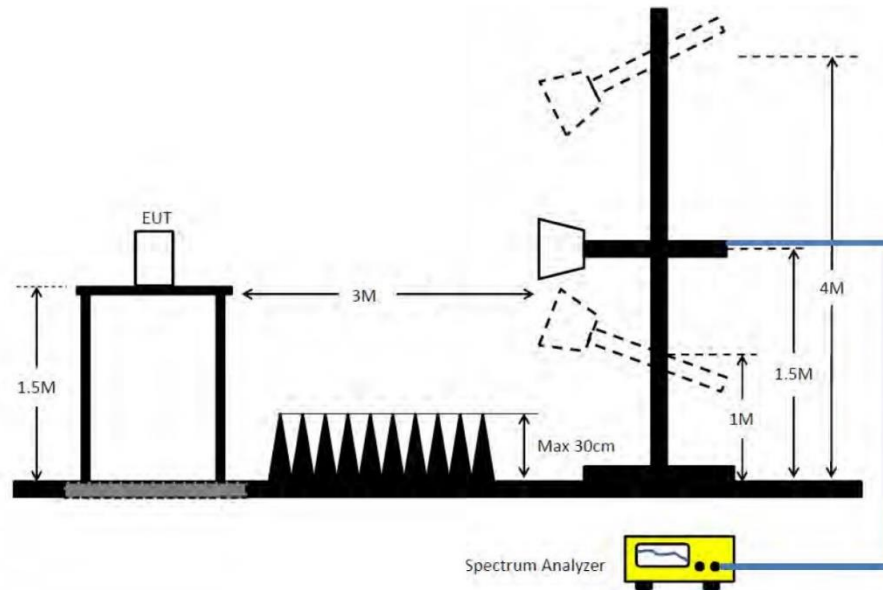


Test Configuration**Test Results**

Please refer to the Appendix RF Test Data for WIFI 6E.

4.5 Bandwidth Test

Limit

The maximum transmitter channel bandwidth for U–NII devices in the 5.925–7.125 GHz band is 320 MHz.

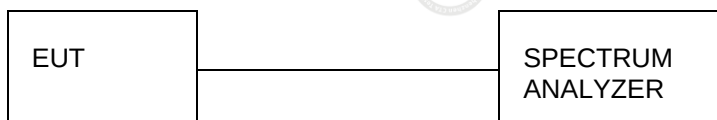
Test Procedure

● The procedure for this method is as follows:

- Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
- Set the VBW > RBW.
- Detector = peak.
- Trace mode = max hold.
- Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the peak of the emission. Compare this with the RBW setting of the instrument. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.

NOTE—The automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer or an EMI receiver may be employed if it implements the functionality described in the preceding items.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Please refer to the Appendix RF Test Data for WIFI 6E.

4.6 In-Band Emission(Mask)

Limit

Power spectral density must be suppressed by 20 dB at 1 MHz outside of channel edge, by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from the channel center, and by 40 dB at one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth away from channel center.

At frequencies between one megahertz outside an unlicensed device's channel edge and one channel bandwidth from the center of the channel, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 20 dB and 28 dB suppression, and at frequencies between one and one- and one-half times an unlicensed device's channel bandwidth, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 28 dB and 40 dB suppression.

Emissions removed from the channel center by more than one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth must be suppressed by at least 40 dB.

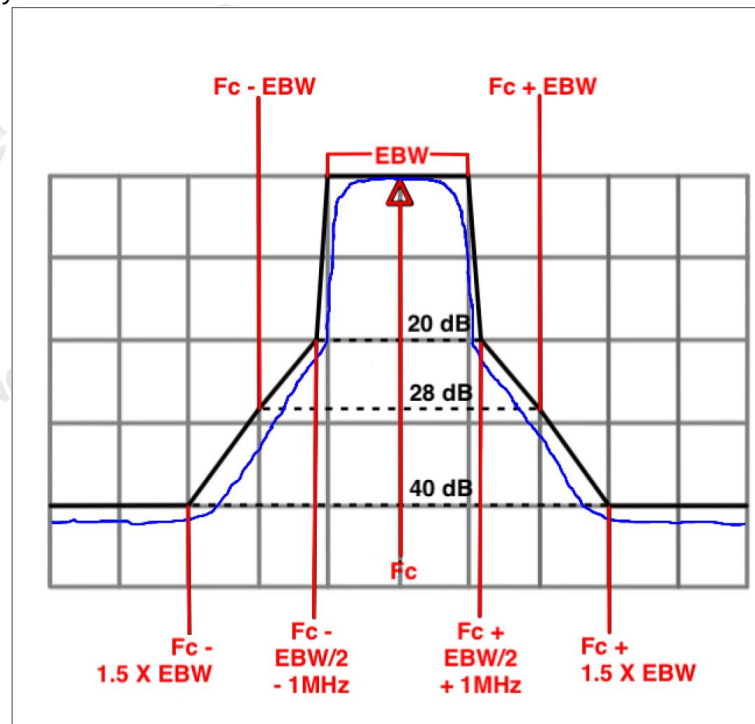


Figure 5. Generic Emission Mask

Test Procedure

1. Connect output of the antenna port to a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver, with appropriate attenuation, as to not damage the instrumentation.
2. Set the reference level of the measuring equipment in accordance with procedure 4.1.5.2 of ANSI C63.10-2013.
3. Measure the 26 dB EBW using the test procedure 12.4.1 of ANSI C63.10-2013. (This will be used to determine the channel edge.)
4. Measure the power spectral density (which will be used for emissions mask reference) using the following procedure:
 - a) Set the span to encompass the entire 26 dB EBW of the signal.
 - b) Set RBW = same RBW used for 26 dB EBW measurement.
 - c) Set VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
 - d) Number of points in sweep $\geq [2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}]$.
 - e) Sweep time = auto.
 - f) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging)
 - g) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
 - h) Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum.

5. For the purposes of developing the emission mask, the channel bandwidth is defined as the 26 dB EBW.
6. Using the measuring equipment limit line function, develop the emissions mask based on the following requirements. The emissions power spectral density must be reduced below the peak power spectral density (in dB) as follows:
 - a. Suppressed by 20 dB at 1 MHz outside of the channel edge. (The channel edge is defined as the 26-dB point on either side of the carrier center frequency.)
 - b. Suppressed by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from the channel center.
 - c. Suppressed by 40 dB at one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth from the channel center.
7. Adjust the span to encompass the entire mask as necessary.
8. Clear trace.
9. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
10. Adjust the reference level as necessary so that the crest of the channel touches the top of the emission mask.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Please refer to the Appendix RF Test Data for WIFI 6E.

4.7 Contention-based Protocol

Limit

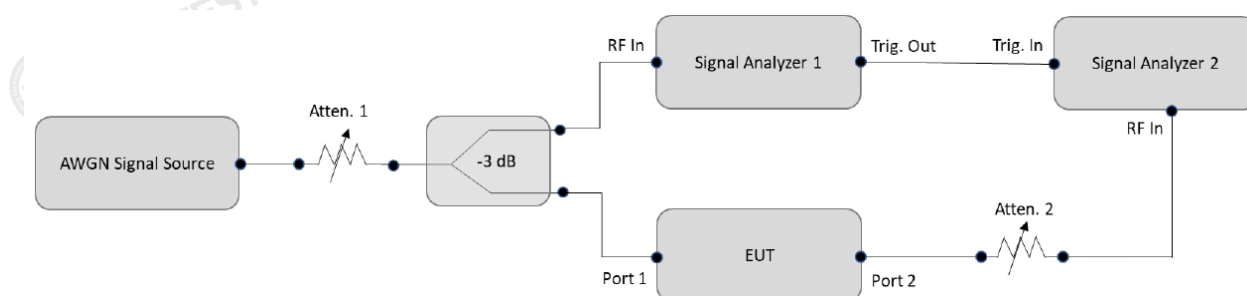
EUT can detect an AWGN signal with 90% (or better) level of certainty.

Test Procedure

To ensure the EUT is capable of detecting co-channel energy, the first step is to configure the EUT to transmit with a constant duty cycle. To simulate an incumbent signal, a signal generator (or similar source) that is capable of generating band-limited additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) is required. Depending on the EUT antenna configuration, the AWGN signal can be provided to the EUT receiver via a conducted method (Figure 2) or a radiated method (Figure 3). Figure 2 shows the conducted test setup where a band-limited AWGN signal is generated at a very low power level and injected into the EUT's antenna port. The AWGN signal power level is then incrementally increased while the EUT transmission is monitored on a signal analyzer 2 to verify if the EUT can sense the AWGN signal and can subsequently cease its transmission. A triggered measurement, as shown in Figure 2, is optional, and assists with determining the time it takes the EUT to cease transmission (or vacate the channel) upon detecting RF energy. If the EUT has only one antenna port, then an AWGN signal source can be connected to the same antenna port.

1. Configure the EUT to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
2. Set the operating parameters of the EUT including power level, operating frequency, modulation and bandwidth.
3. Set the signal analyzer center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range of the signal analyzer shall be between two times and five times the OBW of the EUT. Connect the output port of the EUT to the signal analyzer 2, as shown in Figure 2. Ensure that the attenuator 2 provides enough attenuation to not overload the signal analyzer 2 receiver.
4. Monitoring the signal analyzer 2, verify the EUT is operating and transmitting with the parameters set at step two.
5. Using an AWGN signal source, generate (but do not transmit, i.e., RF OFF) a 10 MHz-wide AWGN signal. Use Table 1 to determine the center frequency of the 10 MHz AWGN signal relative to the EUT's channel bandwidth and center frequency.
6. Set the AWGN signal power to an extremely low level (more than 20 dB below the -62 dBm threshold). Connect the AWGN signal source, via a 3-dB splitter, to the signal analyzer 1 and the EUT as shown in Figure 2.
7. Transmit the AWGN signal (RF ON) and verify its characteristics on the signal analyzer 1.
8. Monitor the signal analyzer 2 to verify if the AWGN signal has been detected and the EUT has ceased transmission. If the EUT continues to transmit, then incrementally increase the AWGN signal power level until the EUT stops transmitting.
9. (Including all losses in the RF paths) Determine and record the AWGN signal power level (at the EUT's antenna port) at which the EUT ceased transmission. Repeat the procedure at least 10 times to verify the EUT can detect an AWGN signal with 90% (or better) level of certainty.
10. Refer to Table 1 to determine number of times the detection threshold testing needs to be repeated. If testing is required more than once, then go back to step 5, choose a different center frequency for the AWGN signal and repeat the process.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Please refer to the Appendix RF Test Data for WIFI 6E.

4.8 Frequency Stability

Limit

Manufacturers of U-NII devices are responsible for ensuring frequency stability such that an emission is maintained within the band of operation under all conditions of normal operation as specified in the users manual.

Test Procedure

(1) Frequency stability with respect to ambient temperature

a) Supply the EUT with a nominal ac voltage or install a new or fully charged battery in the EUT. If possible, a dummy load shall be connected to the EUT because an antenna near the metallic walls of an environmental test chamber could affect the output frequency of the EUT. If the EUT is equipped with a permanently attached, adjustable-length antenna, then the EUT shall be placed in the center of the chamber with the antenna adjusted to the shortest length possible. Turn ON the EUT and tune it to one of the number of frequencies shown in 5.6.

b) Couple the unlicensed wireless device output to the measuring instrument by connecting an antenna to the measuring instrument with a suitable length of coaxial cable and placing the measuring antenna near the EUT (e.g., 15 cm away), or by connecting a dummy load to the measuring instrument, through an attenuator if necessary.

NOTE—An instrument that has an adequate level of accuracy as specified by the procuring or regulatory agency is the recommended measuring instrument.

c) Adjust the location of the measurement antenna and the controls on the measurement instrument to obtain a suitable signal level (i.e., a level that will not overload the measurement instrument but is strong enough to allow measurement of the operating or fundamental frequency of the EUT).

d) Turn the EUT OFF and place it inside the environmental temperature chamber. For devices that have oscillator heaters, energize only the heater circuit.

e) Set the temperature control on the chamber to the highest specified in the regulatory requirements for the type of device and allow the oscillator heater and the chamber temperature to stabilize.

f) While maintaining a constant temperature inside the environmental chamber, turn the EUT ON and record the operating frequency at startup, and at 2 minutes, 5 minutes, and 10 minutes after the EUT is energized. Four measurements in total are made.

g) Measure the frequency at each of frequencies specified in 5.6.

h) Switch OFF the EUT but do not switch OFF the oscillator heater.

i) Lower the chamber temperature by not more than 10°C, and allow the temperature inside the chamber to stabilize.

j) Repeat step f) through step i) down to the lowest specified temperature.

(2) Frequency stability when varying supply voltage

Unless otherwise specified, these tests shall be made at ambient room temperature (+15°C to +25°C). An antenna shall be connected to the antenna output terminals of the EUT if possible. If the EUT is equipped with or uses an adjustable-length antenna, then it shall be fully extended.

a) Supply the EUT with nominal voltage or install a new or fully charged battery in the EUT. Turn ON the EUT and couple its output to a frequency counter or other frequency-measuring instrument.

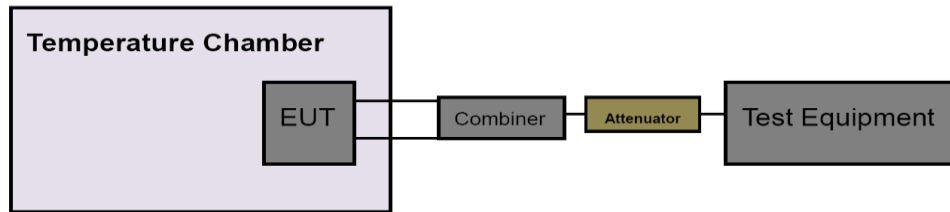
NOTE—An instrument that has an adequate level of accuracy as specified by the procuring or regulatory agency is the recommended measuring instrument.

b) Tune the EUT to one of the number of frequencies required in 5.6. Adjust the location of the measurement antenna and the controls on the measurement instrument to obtain a suitable signal level (i.e., a level that will not overload the measurement instrument but is strong enough to allow measurement of the operating or fundamental frequency of the EUT).

c) Measure the frequency at each of the frequencies specified in 5.6.

d) Repeat the above procedure at 85% and 115% of the nominal supply voltage as described in 5.13.

Test Configuration



Test Results

Please refer to the Appendix RF Test Data for WIFI 6E.

4.9 Operational restrictions for 6GHz U-NII devices

Limit

For FCC:

- (1) Operation of indoor access points / subordinate modes in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band is prohibited on oil platforms, cars, trains, boats, and aircraft, except that indoor access points / subordinate modes are permitted to operate in the 5.925-6.425 GHz bands in large aircraft while flying above 10,000 feet.
- (2) Operation of transmitters in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band is prohibited for control of or communications with unmanned aircraft systems.
- (3) Transmitters operating under indoor access point / subordinate modes is limited to indoor locations.
- (4) In the 5.925-7.125 GHz band, indoor access points / subordinate modes must bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device and in the user's manual: FCC regulations restrict operation of this device to indoor use only. The operation of this device is prohibited on oil platforms, cars, trains, boats, and aircraft, except that operation of this device is permitted in large aircraft while flying above 10,000 feet.
- (5) In the 5.925-7.125 GHz band, Access points may connect to other access points or subordinate devices.
- (6) Indoor access points / subordinate modes operating in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band must employ a contention-based protocol.

Test Results

Device is an indoor access point, / subordinate modes all restrictions are meet the FCC 15.407 (d).

4.10 Antenna Requirement

Standard Applicable

For intentional device, according to FCC 47 CFR Section 15.203:

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

FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15 Subpart E Section 15.407(c) (1) (I):

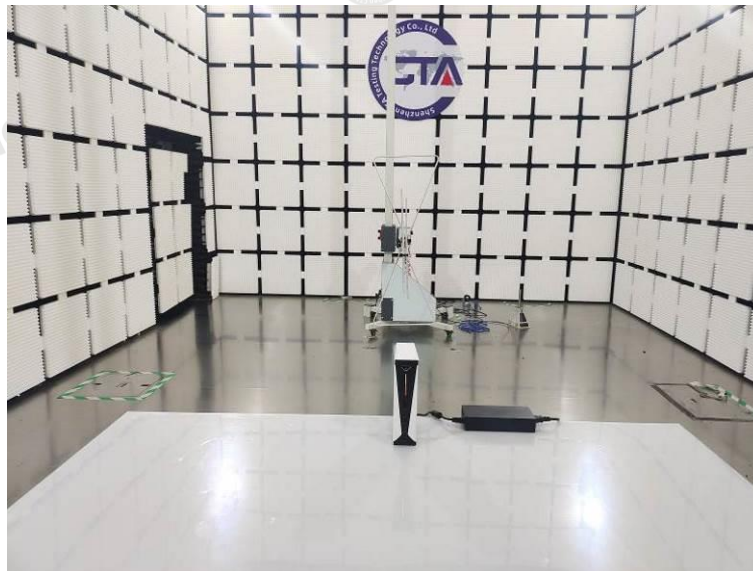
And according to FCC 47 CFR Section 15.407 (a), if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6dBi.

Test Result:

The maximum gain of antenna please refer to section 2.2 in this report.

Remark: The antenna gain is provided by the customer, if the data provided by the customer is not accurate, Shenzhen CTA Testing Technology Co., Ltd. does not assume any responsibility.

5 Test Setup Photos of the EUT



6 Photos of the EUT

Reference to the test report No. CTA24072900901

***** End of Report *****