

TEST REPORT

EN 300 328 V2.1.1

Equipment under test NETWORK VIDEO RECORDER

Model name TRM-1610S

Derivative model TRM-1610M

Applicant Hanwha Techwin Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer HANWHA TECHWIN(TIANJIN) CO., LTD.
HANWHA TECHWIN SECURITY
VIETNAM CO., LTD.
D-TECH CO.,LTD.

Date of test(s) 2018.02.06 ~ 2018.02.19

Date of issue 2018.05.01

Issued to

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Revision history

Revision	Date of issue	Test report No.	Description
-	2018.02.21	KES-RF-18T0022	Initial
R1	2018.05.01	KES-RF-18T0022-R1	Change applicant address and add manufacturer



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	General information.....	4
1.1.	EUT description.....	4
1.2.	Information about derivative model	5
1.3.	Accessory information	5
1.4.	Device modifications.....	5
1.5.	Frequency/channel operations.....	6
1.6.	Maximum output power	6
1.7.	Using antenna information	6
2.	Summary of tests	7
3.	Application form for testing	8
3.1.	Information as required by EN 300 328 V2.1.1, clause 5.4.1	8
3.2.	Combination for testing (see clause 5.3.2.3 of EN 300 328 V2.1.1) (N/A)	14
3.3.	Additional information provided by the manufacturer	14
4.	Test results	16
4.1.	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain.....	16
4.2.	Receiver spurious emissions.....	20
4.3.	RF output power	22
4.4.	Power spectral density	25
4.5.	Adaptivity	29
4.6.	Occupied Channel Bandwidth.....	34
4.7.	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain.....	36
4.8.	Receiver blocking	40
	Appendix A.....	45
	Appendix B.....	47
	Appendix C.....	49

1. General information

Applicant: Hanwha Techwin Co., Ltd.
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473-21, Gayeo-ro, Yeosu-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea
Rule part(s): EN 300 328 V2.1.1
Test device serial No.: ☒ Production ☐ Pre-production ☐ Engineering

1.1. EUT description

Equipment under test NETWORK VIDEO RECORDER
Frequency range 2 412 MHz ~ 2 472 MHz (11n_HT20)
2 422 MHz ~ 2 4652 MHz (11n_HT40)
5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (11ac_VHT20)
5 190 MHz ~ 5 230 MHz (11ac_VHT40)
5 210 MHz (11ac_VHT80)
5 260 MHz ~ 5 320 MHz (11ac_VHT20)
5 270 MHz ~ 5 310 MHz (11ac_VHT40)
5 290 MHz (11ac_VHT80)
5 500 MHz ~ 5 700 MHz (11ac_VHT20)
5 510 MHz ~ 5 670 MHz (11ac_VHT40)
5 530 MHz ~ 5 610 MHz (11ac_VHT80)
1 575.42 MHz (GPS)
Model: TRM-1610S
Derivative model TRM-1610M
Modulation technique OFDM
Antenna specification 2.4 GHz // Dipole Antenna & 3.14 dBi
5 GHz_UNII 1, 2A // Dipole Antenna & 2.72 dBi
5 GHz_UNII 2C // Dipole Antenna & 3.45 dBi
Power source DC 9V~36V
H/W version TRM-1610S
S/W version Rev 01

Number of channels	2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (11n_HT20) : 11ch,
	2 422 MHz ~ 2 452 MHz (11n_HT40) : 7ch
	5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (11ac_VHT20) : 4ch
	5 190 MHz ~ 5 230 MHz (11ac_VHT40) : 2ch,
	5 210 MHz (11ac_VHT80) : 1ch
	5 260 MHz ~ 5 320 MHz (11ac_VHT20) : 4ch
	5 270 MHz ~ 5 310 MHz (11ac_VHT40) : 2ch,
	5 290 MHz (11ac_VHT80) : 1ch
	5 500 MHz ~ 5 720 MHz (11ac_VHT20) : 12ch
	5 510 MHz ~ 5 670 MHz (11ac_VHT40) : 6ch
	5 530 MHz ~ 5 610 MHz (11ac_VHT80) : 3ch
	1 575.42 MHz (GPS) : 1ch

1.2. Information about derivative model

The difference between basic model and derivative is part of rear side, the other circuit diagram and software are fundamentally the same. Please refer to the figure below for details.

Basic model	Derivative model
	

Note.

- The output power of the Basic model is worse than derivative model. Conducted and radiated emission were performed with the basic model.

1.3. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Control Box	Hanwha Techwin(Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	-	-	-

1.4. Device modifications

N/A

1.5. Frequency/channel operations

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Mode
01	2 412	802.11n_HT20
.	.	.
07	2 442	802.11n_HT20
.	.	.
13	2 472	802.11n_HT20

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Mode
03	2 422	802.11n_HT40
.	.	.
07	2 442	802.11n_HT40
.	.	.
11	2 462	802.11n_HT40

1.6. Maximum output power

Refer to the output power.

Note.

1. Radiated emission were performed with the EUT set to transmit at the channel with highest output power as worst-case scenario.
2. Worst-case data rates were:
802.11n_HT20 mode : MCS8 (MIMO)
802.11n_HT40 mode : MCS8 (MIMO)

1.7. Using antenna information

Mode	Bandwidth (MHz)	Antenna 0	Antenna 1	Antenna 0+1
n	20	×	×	✓
	40	×	×	✓

2. Summary of tests

Reference	Parameter	Test results
EN 300 328 4.3.2.9	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.10	Receiver spurious emissions	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.2	RF Output Power	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.3	Power Spectral Density	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.6	Adaptivity	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.7	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.8	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.11	Receiver Blocking	Pass
EN 300 328 4.3.2.12	Geo-location capability	N/A ^{Note.1}

Note:

1. This device has not support geo-location capability.

3. Application form for testing

3.1. Information as required by EN 300 328 V2.1.1, clause 5.4.1

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

a) The type of modulation used by the equipment:

- ☐ FHSS
☒ Other forms of modulation

b) In case of FHSS modulation: (N/A)

- In case of non-Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment

The number of Hopping Frequencies: _____

- In case of Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment

The maximum number of Hopping Frequencies: _____

The minimum number of Hopping Frequencies: _____

- The (average) Dwell Time: _____

c) Adaptive / non-adaptive equipment:

- ☐ Non-adaptive Equipment
☒ Adaptive Equipment without the possibility to switch to a non-adaptive mode
☐ Adaptive Equipment which can also operate in a non-adaptive mode

d) In case of adaptive equipment:

The maximum Channel Occupancy Time implemented by the equipment: _____

- ☒ The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism

- In case of equipment using modulation different from FHSS:

☐ The equipment is Frame Based equipment

☒ The equipment is Load Based equipment

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

The CCA time implemented by the equipment: 128 μ s

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

- ☐ The equipment can operate in more than one adaptive mode

e) In case of non-adaptive Equipment: (N/A)

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

The maximum (corresponding) Duty Cycle:

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

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

- RF Output Power

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

- Power Spectral Density

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

- Duty cycle, Tx-Sequence, Tx-gap

N/A

- Accumulated Transmit time, Frequency Occupation & Hopping Sequence (only for FHSS equipment)

N/A

- Hopping Frequency Separation (only for FHSS equipment)

N/A

- Medium Utilisation:

N/A

- Adaptivity & Receiver Blocking

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

- Nominal Channel Bandwidth

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

- Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

- Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

- Receiver spurious emissions

11n_HT20,HT40(MCS8)

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

- ☒ Operating mode 1: Single Antenna Equipment
 - ☒ Equipment with only one antenna
 - ☐ Equipment with two diversity antennas but only one antenna active at any moment in time
 - ☐ Smart Antenna Systems with 2 or more antennas, but operating in a (legacy) mode where only one antenna is used. (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode in smart antenna systems)
- ☐ Operating mode 2: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas without beam forming
 - ☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput / (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Nominal Channel Bandwidth 1
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Nominal Channel Bandwidth 2

NOTE 1: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

- ☐ Operating mode 3: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas with beam forming
 - ☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Nominal Channel Bandwidth 1
 - ☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Nominal Channel Bandwidth 2

NOTE 2: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

h) In case of Smart Antenna Systems: (N/A)

The number of Receive chains: _____

The number of Transmit chains: _____

- ☐ symmetrical power distribution
- ☐ asymmetrical power distribution

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

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

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

Operating Frequency Range 1: 2 412 MHz to 2 472 MHz (11n_HT20)

Operating Frequency Range 2: 2 422 MHz to 2 462 MHz (11n_HT40)

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

j) Nominal Channel Bandwidth(s):

Nominal Channel Bandwidth 1: 11n_HT20(20MHz)

Nominal Channel Bandwidth 2: 11n_HT40(40MHz)

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

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

- ☒ Stand-alone
☐ Combined Equipment (Equipment where the radio part is fully integrated within another type of equipment)
☐ Plug-in radio device (Equipment intended for a variety of host systems)
☐ Other

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

Normal operation conditions (if applicable)

Operating temperature

Other (please specify if applicable) _____

Extreme operating conditions

Operating temperature range: Minimum: -10° C Maximum: 50° C

Other (please specify if applicable) Minimum: Maximum:

Details provided are for the:

- ☒ stand-alone equipment
☐ combined (or host) equipment
☐ test jig

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

● Antenna Type:

- ☒ Integral Antenna (information to be provided in case of conducted measurements)

Antenna Gain: 3.14 dBi

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

- ☒ Temporary RF connector provided
☐ No temporary RF connector provided

- ☐ Dedicated Antennas (equipment with antenna connector)

- ☐ Single power level with corresponding antenna(s)

- ☐ Multiple power settings and corresponding antenna(s)

Number of different Power Levels:

Power Level 1: _____ dBm

Power Level 2: _____ dBm

Power Level 3: _____ dBm

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

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

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

Power Level 1: 17.47 dBm

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level: 1

Assembly#	Gain(dBi)	e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Part number or model name
1	3.14	17.47	

NOTE 3: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

Power Level 2: N/A

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level: N/A

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

NOTE 4: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

Power Level 3: N/A

Number of antenna assemblies provided for this power level: N/A

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

NOTE 5: Add more rows in case more antenna assemblies are supported for this power level.

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

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

Supply Voltage ☐ AC mains State AC voltage
☒ DC State DC voltage 9.0 V ~ 36.0 V

In case of DC, indicate the type of power source

- ☐ Internal Power Supply
☒ External Power Supply or AC/DC adapter
☐ Battery
☐ Other:

o) Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:

802.11n_HT20,HT40

p) The equipment type (e.g. Bluetooth®, IEEE 802.11™ [i.3], IEEE 802.15.4™ [i.4], proprietary, etc.):

802.11n_HT20,HT40

q) If applicable, the statistical analysis referred to in clause 5.4.1 q)

(to be provided as separate attachment)

r) If applicable, the statistical analysis referred to in clause 5.4.1 r)

(to be provided as separate attachment)

s) Geo-location capability supported by the equipment:

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

t) Describe the minimum performance criteria that apply to the equipment (see clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3):

Receiver category 1

3.2. Combination for testing (see clause 5.3.2.3 of EN 300 328 V2.1.1) (N/A)

From all combinations of conducted power settings and intended antenna assembly(ies) specified in clause 3.1 m), specify the combination resulting in the highest e.i.r.p. for the radio equipment.

Unless otherwise specified in EN 300 328, this power setting is to be used for testing against the requirements of EN 300 328. In case there is more than one such conducted power setting resulting in the same (highest) e.i.r.p. level, the highest power setting is to be used for testing. See also EN 300 328, clause 5.3.2.3.

Highest overall e.i.r.p. value: _____ dBm	
Corresponding Antenna assembly gain: _____ dBi	Antenna Assembly #: _____
Corresponding conducted power setting: _____ dBm (also the power level to be used for testing)	Listed as Power Setting #: _____

3.3. Additional information provided by the manufacturer

Modulation

ITU Class(es) of emission: G1D, D2D

Can the transmitter operate unmodulated? ☒ yes ☐ no

Duty Cycle

The transmitter is intended for ☒ Continuous duty
 ☐ Intermittent duty
 ☐ Continuous operation possible for testing purposes

About the UUT

- ☒ The equipment submitted are representative production models
- ☐ If not, the equipment submitted are pre-production models?
- ☐ If pre-production equipment are submitted, the final production equipment will be identical in all respects with the equipment tested
- ☐ If not, supply full details

4. Test results

4.1. Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 20.5 °C
Relative humidity : 46.5 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.9.2

5.4.9.2.1.2 Pre-scan

Step 2:

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

Spectrum analyser settings:

1. RBW : 100 kHz
2. VBW : 300 kHz
3. Filter type : 3 dB (Gaussian)
4. Detector mode : Peak
5. Trace mode : Max hold
6. Sweep points : $\geq 19\,400$; for spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.
7. Sweep time :
For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 100 kHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT, on any channel

For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences.

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

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

Step 3:

The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12.75 GHz shall be identified.

Spectrum analyser setting:

1. RBW : 1 MHz
2. VBW : 3 MHz
3. Filter type : 3 dB (Gaussian)
4. Detector mode : Peak
5. Trace mode : Max hold
6. Sweep points: $\geq 23\,500$; for spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may need to be segmented.
7. Sweep time :
For non continuous transmissions (duty cycle less than 100 %), the sweep time shall be sufficiently long, such that for each 100 kHz frequency step, the measurement time is greater than two transmissions of the UUT, on any channel

For Frequency Hopping equipment operating in a normal operating (hopping not disabled) mode, the sweep time shall be further increased to capture multiple transmissions on the same hopping frequency in different hopping sequences.

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

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

Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.9.2.1.3.

5.4.7.2.1.2 Measurement of the emissions identified during the pre-scan

Step 1:

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

1. Measurement mode : Time domain power
2. Centre frequency : Frequency of the emission identified during the pre-scan
3. RBW : 100 kHz ($< 1\text{ GHz}$) / 1 MHz ($> 1\text{ GHz}$)
4. VBW : 300 kHz ($< 1\text{ GHz}$) / 3 MHz ($> 1\text{ GHz}$)
5. Frequency span : Zero span
6. Sweep mode : Single sweep
7. Sweep time : $> 120\%$ of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power
8. Sweep points : Sweep time [μs] / ($1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$) with a maximum of 30 000
9. Trigger : Video (for burst signals) or Manual (for continuous signals)
10. Detector : RMS



Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

Distance of measurement : 3 meter

Lowest frequency				Highest frequency			
Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)	Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)
4 824.00	H	1 000	-53.74	4 944.00	H	1 000	-53.50
4 824.00	V	1 000	-52.55	4 944.00	V	1 000	-52.14

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)

Distance of measurement : 3 meter

Lowest frequency				Highest frequency			
Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)	Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)
4 844.00	H	1 000	-54.02	4 924.00	H	1 000	-54.22
4 844.00	V	1 000	-53.69	4 924.00	V	1 000	-53.18

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.9.3)

The transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall not exceed the values given in table 12.

In case of equipment with antenna connectors, these limits apply to emissions at the antenna port (conducted). For emissions radiated by the cabinet or emissions radiated by integral antenna equipment (without antenna connectors), these limits are e.r.p. for emissions up to 1 GHz and as e.i.r.p. for emissions above 1 GHz.

Table 12: Transmitter limits for spurious emissions

Frequency Range	Maximum power	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

4.2. Receiver spurious emissions

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 20.5 °C
Relative humidity : 46.5 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.10.2 – Step 2 and Step 3

Step 2:

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

Spectrum analyser settings:

1. RBW : 100 kHz
2. VBW : 300 kHz
3. Filter type : 3 dB (Gaussian)
4. Detector mode : Peak
5. Trace mode : Max hold
6. Sweep points : $\geq 19\,400$
7. Sweep time : Auto

Wait for the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above and that fall within the 6 dB range below the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 5 or table 13.

Step 3 :

The emissions over the range 1 GHz to 12.75 GHz shall be identified.

Spectrum analyser settings:

1. RBW : 1 MHz
2. VBW : 3 MHz
3. Filter type : 3 dB (Gaussian)
4. Detector mode : Peak
5. Trace mode : Max hold
6. Sweep points : $\geq 23\,500$; for spectrum analysers not supporting this high number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented
7. Sweep time : Auto

Wait for the trace to stabilize. Any emissions identified during the sweeps above that fall within the 6 dB range below, the applicable limit or above, shall be individually measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3 and compared to the limits given in table 5 or table 13.

Frequency Hopping equipment may generate a block (or several blocks) of spurious emissions anywhere within the spurious domain. If this is the case, only the highest peak of each block of emissions shall be measured using the procedure in clause 5.4.10.2.1.3.



Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

Distance of measurement : 3 meter

Lowest frequency				Highest frequency			
Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)	Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)
Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB							

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)

Distance of measurement : 3 meter

Lowest frequency				Highest frequency			
Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)	Frequency(MHz)	Ant Pol	Bandwidth(kHz)	Level(dBm)
Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB							

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.10.3)

The spurious emissions of the receiver shall not exceed the values given in table 13.

In case of equipment with antenna connectors, these limits apply to emissions at the antenna port (conducted). For emissions radiated by the cabinet or for emissions radiated by integral antenna equipment (without antenna connectors), these limits are e.r.p. for emissions up to 1 GHz and e.i.r.p. for emissions above 1 GHz.

Table 13: Spurious emission limits for receivers

Frequency Range	Maximum power	Measurement bandwidth
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz

4.3. RF output power

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 23.5 °C
Relative humidity : 37.0 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.2.2.1.2

Step 1 :

Use a fast power sensor suitable for 2.4 GHz and capable of minimum 1MS/s.

Use the following settings:

- Sample speed 1 MS/s or faster.
- The samples shall represent the RMS power of the signal.
- Measurement duration : For non-adaptive equipment : equal to the observation period defined in clause 4.3.1.3.2 or clause 4.3.2.4.2. For adaptive equipment, the measurement duration shall be long enough to ensure a minimum number of bursts (at least 10) is captured.

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 500 ns.

- For each individual sampling point (time domain), sum the coincident power samples of all ports and store them. Use these summed samples as the new stored data set.

Step 3 :

Find the start and stop times of each burst in the stored measurement samples.

The start and stop times are defined as the points where the power is at least 30 dB below the highest value of the stored samples in step 2.

In case of insufficient dynamic range, the value of 30 dB may need to be reduced appropriately.

Step 4 :

Between the start and stop times of each individual burst calculate the RMS power over the burst using the formula below. The start and stop points shall be included. Save these P_{burst} values, as well as the start and stop times for each burst.

$$P_{burst} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=1}^k P_{sample}(n)$$

with k being the total number of samples and n the actual sample number.

Step 5 :

The highest of all P_{burst} values (value A in dB m) 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 clause 4.3.1.2.3 or clause 4.3.2.2.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

Temperature (°C)	Nominal Voltage(V)	Measurement item	E.I.R.P power (dBm)		
			Frequency (2 412 MHz)	Frequency(2 442 MHz)	Frequency(2 472 MHz)
-10	DC 24.0	Burst RMS power	14.15	14.22	14.27
		E.I.R.P power	17.29	17.36	17.41
23.5		Burst RMS power	13.88	13.96	14.05
		E.I.R.P power	17.02	17.10	17.19
50		Burst RMS power	13.26	13.32	13.38
		E.I.R.P power	16.40	16.46	16.52

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)

Temperature (°C)	Nominal Voltage(V)	Measurement item	E.I.R.P power (dBm)		
			Frequency (2 412 MHz)	Frequency(2 442 MHz)	Frequency(2 472 MHz)
-10	DC 24.0	Burst RMS power	13.61	13.89	14.33
		E.I.R.P power	16.75	17.03	17.47
23.5		Burst RMS power	13.15	13.40	14.05
		E.I.R.P power	16.29	16.54	17.19
50		Burst RMS power	12.89	13.11	13.59
		E.I.R.P power	16.03	16.25	16.73

Note.

1. E.I.R.P power (dBm) = Burst RMS power(dBm) + Ant. gain(dBi)
2. Antenna gain: 3.14 dBi

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.2.3)

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 manufacturer and shall not exceed 20 dBm. See clause 5.4.1 m). 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 manufacturer.
This limit shall apply for any combination of power level and intended antenna assembly.

4.4. Power spectral density

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 23.5 °C
Relative humidity : 37.0 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.3.2.1 – Option 1 or 2
Used test method is option 2.

Option 1 : For equipment with continuous and non-continuous transmissions.

The transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyzer and the Power Spectral Density (PSD) as defined in clause 4.3.2.3 shall be measured and recorded.

The test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1:

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

1. Start frequency : 2 400 MHz
2. Stop frequency : 2 483.5 MHz
3. RBW : 10 kHz
4. VBW : 30 kHz
5. Sweep points : > 8 350; for spectrum analyzers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented
6. Detector : RMS
7. Trace mode : Max hold
8. Sweep time :
For non-continuous transmissions : $2 \times \text{Channel Occupancy Time} \times \text{number of sweep points}$.
For continuous transmissions : 10 s; the sweep time may be increased further until a value where the sweep time has no further impact anymore on the RMS value of the signal.

For non-continuous signals, wait for the trace to stabilize.
Save the data (trace data) set to a file.

Step 2 :

For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or operating mode 3 (see clause 5.3.2.2), repeat the measurement for each of the transmit ports. For each sampling point (frequency domain), add up the coincident power values (in mW) for the different transmit chains and use this as the new data set.

Step 3 :

Add up the values for power for all the samples in the file using the formula below.

$$P_{Sum} = \sum_{n=1}^k P_{sample}(n)$$

with k being the total number of samples and n the actual sample number

Step 4 :

Normalize the individual values for power (in dBm) so that the sum is equal to the RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.) measured in clause 5.4.2 and save the corrected data. The following formulas can be used:

$$C_{Corr} = P_{Sum} - P_{e.i.r.p.}$$

$$P_{Samplecorr}(n) = P_{Sample}(n) - C_{Corr}$$

with n being the actual sample number

Step 5 :

Starting from the first sample $PSamplecorr(n)$ (lowest frequency), add up the power (in mW) of the following samples representing a 1 MHz segment and record the results for power and position (i.e. sample #1 to sample #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 one sample and repeat the procedure in step 5 (i.e. sample #2 to sample #101).

Step 7 :

Repeat step 6 until the end of the data set and record the 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 (PSD) for the UUT. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.2.3.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

Option 2 : For equipment with continuous transmission capability or for equipment operating (or with the capability to operate) with a constant duty cycle (e.g. Frame Based equipment)

This option is for equipment that can be configured to operate in a continuous transmit mode (100% DC) or with a constant Duty Cycle (DC).

Step 1 :

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

1. Centre frequency : The center frequency of the channel under test
2. RBW : 1 MHz
3. VBW : 3 MHz
4. Frequency span : $2 \times$ Nominal Bandwidth (e.g. 40 MHz for a 20 MHz channel)
5. Detector mode : peak
6. Trace mode : Max hold

Step 2 :

When the trace is complete, find the peak value of the power envelope and record the frequency.

Step 3 :

Make the following changes to the settings of the spectrum analyzers :

1. Centre frequency : Equal to the frequency recorded in step 2
2. Frequency span : 3 MHz
3. RBW : 1 MHz
4. VBW : 3 MHz
5. Sweep time : 1 minute
6. Detector mode : RMS
7. Trace mode : Max hold

Step 4 :

When the trace is complete, the trace shall be captured using the “Hold” or “View” option on the spectrum analyzer.

Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyzer marker on this peak. This level is recorded as the highest mean power (power spectral density) D in a 1 MHz band.

Alternatively, where a spectrum analyzer is equipped with a function to measure power spectral density, this function may be used to display the power spectral density D in dBm/MHz.

In case of conducted measurements on smart antenna systems operating in a mode with multiple transmit chains active simultaneously, the power spectral density of each transmit chain shall be measured separately to calculate the total power spectral density (value D in dBm/MHz) for the UUT.

Step 5 :

The maximum Power Spectral Density (PSD) e.i.r.p is calculated from the above measured power spectral density D, the observed Duty Cycle(DC) (see clause 5.4.2.2.1.3, step 4), the applicable antenna assembly gain G in dBi and if applicable the beamforming gain Y in dB, according to the formula below. This value shall be recorded in the test report. If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the gain of the antenna assembly with the highest gain shall be used.

$$PSD = D + G + Y + 10 \times \log(1 / DC) \text{ (dBm/MHz)}$$



Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

Temperature (°C)	Nominal Voltage(V)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		
		Frequency (2 412 MHz)	Frequency(2 442 MHz)	Frequency(2 472 MHz)
23.5	DC 24.0	5.19	5.40	5.46

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)

Temperature (°C)	Nominal Voltage(V)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		
		Frequency (2 412 MHz)	Frequency(2 442 MHz)	Frequency(2 472 MHz)
23.5	DC 24.0	1.52	1.75	2.46

Note.

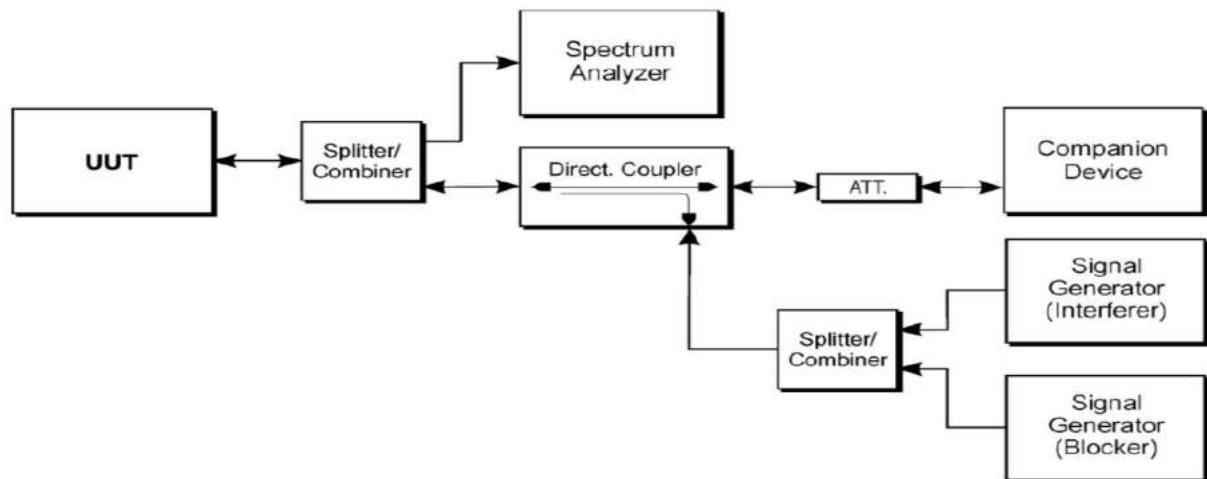
1. Power spectral density (dBm/MHz) = Measurement power spectral density (dBm/MHz) + Ant. gain(dBi)
2. Antenna gain: 3.14 dBi

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.3.3)

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

4.5. Adaptivity

4.5.1. Test setup



4.5.1. Definition of interference signal

An interference signal as defined in clause B.6 is injected on the current operating channel of the UUT. The power spectral density level (at the input of the UUT) of this interference signal shall be equal to the detection threshold defined in clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.2 step 5) (frame based equipment) or clause 4.3.2.6.3.2.3 step 5) (load based equipment).

4.5.2. Declaration of manufacturer

Item	Values	Limit
CCA (Clear channel assessment)	128 μ s	Above 18 μ s

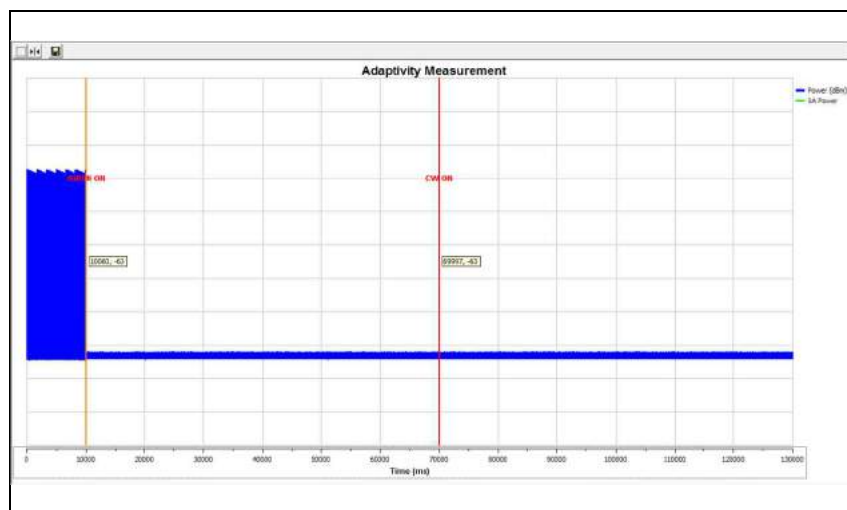
4.5.3. Test result

Measurement Condition

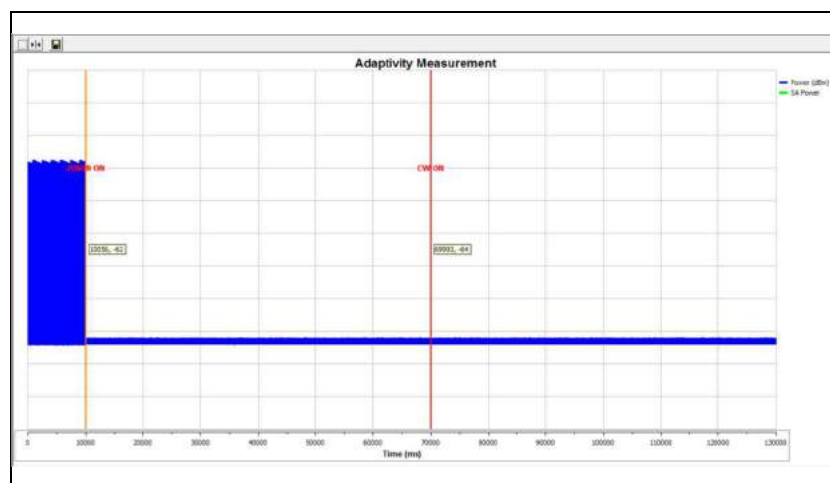
Ambient temperature : 23.5 °C
 Relative humidity : 37.0 % R.H.

4.5.3.1. Plot of Injected Interference signal

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)
 Channel: 2 422 MHz



Mode: 802.11n(HT40)
 Channel: 2 462 MHz



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 The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

4.5.3.2. Threshold of interference signal

Tested frequency	Pout E.I.R.P (dBm)	Threshold (dBm)
2 422 MHz	16.29	-66.29
2 462 MHz	17.19	-67.19

Note:

1. Threshold (dBm) = $-70\text{dBm/MHz} + 10 \times \log_{10}(100 \text{ mW}/P_{\text{out}})$ (P_{out} in mW e.i.r.p.)

4.5.3.3. Measured result

Test item	Tested frequency (MHz)	Item	Values	Limit
Adaptivity (before the interference signal)	2 422	Channel occupancy time	10.85 ms	Maximum Channel Occupancy Time : < 60 ms
	2 462	Channel occupancy time	10.85 ms	
Adaptivity (adding the interference signal)	2 422	Stop transmissions	Stop	Stop transmission on the current operating channel
	2 462	Stop transmissions	Stop	
	2 422	Short control signaling transmission	No transmission	May continue to have short control signaling transmission but it shall be comply maximum duty cycle of 10 % within an observation period of 50 ms
	2 462	Short control signaling transmission	No transmission	

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.6)

For Adaptivity

- 1) Before a transmission or a burst of transmissions, the equipment shall perform a Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) check using energy detect. The equipment shall observe the operating channel for the duration of the CCA observation time which shall be not less than 18 μ s. The channel shall be considered occupied if the energy level in the channel exceeds the threshold given in step 5) below. If the equipment finds the channel to be clear, it may transmit immediately.
- 2) If the equipment finds the channel occupied, it shall not transmit on this channel (see also the next paragraph). The equipment shall perform an Extended CCA check in which the channel is observed for a random duration in the range between 18 μ s and at least 160 μ s. If the extended CCA check has determined the channel to be no longer occupied, the equipment may resume transmissions on this channel. If the Extended CCA time has determined the channel still to be occupied, it shall perform new Extended CCA checks until the channel is no longer occupied.

NOTE 1: The Idle Period in between transmissions is considered to be the CCA or the Extended CCA check as there are no transmissions during this period.

The equipment is allowed to switch to a non-adaptive mode and to continue transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements applicable to non-adaptive equipment. Alternatively, the equipment is also allowed to continue Short Control Signalling Transmissions on this channel providing it complies with the requirements given in clause 4.3.2.6.4.

- 3) The total time that an equipment makes use of a RF channel is defined as the Channel Occupancy Time. This Channel Occupancy Time shall be less than 13 ms, after which the device shall perform a new CCA as described in step 1) above.
- 4) The equipment, upon correct reception of a packet which was intended for this equipment can skip CCA and immediately (see note 3) proceed with the transmission of management and control frames (e.g. ACK and Block ACK frames are allowed but data frames are not allowed). A consecutive sequence of transmissions by the equipment without a new CCA shall not exceed the maximum channel occupancy time as defined in step 3) above.

For the purpose of multi-cast, the ACK transmissions (associated with the same data packet) of the individual devices are allowed to take place in a sequence.

- 5) The energy detection threshold for the CCA shall be proportional to the transmit power of the transmitter: for a 20 dBm e.i.r.p. transmitter the CCA threshold level (TL) shall be equal or less than -70 dBm/MHz at the input to the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna assembly. This threshold level(TL) may be corrected for the (receive) antenna assembly gain (G); however, beamforming gain (Y) shall not be taken into account. For power levels below 20 dBm e.i.r.p., the CCA threshold level may be relaxed to $TL = -70\text{dBm/MHz} + 10 \times \log_{10}(100 \text{ mW}/P_{\text{out}})$ (P_{out} in mW e.i.r.p)
- 6) The equipment shall comply with the requirements defined in step 1 to step 4 of the present clause in the presence of an unwanted CW signal as defined in table 11.

Table 11: 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 2488.5 (see note 1)	-35 (see note 3)
NOTE 1: The 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.		

For Short Control Signalling Transmissions

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.

NOTE: Duty Cycle is defined in clause 4.3.2.4.2.

4.6. Occupied Channel Bandwidth

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 23.5 °C
Relative humidity : 37.0 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.7.2.1

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1 :

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

1. Centre frequency : The centre frequency of the channel under test
2. RBW : ~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 %
3. VBW : $3 \times \text{RBW}$
4. Frequency span : $2 \times \text{Nominal Channel Bandwidth}$
5. Detector mode : RMS
6. Trace mode : Max hold
7. Sweep time : 1s

Step 2 :

Wait for the trace to stabilize.

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.

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.



Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

Channel	Test item		
	99 % Bandwidth (MHz)	F _L @ 99 % BW (MHz)	F _H @ 99 % BW (MHz)
Lowest	17.759	2 403.10	2 420.86
Highest	17.758	2 463.09	2 480.85

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)

Channel	Test item		
	99 % Bandwidth (MHz)	F _L @ 99 % BW (MHz)	F _H @ 99 % BW (MHz)
Lowest	36.326	2 403.80	2 440.13
Highest	36.331	2 443.79	2 480.12

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.7.3)

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

In addition, for non-adaptive equipment 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.

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

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 23.5 °C
Relative humidity : 37.0 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.8.2.1

The applicable mask is defined by the measurement results from the tests performed under clause 5.4.7 (Occupied Channel Bandwidth).

The Out-of-band emissions within the different horizontal segments of the mask provided in figure 1 and figure 3 shall be measured using the procedure in step 1 to step 6 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:

1. Centre frequency : 2 484 MHz
2. Span : 0 Hz
3. RBW : 1 MHz
4. Filter mode : Channel filter
5. VBW : 3 MHz
6. Detector mode : Max hold
7. Sweep mode : Continuous
8. Sweep points : Sweep time [s] / (1 µs) or 5 000 whichever is greater
9. Trigger mode : Video trigger; in case video triggering is not possible, an external trigger source may be used.
10. Sweep time : >120% of the duration of the longest burst detected during the measurement of the RF Output Power

Step 2 (segment 2 483.5 MHz to 2 483.5 MHz + BW) :

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

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

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

Select RMS power to be measured within the selected window and note the result which is the RMS power within this 1 MHz segment (2 483.5 MHz to 2 484.5 MHz). Compare this value with the applicable limit provided by the mask.

Increase the centre frequency in steps of 1 MHz and repeat this measurement for every 1 MHz segment within the range 2 483.5 MHz to 2 483.5 MHz + BW. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483.5 MHz + BW - 0.5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 3 (segment 2 483.5 MHz + BW to 2 483.5 MHz + 2BW) :

Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 484 MHz + BW and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 483.5 MHz + BW to 2 483.5 MHz + 2BW. Increase the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 483.5 MHz + 2BW - 0.5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

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

Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399.5 MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz – BW to 2 400 MHz. Reduce the 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 – BW + 0.5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 5 (segment 2 400 MHz – 2BW to 2 400 MHz - BW) :

Change the centre frequency of the analyser to 2 399.5 MHz and perform the measurement for the first 1 MHz segment within range 2 400 MHz – 2BW to 2 400 MHz – BW. Reduce the centre frequency in 1 MHz steps and repeat the measurements to cover this whole range. The centre frequency of the last 1 MHz segment shall be set to 2 400 MHz – 2BW + 0.5 MHz (which means this may partly overlap with the previous 1 MHz segment).

Step 6 :

In case of conducted measurements on equipment with a single transmit chain, the declared antenna assembly gain G in dBi shall be added to the results for each of the 1 MHz segments and compared with the limits provided by the mask given in figure 1 or figure 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 figure 1 or figure 3.
- Option 2 : the limits provided by the mask given in figure 1 or figure 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 : A_{ch} refers to the number of active transmit chains.

It shall be recorded whether the equipment complies with the mask provided in figure 1 or figure 3.



Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

Temperature(°C)	OOB Range	Low Frequency		High Frequency	
		Measured frequency (MHz)	E.I.R.P. (dBm/MHz)	Measured frequency (MHz)	E.I.R.P. (dBm/MHz)
-10.0	A	2 399.50	-32.77	2 484.00	-32.10
	B	2 382.74	-52.09	2 502.76	-53.22
24.1	A	2 399.50	-33.60	2 484.00	-32.61
	B	2 381.74	-52.87	2 501.76	-53.76
50.0	A	2 399.50	-33.87	2 484.00	-32.85
	B	2 383.74	-53.02	2 503.76	-53.98

Mode: 802.11n(HT40)

Temperature(°C)	OOB Range	Low Frequency		High Frequency	
		Measured frequency (MHz)	E.I.R.P. (dBm/MHz)	Measured frequency (MHz)	E.I.R.P. (dBm/MHz)
-10.0	A	2 399.50	-33.17	2 484.00	-32.85
	B	2 360.17	-54.19	2 521.33	-54.38
24.1	A	2 399.50	-33.46	2 484.00	-33.09
	B	2 360.17	-54.60	2 520.33	-55.06
50.0	A	2 399.50	-33.80	2 484.00	-33.28
	B	2 361.17	-54.91	2 520.33	-55.45

Note:

1. E.I.R.P (dBm/MHz) = OOB emission(dBm/MHz) + Ant Gain(dBi)
2. Antenna gain: 3.14 dBi

Limit (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 3.

Within the band specified in table 1, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement in clause 4.3.2.7.

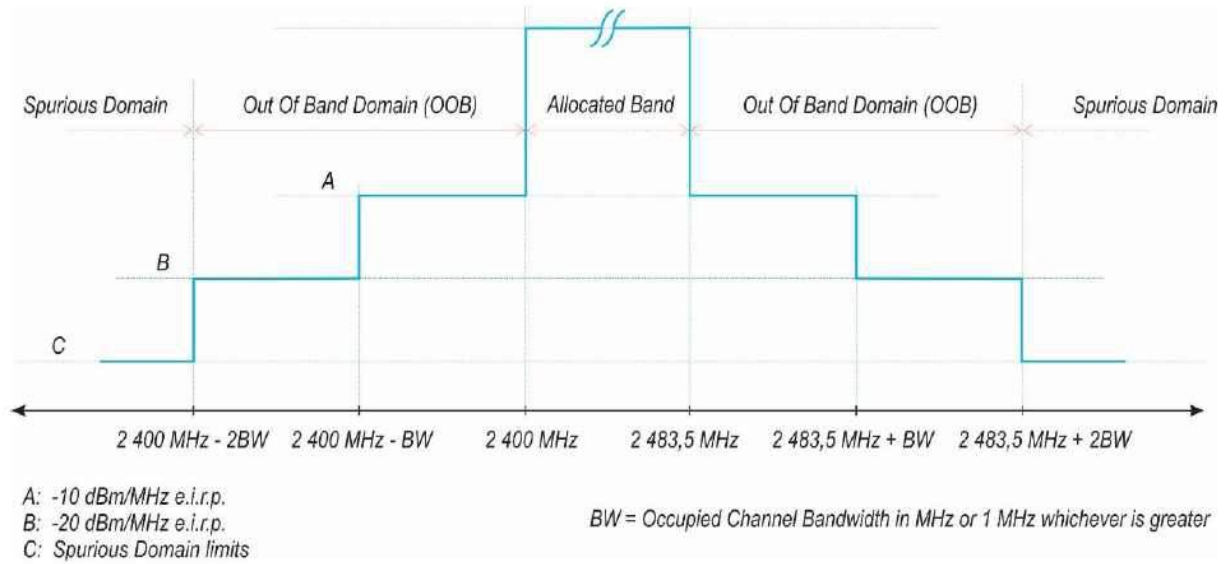


Figure 3: Transmit mask

4.8. Receiver blocking

Measurement Condition

Ambient temperature : 23.5 °C
Relative humidity : 37.0 % R.H.

Test procedure

EN 300 328 clause 5.4.11.2.1

For systems using multiple receive chains only on chain (antenna port) need to be tested. All other receiver inputs shall be terminated.

Figure 6 shows the test set-up which can be used for performing the receiver blocking test.

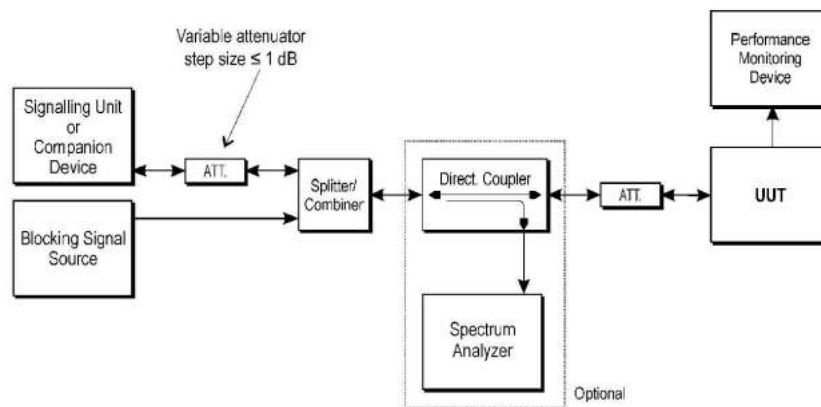


Figure 6: Test Set-up for receiver blocking

The procedure in step 1 to step 6 below shall be used to verify the receiver blocking requirement as described in clause 4.3.1.12 or clause 4.3.2.11.

Table 6, table 7 and table 8 in clause 4.3.1.12.4 contain the applicable blocking frequencies and blocking levels for each of the receiver categories for testing Receiver Blocking on frequency hopping equipment.

Table 14, table 15 and table 16 in clause 4.3.2.11.4 contain the applicable blocking frequencies and blocking levels for each of the receiver categories for testing Receiver Blocking on equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS.

Step 1 :

For non-frequency hopping equipment, the UUT shall be set to the lowest operating channel.

Step 2 :

The blocking signal generator is set to the first frequency as defined in the appropriate table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment.

Step 3:

With the blocking signal generator switched off, a communication link is established between the UUT and the associated companion device using the test setup shown in figure 6. The attenuation of the variable attenuator

shall be increased in 1 dB steps to a value at which the minimum performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is still met. The resulting level for the wanted signal at the input of the UUT is P_{min} .

This signal level (P_{min}) is increased by the value provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment.

Step 4 :

The blocking signal at the UUT is set to the level provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment. It shall be verified and recorded in the test report that the performance criteria as specified in clause 4.3.1.12.3 or clause 4.3.2.11.3 is met.

Step 5 :

Repeat step 4 for each remaining combination of frequency and level for the blocking signal as provided in the table corresponding to the receiver category and type of equipment.

Step 6 :

For non-frequency hopping equipment, repeat step 2 to step 5 with the UUT operating at the highest operating channel.



Test results

Mode: 802.11n(HT20)

RX Channel	Int. Freq. (MHz)	Int. Lev. (dB m)	Int. Signal	Verdict
Lowest	2380.0	-53	CW	Pass
Lowest	2503.5	-53	CW	Pass
Lowest	2300.5	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2330.0	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2360.0	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2523.5	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2553.5	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2583.5	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2613.5	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2643.5	-47	CW	Pass
Lowest	2673.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2380.0	-53	CW	Pass
Highest	2503.5	-53	CW	Pass
Highest	2300.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2330.0	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2360.0	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2523.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2553.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2583.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2613.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2643.5	-47	CW	Pass
Highest	2673.5	-47	CW	Pass

Note.

1. This device applies to receiver category 1.

Limit (Clause 4.3.2.11.4.1)

While maintaining the minimum performance criteria as defined in clause 4.3.2.11.3, 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 14, table 15 or table 16.

Receiver Category 1

Table 14 contains the Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 1 equipment.

Table 14: 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
$P_{min} + 6$ dB	2380 2503.5	-53	CW
$P_{min} + 6$ dB	2300 2330 2360	-47	CW
$P_{min} + 6$ dB	2523.5 2553.5 2583.5 2613.5 2643.5 2673.5	-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 4.3.2.11.3 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.			

Receiver Category 2

Table 15 contains the Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 2 equipment.

Table 15: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 2 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dB m)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dB m) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2380 2503.5	-57	CW
$P_{\min} + 6 \text{ dB}$	2300 2583.5	-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 4.3.2.11.3 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.			

Receiver Category 3

Table 16 contains the Receiver Blocking parameters for Receiver Category 3 equipment.

Table 16: Receiver Blocking parameters receiver category 3 equipment

Wanted signal mean power from companion device (dB m)	Blocking signal frequency (MHz)	Blocking signal power (dB m) (see note 2)	Type of blocking signal
$P_{\min} + 12 \text{ dB}$	2380 2503.5	-57	CW
$P_{\min} + 12 \text{ dB}$	2300 2583.5	-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 4.3.2.11.3 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.			



Appendix A.

Measurement equipment



Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Calibration interval	Calibration due.
Spectrum analyzer	R&S	FSV40	101002	1 year	2018.07.04
Spectrum analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY52091086	1 year	2019.01.19
USB Wideband Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY54260004	1 year	2019.01.19
USB Wideband Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY54340004	1 year	2019.01.19
USB Wideband Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY54390010	1 year	2019.01.19
USB Wideband Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY54390009	1 year	2019.01.19
8360B Series Swept Signal Generator	HP	83630B	3844A00786	1 year	2019.01.22
Signal generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50143493	1 year	2019.01.18
Signal generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50143829	1 year	2019.01.18
DC Power Supply	Agilent	6632B	US36351824	1 year	2019.01.18
Trilog-broadband antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9163	9168-714	2 years	2018.11.28
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VHA9103	3093	2 years	2019.05.19
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	UHA9105	2703	2 years	2019.05.19
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VHA9103	3101	2 years	2019.05.19
Dipole antenna	SCHWARZBECK	UHA9105	2702	2 years	2019.05.19
Horn Antenna	A.H.	SAS-571	781	2 years	2019.05.02
Horn Antenna	A.H SYSTEMS	SAS-571	414	2 years	2019.02.15
Preamplifier	AGILENT	8449B	3008A01729	1 year	2018.05.31
Attenuator	KEYSIGHT	8493C	82506	1 year	2019.01.22
High Pass Filter	WAINWRIGHT INSTRUMENT	WHJS3000-10TT	1	1 year	2018.07.03
Low Pass Filter	WEINSCHEL	WLK1.0/18G-10TT	14	1 year	2018.07.03
Splitter	MINI-CIRCUITS	ZFSC-2-10G+	F679501347-1	1 year	2018.07.03
Splitter	MINI-CIRCUITS	ZFSC-2-10G+	F679501347-2	1 year	2018.07.03
Dual Directional Coupler	KRYTAR	152613	153577	1 year	2018.07.04

Peripheral devices

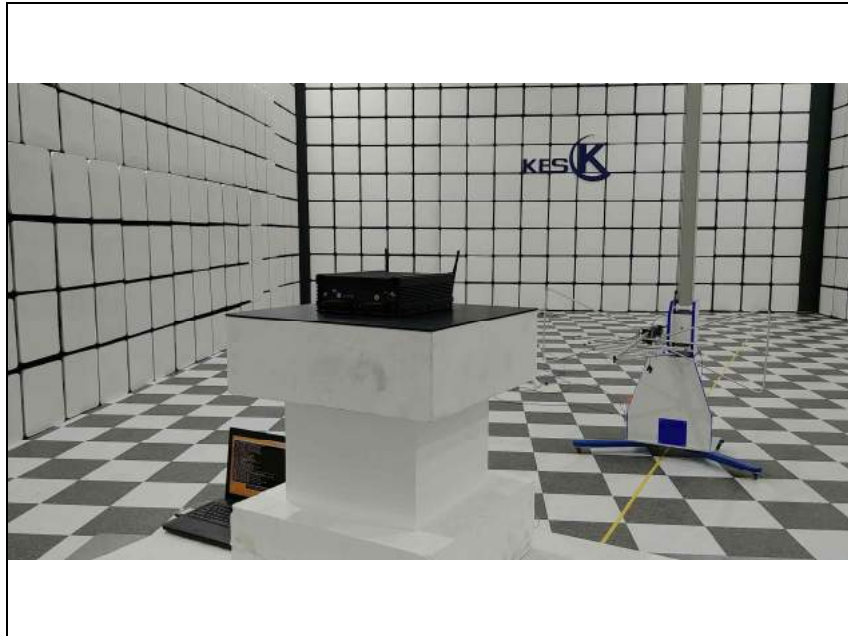
Device	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.
Notebook Computer	SAMSUNG	NT-R519	ZKPA93ES900086Z



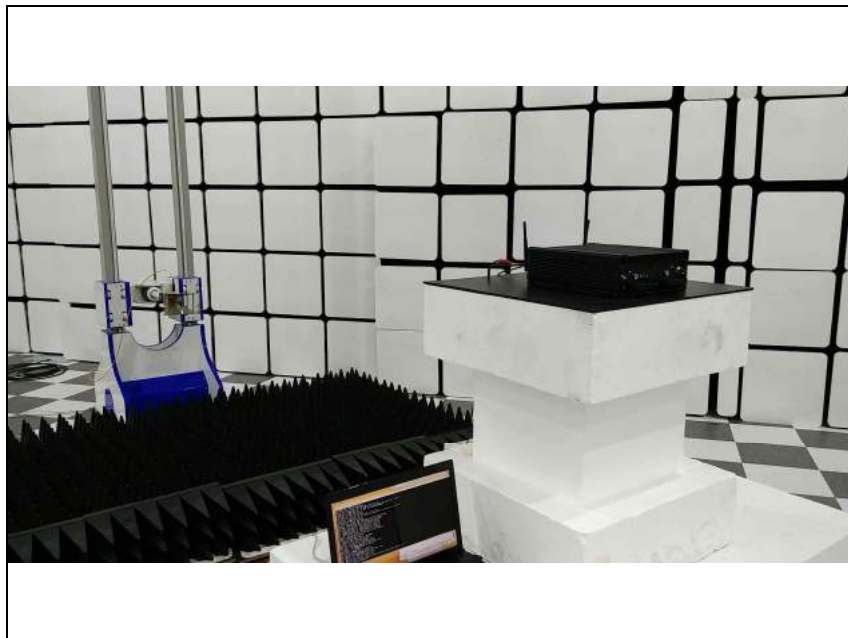
Appendix B.

Test setup photos

Below 1 GHz



Above 1 GHz



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Appendix C.

EUT photos

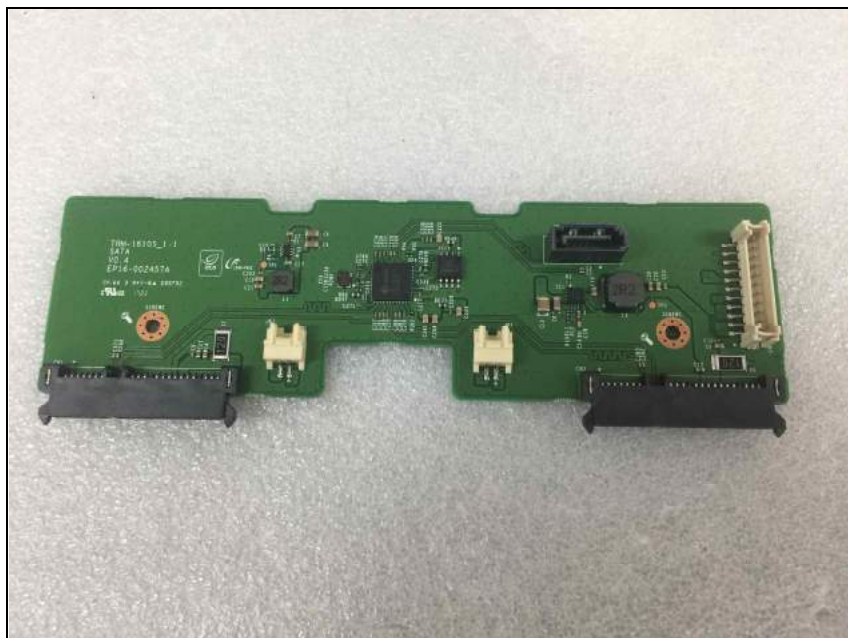




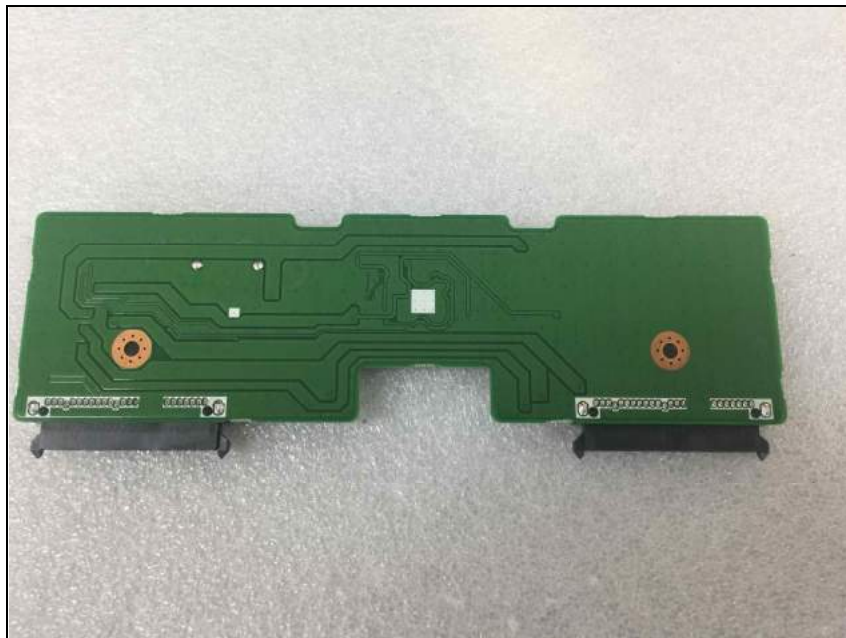


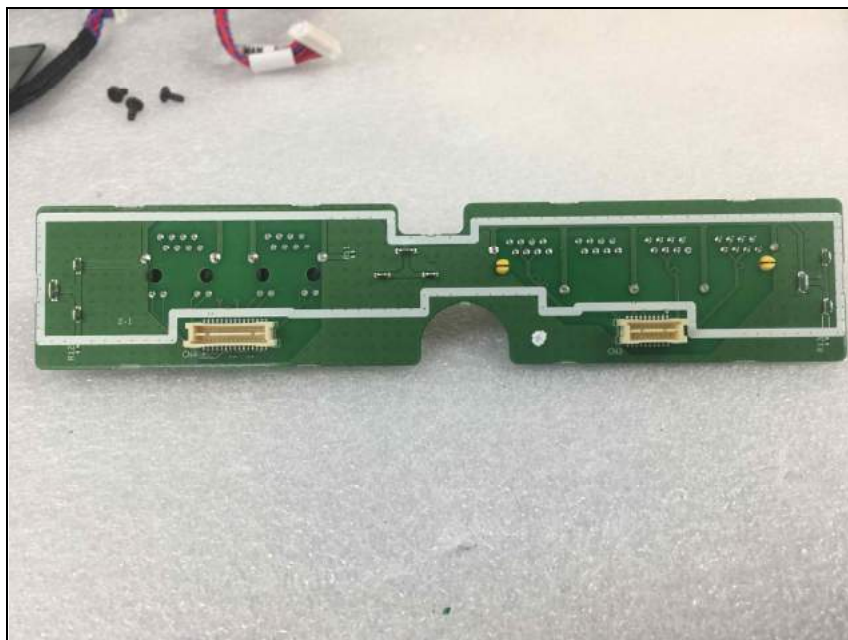
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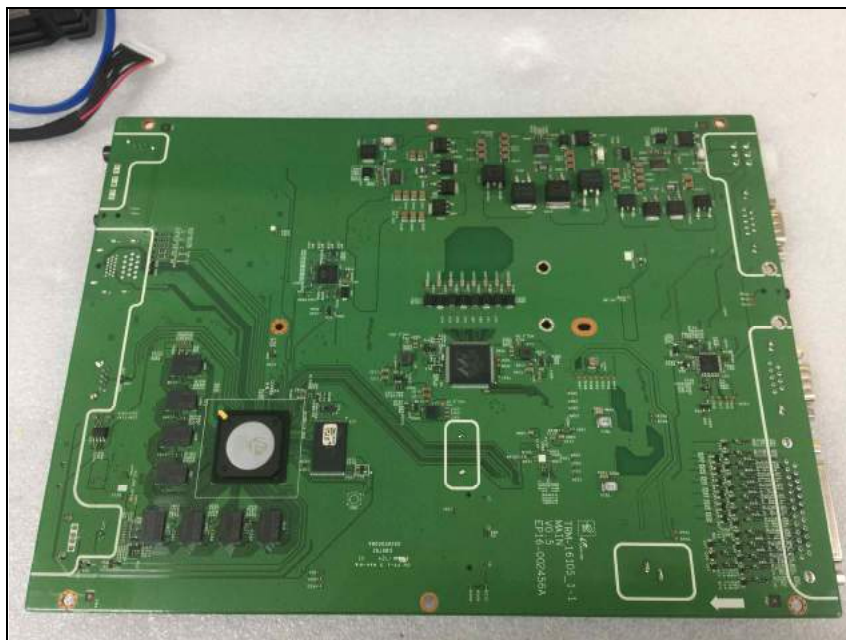


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The end of test report.