



# FCC Test Report

Report No: FCS202011056W03

Issued for

Applicant:	Guangzhou Cal-Boz Electrical Science & Technology Co., Ltd
Address:	Building A-1, No.4 Weiwu Road, Zengjiang Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China
Product Name:	Mini computer
Brand Name:	NA
Model Name:	Z83II
Series Model:	NA
FCC ID:	2AX54-Z83II
Issued By: Flux Compliance Service Laboratory Add: Room 105 Floor Bao hao Technology Building 1 NO.15 Gong ye West Road Hi-Tech Industrial, Song shan lake Dongguan Tel: 769-27280901 Fax:769-27280901 <a href="http://www.FCS-lab.com">http://www.FCS-lab.com</a>	

## TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant's Name .....: Guangzhou Cal-Boz Electrical Science & Technology Co., Ltd

Address.....: Building A-1, No.4 Weiwu Road, Zengjiang Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China

Manufacture's Name .....: Guangzhou Cal-Boz Electrical Science & Technology Co., Ltd

Address.....: Building A-1, No.4 Weiwu Road, Zengjiang Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, China

### Product Description

Product Name .....: Mini computer

Model Name.....: Z83II

Series Model .....: N/A

Test Standards .....: FCC Part 15.407

Test Procedure.....: 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02  
905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules

This device described above has been tested by Flux Compliance Service Laboratory, the test results show that the equipment under test (EUT) is in compliance with the FCC requirements. And it is applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.

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**Date of Test** ..... :

Date (s) of performance of tests : 05 Nov, 2020 ~ 19 Nov, 2020

Date of Issue .....: 20 Nov, 2020

Test Result.....: Pass

Tested by

:

*Chris Chen*

(Chris Chen)

Reviewed by

:

*Jack Chen*

(Jack Chen)

Approved by

:

*Andy yue*

( Andy yue)

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**Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Effect Page	Contents
00	20 Nov, 2020	All	Initial Issue

## 1. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Test procedures according to the technical standards: KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 and 905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r02

Part 15.407			
Requirement	Operational Mode		RESULTS
	Master	Client	
Non-Occupancy Period	N/A	Yes	Pass
DFS Detection Threshold	N/A	Not required	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	N/A	Not required	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	N/A	Yes	Pass
Channel Move Time	N/A	Yes	Pass
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	N/A	Not required	Not required

## 1.1 TEST FACTORY

Company Name:	Flux Compliance Service Laboratory
Address:	Room 105 Floor Bao hao Technology Building 1 NO.15 Gong ye West Road Hi-Tech Industrial, Song shan lake Dongguan
Telephone:	+86-769-27280901
Fax:	+86-769-27280901
FCC Test Firm Registration Number: 514908 Designation number: CN0127 A2LA accreditation number: 5545.01	

## 1.2 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The reported uncertainty of measurement  $y \pm U$ , where expended uncertainty  $U$  is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor of  $k=2$ , providing a level of confidence of approximately 95 %.

No.	Item	Uncertainty
1	RF output power, conducted	$\pm 0.71$ dB
2	Unwanted Emissions, conducted	$\pm 2.988$ dB
3	Conducted Emission (9KHz-150KHz)	$\pm 4.13$ dB
4	Conducted Emission (150KHz-30MHz)	$\pm 4.74$ dB
5	All emissions, radiated (<1G) 30MHz-1000MHz	$\pm 5.2$ dB
6	All emissions, radiated 1GHz -18GHz	$\pm 4.66$ dB
7	All emissions, radiated 18GHz -40GHz	$\pm 4.31$ dB

## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EUT

Product Name	Mini computer
Trade Name	NA
Model Name	Z83II
Series Model	N/A
Model Difference	N/A
Channel List	Please refer to the Note 2.
Operation frequency	802.11a/ 802.11ac20/ 802.11n(HT20): 5260-5230MHz 802.11ac40/ 802.11n(HT40): 5270-5310MHz,
Modulation:	IEEE 802.11a/n :OFDM(64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11ac :OFDM(64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)
Power supply	DC 5V by adapter
Battery	NA
Hardware version number	NA
Software version number	NA
Connecting I/O Port(s)	Please refer to the User's Manual

Note:

1. For a more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or the User's Manual.

2.

Channel List for 802.11a/n/ac (20MHz)							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
52	5260	56	5280	60	5300	64	5320

Channel List for 802.11n/ac (40 MHz)							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
54	5270	62	5310				

Channel List for 802.11a/n/ac (20 MHz)							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
100	5500	104	5520	108	5540	112	5560
116	5580	120	5600	124	5620	128	5640
132	5660	136	5680	140	5700		

Channel List for 802.11 n/ac (40 MHz)			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
102	5510	110	5550
134	5670		

Remark: The EUT not support TPC function. EUT is used indoors and is a without radar detection client device.

### 3.EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) DETAILS

The manufacturer declared values for the EUT operational characteristics that affect DFS are as follows

#### **Operating Modes (5250 – 5350 MHz, 5470 – 5725 MHz)**

- ☐ Master Device  
☒ Client Device (no In Service Monitoring, no Ad-Hoc mode)  
☐ Client Device with In-Service Monitoring

#### **Antenna Gains / EIRP (5250 – 5350 MHz, 5470 – 5725 MHz)**

	5250 – 5350 MHz		5470 – 5725 MHz	
	5300MHz	5290MHz	5580MHz	5530MHz
Antenna Gain (dBi)	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
DFS Detection Threshold (dBm)	-62			



### Channel Protocol

- ☒ IP Based  
☐ Frame Based  
☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

The EUT did not require modifications during testing in order to comply with the requirements of the standard(s) referenced in this test report.

### 2.2 TEST CONDITIONS AND CHANNEL

	Normal Test Conditions
Temperature	15°C – 35°C
Relative Humidity	20% - 75%
Supply Voltage	DC 5V by adapter

Channel List		
Band Frequency	EUT Channel	Test Frequency (MHz)
Band II	CH60	5300
Channel List		
Band Frequency	EUT Channel	Test Frequency (MHz)
Band III	CH116	5580

## 2.3 EQUIPMENTS LIST

### Radiation Test equipment

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Company No.	Last calibration	Calibrated until
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY46240556	2020.10.08	2021.10.07
Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY49100060	2020.10.08	2021.10.07
Coupler	Rio tinto in overseas	ZFSC-2-11	15542	2020.04.30	2021.04.29
Coupler	Rio tinto in overseas	ZN2PD-9G	SF078500430	2020.04.30	2021.04.29
Attenuator	HP	8494B	DC-18G	2020.04.30	2021.04.29
Router	LINKSY (ID:Q87-WRT3200ACM)	WRT3200ACM	1.98116E+13	N.C.R	N.C.R

### 3. DFS PARAMETERS

#### 3.1 DFS PARAMETERS

Table 1: Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection
<i>Non-Occupancy Period</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes
<i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes
<i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>	Yes	Not required	Not required
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes

Table 2: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operational Mode	
	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
<i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>	Yes	Not required
<i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Channel Move Time</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Yes	Not required
<b>Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes</b>	<b>Master Device or Client with Radar Detection</b>	<b>Client Without Radar Detection</b>
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth and Statistical Performance Check</i>	All BW modes must be tested	Not required
<i>Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	Test using widest BW mode available	Test using the widest BW mode available for the link
<i>All other tests</i>	Any single BW mode	Not required
<b>Note:</b> Frequencies selected for statistical performance check (Section 7.8.4) should include several frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth and frequencies near the edge of the radar detection bandwidth. For 802.11 devices it is suggested to select frequencies in each of the bonded 20 MHz channels and the channel center frequency.		

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

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
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
<p><b>Note 1:</b> This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Note3:</b> EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.</p>	

Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value
<i>Non-occupancy period</i>	Minimum 30 minutes
<i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>	60 seconds
<i>Channel Move Time</i>	10 seconds See Note 1.
<i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Minimum 100% of the U- NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.
<p><b>Note 1:</b> <i>Channel Move Time</i> and the <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> The <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the <i>Channel Move Time</i> plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a <i>Channel</i> 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><b>Note 3:</b> During the <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i> 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>	

Table 5 – 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	<p>Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a</p> <p>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</p>	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\}$	60%	30
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.					

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. For example, the following table indicates how to compute the aggregate of percentage of successful detections.

Radar Type	Number of Trials	Number of Successful Detections	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection
1	35	29	82.9%
2	30	18	60%
3	30	27	90%
4	50	44	88%
Aggregate $(82.9\% + 60\% + 90\% + 88\%)/4 = 80.2\%$			

### Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Table 6 – 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

Figure 1 provides a graphical representation of the Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform.

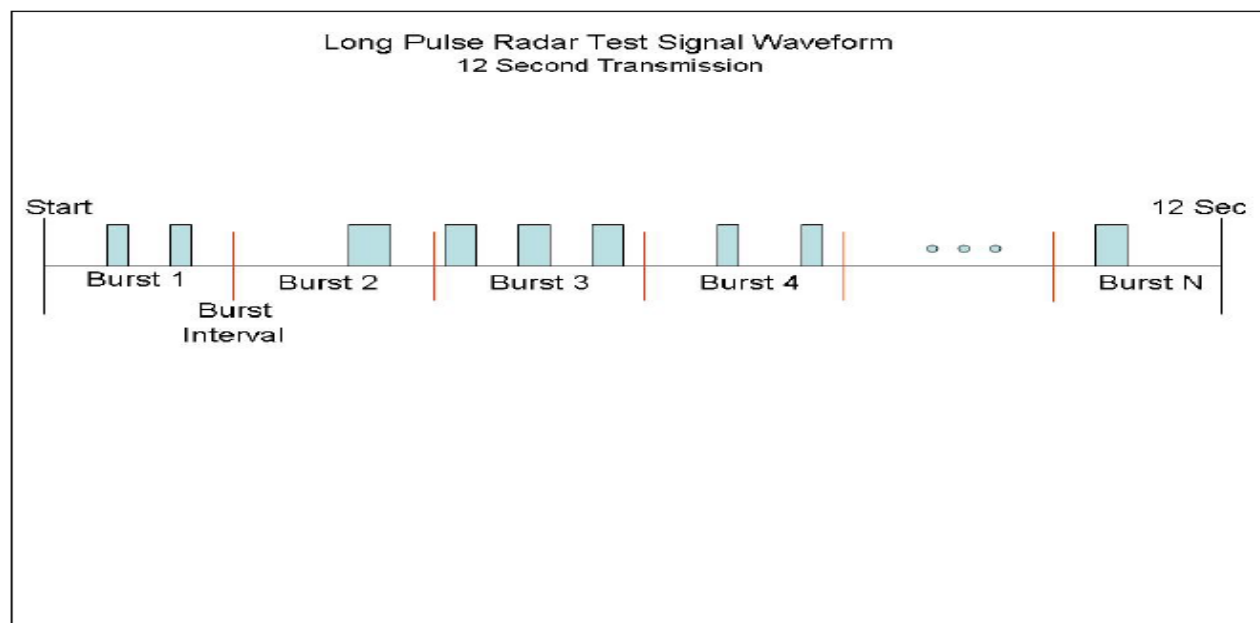


Table 7 – Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

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



## 3.2 DFS –TEST RESULTS

### 3.2.1 TEST RESULTS– FCC Part 15.407 CLIENT DEVICE

#### Shutdown Time

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Channel Move Time (s)	Limit Channel Move Time (s)	Close Transmission Time (s)	Limit Close Transmission Time (ms)	Verdict
a	5300	1.2487	10	0.0384	260	Pass
a	5580	1.2542	10	0.0399	260	Pass

#### Notes:

- 1) Tests were performed using the conduction test method.
- 2) Channel availability check, detection threshold and non-occupancy period are not applicable to client devices.

### 3.2.2 DFS MEASUREMENT METHODS

#### a. DFS – CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME

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.

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.

#### b. DFS – CHANNEL NON-OCCUPANCY AND VERIFICATION OF PASSIVE SCANNING

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

#### c. CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

Channel Availability Check Time. A U-NII device shall check if there is a radar system already operating on the channel before it can initiate a transmission on a channel and when it has to move to a new channel. The U-NII device may start using the channel if no radar signal with a power level greater than the interference threshold values listed in paragraph (h)(2) of this section, is detected within 60 seconds.

#### d. CONTROL (TPC)

Compliance with the transmit power control requirements for devices is demonstrated through measurements showing multiple power levels and manufacturer statements explaining how the power control is implemented.

#### e. DETECTION PROBABILITY / SUCCESS RATE

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. Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth.

#### f. 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

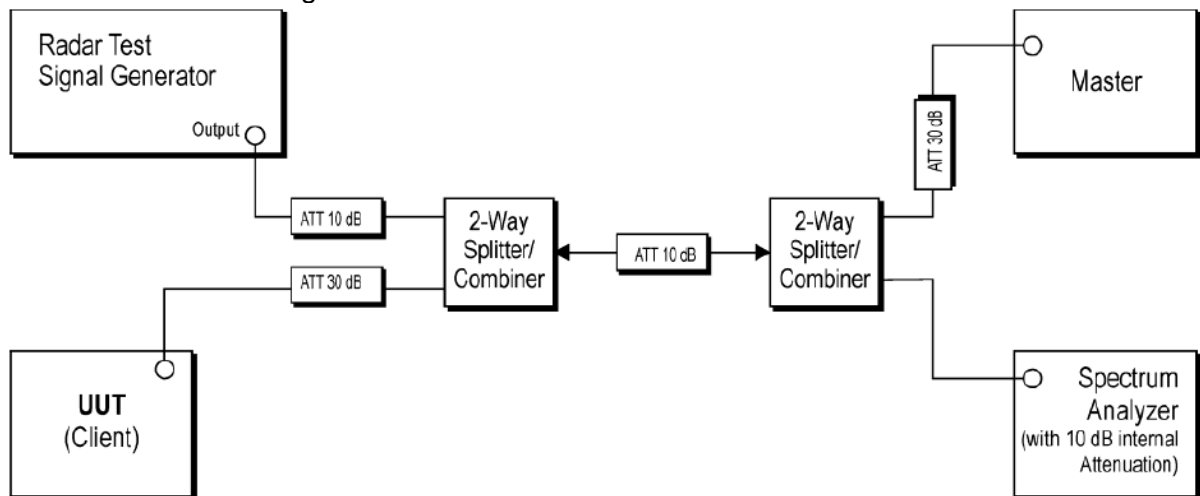
### 3.2.3 DFS CONDUCTION TEST METHOD

- a. The signal level of the simulated waveform is set to a reference level equal to the threshold level (plus 1dB if testing against FCC requirements). Lower levels may also be applied on request of the manufacturer.

The signal level is verified by measuring the CW signal level at the coupling point to the RDD antenna port. The radar signal level is calculated from the measured level,  $R$  (dBm) and the lowest gain antenna assembly intended for use with the RDD

If both master and client devices have radar detection capability then the radar level at the non RDD is verified to be at least 20dB below the threshold level to ensure that any responses are due to the RDD detecting radar.

The antenna connected to the channel monitoring subsystem is positioned to allow both master and client transmissions to be observed, with the level of the EUT's transmissions between 6 and 10dB higher than those from the other device.



- b. *Set-up B* is a set-up whereby the UUT is an RLAN device operating in slave mode, with or without Radar Interference Detection function. This set-up also contains an RLAN device operating in master mode. The radar test signals are injected into the master device. The UUT (slave device) is associated with the master device. Figure 5 shows an example for *Set-up B*. The set-up used shall be documented in the test report.

Channel loading mode:

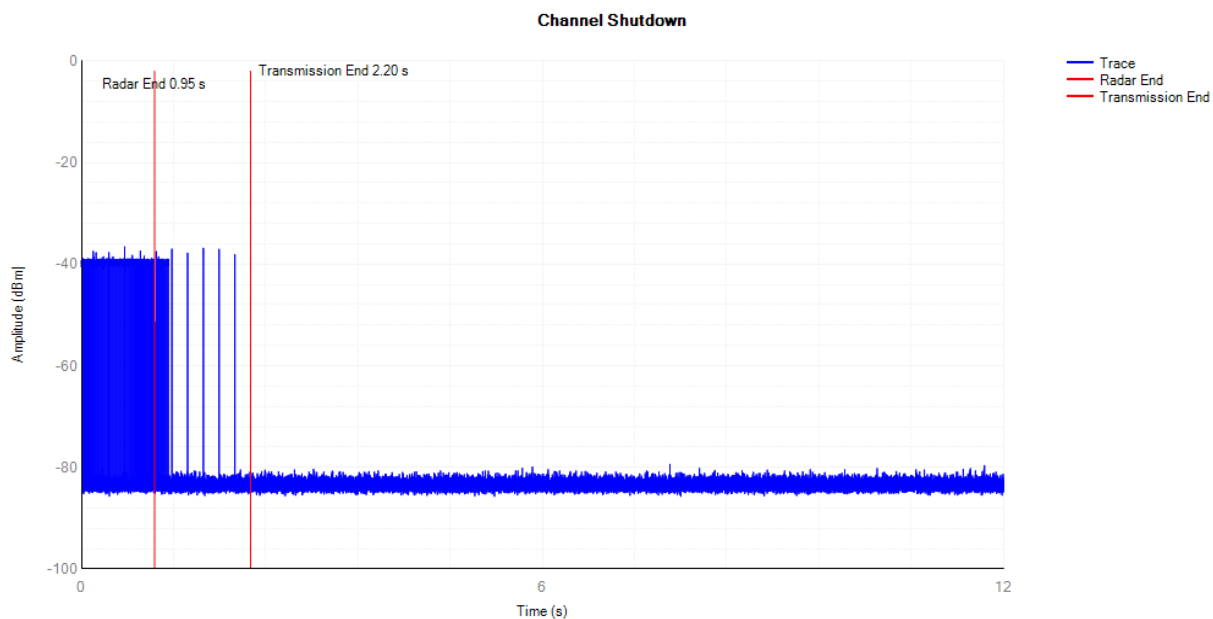
EUT connects to the router through DFS setup, then controls and switches the EUT channel on the router background page.



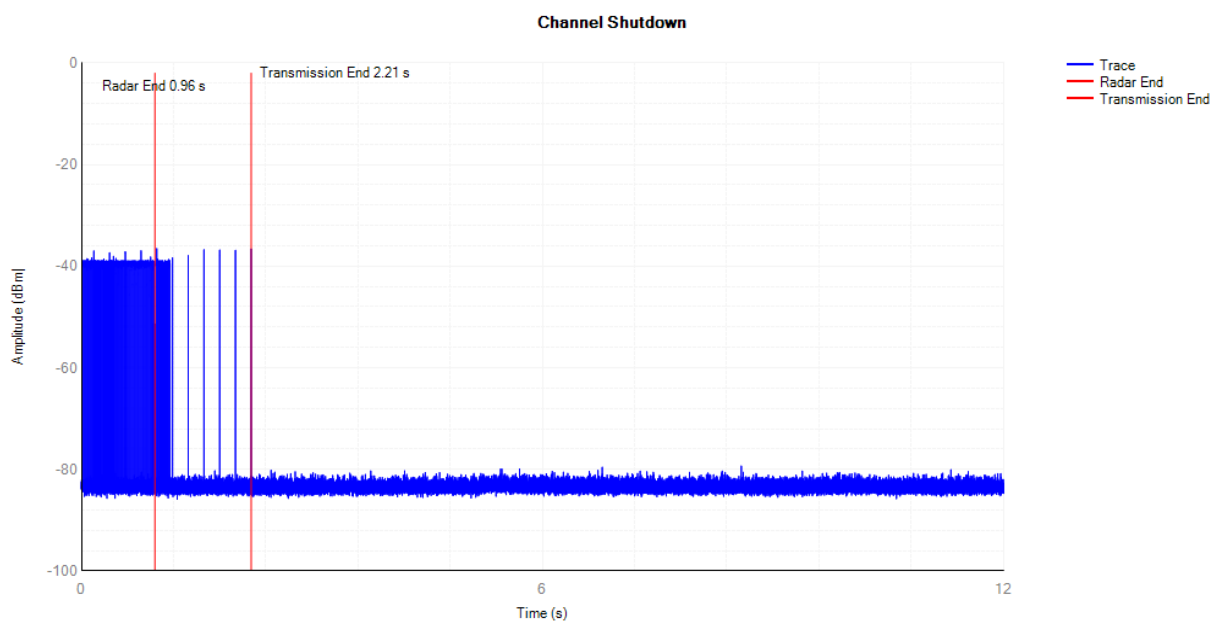
### 3.2.4 DFS Test Data

#### Shutdown Time

##### 5300MHz a Shutdown



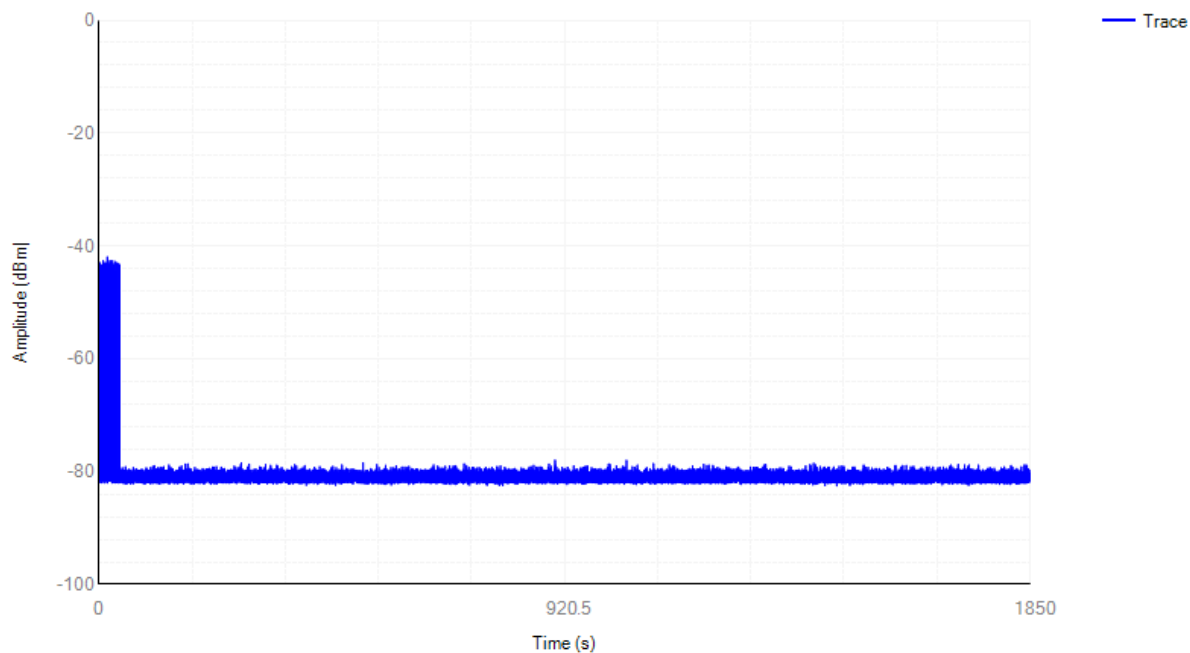
##### 5580MHz a Shutdown



## Non-Occupancy

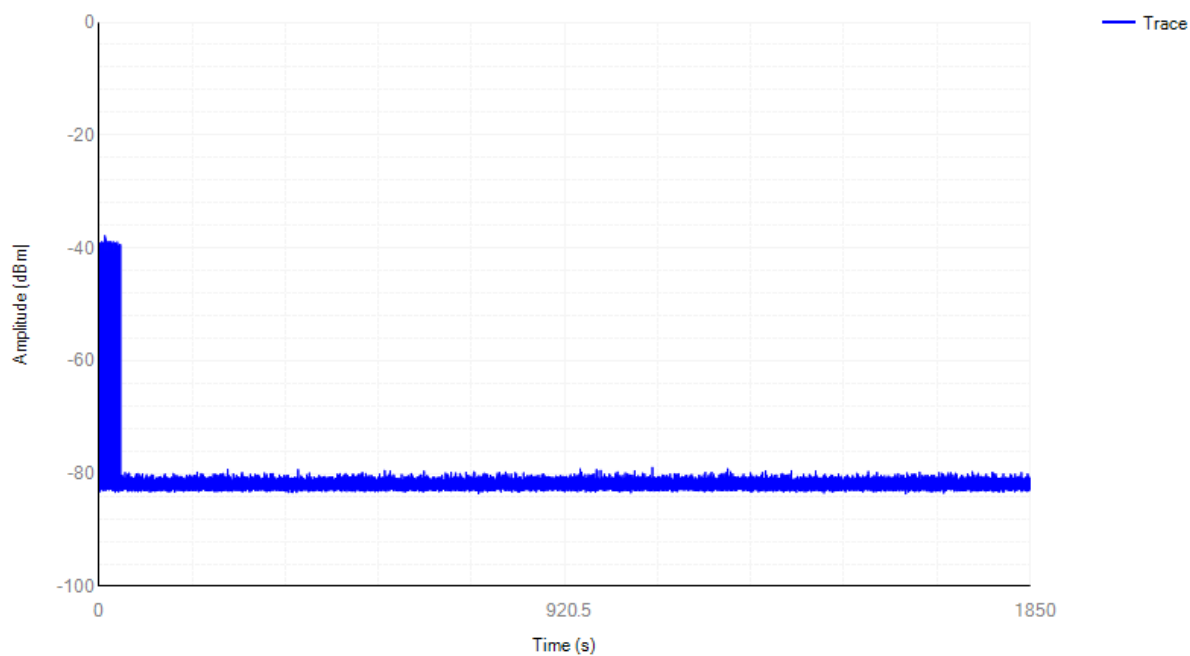
### 5300MHz a Non-Occupancy

#### Non-Occupancy period



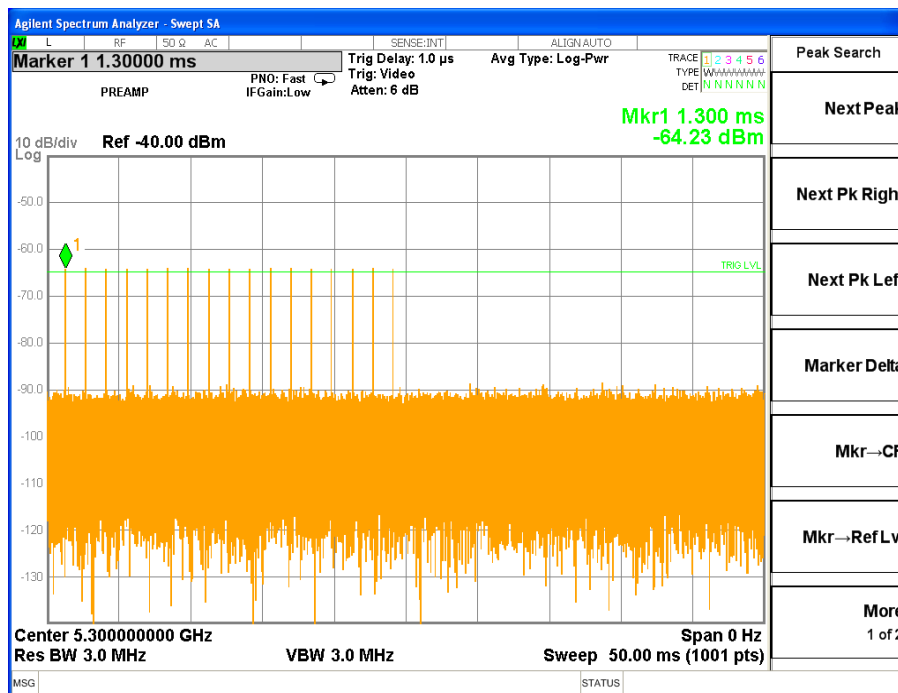
### 5580MHz a Non-Occupancy

#### Non-Occupancy period

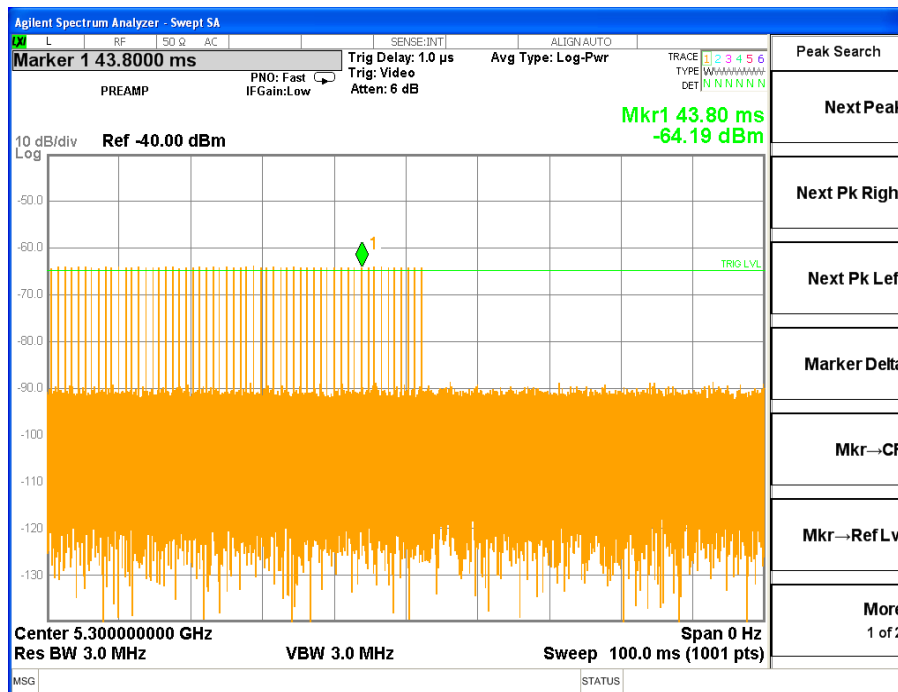


# Radar Waveform Calibration

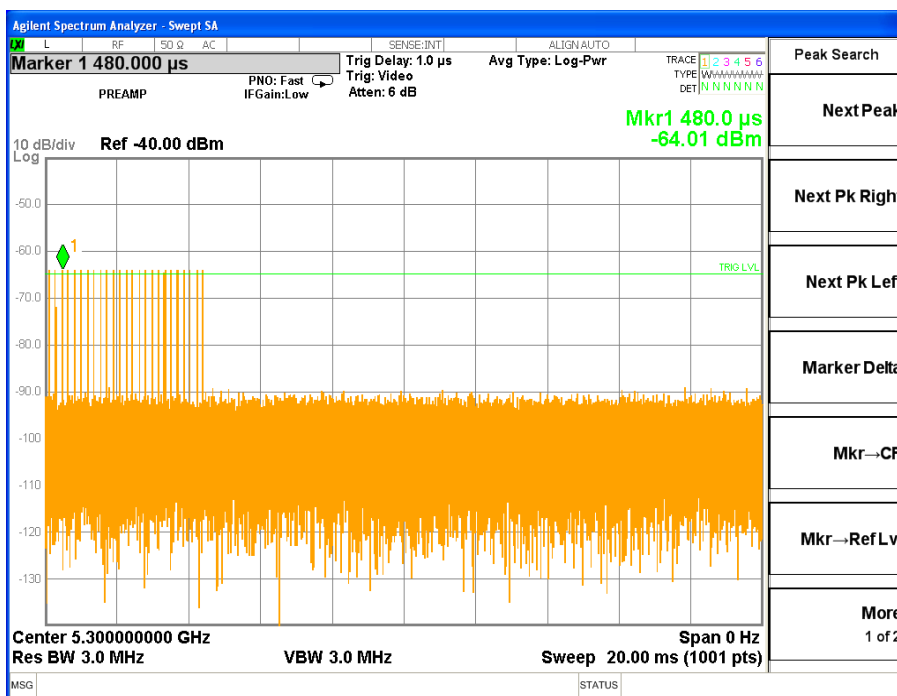
## Type 0



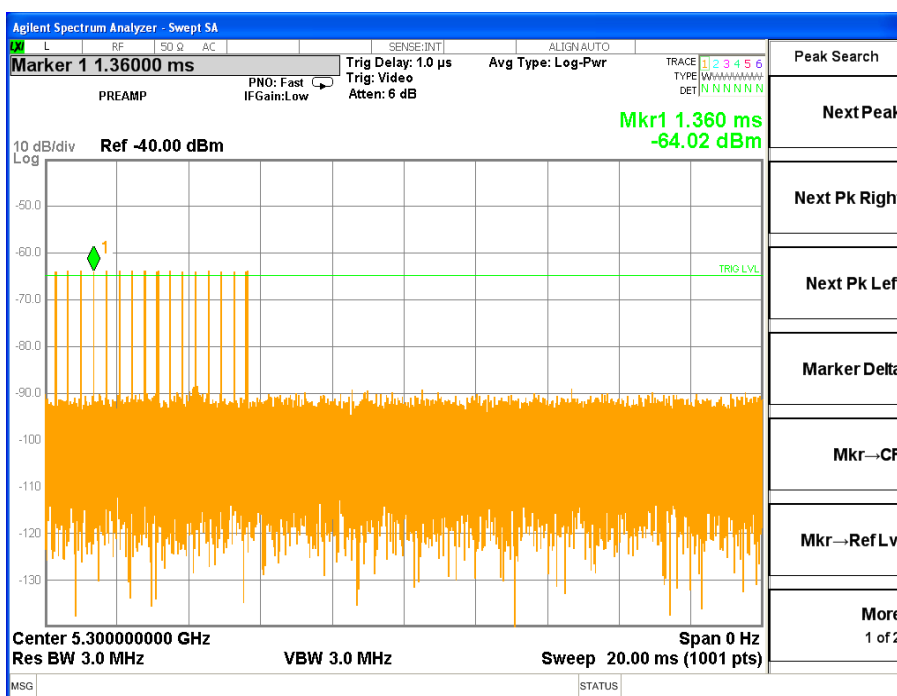
## Type 1



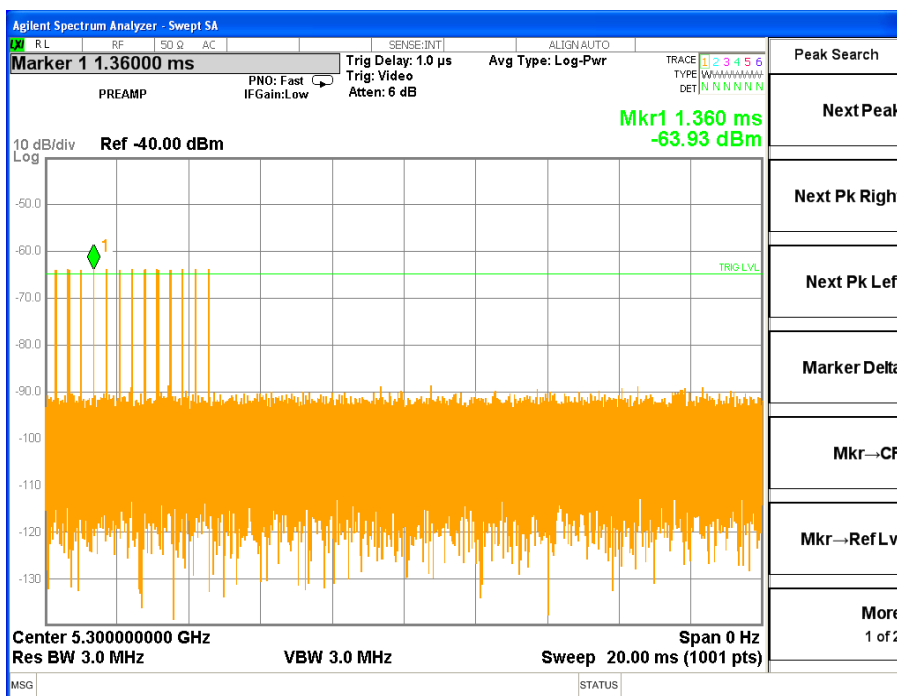
## Type 2



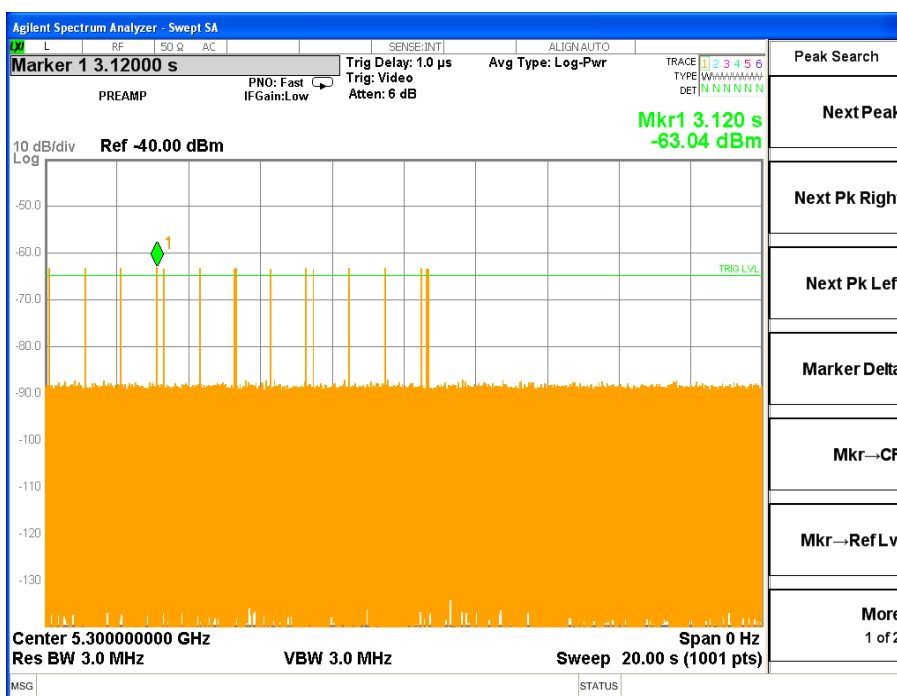
## Type 3



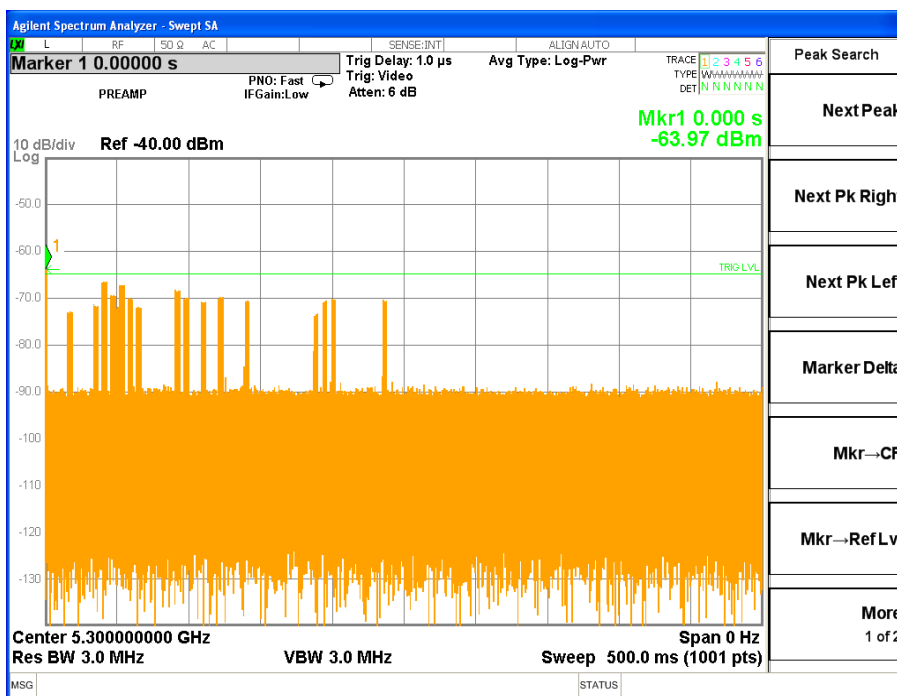
### Type 4



### Type 5



## Type 6



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