

## DFS MEASUREMENT REPORT

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**FCC ID** : 2AXJ4AIRE5  
**Applicant** : TP-Link Corporation Limited  
**Application Type** : Certification  
**Product** : AX3000 Wi-Fi 6 Air Range Extender  
**Model No.** : Archer Air E5  
**Brand Name** : tp-link  
**FCC Classification** : Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (NII)  
**FCC Rule Part(s)** : Part 15 Subpart E - 15.407 Section (h)(2)  
**Type of Device** : Master Device  
**Received Date** : February 24, 2023  
**Test Date** : December 28, 2023

**Tested By** : Peter Syu

( Peter Syu )

**Reviewed By** : Paddy Chen

( Paddy Chen )

**Approved By** : Chenz Ker

( Chenz Ker )



The test results relate only to the samples tested.

This equipment has been shown to be capable of compliance with the applicable technical standards as indicated in the measurement report and was tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in KDB 905462 D02v02. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

The test report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of MRT Technology (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.

## Revision History

Report No.	Version	Description	Issue Date	Note
2309TW0104-U4	1.0	Original Report	2023-12-29	Valid

Note: Archer Air E5 is a variant device based on Archer Air R5 (FCC ID: 2AXJ4AIRR5) to remove RJ45 port and related components and add some spot check verified data according to KDB 484596 D01v02r02 and the difference between the FCC IDs.

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## General Information

<b>Applicant</b>	TP-Link Corporation Limited
<b>Applicant Address</b>	Room 901, 9/F., New East Ocean Centre, 9 Science Museum Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hongkong
<b>Manufacturer</b>	TP-Link Corporation Limited
<b>Manufacturer Address</b>	Room 901, 9/F., New East Ocean Centre, 9 Science Museum Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hongkong
<b>Test Site</b>	MRT Technology (Taiwan) Co., Ltd
<b>Test Site Address</b>	No. 38, Fuxing Second Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan (R.O.C)
<b>MRT FCC Registration No.</b>	291082
<b>FCC Rule Part(s)</b>	Part 15.407

## Test Facility / Accreditations

1. MRT facility is a FCC registered (Reg. No. 291082) test facility with the site description report on file and is designated by the FCC as an Accredited Test Firm.
2. MRT facility is an IC registered (MRT Reg. No. 21723) test laboratory with the site description on file at Industry Canada.
3. MRT Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF Cert. No. 3261) in EMC, Telecommunications and Radio testing for FCC (Designation Number: TW3261), Industry Canada, EU and TELEC Rules.

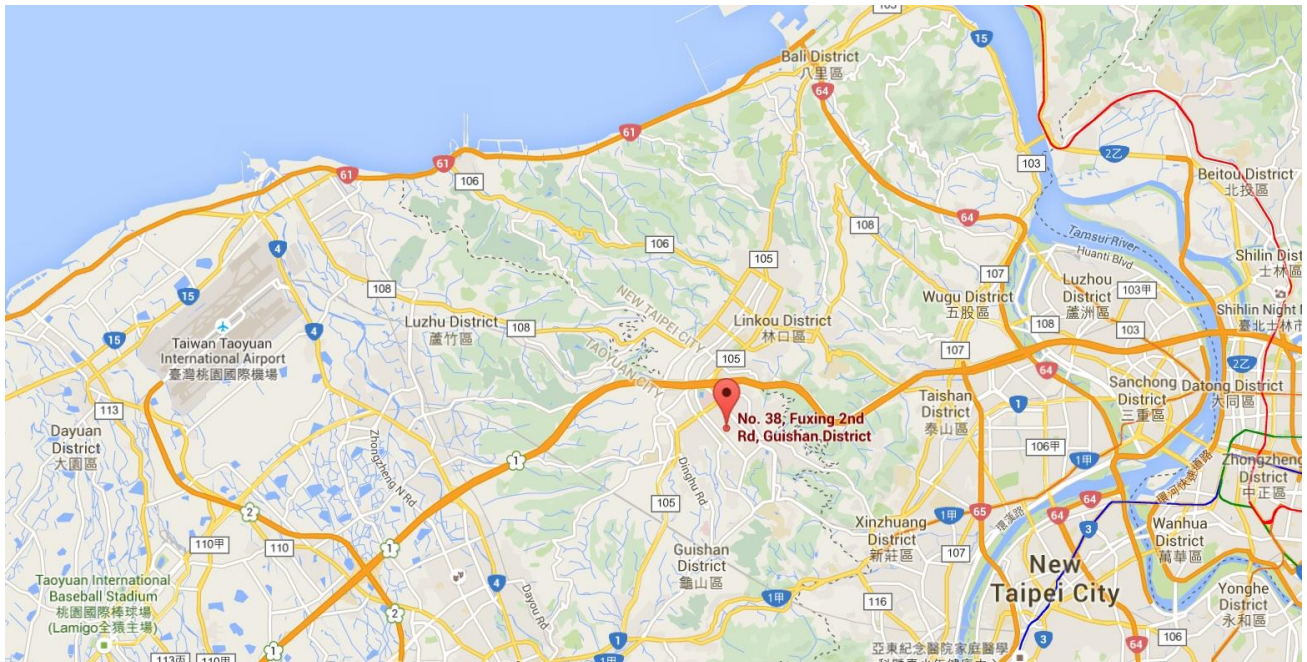
# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Scope

Measurement and determination of electromagnetic emissions (EMC) of radio frequency devices including intentional and/or unintentional radiators for compliance with the technical rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission and the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and Certification and Engineering Bureau.

## 1.2. MRT Test Location

The map below shows the location of the MRT LABORATORY, its proximity to the Taoyuan City. These measurement tests were conducted at the MRT Technology (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. Facility located at No.38, Fuxing 2nd Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 33377, Taiwan (R.O.C).



## 2. PRODUCT INFORMATION

### 2.1. Equipment Description

Product Name:	AX3000 Wi-Fi 6 Air Range Extender
Model No.:	Archer Air E5
Brand Name:	tp-link
Wi-Fi Specification:	802.11a/b/g/n/ac/ax
EUT Identification No.:	#1-3 (DFS)
Accessory	
Adapter	MODEL: T120200-2B7 INPUT: 100 - 240V ~ 50/60Hz 0.8A. OUTPUT: DC 12.0V 2.0A DC 5.0 2.0A

### 2.2. Product Specification Subjective to this Report

Frequency Range:	For 802.11a/n-HT20/ac-VHT20/ax-HE20: 5260~5320 MHz, 5500~5720MHz For 802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40/ax-HE40: 5270~5310 MHz, 5510~5710MHz For 802.11ac-VHT80/ax-HE80: 5290MHz, 5530MHz, 5610MHz, 5690MHz For 802.11ac-VHT160/ax-HE160: 5250MHz, 5570MHz
Type of Modulation:	802.11a/n/ac: OFDM, 802.11ax: OFDMA
TPC mechanism:	Support (Details refer to operational description)
Power-on cycle:	Requires 64.3 seconds to complete its power-on cycle
Uniform Spreading (For DFS Frequency Band):	For the 5250-5350MHz and 5470-5725 MHz bands, the Master device provides, on aggregate, uniform loading of the spectrum across all devices by selecting an operating channel among the available channels using a random algorithm.

### 2.3. Operating Frequency and Channel List for this Report

802.11a/n-HT20/ac-VHT20/ax-HE20

Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
52	5260 MHz	56	5280 MHz	60	5300 MHz
64	5320 MHz	100	5500 MHz	104	5520 MHz
108	5540 MHz	112	5560 MHz	116	5580 MHz
120	5600 MHz	124	5620 MHz	128	5640 MHz
132	5660 MHz	136	5680 MHz	140	5700 MHz
144	5720 MHz	--	--	--	--

802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40/ax-HE40

Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
54	5270 MHz	62	5310 MHz	102	5510 MHz
110	5550 MHz	118	5590 MHz	126	5630 MHz
134	5670 MHz	142	5710 MHz	--	--

802.11ac-VHT80/ax-HE80

Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
58	5290 MHz	106	5530 MHz	122	5610 MHz
138	5690 MHz	--	--	--	--

802.11ac-VHT160/ax-HE160

Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
50	5250MHz	114	5570 MHz	--	--



## 2.4. Description of Available Antennas

Antenna Type	Frequency Band (MHz)	Tx Paths	Max Antenna Gain (dBi)	Beamforming Directional Gain (dBi)	CDD Directional Gain (dBi)	
					For Power	For PSD
Wi-Fi 2.4G						
Dipole	2412 ~ 2462	2	2.00	5.01	2.00	5.01
Wi-Fi 5G (Horizontal Antenna)						
Dipole	5150 ~ 5250	2	1.27	4.28	1.27	4.28
	5250 ~ 5350	2	1.66	4.67	1.66	4.67
	5470 ~ 5850	2	2.50	5.51	2.50	5.51
Wi-Fi 5G (Vertical Antenna)						
Dipole	5150 ~ 5250	2	2.05	5.06	2.05	5.06
	5250 ~ 5350	2	1.56	4.57	1.56	4.57
	5470 ~ 5850	2	2.50	5.51	2.50	5.51

**Notes:**

- The EUT supports Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD) mode, and CDD signals are correlated.  
If all antennas have the same gain,  $G_{ANT}$ , Directional gain =  $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain}$ , where Array Gain is as follows.
  - For power spectral density (PSD) measurements on all devices,  
Array Gain =  $10 \log (N_{ANT} / N_{SS})$  dB;
  - For power measurements on IEEE 802.11 devices,  
Array Gain = 0 dB for  $N_{ANT} \leq 4$ ;
- The EUT also supports Beam Forming mode, and the Beam Forming support 802.11ac/ax, not include 802.11a/b/g/n. BF Directional gain =  $G_{ANT} + 10 \log (N_{ANT})$ .
- Horizontal antenna and Vertical antenna do not support simultaneous transmissions.
- The Messages as above is from the antenna specifications.

Test Mode	Tx Paths	CDD Mode	Beamforming Mode
802.11b/g/n (DTS)	2	√	X
802.11ax (DTS)	2	√	√
802.11a/n (NII)	2	√	X
802.11ac/ax (NII)	2	√	√

Note: "√" means "Support", "X" means "Not support".

## 2.5. Test Channels for this Report

Test Mode	Test Channel	Test Frequency
802.11ax-HE160	50	5250

Note: Only this channel was verified in this report, others please refer to the report of Archer Air R5.

## 2.6. Test Mode

Test Mode	Make the EUT communicate with notebook at DFS channel
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Note: due to the same one Wi-Fi 5G chip was used for the horizontal and vertical antennas and the conducted test method was used in DFS test in this report, so only the ports of vertical antenna were selected for the test.

## 2.7. Applied Standards

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

- FCC Part15 Subpart E (Section 15.407 Section (h)(2))
- KDB 905462 D02v02
- KDB 905462 D04v01

### 3. DFS DETECTION THRESHOLDS AND RADAR TEST WAVEFORMS

#### 3.1. Applicability

The following table from FCC KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 lists the applicable requirements for the DFS testing.

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 3-1: Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel**

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 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.

**Table 3-2: Applicability of DFS Requirements during normal operation**

### 3.2. DFS Devices Requirements

**Per FCC KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 the following are the requirements for Master Devices:**

- (a) The Master Device will use DFS in order to detect Radar Waveforms with received signal strength above the DFS Detection Threshold in the 5250 ~ 5350 MHz and 5470 ~ 5725 MHz bands. DFS is not required in the 5150 ~ 5250 MHz or 5725 ~ 5825 MHz bands.
- (b) Before initiating a network on a Channel, the Master Device will perform a Channel Availability Check for a specified time duration (Channel Availability Check Time) to ensure that there is no radar system operating on the Channel, using DFS described under subsection a) above.
- (c) The Master Device initiates a U-NII network by transmitting control signals that will enable other U-NII devices to Associate with the Master Device.
- (d) During normal operation, the Master Device will monitor the Channel (In-Service Monitoring) to ensure that there is no radar system operating on the Channel, using DFS described under a).
- (e) If the Master Device has detected a Radar Waveform during In-Service Monitoring as described under d), the Operating Channel of the U-NII network is no longer an Available Channel. The Master Device will instruct all associated Client Device(s) to stop transmitting on this Channel within the Channel Move Time. The transmissions during the Channel Move Time will be limited to the Channel Closing Transmission Time.
- (f) Once the Master Device has detected a Radar Waveform it will not utilize the Channel for the duration of the Non-Occupancy Period.
- (g) If the Master Device delegates the In-Service Monitoring to a Client Device, then the combination will be tested to the requirements described under d) through f) above.

**Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements are listed in the following table.**

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 to facilitate 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.

**Table 3-3: DFS Response Requirements**

### 3.3. DFS Detection Threshold Values

The DFS detection thresholds are defined for Master devices and Client Devices with In-service monitoring. These detection thresholds are listed in the following table.

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
EIRP $\geq$ 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.

**Table 3-4: Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices with Radar Detection**

### 3.4. Parameters of DFS Test Signals

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.

#### 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 3-6	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\}$	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
<b>Note 1:</b> Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.					

**Table 3-5: Parameters for Short Pulse Radar Waveforms**

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.

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 3-6: Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A**

### 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

**Table 3-7: Parameters for Long Pulse Radar Waveforms**

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.

### 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

**Table 3-8: Parameters for Frequency Hopping Radar Waveforms**

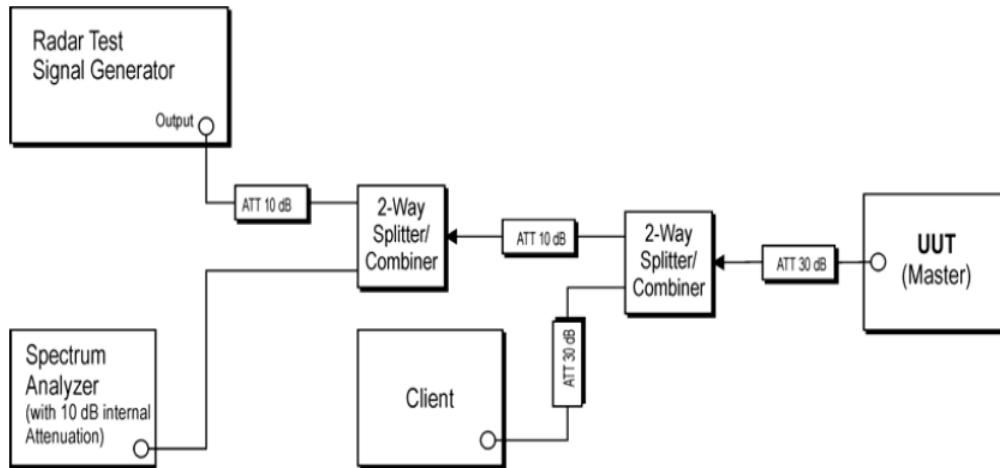
For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same Burst parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each waveform and a 100-length segment is selected from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm:

The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250 – 5724MHz. 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.

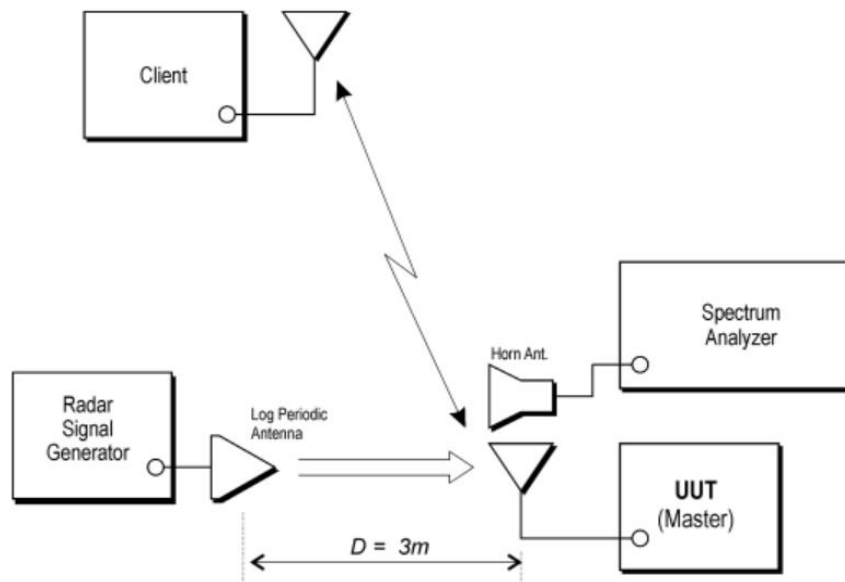


### 3.5. Conducted Test Setup

The FCC KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 describes a radiated test setup and a conducted test setup. The conducted test setup was used for this testing. Figure 3-1 shows the typical test setup.



**Figure 3-1: Conducted Test Setup where UUT is a Master and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Masters**



**Figure 3-2: Radiated Test Setup where UUT is a Master and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the UUT**

## 4. TEST EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION DATE

### Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

Instrument	Manufacturer	Type No.	Asset No.	Cali. Interval	Cali. Due Date
EXA Signal Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9010A	MRTTWA00012	1 year	2024/10/1
EXA Signal Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9010B	MRTTWA00074	1 year	2024/7/19
Vector Signal Generator	Keysight	N5182B	MRTTWA00010	1 year	2024/5/22
Combiner	WOKEN	0120A04208001S	MRTTWE00008	1 year	2024/6/15

### Client Information

Instrument	Manufacturer	Type No.	Certification Number
Wi-Fi Module	Intel	AX200NGW	FCC ID: PD9AX200NG

Software	Version	Manufacturer	Function
Pulse Building(N7607B)	V3.0.0	Keysight	Radar Signal Generation Software
DFS Tool	V6.7	Keysight	DFS Test Software

## 5. TEST RESULT

### 5.1. Summary

Parameter	Limit	Test Result	Reference
UNII Detection Bandwidth Measurement	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.3
Initial Channel Availability Check Time	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.4
Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.5
Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.6
In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.7
Non-Occupancy Period	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.7
Statistical Performance Check	Refer Table 3-3	Pass	Section 5.8

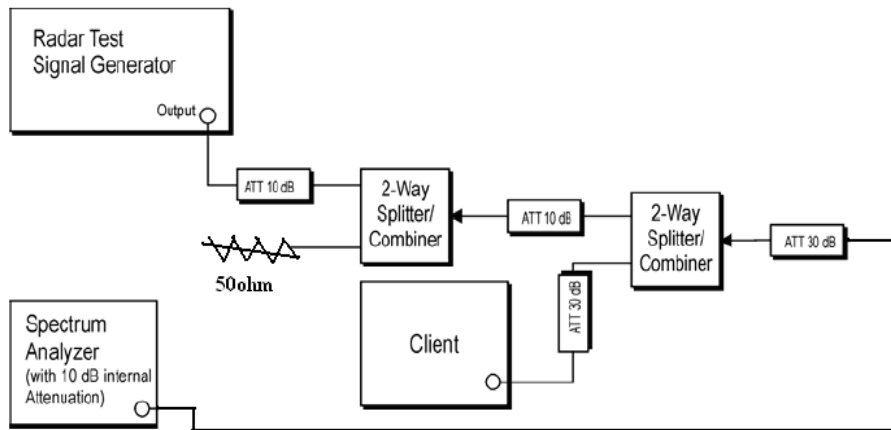
**Note:**

- 1) Determining compliance is based on the test results met the regulation limits or requirements declared by clients, and the test results don't take into account the value of measurement uncertainty.

## 5.2. Radar Waveform Calibration

### 5.2.1. Calibration Setup

The conducted test setup was used for this calibration testing. Figure 3-2 shows the typical test setup.



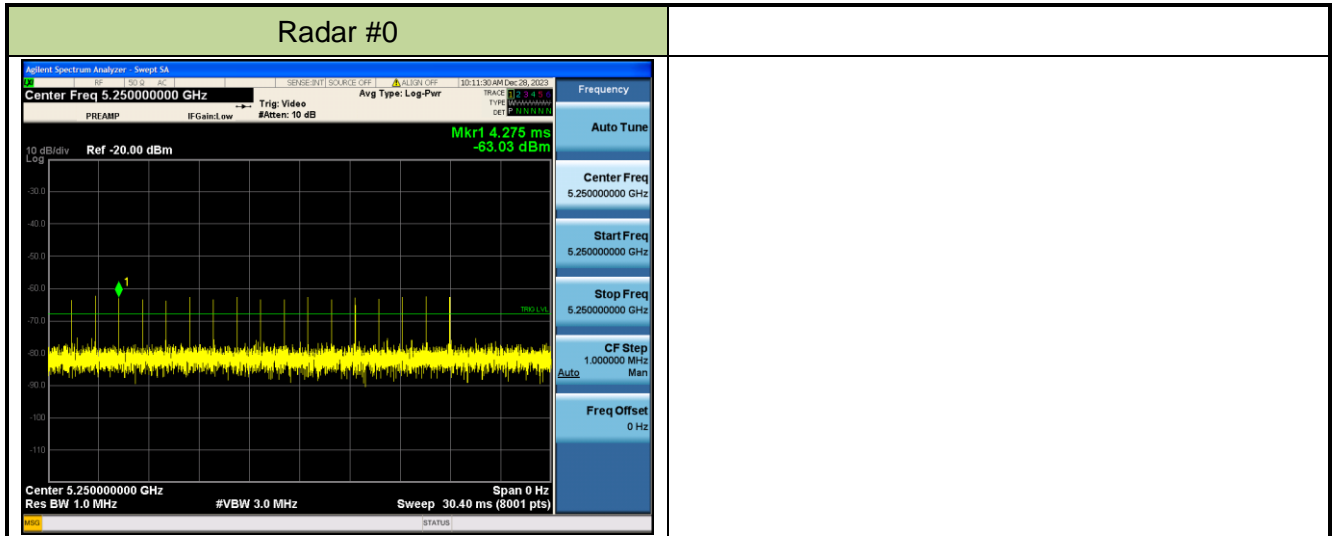
**Figure 3-2: Conducted Test Setup**

### 5.2.2. Calibration Procedure

The Interference Radar Detection Threshold Level is  $(-64\text{dBm}) + (0) [\text{dBi}] + 1 \text{ dB} = -63 \text{ dBm}$  that had been taken into account the output power range and antenna gain. The above equipment setup was used to calibrate the conducted Radar Waveform. A vector signal generator was utilized to establish the test signal level for each radar type. During this process there were replace 50ohm terminal form Master and Client device and no transmissions by either the Master or Client Device. The spectrum analyzer was switched to the zero span (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 at least 3MHz. The vector signal generator amplitude was set so that the power level measured at the spectrum analyzer was  $(-64\text{dBm}) + (0) [\text{dBi}] + 1 \text{ dB} = -63\text{dBm}$ . Capture the spectrum analyzer plots on short pulse radar types, long pulse radar type and hopping radar waveform.

### 5.2.3. Calibration Result

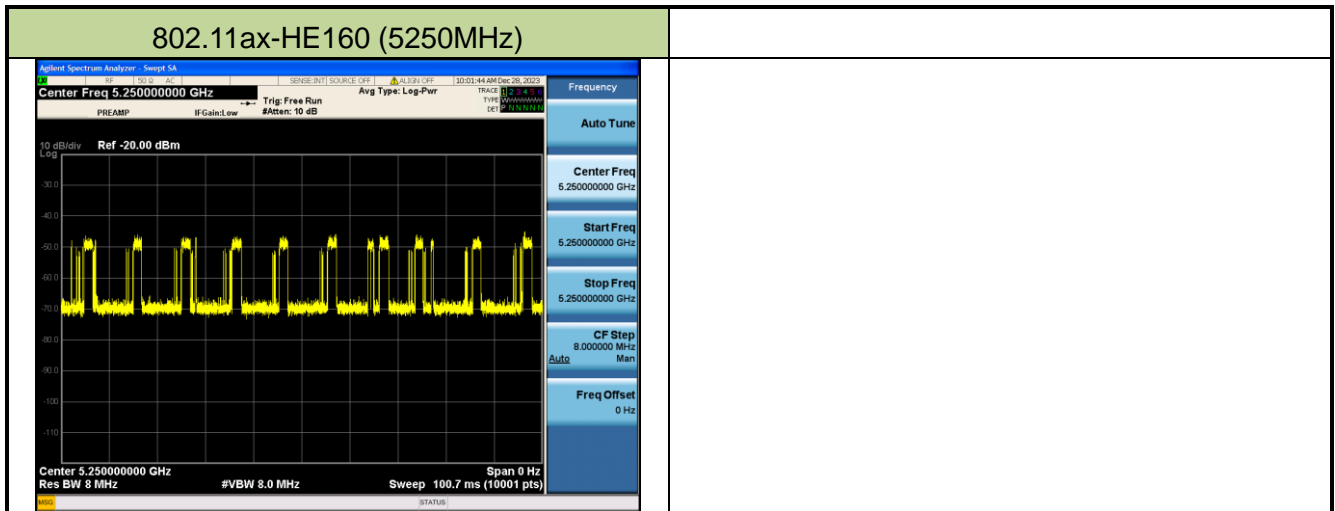
Product	AX3000 Wi-Fi 6 Air Range Extender	Temperature	27°C
Test Engineer	Peter	Relative Humidity	65%
Test Site	SR6	Test Date	2023/12/28
Test Item	Radar Waveform Calibration		



Note: This is a spot check based on the original report, the full test data please refer to the section 5.2.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.

### 5.2.4. Channel Loading Test Result

Product	AX3000 Wi-Fi 6 Air Range Extender	Temperature	27°C
Test Engineer	Peter	Relative Humidity	65%
Test Site	SR6	Test Date	2023/12/28
Test Item	Channel Loading		



Test Mode	Test Frequency	Packet ratio	Requirement ratio	Test Result
802.11ax-HE160	5250 MHz	18.53%	≥ 17%	Pass

Note: System testing was performed with the designated iperf test file. This file is used by IP and Frame based systems for loading the test channel during the In-service compliance testing of the U-NII device. Packet ratio = Time On / (Time On + Off Time).

Note: This is a spot check based on the original report, the full test data please refer to the section 5.2.4 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.

### 5.3. UNII Detection Bandwidth Measurement

#### 5.3.1. Test Limit

Minimum 100% of the UNII 99% transmission power bandwidth. During the U-NII Detection Bandwidth detection test, each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.

#### 5.3.2. Test Procedure

1. Adjust the equipment to produce a single Burst of any one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 in Table 3-5 at the center frequency of the EUT Operating Channel at the specified DFS Detection Threshold level.
2. The generating equipment is configured as shown in the Conducted Test Setup above section 3.5.
3. The EUT is set up as a stand-alone device (no associated Client or Master, as appropriate) and no traffic. Frame based systems will be set to a talk/listen ratio reflecting the worst case (maximum) that is user configurable during this test.
4. Generate a single radar Burst, and note the response of the EUT. Repeat for a minimum of 10 trials. The EUT must detect the Radar Waveform using the specified U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion shown in Table 3-5. In cases where the channel bandwidth may exceed past the DFS band edge on specific channels (i.e., 802.11ac or wideband frame based systems) select a channel that has the entire emission bandwidth within the DFS band. If this is not possible, test the detection BW to the DFS band edge.
5. Starting at the center frequency of the UUT operating Channel, increase the radar frequency in 5 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 3-3. Repeat this measurement in 1MHz steps at frequencies 5 MHz below where the detection rate begins to fall. Record the highest frequency (denote as FH) at which detection is greater than or equal to the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies above FH is not required to demonstrate compliance.
6. Starting at the center frequency of the EUT operating Channel, decrease the radar frequency in 1 MHz steps, repeating the above item 4 test sequence, until the detection rate falls below the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Record the lowest frequency (denote as FL) at which detection is greater than or equal to the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies below FL is not required to demonstrate compliance.
7. The U-NII Detection Bandwidth is calculated as follows:  $U\text{-NII Detection Bandwidth} = FH - FL$
8. The U-NII Detection Bandwidth must be at least 100% of the EUT transmitter 99% power, otherwise, the EUT does not comply with DFS requirements.

### **5.3.3. Test Result**

Please refer to the section 5.3.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.



## **5.4. Initial Channel Availability Check Time Measurement**

### **5.4.1. Test Limit**

The EUT shall perform a Channel Availability Check to ensure that there is no radar operating on the channel. After power-up sequence, receive at least 1 minute on the intended operating frequency.

### **5.4.2. Test Procedure**

1. The U-NII devices will be powered on and be instructed to operate on the appropriate U-NII Channel that must incorporate DFS functions. At the same time the EUT is powered on, the spectrum analyzer will be set to zero span mode with a 3 MHz RBW and 3 MHz VBW on the Channel occupied by the radar (Chr) with a 2.5 minute sweep time. The spectrum analyzer's sweep will be started at the same time power is applied to the U-NII device.
2. The EUT should not transmit any beacon or data transmissions until at least 1 minute after the completion of the power-on cycle.
3. Confirm that the EUT initiates transmission on the channel. Measurement system showing its nominal noise floor is marker1.

### **5.4.3. Test Result**

Please refer to the section 5.4.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.

## **5.5. Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time Measurement**

### **5.5.1. Test Limit**

In beginning of the Channel Availability Check (CAC) Time, radar is detected on this channel, select another intended channel and perform a CAC on that channel.

### **5.5.2. Test Procedure**

1. The steps below define the procedure to verify successful radar detection on the selected Channel during a period equal to the Channel Availability Check Time and avoidance of operation on that Channel when a radar Burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1 dB occurs at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time.
2. The EUT is in completion power-up cycle (from T0 to T1). T1 denotes the instant when the EUT has completed its power-up sequence. The Channel Availability Check Time commences at instant T1 and will end no sooner than T1 + 60 seconds. A single Burst of one of Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 at DFS Detection Threshold + 1 dB will commence within a 6 second window starting at T1.
3. Visual indication on the EUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of emissions will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated. Verify that during the 2.5 minutes measurement window no EUT transmissions occurred.

### **5.5.3. Test Result**

Please refer to the section 5.5.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.

## **5.6. Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time Measurement**

### **5.6.1. Test Limit**

In the end of Channel Availability Check (CAC) Time, radar is detected on this channel, select another intended channel and perform a CAC on that channel.

### **5.6.2. Test Procedure**

1. The steps below define the procedure to verify successful radar detection on the selected Channel during a period equal to the Channel Availability Check Time and avoidance of operation on that Channel when a radar Burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1 dB occurs at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time.
2. The EUT is powered on at T0. T1 denotes the instant when the EUT has completed its power-up sequence. The Channel Availability Check Time commences at instant T1 and will end no sooner than T1 + 60 seconds. A single Burst of one of Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 at DFS Detection Threshold + 1 dB will commence within a 6 second window starting at T1+ 54 seconds.
3. Visual indication on the EUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of emissions will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated. Verify that during the 2.5 minutes measurement window no EUT transmissions occurred.

### **5.6.3. Test Result**

Please refer to the section 5.6.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.

## **5.7. In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time and Non-Occupancy Period Measurement**

### **5.7.1. Test Limit**

The EUT has In-Service Monitoring function to continuously monitor the radar signals. If the radar is detected, must leave the channel (Shutdown). The Channel Move Time to cease all transmissions on the current channel upon detection of a Radar Waveform above the DFS Detection Threshold within 10 sec. The total duration of Channel Closing Transmission Time is 260ms, consisting of data signals and the aggregate of control signals, by a U-NII device during the Channel Move Time. The Non-Occupancy Period time is 30 minute during which a Channel will not be utilized after a Radar Waveform is detected on that Channel.

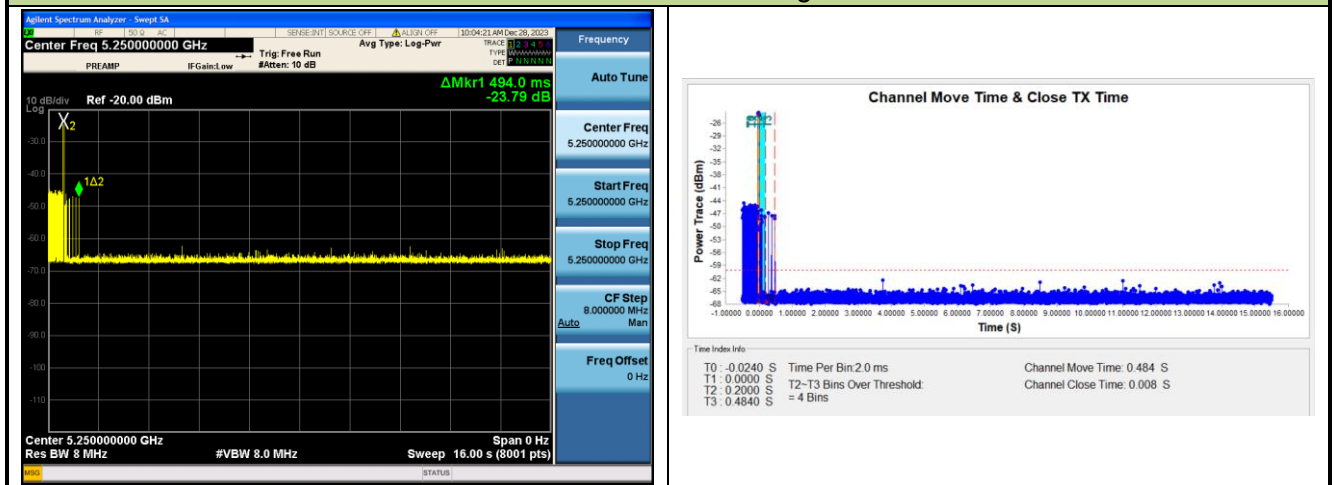
### **5.7.2. Test Procedure Used**

1. The test should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0.
2. When the radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device. A U-NII device operating as a Master Device will associate with the Client Device at Channel. Stream the MPEG test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the selected Channel for the entire period of the test. At time T0 the Radar Waveform generator sends a Burst of pulses for each of the radar types at Detection Threshold + 1dB.
3. Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel. Measure and record the transmissions from the EUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time).
4. Measurement of the aggregate duration of the Channel Closing 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:  $Dwell (1.5ms) = S (12 \text{ sec}) / B (8000)$ ; where Dwell is the dwell time per spectrum analyzer sampling bin, S is the 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:  $C = N \times Dwell$ ; where C is the Closing Time, N is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins showing a U-NII transmission and Dwell is the dwell time per bin.
5. Measure the EUT for more than 30 minutes following the channel close/move time to verify that the EUT does not resume any transmissions on this Channel.

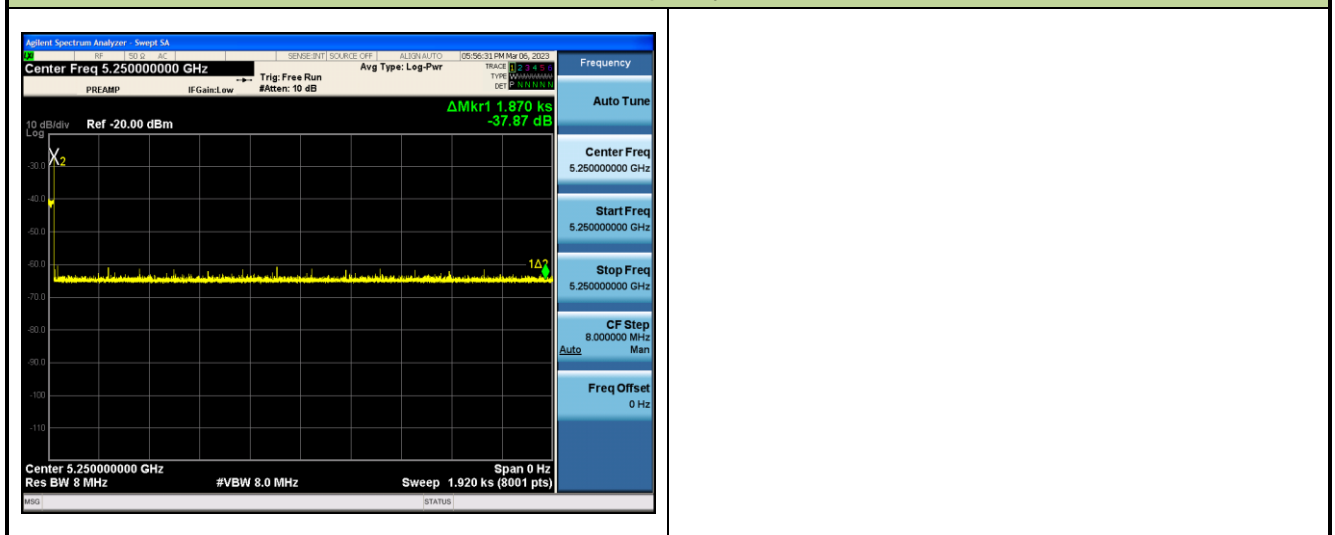
### 5.7.3. Test Result

Product	AX3000 Wi-Fi 6 Air Range Extender	Temperature	27°C
Test Engineer	Peter	Relative Humidity	65%
Test Site	SR6	Test Date	2023/12/28
Test Item	Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time (802.11ax-HE160 mode - 5250MHz)		

#### Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time



#### Non-Occupancy Period



Parameter	Test Result	Limit
	Type 0	
Channel Move Time (s)	0.484s	<10s
Channel Closing Transmission Time (ms) (Note)	8ms	< 60ms
Non-Occupancy Period (min)	≥ 30min	≥ 30 min
Note: 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 to facilitate a Channel move (an aggregate of 60 milliseconds) during the remainder of the 10 seconds period. The aggregate duration of control signals will not count quiet periods in between transmissions.		

Note: This is a spot check based on the original report, the full test data please refer to the section 5.7.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.

## 5.8. Statistical Performance Check Measurement

### 5.8.1. Test Limit

The minimum percentage of successful detection requirements found in below table when a radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device (In- Service Monitoring).

Radar Type	Minimum Number of Trails	Detection Probability
0	30	Pd > 60%
1	30(15 of test A and 15 of test B)	Pd > 60%
2	30	Pd > 60%
3	30	Pd > 60%
4	30	Pd > 60%
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)	120	Pd > 80%
5	30	Pd > 80%
6	30	Pd > 70%

The percentage of successful detection is calculated by:

$(\text{Total Waveform Detections} / \text{Total Waveform Trails}) * 100 = \text{Probability of Detection Radar}$

Waveform In addition an aggregate minimum percentage of successful detection across all Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4 is required and is calculated as follows:  $(Pd1 + Pd2 + Pd3 + Pd4) / 4$ .

### 5.8.2. Test Procedure

1. Stream the MPEG test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the test Channel for the entire period of the test.
2. At time T0 the Radar Waveform generator sends the individual waveform for each of the Radar Types 1-6, at levels equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB, on the Operating Channel.
3. Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds for Short Pulse Radar Types 0 to ensure detection occurs.
4. Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 22 seconds for Long Pulse Radar Type 5 to ensure detection occurs.
5. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trial runs.
6. The Minimum number of trails, minimum percentage of successful detection and the average minimum percentage of successful detection are found in below table.

### **5.8.3. Test Result**

Please refer to the section 5.8.3 of the original report 2302TW0116-U4.



## 6. CONCLUSION

The data collected relate only the item(s) tested and show that the device is in compliance with Part 15E of the FCC Rules.

## **Appendix A : Test Setup Photograph**

Refer to “2302TW0116-UT” file.

## **Appendix B : External Photograph**

Refer to “2302TW0116-UE” file.

## **Appendix C : Internal Photograph**

Refer to “2302TW0116-UI” file.

————— The End —————