



TEST REPORT

Applicant Name : Grandstream Networks, Inc.
Address : 126 Brookline Ave, 3rd Floor Boston, MA 02215, USA
Manufacturer Name : Grandstream Networks, Inc.
Address : 126 Brookline Ave, 3rd Floor Boston, MA 02215, USA
Report Number : SZNS220110-01446E-RFA
FCC ID: YZZGWN7625
IC 11964A-GWN7625

Test Standard (s)

FCC PART 15.247; RSS-GEN ISSUE 5, FEBRUARY 2021 AMENDMENT 2; RSS-247, ISSUE 2, FEBRUARY 2017

Sample Description

Product Type: Indoor Wi-Fi Access Point
Model No.: GWN7625
Trade Mark: GRANDSTREAM
Date Received: 2022/01/10
Date of Test: 2022/02/09~2022/03/05
Report Date: 2022/03/14

Test Result:	Pass*
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* In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards above.

Prepared and Checked By:

Ting Lü
EMC Engineer

Approved By:

Candy Li
EMC Engineer

Note: This report may contain data that are not covered by the A2LA accreditation and are marked with an asterisk "★".

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Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd.

1/F., Building A, Changyuan New Material Port, Science & Industry Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R. China
Tel: +86 755-26503290 Fax: +86 755-26503396 Web: www.atc-lab.com

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

HVIN	GWN7625
FVIN	1.0.21.3
Frequency Range	Wi-Fi: 2412-2462MHz
Mode	802.11b/g/n20/n40
Maximum Conducted Peak Output Power	802.11b: 21.43dBm, 802.11g: 24.27dBm, 802.11n20: 26.26dBm, 802.11n40: 25.9dBm
Modulation Technique	Wi-Fi: DSSS, OFDM
Antenna Specification*	3.5dBi (It is provided by the applicant)
Voltage Range	DC 48V from POE
Sample serial number	CE&RE:SZNS220110-01446E-RF-S1 RF Conducted:SZNS220110-01446E-RF -S2 (Assigned by ATC)
Sample/EUT Status	Good condition

Objective

This report is in accordance with Part 2-Subpart J, Part 15-Subparts A and C of the Federal Communication Commission's rules and RSS-GEN issue 5, February 2021 amendment 2 and RSS-247, Issue 2, February 2017 of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada rules.

Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ANSI C63.10-2013, American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices and RSS-GEN issue 5, February 2021 amendment 2 and RSS-247, Issue 2, February 2017.

And KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02.

All emissions measurement was performed at Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. The radiated testing was performed at an antenna-to-EUT distance of 3 meters.

Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter		Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth		5%
RF output power, conducted		0.73dB
Unwanted Emission, conducted		1.6dB
AC Power Lines Conducted Emissions		2.72dB
Emissions, Radiated	30MHz - 1GHz	4.28dB
	1GHz - 18GHz	4.98dB
	18GHz - 26.5GHz	5.06dB
Temperature		1°C
Humidity		6%
Supply voltages		0.4%

Note: The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval. Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.

Test Facility

The test site used by Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. to collect test data is located on the 1/F., Building A, Changyuan New Material Port, Science & Industry Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R. China.

The test site has been approved by the FCC under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No.: 708358, the FCC Designation No.: CN1189. Accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) The Certificate Number is 429 7.01.

Listed by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), the Registration Number is 5077A.

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

Description of Test Configuration

For 2.4GHz Wi-Fi, 11 channels was provided to test.

Channel List

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2412	7	2442
2	2417	8	2447
3	2422	9	2452
4	2427	10	2457
5	2432	11	2462
6	2437	/	/

For 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n-HT20 mode, EUT was tested with Channel 1, 6 and 11.

For 802.11n-HT40 mode, EUT was tested with Channel 3, 6 and 9.

Equipment Modifications

No modification was made to the EUT tested.

EUT Exercise Software

“QRCT 4”* was use to the EUT tested. The software and power level was provided by the applicant.

The device was tested with the worst case was performed as below:

Mode	Data rate	Power level*		
		Low channel	Middle channel	High channel
802.11b	1 Mbps	23	23	23
802.11g	6 Mbps	23	23	23
802.11n20	MCS0	23	23	23
802.11n40	MCS0	23	23	23

The worse-case data rates are determined to be as above for each mode based upon investigations by measuring the output power and PSD across all data rates, bandwidths and modulations.

For 802.11 b/g mode, the device only support SISO mode.

For 802.11 n20/n40 mode, the device support SISO and MIMO, for MIMO mode support beamforming, the SISO/MIMO and beamforming/nonbeamforming modes have same parameter, which was declared by applicant. The MIMO with beamforming was the worst mode which was selected to test.

All the antenna ports have the same power level.

Support Equipment List and Details

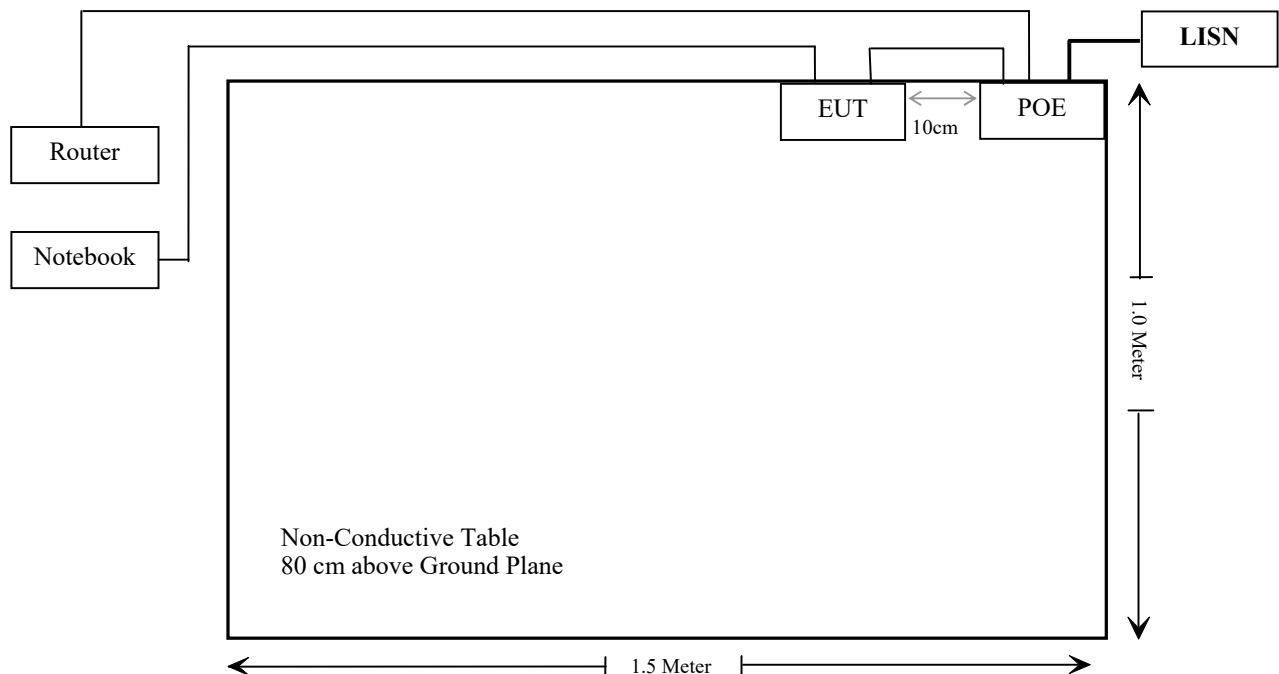
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
GOSPELL	POE	G0720-480-050	G0720-480-050
DELL	Notebook	Latitude E6410	11429208685
HIKVISION	Router	DS-3WR03-E	10021642429

External I/O Cable

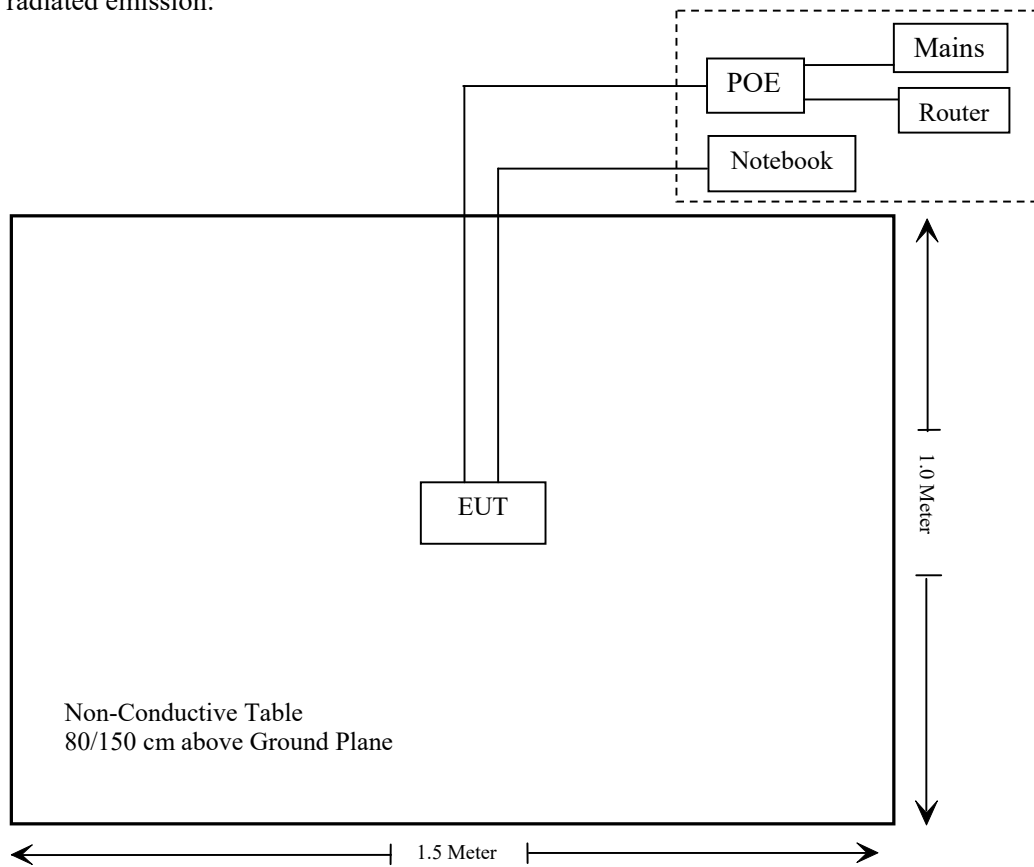
Cable Description	Length (m)	From Port	To
Unshielded detachable RJ45 Cable	1.5	POE	EUT
Un-Shielding Detachable RJ45 Cable	5.0	EUT	Notebook
Un-shielded Un-detachable AC Cable	1.2	LISN	POE
Unshielded detachable RJ45 cable	5.0	POE	Router

Block Diagram of Test Setup

For conducted emission:



For radiated emission:



SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Rules	RSS-247 & RSS-Gen Rules	Description of Test	Result
§15.247 (i), §2.1091	RSS-102 § 4	Maximum Permissible Exposure(MPE) & RF Exposure Limit	Compliance
§15.203	RSS-Gen §6.8	Antenna Requirement	Compliance
§15.207 (a)	RSS-Gen §8.8	AC Line Conducted Emissions	Compliance
§15.205, §15.209, §15.247(d)	RSS-GEN § 8.10 & RSS-247 § 5.5	Spurious Emissions	Compliance
§15.247 (a)(2)	RSS- Gen§6.7 RSS-247 § 5.2 (a)	99% Occupied Bandwidth & 6 dB Emission Bandwidth	Compliance
§15.247(b)(3)	RSS-247 § 5.4(d)	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Compliance
§15.247(d)	RSS-247 § 5.5	100 kHz Bandwidth of Frequency Band Edge	Compliance
§15.247(e)	RSS-247 § 5.2 (b)	Power Spectral Density	Compliance

TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Conducted Emissions Test					
Rohde& Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESCI	100784	2021/12/13	2022/12/12
Rohde & Schwarz	L.I.S.N.	ENV216	101314	2021/12/13	2022/12/12
Anritsu Corp	50 Coaxial Switch	MP59B	6100237248	2021/12/13	2022/12/12
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.17	N0350	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Conducted Emission Test Software: e3 19821b (V9)					
Radiated Emissions Test					
Rohde& Schwarz	Test Receiver	ESR	102725	2021/12/13	2022/12/12
Rohde&Schwarz	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101949	2021/12/13	2022/12/12
SONOMA INSTRUMENT	Amplifier	310 N	186131	2021/11/09	2022/11/08
A.H. Systems, inc.	Preamplifier	PAM-0118P	135	2021/11/09	2022/11/08
Quinstar	Amplifier	QLW-18405536-J0	15964001002	2021/11/11	2022/11/10
Schwarzbeck	Bilog Antenna	VULB9163	9163-323	2021/07/06	2024/07/05
Schwarzbeck	Horn Antenna	BBHA9120D	9120D-1067	2020/01/05	2023/01/04
Schwarzbeck	HORN ANTENNA	BBHA9170	9170-359	2020/01/05	2023/01/04
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.10	N050	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.11	N1000	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.12	N040	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.13	N300	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.15	N600	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.16	N650	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Wainwright	High Pass Filter	WHKX3.6/18 G-10SS	5	2021/12/14	2022/12/13
Radiated Emission Test Software: e3 19821b (V9)					
RF Conducted Test					
Rohde & Schwarz	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV-40	101495	2021/12/24	2022/12/23
Tonscend	RF Control Unit	JS0806-2	19G8060182	2021/07/06	2022/07/05
Unknown	RF Cable	Unknown	Unknown	Each time	/
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.31	RF-01	Each time	/

* **Statement of Traceability:** Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements that traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

FCC §15.247 (i) & §2.1091- MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Applicable Standard

According to subpart 15.247 (i) and subpart 2.1091 systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures the public is not exposed to RF energy level in excess of the communication guidelines.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time (Minutes)
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
1500-100,000	/	/	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz

* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

a)

Result

Calculated Formulary:

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance

$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2}$$

S = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm²)

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW).

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain.

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm)

For simultaneously transmit system, the calculated power density should comply with:

$$\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}} \leq 1$$

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain		Tune up conducted power		Evaluation Distance (cm)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)	MPE Limit (mW/cm ²)
	(dBi)	(numeric)	(dBm)	(mW)			
2412-2462	6.5	4.47	27.0	501.19	27	0.245	1
5150-5250	10.5	11.22	20.5	112.20	27	0.137	1
5250-5350	10.5	11.22	16.0	39.81	27	0.049	1
5470-5725	10.5	11.22	15.0	31.62	27	0.039	1
5725-5850	10.5	11.22	26.0	398.11	27	0.488	1

Note: 1. The tune up conducted power was declared by the applicant.

2. The 2.4G Wi-Fi can transmit at the same time with the 5G Wi-Fi.

3. For the 2.4G Wi-Fi, as it can support the beam-forming function, so the directional antenna gain should add the $10\lg 2$, $3.5\text{dBi} + 10\lg 2 = 6.5\text{dBi}$.

4. For the 5G Wi-Fi, as it can support the beam-forming function, so the directional antenna gain should add the $10\lg 4$, $4.5\text{dBi} + 10\lg 4 = 10.5\text{dBi}$.

Simultaneous transmitting consideration (worst case):

The ratio = $\text{MPE}_{2.4\text{G Wi-Fi}}/\text{limit} + \text{MPE}_{5\text{G Wi-Fi}}/\text{limit} = 0.245 + 0.488 = 0.733 < 1.0$, so simultaneous exposure is compliant.

To maintain compliance with the FCC's RF exposure guidelines, place the equipment at least 27cm from nearby persons.

Result: Compliant.

RSS-102 § 4 – EXPOSURE LIMITS

Applicable Standard

According to RSS-102 §4:

Table 4: RF Field Strength Limits for Devices Used by the General Public (Uncontrolled Environment)				
Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field (V/m rms)	Magnetic Field (A/m rms)	Power Density (W/m ²)	Reference Period (minutes)
0.003-10 ²¹	83	90	-	Instantaneous*
0.1-10	-	0.73/ f	-	6**
1.1-10	87/ f ^{0.5}	-	-	6**
10-20	27.46	0.0728	2	6
20-48	58.07/ f ^{0.25}	0.1540/ f ^{0.25}	8.944/ f ^{0.5}	6
48-300	22.06	0.05852	1.291	6
300-6000	3.142 f ^{0.3417}	0.008335 f ^{0.3417}	0.02619 f ^{0.6834}	6
6000-15000	61.4	0.163	10	6
15000-150000	61.4	0.163	10	616000/ f ^{1.2}
150000-300000	0.158 f ^{0.5}	4.21 x 10 ⁻⁴ f ^{0.5}	6.67 x 10 ⁻⁵ f	616000/f ^{1.2}
Note: f is frequency in MHz. * Based on nerve stimulation (NS). ** Based on specific absorption rate (SAR).				

Calculated Formulary:

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance

$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2}$$

S = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm²)

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW).

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain.

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm)

For simultaneously transmit system, the calculated power density should comply with:

$$\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}} \leq 1$$

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain		Turn up Power		Evaluation Distance (m)	Power Density (W/m ²)	MPE Limit (W/m ²)
	(dBi)	(numeric)	(dBm)	(W)			
2412-2462	6.5	4.47	27.0	0.501	0.27	2.446	5.37
5150-5250	10.5	11.22	12.5	0.018	0.27	0.221	9.01
5250-5350	10.5	11.22	16.0	0.040	0.27	0.490	9.13
5470-5725	10.5	11.22	15.0	0.032	0.27	0.392	9.39
5725-5850	10.5	11.22	26.0	0.398	0.27	4.877	9.69

- Note: 1. The tune up conducted power was declared by the applicant.
 2. The 2.4G Wi-Fi can transmit at the same time with the 5G Wi-Fi.
 3. For the 2.4G Wi-Fi, as it can support the beam-forming function, so the directional antenna gain should add the $10\lg 2$, $3.5\text{dBi} + 10\lg 2 = 6.5\text{dBi}$.
 4. For the 5G Wi-Fi, as it can support the beam-forming function, so the directional antenna gain should add the $10\lg 4$, $4.5\text{dBi} + 10\lg 2 = 10.5\text{dBi}$.

Simultaneous transmitting consideration (worst case):

The ratio = $\text{MPE}_{2.4\text{G Wi-Fi}}/\text{limit} + \text{MPE}_{5\text{G Wi-Fi}}/\text{limit} = 2.446/5.37 + 4.877/9.69 = 0.96 < 1.0$, so simultaneous exposure is compliant.

To maintain compliance with the ISEDC's RF exposure guidelines, place the equipment at least 27cm from nearby persons.

Result: Compliant.

§15.203 & RSS-Gen §6.8 ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

Applicable Standard

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 user of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. The structure and application of the EUT were analyzed to determine compliance with section §15.203 of the rules. §15.203 state that the subject device must meet the following criteria:

- b. Antenna must be permanently attached to the unit.
- c. Antenna must use a unique type of connector to attach to the EUT.

Unit must be professionally installed, and installer shall be responsible for verifying that the correct antenna is employed with the unit.

And according to FCC 47 CFR section 15.247 (b), if the transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.

For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).

When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.

For licence-exempt equipment with detachable antennas, the user manual shall also contain the following notice in a conspicuous location:

This radio transmitter [enter the device's ISED certification number] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

Antenna Connector Construction

The EUT has two internal antennas arrangement for 2.4G Wi-Fi, which were permanently attached to the EUT. Please refer to the EUT photos.

Type	Antenna Gain	Impedance	Frequency Range
PIFA	3.5dBi	50 Ω	2412-2462MHz

Result: Compliant.

§ 15.207 (a) & RSS-GEN §8.8 AC LINE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

Applicable Standard

FCC§15.207 (a), RSS-Gen § 8.8

Unless stated otherwise in the applicable RSS, for radio apparatus that are designed to be connected to the public utility AC power network, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the range 150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in table 4, as measured using a 50 μ H / 50 Ω line impedance stabilization network. This requirement applies for the radio frequency voltage measured between each power line and the ground terminal of each AC power-line mains cable of the EUT.

For an EUT that connects to the AC power lines indirectly, through another device, the requirement for compliance with the limits in table 4 shall apply at the terminals of the AC power-line mains cable of a representative support device, while it provides power to the EUT. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges. The device used to power the EUT shall be representative of typical applications.

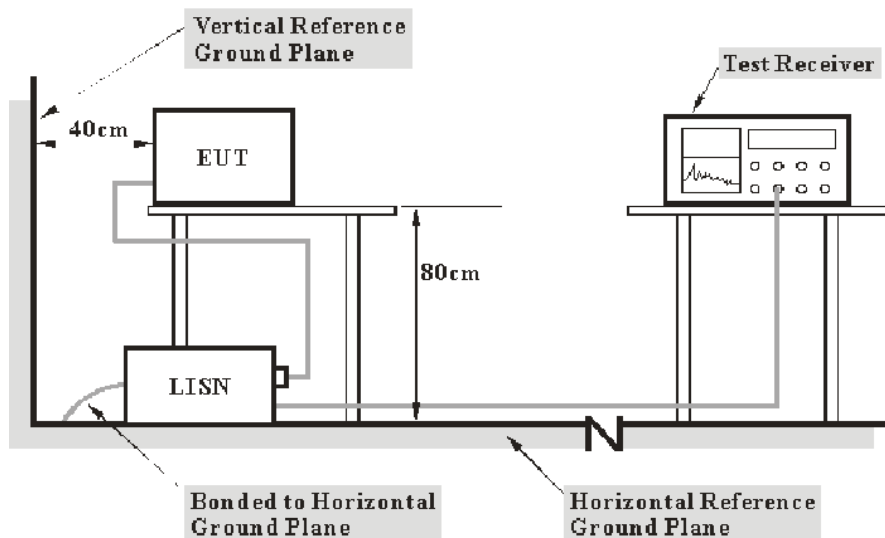
Table 4 - AC Power Lines Conducted Emission Limits		
Frequency range (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-Peak	Average
0.15 – 0.5	66 to 56 ¹	56 to 46 ¹
0.5 – 5	56	46
5 – 30	60	50

Note 1: The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.

For an EUT with a permanent or detachable antenna operating between 150 kHz and 30 MHz, the AC power-line conducted emissions must be measured using the following configurations:

- Perform the AC power-line conducted emissions test with the antenna connected to determine compliance with the limits of table 4 outside the transmitter's fundamental emission band.
- Retest with a dummy load instead of the antenna to determine compliance with the limits of table 4 within the transmitter's fundamental emission band. For a detachable antenna, remove the antenna and connect a suitable dummy load to the antenna connector. For a permanent antenna, remove the antenna and terminate the RF output with a dummy load or network that simulates the antenna in the fundamental frequency band.

EUT Setup



Note: 1. Support units were connected to second LISN.
 2. Both of LISNs (AMN) 80 cm from EUT and at the least 80 cm from other units and other metal planes support units.

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2013 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207 & RSS-247/RSS-Gen limits.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle.

EMI Test Receiver Setup

The EMI test receiver was set to investigate the spectrum from 150 kHz to 30 MHz.

During the conducted emission test, the EMI test receiver was set with the following configurations:

Frequency Range	IF B/W
150 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz

Test Procedure

During the conducted emission test, the adapter was connected to the outlet of the LISN.

Maximizing procedure was performed on the six (6) highest emissions of the EUT.

All final data was recorded in the Quasi-peak and average detection mode.

Corrected Factor & Margin Calculation

The Corrected factor is calculated by adding LISN VDF (Voltage Division Factor), Cable Loss. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Factor} = \text{LISN VDF} + \text{Cable Loss}$$

The “Over Limit” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, an over limit of -7 dB means the emission is 7 dB below the limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Over Limit} = \text{Level} - \text{Limit}$$

$$\text{Level} = \text{Reading level} + \text{Factor}$$

Test Data

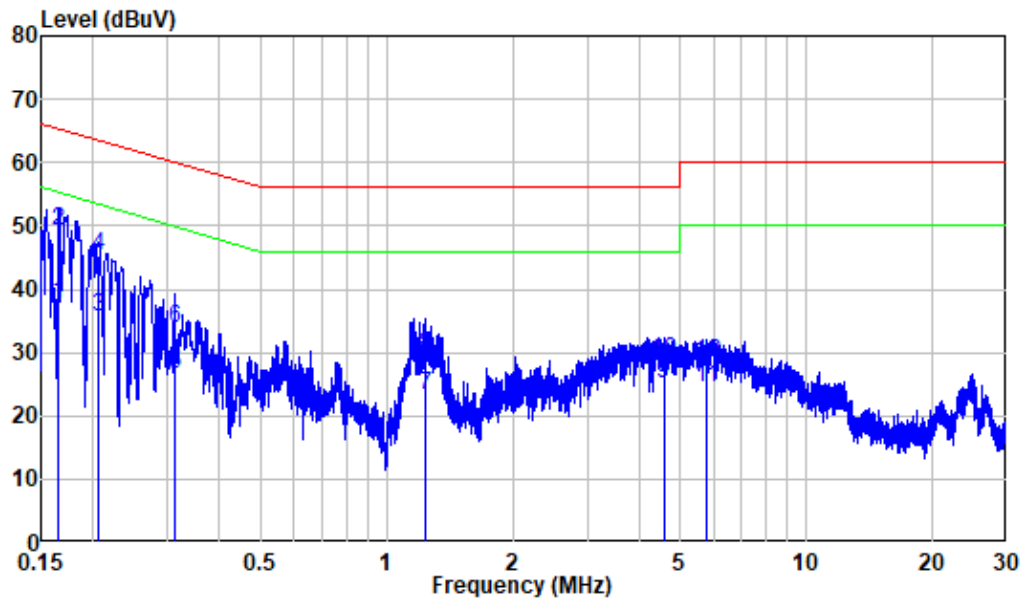
Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22 °C
Relative Humidity:	53 %
ATM Pressure:	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Bin Duan on 2022-02-10.

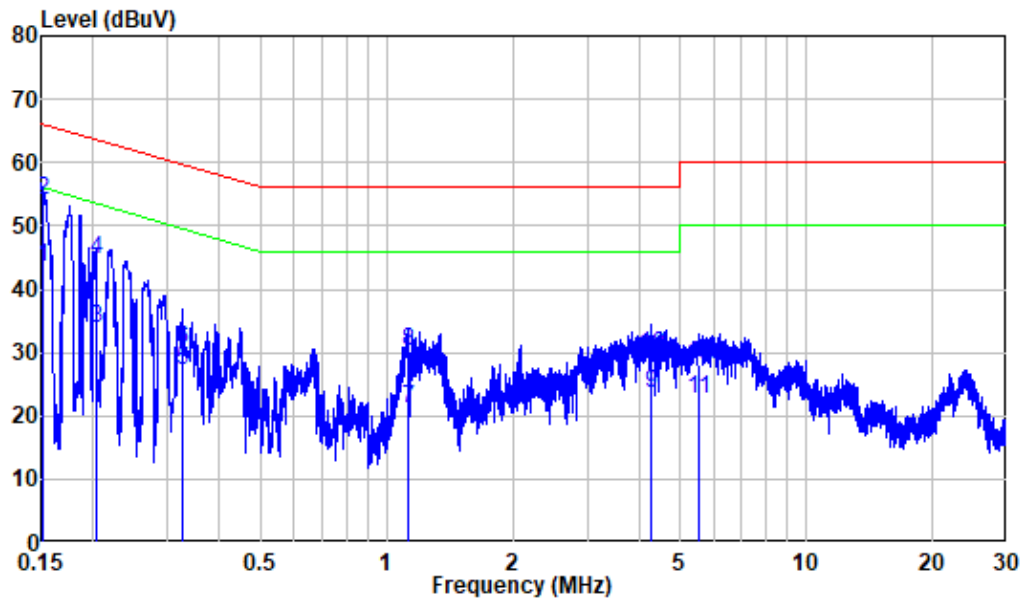
EUT operation mode: Transmitting (worst case at 802.11n20 mode, low channel)

AC 120V/60 Hz, Line



Site : Shielding Room
 Condition: Line
 Mode : 2.4G WIFI
 Model : GWN7625
 Power : AC 120V 60Hz

	Freq	Factor	Read Level	Level	Limit Line	Over Limit	Remark
	MHz	dB	dBuV	dBuV	dBuV	dB	
1	0.165	9.87	28.01	37.88	55.20	-17.32	Average
2	0.165	9.87	39.21	49.08	65.20	-16.12	QP
3	0.205	9.80	25.94	35.74	53.39	-17.65	Average
4	0.205	9.80	35.56	45.36	63.39	-18.03	QP
5	0.312	9.80	16.67	26.47	49.92	-23.45	Average
6	0.312	9.80	24.09	33.89	59.92	-26.03	QP
7	1.236	9.84	13.48	23.32	46.00	-22.68	Average
8	1.236	9.84	19.68	29.52	56.00	-26.48	QP
9	4.564	9.97	15.03	25.00	46.00	-21.00	Average
10	4.564	9.97	18.81	28.78	56.00	-27.22	QP
11	5.774	10.03	14.31	24.34	50.00	-25.66	Average
12	5.774	10.03	18.48	28.51	60.00	-31.49	QP

AC 120V/60 Hz, Neutral

Site : Shielding Room
 Condition: Neutral
 Mode : 2.4G WIFI
 Model : GWN7625
 Power : AC 120V 60Hz

	Freq	Factor	Read Level	Level	Limit Line	Over Limit	Remark
	MHz	dB	dBuV	dBuV	dBuV	dB	
1	0.151	9.80	33.79	43.59	55.94	-12.35	Average
2	0.151	9.80	44.22	54.02	65.94	-11.92	QP
3	0.203	9.80	24.14	33.94	53.48	-19.54	Average
4	0.203	9.80	34.82	44.62	63.48	-18.86	QP
5	0.326	9.80	17.28	27.08	49.55	-22.47	Average
6	0.326	9.80	20.67	30.47	59.55	-29.08	QP
7	1.124	9.81	11.23	21.04	46.00	-24.96	Average
8	1.124	9.81	20.42	30.23	56.00	-25.77	QP
9	4.261	9.85	13.61	23.46	46.00	-22.54	Average
10	4.261	9.85	19.73	29.58	56.00	-26.42	QP
11	5.542	9.92	12.83	22.75	50.00	-27.25	Average
12	5.542	9.92	18.23	28.15	60.00	-31.85	QP

§15.205, §15.209, §15.247(d) & RSS-GEN § 8.10 & RSS-247 § 5.5 SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Applicable Standard

FCC §15.247 (d); §15.209; §15.205;

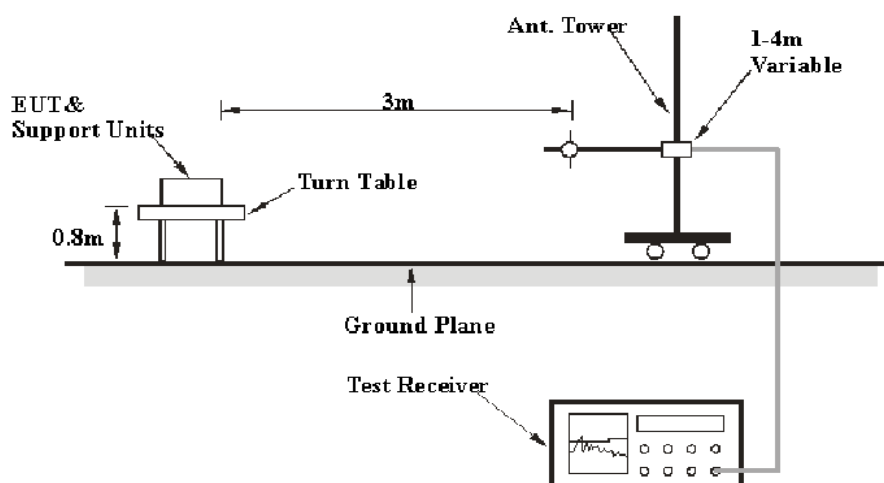
According to RSS-GEN § 8.10 & RSS-247 § 5.5

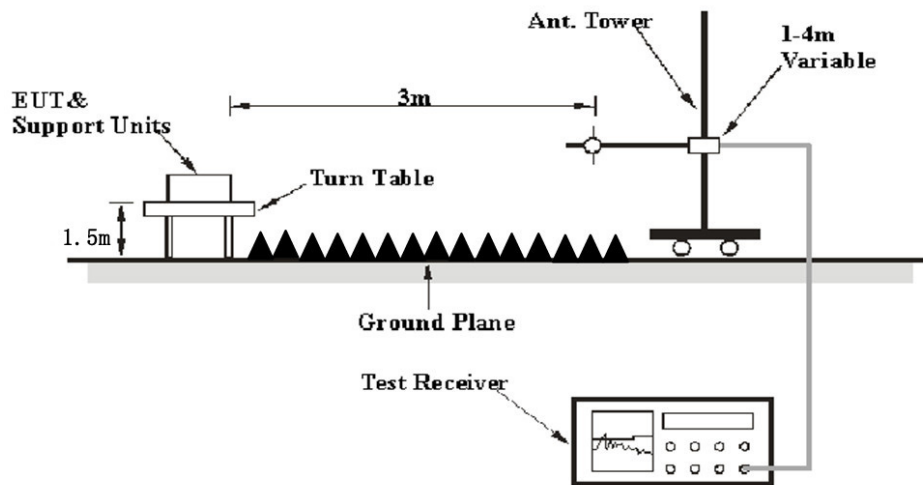
Restricted frequency bands, identified in table 7, are designated primarily for safety-of-life services (distress calling and certain aeronautical activities), certain satellite downlinks, radio astronomy and some government uses. Except where otherwise indicated, the following conditions related to the restricted frequency bands apply: (a) The transmit frequency, including fundamental components of modulation, of licence-exempt radio apparatus shall not fall within the restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 except for apparatus compliant with RSS-287, Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB), Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT), Personal Locator Beacons (PLB), and Maritime Survivor Locator Devices (MSLD). (b) Unwanted emissions that fall into restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply with the limits specified in table 5 and table 6. (c) Unwanted emissions that do not fall within the restricted frequency bands listed in table 7 shall comply either with the limits specified in the applicable RSS or with those specified in table 5 and table 6.

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced 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 that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under section 5.4(d), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

EUT Setup

Below 1 GHz:



Above 1GHz:

The radiated emission tests were performed in the 3 meters test site, using the setup accordance with the ANSI C63.10-2013 & RSS-Gen. The specification used was the FCC 15.209, and FCC 15.247 & RSS-Gen limits.

The external I/O cables were draped along the test table and formed a bundle 30 to 40 cm long in the middle.

EMI Test Receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup

The system was investigated from 30 MHz to 25 GHz.

During the radiated emission test, the EMI test receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup were set with the following configurations:

Frequency Range	RBW	Video B/W	IF B/W	Measurement
30 MHz – 1000 MHz	100 kHz	300 kHz	120 kHz	QP
Above 1 GHz	1MHz	3 MHz	/	PK
	1MHz	10 Hz ^{Note 1}	/	Average
	1MHz	> 1/T ^{Note 2}	/	Average

Note 1: when duty cycle is no less than 98%

Note 2: when duty cycle is less than 98%

Test Procedure

Maximizing procedure was performed on the highest emissions to ensure that the EUT complied with all installation combinations.

Data was recorded in Quasi-peak detection mode for frequency range of 30 MHz-1 GHz, peak and Average detection modes for frequencies above 1 GHz.

Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.

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.

Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

Corrected Factor & Margin Calculation

The Corrected Factor is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Corrected Amplitude} = \text{Antenna Factor} + \text{Cable Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$

The “**Margin/Over Limit**” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, a margin/over limit of -7dB means the emission is 7dB below the limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Margin/Over limit} &= \text{Corrected Amplitude/Level} - \text{Limit} \\ \text{Corrected Amplitude/Level} &= \text{Reading} + \text{Factor}\end{aligned}$$

Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	19~25.5°C
Relative Humidity:	50~59 %
ATM Pressure:	101.0 kPa

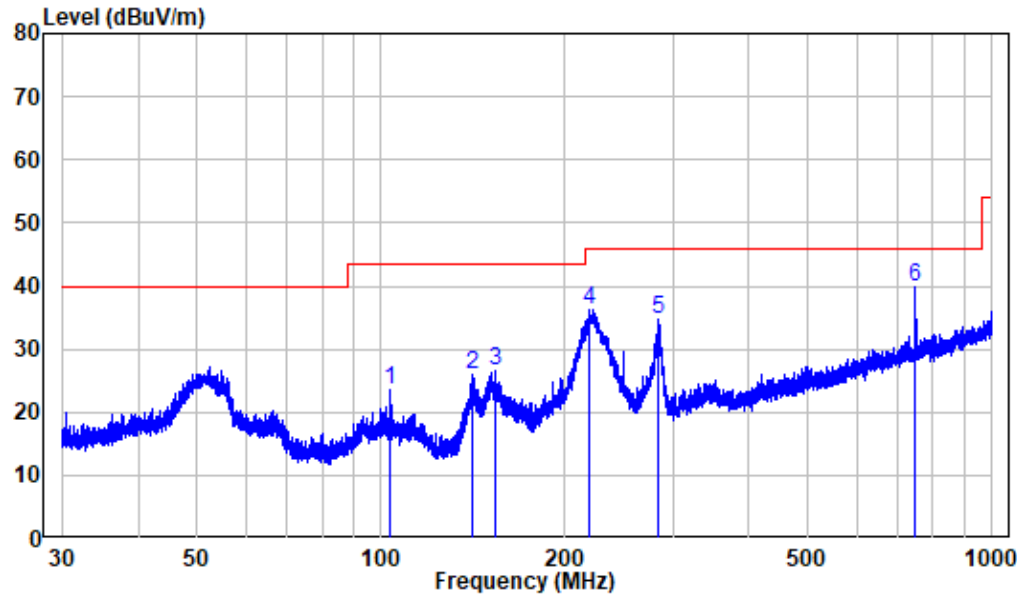
The testing was performed by Chao Mo on 2022-02-11 for below 1GHz and from 2022-02-22 to 2022-03-05 for above 1GHz.

Test mode: Transmitting (Pre-scan in the X,Y and Z axes of orientation, the worst case Z-axis of orientation was recorded)

30 MHz~1 GHz: (worst case at 802.11n20 mode, low channel)

Note: When the test result of Peak was less than the limit of QP, just the peak value was recorded.

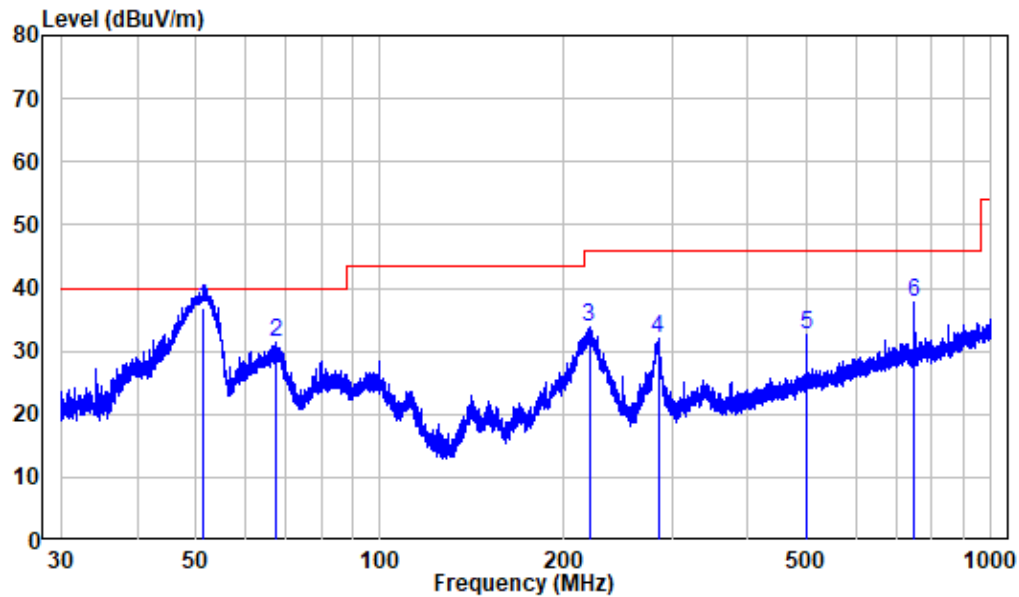
Horizontal



Site : chamber
Condition: 3m HORIZONTAL
Job No. : SZNS220110-01446E-RF
Test Mode: 2.4G Wifi Transmitting

	Freq	Factor	Read Level	Level	Limit Line	Over Limit	Remark
	MHz	dB/m	dBuV	dBuV/m	dBuV/m	dB	
1	103.715	-11.72	35.40	23.68	43.50	-19.82	Peak
2	140.650	-15.48	41.31	25.83	43.50	-17.67	Peak
3	153.671	-15.06	41.65	26.59	43.50	-16.91	Peak
4	219.075	-11.46	47.73	36.27	46.00	-9.73	Peak
5	283.606	-9.49	44.26	34.77	46.00	-11.23	Peak
6	750.108	-0.87	40.80	39.93	46.00	-6.07	QP

Vertical



Site : chamber

Condition: 3m VERTICAL

Job No. : SZNS220110-01446E-RF

Test Mode: 2.4G Wifi Transmitting

	Freq	Factor	Read Level	Limit Level	Limit Line	Over Limit	Remark
	MHz	dB/m	dBuV	dBuV/m	dBuV/m	dB	
1	51.368	-9.96	46.70	36.74	40.00	-3.26	QP
2	67.527	-13.62	44.87	31.25	40.00	-8.75	Peak
3	219.845	-11.42	45.17	33.75	46.00	-12.25	Peak
4	285.102	-9.44	41.38	31.94	46.00	-14.06	Peak
5	500.082	-4.25	36.79	32.54	46.00	-13.46	Peak
6	750.108	-0.87	38.63	37.76	46.00	-8.24	Peak

1 GHz-25 GHz:

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver		Turn- Table	Rx Antenna		Corrected Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	FCC Part 15.247 RSS-247	
	Reading (dBμV)	Detector (PK/QP/Ave.)	Angle Degree	Height (m)	Polar (H / V)			Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
802.11b (worst case ANT 2)									
Low Channel(2412MHz)									
2310	67.83	PK	239	1.4	H	-7.24	60.59	74	-13.41
2310	53.60	AV	239	1.4	H	-7.24	46.36	54	-7.64
2310	67.95	PK	121	1.3	V	-7.24	60.71	74	-13.29
2310	53.43	AV	121	1.3	V	-7.24	46.19	54	-7.81
2390	70.48	PK	346	1.2	H	-7.22	63.26	74	-10.74
2390	55.96	AV	346	1.2	H	-7.22	48.74	54	-5.26
2390	70.11	PK	141	2	V	-7.22	62.89	74	-11.11
2390	56.18	AV	141	2	V	-7.22	48.96	54	-5.04
4824	57.22	PK	139	1.2	H	-3.52	53.70	74	-20.30
4824	57.87	PK	179	1.5	V	-3.52	54.35	74	-19.65
4824	50.81	AV	179	1.5	V	-3.52	47.29	54	-6.71
Middle Channel(2437MHz)									
4874	57.39	PK	93	1	H	-3.36	54.03	74	-19.97
4874	48.42	AV	93	1	H	-3.36	45.06	54	-8.94
4874	58.13	PK	31	1	V	-3.36	54.77	74	-19.23
4874	49.15	AV	31	1	V	-3.36	45.79	54	-8.21
High Channel(2462 MHz)									
2483.5	71.32	PK	288	1.1	H	-7.2	64.12	74	-9.88
2483.5	57.84	AV	288	1.1	H	-7.2	50.64	54	-3.36
2483.5	71.39	PK	80	1.8	V	-7.2	64.19	74	-9.81
2483.5	58.98	AV	80	1.8	V	-7.2	51.78	54	-2.22
2500	69.23	PK	349	1.4	H	-7.18	62.05	74	-11.95
2500	55.41	AV	349	1.4	H	-7.18	48.23	54	-5.77
2500	68.40	PK	218	2	V	-7.18	61.22	74	-12.78
2500	55.42	AV	218	2	V	-7.18	48.24	54	-5.76
4924	57.00	PK	118	1.8	H	-3.12	53.88	74	-20.12
4924	58.37	PK	42	2.2	V	-3.12	55.25	74	-18.75
4924	51.93	AV	42	2.2	V	-3.12	48.81	54	-5.19

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver		Turn- Table	Rx Antenna		Corrected Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBµV/m)	FCC Part 15.247 RSS-247	
	Reading (dBµV)	Detector (PK/QP/Ave.)	Angle Degree	Height (m)	Polar (H / V)			Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
802.11g (worst case ANT 2)									
Low Channel(2412MHz)									
2310	68.09	PK	268	2.1	H	-7.24	60.85	74	-13.15
2310	54.50	AV	268	2.1	H	-7.24	47.26	54	-6.74
2310	68.14	PK	255	1.4	V	-7.24	60.90	74	-13.10
2310	54.39	AV	255	1.4	V	-7.24	47.15	54	-6.85
2390	70.82	PK	219	2.4	H	-7.22	63.60	74	-10.40
2390	57.66	AV	219	2.4	H	-7.22	50.44	54	-3.56
2390	70.74	PK	27	1.2	V	-7.22	63.52	74	-10.48
2390	57.69	AV	27	1.2	V	-7.22	50.47	54	-3.53
4824	54.49	PK	161	1.9	H	-3.52	50.97	74	-23.03
4824	54.44	PK	145	1.5	V	-3.52	50.92	74	-23.08
Middle Channel(2437MHz)									
4874	54.66	PK	122	2.2	H	-3.36	51.30	74	-22.70
4874	55.10	PK	240	2.3	V	-3.36	51.74	74	-22.26
High Channel(2462 MHz)									
2483.5	73.26	PK	86	2.1	H	-7.2	66.06	74	-7.94
2483.5	58.04	AV	86	2.1	H	-7.2	50.84	54	-3.16
2483.5	75.80	PK	210	1.8	V	-7.2	68.6	74	-5.40
2483.5	59.90	AV	210	1.8	V	-7.2	52.7	54	-1.30
2500	69.18	PK	244	2.4	H	-7.18	62	74	-12.00
2500	56.43	AV	244	2.4	H	-7.18	49.25	54	-4.75
2500	68.52	PK	161	2	V	-7.18	61.34	74	-12.66
2500	56.43	AV	161	2	V	-7.18	49.25	54	-4.75
4924	54.68	PK	292	1.8	H	-3.12	51.56	74	-22.44
4924	54.59	PK	357	2	V	-3.12	51.47	74	-22.53

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver		Turn- Table	Rx Antenna		Corrected Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBµV/m)	FCC Part 15.247 RSS-247	
	Reading (dBµV)	Detector (PK/QP/Ave.)	Angle Degree	Height (m)	Polar (H / V)			Limit (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
802.11n20									
Low Channel(2412MHz)									
2310	67.87	PK	346	1.7	H	-7.24	60.63	74	-13.37
2310	55.62	AV	346	1.7	H	-7.24	48.38	54	-5.62
2310	68.70	PK	14	1.4	V	-7.24	61.46	74	-12.54
2310	55.67	AV	14	1.4	V	-7.24	48.43	54	-5.57
2390	70.43	PK	332	2.2	H	-7.22	63.21	74	-10.79
2390	57.41	AV	332	2.2	H	-7.22	50.19	54	-3.81
2390	71.02	PK	96	2	V	-7.22	63.80	74	-10.20
2390	57.36	AV	96	2	V	-7.22	50.14	54	-3.86
4824	54.32	PK	122	1.7	H	-3.52	50.80	74	-23.20
4824	54.65	PK	126	2.4	V	-3.52	51.13	74	-22.87
Middle Channel(2437MHz)									
4874	54.65	PK	330	1.1	H	-3.36	51.29	74	-22.71
4874	54.72	PK	348	1.4	V	-3.36	51.36	74	-22.64
High Channel(2462 MHz)									
2483.5	72.37	PK	74	2.5	H	-7.2	65.17	74	-8.83
2483.5	57.86	AV	74	2.5	H	-7.2	50.66	54	-3.34
2483.5	75.44	PK	208	2.3	V	-7.2	68.24	74	-5.76
2483.5	60.02	AV	208	2.3	V	-7.2	52.82	54	-1.18
2500	69.24	PK	176	1.5	H	-7.18	62.06	74	-11.94
2500	56.57	AV	176	1.5	H	-7.18	49.39	54	-4.61
2500	69.29	PK	221	2.2	V	-7.18	62.11	74	-11.89
2500	56.55	AV	221	2.2	V	-7.18	49.37	54	-4.63
4924	54.71	PK	141	1.2	H	-3.12	51.59	74	-22.41
4924	54.39	PK	224	1.5	V	-3.12	51.27	74	-22.73

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver		Turn- Table	Rx Antenna		Corrected Factor (dB/m)	Corrected Amplitude (dBμV/m)	FCC Part 15.247 RSS-247	
	Reading (dBμV)	Detector (PK/QP/Ave.)	Angle Degree	Height (m)	Polar (H / V)			Limit (dBμV/m)	Margin (dB)
802.11n40									
Low Channel(2422MHz)									
2310	67.90	PK	204	1.9	H	-7.24	60.66	74	-13.34
2310	54.44	AV	204	1.9	H	-7.24	47.20	54	-6.80
2310	67.83	PK	73	1.7	V	-7.24	60.59	74	-13.41
2310	54.50	AV	73	1.7	V	-7.24	47.26	54	-6.74
2390	71.43	PK	127	2.3	H	-7.22	64.21	74	-9.79
2390	57.83	AV	127	2.3	H	-7.22	50.61	54	-3.39
2390	75.08	PK	34	2.2	V	-7.22	67.86	74	-6.14
2390	59.68	AV	34	2.2	V	-7.22	52.46	54	-1.54
4844	55.45	PK	192	1.5	H	-3.54	51.91	74	-22.09
4844	55.68	PK	31	2.5	V	-3.54	52.14	74	-21.86
Middle Channel(2437MHZ)									
4874	56.01	PK	352	2.2	H	-3.36	52.65	74	-21.35
4874	55.97	PK	80	1.7	V	-3.36	52.61	74	-21.39
High Channel(2452 MHz)									
2483.5	72.42	PK	210	2.4	H	-7.2	65.22	74	-8.78
2483.5	58.03	AV	210	2.4	H	-7.2	50.83	54	-3.17
2483.5	75.65	PK	213	2.2	V	-7.2	68.45	74	-5.55
2483.5	59.95	AV	213	2.2	V	-7.2	52.75	54	-1.25
2500	68.36	PK	8	2.2	H	-7.18	61.18	74	-12.82
2500	56.42	AV	8	2.2	H	-7.18	49.24	54	-4.76
2500	68.83	PK	145	1.7	V	-7.18	61.65	74	-12.35
2500	56.45	AV	145	1.7	V	-7.18	49.27	54	-4.73
4904	55.91	PK	332	2	H	-3.26	52.65	74	-21.35
4904	55.83	PK	295	2.2	V	-3.26	52.57	74	-21.43

Note:

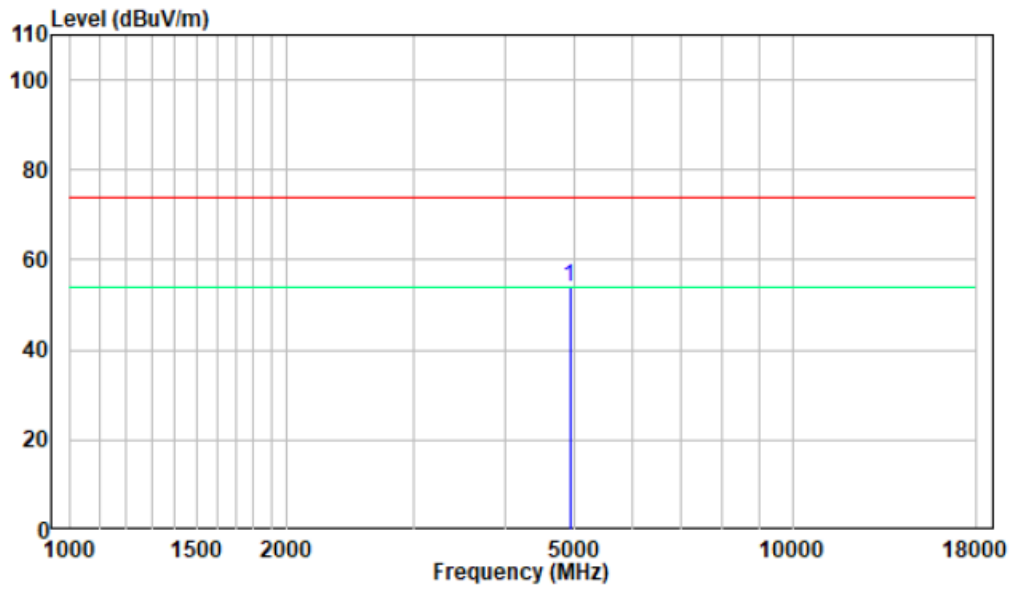
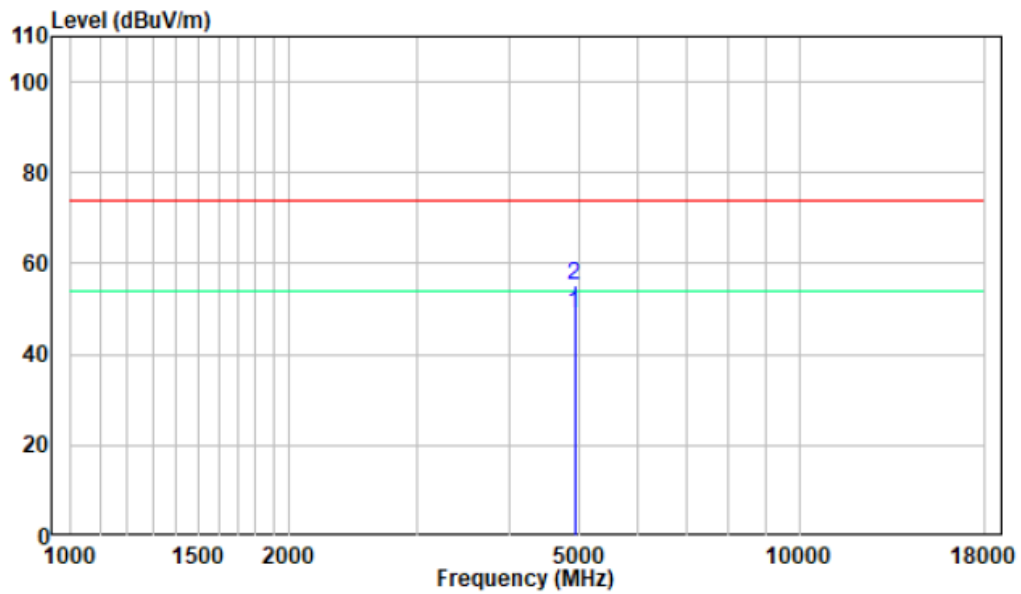
Corrected Factor = Antenna factor (RX) + Cable Loss – Amplifier Factor

Absolute Level (Corrected Amplitude) = Corrected Factor + Reading

Margin = Absolute Level (Corrected Amplitude) – Limit

The other spurious emission which is 20dB below to the limit or in the noise floor was not recorded.

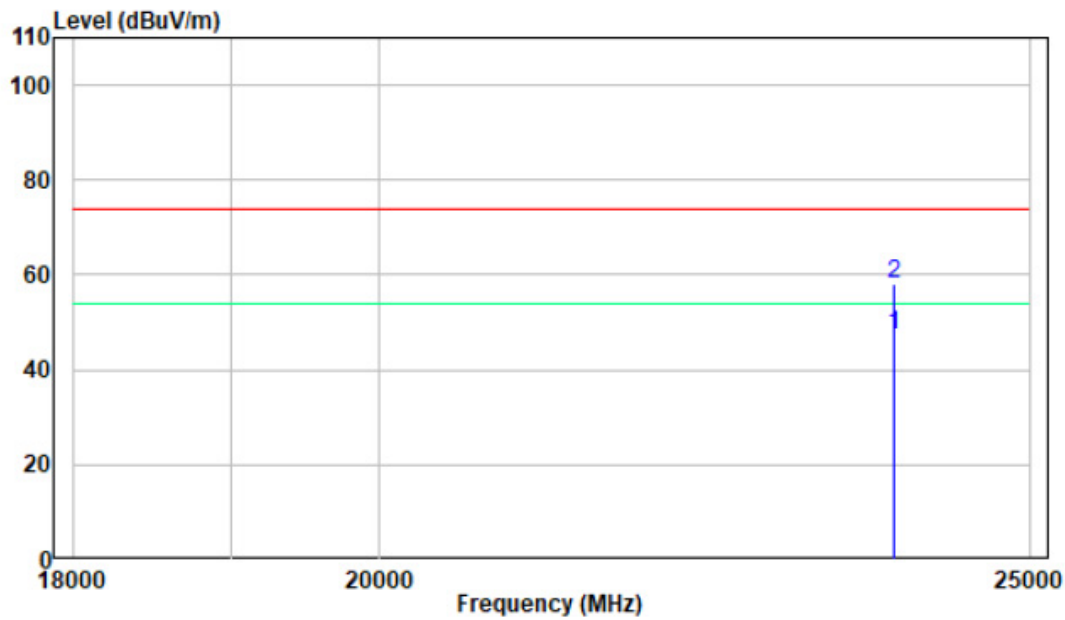
When the test result of peak was less than the limit of average, just peak values were recorded.

1-18 GHz:**Pre-scan Plots:****802.11 b High Channel
Horizontal****Vertical**

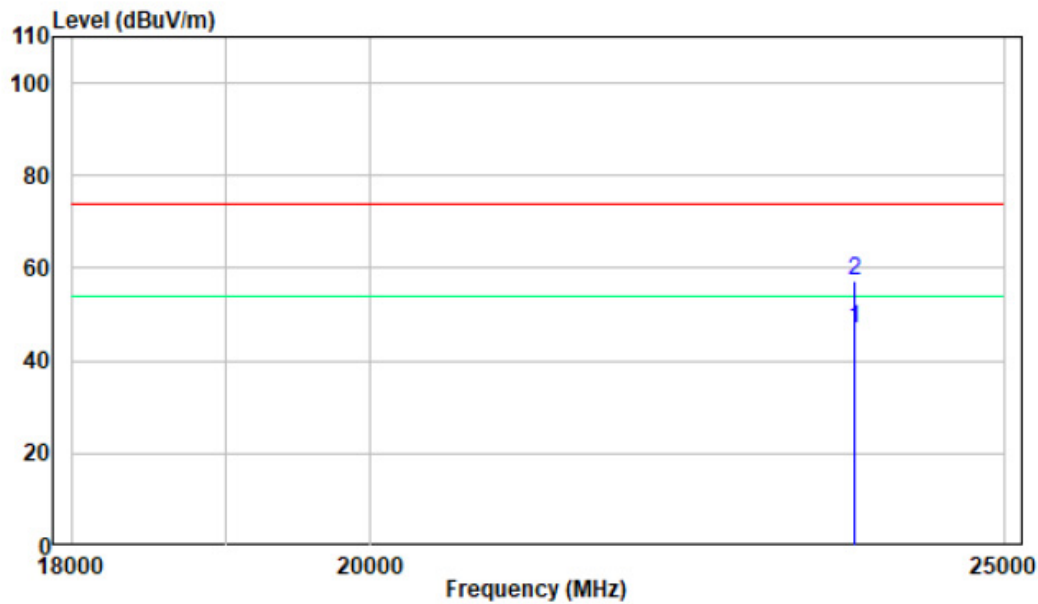
18 -25GHz:

Pre-scan Plots:

802.11 b High Channel
Horizontal



Vertical



§15.247 (a)(2) & RSS-Gen§6.7 RSS-247 § 5.2 (a) 99% OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH & 6 dB EMISSION BANDWIDTH

Applicable Standard

Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

The occupied bandwidth or the “99% emission bandwidth” is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and the other below the carrier frequency, within which 99% of the total transmitted power of the fundamental transmitted emission is contained. The occupied bandwidth shall be reported for all equipment in addition to the specified bandwidth required in the applicable RSSs.

In some cases, the “6 dB bandwidth” is required, which is defined as the frequency range between two points, one at the lowest frequency below and one at the highest frequency above the carrier frequency, at which the maximum power level of the transmitted emission is attenuated 6 dB below the maximum in-band power level of the modulated signal, where the two points are on the outskirts of the in-band emission.

Test Procedure

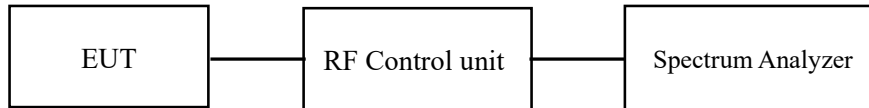
1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT without connection to measurement instrument. Turn on the EUT and connect it to measurement instrument. Then set it to any one convenient frequency within its operating range. Set a reference level on the measuring instrument equal to the highest peak value.
3. Measure the frequency difference of two frequencies that were attenuated 6 dB from the reference level. Record the frequency difference as the emission bandwidth.
4. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured were complete.

The following conditions shall be observed for measuring the occupied bandwidth and 6 dB bandwidth:

- The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.
- 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 / 6 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 / 6 dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted.

Note: It may be necessary to repeat the measurement a few times until the RBW and VBW are in compliance with the above requirement.

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).



Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	27 °C
Relative Humidity:	57 %
ATM Pressure:	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2022-02-09.

EUT operation mode: Transmitting

Test Result: Pass

Please refer to the Appendix.

Note: only the worst case ANT 1 was recorded.

§15.247(b)(3) & RSS-247 § 5.4(d) MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

Applicable Standard

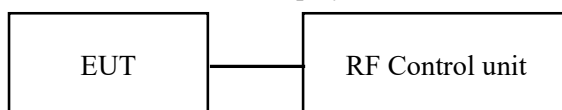
According to FCC §15.247(b) (3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted 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.

For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz, 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 power 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.

Test Procedure

- d. Place the EUT on a bench and set it in transmitting mode.
- e. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to one test equipment.
- f. Add a correction factor to the display.



Note: the RF control unit has a built-in power sensor.

Test Data**Environmental Conditions**

Temperature:	27 °C
Relative Humidity:	57 %
ATM Pressure:	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2022-02-09.

EUT operation mode: Transmitting

Test Result: Pass

Please refer to the Appendix.

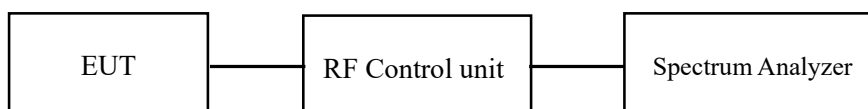
§ 15.247(d) & RSS-247 § 5.5 100 kHz BANDWIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND EDGE

Applicable Standard

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 §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a) (see §15.205(c)).

Test Procedure

- g. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
- h. Position the EUT 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.
- i. Set RBW to 100 kHz and VBW of spectrum analyzer to 300 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100 kHz bandwidth from band edge.
- j. 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.
- k. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.



Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	27 °C
Relative Humidity:	57 %
ATM Pressure:	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2022-02-09.

EUT operation mode: Transmitting (Worst case for Antenna 1 was recorded)

Test Result: Pass

Please refer to the Appendix.

§15.247(e) & RSS-247 § 5.2 (b) POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

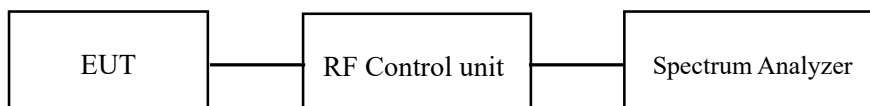
Applicable Standard

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.

The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter 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 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).

Test Procedure

- l. Use this procedure when the maximum peak conducted output power in the fundamental emission is used to demonstrate compliance.
- m. Set the RBW to: $3\text{kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100\text{ kHz}$.
- n. Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- o. Set the span to 1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- p. Detector = peak.
- q. Sweep time = auto couple.
- r. Trace mode = max hold.
- s. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- t. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- u. If measured value exceeds limit, reduce RBW (no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.



Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	27 °C
Relative Humidity:	57 %
ATM Pressure:	101.0 kPa

The testing was performed by Paul Liu on 2022-02-09.

EUT operation mode: Transmitting

Test Result: Pass

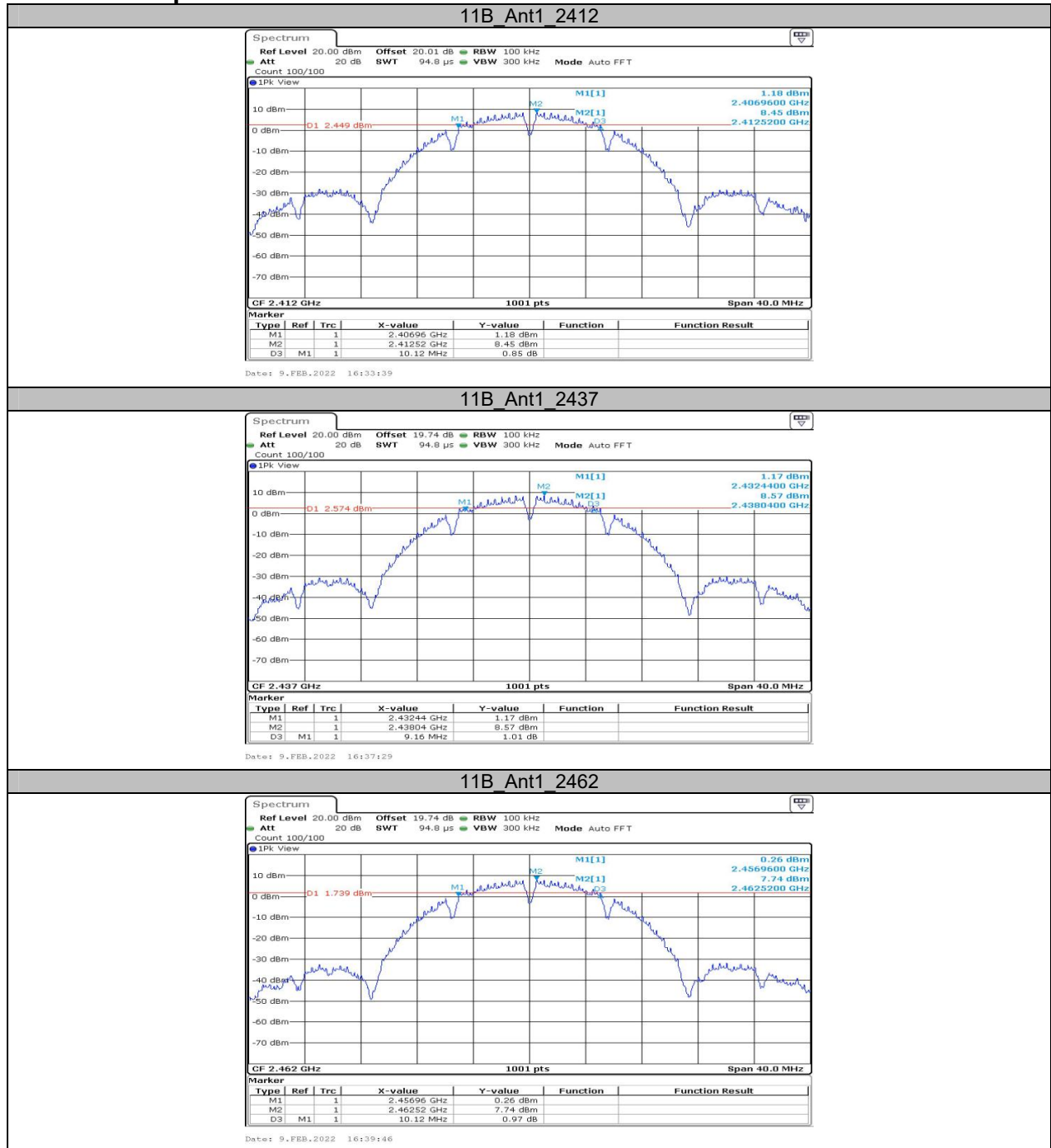
Please refer to the Appendix.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: DTS Bandwidth Test Result

Test Mode	Antenna	Channel	DTS BW [MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
11B	Ant1	2412	10.120	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	9.160	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2462	10.120	0.5	PASS
11G	Ant1	2412	15.200	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	15.760	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2462	15.840	0.5	PASS
11N20MIMO	Ant1	2412	15.200	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	15.200	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2462	15.800	0.5	PASS
11N40MIMO	Ant1	2422	34.000	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	34.000	0.5	PASS
	Ant1	2452	34.000	0.5	PASS

Test Graphs



11G Ant1_2412

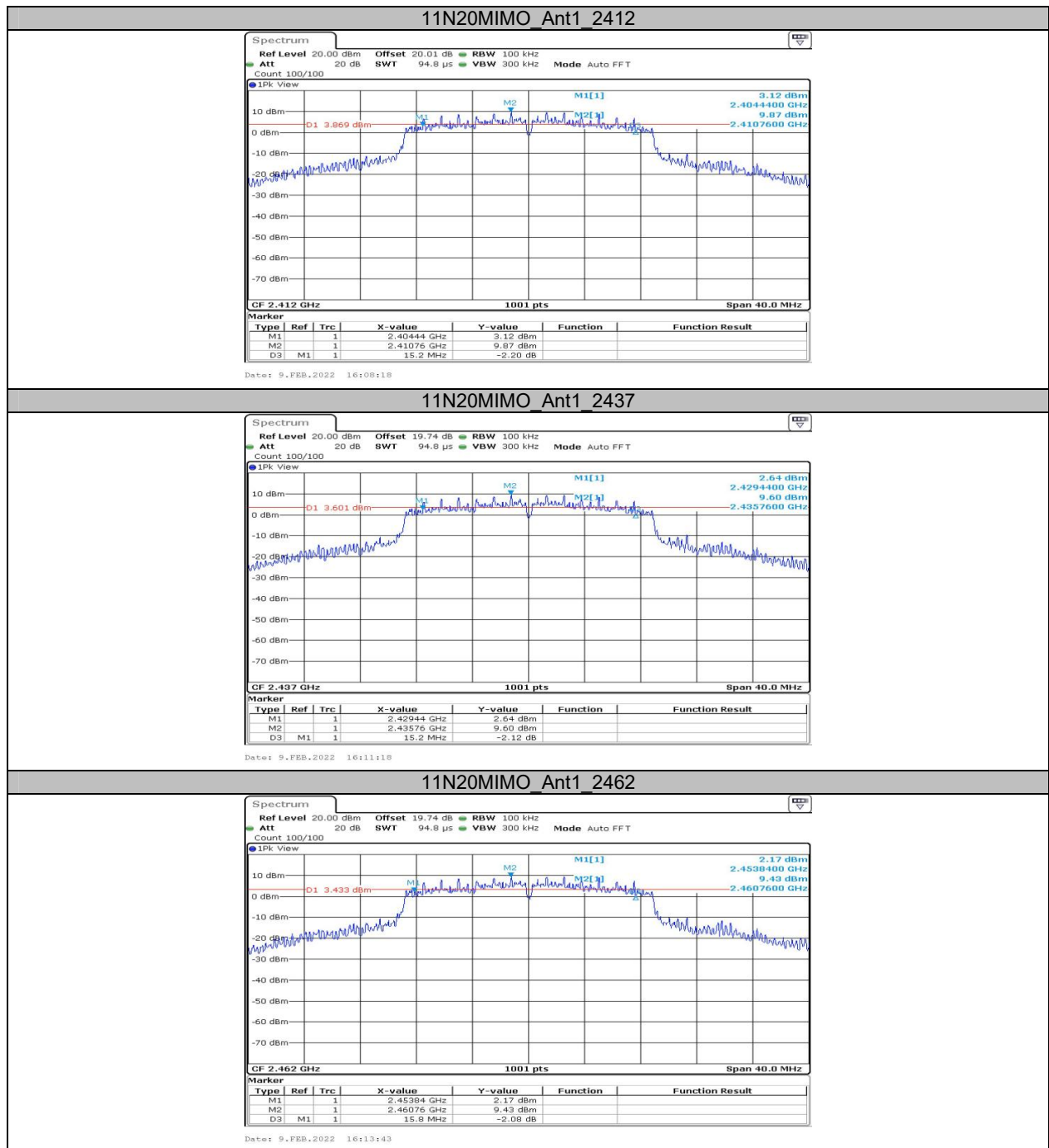


11G Ant1_2437

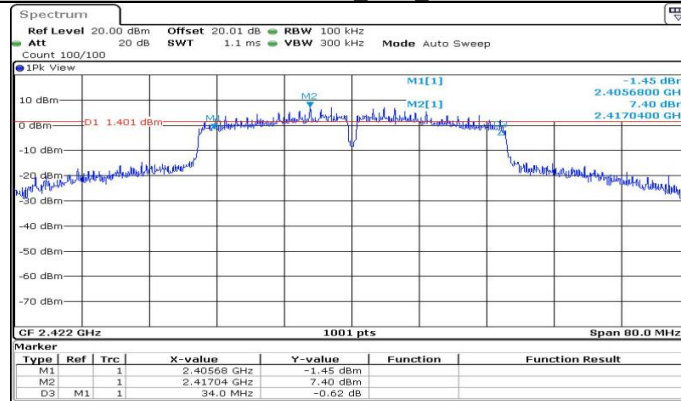


11G Ant1_2462



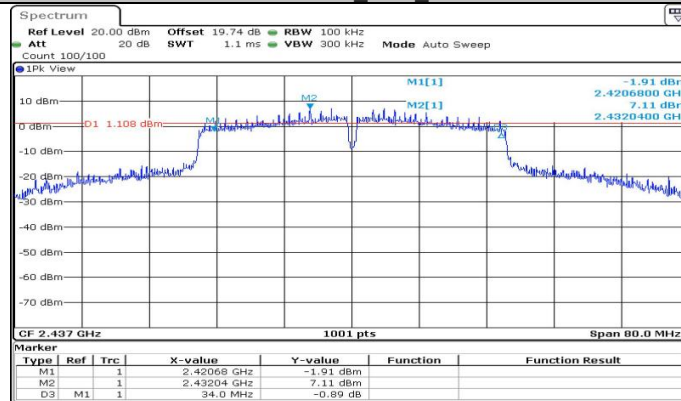


11N40MIMO_Ant1_2422



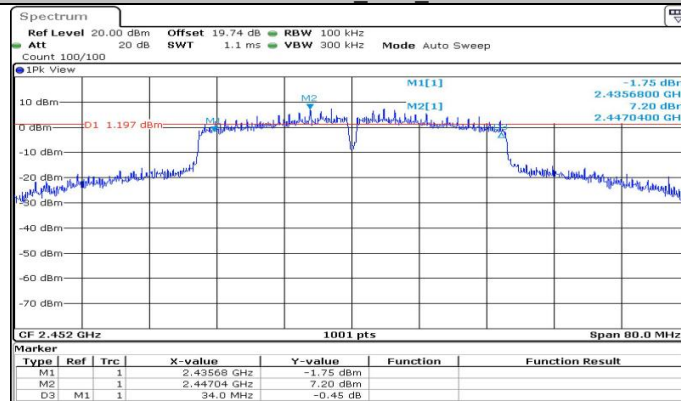
Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:16:42

11N40MIMO_Ant1_2437



Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:19:18

11N40MIMO_Ant1_2452

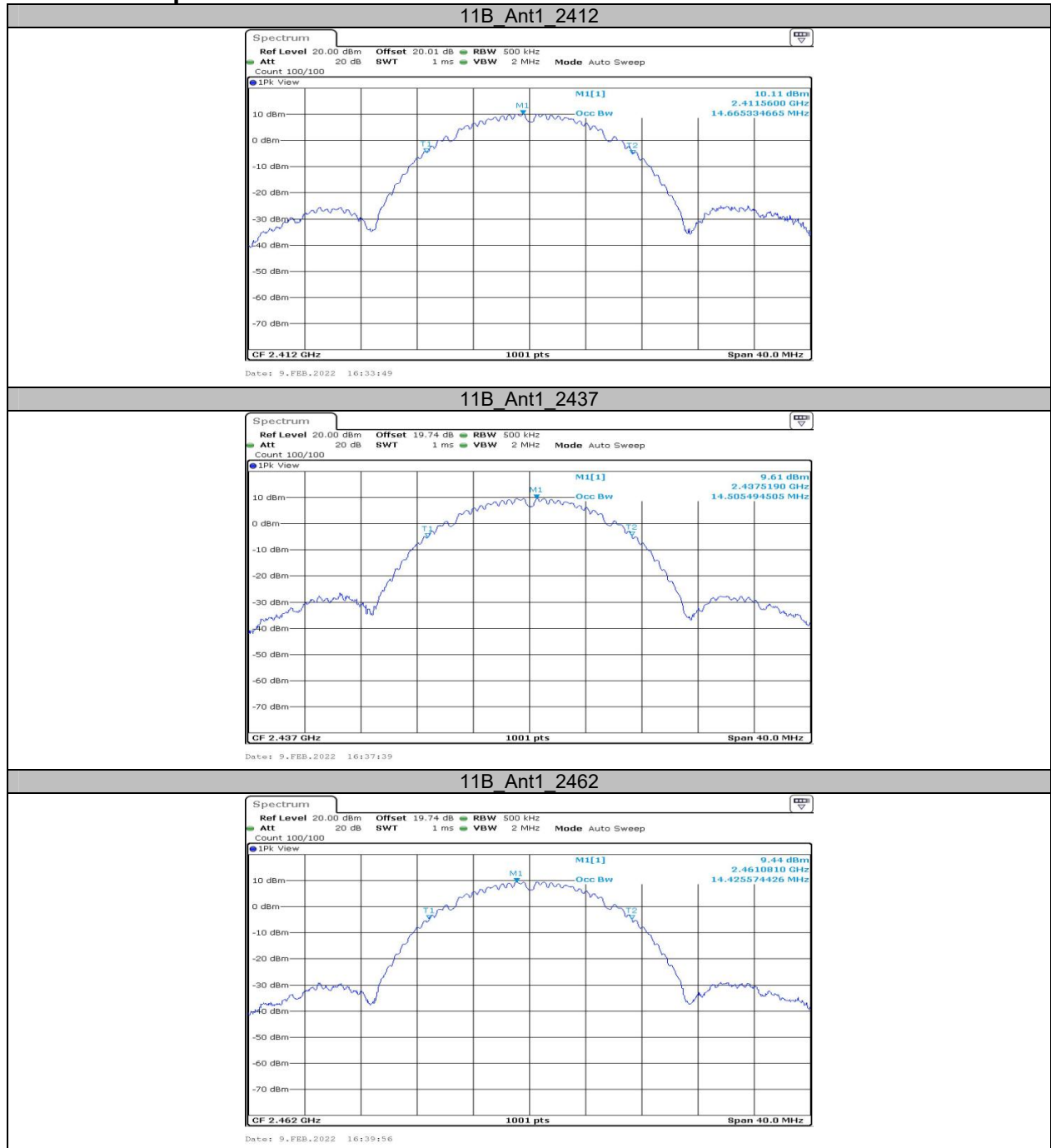


Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:21:32

**Appendix B: Occupied Channel Bandwidth
Test Result**

Test Mode	Antenna	Channel	OCB [MHz]	Limit[MHz]	Verdict
11B	Ant1	2412	14.665	---	PASS
	Ant1	2437	14.505	---	PASS
	Ant1	2462	14.426	---	PASS
11G	Ant1	2412	19.980	---	PASS
	Ant1	2437	18.302	---	PASS
	Ant1	2462	18.182	---	PASS
11N20MIMO	Ant1	2412	20.939	---	PASS
	Ant1	2437	20.140	---	PASS
	Ant1	2462	19.980	---	PASS
11N40MIMO	Ant1	2422	38.042	---	PASS
	Ant1	2437	37.642	---	PASS
	Ant1	2452	37.722	---	PASS

Test Graphs



11G Ant1_2412



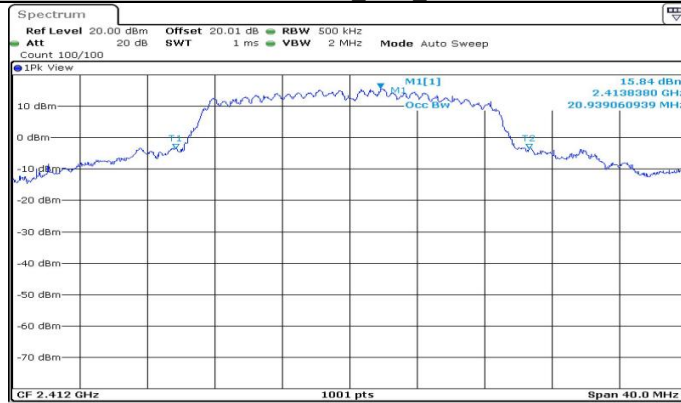
11G Ant1_2437



11G Ant1_2462

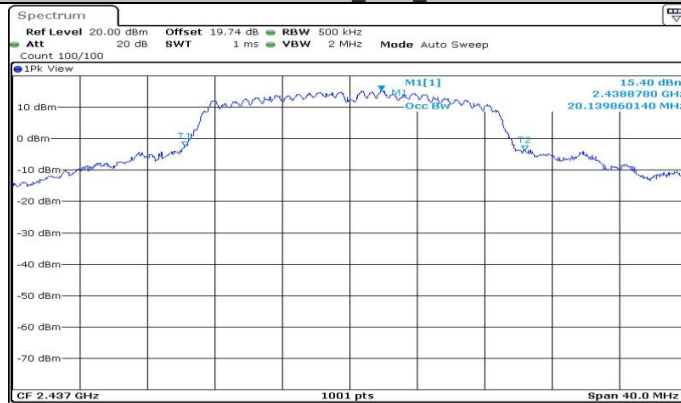


11N20MIMO_Ant1_2412



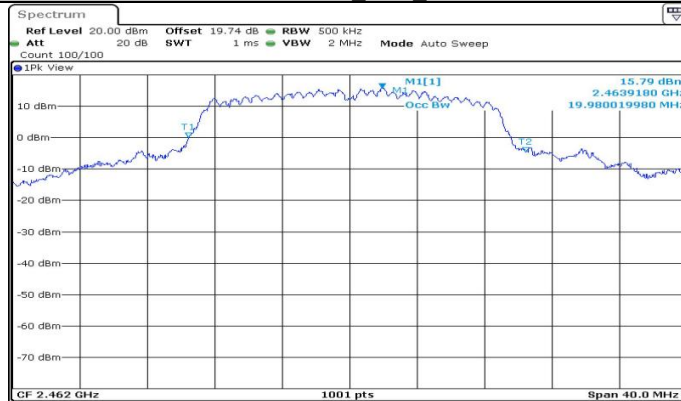
Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:08:28

11N20MIMO_Ant1_2437



Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:11:28

11N20MIMO_Ant1_2462



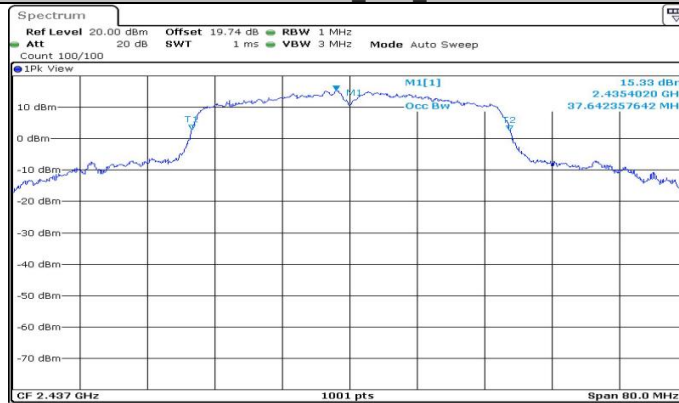
Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:13:53

11N40MIMO_Ant1_2422



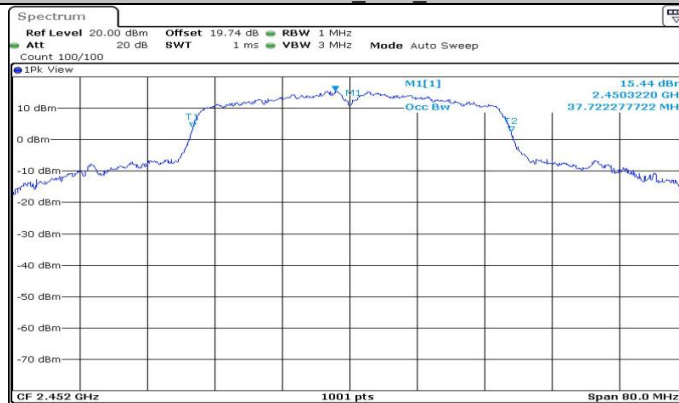
Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:16:51

11N40MIMO_Ant1_2437



Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:19:28

11N40MIMO_Ant1_2452



Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:21:42

Appendix C: Maximum conducted output power Test Result

Test Mode	Antenna	Channel	Result[dBm]	Limit[dBm]	Verdict
11B	Ant1	2412	21.10	≤30	PASS
	Ant2	2412	21.42	≤30	PASS
	Ant1	2437	20.84	≤30	PASS
	Ant2	2437	21.43	≤30	PASS
	Ant1	2462	20.76	≤30	PASS
	Ant2	2462	21.34	≤30	PASS
11G	Ant1	2412	22.85	≤30	PASS
	Ant2	2412	23.51	≤30	PASS
	Ant1	2437	22.92	≤30	PASS
	Ant2	2437	24.08	≤30	PASS
	Ant1	2462	23.44	≤30	PASS
	Ant2	2462	24.27	≤30	PASS
11N20MIMO	Ant1	2412	23.02	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant2	2412	23.47	≤29.5	PASS
	total	2412	26.26	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	23.12	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant2	2437	23.27	≤29.5	PASS
	total	2437	26.21	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant1	2462	22.91	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant2	2462	23.53	≤29.5	PASS
11N40MIMO	total	2462	26.24	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant1	2422	21.99	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant2	2422	23.00	≤29.5	PASS
	total	2422	25.5	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	22.19	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant2	2437	23.46	≤29.5	PASS
	total	2437	25.9	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant1	2452	22.25	≤29.5	PASS
	Ant2	2452	23.51	≤29.5	PASS
	total	2452	25.9	≤29.5	PASS

Note:

For 802.11 n mode, EUT support beamforming

$Directional\ gain = G_{ANT} + Array\ Gain$

$Array\ Gain = 10 * \log(N_{ant}/N_{ss})\ dB$

For the worst case, $N_{ss}=1$, so:

$Directional\ gain = 3.5\ dBi + 10 * \log(2/1)\ dB = 6.5\ dBi > 6\ dBi$

So the limit should reduce 0.5dB

The maximum EIRP=26.26dBm+6.5dB=32.76dBm≤36dBm, so EUT compliance with EIRP limit of ISSED.

Appendix D: Maximum power spectral density Test Result

Test Mode	Antenna	Channel	Result[dBm/3kHz]	Limit[dBm/3kHz]	Verdict
11B	Ant1	2412	7.63	≤8	PASS
	Ant2	2412	7.32	≤8	PASS
	Ant1	2437	7.2	≤8	PASS
	Ant2	2437	7.21	≤8	PASS
	Ant1	2462	7.05	≤8	PASS
	Ant2	2462	7.03	≤8	PASS
11G	Ant1	2412	-6.43	≤8	PASS
	Ant2	2412	-5.84	≤8	PASS
	Ant1	2437	-6.43	≤8	PASS
	Ant2	2437	-5.18	≤8	PASS
	Ant1	2462	-5.34	≤8	PASS
	Ant2	2462	-5.2	≤8	PASS
11N20MIMO	Ant1	2412	-5.19	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant2	2412	-4.72	≤7.5	PASS
	total	2412	-1.94	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	-4.62	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant2	2437	-5.7	≤7.5	PASS
	total	2437	-2.12	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant1	2462	-4.91	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant2	2462	-5.87	≤7.5	PASS
11N40MIMO	total	2462	-2.35	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant1	2422	-7.23	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant2	2422	-9.25	≤7.5	PASS
	total	2422	-5.11	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant1	2437	-8.98	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant2	2437	-7.96	≤7.5	PASS
	total	2437	-5.43	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant1	2452	-9	≤7.5	PASS
	Ant2	2452	-8.22	≤7.5	PASS
	total	2452	-5.58	≤7.5	PASS

Note:

For 802.11 n mode, EUT support beamforming

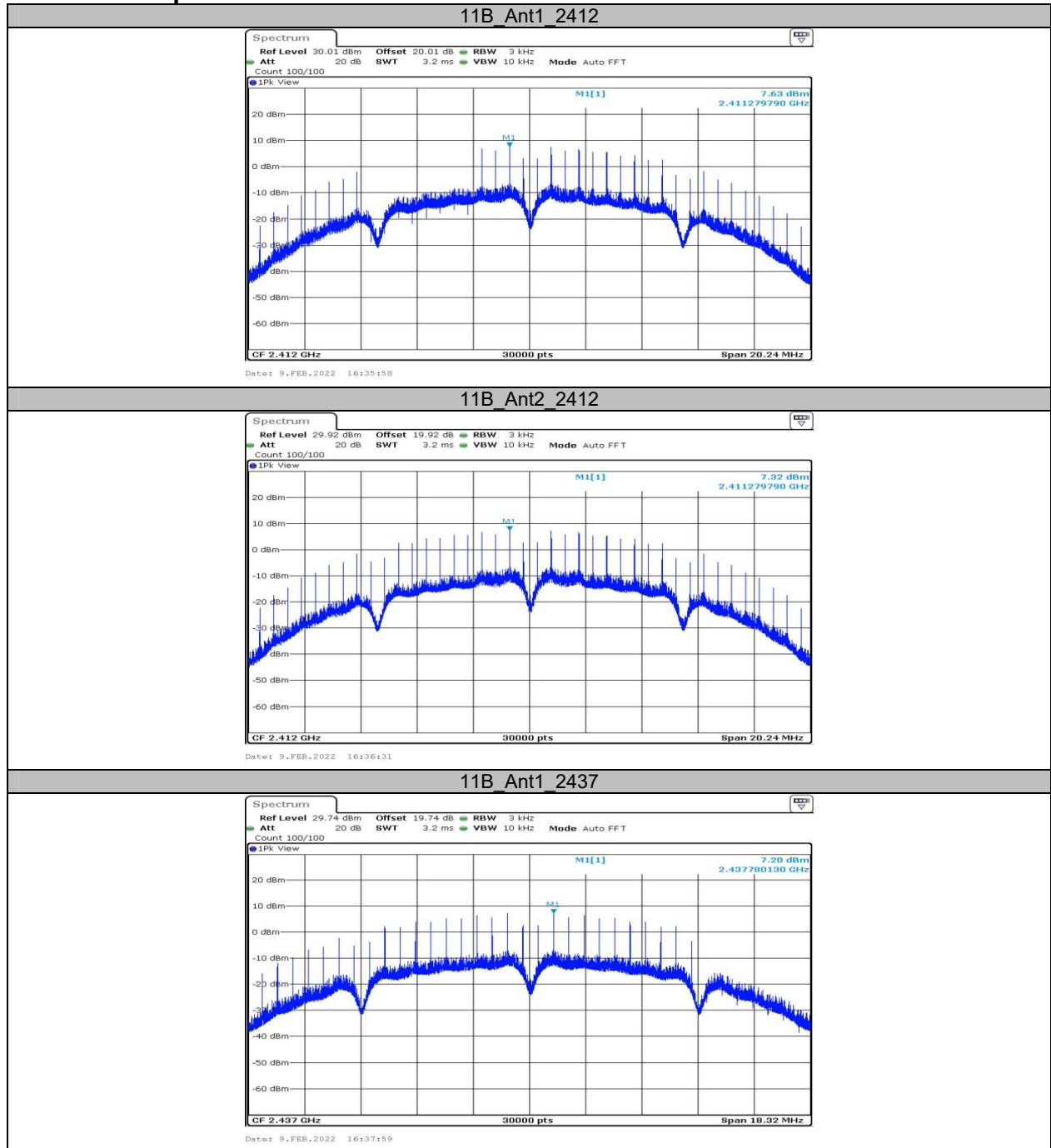
$Directional\ gain = G_{ANT} + Array\ Gain$

$Array\ Gain = 10 * \log(N_{ant}/N_{ss})\ dB$

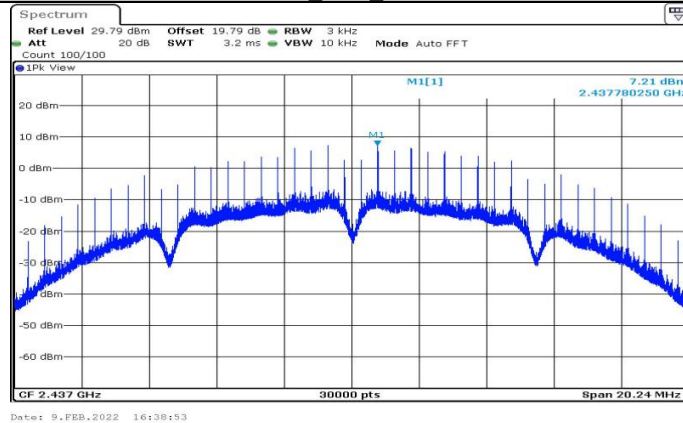
For the worst case, $N_{ss}=1$, so:

Directional gain=3.5dBi+10*log(2/1)dB=6.5dBi>6dBi, so the limit should reduce 0.5dB

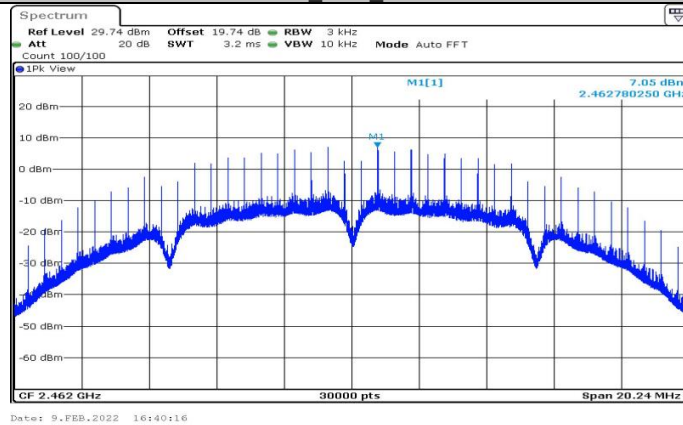
Test Graphs



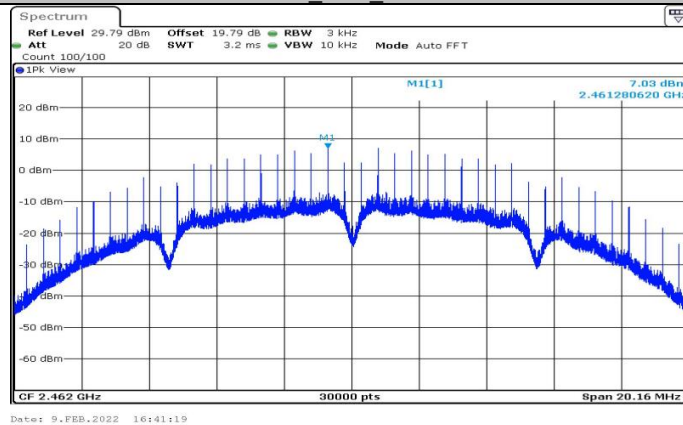
11B_Ant2_2437



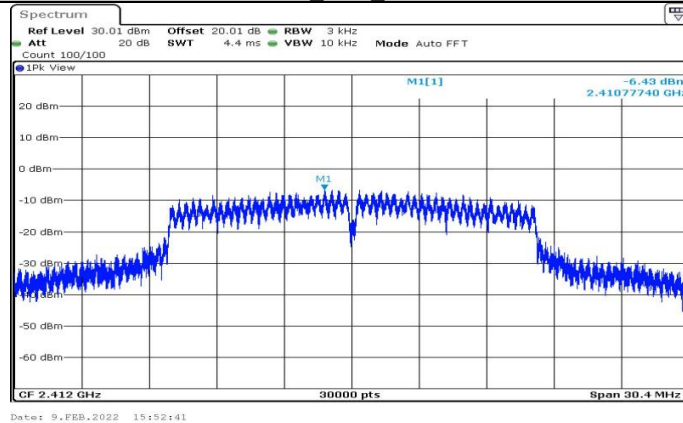
11B_Ant1_2462



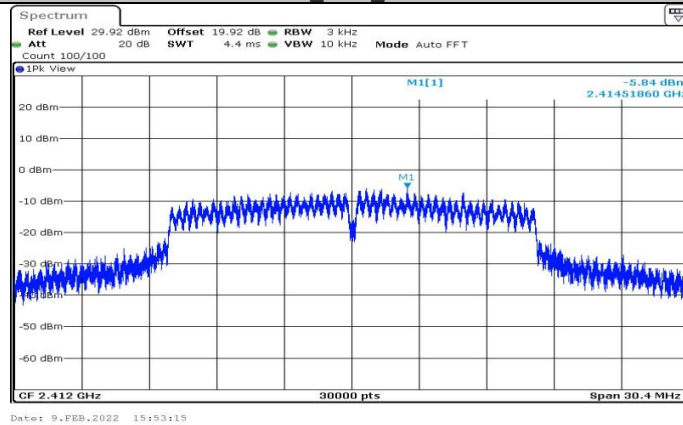
11B_Ant2_2462



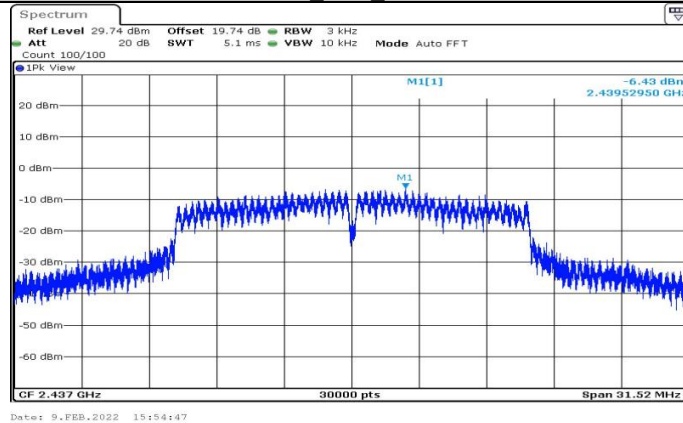
11G Ant1_2412



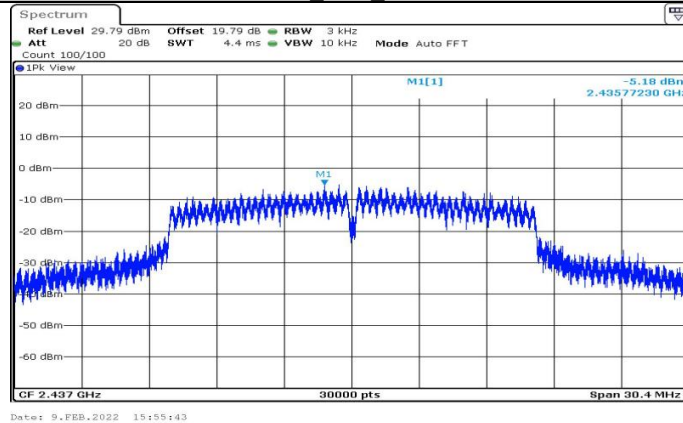
11G Ant2_2412



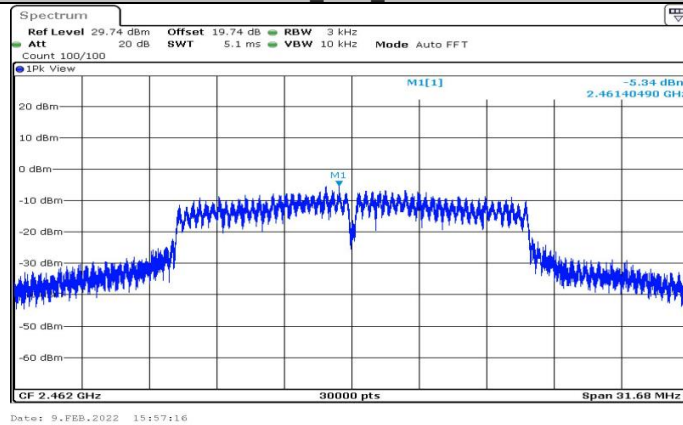
11G Ant1_2437



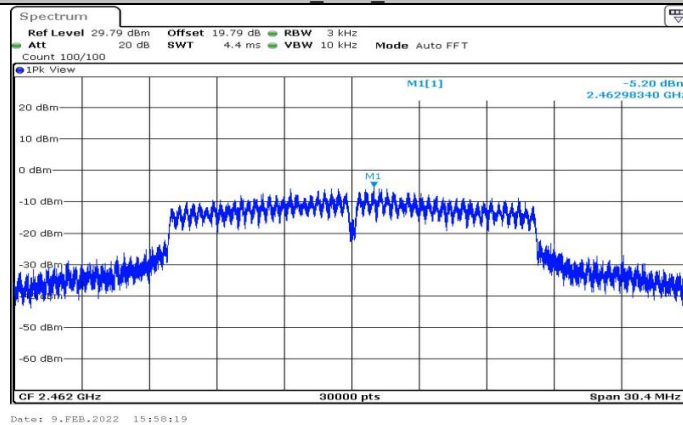
11G_Ant2_2437

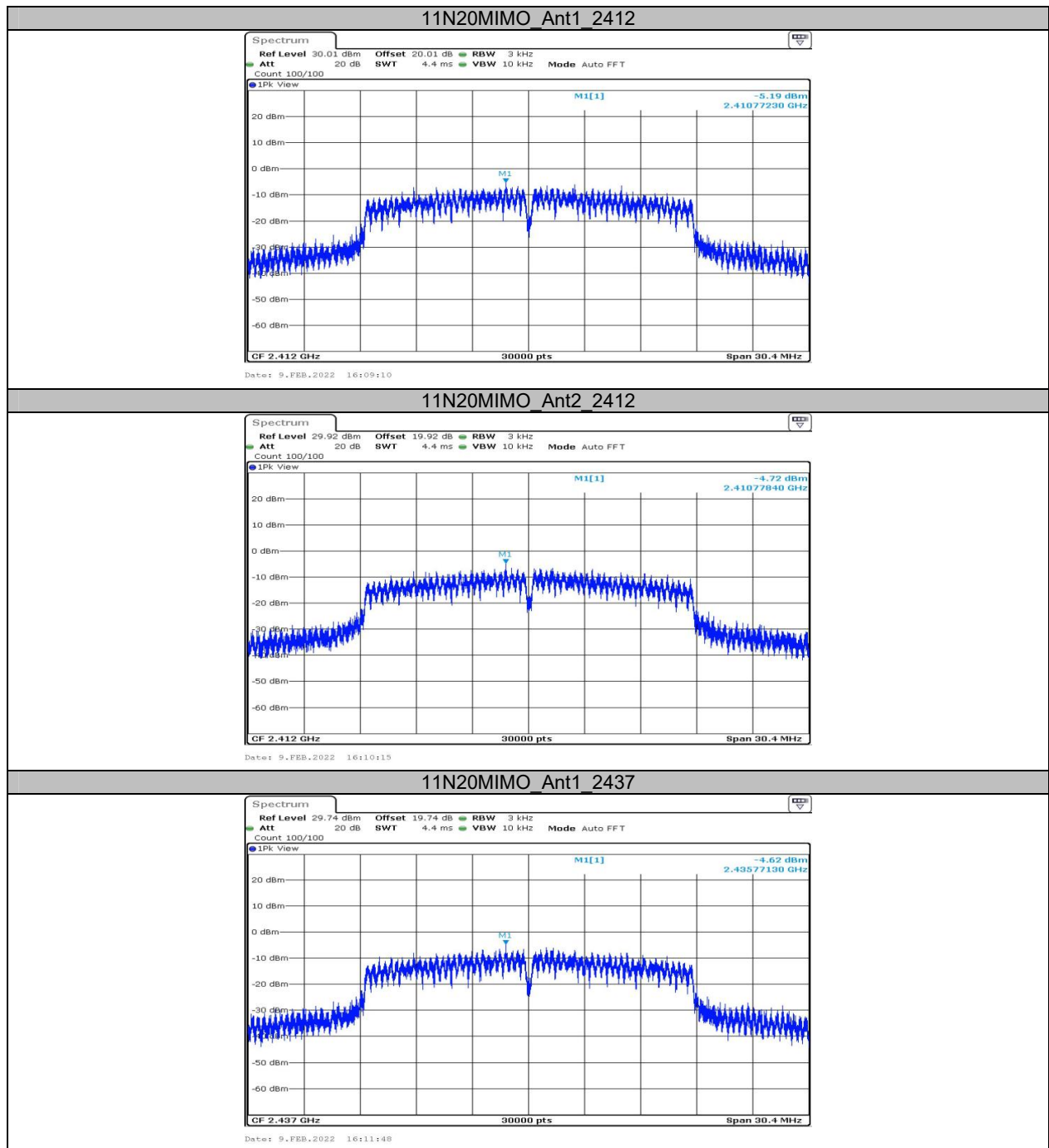


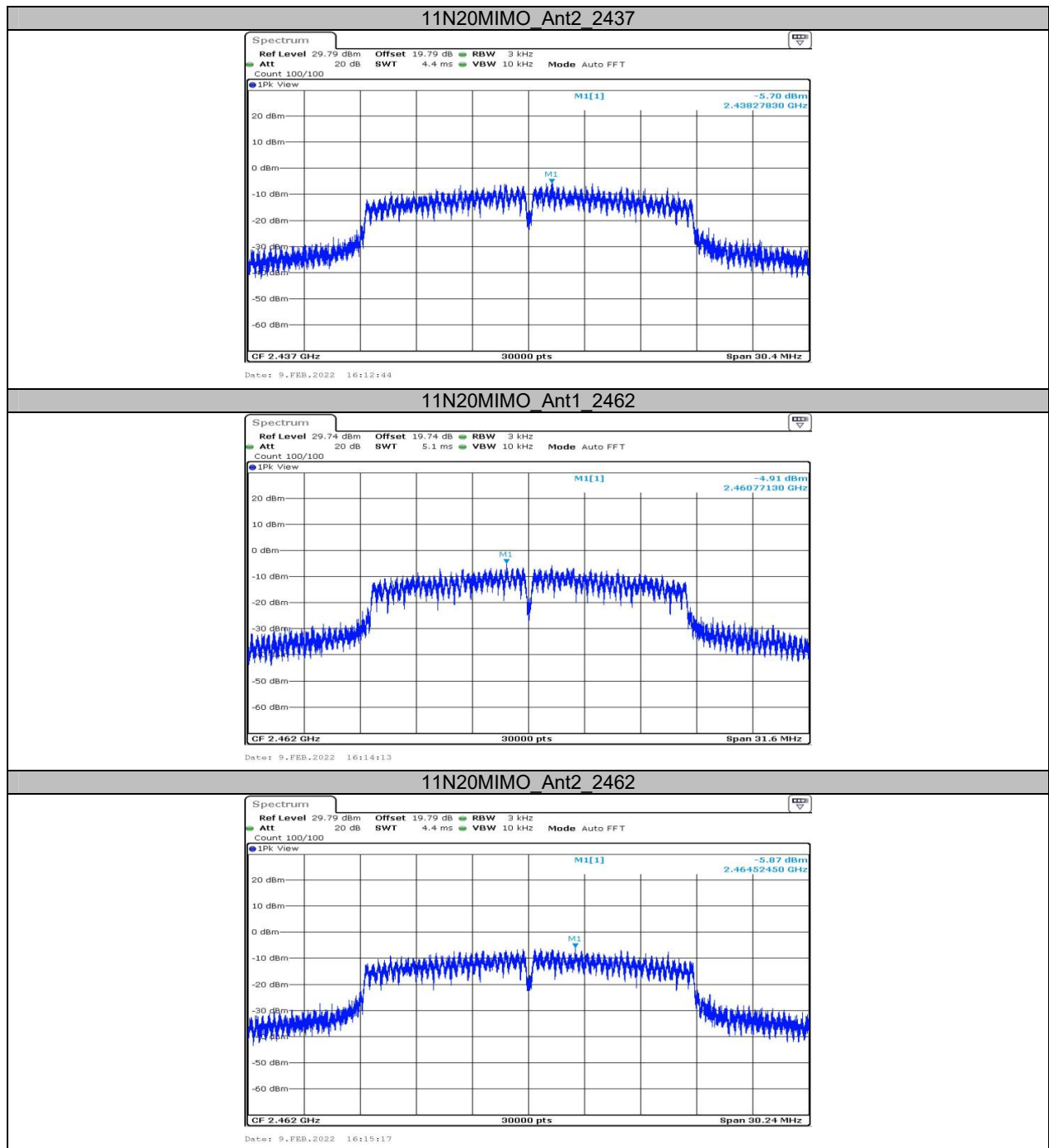
11G_Ant1_2462

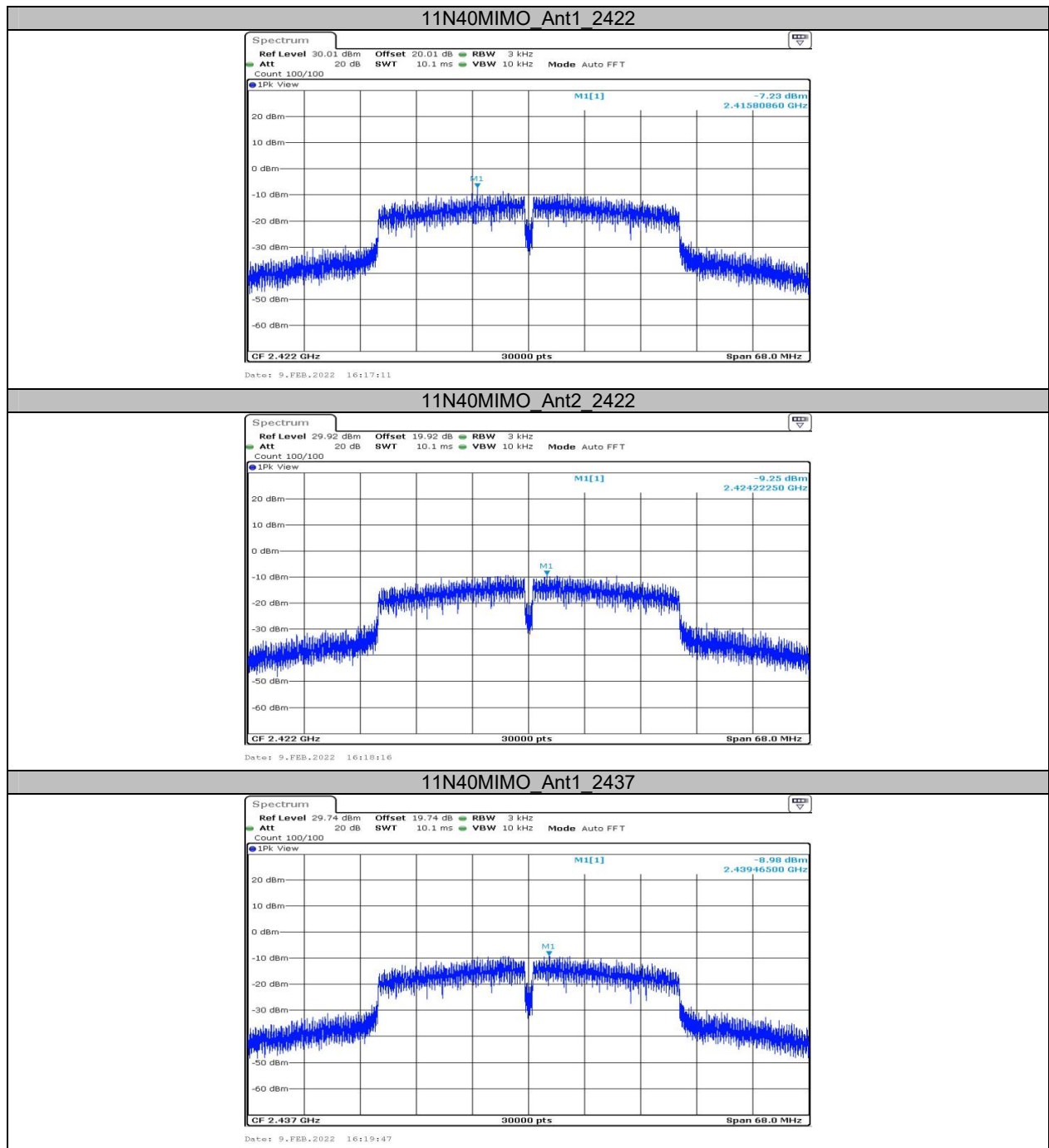


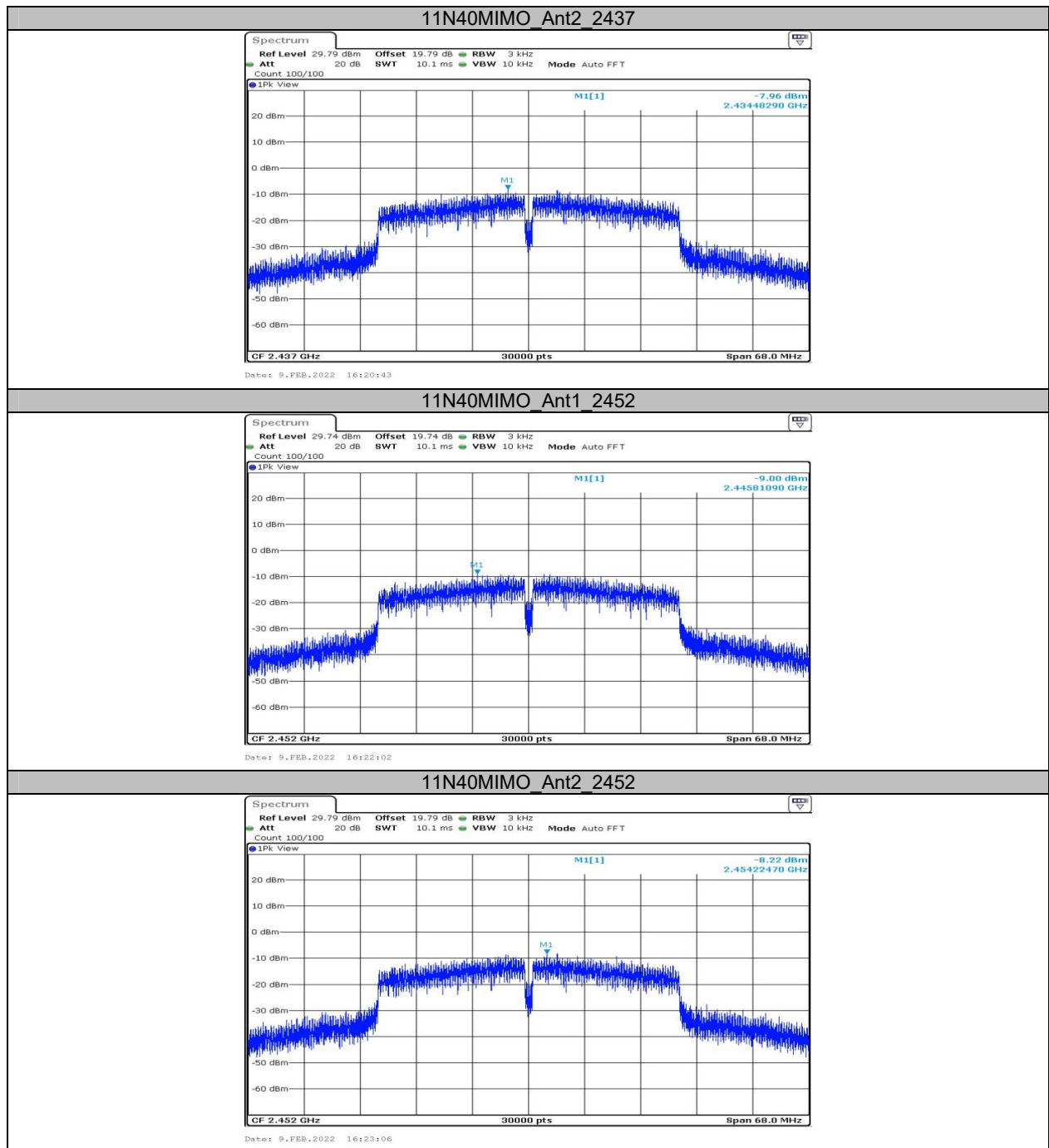
11G_Ant2_2462







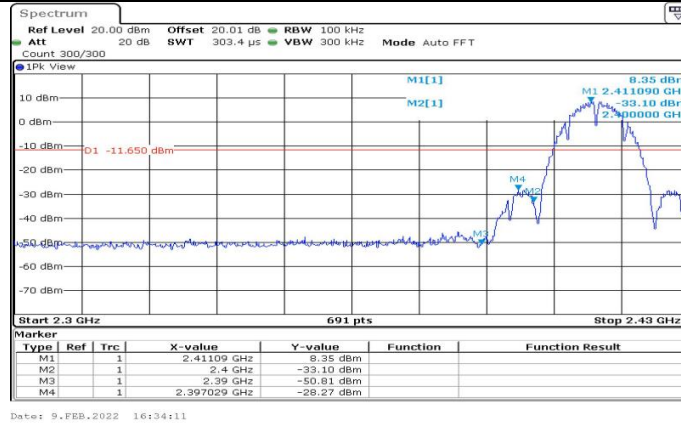




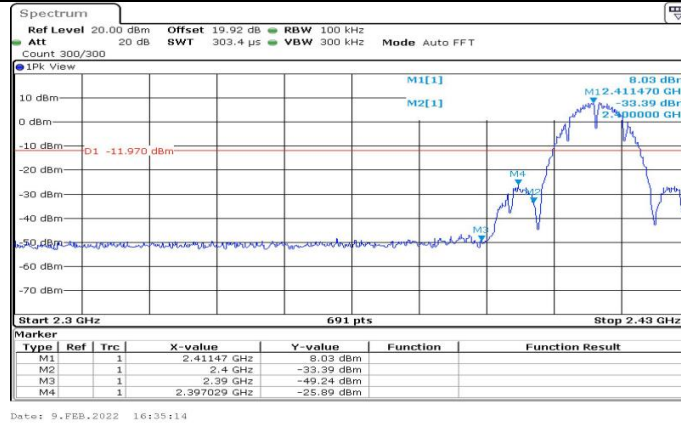
Appendix E: Band edge measurements

Test Graphs

11B Ant1 Low 2412



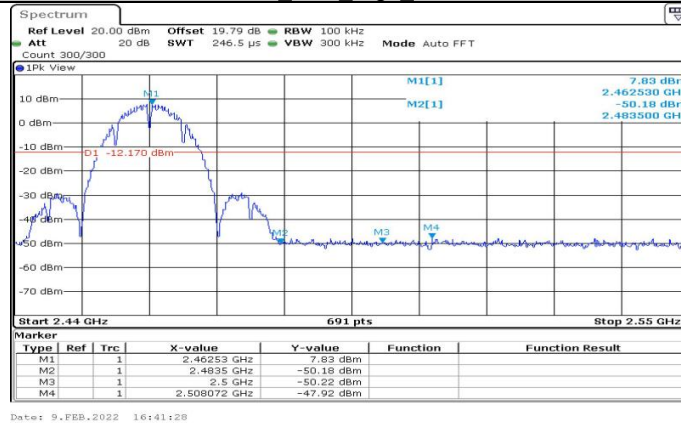
11B Ant2 Low 2412



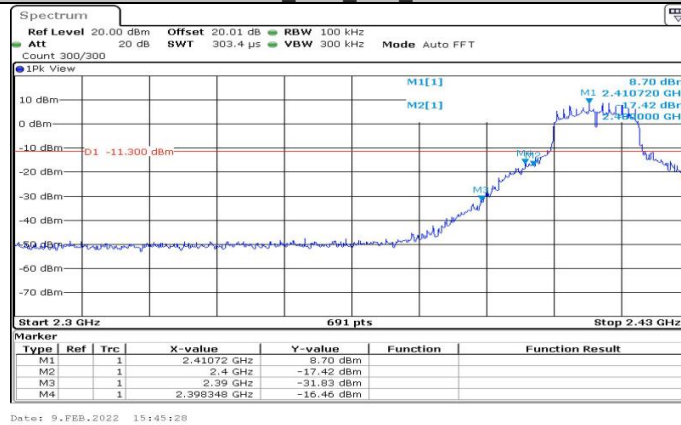
11B Ant1 High 2462



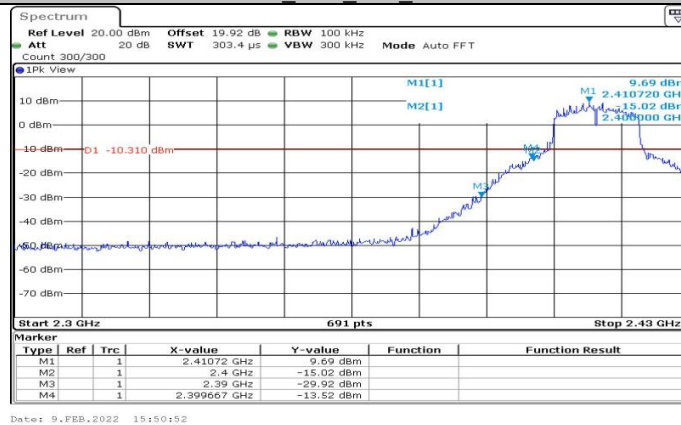
11B Ant2_High_2462



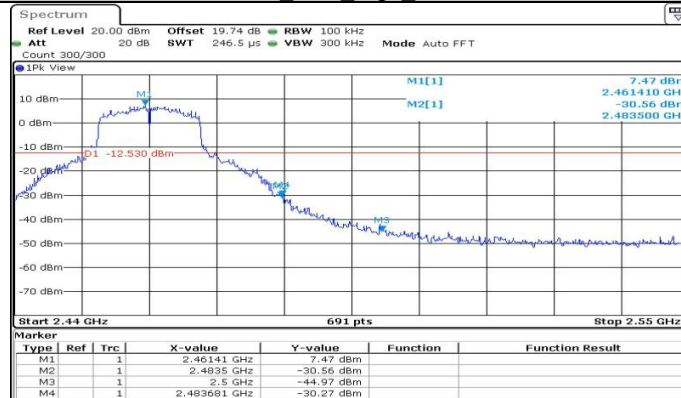
11G Ant1_Low_2412



11G Ant2_Low_2412

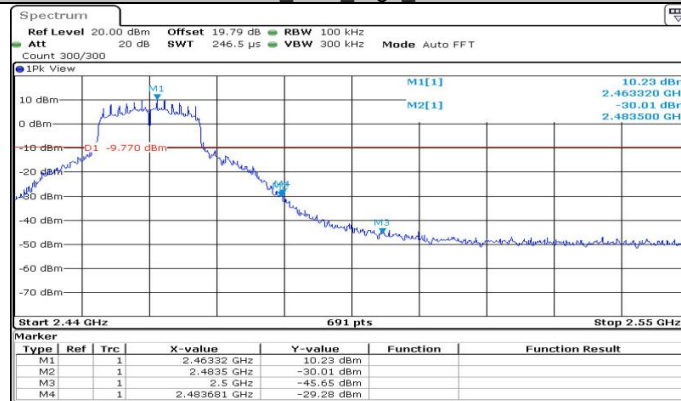


11G Ant1_High_2462



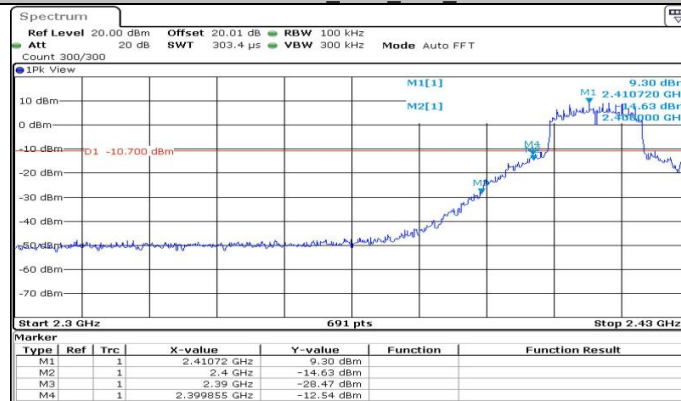
Date: 9.FEB.2022 15:57:24

11G Ant2_High_2462

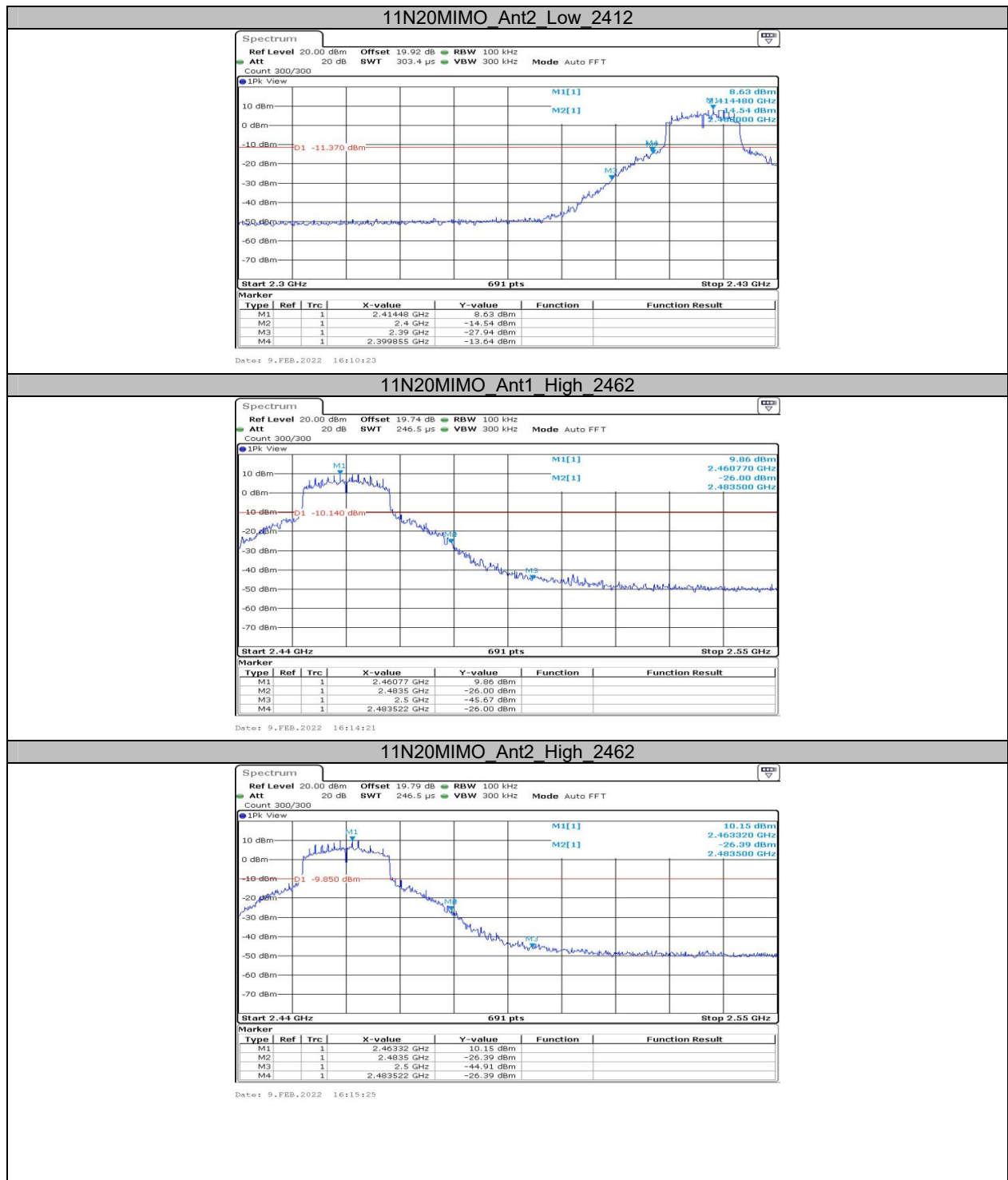


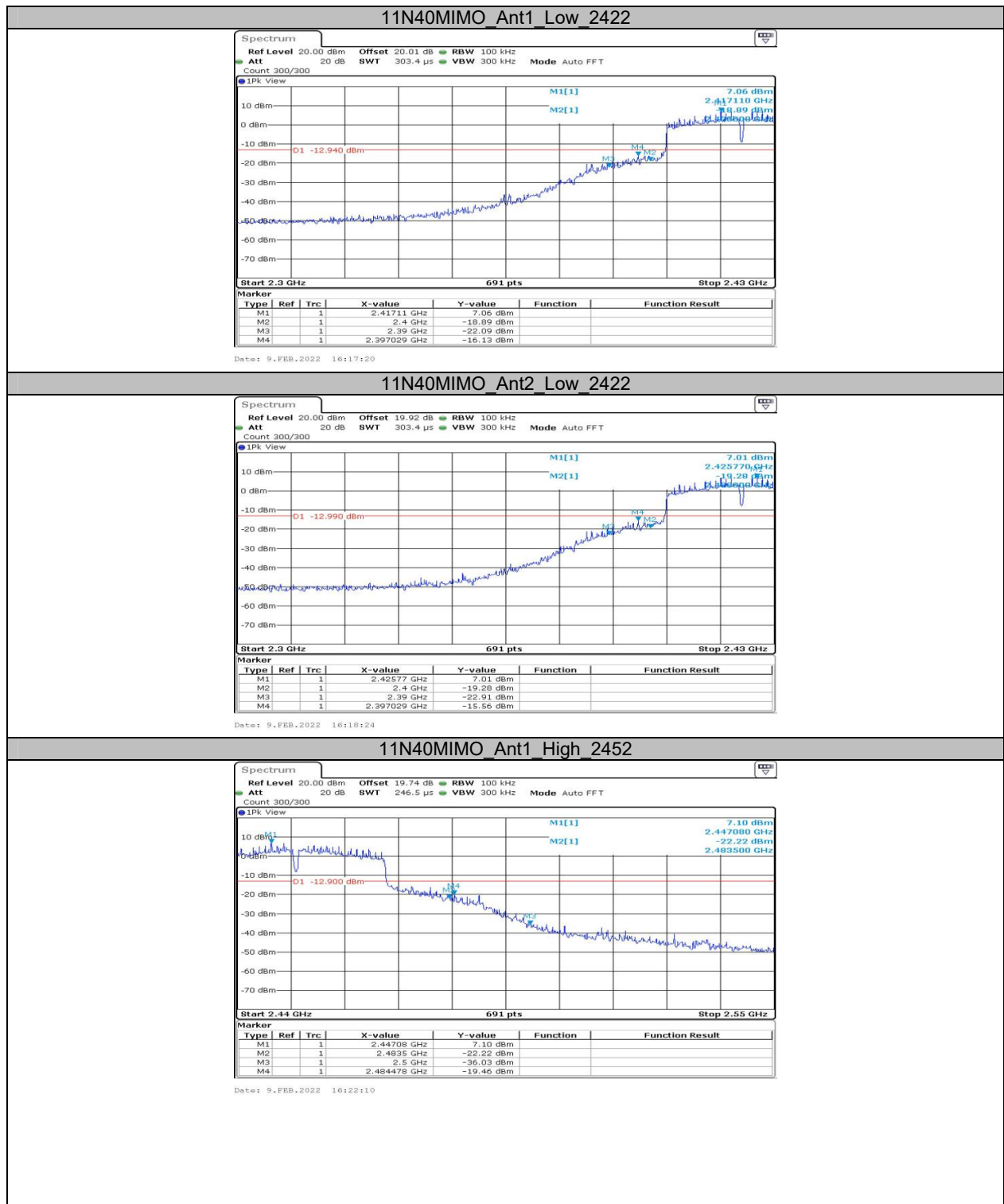
Date: 9.FEB.2022 15:58:27

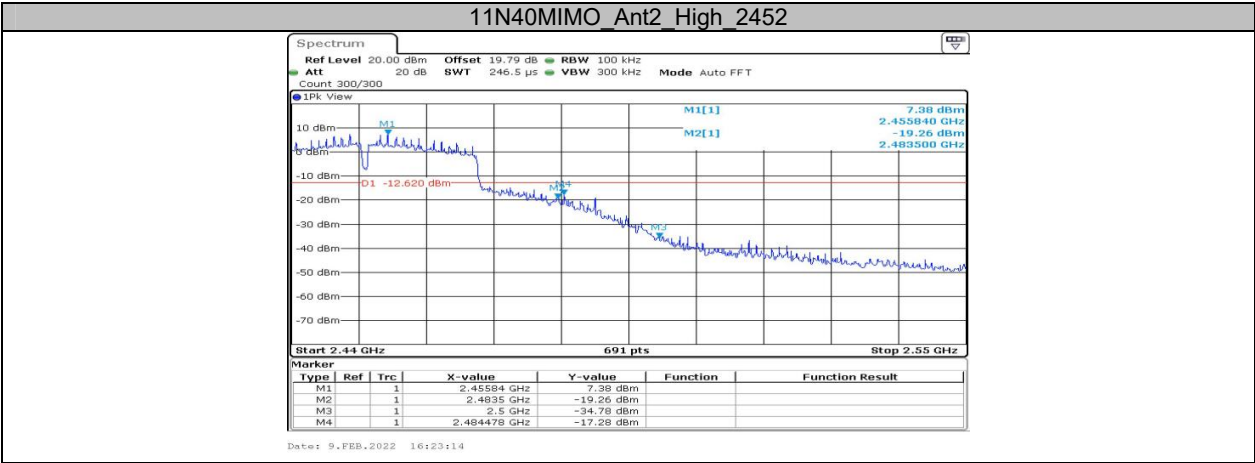
11N20MIMO Ant1_Low_2412



Date: 9.FEB.2022 16:09:19



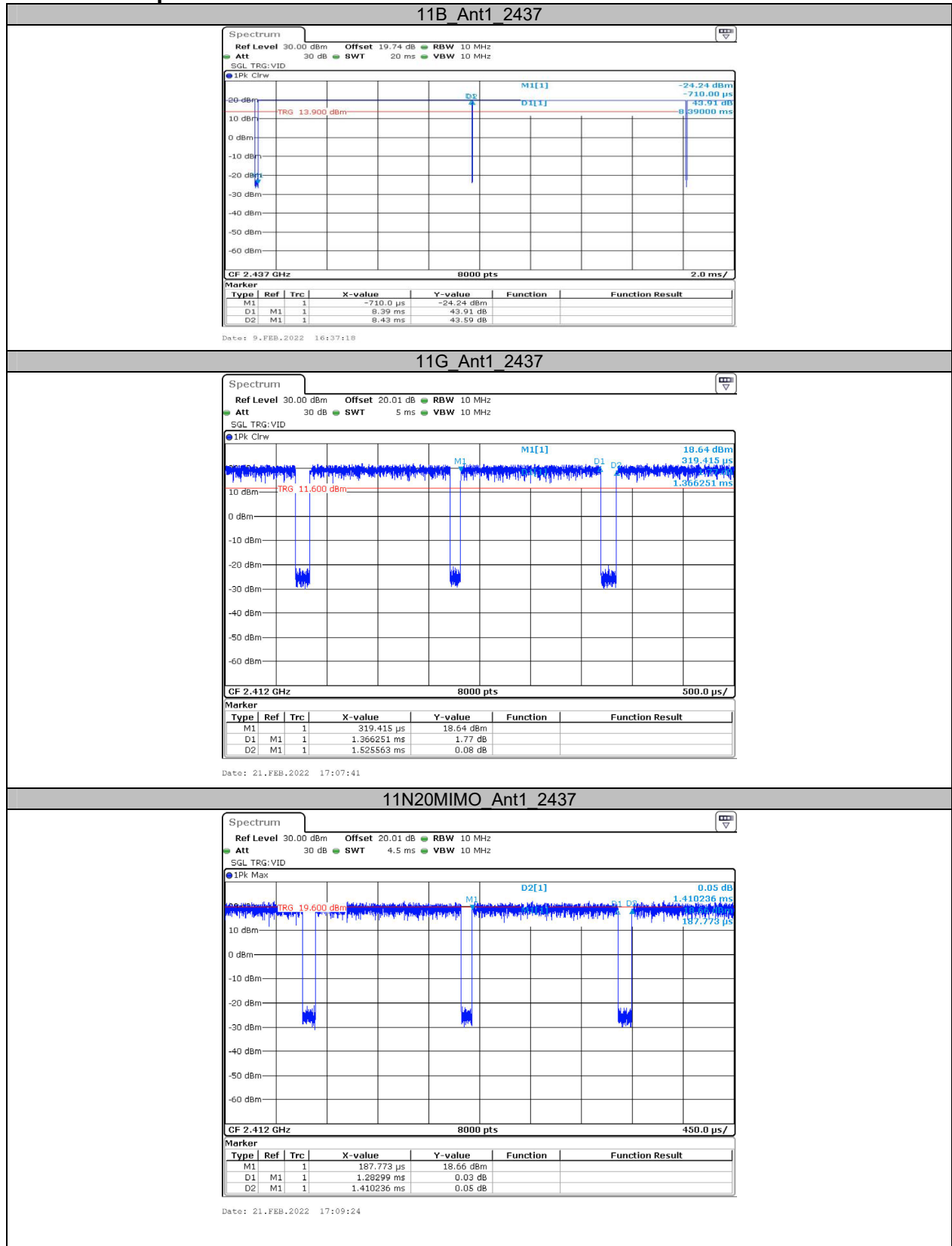


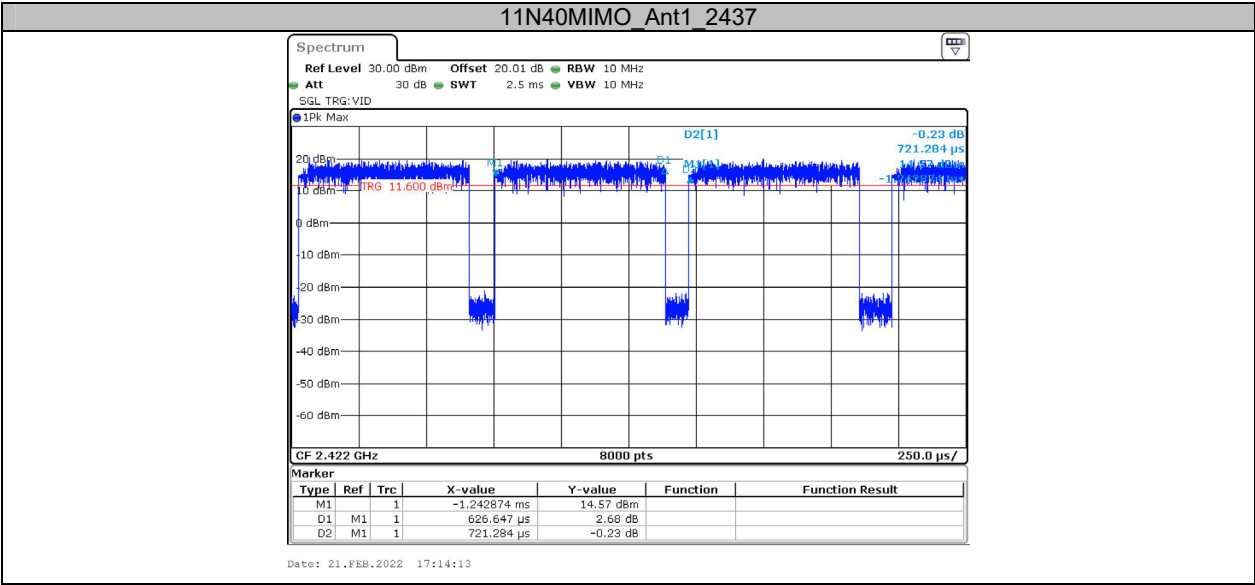


**Appendix F: Duty Cycle
Test Result**

Test Mode	Antenna	Channel	Transmission Duration [ms]	Transmission Period [ms]	Duty Cycle [%]
11B	Ant1	2437	8.39	8.43	99.53
11G	Ant1	2412	1.37	1.53	89.54
11N20MIMO	Ant1	2412	1.28	1.41	90.78
11N40MIMO	Ant1	2422	0.63	0.72	87.50

Test Graphs





***** END OF REPORT *****