





TEST REPORT

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-5008-1021 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr		Report No.: KR24-SRF0058 Page(1) of (73)	 KCTL
1. Client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea Date of Receipt : 2024-04-02 			
2. Use of Report : Certification			
3. Name of Product / Model : Smart Wearable / SM-L300			
4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / Vietnam			
5. FCC ID : A3LSML300			
6. Date of Test : 2024-04-12 to 2024-04-23			
7. Location of Test : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent Testing Lab <input type="checkbox"/> On Site Testing (Address: 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)			
8. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart E, 15.407			
9. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report			
Affirmation	Tested by Name : Kwonse Kim (Signature)		Technical Manager Name : Harim Lee (Signature)
2024-04-26			
Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.			
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REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2024-04-26	Originally issued	-

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General remarks for test reports

Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:

Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing

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2.2. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
 WLAN (11a/n)

UNII 1		UNII 2A		UNII 2C		UNII 3	
Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Ch.	Frequency (MHz)	Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
36	5 180	52	5 260	100	5 500	149	5 745
40	5 200	56	5 280	120	5 600	157	5 785
48	5 240	64	5 320	140	5 700	165	5 825
				144	5 720		

Table 2.2-1. 802.11a/n HT20 mode

Notes:

- The device supports DFS bands between UNII 2A and UNII 2C and operates as a slave device controlled by master

2.3. Simultaneous Tx Condition

The device supports simultaneous transmission operation, which allows for two channels to operate independent of one another in the Bluetooth low energy, 5 GHz bands simultaneously.

Simultaneous Tx condition – not RSDB

Mode	# of TX	WLAN 5 GHz	Bluetooth low energy
Bluetooth low energy + 5G WLAN	2	O	O

Notes.

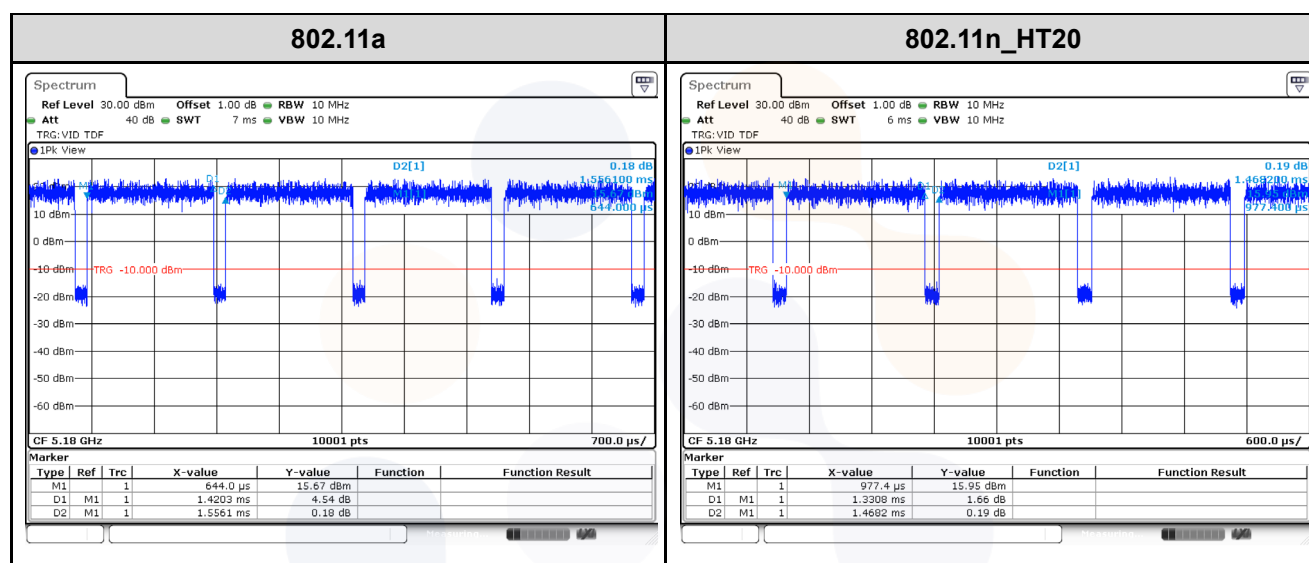
Simultaneous condition was performed as a worst case which is configured as a combination of lowest margin for each mode during radiated spurious emission.


2.4. Duty Cycle Factor

Test mode	Period (ms)	T _{on} time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty cycle factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11a	1.556	1.420	0.912 6	91.26	0.40
802.11n_HT20	1.468	1.331	0.906 7	90.67	0.43

Notes.

1. Duty cycle (Linear) = T_{on} time / Period
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) = 10log(1/duty cycle)
3. DCF is not compensated to average result if duty cycle is more than 98%



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3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 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 transmitter has permanently attached LDS Antenna (Internal antenna) on board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.407.



4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.407(a)	Maximum conducted output power	Conducted	Pass
15.407(a)	Maximum power spectral density		Pass
15.407(a)	26 dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
15.407(e)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emissions		Pass
15.407(h)	DFS -Channel closing transmission time -Channel move time -Non occupied period		Pass
15.407(b) 15.205(a) 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes:

- All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
- According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
- The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z and all of the radiated tests have been performed with the accessories as below. It was determined that below orientation was worst case orientation for each band
- All configurations have been performed (Stand-alone, Stand-alone with TA and Strap).

Band	Strap	With charger	Without charger		
		X-axis	X-axis	Y-axis	Z-axis
UNII-1	With strap	-	-	-	O
	Without strap	-	-	-	-
UNII-2A	With strap	-	-	-	O
	Without strap	-	-	-	-
UNII-2C	With strap	-	-	-	O
	Without strap	-	-	-	-
UNII-3	With strap	-	-	-	O
	Without strap	-	-	-	-

- The device does not support radar detection feature.
- The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ANSI C63.10-2013
 - KDB 789033 D02 v02r01
 - KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS compliance procedure new rules.
 - KDB 905462 D03 UNII client without radar detection new rules.
- Based on the baseline scan, the worst-case data rates were:
802.11a mode: 6Mbps, 802.11n HT20 mode: MCS0

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of $k=2$ to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty (\pm)	
Conducted RF power	0.9 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.9 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	Below 30 MHz:	2.3 dB
	30 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	2.5 dB
	1 000 MHz ~ 18 000 MHz	4.7 dB
	Above 18 000 MHz	4.8 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	2.8 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	2.8 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.

With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	9.74	9 000	12.81
50	10.14	10 000	12.69
100	10.19	11 000	13.21
200	10.23	12 000	12.34
300	10.40	13 000	13.31
400	10.41	14 000	13.71
500	10.47	15 000	12.91
600	10.43	16 000	14.63
700	10.50	17 000	12.93
800	10.49	18 000	13.78
900	10.65	19 000	14.55
1 000	10.68	20 000	14.46
2 000	11.12	21 000	14.59
3 000	11.44	22 000	14.57
4 000	11.69	23 000	15.06
5 000	12.03	24 000	14.77
6 000	12.31	25 000	14.68
7 000	12.11	26 000	15.25
8 000	12.36	26 500	15.09

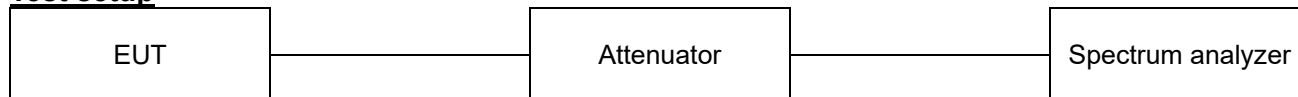
Notes:

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Attenuator(dB)

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum conducted output power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.407(a),

Band	EUT category		Conducted output power limit
UNII-1		Outdoor access point	1 W (30 dBm)
		Indoor access point	
		Fixed point-to-point access point	
	√	Client device	250 mW (23.98 dBm)
UNII-2A		√	250 mW or 11 dBm + 10logB ¹⁾
UNII-2C		√	250 mW or 11 dBm + 10logB ¹⁾
UNII-3		√	1 W (30 dBm)

Note:

1) Limit B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013-Section 12.3.2.4 or 12.3.3.1
 KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section E.2.d)

Test settings

Used test method is Section E.2.d)

◆ KDB 789033 D02 v02r01

Section E.2.d)

Method SA-2 (trace averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction):

- (i) Measure the duty cycle, x , of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B..
- (ii) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (iii) Set RBW = 1 MHz
- (iv) Set RBW \geq 3 MHz
- (v) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW} / 2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (vi) Sweep time = auto.
- (vii) Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise use sample detector mode.
- (viii) Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run.”
- (ix) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode; however, the number of traces to be averaged shall be increased above 100 as needed to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.
- (x) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (xi) Add $10 \log(1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times (because the measurement represents an average over both the on and off times of the transmission). For example, add $10 \log(1/0.25) = 6$ dB if the duty cycle is 25%.

Test results

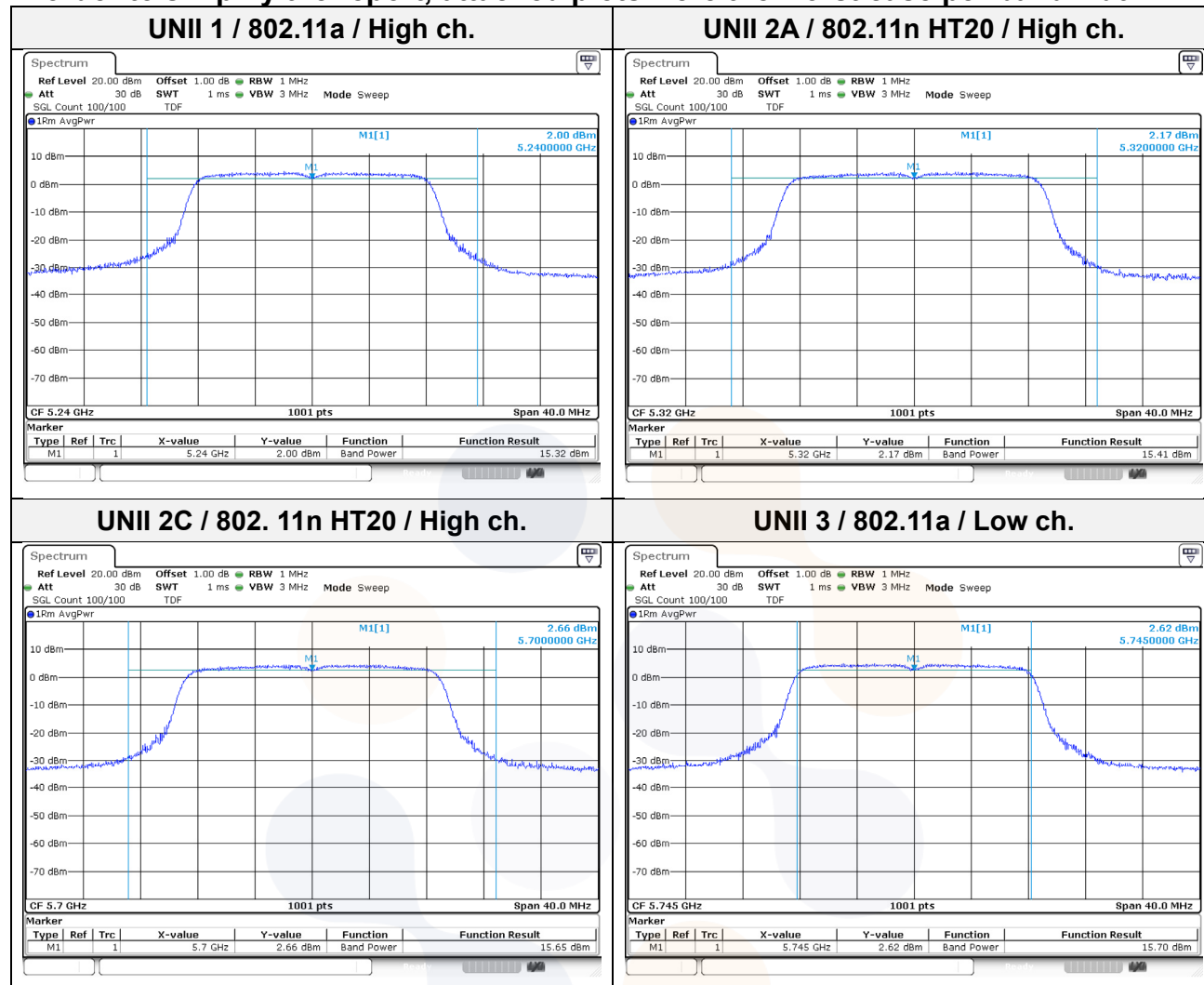
Conducted Output Power

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured output power			Limit (dBm)
			Reading (dBm)	DCF (dB)	Result (dBm)	
802.11a	UNII 1	5 180	14.83	0.40	15.23	23.98
		5 200	14.81		15.21	
		5 240	15.32		15.72	
	UNII 2A	5 260	15.28		15.68	23.98
		5 280	15.13		15.53	
		5 320	14.92		15.32	
	UNII 2C	5 500	14.85		15.25	23.98
		5 600	14.77		15.17	
		5 700	15.67		16.07	
	UNII 3	5 745	15.70		16.10	30.00
		5 785	15.64		16.04	
		5 825	15.32		15.72	
802.11n HT20	UNII 1	5 180	14.93	0.43	15.36	23.98
		5 200	14.69		15.12	
		5 240	15.09		15.52	
	UNII 2A	5 260	15.22		15.65	23.98
		5 280	14.79		15.22	
		5 320	15.41		15.84	
	UNII 2C	5 500	14.86		15.29	23.98
		5 600	14.97		15.40	
		5 700	15.65		16.08	
	UNII 3	5 745	15.54		15.97	30.00
		5 785	15.62		16.05	
		5 825	15.31		15.74	

Note:

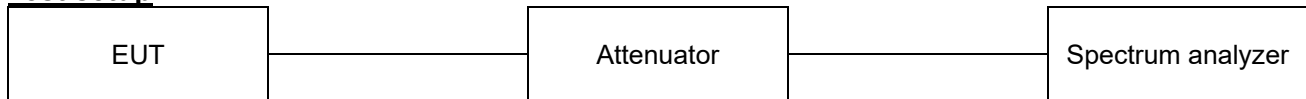
1. Result (dBm) = Reading (dBm) + D.C.F (dB)

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were the worst case per bandwidth



7.2. Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.407(a),

Band	EUT category		Limit
UNII-1		Outdoor access point	17dBm/MHz
		Indoor access point	
		Fixed point-to-point access point	
	√	Client device	11 dBm /MHz
UNII-2A		√	11 dBm /MHz
UNII-2C		√	11 dBm /MHz
UNII-3		√	30 dBm /500 kHz

Notes:

If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the peak transmit power And the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain if the antenna exceed 6 dBi

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 12.3.2.4
 KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section F

Test settings

Section F

The rules requires “maximum power spectral density” measurements where the intent is to measure the maximum value of the time average of the power spectral density measured during a period of continuous transmission. Refer to III.A for additional guidance for devices that use channel aggregation.

- Create an average power spectrum for the EUT operating mode being tested by following the instructions in II.E.2. for measuring maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver: select the appropriate test method (SA-1, SA-2, SA-3, or alternatives to each) and apply it up to, but not including, the step labeled, “Compute power....” (This procedure is required even if the maximum conducted output power measurement was performed using a power meter, method PM.)
- Search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum and record its value.
- Adjustments to the peak value of the spectrum, if applicable:
 - If Method SA-2 or SA-2 Alternative was used, add $10 \log (1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the peak of the spectrum.
 - If Method SA-3 Alternative was used and the linear mode was used in II.E.2.g) (viii), add 1 dB to the final result to compensate for the difference between linear averaging and power averaging.
- The result is the Maximum PSD over 1MHz reference bandwidth
- For devices operating in the bands 5.15-5.25 GHz, 5.25-5.35 GHz, and 5.47-5.725 GHz, the preceding procedures make use of 1 MHz RBW to satisfy directly the 1 MHz reference bandwidth specified in Section 15.407(a)(5). For devices operating in the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the rules

specify a measurement bandwidth of 500 kHz. Many spectrum analyzers do not have 500 kHz RBW, thus a narrower RBW may need to be used. The rules permit the use of RBWs less than 1 MHz, or 500 kHz, “provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth” to show the total power over the specified measurement bandwidth(i.e., 1 MHz, or 500 kHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth (< 1 MHz, or < 500 kHz) and integrated over 1 MHz, or 500 kHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:

- a) Set $RBW \geq 1/T$, where T is defined in II.B.I.a).
- b) Set $VBW \geq 3 \text{ RBW}$.
- c) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 500 kHz, add $10 \log (500 \text{ kHz} / \text{RBW})$ to the measured result, whereas RBW (<500 kHz) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
- d) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 1 MHz, add $10 \log (1 \text{ MHz} / \text{RBW})$ to the measured result, whereas RBW (< 1 MHz) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
- e) Care must be taken to ensure that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.

Note:

1. As a practical matter, it is recommended to use reduced RBW of 100 kHz for the II.F.5.c) and II.F.5.d), since RBW=100 kHz is available on nearly all spectrum analyzers.
2. Method SA-2 is used.

Test results

Power spectral density

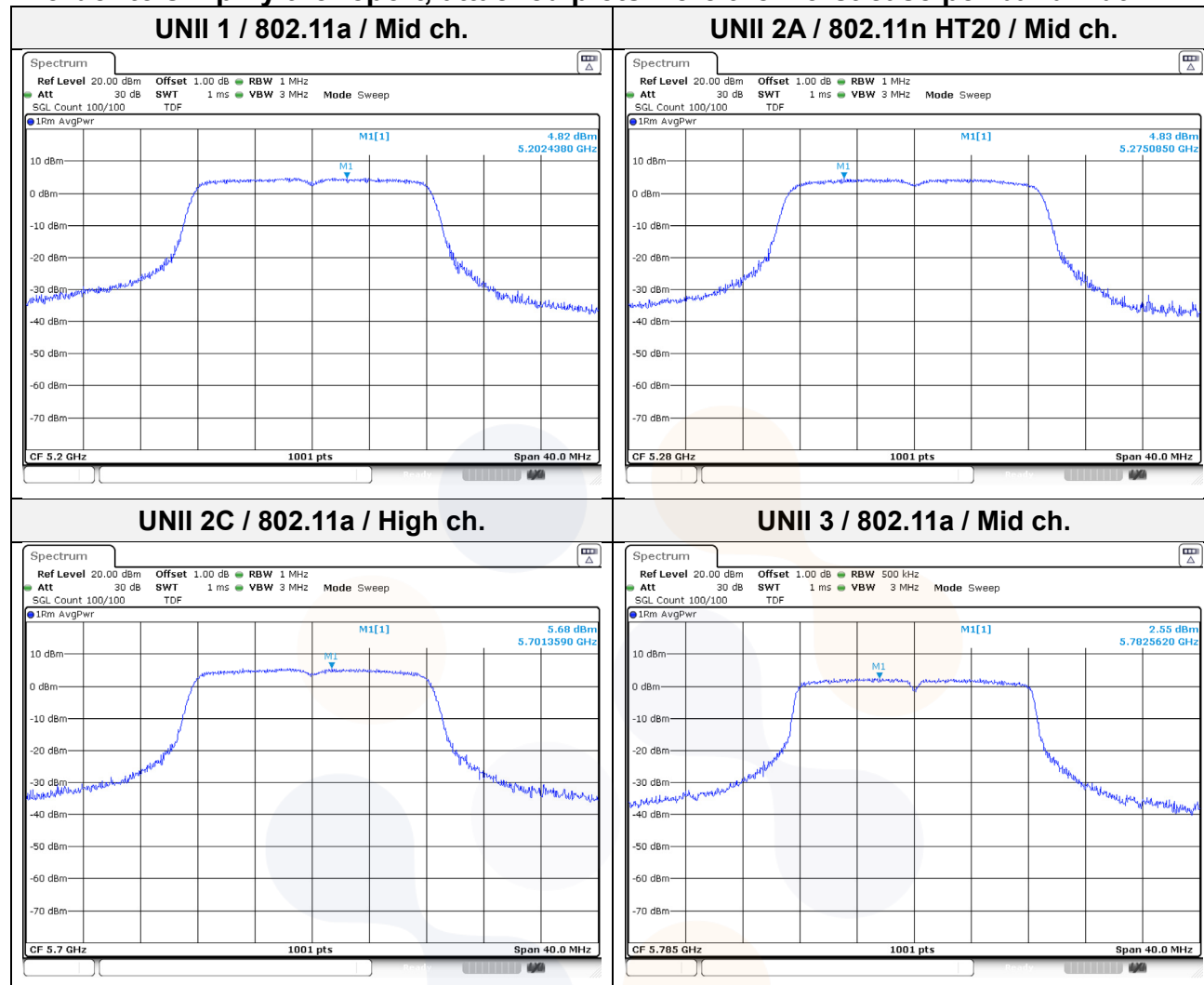
Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dBm/MHz)	DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dB m/MHz)	Limit (dBm/MHz)
802.11a	UNII 1	5 180	4.36	0.40	4.76	11.00
		5 200	4.82		5.22	
		5 240	4.65		5.05	
	UNII 2A	5 260	4.62		5.02	11.00
		5 280	4.69		5.09	
		5 320	4.84		5.24	
	UNII 2C	5 500	5.36		5.76	11.00
		5 600	5.40		5.80	
		5 700	5.68		6.08	
802.11n HT20	UNII 1	5 180	4.24	0.43	4.67	11.00
		5 200	4.39		4.82	
		5 240	4.23		4.66	
	UNII 2A	5 260	4.36		4.79	11.00
		5 280	4.83		5.26	
		5 320	4.37		4.80	
	UNII 2C	5 500	4.95		5.38	11.00
		5 600	5.12		5.55	
		5 700	4.95		5.38	

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dBm /500 kHz)	DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dBm /500 kHz)	Limit (dBm /500 kHz)
802.11a	UNII 3	5 745	2.36	0.40	2.76	30.00
		5 785	2.55		2.95	
		5 825	1.71		2.11	
802.11n HT20		5 745	2.34	0.43	2.77	
		5 785	2.19		2.62	
		5 825	1.60		2.03	

Notes:

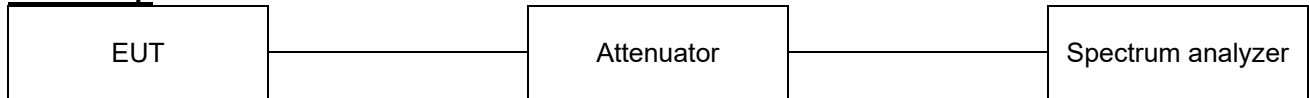
- Maximum PSD(dB m/500 kHz) = Reading (dB m/500 kHz) + D.C.F(dB)

In order to simplify the report, attached plots were the worst case per bandwidth



7.3. 26 dB Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

N/A

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 12.4

KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section C.1 (26dB bandwidth)

Test settings

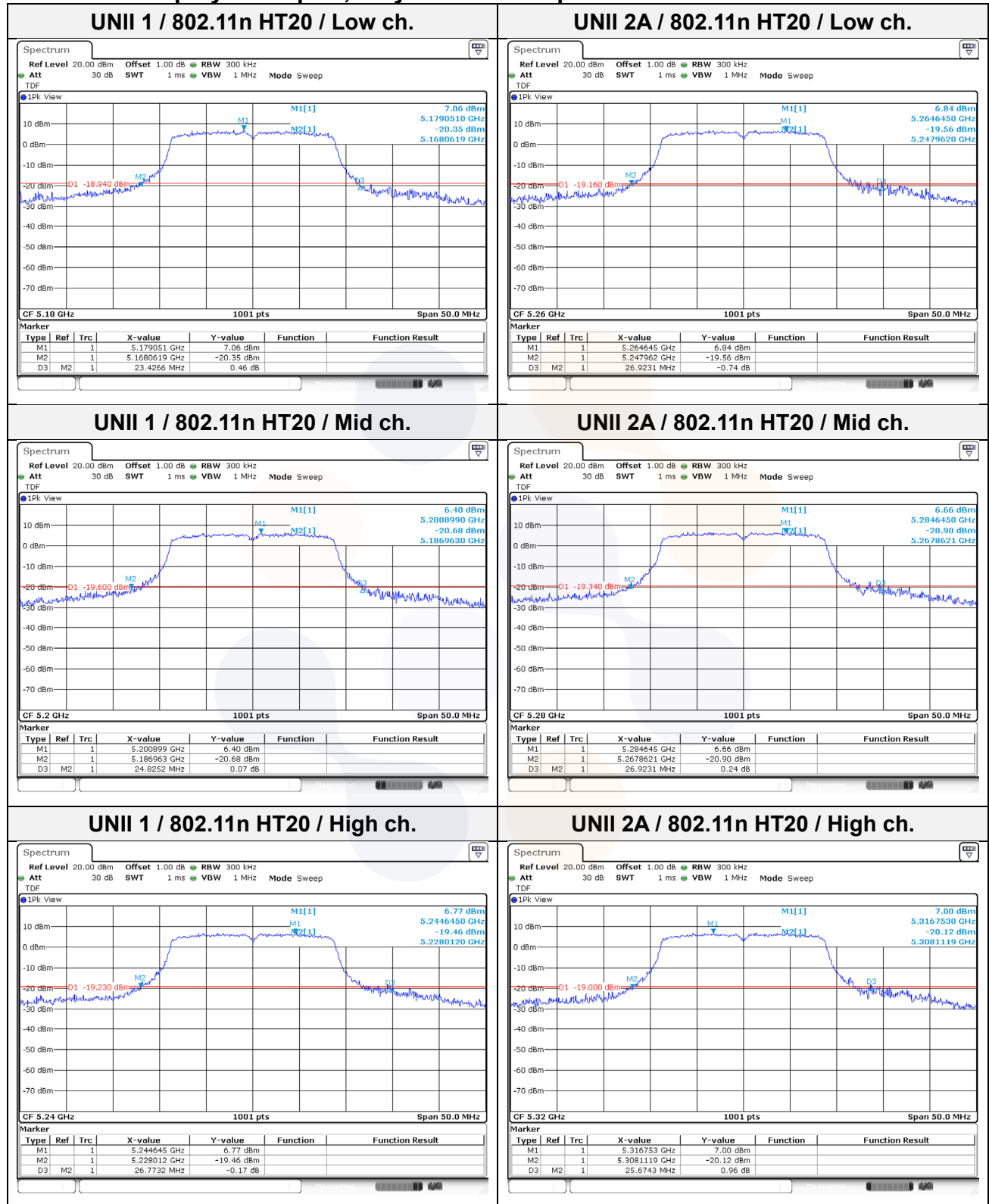
1. 26 dB Bandwidth

- Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
- Set the VBW > RBW.
- Detector = Peak.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the maximum of the emission. Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.

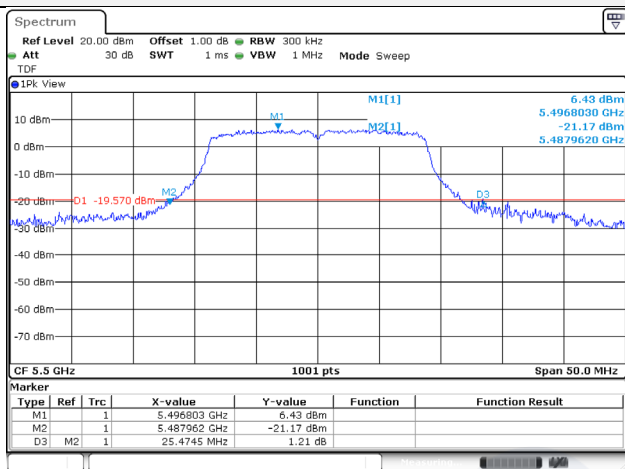
Test results

Test mode	Band	Frequency(MHz)	26 dB bandwidth (MHz)
802.11a	UNII 1	5 180	22.78
		5 200	23.28
		5 240	23.23
	UNII 2A	5 260	23.13
		5 280	22.48
		5 320	22.33
	UNII 2C	5 500	22.88
		5 600	22.13
		5 700	22.63
802.11n HT20	UNII 1	5 180	23.43
		5 200	24.83
		5 240	26.77
	UNII 2A	5 260	26.92
		5 280	26.92
		5 320	25.67
	UNII 2C	5 500	25.47
		5 600	25.17
		5 700	25.77

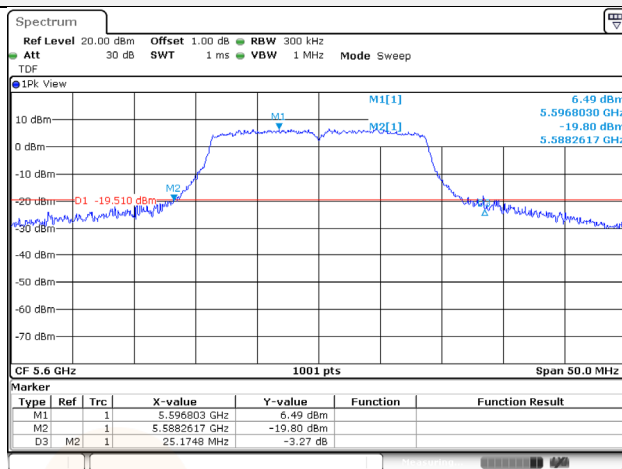
In order to simplify the report, only n mode test plots are attached



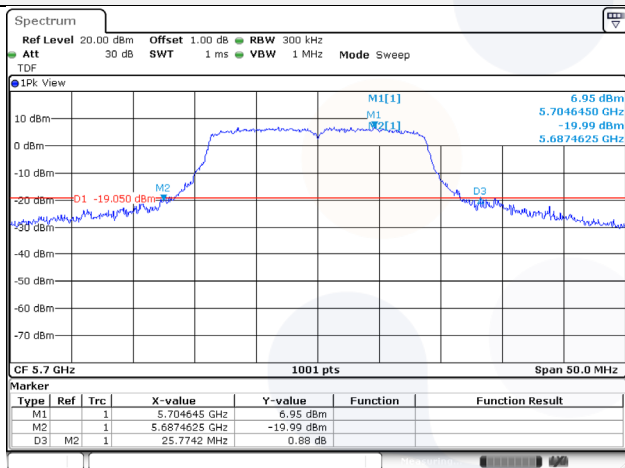
UNII 2C / 802.11n HT20 / Low ch.



UNII 2C / 802.11n HT20 / Mid ch.



UNII 2C / 802.11n HT20 / High ch.

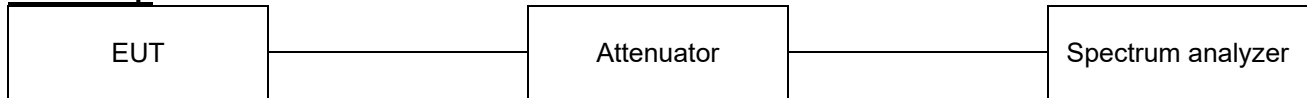


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7.4. 6 dB Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.407(e),

Within the 5.725-5.850 GHz bands, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500kHz.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 6.9.2

KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section C.2

Test settings

Minimum Emission Bandwidth for the band 5.725–5.85 GHz.

Section 15.407(e) specifies the minimum 6 dB emission bandwidth of at least 500 kHz for the 5.725–5.85 GHz band. The following procedure shall be used for measuring this Bandwidth:

1. Set RBW = 100 kHz.
2. Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 RBW.
3. Detector = Peak.
4. Trace mode = max hold.
5. Sweep = auto couple.
6. Allow the trace to stabilize.
7. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Test results

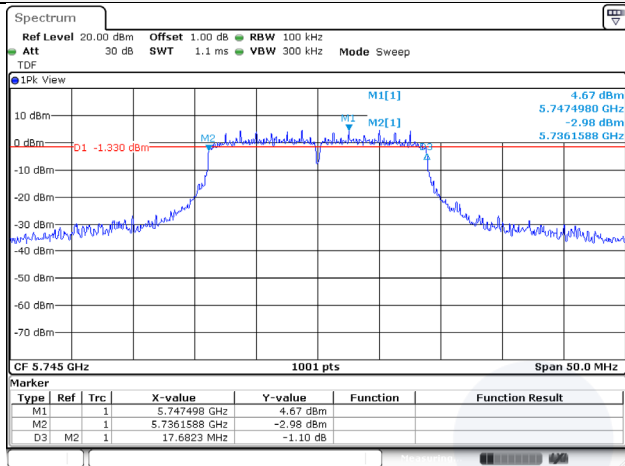
Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	6dB bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (MHz)
802.11a	UNII 3	5 745	16.38	0.50
		5 785	16.38	
		5 825	16.43	
802.11n HT20	UNII 3	5 745	17.68	
		5 785	17.58	
		5 825	17.58	



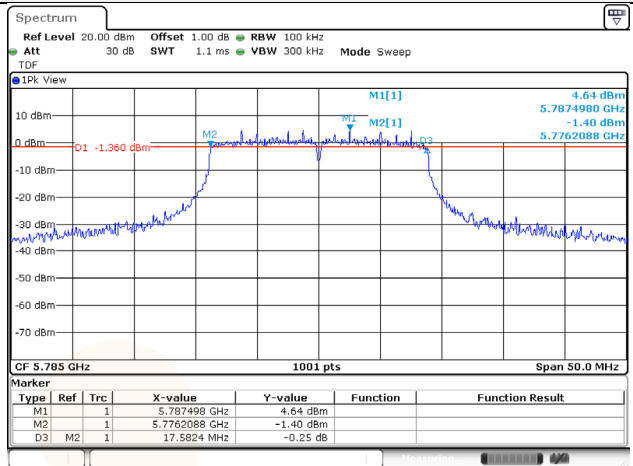
In order to simplify the report, only n mode test plots are attached

6 dB bandwidth

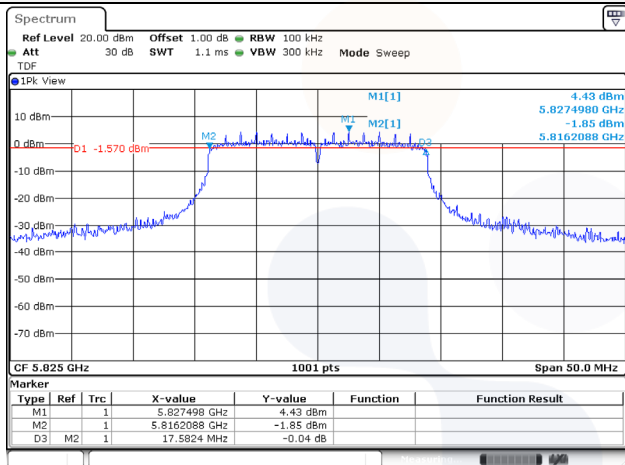
UNII 3 / 802.11n HT20 / Low ch.



UNII 3 / 80.11n HT20 / Mid ch.



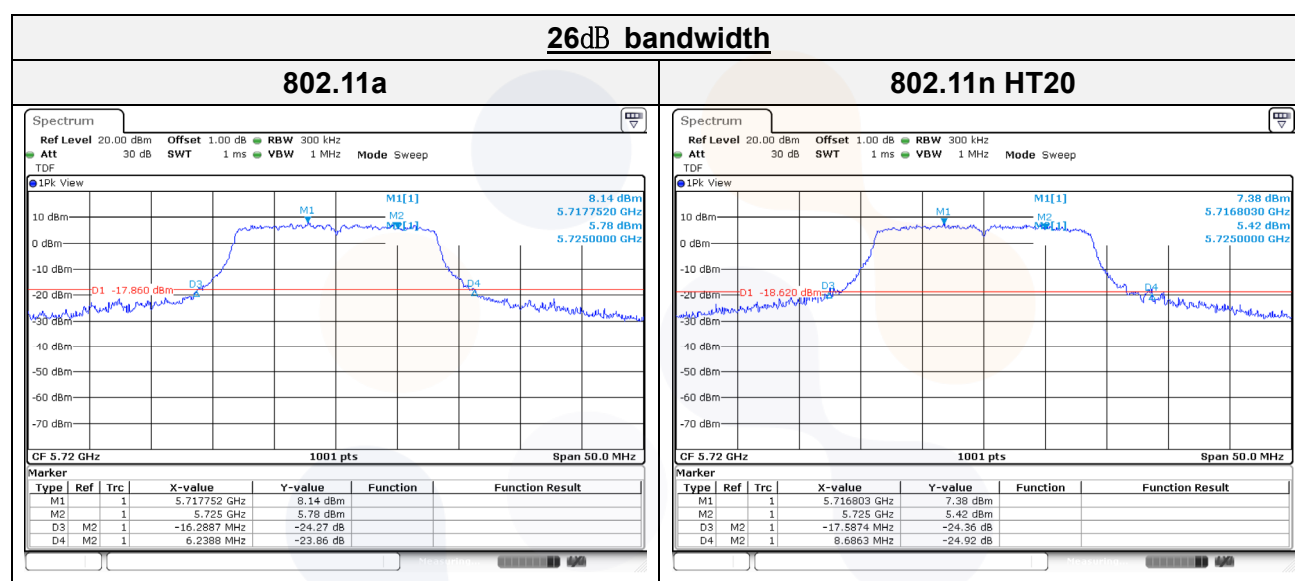
UNII 3 / 802.11n HT20 / High ch.



7.5. Straddle channel

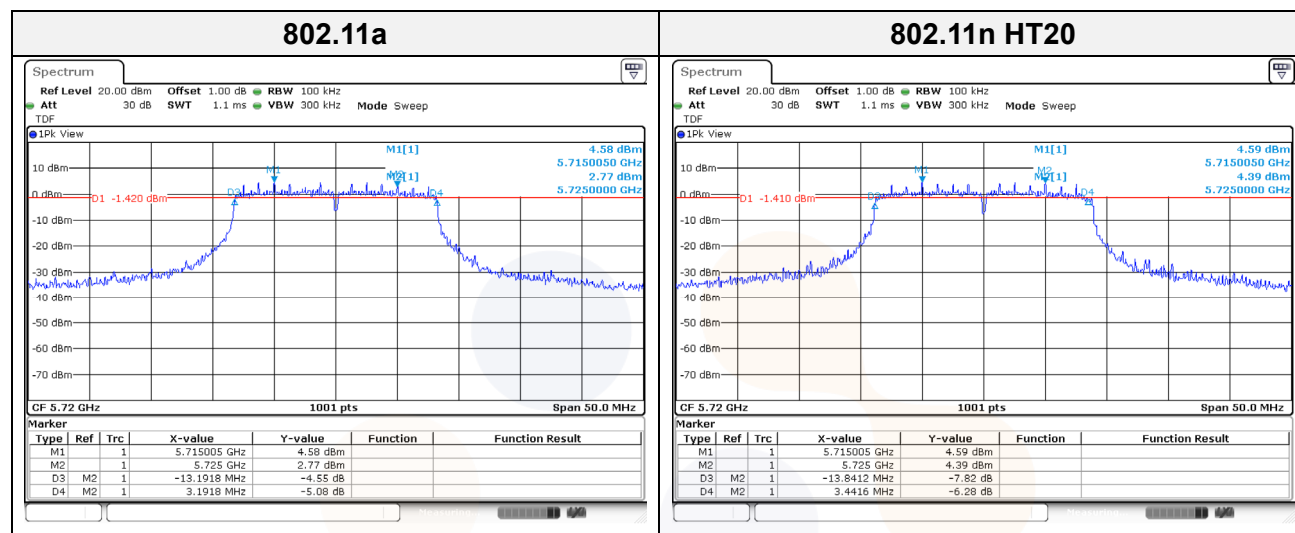
26dB bandwidth

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	26dB Bandwidth (MHz)
802.11a	UNII 2C	5 720	16.29
802.11n HT20			17.59
802.11a	UNII 3	5 720	6.24
802.11n HT20			8.69



6dB bandwidth

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	6dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit (MHz)
802.11a	UNII 3	5 720	3.19	0.50
802.11n HT20			3.44	0.50



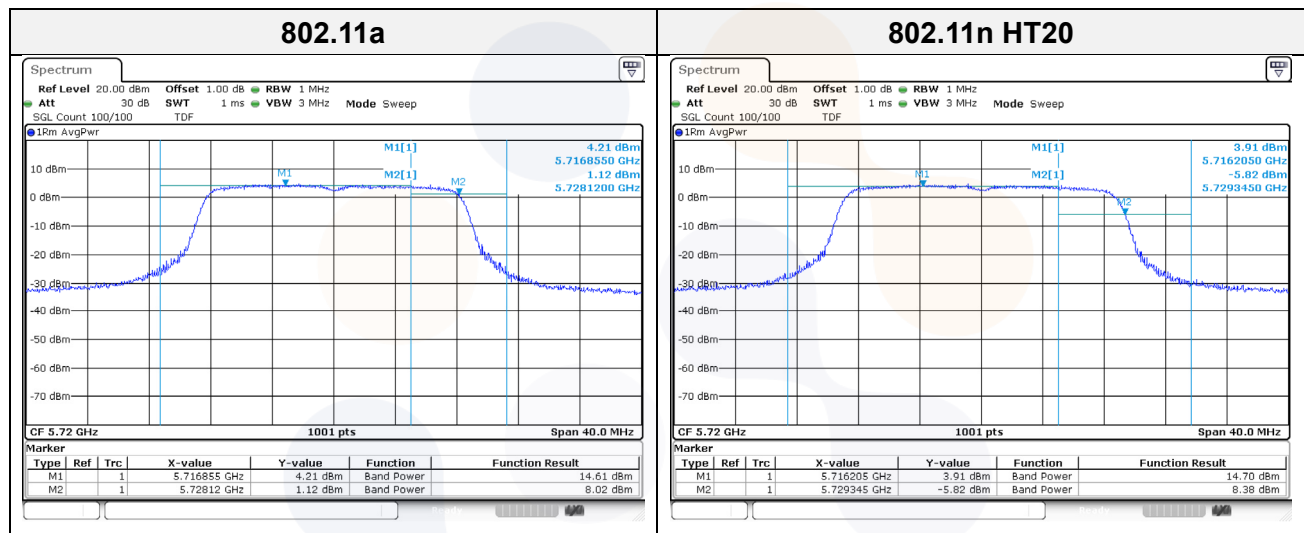
Output Power

Conducted output power

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured output power			Limit (dBm)
			Reading (dBm)	DCF (dB)	Result (dBm)	
802.11a	UNII 2C	5 720	14.61	0.40	15.01	23.12
802.11n HT20			14.70	0.40	15.13	23.45
802.11a	UNII 3	5 720	8.02	0.43	8.42	30.00
802.11n HT20			8.38	0.43	8.81	30.00

Notes:

- Result (dBm) = Reading (dBm) + D.C.F (dB)



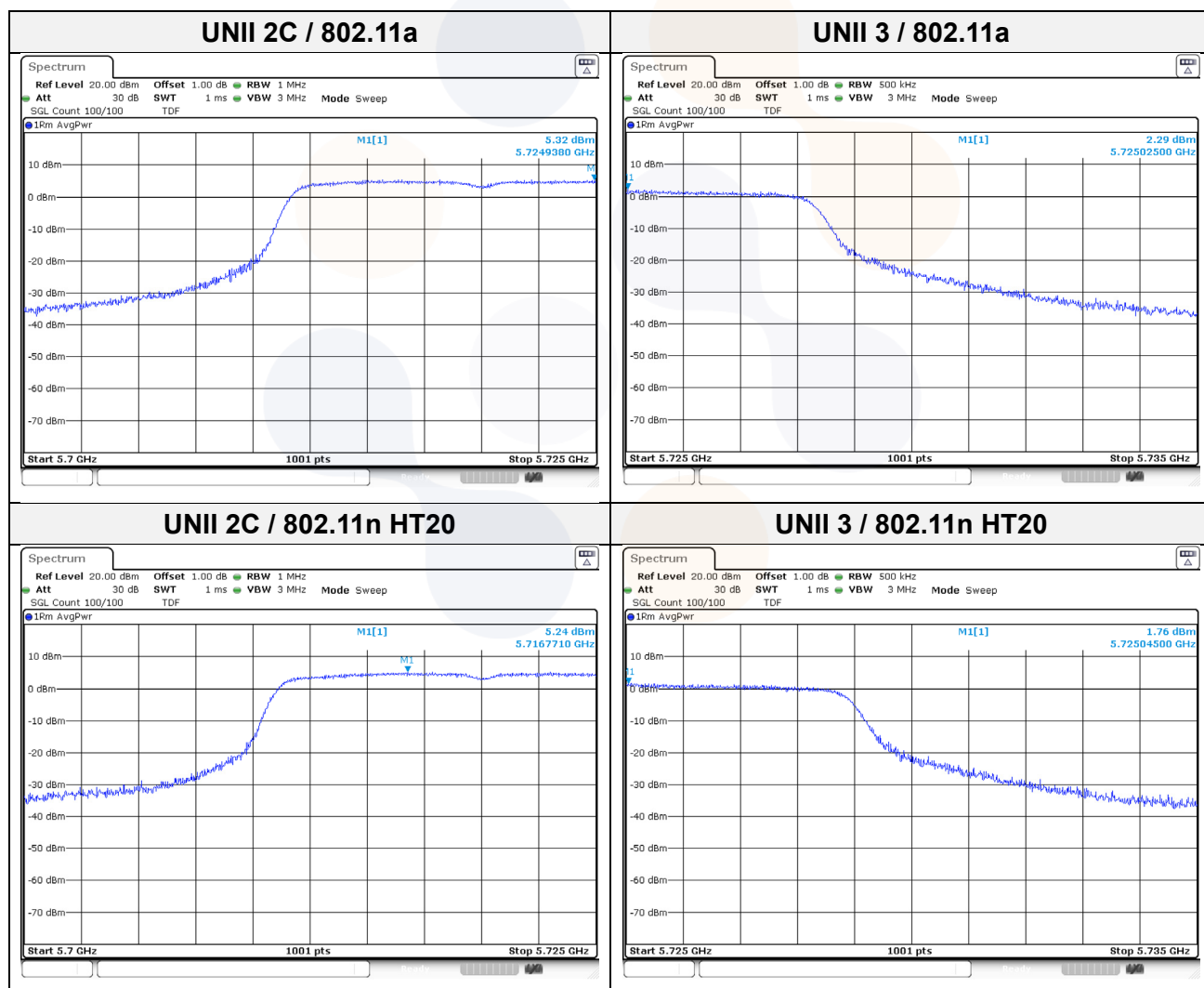
Power Spectral Density

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dBm/MHz)	DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dB m/MHz)	Limit (dBm/MHz)
802.11a	UNII 2C	5 720	5.32	0.40	5.72	11.00
802.11n HT20			5.24	0.43	5.67	

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dBm/MHz)	DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dB m /500 kHz)	Limit (dBm /500 kHz)
802.11a	UNII 3	5 720	2.29	0.40	2.69	30.00
802.11n HT20			1.76	0.43	2.19	

Notes:

- Maximum PSD(dB m/MHz) = Reading (dB m/MHz) + D.C.F(dB)



7.6. DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection)

Test description

- Applicability of DFS requirements prior to use of a channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client (without radar detection)	Client (with radar detection)
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Not required	Yes
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Availability Check Time	Yes	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

- Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operational Mode	
	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	<u>Yes</u>
Channel Move Time	Yes	<u>Yes</u>
Bandwidth	Yes	Not required

Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	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	<u>Test using the widest BW mode available for the link</u>
All other tests	Any single BW mode	Not required

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.

- Requirements of client devices

- a) A Client Device will not transmit before having received appropriate control signals from a Master Device.
- b) A Client Device will stop all its transmissions whenever instructed by a Master Device to which it is associated and will meet the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements. The Client Device will not resume any transmissions until it has again received control signals from a Master Device.
- c) If a Client Device is performing In-Service Monitoring and detects a Radar Waveform above the DFS Detection Threshold, it will inform the Master Device. This is equivalent to the Master Device detecting the Radar Waveform and d) through f) of section 5.1.1 apply.
- d) Irrespective of Client Device or Master Device detection the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements remain the same.
- e) The client test frequency must be monitored to ensure no transmission of any type has occurred for 30 minutes. Note: If the client moves with the master, the device is considered compliant if nothing appears in the client non-occupancy

- 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.
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (see note)
≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
< 200 milliwatt power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm

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

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

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

- Radar test waveforms

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	$\text{Roundup}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{360}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{PRI_{\mu\text{sec}}}\right)\right\}$	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.

Note 2: This report was applied Short Pulse Radar Type 0.

*Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μs)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (μs)	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

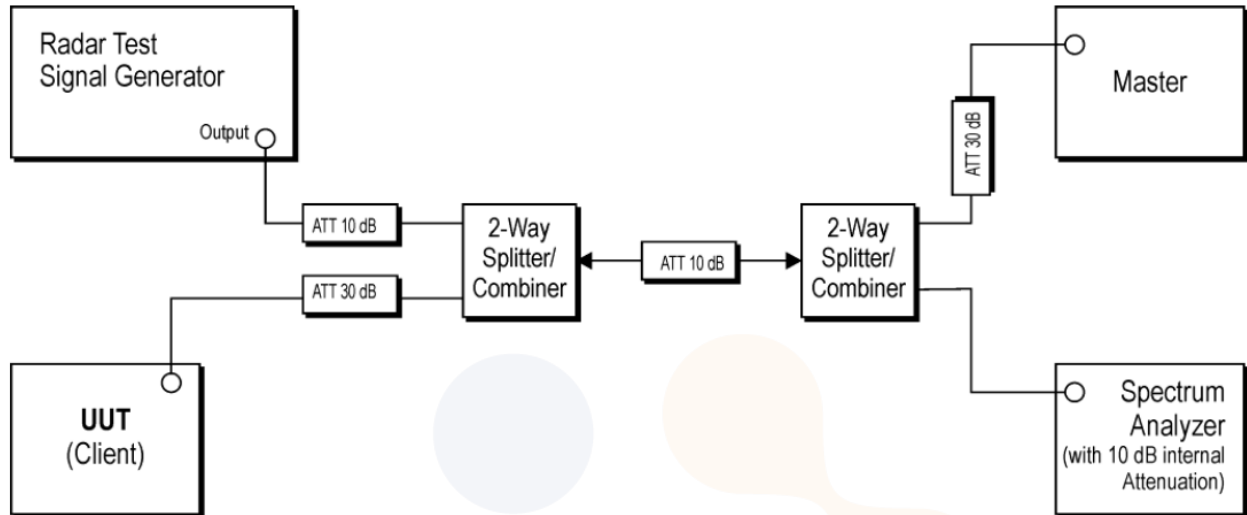
*Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Radar Waveform	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (μs)	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

*Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Test setup

- Setup for Client with injection at the Master



- Spectrum analyzer setting parameter

This setting parameter is shown below and it according to the 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules.

- 1) RBW/VBW ≥ 3 MHz
- 2) Detector = peak
- 3) Span = zero span

- Conducted test procedure

- 1) One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the UUT within the 5 250-5 350 MHz or 5 470-5 725 MHz bands.
- 2) The Client Device (EUT) is set up the above diagram and communications between the Master device and the Client is established.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 12 seconds for Radar Type 0 to ensure detection occurs.
- 6) After the initial radar burst the channel is monitored for 30 minutes to ensure no transmissions or beacons occur. A second monitoring setup is used to verify that the Master and Client have both moved to different channels.

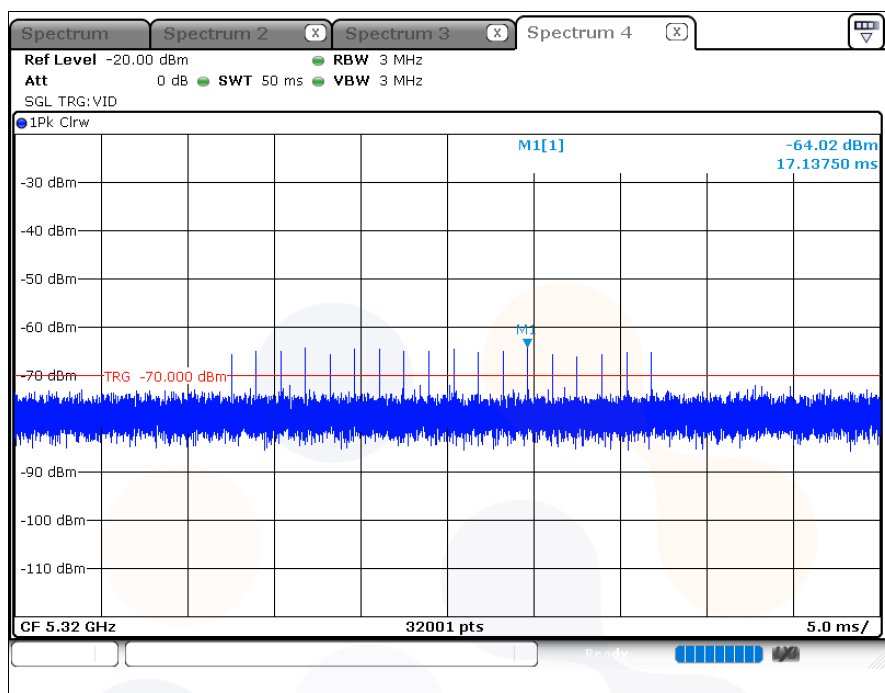
- Master device information

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	FCC ID
Access Point	ASUSTeK Computer Inc	GT-AXE11000	M6IAJF203393	MSQ-RTAXJF00

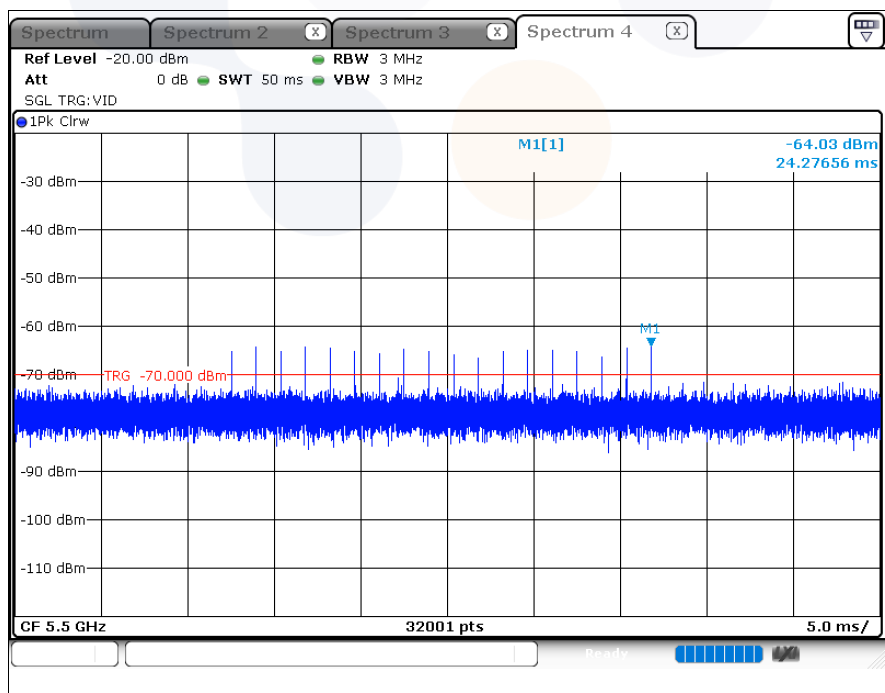
Test result

Plot of radar waveform

5 320 MHz

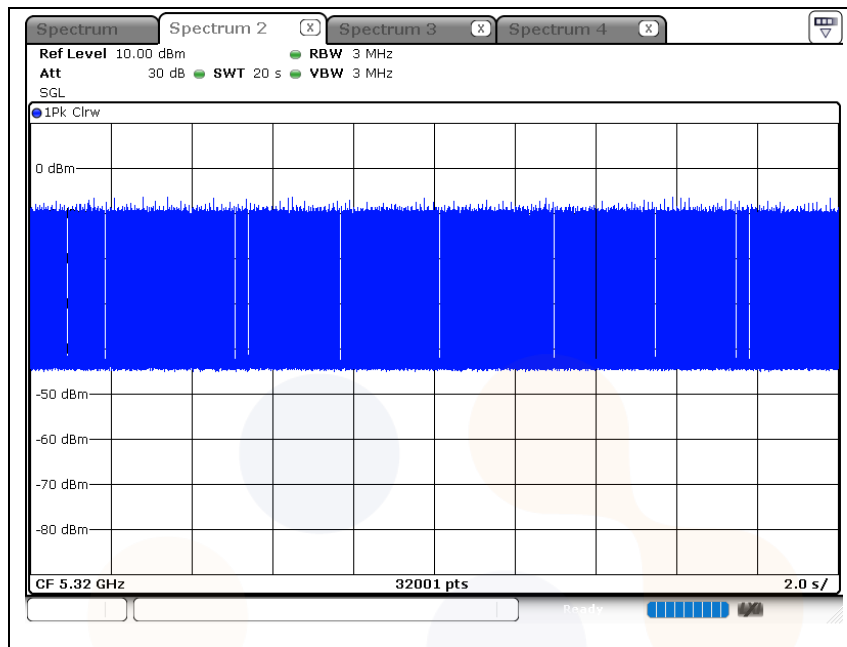


5 500 MHz

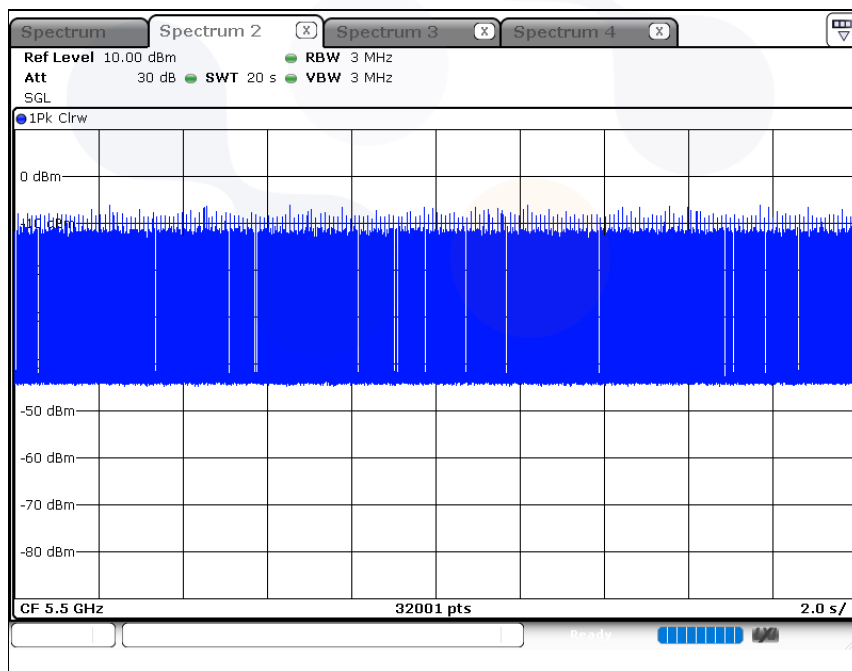


Plot of LAN traffic

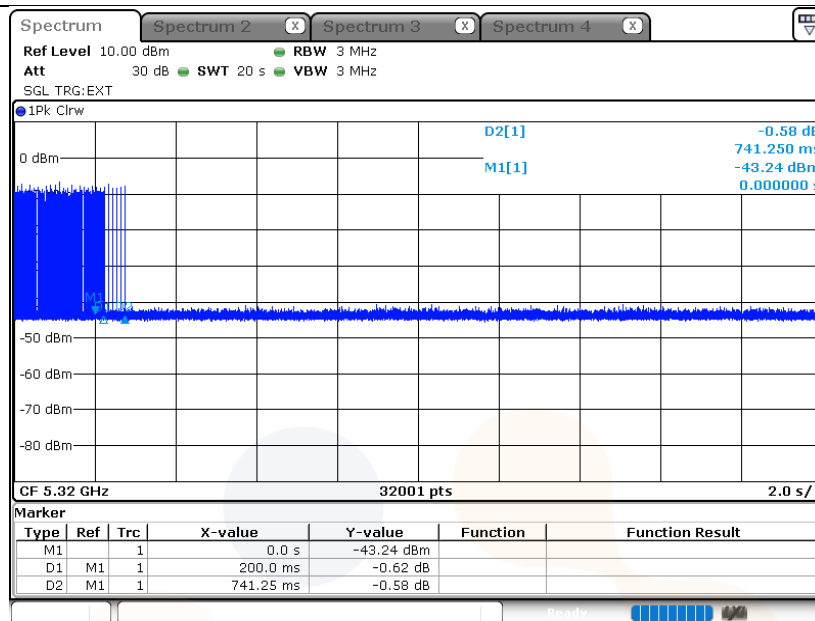
5 320 MHz



5 500 MHz

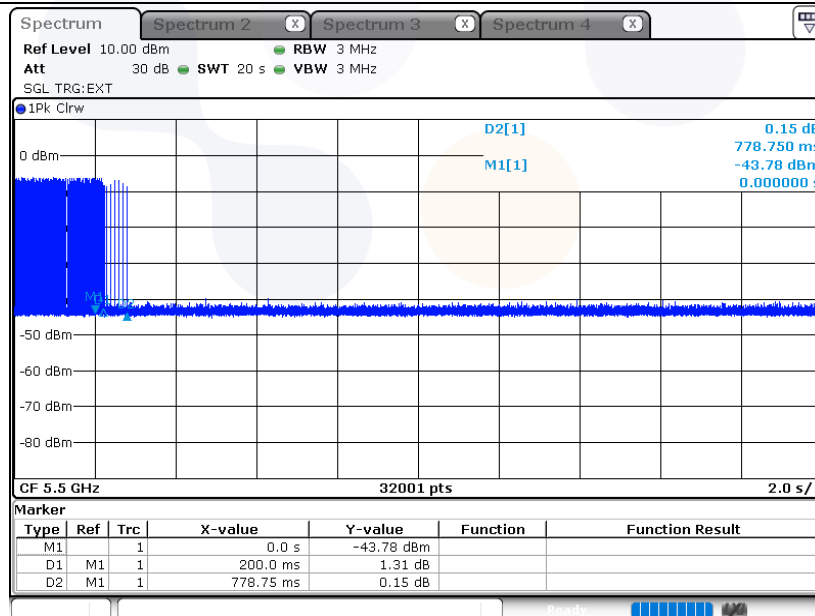


Plot of channel move time and aggregate time



Channel move time = 0.741 250 s
Closing time = 0.000 625 s x 10 = 0.006 250 s
(Closing time : Burst unit time(20 s / 32 001 points) * Number of burst(between 2 markers))

UNII 2A: 802.11 a, 5 320 MHz

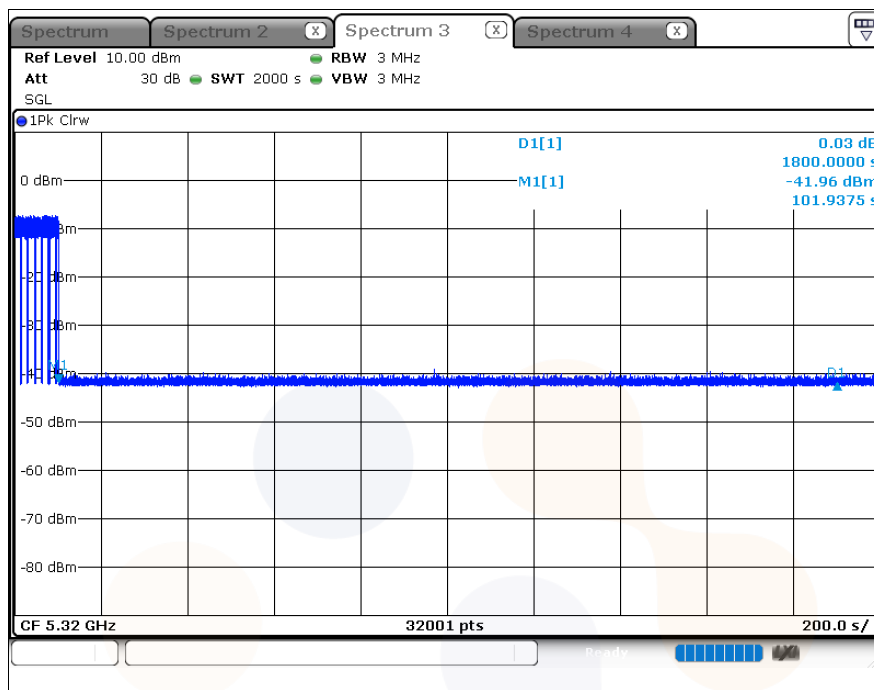


Channel move time = 0.778 750 s
Closing time = 0.000 625 s x 10 = 0.006 250 s
(Closing time : Burst unit time(20 s / 32 001 points) * Number of burst(between 2 markers))

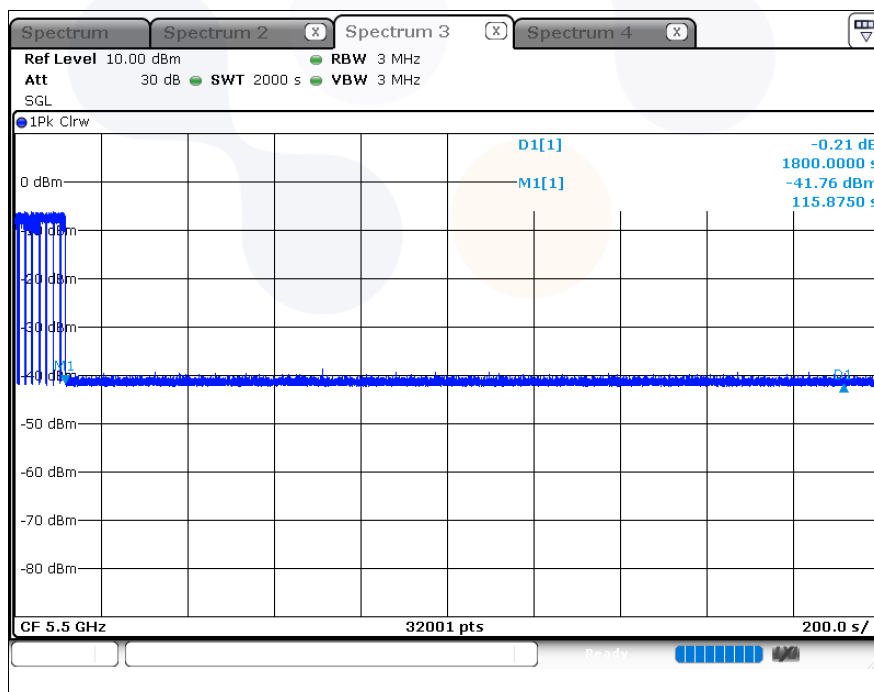
UNII 2C: 802.11 a, 5 500 MHz

Plot of Non-occupancy period

5 320 MHz



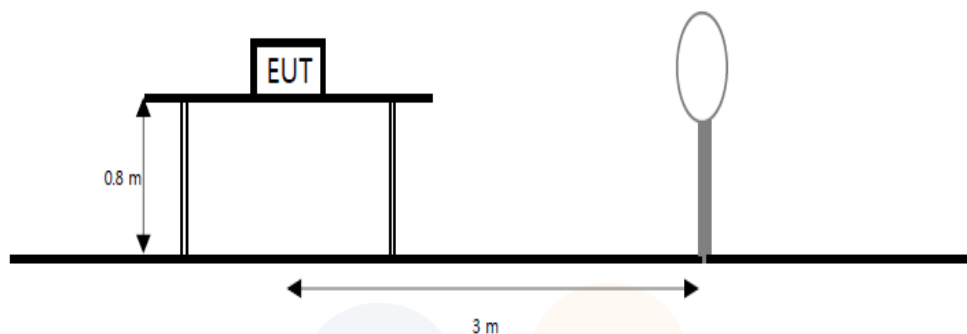
5 500 MHz



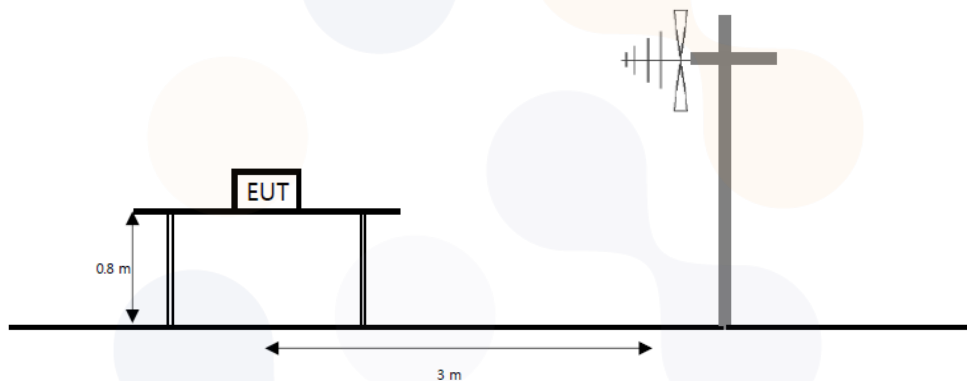
7.7. Spurious Emission, Band Edge and Restricted bands

Test setup

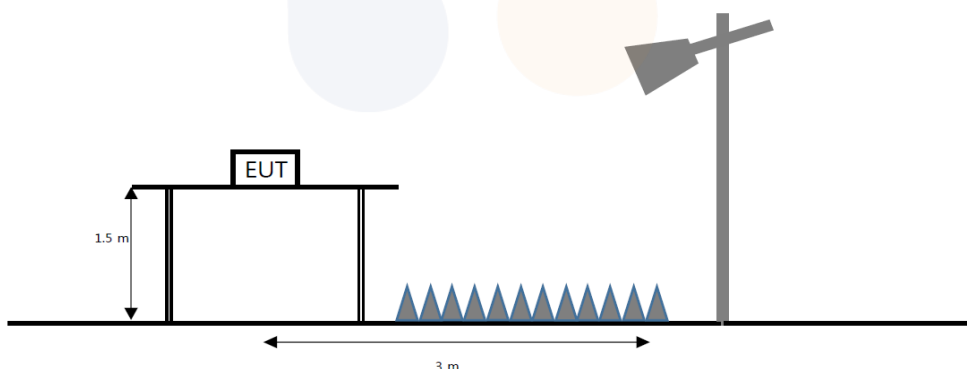
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 9 kHz to 30 MHz Emissions



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz emissions, whichever is lower.



Limit

According to section 15.209(a),

Except as provided elsewhere in this subpart, the emissions from an intentional radiator shall not exceed the field strength levels specified in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength ($\mu\text{V/m}$)	Measurement distance (m)
0.009 - 0.490	2 400/F(kHz)	300
0.490 - 1.705	24 000/F(kHz)	30
1.705 - 30	30	30
30 - 88	100**	3
88 - 216	150**	3
216 - 960	200**	3
Above 960	500	3

**Except as provided in paragraph (g), fundamental emissions from intentional radiators operating under this section shall not be located in the frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz or 470–806 MHz. However, operation within these frequency bands is permitted under other sections of this part, e.g., Section 15.231 and 15.241.

According to section 15.205(a) and (b),

Only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.009 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
0.495 - 0.505	16.694 75 - 16.695 25	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.173 5 - 2.190 5	16.804 25 - 16.804 75	960 - 1 240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1 300 - 1 427	8.025 - 8.5
4.177 25 - 4.177 75	37.5 - 38.25	1 435 - 1 626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.207 25 - 4.207 75	73 - 74.6	1 645.5 - 1 646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1 660 - 1 710	10.6 - 12.7
6.267 75 - 6.268 25	108 - 121.94	1 718.8 - 1 722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.311 75 - 6.312 25	123 - 138	2 200 - 2 300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2 310 - 2 390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.524 75 - 156.525	2 483.5 - 2 500	17.7 - 21.4
8.376 25 - 8.386 75	25	2 690 - 2 900	22.01 - 23.12
8.414 25 - 8.414 75	156.7 - 156.9	3 260 - 3 267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	162.012 5 - 167.17	3 332 - 3 339	31.2 - 31.8
12.519 75 - 12.520 25	167.72 - 173.2	3 345.8 - 3 358	36.43 - 36.5
12.576 75 - 12.577 25	240 - 285	3 600 - 4 400	Above 38.6
13.36 - 13.41	322 - 335.4		

The field strength of emissions appearing within these frequency bands shall not exceed the limits shown in section 15.209. At frequencies equal to or less than 1 000 MHz, compliance with the limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated using measurement instrumentation employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector. Above 1 000 MHz, compliance with the emission limits in section 15.209 shall be demonstrated based on the average value of the measured emissions. The provisions in section 15.35 apply to these measurements.

According to section 15.407(b),

Undesirable emission limits. Except as shown in paragraph (b)(7) of this section, the maximum emissions outside of the frequency bands of operation shall be attenuated in accordance with the following limits:

For transmitters operating in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz

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 e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

For transmitters operating in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band: All emissions shall be limited to a level of -27 dBm/MHz at 75 MHz or more above or below the band edge increasing linearly to 10 dBm/MHz at 25 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 25 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 15.6 dBm/MHz at 5 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 5 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 27 dBm/MHz at the band edge.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-2013 Section 12.7.7.2, 12.7.5, 12.7.6
 KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 – Section G

Test settings

Peak field strength measurements

1. Analyzer center frequency was set to the frequency of the radiated spurious emission of interest
2. RBW = as specified in table
3. VBW \geq (3 \times RBW)
4. Detector = peak
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Trace mode = max hold
7. Allow sweeps to continue until the trace stabilizes

Table. RBW as a function of frequency


Frequency	RBW
9 kHz to 150 kHz	200 Hz to 300 Hz
0.15 MHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz to 10 kHz
30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	100 kHz to 120 kHz
> 1 000 MHz	1 MHz

Average field strength measurements

Trace averaging with continuous EUT transmission at full power

If the EUT can be configured or modified to transmit continuously ($D \geq 98\%$), then the average emission levels shall be measured using the following method (with EUT transmitting continuously):

1. RBW = 1 MHz (unless otherwise specified).
2. VBW \geq (3 \times RBW).
3. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (\text{RBW} / 2)$. Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
4. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
 - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
 - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.

<p>Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-5008-1021 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr</p>	<p>Report No.: KR24-SRF0058 Page (43) of (73)</p>	
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Trace averaging across ON and OFF times of the EUT transmissions followed by duty cycle correction

If continuous transmission of the EUT ($D \geq 98\%$) cannot be achieved and the duty cycle is constant (duty cycle variations are less than $\pm 2\%$), then the following procedure shall be used:

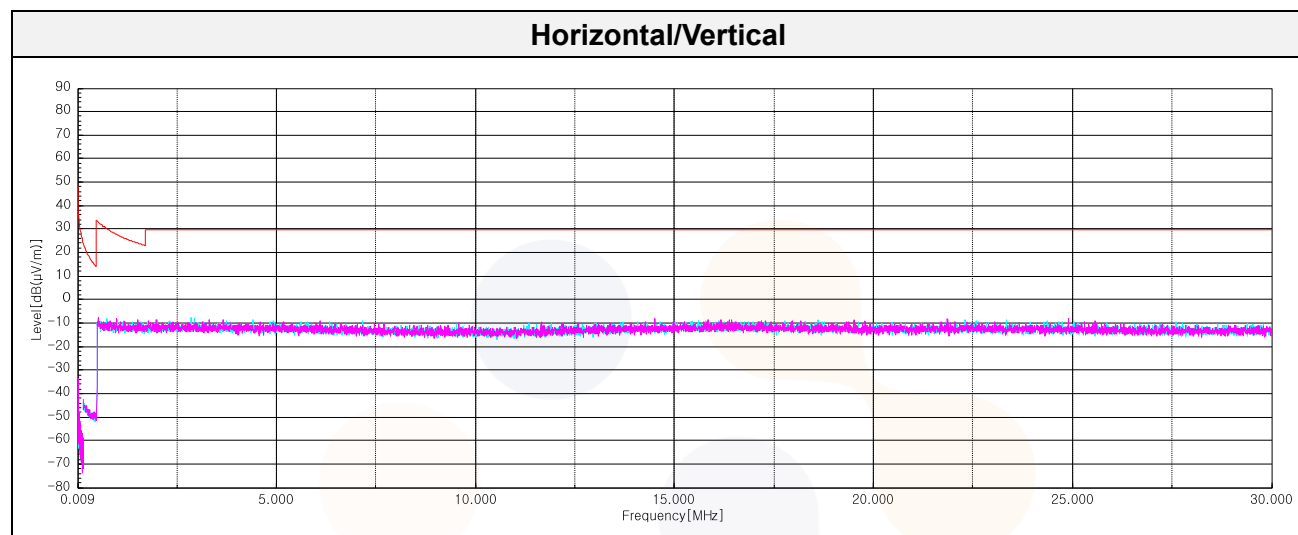
1. The EUT shall be configured to operate at the maximum achievable duty cycle.
2. Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
3. $RBW = 1 \text{ MHz}$ (unless otherwise specified).
4. $VBW \geq [3 \times RBW]$.
5. Detector = RMS (power averaging), if $[\text{span} / (\# \text{ of points in sweep})] \leq (RBW / 2)$. Satisfying this condition may require increasing the number of points in the sweep or reducing the span. If this condition cannot be satisfied, then the detector mode shall be set to peak.
6. Averaging type = power (i.e., rms):
 - 1) As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging.
 - 2) Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.
7. Sweep time = auto.
8. Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces.
9. A correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing with the emission limit to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100% duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
 - 1) If power averaging (rms) mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is $[10 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle.
 - 2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in step f), then the applicable correction factor is $[20 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle.
 - 3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous ($D \geq 98\%$) rather than turning ON and OFF with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

Notes:

1. $f < 30 \text{ MHz}$, extrapolation factor of 40 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 40 \log(D_m/D_s)$
 $f \geq 30 \text{ MHz}$, extrapolation factor of 20 dB/decade of distance. $F_d = 20 \log(D_m/D_s)$
Where:
 F_d = Distance factor in dB
 D_m = Measurement distance in meters
 D_s = Specification distance in meters
2. $\text{Factors(dB)} = \text{Antenna factor(dB/m)} + \text{Cable loss(dB)} + \text{or Amp. gain(dB)} + \text{or } F_d(\text{dB})$
3. The worst-case emissions are reported however emissions whose levels were not within 20 dB of respective limits were not reported.
4. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
5. ¹⁾ means restricted band.
6. Below 30 MHz frequency range, In order to search for the worst result, all orientations about parallel, perpendicular, and ground-parallel were investigated then reported. when the emission level was higher than 20 dB of the limit, then the following statement shall be made: "No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit."
7. Above 1 GHz the worst results between two antenna polarizations (H and V) were documented in the test report.
8. For above 1 GHz pre-scan to detect harmonic and spurious emissions, the resolution bandwidth is set to 1 MHz; the video bandwidth is set to 30 kHz for peak measurements.

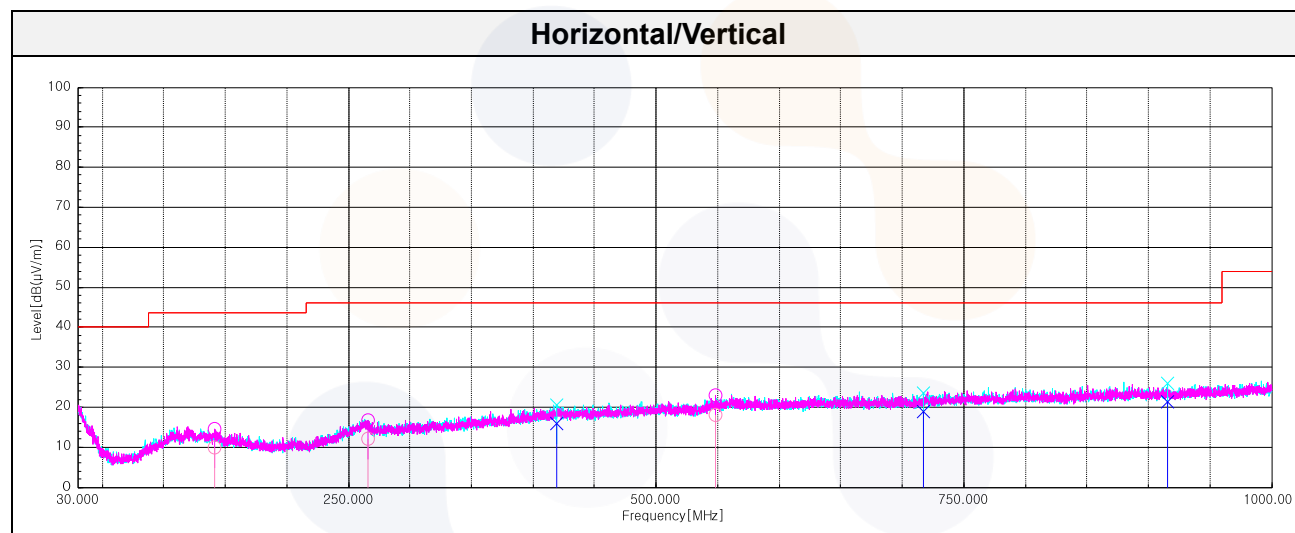
Test results (Below 30 MHz) – Worst case: 802.11a / UNII 3_5 745 MHz

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								



Test results (Below 1 000 MHz) – Worst case: 802.11a / UNII 3_5 745 MHz

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp. + Cable	DCCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Quasi peak data								
141.55	H	24.10	17.25	-31.30	-	10.05	43.50	33.45
265.71 ¹⁾	H	23.40	19.66	-30.97	-	12.09	46.00	33.91
419.09	V	24.10	22.50	-30.69	-	15.91	46.00	30.09
548.47	H	24.30	24.52	-30.64	-	18.18	46.00	27.82
717.37	V	24.00	24.97	-30.00	-	18.97	46.00	27.03
915.37	V	23.70	26.43	-28.74	-	21.39	46.00	24.61



Test results (Above 1 000 MHz)

UNII 1

802.11a_Lowest Channel (5 180 MHz)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp.+Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
5 148.54 ¹⁾	H	61.90	32.90	-27.13	-	67.67	74.00	6.33
10 338.70	H	53.10	38.52	-42.40	-	49.22	68.20	18.98
15 524.05 ¹⁾	H	52.70	38.15	-40.19	-	50.66	74.00	23.34
Average Data								
5 148.54 ¹⁾	H	41.56	32.90	-27.13	0.40	47.73	54.00	6.27

802.11a_Middle Channel (5 200 MHz)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp.+Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
10 400.80	V	52.70	38.50	-42.00	-	49.20	68.20	19.00
15 599.18 ¹⁾	H	51.80	38.00	-40.15	-	49.65	74.00	24.35
Average Data								
No spurious emissions were detected within 20 dB of the limit.								

802.11a_Highest Channel (5 240 MHz)

Frequency	Pol.	Reading	Ant. Factor	Amp.+Cable	DCF	Result	Limit	Margin
(MHz)	(V/H)	(dB(μV))	(dB)	(dB)	(dB)	(dB(μV/m))	(dB(μV/m))	(dB)
Peak data								
10 472.10	H	53.50	38.50	-41.98	-	50.02	68.20	18.18
15 679.31 ¹⁾	H	52.90	38.16	-39.76	-	51.30	74.00	22.70
Average Data								
15 679.31 ¹⁾	H	42.04	38.16	-39.76	0.40	40.84	54.00	13.16