Test of MSM466 802.11a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point

To: DFS Requirements of FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407 & IC RSS-210

Test Report Serial No.: HWPD14-U1 Rev A

TEST REPORT

FROM

DFS Testing of MSM466 802.11a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point
to
To: DFS Requirements of FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407 & IC RSS-210

Test Report Serial No.: HWPD14-U1 Rev A

This report supersedes NONE

Applicant: Hewlett-Packard
200 Forest Street MR01-2/M18
Marlborough
Massachusetts 01752-3085, USA

Product Function: 802.11a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point

Copy No: pdf Issue Date: 23rd March 2011

This Test Report is Issued Under the Authority of;

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ACCREDITED
TESTING CERTIFICATE #2381.01

MiCOM Labs is an ISO 17025 Accredited Testing Laboratory

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ACCREDITATION, LISTINGS & RECOGNITION

TESTING ACCREDITATION

MiCOM Labs, Inc. is an accredited Electrical testing laboratory per the international standard EN ISO/IEC 17025. The company is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) www.a2la.org test laboratory number 2381.01. MiCOM Labs test schedule is available at the following URL; http://www.a2la.org/scopepdf/2381-01.pdf

RECOGNITION

MiCOM Labs, Inc has widely recognized Electrical testing capabilities. Our international recognition includes Conformity Assessment Body designation by APEC MRA** countries. Our test reports are widely accepted for global type approvals.

Country	Recognition Body	Status	Phase	Identification No.
USA	Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	TCB	-	Listing #: 102167
Canada	Industry Canada (IC)	FCB	APEC MRA 2	Listing #: 4143A
Japan	VCCI	-	-	No. 2959
Europe	European Commission	NB	EU MRA	NB 2280
Australia	Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)	CAB	APEC MRA 1	US0159
Hong Kong	Office of the Telecommunication Authority (OFTA)	CAB	APEC MRA 1	
Korea	Ministry of Information and Communication Radio Research Laboratory (RRL)	CAB	APEC MRA 1	
Singapore	Infocomm Development Authority (IDA)	CAB	APEC MRA 1	
Taiwan	National Communications Commission (NCC) Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI)	CAB	APEC MRA 1	
Vietnam	Ministry of Communication (MIC)	CAB	APEC MRA 1	

**APEC MRA – Asia Pacific Economic Community Mutual Recognition Agreement.
Is a recognition agreement under which test lab is accredited to regulatory standards of the APEC member countries.
Phase I - recognition for product testing
Phase II – recognition for both product testing and certification
N/A – Not Applicable

**EU MRA – European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement.
Is a recognition agreement under which test lab is accredited to regulatory standards of the EU member countries.

**NB – Notified Body

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

MiCOM Labs, Inc. is an accredited Product Certification Body per the international standard EN ISO/IEC Guide 65. The company is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) www.a2la.org test laboratory number 2381.02. MiCOM Labs test schedule is available at the following URL; http://www.a2la.org/scopepdf/2381-02.pdf

United States of America – Telecommunication Certification Body

TCB Identifier – US0159

Industry Canada – Certification Body

CAB Identifier – US0159

Europe – Notified Body

Notified Body Identifier - 2280

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Document History		
Revision	**Date**	**Comments**
Draft		
Rev A	23rd March 2011	Initial release.

1. TEST RESULT CERTIFICATE

Applicant:	Hewlett-Packard 200 Forest Street MR01-2/M18 Marlborough Massachusetts 01752-3085, USA	Tested By:	MiCOM Labs, Inc. 440 Boulder Court Suite 200 Pleasanton California, 94566, USA
EUT:	Wireless Access Point	Telephone:	+1 925 462 0304
Model:	MSM466	Fax:	+1 925 462 0306
S/N:	TWOZDLL02H		
Test Date(s):	28th to 31st January 2011	Website:	www.micomlabs.com

STANDARD(S)	TEST RESULTS
DFS Requirements of FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407 & IC RSS-210	EQUIPMENT COMPLIES
The MSM466 will not operate in the weather radar band 5600 – 5650 MHz.	

MiCOM Labs, Inc. tested the equipment mentioned in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. Test results indicate that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented within this report.

Notes:

1. This document reports conditions under which testing was conducted and the results of testing performed.
2. Details of test methods used have been recorded and kept on file by the laboratory.
3. Test results apply only to the item(s) tested.

Approved & Released for MiCOM Labs, Inc. by:

ACCREDITED
TESTING CERTIFICATE #2381.01

Graeme Grieve
Quality Manager MiCOM Labs,

Gordon Hurst
President & CEO MiCOM Labs, Inc.

2. REFERENCES AND MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

2.1. Normative References

Ref.	Publication	Year	Title
(i)	FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407	2010	Code of Federal Regulations
(ii)	FCC 06-96	June 2006	Memorandum Opinion and Order
(iii)	Industry Canada RSS-210	Issue 8 December 2010	Low Power License-Exempt Radiocommunication Devices (All Frequency Bands): Category 1 Equipment
(iv)	Industry Canada RSS-Gen	Issue 3 December 2010	General Requirements and Information for the Certification of Radiocommunication Equipment
(v)	ANSI C63.4	2009	American National Standards for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz
(vi)	CISPR 22/ EN 55022	2008 2006+A1:2007	Limits and Methods of Measurements of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment
(vii)	M 3003	Edition 1 Dec. 1997	Expression of Uncertainty and Confidence in Measurements
(viii)	LAB34	Edition 1 Aug 2002	The expression of uncertainty in EMC Testing
(ix)	ETSI TR 100 028	2001	Parts 1 and 2 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio Spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics
(x)	A2LA	9th June 2010	Reference to A2LA Accreditation Status – A2LA Advertising Policy
(xi)	FCC Public Notice – DA 02-2138	2002	Guidelines for Assessing Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices

2.2. Test and Uncertainty Procedures

Conducted and radiated emission measurements were conducted in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI C63.4, listed in the Normative References section of this report.

Measurement uncertainty figures are calculated in accordance with ETSI TR 100 028 Parts 1 and 2.

Measurement uncertainties stated are based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor k = 2, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95 % in accordance with UKAS document M 3003 listed in the Normative References section of this report.

3. PRODUCT DETAILS AND TEST CONFIGURATIONS

3.1. Technical Details

Details	Description
Purpose:	Compliance testing of the MSM466 802.11a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) requirements of FCC Part 15.407 and Industry Canada RSS-210 regulations in the frequency ranges 5150 to 5350 MHz, and 5470 to 5,725 MHz. The EUT will not operate in the weather radar band 5600 – 5650 MHz.
Applicant:	Hewlett-Packard 200 Forest Street MR01-2/M18 Marlborough Massachusetts 01752-3085, USA
Manufacturer:	As applicant
Laboratory performing the tests:	MiCOM Labs, Inc. 440 Boulder Court, Suite 200 Pleasanton, California 94566 USA
Test report reference number:	HWPD14-U1 Rev A
Date EUT received:	26th January 2011
Standard(s) applied:	FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407 & IC RSS-210
Dates of test (from - to):	26th January 2011 to 31st January 2011
No of Units Tested:	1
Type of Equipment:	802.11a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point
Applicants Trade Name:	Hewlett-Packard
Model(s):	MSM466
HP Software Release	5.5.0.0
Location for use:	Indoor/outdoor
Declared Frequency Range(s):	5,150 to 5,350 MHz 5,470 to 5,725 MHz
Type of Modulation:	Per 802.11 –CCK, BPSK, QPSK, DSSS, OFDM
Declared Nominal Output Power: (Average Power)	802.11a: Legacy +17 dBm 802.11n: HT-20 +19 dBm 802.11n: HT-40 +19 dBm
Transmit/Receive Operation:	Legacy 802.11a; 802.11n HT-20, HT-40
Rated Input Voltage and Current:	Power Over Ethernet (POE) 48 Vdc @ 1.25 A
Operating Temperature Range:	Declared range 0 to +40ºC
Frequency Stability:	±20 ppm
Equipment Dimensions:	6.16” X 5.19” x 1.94”
Weight:	16oz
Primary function of equipment:	Wireless Access Point for transmitting data and voice

3.2. Scope of Test Program

The scope of the test program was to test the Hewlett Packard MSM466 wireless access point in the frequency range 5,470 to 5,725 MHz as a Master device for compliance against DFS requirements of FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407 and the FCC specification Memorandum Opinion and Order FCC 06-96.

The MSM466 uses the MRLBB-1003 802.11a/b/g/n Radio Module.

The UUT was tested both in 11a mode at 5500 MHz and HT-40 mode at 5510 MHz from the operating channels of the UUT within the 5,470 – 5,725 MHz band for DFS testing per the requirements of FCC specification "Memorandum Opinion and Order FCC 06-96", Section 7.8 "DFS Conformance Test Procedures".

U-NII devices operating in the 5,250 – 5,350 MHz and 5,470 - 5,725 MHz bands shall employ a DFS radar detection mechanism to detect the presence of radar systems and to avoid co-channel operation with radar systems.

The Hewlett Packard MSM466 product operates as a Master device with full radar detection and Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) capability.

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.

The EUT will not operate in the weather radar band 5600 – 5650 MHz.

The MSM466 802.11a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point can be set up to operate in the following configurations;-

3x3:3 (3 transmit antennas, 3 receive antennas, using 3 spatial streams).

2x3:2 (2 transmit antennas, 3 receive antennas, using only 2 spatial streams)

DFS testing was performed with the radio card operating in the 3X3:3 configuration.

3.3. Equipment Model(s) and Serial Number(s)

Type (EUT/ Support)	Equipment Description (Including Brand Name)	Mfr	Model No.	Serial No.
EUT	802.11 a/b/g/n Wireless Access Point	HP	MSM466	TWOZDLL02H
Support	Laptop PC – HP EliteBook	HP	8440P	CND01925IO
Support	Laptop PC – HP EliteBook	HP	8440P	CND01923JR
Support	Mini card to express card adapter	WNC	48DNXR07	N/A
Support	Wireless AP Client device	HP	MRLBB-1003	N/A
Support	HP ProCurve Switch	HP	J9298A	CN019JD0D9

3.4. Antenna Details

No antennas were tested as part of this program.

3.5. Cabling and I/O Ports

Number and type of I/O ports on supporting MSM466 wireless access point.

1. DATA; 1 X RJ-45 , 10/100/1000 BASE-T Ethernet with POE.
2. Console; 1 X RJ-45 , 10/100/1000 BASE-T Ethernet.

3.6. Equipment Modifications

The following modifications were required to bring the equipment into compliance:

1. NONE

3.7. Deviations from the Test Standard

The following deviations from the test standard were required in order to complete the test program:

1. NONE

3.8. Subcontracted Testing or Third Party Data

The following subcontracted testing was required in order to complete the test program:

1. NONE

4. TEST SUMMARY

List of Measurements

Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)
The following table represents the list of measurements required under the **FCC CFR47 Part 15.407(h)(2)** and **FCC Memorandum Opinion and Order FCC 06-96 (Compliance Measurement procedures for Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure devices operating in the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz bands incorporating dynamic frequency selection).**

Tests performed on Master Device

Section	Test Items	Description	Condition	Result	Test Report Section
7.8.1	Detection Bandwidth	UNII Detection Bandwidth	Conducted	Complies	5.2.1
7.8.2.1	Performance Requirements Check	Initial Channel Availability Check Time	Conducted	Complies	5.2.2
7.8.2.2		Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time	Conducted	Complies	5.2.3
7.8.2.3		Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time	Conducted	Complies	5.2.4
7.8.3	In-Service Monitoring	In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time and Non-Occupancy Period	Conducted	Complies	5.2.5
7.8.4	Radar Detection	Statistical Performance Check	Conducted	Complies	5.2.6

Note 1: *Test results reported in this document relate only to the items tested.*
Note 2: *The required tests demonstrated compliance as per client declaration of test configuration, monitoring methodology and associated pass/fail criteria.*

5. Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

5.1. Test Procedure and Setup

FCC, Part 15 Subpart C §15.407(h)
FCC 06-96 Memorandum Opinion and Order
Industry Canada RSS-210 A9.3

5.1.1. Interference Threshold values, Master or Client incorporating In-Service Monitoring

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (see note)
≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
< 200 milliwatt	-62 dBm
Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna	

5.1.2. 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 80% of the 99% power bandwidth See Note 3.

Note 1: The instant that the *Channel Move Time* and the *Channel Closing Transmission Time* begins is as follows:

- For the Short pulse radar Test Signals this instant is the end of the *Burst*.
- For the Frequency Hopping radar Test Signal, this instant is the end of the last radar *Burst* generated.
- For the Long Pulse radar Test Signal this instant is the end of the 12 second period defining the radar transmission.

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 *Channel* changes (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 1 is used and for each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90%. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.

5.1.3. 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.

Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Trials
1	1	1428	18	60%	30
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

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the short pulse radar types 2 through 4. For short pulse radar type 1, the same waveform is used a minimum of 30 times. 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. The aggregate is the average of the percentage of successful detections of short pulse radar types 1-4.

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 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 test signal. If more than 30 waveforms are used for the Long Pulse radar test signal, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

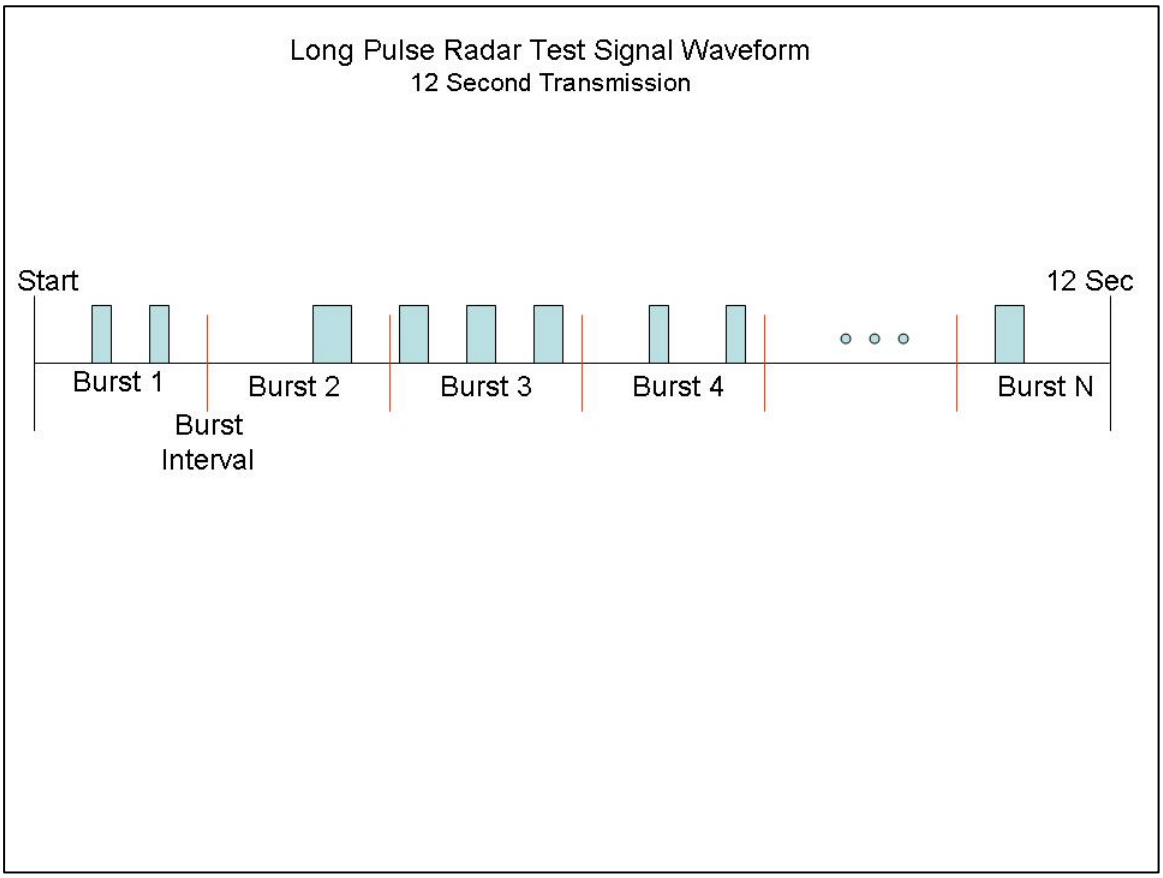
Each waveform is defined as follows:

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 FM chirp between 5 and 20 MHz, with the chirp width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a *Burst* will have the same chirp width. Pulses in different *Bursts* may have different chirp widths. 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 time between the first and second pulses is chosen independently of the time 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 test waveform:

1) The total test signal length is 12 seconds.
2) 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).

Graphical representation of the Long Pulse radar Test Waveform.



5.1.4. Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

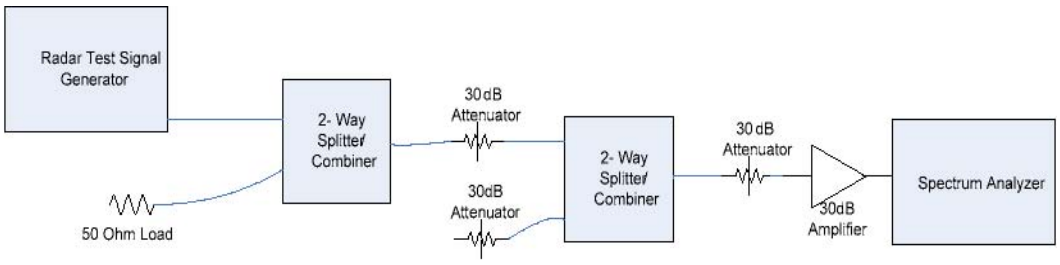
Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Trials
6	1	333	9	.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:

5.1.5. Radar Waveform Calibration

The following equipment setup was used to calibrate the conducted Radar Waveform. A spectrum analyzer was used to establish the test signal level for each radar type. During this process there were no transmissions by either the Master or Client Device. The spectrum analyzer was switched to the zero span (Time Domain) mode at the frequency of the Radar Waveform generator. Peak detection was utilized. The spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth (RBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) were set to 3 MHz.
The signal generator amplitude was set so that the power level measured at the spectrum analyzer was -61dBm (Ref Section 5.1). The 30dB amplifier gain was entered as an amplitude offset on the spectrum analyzer.

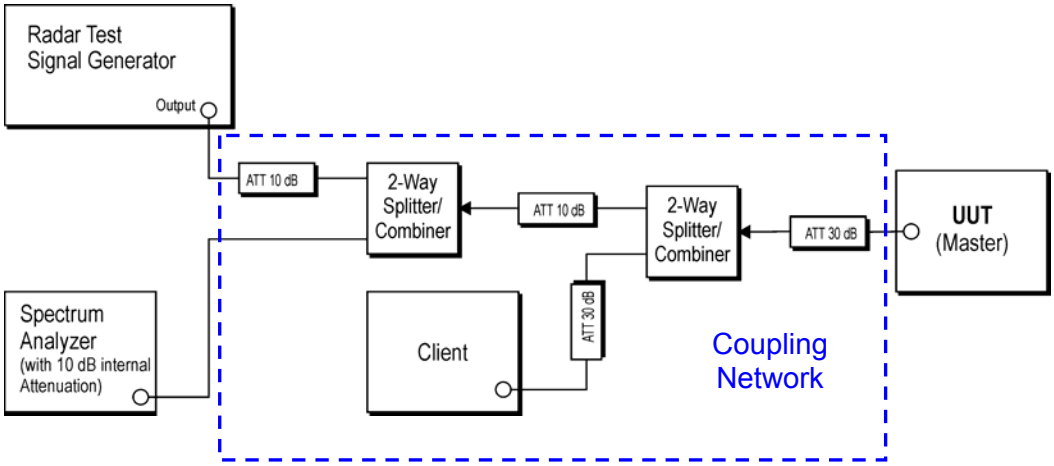


Conducted Calibration Setup

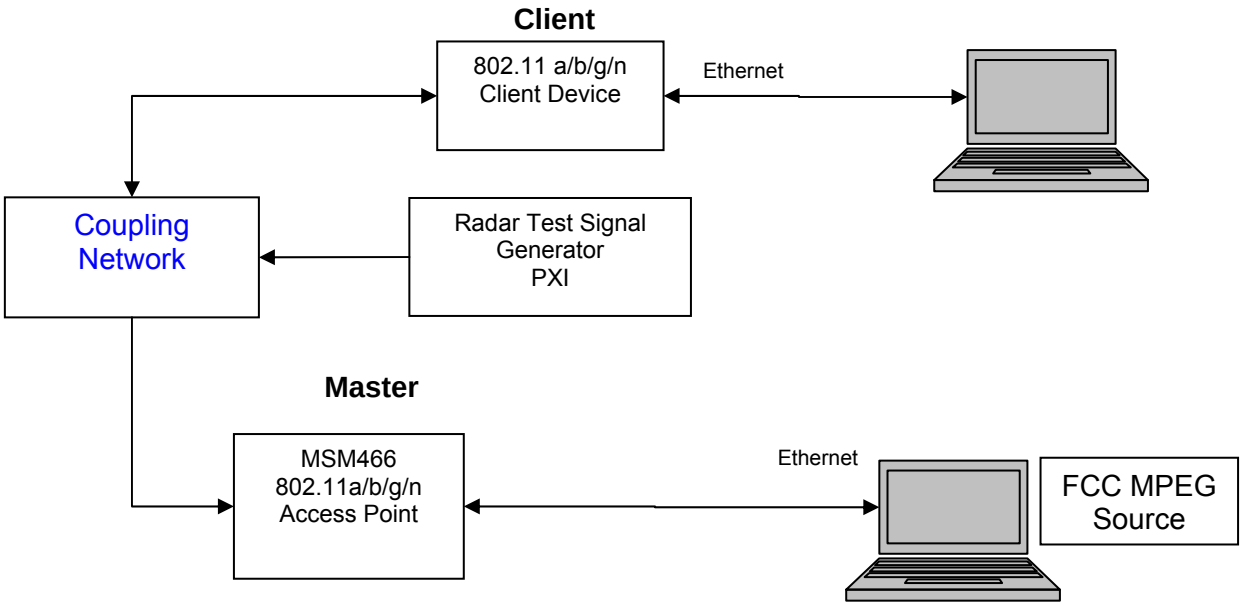
5.1.6. Test Set Up:

Block Diagram(s) of Test Setup

Setup for Conducted Measurements where the EUT is the Master with injection of Radar Test Waveforms at the Master.



Support Equipment Configuration



The EUT is a Master Device with radar detection.

Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

(Ref Table 1 of FCC 06-96)

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
Uniform Spreading	Yes	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

(Ref Table 2 of FCC 06-96)

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Yes	Yes
Channel Move Time	Yes	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

For the frequency band 5,470 – 5,725 MHz, 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. The EUT was tested in 11a and HT-40 modes.

Declared minimum antenna gain 0 dBi. ;

Radar receive signal level = -62 dBm + minimum antenna gain + 1 dB

= -62 + 0 + 1

Radar receive signal level = -61 dBm

Measurement Results - Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

Ambient conditions.
Temperature: 17 to 23 °C Relative humidity: 31 to 57% Pressure: 999 to 1012 mbar

Radio parameters.
Test methodology: Conducted
Device Type: Master
Transmit Power: Maximum

Operational Details - Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

Operational Modes: 802.11a & 802.11n HT40

Data Rates: 6mpbs 802.11a / 0 MCS 802.11n

**Note* No video pixilation was observed during the video stream at these rates. Video frames per second were noted to be at 30fps.*

Video Streaming Method - Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

The requisite MPEG video file (“TestFile.mpg” available on the NTIA website at the following link http://ntiacsd.ntia.doc.gov/dfs/) is used during this video stream.

A video stream was established on the master laptop using the VideoLan player with the destination being the client laptop. The video profile chosen for the video stream is “MPEG-2 + MPGA (TS)”. On the client laptop the VideoLan player was setup to receive an incoming video stream from the master device.

5.2. Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) Test Results

5.2.1. UNII Detection Bandwidth:

All UNII channels for this device have identical channel bandwidths and DFS testing was completed on channel 5,500 MHz (802.11a) and 5510MHz (HT40).

The generating equipment is configured as shown in the Conducted Test Setup above. A single Burst of the short pulse radar Type 1 through 6 was produced at 5500 MHz (802.11a) and 5510 MHz (802.11n HT40) at a level of -61 dBm (Ref Section 5.1.6). The EUT is set up as a standalone device (no associated Client and no traffic).

A single radar Burst is generated for a minimum of 10 trials, and the response of the EUT is noted. The EUT must detect the Radar Waveform 90% or more of the time.

The radar frequency is increased in 1 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below 90%. The highest frequency at which detection is greater than or equal to 90% is denoted as F_H.

The radar frequency is decreased in 1 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below 90%. The lowest frequency at which detection is greater than or equal to 90% is denoted as F_L.

The U-NII Detection Bandwidth is calculated as follows:

U-NII Detection Bandwidth = $F_H - F_L$

The U-NII Detection Bandwidth must be at least 80% of the EUT transmitter 99% power
Table of results are continued on the next page.

EUT Frequency= 5500 MHz 802.11a (Detection = √, No Detection = 0)											
Radar Frequency (MHz)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Detection Rate (%)**
-20											%
-19											%
-18											%
-17											%
-16											%
-15											%
-14											%
-13											%
-12											%
-11	0	0									<90%
-10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	90%
-8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	90%
-3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
F_0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+2	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	90%
+3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+11	0	√	√	√	√	0					<90%
+12											%
+13											%
+14											%
+15											%
+16											%
+17											%
Detection Bandwidth = F_H-F_L = 5590-5510 = 20 MHz											
EUT 99% Bandwidth = 17.134 MHz (ref. bandwidth channel 5500 MHz)											
17.134 MHz *80% = 13.707MHz											
For each frequency step the minimum percentage detection is 90%											

EUT Frequency= 5510 MHz 802.11n HT40 (Detection = √, No Detection = 0)											
Radar Frequency (MHz)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Detection Rate (%)**
-21	0	0									<90%
-20	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-19	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-18	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-17	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-16	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-14	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-13	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-11	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
-1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
F_0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%

EUT Frequency= 5510 MHz 802.11n HT40 (Detection = √, No Detection = 0)											
Radar Frequency (MHz)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Detection Rate (%)**
F_0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+11	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+13	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+14	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+16	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+17	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+18	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+19	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+20	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
+21	0	0									<90%
Detection Bandwidth = F_H-F_L = 5590-5530 = 40 MHz											
EUT 99% Bandwidth = 36.472 MHz (ref. bandwidth channel 5510 MHz)											
36.472 MHz *80% = 29.177 MHz											

For each frequency step the minimum percentage detection is 90%

5.2.2. Initial Channel Availability Check Time

This test verifies that the EUT does not emit pulse, control, or data signals on the test Channel until the power-up sequence has been completed and the U-NII device checks for Radar Waveforms for one minute on the test Channel. This test does not use any Radar Waveforms.

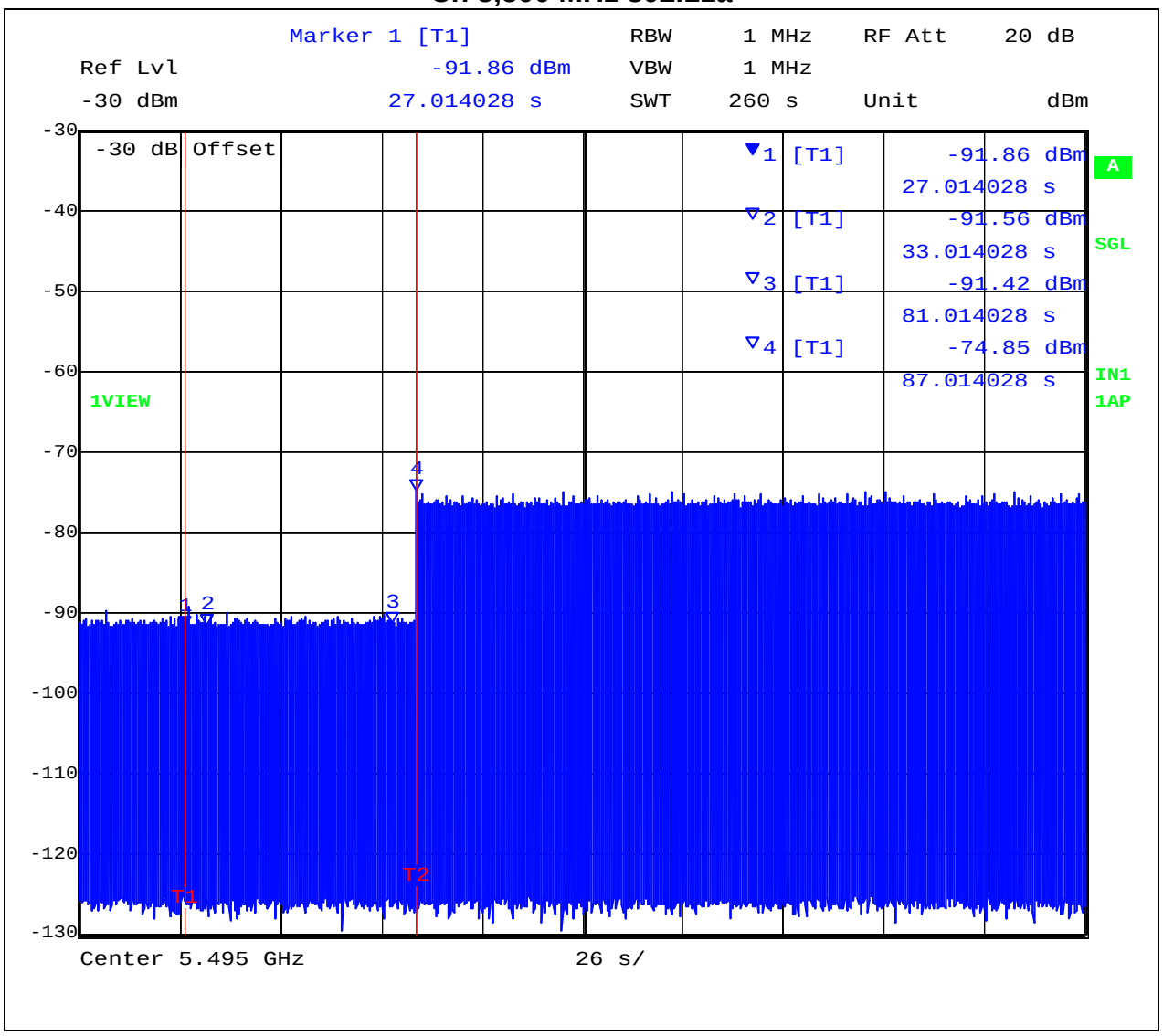
The U-NII device is powered on and be instructed to operate at 5,500 MHz 802.11a and 5510 802.11n HT40. At the same time the EUT is powered on, the spectrum analyzer is set for zero span with a 1 MHz resolution bandwidth at 5,500 & 5510 MHz with a 260 second sweep time. The analyzer's sweep will be started the same time power is applied to the U-NII device.

The EUT should not transmit any pulse or data transmissions until at least 1 minute after the completion of the power-on cycle.

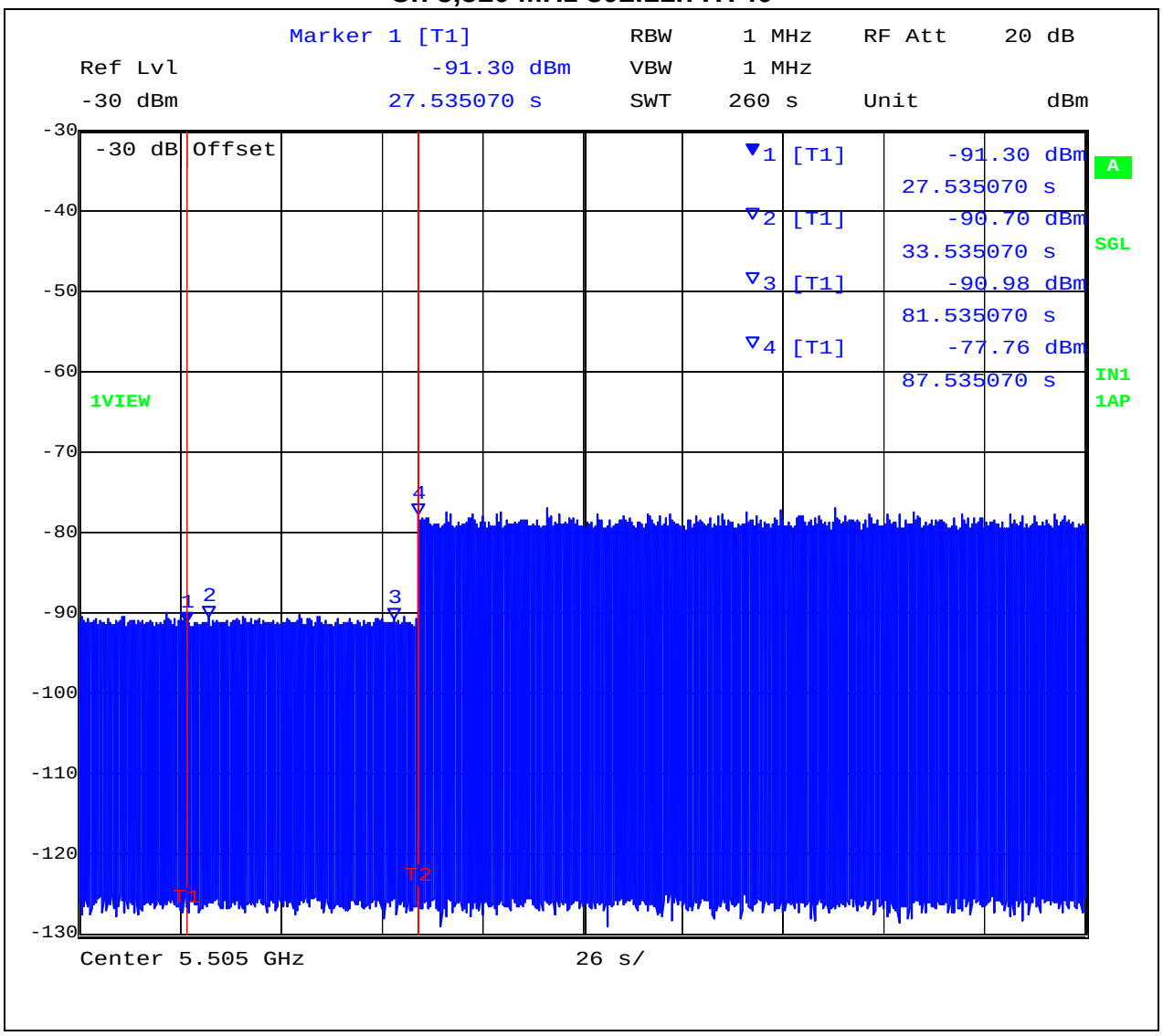
The first red marker line shown on the following plot denotes the instant when the EUT starts its power-up sequence i.e. T_0 (as defined within the FCC's MO&O 06-96 Normative Reference 2). The power-up reference T_0 is determined by the time it takes for the EUT to start "beaconing" i.e. initial beacon – 60 secs = end of power-up.

The Channel Availability Check Time commences at instant T_0 and will end no sooner than T_0 + 60 seconds.

EUT power up and Initial Channel Availability Check Time = 87.014 Seconds
Ch 5,500 MHz 802.11a



EUT power up and Initial Channel Availability Check Time = 87.535 Seconds
Ch 5,510 MHz 802.11n HT40



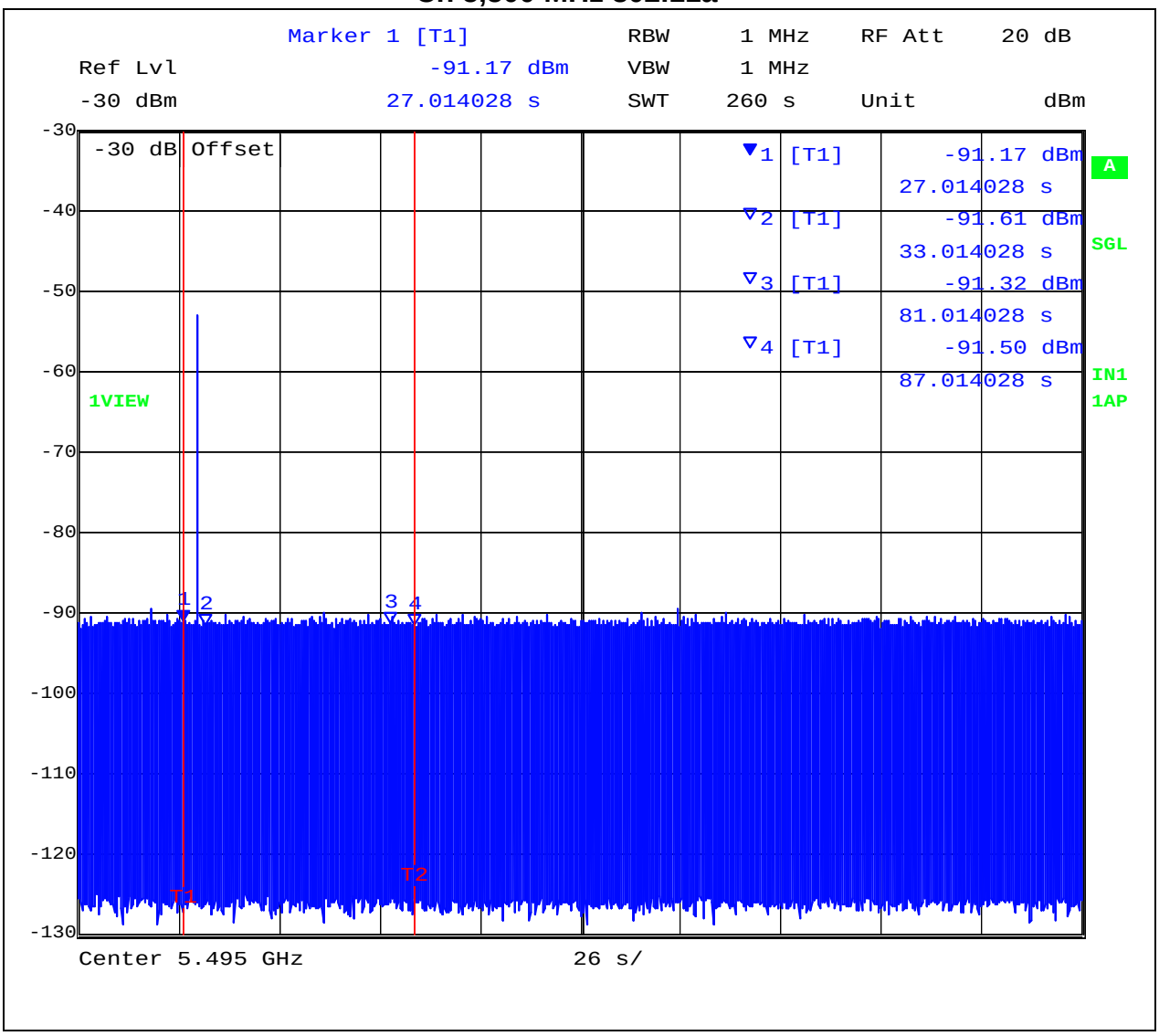
5.2.3. Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time:

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 (-61 dBm Ref Section 5.1.6) occurs at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time.

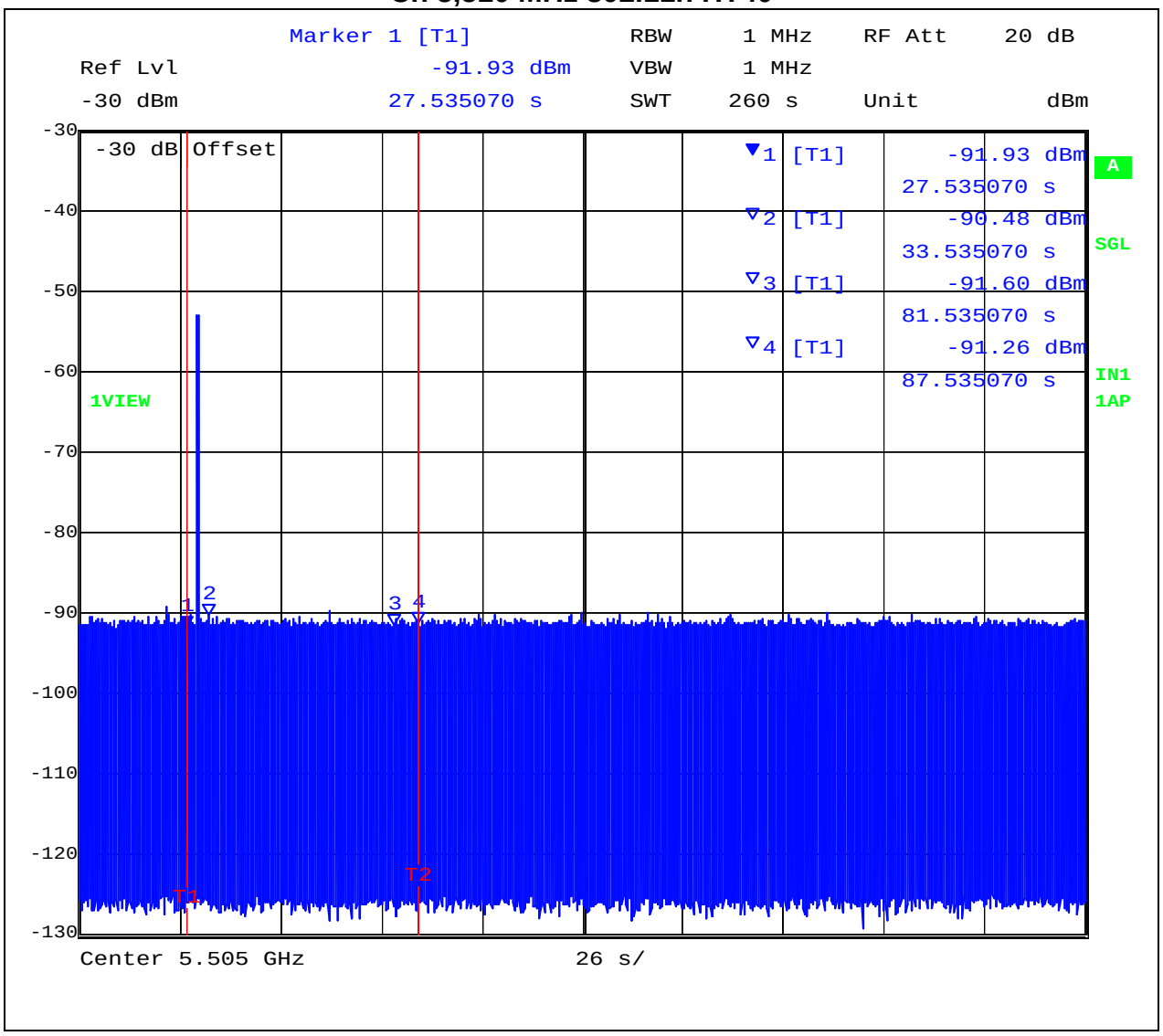
A single Burst of short pulse of radar Type 1 will commence within a 6 second window starting at T_0 (first red marker line on the following plot).

Visual indication on the EUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of emissions at 5,500 MHz 802.11a & 5510 MHz 802.11n HT40 will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar burst has been generated.

Channel Availability Check Time at the start T_0 + 6 seconds Check Time
Ch 5,500 MHz 802.11a



Channel Availability Check Time at the start T_0 + 6 seconds Check Time
Ch 5,510 MHz 802.11n HT40



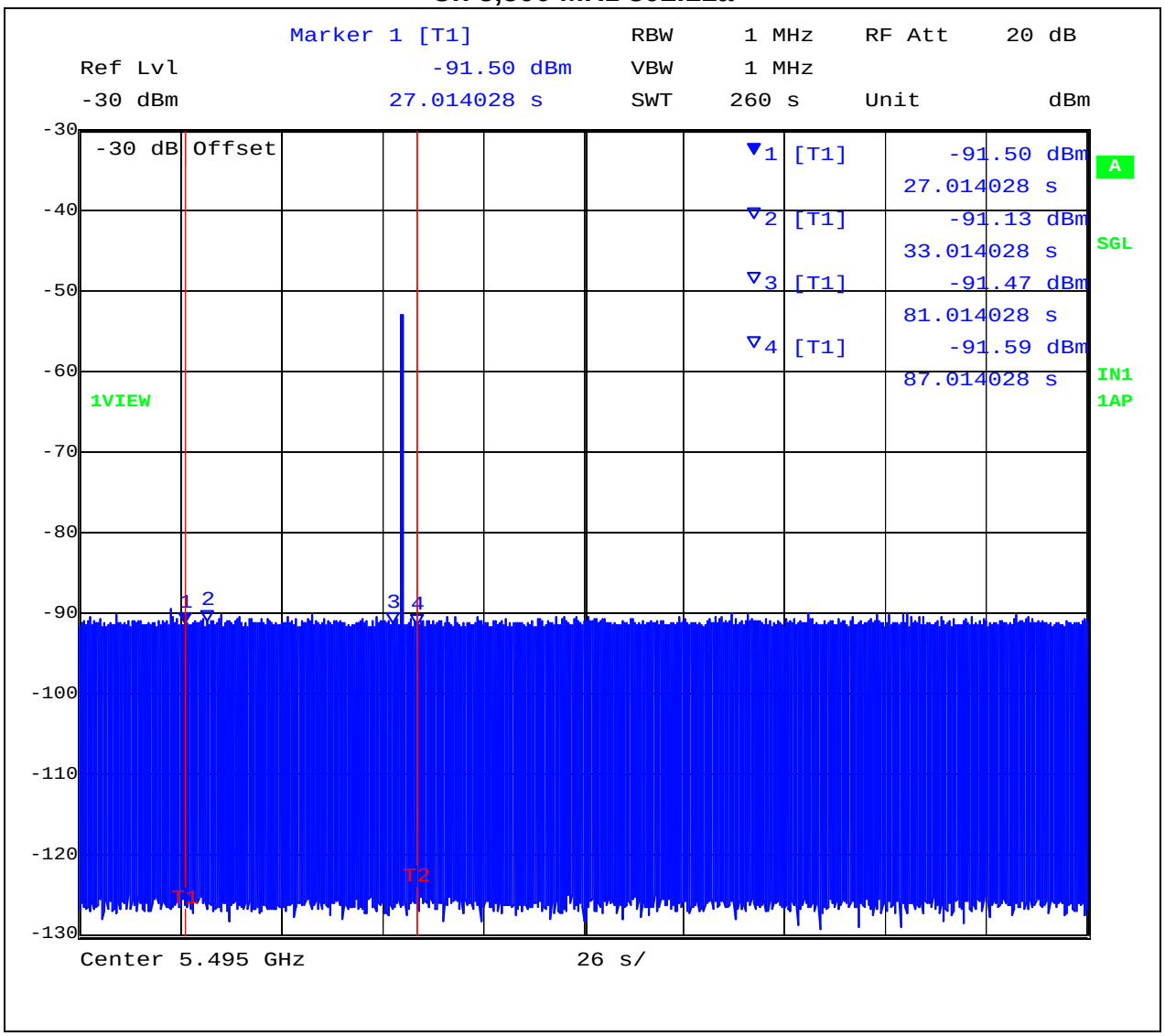
5.2.4. Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time:

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 occurs at the end of the Channel Availability Check Time.

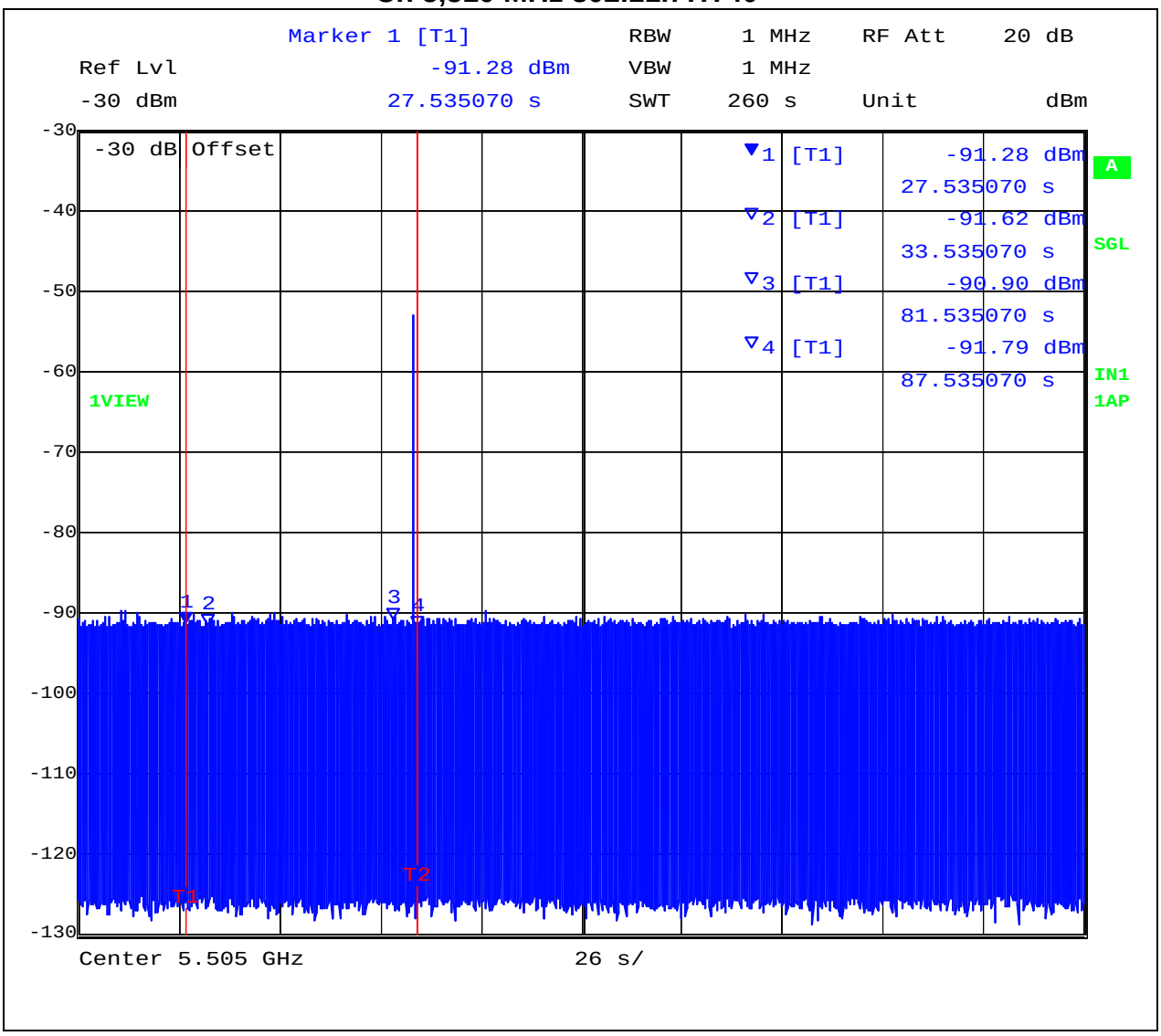
A single Burst of short pulse of radar type 1 will commence within a 6 second window starting at T_0+ 54 seconds. The window will commence at marker 3 and end at the red line T_2.

Visual indication on the EUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of emissions at 5,500MHz 802.11a & 5510 MHz 802.11n HT40 will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar burst has been generated.

Channel Availability Check Time at T_0 + 54 seconds Check Time
Ch 5,500 MHz 802.11a



Channel Availability Check Time at T_0 + 54 seconds Check Time
Ch 5,510 MHz 802.11n HT40



5.2.5. In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time and Non-Occupancy Period

FCC §15.407(h)(2)(iii)

The steps below define the procedure to determine the above mentioned parameters when a radar Burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device.

A U-NII device operating as a Client Device will associate with the EUT (Master). The requisite MPEG video file ("TestFile.mpg" available on the NTIA website at the following link http://ntiacsd.ntia.doc.gov/dfs/) is streamed from the master device (AP) to the client.

Channel Closing Transmission Time - Measurement

A Type 1 waveform was introduced to the EUT, from which a 12 second transmission record was digitally captured, collecting nearly 250M samples of data, which included in excess of 600 ms of pre-trigger data. This Type 1 waveform had an integral marker built into its construction, marking the start of the radar waveform play, which directly triggered the PXI digitizer's data capture via the PXI backplane trigger bus.

The test system was set-up to capture all transmission data for access point events above a threshold level of -50 dBm. The test equipment time stamps all captured events with respect to T_0 (zero time indicating the start of the measurements sequence) starting the 612.1 ms pre-trigger period followed by the radar type 1 burst period.

Radar (Type 1) Pre-trigger period 612.1 ms

Type 1 burst period 25.704 ms

(The period of the 18 pulse burst includes [18 pulses *1.428mS PRI] = 25.704 ms. Then add 1 µs pulse width for the final pulse.)

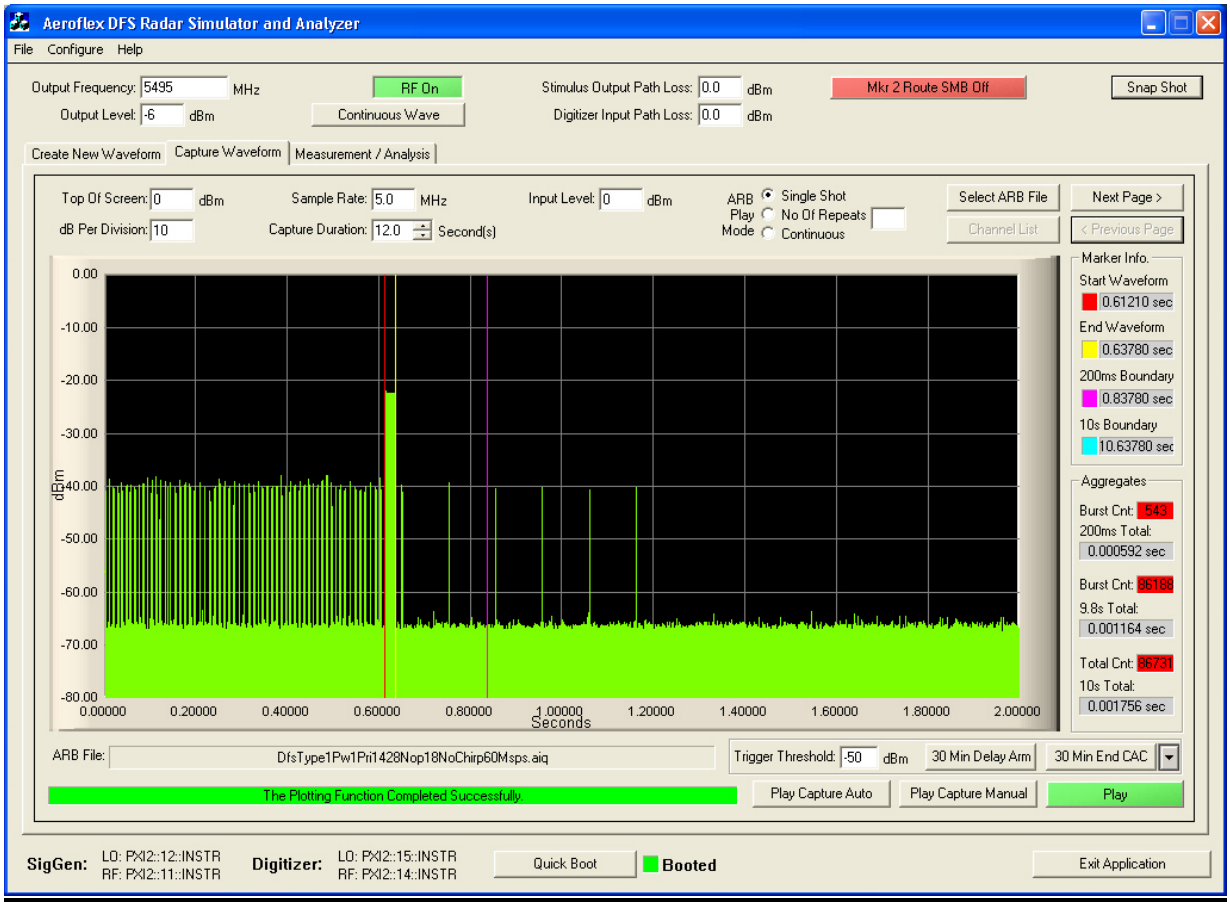
Channel Closing Transmission Time starts immediately after the last radar pulse is transmitted i.e. 637.8 ms after the start of the trace capture period.

Therefore, pulses seen after this 637.8 ms boundary are identified and totaled to provide an aggregate total of transmissions in order to determine whether the EUT is compliant with the Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements as described in MO&O FCC 06-96. In this case, it was found that an aggregate total of 1.756 ms of transmission time accrued. This value is found at the right hand side at the foot of the following plot (10s Total).

Channel Closing Transmission Time (802.11a) = 1.756 mSecs (limit 260 mSecs)

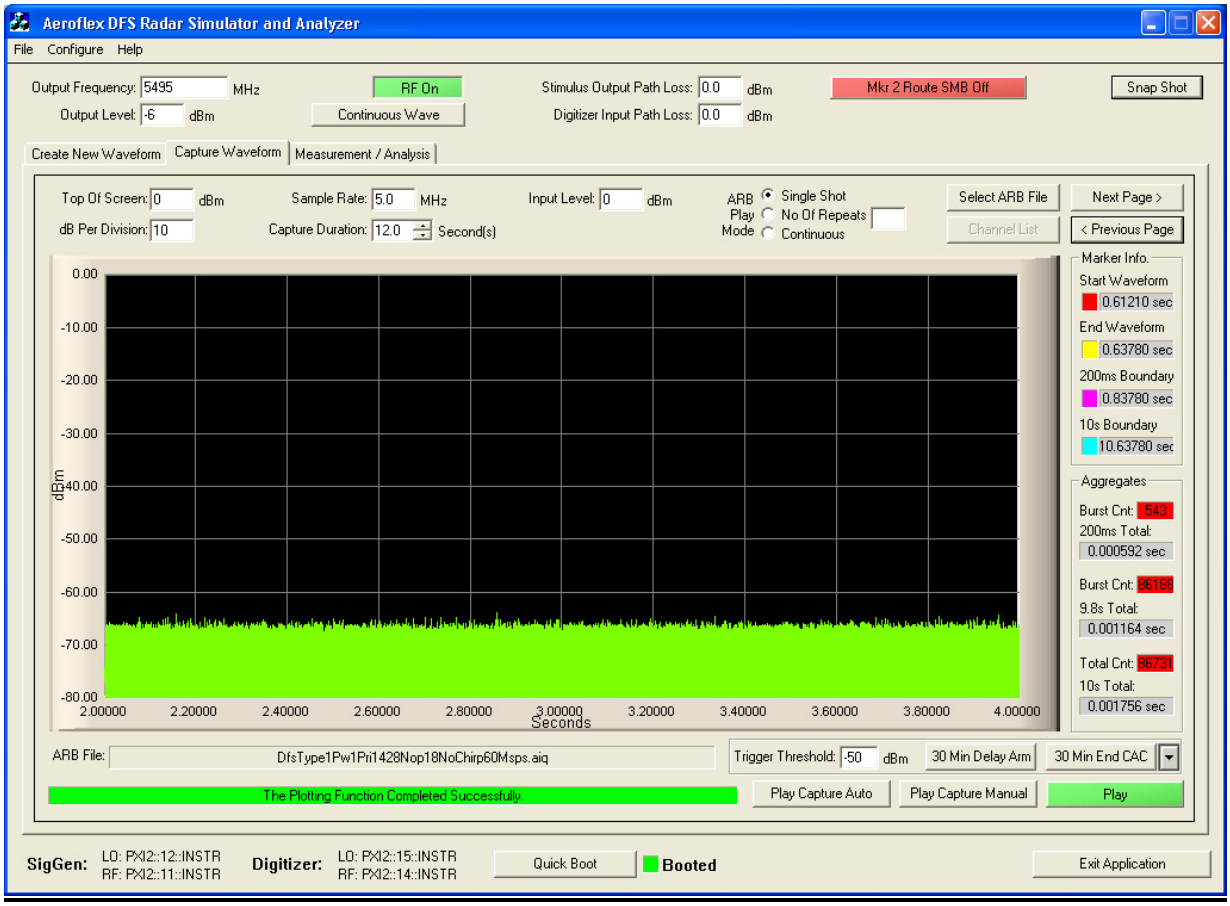
Channel Move Time (802.11a) = 0.5222 Secs (limit 10 Secs)

Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 0 to 2 seconds (5500 MHz 11a mode)

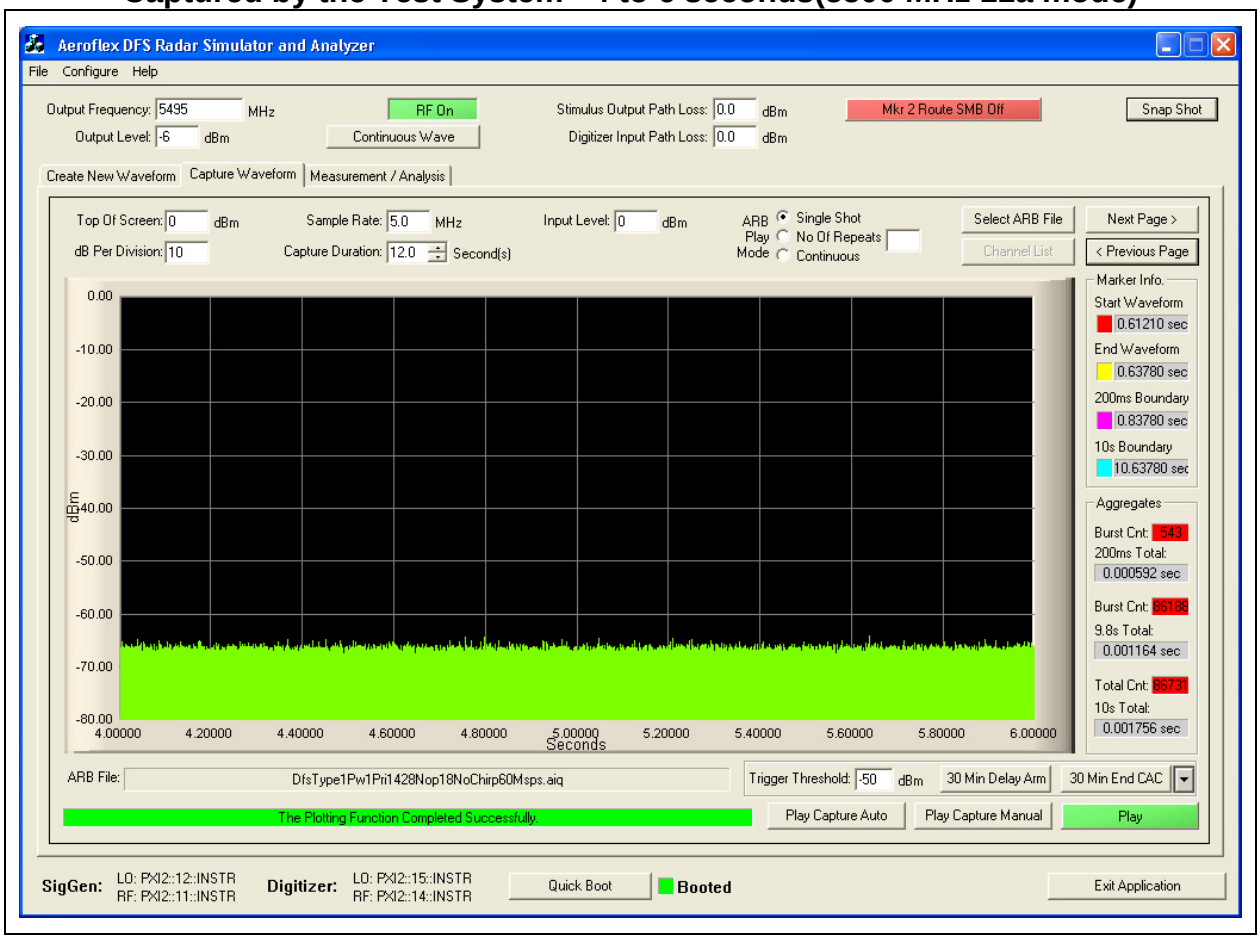


From the plot above it can be seen that the transmission activity within the 200 mS window is 0.592 mS (see 200 mS Total). From the following plots which shows all additional activity within the remained of the 10 sec measurement window it can be determined that the aggregate transmission is 1.164 mS. This is less than the 60 mS limit.

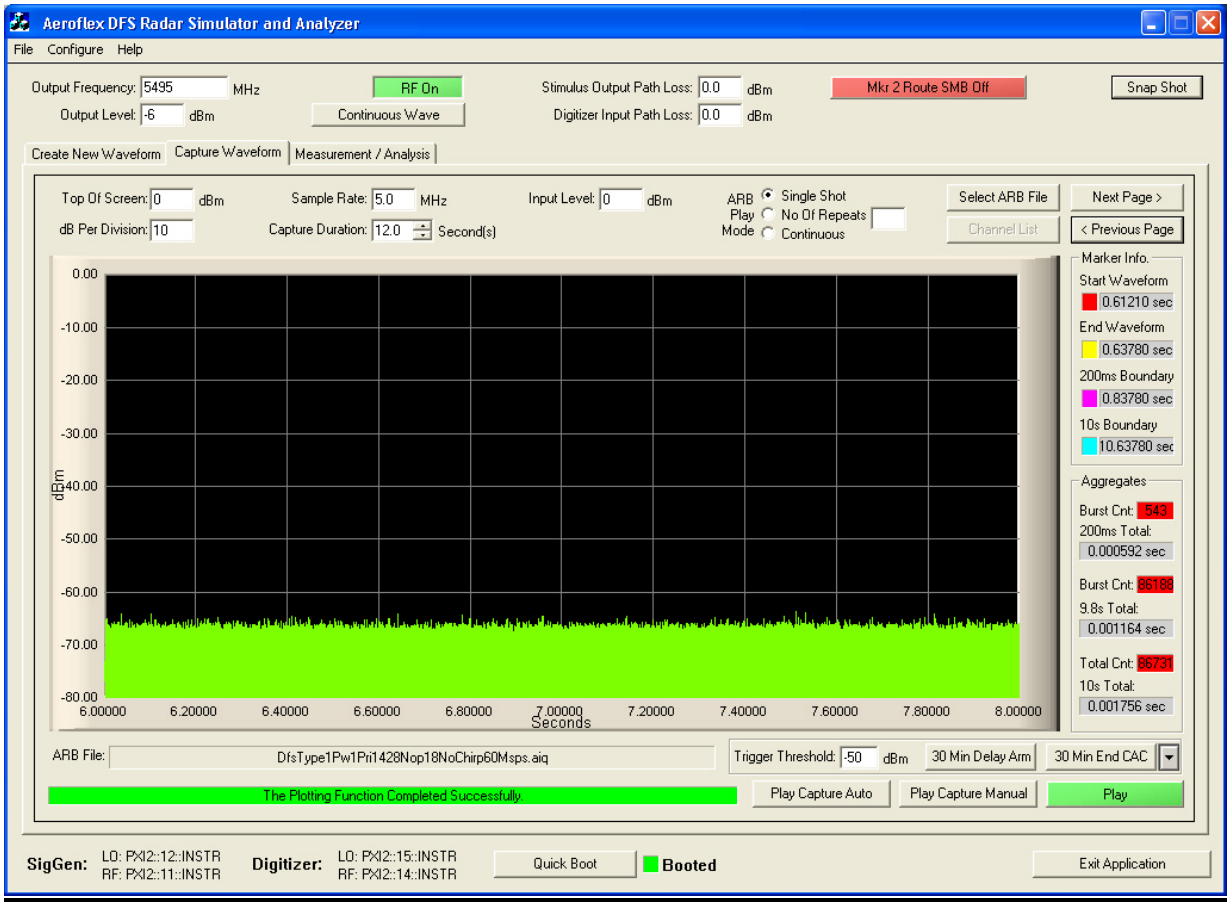
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 2 to 4 seconds(5500 MHz 11a mode)



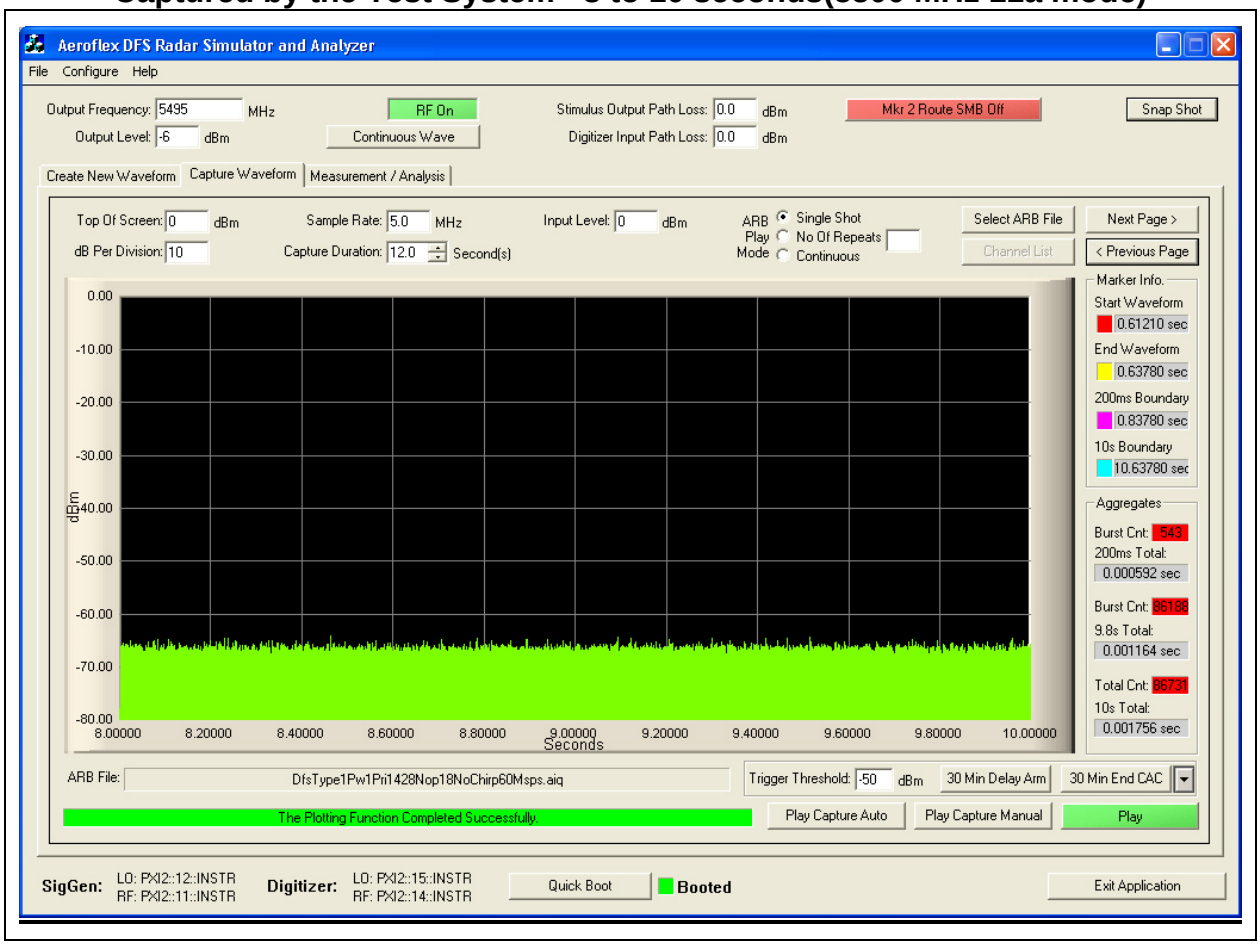
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 4 to 6 seconds(5500 MHz 11a mode)



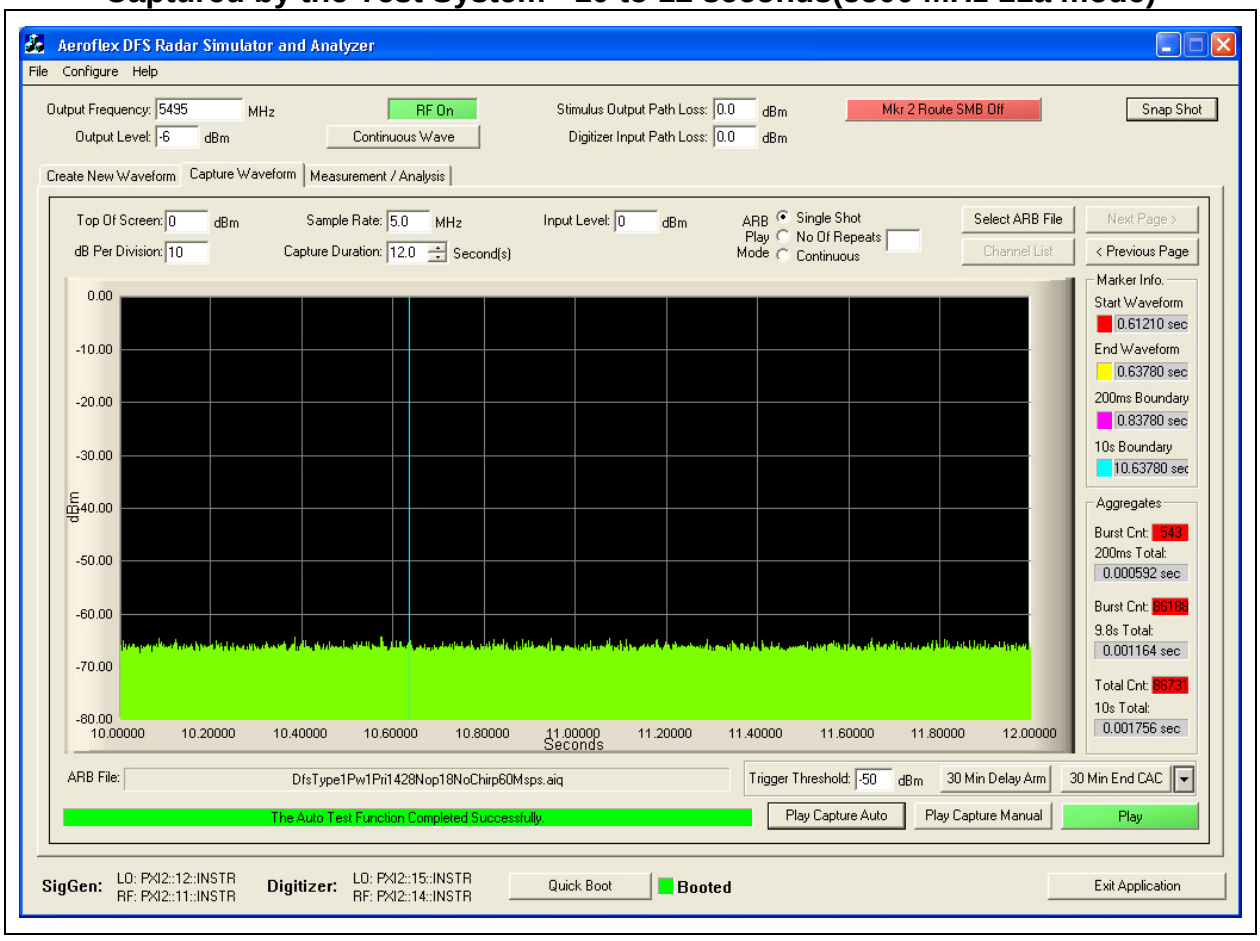
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 6 to 8 seconds(5500 MHz 11a mode)



Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 8 to 10 seconds(5500 MHz 11a mode)



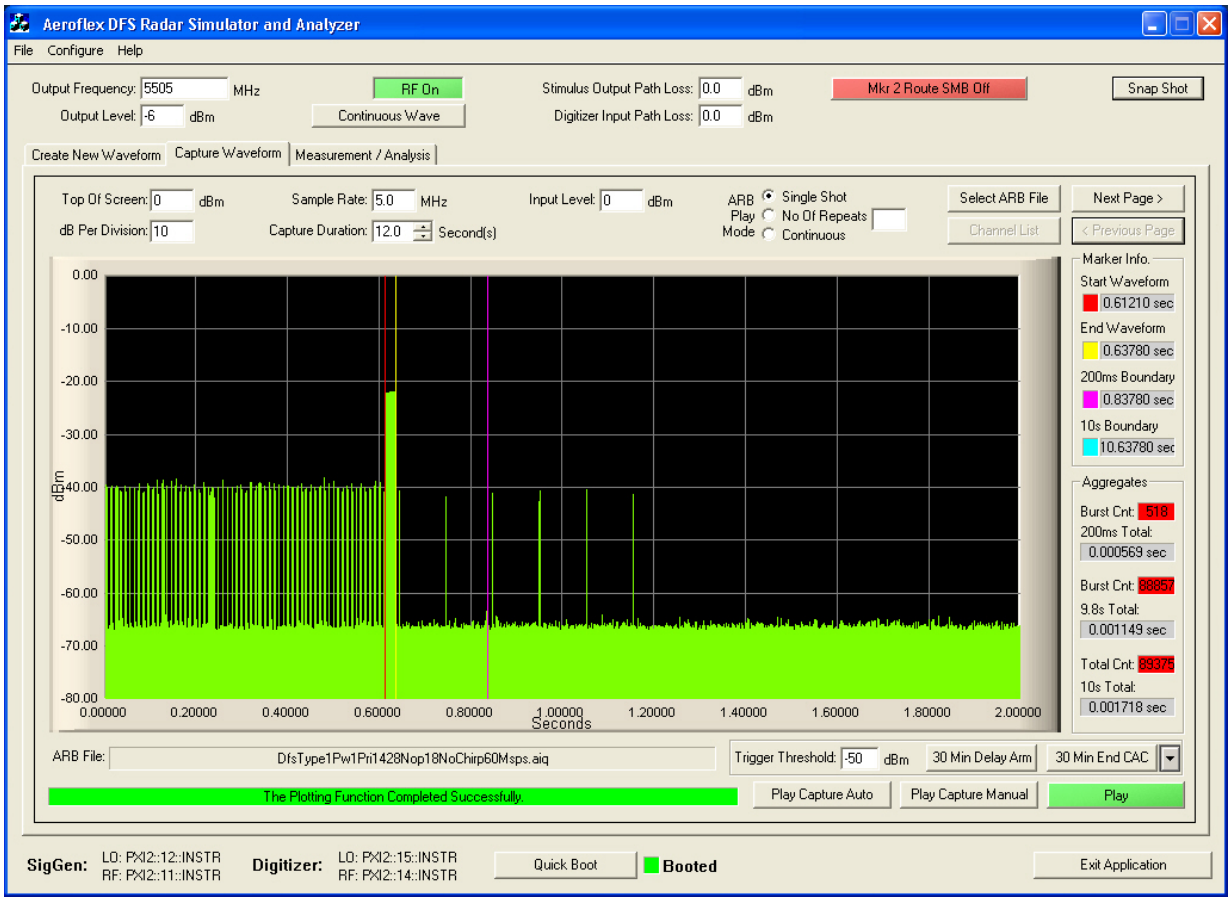
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 10 to 12 seconds(5500 MHz 11a mode)



Channel Closing Transmission Time (802.11n HT40) = 1.718 mSecs (limit 260 mSecs)

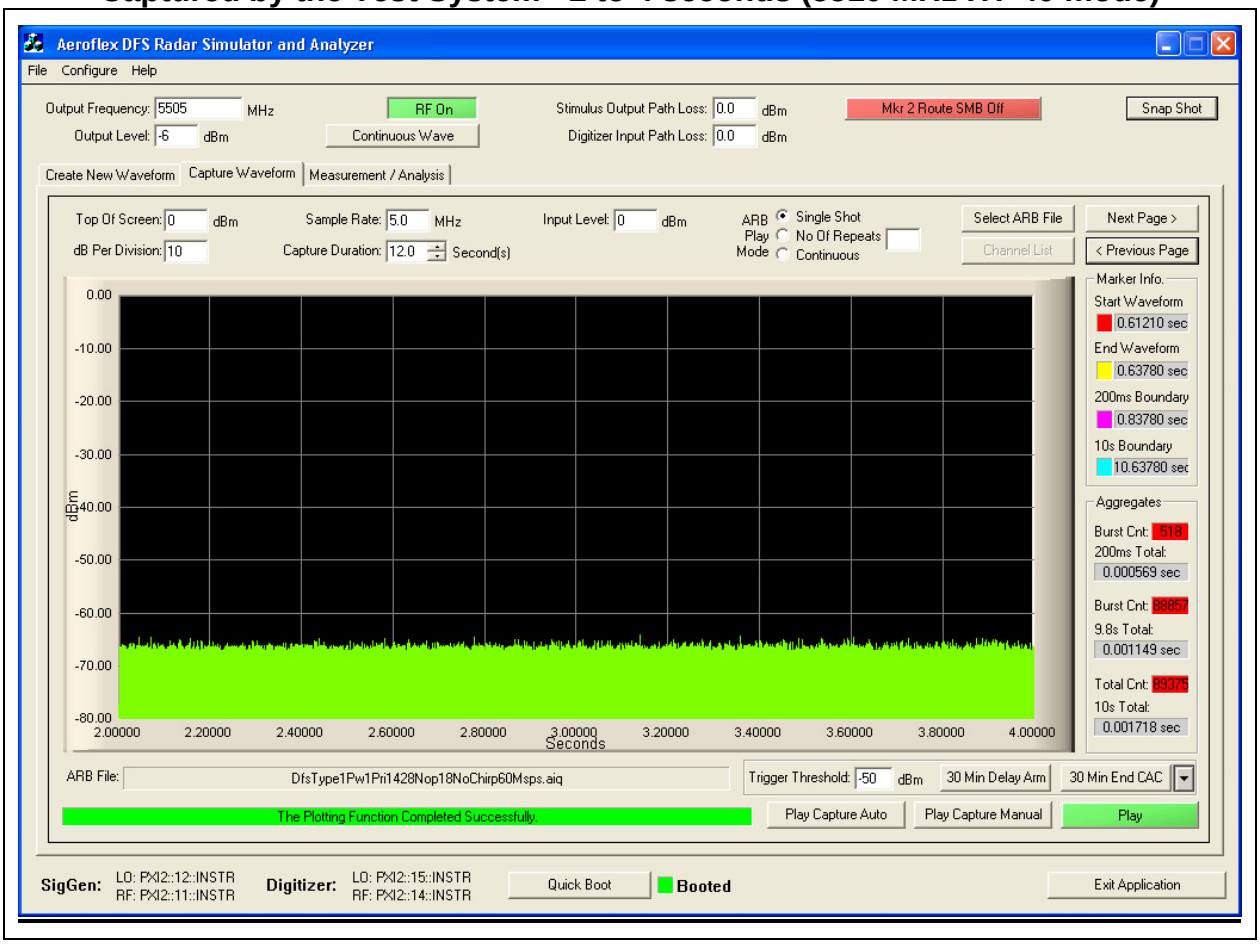
Channel Move Time 5510 MHz (802.11n HT40) = 0.5122 Secs (limit 10 Secs)

Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 0 to 2 seconds (5510 MHz HT-40 mode)

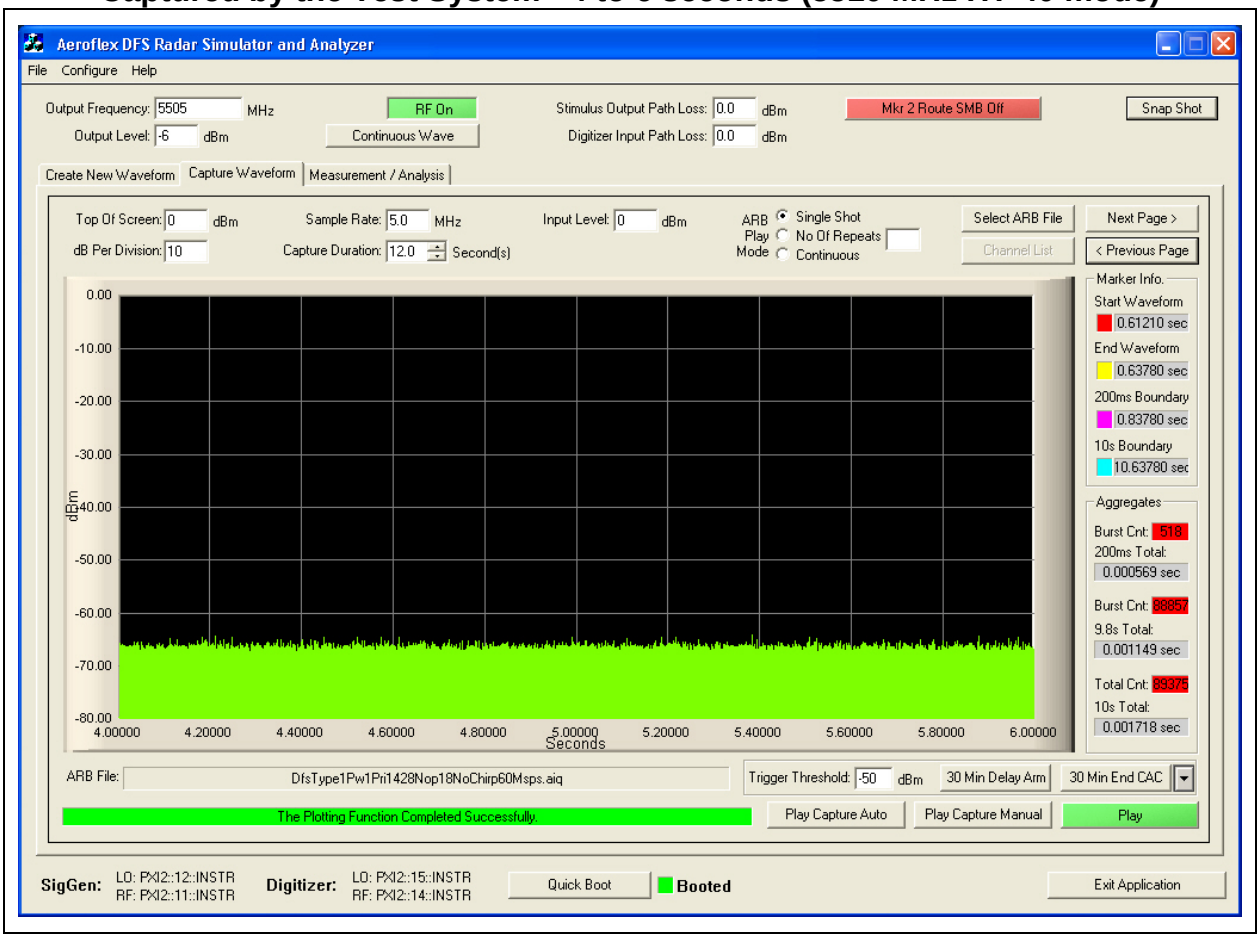


From the plot above it can be seen that the transmission activity within the 200 mS window is 0.569 mS (see 200 mS Total). From the following plots which shows all additional activity within the remained of the 10 sec measurement window it can be determined that the aggregate transmission is 1.149 mS. This is less than the 60 mS limit.

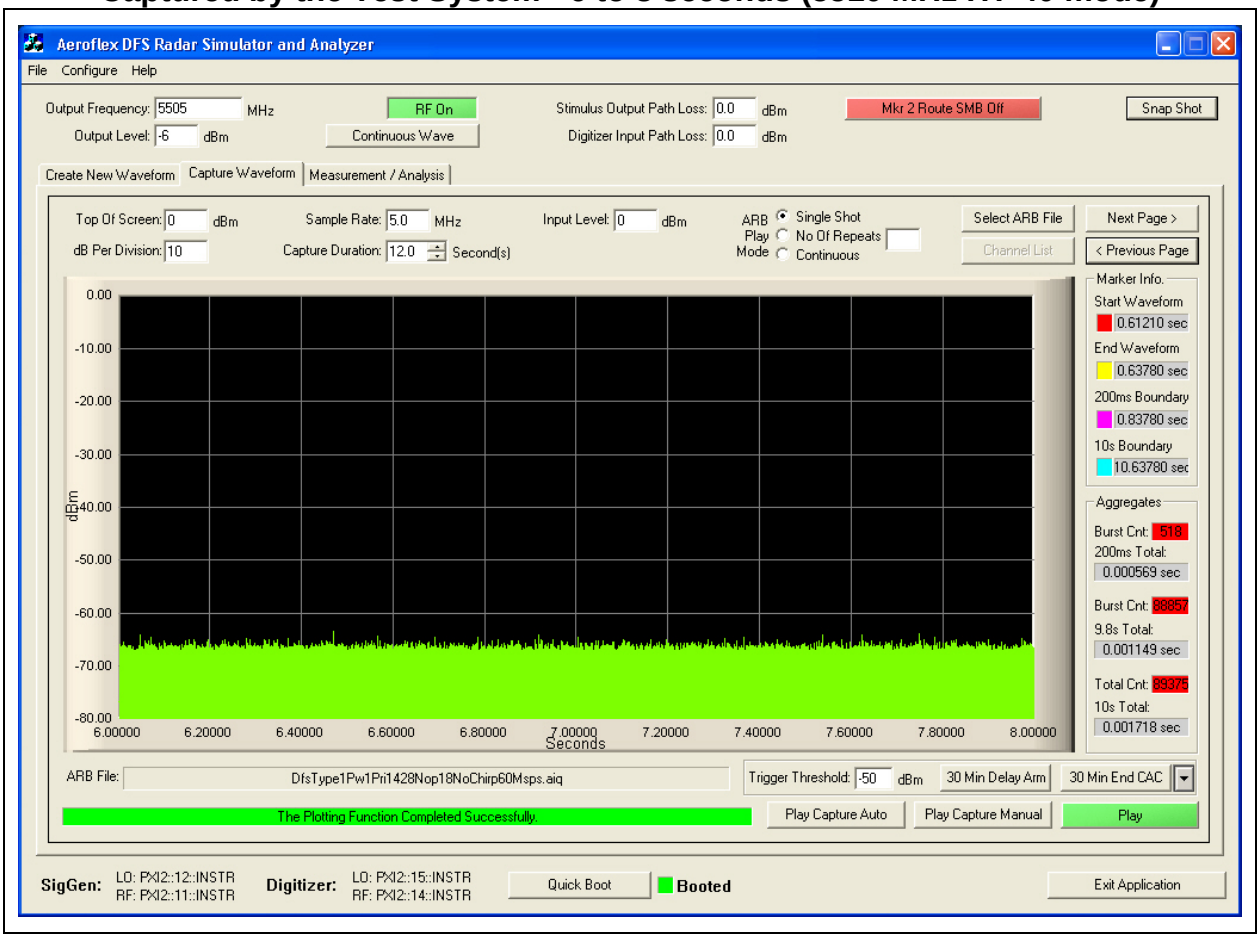
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 2 to 4 seconds (5510 MHz HT-40 mode)



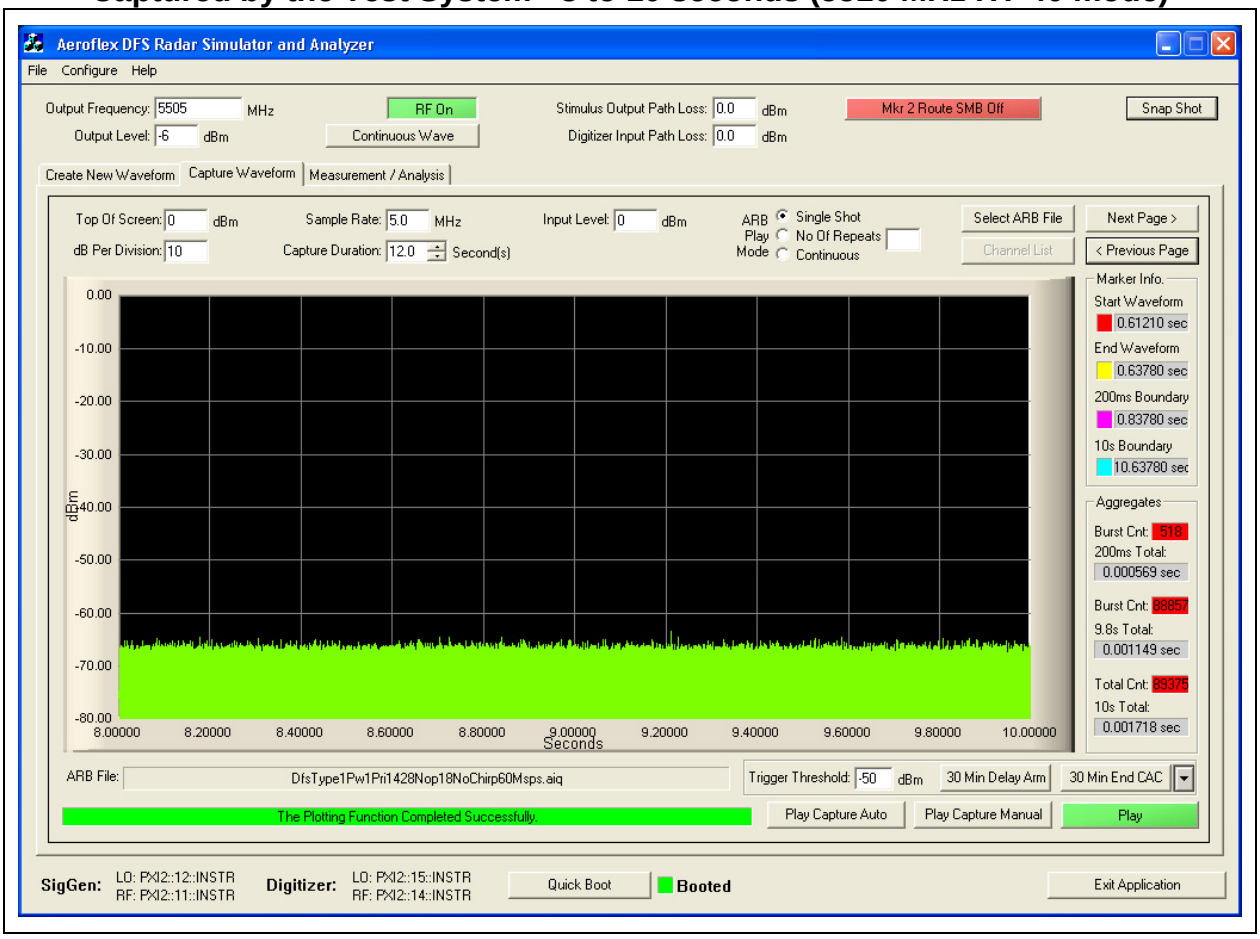
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 4 to 6 seconds (5510 MHz HT-40 mode)



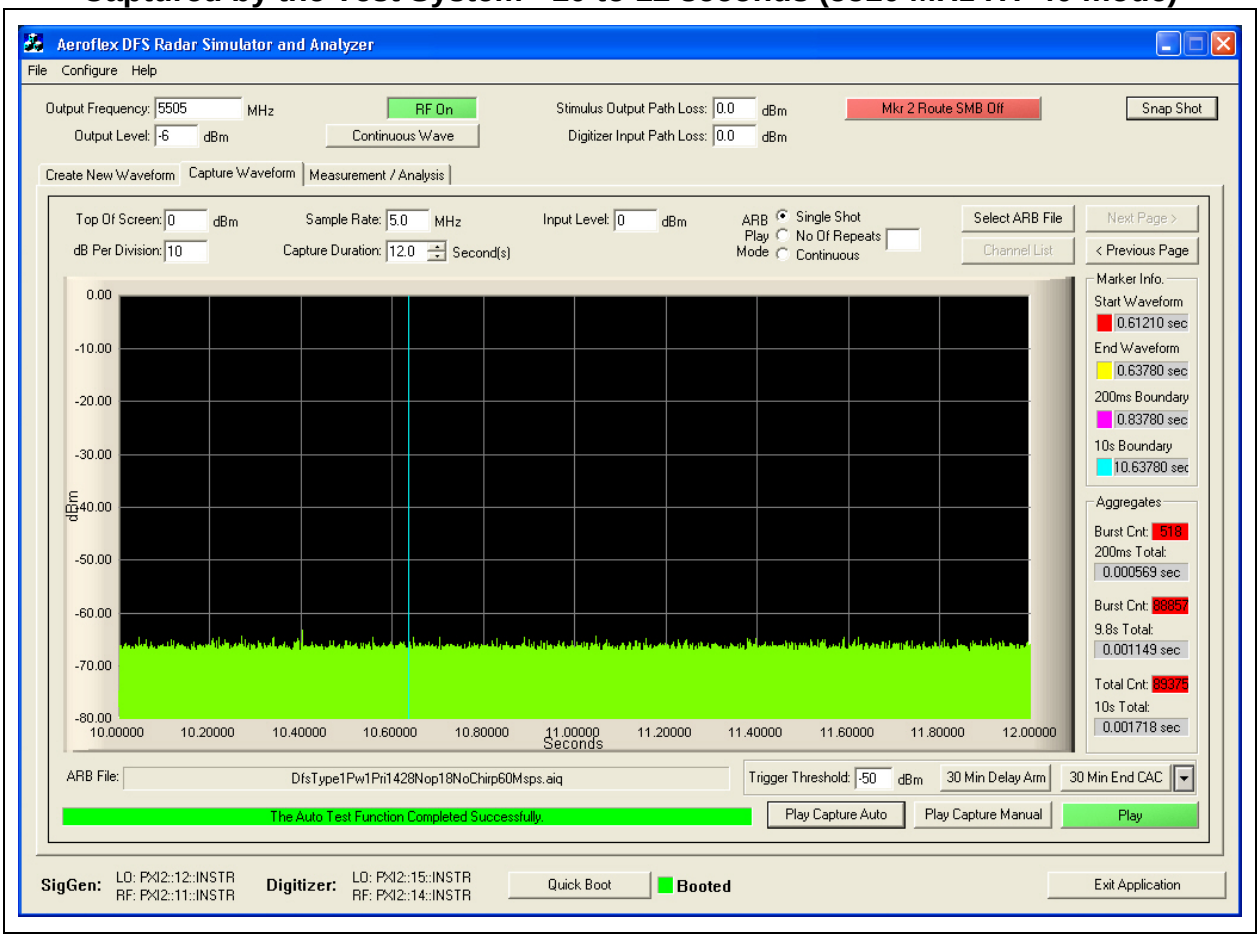
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 6 to 8 seconds (5510 MHz HT-40 mode)



Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 8 to 10 seconds (5510 MHz HT-40 mode)



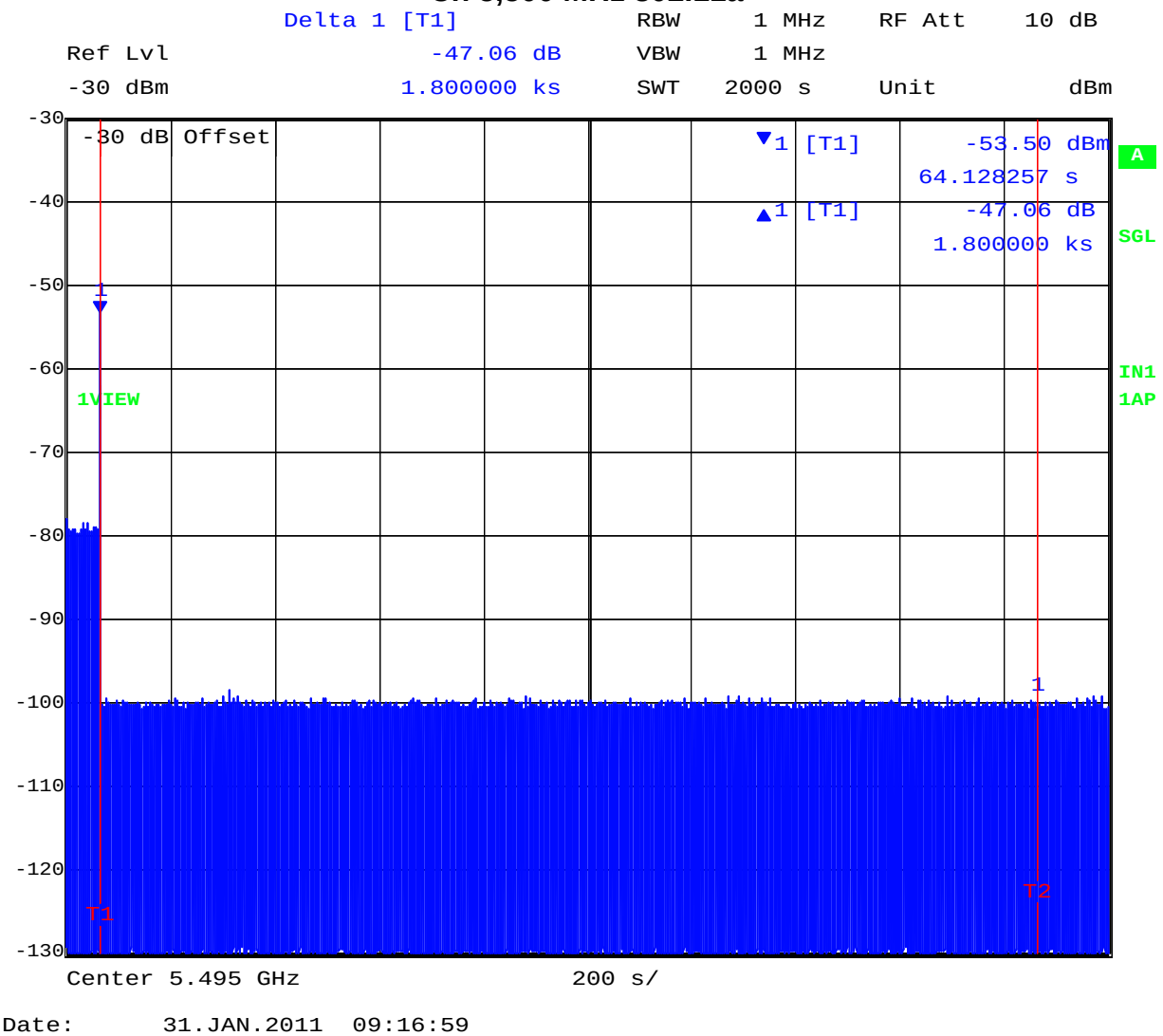
Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time for Type 1 Radar Captured by the Test System - 10 to 12 seconds (5510 MHz HT-40 mode)



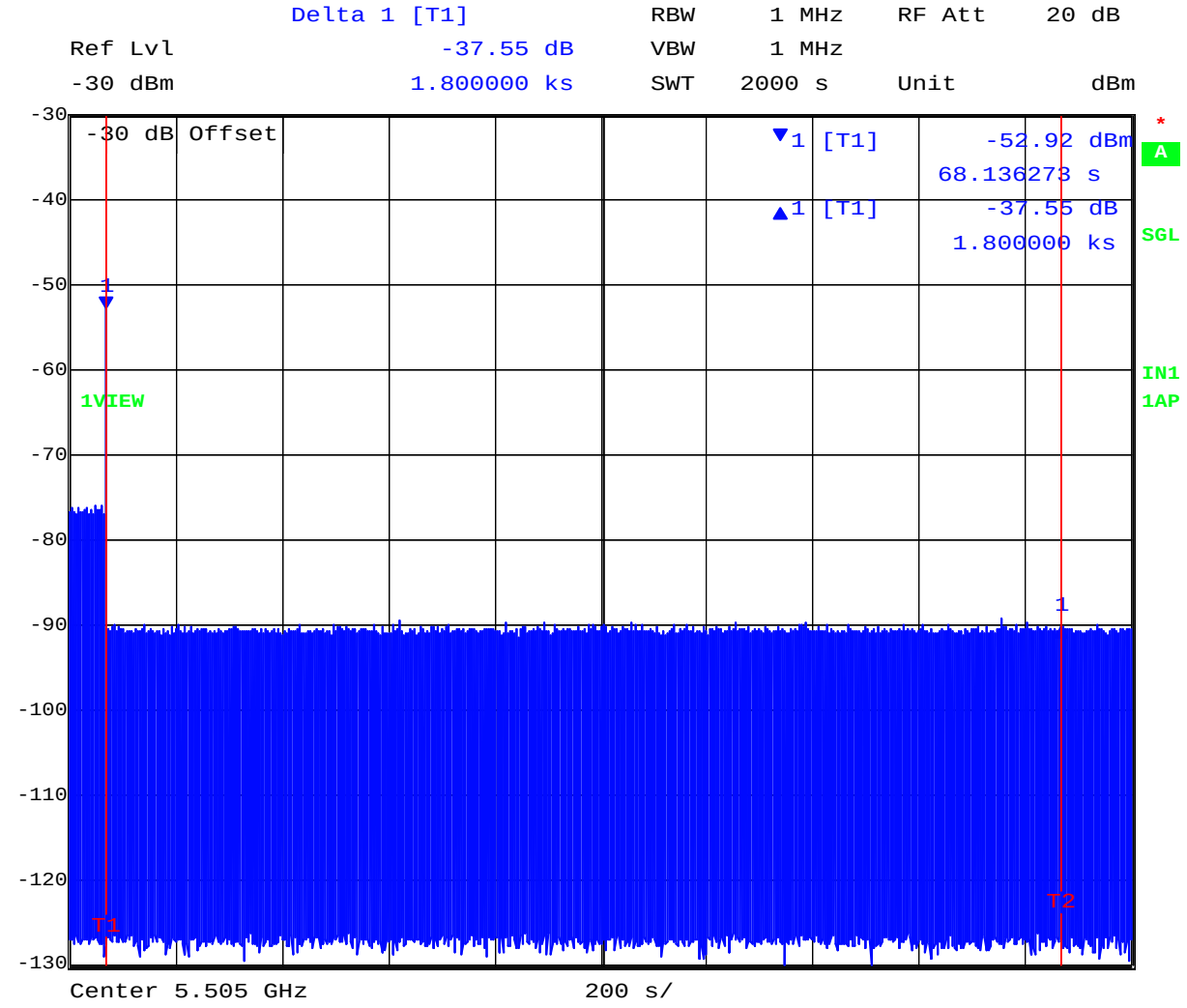
30 Minute Non-Occupancy Period

The EUT is monitored for more than 30 minutes following the channel close/move time to verify no transmissions resume on this Channel.

30 Minute Non-Occupancy Period Type 1 Radar
Ch 5,500 MHz 802.11a



30 Minute Non-Occupancy Period Type 1 Radar
Ch 5,510 MHz 802.11n HT40



5.2.6. Statistical Performance Check

The steps below define the procedure to determine the minimum percentage of detection when a radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device.

A U-NII device operating as a Client Device will associate with the UUT (Master) at 5,500 MHz 802.11a and 802.11n HT40.

The Radar Waveform generator sends the individual waveform for each of the radar types 1-6. Statistical data will be gathered to determine the ability of the device to detect the radar test waveforms. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trial runs. The percentage of successful detection is calculated by:

Total # of detections ÷ Total # of Trials × 100 = Probability of Detection

The Minimum number of trails, minimum percentage of successful detection and the average minimum percentage of successful detection are found in the Radar Test Waveforms section.

Verification of Detection - 5500 MHz 802.11a Mode

Trial #	Detection = √, No Detection = 0					
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	√	√	√	0	√	0
2	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	√	√	√	√	√	√
10	√	√	√	√	√	√
11	√	√	√	√	√	√
12	√	√	√	√	√	0
13	√	√	√	√	√	√
14	√	√	√	√	√	0
15	√	√	√	√	√	√
16	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	√	0	√	√	√	√
18	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	√	√	√	√	√	√
20	√	√	√	√	√	√
21	√	0	√	√	√	√
22	0	0	√	√	0	√
23	√	√	√	√	√	0
24	√	√	√	√	√	√
25	√	√	0	√	√	√
26	√	√	√	√	0	0
27	√	√	√	√	√	√
28	√	0	√	√	√	0
29	√	√	√	√	√	√
30	√	√	√	√	0	√
Detection Percentage	96.6% (>60%)	86.6% (>60%)	96.6% (>60%)	100% (>60%)	90% (>80%)	83.3% (>70%)

In addition an average minimum percentage of successful detection across all four Short pulse radar test waveforms is required and calculated as follows;

$(P_d1 + P_d2 + P_d3 + P_d4) / 4 = (96.6\% + 86.6\% + 96.6\% + 100\%) / 4 = 94.95\ \%$ (> 80%)

Verification of Detection - 5510 MHz 802.11n HT40 Mode

Trial #	Detection = √, No Detection = 0					
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	√	√	√	√	√	0
2	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	√	√	√	√	√	√
10	√	√	√	√	√	√
11	√	√	√	√	√	√
12	√	√	√	√	√	√
13	√	√	√	√	√	0
14	√	√	√	√	√	√
15	√	√	√	√	√	√
16	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	√	√	√	√	√	√
18	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	√	√	√	√	√	√
20	√	√	√	√	√	0
21	√	√	√	√	√	√
22	√	√	√	√	√	√
23	√	√	√	√	0	√
24	√	√	√	√	√	√
25	√	√	√	√	√	√
26	√	√	√	√	√	0
27	√	√	0	√	√	0
28	√	√	√	√	√	√
29	√	√	0	√	√	√
30	√	0	√	√	√	√
Detection Percentage	100% (>60%)	96.6% (>60%)	93.3% (>60%)	100% (>60%)	96.6% (>80%)	83.3% (>70%)

In addition an average minimum percentage of successful detection across all four Short pulse radar test waveforms is required and calculated as follows;

$(P_d1 + P_d2 + P_d3 + P_d4) / 4 = (100\% + 96.6\% + 93.3\% + 100\%) / 4 = 97.475$ % (> 80%)

Measurement Uncertainty Time/Power

Measurement uncertainty	
- Time	4%
- Power	1.33dB

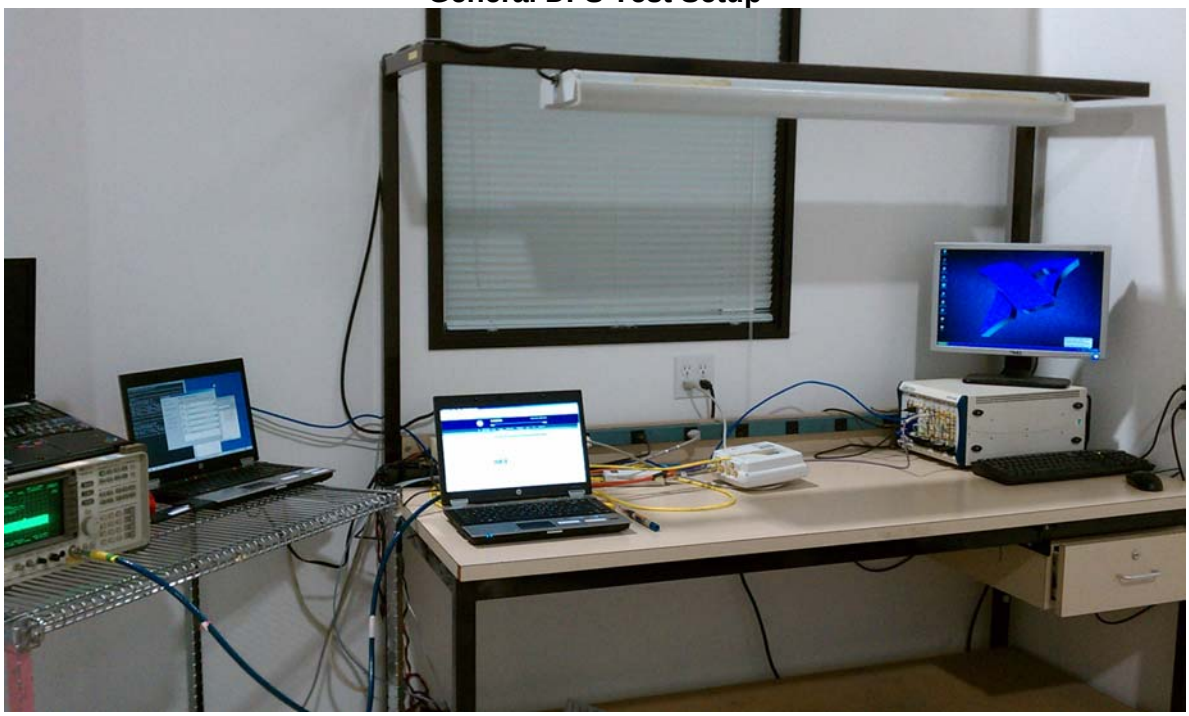
Traceability

Test Equipment Used
0116, 0158, 0310, 0312, 0314, 0252, 0256, 0293.

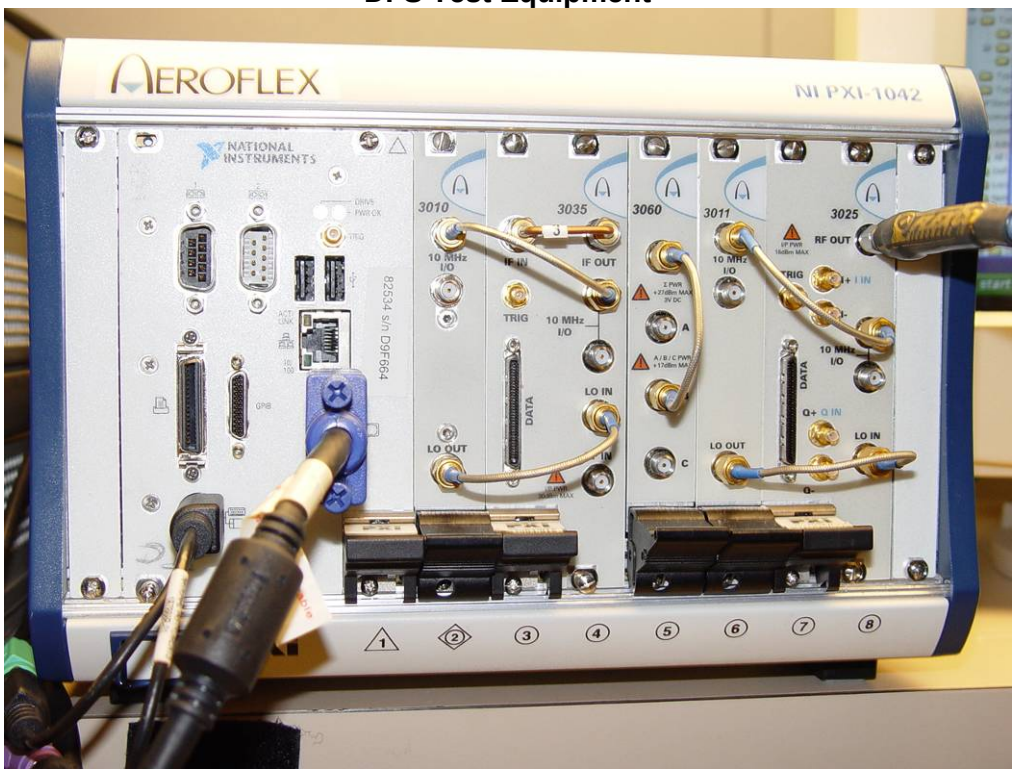
6. PHOTOGRAPHS

6.1. Dynamic Frequency Selection Test Set-Up

General DFS Test Setup



DFS Test Equipment



7. TEST EQUIPMENT DETAILS

Asset #	Instrument	Manufacturer	Part #	Serial #
0158	Barometer /Thermometer	Control Co.	4196	E2846
0193	EMI Receiver	Rhode & Schwartz	ESI 7	838496/007
0252	SMA Cable	Megaphase	Sucoflex 104	None
0310	2m SMA Cable	Micro-Coax	UFA210A-0-0787-3G03G0	209089-001
0312	3m SMA Cable	Micro-Coax	UFA210A-1-1181-3G0300	209092-001
0314	30dB N-Type Attenuator	ARRA	N9444-30	1623
0070	Power Meter	Hewlett Packard	437B	3125U11552
0116	Power Sensor	Hewlett Packard	8485A	3318A19694
0117	Power Sensor	Hewlett Packard	8487D	3318A00371
0184	Pulse Limiter	Rhode & Schwartz	ESH3Z2	357.8810.52
0293	BNC Cable	Megaphase	1689 1GVT4	15F50B001
0307	BNC Cable	Megaphase	1689 1GVT4	15F50B002

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