

# Wireless Test Report – 1R368533-2TRFWL

Applicant:

**Ring LLC**

Product name:

**Ring**

Model:

**Base Station NA**

FCC ID:

**2AEUPBHABN002**

ISED Registration number:

**20271-BHABN002**

Specifications:

**FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E, §15.407**

Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices

**RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017, Section 6**

Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices, Section 6 Technical requirements for licence-exempt local area network devices and digital transmission systems operating in the 5 GHz band

Date of issue: April 2, 2019

Test engineer(s): Mark Libbrecht, EMC/Wireless Specialist

Signature:



Reviewed by: David Duchesne, Senior EMC/Wireless Specialist

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#### Lab and Test location(s)

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	FCC/ISED	CA0101
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#### Limits of responsibility

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Note that the results contained in this report relate only to the items tested and were obtained in the period between the date of initial receipt of samples and the date of issue of the report.

This test report has been completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. All results contain in this report are within Nemko Canada's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

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## Section 1. Report summary

### 1.1 Applicant and manufacturer

Company name	Ring LLC
Address	1523 26 <sup>th</sup> Street, Santa Monica, CA, United States, 90404

### 1.2 Test specifications

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E, Clause 15.407	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices
RSS-247, Issue 2, Feb 2017	Digital Transmission Systems (DTSS), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

### 1.3 Test methods

789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 (December 14, 2017)	Guidelines for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices Part 15, Subpart E
ANSI C63.10 v2013	American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices

### 1.4 Exclusions

None.

### 1.5 Statement of compliance

In the configuration tested, the EUT was found compliant.

Testing was completed against all relevant requirements of the test standard or as per detailed in the section 1.3 Exclusions above. Results obtained indicate that the product under test complies in full with the requirements tested. The test results relate only to the items tested.

See "Summary of test results" for full details.

### 1.6 Test report revision history

**Table 1.6-1:** Test report revision history

Revision #	Date of issue	Details of changes made to test report
TRF	March 29, 2019	Original report issued
R1	April 2, 2019	Removed model variant

## Section 2. Summary of test results

### 2.1 Testing period

Test start date	February 1, 2019
Test end date	March 29, 2019

### 2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart C, general requirements test results

**Table 2.2-1: FCC general requirements results**

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.207(a)	Conducted limits	Pass
§15.31(e)	Variation of power source	Pass
§15.31(m)	Number of tested frequencies	Pass
§15.203	Antenna requirement	Pass

### 2.3 FCC Part 15 Subpart E, test results

**Table 2.3-1: FCC Part 15, Subpart E, results**

Part	Test description	Verdict
§15.403(i)	Emission bandwidth	Pass
§15.407(a)(1)	Power and density limits within 5.15–5.25 GHz band	Pass
§15.407(b)(1)	Undesirable emission limits for 5.15–5.25 GHz band	Pass
§15.407(b)(6)	Conducted limits for U-NII devices using an AC power line	Pass <sup>1</sup>
§15.407(g)	Frequency stability	Pass

Notes: Only test pertaining to the EUT have been included in this table.

<sup>1</sup> See results in section §15.207(a).

## 2.4 ISED RSS-GEN, Issue 5, test results

**Table 2.4-1: RSS General requirements results**

Part	Test description	Verdict
6.7	Occupied Bandwidth	Pass
6.8	Antenna requirement	Pass
6.9	Number of tested frequencies	Pass
8.8	Power Line Conducted Emissions Limits for Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus	Pass
8.11	Frequency stability	Pass

Notes: Only test pertaining to the EUT have been included in this table.

## 2.5 IC RSS-247, Issue 2, test results

**Table 2.5-1: RSS-247, Issue 2, results**

Section	Test description	Verdict
6.1 <sup>1</sup>	Types of Modulation	Pass
6.2.1.1	Power limits for 5150–5250 MHz band	Pass
6.2.1.2	Unwanted emission limits for 5150–5250 MHz band	Pass

Notes: <sup>1</sup> The EUT employs digital modulations, such as: 802.11a, 802.11n

## Section 3. Equipment under test (EUT) details

### 3.1 Sample information

Receipt date	February 1, 2019
Nemko sample ID number	Item # 1 (conducted sample) and Item # 3 (radiated sample)

### 3.2 EUT information

Product name	Ring
Model	Base Station NA
Serial number	BHBN21851PG000046 (conducted), BHBN21851PG000052 (radiated)

### 3.3 Technical information

Applicant IC company number	20271
IC UPN number	20271-BHABN002
All used IC test site(s) Reg. number	332406
RSS number and Issue number	RSS-247 Issue 2, Feb 2017
Frequency band	5.15–5.25 GHz
Frequency Min (MHz)	5180 (20 MHz), 5190 (40 MHz)
Frequency Max (MHz)	5240 (20 MHz), 5230 (40 MHz)
RF power Max (W), Conducted	0.017 (12.4 dBm) 20 MHz, 0.025 (14.0 dBm) 40 MHz
Type of modulation	802.11a (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz)
Measured EBW (MHz) (26 dB)	20.0 (20 MHz), 42.2 (40 MHz)
Emission classification (F1D, G1D, D1D)	W7D
Transmitter spurious, Units @ distance	5150 MHz, 71.19 dBμV/m (peak) and 53.10 dBμV/m (average) @ 3m
Power requirements	5 V <sub>DC</sub> (via external 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz power adapter)
Antenna information	Antenna gain: is 5.6 dBi The EUT uses a unique antenna coupling/ non-detachable antenna to the intentional radiator.

3.4 Product description and theory of operation

Communications Hub for Home Security Products

3.5 EUT exercise details

The EUT was setup in continuous transmit state.  
Power setting 802.11a = 16  
Power setting 802.11n band edge @ 5150 MHz = 12  
Power setting 802.11n mid channels = 16

3.6 EUT setup diagram

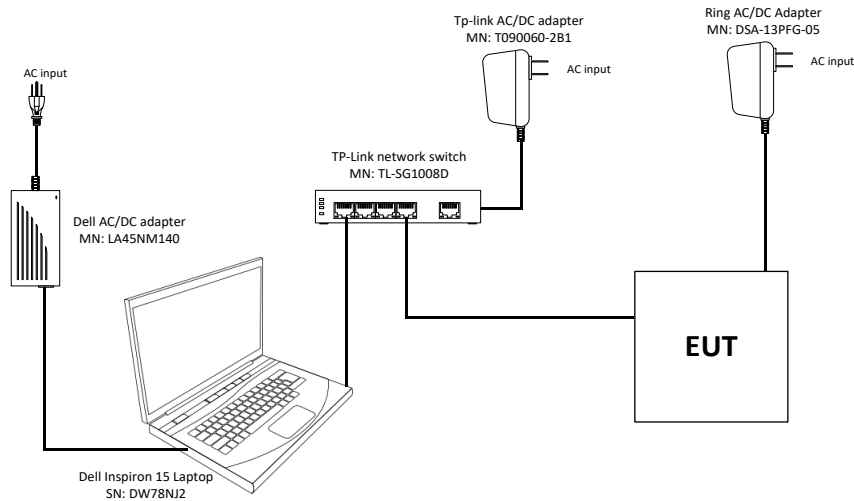


Figure 3.6-1: Setup diagram

3.7 EUT sub assemblies

Table 3.7-1: EUT sub assemblies

Description	Brand name	Model/Part number	Serial number
AC/DC Adapter	Ring	DSA-13PFG-05	BHAB11851DV000116
Laptop	Dell	Inspiron 15	DW78NJ2
Network switch	TP-Link	TL-SG1008D	2171682000263



**Section 4. Engineering considerations**

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**4.1 Modifications incorporated in the EUT for compliance**

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There were no modifications performed to the EUT during this assessment.

**4.2 Technical judgment**

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None

**4.3 Deviations from laboratory tests procedures**

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No deviations were made from laboratory procedures.

# Section 5. Test conditions

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## 5.1 Atmospheric conditions

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Temperature	15–30 °C
Relative humidity	20–75 %
Air pressure	86–106 kPa

When it is impracticable to carry out tests under these conditions, a note to this effect stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests shall be recorded and stated.

## 5.2 Power supply range

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The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages  $\pm 5\%$ , for which the equipment was designed.

# Section 6. Measurement uncertainty

## 6.1 Uncertainty of measurement

UKAS Lab 34 and TIA-603-B have been used as guidance for measurement uncertainty reasonable estimations with regards to previous experience and validation of data. Nemko Canada, Inc. follows these test methods in order to satisfy ISO/IEC 17025 requirements for estimation of uncertainty of measurement for wireless products.

Measurement uncertainty budgets for the tests are detailed below. Measurement uncertainty calculations assume a coverage factor of  $K = 2$  with 95% certainty.

*Table 6.1-1: Measurement uncertainty*

Test name	Measurement uncertainty, dB
All antenna port measurements	0.55
Conducted spurious emissions	1.13
Radiated spurious emissions	3.78
AC power line conducted emissions	3.55

## Section 7. Test equipment

### 7.1 Test equipment list

**Table 7.1-1: Equipment list**

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Serial no.	Asset no.	Cal./Ver. cycle	Next cal./ver.
3 m EMI test chamber	TDK	SAC-3		FA003012	1 year	Aug. 22/19
Flush mount turntable	SUNAR	FM2022		FA003006	—	NCR
Controller	SUNAR	SC110V	050118-1	FA002976	—	NCR
Antenna mast	SUNAR	TLT2	042418-5	FA003007	—	NCR
Receiver/spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	ESR26	101367	FA002969	1 year	June 1/19
Spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	104437	FA002971	1 year	June 1/19
Horn antenna (1–18 GHz)	ETS-Lindgren	3117	00052793	FA002911	1 year	Aug. 16/19
Preamplifier (1–18 GHz)	ETS-Lindgren	124334	00224880	FA002956	1 year	Sept 18/19
Bilog antenna (30–2000 MHz)	SUNAR	JB1	A053018-2	FA003010	1 year	Sept. 6/19
50 Ω coax cable	Huber + Suhner	None	457630	FA003047	1 year	Nov 12/19
50 Ω coax cable	Huber + Suhner	None	457624	FA003044	1 year	Nov 12/19
Two-line v-network	Rohde & Schwarz	ENV216	101376	FA002964	1 year	Mar. 27/19
50 Ω coax cable	Rohde & Schwarz	None		FA003074	1 year	Dec. 21/19
AC Power source	Chroma	61605	616050002253	FA003034	—	VOU
filter 5150–5350 MHz	Microwave Circuits	N0452501	499784	FA003030	1 year	Oct. 1/19
Horn antenna (18-40 GHz)	ETS-Lindgren	3116B	00122305	FA002948	1 year	Apr. 18/19

Note: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

## Section 8. Testing data

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### 8.1 FCC 15.31(e) Variation of power source

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#### 8.1.1 Definitions and limits

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##### FCC §15.31:

(e) For intentional radiators, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

#### 8.1.2 Test date

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Start date	February 14, 2019
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#### 8.1.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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The testing was performed as per ANSI C63.10 Section 5.13.

- Where the device is intended to be powered from an external power adapter, the voltage variations shall be applied to the input of the adapter provided with the device at the time of sale. If the device is not marketed or sold with a specific adapter, then a typical power adapter shall be used.
- For devices where operating at a supply voltage deviating  $\pm 15\%$  from the nominal rated value may cause damages or loss of intended function, test to minimum and maximum allowable voltage per manufacturer's specification and document in the report.
- For devices with wide range of rated supply voltage, test at 15% below the lowest and 15% above the highest declared nominal rated supply voltage.
- For devices obtaining power from an input/output (I/O) port (USB, firewire, etc.), a test jig is necessary to apply voltage variation to the device from a support power supply, while maintaining the functionalities of the device.

For battery-operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a variable power supply.

#### 8.1.4 Test data

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The EUT AC Input supply voltage was varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. No change to transmitter performance was observed.

## 8.2 FCC 15.31(m) and RSS-Gen 6.9 Number of frequencies

### 8.2.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC §15.31:

(m) Measurements on intentional radiators or receivers, other than TV broadcast receivers, shall be performed and, if required, reported for each band in which the device can be operated with the device operating at the number of frequencies in each band specified in the following table:

#### RSS-Gen Section 6.9:

Except where otherwise specified, measurements shall be performed for each frequency band of operation for which the radio apparatus is to be certified, with the device operating at the frequencies in each band of operation shown in table below. The frequencies selected for measurements shall be reported in the test report.

**Table 8.2-1: Frequency Range of Operation**

Frequency range over which the device operates (in each band)	Number of test frequencies required	Location of measurement frequency inside the operating frequency range
1 MHz or less	1	Center (middle of the band)
1–10 MHz	2	1 near high end, 1 near low end
Greater than 10 MHz	3	1 near high end, 1 near center and 1 near low end

Notes: “near” means as close as possible to or at the centre / low end / high end of the frequency range over which the device operates.

### 8.2.2 Test date

Start date February 14, 2019

### 8.2.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.1:

The number of channels tested can be reduced by measuring the center channel bandwidth first and then applying the following relaxations as appropriate:

- For each operating mode, if the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is at least 150% of the minimum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.
- For multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems, if the measured channel bandwidth on testing the middle channel exceeds the minimum permitted bandwidth by more than 50% on one transmit chain, then it is not necessary to repeat testing on the other chains.
- If the measured channel bandwidth on the middle channel is less than 50% of the maximum permitted bandwidth, then it is not necessary to measure the bandwidth on the high and low channels.

Per ANSI C63.10 Subclause 5.6.2.2:

For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel can be used to determine the worst-case mode(s). The worst-case modes are as follows:

- Band edge requirements—Measurements on the mode with the widest bandwidth can be used to cover the same channel (center frequency) on modes with narrower bandwidth that have the same or lower output power for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- Spurious emissions—Measure the mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum).
- In-band PSD—Measurements on the mode with the narrowest bandwidth can be used to cover all modes within the same modulation family of an equal or lower output power provided the result is less than 50% of the limit.



8.2.4 Test data

Table 8.2-2: Test channels selection 20 MHz channels

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	Mid channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
5150	5250	100	5180	5220	5240

Table 8.2-3: Test channels selection 40 MHz channels

Start of Frequency range, MHz	End of Frequency range, MHz	Frequency range bandwidth, MHz	Low channel, MHz	High channel, MHz
5150	5250	100	5190	5230

## 8.3 FCC 15.203 and RSS-Gen 6.8 Antenna requirement

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### 8.3.1 Definitions and limits

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#### FCC §15.203:

An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. 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 §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.

#### RSS-Gen Section 6.8:

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.

For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report.

### 8.3.2 Test date

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Start date	February 13, 2019
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### 8.3.3 Observations, settings and special notes

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None

### 8.3.4 Test data

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- The EUT has an internal integrated antenna, non-detachable.
- The EUT will not be professionally installed



## 8.4 FCC 15.207(a) and RSS-Gen 8.8 AC power line conducted emissions limits

### 8.4.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC §15.207:

- a) Except as shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, for an intentional radiator 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  $\Omega$  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 boundary between the frequency ranges.

ANSI: C63.10 subclause 6.2

If the EUT normally receives power from another device that in turn connects to the public utility ac power lines, measurements shall be made on that device with the EUT in operation to demonstrate that the device continues to comply with the appropriate limits while providing the EUT with power.

If the EUT is

operated only from internal or dedicated batteries, with no provisions for connection to the public utility ac power lines (600 VAC or less) to operate the EUT (such as an adapter), then ac power-line conducted measurements are not required.

For direct current (dc) powered devices where the ac power adapter is not supplied with the device, an "off-the-shelf" unmodified ac power adapter shall be used. If the device is supposed to be installed in a host (e.g., the device is a module or PC card), then it is tested in a typical compliant host.

#### RSS-GEN Section 8.8:

A radio apparatus that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line shall ensure that the radio frequency voltage, which 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 table below.

Unless the requirements applicable to a given device state otherwise, for any radio apparatus equipped to operate from the public utility AC power supply either directly or indirectly (such as with a battery charger), the radio frequency voltage of emissions conducted back onto the AC power lines in the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits shown in table below. The more stringent limit applies at the frequency range boundaries.

**Table 8.4-1: AC power line conducted emissions limit**

Frequency of emission, MHz	Conducted limit, dB $\mu$ V	
	Quasi-peak	Average**
0.15–0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5–5	56	46
5–30	60	50

Notes: \* - The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.

\*\* - A linear average detector is required.

### 8.4.2 Test date

Start date February 14, 2019

#### 8.4.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Port under test – Coupling device	AC Input – Artificial Mains Network (AMN)
EUT power input during test	5 V <sub>DC</sub> (Powered via external power adapter @ 120 V <sub>AC</sub> 60 Hz)
EUT setup configuration	Table top
Measurement details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A preview measurement was generated with the receiver in continuous scan mode. Emissions detected within 10 dB or above the limit were re-measured with the appropriate detector against the correlating limit and recorded as the final measurement. No conducted emissions were overserved within 10 dB of limit.</li> <li>– The spectral plots have been corrected with transducer factors.</li> </ul>
Receiver settings:	
Resolution bandwidth	9 kHz
Video bandwidth	30 kHz
Detector mode	Peak and Average (Preview measurement), Quasi-peak and CAverage (Final measurement)
Trace mode	Max Hold
Measurement time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 100 ms (Peak and Average preview measurement)</li> <li>– 100 ms (Quasi-peak final measurement)</li> <li>– 160 ms (CAverage final measurement)</li> </ul>

#### 8.4.4 Test data

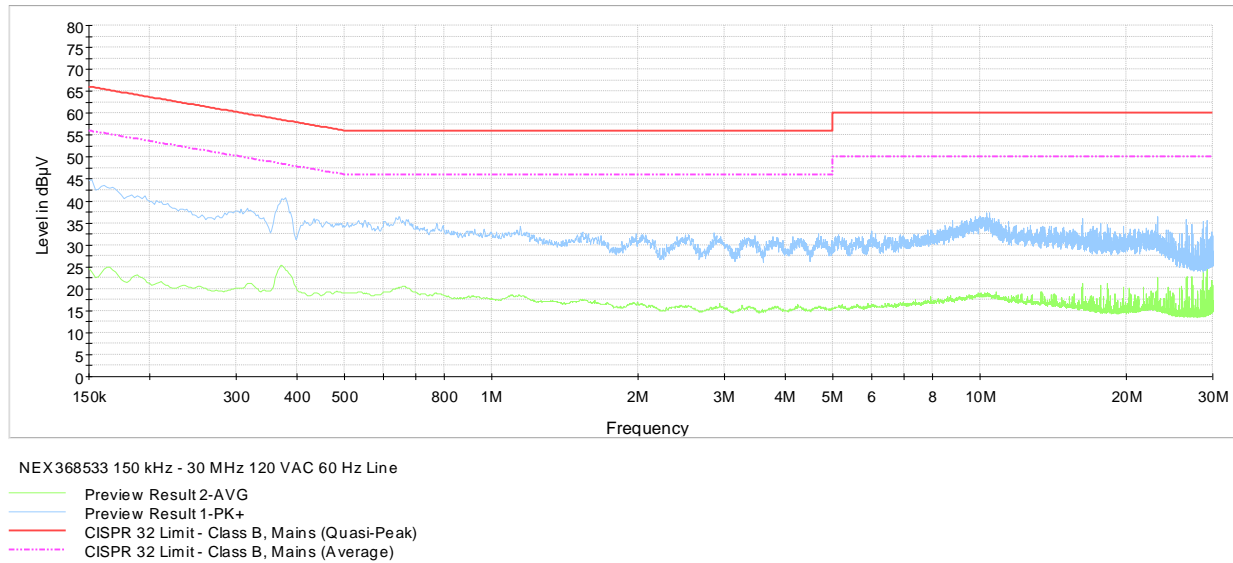


Figure 8.4-1: AC power line conducted emissions – spectral plot on phase line

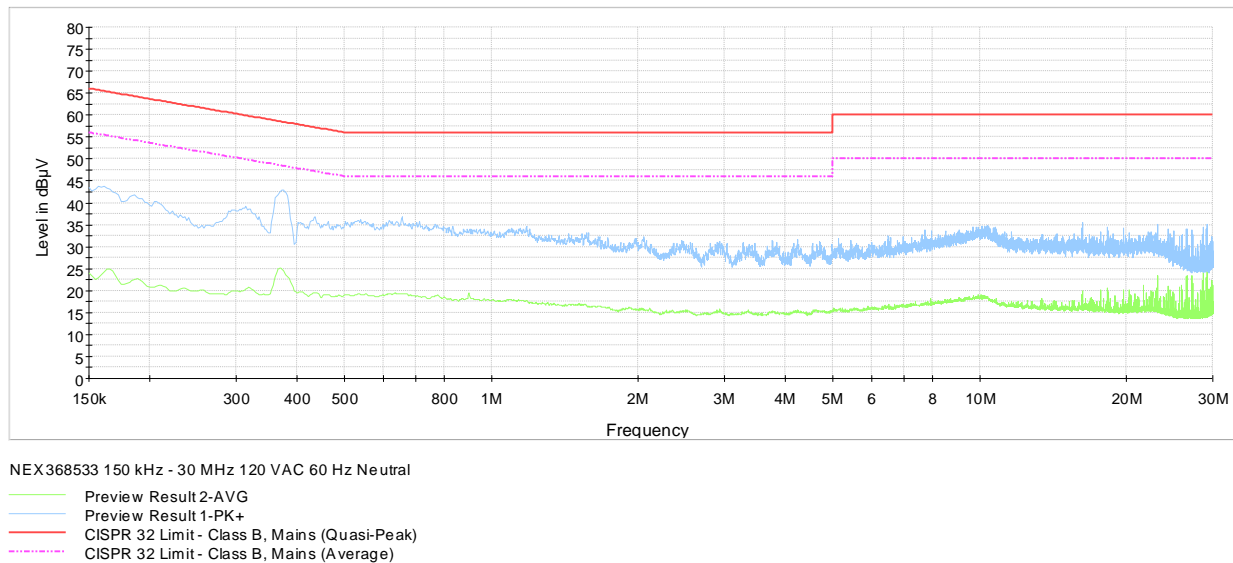


Figure 8.4-2: AC power line conducted emissions – spectral plot on neutral line

## 8.5 FCC 15.403(i) Emission bandwidth

### 8.5.1 Definitions and limits

For purposes of this subpart the emission bandwidth shall be determined by measuring the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, that are 26 dB down relative to the maximum level of the modulated carrier. Determination of the emissions bandwidth is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolution bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emission bandwidth of the device under measurement.

### 8.5.2 Test date

Start date March 12, 2019

### 8.5.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth	approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth
Video bandwidth	> RBW
Detector mode	Peak
Trace mode	Max Hold

### 8.5.4 Test data

Table 8.5-1: 26 dB bandwidth results

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	26 dB bandwidth, MHz
802.11a	5180	19.9
	5220	19.9
	5240	20.0
802.11n	5190	42.2
	5230	40.6

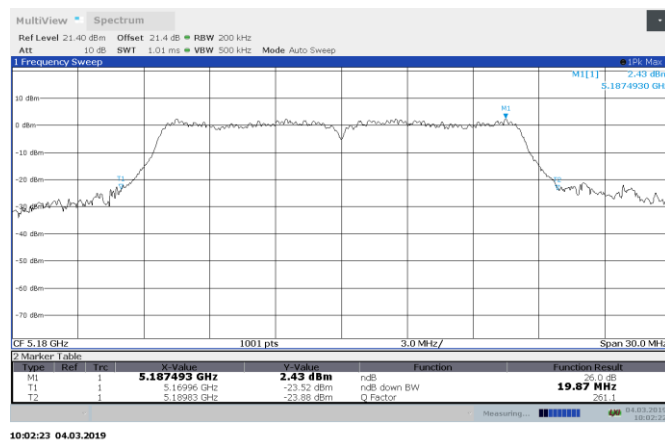


Figure 8.5-1: 26 dB bandwidth on 802.11a, sample plot

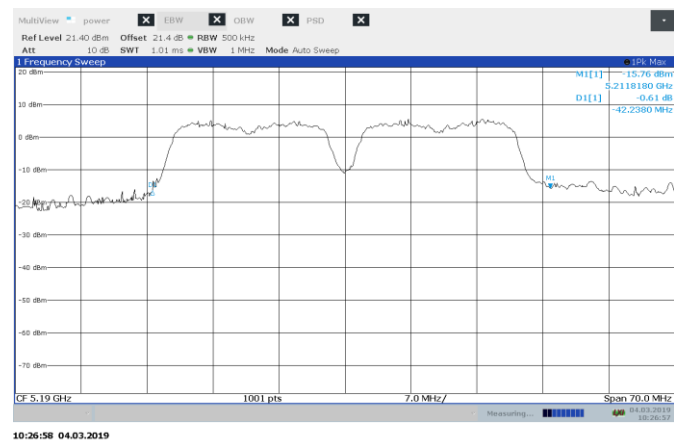


Figure 8.5-2: 26 dB bandwidth on 802.11n, sample plot



8.6 RSS-Gen 6.7 Occupied bandwidth

8.6.1 Definitions and limits

The emission bandwidth (×dB) is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and one below the carrier frequency, at which the spectral density of the emission is attenuated × dB below the maximum in-band spectral density of the modulated signal. Spectral density (power per unit bandwidth) is to be measured with a detector of resolution bandwidth in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated emission bandwidth, and a video bandwidth at least 3× the resolution bandwidth.

When the occupied bandwidth limit is not stated in the applicable RSS or reference measurement method, the transmitted signal bandwidth shall be reported as the 99% emission bandwidth, as calculated or measured.

8.6.2 Test date

Start date March 12, 2019

8.6.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:	
Resolution bandwidth:	1 – 5 % of OBW
Video bandwidth:	≥3 × RBW
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

8.6.4 Test data

Table 8.6-1: 99 % bandwidth results

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	99 % occupied bandwidth, MHz
802.11a	5180	17.0
	5220	17.0
	5240	17.0
802.11n	5190	39.2
	5230	40.7

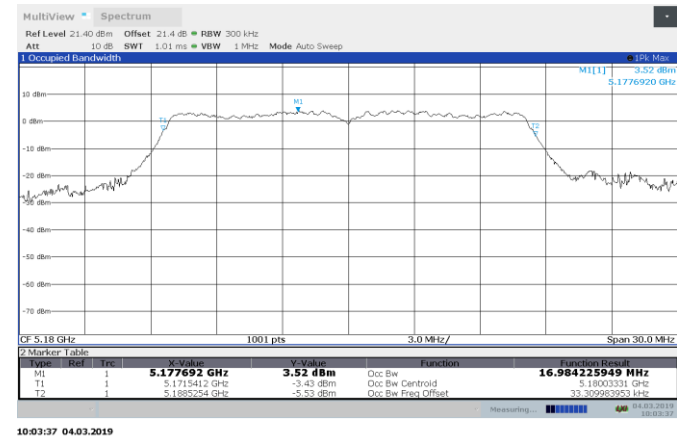


Figure 8.6-1: 99 % bandwidth on 802.11a, sample plot

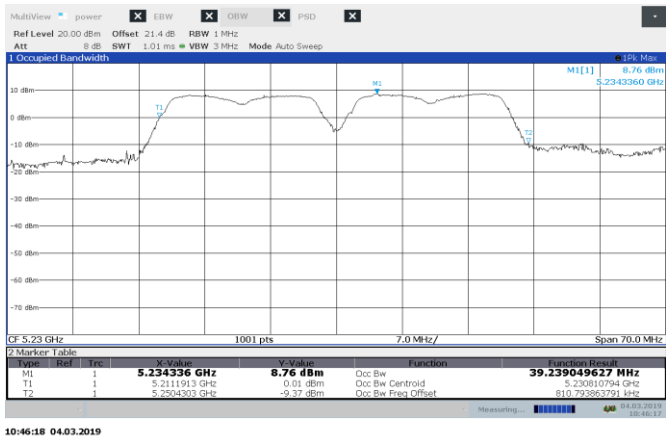


Figure 8.6-2: 99 % bandwidth on 802.11n, sample plot

## 8.7 FCC 15.407(a)(1) and RSS-247 6.2.1(1) 5.15–5.25 GHz band output power and spectral density limits

### 8.7.1 Definitions and limits

**FCC:**

- (i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15–5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W (30 dBm) provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

The maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

- (ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15–5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W (30 dBm) provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

- (iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15–5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W (30 dBm). In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. Fixed point-to-point U-NII devices may employ antennas with directional gain up to 23 dBi without any corresponding reduction in the maximum conducted output power or maximum power spectral density. For fixed point-to-point transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

- (iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15–5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW (24 dBm) provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

**IC:**

**LE-LAN devices are restricted to indoor operation only in the band 5150–5250 MHz.**

The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 200 mW (23 dBm) or  $10 + 10 \times \log_{10}(B)$ , dBm, whichever power is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. The e.i.r.p. spectral density shall not exceed 10 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band.

### 8.7.2 Test date

Start date	March 12, 2019
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### 8.7.3 Observations, settings and special notes

EUT set to transmit continuously with duty cycle  $\geq 98\%$ .

KDB 789033 section E.2(b) method SA-1 referenced for power measurements

KDB 789033 section F.5 referenced for PSD measurements with reduced RBW, integrated over 1 MHz

The 99 % measured occupied bandwidth for 802.11a was 16.83 MHz, and for 802.11n was 40.7 MHz

IC EIRP limit for 802.11a was calculated as follows:  $10 + 10 \times \log_{10}(16.83) = 22.3 \text{ dBm} < 23 \text{ dBm}$

IC EIRP limit for 802.11n was calculated as follows:  $10 + 10 \times \log_{10}(40.7) = 26.1 \text{ dBm} > 23 \text{ dBm}$ , therefore the limit is 23 dBm

Spectrum analyser settings for PSD:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Average
Trace counts:	100

Spectrum analyser settings for Output Power:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	$\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Average
Trace counts:	100



#### 8.7.4 Test data

**Table 8.7-1:** Output power measurements results for FCC

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm	Power limit, dBm	Margin, dB
802.11a	5180	12.1	24.0	11.9
	5220	12.4	24.0	11.6
	5240	12.3	24.0	11.7
802.11n	5190	7.8	24.0	16.2
	5230	14.0	24.0	10.0

**Table 8.7-2:** PSD measurements results for FCC

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	PPSD, dBm/MHz	PPSD limit, dBm/MHz	Margin, dB
802.11a	5180	0.6	11.0	10.4
	5220	0.7	11.0	10.3
	5240	0.8	11.0	10.2
802.11n	5190	-7.4	11.0	18.4
	5230	-0.3	11.0	11.3

**Table 8.7-3:** Output power measurements and EIRP calculations results for IC

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	Conducted output power, dBm	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP, dBm	EIRP limit, dBm	Margin, dB
802.11a	5180	12.1	5.6	17.7	22.3	4.6
	5220	12.4	5.6	18.0	22.3	4.3
	5240	12.3	5.6	17.9	22.3	4.4
802.11n	5190	7.8	5.6	13.4	23.0	9.6
	5230	14.0	5.6	19.6	23.0	3.4

**Table 8.7-4:** PSD measurements results for IC

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	PSD, dBm/MHz	Antenna gain, dBi	EIRP PSD, dBm/MHz	EIRP PSD limit, dBm/MHz	Margin, dB
802.11a	5180	0.6	5.6	6.2	10.0	3.8
	5220	0.7	5.6	6.3	10.0	3.7
	5240	0.8	5.6	6.4	10.0	3.6
802.11n	5190	-7.4	5.6	-1.8	10.0	11.8
	5230	-0.3	5.6	5.3	10.0	4.7



8.7.4 Test data, continued

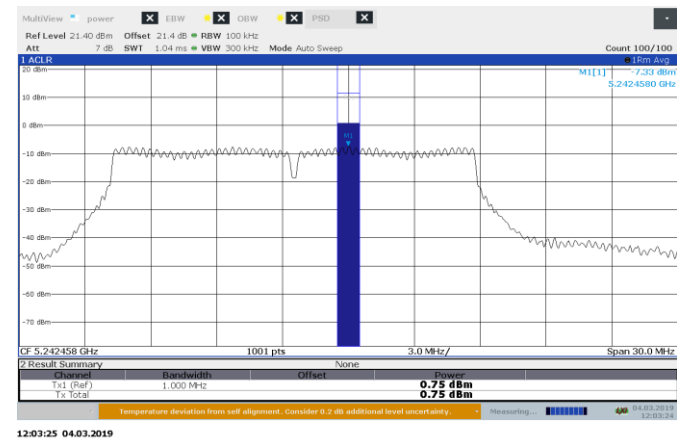


Figure 8.7-1: Sample plot for PPSD on 802.11a

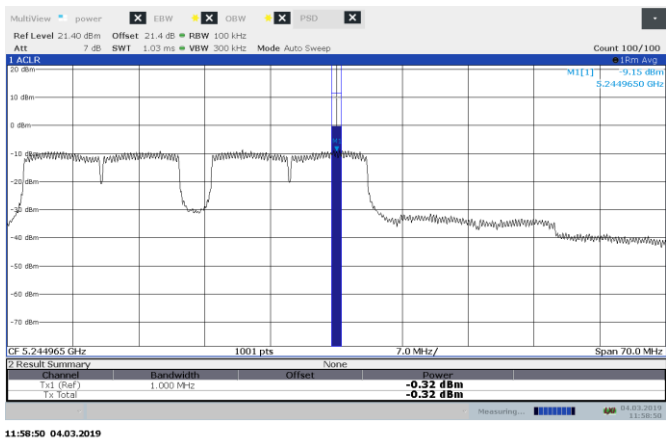


Figure 8.7-2: Sample plot for PPSD on 802.11n

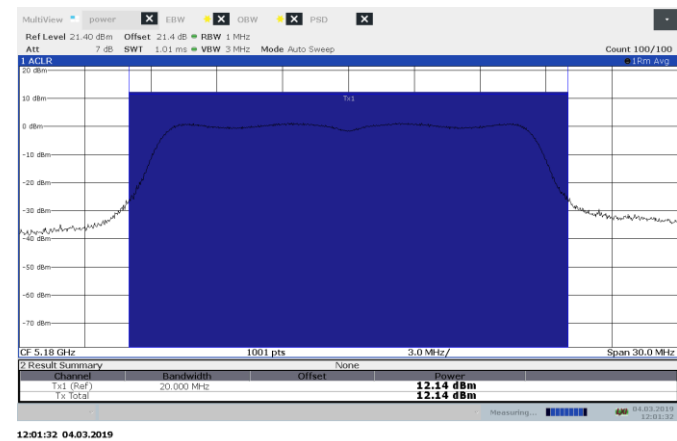


Figure 8.7-3: Sample plot for power on 802.11a

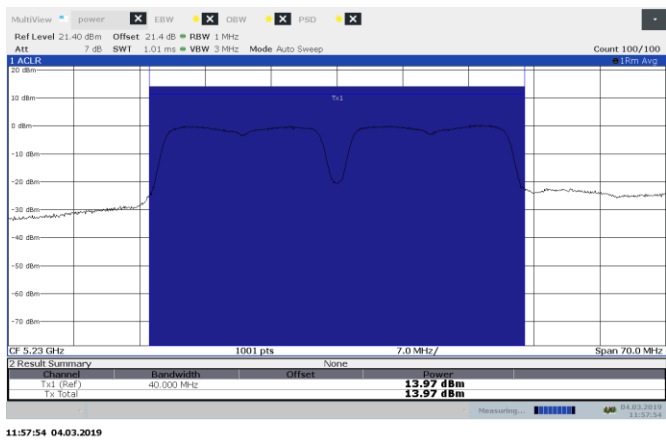


Figure 8.7-4: Sample plot for power on 802.11n

## 8.8 FCC 15.407(b) and RSS-247 6.2.1.2 Undesirable (unwanted) emissions

### 8.8.1 Definitions and limits

#### FCC §15.407 (b):

- (1) For transmitters operating in the 5.15–5.25 GHz band: all emissions outside of the 5.15–5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an EIRP of –27 dBm/MHz.
- (5) The emission measurements shall be performed using a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz. A lower resolution bandwidth may be employed near the band edge, when necessary, provided the measured energy is integrated to show the total power over 1 MHz.
- (6) Unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in § 15.209.
- (7) The provisions of § 15.205 apply to intentional radiators operating under this section.
- (8) When measuring the emission limits, the nominal carrier frequency shall be adjusted as close to the upper and lower frequency block edges as the design of the equipment permits.

#### RSS-247 Section 6.2.1.2:

For transmitters operating in the band 5150–5250 MHz, all emissions outside the band 5150–5350 MHz shall not exceed –27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. However, any unwanted emissions that fall into the band 5250–5350 MHz must be 26 dBc, when measured using a resolution bandwidth between 1 and 5% of the occupied bandwidth, above 5.25 GHz. Otherwise, the transmission is considered as intentional and the devices shall implement dynamic frequency selection (DFS) and transmitter power control (TPC) as per the requirements for the band 5250–5350 MHz.

#### RSS-Gen Section 8.10:

Restricted bands, identified in table 6 of RSS-Gen Section 8.10, are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical bands), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. Except where otherwise indicated, the following restrictions apply:

- a. fundamental components of modulation of licence-exempt radio apparatus shall not fall within the restricted bands of below;
- b. unwanted emissions falling into restricted bands of below shall comply with the limits specified in RSS-Gen;
- c. unwanted emissions not falling within restricted frequency bands shall either comply with the limits specified in the applicable RSS, or with those specified in RSS-Gen.

**Table 8.8-1: FCC §15.209 and RSS-Gen – Radiated emission limits**

Frequency, MHz	Field strength of emissions		Measurement distance, m
	μV/m	dBμV/m	
0.009–0.490	2400/F	$67.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	300
0.490–1.705	24000/F	$87.6 - 20 \times \log_{10}(F)$	30
1.705–30.0	30	29.5	30
30–88	100	40.0	3
88–216	150	43.5	3
216–960	200	46.0	3
above 960	500	54.0	3

Notes: In the emission table above, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.  
For frequencies above 1 GHz the limit on peak RF emissions is 20 dB above the maximum permitted average emission limit applicable to the equipment under test

## 8.8.1 Definitions and limits, continued

**Table 8.8-2: ISSED restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	12.57675–12.57725	399.9–410	7.25–7.75
0.495–0.505	13.36–13.41	608–614	8.025–8.5
2.1735–2.1905	16.42–16.423	960–1427	9.0–9.2
3.020–3.026	16.69475–16.69525	1435–1626.5	9.3–9.5
4.125–4.128	16.80425–16.80475	1645.5–1646.5	10.6–12.7
4.17725–4.17775	25.5–25.67	1660–1710	13.25–13.4
4.20725–4.20775	37.5–38.25	1718.8–1722.2	14.47–14.5
5.677–5.683	73–74.6	2200–2300	15.35–16.2
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	2310–2390	17.7–21.4
6.26775–6.26825	108–138	2483.5–2500	22.01–23.12
6.31175–6.31225	149.9–150.05	2655–2900	23.6–24.0
8.291–8.294	156.52475–156.52525	3260–3267	31.2–31.8
8.362–8.366	156.7–156.9	3332–3339	36.43–36.5
8.37625–8.38675	162.0125–167.17	3345.8–3358	Above 38.6
8.41425–8.41475	167.72–173.2	3500–4400	
12.29–12.293	240–285	4500–5150	
12.51975–12.52025	322–335.4	5350–5460	

Note: Certain frequency bands listed in and above 38.6 GHz are designated for licence-exempt applications. These frequency bands and the requirements that apply to related devices are set out in the 200 and 300 series of RSSs.

**Table 8.8-3: FCC restricted frequency bands**

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090–0.110	16.42–16.423	399.9–410	4.5–5.15
0.495–0.505	16.69475–16.69525	608–614	5.35–5.46
2.1735–2.1905	16.80425–16.80475	960–1240	7.25–7.75
4.125–4.128	25.5–25.67	1300–1427	8.025–8.5
4.17725–4.17775	37.5–38.25	1435–1626.5	9.0–9.2
4.20725–4.20775	73–74.6	1645.5–1646.5	9.3–9.5
6.215–6.218	74.8–75.2	1660–1710	10.6–12.7
6.26775–6.26825	108–121.94	1718.8–1722.2	13.25–13.4
6.31175–6.31225	123–138	2200–2300	14.47–14.5
8.291–8.294	149.9–150.05	2310–2390	15.35–16.2
8.362–8.366	156.52475–156.52525	2483.5–2500	17.7–21.4
8.37625–8.38675	156.7–156.9	2690–2900	22.01–23.12
8.41425–8.41475	162.0125–167.17	3260–3267	23.6–24.0
12.29–12.293	167.72–173.2	3332–3339	31.2–31.8
12.51975–12.52025	240–285	3345.8–3358	36.43–36.5
12.57675–12.57725	322–335.4	3600–4400	Above 38.6
13.36–13.41			

## 8.8.2 Test date

Start date March 12, 2019

## 8.8.3 Observations, settings and special notes

- The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to 40 GHz.  
EUT was set to transmit with 100 % duty cycle.
- Radiated measurements 30 MHz – 18 GHz were performed at a distance of 3 m.
- Radiated measurements 18 - 25 GHz were performed at a distance of 30 cm.
- Radiated measurements 25 – 40 GHz were performed at a distance of 3 cm.
- The EUT implements dynamic frequency selection (DFS) and transmitter power control (TPC) as per the requirements for the band 5250–5350 MHz.
- No transmitter related radiated emissions were detected below 1 GHz. Emissions detected within restricted bands that were close to the limit were found to be digital emissions.
- Conducted spurious EIRP emission limit line calculated as follows: -27 dBm EIRP – Antenna Gain (5.6 dBi) = -32.6 dBm

Spectrum analyzer settings for measurements below 1 GHz:

Detector mode	Peak or Quasi-Peak
Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz or 120 kHz
Video bandwidth	300 kHz
Trace mode	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser settings for peak measurements above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Spectrum analyser for average radiated measurements in restricted bands above 1 GHz:

Resolution bandwidth:	1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	3 MHz
Detector mode:	RMS
Trace mode:	Power average
Number of averaging traces:	100

Spectrum analyzer settings for conducted band edge measurements:

Detector mode	Peak
Resolution bandwidth	100 kHz
Video bandwidth	300 kHz
Trace mode	Max Hold

8.8.4    Test data

Table 8.8-4: Radiated field strength measurement results – Restricted Bands

Modulation	Frequency, MHz	Peak Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB	Average Field strength, dBµV/m		Margin, dB
		Measured	Limit		Measured	Limit	
802.11a	5150	63.5	74.00	10.5	50.2	54.00	3.8
802.11n	5150	71.2	74.00	2.8	53.1	54.00	0.9

Notes:    Field strength includes correction factor of antenna, cable loss, amplifier, and attenuators where applicable.

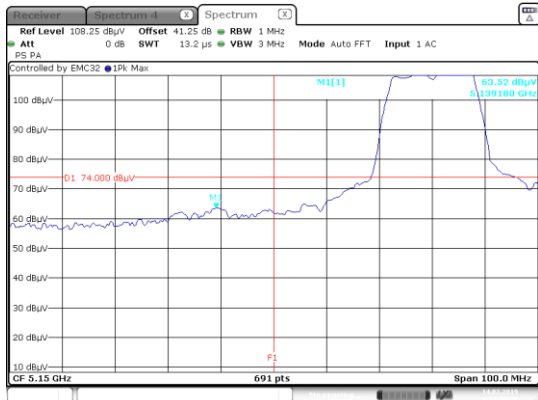


Figure 8.8-1: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions within restricted band at 5.15 GHz, Peak (Channel 36, 802.11a)

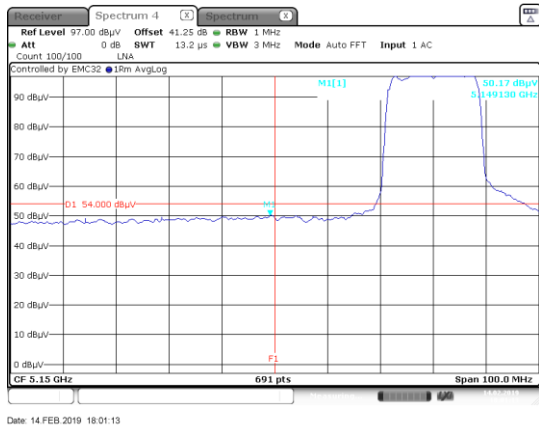


Figure 8.8-2: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions within restricted band at 5.15 GHz, Average (Channel 36, 802.11a)

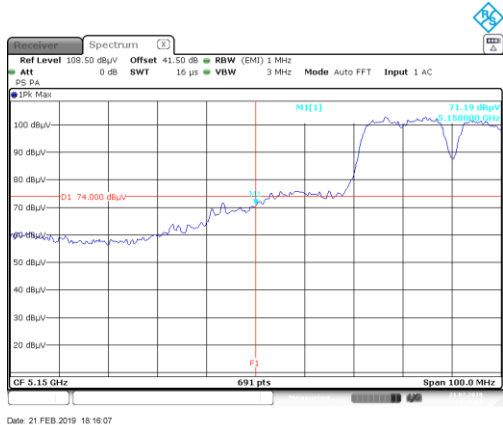


Figure 8.8-3: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions within restricted band at 5.15 GHz, Peak (Channel 36, 802.11n)

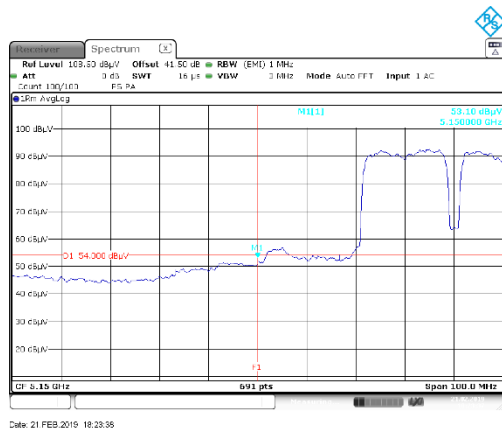


Figure 8.8-4: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions within restricted band at 5.15 GHz, Peak (Channel 36, 802.11n)

8.8.4 Test data, continued

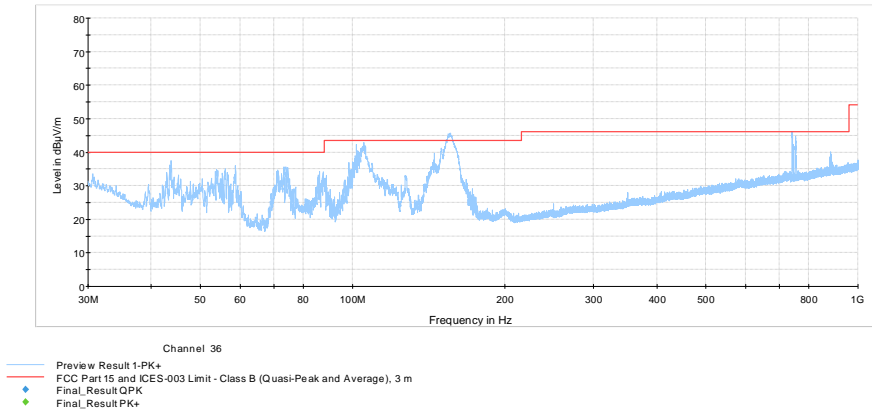


Figure 8.8-5: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions below 1 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz, 802.11a

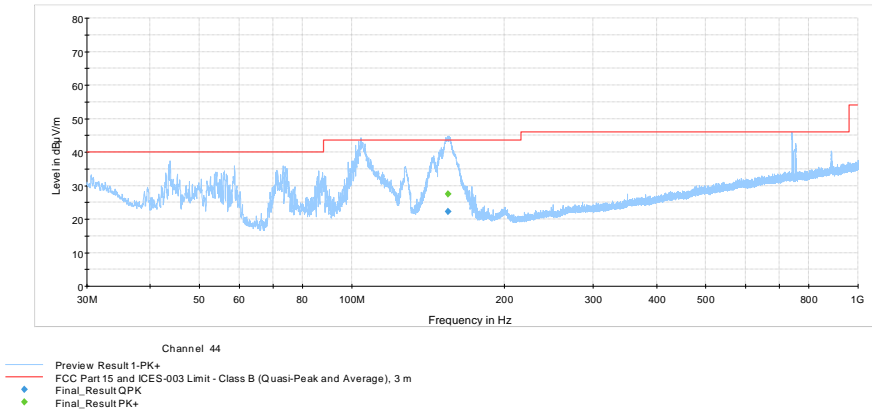


Figure 8.8-6: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions below 1 GHz, Channel 44 – 5220 MHz, 802.11a

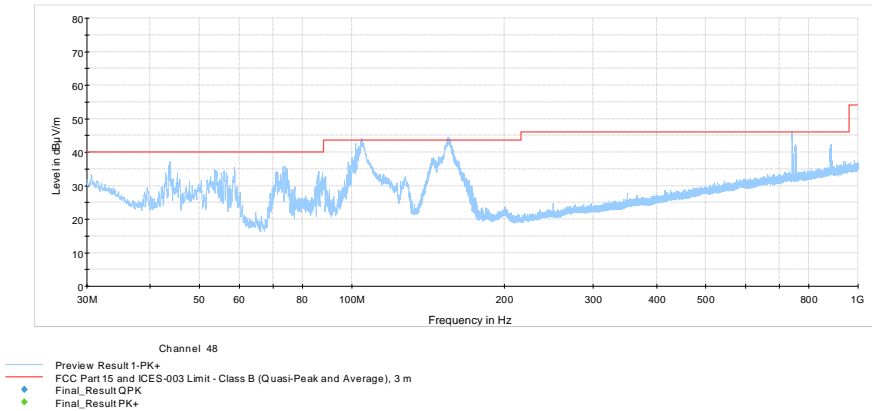


Figure 8.8-7: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions below 1 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz, 802.11a



8.8.4 Test data, continued

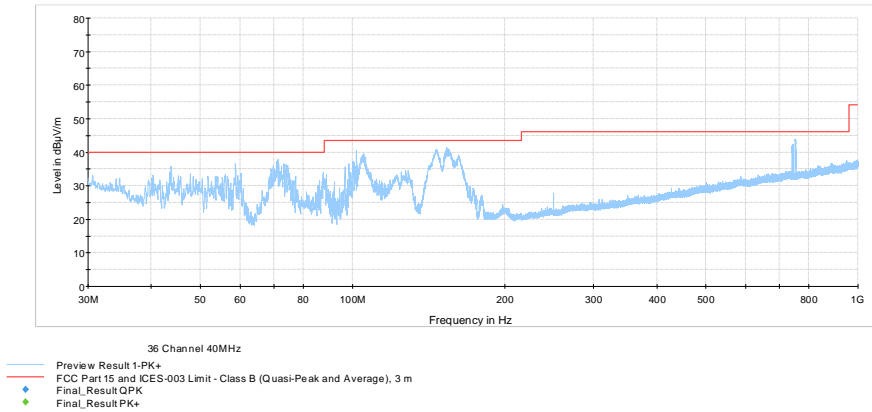


Figure 8.8-8: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz, 802.11n

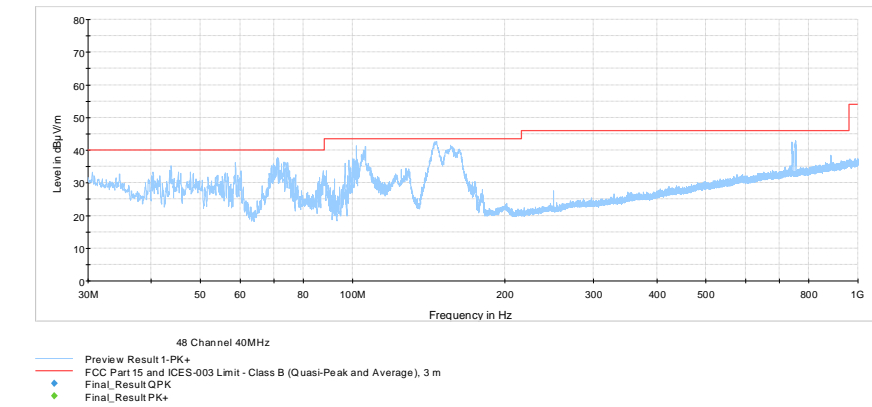
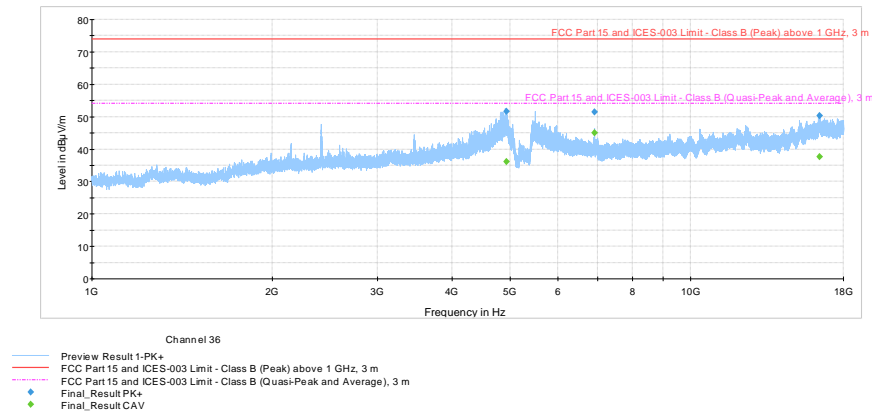


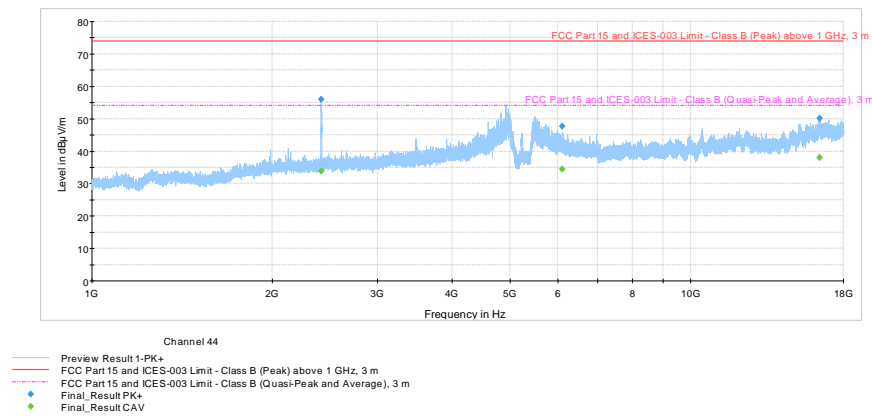
Figure 8.8-9: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 30 MHz – 1 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz, 802.11n



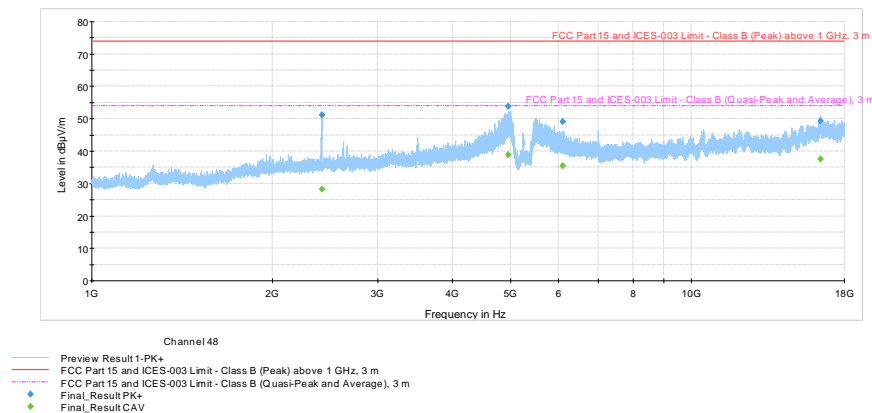
#### 8.8.4 Test data, continued



**Figure 8.8-10:** Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 1 to 18 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz 802.11a



**Figure 8.8-11:** Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 1 to 18 GHz, Channel 44 – 5220 MHz 802.11a



**Figure 8.8-12:** Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 1 to 18 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz 802.11a



8.8.4 Test data, continued

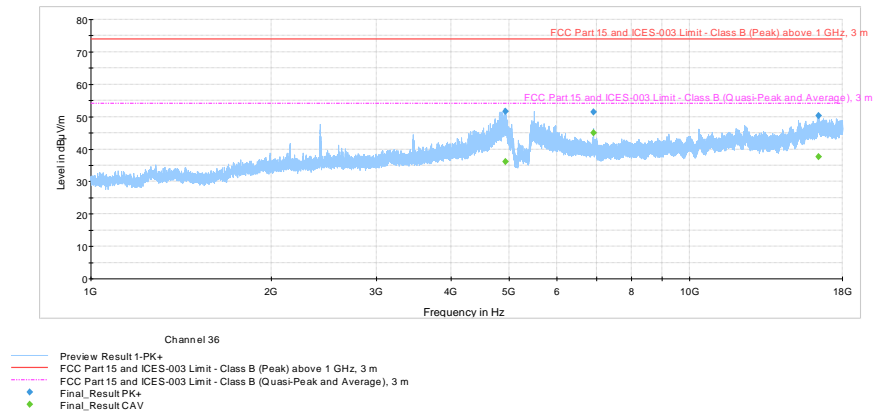


Figure 8.8-13: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 1 to 18 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz, 802.11n

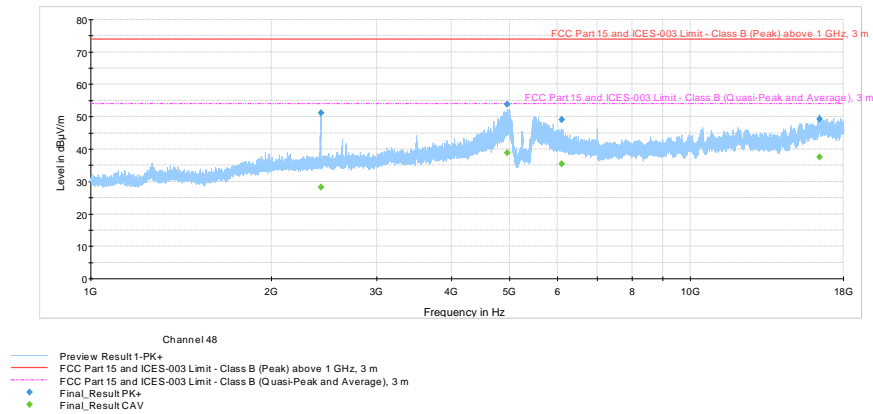


Figure 8.8-14: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 1 to 18 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz, 802.11n



8.8.4 Test data, continued

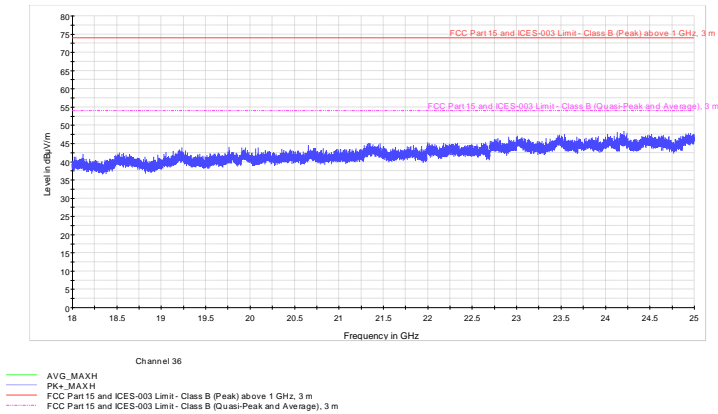


Figure 8.8-15: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 18 to 25 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz 802.11a

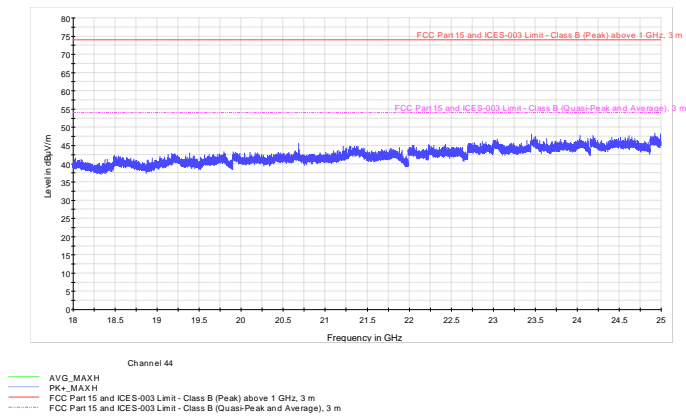


Figure 8.8-16: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 18 to 25 GHz, Channel 44 – 5220 MHz 802.11a

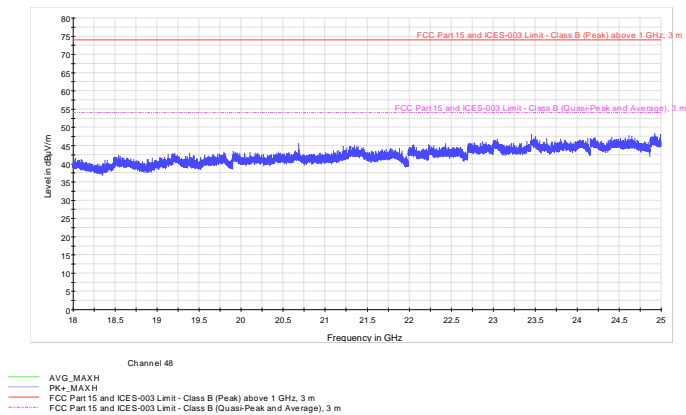


Figure 8.8-17: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 18 to 25 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz 802.11a



8.8.4 Test data, continued

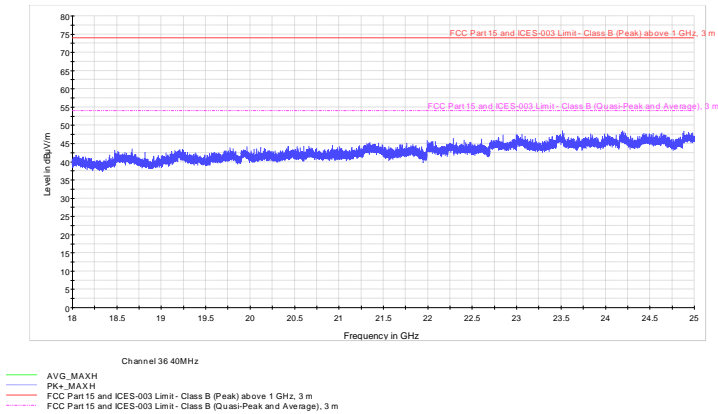


Figure 8.8-18: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 18 to 25 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz, 802.11n

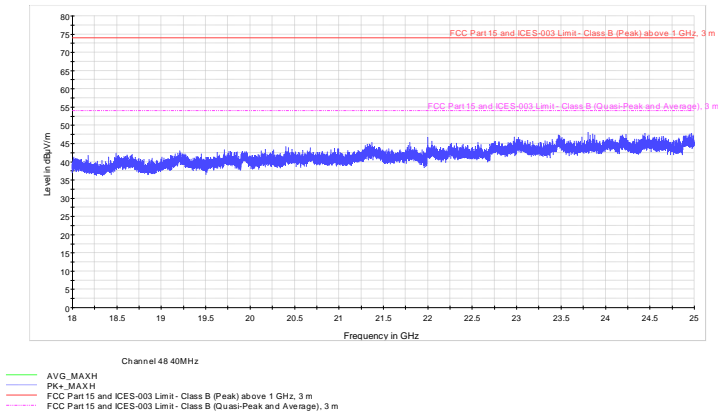


Figure 8.8-19: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 18 to 25 GHz, Channel 44 – 5240 MHz, 802.11n



8.8.4 Test data, continued

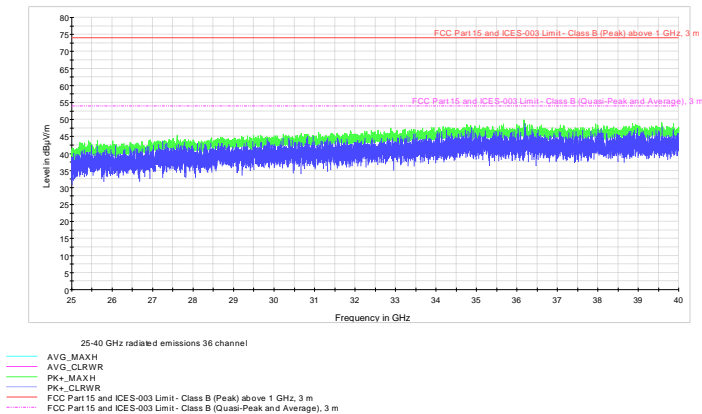


Figure 8.8-20: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 25 to 40 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz 802.11a

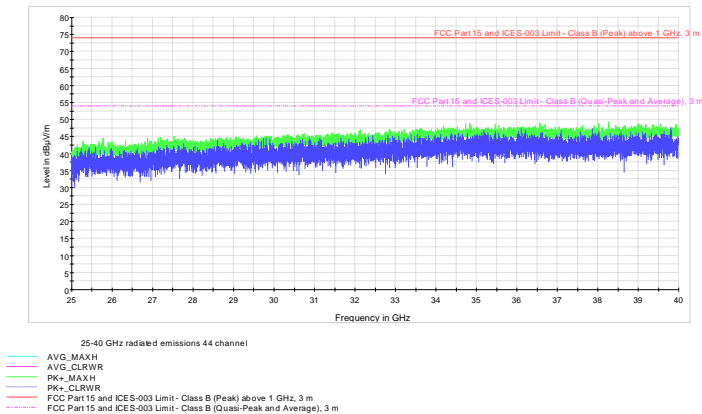


Figure 8.8-21: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 25 to 40 GHz, Channel 44 – 5220 MHz 802.11a

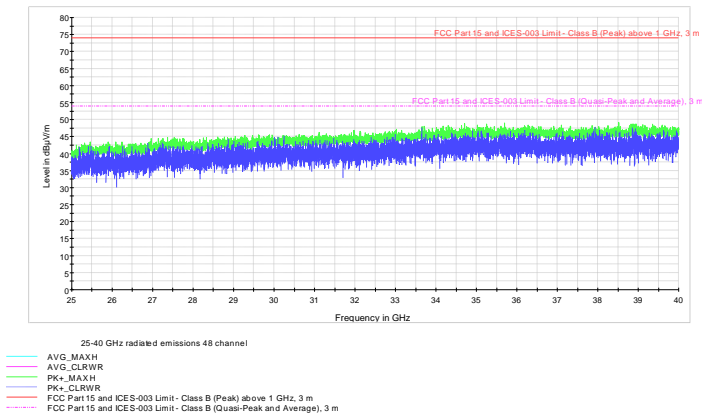


Figure 8.8-22: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 25 to 40 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz 802.11a



8.8.4 Test data, continued

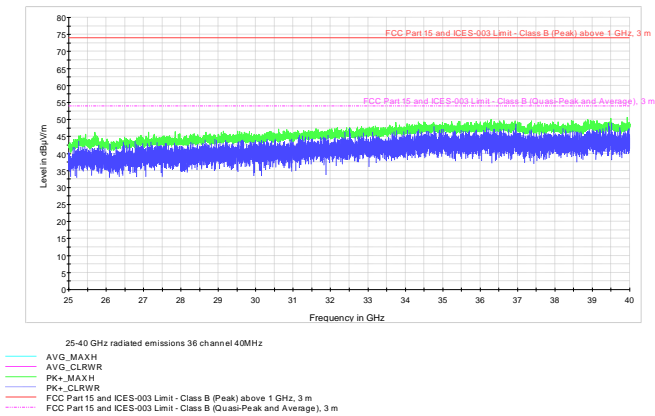


Figure 8.8-23: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 25 to 40 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz 802.11n

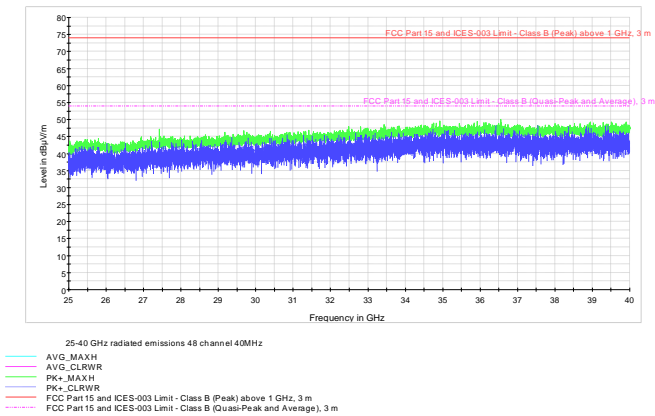


Figure 8.8-24: Radiated – Undesirable (unwanted) emissions 25 to 40 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz 802.11n

8.8.4 Test data, continued

Table 8.8-5: Conducted band edge emissions at 5.15 GHz

Channel	Modulation	Frequency, GHz	Emission strength, dBm / MHz	Antenna Gain	Emission strength EIRP, dBm / MHz	EIRP limit, dB	Margin, dB
36	802.11a	5.150	-33.2	5.6	-27.6	-27	0.6
36	802.11n	5.150	-33.6	5.6	-28.0	-27	1.0

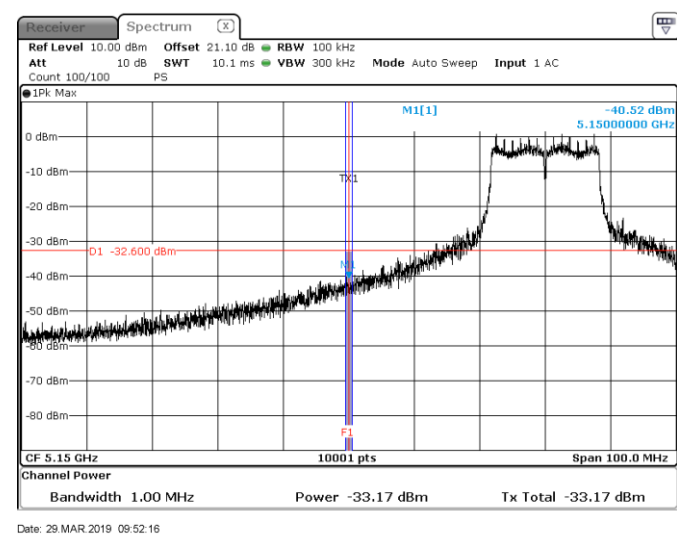


Figure 8.8-25: Conducted band edge emissions at 5.15 GHz, (Channel 36, 802.11a)

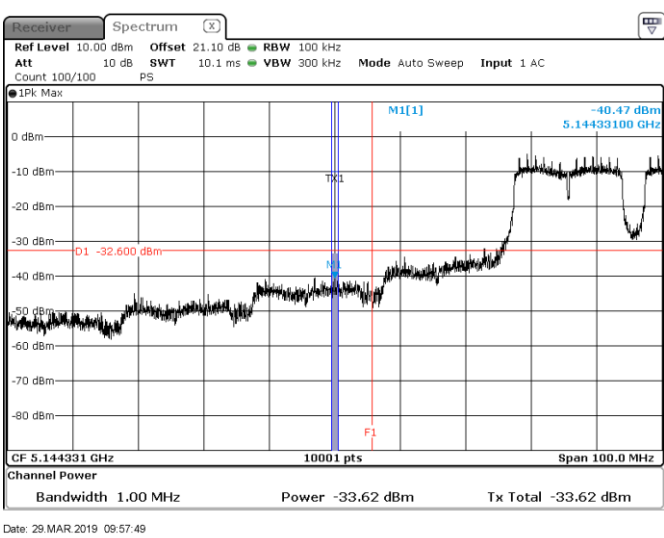


Figure 8.8-26: Conducted band edge emissions at 5.15 GHz, (Channel 36, 802.11n)

#### 8.8.4 Test data, continued

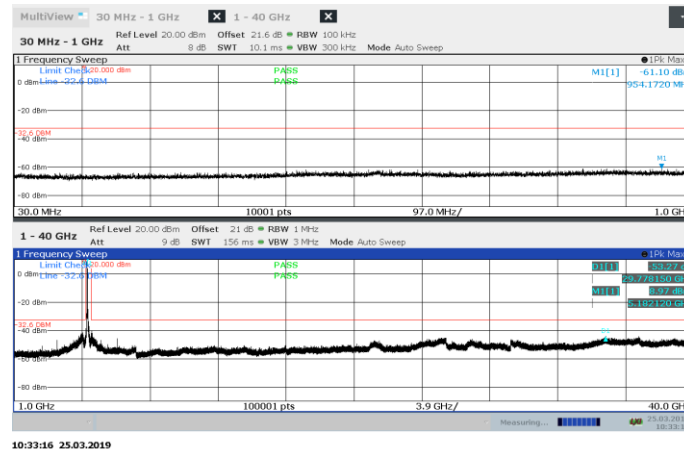


Figure 8.8-27: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz, Channel 36 – 5180 MHz, 802.11a

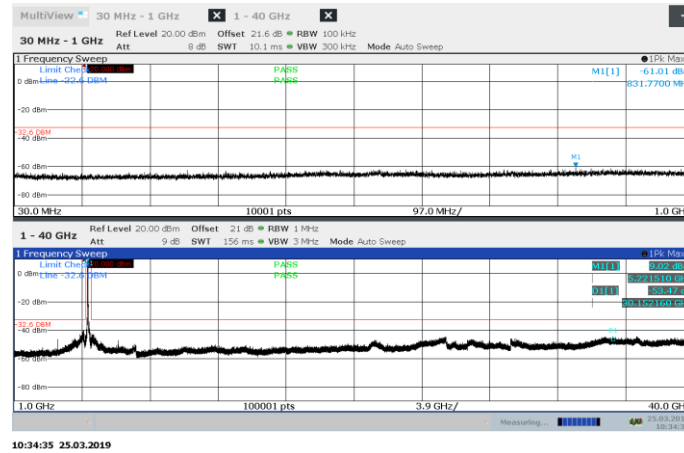


Figure 8.8-28: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz, Channel 44 – 5220 MHz, 802.11a

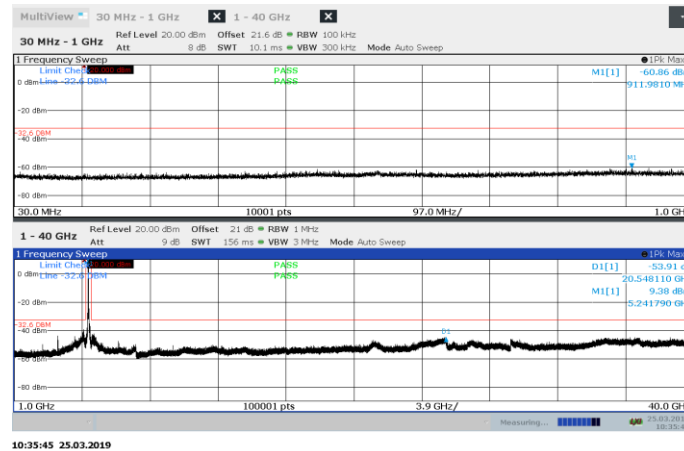


Figure 8.8-29: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz, Channel 48 – 5240 MHz, 802.11a



#### 8.8.4 Test data, continued

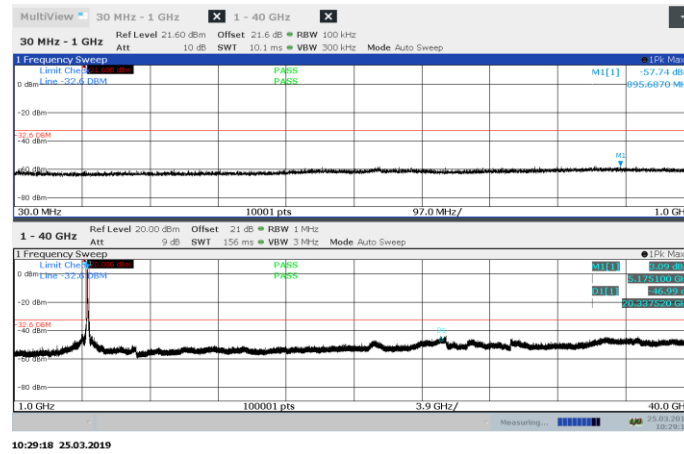


Figure 8.8-30: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz, Channel 36 – 5190 MHz, 802.11n

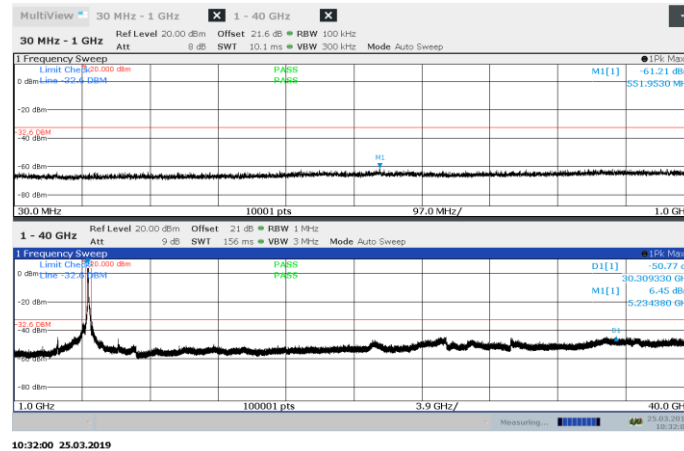


Figure 8.8-31: Conducted spurious emissions 30 MHz – 40 GHz, Channel 48 – 5230 MHz, 802.11n

## 8.9 FCC 15.407(g) and RSS-Gen 8.11 Frequency stability

### 8.9.1 Definitions and limits

Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the user's manual.

### 8.9.2 Test date

Start date March 4, 2019

### 8.9.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz
Video bandwidth:	300 kHz
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

### 8.9.4 Test data

**Table 8.9-1: Frequency drift measurement**

Test conditions	Frequency, GHz	Drift, Hz
+50 °C, Nominal	5.2298363	-15000
+40 °C, Nominal	5.22984005	-11250
+30 °C, Nominal	5.2298588	7500
+20 °C, +15 %	5.2298438	-7500
+20 °C, Nominal	5.2298513	<b>Reference</b>
+20 °C, -15 %	5.22986255	11250
+10 °C, Nominal	5.2298888	37500
0 °C, Nominal	5.22987005	18750
-10 °C, Nominal	5.2298813	30000
-20 °C, Nominal	5.22984755	-3750
-30 °C, Nominal	5.2298588	7500

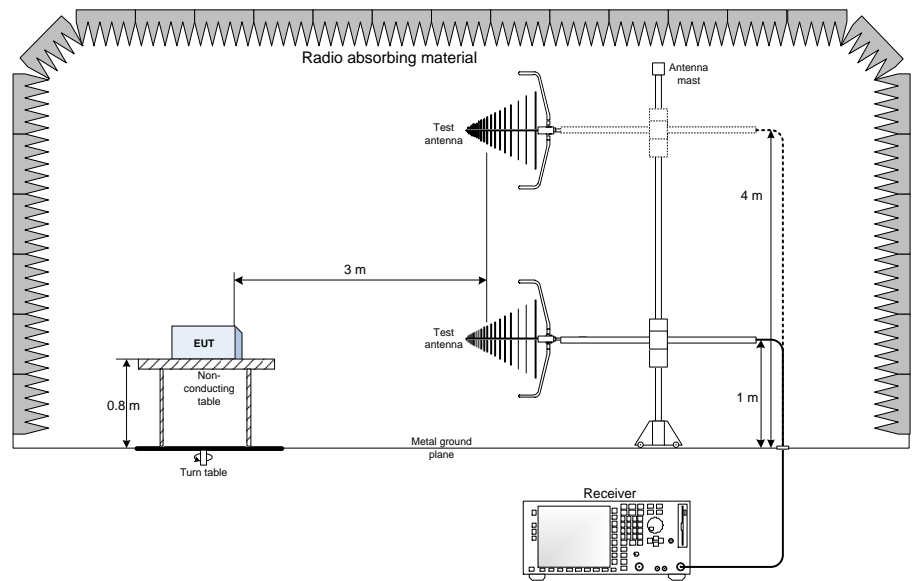
**Table 8.9-2: Lower band edge drift calculation**

Modulation	-26 dBc lower cross point, GHz	Max negative drift, Hz	Drifted lower cross point, GHz	Band edge, GHz	Margin, MHz
802.11a	5.21007025	15000	5.21008525	5.15	60.1
802.11n	5.20842	15000	5.208435	5.15	58.4

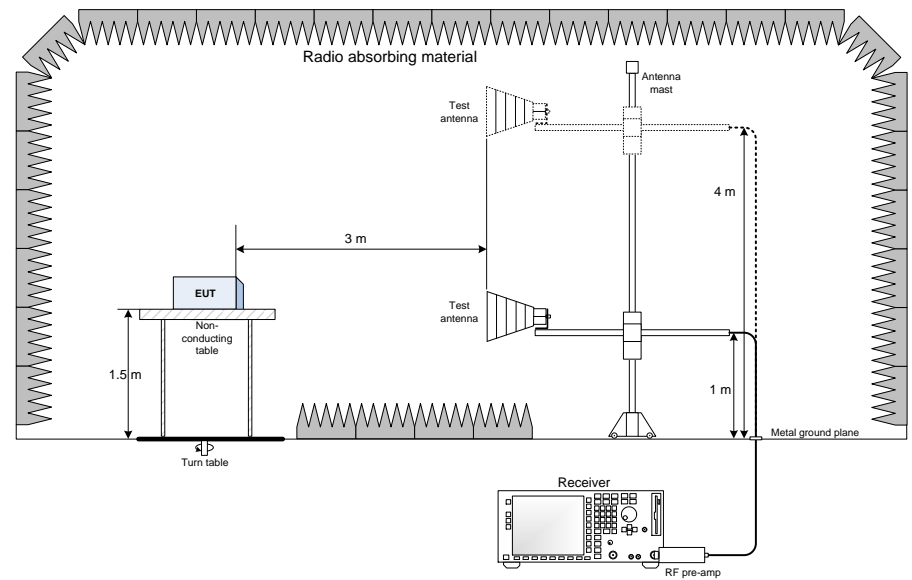
Notes: Drifted lower cross point = -26 dBc lower cross point – max negative drift.

Section 9. Block diagrams of test set-ups

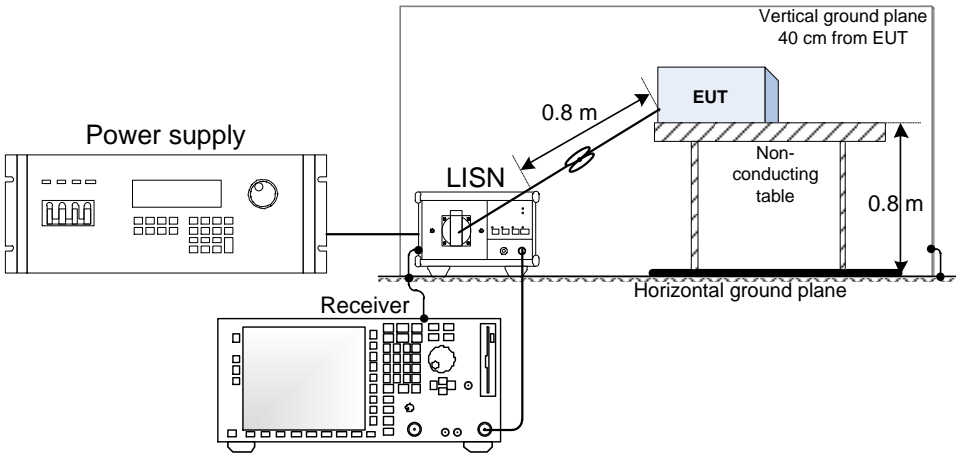
9.1 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz



9.2 Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz



9.3 Conducted emissions set-up



9.4 Antenna port set-up

