FCC Part 15
EMI TEST REPORT

of

E.U.T. : Doorbell Camera

FCC ID. : D6XGCDBC1

Model No. : GC-DBC-1

Serial No. : 2GIG-DBC-1 ; DCAM100

for

APPLICANT : Tecom Co.,Ltd.

ADDRESS : No.23 R&D Road 2, Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan

Test Performed by

ELECTRONICS TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN
NO. 34. LIN 5. DINGFU VIL., LINKOU DIST.,
NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN, 24442, R.O.C.
Tel : (02)26023052 Fax : (02)26010910
http://www.etc.org.tw ; e-mail: emc@etc.org.tw
Report Number : 16-05-RBF-024-01

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : Tecom Co.,Ltd.
No.23 R&D Road 2 Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan

Manufacturer : Tecom Co.,Ltd.
No.23 R&D Road 2 Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan

Description of EUT

a) Type of EUT : Doorbell Camera
b) Trade Name : Nortek GoControl
c) Model No. : GC-DBC-1
d) Serial Model No. : 2GIG-DBC-1; DCAM100
e) Power Supply : 15-20 VAC

Regulation Applied : FCC Rules and Regulations Part 15 Subpart C

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT: The data shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.10-2009, and the energy emitted by the device was founded to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for accuracy and completeness of these data.

Note: 1. The result of the testing report relate only to the item tested.
2. The testing report shall not be reproduced expect in full, without the written approval of ETC

Summary of Tests

Test	Results
Radiated Emission	**Pass**
Conducted Emission	**Pass**
Emission Bandwidth	**Pass**
Output Power	**Pass**
100 kHz Bandwidth of Band Edges	**Pass**
Power Density	**Pass**
Out-of-Band Conducted Emission	**Pass**
Duty Cycle	**N.A.**

Date Test Item Received	:	May 24, 2016
Date Test Campaign Completed	:	Jun. 28, 2016
Date of Issue	:	Jun. 28, 2016

Test Engineer : Brian Huang

(Brian Huang, Engineer)

Approve & Authorized Signer : S. S. Liou

S. S. Liou, Section Manager
EMC Dept. II of ELECTRONICS
TESTING CENTER, TAIWAN

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

a) Type of EUT : Doorbell Camera
b) Trade Name : Nortek GoControl
c) Model No. : GC-DBC-1
d) Serial Model No. : 2GIG-DBC-1 ; DCAM100
e) Power Supply : 15-20 VAC
f) Model difference : The different in the models are product branding/marking, and the software to communicate to a different backend web service. They are the same RF design.

1.2 Characteristics of Device

The product is a Doorbell Camera.

1.3 Test Methodology

Both conducted and radiated emissions were performed according to the procedures illustrated in ANSI C63.10-2009. Other required measurements were illustrated in separate sections of this test report for details. For RF test the measurement procedure was refered to FCC KDB 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance v03r05.

Instead of 0.8m EUT height above 1GHz, 1.5m was allowed by FCC December 2014 TCB Conference call.

The EUT set for test with the continuous transmission mode and the duty cycle >98%.

Software	Version	Note
e3	Version 6.100618b	Radiated Emission Test
e3	Version 6.100421	Conducted Emission Test

1.4 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located on the roof top of Building at No.34, Lin 5, Dingfu Vil., Linkou Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan 24442, R.O.C.
This site is FCC 2.948 listed and accepted in a letter dated Jan. 29, 2014.
Registration Number: 90589

2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

2.1 Definition

Unintentional radiator:
A device that intentionally generates and radio frequency energy for use within the device, or that sends radio frequency signals by conduction to associated equipment via connecting wiring, but which is not intended to emit RF energy by radiation or induction.

Class A Digital Device:
A digital device which is marketed for use in commercial or business environment; exclusive of a device which is market for use by the general public, or which is intended to be used in the home.

Class B Digital Device :
A digital device which is marketed for use in a residential environment notwithstanding use in a commercial, business of industrial environment. Example of such devices that are marketed for the general public.

Note : A manufacturer may also qualify a device intended to be marketed in a commercial, business, or industrial environment as a Class B digital device, and in fact is encouraged to do so, provided the device complies with the technical specifications for a Class B Digital Device. In the event that a particular type of device has been found to repeatedly cause harmful interference to radio communications, the Commission may classify such a digital device as a Class B Digital Device, Regardless of its intended use.

Intentional radiator:
A device that intentionally generates and emits radio frequency energy by radiation or induction.

2.2 Requirement for Compliance

(1) Conducted Emission Requirement

Except for Class A digital devices, for equpment 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 150kHz to 30MHz shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50μH/50 ohms 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 band edges.

Frequency MHz	Quasi Peak dB μV	Average dB μV
0.15 - 0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5 - 5.0	56	46
5.0 - 30.0	60	50

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency

(2) Radiated Emission Requirement

For unintentional device, according to §15.109(a), except for Class A digital devices, the field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

Frequency MHz	Distance Meters	Radiated dB μV/m	Radiated μV/m
30 - 88	3	40.0	100
88 - 216	3	43.5	150
216 - 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

For intentional device, according to §15.209(a), the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the above table.

(3) Antenna Requirement

For intentional device, according to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

(4) Bandwidth Requirement

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(a)(2), the minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

(5) Output Power Requirement

For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(6) 100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edges Requirement

According to 15.247(c), if any 100 kHz bandwidth outside these frequency bands, the radio frequency power that is produced by the modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in §15.209(a), whichever results in the lesser attenuation.

(7) Power Density Requirement

According to 15.247(d), for direct sequence systems, the transmitted power density averaged over any 1 second interval shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz bandwidth within these bands.

2.3 Restricted Bands of Operation

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below :

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.15
0.495 - 0.505 **	16.69475 - 16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735 - 2.1905	16.80425 - 16.80475	960-1240	7.25-7.75
4.125-4.128	25.5-25.67	1300-1427	8.025-8.5
4.17725-4.17775	37.5-38.25	1435-1626.5	9.0-9.2
4.20725-4.20775	73-74.6	1645.5-1646.5	9.3-9.5
6.215-6.218	74.8-75.2	1660-1710	10.6-12.7
6.26775-6.26825	108-121.94	1718.8-1722.2	13.25-13.4
6.31175-6.31225	123-138	2200-2300	14.47-14.5
8.291-8.294	149.9-150.05	2310-2390	15.35-16.2
8.362-8.366	156.52475 - 156.52525	2483.5-2500	17.7-21.4
8.37625-8.38675	156.7-156.9	2655-2900	22.01-23.12
8.41425-8.41475	162.0125-167.17	3260-3267	23.6-24.0
12.29-12.293	167.72-173.2	3332-3339	31.2-31.8
12.51975-12.52025	240-285	3345.8-3358	36.43-36.5
12.57675-12.57725	322-335.4	3360-4400	Above 38.6
13.36-13.41			

** : Until February 1, 1999, this restricted band shall be 0.490-0.510 MHz

2.4 Labeling Requirement

The device 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.

2.5 User Information

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.

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.

The Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement includes the following paragraph.

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 in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction may cause harmful interference to radio communication. 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.

3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

3.1 Justification

For both radiated and conducted emissions, the system was configured for testing in a typical fashion as a customer would normally use it. The peripherals other than EUT were connected in normally standing by situation. Measurement was performed under the condition that a computer program was exercised to simulate data communication of EUT, and the transmission rate was set to maximum allowed by EUT. Three highest emissions were verified with varying placement of the cables connected to EUT to maximize the emission from EUT.

For conducted and radiated spurious emissions, whichever RF channel is operated, the digital circuits function identically. As the reason, measurement of radiated emissions from digital circuits is only performed with channel 1 by transmitting mode.

3.2 Devices for Tested System

Device	Manufacture	Model	Cable Description
Doorbell Camera *	Tecom Co.,Ltd.	GC-DBC-1	1.8 Unshielded AC Adapter

Remark "*" means equipment under test.

4 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

4.1 Applicable Standard

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).
For intentional radiators, according to §15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with §15.247 (c)

4.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 1 and 2 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, a pre-scan is performed in a shielded chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions will be checked on a open test site. As the same purpose, for emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan also be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 100 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.
5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the placement of cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 1 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

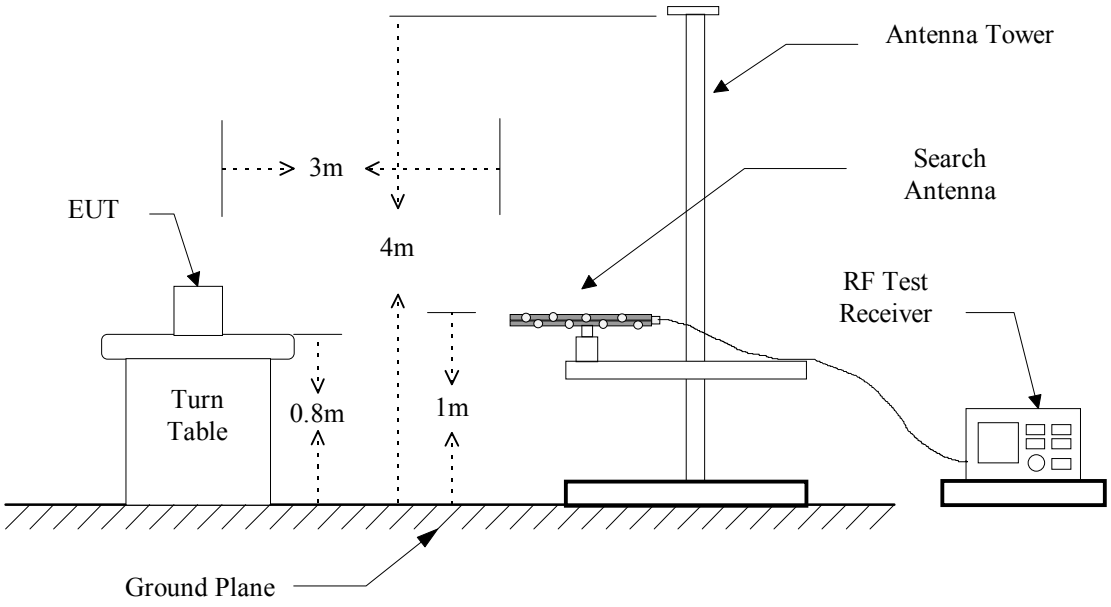
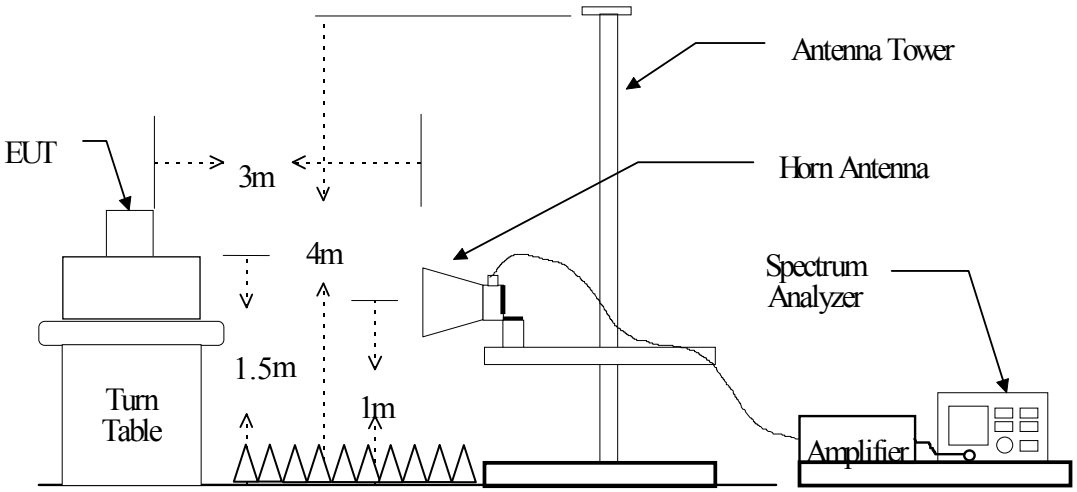


Figure 2 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



4.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2015/07/06	2016/07/05
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESCI	2015/12/05	2016/12/04
Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESVS30	2015/06/03	2016/06/02
Double Ridged Antenna	EMCO	3115	2015/10/08	2016/10/07
Double Ridged Guide Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	2015/10/12	2016/10/11
Log-periodic Antenna	EMCO	3146	2015/11/17	2016/11/16
Biconical Antenna	EMCO	3110B	2015/11/17	2016/11/16
Amplifier	HP	8449B	2015/10/06	2016/10/05
Amplifier	HP	8447D	2015/08/10	2016/08/09
Amplifier	HP	83051A	2015/10/22	2016/10/21

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

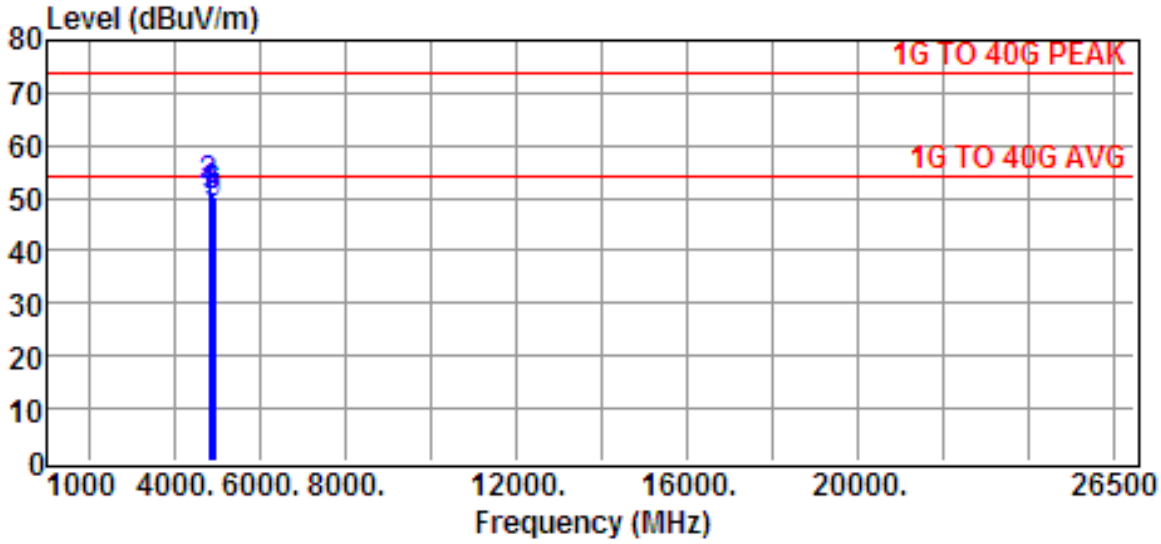
Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	N/A
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	100 kHz	100 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz or ≥ 1/T (Note 1)

Note 1:
VBW = 10 Hz, when the duty cycle is no less than 98%.
VBW ≥ 1/T, when duty cycle is less than 98% where T is the minimum transmission duration over which the transmitter is on and is transmitting at its maximum power control level for the tested mode of operation.

4.4 Radiated Emission Data

4.4.1 RF Portion

A. (802.11b)

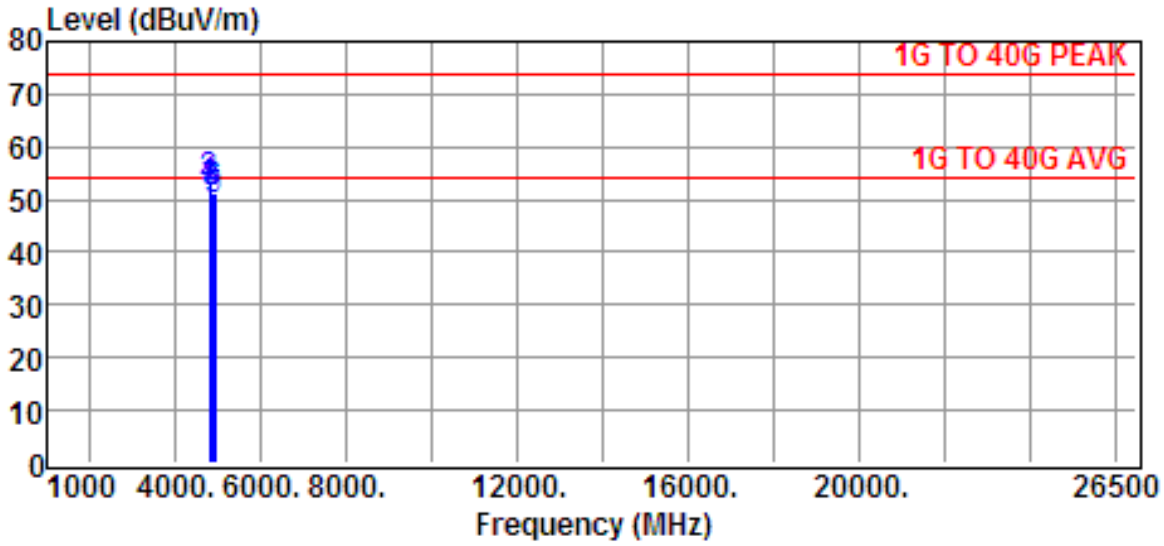


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4824.0000	47.20	4.81	52.01	54.00	-1.99	Peak
4874.0000	46.41	4.83	51.24	54.00	-2.76	Peak
4924.0000	45.66	4.86	50.52	54.00	-3.48	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



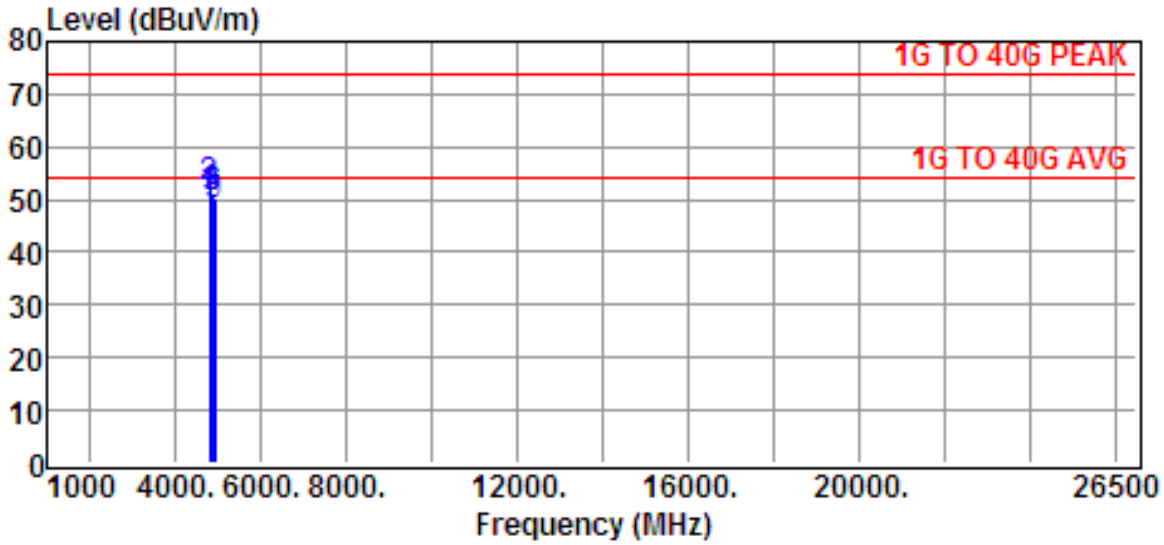
Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4824.0000	48.21	4.81	53.02	54.00	-0.98	Peak
4874.0000	46.50	4.83	51.33	54.00	-2.67	Peak
4924.0000	46.52	4.86	51.38	54.00	-2.62	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

B. (802.11g)

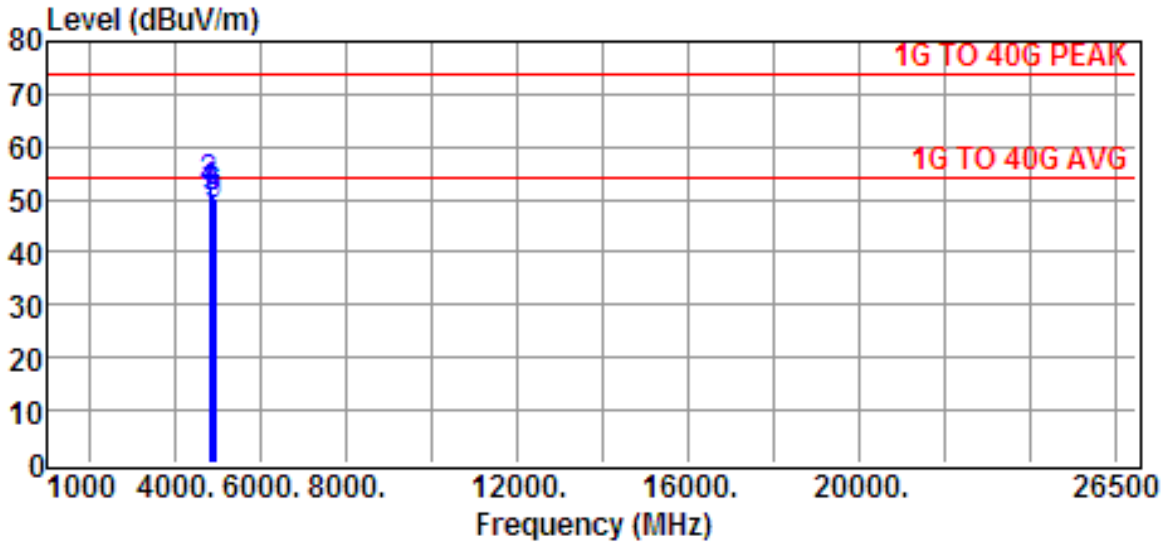


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4824.0000	47.27	4.81	52.08	54.00	-1.92	Peak
4874.0000	46.58	4.83	51.41	54.00	-2.59	Peak
4924.0000	45.45	4.86	50.31	54.00	-3.69	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



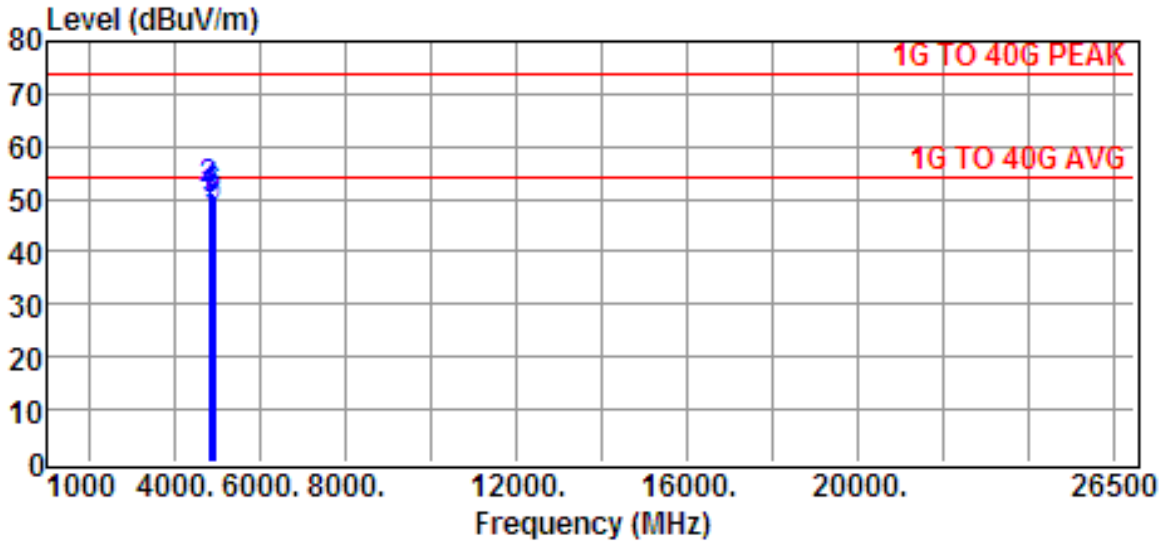
Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4824.0000	47.90	4.81	52.71	54.00	-1.29	Peak
4874.0000	46.21	4.83	51.04	54.00	-2.96	Peak
4924.0000	45.65	4.86	50.51	54.00	-3.49	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

C. (802.11n HT-20)

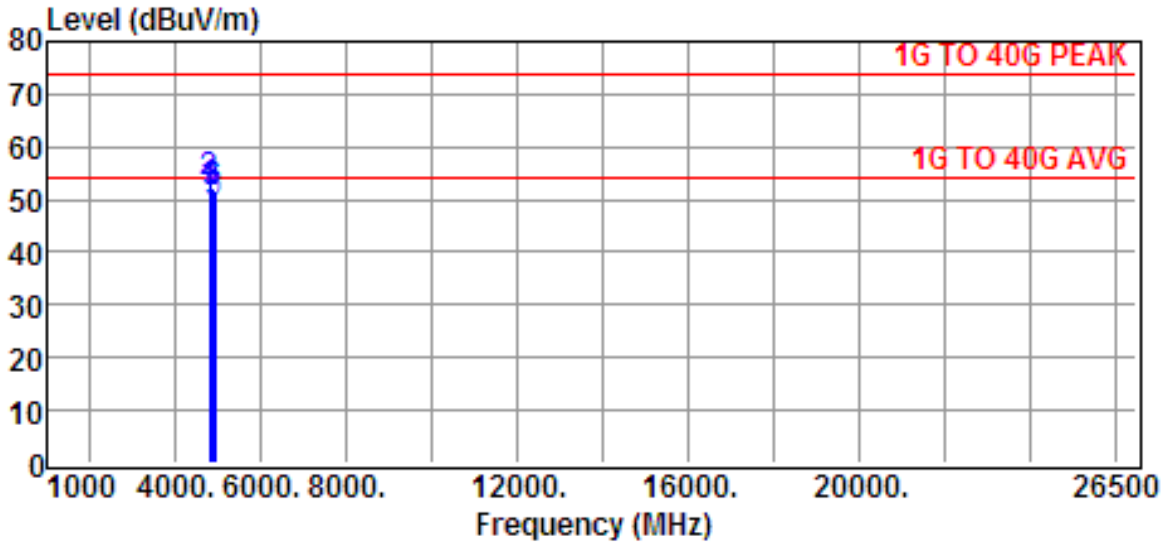


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4824.0000	46.97	4.81	51.78	54.00	-2.22	Peak
4874.0000	46.23	4.83	51.06	54.00	-2.94	Peak
4924.0000	45.29	4.86	50.15	54.00	-3.85	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



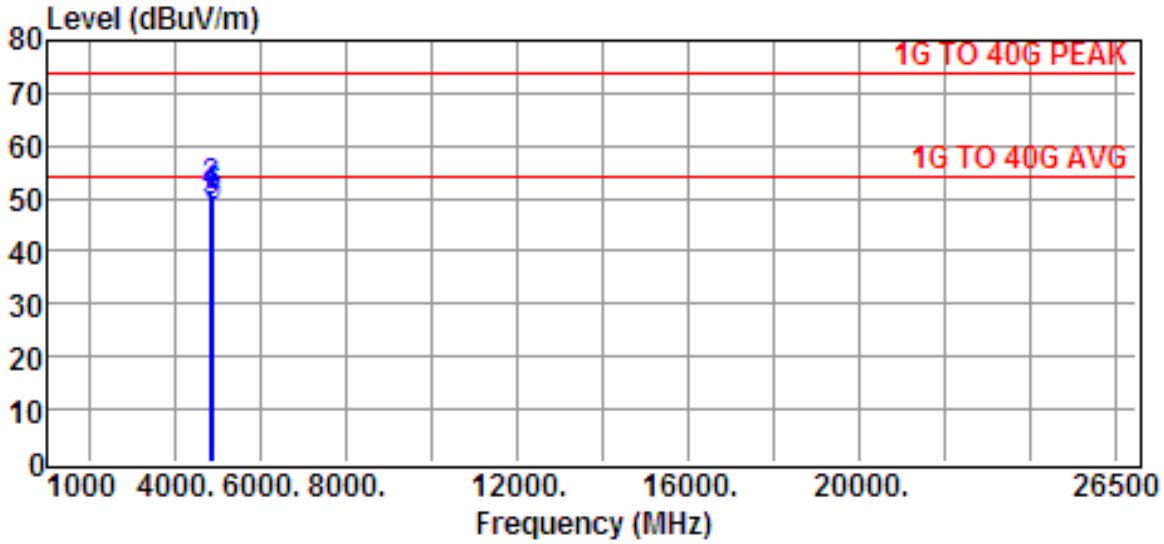
Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo :			

Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4824.0000	48.21	4.81	53.02	54.00	-0.98	Peak
4874.0000	47.31	4.83	52.14	54.00	-1.86	Peak
4924.0000	46.46	4.86	51.32	54.00	-2.68	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

D. (802.11n HT-40)

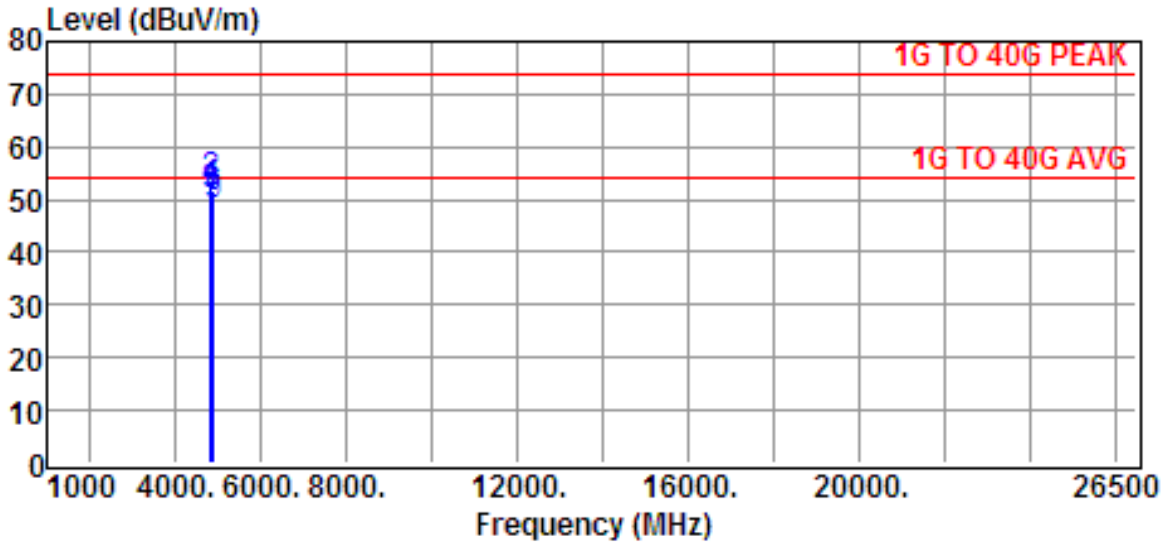


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4844.0000	46.96	4.82	51.78	54.00	-2.22	Peak
4874.0000	45.98	4.83	50.81	54.00	-3.19	Peak
4904.0000	45.48	4.85	50.33	54.00	-3.67	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Briang Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %

Memo :

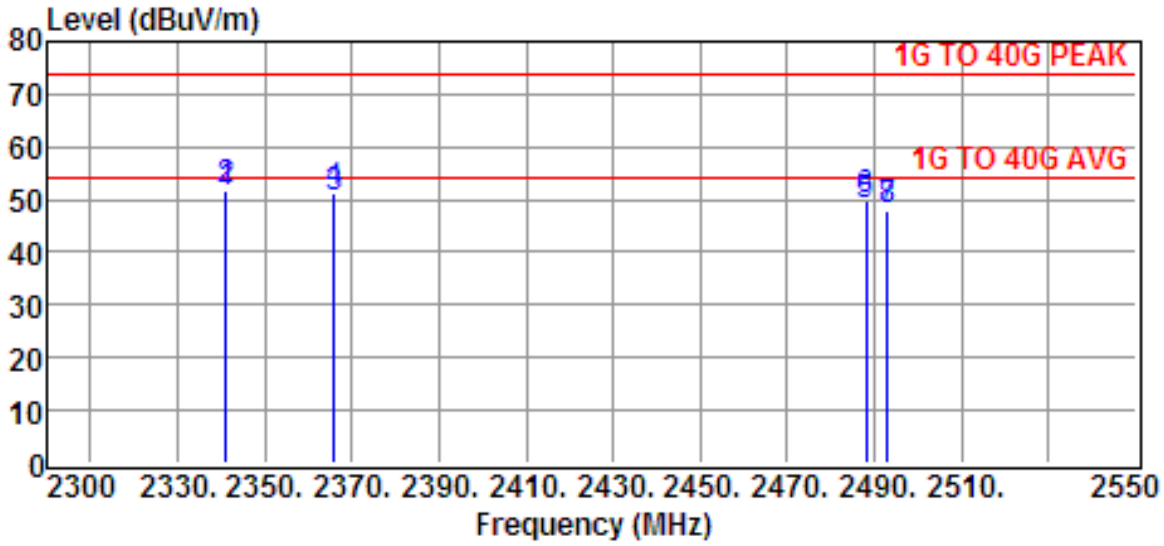
Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
4844.0000	48.19	4.82	53.01	54.00	-0.99	Peak
4874.0000	46.80	4.83	51.63	54.00	-2.37	Peak
4904.0000	45.48	4.85	50.33	54.00	-3.67	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

4.4.2 Radiated Eimssion of Restricted bands

Mode: 802.11b

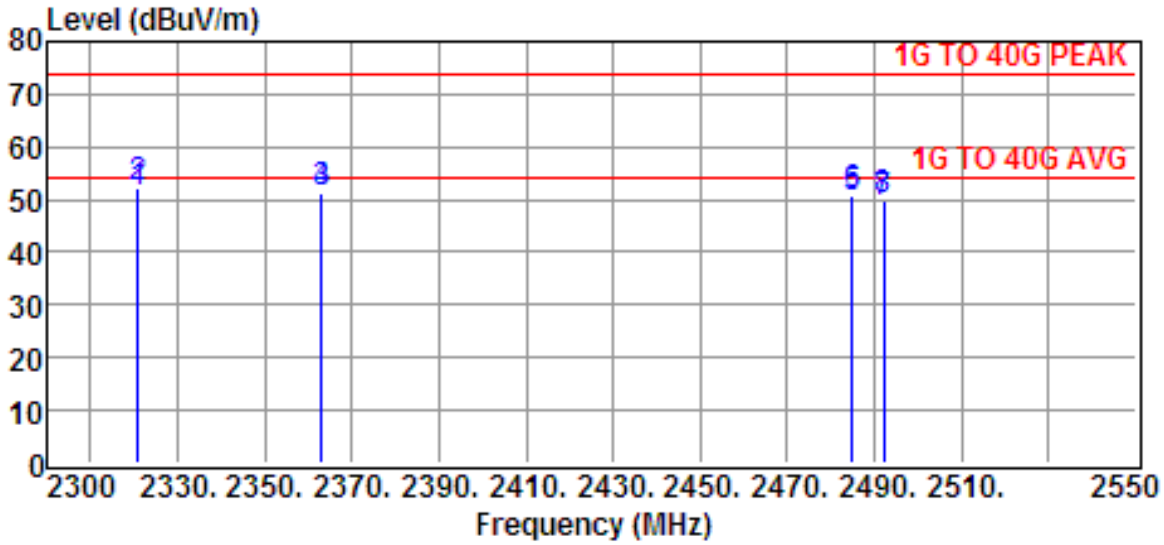


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2341.0000	48.47	3.27	51.74	54.00	-2.26	Peak
2366.0000	47.75	3.29	51.04	54.00	-2.96	Peak
2488.0000	46.43	3.36	49.79	54.00	-4.21	Peak
2493.0000	44.68	3.38	48.06	54.00	-5.94	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



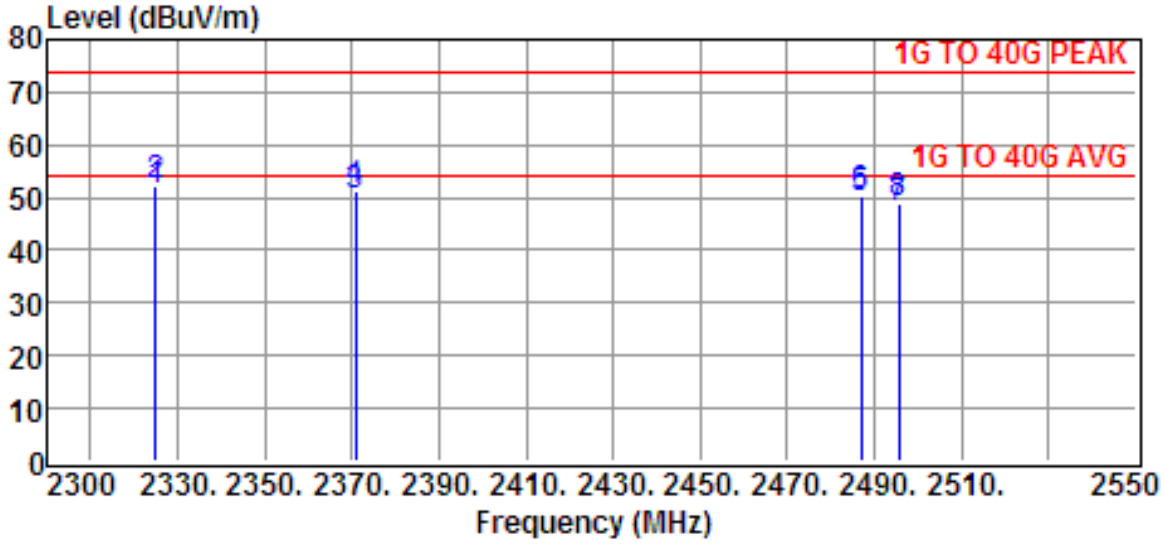
Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2321.0000	49.06	3.25	52.31	54.00	-1.69	Peak
2363.0000	48.22	3.27	51.49	54.00	-2.51	Peak
2485.0000	47.56	3.36	50.92	54.00	-3.08	Peak
2492.0000	46.49	3.38	49.87	54.00	-4.13	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

Mode: 802.11g

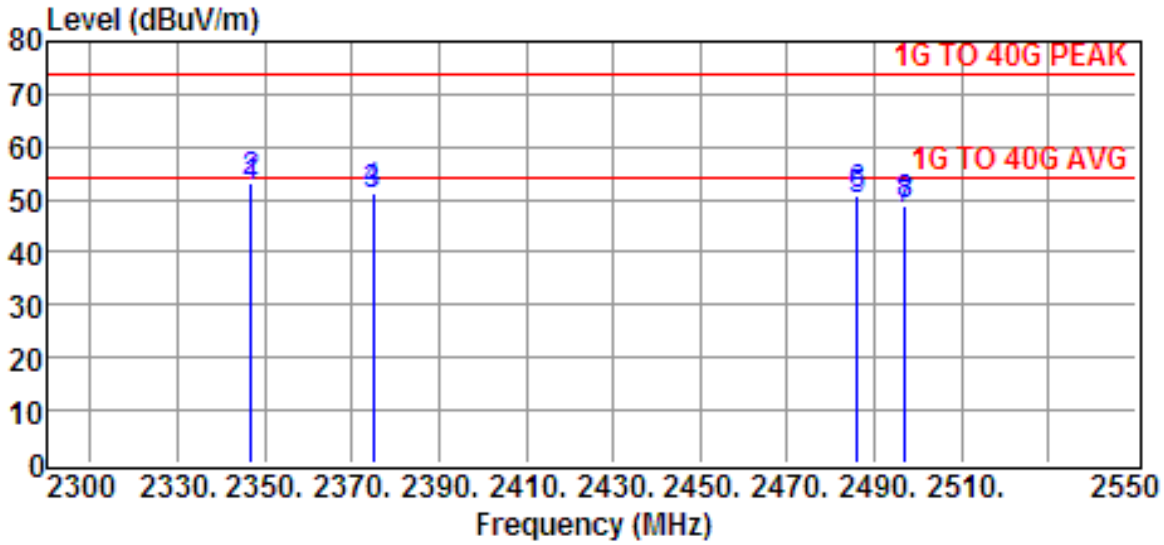


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2325.0000	48.73	3.25	51.98	54.00	-2.02	Peak
2371.0000	47.78	3.29	51.07	54.00	-2.93	Peak
2487.0000	47.10	3.36	50.46	54.00	-3.54	Peak
2495.5000	45.67	3.38	49.05	54.00	-4.95	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %

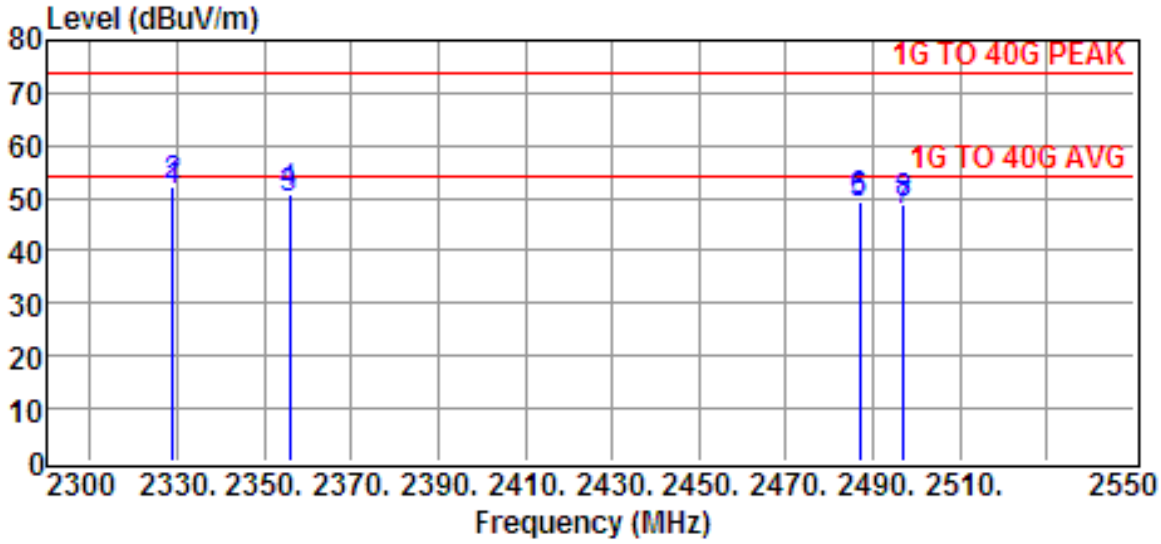
Memo :

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2347.0000	49.87	3.27	53.14	54.00	-0.86	Peak
2375.0000	48.19	3.29	51.48	54.00	-2.52	Peak
2486.0000	47.43	3.36	50.79	54.00	-3.21	Peak
2497.0000	45.44	3.38	48.82	54.00	-5.18	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

Mode: 802.11n HT-20

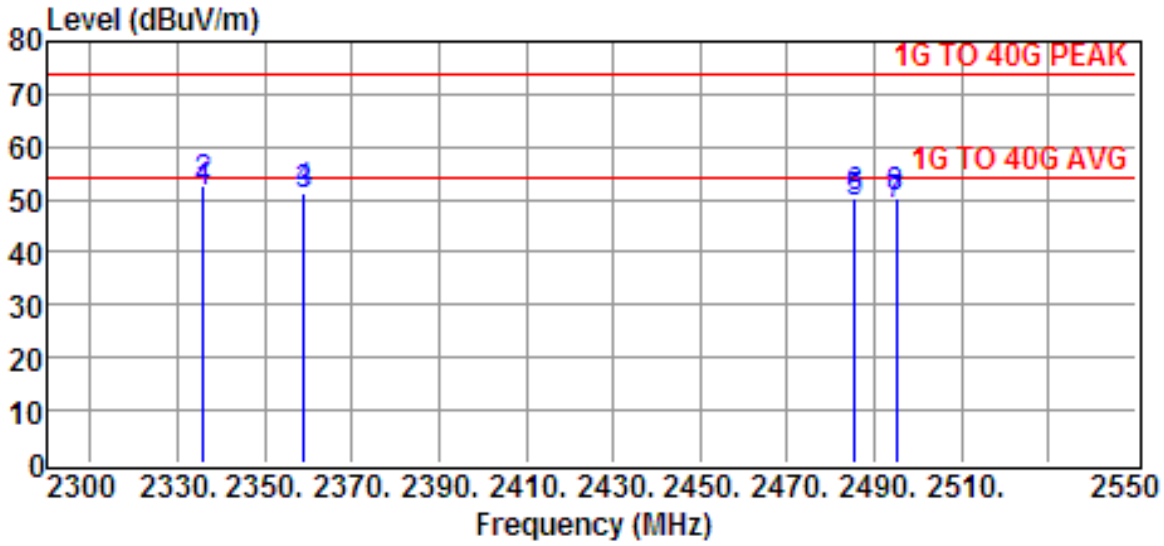


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBμV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBμV/m	Limits (AVG) dBμV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2329.0000	48.79	3.25	52.04	54.00	-1.96	Peak
2356.0000	47.67	3.27	50.94	54.00	-3.06	Peak
2487.0000	45.94	3.36	49.30	54.00	-4.70	Peak
2497.0000	45.28	3.38	48.66	54.00	-5.34	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



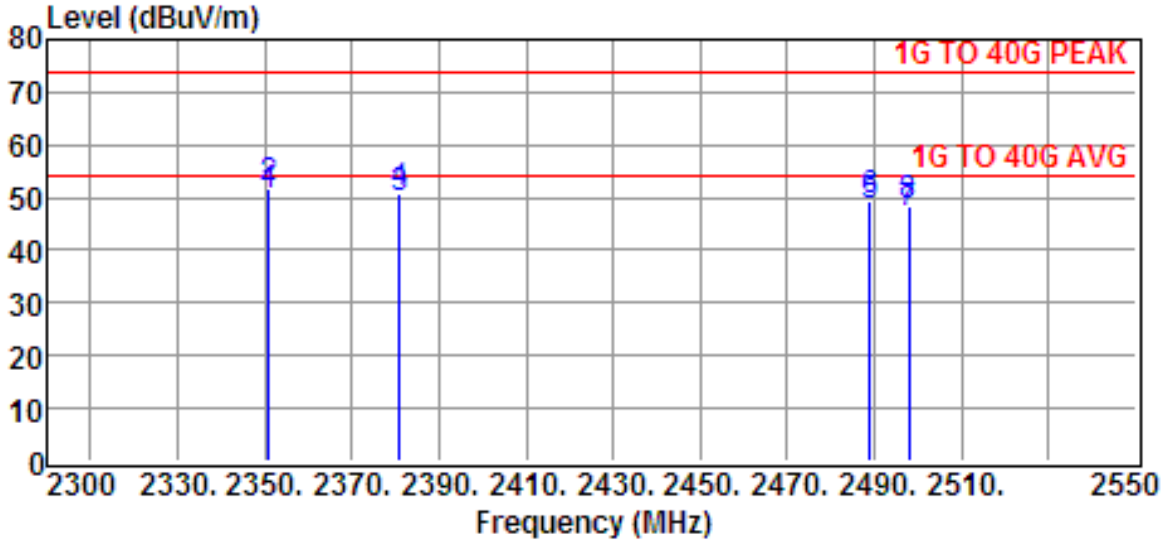
Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2336.0000	49.21	3.25	52.46	54.00	-1.54	Peak
2359.0000	47.77	3.27	51.04	54.00	-2.96	Peak
2485.5000	46.79	3.36	50.15	54.00	-3.85	Peak
2495.0000	46.84	3.38	50.22	54.00	-3.78	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

Mode: 802.11n HT-40

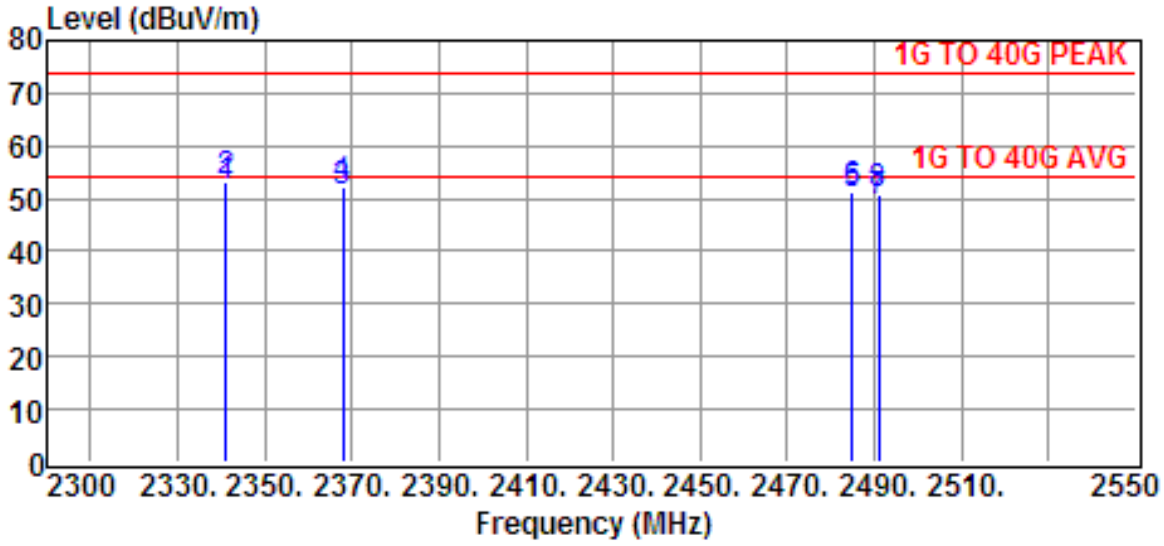


Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2351.0000	48.55	3.27	51.82	54.00	-2.18	Peak
2381.0000	47.34	3.29	50.63	54.00	-3.37	Peak
2489.0000	45.96	3.36	49.32	54.00	-4.68	Peak
2498.0000	44.77	3.38	48.15	54.00	-5.85	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site	:CHAMBER	Date	:2016-05-30
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
Model	:GC-DBC-1	Engineer	:Brian Huang
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Limit	:1G TO 40G PEAK	Humi.	:53 %
Memo	:		

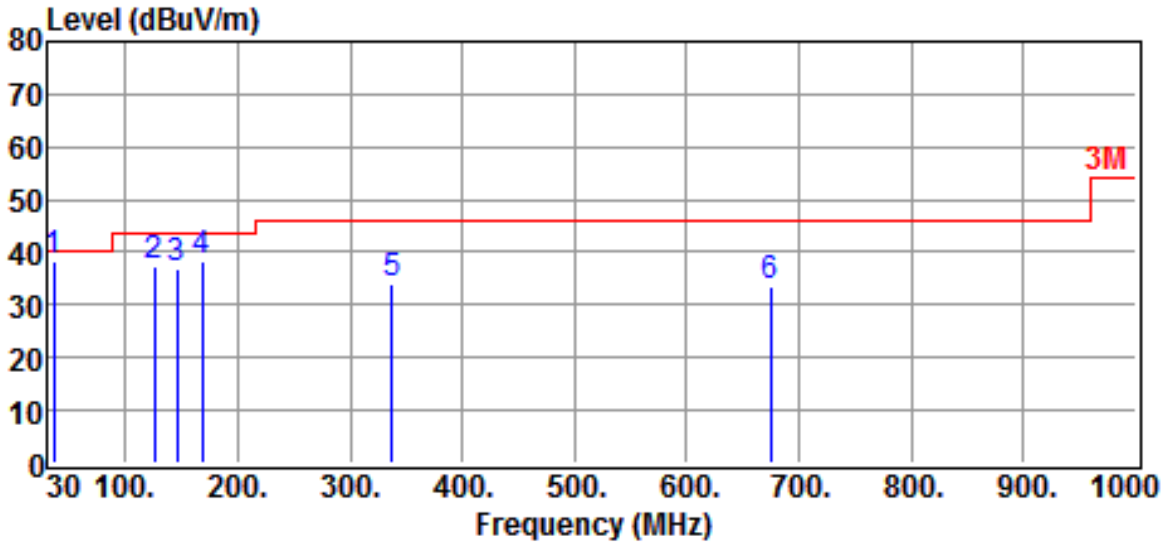
Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
2341.0000	49.97	3.27	53.24	54.00	-0.76	Peak
2368.0000	48.95	3.29	52.24	54.00	-1.76	Peak
2485.0000	48.00	3.36	51.36	54.00	-2.64	Peak
2491.0000	47.25	3.36	50.61	54.00	-3.39	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit – Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

4.4.3 Other Emission

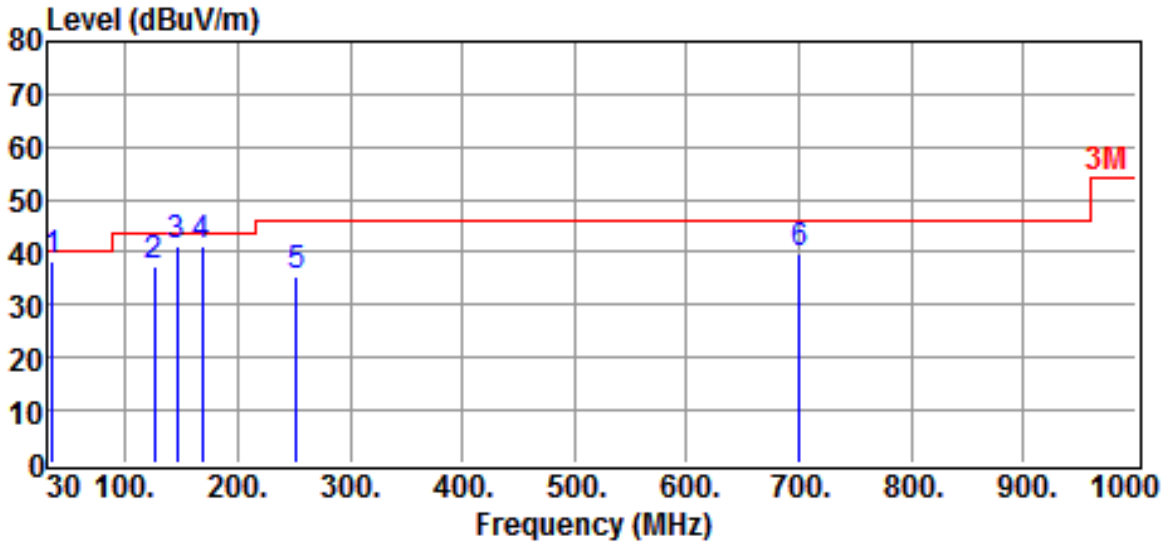
a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz



Site	:OPEN SITE	Date	:2016-05-26
Limit	:3M	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Model	:GC-DBC-1
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Engineer	:Brian Huang	Humi.	:53 %
Test Mode	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
35.8200	37.7	0.8	38.5	40.0	-1.5	QP
126.0300	36.0	1.6	37.6	43.5	-5.9	QP
146.4000	35.2	1.8	37.0	43.5	-6.5	QP
168.7100	36.5	1.9	38.4	43.5	-5.1	QP
337.4900	31.3	2.9	34.2	46.0	-11.8	QP
675.0500	29.3	4.3	33.6	46.0	-12.4	QP

Note :
1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result



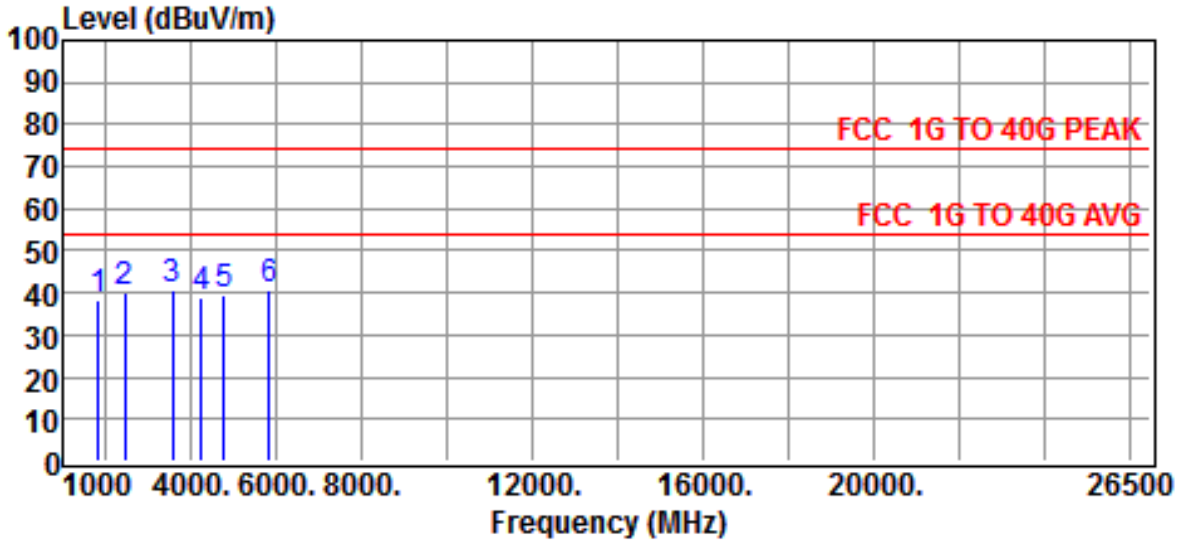
Site	: OPEN SITE	Date	:2016-05-26
Limit	:3M	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Model	:GC-DBC-1
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Engineer	:Brian Huang	Humi.	:53 %
Test Mode	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
34.8500	37.5	0.8	38.3	40.0	-1.7	QP
126.0300	35.7	1.6	37.3	43.5	-6.2	QP
146.4000	39.6	1.8	41.4	43.5	-2.1	QP
168.7100	39.2	1.9	41.1	43.5	-2.4	QP
252.1300	33.1	2.4	35.5	46.0	-10.5	QP
700.2700	35.4	4.3	39.7	46.0	-6.3	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss
3. The margin value=Limit - Result

b) Emission frequencies Above 1GHz

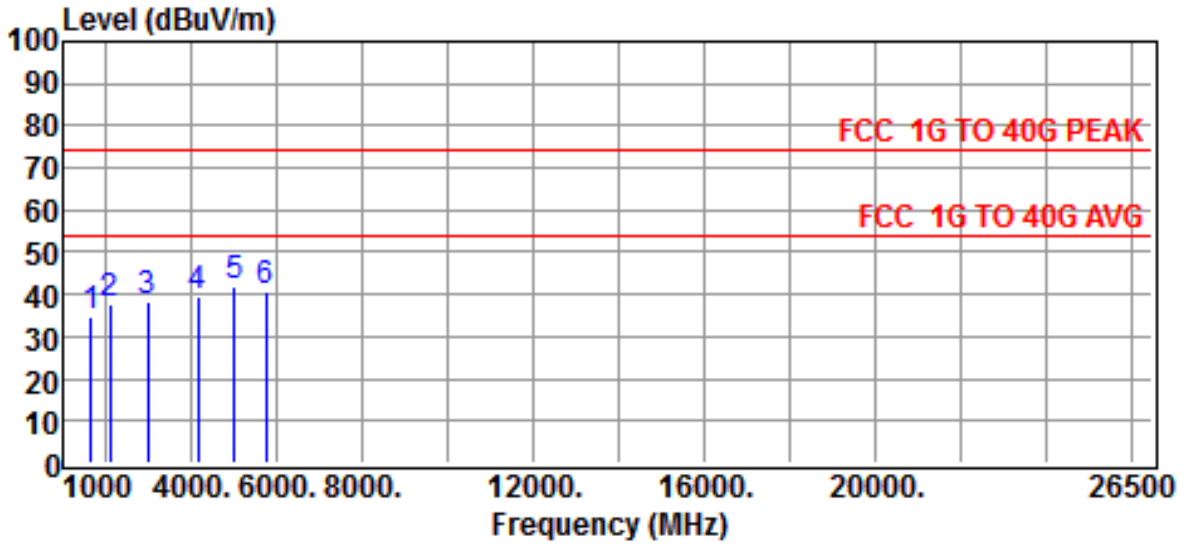


Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2016-05-26
Limit	:FCC 1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:HORIZONTAL
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Model	:GC-DBC-1
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Engineer	: Briang Huang	Humi.	:53 %
Test Mode	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
1850.0000	48.7	-10.3	38.4	54.0	-15.6	Peak
2470.0000	48.9	-9.0	39.9	54.0	-14.1	Peak
3590.0000	46.5	-5.7	40.8	54.0	-13.2	Peak
4250.0000	43.1	-4.3	38.8	54.0	-15.2	Peak
4790.0000	43.1	-3.6	39.5	54.0	-14.5	Peak
5840.0000	42.6	-1.9	40.7	54.0	-13.3	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.



Site	:CHAMBER #2	Date	:2016-05-26
Limit	:FCC 1G TO 40G PEAK	Ant. Pol.	:VERTICAL
EUT	:Doorbell Camera	Model	:GC-DBC-1
Power Rating	:16VAC	Temp.	:25 ˚C
Engineer	: Briang Huang	Humi.	:53 %
Test Mode	:		

Freq MHz	Reading dBµV	Correction Factor dB	Result dBµV/m	Limits (AVG) dBµV/m	Over limit dB	Detector
1670.0000	46.3	-11.3	35.0	54.0	-19.0	Peak
2110.0000	46.8	-9.3	37.5	54.0	-16.5	Peak
2990.0000	45.6	-7.2	38.4	54.0	-15.6	Peak
4160.0000	44.2	-4.4	39.8	54.0	-14.2	Peak
5020.0000	44.6	-2.9	41.7	54.0	-12.3	Peak
5760.0000	42.7	-1.9	40.8	54.0	-13.2	Peak

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Corrected Factor
2. Corrected Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss - Amplifier Gain (if any)
3. The margin value=Limit - Result
4. Peak measurements are compared to the average limit - as peak measurements are below the average limit, they also comply with the peak limit.

4.5 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss(if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Corrected Factor

where

Corrected Factor = Antenna FACTOR + Cable Loss + High Pass Filter Loss - Amplifier Gain

4.6 Photos of Radiation Measuring Setup

(30MHz to 1GHz)

(Above 1GHz)

5 CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

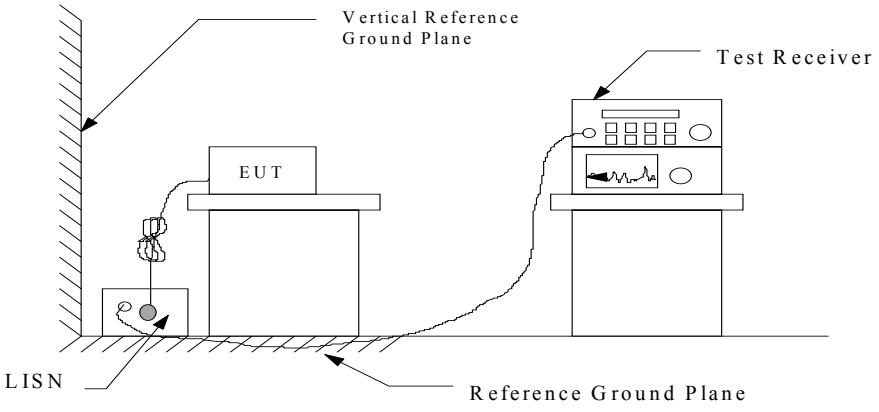
5.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional and intentional device, Line Conducted Emission Limits are in accordance to § 15.107(a) and § 15.207(a) respectively. Both Limits are identical specification.

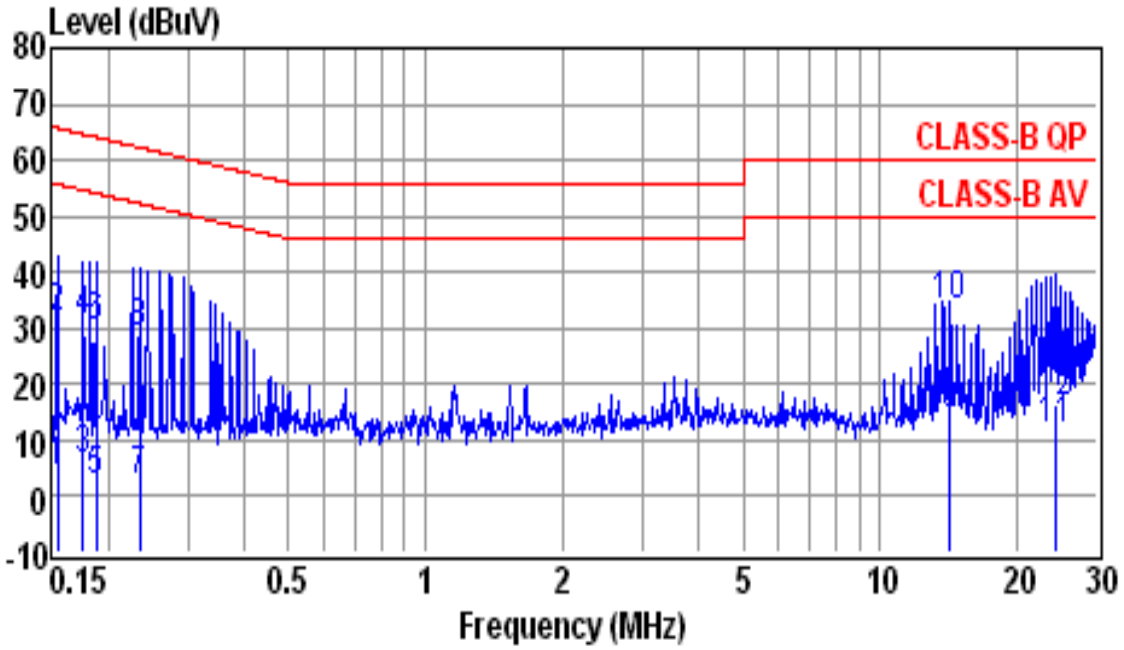
5.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 3.
2. A preliminary scan with a spectrum monitor is performed to identify the frequency of emission that has the highest amplitude relative to the limit by operating the EUT in selected modes of operation, typical cable positions, and with a typical system configuration.
3. Record the 6 or 8 highest emissions relative to the limit.
4. Measure each frequency obtained from step 3 by a test receiver set on quasi peak detector function, and then record the accuracy frequency and emission level. If all emissions measured in the specified band are attenuated more than 20 dB from the limit, this step would be ignored, and the peak detector function would be used.
5. Confirm the highest three emissions with variation of the EUT cable configuration and record the final data.
6. Repeat all above procedures on measuring each operation mode of EUT.

Figure 3 : Conducted emissions measurement configuration



5.3 Conducted Emission Data

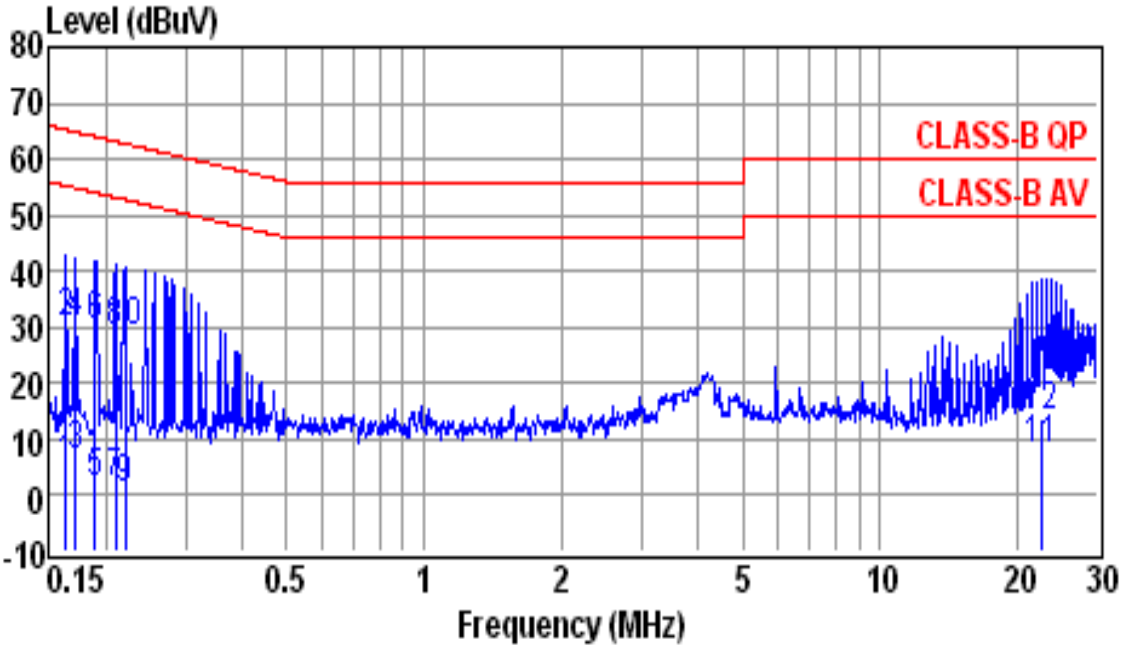


Site	: conducted #1	Date	: 06-28-2016
Condition	: CLASS-B QP	LISN	: NEUTRAL
Tem / Hum	: 25 ℃ / 52%	Test Mode	: TX
EUT	: Doorbell Camera	Power Rating	: AC 120V/60Hz
Memo	:	Memo	:

Freq (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV)	Limit Line (dBμV)	Over Limit (dB)	Remark
0.1549	-6.26	10.19	3.93	55.74	-51.81	Average
0.1549	21.39	10.19	31.58	65.74	-34.16	QP
0.1768	-3.80	10.19	6.39	54.64	-48.25	Average
0.1768	20.68	10.19	30.87	64.64	-33.77	QP
0.1884	-7.76	10.19	2.43	54.11	-51.68	Average
0.1884	19.82	10.19	30.01	64.11	-34.10	QP
0.2353	-7.61	10.19	2.58	52.26	-49.68	Average
0.2353	18.88	10.19	29.07	62.26	-33.19	QP
14.2880	3.54	10.93	14.47	50.00	-35.53	Average
14.2880	22.71	10.93	33.64	60.00	-26.36	QP
24.4000	0.18	11.14	11.32	50.00	-38.68	Average
24.4000	5.40	11.14	16.54	60.00	-43.46	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Factor
2. Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss



Site	: conducted #1	Date	: 06-28-2016
Condition	: CLASS-B QP	LISN	: LINE
Tem / Hum	: 25 ℃ / 52%	Test Mode	: TX
EUT	: Doorbell Camera	Power Rating	: AC 120V/60Hz
Memo	:	Memo	:

Freq (MHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Factor (dB)	Emission Level (dBμV)	Limit Line (dBμV)	Over Limit (dB)	Remark
0.1641	-5.39	10.19	4.80	55.25	-50.45	Average
0.1641	20.24	10.19	30.43	65.25	-34.82	QP
0.1722	-3.48	10.19	6.71	54.86	-48.15	Average
0.1722	20.15	10.19	30.34	64.86	-34.52	QP
0.1904	-8.60	10.20	1.60	54.02	-52.42	Average
0.1904	19.46	10.20	29.66	64.02	-34.36	QP
0.2106	-8.22	10.20	1.98	53.18	-51.20	Average
0.2106	18.71	10.20	28.91	63.18	-34.27	QP
0.2208	-9.18	10.20	1.02	52.79	-51.77	Average
0.2208	18.37	10.20	28.57	62.79	-34.22	QP
22.7750	-3.36	11.37	8.01	50.00	-41.99	Average
22.7750	2.42	11.37	13.79	60.00	-46.21	QP

Note :

1. Result = Reading + Factor
2. Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss

5.4 Result Data Calculation

The result data is calculated by adding the LISN Factor to the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

RESULT = READING + LISN FACTOR

Assume a receiver reading of 22.5 dB μ V is obtained, and LISN Factor is 0.1 dB, then the total of disturbance voltage is 22.6 dB μ V.

RESULT = 22.5 + 0.1 = 22.6 dB μ V
Level in μ V = Common Antilogarithm[(22.6 dB μ V)/20]
= 13.48 μ V

5.5 Conducted Measurement Equipment

The following test equipment are used during the conducted test .

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESCI	2015/12/05	2016/12/04
LISN	Rohde & Schwarz	ESH2-Z5	2016/05/05	2017/05/04

5.6 Photos of Conduction Measuring Setup

6 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

6.1 Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device.

And according to §15.247 (b), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

6.2 Antenna Construction and Directional Gain

The antenna is a PCB antenna

The antenna gain is 3.0dBi so there is no need to reduce the power.

Please see internal photos and the antenna specifications.

7 EMISSION BANDWIDTH MEASUREMENT

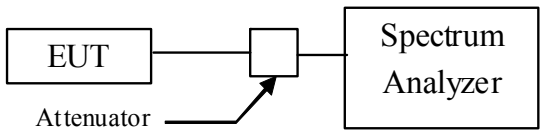
7.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(a)(2), for direct sequence system, the minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

7.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value. The settings of spectrum analyzer is as followings.
   1) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
   2) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 x RBW.
   3) Detector = Peak.
   4) Trace mode = max hold.
   5) Sweep = auto couple.
   6) Allow the trace to stabilize.
   7) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.
3. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 4: Emission bandwidth measurement configuration.



7.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2015/07/06	2016/07/05
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2015/10/07	2016/10/06

7.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : May 24, 2016 Temperature : 26 °C Humidity : 60 %

A. 802.11b @1 Mbps

a) Channel Low: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 10.24 MHz
b) Channel Mid: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 10.24 MHz
c) Channel High: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 10.32 MHz

B. 802.11g @6 Mbps

a) Channel Low: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 16.64 MHz
b) Channel Mid: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 16.56 MHz
c) Channel High: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 16.56 MHz

C. 802.11n HT-20 @6.5 Mbps

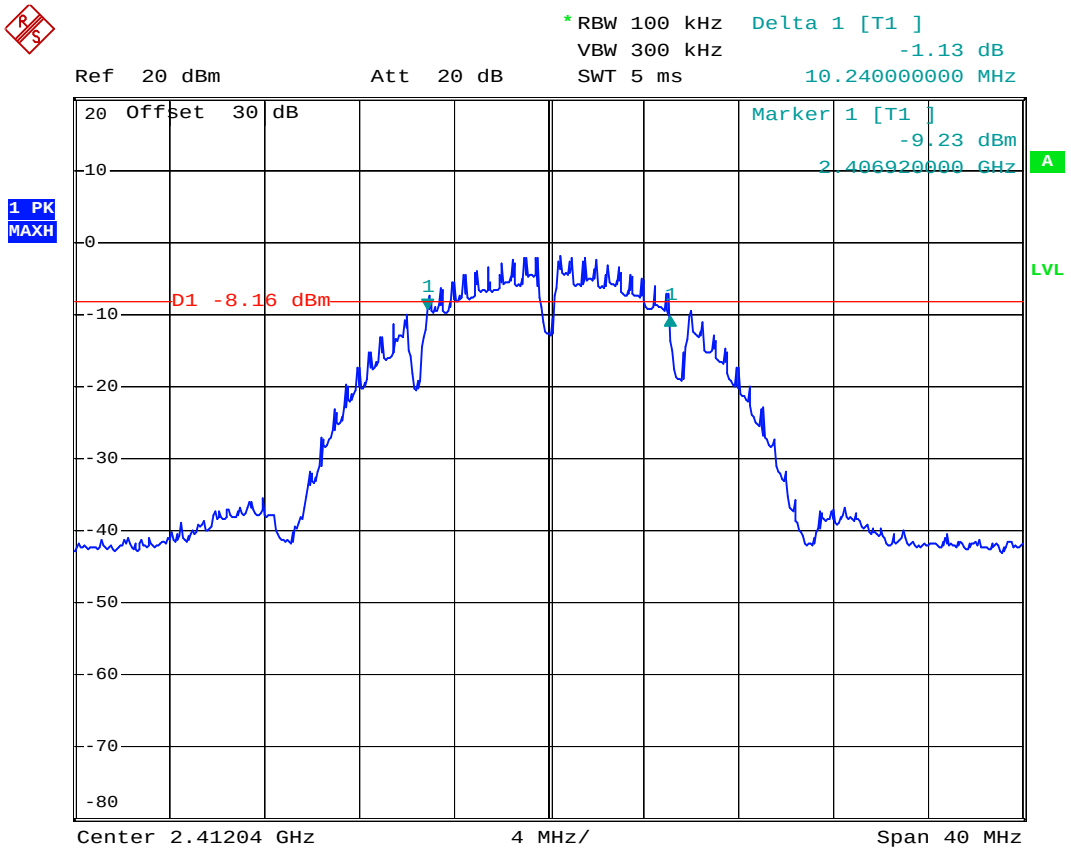
a) Channel Low: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 17.68 MHz
b) Channel Mid: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 17.52 MHz
c) Channel High: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 17.76 MHz

D. 802.11n HT-40 @13.5 Mbps

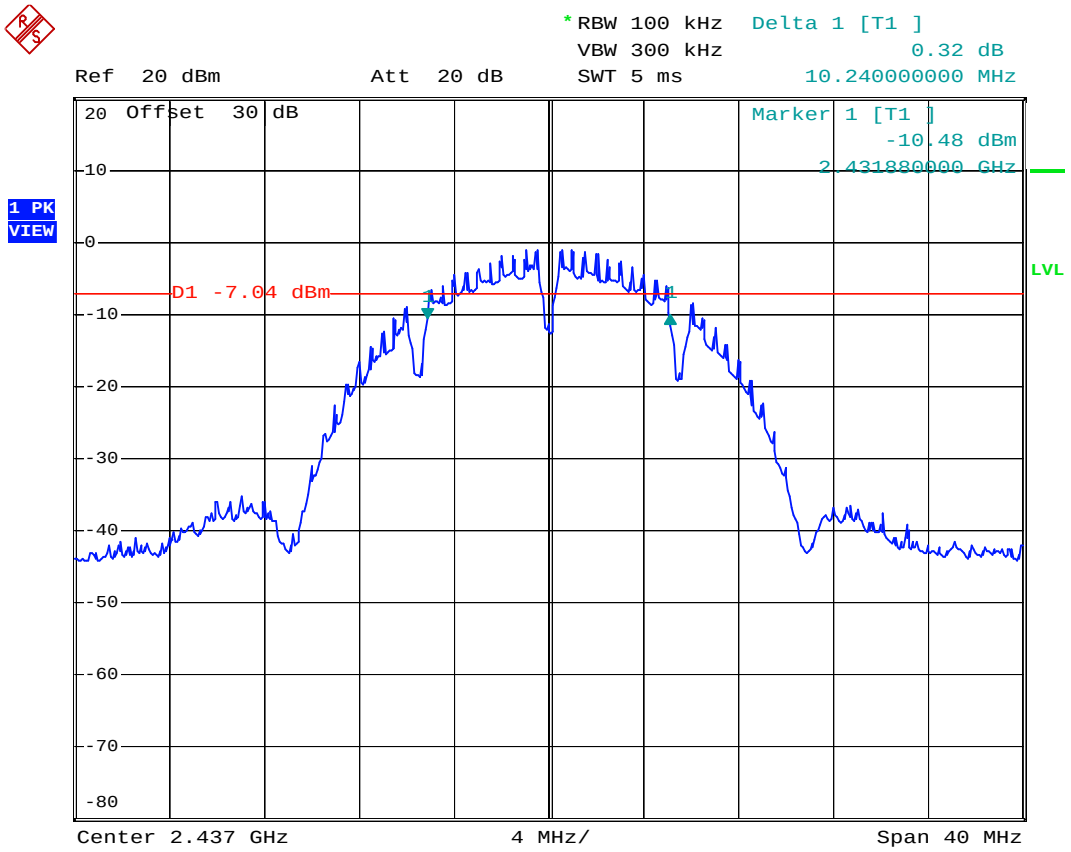
a) Channel Low: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 36.40 MHz
b) Channel Mid: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 36.20 MHz
c) Channel High: 6 dB Emission Bandwidth is 36.00 MHz

Note : The expanded uncertainty: frequency $\times 1.65 \times 10^{-6}$ (1 GHz $< f \leq$ 18 GHz).

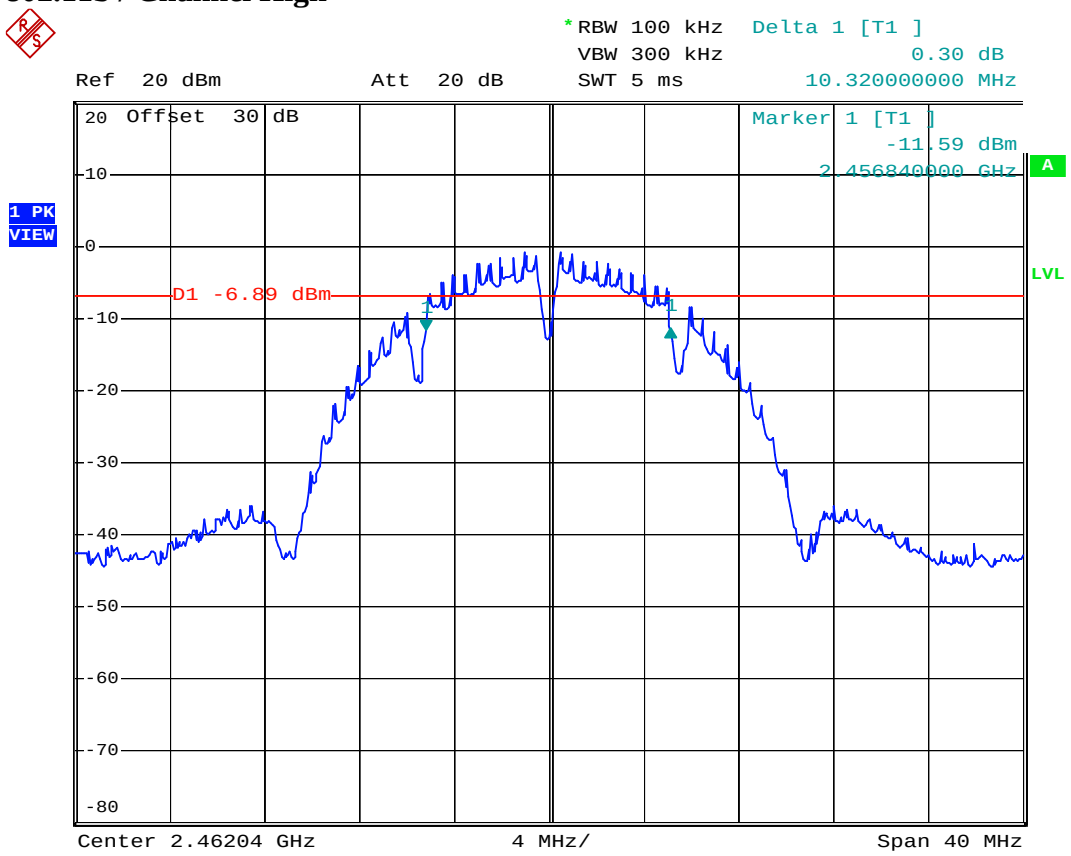
802.11b / Channel Low



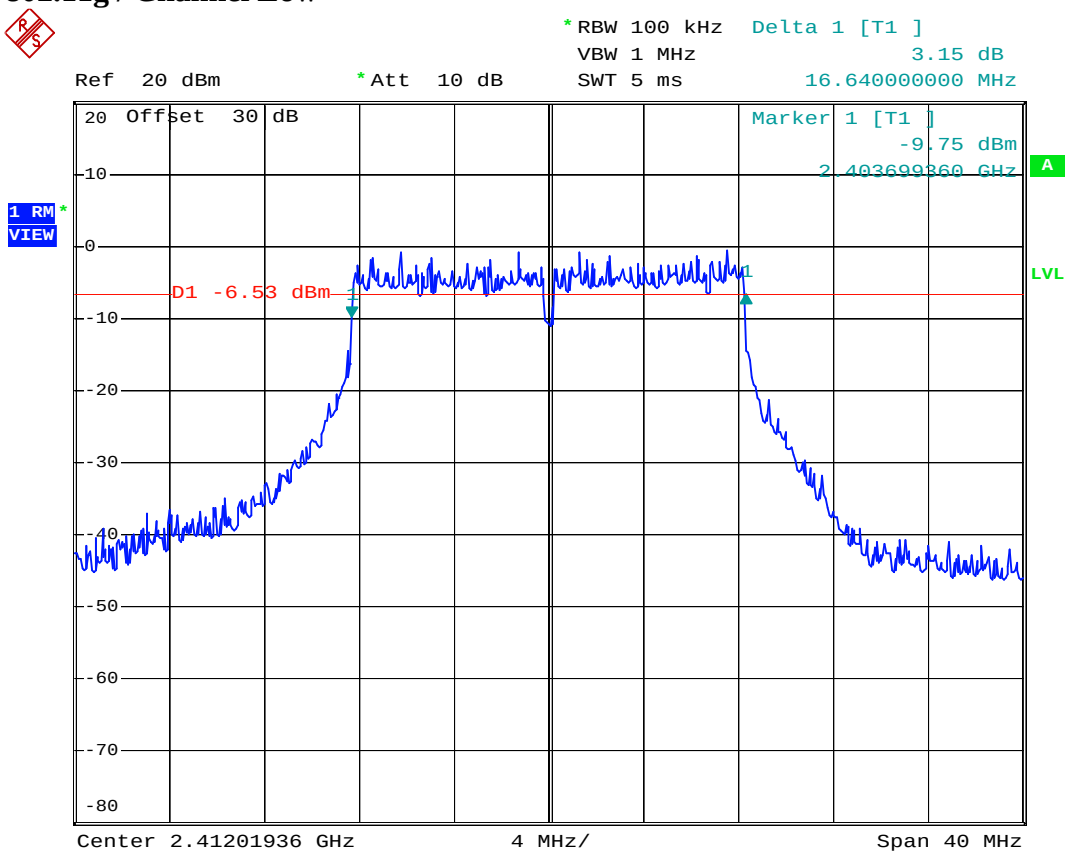
802.11b / Channel Mid



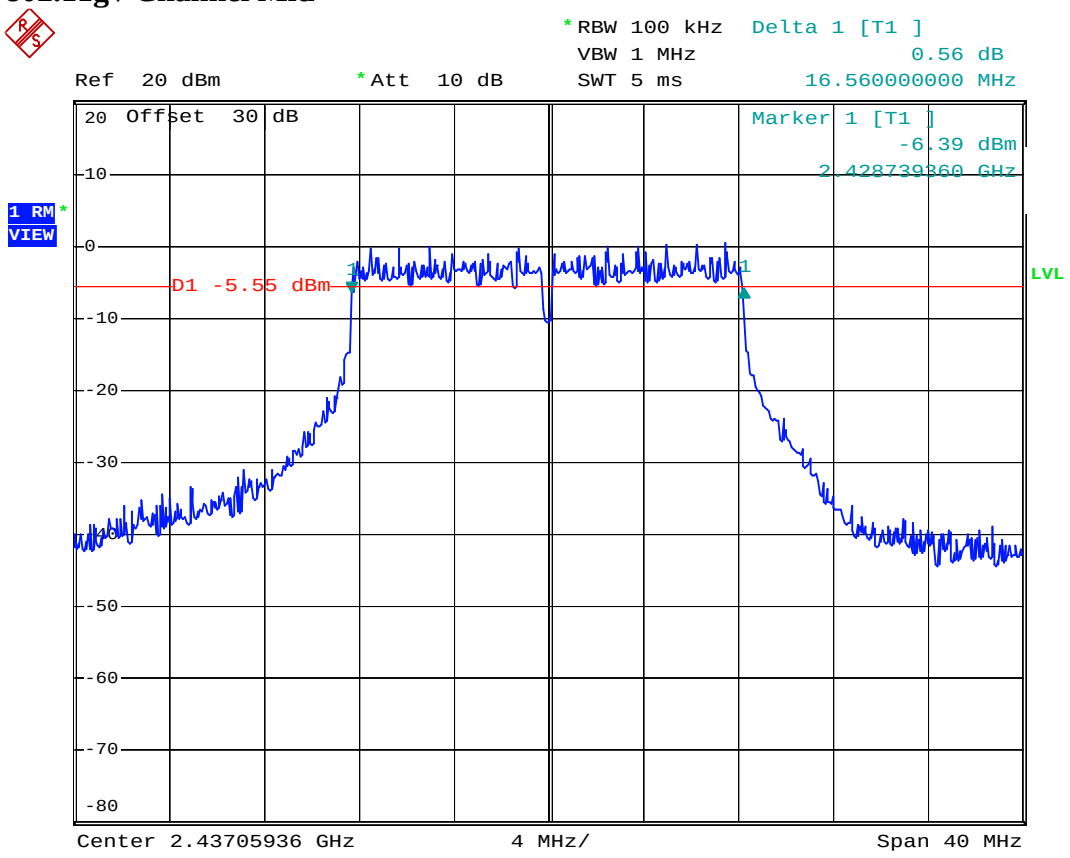
802.11b / Channel High



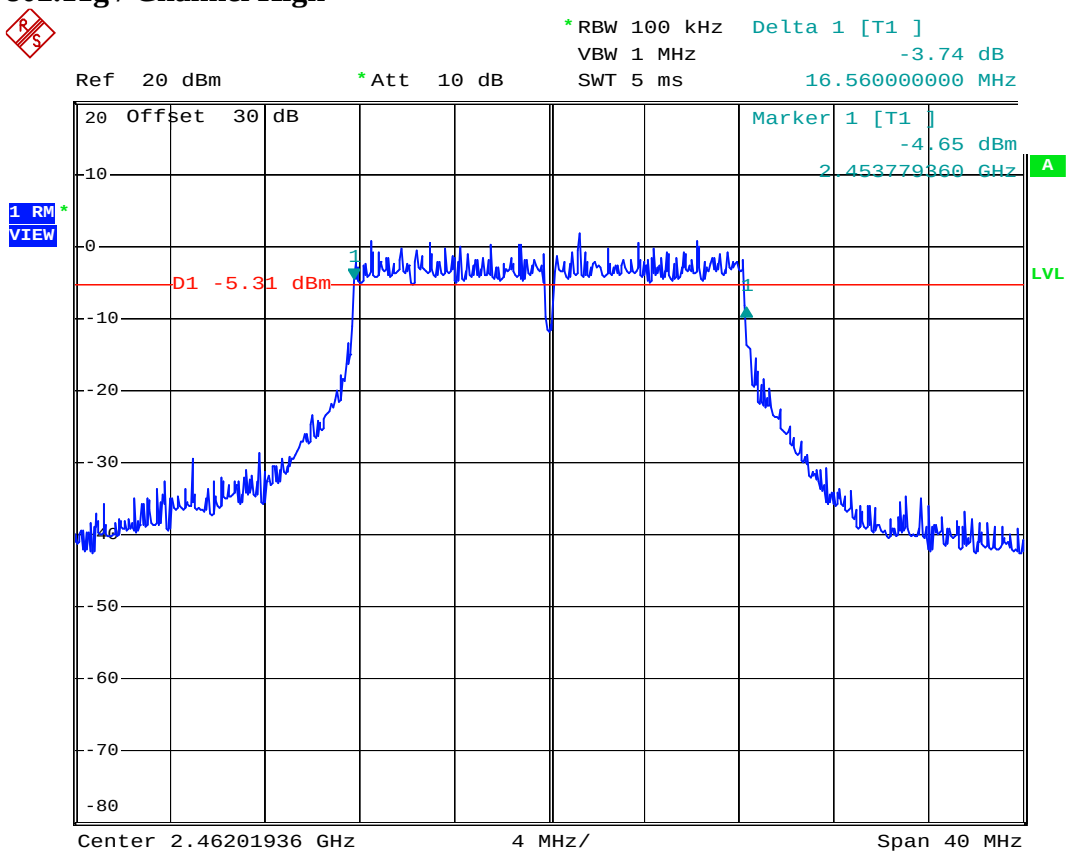
802.11g / Channel Low



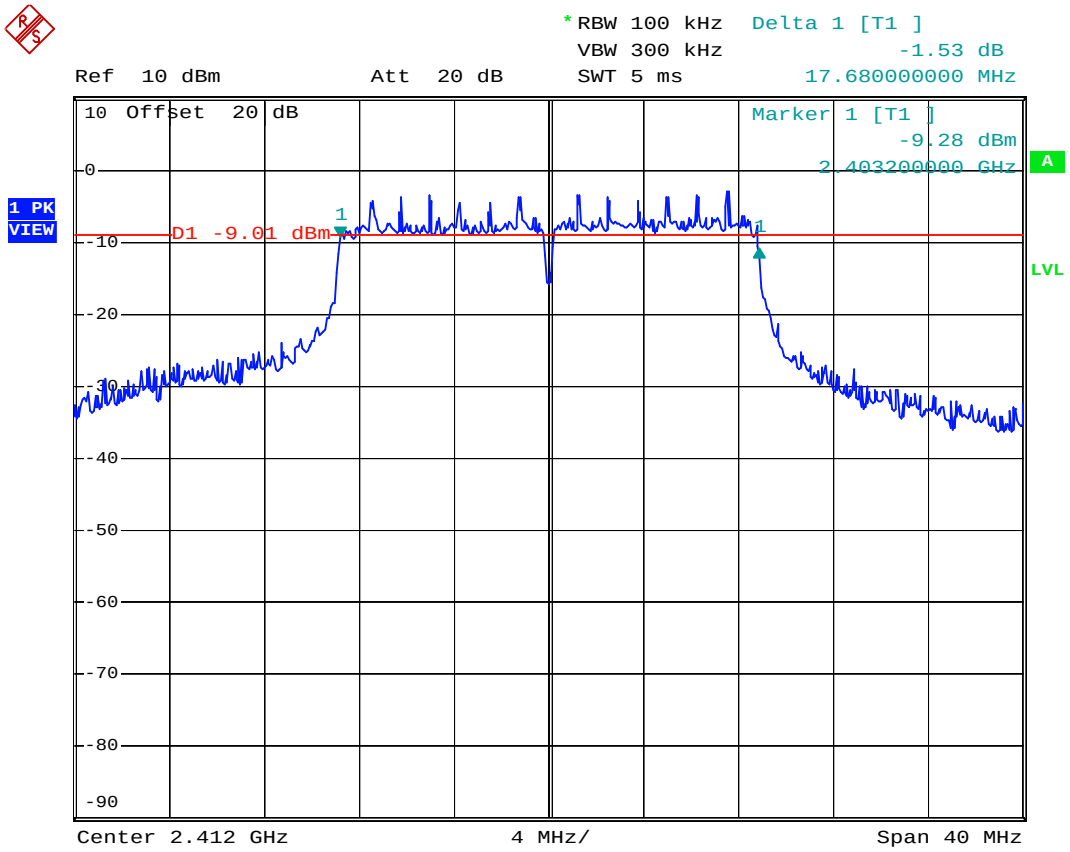
802.11g / Channel Mid



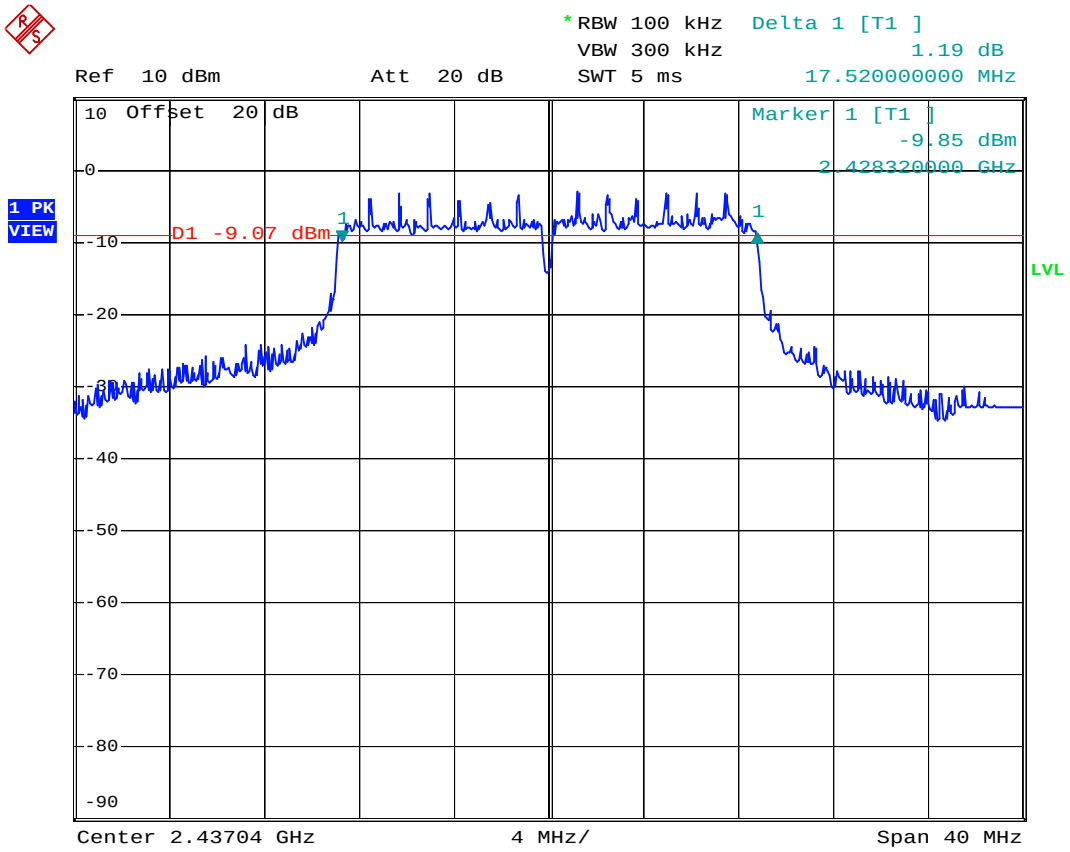
802.11g / Channel High



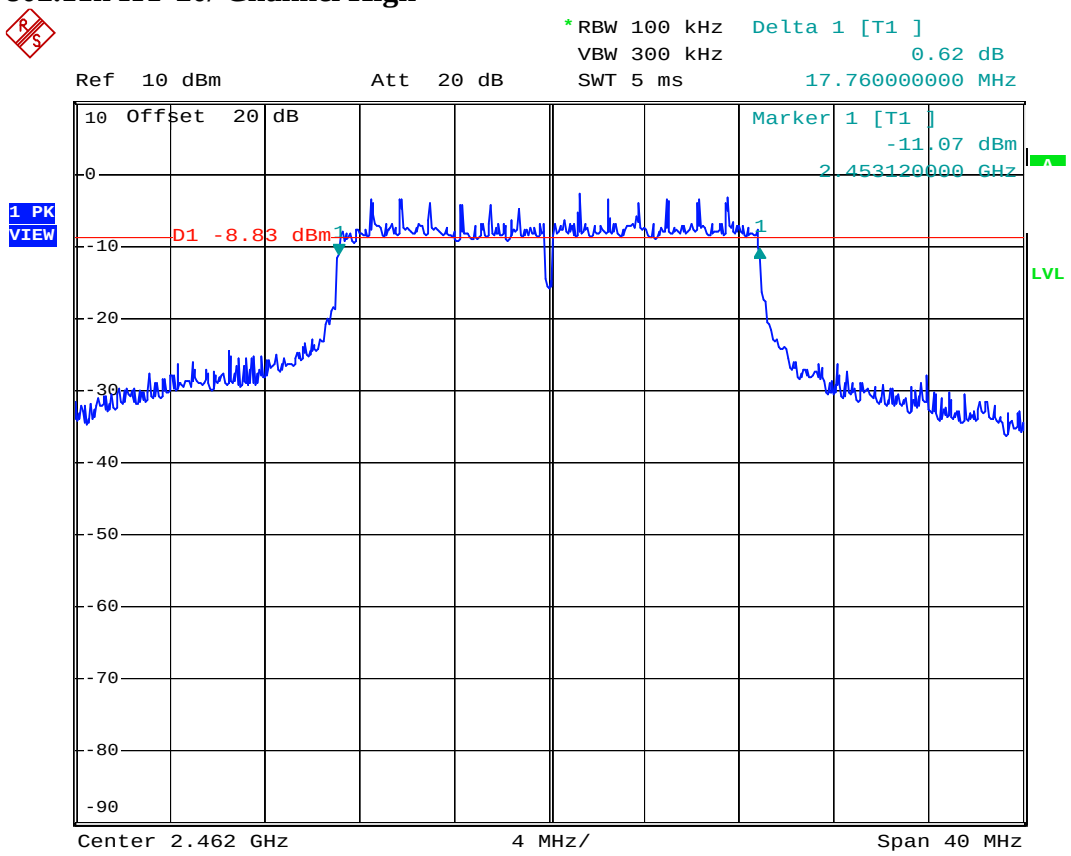
802.11n HT-20/ Channel Low



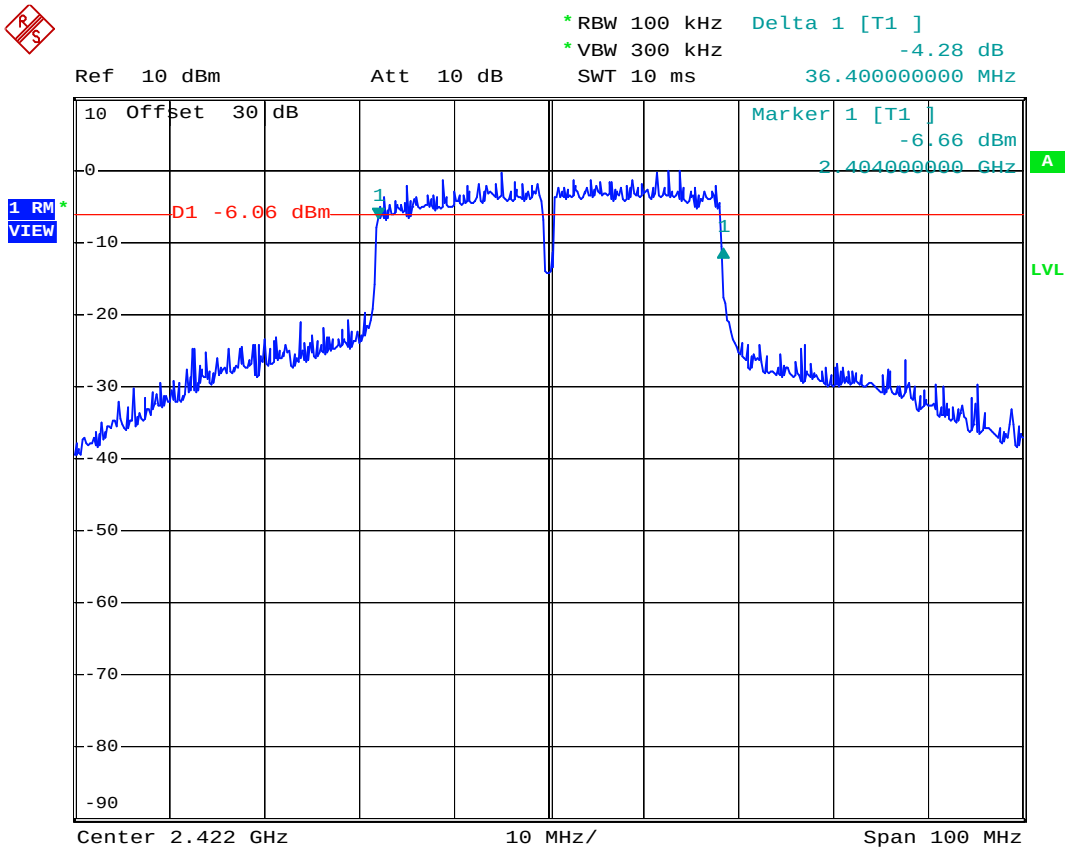
802.11n HT-20/ Channel Mid



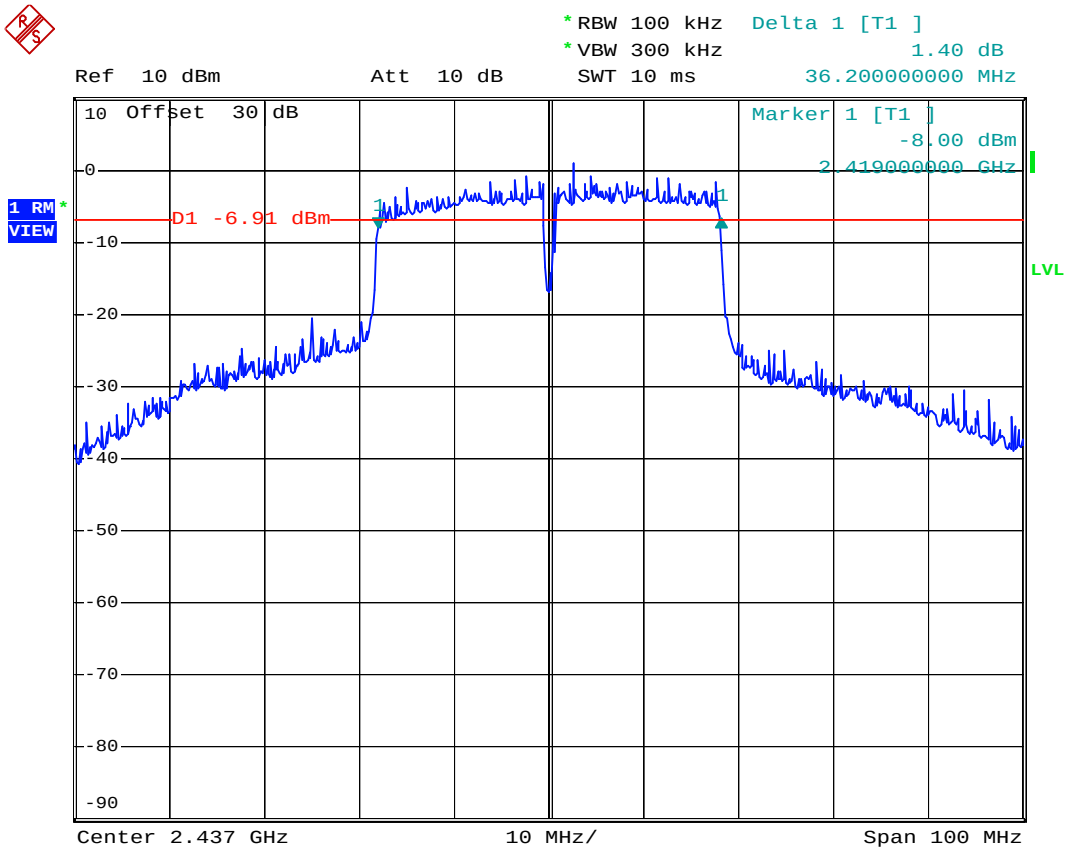
802.11n HT-20/ Channel High



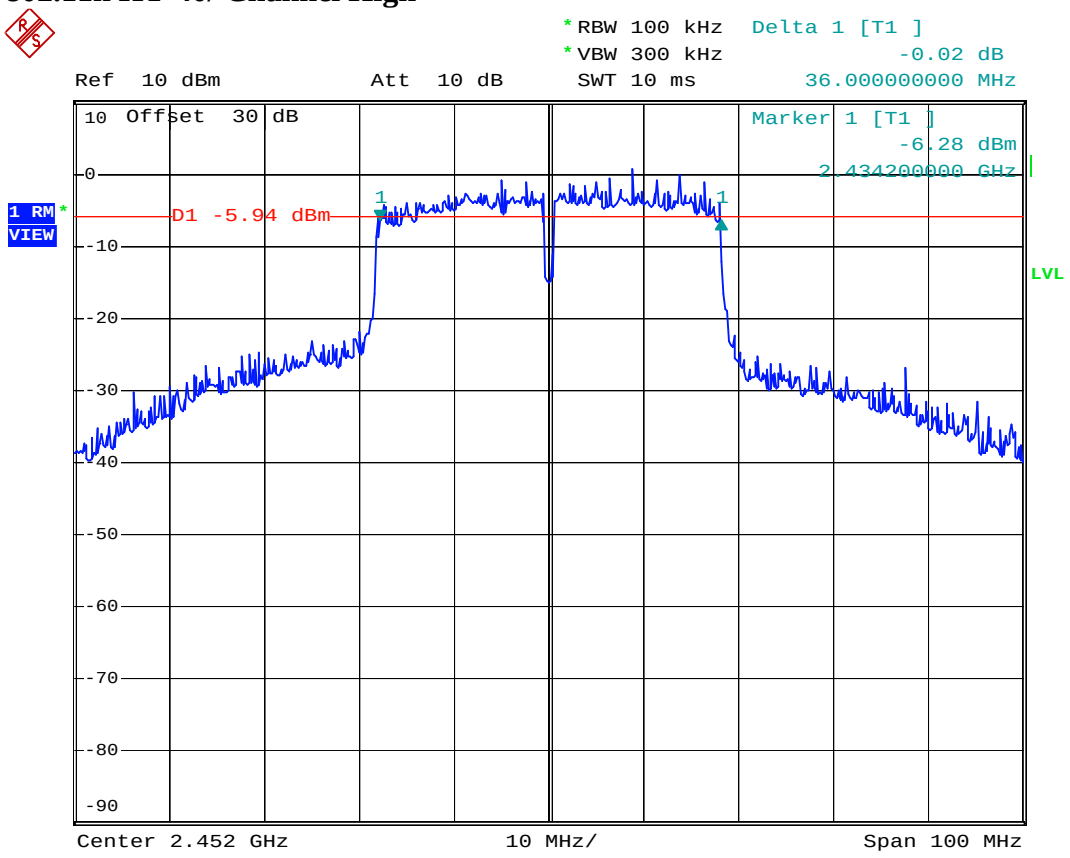
802.11n HT-40/ Channel Low



802.11n HT-40/ Channel Mid



802.11n HT-40/ Channel High



8 OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

8.1 Standard Applicable

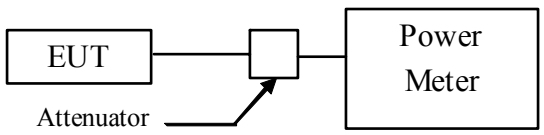
For direct sequence system, according to 15.247(b), the maximum peak output power of the transmitter shall not exceed 1 Watt. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

8.2 Measurement Procedure

Measurement Procedure:
9.1.2 PKPM1 Peak power meter method

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 5 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable.
3. Record the readings on the instrument and add a compensat factor of the attenuator.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

Figure 5: Output power and measurement configuration.



8.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
POWER METER +SENSOR	ANRITSU	ML2487A +MA2491A	2016/05/12	2017/05/11
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2015/10/07	2016/10/06

8.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : May 24, 2016 Temperature : 26 °C Humidity : 60 %

Measurement Procedure:

9.1.2 PKPM1 Peak power meter method

A. 802.11b @1 Mbps

Output Peak Power		dBm	mW
Operation	Channel Low:2412MHz	16.49	**44.566**
	Channel Mid:2437MHz	16.93	**49.317**
	Channel High:2462MHz	16.20	**41.687**

B. 802.11g @6 Mbps

Output Peak Power		dBm	mW
Operation	Channel Low:2412MHz	15.27	**33.651**
	Channel Mid:2437MHz	15.50	**35.481**
	Channel High:2462MHz	15.69	**37.068**

C. 802.11n HT-20 @6.5 Mbps

Output Peak Power		dBm	mW
Operation	Channel Low:2412MHz	13.58	**22.803**
	Channel Mid:2437MHz	13.60	**22.909**
	Channel High:2462MHz	13.48	**22.284**

D. 802.11n HT-40 @13.5 Mbps

Output Peak Power		dBm	mW
Operation	Channel Low:2412MHz	13.63	**23.067**
	Channel Mid:2437MHz	13.57	**22.751**
	Channel High:2462MHz	13.83	**24.155**

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

9 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF BAND EDGES MEASUREMENT

9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(c), if any 100 kHz bandwidth outside these frequency bands, the radio frequency power that is produced by the modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in §15.209(a), whichever results in the lesser attenuation.

9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set both RBW of spectrum analyzer to 100kHz and VBW to 1 MHz with a convenient frequency span including 100kHz bandwidth from band edge.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2015/07/06	2016/07/05
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2015/10/07	2016/10/06

9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : May 24, 2016 Temperature : 26 °C Humidity : 60 %

A. 802.11b @1 Mbps

a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

B. 802.11g @6 Mbps

a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

C. 802.11n HT-20 @6.5 Mbps

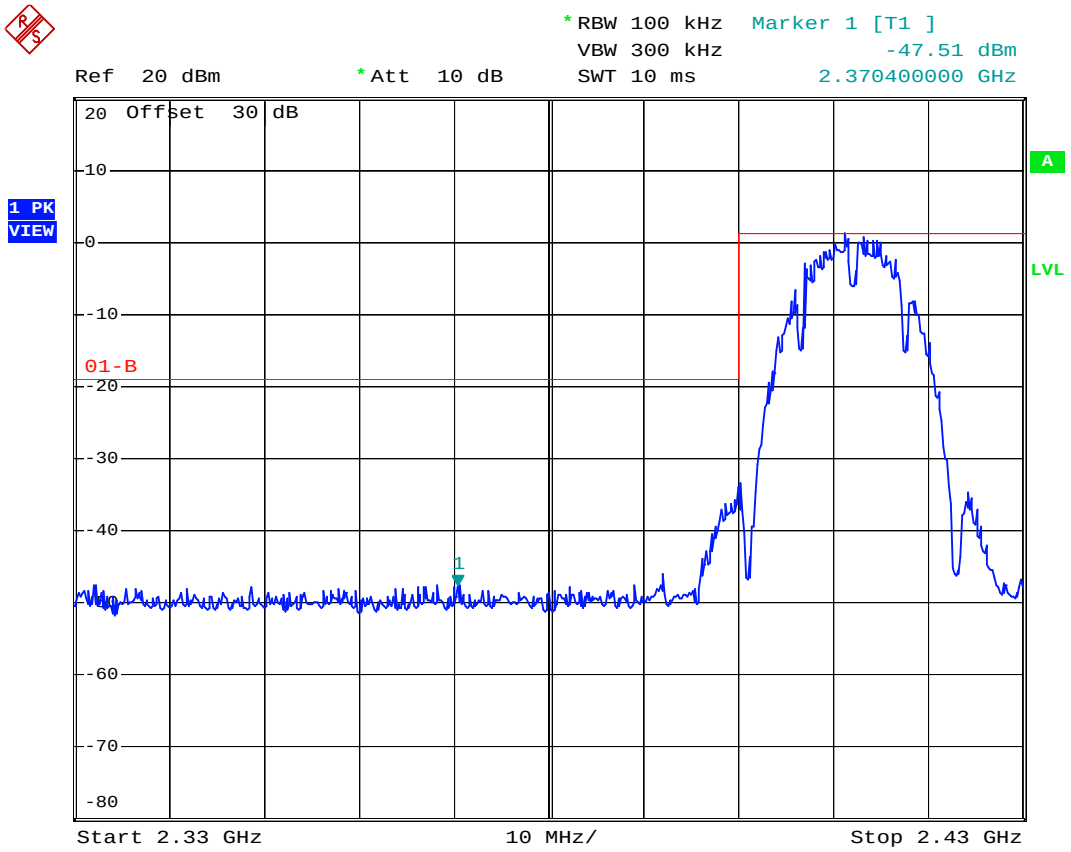
a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

D. 802.11n HT-40 @13.5 Mbps

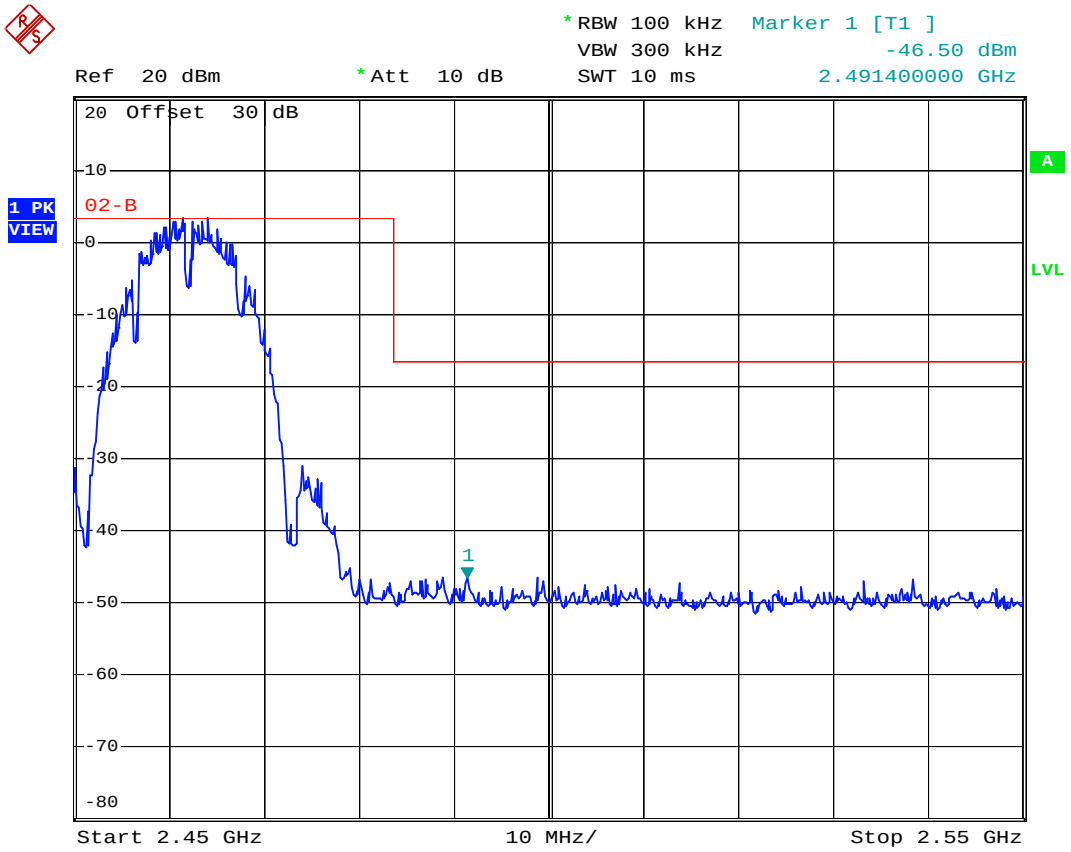
a) Lower Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.
b) Upper Band Edge : All emissions in this 100kHz bandwidth are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

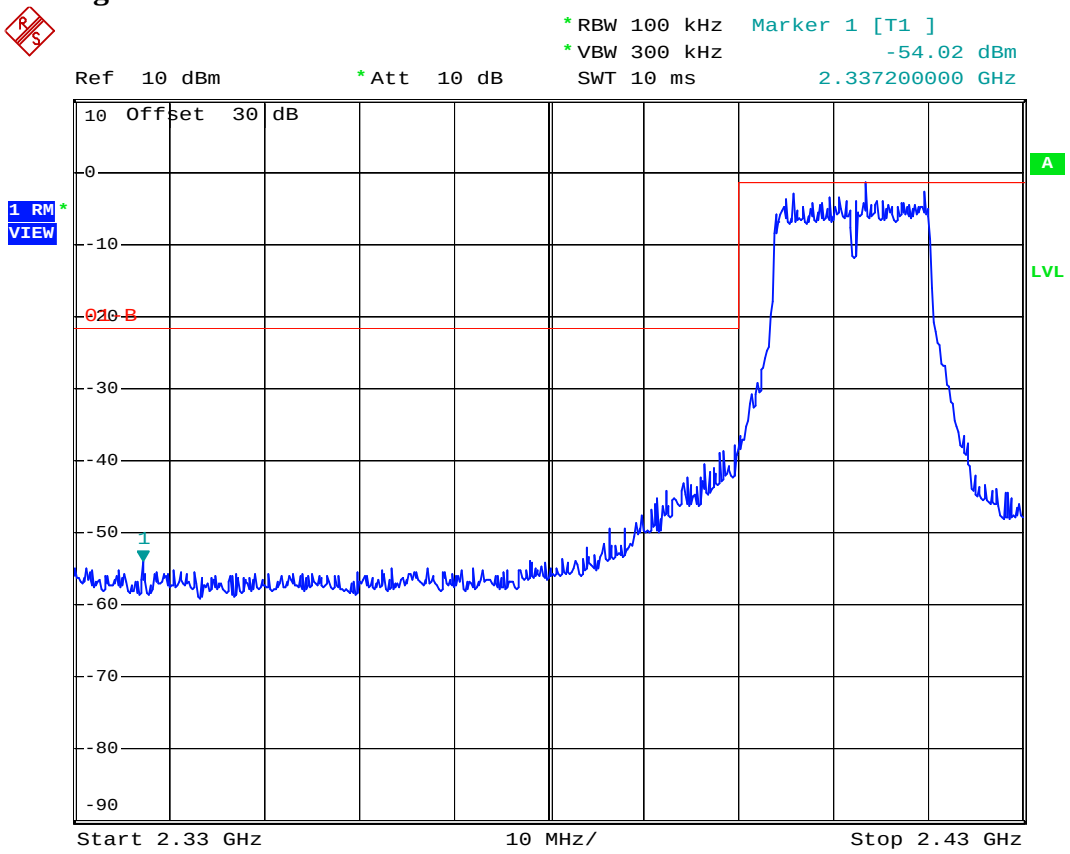
802.11b


*RBW 100 kHz
Marker 1 [T1]
VBW 300 kHz
-47.51 dBm
Ref 20 dBm
*Att 10 dB
SWT 10 ms
2.370400000 GHz
20 Offset 30 dB
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-60
-70
-80
01-B
1 PK
VIEW
A
LVL
Start 2.33 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.43 GHz

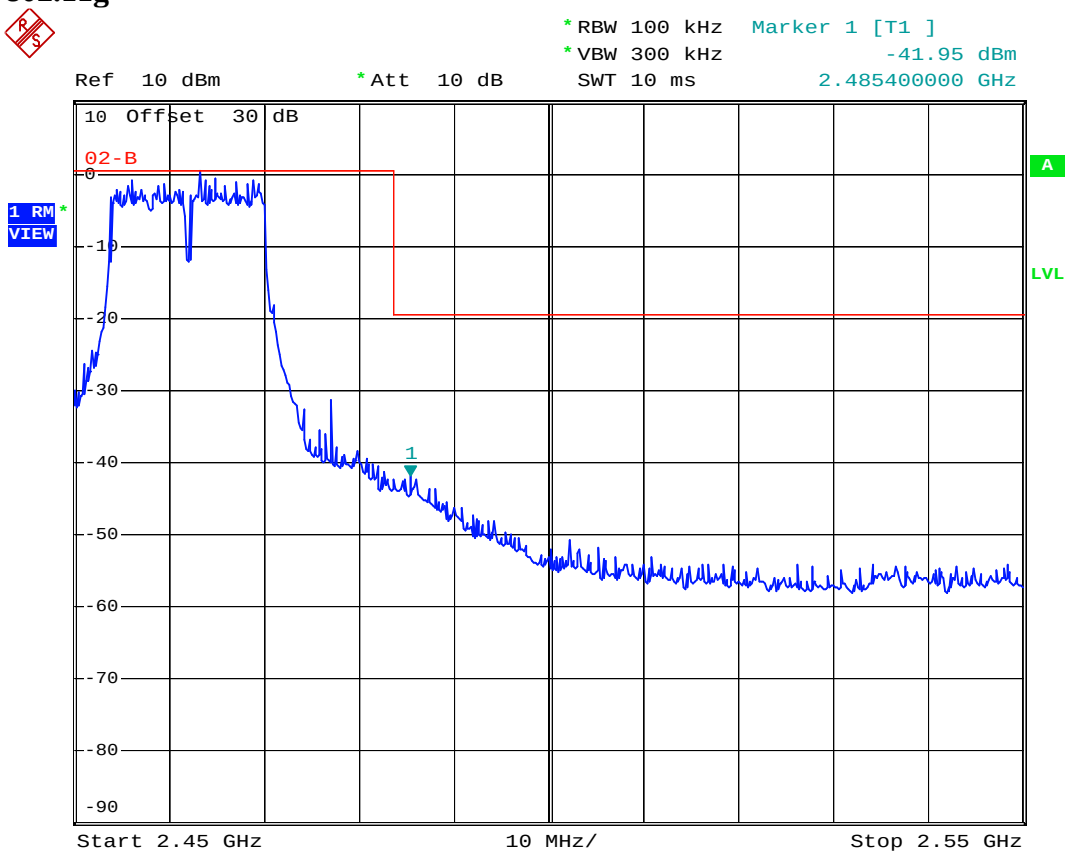
802.11b


*RBW 100 kHz
VBW 300 kHz
SWT 10 ms
Marker 1 [T1]
-46.50 dBm
2.491400000 GHz
Ref 20 dBm
*Att 10 dB
20 Offset 30 dB
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
02-B
1 PK
VIEW
A
LVL
1
Start 2.45 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.55 GHz

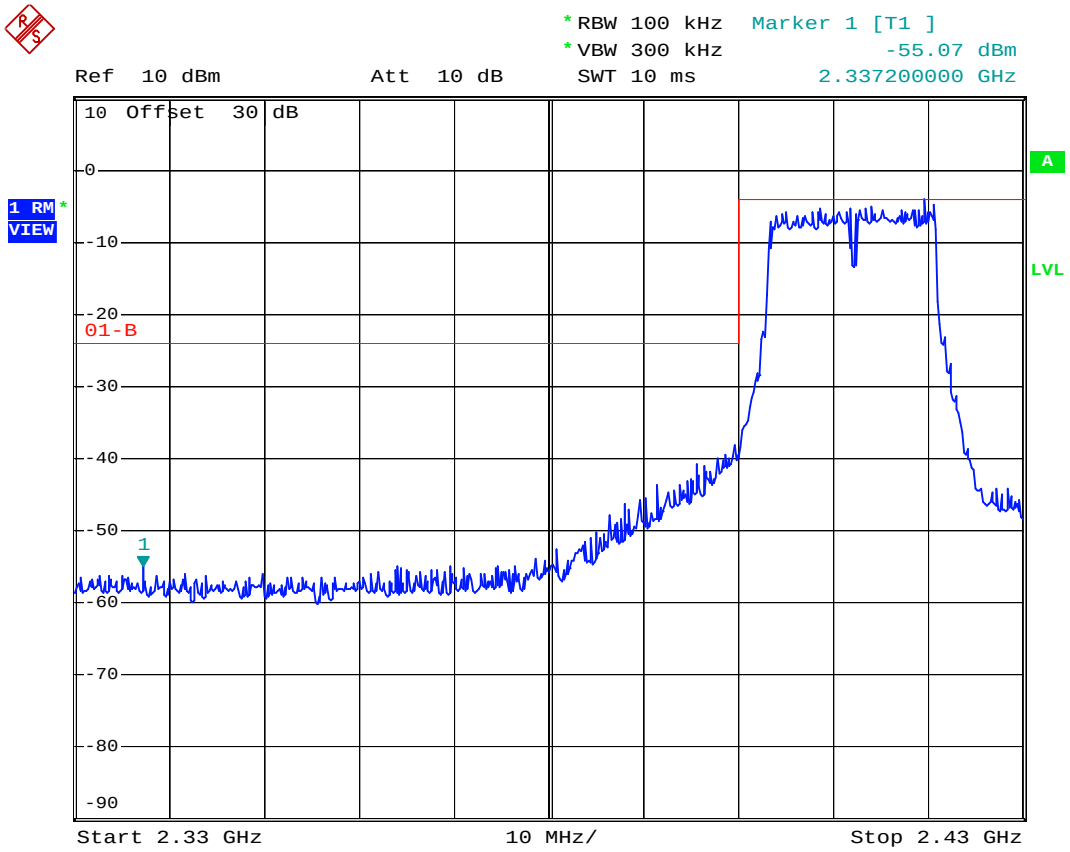
802.11g


*RBW 100 kHz
*VBW 300 kHz
Marker 1 [T1]
-54.02 dBm
Ref 10 dBm
*Att 10 dB
SWT 10 ms
2.337200000 GHz
10 Offset 30 dB
1 RM *
VIEW
A
LVL
D2 10 B
0
-10
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
Start 2.33 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.43 GHz

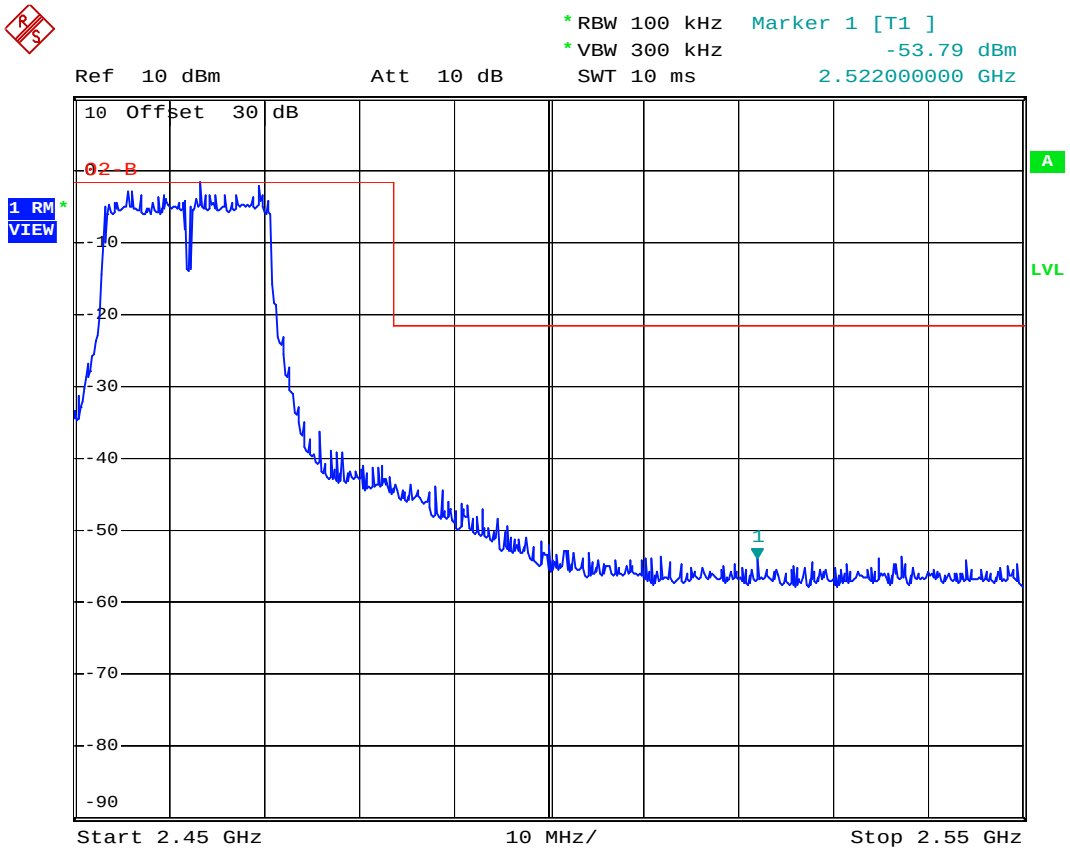
802.11g


*RBW 100 kHz
*VBW 300 kHz
Marker 1 [T1]
-41.95 dBm
2.485400000 GHz
Ref 10 dBm
*Att 10 dB
SWT 10 ms
10 Offset 30 dB
02-B
1 RM *
VIEW
A
LVL
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
1
Start 2.45 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.55 GHz

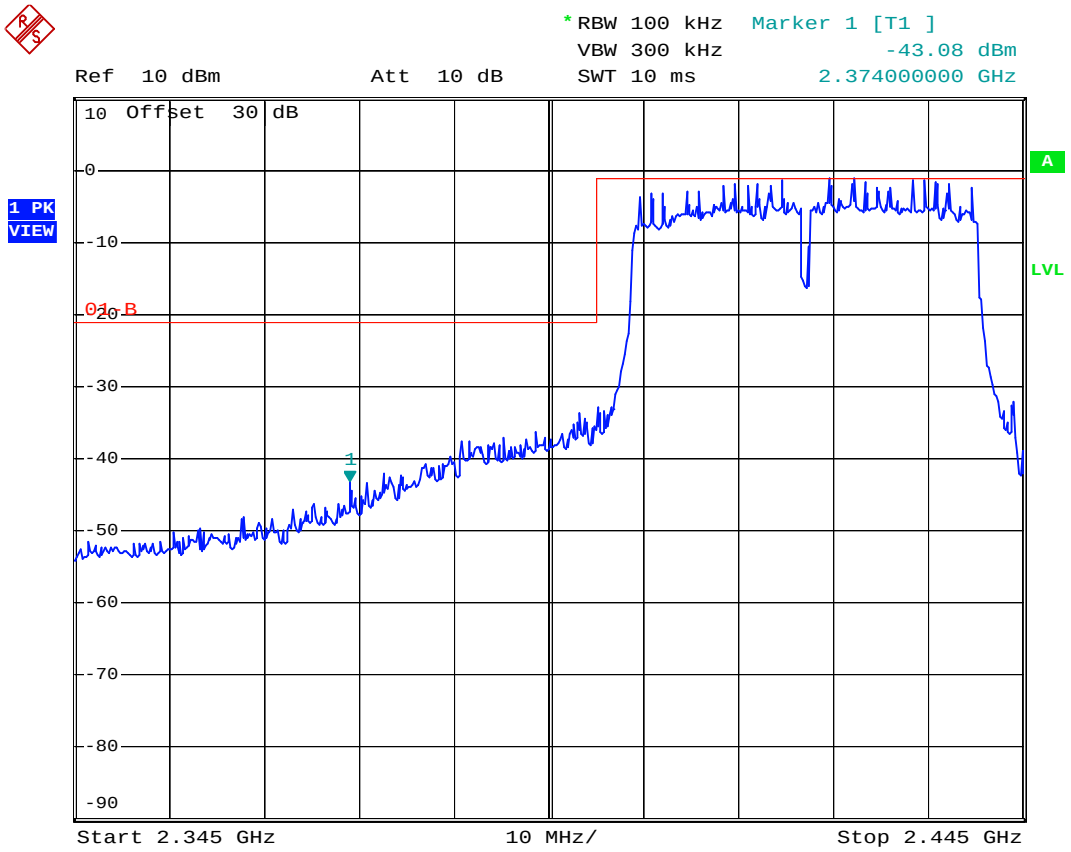
802.11n HT-20


*RBW 100 kHz
*VBW 300 kHz
SWT 10 ms
Marker 1 [T1]
-55.07 dBm
2.337200000 GHz
Ref 10 dBm
Att 10 dB
10 Offset 30 dB
1 RM *
VIEW
A
LVL
01-B
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
1
Start 2.33 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.43 GHz

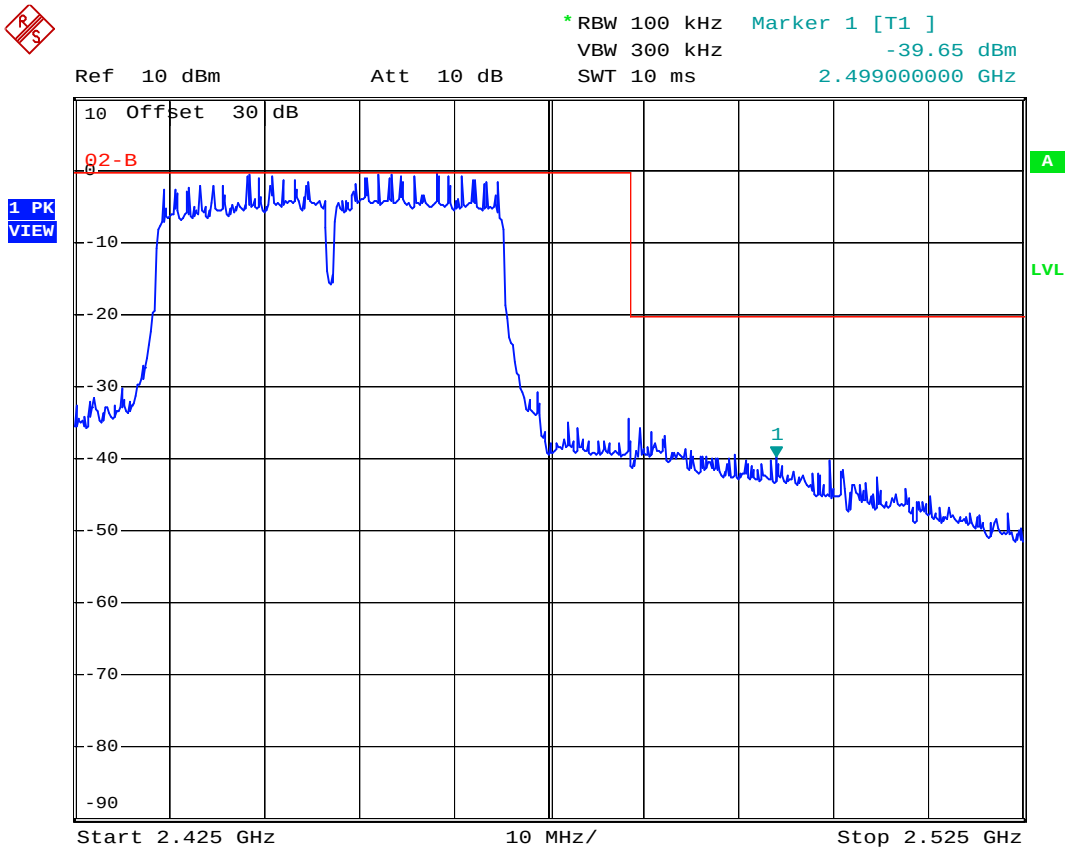
802.11n HT-20


*RBW 100 kHz
*VBW 300 kHz
SWT 10 ms
Marker 1 [T1]
-53.79 dBm
2.522000000 GHz
Ref 10 dBm
Att 10 dB
10 Offset 30 dB
02-B
1 RM *
VIEW
A
LVL
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
1
Start 2.45 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.55 GHz

802.11n HT-40


*RBW 100 kHz
VBW 300 kHz
SWT 10 ms
Marker 1 [T1]
-43.08 dBm
2.374000000 GHz
Ref 10 dBm
Att 10 dB
10 Offset 30 dB
1 PK
VIEW
A
LVL
01 B
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
Start 2.345 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.445 GHz

802.11n HT-40


*RBW 100 kHz
VBW 300 kHz
SWT 10 ms
Marker 1 [T1]
-39.65 dBm
2.499000000 GHz
Ref 10 dBm
Att 10 dB
10 Offset 30 dB
02-B
1 PK
VIEW
A
LVL
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
1
Start 2.425 GHz
10 MHz/
Stop 2.525 GHz

10 POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENT

10.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(d), for direct sequence systems, the transmitted power density averaged over any 1 second interval shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz bandwidth within these bands.

10.2 Measurement Procedure

Measurement Method: PKPSD

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 5 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set EUT to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
4. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
5. Set the RBW to: 3 kHz ≤ RBW ≤ 100 kHz.
6. Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
7. Detector = peak.
8. Sweep time = auto couple.
9. Trace mode = max hold.
10. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
11. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
12. If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.
13. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

10.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2015/07/06	2016/07/05
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2015/10/07	2016/10/06

10.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : May 24, 2016 Temperature : 26 °C Humidity : 60 %

A. 802.11b @1 Mbps

a) Channel Low: Maximun PSD is -17.20 dBm
b) Channel Mid: Maximun PSD is -15.90 dBm
c) Channel High: Maximun PSD is -15.16 dBm

B. 802.11g @6 Mbps

a) Channel Low: Maximun PSD is -23.20 dBm
b) Channel Mid: Maximun PSD is -22.05 dBm
c) Channel High: Maximun PSD is -20.84 dBm

C. 802.11n HT-20 @6.5 Mbps

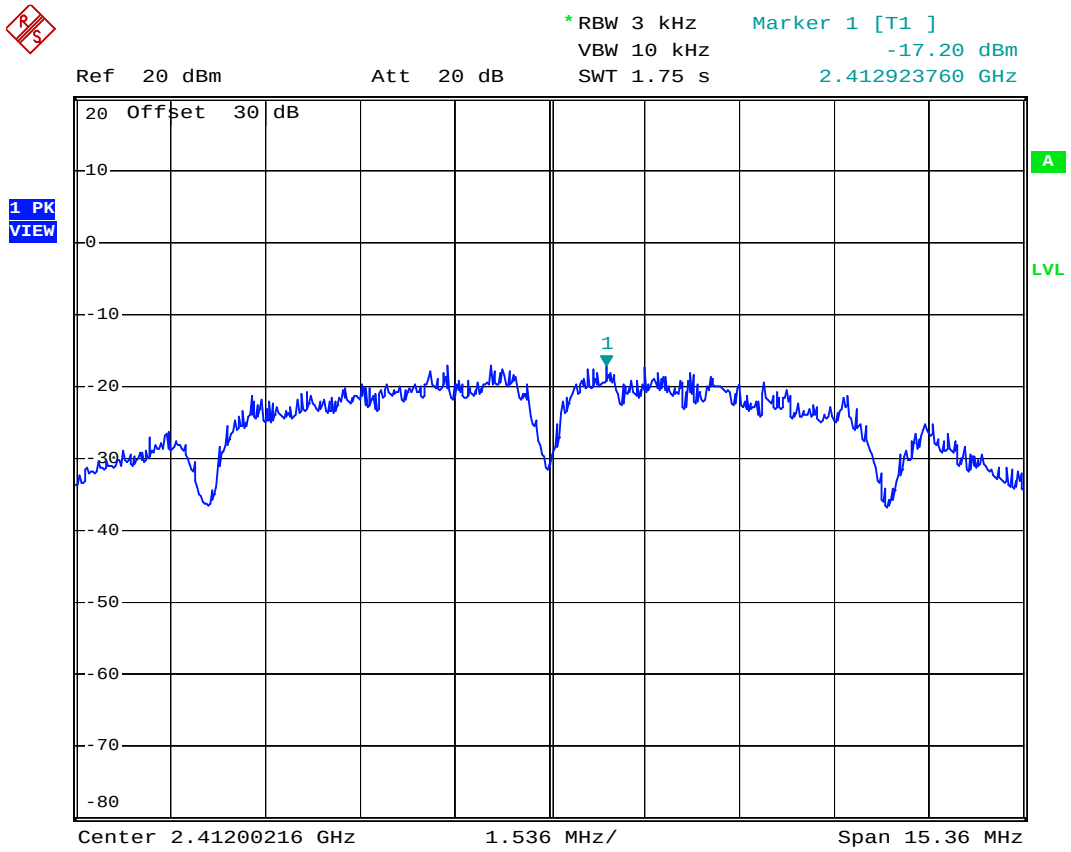
a) Channel Low: Maximun PSD is -19.11 dBm
b) Channel Mid: Maximun PSD is -28.88 dBm
c) Channel High: Maximun PSD is -25.43 dBm

D. 802.11n HT-40 @13.5 Mbps

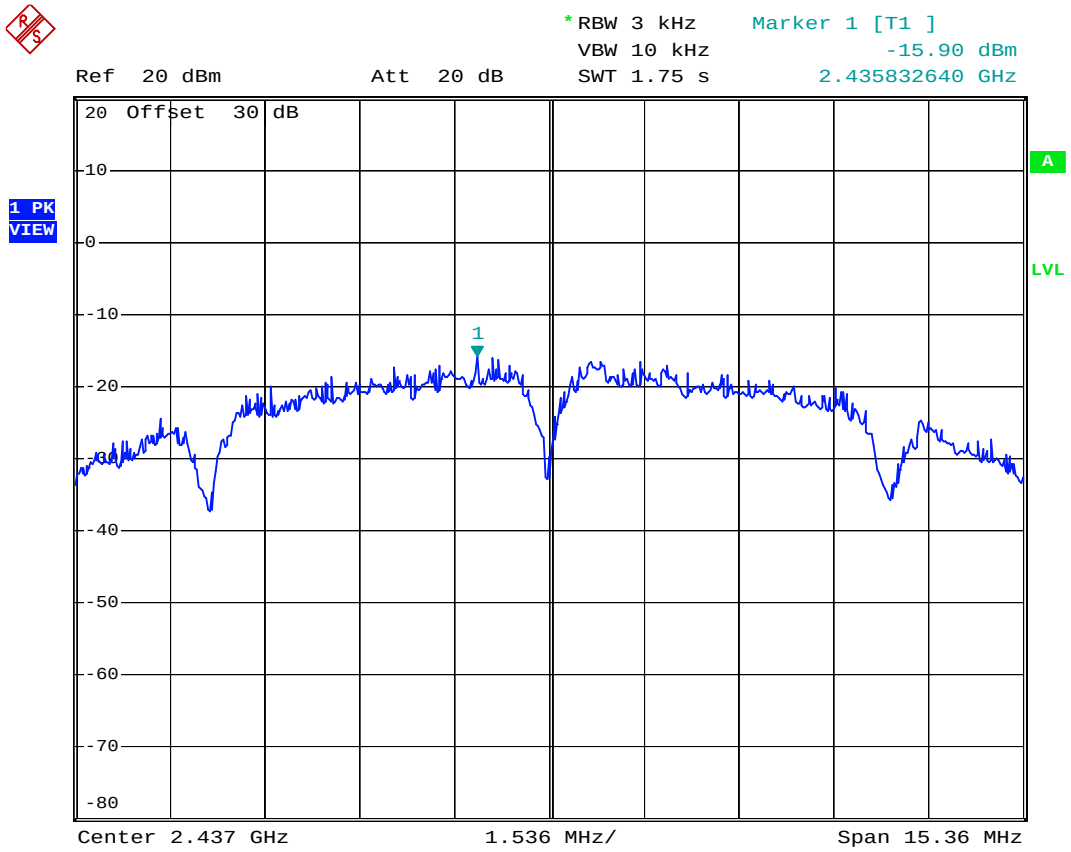
a) Channel Low: Maximun PSD is -28.13 dBm
b) Channel Mid: Maximun PSD is -26.42 dBm
c) Channel High: Maximun PSD is -21.50 dBm

Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

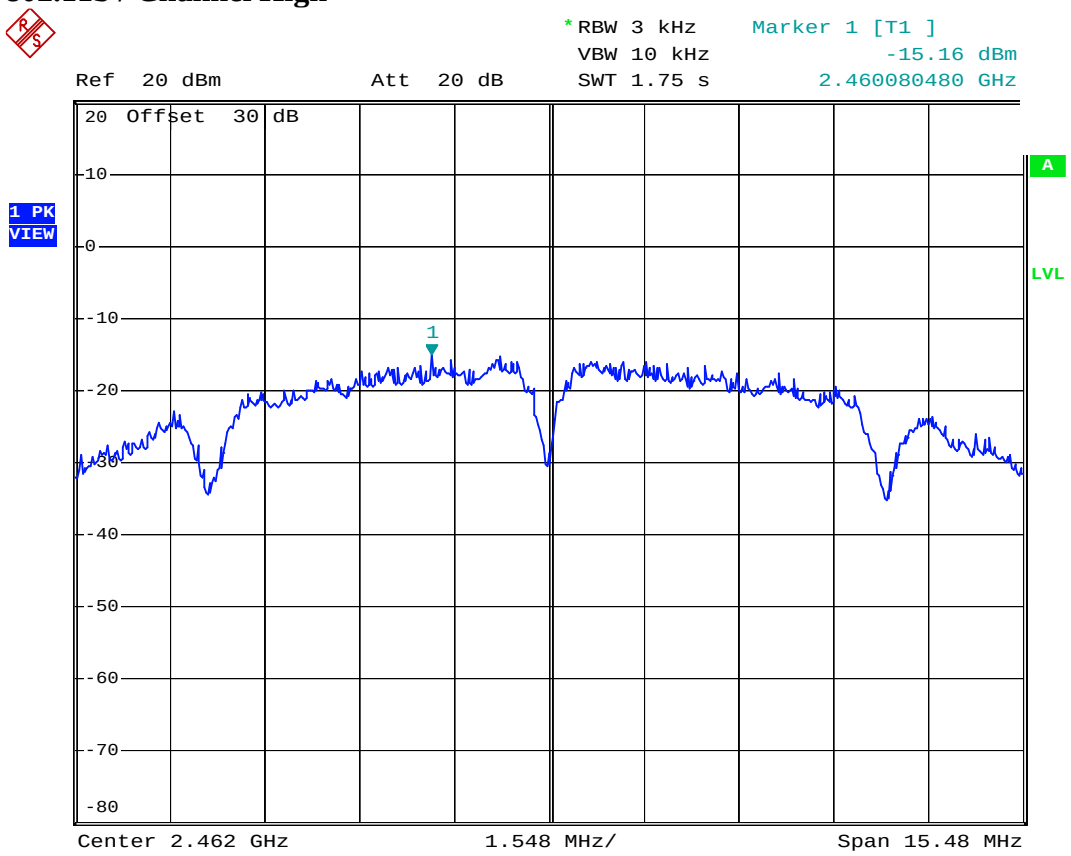
802.11b / Channel Low



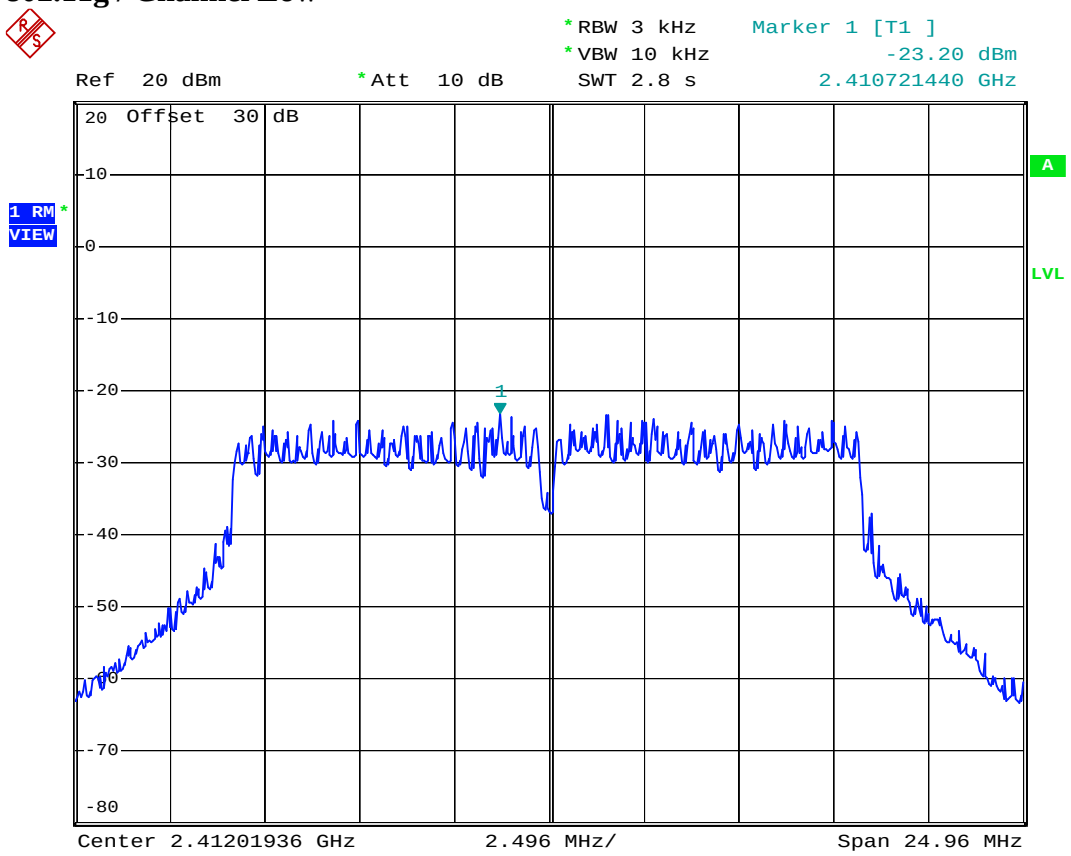
802.11b / Channel Mid



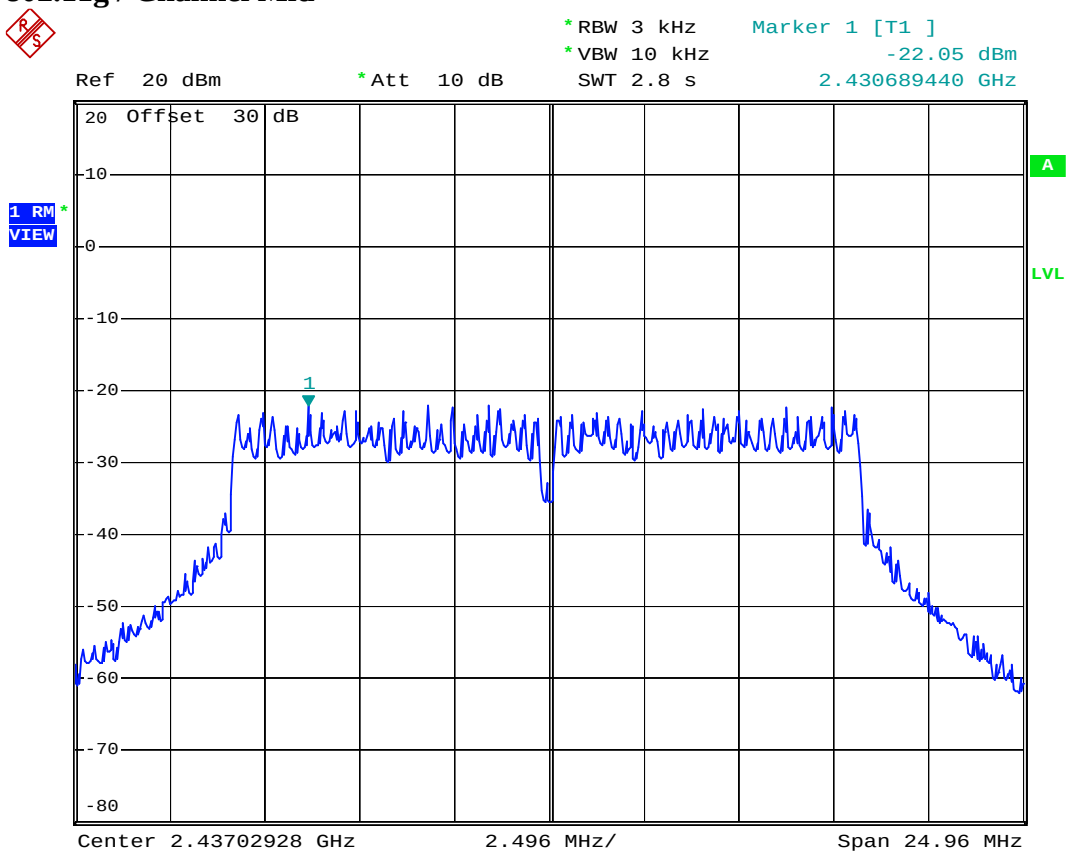
802.11b / Channel High



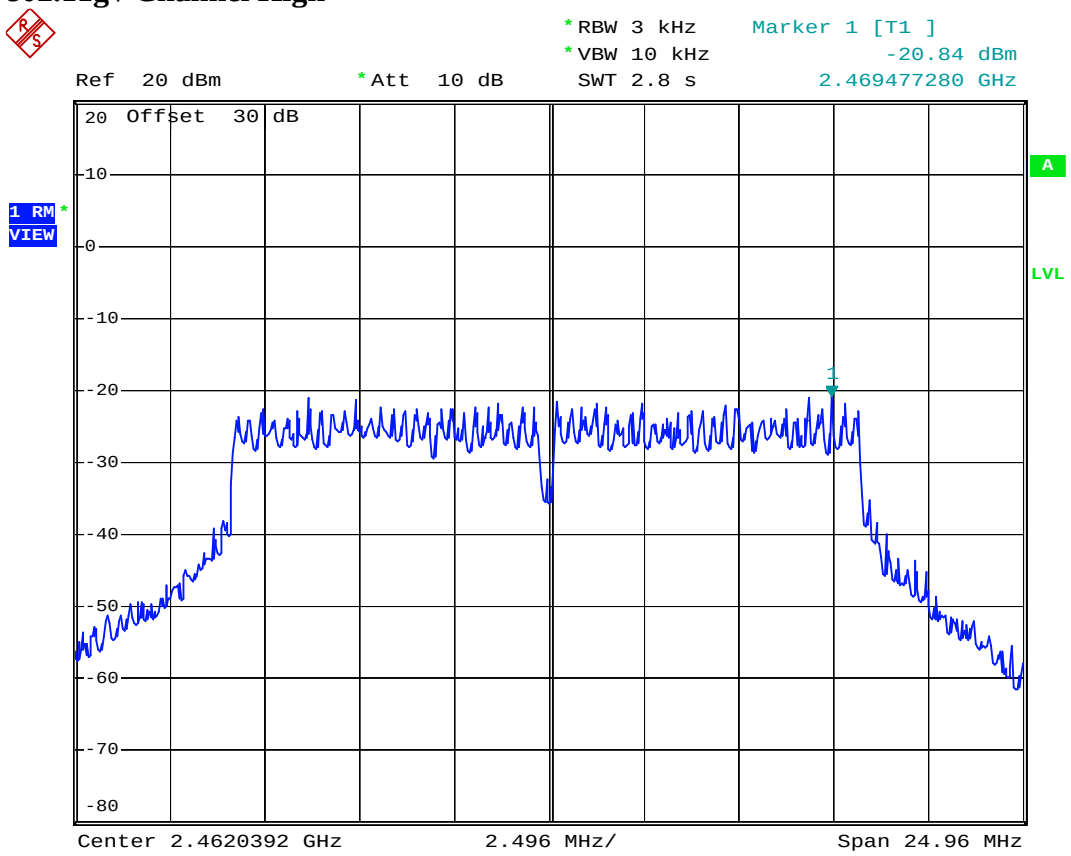
802.11g / Channel Low



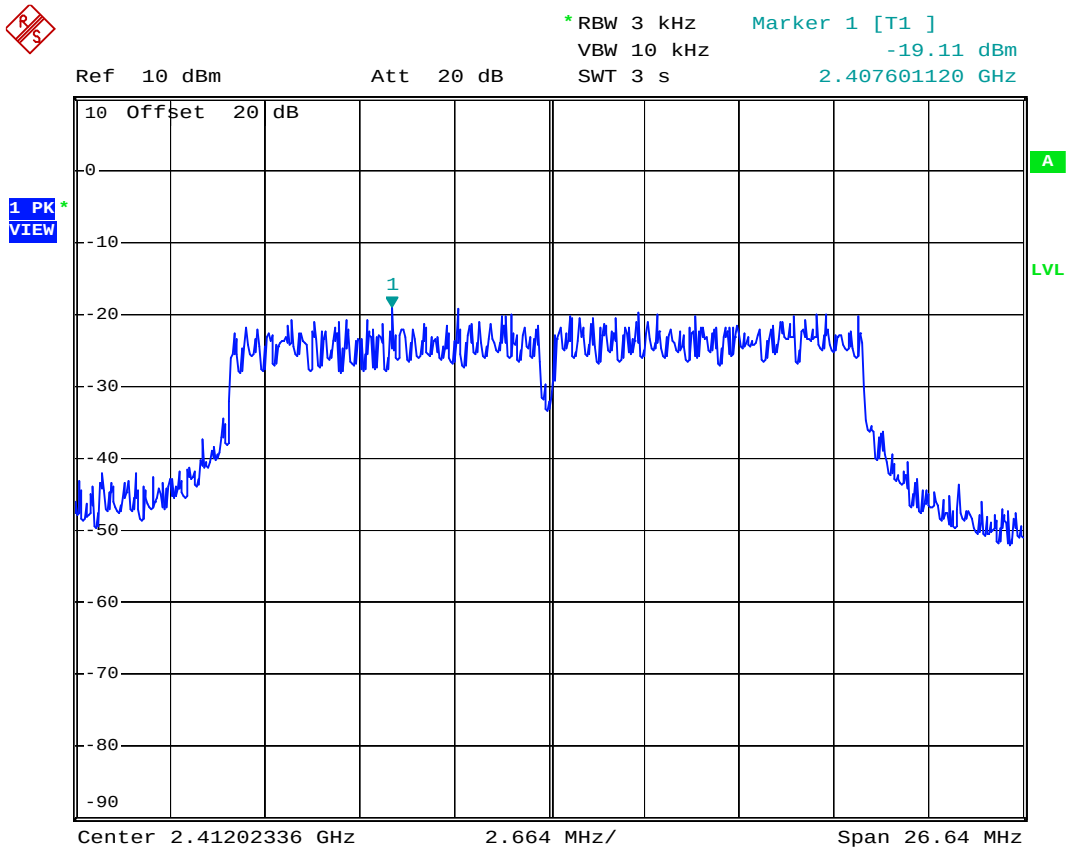
802.11g / Channel Mid



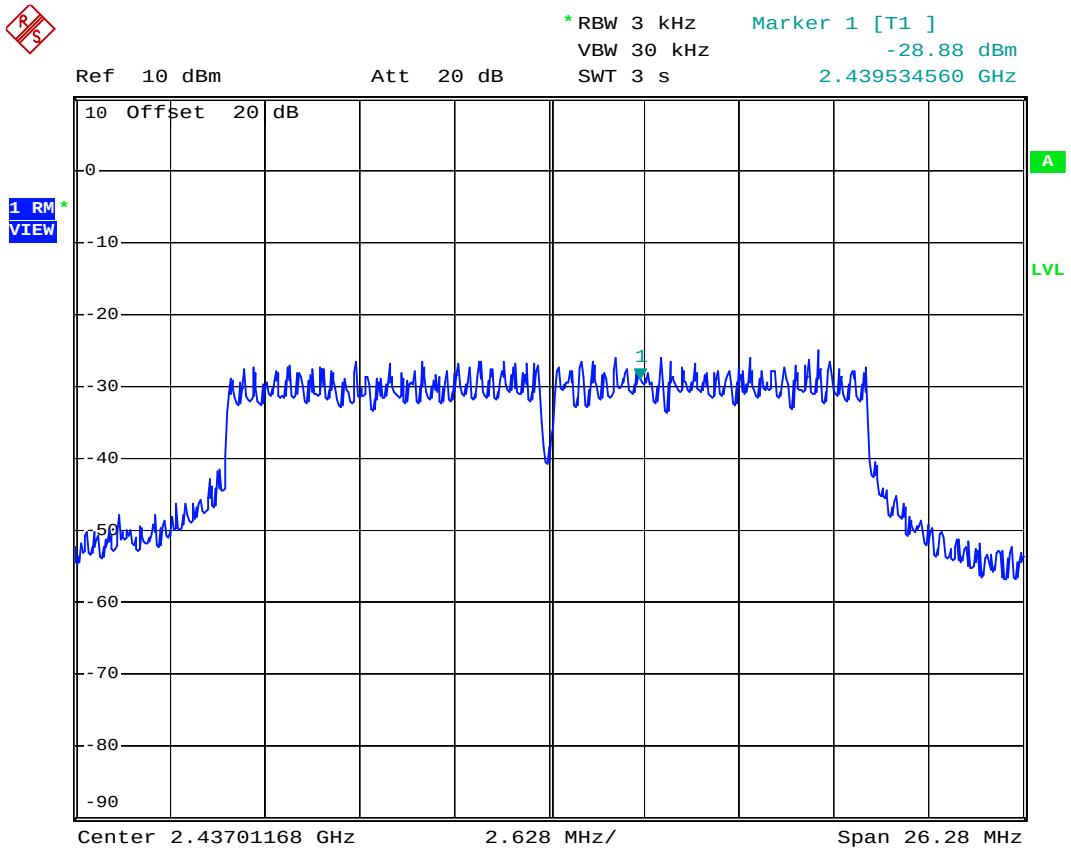
802.11g / Channel High



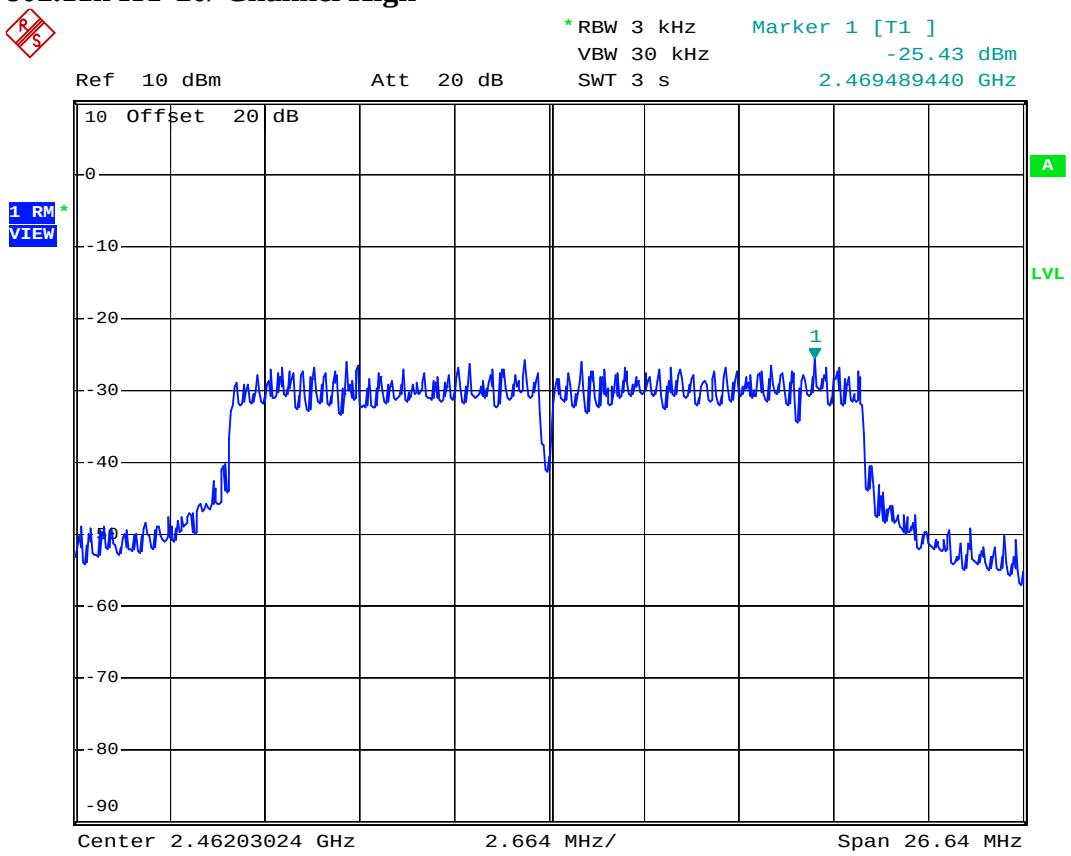
802.11n HT-20/Channel Low



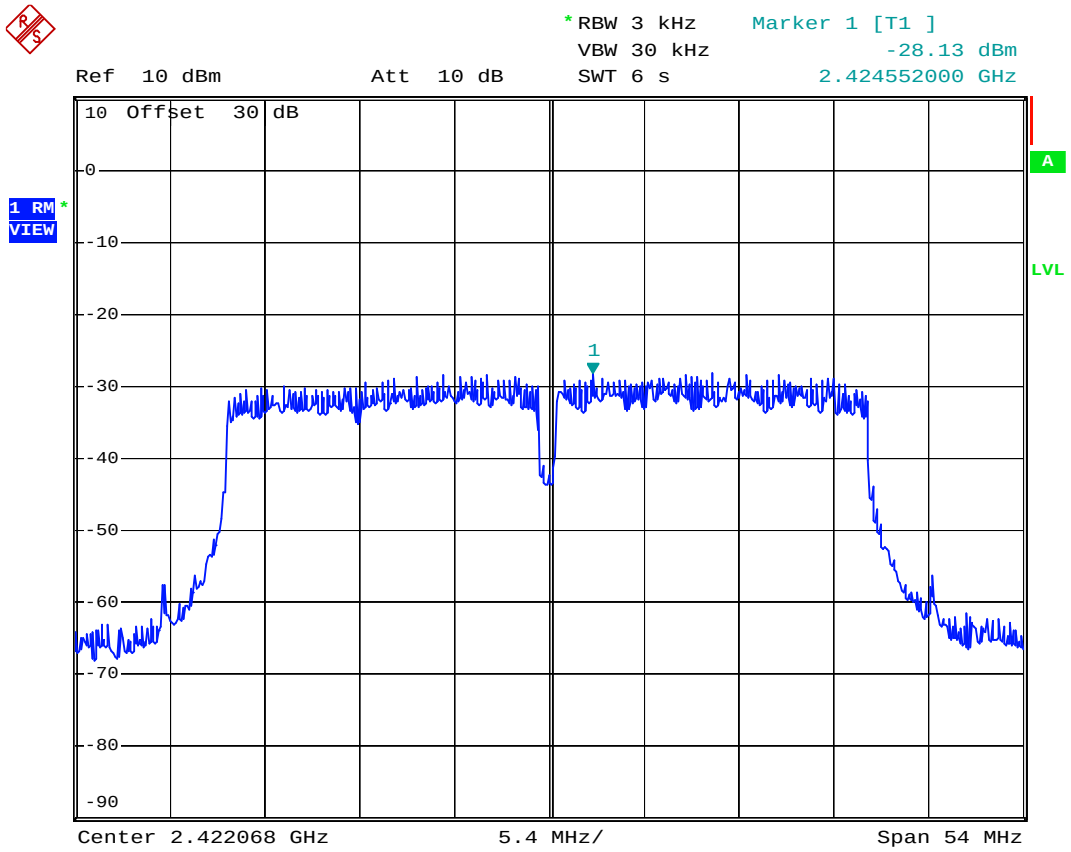
802.11n HT-20/ Channel Mid



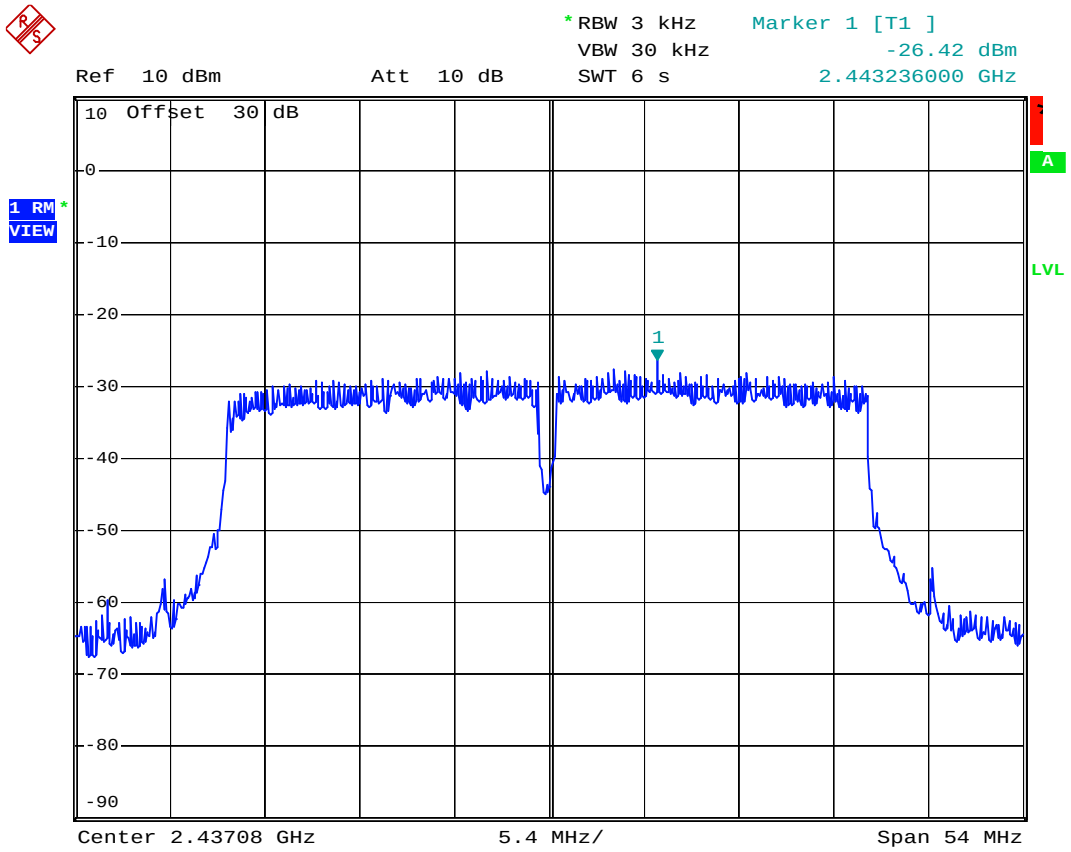
802.11n HT-20/ Channel High



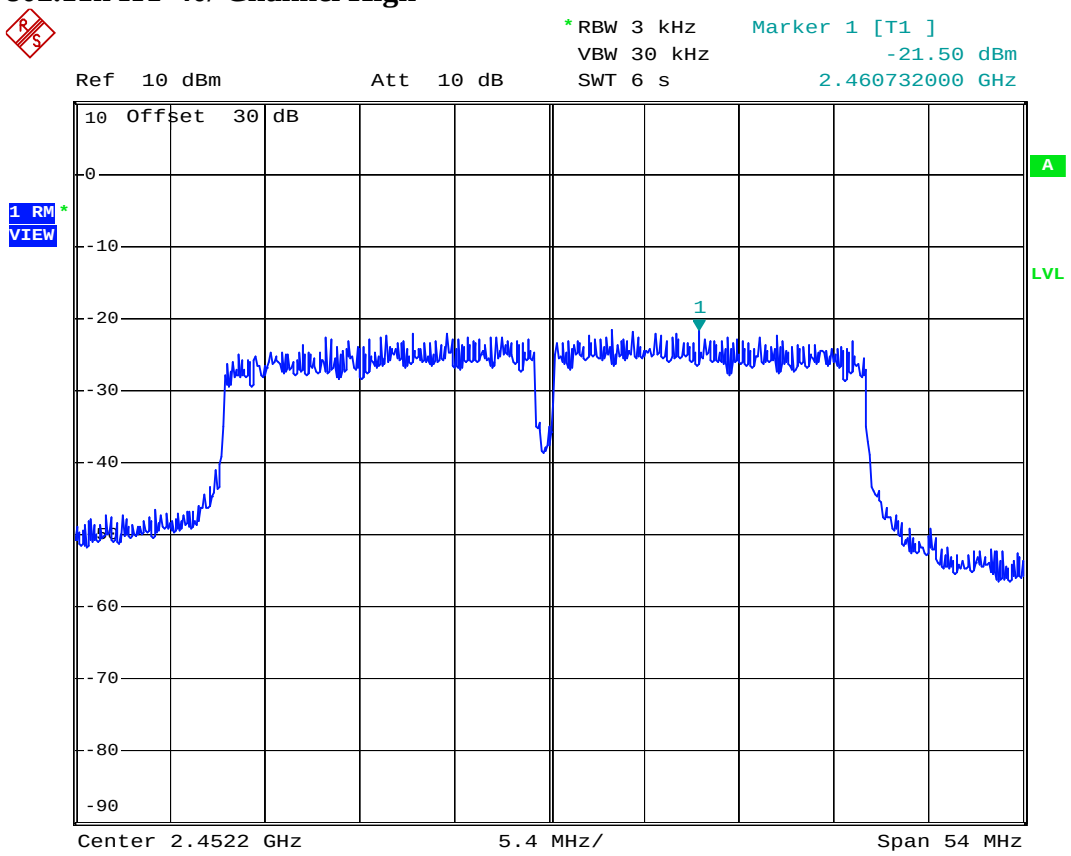
802.11n HT-40/ Channel Low



802.11n HT-40 Channel Mid



802.11n HT-40/ Channel High



11. OUT-OF-BAND CONDUCTED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

11.1 Standard Applicable

According to 15.247(c), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required.

11.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 4 without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Use the following spectrum analyzer settings:

   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions (e.g., harmonics) from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10th harmonic. Typically, several plots are required to cover this entire span.

   RBW = 100 kHz

   VBW ≥ RBW

   Sweep = auto

   Detector function = peak

   Trace = max hold.
4. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded. Plot the result on the screen of spectrum analyzer.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

11.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2015/07/06	2016/07/05
Attenuator	MINI-CIRCUITS	BW-S10W2+	2015/10/07	2016/10/06

11.4 Measurement Data

Test Date : May 24, 2016 Temperature : 26 °C Humidity : 60 %

A. 802.11b @1 Mbps

Mode: Channel Low, Mid, High

30 MHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

B. 802.11g @6 Mbps

Mode: Channel Low, Mid, High

30 MHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

C. 802.11n HT-20 @6.5 Mbps

Mode: Channel Low, Mid, High

30 MHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

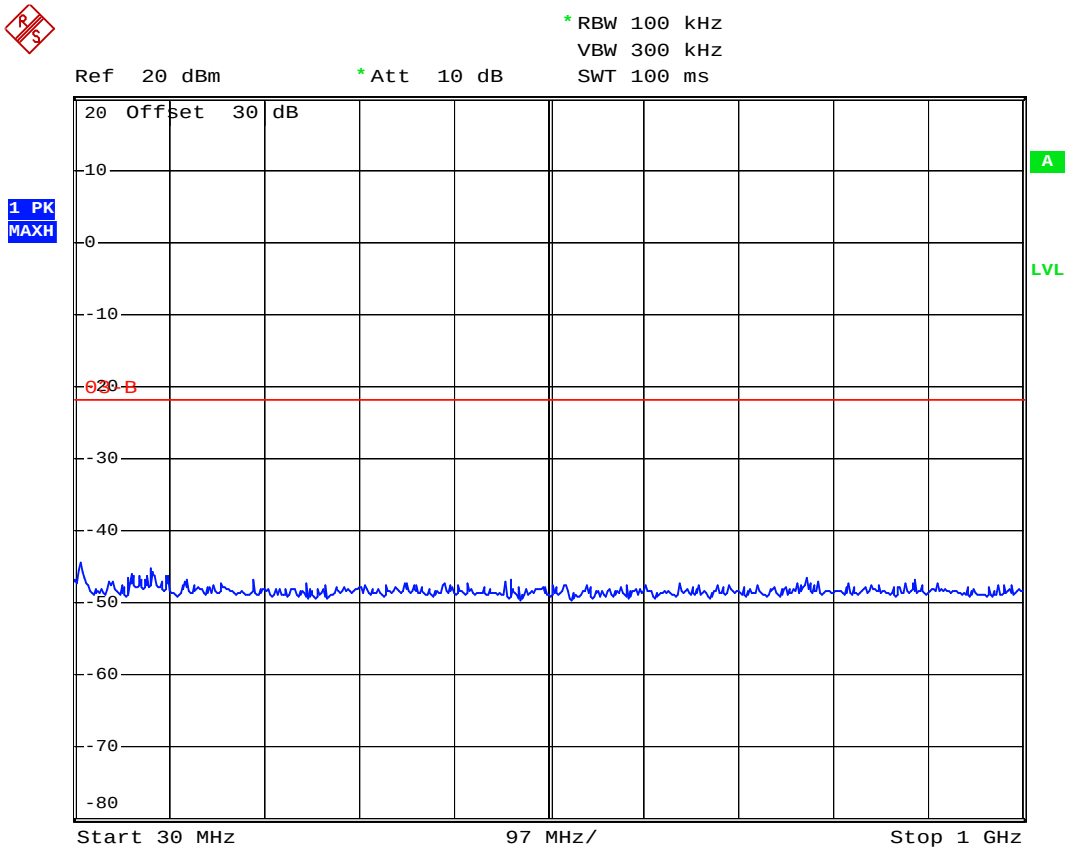
D. 802.11n HT-40 @13.5 Mbps

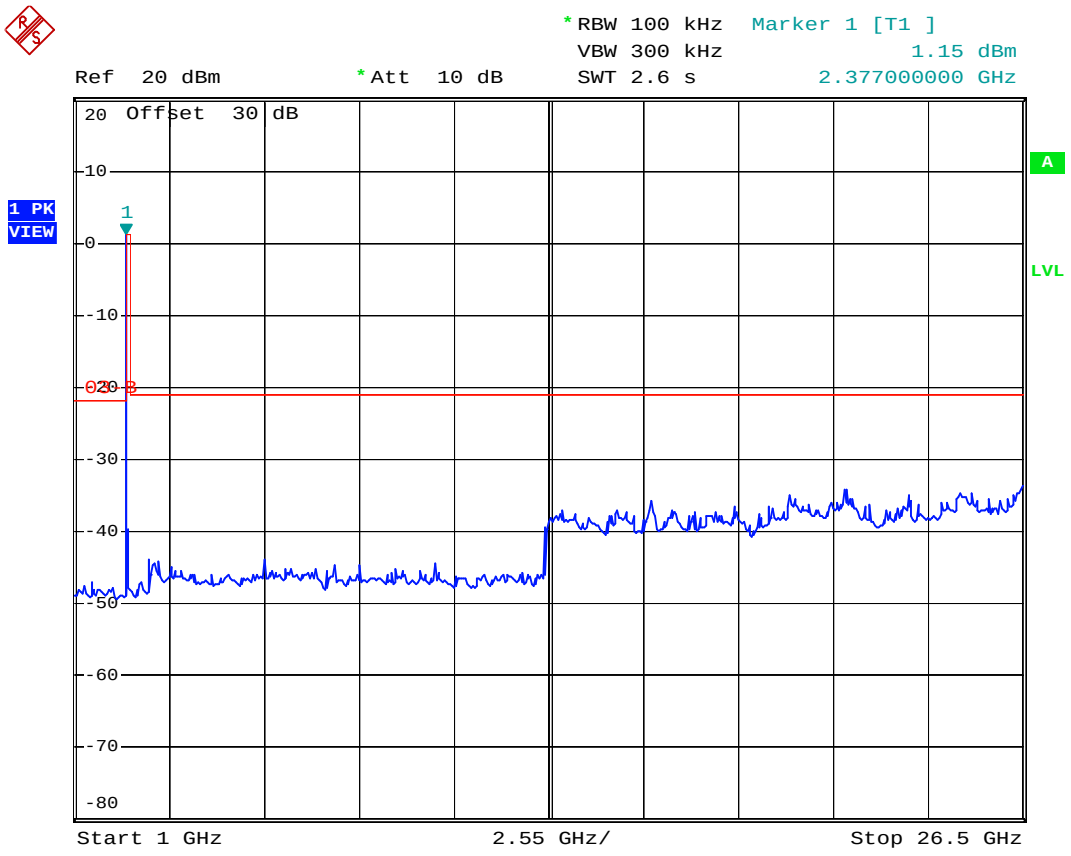
Mode: Channel Low, Mid, High

30 MHz to 25 GHz frequency band: All emissions are attenuated more than 20dB from the carrier.

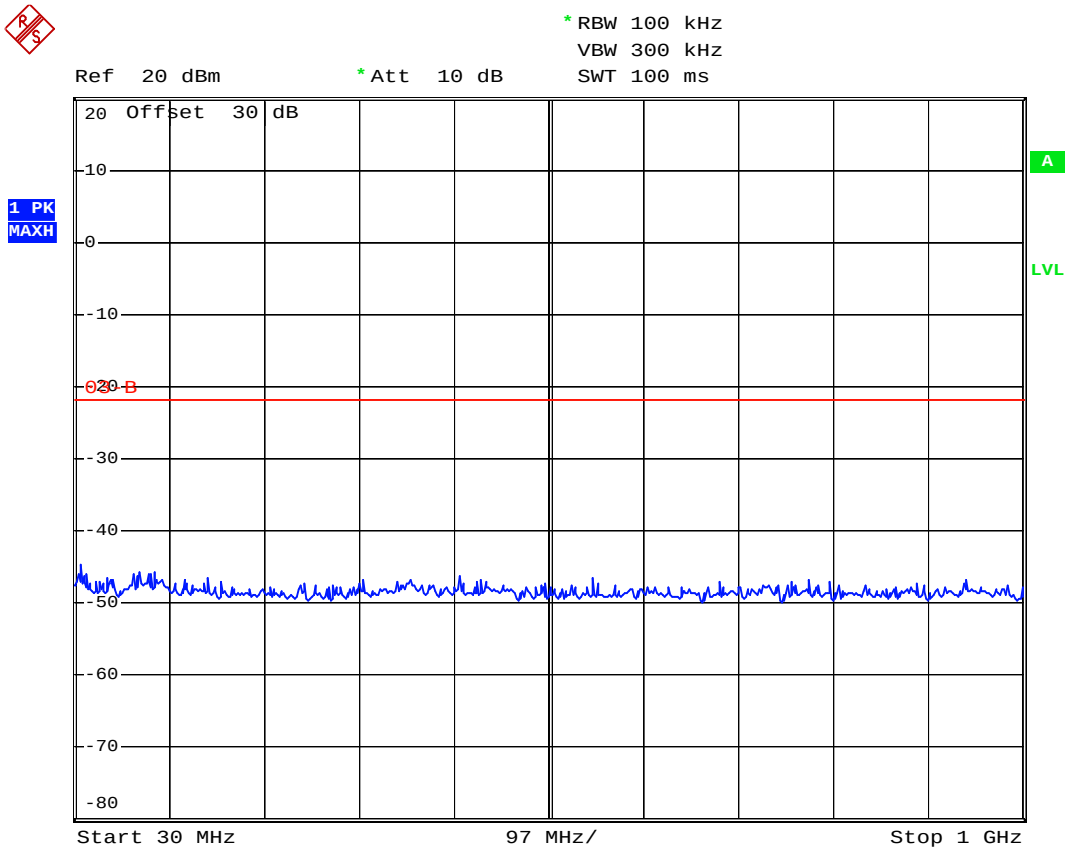
Note : The expanded uncertainty: 2dB.

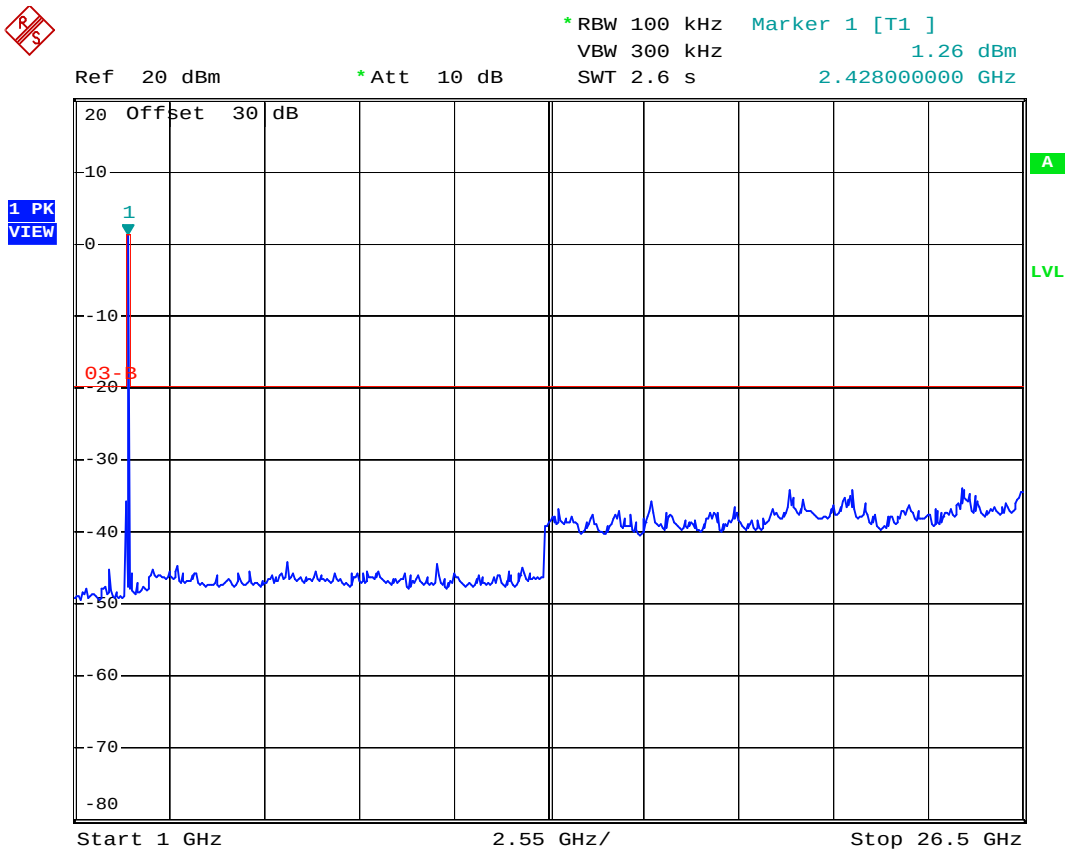
802.11b / Channel Low



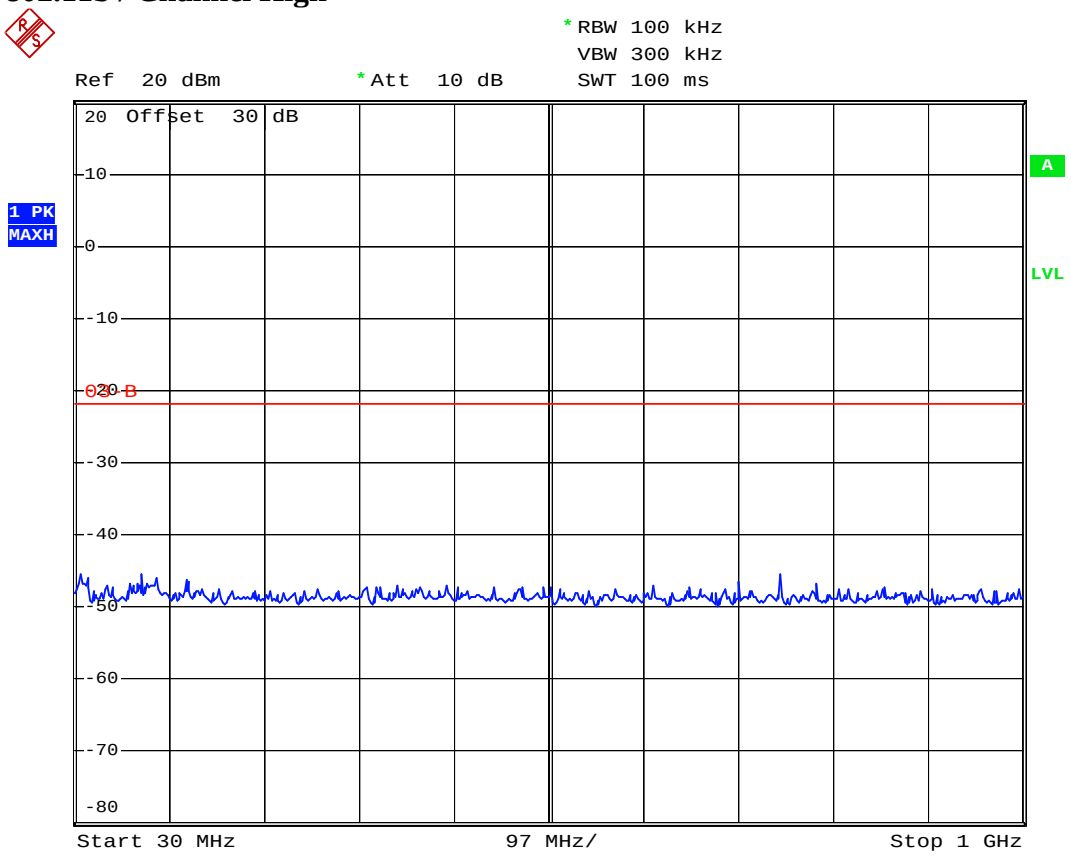


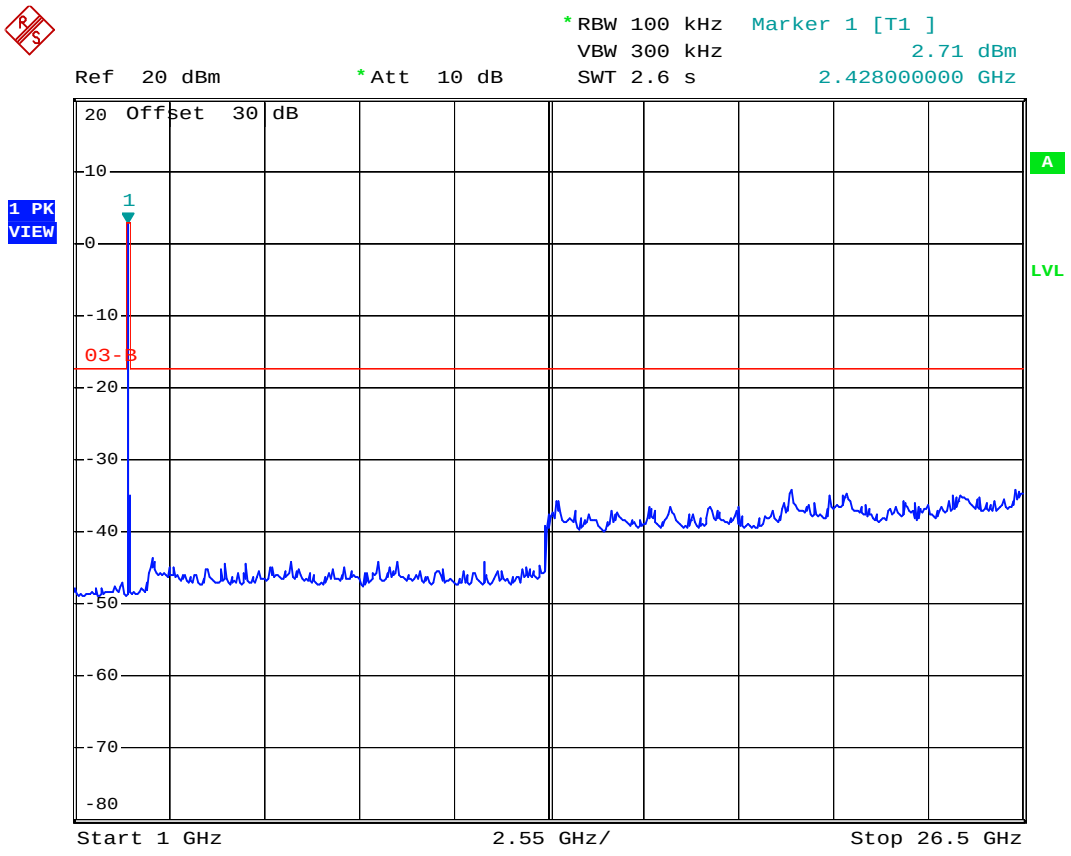
802.11b / Channel Mid



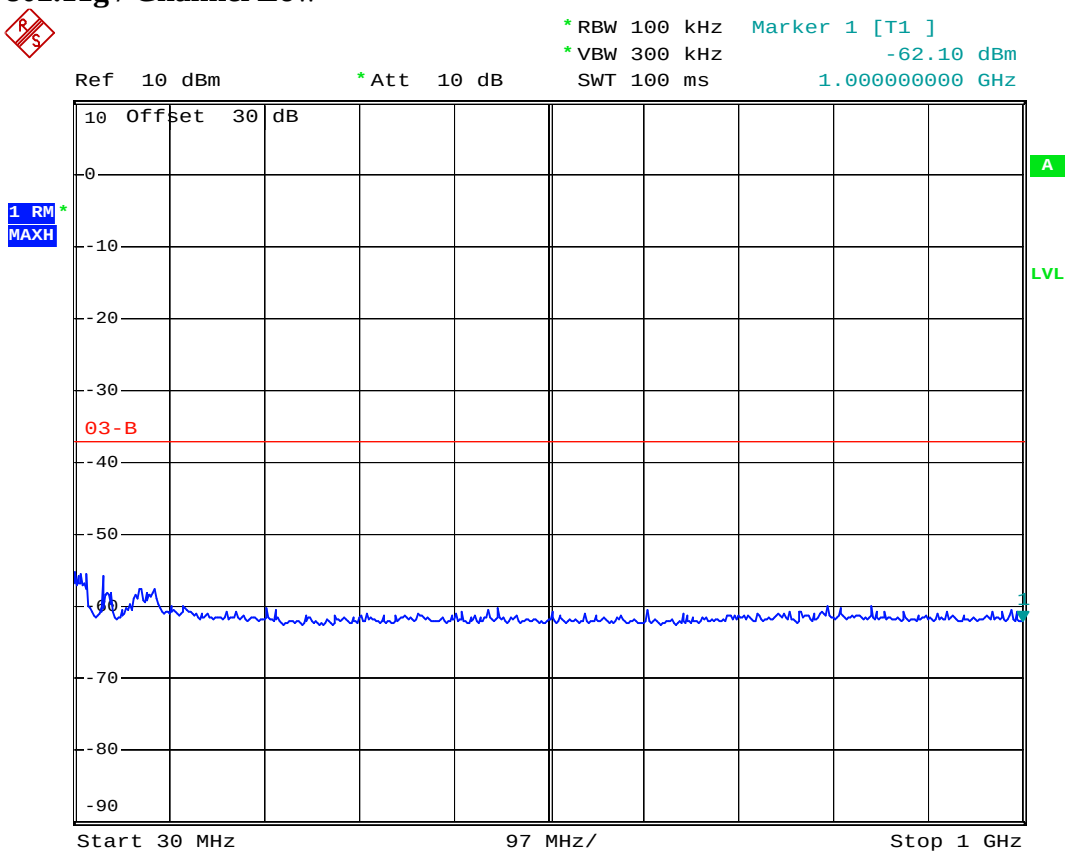


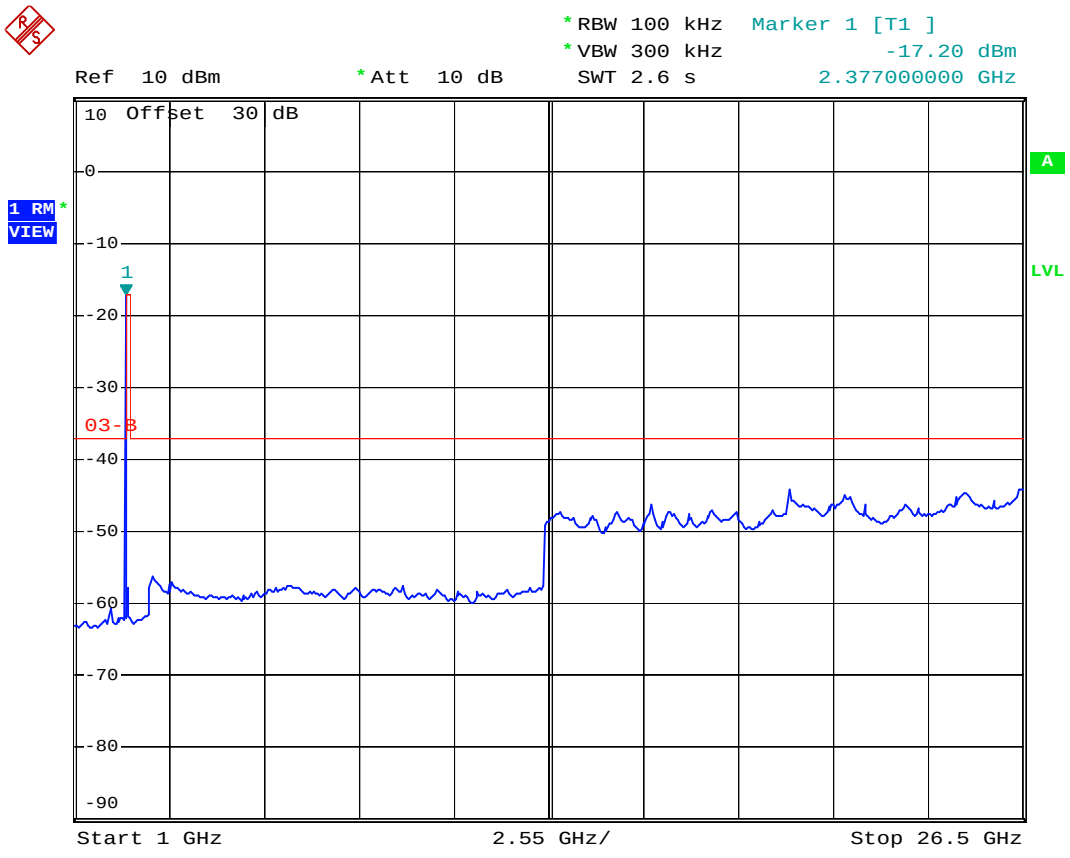
802.11b / Channel High



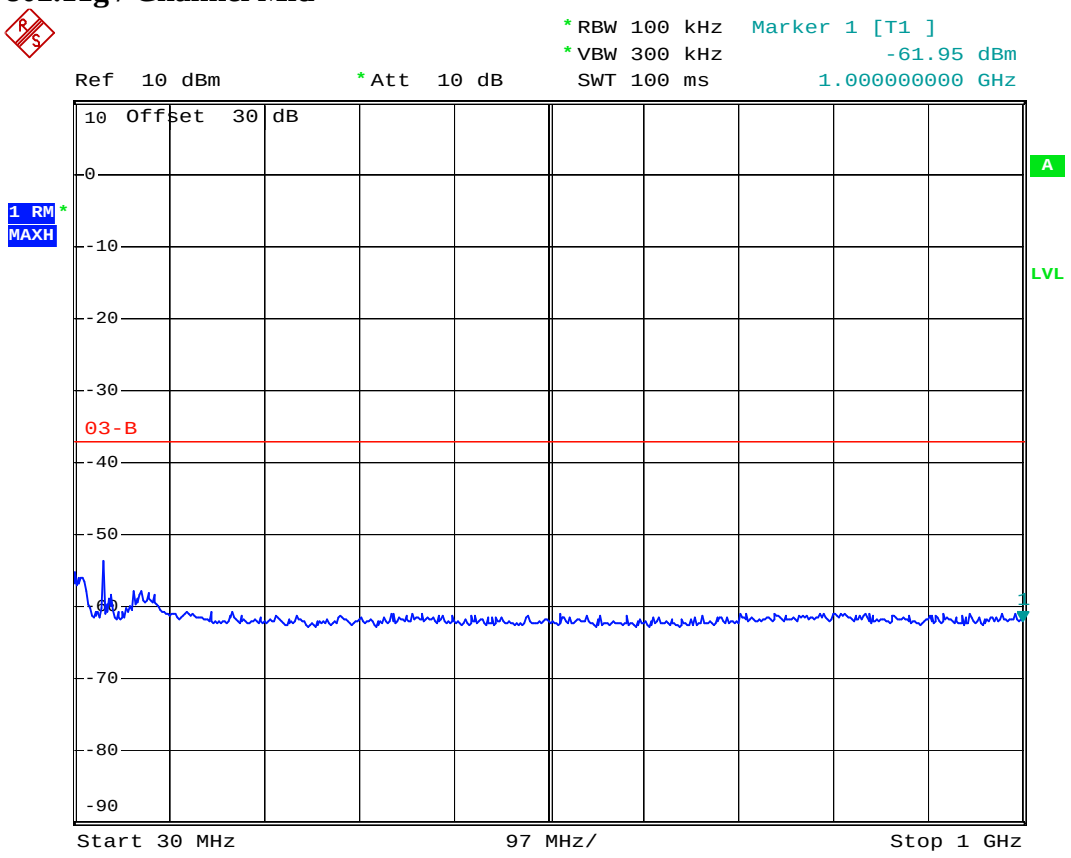


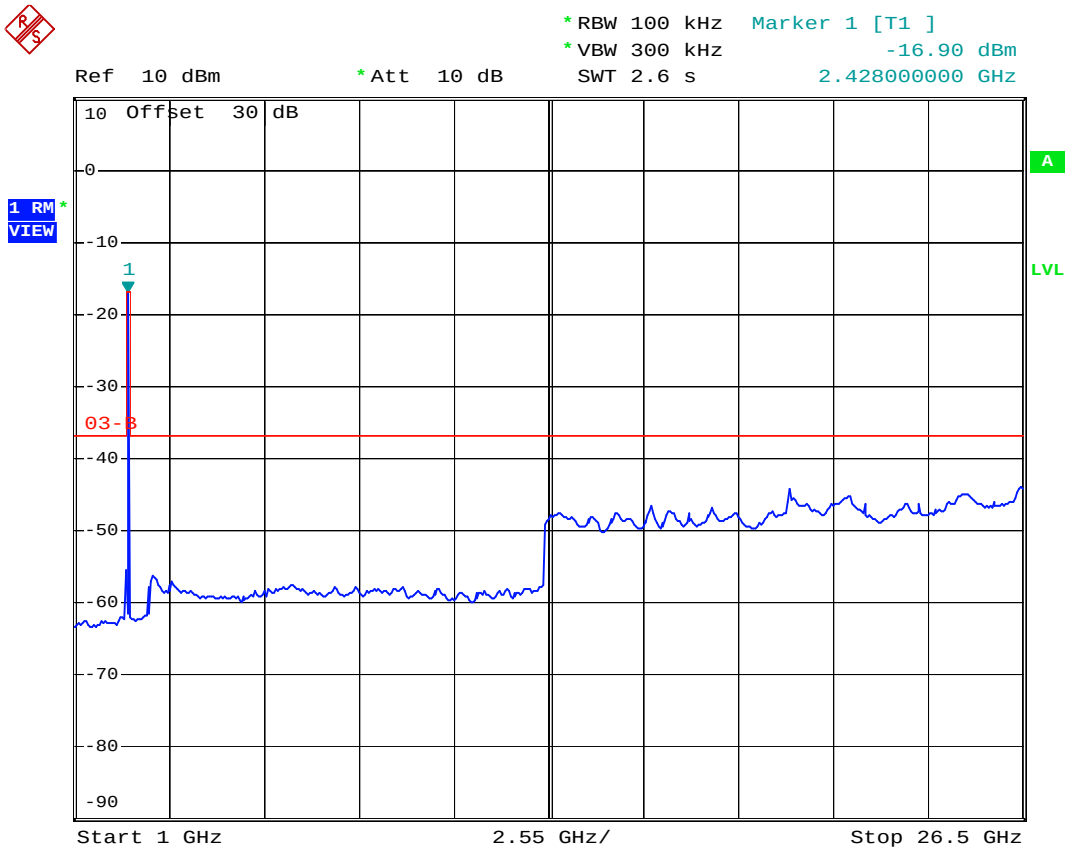
802.11g / Channel Low



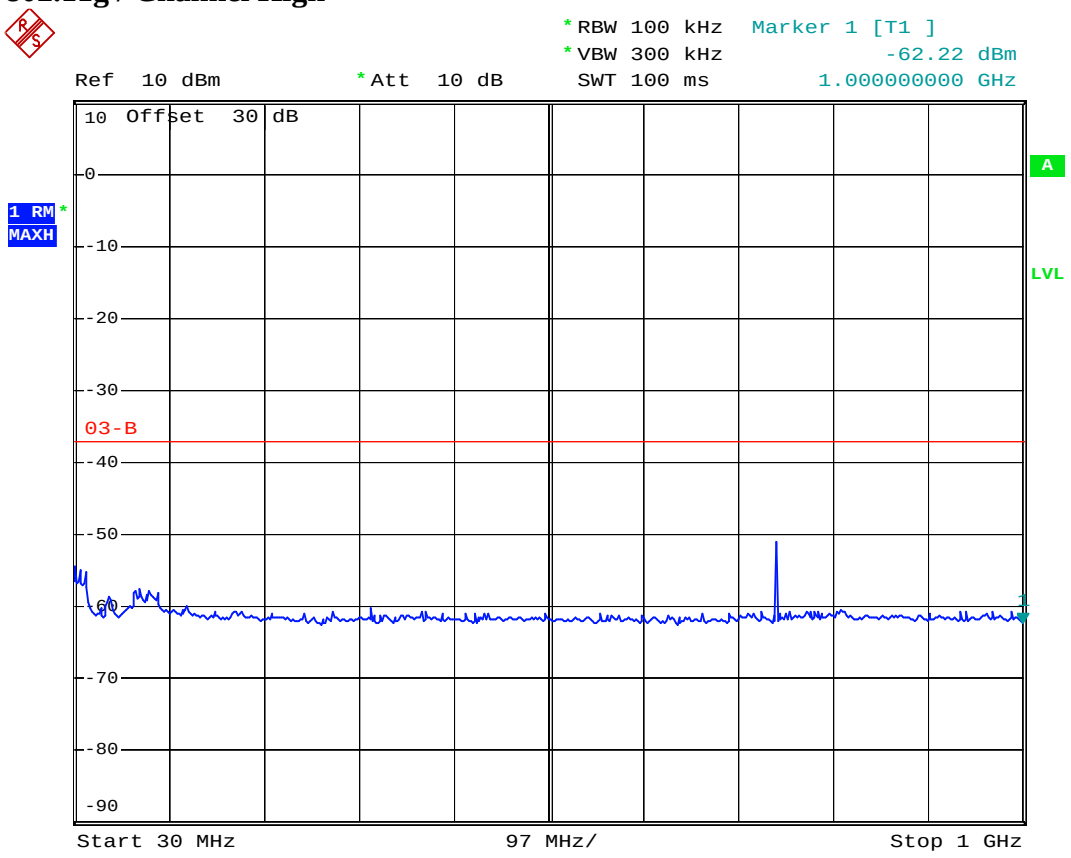


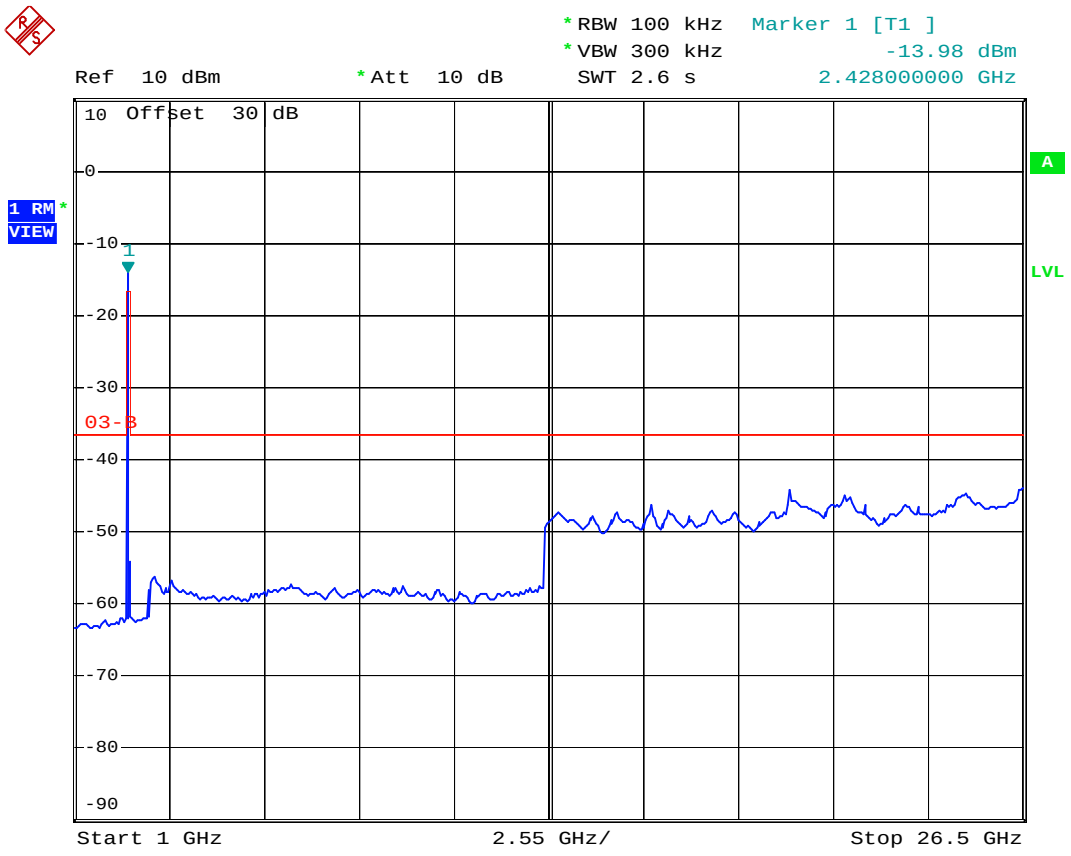
802.11g / Channel Mid



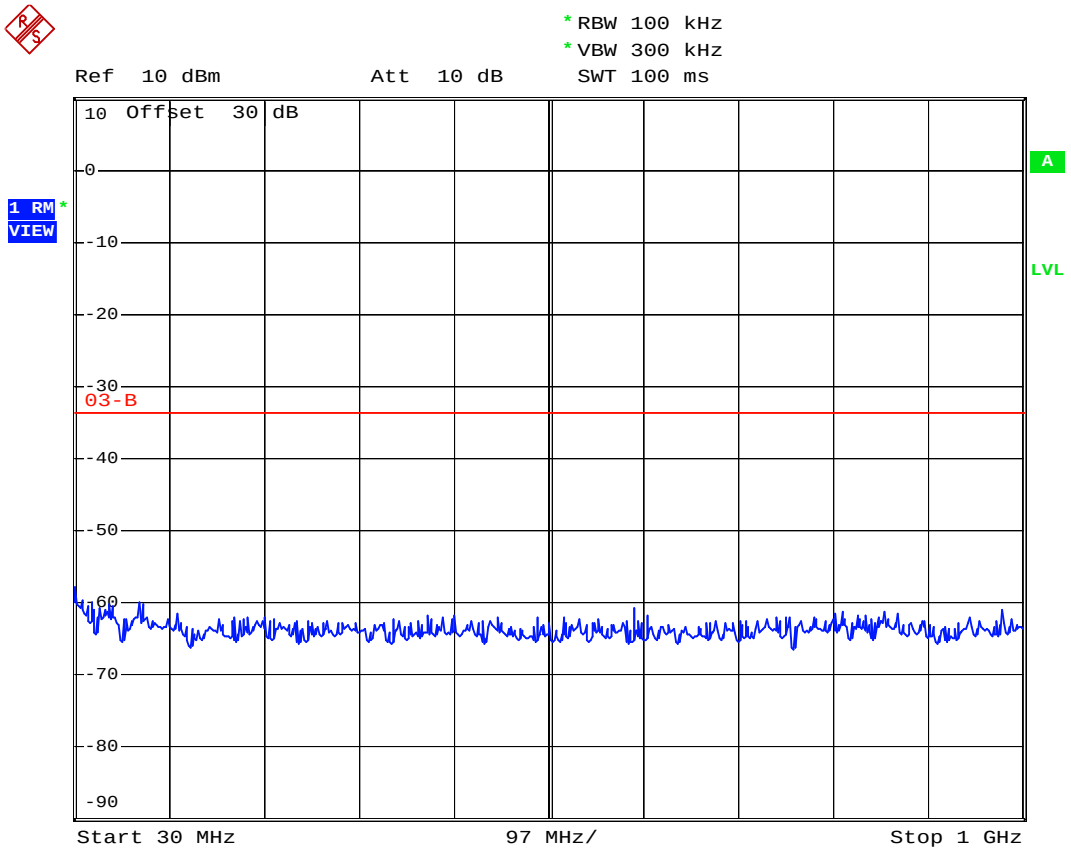


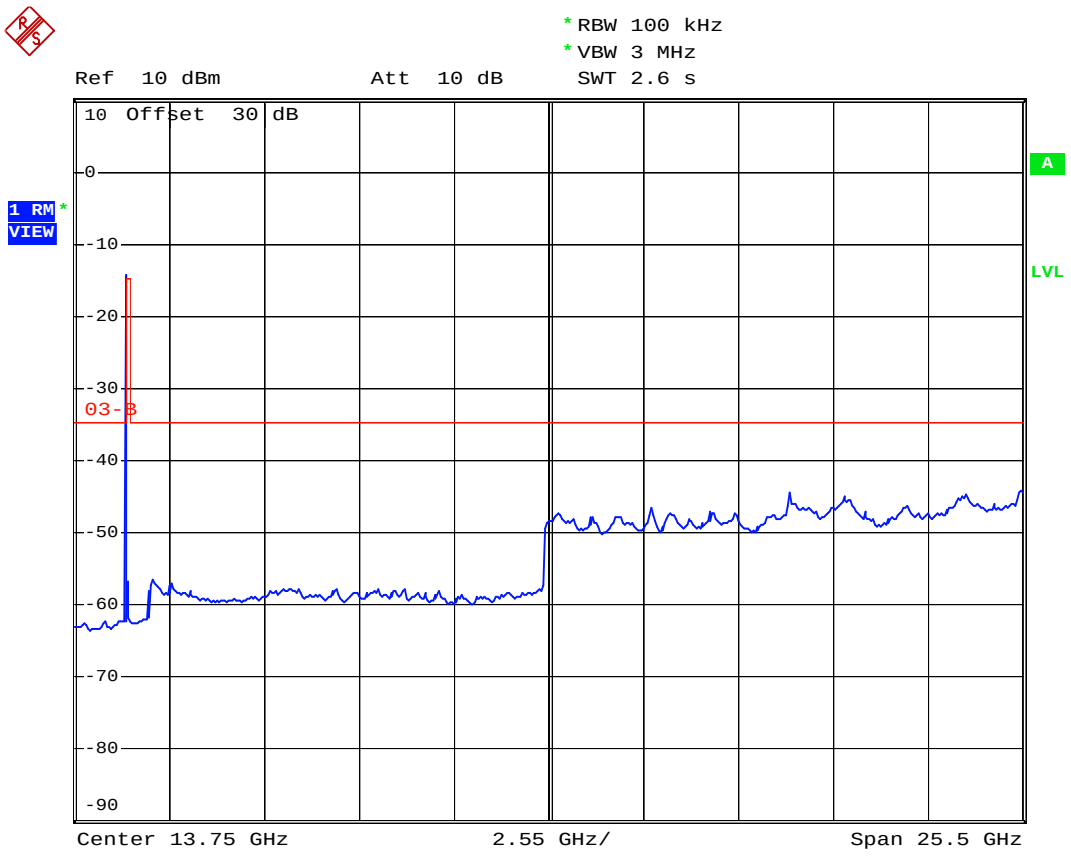
802.11g / Channel High



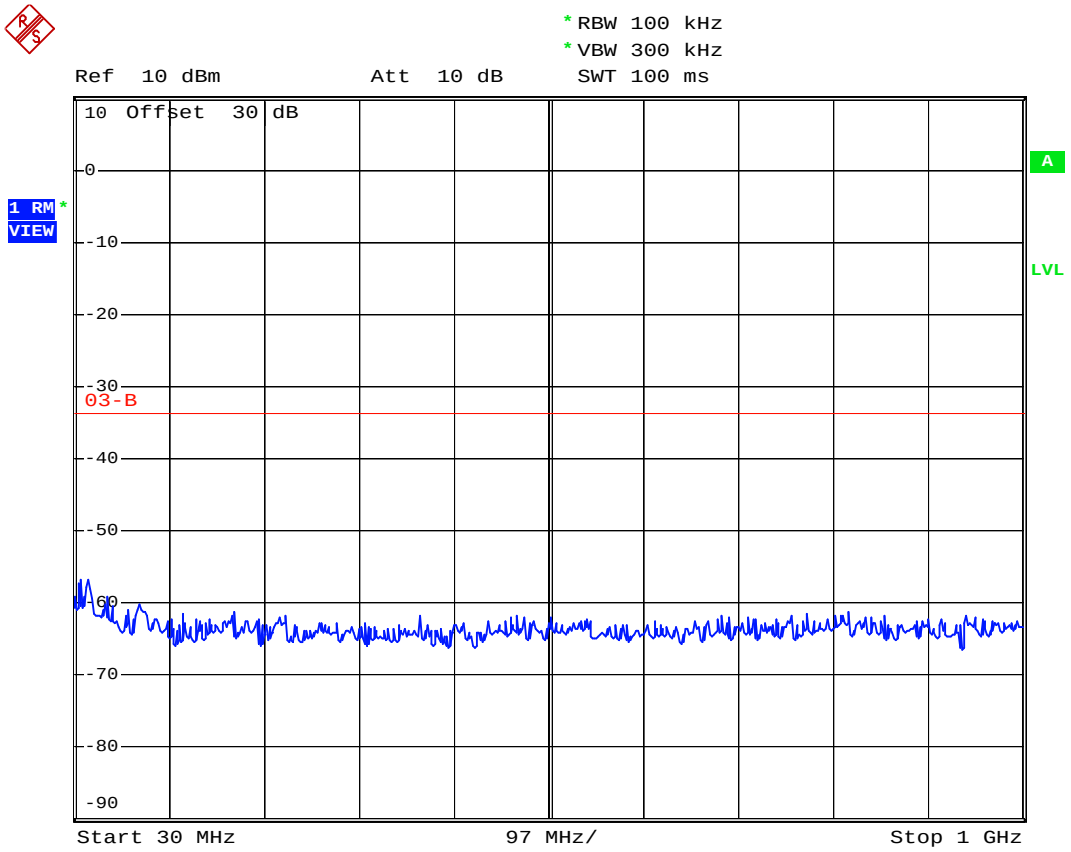


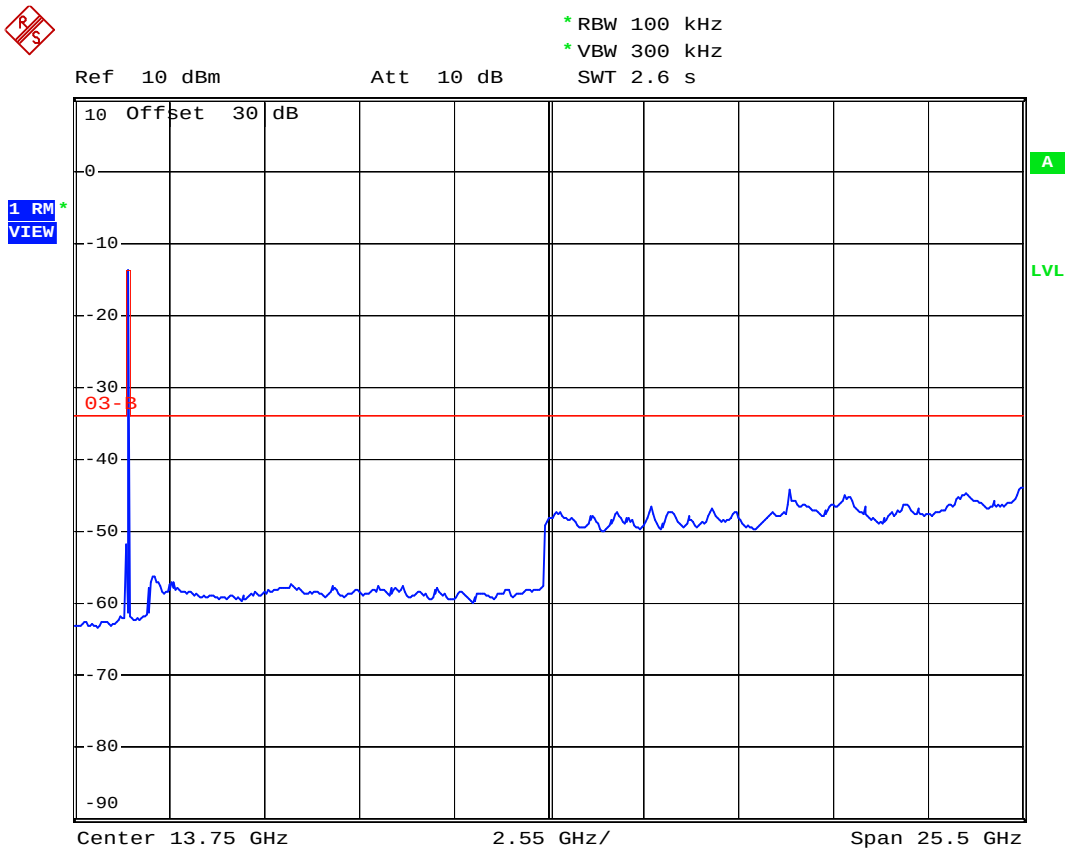
802.11n HT-20/ Channel Low



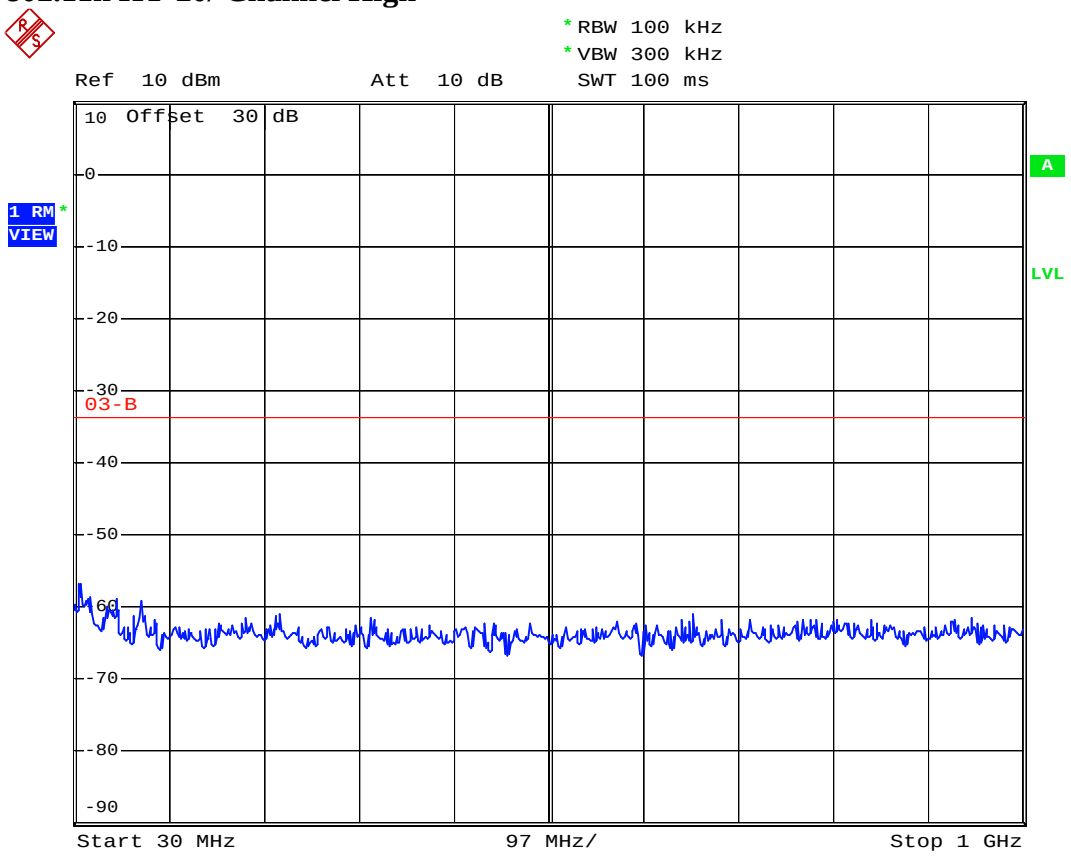


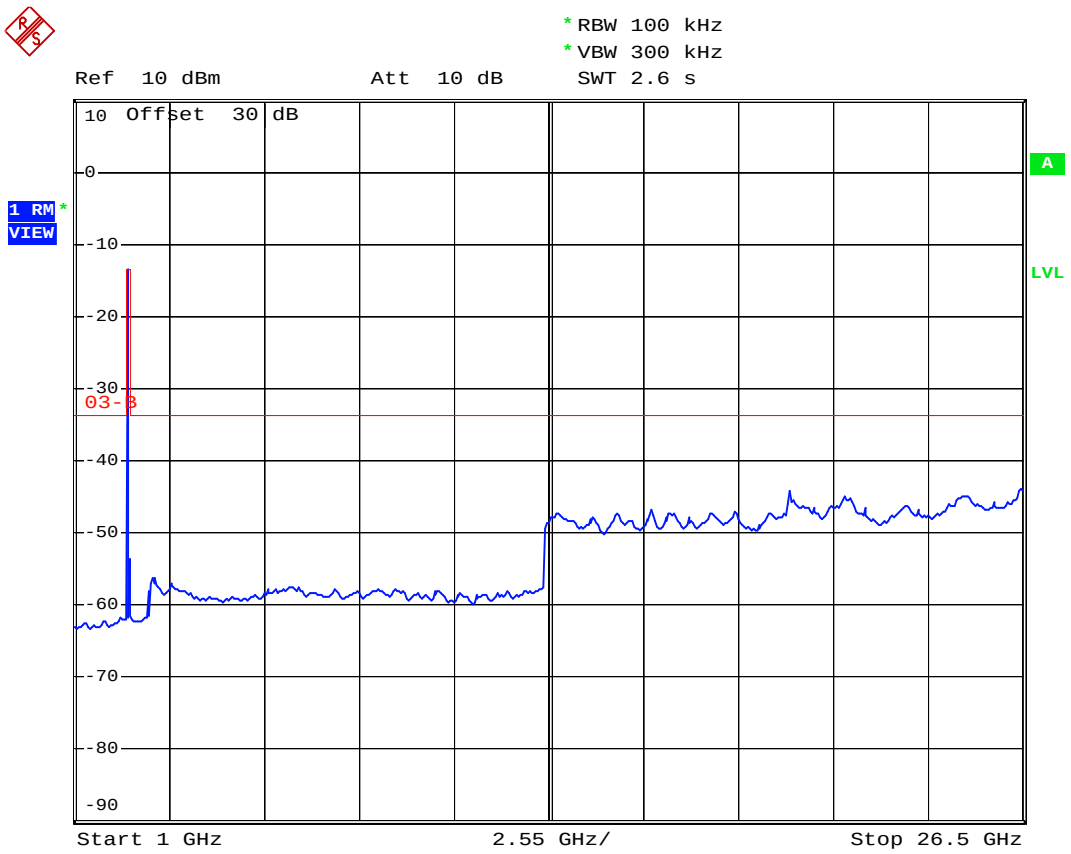
802.11n HT-20/ Channel Mid



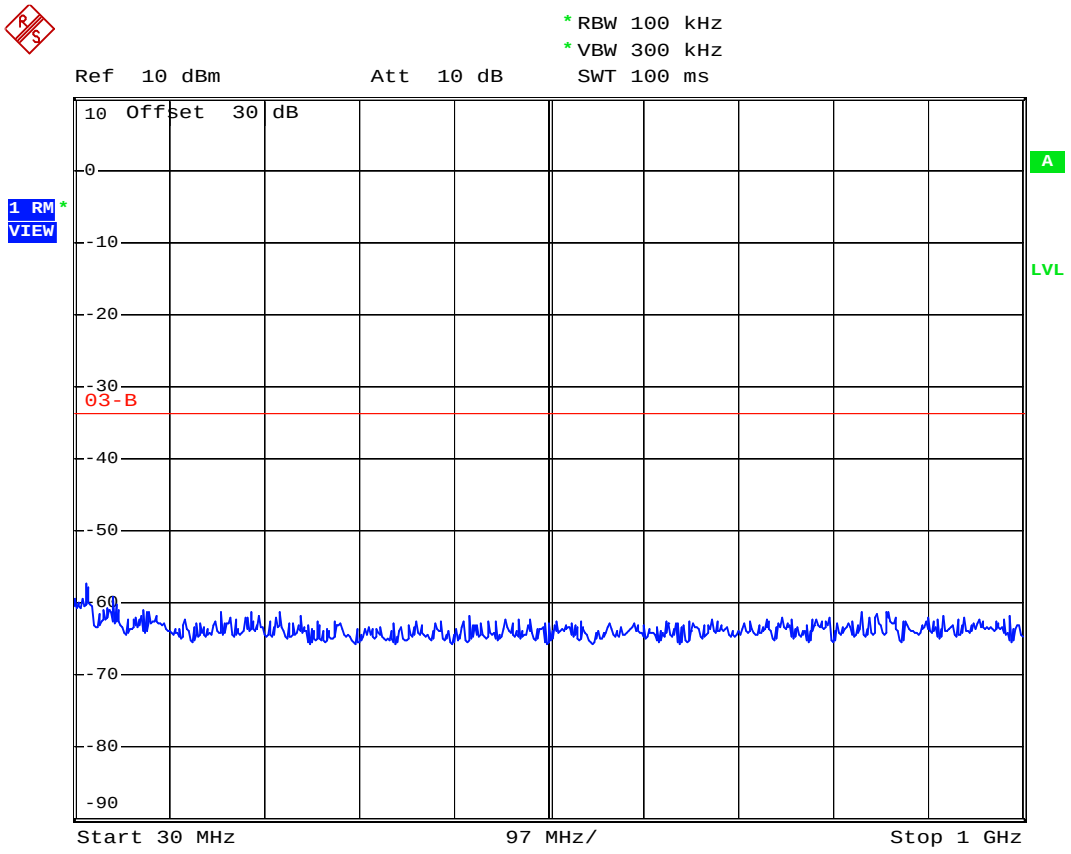


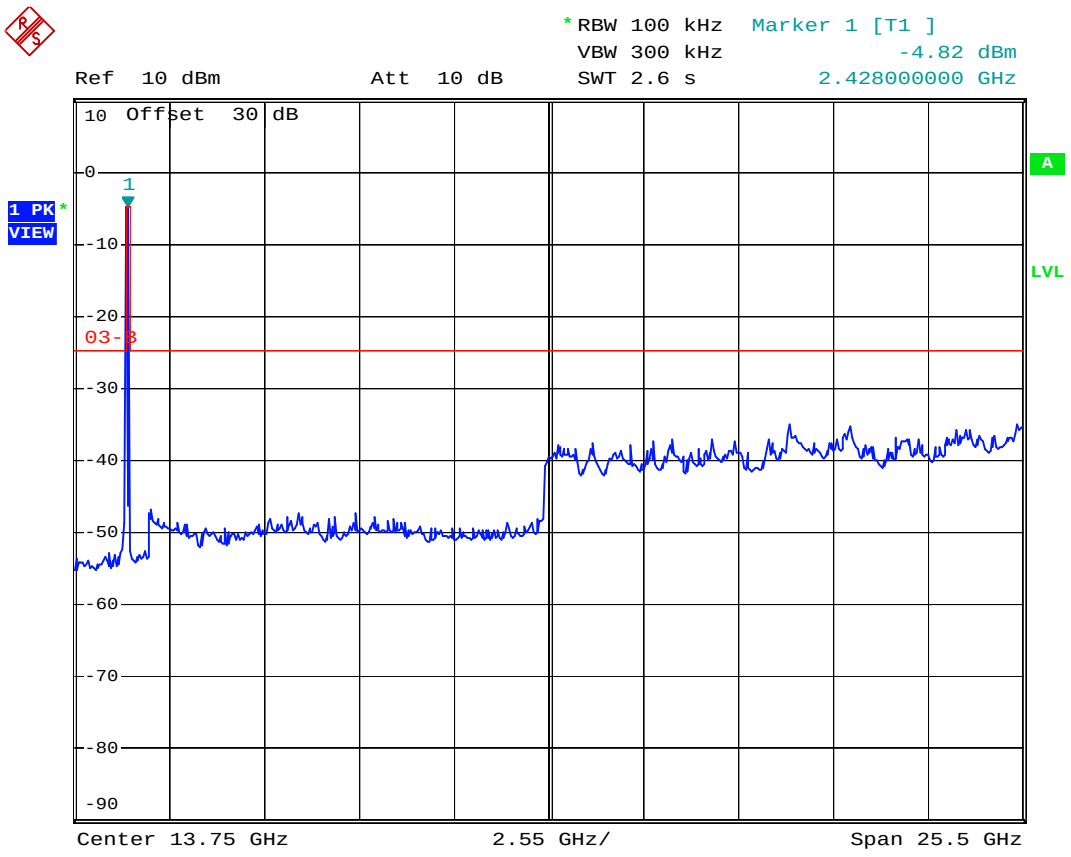
802.11n HT-20/ Channel High



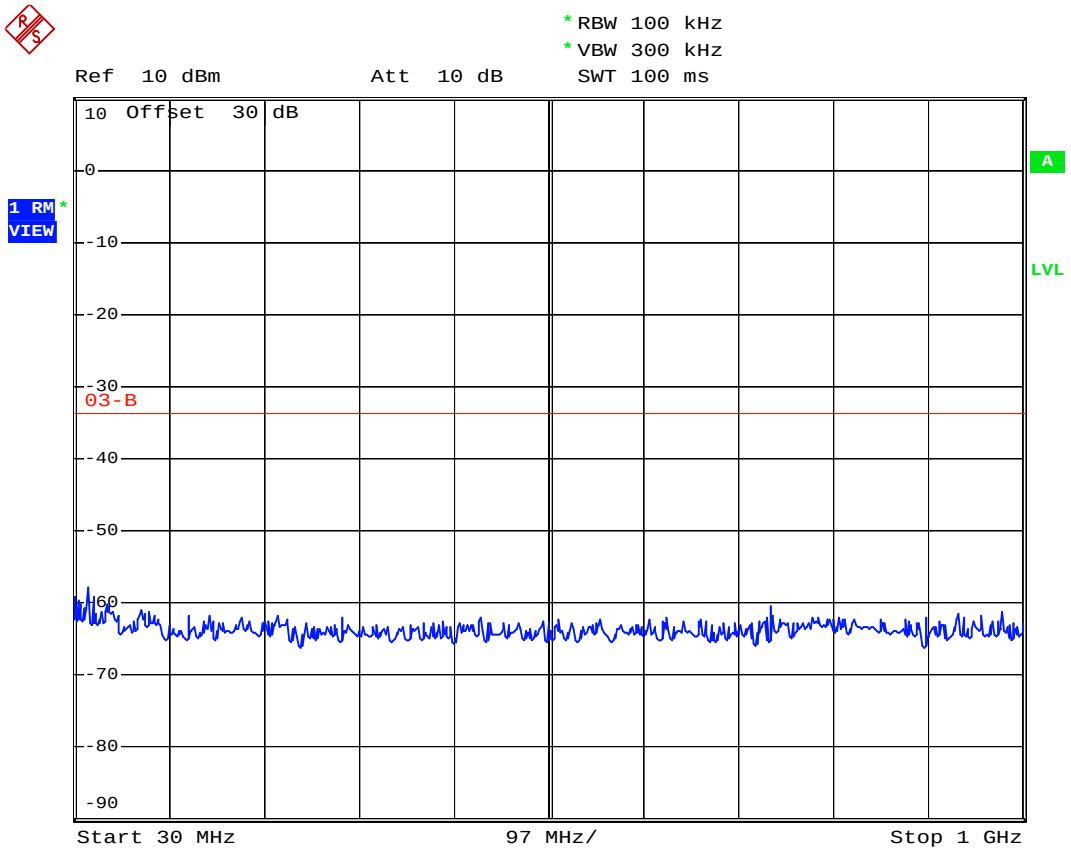


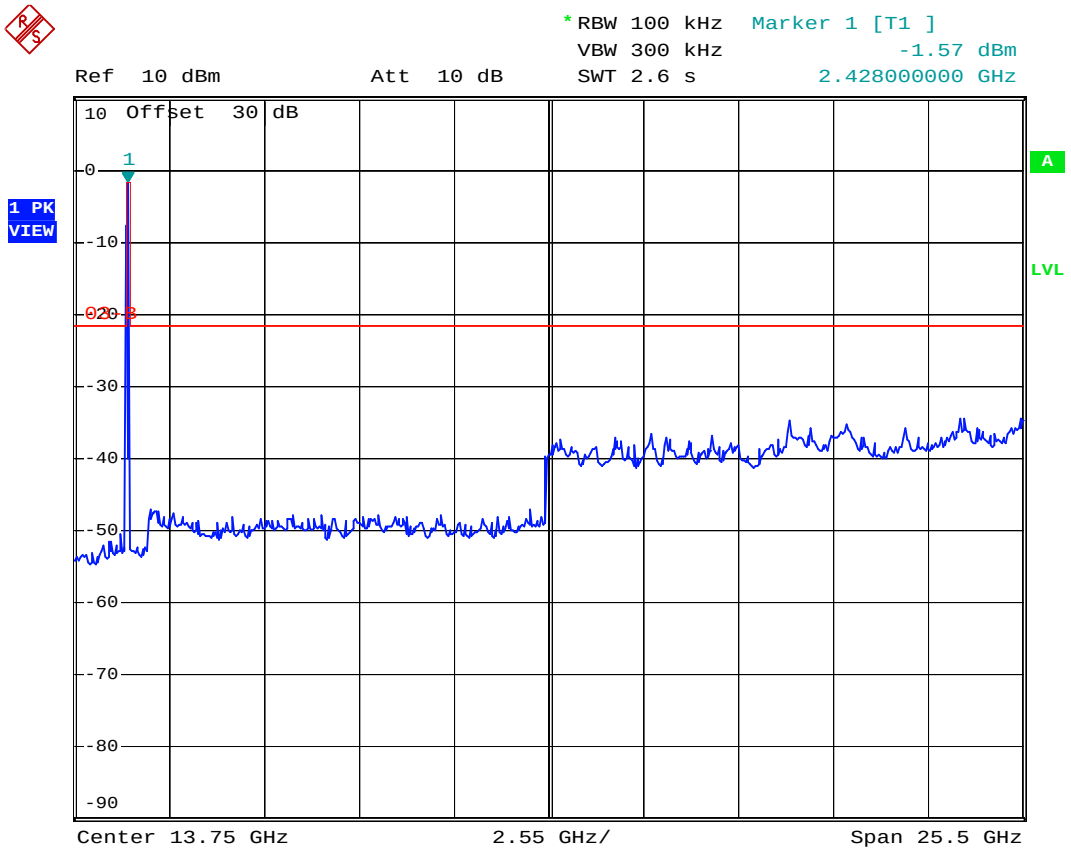
802.11n HT-40/ Channel Low



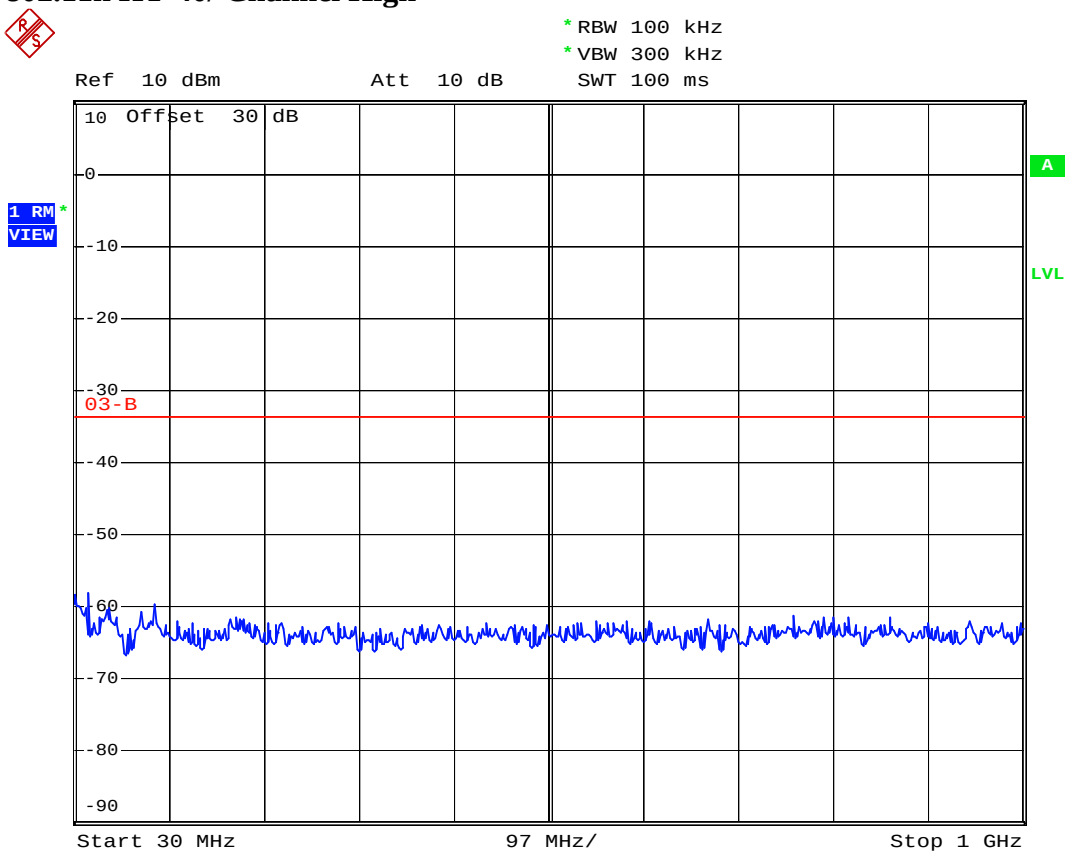


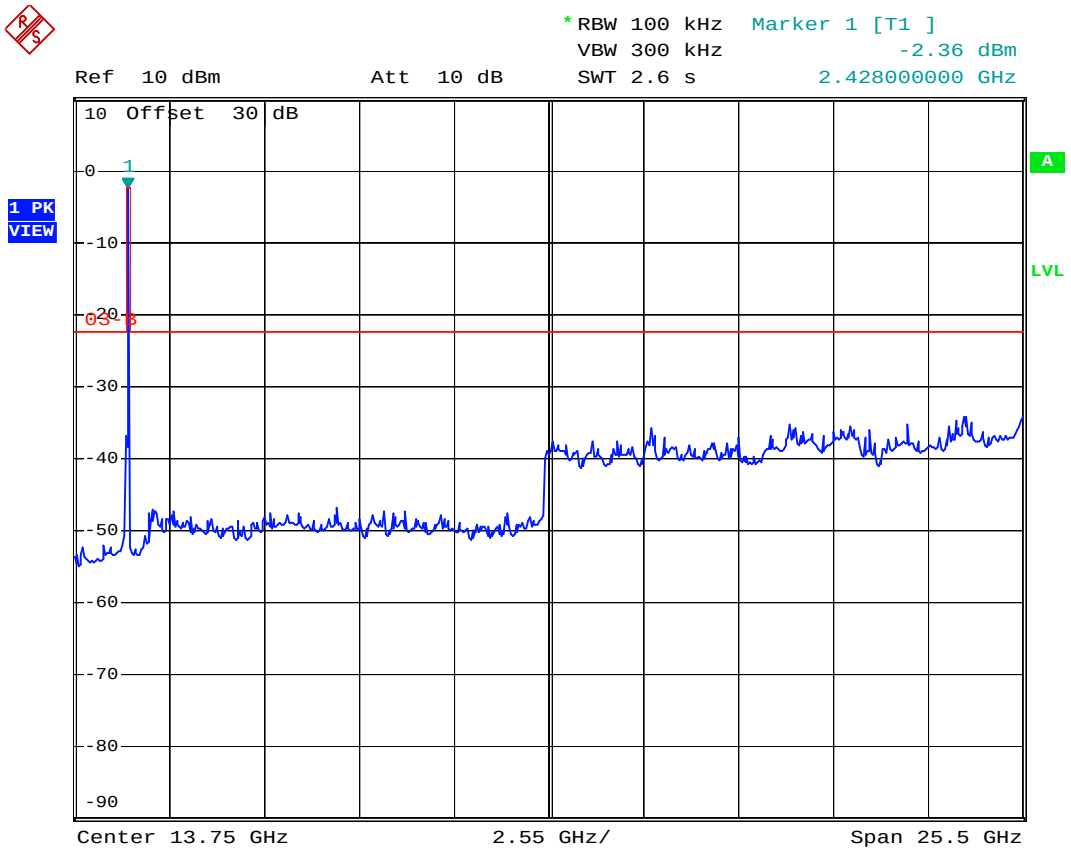
802.11n HT-40/ Channel Mid





802.11n HT-40/ Channel High





12. DYTY CYCLE

12.1 Standard Applicable

None. Refereency only.

12.2 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Calibration Date	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP40	2015/07/06	2016/07/05

12.3 Measurement Data

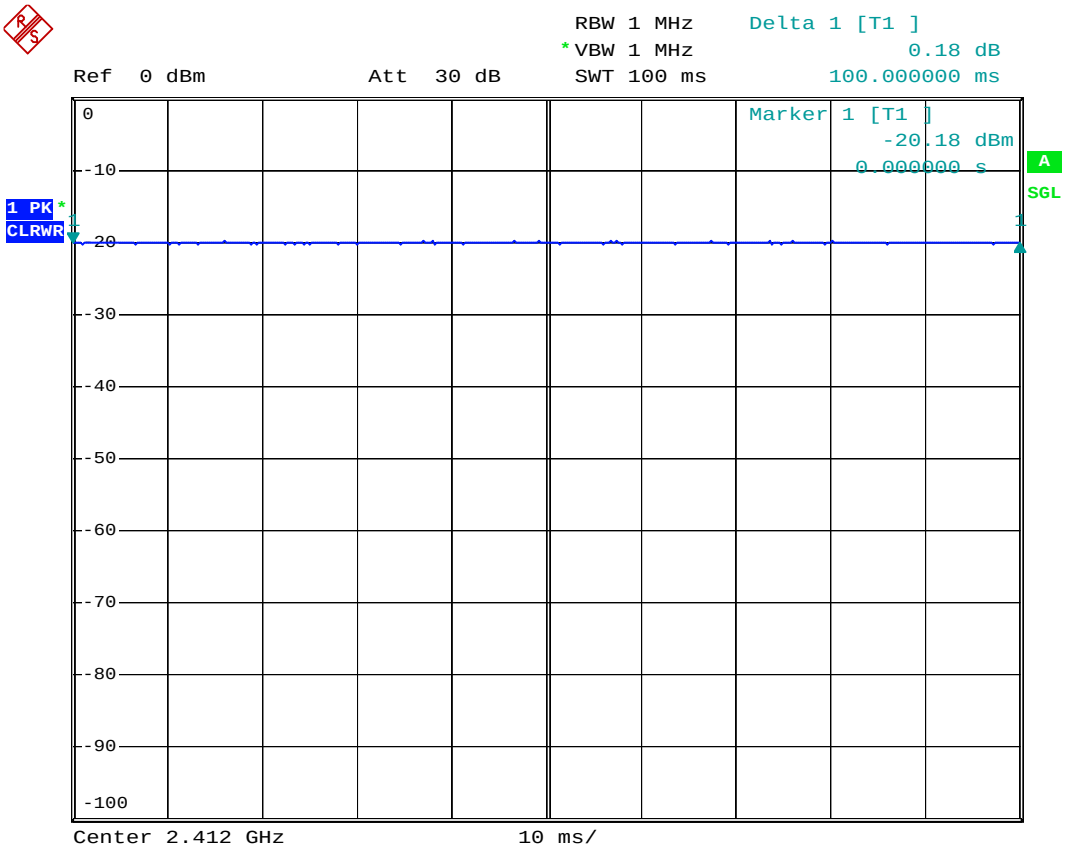
Test Date : May 24, 2016 Temperature : 26 °C Humidity : 60 %

Duty Cycle Calculation

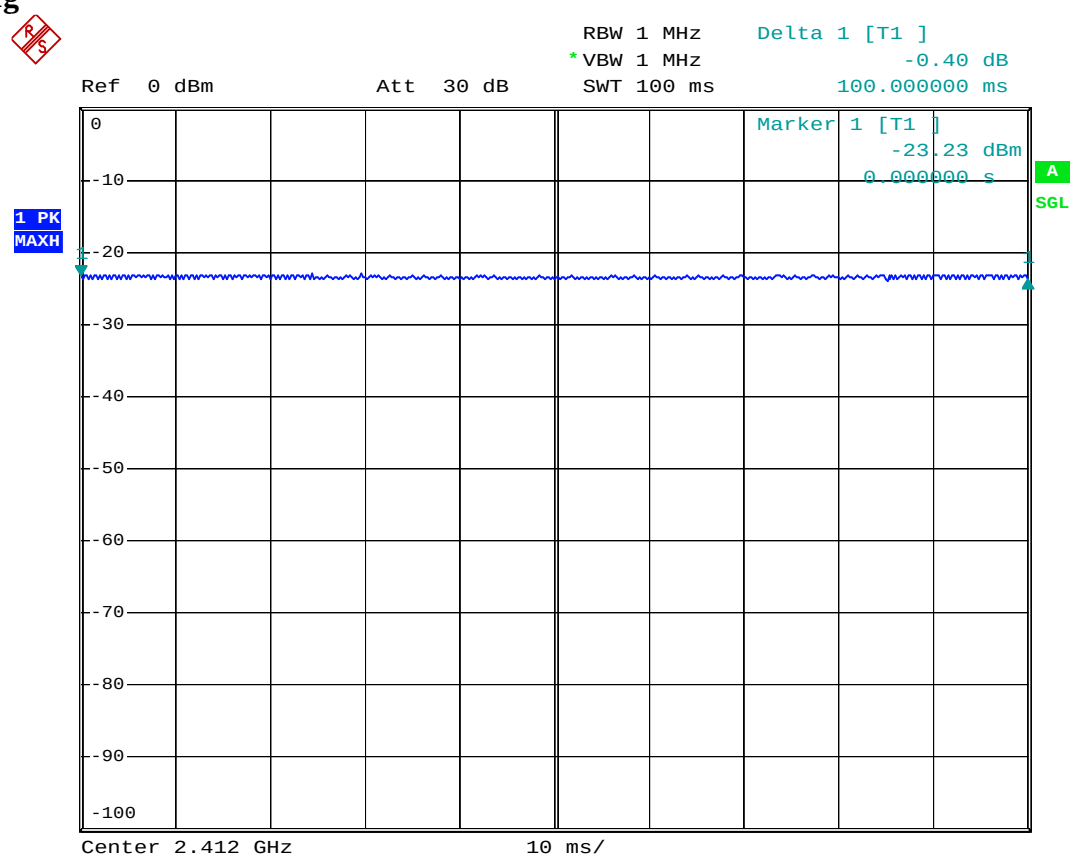
The EUT set for test with the continuous transmission mode and the duty cycle >98%.

Refer to the following page for data plots..

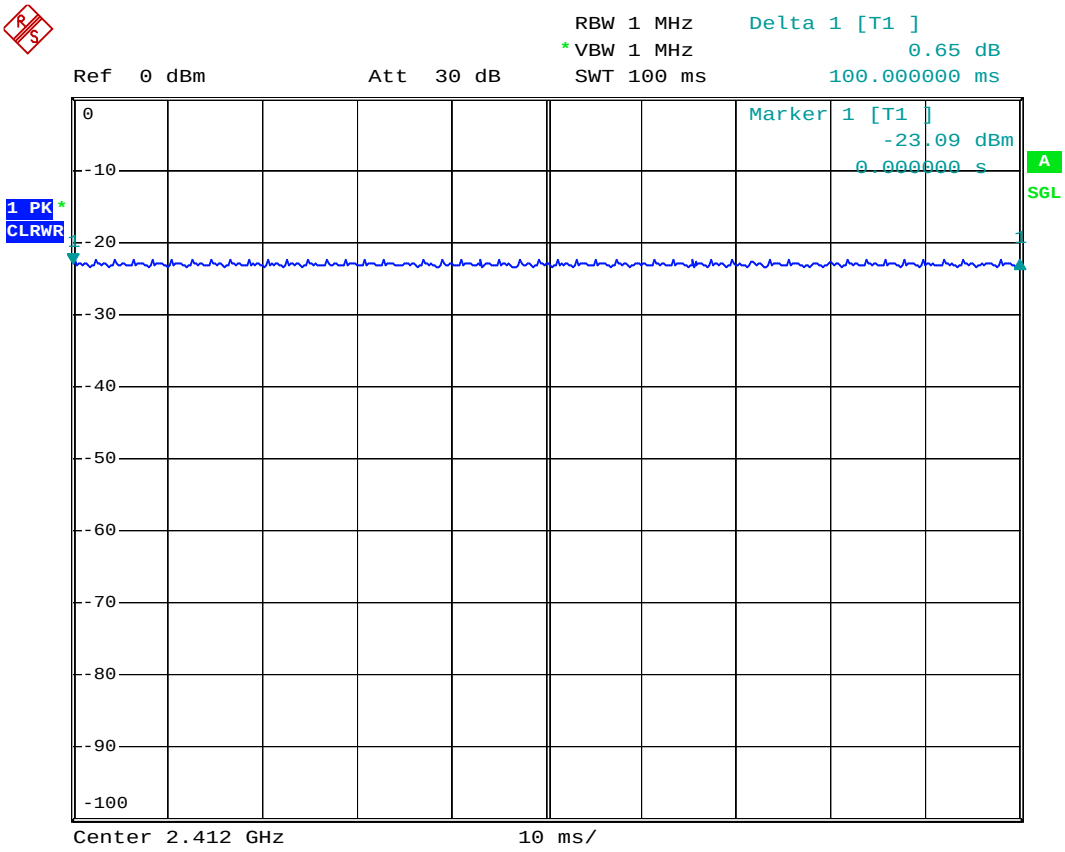
802.11b


RBW 1 MHz
*VBW 1 MHz
SWT 100 ms
Delta 1 [T1]
0.18 dB
100.000000 ms
Ref 0 dBm
Att 30 dB
Marker 1 [T1]
-20.18 dBm
0.000000 s
1 PK
CLRWR
A
SGL
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
Center 2.412 GHz
10 ms/

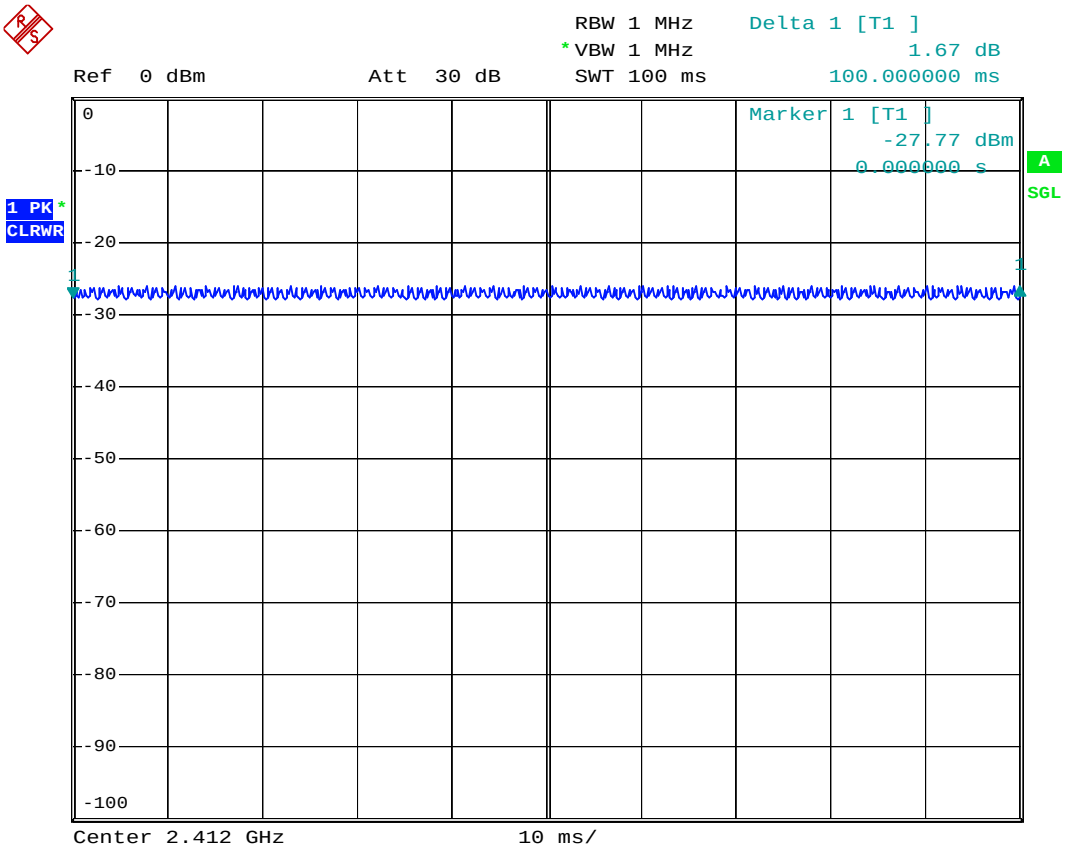
802.11g


RBW 1 MHz
*VBW 1 MHz
SWT 100 ms
Delta 1 [T1]
-0.40 dB
100.000000 ms
Ref 0 dBm
Att 30 dB
Marker 1 [T1]
-23.23 dBm
0.000000 s
1 PK
MAXH
A
SGL
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
Center 2.412 GHz
10 ms/

802.11n HT-20


RBW 1 MHz
*VBW 1 MHz
SWT 100 ms
Delta 1 [T1]
0.65 dB
100.000000 ms
Ref 0 dBm
Att 30 dB
Marker 1 [T1]
-23.09 dBm
0.000000 s
1 PK
CLRWR
A
SGL
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
Center 2.412 GHz
10 ms/

802.11n HT-40


RBW 1 MHz
*VBW 1 MHz
SWT 100 ms
Delta 1 [T1]
1.67 dB
100.000000 ms
Ref 0 dBm
Att 30 dB
Marker 1 [T1]
-27.77 dBm
0.000000 s
1 PK
CLRWR
A
SGL
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
Center 2.412 GHz
10 ms/