

TEST REPORT

Covering the DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS) REQUIREMENTS OF

FCC Part 15 Subpart E (UNII)

**TiVo Inc.
Model(s): TCD84A000**

FCC ID: TGN-TCD84A

COMPANY: TiVo Inc.
2160 Gold Street
San Jose, CA, 95002

TEST SITE: National Technical Systems - Silicon Valley
41039 Boyce Road
Fremont, CA 94538

REPORT DATE: August 10, 2016

FINAL TEST DATE: July 26, 2016

TEST ENGINEER: David W. Bare

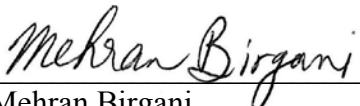
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 32



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VALIDATING SIGNATORIES

PROGRAM MGR /
TECHNICAL REVIEWER:




Mehran Birgani
EMC Engineer

REPORT PREPARER:



David W. Bare
Chief Engineer

QUALITY ASSURANCE DELEGATE



David Guidotti
Senior Technical Writer

REVISION HISTORY

Rev #	Date	Comments	Modified By
-	August 10, 2016	Initial Release	-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	1
VALIDATING SIGNATORIES	2
REVISION HISTORY	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
LIST OF TABLES.....	5
LIST OF FIGURES.....	5
SCOPE.....	6
OBJECTIVE	6
STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.....	6
DEVIATIONS FROM THE STANDARD	6
TEST RESULTS.....	7
TEST RESULTS SUMMARY – FCC PART 15, CLIENT DEVICE	7
MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES.....	7
EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) DETAILS.....	8
GENERAL.....	8
ENCLOSURE.....	8
MODIFICATIONS.....	9
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....	9
EUT INTERFACE PORTS	9
EUT OPERATION	10
RADAR WAVEFORMS.....	11
DFS TEST METHODS	13
RADIATED TEST METHOD	13
DFS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION.....	15
RADAR GENERATION SYSTEM	15
CHANNEL MONITORING SYSTEM	16
DFS MEASUREMENT METHODS	23
DFS – CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME	23
DFS – CHANNEL NON-OCCUPANCY AND VERIFICATION OF PASSIVE SCANNING.....	23
DFS CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME.....	24
TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL (TPC)	24
SAMPLE CALCULATIONS	25
DETECTION PROBABILITY / SUCCESS RATE	25
THRESHOLD LEVEL	25
APPENDIX A TEST EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION DATA	26
APPENDIX B TEST DATA TABLES AND PLOTS FOR CHANNEL CLOSING	27
FCC PART 15 SUBPART E CHANNEL CLOSING MEASUREMENTS	27
APPENDIX C TEST CONFIGURATION PHOTOGRAPH(S).....	30
END OF REPORT	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - FCC Part 15 Subpart E Client Device Test Result Summary	7
Table 2 - FCC Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms	11
Table 3 - FCC Long Pulse Radar Test Waveforms.....	12
Table 4 - FCC Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveforms.....	12
Table 5 - FCC Part 15 Subpart E Channel Closing Test Results	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Test Configuration for radiated Measurement Method	13
Figure 2 SA Noise Floor During Testing (radar shown at 520 ms)	16
Figure 3 FCC Type 1 Radar (18 pulses)	17
Figure 4 FCC Type 2 Radar (24 pulses)	18
Figure 5 FCC Type 3 Radar (17 pulses)	19
Figure 6 FCC Type 4 Radar (16 pulses)	20
Figure 7 FCC Type 5 Radar (burst with three pulses, 1650 μ s first period).....	21
Figure 8 FCC Type 6 Radar (9 pulses in each burst).....	22
Figure 9 Channel Closing Time and Channel Move Time (80MHz ac mode) – 40 second plot.....	27
Figure 10 Close-Up of Transmissions Occurring More Than 200ms After The End of Radar	28
Figure 11 Radar Channel Non-Occupancy Plot (80MHz ac mode)	29
Figure 12 - Channel Loading	29

SCOPE

Test data has been taken pursuant to the relevant DFS requirements of the following standard(s):

- FCC Part 15 Subpart E Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Devices.
- RSS-247 Local Area Network Devices.

Tests were performed in accordance with these standards together with the current published versions of the basic standards referenced therein including FCC KDB 905462 D02 and FCC KDB 905462 D03 as outlined in NTS Silicon Valley test procedures. The test results recorded herein are based on a single type test of the TiVo Inc. model TCD84A000 and therefore apply only to the tested sample. The sample was selected and prepared by Jim Inokuchi of TiVo Inc..

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the manufacturer is to comply with the standards identified in the previous section. In order to demonstrate compliance, the manufacturer or a contracted laboratory makes measurements and takes the necessary steps to ensure that the equipment complies with the appropriate technical standards. Compliance with some DFS features is covered through a manufacturer statement or through observation of the device.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The tested sample of the TiVo Inc. model TCD84A000 complied with the DFS requirements of FCC Part 15.407(h)(2), RSS-247.

Maintenance of compliance is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Any modifications to the product should be assessed to determine their potential impact on the compliance status of the device with respect to the standards detailed in this test report.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE STANDARD

No deviations were made from the test methods and requirements covered by the scope of this report.

TEST RESULTS**TEST RESULTS SUMMARY – FCC Part 15, CLIENT DEVICE**

Table 1 - FCC Part 15 Subpart E Client Device Test Result Summary						
Description	Radar Type	EUT Frequency	Measured Value	Requirement	Test Data	Status
Channel closing transmission time	Type 0	5530 MHz	5 ms	60 ms	Appendix B	Pass
Channel move time	Type 0	5530 MHz	234 ms	10 s	Appendix B	Pass
Non-occupancy period - associated	Type 0	5530 MHz	> 30 minutes	> 30 minutes	Appendix B	Pass
Passive Scanning	N/A	N/A	Refer to manufacturer attestation			
1) Tests were performed using the radiated test method.						
2) Channel availability check and detection threshold are not applicable to client devices.						

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

ISO/IEC 17025 requires that an estimate of the measurement uncertainties associated with the emissions test results be included in the report. The measurement uncertainties given below are based on a 95% confidence level, with a coverage factor (k=2) and were calculated in accordance with UKAS document LAB 34.

Measurement	Measurement Unit	Expanded Uncertainty
Timing (Channel move time, aggregate transmission time)	ms	Timing resolution ± 0.24%
Timing (non occupancy period)	seconds	5 seconds
DFS Threshold (radiated)	dBm	1.6
DFS Threshold (conducted)	dBm	1.2

EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) DETAILS**GENERAL**

The TiVo Inc. model TCD84A000 is a network DVR that is designed to receive OTA broadcast video and transcodes and send it out as a network stream either wired or wireless.

The sample was received on July 6, 2016 and tested on July 26, 2016. The EUT consisted of the following component(s):

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Serial Number
Tivo Inc.	TCD84A000	Network DVR	8FA0001901E25FB

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

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

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

Note: The EUT has the ability to act as a “Soft” Access Point on Channel 6 only.

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

	5250 – 5350 MHz	5470 – 5725 MHz
Lowest Antenna Gain (dBi)	4.7 dBi	5.2
Highest Antenna Gain (dBi)	4.9 dBi	6.1
EIRP Output Power (dBm)	24.6	27.1

- ☒ Power can exceed 200mW eirp

Channel Protocol

- ☒ IP Based
☐ Frame Based
☐ OTHER _____

ENCLOSURE

The EUT enclosure is primarily constructed of uncoated plastic. It measures approximately 14 cm wide by 14 cm deep by 4 cm high.

MODIFICATIONS

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

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The following equipment was used as local support equipment for testing:

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Serial Number	FCC ID
<i>Arris</i>	<i>VAP3400</i>	<i>Access Point</i>	<i>M91436SA0DQK</i>	<i>ACQ-VAP3400</i>
Tivo	TCD84A000	Network DVR	8FA0001901E275E	TGN-TCD84A
Samsung	NP940X5J	Laptop	JL5T91JFA00253M	-
IBM	R32	Laptop	AK-VTZNM 03/07C	-
Netgear	GS605	Ethernet switch	1YG2073H02D60	-

The italicized device was the *master device*.

EUT INTERFACE PORTS

The I/O cabling configuration during testing was as follows:

Port	Connected To	Cable(s)		
		Description	Shielded or Unshielded	Length (m)
Console	Remote Laptop	Multi-wire	Shielded	5

Additional I/O cabling on the support equipment during testing was as follows:

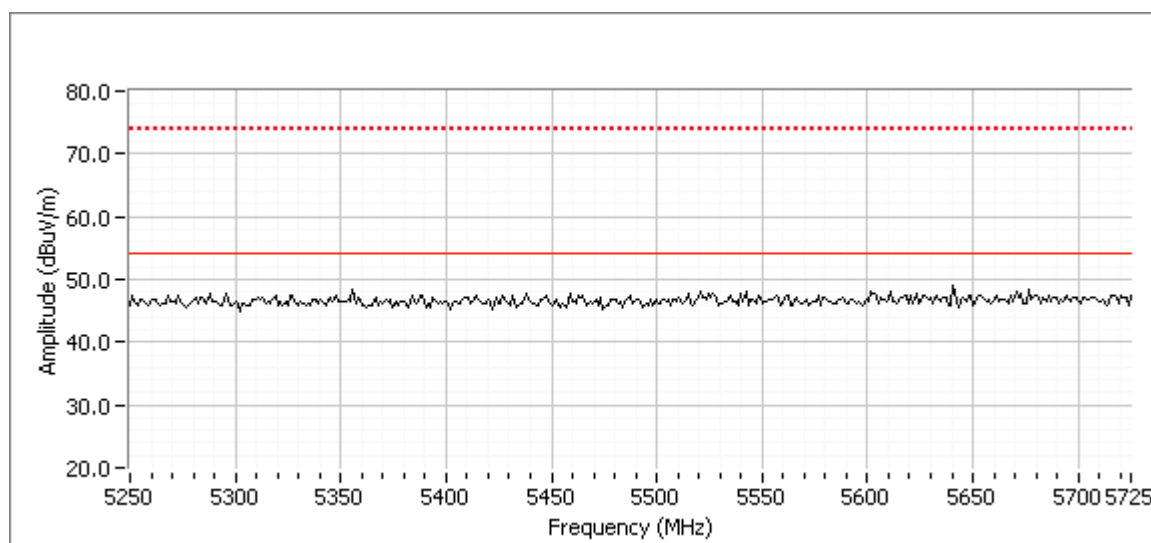
Port	Connected To	Cable(s)		
		Description	Shielded or Unshielded	Length (m)
Remote Laptop	Remote switch	Cat 5	Unshielded	2
Remote Laptop	Remote switch	Cat 5	Unshielded	2
Access Point	Remote switch	Cat 5	Unshielded	10
Remote Switch	Network	Cat 5	Unshielded	10

EUT OPERATION

The EUT was operating with wifi firmware version 01-ba4417da, boot firmware TiVo Gen15 Devel 0.06 (2016-06-28 12:21:42), kernel firmware b-tcdkernel-mainline3 dev-arm 20160526-1226. The software is secured by signed boot and kernel images which the SoC authenticates before the product will boot to prevent the user from disabling the DFS function. The wifi firmware is part of the kernel.

Data was streamed from the remote TCD84A000 Network DVR through the access point to the EUT. The channel loading was evaluated to be 19.5% (refer to Figure 12) meeting the approximately 17% loading as required by FCC KDB 905462 D02

The RF energy emitted from the TCD84A000 is below the FCC 15.109 limits for unintentional radiators when it is not transmitting. Refer data and plot below.



Note: Emission levels in the DFS bands were below the noise floor of the test equipment.

Frequency	Level	Pol	FCC 15.209		Detector	Azimuth	Height	Comments
MHz	dBμV/m	v/h	Limit	Margin	Pk/QP/Avg	degrees	meters	
5640.230	34.8	V	54.0	-19.2	AVG	0	1.0	RB 1 MHz;VB 10 Hz;Peak
5640.230	46.4	V	74.0	-27.6	PK	0	1.0	RB 1 MHz;VB 3 MHz;Peak

RADAR WAVEFORMS

Table 2 - FCC Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms						
Radar Type		Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Pulses / burst	Minimum Detection Percentage	Minimum Number of Trials
0		1	1428	18	See Note 1	
1	1a	1	15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Note 2 below	Round Up 1/360* 19*10 ⁶ / PRI μsec	60%	15
	1b		518-3066 with minimum increment of 1 μsec, excluding PRI values selected in 1a			15
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 is used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.						
Note 2: Pulse repetition intervals values for Test 1a above						
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 3 - FCC Long Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

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

Table 4 - FCC Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveforms

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

DFS TEST METHODS**RADIATED TEST METHOD**

The combination of master and slave devices is located in an anechoic chamber. The simulated radar waveform is transmitted from a directional horn antenna (typically an EMCO 3115) toward the unit performing the radar detection (radar detection device, RDD). Every effort is made to ensure that the main beam of the EUT's antenna is aligned with the radar-generating antenna which is oriented in vertical polarization.

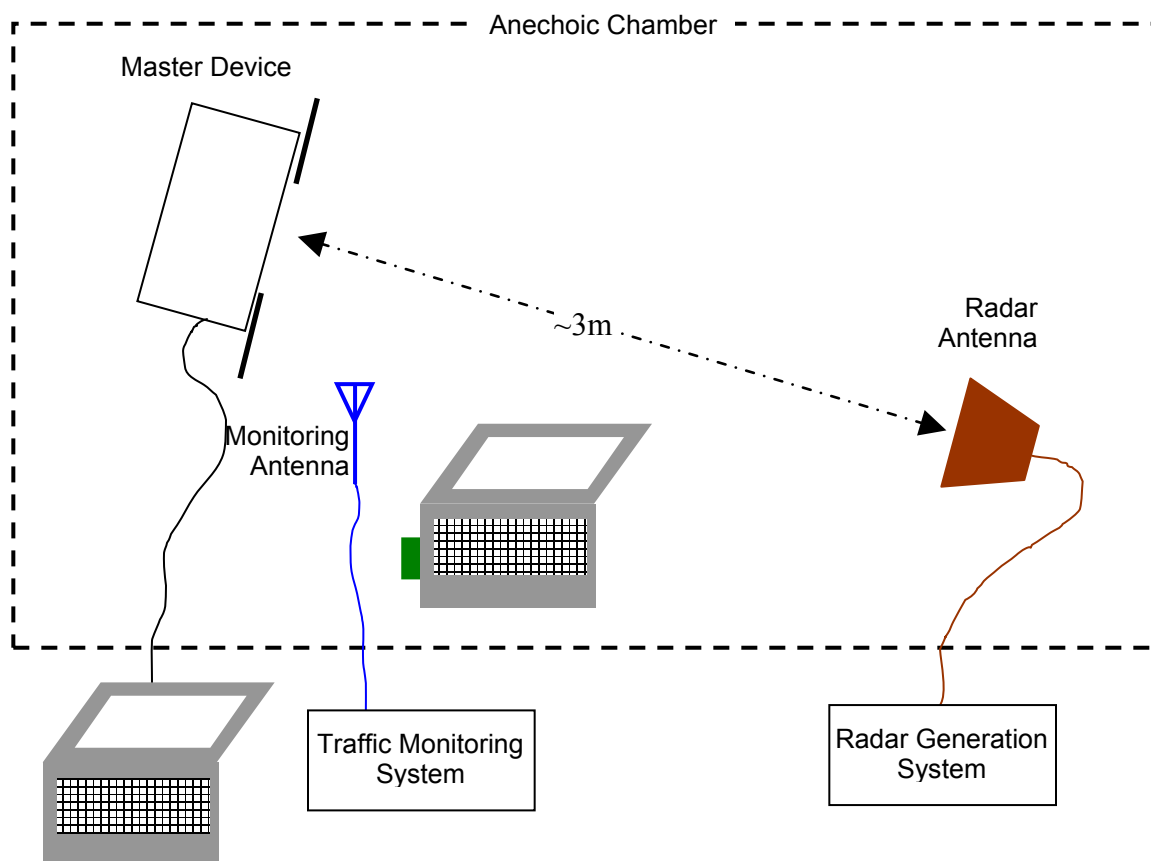


Figure 1 Test Configuration for radiated Measurement Method

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 level reported is the level at the RDD antenna and so it is not corrected for the RDD's antenna gain. The RDD is configured with the lowest gain antenna assembly intended for use with the device.

The signal level is verified by measuring the CW signal level from the radar generation system using a reference antenna of gain G_{REF} (dBi). The radar signal level is calculated from the measured level, R (dBm), and any cable loss, L (dB), between the reference antenna and the measuring instrument:

$$\text{Applied level (dBm)} = R - G_{REF} + L$$

If both master and client devices have radar detection capability then the device not under test is positioned with absorbing material between its antenna and the radar generating antenna, and 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.

DFS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION

RADAR GENERATION SYSTEM

An Agilent PSG is used as the radar-generating source. The integral arbitrary waveform generators are programmed using Agilent's "Pulse Building" software and NTS Silicon Valley custom software to produce the required waveforms, with the capability to produce both un-modulated and modulated (FM Chirp) pulses. Where there are multiple values for a specific radar parameter then the software selects a value at random and, for FCC tests, the software verifies that the resulting waveform is truly unique.

With the exception of the hopping waveforms required by the FCC's rules (see below), the radar generator is set to a single frequency within the radar detection bandwidth of the EUT. The frequency is varied from trial to trial by stepping in 5MHz steps. For radar types with variable parameters, each detection probability trial is performed using a unique set of parameters obtained by a random selection with uniform distribution for each of the variable parameters.

Frequency hopping radar waveforms are simulated using a time domain model. A randomly hopping sequence algorithm (which uses each channel in the hopping radar's range once in a hopping sequence) generates a hop sequence. A segment of the first 100 elements of the hop sequence are then examined to determine if it contains one or more frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth of the EUT. If it does not then the first element of the segment is discarded and the next frequency in the sequence is added. The process repeats until a valid segment is produced. The radar system is then programmed to produce bursts at time slots coincident with the frequencies within the segment that fall in the detection bandwidth. The frequency of the generator is stepped in 1 MHz increments across the EUT's detection range.

The radar signal level is verified during testing using a long duration pulse waveform generated in the same manner as the normal radar generated signals.

The generator output is connected to the coupling port of the conducted set-up or to the radar-generating antenna. The radar generating antenna (when used) is oriented for vertical polarization.

CHANNEL MONITORING SYSTEM

Channel monitoring is achieved using a spectrum analyzer and digital storage oscilloscope. The analyzer is configured in a zero-span mode, center frequency set to the radar waveform's frequency or the center frequency of the EUT's operating channel. The IF output of the analyzer is connected to one input of the oscilloscope.

A signal generator output is set to send either the modulating signal directly or a pulse gate with an output pulse co-incident with each radar pulse. This output is connected to a second input on the oscilloscope and the oscilloscope displays both the channel traffic (via the if input) and the radar pulses on its display.

For in service monitoring tests the analyzer sweep time is set to > 20 seconds and the oscilloscope is configured with a data record length of 10 seconds for the short duration and frequency hopping waveforms, 20 seconds for the long duration waveforms. Both instruments are set for a single acquisition sequence. The analyzer is triggered 500ms before the start of the waveform and the oscilloscope is triggered directly by the modulating pulse train. Timing measurements for aggregate channel transmission time and channel move time are made from the oscilloscope data, with the end of the waveform clearly identified by the pulse train on one trace. The analyzer trace data is used to confirm that the last transmission occurred within the 10-second record of the oscilloscope. If necessary the record length of the oscilloscope is expanded to capture the last transmission on the channel prior to the channel move.

Channel availability check time timing plots are made using the analyzer. The analyzer is triggered at start of the EUT's channel availability check and used to verify that the EUT does not transmit when radar is applied during the check time.

The analyzer detector and oscilloscope sampling mode is set to peak detect for all plots.

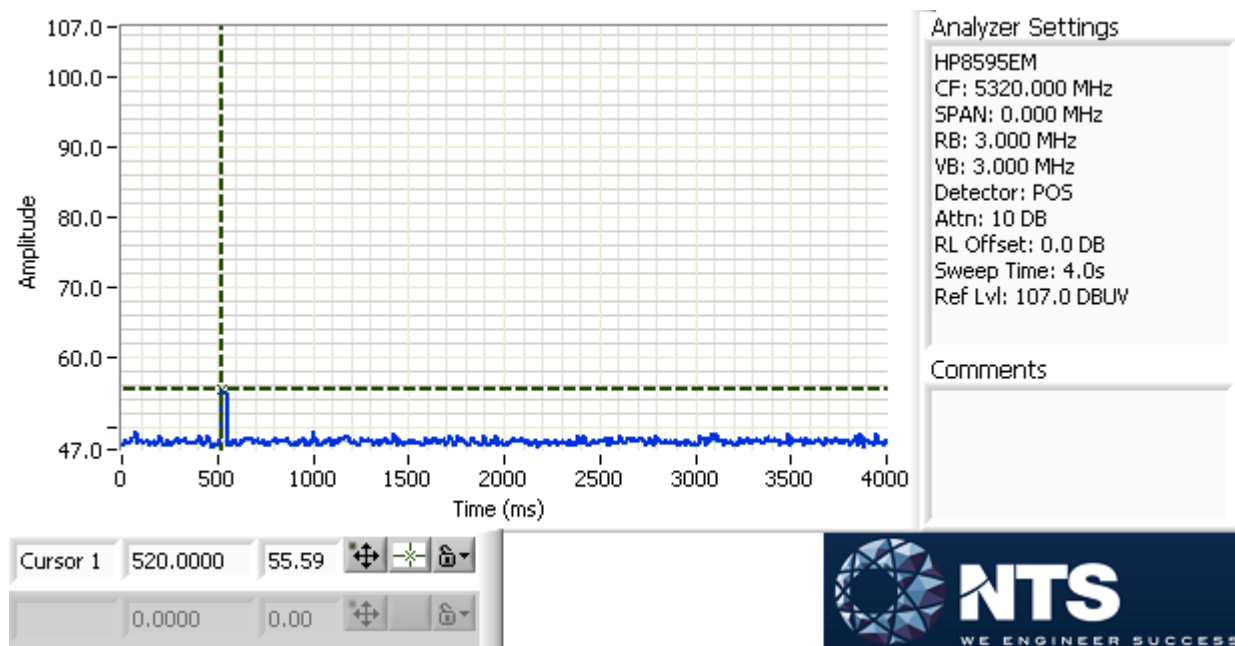


Figure 2 SA Noise Floor During Testing (radar shown at 520 ms)

RADAR GENERATOR PLOTS

The radar generator was connected to Spectrum Analyzer (SA) input, with the SA set to zero span, 3 MHz RBW, 3 MHz VBW. The SA IF output was connected to an oscilloscope to provide timing plots.

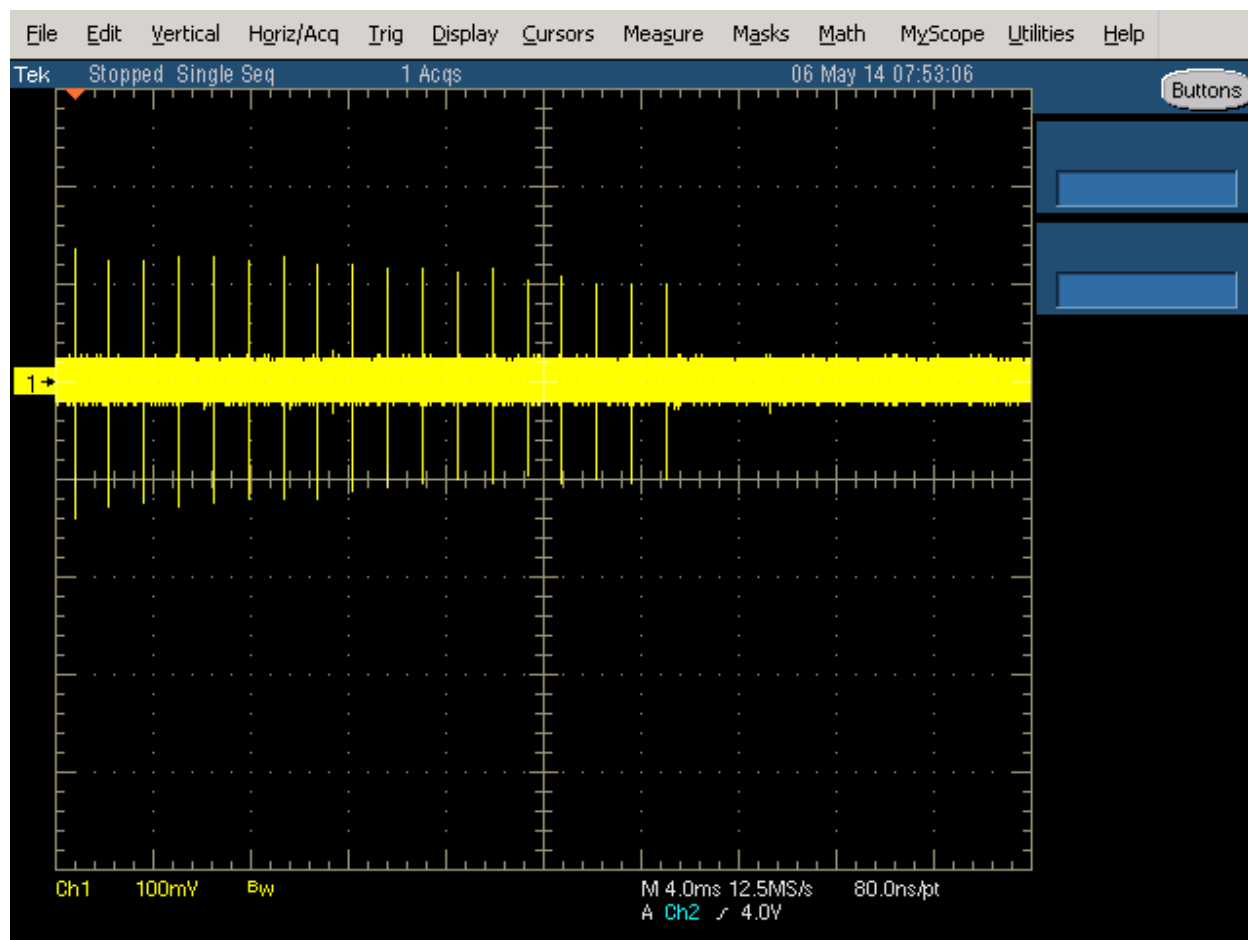


Figure 3 FCC Type 1 Radar (18 pulses)

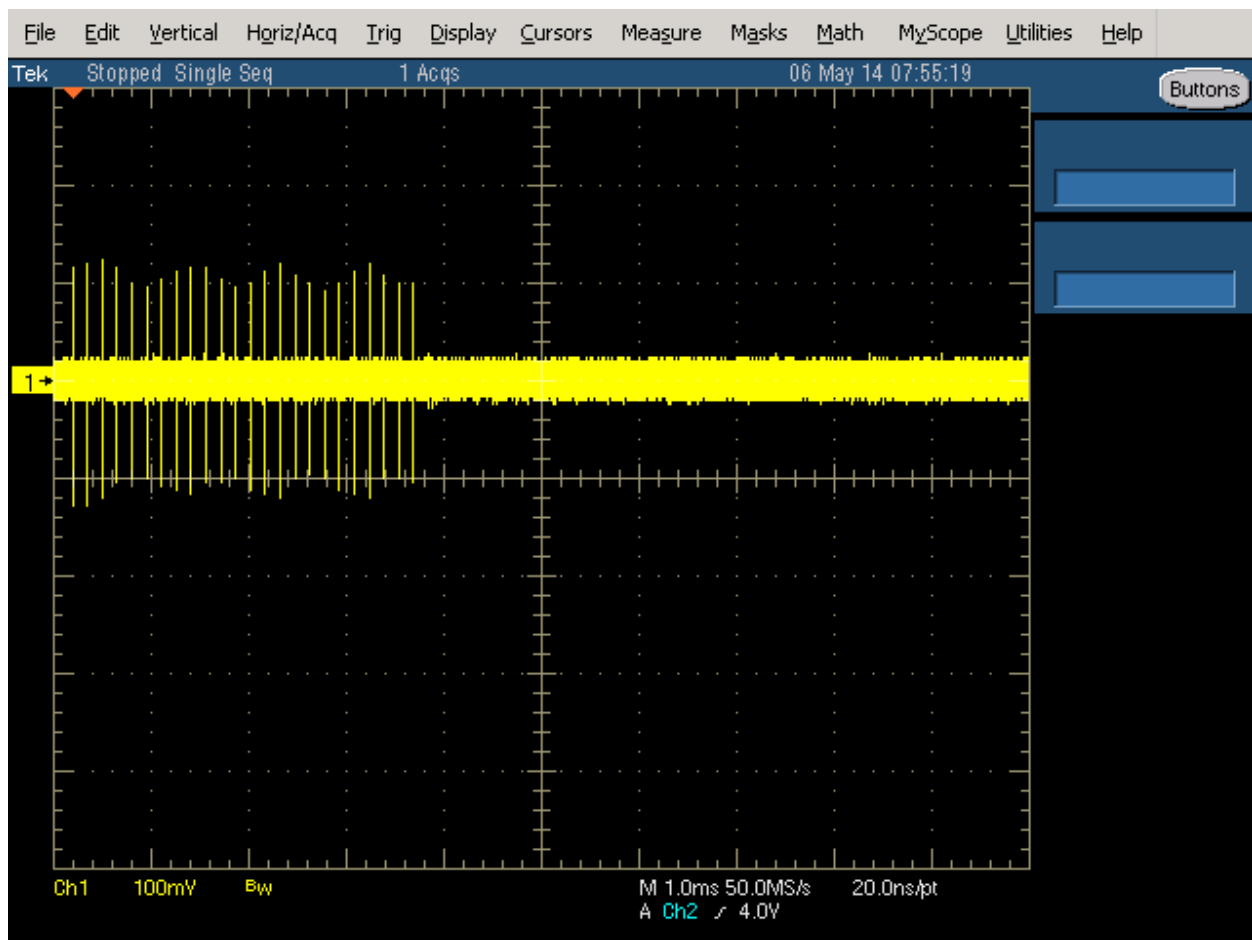


Figure 4 FCC Type 2 Radar (24 pulses)

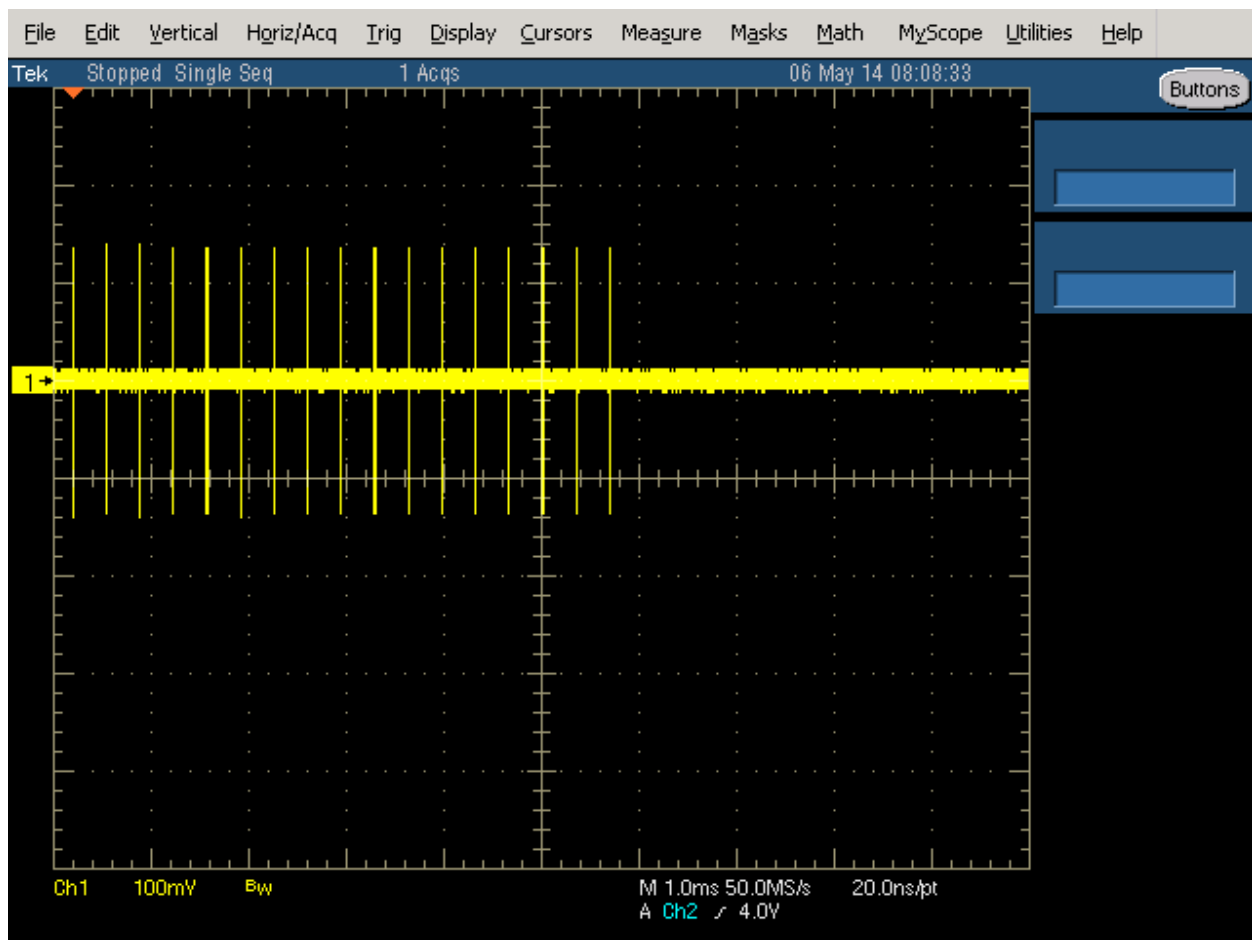


Figure 5 FCC Type 3 Radar (17 pulses)

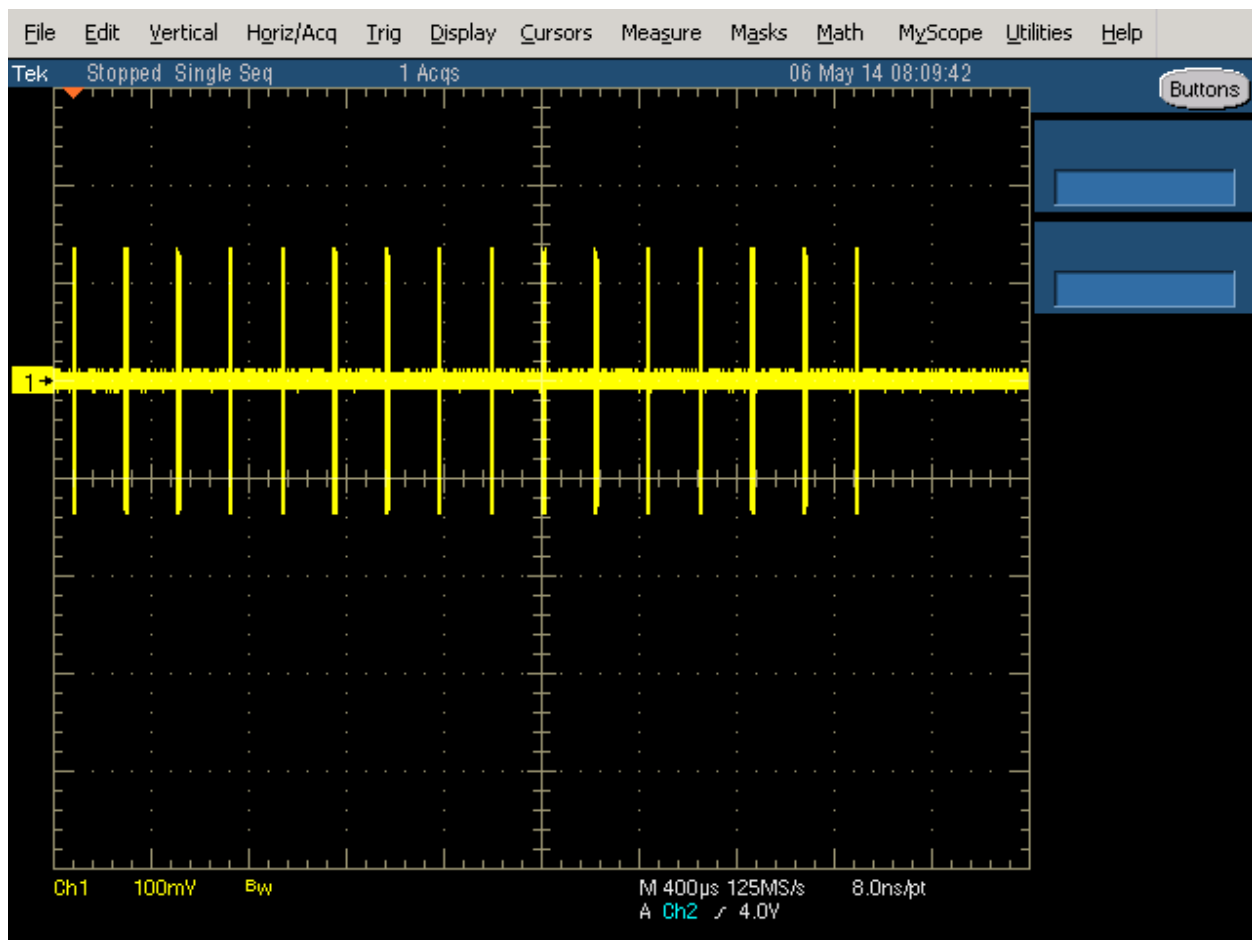


Figure 6 FCC Type 4 Radar (16 pulses)



Figure 7 FCC Type 5 Radar (burst with three pulses, 1650 μs first period)

The shape is round due to chirped frequency during pulse as the SA is in zero span with 3 MHz BW.

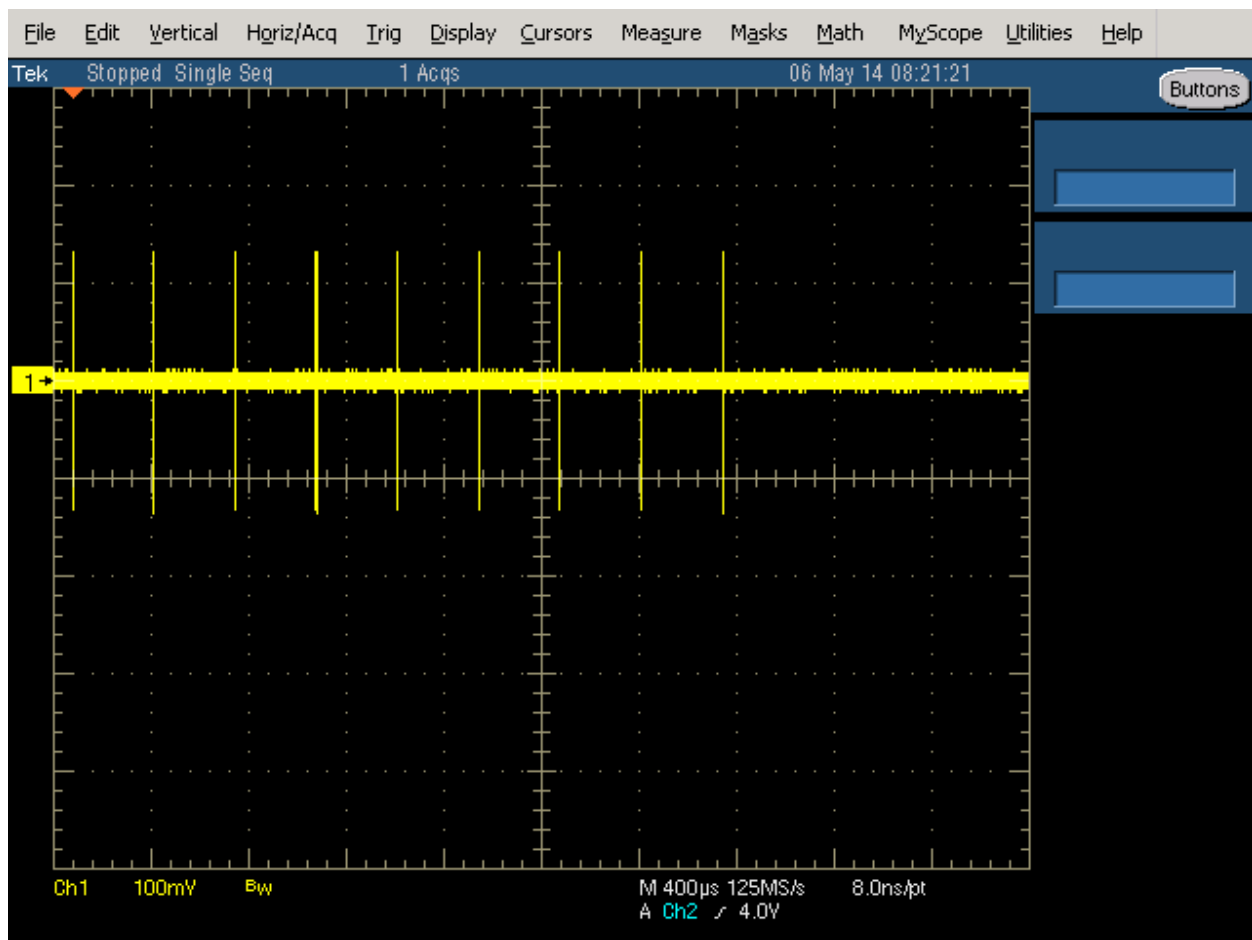


Figure 8 FCC Type 6 Radar (9 pulses in each burst)

DFS MEASUREMENT METHODS**DFS – CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME**

Channel clearing and closing times are measured by applying a burst of radar with the device configured to change channel and by observing the channel for transmissions. The time between the end of the applied radar waveform and the final transmission on the channel is the channel move time.

The aggregate transmission closing time is measured with the following ways:

FCC/MSIP Notice No. 2015-95 – the total time of all individual transmissions from the EUT that are observed starting 200ms at the end of the last radar pulse in the waveform. This value is required to be less than 60ms.

DFS – CHANNEL NON-OCCUPANCY AND VERIFICATION OF PASSIVE SCANNING

The channel that was in use prior to radar detection by the master is additionally monitored for 30 minutes to ensure no transmissions on the vacated channel over the required non-occupancy period. This is achieved by tuning the spectrum analyzer to the vacated channel in zero-span mode and connecting the IF output to an oscilloscope. The oscilloscope is triggered by the radar pulse and set to provide a single sweep (in peak detect mode) that lasts for at least 30 minutes after the end of the channel move time.

For devices with a client-mode that are being evaluated against FCC rules the manufacturer must supply an attestation letter stating that the client device does not employ any active scanning techniques (i.e. does not transmit in the DFS bands without authorization from a Master device).

DFS CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

It is preferred that the EUT report when it starts the radar channel availability check. If the EUT does not report the start of the check time, then the time to start transmitting on a channel after switching the device on is measured to approximate the time from power-on to the end of the channel availability check. The start of the channel availability check is assumed to be 60 seconds prior to the first transmission on the channel.

To evaluate the channel availability check, a single burst of one radar type is applied within the first 2 seconds of the start of the channel availability check and it is verified that the device does not use the channel by continuing to monitor the channel for a period of at least 60 seconds. The test is repeated by applying a burst of radar in the last 2 seconds (i.e. between 58 and 60 seconds after the start of CAC when evaluating a 60-second CAC) of the channel availability check.

TRANSMIT POWER 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.

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS**DETECTION PROBABILITY / SUCCESS RATE**

The detection probability, or success rate, for any one radar waveform equals the number of successful trials divided by the total number of trials for that waveform.

THRESHOLD LEVEL

The threshold level is the level of the simulated radar waveform at the EUT's antenna. If the test is performed in a conducted fashion then the level at the rf input equals the level at the antenna plus the gain of the antenna assembly, in dBi. The gain of the antenna assembly equals the gain of the antenna minus the loss of the cabling between the rf input and the antenna. The lowest gain value for all antenna assemblies intended for use with the device is used when making this calculation.

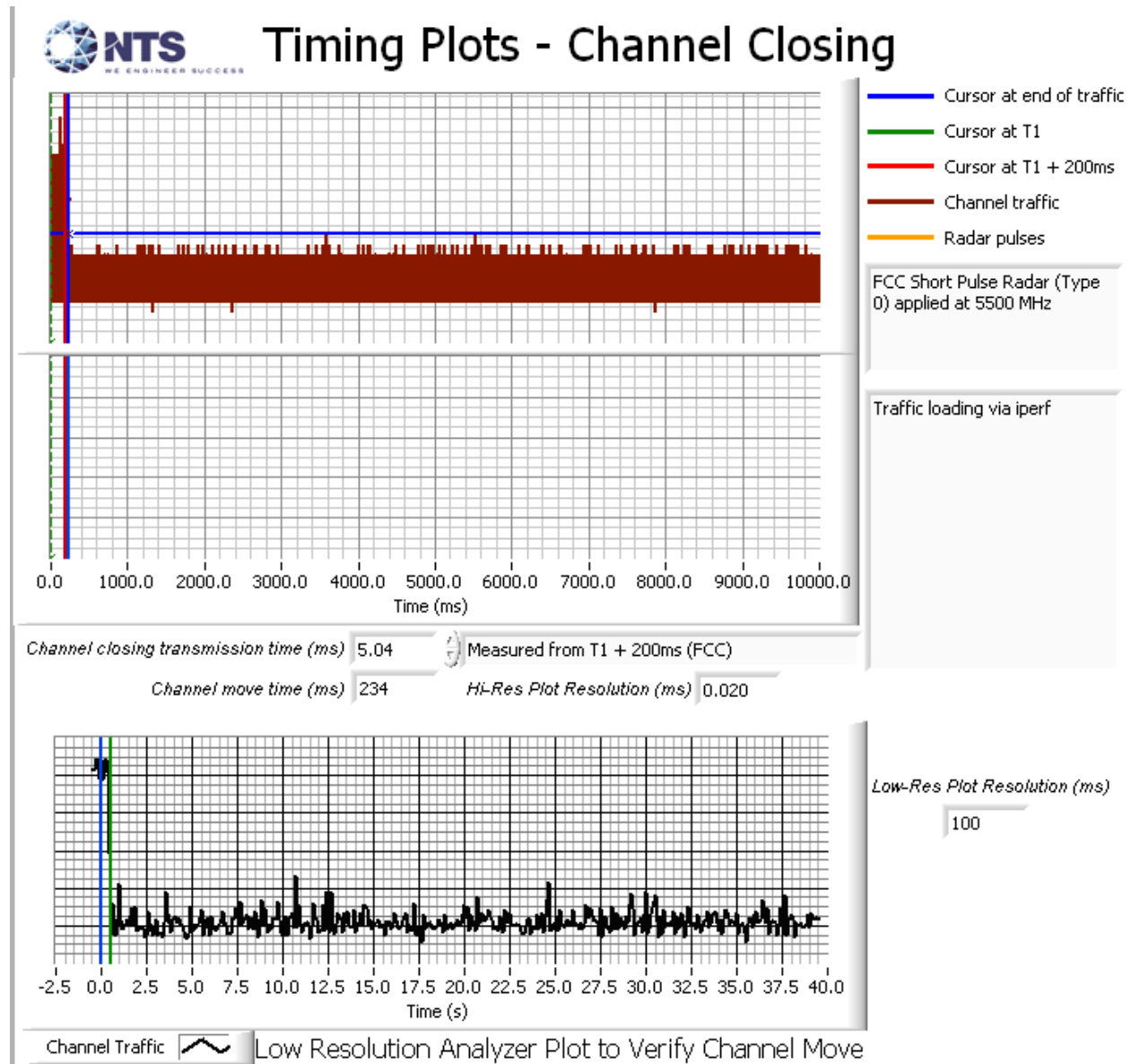
If the test is performed using the radiated method then the threshold level is the level at the antenna.

Appendix A Test Equipment Calibration Data

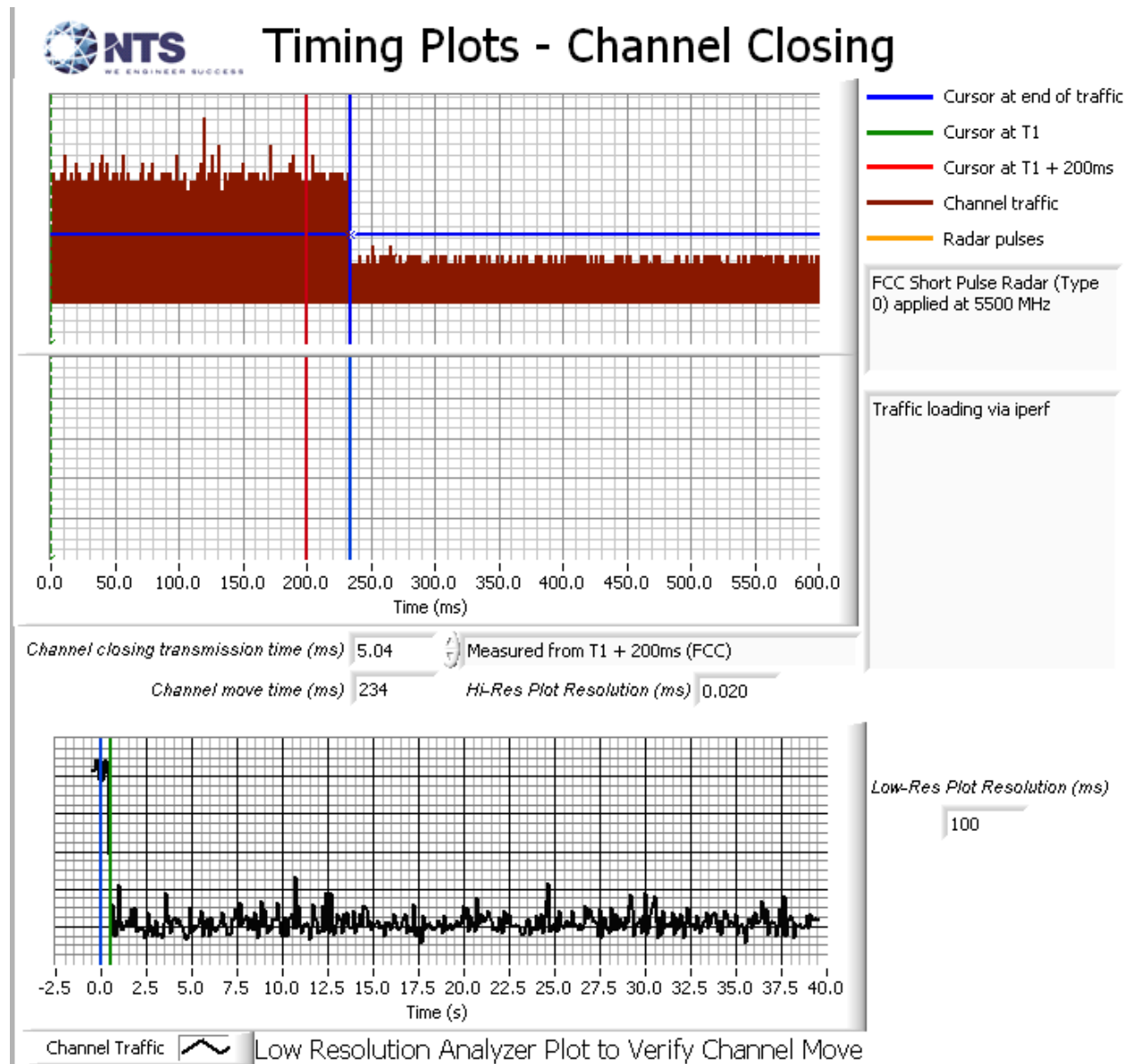
<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Model #</u>	<u>Asset #</u>	<u>Cal Due</u>
Hewlett Packard	EMC Spectrum Analyzer, 9 kHz - 6.5 GHz	8595EM	780	30-Mar-17
EMCO	Antenna, Horn, 1-18 GHz (SA40-Red)	3115	1142	23-Sep-16
ETS Lindgren	Antenna, Horn, 1-18 GHz	3117	1662	13-Jun-18
Tektronix	500MHz, 2CH, 5GS/s Scope	TDS5052B	2118	10-Nov-16
Agilent Technologies	PSG, Vector Signal Generator, (250kHz - 20GHz)	E8267D	3011	02-Feb-17
Hewlett Packard	Microwave Preamplifier, 1-26.5GHz	8449B	263	21-Jan-17

Appendix B Test Data Tables and Plots for Channel Closing**FCC PART 15 SUBPART E Channel Closing Measurements**

Table 5 - FCC Part 15 Subpart E Channel Closing Test Results					
Waveform Type	Channel Closing Transmission Time ¹		Channel Move Time		Result
	Measured	Limit	Measured	Limit	
Radar Type 0	5 ms	60 ms	0.23 s	10 s	Pass

**Figure 9 Channel Closing Time and Channel Move Time (80MHz ac mode) – 40 second plot**

¹ Channel closing time for FCC measurements is the aggregate transmission time starting from 200ms after the end of the radar signal to the completion of the channel move.



**Figure 10 Close-Up of Transmissions Occurring More Than 200ms After The End of Radar
(80MHz ac mode)**

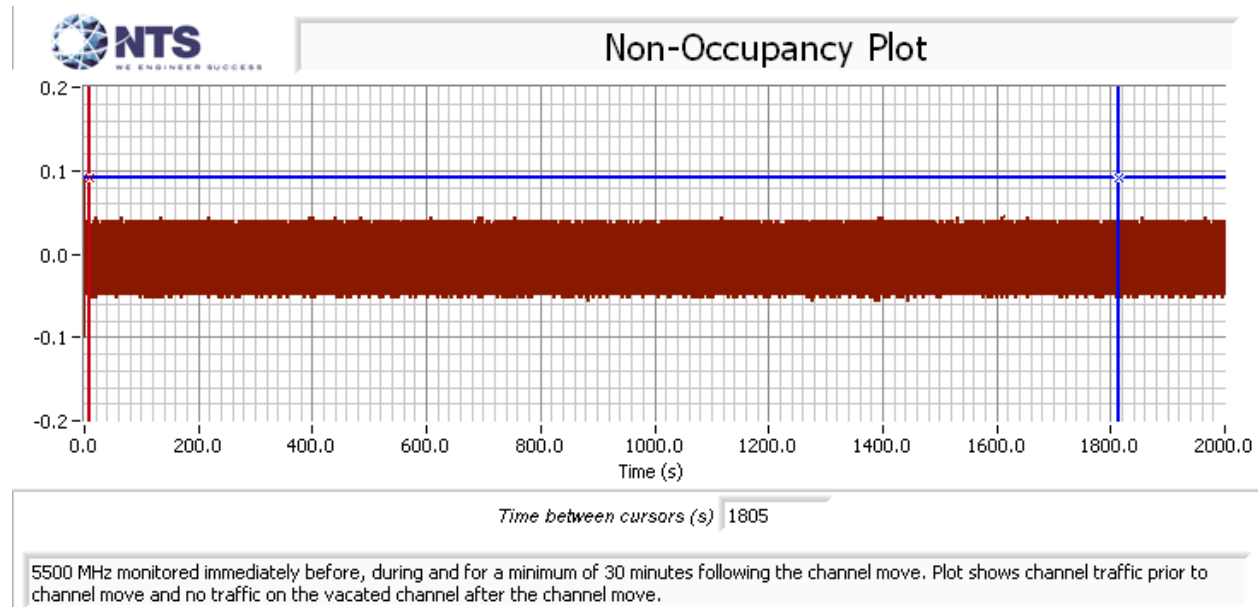


Figure 11 Radar Channel Non-Occupancy Plot (80MHz ac mode)

The non-occupancy plot was made over a 30-minute time period following the channel move time with the analyzer IF output connected to the scope and tuned to the vacated channel. No transmissions were observed on the vacated channel after the channel move had been completed.

After the channel move the client device stopped transmitting on the vacated channel.
After the channel move the client re-associated with the master device on the new channel (48).

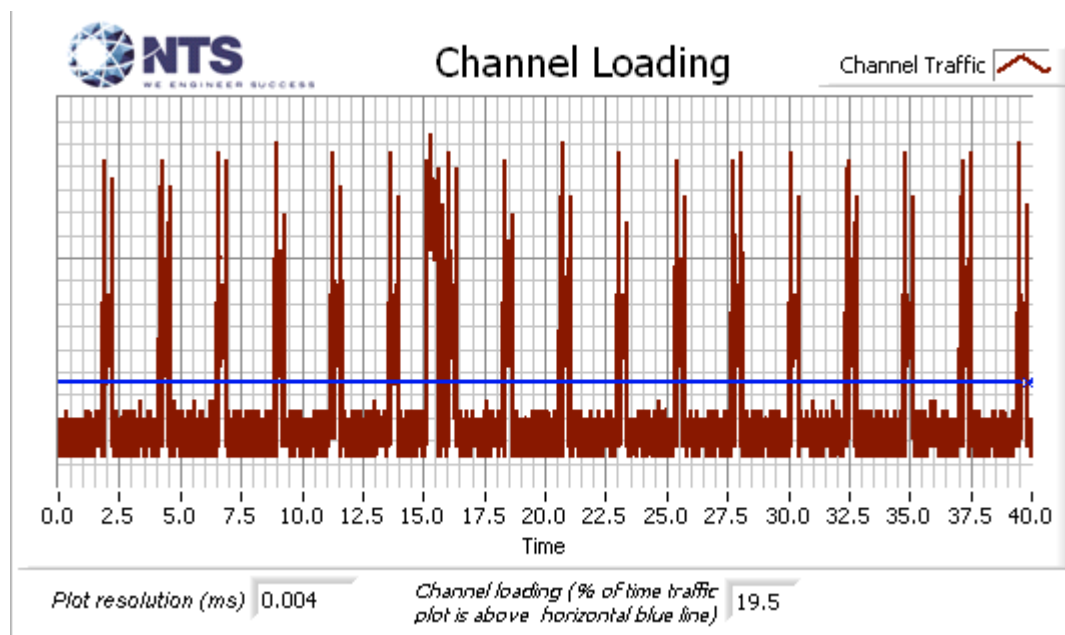
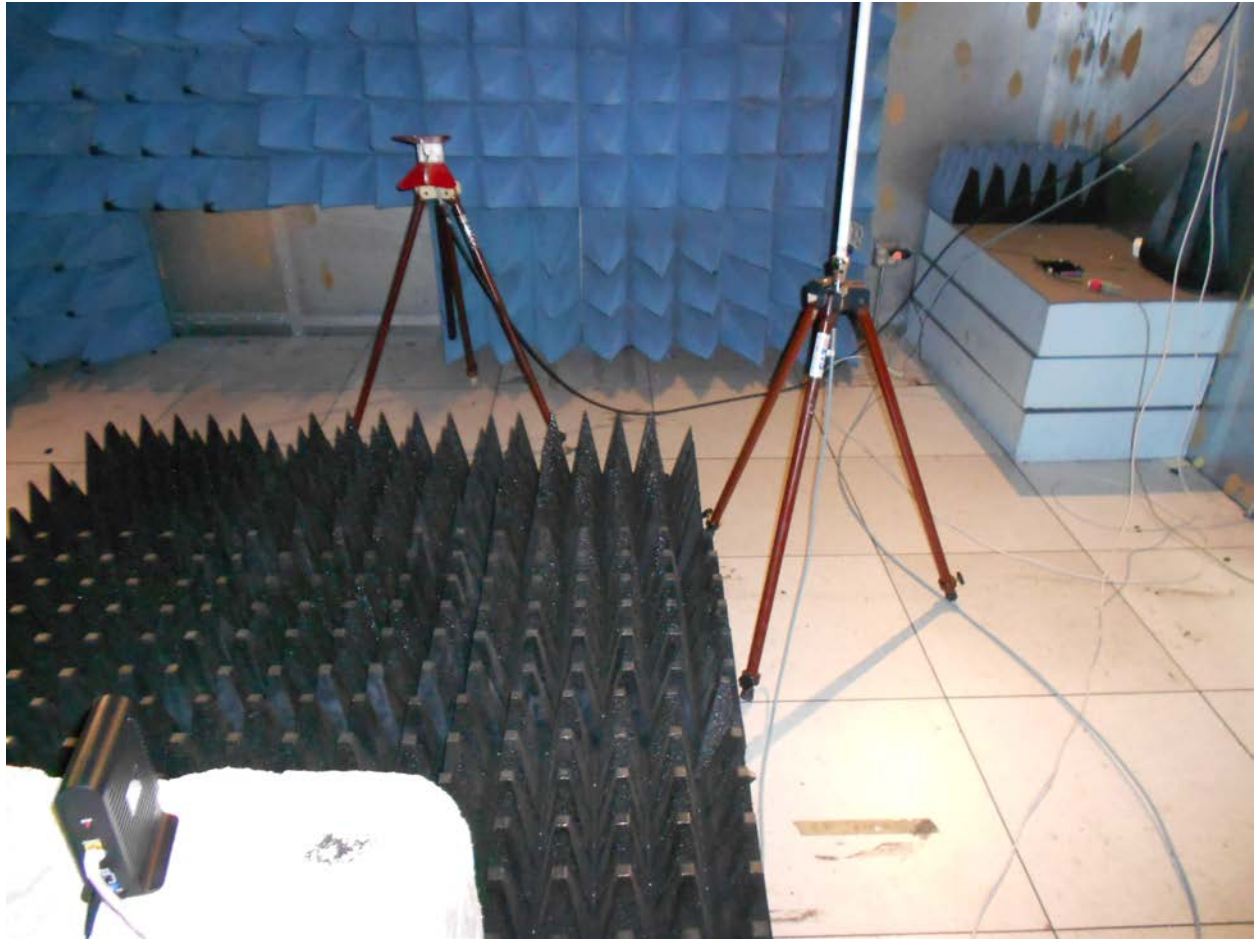


Figure 12 - Channel Loading

Appendix C Test Configuration Photograph(s)





End of Report

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