

MET Laboratories, Inc. Safety Certification - EMI - Telecom Environmental Simulation

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December 17, 2015

ARRIS Group Inc. 3871 Lakefield Drive Suite 300 Suwanee, GA 30024

Dear Tony Figueiredo,

Enclosed is the EMC Wireless test report for compliance testing of the ARRIS Group Inc., TG1652G and TG1652A as tested to the requirements of Title 47 of the CFR, Ch. 1 (10-1-06 ed.), Title 47 of the CFR, Part 15.407, Subpart E (UNII 1).

Thank you for using the services of MET Laboratories, Inc. If you have any questions regarding these results or if MET can be of further service to you, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

MET LABORATORIES, INC.

Jennifer Warnell

Documentation Department

Reference: (\ARRIS Group Inc.\ EMC86264-FCC407 UNII 1 Rev. 1)

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Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria Test Report

for the

ARRIS Group Inc. Model TG1652G and TG1652A

Tested under

The FCC Certification Rules contained in Title 47 of the CFR 15.407 Subpart E

MET Report: EMC86264-FCC407 UNII 1 Rev. 1

December 17, 2015

Prepared For:

ARRIS Group Inc. 3871 Lakefield Drive Suite 300 Suwanee, GA 30024

> Prepared By: MET Laboratories, Inc. 914 W. Patapsco Ave. Baltimore, MD 21230



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria Test Report

for the

ARRIS Group Inc. Model TG1652G and TG1652A

Tested under

The FCC Certification Rules contained in Title 47 of the CFR 15.407 Subpart E

Hadid Jones, Project Engineer Electromagnetic Compatibility Lab Jennifer Warnell
Documentation Department

Engineering Statement: The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures indicated, and the emissions from this equipment were found to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them. It is further stated that upon the basis of the measurements made, the equipment tested is capable of operation in accordance with the requirements of Parts 15B, 15.407, of the FCC Rules under normal use and maintenance.

Asad Bajwa,

Director, Electromagnetic Compatibility Lab

a Bajira.



Report Status Sheet

Revision	Report Date	Reason for Revision	
Ø	December 10, 2015	Initial Issue.	
1	December 17, 2015	Updated antenna gain.	



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List of Terms and Abbreviations

AC	Alternating Current
ACF	Antenna Correction Factor
Cal	Calibration
d	Measurement Distance
dB	Decibels
dBμA	Decibels above one microamp
dBμV	Decibels above one microvolt
dB μ A/m	Decibels above one microamp per meter
$dB\mu V/m$	Decibels above one microvolt per meter
DC	Direct Current
E	Electric Field
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
EUT	Equipment Under Test
f	Frequency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
GRP	Ground Reference Plane
Н	Magnetic Field
НСР	Horizontal Coupling Plane
Hz	Hertz
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
kHz	Kilohertz
kPa	Kilopascal
kV	Kilovolt
LISN	Line Impedance Stabilization Network
MHz	Megahertz
μΗ	Microhenry
μ	Microfarad
μs	Microseconds
PRF	Pulse Repetition Frequency
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root-Mean-Square
TWT	Traveling Wave Tube
V/m	Volts per meter
VCP	Vertical Coupling Plane



I. Executive Summary



A. Purpose of Test

An EMC evaluation was performed to determine compliance of the ARRIS Group Inc. TG1652G and TG1652A, with the requirements of Part 15, §15.407. All references are to the most current version of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations in effect. In accordance with §2.1033, the following data is presented in support of the Certification of the TG1652G and TG1652A. ARRIS Group Inc. should retain a copy of this document which should be kept on file for at least two years after the manufacturing of the TG1652G and TG1652A, has been **permanently** discontinued.

B. Executive Summary

The following tests were conducted on a sample of the equipment for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Part 15, §15.407, in accordance with ARRIS Group Inc., purchase order number AR1067393. All tests were conducted using measurement procedure ANSI C63.4-2014.

FCC Reference	Description	Results
§15.203	Antenna Requirement	Compliant
§15.403(i)	26dB Occupied Bandwidth	Compliant
§15.407 (a)(1)	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Compliant
§15.407 (a)(1)	Maximum Power Spectral Density	Compliant
§15.407 (b)(1)& (6 - 7)	Undesirable Emissions	Compliant
§15.407(b)(6)	Conducted Emission Limits	Compliant
§15.407(f)	RF Exposure	Compliant

Table 1. Executive Summary of EMC Part 15.407 ComplianceTesting



II. Equipment Configuration



A. Overview

MET Laboratories, Inc. was contracted by ARRIS Group Inc. to perform testing on the TG1652G and TG1652A, under ARRIS Group Inc.'s purchase order number AR1067393.

This document describes the test setups, test methods, required test equipment, and the test limit criteria used to perform compliance testing of the ARRIS Group Inc. TG1652G and TG1652A.

The results obtained relate only to the item(s) tested.

Model(s) Tested:	TG1652G and TG1652A		
Model(s) Covered:	TG1652G and TG1652A		
	Primary Power: 120 VAC	C, 60 Hz	
	FCC ID: UIDTG1652		
EUT	Type of Modulations:	OFDM,MCS,MNSS	
Specifications:	Equipment Code:	NII	
	Max. RF Output Power:	22.45dBm	
	EUT Frequency Ranges:	5180-5240MHz	
Analysis:	The results obtained relate only to the item(s) tested.		
	Relative Humidity: 30-60%		
Environmental Test Conditions:			
	Barometric Pressure: 860-1060 mbar		
Type of Filing:	Original		
Evaluated by:	Hadid Jones		
Report Date(s):	December 17, 2015		

Table 2. EUT Summary



B. References

CFR 47, Part 15, Subpart E Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices (UNII)		
ANSI C63.4:2014	Methods and Measurements of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical And Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz	
ISO/IEC 17025:2005	General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories	
ANSI C63.10-2013 American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Device		
789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01	Guidelines for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices Part 15, Subpart E	

Table 3. References

C. Test Site

All testing was performed at MET Laboratories, Inc., 914 W. Patapsco Ave., Baltimore, MD 21230. All equipment used in making physical determinations is accurate and bears recent traceability to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Radiated Emissions measurements were performed in a 3 meter semi-anechoic chamber (equivalent to an Open Area Test Site). In accordance with §2.948(a)(3), a complete site description is contained at MET Laboratories.

D. Description of Test Sample

The ARRIS Group Inc. TG1652G and TG1652A, Equipment Under Test (EUT), is a DOCSIS® 3.0 Dual Band Concurrent 802.11ac Wireless Telephony Gateway with MoCA®2.0.

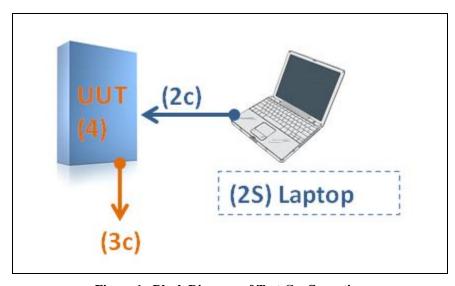


Figure 1. Block Diagram of Test Configuration



E. Equipment Configuration

The EUT was set up as outlined in Figure 1, Block Diagram of Test Setup. All cards, racks, etc., incorporated as part of the EUT is included in the following list.

Ref. ID	Name / Description	Model Number	Part Number	Serial Number	Revision
4	UUT	TG1652A or G			

Table 4. Equipment Configuration

F. Support Equipment

Support equipment necessary for the operation and testing of the EUT is included in the following list.

Ref. ID	Name / Description	Manufacturer	Model Number
2s	Laptop	Assorted	N/A

Table 5. Support Equipment

G. Ports and Cabling Information

Ref. ID	Port Name on EUT	Cable Description	Qty.	Length (m)	Shielded (Y/N)	Termination Point
2C	Ethernet	5e Modular 8 pin	1	1	No	
3C	AC Input	2 conductor, 18 AWG	1	2	No	(115v/60hz)

Table 6. Ports and Cabling Information



H. Mode of Operation

The provided instructions and software will configure the unit for operation at each required test mode.

I. Modifications

a) Modifications to EUT

No modifications were made to the EUT.

b) Modifications to Test Standard

No modifications were made to the test standard.

J. Disposition of EUT

The test sample including all support equipment submitted to the Electro-Magnetic Compatibility Lab for testing was returned to ARRIS Group Inc. upon completion of testing.



III. Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.203 Antenna Requirement

Test Requirement:

§ 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.

The structure and application of the EUT were analyzed to determine compliance with Section 15.203 of the Rules. Section 15.203 states that the subject device must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a.) Antenna must be permanently attached to the unit.
- b.) Antenna must use a unique type of connector to attach to the EUT.
- c.) Unit must be professionally installed. Installer shall be responsible for verifying that the correct antenna is employed with the unit.

Results: The EUT as tested is compliant the criteria of §15.203. The antenna is permanently attached to

the EUT.

Test Engineer(s): Hadid Jones

Test Date(s): 10/29/15



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15. 403(i) 26dB Bandwidth

Test Requirements:

§ 15.403(i): 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.

Test Procedure:

The transmitter was set to low, mid, and high operating frequencies at the highest output power and connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using a RBW approximately equal to 1% of the total emission bandwidth, VBW > RBW. The 26 dB Bandwidth was measured and recorded.

Test Results The 26 dB Bandwidth was compliant with the requirements of this section.

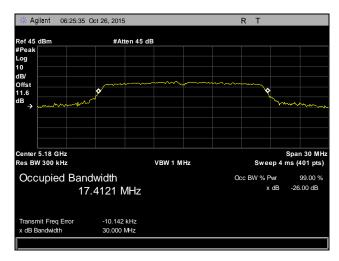
Test Engineer(s): Hadid Jones

Test Date(s): 10/29/15

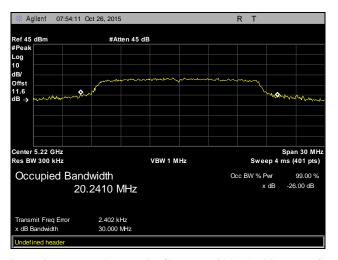
EUT Attenuator Spectrum Analyzer



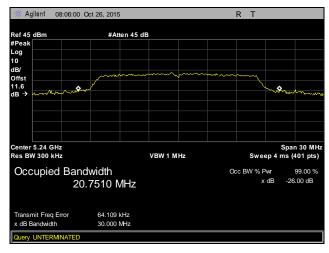
Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11a, Channel 0



Plot 1. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



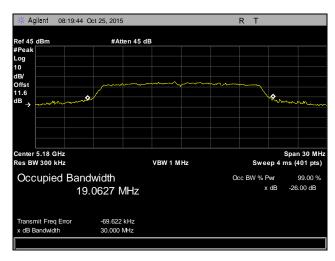
Plot 2. Occupied Bandwidth, Mid Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



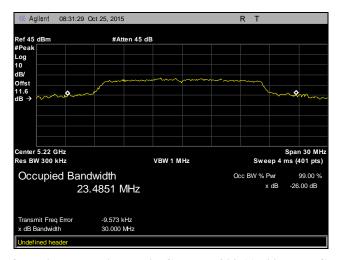
Plot 3. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



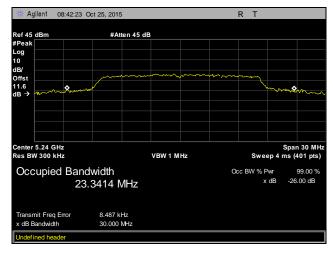
Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11a, Channel 1



Plot 4. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



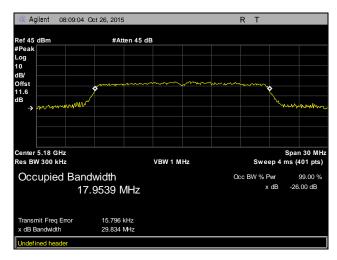
Plot 5. Occupied Bandwidth, Mid Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



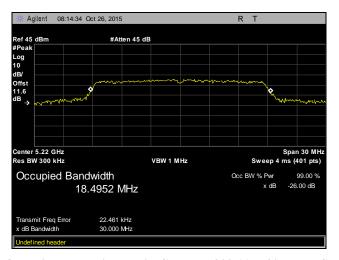
Plot 6. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



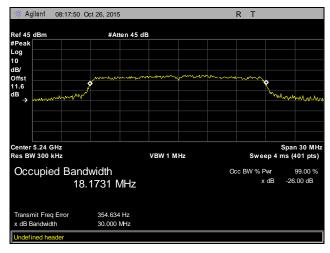
Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 7. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



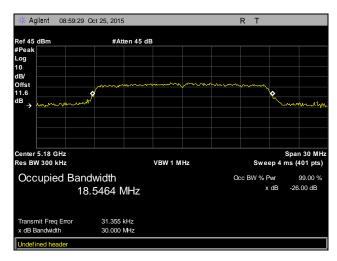
Plot 8. Occupied Bandwidth, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



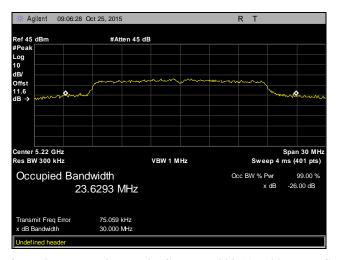
Plot 9. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



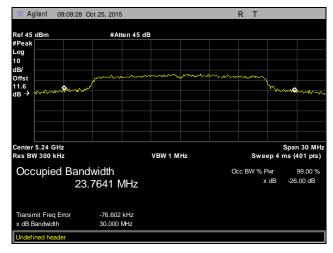
Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 10. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



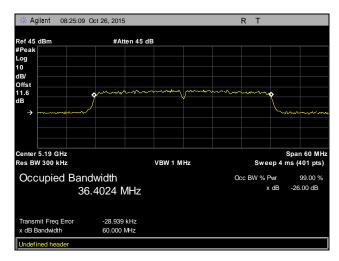
Plot 11. Occupied Bandwidth, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



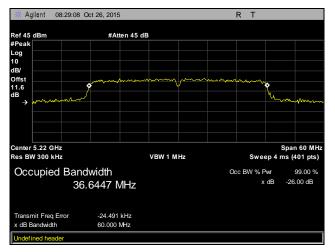
Plot 12. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



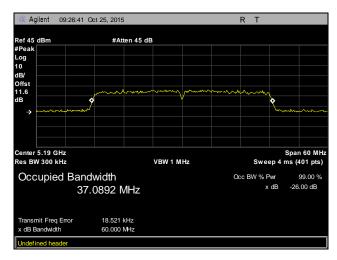
Plot 13. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



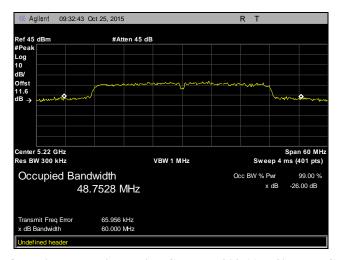
Plot 14. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



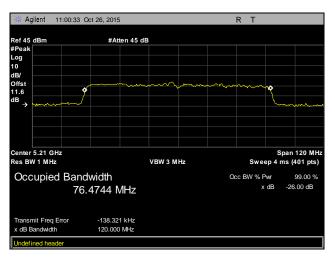
Plot 15. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



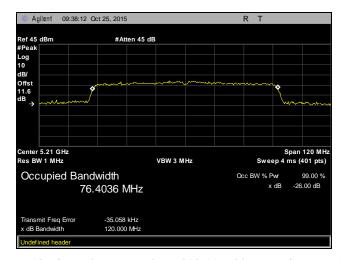
Plot 16. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 80 MHz



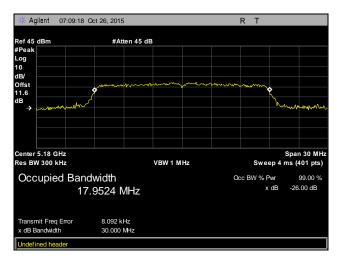
Plot 17. Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Channel 0



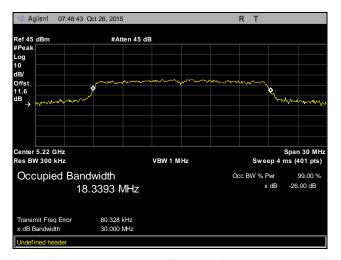
Plot 18. Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Channel 1



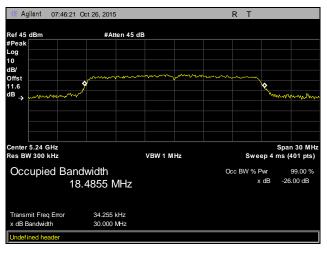
Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 19. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



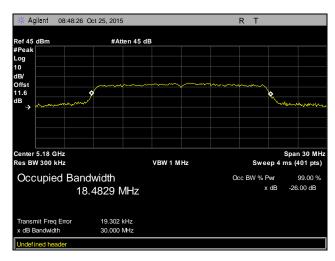
Plot 20. Occupied Bandwidth, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



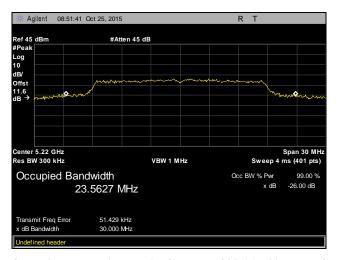
Plot 21. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



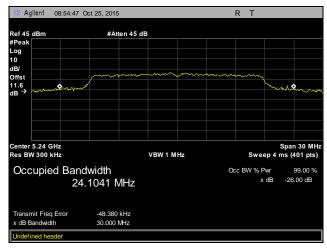
Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 22. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



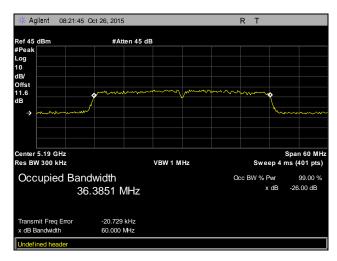
Plot 23. Occupied Bandwidth, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



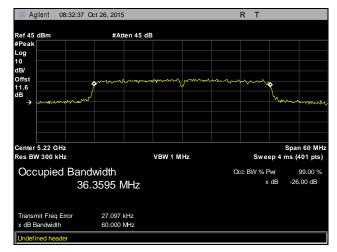
Plot 24. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



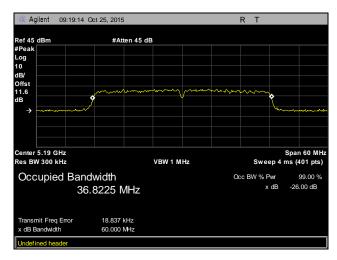
Plot 25. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



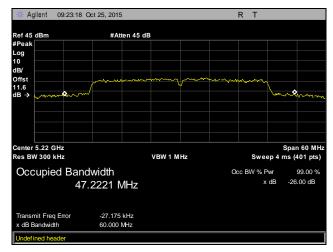
Plot 26. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



Occupied Bandwidth, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 27. Occupied Bandwidth, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 28. Occupied Bandwidth, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§15. 407(a)(1) Maximum Conducted Output Power

Test Requirements:

§15.407(a)(1)(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 provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi.

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.

§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.

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.

§15.407(a)(1)(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.

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.

§15.407(a)(1)(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 provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi.

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.

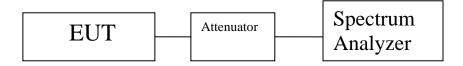
Test Procedure:

The EUT was connected to a spectrum analyzer through a cable and attenuator. Measurements were taken with the EUT set to transmit continuously on its low, mid, and high channels. Its power was measured according to measurement method SA-1, as described in 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures v01.

Test Results: The EUT as tested is compliant with the requirements of this section.

Test Engineer(s): Hadid Jones

Test Date(s): 10/29/15





Maximum Conducted Output Power 20MHz Band 802.11a/n/ac Mode MIMO (2*2) (dBm)									
Chanel Carrier	Frequency MHz	Measured Peak Output Power (dBm)/20MHz Ant 0	Output Power (dBm)/20MHz Ant 1	Mode	Total Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dB)	Power Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	
36	5180	17.48	16.86	a	20.19	6	30	-9.81	
44	5220	19.46	18.51	a	22.02	6	30	-7.98	
48	5240	20.31	18.35	a	22.45	6	30	-7.55	
36	5180	17.05	16.36	n	19.73	3	30	-10.27	
44	5220	18.5	18.57	n	21.55	3	30	-8.45	
48	5240	18.6	18.68	n	21.65	3	30	-8.35	
36	5180	16.85	16.9	ac	19.89	3	30	-10.11	
44	5220	18.52	18.57	ac	21.56	3	30	-8.44	
48	5240	18.31	18.5	ac	21.42	3	30	-8.58	

Table 7. Conducted Output Power, 802.11a/ac/n 20 MHz

Note 1: a mode data is correlated. Note 2: n mode data is uncorrelated. Note 3: ac mode data is uncorrelated.

Maximum Conducted Output Power 40MHz Band 11n/ac mode MIMO (2*2) (dBm)									
Chanel Carrier	Frequency MHz	Output Power (dBm)/40MHz Ant 0	Output Power (dBm)/40MHz Ant 1	Mode	Total Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dB)	Power Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	
38	5190	12.35	12.68	n	15.53	3	30	-14.47	
38	5190	12.52	12.11	ac	15.33	3	30	-14.67	
44	5230	17.34	18.11	n	20.75	3	30	-9.25	
44	5230	17.74	18.46	ac	21.13	3	30	-8.87	

Table 8. Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac/n 40 MHz

Note 1: n mode data is uncorrelated. Note 2: ac mode data is uncorrelated.

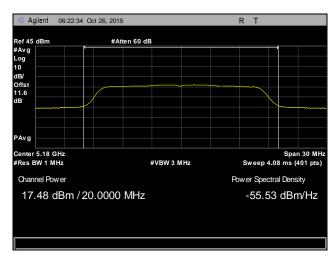
Maximum Conducted Output Power 80MHz Band 802.11ac mode MIMO (2*2) (dBm)									
Chanel Carrier	Frequency MHz	Output Power (dBm)/80MHz Ant 0	Output Power (dBm)/80MHz Ant 1	Total Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dB)	Power Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)		
42	5210	16.56	15.22	18.95	3	30	-11.05		

Table 9. Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 80 MHz

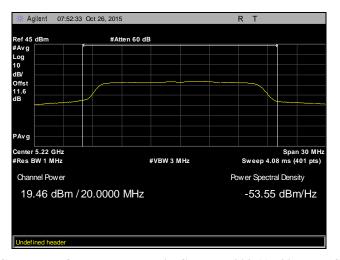
Note 1: ac mode data is uncorrelated.



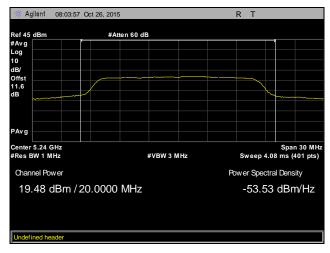
Conducted Output Power, 802.11a, Channel 0



Plot 29. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



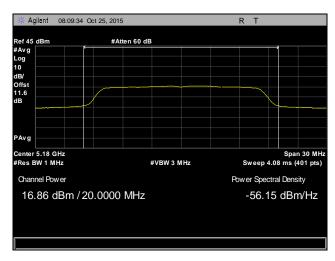
Plot 30. Conducted Output Power, Mid Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



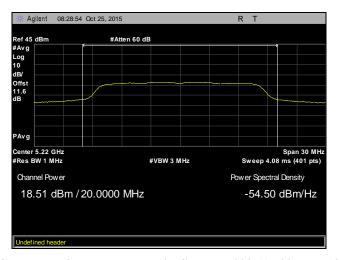
Plot 31. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



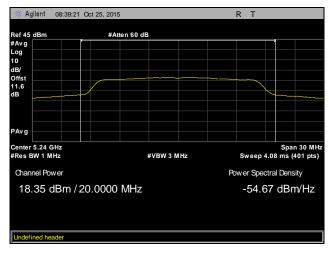
Conducted Output Power, 802.11a, Channel 1



Plot 32. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



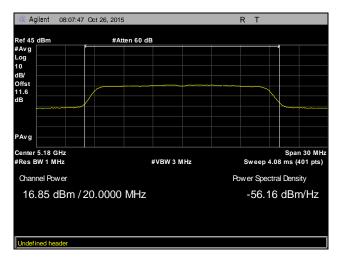
Plot 33. Conducted Output Power, Mid Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



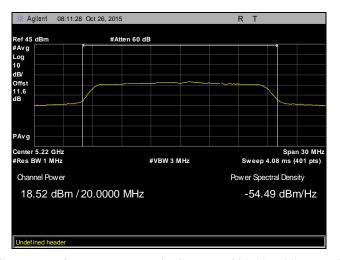
Plot 34. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



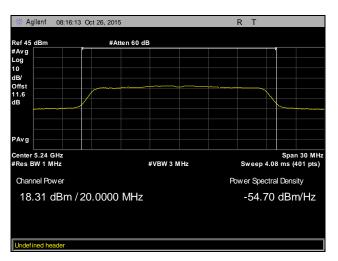
Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 35. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



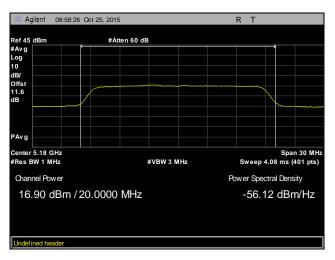
Plot 36. Conducted Output Power, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



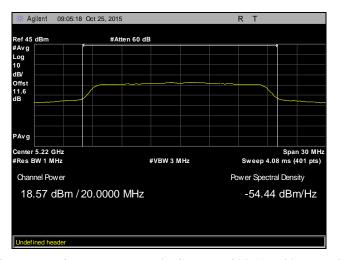
Plot 37. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



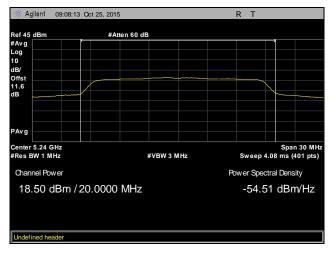
Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 38. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



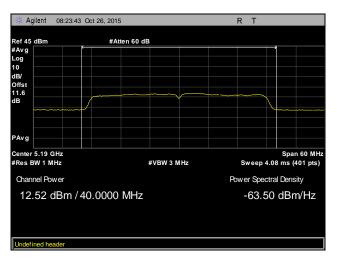
Plot 39. Conducted Output Power, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



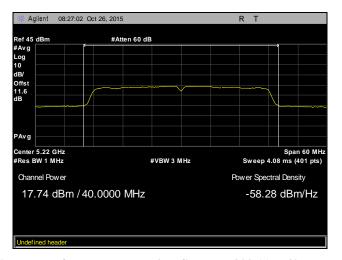
Plot 40. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



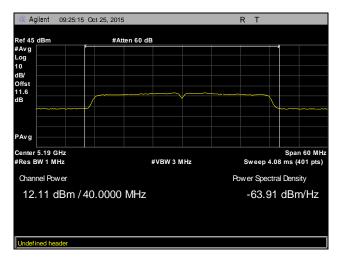
Plot 41. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



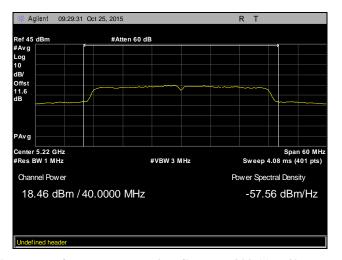
Plot 42. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



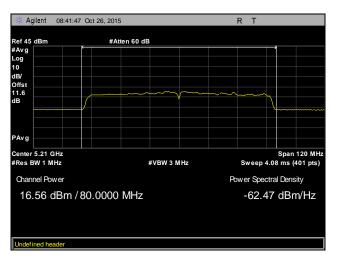
Plot 43. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



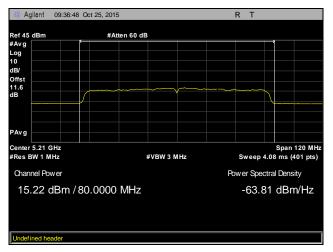
Plot 44. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 80 MHz



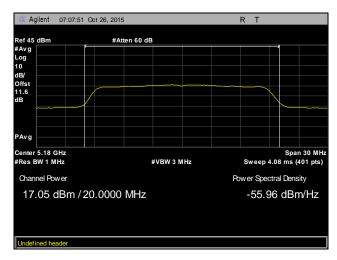
Plot 45. Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Channel 0



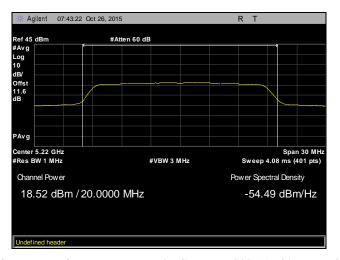
Plot 46. Conducted Output Power, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Channel 1



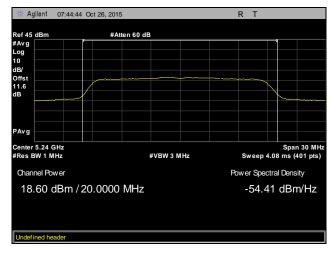
Conducted Output Power, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 47. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



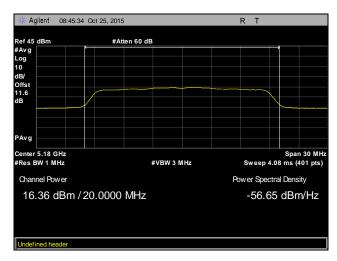
Plot 48. Conducted Output Power, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



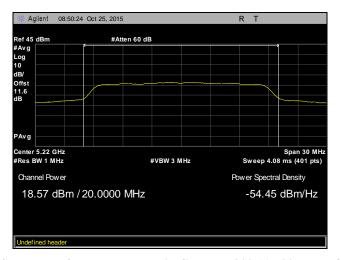
Plot 49. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



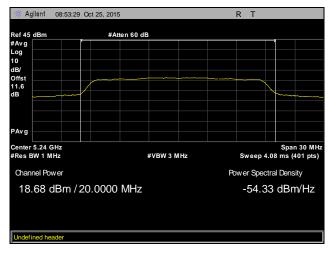
Conducted Output Power, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 50. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



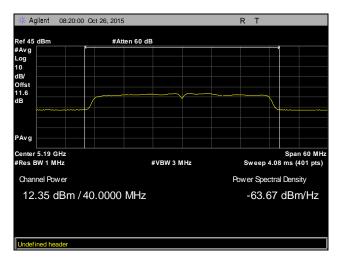
Plot 51. Conducted Output Power, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



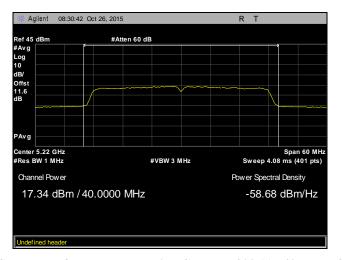
Plot 52. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



Conducted Output Power, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



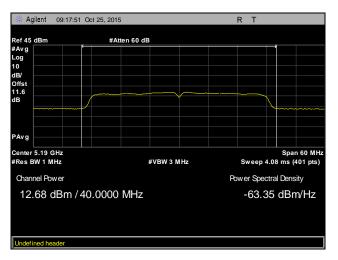
Plot 53. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



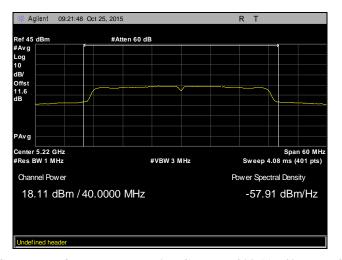
Plot 54. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



Conducted Output Power, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 55. Conducted Output Power, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 56. Conducted Output Power, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§15.407(a)(1) Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Requirements:

§15.407(a)(1)(i): 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.

§15.407(a)(1)(ii): 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..

§15.407(a)(1)(iii): 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.

§15.407(a)(1)(iv): 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.

Test Procedure:

The EUT was connected to a spectrum analyzer through a cable and attenuator. Measurements were taken with the EUT set to transmit continuously on its low, mid, and high channels. Its power was measured according KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures v01.

Test Results:

The EUT as tested is compliant with the requirements of this section.

Test Engineer(s):

Hadid Jones

Test Date(s):

10/29/15





Maximum Conducted PSD 20MHz Band 802.11a/n/ac Mode MIMO (2*2) (dBm)								
Chanel Carrier	Frequency MHz	Measured Peak Output Power (dBm)/20MHz Ant 0	Output Power (dBm)/20MHz Ant 1	Mode	Total Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dB)	Power Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
36	5180	7.21	6.427	a	9.85	6	17	-7.15
44	5220	9.069	7.986	a	11.57	6	17	-5.43
48	5240	8.842	7.895	a	11.4	6	17	-5.6
36	5180	6.108	5.559	n	8.85	3	17	-8.15
44	5220	7.752	7.501	n	10.64	3	17	-6.36
48	5240	8.09	7.561	n	10.84	3	17	-6.16
36	5180	6.312	6.211	ac	9.27	3	17	-7.73
44	5220	7.697	7.618	ac	10.67	3	17	-6.33
48	5240	7.2	7.83	ac	10.54	3	17	-6.46

Table 10. Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11a/ac/n 20 MHz

Note 1: a mode data is correlated. Note 2: n mode data is not correlated. Note 3: ac mode data is not correlated.

Maximum PSD 40MHz Band 11n/ac mode MIMO (2*2) (dBm)									
Chanel Carrier	Frequency MHz	Output Power (dBm)/40MHz Ant 0	Output Power (dBm)/40MHz Ant 1	Mode	Total Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dB)	Power Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	
38	5190	-1.425	-1.486	n	1.55	3	17	-15.45	
38	5190	-1.365	-1.85	ac	1.41	3	17	-15.59	
44	5230	3.922	4.255	n	7.10	3	17	-9.90	
44	5230	4.059	4.442	ac	7.27	3	17	-9.73	

Table 11. Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac/n 40 MHz

Note 1: n mode data is not correlated. Note 2: ac mode data is not correlated.

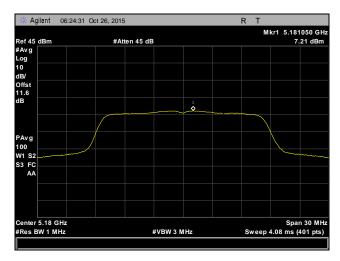
Maximum PSD 80MHz Band 802.11ac mode MIMO (2*2) (dBm)									
Chanel Carrier	Frequency MHz	Output Power (dBm)/80MHz Ant 0	Output Power (dBm)/80MHz Ant 1	Total Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dB)	Power Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)		
36	5210	0.713	-1.437	2.78	3	17	-14.22		

Table 12. Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 80 MHz

Note 1: ac mode data is not correlated.



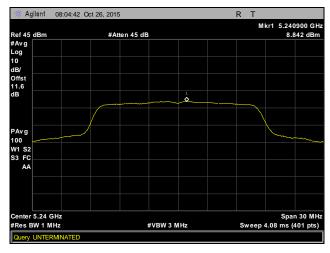
Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11a, Channel 0



Plot 57. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



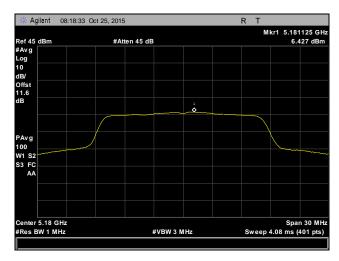
Plot 58. Max. Power Spectral Density, Mid Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 59. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 0



Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11a, Channel 1



Plot 60. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



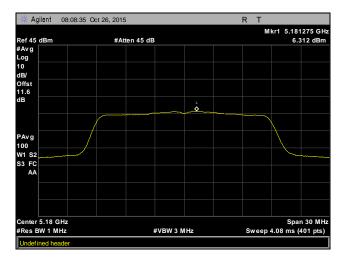
Plot 61. Max. Power Spectral Density, Mid Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



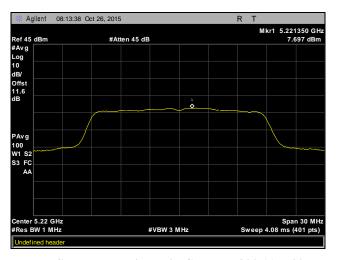
Plot 62. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11a 20 MHz, Channel 1



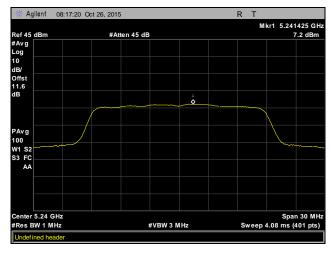
Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 63. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



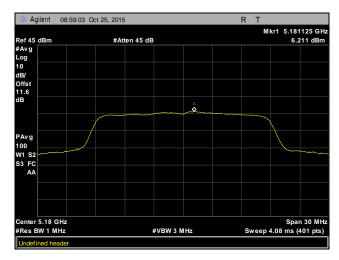
Plot 64. Max. Power Spectral Density, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



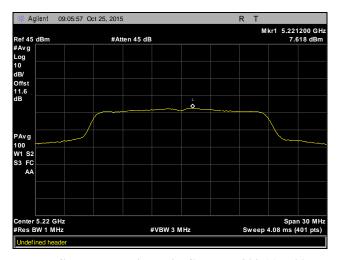
Plot 65. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 0



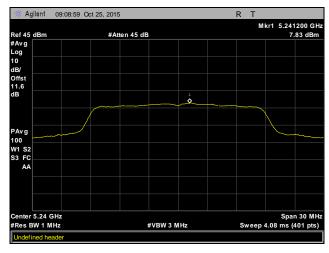
Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 66. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



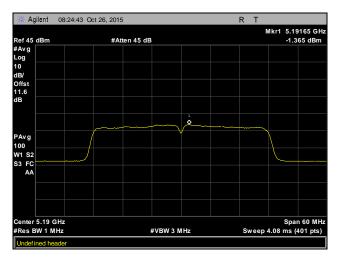
Plot 67. Max. Power Spectral Density, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



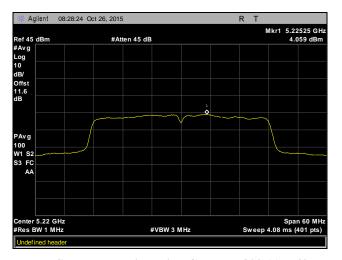
Plot 68. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Channel 1



Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



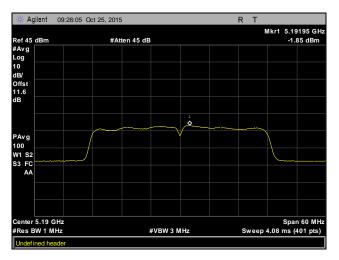
Plot 69. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



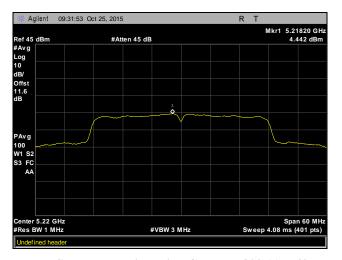
Plot 70. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 0



Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



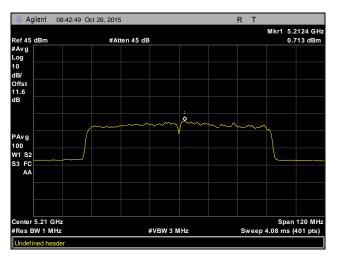
Plot 71. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



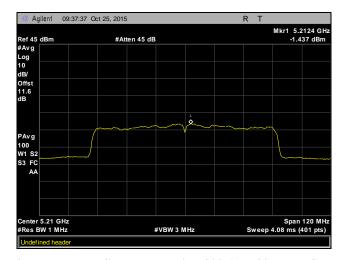
Plot 72. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Channel 1



Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 80 MHz



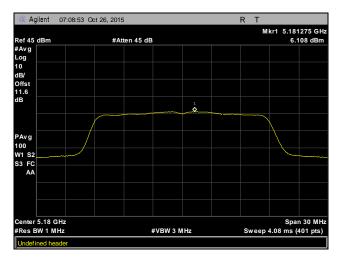
Plot 73. Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Channel 0



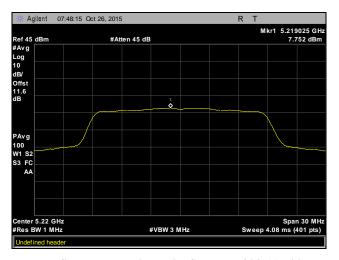
Plot 74. Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Channel 1



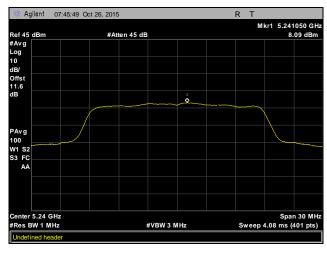
Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 75. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



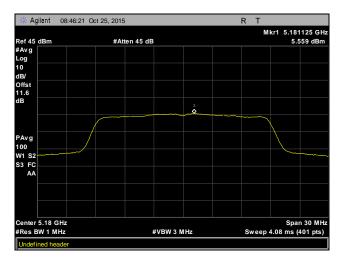
Plot 76. Max. Power Spectral Density, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



Plot 77. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 0



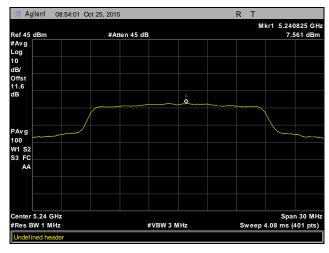
Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 78. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



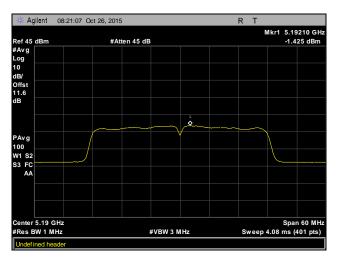
Plot 79. Max. Power Spectral Density, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



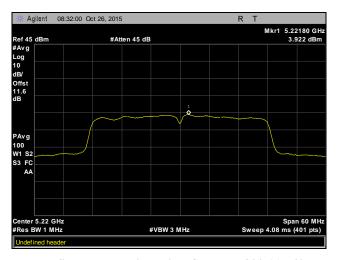
Plot 80. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz, Channel 1



Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



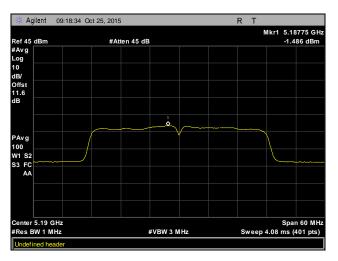
Plot 81. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



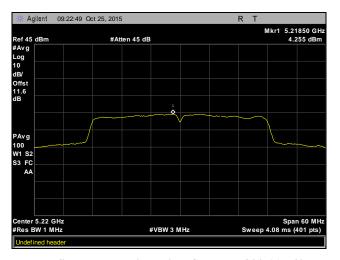
Plot 82. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 0



Max. Power Spectral Density, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 83. Max. Power Spectral Density, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Plot 84. Max. Power Spectral Density, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz, Channel 1



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

$\S15.407(b)(1) \& (6-7)$ Undesirable Emissions

Test Requirements:

§ 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.

§ 15.407(b)(6): Unwanted emissions below 1 GHz must comply with the general field strength limits set forth in Section 15.209. Further, any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with the conducted limits set forth in Section 15.207.

§ 15.407(b)(7): The provisions of Section 15.205 of this part apply to intentional radiators operating under this section.

Test Procedure:

The EUT was placed on a non-conducting stand on a turntable in a chamber. To find the maximum emission the EUT was set to transmit on low, mid, and high channels. Additionally, the turntable was rotated 360 degrees, the EUT was oriented through its three orthogonal axes, and the receive antenna height was varied in order to maximize emissions.

For frequencies from 30 MHz to 1 GHz, measurements were first made using a peak detector with a 100 kHz resolution bandwidth. Emissions which exceeded the limits were re-measured using a quasi-peak detector with a 120 kHz resolution bandwidth.

Above 1 GHz, measurements were made pursuant the method described in FCC KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01. The equation, **EIRP=E+20 log D-104.8** was used to convert field strength to EIRP (**E** = field strength (dB μ V/m) and **D** = Reference measurement distance).

For emissions above 1 GHz and in restricted bands, measurements of the field strength were made with a peak detector and an average detector and compared with the limits of 15.209.

As an alternative, according to FCC KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedure New Rules v01, all emissions above 1 GHz that comply with the peak and average limits of 15.209 satisfy the requirements of unwanted emissions in 15.407.

Test Results:

For below 1 GHz, the EUT was compliant with the requirements of this section.

Note 1: The apparent breaches of the limit below 1 GHz are present with the radio off and therefore, are not from the transmitter.

Note 2: Testing was performed in the worse-case configuration below 1 GHz and above 7 GHz.

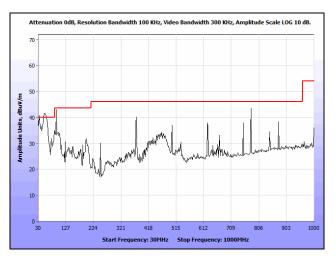
For above 1 GHz, the EUT was compliant with the requirements of this section.

Test Engineer(s): Hadid Jones

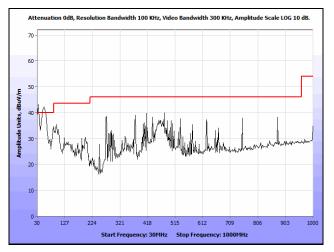
Test Date(s): 10/29/15



Radiated Spurious Emissions, Below 1 GHz



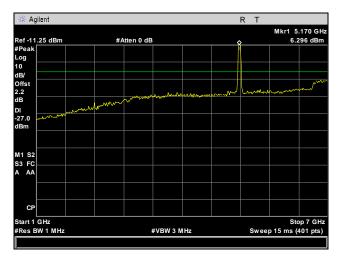
Plot 85. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Digital Emissions Only, Radio Off, 30 MHz - 1 GHz



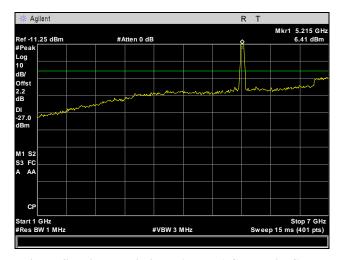
Plot 86. Radiated Spurious Emissions, 802.11ac 80 MHz, 30 MHz – 1 GHz



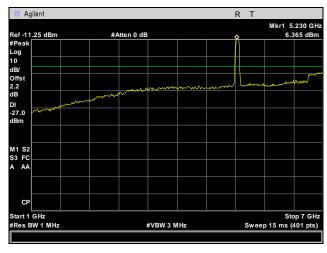
Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11a



Plot 87. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Low Channel, 802.11a



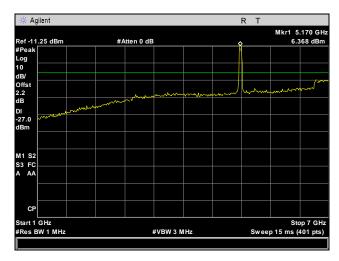
Plot 88. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Mid Channel, 802.11a



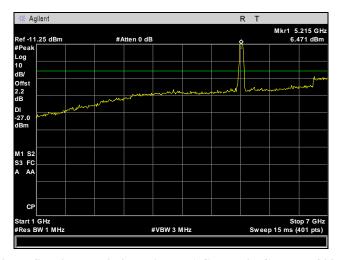
Plot 89. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, High Channel, 802.11a



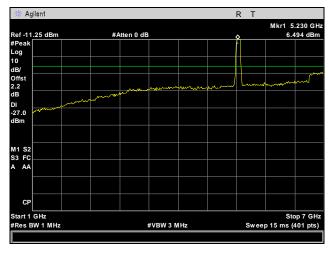
Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11ac 20 MHz



Plot 90. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Low Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz



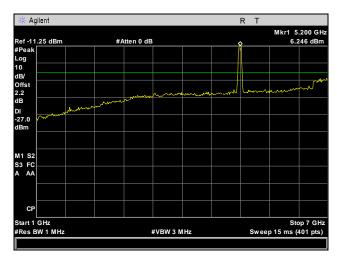
Plot 91. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz



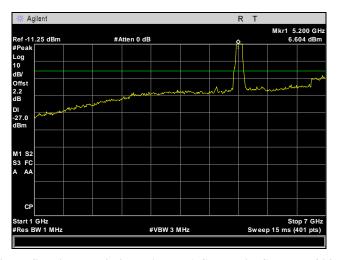
Plot 92. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, High Channel, 802.11ac 20 MHz



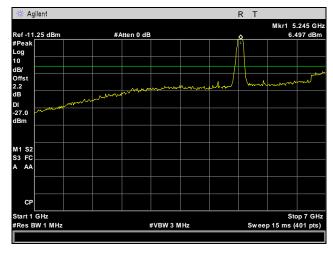
Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11ac 40 MHz



Plot 93. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Low Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz



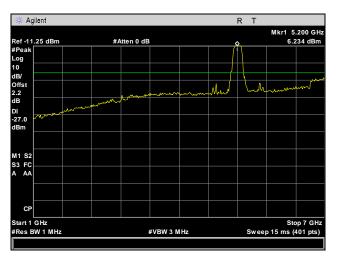
Plot 94. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Mid Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz



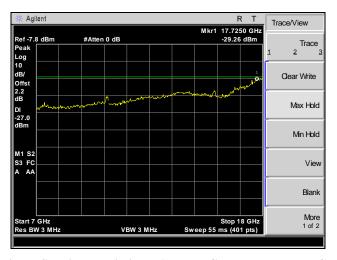
Plot 95. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, High Channel, 802.11ac 40 MHz



Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11ac 80 MHz



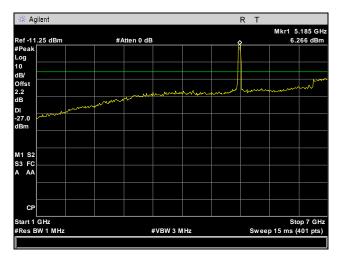
Plot 96. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11ac 80 MHz, 1 GHz - 7 GHz



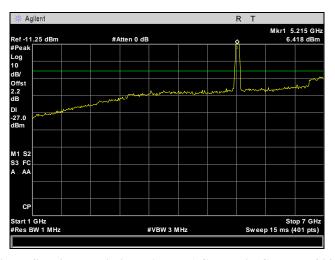
Plot 97. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 7 GHz, worst case, 7 GHz - 18 GHz



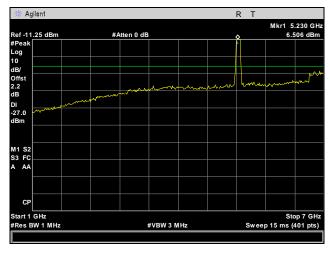
Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11n 20 MHz



Plot 98. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Low Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz



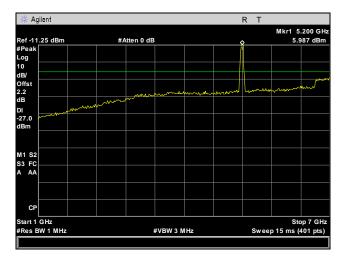
Plot 99. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Mid Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz



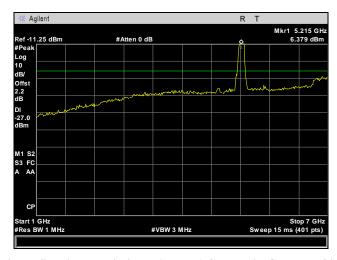
Plot 100. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, High Channel, 802.11n 20 MHz



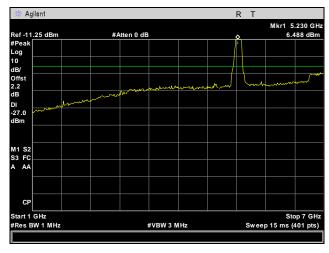
Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, 802.11n 40 MHz



Plot 101. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Low Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz



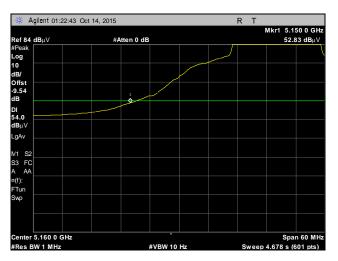
Plot 102. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, Mid Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz



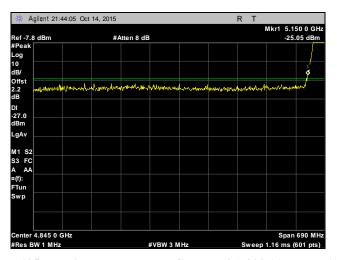
Plot 103. Radiated Spurious Emissions, Above 1 GHz, High Channel, 802.11n 40 MHz



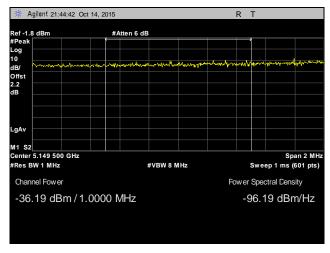
Radiated Band Edge, 802.11a



Plot 104. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11a, Average

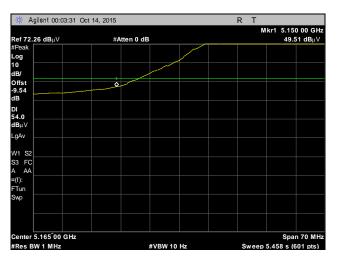


Plot 105. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11a, Peak (1)

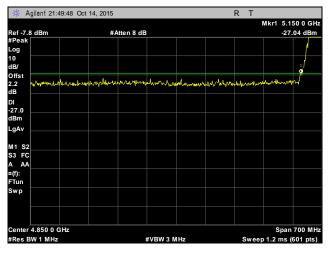


Plot 106. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11a, Peak (2)

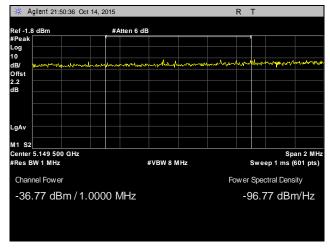




Plot 107. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11a, Average

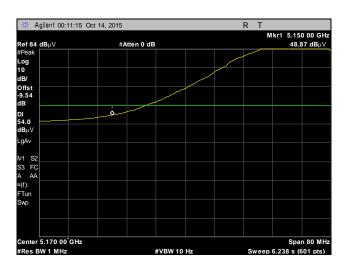


Plot 108. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11a, Peak (1)

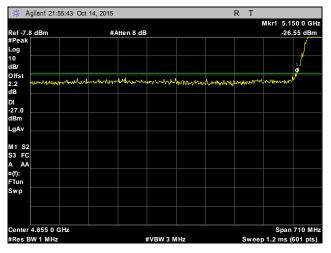


Plot 109. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11a, Peak (2)

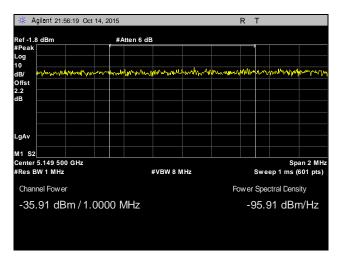




Plot 110. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11a, Average

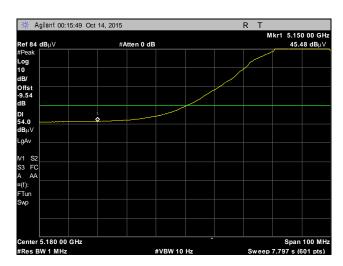


Plot 111. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11a, Peak (1)

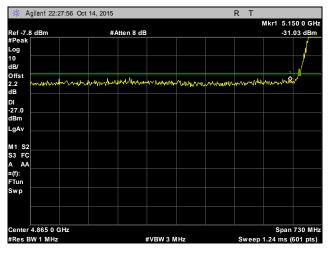


Plot 112. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11a, Peak (2)

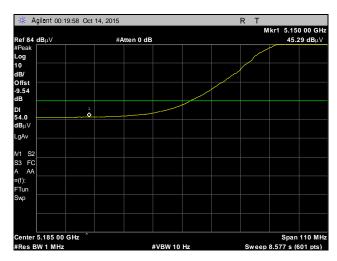




Plot 113. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11a, Average

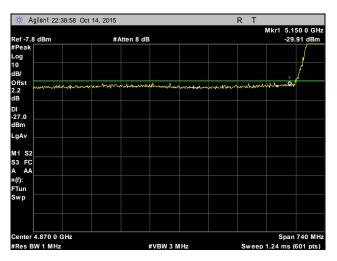


Plot 114. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11a, Peak

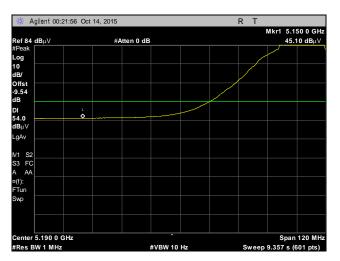


Plot 115. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11a, Average

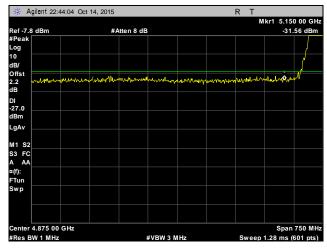




Plot 116. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11a, Peak



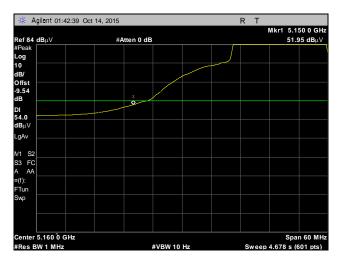
Plot 117. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 48, 802.11a, Average



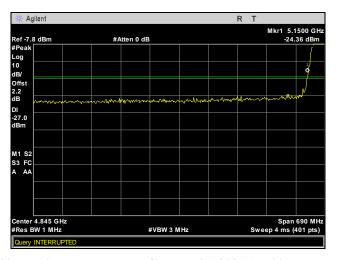
Plot 118. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 48, 802.11a, Peak



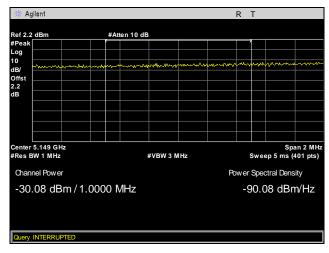
Radiated Band Edge, 802.11ac 20 MHz



Plot 119. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Average

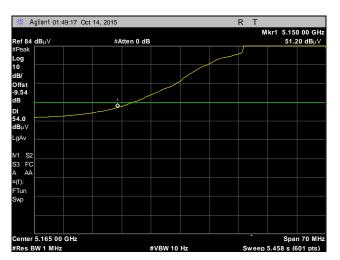


Plot 120. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak (1)

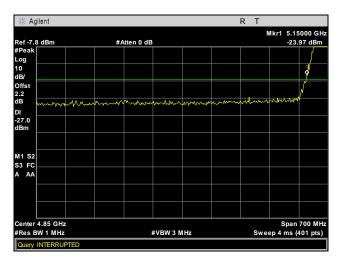


Plot 121. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak (2)

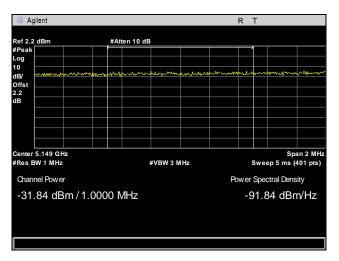




Plot 122. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Average

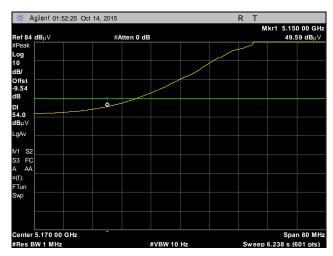


Plot 123. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak (1)

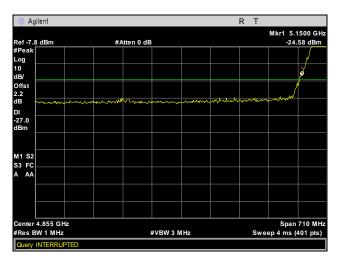


Plot 124. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak (2)

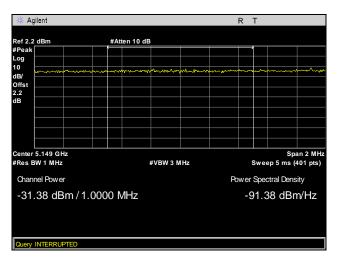




Plot 125. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Average

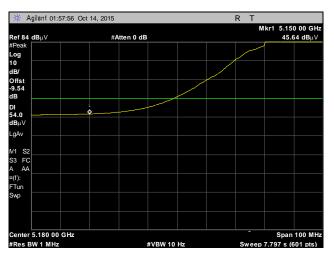


Plot 126. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak (1)

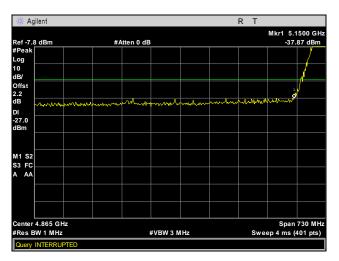


Plot 127. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak (2)

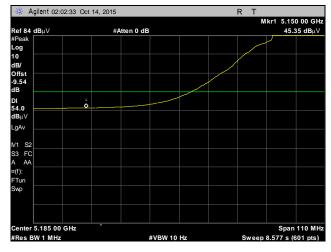




Plot 128. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Average

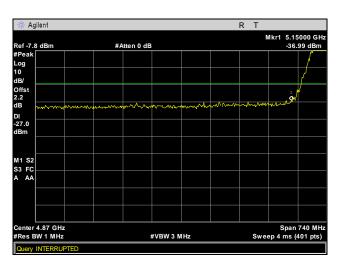


Plot 129. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak

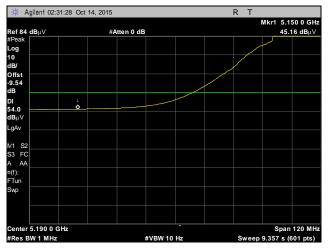


Plot 130. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Average

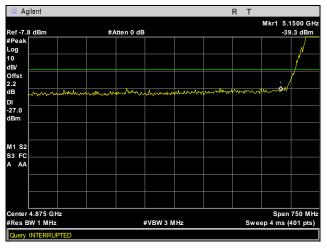




Plot 131. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak



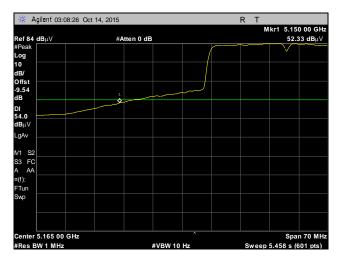
Plot 132. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 48, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Average



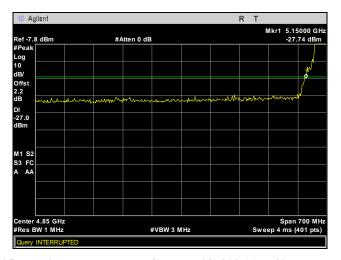
Plot 133. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 48, 802.11ac 20 MHz, Peak



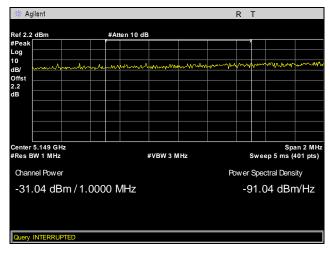
Radiated Band Edge, 802.11ac 40 MHz



Plot 134. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Average

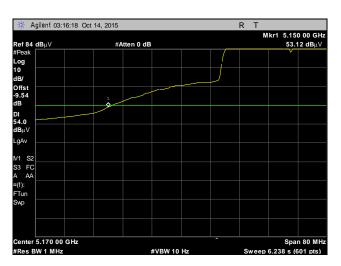


Plot 135. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (1)

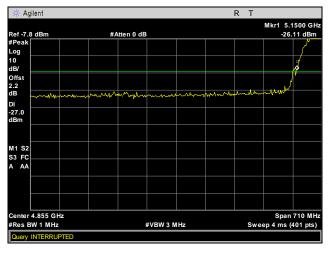


Plot 136. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (2)

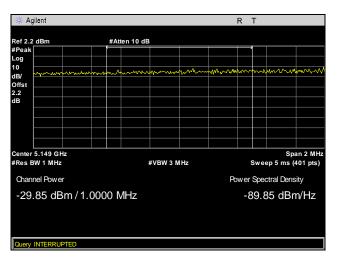




Plot 137. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Average

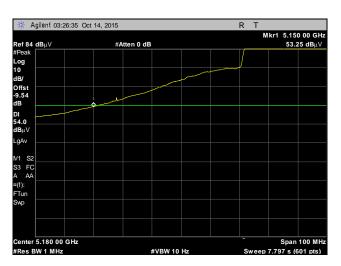


Plot 138. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (1)

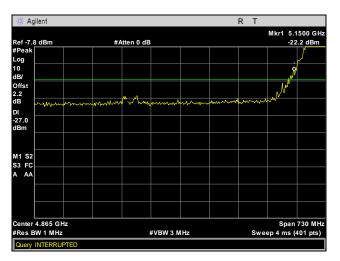


Plot 139. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (2)

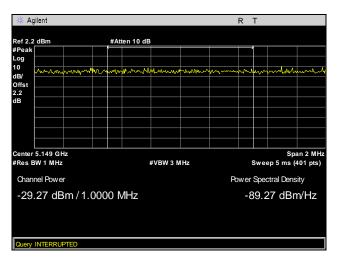




Plot 140. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Average

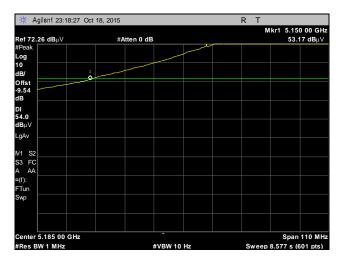


Plot 141. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (1)

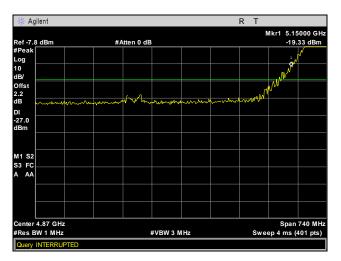


Plot 142. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (2)

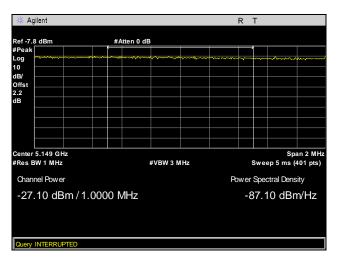




Plot 143. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Average



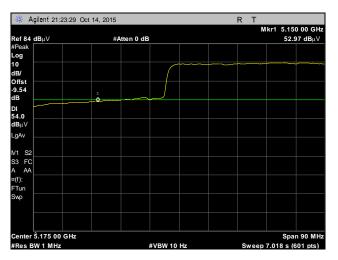
Plot 144. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (1)



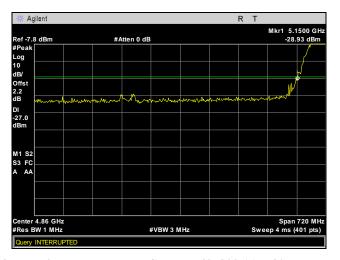
Plot 145. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11ac 40 MHz, Peak (2)



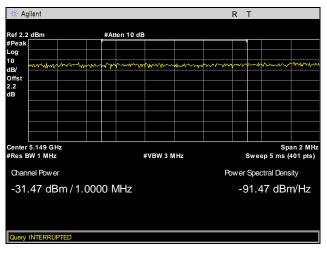
Radiated Band Edge, 802.11ac 80 MHz



Plot 146. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 42, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Average



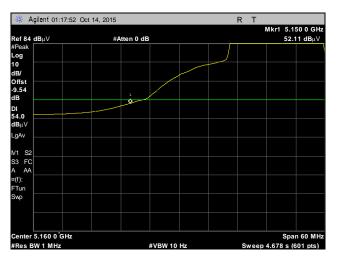
Plot 147. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 42, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Peak (1)



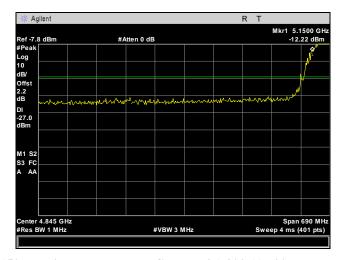
Plot 148. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 42, 802.11ac 80 MHz, Peak (2)



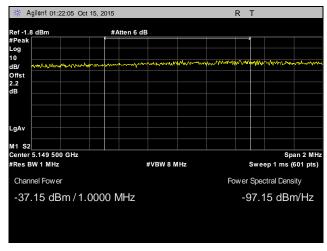
Radiated Band Edge, 802.11n 20 MHz



Plot 149. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11n 20 MHz, Average

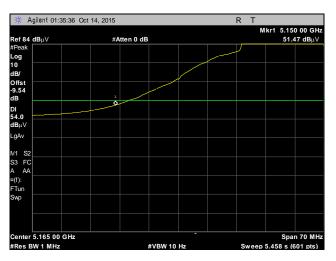


Plot 150. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak (1)

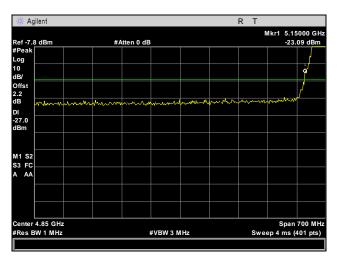


Plot 151. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 36, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak (2)

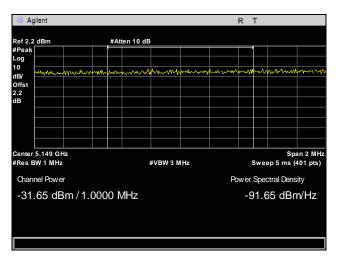




Plot 152. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11n 20 MHz, Average

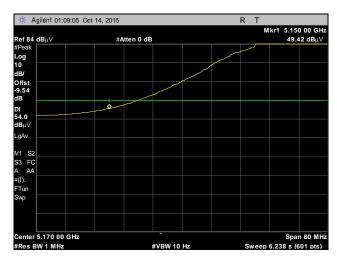


Plot 153. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak (1)

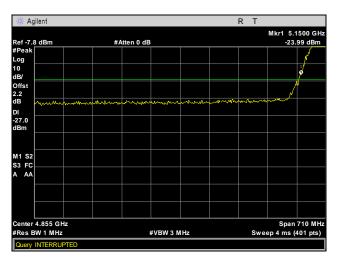


Plot 154. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak (2)

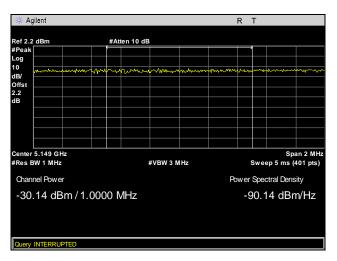




Plot 155. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11n 20 MHz, Average

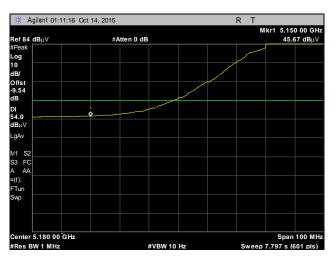


Plot 156. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak (1)

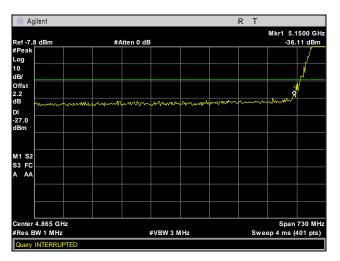


Plot 157. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak (2)

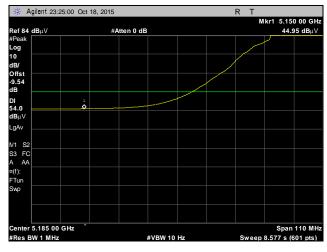




Plot 158. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11n 20 MHz, Average

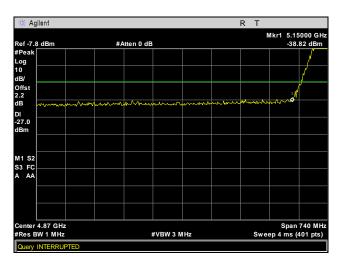


Plot 159. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak

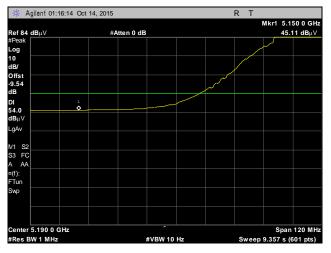


Plot 160. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11n 20 MHz, Average

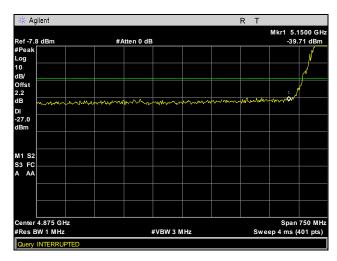




Plot 161. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak



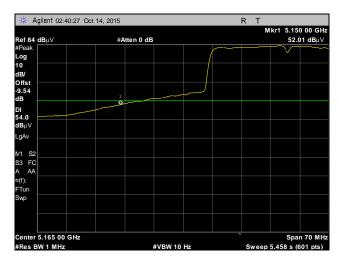
Plot 162. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 48, 802.11n 20 MHz, Average



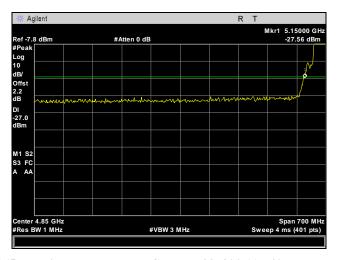
Plot 163. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 48, 802.11n 20 MHz, Peak



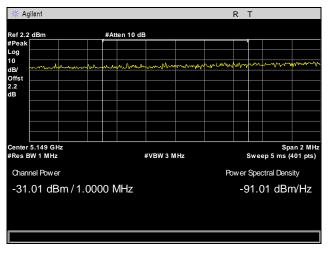
Radiated Band Edge, 802.11n 40 MHz



Plot 164. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11n 40 MHz, Average

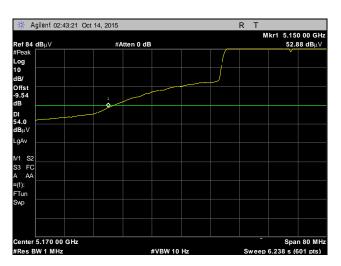


Plot 165. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (1)

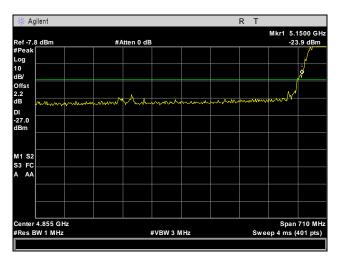


Plot 166. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 38, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (2)

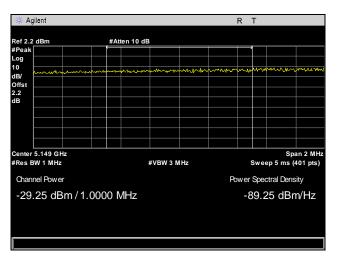




Plot 167. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11n 40 MHz, Average

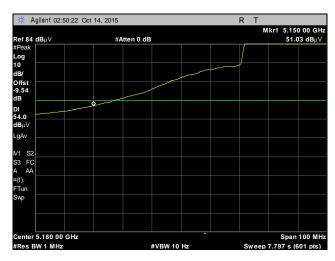


Plot 168. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (1)

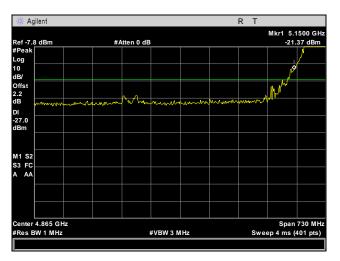


Plot 169. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 40, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (2)

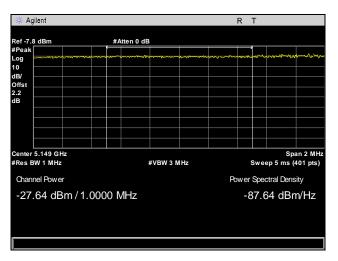




Plot 170. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11n 40 MHz, Average

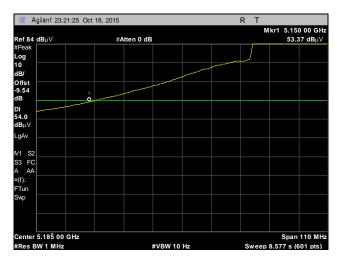


Plot 171. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (1)

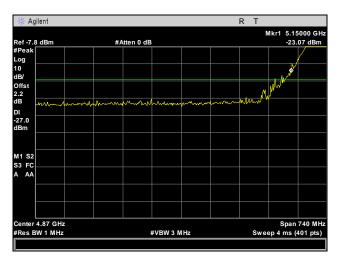


Plot 172. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 44, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (2)

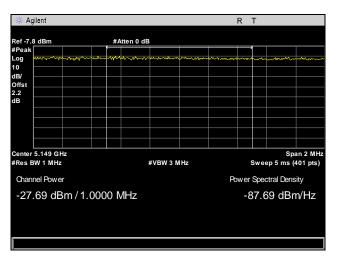




Plot 173. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11n 40 MHz, Average



Plot 174. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (1)



Plot 175. Radiated Band Edge, Channel 46, 802.11n 40 MHz, Peak (2)



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(b)(6) Conducted Emissions

Test Requirement(s):

§ 15.407 (b)(6): Any U-NII devices using an AC power line are required to comply also with the conducted limits set forth in §15.207.

§ 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 30MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a $50\Omega/50\mu$ H 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 range	§ 15.207(a), Conducted Limit (dBμV)				
(MHz)	Quasi-Peak	Average			
* 0.15- 0.45	66 – 56	56 - 46			
0.45 - 0.5	56	46			
0.5 - 30	60	50			

Table 13. Conducted Limits for Intentional Radiators from FCC Part 15 § 15.207(a)

Test Procedure:

The EUT was placed on a non-metallic table inside a screen room. The EUT was situated such that the back of the EUT was 0.4 m from one wall of the vertical ground plane, and the remaining sides of the EUT were no closer than 0.8 m from any other conductive surface. The EUT was powered from a 50 Ω /50 μ H Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN). The EMC receiver scanned the frequency range from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. Conducted Emissions measurements were made in accordance with ANSI C63.4-2014 "Methods and Measurements of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40 GHz". Scans were performed with the transmitter on.

Test Results: The EUT was compliant with requirements of this section.

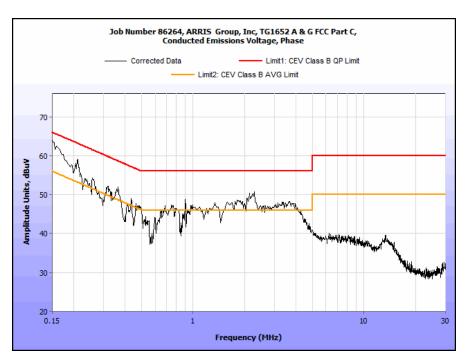
Test Engineer(s): Surinder Singh

Test Date(s): 06/12/15



Frequency (MHz)	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBµV) QP	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBµV) QP	Limit (dBµV) QP	Margin (dB) QP	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBµV) Avg.	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBµV) AVG	Limit (dBµV) AVG	Margin (dB) AVG
0.154	55.91	0	55.91	65.78	-9.87	51.26	0	51.26	55.78	-4.52
0.38	46.07	0	46.07	58.28	-12.21	35.23	0	35.23	48.28	-13.05
1.98	44.83	0	44.83	56	-11.17	34.82	0	34.82	46	-11.18
5.6	35.62	0.17	35.79	60	-24.21	29.42	0.17	29.59	50	-20.41
13.55	35.41	0.04	35.45	60	-24.55	30.29	0.04	30.33	50	-19.67
25.4	26.5	0.17	26.67	60	-33.33	20.86	0.17	21.03	50	-28.97

Table 14. Conducted Emissions, Phase Line

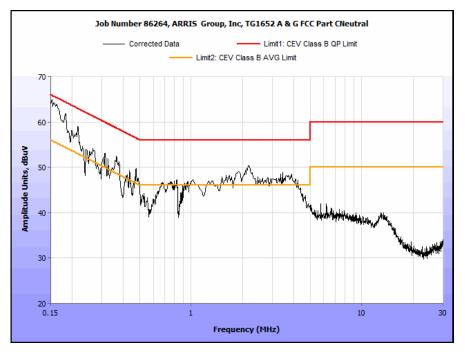


Plot 176. Conducted Emissions, Phase Line



Frequency (MHz)	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBµV) QP	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBµV) QP	Limit (dBµV) QP	Margin (dB) QP	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBµV) Avg.	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBµV) AVG	Limit (dBµV) AVG	Margin (dB) AVG
0.152	55.77	0	55.77	65.89	-10.12	46.87	0	46.87	55.89	-9.02
0.363	49.2	0	49.2	58.66	-9.46	45.9	0	45.9	48.66	-2.76
4.08	42.82	0.1	42.92	56	-13.08	36.33	0.1	36.43	46	-9.57
5.96	36	0.17	36.17	60	-23.83	30.35	0.17	30.52	50	-19.48
13.1	36.01	0.08	36.09	60	-23.91	30.46	0.08	30.54	50	-19.46
29.35	28.64	0.28	28.92	60	-31.08	22.93	0.28	23.21	50	-26.79

Table 15. Conducted Emissions, Neutral Line



Plot 177. Conducted Emissions, Neutral Line



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(f) RF Exposure

Test Requirement(s): §15.407(f): U-NII devices are subject to the radio frequency radiation exposure

requirements specified in §1.1307(b), §2.1091 and §2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. All equipment shall be considered to operate in a "general

population/uncontrolled" environment.

RF Radiation Exposure Limit: §1.1310: As specified in this section, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

Limit shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation as specified in Sec. 1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the provisions of Sec. 2.1093 of

this chapter.

MPE Limit Calculation: EUT's operating frequencies @ 5150-5250 MHz; Limit for Uncontrolled exposure: 1 mW/cm² or 10 W/m²

Output Power = 22.45 dBm

Antenna Gain = 6 dBi

Power density is equal to 0.139mW/cm².

At a distance of 20 cm.



IV. Test Equipment



Test Equipment

Calibrated test equipment utilized during testing was maintained in a current state of calibration per the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

MET Asset #	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Last Cal Date	Cal Due Date
1T4870	THERM./CLOCK/HUMIDITY MONITOR	CONTROL COMPANY	06-662-4, FB70258	3/14/2014	3/14/2016
1T4829	SPECTRUM ANALYZER	AGILENT	E4407B	9/30/2014	3/30/2016
1T4818	COMB GENERATOR	COM-POWER	CGO-520	SEE I	NOTE
1T4149	HIGH-FREQUENCY ANECHOIC CHAMBER	RAY PROOF	81	NOT RE	QUIRED
1T4505	TEMPERATURE CHAMBER	TEST EQUITY	115	2/11/2015	2/11/2016
1T2665	ANTENNA; HORN	EMCO	7/11/1908	5/3/2014	11/3/2015
1T4442	PRE-AMPLIFIER, MICROWAVE	MITEQ	AFS42- 01001800- 30-10P	SEE NOTE	
1T4418	LISN	SOLAR ELECTRONICS	9233-50-TS- 50-N	10/24/2014	4/24/2016
1T4409	EMI RECEIVER	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	ESIB7	7/18/2014	7/18/2016
1T4300	SEMI-ANECHOIC CHAMBER # 1 (NSA)	EMC TEST SYSTEMS	NONE	7/24/2015	7/24/2016

Table 16. Test Equipment List

Note: Functionally tested equipment is verified using calibrated instrumentation at the time of testing.





K. Certification Information

The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2, Subpart I — Marketing of Radio frequency devices:

§ 2.801 Radio-frequency device defined.

As used in this part, a radio-frequency device is any device which in its operation is capable of Emitting radio-frequency energy by radiation, conduction, or other means. Radio-frequency devices include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The various types of radio communication transmitting devices described throughout this chapter.
- (b) The incidental, unintentional and intentional radiators defined in Part 15 of this chapter.
- (c) The industrial, scientific, and medical equipment described in Part 18 of this chapter.
- (d) Any part or component thereof which in use emits radio-frequency energy by radiation, conduction, or other means.

§ 2.803 Marketing of radio frequency devices prior to equipment authorization.

- (a) Except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, no person shall sell or lease, or offer for sale or lease (including advertising for sale or lease), or import, ship or distribute for the purpose of selling or leasing or offering for sale or lease, any radio frequency device unless:
 - (1) In the case of a device subject to certification, such device has been authorized by the Commission in accordance with the rules in this chapter and is properly identified and labeled as required by §2.925 and other relevant sections in this chapter; or
 - (2) In the case of a device that is not required to have a grant of equipment authorization issued by the Commission, but which must comply with the specified technical standards prior to use, such device also complies with all applicable administrative (including verification of the equipment or authorization under a Declaration of Conformity, where required), technical, labeling and identification requirements specified in this chapter.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the offer for sale solely to business, commercial, industrial, scientific or medical users (but not an offer for sale to other parties or to end users located in a residential environment) of a radio frequency device that is in the conceptual, developmental, design or preproduction stage is permitted prior to equipment authorization or, for devices not subject to the equipment authorization requirements, prior to a determination of compliance with the applicable technical requirements provided that the prospective buyer is advised in writing at the time of the offer for sale that the equipment is subject to the FCC rules and that the equipment will comply with the appropriate rules before delivery to the buyer or to centers of distribution.



- (e)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, prior to equipment authorization or determination of compliance with the applicable technical requirements any radio frequency device may be operated, but not marketed, for the following purposes and under the following conditions:
 - (i) Compliance testing;
 - (ii) Demonstrations at a trade show provided the notice contained in paragraph (c) of this section is displayed in a conspicuous location on, or immediately adjacent to, the device;
 - (iii) Demonstrations at an exhibition conducted at a business, commercial, industrial, scientific or medical location, but excluding locations in a residential environment, provided the notice contained in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, as appropriate, is displayed in a conspicuous location on, or immediately adjacent to, the device;
 - (iv) Evaluation of product performance and determination of customer acceptability, provided such operation takes place at the manufacturer's facilities during developmental, design or pre-production states; or
 - (v) Evaluation of product performance and determination of customer acceptability where customer acceptability of a radio frequency device cannot be determined at the manufacturer's facilities because of size or unique capability of the device, provided the device is operated at a business, commercial, industrial, scientific or medical user's site, but not at a residential site, during the development, design or pre-production stages.
- (e)(2) For the purpose of paragraphs (e)(1)(iv) and (e)(1)(v) of this section, the term *manufacturer's facilities* includes the facilities of the party responsible for compliance with the regulations and the manufacturer's premises, as well as the facilities of other entities working under the authorization of the responsible party in connection with the development and manufacture, but not the marketing, of the equipment.
- (f) For radio frequency devices subject to verification and sold solely to business, commercial, industrial, scientific and medical users (excluding products sold to other parties or for operation in a residential environment), parties responsible for verification of the devices shall have the option of ensuring compliance with the applicable technical specifications of this chapter at each end user's location after installation, provided that the purchase or lease agreement includes a proviso that such a determination of compliance be made and is the responsibility of the party responsible for verification of the equipment.



The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2, Subpart J — Equipment Authorization Procedures:

§ 2.901 Basis and Purpose

- (a) In order to carry out its responsibilities under the Communications Act and the various treaties and international regulations, and in order to promote efficient use of the radio spectrum, the Commission has developed technical standards for radio frequency equipment and parts or components thereof. The technical standards applicable to individual types of equipment are found in that part of the rules governing the service wherein the equipment is to be operated. In addition to the technical standards provided, the rules governing the service may require that such equipment be verified by the manufacturer or importer, be authorized under a Declaration of Conformity, or receive an equipment authorization from the Commission by one of the following procedures: certification or registration.
- (b) The following sections describe the verification procedure, the procedure for a Declaration of Conformity, and the procedures to be followed in obtaining certification from the Commission and the conditions attendant to such a grant.

§ 2.907 Certification.

(a) Certification is an equipment authorization issued by the Commission, based on representation and test data submitted by the applicant.

(b) Certification attaches to all units subsequently marketed by the grantee which are identical (see Section 2.908) to the sample tested except for permissive changes or other variations authorized by the Commission pursuant to Section 2.1043.

¹ In this case, the equipment is subject to the rules of Part 15. More specifically, the equipment falls under Subpart B (of Part 15), which deals with unintentional radiators.



§ 2.948 Description of measurement facilities.

- (a) Each party making measurements of equipment that is subject to an equipment authorization under Part 15 or Part 18 of this chapter, regardless of whether the measurements are filed with the Commission or kept on file by the party responsible for compliance of equipment marketed within the U.S. or its possessions, shall compile a description of the measurement facilities employed.
 - (1) If the measured equipment is subject to the verification procedure, the description of the measurement facilities shall be retained by the party responsible for verification of the equipment.
 - (i) If the equipment is verified through measurements performed by an independent laboratory, it is acceptable for the party responsible for verification of the equipment to rely upon the description of the measurement facilities retained by or placed on file with the Commission by that laboratory. In this situation, the party responsible for the verification of the equipment is not required to retain a duplicate copy of the description of the measurement facilities.
 - (ii) If the equipment is verified based on measurements performed at the installation site of the equipment, no specific site calibration data is required. It is acceptable to retain the description of the measurement facilities at the site at which the measurements were performed.
 - (2) If the equipment is to be authorized by the Commission under the certification procedure, the description of the measurement facilities shall be filed with the Commission's Laboratory in Columbia, Maryland. The data describing the measurement facilities need only be filed once but must be updated as changes are made to the measurement facilities or as otherwise described in this section. At least every three years, the organization responsible for filing the data with the Commission shall certify that the data on file is current.



Label and User's Manual Information

The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 15, Subpart A — General:

§ 15.19 Labeling requirements.

- (a) In addition to the requirements in Part 2 of this chapter, a device subject to certification or verification shall be labeled as follows:
 - (1) Receivers associated with the operation of a licensed radio service, e.g., FM broadcast under Part 73 of this chapter, land mobile operation under Part 90, etc., shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the condition that this device does not cause harmful interference.

(2) A stand-alone cable input selector switch, shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device is verified to comply with Part 15 of the FCC Rules for use with cable television service.

(3) All other devices shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

- (4) Where a device is constructed in two or more sections connected by wires and marketed together, the statement specified under paragraph (a) of this section is required to be affixed only to the main control unit.
- (5) When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement specified under paragraph (a) of this section on it, the information required by this paragraph shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed. However, the FCC identifier or the unique identifier, as appropriate, must be displayed on the device.

§ 15.21 Information to user.

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.



The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 15, Subpart B — Unintentional Radiators:

§ 15.105 Information to the user.

(a) For a Class A digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at own expense.

(b) For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a residential environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.