

RF TEST REPORT

Applicant MeiG Smart Technology Co., Ltd
FCC ID 2APJ4-MT579
Product 4G Mobile WiFi
Brand MEIGLink
Model MT579
Report No. R2402A0143-R4
Issue Date July 1, 2024

Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **FCC CFR47 Part 15C (2023)**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

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Summary of Measurement Results

Number	Test Case	Clause in FCC rules	Verdict
1	Maximum output power	15.247(b)(3)	PASS
2	99% Bandwidth and 6dB Bandwidth	15.247(a)(2) C63.10 6.9	PASS
3	Power spectral density	15.247(e)	PASS
4	Band Edge	15.247(d)	PASS
5	Spurious RF Conducted Emissions	15.247(d)	PASS
6	Unwanted Emissions	15.247(d), 15.205, 15.209	PASS
7	Conducted Emissions	15.207	PASS
Date of Testing: February 23, 2024 ~ April 10, 2024			
Date of Sample Received: February 22, 2024			
Note: All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only.			

1. Test Laboratory

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

This report shall not be reproduced in full or partial, without the written approval of **Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. This report is written to support regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

1.2. Test Facility

FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)

Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform measurements.

A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)

Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform measurement.

1.3. Testing Location

Company: Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
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City: Shanghai
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2. General Description of Equipment Under Test

2.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant	MeiG Smart Technology Co., Ltd
Applicant address	2nd Floor, Office Building, No.5 Lingxia Road, Fenghuang, Fuyong Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen
Manufacturer	MeiG Smart Technology Co., Ltd
Manufacturer address	2nd Floor, Office Building, No.5 Lingxia Road, Fenghuang, Fuyong Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen

2.2. General Information

EUT Description	
Model	MT579
Lab internal SN	R2402A0143/S01
Hardware Version	MT579_PCB_V1.00
Software Version	MT579-SA_4.0.2_EQ100
Power Supply	Battery / AC adapter
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna
Antenna Connector	A permanently attached antenna (meet with the standard FCC Part 15.203 requirement)
Antenna Gain	Antenna 0: 0.99 dBi Antenna 1: 0.88 dBi
Additional Beamforming Gain	NA
Direction Gain	Power: 0.99 dBi PSD: 4.00 dBi
Operating Frequency Range(s)	802.11b/g/n(HT20): 2412 ~ 2462 MHz 802.11n(HT40): 2422 ~ 2452 MHz
Modulation Type	802.11b: DSSS 802.11g/n: OFDM
Max. Output Power	15.47dBm
EUT Accessory	
Adapter	Manufacturer: Dongguan Sunun Power Co., Ltd Model: SA68-050100U
Battery 1	Manufacturer: Shenzhen Aerospace Electronic Co., Ltd. Model: MG584463
Battery 2	Manufacturer: Zhongshan Tianmao Battery Co.. Ltd Model: MG584463
USB Cable	Manufacturer: Shenzhen Gaohangda Technology Co., LTD Model: /
Note: 1. The EUT is sent from the applicant to Eurofins TA and the information of the EUT is declared by the applicant.	

3. Applied Standards

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, it must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

Test standards:

FCC CFR47 Part 15C (2023) Radio Frequency Devices

ANSI C63.10-2013

Reference standard:

KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02

KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01

4. Test Configuration

Test Mode

The EUT has been associated with peripherals and configuration operated in a manner tended to maximize its emission characteristics in a typical application.

The radiated emission was measured in the following position: EUT stand-up position (Z axis), lie-down position (X, Y axis). The worst emission was found in lie-down position (Y axis) and the loop antenna is vertical, the others are vertical and horizontal. and the worst case was recorded.

In order to find the worst case condition, Pre-tests are needed at the presence of different data rate. Preliminary tests have been done on all the configuration for confirming worst case. Data rate below means worst-case rate of each test item.

Worst-case data rates are shown as following table.

Test Mode	Data Rate		
	Antenna 0	Antenna 1	MIMO
802.11b	1 Mbps	1 Mbps	/
802.11g	6 Mbps	6 Mbps	6 Mbps
802.11n HT20	MCS0	MCS0	MCS8
802.11n HT40	MCS0	MCS0	MCS8

The worst case Antenna mode for each of the following tests for Wi-Fi:

Test Cases	Antenna 0	Antenna 1	MIMO
Maximum output power	O	O	802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40
6dB Bandwidth	--	802.11b	802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40
Band Edge	--	802.11b	802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40
Power Spectral Density	O	O	802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40
Spurious RF Conducted Emissions	--	802.11b	802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40
Unwanted Emissions	O	--	--
Conducted Emission	802.11b	--	--
Note: "O": test all bands			

5. Test Case Results

5.1. Maximum output power

Ambient Condition

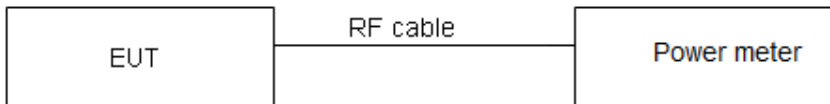
Temperature	Relative humidity
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%

Methods of Measurement

During the process of the testing, The EUT was connected to Power meter with a known loss. The EUT is max power transmission with proper modulation.

The conducted Power is measured at each antenna port. The measured results at the various antenna ports are then summed mathematically.

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247 (b) (3) specifies that " For systems using digital modulation in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz: 1 Watt."

Average Output Power	≤ 1W (30dBm)
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Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U = 0.44$ dB.

Test Results

SISO Antenna Power Index						
Antenna	Channel	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n HT20	Channel	802.11n HT40
Antenna 0	CH1	40	48	47	CH3	44
	CH6	35	47	46	CH6	46
	CH11	35	45	45	CH9	44
Antenna 1	CH1	38	42	43	CH3	42
	CH6	38	42	42	CH6	41
	CH11	38	42	41	CH9	41
MIMO Antenna Power Index						
Antenna	Channel	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n HT20	Channel	802.11n HT40
Antenna 0	CH1	/	45	44	CH3	44
	CH6	/	44	44	CH6	43
	CH11	/	44	44	CH9	43
Antenna 1	CH1	/	45	44	CH3	44
	CH6	/	44	44	CH6	43
	CH11	/	44	44	CH9	43

Test Mode	Duty cycle	Duty cycle correction Factor (dB)
802.11b	0.98	0.00
802.11g	0.93	0.31
802.11n HT20	0.91	0.42
802.11n HT40	0.88	0.55

Note: when Duty cycle ≥ 0.98 , Duty cycle correction Factor not required.

Antenna 0

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz) / Channel	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
802.11b	2412/CH 1	14.14	14.14	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	13.29	13.29	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	13.46	13.46	30	PASS
802.11g	2412/CH 1	13.06	13.37	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	13.10	13.41	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	13.01	13.32	30	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412/CH 1	12.78	13.20	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	12.75	13.17	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	12.76	13.18	30	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422/CH3	11.70	12.25	30	PASS
	2437/CH6	12.46	13.01	30	PASS
	2452/CH9	12.62	13.17	30	PASS

Note: Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor

Antenna 1

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz) / Channel	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
802.11b	2412/CH 1	15.36	15.36	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	15.16	15.16	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	15.34	15.34	30	PASS
802.11g	2412/CH 1	12.83	13.14	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	12.77	13.08	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	12.81	13.12	30	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412/CH 1	12.75	13.17	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	12.74	13.16	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	12.72	13.14	30	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422/CH3	12.72	13.27	30	PASS
	2437/CH6	12.74	13.29	30	PASS
	2452/CH9	12.75	13.30	30	PASS

Note: Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor

MIMO

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz) / Channel	MIMO Antenna 0		MIMO Antenna 1		Total Power (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)			
802.11g	2412/CH 1	10.52	10.83	12.91	13.22	15.20	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	10.52	10.83	12.83	13.14	15.14	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	11.05	11.36	13.04	13.35	15.47	30	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412/CH 1	10.10	10.52	12.65	13.07	14.99	30	PASS
	2437/CH 6	10.69	11.11	13.07	13.49	15.47	30	PASS
	2462/CH11	10.84	11.26	12.77	13.19	15.34	30	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422/CH3	10.24	10.79	12.67	13.22	15.18	30	PASS
	2437/CH6	10.14	10.69	12.87	13.42	15.28	30	PASS
	2452/CH9	10.51	11.06	12.84	13.39	15.39	30	PASS

Note: 1. Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured + Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),

The Total Power = $10 \log(10^{(\text{Power antenna0 in dBm}/10)} + 10^{(\text{Power antenna1 in dBm}/10)})$.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)f)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, the user may use either of the following methods to calculate directional gain, provided that each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.

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

For power measurements on IEEE 802.11 devices,

Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for $N_{\text{ANT}} \leq 4$;

Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for channel widths ≥ 40 MHz for any N_{ANT} ;

Array Gain = $5 \log(N_{\text{ANT}}/N_{\text{SS}})$ dB or 3 dB, whichever is less, for 20-MHz channel widths with $N_{\text{ANT}} \geq 5$.

So directional gain = $G_{\text{ANT MAX}} + \text{Array Gain} = 0.99 + 0 = 0.99$ dBi < 6 dBi. So the power limit is 30 dBm

5.2. 99% Bandwidth and 6dB Bandwidth

Ambient Condition

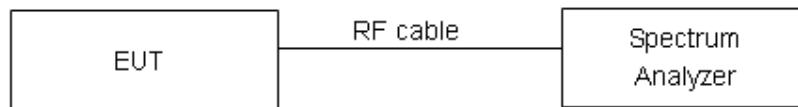
Temperature	Relative humidity
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%

Method of Measurement

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an external attenuator (20dB) and a known loss cable. RBW is set to 100 kHz; VBW is set to 300 kHz on spectrum analyzer. Dector=Peak, Trace mode=max hold.

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer through a known loss cable. The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value.

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247 (a) (2) specifies that “Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.”

minimum 6 dB bandwidth	≥ 500 kHz
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Measurement Uncertainty

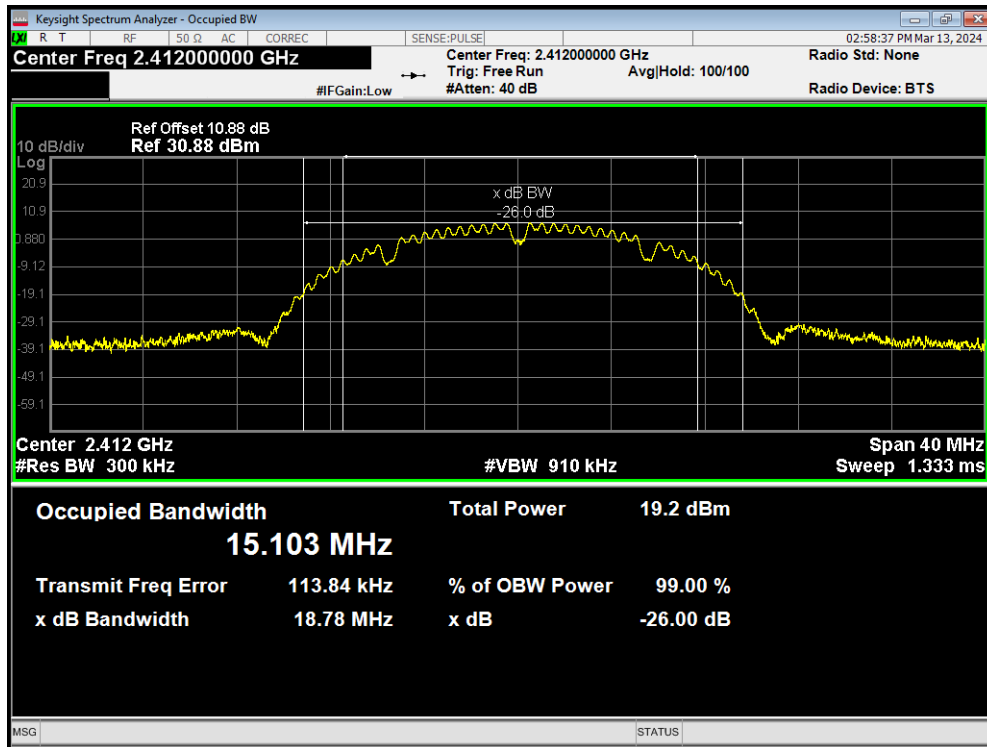
The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U = 936$ Hz.

Test Results:

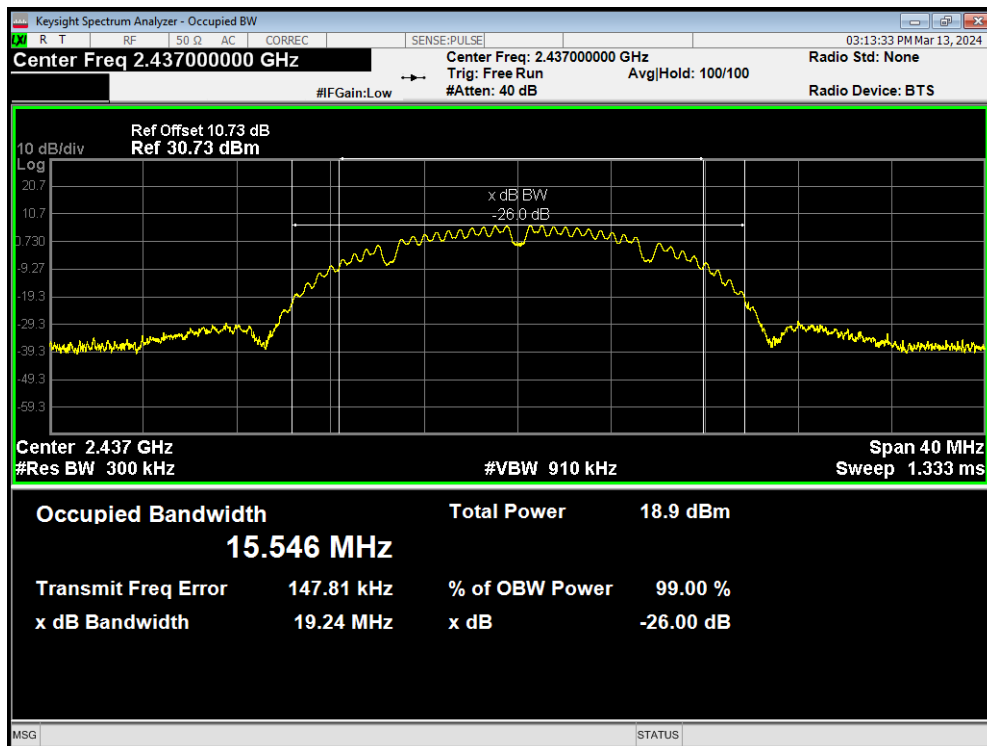
Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)	99% bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum 6 dB bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (kHz)	Conclusion
802.11b	2412	15.103	9.097	500	PASS
	2437	15.546	10.040	500	PASS
	2462	15.616	10.054	500	PASS
802.11g	2412	16.620	16.156	500	PASS
	2437	16.786	16.357	500	PASS
	2462	16.795	16.316	500	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412	17.772	16.922	500	PASS
	2437	17.864	17.180	500	PASS
	2462	17.918	16.706	500	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422	35.893	35.243	500	PASS
	2437	36.000	35.326	500	PASS
	2452	35.836	35.223	500	PASS

99%bandwidth

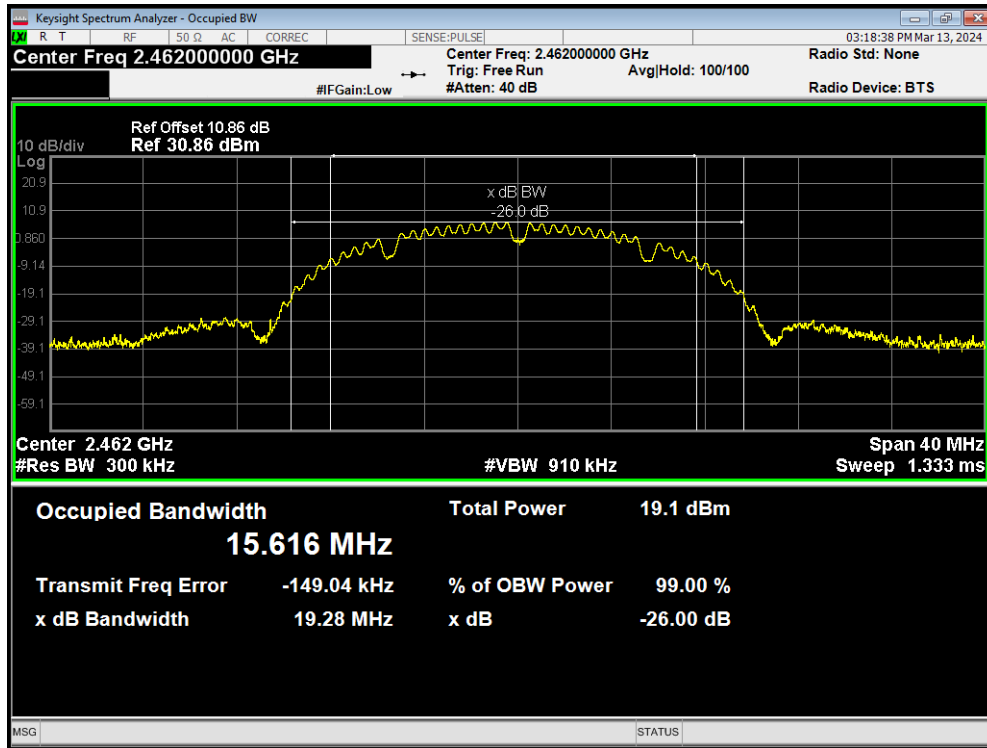
OBW 802.11b 2412MHz



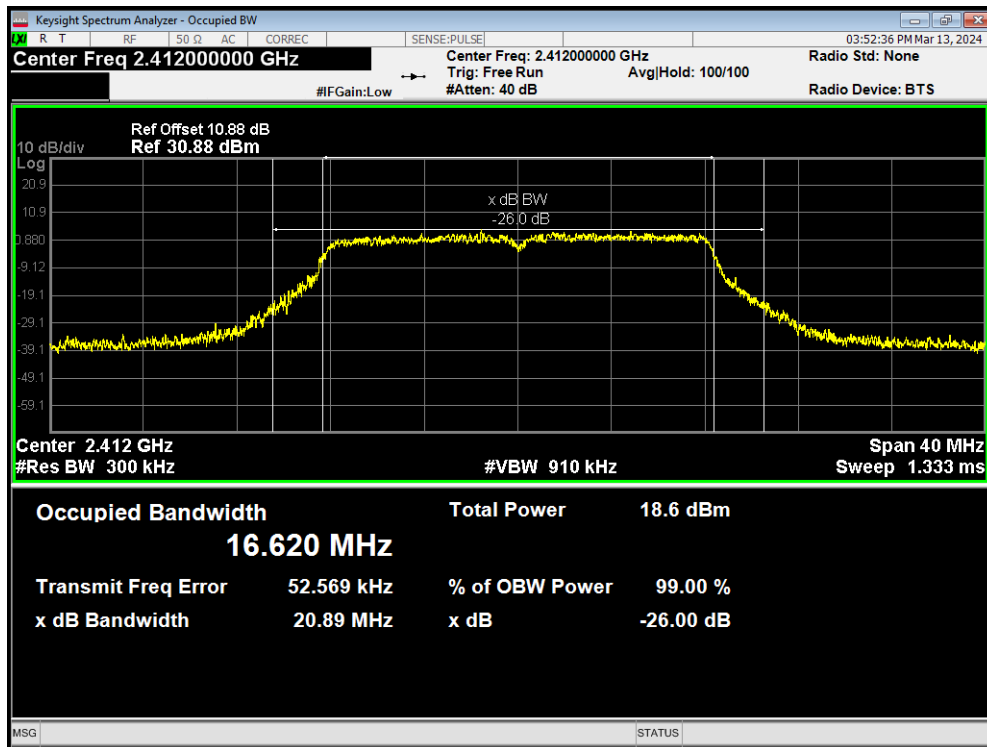
OBW 802.11b 2437MHz



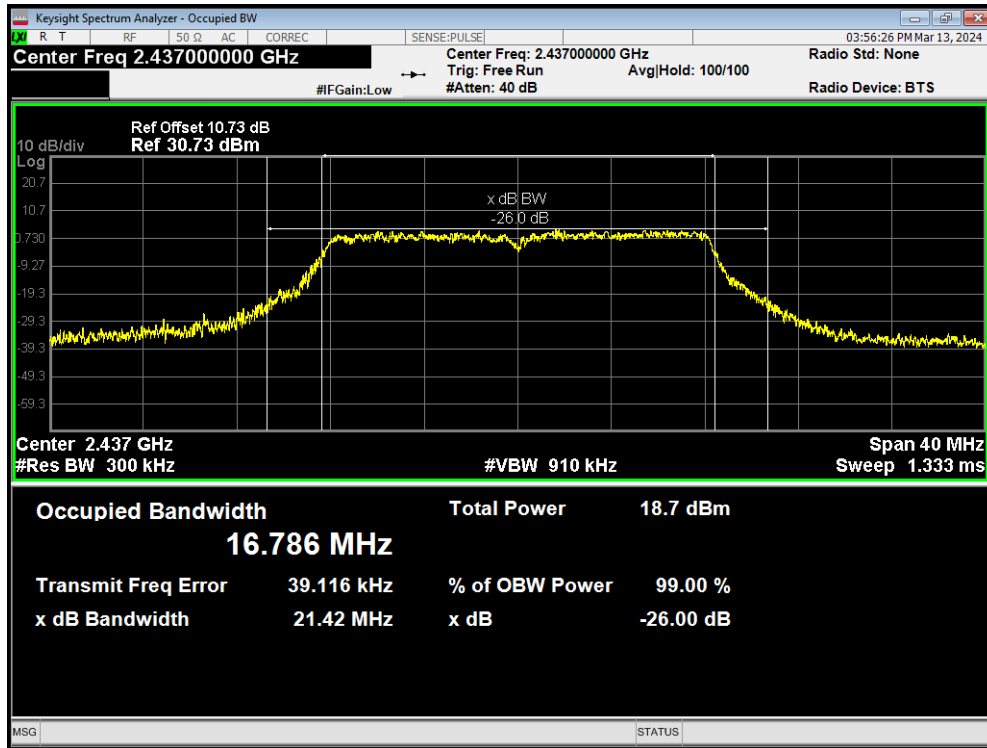
OBW 802.11b 2462MHz



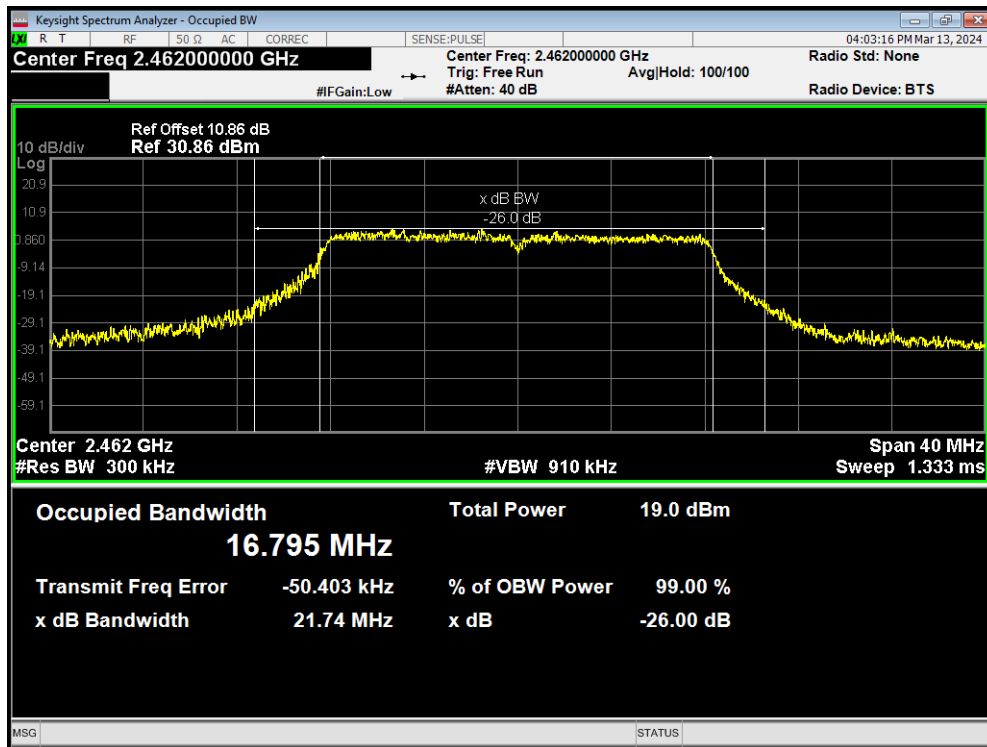
OBW 802.11g 2412MHz



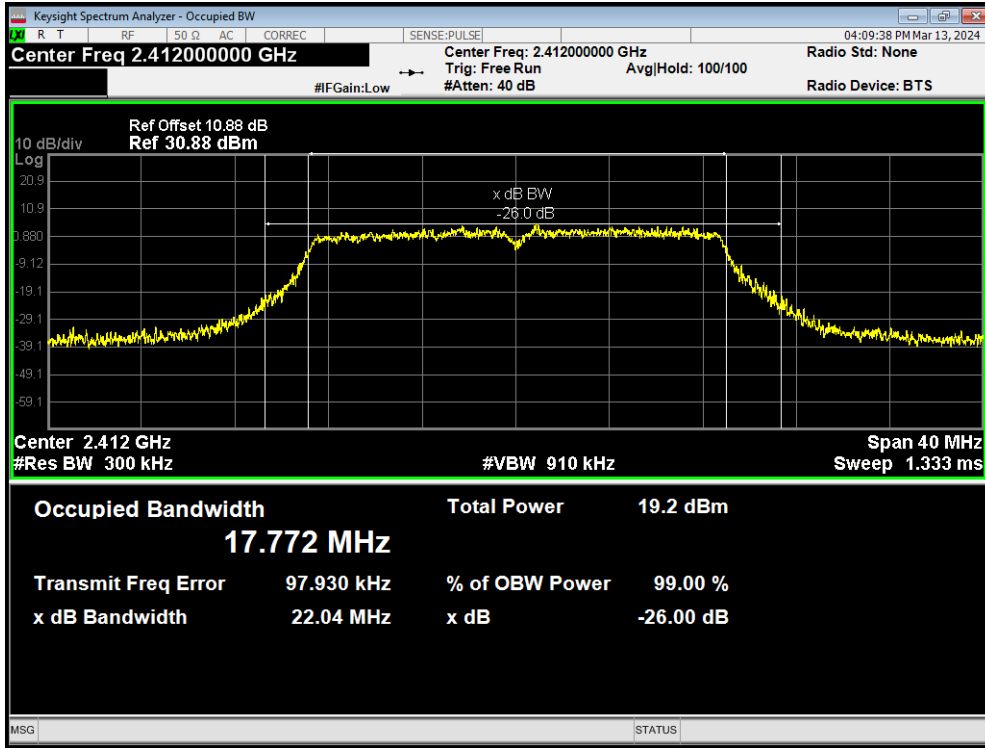
OBW 802.11g 2437MHz



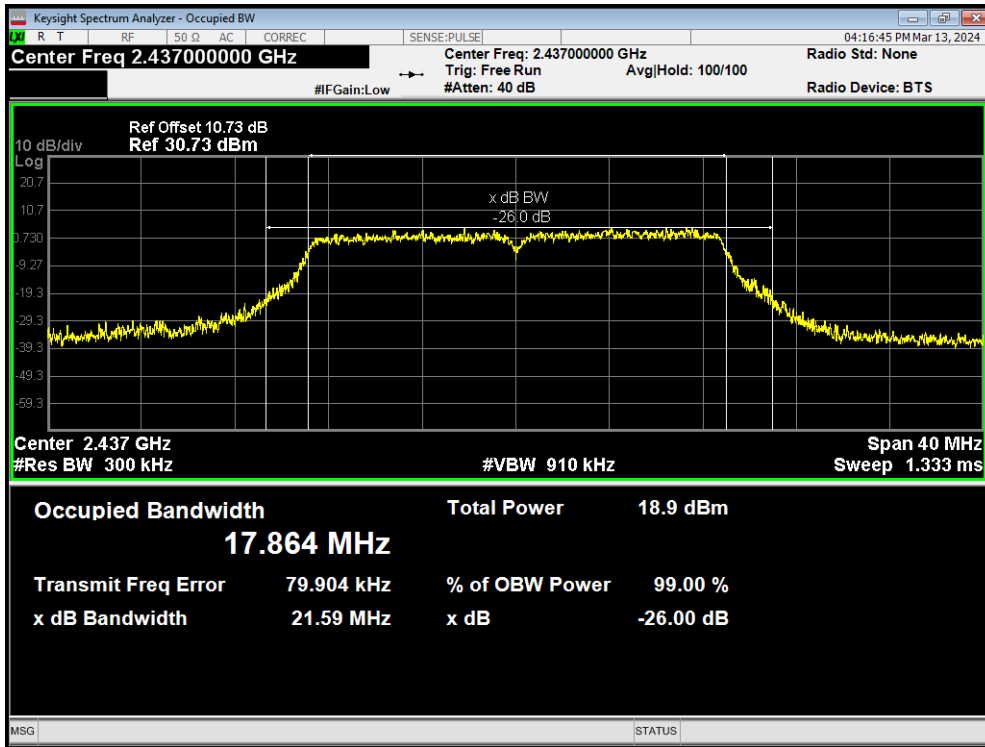
OBW 802.11g 2462MHz



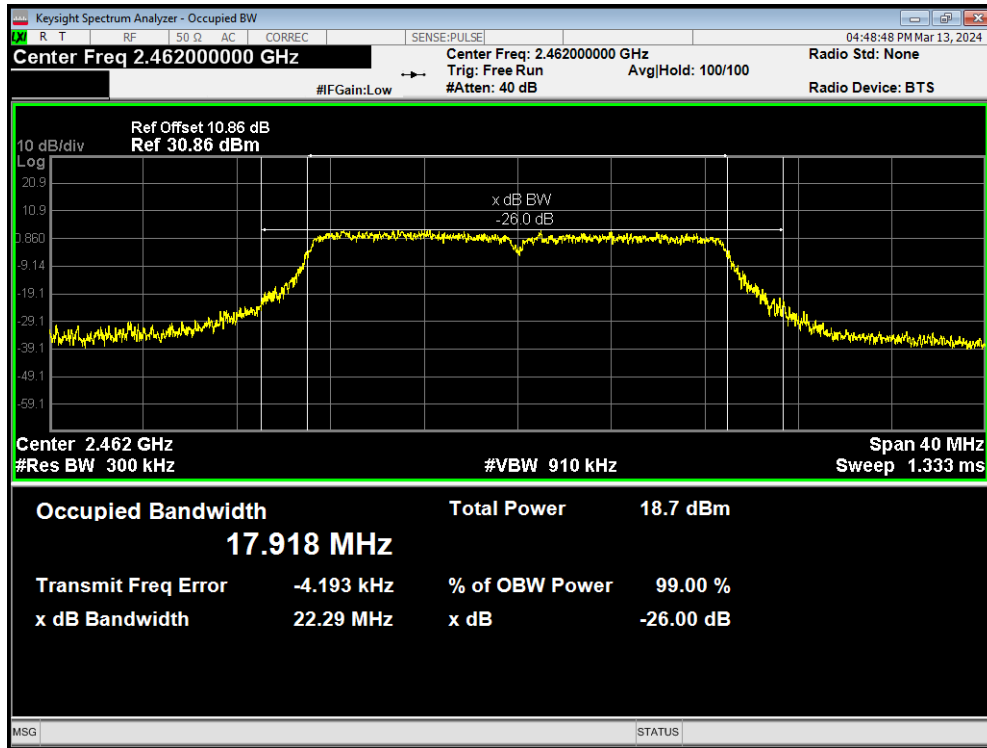
OBW 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz



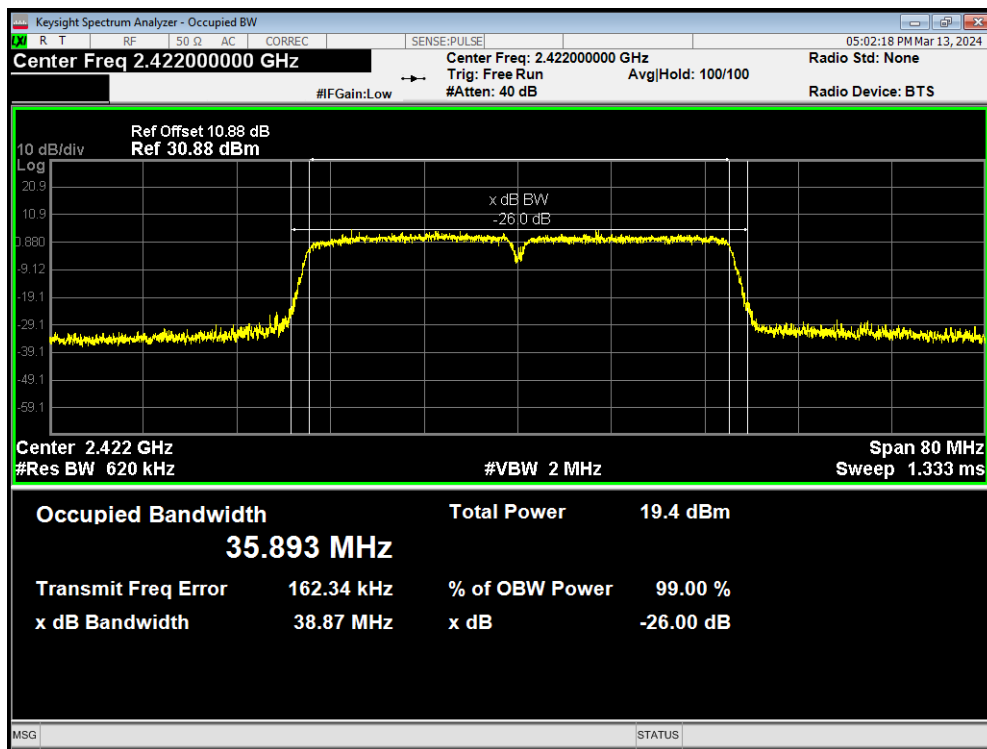
OBW 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz



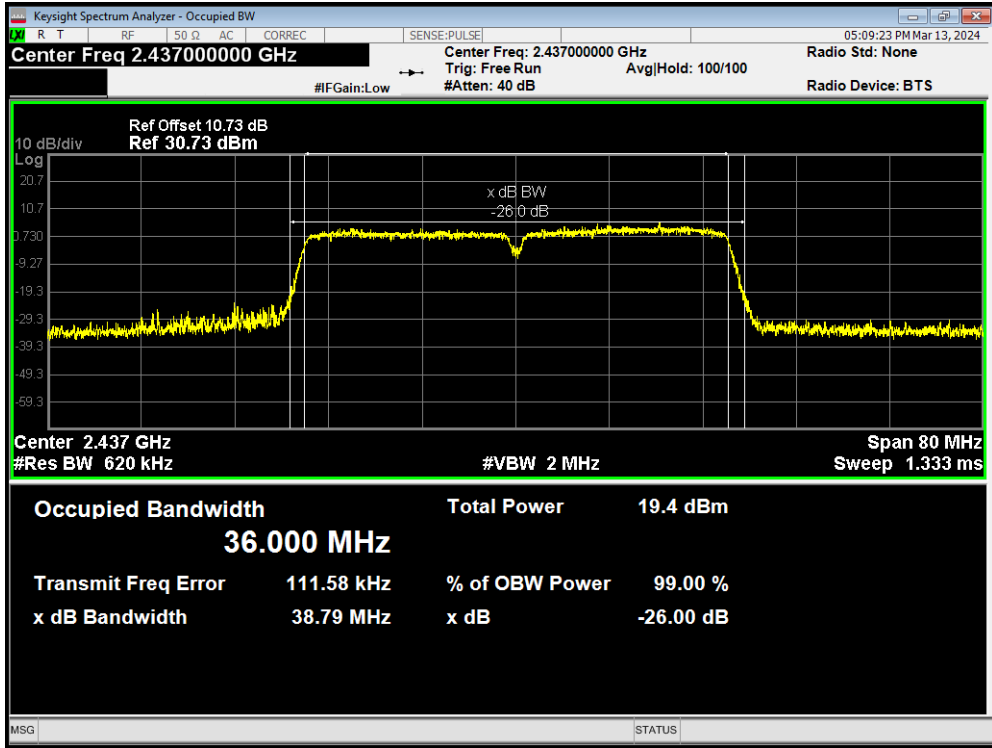
OBW 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz



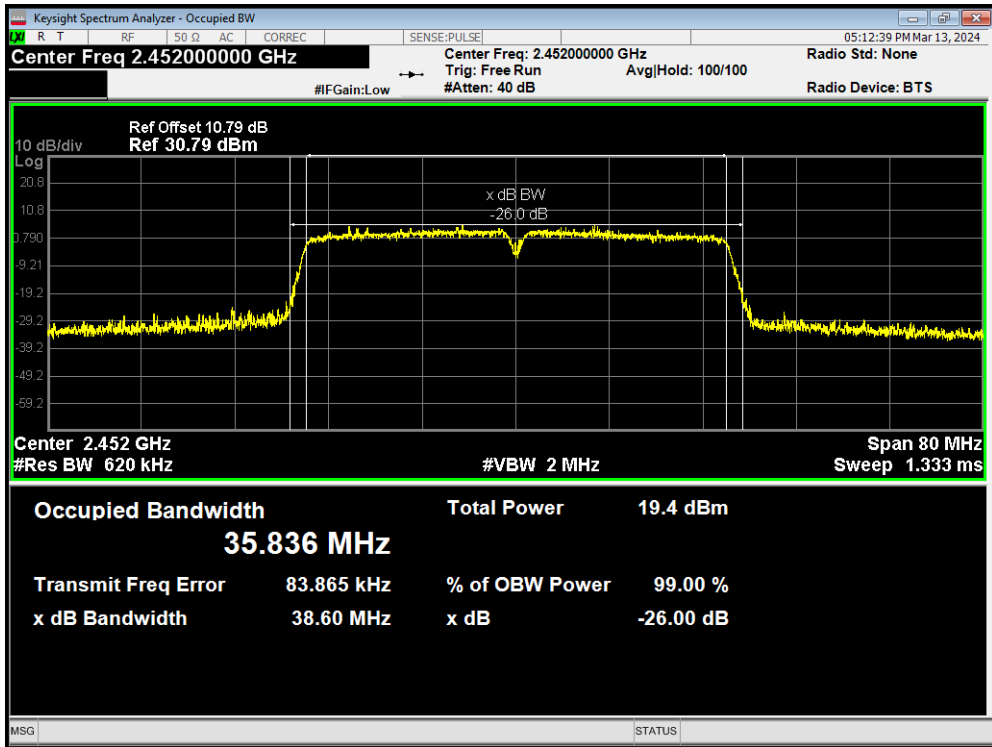
OBW 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz



OBW 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz

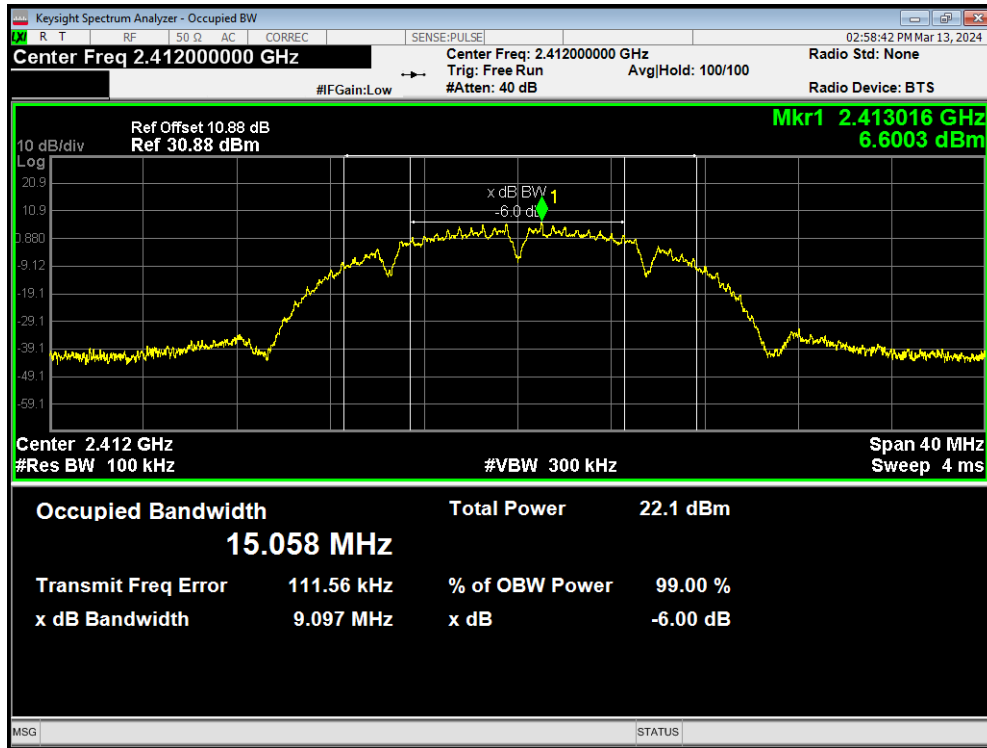


OBW 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz

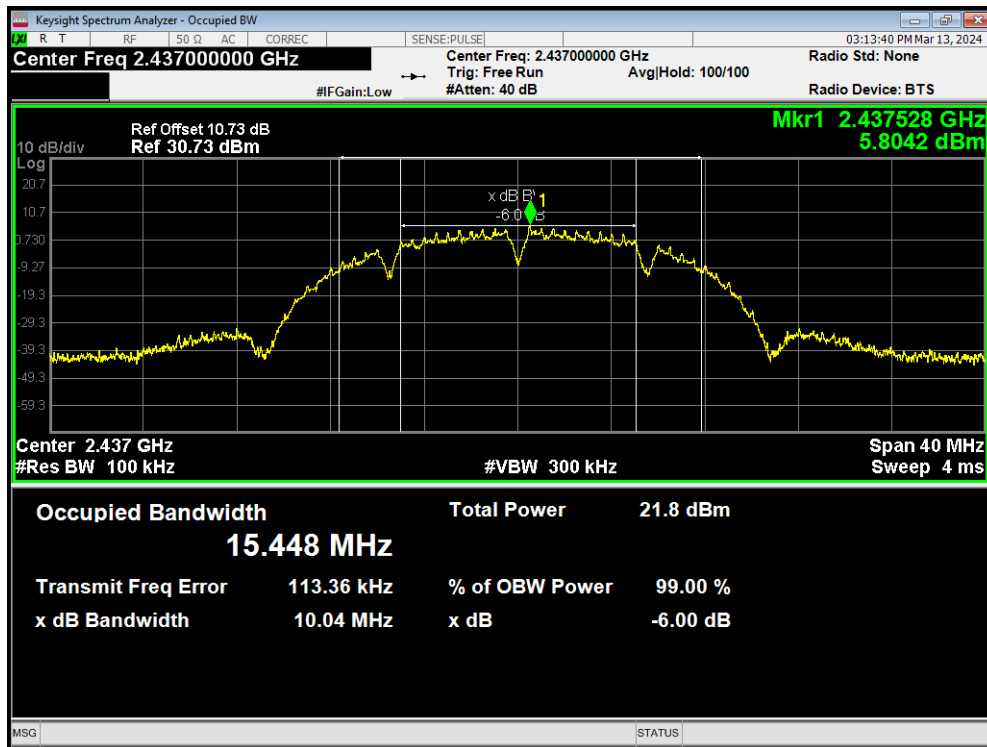


6 dB bandwidth

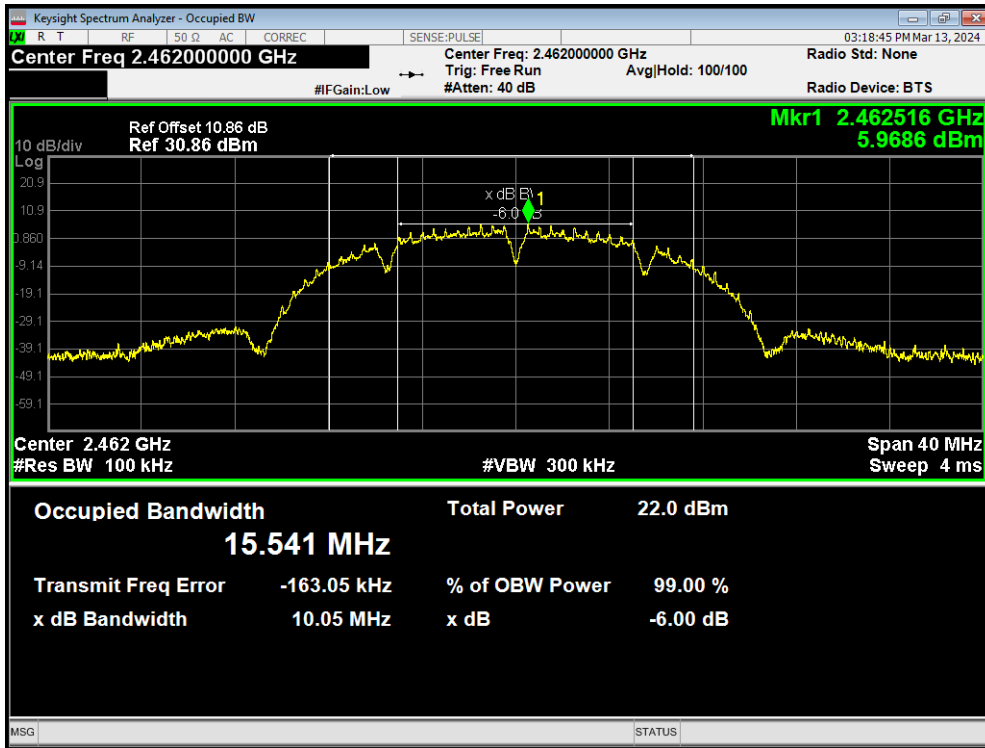
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11b 2412MHz



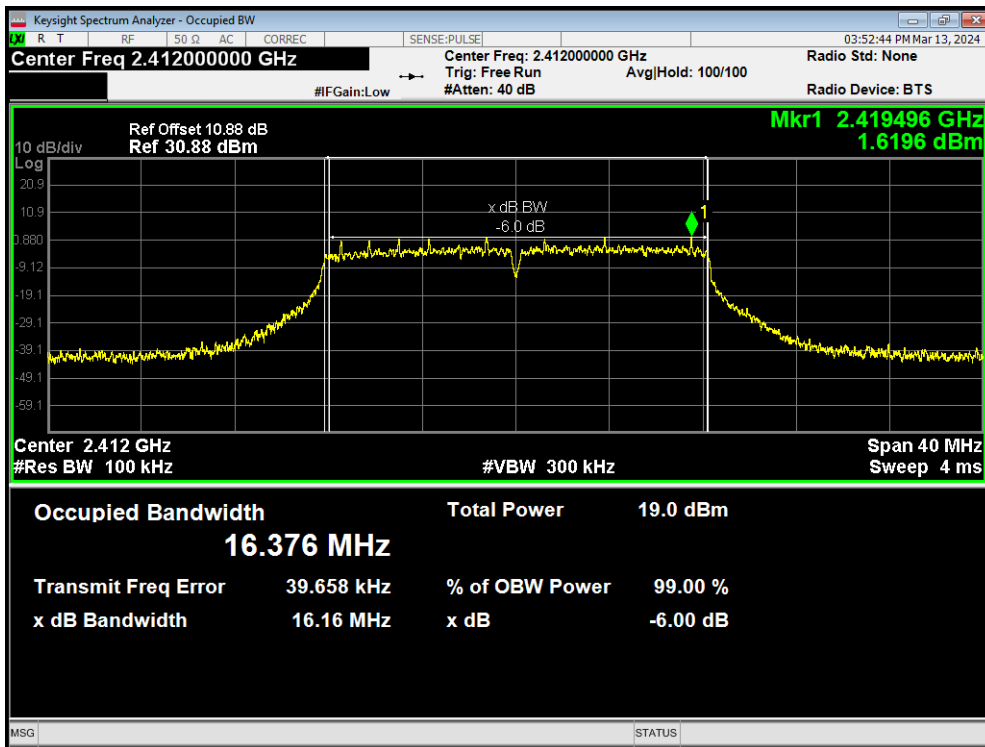
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11b 2437MHz



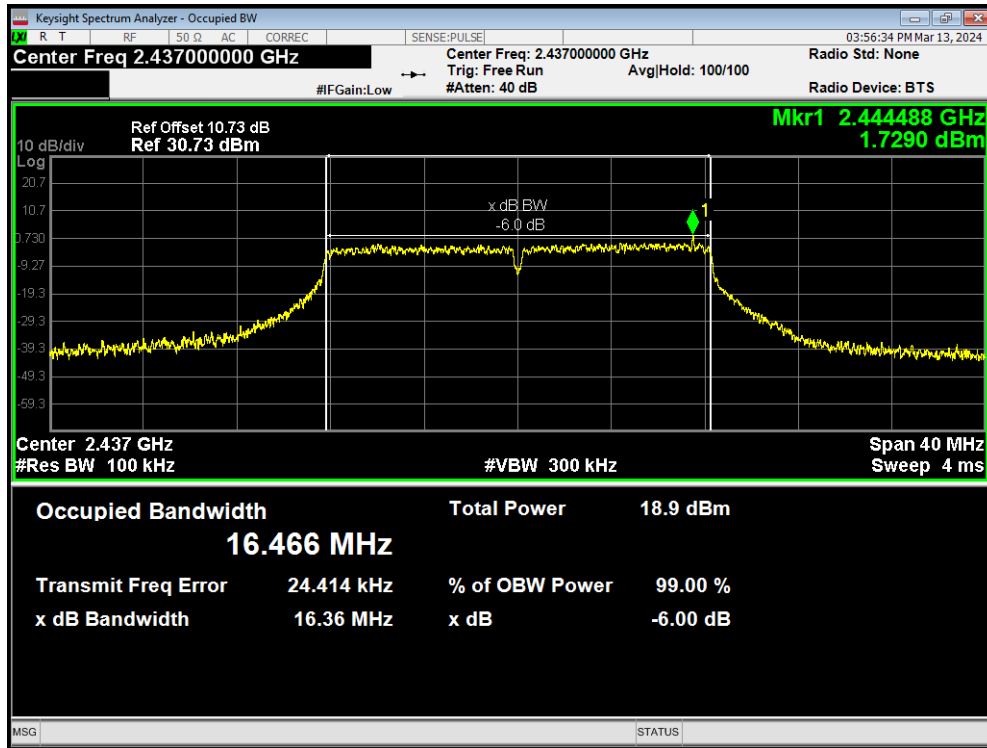
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11b 2462MHz



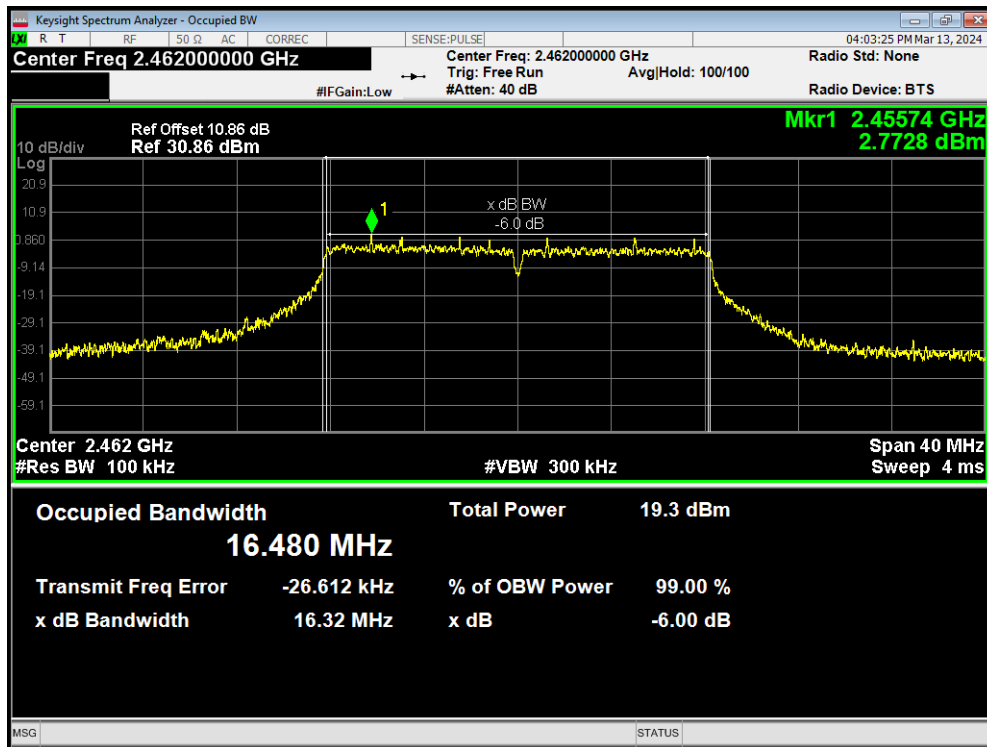
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11g 2412MHz



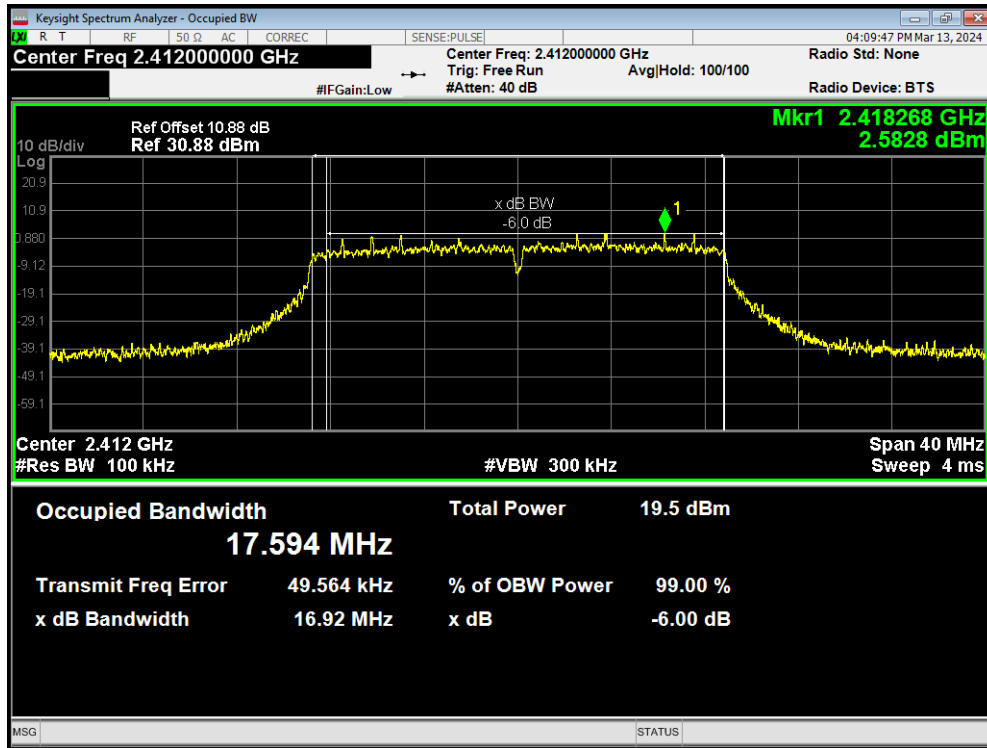
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11g 2437MHz



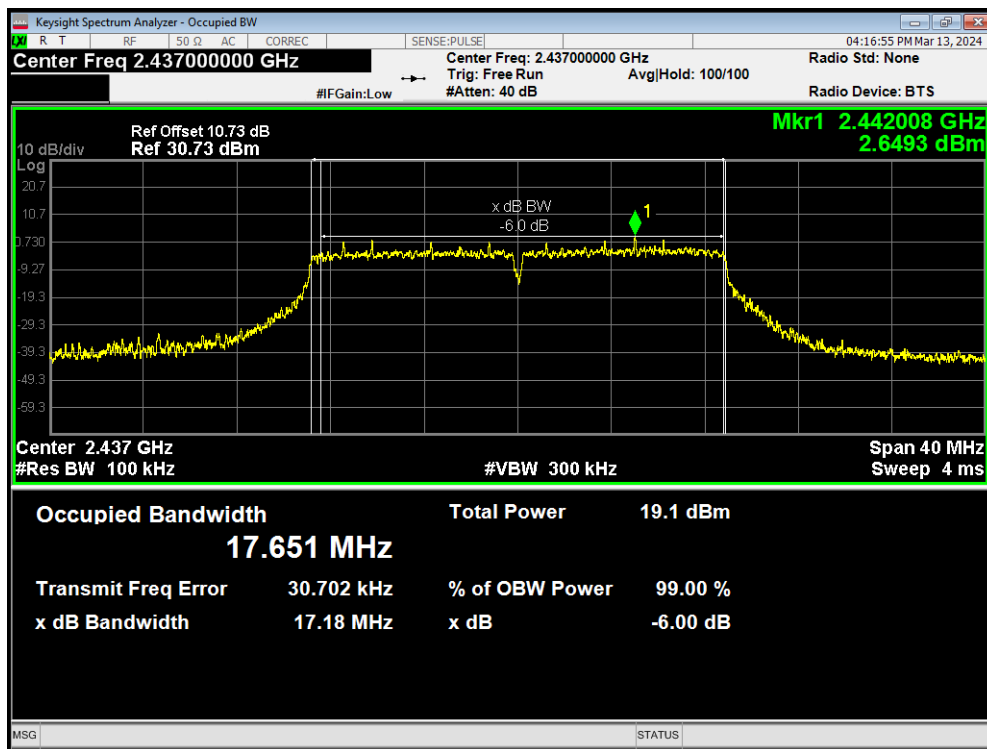
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11g 2462MHz



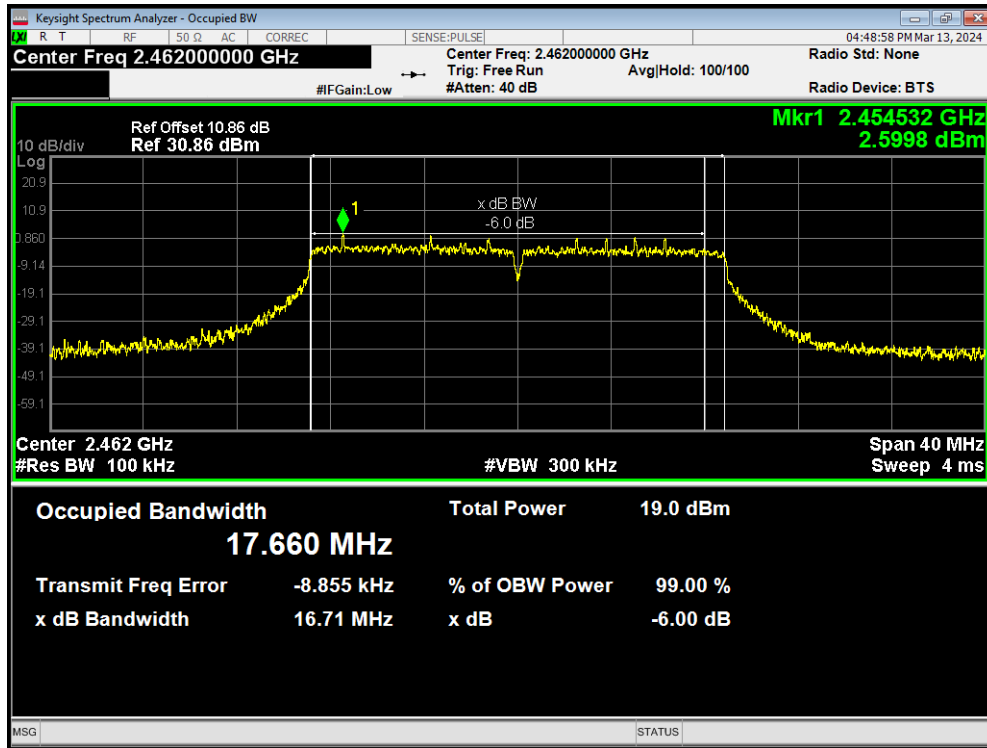
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz



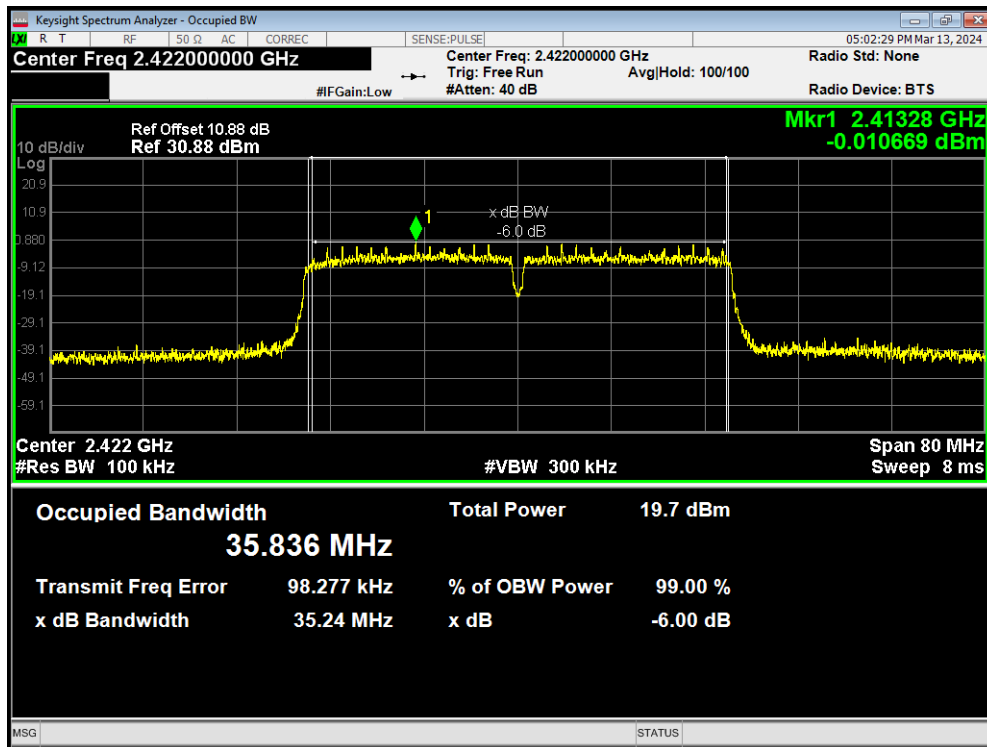
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz



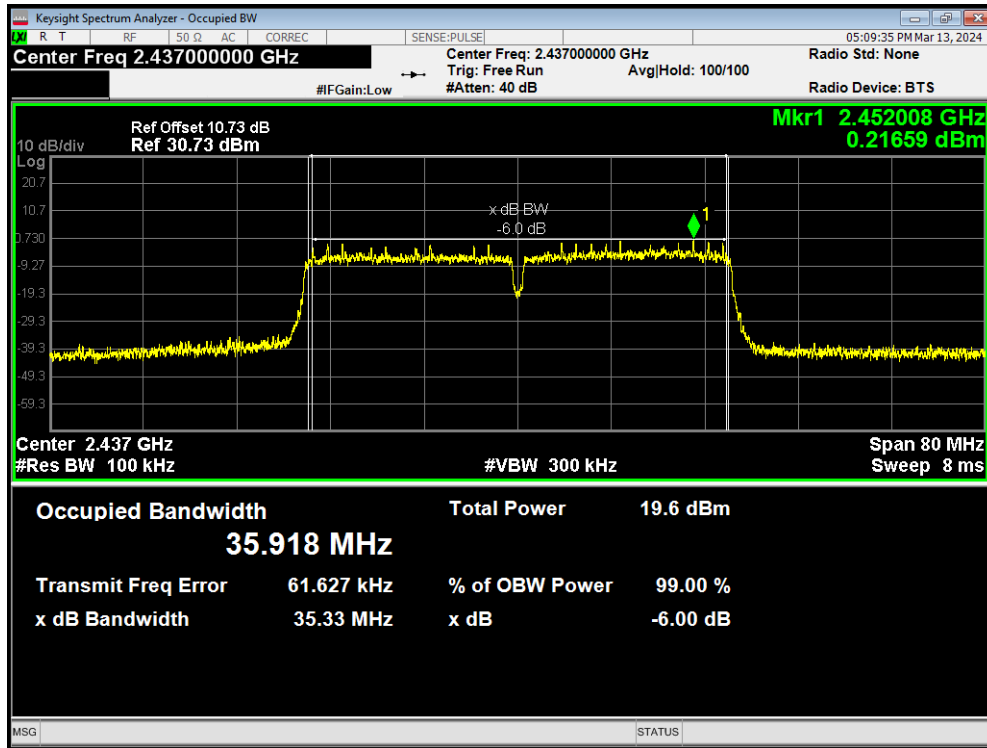
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz



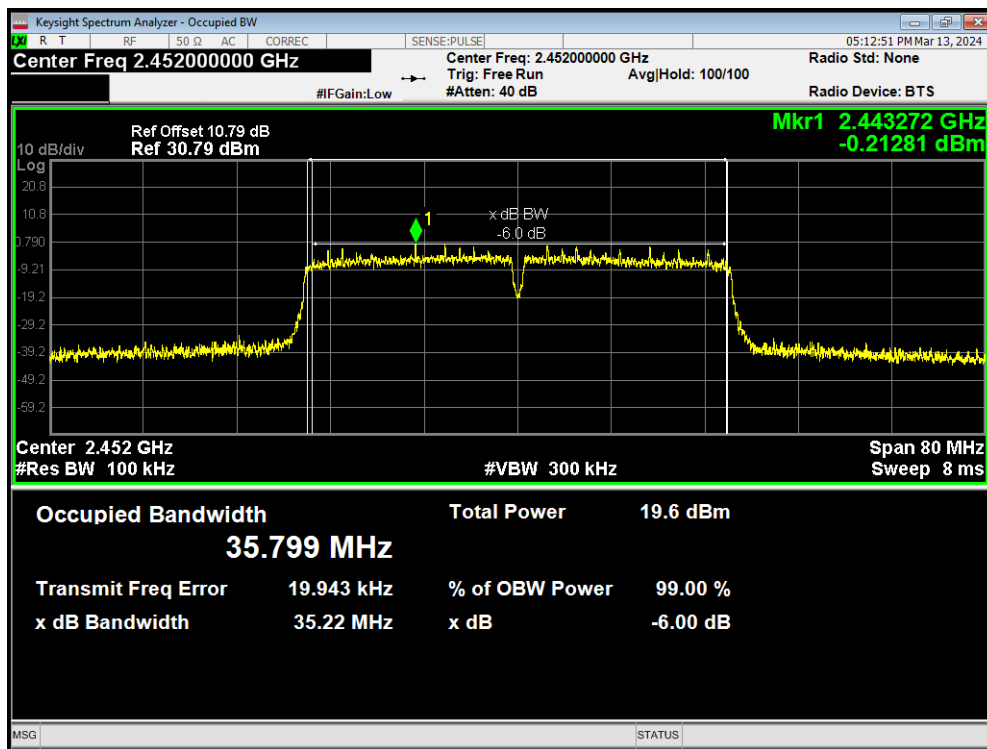
-6dB Bandwidth 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz



-6dB Bandwidth 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz



-6dB Bandwidth 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz



5.3. Band Edge

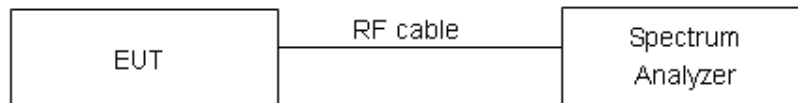
Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%

Method of Measurement

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an external attenuator (20dB) and a known loss cable the band edge of the lowest and highest channels were measured. The peak detector is used and RBW is set to 100 kHz and VBW is set to 300 kHz on spectrum analyzer. Spectrum analyzer plots are included on the following pages.

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247(d) specifies that “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.”

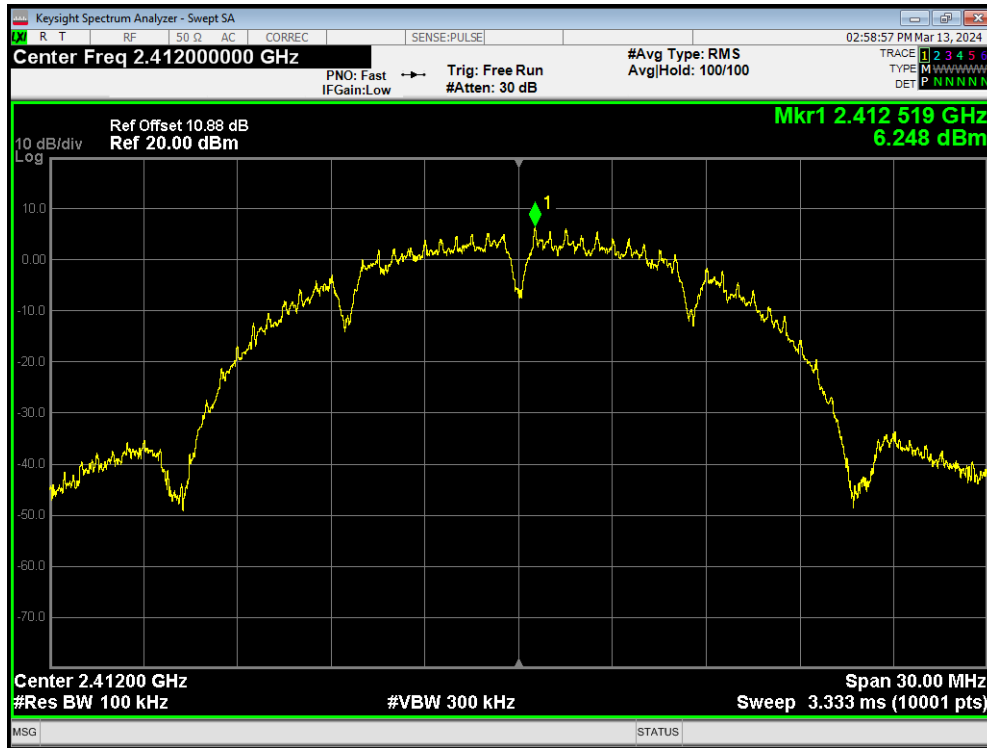
Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 1.96$.

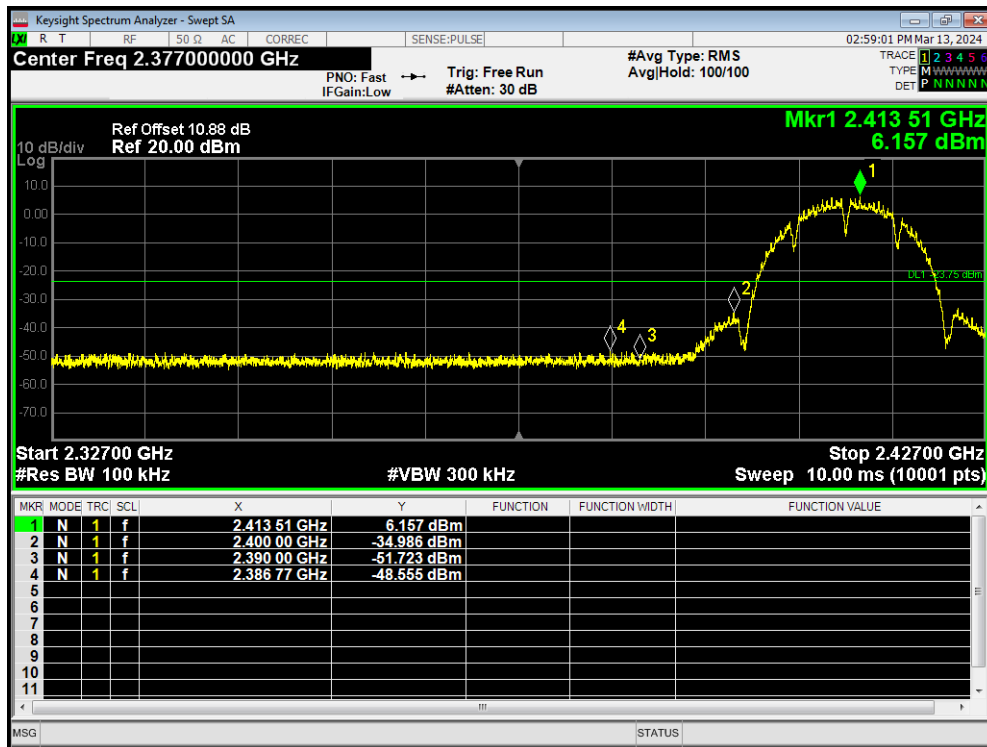
Frequency	Uncertainty
2GHz-3GHz	1.407 dB

Test Results: PASS

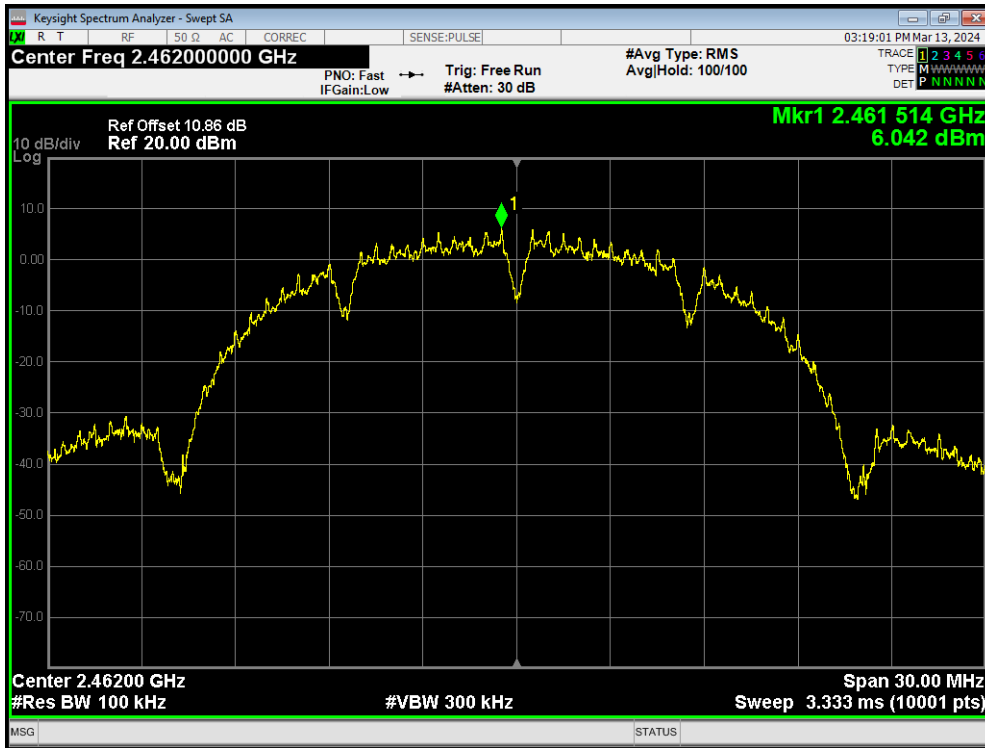
Band Edge 802.11b 2412MHz Ref



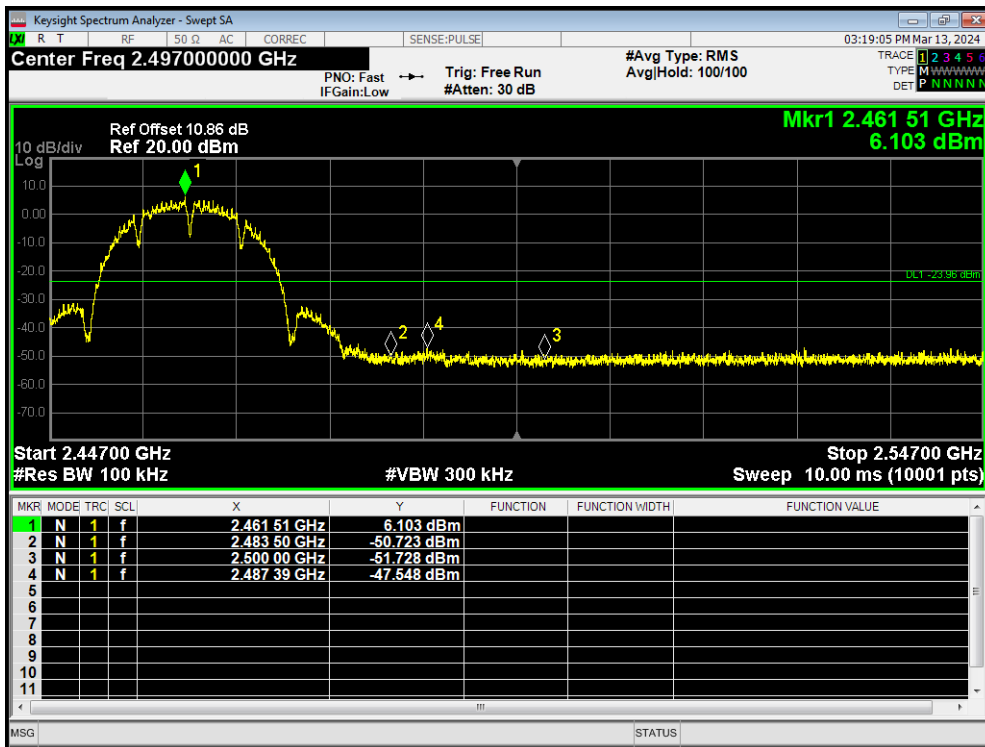
Band Edge 802.11b 2412MHz Emission



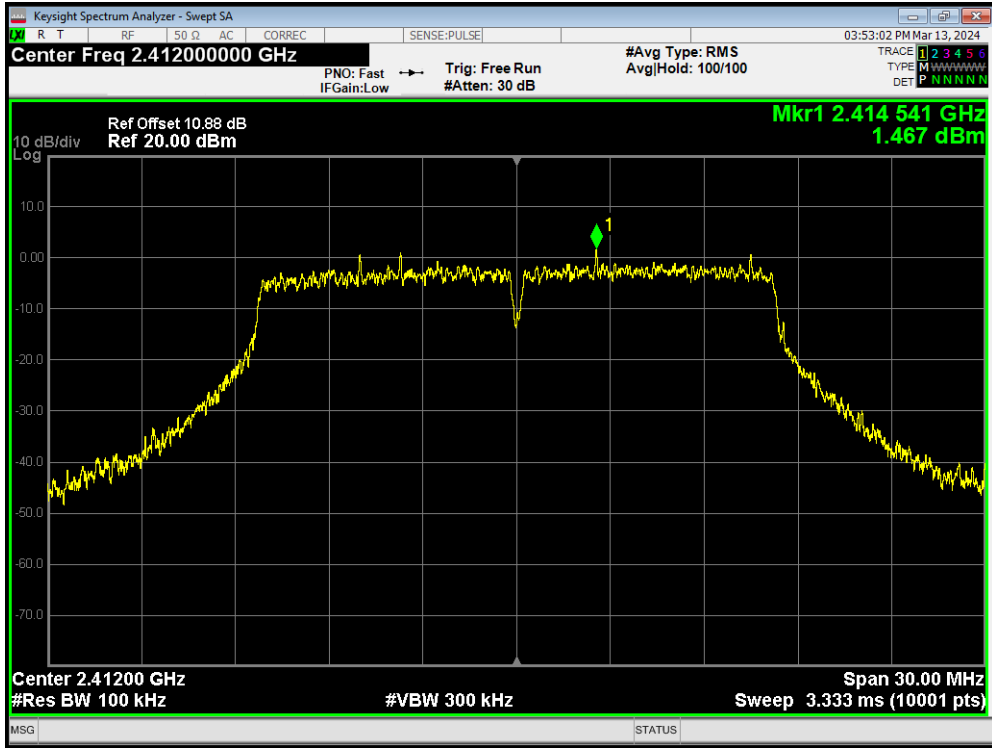
Band Edge 802.11b 2462MHz Ref



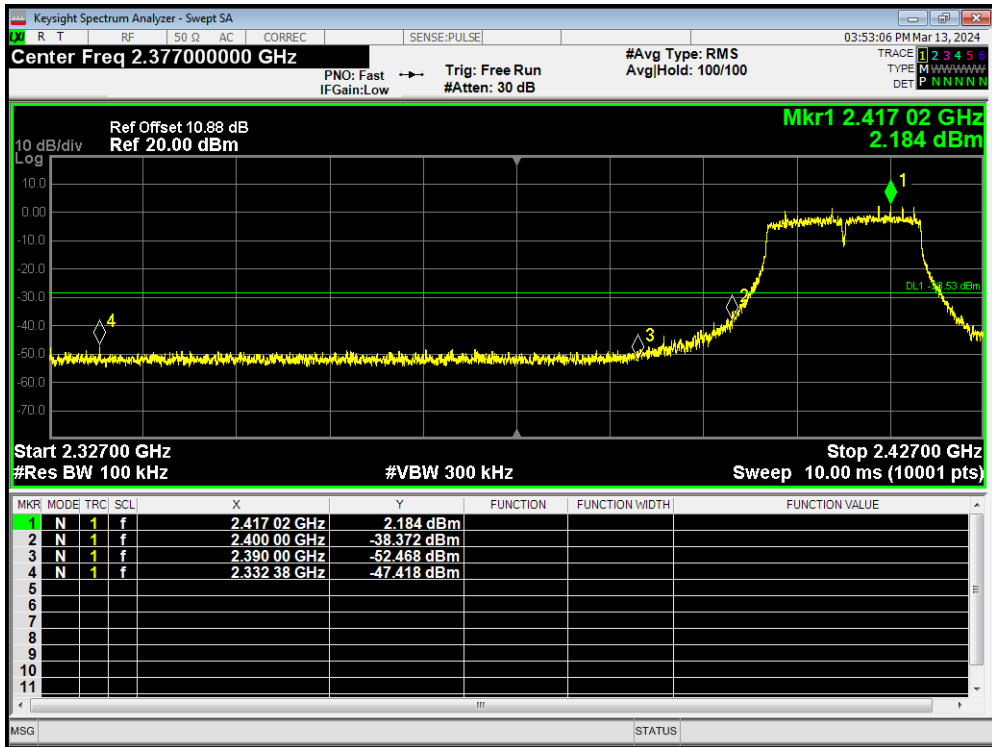
Band Edge 802.11b 2462MHz Emission



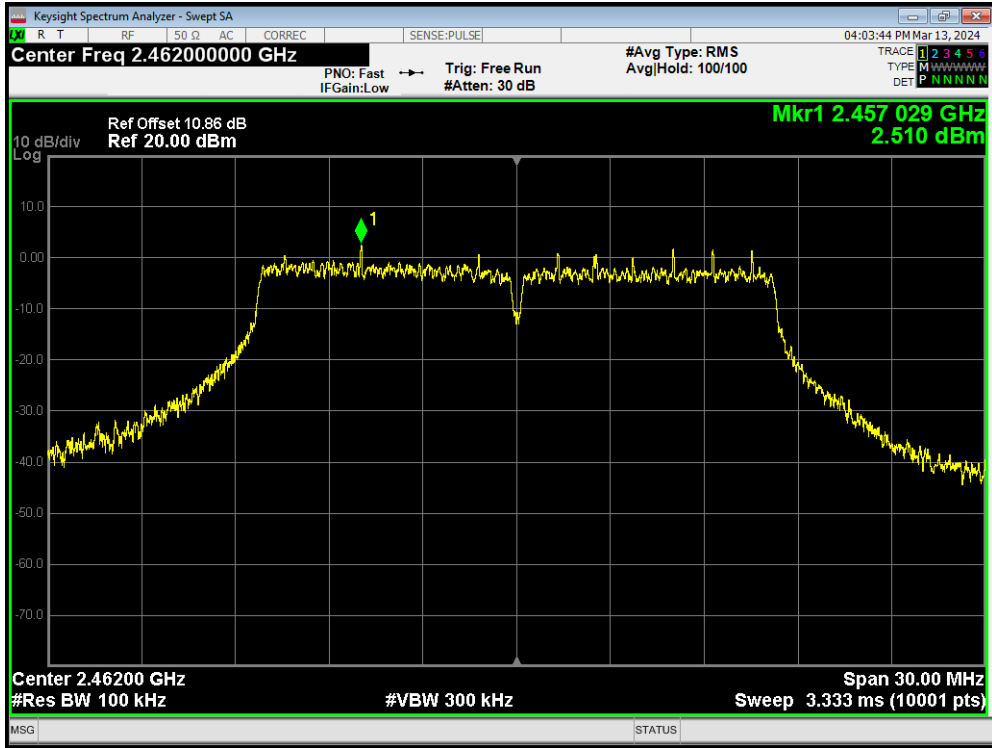
Band Edge 802.11g 2412MHz Ref



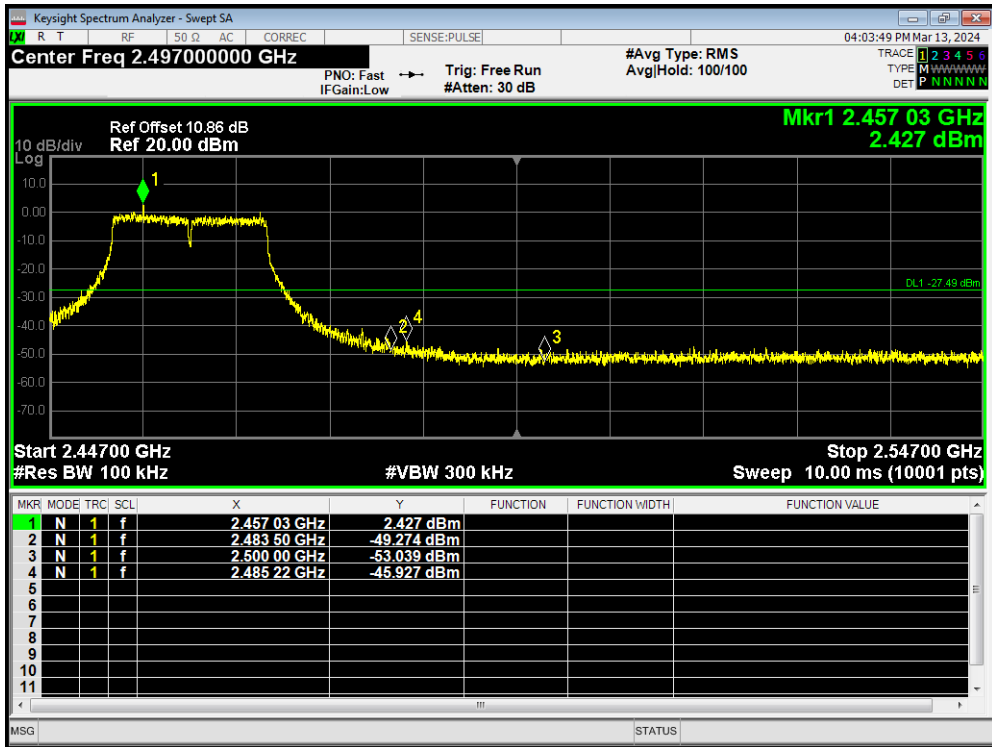
Band Edge 802.11g 2412MHz Emission



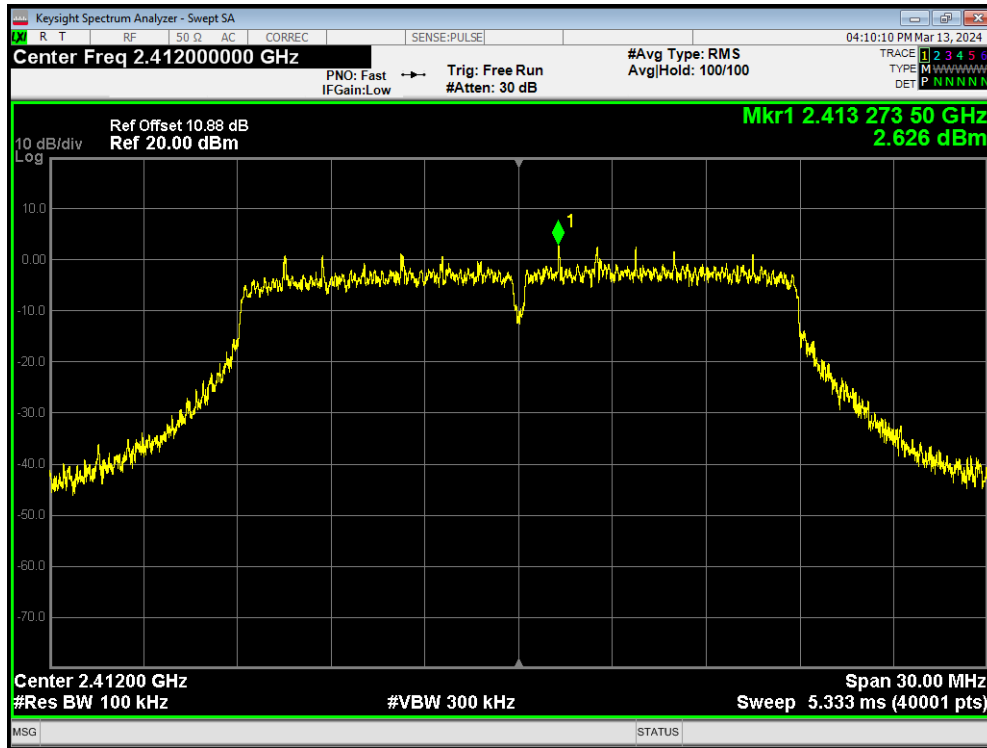
Band Edge 802.11g 2462MHz Ref



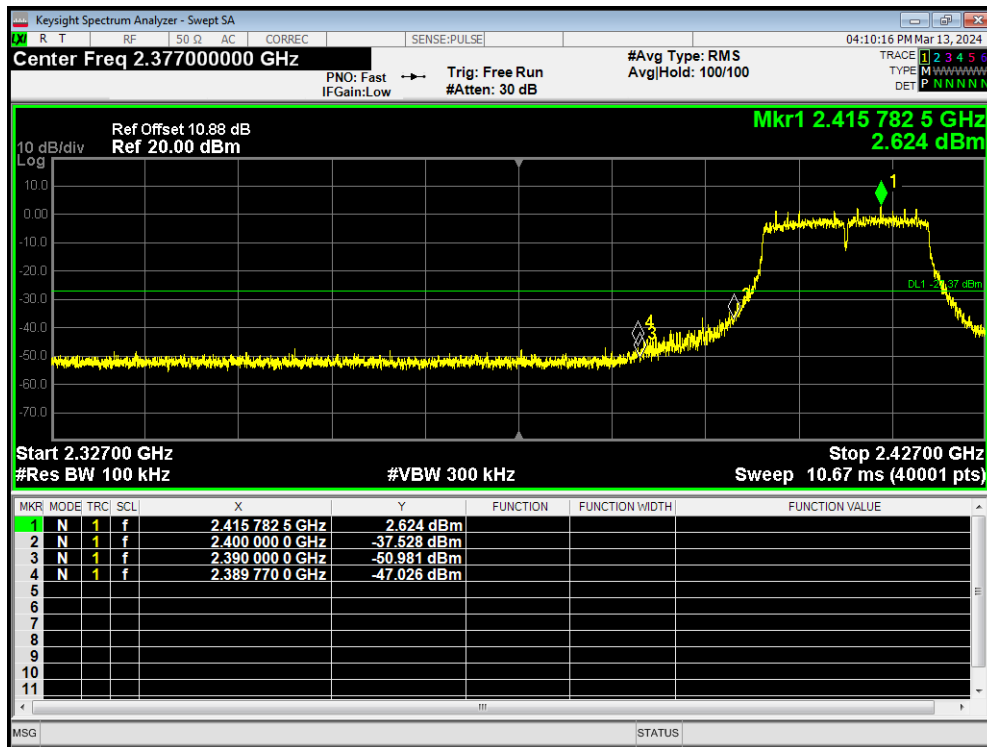
Band Edge 802.11g 2462MHz Emission



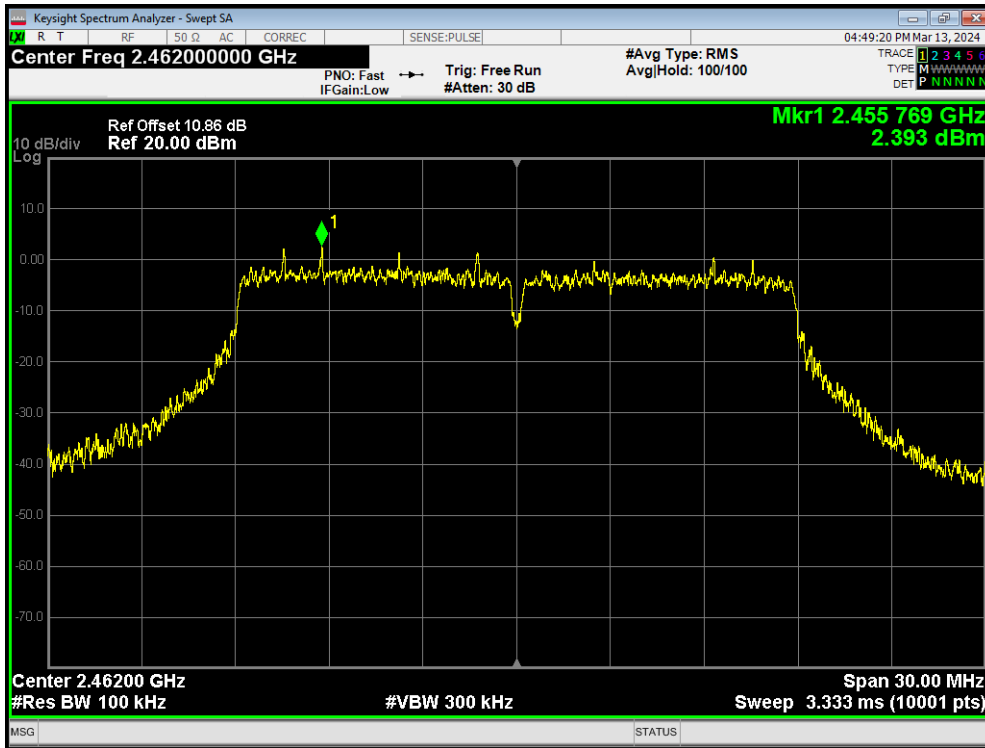
Band Edge 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz Ref



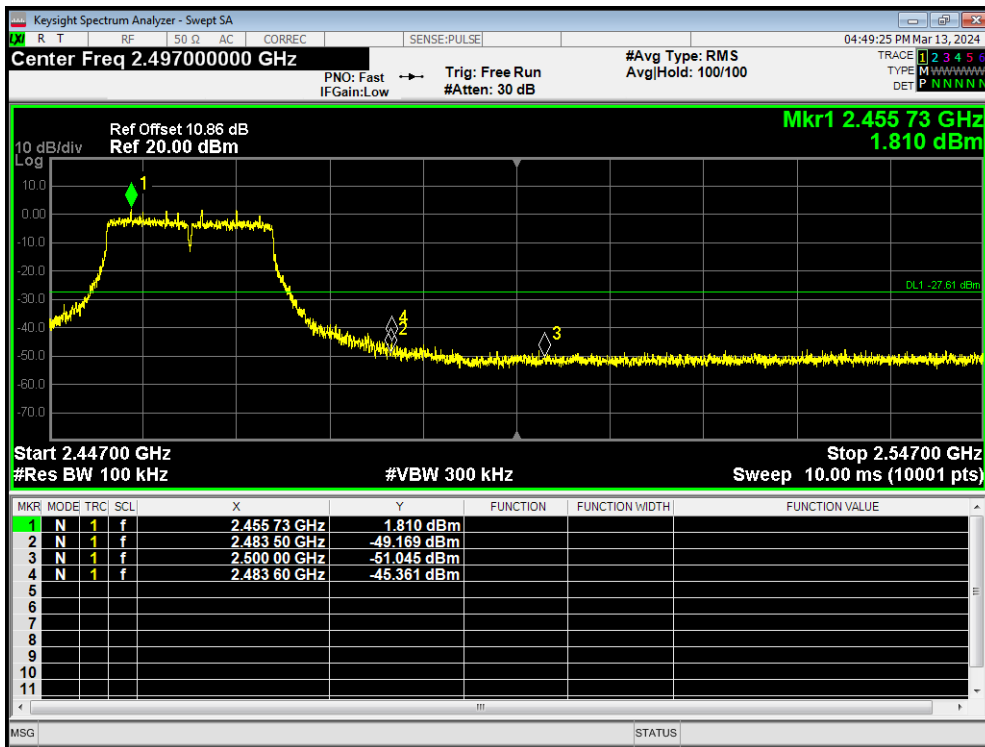
Band Edge 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz Emission



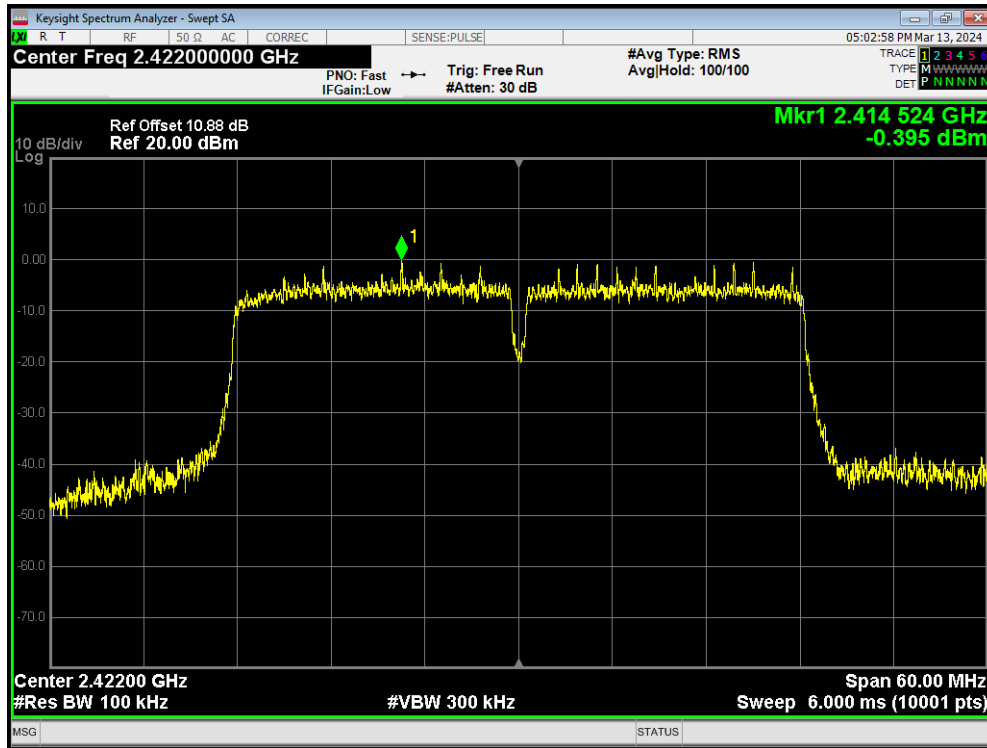
Band Edge 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz Ref



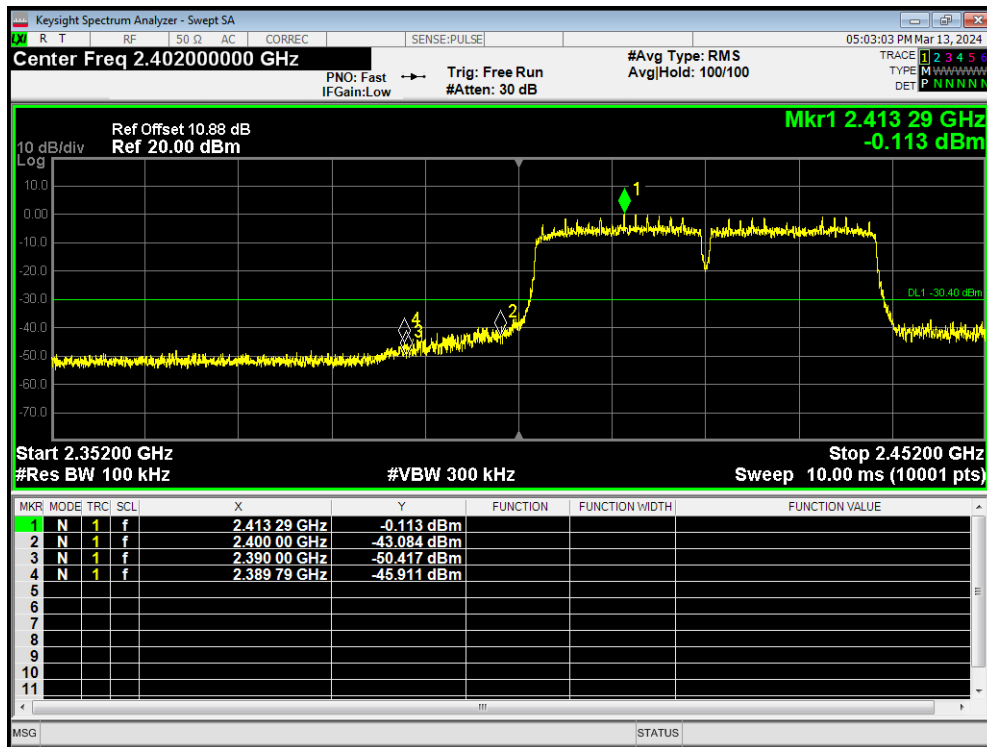
Band Edge 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz Emission



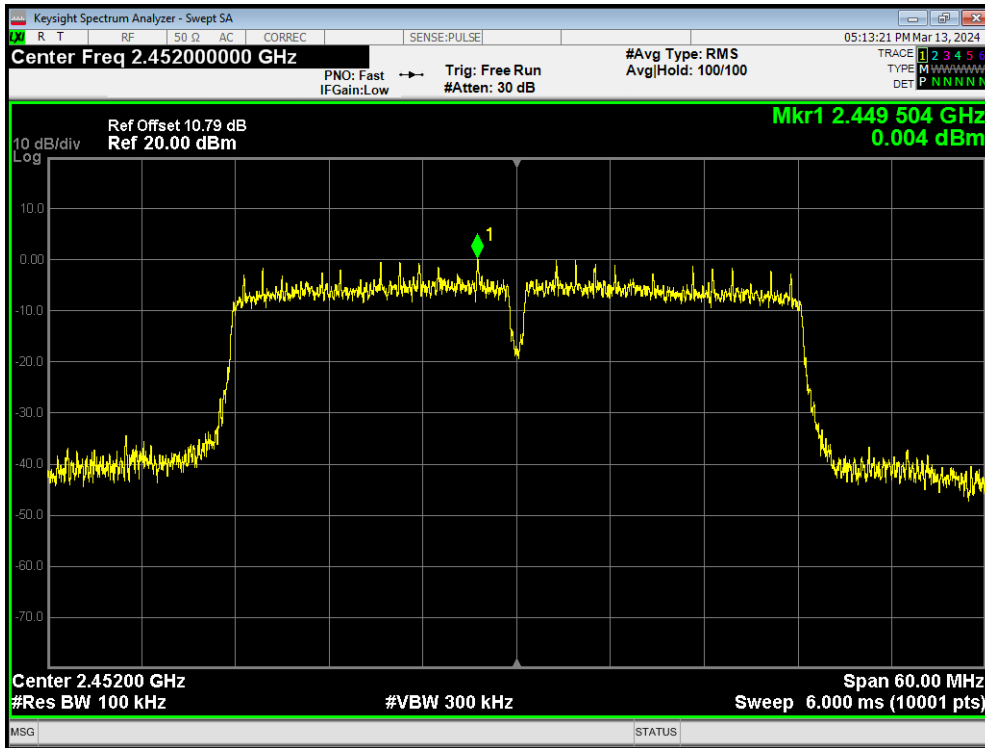
Band Edge 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz Ref



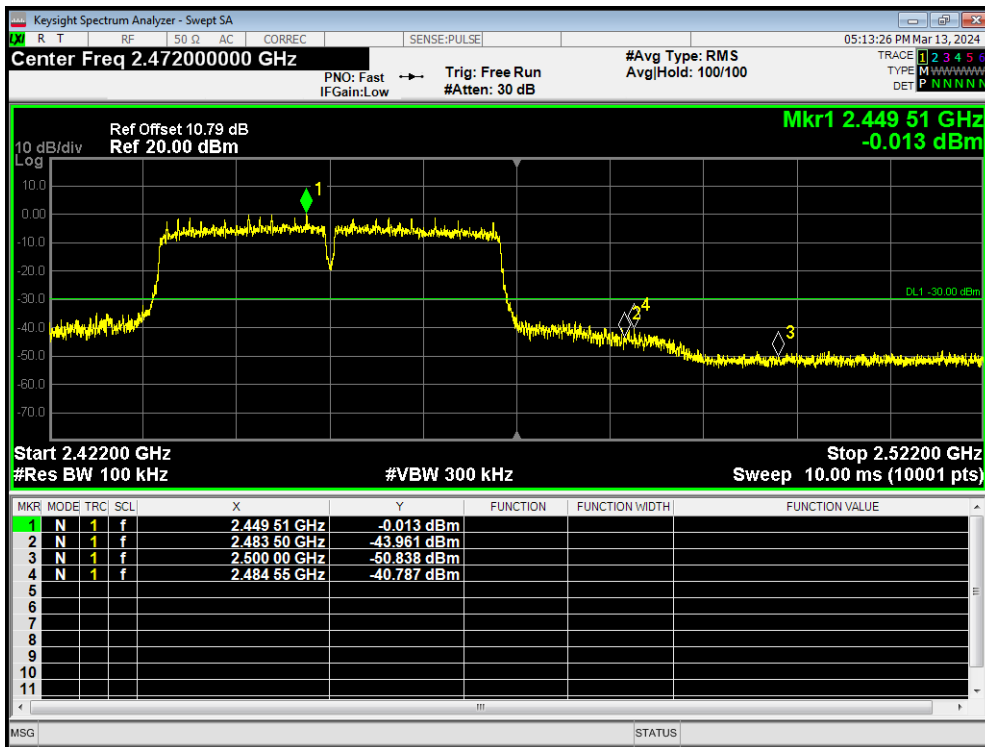
Band Edge 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz Emission



Band Edge 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz Ref



Band Edge 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz Emission



5.4. Power Spectral Density

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%

Method of Measurement

During the process of the testing, The EUT was connected to Spectrum Analyzer with a known loss. The EUT is max power transmission with proper modulation.

Method AVGPSD-1 was used for this test.

- a) Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency
- b) Set span to at least 1.5 times the OBW
- c) Set RBW to: $3\text{kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100\text{kHz}$
- d) Set VBW $\geq [3x \text{RBW}]$
- e) Detector=power averaging (rms) or sample detector (when rms not available)
- f) Ensure that the number of measurement points in the sweep $\geq [2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW}]$
- g) Sweep time auto couple
- h) Employ trace averaging (rms) mode over a minimum of 100 traces
- i) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.
- j) If the measured value exceeds requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat (note that this may require zooming in on the emission of interest and reducing the span to meet the minimum measurement point requirement as the RBW is reduced)

Method AVGPSD-2 was used for this test.

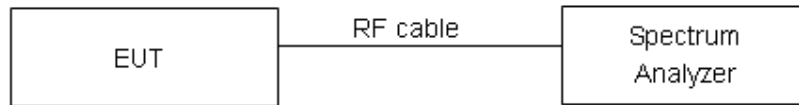
- a) Measure the duty cycle (D)of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6
- b) Set instrument center frequency to DTS channel center frequency
- c) Set span to at least 1.5 times the OBW
- d) Set RBW to: $3\text{kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100\text{kHz}$
- e) Set VBW $\geq [3x \text{RBW}]$
- f) Detector= power averaging (rms) or sample detector (when rms not available)
- g) Ensure that the number of measurement points in the sweep $\geq [2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW}]$
- h) Sweep time =auto couple
- i) Do not use sweep triggering; allow sweep to "free run"
- j) Employ trace averaging (rms) mode over a minimum of 100 traces
- k) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level

l) Add $[10 \log(1/ D)]$, where D is the duty cycle measured in step a), to the measured PSD to compute the average PSD during the actual transmission time

m) If measured value exceeds requirement specified by regulatory agency then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat (note that this may require zooming in on the emission of interest and reducing the span to meet the minimum measurement point requirement as the RBW is reduced)

The conducted Power is measured at each antenna port. The measured results at the various antenna ports are then summed mathematically.

Test setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247(e) specifies that” 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. ”

Limits	≤ 8 dBm / 3kHz
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Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U= 0.75\text{dB}$.

Test Results:
Antenna 0

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/ Channel	Read Value (dBm / 30kHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm / 3kHz)	Limit (dBm / 3kHz)	Conclusion
802.11b	2412/CH 1	-8.73	-18.73	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-8.81	-18.81	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-8.57	-18.57	8	PASS
802.11g	2412/CH 1	-11.10	-20.79	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-10.73	-20.42	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-10.69	-20.38	8	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412/CH 1	-11.85	-21.43	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-11.05	-20.63	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-11.10	-20.68	8	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422/CH3	-14.41	-23.86	8	PASS
	2437/CH6	-13.65	-23.10	8	PASS
	2452/CH9	-13.17	-22.62	8	PASS

Note: Power Spectral Density (dBm/3kHz) =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor + 10*log10(3/30)

Antenna 1

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/ Channel	Read Value (dBm / 30kHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm / 3kHz)	Limit (dBm / 3kHz)	Conclusion
802.11b	2412/CH 1	-6.61	-16.61	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-7.01	-17.01	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-7.17	-17.17	8	PASS
802.11g	2412/CH 1	-11.16	-20.85	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-11.14	-20.83	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-10.51	-20.20	8	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412/CH 1	-11.06	-20.64	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-10.72	-20.30	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-10.99	-20.57	8	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422/CH3	-13.74	-23.19	8	PASS
	2437/CH6	-12.47	-21.92	8	PASS
	2452/CH9	-13.69	-23.14	8	PASS

Note: Power Spectral Density (dBm/3kHz) =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor + 10*log10(3/30)

MIMO

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/ Channel	Power Spectral Density				Total PSD (dBm / 3kHz)	Limit (dBm / 3kHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 0		Antenna 1				
		Read Value (dBm / 30kHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm / 3kHz)	Read Value (dBm / 30kHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm / 3kHz)			
802.11g	2412/CH 1	-13.91	-23.60	-11.29	-20.98	-19.09	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-12.93	-22.62	-10.70	-20.39	-18.35	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-12.03	-21.72	-11.38	-21.07	-18.37	8	PASS
802.11n HT20	2412/CH 1	-13.99	-23.57	-11.21	-20.79	-18.95	8	PASS
	2437/CH 6	-13.05	-22.63	-10.96	-20.54	-18.45	8	PASS
	2462/CH11	-12.68	-22.26	-11.46	-21.04	-18.60	8	PASS
802.11n HT40	2422/CH3	-14.99	-24.44	-13.39	-22.84	-20.56	8	PASS
	2437/CH6	-16.20	-25.65	-13.22	-22.67	-20.90	8	PASS
	2452/CH9	-16.02	-25.47	-13.79	-23.24	-21.20	8	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density (dBm/3kHz) =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor + 10*log10(3 / 30)

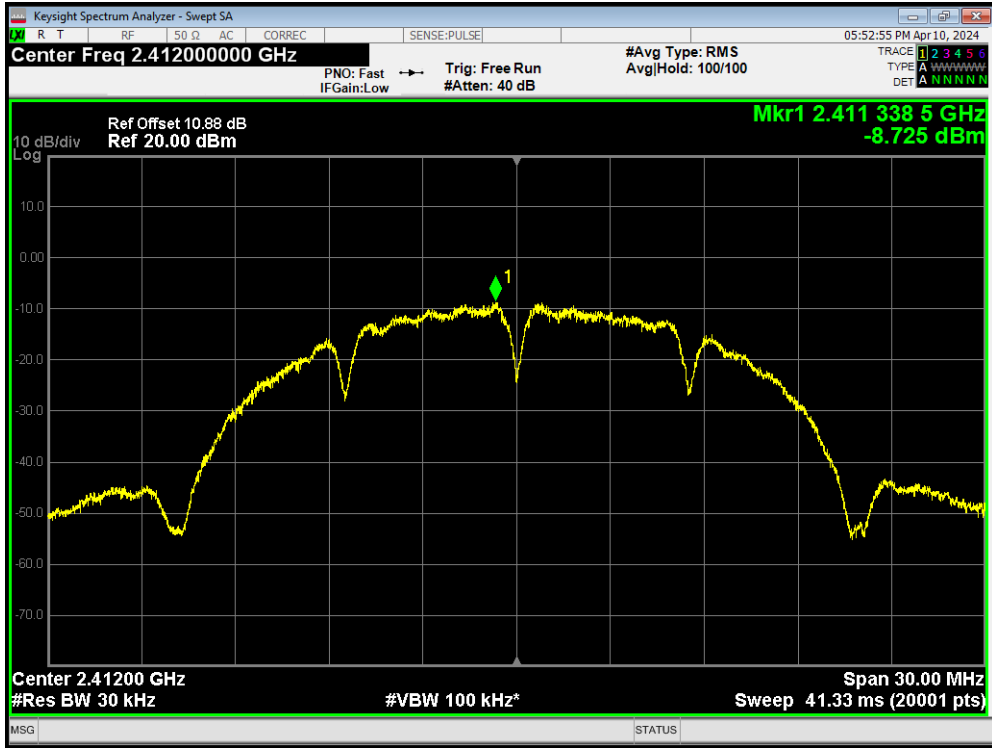
2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),the power spectral density=10log(10^(PSD antenna0 in dBm/10)+10^(PSD antenna1 in dBm/10))

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)f)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, the user may use either of the following methods to calculate directional gain, provided that each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.

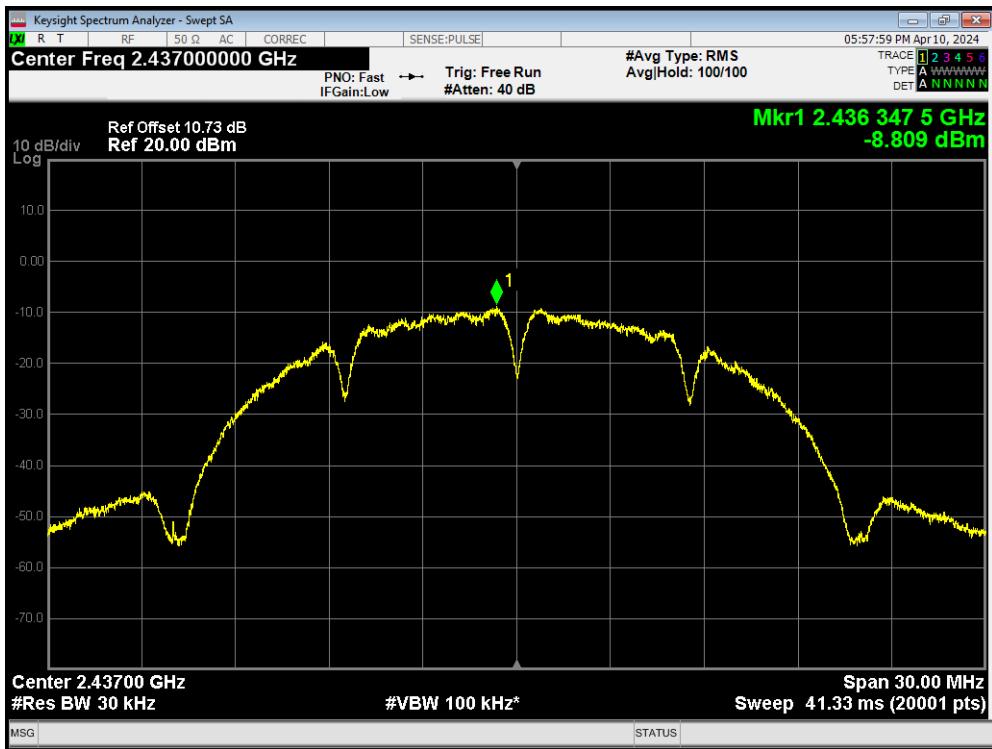
Directional gain = G_{ANT MAX} + Array Gain. For PSD measurements on all devices, Array Gain=10log(Nant/Nss)dB, so directional gain=G_{ANT MAX}+Array Gain=0.99+10log(2/1)=4.0<6dBi. So the PSD limit is 8dBm

Antenna 0

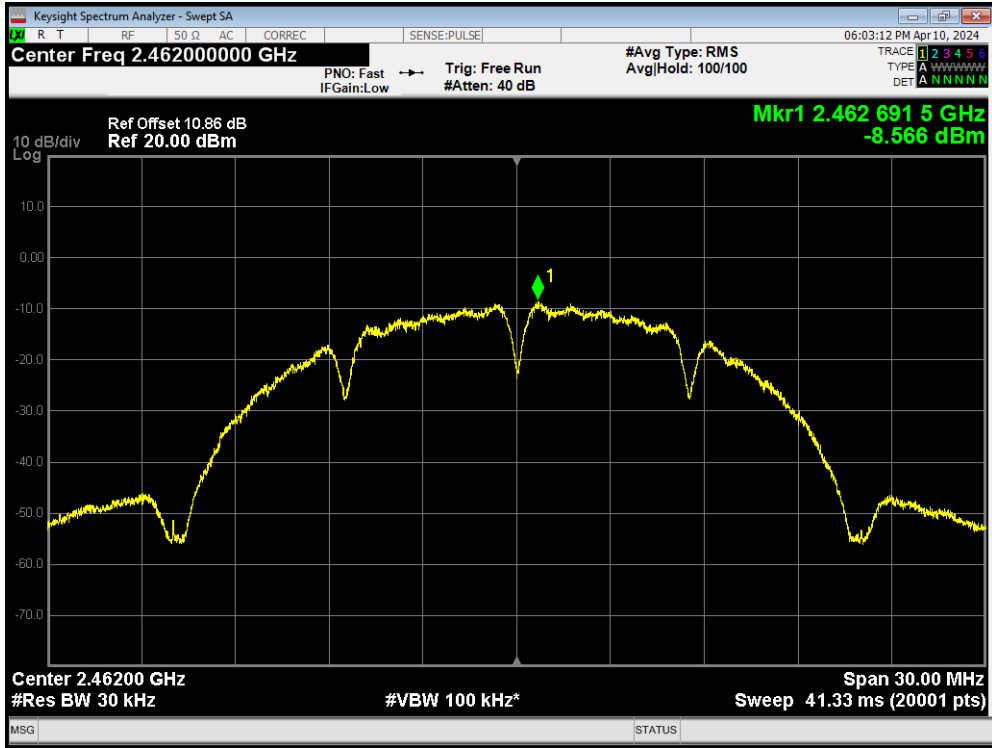
PSD 802.11b 2412MHz



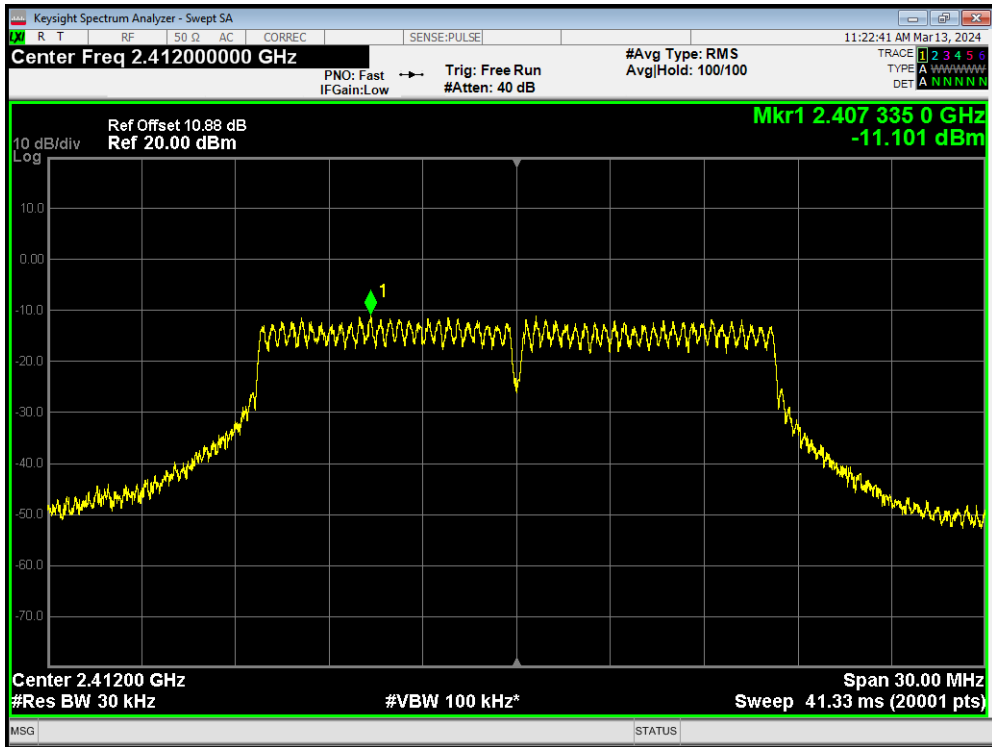
PSD 802.11b 2437MHz



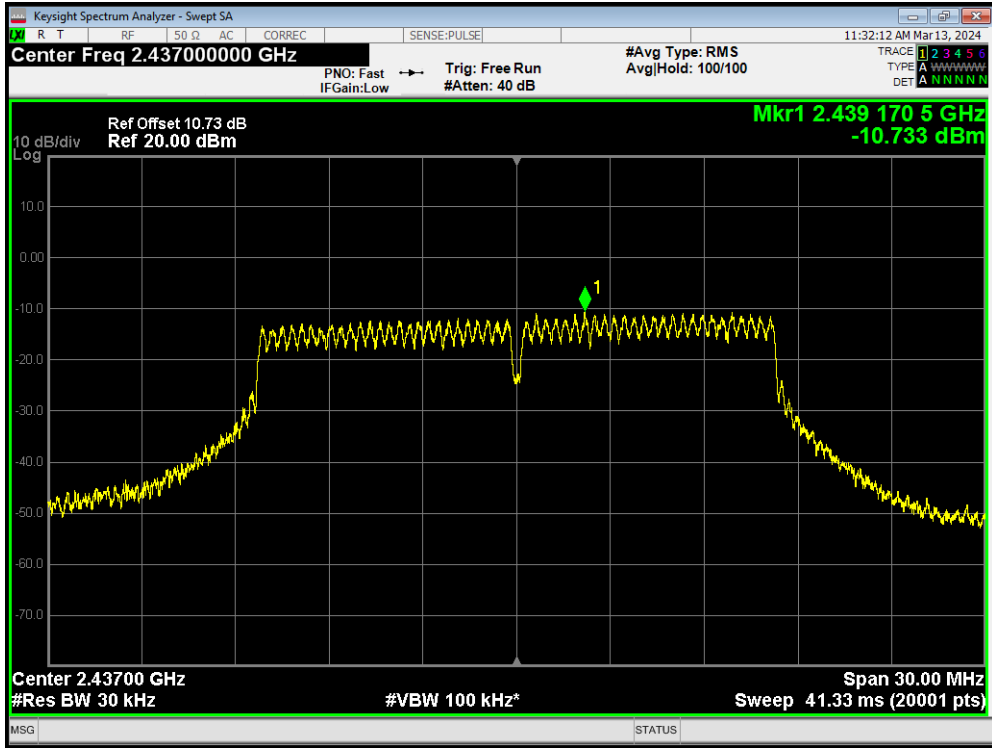
PSD 802.11b 2462MHz



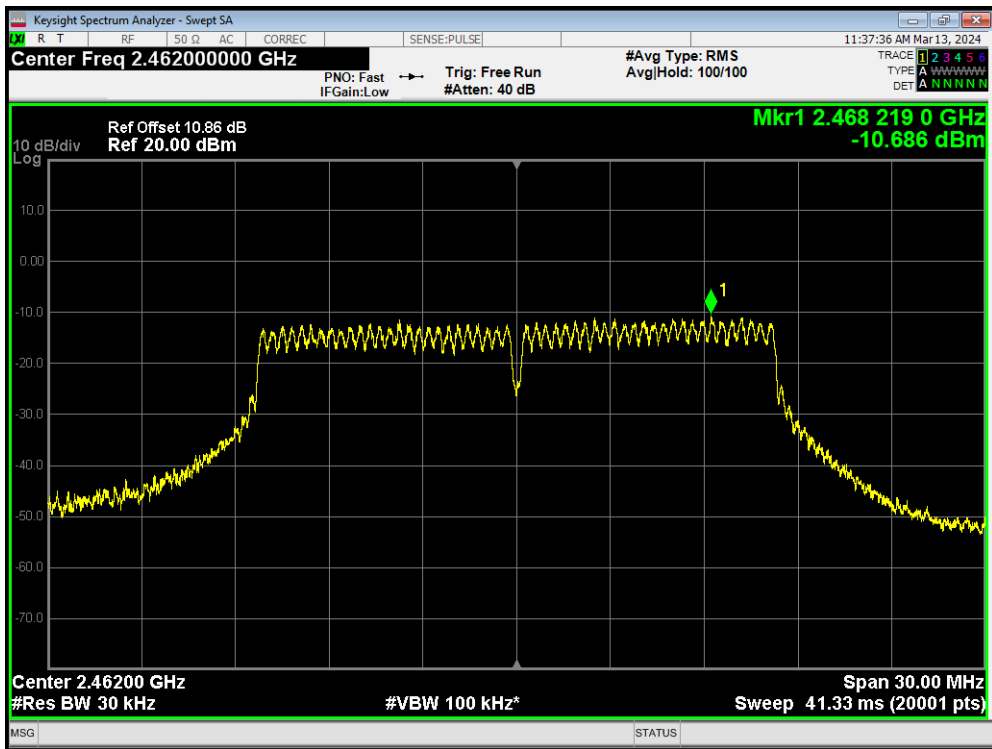
PSD 802.11g 2412MHz



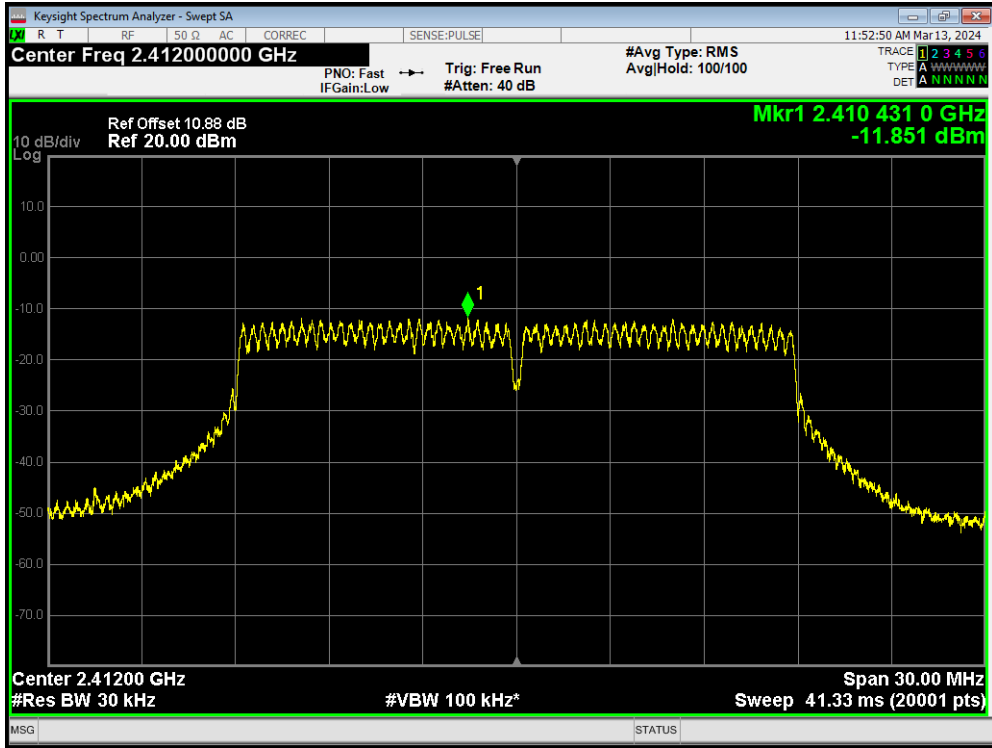
PSD 802.11g 2437MHz



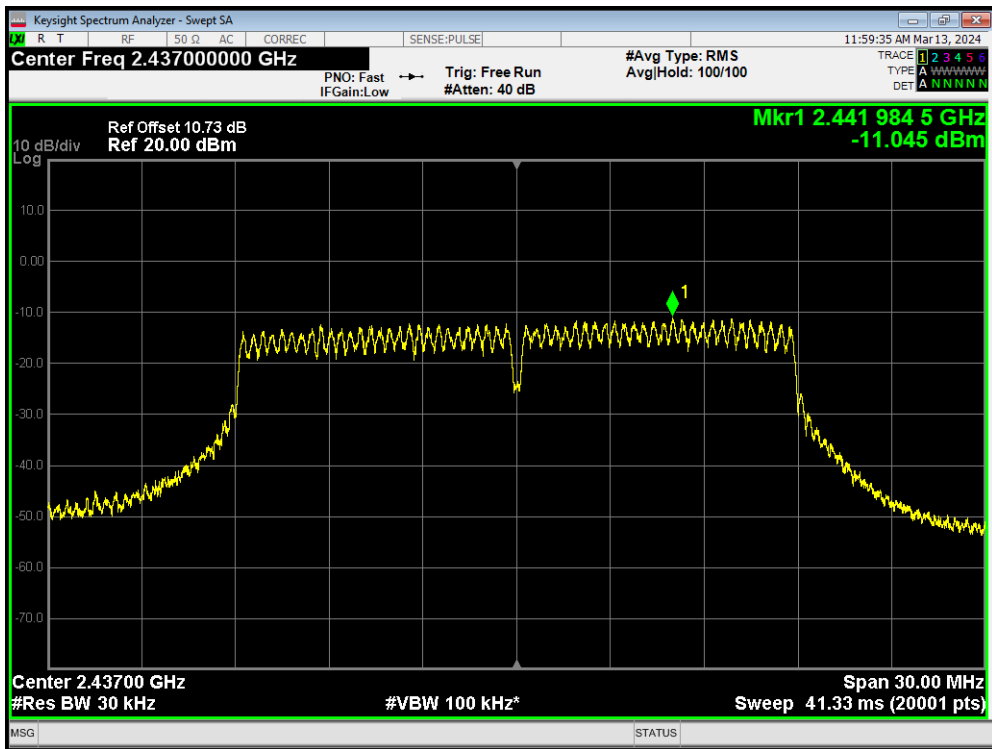
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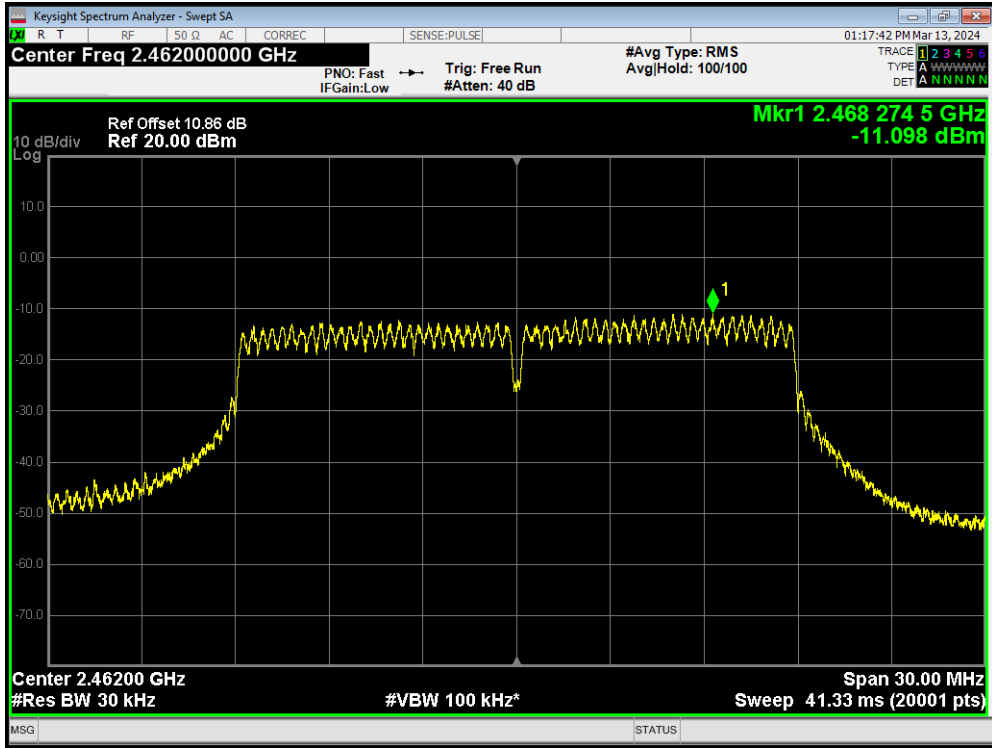
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz



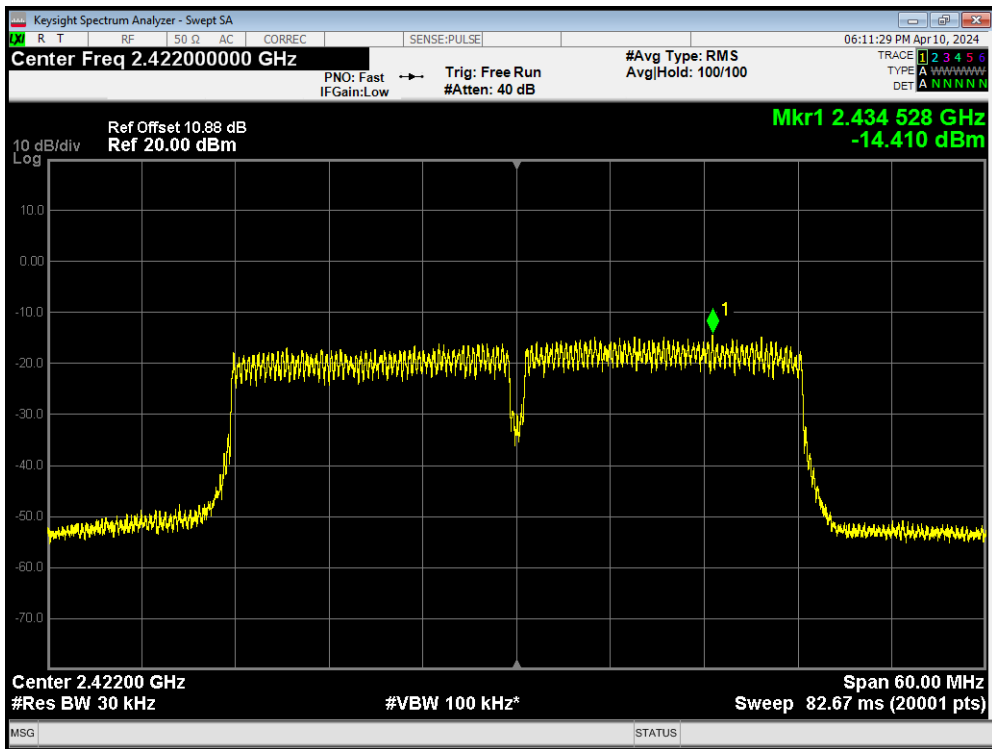
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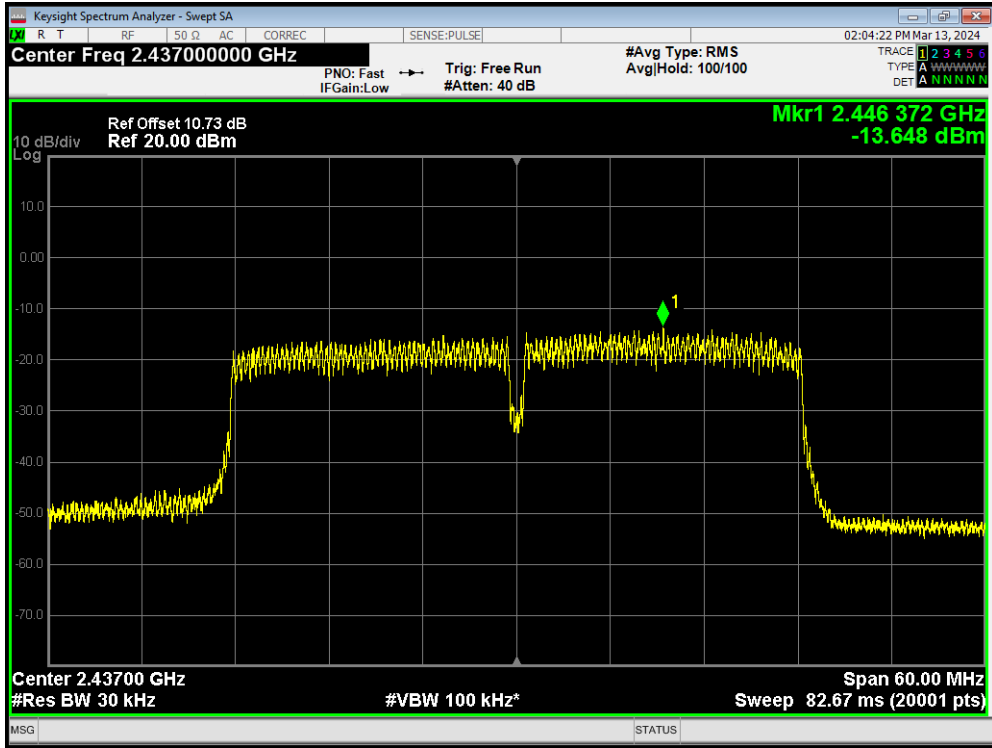
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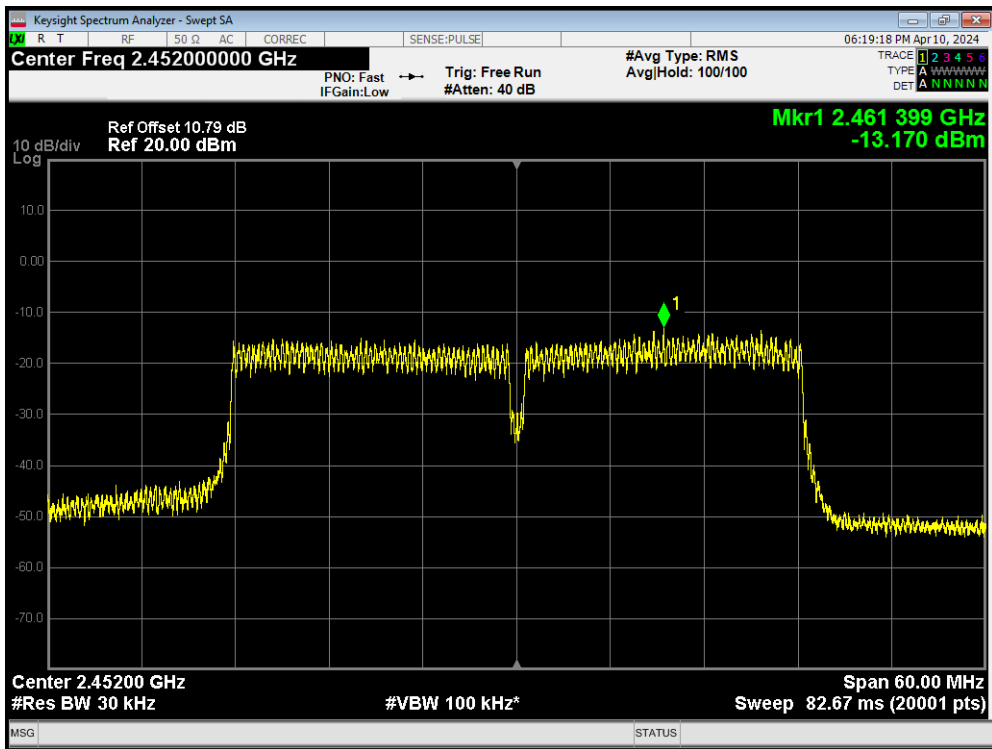
PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz



PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz

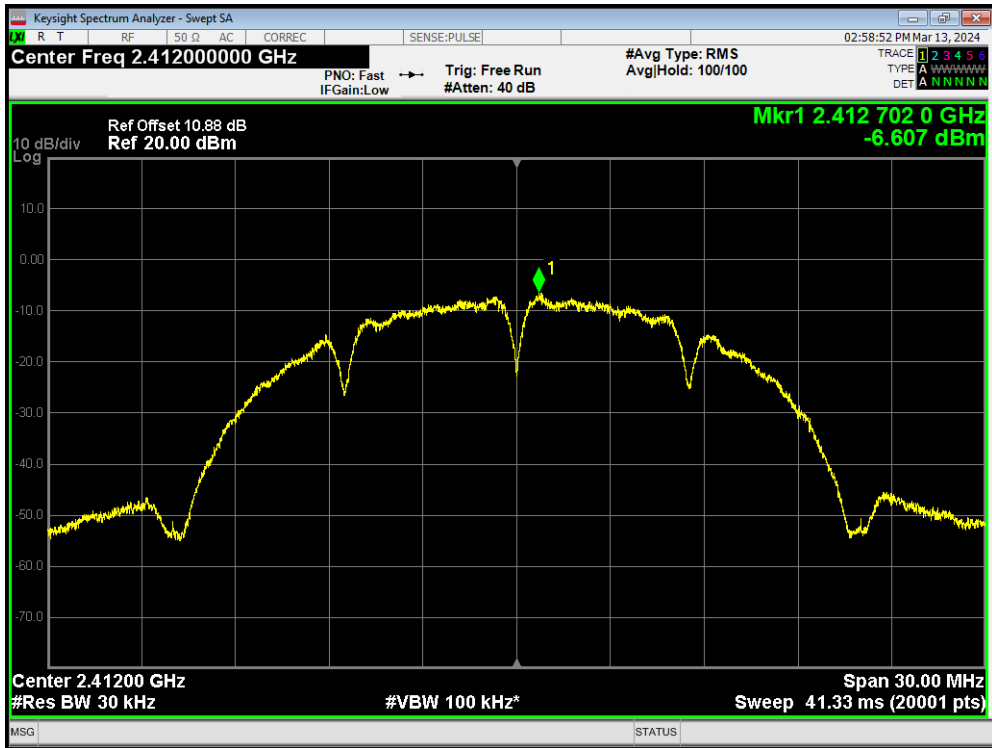


PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz

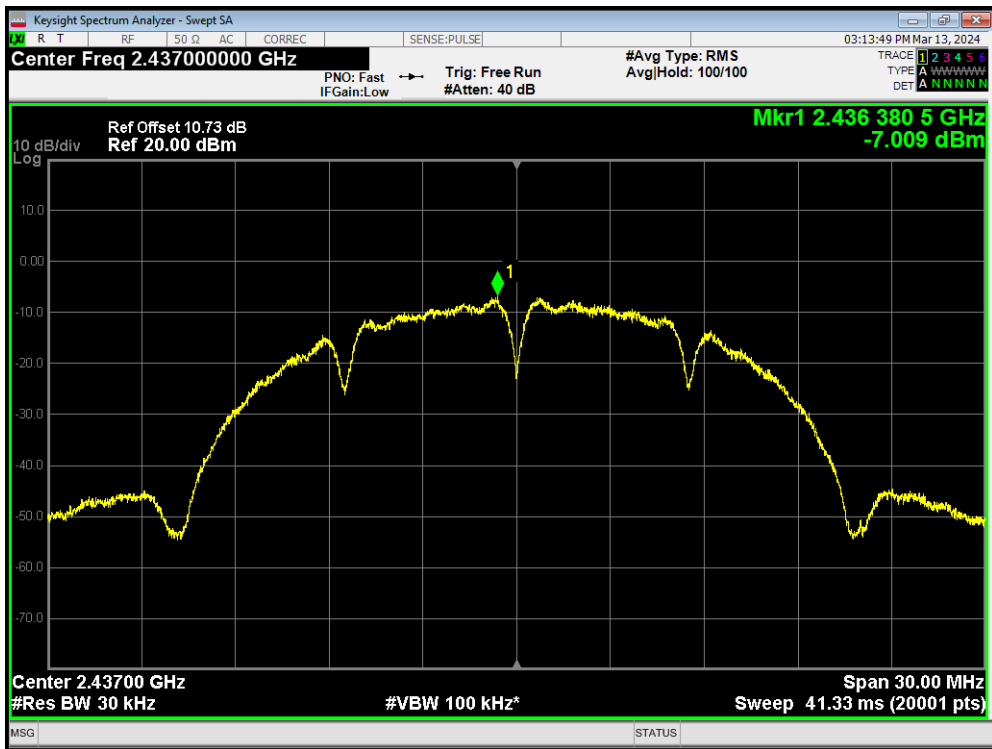


Antenna 1

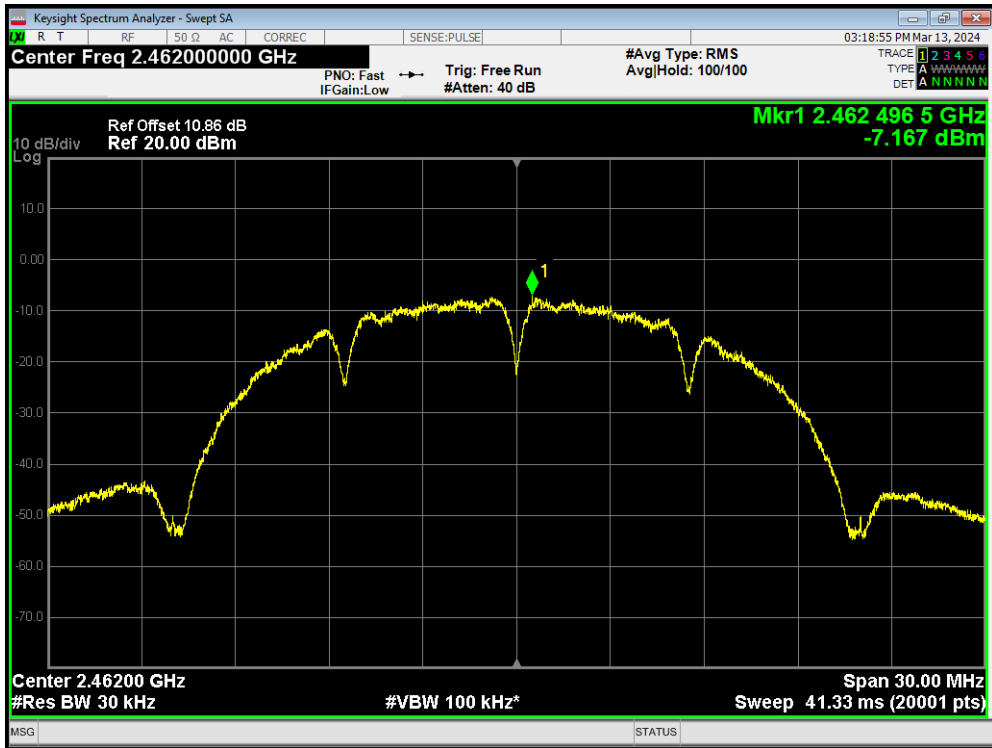
PSD 802.11b 2412MHz



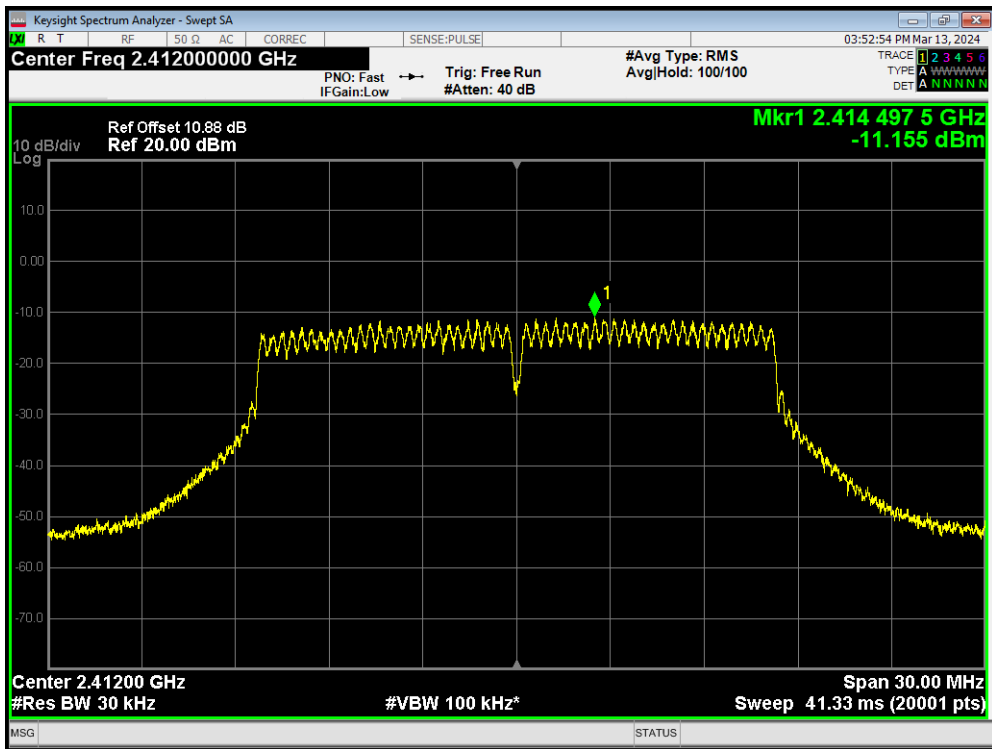
PSD 802.11b 2437MHz



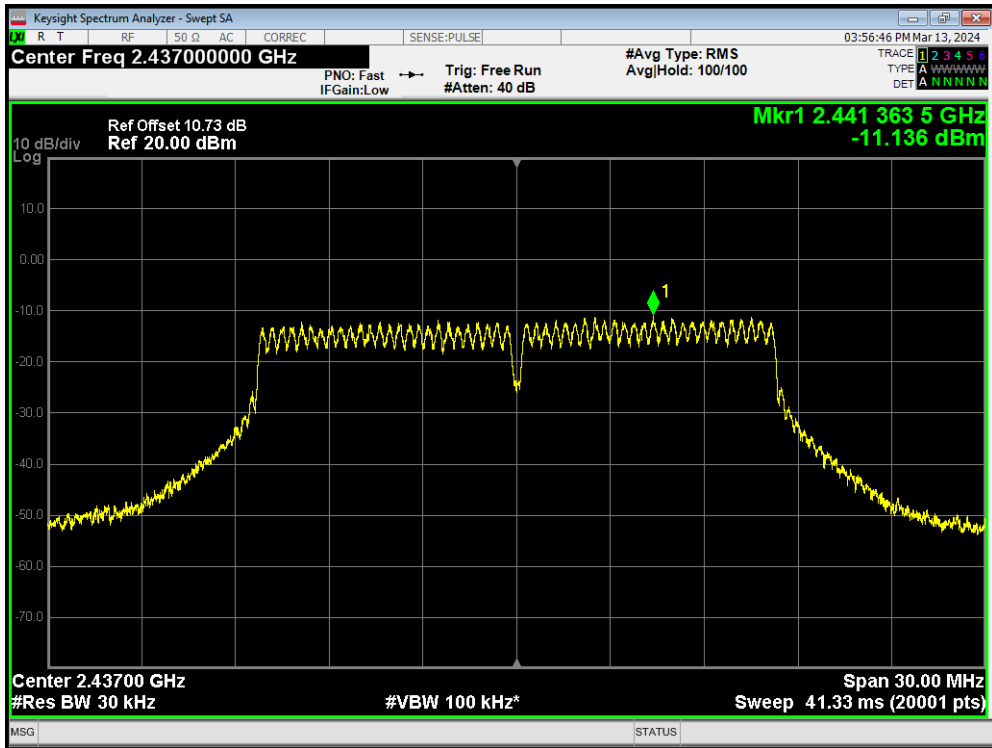
PSD 802.11b 2462MHz



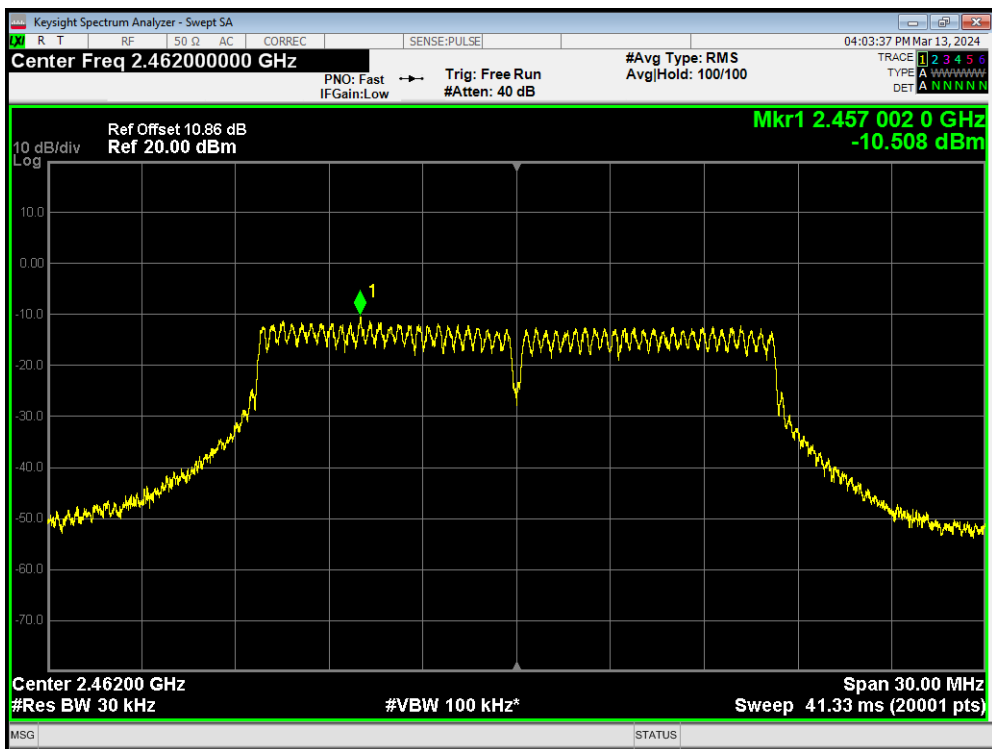
PSD 802.11g 2412MHz



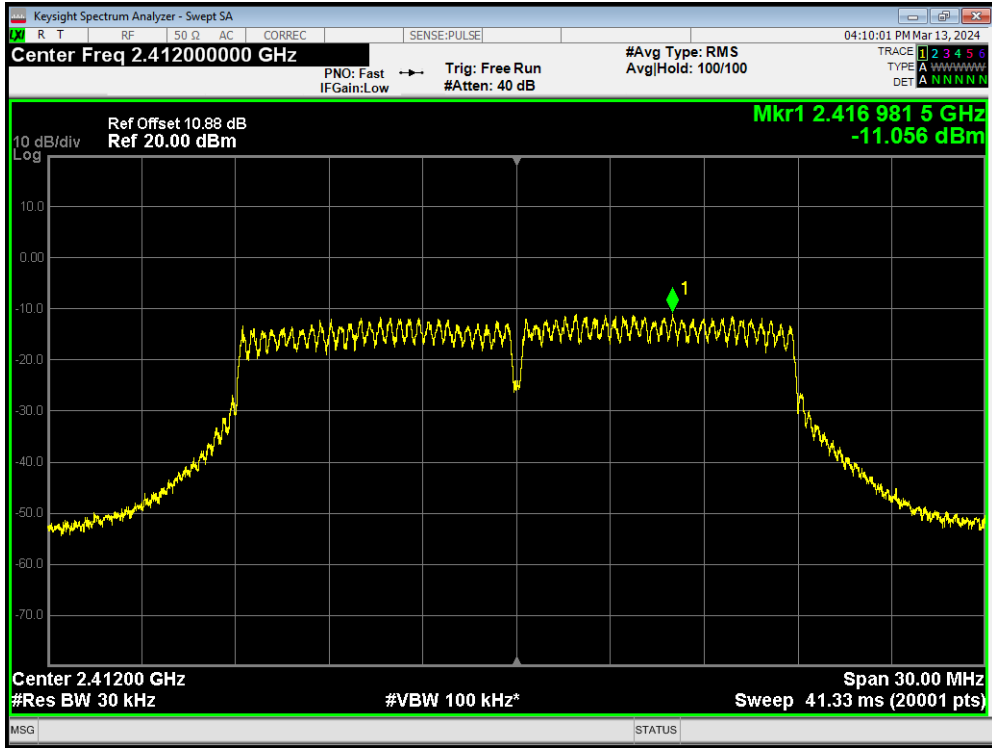
PSD 802.11g 2437MHz



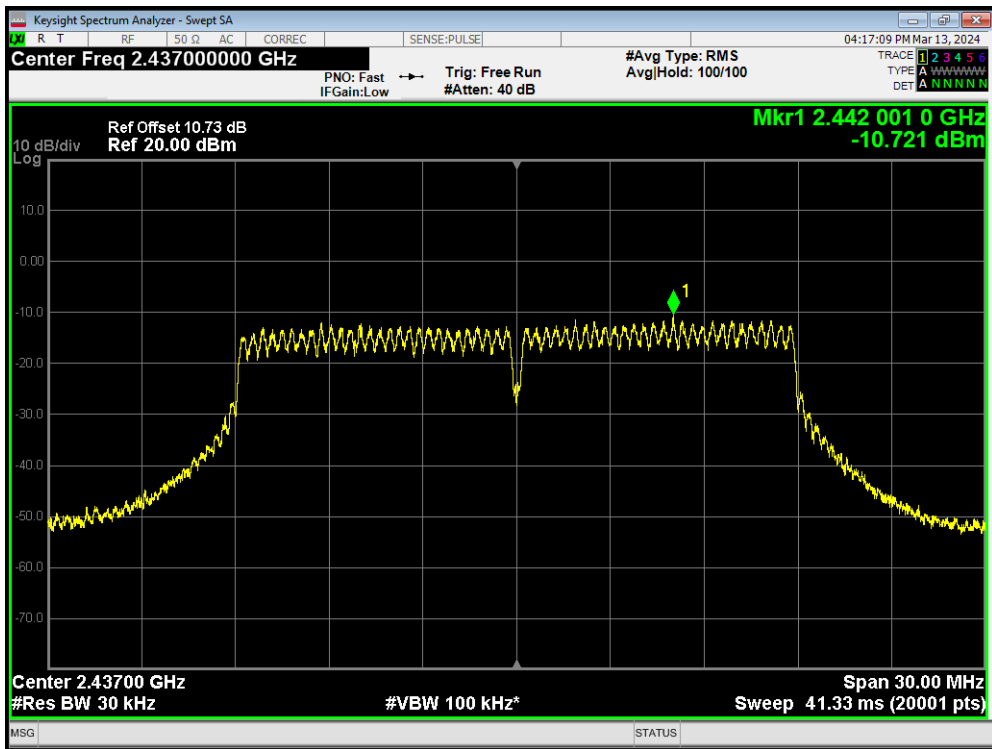
PSD 802.11g 2462MHz



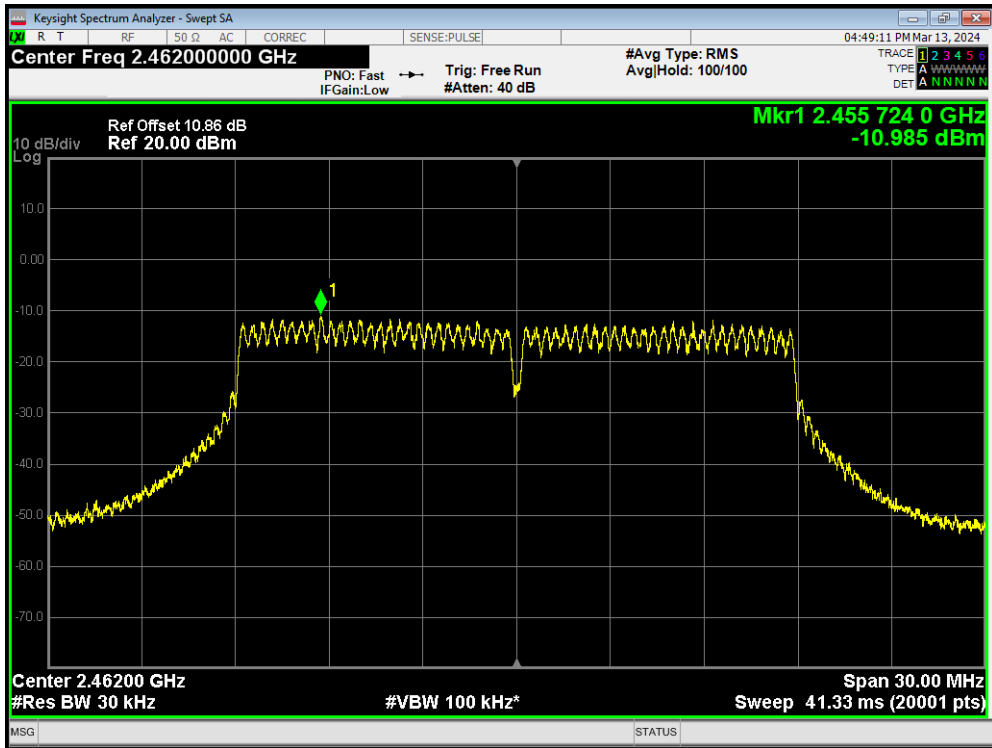
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz



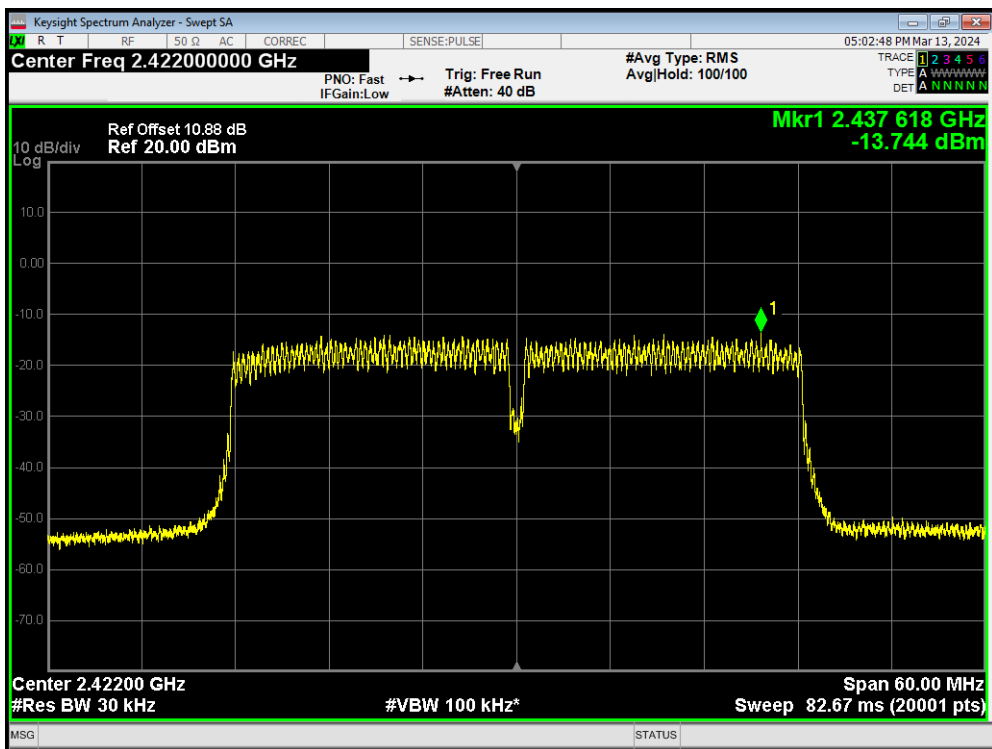
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz



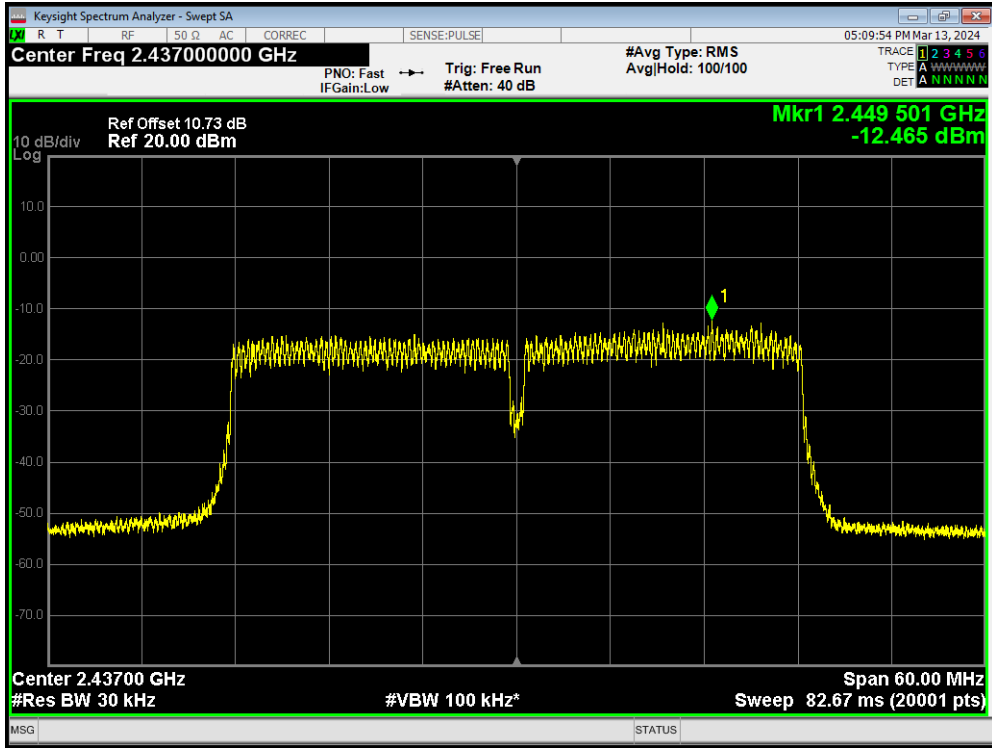
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz



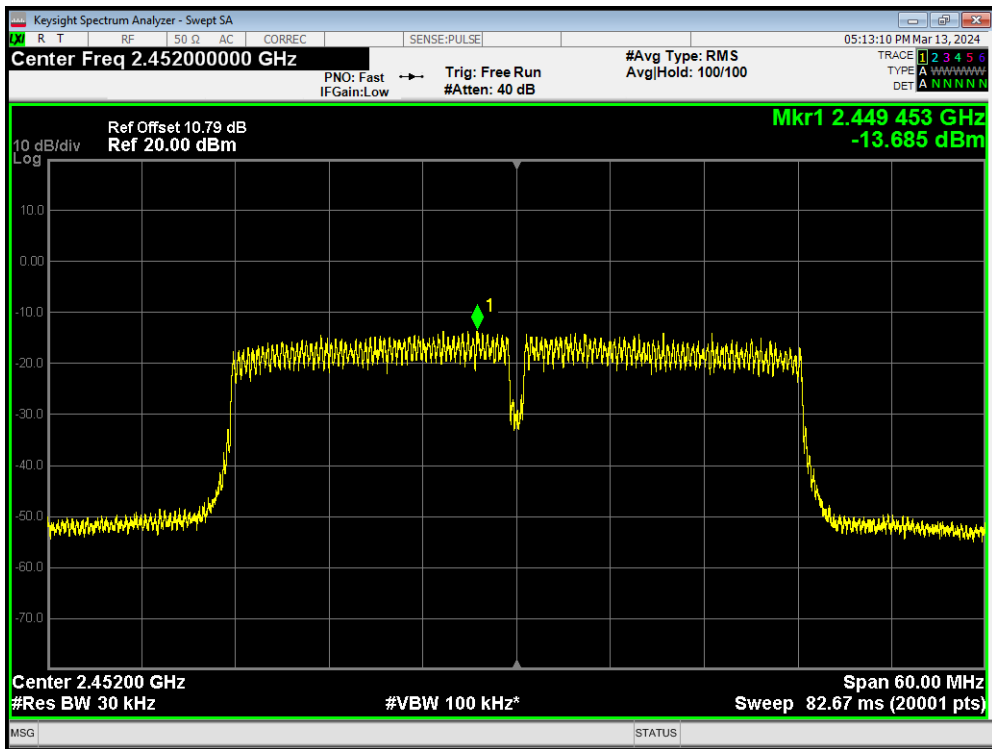
PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz



PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz

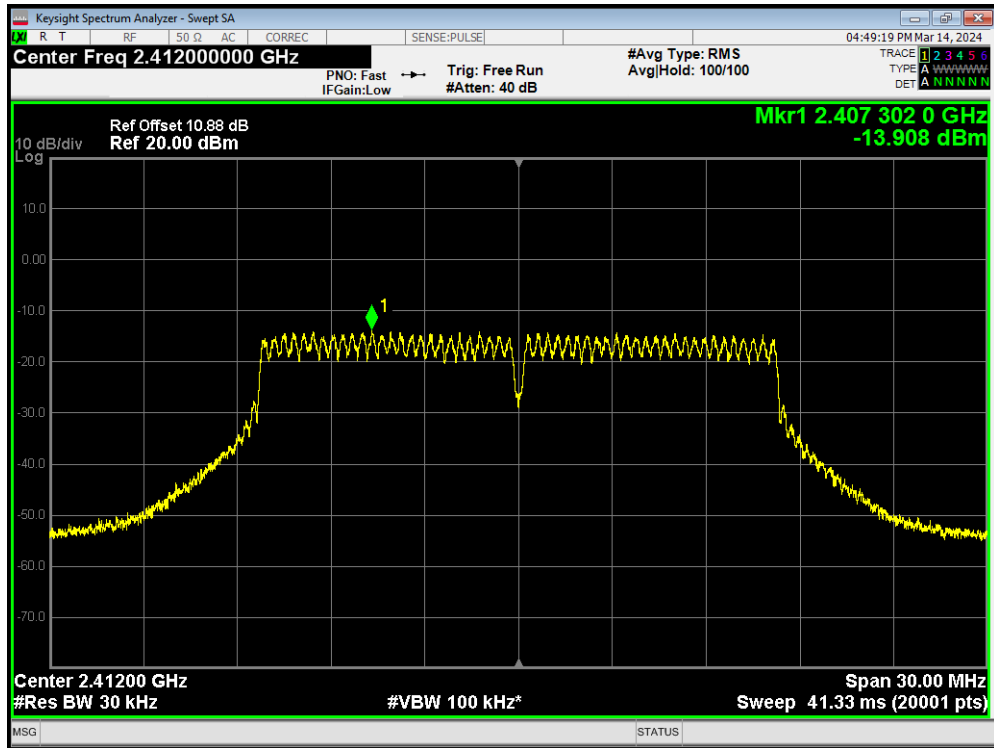


PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz

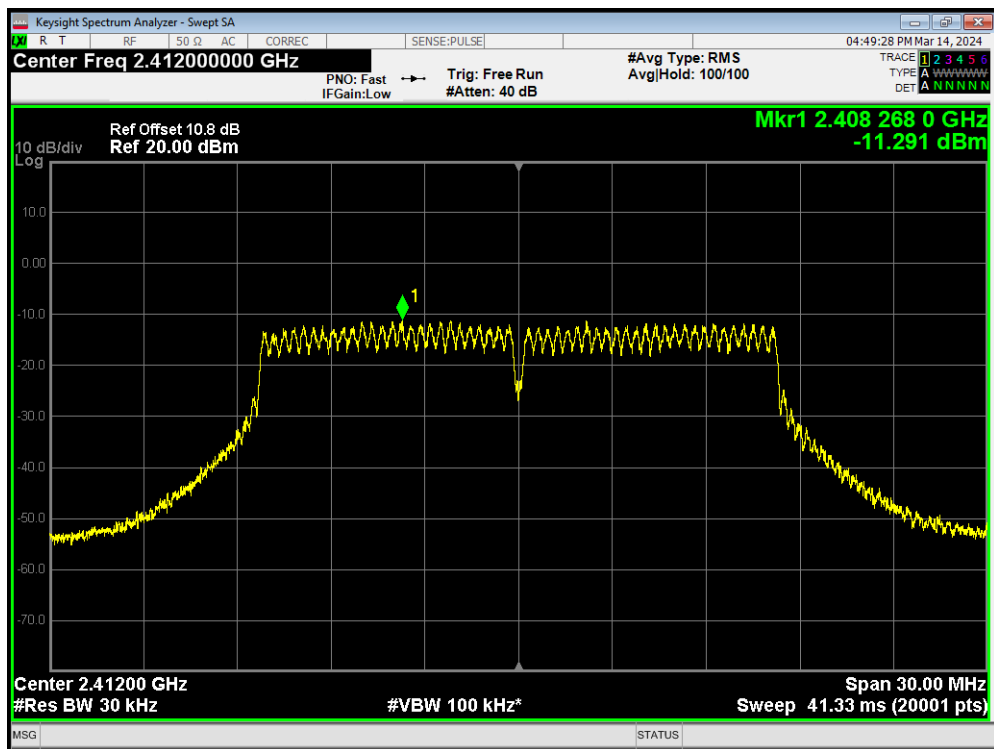


MIMO

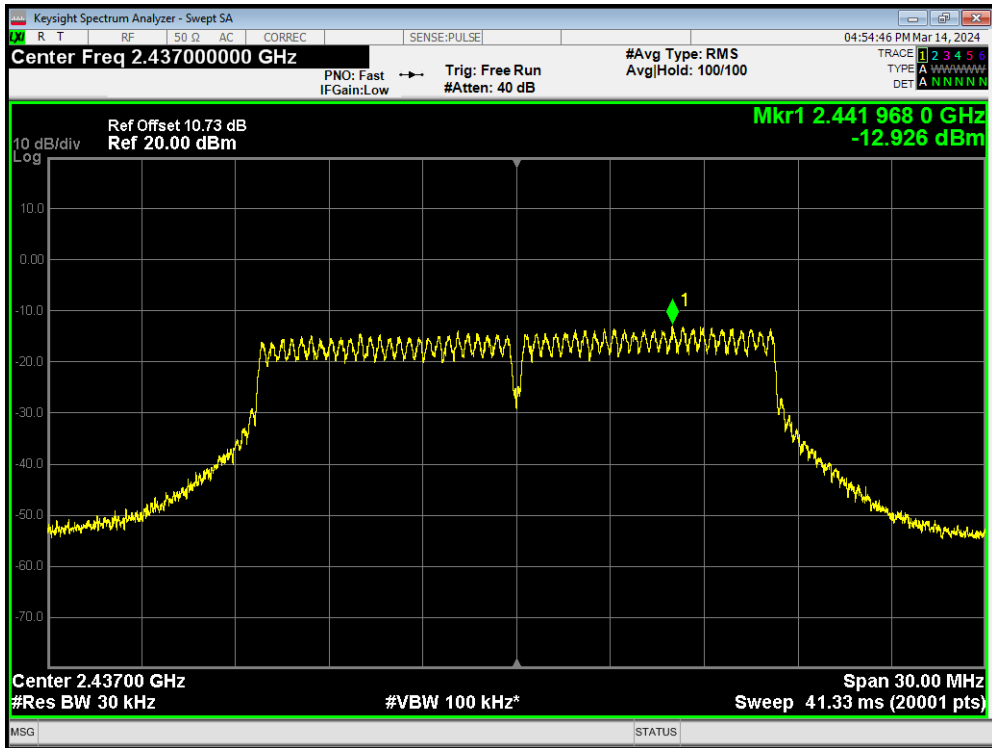
PSD 802.11g 2412MHz Ant0



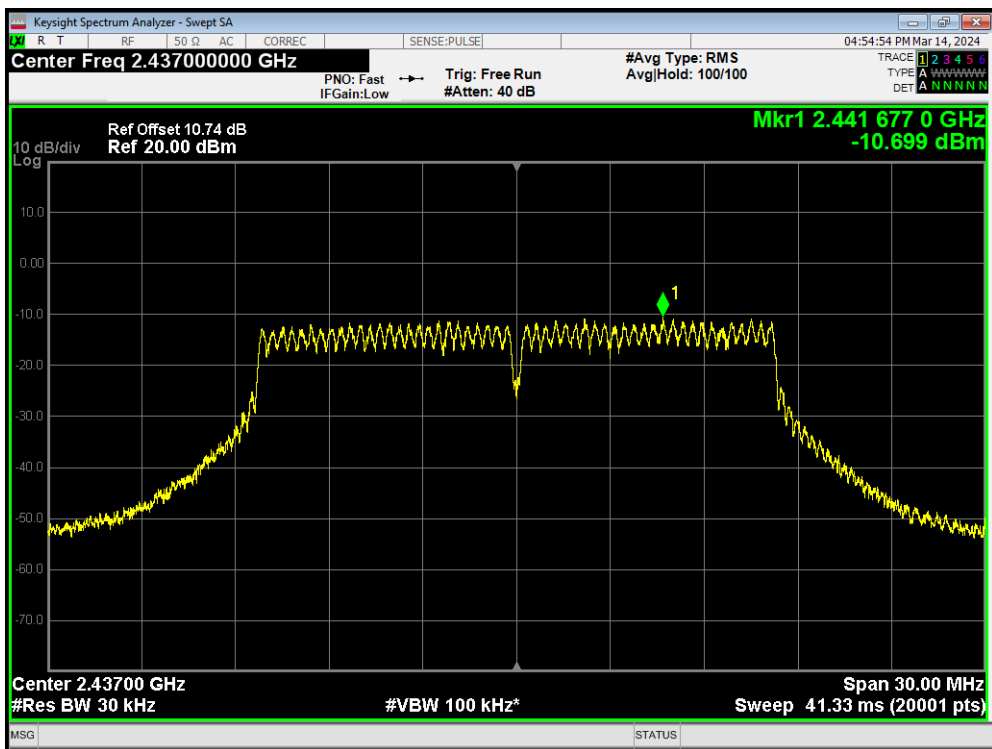
PSD 802.11g 2412MHz Ant1



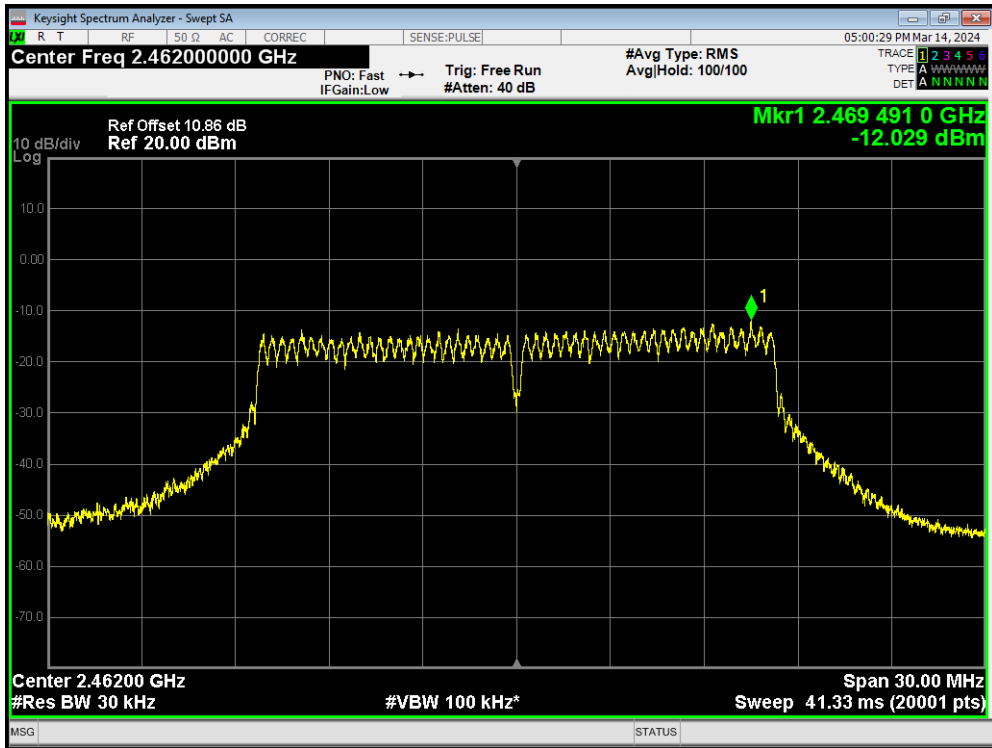
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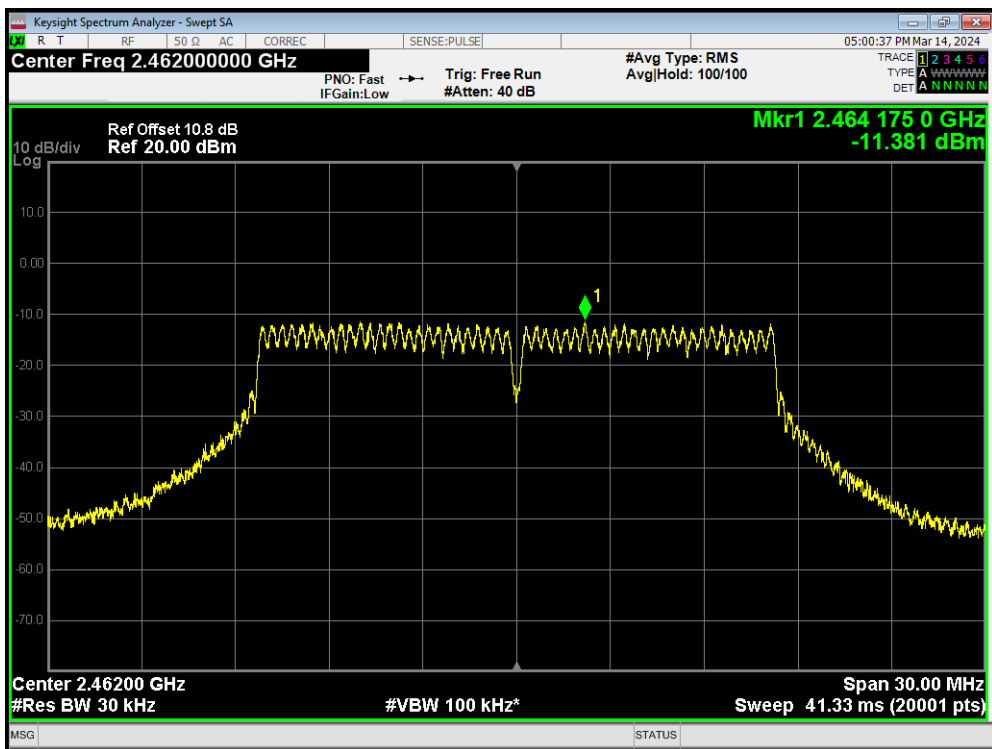
PSD 802.11g 2437MHz Ant1



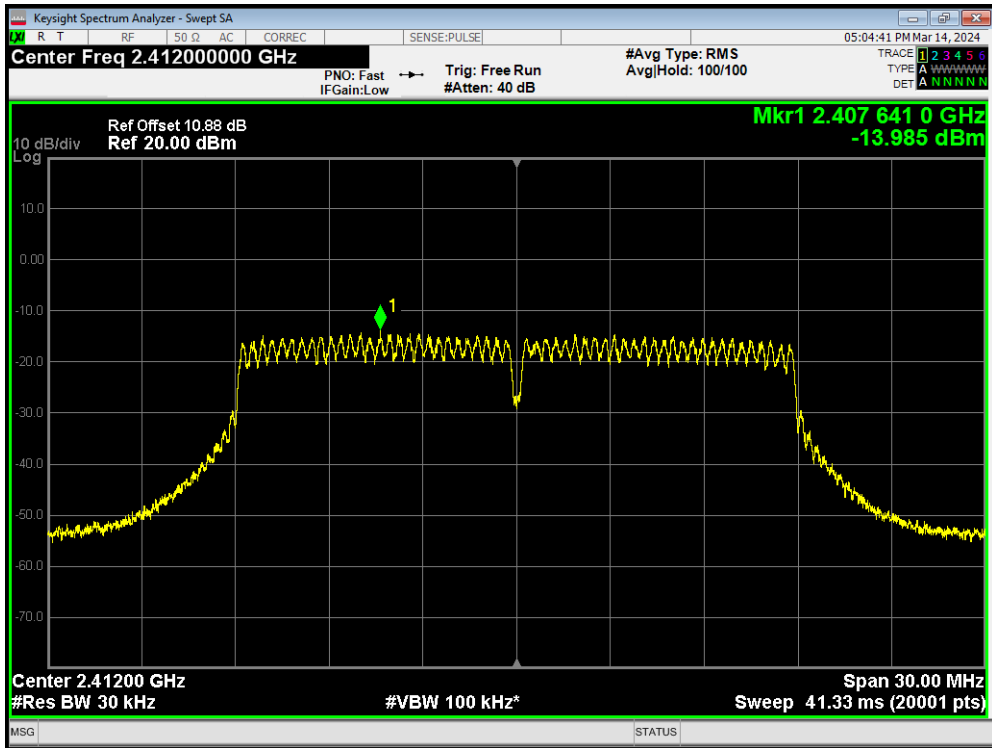
PSD 802.11g 2462MHz Ant0



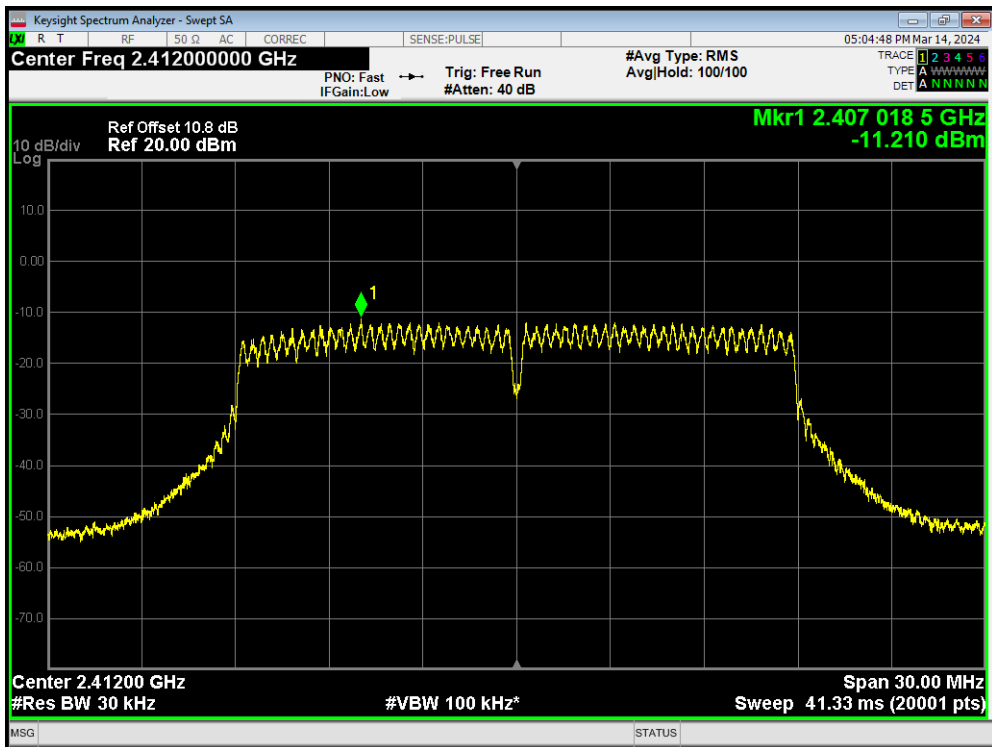
PSD 802.11g 2462MHz Ant1



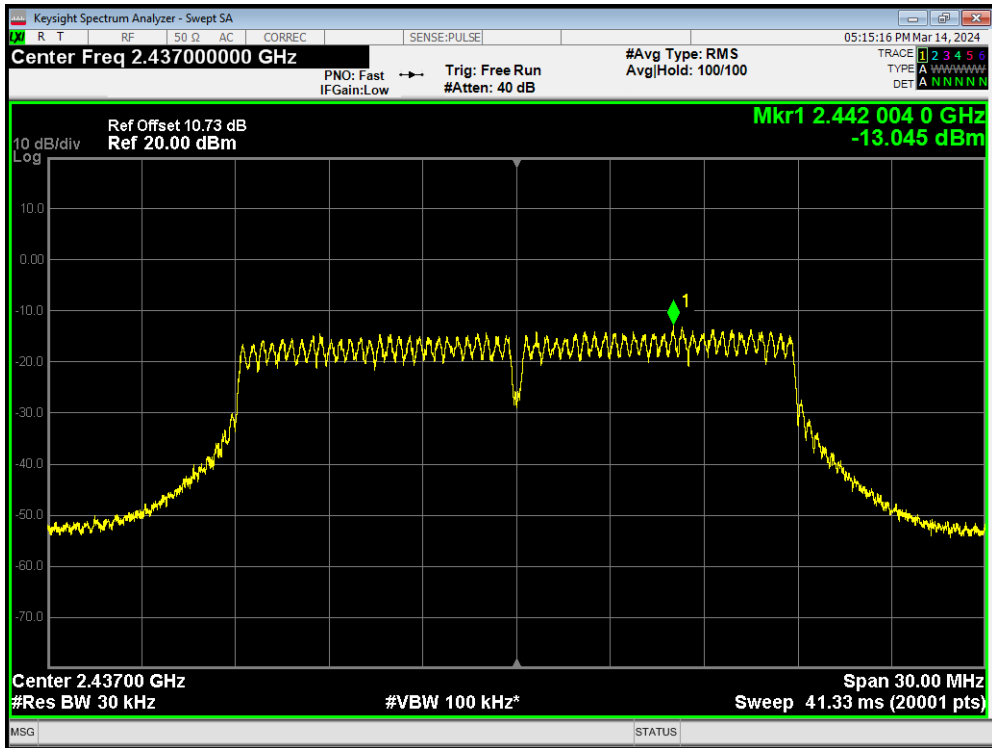
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz Ant0



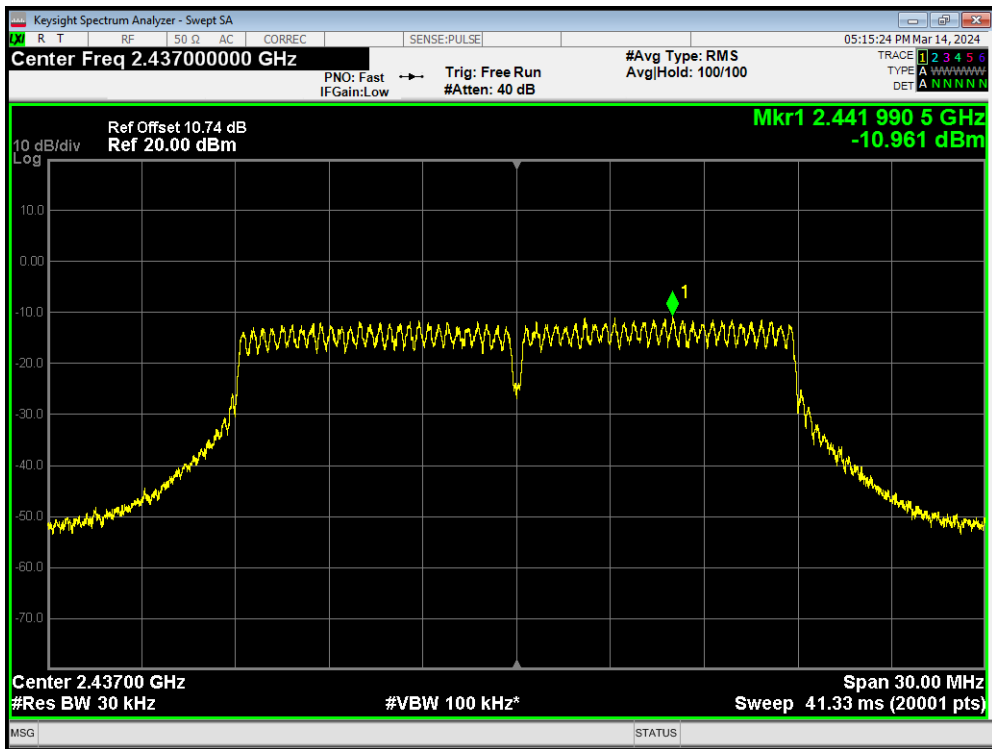
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz Ant1



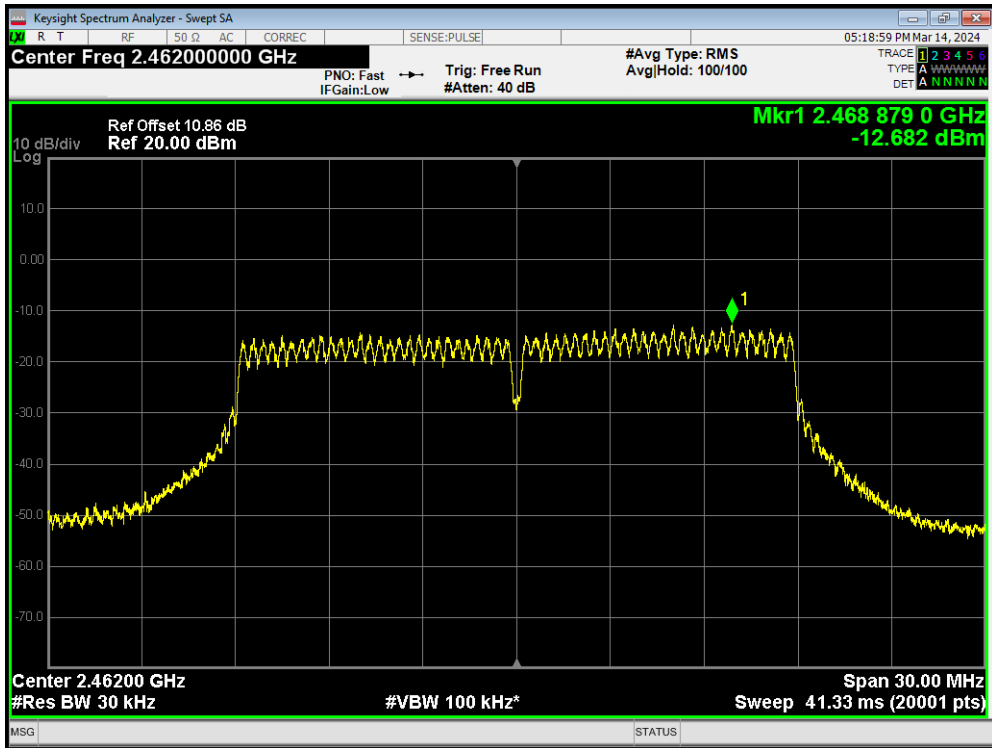
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz Ant0



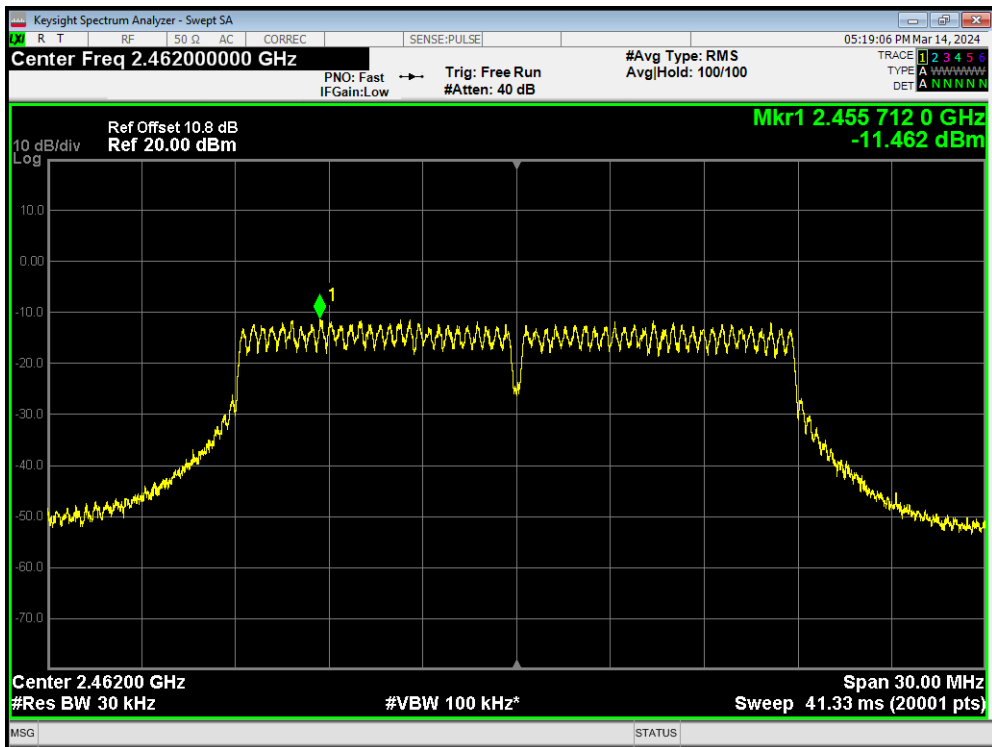
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz Ant1



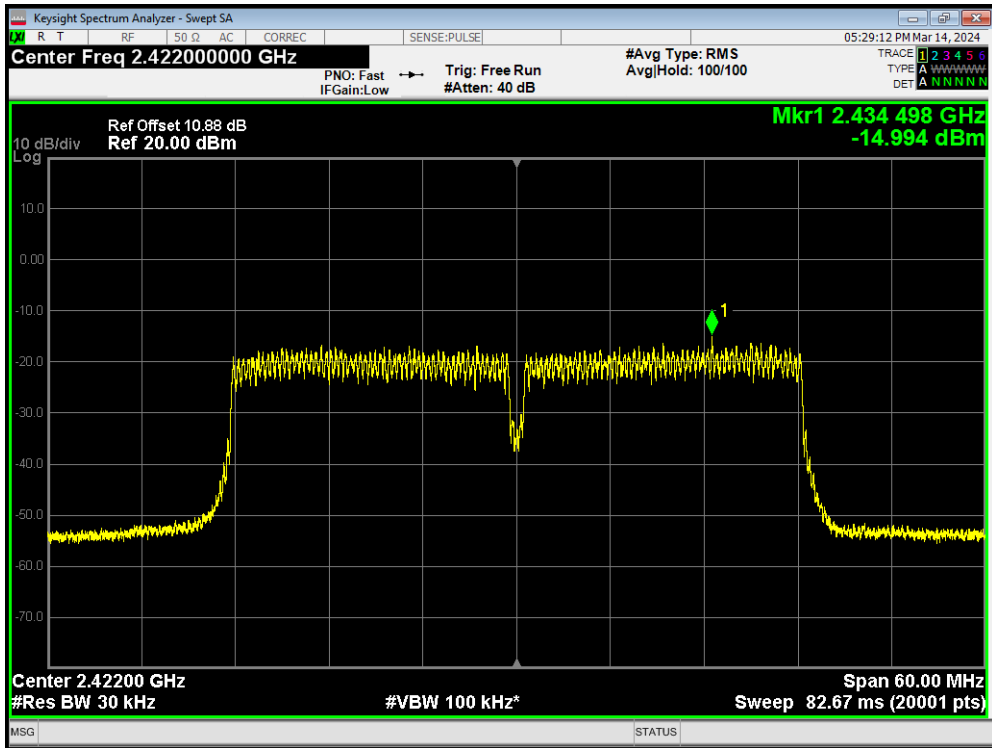
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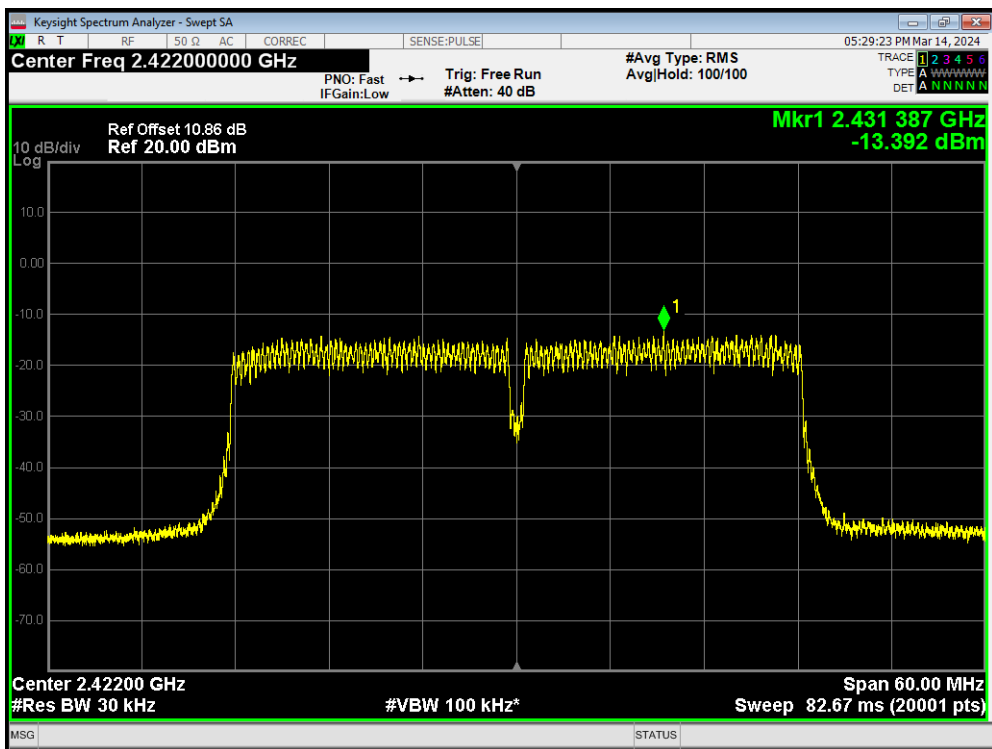
PSD 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz Ant1



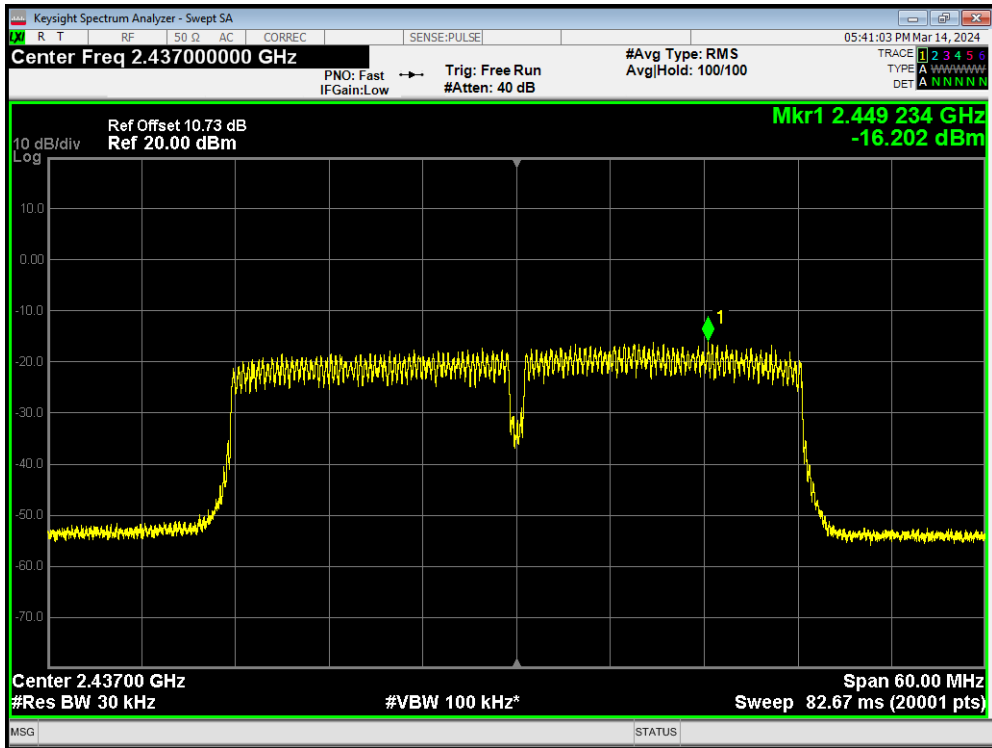
PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz Ant0



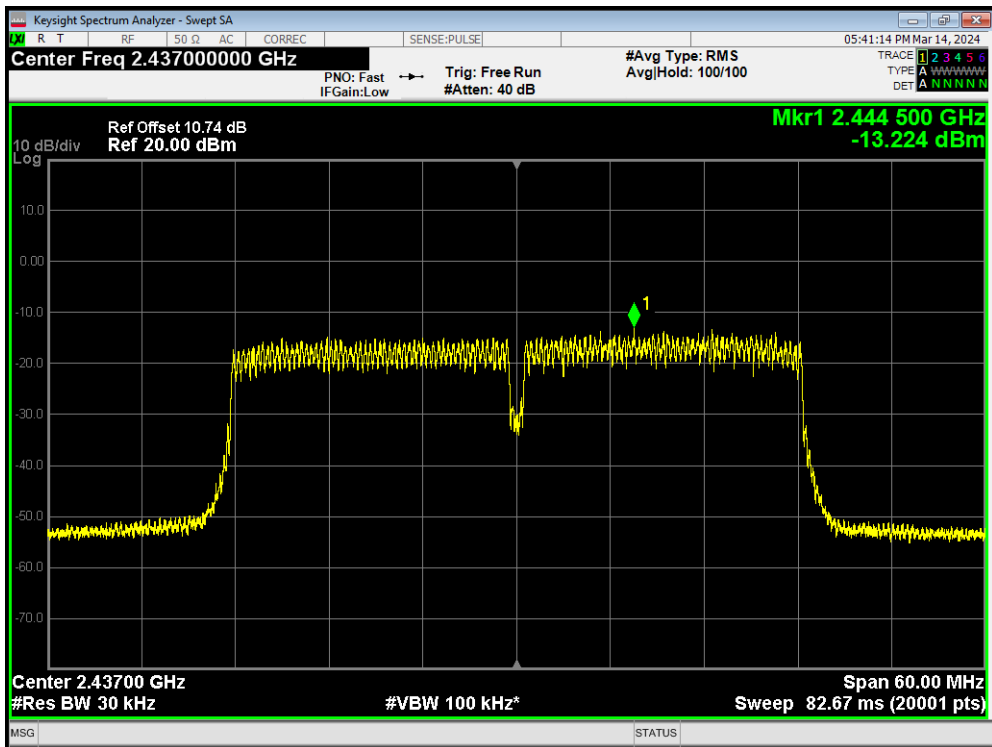
PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz Ant1



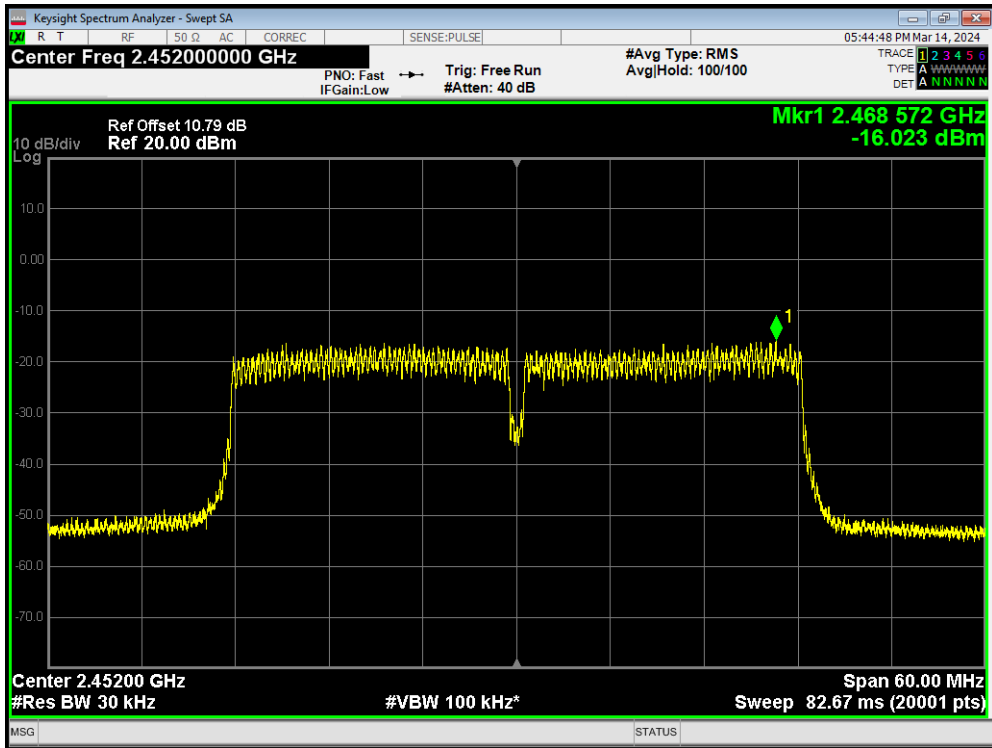
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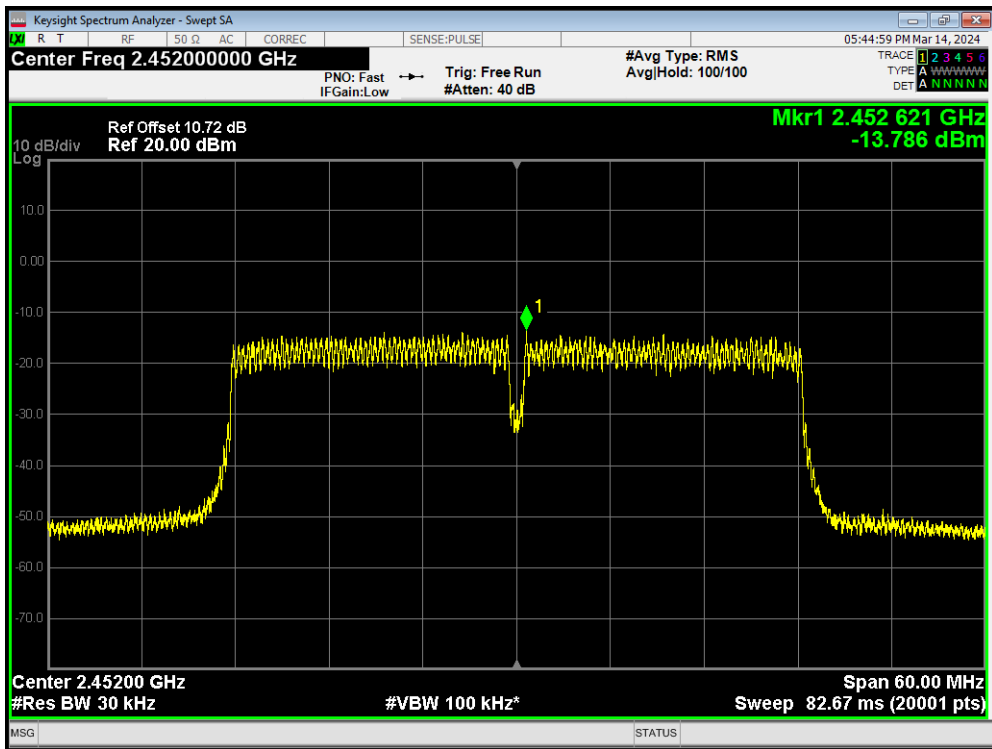
PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz Ant1



PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz Ant0



PSD 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz Ant1



5.5. Spurious RF Conducted Emissions

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%

Method of Measurement

The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer with a known loss. The spectrum analyzer scans from 30MHz to the 10th harmonic of the carrier. The peak detector is used. Set RBW to 100 kHz and VBW to 300 kHz, Sweep is set to AUTO.

The test is in transmitting mode.

Test Setup



Limits

Rule Part 15.247(d) pacifies that “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. ”

Test Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)	Reference value (dBm)	Limit
802.11b	2412	5.95	-24.05
	2437	5.97	-24.03
	2462	2.07	-27.93
802.11g	2412	-0.32	-30.32
	2437	0.34	-29.66
	2462	-0.31	-30.31
802.11n HT20	2412	5.95	-24.05
	2437	5.97	-24.03
	2462	2.07	-27.93
802.11n HT40	2422	-0.32	-30.32
	2437	0.34	-29.66
	2452	-0.31	-30.31

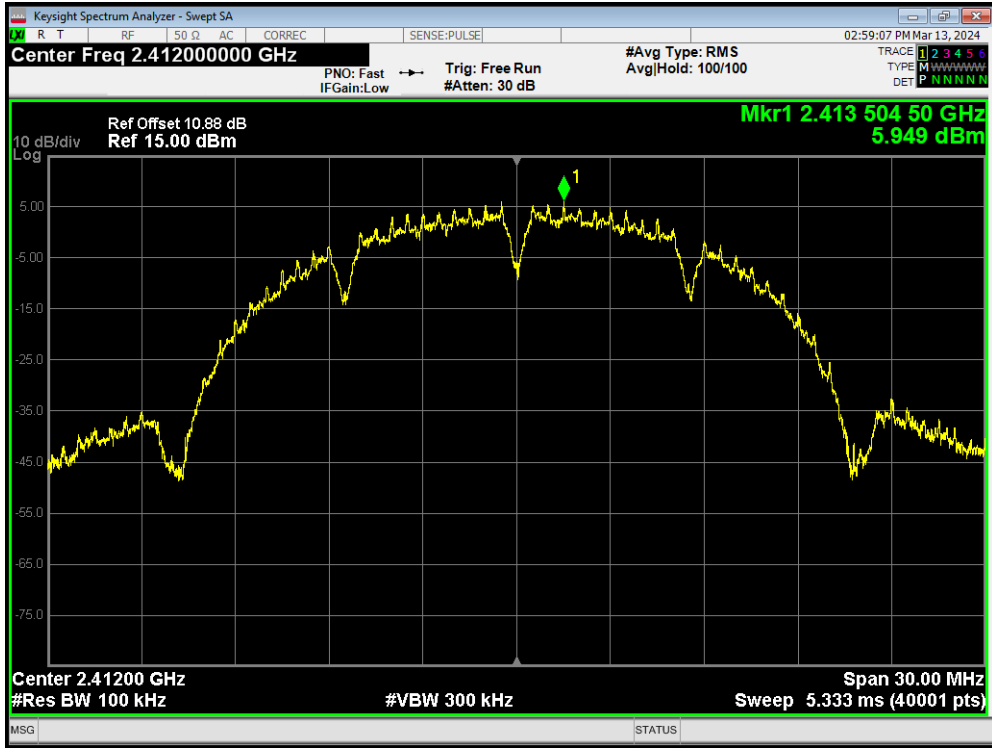
Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 1.96$.

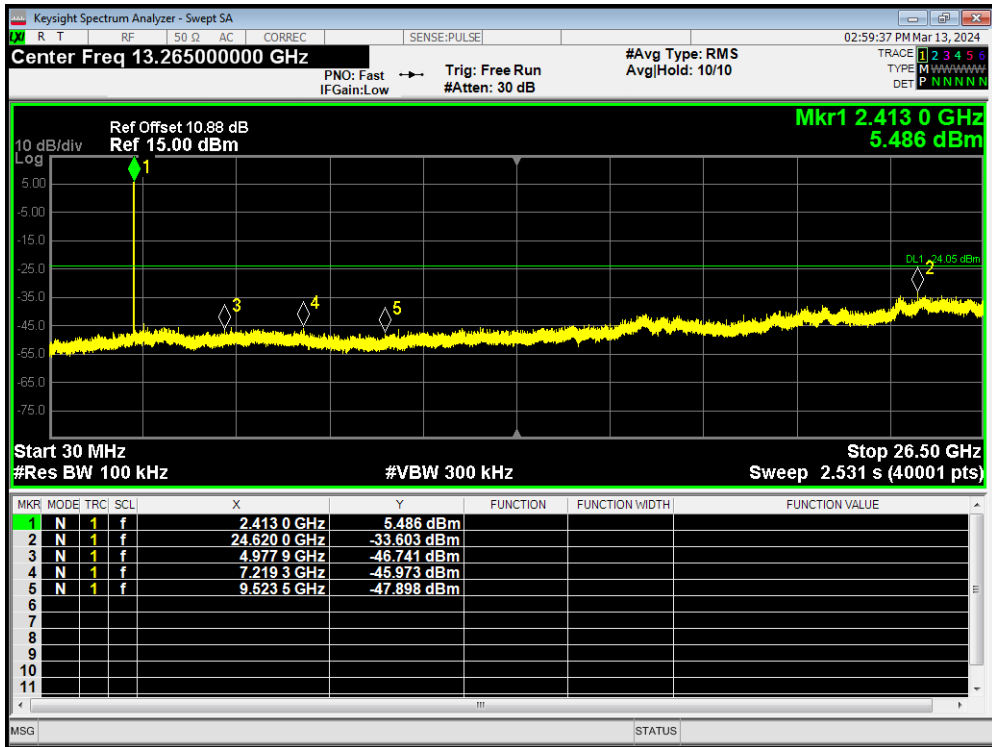
Frequency	Uncertainty
100kHz-2GHz	0.684 dB
2GHz-26GHz	1.407 dB

Test Results:

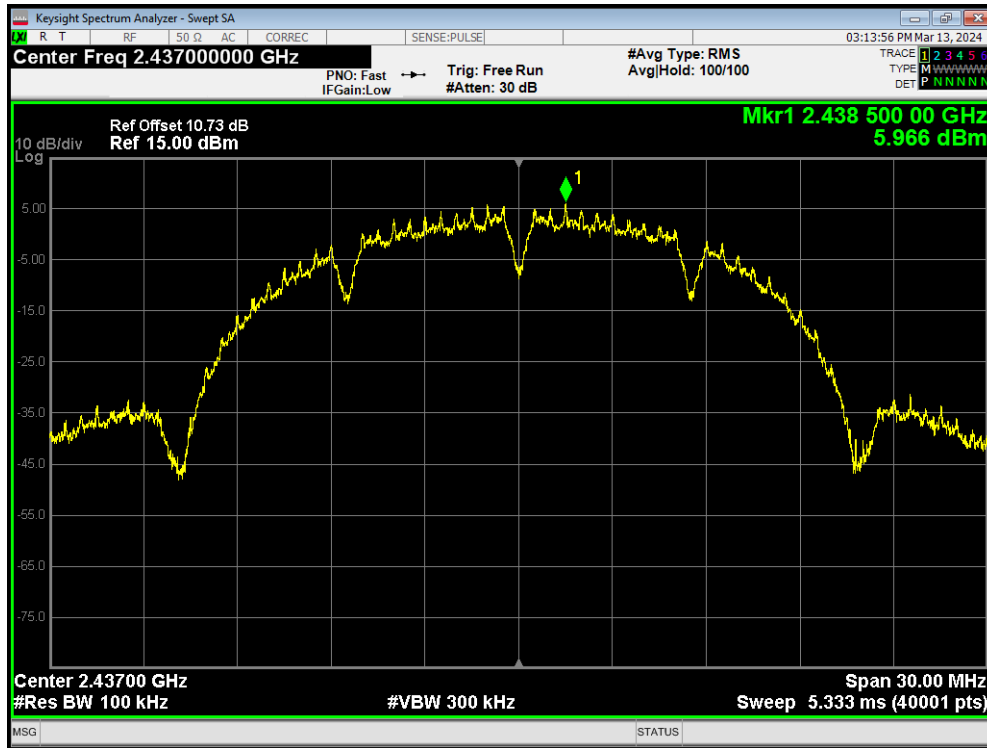
Tx. Spurious 802.11b 2412MHz Ref



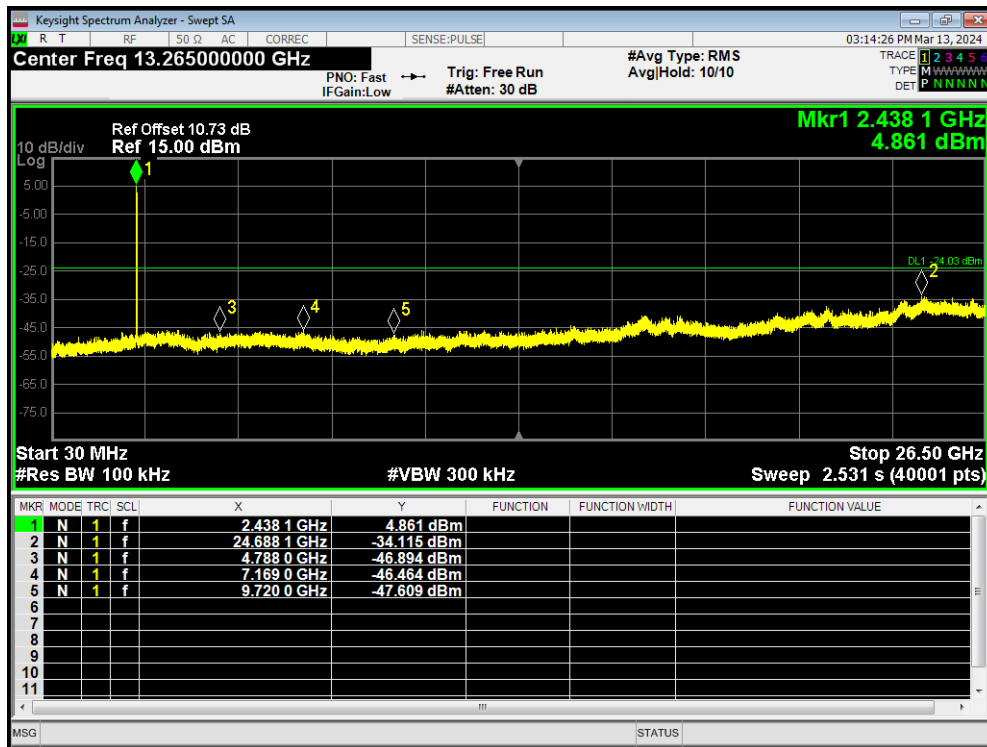
Tx. Spurious 802.11b 2412MHz Emission



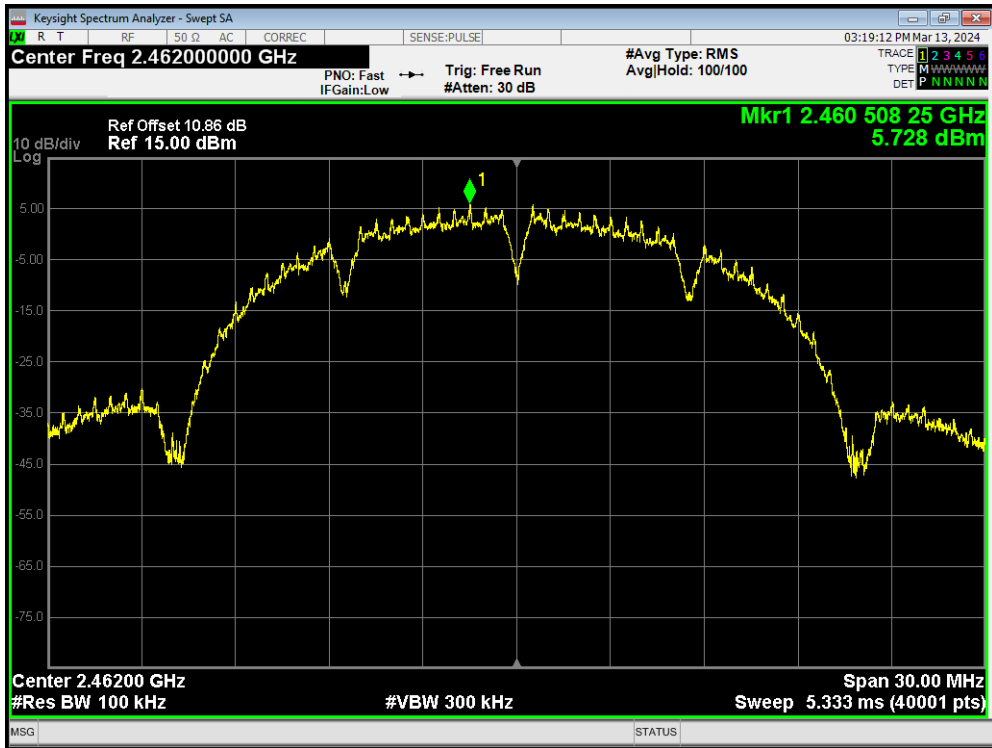
Tx. Spurious 802.11b 2437MHz Ref



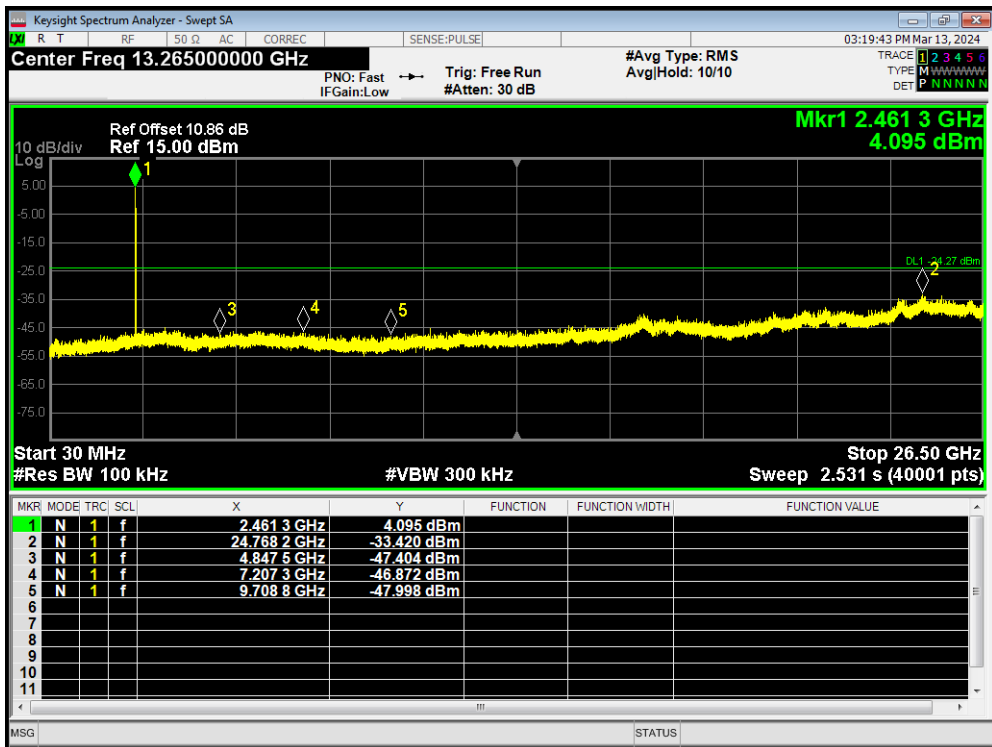
Tx. Spurious 802.11b 2437MHz Emission



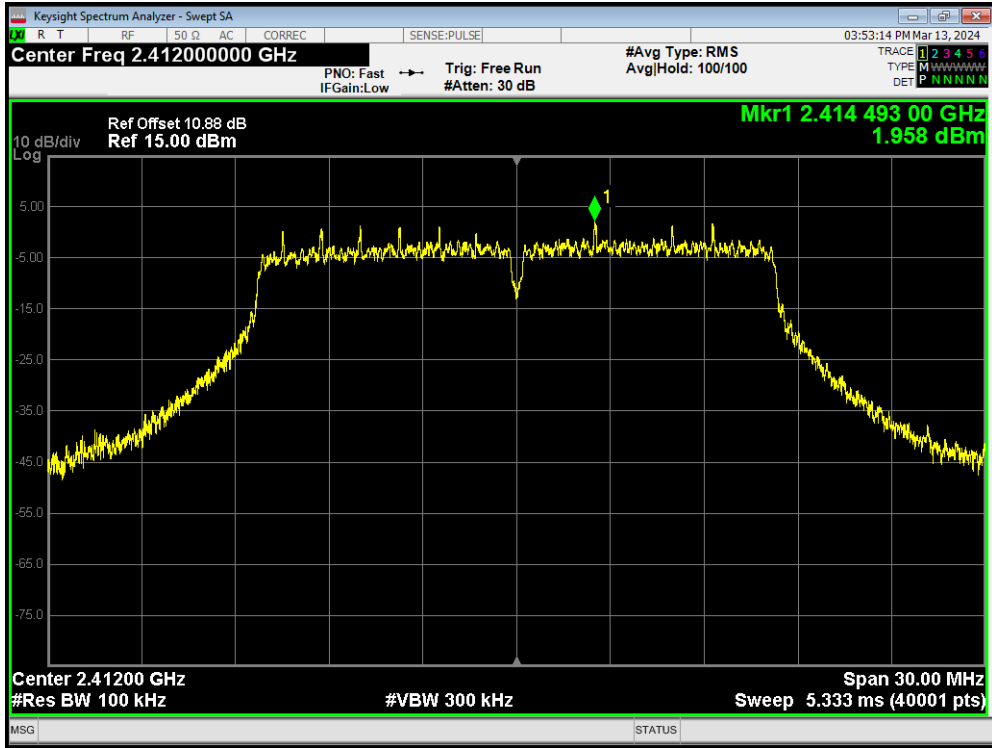
Tx. Spurious 802.11b 2462MHz Ref



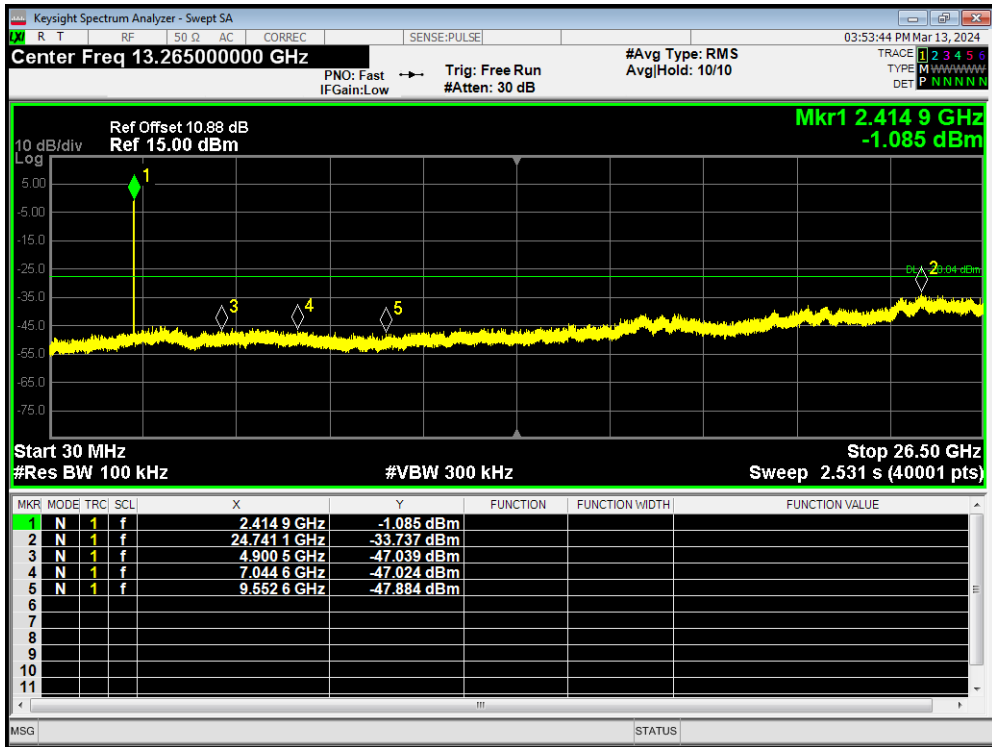
Tx. Spurious 802.11b 2462MHz Emission



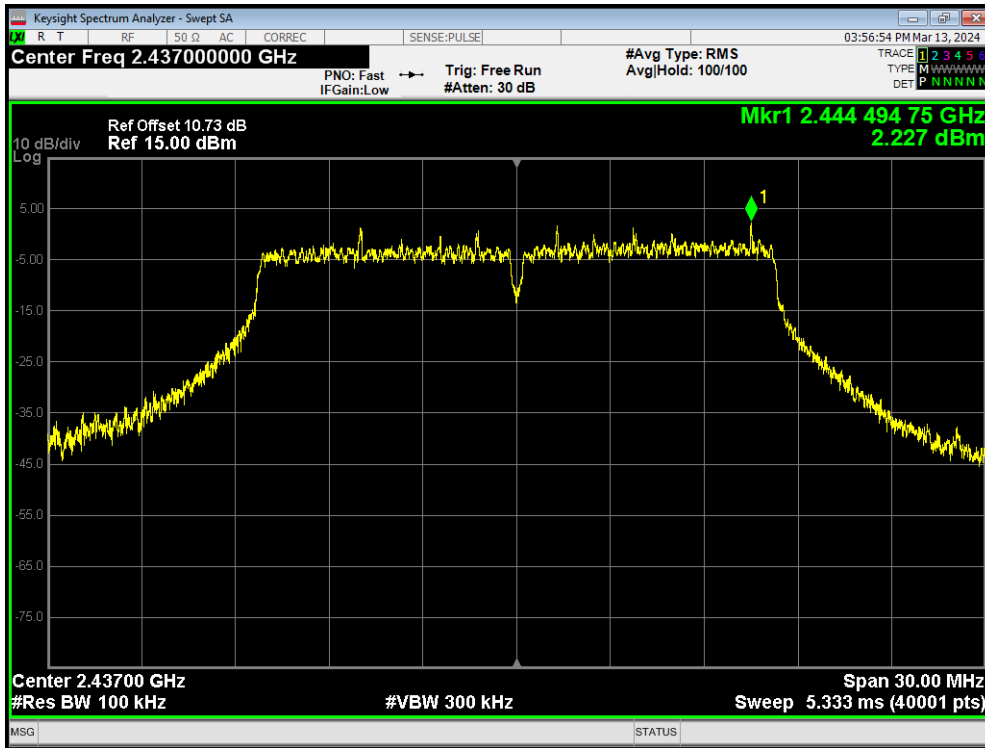
Tx. Spurious 802.11g 2412MHz Ref



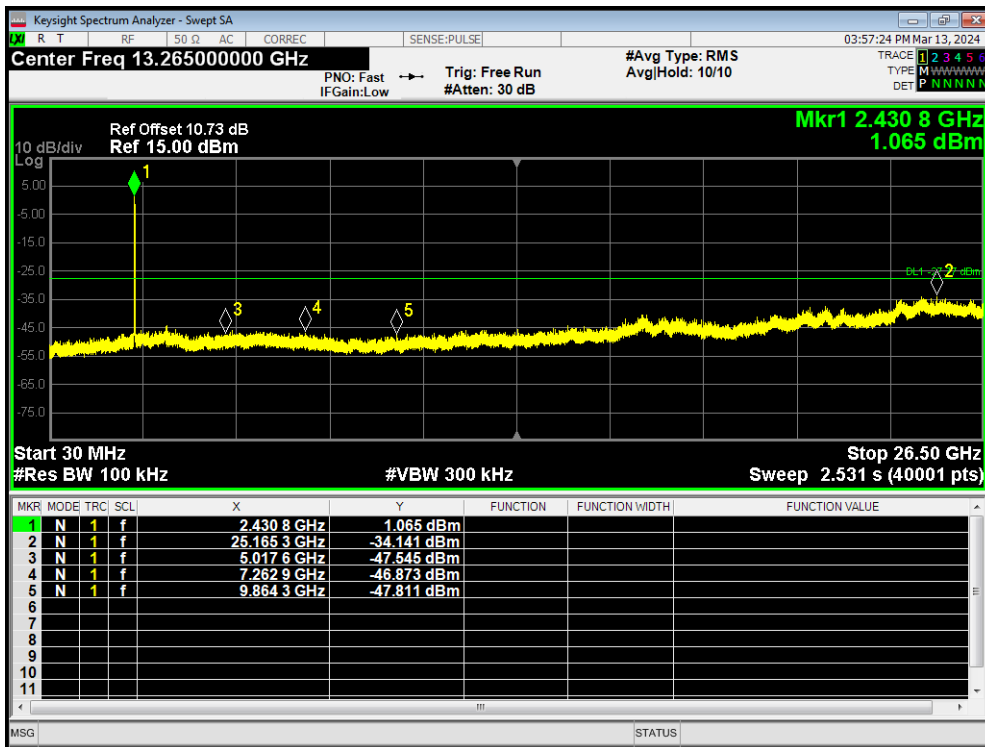
Tx. Spurious 802.11g 2412MHz Emission



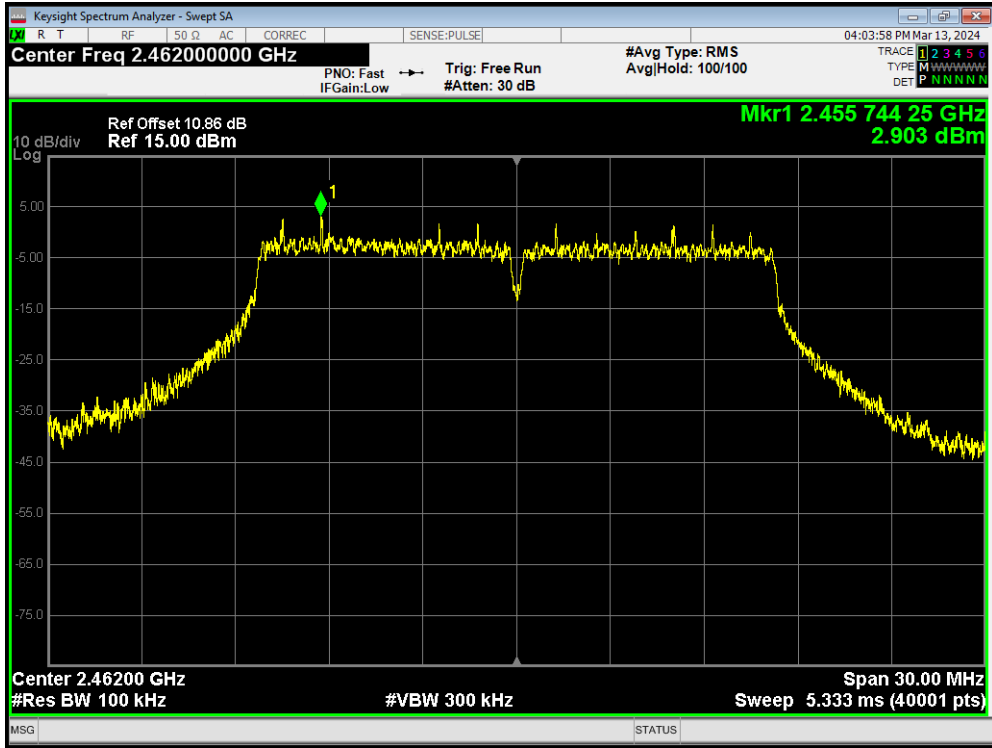
Tx. Spurious 802.11g 2437MHz Ref



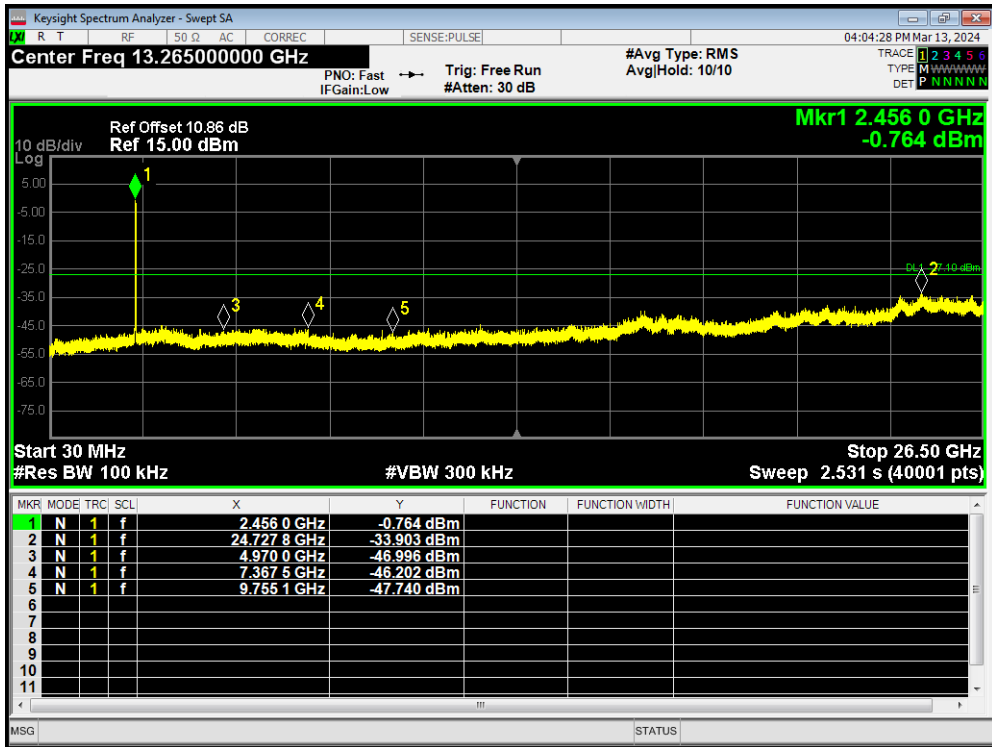
Tx. Spurious 802.11g 2437MHz Emission



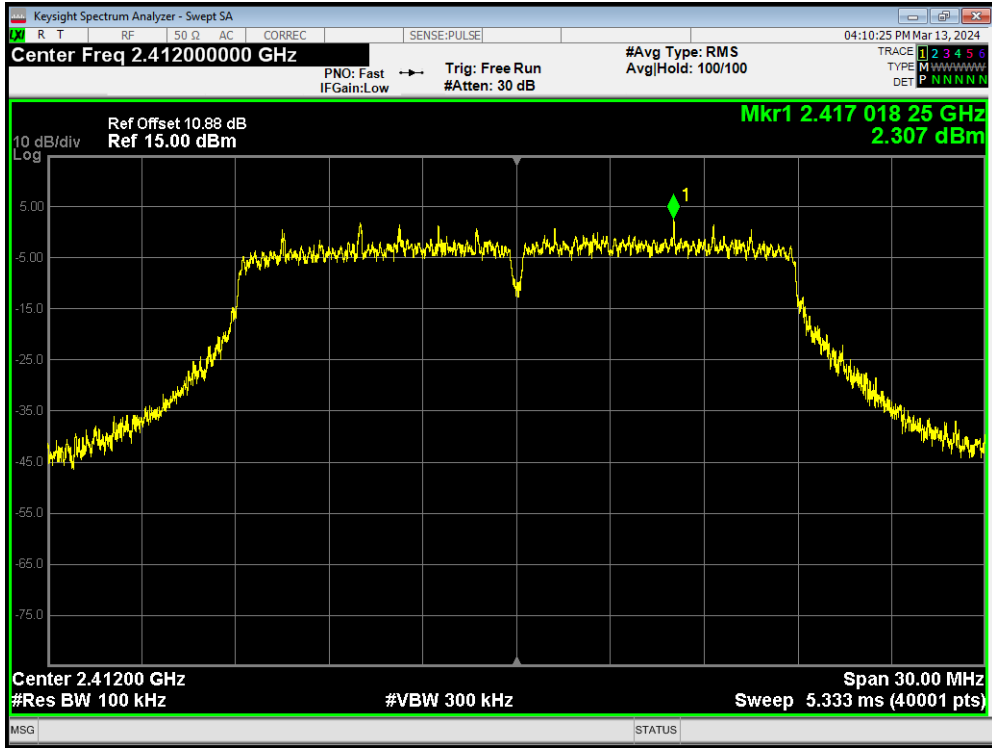
Tx. Spurious 802.11g 2462MHz Ref



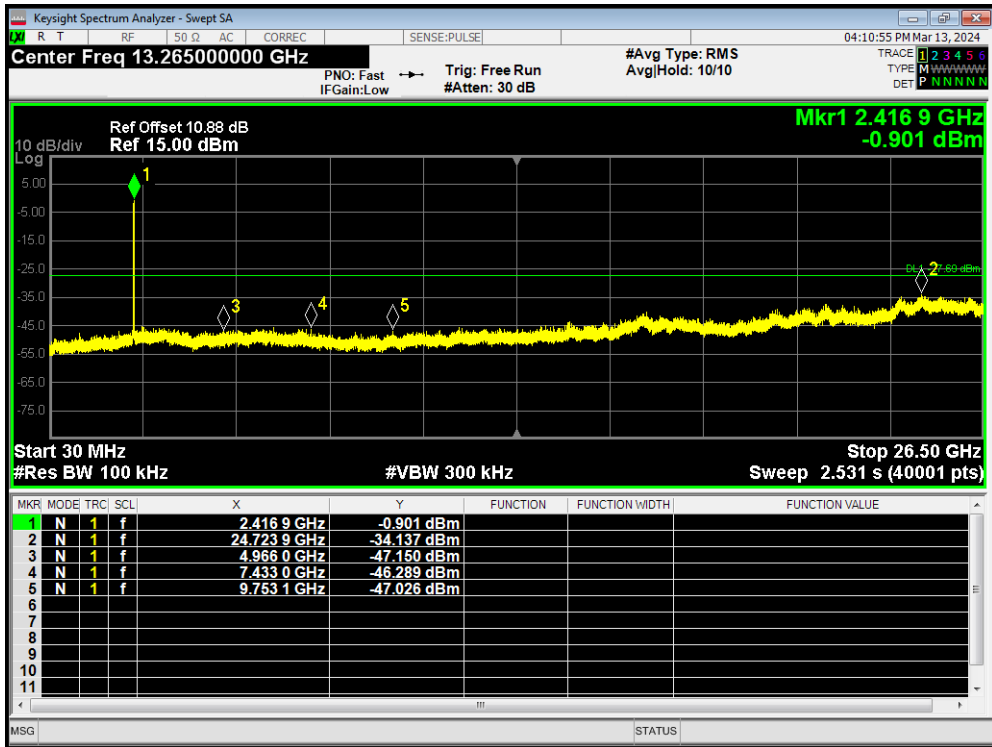
Tx. Spurious 802.11g 2462MHz Emission



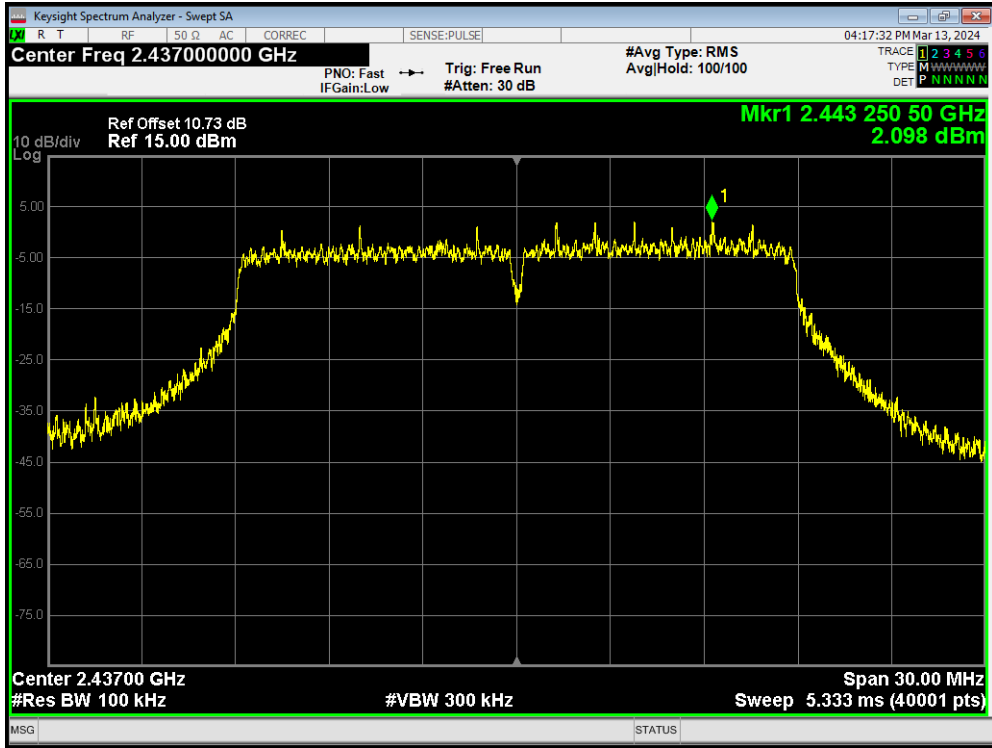
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz Ref



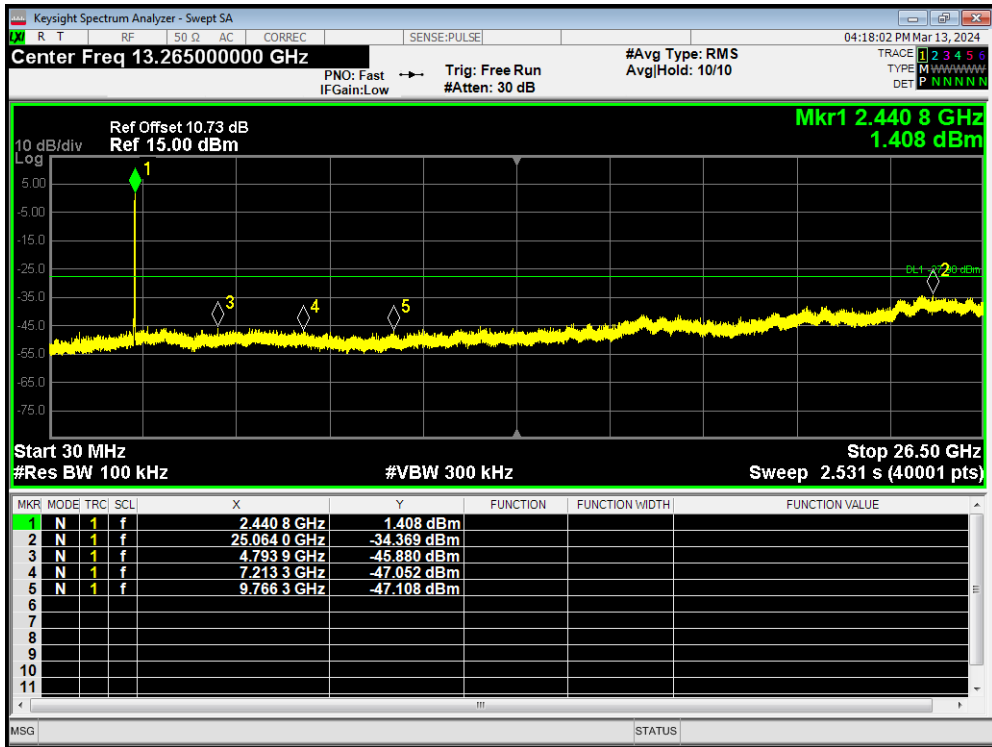
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT20) 2412MHz Emission



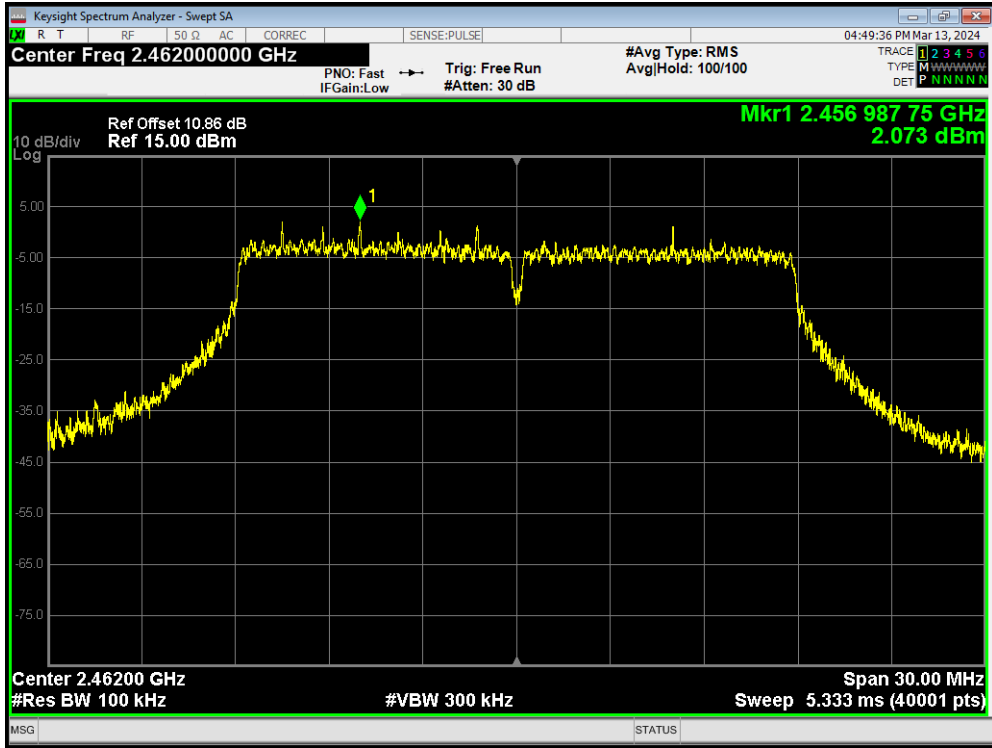
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz Ref



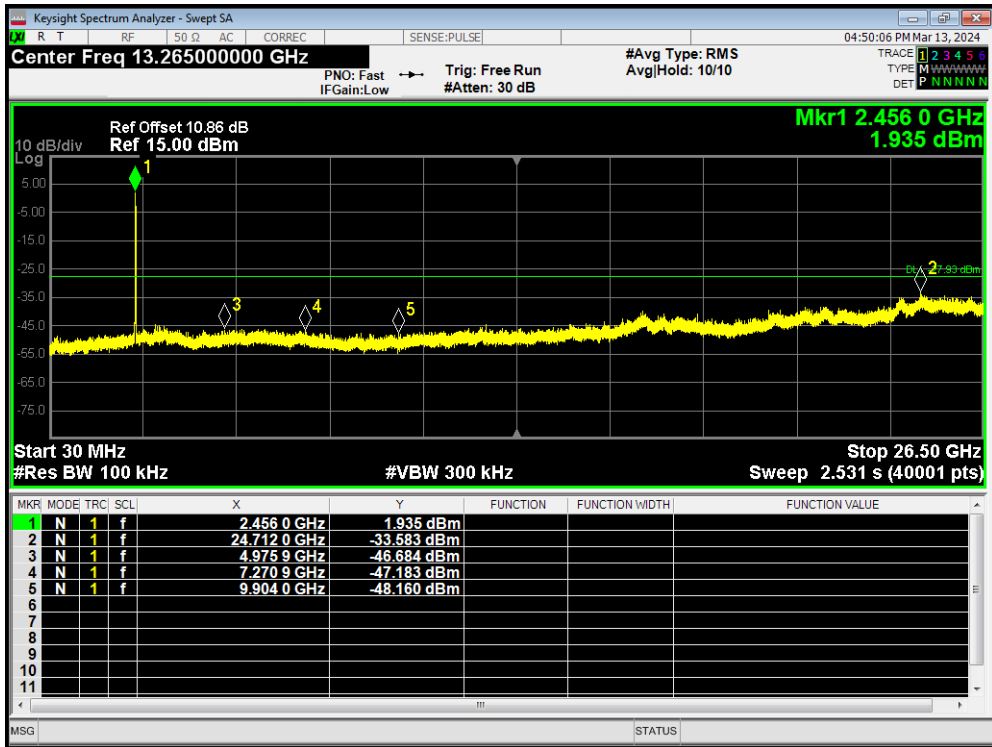
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT20) 2437MHz Emission



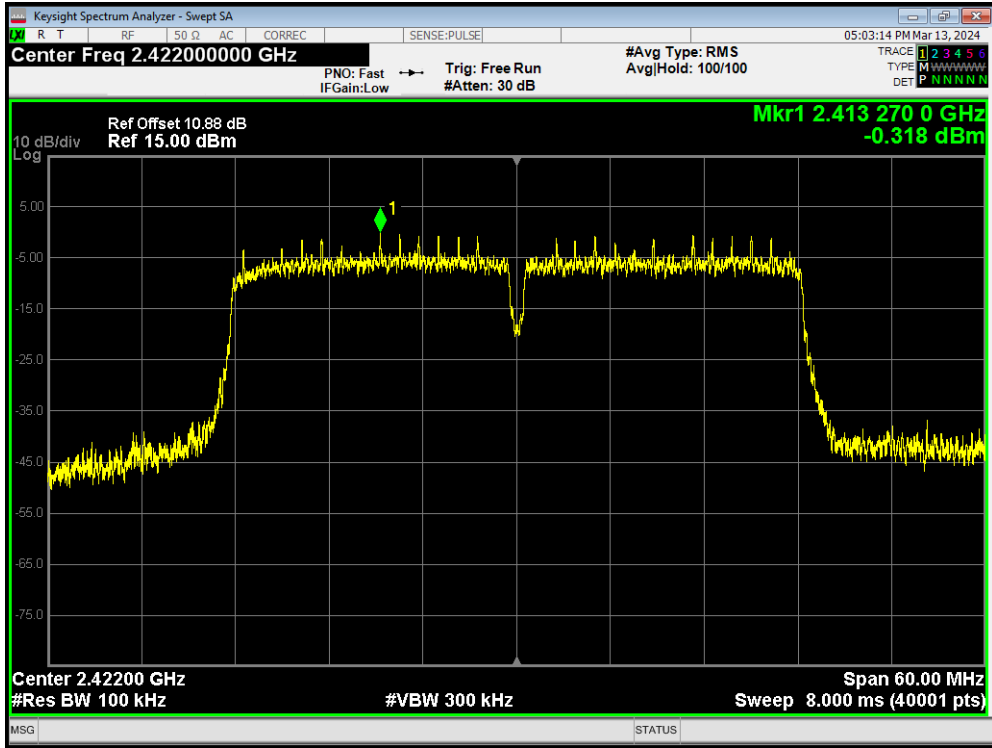
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz Ref



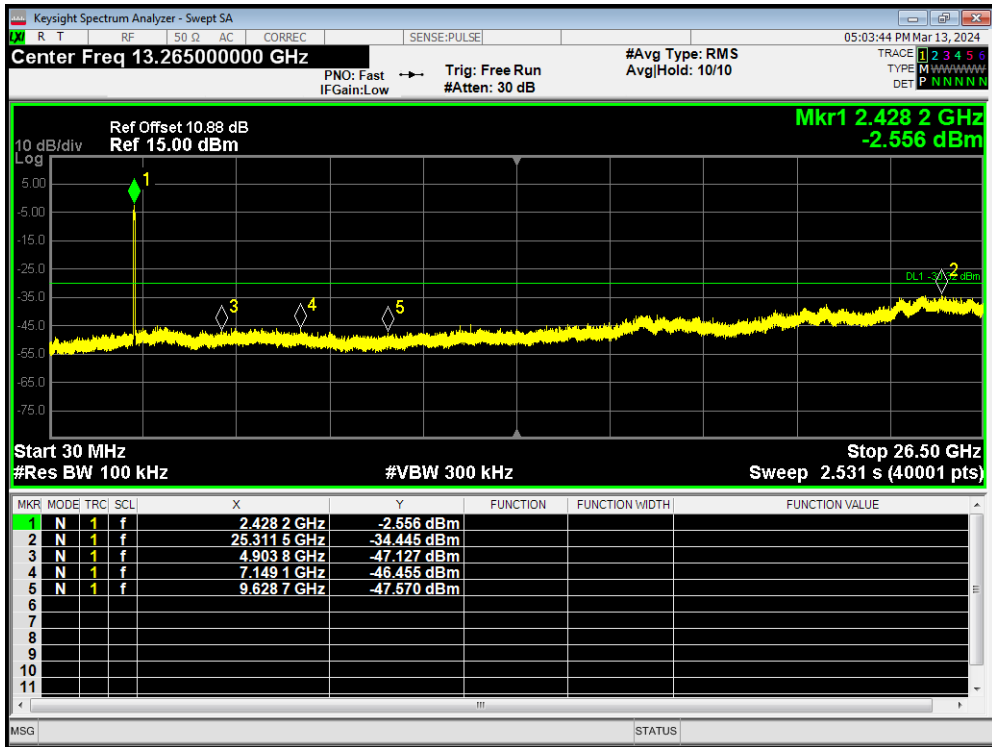
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT20) 2462MHz Emission



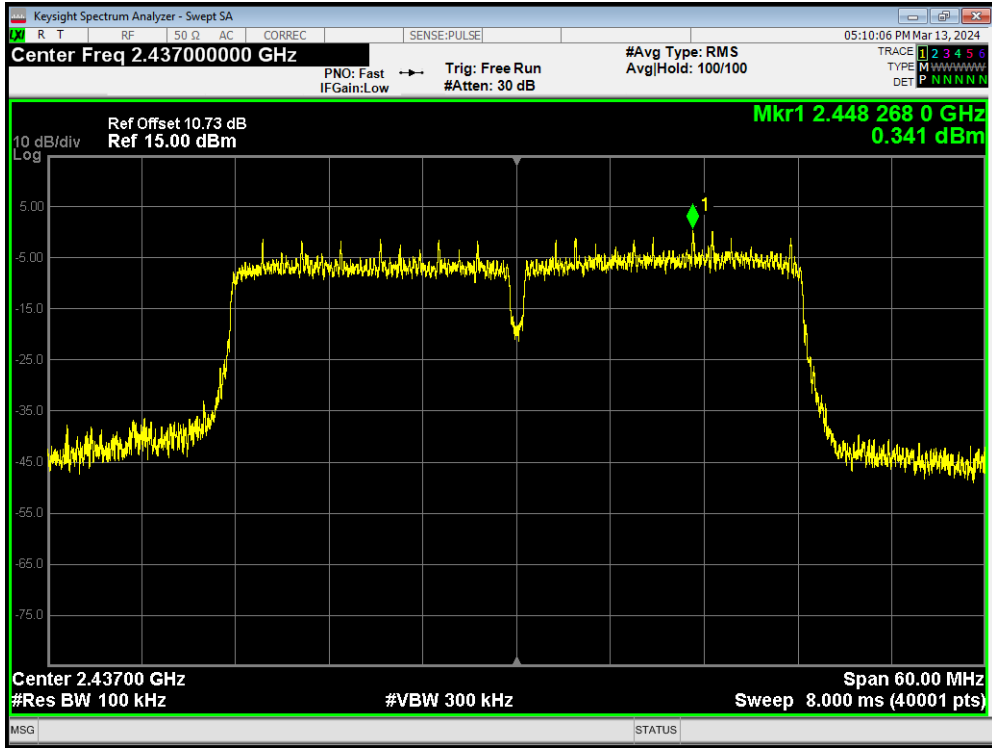
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz Ref



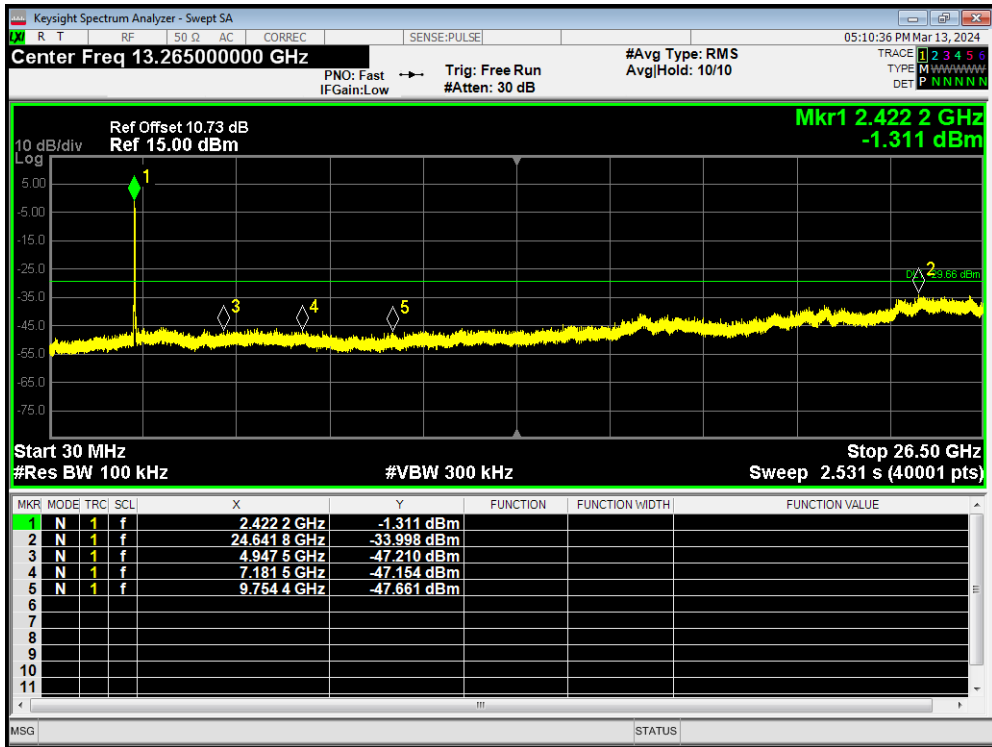
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT40) 2422MHz Emission



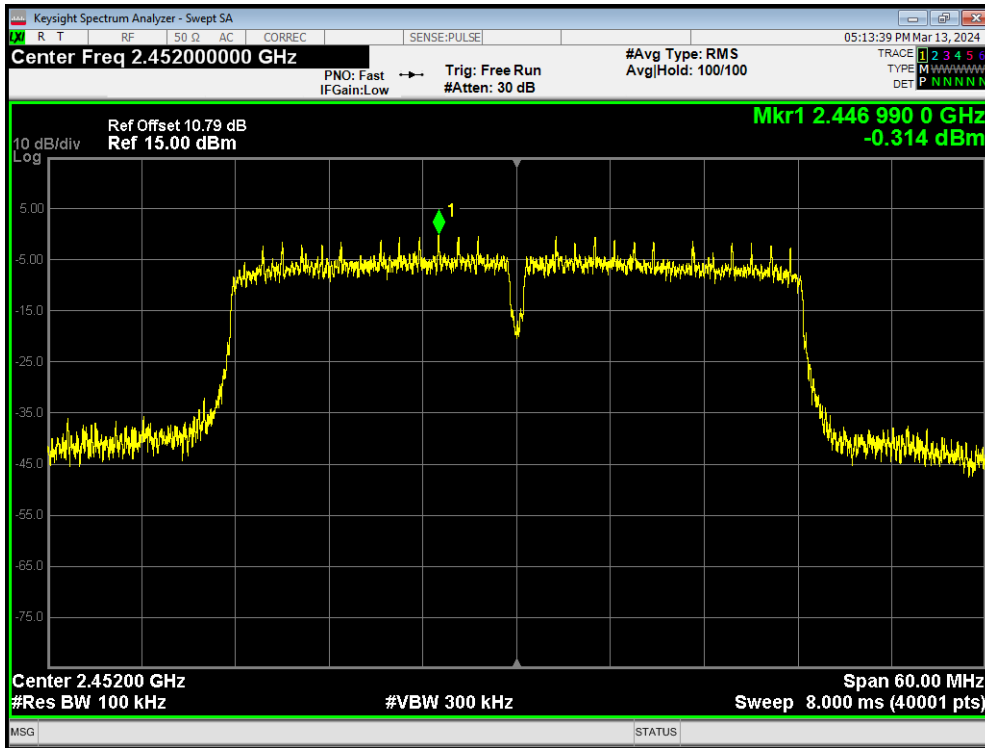
Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz Ref



Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT40) 2437MHz Emission



Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz Ref



Tx. Spurious 802.11n(HT40) 2452MHz Emission

