TCT 通测检测
TESTING CENTRE TECHNOLOGY

Test Report

Test Report No..... :	TCT220810E025
Date of issue..... :	Sep. 28, 2022
Testing laboratory..... :	Shenzhen TCT Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
Testing location/ address:	2101 & 2201, Zhenchang Factory, Renshan Industrial Zone, Fuhai Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Applicant's name..... :	Shenzhen Huafurui Technology Co., Ltd
Address..... :	Unit 1401 & 1402, 14/F, Jinqi Zhigu Mansion (No. 4 Building of Chongwen Garden), Crossing of the Liuxian Street and Tangling Road, Taoyuan Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, P.R. China
Manufacturer's name ... :	Shenzhen Huafurui Technology Co., Ltd
Address..... :	Unit 1401 & 1402, 14/F, Jinqi Zhigu Mansion (No. 4 Building of Chongwen Garden), Crossing of the Liuxian Street and Tangling Road, Taoyuan Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, P.R. China
Standard(s) ..... :	ETSI EN 300 328 V2.2.2 (2019-07)
Product Name..... :	Smartphone
Trade Mark ..... :	CUBOT
Model/Type reference..... :	KINGKONG MINI 3
Rating(s)..... :	Refer to EUT description of page 3
Date of receipt of test item ..... :	Aug. 10, 2022
Date (s) of performance of test..... :	Aug. 10, 2022 ~ Sep. 28, 2022
Tested by (+signature) ... :	Aaron MO
Check by (+signature).... :	Beryl ZHAO
Approved by (+signature):	Tomsin

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1. General Product Information

1.1. EUT description

Product Name.....:	Smartphone
Model/Type reference.....:	KINGKONG MINI 3
Hardware Version.....:	TE155_XXA1
Software Version .....:	CUBOT_KINGKONG MINI 3_C031C_V01_20220728
Receiver Category.....:	Category 1 (According to item 5.1)
Operation Frequency .....:	2412MHz~2472MHz (802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20)) 2422MHz~2462MHz (802.11n(HT40))
Channel Separation.....:	5MHz
Modulation Technology .....: (IEEE 802.11b):	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)
Modulation Technology .....: (IEEE 802.11g/802.11n)	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing(OFDM)
Data speed .....: (IEEE 802.11b)	1Mbps, 2Mbps, 5.5Mbps, 11Mbps
Data speed .....: (IEEE 802.11g)	6Mbps, 9Mbps, 12Mbps, 18Mbps, 24Mbps, 36Mbps, 48Mbps, 54Mbps
Data speed .....: (IEEE 802.11n):	Up to 150Mbps
Antenna Type.....:	Internal Antenna
Antenna Gain.....:	0.95dBi
Rating(s).....:	Adapter Information: Model: HJ-0502000W2-EU Input: AC 100-240V, 50/60Hz, 0.3A Output: DC 5.0V, 2.0A, 10.0W Rechargeable Li-ion Battery DC 3.87V

Note: The antenna gain listed in this report is provided by applicant, and the test laboratory is not responsible for this parameter.

1.2. Model(s) list

None.

1.3. Operation Frequency

For 802.11b/g/n(HT20)

Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
1	2412MHz	5	2432MHz	9	2452MHz	13	2472MHz
2	2417MHz	6	2437MHz	10	2457MHz	--	--
3	2422MHz	7	2442MHz	11	2462MHz	--	--
4	2427MHz	8	2447MHz	12	2467MHz	--	--

For 802.11n(HT40)

Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
--	--	4	2427MHz	7	2442MHz	10	2457MHz
--	--	5	2432MHz	8	2447MHz	11	2462MHz
3	2422MHz	6	2437MHz	9	2452MHz		

The EUT operation in above frequency list, and used test software to control the EUT for staying in continuous transmitting and receiving mode. So test frequency is below:

Test channel	**Frequency (MHz)**	**Frequency (MHz)**
	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20)	802.11n(HT40)
Lowest channel	2412MHz	2422MHz
Middle channel	2442MHz	2442MHz
Highest channel	2472MHz	2462MHz

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2. Test Result Summary

Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Tx					
Test Item	**Test Requirement**	**Test Method**	**Limit/Severity**	**Uncertainty**	**Result**
RF Output Power	Clause 4.3.2.2	Clause 5.4.2.2	20dBm	±1.5dB	PASS
Power Spectral Density	Clause 4.3.2.3	Clause 5.4.3.2	10dBm/MHz	±3dB	PASS
Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap	Clause 4.3.2.4	Clause 5.4.2.2	Clause 4.3.2.4.3	±5 %	N/A
Medium Utilisation (MU) factor	Clause 4.3.2.5	Clause 5.4.2.2	≤ 10%	±5 %	N/A
Adaptivity	Clause 4.3.2.6	Clause 5.4.6.2	Clause 4.3.2.6.2.2 & Clause 4.3.2.6.3.2 & Clause 4.3.2.6.4.2	--	PASS
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	Clause 4.3.2.7	Clause 5.4.7.2	Clause 4.3.2.7.3	±5 %	PASS
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain	Clause 4.3.2.8	Clause 5.4.8.2	Clause 4.3.2.8.3	±3dB	PASS
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	Clause 4.3.2.9	Clause 5.4.9.2	Clause 4.3.2.9.3	±4.28dB	PASS

Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Rx					
Test Item	**Test Requirement**	**Test Method**	**Limit/Severity**	**Uncertainty**	**Result**
Receiver spurious emissions	Clause 4.3.2.10	Clause 5.4.10.2	Clause 4.3.2.10.3	±4.28dB	PASS
Receiver Blocking	Clause 4.3.2.11	Clause 5.4.11.2	Clause 4.3.2.11.4	--	PASS

Note:

1 PASS: Test item meets the requirement.

2. N/A: Test case does not apply to the test object.

3. The test result judgment is decided by the limit of test standard.

4. Tx: In this whole report Tx (or tx) means Transmitter.

Rx: In this whole report Rx (or rx) means Receiver.

Temperature (Uncertainty): ±1°C Humidity(Uncertainty): ±5%

Uncertainty: ± 3%(for DC and low frequency voltages)

3. General Information

3.1. Test environment and mode

Item	Normal condition	Extreme condition	
		HT	LT
Temperature	+25ºC	+40ºC	-10ºC
Voltage	DC 3.87V		
Humidity	20%-95%		
Atmospheric Pressure:	1008 mbar		
Test Mode:			
Transmitting mode:	Keep the EUT in transmitting mode with modulation.		
Receiving mode:	Keep the EUT in receiving mode.		

3.2. Description of Support Units

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit together with other necessary accessories or support units. The following support units or accessories were used to form a representative test configuration during the tests.

Equipment	Model No.	Serial No.	FCC ID	Trade Name
/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. All the equipment/cables were placed in the worst-case configuration to maximize the emission during the test.

2. Grounding was established in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and conditions for the intended use.

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3.3. Test Instruments List

Radiated Emission				
Name	**Model No.**	**Manufacturer**	**Date of Cal.**	**Due Date**
EMI Test Receiver	ESIB7	R&S	Jul. 04, 2022	Jul. 03, 2023
Spectrum Analyzer	FSQ40	R&S	Jul. 04, 2022	Jul. 03, 2023
Pre-amplifier	8447D	HP	Jul. 04, 2022	Jul. 03, 2023
Pre-amplifier	LNPA_0118G-45	SKET	Feb. 25, 2022	Feb. 24, 2023
Pre-amplifier	LNPA_1840G-50	SKET	Feb. 25, 2022	Feb. 24, 2023
Broadband Antenna	VULB9163	Schwarzbeck	Jul. 06, 2022	Jul. 05, 2024
Horn Antenna	BBHA 9120D	Schwarzbeck	Jul. 06, 2022	Jul. 05, 2024
Horn Antenna	BBHA 9170	Schwarzbeck	Apr. 11, 2021	Apr. 10, 2023
Coaxial cable	RC-18G-N-M	SKET	Feb. 25, 2022	Feb. 24, 2024
Coaxial cable	RC_40G-K-M	SKET	Feb. 25, 2022	Feb. 24, 2024
Loop antenna	FMZB1519B	Schwarzbeck	Jun. 12, 2022	Jun. 11, 2024

Conducted Emission				
Name	**Model No.**	**Manufacturer**	**Date of Cal.**	**Due Date**
Spectrum Analyzer	N9020A	Agilent	Jul. 05, 2022	Jul. 04, 2023
Signal Generator	N5182A	Agilent	Jul. 04, 2022	Jul. 03, 2023
Signal Generator	E4421B	Agilent	Jul. 05, 2022	Jul. 04, 2023
Power Sensor Box	TCT-RF-001	MWRFtest	Jul. 05, 2022	Jul. 04, 2023
Combiner Box	AT890-RFB	Ascentest	/	/
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	R&S	Jul. 04, 2022	Jul. 03, 2023
Programable tempratuce and humidity chamber	JQ-2000	JQ	Jul. 05, 2022	Jul. 04, 2023
DC Power Supply	KR3005K	Kingrang	Jul. 05, 2022	Jul. 04, 2023

4. Facilities and Accreditations

4.1. Facilities

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- FCC - Registration No.: 645098
  SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB
  Designation Number: CN1205
  The testing lab has been registered and fully described in a report with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files.
- IC - Registration No.: 10668A-1
  SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB
  CAB identifier: CN0031
  The testing lab has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing.

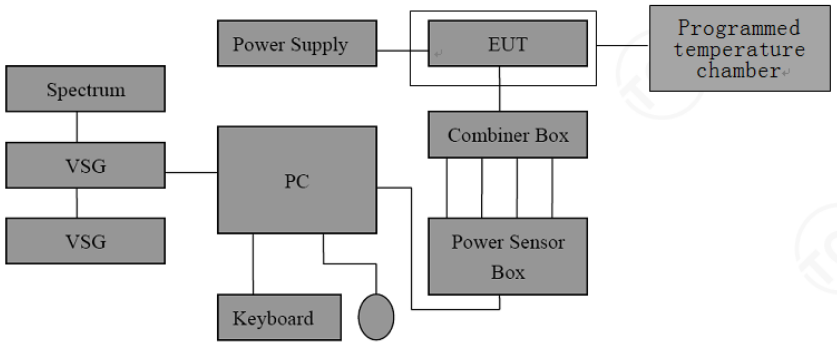
4.2. Location

Shenzhen TCT Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
Address: 2101 & 2201, Zhenchang Factory, Renshan Industrial Zone, Fuhai Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
TEL: +86-755-27673339

5. Transmit Requirement

5.1. RF Output Power

5.1.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.2
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.3.2.1
Limit:	20dBm
Test Setup:	
Test Procedure:	**Step 1:** Use a fast power sensor suitable for 2,4 GHz and capable of 1 MS/s. Use the following settings: - Sample speed 1 MS/s or faster. - The samples must represent the power of the signal. - Measurement duration: For non-adaptive equipment: equal to the observation period defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2 or 4.3.2.4.2. For adaptive equipment, the measurement duration shall be long enough to ensure a minimum number of bursts (at least 10) are captured. ***Note 1:*** *For adaptive equipment, to increase the measurement accuracy, a higher number of bursts may be used.* **Step 2:** For conducted measurements on devices with one transmit chain: -Connect the power sensor to the transmit port, sample the transmit signal and store the raw data. Use these stored samples in all following steps. For conducted measurements on devices with multiple transmit chains: -Connect one power sensor to each transmit port for a synchronous measurement on all transmits ports. -Trigger the power sensors so that they start sampling at the same time. Make sure the time difference between the samples of all sensors is less than half the time between

	two samples. -For each instant in time, sum the power of the individual samples of all ports and store them. Use these stored samples in all following steps. **Step 3:** Find the start and stop times of each burst in the stored measurement samples. ***Note 2:*** *The start and stop times are defined as the points where the power is at least 20 dB below the RMS burst power calculated in step 4.* **Step 4:** Between the start and stop times of each individual burst calculate the RMS power over the burst. Save these Pburst values, as well as the start and stop times for each burst. $P_{burst} = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{n=1}^{k} P_{sample}(n)$ **Step 5:** The highest of all Pburst values (value "A" in dBm) will be used for maximum e.i.r.p. calculations. **Step 6:** Add the (stated) antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi of the individual antenna. If applicable, add the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the maximum overall antenna gain (G or G + Y) shall be used. The RF Output Power (P) shall be calculated using the formula below: P = A + G + Y
Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

5.1.2. Test Data

802.11b Modulation

Test Conditions	Channel	Burst Number	Max Burst RMS Power (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm EIRP)	Limit (dBm EIRP)	Result
Normal	Lowest	25	14.02	14.97	20	PASS
	Middle	25	13.77	14.72		
	Highest	25	12.16	13.11		
NVHT	Lowest	25	14.01	14.96		
	Middle	25	13.72	14.67		
	Highest	25	12.14	13.09		
NVLT	Lowest	25	13.99	14.94		
	Middle	25	13.75	14.70		
	Highest	25	12.12	13.07		

Note: *1>. V= Voltage, T= Temperature, N=Normal*
2>. Cable Loss=0.5dB, Antenna Gain= 0.95dBi, this factors have been set in test software.

802.11g Modulation

Test Conditions	Channel	Burst Number	Max Burst RMS Power (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm EIRP)	Limit (dBm EIRP)	Result
Normal	Lowest	25	10.26	11.21	20	PASS
	Middle	25	11.77	12.72		
	Highest	25	9.93	10.88		
NVHT	Lowest	25	10.21	11.16		
	Middle	25	11.75	12.70		
	Highest	25	9.90	10.85		
NVLT	Lowest	25	10.24	11.19		
	Middle	25	11.73	12.68		
	Highest	25	9.92	10.87		

Note: *1>. V= Voltage, T= Temperature, N=Normal*
2>. Cable Loss=0.5dB, Antenna Gain= 0.95dBi, this factors have been set in test software.

802.11n (HT20) Modulation

Test Conditions	Channel	Burst Number	Max Burst RMS Power (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm EIRP)	Limit (dBm EIRP)	Result
Normal	Lowest	25	10.09	11.04	20	PASS
	Middle	25	11.70	12.65		
	Highest	25	9.92	10.87		
NVHT	Lowest	25	10.07	11.02		
	Middle	25	11.67	12.62		
	Highest	25	9.90	10.85		
NVLT	Lowest	25	10.04	10.99		
	Middle	25	11.69	12.64		
	Highest	25	9.88	10.83		

Note: *1>. V= Voltage, T= Temperature, N=Normal*
2>. Cable Loss=0.5dB, Antenna Gain= 0.95dBi, this factors have been set in test software.

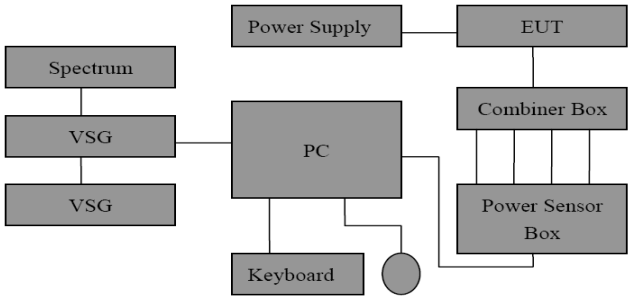
802.11n (HT40) Modulation

Test Conditions	Channel	Burst Number	Max Burst RMS Power (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm EIRP)	Limit (dBm EIRP)	Result
Normal	Lowest	25	9.58	10.53	20	PASS
	Middle	25	10.23	11.18		
	Highest	25	10.57	11.52		
NVHT	Lowest	25	9.54	10.49		
	Middle	25	10.22	11.17		
	Highest	25	10.53	11.48		
NVLT	Lowest	25	9.56	10.51		
	Middle	25	10.20	11.15		
	Highest	25	10.55	11.50		

Note: *1>. V= Voltage, T= Temperature, N=Normal*
2>. Cable Loss=0.5dB, Antenna Gain= 0.95dBi, this factors have been set in test software.

5.2. Power Spectral Density

5.2.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.3
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.3.2.1
Limit:	10dBm/MHz
Test setup:	
Test procedure:	**Step 1:** Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings: Start Frequency: 2400 MHz Stop Frequency: 2483.5 MHz Resolution BW: 10 kHz Video BW: 30 kHz Sweep Points: > 8350 NOTE:For spectrum analysers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented. Detector: RMS Trace Mode: Max Hold Sweep time: 10 s; the sweep time may be increased further until a value where the sweep time has no impact on the RMS value of the signal For non-continuous signals, wait for the trace to be completed. Save the (trace) data set to a file. **Step 2:** For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or 3 (see clause 5.1.3.2), repeat the measurement for each of the transmit ports. For each frequency point, add up the amplitude (power) values for the different transmit chains and use this as the new data set. **Step 3:** Add up the values for amplitude (power) for all the samples in the file. **Step 4:** Normalize the individual values for amplitude so that the

	sum is equal to the RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.) measured in clause 5.3.2. **Step 5:** Starting from the first sample in the file (lowest frequency), add up the power of the following samples representing a 1 MHz segment and record the results for power and position (i.e. sample #1 to #100). This is the Power Spectral Density (e.i.r.p.) for the first 1 MHz segment which shall be recorded. **Step 6:** Shift the start point of the samples added up in step 5 by 1 sample and repeat the procedure in step 5 (i.e. sample #2 to #101). **Step 7:** Repeat step 6 until the end of the data set and record the radiated Power Spectral Density values for each of the 1 MHz segments.
Test Instruments:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Mode:	Transmitting mode
Test Result	PASS

5.2.2. Test Data

802.11b Modulation

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2412	7.79	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2442	6.68	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2472	4.91	10	PASS

802.11g Modulation

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2412	2.83	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2442	1.66	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2472	2.54	10	PASS

801.11n (HT20) Modulation

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2412	2.66	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2442	1.20	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2472	2.88	10	PASS

802.11n (HT40) Modulation

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2422	1.64	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2442	1.04	10	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Max PSD [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Limit [dBm/MHz(EIRP)]	Result
2462	3.49	10	PASS

Test plots as follows:

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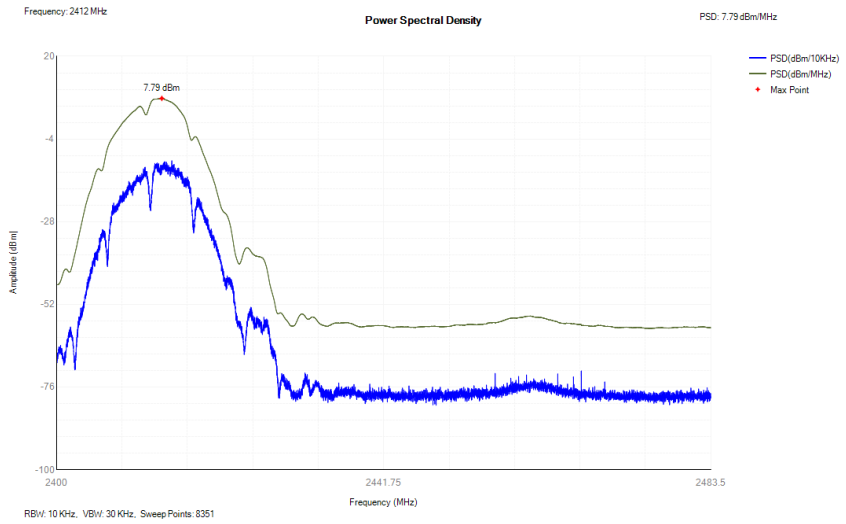
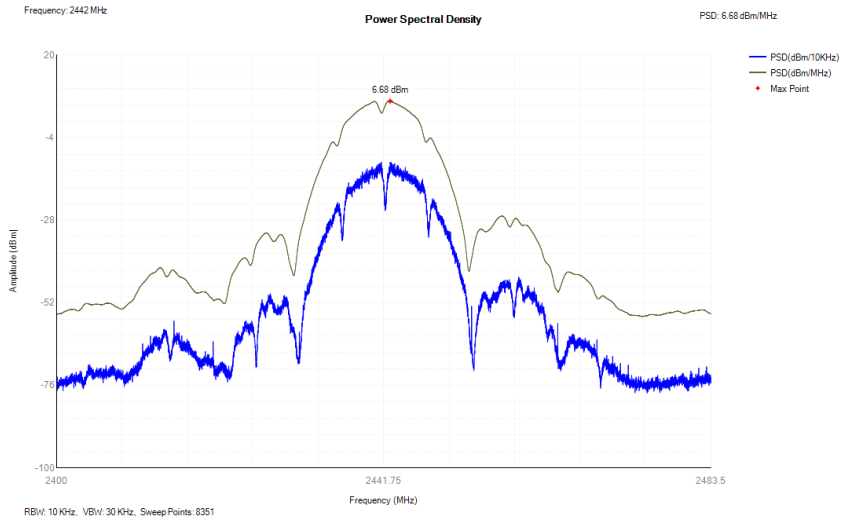
802.11b Modulation

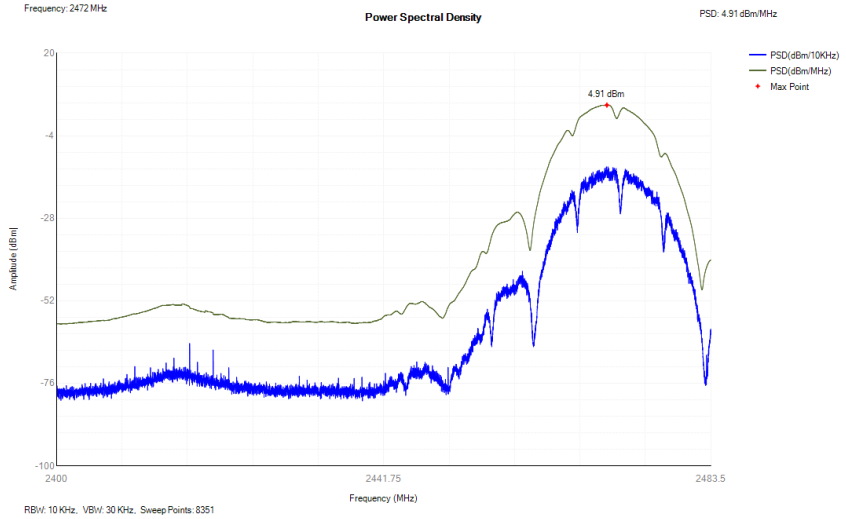
Lowest channel



Middle channel

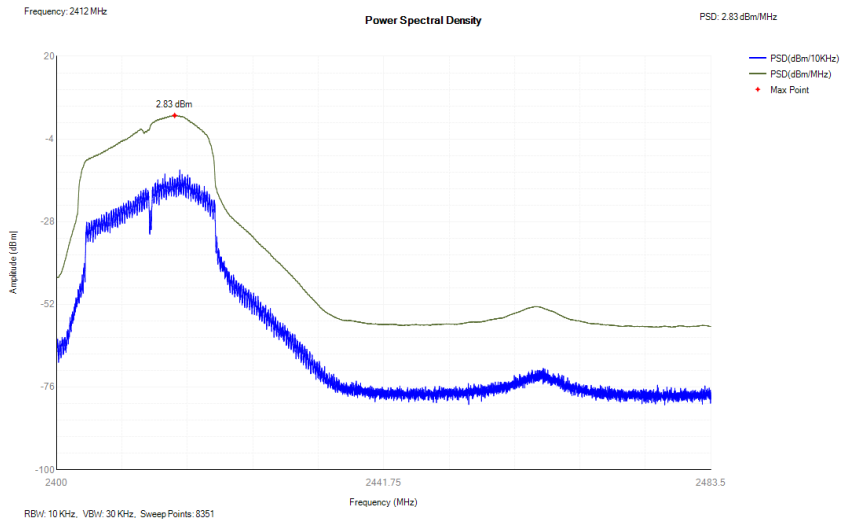


Highest channel

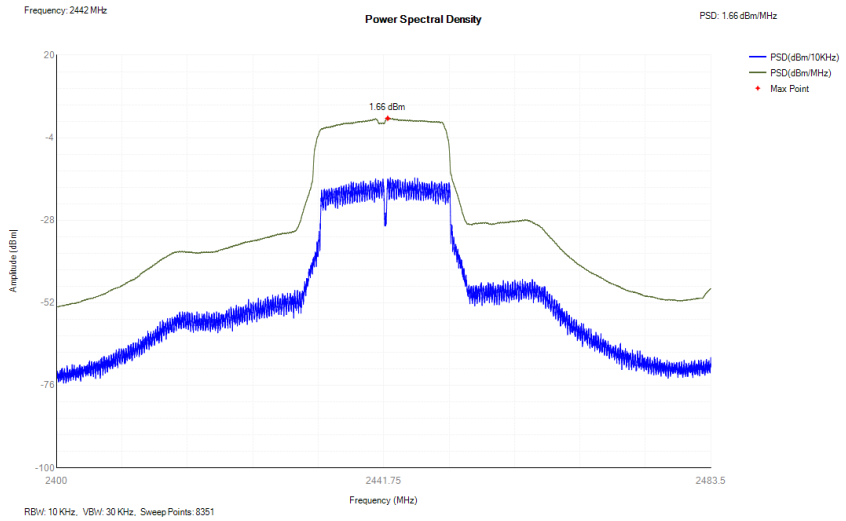


802.11g Modulation

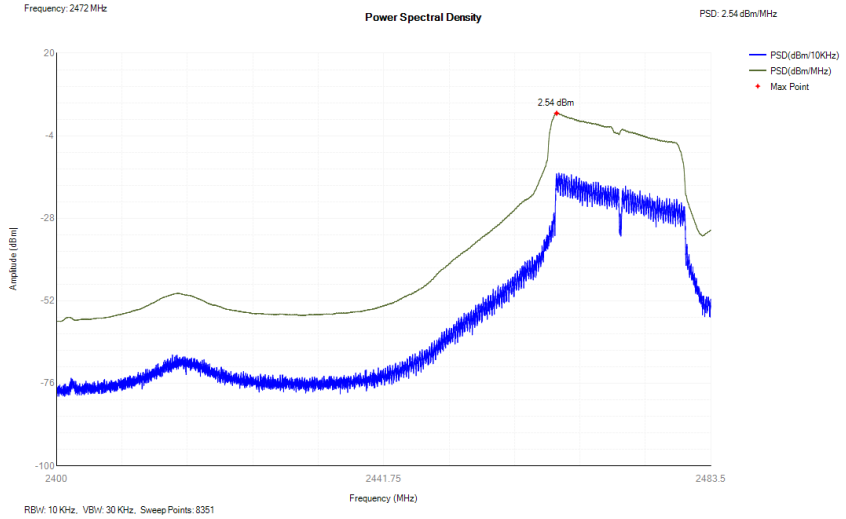
Lowest channel



Middle channel

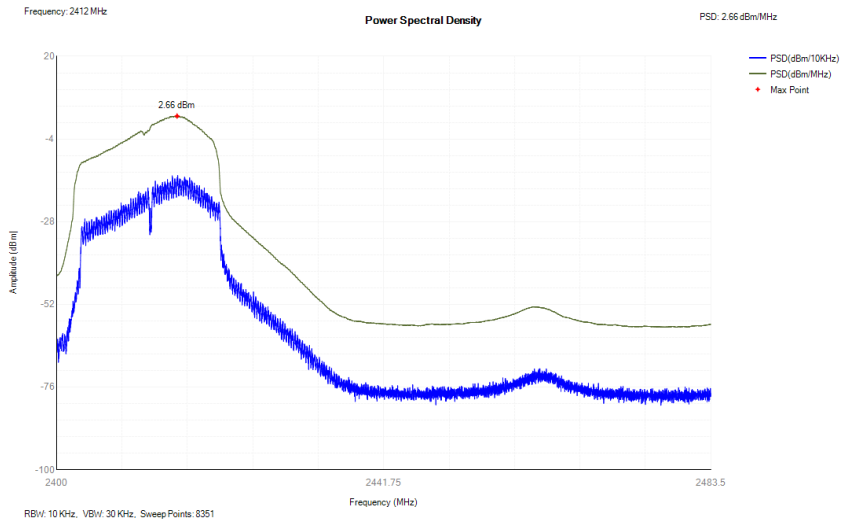


Highest channel

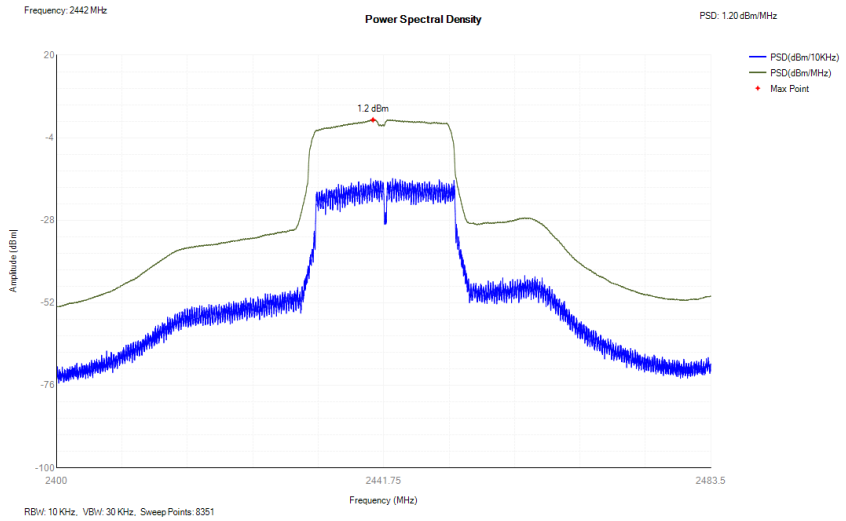


802.11n (HT20) Modulation

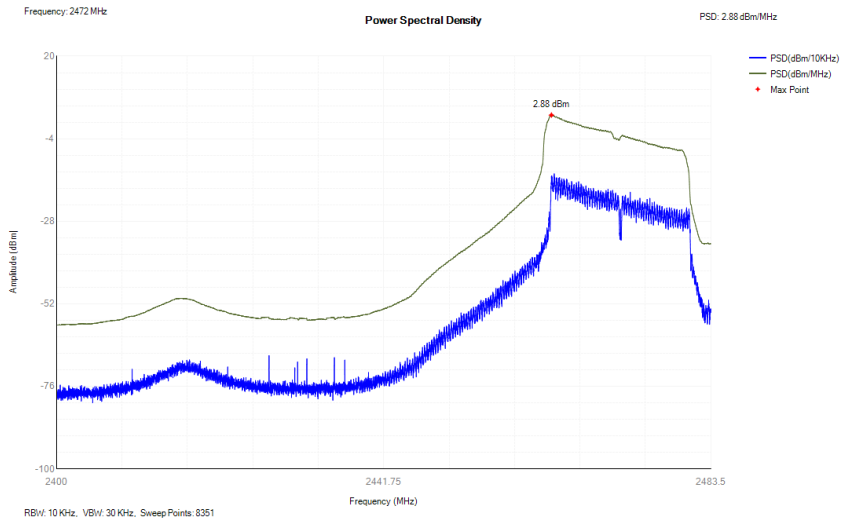
Lowest channel



Middle channel

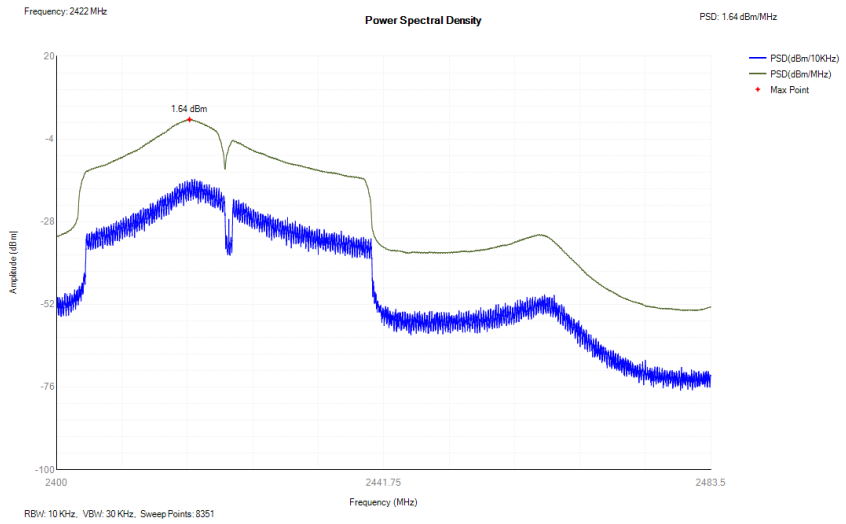


Highest channel

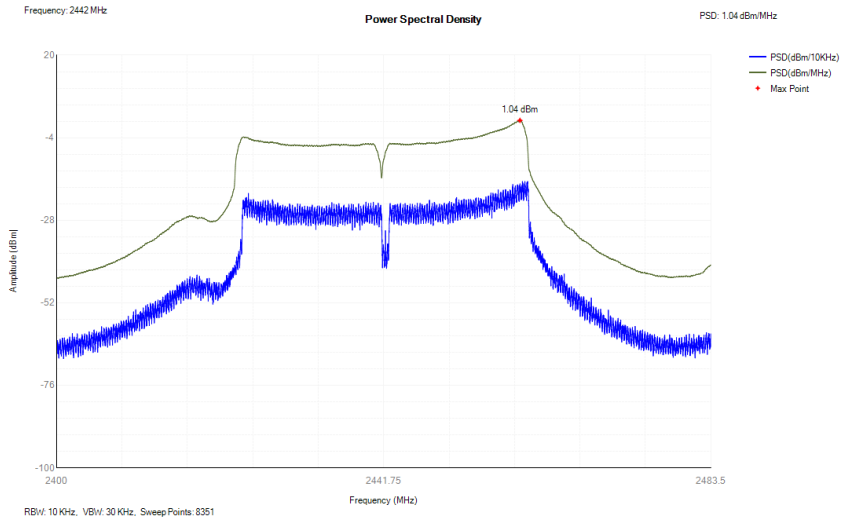


802.11n (HT40) Modulation

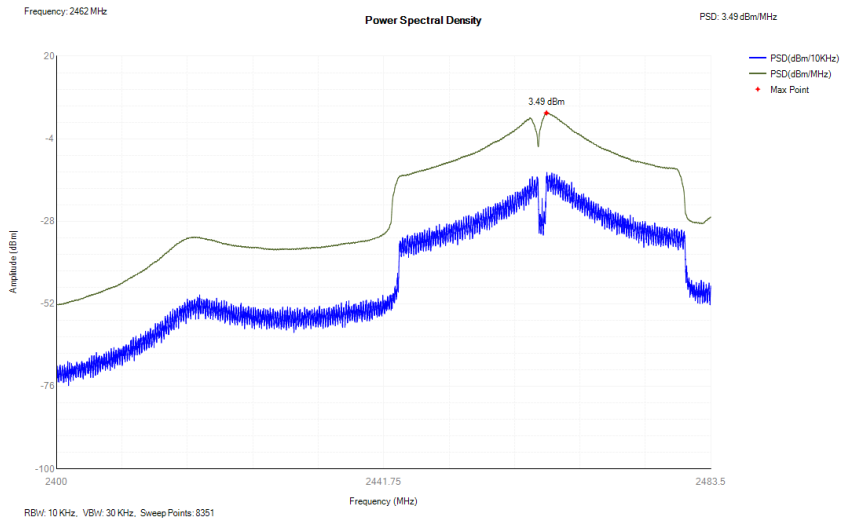
Lowest channel



Middle channel

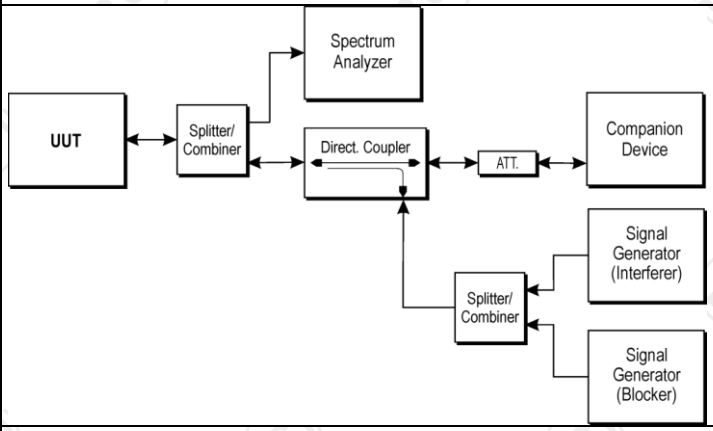


Highest channel



5.3. Adaptivity

5.3.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.6
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.6.2
Limit:	Clause 4.3.2.6
Test Setup:	
Test Mode:	Normal Operation Mode
Test Procedure:	The different steps below define the procedure to verify the efficiency of the LBT based adaptive mechanism of equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS. This method can be applied on Load Based Equipment and Frame Based Equipment. **Step 1:** The UUT shall connect to a companion device during the test. The interference signal generator, the unwanted signal generator, the spectrum analyser, the UUT and the companion device are connected using a set-up equivalent to the example given by figure 5 although the interference and unwanted signal generator do not generate any signals at this point in time. The spectrum analyser is used to monitor the transmissions of both the UUT and the companion device and it should be possible to distinguish between either transmission. In addition, the spectrum analyser is used to monitor the transmissions of the UUT in response to the interfering and the unwanted signals. Adjust the received signal level (wanted signal from the companion device) at the UUT to the value defined in table 10 (clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.2) for Frame Based Equipment or in table 11 (clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3) for Load Based Equipment. ***Note 1:*** *Testing of Unidirectional equipment does not require a link to be established with a companion device.* The analyzer shall be set as follows: RBW: ≥ Occupied Channel Bandwidth (if the analyser does not support this setting, the highest available setting s hall be use) VBW: 3 × RBW (if the analyser does not support this s tting, the highest a ailable setting shall be used Detector Mod : RMS Cent e Frequency: Equal to the hopping frequency to be tested

Span:	0Hz
Sweep time:	> maximum Channel Occupancy Time
Trace Mode:	Clear/Write
Trigger Mode:	Video

Step 2:

□ Configure the UUT for normal transmissions with a sufficiently high payload resulting in a minimum transmitter activity ratio (TxOn / (TxOn + TxOff)) of 0,3. Where this is not possible, the UUT shall be configured to the maximum payload possible.

□ For Frame Based Equipment, using the procedure defined in clause 5.4.6.2.1.5, it shall be verified that the UUT complies with the maximum Channel Occupancy Time and minimum Idle Period defined in clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.2, step 3. When measuring the Idle Period of the UUT, it shall not include the transmission time of the companion device.

□ For Load Based equipment, using the procedure defined in clause 5.4.6.2.1.5, it shall be verified that the UUT complies with the maximum Channel Occupancy Time and minimum Idle Period defined in clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3, step 2 and step 3. When measuring the Idle Period of the UUT, it shall not include the transmission time of the companion device.

Note 2: For the purpose of testing Load Based Equipment referred to in the first paragraph of clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3 (IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] or IEEE 802.15.4™ [i.4] equipment), the limits to be applied for the minimum Idle Period and the maximum Channel Occupancy Time are the same as defined for other types of Load Based Equipment (see clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3, step 2 and step 3). The Idle Period is considered to be equal to the CCA or Extended CCA time defined in clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3, step 1 and step 2.

Step 3: Adding the interference signal

An interference signal as defined in clause B.7 is injected on the current operating channel of the UUT. The power spectral density level (at the input of the UUT) of this interference signal shall be equal to the detection threshold defined in clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.2, step 5 (frame based equipment) or clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3, step 5 (load based equipment).

Step 4: Verification of reaction to the interference signal

The spectrum analyser shall be used to monitor the transmissions of the UUT on the selected operating channel with the interfering signal injected. This may require the spectrum analyser sweep to be triggered by the start of the interfering signal.

□ Using the procedure defined in clause 5.4.6.2.1.5, it shall be verified that:

i) The UUT shall stop transmissions on the current operating channel.

The UUT is assumed to stop transmissions within a period equal to the maximum Channel Occupancy Time defined in clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.2 (frame based equipment) or clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3 (load based equipment).

ii) Apart from Short Control Signalling Transmissions, there shall be no subsequent transmissions while the interfering signal is present.

To verify that the UUT is not resuming normal transmissions as long as the interference signal is present, the monitoring time may need to be 60 s or more.

iii) The UUT may continue to have Short Control Signalling Transmissions on the operating channel while the interfering signal is present. These transmissions shall comply with the limits defined in clause 4.3.2.6.4.2.

The verification of the Short Control Signalling transmissions may require the analyser settings to be changed (e.g. sweep time).

iv) Alternatively, the equipment may switch to a non-adaptive mode.

Step 5: Adding the blocking signal

With the interfering signal present, a 100 % duty cycle CW signal is inserted as the unwanted signal. The frequency and the level are provided in table 10 (clause

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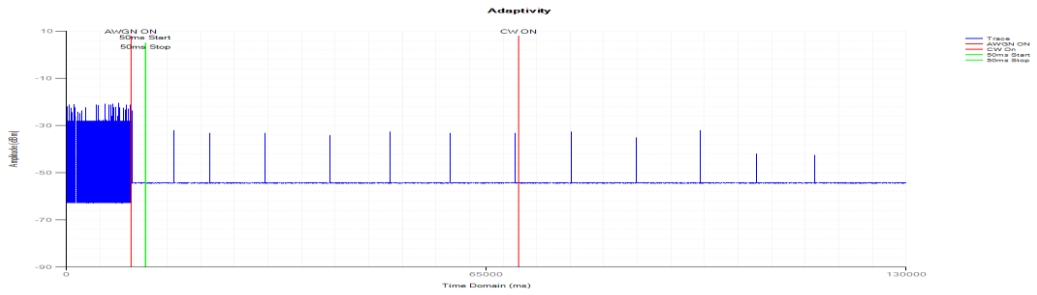
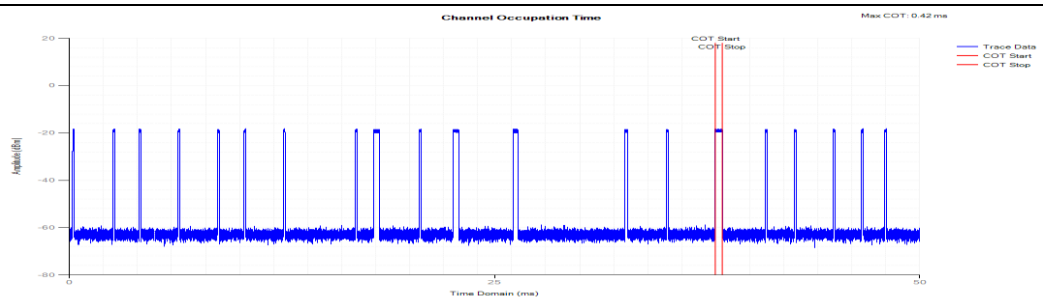
	4.3.2.6.3.2.2) for Frame Based Equipment or in table 11 (clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3) for Load Based Equipment. □ The spectrum analyser shall be used to monitor the transmissions of the UUT on the selected operating channel. This may require the spectrum analyser sweep to be triggered by the start of the unwanted signal. □ Using the procedure defined in clause 5.4.6.2.1.5, it shall be verified that: i) The UUT shall not resume normal transmissions on the current operating channel as long as both the interference and unwanted signals remain present. To verify that the UUT is not resuming normal transmissions as long as the interference and unwanted signals are present, the monitoring time may need to be 60 s or more. ii) The UUT may continue to have Short Control Signalling Transmissions on the operating channel while the interfering and unwanted signals are present. These transmissions shall comply with the limits defined in clause 4.3.2.6.4.2. The verification of the Short Control Signalling transmissions may require the analyser settings to be changed (e.g. sweep time). **Step 6: Removing the interference and blocking signal** On removal of the interference and unwanted signals the UUT is allowed to start transmissions again on this channel; however, this is not a requirement and, therefore, does not require testing. **Step 7:** Step 2 to step 6 shall be repeated for each of the frequencies to be tested
Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

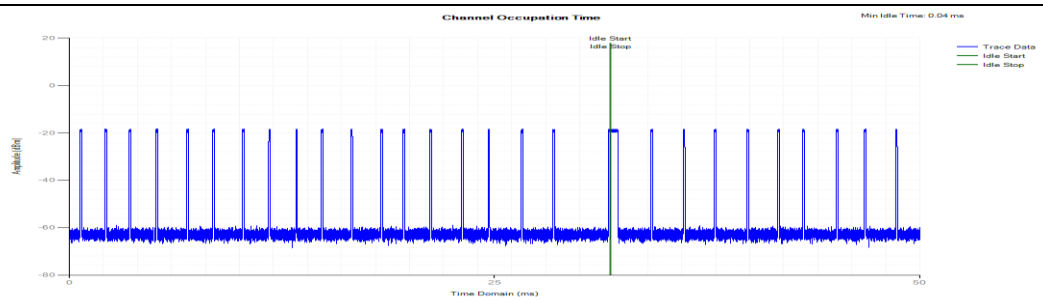
5.3.2. Test data

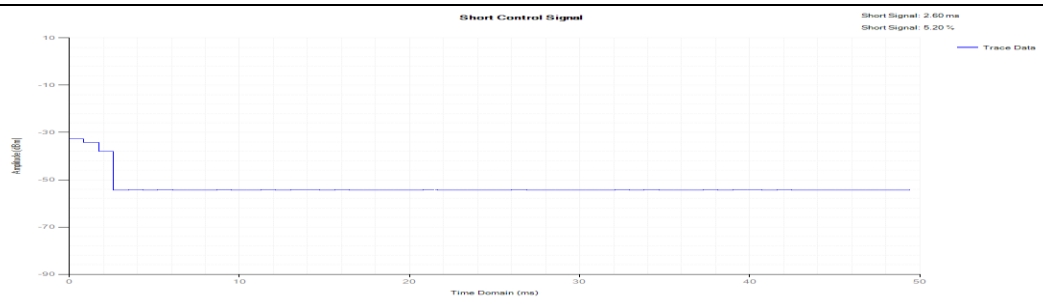
Spectrum Setting:					
RBW:	8MHz	VBW:	8MHz	Span:	0Hz
Note: The highest available setting of RBW is 8MHz.					

Test Mode	802.11b	Test Channel	Lowest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-64.97	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.42	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.04	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		2.60	
Duty Cycle (%)		5.20	

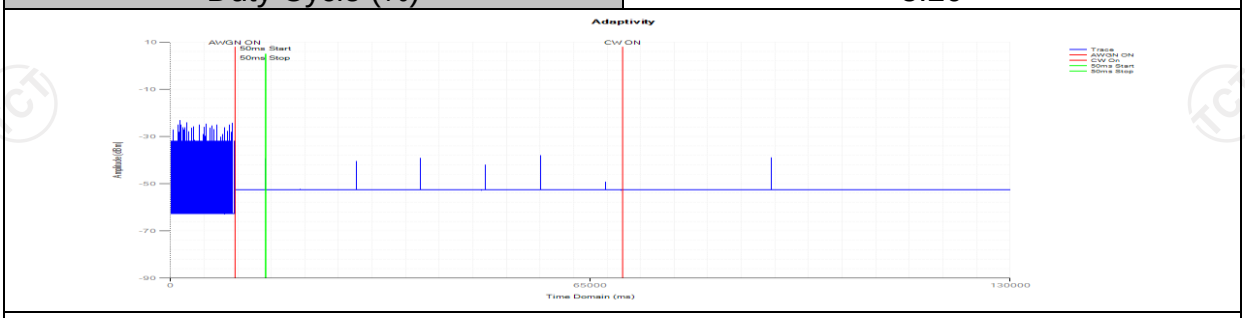


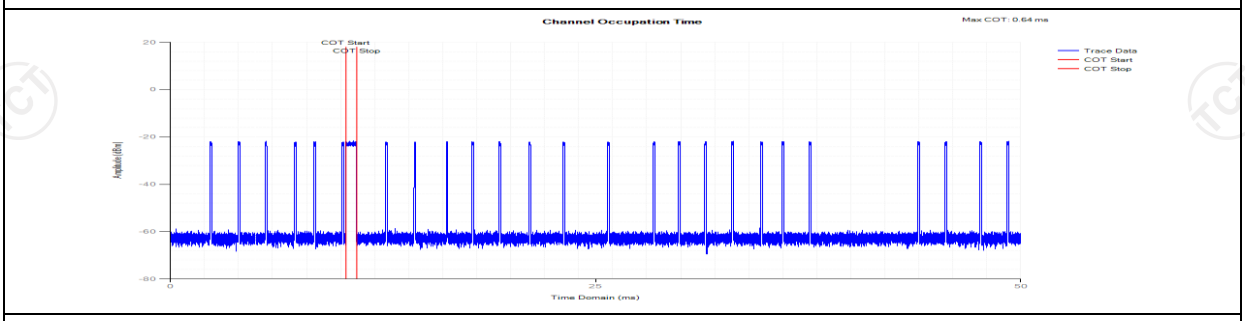


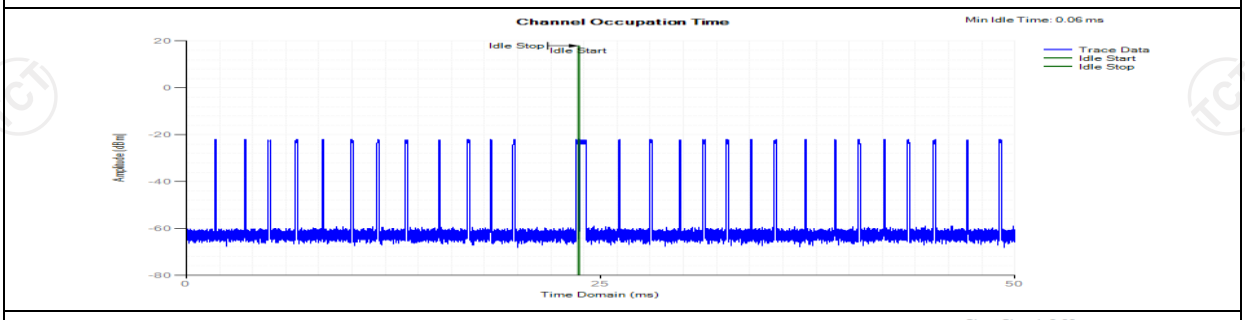


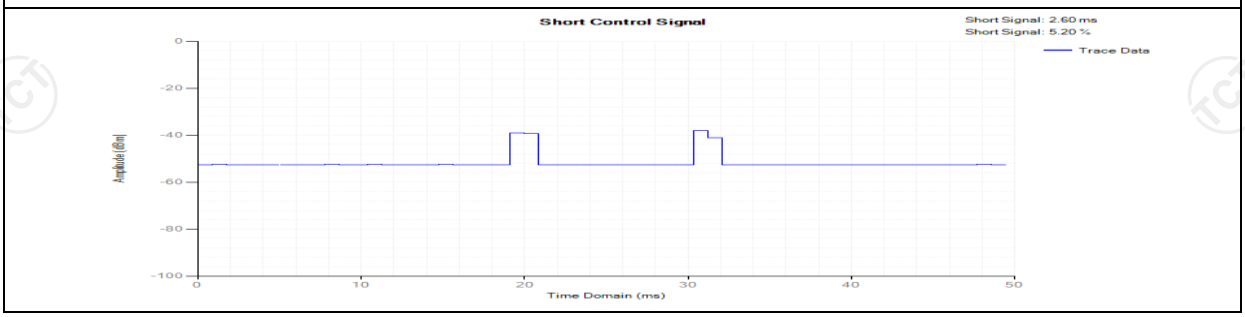


Test Mode	802.11b	Test Channel	Highest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-63.11	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.64	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.06	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		2.60	
Duty Cycle (%)		5.20	



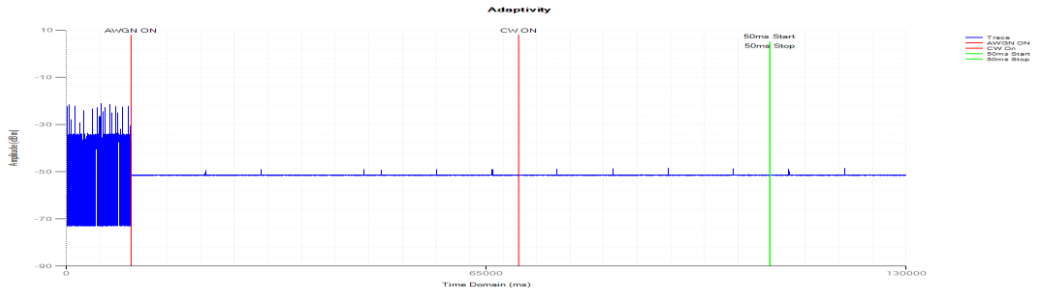


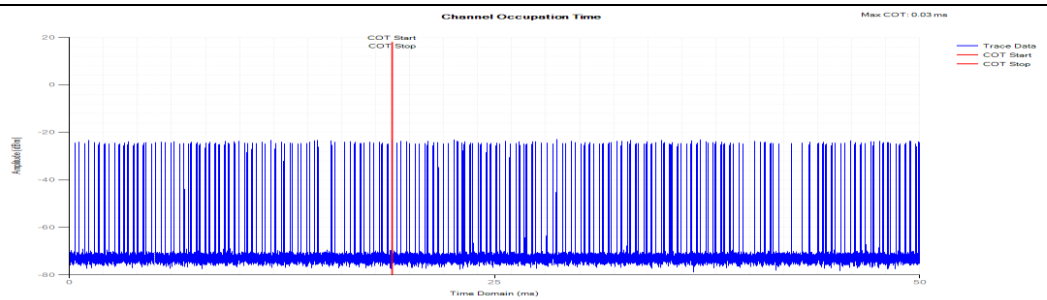


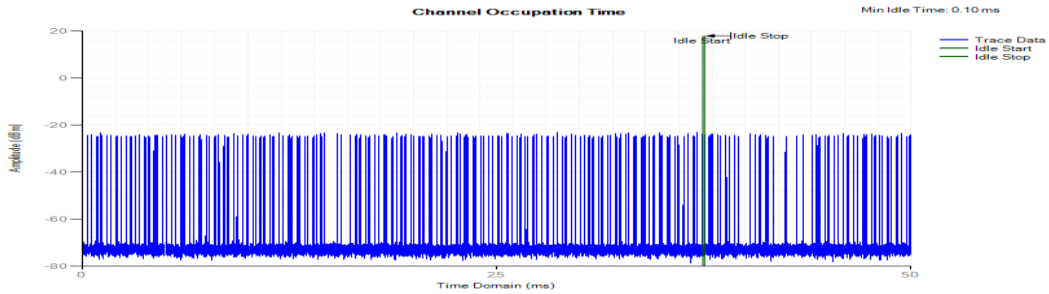


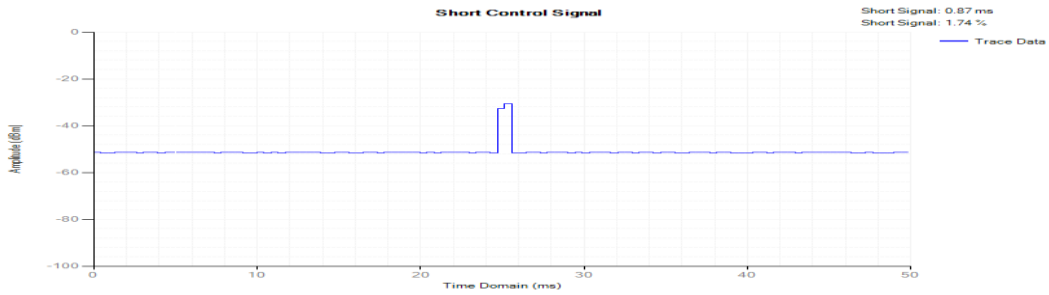
Spectrum Setting:					
RBW:	8MHz	VBW:	8MHz	Span:	0Hz
Note: The highest available setting of RBW is 8MHz.					

Test Mode	802.11g	Test Channel	Lowest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-61.21	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.03	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.10	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		0.87	
Duty Cycle (%)		1.74	

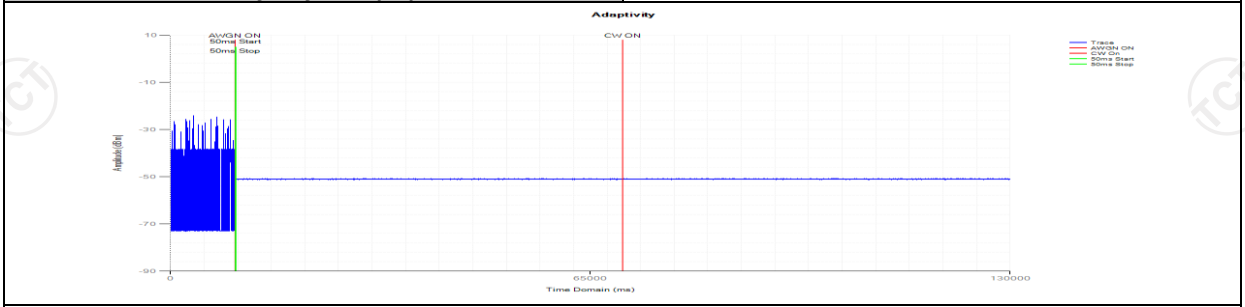


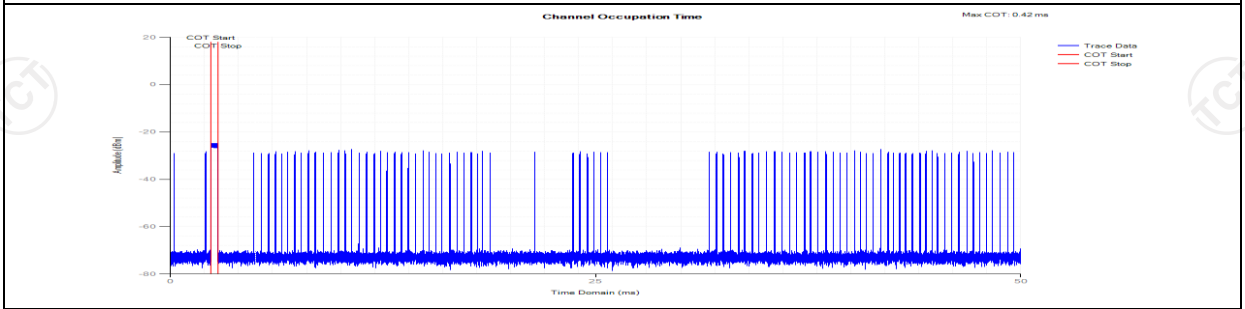


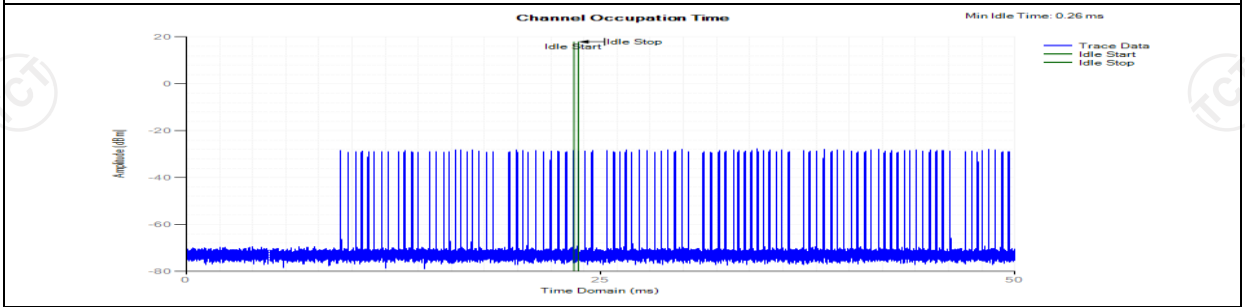


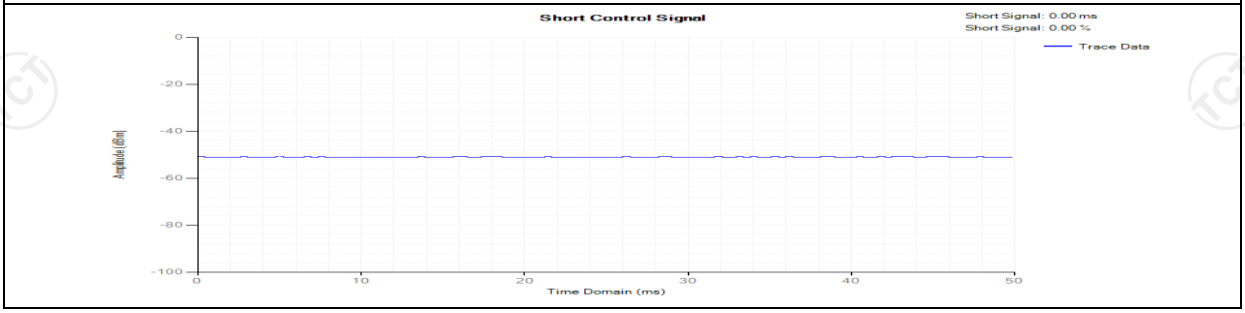


Test Mode	802.11g	Test Channel	Highest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-60.88	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.42	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.26	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		0	
Duty Cycle (%)		0	



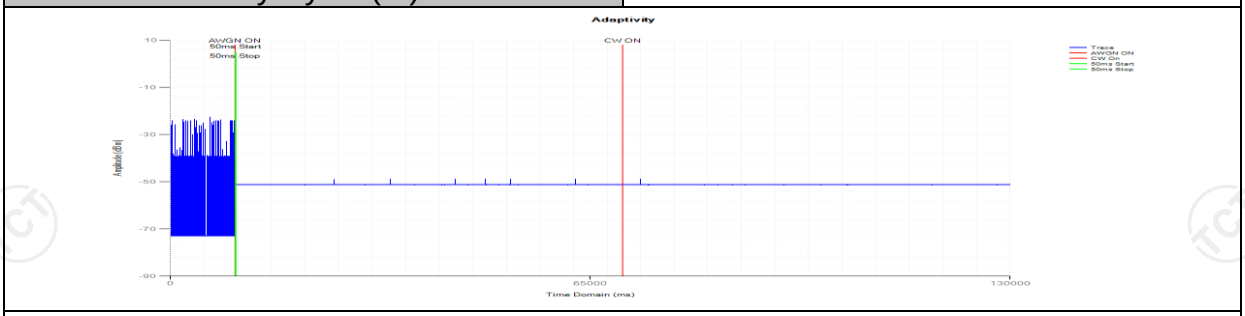


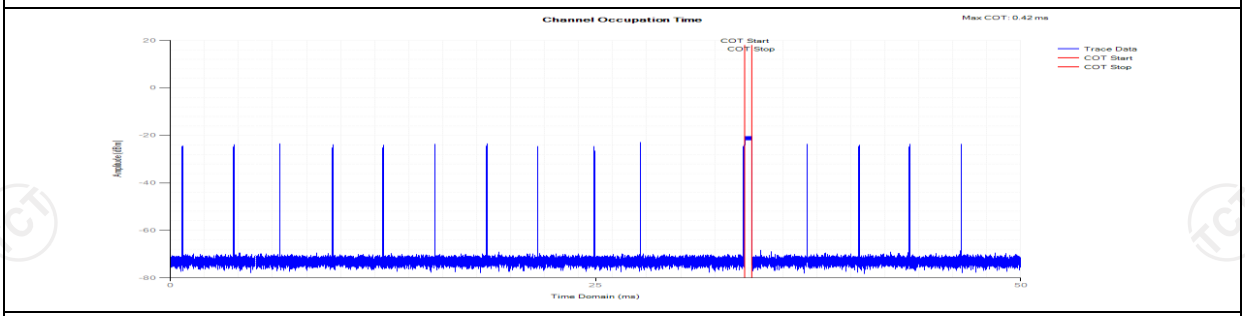


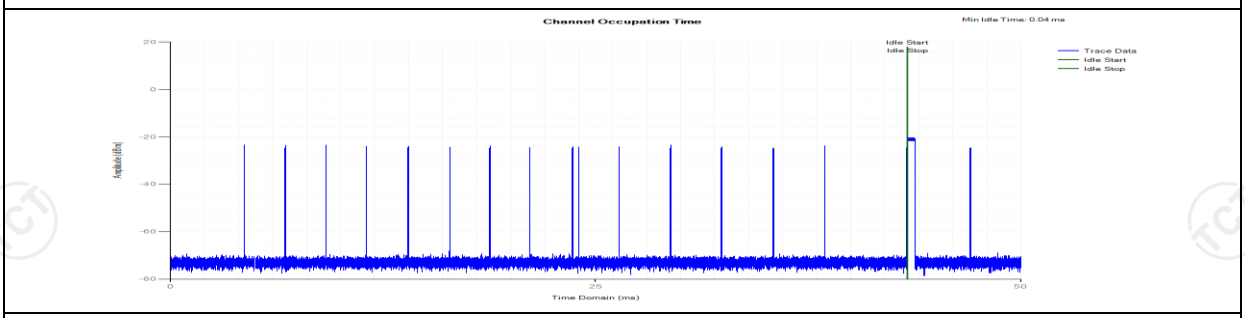


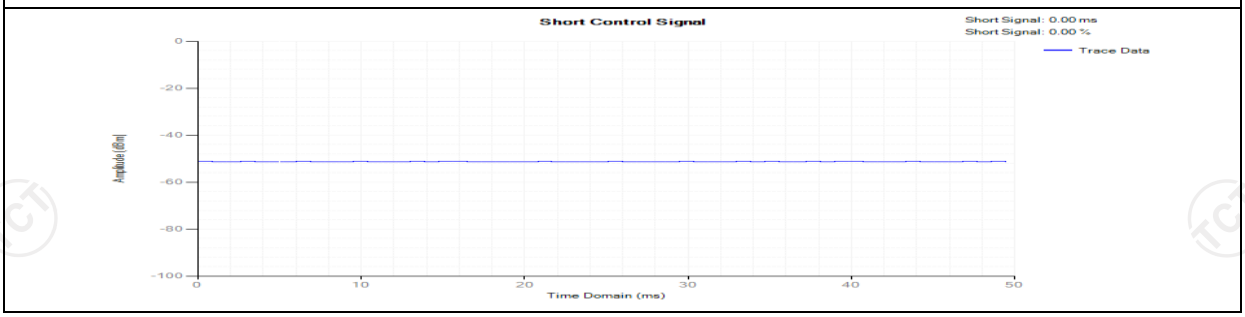
Spectrum Setting:					
RBW:	8MHz	VBW:	8MHz	Span:	0Hz
Note: The highest available setting of RBW is 8MHz.					

Test Mode	801.11n (HT20)	Test Channel	Lowest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-61.04	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.42	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.04	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		0	
Duty Cycle (%)		0	

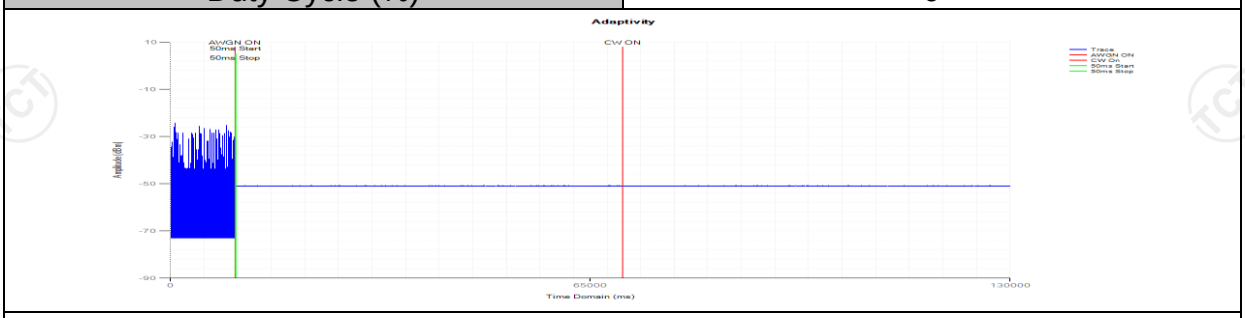


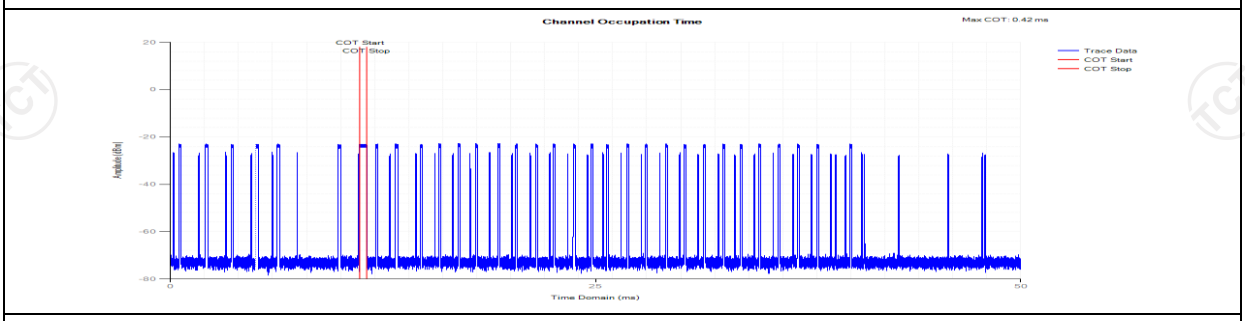


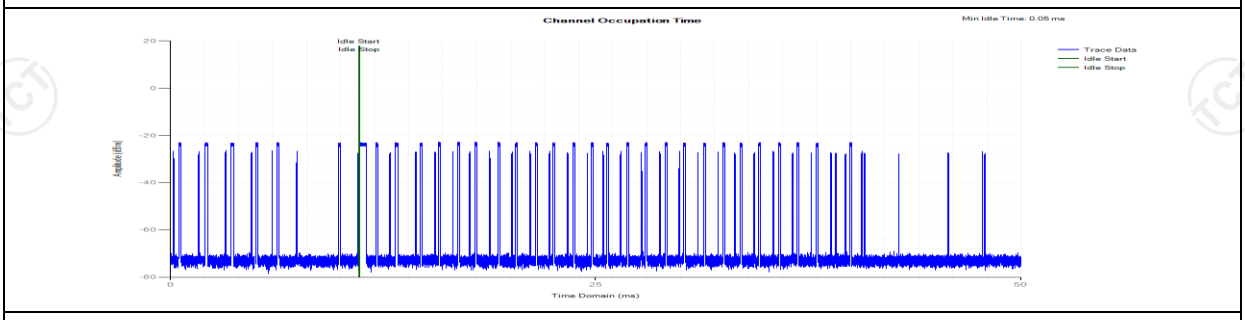


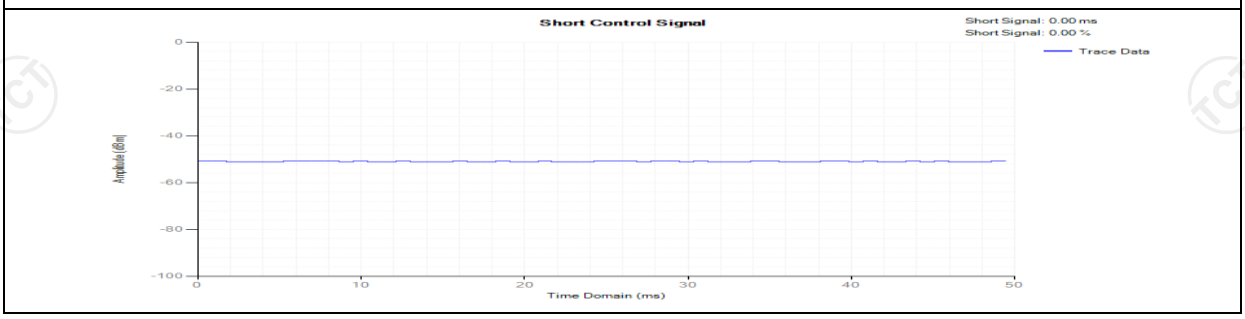


Test Mode	801.11n (HT20)	Test Channel	Highest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-60.87	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.42	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.05	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		0	
Duty Cycle (%)		0	



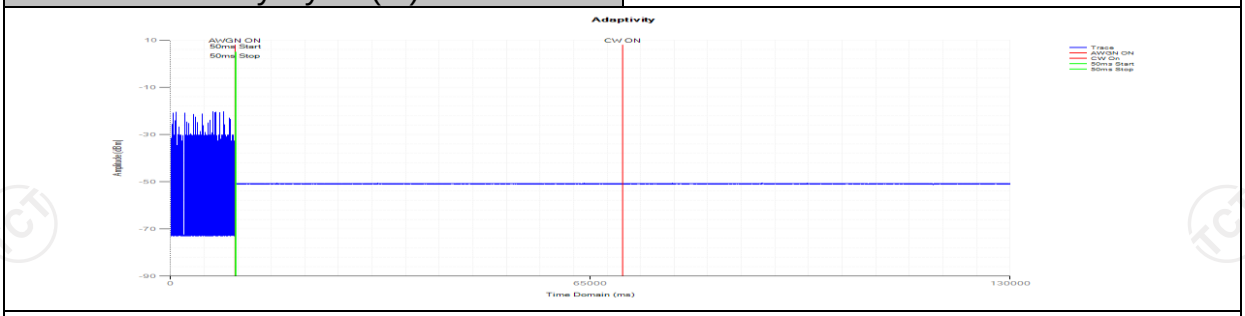


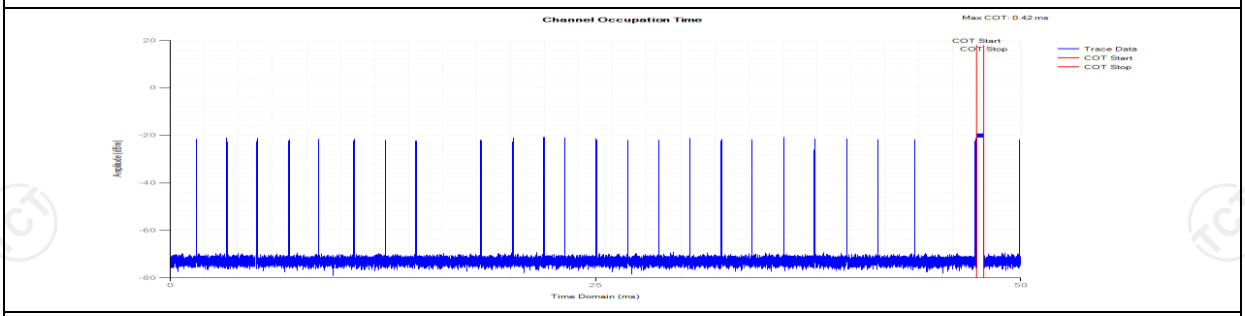


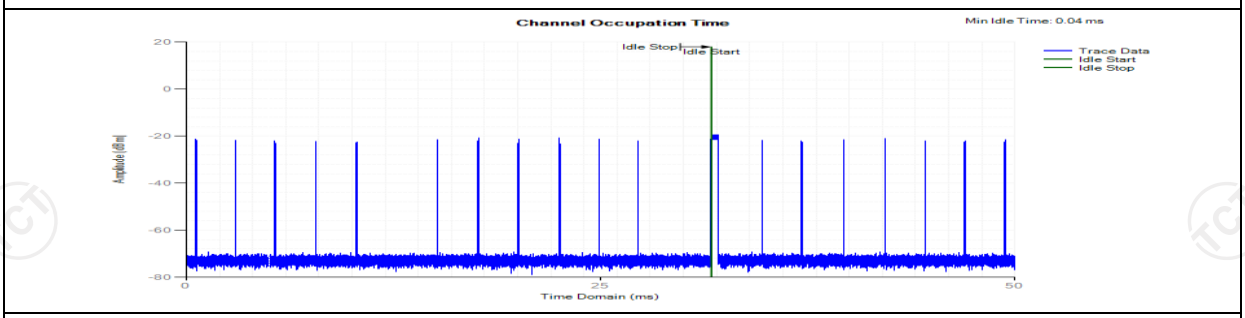


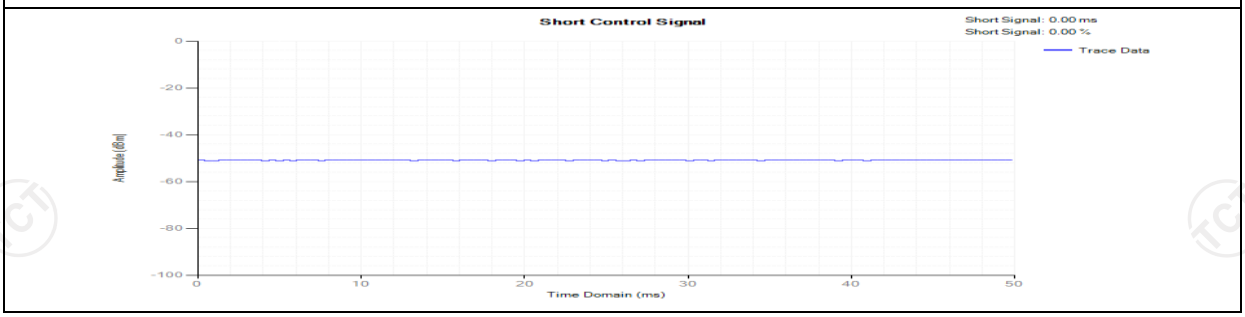
Spectrum Setting:					
RBW:	8MHz	VBW:	8MHz	Span:	0Hz
Note: The highest available setting of RBW is 8MHz.					

Test Mode	802.11n (HT40)	Test Channel	Lowest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-60.53	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.42	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.04	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		0	
Duty Cycle (%)		0	

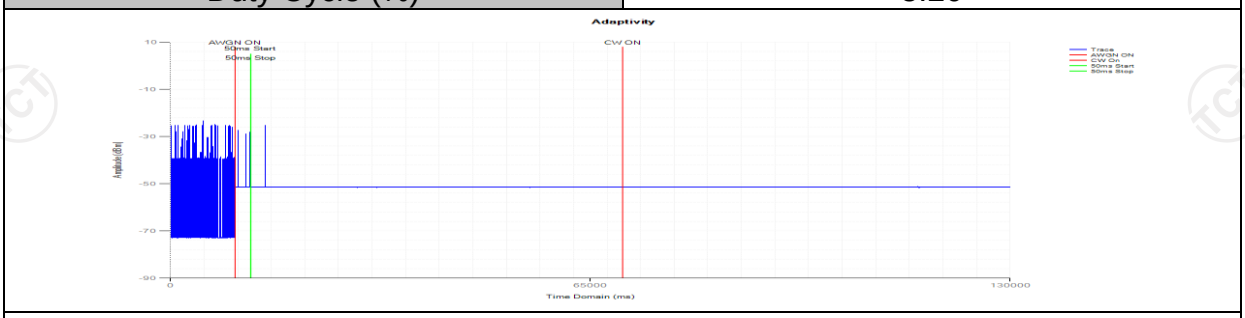


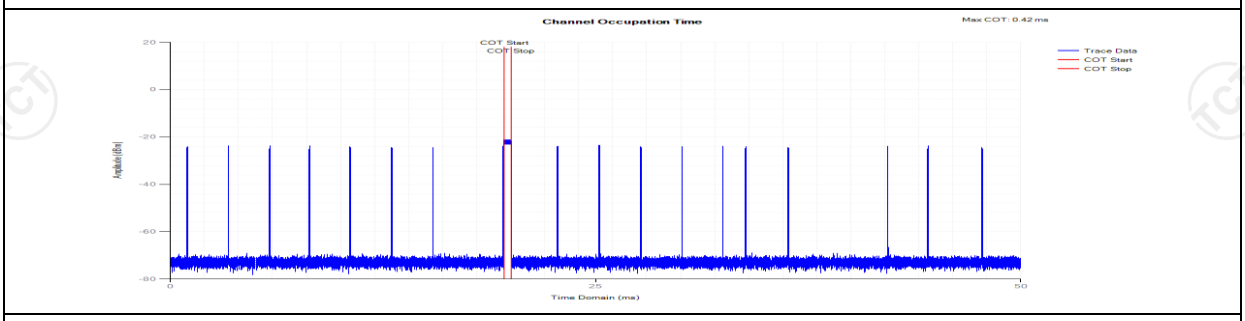


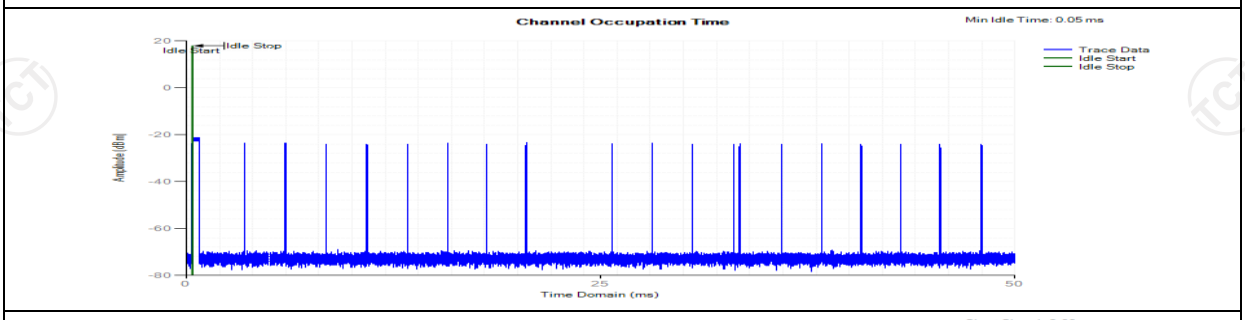


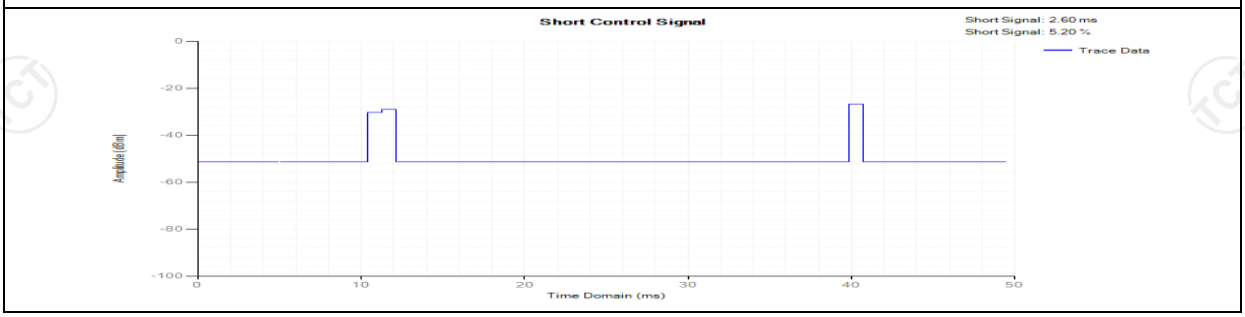


Test Mode	802.11n (HT40)	Test Channel	Highest
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)		-61.52	
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)		-35.00	
Max COT (ms)		0.42	
Min Idle Time (ms)		0.05	
Interference time (s)		120	
Blocking time (s)		60	
Pulse width (ms)		2.60	
Duty Cycle (%)		5.20	



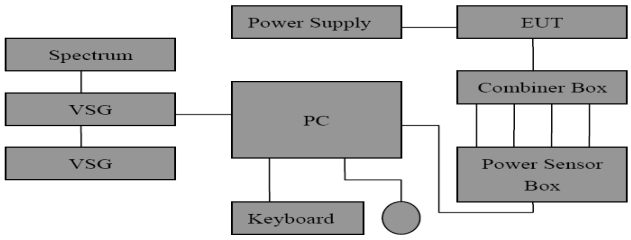






5.4. Occupied Channel Bandwidth

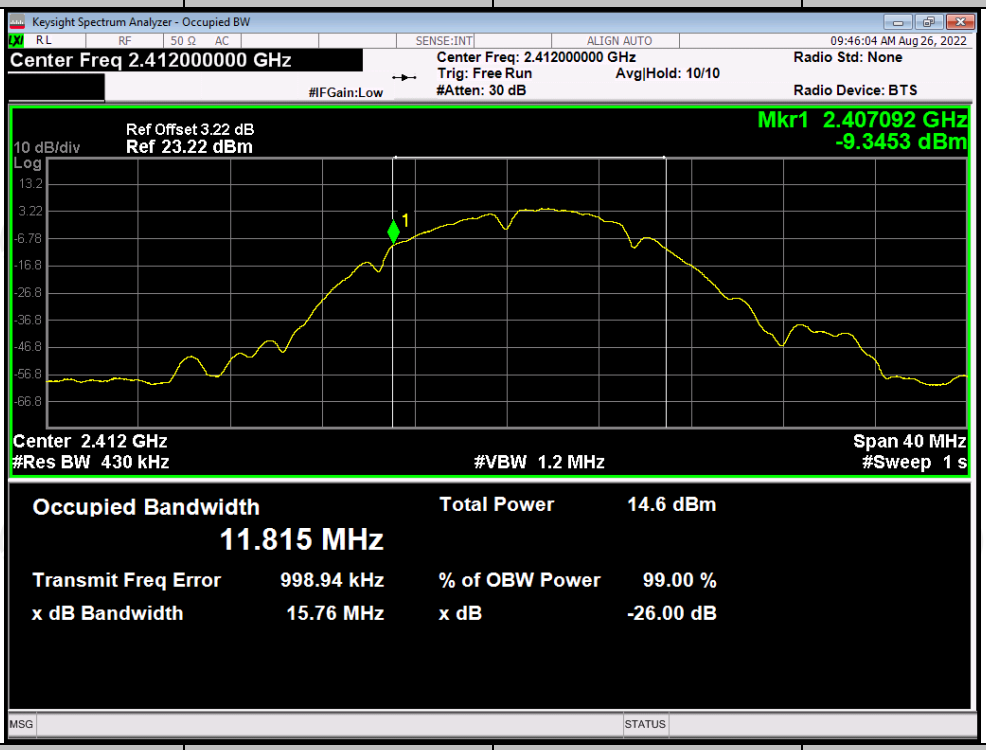
5.4.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.7
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.7.2
Limit:	The Occupied Channel Bandwidth for each hopping frequency shall fall completely within the band 2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz.
Test Setup:	
Test Mode:	Transmitting mode
Test Procedure:	**Step 1:** Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyzer and use the following settings: Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test Resolution BW: ~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 % Video BW: 3 × RBW Frequency Span for frequency hopping equipment: Lowest frequency separation that is used within the hopping sequence Frequency Span for other types of equipment: 2 × Nominal Channel Bandwidth (e.g. 40 MHz for a 20 MHz channel) Detector Mode: RMS Trace mode: Max Hold Trace mode: 1s **Step 2:** Wait for the trace is completed. Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyzer marker on this peak. **Step 3:** Use the 99 % bandwidth function of the spectrum analyzer to measure the Occupied Channel Bandwidth of the UUT. This value shall be recorded. ***Note:*** *Make sure that the power envelope is sufficiently above the noise floor of the analyzer to avoid the noise signals left and right from the power envelope being taken into account by this measurement.*
Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

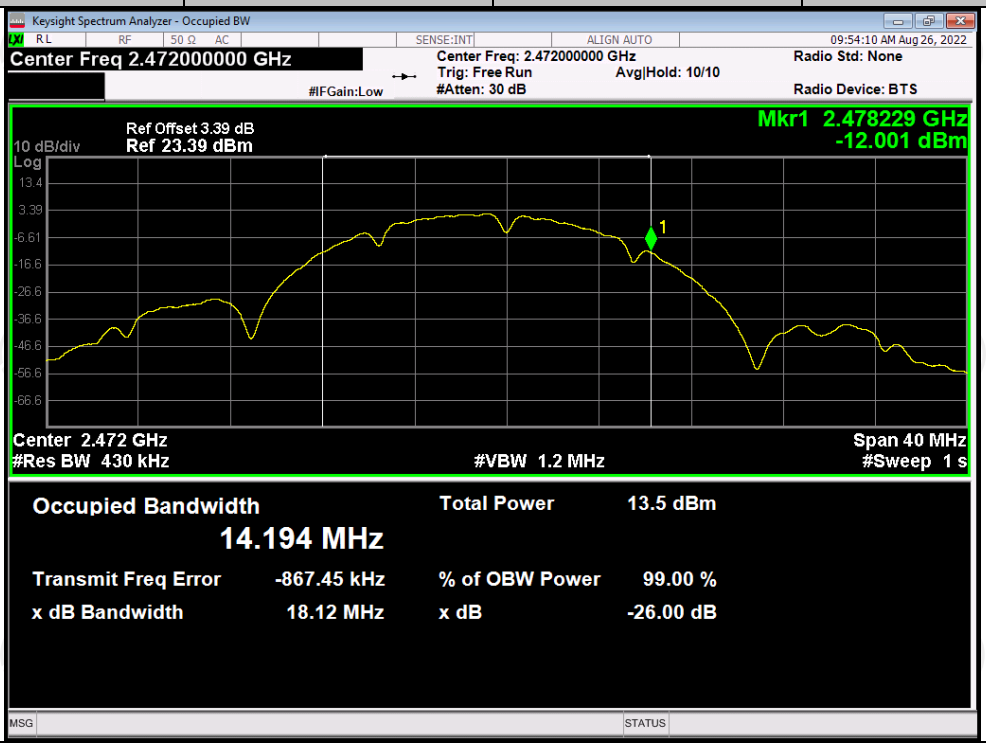
5.4.2. Test data

802.11b					
Test Channel	**99% Bandwidth (MHz)**	**Declared Bandwidth (MHz)**	**F_L/F_H (MHz)**	**Limit**	**Result**
Lowest	11.82	20	2407.09	2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz	PASS
Highest	14.19	20	2478.23		PASS
802.11g					
Test Channel	**99% Bandwidth (MHz)**	**Declared Bandwidth (MHz)**	**F_L/F_H (MHz)**	**Limit**	**Result**
Lowest	15.82	20	2404.38	2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz	PASS
Highest	17.03	20	2480.06		PASS
802.11n(HT20)					
Test Channel	**99% Bandwidth (MHz)**	**Declared Bandwidth (MHz)**	**F_L/F_H (MHz)**	**Limit**	**Result**
Lowest	16.94	20	2403.88	2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz	PASS
Highest	18.07	20	2480.54		PASS
802.11n(HT40)					
Test Channel	**99% Bandwidth (MHz)**	**Declared Bandwidth (MHz)**	**F_L/F_H (MHz)**	**Limit**	**Result**
Lowest	33.90	40	2404.67	2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz	PASS
Highest	33.82	40	2479.36		PASS

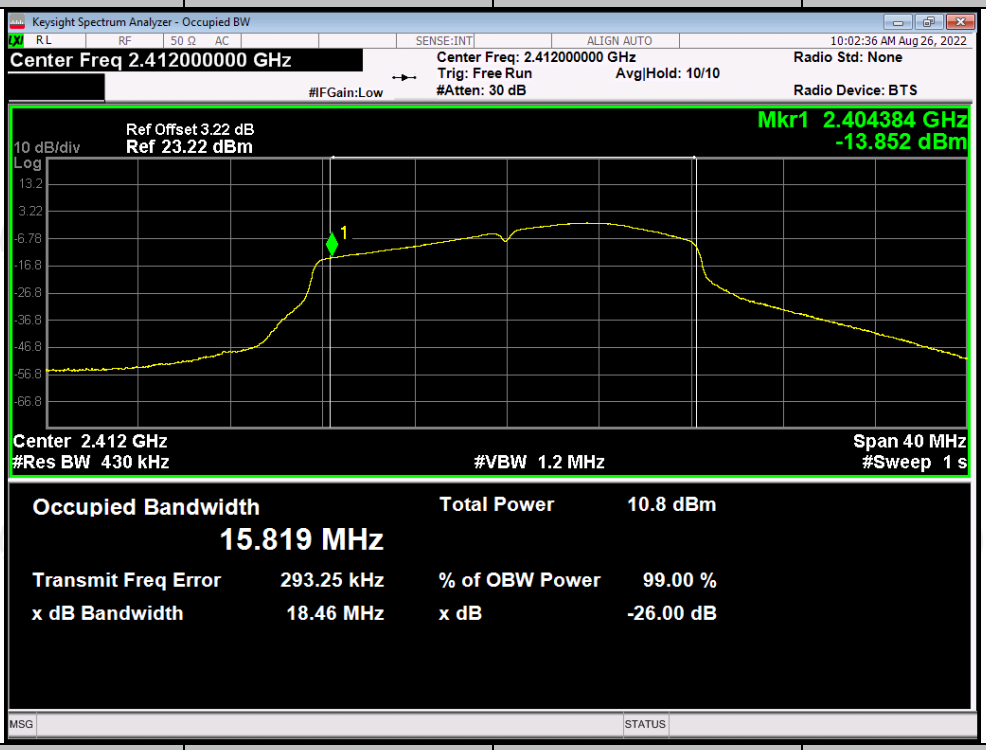
Modulation Type:	802.11b	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



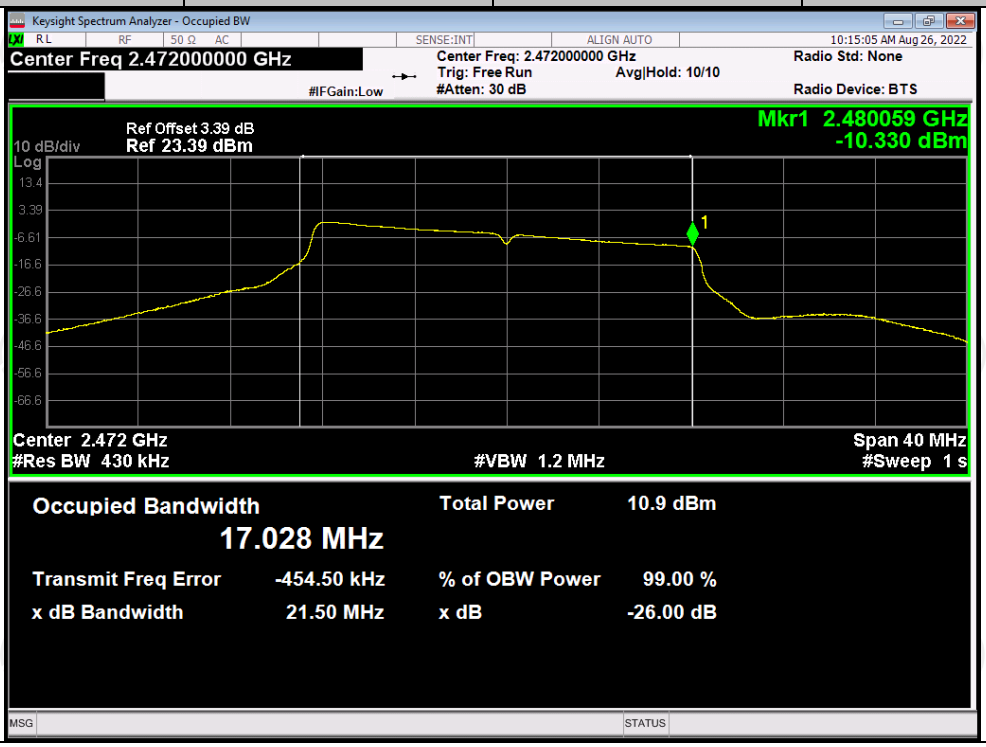
Modulation Type:	802.11b	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



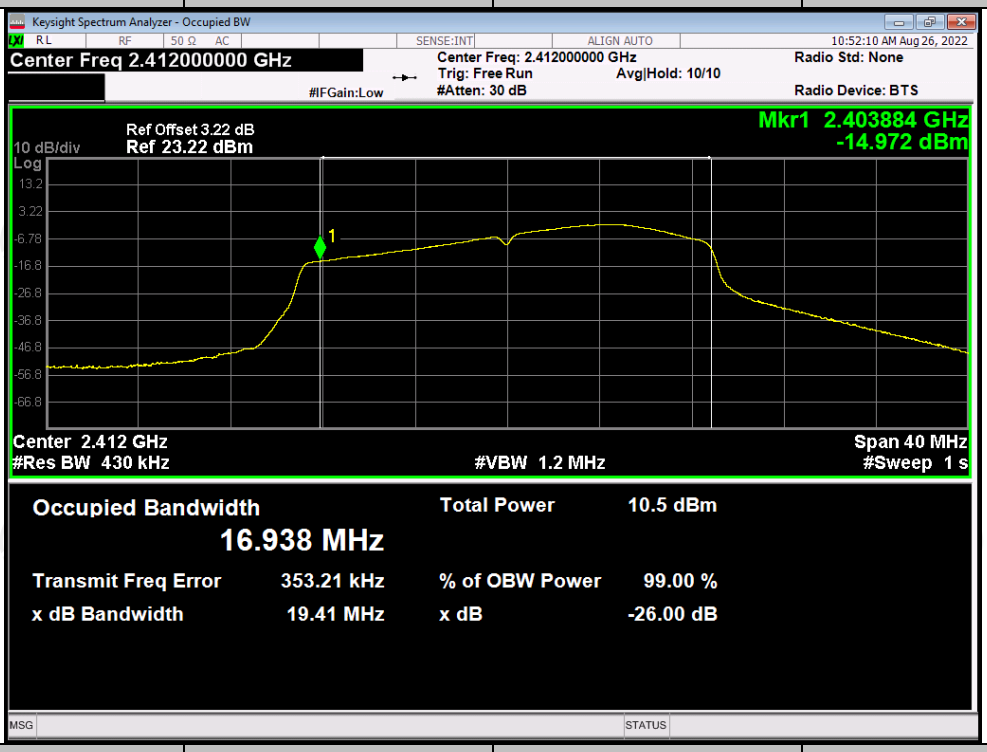
Modulation Type:	802.11g	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



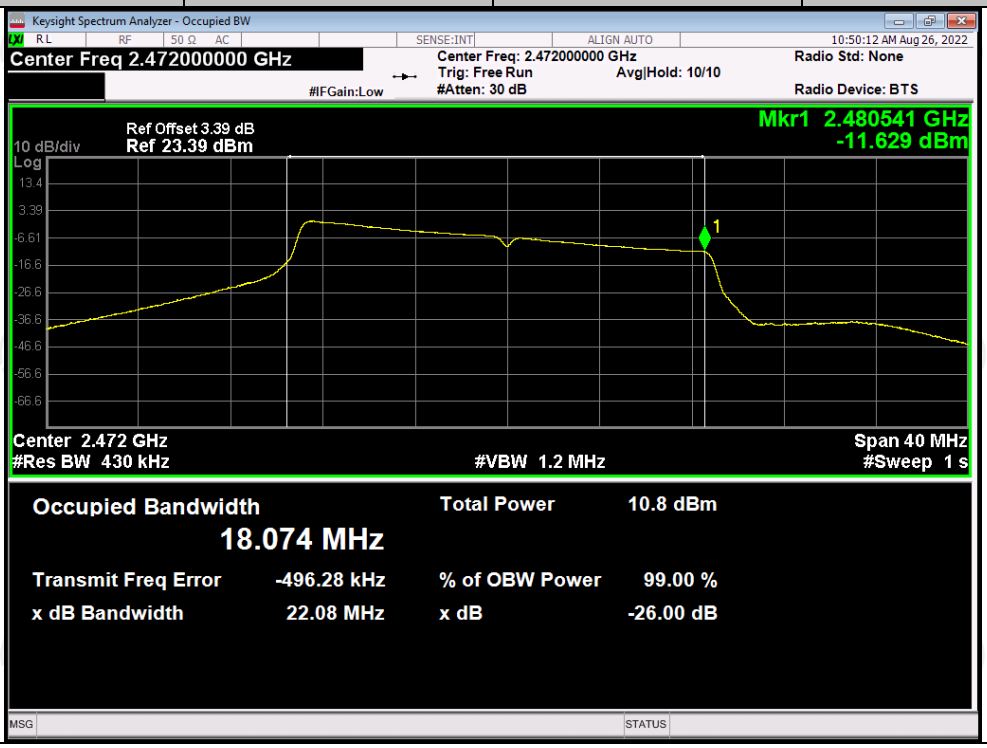
Modulation Type:	802.11g	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



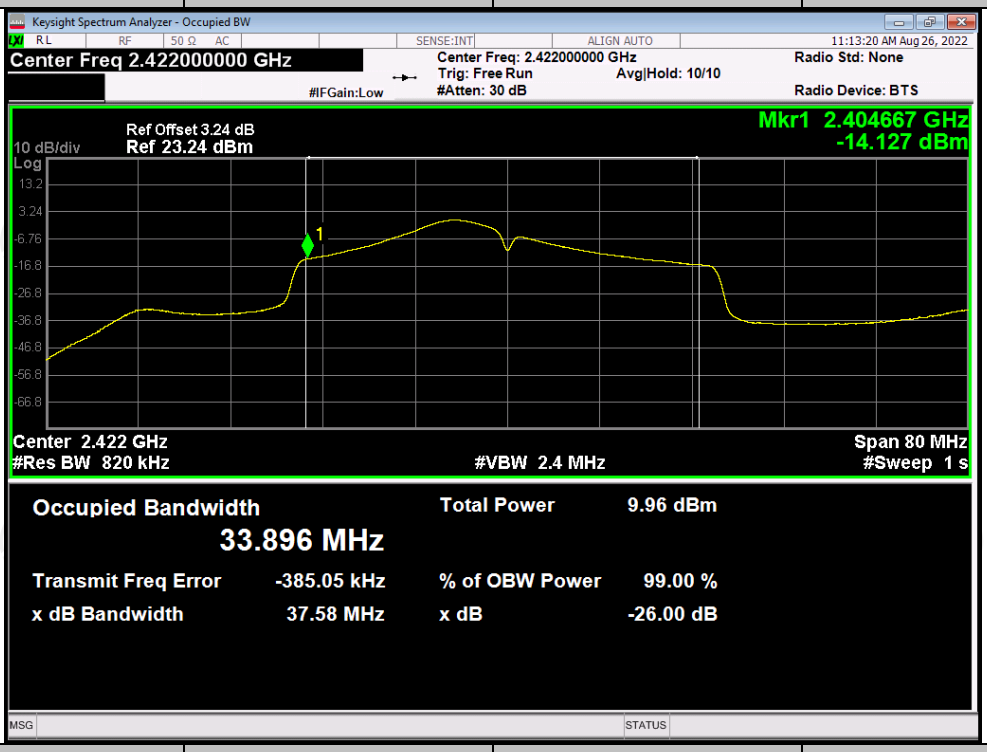
Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT20)	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



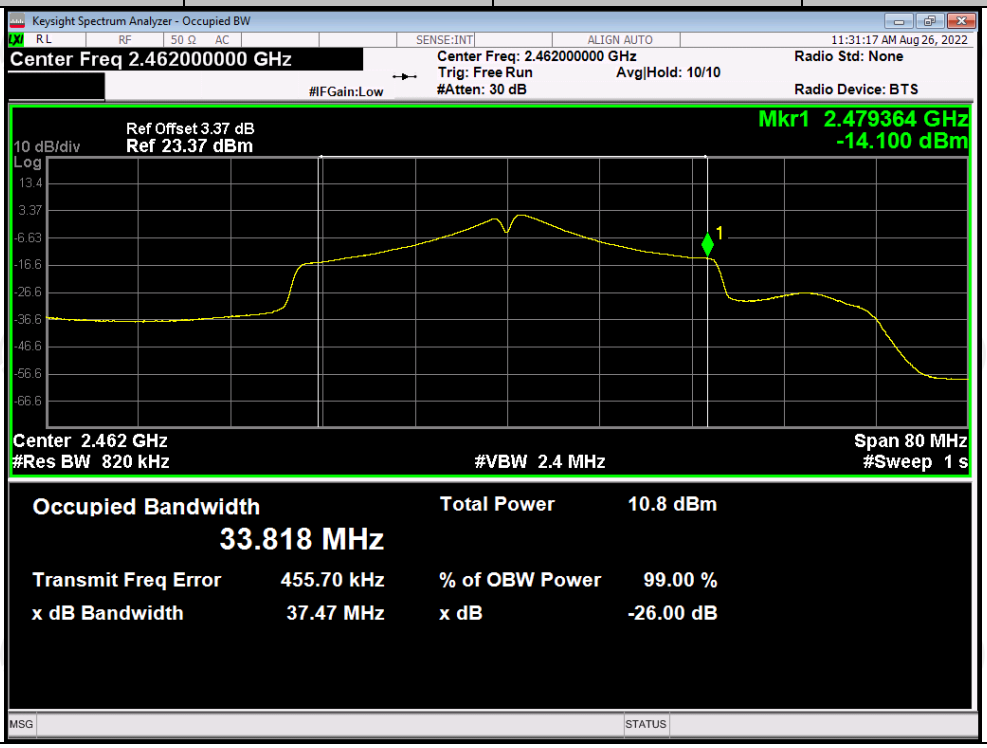
Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT20)	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT40)	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel

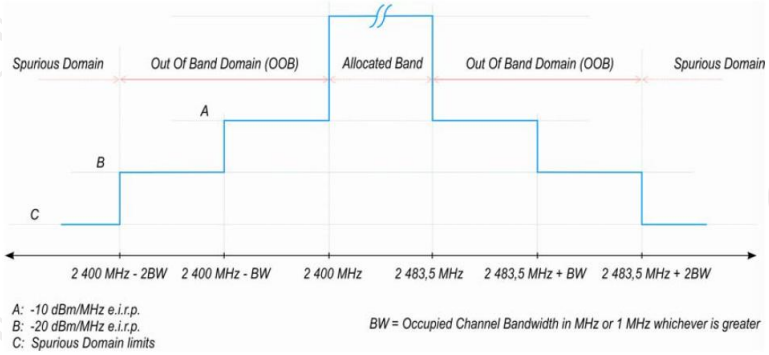
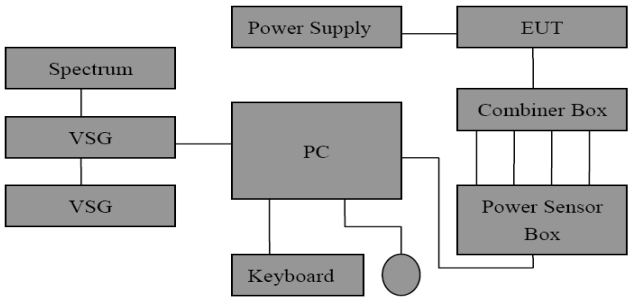


Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT40)	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



5.5. Transmitter Unwanted Emissions In The OOB Domain

5.5.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.8
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.8.2
Limit:	The transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain but outside the allocated band, shall not exceed the values provided by the mask in figure 1.  **Figure 1: Transmit mask**
Test Setup:	
Test Mode:	Transmitting mode
Test Procedure:	The applicable mask is defined by the measurement results from the tests performed under clause 5.4.7 (Occupied Channel Bandwidth). The Out-of-band emissions within the different horizontal segments of the mask provided in figures 1 and 3 shall be measured using the steps below. This method assumes the spectrum analyser is equipped with the Time Domain Power option. **Step 1:** Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings: Centre Frequency: 2 484 MHz Span: 0 Hz Resolution BW: 1 MHz Filter mode: Channel filter

Video BW:	3 MHz
Detector Mode:	RMS
Trace Mode:	Max Hold
Sweep Mode:	Continuous
Sweep Points:	Sweep Time [s] / (1µs) or 5000 whichever is greater
Trigger Mode:	Video trigger

Note1: *In case video triggering is not possible, an external trigger source may be used.*

Sweep Time:	>120% of the duration of the longest detected during the easurement o the RF Output Power

Step 2: (segment 2 483,5 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz + BW)

Adjust the trigger level to select the transmissions with the highest power level.

For frequency hopping equipment operating in a normal hopping mode, the different hops will result in signal bursts with different power levels. In this case the burst with the highest power level shall be selected.

Set a window (start and stop lines) to match with the start and end of the burst and in which the RMS power shall be measured using the Time Domain Power function.

Select RMS power to be measured within the selected window and note the result which is the RMS power within this 1 MHz segment (2 483,5 MHz to 2 484,5 MHz). Compare this value with the applicable limit provided by the mask.

Increase the centre frequency in steps of 1 MHz and repeat this measurement for every 1 MHz segment within the range 2 483,5 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz + BW. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483,5 MHz + BW - 0,5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 3: (segment 2 483,5 MHz + BW to 2 483,5 MHz + 2BW)

Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 484 MHz + BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 483,5 MHz + BW to 2 483,5 MHz + 2BW. Increase the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483,5 MHz + 2 BW - 0,5 MHz(which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 4: (segment 2 400 MHz - BW to 2 400 MHz)

Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399,5 MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz - BW to 2 400 MHz Reduce the

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	centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 400 MHz - 2BW + 0,5 MHz(which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment). **Step 5: (segment 2 400 MHz - 2BW to 2 400 MHz - BW)** Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399,5 MHz - BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz - 2BW to 2 400 MHz - BW. Reduce the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 400 MHz - 2BW + 0.5 MHz(which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment). **Step 6:** In case of conducted measurements on equipment with a single transmit chain, the declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi shall be added to the results for each of the 1 MHz segments and compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered. In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the measurements need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains. The declared antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi for a single antenna shall be added to these results. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the antenna with the highest gain shall be considered. Comparison with the applicable limits shall be done using any of the options given below: Option 1: the results for each of the transmit chains for the corresponding 1 MHz segments shall be added. The additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB shall be added as well and the resulting values compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3. Option 2: the limits provided by the mask given in figures 1 or 3 shall be reduced by 10 x log10(Ach) and the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB. The results for each of the transmit chains shall be individually compared with these reduced limits. ***Note 2:*** *Ach refers to the number of active transmit chains.* *It shall be recorded whether the equipment complies with the mask provided in figures 1 or 3.*
Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

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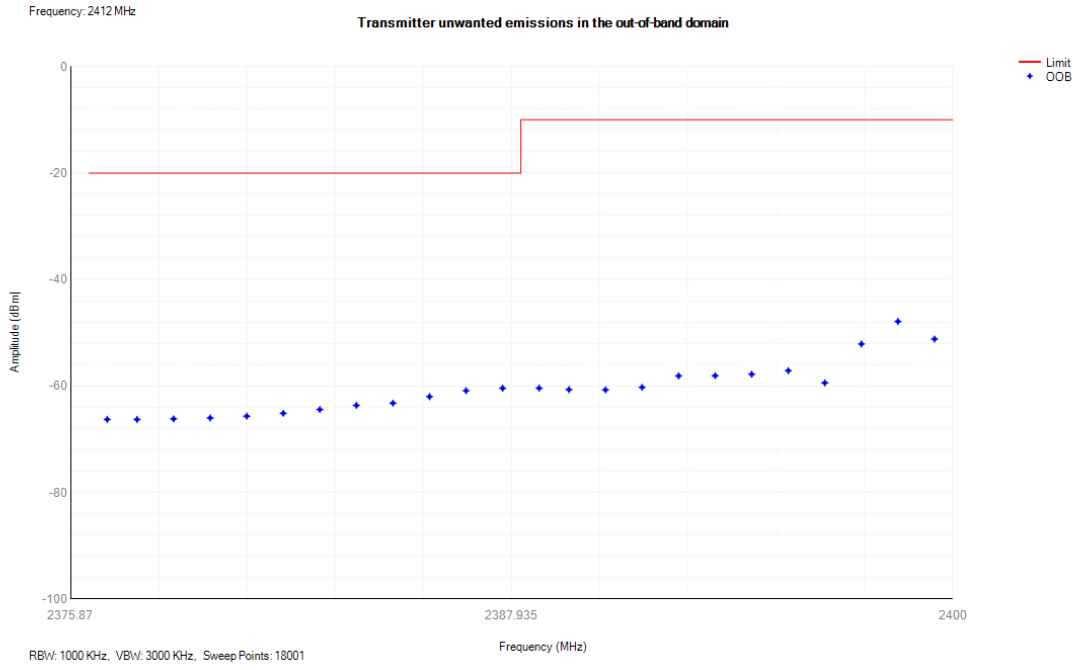
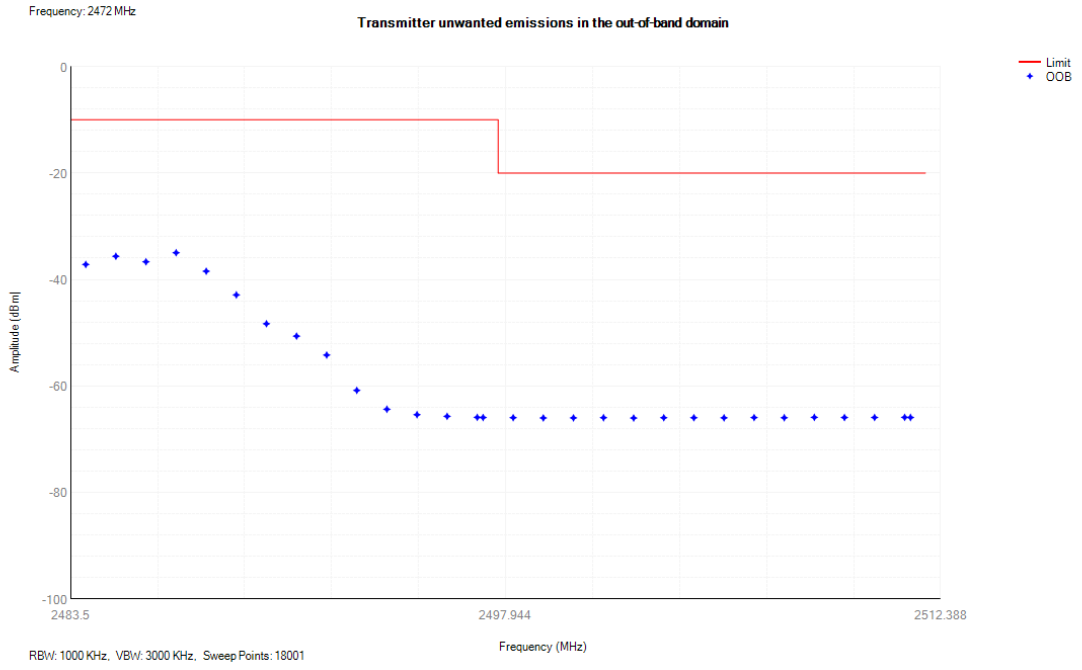
5.5.2. Test data

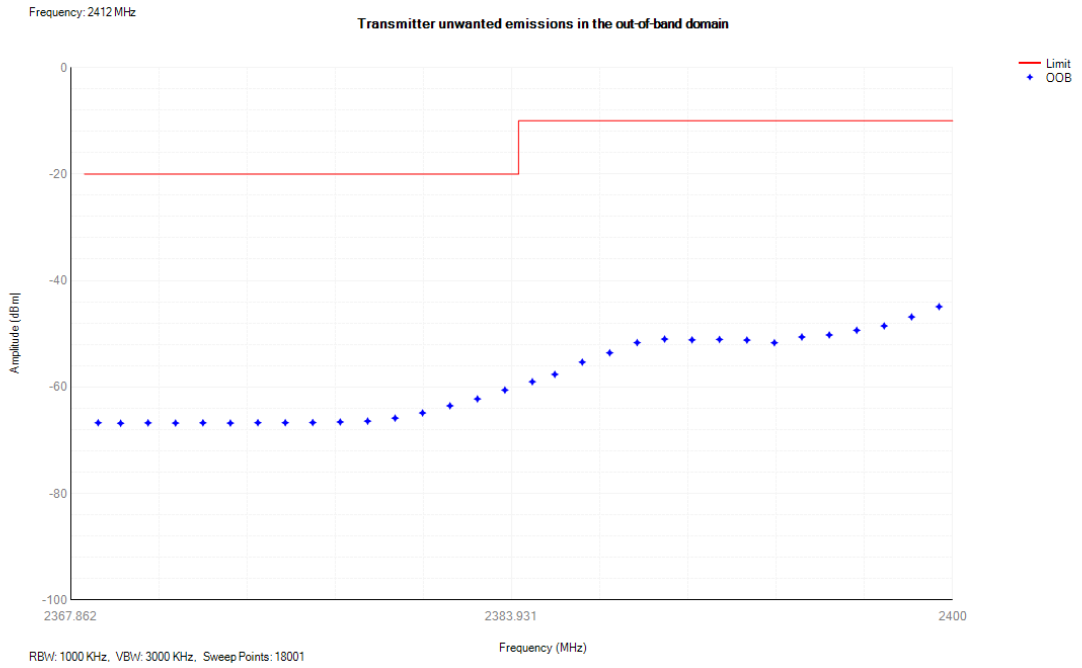
Modulation Type:	802.11b	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



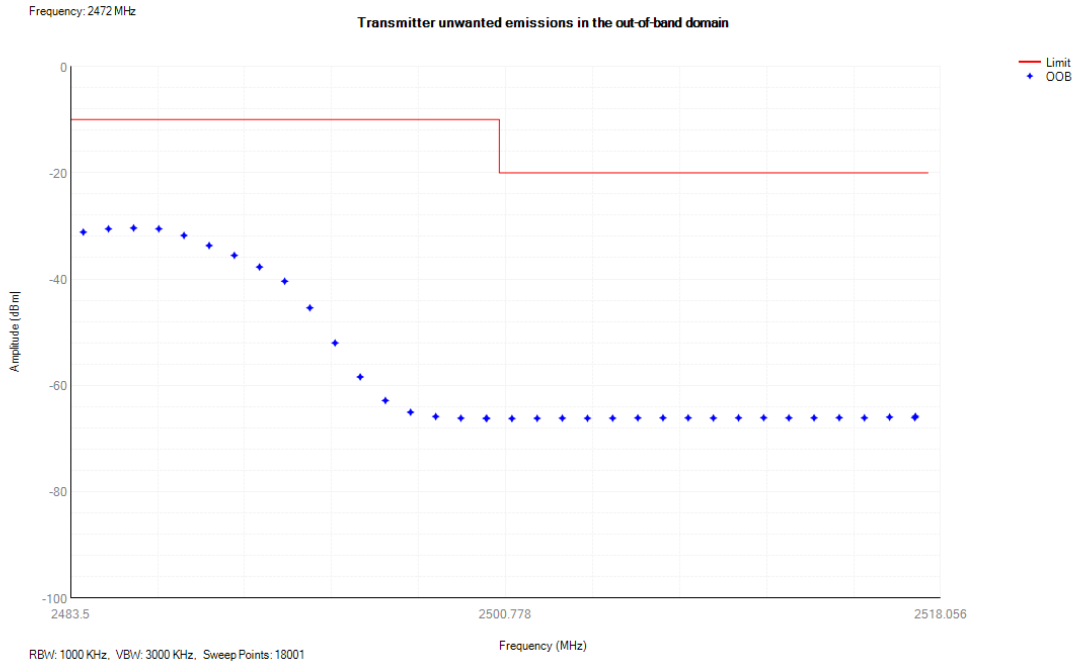
Modulation Type:	802.11b	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



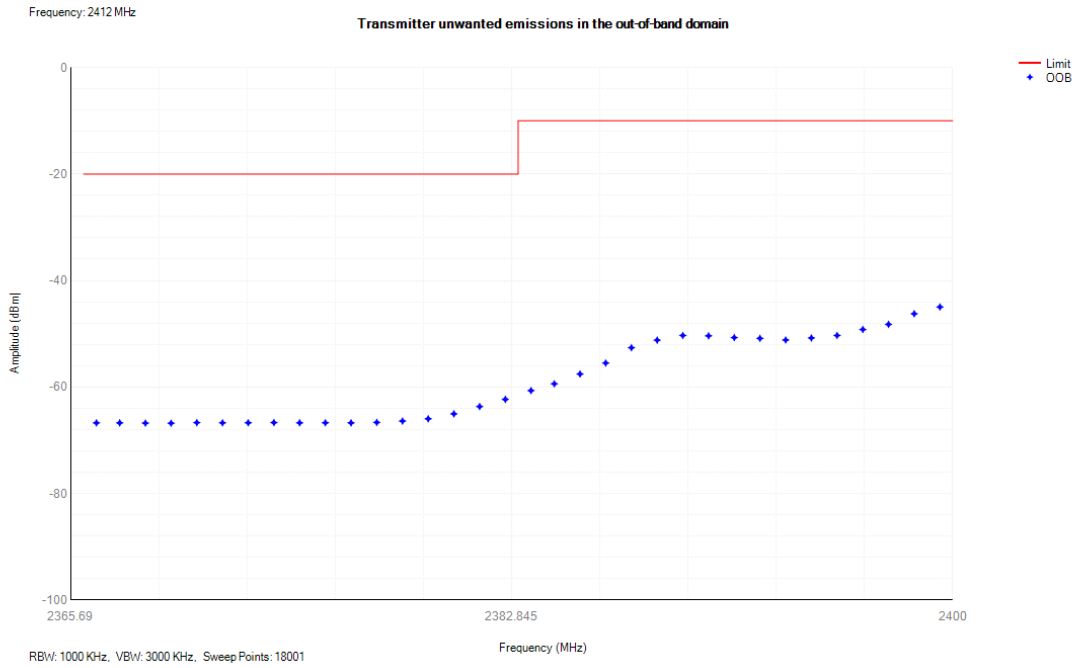
Modulation Type:	802.11g	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



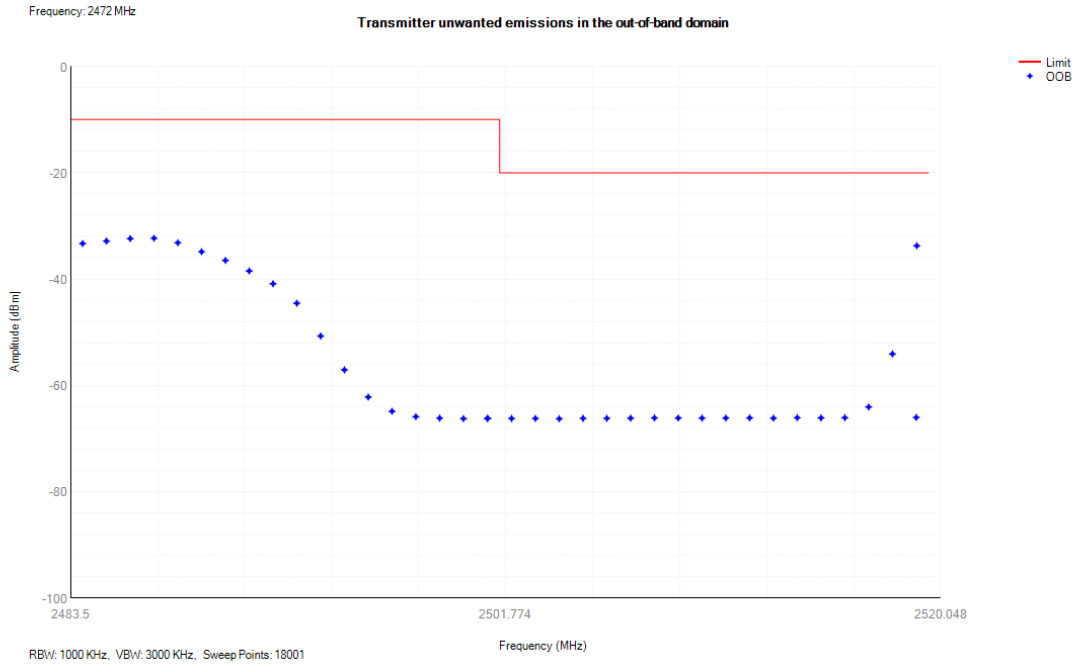
Modulation Type:	802.11g	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT20)	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT20)	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



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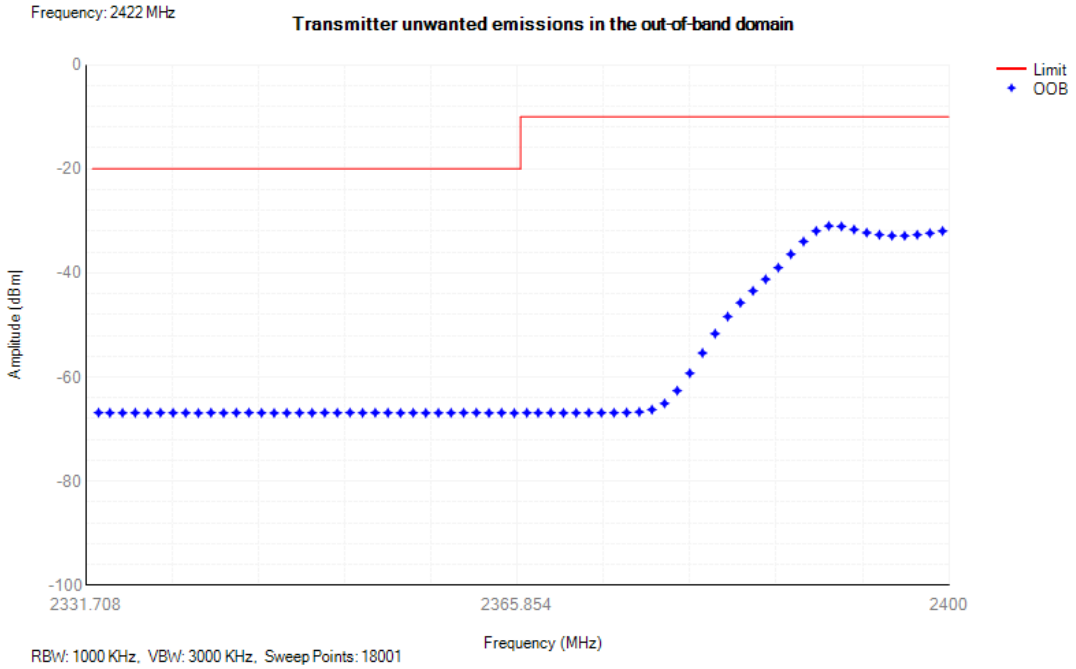
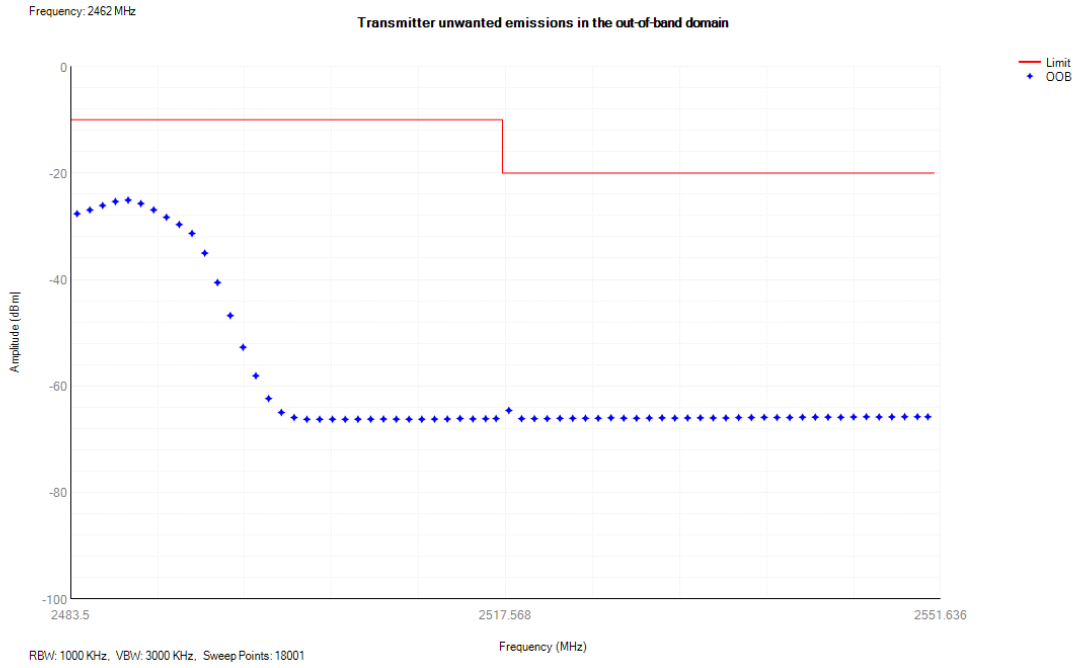
Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT40)	Test Channel:	Lowest Channel



Modulation Type:	802.11n(HT40)	Test Channel:	Highest Channel



5.6. Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

5.6.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement: ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.9

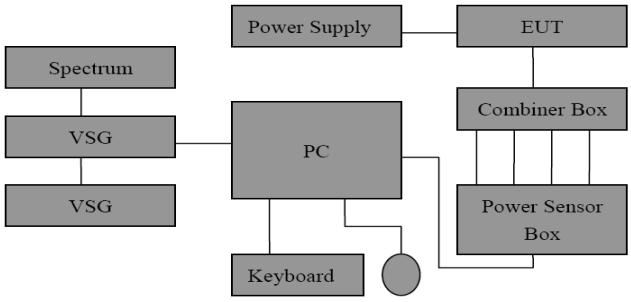
Test Method: ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.9.2

Limit:

Frequency Range	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Bandwidth
30 MHz to 47 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
47 MHz to 74 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
74 MHz to 87.5 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
87.5 MHz to 118 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
118 MHz to 174 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
174 MHz to 230 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
230 MHz to 470 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
470 MHz to 694 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
694 MHz to 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz

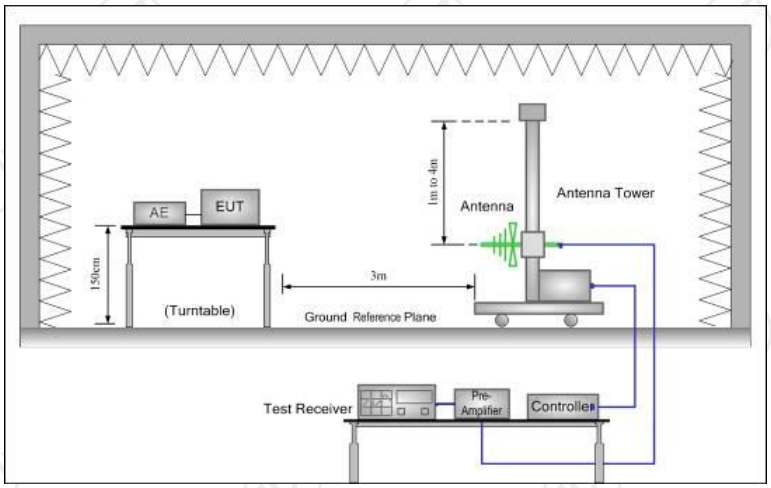
Test Setup:

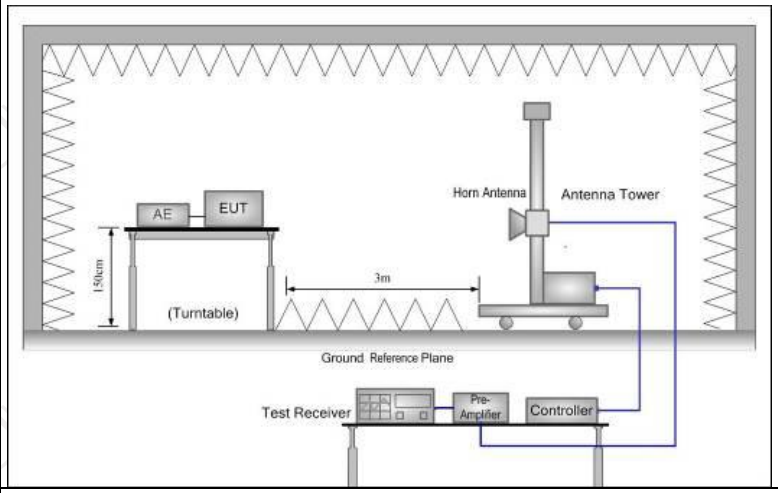
For Conducted



For Radiated

Below 1GHz



	Above 1GHz 
Test Mode:	Transmitting Mode
Test Procedure:	**1. Pre-scan** The test procedure below shall be used to identify potential unwanted emissions of the UUT. **Step 1:** The sensitivity of the measurement set-up should be such that the noise floor is at least 12 dB below the limits given in tables 1 or 4. **Step 2:** The emissions over the range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: Resolution BW: 100 kHz Video BW 300 kHz Filter type 3 dB(Gaussian) Detector mode: Peak Trace Mode: Max Hold Sweep Points: ≥ 19400 ***NOTE 1:*** *For spectrum an lysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.* Sweep time: For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 100 kHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT, on any channel. For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences. ***NOTE 2:*** *The above sweep time setting may result in long measuring times in case of frequency hopping equipment. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser could be used.*

Allow the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above and that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.9.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 4 or table 12.

Step 3:

The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution BW:	1 MHz
Video BW	3 MHz
Filter type	3 dB(Gaussian)
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace Mode:	Max Hold
Sweep Points:	≥ 23500

NOTE 3: *For spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.*

Sweep time:	For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 1 MHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT, on any channel. For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences.

NOTE 4: The above sweep time setting may result in long measuring times in case of frequency hopping equipment. To avoid such long measuring times, an FFT analyser could be used.

Allow the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.9.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 4 or table 12.Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.3.10.2.1.3.

Step 4:

In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the steps 2 and 3 need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (Ach).The limits used to identify emissions during this pre-scan need to be reduced with $10 \times \log_{10}$ (Ach) (number of active transmit chains).

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2. Measurement of the emissions identified during the pre-scan

The steps below shall be used to accurately measure the individual unwanted emissions identified during the pre-scan measurements above. This method assumes the spectrum analyser has a Time Domain Power function.

Step 1:

The level of the emissions shall be measured using the following spectrum analyser settings:

Measurement Mode:	Time Domain Power
Centre Frequency:	Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan
Resolution BW:	100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)
Video BW	300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)
Frequency Span:	Zero Span
Sweep mode:	Single Sweep
Sweep time:	>120% of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power
Sweep points	Sweep time [μs] / (1 μs) with a maximum of 30000
Trigger:	Video (burst signals) or Manual (continuous signals)
Detec or:	RMS

Step 2:

Set a window where the start and stop indicators match the start and end of the burst with the highest level and record the value of the power measured within this window. If the spurious emission to be measured is a continuous transmission, the measurement window shall be set to match the start and stop times of the sweep.

Step 3:

In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), step 2 needs to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (A_{ch}).

Sum the measured power (within the observed window) for each of the active transmit chains.

Step 4:

The value defined in step 3 shall be compared to the limits defined in tables 1 and 4.

Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

5.6.2. Test Data

The lowest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	Spurious Emission		Limit dBm(EIRP)	Test Result
	polarization	Level dBm(EIRP)		
727.51	Vertical	-70.50	-36.00	PASS
4824.00	V	-47.13	-30.00	
7236.00	V	-50.79	-30.00	
-	V	-	-	
727.51	Horizontal	-73.42	-36.00	
4824.00	H	-48.40	-30.00	
7236.00	H	-50.85	-30.00	
-	H	-	-	
The highest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	Spurious Emission		Limit dBm(EIRP)	Test Result
	polarization	Level dBm(EIRP)		
727.51	Vertical	-70.84	-36.00	PASS
4944.00	V	-49.73	-30.00	
7416.00	V	-51.98	-30.00	
-	V	-	-	
727.51	Horizontal	-71.82	-36.00	
4944.00	H	-49.98	-30.00	
7416.00	H	-51.26	-30.00	
-	H	-	-	

Note: *All models of EUT have been tested, but the test data only show the worst case in this report, and we found the worst case is 802.11b modulation, the test frequency range is 30MHz to 12,75GHz.*

6. Receive Requirement

6.1. Spurious Emissions

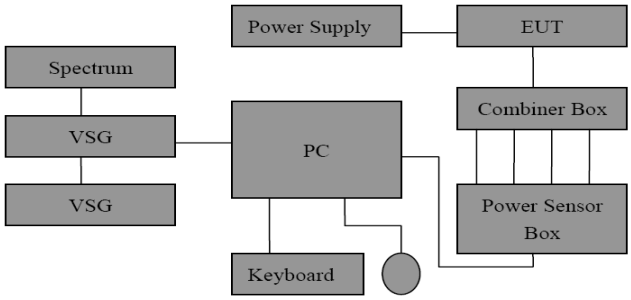
6.1.1. Test Specification

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.10
Test Method:	ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.10.2
Limit:	

Frequency	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Measurement bandwidth
30MHz to 1000 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1GHz to 12.75GHz	-47 dBm	MHz

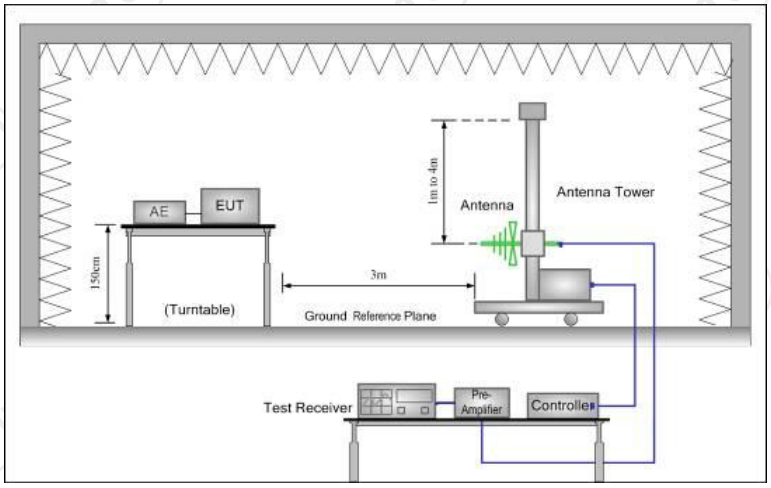
Test Setup:

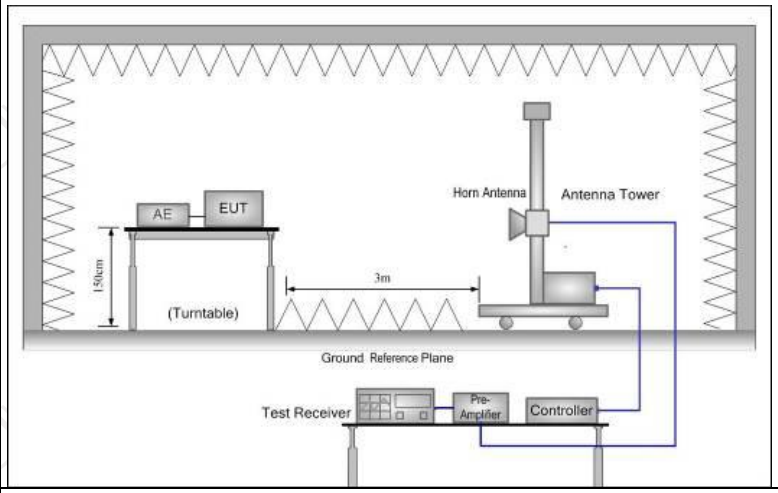
For Conducted



For Radiated

Below 1GHz



	Above 1GHz 
Test Mode:	Receive Mode
Test Procedure:	**1. Pre-scan** The test procedure below shall be used to identify potential unwanted emissions of the UUT. **Step 1:** The sensitivity of the spectrum analyser should be such that the noise floor is at least 12 dB below the limits given in tables 2 or 5. **Step 2:** The emissions over the range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: Resolution BW: 100 kHz Video BW 300 kHz Filter type 3 dB(Gaussian) Detector mode: Peak Trace Mode: Max Hold Sweep Points: ≥ 19400 Sweep time Auto Wait for the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above and that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 5 or table 13. **Step 3:** The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz shall be identified. Spectrum analyser settings: Resolution BW: 1 MHz Video BW 3 MHz Filter type 3 dB(Gaussian) Detector mode: Peak Trace Mode: Max Hold

Sweep Points:	≥ 23500
NOTE: For spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.	
Sweep time:	Auto

Wait for the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 5 or table 13.
Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3.

Step 4:

In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the steps 2 and 3 need to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (Ach).The limits used to identify emissions during this pre-scan need to be reduced with $10 \times \log_{10}$ (Ach) (number of active transmit chains).

2. Measurement of the emissions identified during the pre-scan

The steps below shall be used to accurately measure the individual unwanted emissions identified during the pre-scan measurements above. This method assumes the spectrum analyser has a Time Domain Power function.

Step 1:

The level of the emissions shall be measured using the following spectrum analyser settings:

Measurement Mode	Time Domain Power
Centre Frequency:	Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan
Resolution BW:	100 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 1 MHz (> 1 GHz)
Video BW	300 kHz (< 1 GHz) / 3 MHz (> 1 GHz)
Frequency Span:	Zero Span
Sweep mode:	Single Sweep
Sweep time:	30ms
Sweep points	>30000
Trigger:	Video (for burst signals) or Manual (for continuous signals)
Detector:	RMS

	Step 2: Set a window where the start and stop indicators match the start and end of the burst with the highest level and record the value of the power measured within this window. If the spurious emission to be measured is a continuous transmission, the measurement window shall be set to the start and stop times of the sweep. **Step 3:** In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple receive chains), step 2 needs to be repeated for each of the active receive chains (A_{ch}). Sum the measured power (within the observed window) for each of the active receive chains **Step 4:** The values defined in step 3 shall be compared to the limits defined in tables 2 and 5.
Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

6.1.2. Test Data

The lowest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	Spurious Emission		Limit dBm(EIRP)	Test Result
	polarization	Level dBm(EIRP)		
221.34	Vertical	-72.35	-57.00	PASS
1233.38	V	-59.71	-47.00	
-	V	-	-	
221.34	Horizontal	-70.94	-57.00	
1233.38	H	-61.28	-47.00	
-	H	-	-	
The highest channel				
Frequency (MHz)	Spurious Emission		Limit dBm(EIRP)	Test Result
	polarization	Level dBm(EIRP)		
221.34	Vertical	-71.42	-57.00	PASS
1233.38	V	-62.87	-47.00	
-	V	-	-	
221.34	Horizontal	-72.63	-57.00	
1233.38	H	-58.10	-47.00	
-	H	-	-	

Note: *All models of EUT have been tested, but the test data only show the worst case in this report, and we found the worst case is 802.11b modulation, the test frequency range is 30MHz to 12,75GHz.*

6.2. Receiver Blocking

6.2.1. Test Specification

<table>
<tr><td>Test Requirement:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 328 clause 4.3.2.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Method:</td><td>ETSI EN 300 328 clause 5.4.11.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category:</td><td>Receiver category 1
Adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power greater than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 1 equipment;
Receiver category 2
Non-adaptive equipment with a Medium Utilization (MU) factor greater than 1 % and less than or equal to 10 % or adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power of 10 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 2 equipment;
Receiver category 3
Non-adaptive equipment with a maximum Medium Utilization (MU) factor of 1 % or adaptive equipment with a maximum RF output power of 0 dBm e.i.r.p. shall be considered as receiver category 3equipment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit:</td><td>Receiver category 1
Table 14: Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 1 equipment
<table>
<tr><th>Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 4)</th><th>Blocking signal frequency (MHz)</th><th>Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 4)</th><th>Type of blocking signal</th></tr>
<tr><td>(-133 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW)) or -68 dBm whichever is less (see note 2)</td><td>2 380
2 504</td><td rowspan="2">-34</td><td rowspan="2">CW</td></tr>
<tr><td>(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW)) or -74 dBm whichever is less (see note 3)</td><td>2 300
2 330
2 360
2 524
2 584
2 674</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.
NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 3: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 20 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 4: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.</td></tr>
</table>
Receiver category 2</td></tr>
</table>

Table 15: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver Category 2 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)	Type of blocking signal
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW) + 10 dB) or (-74 dBm + 10 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-34	CW

NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.
NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 26 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 3: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.

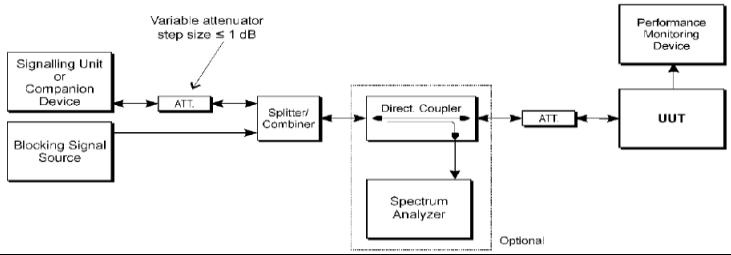
Receiver category 3

Table 16: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver Category 3 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm) (see notes 1 and 3)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 3)	Type of blocking signal
(-139 dBm + 10 × $\log_{10}$(OCBW) + 20 dB) or (-74 dBm + 20 dB) whichever is less (see note 2)	2 380 2 504 2 300 2 584	-34	CW

NOTE 1: OCBW is in Hz.
NOTE 2: In case of radiated measurements using a companion device and the level of the wanted signal from the companion device cannot be determined, a relative test may be performed using a wanted signal up to P_{min} + 30 dB where P_{min} is the minimum level of wanted signal required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.
NOTE 3: The level specified is the level at the UUT receiver input assuming a 0 dBi antenna assembly gain. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected for the (in-band) antenna assembly gain (G). In case of radiated measurements, this level is equivalent to a power flux density (PFD) in front of the UUT antenna with the UUT being configured/positioned as recorded in clause 5.4.3.2.2.

Test Setup:



Test Mode: Normal operation Mode

Test Procedure:	Step 1: For non-FHSS equipment, the UUT shall be set to the lowest operating channel on which the blocking test has to be performed (see clause 5.4.11.1). Step 2: The blocking signal generator is set to the first frequency as defined in the appropriate table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. Step 3: With the blocking signal generator switched off, a communication link is established between the UUT and the associated companion device using the test setup shown in figure 6. Unless the option provided in note 2 of the applicable table referred to in clause 5.4.11.2.1 is used, the level of the wanted signal shall be set to the value provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. The test procedure defined in clause 5.4.2, and more in particular clause 5.4.2.2.1.2, can be used to measure the (conducted) level of the wanted signal however no correction shall be made for antenna gain of the companion device (step 6 in clause 5.4.2.2.1.2 shall be ignored). This level may be measured directly at the output of the companion device and a correction is made for the coupling loss into the UUT. The actual level for the wanted signal shall be recorded in the test report. When the option provided in note 2 of the applicable table referred to in clause 5.4.11.2.1 is used, the attenuation of the variable attenuator shall be increased in 1 dB steps to a value at which the minimum performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is still met. The resulting level for the wanted signal at the input of the UUT is Pmin. This signal level (Pmin) is increased by the value provided in note 2 of the applicable table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. Step 4: The blocking signal at the UUT is set to the level provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. If the performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 are met then proceed to step 6. Step 5: If the performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is not met, step 3 and step 4 shall be repeated after that the frequency of the blocking signal set in step 2 has been increased with a value equal to the Occupied Channel Bandwidth except: - For the blocking frequency 2 380 MHz, where this frequency offset shall be less than or equal to 10 MHz. If this frequency

	offset is more than 7 MHz, the level of the wanted signal shall be increased by 3 dB. - For the blocking frequency 2 503,5 MHz, where this frequency offset shall be less than or equal to 10 MHz. If this frequency offset is more than 7 MHz, the level of the wanted signal shall be decreased by 3 dB. If the performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is still not met, step 3 and step 4 shall be repeated after that the frequency of the blocking signal set in step 2 has been decreased with a value equal to the Occupied Channel Bandwidth except: - For the blocking frequency 2 380 MHz, where this frequency offset shall be less than or equal to 10 MHz. If this frequency offset is more than 7 MHz, the level of the wanted signal shall be decreased by 3 dB. - For the blocking frequency 2 503,5 MHz, where this frequency offset shall be less than or equal to 10 MHz. If this frequency offset is more than 7 MHz, the level of the wanted signal shall be increased by 3 dB. If the performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is still not met, the UUT fails to comply with the Receiver Blocking requirement and step 6 and step 7 are no longer required. It shall be recorded in the test report whether the shift of blocking frequencies as described in the present step was used. Step 6: Repeat step 4 and step 5 for each remaining combination of frequency and level for the blocking signal as provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. Step 7: For non-FHSS equipment, repeat step 2 to step 6 with the UUT operating at the highest operating channel on which the blocking test has to be performed (see clause 5.4.11.1). Step 8: It shall be assessed and recorded in the test report whether the UUT complies with the Receiver Blocking requirement.
Test Instrument:	Refer to Item 3.3
Test Result:	PASS

6.2.2. Test data

802.11b		Lowest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.26	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	1.02		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.41		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.28		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.78		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.63		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.56		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.35		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 1.182*10^{7}Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -62.27dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -68.27dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*
2. *Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.*
3. *PER has been monitored is 1.02%.*
4. *Receiver Category: 1*

802.11b		Highest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.55	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	0.18		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.39		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.74		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.82		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.32		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.45		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.75		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 1.419*10^{7}Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -61.48dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -67.48dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*
2. *Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.*
3. *PER has been monitored is 0.82%.*
4. *Receiver Category: 1*

802.11g		Lowest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.27	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	0.46		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.54		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.22		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.36		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.57		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.17		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.52		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 1.582*10^7 Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -61.01dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -67.01dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*

2. Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.

3. PER has been monitored is 0.57%.

4. Receiver Category: 1

802.11g		Highest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.96	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	0.74		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.69		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.52		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.73		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.59		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.52		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.37		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 1.703*10^7 Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -60.69dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -66.69dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*

2. Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.

3. PER has been monitored is 0.96%.

4. Receiver Category: 1

802.11n(HT20)		Lowest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.25	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	0.48		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.64		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.87		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.28		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.48		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.93		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.56		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 1.694*10^7Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -60.71dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -66.71dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*

2. Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.

3. PER has been monitored is 0.93%.

4. Receiver Category: 1

802.11n(HT20)		Highest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.85	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	1.22		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.36		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.87		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.61		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.97		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.97		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.85		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 1.807*10^7Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -60.43dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -66.43dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*

2. Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.

3. PER has been monitored is 1.22%.

4. Receiver Category: 1

802.11n(HT40)		Lowest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.87	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	0.74		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.47		
-74	2330	-33.05	0.77		
-74	2360	-33.05	0.84		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.39		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.84		
-74	2674	-33.05	1.11		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 3.390*10^7Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -57.70dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -63.70dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*

2. Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.

3. PER has been monitored is 1.11%.

4. Receiver Category: 1

802.11n(HT40)		Highest Channel			
Wanted signal mean power (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Result (%)	Limit (%)	Verdict
-68	2380	-33.05	0.88	≤10	PASS
-68	2504	-33.05	0.69		
-74	2300	-33.05	0.74		
-74	2330	-33.05	1.28		
-74	2360	-33.05	1.02		
-74	2524	-33.05	0.87		
-74	2584	-33.05	0.31		
-74	2674	-33.05	0.74		

Note: 1. *OCBW= 3.382*10^7Hz, (-133 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -57.71dbm; (-139 dBm + 10 × log_{10}(OCBW))= -63.71dbm, so the wanted signal mean Power is -68dbm or -74dbm.*

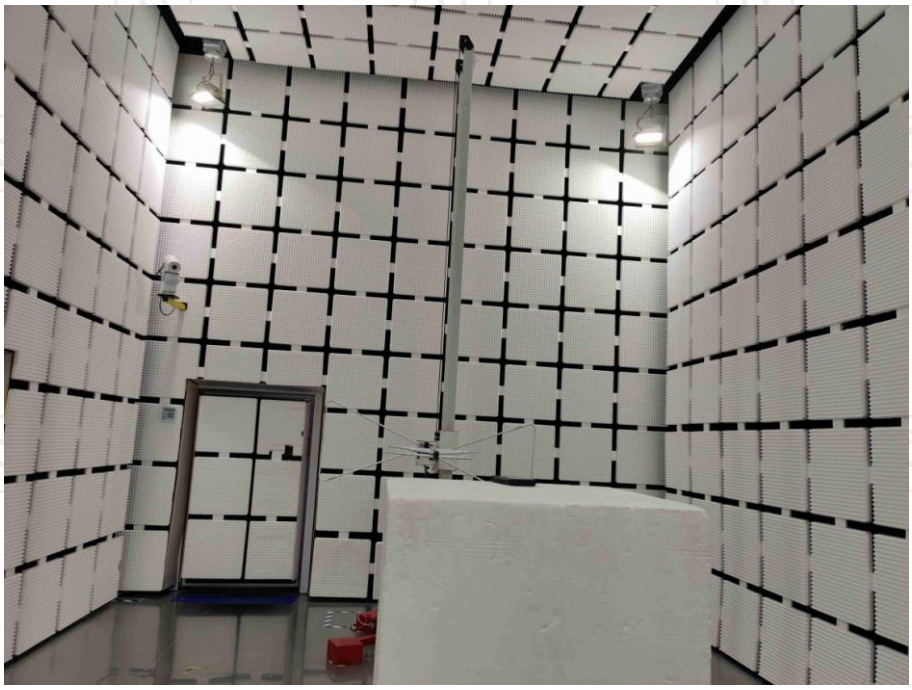
2. Blocking signal power should be equal or greater than -34dBm+Antenna gain, Antenna gain is 0.95dBi.

3. PER has been monitored is 1.28%.

4. Receiver Category: 1

7. Photographs of Test Configuration

Radiated Emission



8. Photographs of EUT

Refer to the test report No. TCT220810E078

ANNEX E

E.1 Information as required by EN 300 328 V2.2.2, clause 5.4.1

In accordance with EN 300 328, clause 5.4.1, the following information is provided by the supplier.

a) The type of modulation used by the equipment:

☐FHSS

☒Other forms of modulation

b) In case of FHSS modulation:

- In case of non-Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment:
  The number of Hopping Frequencies:
- In case of Adaptive Frequency Hopping Equipment:
  The maximum number of Hopping Frequencies:
  The minimum number of Hopping Frequencies:
- The Dwell Time:

c) Adaptive / non-adaptive equipment:

☐Non-adaptive Equipment

☒Adaptive Equipment without the possibility to switch to a non-adaptive mode

☐Adaptive Equipment which can also operate in a non-adaptive mode

d) In case of adaptive equipment:

The Channel Occupancy Time implemented by the equipment: 0.31ms

☐The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism

- In case of equipment using modulation different from FHSS:

  ☐The equipment is Frame Based equipment

  ☐The equipment is Load Based equipment

  ☐The equipment can switch dynamically between Frame Based and Load Based equipment

  The CCA time implemented by the equipment: µs

  ☒The equipment has implemented an non-LBT based DAA mechanism

  ☐The equipment can operate in more than one adaptive mode

e) In case of non-adaptive Equipment:

The maximum RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.): dBm

The maximum (corresponding) Duty Cycle: %

Equipment with dynamic behaviour, that behaviour is described here. (e.g. the different combinations of duty cycle and corresponding power levels to be declared):

f) The worst case operational mode for each of the following tests:

- RF Output Power

14.97dBm

- Power Spectral Density

7.79dBm/MHz

- Duty cycle, Tx-Sequence, Tx-gap

N/A

- Dwell time, Minimum Frequency Occupation & Hopping Sequence (only for FHSS equipment)

N/A

- Hopping Frequency Separation (only for FHSS equipment)

N/A

- Medium Utilisation

N/A

- Adaptivity

-60.53dBm

- Occupied Channel Bandwidth

33.90MHz

- Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain

-25.09dBm

- Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

-47.13dBm

- Receiver spurious emissions

-58.10dBm

- Receiver Blocking

1.28%

g) The different transmit operating modes (tick all that apply):

☒Operating mode 1: Single Antenna Equipment

☒Equipment with only 1 antenna

☐Equipment with 2 diversity antennas but only 1 antenna active at any moment in time

☐Smart Antenna Systems with 2 or more antennas, but operating in a (legacy) mode where only 1 antenna is used. (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode in smart antenna systems)

☐Operating mode 2: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas without beam forming

☐Single spatial stream / Standard throughput / (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)

☐High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1

☐High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2

NOTE: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

☐Operating mode 3: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas with beam

forming

☐Single spatial stream / Standard throughput (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)

☐High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1

☐High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2

NOTE: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

h) In case of Smart Antenna Systems:

- The number of Receive chains:
- The number of Transmit chains:

☐Symmetrical power distribution

☐Asymmetrical power distribution

In case of beam forming, the maximum beam forming gain:

NOTE: Beam forming gain does not include the basic gain of a single antenna.

i) Operating Frequency Range(s) of the equipment:

- Operating Frequency Range 1: 2412MHz to2472MHz
- Operating Frequency Range 2: 2422MHz to2462MHz

NOTE: Add more lines if more Frequency Ranges are supported.

j) Occupied Channel Bandwidth(s):

- Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1: 18.07MHz
- Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2: 33.90MHz

NOTE: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

k) Type of Equipment (stand-alone, combined, plug-in radio device, etc.):

☒Stand-alone

☐Combined Equipment (Equipment where the radio part is fully integrated within another type of equipment)

☐Plug-in radio device (Equipment intended for a variety of host systems)

☐Other

l) The extreme operating conditions that apply to the equipment:

Operating temperature range: -10°C to 40°C

Operating voltage range: 3.4V to 4.45V ☐AC ☒DC

Details provided are for the: ☒stand-alone equipment

☐Combined (or host) equipment

☐Test jig

m) The intended combination(s) of the radio equipment power settings and one or more antenna assemblies and their corresponding e.i.r.p levels:

- Antenna Type:

☒Internal Antenna

Antenna Gain: 0.95dBi

If applicable, additional beamforming gain (excluding basic antenna gain): dB

☐Temporary RF connector provided

☐No temporary RF connector provided

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☐Dedicated Antennas (equipment with antenna connector)

☐Single power level with corresponding antenna(s)

☐Multiple power settings and corresponding antenna(s)

Number of different Power Levels:

Power Level 1:		dBm
Power Level 2:		dBm
Power Level 3:		dBm

NOTE 1: Add more lines in case the equipment has more power levels.

NOTE 2: These power levels are conducted power levels (at antenna connector).

- For each of the Power Levels, provide the intended antenna assemblies, their corresponding gains (G) and the resulting e.i.r.p. levels also taking into account the beamforming gain (Y) if applicable

Power Level 1: dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level:

Assembly #	Gain (dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1			
2			
3			
4			

NOTE: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

Power Level 2: dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level:

Assembly #	Gain (dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1			
2			
3			
4			

NOTE: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

Power Level 3: dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level:

Assembly #	Gain (dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1			
2			
3			
4			

NOTE: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

n) The nominal voltages of the stand-alone radio equipment or the nominal voltages of the combined (host) equipment or test jig in case of plug-in devices:

Details provided are for the: ☒stand-alone equipment
☐combined (or host) equipment
☐test jig

Supply Voltage ☐AC mains State AC voltage V
☒DC State DC voltage 3.87V

In case of DC, indicate the type of power source
☐Internal Power Supply
☒External Power Supply or AC/DC adapter
☒Battery
☐Other:

o) Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:
Refer to clause 3.1

p) The equipment type (e.g. Bluetooth®, IEEE 802.11™ [i.3], proprietary, etc.):
IEEE 802.11™ [i.3]

s) Geo-location capability supported by the equipment:
☐Yes
☐The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.1.13.2 or clause 4.3.2.12.2 is not accessible to the user
☒No

t) Describe the minimum performance criteria that apply to the equipment (see clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3):
The minimum performance criterion shall be a PER less than or equal to 10 %.
PER has been monitored is 1.28%.

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