SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch

No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park,
Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518057

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FCC DFS TEST REPORT

Application No:	SZEM1804002458CR
Applicant:	NGSTB Company Limited
Address of Applicant:	F11,BLOCK B,ZhiYuan Bldg,No. 89 Industry 8th Road Nanshan District, Shenzhen, 518067, China
Manufacturer:	ABOX42 GmbH
Address of Manufacturer:	76227 Karlsruhe Germany
Factory:	Aztech Communication Device (DG) Ltd
Address of Factory:	Jiu Jiang Shui Village,Chang Ping Town,Dong Guan City,GUangdong Province
Product Name:	Set Top Box for Smart TV/OTT/Hybrid
Model No.(EUT):	M30WL.11
Trade Mark:	ABOX42 GmbH
FCC ID:	2APK9-M30WL11
Standards:	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 KDB 905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r01 KDB 905462 D04 Operational Modes for DFS Testing New Rules v01
Date of Receipt:	2016-12-26
Date of Test:	2016-12-26 to 2017-03-03
Date of Issue:	2018-04-08
Test Result:	**PASS ***

*In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

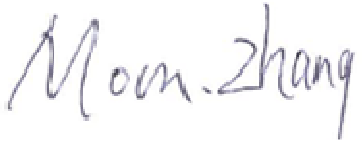Authorized Signature:

Keny Xu
EMC Laboratory Manager

2   Version

Revision Record				
Version	**Chapter**	**Date**	**Modifier**	**Remark**
01		*2018-04-08*		Original

Authorized for issue by:				
		Moon Zhang (signature)		
		(Moon Zhang) /Project Engineer		
		Eric Fu (signature)		
		(Eric Fu) /Reviewer		

3   Test Summary

Test Item	Test Requirement	Test method	Result
Dynamic Frequency Selection	RSS-247 Section 6.3	KDB 905462 D02 KDB 905462 D03 KDB 905462 D04	PASS

4 Contents

5   General Information

5.1 Technical Specifications

Operation Frequency:	Band	Mode	Frequency Range(MHz)	Number of channels
	UNII Band I	IEEE 802.11a/n(HT20)/ac(HT20)	5180-5240	4
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)/ac(HT40)	5190-5230	2
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	5210	1
	UNII Band II-A	IEEE 802.11a/n(HT20)/ac(HT20)	5260-5320	4
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)/ac(HT40)	5270-5310	2
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	5290	1
	UNII Band II-C	IEEE 802.11a/n(HT20)/ac(HT20)	5500-5700	8
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)/ac(HT40)	5510-5670	3
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	5530	1
	UNII Band III	IEEE 802.11a/n(HT20)/ac(HT20)	5745-5825	5
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)/ac(HT40)	5755-5795	2
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	5775	1
Type of Modulation:	IEEE 802.11a: OFDM(BPSK/QPSK/16QAM/64QAM) IEEE 802.11n: OFDM(BPSK/QPSK/16QAM/64QAM) IEEE 802.11ac: OFDM (BPSK/QPSK/16QAM/64QAM/256QAM)			
Antenna Type:	Embedded Antenna			
Antenna Gain:	6dBi (2x2 MIMO)			
Power Supply:	AC/DC Adapter: MODEL: F18W6-050250SPAU INPUT:AC100-240V, 50/60Hz, 0.6A OUTPUT:DC 5V, 2.5A			
Cable:	HDMI Cable: 150cm unsheilded LAN Cable: 200cm unsheilded			

5.2 Description of Support Units

Description	Manufacturer	Model No.	FCC ID
Wireless Router	Aruba Networks, Inc.	APIN0114	Q9DAPINR15515P

5.3 Test Location

All tests were performed at:

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Branch E&E Lab,
No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle Section, Science & Technology Park, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.
518057.
Tel: +86 755 2601 2053   Fax: +86 755 2671 0594
No tests were sub-contracted.

5.4 Test Facility

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

• **CNAS (No. CNAS L2929)**

CNAS has accredited SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) for the competence in the field of testing.

• **A2LA (Certificate No. 3816.01)**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 3816.01.

• **VCCI**

The 3m Fully-anechoic chamber for above 1GHz, 10m Semi-anechoic chamber for below 1GHz, Shielded Room for Mains Port Conducted Interference Measurement and Telecommunication Port Conducted Interference Measurement of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. have been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-20026, R-14188, C-12383 and T-11153 respectively.

• **FCC –Designation Number: CN1178**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.
Designation Number: CN1178. Test Firm Registration Number: 406779.

• **Industry Canada (IC)**

Two 3m Semi-anechoic chambers and the 10m Semi-anechoic chamber of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab have been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 4620C-1, 4620C-2, 4620C-3.

6   Dynamic Frequency Selection

6.1 Applicability of DFS requirements

Table 1: Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	☐Master	☒Client Without Radar Detection	☐Client With Radar Detection
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Not required	Yes
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Availability Check Time	Yes	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

Table 2: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operational Mode	
	☐Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	☒Client Without Radar Detection
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Yes
Channel Move Time	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required

Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes	☐Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	☒Client Without Radar Detection
U-NII Detection Bandwidth and Statistical Performance Check	All BW modes must be tested	Not required
Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time	Test using widest BW mode available	Test using the widest BW mode available for the link
All other tests	Any single BW mode	Not required
Note: Frequencies selected for statistical performance check (Section 7.8.4) should include several frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth and frequencies near the edge of the radar detection bandwidth. For 802.11 devices it is suggested to select frequencies in each of the bonded 20 MHz channels and the channel center frequency.		

6.2 Limit

6.2.1 DFS Detection Thresholds

Table 3: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices With Radar Detection

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
EIRP ≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm

Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna.

Note 2: Throughout these test procedures an additional 1 dB has been added to the amplitude of the test transmission waveforms to account for variations in measurement equipment. This will ensure that the test signal is at or above the detection threshold level to trigger a DFS response.

Note3: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.

6.2.2 DFS Response Requirements

Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.

Note 1: *Channel Move Time* and the *Channel Closing Transmission Time* should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst.

Note 2: The *Channel Closing Transmission Time* is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the *Channel Move Time* plus any additional intermittent control signals required facilitating a *Channel* move (an aggregate of 60 milliseconds) during the remainder of the 10 second period. The aggregate duration of control signals will not count quiet periods in between transmissions.

Note 3: During the *U-NII Detection Bandwidth* detection test, radar type 0 should be used. For each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.

6.3 Parameters of radar test Waveforms

This section provides the parameters for required test waveforms, minimum percentage of successful detections, and the minimum number of trials that must be used for determining DFS conformance. Step intervals of 0.1 microsecond for Pulse Width, 1 microsecond for PRI, 1 MHz for chirp width and 1 for the number of pulses will be utilized for the random determination of specific test waveforms.

Table 5 Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
0	1	1428	18	See Note 1	See Note 1
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a	$\text{Roundup}\left\{\left(\dfrac{1}{360}\right) \cdot \left(\dfrac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu sec}}\right)\right\}$	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 µsec, with a minimum increment of 1 µsec, excluding PRI values selected in Test A			
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	60%	30
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	60%	30
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	60%	30
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)				80%	120
Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.					

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Type 1, then each additional waveform is generated with Test B and must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms in Tests A or B.

The aggregate is the average of the percentage of successful detections of Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4.

Table 5a - Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A

Pulse Repetition Frequency Number	Pulse Repetition Frequency (Pulses Per Second)	Pulse Repetition Interval (Microseconds)
1	1930.5	518
2	1858.7	538
3	1792.1	558
4	1730.1	578
5	1672.2	598
6	1618.1	618
7	1567.4	638
8	1519.8	658
9	1474.9	678
10	1432.7	698
11	1392.8	718
12	1355	738
13	1319.3	758
14	1285.3	778
15	1253.1	798
16	1222.5	818
17	1193.3	838
18	1165.6	858
19	1139	878
20	1113.6	898
21	1089.3	918
22	1066.1	938
23	326.2	3066

Table 6 – Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulses per Burst	Number of Bursts	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	80%	30

The parameters for this waveform are randomly chosen. Thirty unique waveforms are required for the Long Pulse Radar Type waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for the Long Pulse Radar Type waveforms, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

Each waveform is defined as follows:

1) The transmission period for the Long Pulse Radar test signal is 12 seconds.

2) There are a total of 8 to 20 Bursts in the 12 second period, with the number of Bursts being randomly chosen. This number is Burst Count.

3) Each Burst consists of 1 to 3 pulses, with the number of pulses being randomly chosen. Each Burst within the 12 second sequence may have a different number of pulses.

4) The pulse width is between 50 and 100 microseconds, with the pulse width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a Burst will have the same pulse width. Pulses in different Bursts may have different pulse widths.

5) Each pulse has a linear frequency modulated chirp between 5 and 20 MHz, with the chirp width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a transmission period will have the same chirp width. The chirp is centered on the pulse. For example, with a radar frequency of 5300 MHz and a 20 MHz chirped signal, the chirp starts at 5290 MHz and ends at 5310 MHz.

6) If more than one pulse is present in a Burst, the time between the pulses will be between 1000 and 2000 microseconds, with the time being randomly chosen. If three pulses are present in a Burst, the random time interval between the first and second pulses is chosen independently of the random time interval between the second and third pulses.

7) The 12 second transmission period is divided into even intervals. The number of intervals is equal to Burst Count. Each interval is of length (12,000,000 / Burst Count) microseconds. Each interval contains one Burst. The start time for the Burst, relative to the beginning of the interval, is between 1 and [(12,000,000 / Burst Count) – (Total Burst Length) + (One Random PRI Interval)] microseconds, with the start time being randomly chosen. The step interval for the start time is 1 microsecond. The start time for each Burst is chosen randomly.

A representative example of a Long Pulse Radar Type waveform:

1) The total test waveform length is 12 seconds.

2) Eight (8) Bursts are randomly generated for the Burst Count.

3) Burst 1 has 2 randomly generated pulses.

4) The pulse width (for both pulses) is randomly selected to be 75 microseconds.

5) The PRI is randomly selected to be at 1213 microseconds.

6) Bursts 2 through 8 are generated using steps 3 – 5.

7) Each Burst is contained in even intervals of 1,500,000 microseconds. The starting location for Pulse 1, Burst 1 is randomly generated (1 to 1,500,000 minus the total Burst 1 length + 1 random PRI interval) at the 325,001 microsecond step. Bursts 2 through 8 randomly fall in successive 1,500,000 microsecond intervals (i.e. Burst 2 falls in the 1,500,001 – 3,000,000 microsecond range).

Table 7 – Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same *Burst* parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each waveform and a 100-length segment is selected from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm:

The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250 – 5724 MHz. Next, the frequency that was just chosen is removed from the group and a frequency is randomly selected from the remaining 474 frequencies in the group. This process continues until all 475 frequencies are chosen for the set. For selection of a random frequency, the frequencies remaining within the group are always treated as equally likely.

6.4 Calibration of Radar Waveform

6.4.1 Radar Waveform Calibration Procedure

1) A 50 ohm load is connected in place of the spectrum analyzer, and the spectrum analyzer is connected to place of the master

2) The interference Radar Detection Threshold Level is -62dBm + 0dBi +1dB = -61dBm that had been taken into account the output power range and antenna gain.

3) The following equipment setup was used to calibrate the conducted radar waveform. A vector signal generator was utilized to establish the test signal level for radar type 0. During this process there were no transmissions by either the master or client device. The spectrum analyzer was switched to the zero spans (time domain) at the frequency of the radar waveform generator. Peak detection was used. The spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth (RBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) were set to 3 MHz. The spectrum analyzer had offset -1.0dB to compensate RF cable loss 1.0dB.

4) The vector signal generator amplitude was set so that the power level measured at the spectrum analyzer was - -62dBm + 0dBi +1dB = -61dBm. Capture the spectrum analyzer plots on short pulse radar waveform.

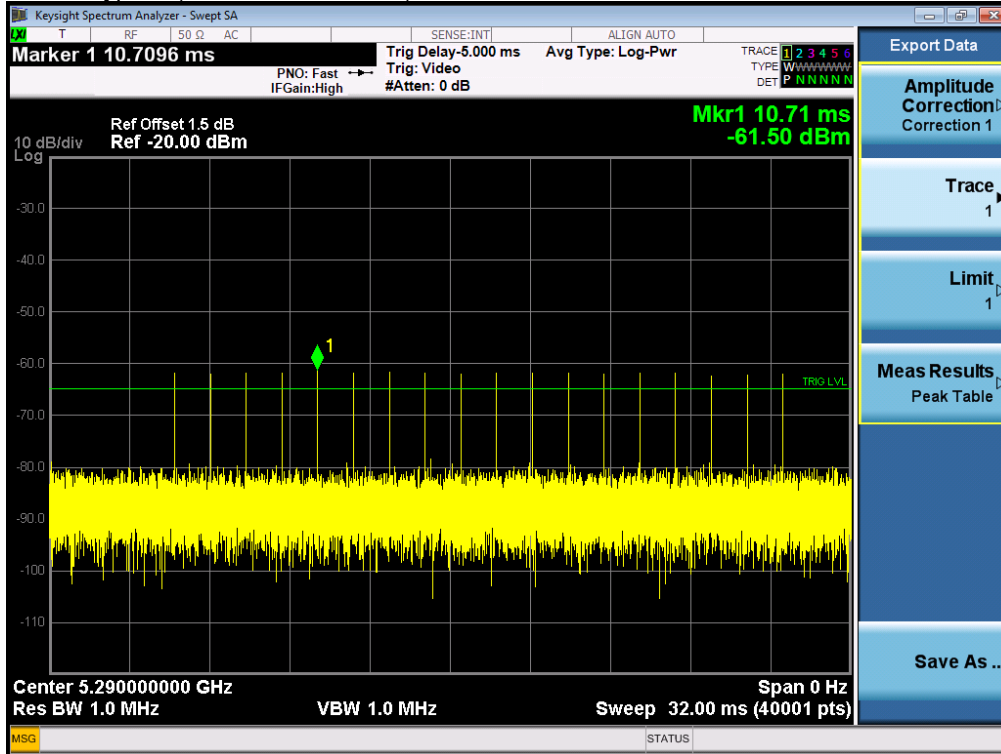### 6.4.2 Conducted Calibration Setup
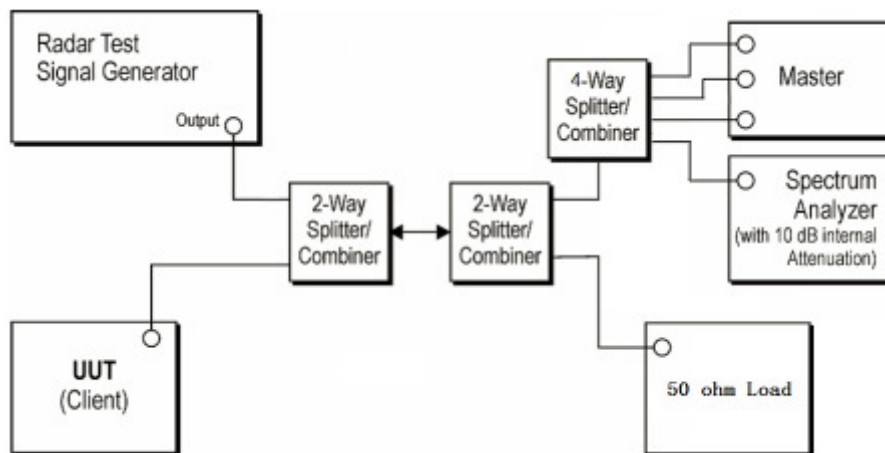
6.4.3 Calibration Deviation

There is no deviation with the original standard.

6.4.4 Radar Waveform Calibration Result

Radar Type 0 (80MHz / 5290MHz)

6.5 Test Procedure

1) The radar pulse generator is setup to provide a pulse at frequency that the master and client are operating. A type 0 radar pulse with a 1us pulse width and a 1428us PRI is used for the testing.

2) The vector signal generator is adjusted to provide the radar burst (18 pulses) at the level of approximately -61dBm at the antenna port of the master device.

3) A trigger is provided from the pulse generator to the DFS monitoring system in order to capture the traffic and the occurrence of the radar pulse.

4) EUT will associate with the master at channel. The file "iperf.exe" specified by the FCC is streamed from the PC 2 through the master and the client device to the PC 1 and played in full motion video using Media Player Classic Ver. 6.4.8.6 in order to properly load the network for the entire period of the test.

5) When radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold +1dB is generated on the operating channel of the U-NII device. At time T0 the radar waveform generator sends a burst of pulse of the radar waveform at Detection Threshold +1dB.

6) Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel. Measure and record the transmissions from the UUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). One 15 seconds plot is reported for the Short Pulse Radar Type 0. The plot for the Short Pulse Radar Types start at the end of the radar burst. The Channel Move Time will be calculated based on the zoom in 600ms plot of the Short Pulse Radar Type.

7) Measurement of the aggregate duration of the Channel Closed Transmission Time method. With the spectrum analyzer set to zero span tuned to the center frequency of the EUT operating channel at the radar simulated frequency, peak detection, and max hold, the dwell time per bin is given by: Dwell (0.3ms) =S (12000ms) / B (4000); where Dwell is the dwell time per spectrum analyzer sampling bin, S is sweep time and B is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins. An upper bound of the aggregate duration of the intermittent control signals of Channel Closing Transmission Time is calculated by: C (ms)= N X Dwell (0.3ms); where C is the Closing Time, N is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins (intermittent control signals) showing a U-NII transmission and Dwell is the dwell time per bin.

8) Measurement the EUT for more than 30 minutes following the channel move time to verify that no transmission or beacons occur on this channel.

6.6 Test Equipment

	RF test system					
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal. Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Cal. Due date (yyyy-mm-dd)
1	Power Meter	Agilent Technologies	U2021XA_Ch1	SEM009-01	2016-10-09	2017-10-09
2	Power Meter	Agilent Technologies	U2021XA_Ch2	SEM009-02	2016-10-09	2017-10-09
3	Power Meter	Agilent Technologies	U2021XA_Ch3	SEM009-03	2016-10-09	2017-10-09
4	Power Meter	Agilent Technologies	U2021XA_Ch4	SEM009-04	2016-10-09	2017-10-09
5	DAQ Device	Agilent Technologies	U2531A	SEN005-01	N/A	N/A
6	EXG Analog Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5171B	SEM006-04	2014-08-27	2017-08-27
7	ESG vector signal generator	Agilent Technologies	E4438C	SEM006-03	2016-07-19	2017-07-19
8	EXA Signal Analyzer	Agilent Technologies	N9020A	SEM004-10	2017-02-12	2018-02-12

6.7 Test Setup
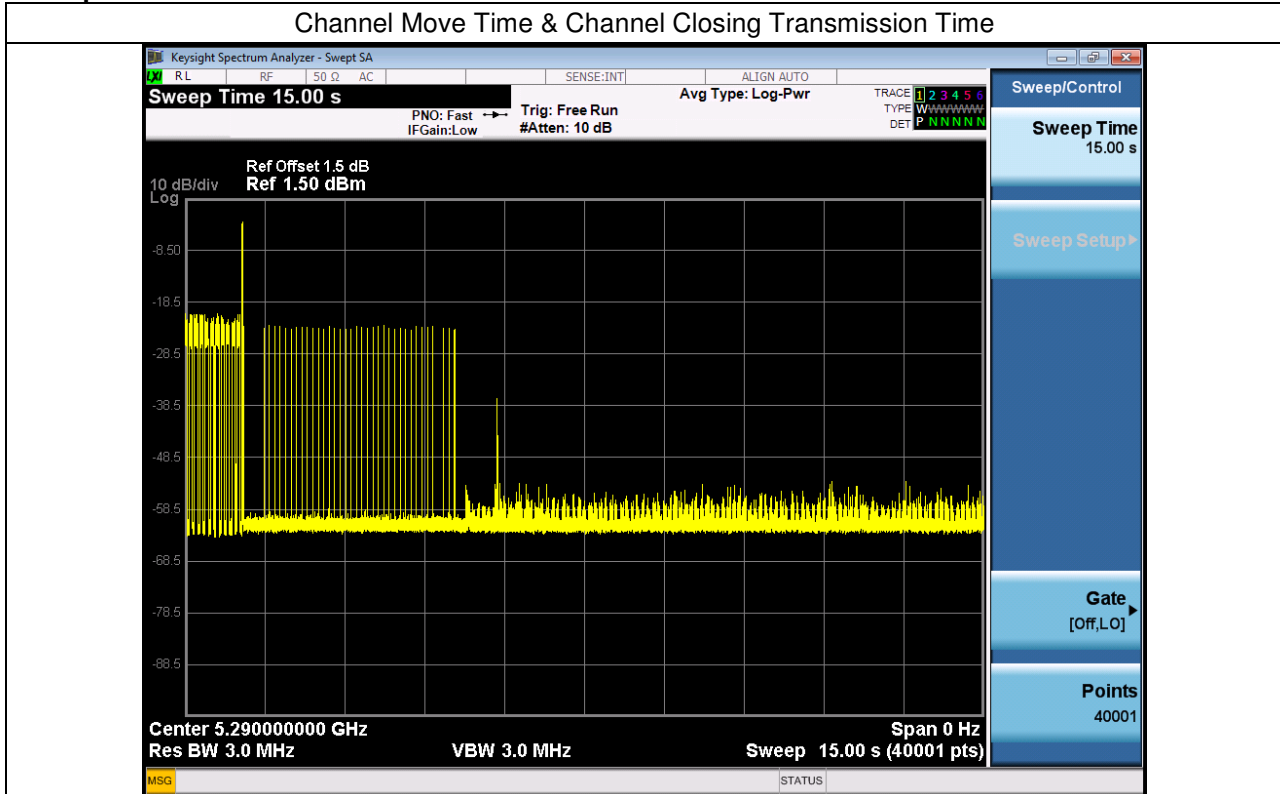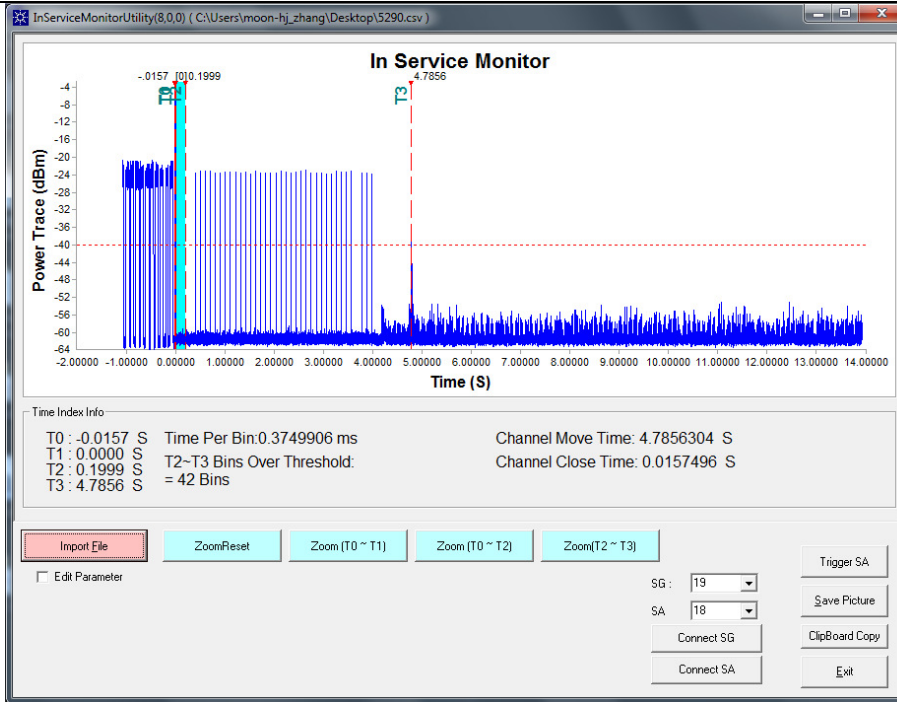
☒Setup for Client with injection at the Master
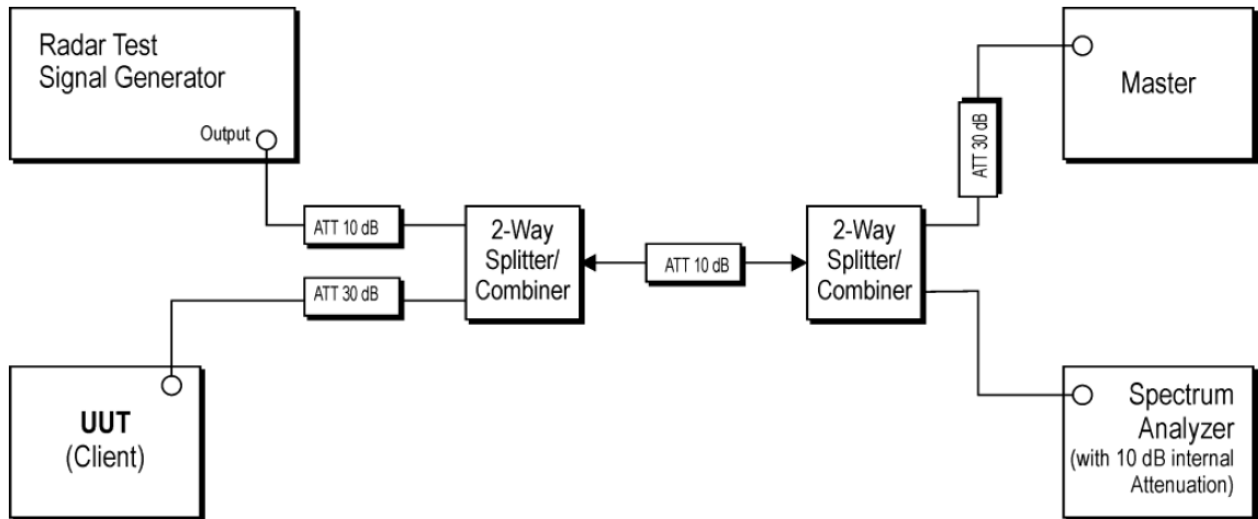
6.8 Test Result

Test Data:

BW/Channel	Test Item	Test Result	Limit	Results
20MHz/5280MHz	Channel Move Time	4.786s	< 10 s	Pass
	Channel Closing Transmission Time	15.75ms	< 60ms	Pass

Test plots as follows:

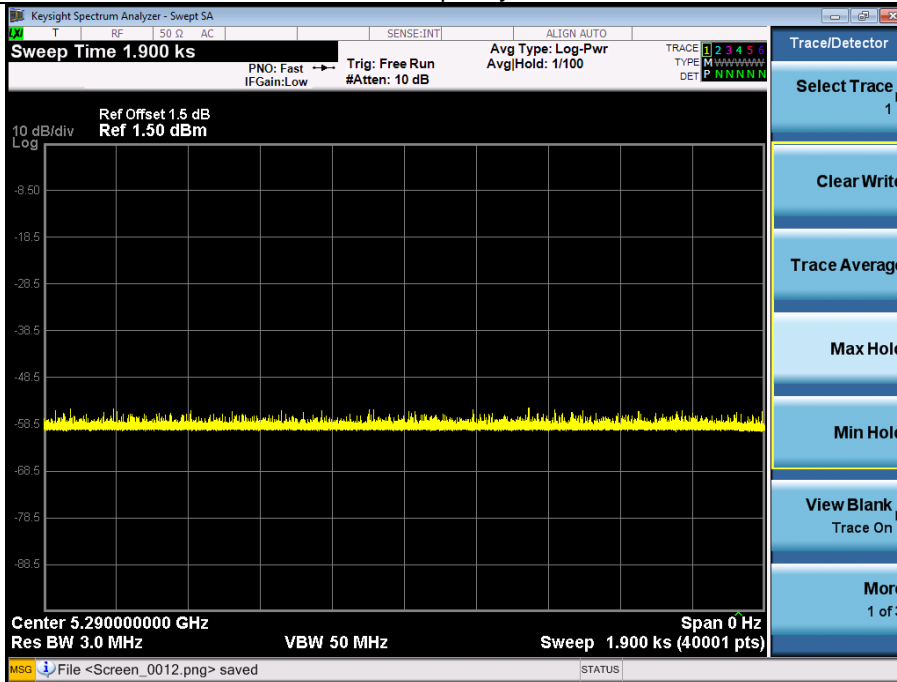| Channel Move Time & Channel Closing Transmission Time |
|---|
| |

Data Analysis

Non-Occupancy Period

7   EUT Constructional Details

Refer to Appendix A - Photographs of EUT Constructional Details for SZEM1804002458CR.

- End of the Report -