TEST REPORT
ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)

Report Reference No.....:	**CTA24081301702**
Compiled by (position+printed name+signature)..:	File administrators Jinghua Xiao
Supervised by (position+printed name+signature)..:	Project Engineer Xudong Zhang
Approved by (position+printed name+signature)..:	RF Manager Eric Wang
Date of issue.....:	Aug. 27, 2024

Testing Laboratory Name .....:	**Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd.**
Address.....:	Room 106, Building 1, Yibaolai Industrial Park, Qiaotou Community, Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

Applicant's name.....:	**STEAM Academy PRO PBC**
Address.....:	16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, DE 19958

Test specification ..... **:**	
Standard .....:	**ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)**

Test item description .....:	**Revolution Robotics Challenge Kit**
Trade Mark .....:	Revolution Robotics 88129312
Manufacturer .....:	Shenzhen Sunbloom Technology Company Limited
Model/Type reference.....:	SA-RR-CK 2.0
List Model .....:	N/A
Operation Frequency.....:	From 2412MHz to 2472MHz
Hardware version .....:	V1.0
Software version.....:	V1.0
Ratings.....:	DC 3.7V From battery 1 DC 7.2V From battery 2 DC 5.0V From external circuit
Result.....:	**PASS**

TEST REPORT

Equipment under Test	:	Revolution Robotics Challenge Kit
Model /Type	:	SA-RR-CK 2.0
Listed Models	:	N/A
Applicant	**:**	**STEAM Academy PRO PBC**
Address	:	16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, DE 19958
Manufacturer	:	**Shenzhen Sunbloom Technology Company Limited**
Address	:	Room 801A, 8F, A7 Building, Tianrui Industrial Park, No. 35 Fuyuanyi Rd, Baoan district, Shenzhen City, Guangdong, China 518103

Test Result:	**PASS**

The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.
It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

Contents

1. TEST STANDARDS

The tests were performed according to following standards:

ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)–Wideband transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz band; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

2. SUMMARY

2.1. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	Aug. 20, 2024
Testing commenced on	:	Aug. 20, 2024
Testing concluded on	:	Aug. 27, 2024

2.2. Product Description

Product Name:	Revolution Robotics Challenge Kit
Model/Type reference:	SA-RR-CK 2.0
Power supply:	DC 3.7V From battery 1 DC 7.2V From battery 2 DC 5.0V From external circuit
Adapter information (Auxiliary test supplied by test Lab) :	Model: EP-TA20CBC Input: AC 100-240V 50/60HZ Output: DC 5V 2A
WLAN	Supported 802.11b/802.11g/802.11n HT20
WLAN CE Operation frequency	IEEE 802.11b:2412-2472MHz IEEE 802.11g:2412-2472MHz IEEE 802.11n HT20:2412-2472MHz
WLAN CE Modulation Type	IEEE 802.11b: DSSS(CCK,DQPSK,DBPSK) IEEE 802.11g: OFDM(64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11n HT20: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK,BPSK)
Channel number:	13
Channel separation:	5MHz
Antenna Type	Internal antenna
ANT Gain	0.55 dBi

2.3. Equipment Under Test

Power supply system utilised

Power supply voltage	:	○	230V / 50 Hz	○	120V / 60Hz
		○	12 V DC	○	24 V DC
		●	Other (specified in blank below)		

DC 3.7V From battery 1
DC 7.2V From battery 2
DC 5.0V From external circuit

Description of the test mode

IEEE 802.11b/g/n: Thirteen channels are provided to the EUT.

Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Channel	Frequency(MHz)
1	2412	8	2447
2	2417	9	2452
3	2422	10	2457
4	2427	11	2462
5	2432	12	2467
6	2437	13	2472
7	2442		

Test Frequency List

Modulation Type	Test Frequency					
	Lowest		Middle		Highest	
	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
802.11b	1	2412	7	2442	13	2472
802.11g	1	2412	7	2442	13	2472
802.11n HT20	1	2412	7	2442	13	2472

2.4. Description of the Equipment under Test (EUT)

Reference documents:	802.11™ WLAN	
Special test descriptions:	None	
Configuration descriptions:	TX tests: performed at the lowest, the middle, and the highest channel	
	RX/Standby tests: WLAN test mode enabled, scan enabled, TX Idle	
Test mode:	☒ Special software is used. EUT is transmitting pseudo random data by itself	
802.11™ WLAN standard capabilities:	channel numbers:	☒ 802.11b:13; ☒ 802.11g:13; ☒ 802.11n HT20:13;
	channel separation:	5MHz
	used freq. range:	☒2412-2472MHz;
	modulation types:	DSSS,OFDM
	Used Bandwidth:	☒20MHz;

2.5. EUT Classification:

Type of equipment:	☒	stand alone equipment	
	☐	plug in radio equipment	
	☐	combined equipment	
Modulation types:	☒	Wide Band Modulation (None Hopping – e.g. DSSS, OFDM)	
	☐	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS)	
Adaptive equipment:	☒	Yes, LBT-based	☐ Frame Based Equipment
			☒Load Based Equipment
	☐	Yes, non-LBT-based	
	☐	Yes (but can be disabled)	
	☐	No	
Antennas and transmit operating modes:	☒	Operating mode 1 (single antenna)	
		Equipment with 1 antenna, Equipment with 2 diversity antennas operating in switched diversity mode by which at any moment in time only 1 antenna is used, Smart antenna system with 2 or more transmit/receive chains, but operating in a mode where only 1 transmit/receive chain is used)	
	☐	Operating mode 2 (multiple antennas, no beamforming)	
		Equipment operating in this mode contains a smart antenna system using two or more transmit/receive chains simultaneously but without beamforming.	
	☐	Operating mode 3 (multiple antennas, with beamforming)	
		Equipment operating in this mode contains a smart antenna system using two or more transmit/receive chains simultaneously with beamforming. In addition to the antenna assembly gain (G), the beamforming gain (Y) may have to be taken into account when performing the measurements.	

2.6. Modifications

No modifications were implemented to meet testing criteria.

3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Address of the test laboratory

Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
Room 106, Building 1, Yibaolai Industrial Park, Qiaotou Community,Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

3.2. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:
FCC-Registration No.: 517856 Designation Number: CN1318

Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform electromagnetic emissions measurements.

A2LA-Lab Cert. No.: 6534.01

Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

The 3m-Semi anechoic test site fulfils CISPR 16-1-4 according to ANSI C63.10 and CISPR 16-1-4:2010.

3.3. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Normal Temperature: 25 °C
High Temperature: 40 °C
Low Temperature: -20 °C
Normal Voltage : 3.70V
High Voltage: 4.20V
Low Voltage: 3.40V
Relative Humidity: 55 %
Air Pressure: 989 hPa

3.4. Test Description

3.4.1 Main Terms

Verdict	Verdict of each test cases.
Test Case	Test cases identification number and description in 3GPP test specification and ETSI specification.

3.4.2 Terms used in Condition column

NTC	Normal voltage, Normal Temperature
HV	High voltage, Normal Temperature
LV	Low voltage, Normal Temperature
HT	High Temperature, Normal voltage
LT	Low Temperature, Normal voltage
HTHV	High voltage, High Temperature
LTHV	High voltage, Low Temperature
HTLV	Low voltage, High Temperature
LTLV	Low voltage, Low Temperature
Vib	Vibration

3.4.3 Terms used in Verdict column

Pass	This test cases has been tested, and EUT is conformant to the applied standards in the given frequency band.
Fail	This test cases has been tested, but EUT is not conformant to the applied standards in the given frequency band.

N/A	This test case is either not required/not applicable in the specified band or is not applicable according to the specific PICS/PIXIT for the EUT.
Inc	Test case result is ambiguous in the given frequency band.
Decl	Declaration is received from the client to demonstrate the conformity to the relevant specification in the given frequency band.
BR	This test cases is not tested in the given frequency band, but this testcases was tested with pass result for the initial model in the given frequency band.

3.4.4 Sumarry of measurement results

☒ **No deviations from the technical specifications were ascertained**
☐ **There were deviations from the technical specifications ascertained**

Test Specification Clause	Test Case	Test Condition	Mode	Pass	Fail	N/A	NP	Remark
5.4.2	RF output power	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
		LT		☒	☐	☐	☐	
		HT		☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.3	Power Spectral Density	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.2	Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☐	☐	☒	☐	
5.4.2	Medium Utilisation (MU) factor	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☐	☐	☒	☐	
5.4.6	Adaptivity (adaptive equipment using modulations other than FHSS)	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.7	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.8	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
		LT		☒	☐	☐	☐	
		HT		☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.9	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain (conducted & radiated)	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.3.10	Receiver spurious emissions (conducted & radiated)	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.11	Receiver Blocking	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20	☒	☐	☐	☐	

Remark: The measurement uncertainty is not included in the test result.

Preliminary tests were performed in different data rate to find the worst radiated emission. The data rate shown in the table below is the worst-case rate with respect to the specific test item. Investigation has been

done on all the possible configurations for searching the worst cases. The following table is a list of the test modes shown in this test report.

Mode	Data Rate
11b/CCK	1 Mbps
11g/OFDM	6 Mbps
11n HT20/OFDM	6.5 Mbps

3.5. Statement of the measurement uncertainty

The data and results referenced in this document are true and accurate. The reader is cautioned that there may be errors within the calibration limits of the equipment and facilities. The measurement uncertainty was calculated for all measurements listed in this test report acc. to TR-100028-01" Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics;Part 1" and TR-100028-02 "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics;Part 2 " and is documented in the Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd. quality system acc. to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Furthermore, component and process variability of devices similar to that tested may result in additional deviation. The manufacturer has the sole responsibility of continued compliance of the device.

Hereafter the best measurement capability for Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd. is reported:

Test	Range	Measurement Uncertainty	Notes
Radiated Emission	9KHz~30MHz	3.02 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	30~1000MHz	4.06 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	1~18GHz	5.14 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	18-40GHz	5.38 dB	(1)
Conducted Disturbance	0.15~30MHz	2.14 dB	(1)
Output Peak power	30MHz~18GHz	0.55 dB	(1)
Power spectral density	/	0.57 dB	(1)
Spectrum bandwidth	/	1.1%	(1)
Radiated spurious emission (30MHz-1GHz)	30~1000MHz	4.10 dB	(1)
Radiated spurious emission (1GHz-18GHz)	1~18GHz	4.32 dB	(1)
Radiated spurious emission (18GHz-40GHz)	18-40GHz	5.54 dB	(1)

(1) This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

3.6. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Equipment No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
LISN	R&S	ENV216	CTA-308	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
LISN	R&S	ENV216	CTA-314	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESPI	CTA-307	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	CTA-306	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	CTA-301	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSU	CTA-337	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Vector Signal generator	Agilent	N5182A	CTA-305	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Analog Signal Generator	R&S	SML03	CTA-304	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
WIDEBAND RADIO COMMUNICATION	CMW500	R&S	CTA-302	2024/08/03	2025/08/02

TESTER					
Temperature and humidity meter	Chigo	ZG-7020	CTA-326	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Ultra-Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB9163	CTA-310	2023/10/17	2024/10/16
Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D	CTA-309	2023/10/13	2024/10/12
Loop Antenna	Zhinan	ZN30900C	CTA-311	2023/10/17	2024/10/16
Horn Antenna	Beijing Hangwei Dayang	OBH100400	CTA-336	2023/10/17	2024/10/16
Amplifier	Schwarzbeck	BBV 9745	CTA-312	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Amplifier	Taiwan chengyi	EMC051845B	CTA-313	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Directional coupler	NARDA	4226-10	CTA-303	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
High-Pass Filter	XingBo	XBLBQ-GTA18	CTA-402	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
High-Pass Filter	XingBo	XBLBQ-GTA27	CTA-403	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Automated filter bank	Tonscend	JS0806-F	CTA-404	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	CTA-405	2024/08/03	2025/08/02
Amplifier	Schwarzbeck	BBV9719	CTA-406	2024/08/03	2025/08/02

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Version number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
EMI Test Software	Tonscend	TS®JS32-RE	5.0.0.2	N/A	N/A
EMI Test Software	Tonscend	TS®JS32-CE	5.0.0.1	N/A	N/A
RF Test Software	Tonscend	TS®JS1120-3	3.1.65	N/A	N/A
RF Test Software	Tonscend	TS®JS1120	3.1.46	N/A	N/A

4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

4.1. ETSI EN 300 328 REQUIREMENTS

4.1.1. RF Output Power

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.2

For adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be 20 dBm.

The maximum RF output power for non-adaptive equipment shall be declared by the supplier and shall not exceed 20 dBm. For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be equal to or less than the value declared by the supplier.

This limit shall apply for any combination of power level and intended antenna assembly.

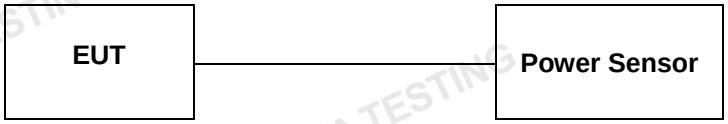
The measurements for RF output power shall be performed at both normal environmental conditions and at the extremes of the operating temperature range.

The equipment shall be operated under its worse case configuration (modulation, bandwidth, power, etc.) with respect to the requirement being tested. Measurement of multiple data sets may be required.

For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).

For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest, the middle, and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.

TEST CONFIGURATION



TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.3.2.1

Step 1:

● Use a fast power sensor suitable for 2.4 GHz and capable of 1 MS/s.

● Use the following settings:

Sample speed 1 MS/s or faster.

The samples must represent the power of the signal.

Measurement duration: For non-adaptive equipment: equal to the observation period defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2or 4.3.2.4.2. For adaptive equipment, the measurement duration shall be long enough to ensure a minimum number of bursts (at least 10) are captured.

NOTE 1: For adaptive equipment, to increase the measurement accuracy, a higher number of bursts may be used.

Step 2:

● For conducted measurements on devices with one transmit chain:

Connect the power sensor to the transmit port, sample the transmit signal and store the raw data.Use these stored samples in all following steps.

● For conducted measurements on devices with multiple transmit chains:

Connect one power sensor to each transmit port for a synchronous measurement on all transmit ports.

Trigger the power sensors so that they start sampling at the same time. Make sure the time difference between the samples of all sensors is less than half the time between two samples.

For each instant in time, sum the power of the individual samples of all ports and store them. Use these stored samples in all following steps.

Step 3:

● Find the start and stop times of each burst in the stored measurement samples.

NOTE 2: The start and stop times are defined as the points where the power is at least 20 dB below the RMS burst power calculated in step 4.

Step 4:

● Between the start and stop times of each individual burst calculate the RMS power over the burst. Save these Pburst values, as well as the start and stop times for each burst.

Step 5:
● The highest of all Pburst values (value "A" in dBm) will be used for maximum e.i.r.p. calculations.
Step 6:
● Add the (stated) antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi of the individual antenna.
● If applicable, add the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB.
● If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the maximum overall antenna gain (G or G + Y) shall be used.
● The RF Output Power (P) shall be calculated using the formula below:

P = A + G + Y

● This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clauses 4.3.1.2.3 or 4.3.2.2.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Power Meter measuring burst Power(RMS) of a least 10 packets	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Test Mode:802.11b				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2412 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	6.61	0.55	7.16
T min (-20℃)	3.70	6.53	0.55	7.08
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	6.68	0.55	7.23
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11b at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11b				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	5.98	0.55	6.53
T min (-20℃)	3.70	5.89	0.55	6.44
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	6.04	0.55	6.59
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11b at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11b				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2472 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	6.40	0.55	6.95
T min (-20℃)	3.70	6.35	0.55	6.90
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	6.49	0.55	7.04
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2 .802.11b at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11g				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2412 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	6.40	0.55	6.95
T min (-20℃)	3.70	6.31	0.55	6.86
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	6.47	0.55	7.02
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11g at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11g				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	6.09	0.55	6.64
T min (-20℃)	3.70	6.02	0.55	6.57
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	6.17	0.55	6.72
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11g at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11g				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2472 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	6.23	0.55	6.78
T min (-20℃)	3.70	6.16	0.55	6.71
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	6.29	0.55	6.84
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11g at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Mode: 802.11n HT20				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2412 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	7.42	0.55	7.97
T min (-20℃)	3.70	7.35	0.55	7.90
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	7.51	0.55	8.06
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11n HT20 at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

Test Mode: 802.11n HT20				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	7.84	0.55	8.39
T min (-20℃)	3.70	7.78	0.55	8.33
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	7.90	0.55	8.45
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11n HT20 at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

Test Mode: 802.11n HT20				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Frequency: 2472 MHz		Maximum conducted Burst Power in 15 measured Bursts (RMS) [dBm]		
Test environmental				
Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25℃)	3.70	7.80	0.55	8.35
T min (-20℃)	3.70	7.72	0.55	8.27
T Max (+55℃)	3.70	7.87	0.55	8.42
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11n HT20 at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

4.1.2. Duty Cycle,TX-sequence,TX-gap

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.4

The Duty Cycle shall be equal to or less than the maximum value declared by the supplier.
The maximum Tx-sequence Time and the minimum Tx-gap Time shall be according to the formula below:

Maximum Tx-Sequence Time = Minimum Tx-gap Time = M

where M is in the range of 3,5 ms to 10 ms.
Duty Cycle is defined as the ratio of the total transmitter 'on'-time to a 1 second observation period.
Tx-sequence is defined as a period in time during which a single or multiple transmissions may occur and which shall be followed by a Tx-gap.
Tx-gap is defined as a period in time during which no transmissions occur.
NOTE: The maximum Duty Cycle at which the equipment can operate, is declared by the supplier.
These requirements apply to non-adaptive equipment or to adaptive equipment when operating in a non-adaptive mode. The equipment is using wide band modulations other than FHSS.
These requirements do not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.
Medical devices requiring reverse compatibility with other medical devices placed on the market when earlier versions of the present document were harmonised, are allowed to have an operating mode in which they do not have to comply with the requirements for Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence and Tx-gap.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.2.2.1

For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest, the middle, and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.
The test procedure, which shall only be performed for non-adaptive systems and only to be performed at normal environmental conditions, shall be as follows:

Step 1:

● Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.4.2.2.1.1.

Step 2:

● Between the saved start and stop times of each individual burst, calculate the TxOn time. Save these TxOn values.
● Between the saved stop and start times of two subsequent bursts, calculate the TxOff time. Save these TxOff values.

Step 3:

● Duty Cycle is the sum of all TxOn times divided by the observation period defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.1 or 4.3.2.4.1.
● For equipment using blacklisting, the TxOn time measured for a single (and active) hopping frequency shall be multiplied by the number of blacklisted frequencies. This value shall be added to the sum calculated in the previous bullet point. If the number of blacklisted frequencies cannot be determined, the minimum number of hopping frequencies as defined in clause 4.3.1.3.2 shall be assumed.
● The above calculated value for Duty Cycle shall be recorded in the test report. This value shall be equal to or less than the maximum value declared by the supplier.

Step 4:

● Any TxOff time that is greater than the minimum Tx-gap time is considered a Tx-gap. The lowest Tx-gap time shall be recorded in the test report. The minimum Tx-gap time is defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2 or 4.3.2.4.2.
● The Tx-sequence time is the time between two subsequent Tx-gaps. The maximum Tx-sequence time shall be recorded in the test report. Any Tx-sequence shall be shorter than the value defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2 or 4.3.2.4.2.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Power Meter measuring average burst Power of a least 10 packets	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Not Applicable

4.1.3. Medium Utilisation (MU) factor

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.5

For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Medium Utilisation factor shall be 10 %.

The Medium Utilisation (MU) factor is a measure to quantify the amount of resources (Power and Time) used by non-adaptive equipment. The Medium Utilisation factor is defined by the formula:

$$MU = (P/100\ mW) \times DC$$

where: MU is Medium Utilisation.
P is the RF output power as defined in clause 4.3.2.1.1 expressed in mW.
DC is the Duty Cycle as defined in clause 4.3.2.3.1 expressed in %.

NOTE: The equipment may have dynamic behaviour with regard to duty cycle and corresponding power level. See clause 5.3.1 i).

This requirement does not apply to adaptive equipment unless operating in a non-adaptive mode.

In addition, this requirement does not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

Medical devices requiring reverse compatibility with other medical devices placed on the market when earlier versions of the present document were harmonised, are allowed to have an operating mode in which they have a Medium Utilisation above the limit defined in clause 4.3.2.4.2.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.2.2.1.4

Step 1:

● Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.4.2.2.1.1.

Step 2:

● For each burst calculate the product of (P_{burst}/100 mW) and the TxOn time.
NOTE: Pburst is expressed in mW. TxOn time is expressed in ms.

Step 3:

● Medium Utilisation is the sum of all these products divided by the observation period (expressed in ms) which is defined in clauses 4.3.1.2.1 or 4.3.2.3.1. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clauses 4.3.1.5.2 or 4.3.2.4.2, shall be recorded in the test report.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Power Meter measuring average burst Power of a least 10 packets	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Not Applicable

4.1.4. Power Spectral Density

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.3

For equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Power Spectral Density is limited to 10 dBm per MHz
The Power Spectral Density is the mean equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) spectral density during a transmission burst.
These measurements shall only be performed at normal test conditions.
The measurement shall be repeated for the equipment being configured to operate at the lowest, the middle, and the highest frequency of the stated frequency range. These frequencies shall be recorded.

TEST CONFIGURATION

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.3.2.1
The transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyser and the Power Spectral Density as defined in clause 4.3.2.2 shall be measured and recorded.
Step 1:
Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:
● Start Frequency: 2 400 MHz
● Stop Frequency: 2 483,5 MHz
● Resolution BW: 10 kHz
● Video BW: 30 kHz
● Sweep Points: > 8 350
NOTE: For spectrum analysers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented.
● Detector: RMS
● Trace Mode: Max Hold
● Sweep time: Auto
For non-continuous signals, wait for the trace to be completed. Save the (trace) data set to a file.
Step 2:
For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or 3 (see clause 5.1.3.2), repeat the measurement for each of the transmit ports. For each frequency point, add up the amplitude (power) values for the different transmit chains and use this as the new data set.
Step 3:
Add up the values for amplitude (power) for all the samples in the file.
Step 4:
Normalize the individual values for amplitude so that the sum is equal to the RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.) measured in clause 5.4.2.
Step 5:
Starting from the first sample in the file (lowest frequency), add up the power of the following samples representing a 1 MHz segment and record the results for power and position (i.e. sample #1 to #100). This is the Power Spectral Density (e.i.r.p.) for the first 1 MHz segment which shall be recorded.
Step 6:
Shift the start point of the samples added up in step 5 by 1 sample and repeat the procedure in step 5 (i.e. sample #2 to #101).
Step 7:
Repeat step 6 until the end of the data set and record the radiated Power Spectral Density values for each of the 1 MHz segments.
From all the recorded results, the highest value is the maximum Power Spectral Density for the UUT. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.2.3.2, shall be recorded in the test report.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2442MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	RMS	
Sweep time:	auto	
Video bandwidth:	30KHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	10KHz	
Span:	83.5MHz	
Frequency range	2400-2483.5MHz	
Sweep Points	15000	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Test Mode:802.11b				
Antenna Gain:0.55 dBi		**Test Method: Conducted**		
Test Temperature: 25℃		**Test Voltage: DC 3.70V**		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	**Test Frequency (MHz)**	**Measured Power Density (dBm/MHZ)**	**Antenna Gain(dBi)**	**EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)**
1	2412	5.95	0.55	6.50
7	2442	5.24	0.55	5.79
13	2472	6.19	0.55	6.74
Result		**Pass**		
Limit		**10dBm/MHz**		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11b at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11g				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		**Test Method: Conducted**		
Test Temperature: 25℃		**Test Voltage: DC 3.70V**		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	**Test Frequency (MHz)**	**Measured Power Density (dBm/MHZ)**	**Antenna Gain(dBi)**	**EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)**
1	2412	0.61	0.55	1.16
7	2442	-0.25	0.55	0.30
13	2472	0.56	0.55	1.11
Result		**PASS**		
Limit		**10dBm/MHz**		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11g at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

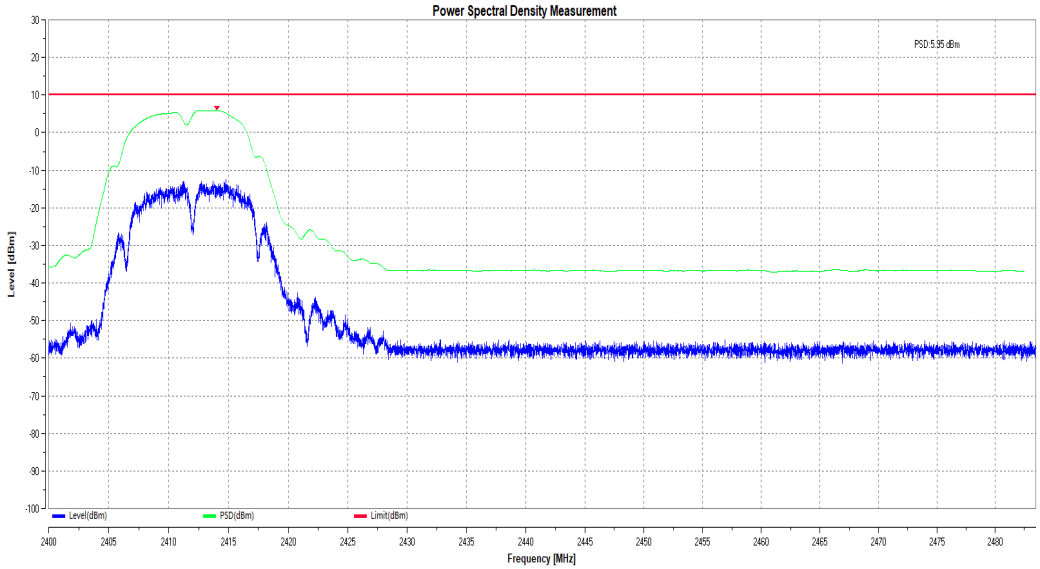
Test Mode: 802.11n HT20				
Antenna Gain: 0.55 dBi		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Temperature: 25℃		Test Voltage: DC 3.70V		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	Test Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power Density (dBm/MHZ)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)
1	2412	0.35	0.55	0.90
7	2442	-0.37	0.55	0.18
13	2472	2.76	0.55	3.31
Result		Pass		
Limit		10dBm/MHz		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
2. 802.11n HT20 at finial test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

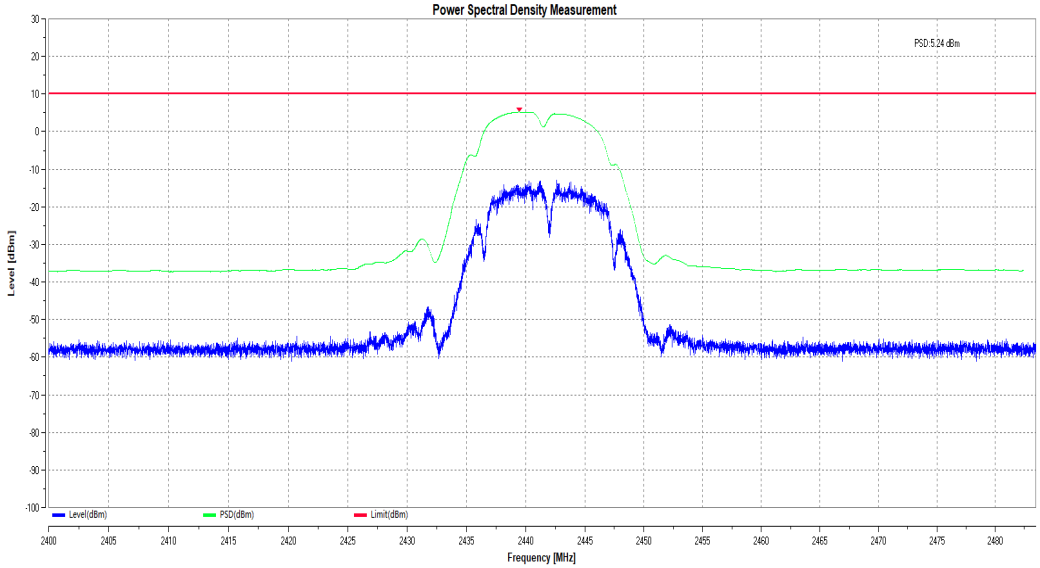
Test plot as follows:

802.11B

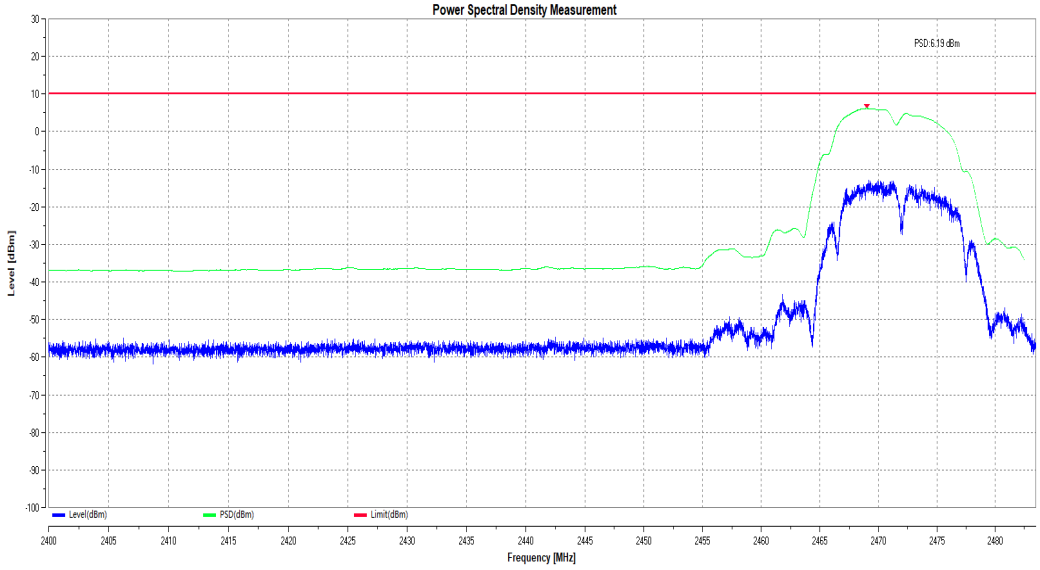
CH01



CH07

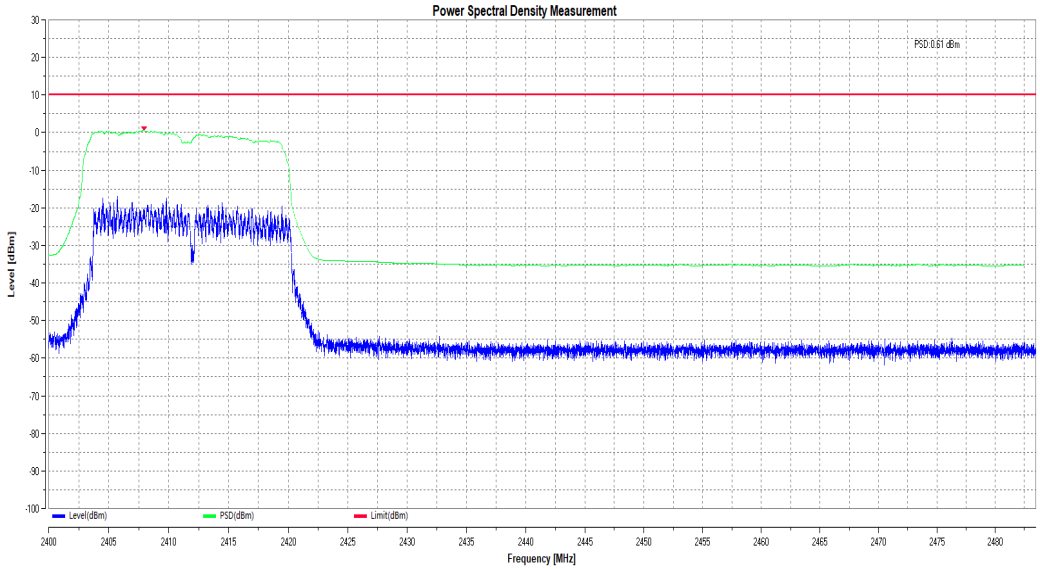


CH13

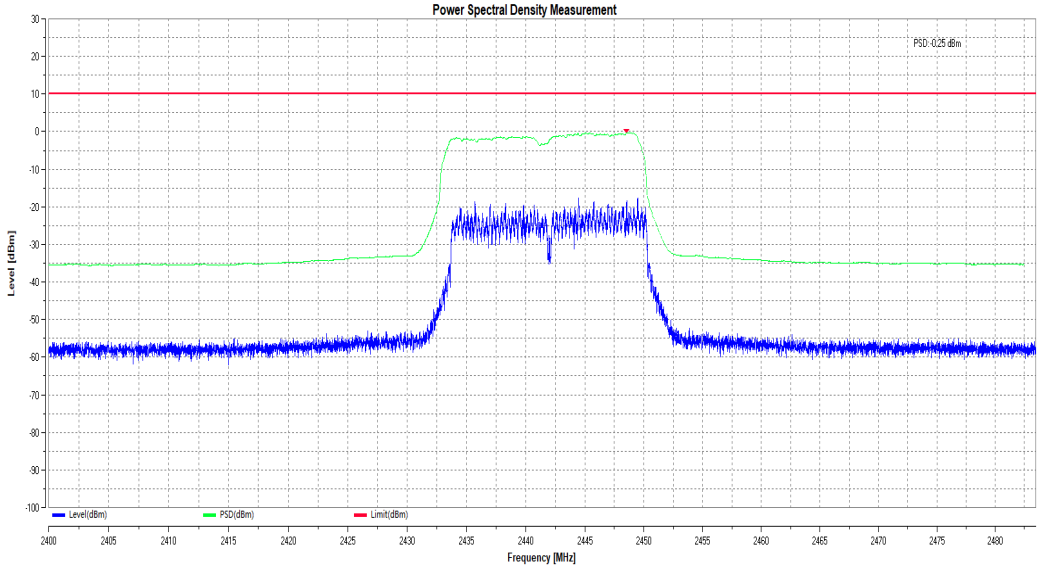


802.11G

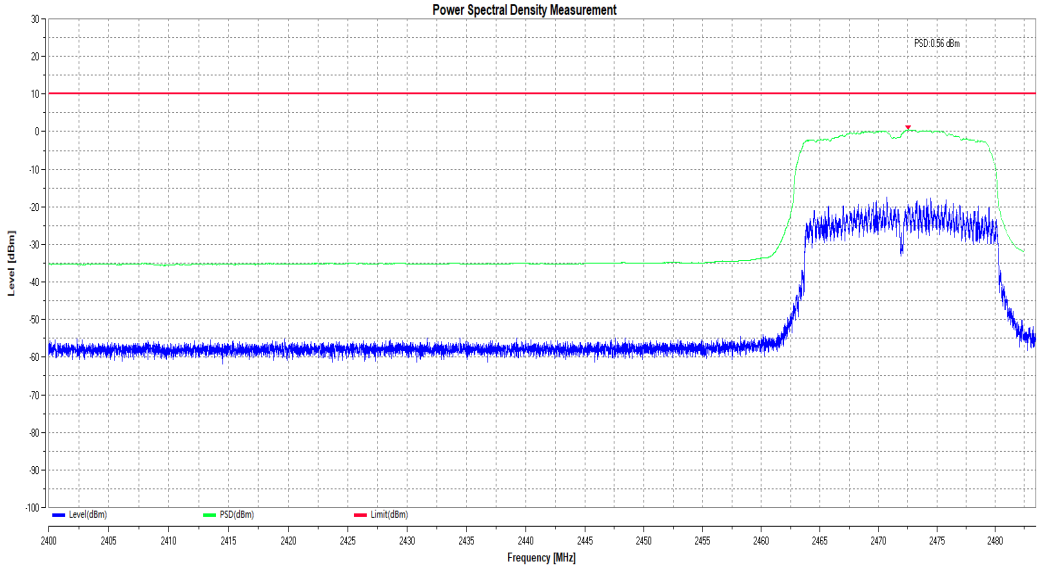
CH01



CH07

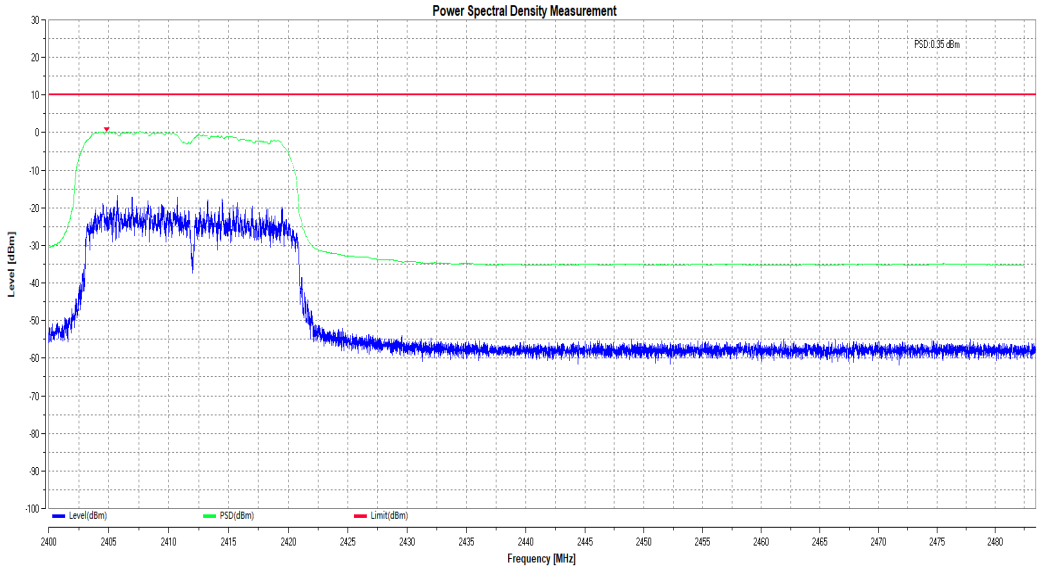


CH13

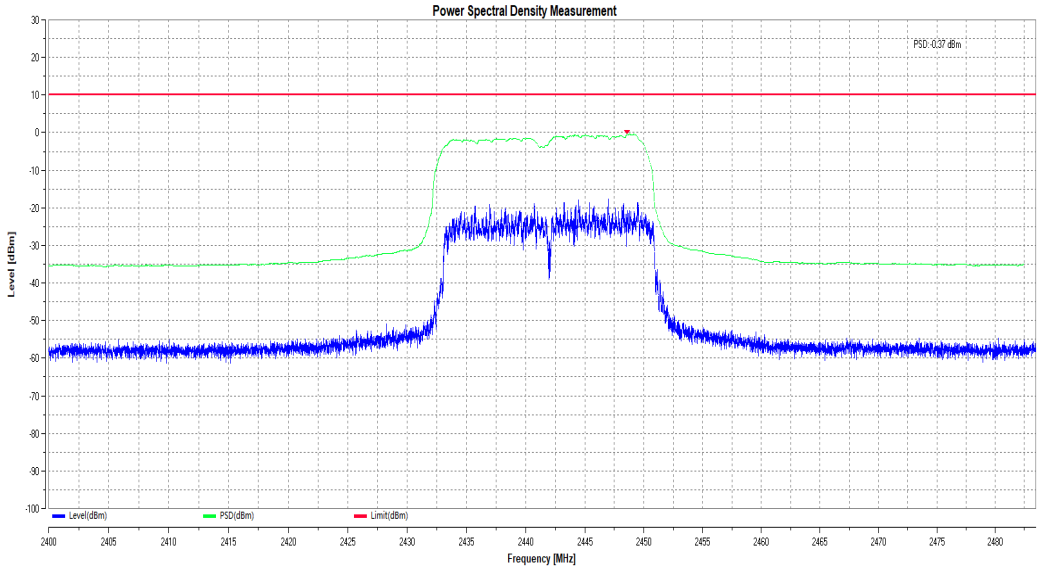


802.11N(20M)

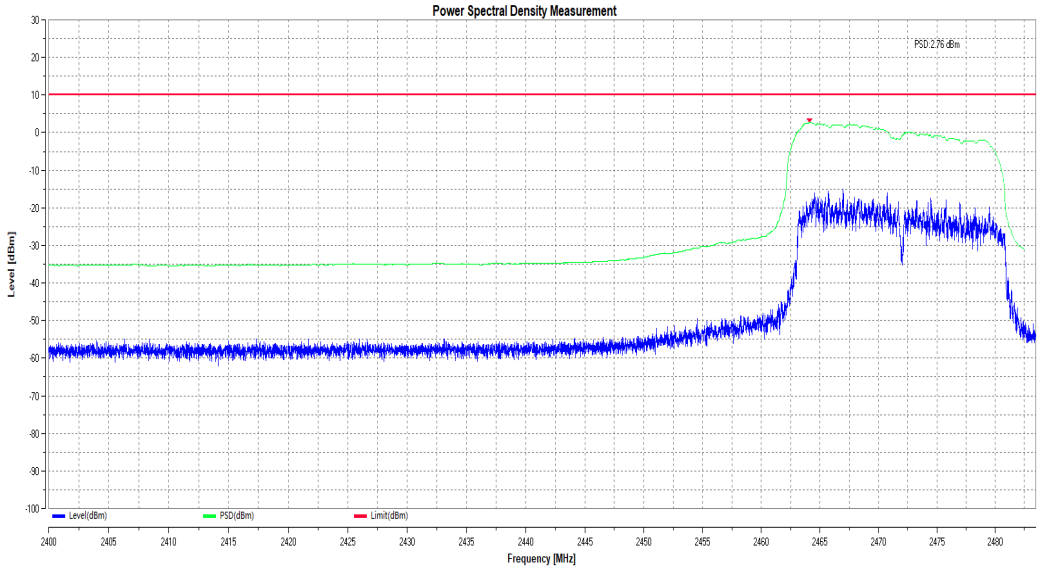
CH01



CH07



CH13



4.1.5. Adaptivity

Requirements & Limits

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-4.3.2.6

The frequency range of the equipment is determined by the lowest and highest Non-LBT based Detect and Avoid

1. During normal operation,the equipment shall evaluate the presence of a singnal on its current operating channel.If it is determined that a signal is present with a level above the detection threshold defined in step 5 the channel shall be marked as 'unavallable'
2. The channel shall remain unavailable for a minimum time equal to 1 second after which the channel may be considered again as an ‘available’ channel;
3. COT ⩽ 40 ms;
4. Idle Period = 5% of COT of the Channel Occupancy Time with a minimum of 100 μs; After this, the procedure as in step 1 needs to be repeated.
5. Detection threshold level = -70dBm/MHz + (20dBm – Pout e.i.r.p)/1MHz (Pout in dBm);

LBT based Detect and Avoid (Frame Based Equipment):

1. Minimum Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) time ⩾18 us;
2. The equipment is allowed to continue Short Control Signalling Transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements given in clause 4.3.2.6.4(If implemented, Short Control Signalling Transmissions of adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS shall have a maximum TxOn / (TxOn + TxOff) ratio of 10 % within any observation period of 50 ms.);
3. COT = 1~10 ms; Idle Period = 5% of COT;
4. Control frames are allowed but data frames are not allowed;CCA⩽COT,
5 .Detection threshold level = -70dBm/MHz + (20dBm – Pout e.i.r.p)/1MHz (Pout in dBm);

LBT based Detect and Avoid (Load Based Equipment):

1. Minimum Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) time ⩾18 us;
2. The equipment is allowed to continue Short Control Signalling Transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements given in clause 4.3.2.6.4(If implemented, Short Control Signalling Transmissions of adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS shall have a maximum TxOn / (TxOn + TxOff) ratio of 10 % within any observation period of 50 ms.);
3. COT ⩽ 13ms, after which the device shall perform a new CCA as described in step 1
4. Control frames are allowed but data frames are not allowed;CCA⩽COT;
5. Detection threshold level = -70dBm/MHz + (20dBm – Pout e.i.r.p)/1MHz (Pout in dBm).

Unwanted Signal

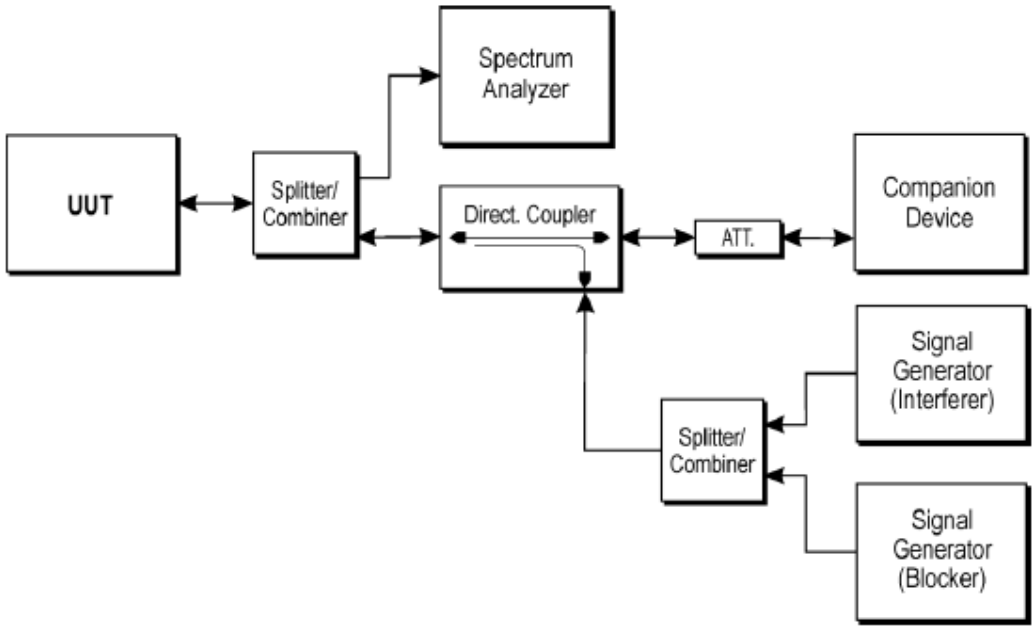
Adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, shall comply with the requirements defined in clause 4.3.2.6.2 (non-LBT based DAA) or clause 4.3.2.6.3 (LBT based DAA) in the presence of a blocking signal with characteristics as provided in below.

Unwanted Signal parameters

Wanted signal mean power from companion device	Unwanted signal frequency (MHz)	Unwanted CW signal power (dBm)
sufficient to maintain the link (see note 2)	2 395 or 2 488,5 (see note 1)	-35 (see note 3)

NOTE 1: The highest frequency shall be used for testing operating channels within the range 2 400 MHz to 2 442 MHz, while the lowest frequency shall be used for testing operating channels within the range 2 442 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz. See clause 5.4.6.1.
NOTE 2: A typical value which can be used in most cases is -50 dBm/MHz.
NOTE 3: The level specified is the level in front of the UUT antenna. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected by the actual antenna assembly gain.

TEST CONFIGURATION:



TEST PROCEDURE

1. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.1 for the test conditions.
2. Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.3.7 for the measurement method.

   RBW: ⩾ Occupied Channel Bandwidth (if the analyser does not support this setting, the highest available setting shall be used) (10MHz)
   VBW: 3 × RBW (if the analyser does not support this setting, the highest available setting shall be used) (10MHz)
   Detector Mode: RMS
   Centre Frequency: Equal to the centre frequency of the operating channel
   Span: 0 Hz
   Sweep time: > Channel Occupancy Time of the UUT
   Trace Mode: Clear/Write

TEST RESULTS

This requirement do not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBme.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. So This requirement do not apply for EUT

4.1.6. Occupied Channel Bandwidth

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.7.3
The Occupied Channel Bandwidth shall fall completely within the band given in clause 1.
In addition, for non-adaptive systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS and with e.i.r.p greater than 10 dBm, the occupied channel bandwidth shall be less than 20 MHz.
This requirement applies to all types of equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS
The Occupied Channel Bandwidth is the bandwidth that contains 99 % of the power of the signal.
In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains) measurements need only to be performed on one of the active transmit chains (antenna outputs).
For systems using FHSS modulation and which have overlapping channels, special software might be required to force the UUT to hop or transmit on a single Hopping Frequency.
The measurement shall be performed only on the lowest and the highest frequency within the stated frequency range. The frequencies on which the test were performed shall be recorded.
If the equipment can operate with different Occupied Channel Bandwidths (e.g. 20 MHz and 40 MHz), than each channel bandwidth shall be tested separately.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.7.2.1
Step 1:
Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:
● Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test
● Resolution BW: ~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 %
● Video BW: 3 × RBW
● Frequency Span: 2 × Occupied Channel Bandwidth (e.g. 40 MHz for a 20 MHz channel)
● Detector Mode: RMS
● Trace Mode: Max Hold
Step 2:
Wait until the trace is completed.
Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyser marker on this peak.
Step 3:
Use the 99 % bandwidth function of the spectrum analyser to measure the Occupied Channel Bandwidth of the UUT. This value shall be recorded.
NOTE: Make sure that the power envelope is sufficiently above the noise floor of the analyser to avoid the noise signals left and right from the power envelope being taken into account by this measurement.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

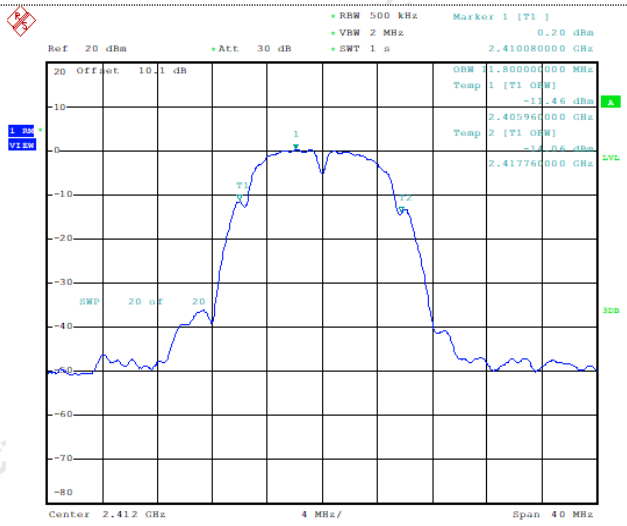
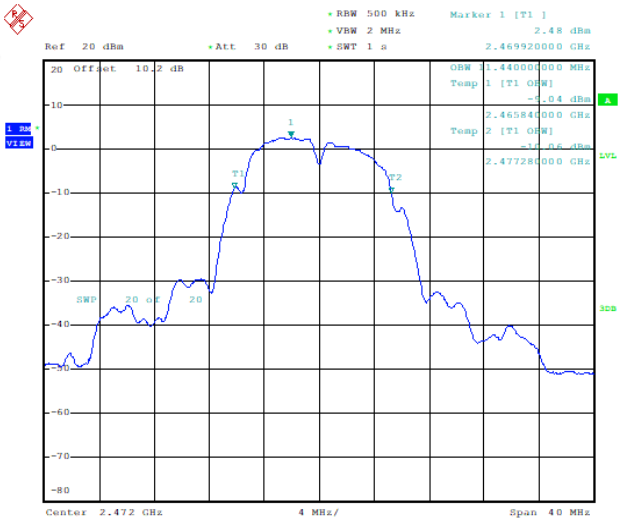
Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	RMS	
Sweep time:	auto	
Video bandwidth:	☒20 MHz(Bandwith):1.5MHz	☐40 MHz(Bandwith):3MHz
Resolution bandwidth:	☒20 MHz(Bandwith):410KHz	☐40 MHz(Bandwith):820KHz
Span:	☒20 MHz(Bandwith):40MHz	☐40 MHz(Bandwith):80MHz
Center:	Transmit channel	
Trace:	Max hold	
Performed:	☒ Conducted	
	☐ Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)	

TEST RESULTS

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	Limits (MHz)	Verdict
802.11b	1	2412	11.80	/	PASS
	13	2472	11.44	/	PASS
802.11g	1	2412	16.60	/	PASS
	13	2472	16.44	/	PASS
802.11n(H20)	1	2412	17.60	/	PASS
	13	2472	17.52	/	PASS

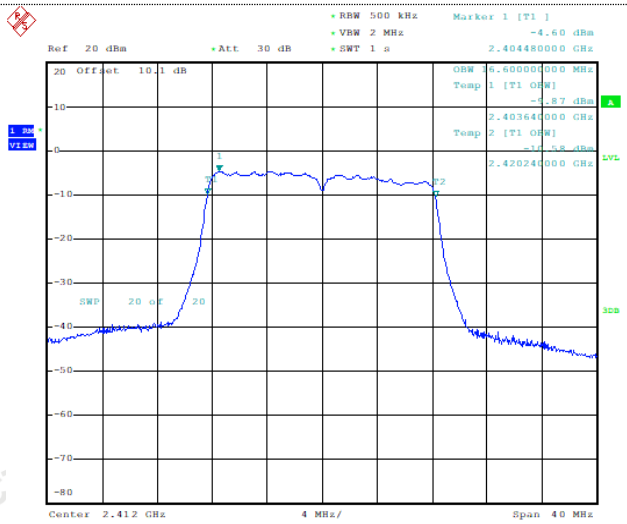
Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Frequency (MHz)	Limits (MHz)	Verdict
802.11b	2412	2472	FL≥2400MHz and FH≤2483.5MHz	PASS
802.11g	2412	2472	FL≥2400MHz and FH≤2483.5MHz	PASS
802.11n(H20)	2412	2472	FL≥2400MHz and FH≤2483.5MHz	PASS

Test plot as follows:

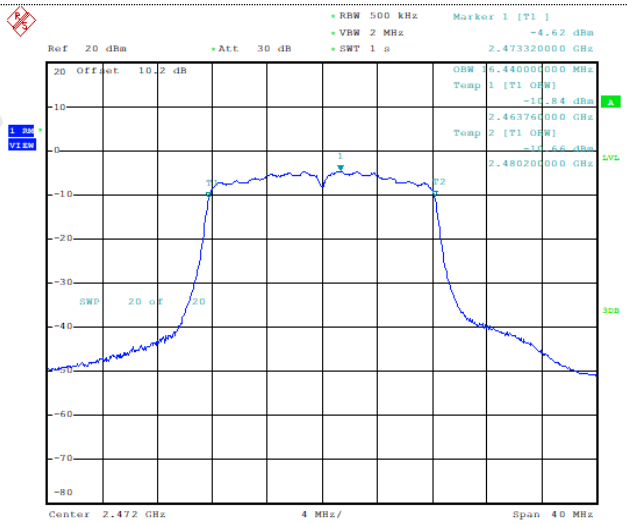
802.11b
CH01

CH13


802.11g

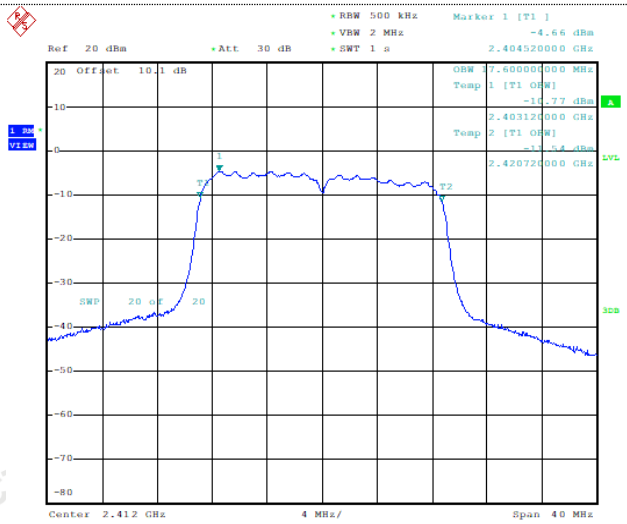
CH01



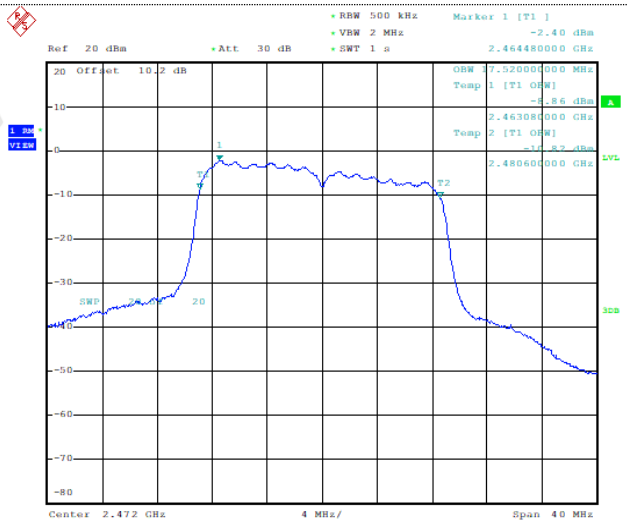
CH13



802.11n(20M)
CH01



CH13



4.1.7. Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.8.3
The transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain but outside the allocated band, shall not exceed the values provided by the mask in figure 1.
NOTE: Within the 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz band, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement in clause 4.3.2.6.

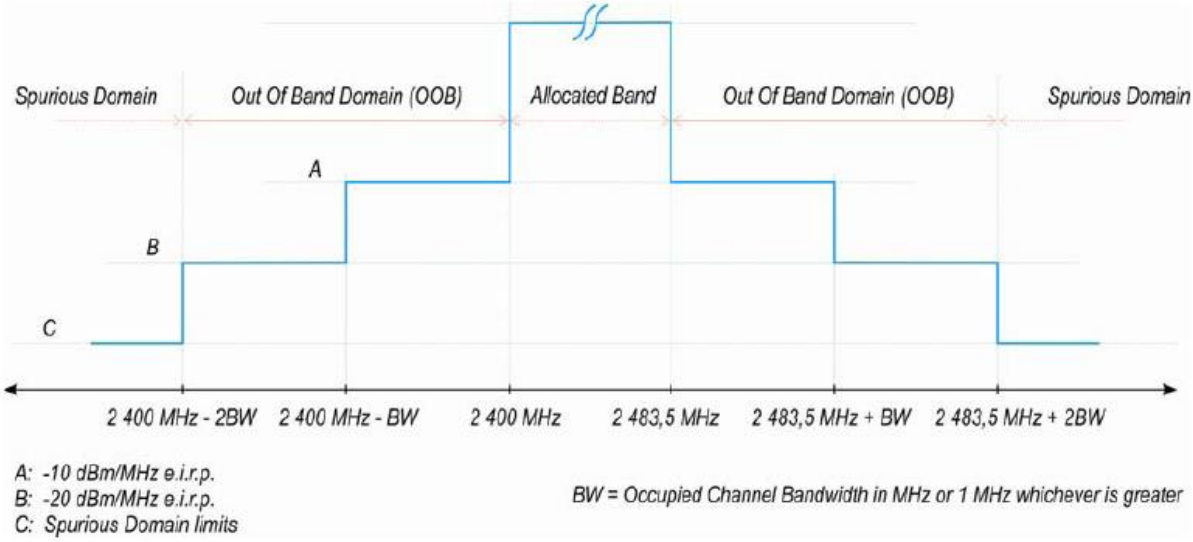


Figure 1: Transmit mask

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain are emissions when the equipment is in Transmit mode, on frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious.
These measurements have to be performed at normal environmental conditions and shall be repeated at the extremes of the operating temperature range.
In the case of equipment intended for use with an integral antenna and where no external (temporary) antenna connectors are provided, a test fixture as described in clause B.3 may be used to perform relative measurements at the extremes of the operating temperature range.
For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).
For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.
The equipment shall be configured to operate under its worst case situation with respect to output power.
If the equipment can operate with different Occupied Channel Bandwidths (e.g. 20 MHz and 40 MHz), than each channel bandwidth shall be tested separately.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.8.2.1
The Out-of-band emissions within the different horizontal segments of the mask provided in figures 1 and 3 shall be measured using the steps below. This method assumes the spectrum analyser is equipped with the Time Domain Power option.

Step 1:
Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:
● Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test
Centre Frequency: 2 484 MHz
Span: 0 Hz
Resolution BW: 1 MHz
Filter mode: Channel filter
Video BW: 3 MHz
Detector Mode: RMS
Trace Mode: Clear / Write
Sweep Mode: Continuous
Sweep Points: 5 000
Trigger Mode: Video trigger

NOTE 1: In case video triggering is not possible, an external trigger source may be used.
Sweep Time: Suitable to capture one transmission burst

Step 2: (segment 2 483,5 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz + BW)
● Adjust the trigger level to select the transmissions with the highest power level.
● For frequency hopping equipment operating in a normal hopping mode, the different hops will result in signal bursts with different power levels. In this case the burst with the highest power level shall be selected.
● Set a window (start and stop lines) to match with the start and end of the burst and in which the RMS power shall be measured using the Time Domain Power function.
● Select RMS power to be measured within the selected window and note the result which is the RMS power within this 1 MHz segment (2 483,5 MHz to 2 484,5 MHz). Compare this value with the applicable limit provided by the mask.
● Increase the centre frequency in steps of 1 MHz and repeat this measurement for every 1 MHz segment within the range 2 483,5 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz + BW. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483,5 MHz + BW - 0,5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 3: (segment 2 483,5 MHz + BW to 2 483,5 MHz + 2BW)
● Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 484 MHz + BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 483,5 MHz + BW to 2 483,5 MHz + 2BW. Increase the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483,5 MHz + 2 BW - 0,5 MHz.

Step 4: (segment 2 400 MHz - BW to 2 400 MHz)
● Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399,5 MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz - BW to 2 400 MHz Reduce the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 400 MHz - 2BW + 0,5 MHz.

Step 5: (segment 2 400 MHz - 2BW to 2 400 MHz - BW)
● Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399,5 MHz - BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz - 2BW to 2 400 MHz - BW. Reduce the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 400 MHz - 2BW + 0,5 MHz.

Step 6:
● In case of conducted measurements on equipment with a single transmit chain, the declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi shall be added to the results for each of the 1 MHz segments and compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered.
● In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the measurements need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains. The declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi for a single antenna shall be added to these results. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered.
Comparison with the applicable limits shall be done using any of the options given below:
Option 1: the results for each of the transmit chains for the corresponding 1 MHz segments shall be added. The additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB shall be added as well and the resulting values compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3.
Option 2: the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3 shall be reduced by 10 x log10(Ach) and the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB. The results for each of the transmit chains shall be individually compared with these reduced limits
NOTE 2: Ach refers to the number of active transmit chains.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	RMS	
Sweep time:	depending on packet length	
Video bandwidth:	3MHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	1MHz	
Span:	0Hz	
Trace:	Trigger to burst	
Sweep points:	5000	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

802.11b							
Test conditions		Channel	Frequency range (MHz)		Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
Voltage (V)	Temperature (℃)		Start	Stop			
DC 3.70V	25℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass
	-20℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass
	55℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass

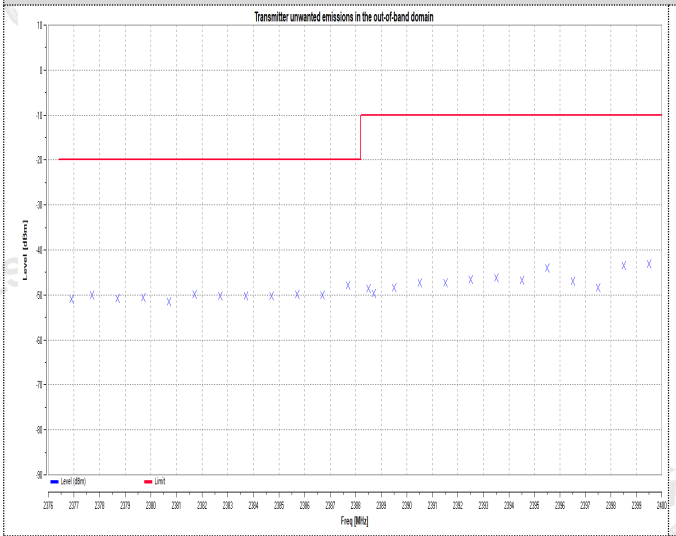
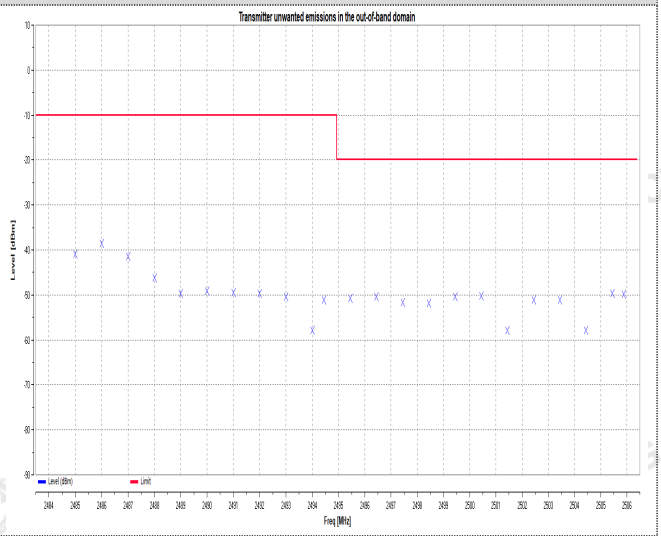
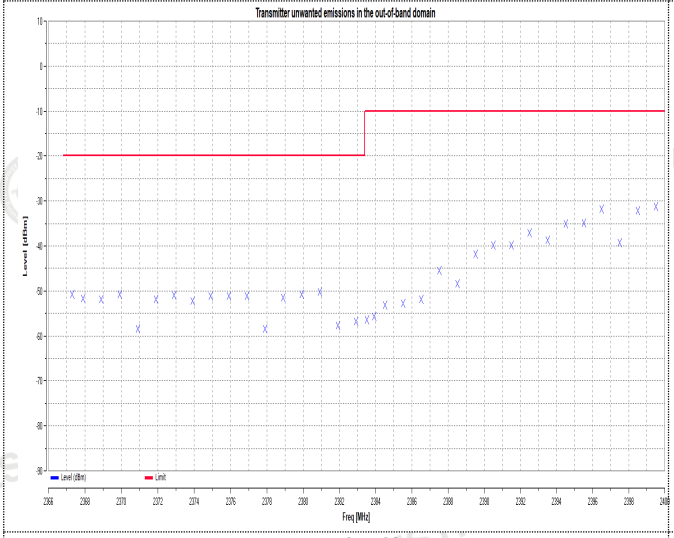
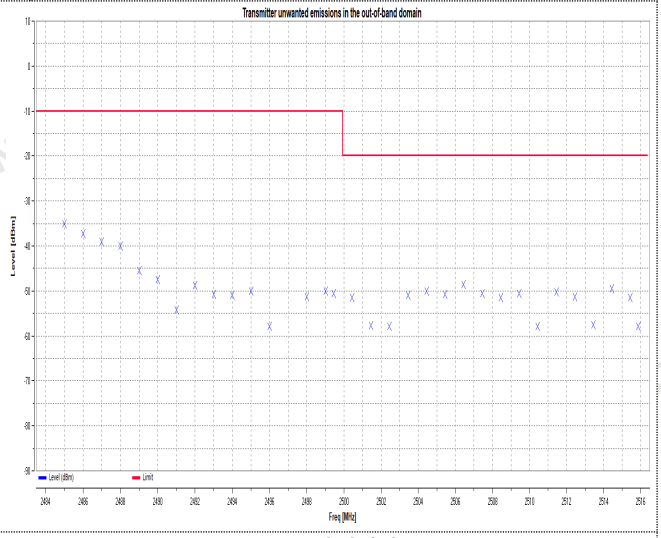
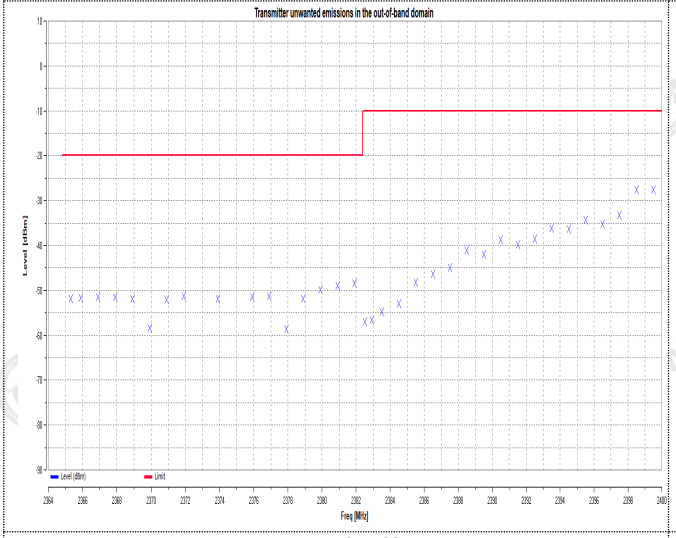
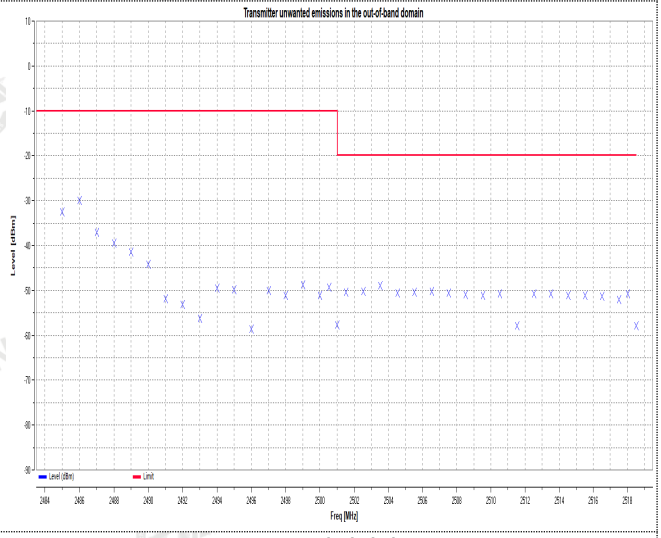
802.11g							
Test conditions		Channel	Frequency range (MHz)		Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
Voltage (V)	Temperature (℃)		Start	Stop			
DC 3.70V	25℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass
	-20℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass
	55℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass

802.11n(H20)							
Test conditions		Channel	Frequency range (MHz)		Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Result
Voltage (V)	Temperature (℃)		Start	Stop			
DC 3.70V	25℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass
	-20℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass
	55℃	01	2400-2OBW	2400-OBW	*	-20	Pass
			2400-OBW	2400	*	-10	Pass
		13	2483.5	2483.5+OBW	*	-10	Pass
			2483.5+OBW	2483.5+2OBW	*	-20	Pass

Note:* Radiant level is far less than the limit, has more than 20 dB margin

Test plot as follows:

Note: we listed the worst case at normal condition

802.11b	
	
CH01(Left)	CH13(Right)
802.11g	
	
CH01(Left)	CH13(Right)
802.11n(H20)	
	
CH01(Left)	CH13(Right)

4.1.8. Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.9.2

The transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall not exceed the values given in table 4

Table 4: Transmitter limits for spurious emissions

Frequency range	Maximum power, e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Bandwidth
30 MHz to 47 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
47 MHz to 74 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
74 MHz to 87,5 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
87,5 MHz to 118 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
18 MHz to 174 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
174 MHz to 230 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
230 MHz to 470 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
470 MHz to 694 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
694 MHz to 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions outside the allocated band and outside the out-of-band domain as indicated in figure 1 when the equipment is in Transmit mode.
These measurements shall only be performed at normal test conditions.
For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements may be performed when normal hopping is disabled. In this case measurements need to be performed when operating at the lowest and the highest hopping frequency. When this is not possible, the measurement shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).
For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.
The equipment shall be configured to operate under its worst case situation with respect to output power.
If the equipment can operate with different Occupied Channel Bandwidths (e.g. 20 MHz and 40 MHz), then the equipment shall be configured to operate under its worst case situation with respect to spurious emissions.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.3.9.2.1 & 5.3.9.2.2

In case of conducted measurements, the radio equipment shall be connected to the measuring equipment via a suitable attenuator.
The spectrum in the spurious domain (see figures 1 or 3) shall be searched for emissions that exceed the limit values given in tables 1 or 4 or that come to within 6 dB below these limits. Each occurrence shall be recorded.

Pre-scan

The test procedure below shall be used to identify potential unwanted emissions of the UUT.

Step 1:

The sensitivity of the spectrum analyser should be such that the noise floor is at least 12 dB below the limits given in tables 1 or 4.

Step 2:

The emissions over the range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz shall be identified.
Spectrum analyser settings:
- Resolution bandwidth: 100 kHz
- Video bandwidth: 300 kHz
- Detector mode: Peak
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep Points: ≥ 9 970

NOTE 1: For spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.

- Sweep time:

For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 100 kHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT.

For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences.
Allow the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above and that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.3.10.2.1.2 and compared to the limits given in tables 1 or 4.

Step 3
The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz shall be identified.
Spectrum analyser settings:
● Resolution bandwidth: 1 MHz
● Video bandwidth: 3 MHz
● Detector mode: Peak
● Trace Mode: Max Hold
● Sweep Points: ≥ 11 750
NOTE 2: For spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.
● Sweep time:
For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 1 MHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT.
For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences.
Allow the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.3.9.2.1.2 and compared to the limits given in tables 1 or 4.
Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.3.9.2.1.2.

Step 4:
● In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the steps 2 and 3 need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (Ach).The limits used to identifyemissions during this pre-scan need to be reduced with 10 × log10 (Ach) (number of active transmit chains).

Measurement of the emissions identified during the pre-scan
The steps below shall be used to accurately measure the individual unwanted emissions identified during the pre-scan measurements above.

Step 1:
The level of the emissions shall be measured using the following spectrum analyser settings:
● Centre Frequency: Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan
● Resolution Bandwidth: 100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)
● Video Bandwidth: 300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)
● Frequency Span: Wide enough to capture each individual emission indentified during the pre-scan
● Sweep mode: Continuous
● Sweep time: Auto
● Trigger: Free run
● Detector: RMS
● Trace Mode: Max Hold

Step 2:
In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the step 1 needs to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (Ach).
The trace data for each transmit chain has to be recorded.
Sum the power in each of the traces for each individual frequency bin.

Step 3:
Use the marker function to find the highest peak within the measurement trace and record its value and its frequency.

Step 4:

The measured values shall be compared to the limits defined in tables 1 and 4.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	Peak for prescan / RMS for emission retest	
Sweep time:	Auto	
Video bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 300 kHz / above 3MHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 100 kHz / above 1MHz	
Trace:	Max hold	
Sweep points:	40001	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☒	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Pass

Coducted Spurious Emissions

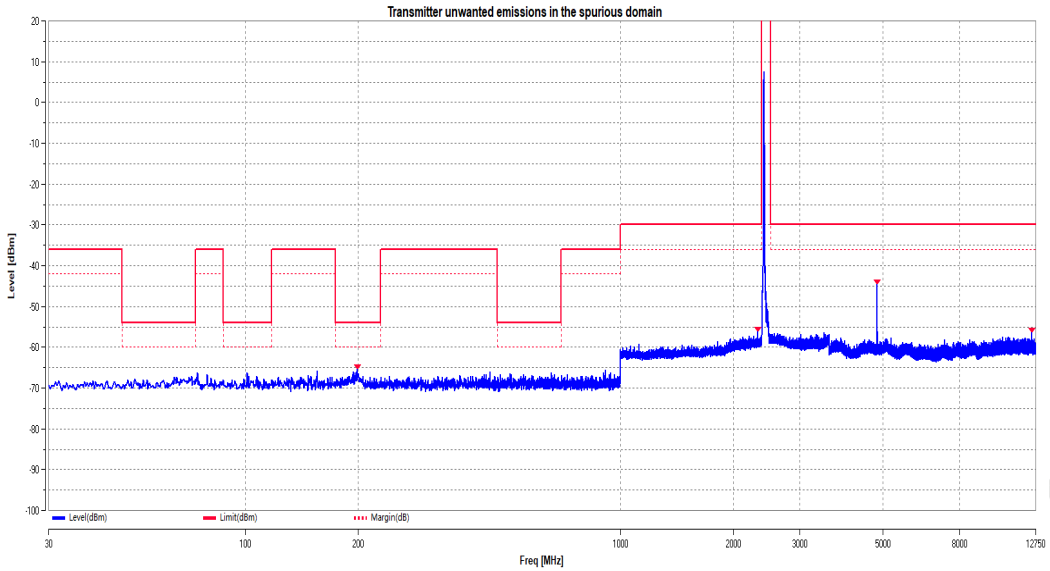
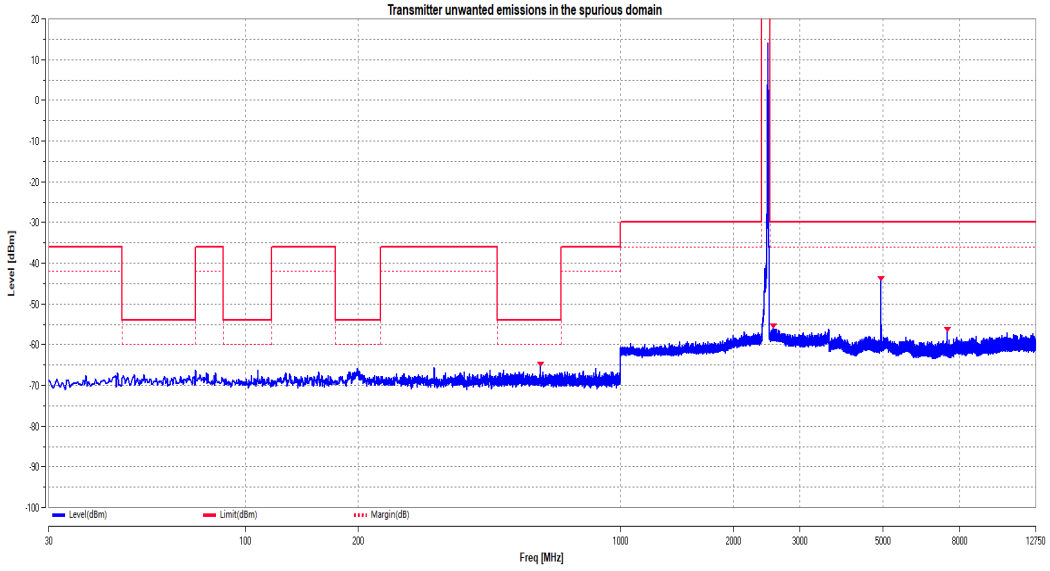
Measured Modulation	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20

Radioation Spurious Emissions

Measured Modulation	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20

Note:We tested the 11b,11g,11n(20MHz), Mode and recorded the worst case at the 11b Mode.

Coducted Spurious Emissions:

802.11b
CH01

CH13


Radioation Spurious Emissions:

11b CH01						
Horizontal/ Vertical						
Suspected List						
NO.	Freq. [MHz]	Result Level [dBm]	Factor [dB]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]	Polarity
1	4824.00	-46.53	14.15	-30.00	16.53	Vertical
2	7236.00	-52.00	23.49	-30.00	22.00	Horizontal

11b CH13						
Horizontal/ Vertical						
Suspected List						
NO.	Freq. [MHz]	Result Level [dBm]	Factor [dB]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]	Polarity
1	4951.875	-45.91	14.62	-30.00	15.91	Vertical
2	7450.356	-52.49	24.59	-30.00	22.49	Horizontal

4.1.9. Receiver spurious emissions

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.10.2

The spurious emissions of the receiver shall not exceed the values given in table 5.

Table 5: Spurious emission limits for receivers

Frequency range	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Measurement bandwidth
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12,75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz

These measurements shall only be performed at normal test conditions.
Testing shall be performed when the equipment is in a receive-only mode.
For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.
For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements may be performed when normal hopping is disabled. In this case measurements need to be performed when operating at the lowest and the highest hopping frequency. These frequencies shall be recorded. When disabling the normal hopping is not possible, the measurement shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).

TEST CONFIGURATION

The same as described in section 4.1.8

TEST PROCEDURE

The same as described in section 4.1.8

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20
Test Channel	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz	☒2412MHz ☒2472MHz
Bandwidth	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz	☒20MHz ☐40MHz
Modulation Type	☒DSSS ☐OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM	☐DSSS ☒OFDM
Channel Separation	☒5MHz	☒5MHz	☒5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	Peak for prescan / RMS for emission retest	
Sweep time:	Auto	
Video bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 300 kHz / above 3MHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 100 kHz / above 1MHz	
Trace:	Max hold	
Sweep points:	40001	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☒	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Pass

Coducted Spurious Emissions

Measured Modulation	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20

Radioation Spurious Emissions

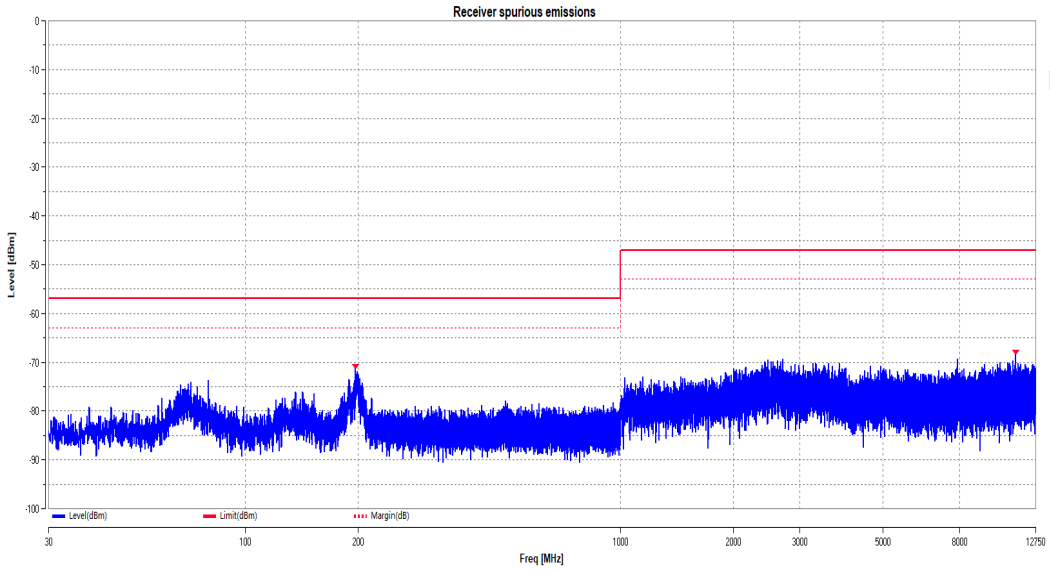
Measured Modulation	☒802.11b	☒802.11g	☒802.11n HT20

Note:We tested the 11b,11g,11n(20MHz) Mode and recorded the worst case at the 11b Mode.

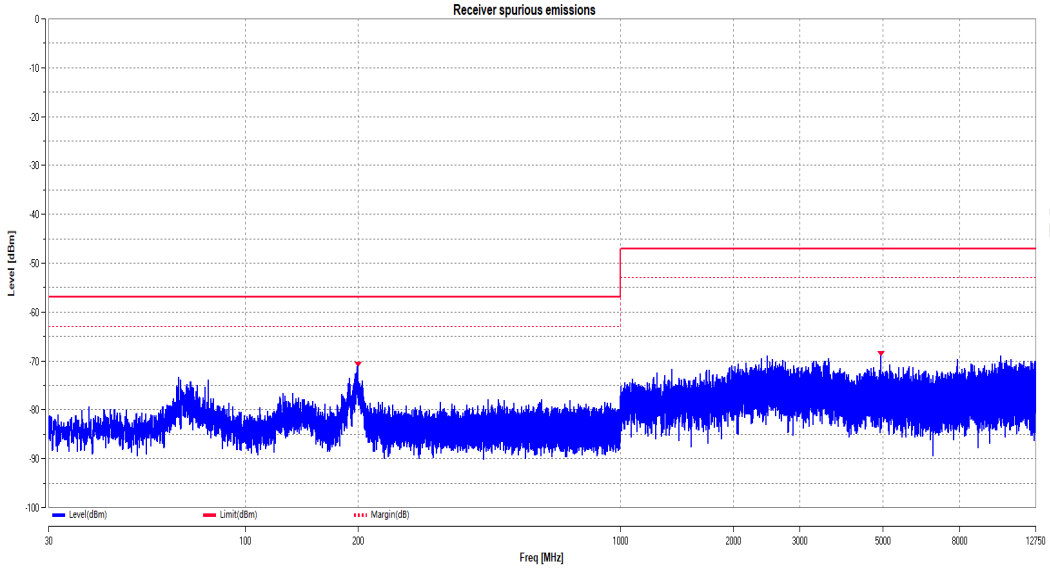
Coducted Spurious Emissions：

802.11b mode

CH01



CH13



Radioation Spurious Emissions：

11b CH01
Horizontal/ Vertical

Suspected List

NO.	Freq. [MHz]	Result Level [dBm]	Factor [dB]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]	Polarity
1	41.568	-75.44	-0.16	-57.00	18.44	Horizontal
2	116.517	-75.28	-8.99	-57.00	18.28	Horizontal
3	1006.026	-64.78	7.57	-47.00	17.78	Horizontal
4	2707.625	-58.36	21.60	-47.00	11.36	Vertical

11b CH13
Horizontal/ Vertical

Suspected List

NO.	Freq. [MHz]	Result Level [dBm]	Factor [dB]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]	Polarity
1	46.429	-73.59	-0.18	-57.00	16.59	Horizontal
2	102.762	-65.64	-8.89	-57.00	8.64	Horizontal
3	1874.728	-64.80	8.32	-47.00	17.80	Vertical
4	9743.761	-58.71	26.32	-47.00	11.71	Horizontal

4.1.10. Receiver Blocking

Limits

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-4.3.2.11.4

While maintaining the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.2.11.3, the blocking levels at specified frequency offsets shall be equal to or greater than the limits defined for the applicable receiver category provided in follow

Receiver Category 1

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 4)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 4)	Type of blocking signal
(-133 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW)) or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504	-34	CW
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW)) or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)	2 300 2 330 2 360 2 524 2 584 2 674		

NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.

NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.

NOTE 3: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 20 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.

NOTE 4: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.

Receiver Category 2

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)	Type of blocking signal
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW) + 10 dB) or (-74 dBm + 10 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-34	CW

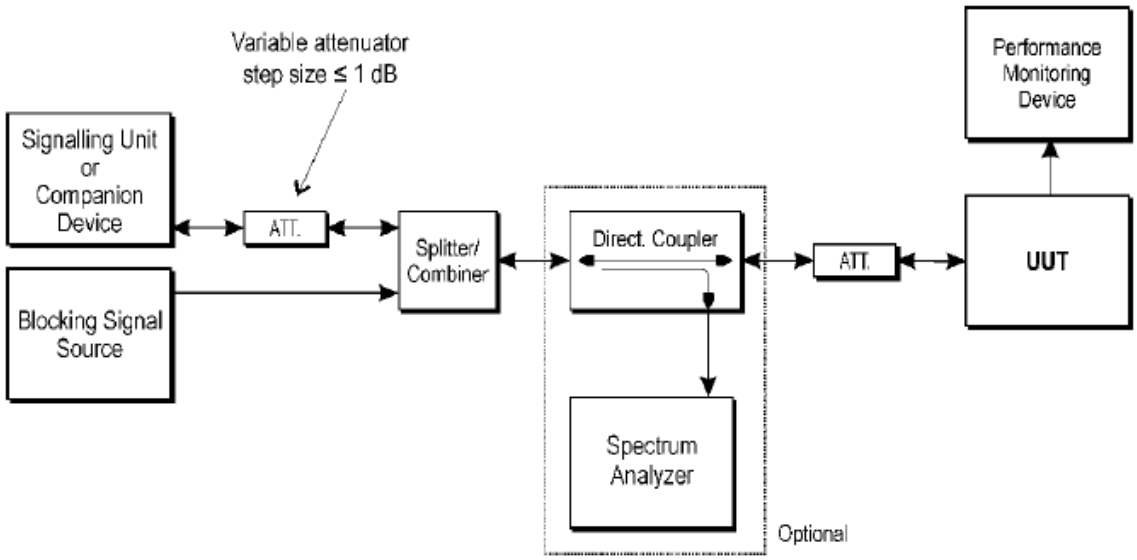
NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.
NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 3: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.

Receiver Category 3

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)	Type of blocking signal
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW) + 20 dB) or (-74 dBm + 20 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-34	CW

NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.
NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 30 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 3: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.

TEST CONFIGURATION:



TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.11.2.1 for the measurement method..

TEST RESULTS

For 11B
According to Sub 4.2.3,The Power of the EUT is less than 10dB, So it belongs to Receiver category 2

Test frequency	2412MHz		Test mode	Normal link	
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
-139 dBm + 10 × log10(OCBW) + 10 dB	2380	-33.45	10%	1%	PASS
	2504		10%	0%	PASS
	2300		10%	2%	PASS
	2584		10%	1%	PASS

Test frequency	2472MHz		Test mode	Normal link	
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
-139 dBm + 10 × log10(OCBW) + 10 dB	2380	-33.45	10%	2%	PASS
	2504		10%	0%	PASS
	2300		10%	1%	PASS
	2584		10%	1%	PASS

For 11G
According to Sub 4.2.3,The Power of the EUT is less than 10dB, So it belongs to Receiver category 2

Test frequency	2412MHz		Test mode	Normal link	
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
-139 dBm + 10 × log10(OCBW) + 10 dB	2380	-33.45	10%	1%	PASS
	2504		10%	0%	PASS
	2300		10%	0%	PASS
	2584		10%	2%	PASS

Test frequency	2472MHz		Test mode	Normal link	
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
-139 dBm + 10 × log10(OCBW) + 10 dB	2380	-33.45	10%	2%	PASS
	2504		10%	1%	PASS
	2300		10%	1%	PASS
	2584		10%	0%	PASS

For 11N(20MHz)
According to Sub 4.2.3,The Power of the EUT is less than 10dB, So it belongs to Receiver category 2

Test frequency	2412MHz		Test mode	Normal link	
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
-139 dBm + 10 × log10(OCBW) + 10 dB	2380	-33.45	10%	1%	PASS
	2504		10%	0%	PASS
	2300		10%	2%	PASS
	2584		10%	1%	PASS

Test frequency	2472MHz		Test mode	Normal link	
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
-139 dBm + 10 × log10(OCBW) + 10 dB	2380	-33.45	10%	0%	PASS
	2504		10%	1%	PASS
	2300		10%	1%	PASS
	2584		10%	2%	PASS

4.1.11. Geo-location capability

Requirements

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.1.13.3
Geo-location capability is a feature of the equipment to determine its geographical location with the purpose to configure itself according to the regulatory requirements applicable at the geographical location where it operates.The geo-location capability may be present in the equipment or in an external device (temporary) associated with the equipment operating at the same geographical location during the initial power up of the equipment. The geographical location may also be available in equipment already installed and operating at the same geographical location

The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.1.13.2 shall not be accessible to the user.

TEST RESULTS

This item is not applicable for the EUT.

5. Test Setup Photos of the EUT

6. External and Internal Photos of the EUT

Reference to the test report No. **CTA24081301703**

.....End of Report.....