FCC DFS Test Report

FCC ID: RWO-RZ090300

This report concerns: Original Grant

Project No.	:	1903C316
Equipment	:	Notebook
Test Model	:	RZ09-0300
Series Model	:	N/A
Applicant	:	Razer Inc.
Address	:	201 3rd Street, Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94103 USA
Date of Receipt	:	Mar. 27, 2019
Date of Test	:	Mar. 28, 2019 ~ Apr. 22, 2019
Issued Date	:	May 15, 2019
Tested by	:	BTL Inc.

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Certificate #5123.02

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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.

Table of Contents page

REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report Version	Description	Issued Date
R00	Original Issue.	May 09, 2019
R01	Modified the comments of TCB.	May 15, 2019

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

Equipment	:	Notebook
Brand Name	:	RAZER
Test Model	:	RZ09-0300
Series Model	:	N/A
Applicant	:	Razer Inc.
Manufacturer	:	Razer Inc.
Address	:	201 3rd Street, Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94103 USA
Date of Test	:	Mar. 28, 2019 ~ Apr. 22, 2019
Test Sample	:	Engineering Sample No.: D190303120
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.
The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report (Ref No. BTL-FCCP-5-1903C316) were obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of A2LA according to the ISO/IEC 17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s).

Test results included in this report is only for the UNII-2A, UNII-2C DFS Slave part.

2. EUT INFORMATION

2.1 EUT SPECIFICATION TABLE

Table 1: Specification of EUT

Equipment	Notebook
Brand Name	RAZER
Test Model	RZ09-0300
Series Model	N/A
Model Difference(s)	N/A
Software Version	Window 10
Hardware Version	DA530_MB
Operational Mode	Slave
Operating Frequency Range	5250 MHz~5350 MHz & 5470 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:

IEEE 802.11a IEEE 802.11n (HT20) IEEE 802.11ac (VHT20)		IEEE 802.11n (HT40) IEEE 802.11ac (VHT40)		IEEE 802.11ac (VHT80)	
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	122	5610
108	5540	118	5590		
112	5560	126	5630		
116	5580	134	5670		
120	5600				
124	5620				
128	5640				
132	5660				
136	5680				
140	5700				

IEEE 802.11ac (VHT160)	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)
50	5250
114	5570

3. Antenna Specification:

Ant.	Brand	P/N	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	ATC	BY5810-16-001-C	PIFA	IPEX	4.65
2	ATC	BY5810-16-002-C	PIFA	IPEX	4.69

Note: This EUT supports MIMO 2X2, any transmit signals are correlated with each other, so Directional gain =10log[($10^{G1/20}$+$10^{G2/20}$+...$10^{GN/20}$)^2/N]dBi, that is Directional gain= 10log[($10^{4.65/20}$+$10^{4.69/20}$)^2/2]dBi =7.68. So, the UNII-1, UNII-2A, UNII-2C output power limit is 24-7.68+6=22.32, the UNII-3 output power limit is 30-7.68+6=28.32. The UNII-1, UNII-2A, UNII-2C power density limit is 11-7.68+6=9.32, the UNII-3 power density limit is 30-7.68+6=28.32.

2.2 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER AND EIRP

Table 2: The Conducted Output Power and EIRP List

TX A Mode				
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)	Directional Gain	Max EIRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (mW)
5250~5350	19.06	7.68	26.74	472.063
5470~5725	19.11	7.68	26.79	477.529

TX N (HT40) Mode				
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)	Directional Gain	Max EIRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (mW)
5250~5350	18.18	7.68	25.86	385.478
5470~5725	18.23	7.68	25.91	389.942

TX AC (VHT80) Mode				
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)	Directional Gain	Max EIRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (mW)
5250~5350	17.31	7.68	24.99	315.500
5470~5725	17.34	7.68	25.02	317.687

TX AC (VHT160) Mode				
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Couducted Output Power (dBm)	Directional Gain	Max EIRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (mW)
5150~5350	17.18	7.68	24.86	306.196
5470~5725	17.16	7.68	24.84	304.789

2.3 TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL (TPC)

Transmit power control (TPC). U-NII devices operating in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band and the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall employ a TPC mechanism. The U-NII device is required to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the mean EIRP value of 30 dBm. A TPC mechanism is not required for systems with an e.i.r.p. of less than 500 mW.

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX A Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
52	5260	19.06	13.06
60	5300	19.06	13.06
64	5320	19.02	13.02

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX N (HT20) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
52	5260	18.97	12.97
60	5300	19.02	13.02
64	5320	19.11	13.11

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX N (HT40) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
54	5270	18.17	12.17
62	5310	18.18	12.18

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX AC (VHT20) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
52	5260	19.15	13.15
60	5300	19.20	13.20
64	5320	19.15	13.15

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX AC (VHT40) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
54	5270	18.56	12.56
62	5310	18.55	12.55

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX AC (VHT80) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
58	5290	17.31	11.31

Test Mode: UNII-2A / TX AC (VHT160) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
50	5250	17.18	11.18

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX A Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
100	5500	19.01	13.01
116	5580	19.05	13.05
140	5700	19.11	13.11

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX N (HT20) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
100	5500	19.02	13.02
116	5580	19.04	13.04
140	5700	19.02	13.02

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX N (HT40) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
102	5510	18.11	12.11
110	5550	18.11	12.11
134	5670	18.23	12.23

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX AC (VHT20) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
100	5500	19.19	13.19
116	5580	19.17	13.17
140	5700	19.14	13.14

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX AC (VHT40) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
102	5510	18.58	12.58
110	5550	18.53	12.53
134	5670	18.59	12.59

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX AC (VHT80) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
106	5530	17.34	11.34
122	5610	17.20	11.2

Test Mode: UNII-2C / TX AC (VHT160) Mode			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (TPC High) (dBm)	Output Power (TPC Low) (dBm)
114	5570	17.16	11.16

3.U-NII DFS RULE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 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	✓

3.2 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

4. TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 10: Test Instruments List.

DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	MODEL NO.	Serial No	Calibration Until
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY50520044	Mar. 10, 2020
Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49071316	Mar. 10, 2020
POWER SPLITTER	Mini-Circuits	ZFRSC-123-S+	331000910-1	Mar. 10, 2020
POWER SPLITTER	Mini-Circuits	ZN4PD1-63-S+	SF9335D1045-1	Mar. 10, 2020
Attenuator	WOKEN	6SM3502	VAS1214NL	Feb. 12, 2020
Wi-Fi Router	tp-link	Archer AX6000	N/A	N/A

Note:

(1) Calibration interval of instruments listed above is one year.
(2) Wi-Fi Router's FCC ID: TE7AX6000

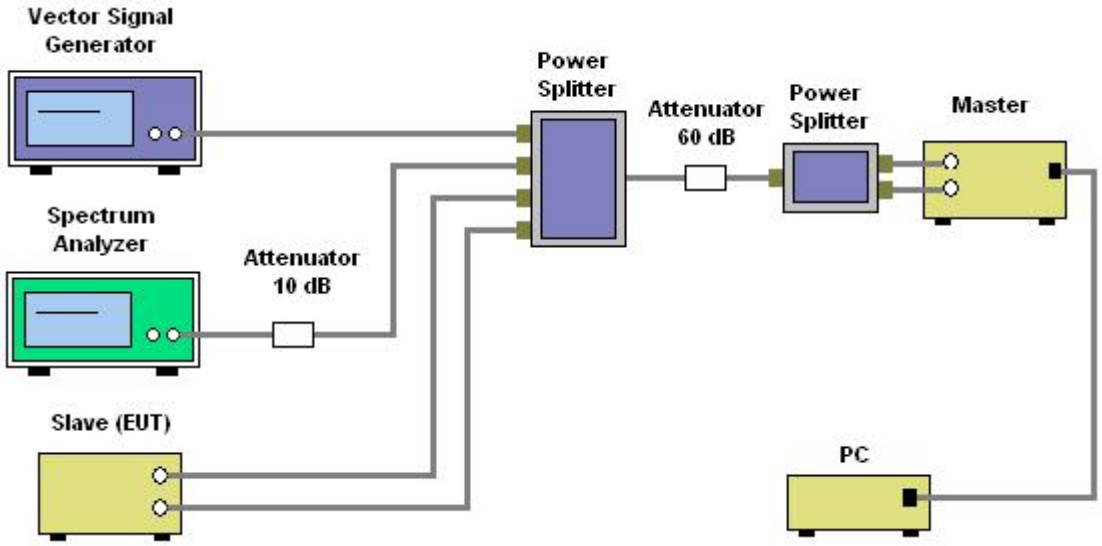
5. DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS) TEST

5.1 DFS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

Test Precedure

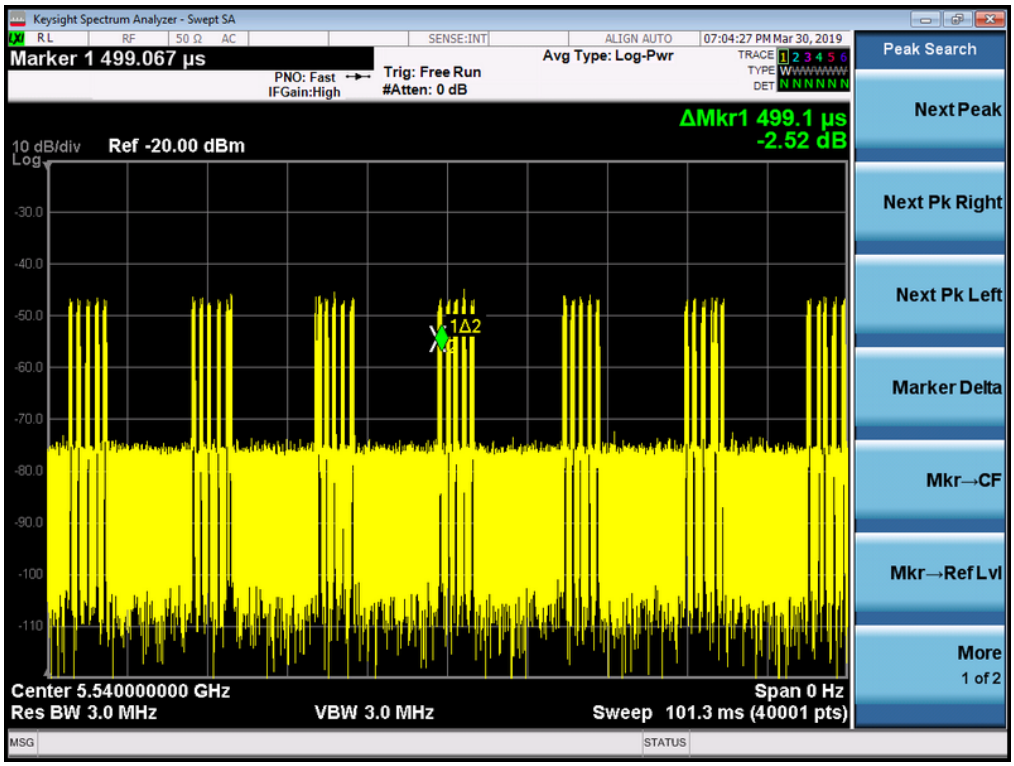
1. Master device and client device are set up by conduction method as the following configuration.
2. The client device is connected to notebook and to access a IP address on wireless connection with the master device.
3. Then the master device is connected to another notebook to access a IP address.
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

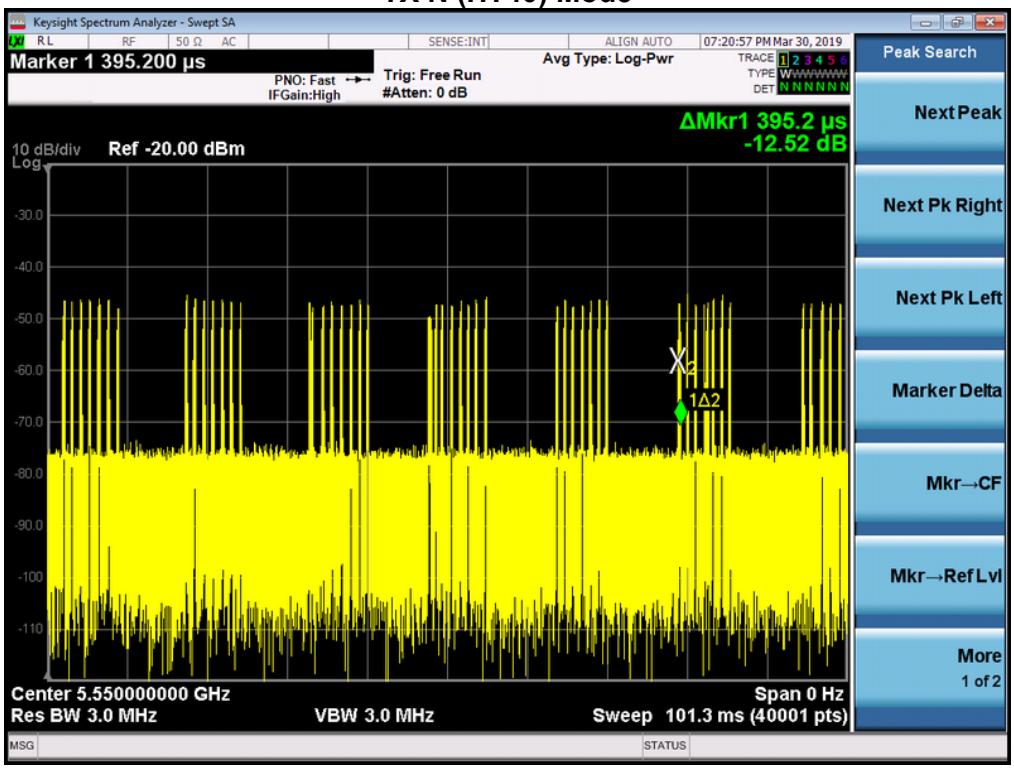


Channel Loading

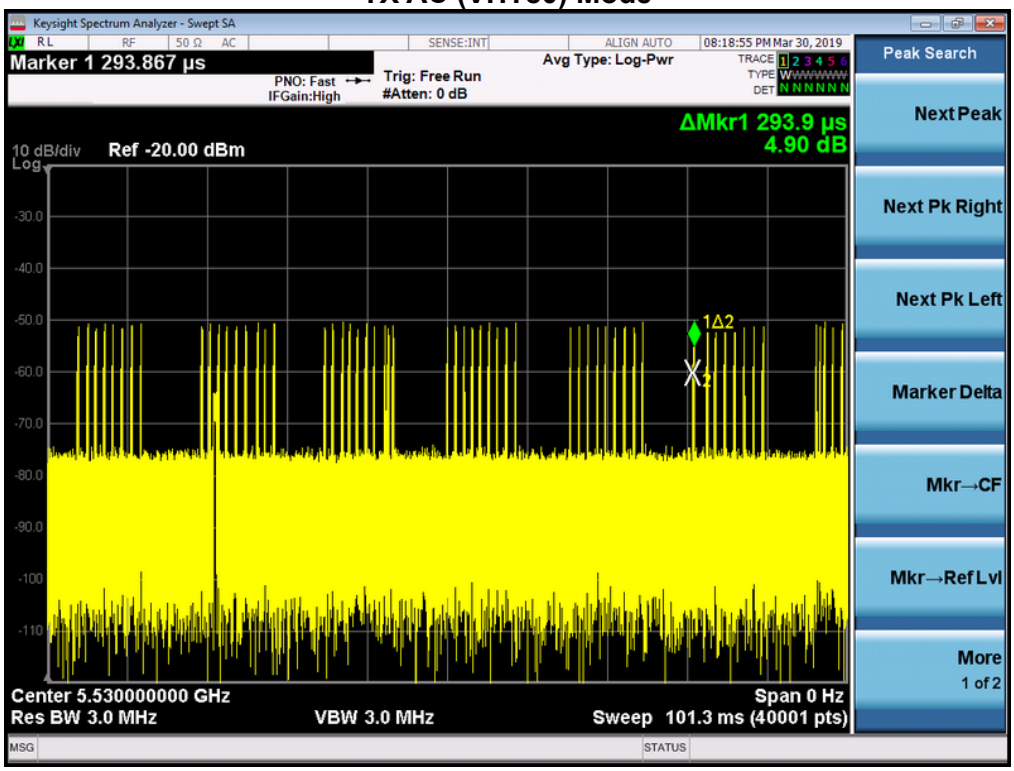
TX A Mode



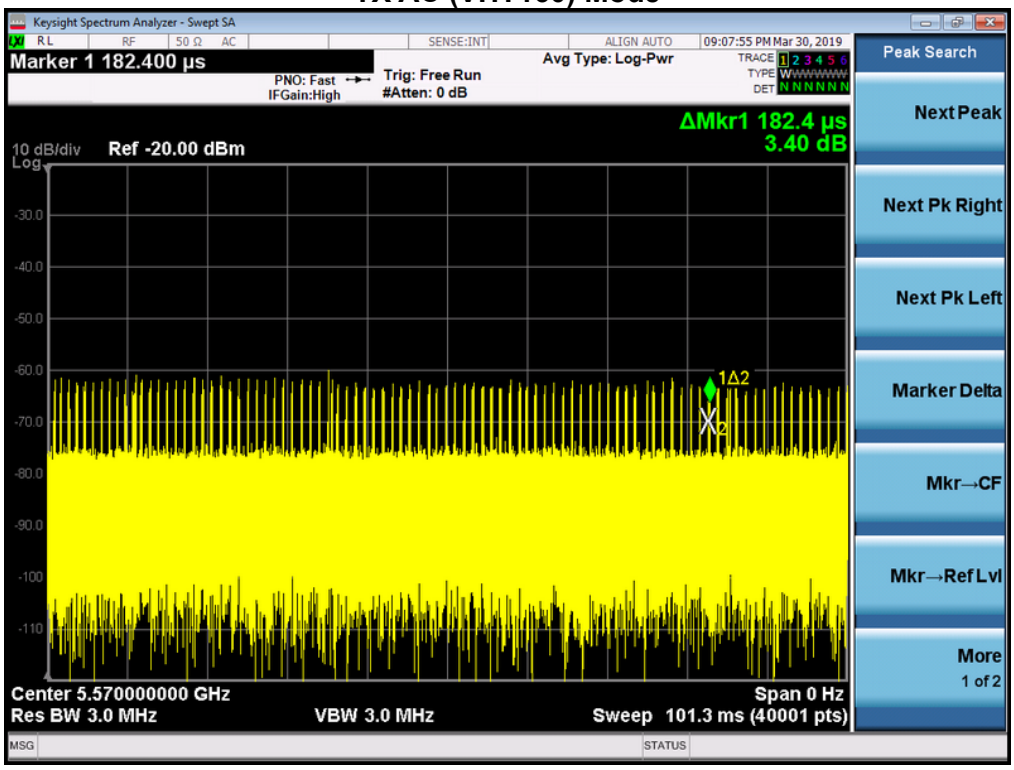
TX N (HT40) Mode



TX AC (VHT80) Mode



TX AC (VHT160) Mode



Channel (MHz)	Marker Delta (ms)	Number	On Time (ms)	Total Time (ms)	Duty cycle (%)	Limit (%)
5540	0.4991	35	17.4685	101.3	17.24	17.00
5550	0.3952	45	17.784	101.3	17.56	17.00
5530	0.2939	60	17.634	101.3	17.41	17.00
5570	0.1824	100	18.24	101.3	18.01	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.

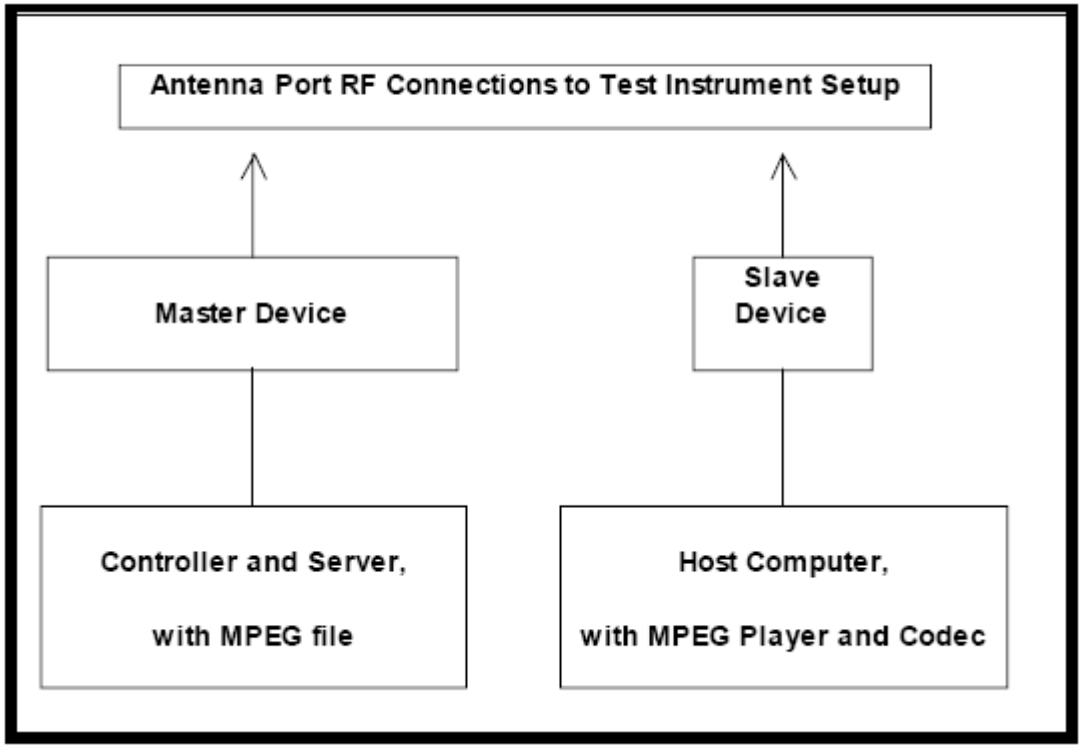
The signal monitoring equipment consists of a spectrum analyzer set to display 8001 bins on the horizontal axis. The time-domain resolution is 2 msec / bin with a 16 second sweep time, meeting the 10 second short pulse reporting criteria. The aggregate ON time is calculated by multiplying the number 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.

5.2 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 –62 dBm 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 –62 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 –62 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.



5.3 DEVIATION FROM TEST STANDARD

No deviation.

6. TEST RESULTS

6.1 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	TX A Mode 5540 MHz	Applicable	Pass
		TX N (HT40) Mode 5550 MHz		
		TX AC (VHT80) Mode 5530 MHz		
		TX AC (VHT160) Mode 5570 MHz		
15.407	Channel Closing Transmission Time	TX A Mode 5540 MHz	Applicable	Pass
		TX N (HT40) Mode 5550 MHz		
		TX AC (VHT80) Mode 5530 MHz		
		TX AC (VHT160) Mode 5570 MHz		
15.407	Non- Occupancy Period	TX A Mode 5540 MHz	Applicable	Pass
		TX N (HT40) Mode 5550 MHz		
		TX AC (VHT80) Mode 5530 MHz		
		TX AC (VHT160) Mode 5570 MHz		
15.407	Uniform Spreading	-	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	U-NII Detection Bandwidth	-	Not Applicable	N/A

6.2 TEST MODE: DEVICE OPERATING IN MASTER MODE.

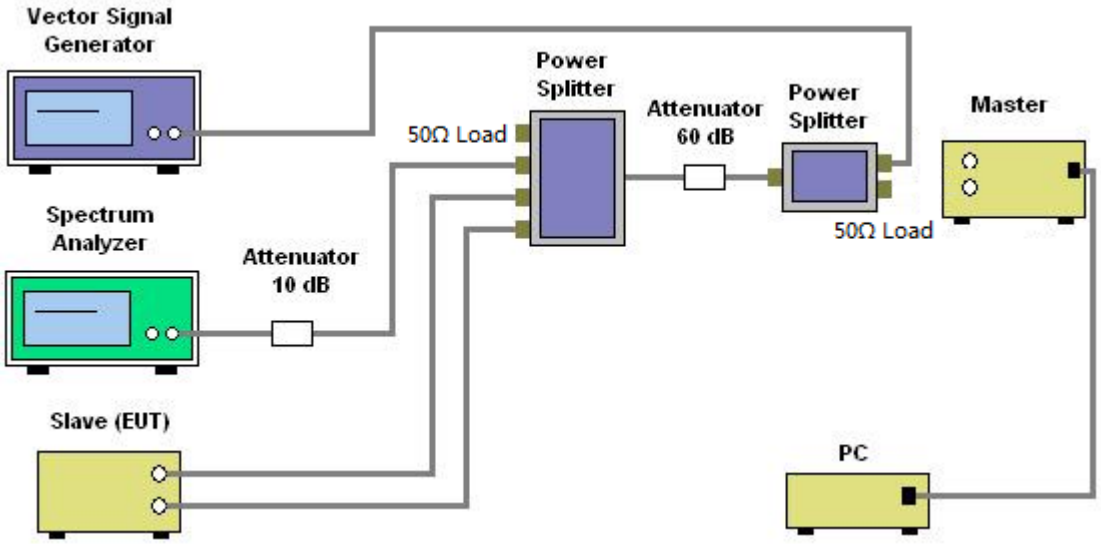
The EUT is slave equipment, it need a master device when testing.
Master with injection at the Master. (Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master)

6.3 DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD

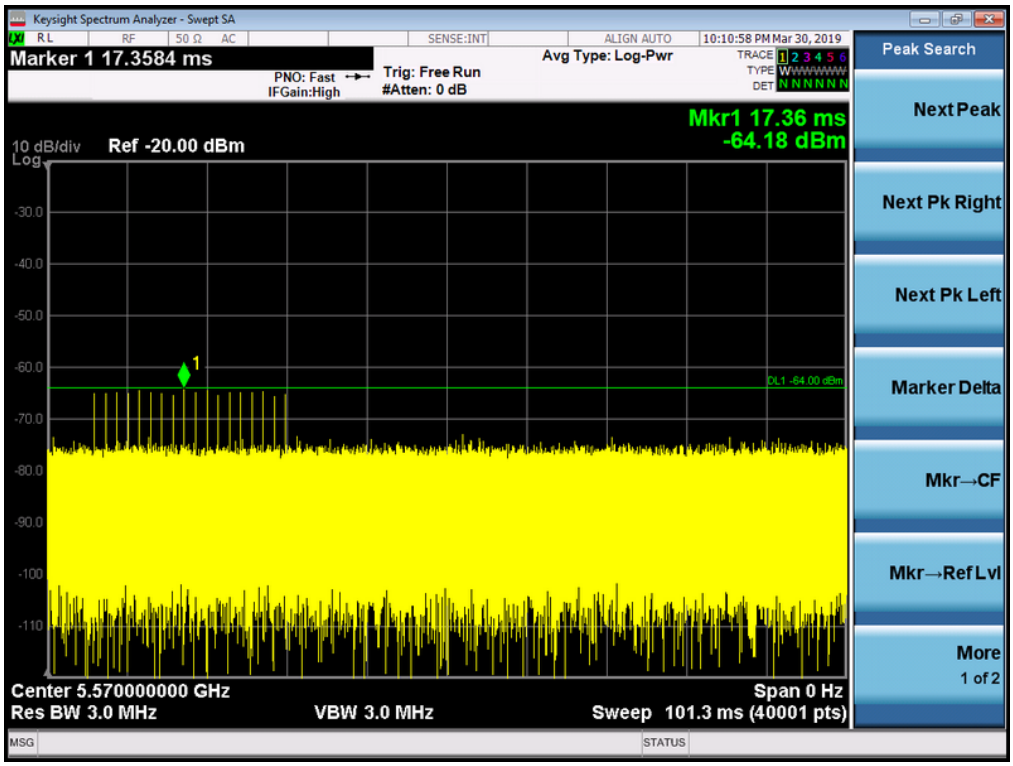
Calibration:

The EUT is slave equipment and it with the lowest gain is 4.65 dBi.
For a detection threshold level of -64dBm and the master antenna gain is 2.28 dBi, required detection threshold is -61.72 dBm (= -64+2.28).

Note: Maximum Transmit Power is more than 200 milliwatt in this report, so detection threshold level is -64dBm.



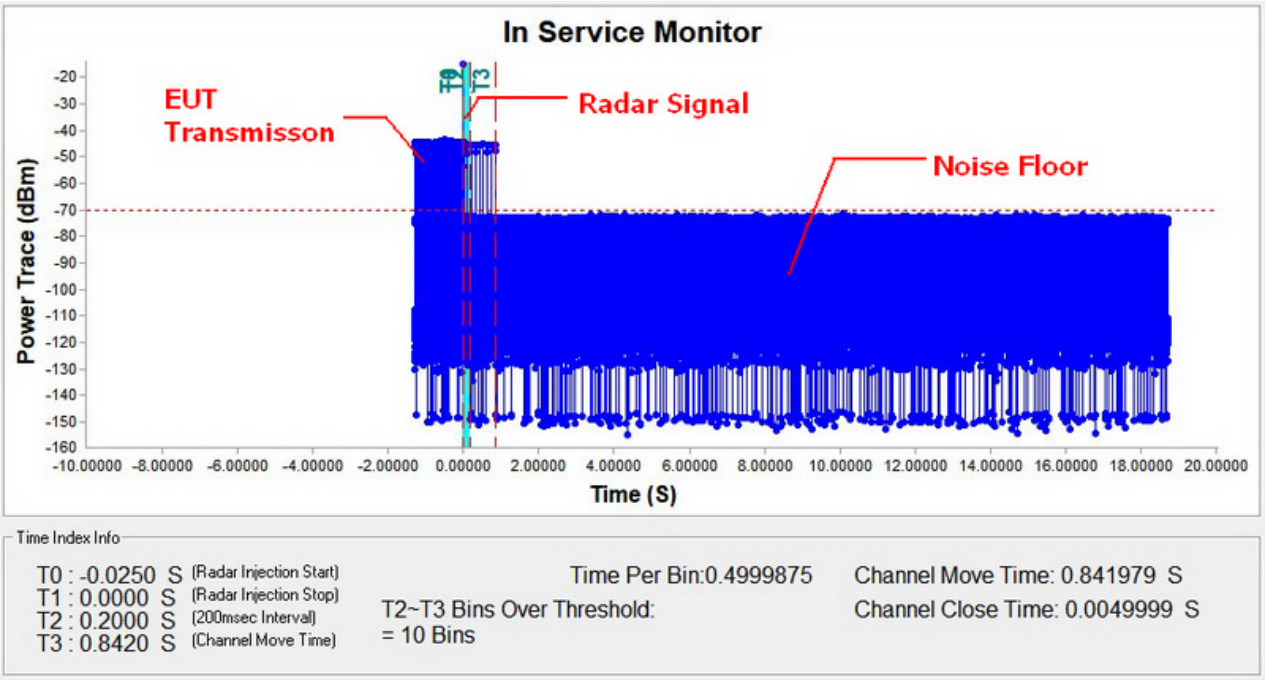
Radar Signal 0



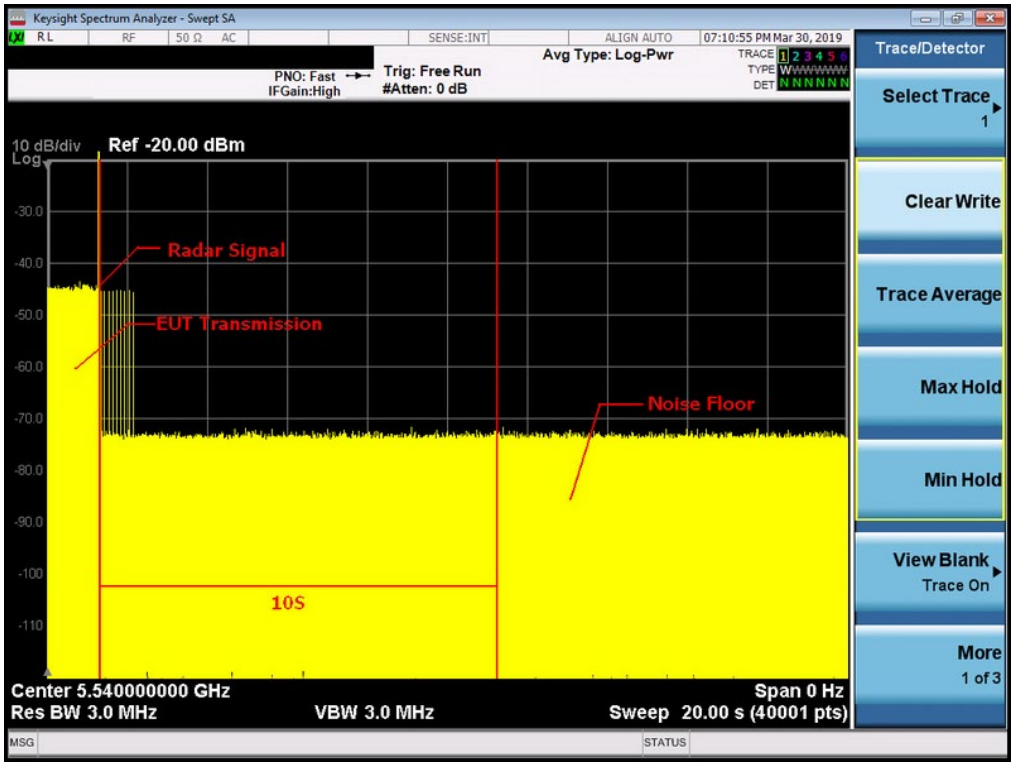
6.4 CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME WLAN TRAFFIC

TX A Mode

Radar signal 0



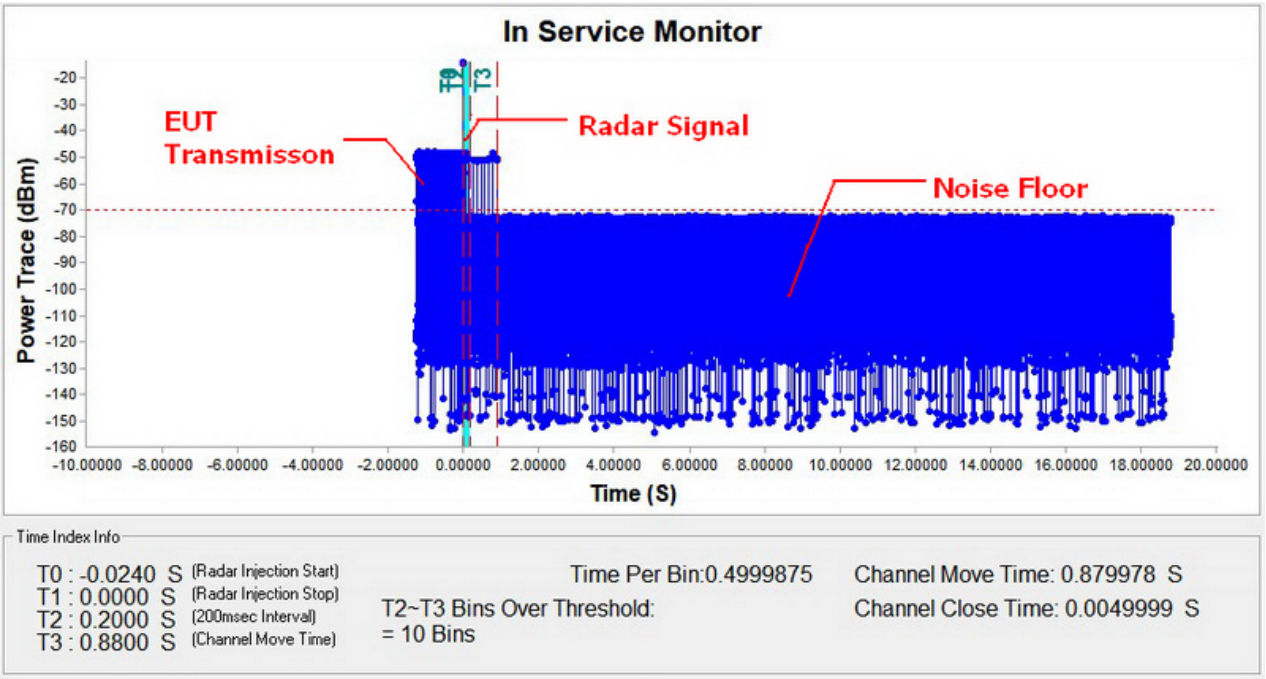
Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



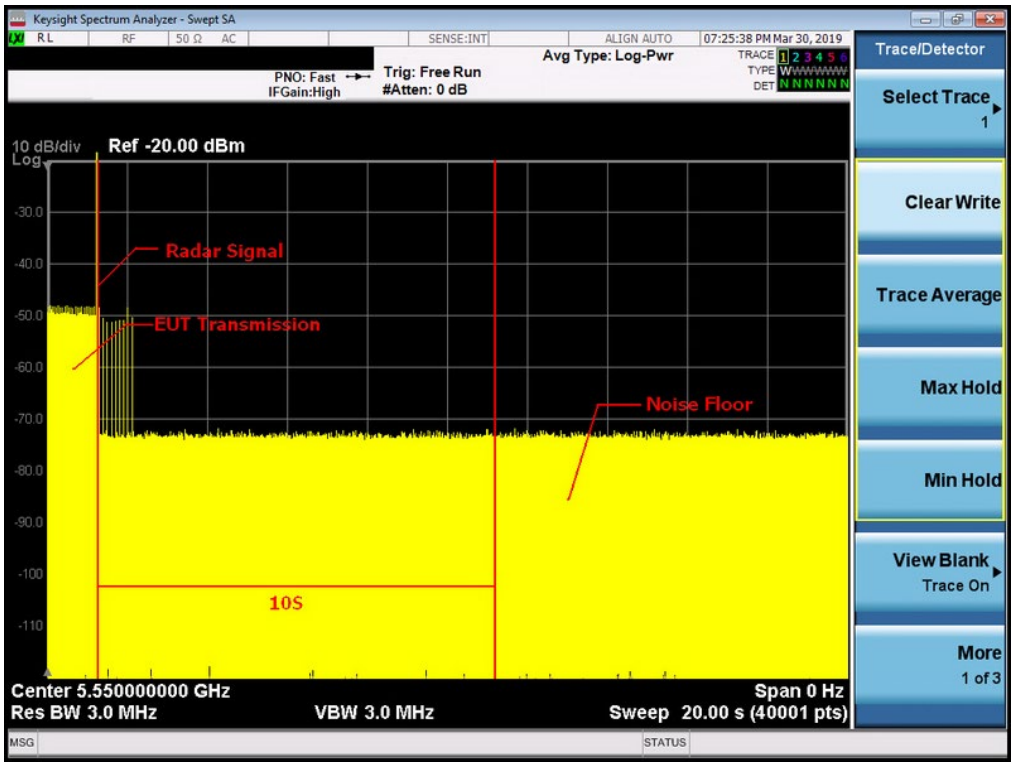
Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX N (HT40) Mode

Radar signal 0



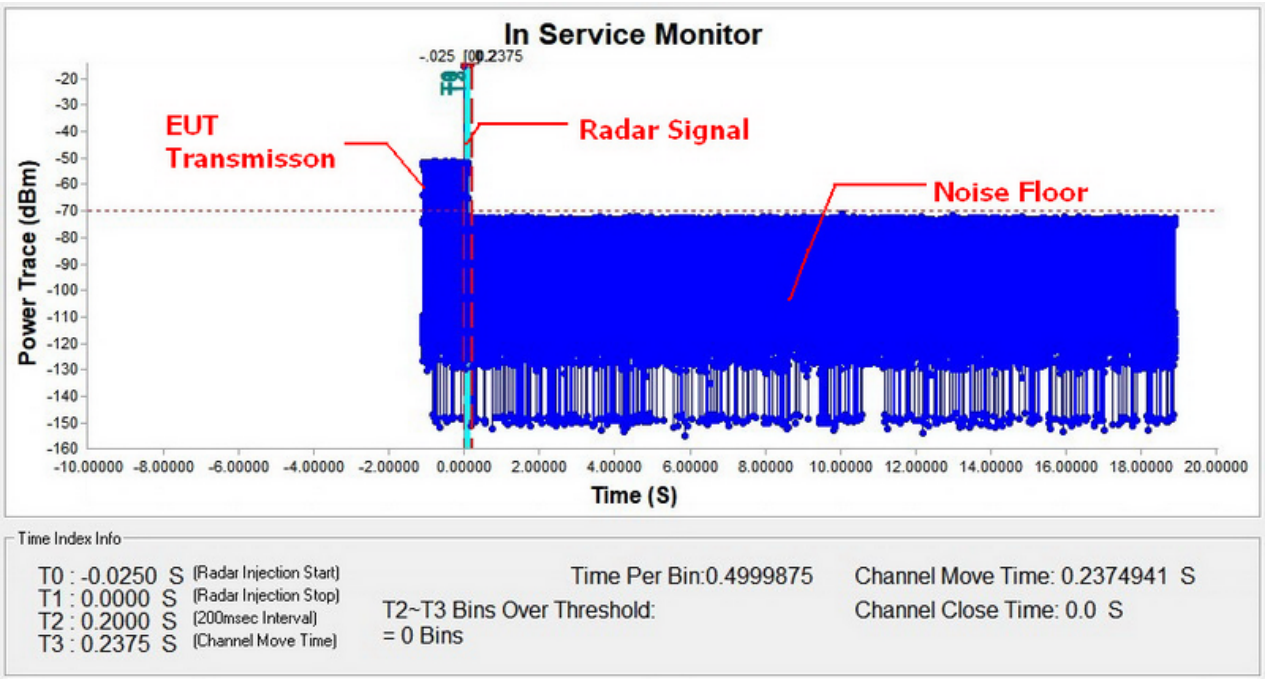
Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



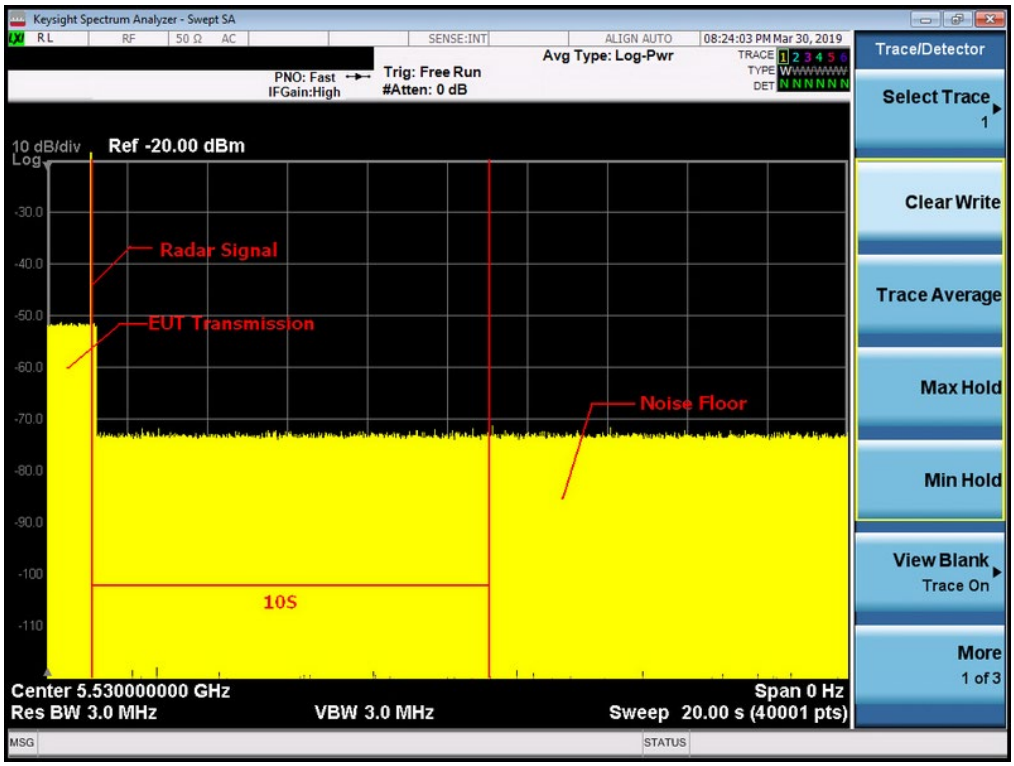
Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX AC (VHT80) Mode

Radar signal 0



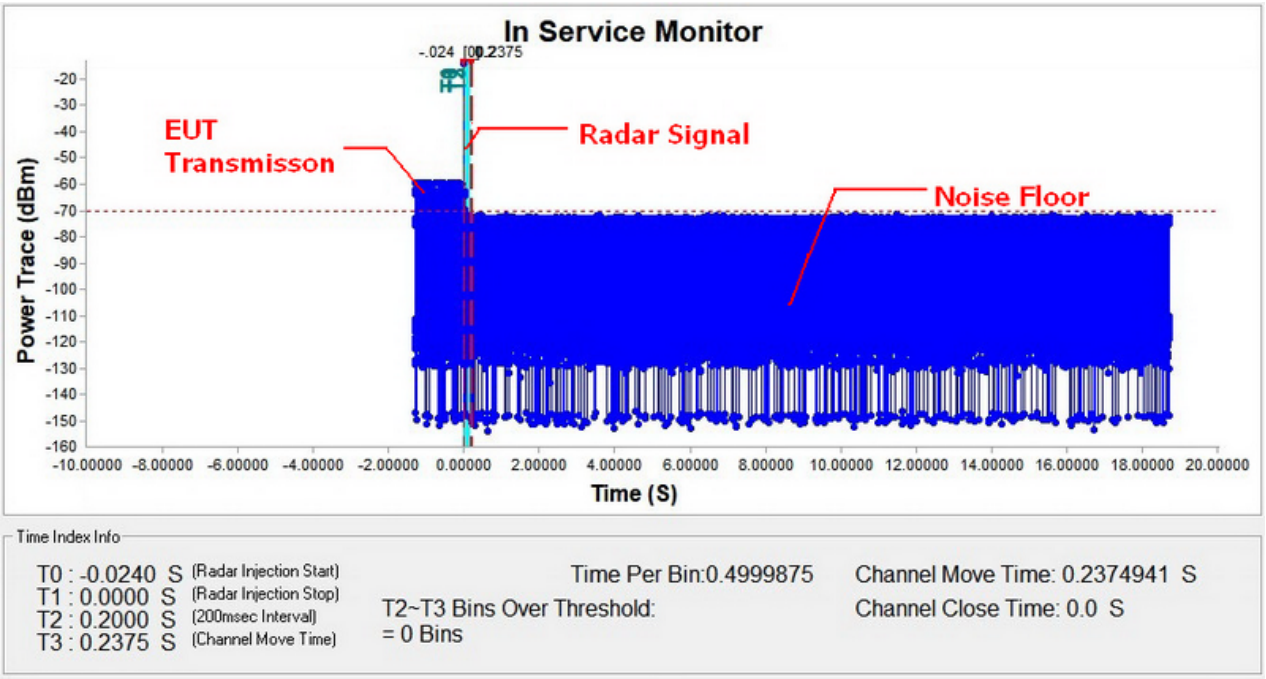
Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



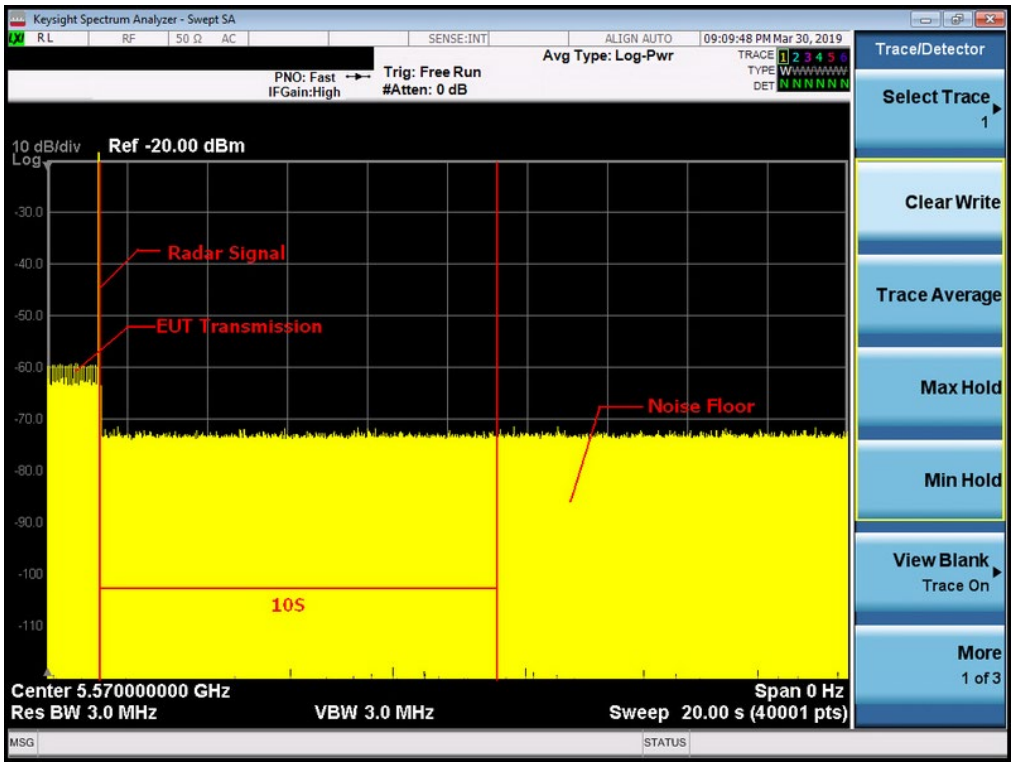
Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX AC (VHT160) 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 A Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.841979	10
Channel Close Time	0.0049999	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period

TX N (HT40) Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.879978	10
Channel Close Time	0.0049999	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period

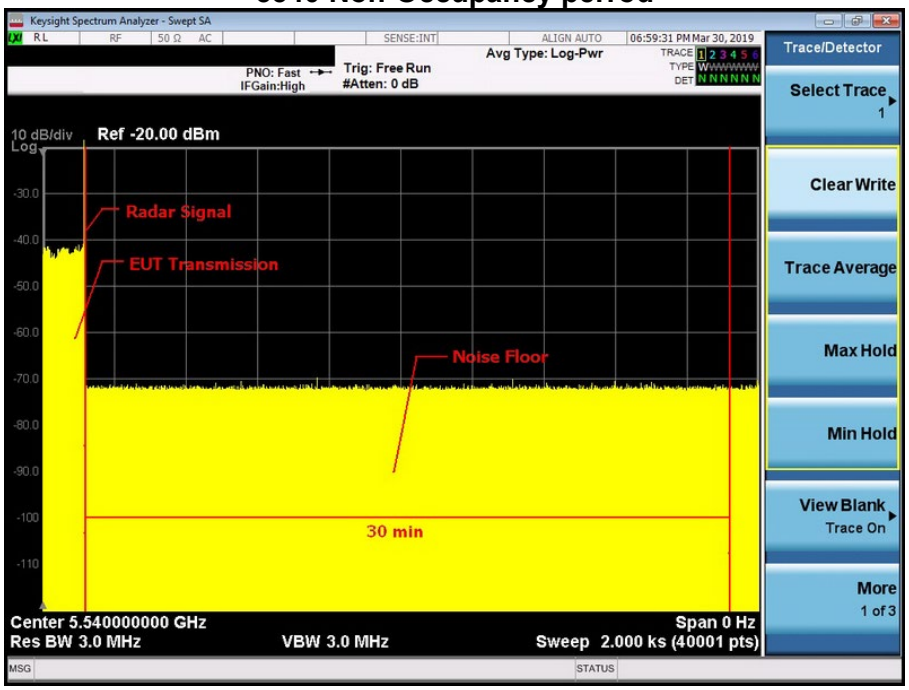
TX AC (VHT80) Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.2374941	10
Channel Close Time	0.0	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period

TX AC (VHT160) Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.2374941	10
Channel Close Time	0.0	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period

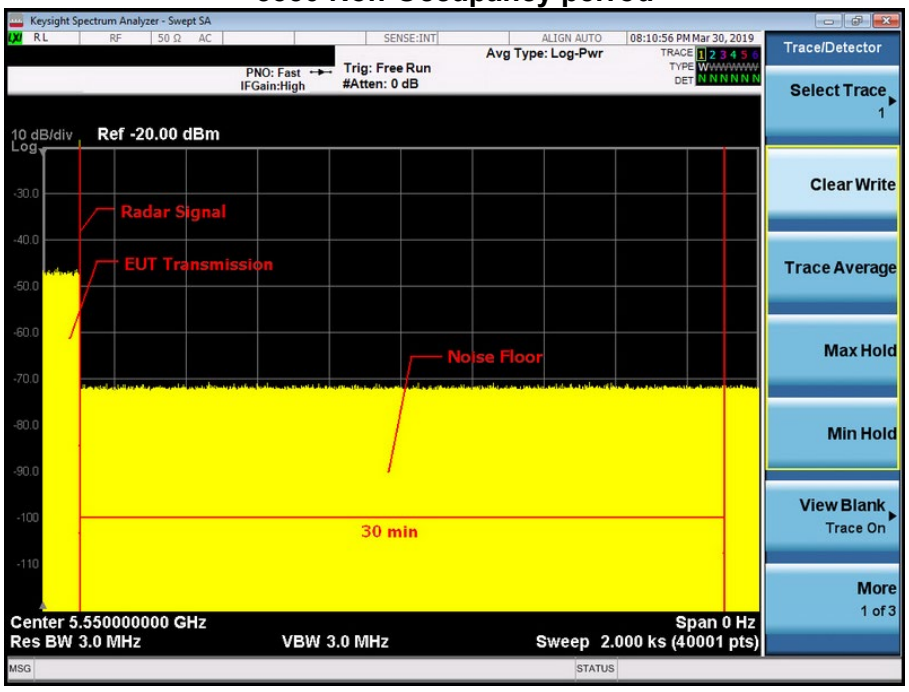
6.5 NON- OCCUPANCY PERIOD

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.

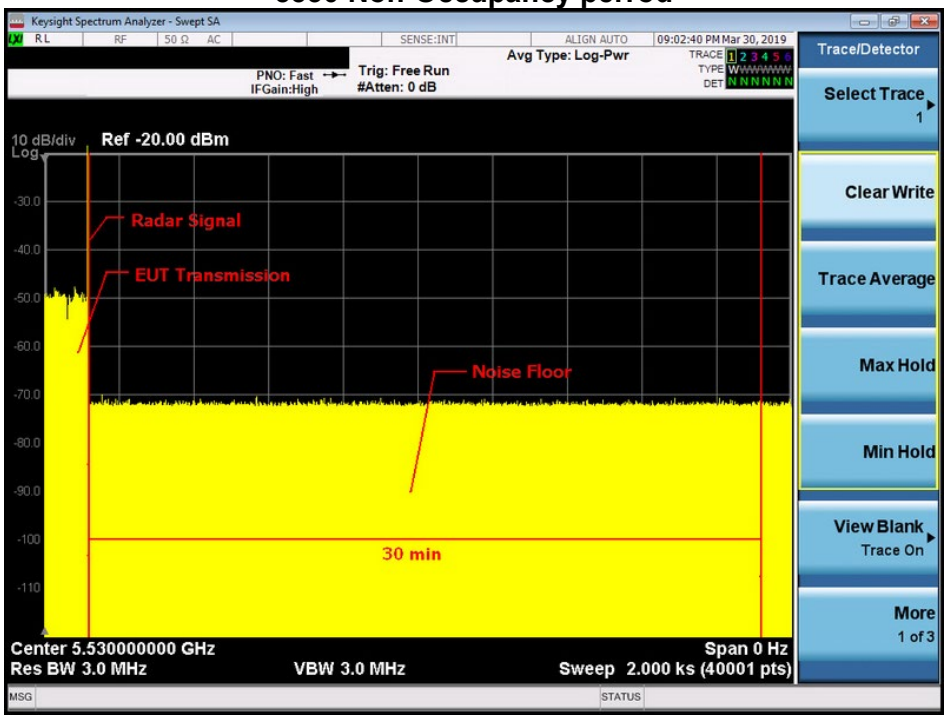
TX A Mode
5540 Non-Occupancy perrod



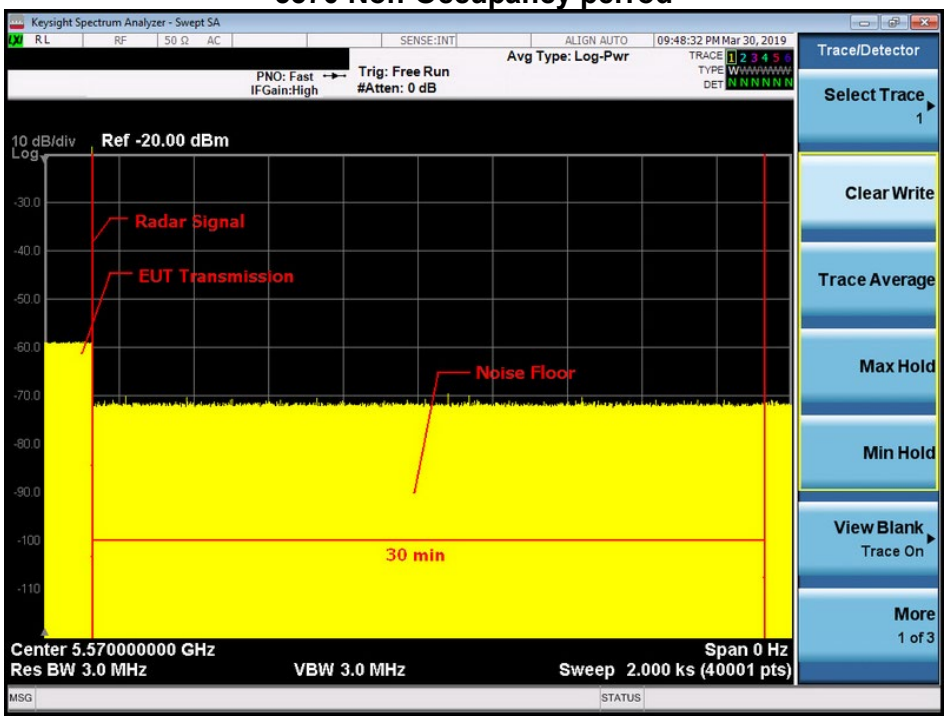
TX N (HT40) Mode
5550 Non-Occupancy perrod



TX AC (VHT80) Mode
5530 Non-Occupancy perrod



TX AC (VHT160) Mode
5570 Non-Occupancy perrod



End of Test Report