



# TEST REPORT

## KCTL Inc.

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea  
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311  
[www.kctl.co.kr](http://www.kctl.co.kr)

Report No.:  
KR17-SRF0044

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### 1. Client

- Name : SELVAS Healthcare, Inc.
- Address : 174 Gajung-ro, Yuseong-gu Daejeon South Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2017-04-11

### 2. Use of Report : -

### 3. Name of Product and Model : BrailleSense Polaris / H532B

### 4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : SELVAS Healthcare, Inc. / Korea

### 5. FCC ID : 2AL4DH532B

### 6. Date of Test : 2017-05-12 to 2017-05-22

### 7. Test Standards : FCC Part 15 Subpart E, 15.407

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

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Name : Euijung Kim  (Signature)	 Name : Changmin Kim (Signature)

2017-05-26

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As a test result of the sample which was submitted from the client, this report does not guarantee the whole product quality. This test report should not be used and copied without a written agreement by KCTL Inc.

## REPORT REVISION HISTORY


Date	Revision	Page No
2017-05-26	Originally issued	-

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## 1. Client information

**Applicant:** SELVAS Healthcare, Inc.  
**Address:** 174 Gajung-ro, Yuseong-gu Daejeon South Korea  
**Telephone number:** 82-42-864-4460  
**Facsimile number:** 82-42-864-4462  
**Contact person:** Yunsae Lee / [aiden.y.lee@selvas.com](mailto:aiden.y.lee@selvas.com)

**Manufacturer:** SELVAS Healthcare, Inc.  
**Address:** 174 Gajung-ro, Yuseong-gu Daejeon South Korea

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## 2. Laboratory information

### Address

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Telephone Number: 82 31 285 0894

Facsimile Number: 82 505 299 8311

FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132

VCCI Registration No. : R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849

Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A

KOLAS NO.: KT231

### **SITE MAP**



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### 3. Description of E.U.T.

#### 3.1 Basic description

Applicant	SELVAS Healthcare, Inc.
Address of Applicant	174 Gajung-ro, Yuseong-gu Daejeon South Korea
Manufacturer	SELVAS Healthcare, Inc.
Address of Manufacturer	174 Gajung-ro, Yuseong-gu Daejeon South Korea
Type of equipment	BrailleSense Polaris
Basic Model	H532B
Serial number	N/A

#### 3.2 General description

Frequency Range	2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (802.11b/g/n HT20) 2 422 MHz ~ 2 452 MHz (802.11n HT40) 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (802.11ac VHT20) 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz (802.11ac VHT20) 2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz (Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy) 13.56 MHz (NFC)
Type of Modulation	802.11b : DSSS, 802.11g/n/ac : OFDM, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy : GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK NFC : ASK
The number of channels	2.4 GHz: 11 ch (802.11b/g/n HT20), 7 ch (802.11n HT40), 79 ch (Bluetooth), 40 ch (Bluetooth Low Energy) 5 GHz: 5 150 MHz Band: 4 (802.11ac VHT20) 5 725 MHz Band: 4 (802.11ac VHT20) 13.56 MHz: 1 ch
Type of Antenna	PIFA Antenna
Antenna Gain	2.4 GHz: 2.35 dBi (WiFi) -1.05 dBi (Bluetooth_Module 1, Bluetooth Low Energy) 3.50 dBi (Bluetooth_Module 2) 5 GHz: -1.36 dBi (5 150 MHz ~ 5 250 MHz) 1.09 dBi (5 725 MHz ~ 5 850 MHz)

Transmit Power	0.41 dBm
Power supply	DC 3.80 V
Product SW/HW version	V5.32.01 / V6.1
Radio SW/HW version	V5.32.01 / V6.1
Test SW Version	Dut labtool 2.0.0.89
RF power setting in TEST SW	10

Note : The above EUT information was declared by the manufacturer.

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### 3.3 Test frequency

- 802.11ac VHT20

Frequency	Band 1	Band 4
Lowest frequency	5 180 MHz	5 745 MHz
Middle frequency	5 200 MHz	5 785 MHz
Highest frequency	5 240 MHz	5 825 MHz

### 3.4 Test Voltage

Mode	Voltage
Nominal Voltage	DC 3.80 V

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## 4. Summary of test results

### 4.1 Standards & results

FCC Rule	IC Rule	Parameter	Report Section	Test Result
15.203 15.407(a)(1)(2)(3)	-	Antenna Requirement	5.1	C
15.407(a)(1)(2)	RSS-247, 5.4	Maximum Conducted Output Power	5.2	C
15.403(i), 15.407(e)	RSS-247, 5.1 RSS-GEN, 6.6	Bandwidth Measurement	5.3	C
15.407(a)(1)(2)(5)	RSS-247, 5.3, (2)	Peak Power Spectral Density	5.4	C
15.205(a), 15.209(a), 15.407(b)(1), 15.407(b)(2), 15.407(b)(3)	RSS-247, 5.5 RSS-GEN, 8.9, 10	Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands	5.5	C
15.407(g)	RSS-GEN, 6.11	Frequency Stability	5.6	C
15.207(a)	RSS-GEN, 8.8	Conducted Emissions	5.7	C
15.407(h)	RSS-247, 6.3	Dynamic Frequency Selection	-	NA
Note: C = complies, NC = Not complies, NT = Not tested, NA = Not Applicable				

Note: The general test methods used to test this device is ANSI C63.10:2013

### 4.2 Uncertainty

Measurement Item	Expanded Uncertainty $U = kU_c (k = 2)$	
Conducted RF power	1.44 dB	
Conducted Spurious Emissions	1.52 dB	
Radiated Spurious Emissions	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz:	+4.94 dB, -5.06 dB
		+4.93 dB, -5.05 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz:	+4.97 dB, -5.08 dB
		+4.84 dB, -4.96 dB
	1 GHz ~ 25 GHz:	+6.03 dB, -6.05 dB
Conducted Emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz:	3.75 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	3.36 dB

## 5. Test results

### 5.1 Antenna Requirement

#### 5.1.1 Regulation

According to §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.

And according to §15.407(a)(1)(2)(3), If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

#### 5.1.2 Result

##### -Complied

The transmitter has permanently attached PIFA Antenna (internal antenna) on board.

## 5.2 Maximum Conducted Output Power

### 5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(a) (1) (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 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.

According to §15.407(a) (2) For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. 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.

According to §15.407(a) (3) For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz 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. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. 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.

## 5.2.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section C of 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures.

5.2.2.1 Method SA-1 (trace averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep):

- (i) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iii) Set VBW  $\geq$  3 MHz.
- (iv) Number of points in sweep  $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$ . (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is  $\leq \text{RBW}/2$ , so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (v) Sweep time = auto.
- (vi) Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
- (vii) If transmit duty cycle < 98%, use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. Transmitter must operate at maximum power control level for the entire duration of every sweep. If the EUT transmits continuously (i.e., with no off intervals) or at duty cycle  $\geq$  98%, and if each transmission is entirely at the maximum power control level, then the trigger shall be set to "free run."
- (viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- (ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.

5.2.2.2 Method SA-2 (trace averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction).

- (i) Measure the duty cycle,  $x$ , of the transmitter output signal as described in section II.B.
- (ii) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (iii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iv) Set VBW  $\geq$  3 MHz.
- (v) Number of points in sweep  $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$ . (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is  $\leq \text{RBW}/2$ , so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (vi) Sweep time = auto.
- (vii) Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
- (viii) Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run.”
- (ix) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode; however, the number of traces to be averaged shall be increased above 100 as needed to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.
- (x) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (xi) Add  $10 \log (1/x)$ , where  $x$  is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times (because the measurement represents an average over both the on and off times of the transmission). For example, add  $10 \log (1/0.25) = 6 \text{ dB}$  if the duty cycle is 25 %.

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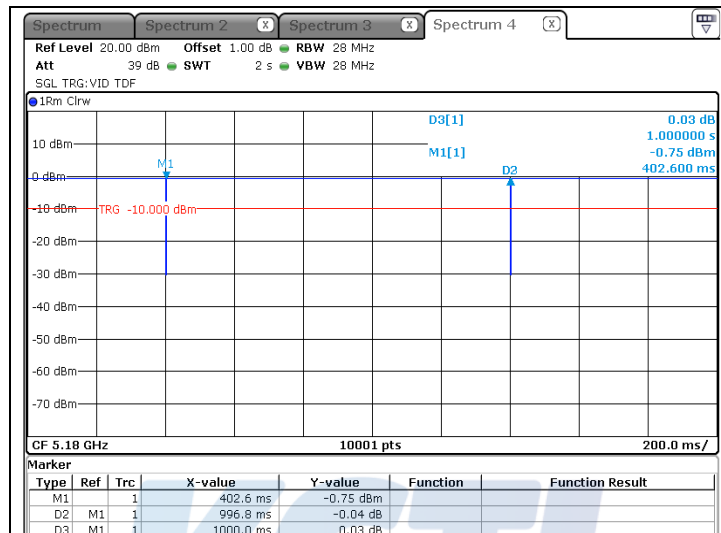
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- Duty Cycle Correction Factor

- 5 150 Band

- 802.11ac VHT20



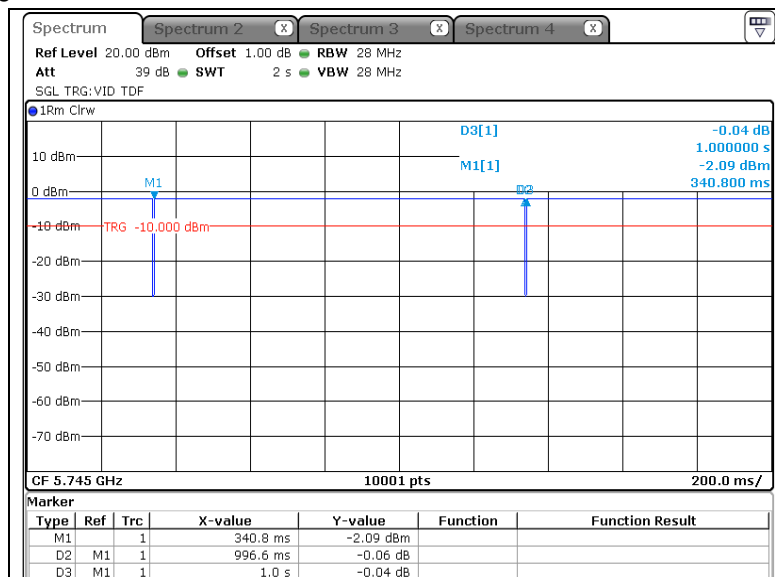
Note<sub>1</sub>) : period : 1 000.00 ms, On time : 996.80 ms

Note<sub>2</sub>) : DCCF =  $10 \log(1 / x) = 10 \log(996.80 / 1\ 000.00) = 0.01$ ,  $x = 0.997$

Note<sub>3</sub>) : 802.11a is a continuous transmission (duty cycle  $\geq 98\%$ )"

- 5 725 Band

- 802.11ac VHT20



Note<sub>1</sub>) : period : 1 000.00 ms, On time : 996.60 ms

Note<sub>2</sub>) : DCCF =  $10 \log(1 / x) = 10 \log(996.60 / 1\ 000.00) = 0.01$ ,  $x = 0.997$

Note<sub>3</sub>) : 802.11a is a continuous transmission (duty cycle  $\geq 98\%$ )"

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### 5.2.3 Test Result

#### -Complied

##### - 5 150 Band

##### -802.11ac VHT20

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Average power [dBm]	D.C.C.F [dB]	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]
Lowest	5 180	-0.30	0.01	-0.29	30.00	30.29
Middle	5 200	-0.11	0.01	-0.10	30.00	30.10
Highest	5 240	-0.62	0.01	-0.61	30.00	30.61

##### - 5 725 Band

##### -802.11ac VHT20

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Average power [dBm]	D.C.C.F [dB]	Result [dBm]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]
Lowest	5 745	-1.19	0.01	-1.18	30.00	31.18
Middle	5 785	-0.85	0.01	-0.84	30.00	30.84
Highest	5 825	0.40	0.01	0.41	30.00	29.59

Note: D.C.C.F = Duty cycle correction factor =  $10\log(1/\text{Duty Cycle})$

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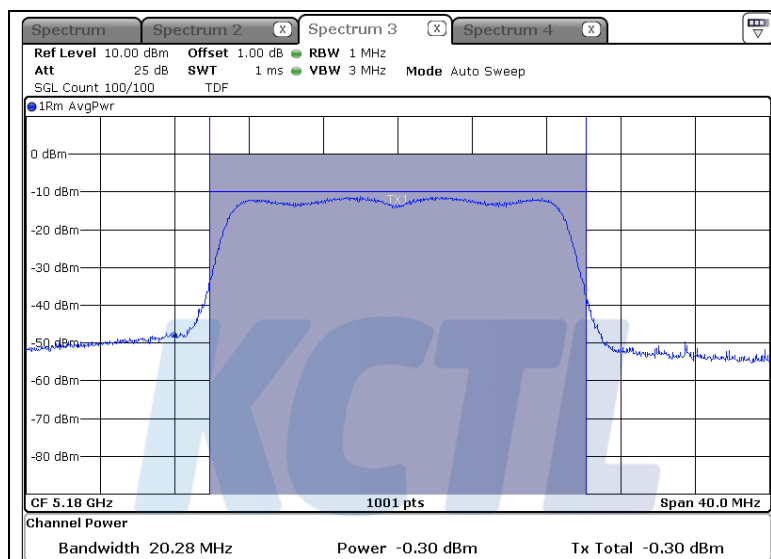
### 5.2.4 Test Plot

Figure 1. Conducted Output Power

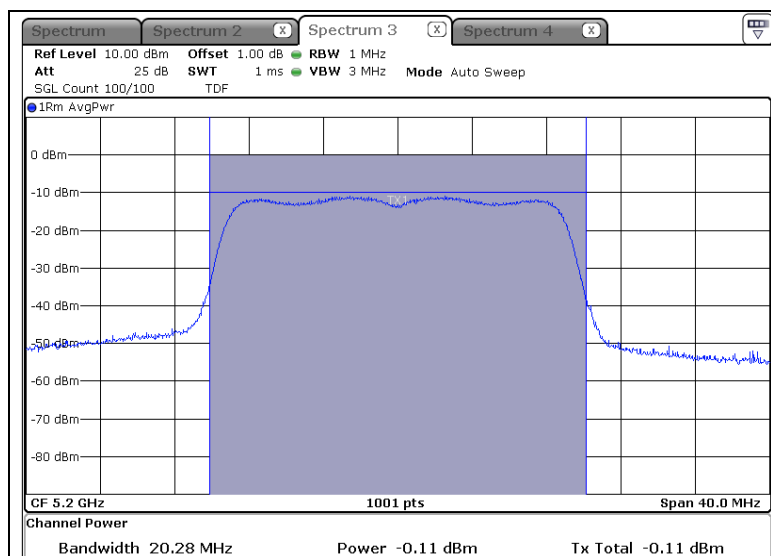
- 5 150 Band

-802.11ac VHT20

Lowest Channel (5 180 MHz)

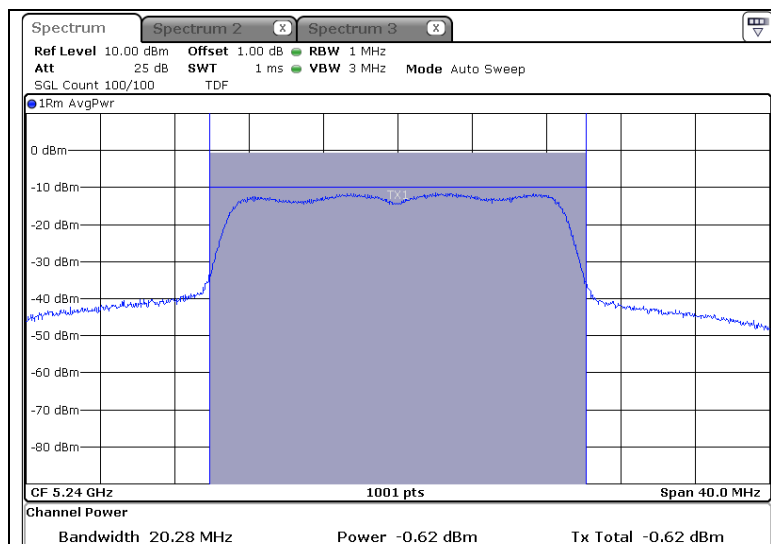


Middle Channel (5 200 MHz)





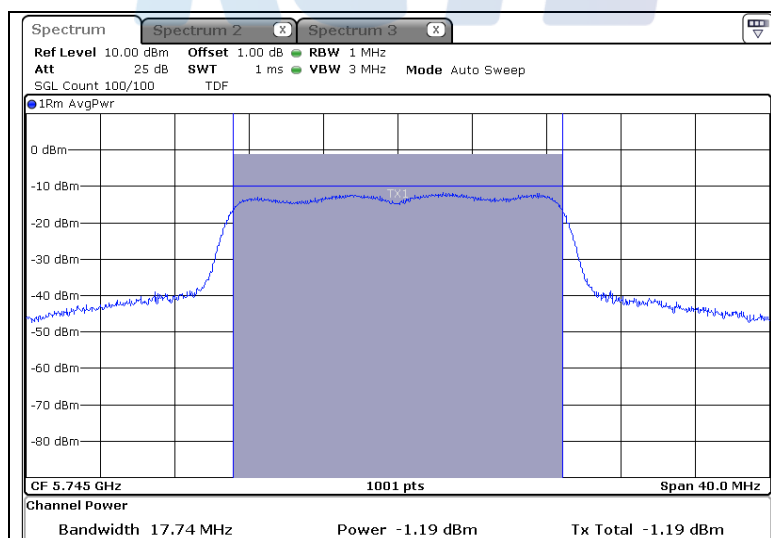
## Highest Channel (5 240 MHz)



- 5 725 Band

-802.11ac VHT20

## Lowest Channel (5 745 MHz)



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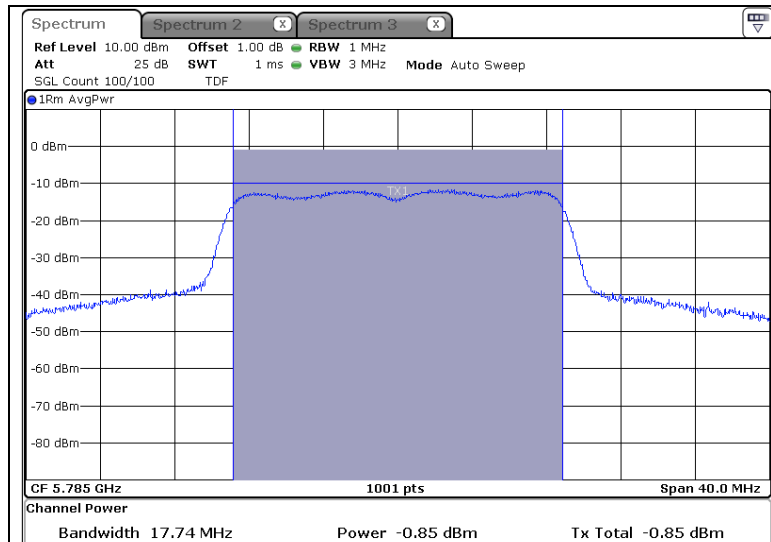
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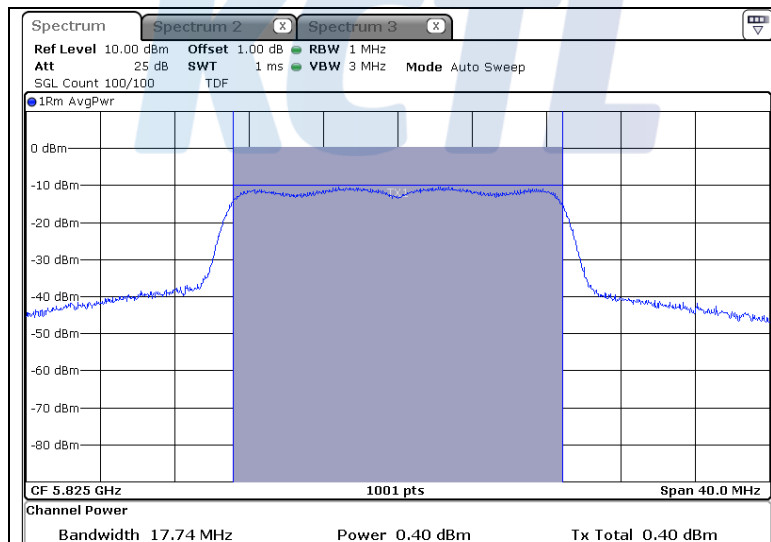
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### Middle Channel (5 785 MHz)



### Highest Channel (5 825 MHz)



## 5.3 Bandwidth Measurement

### 5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.403,(i) Emission bandwidth. 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.

According to §15.407,(e) Within the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500 kHz.

### 5.3.2 Measurement Procedure

#### 1.Emission Bandwidth (EBW)

- a) Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
- b) Set the VBW > RBW.
- c) Detector = Peak.
- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the maximum of the emission. Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.

#### 2.Minimum Emission Bandwidth for the band 5.725 - 5.85 GHz

Section 15.407(e) specifies the minimum 6 dB emission bandwidth of at least 500 kHz for the band 5.715-5.85 GHz. The following procedure shall be used for measuring this bandwidth:

- a) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
- b) Set the video bandwidth (VBW)  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
- c) Detector = Peak.
- d) Trace mode = max hold.
- e) Sweep = auto couple.
- f) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- g) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Note: The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver may be employed if it implements the functionality described above.

### 5.3.3 Test Result

-Complied

- 5 150 Band

- 802.11ac VHT20

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	26 dB Bandwidth [MHz]	Min. Limit [MHz]	OBW [MHz]
Lowest	5 180	20.28	0.50	17.74
Middle	5 200	20.28	0.50	17.74
Highest	5 240	20.28	0.50	17.74

- 5 725 Band

- 802.11ac VHT20

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	6 dB Bandwidth [MHz]	Min. Limit [MHz]	OBW [MHz]
Lowest	5 745	17.74	0.50	17.98
Middle	5 785	17.74	0.50	17.98
Highest	5 825	17.74	0.50	17.98

### 5.3.4 Test Plot

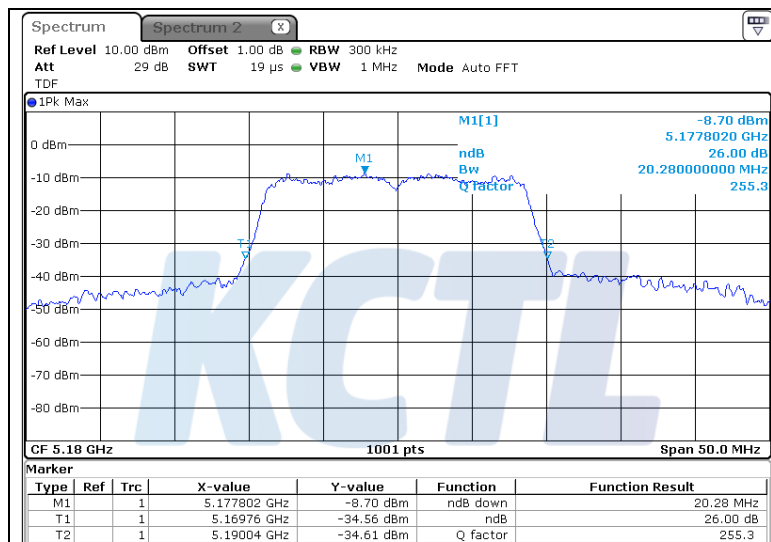
Figure 2. Plot of Bandwidth Measurement

- 5 150 Band

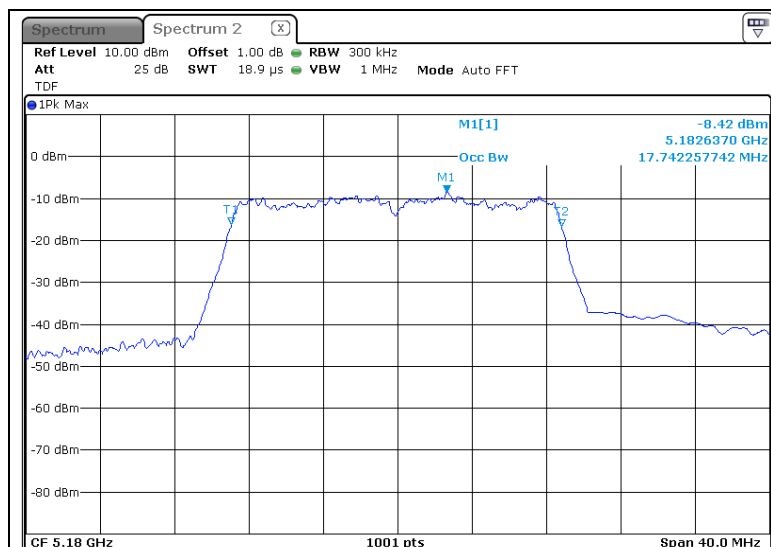
- 802.11ac VHT20

- 5 180 MHz

EBW



OBW



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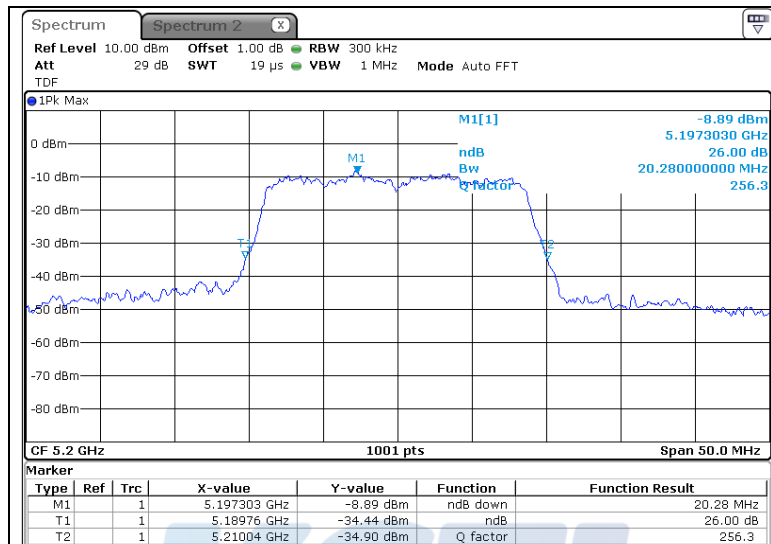
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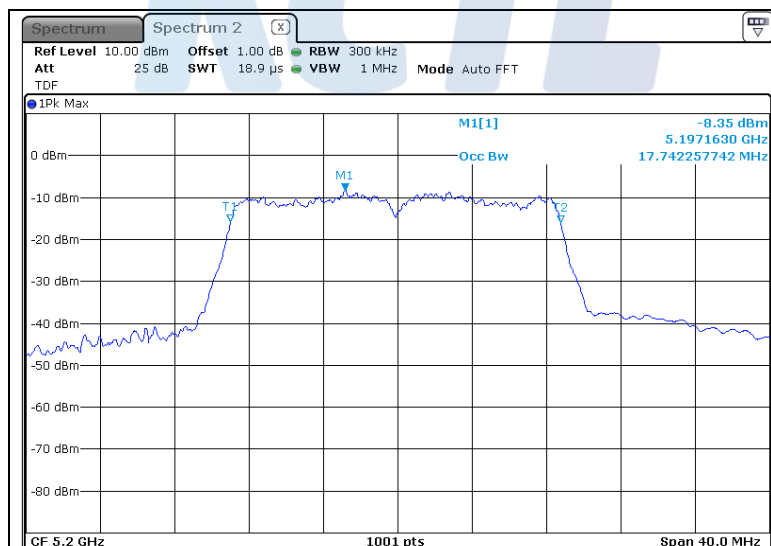
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- 5 200 MHz

EBW



OBW



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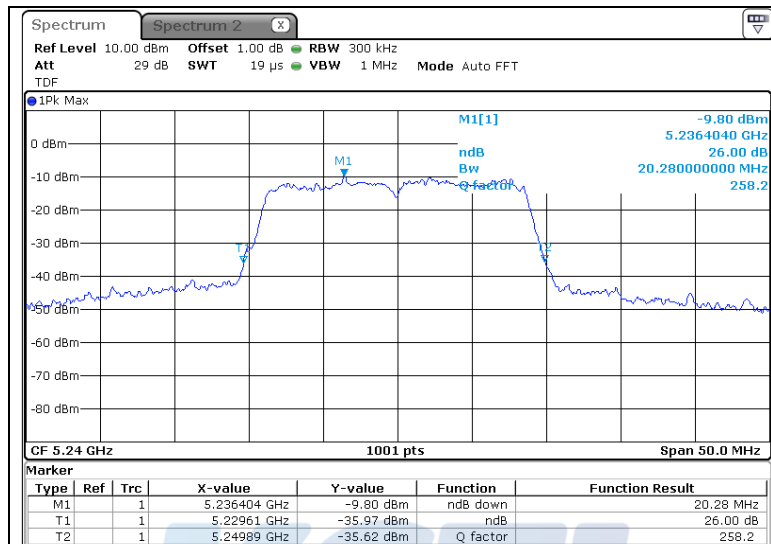
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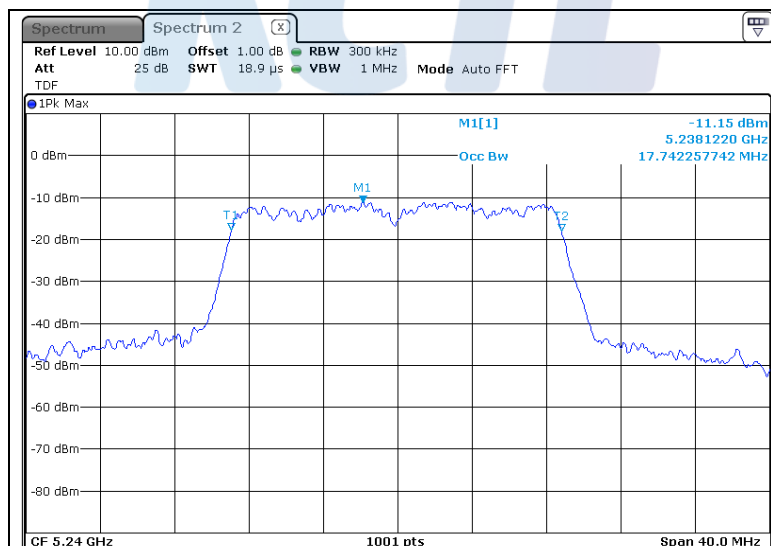
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- 5 240 MHz

EBW



OBW

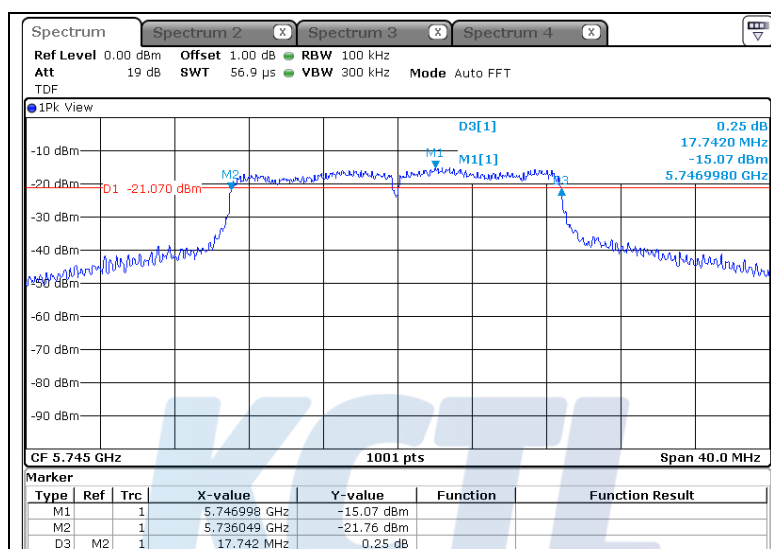


- 5 725 Band

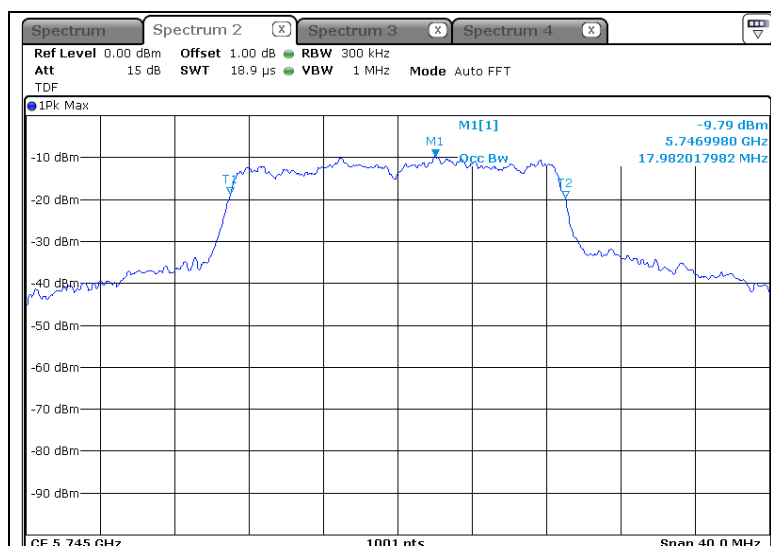
- 802.11ac VHT20

- 5 745 MHz

EBW



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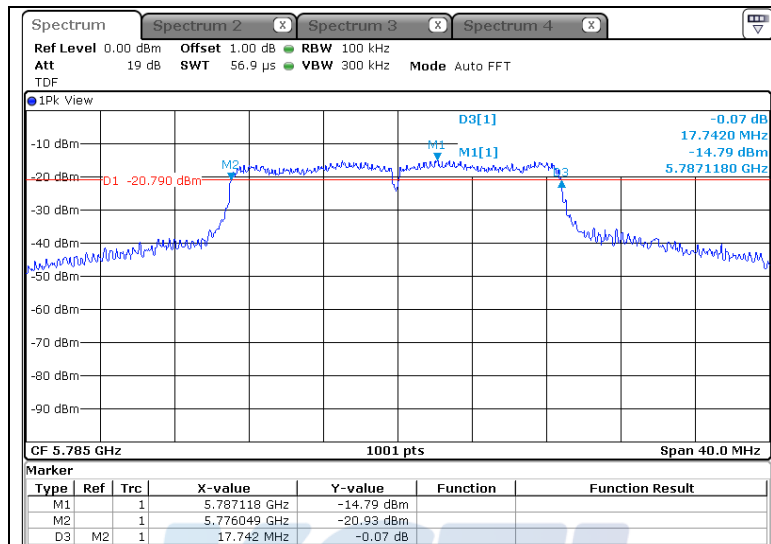
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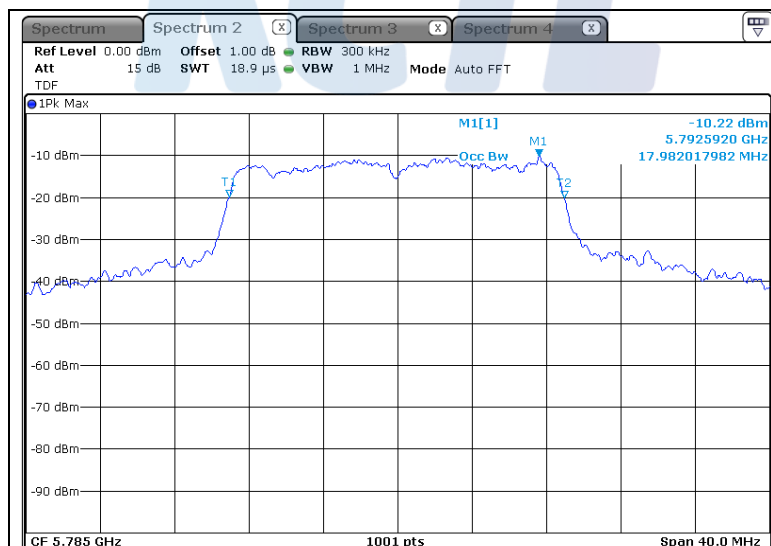
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- 5 785 MHz

EBW



OBW



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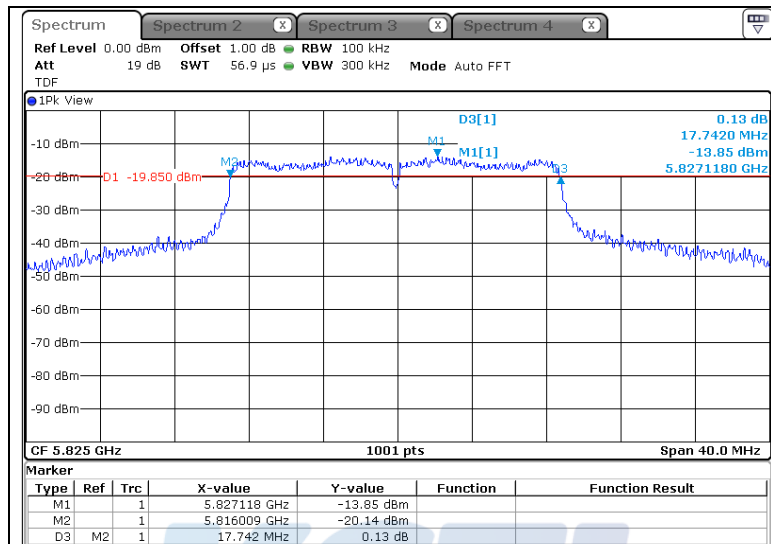
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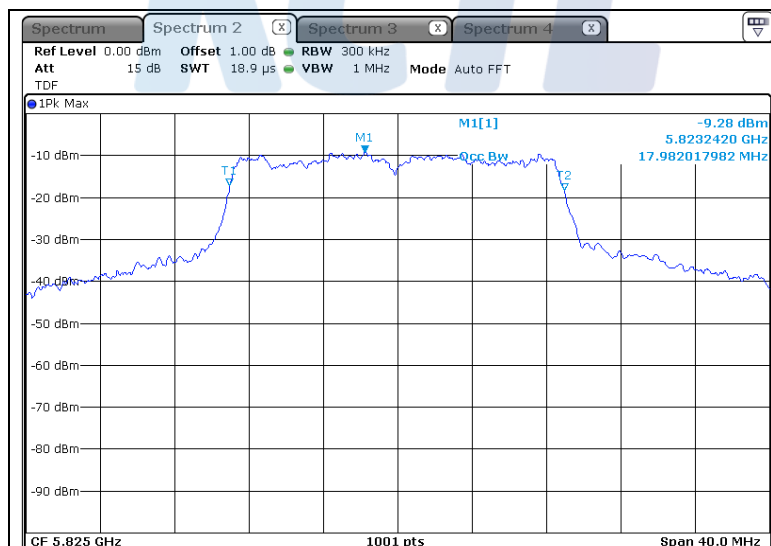
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- 5 825 MHz

EBW



OBW



## 5.4 Peak Power Spectral Density

### 5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(a) (1) (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 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.

According to §15.407(a) (2) For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. 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.

According to §15.407(a) (3) For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz 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. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. 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.

## 5.4.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section F of 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01.

### 5.4.2.1 Maximum power spectral density (PSD)

1. Create an average power spectrum for the EUT operating mode being tested by following the instructions in section II.E.2. for measuring maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver: select the appropriate test method (SA-1, SA-2, SA-3, or alternatives to each) and apply it up to, but not including, the step labeled, "Compute power...". (This procedure is required even if the maximum conducted output power measurement was performed using a power meter, method PM.)
2. Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum and record its value.
3. Make the following adjustments to the peak value of the spectrum, if applicable:
  - a) If Method SA-2 or SA-2 Alternative was used, add  $10 \log(1/x)$ , where  $x$  is the duty cycle, to the peak of the spectrum.
  - b) If Method SA-3 Alternative was used and the linear mode was used in step II.E.2.g)(viii), add 1 dB to the final result to compensate for the difference between linear averaging and power averaging.
4. The result is the Maximum PSD over 1 MHz reference bandwidth.
5. For devices operating in the bands 5.15-5.25 GHz, 5.25-5.35 GHz, and 5.47-5.725 GHz, the above procedures make use of 1 MHz RBW to satisfy directly the 1 MHz reference bandwidth specified in § 15.407(a)(5). For devices operating in the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the rules specify a measurement bandwidth of 500 kHz. Many spectrum analyzers do not have 500 kHz RBW, thus a narrower RBW may need to be used. The rules permit the use of a RBWs less than 1 MHz, or 500 kHz, "provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth" to show the total power over the specified measurement bandwidth (i.e., 1 MHz, or 500 kHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth ( $< 1 \text{ MHz}$ , or  $< 500 \text{ kHz}$ ) and integrated over 1 MHz, or 500 kHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:
  - a) Set  $\text{RBW} \geq 1/T$ , where  $T$  is defined in section II.B.I.a).
  - c) Set  $\text{VBW} \geq 3 \text{ RBW}$ .
  - d) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 500 kHz, add  $10 \log(500 \text{ kHz} / \text{RBW})$  to the measured result, whereas  $\text{RBW} (< 500 \text{ kHz})$  is the reduced resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
  - e) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 1 MHz, add  $10 \log(1 \text{ MHz} / \text{RBW})$  to the measured result, whereas  $\text{RBW} (< 1 \text{ MHz})$  is the reduced resolution bandwidth of spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
  - f) Care must be taken to ensure that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.

Note: As a practical matter, it is recommended to use reduced RBW of 100 kHz for the sections 5.c) and 5.d) above, since  $\text{RBW}=100 \text{ kHz}$  is available on nearly all spectrum analyzers.

**KCTL Inc.**

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea  
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311  
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### 5.4.3 Test Result

#### -Complied

##### - 5 150 Band

##### - 802.11ac VHT20

Frequency [MHz]	Result (RBW=3 kHz) [dBm]	Duty Factor [dB]	Total result [dBm/MHz]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]
5 180	-11.13	0.01	-11.12	17.00	28.12
5 200	-11.19	0.01	-11.18	17.00	28.18
5 240	-12.54	0.01	-12.53	17.00	29.53

##### - 5 725 Band

##### - 802.11ac VHT20

Frequency [MHz]	Result (RBW=3 kHz) [dBm]	Duty Factor [dB]	Total result [dBm/MHz]	Limit [dBm]	Margin [dB]
5 745	-15.29	0.01	-15.28	17.00	32.28
5 785	-15.37	0.01	-15.36	17.00	32.36
5 825	-13.84	0.01	-13.83	17.00	30.83

Note:

1. D.C.C.F = Duty cycle correction factor

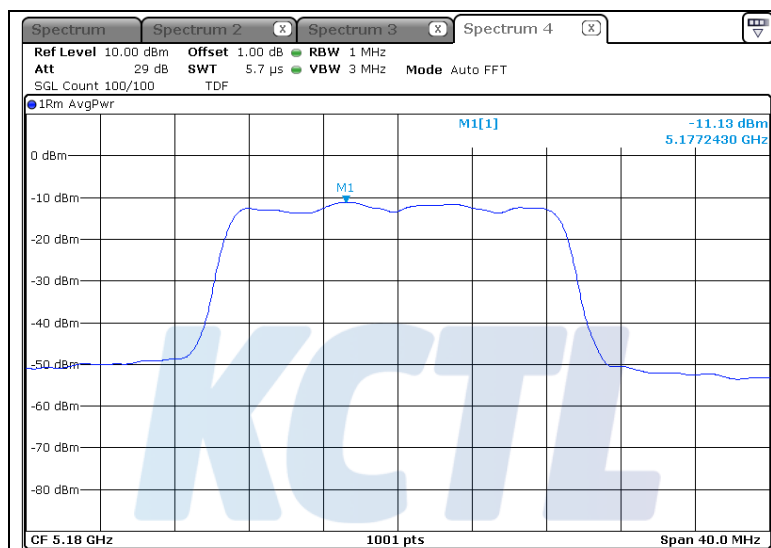
#### 5.4.4 Test Plot

Figure 3. Plot of the Power Spectral Density

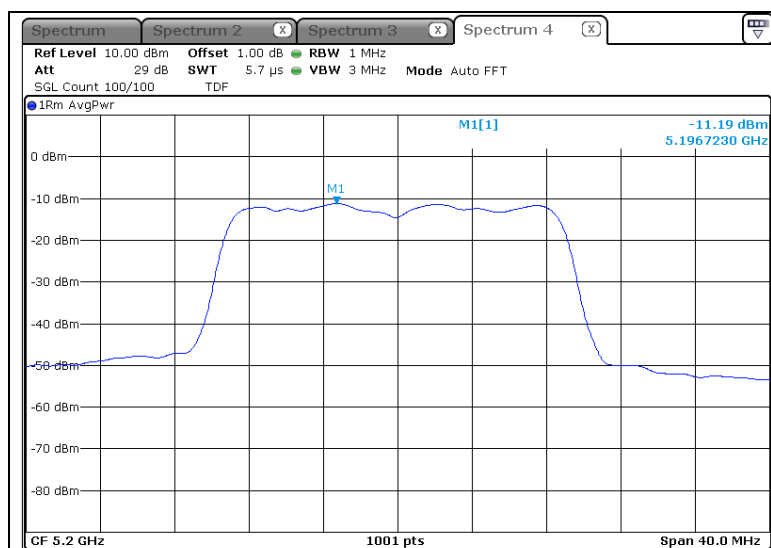
- 5 150 Band

802.11ac VHT20

5 180 MHz



5 200 MHz



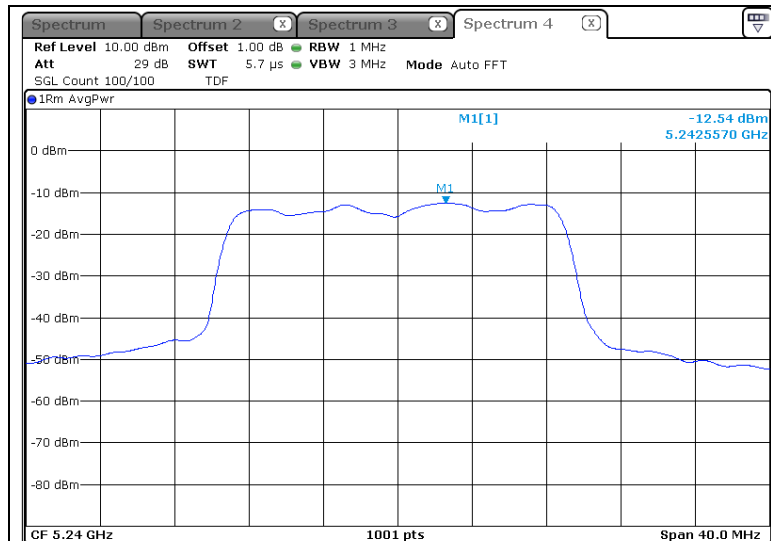
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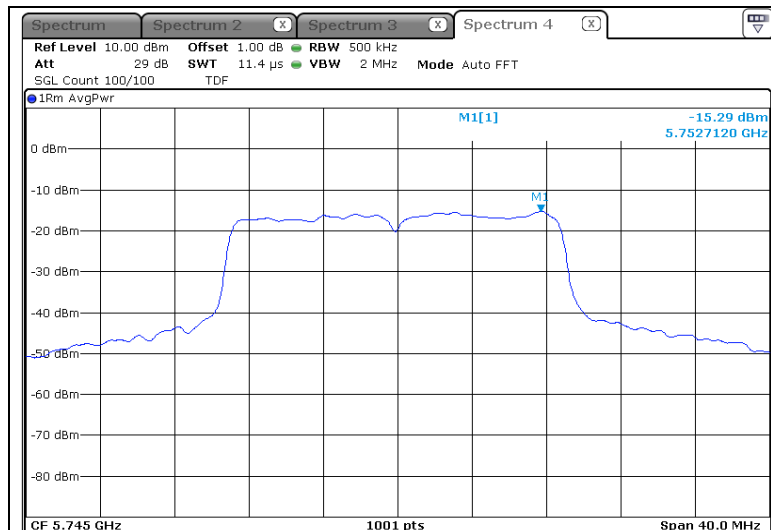
5 240 MHz



- 5 725 Band

802.11ac VHT20

5 745 MHz



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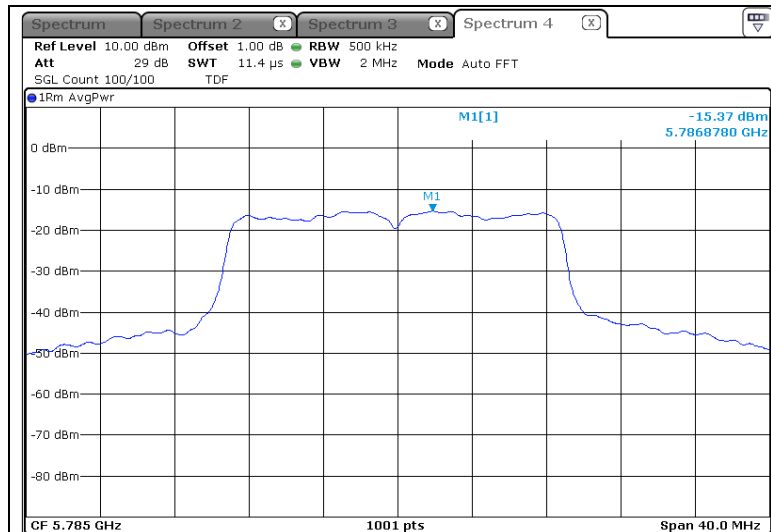
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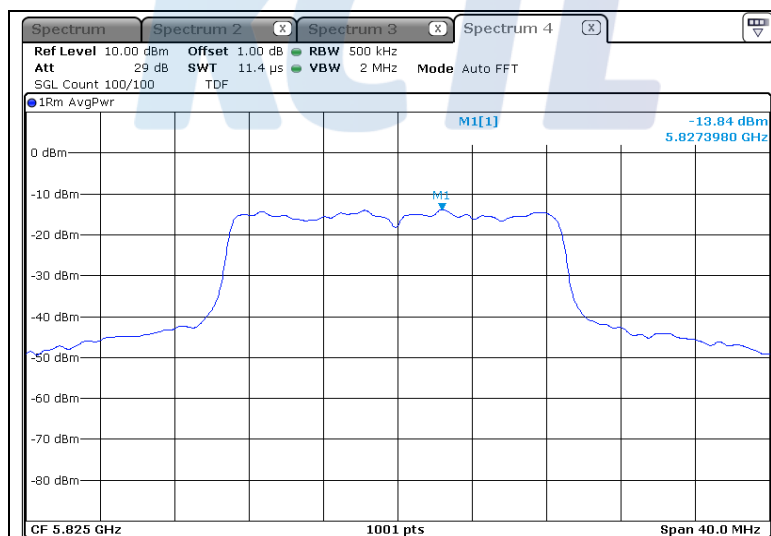
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# KCTL

5 785 MHz



5 825 MHz





## 5.5 Spurious Emission, Band Edge And Restricted Bands

### 5.5.1 Regulation

According to §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.

According to §15.407(b) (2) For transmitters operating in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

According to §15.407(b) For transmitters operating in the 5.47-5.725 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

According to §15.407(b) (4) For transmitters operating in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band: All emissions within the frequency range from the band edge to 10 MHz above or below the band edge shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -17 dBm/MHz; for frequencies 10 MHz or greater above or below the band edge, emissions shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

According to §15.407(b)(6) Unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in §15.209.

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

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (µV/m)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 -1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100	3
88 - 216	150	3
216 - 960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

\*\* The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector and above 1000 MHz are based on the average value of measured emissions.

According to §15.407(b)(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.

**KCTL Inc.**

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea  
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311  
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According to § 15.205(a) and (b), only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

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

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

## 5.5.2 Measurement Procedure

These test measurement settings are specified in section G of 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01.

For all radiated emissions tests, measurements must correspond to the direction of maximum emission level for each measured emission (see ANSI C63.10 for guidance).

### 5.5.2.1 Unwanted Emission Measurement

#### 5.5.2.1.1 1. Unwanted Emissions in the Restricted Bands

- a) For all measurements, follow the requirements in section II.G.3. "General Requirements for Unwanted Emissions Measurements."
- b) At frequencies below 1 000 MHz, use the procedure described in section II.G.4. "Procedure for Unwanted Emissions Measurements Below 1 000 MHz."
- c) At frequencies above 1 000 MHz, measurements performed using the peak and average measurement procedures described in sections II.G.5. and II.G.6, respectively, must satisfy the respective peak and average limits. If all peak measurements satisfy the average limit, then average measurements are not required.
- d) For conducted measurements above 1 000 MHz, EIRP shall be computed as specified in section II.G.3.b) and then field strength shall be computed as follows (see KDB Publication 412172): (i)  $E[\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}] = \text{EIRP}[\text{dBm}] - 20 \log(d[\text{meters}]) + 104.77$ , where E = field strength and d = distance at which field strength limit is specified in the rules; (ii)  $E[\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}] = \text{EIRP}[\text{dBm}] + 95.2$ , for d = 3 meters.
- e) For conducted measurements below 1 000 MHz, the field strength shall be computed as specified in d), above, and then an additional 4.7 dB shall be added as an upper bound on the field strength that would be observed on a test range with a ground plane for frequencies between 30 MHz and 1 000 MHz, or an additional 6 dB shall be added for frequencies below 30 MHz.

#### 5.5.2.1.1 2. Unwanted Emissions that fall Outside of the Restricted Bands

- a) For all measurements, follow the requirements in section II.G.3. "General Requirements for Unwanted Emissions Measurements."
- b) At frequencies below 1000 MHz, use the procedure described in section II.G.4. "Procedure for Unwanted Emissions Measurements Below 1000 MHz."
- c) At frequencies above 1000 MHz, use the procedure for maximum emissions described in section II.G.5., "Procedure for Unwanted Maximum Unwanted Emissions Measurements Above 1 000 MHz."
- (i) Section 15.407(b)(1-3) specifies the unwanted emissions limit for the U-NII-1 and 2 bands. As specified, emissions above 1000 MHz that are outside of the restricted bands are subject to a peak emission limit of -27 dBm/MHz. However, an out-of-band emission that complies with both the average and peak limits of Section 15.209 is not required to satisfy the -27 dBm/MHz dBm/MHz peak emission limit.
- (ii) Section 15.407(b)(4) specifies the unwanted emissions limit for the U-NII-3 band. A band emissions mask is specified in Section 15.407(b)(4)(i). An alternative to the band emissions mask is specified in Section 15.407(b)(4)(ii). The alternative limits are based on the highest antenna gain specified in the filing. There are also marketing and importation restrictions for the alternative limit.
- d) If radiated measurements are performed, field strength is then converted to EIRP as follows:
  - (i)  $EIRP = ((E \times d)^2) / 30$  where:
    - E is the field strength in V/m;
    - d is the measurement distance in meters;
    - EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power in watts.
  - (ii) Working in dB units, the above equation is equivalent to:  $EIRP[dBm] = E[dB\mu V/m] + 20 \log(d[meters]) - 104.77$
  - (iii) Or, if d is 3 meters:  $EIRP[dBm] = E[dB\mu V/m] - 95.2$

### 5.5.2.2 Spurious Radiated Emissions:

1. The preliminary and final radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in at a 10m anechoic chamber. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
2. The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 × 1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360°.
3. The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 9 kHz to 30 MHz using the loop antenna, and from 30 to 1 000 MHz using the TRILOG broadband antenna, and from 1 000 MHz to 40 000 MHz using the horn antenna.
4. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.
5. The 0.8m height is measurement for below 1 GHz and 1.5m is for above 1 GHz measurement.

#### Note

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) and Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
2. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz.

### 5.5.3 Test Result

-complied

1. Band-edge & Conducted Spurious Emissions was shown in figure 3.  
 Note: We took the insertion loss of the cable into consideration within the measuring instrument.
2. Measured value of the Field strength of spurious Emissions (Radiated)
3. It tested x,y and z – 3 axis each, mentioned only worst case data at this report.

**- Below 1 GHz data (Worst-case: 5 725 Band 802.11ac VHT20)**

**802.11ac VHT20\_Highest Channel (5 825 MHz)**

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 30 MHz</b>										
1.95	9	V	47.20	0.39	-32.71	19.62	-12.70	34.50	69.50	35.00
28.37	9	H	34.20	1.49	-32.69	19.00	-12.20	22.00	69.50	47.50
<b>Quasi-Peak DATA. Emissions below 1 GHz</b>										
59.59	120	V	27.70	2.24	-32.51	12.37	-17.90	9.80	40.00	30.20
398.24	120	H	25.90	6.06	-32.62	21.66	-4.90	21.00	46.00	25.00
473.29	120	H	22.80	6.74	-32.71	22.87	-3.10	19.70	46.00	26.30
981.21	120	V	19.70	9.60	-31.33	27.23	5.50	25.20	54.00	28.80

NOTE 1. Factor = Cable loss + Amp gain + Antenna factor

NOTE 2. Although these tests were performed other than open field test site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field test site.  
 Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.

**KCTL Inc.**

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea  
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311  
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### - Above 1 GHz data

#### - 5 150 Band

#### 802.11ac VHT20\_Lowest channel (5 180 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor [dB]	DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 422.15 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	65.70	0.55	-59.54	29.49	-29.50	-	36.20	74.00	37.80
4 656.86 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	62.70	3.07	-56.93	33.96	-19.90	-	42.80	74.00	31.20
7 426.95 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	62.20	5.49	-57.82	35.63	-16.70	-	45.50	74.00	28.50
17 488.80	1 000	V	57.50	11.97	-58.61	41.54	-5.10	-	52.40	68.20	15.80
18 951.55 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	48.20	13.40	-53.10	44.50	4.80	-	53.00	74.00	21.00
37 832.89	1 000	V	46.90	18.40	-51.70	44.70	11.40	-	58.30	68.20	9.90
<b>Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 422.15 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	55.80	0.55	-59.54	29.49	-29.50	0.01	26.31	54.00	27.69
4 656.86 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	53.00	3.07	-56.93	33.96	-19.90	0.01	33.11	54.00	20.89
7 426.95 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	50.70	5.49	-57.82	35.63	-16.70	0.01	34.01	54.00	19.99
18 951.55 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	36.80	13.40	-53.10	44.50	4.80	0.01	41.61	54.00	12.39

<sup>1)</sup> Restricted band.

#### 802.11ac VHT20\_Middle channel (5 200 MHz)

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor [dB]	DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 693.59 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	65.80	1.19	-59.11	30.42	-27.50	-	38.30	74.00	35.70
6 415.85	1 000	V	62.80	5.06	-58.53	35.07	-18.40	-	44.40	68.20	23.80
7 522.98 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	61.70	5.59	-57.96	35.67	-16.70	-	45.00	74.00	29.00
17 791.26 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	58.70	12.02	-58.67	41.55	-5.10	-	53.60	74.00	20.40
19 634.68 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	47.90	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	-	52.80	74.00	21.20
37 602.98	1 000	V	47.70	18.30	-52.40	45.10	11.00	-	58.70	68.20	9.50
<b>Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 693.59 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	56.20	1.19	-59.11	30.42	-27.50	0.01	28.71	54.00	25.29
7 522.98 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	50.90	5.59	-57.96	35.67	-16.70	0.01	34.21	54.00	19.79
17 791.26 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	46.20	12.02	-58.67	41.55	-5.10	0.01	41.11	54.00	12.89
19 634.68 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	36.90	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	0.01	41.81	54.00	12.19

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65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea  
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311  
[www.kctl.co.kr](http://www.kctl.co.kr)

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**802.11ac VHT20\_Highest channel (5 240 MHz)**

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor [dB]	DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 631.98	1 000	H	65.10	1.04	-59.55	30.21	-28.30	-	36.80	68.20	31.40
5 389.22 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	62.40	3.64	-57.77	34.53	-19.60	-	42.80	74.00	31.20
7 006.03	1 000	V	61.80	5.05	-57.12	35.47	-16.60	-	45.20	68.20	23.00
17 688.91	1 000	V	57.20	12.00	-58.64	41.54	-5.10	-	52.10	68.20	16.10
19 630.28 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	47.60	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	-	52.50	74.00	21.50
37 249.86	1 000	V	48.80	18.10	-53.30	45.70	10.50	-	59.30	68.20	8.90
<b>Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
5 389.22 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	52.90	3.64	-57.77	34.53	-19.60	0.01	33.31	54.00	20.69
19 630.28 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	36.90	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	0.01	41.81	54.00	12.19

<sup>1)</sup> Restricted band.

**- 5 745 Band****802.11ac VHT20\_Lowest channel (5 745 MHz)**

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor [dB]	DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 536.28 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	66.10	0.82	-60.00	29.88	-29.30	-	36.80	74.00	37.20
6 424.10	1 000	H	62.80	5.06	-58.53	35.07	-18.40	-	44.40	68.20	23.80
7 352.77 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	62.70	5.41	-57.71	35.60	-16.70	-	46.00	74.00	28.00
17 148.38	1 000	V	57.00	11.92	-58.05	41.53	-4.60	-	52.40	68.20	15.80
19 773.29 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	48.60	13.60	-53.50	44.90	5.00	-	53.60	74.00	20.40
37 583.18	1 000	H	47.30	18.30	-52.50	45.10	10.90	-	58.20	68.20	10.00
<b>Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 536.28 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	56.80	0.82	-60.00	29.88	-29.30	0.01	27.51	54.00	26.49
7 352.77 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	50.60	5.41	-57.71	35.60	-16.70	0.01	33.91	54.00	20.09
19 773.29 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	36.80	13.60	-53.50	44.90	5.00	0.01	41.81	54.00	12.19

<sup>1)</sup> Restricted band.



**KCTL Inc.**

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
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**802.11ac VHT20\_Middle channel (5 785 MHz)**

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor [dB]	DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 582.75 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	67.40	0.93	-59.87	30.04	-28.90	-	38.50	74.00	35.50
6 426.30	1 000	H	62.80	5.06	-58.53	35.07	-18.40	-	44.40	68.20	23.80
7 527.00 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	62.00	5.60	-57.97	35.67	-16.70	-	45.30	74.00	28.70
17 485.35	1 000	V	57.30	11.97	-58.61	41.54	-5.10	-	52.20	68.20	16.00
19 655.58 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	49.70	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	-	54.60	74.00	19.40
37 543.58	1 000	V	47.10	18.30	-52.60	45.20	10.90	-	58.00	68.20	10.20
<b>Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 582.75 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	56.30	0.93	-59.87	30.04	-28.90	0.01	27.41	54.00	26.59
7 527.00 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	50.90	5.60	-57.97	35.67	-16.70	0.01	34.21	54.00	19.79
19 655.58 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	36.90	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	0.01	41.81	54.00	12.19

**802.11ac VHT20\_Highest channel (5 825 MHz)**

Frequency [MHz]	Receiver Bandwidth [kHz]	Pol. [V/H]	Reading [dB(μV)]	Cable Loss [dB]	Amp Gain [dB]	Antenna Factor [dB]	Factor [dB]	DCCF [dB]	Result [dB(μV/m)]	Limit [dB(μV/m)]	Margin [dB]
<b>Peak DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 622.36 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	68.60	1.02	-59.69	30.17	-28.50	-	40.10	74.00	33.90
6 388.62	1 000	V	62.30	5.06	-58.51	35.05	-18.40	-	43.90	68.20	24.30
7 413.72 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	61.90	5.48	-57.81	35.63	-16.70	-	45.20	74.00	28.80
17 611.28	1 000	H	57.30	11.99	-58.63	41.54	-5.10	-	52.20	68.20	16.00
19 643.48 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	48.80	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	-	53.70	74.00	20.30
37 810.89	1 000	V	46.90	18.40	-51.80	44.70	11.30	-	58.20	68.20	10.00
<b>Average DATA. Emissions above 1 GHz</b>											
1 622.36 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	57.10	1.02	-59.69	30.17	-28.50	0.01	28.61	54.00	25.39
7 413.72 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	V	50.70	5.48	-57.81	35.63	-16.70	0.01	34.01	54.00	19.99
19 643.48 <sup>1)</sup>	1 000	H	36.90	13.60	-53.50	44.80	4.90	0.01	41.81	54.00	12.19

<sup>1)</sup> Restricted band.

## 5.6 Frequency Stability

### 5.6.1 Regulation

According to §15.407 (g) 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 users manual.

### 5.6.2 Measurement Procedure

The frequency stability of the carrier frequency of the intentional radiator shall be maintained all conditions of normal operation as specified in the users manual. The frequency stability shall be maintained over a temperature variation of specified in the users manual at normal supply voltage, and over a variation in the primary supply voltage of specified in the users manual of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20 °C. For equipment that is capable only of operating from a battery, the frequency stability tests shall be performed using a new battery without any further requirement to vary supply voltage.

1. The EUT was placed inside the environmental test chamber.
2. The temperature was incremented by 10 °C intervals from lowest temperature.
3. Each increase step of temperature measured the frequency.
4. The test temperature was set 20°C and the supply voltage was then adjusted on the EUT from 85 % to 115% and the frequency record.

### 5.6.3 Test Result

-Complied

- 5 150 Band

-5 180 MHz

Voltage [%]	Power [V]	Temp. [°C]	Reading Frequency [Hz]	Frequency Error [Hz]	Frequency Error [%]
100	3.80	-20	5 179 991 169	-8 831	-0.000 2
		-10	5 179 981 998	-18 002	-0.000 3
		0	5 179 967 673	-32 327	-0.000 6
		10	5 179 934 445	-65 555	-0.001 3
		20	5 179 923 976	-76 024	-0.001 5
		30	5 179 900 362	-99 638	-0.001 9
		40	5 179 887 295	-112 705	-0.002 2
		50	5 179 879 903	-120 097	-0.002 3
		60	5 179 878 404	-121 596	-0.002 3
		23	5 179 892 446	-107 554	-0.002 1
85	3.23	23	5 179 891 946	-108 054	-0.002 1
115	4.37	23	5 179 890 348	-109 652	-0.002 1

- 5 745 Band

-5 725 MHz

Voltage [%]	Power [V]	Temp. [°C]	Reading Frequency [Hz]	Frequency Error [Hz]	Frequency Error [%]
100	3.80	-20	5 744 989 430	-10 570	-0.000 2
		-10	5 744 989 590	-10 410	-0.000 2
		0	5 744 960 418	-39 582	-0.000 7
		10	5 744 918 920	-81 080	-0.001 4
		20	5 744 912 635	-87 365	-0.001 5
		30	5 744 886 262	-113 738	-0.002 0
		40	5 744 875 555	-124 445	-0.002 2
		50	5 744 866 184	-133 816	-0.002 3
		60	5 744 865 530	-134 470	-0.002 3
		23	5 744 873 667	-126 333	-0.002 2
85	3.23	23	5 744 871 209	-128 791	-0.002 2
115	4.37	23	5 744 870 090	-129 910	-0.002 3

## 5.7 Conducted Emission

### 5.7.1 Regulation

According to §15.207(a), 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.

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

\* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

According to §15.107(a), for unintentional device, except for Class A digital devices, line conducted emission limits are the same as the above table.

### 5.7.2 Measurement Procedure

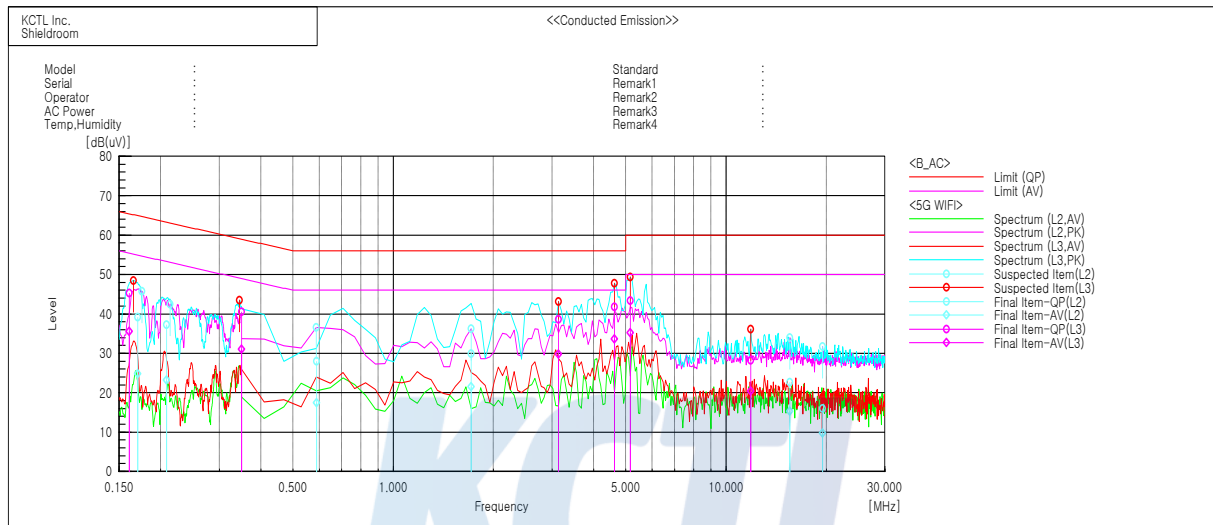
- 1) The EUT was placed on a wooden table of size, 1 m by 1.5 m, raised 80 cm in which is located 40 cm away from the vertical wall and 1.5m away from the side wall of the shielded room.
- 2) Each current-carrying conductor of the EUT power cord was individually connected through a 50 $\Omega$ /50 $\mu$ H LISN, which is an input transducer to a Spectrum Analyzer or an EMI/Field Intensity Meter, to the input power source.
- 3) Exploratory measurements were made to identify the frequency of the emission that had the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in a range of typical modes of operation, cable position, and with a typical system equipment configuration and arrangement. Based on the exploratory tests of the EUT, the one EUT cable configuration and arrangement and mode of operation that had produced the emission with the highest amplitude relative to the limit was selected for the final measurement.
- 4) The final test on all current-carrying conductors of all of the power cords to the equipment that comprises the EUT (but not the cords associated with other non-EUT equipment is the system) was then performed over the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz.
- 5) The measurements were made with the detector set to PEAK amplitude within a bandwidth of 10 kHz or to QUASI-PEAK and AVERAGE within a bandwidth of 9 kHz. The EUT was in transmitting mode during the measurements.

### 5.7.3 Test Result

- Complied

Figure 4. plot of Conducted Emission

- Conducted worst-case data : 802.11ac VHT20\_Highest Chanel (5 825 MHz)



Final Result

--- L2 Phase ---										
No.	Frequency	Reading	Reading	c.f	Result	Result	Limit	Limit	Margin	Margin
	[MHz]	QP	CAV		QP	CAV	QP	AV	QP	CAV
		[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB]
1	0.1706	28.9	14.6	10.2	39.1	24.8	64.9	54.9	25.8	30.1
2	0.20864	27.3	13.3	9.9	37.2	23.2	63.3	53.3	26.1	30.1
3	0.5877	18.0	7.5	10.0	28.0	17.5	56.0	46.0	28.0	28.5
4	1.71482	20.0	11.7	9.8	29.8	21.5	56.0	46.0	26.2	24.5
5	15.5345	11.9	4.5	10.7	22.6	15.2	60.0	50.0	37.4	34.8
6	19.50136	5.1	-1.2	10.9	16.0	9.7	60.0	50.0	44.0	40.3

--- L3 Phase ---										
No.	Frequency	Reading	Reading	c.f	Result	Result	Limit	Limit	Margin	Margin
	[MHz]	QP	CAV		QP	CAV	QP	AV	QP	CAV
		[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB(uV)]	[dB]	[dB]
1	0.16092	35.1	25.3	10.2	45.3	35.5	65.4	55.4	20.1	19.9
2	0.3502	30.6	21.1	9.9	40.5	31.0	59.0	49.0	18.5	18.0
3	3.13972	28.7	19.9	9.9	38.6	29.8	56.0	46.0	17.4	16.2
4	4.61834	31.8	23.6	10.0	41.8	33.6	56.0	46.0	14.2	12.4
5	5.15094	33.3	25.2	10.0	43.3	35.2	60.0	50.0	16.7	14.8
6	11.85346	17.9	10.1	10.3	28.2	20.4	60.0	50.0	31.8	29.6

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## 6. Test equipment used for test

	Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
■	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	100807	17.08.30
■	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	100988	18.01.06
■	DC Power Supply	Agilent	E3632A	MY40027567	18.05.15
■	Temp & Humid Chamber	ESPEC CORP.	SH-661	92004048	18.01.06
■	Bilog Antenna	TESEQ	CBL 6112D	37876	18.08.05
■	ATTENUATOR	Agilent	8491B	MY39270292	18.08.05
■	Loop Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2	100355	18.03.03
■	EMI TEST RECEIVER	R&S	ESCI7	100732	17.08.25
■	AMPLIFIER	SONOMA	310N	344922	17.08.26
■	HORN ANTENNA	ETS-LINDGREN	3117	00155787	17.11.25
■	HORN ANTENNA	ETS-LINDGREN	3116	00086632	18.02.10
■	AMPLIFIER	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	AMF-7D-01001800-22-10P	2031196	18.03.27
■	AMPLIFIER	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	JS44-18004000-33-8P	2000997	17.08.23
■	High Pass Filter	WT	WT-A1699-HS	WT160411002	18.05.15
■	Antenna Mast	MATURO	AM4.0	079/3440509	-
■	Turn Table	MATURO	CO2000-SOFT	-	-
■	Antenna Mast	Innco Systems	MA4000-EP	303	-
■	Turn Table	Innco Systems	DT2000	79	-
■	TWO-LINE V - NETWORK	R & S	ENV216	101352	17.08.26
■	Signal Generator	R & S	SMR40	100007	18.05.15
■	Vector Signal Generator	R & S	SMBV100A	257566	18.01.06
■	Cable Assembly	HUER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX 102	MY3570/2	-