

# FCC DFS Test Report

## FCC ID: QCI2075

This report concerns (check one): Original Grant Class I Change Class II Change

**Project No.** : 1703C171  
**Equipment** : LCD MONITOR  
**Model Name** : SBD-2075  
**Applicant** : SMART Technologies Inc.  
**Address** : 3636 Research Road, Calgary NT AB T2L 1Y1,CANADA

**Date of Receipt** : Mar. 21, 2017  
**Date of Test** : Mar. 21, 2017 ~ May 10, 2017  
**Issued Date** : May 11, 2017  
**Tested by** : BTL Inc.

**Testing Engineer** : Shawn Xiao  
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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.

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**REPORT ISSUED HISTORY**

Issued No.	Description	Issued Date
BTL-FCCP-5-1703C171	Original Issue.	May 11, 2017

## 1. CERTIFICATION

Equipment : LCD MONITOR  
Brand Name : SMART  
Model Name : SBD-2075  
Applicant : SMART Technologies Inc.  
Manufacturer : MART TECHNOLOGIES ULC  
Address : 3636 Research Road, Calgary NT AB T2L 1Y1,CANADA  
Factory : HONGFUJIN PRECISION ELECTRONICS (CHONGQING) CO.,LTD  
Address : NO.1 EAST DISTRICT 1ST RD.,SHAPINGBA  
DISTRICT,CHONGQING,401332  
Date of Test : Mar. 21, 2017 ~ May 10, 2017  
Test Sample : Engineering Sample  
Standard(s) : FCC Part 15, Subpart E (Section 15.407)  
FCC KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v01r02  
905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.  
The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report (Ref No. BTL-FCCP-5-1703C171) were obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of TAF according to the ISO-17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s).

**Test results included in this report is only for the DFS part.**

## 2. EUT INFORMATION

### 2.1 EUT SPECIFICATION TABLE

Table 1: Specification of EUT

<b>Product Name</b>	LCD MONITOR
<b>Brand Name</b>	SMART
<b>Model Name</b>	SBD-2075
<b>Mode Different</b>	N/A
<b>Operational Mode</b>	Slave
<b>Operating Frequency Range</b>	5250-5350MHz & 5470-5725MHz
<b>Modulation</b>	OFDM

**Note:** This device was functioned as a  Master  Slave device without radar detection

#### 1. Antenna Specification:

Ant.	Brand	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)	Note
1	<b>FOXCONN</b>	ANTS2M2-CZZ02-EF	Internal	N/A	2.07361	UNII-2A
2	<b>FOXCONN</b>	ANTS2M2-CZZ02-EF	Internal	N/A	1.046	UNII-2C

## 2.2 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER AND EIRP

Table 2: THE Conducted Output Power and EIRP List

Mode: TX (11a)				
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain	Max EIRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (mW)
5260~5320	12.84	2.07361	14.91361	31.000
5500~5700	12.27	1.046	12.316	21.459

Mode: TX (11n 40MHz)				
Frequency Band (MHz)	Max Conducted Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain	Max EIRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (mW)
5260~5320	12.69	2.07361	14.76361	29.948
5500~5700	11.47	1.046	12.516	17.848

### 3.U-NII DFS RULE REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1 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 1 and 2 for the applicability of DFS requirements for each of the operational modes.

Table 3: Applicability of DFS requirements prior to use a channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
Non-Occupancy Period	✓	Not required	✓
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Availability Check Time	✓	Not required	Not required
Uniform Spreading	✓	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	✓

Table 4: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation.

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Closing Transmission Time	✓	✓	✓
Channel Move Time	✓	✓	✓
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	✓

### 3.2 TEST LIMITS AND RADAR SIGNAL PARAMETERS

#### DETECTION THRESHOLD VALUES

Table 5: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices With Radar Detection.

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1 and 2)
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 662911 D01.

Table 6: 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

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 7: 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	Roundup $\left\lceil \left( \frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\rceil$	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 μsec, with a minimum increment of 1 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
<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.					

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.

Table 8: 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.

Table 9: Frequency Hopping 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
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

#### 4. TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 10: Test instruments list.

DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	MODEL NO.	Serial No	Calibration Until
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY50520044	Mar. 26, 2018
Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49071316	Mar. 26, 2018
POWER SPLITTER	Mini-Circuits	ZFRSC-123-S+	331000910-1	Feb. 25, 2018
POWER SPLITTER	Mini-Circuits	ZN4PD1-63-S+	SF9335D1045-1	Feb. 22, 2018
Attenuator	WOKEN	6SM3502	VAS1214NL	Mar. 01, 2018

Note: Calibration interval of instruments listed above is one year.

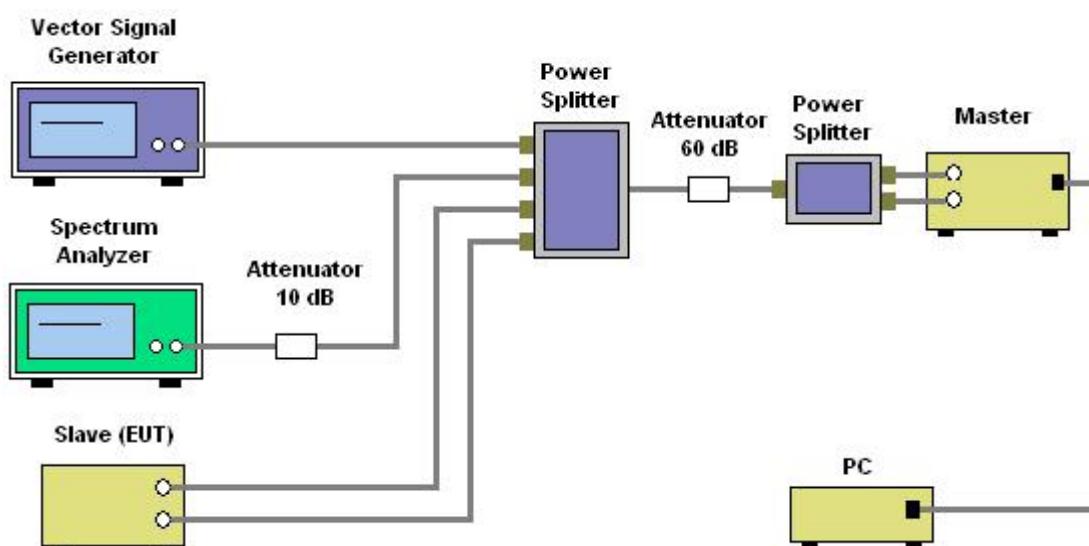
## 5. EMC EMISSION TEST

### 5.1 DFS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM:

#### Test Precedure

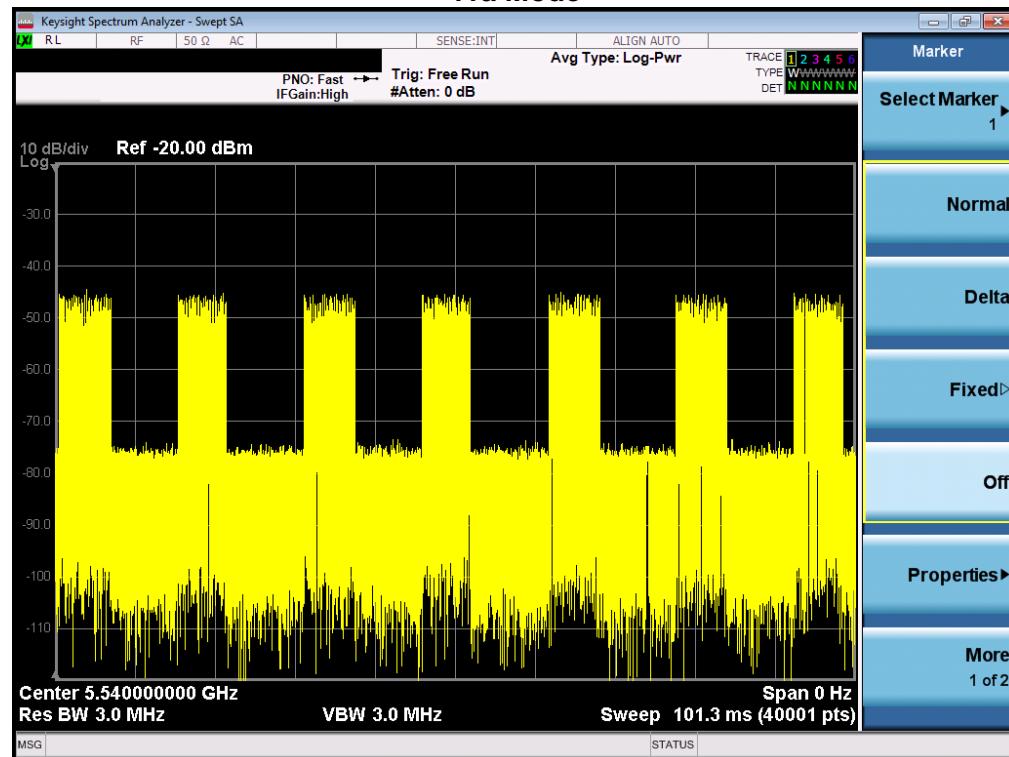
1. Master device and client device are set up by conduction method as the following configuration.
2. The client device is connected to notebook and to access a IP address on wireless connection with the master device.
3. Then the master device is connected to another notebook to access a IP address.
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

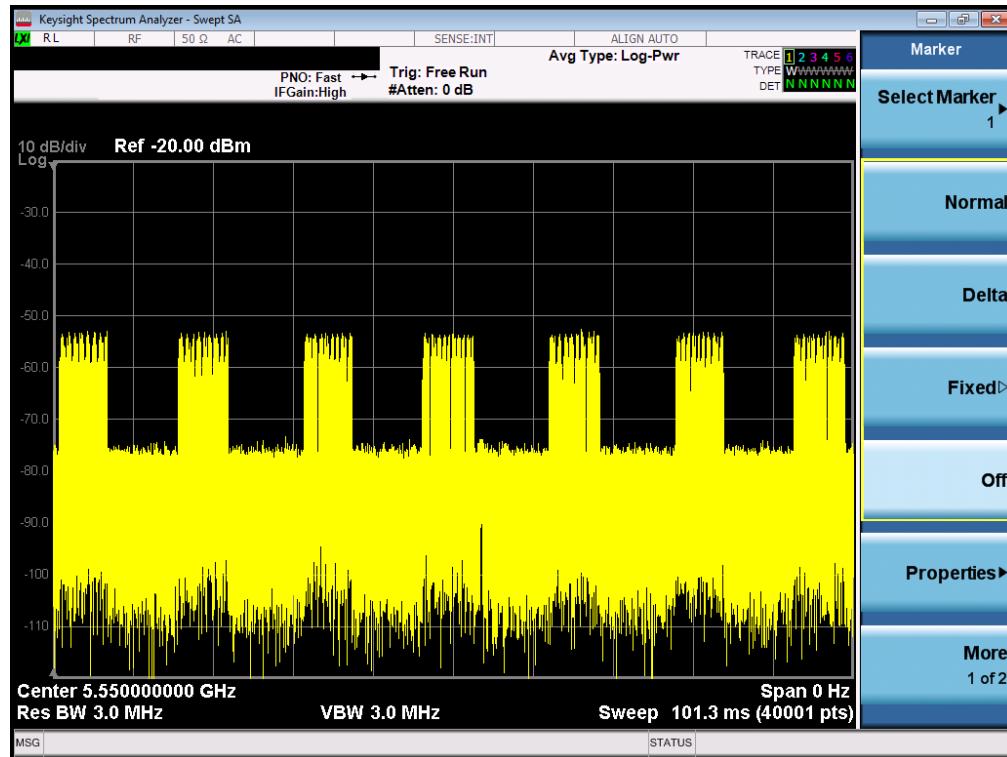


## Channel Loading

## 11a Mode



## 11n 40MHz Mode



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 Frequency 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.

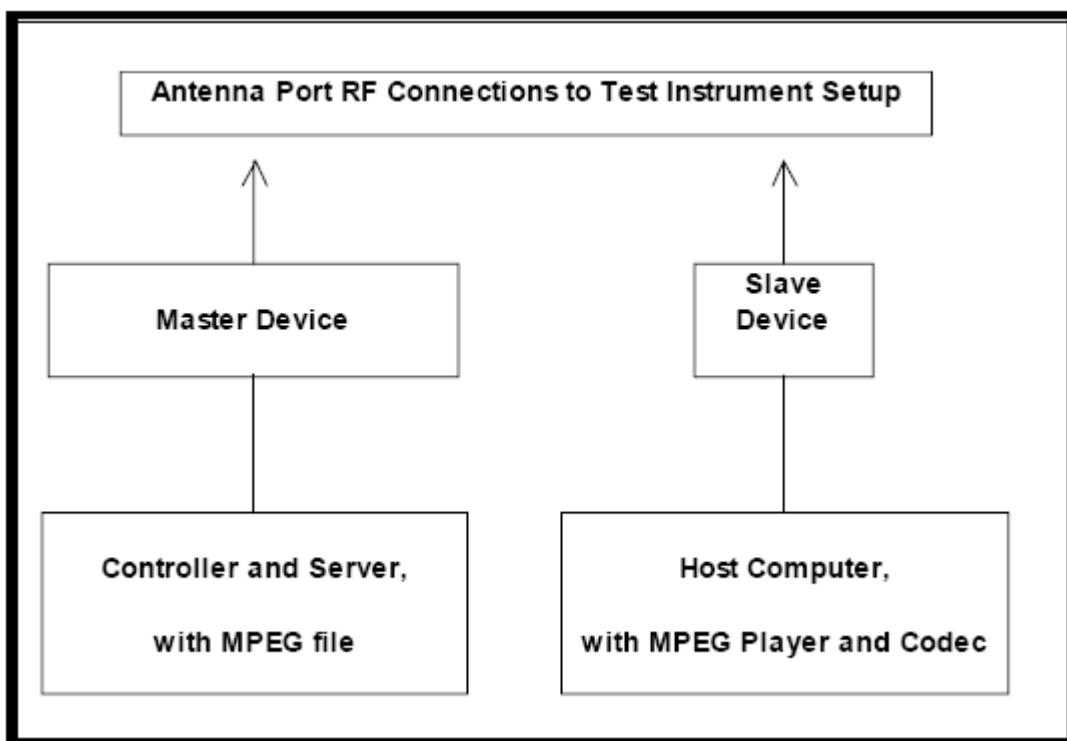
## 5.2 CALIBRATION OF DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD LEVEL

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  $-62$  dBm as measured on the spectrum analyzer.

Without changing any of the instrument settings, the spectrum analyzer is reconnected to the Common port of the Spectrum Analyzer Combiner/Divider. Measure the amplitude and calculate the difference from  $-62$  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  $-62$  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.



## 5.3 DEVIATION FROM TEST STANDARD

No deviation.

## 6. TEST RESULTS

### 6.1 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

Clause	Test Parameter	Remarks	Pass/Fail
15.407	DFS Detection Threshold	No Applicable	N/A
15.407	Channel Availability Check Time	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	Channel Move Time	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Channel Closing Transmission Time	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Non- Occupancy Period	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Uniform Spreading	Not Applicable	N/A
15.407	U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Not Applicable	N/A

### 6.2 TEST MODE: DEVICE OPERATING IN MASTER MODE.

The EUT is slave equipment, it need a master device when testing.  
Master with injection at the Master. (Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master)

### 6.3 DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD

Calibration:

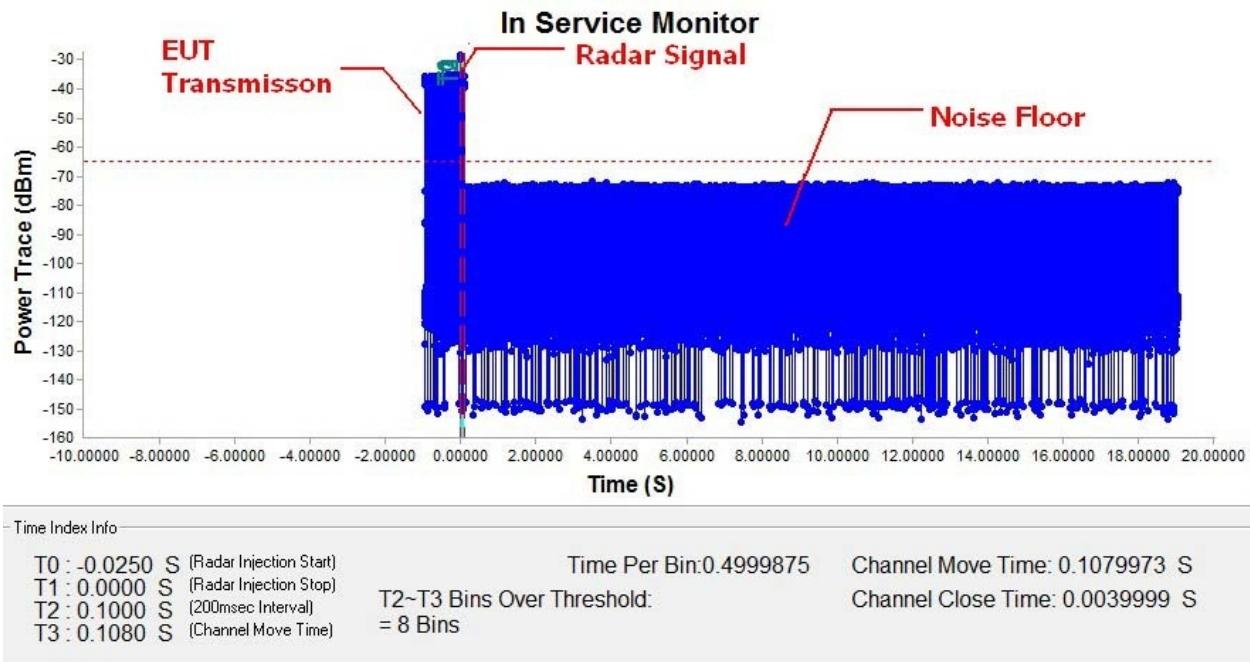
The EUT is slave equipment and it with a max gain is 2.07361 dBi.  
For a detection threshold level of -62dBm and the master (Brand: Alcatel-Lucent, Model: G-240W-B, FCC ID: 2ADZRG240WB) antenna gain is 2.90 dBi, required detection threshold is -59.10 dBm (= -62+2.90).

Note: Maximum Transmit Power is less than 200 milliwatt in this report, so detection threshold level is -62dBm.

## 6.4 CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME WLAN TRAFFIC

TX (11a Mode )

Radar signal 0

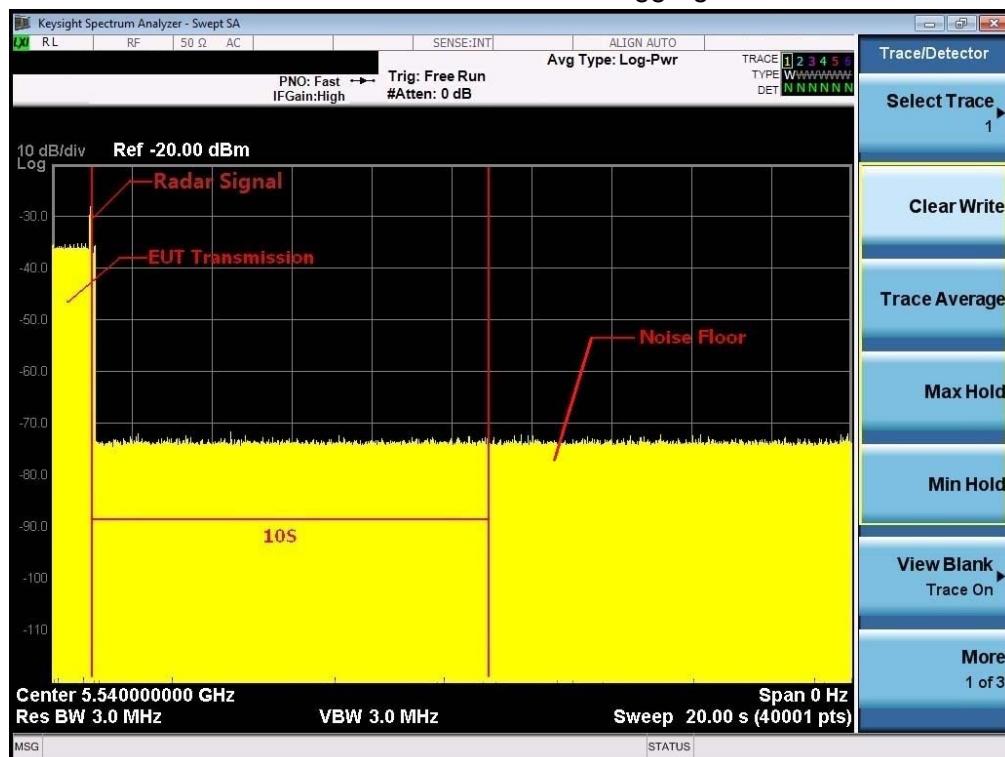


**Note:** T0 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.

T1 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T0.

T2 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.

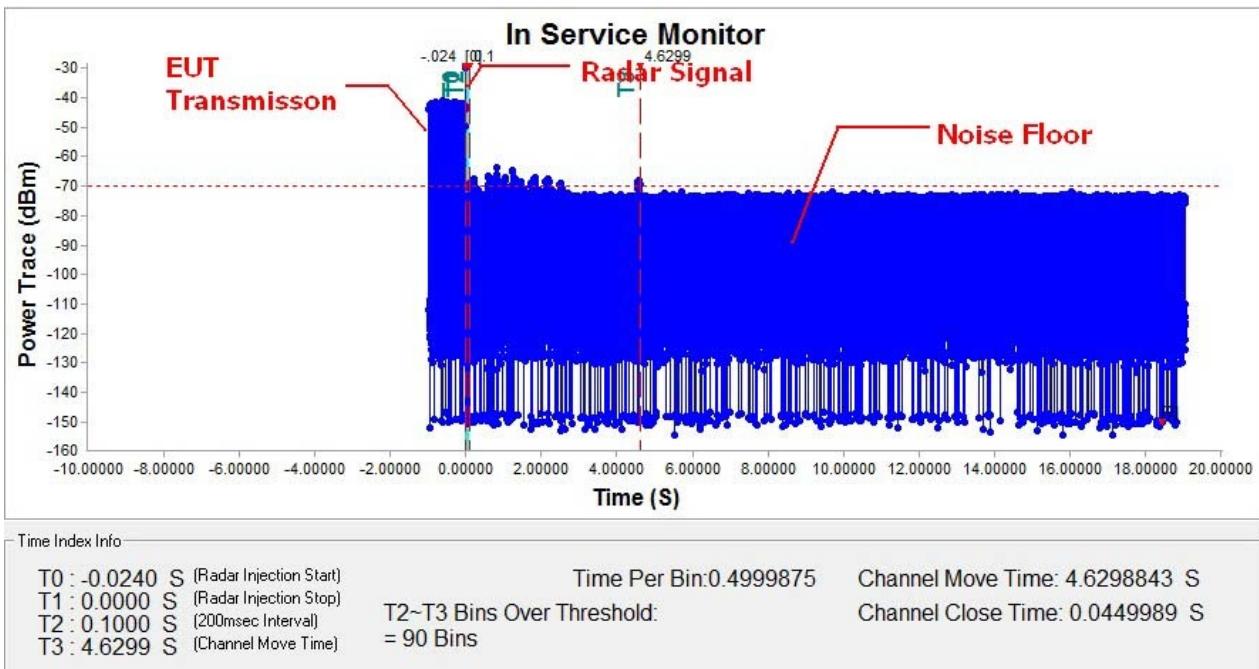
T3 denotes the 10 second from T0 to observe the aggregate duration of transmissions.



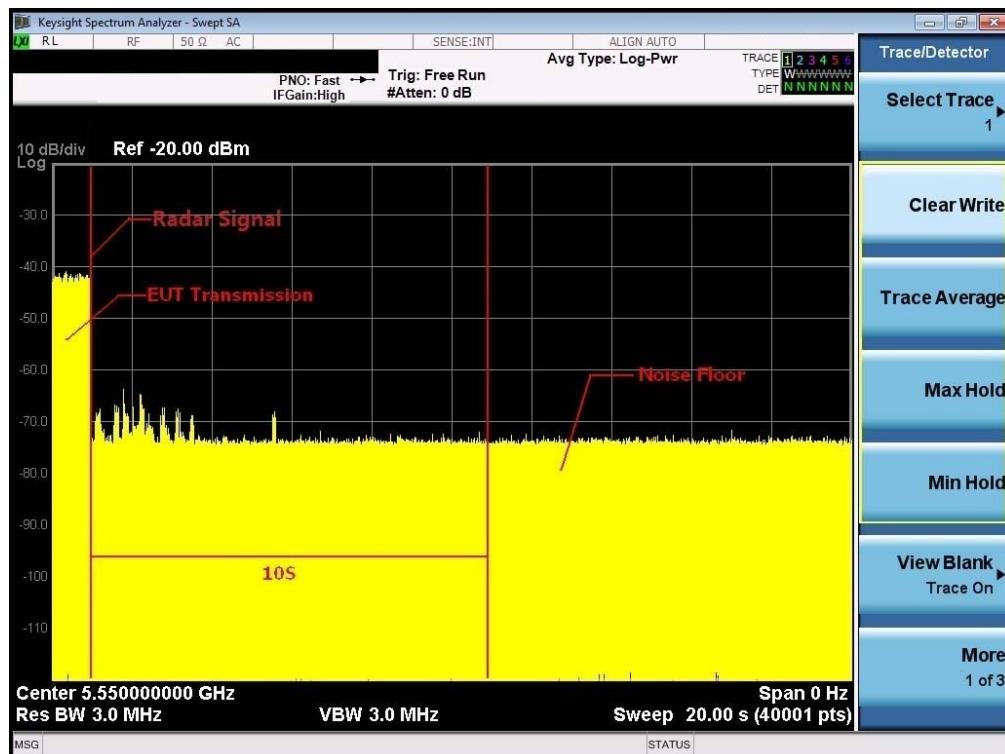
**Note:** An expanded plot for the device vacates the channel in the required 500ms

TX (11n 40MHz Mode )

Radar signal 0



**Note:** T0 denotes the start of Channel Move Time upon the end of the last Radar burst.  
 T1 denotes the data transmission time of 200ms from T0.  
 T2 denotes the end of Channel Move Time.  
 T3 denotes the 10 second from T0 to observe the aggregate duration of transmissions.



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

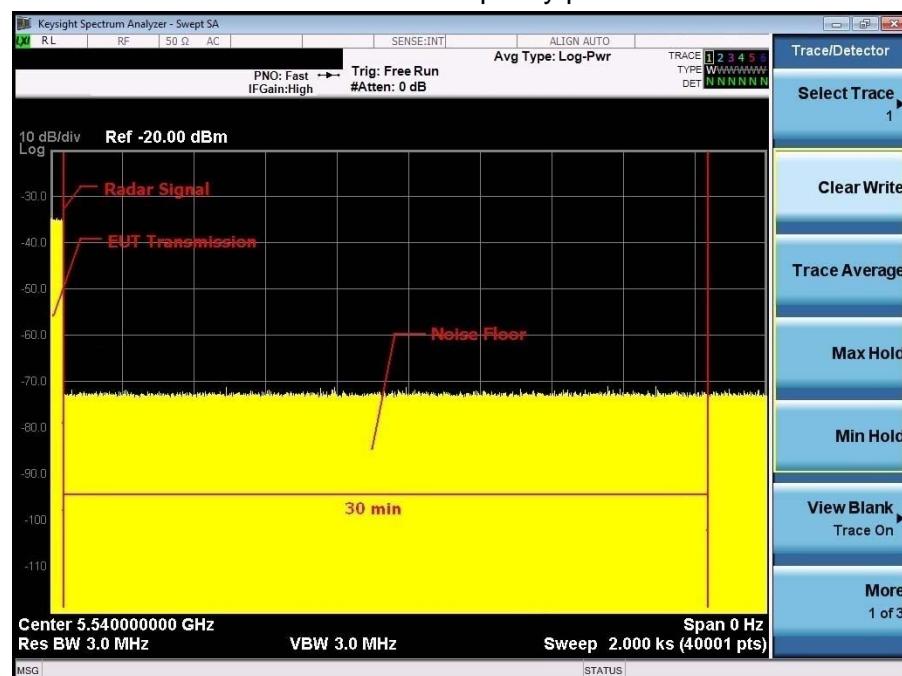
11a Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	0.1079973	10
Channel Close Time	0.0039999	0.26

11n 40MHz Mode		
Item	Measured Value(s)	Limit(s)
Channel Move Time	4.6298843	10
Channel Close Time	0.0449989	0.26

## 6.5 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.

5540 Non-Occupancy perrod



5550 Non-Occupancy perrod

