

Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 52 of 74

# 3. 6 dB Bandwidth & 99 % Bandwidth

# 3.1. Test Setup



#### 3.2. **Limit**

#### 3.2.1. FCC

According to §15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902-928 Mb, 2 400-2 483.5 Mb, and 5 725-5 850 Mb bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kb.

#### 3.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 2, 5.2(a), the minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 klb.

# 3.3. Test Procedure

#### 3.3.1. 6 dB Bandwidth

The test follows section 11.8 DTS bandwidth of ANSI C63.10-2013. Tests performed using section 11.8.1 Option 1.

- Option 1:
- 1. Set RBW to = 100 kHz.
- 2. Set the VBW  $\geq$  [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.



Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 53 of 74

#### 3.3.2. 99 % Bandwidth

- The span of the spectrum analyzer shall be set large enough to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts, around the carrier frequency, but small enough to avoid having other emissions (e.g. on adjacent channels) within the span.
- The detector of the spectrum analyzer shall be set to "Sample". However, a peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector since this usually produces a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold (or "Max Hold") may be necessary to determine the occupied / x dB bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1 % to 5 % of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted.

For the 99% emission bandwidth, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5 % of the total is reached, and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded. The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the occupied bandwidth (or the 99% emission bandwidth).



Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 54 of 74

# 3.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23  $\pm$  1)  $^{\circ}$ C Relative humidity : 47  $^{\circ}$  R.H.

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (ᡅ)	6 dB Bandwidth (Mb)	99 % Bandwidth (쌘)
DSSS (802.11b)	11	Low	2 412	7.113	10.829
		Middle	2 437	7.273	10.829
		High	igh 2 462 7.552		10.789
OFDM (802.11g)	6	Low	2 412	16.344	16.863
		Middle	2 437	16.344	16.863
		High	2 462	16.384	16.903
OFDM (802.11n_HT20)	MCS0	Low	2 412	17.383	18.022
		Middle	2 437	17.383	17.982
		High	2 462	17.343	18.022

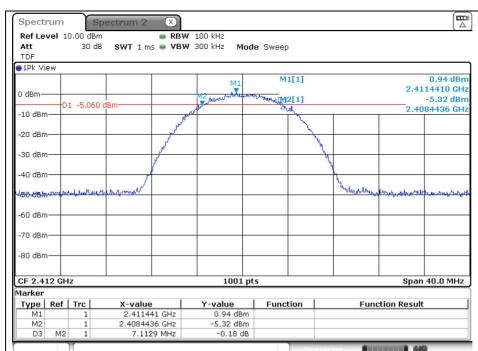


Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 55 of 74

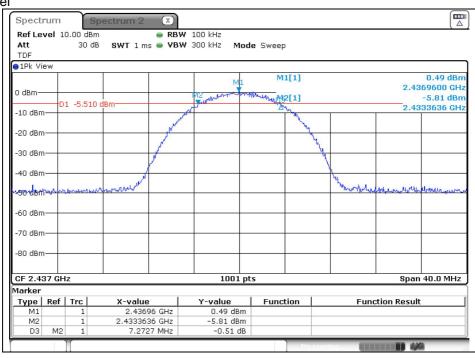
#### - Test plots

#### 6 dB Bandwidth

# DSSS: 802.11b Low Channel



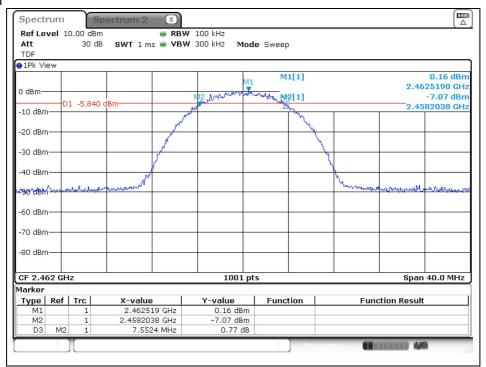
#### Middle Channel



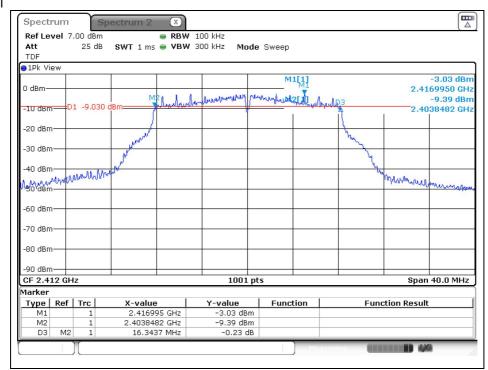


Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 56 of 74

# High Channel



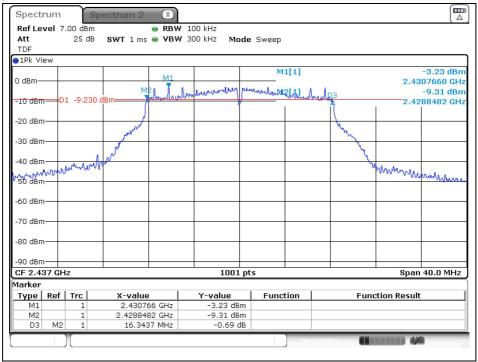
# OFDM: 802.11g Low Channel



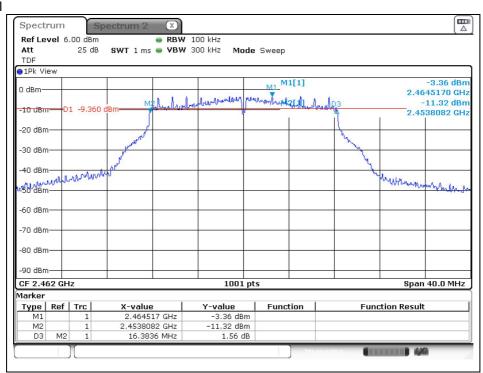


Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 57 of 74

#### Middle Channel



#### High Channel

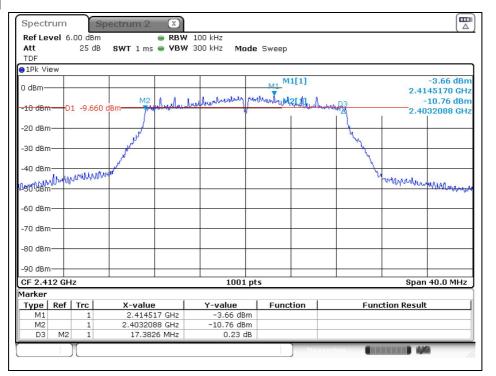




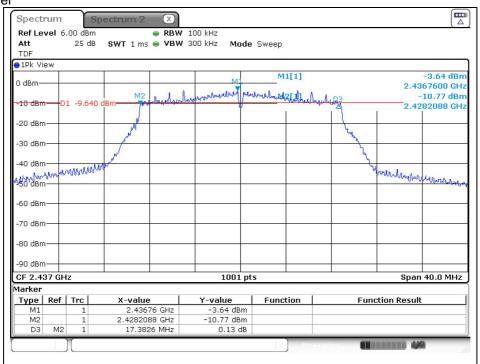
Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 58 of 74

# OFDM: 802.11n\_HT20

Low Channel



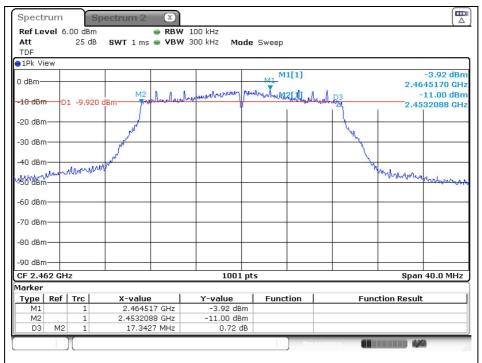
#### Middle Channel





Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 59 of 74

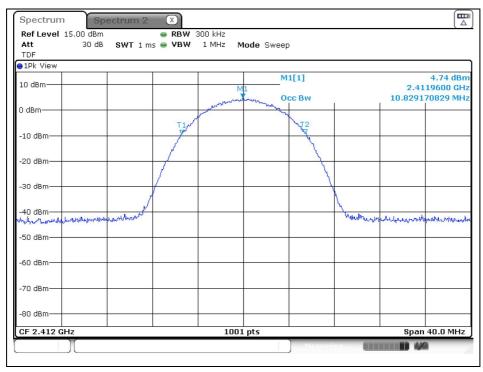
#### High Channel



#### 99 % Bandwidth

# DSSS: 802.11b

Low Channel



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Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 60 of 74

#### Middle Channel



# High Channel

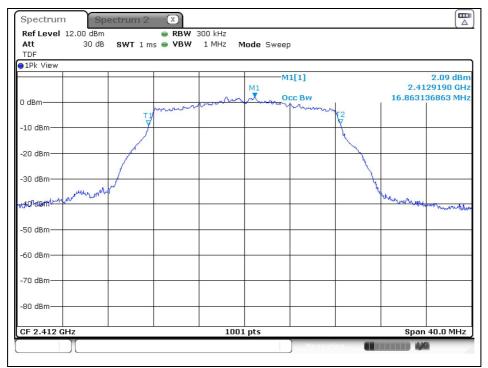




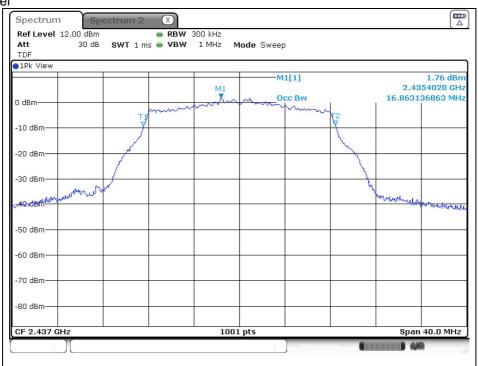
Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 61 of 74

# OFDM: 802.11g

Low Channel



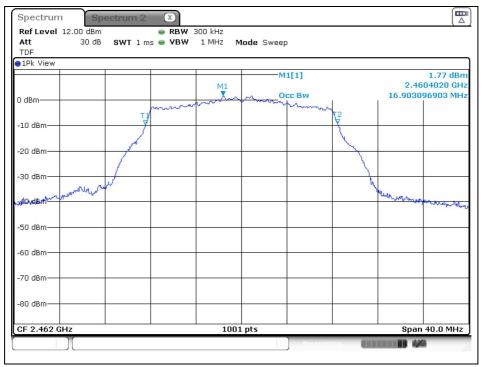
## Middle Channel





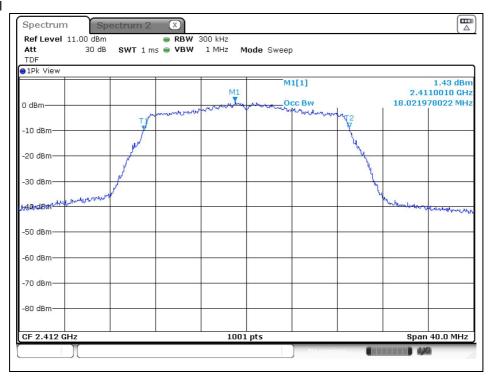
Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 62 of 74

#### High Channel



# OFDM: 802.11n\_HT20

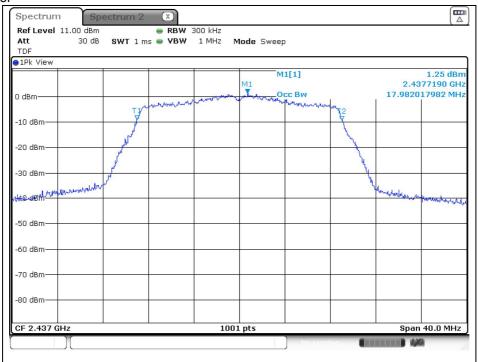
Low Channel





Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 63 of 74

#### Middle Channel



# High Channel

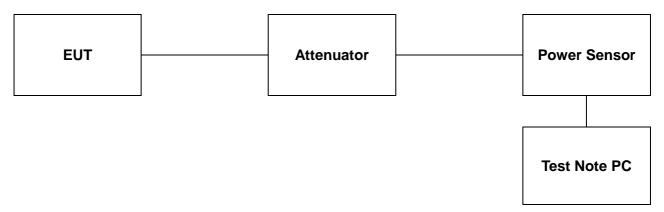




Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 64 of 74

# 4. Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power

## 4.1. Test Setup



#### **4.2. Limit**

#### 4.2.1. FCC

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 Mb, 2 400-2 483.5 Mb, and 5 725-5 850 Mb bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

According to §15.247(b)(4), the conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

#### 4.2.2. IC

According to RSS-247 Issue 2, 5.4(d), for DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 Me and 2 400-2 483.5 Me, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W, except as provided in section 5.4(e),

As an alternative to a peak measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. The maximum conducted output power is the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements, averaged across all symbols in the signalling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.



Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 65 74

#### 4.3. Test Procedure

The test follows section 11.9.1.3 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

#### PKPM1 Peak-reading power meter method

- The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall utilize a fast-responding diode detector.

The test follows section 11.9.2.3.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

# Method AVGPM-G (Measurement using a gated RF average-reading power meter)

- Alternatively, measurements may be performed using a wideband gated RF power meter provided that the gate parameters are adjusted such that the power is measured only when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power control level. Since this measurement is made only during the ON time of the transmitter, no duty cycle correction is required.

Test program: (S/W name: R&S Power Viewer, Version: 3.2.0)

- 1. Initially overall offset for attenuator and cable loss is measured per frequency.
- 2. Measured offset is inserted in test program in advance of measurement for output power.
- 3. Power for each frequency (channel) of device is investigated as final result.
- 4. Final result reported on this section from R&S power viewer program includes with several factors and test program shows only final result.



Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 66 of 74

## 4.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23  $\pm$  1)  $^{\circ}$ C Relative humidity : 47  $^{\circ}$  R.H.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (Mb)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Average Power Result (dB m)	Peak Power Result (dB m)	Limit (dB m)
DSSS (802.11b)	Low	2 412		9.57	<u>12.95</u>	
	Middle	2 437	11	9.00	12.44	
	High	2 462		8.77	12.25	
OFDM (802.11g)	Low	2 412	6	9.73	20.80	
	Middle	2 437		9.37	20.53	30
	High	2 462		9.08	20.36	
OFDM (802.11n_HT20)	Low	2 412		9.20	<u>21.35</u>	
	Middle	2 437	MCS0	8.56	20.19	
	High	2 462		8.57	20.08	

# Remark;

Attenuator and cable offset was compensated in test program (R&S Power Viewer) before measuring.



Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 67 74

# 5. Power Spectral Density

# 5.1. Test Setup



## **5.2. Limit**

#### 5.2.1 FCC

According to §15.247(e), for digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dB m in any 3 kdz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

According to RSS-247 Issue 2, 5.2(b), the transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dB m in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 5.4(d), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

#### 5.3. Test Procedure

The measurements are recorded using the PKPSD measurement procedure in section 11.10.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.

- This procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to demonstrate compliance, and is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to demonstrate compliance.
- 1. Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- 2. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- 3. Set the RBW to 3 kHz  $\leq$  RBW  $\leq$  100 kHz.
- 4. Set the VBW ≥ [3 x RBW].
- 5. Detector = peak.
- 6. Sweep time = auto couple.
- 7. Trace mode =  $\max$  hold.
- 8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- 9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- 10. If measured value exceeds requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 klb) and repeat.



Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 74 68 of

# 5.4. Test Results

Ambient temperature : **(23** ± **1)** ℃ Relative humidity % R.H. : 47

Operation Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency (쌘)	Measured PSD (dB m/3 朏)	Limit (dB m/3 址)	
DSSS (802.11b)	11	Low	2 412	-12.51		
		Middle	2 437	-13.46		
		High	2 462	-14.07		
OFDM (802.11g)	6	Low	2 412	-13.75		
		Middle	2 437	-13.99	8	
		High	2 462	-14.61		
OFDM (802.11n_HT20)	MCS0	Low	2 412	-14.78		
		Middle	2 437	-14.47		
		High	2 462	-15.86		

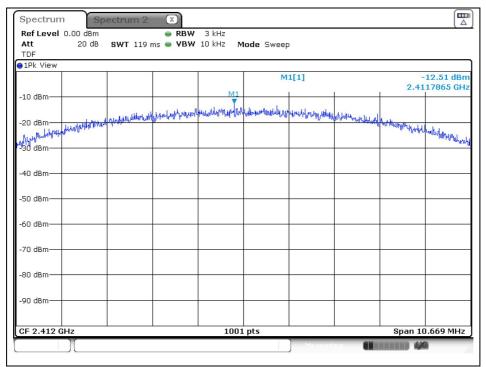


Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 69 of 74

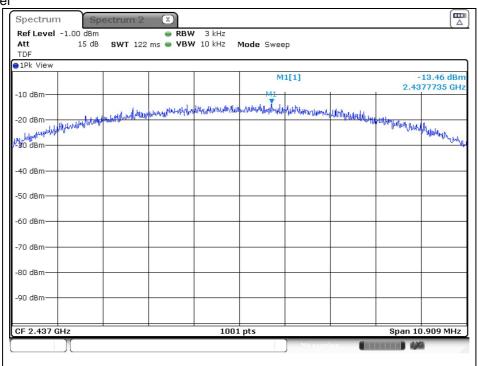
# - Test plots

#### DSSS: 802.11b

Low Channel



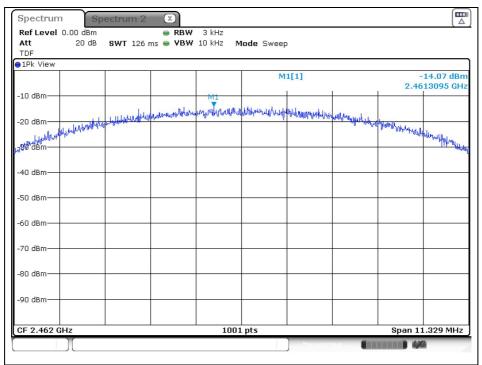
#### Middle Channel



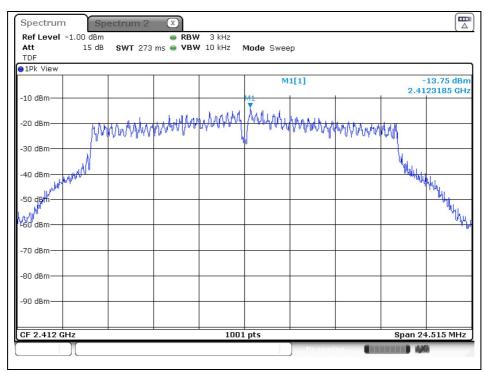


Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 70 of 74

#### High Channel



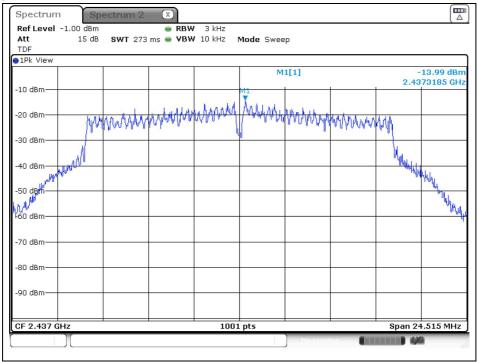
# OFDM: 802.11g Low Channel



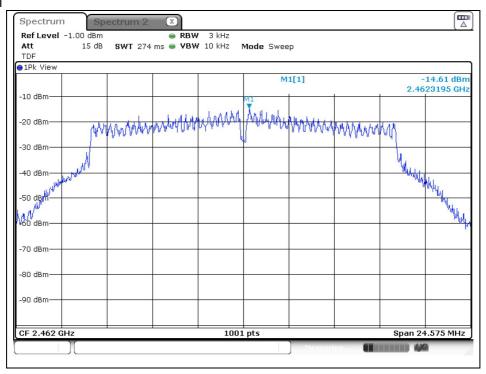


Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 71 of 74

#### Middle Channel



# High Channel

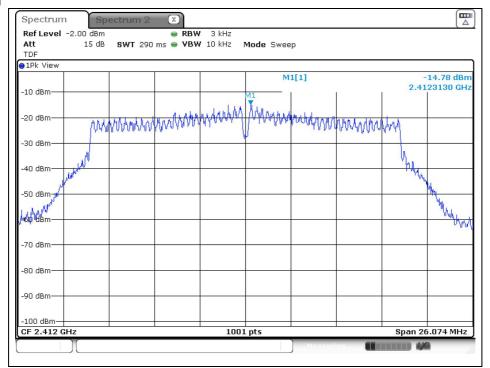




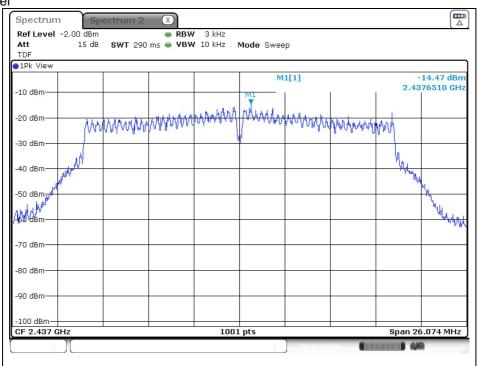
Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 72 of 74

# OFDM: 802.11n\_HT20

Low Channel



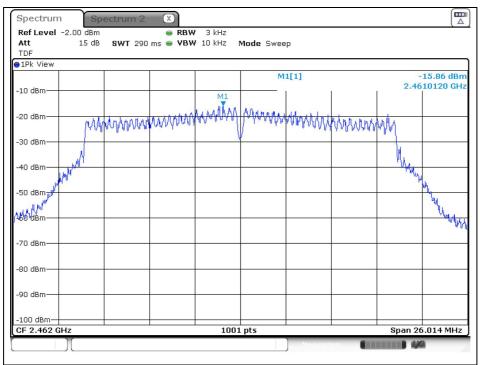
#### Middle Channel





Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 73 of 74

#### High Channel





Report Number: F690501-RF-RTL000159 Page: 74 of 74

# 6. Antenna Requirement

# 6.1. Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. And according to FCC 47 CFR Section §15.247(b) if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dB i are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dB i.

#### 6.2. Antenna Connected Construction

Antenna used in this product is Pattern antenna with gain of -0.01 dB i.

## - End of the Test Report -