



MET Laboratories, Inc. *Safety Certification - EMI - Telecom Environmental Simulation*

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November 9, 2010

Fortress Technologies
2 Technology Park Drive
Westford, MA 01886

Dear John Pacheco,

Enclosed is the EMC Wireless Class II Permissive Change test report for compliance testing of the Fortress Technologies, ES210 as tested to the requirements of Title 47 of the CFR, Ch. 1 (10-1-06 ed.), Title 47 of the CFR, Part 15.407 and Industry Canada RSS-210, Annex 9, Issue 7, June 2007 for Intentional Radiators.

Thank you for using the services of MET Laboratories, Inc. If you have any questions regarding these results or if MET can be of further service to you, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,
MET LABORATORIES, INC.

Jennifer Sanchez
Documentation Department

Reference: (\\Fortress Technologies\\EMC27866A-FCC407 Rev. 1)

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Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria Class II Permissive Change Test Report

for the

**Fortress Technologies
Model ES210**

Tested under
the Certification Rules
contained in
Title 47 of the CFR, Part 15.407
and
Industry Canada RSS-210, Annex 9
for Intentional Radiators

MET Report: EMC27866A-FCC407 Rev. 1

November 9, 2010

Prepared For:

**Fortress Technologies
2 Technology Park Drive
Westford, MA 01886**

Prepared By:
MET Laboratories, Inc.
914 W. Patapsco Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21230



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria Class II Permissive Change Test Report

for the

**Fortress Technologies
Model ES210**

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contained in
Title 47 of the CFR, Part 15.407
and
Industry Canada RSS-210, Annex 9
for Intentional Radiators

Dusmantha Tennakoon, Project Engineer
Electromagnetic Compatibility Lab

Jennifer Sanchez
Documentation Department

Engineering Statement: The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures indicated, and the emissions from this equipment were found to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them. It is further stated that upon the basis of the measurements made, the equipment tested is capable of operation in accordance with the requirements of Part 15.407, of the FCC Rules and RSS-210 Annex 9 of the Industry Canada Rules under normal use and maintenance.

Shawn McMillen, Wireless Manager
Electromagnetic Compatibility Lab



Report Status Sheet

Revision	Report Date	Reason for Revision
Ø	December 22, 2009	Initial Issue.
1	November 9, 2010	Revised to add 20 dB Band Edge plots.



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List of Terms and Abbreviations

AC	Alternating Current
ACF	Antenna Correction Factor
Cal	Calibration
<i>d</i>	Measurement Distance
dB	Decibels
dBμA	Decibels above one microamp
dBμV	Decibels above one microvolt
dBμA/m	Decibels above one microamp per meter
dBμV/m	Decibels above one microvolt per meter
DC	Direct Current
E	Electric Field
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
EUT	Equipment Under Test
<i>f</i>	Frequency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
GRP	Ground Reference Plane
H	Magnetic Field
HCP	Horizontal Coupling Plane
Hz	Hertz
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
kHz	kilohertz
kPa	kilopascal
kV	kilovolt
LISN	Line Impedance Stabilization Network
MHz	Megahertz
μH	microhenry
μ	microfarad
μs	microseconds
PRF	Pulse Repetition Frequency
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root-Mean-Square
TWT	Traveling Wave Tube
V/m	Volts per meter
VCP	Vertical Coupling Plane



I. Executive Summary

A. Purpose of Test

An EMC evaluation was performed to determine compliance of the Fortress Technologies ES210, with the requirements of FCC Part §15.407 and Industry Canada RSS-210 Annex 9. All references are to the most current version of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations in effect. In accordance with §2.1033, the following data is presented in support of the Certification of the ES210. Fortress Technologies should retain a copy of this document which should be kept on file for at least two years after the manufacturing of the ES210, has been permanently discontinued.

B. Executive Summary

The following tests were conducted on a sample of the equipment for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with FCC Part §15.407 and Industry Canada RSS-210, Annex 9, in accordance with Fortress Technologies, quote number 1FOR2809R4. All tests were conducted using measurement procedure ANSI C63.4-2003.

FCC Reference	Industry Canada Reference	Description	Results
15.203	RSS-GEN 7.1.4	Antenna Requirements	Compliant
15.207	RSS-GEN 7.2.2; RSS-210 2.2	AC Conducted Emissions 150KHz – 30MHz	Compliant
15.403 (i)	A8.2	26dB Occupied Bandwidth	Compliant
15.407 (a)(2)	A9.2(2)	Conducted Transmitter Output Power	Compliant
15.407 (a)(2)	A9.2(2)	Power Spectral Density	Compliant
15.407 (a)(6)	N/A	Peak Excursion	Compliant
15.407 (b)(2), (3)	A9.3(2)(3)	Undesirable Emissions (15.205/15.209 - General Field Strength Limits (Restricted Bands and Radiated Emission Limits)	Compliant
15.407(f)	RSS-GEN	RF Exposure	Compliant
15.407(g)	2.1	Frequency Stability	Compliant
N/A	RSS-Gen(4.8)	Receiver Spurious Emissions	Compliant
15.407 (h)(1)	A9.4	Transmit Power Control (TPC)	N/A-device operates with e.i.r.p of less than 500 mW
15.407 (h)(2)(ii)	A9.4	Channel Availability Check Time	Compliant
15.407 (h)(2)(iii)	A9.4	Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Time	Compliant
15.407 (h)(2)(iv)	A9.4	Non-Occupancy Period	Compliant
15.407 (h)(2)	A9.4	Radar Detection function of Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)	Compliant

Table 1. Executive Summary of EMC Part 15.407 & RSS-210 Annex 9 Compliance Testing



II. Equipment Configuration



A. Overview

MET Laboratories, Inc. was contracted by Fortress Technologies to perform testing on the ES210, under Fortress Technologies' quote number 1FOR2809R4.

This document describes the test setups, test methods, required test equipment, and the test limit criteria used to perform compliance testing of the Fortress Technologies ES210.

The results obtained relate only to the item(s) tested.

Model(s) Tested:	ES210	
Model(s) Covered:	ES210	
EUT Specifications:	Primary Power: 120/240VAC, 60/30mA	
	FCC ID: WYK-ES210 IC ID: 8190A-ES210	
	Type of Modulations:	OFDM
	Emission Designators:	D7D
	Equipment Code:	NII
	Peak RF Output Power:	18.6 mW
	EUT Frequency Ranges:	5260-5320MHz; 5500-5700MHz
Analysis:	The results obtained relate only to the item(s) tested.	
Environmental Test Conditions:	Temperature: 15-35° C	
	Relative Humidity: 30-60%	
	Barometric Pressure: 860-1060 mbar	
Evaluated by:	Dusmantha Tennakoon	
Report Date(s):	November 9, 2010	

Table 2. EUT Summary



B. References

RSS-210, Issue 7, June 2007	Low-power License-exempt Radiocommunications Devices (All Frequency Bands): Category I Equipment
CFR 47, Part 15, Subpart E	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices (UNII)
ANSI C63.4:2003	Methods and Measurements of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical And Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz
ANSI/NCSL Z540-1-1994	Calibration Laboratories and Measuring and Test Equipment - General Requirements
ANSI/ISO/IEC 17025:2000	General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories

Table 3. References

C. Test Site

All testing was performed at MET Laboratories, Inc., 914 W. Patapsco Ave, Baltimore, MD 21230. All equipment used in making physical determinations is accurate and bears recent traceability to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Radiated Emissions measurements were performed in a 3 meter semi-anechoic chamber (equivalent to an Open Area Test Site). In accordance with §2.948(a)(3), a complete site description is contained at MET Laboratories.

D. Description of Test Sample

The Fortress Technologies ES210, is a single radio access point/bridge. It embeds a COTS high power radio and two Ethernet ports in a ruggedized enclosure. The radio operates in accordance to the 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g standards.

The ES210 is intended to provided outdoor connectivity in a secure manner both wired and wirelessly. It can operate with either AC power or by a battery.



Photograph 1. Fortress Technologies ES210

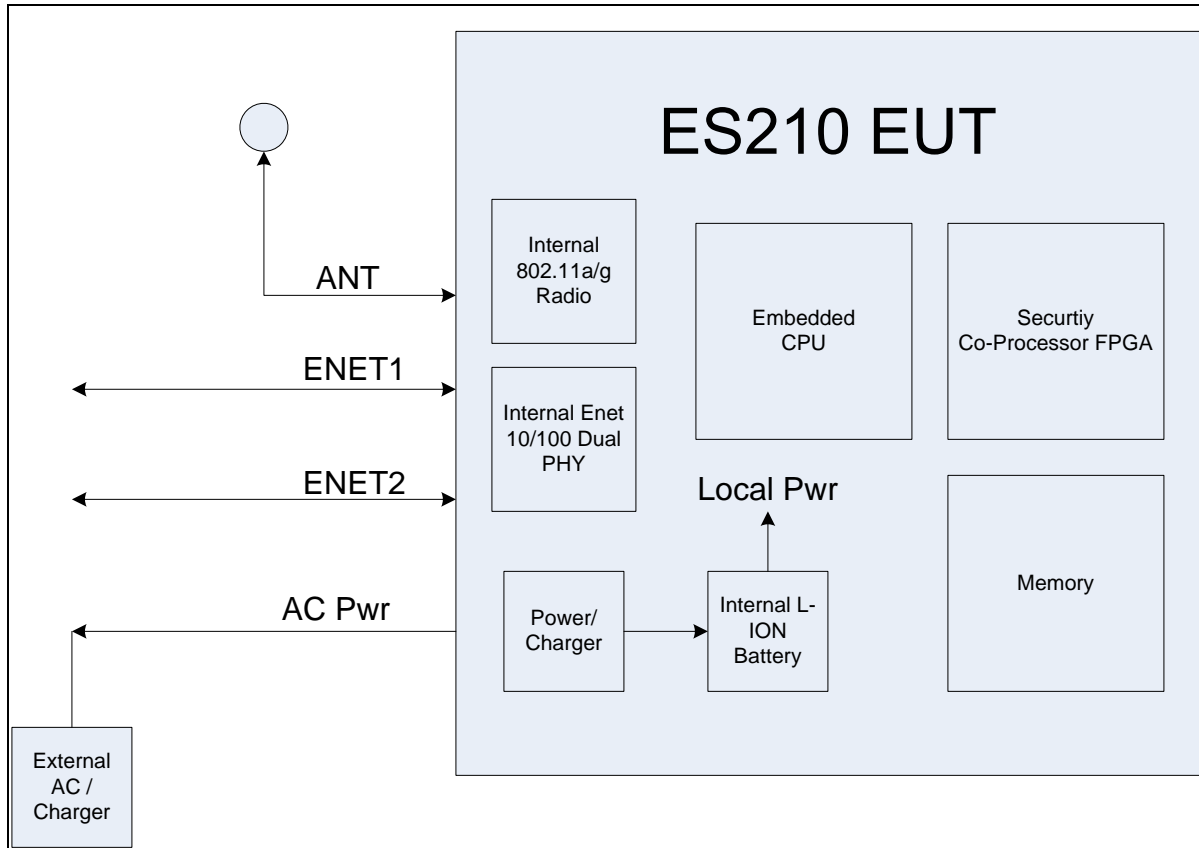


Figure 1. Block Diagram of Test Configuration



E. Equipment Configuration

All cards, racks, etc., incorporated as part of the EUT is included in the following list.

Ref. ID	Name / Description	Model Number	Serial Number
1	Fortress Secure Access Point	ES210	109160002

Table 4. Equipment Configuration

F. Support Equipment

The EUT did not require any support equipment for operation or monitoring.

G. Ports and Cabling Information

Port name on EUT	Cable Description or reason for no cable	Qty.	Termination Box ID & Port ID
Enet 1	Wired Ethernet 10/100	1	N/A
Enet 2	Wired Ethernet 10/100	1	N/A
Ant	Antenna	1	Spectrum Analyzer
AC Pwr	2-wire	1	External AC Charger

Table 5. Ports and Cabling Information

H. Mode of Operation

Test modes were entered by using ART, the Atheros Radio Test tool. This is a standard tool provide by Atheros for directly manipulating and configuring their chips during testing and manufacturing.

I. Method of Monitoring EUT Operation

A Spectrum Analyzer was used to monitor the EUT's transmitter channel and power output.

J. Modifications

- a) **Modifications to EUT**
No modifications were made to the EUT.
- b) **Modifications to Test Standard**
No modifications were made to the test standard.

K. Disposition of EUT

The test sample including all support equipment submitted to the Electro-Magnetic Compatibility Lab for testing was returned to Fortress Technologies upon completion of testing.



III. Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.203 Antenna Requirement

Test Requirement: § 15.203: An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

The structure and application of the EUT were analyzed to determine compliance with Section 15.203 of the Rules. Section 15.203 states that the subject device must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a.) Antenna must be permanently attached to the unit.
- b.) Antenna must use a unique type of connector to attach to the EUT.
- c.) Unit must be professionally installed. Installer shall be responsible for verifying that the correct antenna is employed with the unit.

Results: The unit is professionally installed. Therefore, the EUT as tested is compliant with the criteria of §15.203.

Gain	Type	Model	Manufacturer
5dBi	Omni	WAE-5AG	Air Live

Test Engineer(s): Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date(s): 10/08/09

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.207 Conducted Emissions Limits

Test Requirement(s): § 15.207 (a): For an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50 μ H/50 Ω line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges.

Frequency range (MHz)	§ 15.207(a), Conducted Limit (dB μ V)	
	Quasi-Peak	Average
* 0.15- 0.45	66 - 56	56 - 46
0.45 - 0.5	56	46
0.5 - 30	60	50

Table 6. Conducted Limits for Intentional Radiators from FCC Part 15 § 15.207(a)

Test Procedure: The EUT was placed on a non-metallic table, 80 cm above the ground plane inside a semi-anechoic chamber. The EUT was situated such that the back of the EUT was 0.4 m from one wall of the vertical ground plane, and the remaining sides of the EUT were no closer than 0.8 m from any other conductive surface. The EUT was powered from a 50 Ω /50 μ H Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN). The EMC receiver scanned the frequency range from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. Conducted Emissions measurements were made in accordance with *ANSI C63.4-1992 "Methods and Measurements of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40 GHz"*. The measurements were performed over the frequency range of 0.15 MHz to 30 MHz using a 50 Ω /50 μ H LISN as the input transducer to an EMC/field intensity meter.

Test Results: The EUT was compliant with the Class A requirement(s) of this section. Pre-scans revealed that emissions profiles and amplitudes of emissions were similar when the EUT was transmitting on low, mid and high channels on all frequency bands supported by the EUT. Therefore, final measurements were taken when the EUT was transmitting on channel 5500 MHz

Test Engineer(s): Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date(s): 10/06/09



Conducted Emissions - Voltage, AC Power, (120V/60Hz)

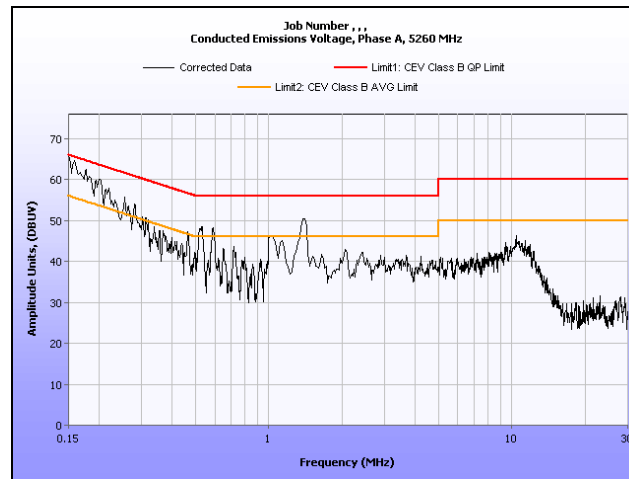
Frequency (MHz)	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBμV) QP	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBμV) QP	Limit (dBμV) QP	Margin (dB) QP	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBμV) Avg.	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBμV) AVG	Limit (dBμV) AVG	Margin (dB) AVG
0.1635	45.64	0.10795	45.74795	79	-33.2521	34.02	0.10795	34.12795	66	-31.8721
0.203	39.13	0.17	39.3	79	-39.7	32.09	0.17	32.26	66	-33.74
0.5262	43.63	0.17	43.8	73	-29.2	36.28	0.17	36.45	60	-23.55
9.685	31.99	0.3132	32.3032	73	-40.6968	22.14	0.3132	22.4532	60	-37.5468
11.3	32.38	0.33	32.71	73	-40.29	21.86	0.33	22.19	60	-37.81
23.12	24.37	0.28008	24.65008	73	-48.3499	19.9	0.28008	20.18008	60	-39.8199

Table 7. Conducted Emissions - Voltage, AC Power, Phase Line (120V/60Hz)

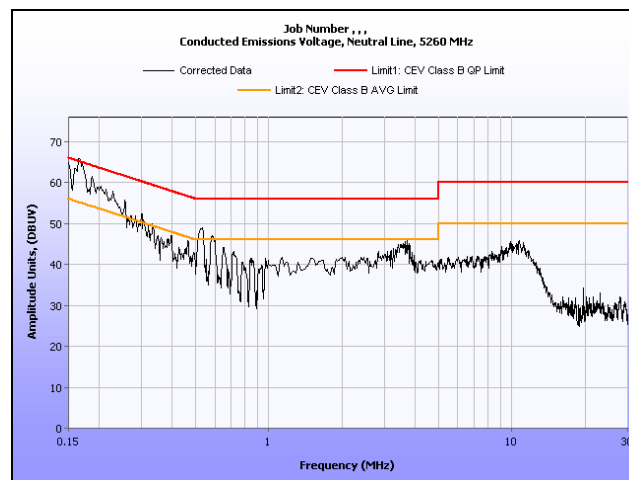
Frequency (MHz)	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBμV) QP	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBμV) QP	Limit (dBμV) QP	Margin (dB) QP	Uncorrected Meter Reading (dBμV) Avg.	Cable Loss (dB)	Corrected Measurement (dBμV) AVG	Limit (dBμV) AVG	Margin (dB) AVG
0.1552	52.44	0.09384	52.53384	79	-26.4662	41.89	0.09384	41.98384	66	-24.0162
0.2182	43.67	0.17	43.84	79	-35.16	33.42	0.17	33.59	66	-32.41
0.465	39.55	0.17	39.72	79	-39.28	34.58	0.17	34.75	66	-31.25
0.5888	44.4	0.17	44.57	73	-28.43	39	0.17	39.17	60	-20.83
3.61	36.85	0.17	37.02	73	-35.98	26.09	0.17	26.26	60	-33.74
10.82	34.19	0.33	34.52	73	-38.48	25.65	0.33	25.98	60	-34.02

Table 8. Conducted Emissions - Voltage, AC Power, Neutral Line (120V/60Hz)

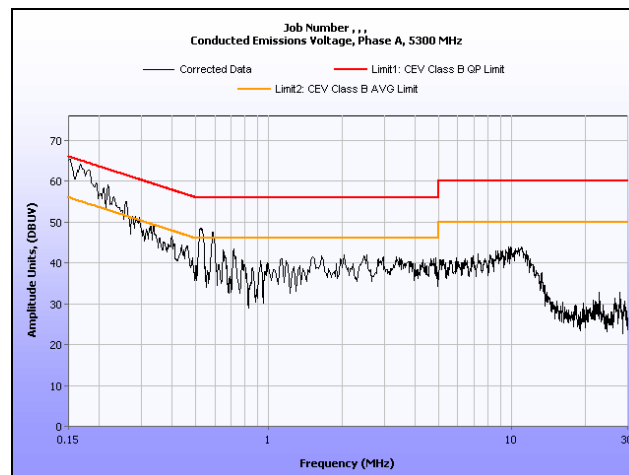
Conducted Emissions - Voltage, Worst Case Emissions, AC Power, (120V/60Hz)



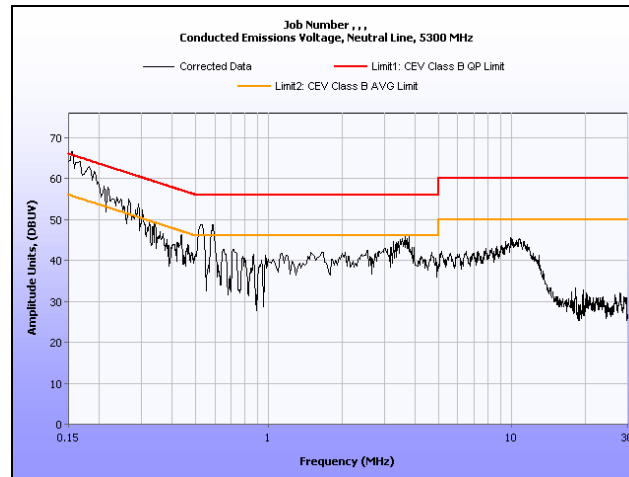
Plot 1. Conducted Emission, Phase Line Plot, 5260 MHz



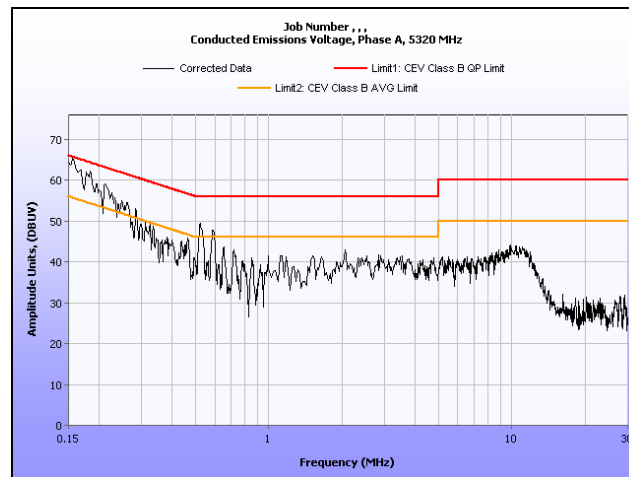
Plot 2. Conducted Emission, Neutral Line Plot, 5260 MHz



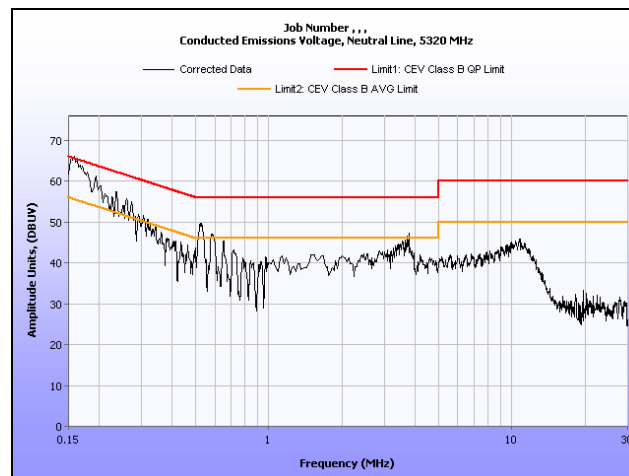
Plot 3. Conducted Emission, Phase Line Plot, 5300 MHz



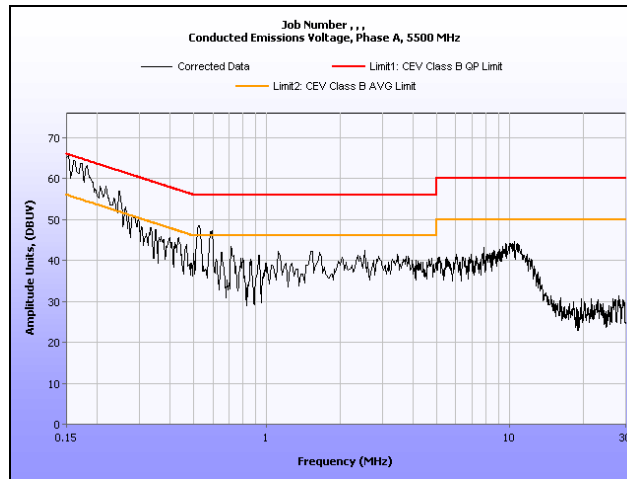
Plot 4. Conducted Emission, Neutral Line Plot, 5300 MHz



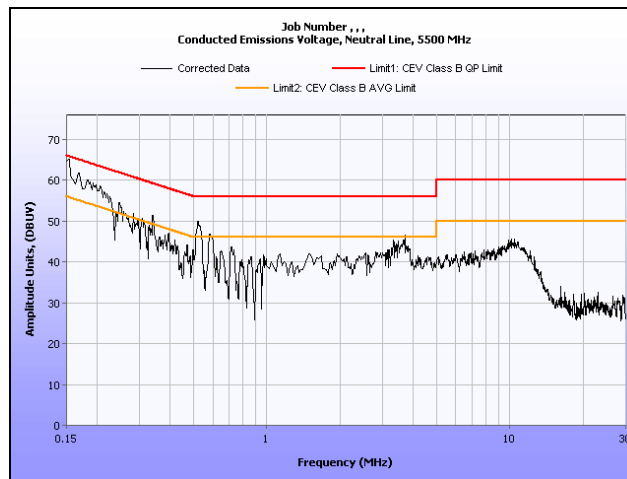
Plot 5. Conducted Emission, Phase Line Plot, 5320 MHz



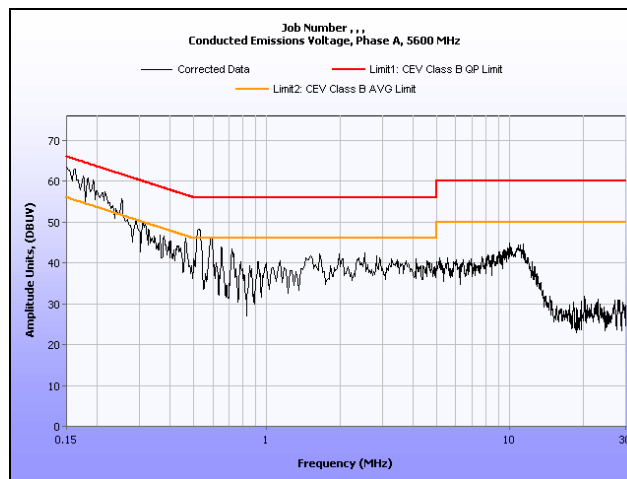
Plot 6. Conducted Emission, Neutral Line Plot, 5320 MHz



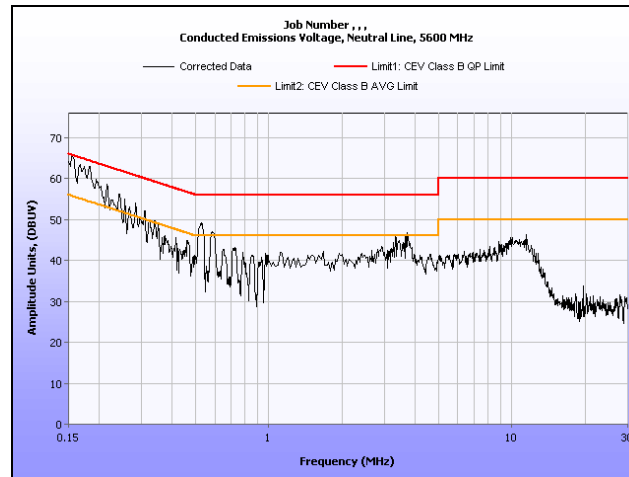
Plot 7. Conducted Emission, Phase Line Plot, 5500 MHz



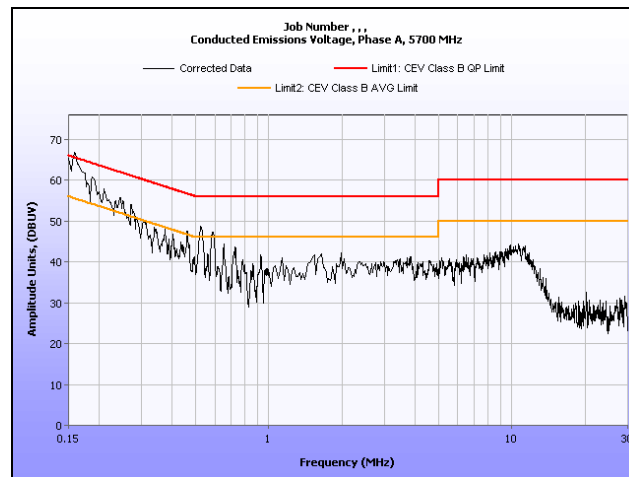
Plot 8. Conducted Emission, Neutral Line Plot, 5500 MHz



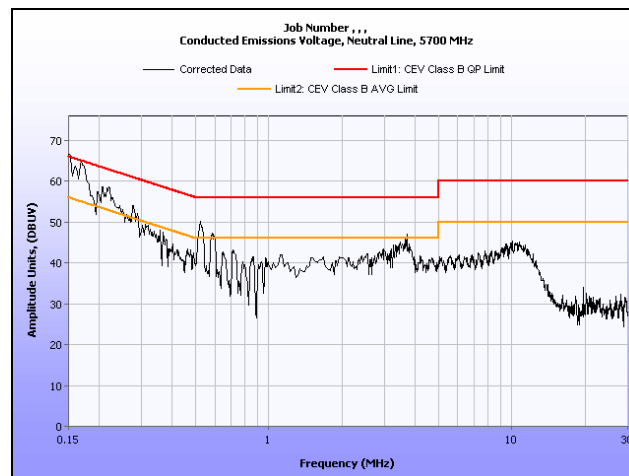
Plot 9. Conducted Emission, Phase Line Plot, 5600 MHz



Plot 10. Conducted Emission, Neutral Line Plot, 5600 MHz



Plot 11. Conducted Emission, Phase Line Plot, 5700 MHz



Plot 12. Conducted Emission, Neutral Line Plot, 5700 MHz

Conducted Emission Limits Test Setup



Photograph 2. Conducted Emissions, Test Setup

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.403(c) 26dB Bandwidth

Test Requirements: § 15.403 (i): For purposes of this subpart the emission bandwidth shall be determined by measuring the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, that are 26 dB down relative to the maximum level of the modulated carrier. Determination of the emissions bandwidth is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolution bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emission bandwidth of the device under measurement.

Test Procedure: The transmitter was set to low, mid and high operating frequencies at the highest output power and connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured with the spectrum analyzer using a RBW approximately equal to 1% of the total emission bandwidth, VBW > RBW. The 26 dB Bandwidth was measured and recorded.

Test Results The 26 dB Bandwidth was compliant with the requirements of this section and was determined from the plots on the following pages.

Frequency (MHz)	99% Bandwidth (MHz)	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)
5265	16.60	21.36
5300	16.57	22.04
5320	16.57	22.11
5500	17.56	33.67
5600	19.84	39.16
5700	16.86	32.71

Table 9. Occupied Bandwidth, Test Results

Test Engineer(s): Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date(s): 10/15/09

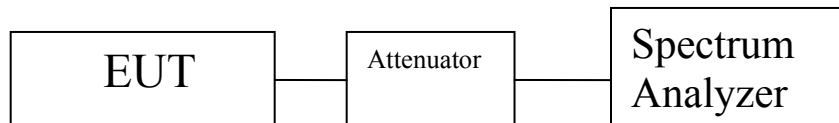
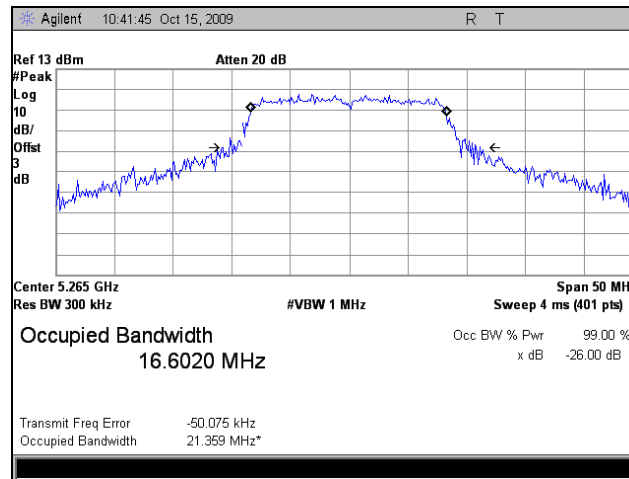


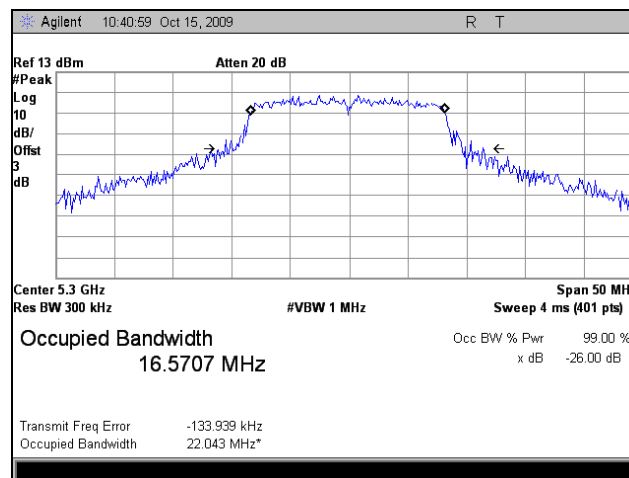
Figure 2. Occupied Bandwidth, Test Setup



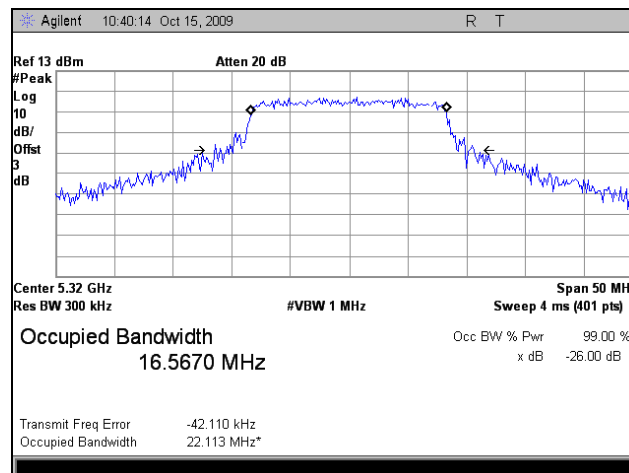
Occupied Bandwidth Test Results



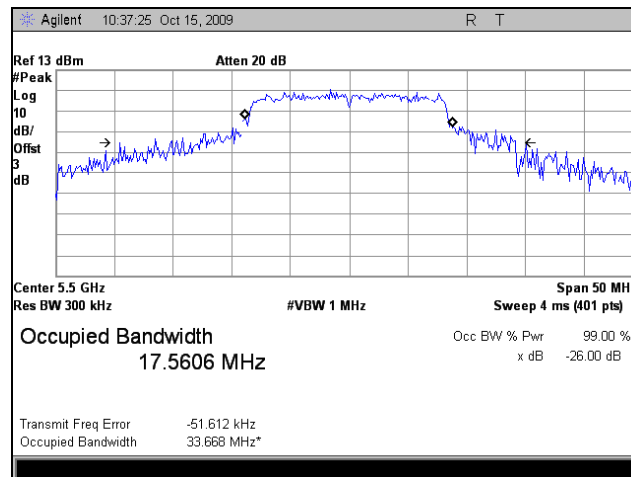
Plot 13. Occupied Bandwidth, 5265 MHz



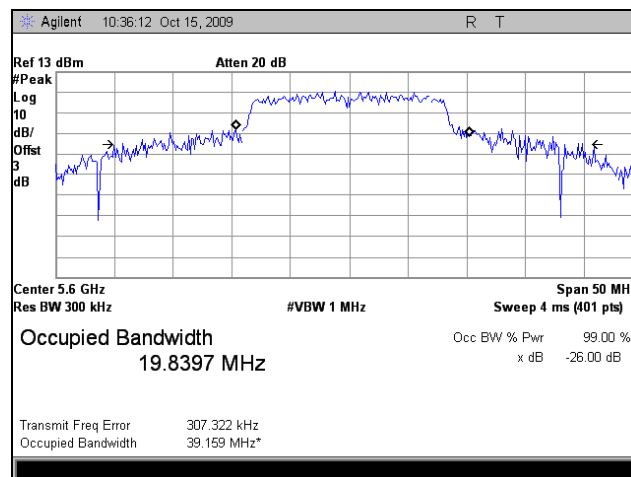
Plot 14. Occupied Bandwidth, 5300 MHz



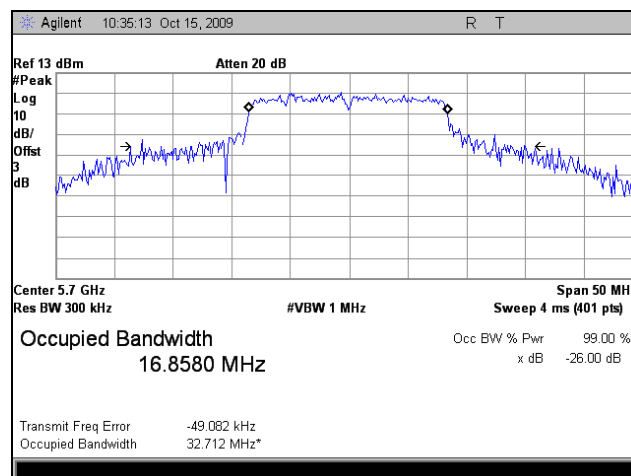
Plot 15. Occupied Bandwidth, 5320 MHz



Plot 16. Occupied Bandwidth, 5500 MHz



Plot 17. Occupied Bandwidth, 5600 MHz



Plot 18. Occupied Bandwidth, 5700 MHz

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15. 407(a)(2) RF Power Output

Test Requirements: §15.407(a) (2): The maximum output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:

Digital Transmission Systems (MHz)	Output Limit
5150-5250	50mW
5250-5350	250mW
5470-5725	250mW
5725-5825	1W

Table 10. Output Power Requirements from §15.407

§15.407(a) (2): For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz.

Test Procedure: The EUT was connected to a Spectrum Analyzer. The power was measured on three channels for each band.

Test Results: Equipment was compliant with the Peak Power Output limits of § 15.407(a)(2).

Test Engineer(s): Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date(s): 11/20/09

Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	Limit (W)
5260	10.89	12.27	250mW
5300	11.43	13.89	250mW
5320	12.38	17.29	250mW
5500	11.80	15.13	250mW
5600	12.71	18.66	250mW
5700	11.78	15.06	250mW

Table 11. RF Power Output, Test Results

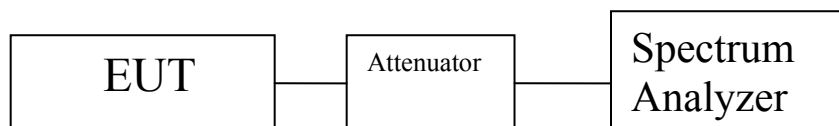
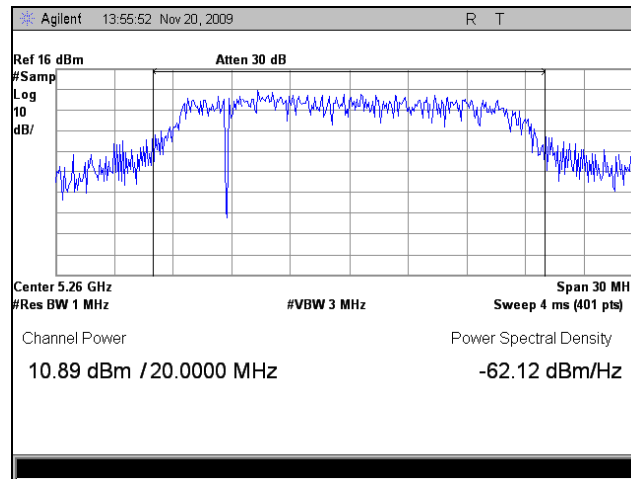


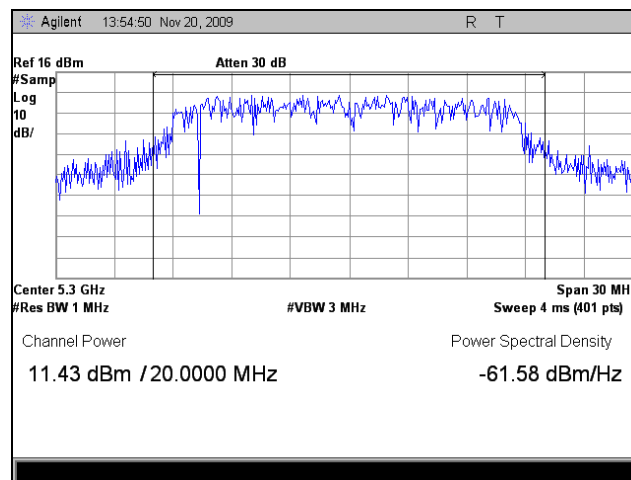
Figure 3. Power Output Test Setup



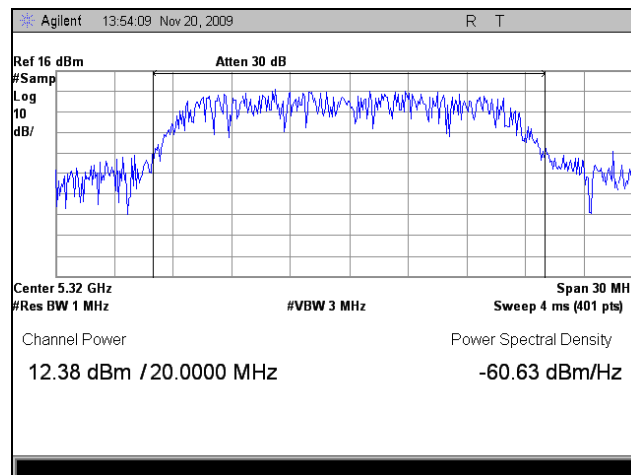
RF Output Power Test Results



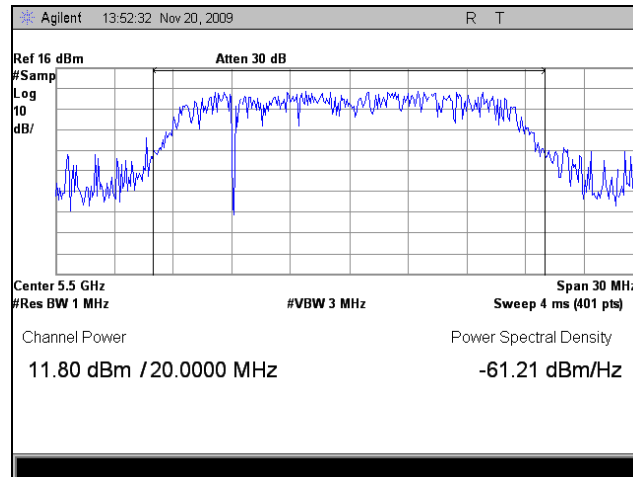
Plot 19. RF Power Output, 5260 MHz



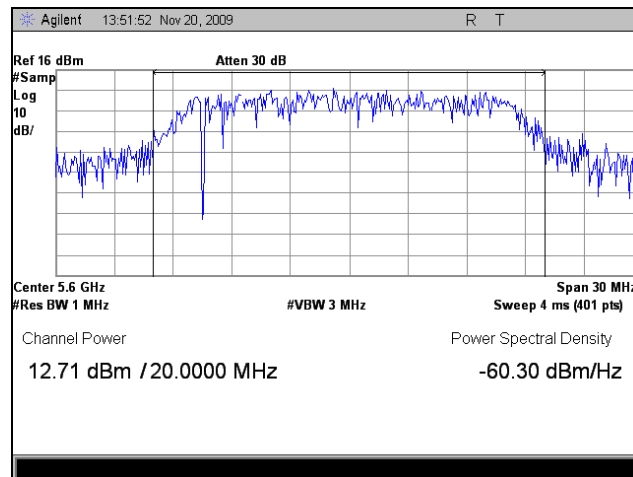
Plot 20. RF Power Output, 5300 MHz



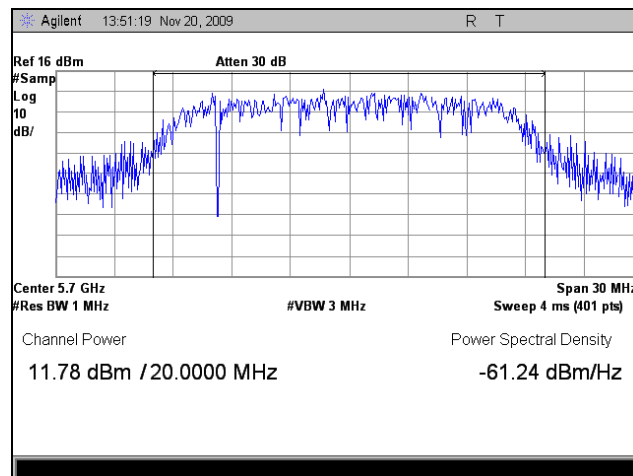
Plot 21. RF Power Output, 5320 MHz



Plot 22. RF Power Output, 5500 MHz



Plot 23. RF Power Output, 5600 MHz



Plot 24. RF Power Output, 5700 MHz

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(a)(2) Peak Power Spectral Density

Test Requirements: § 15.407(a)(2): In addition, the peak power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band.

Test Procedure: The transmitter was connected directly to a Spectrum Analyzer through an attenuator. The power level was set to the maximum level on the EUT. The RBW was set to 1MHz and the VBW was set to 3MHz. The method of measurement #2 from the FCC Public Notice DA 02-2138 was used.

Test Results: Equipment was compliant with the peak power spectral density limits of § 15.407 (a)(2). The peak power spectral density was determined from plots on the following page(s).

Test Engineer(s): Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date(s): 11/20/09

Frequency (MHz)	PSD (dBm)
5260	10.18
5300	10.54
5320	10.24
5500	10.4
5600	10.77
5700	10.35

Table 12. Power Spectral Density, Test Results

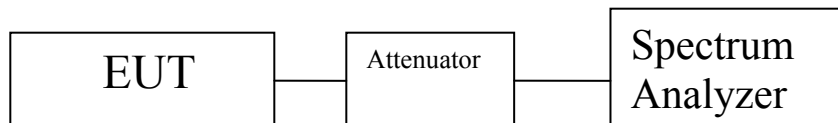
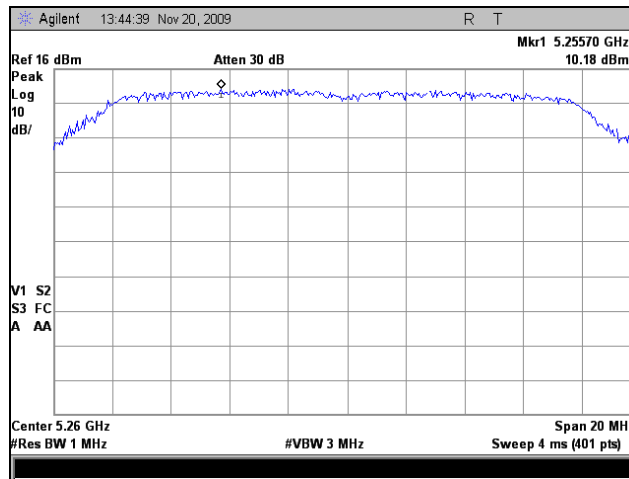
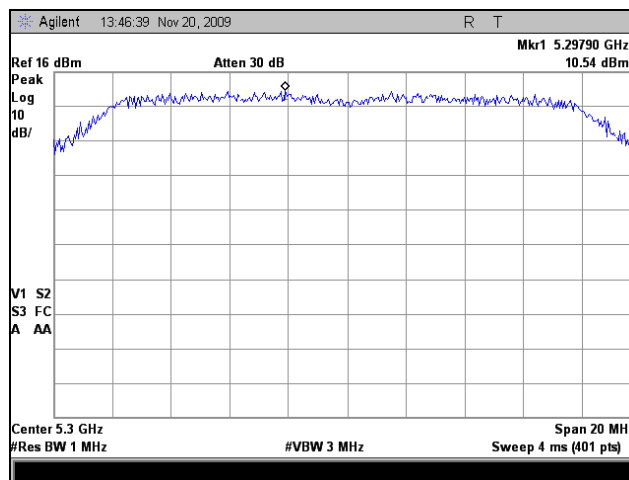


Figure 4. Power Spectral Density Test Setup

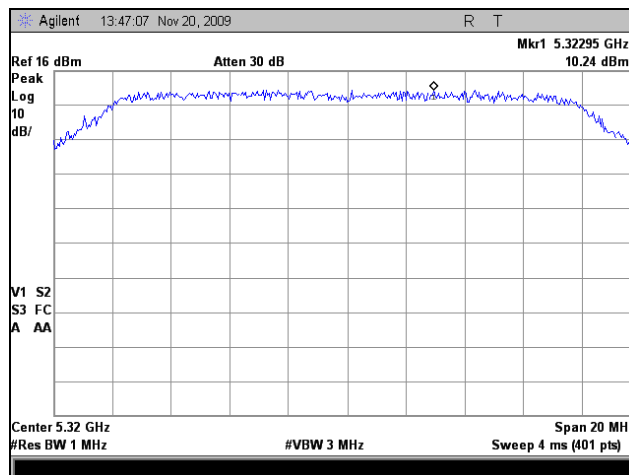
Power Spectral Density Test Results



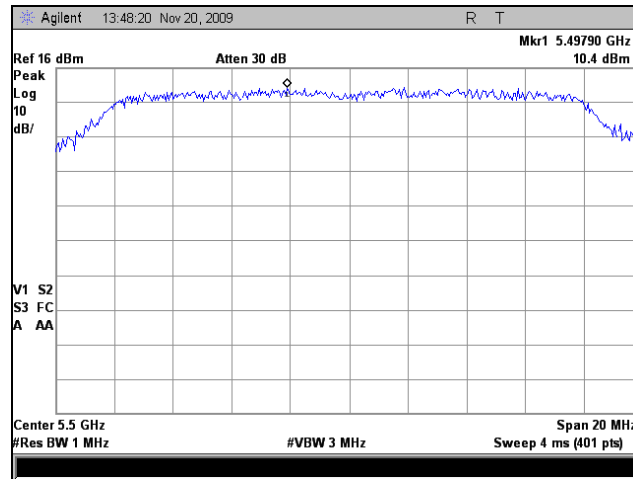
Plot 25. Power Spectral Density, 5260 MHz



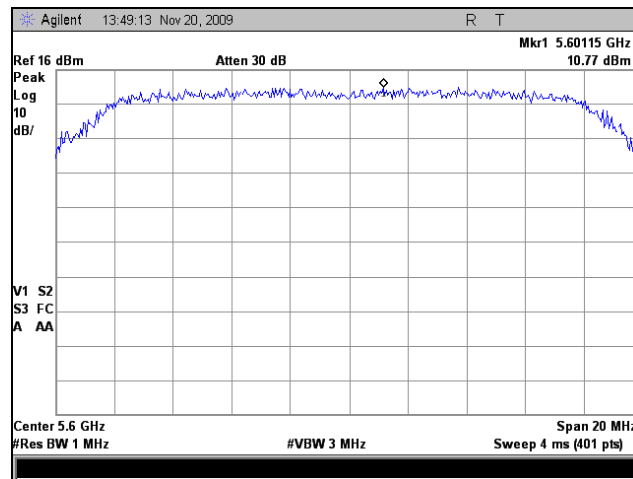
Plot 26. Power Spectral Density, 5300 MHz



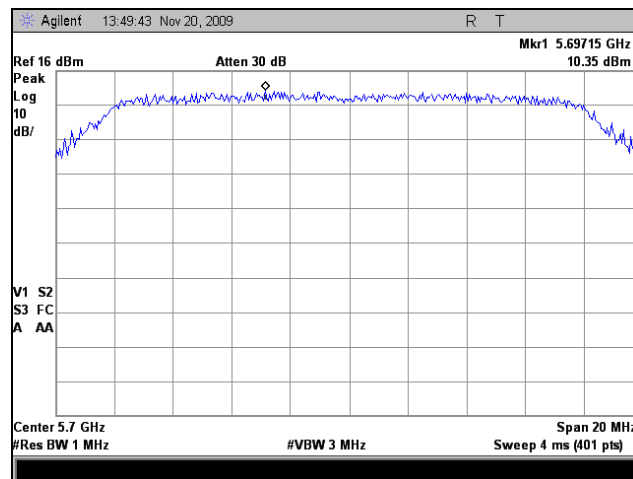
Plot 27. Power Spectral Density, 5320 MHz



Plot 28. Power Spectral Density, 5500 MHz



Plot 29. Power Spectral Density, 5600 MHz



Plot 30. Power Spectral Density, 5700 MHz

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(a)(6) Peak Excursion Ratio

- Test Requirements:** § 15.407(a)(6): The ratio of the peak excursion of the modulation envelope (measured using a peak hold function) to the maximum conducted output power (measured as specified above) shall not exceed 13 dB across any 1 MHz bandwidth or the emission bandwidth whichever is less.
- Test Procedure:** The EUT was connected directly to the spectrum analyzer through cabling and attenuation. The 1st trace on the spectrum analyzer was set to RBW=1MHz, VBW=3MHz. The peak detector mode was used and the trace max held. The 2nd trace on the spectrum analyzer was set according to measurement method #1 from the FCC Public Notice DA 02-2138 for making conducted power measurements.
- Test Results:** Equipment was compliant with the peak excursion ratio limits of § 15.407(a)(6). The peak excursion ratio was determined from plots on the following page(s).
- Test Engineer(s):** Dusmantha Tennakoon
- Test Date(s):** 10/09/09

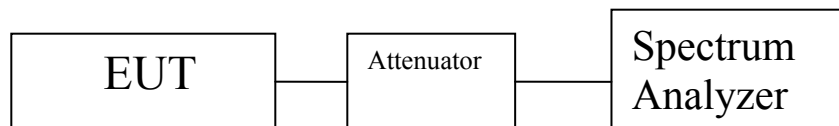
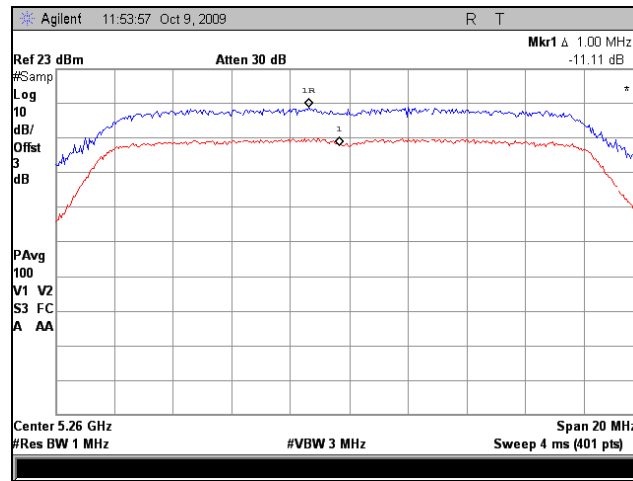
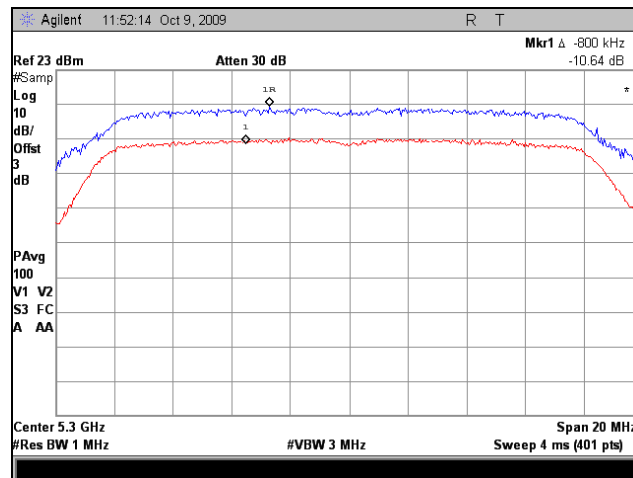


Figure 5. Peak Excursion Ration Test Setup

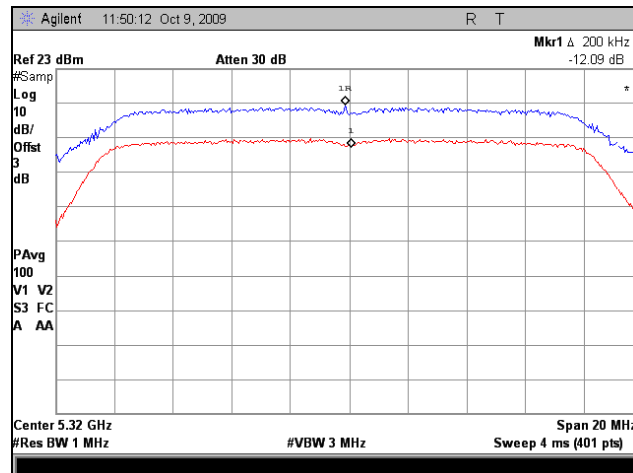
Peak Excursion Test Results



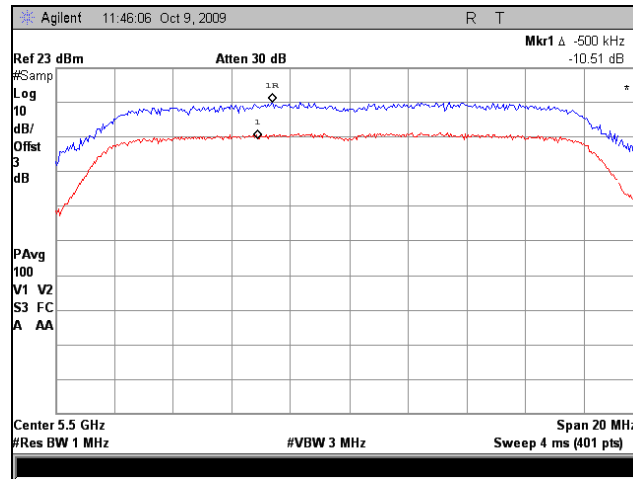
Plot 31. Peak Excursion Ratio, 5260 MHz



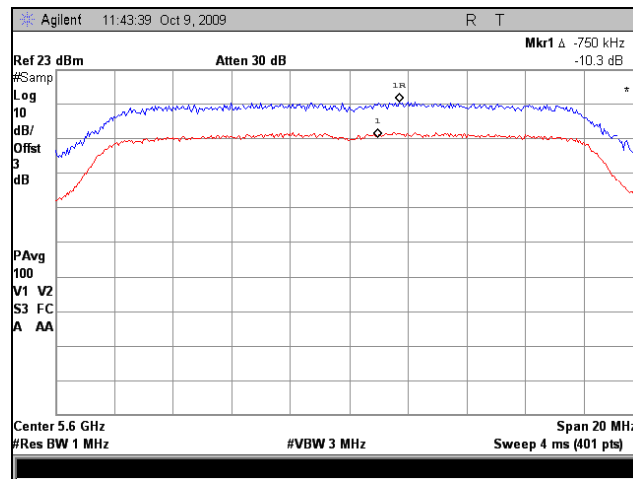
Plot 32. Peak Excursion Ratio, 5300 MHz



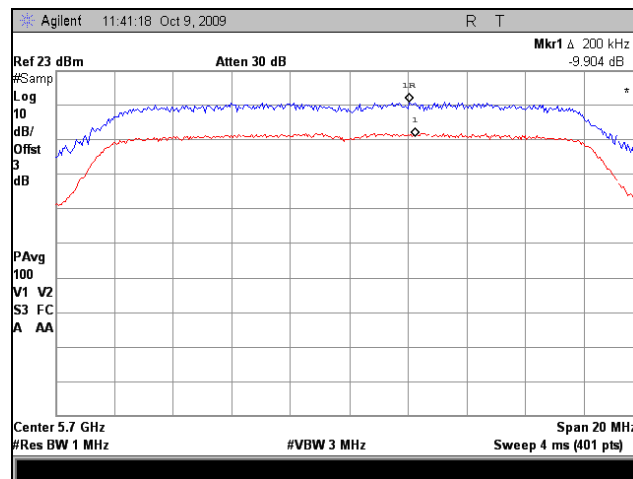
Plot 33. Peak Excursion Ratio, 5320 MHz



Plot 34. Peak Excursion Ratio, 5500 MHz



Plot 35. Peak Excursion Ratio, 5600 MHz



Plot 36. Peak Excursion Ratio, 5700 MHz



Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(b) Undesirable Emissions

Test Requirements: § 15.407(b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(7): Emissions outside the frequency band.

§ 15.407(b)(2): For transmitters operating in the 5.25–5.35 GHz band: all emissions outside of the 5.15–5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an EIRP of –27 dBm/MHz. Devices operating in the 5.25–5.35 GHz band that generate emissions in the 5.15–5.25 GHz band must meet all applicable technical requirements for operation in the 5.15–5.25 GHz band (including indoor use) or alternatively meet an out-of-band emission EIRP limit of –27 dBm/MHz in the 5.15–5.25 GHz band.

§ 15.407(b)(3): For transmitters operating in the 5.47–5.725 GHz band: all emissions outside of the 5.47–5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an EIRP of –27 dBm/MHz.

§ 15.407(b)(7): The provisions of Section 15.205 of this part apply to intentional radiators operating under this section.

Test Procedure: The transmitter was placed on a stand inside in a semi-anechoic chamber. Measurements were performed with the EUT rotated 360 degrees and varying the adjustable antenna mast height to determine worst case orientation for maximum emissions.

For frequencies from 30 MHz to 1 GHz, measurements were made using a quasi-peak detector with a 120 kHz bandwidth.

For measurements above 1 GHz, measurements were made with a Peak detector with 1 MHz resolution bandwidth. Where the spurious emissions fell into a restricted band, measurements were also made with an average detector to make sure they complied with 15.209 limits. Emissions were explored up to 40 GHz.

The equation, $EIRP = E + 20 \log D - 104.8$ was used to convert an EIRP limit to a field strength limit.

E = field strength (dBuV/m)

D = Reference measurement distance

Test Results: The EUT was compliant with the Radiated Emission limits for Intentional Radiators. See following pages for detailed test results.

Test Engineer(s): Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date(s): 10/08/09

§ 15.407(b)(4): Harmonic and Spurious Emissions Requirements – Radiated

Channel (MHz)	Frequency (GHz)	Measured value (corrected) @ 1m dBuV/m	Limit @ 1m	Margin	Remark
5260	2.9505	69.9	77.8	-7.9	Peak
	5.4531	53.07	63.5	-10.43	Avg
	5.4276	71	83.5	-12.5	Peak
	5.4651	68.33	77.8	-9.47	Peak
	7.6784	72.59	77.8	-5.21	Peak
5300	5.0878	67.01	77.8	-10.79	Peak
	5.4575	53.04	63.5	-10.46	Avg
	5.3995	67.67	83.5	-15.83	Peak
	5.4611	67.36	77.8	-10.44	Peak
	9.6036	72.33	77.8	-5.47	Peak
5320	5.15	66.47	77.8	-11.33	Peak
	5.35	57.22	63.5	-6.28	Avg
	5.35	73.01	83.5	-10.49	Peak
	5.4643	68.87	77.8	-8.93	Peak
	9.4904	72.31	77.8	-5.49	Peak
5500	5.0346	62.9	77.8	-14.9	Peak
	5.46	56.9	63.5	-6.6	Avg
	5.4589	74.17	83.5	-9.33	Peak
	5.4623	77.34	77.8	-0.46	Peak
	9.2946	67.7	77.8	-10.1	Peak
5600	5.0129	64.11	77.8	-13.69	Peak
	5.4592	53.94	63.5	-9.56	Avg
	5.4578	64.26	83.5	-19.24	Peak
	5.4601	64.58	77.8	-13.22	Peak
	8.7816	68.19	77.8	-9.61	Peak
5700	5.1108	63.63	77.8	-14.17	Peak
	5.4556	53.17	63.5	-10.33	Avg
	5.4204	63.83	83.5	-19.67	Peak
	5.4626	64.1	77.8	-13.7	Peak
	7.5994	67.94	77.8	-9.86	Peak

Table 13. Radiated Spurs, Test Results

Note: All other emissions were measured at the noise floor of the spectrum analyzer.

Limit Calculations:

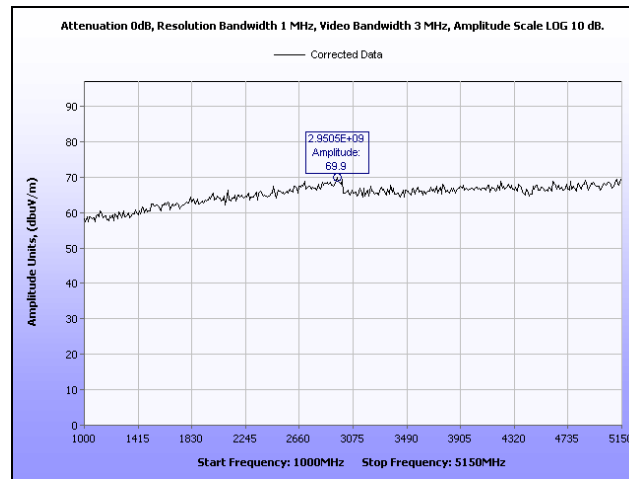
-27 dBm/MHz

$EIRP = E0 + 20\log(D) - 104.8$

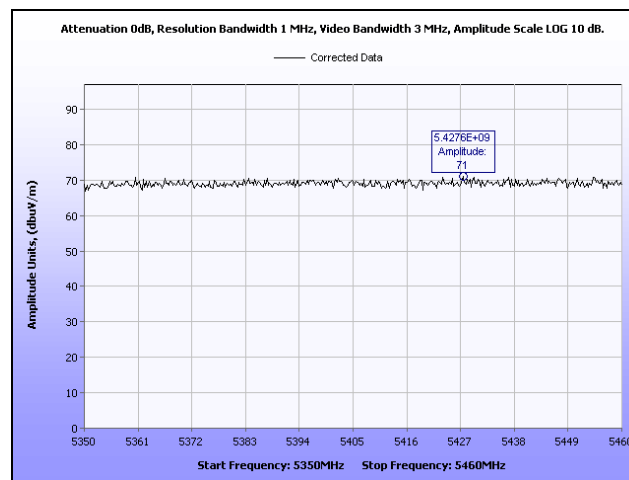
$E0 = -27 + 104.8$ (measurements made at 1m)

$E0 = 77.8 \text{ dBuV/m}$

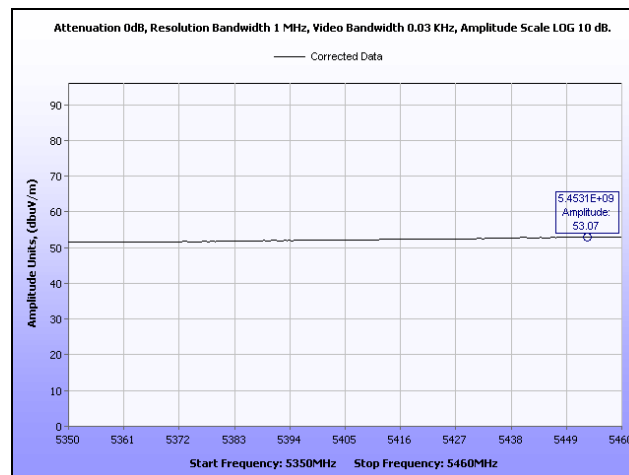
Radiated Spurious Emissions Test Results



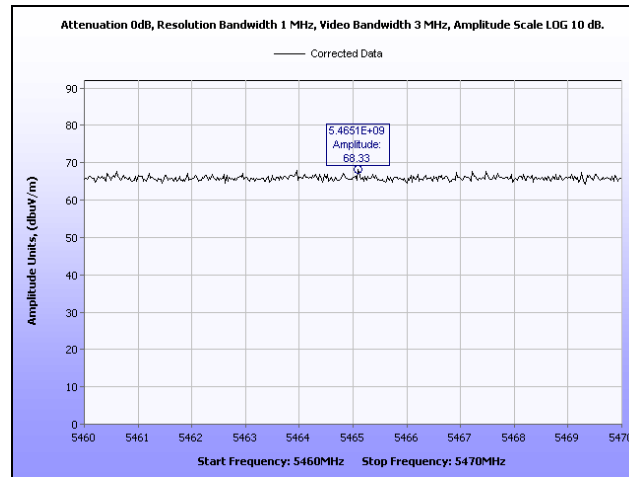
Plot 37. Radiated Spurs, 1MHz – 5.15GHz, Channel 5260 MHz



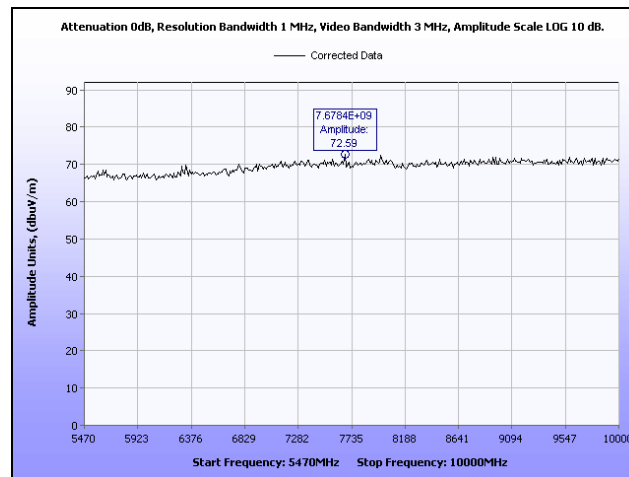
Plot 38. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Peak, Channel 5260 MHz



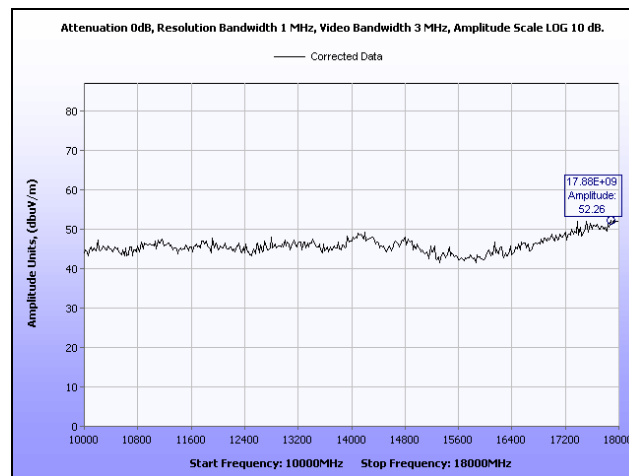
Plot 39. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Avg, Channel 5260 MHz



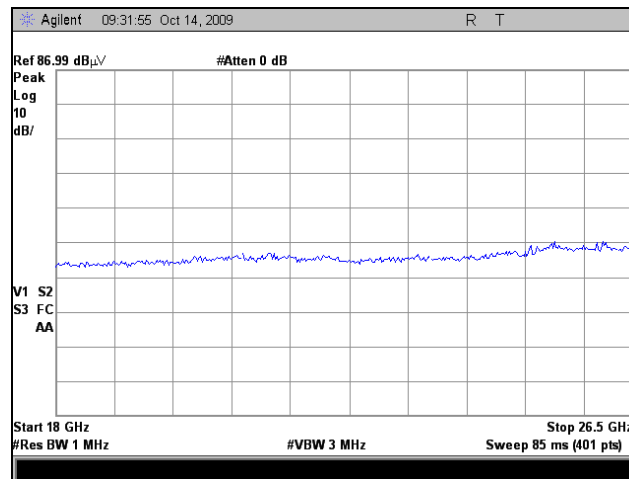
Plot 40. Radiated Spurs, 5460MHz – 5470GHz, Channel 5260 MHz



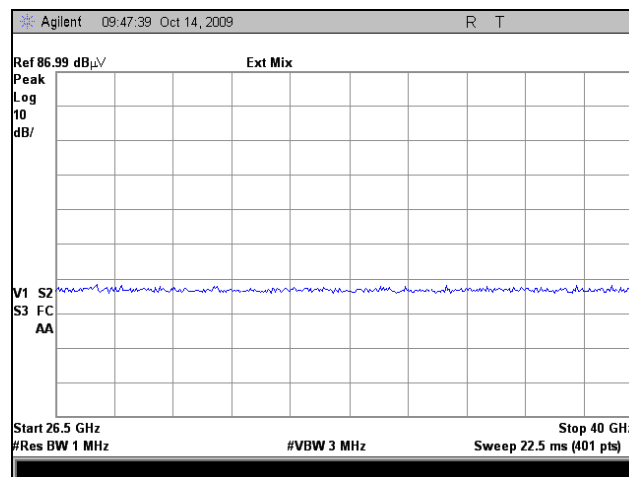
Plot 41. Radiated Spurs, 5.47GHz – 10GHz, Channel 5260 MHz



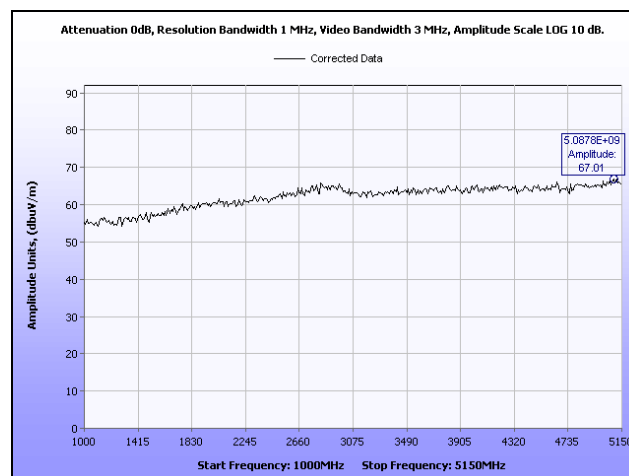
Plot 42. Radiated Spurs, 10GHz – 18GHz, Channel 5260 MHz



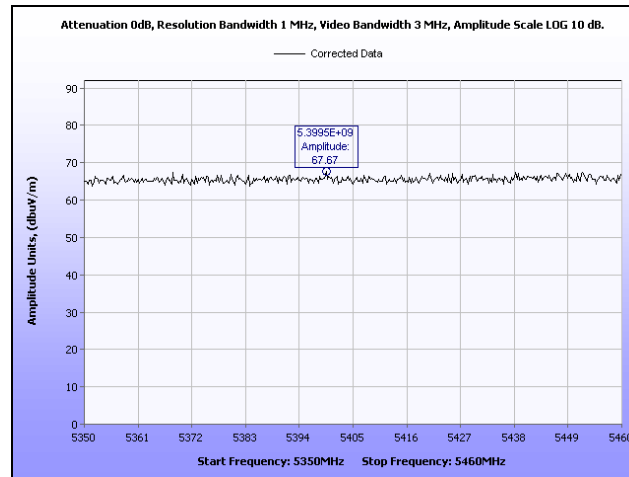
Plot 43. Radiated Spurs, 18GHz – 26.5GHz, Channel 5260 MHz



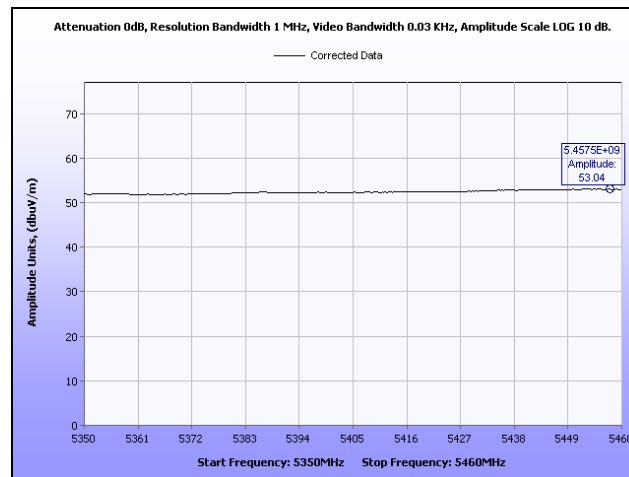
Plot 44. Radiated Spurs, 26.5GHz – 40GHz, Channel 5260 MHz



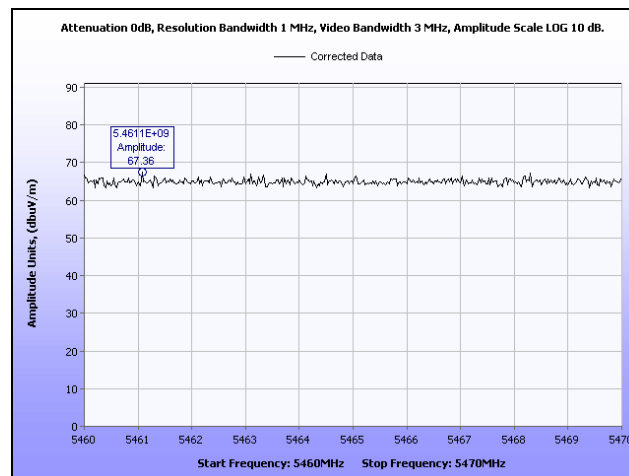
Plot 45. Radiated Spurs, 1MHz – 5.15GHz, Channel 5300 MHz



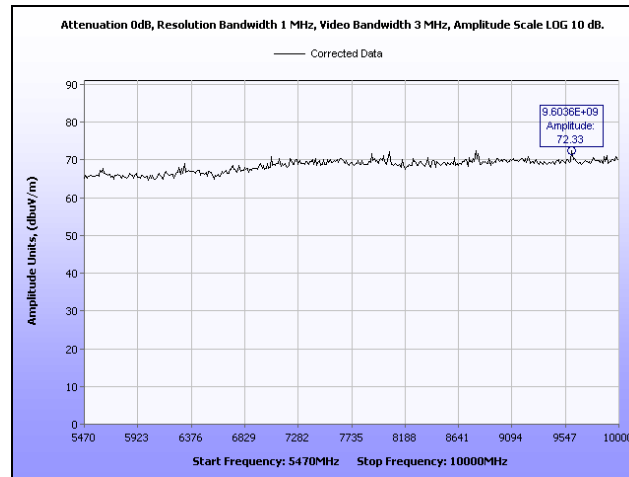
Plot 46. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Peak, Channel 5300 MHz



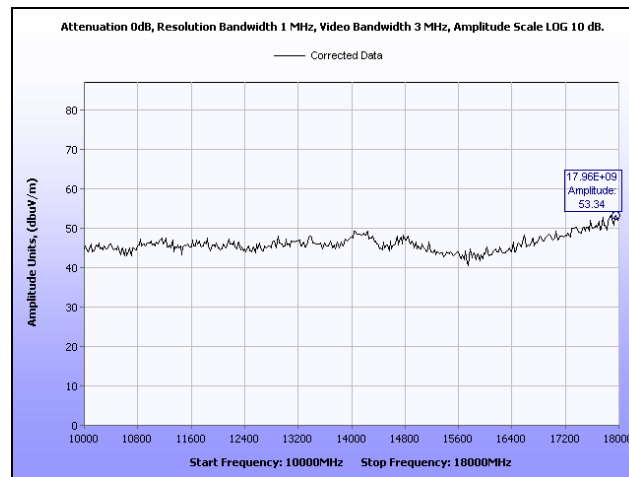
Plot 47. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Avg, Channel 5300 MHz



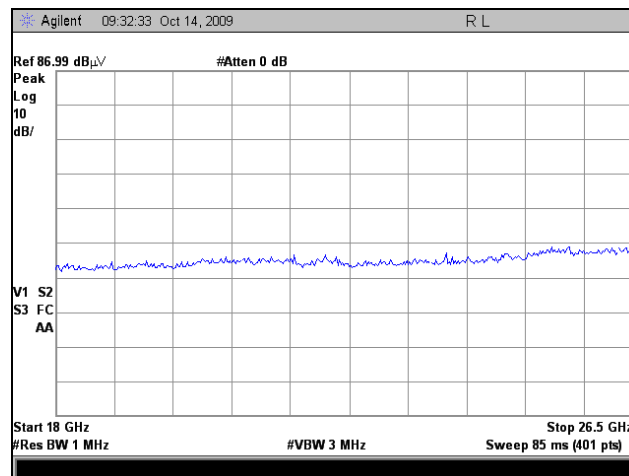
Plot 48. Radiated Spurs, 5460MHz – 5470GHz, Channel 5300 MHz



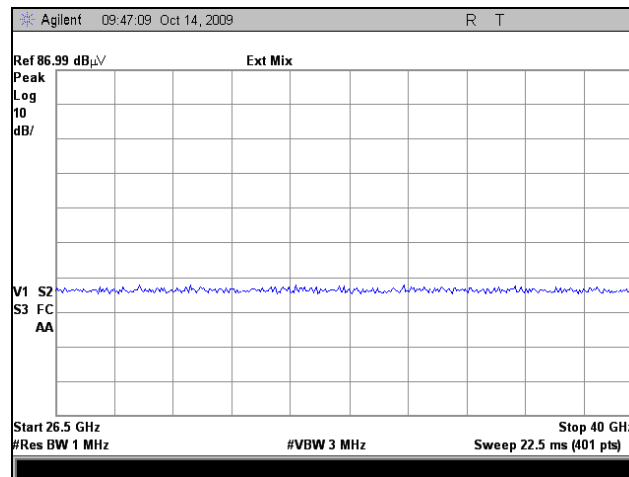
Plot 49. Radiated Spurs, 5.47GHz – 10GHz, Channel 5300 MHz



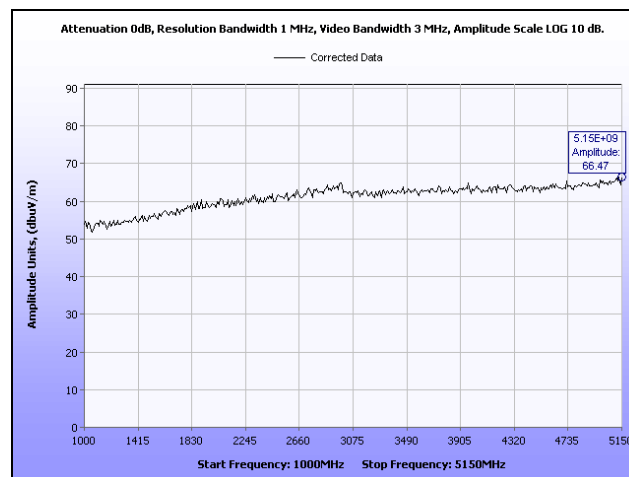
Plot 50. Radiated Spurs, 10GHz – 18GHz, Channel 5300 MHz



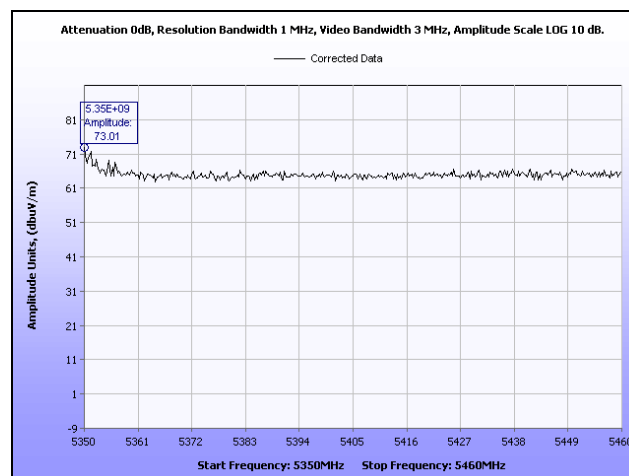
Plot 51. Radiated Spurs, 18GHz – 26.5GHz, Channel 5300 MHz



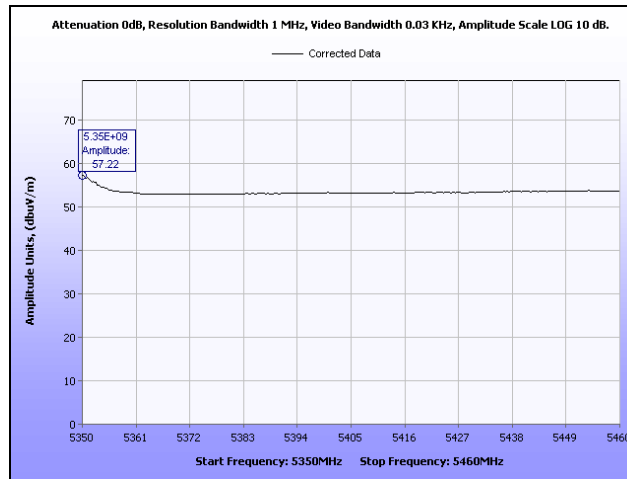
Plot 52. Radiated Spurs, 26.5GHz – 40GHz, Channel 5300 MHz



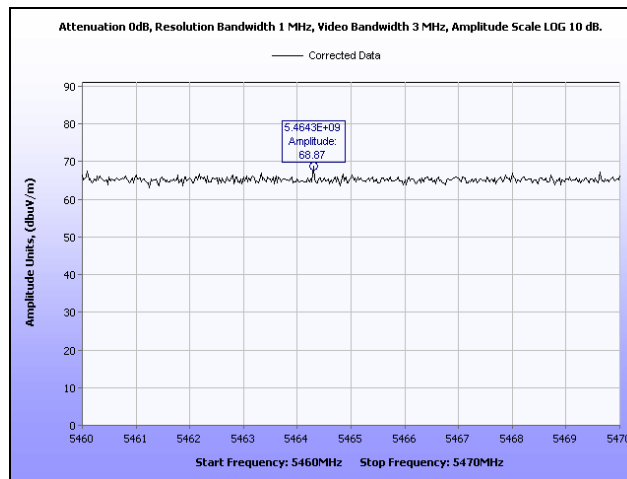
Plot 53. Radiated Spurs, 1MHz – 5.15GHz, Channel 5320 MHz



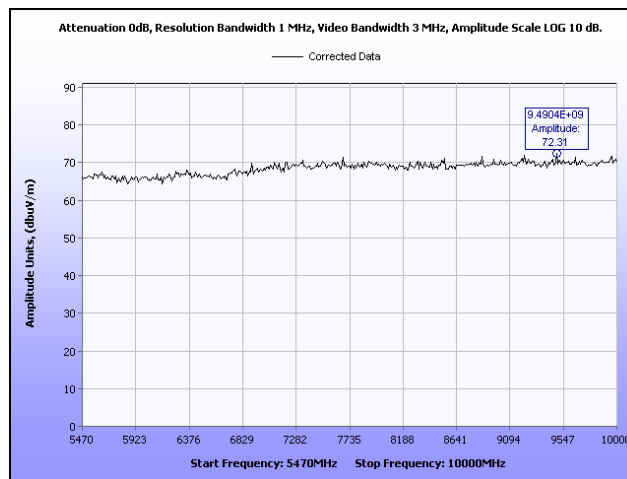
Plot 54. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Peak, Channel 5320 MHz



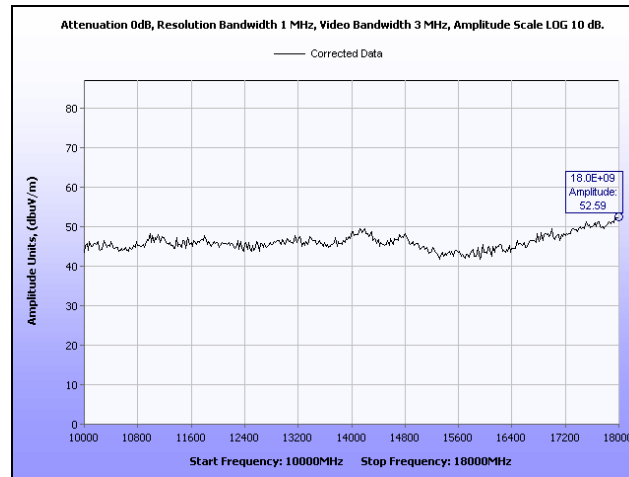
Plot 55. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Avg, Channel 5320 MHz



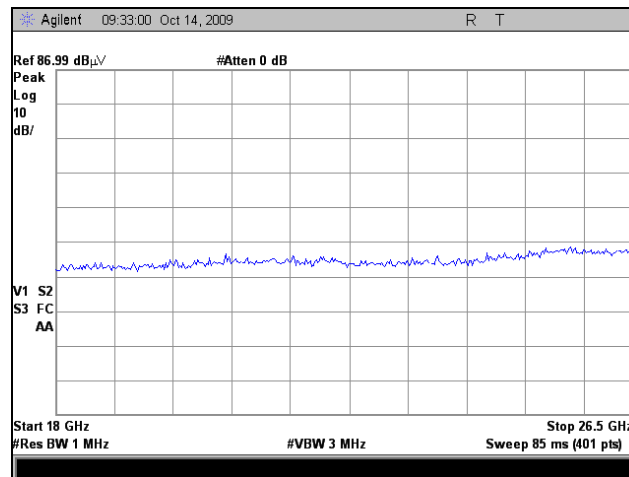
Plot 56. Radiated Spurs, 5460MHz – 5470GHz, Channel 5320 MHz



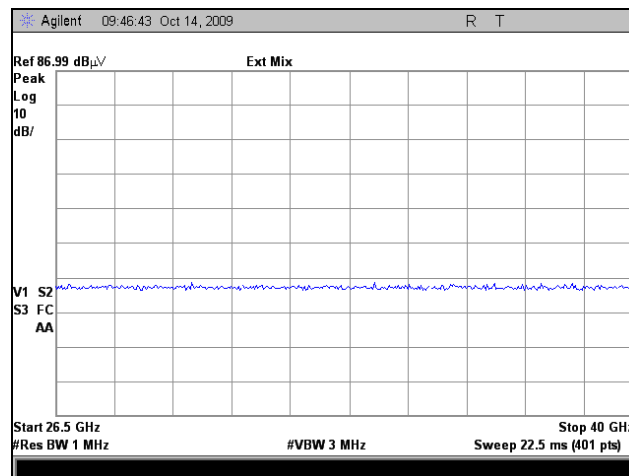
Plot 57. Radiated Spurs, 5.47GHz – 10GHz, Channel 5320 MHz



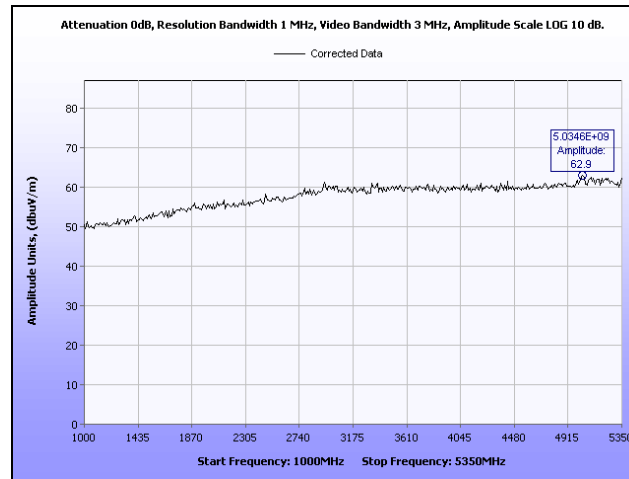
Plot 58. Radiated Spurs, 10GHz – 18GHz, Channel 5320 MHz



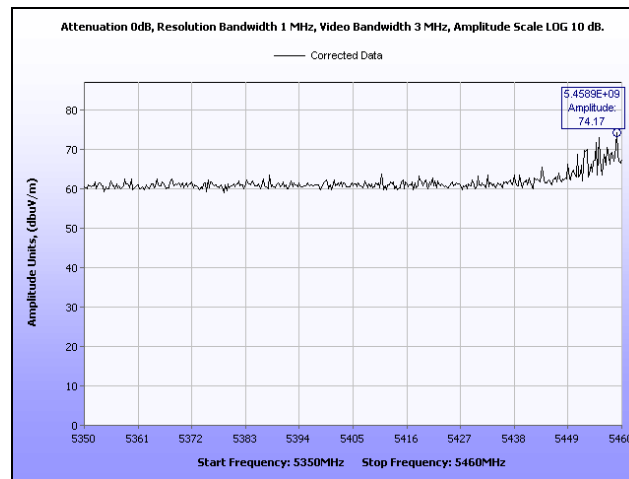
Plot 59. Radiated Spurs, 18GHz – 26.5GHz, Channel 5320 MHz



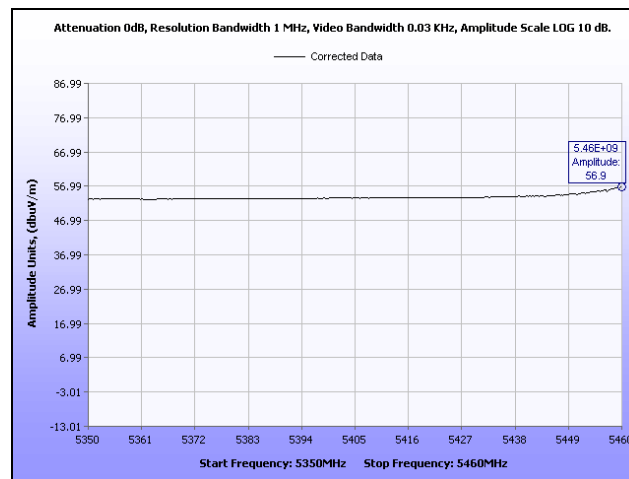
Plot 60. Radiated Spurs, 26.5GHz – 40GHz, Channel 5320 MHz



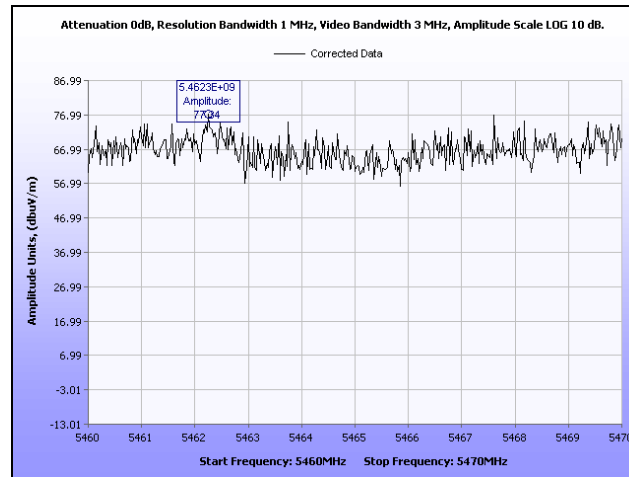
Plot 61. Radiated Spurs, 1MHz – 5.35GHz, Channel 5500 MHz



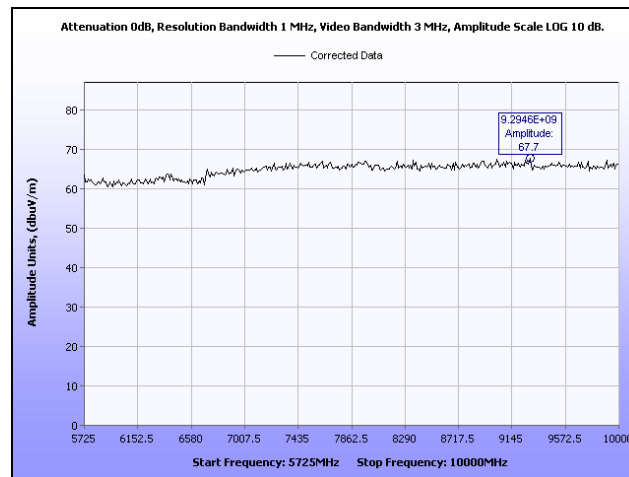
Plot 62. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Peak, Channel 5500 MHz



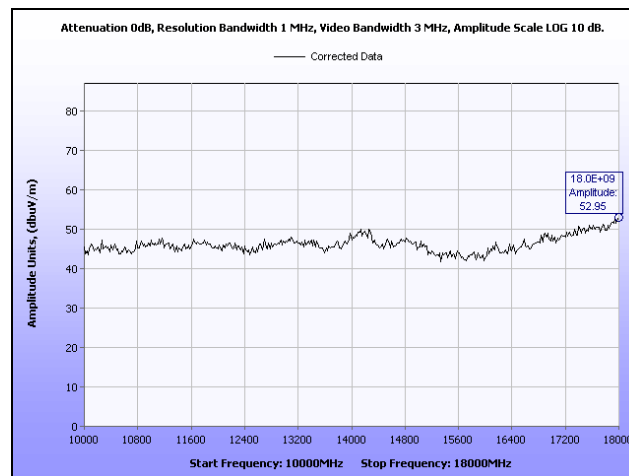
Plot 63. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Avg, Channel 5500 MHz



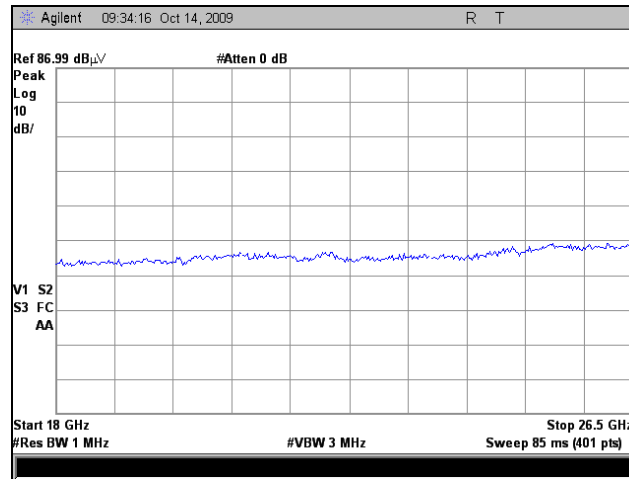
Plot 64. Radiated Spurs, 5460MHz – 5470GHz, Channel 5500 MHz



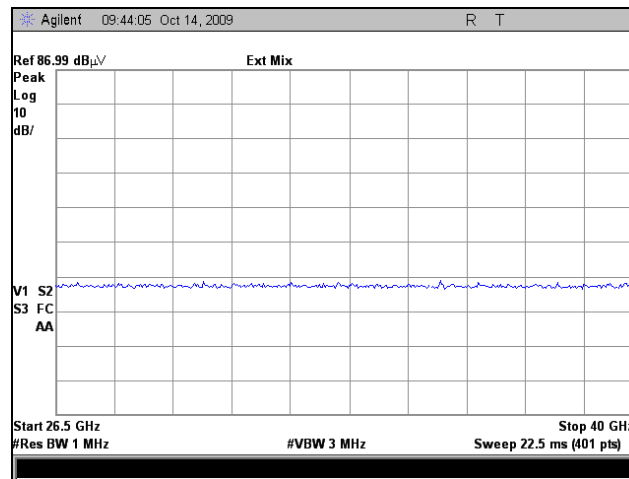
Plot 65. Radiated Spurs, 5.725GHz – 10GHz, Channel 5500 MHz



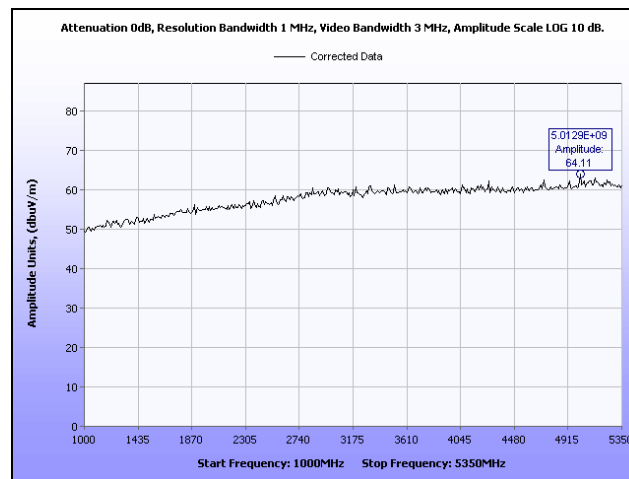
Plot 66. Radiated Spurs, 10GHz – 18GHz, Channel 5500 MHz



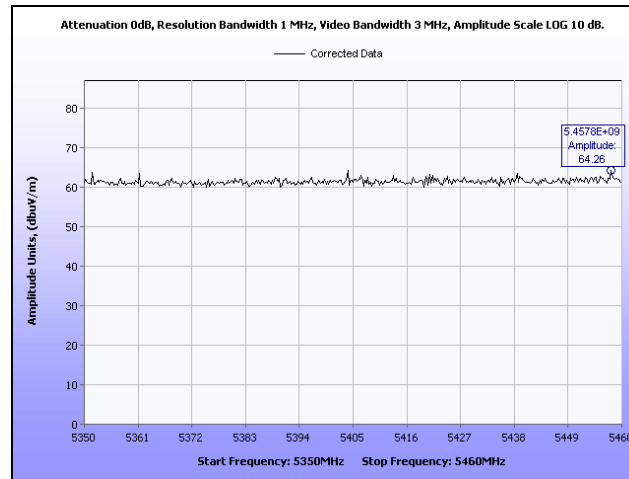
Plot 67. Radiated Spurs, 18GHz – 26.5GHz, Channel 5500 MHz



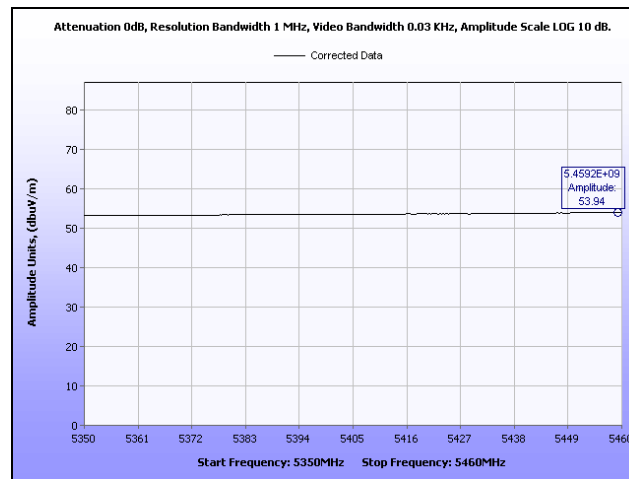
Plot 68. Radiated Spurs, 26.5GHz – 40GHz, Channel 5500 MHz



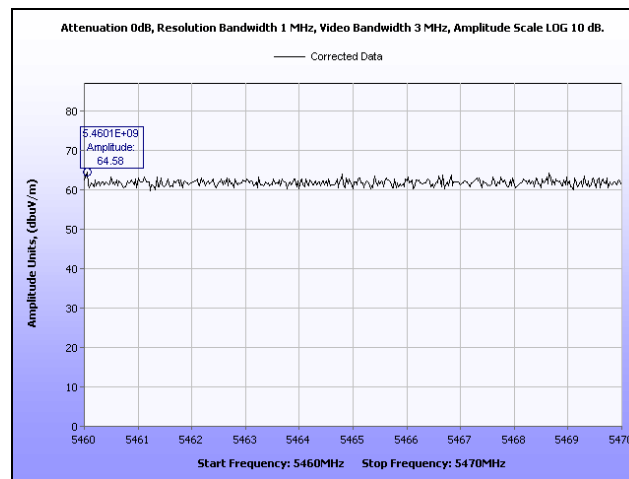
Plot 69. Radiated Spurs, 1MHz – 5.35GHz, Channel 5600 MHz



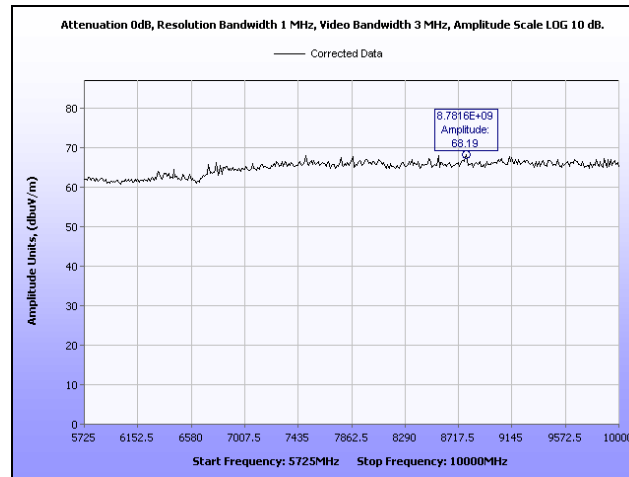
Plot 70. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Peak, Channel 5600 MHz



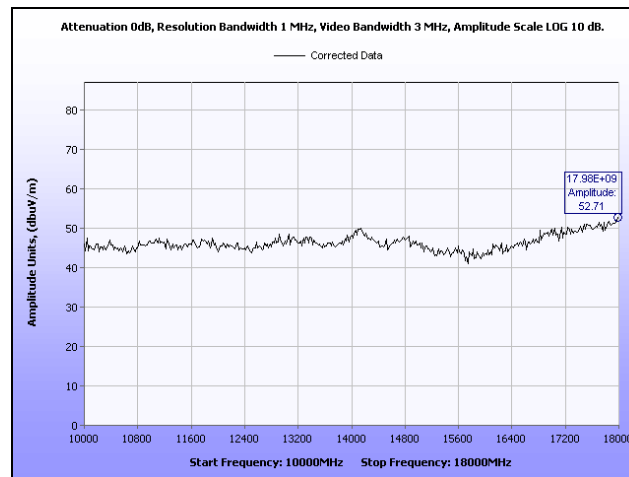
Plot 71. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Avg, Channel 5600 MHz



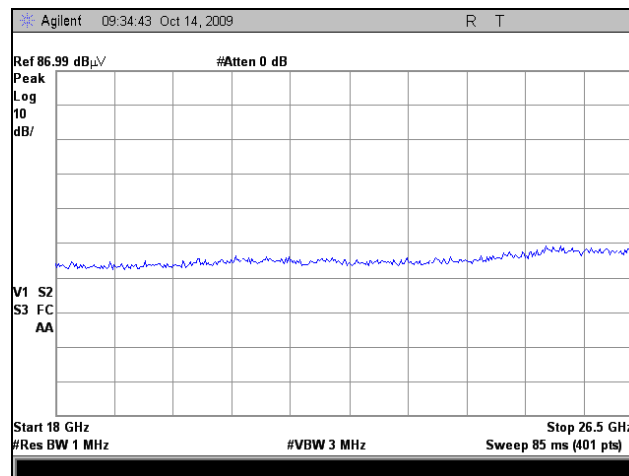
Plot 72. Radiated Spurs, 5460MHz – 5470GHz, Channel 5600 MHz



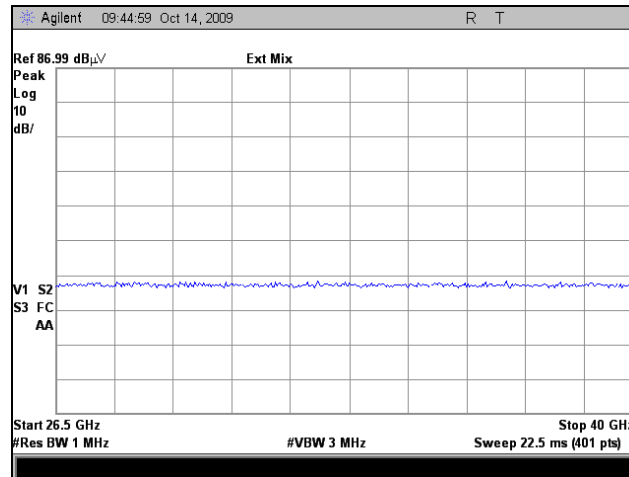
Plot 73. Radiated Spurs, 5.725GHz – 10GHz, Channel 5600 MHz



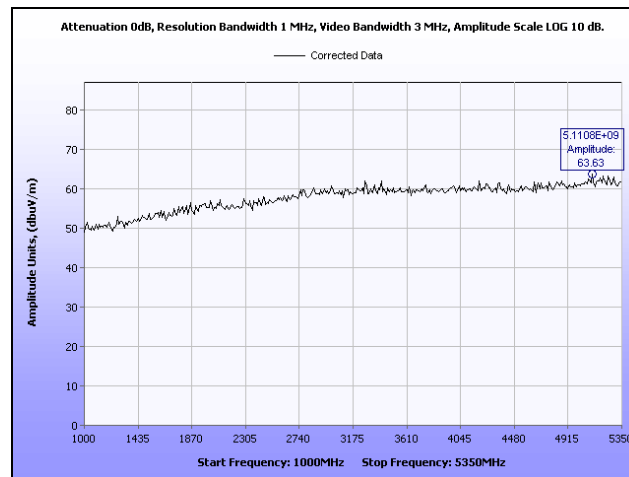
Plot 74. Radiated Spurs, 10GHz – 18GHz, Channel 5600 MHz



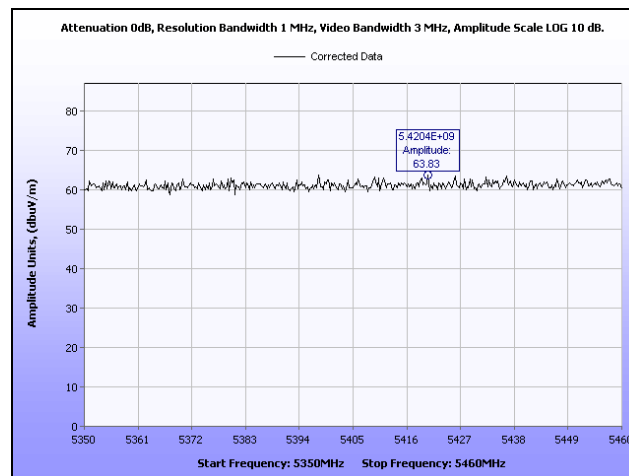
Plot 75. Radiated Spurs, 18GHz – 26.5GHz, Channel 5600 MHz



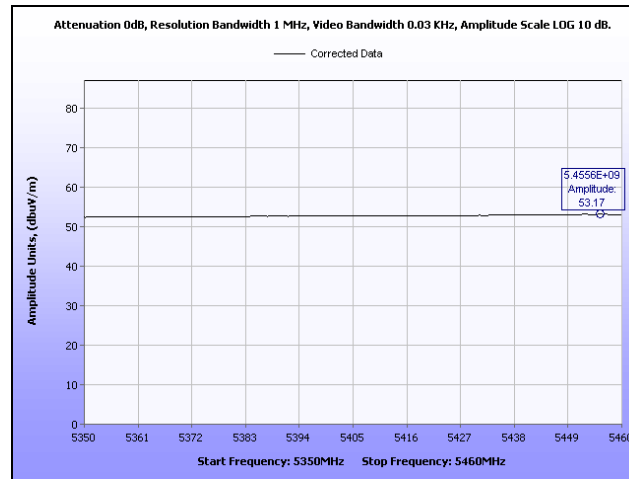
Plot 76. Radiated Spurs, 26.5GHz – 40GHz, Channel 5600 MHz



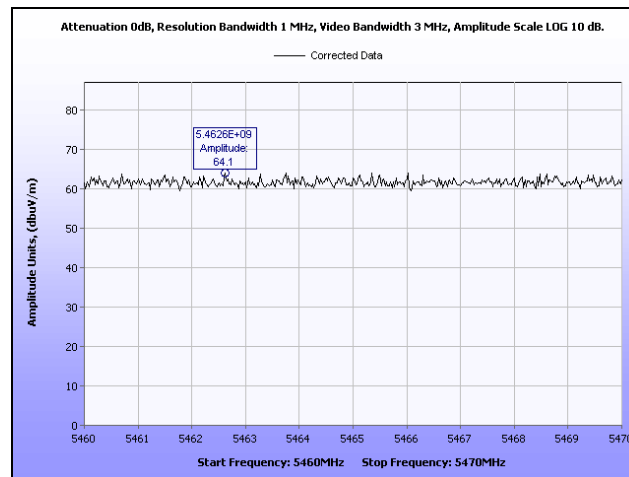
Plot 77. Radiated Spurs, 1MHz – 5.35GHz, Channel 5700 MHz



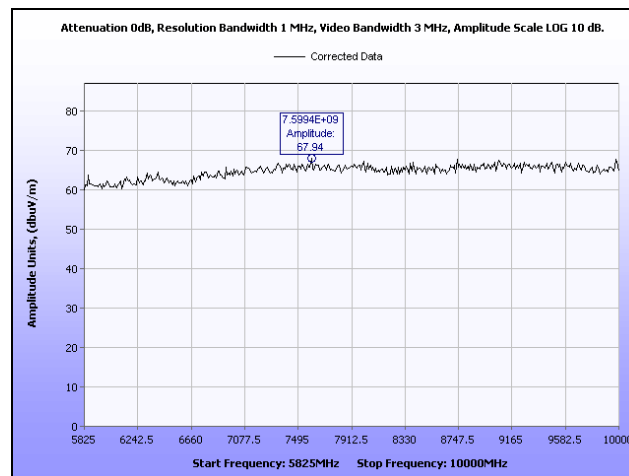
Plot 78. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Peak, Channel 5700 MHz



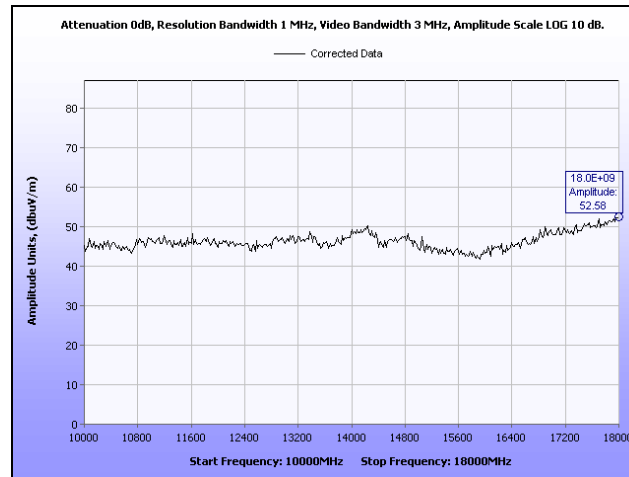
Plot 79. Radiated Spurs, 5350MHz – 5460 MHz, Avg, Channel 5700 MHz



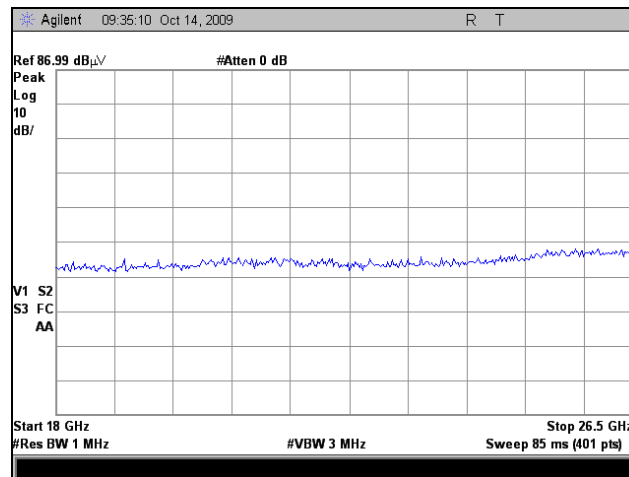
Plot 80. Radiated Spurs, 5460MHz – 5470GHz, Channel 5700 MHz



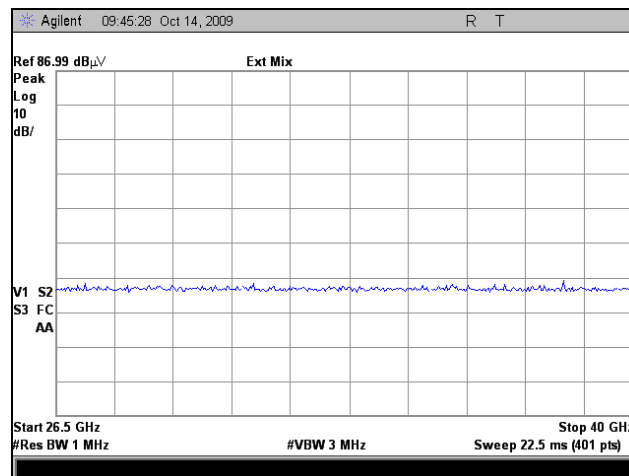
Plot 81. Radiated Spurs, 5.825GHz – 10GHz, Channel 5700 MHz



Plot 82. Radiated Spurs, 10GHz – 18GHz, Channel 5700 MHz

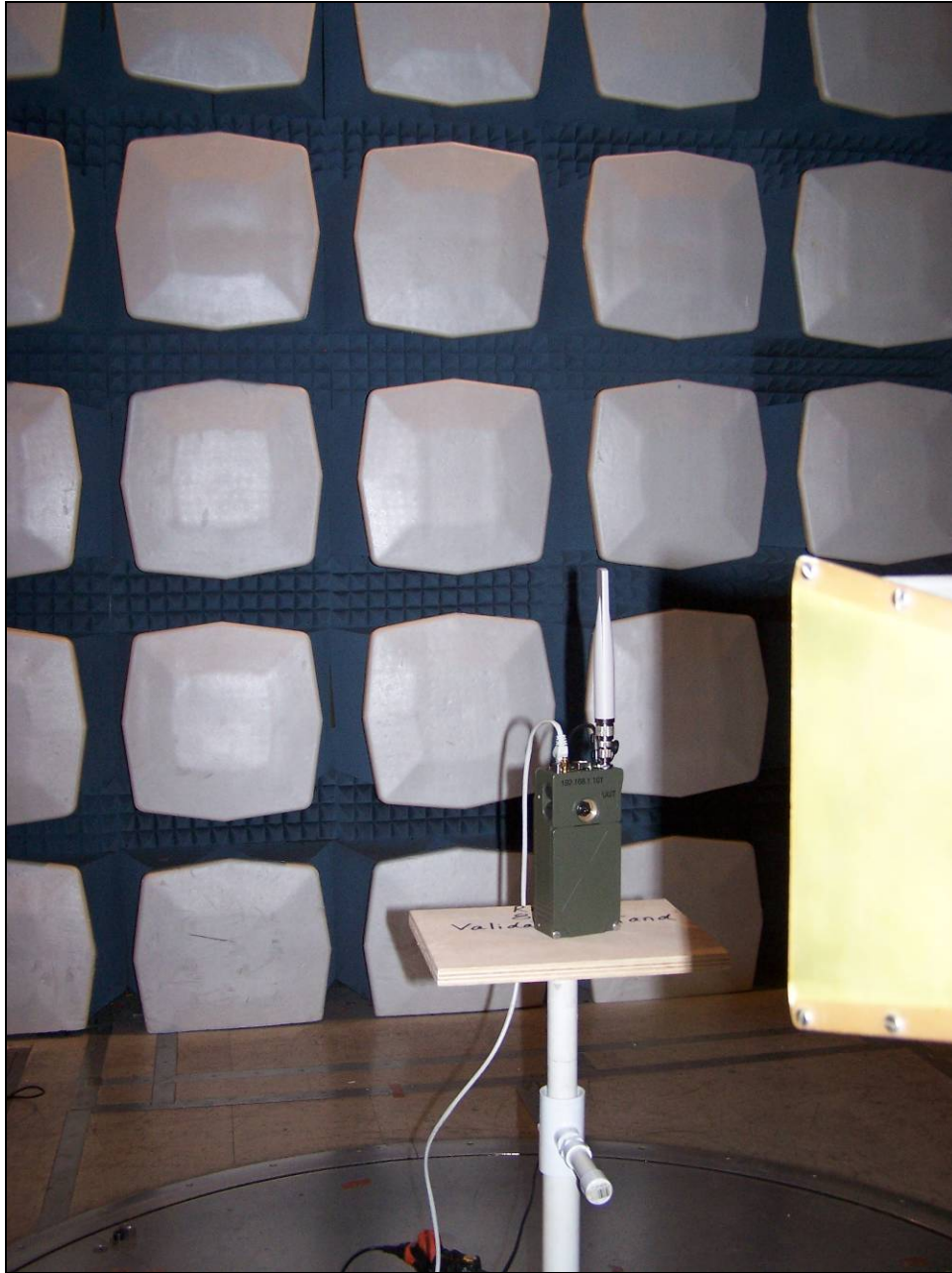


Plot 83. Radiated Spurs, 18GHz – 26.5GHz, Channel 5700 MHz



Plot 84. Radiated Spurs, 26.5GHz – 40GHz, Channel 5700 MHz

Radiated Spurious Test Setup Photograph



Photograph 3. Radiated Spurious, Test Setup

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(f) RF Exposure

RF Exposure Requirements: §1.1307(b)(1) and §1.1307(b)(2): Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

RF Radiation Exposure Limit: §1.1310: As specified in this section, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) Limit shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation as specified in Sec. 1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the provisions of Sec. 2.1093 of this chapter.

MPE Limit Calculation: EUT's operating frequency range is 5260MHz - 5700 MHz;. Highest conducted power = 18.66 mW (i.e.12.7 dBm). Therefore, **Limit for Uncontrolled exposure: 1 mW/cm²**.

Equation from page 18 of OET 65, Edition 97-01

$$S = P G / 4\pi R^2$$

S = Power Density mW/m²

P = Power (mW)

R = Distance to the center of radiation of the antenna

G = Maximum antenna gain

Maximum antenna gain for EUT = 5 dBi = 3.16

P = 18.66 mW

R = 20 cm

G = 3.16

$$S = 18.66 * 3.16 / 4(3.1416)(20)^2$$

$$S = 0.012 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

Therefore, EUT meets the Uncontrolled Exposure limit at 20cm.

Electromagnetic Compatibility Criteria for Intentional Radiators

§ 15.407(g) Frequency Stability

Test Requirements: § 15.407(g): Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the users manual.

Test Procedure: The EUT was connected directly to a spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The resolution band width of the spectrum analyzer was set to 10 KHz. The 1st trace of the Spectrum Analyzer was used as a reference at 20°C. A 2nd trace was used to show the drift of the carrier at extreme conditions. A delta marker was used to find the drift at a given extreme condition. All transmit frequencies are derived from one oscillator. Therefore, only one channel was investigated for frequency stability.

Test Results: The EUT was compliant with the requirements of §15.407(g).

Test Engineer(s): Len Knight

Test Date(s): 10/09/09

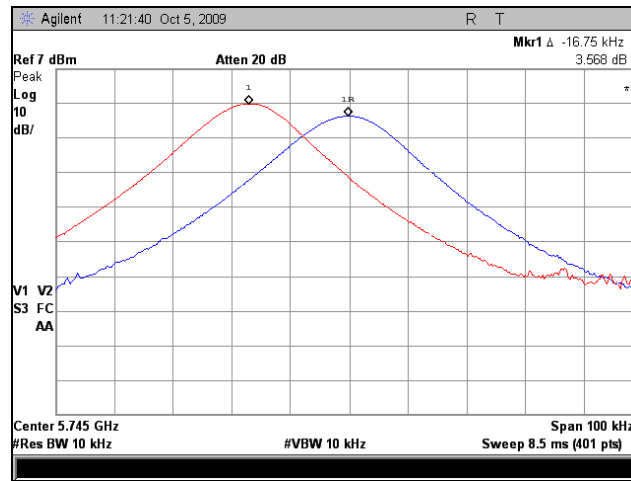
Temperature (centigrade)	Drift (kHz)	Drift (ppm)
60	169.999	295.9
50	31.75	55.27
40	13.5	23.5
30	12.5	21.76
20	ref	ref
10	-6.75	-11.75
0	-19.75	-34.38
-10	-16.75	-29.16

Table 14. Frequency Stability, Reference 5745 MHz at 23°C, Test Results

Fully charged battery to drain point.		
Temperature (centigrade)	Drift (kHz)	Drift (ppm)
20	-1.875	-3.26

Table 15. Frequency Stability, Reference 5745 MHz at 120 VAC and 20°C, Test Results

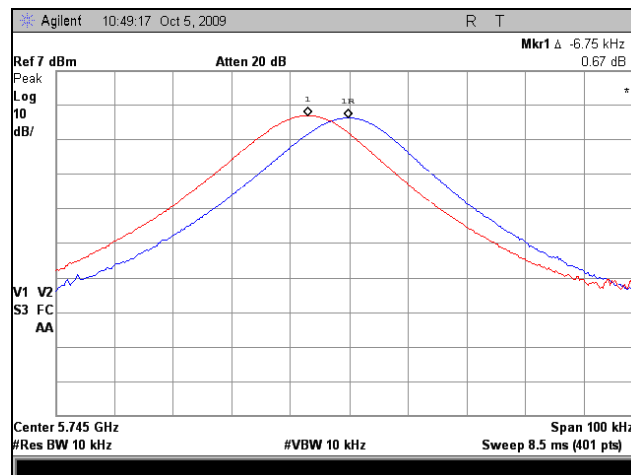
Frequency Stability Test Results



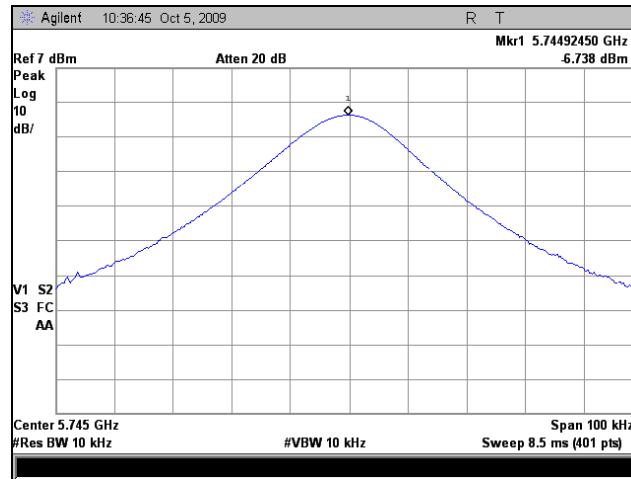
Plot 85. Frequency Stability, -10°C



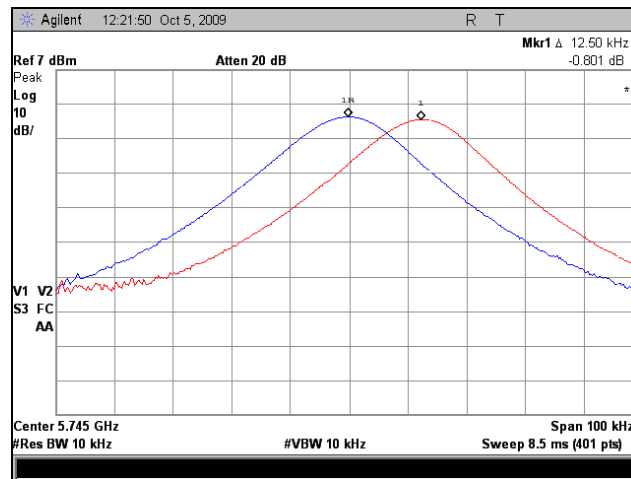
Plot 86. Frequency Stability, 0°C



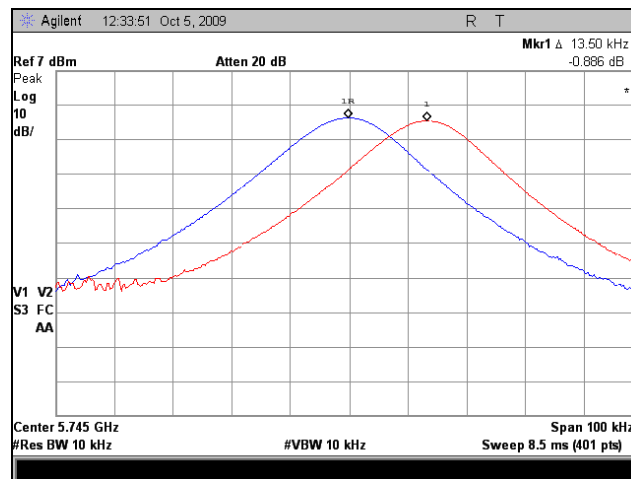
Plot 87. Frequency Stability, 10°C



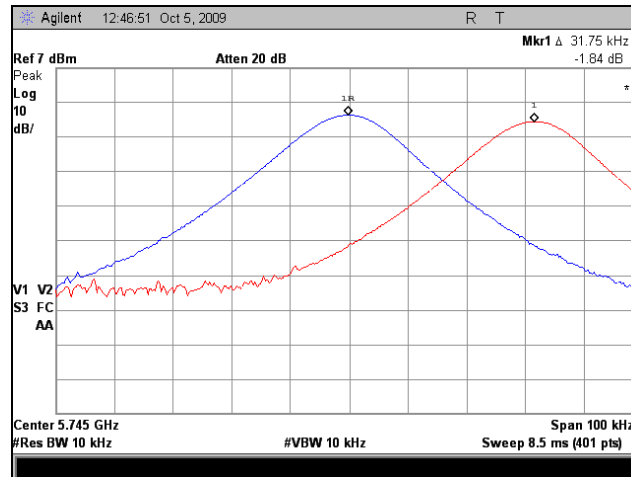
Plot 88. Frequency Stability, 20°C



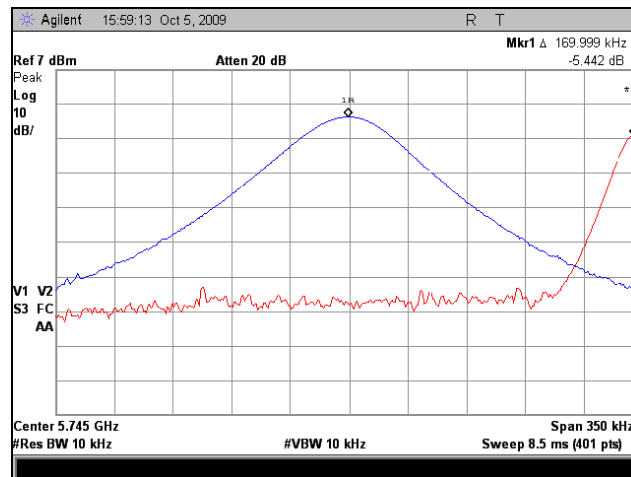
Plot 89. Frequency Stability, 30°C



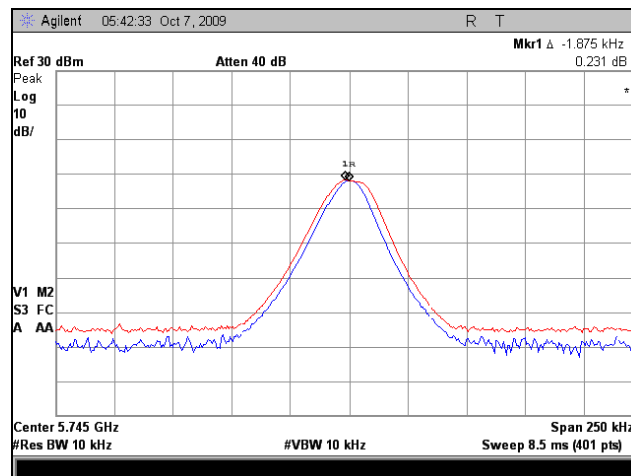
Plot 90. Frequency Stability, 40°C



Plot 91. Frequency Stability, 50°C



Plot 92. Frequency Stability, 60°C



Plot 93. Frequency Stability, Battery Drain Test

Frequency Stability Test Photograph



Photograph 4. Frequency Stability, Test Setup



IV. DFS Requirements and Radar Waveform Description & Calibration

A. DFS Requirements

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection
<i>Non-Occupancy Period</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes
<i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes
<i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>	Yes	Not required	Not required
<i>Uniform Spreading</i>	Yes	Not required	Not required
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes

Table 16. Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

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

Table 17. Applicability of DFS Requirements During Normal Operation

Maximum Transmit Power	Value
≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
< 200 milliwatt	-62 dBm
<p>Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna</p> <p>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.</p>	

Table 18. DFS Detection Thresholds for Master or Client Devices Incorporating DFS

Parameter	Value
<i>Non-occupancy period</i>	Minimum 30 minutes
<i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>	60 seconds
<i>Channel Move Time</i>	10 seconds See Note 1
<i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Minimum 80% of the 99% power bandwidth. See Note 3.
<p>Note 1: The instant that the <i>Channel Move Time</i> and the <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> begins is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the Short pulse radar Test Signals this instant is the end of the <i>Burst</i>. • For the Frequency Hopping radar Test Signal, this instant is the end of the last radar <i>Burst</i> generated. • For the Long Pulse radar Test Signal this instant is the end of the 12 second period defining the radar transmission. <p>Note 2: The <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the <i>Channel Move Time</i> plus any additional intermittent control signals required facilitating <i>Channel</i> 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.</p> <p>Note 3: During the <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i> 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.</p>	

Table 19. DFS Response Requirement Values

B. 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 Bursts	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 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 $(12,000,000 / \text{Burst_Count})$ microseconds. Each interval contains one Burst. The start time for the Burst, relative to the beginning of the interval, is between 1 and $[(12,000,000 / \text{Burst_Count}) - (\text{Total Burst Length}) + (\text{One Random PRI Interval})]$ 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 independently.

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 a Long Pulse radar Test Waveform

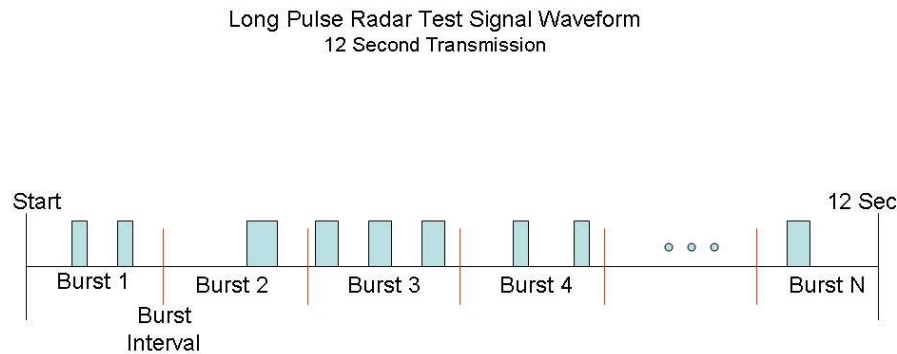


Figure 6. Long Pulse Radar Test Signal Waveform

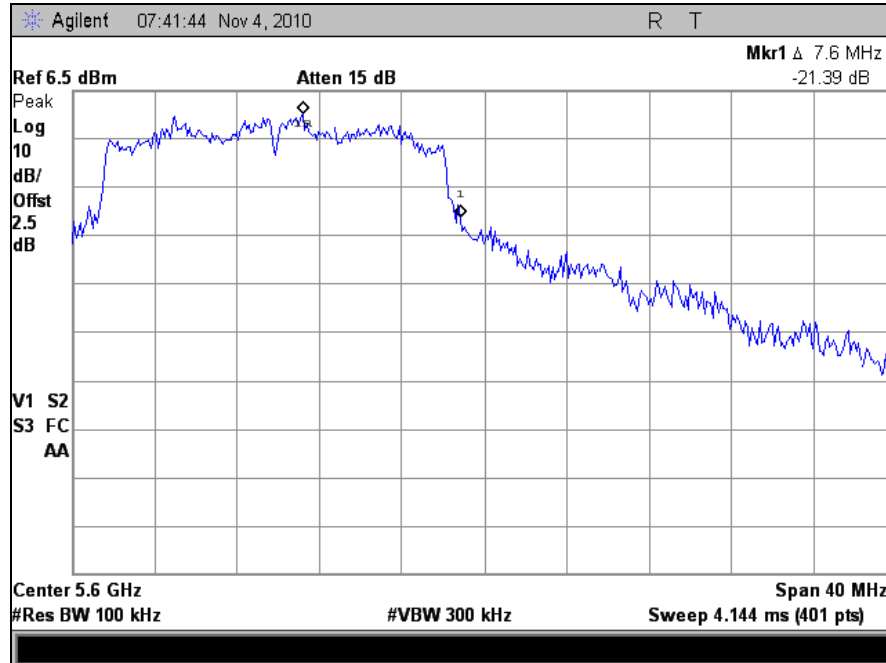
Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

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

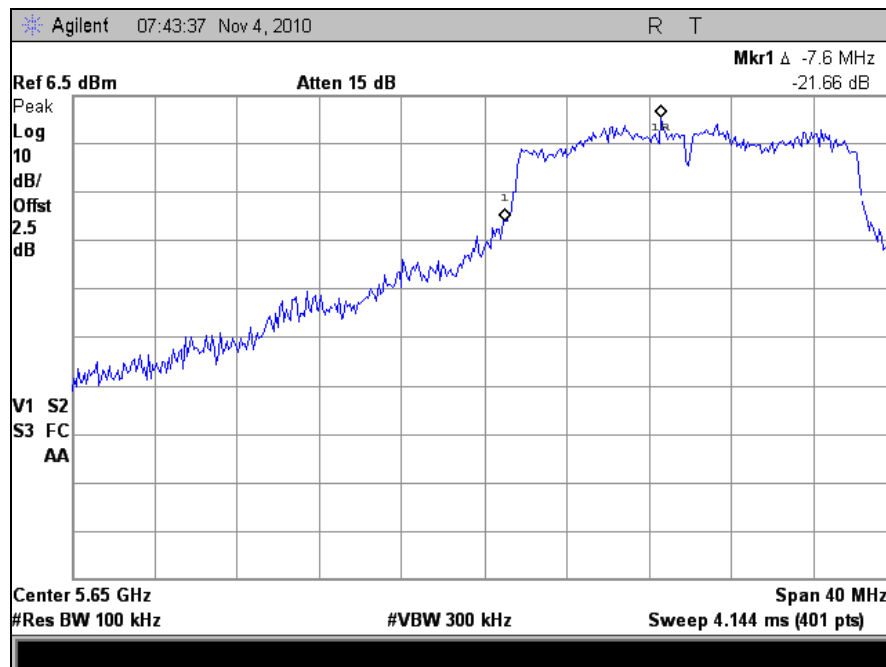
For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same *Burst* parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each waveform and a 100-length segment is selected from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm:

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

20 dB Band Edge



Plot 94. 20 dB Band Edge, 5590 MHz



Plot 95. 20 dB Band Edge, 5660 MHz

C. Radar Waveform Calibration

The following equipment setup was used to calibrate the radiated 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's resolution bandwidth (RBW) was set to 3 MHz and the video bandwidth (VBW) was set to 3 MHz. The calibration setup is diagrammed in Figure 7, and the radar test signal generator is shown in Photograph 5.

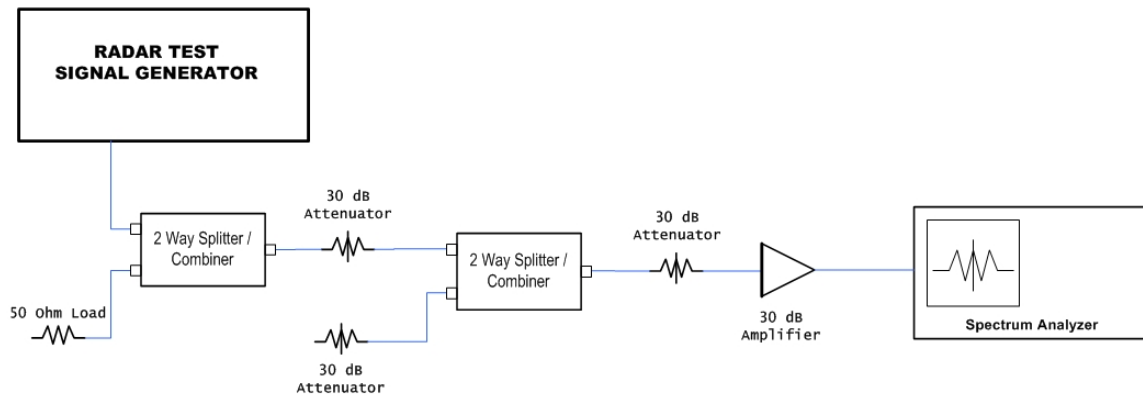
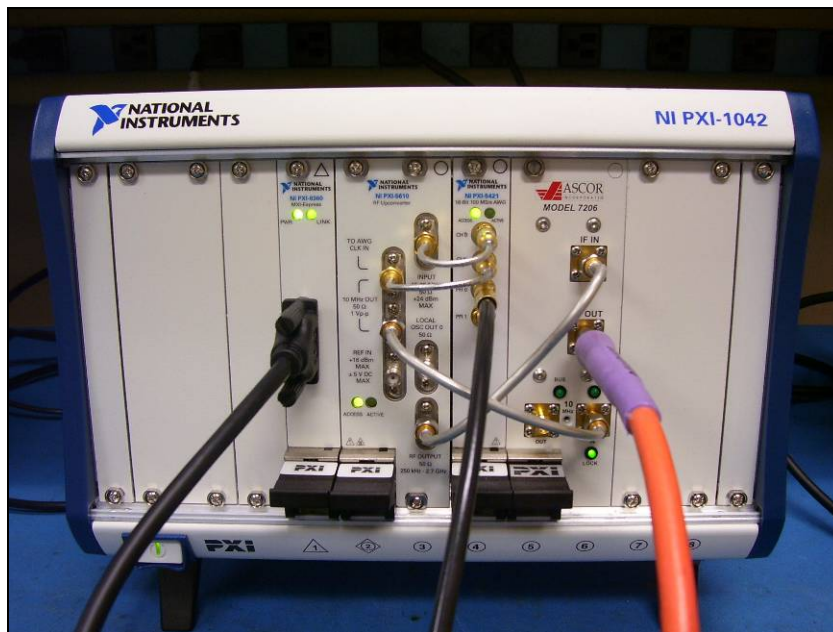


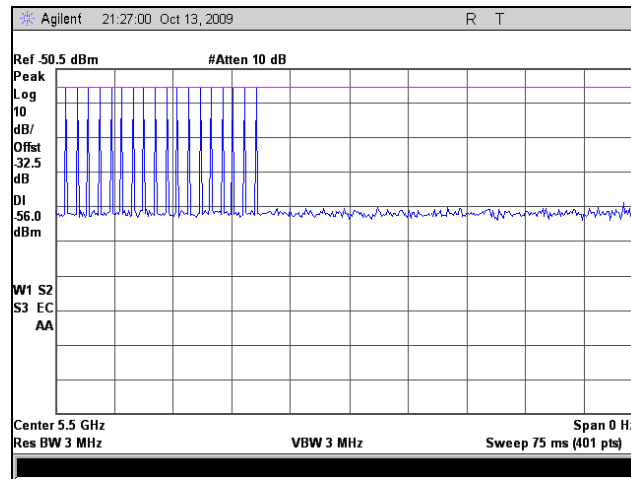
Figure 7. Calibration Test setup



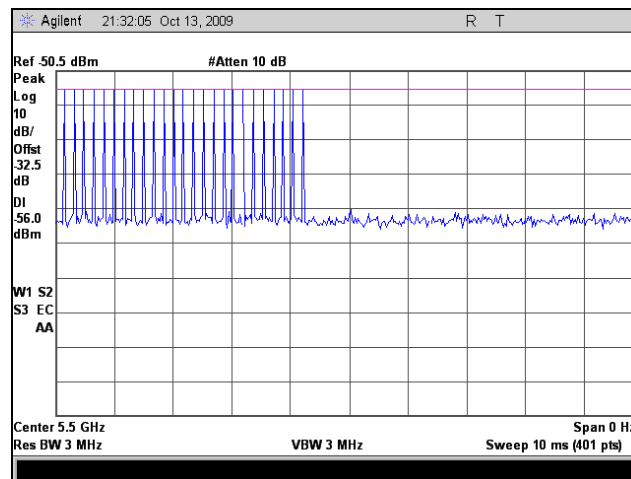
Photograph 5. DFS Radar Test Signal Generator



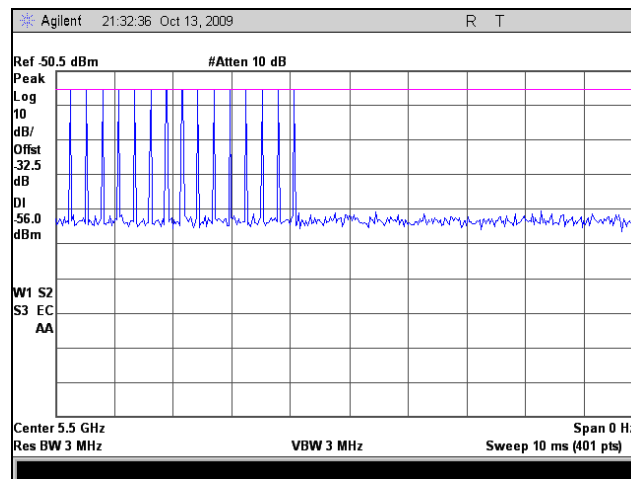
Radar Waveform Calibration



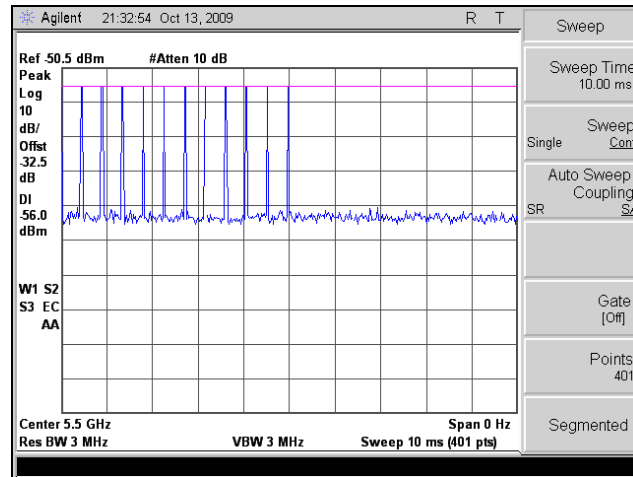
Plot 96. Radar Type 1 Calibration, 5500 MHz



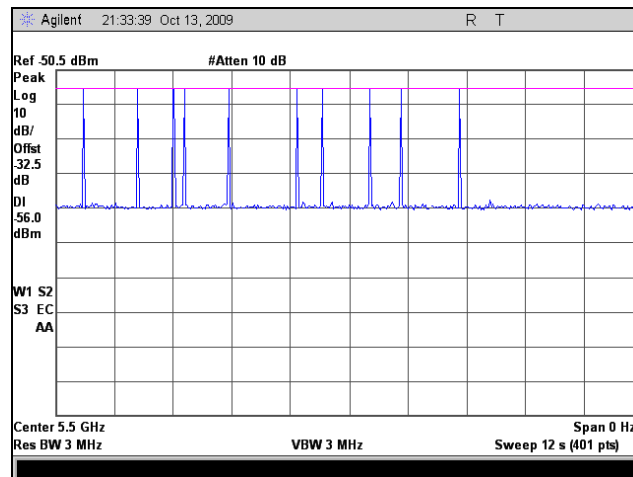
Plot 97. Radar Type 2 Calibration, 5500 MHz



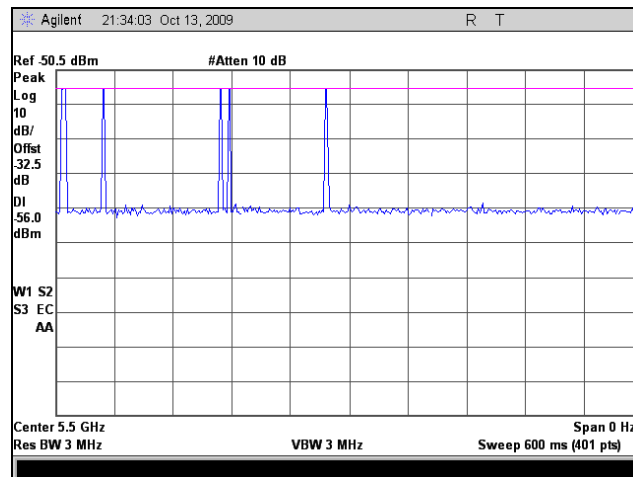
Plot 98. Radar Type 3 Calibration, 5500 MHz



Plot 99. Radar Type 4 Calibration, 5500 MHz



Plot 100. Radar Type 5 Calibration, 5500 MHz



Plot 101. Radar Type 6 Calibration, 5500 MHz



V. DFS Test Procedure and Test Results

A. DFS Test Setup

1. A spectrum analyzer is used as a monitor to verify that the Unit Under Test (UUT) has vacated the Channel within the Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time, and does not transmit on a Channel during the Non-Occupancy Period after the detection and subsequent Channel move. It is also used to monitor UUT transmissions during the Channel Availability Check Time.
2. The test setup, which consists of test equipment and equipment under test (EUT), is diagrammed in Figure 8 and pictured in Photograph 6

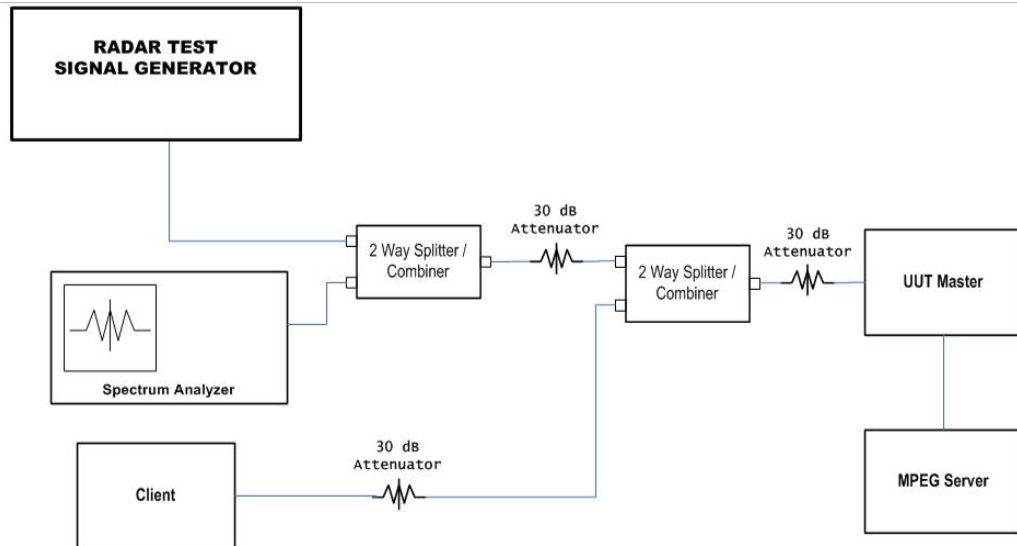
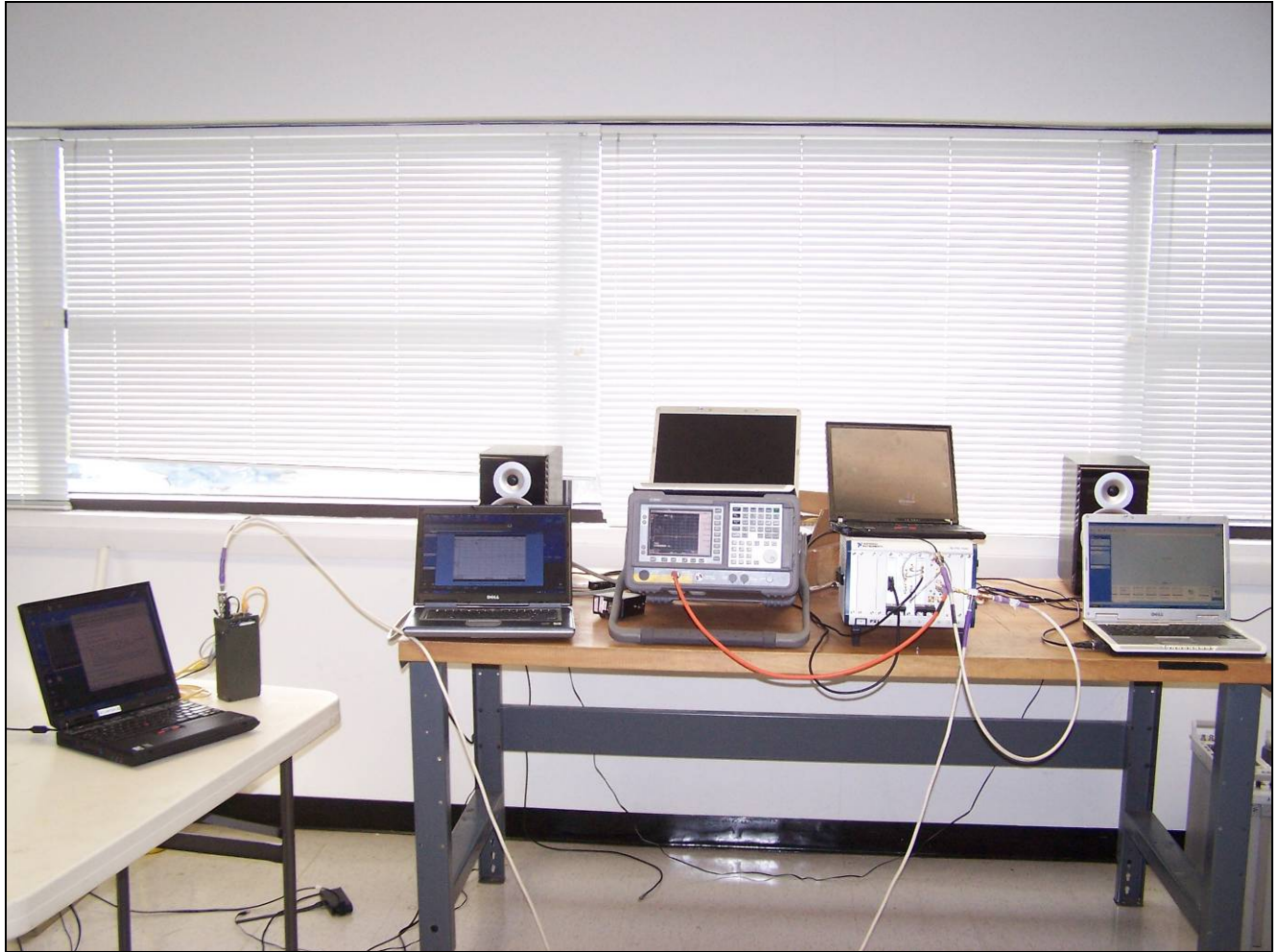


Figure 8. Test Setup Diagram



Photograph 6. Test Setup Photo



B. Description of Master Device

1. Operating Frequency Range – 5260-5320 MHz and 5500-5700 MHz
2. Modes of Operation – Master Device
3. Highest and Lowest EIRP – Highest = 17.7 dBm;
4. Antenna gain – Omni, 5dBi
5. Antenna impedance – 50 Ohms
6. Antenna gain verification – Use antenna datasheet
7. Test file that is transmitted is the designated MPEG test file that streams full motion video at 30 frames per second from the Master to the Client
8. TPC not required for UNII devices with less than 500 mW EIRP
9. Time for master to complete its power-on-cycle is about 3min
10. The EUT's uniform channel spreading is as follows: The master uses a simple incrementing algorithm: if radar is detected, the next sequential channel is used. For example, if one is on channel 100 and radar is detected, then it will be changed to 104. If radar is then detected on 104, it is changed to 108. When the last channel is reached, we start again at the beginning in a circular fashion.



C. UNII Detection Bandwidth

Test Requirement(s): § 15.407 A minimum 80% of the UNII 99% transmission power bandwidth is required.

Test Procedure: All UNII channels for this device have identical channel bandwidths.

A single burst of the short pulse radar type 1 is produced at 5500 MHz, at the -63dBm test level. The UUT is set up as a standalone device (no associated client, and no data traffic).

A single radar burst is generated for a minimum of 10 trials, and the response of the UUT is recorded. The UUT 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 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 F_L .

The U-NII Detection Bandwidth is calculated as follows:

$$\text{U-NII Detection Bandwidth} = F_H - F_L$$

Test Engineer: Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date: October 15, 2009



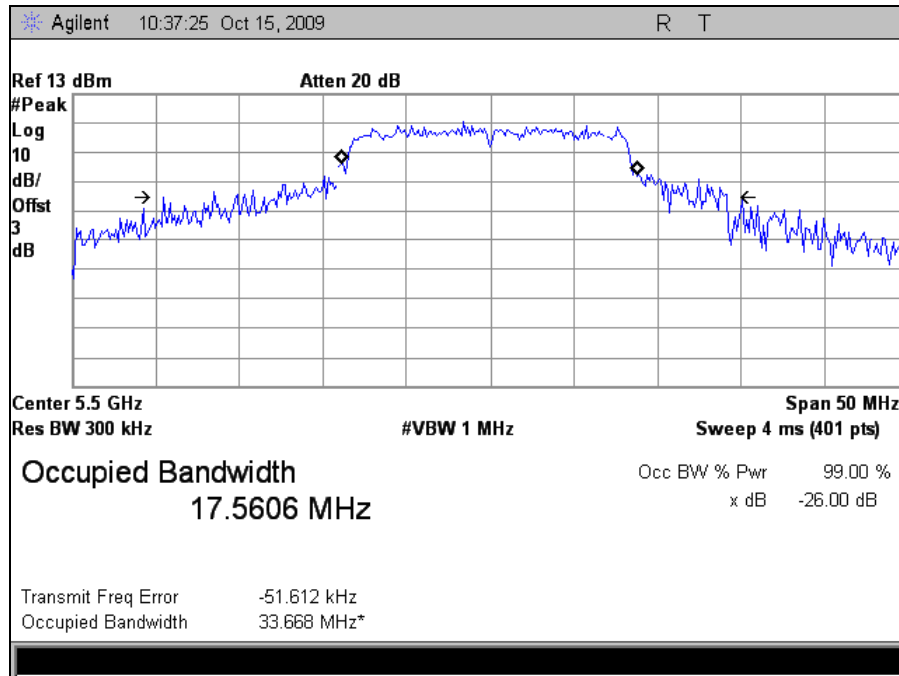
UNII Detection Bandwidth – Test Results

EUT Frequency- 5500MHz											
	DFS Detection Trials (1=Detection, 0= No Detection)										
Radar Frequency (MHz)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Detection Rate (%)
5488	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	40%
5489(f _i)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	90%
5490	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5491	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5492	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5493	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5494	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5495	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5496	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5497	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5498	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5499	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5501	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5502	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5503	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5504	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5505	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5506	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5507	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5508	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5509	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5510	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5511(f _h)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%
5512	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	50%
Overall Detection Percentage											99.6 %
Detection Bandwidth = f _h - f _i = 5511 MHz - 5489 MHz = 22 MHz											
EUT 99% Bandwidth = 17.56 MHz											
17.56 MHz * 80 % = 14.05 MHz: Therefore, Detection bandwidth > 14.05 MHz											

Table 20. UNII Detection Bandwidth, Test Results, 5500 MHz



UNII Detection Bandwidth Plots



Plot 102. Occupied Bandwidth, 5500 MHz



D. Initial Channel Availability Check Time

Test Requirements: § 15.407 The Initial Channel Availability Check Time tests that the UUT does not emit beacon, control, or data signals on the test channel until the power-up sequence has been completed and the U-NII device has checked for radar waveforms, for one minute, on the test channel. This test does not use any of the radar waveforms and only needs to be performed once.

The UUT should not make any transmissions over the test channel, for at least 1 minute after completion of its power-on cycle.

Test Procedure: The U-NII device is powered on and instructed to operate at 5500 MHz. At the same time the UUT is powered on, the spectrum analyzer is set to 5500MHz with a zero span and a 2.5 minute sweep time. The analyzer is triggered at the same time power is applied to the U-NII device.

Test Results: Marker 1R on plot 101 indicates the start of the channel availability check time. Initial beacon/data transmission is indicated by marker 1.

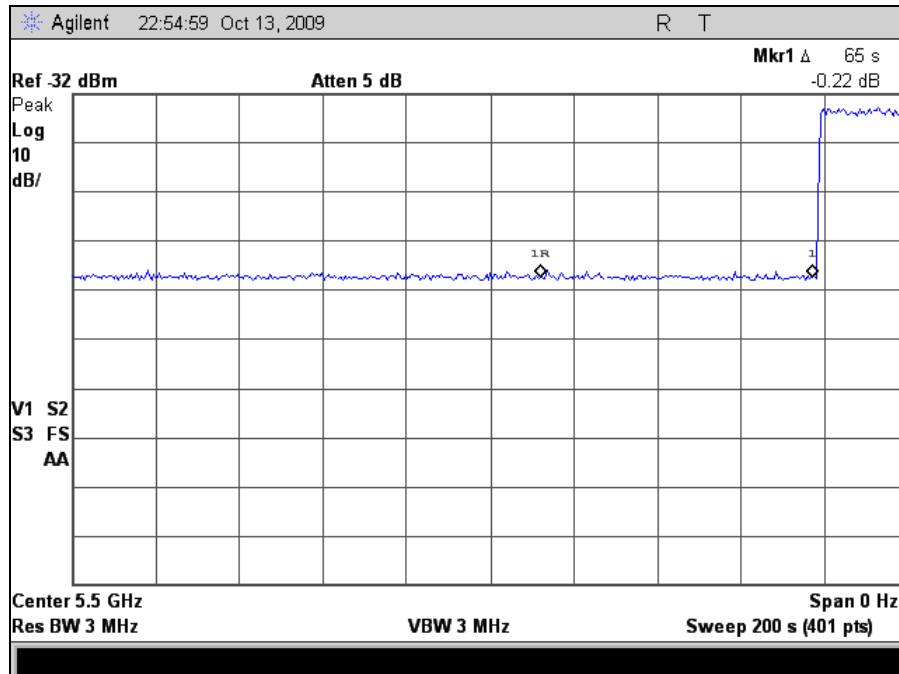
The Equipment was compliant with § 15.407 Initial Channel Availability Check Time.

Test Engineer: Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date: October 13, 2009



Initial Channel Availability Check Time Test Results



Plot 103. Initial Channel Availability Check Time 60 sec



E. Radar Burst at the Beginning of Channel Availability Check Time

Test Requirements: § 15.407 A Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time tests that the UUT does not emit beacon, control, or data signals on the test Channel if it has detected a radar burst during that time period until the power-up sequence has been completed and the U-NII device checks for Radar Waveforms for one minute on the test Channel. 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 (-63dBm) occurs at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time.

Test Procedure: The UUT is powered on at T0. T1 denotes the instant when the UUT has completed its power-up sequence. The Channel Availability Check Time commences at instant T1 and will end no sooner than T1 + 60 seconds.

A single Burst of short pulse radar type 1, at -63 dBm, will commence within a 6 second window starting at T1.

Visual indication of the UUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of transmission at 5500MHz will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated.

Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window, no UUT transmissions occur at 5500MHz.

Test Results Plot 102 below indicates that there were no UUT transmissions during the 2.5 minute measurement window when a radar burst was injected 6 seconds into the CACT. Therefore, the UUT detected the presence of a radar during the CACT and moved away from that channel.

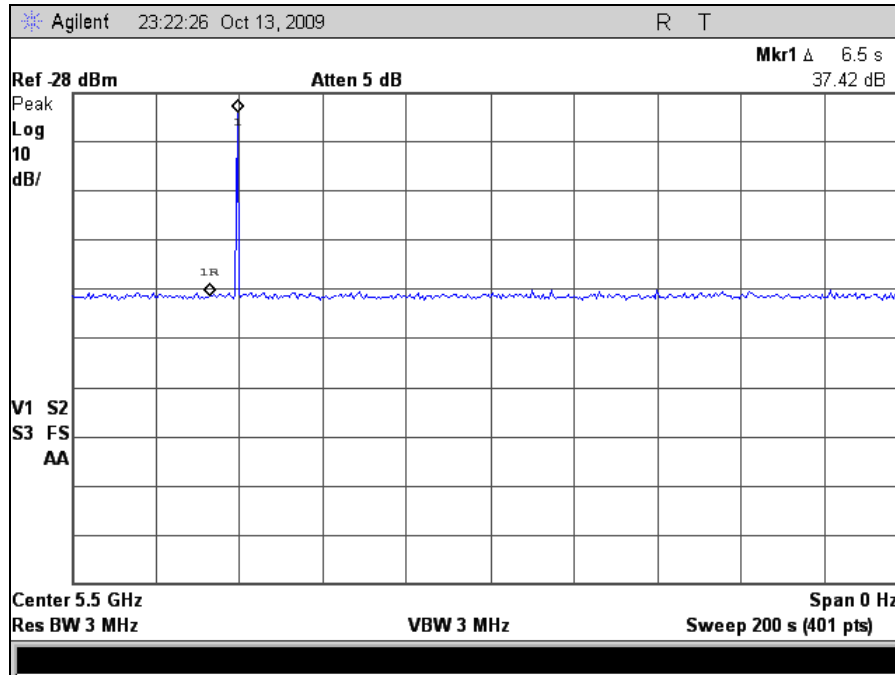
The equipment was compliant with § 15.407 Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time.

Test Engineer: Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date: October 13, 2009



Radar Burst at the Beginning of Channel Availability Check Time Test Results



Plot 104. Radar Burst at the Beginning of CACT, 6 sec (5500MHz)

F. Radar Burst at the End of Channel Availability Check Time

Test Requirements: § 15.407 A Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time tests that the UUT does not emit beacon, control, or data signals on the test Channel if it has detected a radar burst during that time period until the power-up sequence has been completed and the U-NII device checks for Radar Waveforms for one minute on the test Channel. 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 (-63dBm) occurs at the end of the Channel Availability Check Time.

Test Procedure: 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 (-63dBm) occurs at the end of the Channel Availability Check Time.

The UUT is powered on at T0. T1 denotes the instant when the UUT has completed its power-up sequence. The Channel Availability Check Time commences at instant T1 and will end no sooner than T1 + 60 seconds.

A single Burst of short pulse of radar type 1 at -63 dBm will commence within a 6 second window starting at T1+ 54 seconds.

Visual indication on the UUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of emissions at 5500MHz will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated.

Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window no UUT transmissions occurred at 5500MHz.

Test Results: Plot 103 indicates that no UUT transmissions occurred during the 2.5 minute measurement window when a radar burst was injected 6 seconds before the end of the CACT. Therefore, the UUT detected the presence of a radar and moved away from that channel.

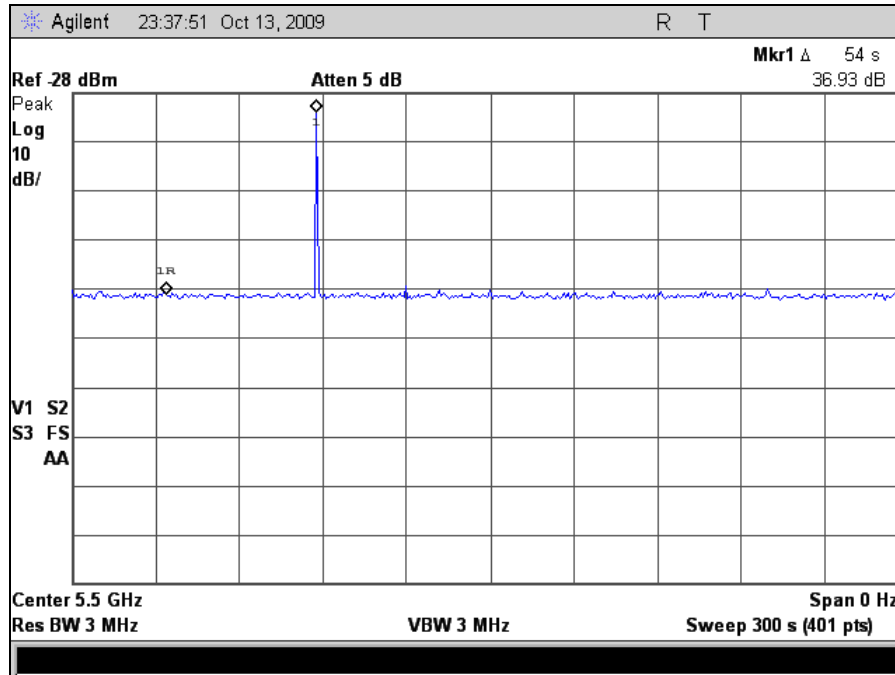
The equipment was compliant with § 15.407 Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time.

Test Engineer: Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date: October 13, 2009



Radar Burst at the End of Channel Availability Check Time Test Results



Plot 105. Radar Burst at the End of CACT, 54 sec (5500MHz)

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

Test Requirements: § 15.407 (Refer to DFS Response Requirement Values table in section III-A of this report.) The UUT shall continuously monitor for radar transmissions in the operating test channel. When a radar burst occurs in the test channel, it has 10 seconds to move to another channel. This 10 second window is termed Channel Move Time (CMT).

When a radar burst occurs, the UUT has 200 milliseconds, plus an aggregate of 60 milliseconds, to cease transmission in the operating test channel. This 200 ms + 60 ms requirement is termed Channel Closing Transmission Time (CCT).

After radar burst and subsequent move to another channel, the UUT shall not resume transmission, on the channel it moved from, for a period of 30 minutes. This requirement is termed Non-Occupancy Period (NOP).

Test Procedure: These tests define how the following DFS parameters are verified during In-Service Monitoring: Channel Closing Transmission Time, Channel Move Time, and Non-Occupancy Period.

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 + 1dB (-63dBm) 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 5500 MHz. Stream the MPEG test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the selected Channel for the entire period of the test.

At time T0 the Radar Waveform generator sends a Burst of pulses for each of the radar types at -63dBm.

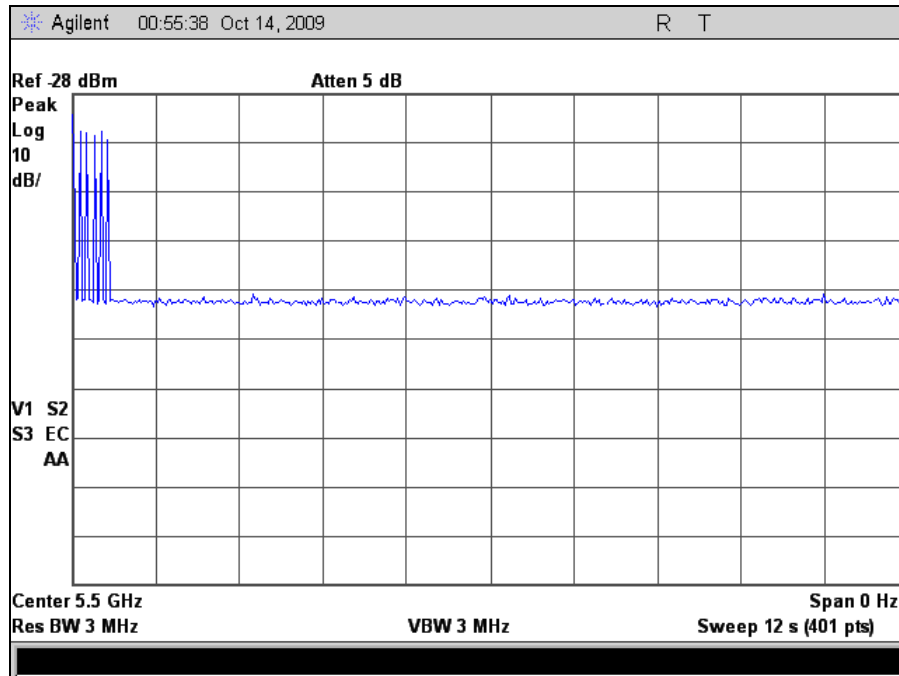
Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds. Measure and record the transmissions from the UUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). Compare the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time results to the limits defined in the *DFS Response Requirement Values table*.

Test Results: The EUT was compliant with § 15.407 In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time, and Non-Occupancy Period.

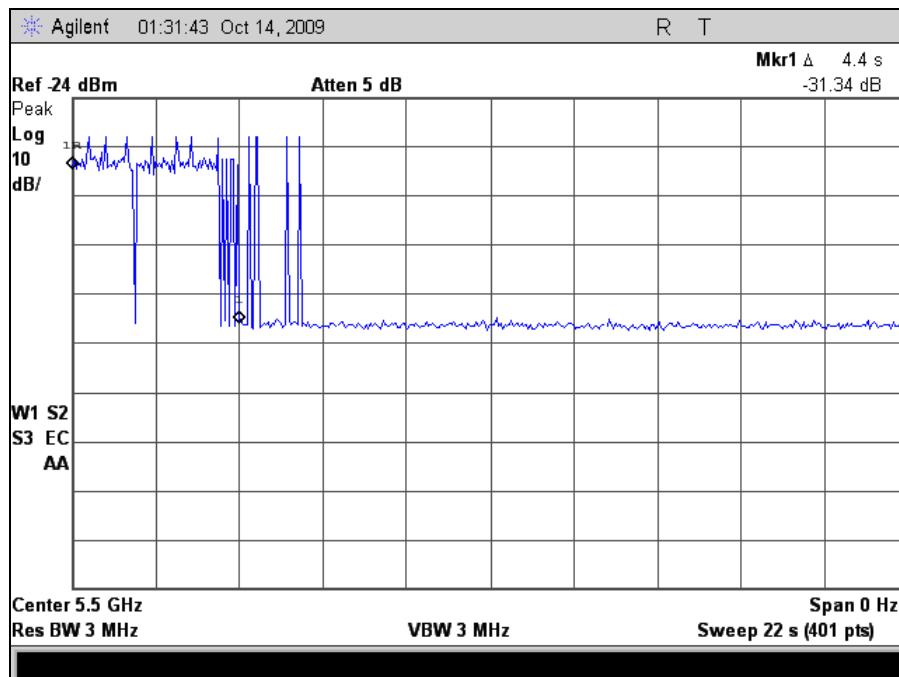
Test Engineer: Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date: October 14, 2009

Channel Move Time Test Results

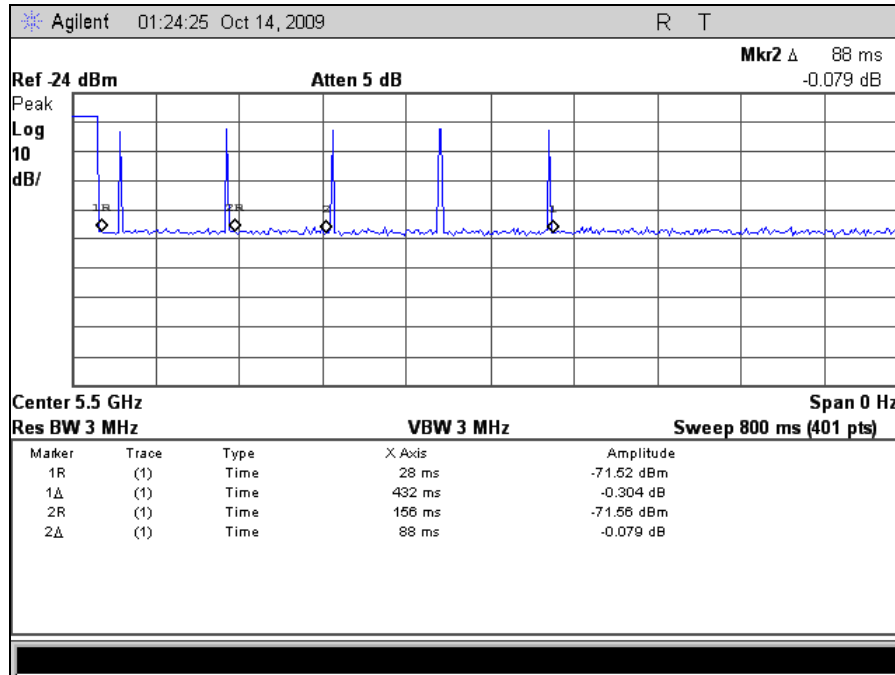


Plot 106. Channel Move Time for Radar Type 1, 12 seconds, 5500 MHz

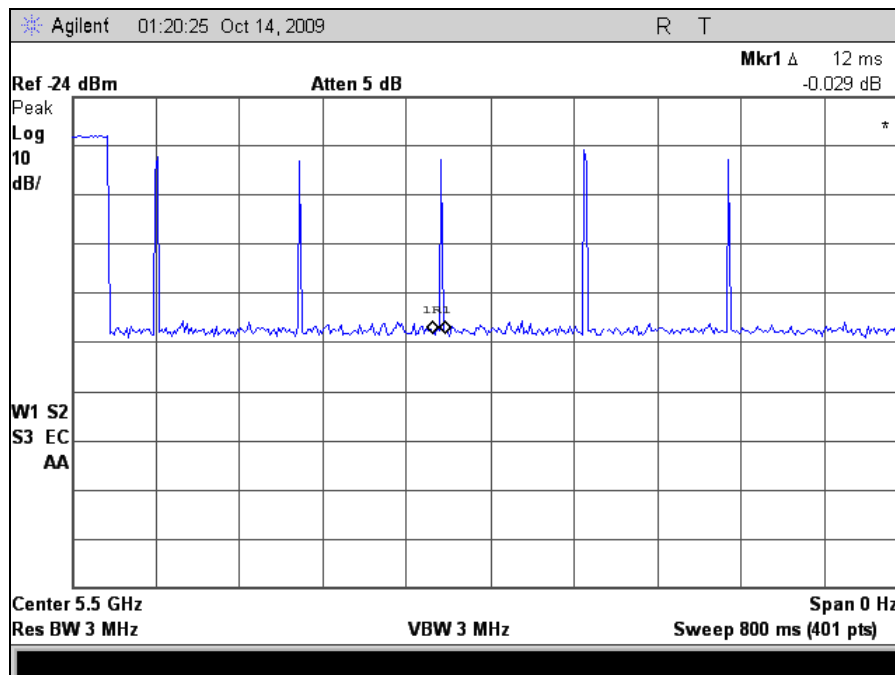


Plot 107. Channel Move Time for Radar Type 5, 22 seconds, 5500 MHz

Channel Closing Transmission Time Test Results



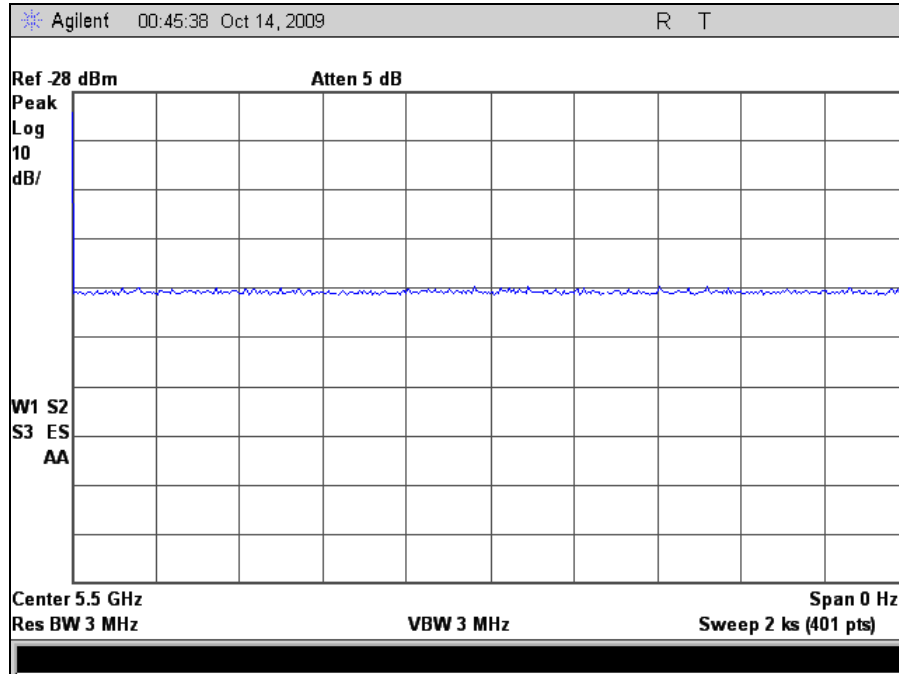
Plot 108. Channel Closing Transmission Time, 800 milliseconds, 5500 MHz



Plot 109. Channel Closing Transmission Time, 600 milliseconds, 5500 MHz



Non-Occupancy Period – Plot



Plot 110. Non-Occupancy Period, 30minutes



H. Statistical Performance Check

Test Requirements: § 15.407 During In-Service Monitoring, the EUT requires a minimum percentage of successful radar detections from all required radar waveforms at a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB.

Test Procedure: Stream the MPEG test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the selected Channel for the entire period of the test. The Radar Waveform generator sends the individual waveform for each of the radar types 1-6 at -63dbm. Statistical data is 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:

$$\frac{TotalWaveformDetections}{TotalWaveformTrials} \times 100$$

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.

Test Results: The equipment was compliant with § 15.407 Statistical Performance Check. The aggregate detection percentage of radar types 1-4 is greater than 80% as can be seen in the following tables.

Test Engineer: Dusmantha Tennakoon

Test Date: October 13, 2009



Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 1

Radar Type	Trial #	Pulses per Burst	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Detection
					1 = Yes, 0 = No
1	1	18	1	1428	1
	2	18	1	1428	1
	3	18	1	1428	1
	4	18	1	1428	1
	5	18	1	1428	1
	6	18	1	1428	1
	7	18	1	1428	1
	8	18	1	1428	1
	9	18	1	1428	1
	10	18	1	1428	1
	11	18	1	1428	1
	12	18	1	1428	1
	13	18	1	1428	1
	14	18	1	1428	1
	15	18	1	1428	1
	16	18	1	1428	1
	17	18	1	1428	1
	18	18	1	1428	1
	19	18	1	1428	1
	20	18	1	1428	1
	21	18	1	1428	1
	22	18	1	1428	1
	23	18	1	1428	1
	24	18	1	1428	1
	25	18	1	1428	1
	26	18	1	1428	1
	27	18	1	1428	1
	28	18	1	1428	1
	29	18	1	1428	1
	30	18	1	1428	1
Detection Percentage					100% (> 60%)

Table 21. Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 1, 5500 MHz



Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 2

Radar Type	Trial #	Pulse Width 1 to 5 µsec	PRI 150 to 230 µsec	Pulses per Burst 23 to 29	Detection
					1 = Yes, 0 = No
2	1	3.3	170	26	0
	2	4.8	212	28	1
	3	1.5	167	24	1
	4	3.5	184	29	1
	5	3.5	192	25	1
	6	1.3	179	23	1
	7	3.1	183	28	1
	8	2.4	219	25	1
	9	5	220	26	1
	10	1.3	151	24	1
	11	1.7	174	23	1
	12	1.8	170	24	1
	13	2.2	212	29	1
	14	2.6	160	23	1
	15	1.4	193	23	1
	16	2.2	158	25	1
	17	1	208	24	1
	18	2.3	156	29	1
	19	1	227	27	1
	20	1.2	209	24	1
	21	4.3	199	28	1
	22	1	222	26	1
	23	3.7	195	27	1
	24	4.9	217	24	1
	25	4.4	199	26	1
	26	4.2	209	28	1
	27	3	191	24	1
	28	3.7	208	26	1
	29	2.4	198	24	1
	30	1.6	195	27	1
Detection Percentage					96.6% (> 60%)

Table 22. Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 2, 5500 MHz



Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 3

Radar Type	Trial #	Pulse Width 6 to 10 μ sec	PRI 200 to 500 μ sec	Pulses per Burst 16 to 18	Detection
					1 = Yes, 0 = No
3	1	7.1	273	16	0
	2	6.4	292	18	1
	3	7.1	456	16	1
	4	8.2	352	17	1
	5	6.4	484	17	0
	6	7.5	334	17	1
	7	6.7	483	18	1
	8	6.2	461	18	1
	9	6.1	445	17	1
	10	8.3	360	16	1
	11	5.9	469	16	1
	12	7.8	414	18	1
	13	9.5	277	16	1
	14	6.1	397	18	1
	15	6.4	313	18	1
	16	7	439	17	1
	17	7	343	16	1
	18	5.2	333	17	1
	19	9.5	258	17	1
	20	5.6	457	18	1
	21	6.5	481	17	1
	22	9	300	16	1
	23	7.2	298	18	1
	24	8.8	369	16	1
	25	5.3	268	17	1
	26	6.3	422	18	1
	27	6.4	408	16	1
	28	6.2	326	17	1
	29	9	329	18	1
	30	7.5	382	16	1
Detection Percentage					93.3% (> 60%)

Table 23. Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 3, 5500 MHz



Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 4

Radar Type	Trial #	Pulse Width 11 to 20 µsec	PRI 200 to 500 µsec	Pulses per Burst 12 to 16	Detection
					1 = Yes, 0 = No
4	1	17.5	454	12	1
	2	16.2	294	14	1
	3	17.8	388	15	1
	4	18.9	408	13	0
	5	18.6	293	13	1
	6	13.5	304	14	1
	7	16	342	13	1
	8	20	406	14	0
	9	15.8	363	13	1
	10	13.8	357	14	1
	11	15.6	309	13	1
	12	16.6	398	16	1
	13	10.3	339	15	1
	14	16.4	321	15	1
	15	19.5	469	15	1
	16	11.8	331	15	1
	17	11.7	442	13	0
	18	10.7	251	15	0
	19	10.6	471	12	1
	20	11.9	309	13	1
	21	14.6	312	13	1
	22	10.4	414	15	1
	23	12.1	284	13	1
	24	19.5	296	14	1
	25	12.1	389	15	1
	26	15.2	493	16	1
	27	11	302	15	1
	28	14	408	13	0
	29	10.8	433	14	1
	30	13.1	343	13	1
Detection Percentage					83.3% (> 60%)

Table 24. Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 4, 5500 MHz



Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 5

Radar Type	Trial #	Filename*	Detection
			1 = Yes, 0 = No
5	1	bin5-trial 1	1
	2	bin5-trial 2	1
	3	bin5-trial 3	1
	4	bin5-trial 4	1
	5	bin5-trial 5	1
	6	bin5-trial 6	1
	7	bin5-trial 7	1
	8	bin5-trial 8	1
	9	bin5-trial 9	1
	10	bin5-trial 10	1
	11	bin5-trial 11	1
	12	bin5-trial 12	1
	13	bin5-trial 13	1
	14	bin5-trial 14	0
	15	bin5-trial 15	1
	16	bin5-trial 16	1
	17	bin5-trial 17	1
	18	bin5-trial 18	1
	19	bin5-trial 19	1
	20	bin5-trial 20	1
	21	bin5-trial 21	0
	22	bin5-trial 22	1
	23	bin5-trial 23	1
	24	bin5-trial 24	1
	25	bin5-trial 25	1
	26	bin5-trial 26	1
	27	bin5-trial 27	1
	28	bin5-trial 28	1
	29	bin5-trial 29	1
	30	bin5-trial 30	1
Detection Percentage			93.3 (> 60%)

Table 25. Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 5, 5500 MHz

Note: See Appendix for Bin 5 test data.



Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 6

Radar Type	Trial #	Frequency (MHz)	Pulses/Hop	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Detection
						1 = Yes, 0 = No
6	1	5580	9	1	333	1
	2	5580	9	1	333	1
	3	5580	9	1	333	1
	4	5580	9	1	333	1
	5	5580	9	1	333	0
	6	5580	9	1	333	1
	7	5580	9	1	333	1
	8	5580	9	1	333	1
	9	5580	9	1	333	1
	10	5580	9	1	333	1
	11	5580	9	1	333	1
	12	5580	9	1	333	1
	13	5580	9	1	333	1
	14	5580	9	1	333	1
	15	5580	9	1	333	1
	16	5580	9	1	333	1
	17	5580	9	1	333	1
	18	5580	9	1	333	1
	19	5580	9	1	333	1
	20	5580	9	1	333	1
	21	5580	9	1	333	1
	22	5580	9	1	333	1
	23	5580	9	1	333	1
	24	5580	9	1	333	1
	25	5580	9	1	333	1
	26	5580	9	1	333	1
	27	5580	9	1	333	1
	28	5580	9	1	333	1
	29	5580	9	1	333	1
	30	5580	9	1	333	1
Detection Percentage						96.6 (> 60%)

Table 26. Statistical Performance Check – Radar Type 6, 5500 MHz



VI. Test Equipment



Test Equipment

Calibrated test equipment utilized during testing was maintained in a current state of calibration per the requirements of ANSI/NCSL Z540-1-1994 and ANSI/ISO/IEC 17025:2000.

MET #	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model#	Cal Date	Cal Due
1T4300	Semi-anechoic chamber # 1	EMC Test Systems	None	08/24/2007	08/24/2010
1T2665	Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	07/06/2009	07/06/2010
1T4442	Pre-amplifier, Microwave	Miteq	AFS42-01001800-30-10P	See Note	
1T4592	RF Filter Kit	Various	N/A	See Note	
1T4612	ESA-E Series Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4407B	09/09/2009	09/09/2010
1T4505	Temperature Chamber	Test Equity	115	10/01/2009	10/01/2010
1T4688	Horn Antenna	Custom Microwave, Inc.	HO42S	See Note	
1T4689	Horn Antenna	Custom Microwave, Inc.	HO28S	See Note	
1T4155	Harmonic Mixer 26.5 to 40 GHz	HP	11970A	See Note	

Table 27. Test Equipment List

Note: Functionally tested equipment is verified using calibrated instrumentation at the time of testing.



VII. Certification & User's Manual Information



Certification & User's Manual Information

L. Certification Information

The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2, Subpart I — Marketing of Radio frequency devices:

§ 2.801 Radio-frequency device defined.

As used in this part, a radio-frequency device is any device which in its operation is capable of Emitting radio-frequency energy by radiation, conduction, or other means. Radio- frequency devices include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The various types of radio communication transmitting devices described throughout this chapter.
- (b) *The incidental, unintentional and intentional radiators defined in Part 15 of this chapter.*
- (c) The industrial, scientific, and medical equipment described in Part 18 of this chapter.
- (d) Any part or component thereof which in use emits radio-frequency energy by radiation, conduction, or other means.

§ 2.803 Marketing of radio frequency devices prior to equipment authorization.

- (a) Except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, no person shall sell or lease, or offer for sale or lease (including advertising for sale or lease), or import, ship or distribute for the purpose of selling or leasing or offering for sale or lease, any radio frequency device unless:
 - (1) In the case of a device subject to certification, such device has been authorized by the Commission in accordance with the rules in this chapter and is properly identified and labeled as required by §2.925 and other relevant sections in this chapter; or
 - (2) In the case of a device that is not required to have a grant of equipment authorization issued by the Commission, but which must comply with the specified technical standards prior to use, such device also complies with all applicable administrative (including verification of the equipment or authorization under a Declaration of Conformity, where required), technical, labeling and identification requirements specified in this chapter.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the offer for sale solely to business, commercial, industrial, scientific or medical users (but not an offer for sale to other parties or to end users located in a residential environment) of a radio frequency device that is in the conceptual, developmental, design or pre-production stage is permitted prior to equipment authorization or, for devices not subject to the equipment authorization requirements, prior to a determination of compliance with the applicable technical requirements *provided* that the prospective buyer is advised in writing at the time of the offer for sale that the equipment is subject to the FCC rules and that the equipment will comply with the appropriate rules before delivery to the buyer or to centers of distribution.



- (e)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, prior to equipment authorization or determination of compliance with the applicable technical requirements any radio frequency device may be operated, but not marketed, for the following purposes and under the following conditions:
- (i) *Compliance testing*;
 - (ii) Demonstrations at a trade show provided the notice contained in paragraph (c) of this section is displayed in a conspicuous location on, or immediately adjacent to, the device;
 - (iii) Demonstrations at an exhibition conducted at a business, commercial, industrial, scientific or medical location, but excluding locations in a residential environment, provided the notice contained in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, as appropriate, is displayed in a conspicuous location on, or immediately adjacent to, the device;
 - (iv) Evaluation of product performance and determination of customer acceptability, provided such operation takes place at the manufacturer's facilities during developmental, design or pre-production states; or
 - (v) Evaluation of product performance and determination of customer acceptability where customer acceptability of a radio frequency device cannot be determined at the manufacturer's facilities because of size or unique capability of the device, provided the device is operated at a business, commercial, industrial, scientific or medical user's site, but not at a residential site, during the development, design or pre-production stages.
- (e)(2) For the purpose of paragraphs (e)(1)(iv) and (e)(1)(v) of this section, the term *manufacturer's facilities* includes the facilities of the party responsible for compliance with the regulations and the manufacturer's premises, as well as the facilities of other entities working under the authorization of the responsible party in connection with the development and manufacture, but not the marketing, of the equipment.
- (f) For radio frequency devices subject to verification and sold solely to business, commercial, industrial, scientific and medical users (excluding products sold to other parties or for operation in a residential environment), parties responsible for verification of the devices shall have the option of ensuring compliance with the applicable technical specifications of this chapter at each end user's location after installation, provided that the purchase or lease agreement includes a proviso that such a determination of compliance be made and is the responsibility of the party responsible for verification of the equipment.



Certification & User's Manual Information

The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2, Subpart J — Equipment Authorization Procedures:

§ 2.901 Basis and Purpose

- (a) In order to carry out its responsibilities under the Communications Act and the various treaties and international regulations, and in order to promote efficient use of the radio spectrum, the Commission has developed technical standards for radio frequency equipment and parts or components thereof. The technical standards applicable to individual types of equipment are found in that part of the rules governing the service wherein the equipment is to be operated.¹ *In addition to the technical standards provided, the rules governing the service may require that such equipment be verified by the manufacturer or importer, be authorized under a Declaration of Conformity, or receive an equipment authorization from the Commission by one of the following procedures: certification or registration.*
- (b) The following sections describe the verification procedure, the procedure for a Declaration of Conformity, and the procedures to be followed in obtaining certification from the Commission and the conditions attendant to such a grant.

§ 2.907 Certification.

- (a) Certification is an equipment authorization issued by the Commission, based on representation and test data submitted by the applicant.
- (b) Certification attaches to all units subsequently marketed by the grantee which are identical (see Section 2.908) to the sample tested except for permissive changes or other variations authorized by the Commission pursuant to Section 2.1043.

¹ In this case, the equipment is subject to the rules of Part 15. More specifically, the equipment falls under Subpart B (of Part 15), which deals with unintentional radiators.



Certification & User's Manual Information

§ 2.948 Description of measurement facilities.

- (a) Each party making measurements of equipment that is subject to an equipment authorization under Part 15 or Part 18 of this chapter, regardless of whether the measurements are filed with the Commission or kept on file by the party responsible for compliance of equipment marketed within the U.S. or its possessions, shall compile a description of the measurement facilities employed.
 - (1) If the measured equipment is subject to the verification procedure, the description of the measurement facilities shall be retained by the party responsible for verification of the equipment.
 - (i) *If the equipment is verified through measurements performed by an independent laboratory, it is acceptable for the party responsible for verification of the equipment to rely upon the description of the measurement facilities retained by or placed on file with the Commission by that laboratory. In this situation, the party responsible for the verification of the equipment is not required to retain a duplicate copy of the description of the measurement facilities.*
 - (ii) If the equipment is verified based on measurements performed at the installation site of the equipment, no specific site calibration data is required. It is acceptable to retain the description of the measurement facilities at the site at which the measurements were performed.
 - (2) If the equipment is to be authorized by the Commission under the certification procedure, the description of the measurement facilities shall be filed with the Commission's Laboratory in Columbia, Maryland. The data describing the measurement facilities need only be filed once but must be updated as changes are made to the measurement facilities or as otherwise described in this section. At least every three years, the organization responsible for filing the data with the Commission shall certify that the data on file is current.



Certification & User's Manual Information

Label and User's Manual Information

The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 15, Subpart A — General:

§ 15.19 Labeling requirements.

(a) *In addition to the requirements in Part 2 of this chapter, a device subject to certification or verification shall be labeled as follows:*

- (1) Receivers associated with the operation of a licensed radio service, e.g., FM broadcast under Part 73 of this chapter, land mobile operation under Part 90, etc., shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the condition that this device does not cause harmful interference.

- (2) A stand-alone cable input selector switch, shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device is verified to comply with Part 15 of the FCC Rules for use with cable television service.

- (3) All other devices shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

- (4) Where a device is constructed in two or more sections connected by wires and marketed together, the statement specified under paragraph (a) of this section is required to be affixed only to the main control unit.

- (5) When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement specified under paragraph (a) of this section on it, the information required by this paragraph shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed. However, the FCC identifier or the unique identifier, as appropriate, must be displayed on the device.

§ 15.21 Information to user.

The users manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.



Verification & User's Manual Information

The following is extracted from Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 15, Subpart B — Unintentional Radiators:

§ 15.105 Information to the user.

- (a) For a Class A digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at own expense.

- (b) For a Class B digital device or peripheral, the instructions furnished the user shall include the following or similar statement, placed in a prominent location in the text of the manual:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a residential environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.



VIII. Appendix A



End of Report