

Technical Description

This device is an A8 802.11ab/g AP BS/Bridge AC operates in both the 5GHz and 2.4GHz bands with DSSS and OFDM technique. The transmitter rate could be 1/2/5.5/6/9/11/12/18/24/ 36/48/54Mbps. The transmitter of the EUT is powered by Voltage/90-264 V AC, Power/58 W (RMS). The antenna are as following:

For 2.4GHz						
No.	Model No.	Gain (dBi)	Cable Loss (dB)	Net Gain (dB)	Antenna Type	Antenna Connector
1-4	B8-R2-75mm	14.0	1.0	13.0	(H-Plane)Sector	N-Female
For 5GHz						
No.	Model No.	Gain (dBi)	Cable Loss (dB)	Net Gain (dB)	Antenna Type	Antenna Connector
1	HG5310U	10.0	2.0	8.0	OMNI Dipole	N-Female
2	HG5808U	8.0	2.0	6.0	OMNI Dipole	N-Female
3	SA-A04-090250	18.0	2.0	16.0	Panel Directional	N-Jack
Note: 1. All of the above antennas are outdoor Antenna. 2. From above antennas, the different type of antennas was chosen for final test and its data were recorded in this report. 3. For 2.4GHz antennas, antenna 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the same type of antenna ((H-Plane)Sector), we choose the worst antenna (decided by pretest) for final test. Antenna 1, the worst antenna, was selected as representative antenna for the test. 4. For 5GHz antenna, all of the antennas are different type or frequency band, was selected as all antenna for the test. 5. Antenna Model No. SA-A04-090250 can be used in point-to-point applications.						

Under normal use condition, the user has to keep at least 45 cm separation distance between radiator and the body of the user.

For more detailed instruction, please refer to the user's manual.

FCC 15.407(c) states: The device shall automatically discontinue transmission in case of either absence of information to transmit or operational failure. These provisions are not intended to preclude the transmission of control or signaling information or the use of repetitive codes used by certain digital technologies to complete frame or burst intervals.

Applicants shall include in their application for equipment authorization a description of how this requirement is met.

Data transmission is always initiated by software, which is then passed down through the MAC, through the digital and analog baseband, and finally to the RF chip. Several special packets (ACKs, CTS, PSpoll, etc...) are initiated by the MAC. These are the only ways the digital baseband portion will turn on the RF transmitter, which it then turns off at the end of the packet. Therefore, the transmitter will be on only while one of the aforementioned packets are being transmitted.