

FCC Test Report

Part 15 subpart E

Client Information:

Applicant: Plastoform Industries Ltd.
Applicant add.: Rm. 902-4 Seapower Center 73 Lei Muk Road, Kwai Chung

Product Information:

Product Name: Big Blue Party Chrome
Model No.: AR106A4BK
Brand Name: BROOKSTONE
FCC ID: VL5-AR106A4BK
FCC Classification: Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII)
Standards: CFR 47 FCC PART 15 SUBPART E:2016 section 15.407

Prepared By:

Dongguan Yaxu (AiT) Technology Limited

Add. : No.22, Jinqianling Third Street, Jitigang, Huangjiang, Dongguan, Guangdong, China

Date of Receipt: Sep. 23, 2016 Date of Test: Sep. 23~ Oct. 25, 2016
Date of Issue: Oct. 26, 2016 Test Result: Pass

This device described above has been tested by Dongguan Yaxu (AiT) Technology Limited, and the test results show that the equipment under test (EUT) is in compliance with the FCC requirements. And it is applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.

*This test report must not be used by the client to claim product endorsement by any agency of the U.S. government.

Reviewed by:

Seal-Chen

Approved by:

Jerry

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2 Measurement Uncertainty

All measurements involve certain levels of uncertainties. The following measurements uncertainty Levels maximum value of the uncertainty as below

No.	Item	Uncertainty
1	Conducted Emission Test	±1.38dB
2	Radiated Emission Test	±3.57dB

3 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified or accredited by the following organizations:

.CNAS- Registration No: L6177

Dongguan Yaxu (AiT) technology Limited is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 general Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories) on Apr. 18, 2013

.FCC- Registration No: 248337

The 3m Semi-Anechoic Chamber, 3m/10m Open Area Test Site and Shielding Room of Dongguan Yaxu (AiT) technology Limited have been registered by Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on Aug.29, 2014.

.Industry Canada(IC)-Registration No: IC 6819A-1

The 3m Semi-Anechoic Chamber and 3m/10m Open Area Test Site of A Dongguan Yaxu (AiT) technology Limited have been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing on Oct. 01, 2014.

.VCCI- Registration No: 2705

The 3m/10m Open Area Test Site and Shielding Room of Dongguan Yaxu (AiT) technology Limited have been registered by Voluntary Control Council for Interference on Jan.24, 2010 and Oct. 30, 2010. The Telecommunication Ports Conducted Disturbance Measurement of Asia Institute Technology (Dongguan) Limited have been registered by Voluntary Control Council for Interference on Sep. 06, 2011.

3.1 Deviation from standard

None

3.2 Abnormalities from standard conditions

None

4 General Information

4.1 General Description of EUT

Manufacturer:	Brookstone Inc.
Manufacturer Address:	One Innovation Way, Merrimack, New Hampshire, 03054 United States
EUT Name:	Big Blue Party Chrome
Model No.:	AR106A4BK
Brand Name:	4.54 dBi
Antenna Gain:	Brookstone Inc.
Operation frequency:	For 802.11a/n-HT20/ac-VHT20: 5260~5320MHz, 5500~5700MHz For 802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40: 5270~5310MHz, 5510~5670MHz For 802.11ac-VHT80: 5290MHz, 5530~5610MHz
Modulation Type and Antenna Type:	802.11a/n/ac: OFDM PCB antenna
Power Supply Range:	Input: AC 100-240v 50/60Hz 1.5A, Output: DC18V 3.5A
Power Supply:	The same as above.
H/W No.:	E09-02160-01
S/W No.:	1.0
Note:	<p>(1) "N/A" denotes test is not applicable in this Test Report.</p> <p>(2) Reference to the C63.10:2013.</p> <p>(3) Both conducted and radiated testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 Radiated testing was performed at an antenna to EUT distance 3 meters. The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with ANSI C63.4: 2014 and FCC CFR 47 Part 15.207, 15.209, 15.407 and FCC 14-30, IC RSS-247, Radio testing was performed according to KDB DA 02-2138, KDB 789033 D02, KDB 905462 D02, KDB 905462 D03, KDB 905462 D06;</p> <p>(4) For a more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or the User's Manual.</p>

Channel List

UNII-2a 802.11a/n(20)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)						
52	5260	56	5280	60	5300	64	5320

UNII-2a 802.11n(40)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)						
54	5270	62	5310				

UNII-2a 802.11ac(80)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)						
58	5290						

UNII-2c 802.11a/n(20)/ac(20)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)						
100	5500	104	5520	108	5540	112	5560
116	5580	120	5600	124	5620	128	5640
132	5660	136	5680	140	5700		

UNII-2c 802.11n(40)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)						
102	5510	110	5550	118	5590	126	5630
134	5670						

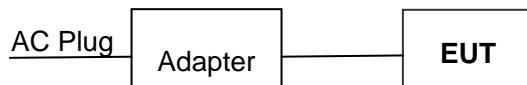
UNII-2c 802.11ac(80)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)						
106	5530	122	5610				

4.2 Description of Test conditions

(1) EUT was tested in normal configuration (Please See following Block diagram)

1. Block diagram of EUT configuration(TX Mode)



(2) E.U.T. test conditions:

15.31(e): For intentional radiators, measurements of the variation of the input power or the radiated signal level of the fundamental frequency component of the emission, as appropriate, shall be performed with the supply voltage varied between 85% and 115% of the nominal rated supply voltage. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

(3) Test frequencies:

According to the 15.31(m) Measurements on intentional radiators or receivers, other than TV broadcast receivers, shall be performed and. If required reported for each band in which the device can be operated with the device operating at the number of frequencies in each band specified in the following table:

Frequency range over which device operates	Number of frequencies	Location in the range of operation
1 MHz or less	1	Middle
1 to 10 MHz	2	1 near top and 1 near bottom
More than 10 MHz	3	1 near top, 1 near middle and 1 near bottom

(4) Frequency range of radiated measurements:

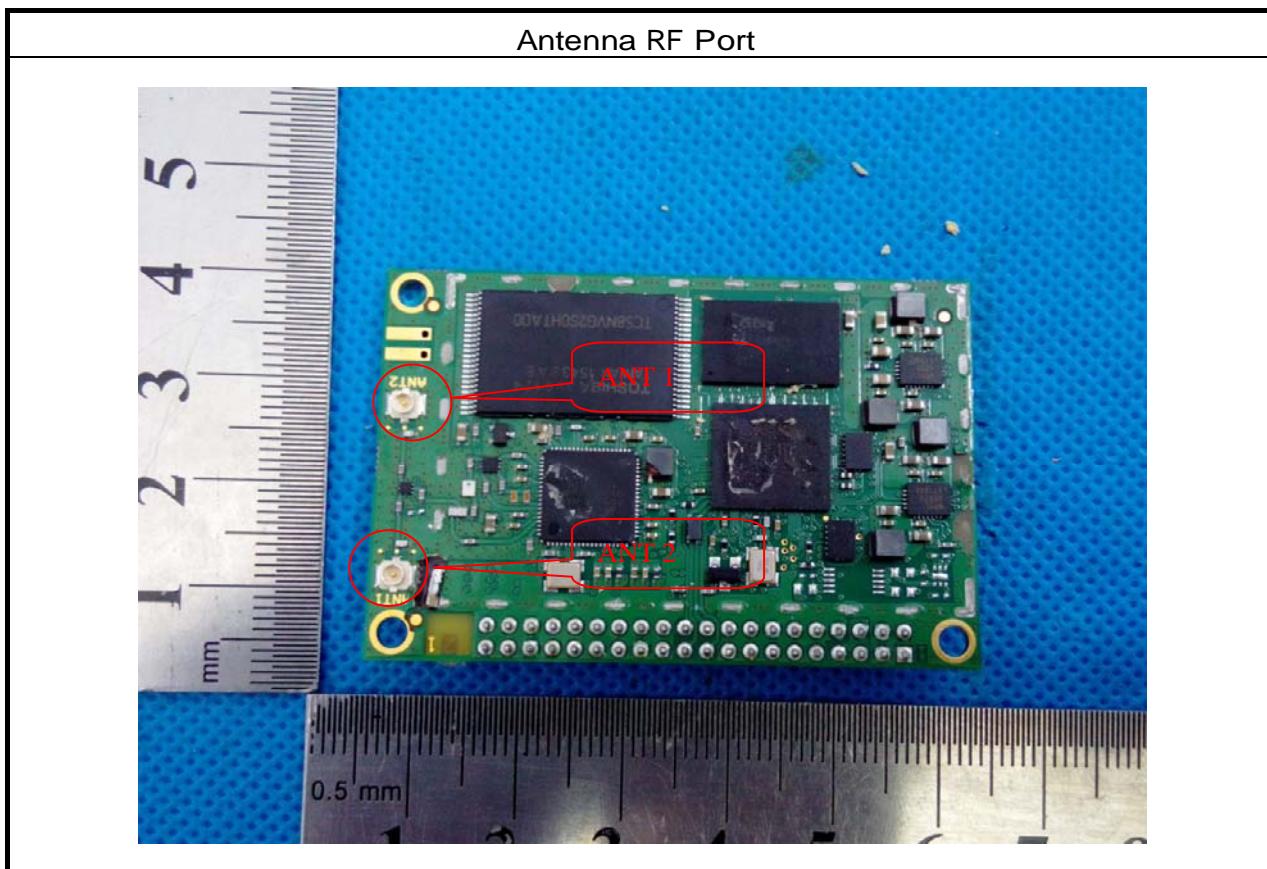
According to the 15.33, The test range will be up to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency.

(5) The EUT 's duty cycle is set to 100%

(6) The measurements are performed at all Bit Rate of Transmitter, For all tests the worst-case was selected as the table below, the data of the worst-case is shown in the report.

Test Mode	Mode 1: Transmit by 802.11a with antenna #1
	Mode 2: Transmit by 802.11n-HT20 with antenna #1
	Mode 3: Transmit by 802.11n-HT40 with antenna #1
	Mode 4: Transmit by 802.11ac-VHT20 with antenna #1
	Mode 5: Transmit by 802.11ac-VHT40 with antenna #1
	Mode 6: Transmit by 802.11ac-VHT80 with antenna #1

(7) Description of Antenna RF Port



Note:1. 1/2 Represent the value of antenna1/2,The worst data is Antenna 1,only shown Antenna 1Plot.
2. Antenna 1 and Antenna 2 can not transmit simultaneously.

4.3 EUT Peripheral List

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Power cord	signal cable
1	Adapter	Fujia	FJ-SW1803500D	N/A	1.2m/unshielded /undetachable(DC) 1.2m/unshielded /detachable(AC)	N/A

4.4 Test Peripheral List

No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	EMC Compliance	Model No.	Serial No.	Power cord	signal cable
1	Notebook	Asus	FCC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

5 Equipments List for All Test Items

No	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No	Serial No	Cal. Date	Cal. Due Date
1	SIGNAL ANALYZER	R&S	FSV40	101470	2016.06.29	2017.06.29
2	MXA Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY53420778	2016.06.29	2017.06.29
3	MXG Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182B	MY53051070	2016.06.29	2017.06.29
4	Computer	Dell	T3610	2S4CY12	N/A	N/A
Note: N/A						

6 Test Result

DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION

LIMIT

According to §15.407 (h) and FCC 06-96 appendix “compliance measurement procedures for unlicensed-national information infrastructure devices operating in the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz bands incorporating dynamic frequency selection”.

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
Uniform Spreading	Yes	Not required	Not required

Table 2: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operational Mode	
	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
<i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>	Yes	Not required
<i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Channel Move Time</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Yes	Not required

Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth and Statistical Performance Check</i>	All BW modes must be tested	Not required
<i>Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	Test using widest BW mode available	Test using the widest BW mode available for the link
<i>All other tests</i>	Any single BW mode	Not required

Note: Frequencies selected for statistical performance check (Section 7.8.4) should include several frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth and frequencies near the edge of the radar detection bandwidth. For 802.11 devices it is suggested to select frequencies in each of the bonded 20 MHz channels and the channel center frequency.

Table 3: DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices With Radar Detection

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
EIRP \geq 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm

Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna.

Note 2: Throughout these test procedures an additional 1 dB has been added to the amplitude of the test transmission waveforms to account for variations in measurement equipment. This will ensure that the test signal is at or above the detection threshold level to trigger a DFS response.

Note 3: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.

Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value
<i>Non-occupancy period</i>	Minimum 30 minutes
<i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>	60 seconds
<i>Channel Move Time</i>	10 seconds See Note 1.
<i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	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 (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 $\left\lceil \frac{1}{360} \cdot \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right\rceil$	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
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 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

Table 7 – Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

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

DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Overview Of EUT With Respect To §15.407 (H) Requirements

The firmware installed in the EUT during testing was:

Firmware Rev: V1.00

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

The EUT is a slave Device.

The highest power level within these bands is 19.49 dBm EIRP in the 5250-5350 MHz band and 19.34 dBm EIRP in the 5470-5725 MHz band.

The only antenna assembly utilized with the EUT has a gain of 4.54 dBi.

Therefore the required interference threshold level is -64 dBm

The calibrated conducted DFS Detection Threshold level is set to -64 or -62 dBm. The tested level is lower than the required level hence it provides margin to the limit.

The EUT uses one transmitter connected to two 50-ohm coaxial antenna ports via a diversity switch. Both antenna ports are connected to the test system via a power divider to perform conducted 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 the media player with the V2.61 Codec package.

TPC is not required since the maximum EIRP is less than 500 mW (27 dBm).

The EUT utilizes the 802.11a architecture, with a nominal channel bandwidth of 20 MHz.

Test results show that the EUT requires 42.20 seconds to complete its initial power-up cycle

Manufacturer's Statement Regarding Uniform Channel Spreading

The end product implements an automatic channel selection feature at startup such that operation commences on channels distributed across the entire set of allowed 5GHz channels. This feature will ensure uniform spreading is achieved while avoiding non-allowed channels due to prior radar events.

TEST AND MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

System Overview

The measurement system is based on a conducted test method.

The short pulse and long pulse signal generating system utilizes the NTIA software and the same manufacturer / model Vector Signal Generator as the NTIA. The hopping signal generating system utilizes the simulated hopping method.

The software selects waveform parameters from within the bounds of the signal type on a random basis using uniform distribution. The short pulse types 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, with the initial starting point randomized at run-time. The signal monitoring equipment consists of a spectrum analyzer with the capacity to display 8192 bins on the horizontal axis. A time-domain resolution of 2 msec / bin is achievable 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. A time-domain resolution of 3 msec / bin is achievable with a 24 second sweep time, meeting the 22 second long pulse reporting criteria and allowing a minimum of 10 seconds after the end of the long pulse waveform.

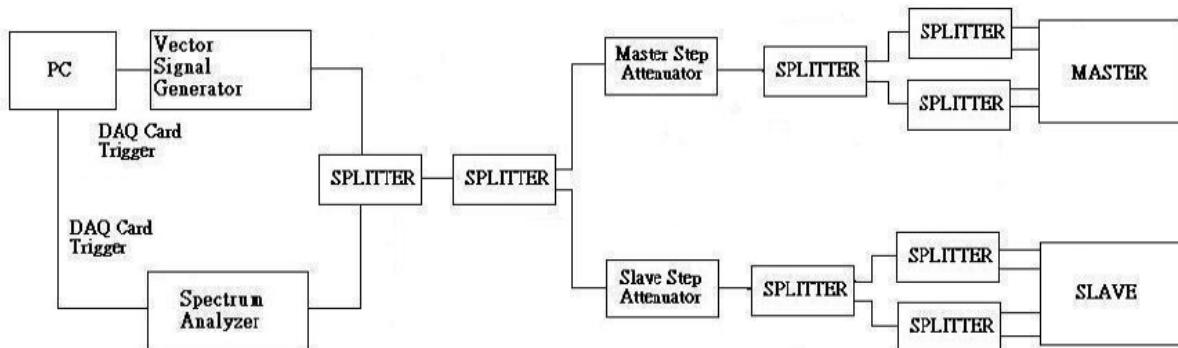
Frequency Hopping Signal Generation

The hopping burst generator is a High Speed Digital I/O card plugged into the control computer. This card utilizes an independent hardware clock reference therefore the output pulse timing is unaffected by host computer operating system latency times.

The software selects the hopping sequence as a 100-length segment of the August 2005 NTIA hopping frequency list. This list contains 274 unique pseudorandom sequences. Each such sequence contains 475 frequencies ordered on a random without replacement basis. Each successive trial uses a contiguous 100-length segment from within each successive 475-length sequence in the list. The initial starting point within the list is randomized at run-time such that the first 100-length segment is entirely contained within the first 475-length sequence. The starting point of each successive trial 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 APPENDIX. 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.

Conducted Method System Block Diagram



Measurement System Frequency Reference

Lock the signal generator and the spectrum analyzer to the same reference source as follows: Connect the 10 MHz OUT (SWITCHED) on the spectrum analyzer to the 10 MHz IN on the signal generator and set the spectrum analyzer 10 MHz Out to On.

System Calibration

Connect the spectrum analyzer to the test system in place of the master device. Set the signal generator to CW mode. Adjust the amplitude of the signal generator to yield a measured level of -62 dBm on the spectrum analyzer.

Without changing any of the instrument settings, reconnect the spectrum analyzer to the Common port of the Spectrum Analyzer Combiner/Divider and connect a 50 ohm load to the Master Device port of the test system.

Measure the amplitude and calculate the difference from -62 dBm. Adjust the Reference Level Offset of the spectrum analyzer to this difference. Confirm that the signal is displayed at -62 dBm. Readjust the RBW and VBW to 3 MHz, set the span to 10 MHz, and confirm that the signal is still displayed at -62 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 -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.

Interference Detection Threshold Adjustment

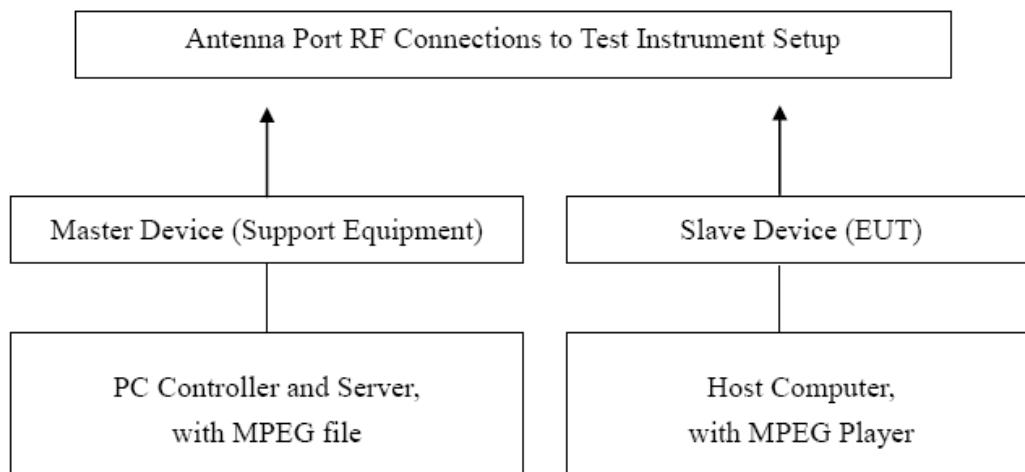
Download the applicable radar waveforms to the signal generator. Select the radar waveform, trigger a burst manually and measure the amplitude on the spectrum analyzer. Readjust the amplitude of the signal generator as required so that the peak level of the waveform is at a displayed level equal to the required or desired interference detection threshold. Separate signal generator amplitude settings are determined as required for each radar type.

Adjustment Of Displayed Traffic Level

Establish a link between the Master and Slave, adjusting the Link Step Attenuator as needed to provide a suitable received level at the Master and Slave devices. Stream the video test file to generate WLAN traffic. Confirm that the WLAN traffic level, as displayed on the spectrum analyzer, is at lower amplitude than the radar detection threshold. Confirm that the displayed traffic is from the Master Device. For Master Device testing confirm that the displayed traffic does not include Slave Device traffic. For Slave Device testing confirm that the displayed traffic does not include Master Device traffic.

If a different setting of the Master Step Attenuator is required to meet the above conditions, perform a new System Calibration for the new Master Step Attenuator setting.

Test Setup



TEST CHANNEL AND METHOD

All tests were performed at a channel center frequency of 5300 MHz utilizing a conducted test method.

CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME Test 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 powerup cycle. The time to complete the initial power-up period is 60 seconds less than this total power-up time.

Test 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, corresponding to the beginning of the CAC time, 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, corresponding to the end of the CAC time, and transmissions on the channel were monitored on the spectrum analyzer.

Channel Availability Check Time Results

No non-compliance noted.

Time required for EUT to complete the initial power-up cycle (sec)
42.20

If a radar signal is detected during the channel availability check then the PC controlling the EUT displays a message stating that radar was detected.

Timing of Radar Burst	Display on EUT / PC Control Computer	Spectrum Analyzer Display
No Radar Triggered	EUT Initiates Transmissions	Transmissions begin on channel after completion of the initial power-up cycle and the 60 second CAC
Within 0 to 6 second window	EUT indicates radar detected EUT does not display any radar parameter values	No transmissions on channel
Within 54 to 60 second window	EUT indicates radar detected EUT does not display any radar parameter values	No transmissions on channel

CHANNEL MOVE TIME AND CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME

General Reporting Notes

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

Type 0 Radar Reporting Notes

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 no later than (Reference Marker + 200 msec) and Ends no earlier than (Reference Marker + 10 sec).

TEST RESULTS

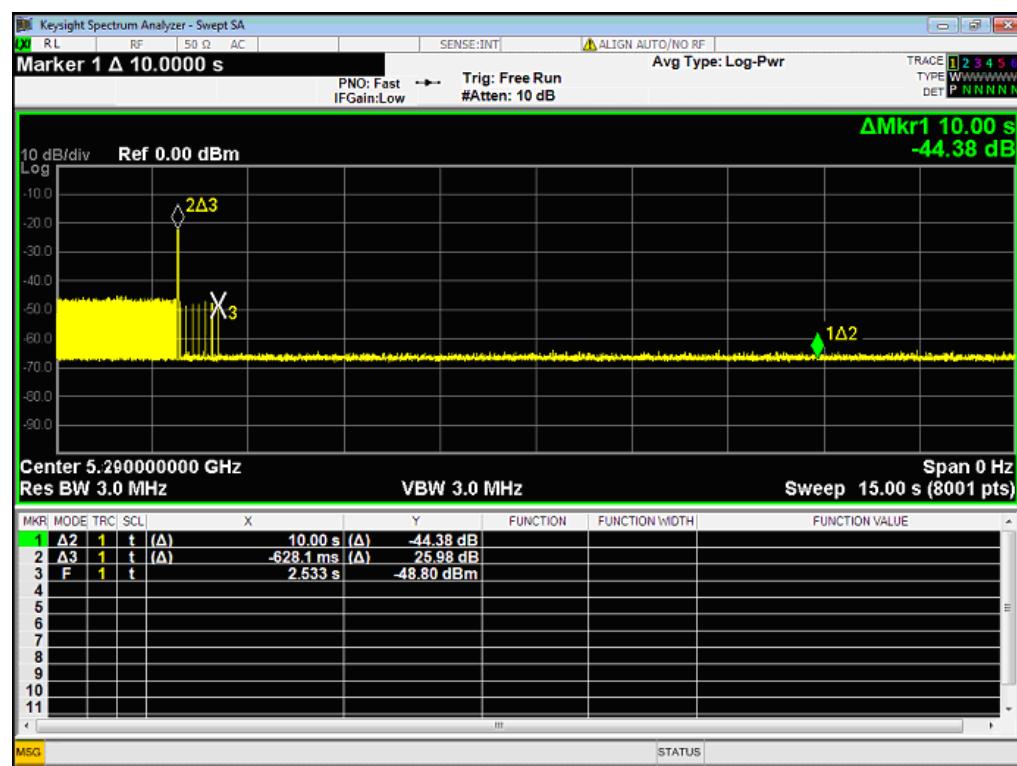
LOW BAND RESULTS

IEEE 802.11ac 80 MHz Mode

Type 0 Channel Move Time Results

No non-compliance noted.

Channel Move Time (s)	Limit (s)
0.6281	10

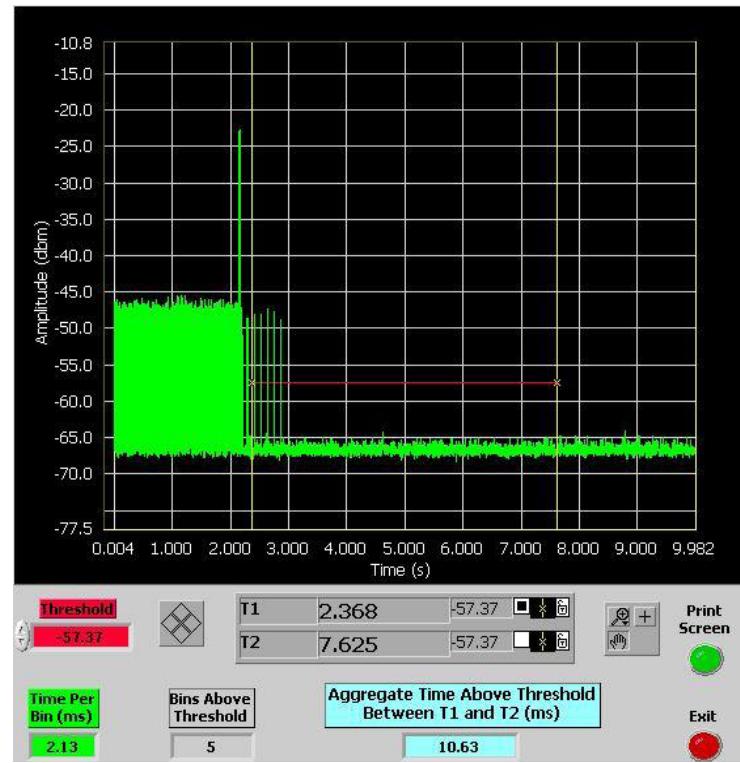
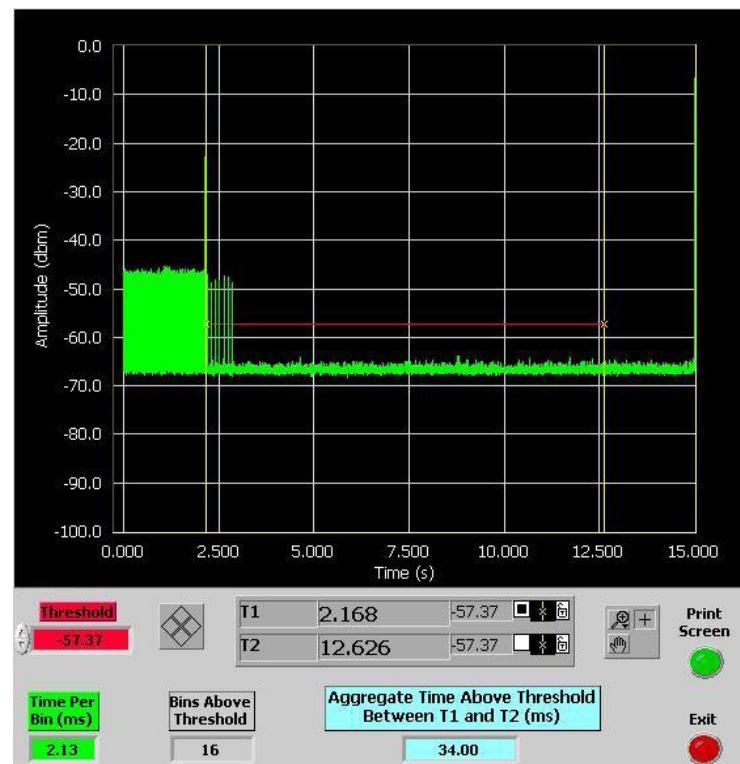


Type 0 Channel Closing Transmission Times Results

No non-compliance noted.

Channel Closing Transmission Time(ms)	Limit (ms)	Margin (ms)
34	60	-26.00

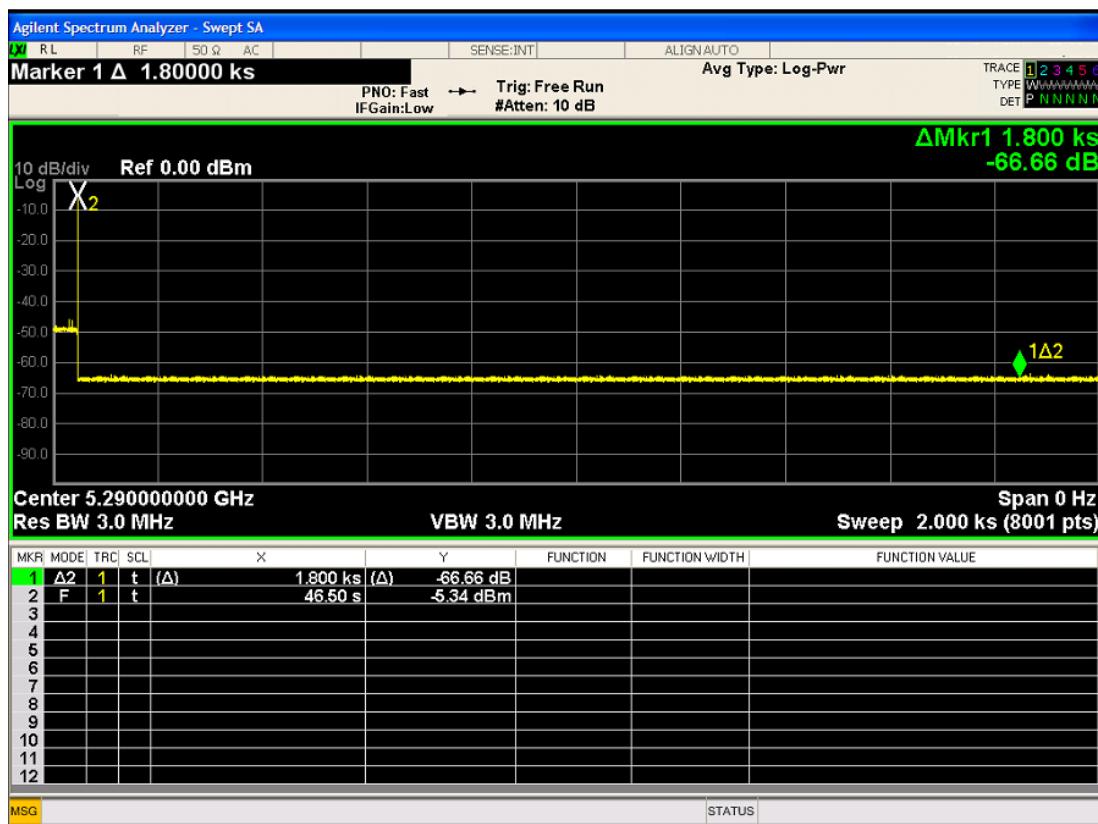
Only intermittent transmissions are observed during the aggregate monitoring period.



Non-Occupancy Period

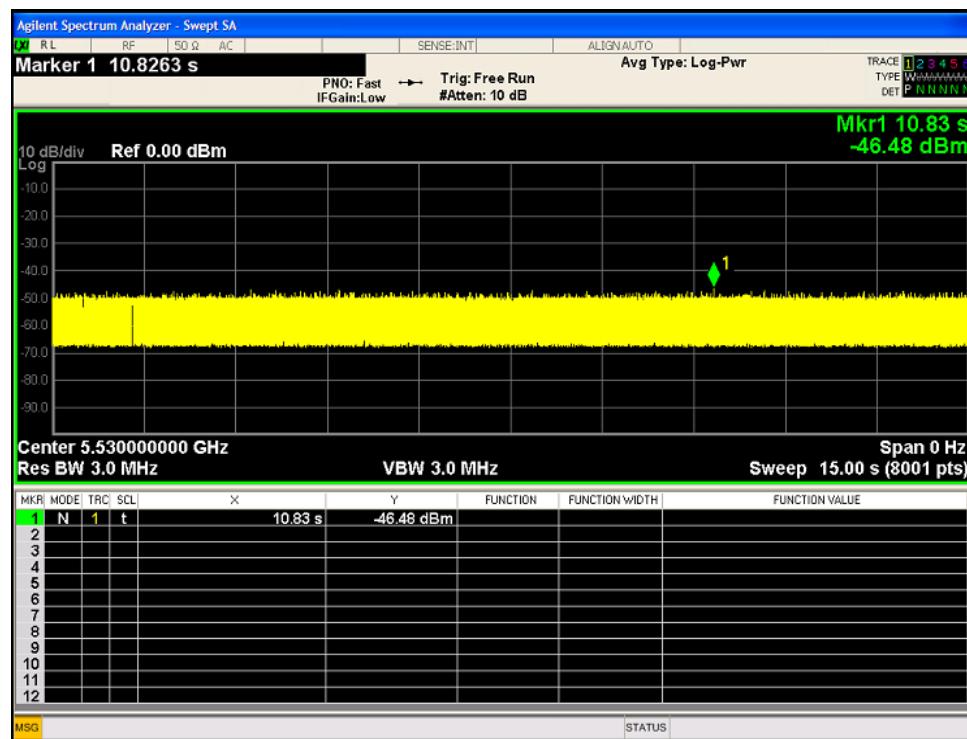
Type 0 Non-Occupancy Period Test Results

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

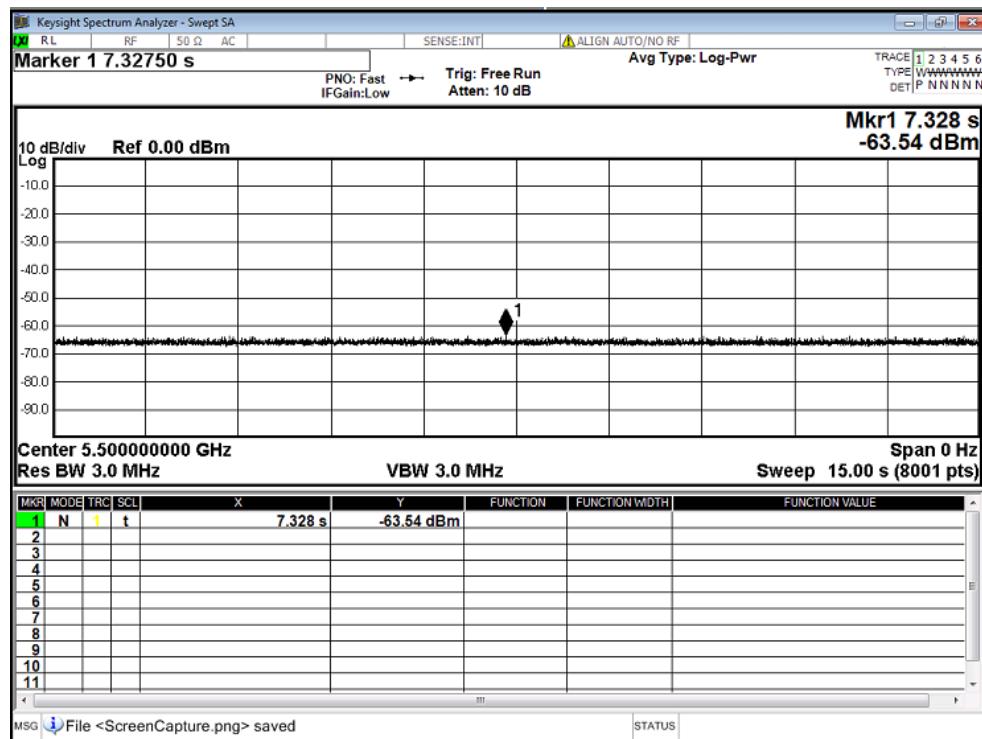


Initial Channel Availability Check Time

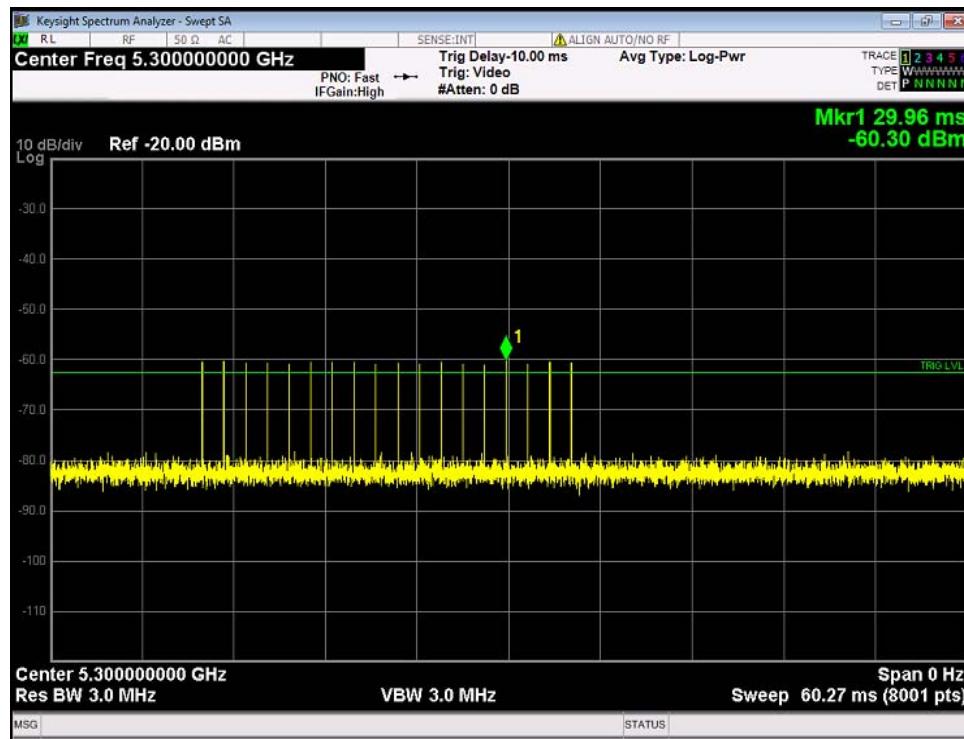
Slave Throughput



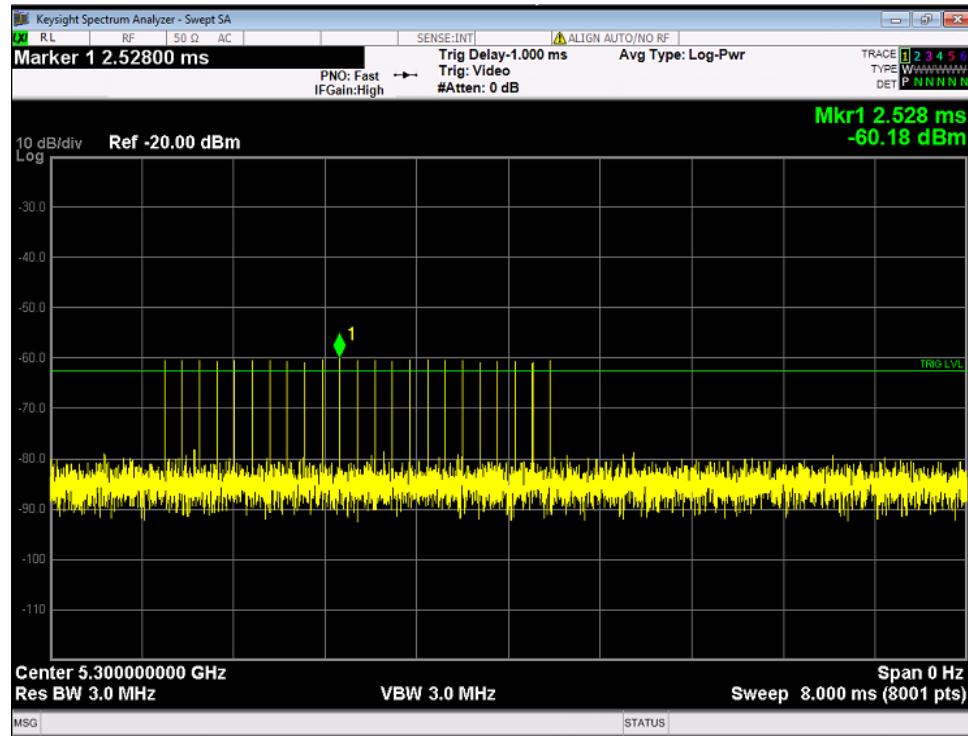
No Throughput



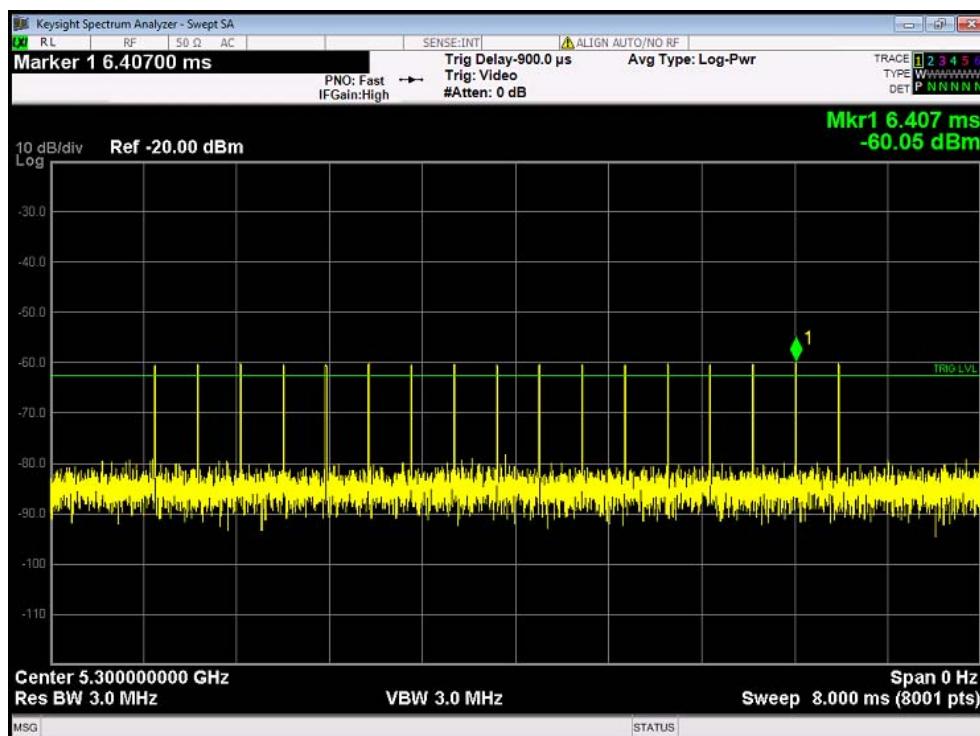
PLOTS OF RADAR WAVEFORMS



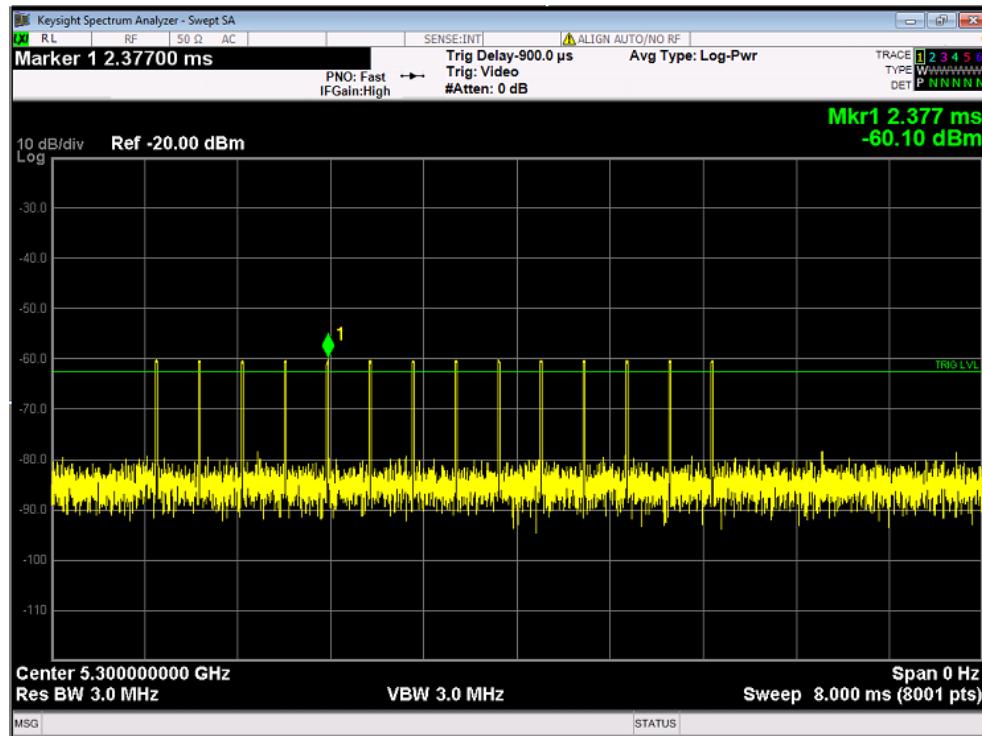
Sample of Short Pulse Radar Type 2



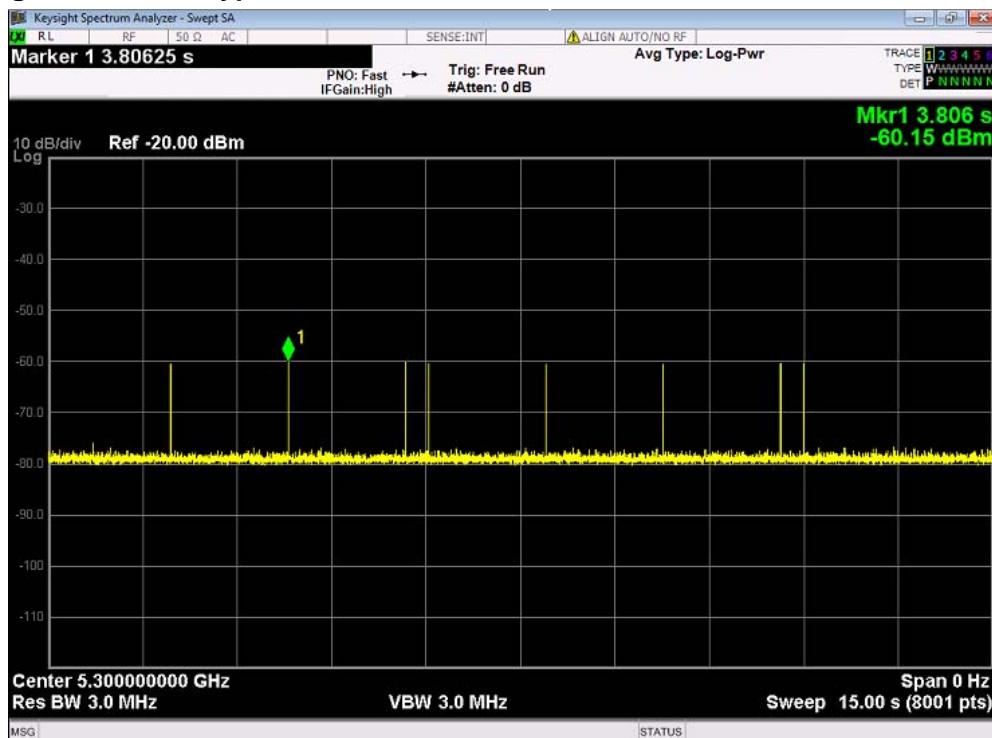
Sample of Short Pulse Radar Type 3



Sample of Short Pulse Radar Type 4



Sample of Long Pulse Radar Type 5



6.1 EUT Constructional Details

Please refer to report E-F1609004-1.

****End of report****