FCC Radio Test Report

FCC ID: 2ADUTLGPAU0E

This report concerns: Original Grant

Project No.	:	2502C215
Equipment	:	AC1200 Wireless AC USB Adapter With An Antenna
Brand Name	:	Panda Wireless
Test Model	:	PAU0E
Series Model	:	IGU0E
Applicant	:	Panda Wireless, Inc.
Address	:	15559 Union Ave., Suite 300, Los Gatos , CA95032, USA
Manufacturer	:	Panda Wireless, Inc.
Address	:	15559 Union Ave., Suite 300, Los Gatos , CA95032, USA
Factory	:	Panda Wireless, Inc.
Address	:	15559 Union Ave., Suite 300, Los Gatos , CA95032, USA
Date of Receipt	:	Feb. 24, 2025
Date of Test	:	Feb. 28, 2025 ~ Apr. 30, 2025
Issued Date	:	Jul. 11, 2025
Report Version	:	R00
Test Sample	:	Engineering Sample No.: DG20250224189
Standard(s)	:	FCC CFR Title 47, Part 15, Subpart E

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

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Declaration

BTL represents to the client that testing is done in accordance with standard procedures as applicable and that test instruments used has been calibrated with standards traceable to international standard(s) and/or national standard(s).

BTL's reports apply only to the specific samples tested under conditions. It is manufacture's responsibility to ensure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with the identical electrical and mechanical components. BTL assumes no responsibility for the data provided by the customer, any statements, inferences or generalizations drawn by the customer or others from the reports issued by BTL.

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BTL is not responsible for the sampling stage, so the results only apply to the sample as received.

The information, data and test plan are provided by manufacturer which may affect the validity of results, so it is manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the apparatus meets the essential requirements of applied standards and in all the possible configurations as representative of its intended use.

Limitation

For the use of the authority's logo is limited unless the Test Standard(s)/Scope(s)/Item(s) mentioned in this test report is (are) included in the conformity assessment authorities acceptance respective. Please note that the measurement uncertainty is provided for informational purpose only and are not use in determining the Pass/Fail results.

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REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date	Note
BTL-FCCP-3-2502C215	R00	Original Report	Jul. 11, 2025	Valid

1. APPLICABLE STANDARDS

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, the EUT must comply with the requirements of the following standards:
KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02
The following reference test guidance is not within the scope of accreditation of A2LA:
KDB 789033 D02 General U-NII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Test procedures according to the technical standard(s):

FCC CFR Title 47, Part 15, Subpart E				
Standard(s) Section	**Test Item**	**Test Result**	**Judgment**	**Remark**
FCC 15.407(h)	Transmit Power Control (TPC) and Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)	------	PASS	------

3. TEST FACILITY

The test facilities used to collect the test data in this report is at the location of No.3, Jinshagang 1st Road, Dalang, Dongguan, Guangdong People's Republic of China.
BTL's Registration Number for FCC: 747969
BTL's Designation Number for FCC: CN1377

4. TEST ENVIRONMENT CONDITIONS

Test Item	Temperature	Humidity	Test Voltage	Tested By	Test Date
Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)	22°C	63%	DC 5V	Young Zou	Mar. 17, 2025

5. GENERAL INFORMATION

5.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Equipment	AC1200 Wireless AC USB Adapter With An Antenna
Brand Name	Panda Wireless
Test Model	PAU0E
Series Model	IGU0E
Model Difference(s)	Only differ in model name.
Software Version	V1.0.0
Hardware Version	PW-PAU0E-LG-V1.0
Power Source	Supplied from PC USB port.
Power Rating	DC 5V
Operation Frequency Band(s)	UNII-2A: 5250 MHz ~ 5350 MHz UNII-2C: 5470 MHz ~ 5725 MHz
Modulation Type	IEEE 802.11a/n/ac: OFDM
Bit Rate of Transmitter	IEEE 802.11a: 54/48/36/24/18/12/9/6 Mbps IEEE 802.11n: up to 300 Mbps IEEE 802.11ac: up to 866.7 Mbps
Operating Mode(s)	☐ Master ☒ Client device without radar detection ☐ Client device with radar detection ☐ Mesh ☐ Bridge
Maximum Output Power_UNII-2A	IEEE 802.11ac(VHT40): 17.50 dBm (0.0562 W)
Maximum Output Power_UNII-2C	IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80): 19.64 dBm (0.0920 W)

Note:
1. For a more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or the user's manual.

2. Channel List:

IEEE 802.11a IEEE 802.11n(HT20) IEEE 802.11ac(VHT20)		IEEE 802.11n(HT40) IEEE 802.11ac(VHT40)		IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80)	
UNII-2A		UNII-2A		UNII-2A	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
52	5260	54	5270	58	5290
56	5280	62	5310		
60	5300				
64	5320				

IEEE 802.11a IEEE 802.11n(HT20) IEEE 802.11ac(VHT20)		IEEE 802.11n(HT40) IEEE 802.11ac(VHT40)		IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80)	
UNII-2C		UNII-2C		UNII-2C	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
100	5500	102	5510	106	5530
104	5520	110	5550	122	5610
108	5540	118	5590		
112	5560	126	5630		
116	5580	134	5670		
120	5600				
124	5620				
128	5640				
132	5660				
136	5680				
140	5700				

3. Antenna Specification:

Ant.	Manufacturer	P/N	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	Tengxiang Technology.Inc	AN2450-08BC04 RS-B	Dipole	RP SMA Plug	2.92
2	Tengxiang Technology.Inc	AN2450-FPC309 BX	FPC	I-PEX	3.54

Note:
This EUT supports CDD, and all antenna gains are not equal, so Directional gain = G_{ANT}+Array Gain.
For power measurements, Array Gain=0dB (N_{ANT}≤4), so the Directional gain=3.54.
For power spectral density measurements, N_{ANT}=2, N_{SS} = 1.
So the Directional gain=G_{ANT}+Array Gain=G_{ANT}+10log(N_{ANT}/ N_{SS})dBi=3.54+10log(2/1)dBi=6.55.

4. Table for Antenna Configuration:

Operating Mode / TX Mode	2TX
IEEE 802.11a	V (Ant. 1 + Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	V (Ant. 1 + Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	V (Ant. 1 + Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT20)	V (Ant. 1 + Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT40)	V (Ant. 1 + Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80)	V (Ant. 1 + Ant. 2)

5.2 CUSTOMER INFORMATION DESCRIPTION

1) The antenna gain is provided by the manufacturer.
2) The results of all test items include cable losses. Part of the cable losses (0.5dB) are provided by the manufacturer, while the other parts of the cable losses are provided by the testing laboratory.

5.3 MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER AND E.I.R.P.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Max. e.i.r.p. (dBm)	Max. e.i.r.p. (mW)
5250~5350	17.50	3.54	21.04	127.06
5470~5725	19.64	3.54	23.18	207.97

Note:
1) U-NII devices operating in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band and the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall employ a TPC mechanism. A TPC mechanism is not required for systems with an e.i.r.p. of less than 500 mW.

5.4 DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES

Test Mode	Description
Mode 1	IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80): 5530MHz

6. U-NII DFS RULE REQUIREMENTS

6.1 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 below for the applicability of DFS requirements for each of the operational modes.

Applicability of DFS requirements prior to use a channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
Non-Occupancy Period	√	√	√
DFS Detection Th□eshold	√	Not required	√
Channel Availability Check Time	√	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	√	Not required	√

Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operation□l Mode		
	Master	Client without radar det□c□ion	Client with radar detection
DFS Detection Threshold	√	Not required	√
Channel Closing Transmission Time	√	√	√
Channel Move Time	√	√	√
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	√	Not require□	√

Additional requirements for devices with multi□le bandwidth modes	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
U-NII Detection Bandwidth and Statistical Performance Check	All BW modes must be tested	Not required
Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time	Test using widest BW mode available	Test using the widest BW mode available for the link
All other tests	Any single BW mode	Not required

Note: Frequencies selected for statistical performance check should include several frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth and frequencies near the edge of the radar detection bandwidth. For 802.11 devices it is suggested to select frequencies in each of the bonded 20 MHz channels and the channel center frequency.

6.2 TEST LIMITS AND RADAR SIGNAL PARAMETERS

DETECTION THRESHOLD VALUES

DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices with Radar Detection

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2 and 3)
e.i.r.p. ≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
e.i.r.p. < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
e.i.r.p. < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm

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

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

Note3: e.i.r.p. is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.

TEST LIMIT

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 AND MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL DETECTIONS

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.

Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms.

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
0	1	1428	18	See Note 1	See Note 1
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a	$\text{Roundup}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{19\cdot10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}}\right)\right\}$	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 µsec, with a minimum increment of 1 µsec, excluding PRI values selected in Test A			
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	60%	30
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	60%	30
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	60%	30
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)				80%	120
Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.					

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

For example if in Short Pulse Radar Type 1 Test B a PRI of 3066 usec is selected, the number of pulses would be $\text{Roundup}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{19\cdot10^6}{3066}\right)\right\}$ = Round up {17.2} = 18.

Table 5a - Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A

Pulse Repetition Frequency Number	Pulse Repetition Frequency (Pulses Per Second)	Pulse Repetition Interval (Microseconds)
1	1930.5	518
2	1858.7	538
3	1792.1	558
4	1730.1	578
5	1672.2	598
6	1618.1	618
7	1567.4	638
8	1519.8	658
9	1474.9	678
10	1432.7	698
11	1392.8	718
12	1355	738
13	1319.3	758
14	1285.3	778
15	1253.1	798
16	1222.5	818
17	1193.3	838
18	1165.6	858
19	1139	878
20	1113.6	898
21	1089.3	918
22	1066.1	938
23	326.2	3066

The aggregate is the average of the percentage of successful detections of Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4.

Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

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

The parameters for this waveform are randomly chosen (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.

Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

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

For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same Burst parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each waveform and a 100-length segment is selected from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm: If a segment does not contain at least 1 frequency within the U-NII Detection Bandwidth of the UUT, then that segment is not used.

The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250 - 5724 MHz. Next, the frequency that was just chosen is removed from the group and a frequency is randomly selected from the remaining 474 frequencies in the group. This process continues until all 475 frequencies are chosen for the set. For selection of a random frequency, the frequencies remaining within the group are always treated as equally likely.

7. MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS LIST

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Calibrated until
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY54430251	May 31, 2025
Power Splitter	Mini-Circuits	ZFRSC-183-S+	SFG32801811-1	May 31, 2025
Attenuator	STI	STI01-0201-01	N/A	Dec. 06, 2025
Power Splitter	Mini-Circuits	ZFRSC-183-S+	SFG32801811-3	May 31, 2025
Power Splitter	Mini-Circuits	ZN4PD-642W-S+	SN224901449	Dec. 06, 2025
EXG-B RF Vector Signal Generator	Keysight	N5172B	MY53051637	Dec. 06, 2025
Power Splitter	N/A	N/A	SZ201504604	Dec. 06, 2025
DC Block	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20DB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wi-Fi Router	tp-link	Archer AX6000	N/A	N/A
Measurement Software	Keysight	N7607C Signal studio V2.4.0.0	N/A	N/A

Remark: “N/A” denotes no model name, serial no. or calibration specified.
All calibration period of equipment list is one year.
Wi-Fi Router’s FCC ID: TE7AX6000

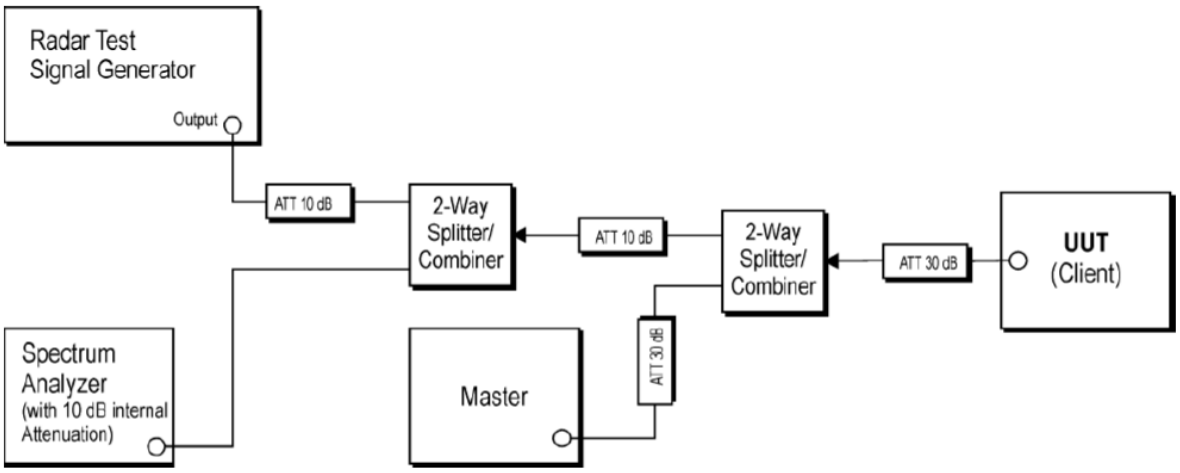
8. DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS)

8.1 DFS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

Test Precedure

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.

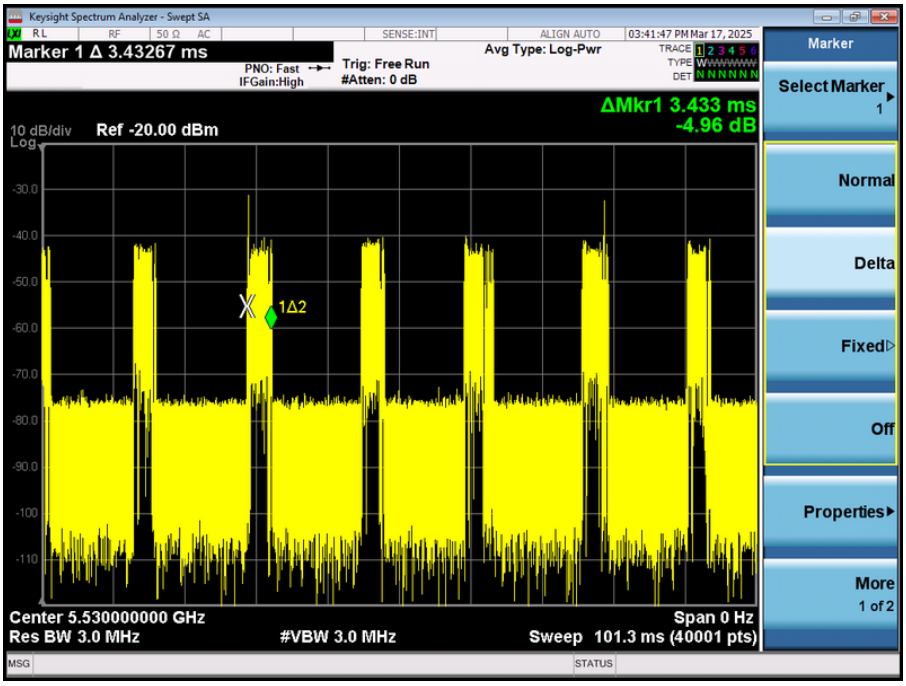
Setup for Client with injection at the Client



Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Client

Channel Loading

IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80) Mode



Frequency (MHz)	Marker Delta (ms)	Number	On Time (ms)	Total Time (ms)	Duty cycle (%)	Limit (%)
5530	3.433	6	20.598	101.3	20.33	17.00

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 Freqeuncy 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.

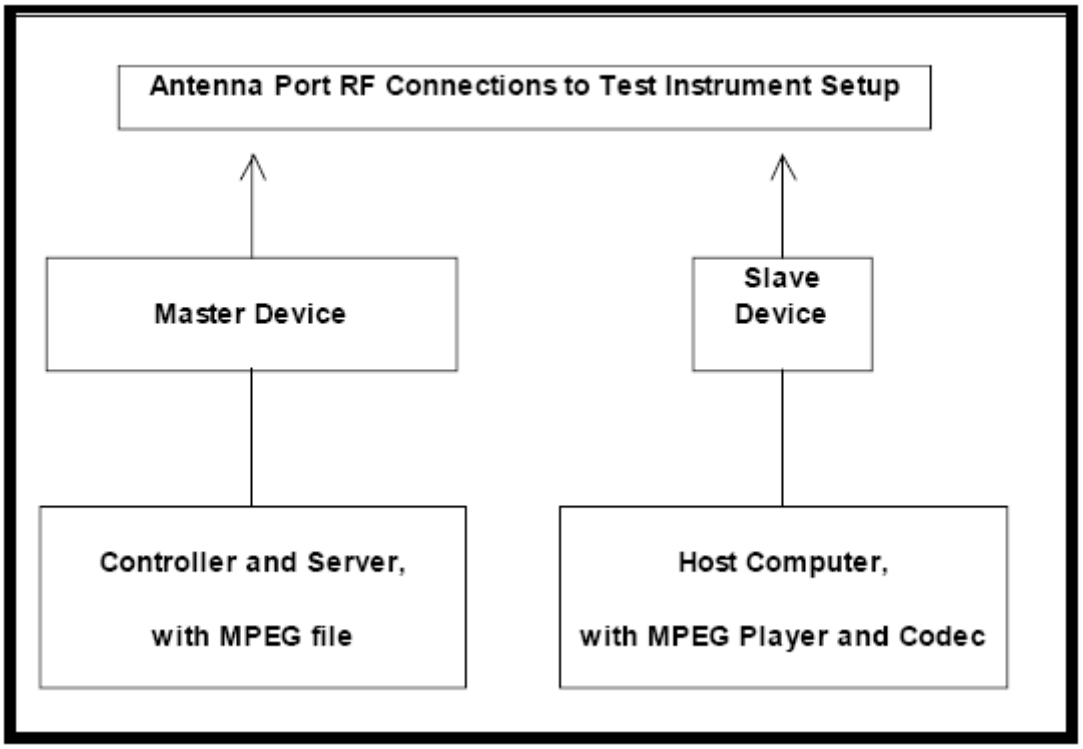
The signal monitoring equipment consists of a spectrum analyzer set to display 8001 bins on the horizontal axis. The time-domain resolution is 2 msec / bin with a 16 second sweep time, meeting the 10 second short pulse reporting criteria. The aggregate ON time is calculated by multiplying the number 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.

8.2 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 -64dBm as measured on the spectrum analyzer.

Without changing any of the instrument settings, the spectrum analyer is reconnected to the Common port of the Spectrum Analyzer Combiner/Divider. Measure the amplitude and calculate the difference from -64 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 -64 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.



8.3 DEVIATION FROM TEST STANDARD

No deviation.

9. TEST RESULTS

9.1 SUMMARY OF DFS TEST RESULT

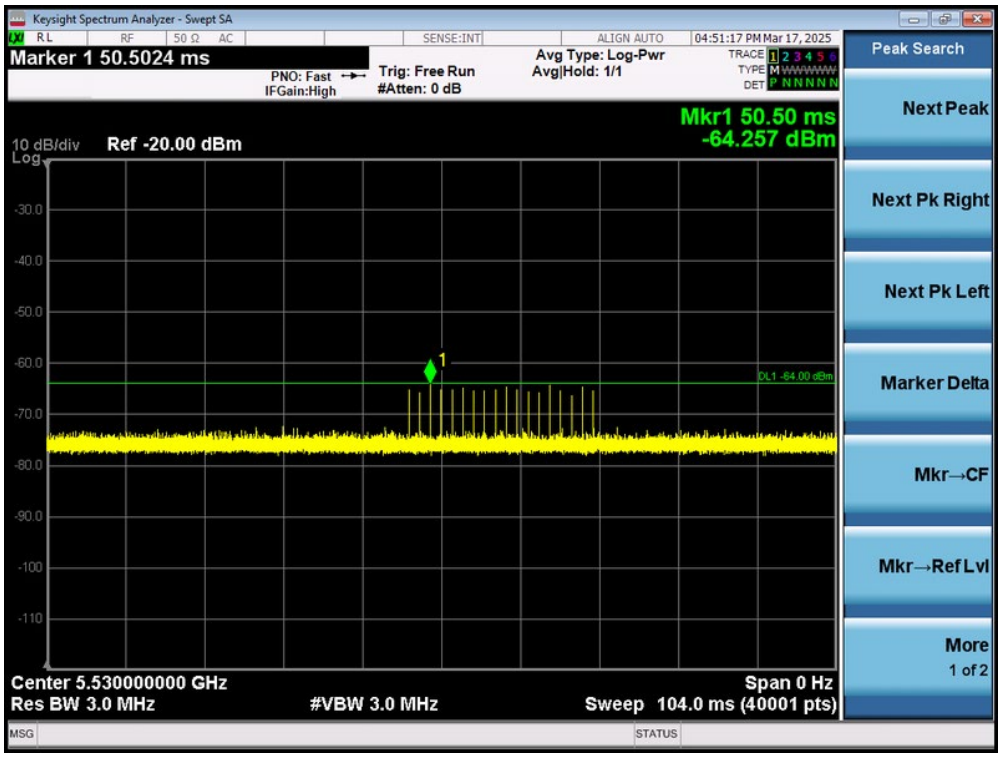
Clause	Test Parameter	Remarks	Result
FCC 15.407	Channel Move Time	Applicable	Pass
	Channel Closing Transmission Time	Applicable	Pass
	Non-Occupancy Period	Applicable	Pass

9.2 DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD

Calibration:
For a detection threshold level of -64dBm and the antenna gain is 0 dBi, required detection threshold is -64 dBm.

Note: Maximum Transmit Power is more than 200 milliwatt in this report, so detection threshold level is -64dBm.

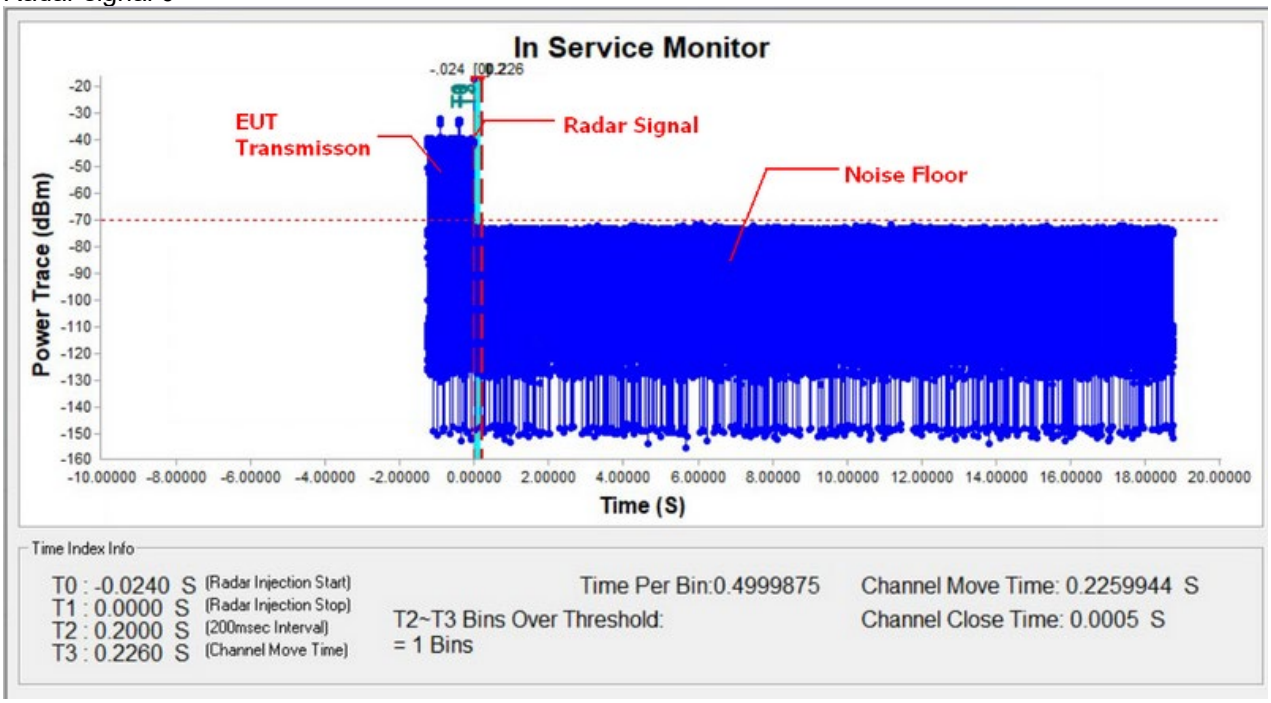
Radar Signal 0



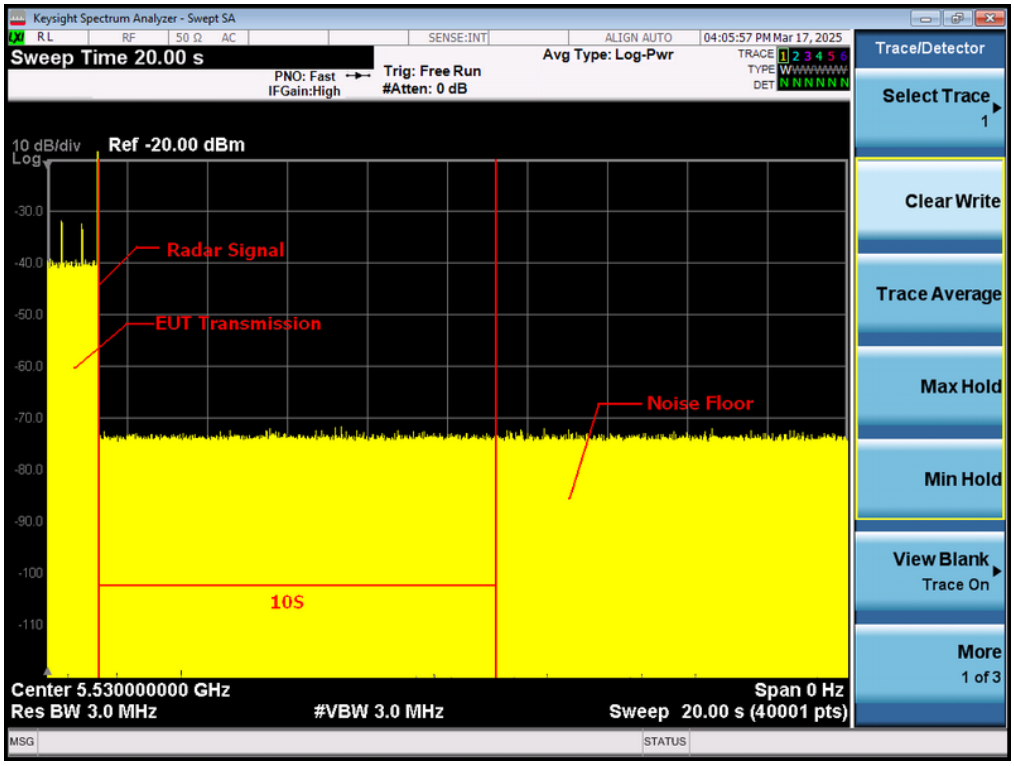
9.3 CHANNEL MOVE TIME AND CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME

IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80) Mode

Radar signal 0



Note: T0 denotes the Radar Injection Start.
T1 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.
T2 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T1.
T3 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.



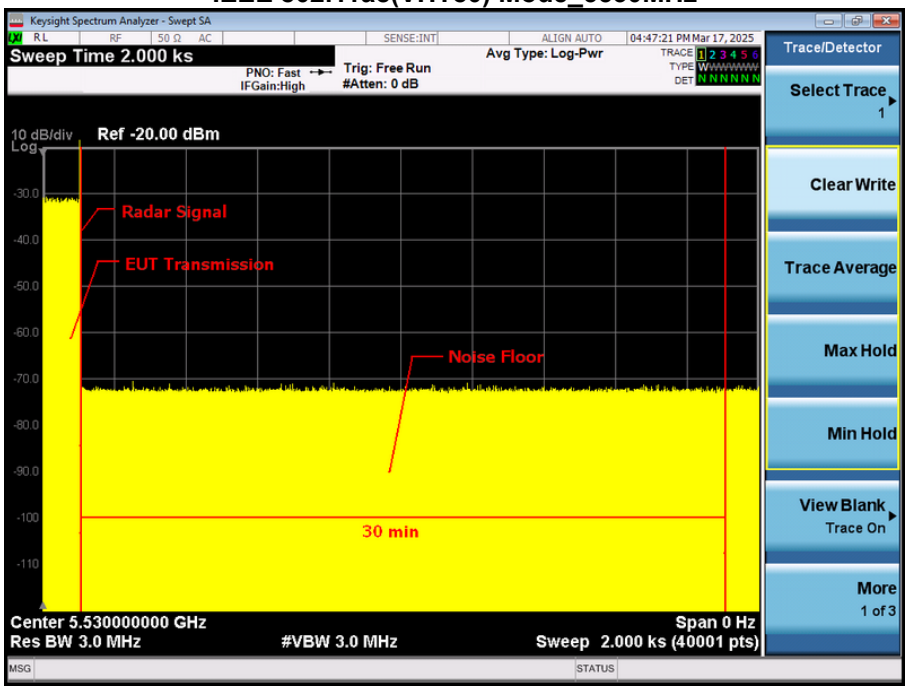
Note: An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms.

IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80) Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.2259944	10
Channel Close Time	0.0005	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.

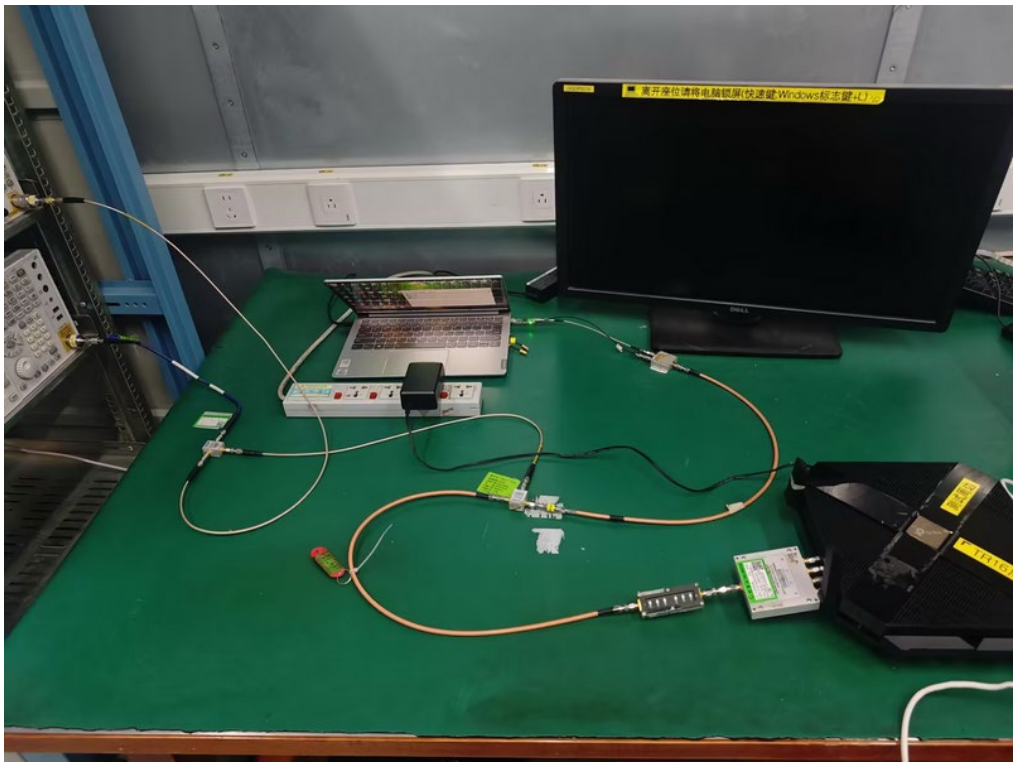
9.4 NON-OCCUPANCY PERIOD

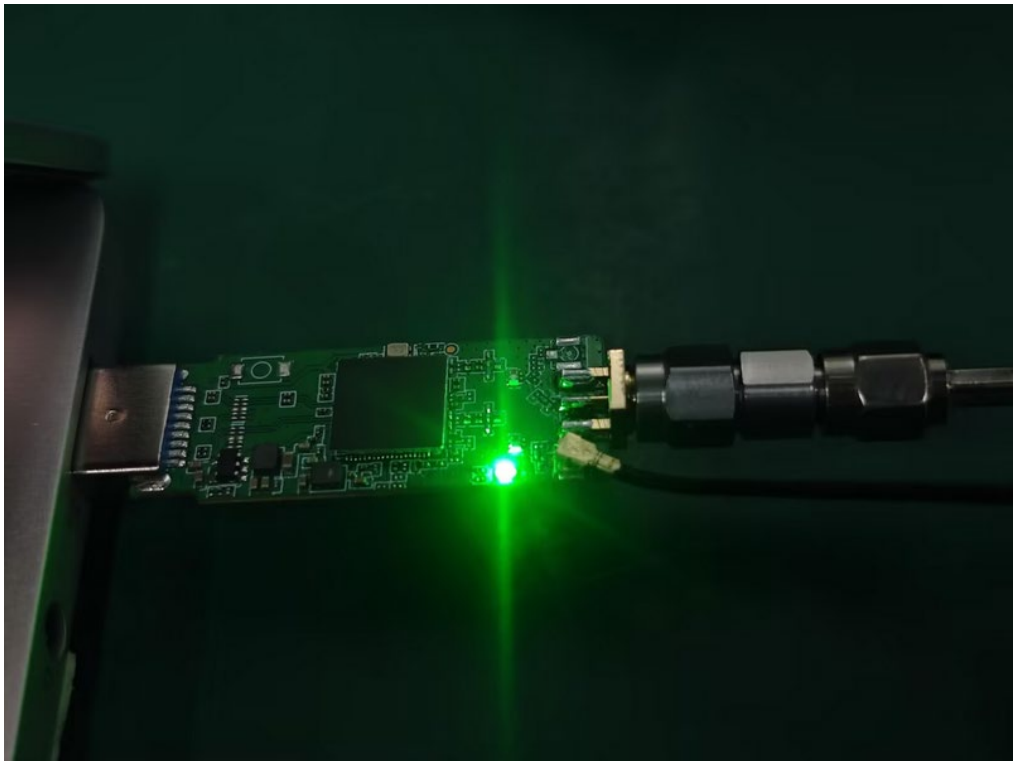
During the 30 minutes observation time, UUT did not make any transmissions on a channel after a radar signal was detected on that channel by either the Channel Availability Check or the In-Service Monitoring.

IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80) Mode_5530MHz



10. EUT TEST PHOTO





End of Test Report