TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : UL-RPT-RPT12505068JD10C

Customer	:	Apple Inc.
Model No.	:	A2115
FCC ID	:	BCGA2115
Technology	:	WLAN
Test Standard(s)	:	FCC Part 15.407(h)(2)

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2. The results in this report apply only to the sample(s) tested.
3. The sample tested is in compliance with the above standard(s).
4. The test results in this report are traceable to the national or international standards.
5. Version 1.0

Date of Issue: 25 February 2019

Checked by:

Ben Mercer
Senior Test Engineer, Radio Laboratory

Company Signatory:

Sarah Williams
Senior Test Engineer, Radio Laboratory
UL VS LTD

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UL VS LTD

Pavilion A, Ashwood Park, Ashwood Way, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG23 8BG, UK
Telephone: +44 (0)1256 312000
Facsimile: +44 (0)1256 312001

Customer Information

Company Name:	Apple Inc.
Address:	One Apple Park Way Cupertino, California 95014 U.S.A.
Contact Name:	Stuart Thomas

Report Revision History

Version Number	Issue Date	Revision Details	Revised By
1.0	25/02/2019	Initial Version	Ben Mercer

Table of Contents

1. Attestation of Test Results

1.1. Description of EUT

The equipment under test was a desktop computer with WLAN and BT radios.

1.2. General Information

Specification Reference:	47CFR15.407
Specification Title:	Code of Federal Regulations Volume 47 (Telecommunications): Part 15 Subpart E (Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices) - Section 15.407
Test Dates:	04 December 2018 to 07 December 2018

1.3. Summary of Test Results

FCC Reference (47CFR)	Measurement	Note	Result
Part 15.407(h)(2)(iii)	Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time	-	Complied
Part 15.407(h)(2)(iv)	Non-Occupancy Period	2	Complied

Note(s):

1. The manufacturer confirms that the information regarding the parameters of the radar waveforms is not available to the end user.
2. This test is not required for a client without radar detection according to Tables 1 and 2 of KDB 905462 D02, however it was performed to show compliance with KDB 905462 D02 5.1.2 e) and KDB 905462 D03, section (b)(5) and (b)(6).

1.4. Deviations from the Test Specification

For the measurements contained within this test report, there were no deviations from, additions to, or exclusions from the test specification identified above.

2. Summary of Testing

2.1. Facilities and Accreditation

The test site and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at Unit 3 Horizon, Wade Road, Kingsland Business Park, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8AH, United Kingdom.

UL VS LTD is accredited by UKAS. The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with its terms of accreditation.

2.2. Methods and Procedures

Reference:	FCC KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 (April 08, 2016)
Title:	Compliance Measurement Procedures for Unlicensed-National Information Infrastructure Devices Operating in the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz Bands Incorporating Dynamic Frequency Selection

2.3. Calibration and Uncertainty

Measuring Instrument Calibration

In accordance with UKAS requirements all the measurement equipment is on a calibration schedule. All equipment was within the calibration period on the date of testing.

Measurement Uncertainty

No measurement or test can ever be perfect and the imperfections give rise to error of measurement in the results. Consequently the result of a measurement is only an approximation to the value measured (the specific quantity subject to measurement) and is only complete when accompanied by a statement of the uncertainty of the approximation.

The expression of uncertainty of a measurement result allows realistic comparison of results with reference values and limits given in specifications and standards.

The uncertainty of the result may need to be taken into account when interpreting the measurement results.

The reported expanded uncertainties below are based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by an appropriate coverage factor such that a confidence level of approximately 95% is maintained. For the purposes of this document “approximately” is interpreted as meaning “effectively” or “for most practical purposes”.

Measurement Type	Confidence Level (%)	Calculated Uncertainty
DFS Channel Shutdown Timing	95%	±0.45 ms
DFS Non-Occupancy Timing	95%	±79.25 ms
DFS Radar Amplitude	95%	±2.17 dB

The methods used to calculate the above uncertainties are in line with those recommended within the various measurement specifications. Where measurement specifications do not include guidelines for the evaluation of measurement uncertainty the published guidance of the appropriate accreditation body is followed.

2.4. Test and Measurement Equipment

Test Equipment Used:

Asset No.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Date Calibration Due	Cal. Interval (Months)
M2001	Thermohygrometer	Testo	608-H1	45041824	28 Feb 2019	12
G0615	Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	260473	08 May 2020	36
M2018	Signal Analyser	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV7	102699	22 Jun 2019	12
A248	Step Attenuator	Narda	743-60	01411	Calibrated before use	-
A1536	Step Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8494B & 8496B	90801 & 19649	Calibrated before use	-
A465	Step Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8496B	3131P324	Calibrated before use	-
A1065	Step Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8496B	3308A38165	Calibrated before use	-
A2909	Power Splitter	Mini-Circuits	ZN2PD-63-S+	UU50001612	Calibrated before use	-
A2121	Power Splitter	Mini-Circuits	ZN2PD-63-S+	UU12701203	Calibrated before use	-
A2183	Coaxial Circulator	AtlanTecRF	ACC-20130-SF-SF-SF	120409232	Calibrated before use	-
A2913	Coaxial Circulator	AtlanTecRF	ACC-20130-SF-SF-SF	1350504366	Calibrated before use	-
A2016	Power Divider	Weinschel Engineering	1515	MH084	Calibrated before use	-

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

3.1. Identification of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Brand Name:	Apple
Model Name or Number:	A2115
Test Sample Serial Number:	C02X3007KFDN *(Conducted Sample #1)*
Hardware Version:	EVT
Software Version:	18E132
FCC ID:	BCGA2115

3.2. Modifications Incorporated in the EUT

No modifications were applied to the EUT during testing.

3.3. Additional Information Related to Testing

Technology Tested:	WLAN (IEEE 802.11a,n,ac) / U-NII	
Type of Unit:	Transceiver	
Modulation Types:	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM & 256QAM	
Transmit / Receive Frequency Range:	5250 to 5350 MHz 5470 to 5850 MHz	
Transmit / Receive Channels Tested at 80 MHz Bandwidth setting:	**Channel ID**	**Channel Centre Frequency (MHz)**
	58 (Control Channel 52)	5290

3.4. Description of Available Antennas

The radio utilizes three integrated antennas of 50 Ω impedance. Maximum gains are shown below, rounded to one decimal place:

Frequency Band (MHz)	$G_{Antenna\ Ant1}$ (dBi)	$G_{Antenna\ Ant2}$ (dBi)	$G_{Antenna\ Ant3}$ (dBi)
5150 to 5250	1.2	2.8	4.8
5250 to 5350	1.5	3.2	4.5
5470 to 5725	2.9	2.1	4.7
5725 to 5850	3.1	2.0	4.9

3.5. Description of Test Setup

Support Equipment

The following support equipment was used to exercise the EUT during testing:

Description:	Wireless Dual Band Router (DFS Master Device)
Brand Name:	Cisco
Model Name or Number:	AIR-CAP3702E-A-K9 V04
FCC ID:	LDK102087
Serial Number:	FJC1938F3G6

Description:	Test Laptop
Brand Name:	Dell
Model Name or Number:	Latitude E5400
Serial Number:	JX19G4J

Description:	Video streaming box
Brand Name:	Apple
Model Name or Number:	A1625 “Apple TV”
Serial Number:	C07V41QCJ8WN

Operating Modes

The EUT was tested in the following operating modes, unless otherwise stated:

- Operating on the channel selected by the master device in either band U-NII-2A or U-NII-2C.
- The master device controls the channel bandwidth of the EUT. Both the master and client device were set to 802.11ac / MCS0x1 with 80 MHz channel bandwidth to ensure a stable channel loading.
- KDB 905462 D02 v02 *UNII DFS Compliance Procedures* states in Table 2 the EUT should be tested at maximum channel bandwidth (80 MHz for 802.11ac mode).
- For the required channel loading of >17% in KDB 905642 D02 7.7 c), a UDP data transfer of 1.5 Mbps was performed between a test computer connected to the master device and the EUT. This gave a channel loading (duty cycle) of 22% at the modulation scheme and bandwidth above. For client-to-client testing, the EUT streamed video to the second client device. This resulted in a channel loading of 29% See Appendix 4 *Channel Loading* for further details.
- As a client without radar detection device, being sent UDP test data from the associated master device. The EUT was tested with fixed 802.11ac MCS0x1 modulation.
- As a client without radar detection device, streaming video to another client without radar detection device in client-to-client mode using Apple’s AirPlay streaming protocol. Both devices were connected to a supervising master device. The EUT was tested with fixed 802.11ac MCS0x1 modulation.

Configuration and Peripherals

The EUT was tested in the following configuration(s):

- The EUT is a DFS client without radar detection capability. It was tested in combination with an FCC approved Cisco DFS enabled router (FCC ID: LDK102087) being used as the master. A Radar Type 0 was injected to the master to test the clients Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time after receiving the channel shutdown command from the master.
- All measurements were made using a conducted link. Path losses for the test network were measured and included in the signal analyser reference level offset. The declared EUT peak antenna gain and conducted cable loss were also included in the offset.
- The DFS detection threshold of -61.0 dBm (-62 + 1 dB + 0 dBi) was used at the master device antenna port. Note this is not dependent on the EUT EIRP, Spectral Density or EUT Antenna Gain, only the antenna gain of the master device, as the EUT does not have radar detection. The Cisco DFS master test router was configured with an internal setting for a 0 dBi antenna.

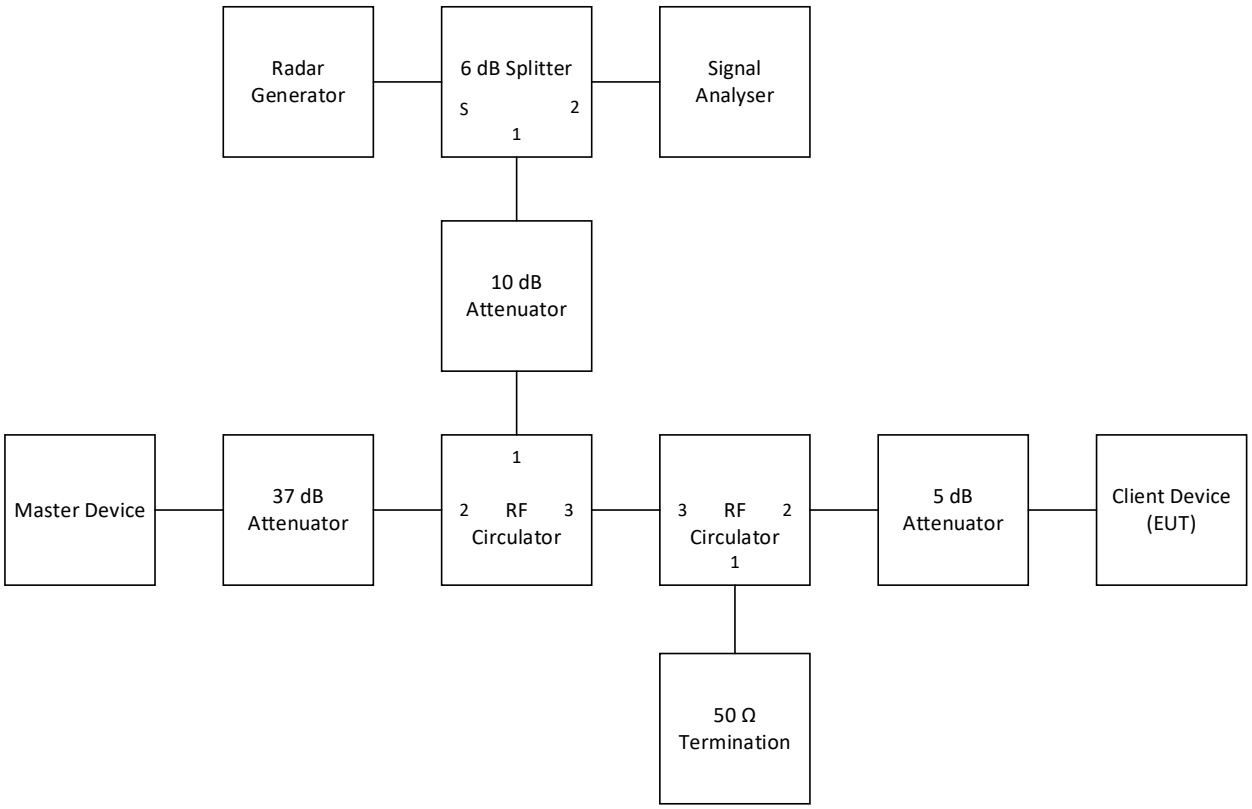
KDB 905462 D02 Table 3: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices With Radar Detection

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (see notes)
EIRP ≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm
Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna **Note 2:** Throughout these test procedures an additional 1dB 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. **Note 3:** EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.	

- The master device used for test was set to 17 dBm / 50 mW with TPC enabled.
- Plots and data were captured using a Rohde and Schwarz FSV 7 Signal analyser. The number of data points was increased to maximum and the trace data exported so it could be analysed in far greater detail than available on the built-in display.
- The Channel Move Time was the time taken from the end of the radar waveform to the time the client ceased transmissions. The Channel Closing Transmission Time was calculated to the nearest sample from any additional pulses occurring >200 ms after the end of the radar.
- The EUT was also tested in a second setup where it was directly exchanging data with another client associated with the same network. Both setups are explained with diagrams in the following section.

Test Setup Diagrams

Setup diagram for test of DFS Client without Radar Detection: Setup 1



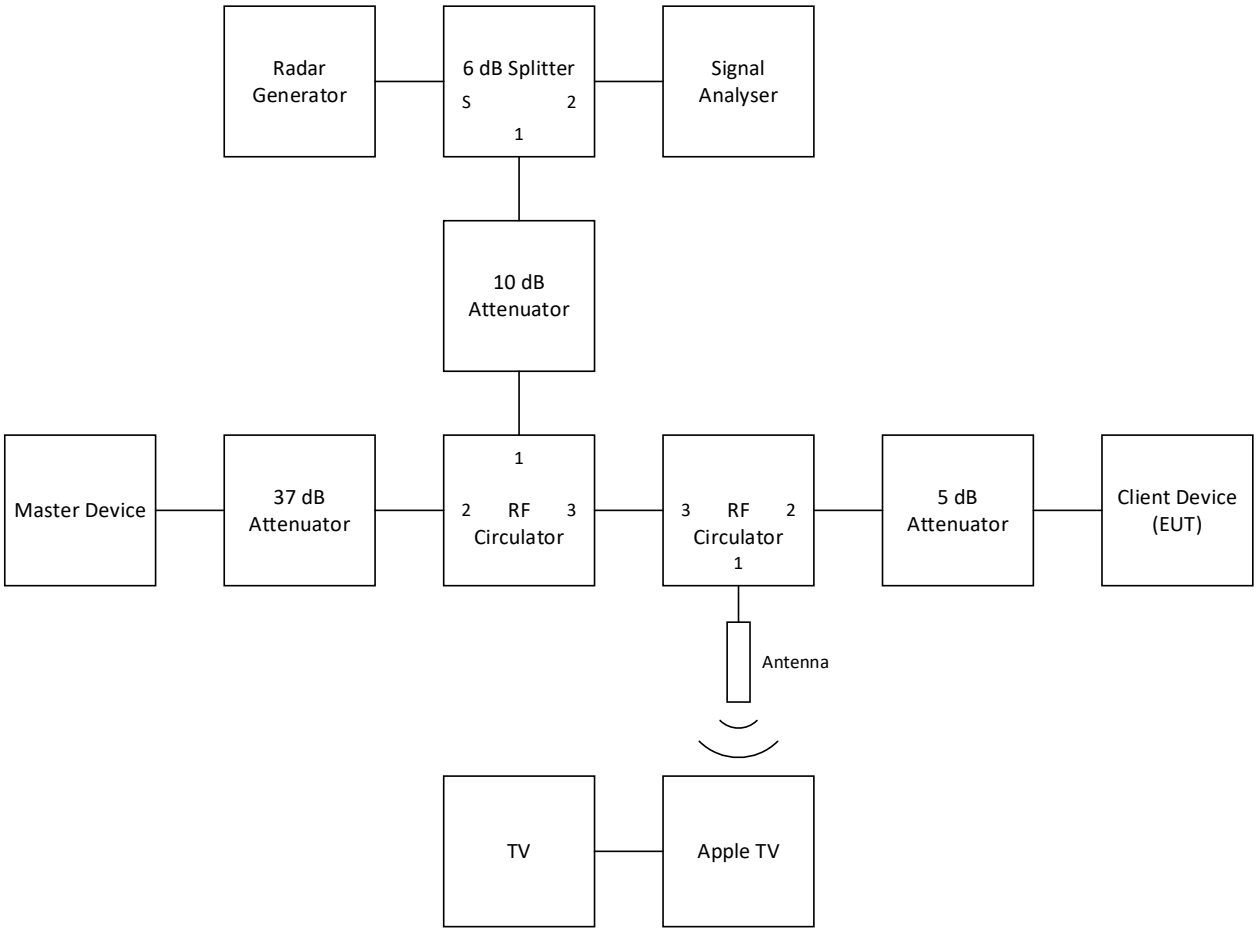
Rationale

The setup shown above ensures the waveforms indicated on the signal analyser are in order of magnitude. The circulators have typically 18 dB attenuation in the reverse direction. The left-hand circulator directs the radar towards the master, ensuring there is not an overly large radar pulse into the client (EUT) even though there is the more attenuation between the circulator and the master. The right-hand circulator is to give the same path loss between master and client in both directions of the 802.11 communications link.

The radar signal is most predominant on the signal analyser, coming straight through the 6 dB splitter. The client is 2nd largest, being attenuated by the 10 dB attenuator, 5 dB attenuator and the 6 dB splitter. The smallest signal is the master, being attenuated by the 37 dB attenuator, 10 dB attenuator, the 6 dB splitter and approximately 18 dB from the left-hand circulator.

The RF path from the radar generator to the master device crosses no isolated ports of any splitters or circulators and any change of impedance in load between calibration and test is isolated from any circulators by 50 Ω attenuators which further minimises mismatch. This setup therefore meets the requirements of KDB 905462 D02 clause 7.2 points (A) and (B) whilst providing greater radar generator amplitude headroom and lower radar signal at the client.

Setup diagram for test of DFS Client without Radar Detection: Setup 2



Rationale

This setup is identical to the previous, except the EUT is also communicating with the Apple TV on the same network. The EUT streamed video directly to the Apple TV. The Apple TV was placed close enough to the antenna to make sure that the link between EUT and the Apple TV is stronger than the link between the EUT and the master device. This was also achieved by controlling the attenuation in the network.

4. Test Results

4.1. Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time

Test Summary:

Test Engineer:	Matthew Botfield	**Test Dates:**	04 December 2018 to 07 December 2018
Test Sample Serial Number:	C02X3007KFDN		

FCC Reference:	Part 15.407(h)(2)(iii)
Test Method Used:	KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature (°C):	20 to 21
Relative Humidity (%):	52 to 67

Note(s):

1. The channel move time is the time taken from the end of the radar burst to the ceasing of transmissions of the EUT.
2. The Total Aggregate Channel Closing Transmission Time shown in the table below was measured from 200 ms after the end of the radar burst and compared to the 60 ms limit.
3. Although the EUT and master device 80 MHz operating channel was centred on 5290 MHz, the signal analyser was tuned to zero span at the centre of the master device control channel on 5260 MHz. The radar was also fired at 5260 MHz. This allowed any control signals to be monitored in addition to the 80 MHz data transfer.
4. The smaller transmissions seen in the plot below 0 dBm originate from either the master device or the second client device and not from the EUT. These transmissions can be ignored for the below results.

Results: Setup 1 - Channel Move Time

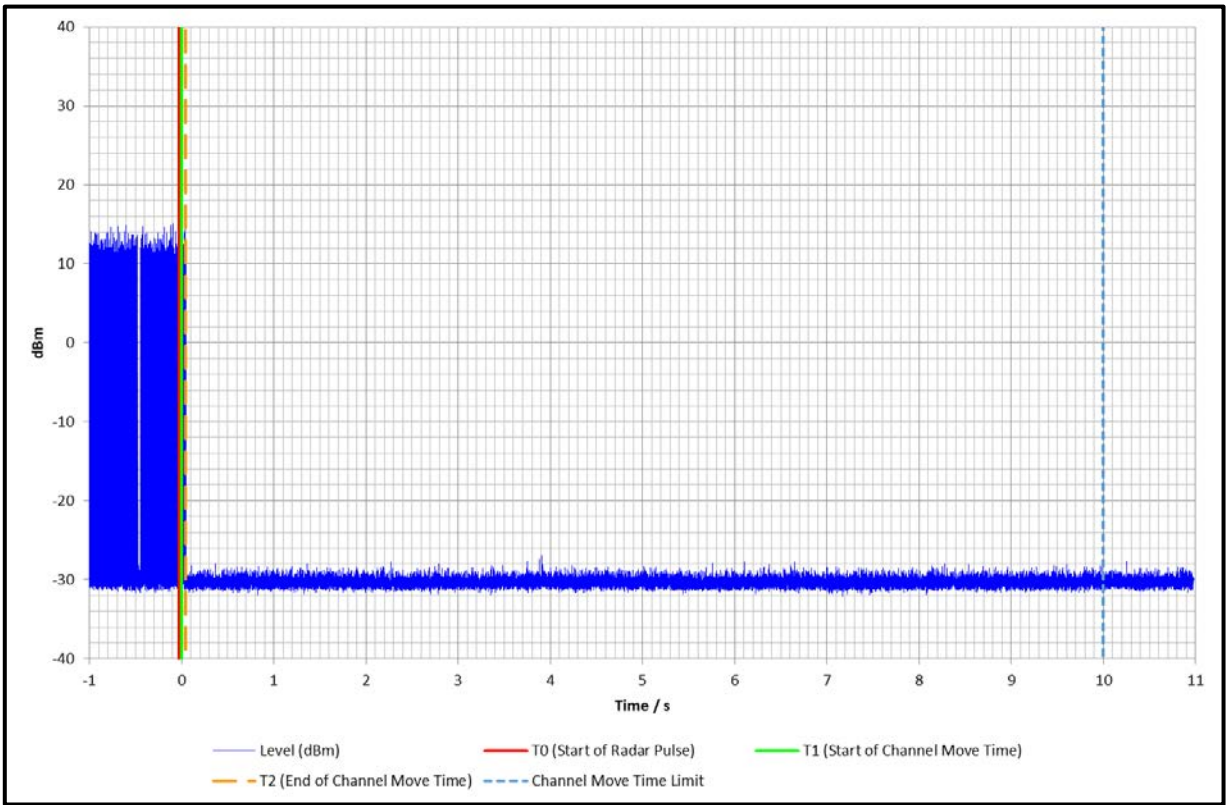
Channel (MHz)	Move Time (ms)	Limit (ms)	Margin (ms)	Result
5290	43.9	10000	9956.1	Complied

Results: Setup 1 - Channel Closing Transmission Time

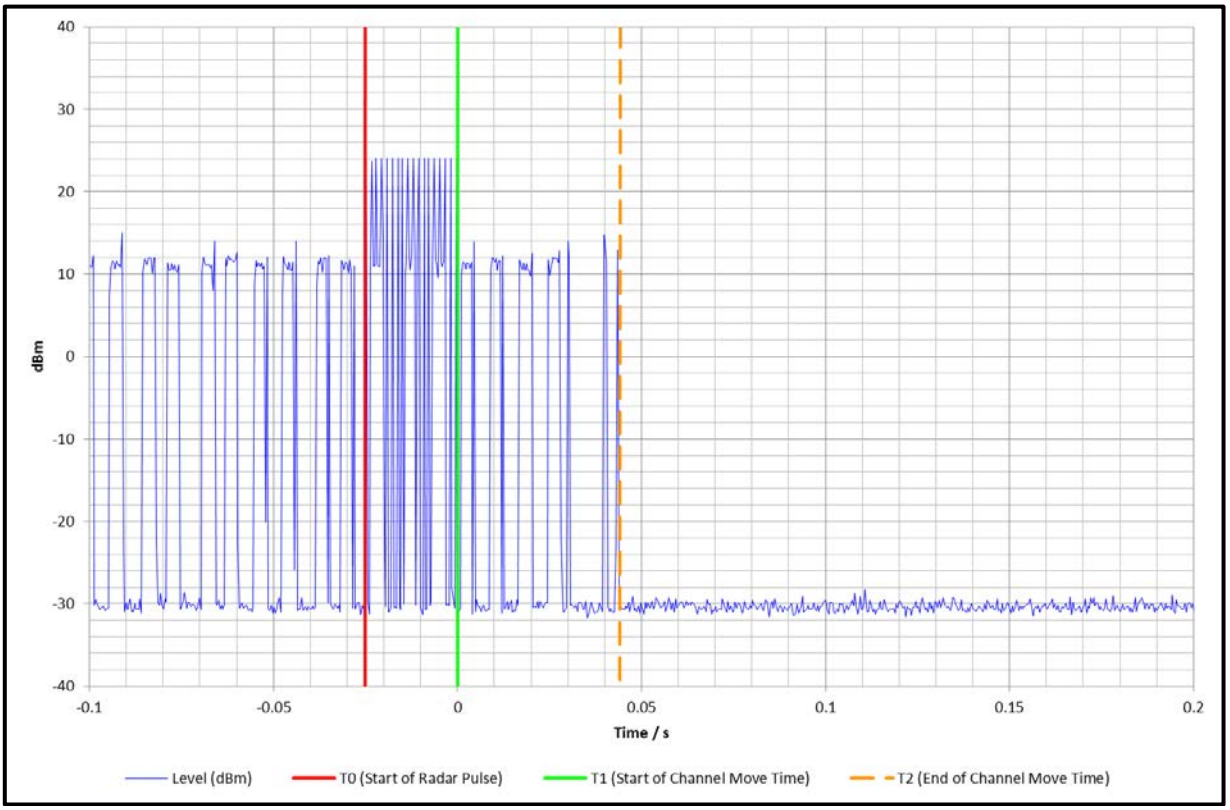
Channel (MHz)	Total Aggregate Tx Time Occurring After time [t_1+200 ms] (ms)	Limit (ms)	Margin (ms)	Result
5290	0.0	60.0	60.0	Complied

Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time (continued)

Results: Setup 1 / 80 MHz EUT to Master



Plot showing the full 10 second shutdown limit



Zoomed plot showing the first 200 ms after the end of the type 0 radar burst

Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time (continued)

Results: Setup 2 - Channel Move Time

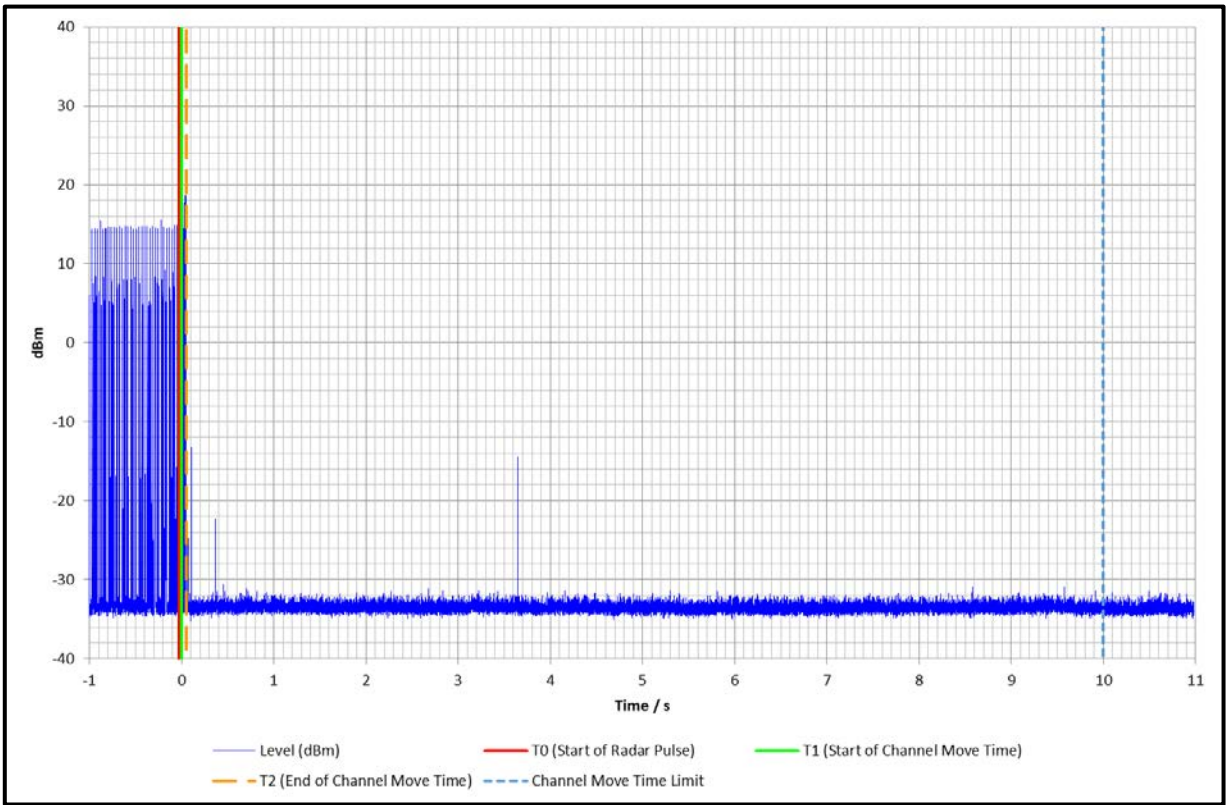
Channel (MHz)	Move Time (ms)	Limit (ms)	Margin (ms)	Result
5290	50.6	10000	9949.4	Complied

Results: Setup 2 - Channel Closing Transmission Time

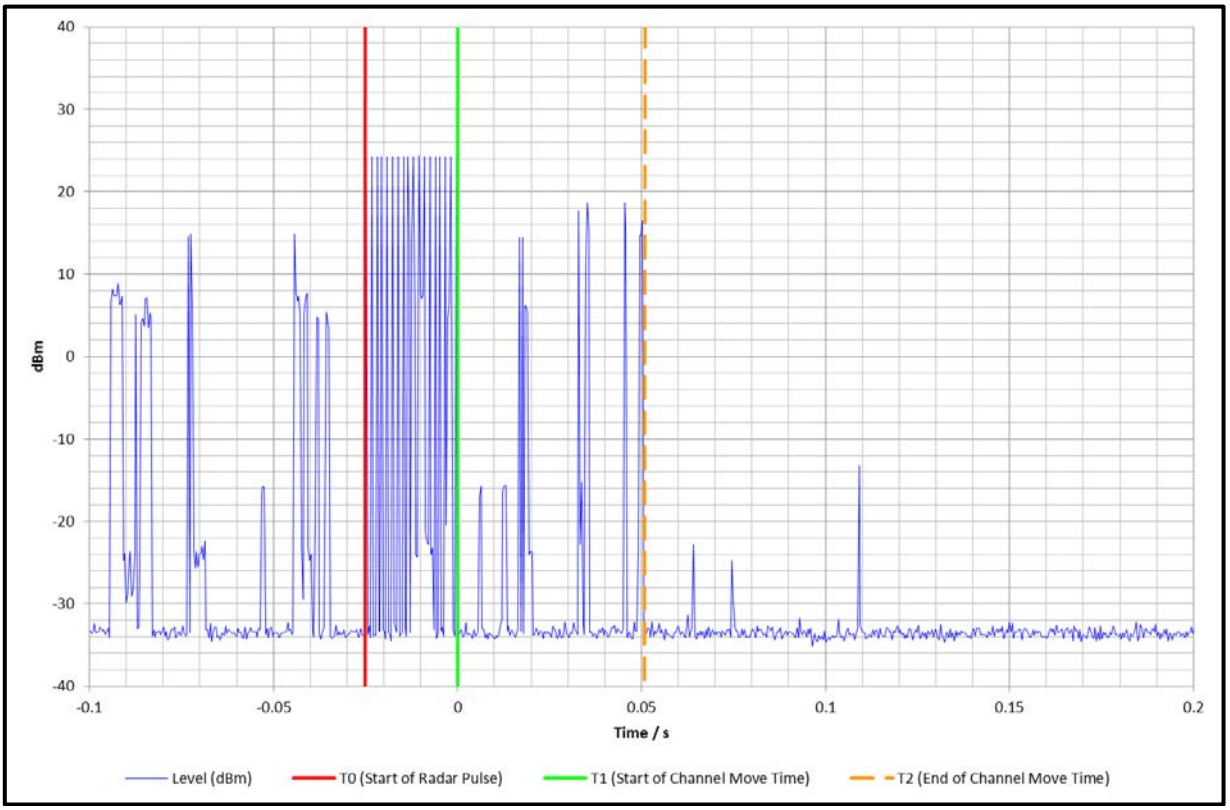
Channel (MHz)	Total Aggregate Tx Time Occurring After time [t_1+200 ms] (ms)	Limit (ms)	Margin (ms)	Result
5290	0.0	60.0	60.0	Complied

Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time (continued)

Results: Setup 2 / 80 MHz Client-to-Client, Radar at Master



Plot showing the full 10 second shutdown limit



Zoomed plot showing the first 200 ms after the end of the type 0 radar burst

Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time (continued)

Limits:

Part 15.407(h)(2)(iii)

After a radar's presence is detected, all transmissions shall cease on the operating channel within 10 seconds. Transmissions during this period shall consist of normal traffic for a maximum of 200 ms after detection of the radar signal. In addition, intermittent management and control signals can be sent during the remaining time to facilitate vacating the operating channel.

KDB 905462 D02 Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value
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.

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.

4.2. Non-occupancy Period

Test Summary:

Test Engineer:	Matthew Botfield	**Test Dates:**	04 December 2018 to 07 December 2018
Test Sample Serial Number:	C02X3007KFDN		

FCC Reference:	Part 15.407(h)(2)(iv)
Test Method Used:	KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature (°C):	20 to 21
Relative Humidity (%):	52 to 67

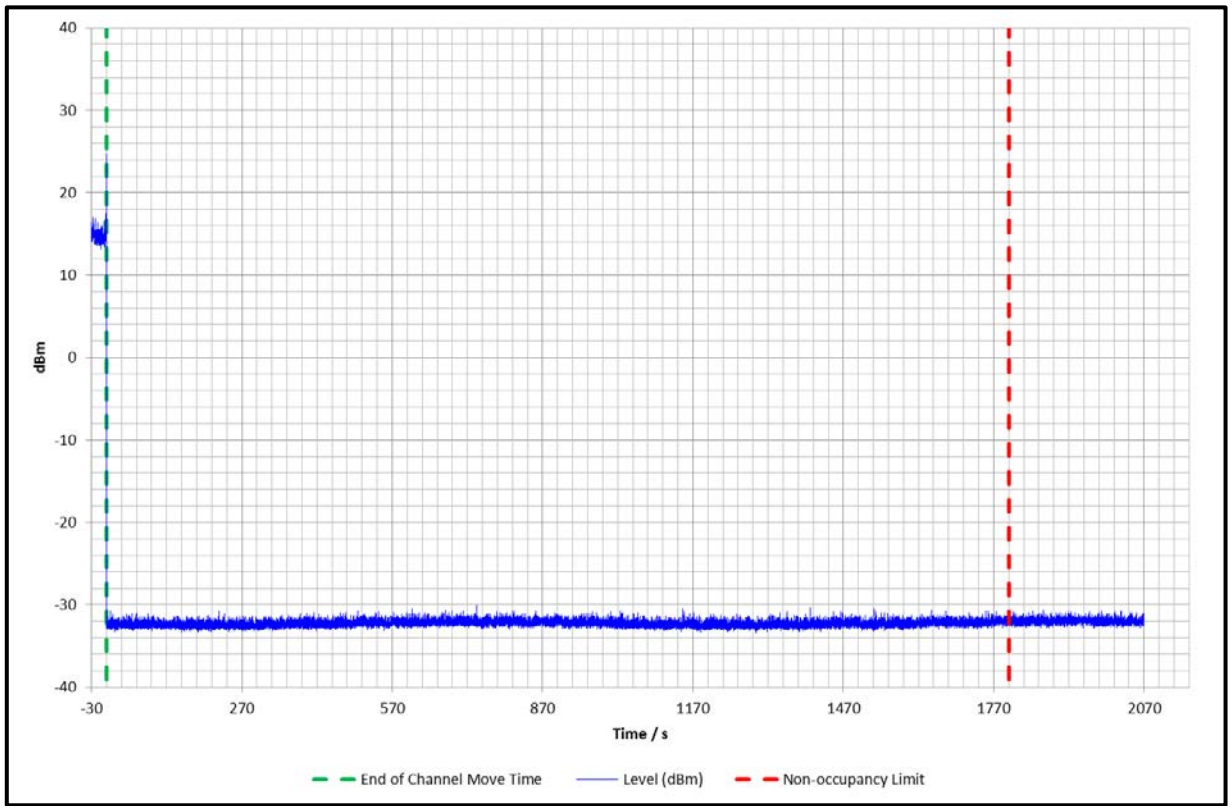
Notes:

1. This test is not required for a client without radar detection according to Tables 1 and 2 of KDB 905462 D02, however it was performed to show compliance with KDB 905462 D02 5.1.2 e) and KDB 905462 D03, section (b)(5) and (b)(6). Therefore no specified bandwidth requirement is given and so was performed using an 80 MHz channel bandwidth; as used for *Channel Closing Transmission Time and Channel Move Time*.
2. Radar burst type 0 was detected and the channel was vacated for >1800 seconds. Since the client has no radar detection and is therefore not performing an 'intelligent' blacklisting of the channel, the device was shown not to transmit for greater than 30 minutes after its own shutdown time, not the shutdown of the master device or the second client in the client-to-client set-up.
3. Although the EUT and master device 80 MHz operating channel was centred on 5290 MHz the signal analyser was tund to zero span at the center of the master control channel; 5260 MHz. The radar was also tuned to this frequency. This allowed any control signals to be monitored in addition to the 80 MHz data transfer.
4. The noise floor remained below the -27 dBm/MHz spurious limit for the 30 minutes (1800 seconds) non-occupancy period. Therefore the EUT is deemed to comply.

Non-occupancy Period (continued)

Results: Setup 1

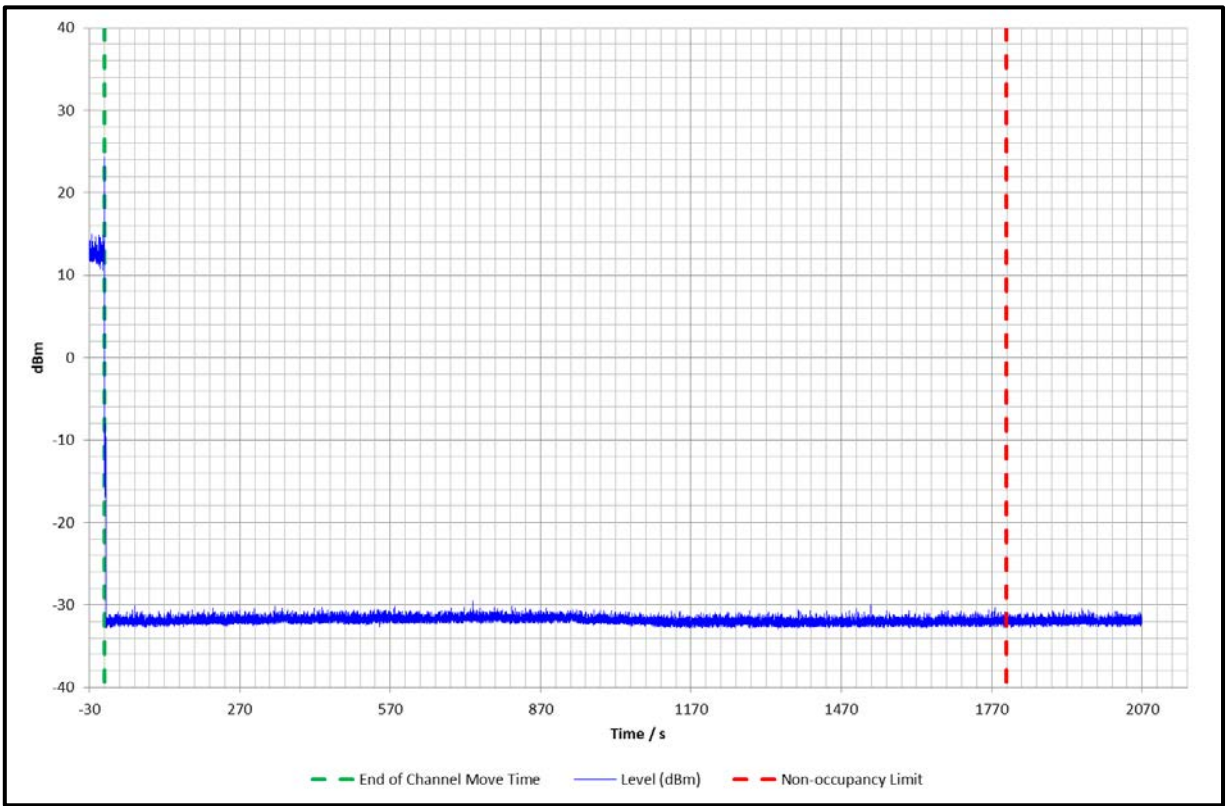
Channel (MHz)	Non-Occ (min)	Limit (min)	Margin (min)	Result
5290	>34.5	30.0	>4.5	Complied



Non-occupancy Period (continued)

Results: Setup 2

Channel (MHz)	Non-Occ (min)	Limit (min)	Margin (min)	Result
5290	>34.5	30.0	>4.5	Complied



Limits:

Part 15.407(h)(2)(iv)

A channel that has been flagged as containing a radar system, either by a channel availability check or in-service monitoring, is subject to a non-occupancy period of at least 30 minutes. The non-occupancy period starts at the time when the radar system is detected.

KDB 905462 D02 Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values

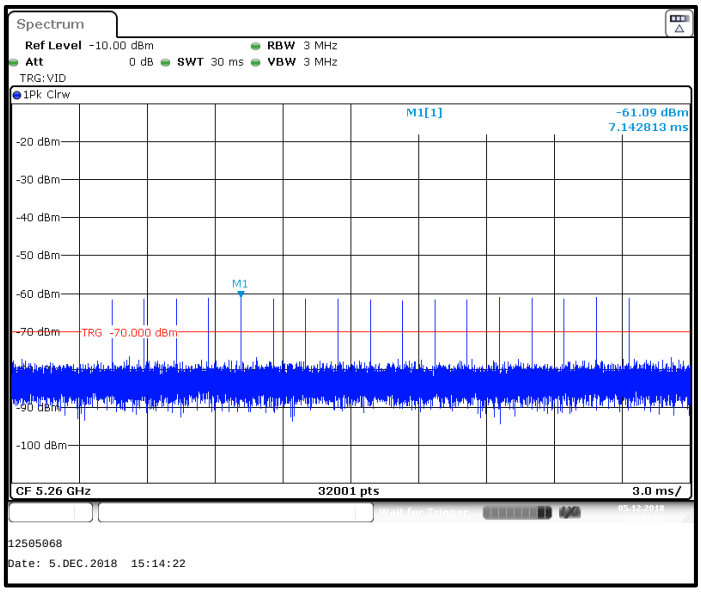
Parameter	Value
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes

Appendix 1. Radar Type 0 Calibration

Radar calibration procedure.

The system was configured as shown in section 3.5, but with the path from the EUT to the signal analyser terminated into a 50Ω load, and the path from the radar generator to the master connected to the signal analyser. The radar was then replayed by the SMBV100A Vector Signal Generator, the waveform captured, and the amplitude adjusted until correct.

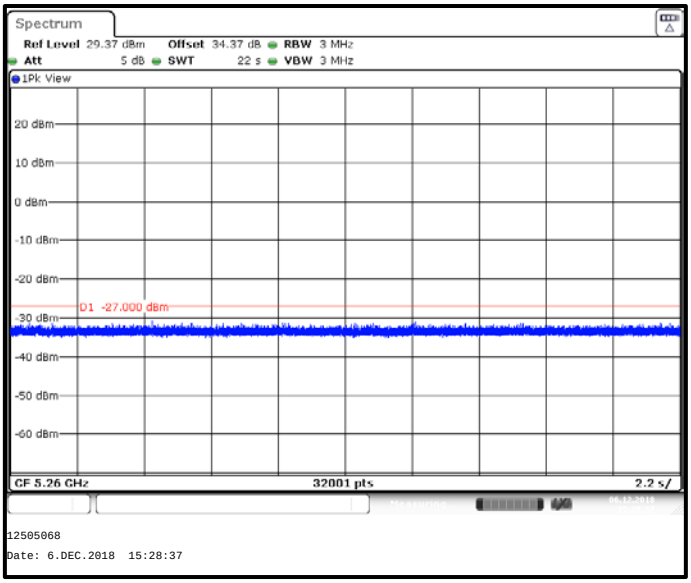
Below is an example plot of the type 0 radar burst at the master port of the attenuation network. The signal generator was set to -1.80 dBm output to give the -61.0 dBm level for setup 1 and for setup 2.



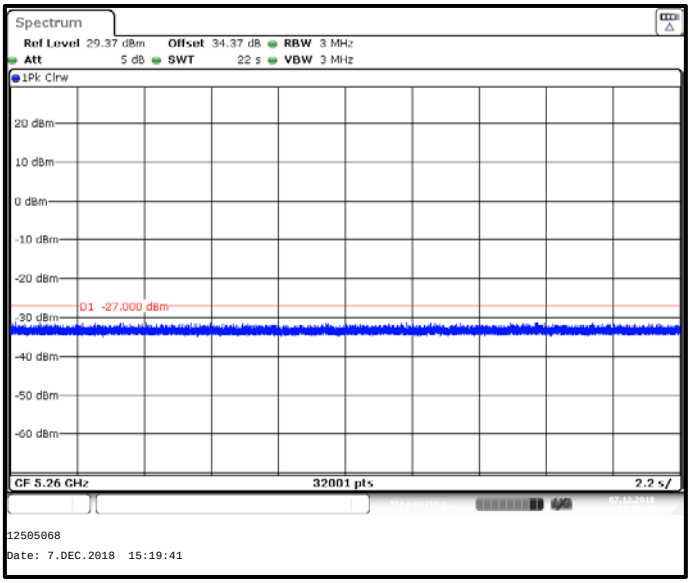
Radar Type 0 – full 18 pulse waveform setup 1 and setup 2

Appendix 2. System Noise Floor Reference Plots

As required by Section 8.3 d)3) of KDB 905462 D02, the following plot shows the reference noise floor of the system used during measurement. It also shows compliance with 8.3.7 of KDB 905462 D02 when the path loss of the coupling network shows in section 3.5 Configuration and perirpherals is added to the noise floor.



Noise Floor of Signal Analyser – Setup 1

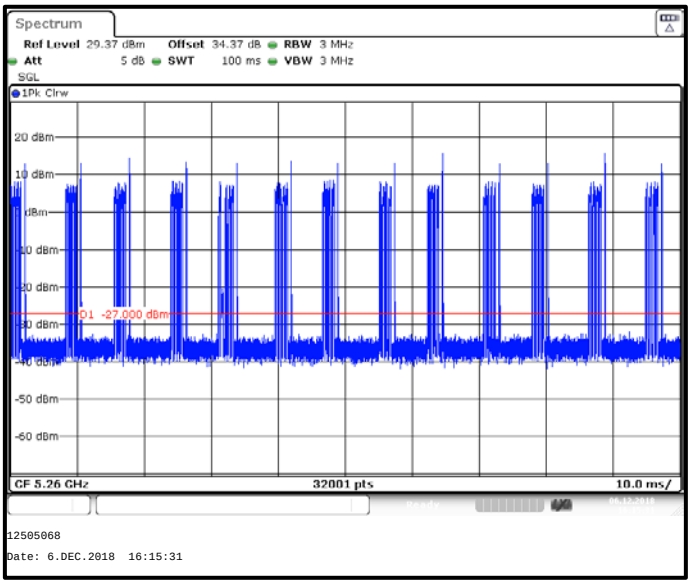


Noise Floor of Signal Analyser – Setup 2

Appendix 3. Channel Loading

As required by Section 8.3. c) 6) of KDB 905462 D02, the following plot and calculations shows the duty cycle of the channel used during testing.

The duty cycle was calculated over 100 milliseconds. This was captured on a signal analyser in the time domain using a 0 Hz span and 32001 sweep points to ensure it included any longer term variations, whilst maintaining accurate to a 3.125 µs sample size.

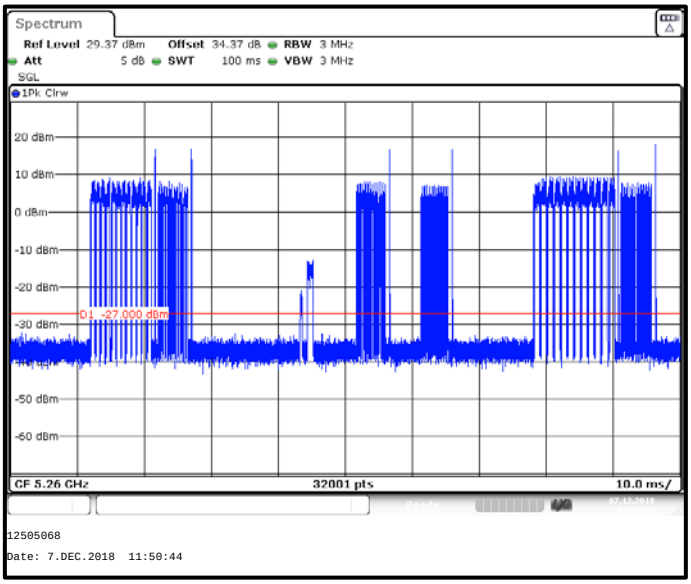


Channel Loading – Setup 1

The number of samples greater than -30 dBm was compared to the total number of samples to calculate the duty cycle. The EUT and master device were found to be transmitting above this threshold for 22 % of the total, meeting the requirement of greater than 17 % channel loading.

Appendix 3. Channel Loading (continued)

This channel loading was then repeated for the client-to-client testing.



The number of samples greater than -30 dBm was compared to the total number of samples to calculate the duty cycle. The EUT and second client device were found to be transmitting above this threshold for 29 % of the total, meeting the requirement of greater than 17 % channel loading.

Appendix 4. Channel/Frequency plan

Wi-Fi Supported Channels			
Country	**Channels**		
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz
United States Canada	1 - 13 36 - 48 52 – 64 100 – 144 149 - 165	38 – 46 54 – 62 102 – 142 151 - 159	42 – 58 106 -138 155

Note(s):

1. Channels 118 – 128: Only used if master device allows
2. The following channels are set to Active/Passive in FCC domain:

2.4 GHz Band
Channels 1 – 11: Active
Channels 12 – 13: Passive

5 GHz Band
Channels 36 – 48: Active
Channels 52 – 144: Passive DFS
Channels 149 – 165: Active

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