

3.4. Power Spectral Density

Limit

For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission.

Test Procedure

1. Use this procedure when the maximum peak conducted output power in the fundamental emission is used to demonstrate compliance.
2. Set the RBW \geq 3 kHz.
3. Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
4. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS channel bandwidth.
5. Detector = peak.
6. Sweep time = auto couple.
7. Trace mode = max hold.
8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum power level.
10. If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.
11. The resulting peak PSD level must be 8dBm.

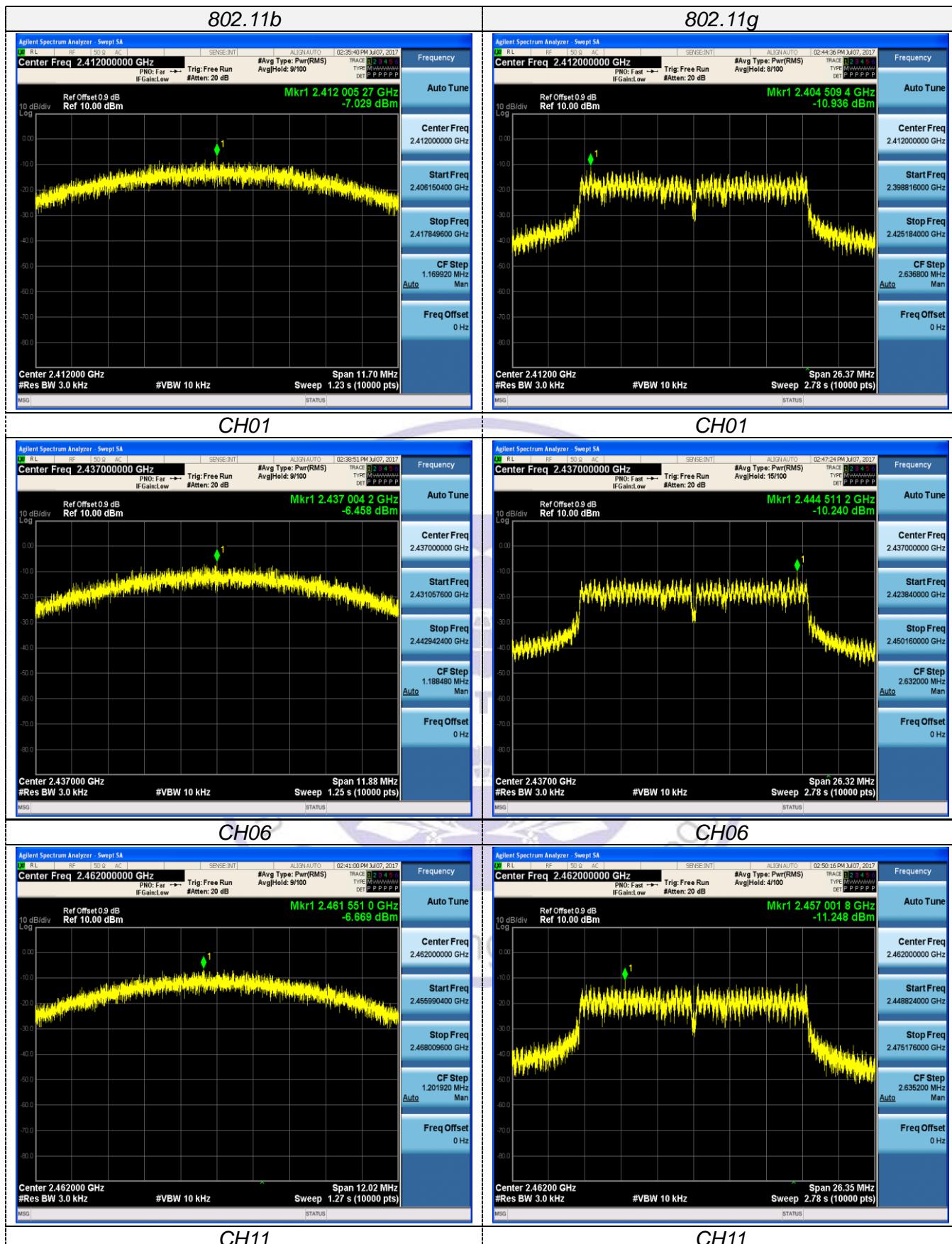
Test Configuration

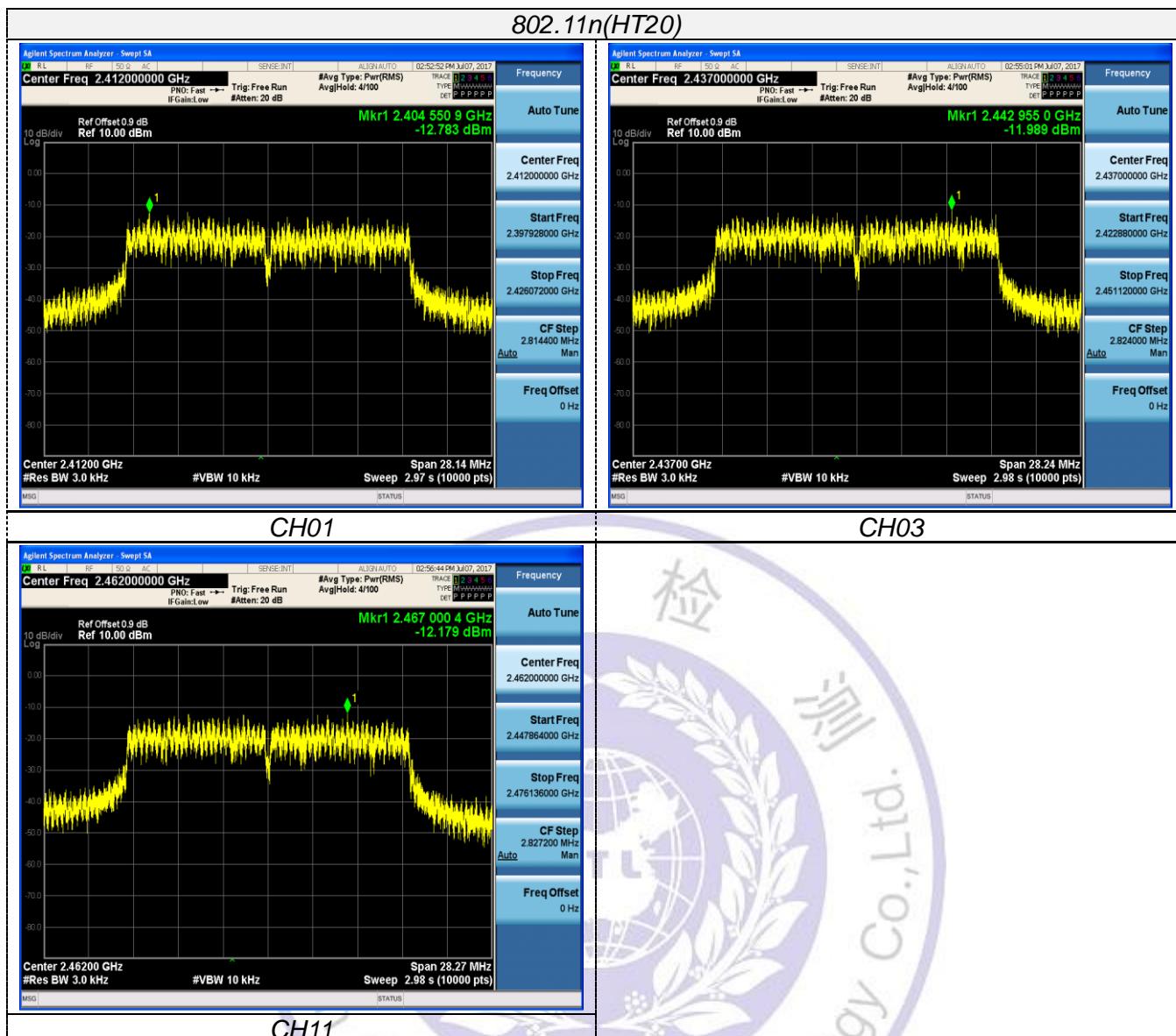


Test Results

Type	Channel	Power Spectral Density (dBm/3KHz)	Limit (dBm/3KHz)	Result
802.11b	01	-7.029	8.00	Pass
	06	-6.458		
	11	-6.669		
802.11g	01	-10.936	8.00	Pass
	06	-10.240		
	11	-11.248		
802.11n(HT20)	01	-12.783	8.00	Pass
	06	-11.989		
	11	-12.179		

Test plot as follows:





3.5. 6dB Bandwidth

Limit

For digital modulation systems, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz

Test Procedure

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with 100 KHz RBW and 300 KHz VBW. The 6dB bandwidth is defined as the total spectrum the power of which is higher than peak power minus 6dB.

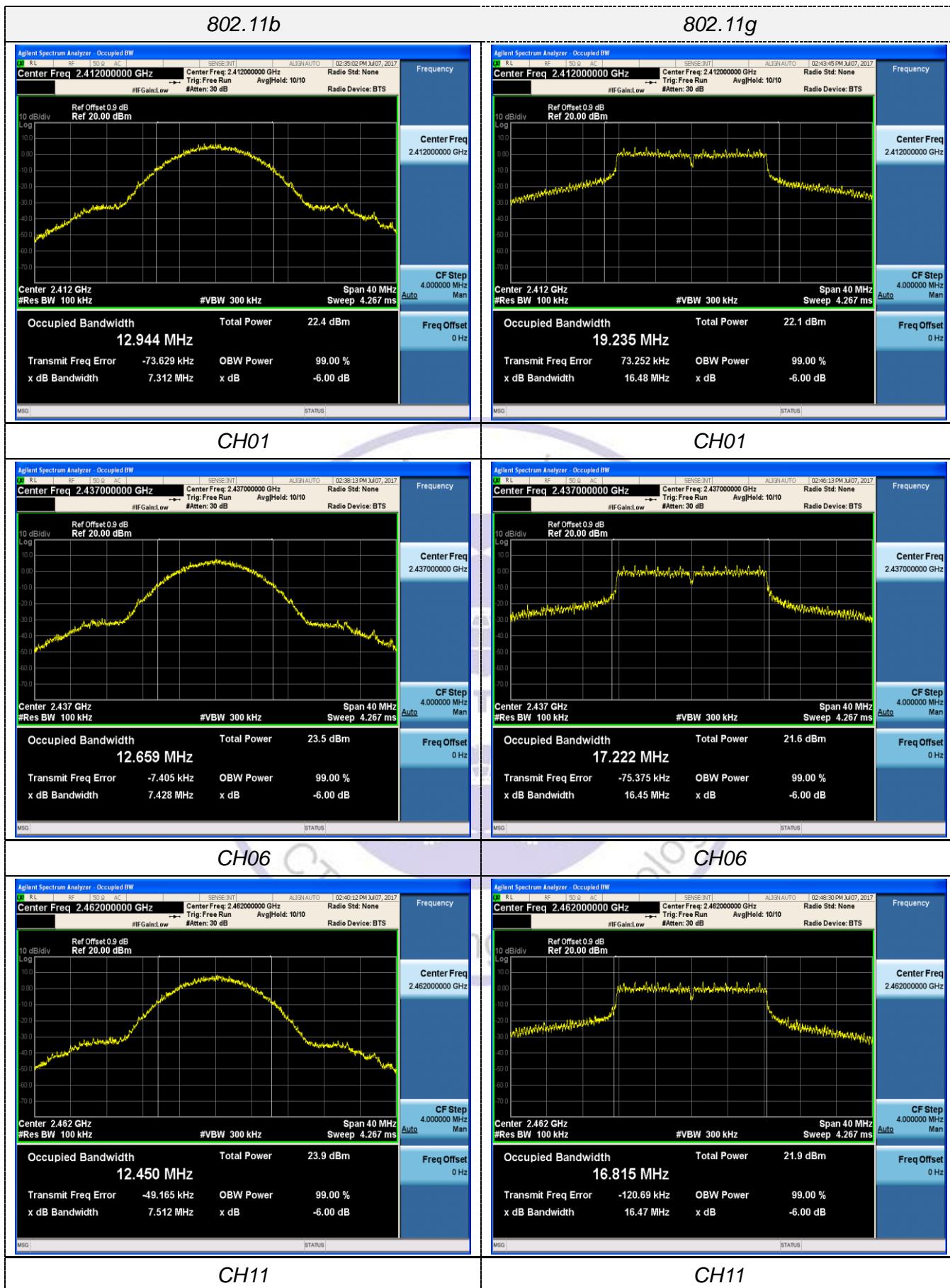
Test Configuration



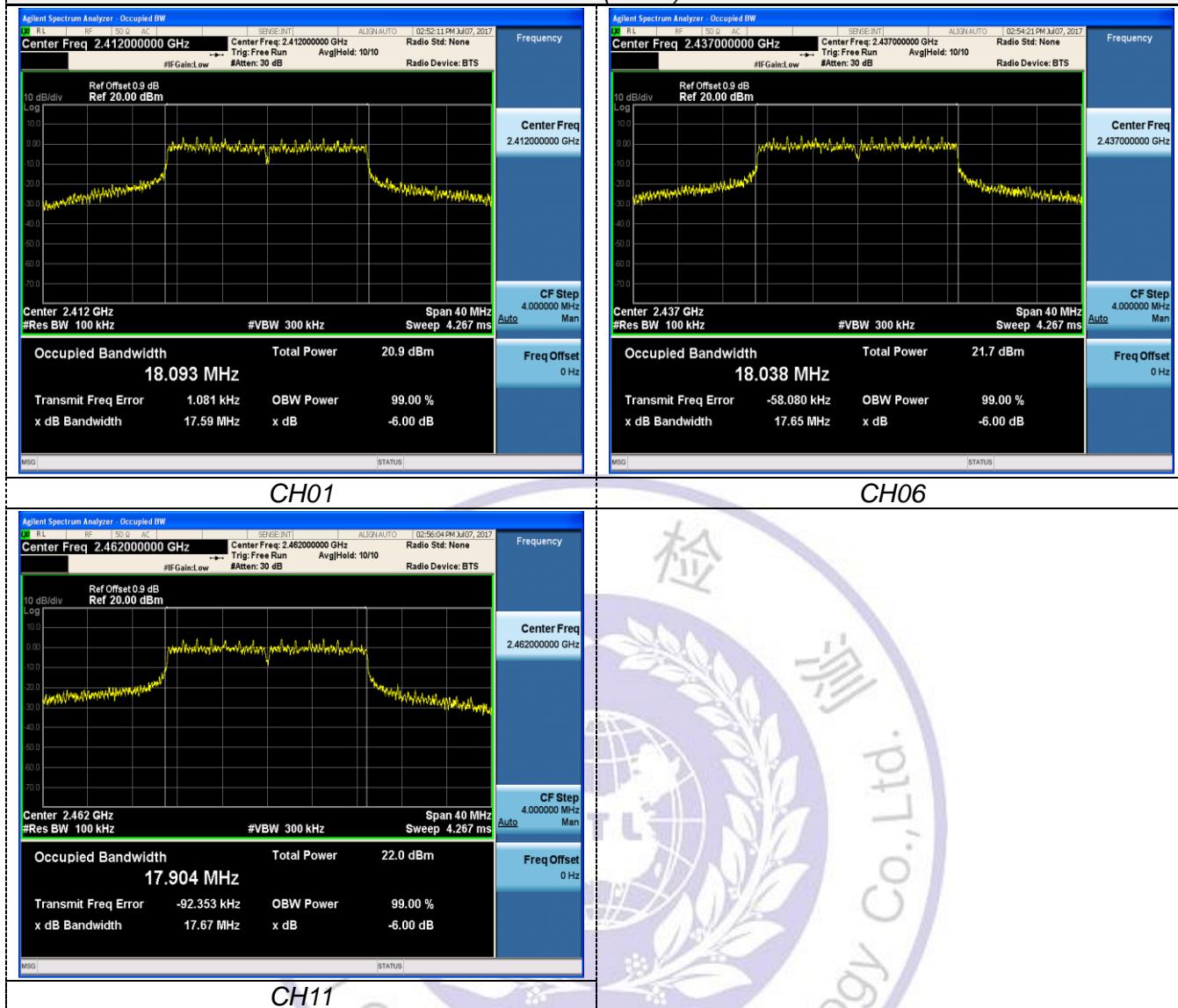
Test Results

Type	Channel	6dB Bandwidth (MHz)	99% OBW (MHz)	Limit (KHz)	Result
802.11b	01	7.312	12.944	≥500	Pass
	06	7.428	12.659		
	11	7.512	12.450		
802.11g	01	16.48	19.235	≥500	Pass
	06	16.45	17.222		
	11	16.47	16.815		
802.11n(HT20)	01	17.59	18.093	≥500	Pass
	06	17.65	18.038		
	11	17.67	17.904		

Test plot as follows:



802.11n(HT20)



3.6. Out-of-band Emissions

Limit

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required.

Test Procedure

Connect the transmitter output to spectrum analyzer using a low loss RF cable, and set the spectrum analyzer to RBW=100 kHz, VBW= 300 kHz, peak detector , and max hold. Measurements utilizing these setting are made of the in-band reference level, bandedge and out-of-band emissions.

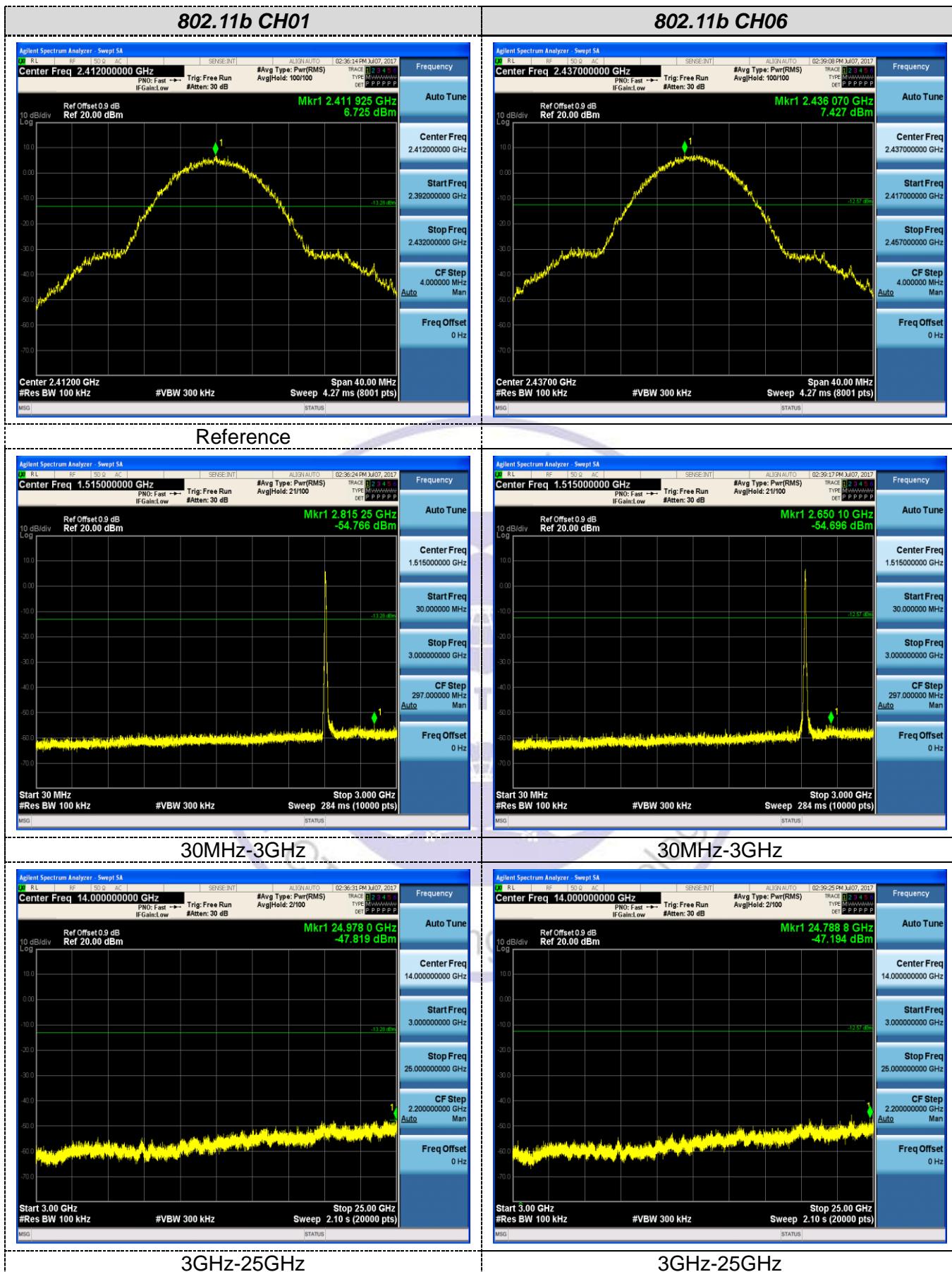
Test Configuration

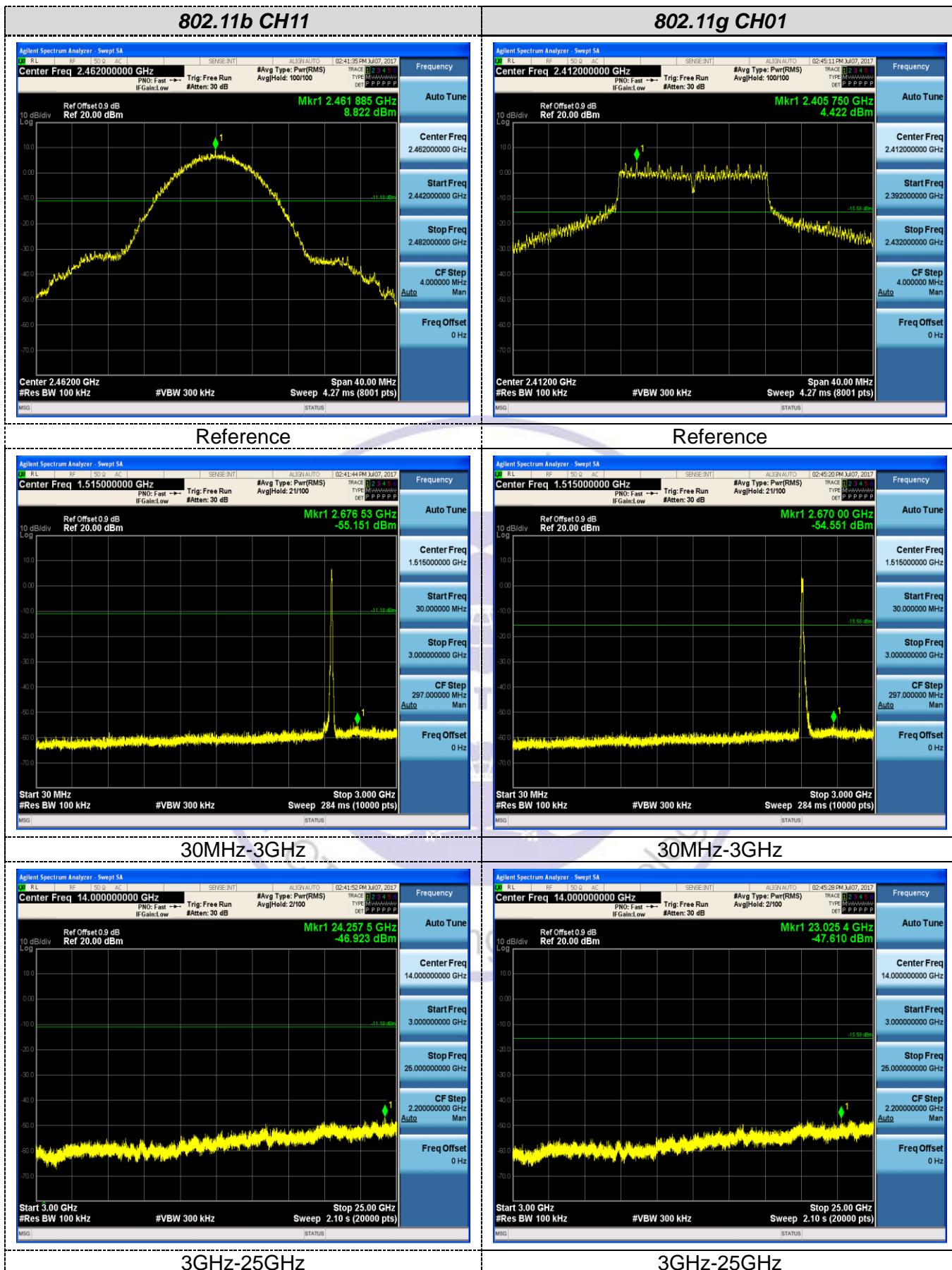


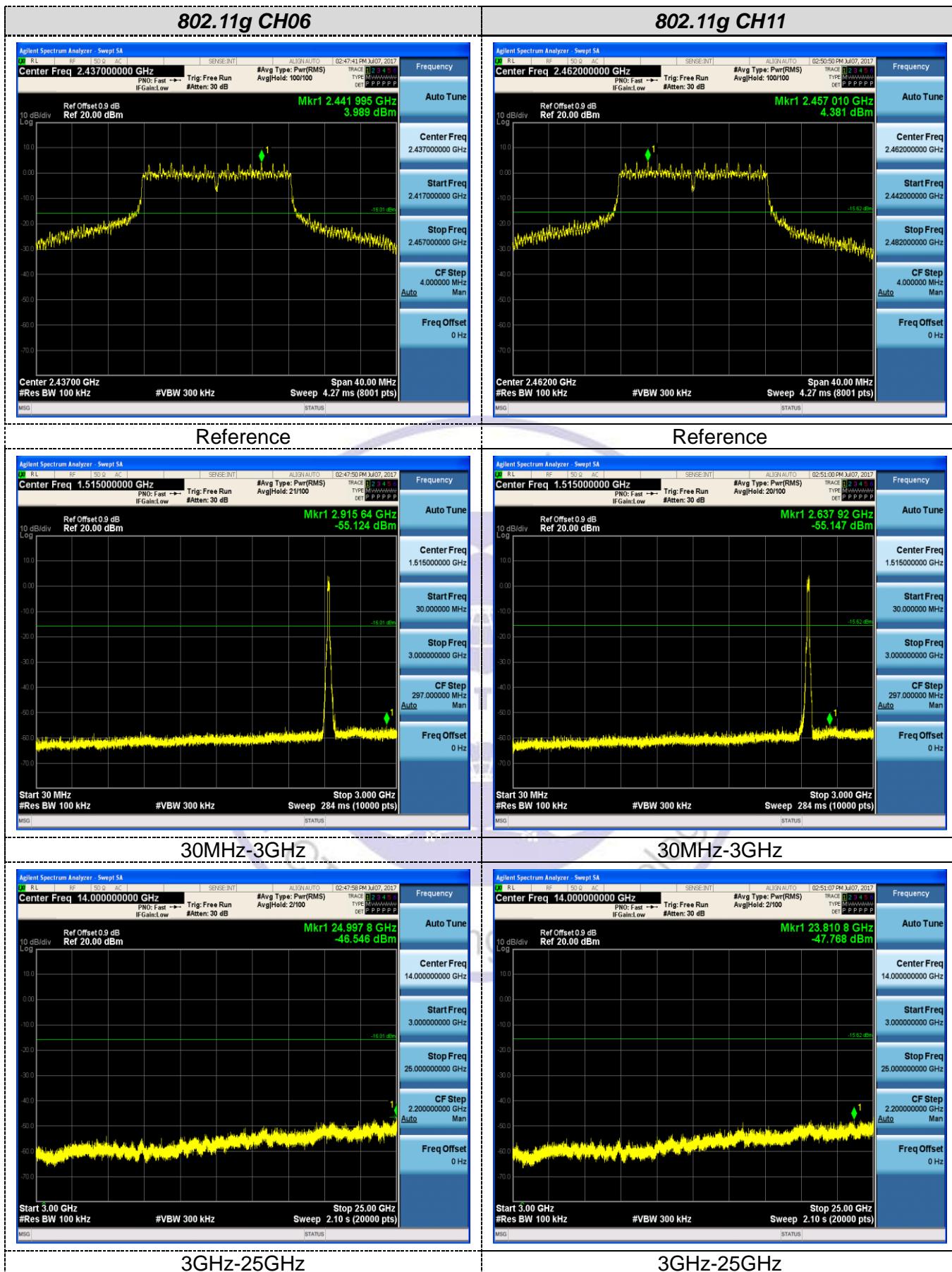
Test Results

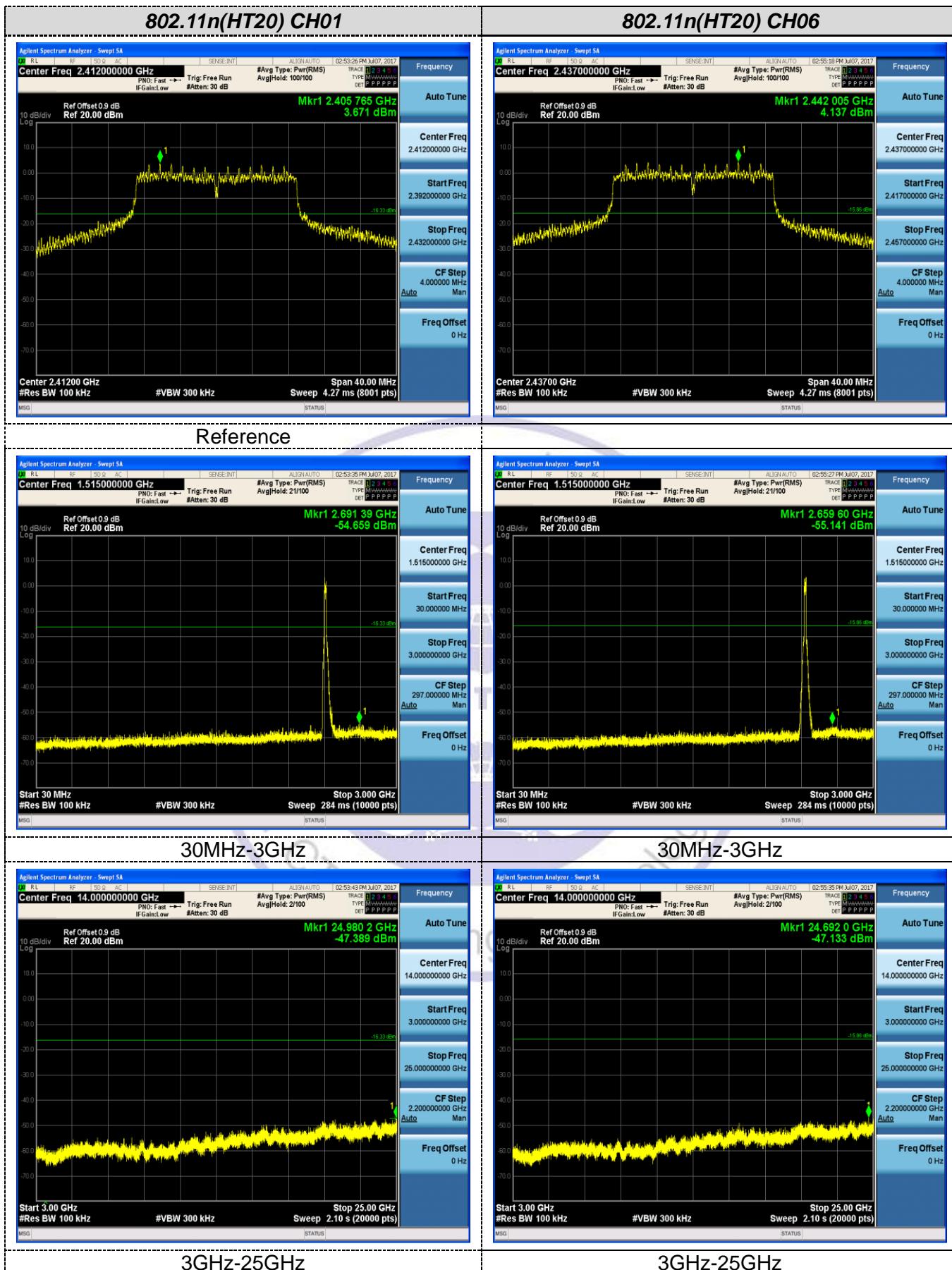
Remark: The measurement frequency range is from 30MHz to the 10th harmonic of the fundamental frequency. The lowest, middle and highest channels are tested to verify the spurious emissions and bandage measurement data.

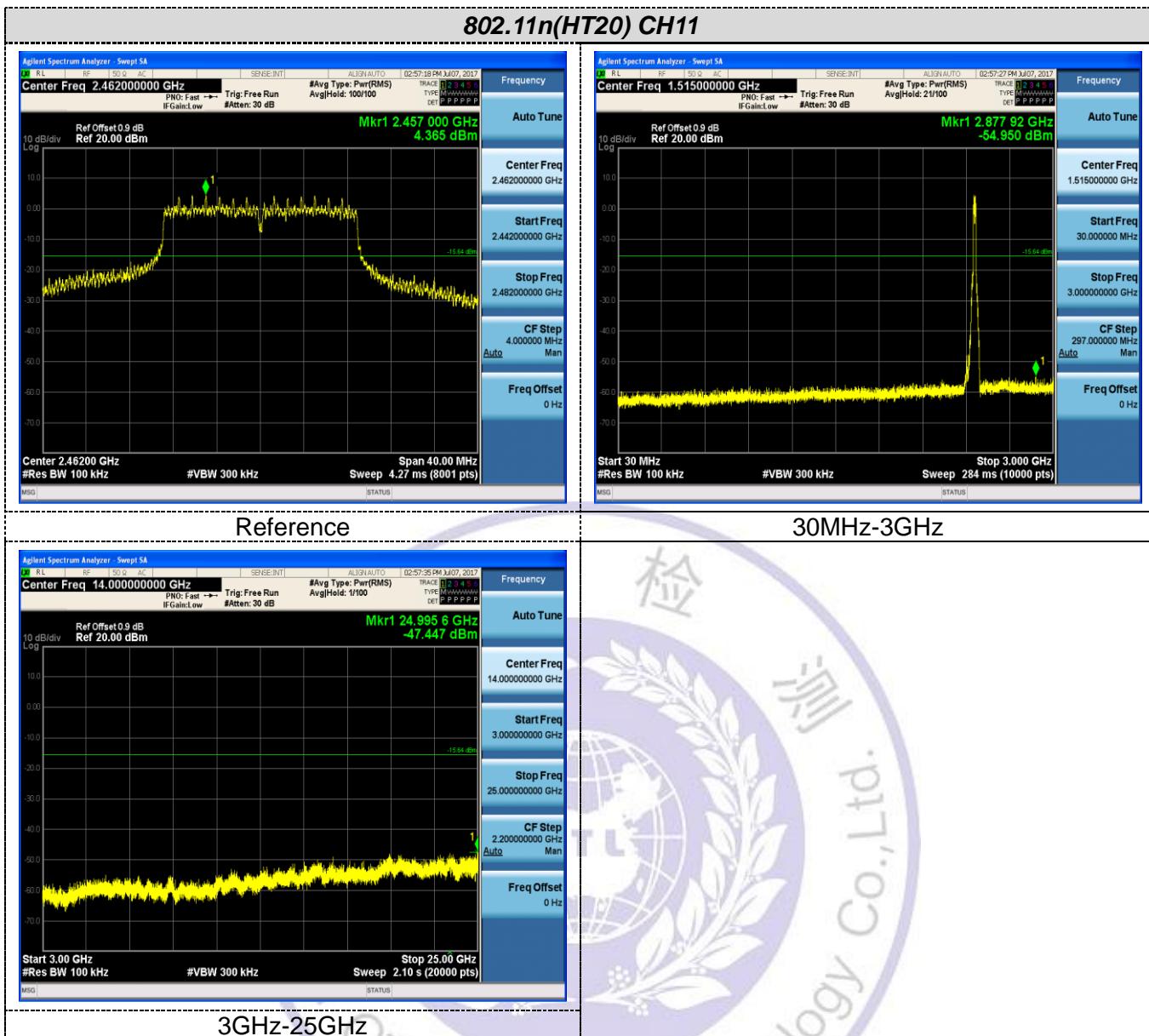
Test plot as follows:





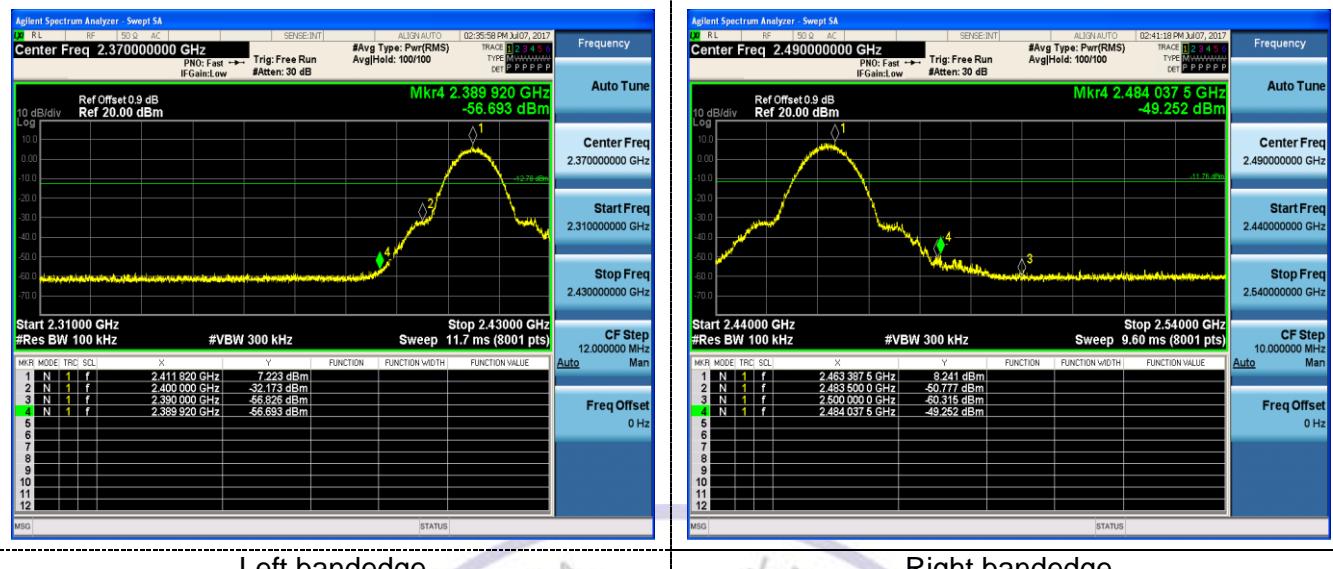






Band-edge Measurements for RF Conducted Emissions:

802.11b



Left bandedge

Right bandedge

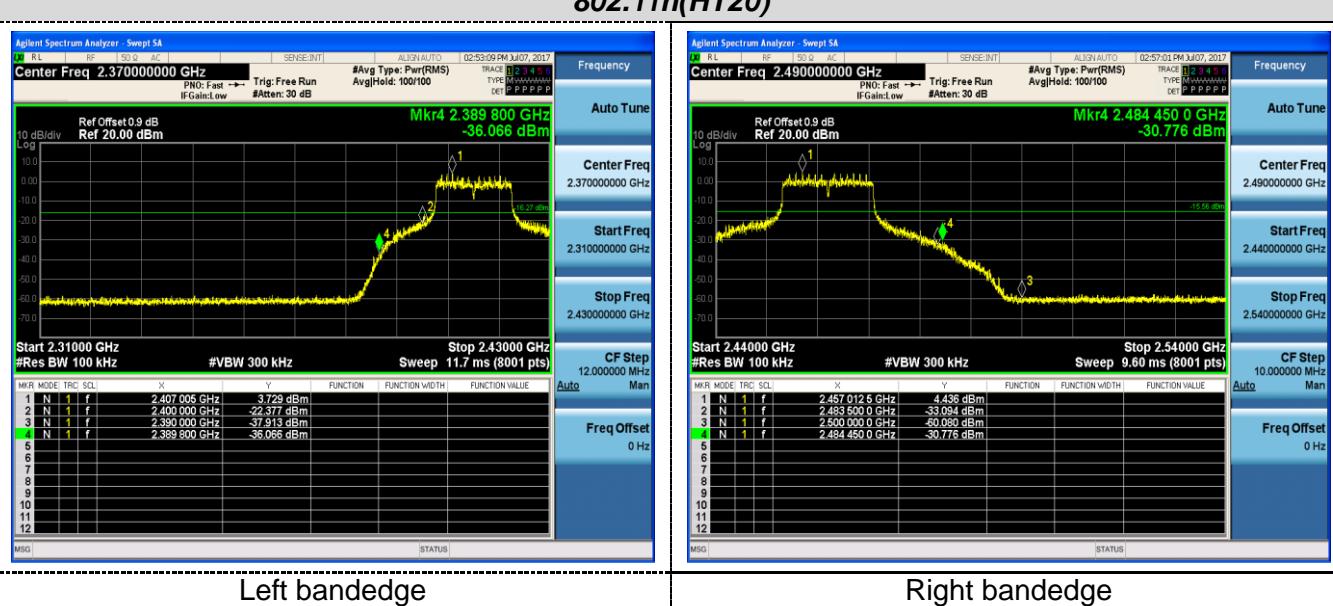
802.11g



Left bandedge

Right bandedge

802.11n(HT20)



Left bandedge

Right bandedge

3.7. Antenna Requirement

Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section 15.203:

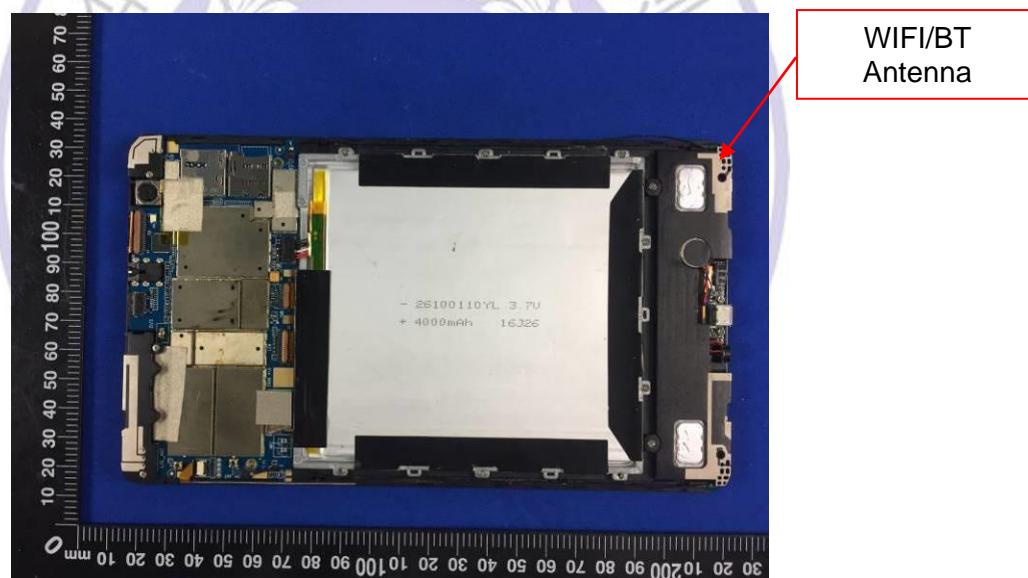
An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator, the manufacturer may design the unit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

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.247(c) (1) (I):

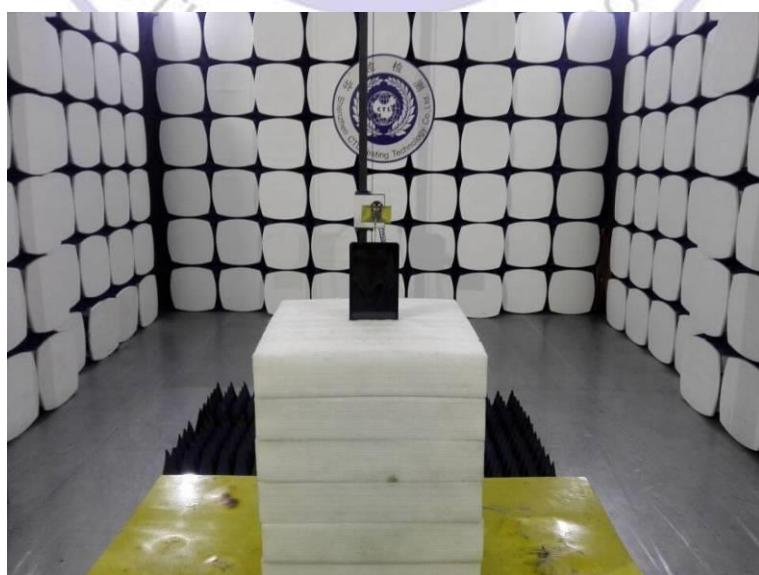
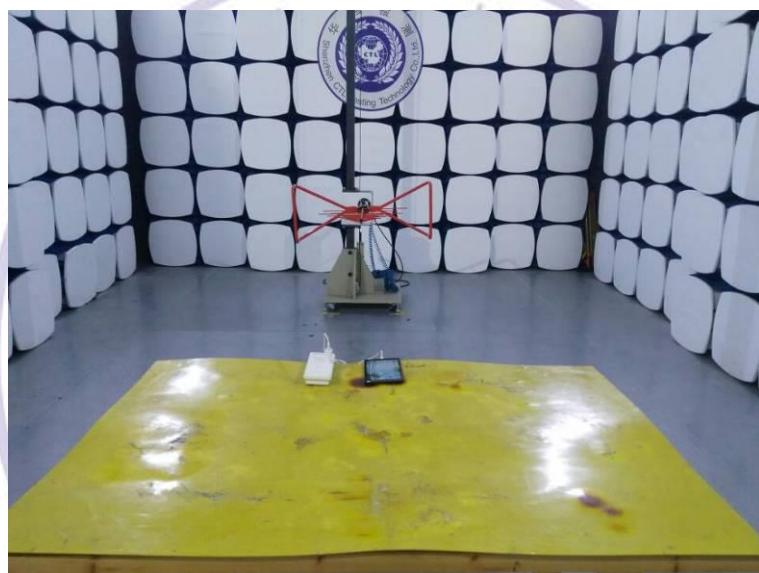
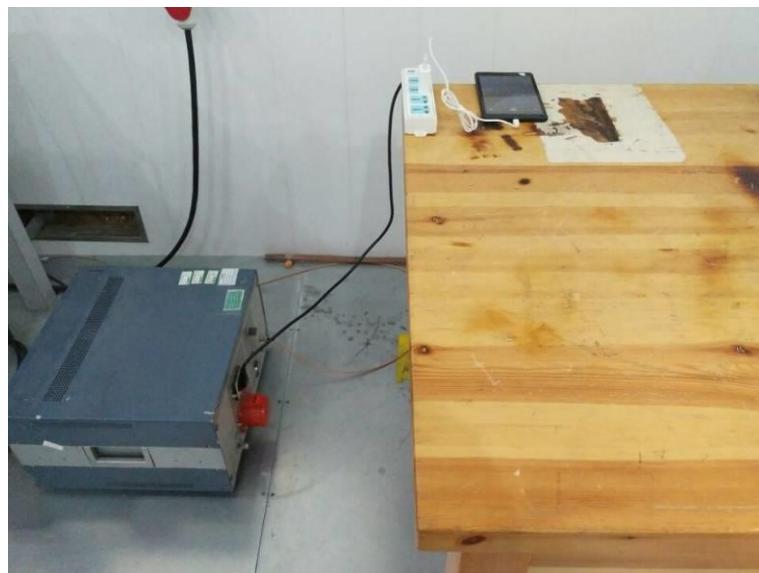
(i) Systems operating in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band that is used exclusively for fixed. Point-to-point operations may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6dBi provided the maximum conducted output power of the intentional radiator is reduced by 1 dB for every 3 dB that the directional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

Antenna Connected Construction

The maximum gain of antenna was 1dBi.



4. Test Setup Photos of the EUT



5. Photos of the EUT

Reference to the test report No. CTL1702156501-WF01

***** End of Report *****

