

**Nemko****TEST REPORT**Date: ESPOO 22.03.2011Page: 1 (16)Appendices -Number:  
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Tested by:

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SORT OF EQUIPMENT:

**7signal Sapphire Eye WLAN Unit 2.4/5GHz**

MARKETING NAME:

**7signal Sapphire Eye 802.11a/b/g/n**

TYPE:

**7signal Sapphire Eye APU3B-1101-000318**

MANUFACTURER:

**7signal Ltd.**

CLIENT:

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**Nemko Oy****SUMMARY:**

In regard to the performed tests the equipment under test fulfils the requirements defined in the test specifications, see page 2 for details

The test results are valid for the tested unit only. Without a written permission of Nemko Oy it is allowed to copy this report as a whole, but not partially.

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## Summary of performed tests and test results

<i>Section in CFR 47</i>		<i>Result</i>
15.407 (h)(2)	Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)	<b>PASS<sup>1)</sup></b>

<sup>1)</sup> EUT type Client without radar detection.

### Explanations:

PASS The EUT passed that particular test.  
FAIL The EUT failed that particular test.

## Contents

Summary of performed tests and test results .....	2
1. EUT and Accessory Information .....	4
1.1    EUT description .....	4
1.2    EUT and accessories.....	4
2. Standards and measurement methods.....	5
2.1    Technical requirements for DFS in the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz bands .....	5
2.1.1    DFS Overview.....	5
2.1.2    Master Devices .....	6
2.1.3    Client Devices .....	6
2.1.4    DFS Detection Thresholds.....	7
2.1.5    Response Requirements .....	7
2.1.6    RADAR TEST WAVEFORMS .....	8
2.1.7    Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms .....	8
2.1.8    Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform .....	9
3. Test results.....	10
3.1    DFS.....	10
3.1.1    Test method.....	10
3.1.1    Test data.....	11
4. List of test equipment.....	16

## 1. EUT and Accessory Information

### 1.1 EUT description

The EUT is a 7signal Sapphire Eye WLAN unit.

### 1.2 EUT and accessories

EUT, client:

Type	S/N	SW
<b>7signal Sapphire Eye 802.11a/b/g/n APU3B-1101-000318</b>	<b>EMC B1</b>	<b>4.00</b>

Master unit (Access point):

Type	S/N	SW
<b>Cisco AIR-AP1142N-E-K9</b>	<b>FCZ1433W1DC</b>	<b>12.4 (21a)JA1</b>

Notebook:

Type	S/N
<b>Asus Eee PC 4G</b>	<b>870AAQ076342</b>

## 2. Standards and measurement methods

The test were performed in guidance of the CFR 47 Part 15, 407 h

### 2.1 Technical requirements for DFS in the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz bands

#### 2.1.1 DFS Overview

A U-NII network will employ a DFS function to:

- detect signals from radar systems and to avoid co-channel operation with these systems.
- provide on aggregate a *Uniform Spreading* of the Operating Channels across the entire band. This applies to the 5250-5350 MHz and/or 5470-5725 MHz bands.

Within the context of the operation of the DFS function, a U-NII device will operate in either *Master Mode* or *Client Mode*. U-NII devices operating in *Client Mode* can only operate in a network controlled by a U-NII device operating in *Master Mode*.

Tables 1 and 2 shown below summarize the information contained in sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

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

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection
<i>Non-Occupancy Period</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes
<i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes
<i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>	Yes	Not required	Not required
<i>Uniform Spreading</i>	Yes	Not required	Not required
<i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes

**Table 2: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation**

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

The operational behavior and individual DFS requirements that are associated with these modes are as follows:

### 2.1.2 Master Devices

- The *Master Device* will use DFS in order to detect *Radar Waveforms* with received signal strength above the *DFS Detection Threshold* in the 5250 – 5350 MHz and 5470 – 5725 MHz bands. DFS is not required in the 5150 – 5250 MHz or 5725 – 5825 MHz bands.
- Before initiating a network on a *Channel*, the *Master Device* will perform a *Channel Availability Check* for a specified time duration (*Channel Availability Check Time*) to ensure that there is no radar system operating on the *Channel*, using DFS described under subsection a) above.
- The *Master Device* initiates a U-NII network by transmitting control signals that will enable other U-NII devices to *Associate* with the *Master Device*.
- During normal operation, the *Master Device* will monitor the *Channel* (*In-Service Monitoring*) to ensure that there is no radar system operating on the *Channel*, using DFS described under a).
- If the *Master Device* has detected a *Radar Waveform* during *In-Service Monitoring* as described under d), the *Operating Channel* of the U-NII network is no longer an *Available Channel*. The *Master Device* will instruct all associated *Client Device(s)* to stop transmitting on this *Channel* within the *Channel Move Time*. The transmissions during the *Channel Move Time* will be limited to the *Channel Closing Transmission Time*.
- Once the *Master Device* has detected a *Radar Waveform* it will not utilize the *Channel* for the duration of the *Non-Occupancy Period*.<sup>1</sup>
- If the *Master Device* delegates the *In-Service Monitoring* to a *Client Device*, then the combination will be tested to the requirements described under d) through f) above.

### 2.1.3 Client Devices

- A *Client Device* will not transmit before having received appropriate control signals from a *Master Device*.
- A *Client Device* will stop all its transmissions whenever instructed by a *Master Device* to which it is associated and will meet the *Channel Move Time* and *Channel Closing Transmission Time* requirements. The *Client Device* will not resume any transmissions until it has again received control signals from a *Master Device*.
- If a *Client Device* is performing *In-Service Monitoring* and detects a *Radar Waveform* above the *DFS Detection Threshold*, it will inform the *Master Device*. This is equivalent to the *Master Device* detecting the *Radar Waveform* and d) through f) of section 2.1.1 apply.
- Irrespective of *Client Device* or *Master Device* detection the *Channel Move Time* and *Channel Closing Transmission Time* requirements remain the same.

<sup>1</sup> Applies to detection during the Channel Availability Check or In-Service Monitoring.

#### 2.1.4 DFS Detection Thresholds

**Table 3** below provides the *DFS Detection Thresholds* for *Master Devices* as well as *Client Devices* incorporating *In-Service Monitoring*.

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

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1 and 2)
$\geq 200$ milliwatt	-64 dBm
< 200 milliwatt	-62 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.

#### 2.1.5 Response Requirements

**Table 4** provides the response requirements for *Master* and *Client Devices* incorporating DFS.

**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 80% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.

**Note 1:** The instant that the *Channel Move Time* and the *Channel Closing Transmission Time* begins is as follows:

- For the Short Pulse Radar Test Signals this instant is the end of the *Burst*.
- For the Frequency Hopping radar Test Signal, this instant is the end of the last radar *Burst* generated.
- For the Long Pulse Radar Test Signal this instant is the end of the 12 second period defining the *Radar Waveform*.

**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 1 is used and for each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.

## 2.1.6 RADAR TEST WAVEFORMS

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

### 2.1.7 Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

**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
1	1	1428	18	60%	30
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

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. For Short Pulse Radar Type 1, the same waveform is used a minimum of 30 times. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

The aggregate is the average of the percentage of successful detections of Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4. For example, the following table indicates how to compute the aggregate of percentage of successful detections.

Radar Type	Number of Trials	Number of Successful Detections	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection
1	35	29	82.9%
2	30	18	60%
3	30	27	90%
4	50	44	88%
Aggregate $(82.9\% + 60\% + 90\% + 88\%)/4 = 80.2\%$			

### 2.1.8 Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

**Table 6 – Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform**

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

The parameters for this waveform are randomly chosen. Thirty unique waveforms are required for the Long Pulse Radar Type waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for the Long Pulse Radar Type waveforms, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

Each waveform is defined as follows:

- 1) The transmission period for the Long Pulse Radar test signal is 12 seconds.
- 2) There are a total of 8 to 20 *Bursts* in the 12 second period, with the number of *Bursts* being randomly chosen. This number is *Burst\_Count*.
- 3) Each *Burst* consists of 1 to 3 pulses, with the number of pulses being randomly chosen. Each *Burst* within the 12 second sequence may have a different number of pulses.
- 4) The pulse width is between 50 and 100 microseconds, with the pulse width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a *Burst* will have the same pulse width. Pulses in different *Bursts* may have different pulse widths.
- 5) Each pulse has a linear frequency modulated chirp between 5 and 20 MHz, with the chirp width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a *Burst* will have the same chirp width. Pulses in different *Bursts* may have different chirp widths. The chirp is centered on the pulse. For example, with a radar frequency of 5300 MHz and a 20 MHz chirped signal, the chirp starts at 5290 MHz and ends at 5310 MHz.
- 6) If more than one pulse is present in a *Burst*, the time between the pulses will be between 1000 and 2000 microseconds, with the time being randomly chosen. If three pulses are present in a *Burst*, the random time interval between the first and second pulses is chosen independently of the random time interval between the second and third pulses.
- 7) The 12 second transmission period is divided into even intervals. The number of intervals is equal to *Burst\_Count*. Each interval is of length  $(12,000,000 / \text{Burst\_Count})$  microseconds. Each interval contains one *Burst*. The start time for the *Burst*, relative to the beginning of the interval, is between 1 and  $[(12,000,000 / \text{Burst\_Count}) - (\text{Total Burst Length}) + (\text{One Random PRI Interval})]$  microseconds, with the start time being randomly chosen. The step interval for the start time is 1 microsecond. The start time for each *Burst* is chosen randomly.

### 3. Test results

#### 3.1 DFS

The test was performed as a compliance test. The test parameters concerned were as follows:

Site name	Nemko Oy/ Perkkaa
Date of testing	21.03.2011
Test equipment	176, X1, 566, 567, 525, 542, 84, 434, 2090
Test conditions	22 °C, 30 % RH
Test result	<b>PASS</b>

##### 3.1.1 Test method

The test was performed inside a fully anechoic room. For the duration of the test the EUT was placed on a non-conductive table 0.8 m high (see photograph 1). The radiated test setup was used.

During the channel move tests the system was configured with a UDP stream file transfer (MPEG stream not usable) from the master device (sourced by the notebook connected to master unit via Ethernet interface) to the client device, channel loading was between 10-20%, stream was terminated at client. The transferred file was data file and the client device was using an UDP as a FCC approved alternate method.

Master was configured to use 5250 – 5350 MHz band with DFS enabled.  
1 burst of radar pulses was transmitted at level -64dBm.

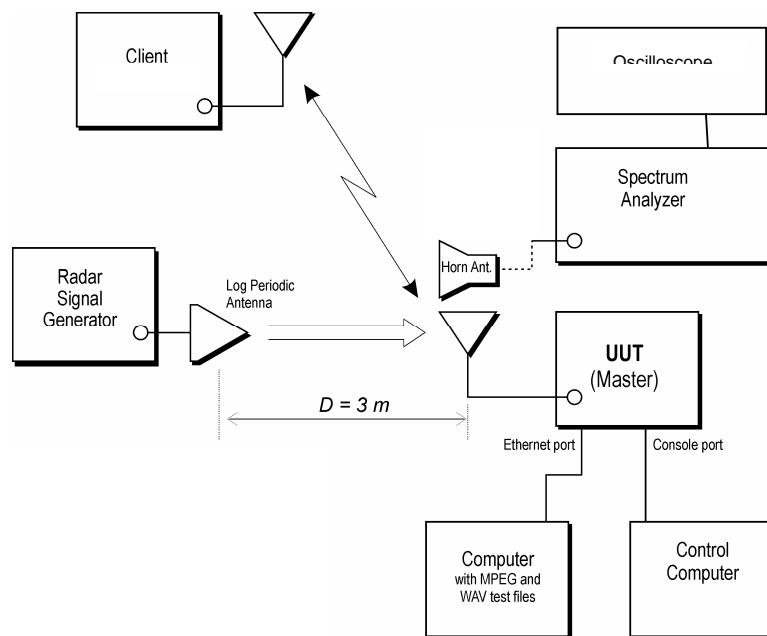
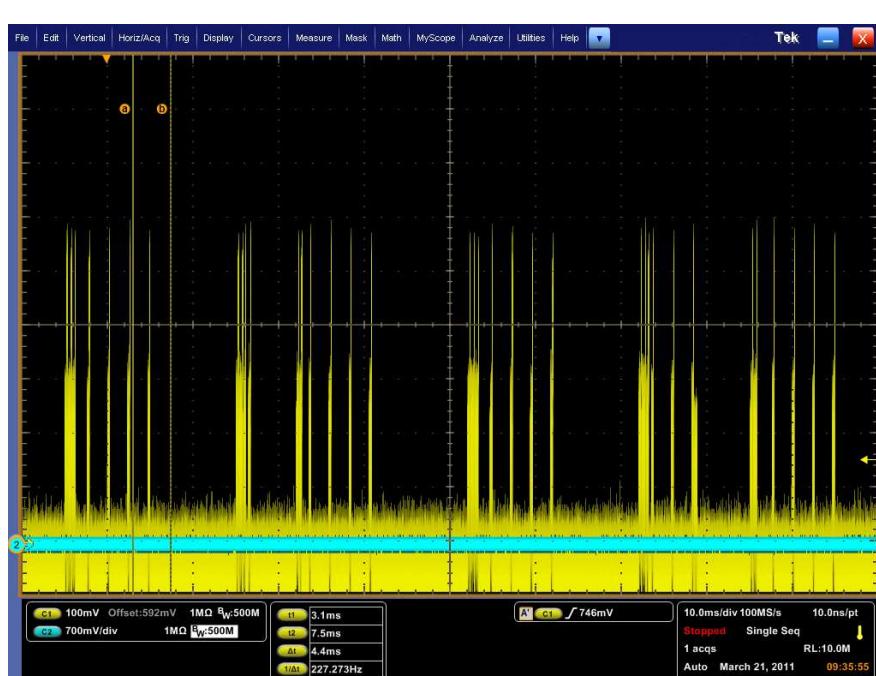
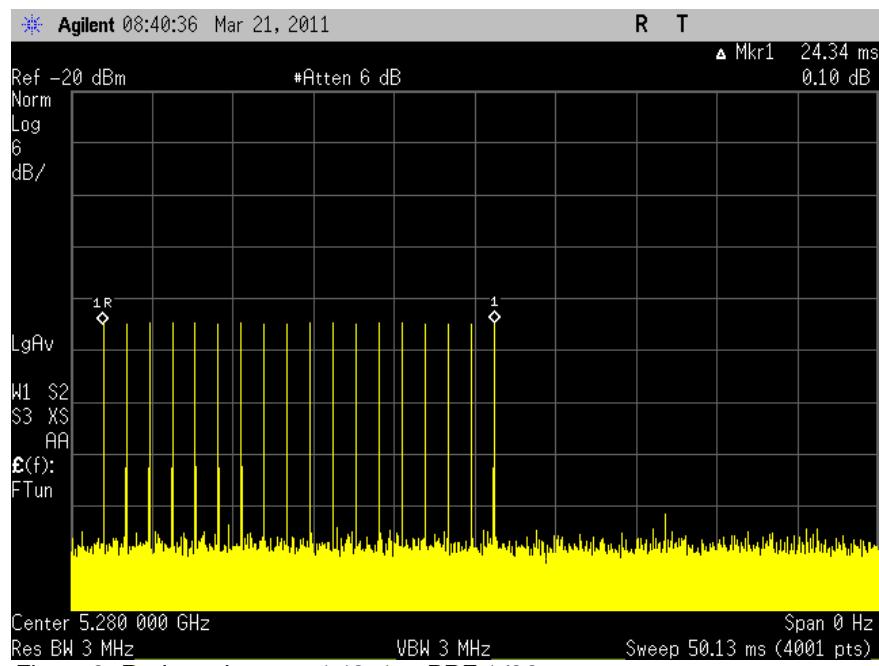


Figure 1: DFS Timing Monitoring Diagram for Method #1

### 3.1.1 Test data

	Radar type	Frequency	Measured value	Requirement	Verdict
Channel closing time	type 1	5280MHz	57ms+2ms	200+60ms	<b>Pass</b>
Channel move time	type 1	5280MHz	0.6s	10s	<b>Pass</b>
Channel non-occupancy period	type 1	5280MHz	>30 min	>30 min	<b>Pass</b>



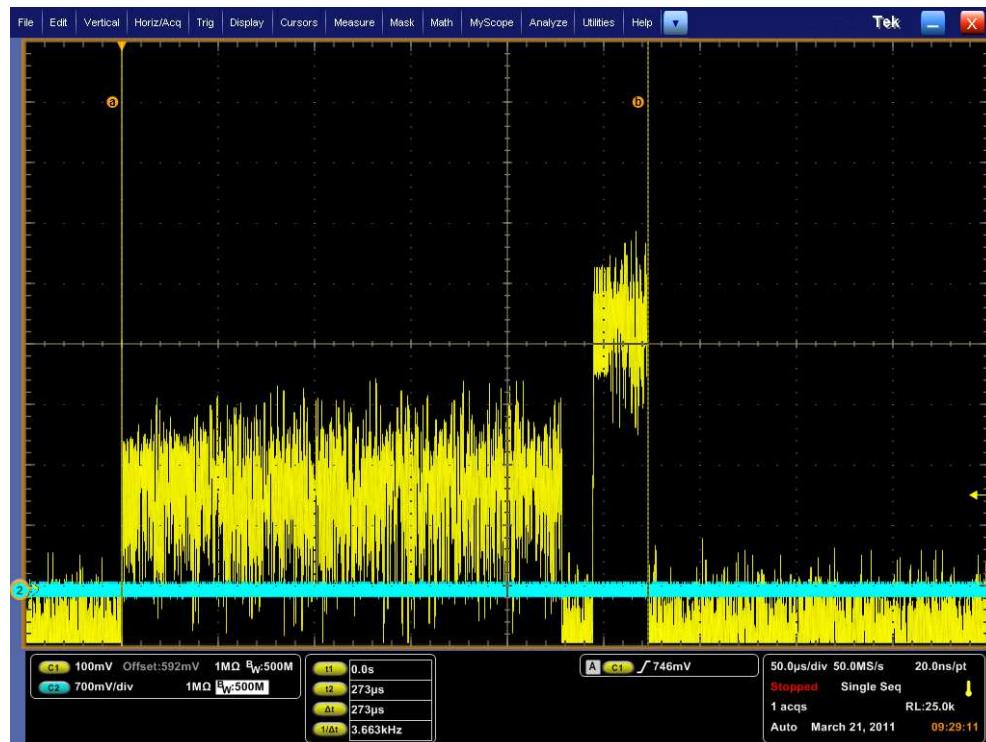


Figure 4: Master datapacket and client acknowledgement.

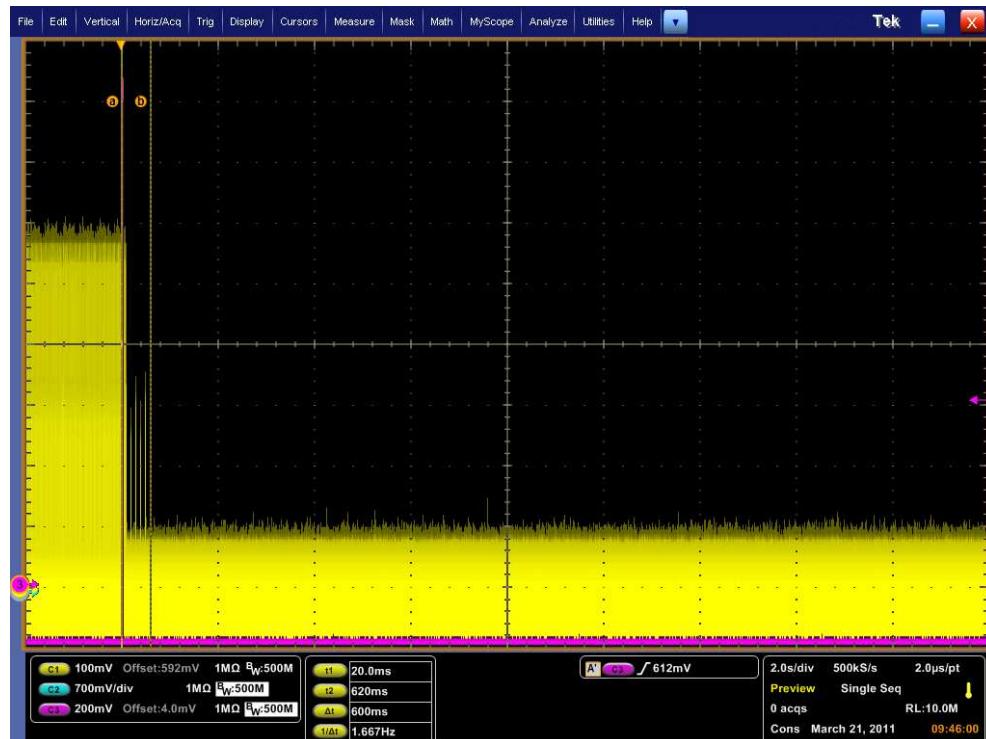


Figure 5: Master and client, data transmission stops after 57ms from last radar pulse

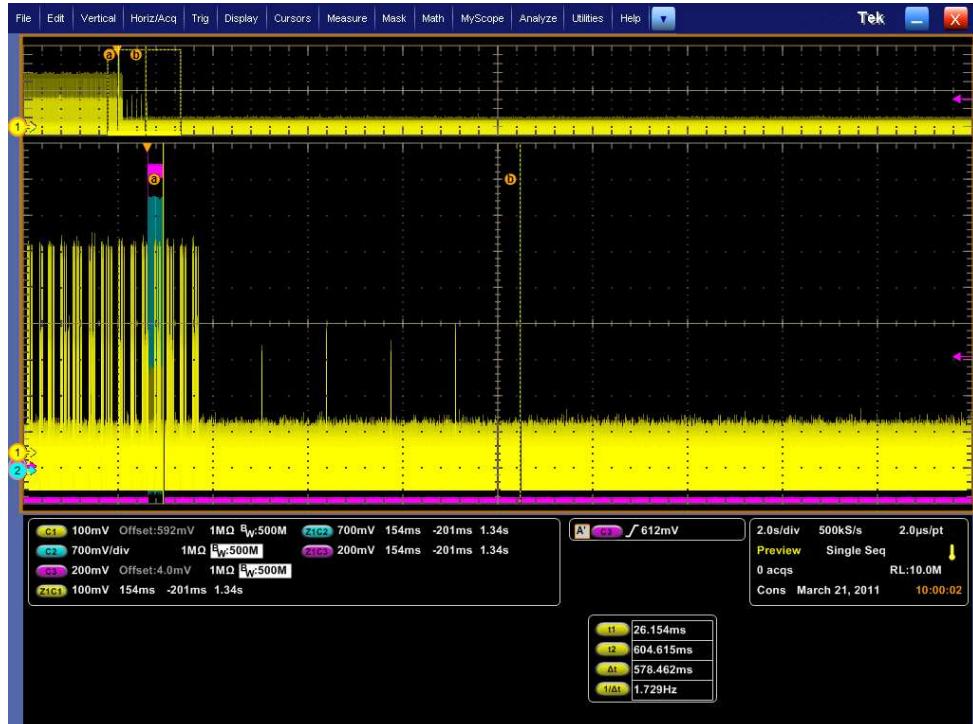
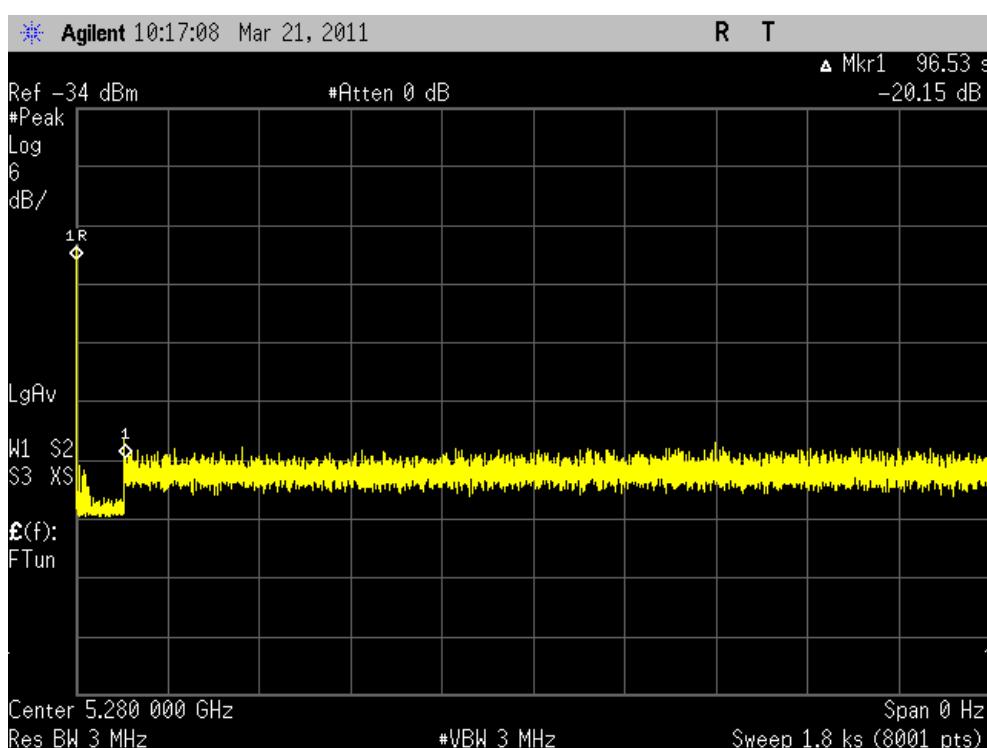
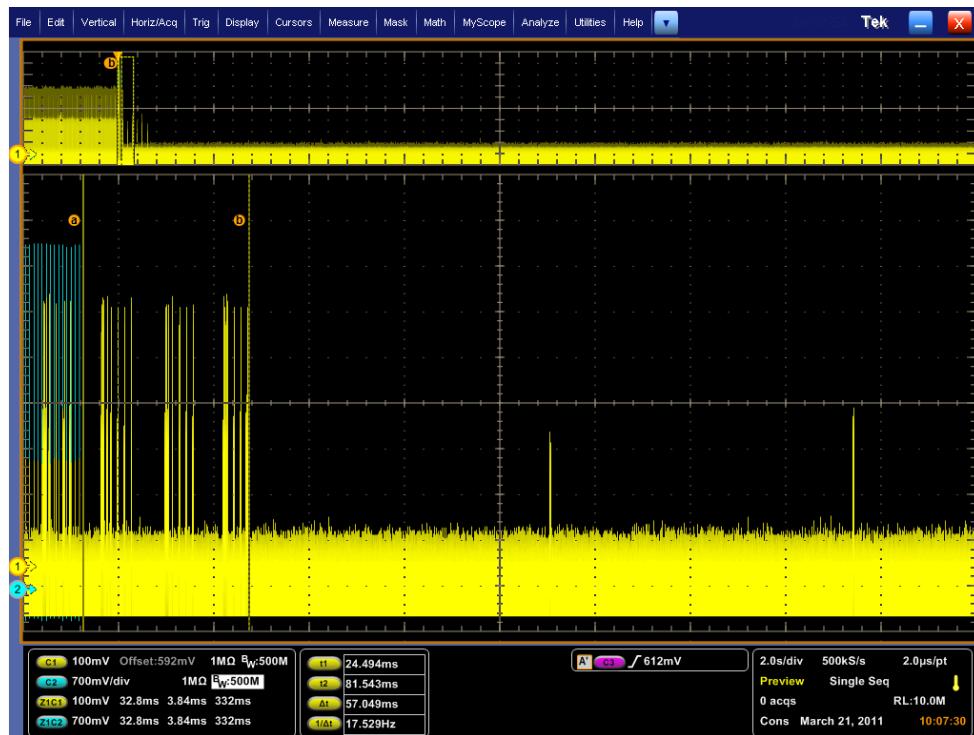


Figure 6: Master and client, data transmission stops after 57ms from last radar pulse, after that master broadcasts five beacons (0.36ms) that include an 802.11h channel switch announcement.



Figure 7: Master broadcasts five beacons (0.36ms) that include an 802.11h channel switch announcement.





Photograph 1. Test setup for DFS tests.

#### 4. List of test equipment

Each active test equipment is calibrated once a year, antennas every 18 months and other passive equipment every 24 months.

Nr.	Equipment	Type	Manufacturer	Serial number
566	Spectrum analyzer	E4448A	Agilent	US42510236
567	RF generator	E8257C	Agilent	MY43320736
2090	Oscilloscope	DPO7254	Tektronix	B056867
42	Spectrum analyzer	8566B	Hewlett Packard	2637A04102
84	Antenna	643	Narda	7911
525	Double-Ridged Horn	3115	Emco	6691
542	Double-Ridged Horn	3115	Emco	00023905
89	Antenna	3147	EMCO	9202-1078
434	Function generator	HP 33120A	Hewlett Packard	US36027944
X1	Test receiver	ESU8	Rohde&Schwarz	100297/008
176	Anechoic chamber	RFD-60	Euroshield	509