



# TEST REPORT

<b>Report Number</b>	: TZ0129250205FRF05
<b>Product Name</b>	: Cyber Light
<b>Model/Type reference</b>	: Cyber Light
<b>FCC ID</b>	: 2BN3D-CYBERLIGHT
<b>Prepared for</b>	: CYBER DRONE CO LLC. Office B J- 49, Owned by Dubai Industrial City, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

<b>Prepared By</b>	: Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd. 1st Floor, Building 1, Haomai High-tech Park, Huating Road 387, Dalang Street, Longhua, Shenzhen, China
<b>Standards</b>	: FCC CFR Title 47 Part 15E, ANSI C63.10: 2013
<b>Date of Test</b>	: 2025-02-11~ 2025-02-18
<b>Date of Issue</b>	: 2025-02-20

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Report No.: TZ0129250205FRF05

**\*\* Report Revise Record \*\***

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	2025-02-20	Valid	Initial release



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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1. Client Information

Applicant	: CYBER DRONE CO LLC.
Address	: Office B J- 49, Owned by Dubai Industrial City, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
Manufacturer	: Shenzhen Kim Dai Intelligence Innovation Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	: Building C, 12 Huanzhen Rd., Bogang Industrial Zone, Shajing Town, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China

### 1.2. Description of Device (EUT)

Product Name	: Cyber Light
Trade Mark	: Cyberdrone
Model Number	: Cyber Light
Model Declaration	: N/A
Test Model	: Cyber Light
Power Supply	: Input: DC 12V 3A from type-C or DC 11.1V from battery
Hardware version	: N/A
Software version	: N/A

### 1.3. Wireless Function Tested in this Report

WiFi	
WLAN	: Supported IEEE 802.11a/n/ac
WLAN FCC Operation Frequency	: IEEE 802.11a: 5260-5320MHz, 5500-5700MHz, IEEE 802.11n: 5260-5320MHz, 5500-5700MHz, IEEE 802.11ac VHT20: 5260-5320MHz, 5500-5700MHz, 4 Channels for 5260-5320MHz (IEEE 802.11a/ac VHT20/n HT20) 2 Channels for 5260-5320MHz (IEEE 802.11ac VHT40/n HT40)
WLAN Channel Number	: 1 Channels for 5260-5320MHz (IEEE 802.11ac VHT80/n HT80) 11 Channels for 5500-5700MHz (IEEE 802.11a/ac VHT20/n HT20) 5 Channels for 5500-5700MHz (IEEE 802.11ac VHT40/n HT40) 2 Channels for 5500-5700MHz (IEEE 802.11ac VHT80/n HT80)
WLAN Modulation Technology	: IEEE 802.11n: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11a: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11ac: OFDM (256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)
Antenna Type And Gain	: Internal ANT1:3.3dBi Internal ANT2:4.6dBi(backup)

Note 1: Antenna position refer to EUT Photos.

Note 2: the above information was supplied by the applicant.



## 1.4. EUT configuration

The following peripheral devices and interface cables were connected during the measurement:

- supplied by the manufacturer
- supplied by the lab

●	Adapter	Model:	HW-095200CHQ
		Input:	AC 120V 60Hz
		Output:	DC 12V 3A

## 1.5. Description of Test Facility

### FCC

Designation Number: CN1275

Test Firm Registration Number: 167722

Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform electromagnetic emissions measurements.

### A2LA

Certificate Number: 5463.01

Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

### IC

ISED#: 22033

CAB identifier: CN0099

Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd has been listed by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

The 3m-Semi anechoic test site fulfils CISPR 16-1-4 according to ANSI C63.4 and CISPR 16-1-4:2010



## 1.6. Statement of the Measurement Uncertainty

The data and results referenced in this document are true and accurate. The reader is cautioned that there may be errors within the calibration limits of the equipment and facilities. The measurement uncertainty was calculated for all measurements listed in this test report acc. To CISPR 16 – 4 “Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 4: Uncertainty in EMC Measurements” and is documented in the Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd’s quality system acc. To DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Furthermore, component and process variability of devices similar to that tested may result in additional deviation. The manufacturer has the sole responsibility of continued compliance of the device.

## 1.7. Measurement Uncertainty

Test Item		Frequency Range	Uncertainty	Note
Radiation Uncertainty	:	9KHz~30MHz	±3.08dB	(1)
		30MHz~1000MHz	±3.92dB	(1)
		1GHz~40GHz	±4.28dB	(1)
Conduction Uncertainty	:	150kHz~30MHz	±2.71dB	(1)

(1). This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

## 1.8. Description of Test Modes

The EUT has been tested under operating condition.

Worst-case mode and channel used for 150 kHz-30 MHz power line conducted emissions was the mode and channel with the highest output power that was determined to be **802.11ac 80-5GWiFi**.

Worst-case mode and channel used for 9kHz-1000 MHz radiated emissions was the mode and channel with the highest output power, that was determined to be **802.11ac 80-5GWiFi**.

Worst-Case data rates were utilized from preliminary testing of the Chipset, worst-case datarates used during the testing are as follows:

IEEE 802.11ac VHT80 Mode: MCS0

### Antenna & Bandwidth

Antenna	Antenna 1			Antenna 2			Simultaneously
Bandwidth Mode	20MHz	40MHz	80MHz	20MHz	40MHz	80MHz	/
IEEE 802.11a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IEEE 802.11n	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IEEE 802.11ac	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## 2. TEST METHODOLOGY

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ANSI C63.10-2020, American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices.

The radiated testing was performed at an antenna-to-EUT distance of 3 meters. All radiated and conducted emissions measurement was performed at Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd

### 2.1. EUT Configuration

The EUT configuration for testing is installed on RF field strength measurement to meet the Commissions requirement and operating in a manner that intends to maximize its emission characteristics in a continuous normal application.

### 2.2. EUT Exercise

The EUT was operated in the engineering mode to fix the TX frequency that was for the purpose of the measurements.

### 2.3. Test Sample

Sample ID	Description
TZ0129250205FRF04-1#	Engineer sample – continuous transmit
TZ0129250205FRF04-2#	Normal sample – Intermittent transmit



## 3. SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

### 3.1. Justification

The system was configured for testing in a continuous transmits condition.

### 3.2. EUT Exercise Software

The system was configured for Bluetooth testing in a continuous transmits condition and change test channels by engineer mode (#EngineerComand) provided by application.

### 3.3. Special Accessories

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	FCC ID	shielded/unshielded	Notes
/	Router	ASUS	RT-AC88U	/	MSQ-RTGW00	/	/

### 3.4. Block Diagram/Schematics

Please refer to the related document

### 3.5. Equipment Modifications

Shenzhen Tongzhou Testing Co.,Ltd has not done any modification on the EUT.

### 3.6. Test Setup

Please refer to the test setup photo.



#### 4. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

ISED Rules	Description of Test	Test Sample	Result
15.407(i)	Calibration of Radar Waveform	TZ0129250205FRF04-1#	Compliant
15.407(i)	Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time	TZ0129250205FRF04-1#	Compliant

Remark: The measurement uncertainty is not included in the test result.



## 5. DFS TEST INFORMATION

### 5.1. DFS test requirement

The following table from FCC KDB905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance procedures new rules list the applicable requirements for the DFS testing.

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

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Not required	Yes
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Availability Check Time	Yes	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	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
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Yes
Channel Move Time	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required

Additional requirements for devices with multiple 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 (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.

- a) The Master Device will use DFS in order to detect Radar Waveforms with received signal strength above the DFS Detection Threshold in the 5250~5350 MHz and 5470~5725 MHz bands. DFS is not required in the 5150~5250 MHz or 5725~5825 MHz bands.
- b) Before initiating a network on a Channel, the Master Device will perform a Channel Availability Check for a specified time duration (Channel Availability Check Time) to ensure that there is no radar system operating on the Channel, using DFS described under subsection a) above.
- c) The Master Device initiates a U-NII network by transmitting control signals that will enable other U-NII devices to Associate with the Master Device.
- d) During normal operation, the Master Device will monitor the Channel (In-Service Monitoring) to ensure that there is no radar system operating on the Channel, using DFS described under a).
- e) If the Master Device has detected a Radar Waveform during In-Service Monitoring as described under d), the Operating Channel of the U-NII network is no longer an Available Channel. The Master Device will instruct all associated Client Device(s) to stop transmitting on this Channel within the Channel Move Time. The transmissions during the Channel Move Time will be limited to the Channel Closing Transmission Time.
- f) Once the Master Device has detected a Radar Waveform it will not utilize the Channel for the duration of the Non-Occupancy Period.
- g) If the Master Device delegates the In-Service Monitoring to a Client Device, then the combination will be tested to the requirements described under d) through f) above.
- h)

### **Client Devices**

- a) A Client Device will not transmit before having received appropriate control signals from a Master Device.
- b) A Client Device will stop all its transmissions whenever instructed by a Master Device to which it is associated and will meet the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements. The Client Device will not resume any transmissions until it has again received control signals from a Master Device.
- c) If a Client Device is performing In-Service Monitoring and detects a Radar Waveform above the DFS Detection Threshold, it will inform the Master Device. This is equivalent to the Master Device detecting the Radar Waveform and d) through f) of section 5.1.1 apply.
- d) Irrespective of Client Device or Master Device detection the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements remain the same.
- e) The client test frequency must be monitored to ensure no transmission of any type has occurred for 30 minutes. Note: If the client moves with the master, the device is considered compliant if nothing appears in the client non-occupancy period test. For devices that shut down (rather than moving channels), no beacons should appear.

**Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values**

Paramenter	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 U-NII 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 facilitating 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.	



## 5.2. DFS Detection Thresholds

**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

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: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 6002011 D01



### 5.3. Radar Test Waveforms

This section provides the parameters for required test waveforms, minimum percentage of successful detections, and the minimum number of trials that must be used for determining DFS conformance. Step intervals of 0.1 microsecond for Pulse Width, 1 microsecond for PRI, 1 MHz for chirp width and 1 for the number of pulses will be utilized for the random determination of specific test waveforms.

**Table 5 Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms**

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful	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 1	Roundup $\left\lceil \left( \frac{360}{\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}}} \right) \right\rceil$	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 μsec, with a minimum increment of 1			
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%	1
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 μsec is selected, the number of pulses

$$\left\lceil \left( \frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{3066} \right) \right\rceil = \text{Round up } \{17.2\} = 18.$$

**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

**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

The parameters for this waveforms are randomly chosen. 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 wave forms, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

**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

For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same Burst parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each wave form and a 100-length segment is selected from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm:

The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250–5724MHz. 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.



## 6. TEST RESULT

### 6.1. Channel Availability Check

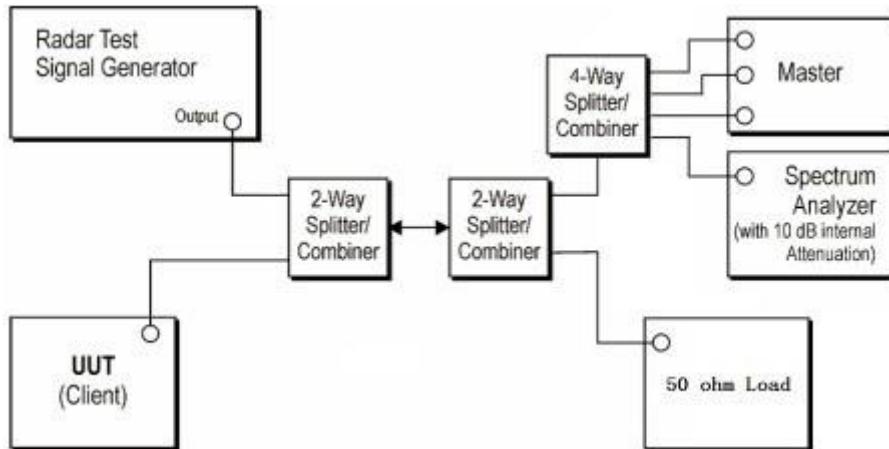
#### 6.1.1. Test Result

The channel will be available 90 seconds after the device is turned on



## 6.2. Calibration of Radar Waveform

### 6.2.1. TEST CONFIGURATION



### 6.2.2. Test Procedure

- a) A 50 ohm load is connected in place of the spectrum analyzer, and the spectrum analyzer is connected to place of the master
- b) The interference Radar Detection Threshold Level is  $-62\text{dBm} + 0\text{dBi} + 1\text{dB} = -61\text{dBm}$  that had been taken into account the output power range and antenna gain.
- c) The following equipment setup was used to calibrate the conducted radar waveform. A vector signal generator was utilized to establish the test signal level for radar type 0. During this process there were no transmissions by either the master or client device. The spectrum analyzer was switched to the zero spans (time domain) at the frequency of the radar waveform generator. Peak detection was used. The spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth (RBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) were set to 3MHz. The spectrum analyzer had offset -1.0dB to compensate RF cable loss 1.0dB.
- d) The vector signal generator amplitude was set so that the power level measured at the spectrum analyzer was  $-62\text{dBm} + 0\text{dBi} + 1\text{dB} = -61\text{dBm}$ . Capture the spectrum analyzer plots on short pulse radar waveform.

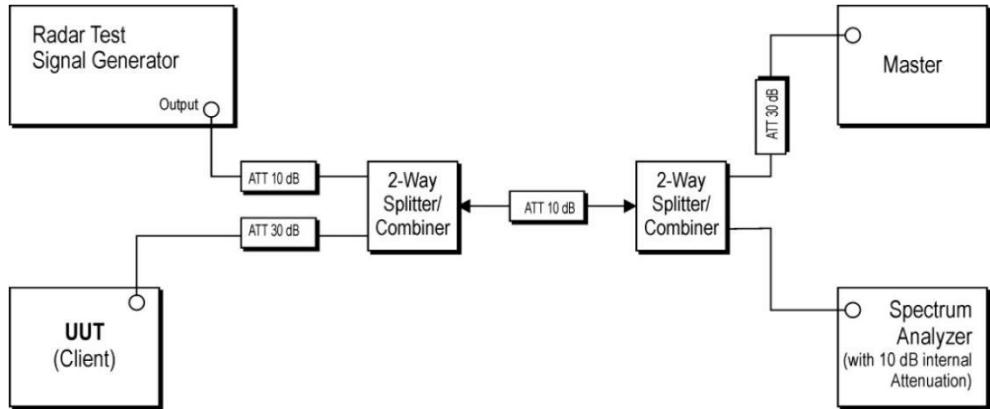
### 6.2.3. Test Result

Please refer to Appendix Test Data for RLAN(5G)-DFS



### 6.3. Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time

#### 6.3.1. TEST CONFIGURATION



#### 6.3.2. Test Procedure

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) 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

- g) 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) =  $N$  X 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.
- h) Measurement the EUT for more than 30 minutes following the channel move time to verify that no transmission or beacons occur on this channel.

#### 6.3.3. Test Result

Please refer to Appendix Test Data for RLAN(5G)-DFS-FCC ID



## 7. LIST OF MEASURING EQUIPMENTS

Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
1	MXA Signal Analyzer	Keysight	N9020A	MY52091623	2024/12/31	2025/12/30
2	Signal Generator	Keysight	N5182A	MY4620709	2024/12/31	2025/12/30
3	Power Sensor	Agilent	U2021XA	MY5365004	2024/12/31	2025/12/30
4	Power Meter	Agilent	U2531A	TW53323507	2024/12/31	2025/12/30
54	Controller	MF	MF7802	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Test Software	TST Pass	--	V2.0	N/A	N/A



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## **8. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS OF EUT**

Please refer to separated files for Test Setup Photos of the EUT.

## **9. EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EUT**

Please refer to separated files for External Photos of the EUT.

## **10. INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EUT**

Please refer to separated files for Internal Photos of the EUT.

-----THE END OF REPORT-----