SK TECH CO., LTD.



# Certificate of Compliance

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Test Report No.:** | **SKTTRT-080320-004** | | |
| **Applicant:** | **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.** | | |
| **Applicant Address:** | #416, Maetan3-Dong, Yeongtong-Gu, Suwon City, Gyunggi-Do, South Korea | | |
| **Manufacturer:** | **SAMSUNG ELECTRO-MECHANICS CO., LTD.** | | |
| **Manufacturer Address:** | #314, Maetan3-Dong, Yeongtong-Gu, Suwon City, Gyunggi-Do, South Korea | | |
| **Device Under Test:** | **2.4 GHz WLAN Module** | | |
| **FCC ID:**<br>**IC:** | **A3LDELL5002**<br>**649E-DELL5002** | **Model Name:** | **Dell5002** |
| **Brand/Trade Name:** | **DELL** | | |
| **Receipt No.:** | SKTEU08-0107 | **Date of receipt:** | February 14, 2008 |
| **Date of Issue:** | March 21, 2008 | | |
| **Location of Testing:** | **SK TECH CO., LTD.**<br>#820-2, Wolmoon-ri, Wabu-up, Namyangju-si, Kyunggi-do, 472-905 South Korea | | |
| **Test Procedure:** | **ANSI C63.4:2003** | | |
| **Test Specification:** | **47CFR, Part 15 Rules, RSS-210 Issue 7** | | |
| **FCC Equipment Class:**<br>**IC Equipment Category:** | **DTS - Part 15 Digital Transmission System**<br>**RSS-210 Issue 7 – Category I Equipment, Annex 8** | | |
| **Test Result:** | The above-mentioned device has been tested and passed. | | |

**Tested & Reported by**: *: Seong-Baek, Ko*

*Mar. 21, 2008*

*Signature* *Date*

**Tested & Reported by**: *Jong-Soo, Yoon*

*Mar. 21, 2008*

*Signature* *Date*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Other Aspects:** | **-** |
| **Abbreviations:** | **· OK, Pass = passed · Fail = failed · N/A = not applicable** |

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- **This test report is not permitted to copy partly and entirely without our permission.**
- **This test result is dependent on only equipment to be used.**
- **This test result is based on a single evaluation of submitted samples of the above mentioned.**

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# 1. GENERAL

These tests were performed using the test procedure outlined in ANSI C63.4, 2003 for intentional radiators, and in accordance with the limits set forth in FCC Part 15.247 for Digital Transmission System. The EUT (Equipment Under Test) has been shown to be capable of compliance with the applicable technical standards.

We attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by SK TECH Co., Ltd. and were made under Chief Engineer's supervision.
We assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

# 2. TEST SITE

SK TECH Co., Ltd.

## 2.1 Location

820-2, Wolmoon-ri, Wabu-up, Namyangju-si, Kyunggi-do, 472-905 South Korea
(FCC Registered Test Site Number: 90752)
(OPEN AREA TEST SITE INDUSTRY CANADA NUMBER: IC 5429)

This test site is in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 for general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.
This laboratory is recognized as a Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) for CAB's Designation Number: **KR0007** by FCC, is accredited by NVLAP for NVLAP Lab. Code: **200220-0**.

## 2.2 List of Test and Measurement Instruments

| No. | Description | Manufacturer | Model # | Serial # | Calibrated until | Used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Spectrum Analyzer | Agilent | E4405B | US40520856 | 2008.07 | ☐ |
| 2 | EMC Spectrum Analyzer | Agilent | E7405A | US40240203 | 2009.02 | ☒ |
| 3 | EMI Test Receiver | Rohde&Schwarz | ESIB40 | 100277 | 2009.02 | ☒ |
| 4 | EMI Test Receiver | Rohde&Schwarz | ESVS10 | 825120/008 | 2008.07 | ☐ |
| 5 | EMI Test Receiver | Rohde&Schwarz | ESHS10 | 862970/019 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 6 | Artificial Mains Network | Rohde&Schwarz | ESH2-Z5 | 834549/011 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 7 | Pre-amplifier | HP | 8447F | 3113A05153 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 8 | Pre-amplifier | MITEQ | AFS44 | 1116321 | 2009.03 | ☒ |
| 9 | Pre-amplifier | MITEQ | AFS44 | 1116322 | 2009.02 | ☐ |
| 10 | Power Meter | Agilent | E4417A | MY45100426 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 11 | Power Sensor | Agilent | E9327A | MY44420696 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 12 | Attenuator (10dB) | HP | 8491B | 38067 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 13 | Oscilloscope | Agilent | 54820A | US40240160 | 2009.03 | ☐ |
| 14 | Diode detector | Agilent | 8473C | 1882A03173 | 2009.02 | ☐ |
| 15 | High Pass Filter | Wainwright | WHKX3.0/18G | 8 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 16 | VHF Precision Dipole Antenna (TX/RX) | Schwarzbeck | VHAP | 1014 / 1015 | 2008.11 | ☐ |
| 17 | UHF Precision Dipole Antenna (TX/RX) | Schwarzbeck | UHAP | 989 / 990 | 2008.11 | ☐ |
| 18 | Loop Antenna | Schwarzbeck | HFH2-Z2 | 863048/019 | 2008.12 | ☐ |
| 19 | TRILOG Broadband Antenna | Schwarzbeck | VULB9160 | 3141 | 2008.05 | ☒ |
| 20 | Horn Antenna | AH Systems | SAS-200/571 | 304 | N/A | ☐ |
| 21 | Horn Antenna | EMCO | 3115 | 00040723 | 2009.03 | ☐ |
| 22 | Horn Antenna | EMCO | 3115 | 00056768 | 2008.07 | ☒ |
| 23 | Vector Signal Generator | Agilent | E4438C | MY42080359 | 2008.07 | ☐ |
| 24 | PSG analog signal generator | Agilent | E8257D-520 | MY45141255 | 2008.07 | ☐ |
| 25 | DC Power Supply | HP | 6622A | 3448A03950 | 2008.07 | ☐ |
| 26 | DC Power Supply | HP | 6268B | 2542A-07856 | 2008.07 | ☐ |
| 27 | Digital Multimeter | HP | HP3458A | 2328A14389 | 2009.03 | ☐ |
| 28 | PCS Interface | HP | 83236B | 3711J00881 | 2009.03 | ☐ |
| 29 | CDMA Mobile Test Set | HP | 8924C | US35360253 | 2009.03 | ☐ |
| 30 | Hygro/Thermo Graph | SATO | PC-5000TRH-II | - | 2008.04 | ☒ |
| 31 | Temperature/Humidity Chamber | All Three | ATM-50M | 20030425 | 2009.03. | ☐ |
| 32 | Temperature/Humidity Chamber | DAEJIN | DJ-THC02 | 06071 | 2009.03 | ☐ |

## 2.3 Test Date

Date of Test: March 14, 2008 ~ March 20, 2008

## 2.4 Test Environment

See each test item's description.

# 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST

The product specification described herein was obtained from the product data sheet or user's manual.

## 3.1 Rating and Physical Characteristics

| | |
|---|---|
| Power source | DC 5.0 V |
| Local Oscillator or X-Tal | X-Tal: 30 MHz |
| Transmit Frequency | 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (11 channels, 5MHz step) |
| Antenna Type | Integral (Fractal antenna on PCB(×2), Gain: 1.24 dBi) |
| Type of Modulation | IEEE 802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK - 1Mbps, DQPSK - 2Mbps, CCK - 5.5/11 Mbps)<br>IEEE 802.11g: OFDM (BPSK - 6/9Mbps, QPSK - 12/18Mbps, 16QAM – 24/36Mbps, 64QAM - 48/54Mbps) |
| RF Output power | 17 dBm for DSSS, 13 dBm for OFDM modulation |
| External Ports ** | USB connection for data communication to a printer |

** The device into which the WLAN modular transmitter is incorporated should be tested and comply with the requirements as a digital device.

## 3.2 Equipment Modifications

None

## 3.3 Submitted Documents

Block diagram

Schematic diagram

Antenna Specification

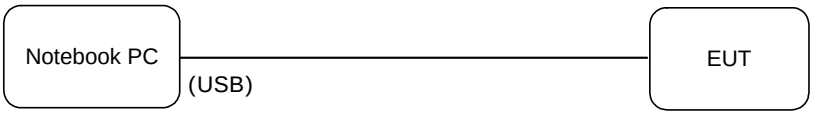
Part List

User manual

# 4. MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

## 4.1 Description of test configuration

The measurements were taken in continuous transmitting mode using the TEST MODE. For controlling the EUT as TEST MODE, the test program was provided by the applicant.




**[ System Block Diagram of Test Configuration ]**

If not otherwise stated, the transmitter continuously operating with the modulation rate of 11 Mbps (CCK) and 54 Mbps (QAM) as the worst case.

## 4.2 List of Peripherals

| Equipment Type | Manufacturer | Model | S/N |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notebook PC * | DELL | PP22L | 2612518701 |
| Adaptor* (for Notebook PC) | DELL | DA90PS1-00 | CN-0MM545-48661-7BR-0RP3 |

* For control of the RF module via USB interface in the EUT.

## 4.3 Type of Used Cables

| # | START | | END | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NAME | I/O PORT | NAME | I/O PORT | LENGTH(m) | SHIELDED |
| 1 | EUT | USB | Notebook PC | USB | 0.1 | YES |
| 2 | Notebook PC | DC Input | Adaptor | DC Output | 2.0 | YES |
| 3 | Adaptor | AC Input | AC mains | - | 0.8 | NO |

## 4.4 Uncertainty

| Measurement Item | Combined Standard Uncertainty *Uc* | Expanded Uncertainty $U = k \times Uc$ ($k = 1.96$) |
|---|---|---|
| Conducted RF power | ± 1.49 dB | ± 2.92 dB |
| Radiated disturbance | ± 2.30 dB | ± 4.51 dB |
| Conducted disturbance | ± 1.96 dB | ± 3.84 dB |

# 5. TEST AND MEASUREMENTS

**Summary of Test Results**

| Requirement | CFR 47 Section | RSS Standards | Report Section | Test Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antenna Requirement | 15.203, 15.247(b)(4) | RSS-Gen, 7.1.4 | 5.1 | PASS |
| 6dB Bandwidth | 15.247(a)(2) | RSS-210, A8.2(a) | 5.2 | PASS |
| Maximum Peak Output Power | 15.247(b)(3), (4) | RSS-210, A8.4(4) | 5.3 | PASS |
| Spurious Emission, Band Edge, and Restricted bands | 15.247(d), 15.205(a), 15.209(a) | RSS-210, A8.5 Table 1, 2, and 3 | 5.4 | PASS |
| Peak Power Spectral Density | 15.247(e) | RSS-210, A8.2(b) | 5.5 | PASS |
| Conducted Emissions | 15.207(a) | RSS-Gen, 7.2.2 | 5.6 | PASS |
| Receiver Spurious emissions | - | RSS-Gen, 7.2.3 | 5.7 | PASS |
| RF Exposure | 15.247(i), 1.1307(b)(1) | RSS-Gen, 5.5 RSS-102, 2.5 | 5.8 | PASS |

## 5.1 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

### 5.1.1 Regulation

According to §15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this Section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

And according to §15.247(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 paragraphs (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.

### 5.1.2 Result: PASS

The transmitter has the integral fractal antenna on the PCB. The directional gain of the antenna is 1.24 dBi.

## 5.2 6dB BANDWIDTH

### 5.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902 - 928 MHz, 2400 - 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 - 5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

### 5.2.2 Test Procedure

1. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   RBW = 100 kHz, VBW ≥ RBW
   Span >> RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
3. Mark the peak frequency and -6dB (upper and lower) frequency.
4. Set the RBW to as close to 1% of the selected span as is possible without being below 1%.
5. Set the DETECTOR to sample where practical. [REMARK: the function of the PEAK HOLD was used]
6. Measure the 99% occupied bandwidth.
7. Repeat until all the rest channels are investigated.

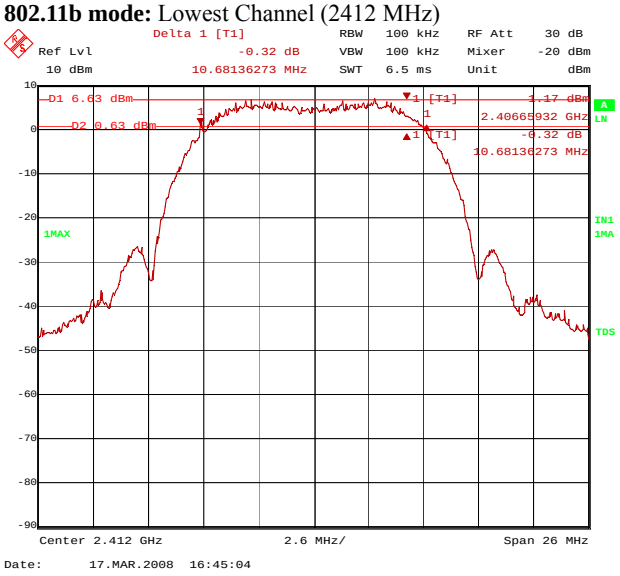
### 5.2.3 Test Results: PASS

**Table 1: Measured values of the 6dB Bandwidth**

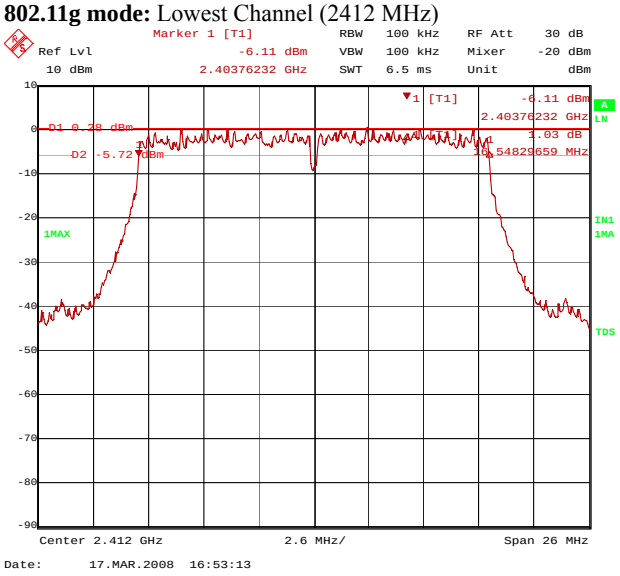
| Modulation | Operating frequency | Transfer Rate | Occupied Bandwidth (99%) | 6dB Bandwidth | Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 802.11b | 2412 MHz | 11 Mbps | 11.93 MHz | 10.68 MHz | ≥ 500 kHz |
| | 2437 MHz | 11 Mbps | 11.88 MHz | 10.63 MHz | ≥ 500 kHz |
| | 2462 MHz | 11 Mbps | 11.93 MHz | 10.70 MHz | ≥ 500 kHz |
| 802.11g | 2412 MHz | 54 Mbps | 16.62 MHz | 16.55 MHz | ≥ 500 kHz |
| | 2437 MHz | 54 Mbps | 16.62 MHz | 16.58 MHz | ≥ 500 kHz |
| | 2462 MHz | 54 Mbps | 16.67 MHz | 16.59 MHz | ≥ 500 kHz |

## Figure 1. Plot of the 6dB Bandwidth

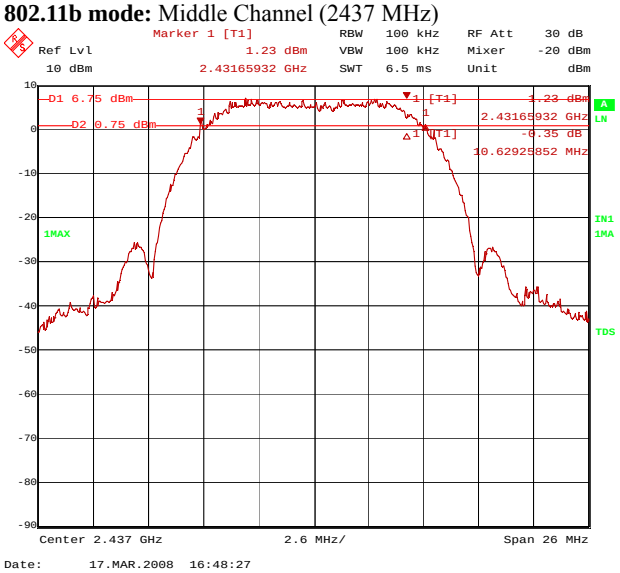
**802.11b mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



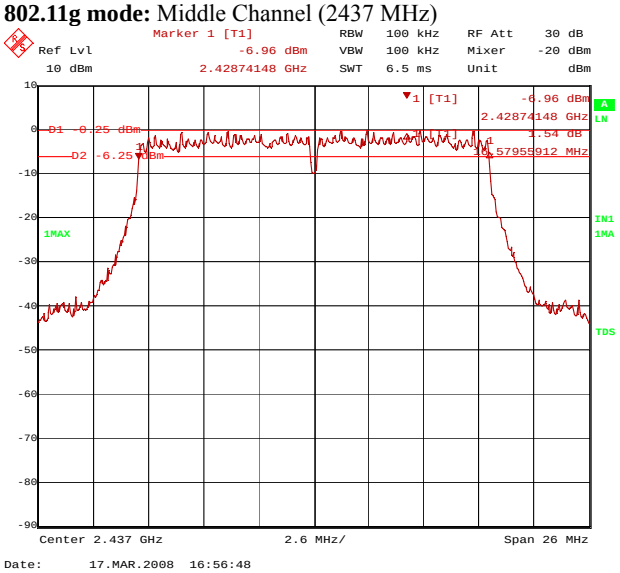

**802.11g mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



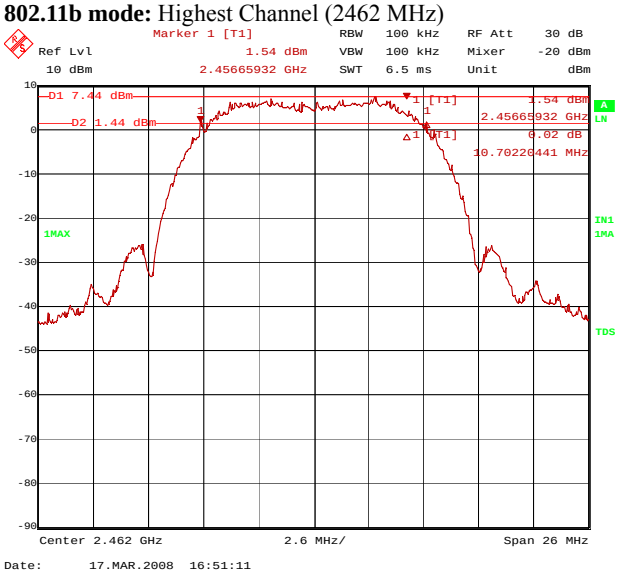

**802.11b mode:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz)



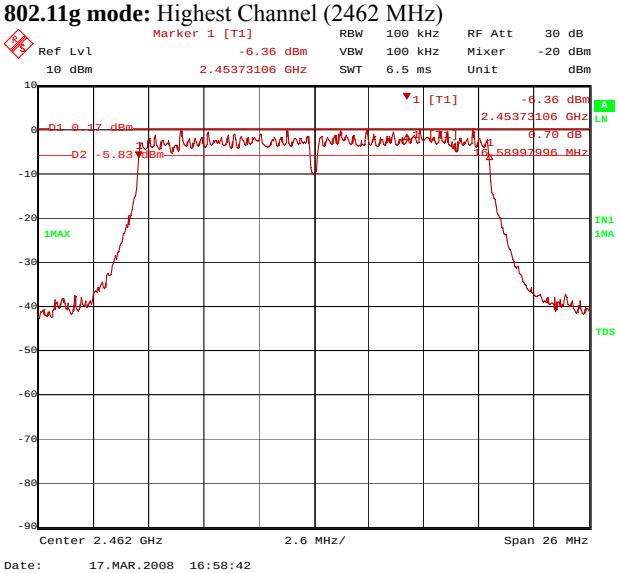

**802.11g mode:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz)




**802.11b mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)

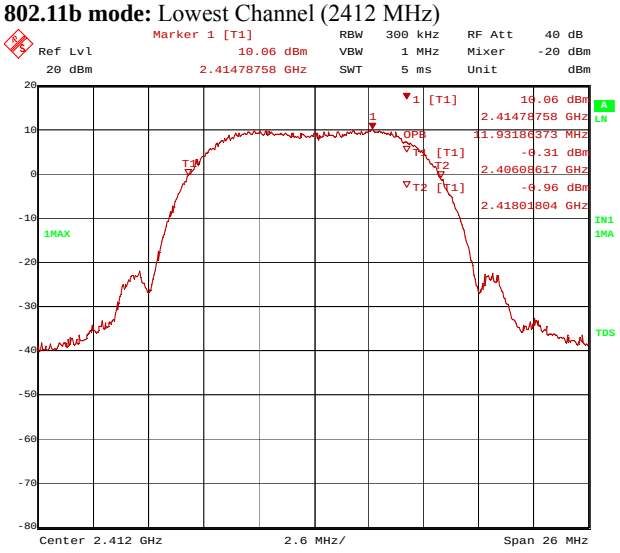



**802.11g mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)

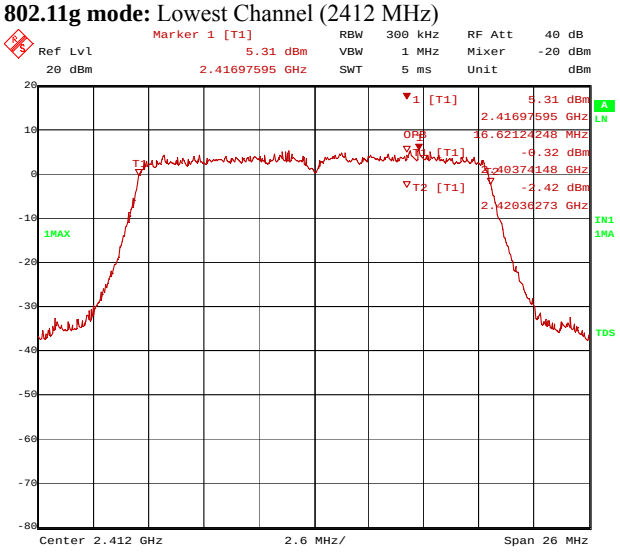


## Figure 2. Plot of the Occupied Bandwidth (99%)

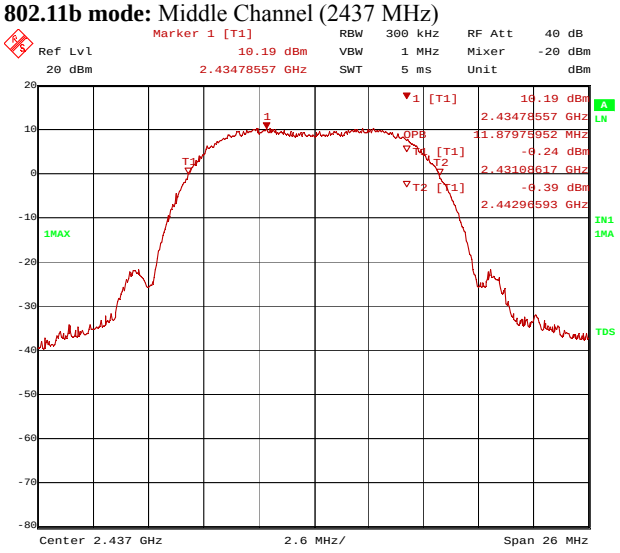
**802.11b mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



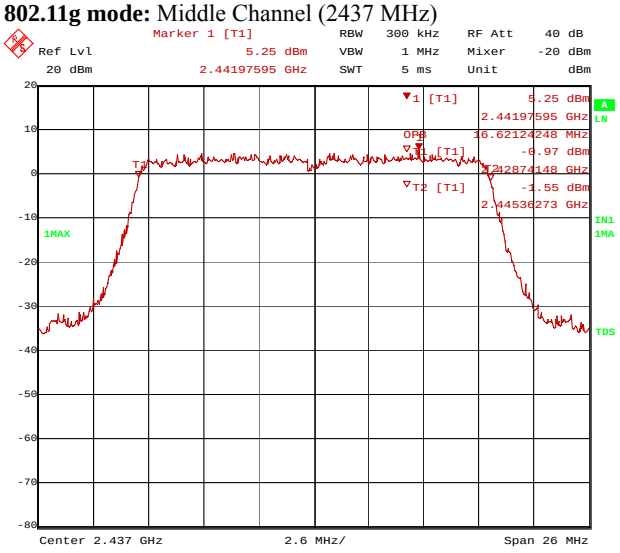

**802.11g mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



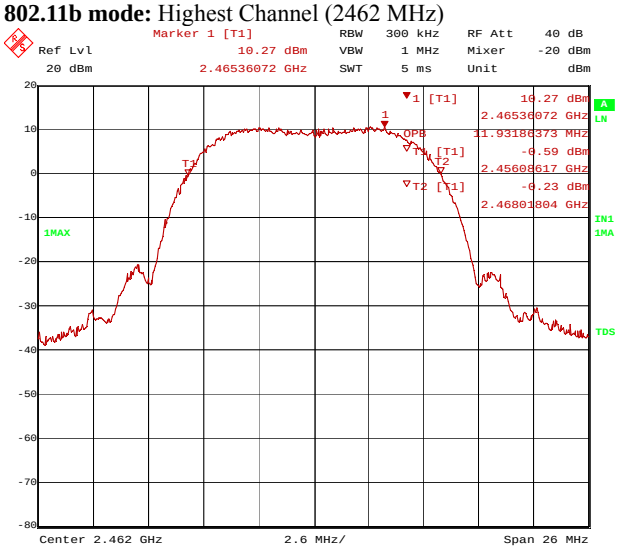

**802.11b mode:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz)



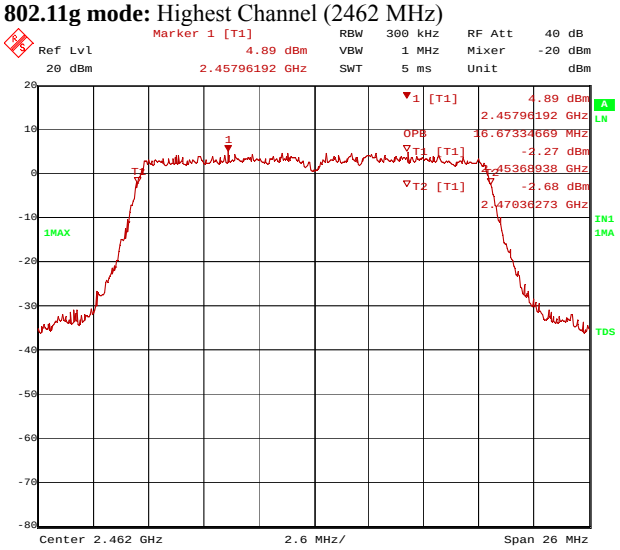

**802.11g mode:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz)




**802.11b mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)




**802.11g mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)



## 5.3 MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT POWER

### 5.3.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz 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 paragraphs (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.

### 5.3.2 Test Procedure

Conducted output power measurements were directly made by using Peak-Average power meter with peak power sensor.

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on peak power meter via a low loss cable and attenuator.
3. Measure the peak output power.

### 5.3.3 Test Results: PASS

**Table 2: Measured values of the Maximum Peak Conducted Output Power**

| Modulation | Operating Frequency | Transfer Rate | AVERAGE POWER | | PEAK POWER | | Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | [dBm] | [W] | [dBm] | [W] | |
| 802.11b | 2412 MHz | 11 Mbps | 15.78 | 0.038 | 17.39 | 0.054 | 1 W |
| | 2437 MHz | | 15.61 | 0.036 | 17.21 | 0.053 | 1 W |
| | 2462 MHz | | 15.94 | 0.039 | 17.68 | 0.059 | 1 W |
| 802.11g | 2412 MHz | 54 Mbps | 11.88 | 0.015 | 17.54 | 0.057 | 1 W |
| | 2437 MHz | | 11.64 | 0.015 | 17.08 | 0.051 | 1 W |
| | 2462 MHz | | 11.67 | 0.015 | 17.32 | 0.054 | 1 W |

# 5.4 SPURIOUS EMISSIONS, BAND EDGE, AND RESTRICTED BANDS

## 5.4.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(d), 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, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

According to §15.209(a), for an intentional device, the general requirement of field strength of radiated emissions from intentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values:

| Frequency (MHz) | Field strength (μV/m @ 3m) | Field strength (dBμV/m @ 3m) |
|---|---|---|
| 30–88 | 100 | 40.0 |
| 88–216 | 150 | 43.5 |
| 216–960 | 200 | 46.0 |
| Above 960 | 500 | 54.0 |

According to §15.109(a), for an unintentional device, 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 above table.

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

### 5.4.2 Test Procedure

1) Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the bandedge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation
   RBW ≥ 1% of the span
   VBW ≥ RBW
   Sweep = auto
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the band-edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band-edge. Enable the marker-delta function, and then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission.
3. Now, using the same instrument settings, enable the hopping function of the EUT. Allow the trace to stabilize. Follow the same procedure listed above to determine if any spurious emissions caused by the hopping function also comply with the specified limit.

2) Spurious RF Conducted Emissions:

1. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   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
2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded.

3) Spurious Radiated Emissions:

1. The preliminary radiated measurements were performed to determine the frequency producing the maximum emissions in an anechoic chamber at a distance of 3 meters.
2. The EUT was placed on the top of the 0.8-meter height, 1 × 1.5 meter non-metallic table. To find the maximum emission levels, the height of a measuring antenna was changed and the turntable was rotated 360˚.
3. The antenna polarization was also changed from vertical to horizontal. The spectrum was scanned from 30 to 1000 MHz using the TRILOG broadband antenna, and above 1000 MHz using the horn antenna.
4. To obtain the final measurement data, the EUT was arranged on a turntable situated on a 4 × 4 meter at the Open Area Test Site. The EUT was tested at a distance 3 meters.
5. Each frequency found during preliminary measurements was re-examined and investigated. The test-receiver system was set up to average, peak, and quasi-peak detector function with specified bandwidth.

6. The EUT is situated in three orthogonal planes (if appropriate)
7. The presence of ambient signals was verified by turning the EUT off. In case an ambient signal was detected, the measurement bandwidth was reduced temporarily and verification was made that an additional adjacent peak did not exist. This ensures that the ambient signal does not hide any emissions from the EUT.
8. If the emission on which a radiated measurement must be made is located at the edge of the authorized band of operation, then the alternative “marker-delta” method may be employed.

4) Marker-Delta Method at the edge of the authorized band of operation:

1. Perform an in-band field strength measurement of the fundamental emission using the RBW and detector function as the above Spurious Radiated Emissions test procedure.
2. Choose a spectrum analyzer span that encompasses both the peak of the fundamental emission and the band-edge emission under investigation. Set the analyzer RBW to 1% of the total span (but never less than 30 kHz) with a video bandwidth equal to or greater than the RBW. Record the peak levels of the fundamental emission and the relevant band-edge emission (i.e., run several sweeps in peak hold mode). Observe the stored trace and measure the amplitude delta between the peak of the fundamental and the peak of the band-edge emission. This is not a field strength measurement; it is only a relative measurement to determine the amount by which the emission drops at the band-edge relative to the highest fundamental emission level.
3. Subtract the delta measured in step (2) from the field strengths measured in step (1). The resultant field strengths (CISPR QP, average, or peak, as appropriate) are then used to determine band-edge compliance as required by Section 15.205.
4. The above "delta" measurement technique may be used for measuring emissions that are up to two "standard" bandwidths away from the band-edge, where a "standard" bandwidth is the bandwidth specified by C63.4 for the frequency being measured. For example, for band-edge measurements in the restricted band that begins at 2483.5 MHz, C63.4 specifies a measurement bandwidth of at least 1 MHz. Therefore you may use the "delta" technique for measuring emissions up to 2 MHz removed from the band-edge. Radiated emissions that are removed by more than two “standard” bandwidths must be measured as the above Spurious Radiated Emissions test procedure.

### 5.4.3 Test Results: PASS

Band-edge compliance of RF conducted/radiated emissions was shown in the Figure 3 and 4.
Spurious RF conducted emissions were shown in the Figure 5.

NOTE: We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

**Table 3: Measured values of the Field strength of spurious emission (Radiated) Operating 802.11b mode**

| Frequency [MHz] | Receiver Bandwidth [kHz] | Pol. [V/H] | Antenna Height [m] | Turn Table [degree] | Reading [dB(μV)] | Amp Gain [dB] | ATT [dB] | AF [dB(1/m)] | CL [dB] | Actual [dB(μV/m)] | Limit [dB(μV/m)] | Margin [dB] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 960.00 | 120 | H | 1.0 | 300 | 35.12 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 3.1 | 34.5 | 46.0 | 11.5 |
| **AVERAGE data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2412.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.71** | **17** | **95.03** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **94.6** | **-** | **-** |
| 4824.00 | 1000 | H | 1.51 | 46 | 46.45 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.6 | 7.2 | 42.5 | 54.0 | 11.6 |
| **2437.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.70** | **8** | **95.01** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **94.6** | **-** | **-** |
| 4874.00 | 1000 | H | 1.88 | 53 | 41.84 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 37.8 | 54.0 | 16.2 |
| **2462.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.70** | **19** | **96.72** | **43.8** | **10.1** | **28.6** | **5.0** | **96.6** | **-** | **-** |
| 4924.00 | 1000 | H | 1.80 | 49 | 38.62 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 34.6 | 54.0 | 19.4 |
| **PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2412.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.71** | **17** | **105.16** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **104.8** | **-** | **-** |
| 4824.00 | 1000 | H | 1.51 | 46 | 59.90 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.6 | 7.2 | 55.9 | 74.0 | 18.1 |
| **2437.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.70** | **8** | **105.38** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **105.0** | **-** | **-** |
| 4874.00 | 1000 | H | 1.88 | 53 | 55.51 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 51.5 | 74.0 | 22.5 |
| **2462.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.70** | **19** | **107.21** | **43.8** | **10.1** | **28.6** | **5.0** | **107.1** | **-** | **-** |
| 4924.00 | 1000 | H | 1.80 | 49 | 51.95 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 48.0 | 74.0 | 26.1 |

**Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**

**[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + Attenuator + AF + CL]**

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization

2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad and/or Insertion Loss of HPF), AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

* The spurious emission at the frequency does not fall in the restricted bands.

NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

**Table 3: Measured values of the Field strength of spurious emission (Radiated) (cont.)**
**Operating 802.11g mode**

| Frequency [MHz] | Receiver Bandwidth [kHz] | Pol. [V/H] | Antenna Height [m] | Turn Table [degree] | Reading [dB(μV)] | Amp Gain [dB] | ATT [dB] | AF [dB(1/m)] | CL [dB] | Actual [dB(μV/m)] | Limit [dB(μV/m)] | Margin [dB] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 960.00 | 120 | H | 1.0 | 302 | 35.17 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 3.1 | 34.5 | 46.0 | 11.5 |
| **AVERAGE data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2412.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.88** | **19** | **84.76** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **84.4** | **-** | **-** |
| 4824.00 | 1000 | H | 1.72 | 48 | 39.04 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.6 | 7.2 | 35.0 | 54.0 | 19.0 |
| **2437.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.99** | **17** | **85.63** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **85.2** | **-** | **-** |
| 4874.00 | 1000 | H | 1.94 | 57 | 38.62 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 34.6 | 54.0 | 19.4 |
| **2462.00** | **1000** | **H** | **2.03** | **13** | **86.62** | **43.8** | **10.1** | **28.6** | **5.0** | **86.5** | **-** | **-** |
| 4924.00 | 1000 | H | 1.90 | 51 | 38.62 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 34.6 | 54.0 | 19.4 |
| **PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2412.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.88** | **19** | **101.30** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **100.9** | **-** | **-** |
| 4824.00 | 1000 | H | 1.72 | 48 | 52.57 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.6 | 7.2 | 48.6 | 74.0 | 25.4 |
| **2437.00** | **1000** | **H** | **1.99** | **17** | **101.93** | **43.7** | **10.1** | **28.3** | **4.9** | **101.5** | **-** | **-** |
| 4874.00 | 1000 | H | 1.94 | 57 | 51.95 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 48.0 | 74.0 | 26.1 |
| **2462.00** | **1000** | **H** | **2.03** | **13** | **102.94** | **43.8** | **10.1** | **28.6** | **5.0** | **102.8** | **-** | **-** |
| 4924.00 | 1000 | H | 1.90 | 51 | 52.45 | 44.6 | 0.8 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 48.5 | 74.0 | 25.6 |

**Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**

**[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + Attenuator + AF + CL]**

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization

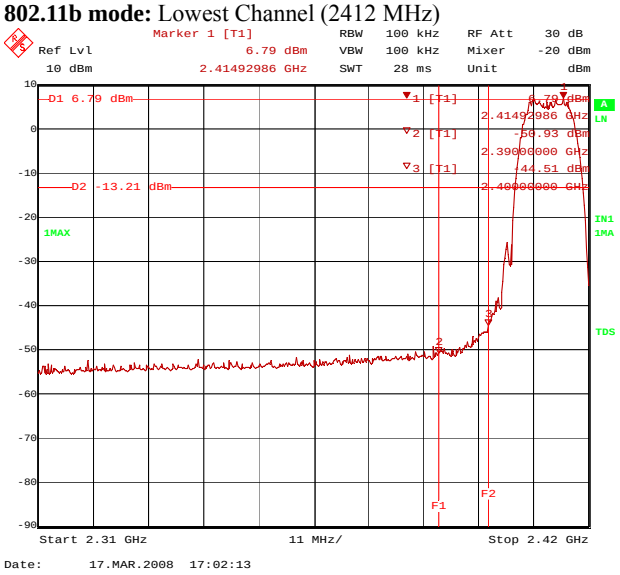
2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad and/or Insertion Loss of HPF), AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

* The spurious emission at the frequency does not fall in the restricted bands.

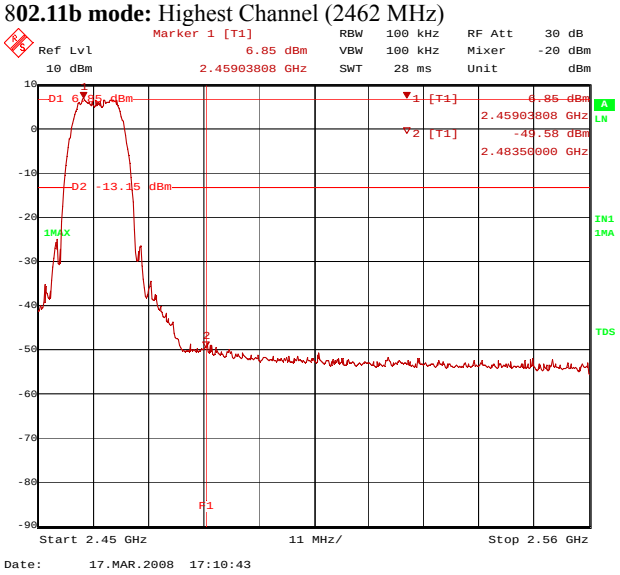
NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

## Figure 3. Plot of the Band Edge (Conducted)

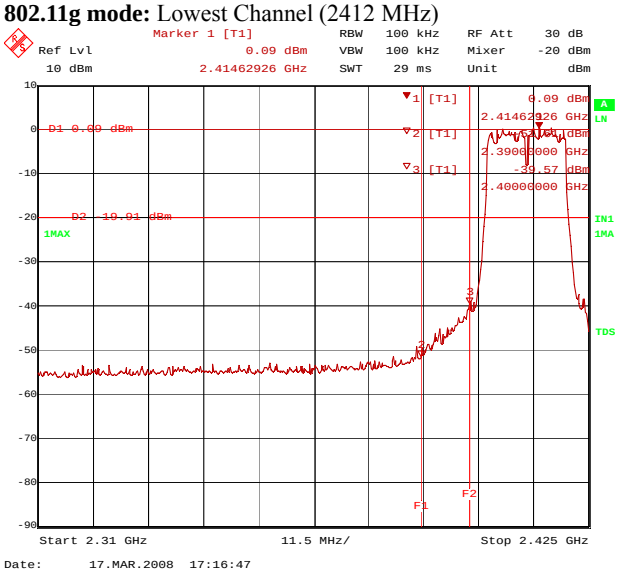
**802.11b mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



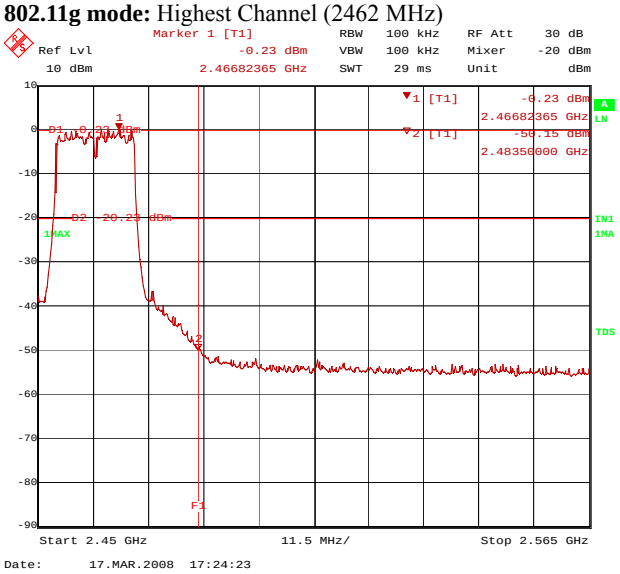

**802.11b mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)




**802.11g mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)

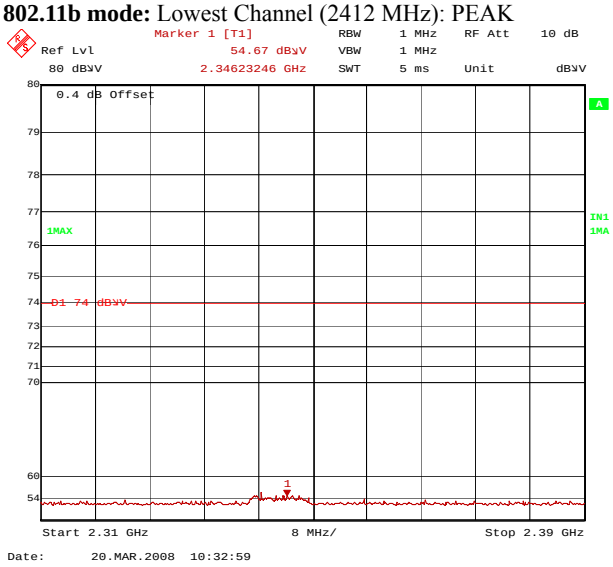



**802.11g mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)



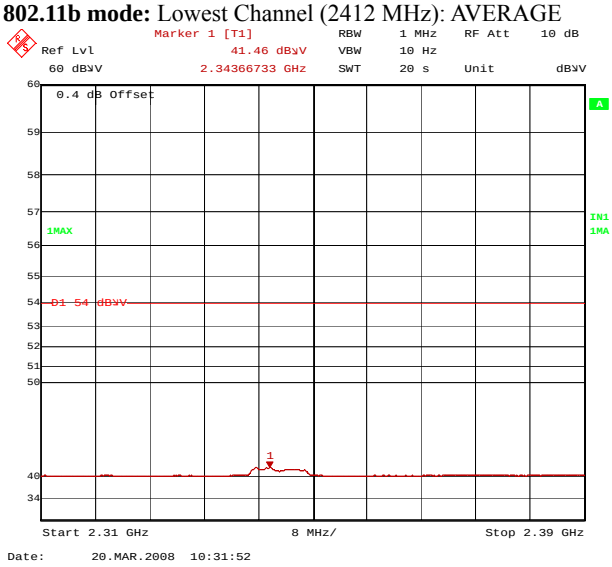
## Figure 4. Plot of the Band Edge (Radiated)

**802.11b mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): PEAK



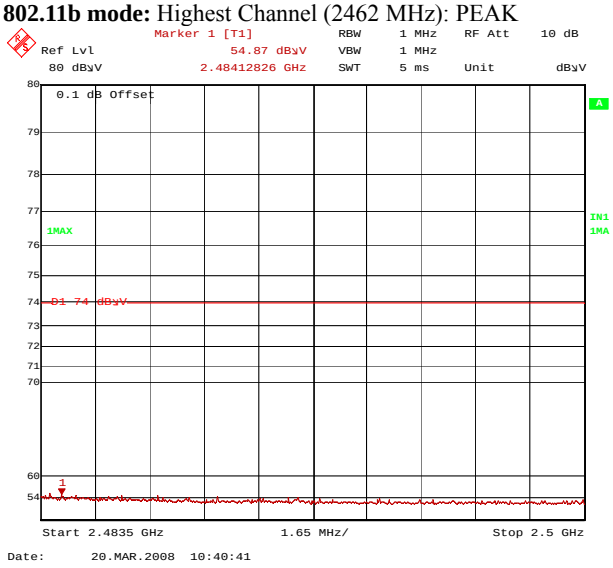

Date: 20.MAR.2008 10:32:59

**802.11b mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): AVERAGE



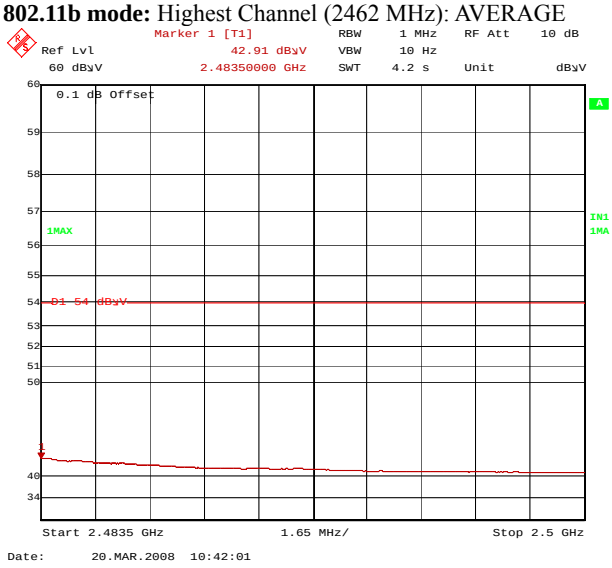

Date: 20.MAR.2008 10:31:52

**802.11b mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): PEAK




Date: 20.MAR.2008 10:40:41

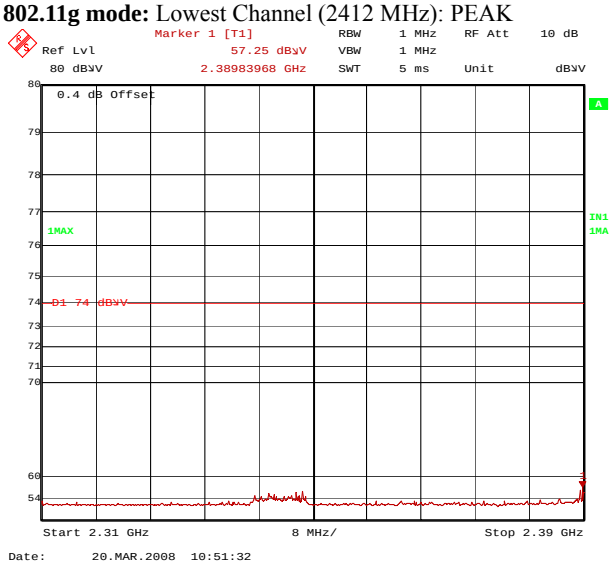
**802.11b mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): AVERAGE



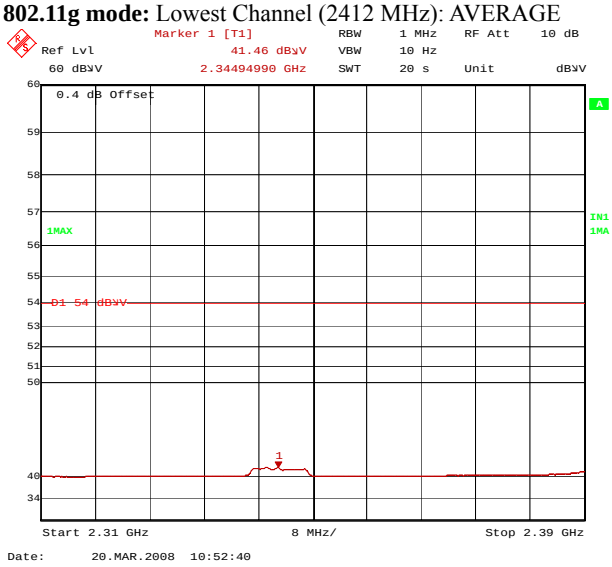

Date: 20.MAR.2008 10:42:01

## Figure 4. Plot of the Band Edge (Radiated) (cont.)

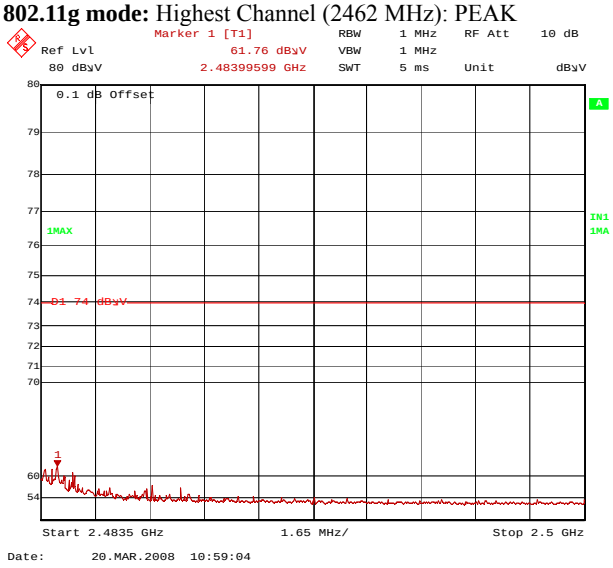
**802.11g mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): PEAK



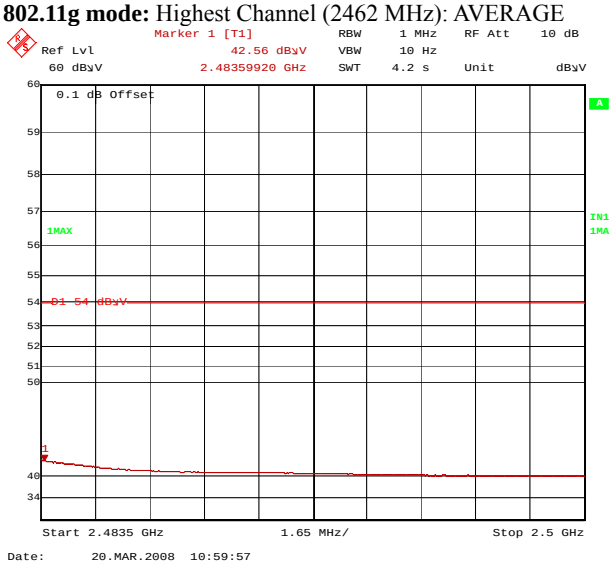

**802.11g mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): AVERAGE




**802.11g mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): PEAK

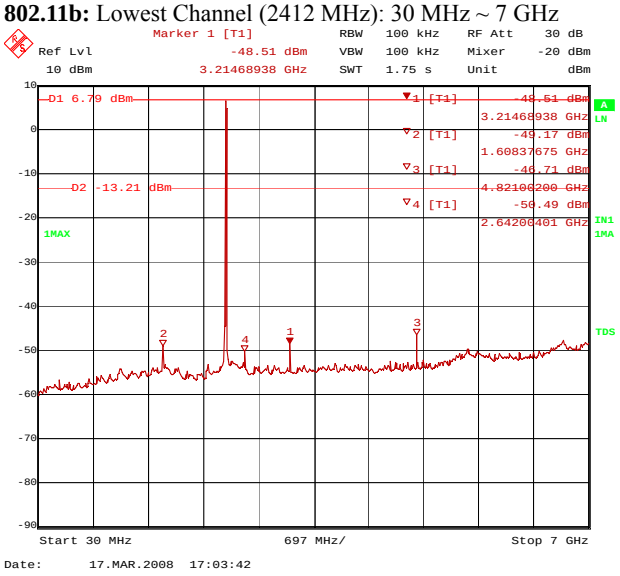



**802.11g mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): AVERAGE



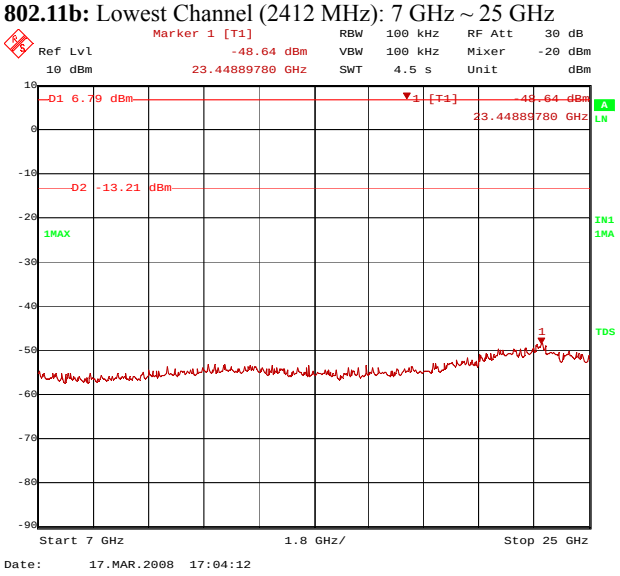
## Figure 5. Spurious RF conducted emissions

**802.11b:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



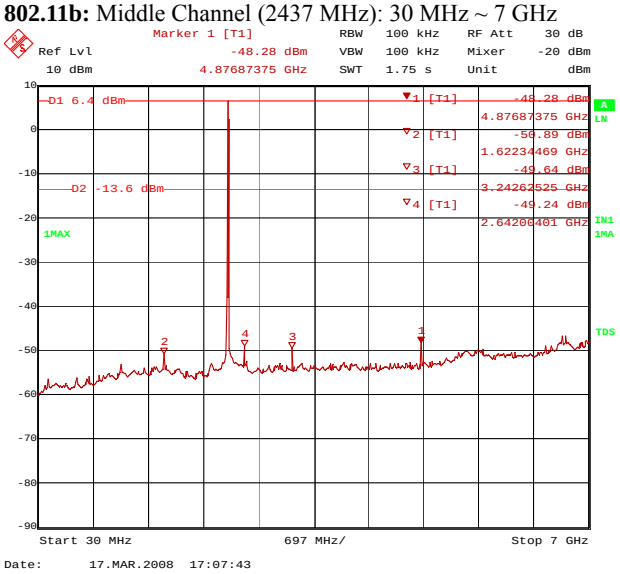

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:03:42

**802.11b:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



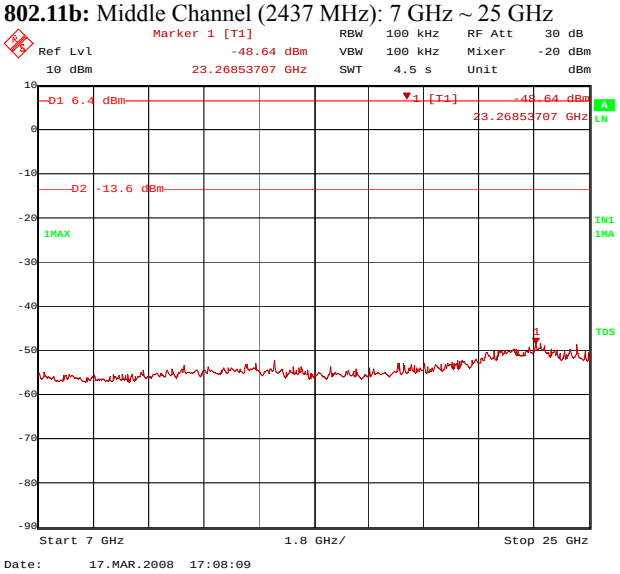

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:04:12

**802.11b:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



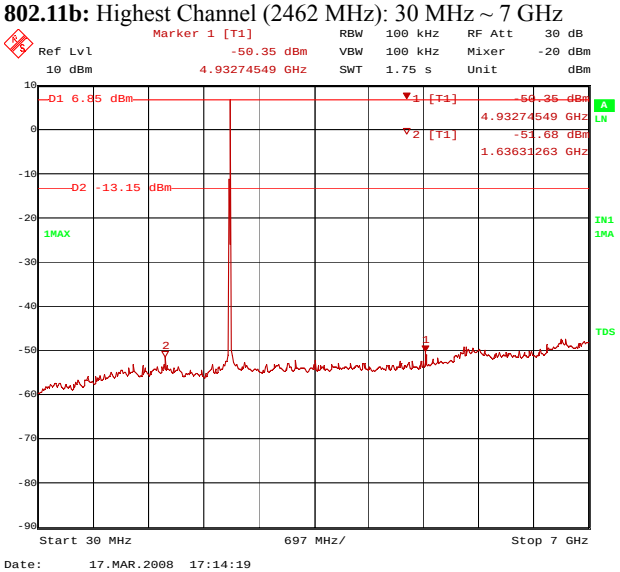

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:07:43

**802.11b:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



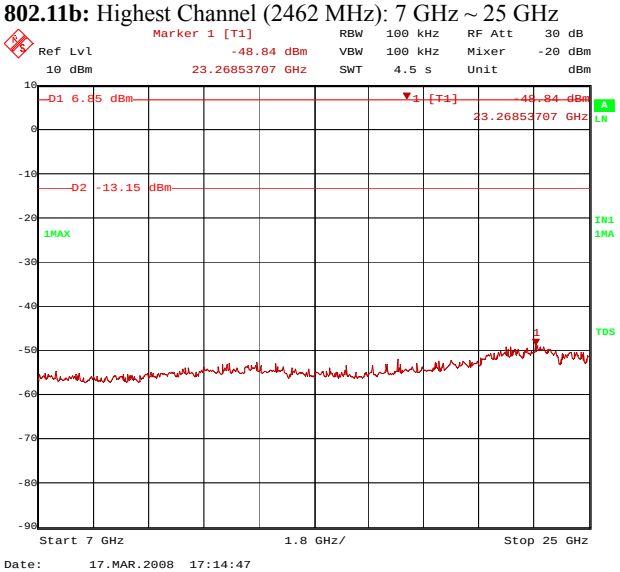

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:08:09

**802.11b:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz




Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:14:19

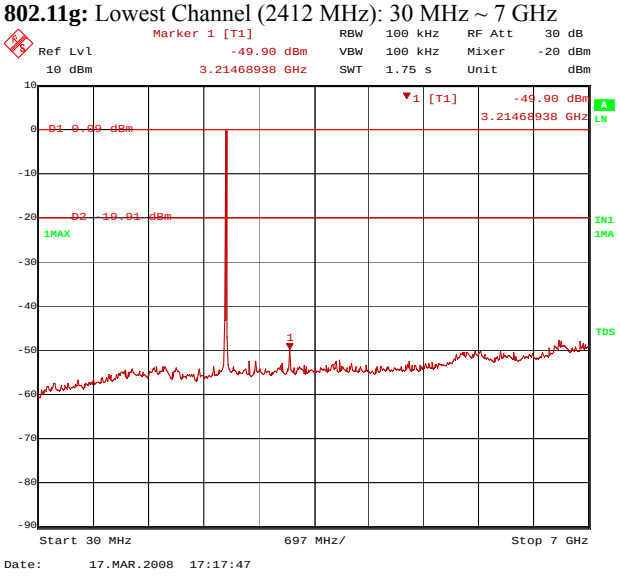
**802.11b:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz




Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:14:47

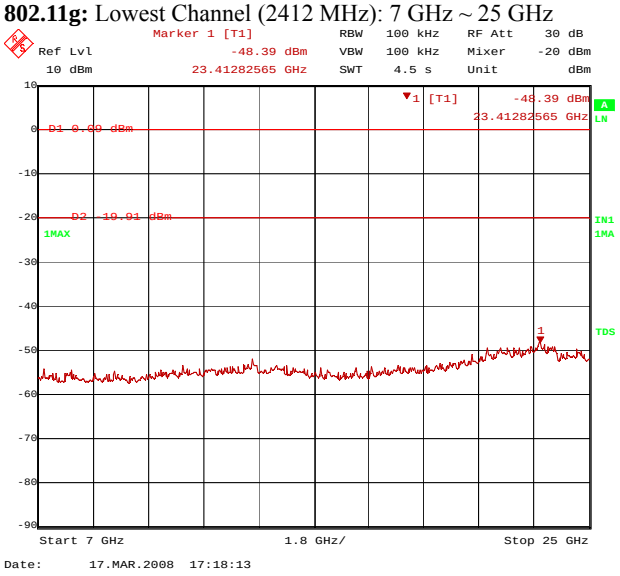
## Figure 5. Spurious RF conducted emissions (cont.)

**802.11g:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



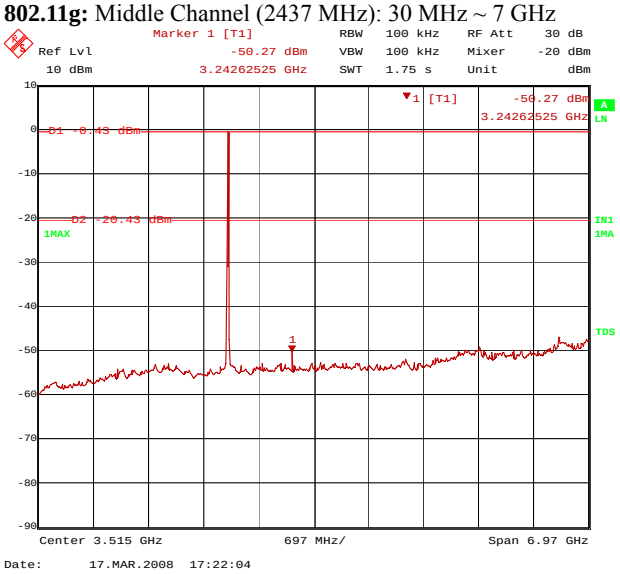

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:17:47

**802.11g:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



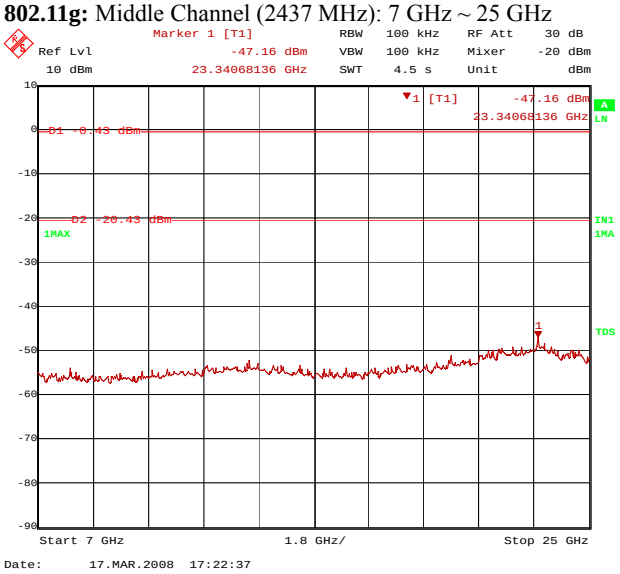

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:18:13

**802.11g:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz



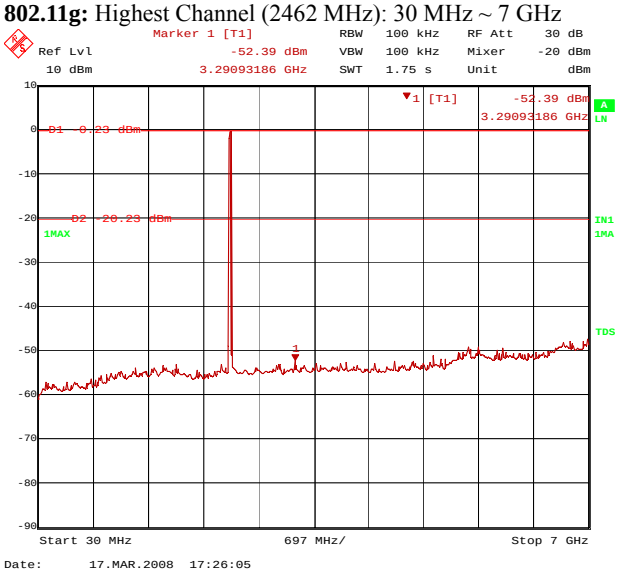

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:22:04

**802.11g:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz



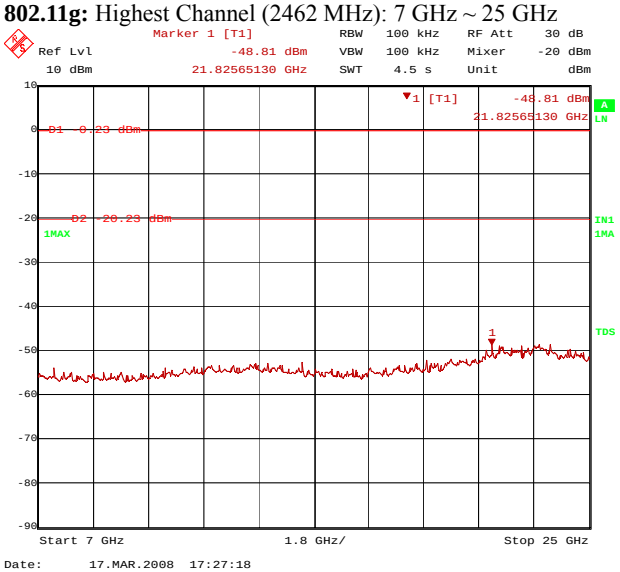

Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:22:37

**802.11g:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): 30 MHz ~ 7 GHz




Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:26:05

**802.11g:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz): 7 GHz ~ 25 GHz




Date: 17.MAR.2008 17:27:18

## 5.5 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

### 5.5.1 Regulation

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 dBm 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 paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

### 5.5.2 Test Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Connect the antenna port of the EUT to RF input on the spectrum analyzer via a low loss cable and attenuator.
3. Turn on the EUT and locate and zoom in on emission peak(s) within the passband.
4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:
   RBW = 3 kHz, VBW ≥ RBW
   Span = 1.5 MHz
   Sweep = 500 seconds
   Detector function = peak
   Trace = max hold
5. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and record the level to calculate results.

### 5.5.3 Test Results: PASS

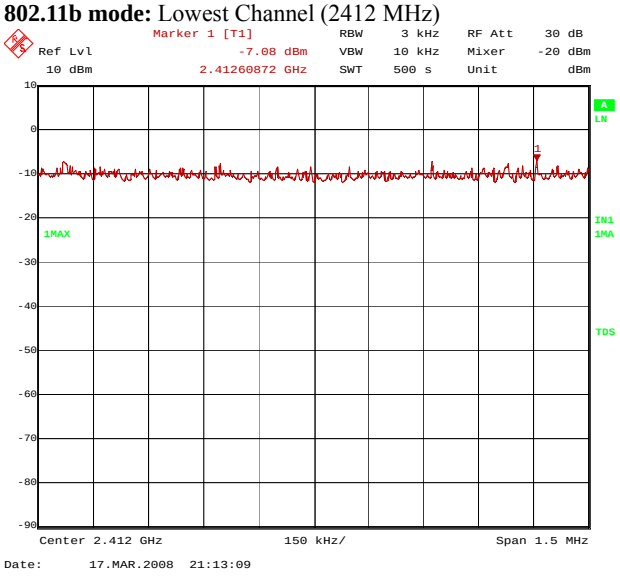
**Table 4: Measured values of the Peak Power Spectral Density (Conducted)**

| Modulation | Operating frequency | Transfer Rate | Reading (PPSD) | Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 802.11b | 2412 MHz | 11 Mbps | -7.08 dBm | 8.0 dBm |
| | 2437 MHz | 11 Mbps | -7.23 dBm | 8.0 dBm |
| | 2462 MHz | 11 Mbps | -7.31 dBm | 8.0 dBm |
| 802.11g | 2412 MHz | 54 Mbps | -13.81 dBm | 8.0 dBm |
| | 2437 MHz | 54 Mbps | -12.34 dBm | 8.0 dBm |
| | 2462 MHz | 54 Mbps | -12.81 dBm | 8.0 dBm |

NOTE: We took the insertion loss of the cable loss into consideration within the measuring instrument.

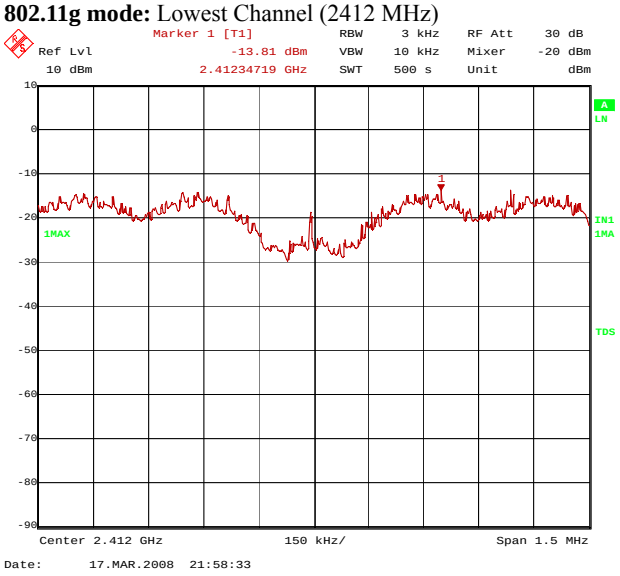
## Figure 6. Plot of the Peak Power Spectral Density (Conducted)

**802.11b mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



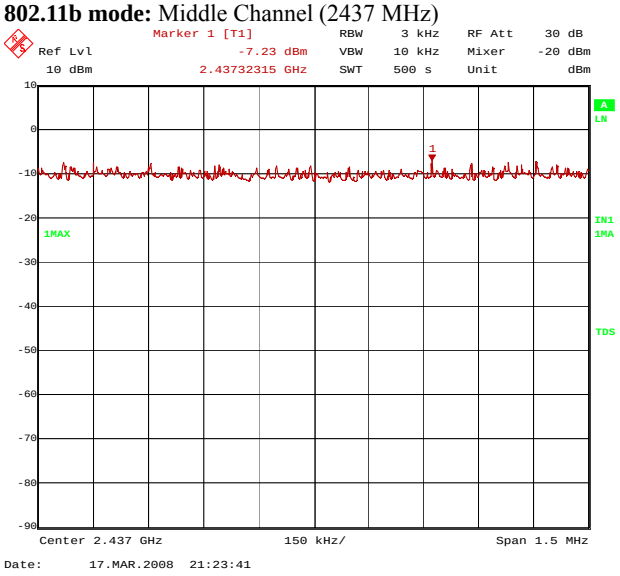

Date: 17.MAR.2008 21:13:09

**802.11g mode:** Lowest Channel (2412 MHz)



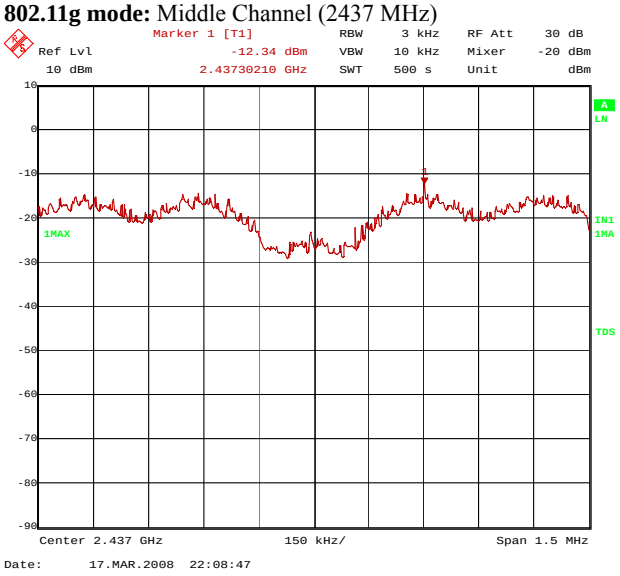

Date: 17.MAR.2008 21:58:33

**802.11b mode:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz)



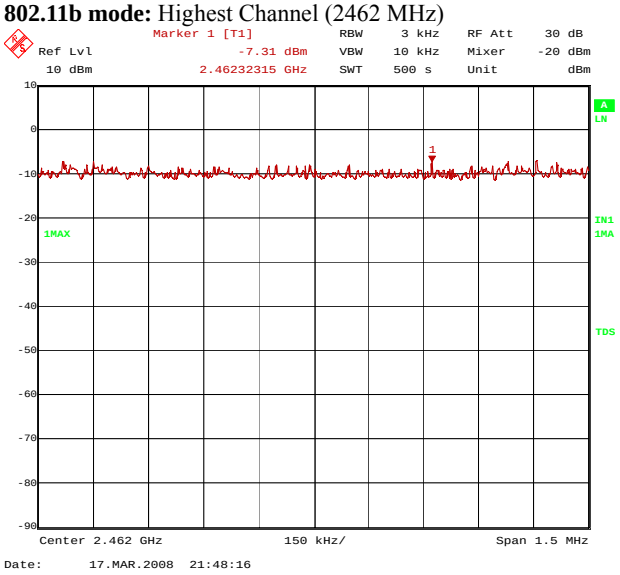

Date: 17.MAR.2008 21:23:41

**802.11g mode:** Middle Channel (2437 MHz)



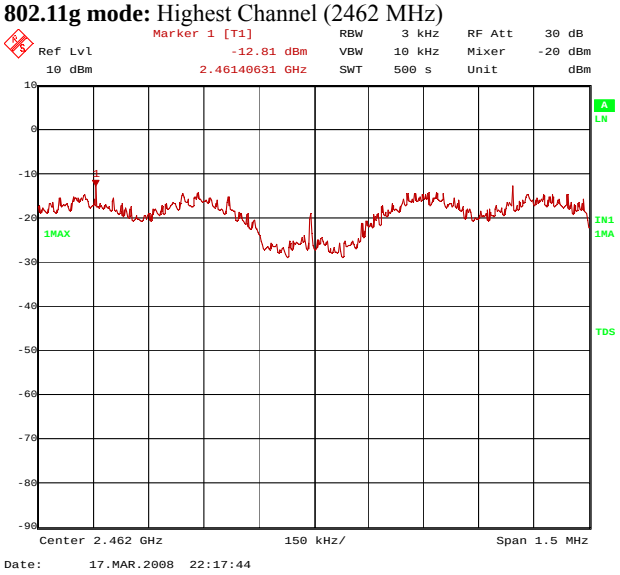

Date: 17.MAR.2008 22:08:47

**802.11b mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)




Date: 17.MAR.2008 21:48:16

**802.11g mode:** Highest Channel (2462 MHz)




Date: 17.MAR.2008 22:17:44

## 5.6 AC POWER LINE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

### 5.6.1 Regulation

According to §15.207(a), for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50μH/50Ω line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

| Frequency of emission (MHz) | Conducted limit (dBμV) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Qausi-peak | Average |
| 0.15 – 0.5 | 66 to 56 * | 56 to 46 * |
| 0.5 – 5 | 56 | 46 |
| 5 – 30 | 60 | 50 |

* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

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

### 5.6.2 Test Procedure

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

### 5.6.3 Test Results: PASS

**Table 5: Measured values of the AC Power Line Conducted Emissions Operating 802.11b mode**

| Frequency [MHz] | Reading [dBµV] | L / N | CF [dB] | CL [dB] | Actual [dBµV] | Limit [dBµV] | Margin [dB] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **QUASI-PEAK DATA** | | | | | | | |
| 0.150 | 44.47 | L | 0.06 | 0.01 | 44.54 | 66.00 | 21.46 |
| 0.267 | 40.94 | N | 0.14 | 0.02 | 41.10 | 61.23 | 20.13 |
| 0.402 | 47.23 | L | 0.12 | 0.02 | 47.37 | 57.81 | 10.44 |
| 0.532 | 39.19 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 39.37 | 56.00 | 16.63 |
| 0.668 | 41.14 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 41.32 | 56.00 | 14.68 |
| 0.934 | 41.18 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 41.39 | 56.00 | 14.61 |
| 1.065 | 41.00 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 41.21 | 56.00 | 14.79 |
| 1.205 | 41.26 | N | 0.14 | 0.07 | 41.47 | 56.00 | 14.53 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE DATA** | | | | | | | |
| 0.150 | 28.80 | L | 0.06 | 0.01 | 28.87 | 56.00 | 27.13 |
| 0.263 | 33.24 | L | 0.12 | 0.02 | 33.38 | 51.33 | 17.95 |
| 0.402 | 39.54 | L | 0.12 | 0.02 | 39.68 | 47.81 | 8.13 |
| 0.532 | 29.99 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 30.17 | 46.00 | 15.83 |
| 0.670 | 32.00 | N | 0.12 | 0.05 | 32.17 | 46.00 | 13.83 |
| 0.934 | 31.12 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 31.33 | 46.00 | 14.67 |
| 1.065 | 31.75 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 31.96 | 46.00 | 14.04 |
| 1.205 | 31.66 | N | 0.14 | 0.07 | 31.87 | 46.00 | 14.13 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

**Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**
**[Actual = Reading + CF + CL]**
L/N = LINE / NEUTRAL
CF/CL = Correction Factor and Cable Loss

NOTE: The frequency range was scanned from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit.

**Table 5: Measured values of the AC Power Line Conducted Emissions (cont.)**
**Operating 802.11g mode**

| Frequency [MHz] | Reading [dBµV] | L / N | CF [dB] | CL [dB] | Actual [dBµV] | Limit [dBµV] | Margin [dB] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **QUASI-PEAK DATA** | | | | | | | |
| 0.341 | 39.42 | N | 0.14 | 0.02 | 39.58 | 59.17 | 19.59 |
| 0.371 | 41.55 | N | 0.14 | 0.02 | 41.71 | 58.47 | 16.76 |
| 0.399 | 47.37 | L | 0.12 | 0.02 | 47.51 | 57.88 | 10.37 |
| 0.499 | 45.78 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 45.96 | 56.02 | 10.06 |
| 0.668 | 43.12 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 43.30 | 56.00 | 12.70 |
| 0.930 | 39.07 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 39.28 | 56.00 | 16.72 |
| 1.069 | 40.76 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 40.97 | 56.00 | 15.03 |
| 1.196 | 40.50 | N | 0.14 | 0.07 | 40.71 | 56.00 | 15.29 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE DATA** | | | | | | | |
| 0.265 | 32.67 | N | 0.14 | 0.02 | 32.83 | 51.26 | 18.43 |
| 0.399 | 37.83 | L | 0.12 | 0.02 | 37.97 | 47.88 | 9.91 |
| 0.499 | 26.05 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 26.23 | 46.02 | 19.79 |
| 0.668 | 30.23 | L | 0.13 | 0.05 | 30.41 | 46 | 15.59 |
| 0.930 | 26.39 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 26.6 | 46 | 19.4 |
| 1.069 | 28.01 | L | 0.14 | 0.07 | 28.22 | 46 | 17.78 |
| 1.196 | 27.64 | N | 0.14 | 0.07 | 27.85 | 46 | 18.15 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

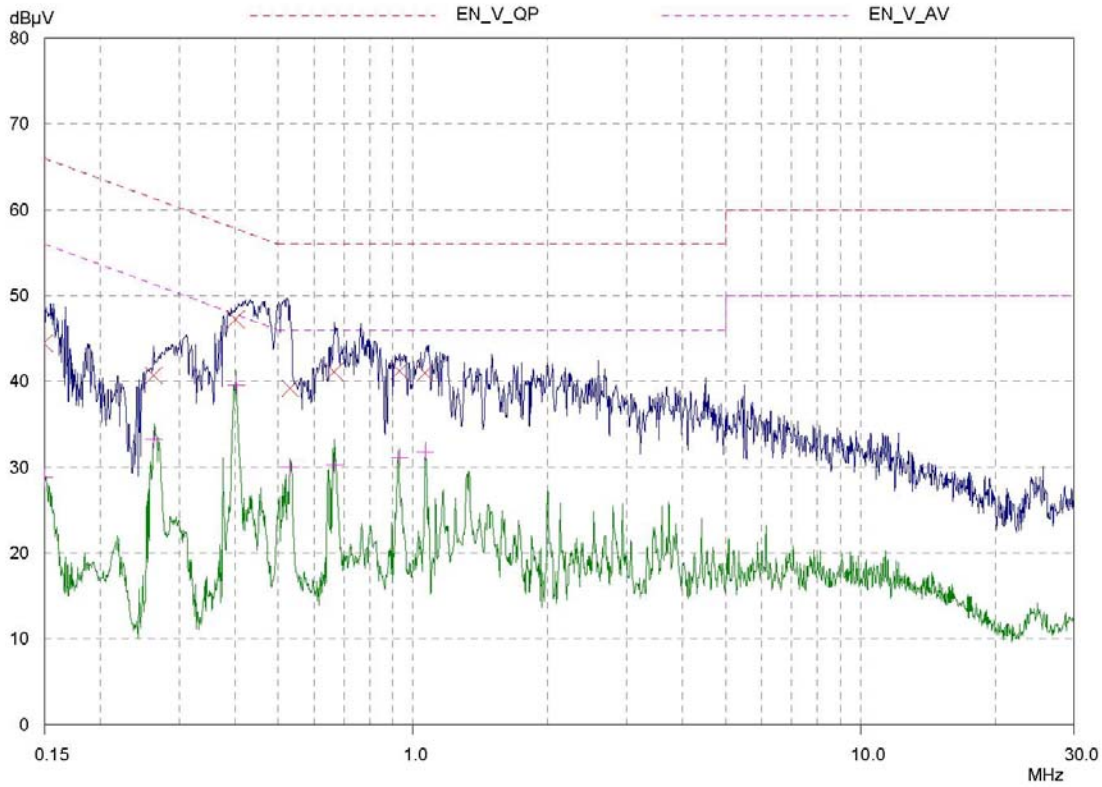
**Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**
**[Actual = Reading + CF + CL]**
L/N = LINE / NEUTRAL
CF/CL = Correction Factor and Cable Loss

NOTE: The frequency range was scanned from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit.

**Figure 7. Plot of the AC Power Line Conducted Emissions**

**Operating 802.11b mode**

**Line – PE(Peak and Average detector used)**




**Neutral – PE(Peak and Average detector used)**

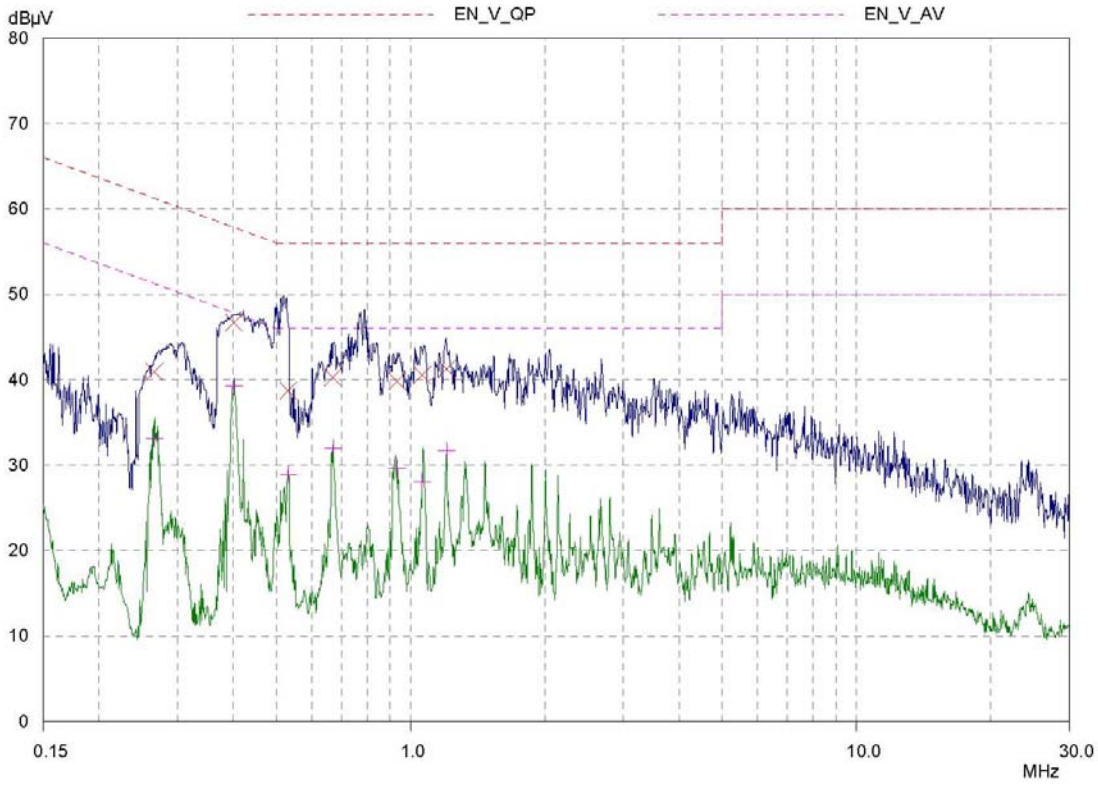
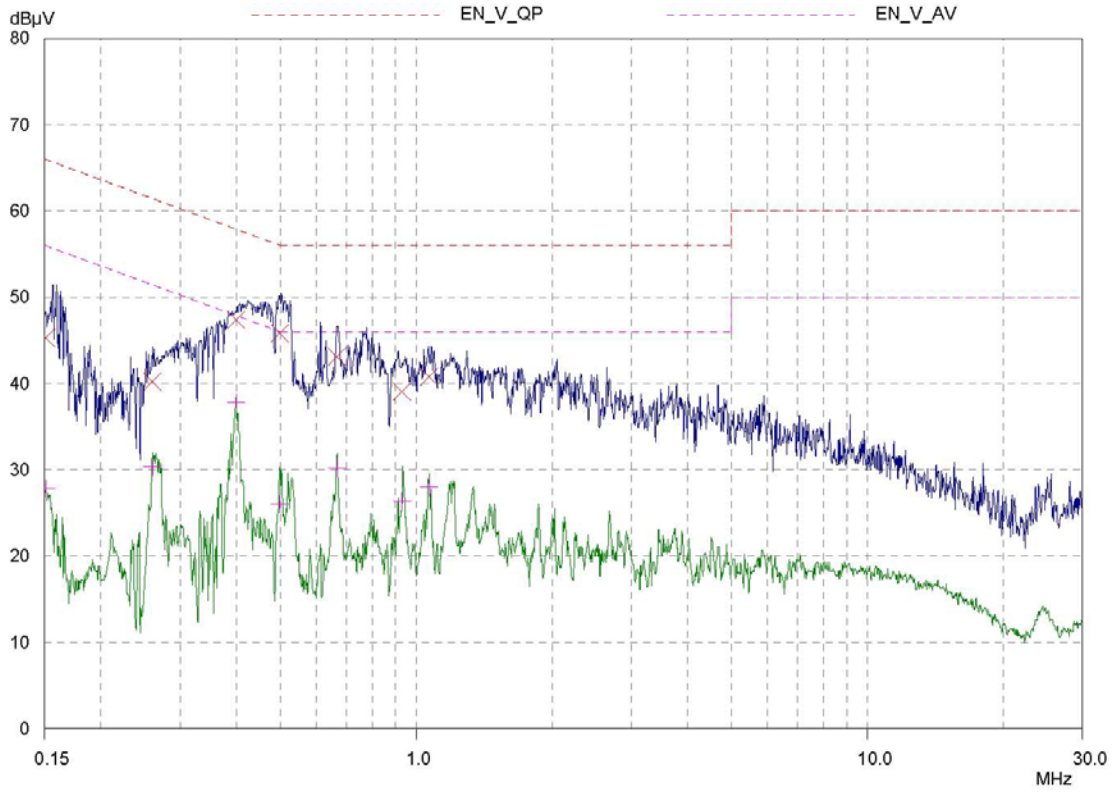


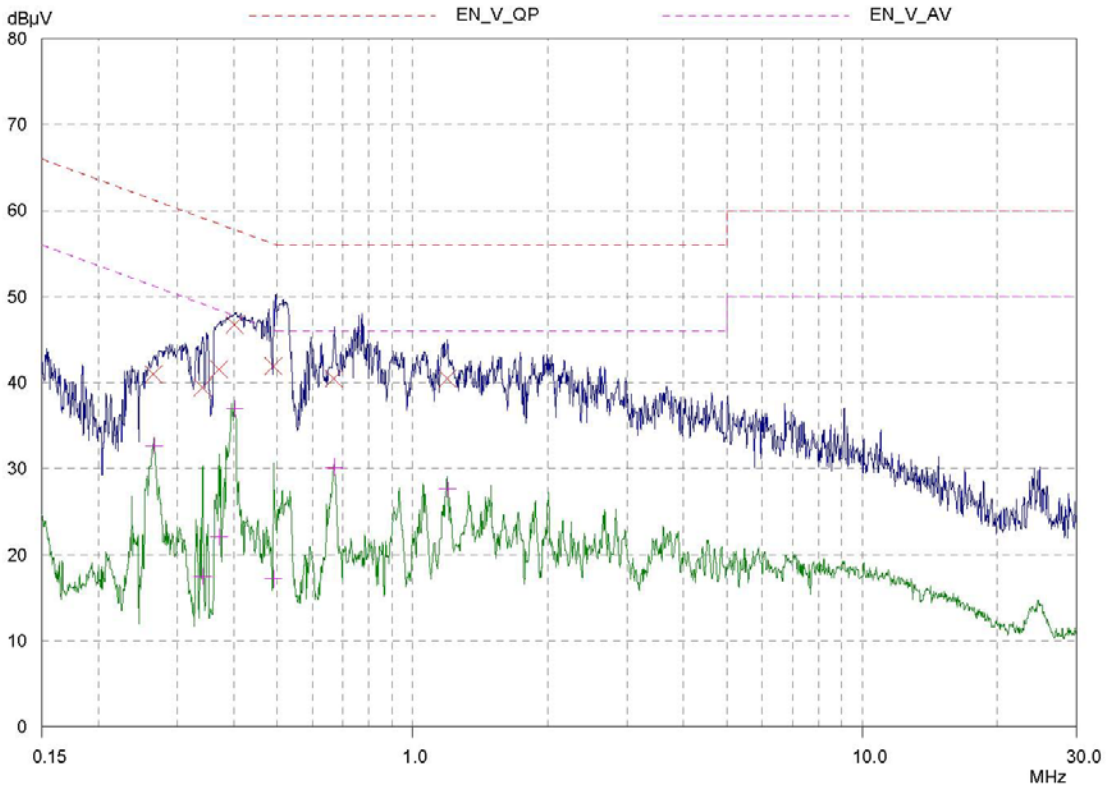
**Figure 7. Plot of the AC Power Line Conducted Emissions (cont.)**

**Operating 802.11g mode**

**Line – PE(Peak and Average detector used)**




**Neutral – PE(Peak and Average detector used)**



## 5.7 Receiver Spurious Emissions

### 5.7.1 Regulation

According to RSS-Gen 7.2.3, the following receiver spurious emission limits shall be complied with:

(a) If a radiated measurement is made, all spurious emissions shall comply with the limits of Table 1. The resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer shall be 100 kHz for spurious emission measurements below 1.0 GHz, and 1.0 MHz for measurements above 1.0 GHz.

Table 1. Spurious Emission Limit for Receivers

| Frequency (MHz) | Field strength (μV/m @ 3m) | Field strength (dBμV/m @ 3m) |
|---|---|---|
| 30–88 | 100 | 40.0 |
| 88–216 | 150 | 43.5 |
| 216–960 | 200 | 46.0 |
| Above 960 | 500 | 54.0 |

* Use quasi-peak below 1000 MHz and averaging meter above 1000 MHz.

### 5.7.2 Test Results: PASS

**Table 6: Receiver spurious emission (Radiated)**
**Operating 802.11b mode**

| Frequency [MHz] | Receiver Bandwidth [kHz] | Pol. [V/H] | Antenna Height [m] | Turn Table [degree] | Reading [dB(μV)] | Amp Gain [dB] | ATT [dB] | AF [dB(1/m)] | CL [dB] | Actual [dB(μV/m)] | Limit [dB(μV/m)] | Margin [dB] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 960.00 | 120 | H | 1 | 297 | 33.78 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 3.1 | 33.1 | 46.0 | 12.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3282.00 | 1000 | H | 1.58 | 63 | 34.72 | 44.2 | 1.4 | 30.8 | 5.8 | 28.5 | 54.0 | 25.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3282.00 | 1000 | H | 1.58 | 63 | 49.85 | 44.2 | 1.4 | 30.8 | 5.8 | 43.7 | 74.0 | 30.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**

**[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + Attenuator + AF + CL]**

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization

2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad and/or Insertion Loss of HPF), AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

**Table 6: Receiver spurious emission (Radiated)(cont.)**
**Operating 802.11g mode**

| Frequency [MHz] | Receiver Bandwidth [kHz] | Pol. [V/H] | Antenna Height [m] | Turn Table [degree] | Reading [dB(μV)] | Amp Gain [dB] | ATT [dB] | AF [dB(1/m)] | CL [dB] | Actual [dB(μV/m)] | Limit [dB(μV/m)] | Margin [dB] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quasi-peak data, emissions below 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 960.00 | 120 | H | 1.0 | 292 | 33.71 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 3.1 | 33.1 | 46.0 | 13.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AVERAGE data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3282.00 | 1000 | H | 1.51 | 67 | 35.03 | 44.2 | 1.4 | 30.8 | 5.8 | 28.8 | 54.0 | 25.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PEAK data, emissions above 1000 MHz** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3282.00 | 1000 | H | 1.51 | 67 | 49.85 | 44.2 | 1.4 | 30.8 | 5.8 | 43.7 | 74.0 | 30.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Margin (dB) = Limit – Actual**

**[Actual = Reading – Amp Gain + Attenuator + AF + CL]**

1. H = Horizontal, V = Vertical Polarization

2. ATT = Attenuation (10dB pad and/or Insertion Loss of HPF), AF/CL = Antenna Factor and Cable Loss

NOTE: All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the specified limit or in the noise floor.

# 5.8 RF Exposure

## 5.8.1 Regulation

According to §15.247(i), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this Chapter.

Limits for Maximum Permissive Exposure: RF exposure is calculated.

| Frequency Range | Electric Field Strength [V/m] | Magnetic Field Strength [A/m] | Power Density [mW/cm$^2$] | Averaging Time [minute] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure | | | | |
| 0.3 ~ 1.34 | 614 | 1.63 | *(100) | 30 |
| 1.34 ~ 30 | 824/f | 2.19/f | *(180/f$^2$) | 30 |
| 30 ~ 300 | 27.5 | 0.073 | 0.2 | 30 |
| 300 ~ 1500 | / | / | f/1500 | 30 |
| 1500 ~ 15000 | / | / | 1.0 | 30 |

f = frequency in MHz, * = Plane-wave equivalent power density

**MPE (Maximum Permissive Exposure) Prediction**

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance: Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$S = PG/4\pi R^2$ S = power density [mW/cm$^2$]

P = power input to antenna [mW]

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator

$\left(\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{PG/4\pi S}\right)$ R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna [cm]

| EUT: Maximum peak output power = 59 [mW](= 17.68 dBm) & Antenna gain =1.33 (= 1.24 [dBi]) | |
|---|---|
| 100 mW, at 20 cm from an antenna 6 [dBi] | S = PG/4πR² = 100 × 3.98 / (4 × π × 400) = 0.0792 [mW/cm$^2$] < 1.0 [mW/cm$^2$] |
| 59 mW, at 20 cm from the antenna 1.24 [dBi] | S = PG/4πR² = 0.0155 [mW/cm$^2$] < 1.0 [mW/cm$^2$] |
| 59 mW, at 2.5 cm from the antenna 1.24 [dBi] | S = PG/4πR² = 0.9927 [mW/cm$^2$] |

## 5.8.2 RF Exposure Compliance Issue

July 02 TCB Exclusion List: for portable transmitters,

Low threshold [(60/$f_{GHZ}$ ≈ 25) mW, d < 2.5 cm, (120/$f_{GHZ}$ ≈ 50) mW, d ≥ 2.5 cm], and

High threshold [(900/$f_{GHZ}$ ≈ 370) mW, d < 20 cm], where $f_{GHz}$: 2.44, d: distance to a person's body

The users manual for end users must include the following information in a prominent location "IMPORTANT NOTE: To comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, the antenna used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter."