

# FCC DFS Test Report

## FCC ID: QISWAS-LX1A

This report concerns (check one): Original Grant Class I Change Class II Change

**Project No.** : 1612C249  
**Equipment** : Smart Phone  
**Model Name** : WAS-LX1A  
**Applicant** : Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.  
**Address** : Administration Building, Headquarters of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Bantian, Longgang District Shenzhen China

**Date of Receipt** : Dec. 29, 2016  
**Date of Test** : Dec. 29, 2016 ~ Jan. 16, 2017  
**Issued Date** : Jan. 17, 2017  
**Tested by** : BTL Inc.

**Testing Engineer** : Shawn Xiao  
(Shawn Xiao)

**Technical Manager** : David Mao  
(David Mao)

**Authorized Signatory** : Steven Lu  
(Steven Lu)

# **B T L I N C .**

No.3, Jinshagang 1st Road, Shixia, Dalang Town, Dongguan,  
Guangdong, China.

TEL: +86-769-8318-3000 FAX: +86-769-8319-6000

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### REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Issued No.	Description	Issued Date
BTL-FCCP-2-1612C249	Original Issue.	Jan. 17, 2017

## 1. CERTIFICATION

Equipment : Smart Phone  
Brand Name : HUAWEI  
Model Name : WAS-LX1A  
Applicant : Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.  
Manufacturer : Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.  
Address : Administration Building, Headquarters of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.,  
Bantian, Longgang District Shenzhen China  
Factory : Huawei Technologies Co.,Ltd.  
Address : Administration Building, Headquarters of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.,  
Bantian, Longgang District Shenzhen China  
Date of Test : Dec. 29, 2016 ~ Jan. 16, 2017  
Test Sample : Engineering Sample  
Standard(s) : FCC Part 15, Subpart E (Section 15.407)  
FCC KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01r02  
905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.

The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report (Ref No. BTL-FCCP-2-1612C249) were obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of TAF according to the ISO-17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s).

## 2. EUT INFORMATION

### 2.1 EUT SPECIFICATION TABLE

Table 1: Specification of EUT

<b>Product name</b>	Smart Phone
<b>Brand Name</b>	HUAWEI
<b>Model</b>	WAS-LX1A
<b>Operational Mode</b>	Slave
<b>Operating FrequencyRange</b>	5260~5320MHz & 5500~5700MHz
<b>Modulation</b>	OFDM

**Note:** This device was functioned as a Master Slave device during the DFS  
This device does not support TPC function

### 3.U-NII DFS RULE REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1 WORKING MODES AND REQUIRED TEST ITEMS

The manufacturer shall state whether the UUT is capable of operating as a Master and/or a Client. If the UUT is capable of operating in more than one operating mode then each operating mode shall be tested separately. See tables 1 and 2 for the applicability of DFS requirements for each of the operational modes.

Table 5: Applicability of DFS requirements prior to use a channel

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

Table 6: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation.

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Closing Transmission Time	✓	✓	✓
Channel Move Time	✓	✓	✓
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	✓

### 3.2 TEST LIMITS AND RADAR SIGNAL PARAMETERS

#### DETECTION THRESHOLD VALUES

Table 7: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices With Radar Detection.

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1 and 2)
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 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.

**Note 3:** EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911D01.

Table 8: 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 UNII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.

**Note 1:** Channel Move Time and the Channel Closing Transmission Time should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst.

**Note 2:** The Channel Closing Transmission Time is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the Channel Move Time plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a Channel move (an aggregate of 60 milliseconds) during the remainder of the 10 second period. The aggregate duration of control signals will not count quiet periods in between transmissions.

**Note 3:** During the U-NII Detection Bandwidth detection test, radar type 0 should be used. For each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.

## PARAMETERS OF DFS TEST SIGNALS

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 9: 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	Roundup $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left( \frac{1}{360} \right) \\ \left( \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \end{array} \right\}$	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
<b>Note 1:</b> 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.

Table 10: Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulsesper 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 (The center frequency for each of the 30 trials of the Bin 5 radar shall be randomly selected within 80% of the Occupied Bandwidth.) 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 11: Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulsesper Burst	Number of Bursts	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

#### 4. TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 1: Test instruments list.

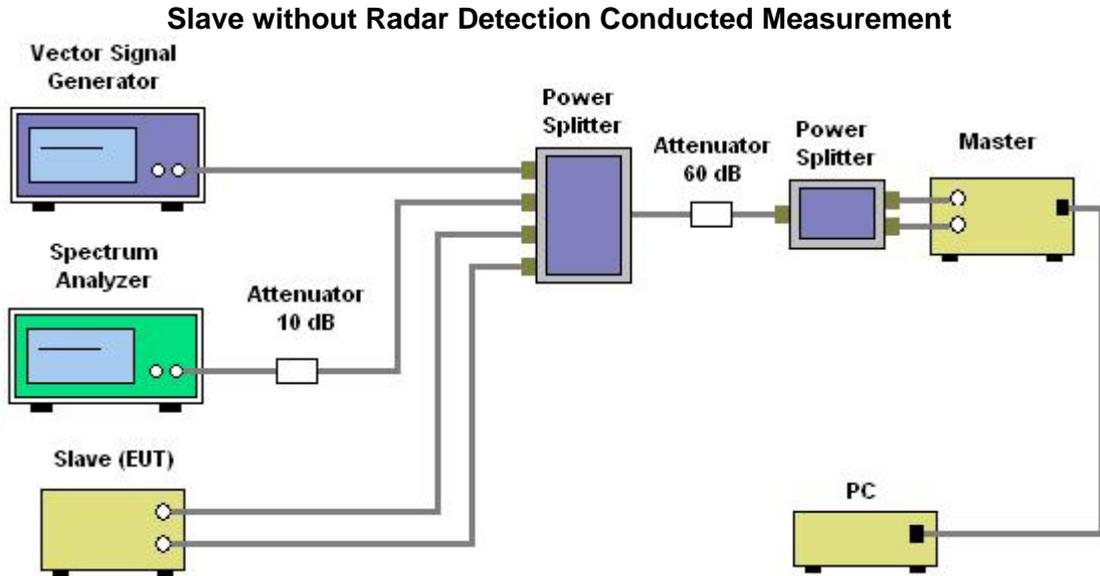
DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	MODEL NO.	Serial No	Calibration Until
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY50520044	Mar. 27, 2017
Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49071316	Mar. 27, 2017
POWER SPLITTER	Mini-Circuits	ZFRSC-123-S+	331000910-1	Feb. 26, 2017
POWER SPLITTER	Mini-Circuits	ZN4PD1-63-S+	SF9335D1045-1	Feb. 23, 2017
Attenuator	WOKEN	6SM3502	VAS1214NL	Mar. 02, 2017
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY50520044	Mar. 27, 2017

Note: Calibration interval of instruments listed above is one year.

## 5. EMC EMISSION TEST

### 5.1 DFS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM:

#### CONDUCTED METHOD SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



#### SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The short pulse and long pulse signal generating system utilizes the NTIA software. The Vector Signal Generator has been validated by the NTIA. The hopping signal generating system utilizes the CCS simulated hopping method and system, which has been validated by the DoD, FCC and NTIA. The software selects waveform parameters from within the bounds of the signal type on a random basis using uniform distribution.

The short pulse types 2, 3 and 4, and the long pulse type 5 parameters are randomized at run-time.

The hopping type 6 pulse parameters are fixed while the hopping sequence is based on the August 2005 NTIA Hopping Frequency List. The initial starting point randomized at run-time and each subsequent starting point is incremented by 475. Each frequency in the 100-length segment is compared to the boundaries of the EUT Detection Bandwidth and the software creates a hopping burst pattern in accordance with Section 7.4.1.3 Method #2 Simulated Frequency Hopping Radar Waveform Generating Subsystem of FCC 06-96. The frequency of the signal generator is incremented in 1 MHz steps from FL to FH for each successive trial. This incremental sequence is repeated as required to generate a minimum of 30 total trials and to maintain a uniform frequency distribution over the entire Detection Bandwidth.

The signal monitoring equipment consists of a spectrum analyzer set to display 8001 bins on the horizontal axis. The time-domain resolution is 2 msec / bin with a 16 second sweep time, meeting the 10 second short pulse reporting criteria. The aggregate ON time is calculated by multiplying the number of bins above a threshold during a particular observation period by the dwell time per bin, with the analyzer set to peak detection and max hold.

Should multiple RF ports be utilized for the Master and/or Slave devices (for example, for diversity or MIMO implementations), additional combiner/dividers are inserted between the Master Combiner/Divider and the pad connected to the Master Device (and/or between the Slave Combiner/Divider and the pad connected to the Slave Device). Additional pads are utilized such that there is one pad at each RF port on each EUT.

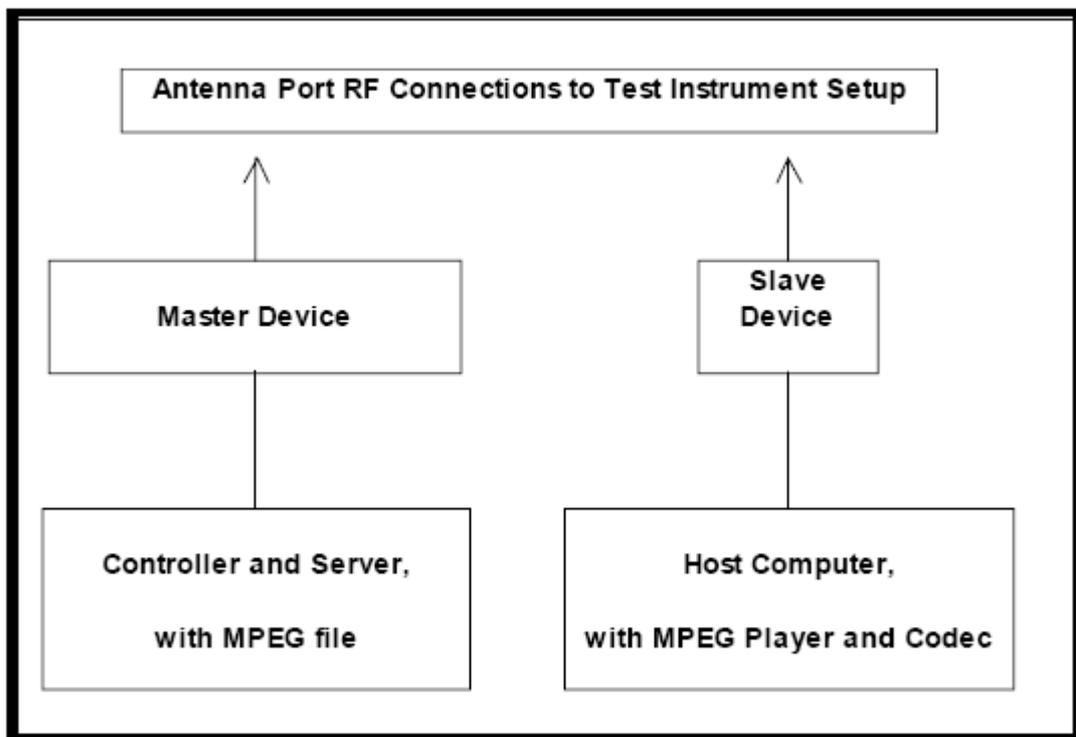
**5.2 CALIBRATION OF DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD LEVEL:**

A 50 ohm load is connected in place of the spectrum analyzer, and the spectrum analyzer is connected in place of the master device and the signal generator is set to CW mode. The amplitude of the signal generator is adjusted to yield a level of -62 dBm as measured on the spectrum analyzer.

Without changing any of the instrument settings, the spectrum analyzer is reconnected to the Common port of the Spectrum Analyzer Combiner/Divider. Measure the amplitude and calculate the difference from -62 dBm. Adjust the Reference Level Offset of the spectrum analyzer to this difference.

The spectrum analyzer displays the level of the signal generator as received at the antenna ports of the Master Device. The interference detection threshold may be varied from the calibrated value of -62 dBm and the spectrum analyzer will still indicate the level as received by the Master Device.

Set the signal generator to produce a radar waveform, trigger a burst manually and measure the level on the spectrum analyzer. Readjust the amplitude of the signal generator as required so that the peak level of the waveform is at a displayed level equal to the required or desired interference detection threshold. Separate signal generator amplitude settings are determined as required for each radar type.



**5.3 DEVIATION FROM TEST STANDARD**

No deviation.

## 6. TEST RESULTS

### 6.1 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

Clause	Test Parameter	Remarks	Pass/Fail
15.407	DFS Detection Threshold	No Applicable	N/A
15.407	Channel Availability Check Time	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	Channel Move Time	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Channel Closing Transmission Time	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Non- Occupancy Period	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Uniform Spreading	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Not Applicable	N/A

### 6.2 TEST MODE: DEVICE OPERATING IN MASTER MODE.

The EUT is slave equipment, it need a master device when testing.  
 Master with injection at the Master. (Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master)

### 6.3 DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD

Calibration:

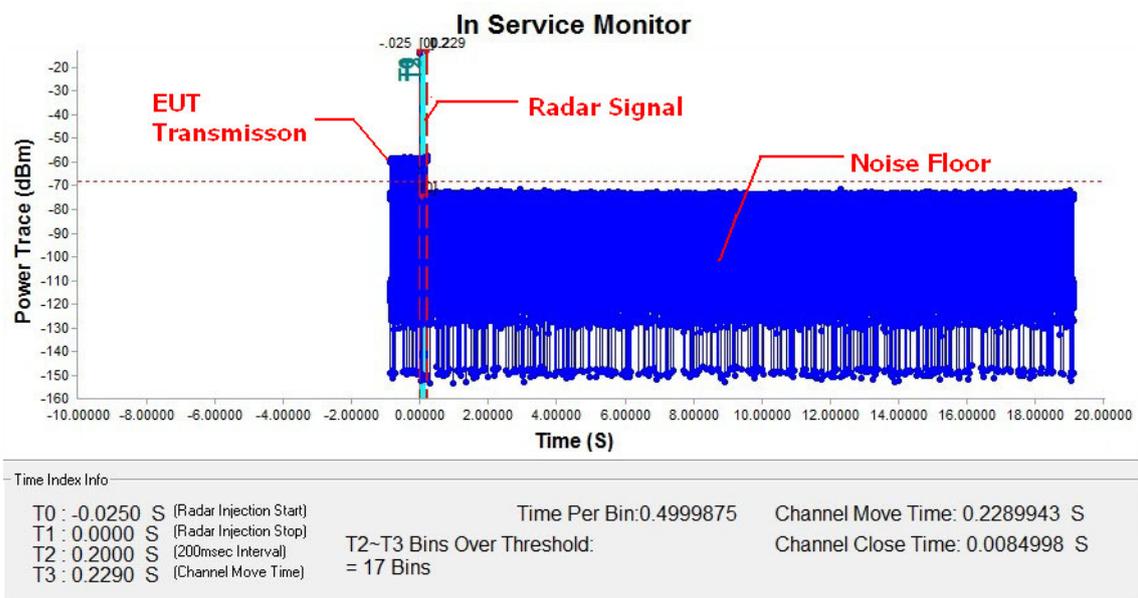
The EUT is slave equipment and it with a max gain is 2.4 dBi.  
 For a detection threshold level of -62dBm and the master (Brand: Alcatel-Lucent, Model: G-240W-B, FCC ID: 2ADZRG240WB) antenna gain is 2.90 dBi, required detection threshold is -59.10 dBm (= -62+2.90).

Note: Maximum Transmit Power is less than 200 milliwatt in this report, so detection threshold level is -62dBm.

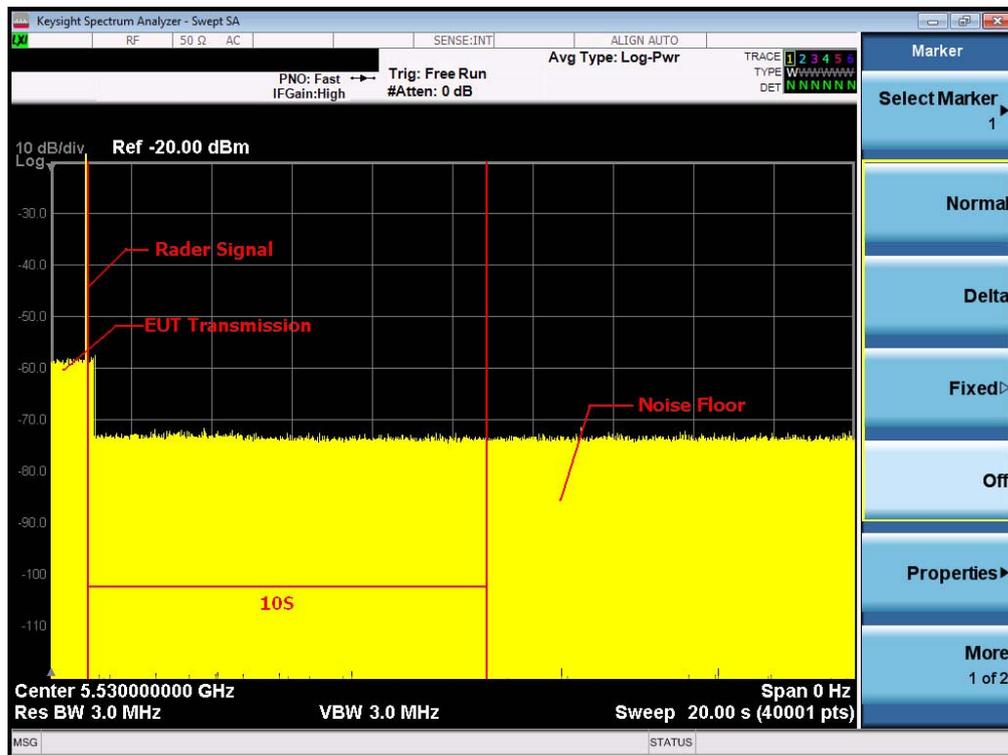
### 6.4 CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME WLAN TRAFFIC

TX (11a Mode )

Radar signal 0



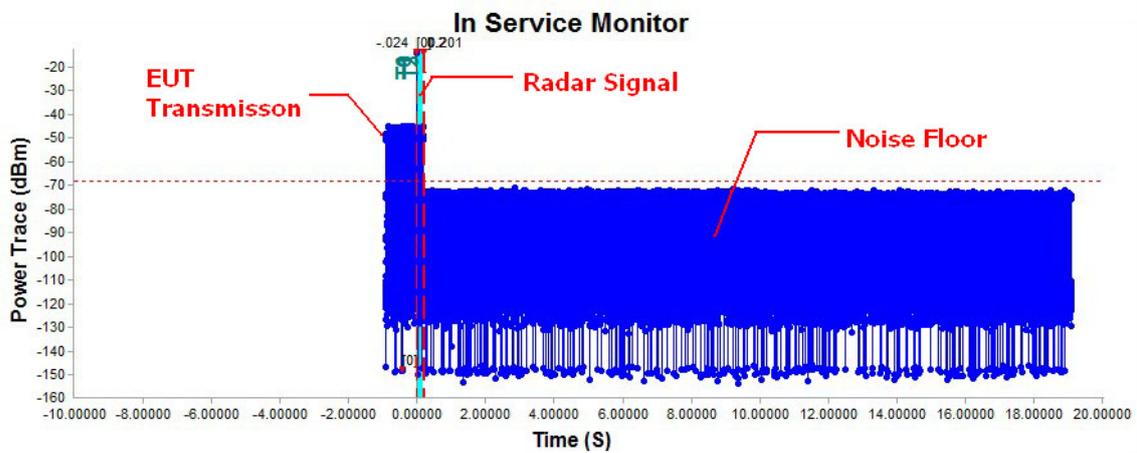
**Note:** T0 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.  
 T1 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T0.  
 T2 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.  
 T3 denotes the 10 second from T0 to observe the aggregate duration of transmissions.



**Note:** An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

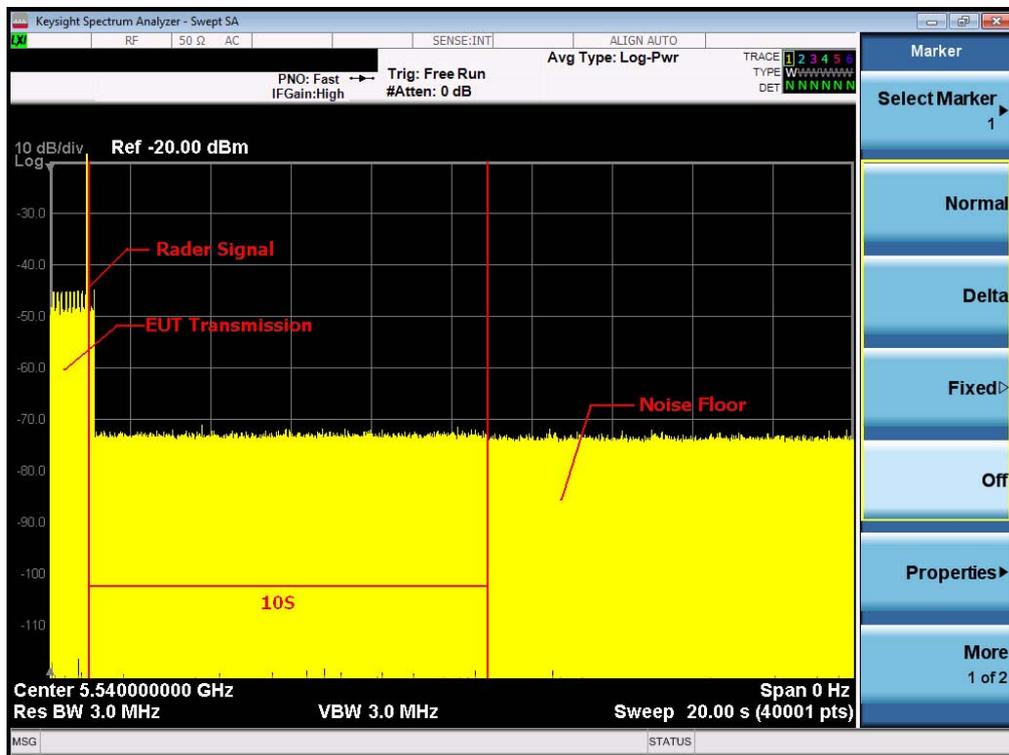
TX (11n 40MHz Mode )

Radar signal 0



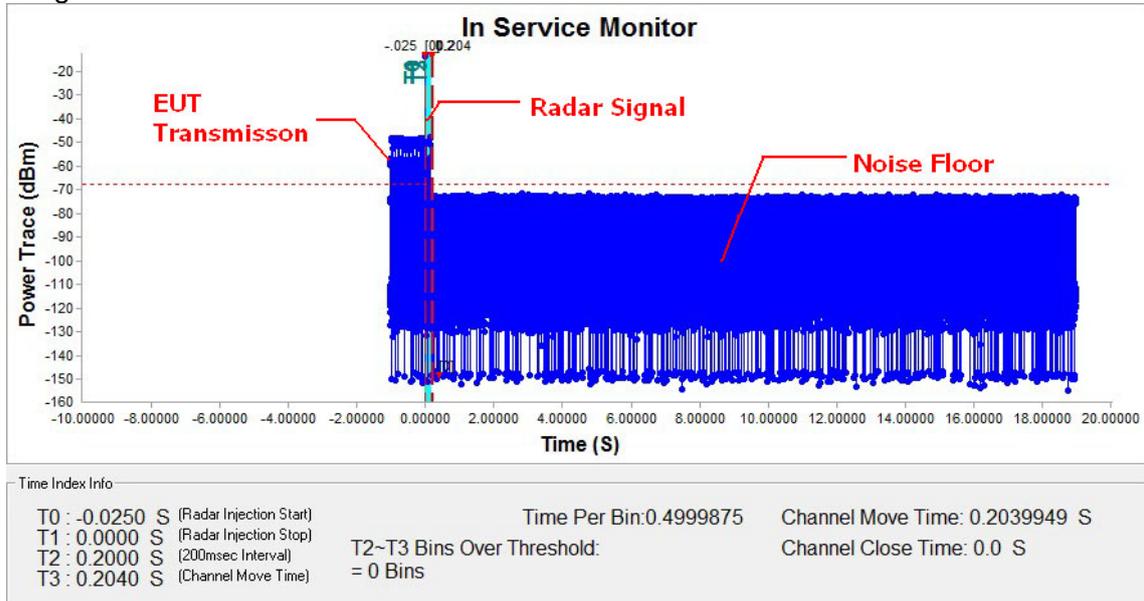
Time Index Info		
T0 : -0.0240 S (Radar Injection Start)	Time Per Bin: 0.4999875	Channel Move Time: 0.200995 S
T1 : 0.0000 S (Radar Injection Stop)	T2~T3 Bins Over Threshold: = 0 Bins	Channel Close Time: 0.0 S
T2 : 0.2000 S (200msec Interval)		
T3 : 0.2010 S (Channel Move Time)		

**Note:** T0 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.  
 T1 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T0.  
 T2 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.  
 T3 denotes the 10 second from T0 to observe the aggregate duration of transmissions.

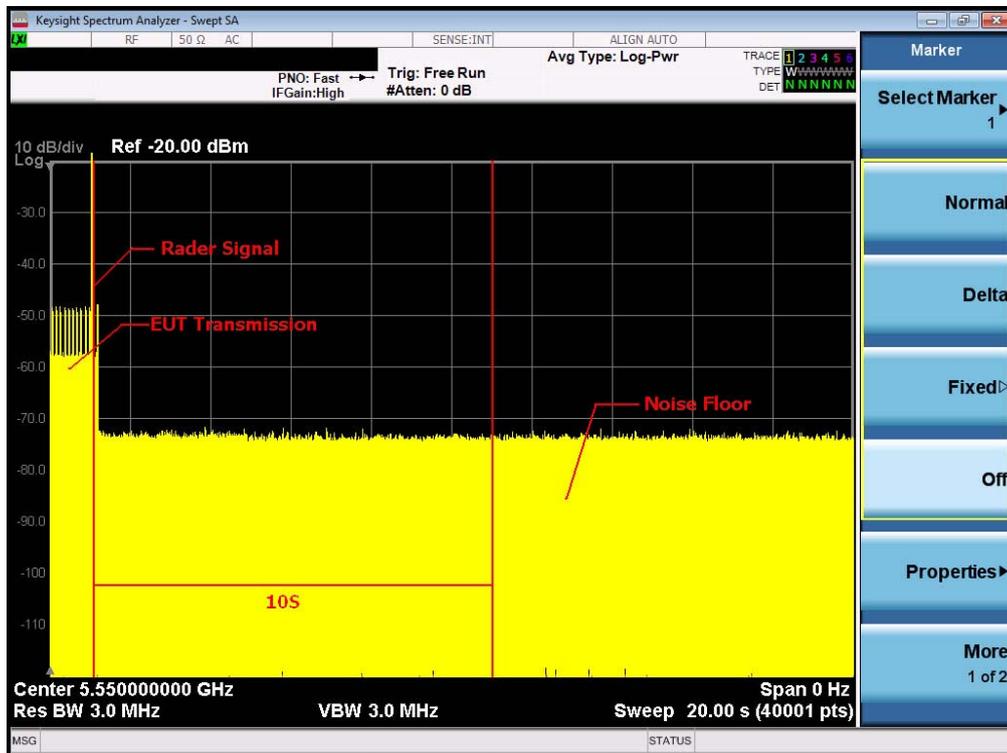


**Note:** An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX (11ac 80MHz Mode )  
 Radar signal 0



**Note:** T0 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.  
 T1 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T0.  
 T2 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.  
 T3 denotes the 10 second from T0 to observe the aggregate duration of transmissions.



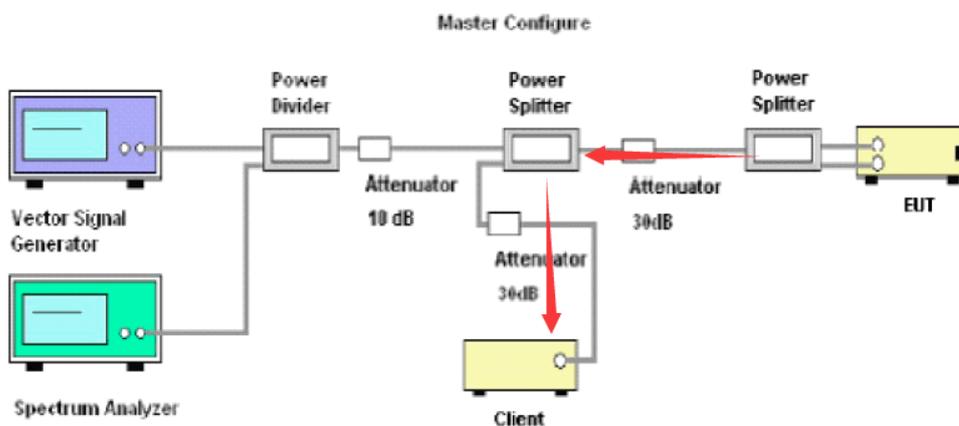
**Note:** An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

## 6.5 STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE CHECK

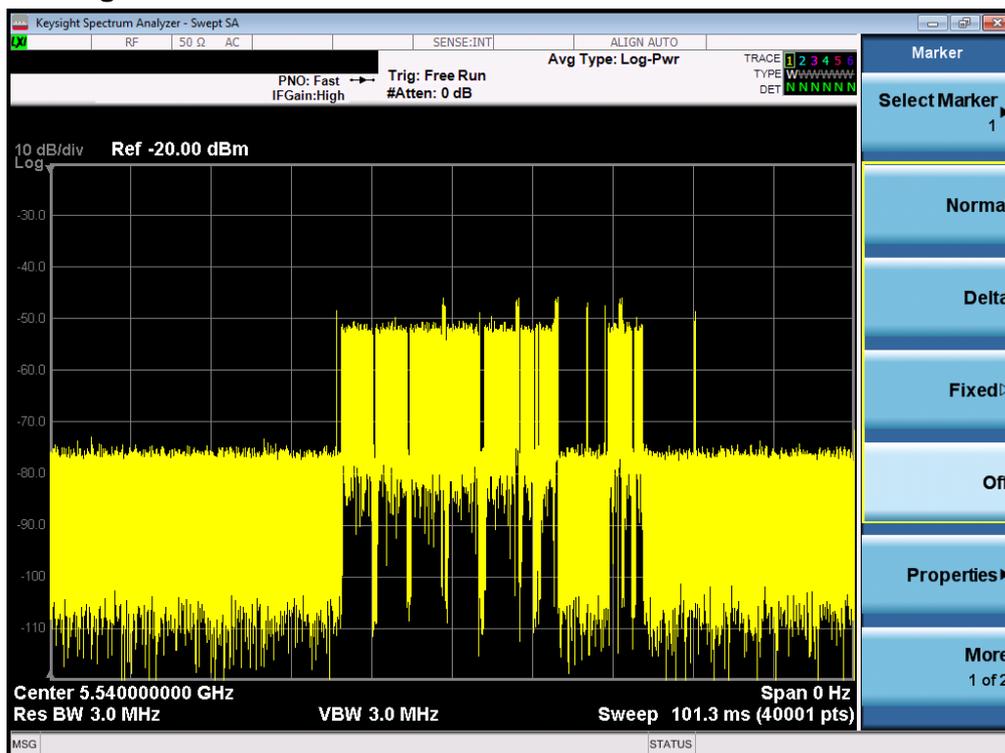
### Test Procedure

1. Master device and client device are set up by conduction method as the following configuration.
2. The client device is connected to notebook and to access a IP address on wireless connection with the master device.
3. Then the master device is connected to another notebook to access a IP address.
4. Finally, let the two IP addresses run traffic with each other through the Run flow software “Lan test” to reach 17% channel loading as below

### Setup



### Channel Loading



TX (11a Mode)

Table 1: Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms.

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a <hr/> 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	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \frac{1}{360} \cdot \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right\}$	26	4	87
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	27	3	90
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	26	4	87
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	27	3	90
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)			-	106	14	88

Table 2: Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses Per Burst	Number of Bursts	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	26	4	87

Table 3: Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Rad ar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	26	4	87

TX (11n 40MHz Mode)

Table 1: Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms.

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a <hr/> 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	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \frac{1}{360} \cdot \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right\}$	26	4	87
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	27	3	90
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	27	3	90
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	27	3	90
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)			-	107	13	89

Table 2: Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Rad ar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
5	1	333	9	0.333	300	27	3	90

Table 3: Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Rad ar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	28	2	93

TX (11ac 80MHz Mode)

Table 1: Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms.

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a <hr/> 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	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \frac{1}{360} \cdot \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right\}$	27	3	90
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	27	3	90
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	26	4	87
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	26	4	87
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)			-	106	14	88

Table 2: Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

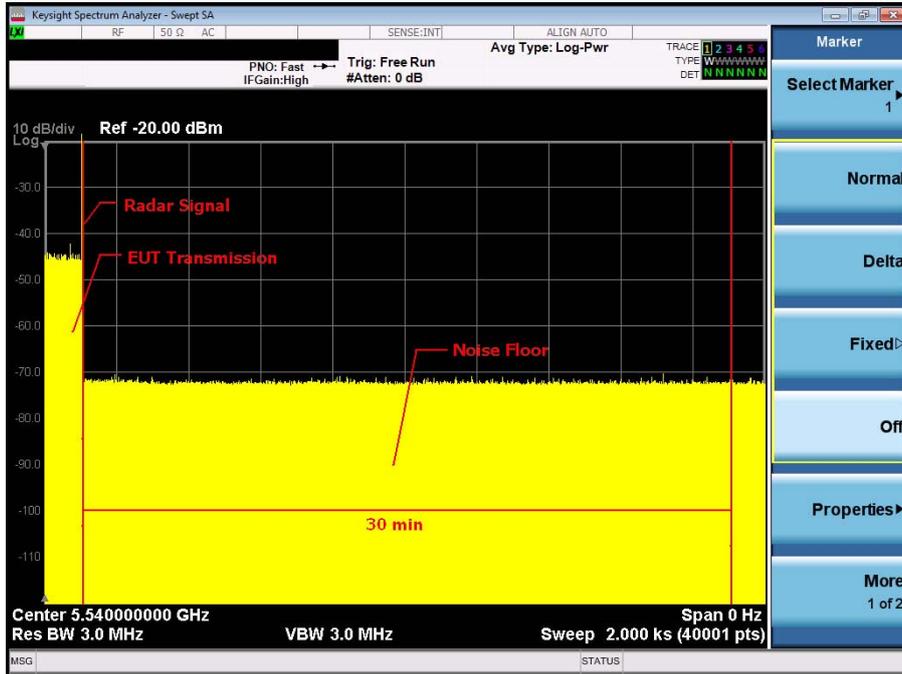
Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses Per Burst	Number of Bursts	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	26	4	87

Table 3: Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Pass times	Fail times	Percentage of Successful Detection (%)
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	27	3	90



### 5550 Non-Occupancy period



### 5530 Non-Occupancy period

