

**Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd.**

No.7-101 and 8A-104, Building 7 and 8, DCC Cultural and Creative Garden, No.98, Pingxin North Road, Shangmugu Community, Pinghu Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong

TEST REPORT
ETSI EN 300 328 V2.1.1:2016-11**Report Reference No.** : **GTS20191209006-2-30**

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Date of issue : Dec.23, 2019

Testing Laboratory Name..... : **Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd.**

Address : No.7-101 and 8A-104, Building 7 and 8, DCC Cultural and Creative Garden, No.98, Pingxin North Road, Shangmugu Community, Pinghu Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong

Applicant's name : **Shenzhen Bilian Electronic Co.,Ltd.**

Address : Building B1, Zhongxing Industrial Zone, Juling, Jutang Community, Guanlan street, LongHua district, Shenzhen, China

Test specification..... :Standard..... : **ETSI EN 300 328 V2.1.1:2016-11****Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd. All rights reserved.**

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Test item description..... : **IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac(1T1R)USB WIFI+BT Combo Module**

Trade Mark..... : N/A

Manufacturer : Shenzhen Bilian Electronic Co.,Ltd.

Model/Type reference : BL-M8821CU1

List Model..... : N/A

Operation Frequency : From 2412MHz to 2472MHz

Hardware version..... : 1.1

Software version : V1.1

Ratings..... : DC 3.3V

Result : **PASS**

TEST REPORT

Test Report No. :	GTS20191209006-2-30	Dec.23, 2019
		Date of issue

Equipment under Test : IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac(1T1R)USB WIFI+BT Combo Module

Model /Type : BL-M8821CU1

Listed Models : N/A

Applicant : **Shenzhen Bilian Electronic Co.,Ltd.**

Address : Building B1, Zhongxing Industrial Zone, Juling, Jutang Community,
Guanlan street, LongHua district, Shenzhen, China

Manufacturer : **Shenzhen Bilian Electronic Co.,Ltd.**

Address : Building B1, Zhongxing Industrial Zone, Juling, Jutang Community,
Guanlan street, LongHua district, Shenzhen, China

Test Result:	PASS
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

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1. TEST STANDARDS

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[ETSI EN 300 328 V2.1.1 \(2016-11\)](#)—Wideband transmission systems;Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band andusing wide band modulation techniques;Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirementsof article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

2. SUMMARY

2.1. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	Dec.13, 2019
Testing commenced on	:	Dec.13, 2019
Testing concluded on	:	Dec.23, 2019

2.2. Product Description

Product Name:	IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac(1T1R)USB WIFI+BT Combo Module
Trade Mark:	N/A
Model/Type reference:	BL-M8821CU1
List Model:	N/A
Model Declaration	N/A
Power supply:	DC 3.3V
Hardware Version	1.1
Software Version	V1.1
Bluetooth	
Frequency Range	2402MHz ~ 2480MHz
Channel Number	79 channels for Bluetooth (DSS) 40 channels for Bluetooth (DTS)
Channel Spacing	1MHz for Bluetooth (DSS) 2MHz for Bluetooth (DTS)
Modulation Type	GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8DPSK for Bluetooth (DSS) GFSK for Bluetooth (DTS)
2.4GWLAN	
WLAN CE Operation frequency	IEEE 802.11b:2412-2472MHz IEEE 802.11g:2412-2472MHz IEEE 802.11n HT20:2412-2472MHz IEEE 802.11n HT40:2422-2462MHz
WLAN CE Modulation Type	IEEE 802.11b: DSSS(CCK,DQPSK,DBPSK) IEEE 802.11g: OFDM(64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11n HT20: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK,BPSK) IEEE 802.11n HT40: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK,BPSK)
Channel number:	13 Channel for IEEE 802.11b/g/n(HT20) 9 Channel for IEEE 802.11n(HT40)
Channel separation:	5MHz
WIFI(5G Band)	
WLAN CE Operation frequency	5180-5240MHz
WLAN CE Modulation Type	802.11a/n/ac: OFDM
Channel number:	4 Channels for 20MHz bandwidth(5180-5240MHz) 2 channels for 40MHz bandwidth(5190~5230MHz) 1 channels for 80MHz bandwidth(5210MHz)
SRD(5.8G Band)	
WLAN CE Operation frequency	5745-5825MHz
WLAN CE Modulation Type	802.11a/n/ac: OFDM
Channel Number	5 channels for 20MHz bandwidth(5745-5825MHz) 2 channels for 40MHz bandwidth(5755~5795MHz) 1 channels for 80MHz bandwidth(5775MHz)
Antenna Description	External Antenna, used for Bluetooth & WIFI TX/RX, 2.0dBi(Max.) for 2.4G Band and 2.0dBi(Max.) for 5G Band

2.3. Equipment Under Test

Power supply system utilised

Power supply voltage	:	☐ 230V / 50 Hz	☐ 120V / 60Hz
		☐ 12 V DC	☐ 24 V DC
		☒ Other (specified in blank below)	

DC 3.3 V

Description of the test mode

IEEE 802.11b/g/n: Thirteen channels are provided to the EUT.

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

Test Frequency List

Modulation Type	Test Frequency					
	Lowest		Middle		Highest	
	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
802.11b	1	2412	7	2442	13	2472
802.11g	1	2412	7	2442	13	2472
802.11n HT20	1	2412	7	2442	13	2472
802.11n HT40	3	2422	7	2442	11	2462

2.4. Description of the Equipment under Test (EUT)

Reference documents:	802.11™ WLAN	
Special test descriptions:	None	
Configuration descriptions:	TX tests: performed at the lowest, the middle, and the highest channel RX/Standby tests: WLAN test mode enabled, scan enabled, TX Idle	
Test mode:	☒ Special software is used. EUT is transmitting pseudo random data by itself	
802.11™ WLAN standard capabilities:	channel numbers:	☒ 802.11b:13; ☒ 802.11g:13; ☒ 802.11n HT20:13; ☐ 802.11n HT40:11
	channel separation:	5MHz
	used freq. range:	☒ 2412-2472MHz; ☒ 2422-2462MHz
	modulation types:	DSSS,OFDM
	Used Bandwidth:	☒ 20MHz; ☒ 40MHz

2.5. EUT Classification:

Type of equipment:	☒	stand alone equipment	
	☐	plug in radio equipment	
	☐	combined equipment	
Modulation types:	☒	Wide Band Modulation (None Hopping – e.g. DSSS, OFDM)	
	☐	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS)	
Adaptive equipment:	☒	Yes, LBT-based	☐ Frame Based Equipment ☒ Load Based Equipment
	☐	Yes, non-LBT-based	
	☐	Yes (but can be disabled)	
	☐	No	
	☒	q value	32
	☐	COT value	
	☒	CCA value	20µs
Antennas and transmit operating modes:	☒	Operating mode 1 (single antenna) Equipment with 1 antenna, Equipment with 2 diversity antennas operating in switched diversity mode by which at any moment in time only 1 antenna is used, Smart antenna system with 2 or more transmit/receive chains, but operating in a mode where only 1 transmit/receive chain is used)	
	☐	Operating mode 2 (multiple antennas, no beamforming) Equipment operating in this mode contains a smart antenna system using two or more transmit/receive chains simultaneously but without beamforming.	
	☐	Operating mode 3 (multiple antennas, with beamforming) Equipment operating in this mode contains a smart antenna system using two or more transmit/receive chains simultaneously with beamforming. In addition to the antenna assembly gain (G), the beamforming gain (Y) may have to be taken into account when performing the measurements.	
	☐		

2.6. EUT configuration

The following peripheral devices and interface cables were connected during the measurement:

● - supplied by the manufacturer

○ - supplied by the lab

○	PC	M/N:	Satellite S40Dt-A
		Manufacturer:	TOSHIBA

2.7. Modifications

No modifications were implemented to meet testing criteria.

3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Address of the test laboratory

Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd.

No.7-101 and 8A-104, Building 7 and 8, DCC Cultural and Creative Garden, No.98, Pingxin North Road, Shangmugu Community, Pinghu Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong

3.2. Test Facility

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

CNAS (No. CNAS L8169)

Shenzhen Global Test Service Co., Ltd. has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025: 2019 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

A2LA (Certificate No. 4758.01)

Shenzhen Global Test Service Co., Ltd. has been assessed by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Certificate No. 4758.01.

3.3. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Normal Temperature: 25 °C

High Temperature: 50 °C

Low Temperature: -10 °C

Normal Voltage : DC 3.3V

High Voltage:DC 3.6V

Low Voltage:DC 3.0V

Relative Humidity: 55 %

Air Pressure: 989 hPa

3.4. Test setting of system:

Setting	Value
Modulation	other
Adaptive	Yes
Number Of Transmission Chains	1
Antenna Gain Port 1	-1.20 dBi
Beamforming Gain	0 dB
Nominal Channel Bandwidth	20 MHz/40 MHz
Maximum EIRP	20 dBm
Attenuation / Pathloss File Port 1	DUT cable 12.75Ghz_10dB
Sourious Tx Receiver reference level below power	20 dB
power measurement for radiated	No
DUT Port Occupied Channel Bandwidth	1
LBT Based	Yes
Dual Mode	No

3.5. Test Description

3.5.1 Main Terms

Verdict Verdict of each test cases.
 Test Case Test cases identification number and description in 3GPP test specification and ETSI specification.

3.5.2 Terms used in Condition column

NTC Normal voltage, Normal Temperature
 HV High voltage, Normal Temperature
 LV Low voltage, Normal Temperature
 HT High Temperature, Normal voltage
 LT Low Temperature, Normal voltage
 HTHV High voltage, High Temperature
 LTHV High voltage, Low Temperature
 HTLV Low voltage, High Temperature
 LTLV Low voltage, Low Temperature
 Vib Vibration

3.5.3 Terms used in Verdict column

Pass This test cases has been tested, and EUT is conformant to the applied standards in the given frequency band.
 Fail This test cases has been tested, but EUT is not conformant to the applied standards in the given frequency band.
 N/A This test case is either not required/not applicable in the specified band or is not applicable according to the specific PICS/PIXIT for the EUT.
 Inc Test case result is ambiguous in the given frequency band.
 Decl Declaration is received from the client to demonstrate the conformity to the relevant specification in the given frequency band.
 BR This test cases is not tested in the given frequency band, but this testcases was tested with pass result for the initial model in the given frequency band.

3.5.4 Sumarry of measurement results



No deviations from the technical specifications were ascertained
There were deviations from the technical specifications ascertained

Test Specification Clause	Test Case	Test Condition	Mode	Pass	Fail	N/A	NP	Remark
5.8.7	RF output power	NTC	802.11b	☒	☐	☐	☐	
		LT	802.11g	☒	☐	☐	☐	
		HT	802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.3	Power Spectral Density	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.8.7	Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☐	☐	☒	☐	
5.8.7	Medium Utilisation (MU) factor	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☐	☐	☒	☐	
5.4.6	Adaptivity (adaptive equipment using modulations other than FHSS)	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	

5.4.7	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.8	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	
		LT		☒	☐	☐	☐	
		HT		☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.9	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain (conducted & radiated)	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.3.10	Receiver spurious emissions (conducted & radiated)	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	
5.4.11	Receiver Blocking	NTC	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n HT20 802.11n HT40	☒	☐	☐	☐	

Remark: The measurement uncertainty is not included in the test result.

Preliminary tests were performed in different data rate to find the worst radiated emission. The data rate shown in the table below is the worst-case rate with respect to the specific test item. Investigation has been done on all the possible configurations for searching the worst cases. The following table is a list of the test modes shown in this test report.

Mode	Data Rate
11b/CCK	1 Mbps
11g/OFDM	6 Mbps
11n HT20/OFDM	6.5 Mbps
11n HT40/OFDM	13.5 Mbps

3.6. Statement of the measurement uncertainty

The data and results referenced in this document are true and accurate. The reader is cautioned that there may be errors within the calibration limits of the equipment and facilities. The measurement uncertainty was calculated for all measurements listed in this test report acc. to TR-100028-01 "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics;Part 1" and TR-100028-02 "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics;Part 2 " and is documented in the Shenzhen Global Test Service Co.,Ltd quality system acc. to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Furthermore, component and process variability of devices similar to that tested may result in additional deviation. The manufacturer has the sole responsibility of continued compliance of the device.

Hereafter the best measurement capability for Shenzhen GTS laboratory is reported:

Test Items	Measurement Uncertainty	Notes
Frequency error	25 Hz	(1)
Frequency range	25 Hz	(1)
Transmitter power conducted	0.57 dB	(1)
Transmitter power Radiated	2.20 dB	(1)
Adjacent and alternate channel power Conducted	1.20 dB	(1)
Conducted spurious emission	1.60 dB	(1)
Radiated spurious emission	2.20 dB	(1)
Intermodulation attenuation	1.11dB	(1)
Maximum useable receiver sensitivity	2.80 dB	(1)
Co-channel rejection	2.80 dB	(1)
Adjacent channel selectivity	2.80 dB	(1)
Spurious response rejection	2.80 dB	(1)
Intermodulation response rejection	2.80 dB	(1)
Blcking or desensitization	2.80 dB	(1)

(1) This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

3.7. Equipments Used during the Test

RF output power&PSD&OOB&OBW &Hopping &Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap&Adaptively&ReceiverBlocking						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
1	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY48010425	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
2	Vector Signal generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY49060502	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
3	Signal generator	Agilent	E4421B	3610AO1069	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
4	4 Ch. Simultaneous Sampling 14 Bits 2 MS/s	Agilent	U2531A	TW53323507	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
5	X-series USB Peak and Average Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY5365004	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
6	Climate Chamber	ESPEC	EL-10KA	A20120523	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
7	Universal Radio Communication	Rohde&Schwarz	CMU200	114353	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
8	Wireless Communication Tester	Rohde&Schwarz	CMW500	125408	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
9	Test Control Unit	Tonscend	JS0806-1	178060067	2019/06/20	2020/06/19
10	Automated filter bank	Tonscend	JS0806-F	19F8060177	2019/06/20	2020/06/19
11	EMI Test software	Tonscend	JS1120-1	Ver 2.6.8.0518	/	/
12	EMI Test software	Tonscend	JS1120-3	Ver 2.5.77.0418	/	/

Transmitter spurious emissions & Receiver spurious emissions						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
1	EMI Test Receiver	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	ESCI 7	101102	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
2	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY48010425	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
3	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40	100019	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
4	By-log Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB9163	000976	2019/05/26	2020/05/25
5	Double Ridged Horn Antenna (1~18GHz)	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120D	01622	2019/09/23	2020/09/22
6	Horn Antenna (18GHz~40GHz)	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170	791	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
7	Amplifier (30MHz~1GHz)	Schwarzbeck	BBV 9743	#202	2019/09/20	2020/09/19

8	Amplifier (1GHz~18GHz)	Taiwan Chengyi	EMC05184 5B	980355	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
9	Amplifier (26.5GHz~40GHz)	Schwarzbeck	BBV9179	9719- 025	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
10	High-Pass Filter	K&L	9SH10- 2700/X1275 0-O/O	KL142 031	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
11	High-Pass Filter	K&L	41H10- 1375/U1275 0-O/O	KL142 032	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
12	RF Cable	HUBER+SUHNE R	RG214	N/A	2019/09/20	2020/09/19
13	EMI Test software	Tonscend	JS32-RE	Ver 2.5.1.8	/	/

The calibration interval is 1 year.

4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

4.1. ETSI EN 300 328 REQUIREMENTS

4.1.1. RF Output Power

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.2

For adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be 20 dBm.

The maximum RF output power for non-adaptive equipment shall be declared by the supplier and shall not exceed 20 dBm. For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be equal to or less than the value declared by the supplier.

This limit shall apply for any combination of power level and intended antenna assembly.

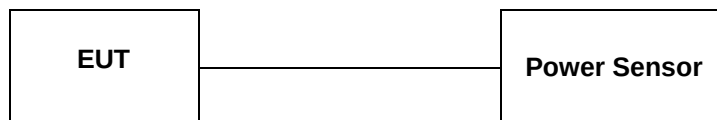
The measurements for RF output power shall be performed at both normal environmental conditions and at the extremes of the operating temperature range.

The equipment shall be operated under its worse case configuration (modulation, bandwidth, power, etc.) with respect to the requirement being tested. Measurement of multiple data sets may be required.

For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).

For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest, the middle, and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.

TEST CONFIGURATION



TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.3.2.1

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 4.3.2.8.7. 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 transmit 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.

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:

$$P = A + G + Y$$
- This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clauses 4.3.1.2.3 or 4.3.2.2.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Power Meter measuring burst Power(RMS) of a least 10 packets	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11b		Test Frequency: 2412 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	14.60	2.00	16.60
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	14.46	2.00	16.46
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	14.77	2.00	16.77
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

- Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
 2. 802.11b at final test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11b		Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	14.94	2.00	16.94
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	14.67	2.00	16.67
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	14.84	2.00	16.84
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

- Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.
 2. 802.11b at final test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11b		Test Frequency: 2472 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	14.78	2.00	16.78
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	14.74	2.00	16.74
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	14.91	2.00	16.91
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2 .802.11b at final test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11g		Test Frequency: 2412 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	14.19	2.00	16.19
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	14.82	2.00	16.82
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	14.25	2.00	16.25
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11g at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11g		Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	14.21	2.00	16.21
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	14.82	2.00	16.82
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	14.16	2.00	16.16
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11g at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11g		Test Frequency: 2472 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	14.11	2.00	16.11
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	14.42	2.00	16.42
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	14.09	2.00	16.09
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11g at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11n HT20		Test Frequency: 2412 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	13.96	2.00	15.96
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	13.65	2.00	15.65
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	13.62	2.00	15.62
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11n HT20 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11n HT20		Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	13.29	2.00	15.29
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	13.20	2.00	15.20
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	13.26	2.00	15.26
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11n HT20 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11n HT20		Test Frequency: 2472 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	13.70	2.00	15.70
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	13.10	2.00	15.10
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	13.17	2.00	15.17
T min (-20°C)		Pass		
T Max (+25°C)		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11n HT20 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11n HT40		Test Frequency: 2422 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	12.91	2.00	14.91
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	12.92	2.00	14.92
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	12.73	2.00	14.73
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11n HT40 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 13.5 Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11n HT40		Test Frequency: 2442 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	12.16	2.00	14.16
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	12.71	2.00	14.71
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	12.27	2.00	14.27
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11n HT40 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 13.5 Mbps.

Test Method: Conducted				
Test Mode:802.11n HT40		Test Frequency: 2462 MHz		
Test environmental		Maximum conducted Burst Power (RMS)[dBm]		
Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Measured Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP (dBm)
T Nor (25°C)	DC 3.3	12.26	2.00	14.26
T min (-10°C)	DC 3.3	12.96	2.00	14.96
T Max (+50°C)	DC 3.3	12.55	2.00	14.55
Result		Pass		
Limit		20dBm		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2 .802.11n HT40 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 13.5 Mbps.

4.1.2. Duty Cycle, TX-sequence, TX-gap

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.4

The Duty Cycle shall be equal to or less than the maximum value declared by the supplier.

The maximum Tx-sequence Time and the minimum Tx-gap Time shall be according to the formula below:

$$\text{Maximum Tx-Sequence Time} = \text{Minimum Tx-gap Time} = M$$

where M is in the range of 3,5 ms to 10 ms.

Duty Cycle is defined as the ratio of the total transmitter 'on'-time to a 1 second observation period.

Tx-sequence is defined as a period in time during which a single or multiple transmissions may occur and which shall be followed by a Tx-gap.

Tx-gap is defined as a period in time during which no transmissions occur.

NOTE: The maximum Duty Cycle at which the equipment can operate, is declared by the supplier.

These requirements apply to non-adaptive equipment or to adaptive equipment when operating in a non-adaptive mode. The equipment is using wide band modulations other than FHSS.

These requirements do not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

Medical devices requiring reverse compatibility with other medical devices placed on the market when earlier versions of the present document were harmonised, are allowed to have an operating mode in which they do not have to comply with the requirements for Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence and Tx-gap.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.8.7.2.1

For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest, the middle, and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded.

The test procedure, which shall only be performed for non-adaptive systems and only to be performed at normal environmental conditions, shall be as follows:

Step 1:

- Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.8.7.2.1.1.

Step 2:

- Between the saved start and stop times of each individual burst, calculate the TxOn time. Save these TxOn values.
- Between the saved stop and start times of two subsequent bursts, calculate the TxOff time. Save these TxOff values.

Step 3:

- Duty Cycle is the sum of all TxOn times divided by the observation period defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.1 or 4.3.2.4.1.
- For equipment using blacklisting, the TxOn time measured for a single (and active) hopping frequency shall be multiplied by the number of blacklisted frequencies. This value shall be added to the sum calculated in the previous bullet point. If the number of blacklisted frequencies cannot be determined, the minimum number of hopping frequencies as defined in clause 4.3.1.3.2 shall be assumed.
- The above calculated value for Duty Cycle shall be recorded in the test report. This value shall be equal to or less than the maximum value declared by the supplier.

Step 4:

- Any TxOff time that is greater than the minimum Tx-gap time is considered a Tx-gap. The lowest Tx-gap time shall be recorded in the test report. The minimum Tx-gap time is defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2 or 4.3.2.8.7.
- The Tx-sequence time is the time between two subsequent Tx-gaps. The maximum Tx-sequence time shall be recorded in the test report. Any Tx-sequence shall be shorter than the value defined in clauses 4.3.1.3.2 or 4.3.2.8.7.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Power Meter measuring average burst Power of a least 10 packets	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS**Not Applicable**

4.1.3. Medium Utilisation (MU) factor

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.5

For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Medium Utilisation factor shall be 10 %.

The Medium Utilisation (MU) factor is a measure to quantify the amount of resources (Power and Time) used by non-adaptive equipment. The Medium Utilisation factor is defined by the formula:

$$MU = (P/100 \text{ mW}) \times DC$$

where: MU is Medium Utilisation.

P is the RF output power as defined in clause 4.3.2.1.1 expressed in mW.

DC is the Duty Cycle as defined in clause 4.3.2.3.1 expressed in %.

NOTE: The equipment may have dynamic behaviour with regard to duty cycle and corresponding power level. See clause 5.3.1 i).

This requirement does not apply to adaptive equipment unless operating in a non-adaptive mode.

In addition, this requirement does not apply for equipment with a maximum declared RF Output power level of less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p. or for equipment when operating in a mode where the RF Output power is less than 10 dBm e.i.r.p.

Medical devices requiring reverse compatibility with other medical devices placed on the market when earlier versions of the present document were harmonised, are allowed to have an operating mode in which they have a Medium Utilisation above the limit defined in clause 4.3.2.8.7.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.8.7.2.1.4

Step 1:

- Use the same stored measurement samples from the procedure described in clause 5.8.7.2.1.1.

Step 2:

- For each burst calculate the product of ($P_{burst}/100 \text{ mW}$) and the TxOn time.

NOTE: P_{burst} is expressed in mW. TxOn time is expressed in ms.

Step 3:

- Medium Utilisation is the sum of all these products divided by the observation period (expressed in ms) which is defined in clauses 4.3.1.2.1 or 4.3.2.3.1. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clauses 4.3.1.5.2 or 4.3.2.8.7, shall be recorded in the test report.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Power Meter measuring average burst Power of a least 10 packets	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Not Applicable

4.1.4. Power Spectral Density

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.3

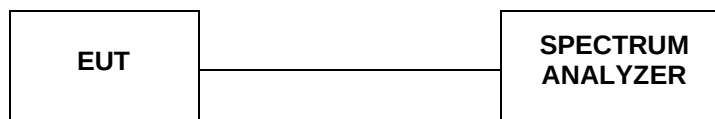
For equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Power Spectral Density is limited to 10 dBm per MHz

The Power Spectral Density is the mean equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) spectral density during a transmission burst.

These measurements shall only be performed at normal test conditions.

The measurement shall be repeated for the equipment being configured to operate at the lowest, the middle, and the highest frequency of the stated frequency range. These frequencies shall be recorded.

TEST CONFIGURATION



TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.3.2.1

The transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyser and the Power Spectral Density as defined in clause 4.3.2.2 shall be measured and recorded.

Step 1:

Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:

- Start Frequency: 2 400 MHz
- Stop Frequency: 2 483,5 MHz
- Resolution BW: 10 kHz
- Video BW: 30 kHz
- Sweep Points: > 8 350

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: Auto

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 5.8.7.

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.

From all the recorded results, the highest value is the maximum Power Spectral Density for the UUT. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.2.3.2, shall be recorded in the test report.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2442MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	RMS	
Sweep time:	auto	
Video bandwidth:	30KHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	10KHz	
Span:	83.5MHz	
Frequency range	2400-2483.5MHz	
Sweep Points	15000	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS

Test Mode:802.11b		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Temperature: 25℃		Test Voltage: DC 3.3V		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	Test Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power Density (dBm/MHz)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)
1	2412	2.61	2.00	4.61
7	2442	2.62	2.00	4.62
13	2472	2.61	2.00	4.61
Result		Pass		
Limit		10dBm/MHz		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11b at final test to get the worst-case emission at 1Mbps.

Test Mode:802.11g		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Temperature: 25℃		Test Voltage: DC 3.3V		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	Test Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power Density (dBm/MHz)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)
1	2412	-0.46	2.00	1.54
7	2442	-0.40	2.00	1.60
13	2472	-0.58	2.00	1.42
Result		PASS		
Limit		10dBm/MHz		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

2. 802.11g at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6Mbps.

Test Mode: 802.11n HT20		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Temperature: 25°C		Test Voltage: DC 3.3V		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	Test Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power Density (dBm/MHz)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)
1	2412	-0.62	2.00	1.38
7	2442	-0.55	2.00	1.45
13	2472	-0.72	2.00	1.28
Result		Pass		
Limit		10dBm/MHz		

Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

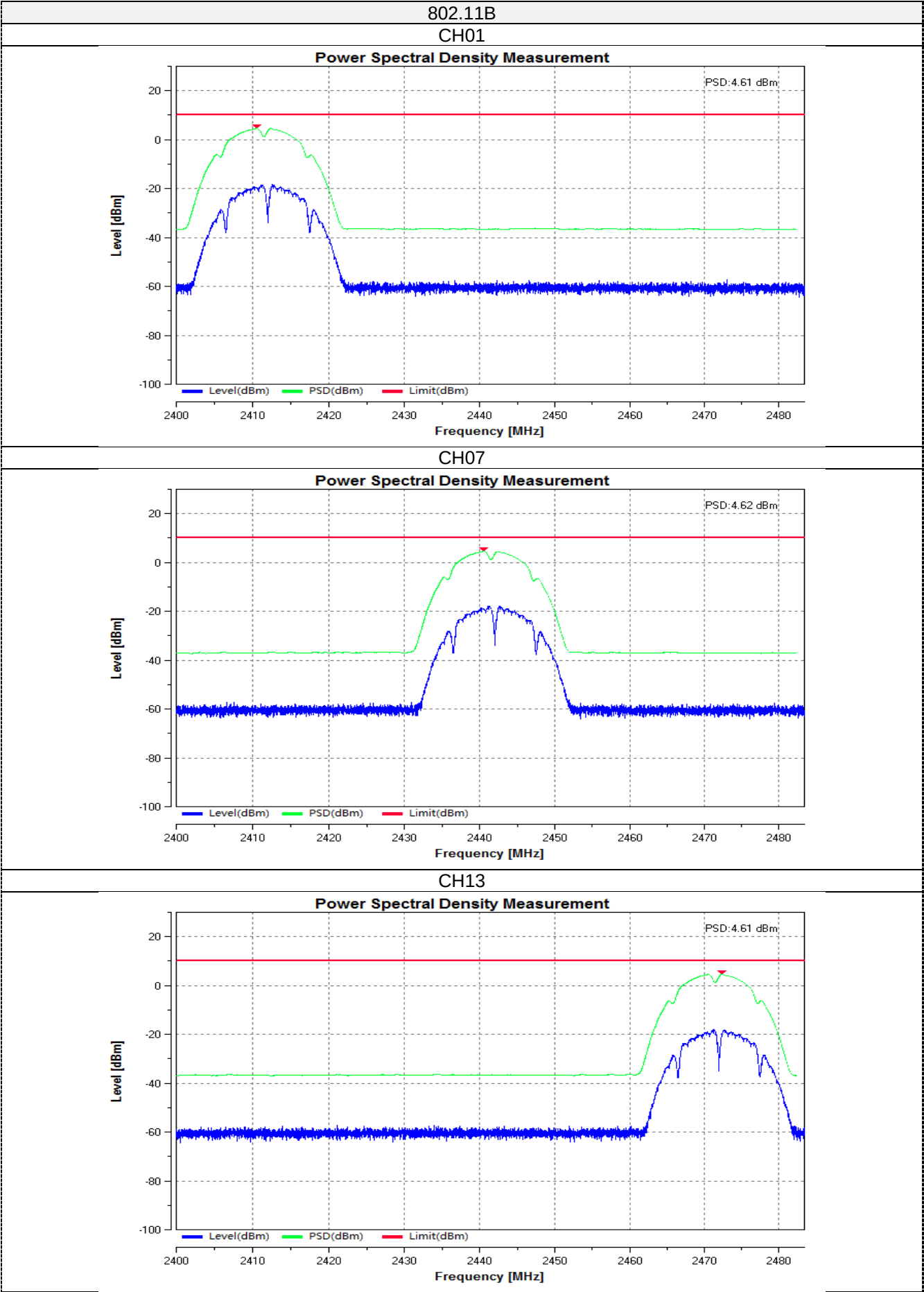
2. 802.11n HT20 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 6.5 Mbps.

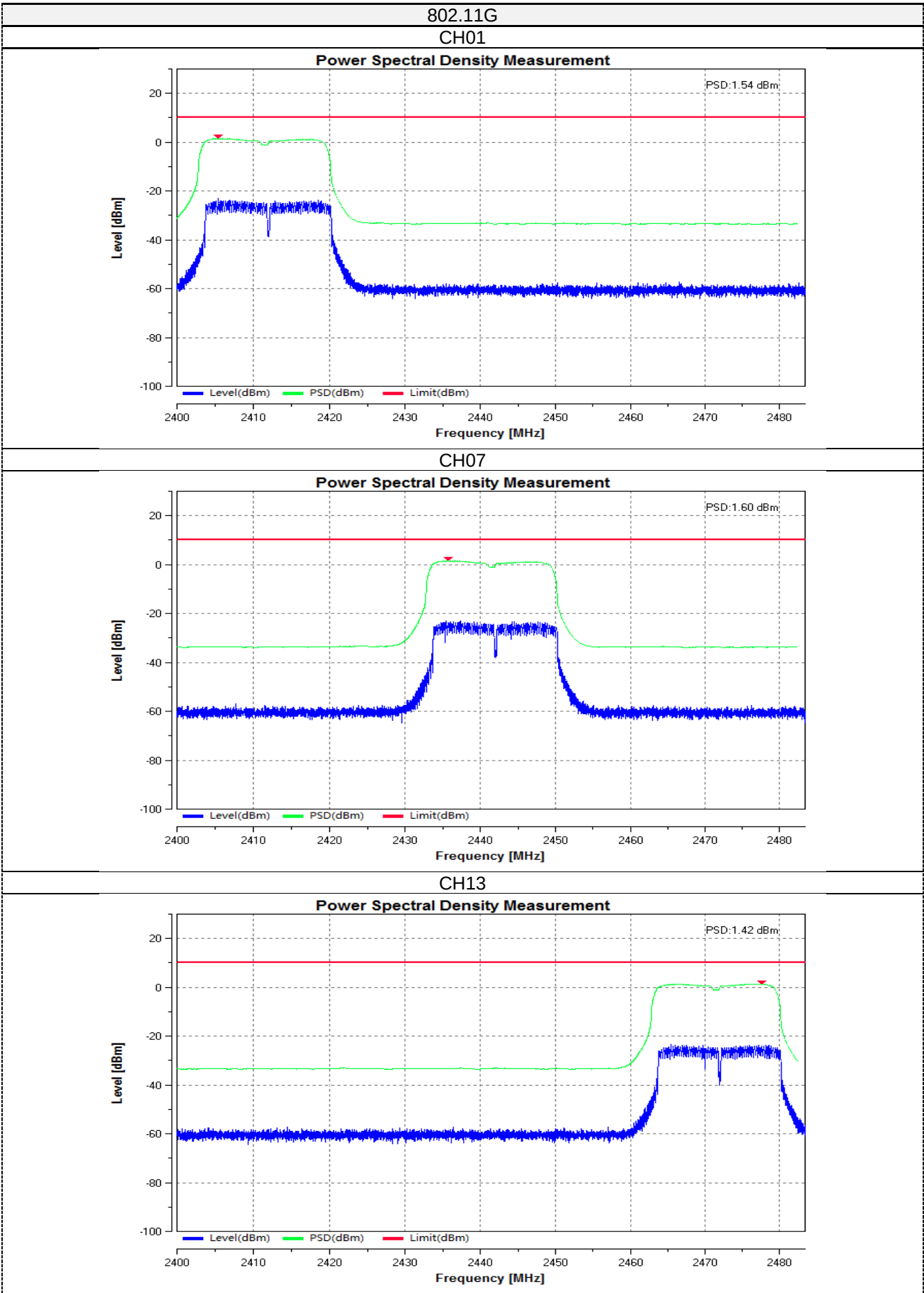
Test Mode: 802.11n HT40		Test Method: Conducted		
Test Temperature: 25°C		Test Voltage: DC 3.3V		
The Maximum Power Spectral Density				
Test Channel Number	Test Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power Density (dBm/MHz)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP Density (dBm/MHz)
1	2422	-3.74	2.00	-1.74
7	2442	-3.68	2.00	-1.68
13	2462	-3.94	2.00	-1.94
Result		Pass		
Limit		10dBm/MHz		

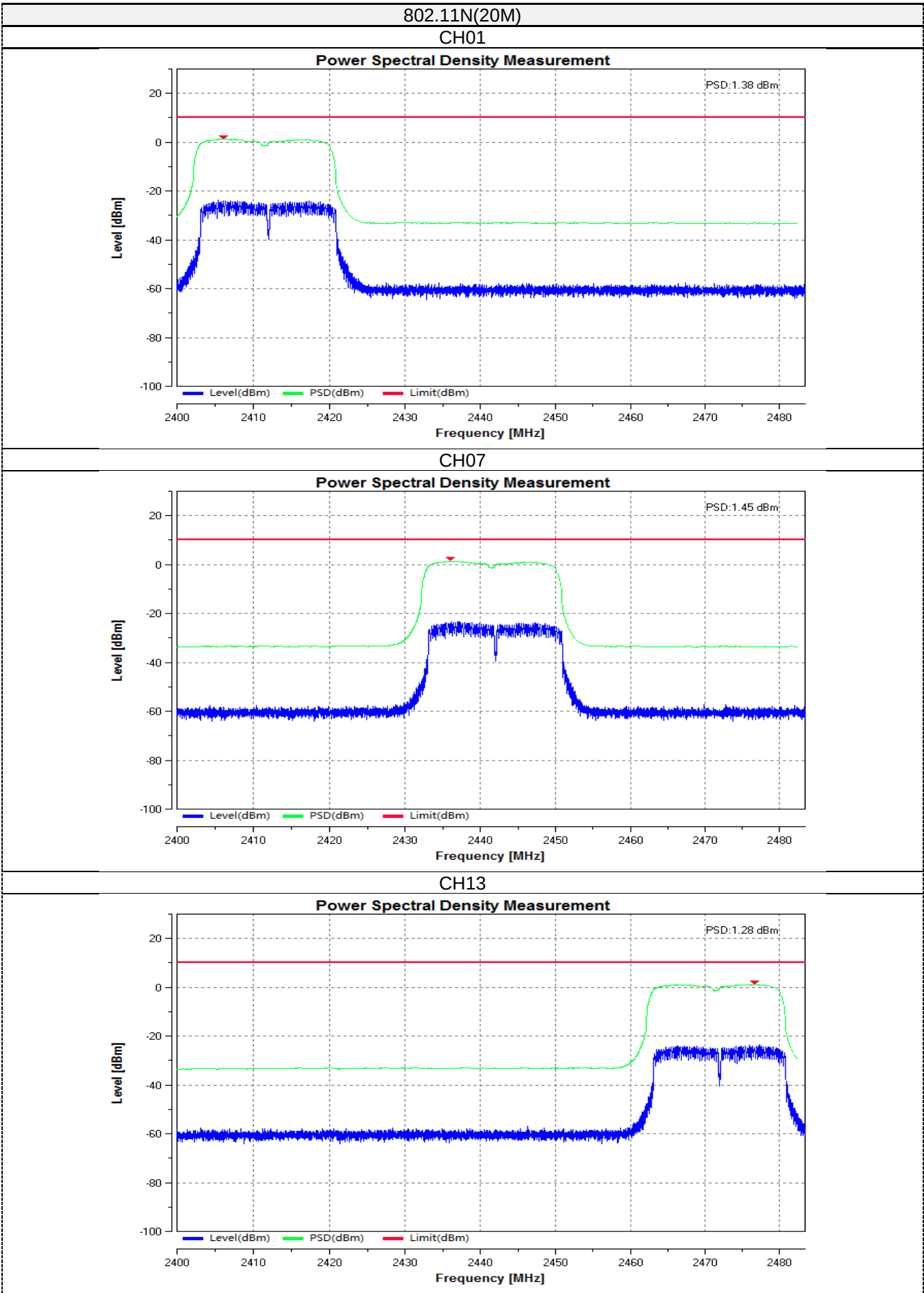
Note :1. Measured Power include the cable loss.

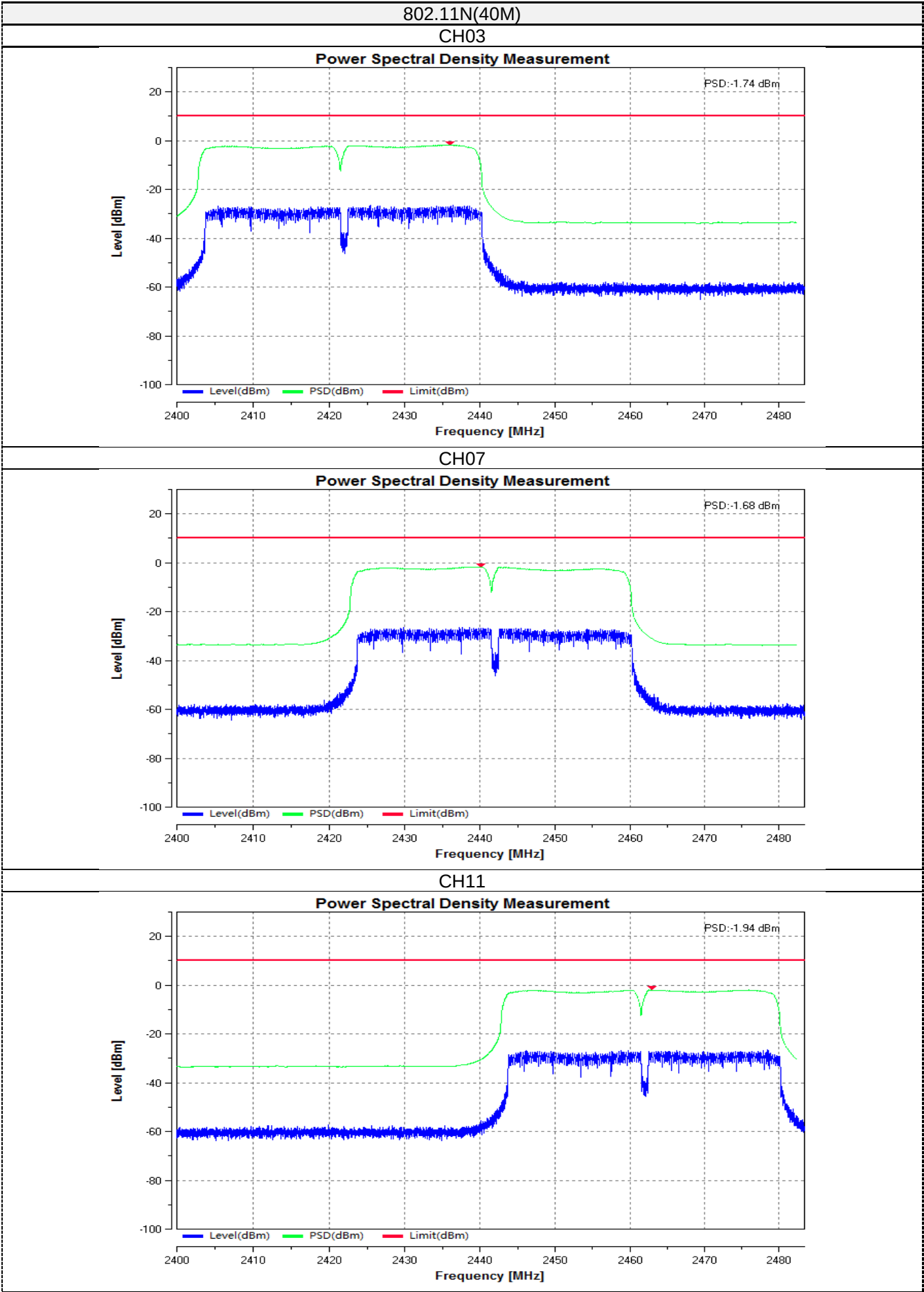
2. 802.11n HT40 at final test to get the worst-case emission at 13.5 Mbps.

Test plot as follows:









4.1.5. Adaptivity

Requirements & Limits

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-4.3.2.6

The frequency range of the equipment is determined by the lowest and highest Non-LBT based Detect and Avoid

1. During normal operation, the equipment shall evaluate the presence of a signal on its current operating channel. If it is determined that a signal is present with a level above the detection threshold defined in step 5 the channel shall be marked as 'unavailable'
2. The channel shall remain unavailable for a minimum time equal to 1 second after which the channel may be considered again as an 'available' channel;
3. $COT \leq 40 \text{ ms}$;
4. Idle Period = 5% of COT of the Channel Occupancy Time with a minimum of 100 μs ; After this, the procedure as in step 1 needs to be repeated.
5. Detection threshold level = $-70\text{dBm/MHz} + (20\text{dBm} - P_{\text{out e.i.r.p}})/1\text{MHz}$ (P_{out} in dBm);

LBT based Detect and Avoid (Frame Based Equipment):

1. Minimum Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) time $\geq 18 \text{ us}$;
2. The equipment is allowed to continue Short Control Signalling Transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements given in clause 4.3.2.6.4 (If implemented, Short Control Signalling Transmissions of adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS shall have a maximum TxOn / (TxOn + TxOff) ratio of 10 % within any observation period of 50 ms.);
3. $COT = 1\sim 10 \text{ ms}$; Idle Period = 5% of COT;
4. Control frames are allowed but data frames are not allowed; $CCA \leq COT$;
5. Detection threshold level = $-70\text{dBm/MHz} + (20\text{dBm} - P_{\text{out e.i.r.p}})/1\text{MHz}$ (P_{out} in dBm);

LBT based Detect and Avoid (Load Based Equipment):

1. Minimum Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) time $\geq 18 \text{ us}$;
2. The equipment is allowed to continue Short Control Signalling Transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements given in clause 4.3.2.6.4 (If implemented, Short Control Signalling Transmissions of adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS shall have a maximum TxOn / (TxOn + TxOff) ratio of 10 % within any observation period of 50 ms.);
3. $COT \leq 13\text{ms}$, after which the device shall perform a new CCA as described in step 1
4. Control frames are allowed but data frames are not allowed; $CCA \leq COT$;
5. Detection threshold level = $-70\text{dBm/MHz} + (20\text{dBm} - P_{\text{out e.i.r.p}})/1\text{MHz}$ (P_{out} in dBm).

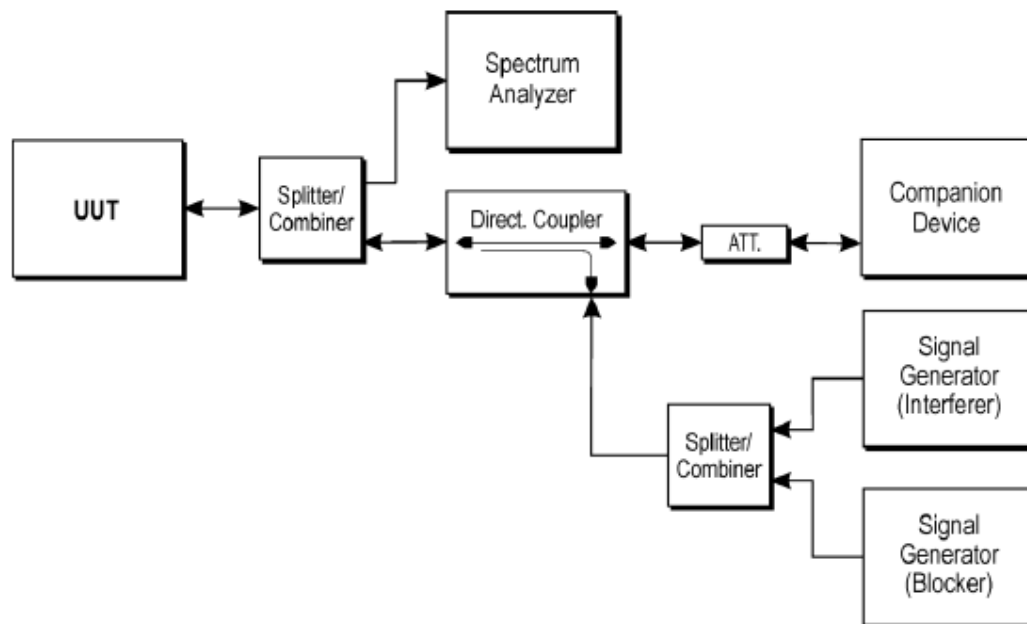
Unwanted Signal

Adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, shall comply with the requirements defined in clause 4.3.2.6.2 (non-LBT based DAA) or clause 4.3.2.6.3 (LBT based DAA) in the presence of a blocking signal with characteristics as provided in below.

Unwanted Signal parameters

Wanted signal mean power from companion device	Unwanted signal frequency (MHz)	Unwanted CW signal power (dBm)
sufficient to maintain the link (see note 2)	2 395 or 2 488,5 (see note 1)	-35 (see note 3)
NOTE 1: The highest frequency shall be used for testing operating channels within the range 2 400 MHz to 2 442 MHz, while the lowest frequency shall be used for testing operating channels within the range 2 442 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz. See clause 5.4.6.1. NOTE 2: A typical value which can be used in most cases is -50 dBm/MHz. NOTE 3: The level specified is the level in front of the UUT antenna. In case of conducted measurements, this level has to be corrected by the actual antenna assembly gain.		

TEST CONFIGURATION



TEST PROCEDURE

- Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.1 for the test conditions.
- Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.12 for the measurement method.

RBW: $\geq$ Occupied Channel Bandwidth (if the analyser does not support this setting, the highest available setting shall be used) (10MHz)

VBW: $3 \times$ RBW (if the analyser does not support this setting, the highest available setting shall be used) (10MHz)

Detector Mode: RMS

Centre Frequency: Equal to the centre frequency of the operating channel

Span: 0 Hz

Sweep time: $>$ Channel Occupancy Time of the UUT

Trace Mode: Clear/Write

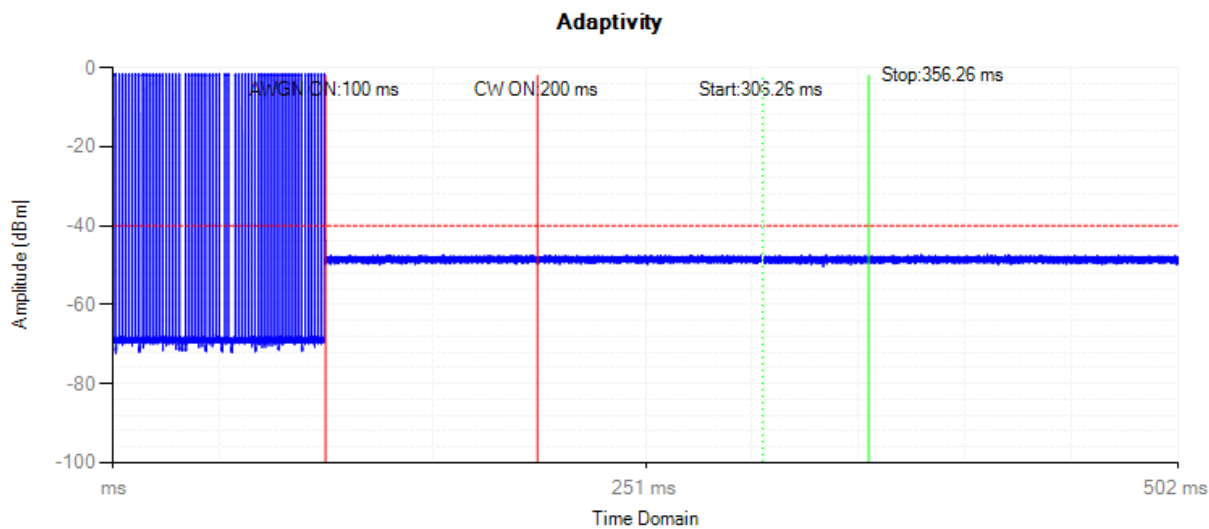
TEST RESULTS

PASS

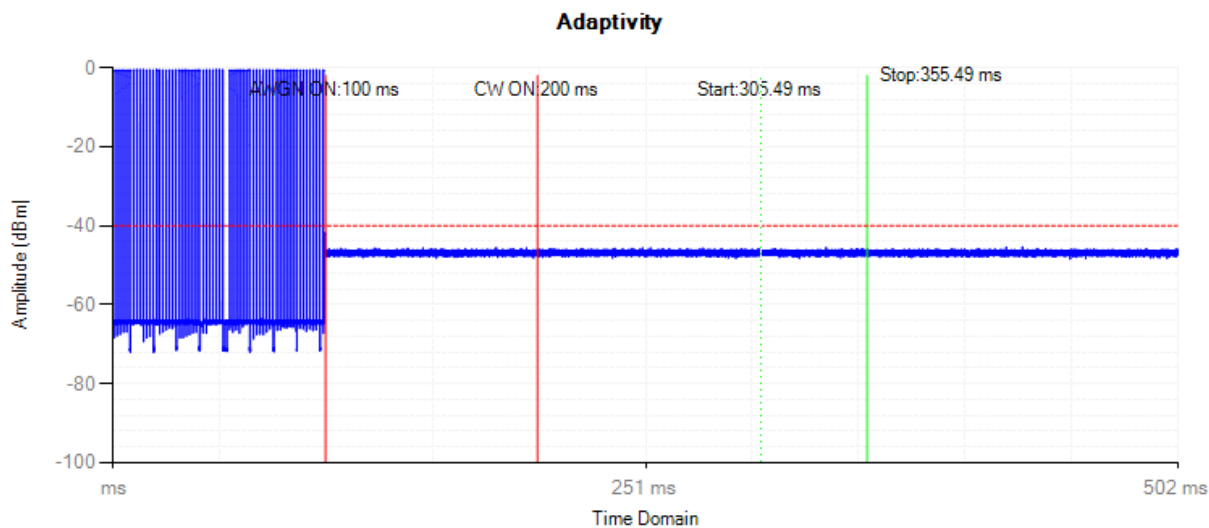
Summary Of Test Result		
Test Mode	Channel	Conclusion
802.11b	Low	Pass
	High	Pass
802.11g	Low	Pass
	High	Pass
802.11n20	Low	Pass
	High	Pass
802.11n40	Low	Pass
	High	Pass
Note: All modulation of EUT which maximum output power is more than 10dbm have been tested.		

The Worst Test Mode	802.11b: Low Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-62.78
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max. COT (ms)	3.36
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0
The Worst Test Mode	802.11b: High Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-63.45
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max COT (ms)	3.27
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0

Test plot (802.11b-Low channel):

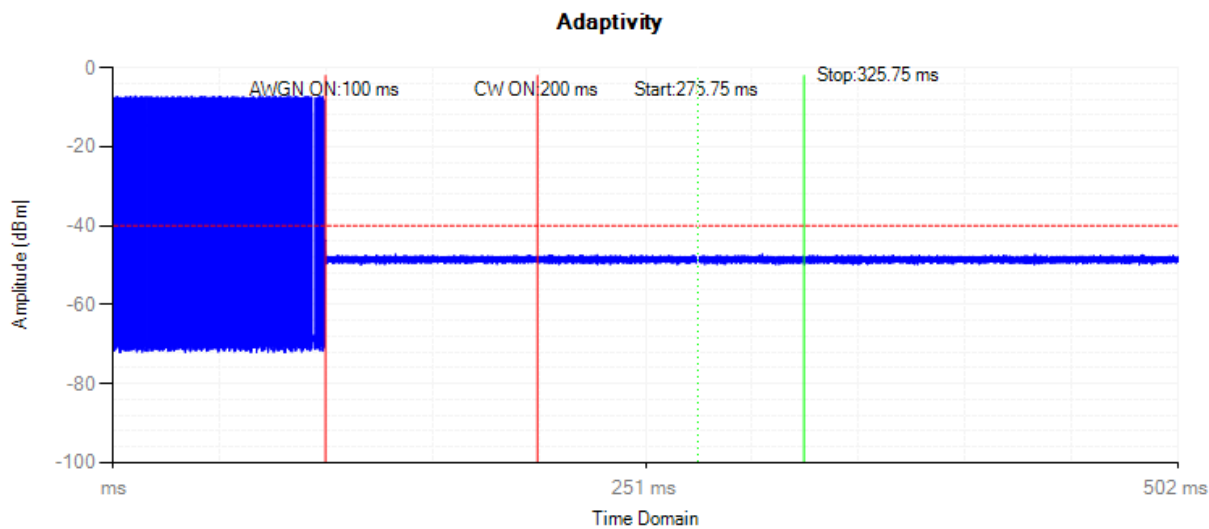


Test plot (802.11b-High channel):

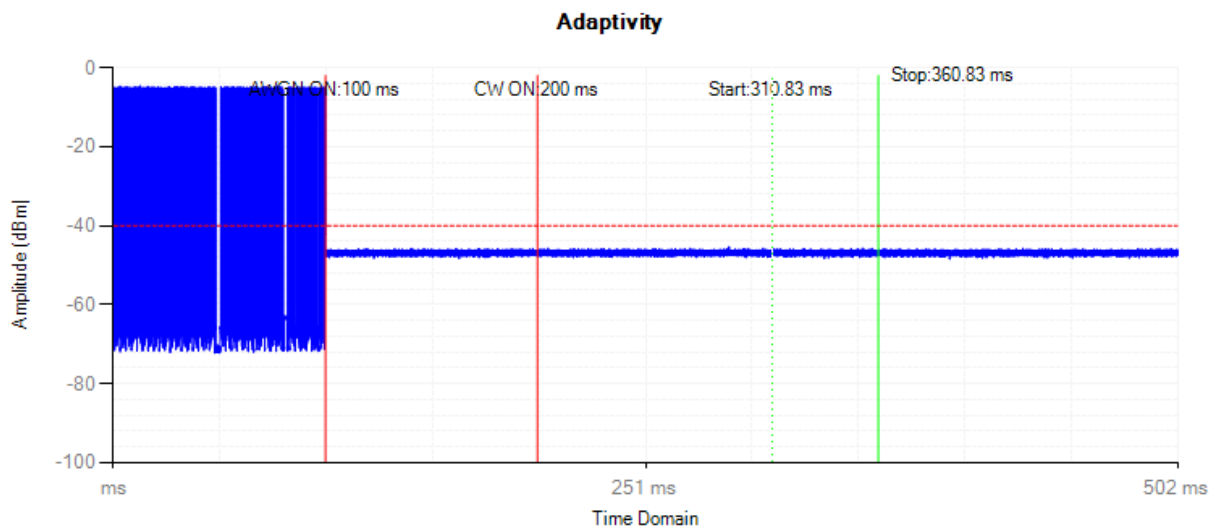


The Worst Test Mode	802.11g: Low Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-63.66
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max COT (ms)	2.21
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0
Test Mode	802.11g: High Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-64.69
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max COT (ms)	2.76
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0

Test plot (802.11g-Low channel):

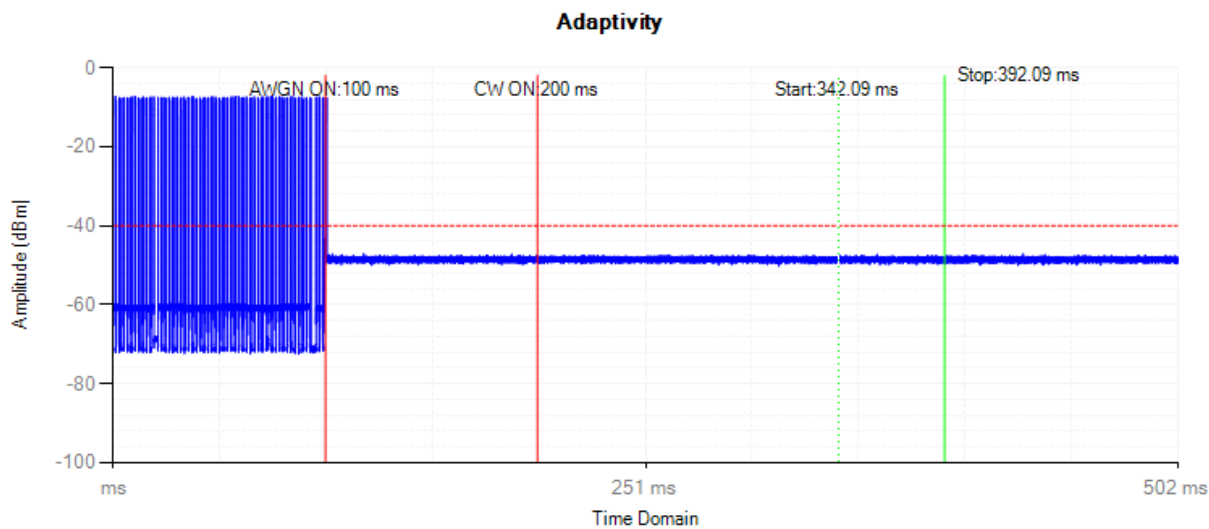


Test plot (802.11g-High channel):

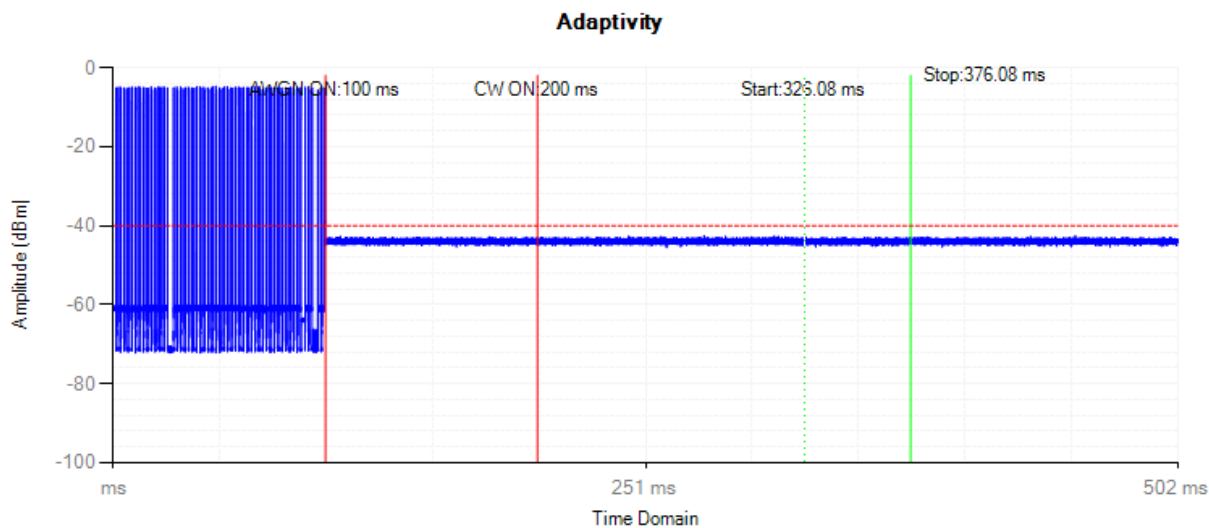


The Worst Test Mode	802.11n20: Low Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-62.96
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max. COT (ms)	2.74
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0
The Worst Test Mode	802.11n20: High Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-63.55
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max COT (ms)	2.63
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0

Test plot (802.11n20-Low channel):

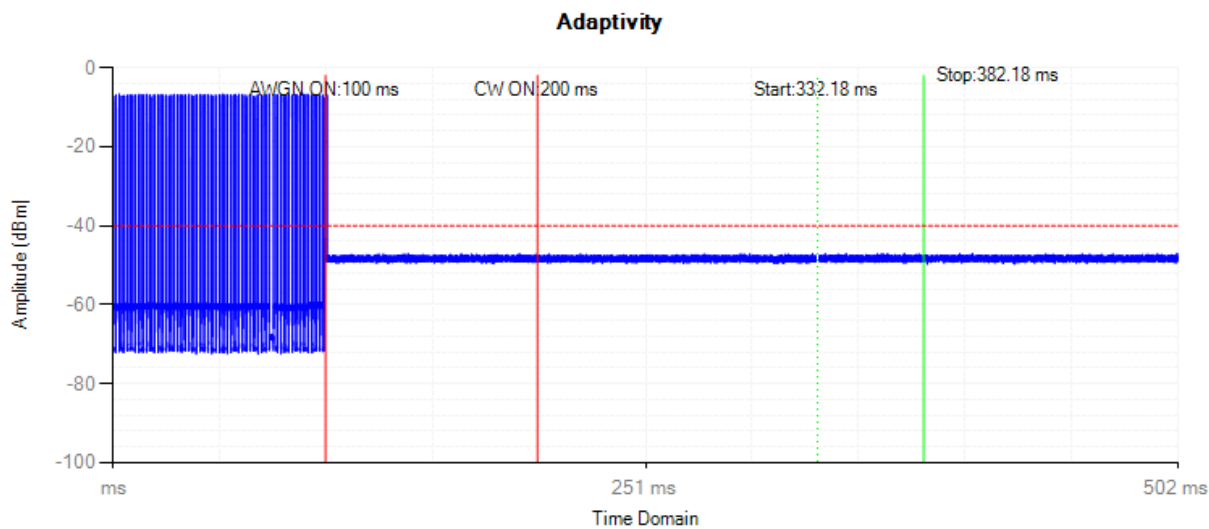


Test plot (802.11n20-High channel):

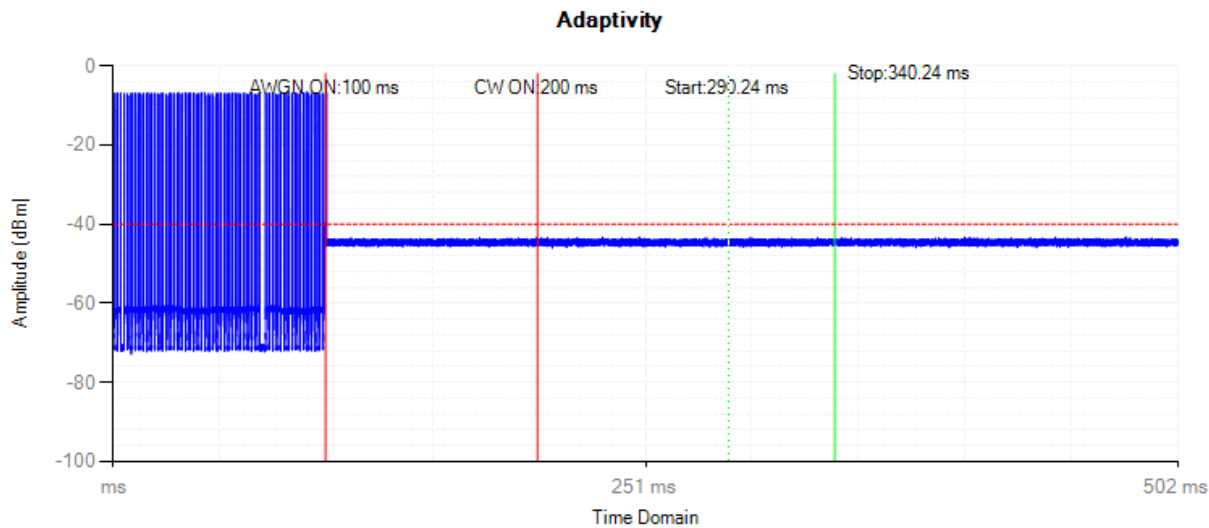


The Worst Test Mode	802.11n40: Low Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-63.92
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max. COT (ms)	2.73
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0
The Worst Test Mode	802.11n40: High Channel
AWGN Interference Level (dBm)	-64.53
Blocking Interference Level (dBm)	-35
Interference Start Time (ms)	100
Stop time after interfering signal(ms)	100
Blocking ON Time (ms)	200
Suggest q Level	4
Max COT (ms)	2.36
Pulse width (ms)	0
Duty Cycle (%)	0

Test plot (802.11n40-Low channel):



Test plot (802.11n40-High channel):



4.1.6. Occupied Channel Bandwidth

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.7.3

The Occupied Channel Bandwidth shall fall completely within the band given in clause 1.

In addition, for non-adaptive systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS and with e.i.r.p greater than 10 dBm, the occupied channel bandwidth shall be less than 20 MHz.

This requirement applies to all types of equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS

The Occupied Channel Bandwidth is the bandwidth that contains 99 % of the power of the signal.

In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains) measurements need only to be performed on one of the active transmit chains (antenna outputs).

For systems using FHSS modulation and which have overlapping channels, special software might be required to force the UUT to hop or transmit on a single Hopping Frequency.

The measurement shall be performed only on the lowest and the highest frequency within the stated frequency range. The frequencies on which the test were performed shall be recorded.

If the equipment can operate with different Occupied Channel Bandwidths (e.g. 20 MHz and 40 MHz), then each channel bandwidth shall be tested separately.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.7.2.1

Step 1:

Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser 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: 2 × Occupied Channel Bandwidth (e.g. 40 MHz for a 20 MHz channel)
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold

Step 2:

Wait until the trace is completed.

Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyser marker on this peak.

Step 3:

Use the 99 % bandwidth function of the spectrum analyser 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 analyser to avoid the noise signals left and right from the power envelope being taken into account by this measurement.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer		
Detector:	RMS		
Sweep time:	auto		
Video bandwidth:	☒ 20 MHz(Bandwidth):1.5MHz	☒ 40 MHz(Bandwidth):3MHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	☒ 20 MHz(Bandwidth):410KHz	☒ 40 MHz(Bandwidth):820KHz	
Span:	☒ 20 MHz(Bandwidth):40MHz	☒ 40 MHz(Bandwidth):80MHz	
Center:	Transmit channel		
Trace:	Max hold		
Performed:	☒	Conducted	
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)	

TEST RESULTS

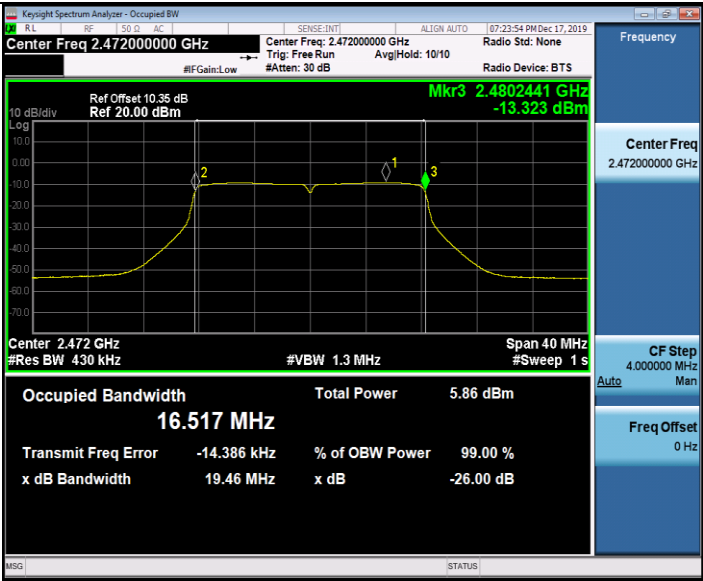
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	Limits (MHz)	Verdict
802.11b	1	2412	13.52	/	PASS
	13	2472	13.47	/	PASS
802.11g	1	2412	16.54	/	PASS
	13	2472	16.52	/	PASS
802.11n(H20)	1	2412	17.66	/	PASS
	13	2472	17.63	/	PASS
802.11n(H40)	3	2422	36.34	/	PASS
	11	2462	36.32	/	PASS

Test plot as follows:

802.11G
CH01



CH13



802.11N(20M)
CH01



CH13



802.11N(40M)
CH03



CH11



4.1.7. Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.8.3

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.

NOTE: Within the 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz band, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement in clause 4.3.2.6.

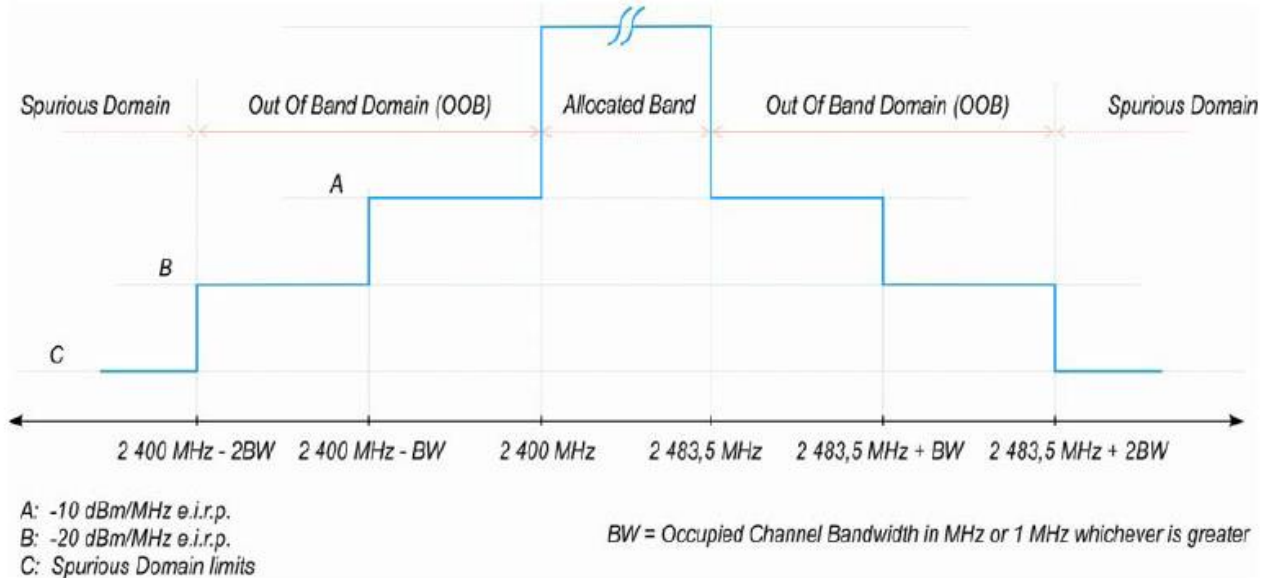


Figure 1: Transmit mask

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain are emissions when the equipment is in Transmit mode, on frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious.

These measurements have to be performed at normal environmental conditions and shall be repeated at the extremes of the operating temperature range.

In the case of equipment intended for use with an integral antenna and where no external (temporary) antenna connectors are provided, a test fixture as described in clause B.3 may be used to perform relative measurements at the extremes of the operating temperature range.

For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).

For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded. The equipment shall be configured to operate under its worst case situation with respect to output power. If the equipment can operate with different Occupied Channel Bandwidths (e.g. 20 MHz and 40 MHz), then each channel bandwidth shall be tested separately.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.8.2.1

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: The centre frequency of the channel under test
 - 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: Clear / Write
 - Sweep Mode: Continuous

Sweep Points: 5 000

Trigger Mode: Video trigger

NOTE 1: In case video triggering is not possible, an external trigger source may be used.

Sweep Time: Suitable to capture one transmission burst

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.

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 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.

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.

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 $10 \times \log_{10}(A_{ch})$ and the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB. The results for each of the transmit chains shall be individually compared with these reduced limits

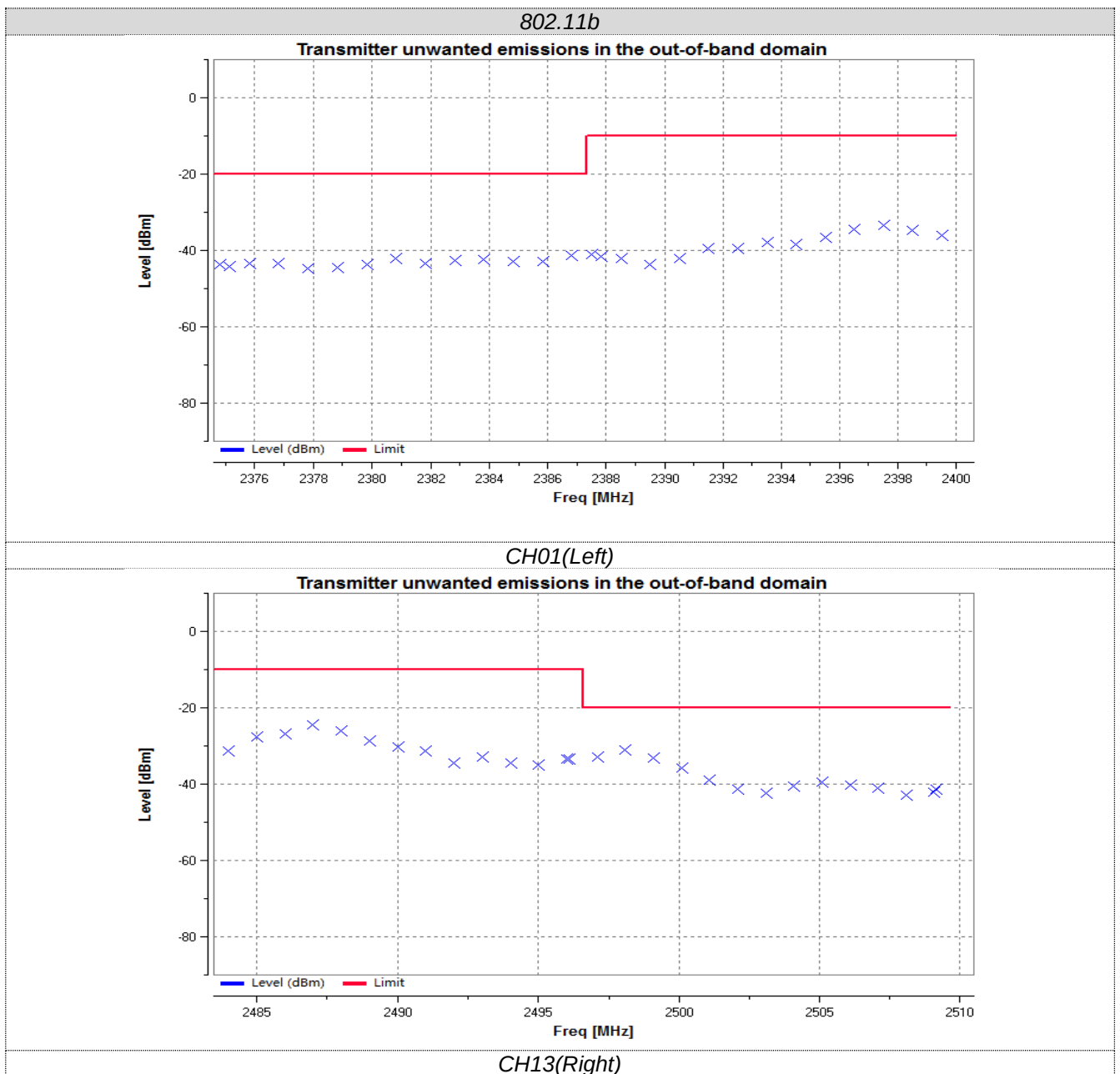
NOTE 2: A_{ch} refers to the number of active transmit chains.

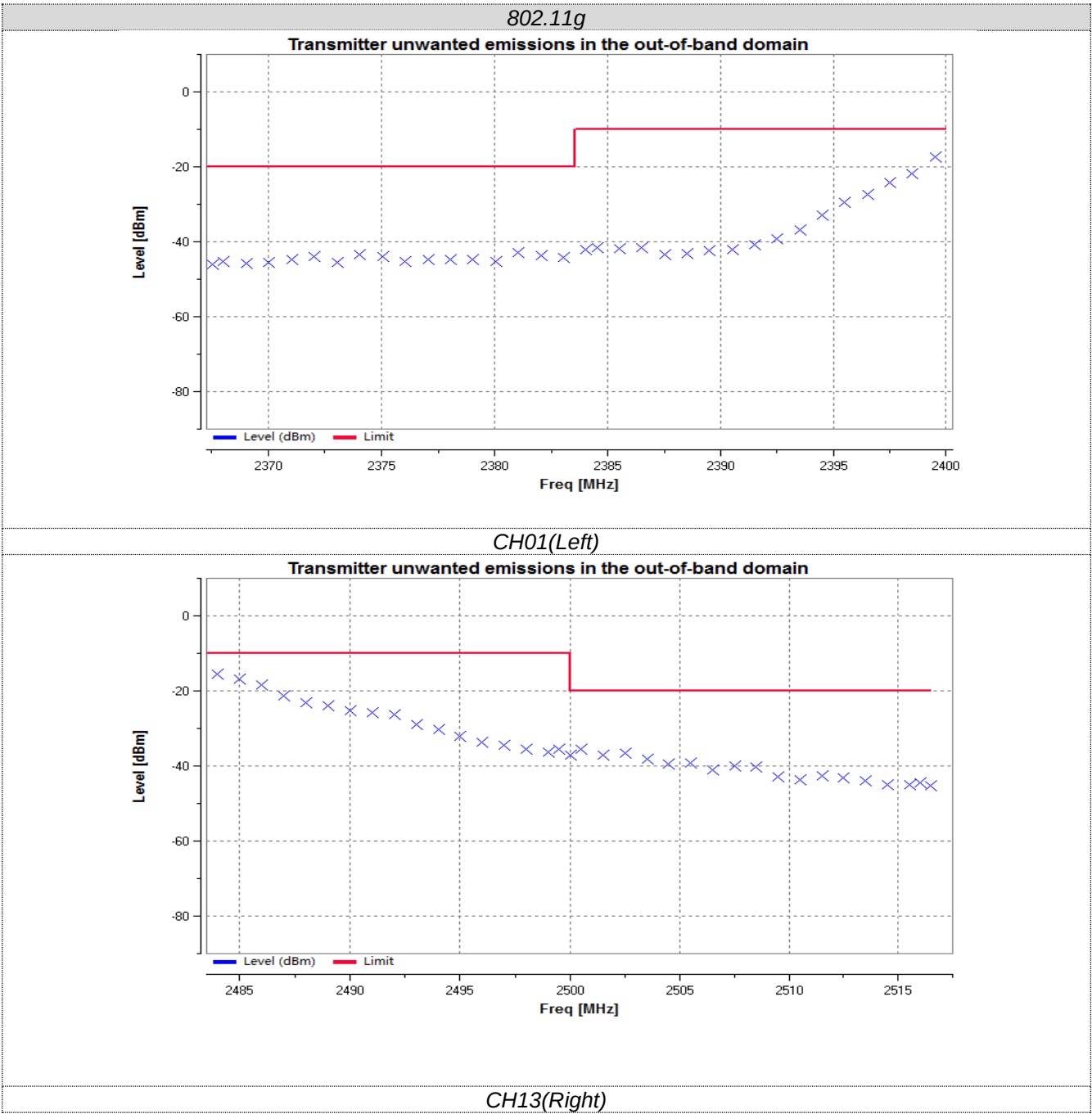
EUT DESCRIPTION:

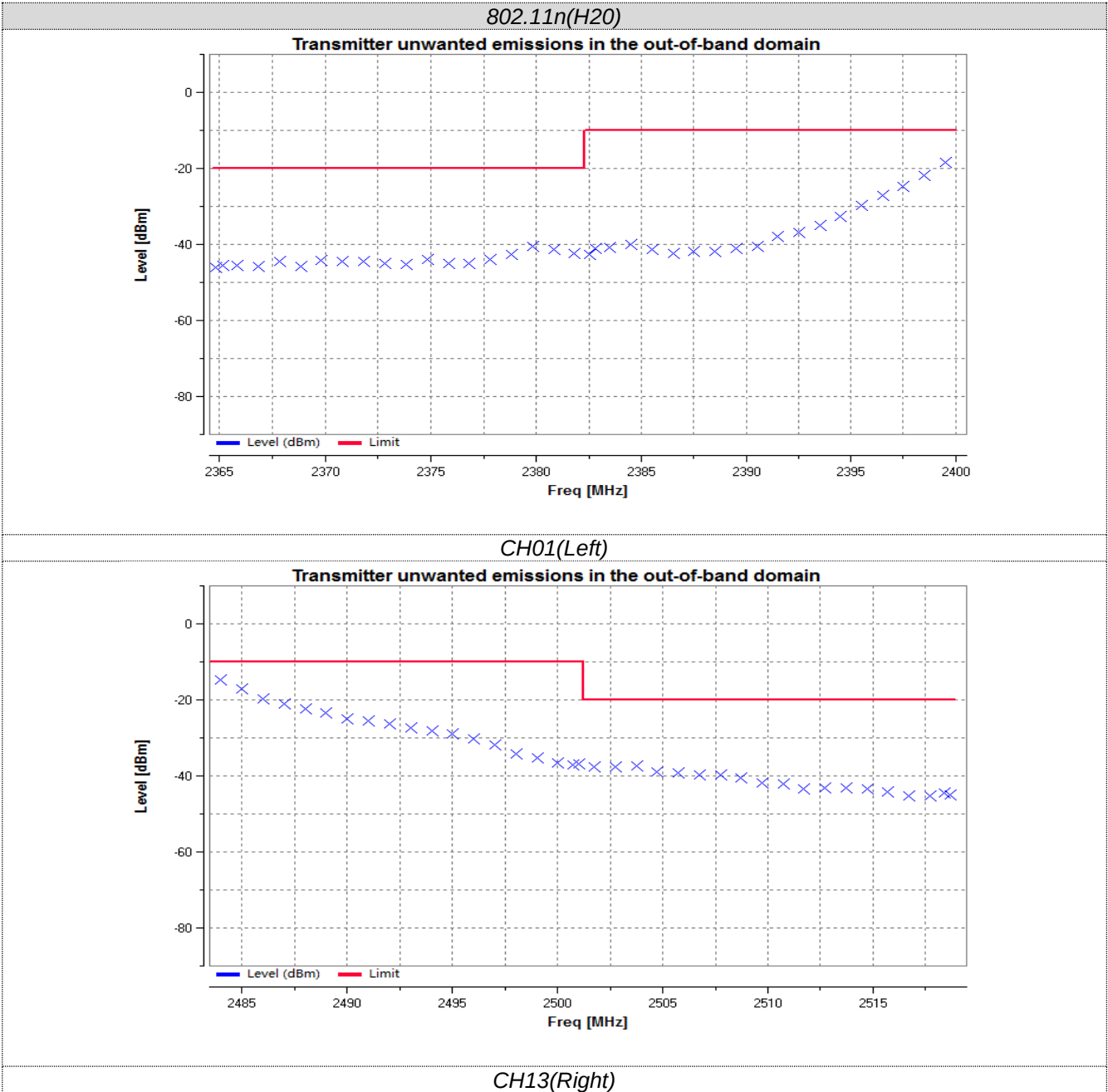
Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

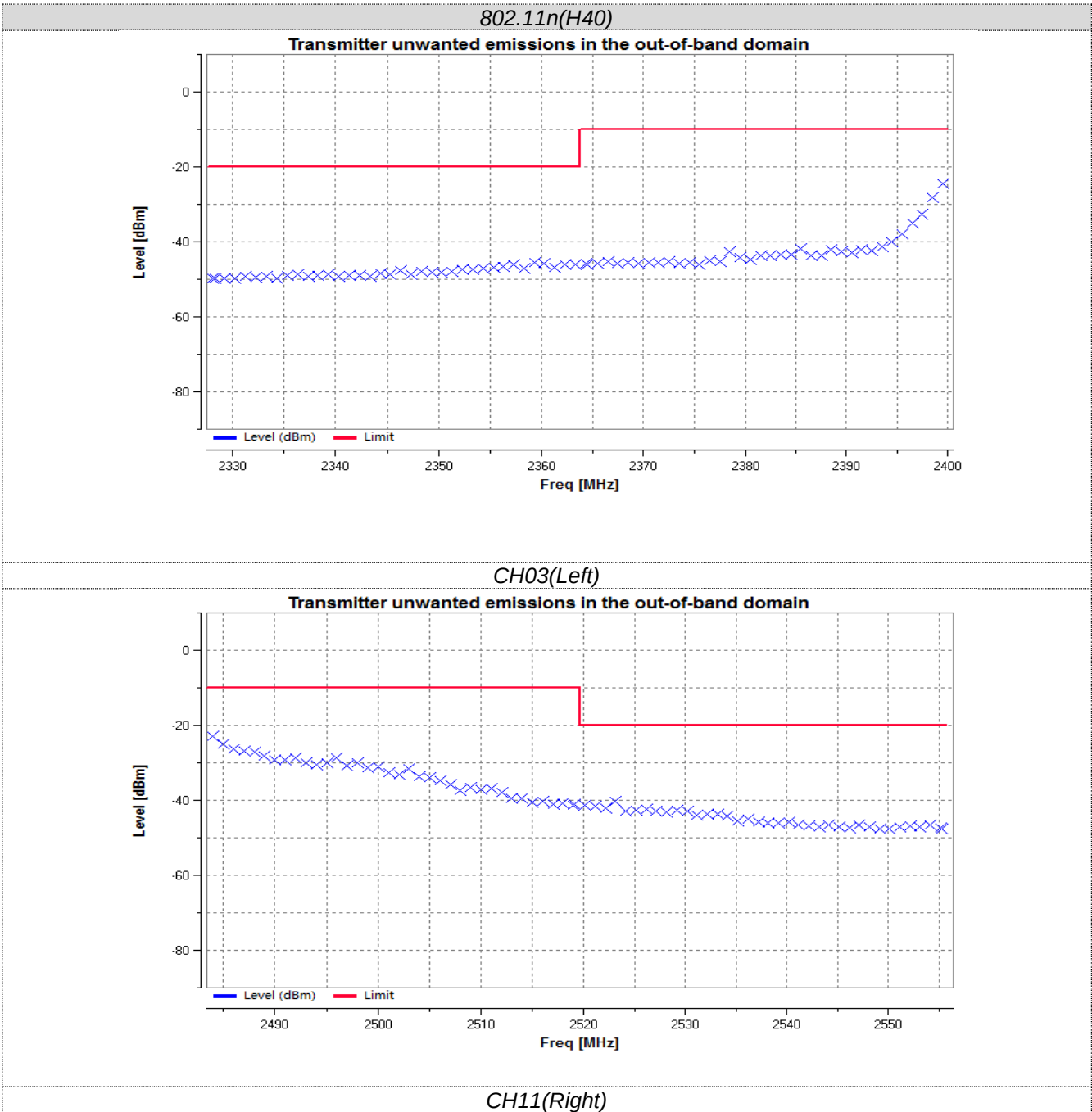
MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	RMS	
Sweep time:	depending on packet length	
Video bandwidth:	3MHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	1MHz	
Span:	0Hz	
Trace:	Trigger to burst	
Sweep points:	5000	
Performed:	☒	Conducted
	☐	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS**Test plot as follows:****Note:we listed the worst case at normal condition**







4.1.8. Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.9.2

The transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall not exceed the values given in table 4

Table 4: Transmitter limits for spurious emissions

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 862 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
862 MHz to 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions outside the allocated band and outside the out-of-band domain as indicated in figure 1 when the equipment is in Transmit mode.

These measurements shall only be performed at normal test conditions.

For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements may be performed when normal hopping is disabled. In this case measurements need to be performed when operating at the lowest and the highest hopping frequency. When this is not possible, the measurement shall be performed during normal operation (hopping). For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded. The equipment shall be configured to operate under its worst case situation with respect to output power. If the equipment can operate with different Occupied Channel Bandwidths (e.g. 20 MHz and 40 MHz), then the equipment shall be configured to operate under its worst case situation with respect to spurious emissions.

TEST PROCEDURE

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.3.9.2.1 & 5.3.9.2.2

In case of conducted measurements, the radio equipment shall be connected to the measuring equipment via a suitable attenuator.

The spectrum in the spurious domain (see figures 1 or 3) shall be searched for emissions that exceed the limit values given in tables 1 or 4 or that come to within 6 dB below these limits. Each occurrence shall be recorded.

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 1 or 4.

Step 2:

The emissions over the range 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz shall be identified.

Spectrum analyser settings:

- Resolution bandwidth: 100 kHz
- Video bandwidth: 300 kHz
- Detector mode: Peak
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep Points: $\geq 9\,970$

NOTE 1: 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 100 kHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT.

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.

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 5.3.10.2.1.2 and compared to the limits given in tables 1 or 4.

Step 3

The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz shall be identified.

Spectrum analyser settings:

- Resolution bandwidth: 1 MHz
- Video bandwidth: 3 MHz
- Detector mode: Peak
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep Points: $\geq 11\,750$

NOTE 2: 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.

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.

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 5.3.9.2.1.2 and compared to the limits given in tables 1 or 4.

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 5.3.9.2.1.2.

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 $10 \times \log_{10}(\text{Ach})$ (number of active transmit chains).

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.

Step 1:

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

- Centre Frequency: Frequency of emission identified during the pre-scan
- Resolution Bandwidth: 100 kHz ($< 1\text{ GHz}$) / 1 MHz ($> 1\text{ GHz}$)
- Video Bandwidth: 300 kHz ($< 1\text{ GHz}$) / 3 MHz ($> 1\text{ GHz}$)
- Frequency Span: Wide enough to capture each individual emission identified during the pre-scan
- Sweep mode: Continuous
- Sweep time: Auto
- Trigger: Free run
- Detector: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold

Step 2:

In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems (equipment with multiple transmit chains), the step 1 needs to be repeated for each of the active transmit chains (Ach).

The trace data for each transmit chain has to be recorded.

Sum the power in each of the traces for each individual frequency bin.

Step 3:

Use the marker function to find the highest peak within the measurement trace and record its value and its frequency.

Step 4:

The measured values shall be compared to the limits defined in tables 1 and 4.

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer	
Detector:	Peak for prescan / RMS for emission retest	
Sweep time:	Auto	
Video bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 300 kHz / above 3MHz	
Resolution bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 100 kHz / above 1MHz	
Trace:	Max hold	
Sweep points:	40001	
Performed:	☐	Conducted
	☒	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)

TEST RESULTS**Pass****Radiation Spurious Emissions**

Measured Modulation	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
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Note: We tested the 11b, 11g, 11n(20MHz), 11n(40MHz) Mode and recorded the worst case at the 11b Mode.

Radiation Spurious Emissions:

The Worst Test Mode 802.11b					
Frequency (MHz)	Polarization (H/V)	Measure Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	Detector
Channel 01 (2412MHz)					
173.02	H	-65.66	-54.00	-11.66	PK
228.26	V	-61.21	-54.00	-7.21	PK
996.13	H	-41.92	-36.00	-5.92	PK
802.68	V	-64.22	-54.00	-10.22	PK
4824.82	H	-45.24	-30.00	-15.24	PK
4821.34	V	-43.01	-30.00	-13.01	PK
7237.40	H	-42.43	-30.00	-12.43	PK
7238.38	V	-45.55	-30.00	-15.55	PK
Channel 13 (2472MHz)					
152.12	H	-50.24	-36.00	-14.24	PK
202.19	V	-68.77	-54.00	-14.77	PK
980.42	H	-53.44	-36.00	-17.44	PK
970.34	V	-48.43	-36.00	-12.43	PK
4944.93	H	-42.38	-30.00	-12.38	PK
4941.71	V	-39.98	-30.00	-9.98	PK
7415.86	H	-43.46	-30.00	-13.46	PK
7416.09	V	-41.96	-30.00	-11.96	PK

4.1.9. Receiver spurious emissions

LIMIT

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.2.10.2

The spurious emissions of the receiver shall not exceed the values given in table 5.

Table 5: Spurious emission limits for receivers

Frequency range	Maximum power e.r.p. (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p. (> 1 GHz)	Measurement bandwidth
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12,75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz

These measurements shall only be performed at normal test conditions.

Testing shall be performed when the equipment is in a receive-only mode.

For systems using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the measurement shall be performed at the lowest and the highest channel on which the equipment can operate. These frequencies shall be recorded. For systems using FHSS modulation, the measurements may be performed when normal hopping is disabled. In this case measurements need to be performed when operating at the lowest and the highest hopping frequency. These frequencies shall be recorded. When disabling the normal hopping is not possible, the measurement shall be performed during normal operation (hopping).

TEST CONFIGURATION

The same as described in section 4.1.8

TEST PROCEDURE

The same as described in section 4.1.8

EUT DESCRIPTION:

Mode:	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
Test Channel	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2412MHz ☒ 2472MHz	☒ 2422MHz ☒ 2462MHz
Bandwidth	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☒ 20MHz ☐ 40MHz	☐ 20MHz ☒ 40MHz
Modulation Type	☒ DSSS ☐ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM	☐ DSSS ☒ OFDM
Channel Separation	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz	☒ 5MHz

MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION

Instrument:	Spectrum Analyzer		
Detector:	Peak for prescan / RMS for emission retest		
Sweep time:	Auto		
Video bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 300 kHz / above 3MHz		
Resolution bandwidth:	Below 1 GHz: 100 kHz / above 1MHz		
Trace:	Max hold		
Sweep points:	40001		
Performed:	☒	Conducted	
	☒	Radiated (only if no conducted sample is provided)	

TEST RESULTS

Pass

Radiation Spurious Emissions

Measured Modulation	☒ 802.11b	☒ 802.11g	☒ 802.11n HT20	☒ 802.11n HT40
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Note: We tested the 11b, 11g, 11n(20MHz), 11n(40MHz) Mode and recorded the worst case at the 11b Mode

Radioation Spurious Emissions:

The Worst Test Mode 802.11b					
Frequency (MHz)	Polarization (H/V)	Measure Level (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)	Detector
Channel 01 (2412MHz)					
296.34	H	-66.82	-57.00	-9.82	PK
229.10	V	-70.12	-57.00	-13.12	PK
948.50	H	-73.21	-57.00	-16.21	PK
917.85	V	-69.17	-57.00	-12.17	PK
1535.35	H	-53.24	-47.00	-6.24	PK
1762.42	V	-61.57	-47.00	-14.57	PK
2886.13	H	-58.99	-47.00	-11.99	PK
2318.61	V	-55.69	-47.00	-8.69	PK
Channel 13 (2472MHz)					
296.29	H	-64.44	-57.00	-7.44	PK
230.08	V	-69.10	-57.00	-12.10	PK
948.76	H	-73.45	-57.00	-16.45	PK
914.76	V	-69.36	-57.00	-12.36	PK
1535.21	H	-54.45	-47.00	-7.45	PK
1764.11	V	-63.61	-47.00	-16.61	PK
2884.83	H	-59.21	-47.00	-12.21	PK
2316.91	V	-55.67	-47.00	-8.67	PK

4.1.10.Receiver Blocking

Limits

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-4.3.2.12.4

While maintaining the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3, the blocking levels at specified frequency offsets shall be equal to or greater than the limits defined for the applicable receiver category provided in table 6, table 7 or table 8.

Table 6: Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 1 equipment

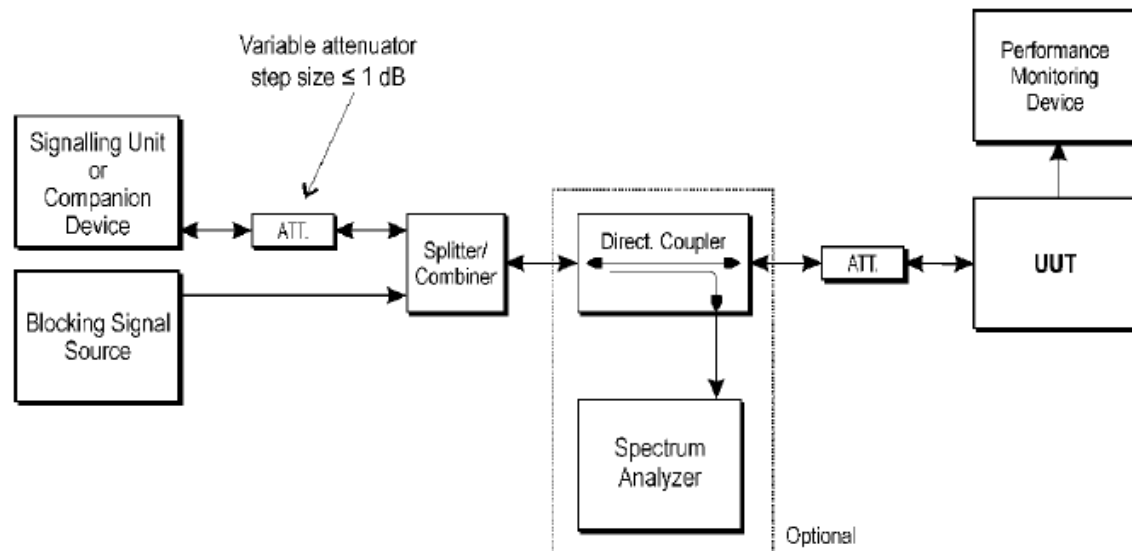
Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2 380 2 503,5	-53	CW
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2 300 2 330 2 360	-47	CW
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2 523,5 2 553,5 2 583,5 2 613,5 2 643,5 2 673,5	-47	CW
NOTE 1: $P_{\min}$ is the minimum level of wanted signal (in dBm) required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.			
NOTE 2: The levels specified are levels in front of the UUT antenna. In case of conducted measurements, the levels have to be corrected by the actual antenna assembly gain.			

Table 7: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 2 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2 380 2 503,5	-57	CW
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2 300 2 583,5	-47	CW
NOTE 1: $P_{\min}$ is the minimum level of the wanted signal (in dBm) required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.			
NOTE 2: The levels specified are levels in front of the UUT antenna. In case of conducted measurements, the levels have to be corrected by the actual antenna assembly gain.			

Table 8: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 3 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
$P_{\min} + 12$ dB	2 380 2 503,5	-57	CW
$P_{\min} + 12$ dB	2 300 2 583,5	-47	CW
NOTE 1: $P_{\min}$ is the minimum level of the wanted signal (in dBm) required to meet the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.1.12.3 in the absence of any blocking signal.			
NOTE 2: The levels specified are levels in front of the UUT antenna. In case of conducted measurements, the levels have to be corrected by the actual antenna assembly gain.			

TEST CONFIGURATION**TEST PROCEDURE**

Please refer to ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 5.4.11.2.1 for the measurement method..

TEST RESULTS

Note: We tested the 11b, 11g, 11n(20MHz), 11n(40MHz) Mode and recorded the worst case at the 11b Mode

For 11B

According to Sub 8.7.3, The Power of the EUT is greater than 10dB, So it belongs to Receiver category 1

For 2412MHz

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
Pmin + 6dB	2380	-53	10%	3%	PASS
	2503.5		10%	3%	PASS
	2300	-47	10%	4%	PASS
	2583.5		10%	5%	PASS

For 2472MHz

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dBm)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dBm)	Limit(PER)	test value(PER)	Result
Pmin + 6dB	2380	-53	10%	4%	PASS
	2503.5		10%	3%	PASS
	2300	-47	10%	4%	PASS
	2583.5		10%	6%	PASS

4.1.11.Geo-location capability

Requirements

ETSI EN 300 328 Sub-clause 4.3.1.13.3

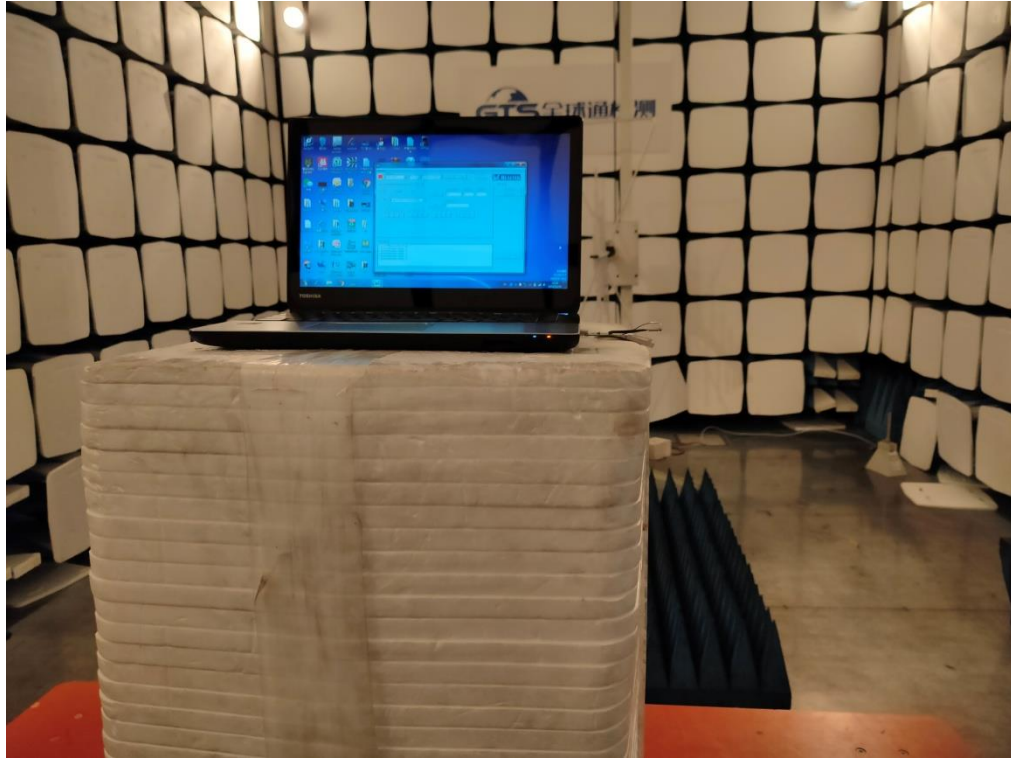
Geo-location capability is a feature of the equipment to determine its geographical location with the purpose to configure itself according to the regulatory requirements applicable at the geographical location where it operates. The geo-location capability may be present in the equipment or in an external device (temporary) associated with the equipment operating at the same geographical location during the initial power up of the equipment. The geographical location may also be available in equipment already installed and operating at the same geographical location

The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.1.13.2 shall not be accessible to the user.

TEST RESULTS

This item is not applicable for the EUT

5. TEST SETUP PHOTOS OF THE EUT



6. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PHOTOS OF THE EUT

Reference to the test report No. GTS20191209006-2-27

.....End of Report.....