

TEST REPORT

Application No.: KSCR2407001449AT
FCC ID: ROR2002
Applicant: Blinq Networks Inc.
Address of Applicant: 140 Renfrew Drive, Suite 200, Markham, L3R 6B3, Canada
Manufacturer: Blinq Networks Inc.
Address of Manufacturer: 140 Renfrew Drive, Suite 200, Markham, L3R 6B3, Canada
Factory: VVDN Technologies Private Limited
Address of Factory: Plot No: CP-07, Sector 8, IMT Manesar, Gurugram, Haryana
Equipment Under Test (EUT):
EUT Name: PCW-400i
Model No.: PCW-400i
Standard(s) : 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407
Date of Receipt: 2024-07-31
Date of Test: 2024-12-05 to 2024-12-26
Date of Issue: 2025-02-12

Test Result:**Pass***

* In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

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Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested and such sample(s) are retained for 30 days only.

Revision Record			
Version	Description	Date	Remark
00	Original	2025-02-12	/

Authorized for issue by:				
Tested By		<div>Eric Liu</div>		
		Eric Liu /Project Engineer		
Approved By		<div>Terry Hou</div>		
		Terry Hou /Reviewer		

2 Test Summary

Radio Spectrum Technical Requirement					
Item	Standard	Method	Requirement	Result	Test Lab*
Antenna Requirement	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407	N/A	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.203	Pass	N/A
Transmission in the Absence of Data		N/A	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (c)	Pass	N/A

Item	Standard	Method	Requirement	Result	Test Lab*
Conducted Emissions at AC Power Line (150kHz-30MHz)	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407	ANSI C63.10 (2013) Section 6.2	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.207 & Subpart E 15.407 b(9)	Pass	A
Duty Cycle		KDB 789033 II B 1	KDB 789033 D02 II B 1	Pass	A
99% Bandwidth		KDB 789033 II D	N/A	Pass	A
26dB Emission bandwidth		KDB 789033 D02 II C 1	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (a)	Pass	A
Minimum 6 dB bandwidth (5.725-5.85 GHz band)		KDB 789033 D02 II C 2	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (e)	Pass	A
Maximum Conducted output power		KDB 789033 D02 II E	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (a)	Pass	A
Peak Power spectrum density		KDB 789033 D02 II F	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (a)	Pass	A
Radiated Emissions (Below 1GHz)		KDB 789033 D02 II G	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.209 & Subpart E 15.407(b)	Pass	B
Radiated Emissions (Above 1GHz)		KDB 789033 D02 II G	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.209 & Subpart E 15.407(b)	Pass	B
Radiated Emissions which fall in the restricted bands		KDB 789033 D02 II G	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.209 & Subpart E 15.407(b)	Pass	B
Frequency Stability		ANSI C63.10 (2013) Section 6.8	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (g)	Pass	A
Non-occupancy period		KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3	KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1	Pass	A
Channel Availability Check Time		KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.2	KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1	Pass	A
Channel Move Time		KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3	KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1	Pass	A
Channel Closing Transmission Time		KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3	KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1	Pass	A
U-NII Detection Bandwidth		KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.1	KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1	Pass	A

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4 General Information

4.1 Details of E.U.T.

Power supply:	44-57V DC by POE
Operation Frequency/Number of channels (20MHz):	U-NII-1: 5180-5240MHz (4 Channels) U-NII-2A: 5260-5320MHz (4 Channels) U-NII-2C: 5500-5700MHz (11 Channels) U-NII-3: 5745-5825MHz (5 Channels)
Operation Frequency/Number of channels/(40MHz):	U-NII-1: 5190-5230MHz (2 Channels) U-NII-2A: 5270-5310MHz (2 Channels) U-NII-2C: 5510-5670MHz (5 Channels) U-NII-3: 5755-5795MHz (2 Channels)
Operation Frequency/Number of channels (80MHz):	U-NII-1: 5210MHz (1 Channel) U-NII-2A: 5290MHz (1 Channel) U-NII-2C: 5530-5610MHz (2 Channel) U-NII-3: 5775MHz (1 Channel)
Operation Frequency/Number of channels (160MHz):	U-NII-2A: 5250MHz (1 Channel) U-NII-2C: 5570MHz (1 Channel)
Modulation Type:	802.11a: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) 802.11n: OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM) 802.11ac: OFDM (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM) 802.11ax: OFDMA (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM, 1024QAM) 802.11be: OFDMA (BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM, 1024QAM, 4096QAM)
Channel Spacing:	802.11a/n/ac/ax/be 20: 20MHz 802.11n/ac/ax/be 40: 40MHz 802.11ac/ax/be 80: 80MHz 802.11ac/ax/be 160: 160MHz
DFS Function:	Master
Antenna Type:	Metal Antenna
Antenna Gain:	5150MHz~5850MHz: ANT1: 6.66dBi (Provided by the manufacturer) ANT2: 6.66dBi (Provided by the manufacturer) Directional Gain: 6.66dBi (The transmitted signal is Uncorrelated)

4.2 Description of Support Units

Description	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.
Notebook	ThinkPad	K27	EB24537645
POE	PROCET	PT-PSE106GBR-10	--

4.3 Power level setting using in test

Channel	802.11a		802.11n/ac/ax (VHT20)		802.11be (EHT20)		Channel	802.11n/ac/ax (VHT40)		802.11be (EHT40)	
	Ant 1	Ant 2	Ant 1	Ant 2	Ant 1	Ant 2		Ant 1	Ant 2	Ant 1	Ant 2
36	23	23	23	23	23	23	38	21	21	23	23
40	23	23	23	23	23	23	46	23	23	23	23
48	23	23	23	23	23	23	54	17	17	17	17
52	21	21	16	16	19	19	62	17	17	17	17
60	23	23	18	18	19	19	102	17	17	17	17
64	22	22	18	18	19	19	110	17	17	18	18
100	23	23	17	17	19	19	134	19	19	18	18
116	23	23	17	17	18	18	151	23	23	23	23
140	23	23	18	18	18	18	159	23	23	23	23
149	23	23	23	23	23	23					
157	23	23	23	23	23	23					
165	23	23	23	23	23	23					
Channel	802.11ac/ax (VHT80)		802.11be (EHT80)		Chan nel	802.11ac/ax (VHT160)		802.11be (EHT160)			
	Ant 1	Ant 2	Ant 1	Ant 2		Ant 1	Ant 2	Ant 1	Ant 2		
42	20	20	22	22	114	18	18	18	18		
58	16	16	19	19							
106	17	17	21	21							
122	17	17	17	17							
155	23	23	23	23							

4.4 Measurement Uncertainty

No.	Item	Measurement Uncertainty
1	Radio Frequency	8.4×10^{-8}
2	Timeout	2s
3	Duty Cycle	0.37%
4	Occupied Bandwidth	3%
5	RF Conducted Power	0.6dB
6	RF Power Density	2.9dB
7	Conducted Spurious Emissions	0.75dB
8	RF Radiated Power	5.2dB (Below 1GHz)
		5.9dB (Above 1GHz)
9	Radiated Spurious Emission Test	4.2dB (Below 30MHz)
		4.5dB (30MHz-1GHz)
		5.1dB (1GHz-18GHz)
		5.4dB (Above 18GHz)
10	Temperature Test	1°C
11	Humidity Test	3%
12	Supply Voltages	1.5%
13	Time	3%
Note: The measurement uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.		

4.5 Test Location

Lab A:

Compliance Certification Services (Kunshan) Inc.

No.10 Weiye Rd, Innovation park, Eco&Tec, Development Zone, Kunshan City, Jiangsu, China.

Tel: +86 512 5735 5888 Fax: +86 512 5737 0818

Lab B:

Radiated Emissions; Radiated Emissions which fall in the restricted bands test at:

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

No.2, Tongsheng Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu, China

Tel: +86 512 5735 5888 Fax: +86 512 5737 0818

Note:

1. SGS is not responsible for wrong test results due to incorrect information (e.g., max. internal working frequency, antenna gain, cable loss, etc) is provided by the applicant. (If applicable).
2. SGS is not responsible for the authenticity, integrity and the validity of the conclusion based on results of the data provided by applicant. (If applicable).
3. Sample source: sent by customer.

4.6 Test Facility

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

Lab A:

• A2LA

Compliance Certification Services (Kunshan) Inc. is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Certificate No. 2541.01.

• FCC

Compliance Certification Services (Kunshan) Inc. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory. Designation Number: CN1172.

• ISED

Compliance Certification Services (Kunshan) Inc. has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) as an accredited testing laboratory. Company Number: 2324E

• VCCI

The 3m and 10m Semi-anechoic chamber and Shielded Room of Compliance Certification Services (Kunshan) Inc. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: R-20134, R-11600, C-11707, T-11499, G-10216 respectively.

Lab B:

• A2LA (Certificate No. 6336.01)

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Certificate No. 6336.01.

• Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.

CAB identifier: CN0120.

IC#: 27594.

• FCC –Designation Number: CN1312

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Designation Number: CN1312.

Test Firm Registration Number: 717327

4.7 Deviation from Standards

None

4.8 Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None

5 Equipment List

Lab A:

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Inventory No	Cal Date	Cal. Due Date
Conducted Emission at Mains Terminals						
1	EMI Test Receive	R&S	ESCI	KS301101	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
2	LISN	R&S	ENV216	KS301197	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
3	LISN	Schwarzbeck	NNLK 8129	KS301091	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
4	Pulse Limiter	R&S	ESH3-Z2	KUS1902E001	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
5	CE test Cable	Thermax	/	CZ301102	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
6	Test Software	ESE	E3_V 6.111221a	/	N.C.R	N.C.R
RF Conducted Test						
1	Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9020A	KUS1911E004-2	08/01/2024	07/31/2025
2	Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9020A	KUS2001M001-2	08/01/2024	07/31/2025
3	Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9030B	KSEM021-1	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
4	Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100B	KSEM032	03/19/2024	03/18/2025
5	Signal Generator	R&S	SMW200A	KSEM020-1	08/02/2024	08/01/2025
6	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	KUS2001M001-1	08/01/2024	07/31/2025
7	Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257C	KS301066	08/06/2024	08/05/2025
8	Radio Communication Test Station	Anritsu	MT8000A	KSEM001-1	08/01/2024	07/31/2025
9	Radio Communication Analyzer	Anritsu	MT8821C	KSEM002-1	03/19/2024	03/18/2025
10	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	KUS1911E004-1	08/12/2024	08/11/2025
11	Switcher	TST	FY562	KUS2001M001-4	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
12	Conducted Test Cable	Thermax	RF01-RF04	CZ301111-CZ301120	01/15/2024	01/14/2025
13	Temp. / Humidity Chamber	TERCHY	MHK-120AK	KS301190	08/26/2024	08/25/2025
14	Temperature & Humidity Recorder	Renke Control	RS-WS-N01-6J	KSEM024-5	03/19/2024	03/18/2025
15	Software	BST	TST-PASS	/	NCR	NCR

Lab B:

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Inventory No.	Cal Date	Cal Due Date
Semi-Anechoic Chamber	Brilliant-emc	N/A	SUWI-04-02-02	11/25/2023	11/24/2025
Temperature and humidity meter	MingGao	TH101B	SUWI-01-01-13	2/8/2024	2/7/2025
Signal Analyzer	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	FSW43	SUWI-01-02-04	5/8/2024	5/7/2025
Signal Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9020A	SUWI-01-02-06	11/21/2024	11/20/2025
Test receiver	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	ESR7	SUWI-01-10-01	2/1/2024	1/31/2025
Receiving antenna	SCHWRZBECK MESS- ELEKTRONIK	VULB 9168	SUWI-01-11-04	11/25/2023	11/24/2025
Receiving antenna	SCHWRZBECK MESS- ELEKTRONIK	BBHA 9120D	SUWI-01-11-05	11/25/2023	11/24/2025
Receiving antenna	SCHWRZBECK MESS- ELEKTRONIK	BBHA 9170	SUWI-01-11-03	5/12/2023	5/11/2025
Active Loop Antenna	SCHWRZBECK MESS- ELEKTRONIK	FMZB 1519B	SUWI-01-21-01	5/13/2023	5/12/2025
Amplifier	Tonscend	TAP9K3G32	SUWI-01-14-06	11/19/2024	11/24/2025
Amplifier	Tonscend	TAP01018050	SUWI-01-14-04	11/19/2024	11/24/2025
Amplifier	Tonscend	TAP30M7G30	SUWI-01-14-05	11/19/2024	11/24/2025
Measurement Software	Tonscend	JS32-RE	SUWI-02-09-04	NCR	NCR
		V4.0.0.0			
Measurement Software	Tonscend	JS32-RSE	SUWI-02-09-06	NCR	NCR
		4.0.0.1			

6 Radio Spectrum Technical Requirement

6.1 Antenna Requirement

6.1.1 Test Requirement:

47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.203

6.1.2 Conclusion

Standard Requirement:

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 antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator, the manufacturer may design the unit permanently attached antenna or of an so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited.

EUT Antenna:

The antenna is Metal Antenna on the main PCB and no consideration of replacement. The best case gain of the ANT1: 6.66dBi, ANT2: 6.66dB.

Antenna location: Refer to internal photo.

Directional Gain Calculations for MIMO:

FCC KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01

Basic methodology with NANT transmit antennas, each with the same directional gain GANT dBi, being driven by NANT transmitter outputs of equal power. Directional gain is to be computed as follows:

- If any transmit signals are correlated with each other,
Directional gain = $GANT + 10 \log(NANT)$ dBi
- If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated with each other,
Directional gain = GANT

Unequal antenna gains, with equal transmit powers. For antenna gains given by G_1, G_2, \dots, G_N dBi

- If transmit signals are correlated, then
Directional gain = $10 \log[(10G_1/20 + 10G_2/20 + \dots + 10G_N/20)^2 / NANT]$ dBi [Note the “20”s in the denominator of each exponent and the square of the sum of terms; the object is to combine the signal levels coherently.]
- If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = $10 \log[(10G_1/10 + 10G_2/10 + \dots + 10G_N/10)/NANT]$ dBi

Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with GANT set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.

All antennas have the same gain:

Operation Frequency	ANT1 (dBi)	ANT2 (dBi)	Directional gain For Power (dBi)	Directional gain For PSD (dBi)
5150 MHz to 5850 MHz	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66

5150 MHz to 5850 MHz:

Power Limit Reduction = Directional gain – 6dBi = 0.66

PSD Limit Reduction = Directional gain – 6dBi = 0.66

6.2 Transmission in the Absence of Data

6.2.1 Test Requirement:

47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (c)

6.2.2 Conclusion

Conclusion

Standard Requirement:

The device shall automatically discontinue transmission in case of either absence of information to transmit or operational failure. These provisions are not intended to preclude the transmission of control or signalling information or the use of repetitive codes used by certain digital technologies to complete frame or burst intervals.

Applicants shall include in their application for equipment authorization a description of how this requirement is met.

EUT Details:

WIFI chip support automatically discontinue transmission in case of either absence of information to transmit or operational failure, if the chip detect absence of information to transmit or operational failure, it will be automatically shut off.

7 Radio Spectrum Matter Test Results

7.1 Conducted Emissions at AC Power Line (150kHz-30MHz)

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.207 & Subpart E 15.407 b(9)

Test Method: ANSI C63.10 (2013) Section 6.2

Limit:

Frequency of emission(MHz)	Conducted limit(dB μ V)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15-0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50
*Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.		

7.1.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22.5 °C

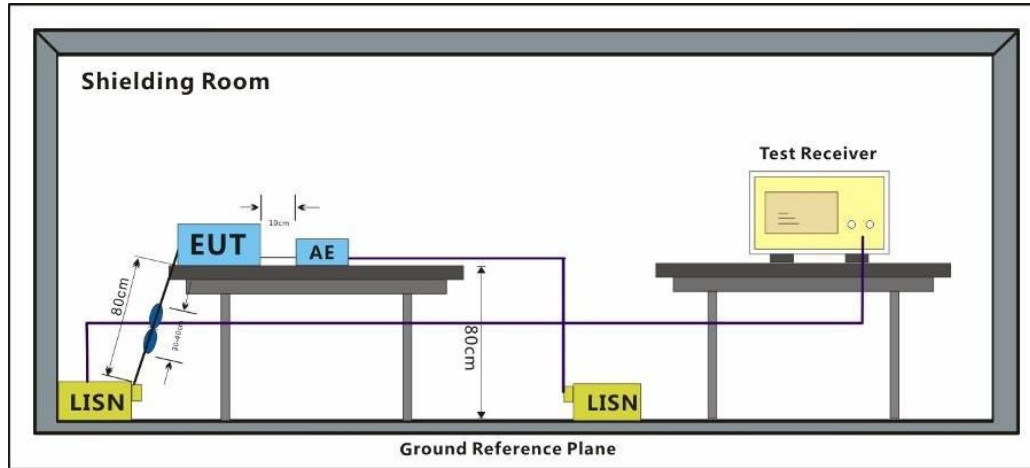
Humidity: 46 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.1.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	01	TX mode (U-NII-1)_Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80/160, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Pre-Scan	02	TX mode (U-NII-2A) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Pre-Scan	03	TX mode (U-NII-2C) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80/160, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Pre-Scan	04	TX mode (U-NII-3) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.

7.1.3 Test Setup Diagram

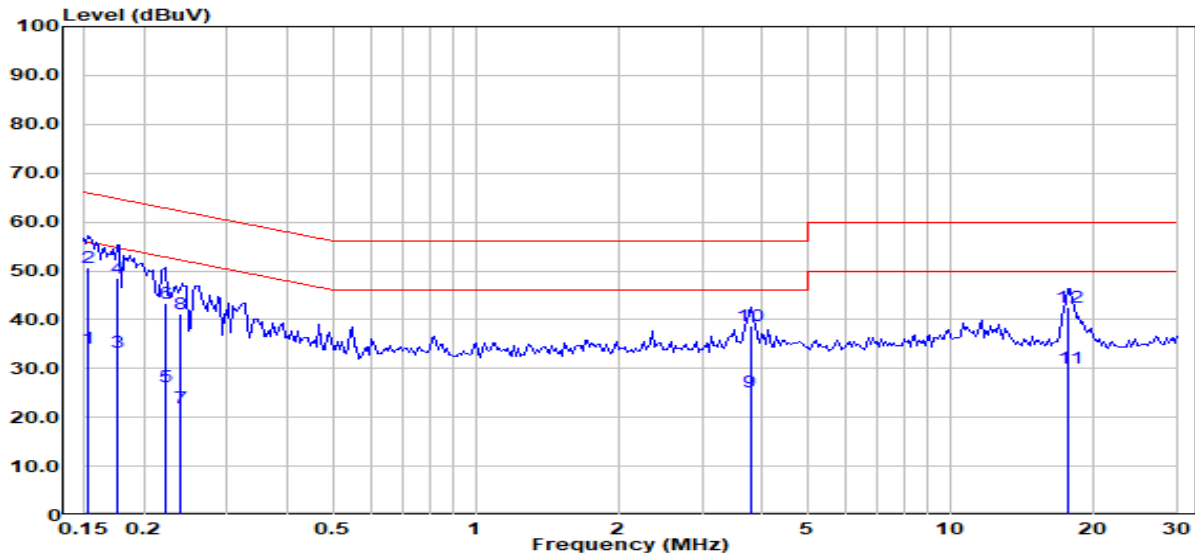


7.1.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

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

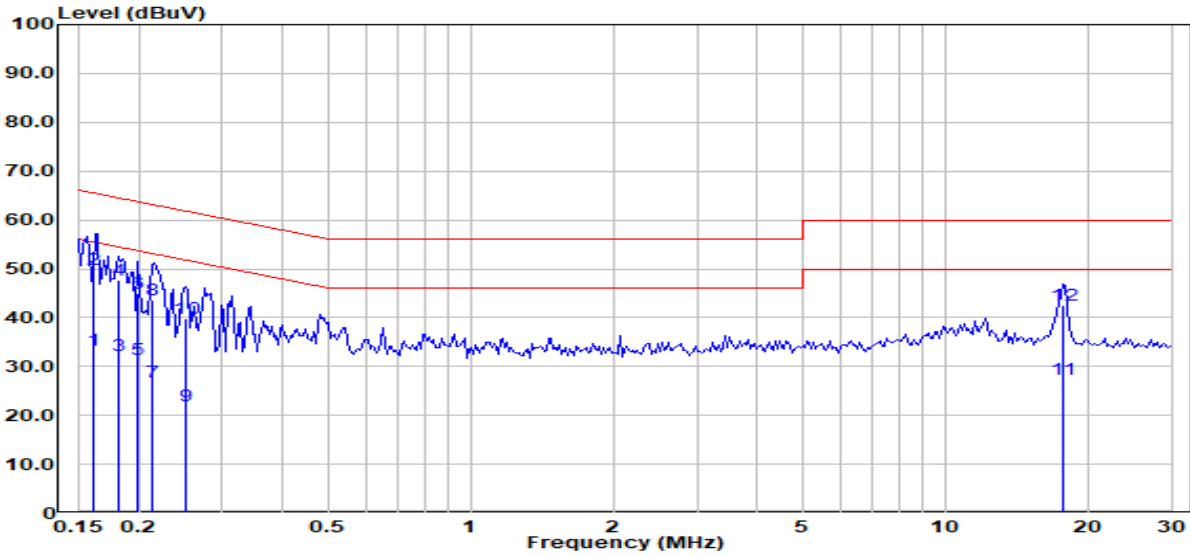
Remark: $\text{Level} = \text{Read Level} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{LISN Factor}$

Test Mode: 01; Line: Live line



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Remark
1	0.1528	13.91	20.24	34.15	55.85	-21.70	Average
2	0.1528	30.51	20.24	50.75	65.85	-15.10	QP
3	0.1762	13.19	20.14	33.33	54.66	-21.33	Average
4	0.1762	28.39	20.14	48.53	64.66	-16.13	QP
5	0.2222	6.31	20.06	26.37	52.74	-26.37	Average
6	0.2222	23.30	20.06	43.36	62.74	-19.38	QP
7	0.2396	1.83	20.07	21.90	52.11	-30.21	Average
8	0.2396	21.06	20.07	41.13	62.11	-20.98	QP
9	3.7920	5.21	19.89	25.10	46.00	-20.90	Average
10	3.7920	18.79	19.89	38.68	56.00	-17.32	QP
11	17.7790	10.31	19.76	30.07	50.00	-19.93	Average
12	17.7790	22.73	19.76	42.49	60.00	-17.51	QP

Test Mode: 01; Line: Neutral Line



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)	Correct Factor(dB)	Result (dBuV)	Limit (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	Remark
1	0.1603	13.05	20.17	33.22	55.45	-22.23	Average
2	0.1603	29.74	20.17	49.91	65.45	-15.54	QP
3	0.1805	12.00	20.14	32.14	54.46	-22.32	Average
4	0.1805	27.44	20.14	47.58	64.46	-16.88	QP
5	0.1997	11.44	20.11	31.55	53.62	-22.07	Average
6	0.1997	24.95	20.11	45.06	63.62	-18.56	QP
7	0.2130	6.82	20.11	26.93	53.09	-26.16	Average
8	0.2130	23.52	20.11	43.63	63.09	-19.46	QP
9	0.2518	1.78	20.09	21.87	51.70	-29.83	Average
10	0.2518	19.63	20.09	39.72	61.70	-21.98	QP
11	17.6920	7.44	19.83	27.27	50.00	-22.73	Average
12	17.6920	22.80	19.83	42.63	60.00	-17.37	QP

7.2 Duty Cycle

Test Requirement KDB 789033 D02 II B 1

Test Method: KDB 789033 II B 1

7.2.1 E.U.T. Operation

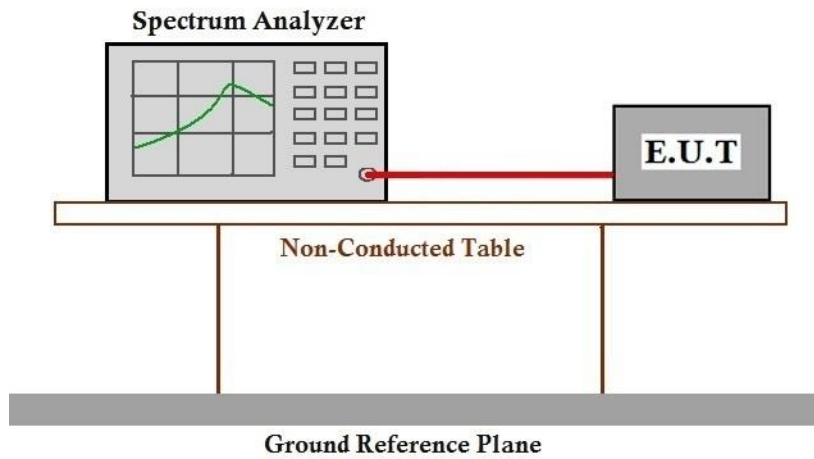
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.2.2 Test Setup Diagram



7.2.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.3 99% Bandwidth

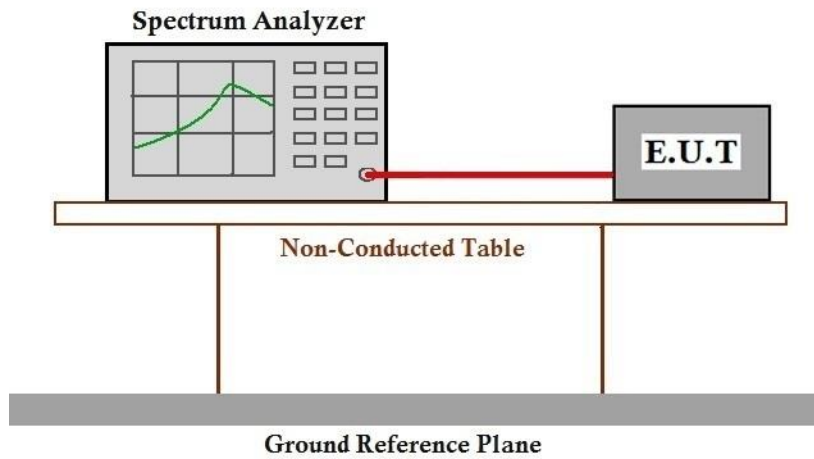
Test Requirement N/A
Test Method: KDB 789033 II D

7.3.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C Humidity: 48 % RH Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.3.2 Test Setup Diagram



7.3.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.4 26dB Emission bandwidth

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (a)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II C 1

7.4.1 E.U.T. Operation

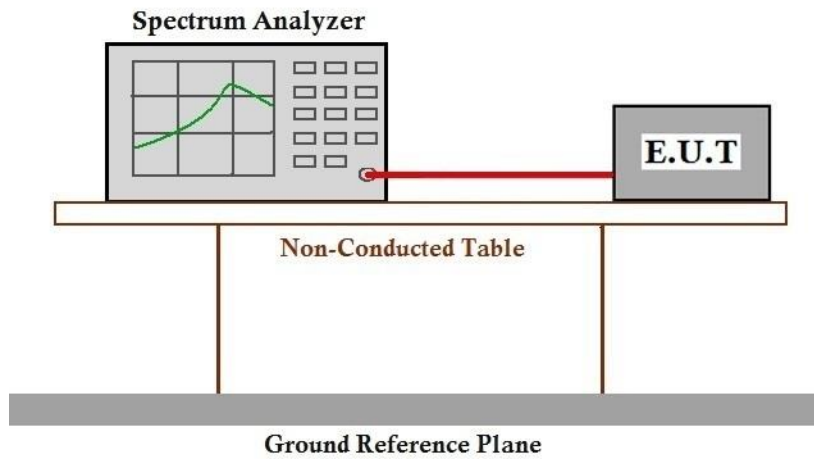
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.4.2 Test Setup Diagram



7.4.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.5 Minimum 6 dB bandwidth (5.725-5.85 GHz band)

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (e)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II C 2

Limit:

Frequency band(MHz)	Limit
5725-5850	≥ 500 kHz

7.5.1 E.U.T. Operation

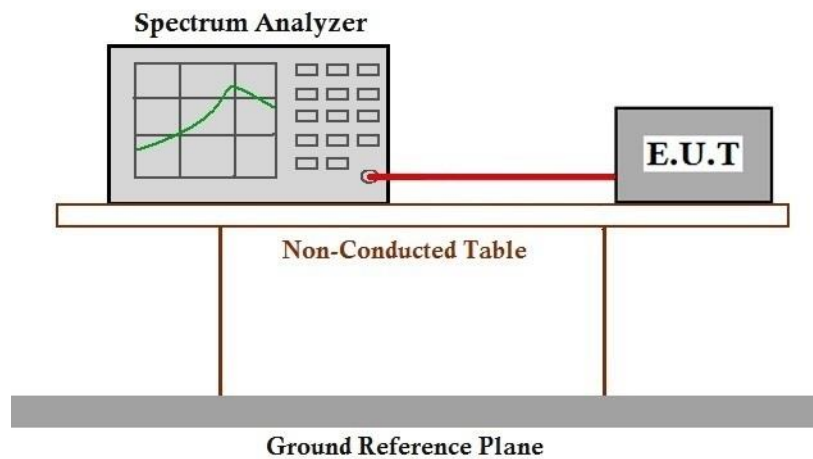
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.5.2 Test Setup Diagram



7.5.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.6 Maximum Conducted output power

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (a)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II E

Limit:

Frequency band(MHz)	Limit
5150-5250	$\leq 1\text{W}(30\text{dBm})$ for master device
	$\leq 250\text{mW}(24\text{dBm})$ for client device
5250-5350	$\leq 250\text{mW}(24\text{dBm})$ or $11\text{dBm}+10\log B^*$
5470-5725	$\leq 250\text{mW}(24\text{dBm})$ or $11\text{dBm}+10\log B^*$
5725-5850	$\leq 1\text{W}(30\text{dBm})$
Remark:	<p>* Where B is the 26dB emission bandwidth in MHz.</p> <p>The maximum conducted output power must be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms-equivalent voltage.</p>

7.6.1 E.U.T. Operation

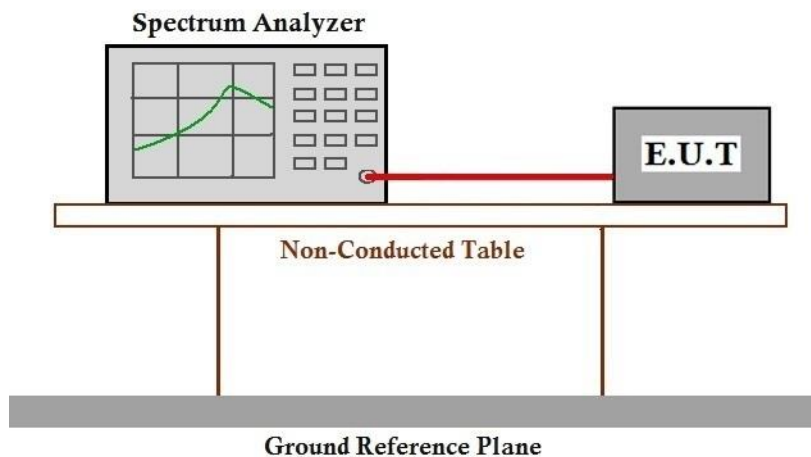
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.6.2 Test Setup Diagram



7.6.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Note: Since the verify power the same operating range bandwidth and smaller power can be covered by the higher power.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.7 Peak Power spectrum density

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (a)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II F

Limit:

Frequency band(MHz)	Limit
5150-5250	≤17dBm in 1MHz for master device
	≤11dBm in 1MHz for client device
5250-5350	≤11dBm in 1MHz for client device
5470-5725	≤11dBm in 1MHz for client device
5725-5850	≤30dBm in 500 kHz
Remark:	The maximum power spectral density is measured as a conducted emission by direct connection of a calibrated test instrument to the equipment under test.

7.7.1 E.U.T. Operation

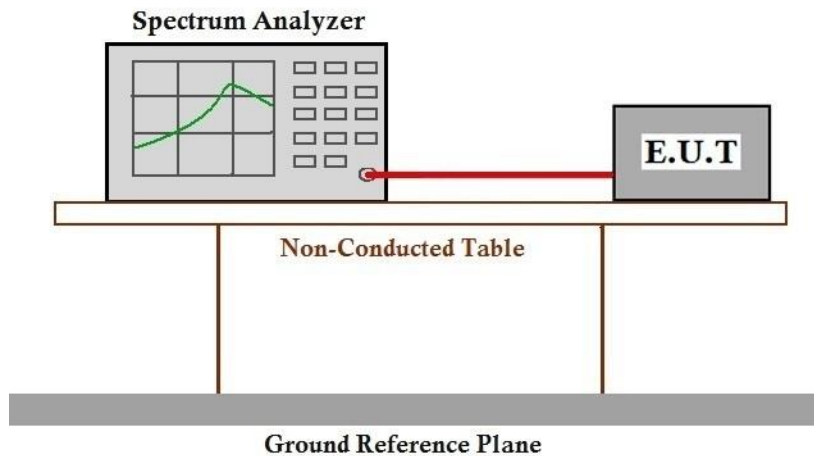
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.7.2 Test Setup Diagram



7.7.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.8 Radiated Emissions (Below 1GHz)

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.209 & Subpart E 15.407(b)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II G

Measurement Distance: 3m

Limit:

Frequency(MHz)	Field strength(microvolts/meter)	Measurement distance(meters)
0.009-0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490-1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705-30.0	30	30
30-88	100	3
88-216	150	3
216-960	200	3
960-1000	500	3

7.8.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 20.5 °C

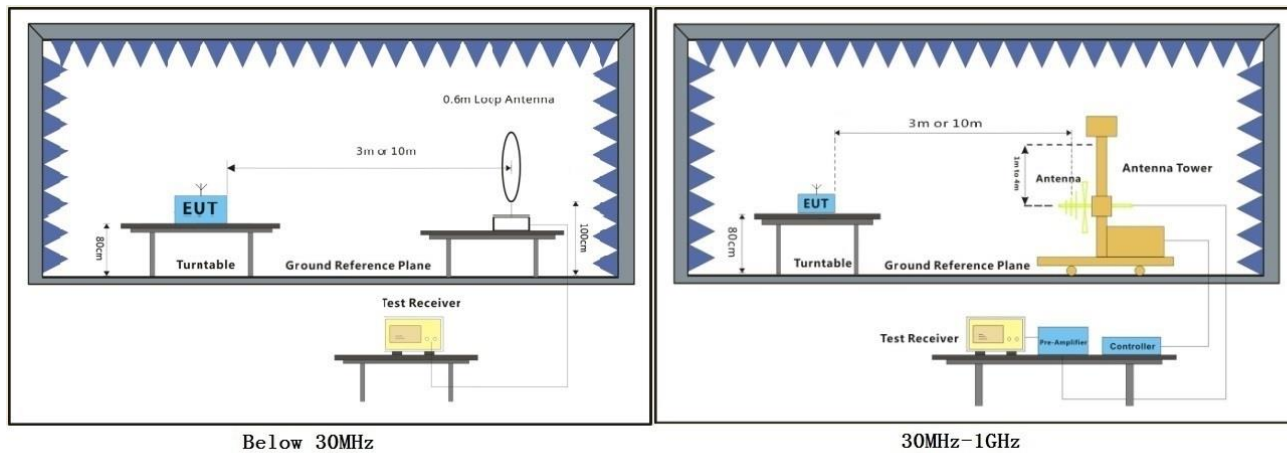
Humidity: 51.3 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.8.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	01	TX mode (U-NII-1)_Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80/160, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	02	TX mode (U-NII-2A) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	03	TX mode (U-NII-2C) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80/160, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	04	TX mode (U-NII-3) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.

7.8.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.8.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

- a. For below 1GHz, the EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 meter semi-anechoic chamber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- b. The EUT was set 3 or 10 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
- c. The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
- d. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters (for the test frequency of below 30MHz, the antenna was tuned to heights 1 meter) and the rotatable table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
- e. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
- f. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using quasi-peak method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.
- g. Test the EUT in the lowest channel, the middle channel, the Highest channel.
- h. The radiation measurements are performed in X, Y, Z axis positioning for Transmitting mode, and found the X axis positioning which it is the worst case.
- i. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured was complete.

Remark:

1. $\text{Level} = \text{Read Level} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Factor} - \text{Preamplifier Factor}$
2. For emission below 1GHz, through the pre-scan found the worst case is the lowest channel of 802.11a. Only the worst case is recorded in the report.
3. Scan from 9kHz to 30MHz, the disturbance below 30MHz was very low. The points marked on above plots are the highest emissions could be found when testing, so only above points had been displayed. The amplitude of spurious emissions from the radiator which are attenuated more than 20dB below the limit need not be reported.
4. The disturbance below 1GHz was very low and the harmonics were the highest point could be found when testing, so only the above harmonics had been displayed.
5. This test item was investigated while operating in SISO and MIMO mode, however, it was determined that SISO antenna 1 operation for a modulation and MiMO antenna operation for n/ac/ax modulation produced the worst emissions. So the emissions produced from other operation are not recorded in report.

7.9 Radiated Emissions (Above 1GHz)

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.209 & Subpart E 15.407(b)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II G

Measurement Distance: 3m

Limit:

Frequency(MHz)	Field strength(microvolts/meter)	Measurement distance(meters)
Above 1GHz	500	3
<p>*(1) 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.</p> <p>(2) 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.</p> <p>(3) For transmitters operating in the 5.47-5.725 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.</p> <p>(4) For transmitters operating in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band:</p> <p>(i) 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.</p> <p>Remark: The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9-90kHz, 110-490kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector, the peak field strength of any emission shall not exceed the maximum permitted average limits specified above by more than 20 dB under any condition of modulation.</p>		

7.9.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 20.5 °C

Humidity: 51.3 % RH

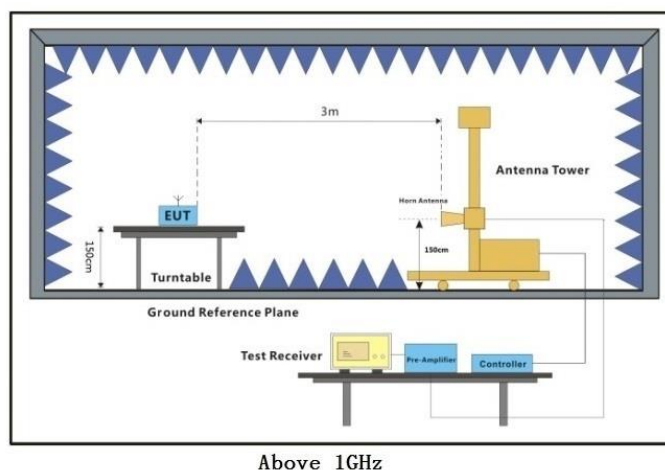
Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.9.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	01	TX mode (U-NII-1)_Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	02	TX mode (U-NII-2A) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	03	TX mode (U-NII-2C) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all

		modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	04	TX mode (U-NII-3) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.

7.9.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.9.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

- a. For above 1GHz, the EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 1.5 meters above the ground at a 3 meter fully-anechoic chamber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- b. The EUT was set 3 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
- c. The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
- d. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters (for the test frequency of below 30MHz, the antenna was tuned to heights 1 meter) and the rotatable table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
- e. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
- f. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.
- g. Test the EUT in the lowest channel, the middle channel, the Highest channel.
- h. The radiation measurements are performed in X, Y, Z axis positioning for Transmitting mode, and found the X axis positioning which it is the worst case.
- i. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured was complete.

Remark:

1. $\text{Level} = \text{Read Level} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{Antenna Factor} - \text{Preamplifier Factor}$
2. Scan from 18GHz to 40GHz, the disturbance above 18GHz was very low. The points marked on above plots are the highest emissions could be found when testing, so only above points had been displayed. The amplitude of spurious emissions from the radiator which are attenuated more than 20dB below the limit need not be reported.
3. As shown in this section, for frequencies above 1GHz, the field strength limits are based on average limits. However, the peak field strength of any emission shall not exceed the maximum permitted average limits specified above by more than 20 dB under any condition of modulation. For the emissions whose peak level is lower than the average limit, only the peak measurement is shown in the report.
4. The disturbance above 18GHz were very low and the harmonics were the highest point could be found when testing, so only the above harmonics had been displayed.
5. For devices with multiple operating modes, measurements on the middle channel is used to determine the worst-case mode(s). Only the worst case mode with the highest output power and the mode with the highest output power spectral density for each modulation family (e.g., OFDM and direct sequence spread spectrum) is recorded in the test report.
6. This test item was investigated while operating in SISO and MIMO mode, however, it was determined that SISO antenna 1 operation for a modulation and MiMO antenna operation for n/ac/ax modulation produced the worst emissions. So the emissions produced from other operation are not recorded in report.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.10 Radiated Emissions which fall in the restricted bands

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart C 15.209 & Subpart E 15.407(b)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 II G

Measurement Distance: 3m

Limit:

Frequency(MHz)	Field strength(microvolts/meter)	Measurement distance(meters)
0.009-0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490-1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705-30.0	30	30
30-88	100	3
88-216	150	3
216-960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

*(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) For transmitters operating in the 5.47-5.725 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

(4) For transmitters operating in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band:

(i) 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.

Remark: The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9-90kHz, 110-490kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector, the peak field strength of any emission shall not exceed the maximum permitted average limits specified above by more than 20 dB under any condition of modulation.

7.10.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 20.5 °C

Humidity: 51.3 % RH

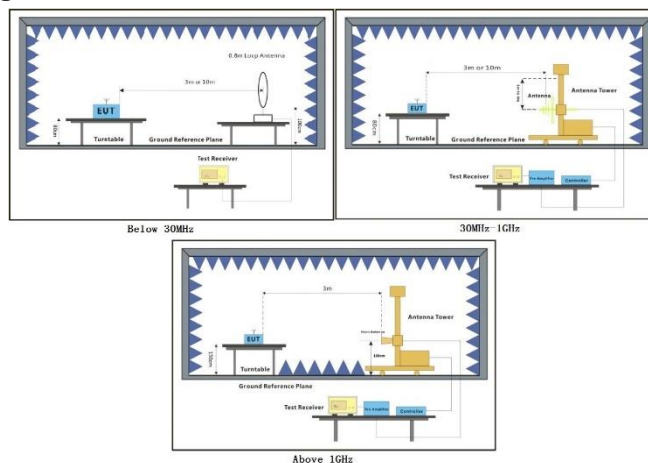
Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.10.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	01	TX mode (U-NII-1)_Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and

		found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	02	TX mode (U-NII-2A) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	03	TX mode (U-NII-2C) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	04	TX mode (U-NII-3) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.

7.10.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.10.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

- a. For below 1GHz, the EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 0.8 meters above the ground at a 3 or 10 meter semi-anechoic chamber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- b. For above 1GHz, the EUT was placed on the top of a rotating table 1.5 meters above the ground at a 3 meter fully-anechoic chamber. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest radiation.
- c. The EUT was set 3 or 10 meters away from the interference-receiving antenna, which was mounted on the top of a variable-height antenna tower.
- d. The antenna height is varied from one meter to four meters above the ground to determine the maximum value of the field strength. Both horizontal and vertical polarizations of the antenna are set to make the measurement.
- e. For each suspected emission, the EUT was arranged to its worst case and then the antenna was tuned to heights from 1 meter to 4 meters (for the test frequency of below 30MHz, the antenna was tuned to heights 1 meter) and the rotatable table was turned from 0 degrees to 360 degrees to find the maximum reading.
- f. The test-receiver system was set to Peak Detect Function and Specified Bandwidth with Maximum Hold Mode.
- g. If the emission level of the EUT in peak mode was 10dB lower than the limit specified, then testing could be stopped and the peak values of the EUT would be reported. Otherwise the emissions that did not have 10dB margin would be re-tested one by one using peak, quasi-peak or average method as specified and then reported in a data sheet.
- h. Test the EUT in the lowest channel, the middle channel, the Highest channel.
- i. The radiation measurements are performed in X, Y, Z axis positioning for Transmitting mode, and found the X axis positioning which it is the worst case.
- j. Repeat above procedures until all frequencies measured was complete.

Remark:

1. Level = Read Level + Cable Loss + Antenna Factor - Preamplifier Factor
2. This test item was investigated while operating in SISO and MIMO mode, however, it was determined that SISO antenna 1 operation for a modulation and MIMO antenna operation for n/ac/ax modulation produced the worst emissions. So the emissions produced from other operation are not recorded in report.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.11 Frequency Stability

Test Requirement 47 CFR Part 15, Subpart E 15.407 (g)

Test Method: ANSI C63.10 (2013) Section 6.8

7.11.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.11.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	01	TX mode (U-NII-1) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	02	TX mode (U-NII-2A) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	03	TX mode (U-NII-2C) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.
Final test	04	TX mode (U-NII-3) _Keep the EUT in continuously transmitting mode with all modulation types. All data rates for each modulation type have been tested and found the data rate @ 6Mbps is the worst case of IEEE 802.11a; data rate @ MCS0 is the worst case of IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax 20/40/80, Only the data of worst case is recorded in the report.

7.11.3 Measurement Procedure and Data

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.12 Non-occupancy period

Test Requirement KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1

Test Method: KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3

Limit:

Test item	Limit	Applicability	
		Master Device or client with Radar Detection	Client without Radar Detection
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes	Yes	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds	Yes	Not required
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.	Yes	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.	Yes	Not required
<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> <p>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.</p>			

7.12.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

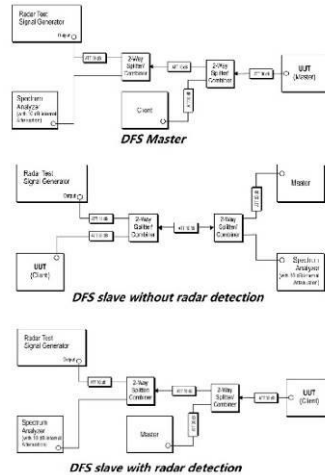
Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.12.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	05	Normal operating_Keep the EUT communication with the companion device.

7.12.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.12.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

- 1) The radar pulse generator is setup to provide a pulse at frequency that the master and client are operating. A type 0 radar pulse with a 1us pulse width and a 1428us PRI is used for the testing.
- 2) The vector signal generator is adjusted to provide the radar burst (18 pulses) at the level of approximately -61dBm at the antenna port of the master device.
- 3) A trigger is provided from the pulse generator to the DFS monitoring system in order to capture the traffic and the occurrence of the radar pulse.
- 4) EUT will associate with the master at channel. The file "iperf.exe" specified by the FCC is streamed from the PC 2 through the master and the client device to the PC 1 and played in full motion video using Media Player Classic Ver. 6.4.8.6 in order to properly load the network for the entire period of the test.
- 5) When radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold +1dB is generated on the operating channel of the U-NII device. At time T0 the radar waveform generator sends a burst of pulse of the radar waveform at Detection Threshold +1dB.
- 6) Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel. Measure and record the transmissions from the UUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). One 15 seconds plot is reported for the Short Pulse Radar Type 0. The plot for the Short Pulse Radar Types start at the end of the radar burst. The Channel Move Time will be calculated based on the zoom in 600ms plot of the Short Pulse Radar Type.
- 7) Measurement of the aggregate duration of the Channel Closed Transmission Time method. With the spectrum analyzer set to zero span tuned to the center frequency of the EUT operating channel at the radar simulated frequency, peak detection, and max hold, the dwell time per bin is given by: $Dwell (0.3ms) = S (12000ms) / B (4000)$; where Dwell is the dwell time per spectrum analyzer sampling bin, S is sweep time and B is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins. An upper bound of the aggregate duration of the intermittent control signals of Channel Closing Transmission Time is calculated by: $C (ms) = N \times Dwell (0.3ms)$; where C is the Closing Time, N is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins (intermittent control signals) showing a U-NII transmission and Dwell is the dwell time per bin.
- 8) Measurement the EUT for more than 30 minutes following the channel move time to verify that no transmission or beacons occur on this channel.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.13 Channel Availability Check Time

Test Requirement KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1
Test Method: KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.2

Limit:

Test item	Limit	Applicability	
		Master Device or client with Radar Detection	Client without Radar Detection
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes	Yes	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds	Yes	Not required
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.	Yes	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.	Yes	Not required
<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> <p>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.</p>			

7.13.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C Humidity: 48 % RH Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.13.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	05	Normal operating_Keep the EUT communication with the companion device.

7.13.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

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 2.5 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.

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.

a) The Radar Waveform generator and UUT are connected using the applicable test setup described in the sections on configuration for Conducted Tests or Radiated Tests 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.

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.

- a) 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.
- 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 + 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.
- 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.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.14 Channel Move Time

Test Requirement KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1
Test Method: KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3

Limit:

Test item	Limit	Applicability	
		Master Device or client with Radar Detection	Client without Radar Detection
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes	Yes	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds	Yes	Not required
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.	Yes	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.	Yes	Not required
<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> <p>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.</p>			

7.14.1 E.U.T. Operation

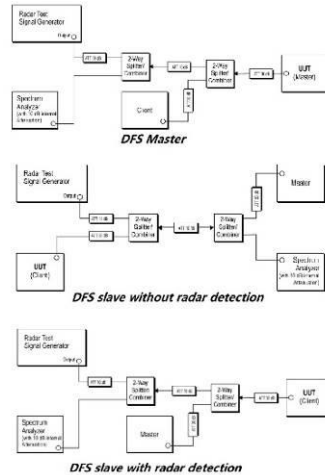
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C Humidity: 48 % RH Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.14.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	05	Normal operating_Keep the EUT communication with the companion device.

7.14.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.14.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

- 1) The radar pulse generator is setup to provide a pulse at frequency that the master and client are operating. A type 0 radar pulse with a 1us pulse width and a 1428us PRI is used for the testing.
- 2) The vector signal generator is adjusted to provide the radar burst (18 pulses) at the level of approximately -61dBm at the antenna port of the master device.
- 3) A trigger is provided from the pulse generator to the DFS monitoring system in order to capture the traffic and the occurrence of the radar pulse.
- 4) EUT will associate with the master at channel. The file "iperf.exe" specified by the FCC is streamed from the PC 2 through the master and the client device to the PC 1 and played in full motion video using Media Player Classic Ver. 6.4.8.6 in order to properly load the network for the entire period of the test.
- 5) When radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold +1dB is generated on the operating channel of the U-NII device. At time T0 the radar waveform generator sends a burst of pulse of the radar waveform at Detection Threshold +1dB.
- 6) Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel. Measure and record the transmissions from the UUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). One 15 seconds plot is reported for the Short Pulse Radar Type 0. The plot for the Short Pulse Radar Types start at the end of the radar burst. The Channel Move Time will be calculated based on the zoom in 600ms plot of the Short Pulse Radar Type.
- 7) Measurement of the aggregate duration of the Channel Closed Transmission Time method. With the spectrum analyzer set to zero span tuned to the center frequency of the EUT operating channel at the radar simulated frequency, peak detection, and max hold, the dwell time per bin is given by: $Dwell (0.3ms) = S (12000ms) / B (4000)$; where Dwell is the dwell time per spectrum analyzer sampling bin, S is sweep time and B is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins. An upper bound of the aggregate duration of the intermittent control signals of Channel Closing Transmission Time is calculated by: $C (ms) = N \times Dwell (0.3ms)$; where C is the Closing Time, N is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins (intermittent control signals) showing a U-NII transmission and Dwell is the dwell time per bin.
- 8) Measurement the EUT for more than 30 minutes following the channel move time to verify that no transmission or beacons occur on this channel.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.15 Channel Closing Transmission Time

Test Requirement KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1

Test Method: KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.3

Limit:

Test item	Limit	Applicability	
		Master Device or client with Radar Detection	Client without Radar Detection
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes	Yes	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds	Yes	Not required
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.	Yes	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.	Yes	Not required
<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> <p>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.</p>			

7.15.1 E.U.T. Operation

Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C

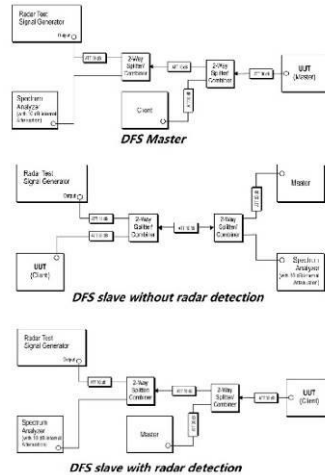
Humidity: 48 % RH

Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.15.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	05	Normal operating_Keep the EUT communication with the companion device.

7.15.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.15.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

- 1) The radar pulse generator is setup to provide a pulse at frequency that the master and client are operating. A type 0 radar pulse with a 1us pulse width and a 1428us PRI is used for the testing.
- 2) The vector signal generator is adjusted to provide the radar burst (18 pulses) at the level of approximately -61dBm at the antenna port of the master device.
- 3) A trigger is provided from the pulse generator to the DFS monitoring system in order to capture the traffic and the occurrence of the radar pulse.
- 4) EUT will associate with the master at channel. The file "iperf.exe" specified by the FCC is streamed from the PC 2 through the master and the client device to the PC 1 and played in full motion video using Media Player Classic Ver. 6.4.8.6 in order to properly load the network for the entire period of the test.
- 5) When radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold +1dB is generated on the operating channel of the U-NII device. At time T0 the radar waveform generator sends a burst of pulse of the radar waveform at Detection Threshold +1dB.
- 6) Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel. Measure and record the transmissions from the UUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). One 15 seconds plot is reported for the Short Pulse Radar Type 0. The plot for the Short Pulse Radar Types start at the end of the radar burst. The Channel Move Time will be calculated based on the zoom in 600ms plot of the Short Pulse Radar Type.
- 7) Measurement of the aggregate duration of the Channel Closed Transmission Time method. With the spectrum analyzer set to zero span tuned to the center frequency of the EUT operating channel at the radar simulated frequency, peak detection, and max hold, the dwell time per bin is given by: $Dwell (0.3ms) = S (12000ms) / B (4000)$; where Dwell is the dwell time per spectrum analyzer sampling bin, S is sweep time and B is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins. An upper bound of the aggregate duration of the intermittent control signals of Channel Closing Transmission Time is calculated by: $C (ms) = N \times Dwell (0.3ms)$; where C is the Closing Time, N is the number of spectrum analyzer sampling bins (intermittent control signals) showing a U-NII transmission and Dwell is the dwell time per bin.
- 8) Measurement the EUT for more than 30 minutes following the channel move time to verify that no transmission or beacons occur on this channel.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

7.16 U-NII Detection Bandwidth

Test Requirement KDB 905462 D02 Section 5.1
Test Method: KDB 905462 D02 Section 7.8.1

Limit:

Test item	Limit	Applicability	
		Master Device or client with Radar Detection	Client without Radar Detection
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes	Yes	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds	Yes	Not required
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.	Yes	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.	Yes	Not required
<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> <p>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.</p>			

7.16.1 E.U.T. Operation

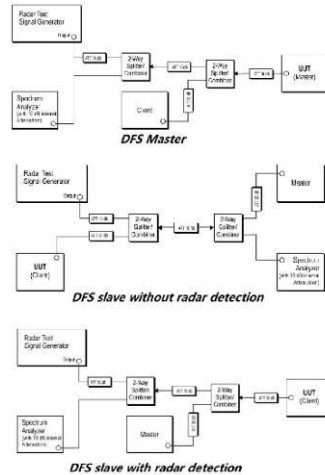
Operating Environment:

Temperature: 22 °C Humidity: 48 % RH Atmospheric Pressure: 1010 mbar

7.16.2 Test Mode Description

Pre-scan / Final test	Mode Code	Description
Final test	05	Normal operating_Keep the EUT communication with the companion device.

7.16.3 Test Setup Diagram



7.16.4 Measurement Procedure and Data

1. Set up the DFS timing monitoring equipment and 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 at the center frequency of the UUT Operating Channel at the specified DFS Detection Threshold level.

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.

2. 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.

3. 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. 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.

4. 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. 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.

5. 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. 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.

Please Refer to Appendix for Details

8 Test Setup Photo

Refer to Appendix - Test Setup Photo for KSCR2407001449AT

9 EUT Constructional Details (EUT Photos)

Refer to Appendix - Photographs of EUT Constructional Details for KSCR2407001449AT

- End of the Report -