DFS PORTION of FCC 47 CFR PART 15 SUBPART E
DFS PORTION of INDUSTRY CANADA RSS-210 ISSUE 8

CERTIFICATION TEST REPORT

FOR

802.11 abgn/ac Wireless AP

MODEL NUMBER: MR72-HW

FCC ID: UDX-60033010
IC: 6961A-60033010

REPORT NUMBER: 14U19022-1

ISSUE DATE: JANUARY 5, 2015

Prepared for
CISCO SYTEMS, INC.
170 WEST TASMAN DRIVE
SAN JOSE, CA, 95134, USA

Prepared by
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NVLAP LAB CODE 200065-0

Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Revised By
--	01/05/15	Initial Issue	C. Cheung

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ATTESTATION OF TEST RESULTS

COMPANY NAME: CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.
170 WEST TASMAN DRIVE
SAN JOSE, CA, 95134, USA

EUT DESCRIPTION: 802.11 abgn/ac Wireless AP

MODEL: MR72-HW

SERIAL NUMBER: Q2DKJXPT3YW4

DATE TESTED: NOVEMBER 26 - DECEMBER 1, 2014

APPLICABLE STANDARDS	
STANDARD	**TEST RESULTS**
DFS Portion of CFR 47 Part 15 Subpart E	Pass
INDUSTRY CANADA RSS-GEN Issue 8	Pass

UL Verification Services Inc. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by UL Verification Services Inc. based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

Note: The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by UL Verification Services Inc. and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section. Any alteration of this document not carried out by UL Verification Services Inc. will constitute fraud and shall nullify the document. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, any agency of the Federal Government, or any agency of any government.

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UL Verification Services Inc. By:

CONAN CHEUNG
PROJECT LEAD
UL Verification Services Inc.

Tested By:

Henry Lau
EMC ENGINEER
UL Verification Services Inc.

1. TEST METHODOLOGY

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with the DFS portion of FCC CFR 47 Part 2, FCC CFR 47 Part 15, FCC 06-96, FCC KDB 789033, KDB 905462 D02 and D03, ANSI C63.10-2009, RSS-GEN Issue 8.

2. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at 47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, California, USA.

UL Verification Services, Inc. is accredited by NVLAP, Laboratory Code 200065-0. The full scope of accreditation can be viewed at http://ts.nist.gov/standards/scopes/2000650.htm.

3. CALIBRATION AND UNCERTAINTY

3.1. MEASURING INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

The measuring equipment utilized to perform the tests documented in this report has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and is traceable to recognized national standards.

3.2. SAMPLE CALCULATION

Where relevant, the following sample calculation is provided:

Field Strength (dBuV/m) = Measured Voltage (dBuV) + Antenna Factor (dB/m) + Cable Loss (dB) – Preamp Gain (dB)

36.5 dBuV + 18.7 dB/m + 0.6 dB – 26.9 dB = 28.9 dBuV/m

3.3. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Where relevant, the following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the apparatus:

PARAMETER	UNCERTAINTY
Conducted Disturbance, 0.15 to 30 MHz	± 3.52 dB
Radiated Disturbance, 30 to 1000 MHz	± 4.94 dB
Radiated Disturbance, 1 to 6 GHz	± 3.86 dB
Radiated Disturbance, 6 to 18 GHz	± 4.23 dB
Radiated Disturbance, 18 to 26 GHz	± 5.30 dB
Radiated Disturbance, 26 to 40 GHz	± 5.23 dB

Uncertainty figures are valid to a confidence level of 95%.

4. DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION

4.1. OVERVIEW

4.1.1. LIMITS

INDUSTRY CANADA

IC RSS-210 is closely harmonized with FCC Part 15 DFS rules. The deviations are as follows:

RSS-210 Issue 8 A9.3

Note: For the band 5600–5650 MHz, no operation is permitted.

Until further notice, devices subject to this annex shall not be capable of transmitting in the band 5600–5650 MHz. This restriction is for the protection of Environment Canada weather radars operating in this band.

FCC

§15.407 (h), FCC KDB 905462 D02 “COMPLIANCE MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR UNLICENSED-NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE DEVICES OPERATING IN THE 5250-5350 MHz AND 5470-5725 MHz BANDS INCORPORATING DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION” and KDB 905462 D03 “U-NII CLIENT DEVICES WITHOUT RADAR DETECTION CAPABILITY”.

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	Client **(without DFS)**	Client **(with DFS)**
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Yes	Yes
Channel Move Time	Yes	Yes	Yes
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes	Master Device or Client with Radar DFS	Client (without DFS)
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 all 20 MHz channel blocks and a null frequency between the bonded 20 MHz channel blocks.		

Table 3: Interference Threshold values, Master or Client incorporating In-Service Monitoring

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (see notes)
E.I.R.P. ≥ 200 mill watt	-64 dBm
E.I.R.P. < 200 mill watt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
E.I.R.P. < 200 mill watt that do not meet 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.
Note 3: E.I.R.P. is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB publication 662911 D01.

Table 4: DFS Response requirement values

Parameter	Value
Non-occupancy period	30 minutes
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds
Channel Move Time	10 seconds (See Note 1)
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + approx. 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 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.

Table 5 – Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (usec)	PRI (usec)	Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum 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: {(1/360) x (19 x 10^6 PRI_{usec})}	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 usec. With a minimum increment of 1 usec, 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

Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the *Detection Bandwidth* test, *Channel Move Time*, and *Channel Closing Time* tests.

Table 6 – Long Pulse Radar Test Signal

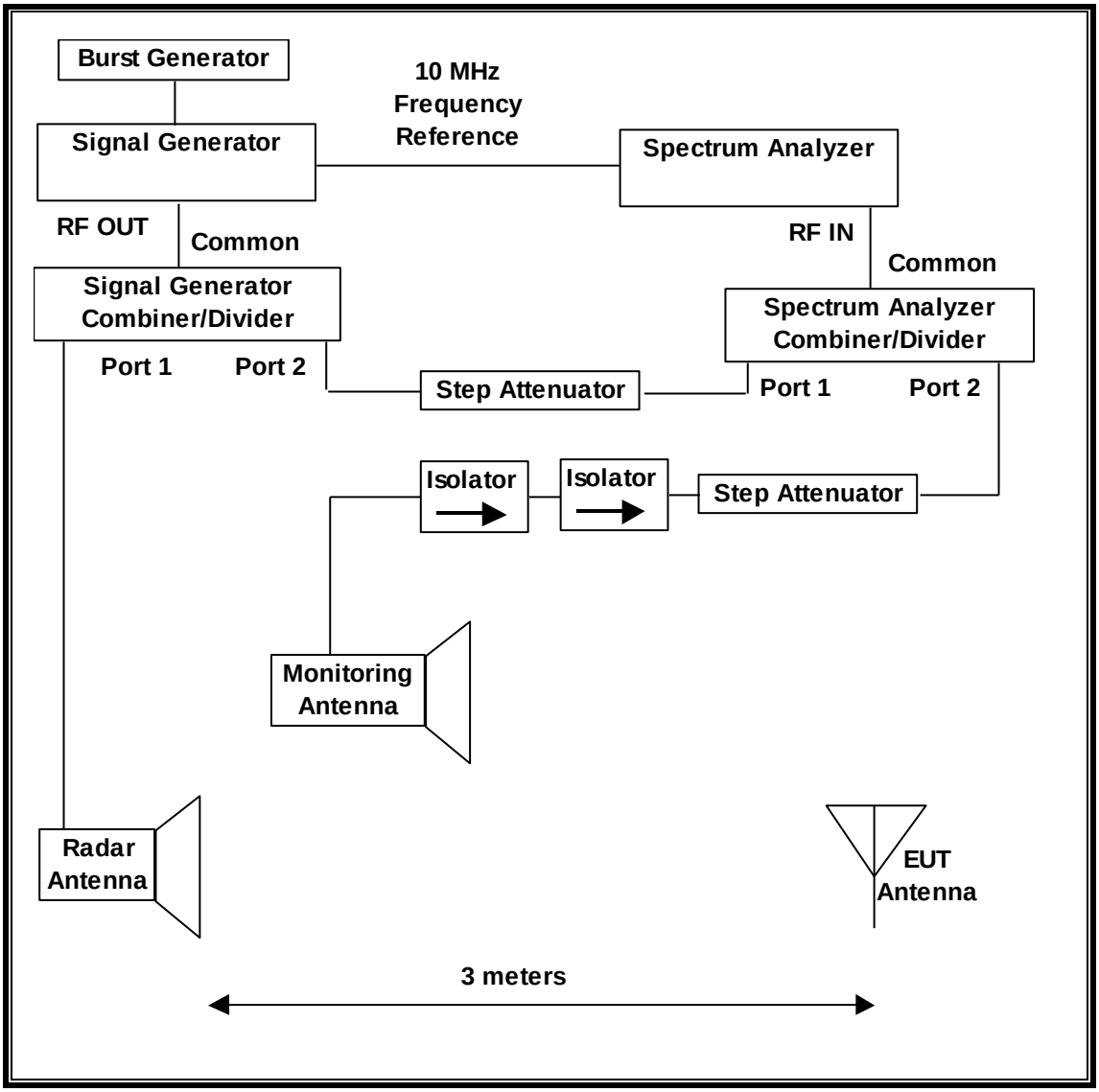
Radar Waveform Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Burst	Number of Bursts	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Trials
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	80%	30

Table 7 – Frequency Hopping Radar Test Signal

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

4.1.2. TEST AND MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

RADIATED METHOD SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The short pulse and long pulse signal generating system utilizes the NTIA software. The Vector Signal Generator has been validated by the NTIA. The hopping signal generating system utilizes the CCS simulated hopping method and system, which has been validated by the DoD, FCC and NTIA. The software selects waveform parameters from within the bounds of the signal type on a random basis using uniform distribution.

The short pulse types 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the long pulse type 5 parameters are randomized at run-time.

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 KDB 905462 D02. The frequency of the signal generator is incremented in 1 MHz steps from F_L to F_H 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. 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.

SYSTEM CALIBRATION

A 50-ohm load is connected in place of the spectrum analyzer, and the spectrum analyzer is connected to a horn antenna via a coaxial cable, with the reference level offset set to (horn antenna gain – coaxial cable loss). The signal generator is set to CW mode. The amplitude of the signal generator is adjusted to yield a level of –64 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. The Reference Level Offset of the spectrum analyzer is adjusted so that the displayed amplitude of the signal is –64 dBm.

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 –64 dBm and the spectrum analyzer will still indicate the level as received by the Master Device.

ADJUSTMENT OF DISPLAYED TRAFFIC LEVEL

A link is established between the Master and Slave and the distance between the units is adjusted as needed to provide a suitable received level at the Master and Slave devices. The video test file is streamed to generate WLAN traffic. The monitoring antenna is adjusted so that the WLAN traffic level, as displayed on the spectrum analyzer, is at lower amplitude than the radar detection threshold.

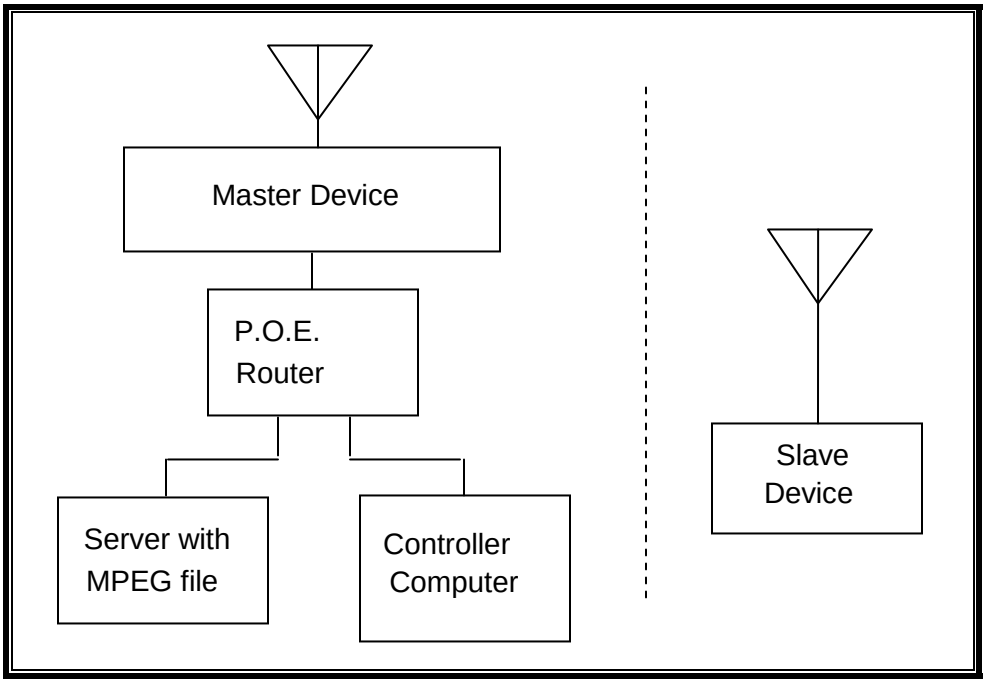
TEST AND MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT

The following test and measurement equipment was utilized for the DFS tests documented in this report:

TEST EQUIPMENT LIST				
Description	**Manufacturer**	**Model**	**Asset Number**	**Cal Due**
Spectrum Analyzer, 26.5 GHz	Agilent / HP	E4440A	C01178	09/05/15
Vector Signal Generator, 20GHz	Agilent / HP	E8267C	C01066	09/03/15
Arbitrary Waveform Generator	Agilent / HP	33220A	C01146	04/03/15

4.1.3. SETUP OF EUT

RADIATED METHOD EUT TEST SETUP



SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The following support equipment was utilized for the DFS tests documented in this report:

PERIPHERAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT LIST			
Description	**Manufacturer**	**Model**	**Serial Number**
AC Adapter (EUT)	P.O.E. Injector	PD-9001GR AT/AC	C14246593000000365
Notebook PC (Console/Server)	Lenovo	Type 20B7-S0A200	PF-02JN9J 14/06
AC Adapter (Console/Server PC)	Lenovo	ADLX65NCC2A	11S45N0259Z1ZS974594A9
Notebook PC (Console)	Lenovo	Type 20B7-S0A200	PF-02JN9J 14/06
AC Adapter (Console)	Lenovo	ADLX65NCC2A	11S45N0319Z1ZLZF345B5
Notebook PC (Slave Radio Device)	Apple	A1465	C02KTGMPF5N7
AC Adapter (Slave PC)	Delta Electronics	A1435	C04341216J2F288BT
Gigabit Ethernet Switch	Cisco	MS220-8-HW	Q2GP-PVL6-8BGK

4.1.4. DESCRIPTION OF EUT

For FCC the EUT operates over the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz ranges.

For IC the EUT operates over the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz ranges, excluding the 5600-5650 MHz range.

The EUT is a Master Device.

The highest power level within these bands is 29.98 dBm EIRP in the 5250-5350 MHz band and 29.84 dBm EIRP in the 5470-5725 MHz band.

The highest gain antenna assembly utilized with the EUT has a gain of 13 dBi in the 5250-5350 MHz band and 13 dBi in the 5470-5725 MHz band. The lowest gain antenna assembly utilized with the EUT has a gain of 6.5 dBi in the 5250-5350 MHz band and 7 dBi in the 5470-5725 MHz band.

The only antenna assembly utilized with the EUT has a gain of 7 dBi.

Two identical antennas are utilized to meet the diversity and MIMO operational requirements.

The rated output power of the Master unit is > 23dBm (EIRP). Therefore the required interference threshold level is –64 dBm. After correction for procedural adjustments, the required radiated threshold at the antenna port is –64 + 1 = -63 dBm.

The calibrated radiated DFS Detection Threshold level is set to –64 dBm. The tested level is lower than the required level hence it provides a margin to the limit.

The EUT uses two transmitter/receiver chains, each connected to an antenna to perform radiated tests.

The Slave device associated with the EUT during these tests does not have radar detection capability.

WLAN traffic is generated by streaming the video file TestFile.mp2 “6 ½ Magic Hours” from the Master to the Slave in full motion video mode using Quicktime version 10.3(727.4) media player.

TPC is required since the maximum EIRP is greater than 500 mW (27 dBm).

The EUT utilizes the 802.11ac architecture. Three nominal channel bandwidths are implemented: 20 MHz, 40 MHz and 80 MHz.

The software installed in the access point is firmware_venom_arm_version 23-145646.

UNIFORM CHANNEL SPREADING

This function is not required per KDB 905462.

OVERVIEW OF MASTER DEVICE WITH RESPECT TO §15.407 (h) REQUIREMENTS

The Master Device is a Cisco Access Point, FCC ID: LDK102061. The minimum antenna gain for the Master Device is 3.5 dBi.

The rated output power of the Master unit is > 23dBm (EIRP). Therefore the required interference threshold level is –64 dBm. After correction for procedural adjustments, the required radiated threshold at the antenna port is –64 + 1 = -63 dBm.

The calibrated radiated DFS Detection Threshold level is set to –64 dBm. The tested level is lower than the required level hence it provides a margin to the limit.

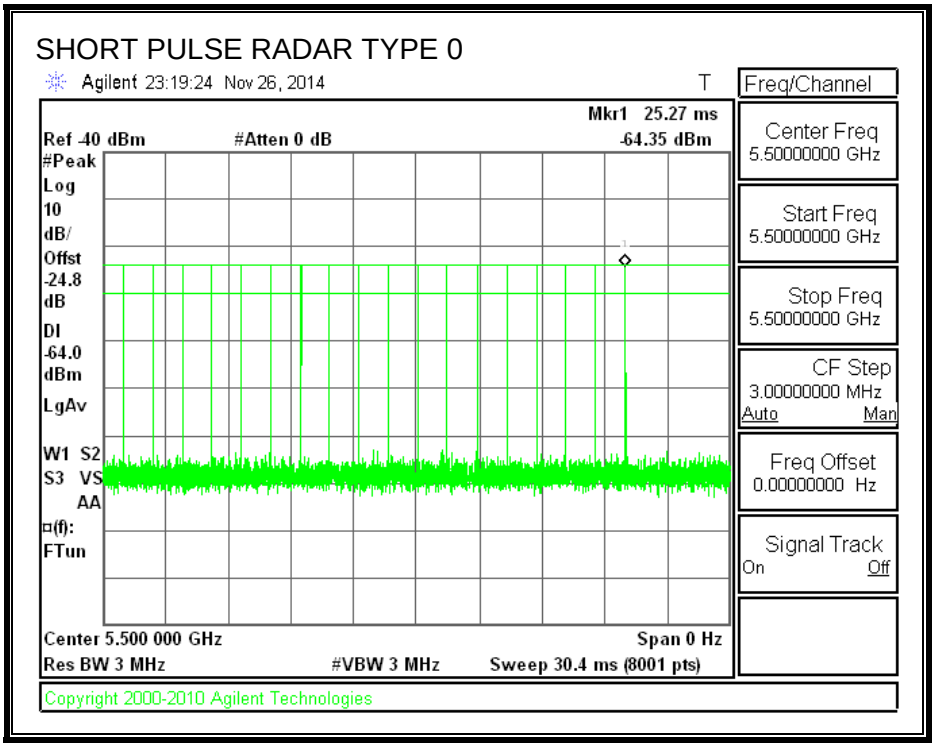
4.2. RESULTS FOR 20 MHz BANDWIDTH

4.2.1. TEST CHANNEL

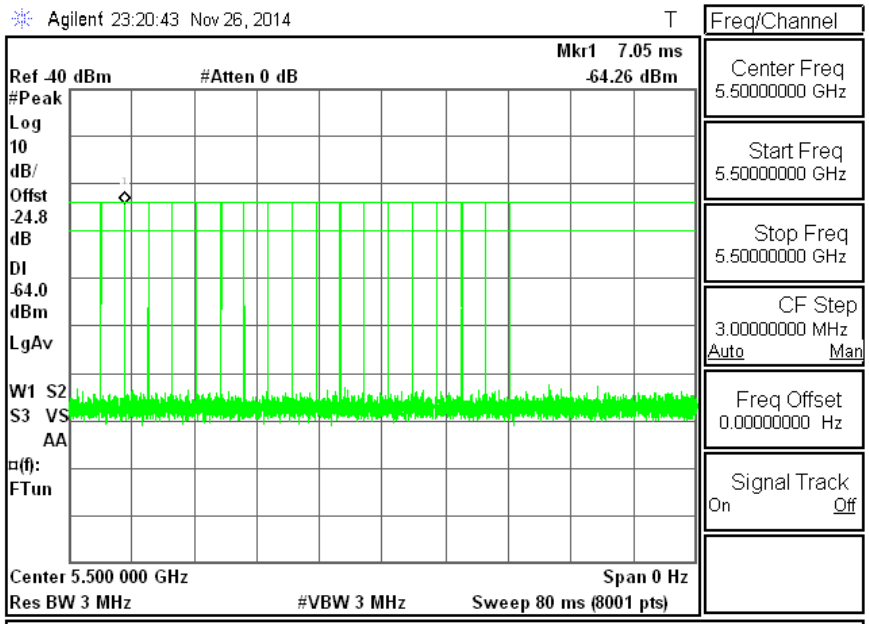
All tests were performed at a channel center frequency of 5500 MHz.

4.2.2. RADAR WAVEFORMS AND TRAFFIC

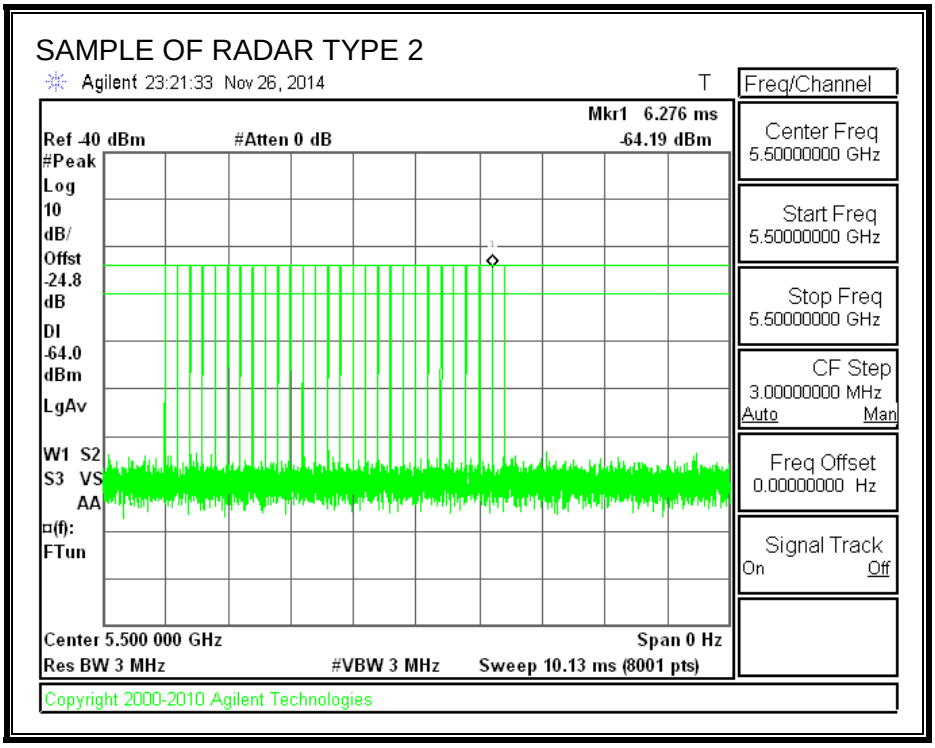
RADAR WAVEFORMS



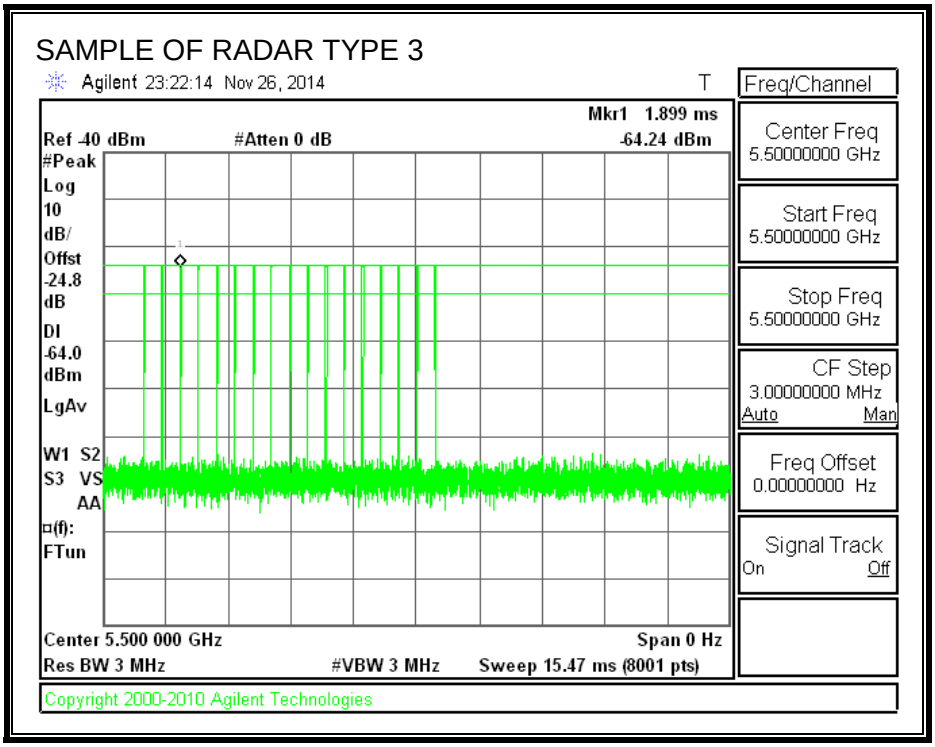
SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 1



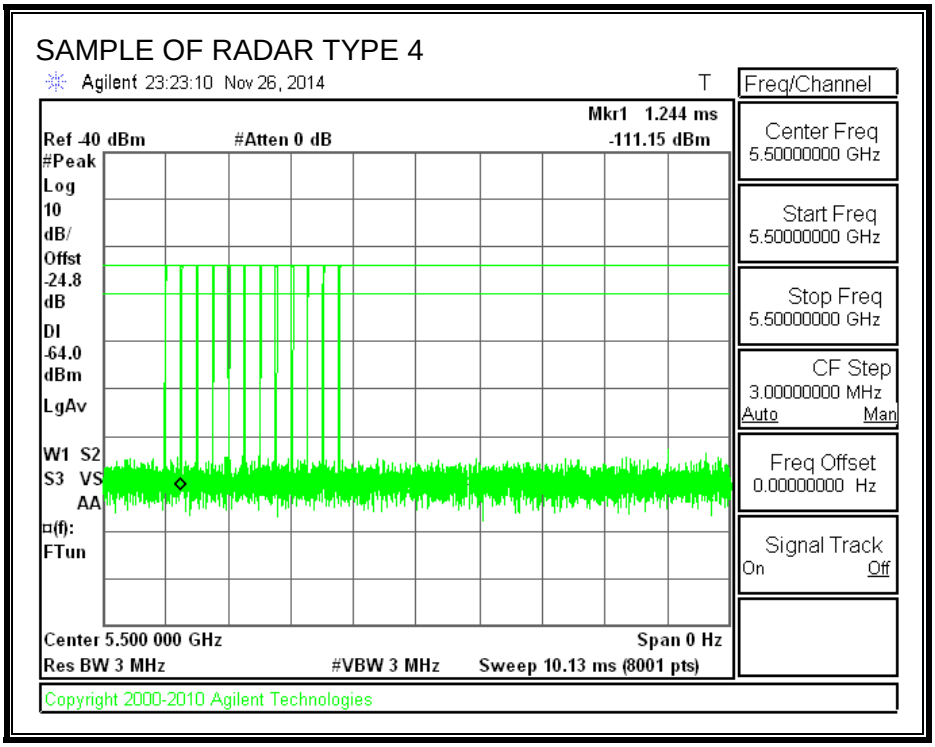
SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 2



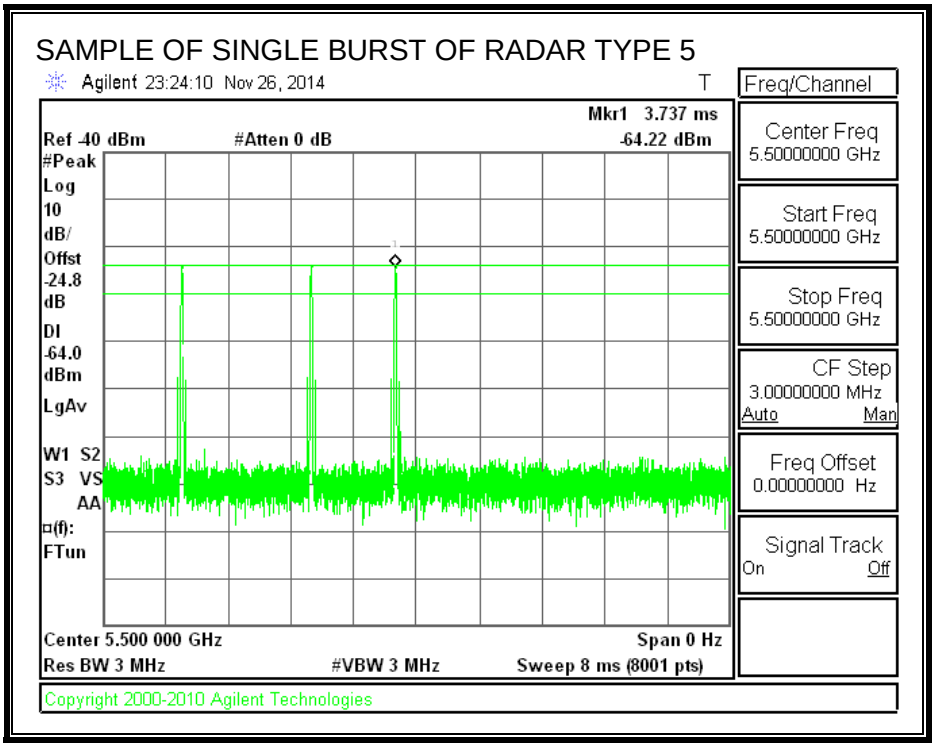
SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 3

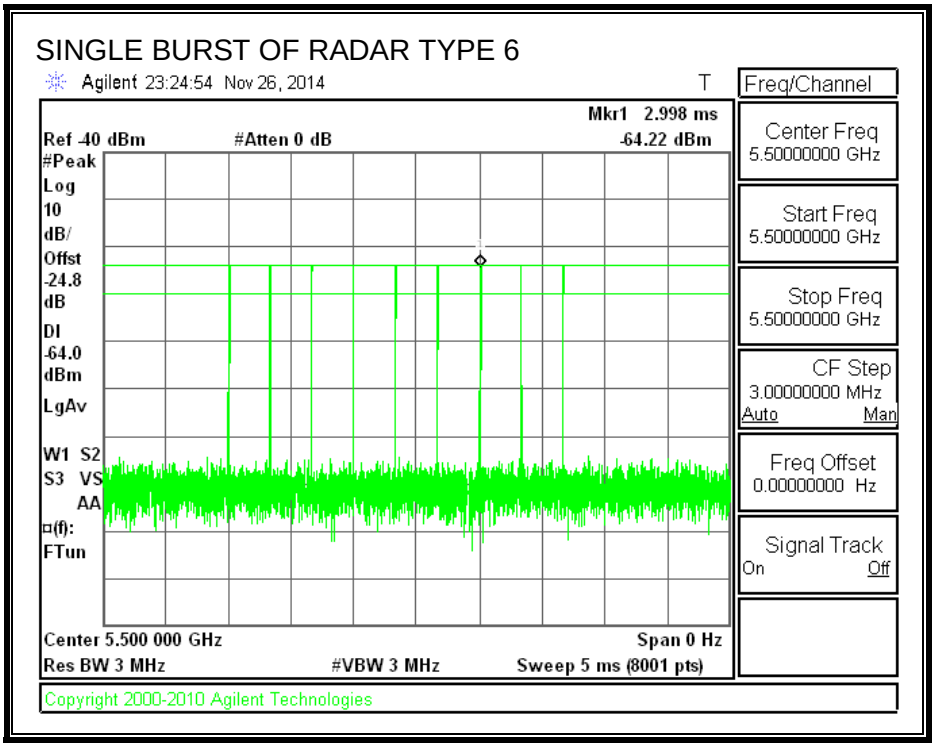


SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 4

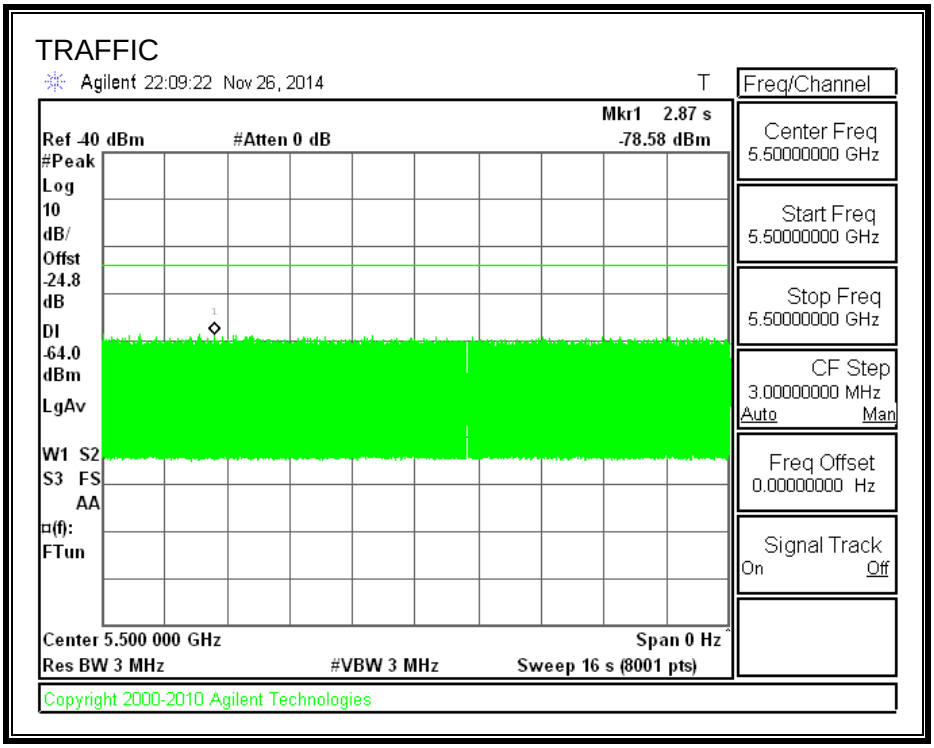


SAMPLE OF SINGLE BURST OF RADAR TYPE 5





TRAFFIC



4.2.3. CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE INITIAL POWER-UP CYCLE TIME

A link was established on channel then the EUT was rebooted. The time from the cessation of traffic to the re-initialization of traffic was measured as the time required for the EUT to complete the total power-up cycle. The time to complete the initial power-up period is 60 seconds less than this total power-up time.

PROCEDURE FOR TIMING OF RADAR BURST

With a link established on channel, the EUT was rebooted. A radar signal was triggered within 0 to 6 seconds after the initial power-up period, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

The Non-Occupancy list was cleared. With a link established on channel, the EUT was rebooted. A radar signal was triggered within 54 to 60 seconds after the initial power-up period, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

No Radar Triggered

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Start of Traffic (sec)	Total Power-up Cycle Time (sec)	Initial Power-up Cycle Time (sec)
29.48	131.3	101.8	41.8

Radar Near Beginning of CAC

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Radar Burst (sec)	Radar Relative to Reboot (sec)	Radar Relative to Start of CAC (sec)
29.55	72.7	43.1	1.3

Radar Near End of CAC

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Radar Burst (sec)	Radar Relative to Reboot (sec)	Radar Relative to Start of CAC (sec)
29.29	129.9	100.6	58.8

QUALITATIVE RESULTS

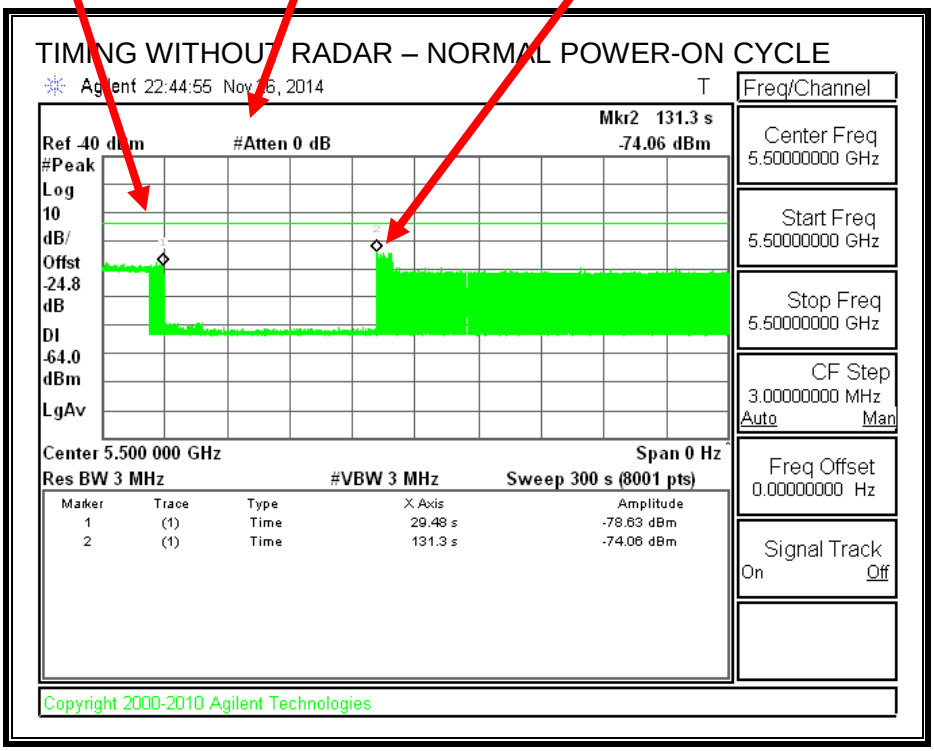
Timing of Radar Burst	Display on Control Computer	Spectrum Analyzer Display
No Radar Triggered	EUT marks Channel as active	Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the CAC
Within 0 to 6 second window	EUT indicates radar detected	No transmissions on channel
Within 54 to 60 second window	EUT indicates radar detected	No transmissions on channel

TIMING WITHOUT RADAR DURING CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle

End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC

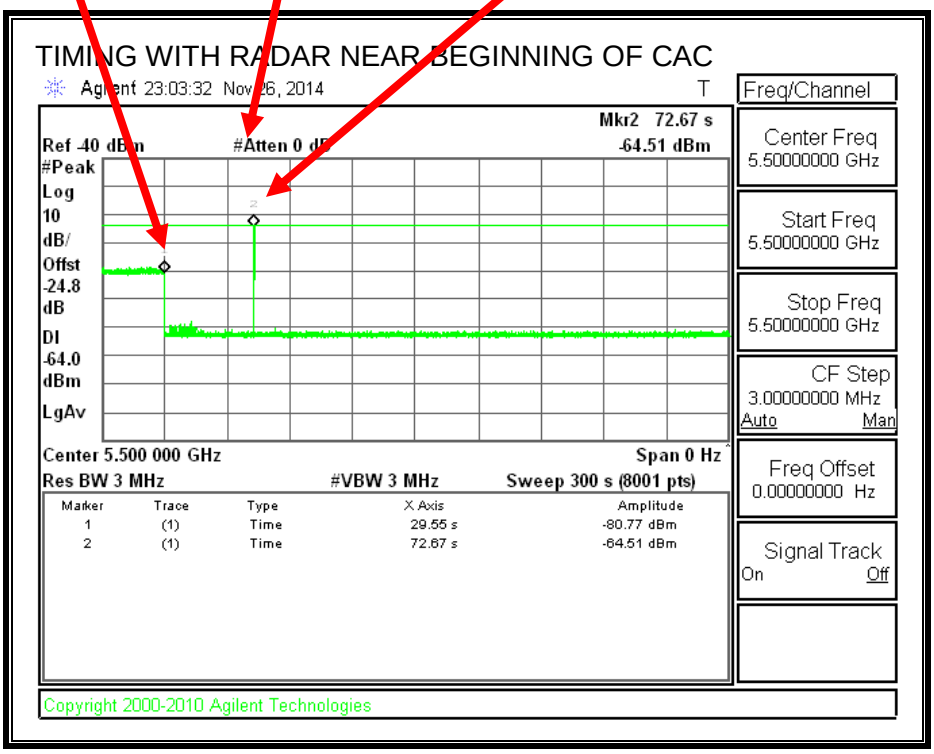
End of CAC
Traffic is Initiated



Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the CAC.

TIMING WITH RADAR NEAR BEGINNING OF CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle
End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC
Radar Signal Applied



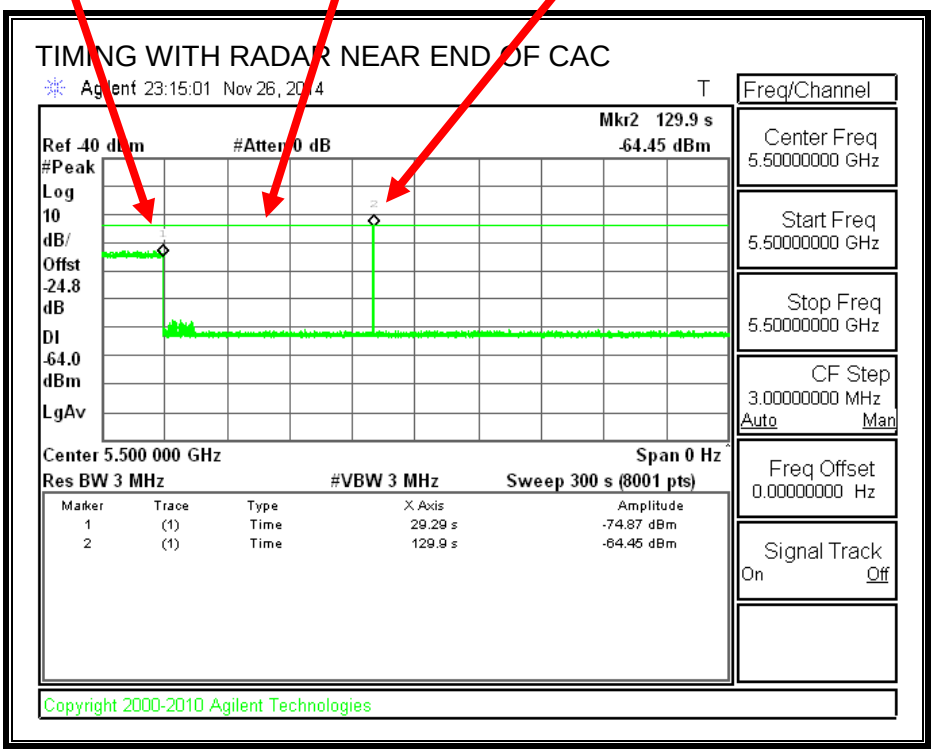
No EUT transmissions were observed after the radar signal.

TIMING WITH RADAR NEAR END OF CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle

End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC

Radar Signal Applied



No EUT transmissions were observed after the radar signal.

4.2.4. OVERLAPPING CHANNEL TESTS

RESULTS

The channel spacing is not less than the channel bandwidth therefore the EUT does not have an overlapping channel plan.

4.2.5. MOVE AND CLOSING TIME

REPORTING NOTES

The reference marker is set at the end of last radar pulse.

The delta marker is set at the end of the last WLAN transmission following the radar pulse. This delta is the channel move time.

The aggregate channel closing transmission time is calculated as follows:

Aggregate Transmission Time =
(Number of analyzer bins showing transmission) * (dwell time per bin)

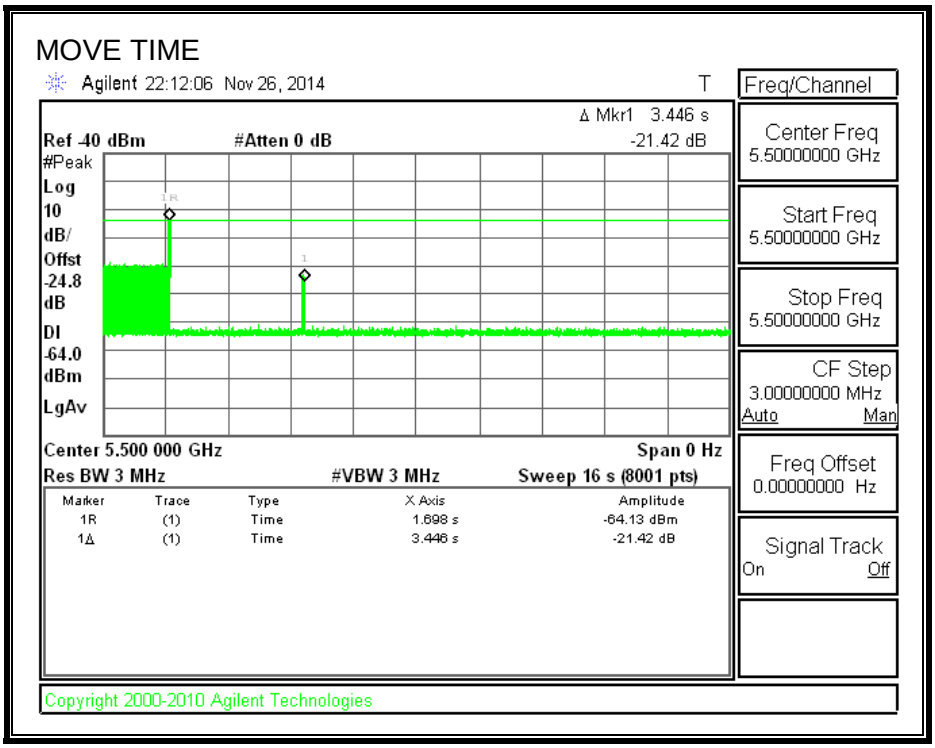
The observation period over which the aggregate time is calculated begins at (Reference Marker + 200 msec) and ends no earlier than (Reference Marker + 10 sec).

RESULTS

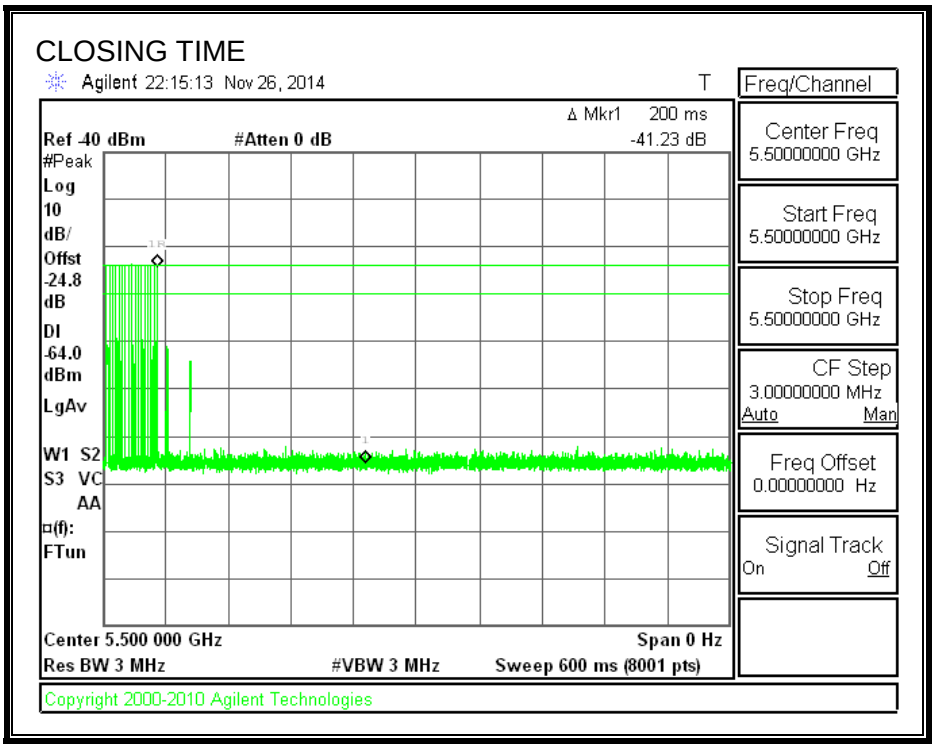
Channel Move Time (sec)	Limit (sec)
3.446	10

Aggregate Channel Closing Transmission Time (msec)	Limit (msec)
24.0	60

MOVE TIME

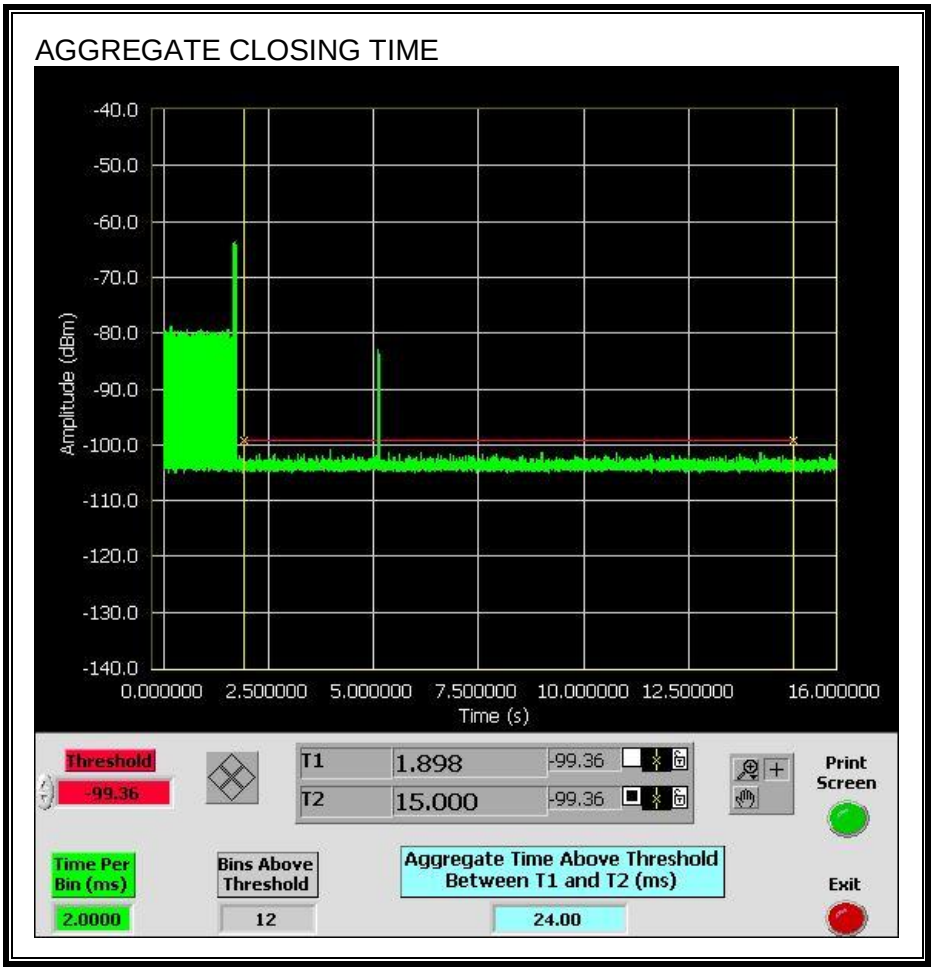


CHANNEL CLOSING TIME



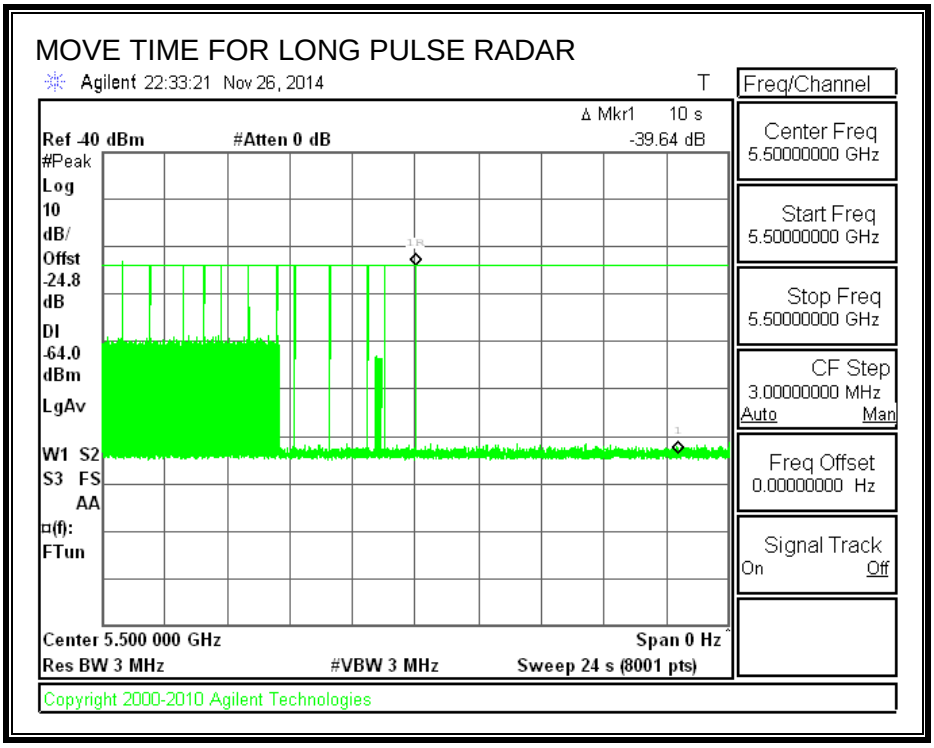
AGGREGATE CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME

Only intermittent transmissions are observed during the aggregate monitoring period.



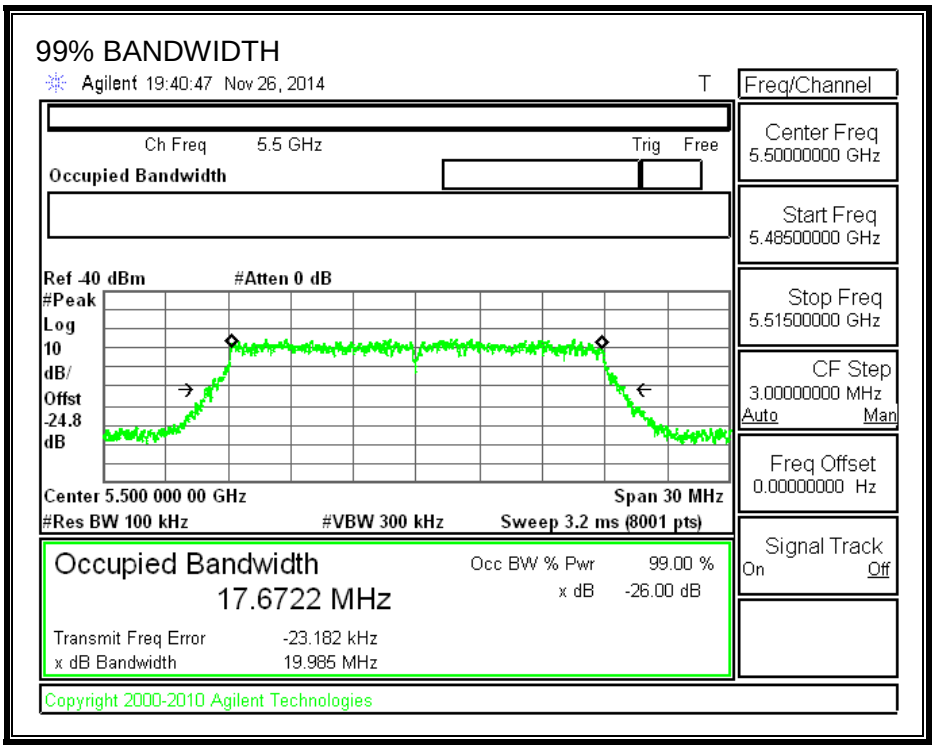
LONG PULSE CHANNEL MOVE TIME

The traffic ceases prior to 10 seconds after the end of the radar waveform.



4.2.6. DETECTION BANDWIDTH

REFERENCE PLOT OF 99% POWER BANDWIDTH



RESULTS

FL (MHz)	FH (MHz)	Detection Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Power Bandwidth (MHz)	Ratio of Detection BW to 99% Power BW (%)	Minimum Limit (%)
5491	5509	18	17.672	101.9	100

DETECTION BANDWIDTH PROBABILITY

DETECTION BANDWIDTH PROBABILITY RESULTS

Detection Bandwidth Test Results				
FCC Type 0 Waveform: 1 us Pulse Width, 1428 us PRI, 18 Pulses per Burst				
Frequency (MHz)	Number of Trials	Number Detected	Detection (%)	Mark
5490	10	0	0	
5491	10	10	100	FL
5492	10	10	100	
5493	10	10	100	
5494	10	10	100	
5495	10	10	100	
5500	10	10	100	
5505	10	10	100	
5506	10	10	100	
5507	10	10	100	
5508	10	10	100	
5509	10	10	100	FH
5510	10	0	0	

4.2.7. IN-SERVICE MONITORING

RESULTS

FCC Radar Test Summary				
Signal Type	Number of Trials	Detection (%)	Limit (%)	Pass/Fail
FCC Short Pulse Type 1	30	96.67	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 2	30	90.00	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 3	30	93.33	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 4	30	80.00	60	Pass
Aggregate		90.00	80	Pass
FCC Long Pulse Type 5	30	90.00	80	Pass
FCC Hopping Type 6	38	94.74	70	Pass

TYPE 1 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 1				
1 us Pulse Width				
Waveform	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Test (A/B)	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1001	3066	18	A	Yes
1002	798	67	A	Yes
1003	778	68	A	Yes
1004	678	78	A	Yes
1005	918	58	A	Yes
1006	658	81	A	Yes
1007	838	63	A	Yes
1008	538	99	A	Yes
1009	618	86	A	Yes
1010	818	65	A	Yes
1011	738	72	A	Yes
1012	518	102	A	Yes
1013	598	89	A	Yes
1014	938	57	A	Yes
1015	558	95	A	Yes
1016	578	92	B	Yes
1017	694	77	B	Yes
1018	1039	51	B	Yes
1019	902	59	B	Yes
1020	790	67	B	Yes
1021	1955	27	B	Yes
1022	2507	22	B	Yes
1023	2314	23	B	Yes
1024	1959	27	B	Yes
1025	1805	30	B	Yes
1026	2236	24	B	Yes
1027	2018	27	B	No
1028	831	64	B	Yes
1029	2169	25	B	Yes
1030	1842	29	B	Yes

TYPE 2 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 2				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
2001	1.1	203.00	28	Yes
2002	3.1	191.00	23	No
2003	3.8	184.00	27	Yes
2004	3.2	207.00	27	Yes
2005	4.3	161.00	28	Yes
2006	2.8	173.00	28	Yes
2007	2.1	190.00	29	Yes
2008	3.9	184.00	29	Yes
2009	1.1	186.00	28	Yes
2010	2.7	227.00	26	Yes
2011	4.5	202.00	28	Yes
2012	1.5	213.00	29	Yes
2013	2.6	172.00	23	Yes
2014	4.7	178.00	24	No
2015	2	209.00	23	Yes
2016	3.6	158.00	23	Yes
2017	2.5	166.00	25	Yes
2018	5	157.00	24	Yes
2019	3.6	228.00	25	Yes
2020	1.4	164.00	25	Yes
2021	1.9	163.00	26	Yes
2022	2.4	216.00	24	No
2023	1.6	215.00	24	Yes
2024	3.1	205.00	23	Yes
2025	2.7	162.00	26	Yes
2026	1.3	180.00	27	Yes
2027	2.9	190.00	29	Yes
2028	4.3	226.00	27	Yes
2029	2	215.00	26	Yes
2030	4	164.00	25	Yes

TYPE 3 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 3				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
3001	5.2	450.00	17	Yes
3002	8.4	257.00	18	Yes
3003	9.4	324.00	18	Yes
3004	7.7	277.00	16	Yes
3005	9.4	344.00	18	Yes
3006	5.7	381.00	17	Yes
3007	8.9	400.00	16	No
3008	5.8	277.00	16	Yes
3009	5.2	294.00	17	Yes
3010	5.5	377.00	17	Yes
3011	5.3	405.00	18	Yes
3012	8.4	393.00	17	Yes
3013	7.8	283.00	17	Yes
3014	5.3	324.00	18	Yes
3015	8.6	311.00	16	Yes
3016	9.8	422.00	17	Yes
3017	7.4	263.00	16	No
3018	5.2	283.00	16	Yes
3019	9.3	323.00	16	Yes
3020	7.6	264.00	17	Yes
3021	9.3	330.00	18	Yes
3022	7.6	250.00	18	Yes
3023	8.2	290.00	17	Yes
3024	9.4	493.00	18	Yes
3025	9.7	383.00	17	Yes
3026	5.7	403.00	17	Yes
3027	9	256.00	16	Yes
3028	5.3	348.00	18	Yes
3029	7.6	388	17	Yes
3030	7.2	392	16	Yes

TYPE 4 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 4				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
4001	11.5	256.00	12	Yes
4002	12.7	304.00	12	Yes
4003	17	436.00	16	No
4004	15	250.00	15	Yes
4005	10.3	275.00	14	Yes
4006	18.6	298.00	15	No
4007	17	317.00	13	Yes
4008	15	367.00	16	Yes
4009	19.7	469.00	13	Yes
4010	17.6	294.00	15	Yes
4011	18.3	296.00	14	Yes
4012	19.5	432.00	16	Yes
4013	15.2	477.00	16	Yes
4014	19.3	266.00	13	No
4015	17.1	252.00	13	Yes
4016	17.1	361.00	14	No
4017	14.4	254.00	16	Yes
4018	17.2	416.00	12	Yes
4019	11.8	400.00	15	Yes
4020	13.1	357.00	12	Yes
4021	15.7	307.00	16	Yes
4022	16.4	256.00	14	Yes
4023	19.4	431.00	13	Yes
4024	13.8	333.00	16	No
4025	17.8	472.00	16	Yes
4026	16.9	451.00	13	Yes
4027	15.8	335.00	12	No
4028	14.6	323.00	12	Yes
4029	15.9	356.00	14	Yes
4030	10.4	394.00	15	Yes

TYPE 5 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Long Pulse Radar Type 5	
Trial	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1	Yes
2	No
3	Yes
4	Yes
5	Yes
6	Yes
7	Yes
8	Yes
9	Yes
10	Yes
11	Yes
12	Yes
13	No
14	Yes
15	Yes
16	Yes
17	Yes
18	No
19	Yes
20	Yes
21	Yes
22	Yes
23	Yes
24	Yes
25	Yes
26	Yes
27	Yes
28	Yes
29	Yes
30	Yes

Note: The Type 5 randomized parameters are shown in a separate document.

TYPE 6 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Hopping Radar Type 6				
1 us Pulse Width, 333 us PRI, 9 Pulses per Burst, 1 Burst per Hop				
NTIA August 2005 Hopping Sequence				
Trial	Starting Index Within Sequence	Signal Generator Frequency (MHz)	Hops within Detection BW	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1	270	5491	7	Yes
2	745	5492	3	Yes
3	1220	5493	2	Yes
4	1695	5494	5	Yes
5	2170	5495	1	Yes
6	2645	5496	5	Yes
7	3120	5497	5	Yes
8	3595	5498	4	Yes
9	4070	5499	3	Yes
10	4545	5500	4	Yes
11	5020	5501	3	Yes
12	5495	5502	5	Yes
13	5970	5503	2	No
14	6445	5504	4	Yes
15	6920	5505	4	Yes
16	7395	5506	3	Yes
17	7870	5507	2	Yes
18	8345	5508	2	Yes
19	8820	5509	2	Yes
20	9295	5491	2	Yes
21	9770	5492	3	Yes
22	10245	5493	4	Yes
23	10720	5494	6	Yes
24	11195	5495	2	Yes
25	11670	5496	3	Yes
26	12145	5497	4	Yes
27	12620	5498	2	Yes
28	13095	5499	6	Yes
29	13570	5500	3	No
30	14045	5501	5	Yes
31	14520	5502	5	Yes
32	14995	5503	2	Yes
33	15470	5504	3	Yes
34	15945	5505	7	Yes
35	16420	5506	3	Yes
36	16895	5507	3	Yes
37	17370	5508	4	Yes
38	17845	5509	3	Yes

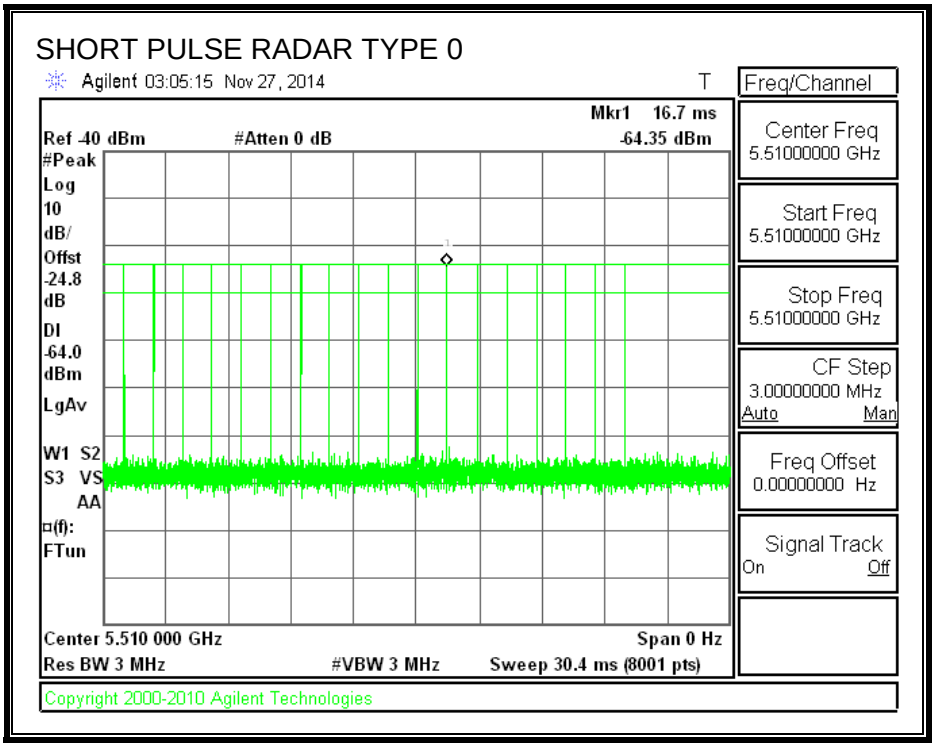
4.3. RESULTS FOR 40 MHz BANDWIDTH

4.3.1. TEST CHANNEL

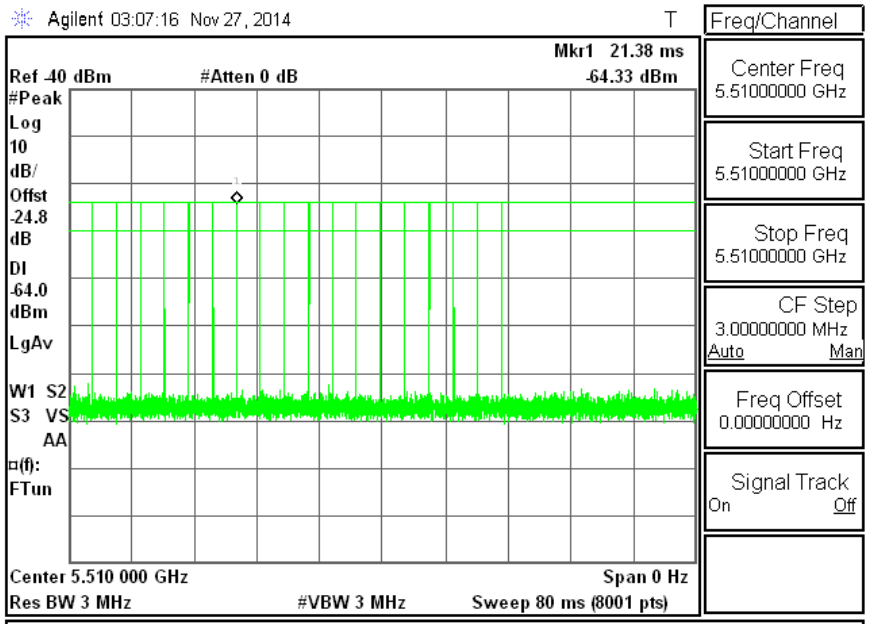
All tests were performed at a channel center frequency of 5510 MHz.

4.3.2. RADAR WAVEFORMS AND TRAFFIC

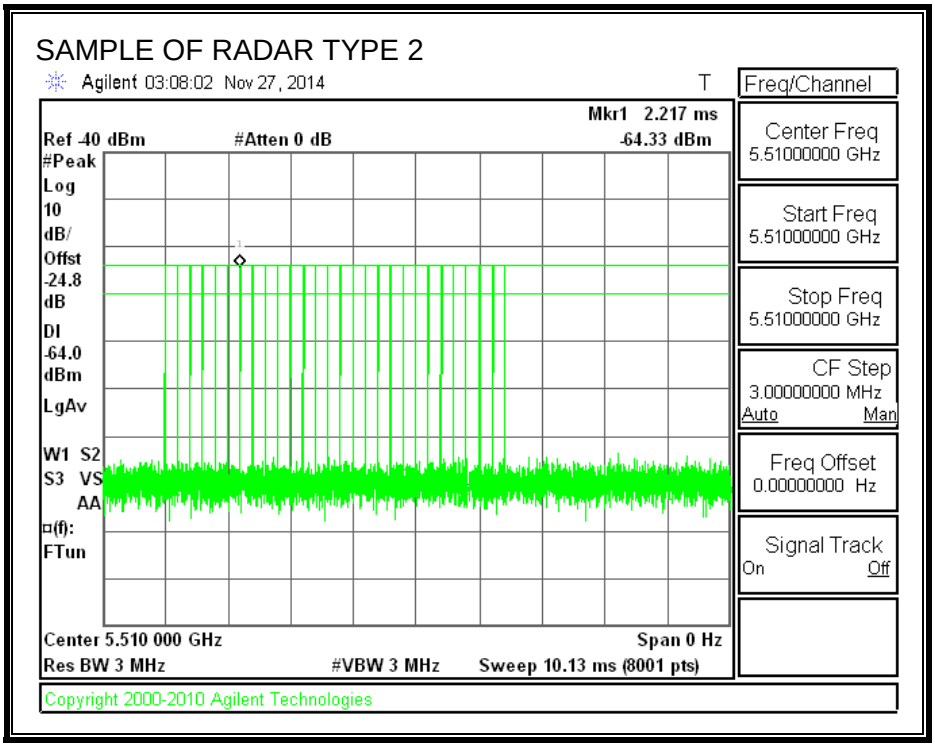
RADAR WAVEFORMS

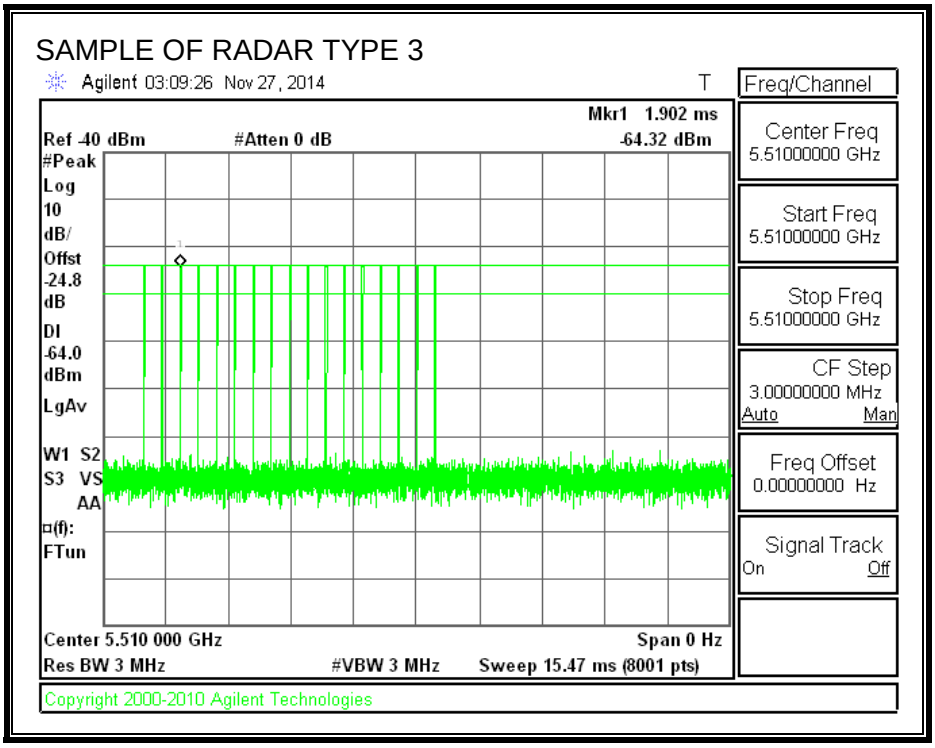


SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 1

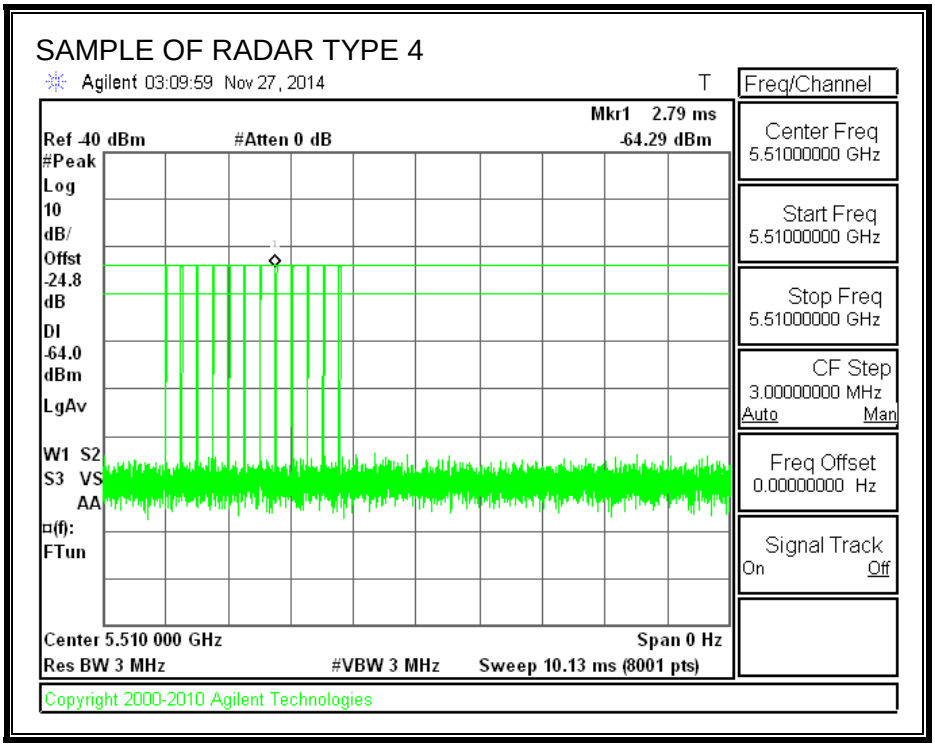


SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 2

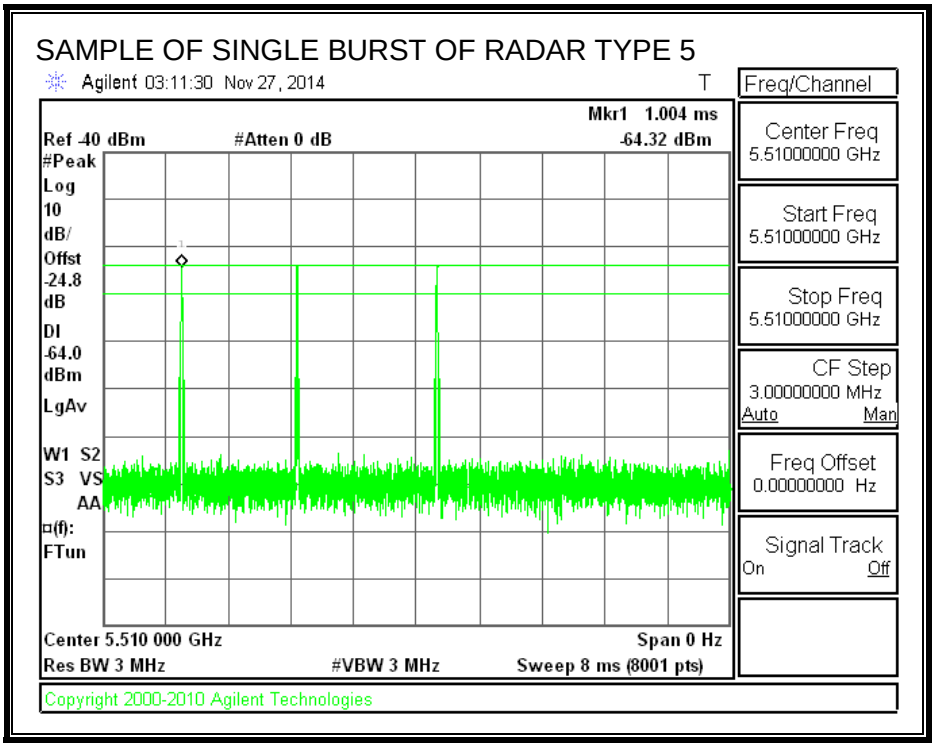




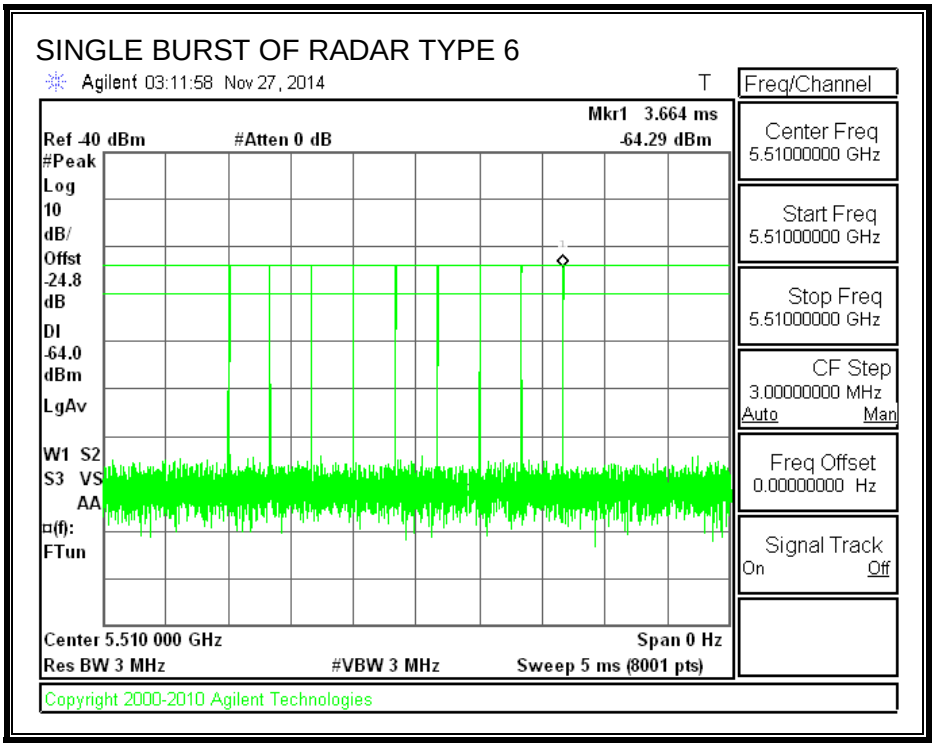
SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 4



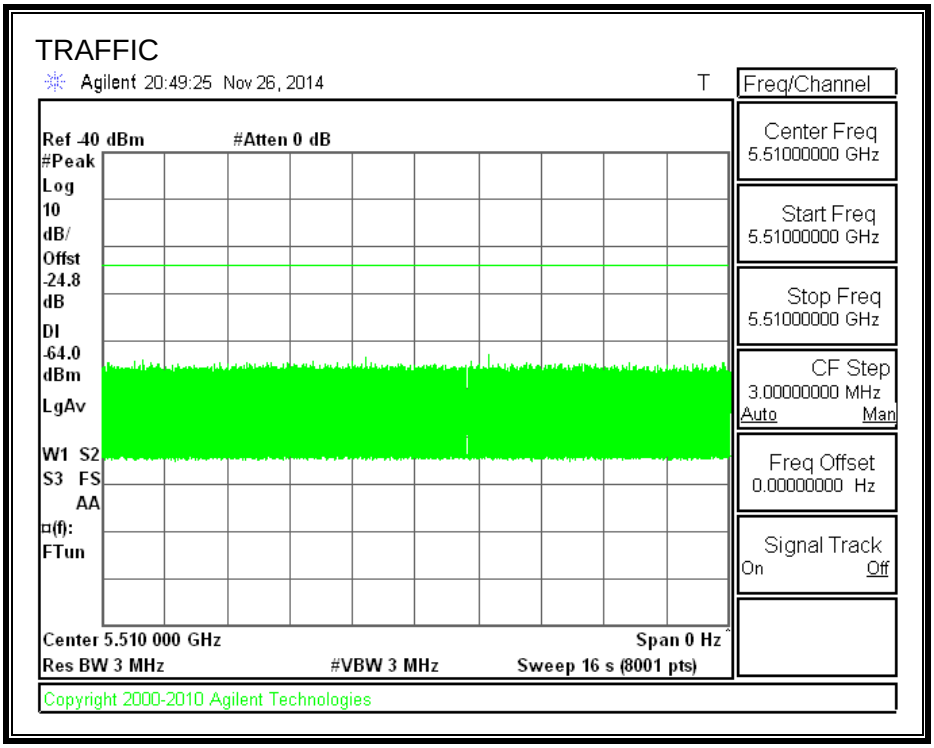
SAMPLE OF SINGLE BURST OF RADAR TYPE 5



SINGLE BURST OF RADAR TYPE 6



TRAFFIC



4.3.3. CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE INITIAL POWER-UP CYCLE TIME

A link was established on channel then the EUT was rebooted. The time from the cessation of traffic to the re-initialization of traffic was measured as the time required for the EUT to complete the total power-up cycle. The time to complete the initial power-up period is 60 seconds less than this total power-up time.

PROCEDURE FOR TIMING OF RADAR BURST

With a link established on channel, the EUT was rebooted. A radar signal was triggered within 0 to 6 seconds after the initial power-up period, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

The Non-Occupancy list was cleared. With a link established on channel, the EUT was rebooted. A radar signal was triggered within 54 to 60 seconds after the initial power-up period, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

No Radar Triggered

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Start of Traffic (sec)	Total Power-up Cycle Time (sec)	Initial Power-up Cycle Time (sec)
29.59	131.0	101.4	41.4

Radar Near Beginning of CAC

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Radar Burst (sec)	Radar Relative to Reboot (sec)	Radar Relative to Start of CAC (sec)
29.7	71.7	42.0	0.6

Radar Near End of CAC

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Radar Burst (sec)	Radar Relative to Reboot (sec)	Radar Relative to Start of CAC (sec)
29.55	130.1	100.6	59.1

QUALITATIVE RESULTS

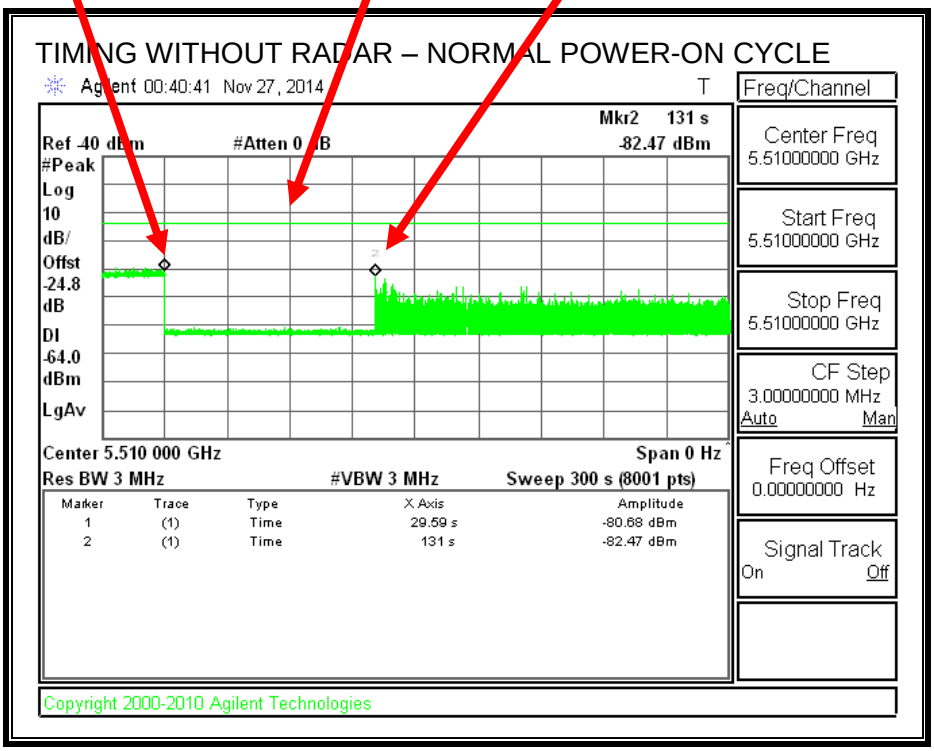
Timing of Radar Burst	Display on Control Computer	Spectrum Analyzer Display
No Radar Triggered	EUT marks Channel as active	Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the CAC
Within 0 to 6 second window	EUT indicates radar detected	No transmissions on channel
Within 54 to 60 second window	EUT indicates radar detected	No transmissions on channel

TIMING WITHOUT RADAR DURING CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle

End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC

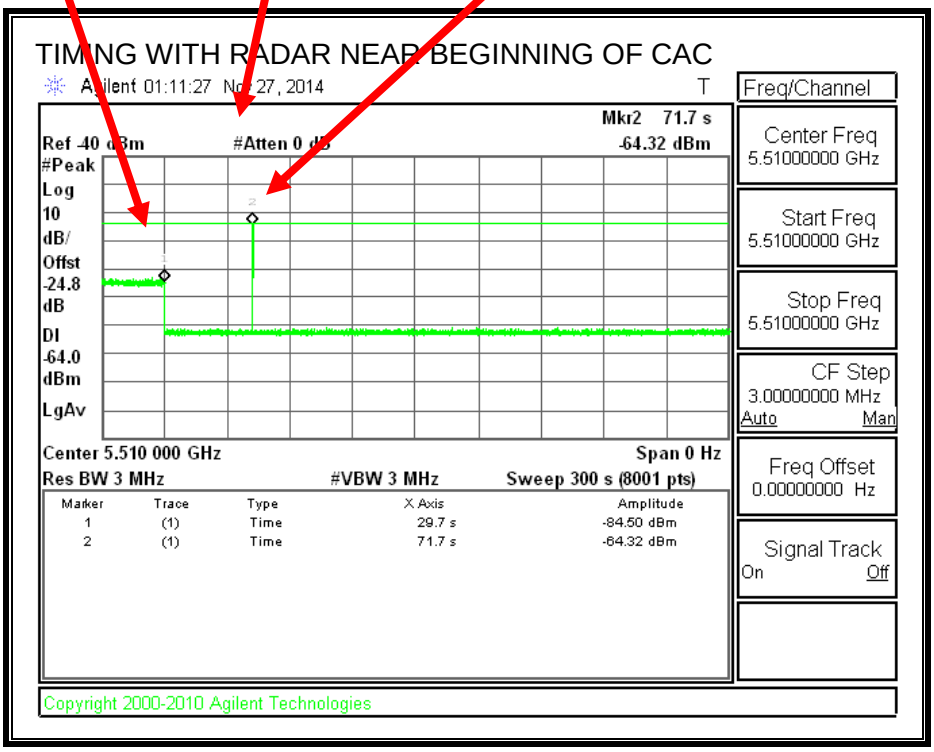
End of CAC
Traffic is Initiated



Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the CAC.

TIMING WITH RADAR NEAR BEGINNING OF CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle
End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC
Radar Signal Applied



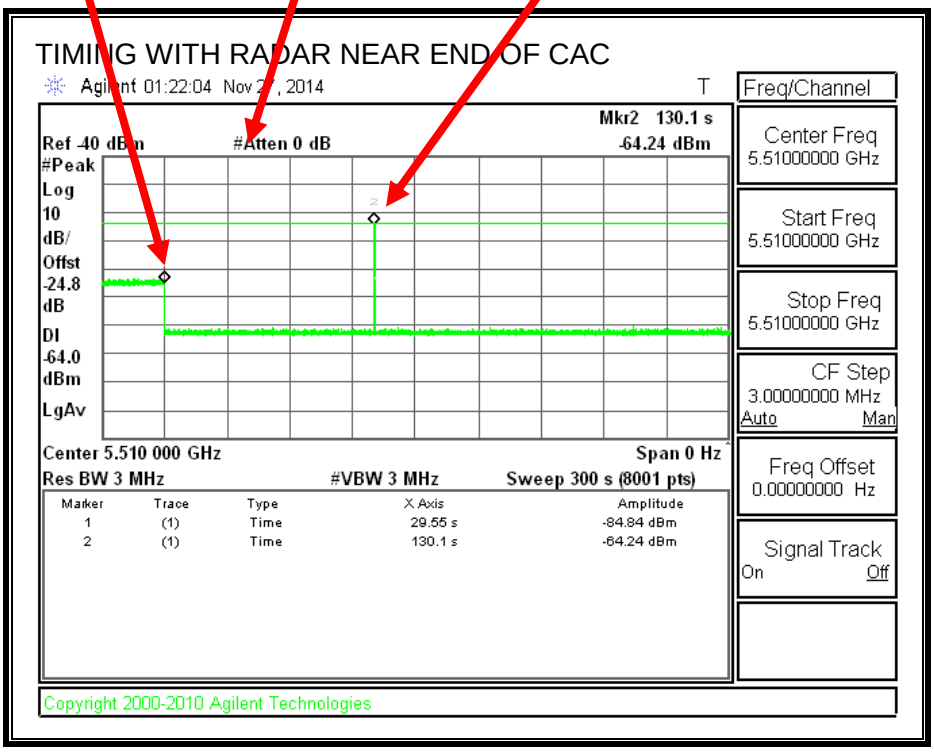
No EUT transmissions were observed after the radar signal.

TIMING WITH RADAR NEAR END OF CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle

End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC

Radar Signal Applied



No EUT transmissions were observed after the radar signal.

4.3.1. OVERLAPPING CHANNEL TESTS

RESULTS

The channel spacing is not less than the channel bandwidth therefore the EUT does not have an overlapping channel plan.

4.3.2. MOVE AND CLOSING TIME

REPORTING NOTES

The reference marker is set at the end of last radar pulse.

The delta marker is set at the end of the last WLAN transmission following the radar pulse. This delta is the channel move time.

The aggregate channel closing transmission time is calculated as follows:

Aggregate Transmission Time =
(Number of analyzer bins showing transmission) * (dwell time per bin)

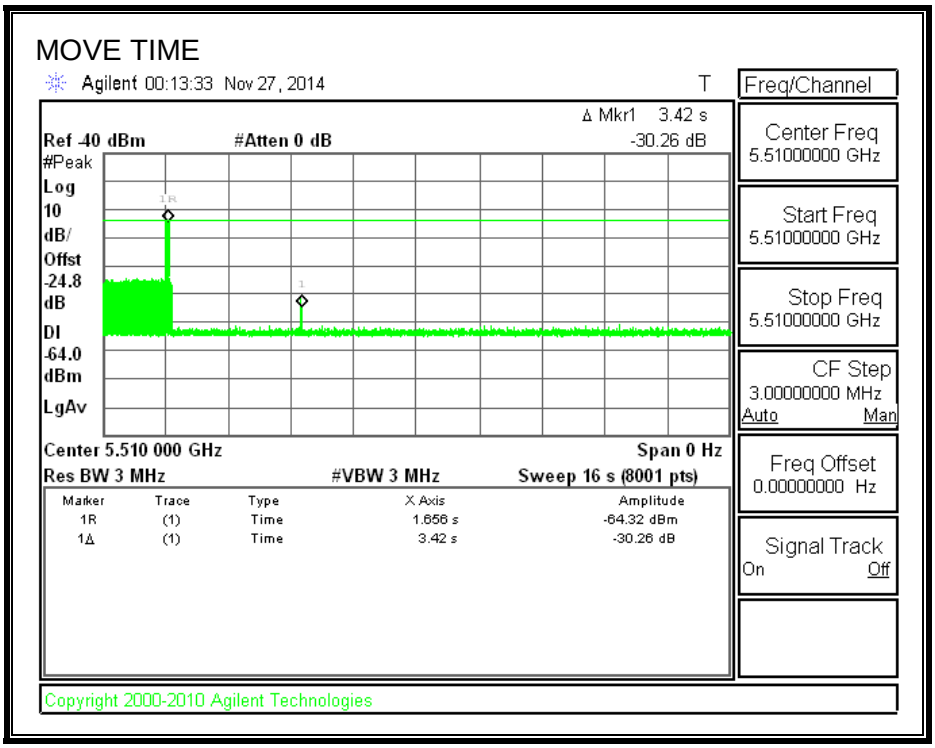
The observation period over which the aggregate time is calculated begins at (Reference Marker + 200 msec) and ends no earlier than (Reference Marker + 10 sec).

RESULTS

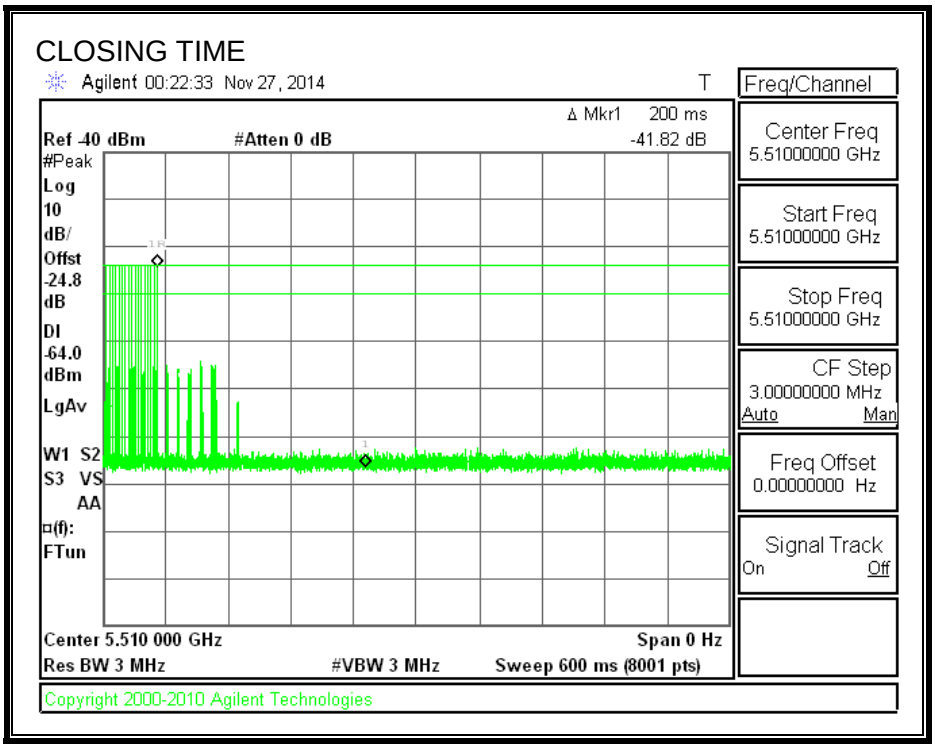
Channel Move Time (sec)	Limit (sec)
3.420	10

Aggregate Channel Closing Transmission Time (msec)	Limit (msec)
20.0	60

MOVE TIME

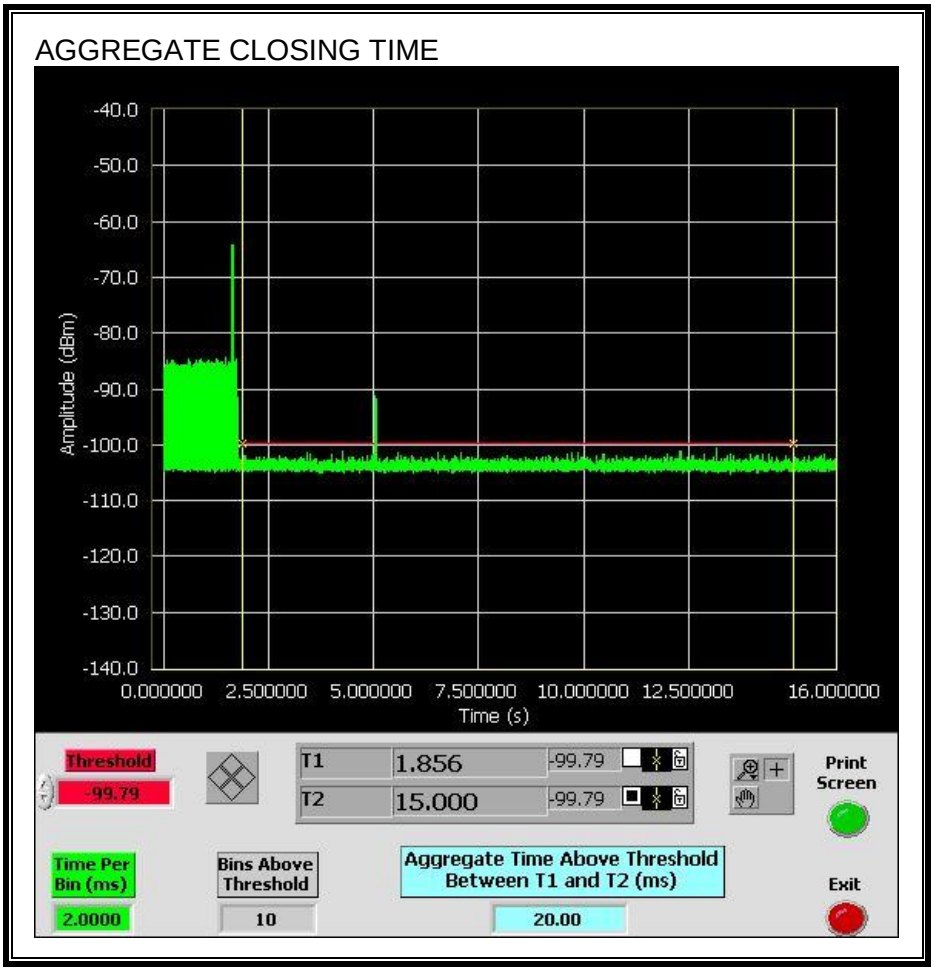


CHANNEL CLOSING TIME



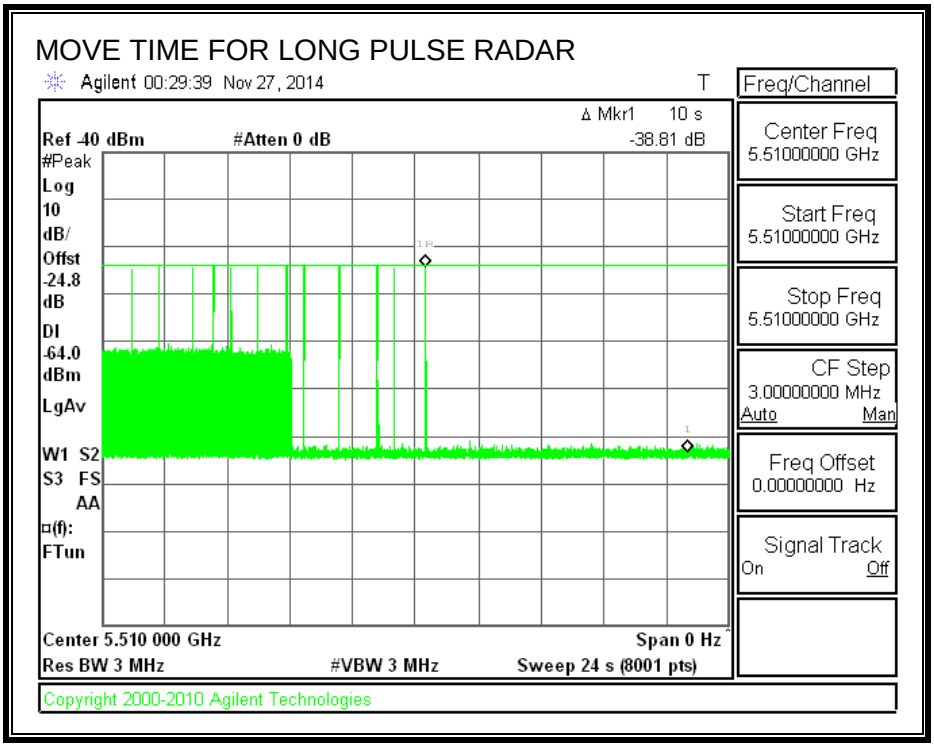
AGGREGATE CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME

Only intermittent transmissions are observed during the aggregate monitoring period.



LONG PULSE CHANNEL MOVE TIME

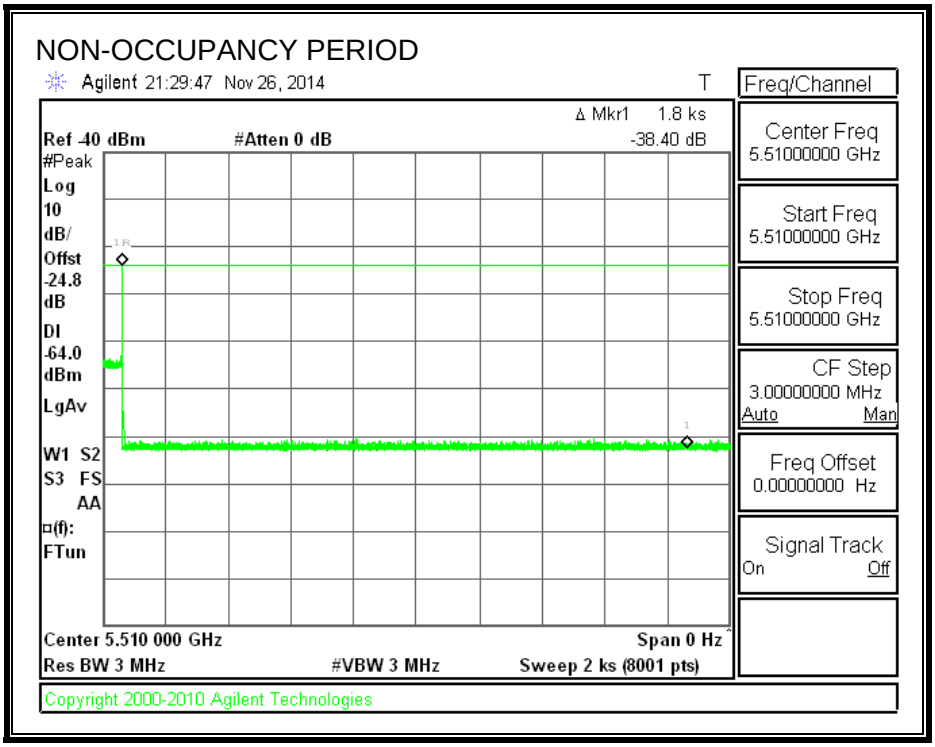
The traffic ceases prior to 10 seconds after the end of the radar waveform.



4.3.1. NON-OCCUPANCY PERIOD

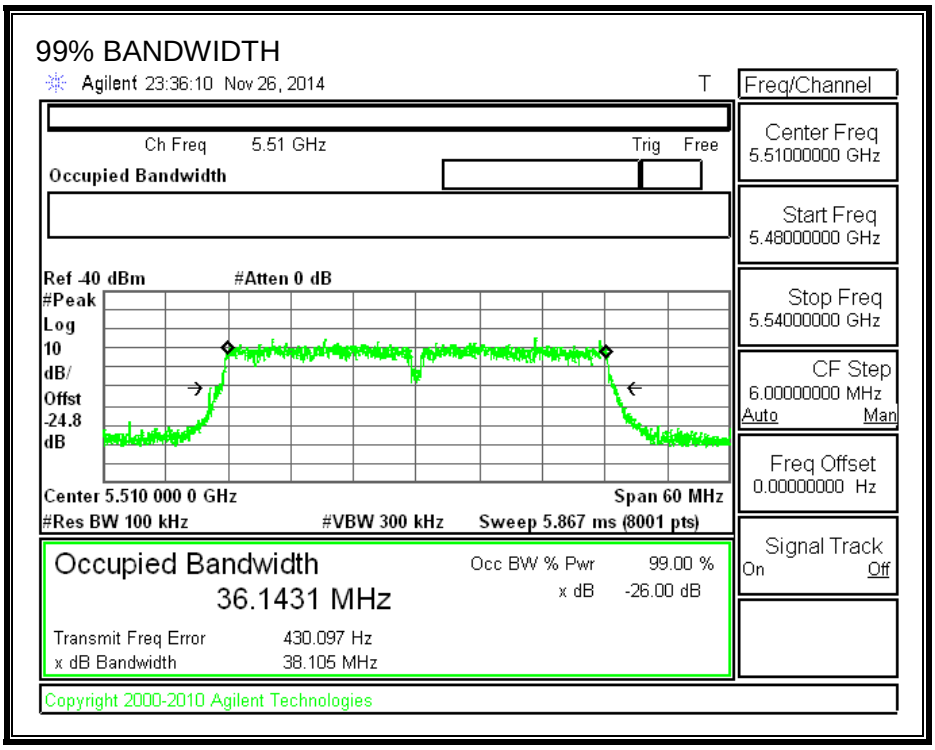
RESULTS

No EUT transmissions were observed on the test channel during the 30-minute observation time.



4.3.2. DETECTION BANDWIDTH

REFERENCE PLOT OF 99% POWER BANDWIDTH



RESULTS

FL (MHz)	FH (MHz)	Detection Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Power Bandwidth (MHz)	Ratio of Detection BW to 99% Power BW (%)	Minimum Limit (%)
5491	5528	37	36.143	102.4	100

DETECTION BANDWIDTH PROBABILITY

DETECTION BANDWIDTH PROBABILITY RESULTS

Detection Bandwidth Test Results				
FCC Type 0 Waveform: 1 us Pulse Width, 1428 us PRI, 18 Pulses per Burst				
Frequency (MHz)	Number of Trials	Number Detected	Detection (%)	Mark
5490	10	1	10	
5491	10	10	100	FL
5492	10	10	100	
5493	10	10	100	
5494	10	10	100	
5495	10	10	100	
5500	10	10	100	
5505	10	10	100	
5510	10	10	100	
5515	10	10	100	
5520	10	10	100	
5525	10	10	100	
5526	10	10	100	
5527	10	10	100	
5528	10	10	100	FH
5529	10	1	10	

4.3.3. IN-SERVICE MONITORING

RESULTS

FCC Radar Test Summary				
Signal Type	Number of Trials	Detection (%)	Limit (%)	Pass/Fail
FCC Short Pulse Type 1	30	96.67	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 2	30	100.00	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 3	30	100.00	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 4	30	100.00	60	Pass
Aggregate		99.17	80	Pass
FCC Long Pulse Type 5	30	93.33	80	Pass
FCC Hopping Type 6	38	100.00	70	Pass

TYPE 1 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 1				
1 us Pulse Width				
Waveform	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Test (A/B)	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1001	3066	18	A	No
1002	798	67	A	Yes
1003	778	68	A	Yes
1004	678	78	A	Yes
1005	918	58	A	Yes
1006	658	81	A	Yes
1007	838	63	A	Yes
1008	538	99	A	Yes
1009	618	86	A	Yes
1010	818	65	A	Yes
1011	738	72	A	Yes
1012	518	102	A	Yes
1013	598	89	A	Yes
1014	938	57	A	Yes
1015	558	95	A	Yes
1016	578	92	B	Yes
1017	694	77	B	Yes
1018	1039	51	B	Yes
1019	902	59	B	Yes
1020	790	67	B	Yes
1021	1955	27	B	Yes
1022	2507	22	B	Yes
1023	2314	23	B	Yes
1024	1959	27	B	Yes
1025	1805	30	B	Yes
1026	2236	24	B	Yes
1027	2018	27	B	Yes
1028	831	64	B	Yes
1029	2169	25	B	Yes
1030	1842	29	B	Yes

TYPE 2 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 2				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
2001	1.1	203.00	28	Yes
2002	3.1	191.00	23	Yes
2003	3.8	184.00	27	Yes
2004	3.2	207.00	27	Yes
2005	4.3	161.00	28	Yes
2006	2.8	173.00	28	Yes
2007	2.1	190.00	29	Yes
2008	3.9	184.00	29	Yes
2009	1.1	186.00	28	Yes
2010	2.7	227.00	26	Yes
2011	4.5	202.00	28	Yes
2012	1.5	213.00	29	Yes
2013	2.6	172.00	23	Yes
2014	4.7	178.00	24	Yes
2015	2	209.00	23	Yes
2016	3.6	158.00	23	Yes
2017	2.5	166.00	25	Yes
2018	5	157.00	24	Yes
2019	3.6	228.00	25	Yes
2020	1.4	164.00	25	Yes
2021	1.9	163.00	26	Yes
2022	2.4	216.00	24	Yes
2023	1.6	215.00	24	Yes
2024	3.1	205.00	23	Yes
2025	2.7	162.00	26	Yes
2026	1.3	180.00	27	Yes
2027	2.9	190.00	29	Yes
2028	4.3	226.00	27	Yes
2029	2	215.00	26	Yes
2030	4	164.00	25	Yes

TYPE 3 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 3				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
3001	5.2	450.00	17	Yes
3002	8.4	257.00	18	Yes
3003	9.4	324.00	18	Yes
3004	7.7	277.00	16	Yes
3005	9.4	344.00	18	Yes
3006	5.7	381.00	17	Yes
3007	8.9	400.00	16	Yes
3008	5.8	277.00	16	Yes
3009	5.2	294.00	17	Yes
3010	5.5	377.00	17	Yes
3011	5.3	405.00	18	Yes
3012	8.4	393.00	17	Yes
3013	7.8	283.00	17	Yes
3014	5.3	324.00	18	Yes
3015	8.6	311.00	16	Yes
3016	9.8	422.00	17	Yes
3017	7.4	263.00	16	Yes
3018	5.2	283.00	16	Yes
3019	9.3	323.00	16	Yes
3020	7.6	264.00	17	Yes
3021	9.3	330.00	18	Yes
3022	7.6	250.00	18	Yes
3023	8.2	290.00	17	Yes
3024	9.4	493.00	18	Yes
3025	9.7	383.00	17	Yes
3026	5.7	403.00	17	Yes
3027	9	256.00	16	Yes
3028	5.3	348.00	18	Yes
3029	7.6	388	17	Yes
3030	7.2	392	16	Yes

TYPE 4 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 4				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
4001	11.5	256.00	12	Yes
4002	12.7	304.00	12	Yes
4003	17	436.00	16	Yes
4004	15	250.00	15	Yes
4005	10.3	275.00	14	Yes
4006	18.6	298.00	15	Yes
4007	17	317.00	13	Yes
4008	15	367.00	16	Yes
4009	19.7	469.00	13	Yes
4010	17.6	294.00	15	Yes
4011	18.3	296.00	14	Yes
4012	19.5	432.00	16	Yes
4013	15.2	477.00	16	Yes
4014	19.3	266.00	13	Yes
4015	17.1	252.00	13	Yes
4016	17.1	361.00	14	Yes
4017	14.4	254.00	16	Yes
4018	17.2	416.00	12	Yes
4019	11.8	400.00	15	Yes
4020	13.1	357.00	12	Yes
4021	15.7	307.00	16	Yes
4022	16.4	256.00	14	Yes
4023	19.4	431.00	13	Yes
4024	13.8	333.00	16	Yes
4025	17.8	472.00	16	Yes
4026	16.9	451.00	13	Yes
4027	15.8	335.00	12	Yes
4028	14.6	323.00	12	Yes
4029	15.9	356.00	14	Yes
4030	10.4	394.00	15	Yes

TYPE 5 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Long Pulse Radar Type 5	
Trial	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1	Yes
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes
5	Yes
6	Yes
7	Yes
8	Yes
9	No
10	Yes
11	No
12	Yes
13	Yes
14	Yes
15	Yes
16	Yes
17	Yes
18	Yes
19	Yes
20	Yes
21	Yes
22	Yes
23	Yes
24	Yes
25	Yes
26	Yes
27	Yes
28	Yes
29	Yes
30	Yes

Note: The Type 5 randomized parameters are shown in a separate document.

TYPE 6 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Hopping Radar Type 6				
1 us Pulse Width, 333 us PRI, 9 Pulses per Burst, 1 Burst per Hop				
NTIA August 2005 Hopping Sequence				
Trial	Starting Index Within Sequence	Signal Generator Frequency (MHz)	Hops within Detection BW	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1	89	5491	6	Yes
2	564	5492	10	Yes
3	1039	5493	6	Yes
4	1514	5494	9	Yes
5	1989	5495	11	Yes
6	2464	5496	13	Yes
7	2939	5497	9	Yes
8	3414	5498	6	Yes
9	3889	5499	9	Yes
10	4364	5500	6	Yes
11	4839	5501	9	Yes
12	5314	5502	9	Yes
13	5789	5503	9	Yes
14	6264	5504	9	Yes
15	6739	5505	6	Yes
16	7214	5506	7	Yes
17	7689	5507	7	Yes
18	8164	5508	10	Yes
19	8639	5509	8	Yes
20	9114	5510	12	Yes
21	9589	5511	9	Yes
22	10064	5512	8	Yes
23	10539	5513	6	Yes
24	11014	5514	6	Yes
25	11489	5515	8	Yes
26	11964	5516	14	Yes
27	12439	5517	6	Yes
28	12914	5518	13	Yes
29	13389	5519	17	Yes
30	13864	5520	3	Yes
31	14339	5521	10	Yes
32	14814	5522	5	Yes
33	15289	5523	10	Yes
34	15764	5524	7	Yes
35	16239	5525	4	Yes
36	16714	5526	7	Yes
37	17189	5527	9	Yes
38	17664	5528	8	Yes

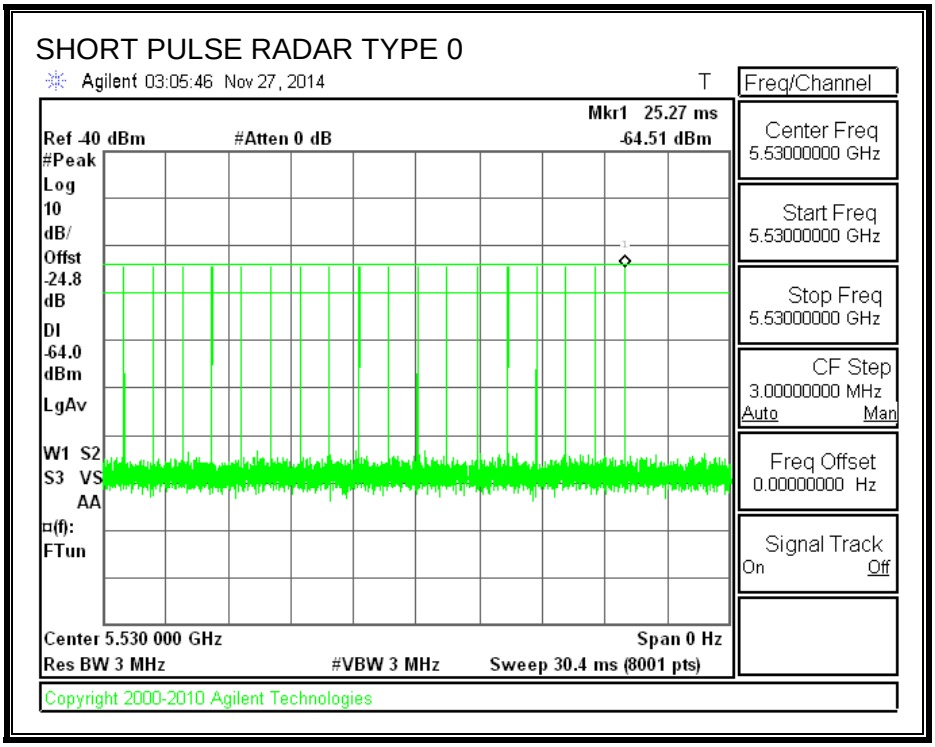
4.4. RESULTS FOR 80 MHz BANDWIDTH

4.4.1. TEST CHANNEL

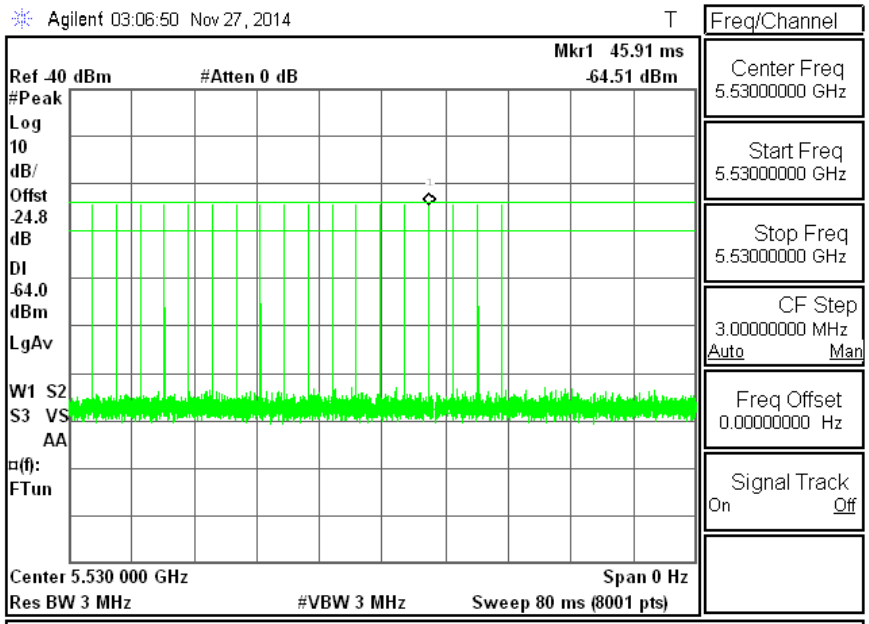
All tests were performed at a channel center frequency of 5530 MHz.

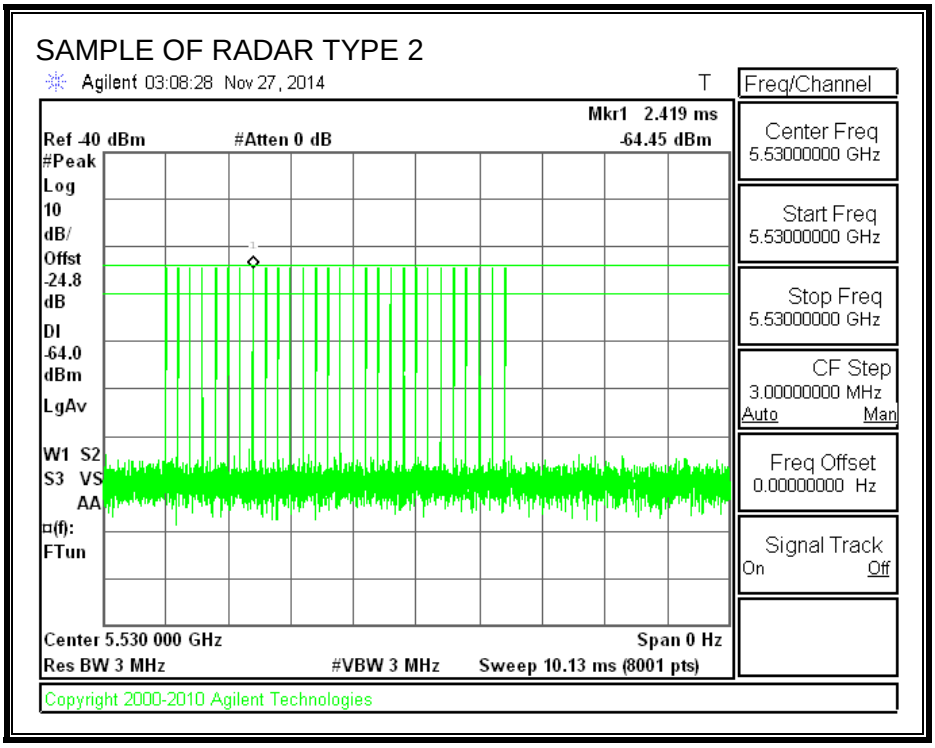
4.4.2. RADAR WAVEFORMS AND TRAFFIC

RADAR WAVEFORMS

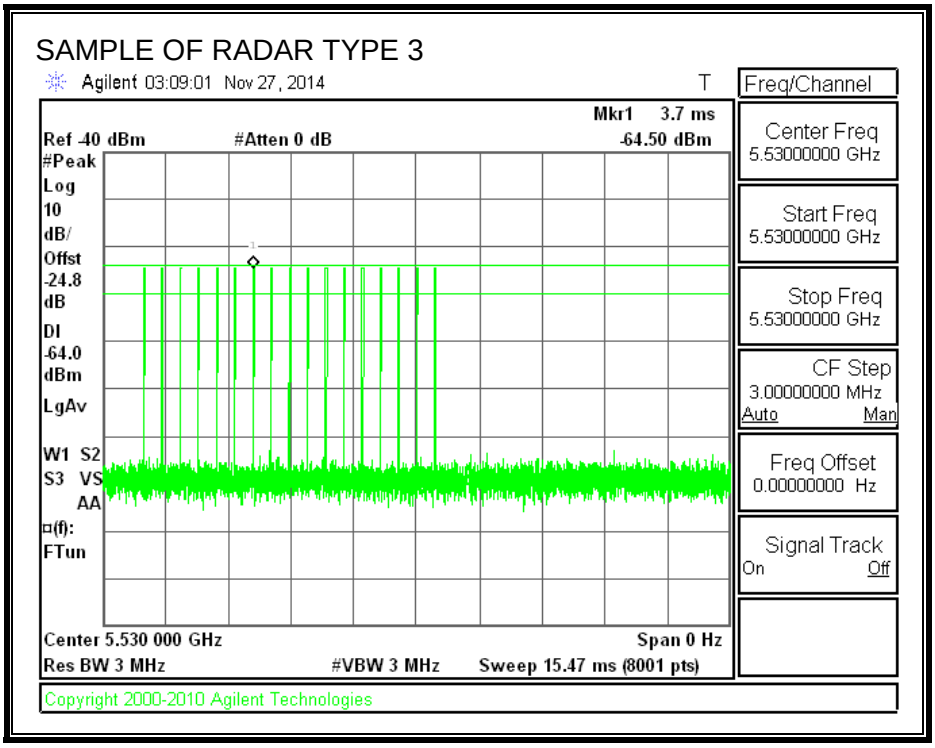


SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 1

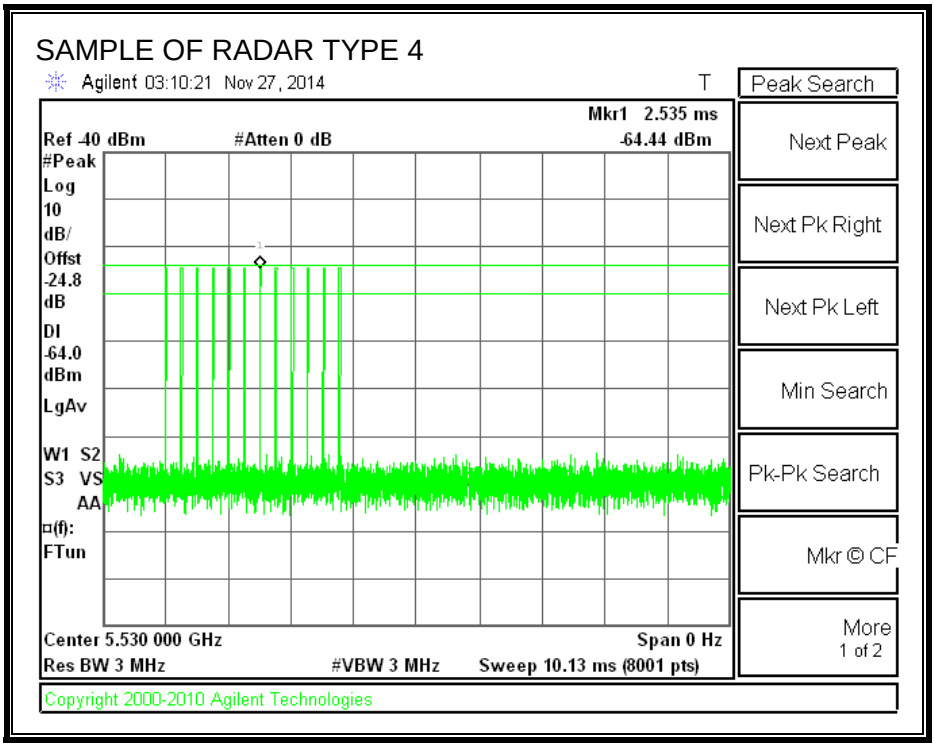


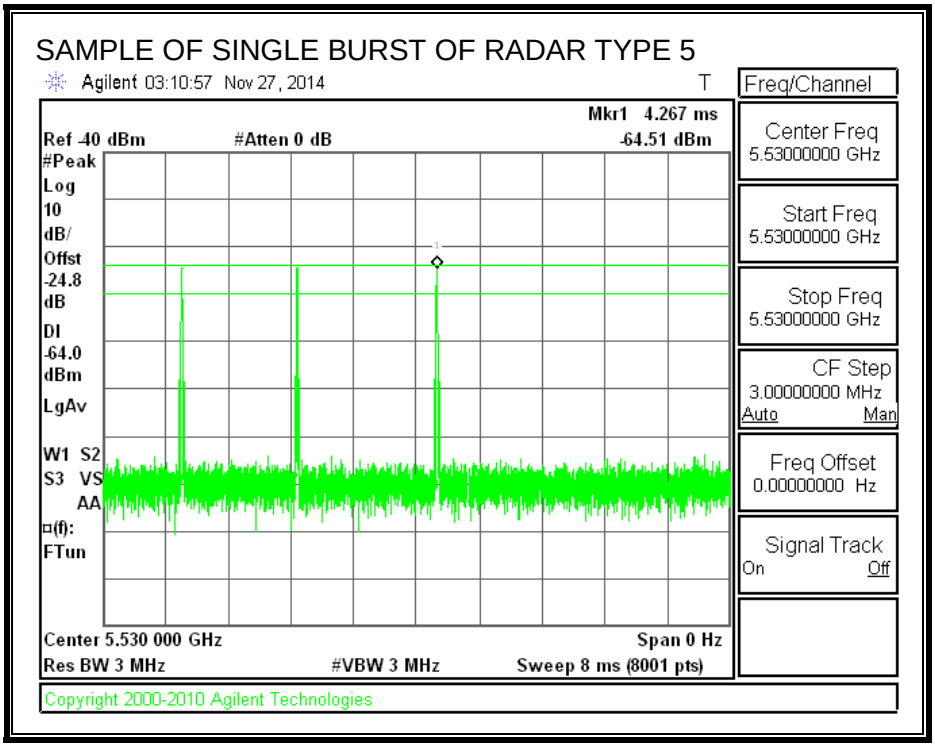


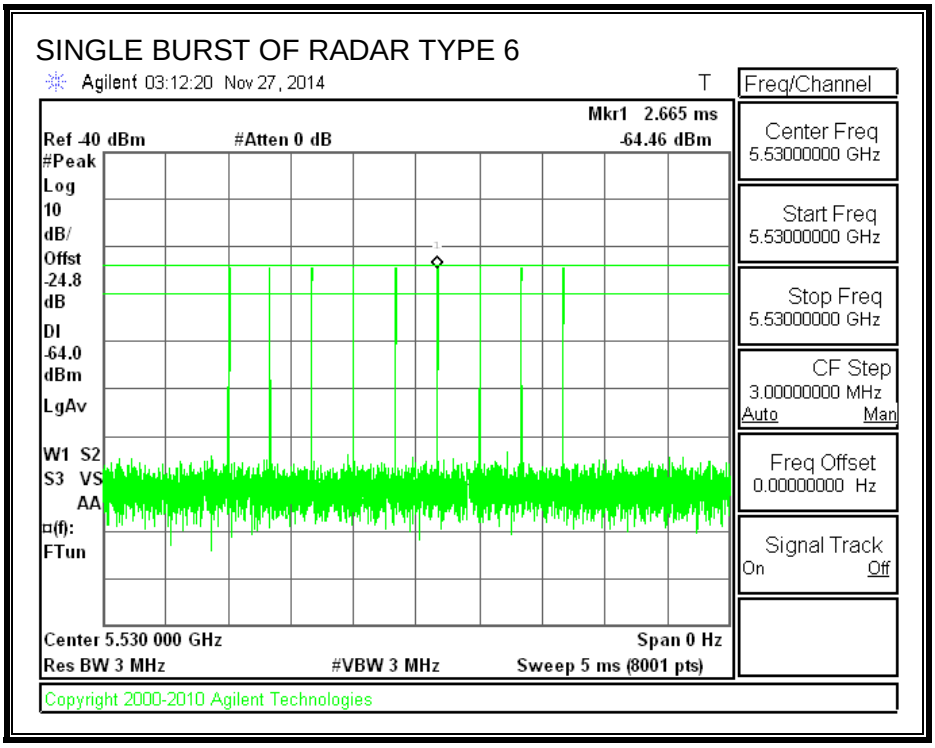
SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 3



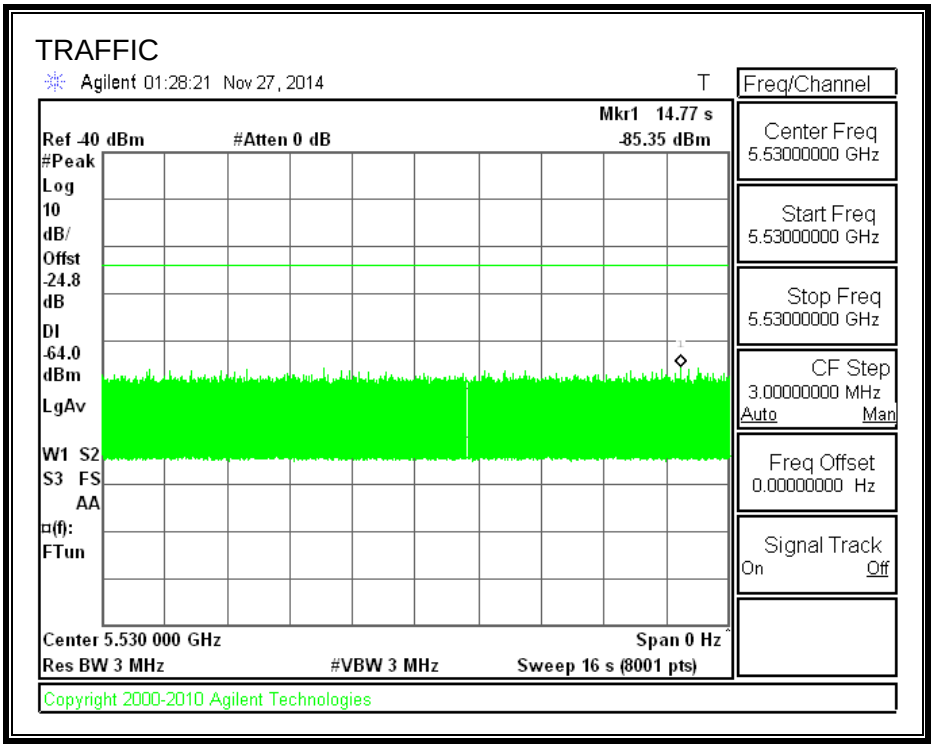
SAMPLE OF RADAR TYPE 4







TRAFFIC



4.4.1. CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE INITIAL POWER-UP CYCLE TIME

A link was established on channel then the EUT was rebooted. The time from the cessation of traffic to the re-initialization of traffic was measured as the time required for the EUT to complete the total power-up cycle. The time to complete the initial power-up period is 60 seconds less than this total power-up time.

PROCEDURE FOR TIMING OF RADAR BURST

With a link established on channel, the EUT was rebooted. A radar signal was triggered within 0 to 6 seconds after the initial power-up period, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

The Non-Occupancy list was cleared. With a link established on channel, the EUT was rebooted. A radar signal was triggered within 54 to 60 seconds after the initial power-up period, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

No Radar Triggered

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Start of Traffic (sec)	Total Power-up Cycle Time (sec)	Initial Power-up Cycle Time (sec)
29.44	130.6	101.2	41.2

Radar Near Beginning of CAC

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Radar Burst (sec)	Radar Relative to Reboot (sec)	Radar Relative to Start of CAC (sec)
29.55	71.8	42.3	1.1

Radar Near End of CAC

Timing of Reboot (sec)	Timing of Radar Burst (sec)	Radar Relative to Reboot (sec)	Radar Relative to Start of CAC (sec)
29.66	129.6	99.9	58.8

QUALITATIVE RESULTS

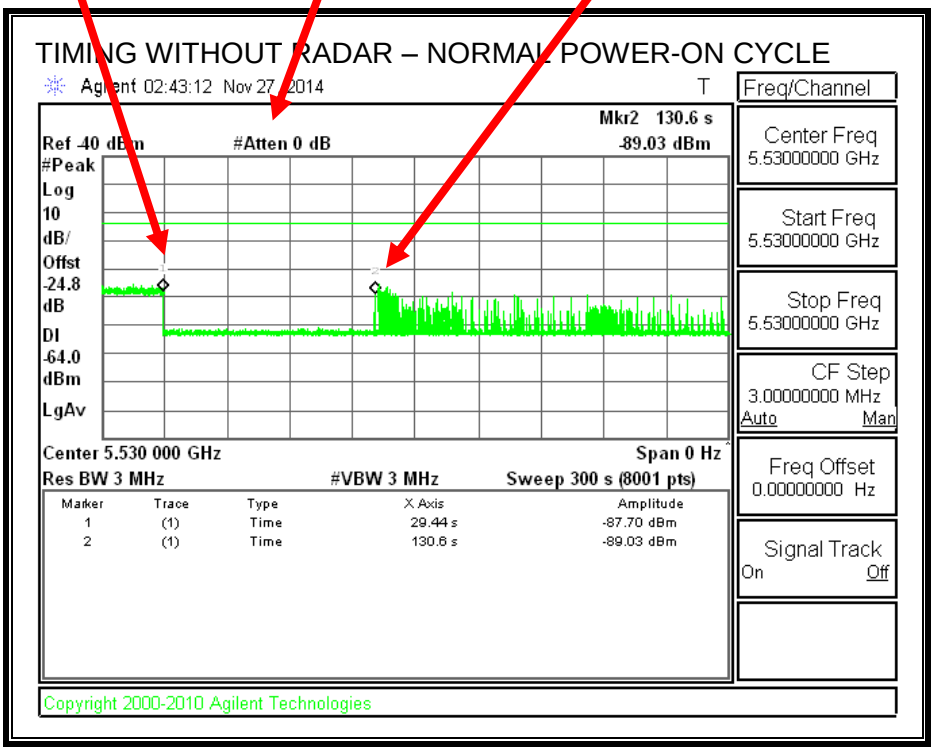
Timing of Radar Burst	Display on Control Computer	Spectrum Analyzer Display
No Radar Triggered	EUT marks Channel as active	Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the CAC
Within 0 to 6 second window	EUT indicates radar detected	No transmissions on channel
Within 54 to 60 second window	EUT indicates radar detected	No transmissions on channel

TIMING WITHOUT RADAR DURING CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle

End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC

End of CAC
Traffic is Initiated



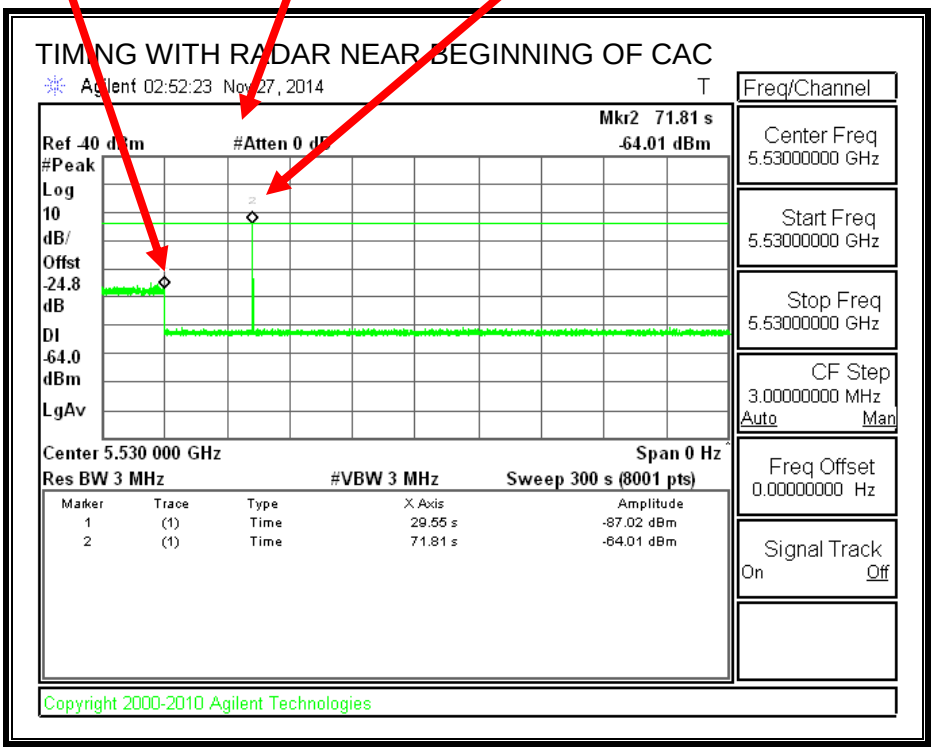
Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the CAC.

TIMING WITH RADAR NEAR BEGINNING OF CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle

End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC

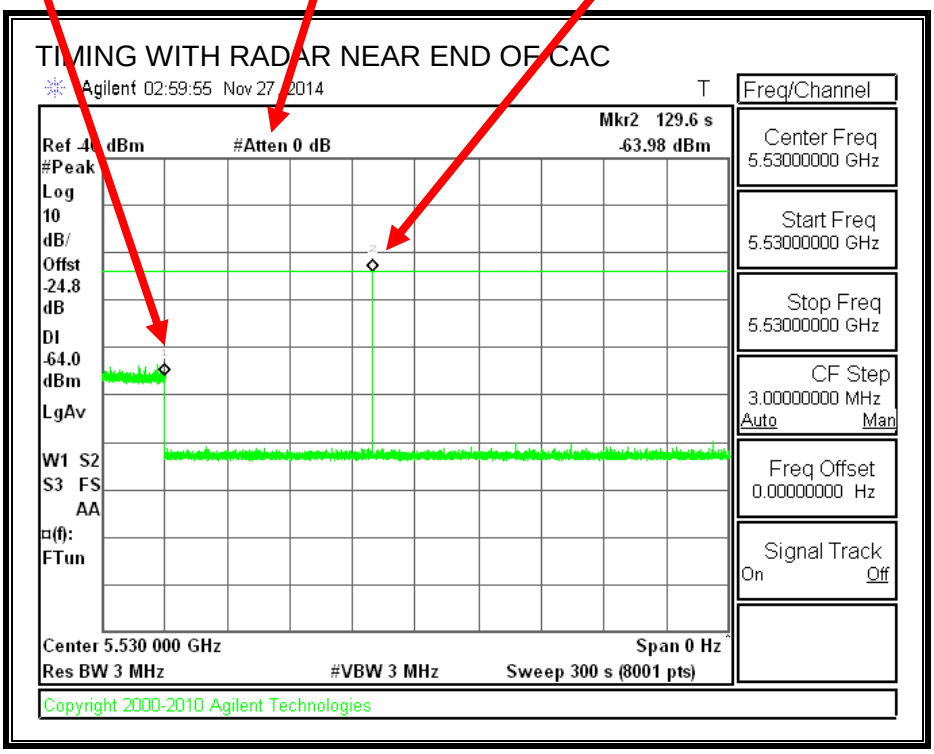
Radar Signal Applied



No EUT transmissions were observed after the radar signal.

TIMING WITH RADAR NEAR END OF CAC

AP is rebooted
Traffic ceases
Start of Initial Power-up cycle
End of Initial Power-up cycle
Start of CAC
Radar Signal Applied



No EUT transmissions were observed after the radar signal.

4.4.2. OVERLAPPING CHANNEL TESTS

RESULTS

The channel spacing is not less than the channel bandwidth therefore the EUT does not have an overlapping channel plan.

4.4.3. MOVE AND CLOSING TIME

REPORTING NOTES

The reference marker is set at the end of last radar pulse.

The delta marker is set at the end of the last WLAN transmission following the radar pulse. This delta is the channel move time.

The aggregate channel closing transmission time is calculated as follows:

Aggregate Transmission Time =
(Number of analyzer bins showing transmission) * (dwell time per bin)

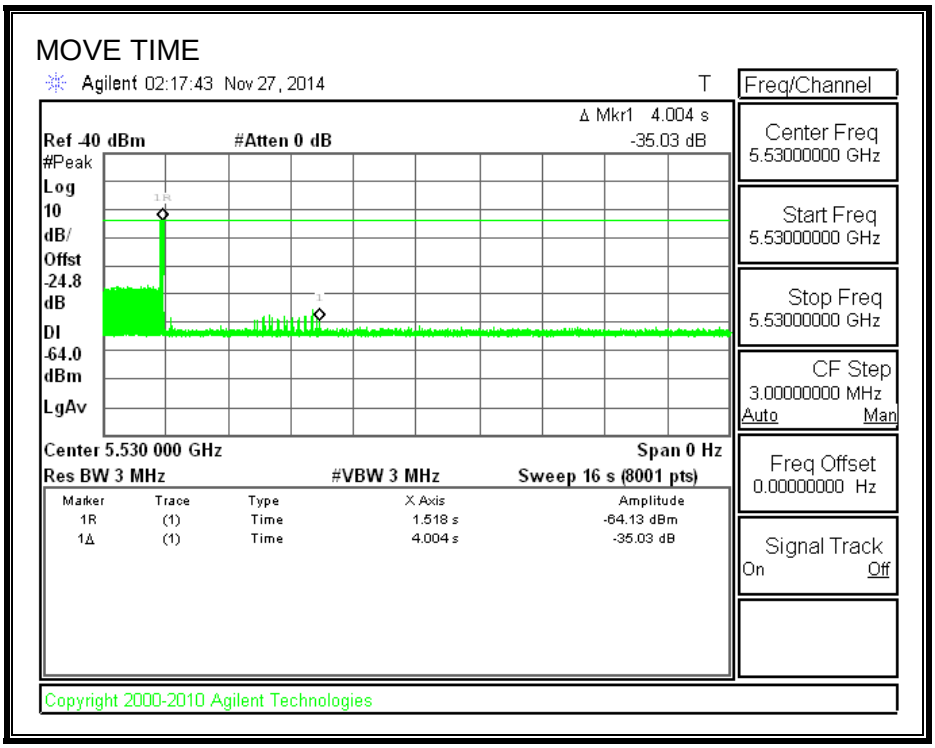
The observation period over which the aggregate time is calculated begins at (Reference Marker + 200 msec) and ends no earlier than (Reference Marker + 10 sec).

RESULTS

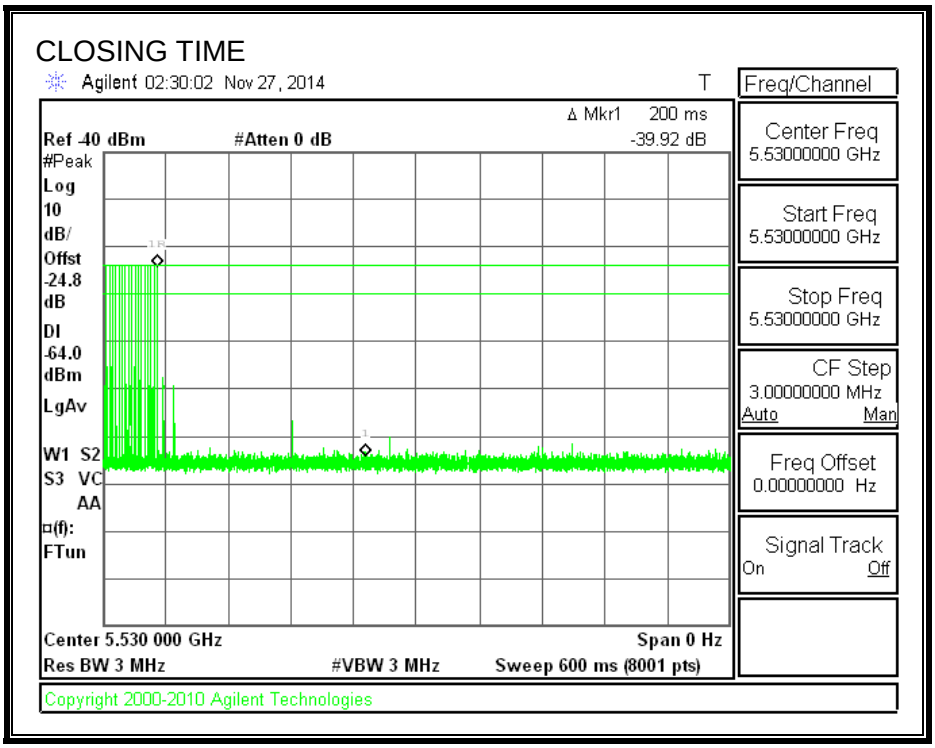
Channel Move Time (sec)	Limit (sec)
4.004	10

Aggregate Channel Closing Transmission Time (msec)	Limit (msec)
42.0	60

MOVE TIME

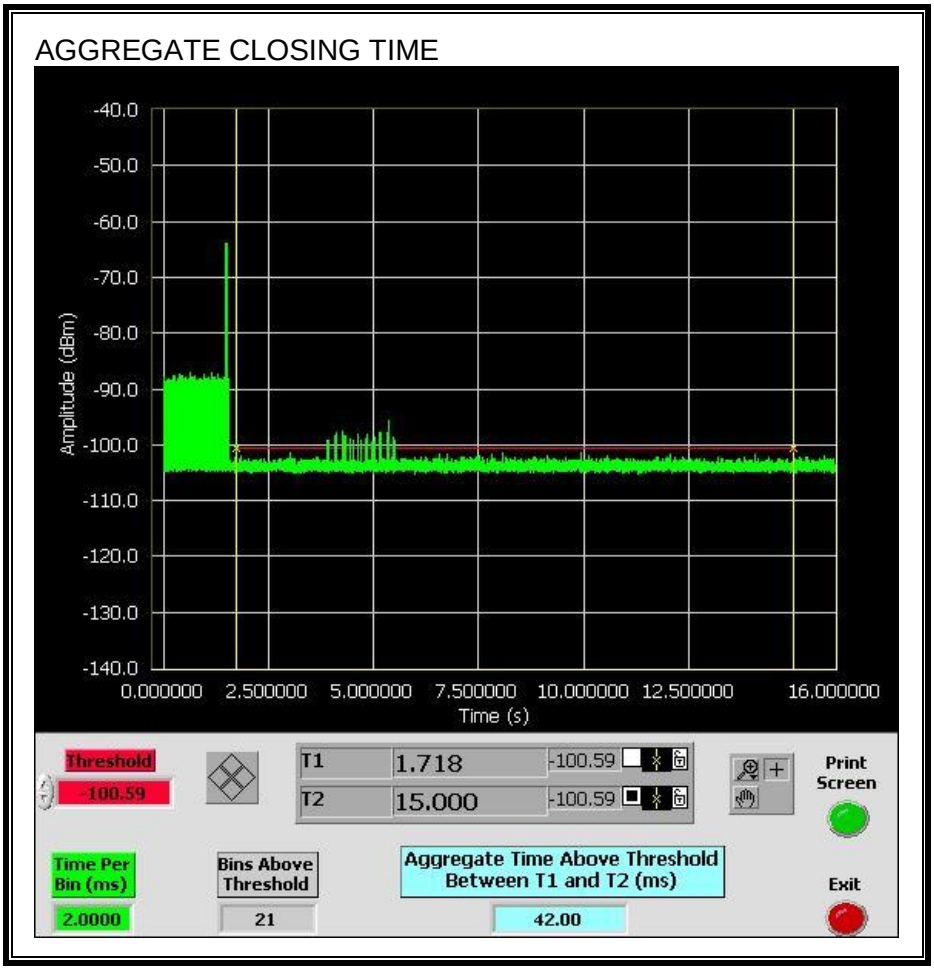


CHANNEL CLOSING TIME



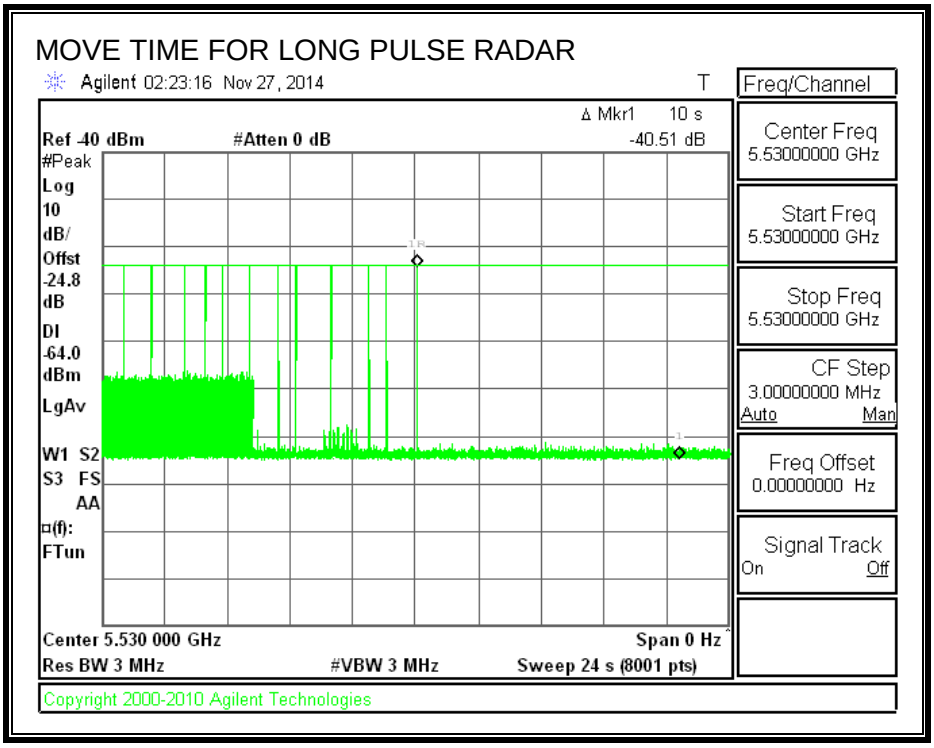
AGGREGATE CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME

Only intermittent transmissions are observed during the aggregate monitoring period.



LONG PULSE CHANNEL MOVE TIME

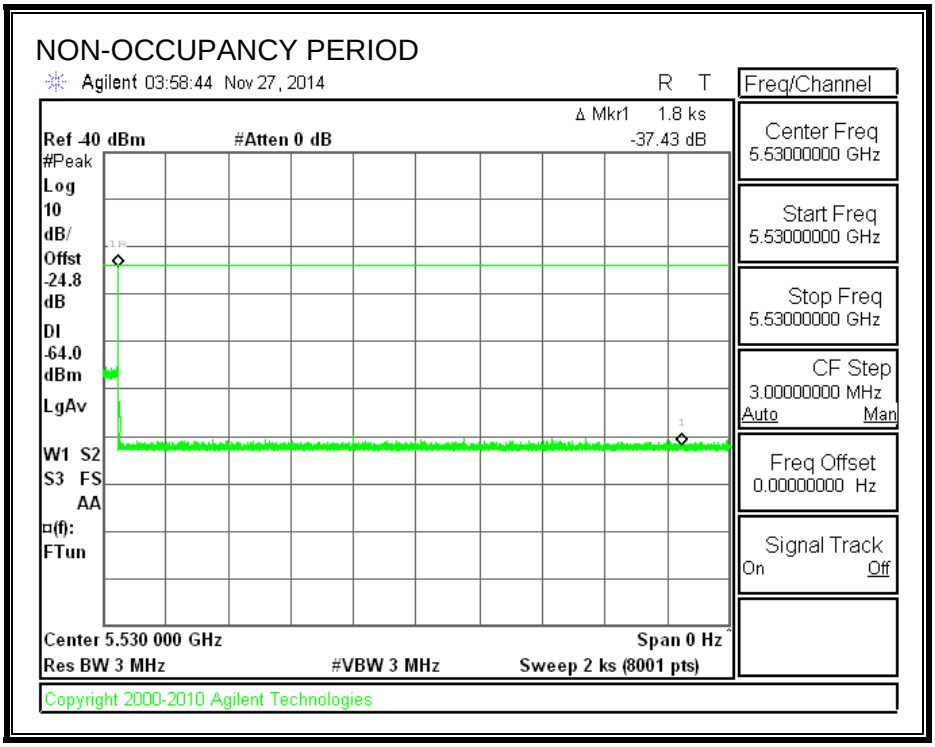
The traffic ceases prior to 10 seconds after the end of the radar waveform.



4.4.1. NON-OCCUPANCY PERIOD

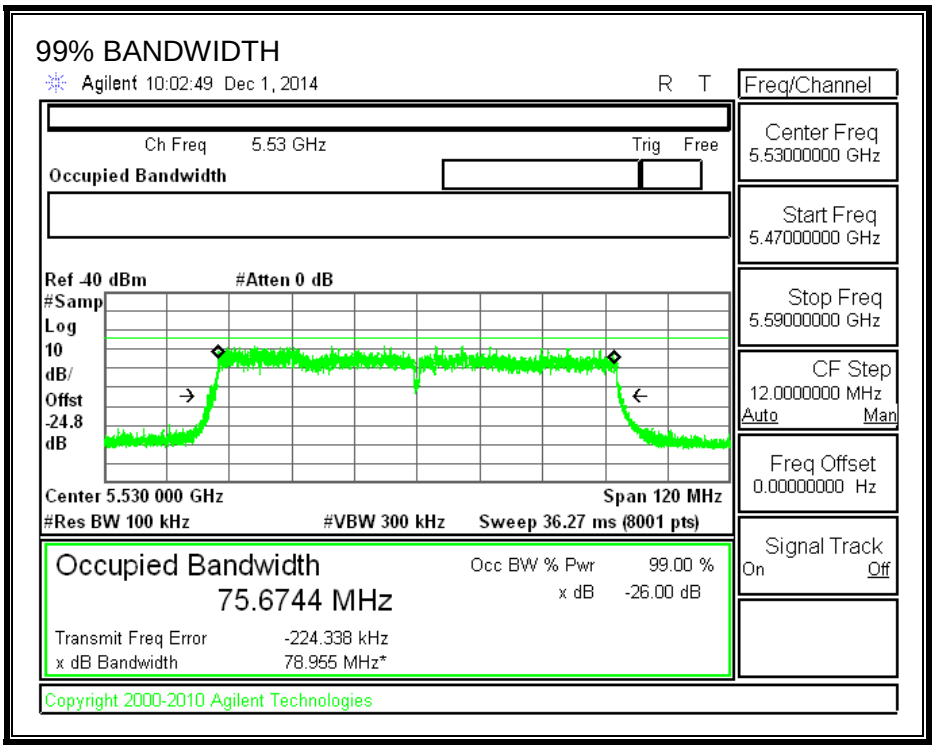
RESULTS

No EUT transmissions were observed on the test channel during the 30-minute observation time.



4.4.2. DETECTION BANDWIDTH

REFERENCE PLOT OF 99% POWER BANDWIDTH



RESULTS

FL (MHz)	FH (MHz)	Detection Bandwidth (MHz)	99% Power Bandwidth (MHz)	Ratio of Detection BW to 99% Power BW (%)	Minimum Limit (%)
5491	5569	78	75.674	103.1	100

DETECTION BANDWIDTH PROBABILITY

DETECTION BANDWIDTH PROBABILITY RESULTS

Detection Bandwidth Test Results				
FCC Type 0 Waveform: 1 us Pulse Width, 1428 us PRI, 18 Pulses per Burst				
Frequency (MHz)	Number of Trials	Number Detected	Detection (%)	Mark
5490	10	1	10	
5491	10	10	100	FL
5492	10	10	100	
5493	10	10	100	
5494	10	9	90	
5495	10	10	100	
5500	10	10	100	
5505	10	10	100	
5510	10	10	100	
5515	10	10	100	
5520	10	10	100	
5525	10	10	100	
5530	10	10	100	
5535	10	10	100	
5540	10	10	100	
5545	10	10	100	
5550	10	10	100	
5555	10	10	100	
5560	10	10	100	
5565	10	10	100	
5566	10	10	100	
5567	10	10	100	
5568	10	10	100	
5569	10	10	100	FH
5570	10	1	10	

4.4.3. IN-SERVICE MONITORING

RESULTS

FCC Radar Test Summary				
Signal Type	Number of Trials	Detection (%)	Limit (%)	Pass/Fail
FCC Short Pulse Type 1	30	96.67	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 2	30	96.67	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 3	30	100.00	60	Pass
FCC Short Pulse Type 4	30	100.00	60	Pass
Aggregate		98.33	80	Pass
FCC Long Pulse Type 5	30	90.00	80	Pass
FCC Hopping Type 6	79	100.00	70	Pass

TYPE 1 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 1				
1 us Pulse Width				
Waveform	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Test (A/B)	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1001	3066	18	A	No
1002	798	67	A	Yes
1003	778	68	A	Yes
1004	678	78	A	Yes
1005	918	58	A	Yes
1006	658	81	A	Yes
1007	838	63	A	Yes
1008	538	99	A	Yes
1009	618	86	A	Yes
1010	818	65	A	Yes
1011	738	72	A	Yes
1012	518	102	A	Yes
1013	598	89	A	Yes
1014	938	57	A	Yes
1015	558	95	A	Yes
1016	578	92	B	Yes
1017	694	77	B	Yes
1018	1039	51	B	Yes
1019	902	59	B	Yes
1020	790	67	B	Yes
1021	1955	27	B	Yes
1022	2507	22	B	Yes
1023	2314	23	B	Yes
1024	1959	27	B	Yes
1025	1805	30	B	Yes
1026	2236	24	B	Yes
1027	2018	27	B	Yes
1028	831	64	B	Yes
1029	2169	25	B	Yes
1030	1842	29	B	Yes

TYPE 2 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 2				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
2001	1.1	203.00	28	No
2002	3.1	191.00	23	Yes
2003	3.8	184.00	27	Yes
2004	3.2	207.00	27	Yes
2005	4.3	161.00	28	Yes
2006	2.8	173.00	28	Yes
2007	2.1	190.00	29	Yes
2008	3.9	184.00	29	Yes
2009	1.1	186.00	28	Yes
2010	2.7	227.00	26	Yes
2011	4.5	202.00	28	Yes
2012	1.5	213.00	29	Yes
2013	2.6	172.00	23	Yes
2014	4.7	178.00	24	Yes
2015	2	209.00	23	Yes
2016	3.6	158.00	23	Yes
2017	2.5	166.00	25	Yes
2018	5	157.00	24	Yes
2019	3.6	228.00	25	Yes
2020	1.4	164.00	25	Yes
2021	1.9	163.00	26	Yes
2022	2.4	216.00	24	Yes
2023	1.6	215.00	24	Yes
2024	3.1	205.00	23	Yes
2025	2.7	162.00	26	Yes
2026	1.3	180.00	27	Yes
2027	2.9	190.00	29	Yes
2028	4.3	226.00	27	Yes
2029	2	215.00	26	Yes
2030	4	164.00	25	Yes

TYPE 3 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 3				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
3001	5.2	450.00	17	Yes
3002	8.4	257.00	18	Yes
3003	9.4	324.00	18	Yes
3004	7.7	277.00	16	Yes
3005	9.4	344.00	18	Yes
3006	5.7	381.00	17	Yes
3007	8.9	400.00	16	Yes
3008	5.8	277.00	16	Yes
3009	5.2	294.00	17	Yes
3010	5.5	377.00	17	Yes
3011	5.3	405.00	18	Yes
3012	8.4	393.00	17	Yes
3013	7.8	283.00	17	Yes
3014	5.3	324.00	18	Yes
3015	8.6	311.00	16	Yes
3016	9.8	422.00	17	Yes
3017	7.4	263.00	16	Yes
3018	5.2	283.00	16	Yes
3019	9.3	323.00	16	Yes
3020	7.6	264.00	17	Yes
3021	9.3	330.00	18	Yes
3022	7.6	250.00	18	Yes
3023	8.2	290.00	17	Yes
3024	9.4	493.00	18	Yes
3025	9.7	383.00	17	Yes
3026	5.7	403.00	17	Yes
3027	9	256.00	16	Yes
3028	5.3	348.00	18	Yes
3029	7.6	388	17	Yes
3030	7.2	392	16	Yes

TYPE 4 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Short Pulse Radar Type 4				
Waveform	Pulse Width (us)	PRI (us)	Pulses Per Burst	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
4001	11.5	256.00	12	Yes
4002	12.7	304.00	12	Yes
4003	17	436.00	16	Yes
4004	15	250.00	15	Yes
4005	10.3	275.00	14	Yes
4006	18.6	298.00	15	Yes
4007	17	317.00	13	Yes
4008	15	367.00	16	Yes
4009	19.7	469.00	13	Yes
4010	17.6	294.00	15	Yes
4011	18.3	296.00	14	Yes
4012	19.5	432.00	16	Yes
4013	15.2	477.00	16	Yes
4014	19.3	266.00	13	Yes
4015	17.1	252.00	13	Yes
4016	17.1	361.00	14	Yes
4017	14.4	254.00	16	Yes
4018	17.2	416.00	12	Yes
4019	11.8	400.00	15	Yes
4020	13.1	357.00	12	Yes
4021	15.7	307.00	16	Yes
4022	16.4	256.00	14	Yes
4023	19.4	431.00	13	Yes
4024	13.8	333.00	16	Yes
4025	17.8	472.00	16	Yes
4026	16.9	451.00	13	Yes
4027	15.8	335.00	12	Yes
4028	14.6	323.00	12	Yes
4029	15.9	356.00	14	Yes
4030	10.4	394.00	15	Yes

TYPE 5 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Long Pulse Radar Type 5	
Trial	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1	Yes
2	Yes
3	Yes
4	Yes
5	Yes
6	Yes
7	Yes
8	No
9	Yes
10	Yes
11	No
12	Yes
13	Yes
14	Yes
15	Yes
16	Yes
17	Yes
18	Yes
19	Yes
20	Yes
21	Yes
22	Yes
23	Yes
24	Yes
25	No
26	Yes
27	Yes
28	Yes
29	Yes
30	Yes

Note: The Type 5 randomized parameters are shown in a separate document.

TYPE 6 DETECTION PROBABILITY

Data Sheet for FCC Hopping Radar Type 6				
1 us Pulse Width, 333 us PRI, 9 Pulses per Burst, 1 Burst per Hop				
NTIA August 2005 Hopping Sequence				
Trial	Starting Index Within Sequence	Signal Generator Frequency (MHz)	Hops within Detection BW	Successful Detection (Yes/No)
1	318	5491	12	Yes
2	793	5492	16	Yes
3	1268	5493	19	Yes
4	1743	5494	22	Yes
5	2218	5495	19	Yes
6	2693	5496	14	Yes
7	3168	5497	13	Yes
8	3643	5498	8	Yes
9	4118	5499	17	Yes
10	4593	5500	12	Yes
11	5068	5501	10	Yes
12	5543	5502	14	Yes
13	6018	5503	12	Yes
14	6493	5504	16	Yes
15	6968	5505	19	Yes
16	7443	5506	19	Yes
17	7918	5507	17	Yes
18	8393	5508	16	Yes
19	8868	5509	24	Yes
20	9343	5510	16	Yes
21	9818	5511	19	Yes
22	10293	5512	21	Yes
23	10768	5513	16	Yes
24	11243	5514	20	Yes
25	11718	5515	12	Yes
26	12193	5516	16	Yes
27	12668	5517	23	Yes
28	13143	5518	14	Yes
29	13618	5519	12	Yes
30	14093	5520	20	Yes
31	14568	5521	13	Yes
32	15043	5522	15	Yes
33	15518	5523	15	Yes
34	15993	5524	18	Yes
35	16468	5525	17	Yes
36	16943	5526	12	Yes
37	17418	5527	11	Yes

TYPE 6 DETECTION PROBABILITY (CONTINUED)

38	17893	5528	14	Yes
39	18368	5529	16	Yes
40	18843	5530	19	Yes
41	19318	5531	19	Yes
42	19793	5532	19	Yes
43	20268	5533	19	Yes
44	20743	5534	10	Yes
45	21218	5535	24	Yes
46	21693	5536	18	Yes
47	22168	5537	15	Yes
48	22643	5538	17	Yes
49	23118	5539	16	Yes
50	23593	5540	14	Yes
51	24068	5541	10	Yes
52	24543	5542	12	Yes
53	25018	5543	15	Yes
54	25493	5544	15	Yes
55	25968	5545	13	Yes
56	26443	5546	15	Yes
57	26918	5547	17	Yes
58	27393	5548	23	Yes
59	27868	5549	16	Yes
60	28343	5550	19	Yes
61	28818	5551	19	Yes
62	29293	5552	18	Yes
63	29768	5553	11	Yes
64	30243	5554	17	Yes
65	30718	5555	14	Yes
66	31193	5556	18	Yes
67	31668	5557	13	Yes
68	32143	5558	21	Yes
69	32618	5559	19	Yes
70	-32443	5560	20	Yes
71	-31968	5561	21	Yes
72	-31493	5562	20	Yes
73	-31018	5563	14	Yes
74	-30543	5564	24	Yes
75	-30068	5565	19	Yes
76	-29593	5566	23	Yes
77	-29118	5567	17	Yes
78	-28643	5568	21	Yes
79	-28168	5569	18	Yes

5. BRIDGE MODE RESULTS

Per KDB 905462, Section 5.1 (footnote 1):

Networks Access Points with Bridge and/or MESH modes of operation are permitted to operate in the DFS bands but must employ a DFS function. The functionality of the Bridge mode as specified in §15.403(a) must be validated in the DFS test report. Devices operating as relays must also employ DFS function. The method used to validate the functionality must be documented and validation data must be documented. Bridge mode can be validated by performing a test statistical performance check (Section 7.8.4) on any one of the radar types. This is an abbreviated test to verify DFS functionality. MESH mode operational methodology must be submitted in the application for certification for evaluation by the FCC.

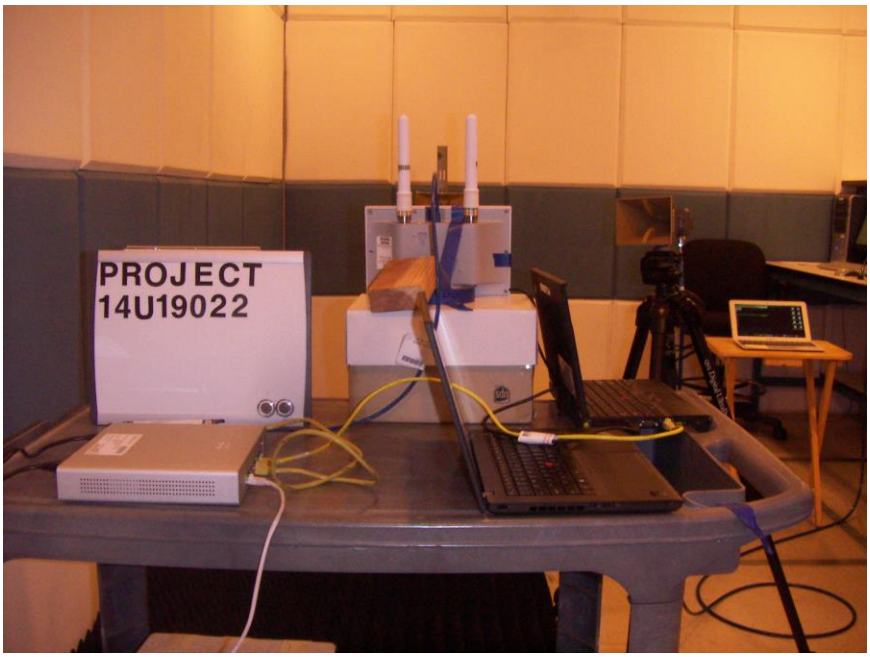
This device does not support Bridge Mode, therefore this test was not performed.

6. SETUP PHOTOS

DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION MEASUREMENT SETUP

DFS FRONT PHOTO

DFS BACK PHOTO



END OF REPORT