FCC DFS Test Report

FCC ID: KA2CS8635LHA1

This report concerns: Original Grant

Project No.	:	2103H005
Equipment	:	2K QHD Pan & Zoom Outdoor Wi-Fi Camera
Brand Name	:	D-Link
Test Model	:	DCS-8635LH
Series Model	:	N/A
Applicant	:	D-Link Corporation
Address	:	14420 Myford Road Suite 100 Irvine California United States 92606
Manufacturer	:	D-Link Corporation
Address	:	14420 Myford Road Suite 100 Irvine California United States 92606
Date of Receipt	:	Mar. 09, 2021
Date of Test	:	Mar. 09, 2021~ May 19, 2021
Issued Date	:	May 19, 2021
Report Version	:	R01
Test Sample	:	Engineering Sample No.: SH2021030888 for EUT; SH2021030887-5 for adapter
Standard(s)	:	FCC Part 15, Subpart E (Section 15.407) / FCC 06-96 FCC KDB 789033 D02 General U-NII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 FCC KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 FCC KDB 905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r02

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.

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Declaration

BTL represents to the client that testing is done in accordance with standard procedures as applicable and that test instruments used has been calibrated with standards traceable to international standard(s) and/or national standard(s).

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Limitation

For the use of the authority's logo is limited unless the Test Standard(s)/Scope(s)/Item(s) mentioned in this test report is (are) included in the conformity assessment authorities acceptance respective.
Please note that the measurement uncertainty is provided for informational purpose only and are not use in determining the Pass/Fail results.

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REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report Version	Description	Issued Date
R00	Original Issue.	May 13, 2021
R01	Revised report to address TCB's comments.	May 19, 2021

1. EUT INFORMATION

1.1 EUT SPECIFICATION TABLE

Table 1: Specification of EUT

Product Name	2K QHD Pan & Zoom Outdoor Wi-Fi Camera
Brand Name	D-Link
Test Model	DCS-8635LH
Series Model	N/A
Model Difference(s)	N/A
Software Version	1.00
Hardware Version	A1
Operational Mode	Slave
Operating Frequency Range	UNII-2A: 5250 MHz ~ 5350 MHz UNII-2C: 5470 MHz ~ 5600 MHz & 5650 MHz ~ 5725 MHz
Modulation	OFDM

Note: This device was functioned as a

☐Master ☒Slave device without radar detection ☐Slave device with radar detection

Note:

1. For a more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or the user's manual.

2. Channel List:

802.11a 802.11n 20MHz 802.11ac 20MHz		802.11n 40MHz 802.11ac 40MHz		802.11ac 80MHz	
UNII-2A		UNII-2A		UNII-2A	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
52	5260	54	5270	58	5290
56	5280	62	5310		
60	5300				
64	5320				

IEEE 802.11a IEEE 802.11n (HT20) IEEE 802.11ac (VHT20)		IEEE 802.11n (HT40) IEEE 802.11ac (VHT40)		IEEE 802.11ac (VHT80)	
UNII-2C		UNII-2C		UNII-2C	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
100	5500	102	5510	106	5530
104	5520	110	5550		
108	5540	118	5590		
112	5560	126	5630		
116	5580	134	5670		
132	5660				
136	5680				
140	5700				

3. Antenna Specification:

Ant.	Brand	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)	Note
1	N/A	N/A	IFA	N/A	3.87	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	IFA	N/A	3.16	N/A

Note:

1. This EUT supports CDD, all antennas have unequal gains, any transmit signals are correlated with each other, so
   For power spectral density measurements, the Directional gain=10log[$(10^{G1/20}+10^{G2/20}+\ldots.+10^{GN/20})^2/N_{ANT}$]dBi,
   that is Directional gain=10log[$(10^{G1/20}+10^{G2/20}+\ldots.+10^{GN/20})^2/N_{ANT}$]dBi=6.53;
   Then, the UNII-1 power spectral density limited is 17-6.53+6=16.47, UNII-2A,UNII-2C power spectral density limit is 11-6.53+6=10.47, the UNII-3 power spectral density limit is 30-6.53+6=29.47.
   For power meansurements, Directional gain= GANT MAX.+Array Gain.Array Gain=0dB(NANT≤4), so the Directional gain=3.87
2. The antenna gain is provided by the manufacturer.

1.2 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER AND EIRP

Table 2: The Conducted Output Power and EIRP List

Mode: TX (11ac 20MHz)				
Frequency Band (MHz)	**Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)**	**Antenna Gain**	**Max EIRP (dBm)**	**Max EIRP (mW)**
5250~5350	16.34	3.87	20.21	104.9542
5470~5725	21.86	3.87	25.73	374.1106

Mode: TX (11ac 40MHz)				
Frequency Band (MHz)	**Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)**	**Antenna Gain**	**Max EIRP (dBm)**	**Max EIRP (mW)**
5250~5350	18.35	3.87	22.22	166.7247
5470~5725	20.92	3.87	24.79	301.3006

Mode: TX (11ac 80 MHz)				
Frequency Band (MHz)	**Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)**	**Antenna Gain**	**Max EIRP (dBm)**	**Max EIRP (mW)**
5250~5350	13.71	3.87	17.58	57.2796
5470~5725	15.83	3.87	19.70	93.3254

Note: The device has the function of transmitting power control (TPC). The device has a minimum capacity of 6dB below the average EIRP of 30 dBm.

2.U-NII DFS RULE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 WORKING MODES AND REQUIRED TEST ITEMS

The manufacturer shall state whether the UUT is capable of operating as a Master and/or a Client. If the UUT is capable of operating in more than one operating mode then each operating mode shall be tested separately. See tables 3 and 4 for the applicability of DFS requirements for each of the operational modes.

Table 3: Applicability of DFS requirements prior to use a channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
Non-Occupancy Period	✓	✓	✓
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Availability Check Time	✓	Not required	Not required
Uniform Spreading	✓	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	✓

Table 4: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation.

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Closing Transmission Time	✓	✓	✓
Channel Move Time	✓	✓	✓
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	✓

2.2 TEST LIMITS AND RADAR SIGNAL PARAMETERS

DETECTION THRESHOLD VALUES

Table 5: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices With Radar Detection.

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1 and 2)
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.

Table 6: 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 UNII 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.

PARAMETERS OF DFS TEST SIGNALS

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 7: 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	Roundup $\left\{\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{19\cdot 10^6}{PRI_{\mu sec}}\right)\right\}$	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.

Table 8: 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 (The center frequency for each of the 30 trials of the Bin 5 radar shall be randomly selected within 80% of the Occupied Bandwidth.) 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.

Table 9: Frequency Hopping 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
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

3. TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 10: Test instruments list.

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Calibrated until
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9010A	MY56480561	Mar. 22, 2021 Mar. 21, 2022
MXG X-Series RF Vector Signal Generator	Keysight	N5182B	MY56200484	Mar. 22, 2021 Mar. 21, 2022
Power Divider	JUK	PD-2SF-2060	N/A	N/A
Power Divider	JUK	PD-2SF-2060	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Solvang Technology	5.8GHz 0-65dB	STI02-0203-01	Aug. 23, 2021

Note: Calibration interval of instruments listed above is one year.

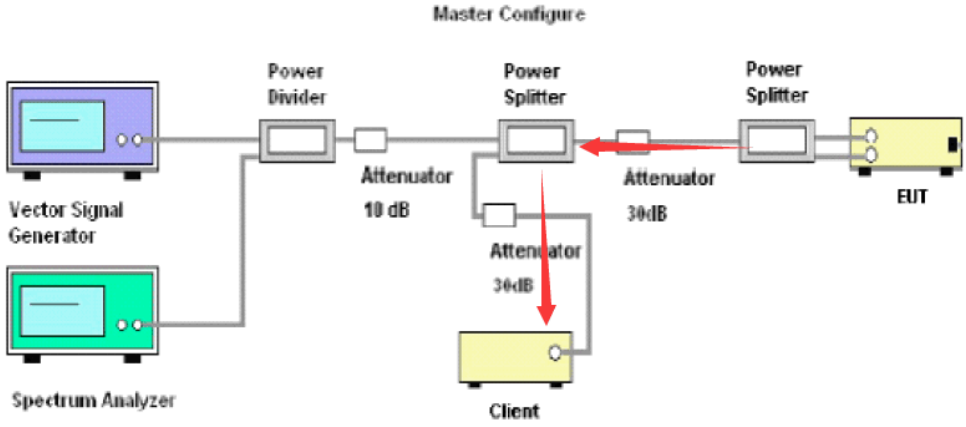
4. DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS) TEST

4.1 DFS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

Test Precedure

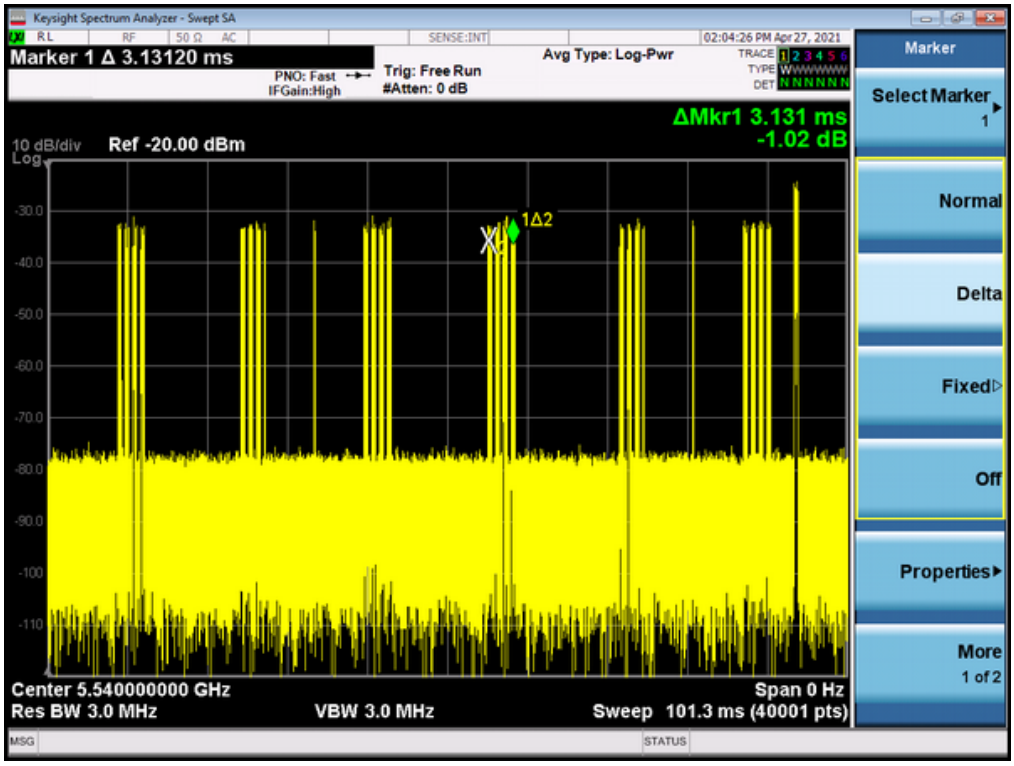
1. Master device and client device are set up by conduction method as the following configuration.
2. The client device is connected to notebook and to access a IP address on wireless connection with the master device.
3. Then the master device is connected to another notebook to access a IP address.
4. Finally, let the two IP addresses run traffic with each other through the Run flow software “Lan test” to reach 17% channel loading as below.

Setup

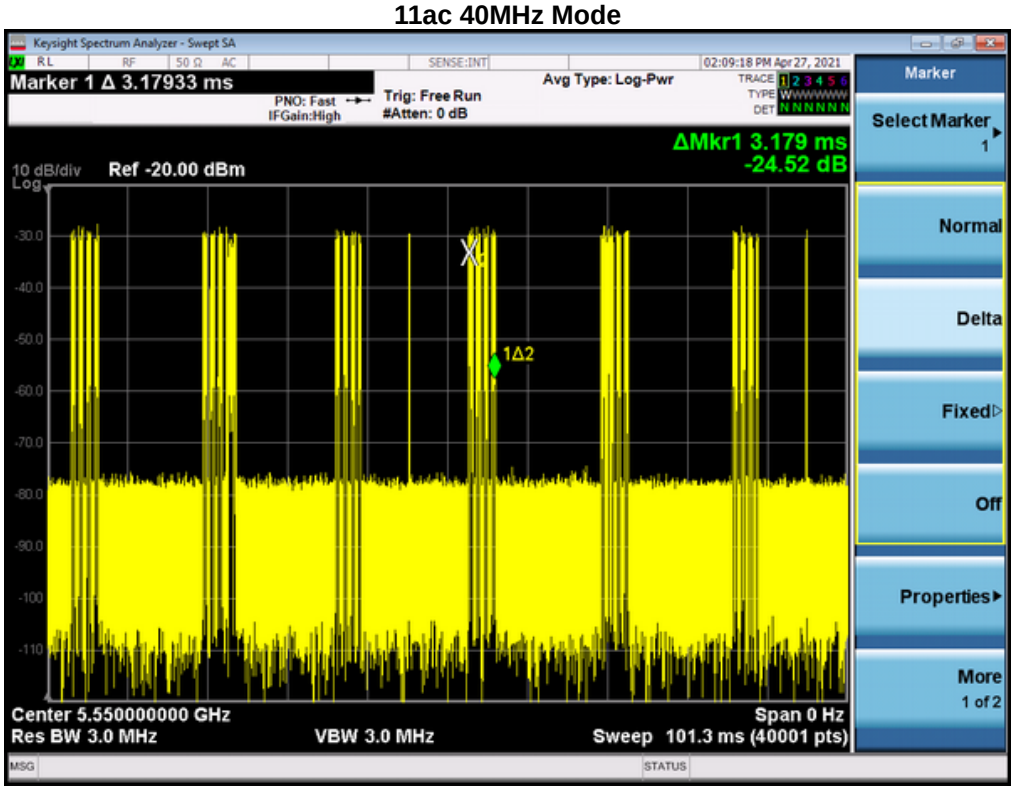


Channel Loading

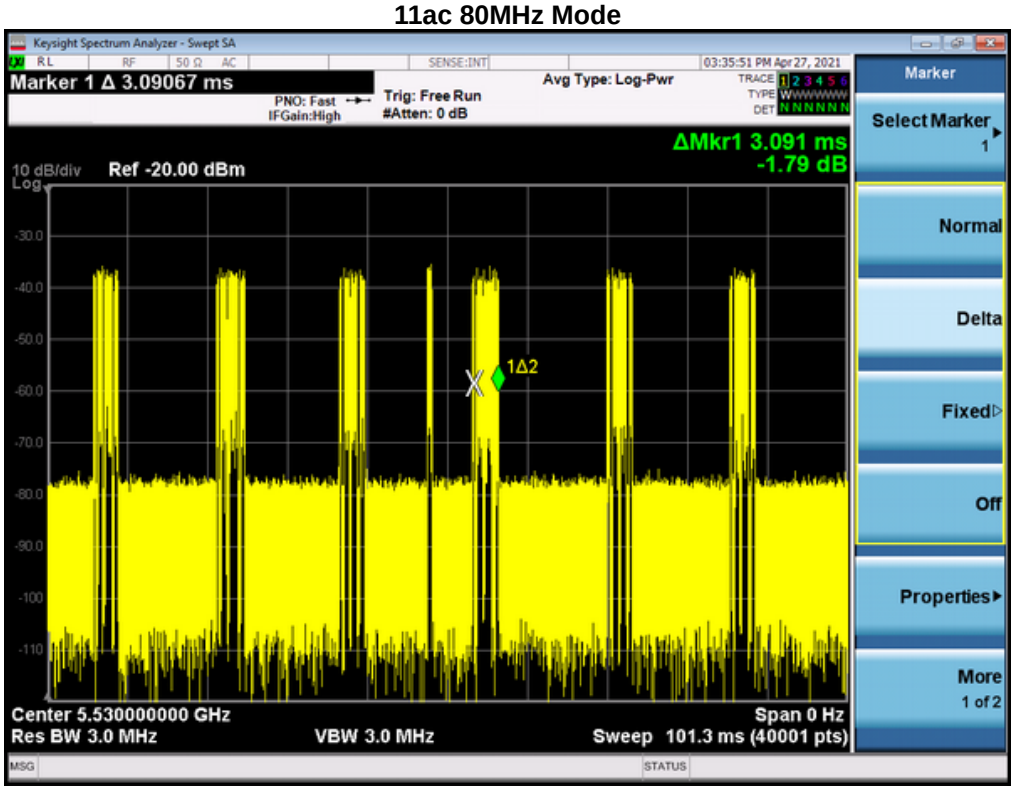
11ac 20MHz Mode



11ac 40MHz Mode



11ac 80MHz Mode



Channel (MHz)	Marker Delta (ms)	Number	On Time (ms)	Total Time (ms)	Duty cycle (%)	Limit (%)
5540	3.131	6	18.786	101.3	18.54%	17.00
5550	3.179	6	19.074	101.3	18.83%	17.00
5530	3.091	6	18.546	101.3	18.31%	17.00

The hopping type 6 pulse parameters are fixed while the hopping sequence is based on the August 2005 NTIA Hopping Frequency List. The initial starting point randomized at run-time and each subsequent starting point is incremented by 475. Each frequency in the 100-length segment is compared to the boundaries of the EUT Detection Bandwidth and the software creates a hopping burst pattern in accordance with Section 7.4.1.3 Method #2 Simulated Freqeuncy Hopping Radar Waveform Generating Subsystem of FCC 06-96. The frequency of the signal generator is incremented in 1 MHz steps from FL to FH for each successive trial. This incremental sequence is repeated as required to generate a minimum of 30 total trials and to maintain a uniform frequency distribution over the entire Detection Bandwidth.

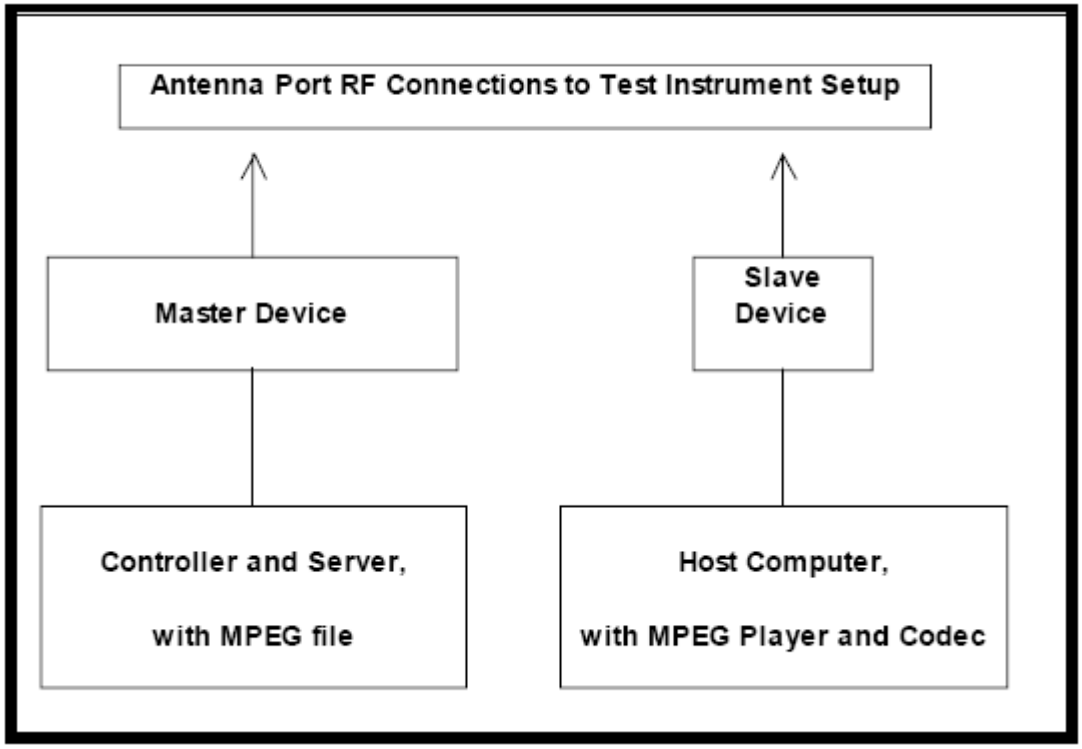
The signal monitoring equipment consists of a spectrum analyzer set to display 8001 bins on the horizontal axis. The time-domain resolution is 2 msec / bin with a 16 second sweep time, meeting the 10 second short pulse reporting criteria. The aggregate ON time is calculated by multiplying the number of bins above a threshold during a particular observation period by the dwell time per bin, with the analyzer set to peak detection and max hold.

Should multiple RF ports be utilized for the Master and/or Slave devices (for example, for diversity or MIMO implementations), additional combiner/dividers are inserted between the Master Combiner/Divider and the pad connected to the Master Device (and/or between the Slave Combiner/Divider and the pad connected to the Slave Device). Additional pads are utilized such that there is one pad at each RF port on each EUT.

4.2 CALIBRATION OF DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD LEVEL

A 50 ohm load is connected in place of the spectrum analyzer, and the spectrum analyzer is connected in place of the master device and the signal generator is set to CW mode. The amplitude of the signal generator is adjusted to yield a level of –64dBm as measured on the spectrum analyzer.

Without changing any of the instrument settings, the spectrum analyer is reconnected to the Common port of the Spectrum Analyzer Combiner/Divider. Measure the amplitude and calculate the difference from –64 dBm. Adjust the Reference Level Offset of the spectrum analyzer to this difference.
The spectrum analyzer displays the level of the signal generator as received at the antenna ports of the Master Device. The interference detection threshold may be varied from the calibrated value of –64 dBm and the spectrum analyzer will still indicate the level as received by the Master Device.
Set the signal generator to produce a radar waveform, trigger a burst manually and measure the level on the spectrum analyzer. Readjust the amplitude of the signal generator as required so that the peak level of the waveform is at a displayed level equal to the required or desired interference detection threshold. Separate signal generator amplitude settings are determined as required for each radar type.



4.3 DEVIATION FROM TEST STANDARD

No deviation.

5. TEST RESULTS

5.1 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

Clause	Test Parameter	Test Mode and Channel	Remarks	Pass/Fail
15.407	DFS Detection Threshold	-	No Applicable	N/A
15.407	Channel Availability Check Time	-	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	Channel Move Time	11ac 20MHz 5540 MHz	Applicable	Pass
		11ac 40MHz 5550 MHz		
		11ac 80MHz 5530 MHz		
15.407	Channel Closing Transmission Time	11ac 20MHz 5540 MHz	Applicable	Pass
		11ac 40MHz 5550 MHz		
		11ac 80MHz 5530 MHz		
15.407	Non- Occupancy Period	11ac 20MHz 5540 MHz	Applicable	Pass
		11ac 40MHz 5550 MHz		
		11ac 80MHz 5530 MHz		
15.407	Uniform Spreading	-	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	U-NII Detection Bandwidth	-	Not Applicable	N/A

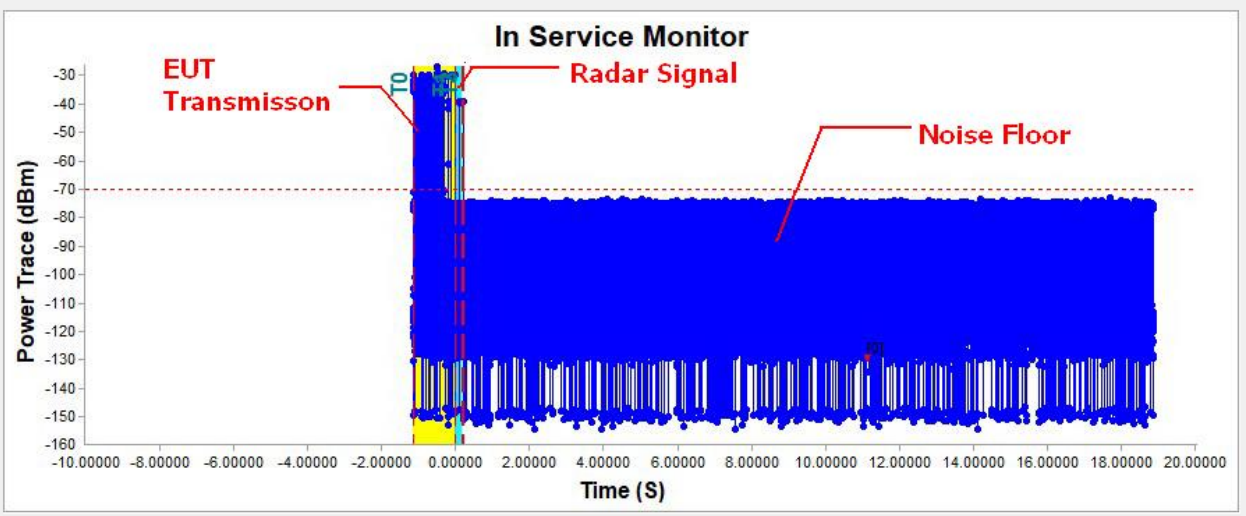
5.2 TEST MODE: DEVICE OPERATING IN MASTER MODE.

Master with injection at the Master. (Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master)

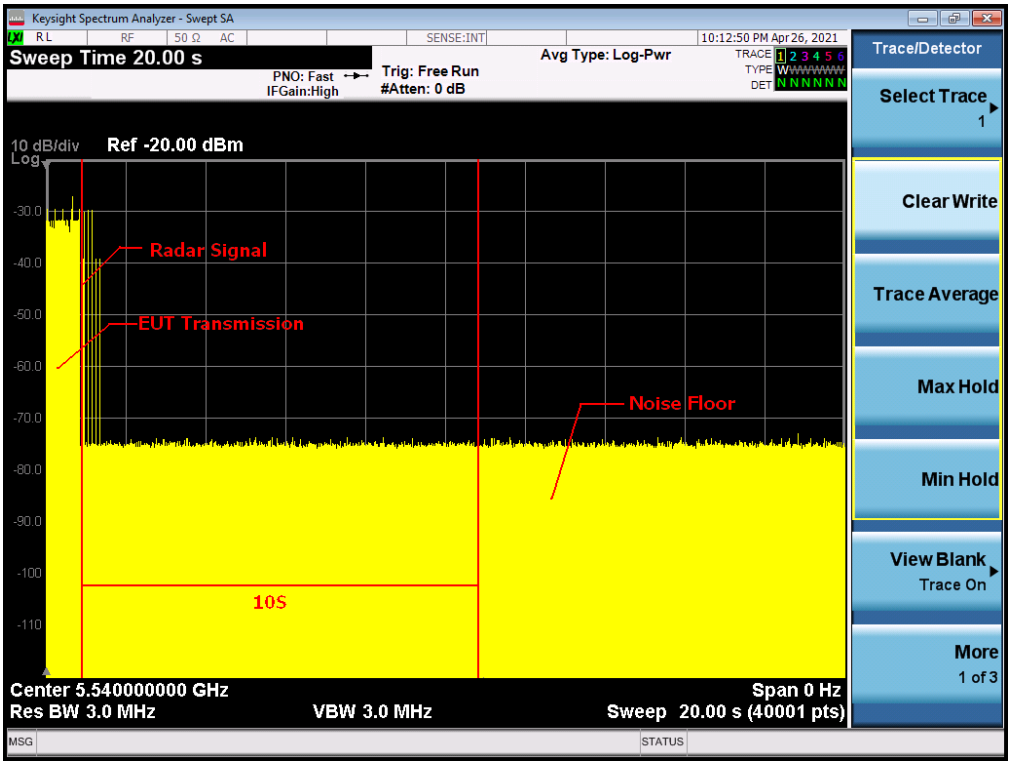
5.3 CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME WLAN TRAFFIC

TX (11ac 20MHz Mode)

Radar signal 0



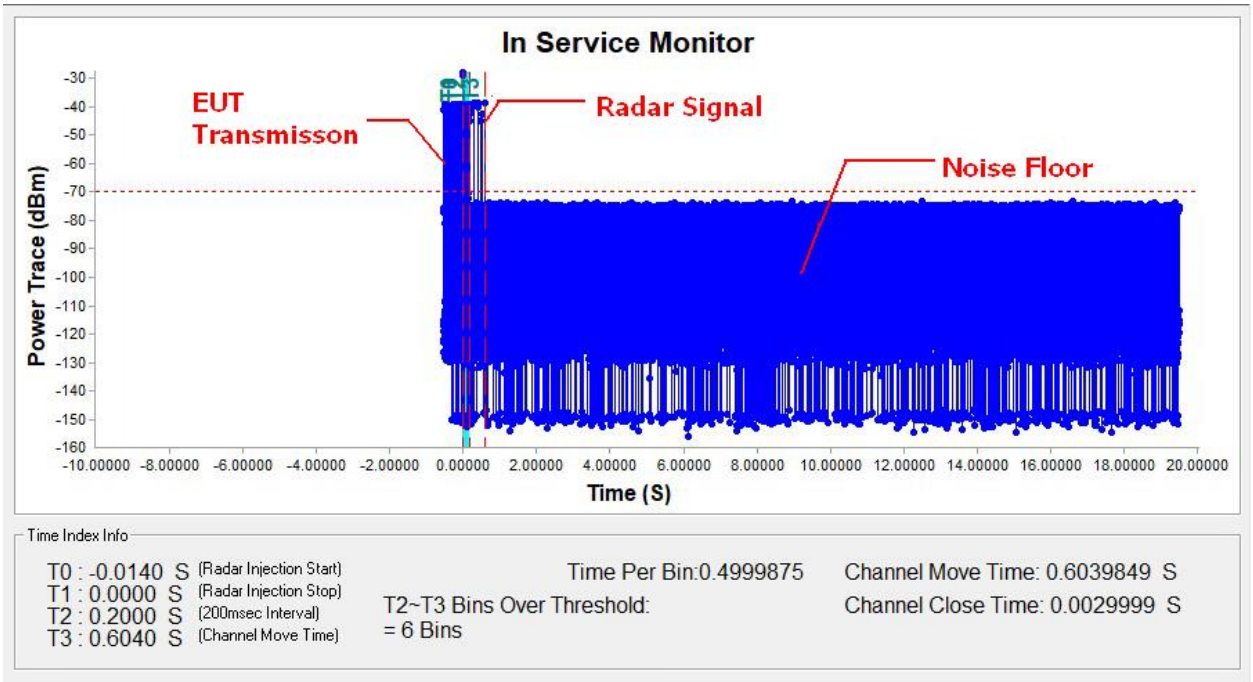
Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



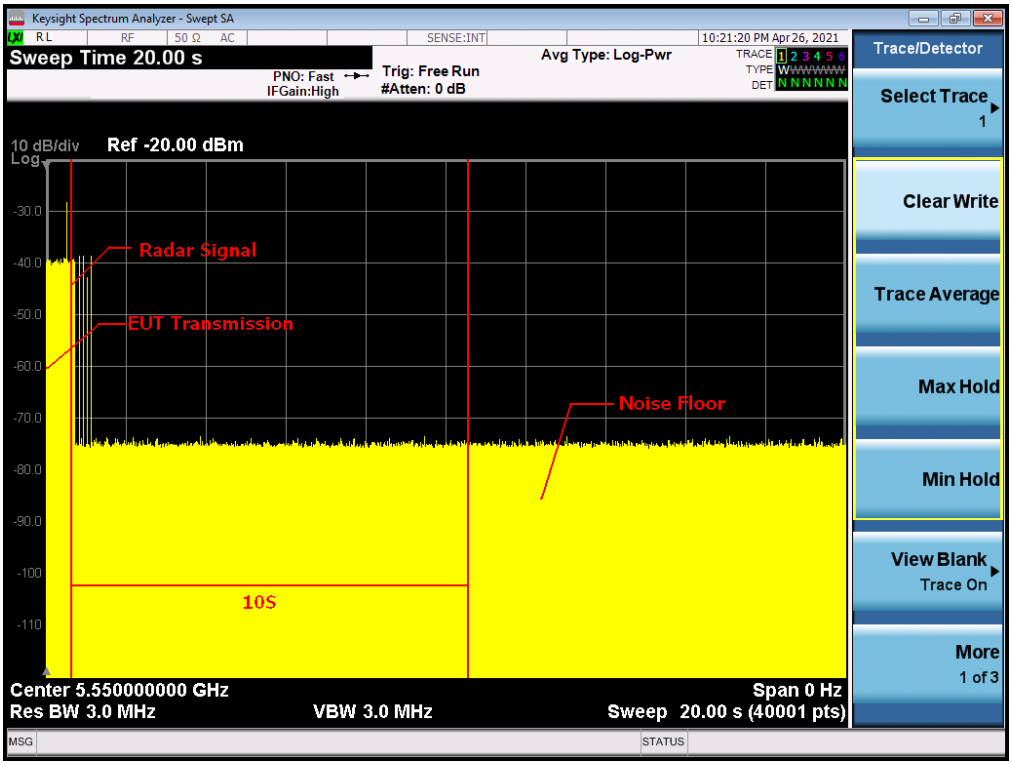
Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX (11ac 40MHz Mode)

Radar signal 0



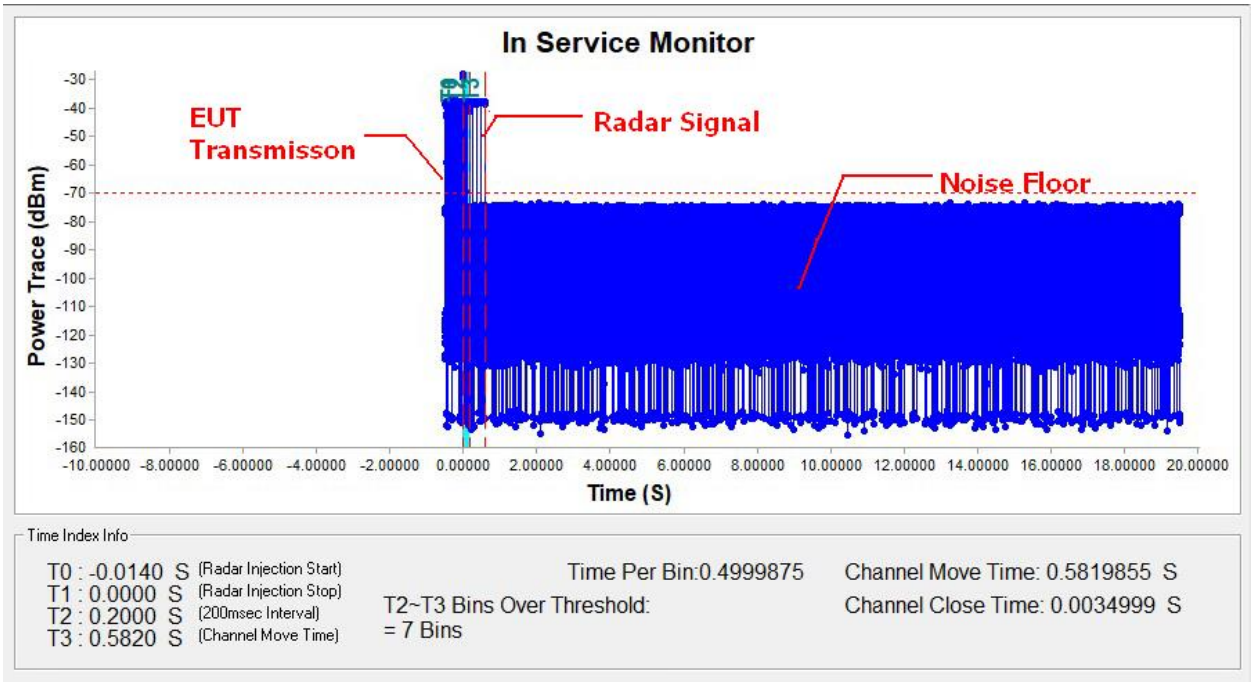
Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



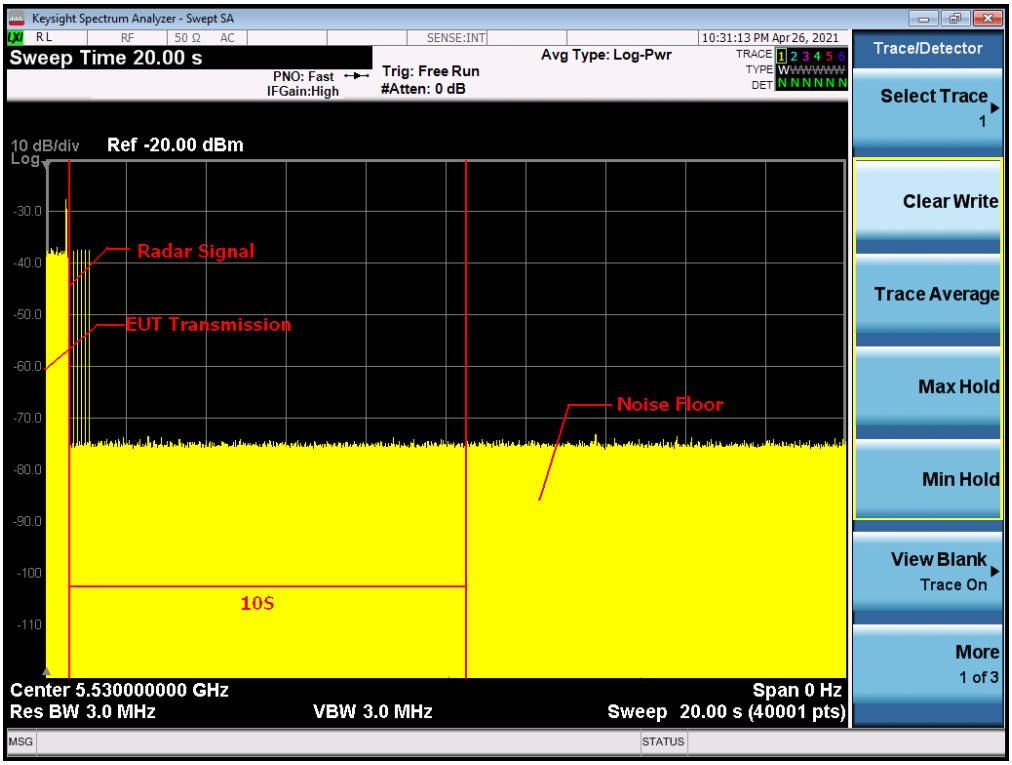
Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX (11ac 80MHz Mode)

Radar signal 0



Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

11ac 20MHz Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.2049949	10
Channel Close Time	0.0005000	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.

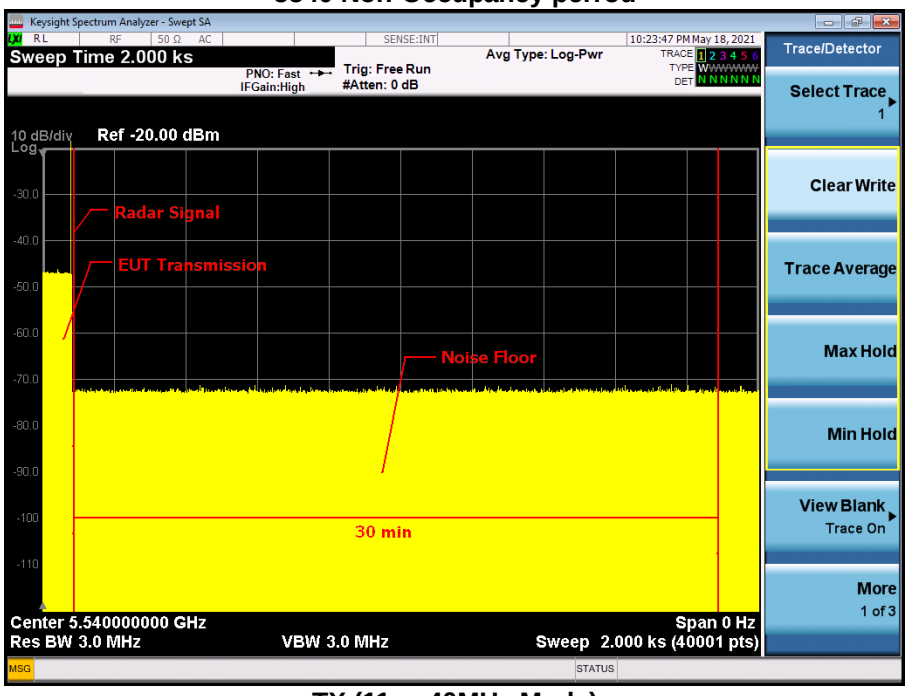
11ac 40MHz Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.6039849	10
Channel Close Time	0.0029999	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.

11ac 80MHz Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.5819855	10
Channel Close Time	0.0034999	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.

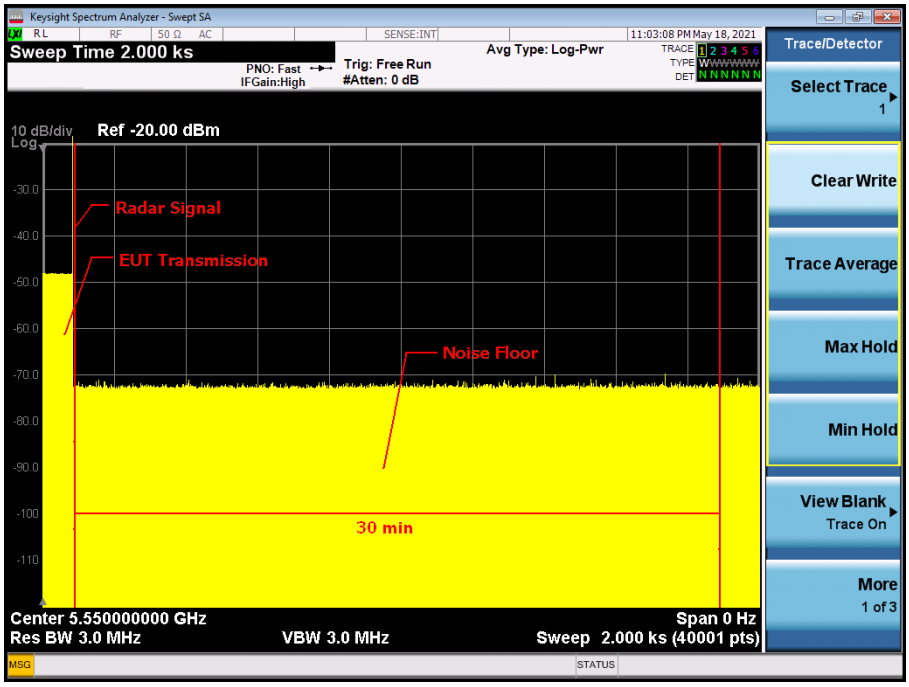
5.4 NON- OCCUPANCY PERIOD

During the 30 minutes observation time, UUT did not make any transmissions on a channel after a radar signal was detected on that channel by either the Channel Availability Check or the In-Service Monitoring.

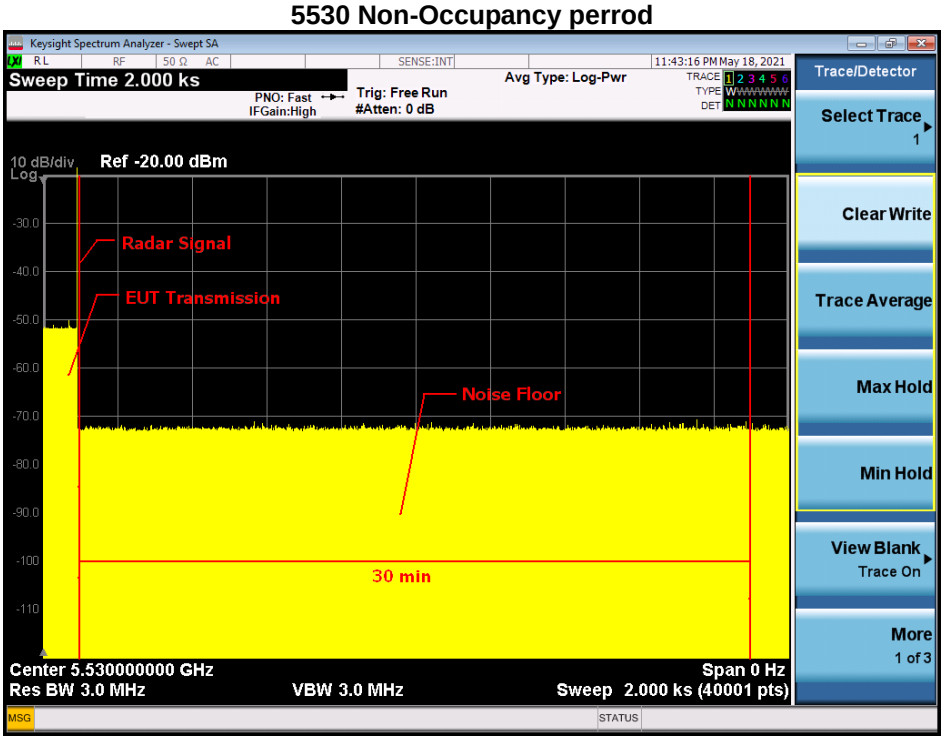
TX (11ac 20MHz Mode)
5540 Non-Occupancy perrod



TX (11ac 40MHz Mode)
5550 Non-Occupancy perrod



TX (11ac 80MHz Mode)
5530 Non-Occupancy perrod



6. EUT TEST PHOTO

End of Test Report