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TEST REPORT

For DFS

Report No.: **CTC20231800E05**

FCC ID.....: **2AGKB-KM2PLUS-D**

Applicant: **Videostrong Technology Co.,Ltd**

Address.....: 604, Lushi industrial Building, 28 District, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

Manufacturer.....: Videostrong Technology Co.,Ltd

Address.....: 604, Lushi industrial Building, 28 District, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

Product Name: **Set Top Box**

Trade Mark: MECOOL

Model/Type reference.....: KM2 PLUS D

Listed Model(s): KM2 PLUS DELUXE, Lumia, HP4423, HP4422, HP4426, HP44J, Ooredoo tv, Leap-S4

Standard: **FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart E Section 15.407**

Date of receipt of test sample.....: Oct. 24, 2023

Date of testing.....: Oct. 27, 2023 ~ Nov. 15, 2023

Date of issue.....: Nov. 30, 2023

Result.....: **PASS**

Compiled by:

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Totti Zhao

Testing Laboratory Name: **CTC Laboratories, Inc.**

Address.....: 2/F., Building 1 and 1-2/F., Building 2, Jiaquan Building, Guanlan High-Tech Park, Longhua District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

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1. TEST SUMMARY

1.1. Test Standards

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[FCC Rules Part 15.407](#): for 802.11a/n/ac/ax, the test procedure follows the KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02.

1.2. Report Version

Revised No.	Report No.	Date of issue	Description
01	CTC20231800E05	Nov. 30, 2023	Original

1.3. Test Description

FCC Part 15 Subpart E (15.407) KDB 905462 D02			
Test Item	Standard Section	Result	Test Engineer
DFS Detection Threshold	15.407(h)	Pass	Curry
Channel Availability Check Time	15.407(h)	N/A	N/A
Non-Occupancy Period	15.407(h)	Pass	Curry
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	15.407(h)	N/A	N/A
Channel Closing Transmission Time	15.407(h)	Pass	Curry
Channel Move Time	15.407(h)	Pass	Curry
Statistical Performance Check	15.407(h)	N/A	N/A

Note:

1. The measurement uncertainty is not included in the test result.
2. N/A: means this test item is not applicable for this device according to the technology characteristic of device.



1.4. Test Facility

Address of the report laboratory

CTC Laboratories, Inc.

Add: 2/F., Building 1 and 1-2/F., Building 2, Jiaquan Building, Guanlan High-Tech Park, Longhua District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Laboratory accreditation

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

A2LA-Lab Cert. No.: 4340.01

CTC Laboratories, Inc. EMC Laboratory has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing.

Industry Canada (Registration No.: 9783A, CAB Identifier: CN0029)

CTC Laboratories, Inc. EMC Laboratory has been registered by Certification and Engineer Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of with Registration NO.: 9783A on Jan, 2016.

FCC (Registration No.: 951311, Designation Number CN1208)

CTC Laboratories, Inc. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 951311, Aug 26, 2017.



1.5. Measurement Uncertainty

The data and results referenced in this document are true and accurate. The reader is cautioned that there may be errors within the calibration limits of the equipment and facilities. The measurement uncertainty was calculated for all measurements listed in this test report acc. to TR-100028-01 "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 1" and TR-100028-02 "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 2" and is documented in the CTC Laboratories, Inc. quality system acc. to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Furthermore, component and process variability of devices similar to that tested may result in additional deviation. The manufacturer has the sole responsibility of continued compliance of the device.

Below is the best measurement capability for CTC Laboratories, Inc.

Test Items	Measurement Uncertainty	Notes
Emission Bandwidth	$\pm 0.0196\%$	(1)
Maximum Conduct Output Power	$\pm 0.766\text{dB}$	(1)
Power Spectral Density	$\pm 1.22\text{dB}$	(1)
Band Edge Measurements	$\pm 1.328\text{dB}$	(1)
Unwanted Emissions Measurement	9kHz-1GHz: $\pm 0.746\text{dB}$ 1GHz-26GHz: $\pm 1.328\text{dB}$	(1)
Frequency Stability	$\pm 2.76\%$	(1)
Conducted Emissions 9kHz~30MHz	$\pm 3.08\text{ dB}$	(1)
Radiated Emissions 30~1000MHz	$\pm 4.51\text{ dB}$	(1)
Radiated Emissions 1~18GHz	$\pm 5.84\text{ dB}$	(1)
Radiated Emissions 18~40GHz	$\pm 6.12\text{ dB}$	(1)

Note (1): This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

1.6. Environmental Conditions

Normal Condition	Temperature	15 °C to 35 °C
	Relative Humidity	20 % to 75 %
	Air Pressure	101 kPa
	Voltage	The normal test voltage for the equipment shall be the nominal voltage for which the equipment was designed.
Extreme Condition	Temperature	Measurements shall be made over the extremes of the operating temperature range as declared by the manufacturer.
	Voltage	Measurements shall be made over the extremes of the operating temperature range as declared by the manufacturer.

Normal Condition	T_N =Normal Temperature	25 °C
Extreme Condition	T_L =Lower Temperature	0 °C
	T_H =Higher Temperature	45 °C

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. Client Information

Applicant:	Videostrong Technology Co.,Ltd
Address:	604, Lushi industrial Building, 28 District, Bao'an District,Shenzhen, China
Manufacturer:	Videostrong Technology Co.,Ltd
Address:	604, Lushi industrial Building, 28 District, Bao'an District,Shenzhen, China
Factory:	Shenzhen Skyworth Digital Technology Co., LTD. Baoan Branch Factory
Address:	2-5F,Integration Multi-Storied Building, Skyworth Science and Technology Industrial Park, Tangtou Industrial Zone, Shiyan Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen city, China.



2.2. General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Set Top Box				
Trade Mark:	MECOOL				
Model/Type reference:	KM2 PLUS D				
Listed Model(s):	KM2 PLUS DELUXE, Lumia, HP4423, HP4422, HP4426, HP44J, Ooredoo tv, Leap-S4				
Model Difference:	All these models are identical in the same PCB, layout and electrical circuit, Different is model number.				
Power supply:	DC12V 1A from AC/DC Adapter				
Adapter Model:	AT-506A-120100JC Input: 100-240V~ 50/60Hz 0.4A Output: 12Vdc/1A 12W				
Hardware Version:	/				
Software Version:	/				
5G Wi-Fi					
Operation Band:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U-NII-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U-NII-2A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U-NII-2C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U-NII-3	
Operation Frequency:	U-NII-1	5150MHz~5250MHz			
	U-NII-2A	5250MHz~5350MHz			
	U-NII-2C	5470MHz~5725MHz			
	U-NII-3	5725MHz~5850MHz			
Support Bandwidth:	802.11a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20MHz			
	802.11n	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20MHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 40MHz		
	802.11ac	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20MHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 40MHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 80MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> 160MHz
	802.11ax	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20MHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 40MHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 80MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> 160MHz
Modulation:	802.11a: OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM) 802.11n: OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM) 802.11ac: OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM) 802.11ax: OFDMA (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM, 1024QAM)				
Antenna Type:	FPC Antenna				
Antenna Gain:	1.7dBi				



2.3. Accessory Equipment Information

Equipment Information			
Name	Model	S/N	Manufacturer
Notebook	ThinkBook 14 G3ACL	/	Lenovo
GPON Terminal	EG8247Q (FCC ID: QISEG8247Q)	/	HUAWEI
Displayer	EW3270-T	EW3270U	BenQ
Cable Information			
Name	Shielded Type	Ferrite Core	Length
Lan Cable	Without	Without	1.5M



2.4. Operation State

Operation Frequency List:

Operating Band	20MHz Bandwidth		40MHz Bandwidth		80MHz Bandwidth	
	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
U-NII-1	36	5180	38	5190	42	5210
	40	5200				
	44	5220	46	5230		
	48	5240				
U-NII-2A	52	5260	54	5270	58	5290
	56	5280				
	60	5300	62	5310		
	64	5320				
U-NII-2C	100	5500	102	5510	106	5530
	104	5520				
	108	5540	110	5550		
	112	5560				
	116	5580	118	5590	122	5610
	120	5600				
	124	5620	126	5630		
	128	5640				
	132	5660	134	5670		
	136	5680				
	140	5700				
U-NII-3	149	5745	151	5755	155	5775
	153	5765				
	157	5785	159	5795		
	161	5805				
	165	5825				



2.5. Measurement Instruments List

RF Test System					
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibrated Until
1	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40-N	101331	Mar. 14, 2024
2	MXG Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY47420864	Dec. 16, 2023
3	Test Software	Tonscend	JS1120-3	V2.6.88.0346	/
4	RF Control Unit	Tonscend	JS0806-2	/	Aug. 22, 2024

Note: 1. The Cal. Interval was one year.

2. The cable loss has been calculated in test result which connection between each test instruments.



3. Dynamic Frequency Selection

3.1. Applicability of DFS Requirements

Table 1: Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> Client Without Radar Detection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Client With Radar Detection
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Not required	Yes
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Availability Check Time	Yes	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

Table 2: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operational Mode	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Client Without Radar Detection
U-NII Detection Bandwidth and Statistical Performance Check	All BW modes must be tested	Not required
Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time	Test using widest BW mode available	Test using the widest BW mode available for the link
All other tests	Any single BW mode	Not required

Note: Frequencies selected for statistical performance check 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.



3.2. Limits

1. DFS Detection Thresholds

Table 3: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices with Radar Detection

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
EIRP \geq 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm
Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0dBi receive antenna. Note 2: Throughout these test procedures an additional 1 dB has been added to the amplitude of the test transmission waveforms to account for variations in measurement equipment. This will ensure that the test signal is at or above the detection threshold level to trigger a DFS response. Note3: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.	

2. DFS Response Requirements

Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the 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 facilitating 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.	



3.3. Parameters of 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.

Table 5 Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
0	1	1428	18	See Note 1	See Note 1
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\}$	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 μsec, with a minimum increment of 1 μsec, excluding PRI values selected in Test A			
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	60%	30
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	60%	30
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	60%	30
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)				80%	120
Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.					

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Type 1, then each additional waveform is generated with Test B and must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms in Tests A or B.

For example if in Short Pulse Radar Type 1 Test B a PRI of 3066 μsec is selected, the number of pulses

would be Round up $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{3066} \right) \right\} = \text{Round up } \{17.2\} = 18$.

Table 5a - Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A

Pulse Repetition Frequency Number	Pulse Repetition Frequency (Pulses Per Second)	Pulse Repetition Interval (Microseconds)
1	1930.5	518
2	1858.7	538



Pulse Repetition Frequency Number	Pulse Repetition Frequency (Pulses Per Second)	Pulse Repetition Interval (Microseconds)
3	1792.1	558
4	1730.1	578
5	1672.2	598
6	1618.1	618
7	1567.4	638
8	1519.8	658
9	1474.9	678
10	1432.7	698
11	1392.8	718
12	1355	738
13	1319.3	758
14	1285.3	778
15	1253.1	798
16	1222.5	818
17	1193.3	838
18	1165.6	858
19	1139	878
20	1113.6	898
21	1089.3	918
22	1066.1	938
23	326.2	3066

The aggregate is the average of the percentage of successful detections of Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4. For example, the following table indicates how to compute the aggregate of percentage of successful detections.

Radar Type	Number of Trials	Number of Successful Detections	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection
1	35	29	82.9%
2	30	18	60%
3	30	27	90%
4	50	44	88%
Aggregate $(82.9\% + 60\% + 90\% + 88\%)/4 = 80.2\%$			

Table 6 – Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

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

The parameters for this waveform are randomly chosen. Thirty unique waveforms are required for the Long Pulse Radar Type waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for the Long Pulse Radar Type waveforms, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.



Table 7 – 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 Number of Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same Burst parameters are used for each wave form. The hopping sequence is different for each wave form 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 5250–5724MHz. 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.

3.4. Test Setup

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

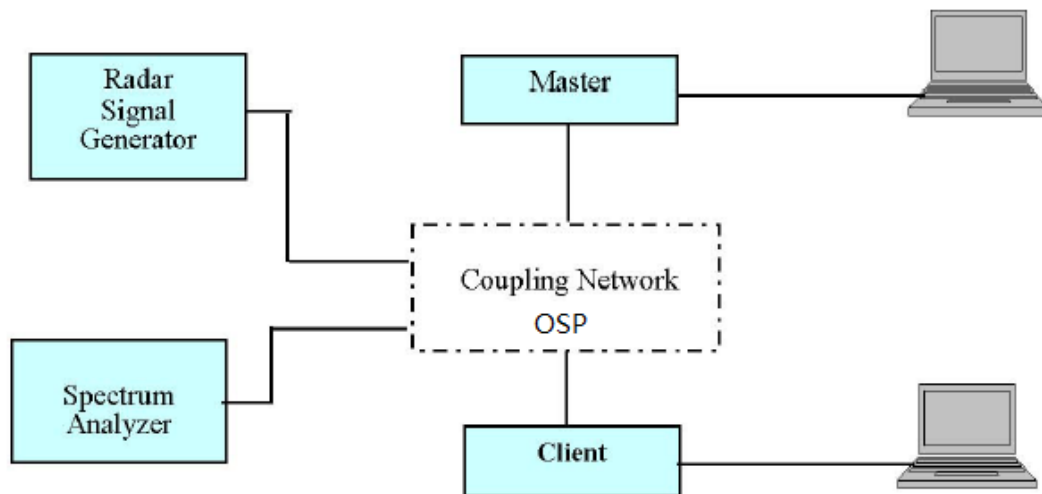
Description of Test Configuration:

The EUT was configured for testing in an engineering mode which was provided by the manufacturer. Stream the test file from the Master Device to the Client Device for IP based systems or frame based systems which dynamically allocate the talk/listen ratio.

Software to ping the client is used to simulate data transfer with a minimum channel loading of approximately 17% or greater. EUT Exercise Software

The test was performed under: DOS command, which was provided by the manufacturer.

System Block Diagram



Conducted Method

7.2.1 Setup for Master with injection at the Master

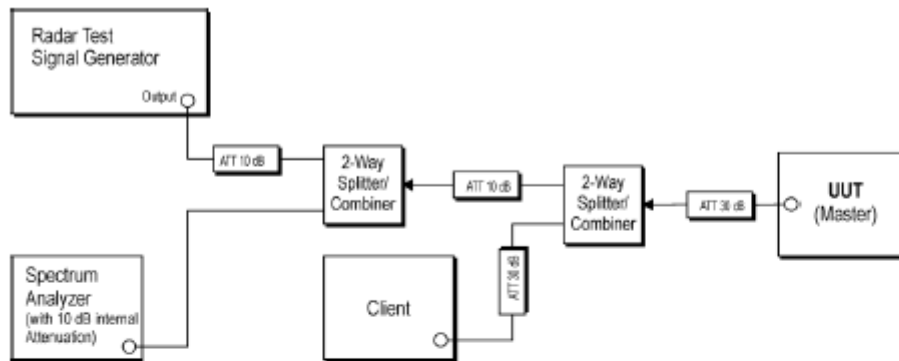


Figure 2: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Master and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master

7.2.2 Setup for Client with injection at the Master

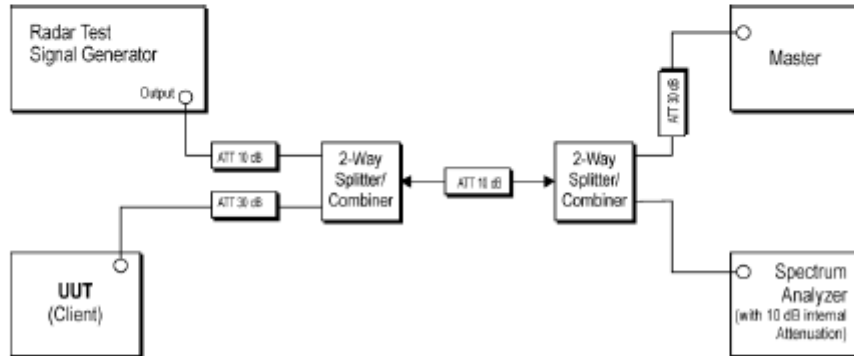


Figure 3: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Client and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master

7.2.3 Setup for Client with injection at the Client

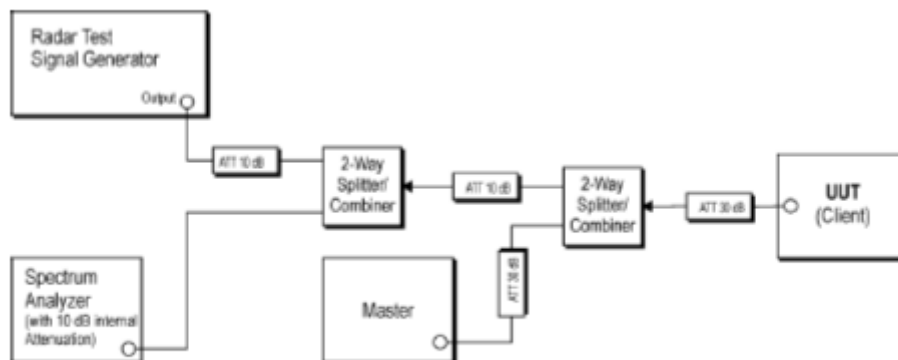


Figure 4: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Client and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Client



3.5. Test Procedure

Please refer to KDB 905462 D02 U-NII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 Clause 7.8.

6.5.1 U-NII Detection Bandwidth

Set up the generating equipment as shown in Figure 8, or equivalent. Set up the DFS timing monitoring equipment as shown in Figure 13 or Figure 14. Set up the overall system for either radiated or conducted coupling to the UUT.

Adjust the equipment to produce a single Burst of any one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0 – 4 in Table 5 at the center frequency of the UUT Operating Channel at the specified DFS Detection Threshold level found in Table 3.

Set the UUT up as a standalone device (no associated Client or Master, as appropriate) and no traffic. Frame based systems will be set to a talk/listen ratio reflecting the worst case (maximum) that is user configurable during this test.

Generate a single radar Burst, and note the response of the UUT. Repeat for a minimum of 10 trials. The UUT must detect the Radar Waveform within the DFS band using the specified U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion shown in Table 4. In cases where the channel bandwidth may exceed past the DFS band edge on specific channels (i.e., 802.11ac or wideband frame based systems) select a channel that has the entire emission bandwidth within the DFS band. If this is not possible, test the detection BW to the DFS band edge.

Starting at the center frequency of the UUT operating Channel, increase the radar frequency in 5 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 4. Repeat this measurement in 1MHz steps at frequencies 5 MHz below where the detection rate begins to fall. Record the highest frequency (denote as FH) at which detection is greater than or equal to the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies above FH is not required to demonstrate compliance.

Starting at the center frequency of the UUT operating Channel, decrease the radar frequency in 5 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 4. Repeat this measurement in 1MHz steps at frequencies 5 MHz above where the detection rate begins to fall. Record the lowest frequency (denote as FL) at which detection is greater than or equal to the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies below FL is not required to demonstrate compliance.

The U-NII Detection Bandwidth is calculated as follows:

$$\text{U-NII Detection Bandwidth} = \text{FH} - \text{FL}$$

The U-NII Detection Bandwidth must meet the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 4. Otherwise, the UUT does not comply with DFS requirements. This is essential to ensure that the UUT is capable of detecting Radar Waveforms across the same frequency spectrum that contains the significant energy from the system. In the case that the U-NII Detection Bandwidth is greater than or equal to the 99 percent power bandwidth for the measured FH and FL, the test can be truncated and the U-NII Detection Bandwidth can be reported as the measured FH and FL.

6.5.2 Performance Requirements Check

The following tests must be performed for U-NII device certification: Initial Channel Startup Check with a radar Burst at start of Channel Availability Check and with a radar Burst at end of Channel Availability Check; In-Service Monitoring; and the 30 minute Non-Occupancy Period.

6.5.3.1 Initial Channel Availability Check Time

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 checks for



Radar Waveforms for one minute on the test Channel. This test does not use any Radar Waveforms and only needs to be performed one time.

a) The U-NII devices will be powered on and be instructed to operate on the appropriate U-NII Channel that must incorporate DFS functions. At the same time the UUT is powered on, the spectrum analyzer will be set to zero span mode with a 3 MHz RBW and 3 MHz VBW on the Channel occupied by the radar (Chr) with a 4 minute sweep time. The spectrum analyzer's sweep will be started at the same time power is applied to the U-NII device.

b) The UUT should not transmit any beacon or data transmissions until at least 1 minute after the completion of the power-on cycle.

c) Confirm that the UUT initiates transmission on the channel

This measurement can be used to determine the length of the power-on cycle if it is not supplied by the manufacturer. If the spectrum analyzer sweep is started at the same time the UUT is powered on and the UUT does not begin transmissions until it has completed the cycle, the power-on time can be determined by comparing the two times.

6.5.3.2 Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time

The steps below define the procedure to verify successful radar detection on the test 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 occurs at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time. This is illustrated in Figure 15.

a) The Radar Waveform generator and UUT are connected using the applicable test setup described in the sections on configuration for Conducted Tests (7.2) or Radiated Tests (7.3) and the power of the UUT is switched off.

b) The UUT is powered on at T0. T1 denotes the instant when the UUT has completed its power-up sequence (T_{power_up}). The Channel Availability Check Time commences on Chr at instant T1 and will end no sooner than T1 + T_{ch_avail_check}.

c) A single Burst of one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 will commence within a 6 second window starting at T1. 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.

d) Visual indication or measured results on the UUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of Chr for UUT emissions will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated.

e) Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window no UUT transmissions occurred on Chr. The Channel Availability Check results will be recorded.

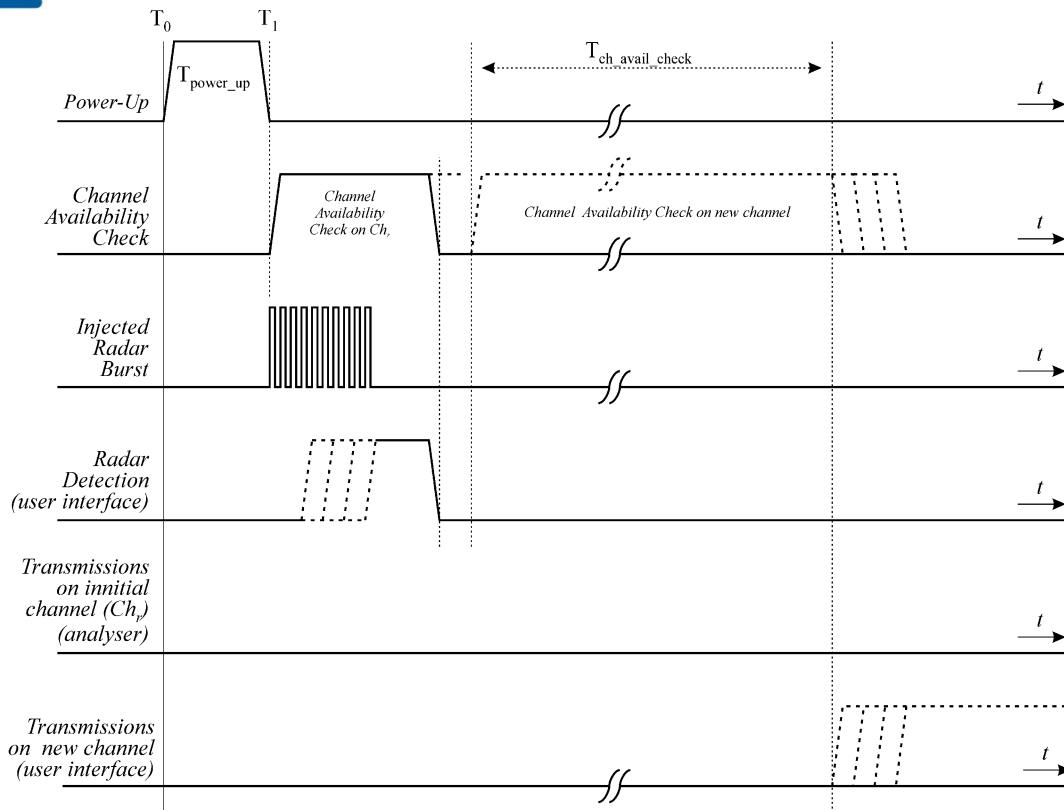


Figure 15: Example of timing for radar testing at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time

6.5.3.3 Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time

The steps below define the procedure to verify successful radar detection on the test 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 + 1dB occurs at the end of the Channel Availability Check Time. This is illustrated in Figure 16.

- The Radar Waveform generator and UUT are connected using the applicable test setup described in the sections for Conducted Tests (7.2) or Radiated Tests (7.3) and the power of the UUT is switched off.
- The UUT is powered on at T_0 . T_1 denotes the instant when the UUT has completed its power-up sequence ($T_{\text{power_up}}$). The Channel Availability Check Time commences on Chr at instant T_1 and will end no sooner than $T_1 + T_{\text{ch_avail_check}}$.
- A single Burst of one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 will commence within a 6 second window starting at $T_1 + 54$ seconds. 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.
- Visual indication or measured results on the UUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of Chr for UUT emissions 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 on Chr . The Channel Availability Check results will be recorded.

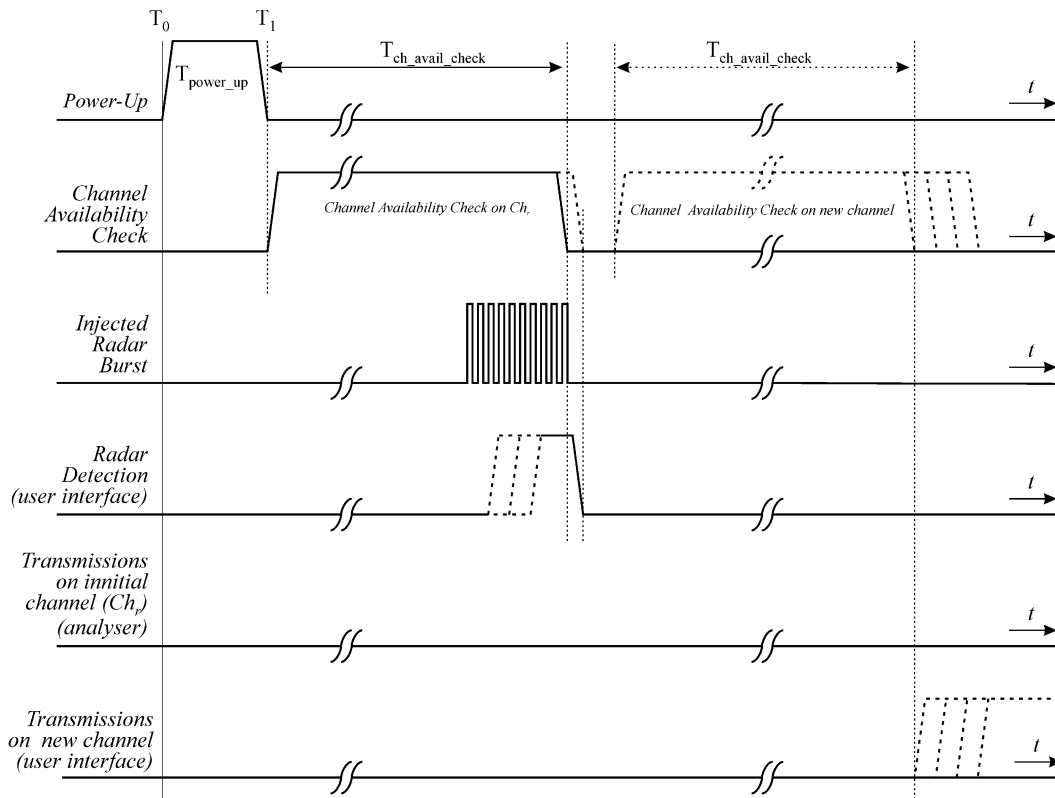


Figure 16: Example of timing for radar testing towards the end of the Channel Availability Check Time

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

These tests define how the following DFS parameters are verified during In-Service Monitoring;

- Channel Closing Transmission Time
- Channel Move Time
- 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 is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device (In- Service Monitoring).

- a) One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the UUT 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 UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device (with or without DFS), a U-NII device operating as a Master Device will be used to allow the UUT (Client device) to Associate with the Master Device. In case the UUT 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 UUT (Master). In both cases for conducted tests, the Radar Waveform generator will be connected to the Master Device. 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) Stream the channel loading test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the test Channel for the entire period of the test.
- d) At time T0 the Radar Waveform generator sends a Burst of pulses for one of the Radar Type 0 in Table 5 at levels defined in Table 3, 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.
- e) 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). Measure and record the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time if radar detection occurs. Figure 17 illustrates Channel Closing Transmission Time.

f) When operating as a Master Device, monitor the UUT for more than 30 minutes following instant T₂ to verify that the UUT does not resume any transmissions on this Channel. Perform this test once and record the measurement result.

g) In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device with In-Service Monitoring, perform steps a) to f).

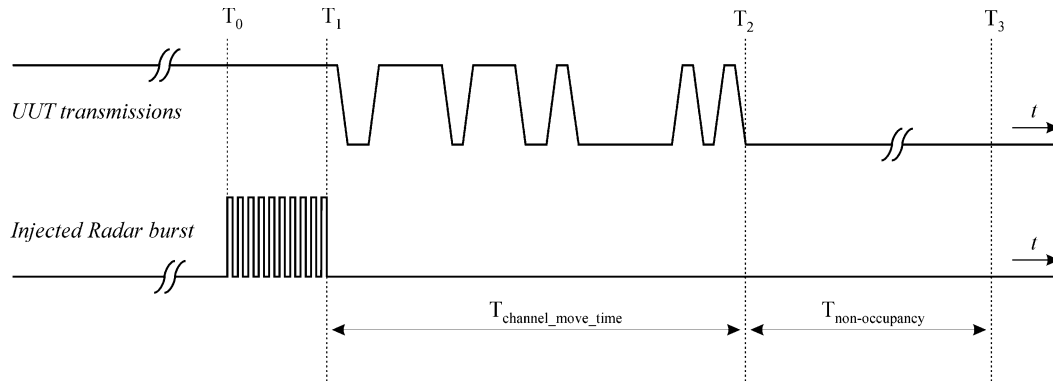


Figure 17: Example of Channel Closing Transmission Time & Channel Closing Time

6.5.5 Statistical Performance Check

The steps below define the procedure to determine the minimum percentage of successful detection requirements found in Tables 5-7 when a radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device (In- Service Monitoring).

- One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the UUT within the 5250-5350 MHz or 5470-5725 MHz bands.
- In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device (with or without Radar Detection), a U-NII device operating as a Master Device will be used to allow the UUT (Client device) to Associate with the Master Device. In case the UUT 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 UUT (Master). In both cases for conducted tests, the Radar Waveform generator will be connected to the Master Device. 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.
- Stream the channel loading test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the test Channel for the entire period of the test.
- At time T₀ the Radar Waveform generator sends the individual waveform for each of the Radar Types 1-6 in Tables 5-7, at levels defined in Table 3, 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.
- Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds for Radar Type 0 to ensure detection occurs.
- Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 22 seconds for Long Pulse Radar Type 5 to ensure detection occurs.
- In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device with In-Service Monitoring, perform steps a) to f).

7.8.4.1 Short Pulse Radar Test

Once the performance requirements check is complete, statistical data will be gathered, to determine the ability of the device to detect the radar test waveforms (Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4) found in Table 5. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trials. The percentage of successful detection is calculated by:



$$\frac{\text{TotalWaveformDetections}}{\text{TotalWaveformTrials}} \times 100 = \text{Percentage of Successful Detection Radar Waveform N} = P_d N$$

In addition an aggregate minimum percentage of successful detection across all Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4 is required and is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{P_{d1} + P_{d2} + P_{d3} + P_{d4}}{4}$$

The minimum number of trails, minimum percentage of successful detection and the aggregate minimum percentage of successful detection are found in Table 5.

7.8.4.2 Long Pulse Radar Test

Statistical data will be gathered to determine the ability of the device to detect the Long Pulse Radar Type 5 found in Table 6. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trials.

Three subsets of trials will be performed with a minimum of ten trials per subset. The subset of trials differ in where the Long Pulse Type 5 Signal is tuned in frequency:

- the Channel center frequency (Figure 18);
- tuned frequencies such that 90% of the Long Pulse Type 5 frequency modulation is within the low edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth (Figure 19); and
- tuned frequencies such that 90% of the Long Pulse Type 5 frequency modulation is within the high edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth (Figure 20).

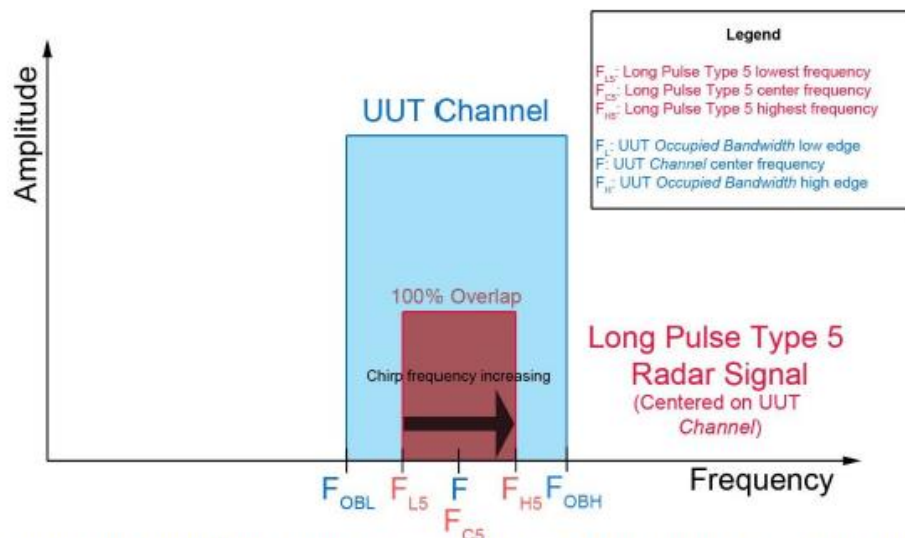


Figure 18: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned to the UUT Channel Center Frequency



7.8.4.3 Frequency Hopping Radar Test

Statistical data will be gathered to determine the ability of the device to detect the Frequency Hopping radar test signal (radar type 6) found in Table 7. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trial runs. The probability of successful detection is calculated by:

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



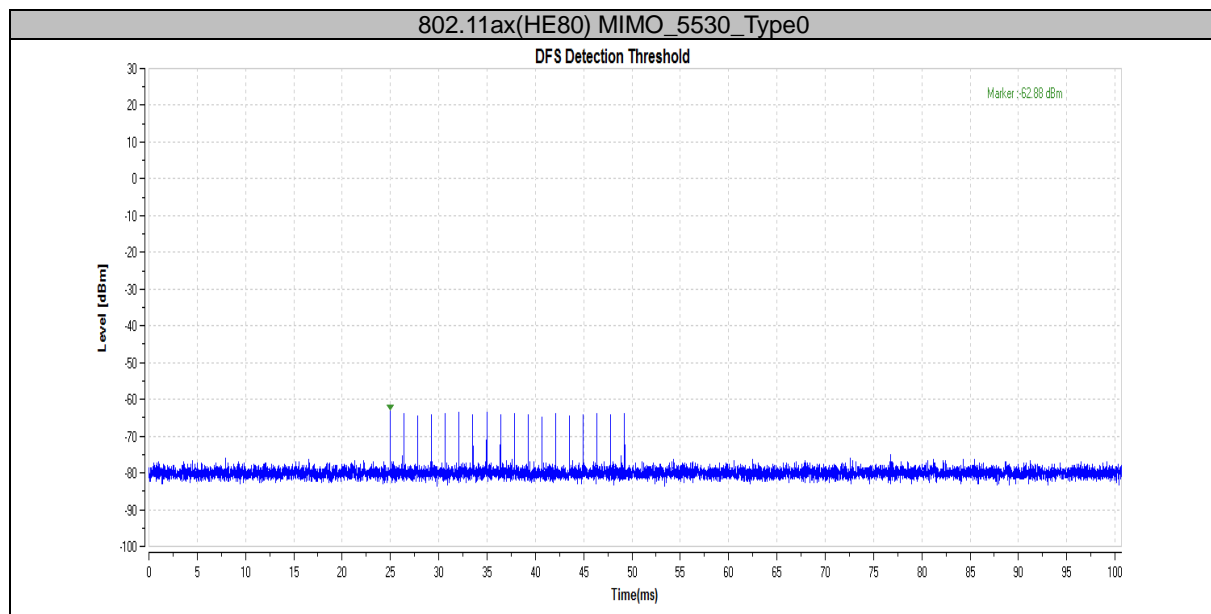
3.6. Test Result

3.6.1 DFS Detection Threshold

The maximum conducted output power of EUT is 18.79dBm, the antenna gain is 2.2dBi, and the maximum EIRP=18.79+2.2=20.99dBm. Therefore, the required interference threshold level is -62dBm, and the required radiated threshold at antenna port is -62dBm. The calibrated radiated DFS detection threshold level is set to -62dBm, threshold level = -62dBm + antenna gain = -59.8dBm.

DFS Threshold Level		
DFS Threshold Level Value	Limit	Verdict
-62.88dBm	$\leq -59.8\text{dBm}$	Pass

Note: Maximum EIRP of EUT is < 200 mw.





3.6.2 DFS In-Service Monitoring

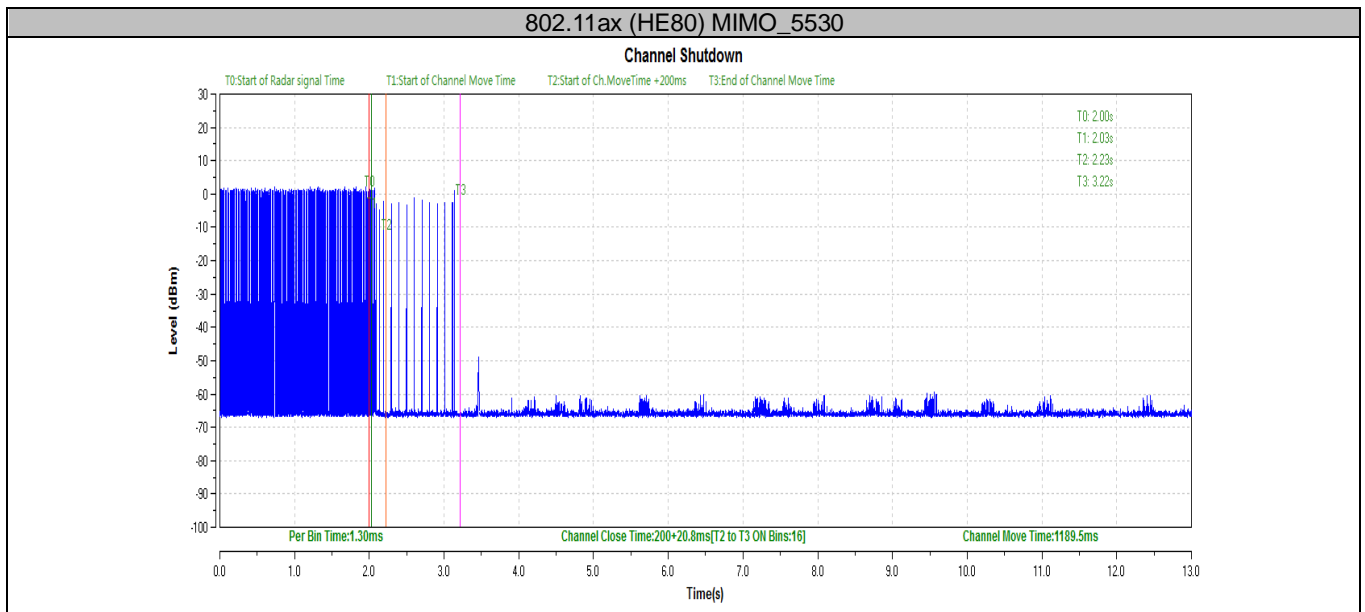
DFS Channel Availability Check (5530 MHz; 80 MHz)

Test Mode	Frequency (MHz)	CCT (ms)	Limit (ms)	CMT (ms)	Limit (ms)	Verdict
80MHz	5530	200+20.8	200+60	1189.5	10000	Pass

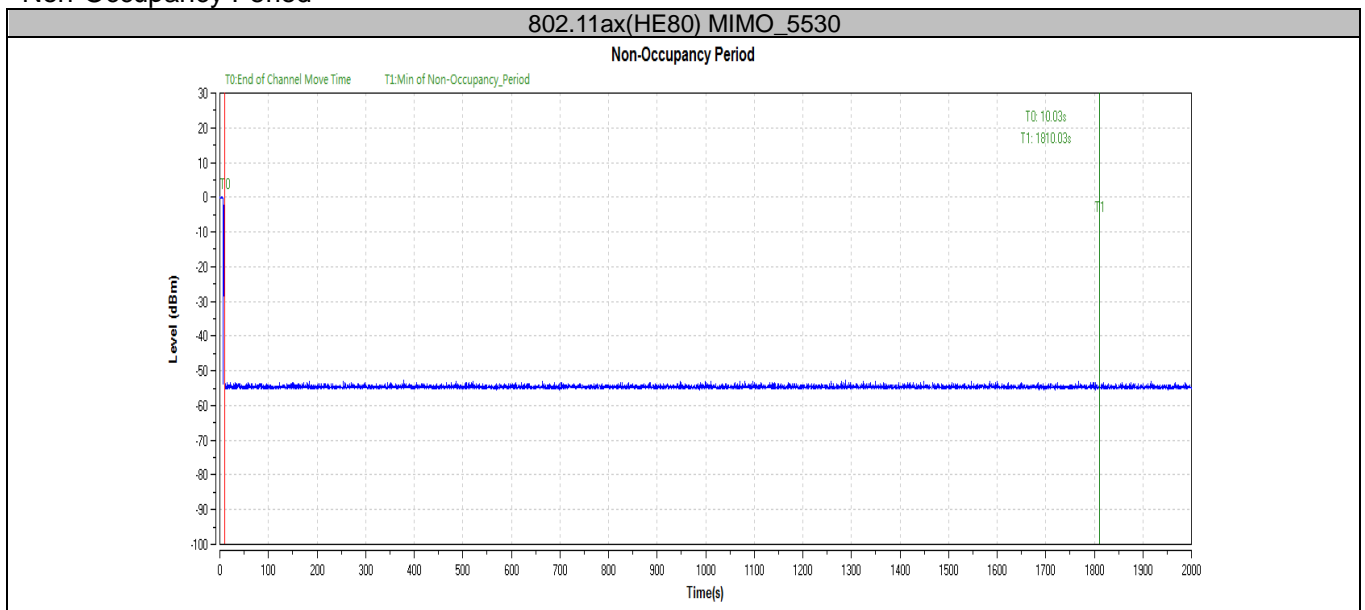
Test Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Result	Limit (s)	Verdict
80MHz	5530	See test graph	≥1800	Pass

CMT: Channel Move Time

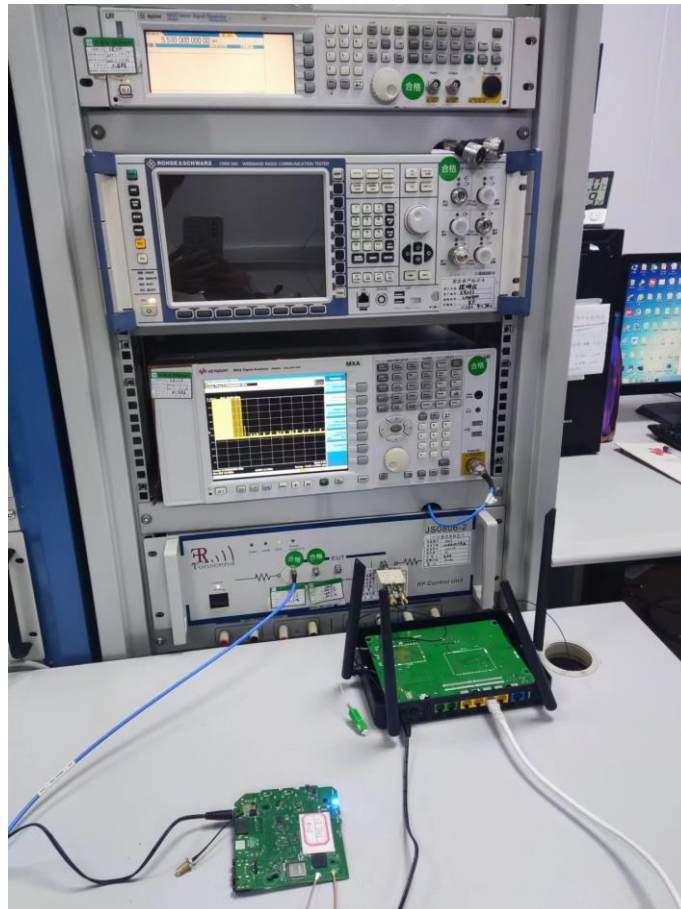
CCT: Channel Closing Transmission Time



Non-Occupancy Period



4. EUT TEST PHOTOS



*****THE END*****