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5.8 DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION

Test Requirement: FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E Section 15.407 (h)

RSS-247 Issue 3 Section 6.3

Test Method: KDB 905462 D03 Client Without DFS New Rules v01r02

EUT Operating Mode:

DES Operational mode	Operating Frequency Range		
DFS Operational mode	5250 MHz to 5350 MHz	5470 MHz to 5725 MHz	
Slave without radar Interference detection function	√	✓	

Applicability:

The following table from KDB905462 and the lists of the applicable requirements for the DFS testing.

Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel:

	Operational Mode			
Requirement	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection	
Non-Occupancy Period	✓	Not required	Yes	
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	Yes	
Channel Availability Check Time	✓	Not required	Not required	
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	Yes	

Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation:

	Operation	al Mode	
Requirement	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection	
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Yes	
Channel Move Time	Yes	Yes	
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	
Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection	
devices with multiple			
devices with multiple bandwidth modes U-NII Detection Bandwidth and	Radar Detection	Detection	

Note: Frequencies selected for statistical performance check (Section 7.8.4) should include several frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth and frequencies near the edge of the radar detection bandwidth. For 802.11 devices it is suggested to select frequencies in each of the bonded 20 MHz channels and the channel center frequency.

DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices with Radar Detection:

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
EIRP ≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64dBm



Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna.

Note 2: Throughout these test procedures an additional 1 dB has been added to the amplitude of the test transmission waveforms to account for variations in measurement equipment. This will ensure that the test signal is at or above the detection threshold level to trigger a DFS response.

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Note3: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.

DFS Radar Signal Parameter Values:

Parameter	Value		
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes		
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds		
Channel Move Time	10 seconds (See Note 1.)		
	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60		
Channel Closing Transmission Time	milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.		
	(See Notes 1 and 2.)		
II I-IVIII I IATACTION RANGWIGTO	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. (See Note 3.)		

- **Note 1:** Channel Move Time and the Channel Closing Transmission Time should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst.
- **Note 2:** The Channel Closing Transmission Time is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the Channel Move Time plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a Channel move (an aggregate of 60 milliseconds) during the remainder of the 10 second period. The aggregate duration of control signals will not count quiet periods in between transmissions.
- **Note 3:** During the U-NII Detection Bandwidth detection test, radar type 0 should be used. For each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.

DFS Radar Signal Parameter:

Radar Type 0 was used in the evaluation of the Client device for the purpose of measuring the Channel Move Time and the Channel Closing Transmission Time

Table 1-Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Trials
0	1	1428	18	See Note 1.	See Note 1.
1	1	Test A Test B	Roundup $ \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{360}\right) \\ \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu sec}}\right) \end{pmatrix} $	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
	Aggrega	ate (Radar T	Types 1-4)	80%	120

Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.

Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a

Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 μ sec, with a minimum increment of 1 μ sec, excluding PRI values selected in Test A

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Type 1, then each additional waveform is generated with Test B and must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms in Tests A or B.

The aggregate is the average of the percentage of successful detections of short pulse radar types

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Table 2-Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

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Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)		Number of Pulses per Burst	Number of Bursts	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Trials
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	80%	30

Table 3-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	0.333	300	70%	30

In-Service Monitoring: Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time and Non-Occupancy Period

Limit of In-Service Monitoring:

Reference to DFS Radar Signal Parameter Values.

Test Procedures:

- a) One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the EUT within the 5250-5350 MHz or 5470-5725 MHz bands. For 802.11 devices, the test frequency must contain control signals. This can be verified by disabling channel loading and monitoring the spectrum analyzer. If no control signals are detected, another frequency must be selected within the emission bandwidth where control signals are detected.
- b) In case the EUT is a Master Device, a U-NII device operating as a Client Device will be used and it is assumed that the Client will associate with the EUT (Master). For radiated tests, the emissions of the Radar Waveform generator will be directed towards the Master Device. If the Master Device has antenna gain, the main beam of the antenna will be directed toward the radar emitter. Vertical polarization is used for testing.
- c) The TCP protocol unicast data stream was generated by the iperf software command line with at least 17% activity ratio over any 100ms period.
- d) Timing plots are reported with calculations demonstrating a minimum channel loading of approximately 17% or greater. For example, channel loading can be estimated by setting the spectrum analyzer for zero span and approximate the Time On/ (Time On + Off Time).
- e) At time T0 the Radar Waveform generator sends a Burst of pulses for one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4 at DFS Detection Threshold levels on the Operating Channel. An additional 1 dB is added to the radar test signal to ensure it is at or above the DFS Detection Threshold, accounting for equipment variations/errors.
- f) Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds. Measure and record the transmissions from the EUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). Measure and record the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time if radar detection occurs.
- g) When operating as a Master Device, monitor the EUT for more than 30 minutes following instant T2 to verify that the EUT does not resume any transmissions on this Channel. Perform this test once and record the measurement result.

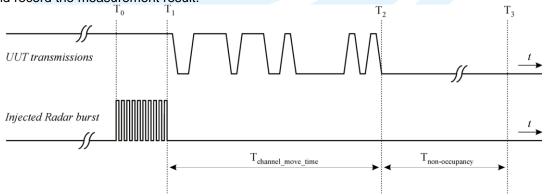
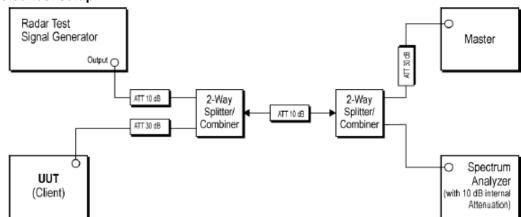


Figure 17: Channel Closing Transmission Time, Channel Move Time and Non-Occupancy Period

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Conducted test setup



Setup for Client with injection at the Master

Equipment Used: Refer to section 3 for details.

Test Result: Result of Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time and

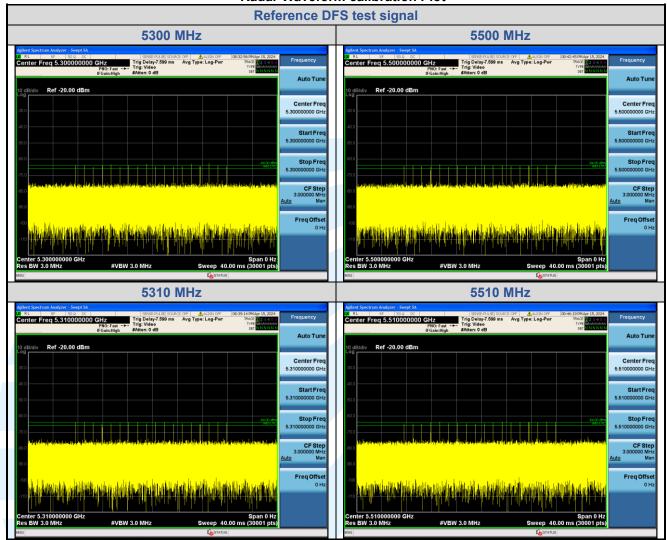
Non-Occupancy Period for Client Beacon Tes

The measurement data as follows:

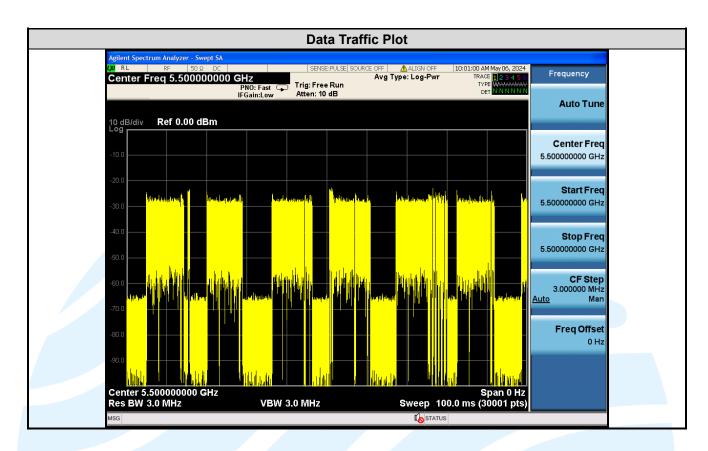
BW / Channel	Test Item	Test Result	Limit	Pass/Fail
	Channel Move Time	1.0882 s	< 10s	Pass
20 MHz / 5300 MHz	Channel Closing Transmission Time	13.6 ms	< 200+60ms	Pass
	Non-Occupancy Period	No transmission	30 minutes	Pass
	Channel Move Time	1.0242 s	< 10s	Pass
20 MHz / 5500 MHz	Channel Closing Transmission Time	4.4 ms	< 200+60ms	Pass
	Non-Occupancy Period	No transmission	30 minutes	Pass
	Channel Move Time	0.934 s	< 10s	Pass
40MHz / 5310 MHz	Channel Closing Transmission Time	9.6 ms	< 200+60ms	Pass
	Non-Occupancy Period	No transmission	30 minutes	Pass
40MHz / 5510 MHz	Channel Move Time	0.9526 s	< 10s	Pass
	Channel Closing Transmission Time	6.4 ms	< 200+60ms	Pass
	Non-Occupancy Period	No transmission	30 minutes	Pass



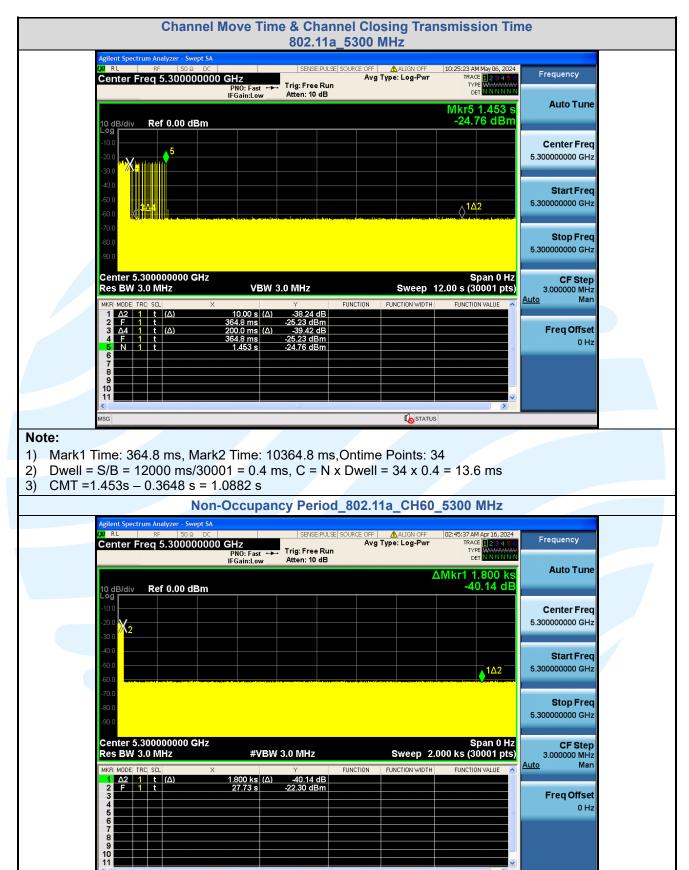
Radar Waveform calibration Plot



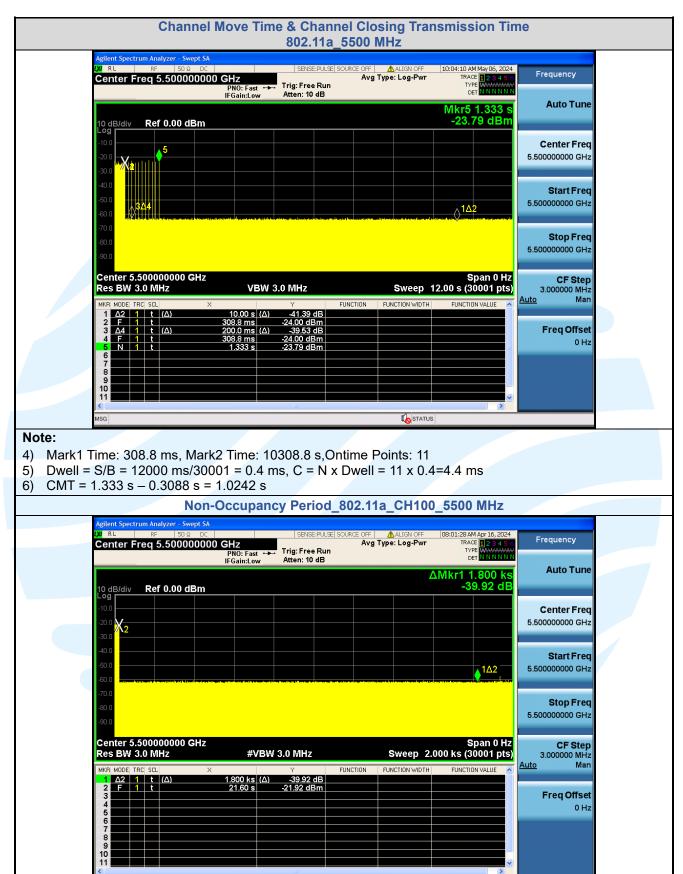




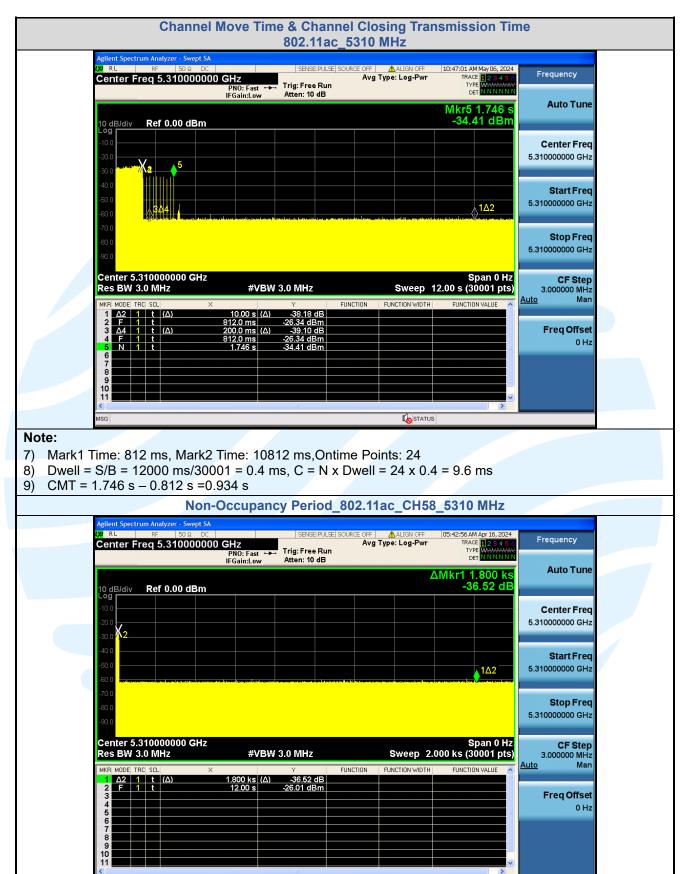




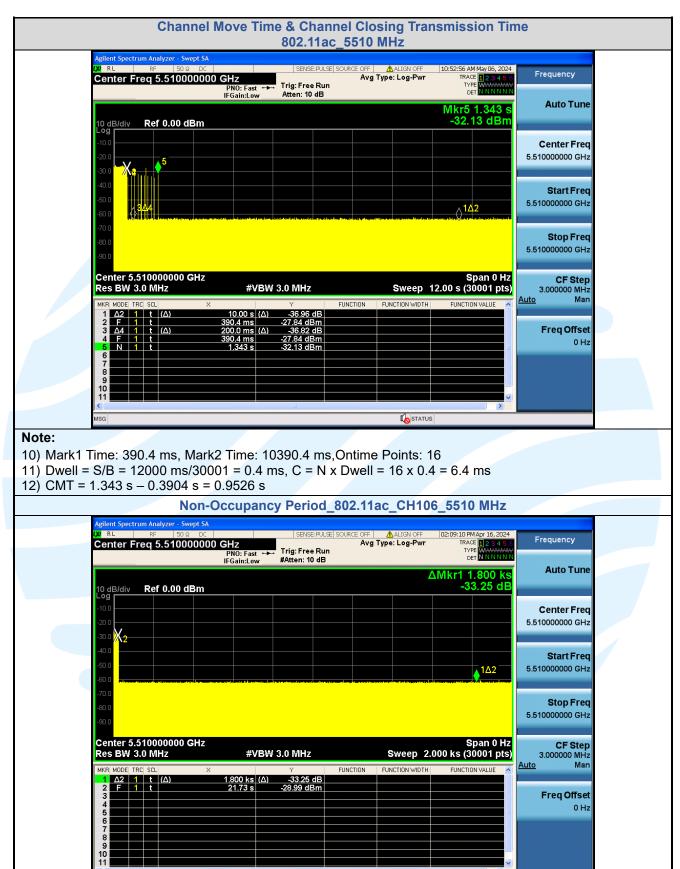














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5.9 AC POWER LINE CONDUCTED EMISSION

FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E Section 15.407 (b)(6)

Test Requirement: FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.207

RSS-Gen Issue 5, Section 8.8 ANSI C63.10-2013, Section 6.2.

Limits:

Test Method:

Frequency range	Limits (dB(μV)			
(MHz)	Quasi-peak	Average		
0,15 to 0,50	66 to 56	56 to 46		
0,50 to 5	56	46		
5 to 30	60	50		

Remark:

- 1. The lower limit shall apply at the transition frequencies.
- The limit decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency in the range 0.15 to 0.50 MHz.

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.2 for details.

Test Procedures:

Test frequency range: 150KHz-30MHz

- 1) The mains terminal disturbance voltage test was conducted in a shielded room.
- 2) The EUT was connected to AC power source through a LISN 1 (Line Impedance Stabilization Network) which provides a 50Ω/50μH + 5Ω linear impedance. The power cables of all other units of the EUT were connected to a second LISN 2, which was bonded to the ground reference plane in the same way as the LISN 1 for the unit being measured. A multiple socket outlet strip was used to connect multiple power cables to a single LISN provided the rating of the LISN was not exceeded.
- 3) The tabletop EUT was placed upon a non-metallic table 0.8m above the ground reference plane. And for floor-standing arrangement, the EUT was placed on the horizontal ground reference plane,
- 4) The test was performed with a vertical ground reference plane. The rear of the EUT shall be 0.4 m from the vertical ground reference plane. The vertical ground reference plane was bonded to the horizontal ground reference plane. The LISN 1 was placed 0.8 m from the boundary of the unit under test and bonded to a ground reference plane for LISNs mounted on top of the ground reference plane. This distance was between the closest points of the LISN 1 and the EUT. All other units of the EUT and associated equipment was at least 0.8 m from the LISN 2.
- 5) In order to find the maximum emission, the relative positions of equipment and all of the interface cables must be changed according to ANSI C63.10 on conducted measurement.

Equipment Used: Refer to section 3 for details.

Test Result: Pass

QP

AVG

QP

AVG

-19.12

-18.79

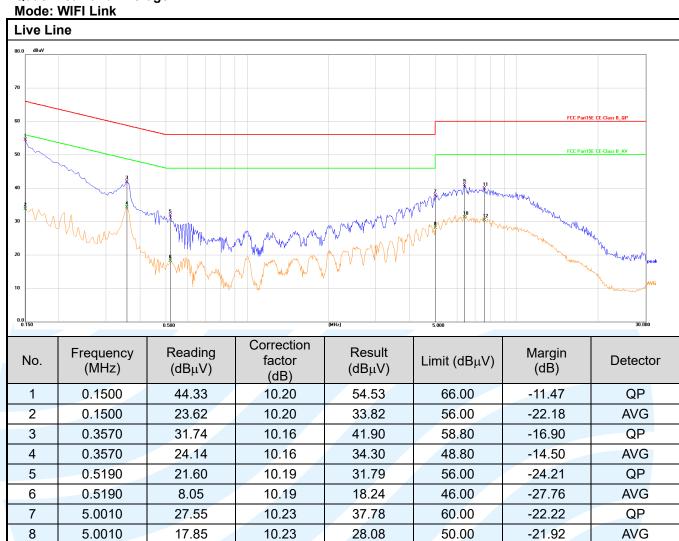
-20.09

-19.52



The measurement data as follows:

Quasi Peak and Average:



40.88

31.21

39.91

30.48

60.00

50.00

60.00

50.00

9

10

11

12

6.3915

6.3915

7.5750

7.5750

30.45

20.78

29.42

19.99

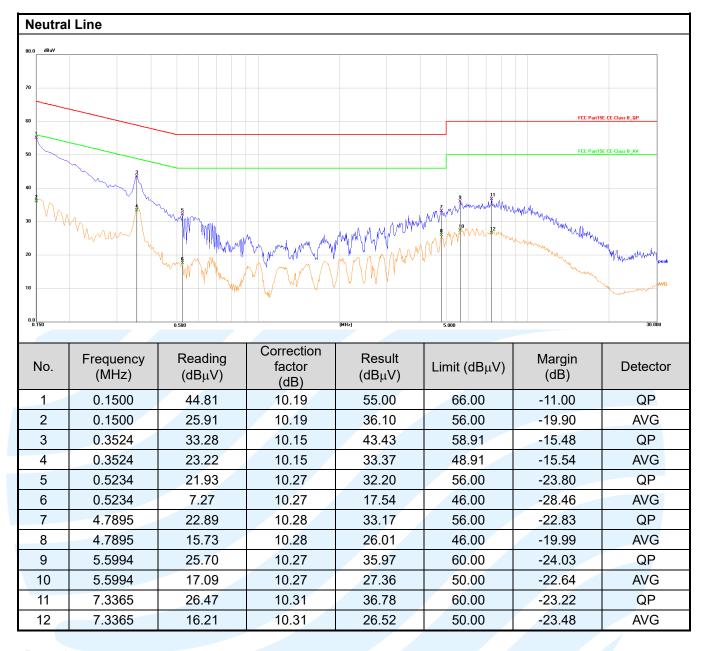
10.43

10.43

10.49

10.49





Remark:

- Correct Factor = LISN Factor + Cable Loss + Pulse Limiter Factor, the value was added to Original Receiver Reading by the software automatically.
- 2. Result = Reading + Correct Factor.
- 3. Margin = Result Limit
- 4. An initial pre-scan was performed on the Phase and neutral lines with peak detector. Quasi-Peak and Average measurement were performed at the frequencies with maximized peak emission were detected.



APPENDIX A RF TEST DATA

A.1 99% BANDWIDTH

For U-NII-1, U-NII-2A, U-NII-2C band

For U-NII-1, U-NII-2A, I	U-NII-2C band	DI O I		000/ BM (5511)
Mode	Channel	RU & Index	Ant.	99% BW (MHz)
-	36			17.083
-	44			17.086
_	48			17.071
	52			17.129
IEEE 802.11a	60			17.107
IEEE 002.11a	64			17.050
	100			17.094
	116			17.123
	140			17.100
	144			13.645
	36			18.121
-	44			18.127
	48			18.077
-				
	52			18.093
IEEE 802.11n_20	60			18.113
1222 302:1111_20	64			18.085
	100			18.073
	116			18.087
	140			18.028
	144			14.088
	38			36.467
	46			36.451
-	54			36.494
-	62	N/A		
IEEE 802.11n_40				36.448
_	102			36.432
	110			36.460
	134			36.449
	142			33.063
	36		0	18.120
	44			18.096
	48			18.102
	52			18.124
	60			18.119
IEEE 802.11ac_20	64			18.115
	100			18.105
-	116			18.097
-				
-	140			18.112
	144			14.068
	38			36.443
	46			36.508
	54			36.458
IEEE 802.11ac_40	62			36.462
IEEE 002.11ac_40	102			36.498
	110			36.516
	134			36.514
	142			33.118
	36			19.172
ŀ	44			19.174
ŀ	48	1		19.185
-				
-	52	-		19.111
IEEE 802.11ax_20	60			19.193
	64	SU		19.167
	100			19.184
		•	1	40.477
	116			19.177
	116 140			19.177

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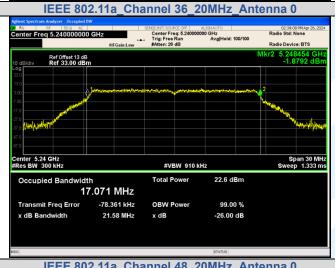
46		37.866
54		37.888
62		37.927
102		37.916
110		37.910
134		37.876
142		33.841



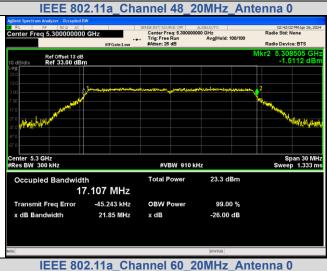


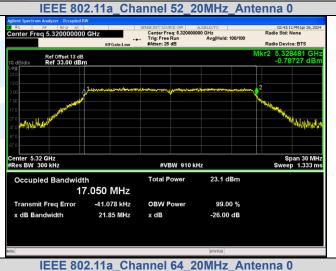


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