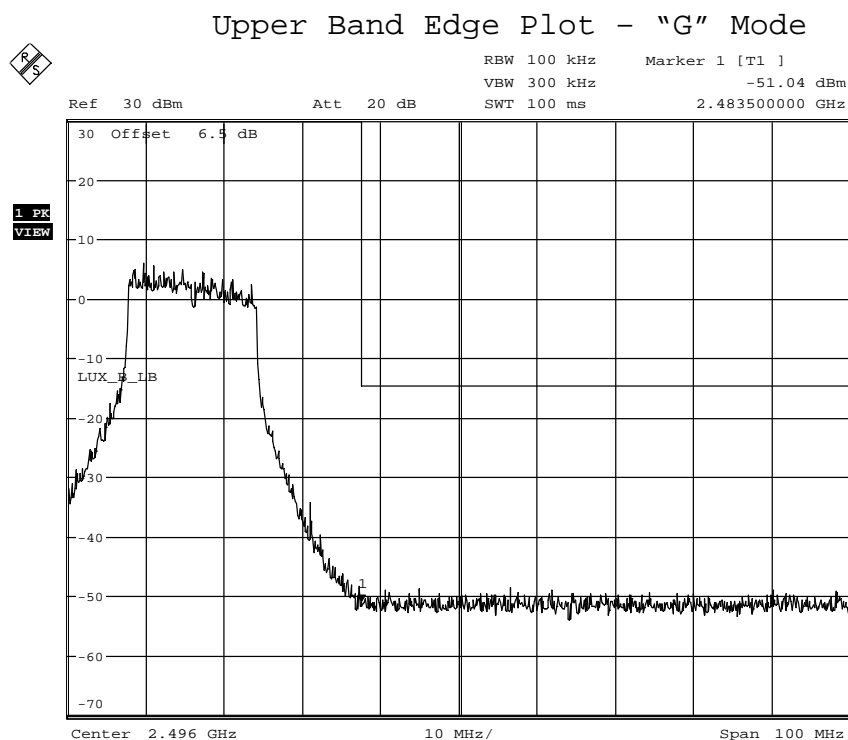


Date: 21.SEP.2009 10:36:28

## Lower Band Edge Plot - "G" Mode



Date: 21.SEP.2009 10:37:48



Date: 21.SEP.2009 10:38:25

#### 6.2.5.2 Radiated Emissions in the Restricted Bands of §15.205

The frequency range from 30 MHz to 25 GHz was investigated to measure any radiated emissions in the restricted bands. The following tables show measurements of any emission that fell into the restricted bands of §15.205. The tables show the worst-case emission measured from the PWFC1. For frequencies above 7.5 GHz, a measurement distance of 1 meter was used. The noise floor was a minimum of 6 dB below the limit. The emissions in the restricted bands must meet the limits specified in §15.209. Tabular data for each of the spurious emissions is shown below for each of the units. Plots of the band edges are also shown.

For frequencies below 1000 MHz RBW = 100 kHz and VBW = 300 kHz, For frequencies above 1000 MHz RBW = 1 Mhz and VBW = 3 MHz.

#### AVERAGE FACTOR

The EUT transmits continuously therefore; there is not an average factor for this device.

**RESULT**

All emissions in the restricted bands of §15.205 met the limits specified in §15.209; therefore, the EUT complies with the specification.

**6.2.5.2.1 PWFC1 with Single Antenna - 802.11b Mode**

Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency (2412 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4824.0	Peak	Vertical	21.1	37.6	58.7	74.0	-15.3
4824.0	Average	Vertical	12.3	37.6	49.9	54.0	-4.1
4824.0	Peak	Horizontal	20.0	37.6	57.6	74.0	-16.4
4824.0	Average	Horizontal	13.5	37.69	51.2	54.0	-2.8
7236.0	Peak	Vertical	16.5	41.4	57.9	74.0	-16.1
7236.0	Average	Vertical	8.1	41.4	49.5	54.0	-4.5
7236.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.8	41.4	56.2	74.0	-17.8
7236.0	Average	Horizontal	5.7	41.4	47.1	54.0	-6.9
12060.0	Peak	Vertical	3.0	46.0	49.0	74.0	-25.0
12060.0	Average	Vertical	-10.2	46.0	35.8	54.0	-18.2
12060.0	Peak	Horizontal	2.4	46.0	48.4	74.0	-25.6
12060.0	Average	Horizontal	-10.1	46.0	35.9	54.0	-18.1

Transmitting at the Middle Frequency (2437 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4874.0	Peak	Vertical	19.6	37.7	57.3	74.0	-16.7
4874.0	Average	Vertical	10.8	37.7	48.5	54.0	-5.5
4874.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.8	37.7	54.5	74.0	-19.5
4874.0	Average	Horizontal	7.4	37.7	45.1	54.0	-8.9
7311.0	Peak	Vertical	10.1	41.7	51.8	74.0	-22.2
7311.0	Average	Vertical	4.7	41.7	46.4	54.0	-7.6
7311.0	Peak	Horizontal	7.7	41.7	49.4	74.0	-24.6
7311.0	Average	Horizontal	0.5	41.7	42.2	54.0	-11.8
12185.0	Peak	Vertical	1.3	45.7	47.0	74.0	-27.0
12185.0	Average	Vertical	-10.2	45.7	35.5	54.0	-18.5

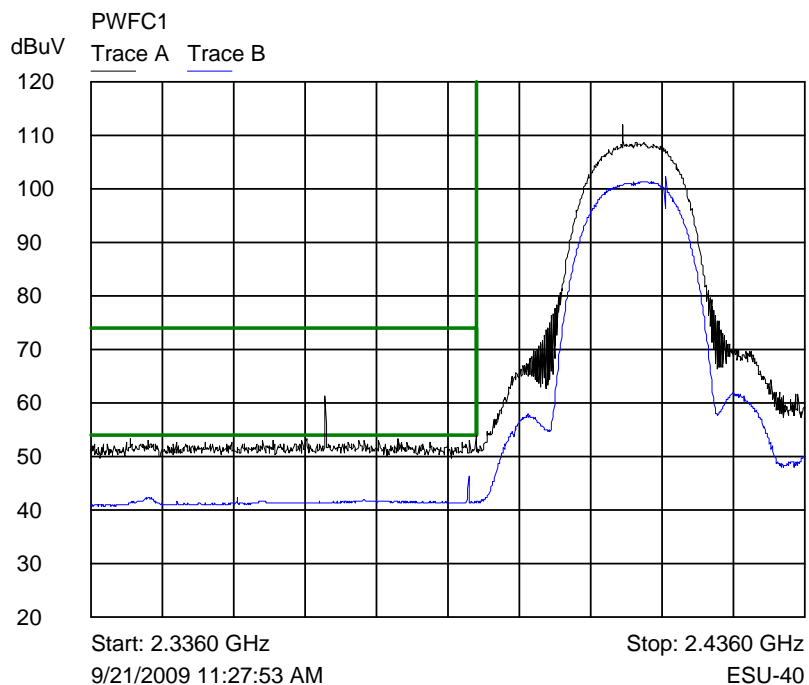
Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
12185.0	Peak	Horizontal	0.7	45.7	46.4	74.0	-27.6
12185.0	Average	Horizontal	-10.8	45.7	34.9	54.0	-19.1

## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency (2462 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4924.0	Peak	Vertical	19.3	37.8	57.1	74.0	-16.9
4924.0	Average	Vertical	10.0	37.8	47.8	54.0	-6.2
4924.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.8	37.8	54.6	74.0	-19.4
4924.0	Average	Horizontal	7.3	37.8	45.1	54.0	-8.9
7386.0	Peak	Vertical	7.2	41.8	49.0	74.0	-25.0
7386.0	Average	Vertical	-2.0	41.8	39.8	54.0	-14.2
7386.0	Peak	Horizontal	11.8	41.8	53.6	74.0	-20.4
7386.0	Average	Horizontal	-0.7	41.8	41.1	54.0	-12.9
12310.0	Peak	Vertical	2.8	45.5	48.3	74.0	-25.7
12310.0	Average	Vertical	-10.9	45.5	34.6	54.0	-19.4
12310.0	Peak	Horizontal	1.9	45.5	47.4	74.0	-26.6
12310.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.2	45.5	34.3	54.0	-19.7

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 7.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

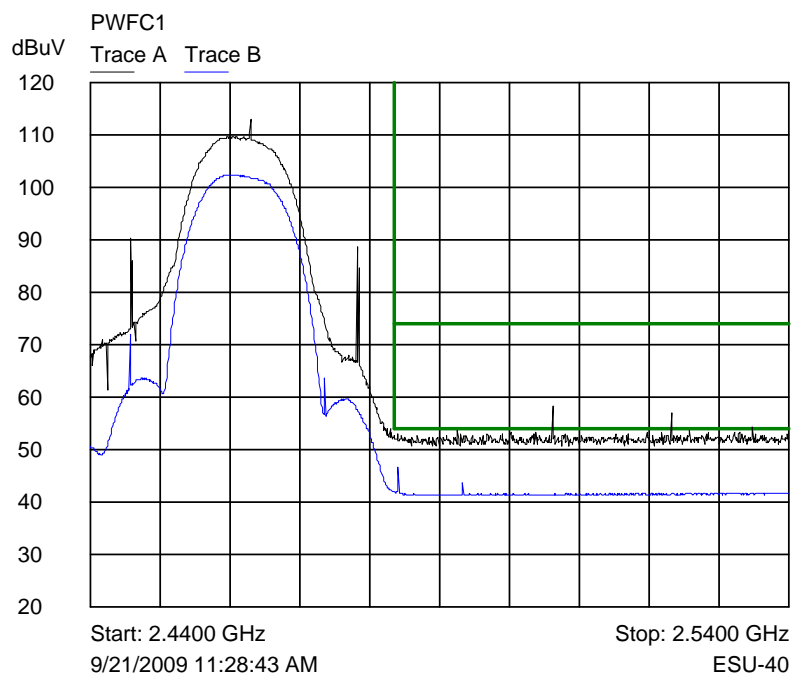




Corrected radiated band edge plot, single antenna, 802.11b

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection



Corrected radiated band edge plot, single antenna, 802.11b

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection

**6.2.5.2.2 PWFC1 with Single Antenna - 802.11g Mode**

Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency (2412 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4824.0	Peak	Vertical	15.3	37.6	52.9	74.0	-21.1
4824.0	Average	Vertical	5.1	37.6	42.7	54.0	-11.3
4824.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.3	37.6	53.9	74.0	-20.1
4824.0	Average	Horizontal	5.6	37.69	43.3	54.0	-10.7
7236.0	Peak	Vertical	9.6	41.4	51.0	74.0	-23.0
7236.0	Average	Vertical	-2.0	41.4	39.4	54.0	-14.6
7236.0	Peak	Horizontal	9.6	41.4	51.0	74.0	-23.0
7236.0	Average	Horizontal	-2.0	41.4	39.4	54.0	-14.6
12060.0	Peak	Vertical	1.9	46.0	47.9	74.0	-26.1
12060.0	Average	Vertical	-10.1	46.0	35.9	54.0	-18.1
12060.0	Peak	Horizontal	2.2	46.0	48.2	74.0	-25.8
12060.0	Average	Horizontal	-10.1	46.0	35.9	54.0	-18.1

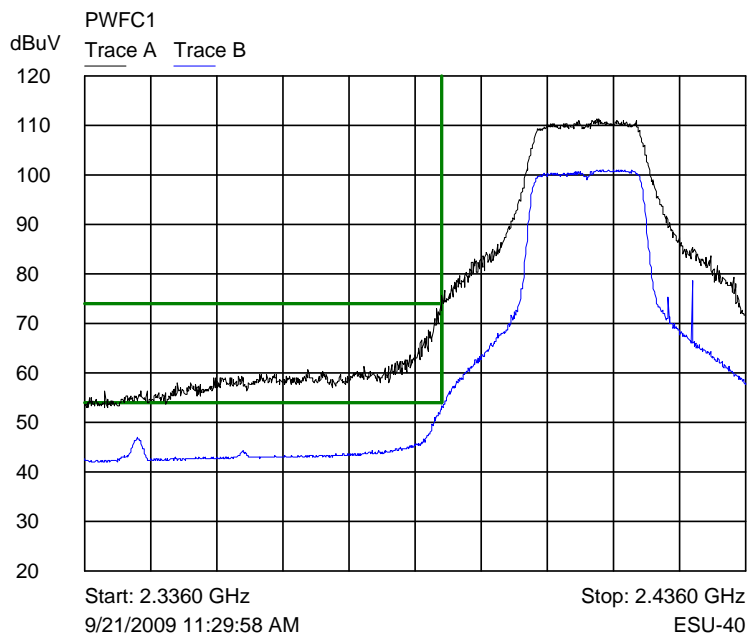
Transmitting at the Middle Frequency (2437 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4874.0	Peak	Vertical	14.4	37.7	52.1	74.0	-21.9
4874.0	Average	Vertical	3.0	37.7	40.7	54.0	-13.3
4874.0	Peak	Horizontal	13.4	37.7	51.1	74.0	-22.9
4874.0	Average	Horizontal	2.5	37.7	40.2	54.0	-13.8
7311.0	Peak	Vertical	9.7	41.7	51.4	74.0	-22.6
7311.0	Average	Vertical	-1.1	41.7	40.6	54.0	-13.4
7311.0	Peak	Horizontal	6.2	41.7	47.9	74.0	-26.1
7311.0	Average	Horizontal	-5.1	41.7	36.6	54.0	-17.4
12185.0	Peak	Vertical	1.1	45.7	46.8	74.0	-27.2
12185.0	Average	Vertical	-11.1	45.7	34.6	54.0	-19.4
12185.0	Peak	Horizontal	1.1	45.7	46.8	74.0	-27.2
12185.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.2	45.7	34.5	54.0	-19.5

## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency (2462 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4924.0	Peak	Vertical	13.4	37.8	51.2	74.0	-22.8
4924.0	Average	Vertical	3.2	37.8	41.0	54.0	-13.0
4924.0	Peak	Horizontal	10.7	37.8	48.5	74.0	-25.5
4924.0	Average	Horizontal	0.0	37.8	37.8	54.0	-16.2
7386.0	Peak	Vertical	7.3	41.8	49.1	74.0	-24.9
7386.0	Average	Vertical	-3.7	41.8	38.1	54.0	-15.9
7386.0	Peak	Horizontal	5.6	41.8	47.4	74.0	-26.6
7386.0	Average	Horizontal	-5.7	41.8	36.1	54.0	-17.9
12310.0	Peak	Vertical	2.1	45.5	47.6	74.0	-26.4
12310.0	Average	Vertical	-10.3	45.5	35.2	54.0	-18.8
12310.0	Peak	Horizontal	2.3	45.5	47.8	74.0	-26.2
12310.0	Average	Horizontal	-9.8	45.5	35.7	54.0	-18.3

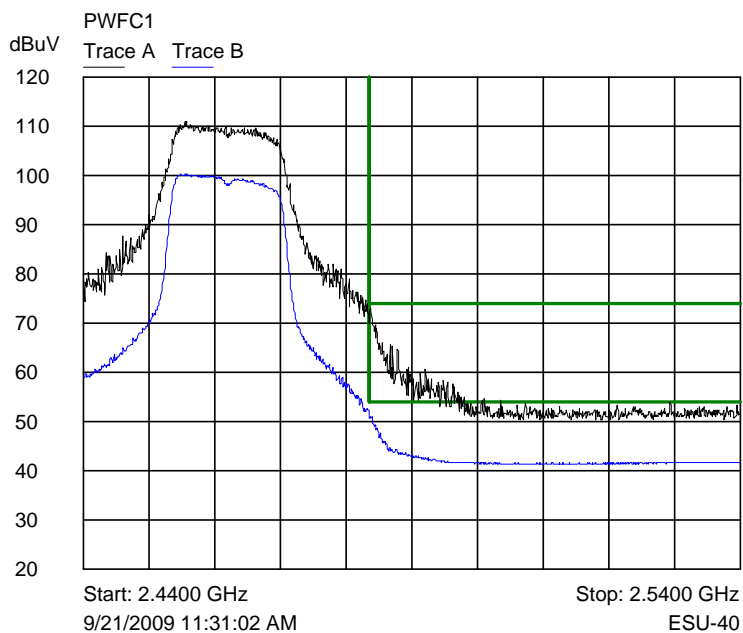
No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 7.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.



Corrected radiated band edge plot, single antenna, 802.11g

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection



Corrected radiated band edge plot, single antenna, 802.11g

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection

### 6.2.5.2.3 PWFC1 with Dual Antennas - 802.11b Mode

Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency (2412 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4824.0	Peak	Vertical	19.0	37.6	56.6	74.0	-17.4
4824.0	Average	Vertical	10.0	37.6	47.6	54.0	-6.4
4824.0	Peak	Horizontal	18.2	37.6	55.8	74.0	-18.2
4824.0	Average	Horizontal	8.4	37.69	46.1	54.0	-7.9
7236.0	Peak	Vertical	5.0	41.4	46.4	74.0	-27.6
7236.0	Average	Vertical	-4.8	41.4	36.6	54.0	-17.4
7236.0	Peak	Horizontal	4.0	41.4	45.4	74.0	-28.6
7236.0	Average	Horizontal	-6.7	41.4	34.7	54.0	-19.3
12060.0	Peak	Vertical	1.5	46.0	47.5	74.0	-26.5
12060.0	Average	Vertical	-11.0	46.0	35.0	54.0	-19.0
12060.0	Peak	Horizontal	1.5	46.0	47.5	74.0	-26.5
12060.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.0	46.0	35.0	54.0	-19.0

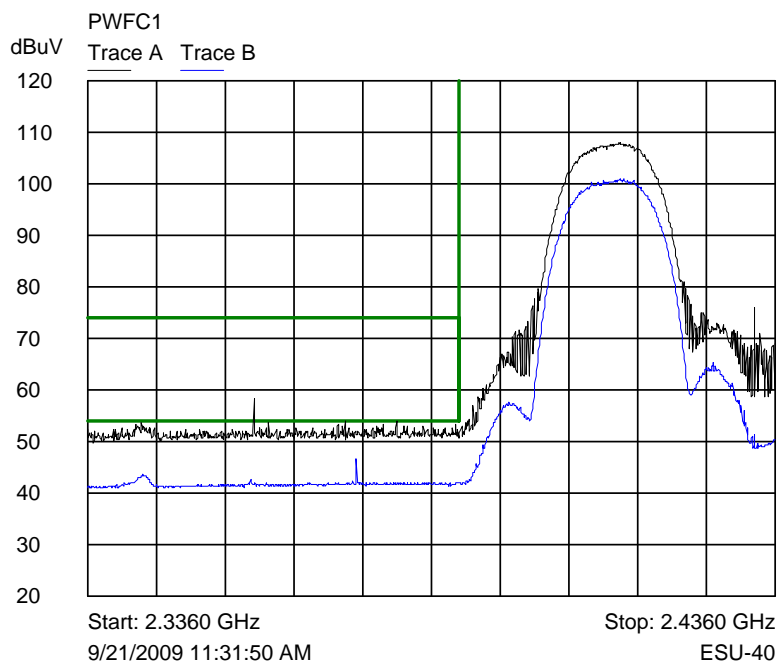
## Transmitting at the Middle Frequency (2437 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4874.0	Peak	Vertical	18.1	37.7	55.8	74.0	-18.2
4874.0	Average	Vertical	11.8	37.7	49.5	54.0	-4.5
4874.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.9	37.7	52.6	74.0	-21.4
4874.0	Average	Horizontal	8.4	37.7	46.1	54.0	-7.9
7311.0	Peak	Vertical	11.2	41.7	52.9	74.0	-21.1
7311.0	Average	Vertical	2.2	41.7	43.9	54.0	-10.1
7311.0	Peak	Horizontal	8.2	41.7	49.9	74.0	-24.1
7311.0	Average	Horizontal	-0.9	41.7	40.8	54.0	-13.2
12185.0	Peak	Vertical	1.2	45.7	46.9	74.0	-27.1
12185.0	Average	Vertical	-11.0	45.7	34.7	54.0	-19.3
12185.0	Peak	Horizontal	1.1	45.7	46.8	74.0	-27.2
12185.0	Average	Horizontal	-12.1	45.7	33.6	54.0	-20.4

## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency (2462 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4924.0	Peak	Vertical	18.1	37.8	55.9	74.0	-18.1
4924.0	Average	Vertical	9.0	37.8	46.8	54.0	-7.2
4924.0	Peak	Horizontal	16.9	37.8	54.7	74.0	-19.3
4924.0	Average	Horizontal	7.1	37.8	44.9	54.0	-9.1
7386.0	Peak	Vertical	8.2	41.8	50.0	74.0	-24.0
7386.0	Average	Vertical	0.8	41.8	42.6	54.0	-11.4
7386.0	Peak	Horizontal	4.4	41.8	46.2	74.0	-27.8
7386.0	Average	Horizontal	-3.2	41.8	38.6	54.0	-15.4
12310.0	Peak	Vertical	2.5	45.5	48.0	74.0	-26.0
12310.0	Average	Vertical	-10.0	45.5	35.5	54.0	-18.5
12310.0	Peak	Horizontal	2.7	45.5	48.2	74.0	-25.8
12310.0	Average	Horizontal	-10.9	45.5	34.6	54.0	-19.4

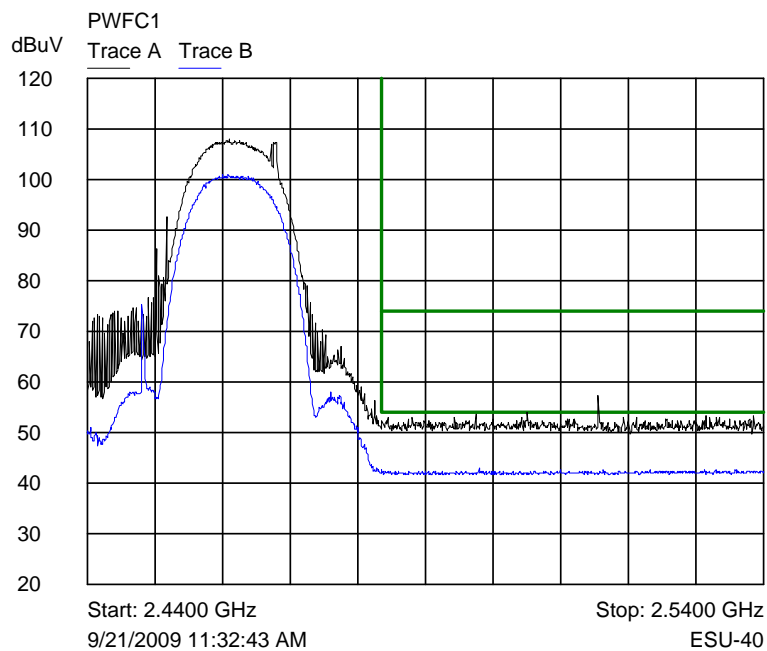
No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 7.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.



Corrected radiated band edge plot - dual antennas - 802.11b

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection



Corrected radiated band edge plot - dual antennas - 802.11b

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection

**6.2.5.2.4 PWFC1 with Dual Antennas - 802.11g Mode**

Transmitting at the Lowest Frequency (2412 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4824.0	Peak	Vertical	14.5	37.6	52.1	74.0	-21.9
4824.0	Average	Vertical	3.6	37.6	41.2	54.0	-12.8
4824.0	Peak	Horizontal	14.6	37.6	52.2	74.0	-21.8
4824.0	Average	Horizontal	3.2	37.69	40.9	54.0	-13.1
7236.0	Peak	Vertical	3.2	41.4	44.6	74.0	-29.4
7236.0	Average	Vertical	-8.1	41.4	33.3	54.0	-20.7
7236.0	Peak	Horizontal	3.2	41.4	44.6	74.0	-29.4
7236.0	Average	Horizontal	-8.1	41.4	33.3	54.0	-20.7
12060.0	Peak	Vertical	1.6	46.0	47.6	74.0	-26.4
12060.0	Average	Vertical	-11.0	46.0	35.0	54.0	-19.0
12060.0	Peak	Horizontal	1.8	46.0	47.8	74.0	-26.2
12060.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.0	46.0	35.0	54.0	-19.0

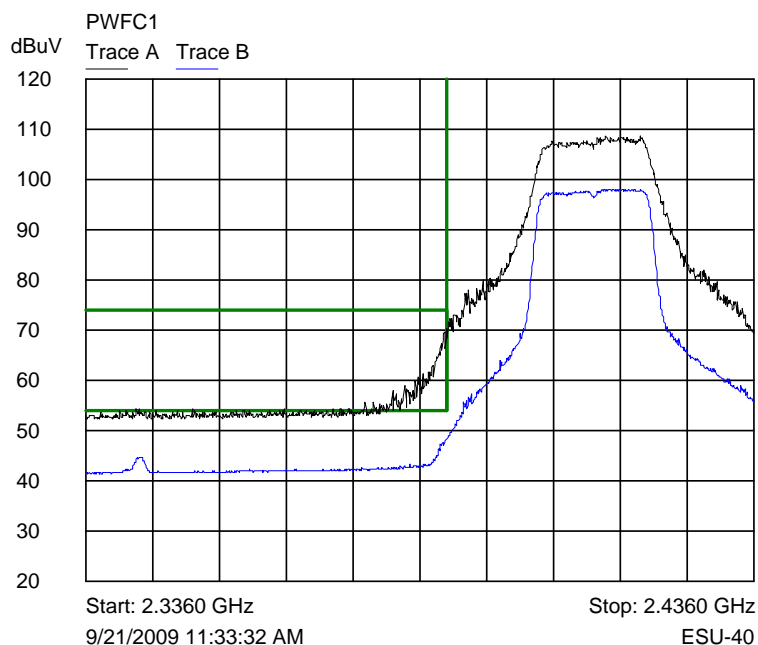
Transmitting at the Middle Frequency (2437 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4874.0	Peak	Vertical	12.9	37.7	50.6	74.0	-23.4
4874.0	Average	Vertical	1.4	37.7	39.1	54.0	-14.9
4874.0	Peak	Horizontal	12.3	37.7	50.0	74.0	-24.0
4874.0	Average	Horizontal	0.7	37.7	38.4	54.0	-15.6
7311.0	Peak	Vertical	12.3	41.7	54.0	74.0	-20.0
7311.0	Average	Vertical	-0.6	41.7	41.1	54.0	-12.9
7311.0	Peak	Horizontal	10.3	41.7	52.0	74.0	-22.0
7311.0	Average	Horizontal	-3.6	41.7	38.1	54.0	-15.9
12185.0	Peak	Vertical	0.9	45.7	46.6	74.0	-27.4
12185.0	Average	Vertical	-11.1	45.7	34.6	54.0	-19.4
12185.0	Peak	Horizontal	1.3	45.7	47.0	74.0	-27.0
12185.0	Average	Horizontal	-11.2	45.7	34.5	54.0	-19.5

## Transmitting at the Highest Frequency (2462 MHz)

Frequency (MHz)	Detection Mode	Antenna Polarity	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Correction Factor (dB)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
4924.0	Peak	Vertical	13.0	37.8	50.8	74.0	-23.2
4924.0	Average	Vertical	2.2	37.8	40.0	54.0	-14.0
4924.0	Peak	Horizontal	13.2	37.8	51.0	74.0	-23.0
4924.0	Average	Horizontal	2.9	37.8	40.7	54.0	-13.3
7386.0	Peak	Vertical	11.1	41.8	52.9	74.0	-21.1
7386.0	Average	Vertical	-4.5	41.8	37.3	54.0	-16.7
7386.0	Peak	Horizontal	10.4	41.8	52.2	74.0	-21.8
7386.0	Average	Horizontal	-4.4	41.8	37.4	54.0	-16.6
12310.0	Peak	Vertical	1.8	45.5	47.3	74.0	-26.7
12310.0	Average	Vertical	-10.1	45.5	35.4	54.0	-18.6
12310.0	Peak	Horizontal	2.0	45.5	47.5	74.0	-26.5
12310.0	Average	Horizontal	-10.4	45.5	35.1	54.0	-18.9

No other emissions were seen in the restricted bands. Noise floor was greater than 6 dB below the limit. At frequencies above 7.5 GHz, a 1 meter measurement distance was used.

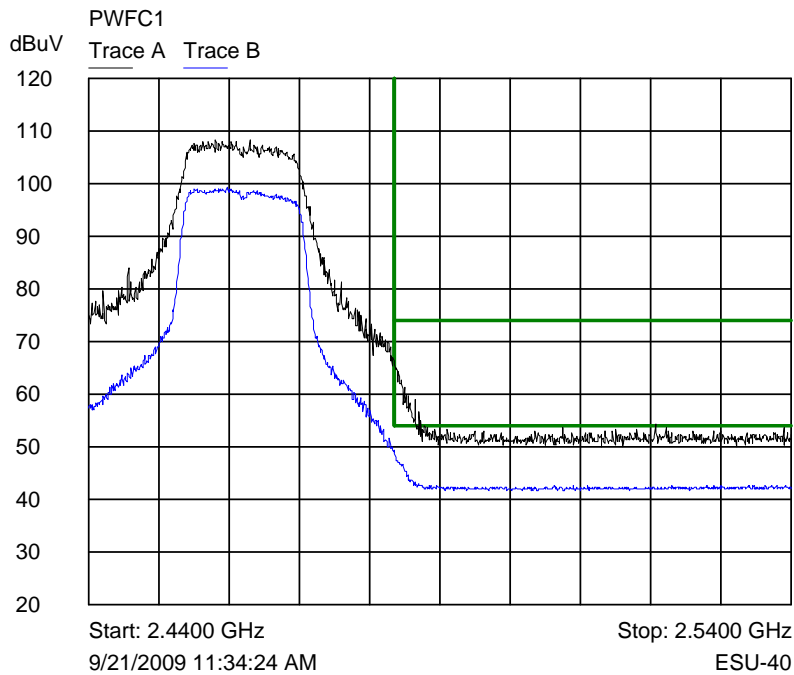


Corrected radiated band edge plot - dual antenna - 802.11g

Trace A Peak Detection

Trace B Average Detection





Corrected radiated band edge plot - dual antennas - 802.11g

Trace A rad g ube dual

#### **6.2.6 §15.247(d) Peak Power Spectral Density**

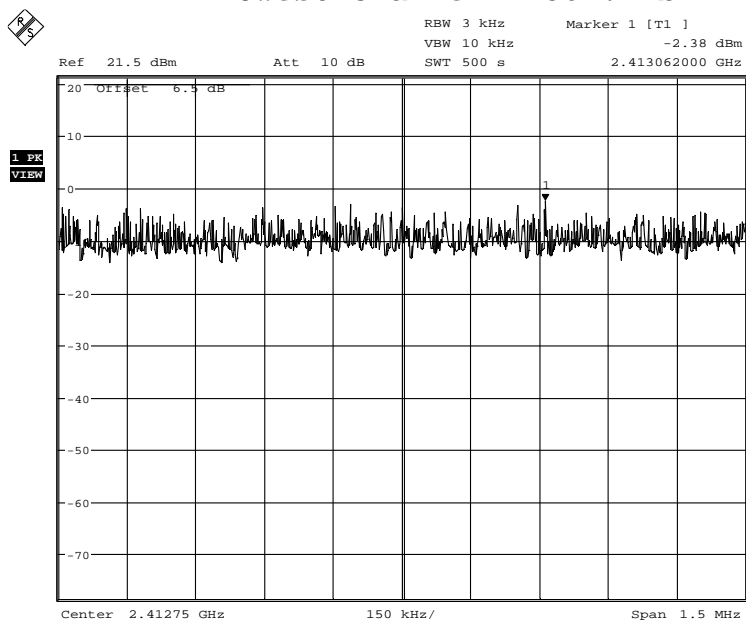
The peak power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. The plots are shown below and the results of this testing are summarized in the table below. Note that the peak output power of this device meets the power spectral density requirements.

Frequency (MHz)	802.11b Measurement (dBm)	802.11g Measurement (dBm)	Criteria (dBm)
2412	-2.38	-6.19	8.0
2437	1.49	-7.20	8.0
2462	-3.68	-8.16	8.0

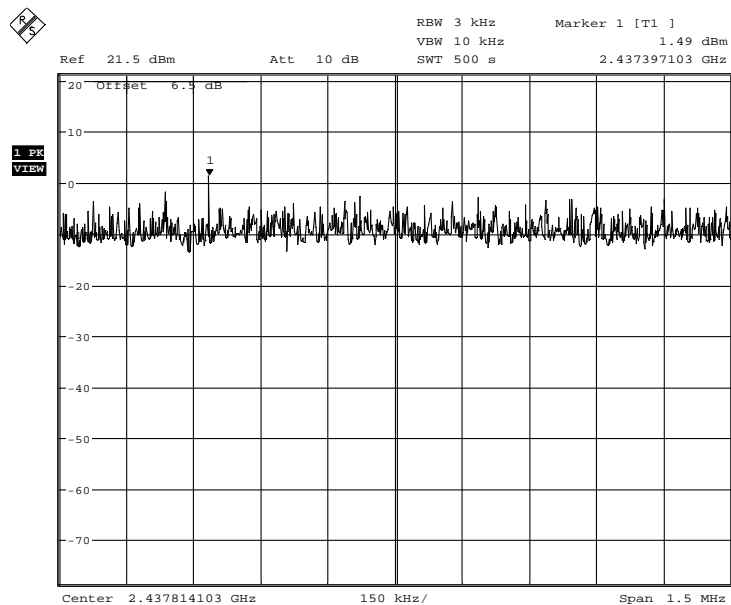
The spectrum analyzer RBW was set to 3 kHz and the VBW set greater than the RBW. The span was set to 1.5 MHz and the sweep was set to 500 seconds (Sweep = (Span/3 kHz)).

**RESULT**

The maximum peak power spectral density was 1.49 dBm. The limit is 8 dBm. The EUT complies with the specification by 9.49 dB.

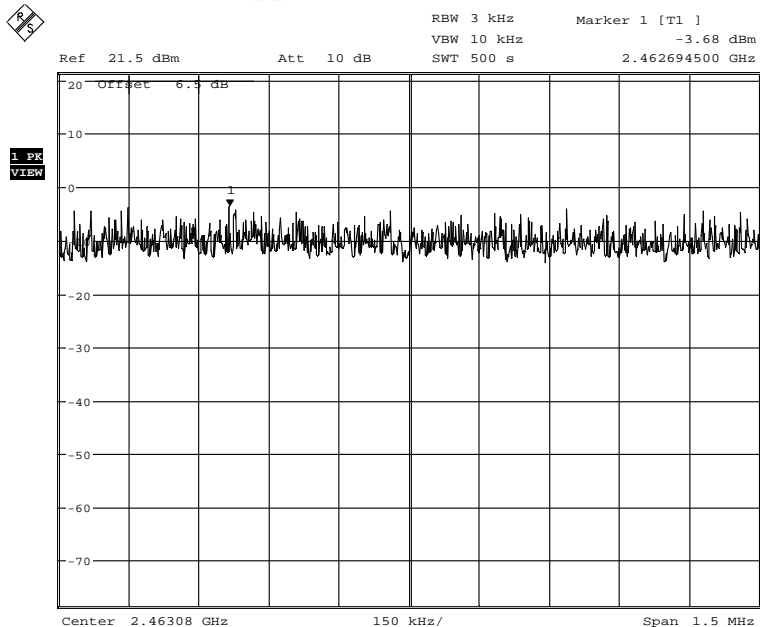
**Lowest channel - 802.11b**

Date: 10.SEP.2009 11:12:51

**Middle channel - 802.11b**

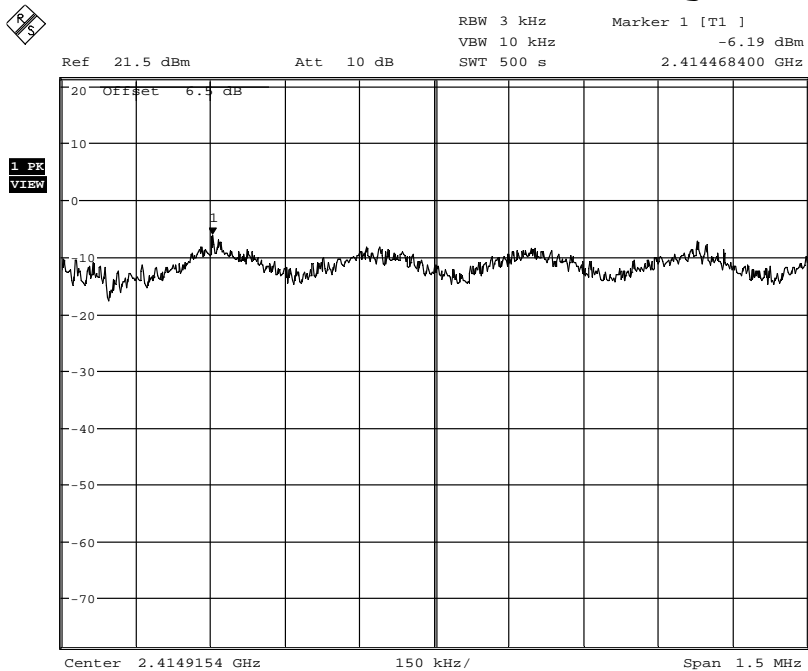
Date: 10.SEP.2009 10:43:24

## Upper channel - 802.11b



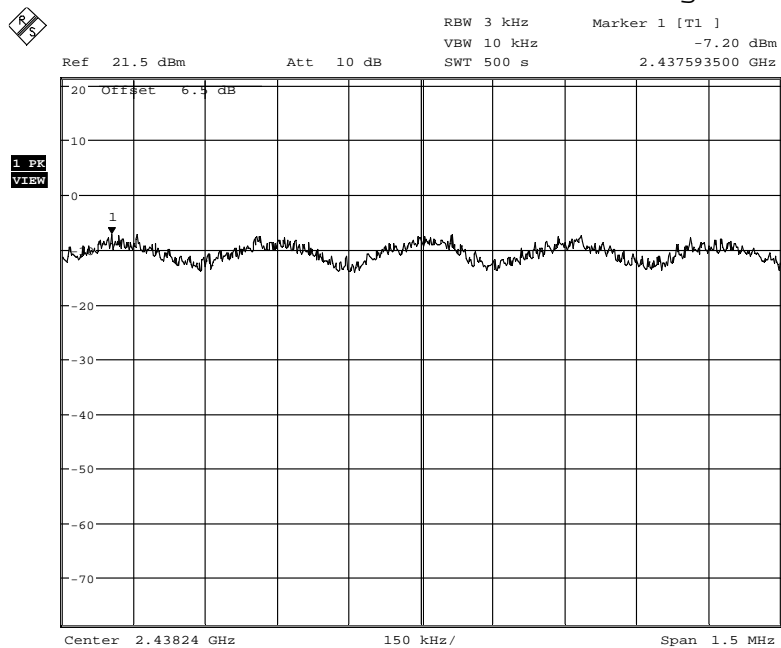
Date: 10.SEP.2009 10:33:08

## Lower channel - 802.11g



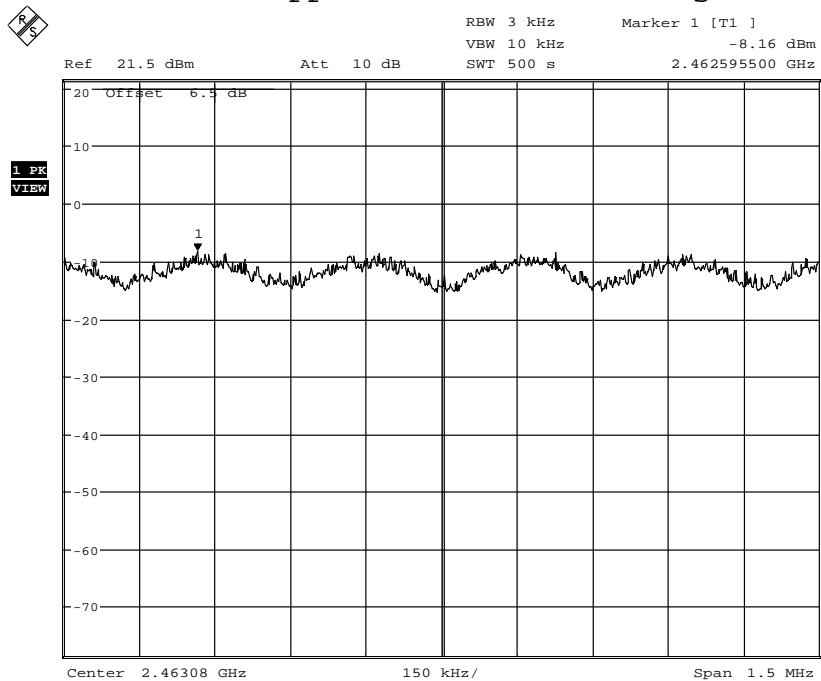
Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:21:18

## Middle channel - 802.11g



Date: 10.SEP.2009 09:42:08

## Upper channel - 802.11g



Date: 10.SEP.2009 10:05:26

**APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT****§15.207 Conducted Disturbance at the AC Mains**

The conducted disturbance at mains ports from the EUT was measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak, quasi-peak and average readings. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 9 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, for readings in the 150 kHz to 30 MHz frequency ranges.

The conducted disturbance at mains ports measurements are performed in a screen room using a (50  $\Omega$ /50  $\mu$ H) Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN).

Where mains flexible power cords are longer than 1 m, the excess cable is folded back and forth as far as possible so as to form a bundle not exceeding 0.4 m in length.

Where the EUT is a collection of equipment with each device having its own power cord, the point of connection for the LISN is determined from the following rules:

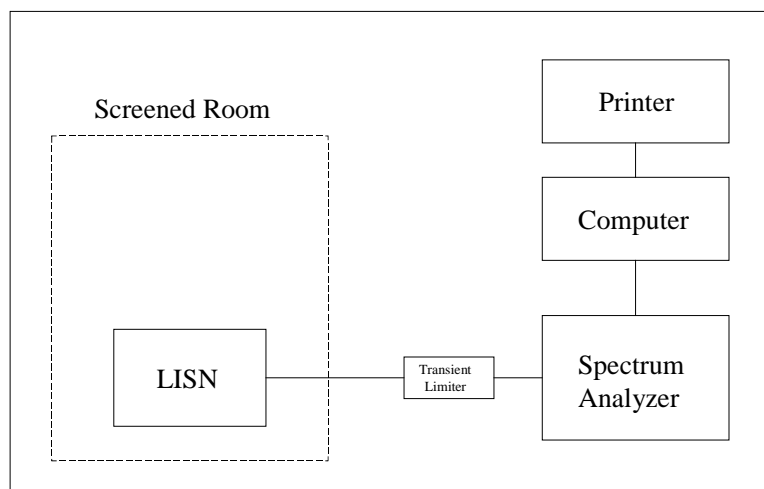
- a) Each power cord, which is terminated in a mains supply plug, shall be tested separately.
- b) Power cords, which are not specified by the manufacturer to be connected via a host unit, shall be tested separately.
- c) Power cords which are specified by the manufacturer to be connected via a host unit or other power supplying equipment shall be connected to that host unit and the power cords of that host unit connected to the LISN and tested.
- d) Where a special connection is specified, the necessary hardware to effect the connection is supplied by the manufacturer for the testing purpose.
- e) When testing equipment with multiple mains cords, those cords not under test are connected to an artificial mains network (AMN) different than the AMN used for the mains cord under test.

For AC mains port testing the desktop EUT are placed on a non-conducting table at least 0.8 meters from the metallic floor. The equipment is placed a minimum of 40 cm from all walls. Floor standing equipment is placed directly on the earth grounded floor.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	CCL	N/A	N/A	10/08/2008
Test Software	CCL	Conducted Emissions	Revision 1.2	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711	10/31/2008
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	11/05/2008
LISN	EMCO	3825/2	9305-2099	03/09/2009
Conductance Cable Wanship Site #2	CCL	Cable J	N/A	12/31/2008
Transient Limiter	Hewlett Packard	11947A	3107A02266	12/31/2008

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

#### Conducted Emissions Test Setup



**§15.247(a)(2) Emission Bandwidth**

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

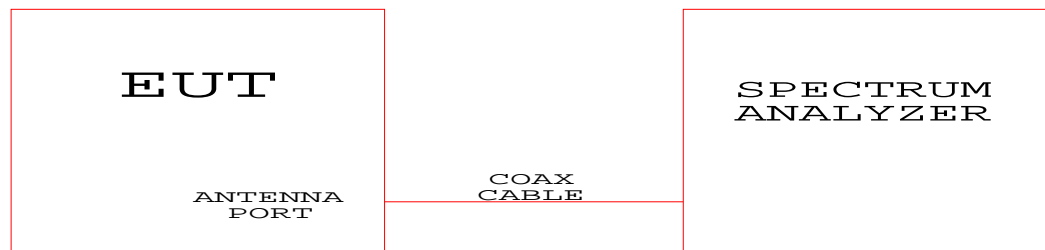
The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 100 kHz

VBW = 300 kHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

**Test Configuration Block Diagram**

**§15.247(b)(3) Peak Output Power**

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

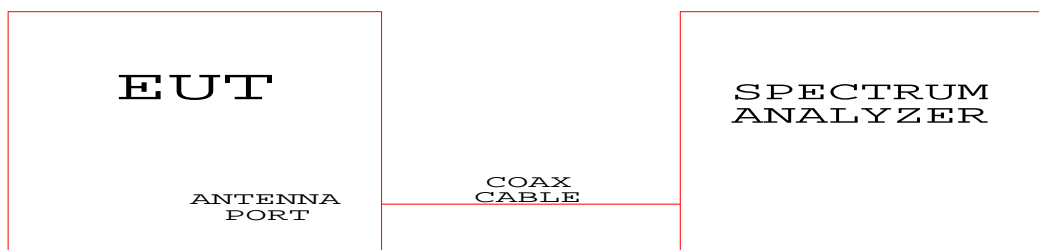
The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 3 MHz

VBW = 3 MHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

**Test Configuration Block Diagram**



**§15.247(c) Conducted Spurious Emissions**

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

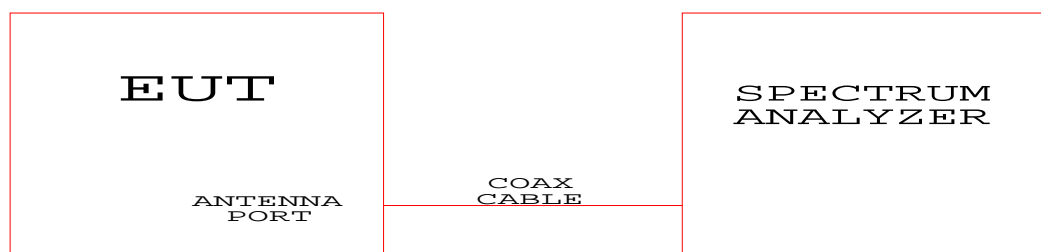
The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 100 kHz

VBW = 300 kHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

**Test Configuration Block Diagram**

**§15.247(c) Radiated Spurious Emissions in the Restricted Bands**

The radiated emissions from the intentional radiator were measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak and quasi-peak readings. An amplifier and preamplifier were used to increase the sensitivity of the measuring instrumentation. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 120 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 1 MHz, for readings in the 30 to 1000 MHz frequency ranges. For peak emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 3 MHz. For average emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 10 Hz.

A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz and a Double Ridge Guide Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 1 GHz to 18 GHz, and a Pyramidal Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 18 GHz to 25 GHz, at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. The readings obtained by these antennas are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors.

The configuration of the intentional radiator was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The intentional radiator was connected to the peripherals listed in Section 2.4 via the interconnecting cables listed in Section 2.5. These interconnecting cables were manipulated manually by a technician to obtain worst case radiated emissions. The intentional radiator was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there are multiple interface ports all of the same type, cables are either placed on all of the ports or cables added to these ports until the emissions do not increase by more than 2 dB.

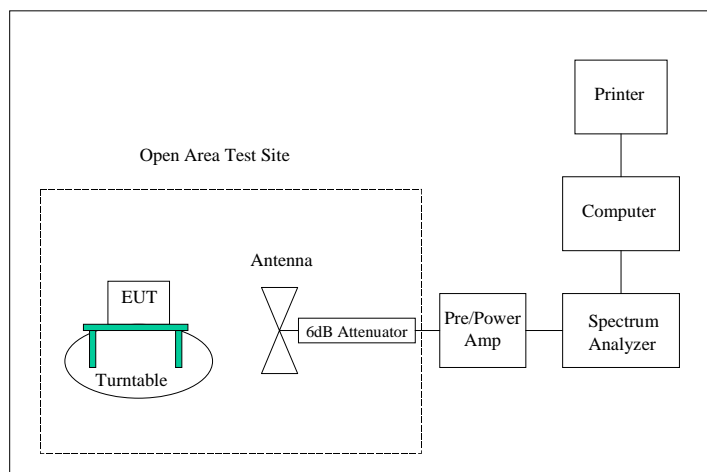
Desktop intentional radiators are measured on a non-conducting table 80 centimeters above the ground plane. The table is placed on a turntable which is level with the ground plane. The turntable has slip rings, which supply AC power to the intentional radiator. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Wanship Open Area Test Site #2	CCL	N/A	N/A	10/08/2008
Test Software	CCL	Radiated Emissions	Revision 1.3	N/A

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064	07/08/2009
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711	10/31/2008
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137	11/05/2008
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3142	9601-1008	9/26/2008
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	9409-4355	03/11/2009
High Frequency Amplifier	Miteq	AFS4-01001800-43-10P-4	1096455	06/04/2009
20' High Frequency Cable	Utiflex	UFA210A-1-2400-30050U	1175	03/05/2009
3 Meter Radiated Emissions Cable Wanship Site #2	CCL	Cable K	N/A	12/31/2008
Pre/Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447F	3113A05161	08/28/2008
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	32835	12/31/2008

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

#### Radiated Emissions Test Setup



**§15.247(d) Peak Power Spectral Density**

The EUT was directly connected to the spectrum analyzer via the antenna output port as shown in the block diagram below.

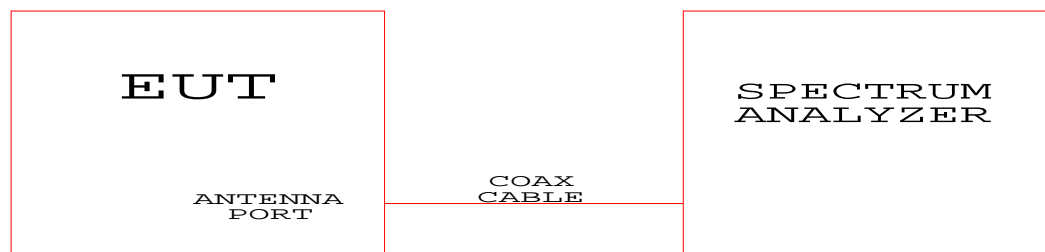
The measurements were performed on three channels, as per 47 CFR 15.31(m), one near the bottom of the spectrum, one near the middle of the spectrum and one near the top of the spectrum.

The spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth were set as follows:

RBW = 3 kHz  
VBW = 10 kHz

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	85650A	2043A00137
Spectrum Analyzer/Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	1302.6005.40	100064
Low Loss Cable (1 dB)	N/A	N/A	N/A

An independent calibration laboratory or CCL personnel calibrates all the equipment listed above at intervals defined in ANSI C63.4:2003 Section 4.4 following outlined calibration procedures. All measurement instrumentation is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Supporting documentation relative to tractability is on file and is available for examination upon request.

**Test Configuration Block Diagram**

**APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS**

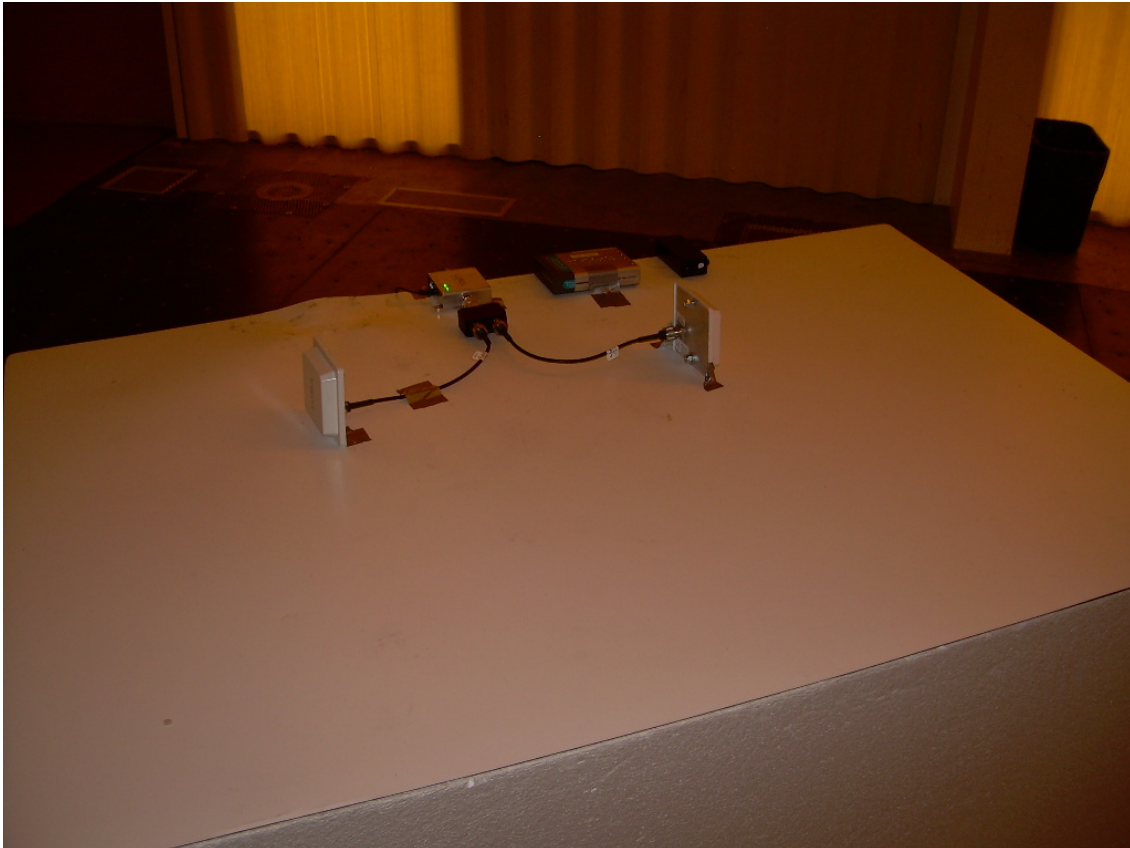
Photograph 1 - Front View Radiated Spurious Emissions Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 2 - Back View Radiated Spurious Emissions Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 3 - Front View of Radiated Spurious Emission Testing  
with Dual Antenna Configuration





Photograph 4 - Back View of Radiated Spurious Emission Testing  
with Dual Antenna Configuration





Photograph 5 - Front View Conducted Emissions Worst Case Configuration



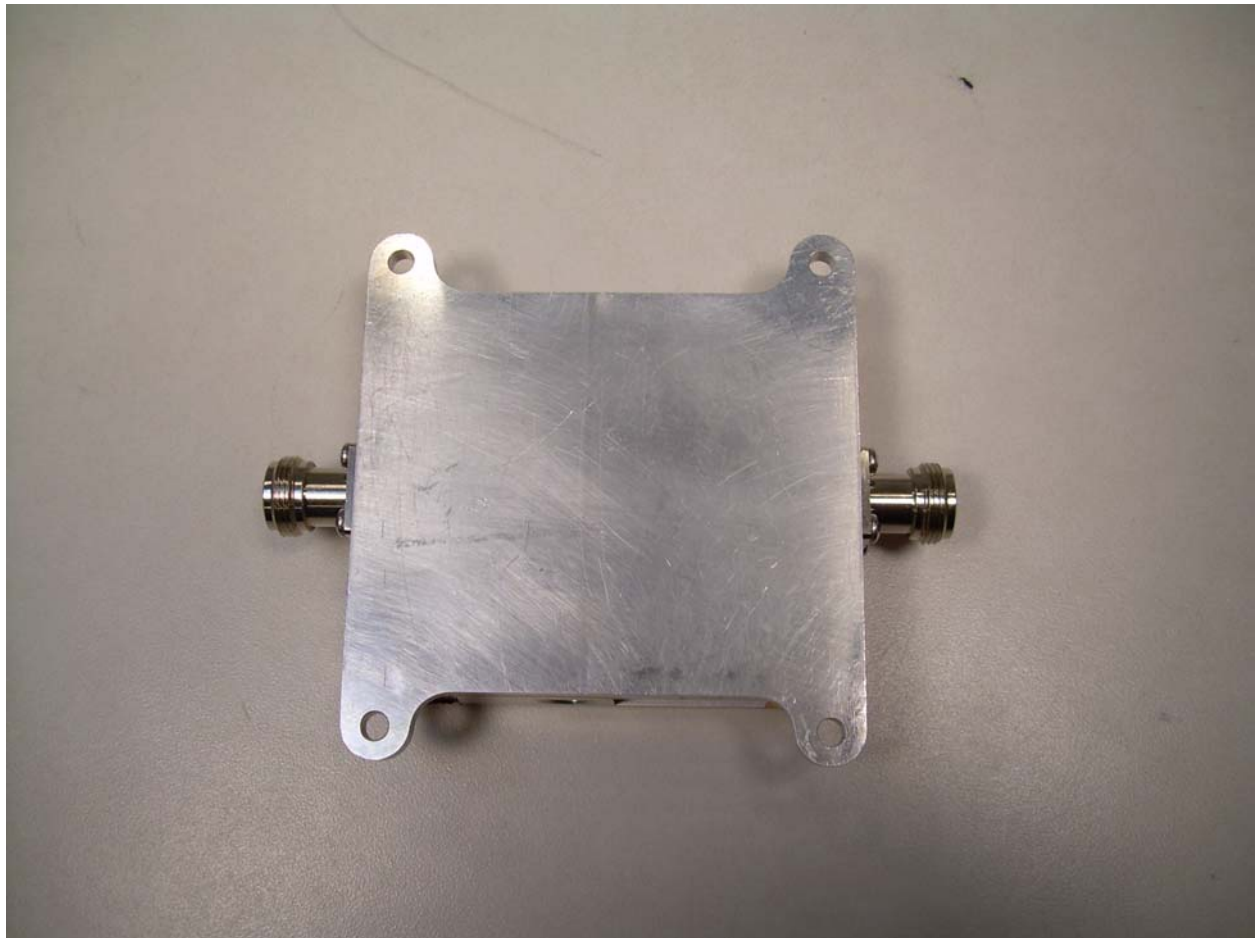
Photograph 6 - Back View Conducted Emissions Worst Case Configuration



Photograph 7 - Front View of the EUT

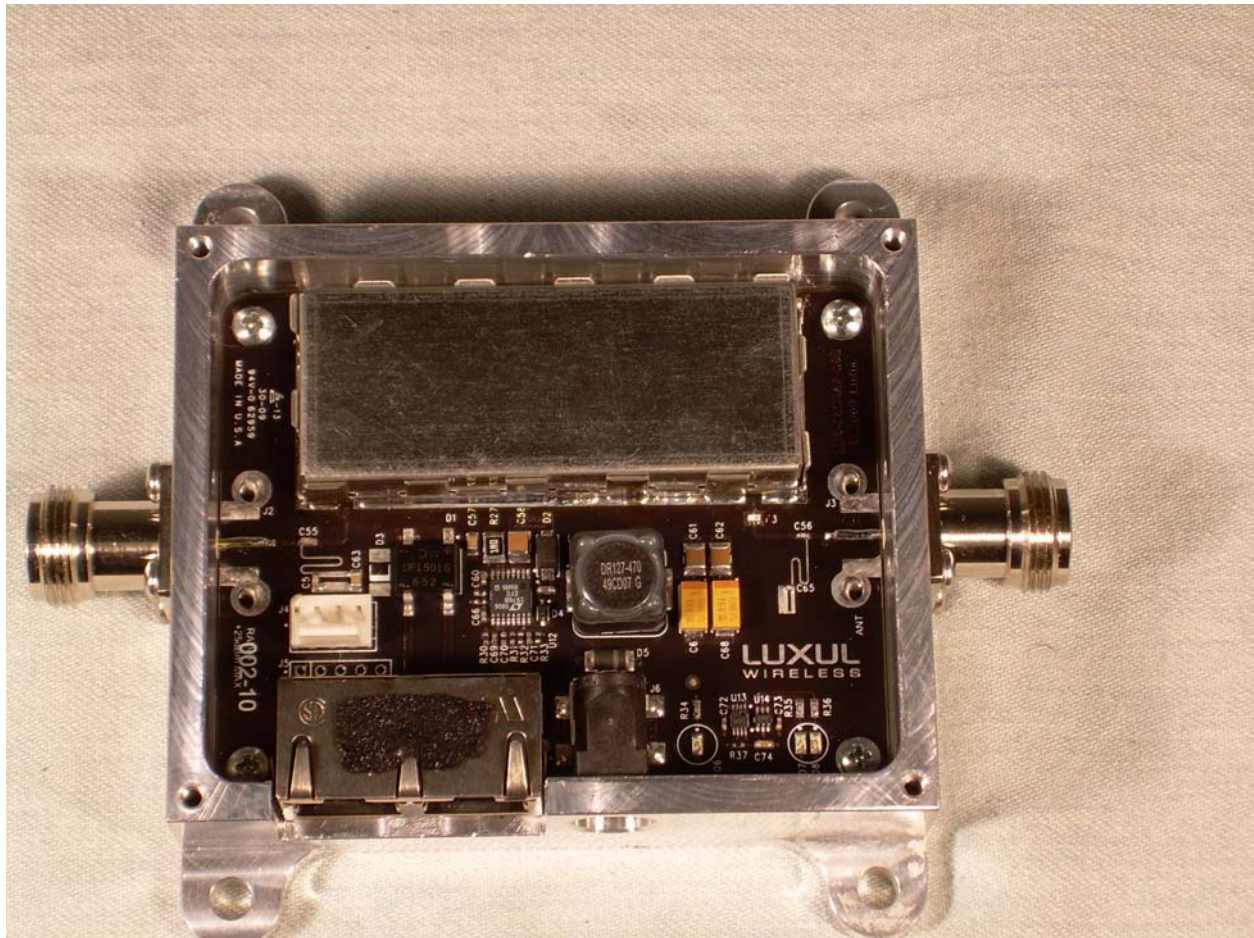


Photograph 8 - Back View of the EUT

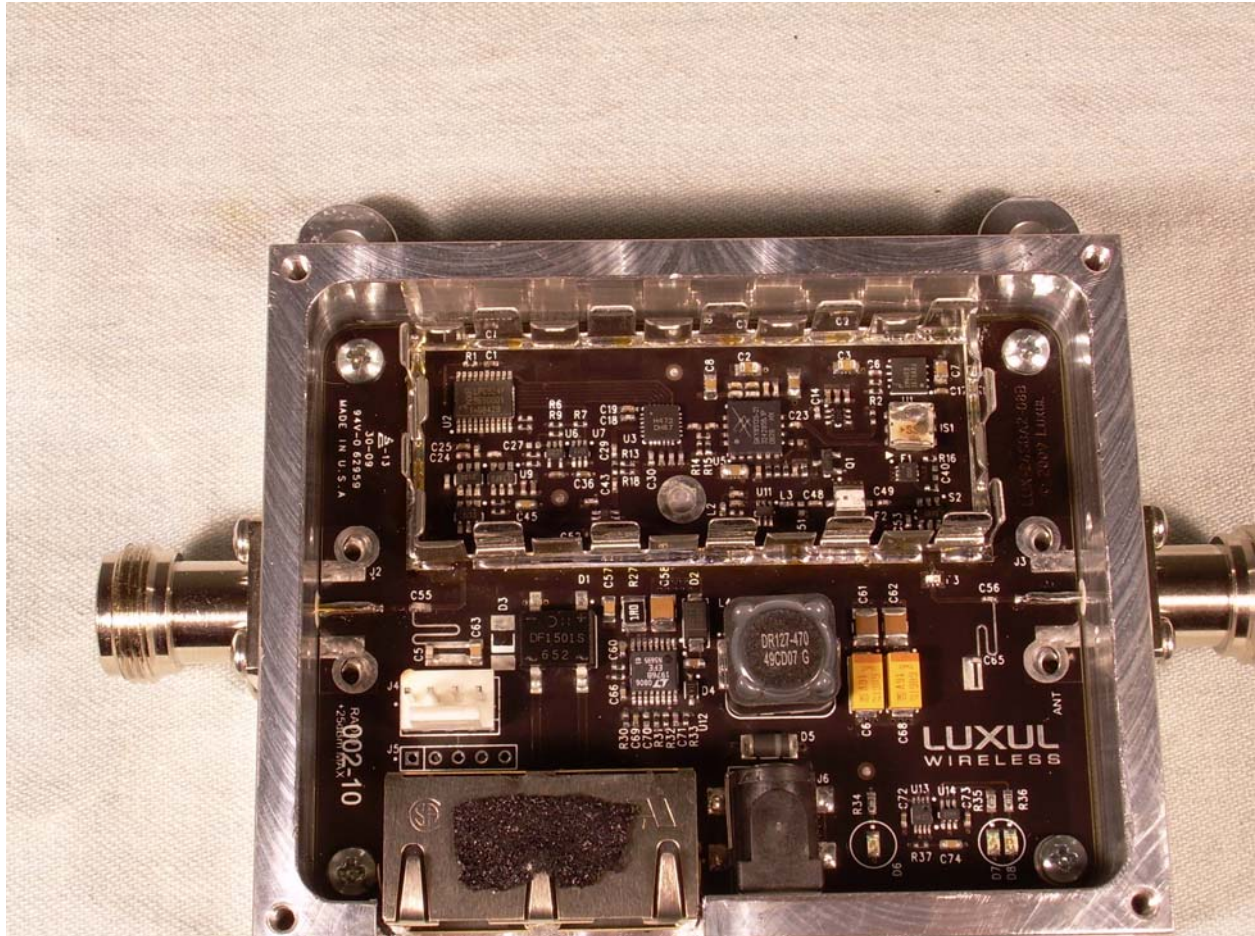




Photograph 9 - Internal View of the EUT

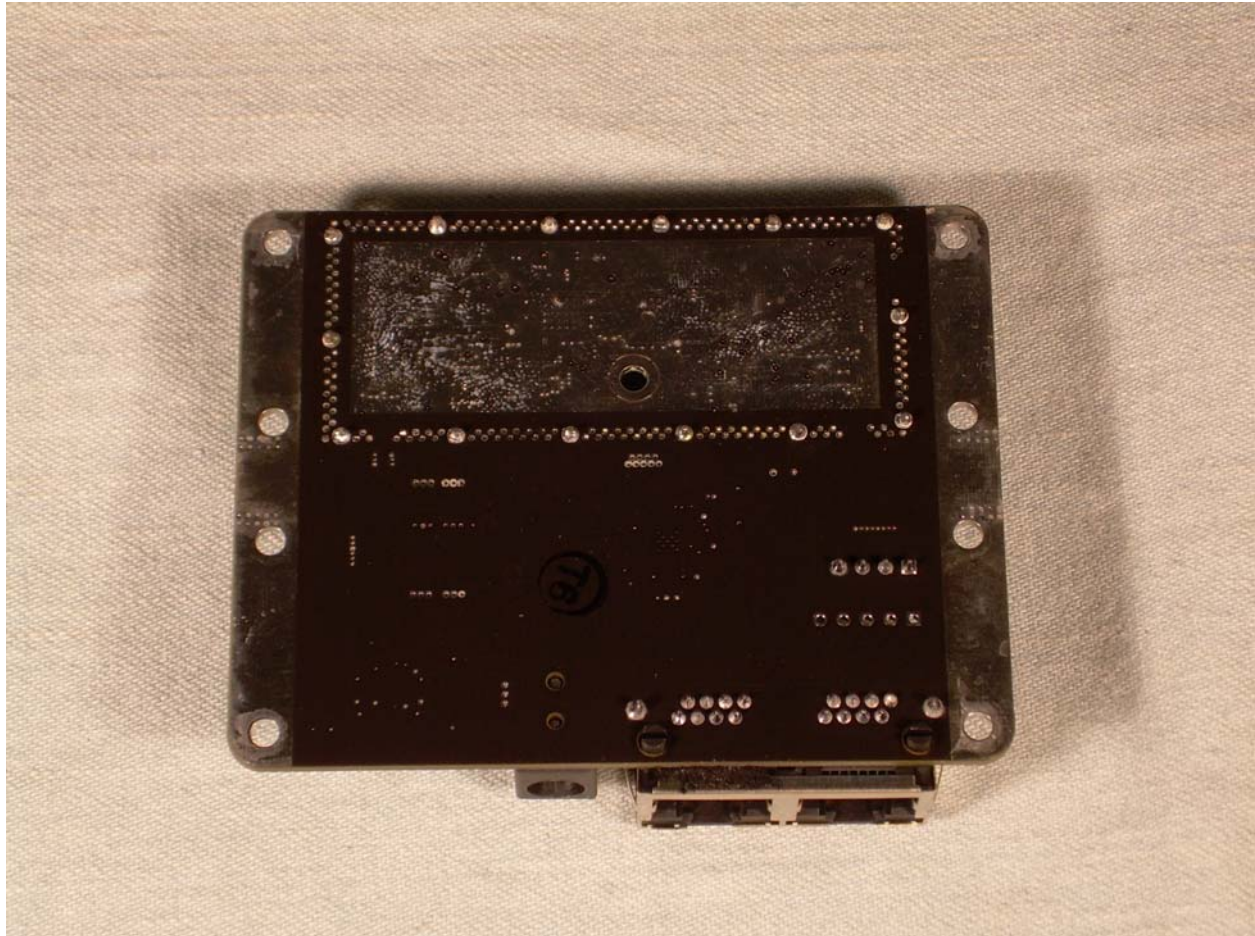


Photograph 10 - Internal View of the EUT with RF Shield Removed





Photograph 11 - View of the Trace Side of the EUT PCB



Photograph 12 - View of the Luxul XW-24-FP7 4 dBi antenna

