

7.9 BAND EDGE EMISSIONS

7.9.1 TEST EQUIPMENT

Please refer to Section 4 this report.

7.9.2 TEST PROCEDURE

Band Edge Emissions Measurement:	
Test Method:	a.)The EUT was tested according to ANSI C63.10. b)The EUT, peripherals were put on the turntable which table size is 1m x 1.5 m, table high 1.5 m. All set up is according to ANSI C63.10. c)The frequency spectrum from 9 kHz to 40 GHz was investigated. All readings from 9 kHz to 150 kHz are quasi-peak values with a resolution bandwidth of 200 Hz. All readings from 150 kHz to 30 MHz are quasi-peak values with a resolution bandwidth of 9 KHz. All readings from 30 MHz to 1 GHz are quasi-peak values with a resolution bandwidth of 120 KHz. All readings are above 1 GHz, peak values with a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz. Measurements were made at 3 meters. d)The emissions from the EUT were measured continuously at every azimuth by rotating the turntable. The Receiving antenna high is varied from 1 m to 4 m high to find the maximum emission for each frequency. Emissions below 30MHz were measured with a loop antenna while emission above 30MHz were measured using a broadband E-field antenna. e) Maximizing procedure was performed on the six (6) highest emissions to ensure EUT compliance is with all installation combinations. All data was recorded in the peak detection mode. Quasi-peak readings was performed only when an emission was found to be marginal (within -4 dB of specification limit), and are distinguished with a "QP" in the data table. f)Each emission was to be maximized by changing the polarization of receiving antenna both horizontal and vertical. In order to find out the max. emission, the relative positions of this transmitter(EUT) was rotated through three orthogonal axes according to the requirements in Section 8 and 13 of ANSI C63.10.
Band Edge Emissions Measurement:	
Test Equipment Setting:	
a)Attenuation: Auto b)Span Frequency: 100 MHz c)RBW/VBW (Emission in restricted band): 1MHz / 3MHz for Peak, 1MHz / 1/T for Average	d)RBW/VBW(Emission in non-restricted band) 1MHz / 3MHz for peak

7.9.3 TEST SETUP

Same as section 3.4 of this report

7.9.4 CONFIGURATION OF THE EUT

Same as section 3.4 of this report

7.9.5 EUT OPERATING CONDITION

Same as section 3.4 of this report.

7.9.6 LIMIT

Spurious Radiated Emission & Band Edge Emissions Measurement:

Limit:

For transmitters operating in the 5.15-5.35 GHz band: all emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

For transmitters operating in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band: all emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

For transmitters operating in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band: all emissions within the frequency range from the band edge to 10 MHz above or below the band edge shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -17 dBm/MHz; for frequencies 10 MHz or greater above or below the band edge, emissions shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of -27 dBm/MHz.

In any 100 KHz bandwidth outside the operating frequency band, the radio frequency power that is produced by modulation products of the spreading sequence, the information sequence and the carrier frequency shall be either at least 20 dB below that in any 100 KHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power or shall not exceed the general levels specified in section 15.209(a), which lesser attenuation.

All other emissions inside restricted bands specified in section 15.205(a) shall not exceed the general radiated emission limits specified in section 15.209(a)

Note:

Applies to harmonics/spurious emissions that fall in the restricted bands listed in section 15.205. The maximum permitted average field strength is listed in section 15.209.

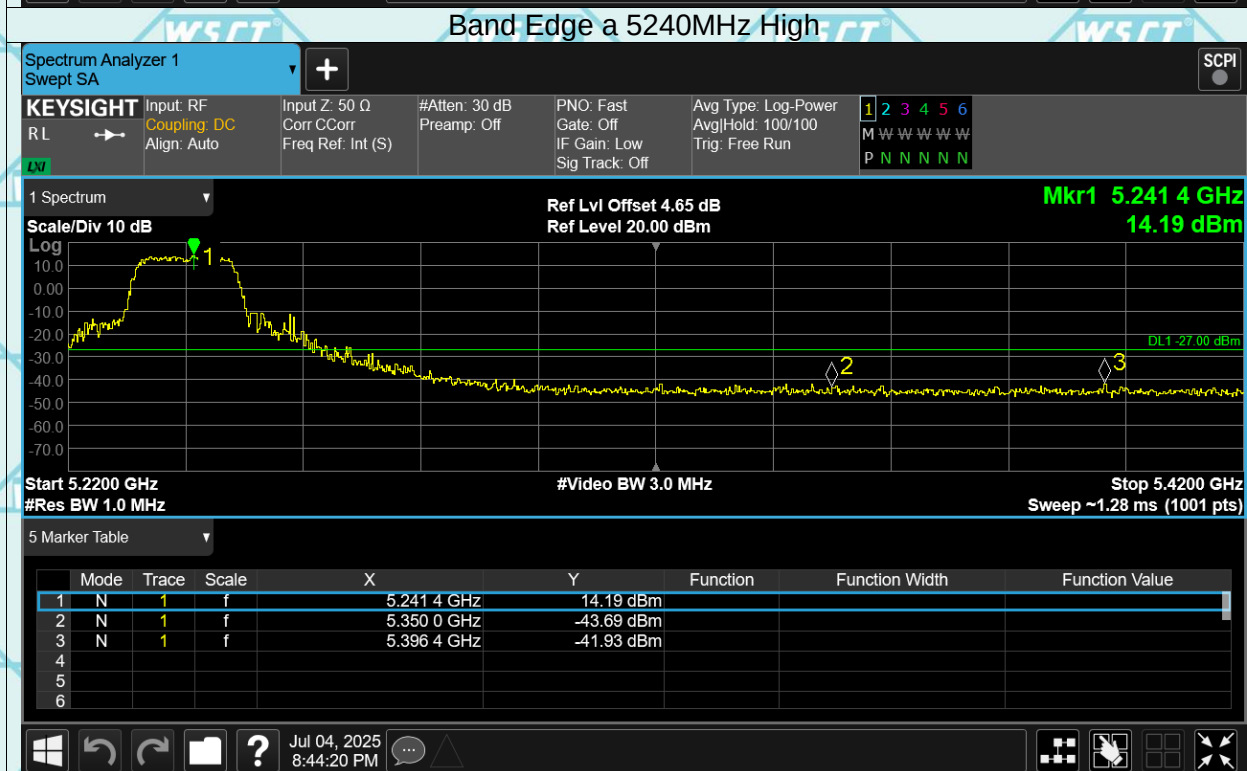
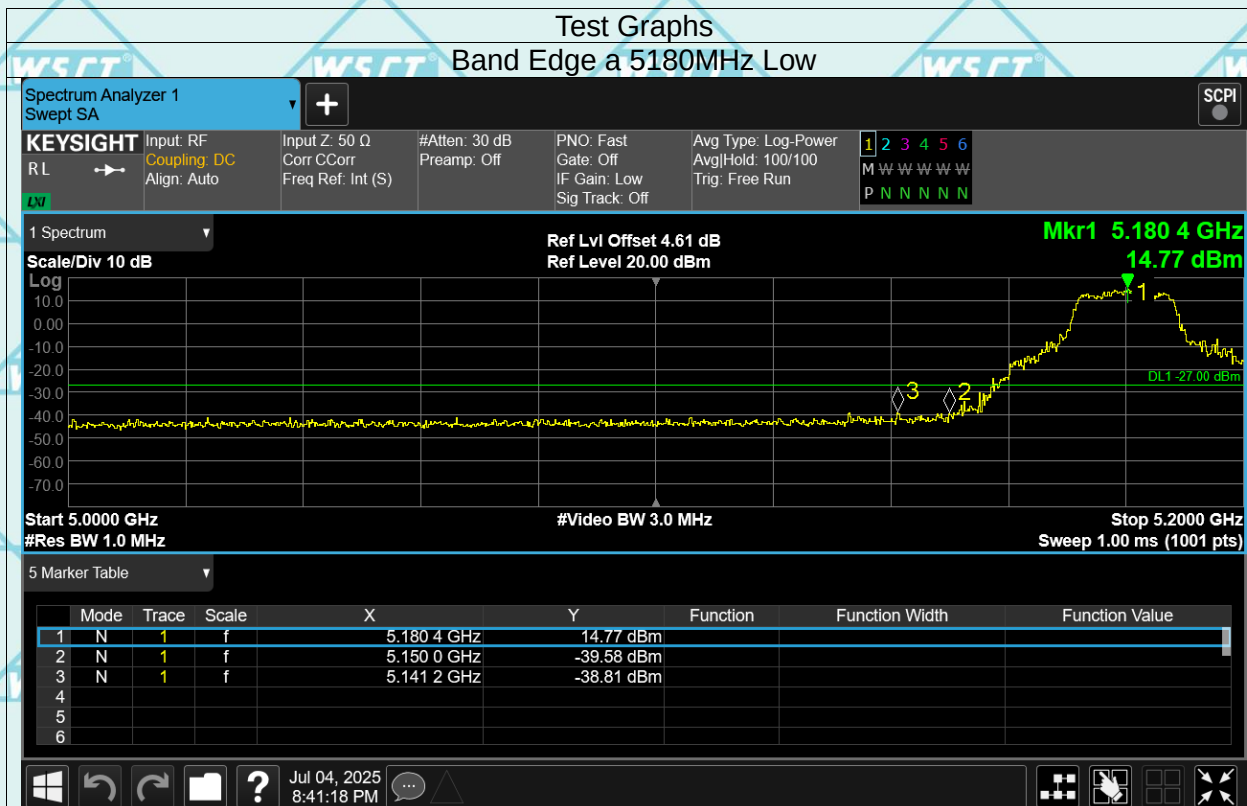
47 CFR § 15.237(c): The emission limits as specified above are based on measurement instrument employing an average detector. The provisions in section 15.35 for limiting peak emissions apply.

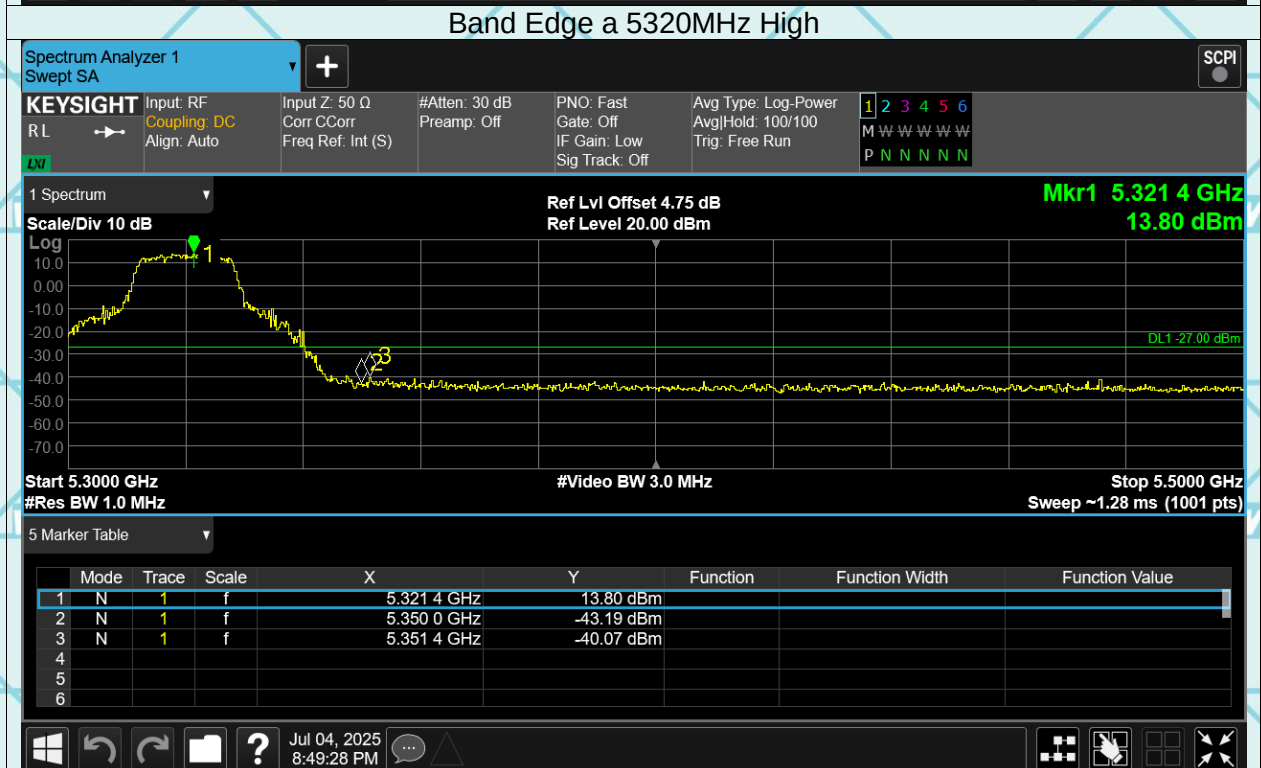
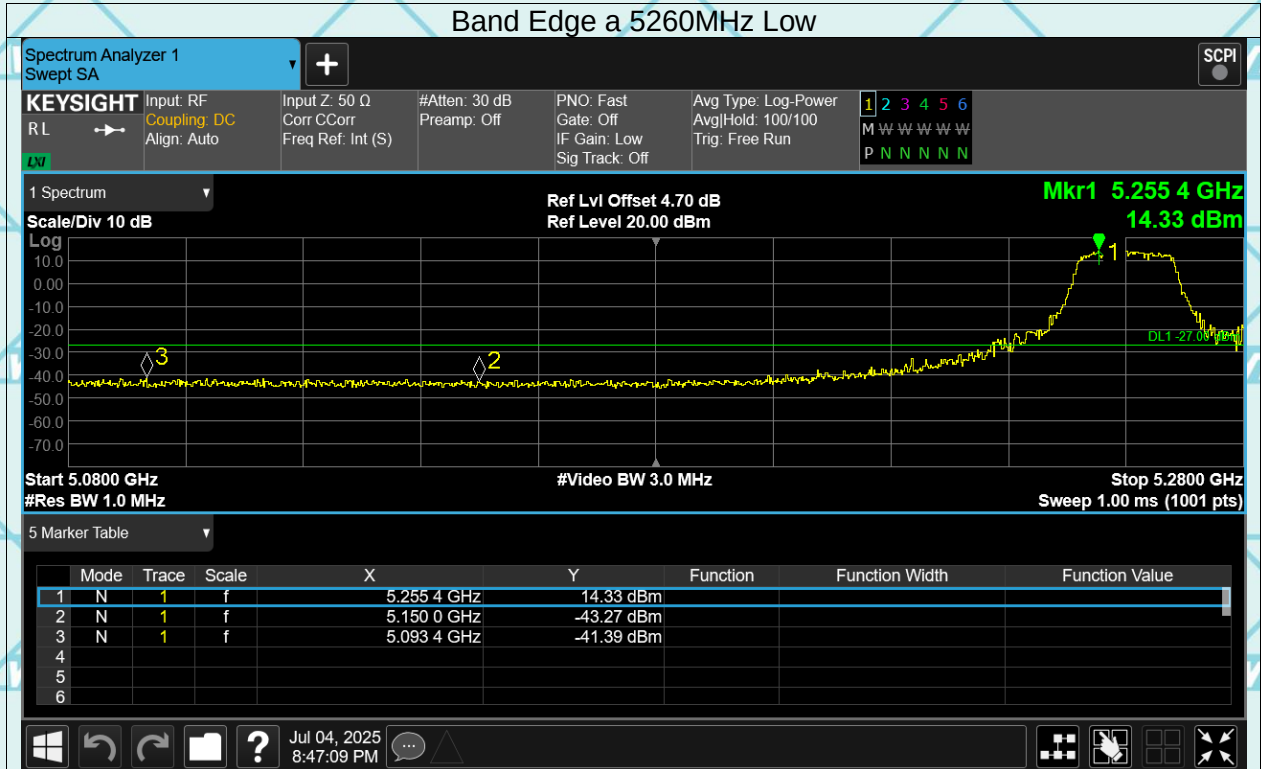
Report No.: WSCT-ANAB-R&E250700063A-Wi-Fi2 Issued: 29 August 2025 Revised: None

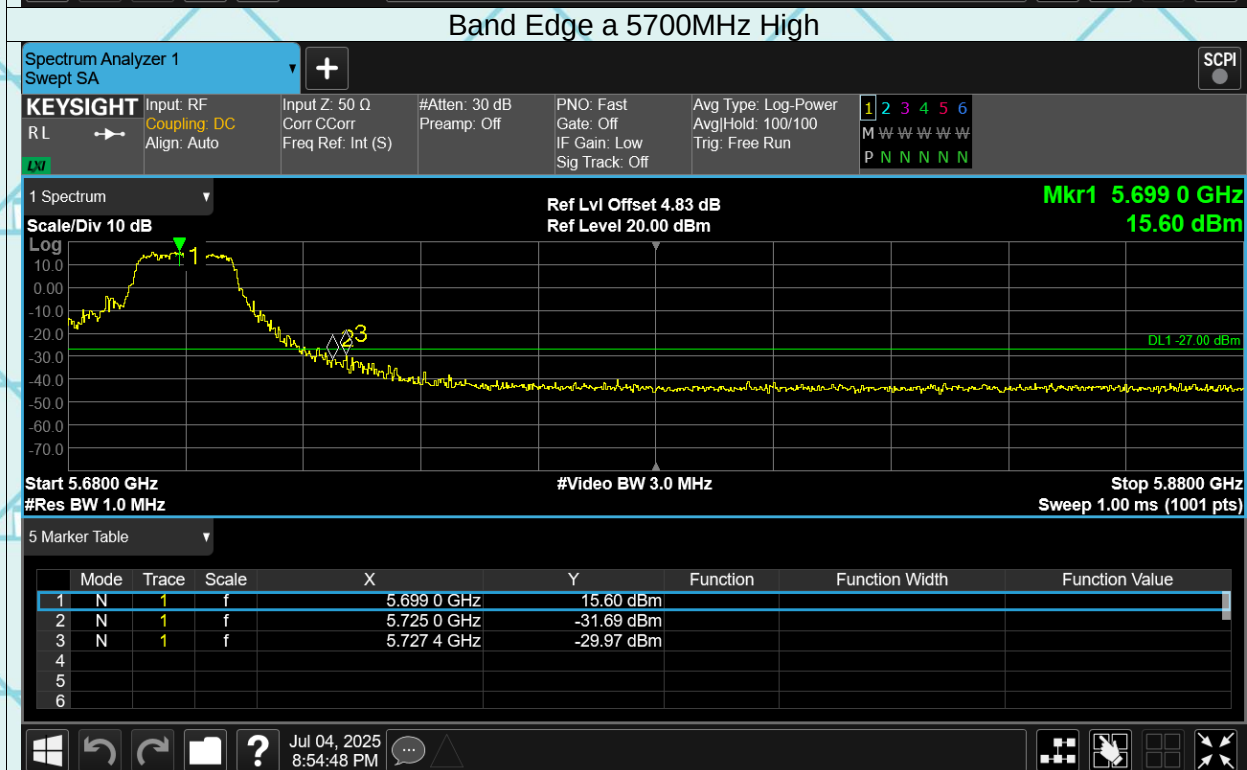
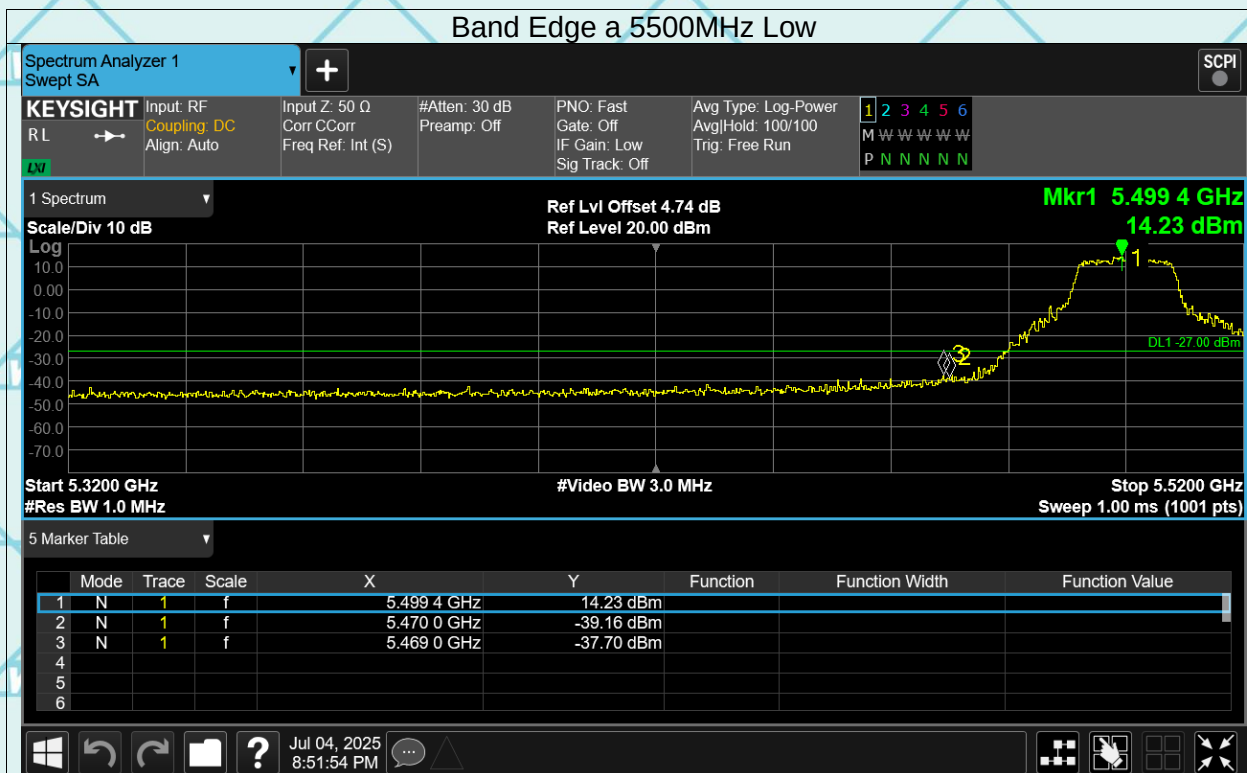
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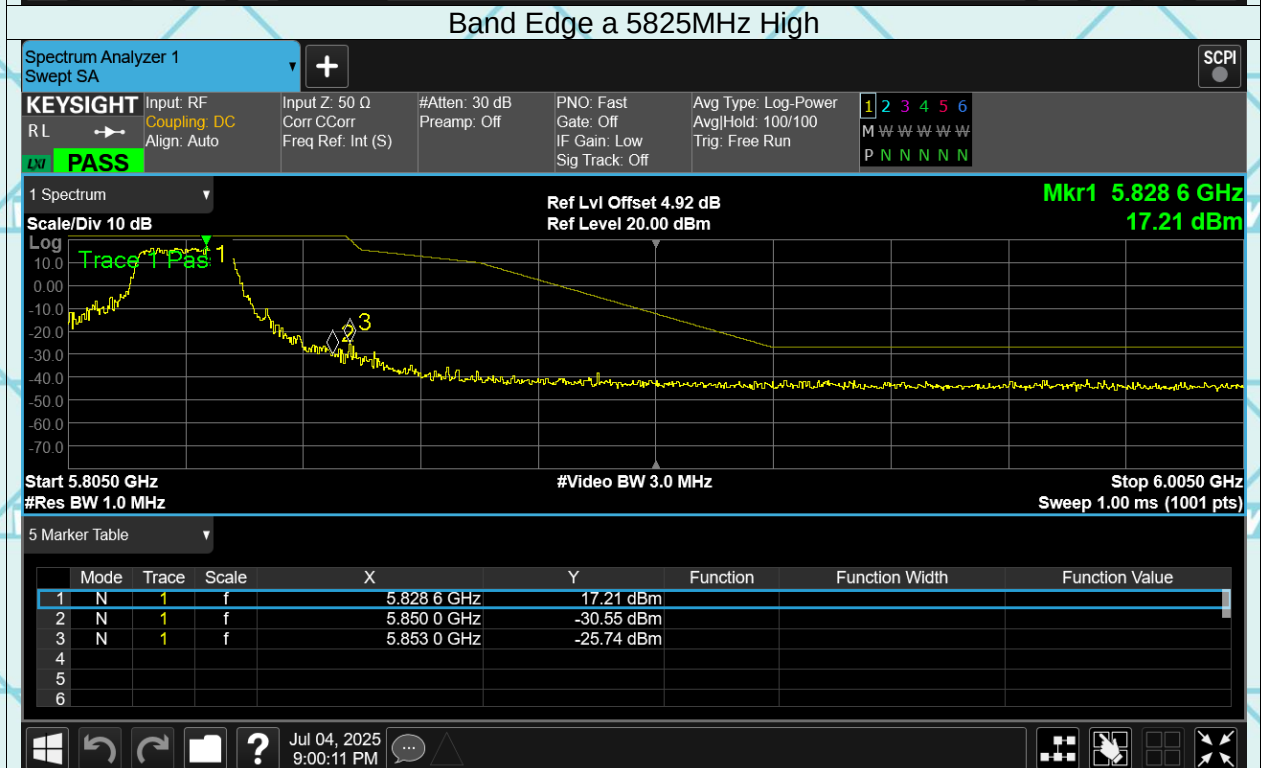
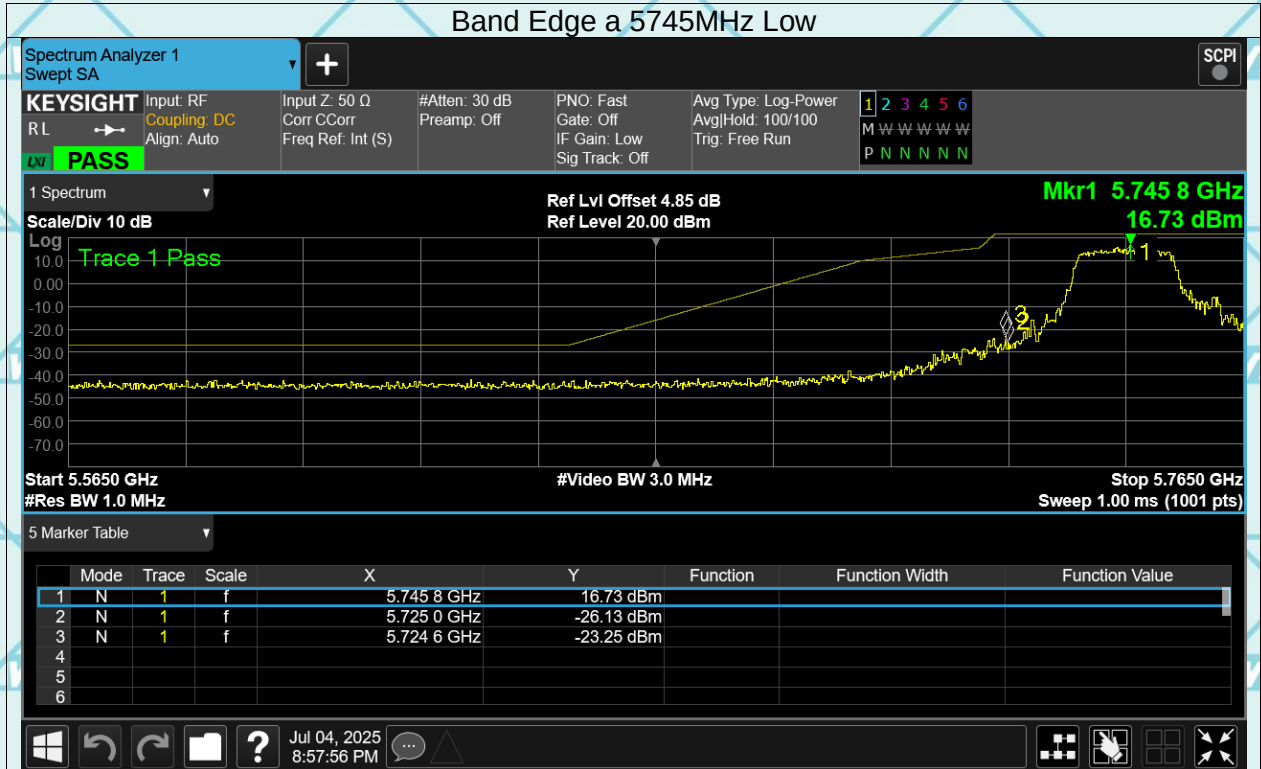
Band Edge and Fundamental Emissions

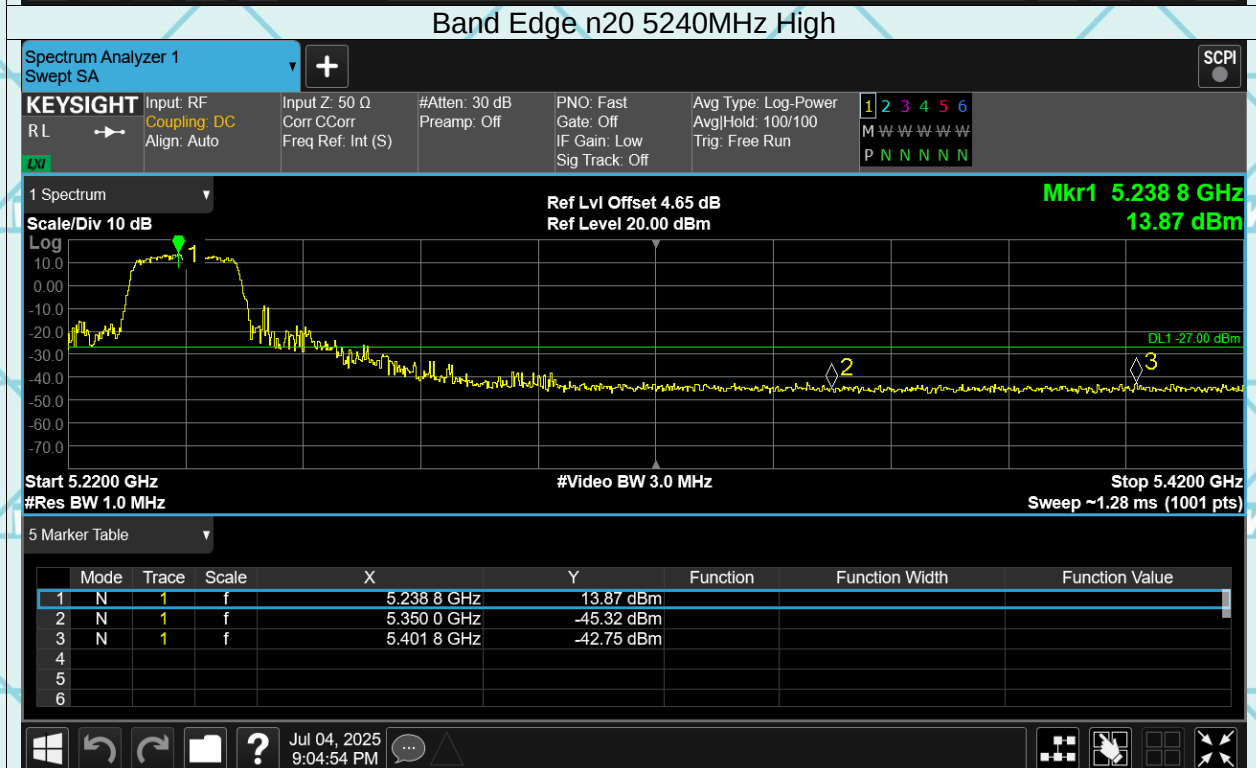
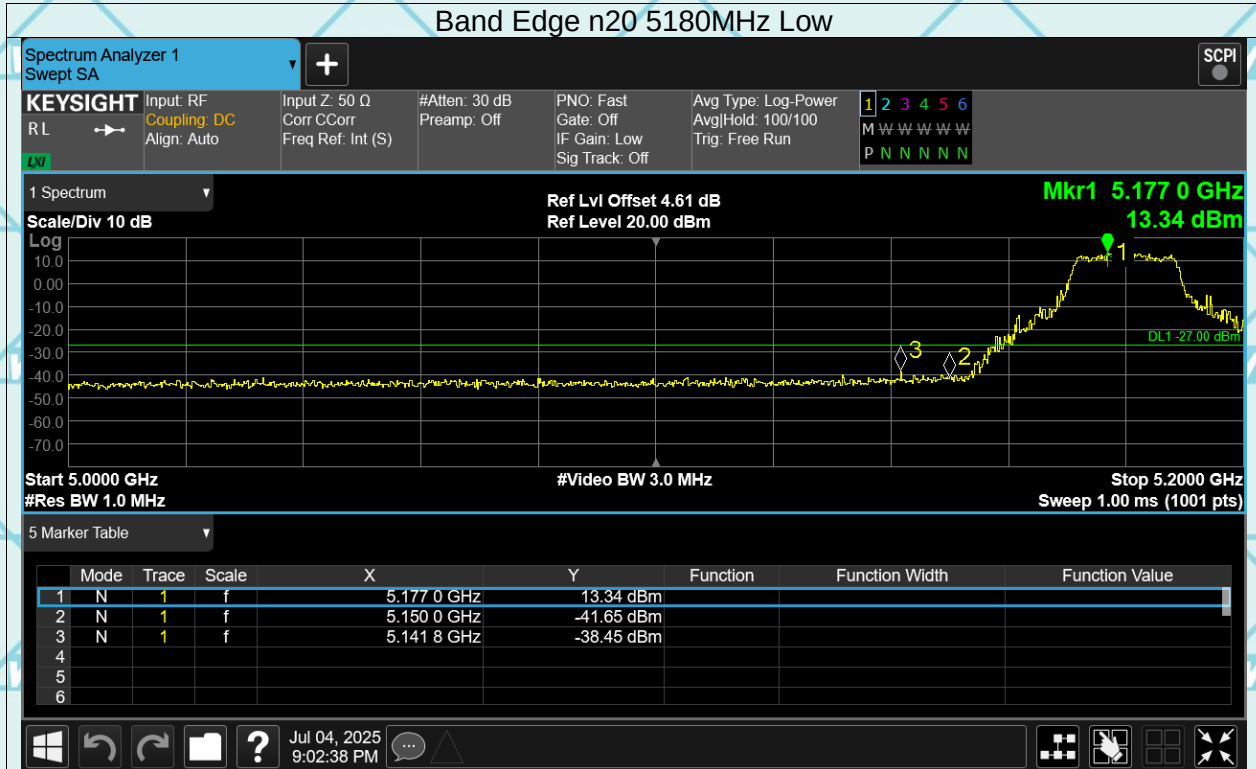
Product:	EUT-Sample	Test Mode:	20MHzIEEE 802.11a/n/ac
Test Item:	Band Edge and Fundamental Emissions	Temperature:	25 °C
Test Voltage:	DC 11.55V	Humidity:	56%RH
Test Result:	PASS		

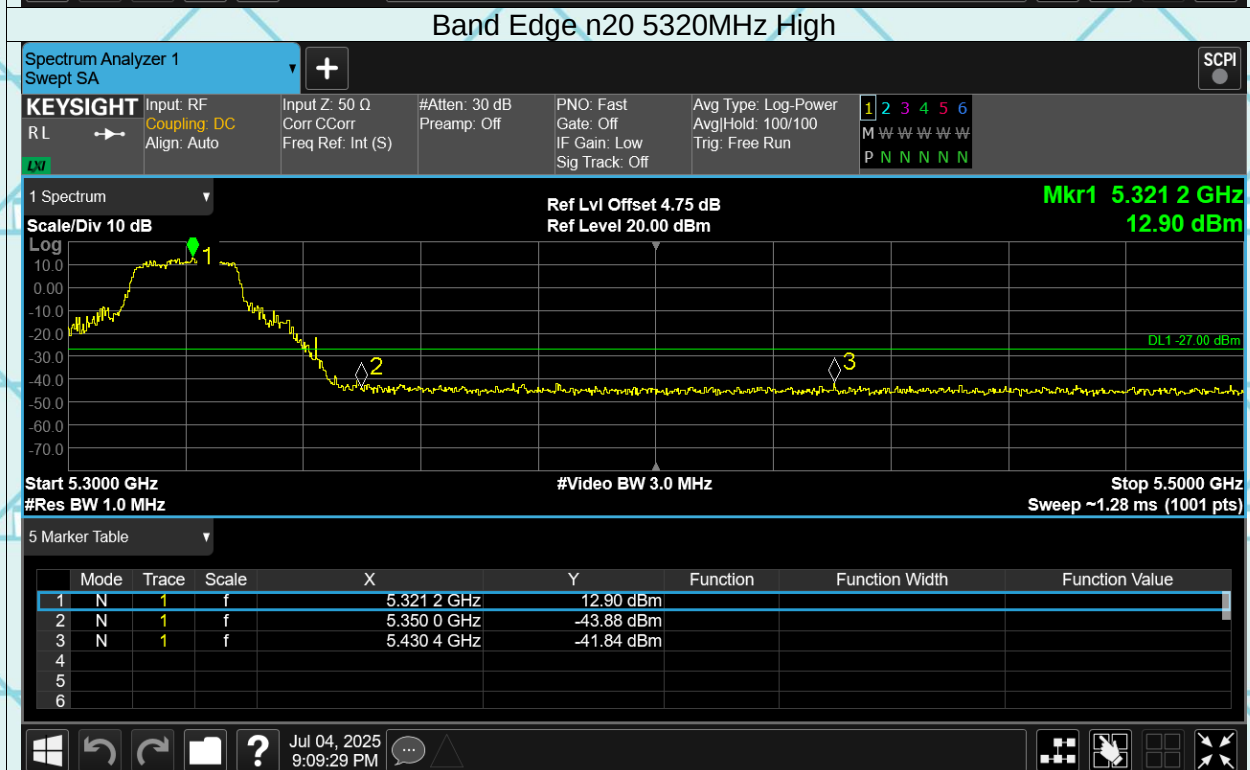
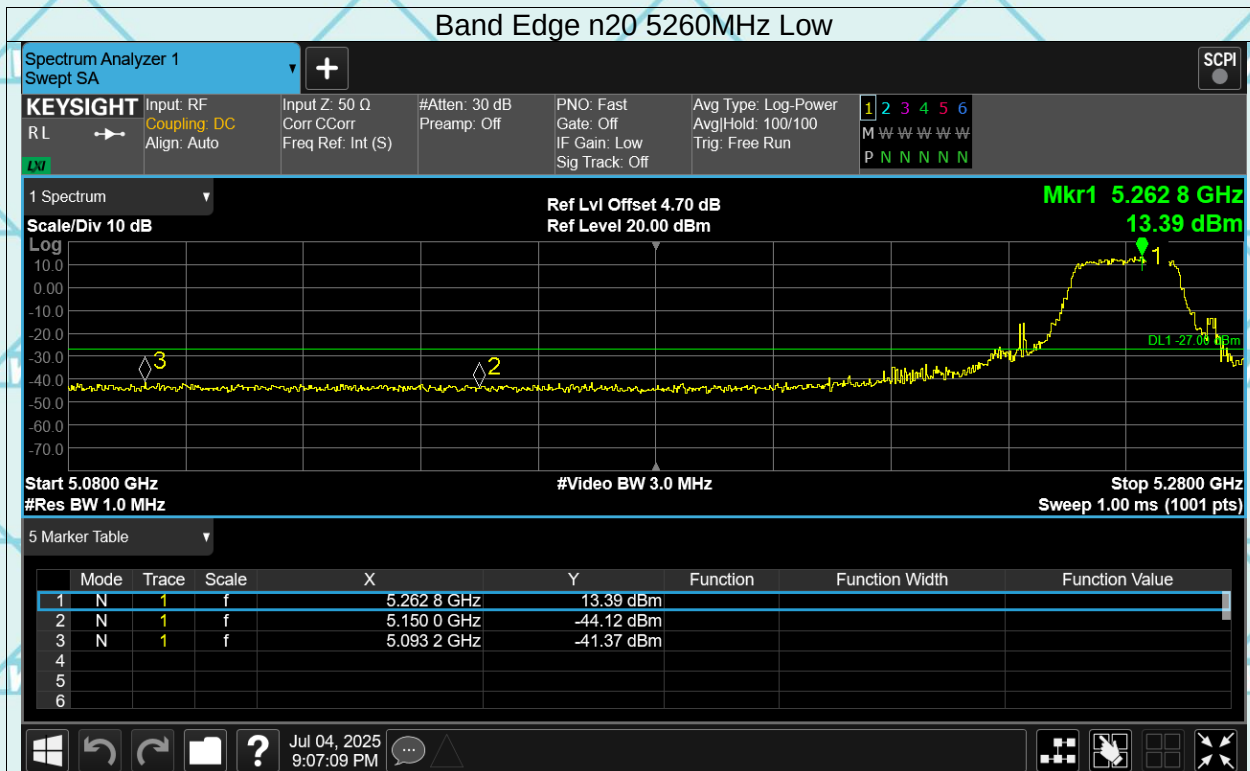


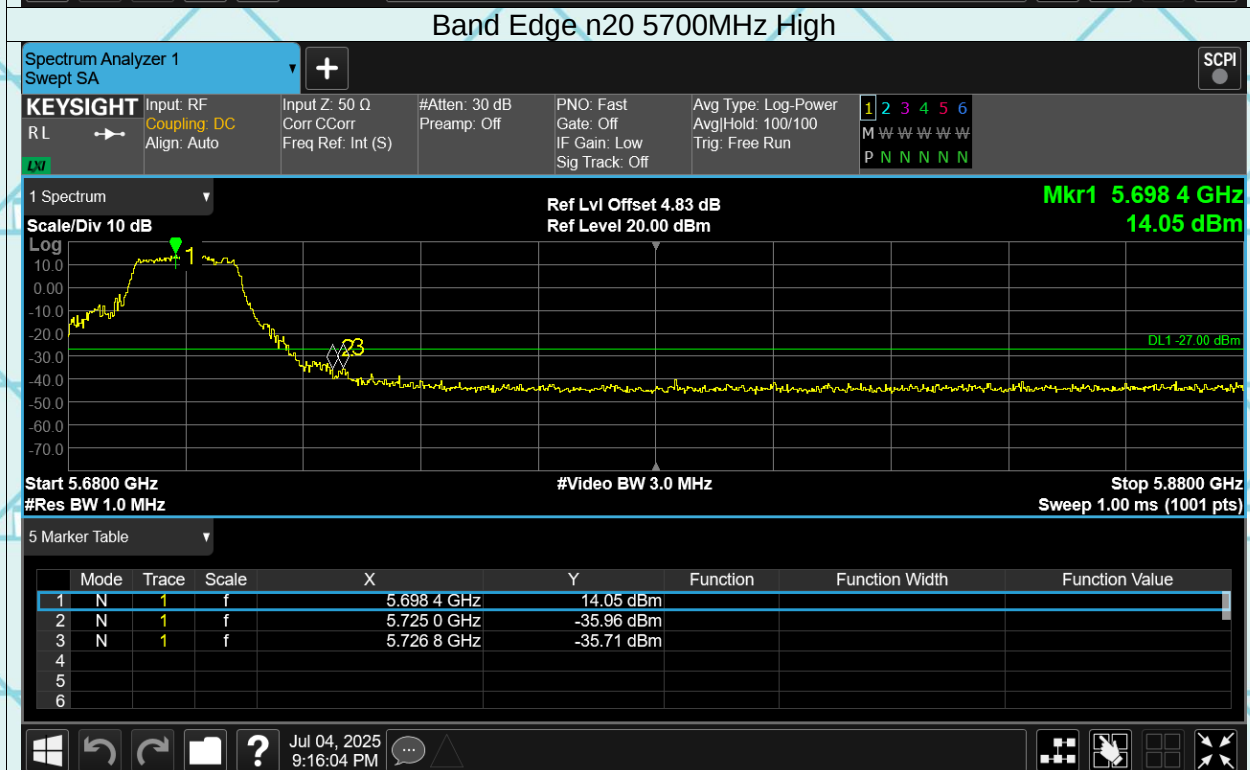
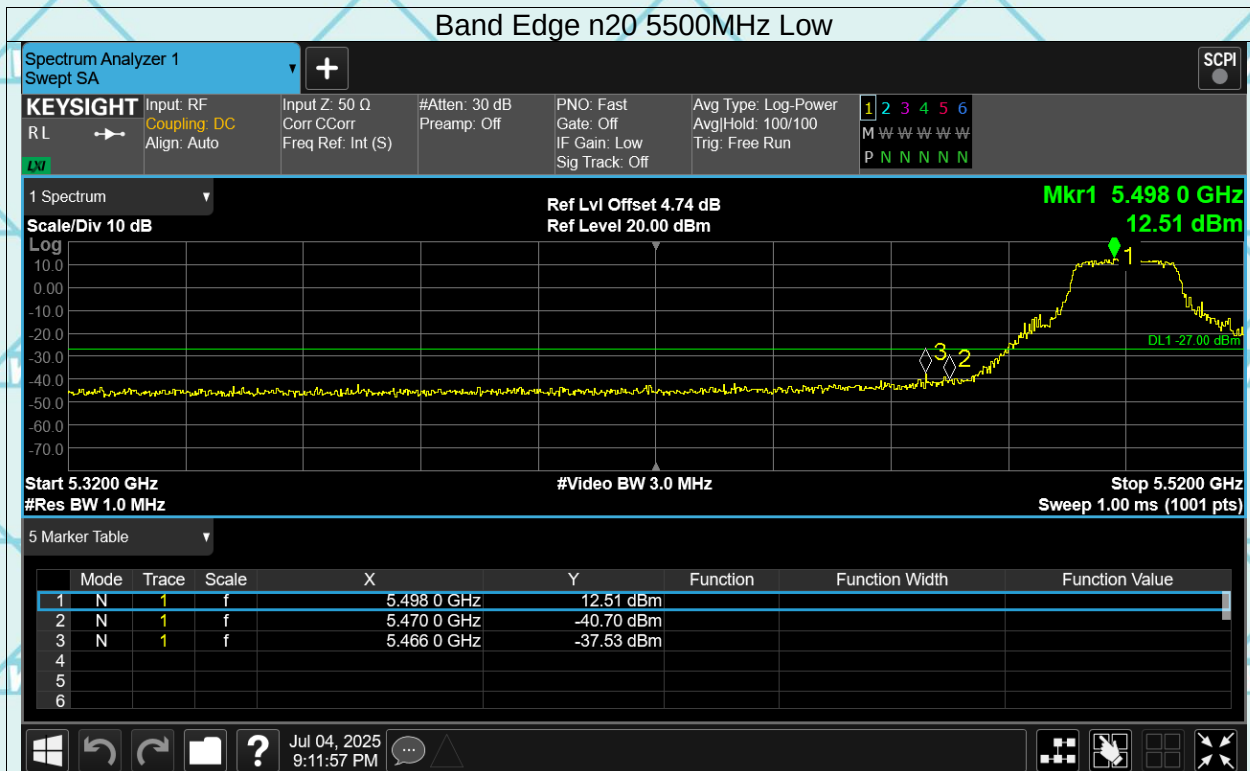


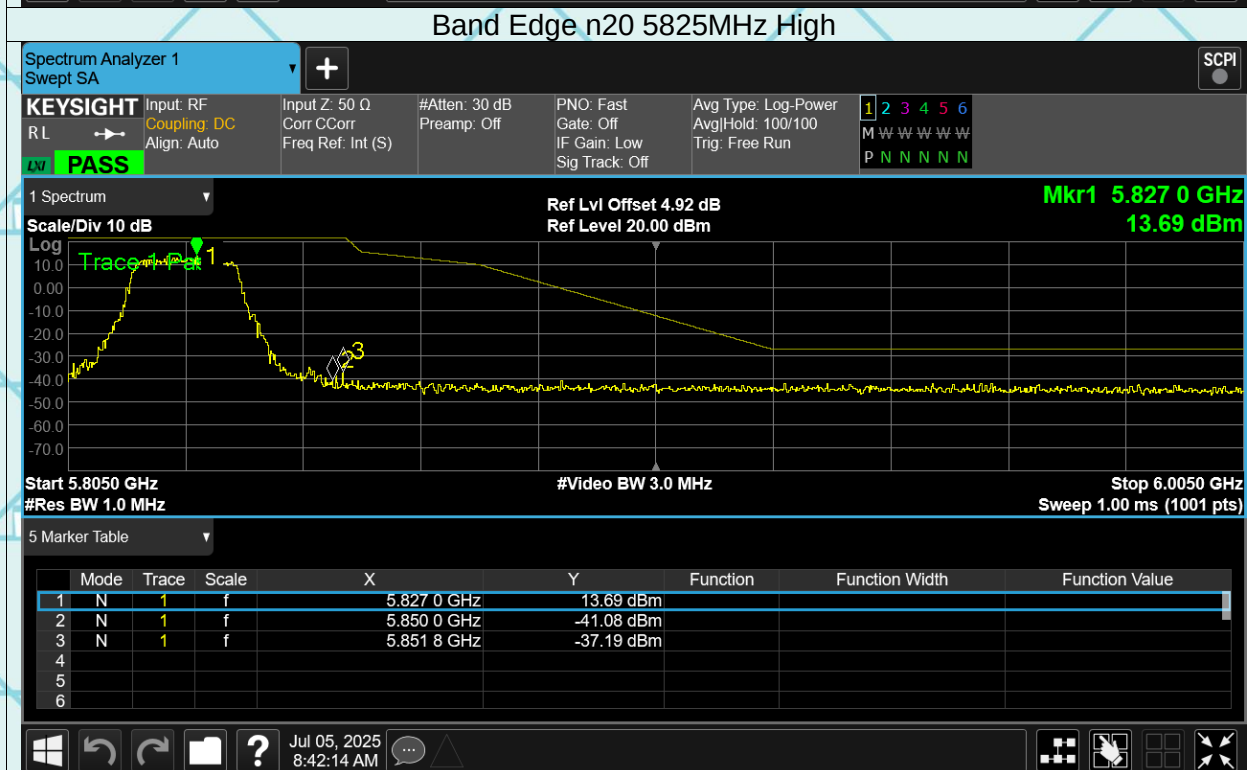
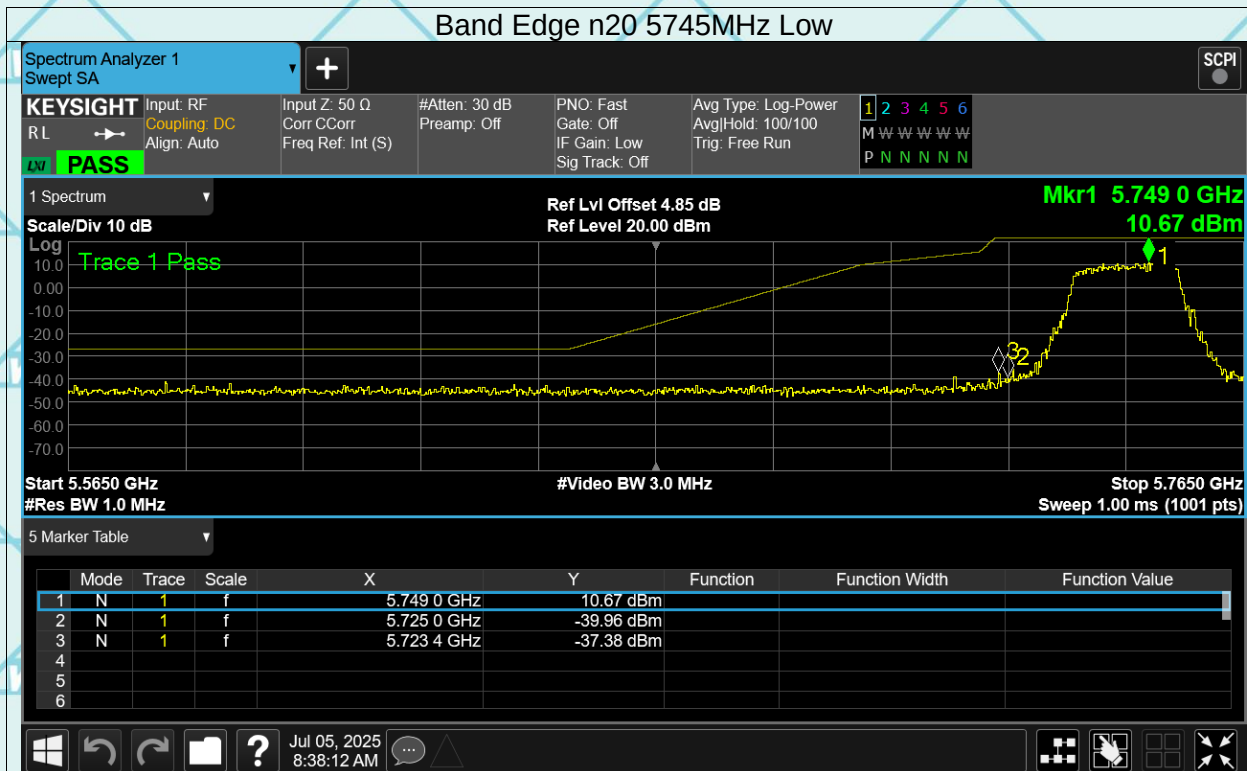


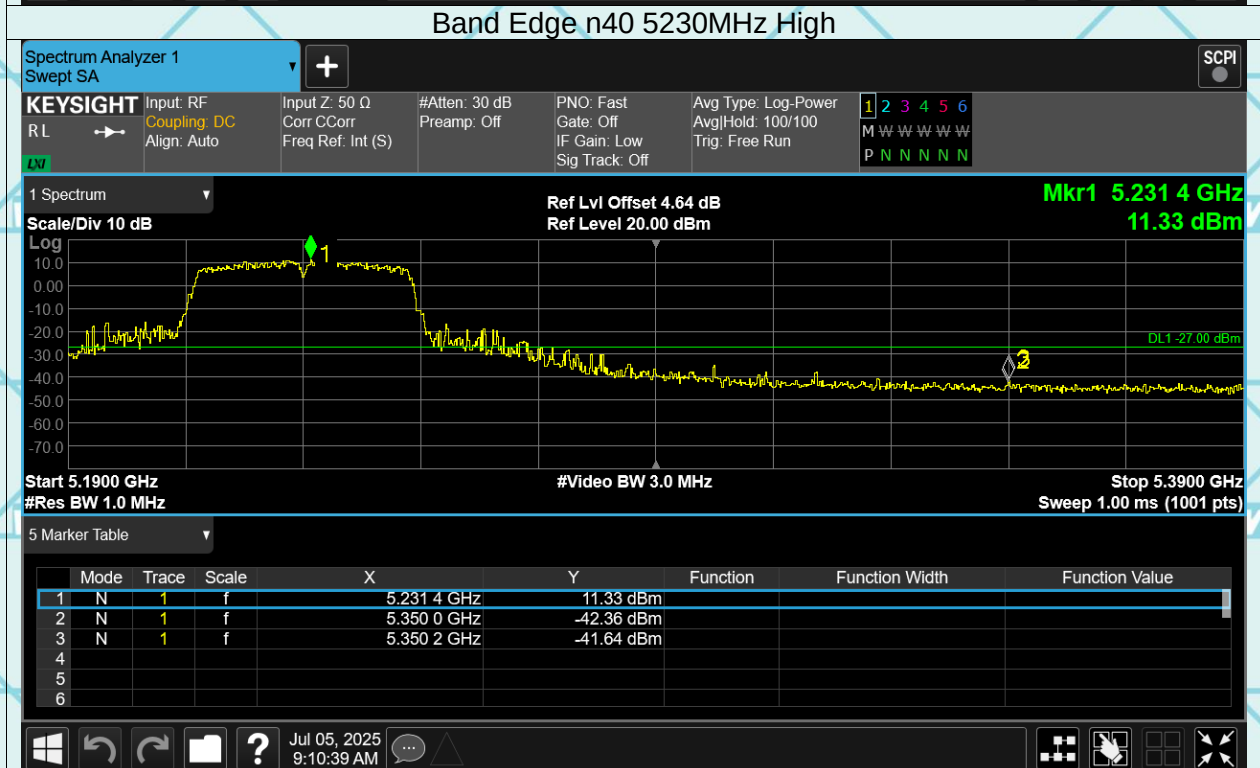
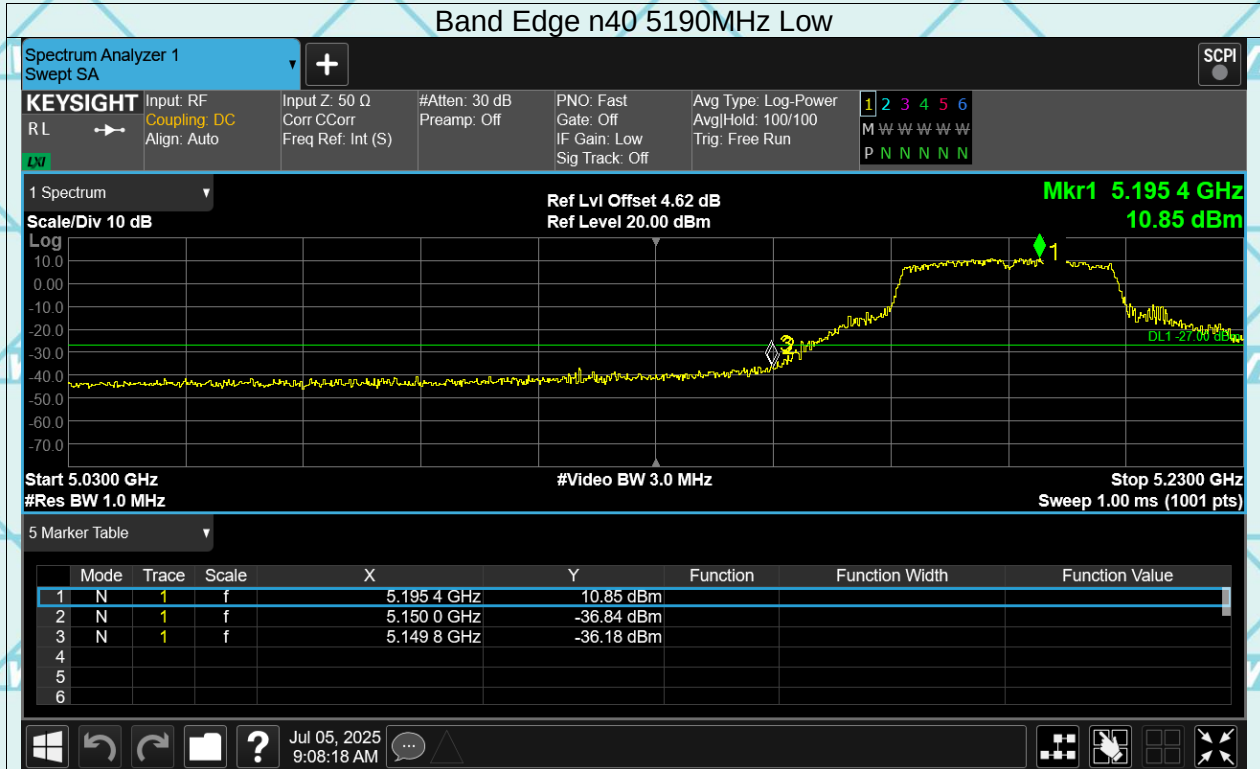


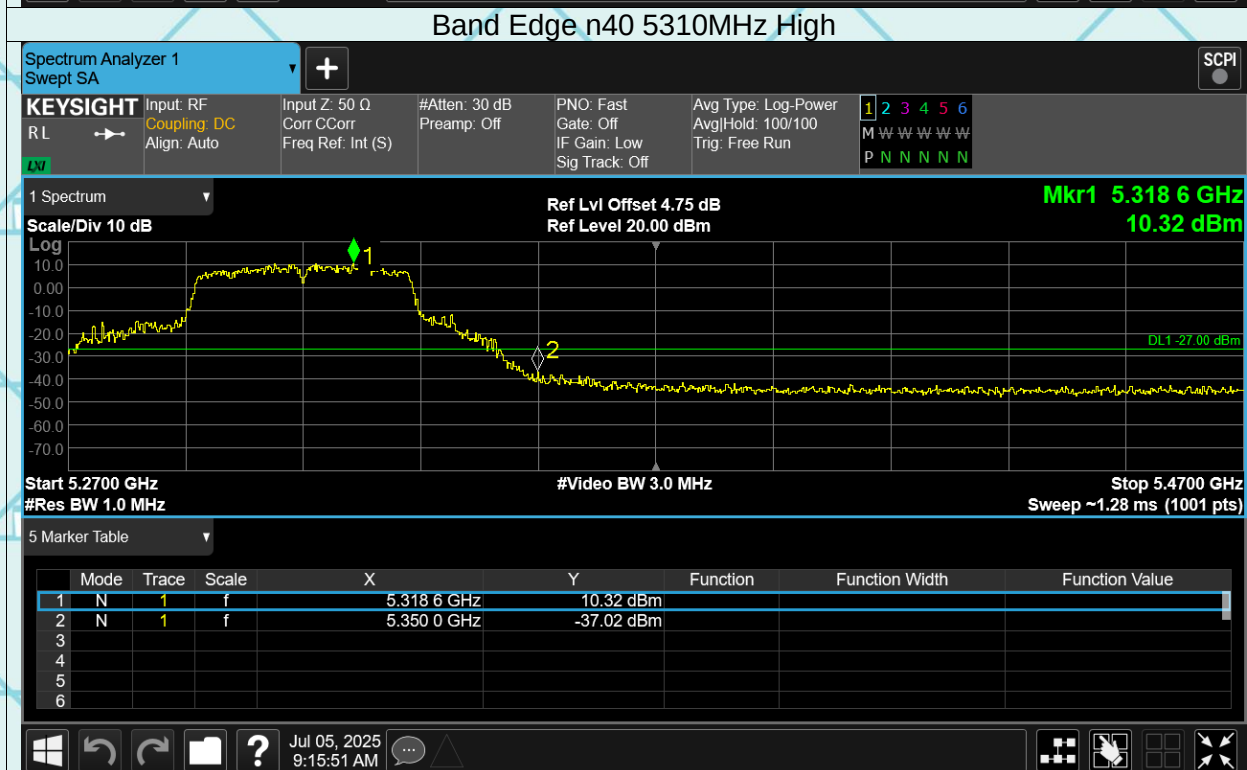
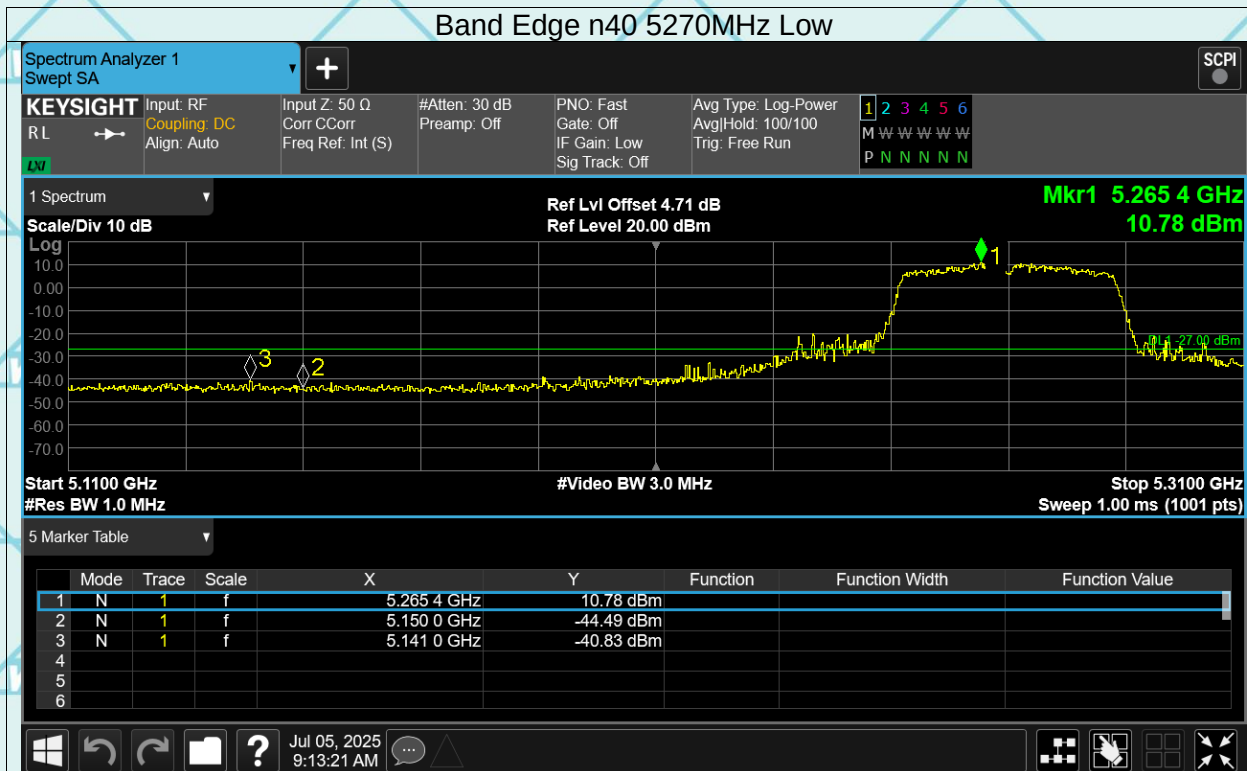


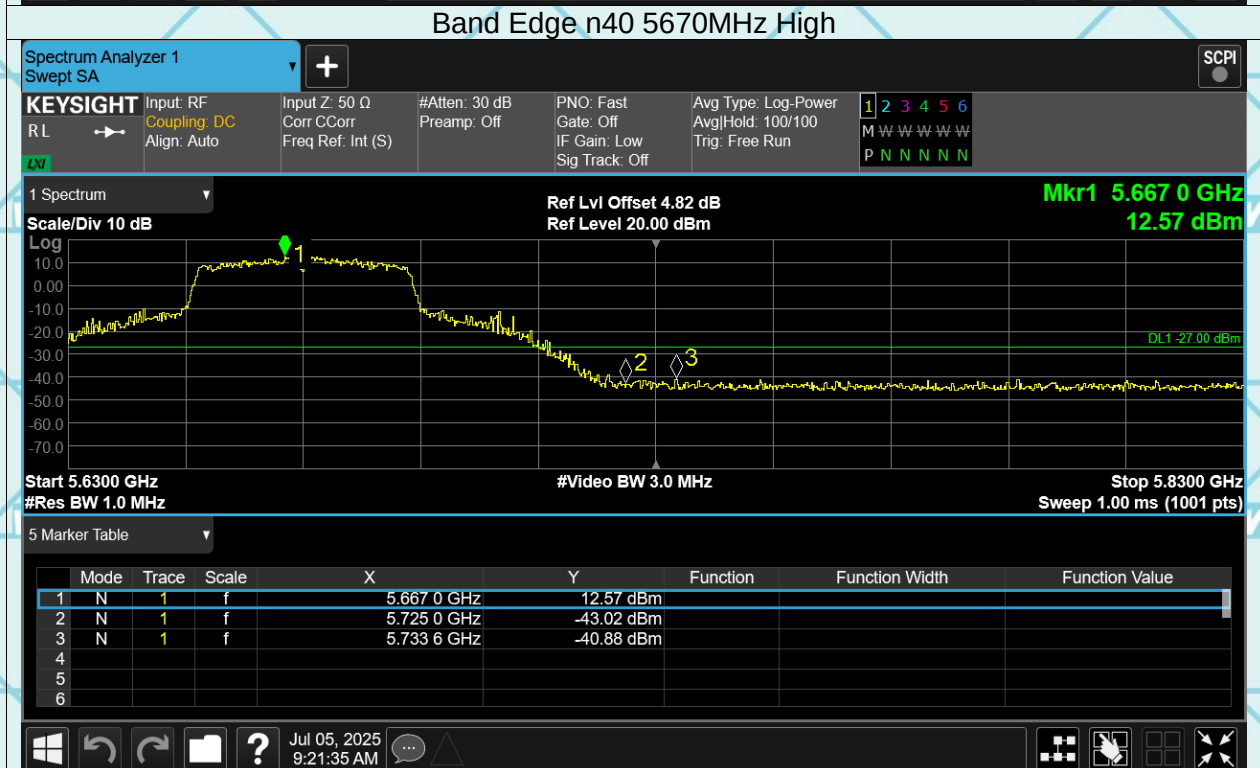
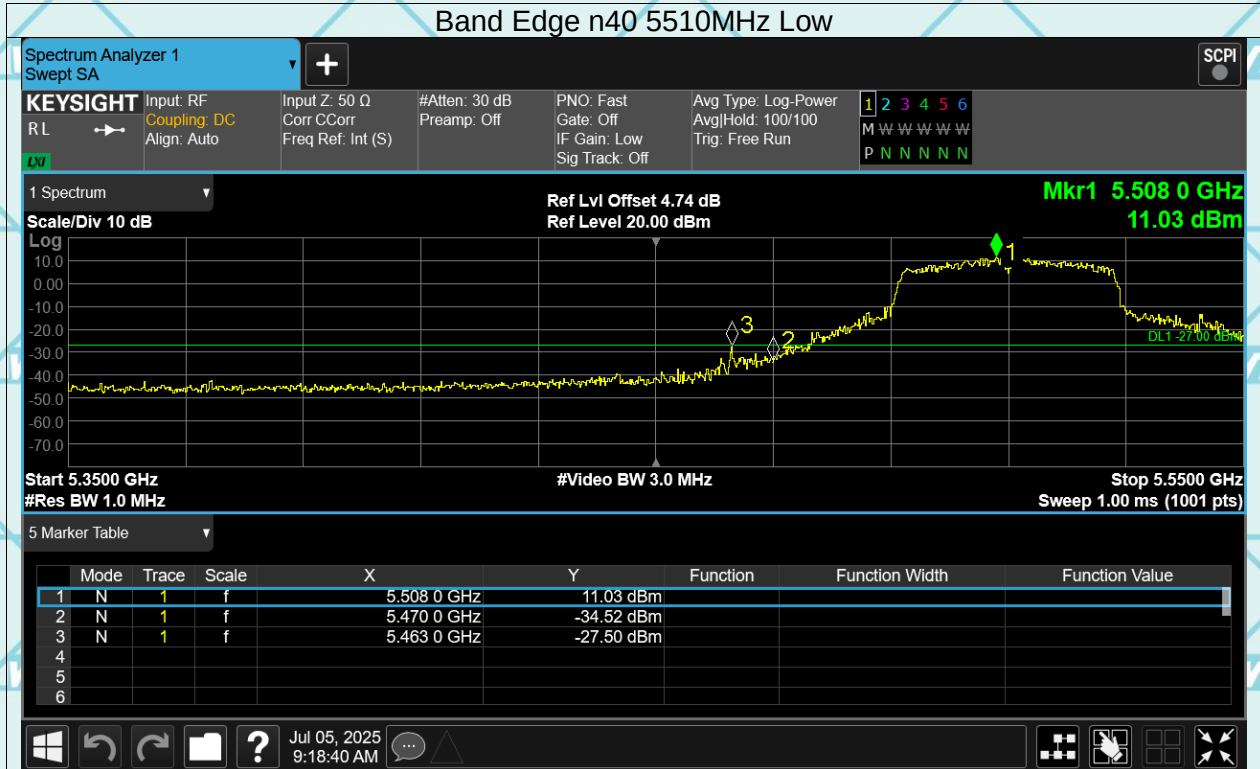


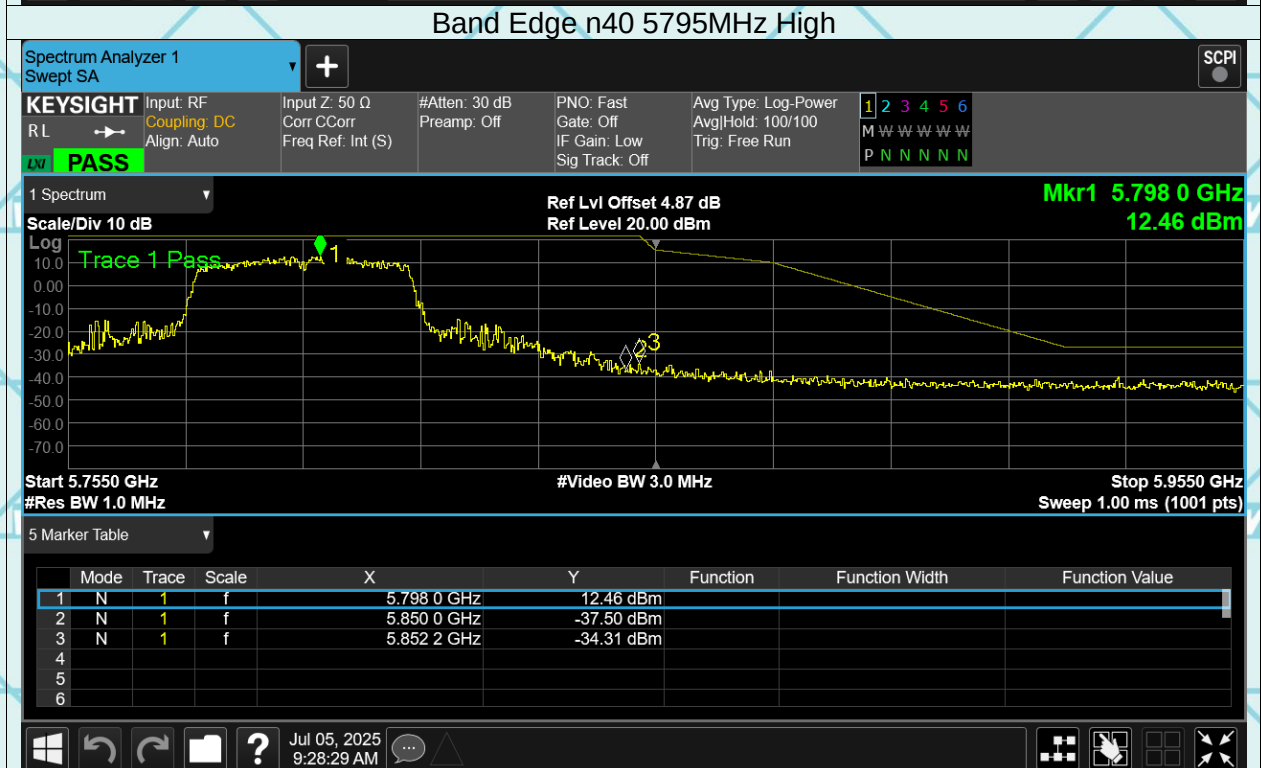
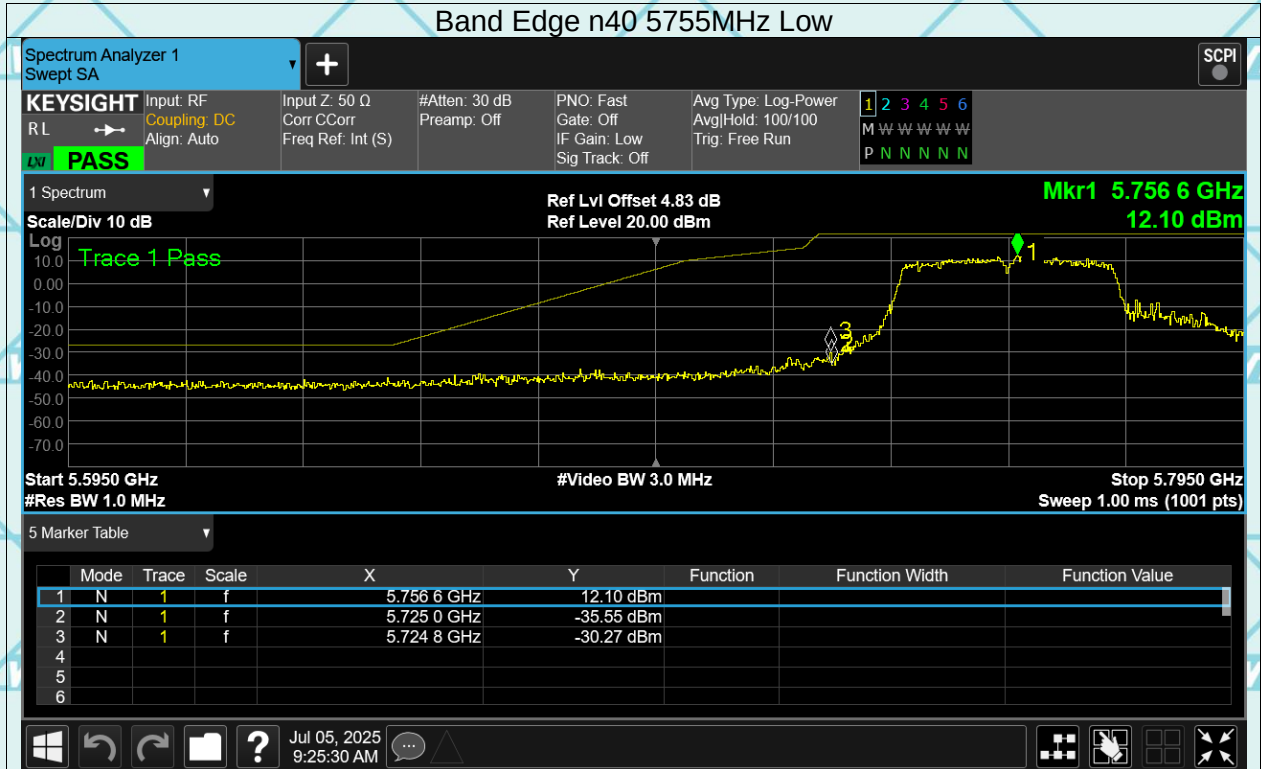


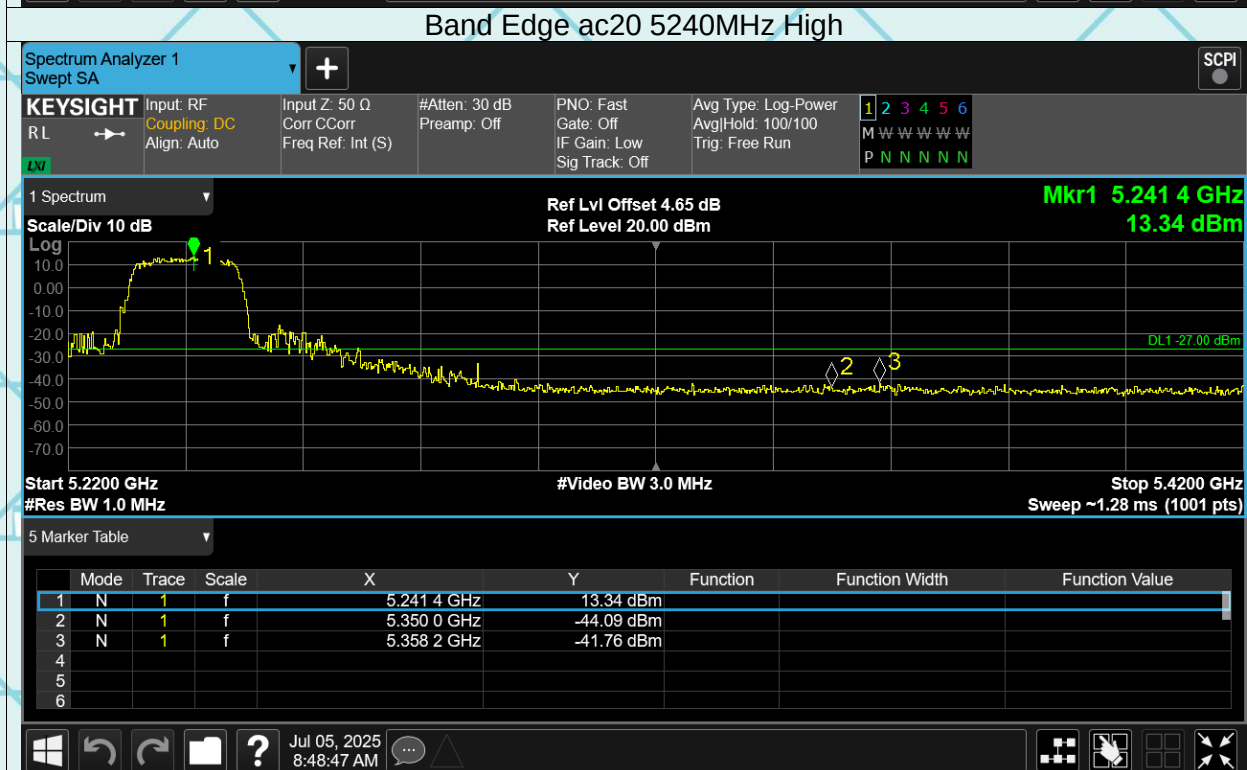
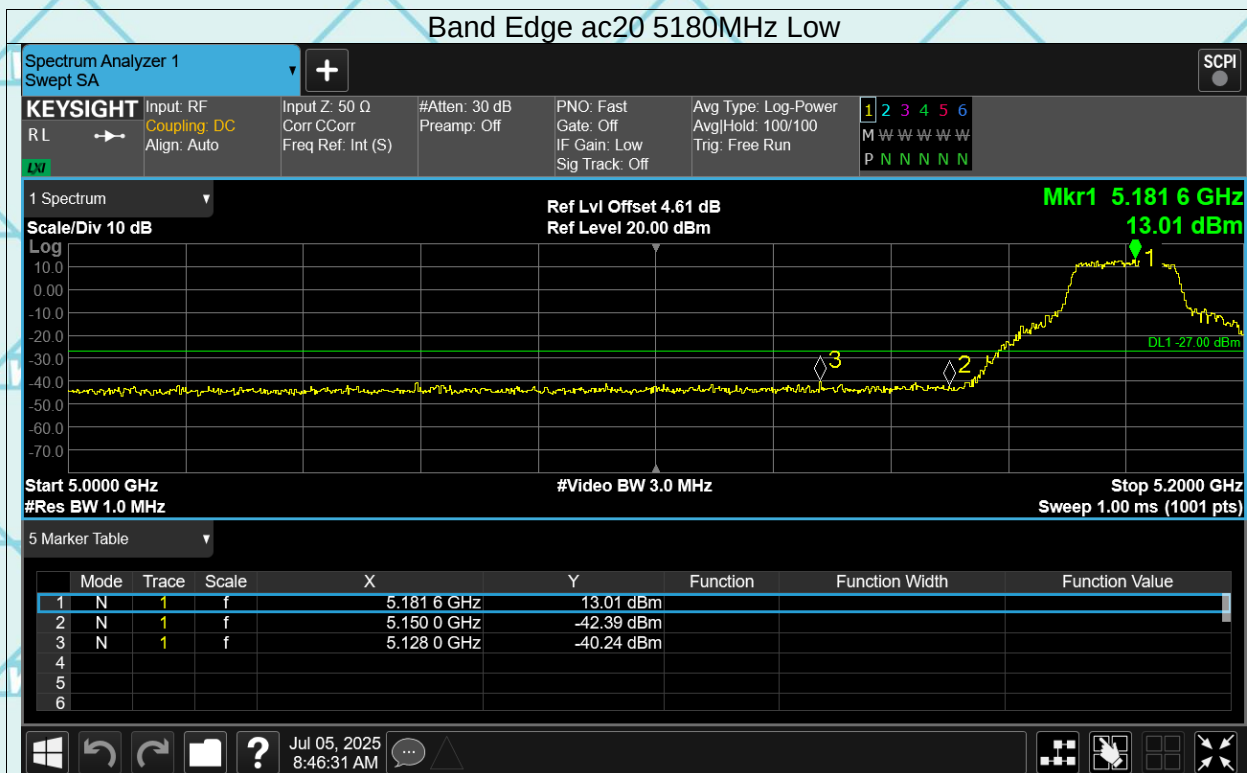


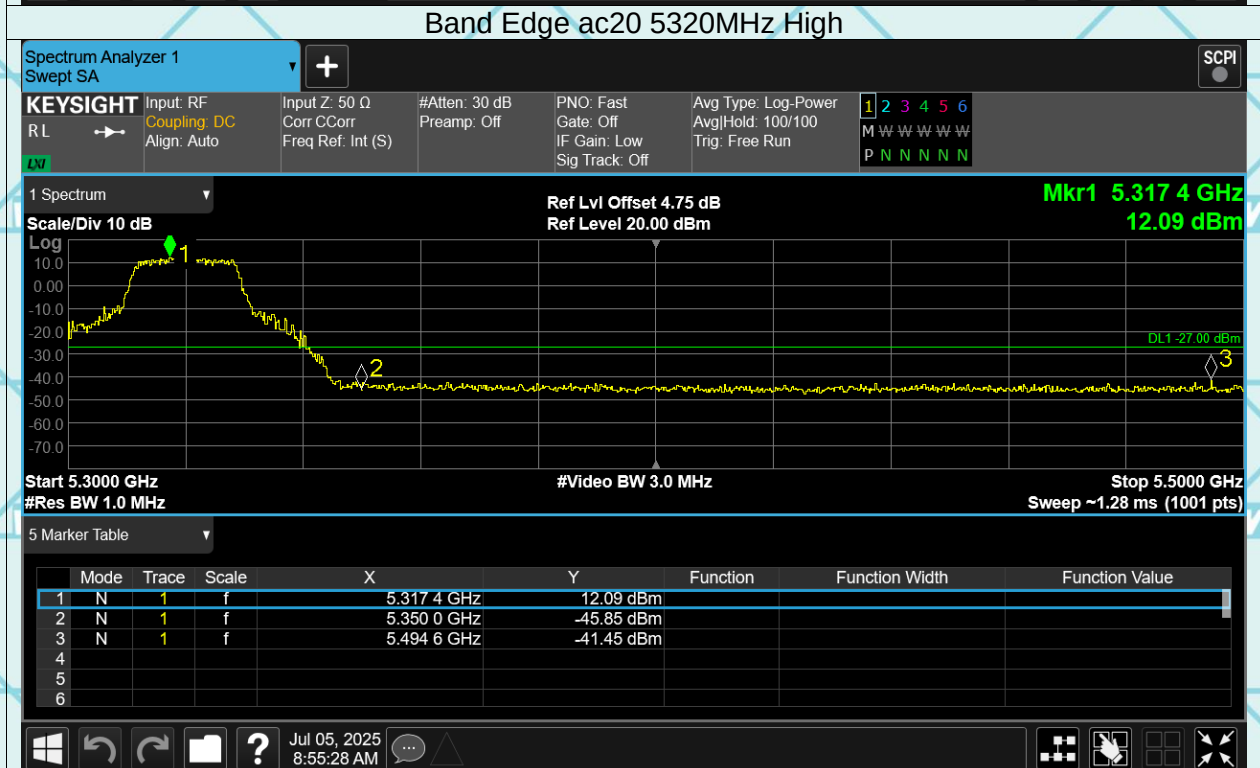
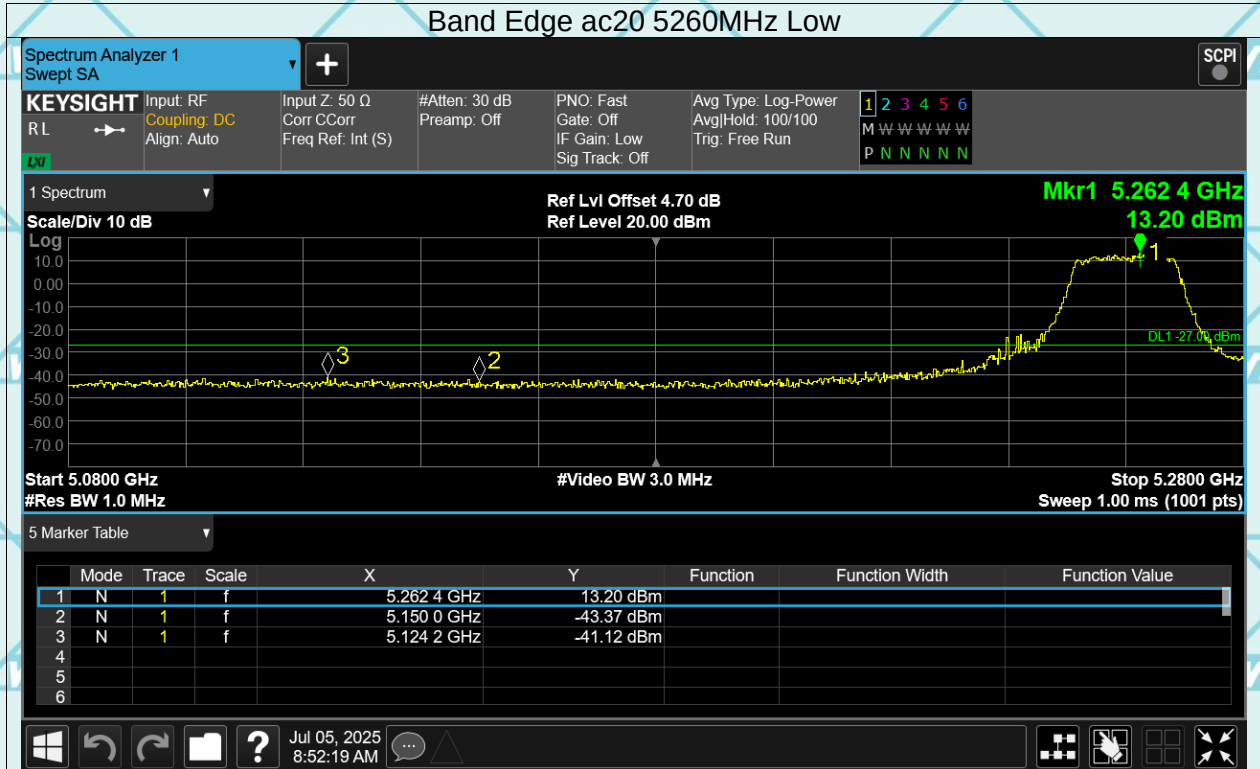


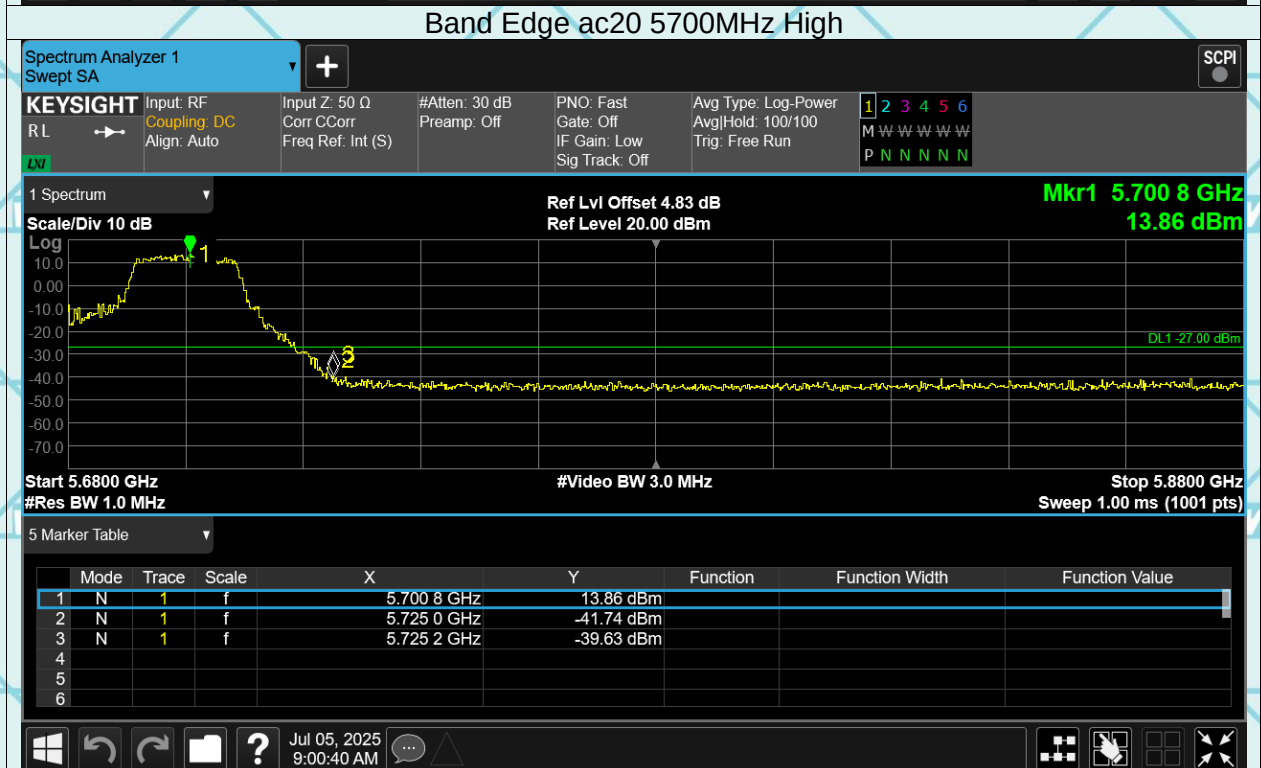
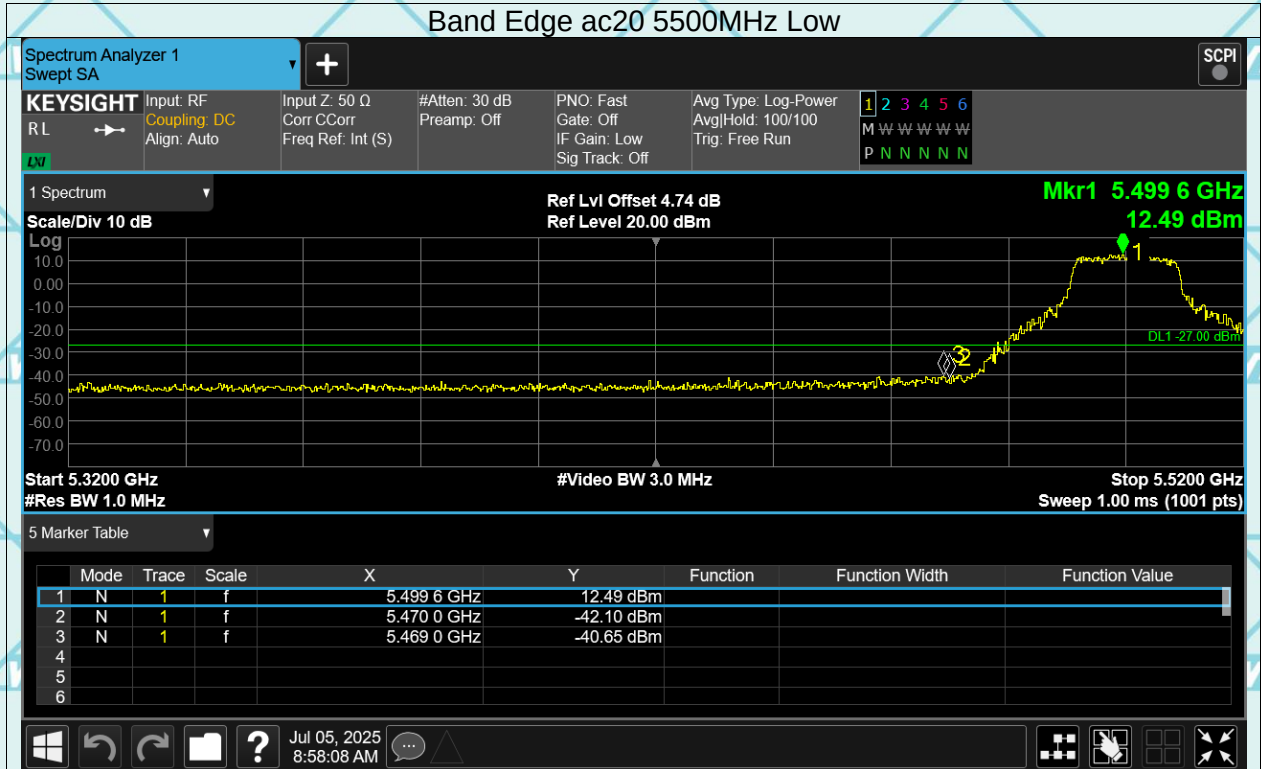


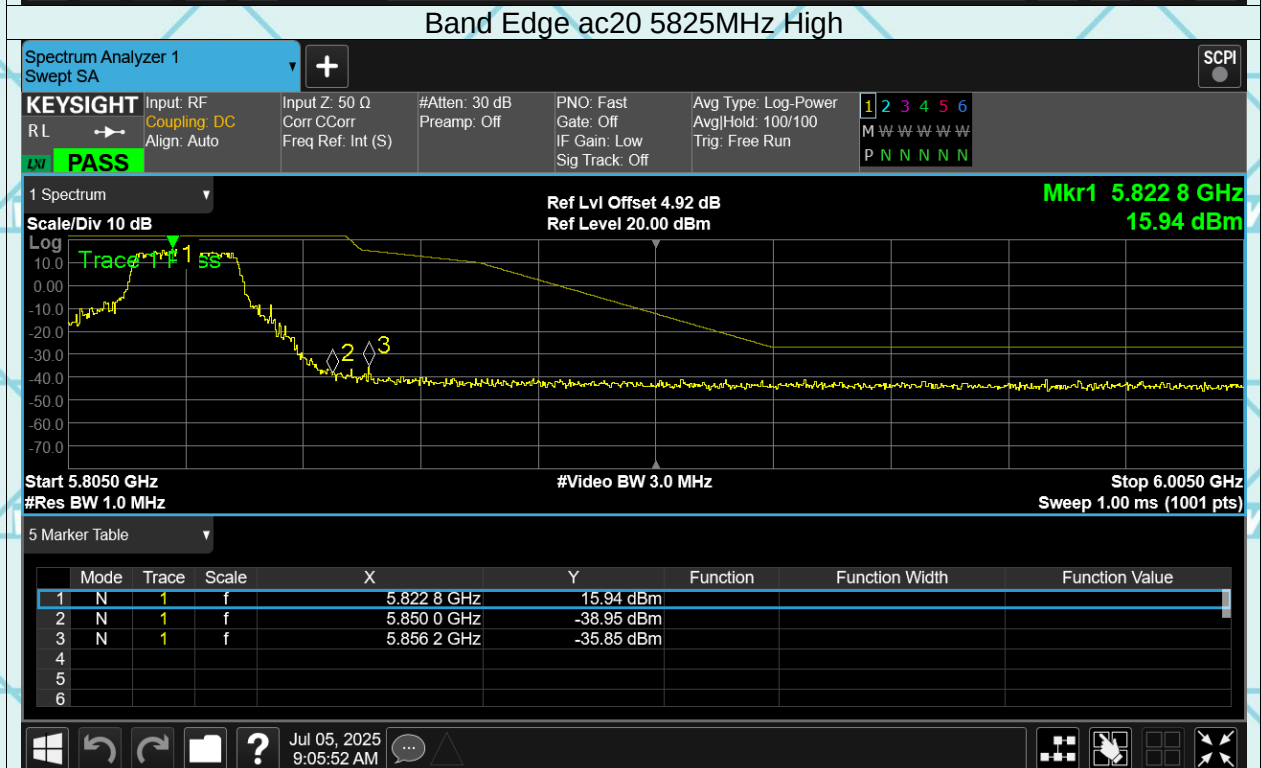
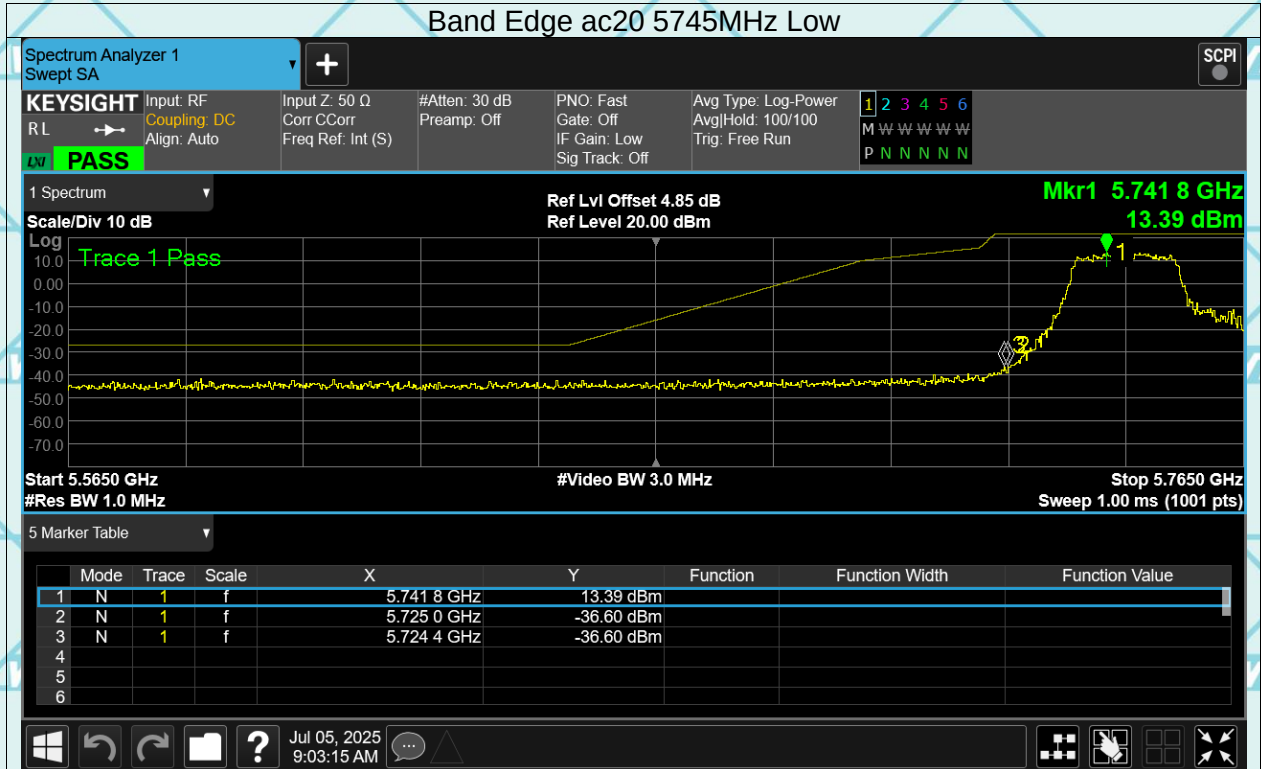


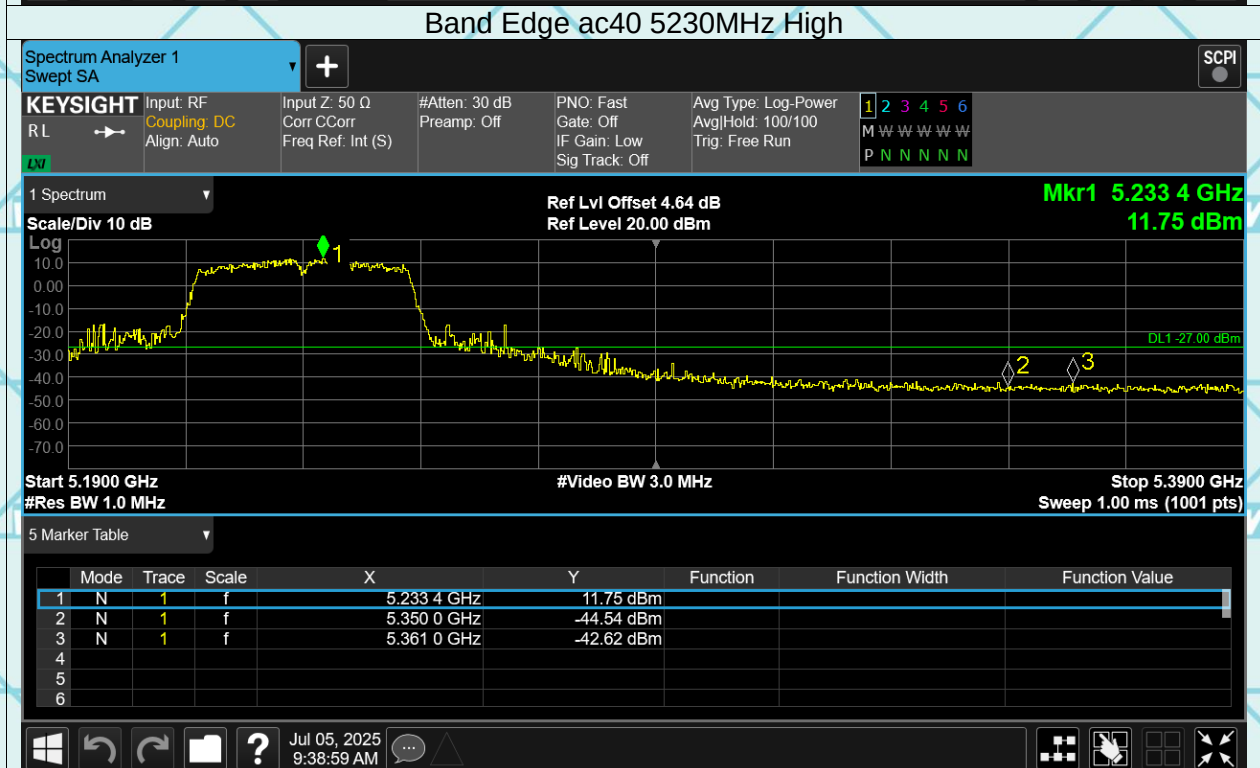
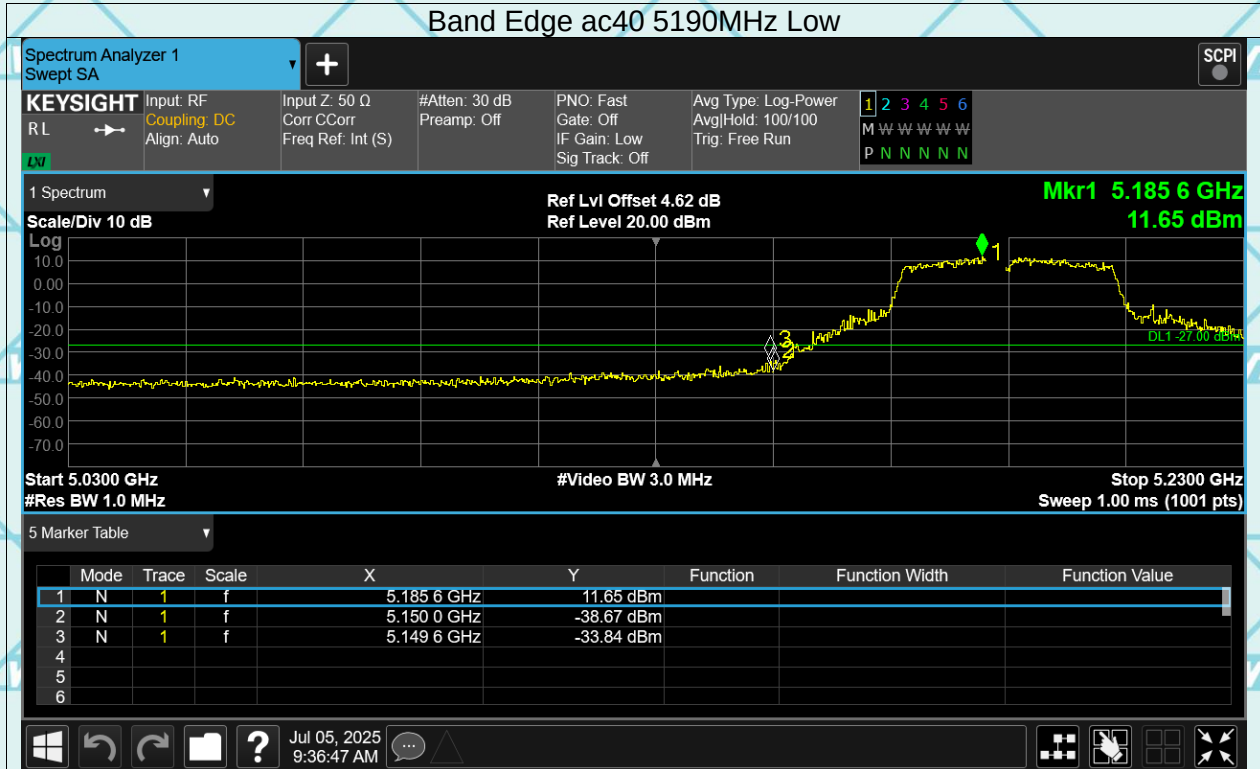


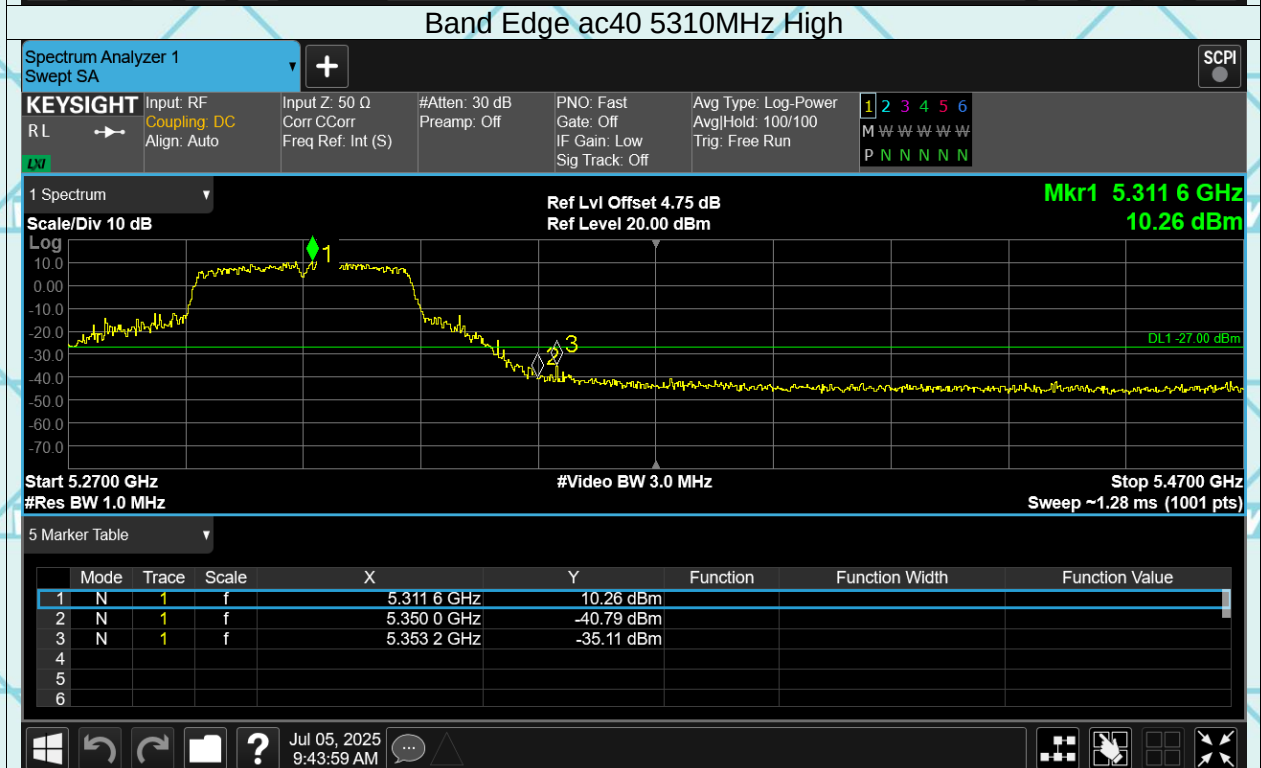
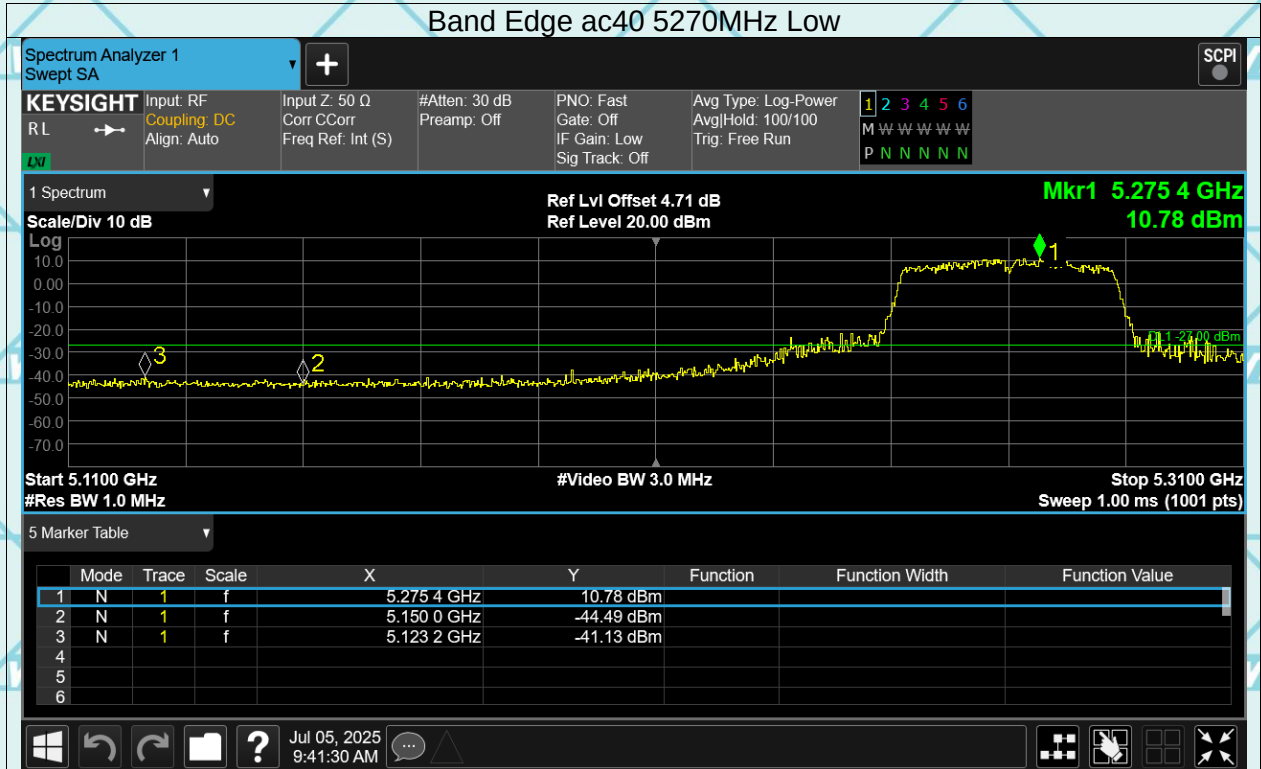


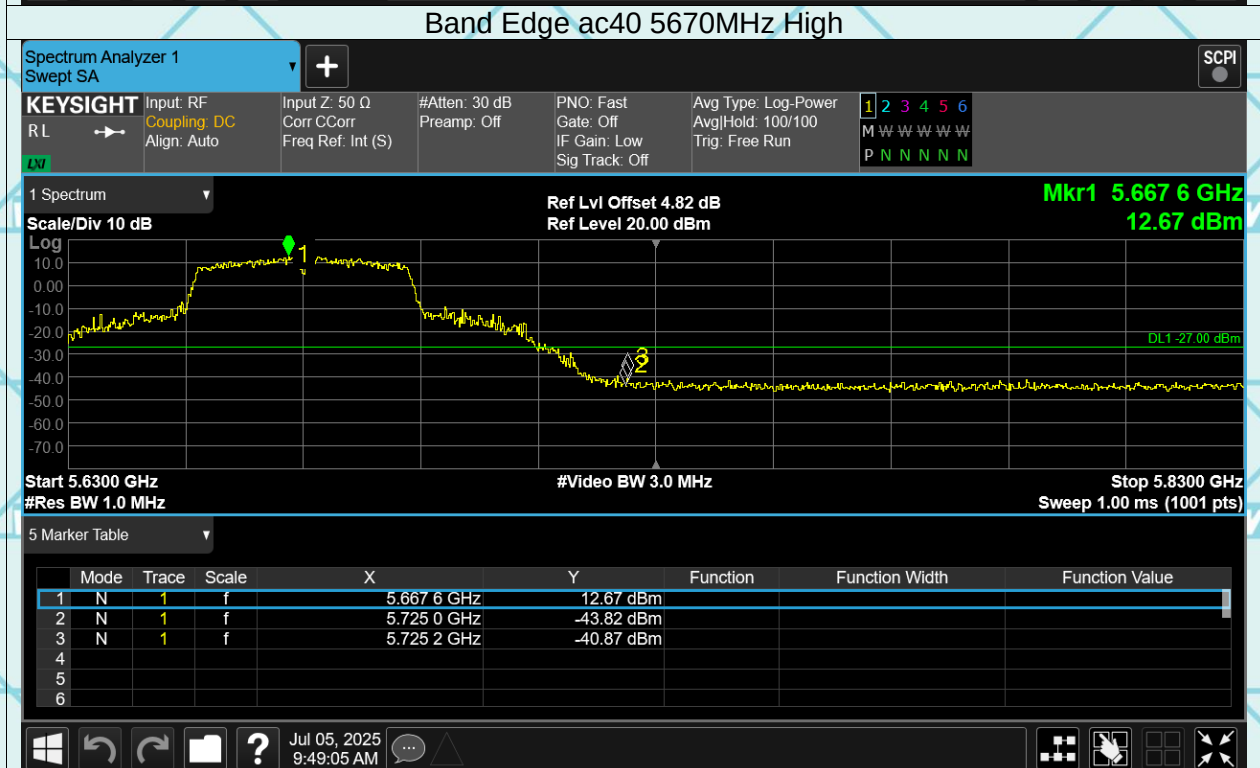
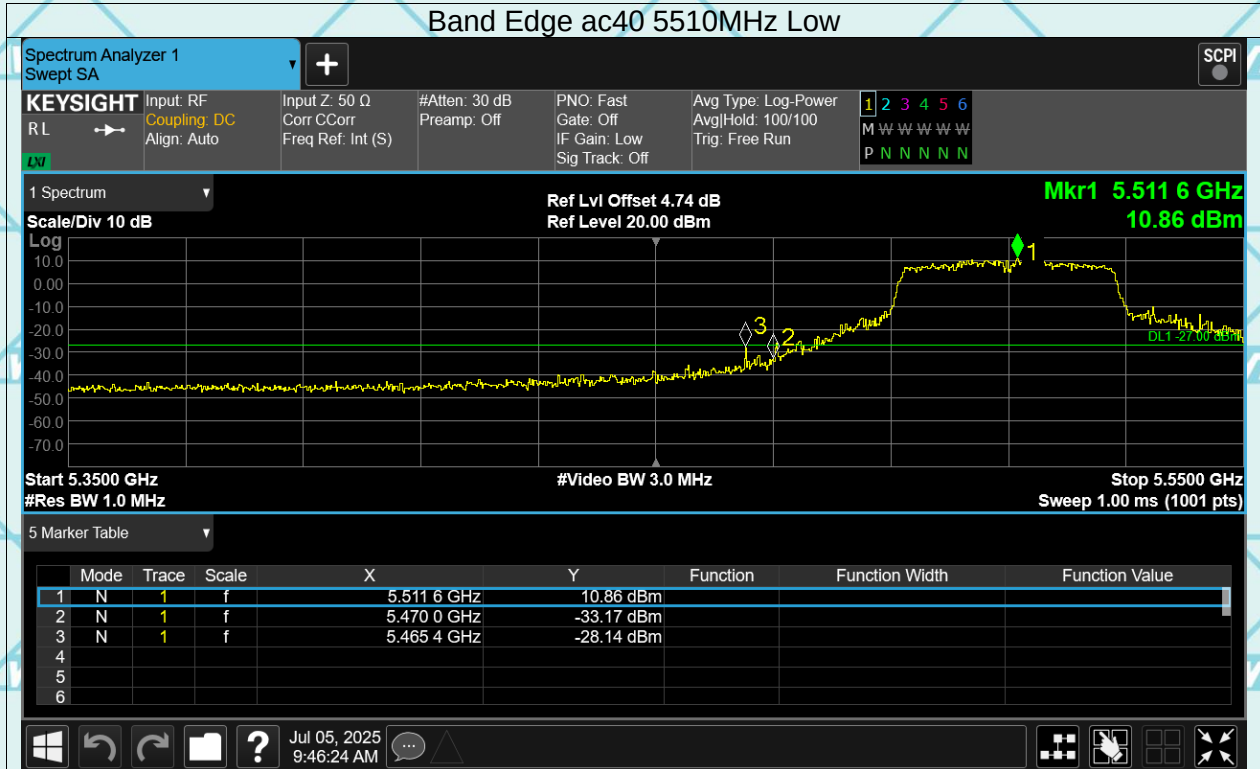




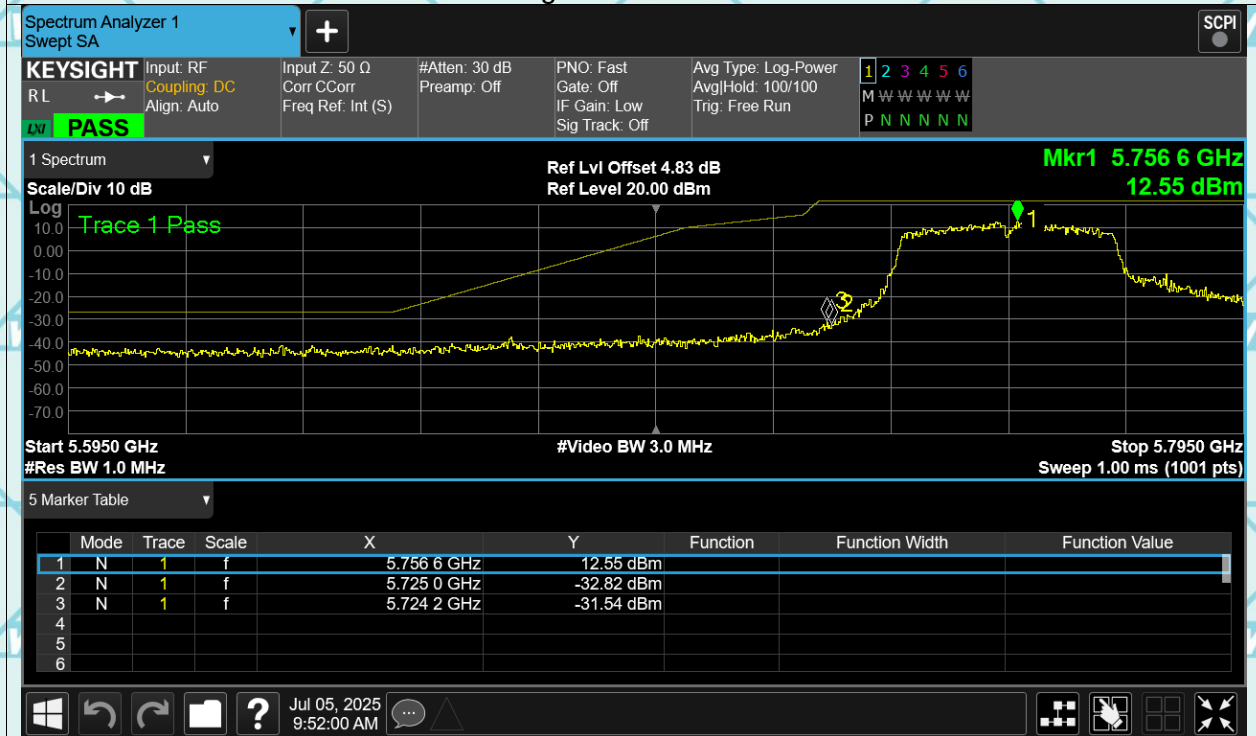




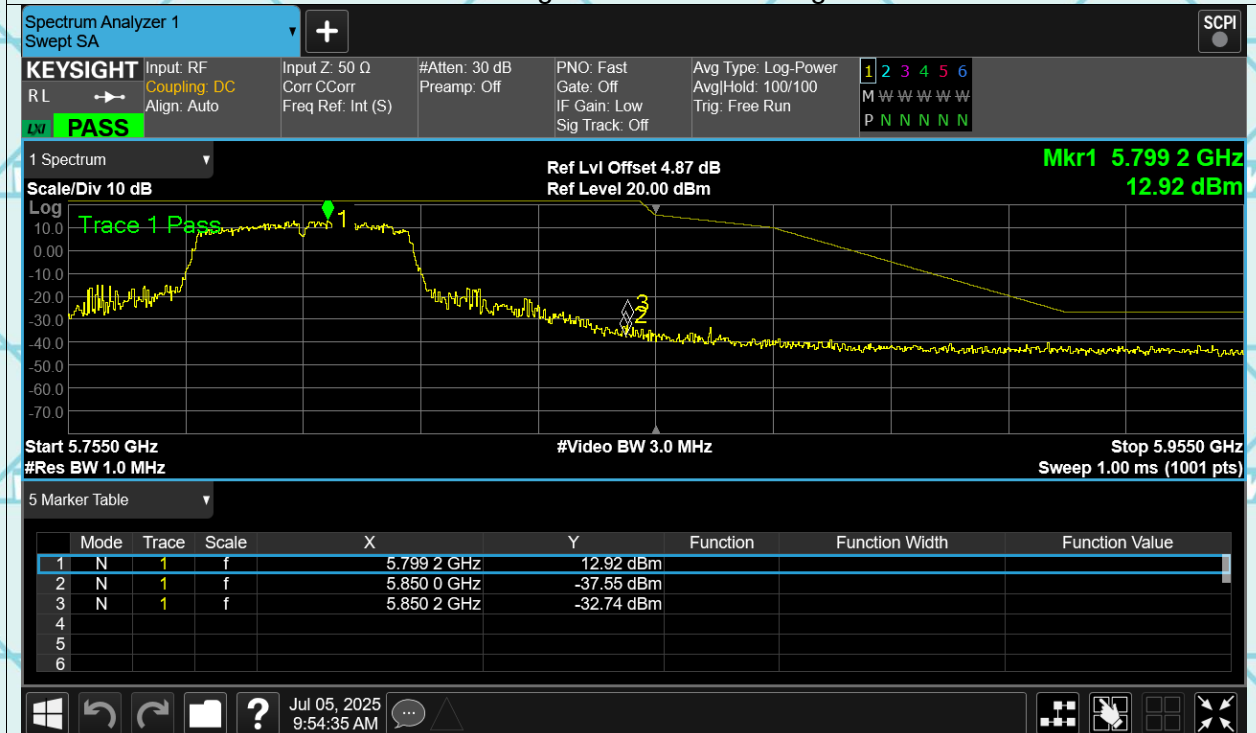


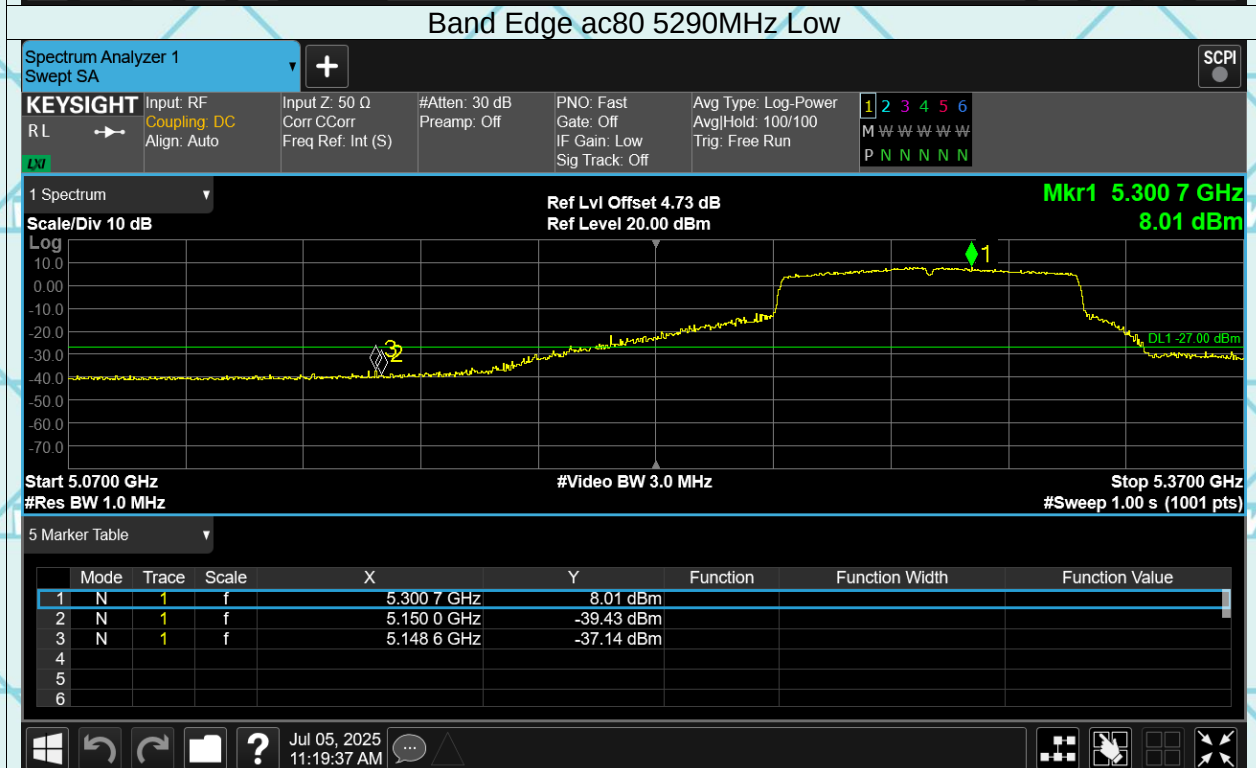
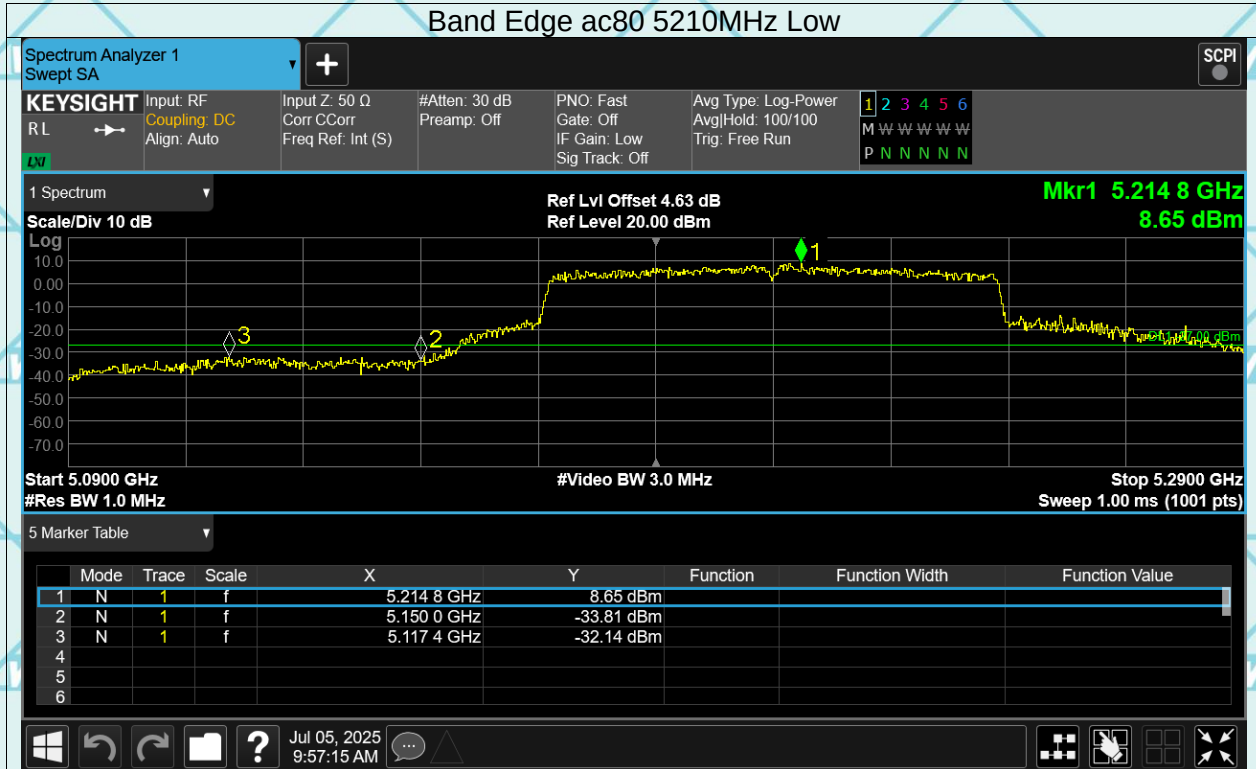


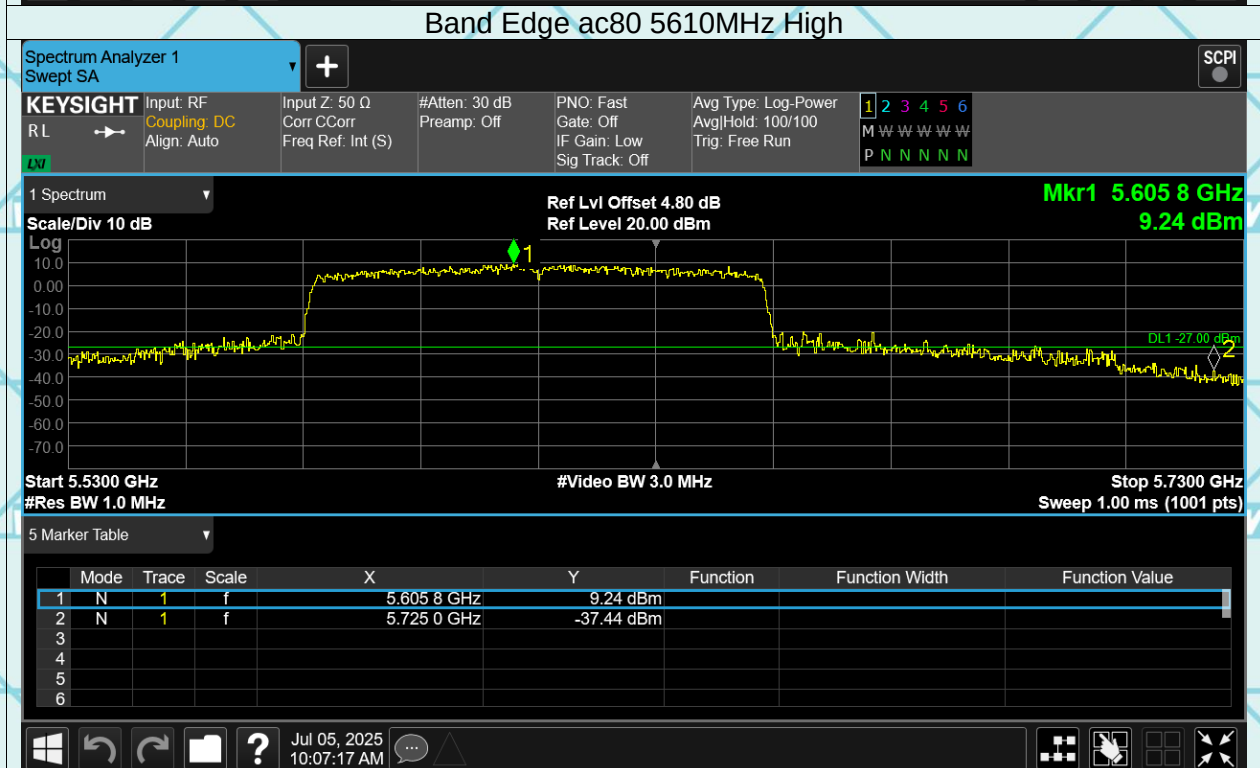
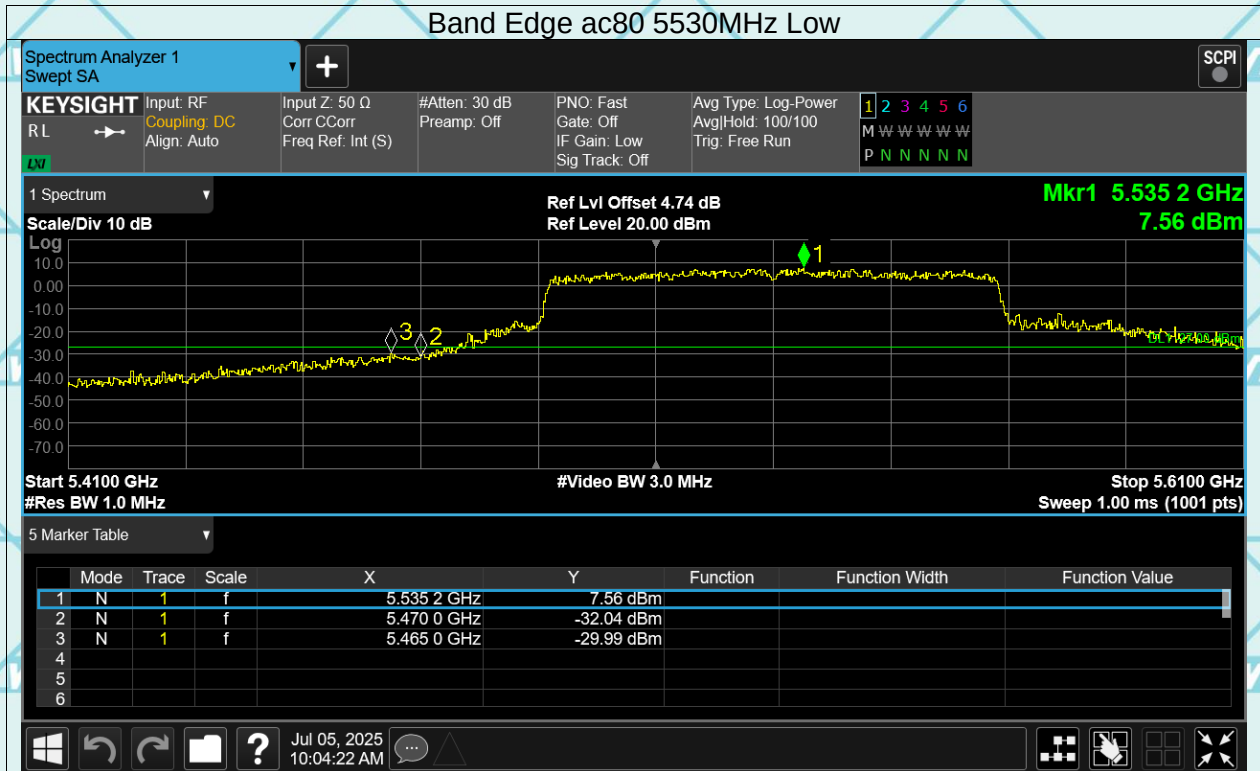
Band Edge ac40 5755MHz Low

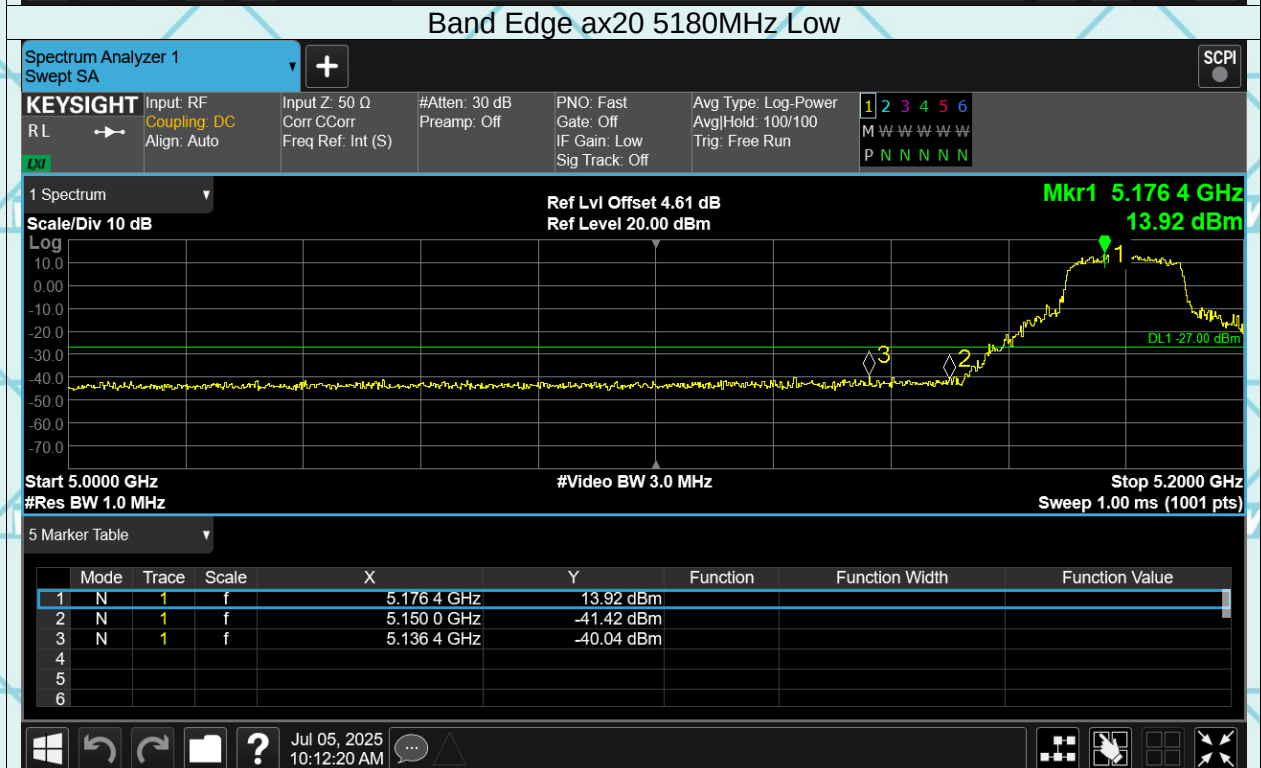
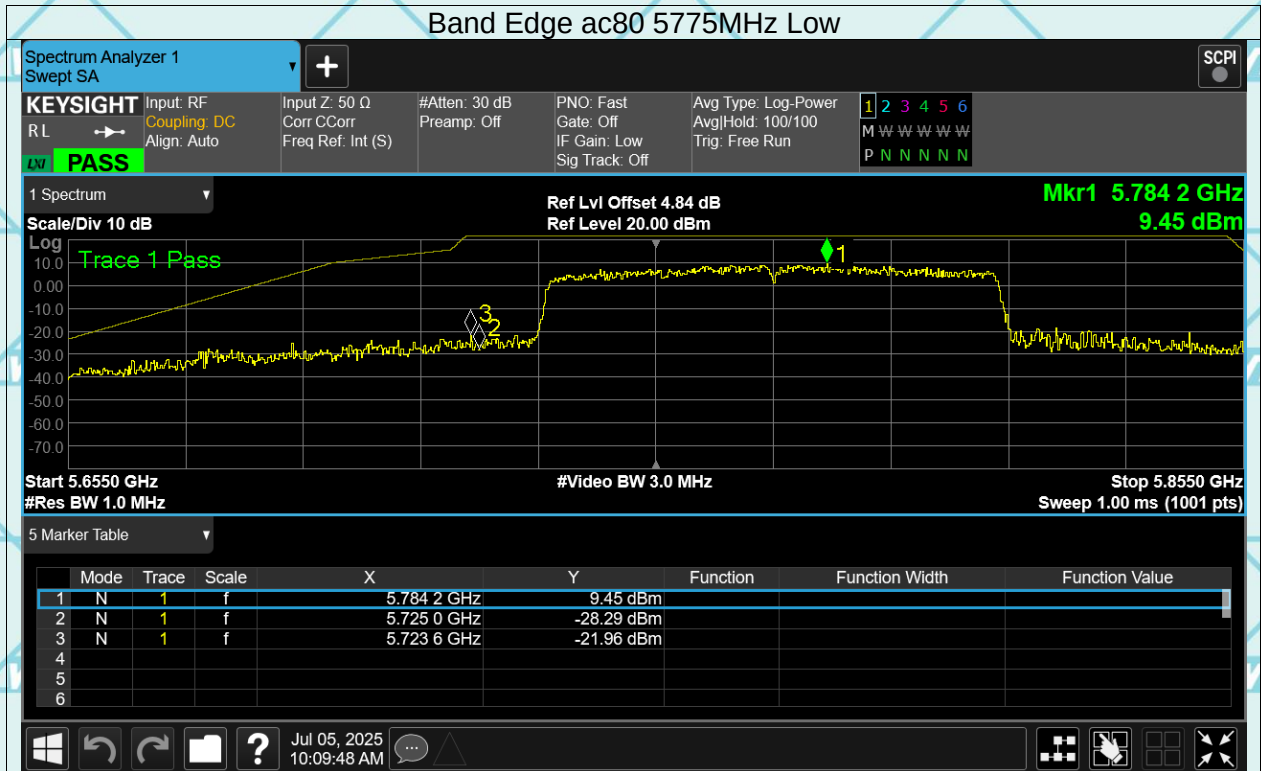


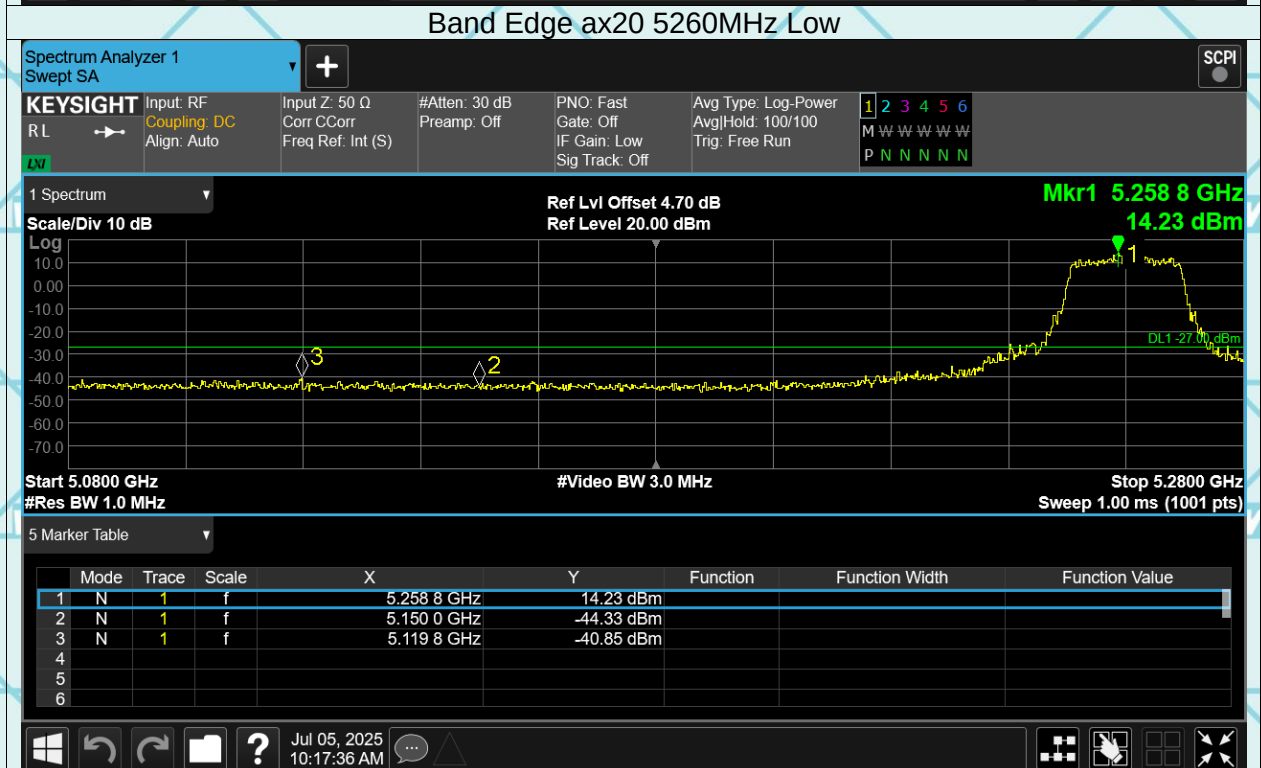
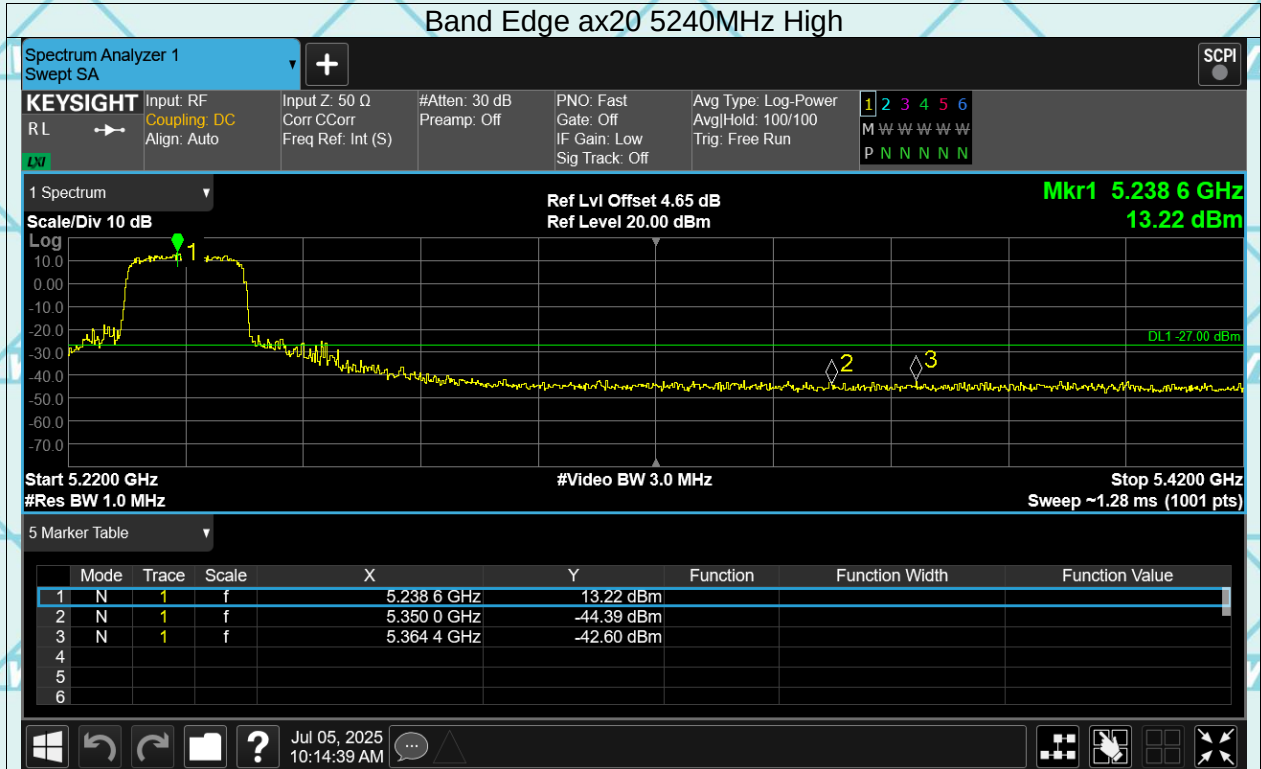
Band Edge ac40 5795MHz High



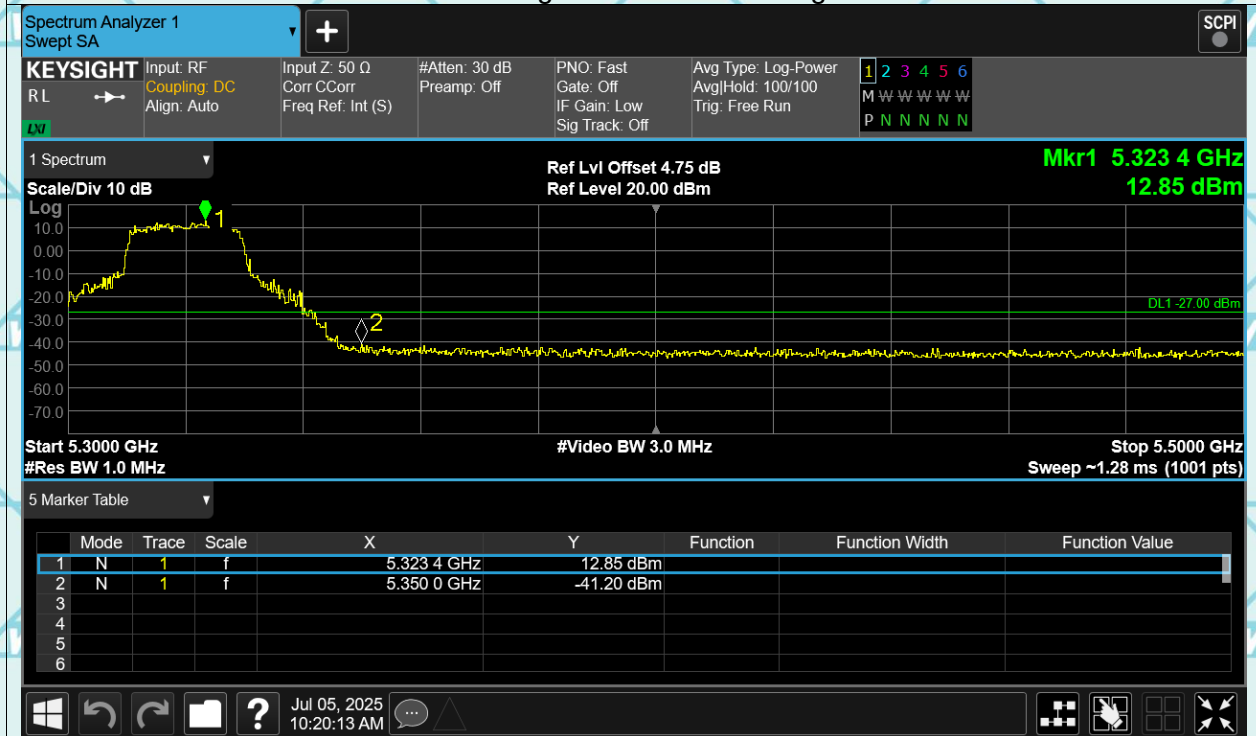




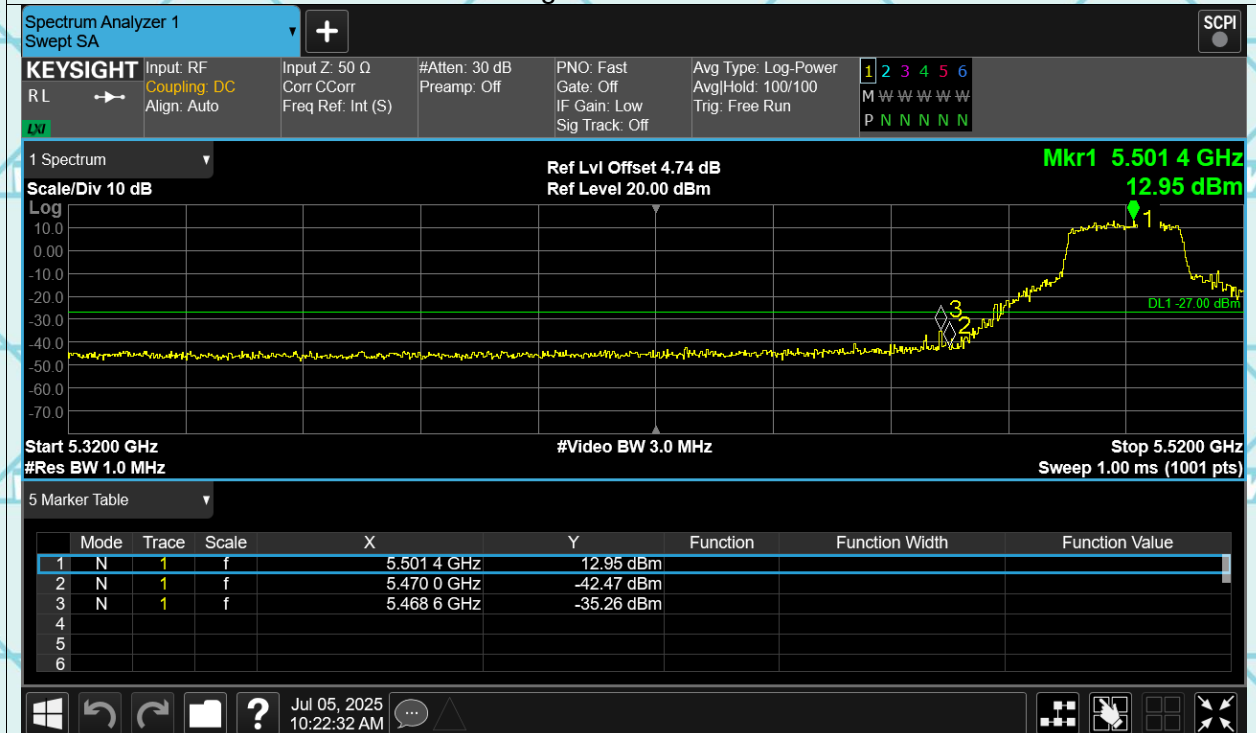


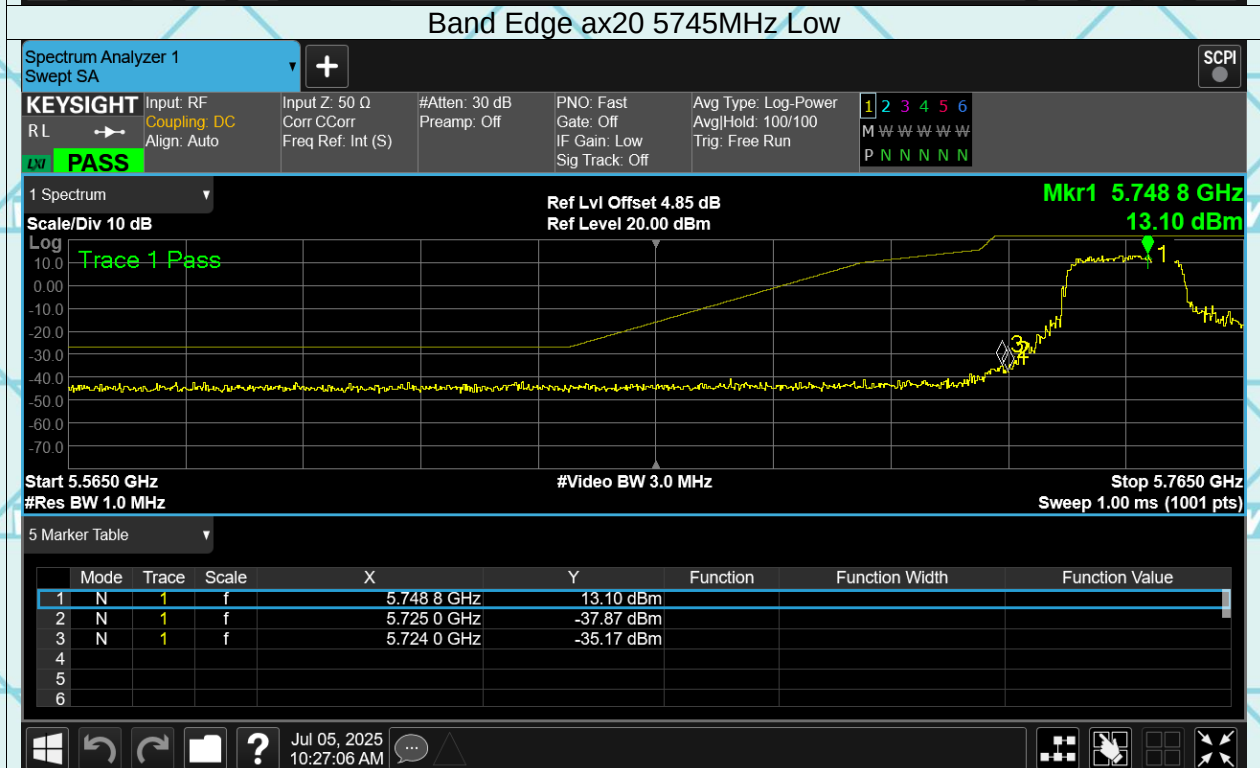
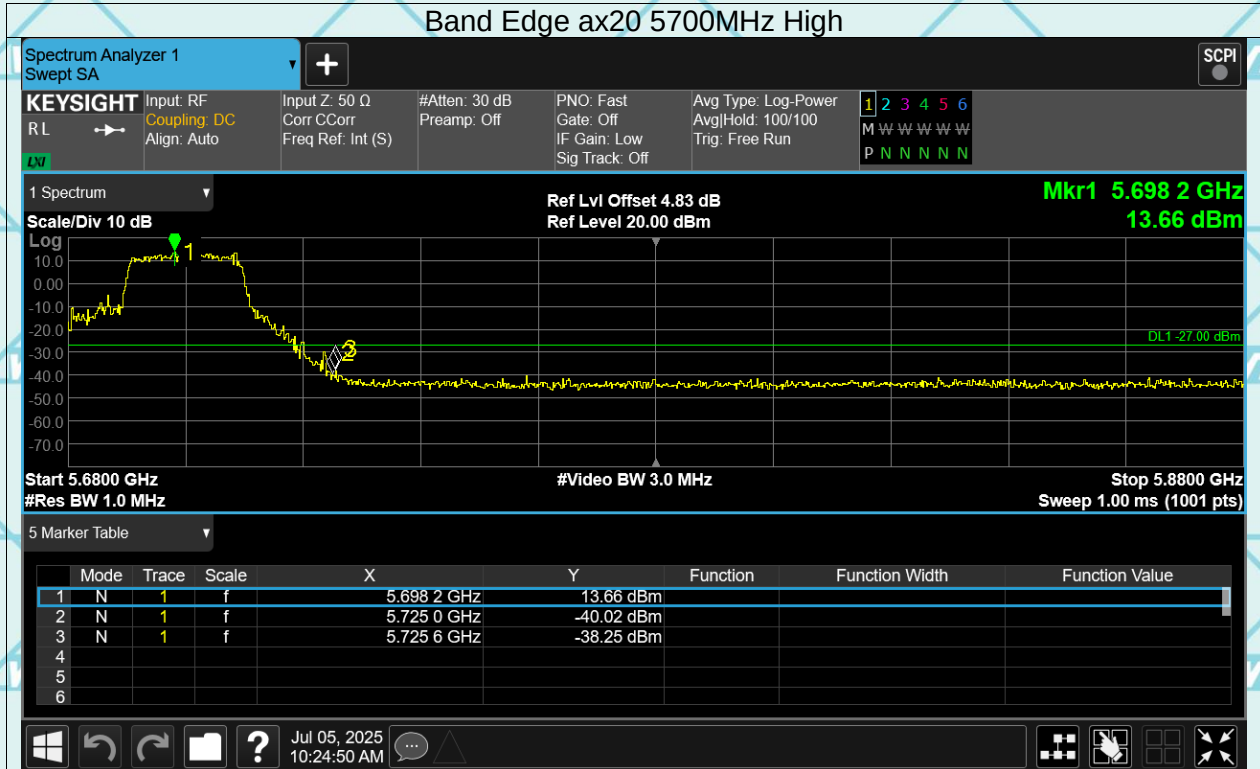


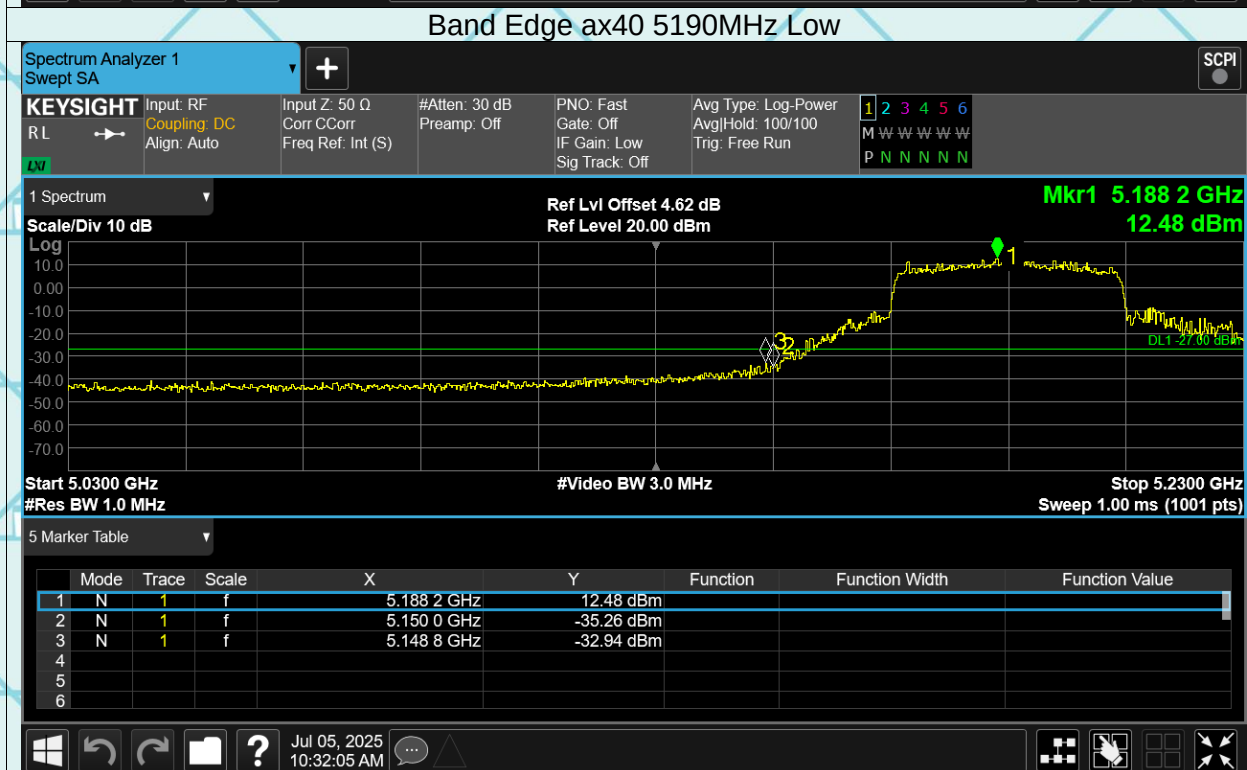
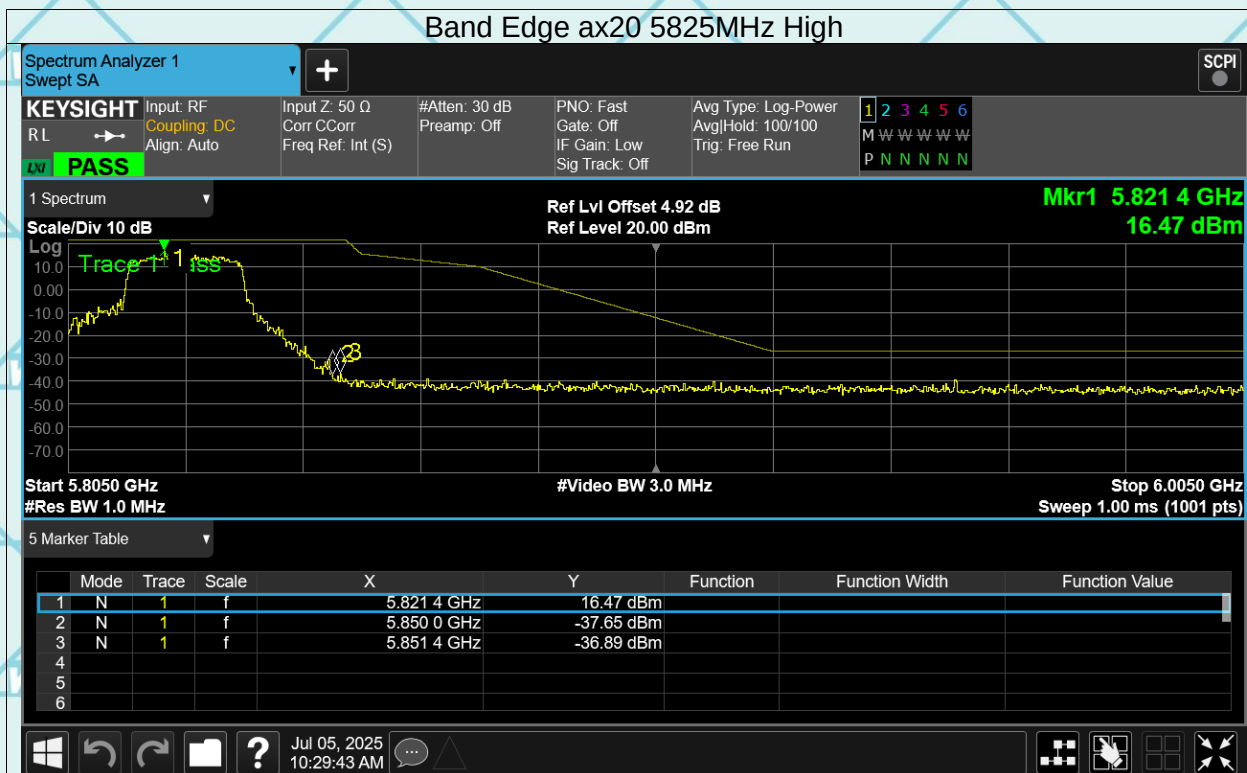
Band Edge ax20 5320MHz High

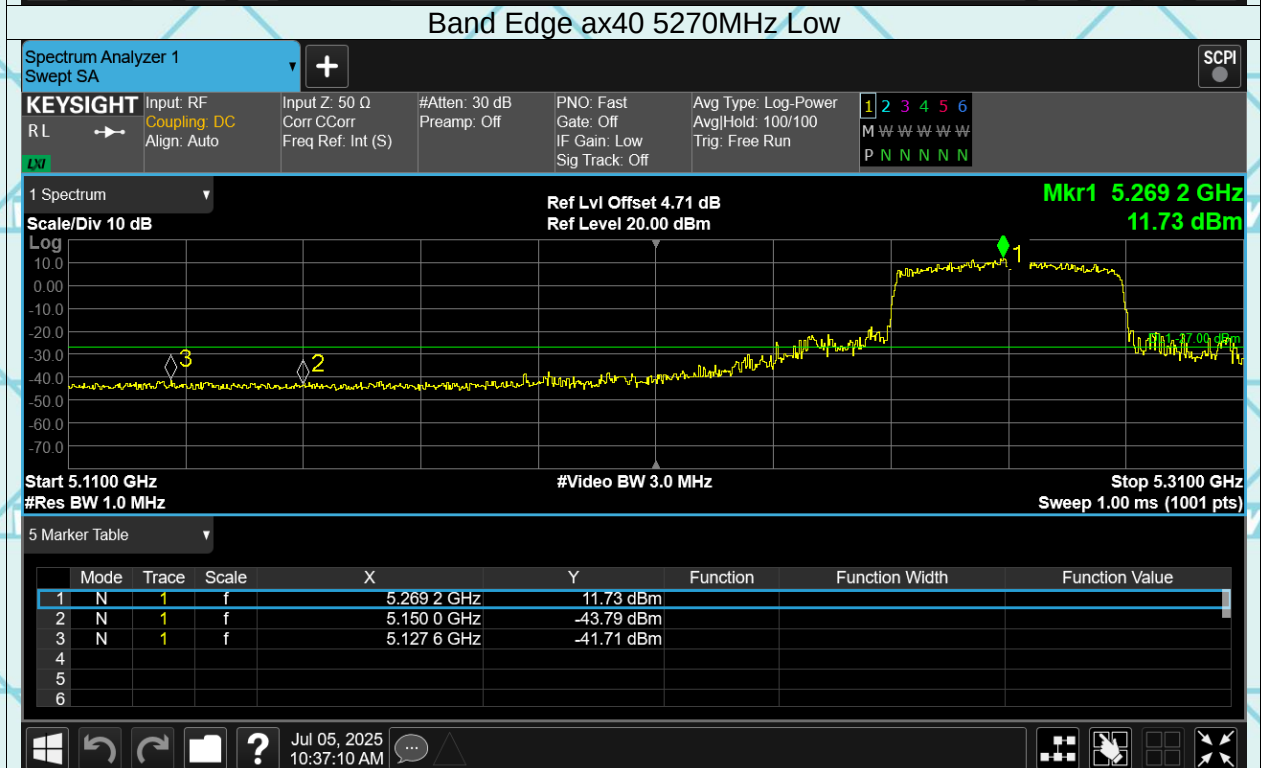
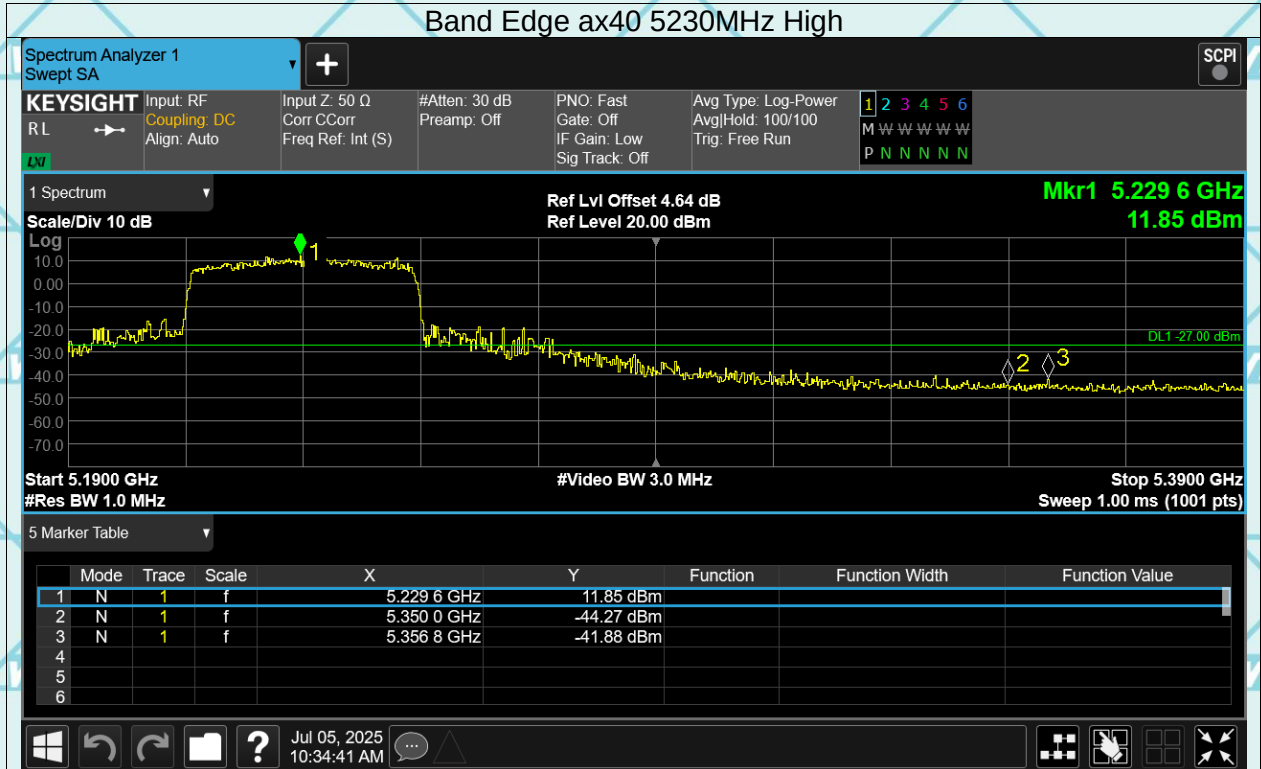


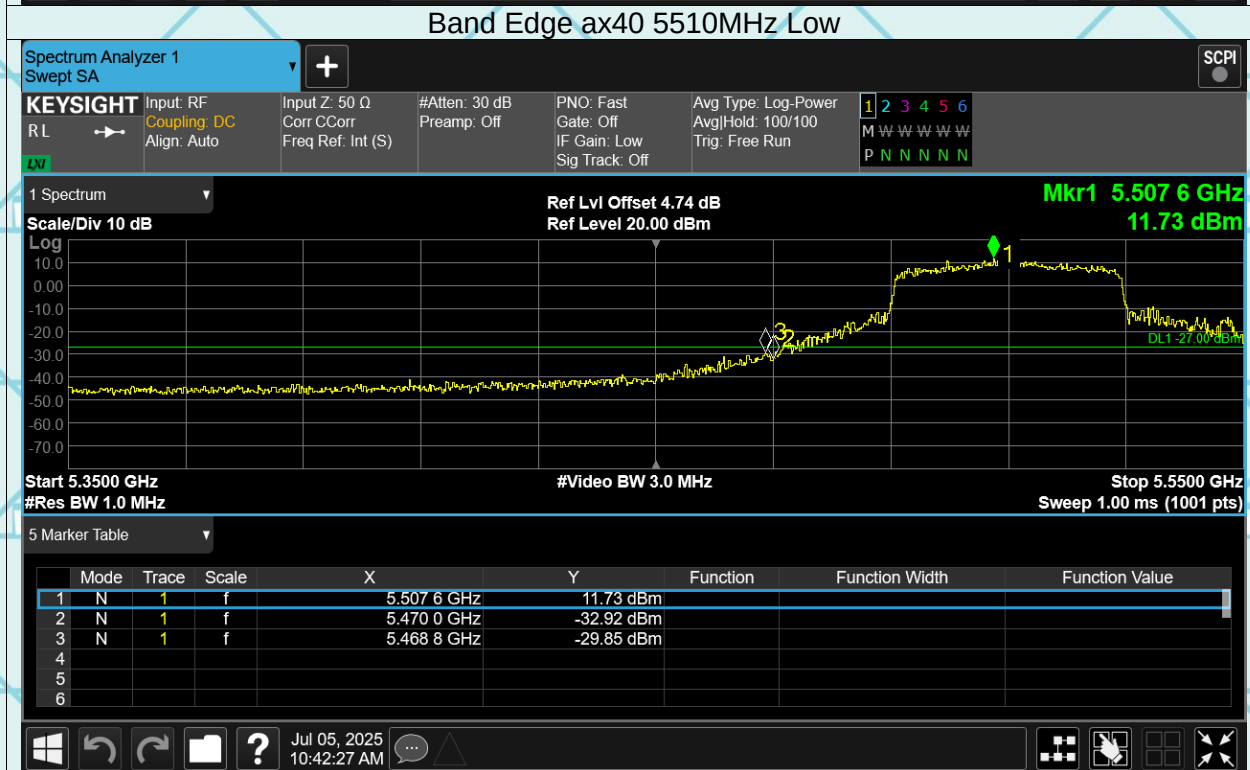
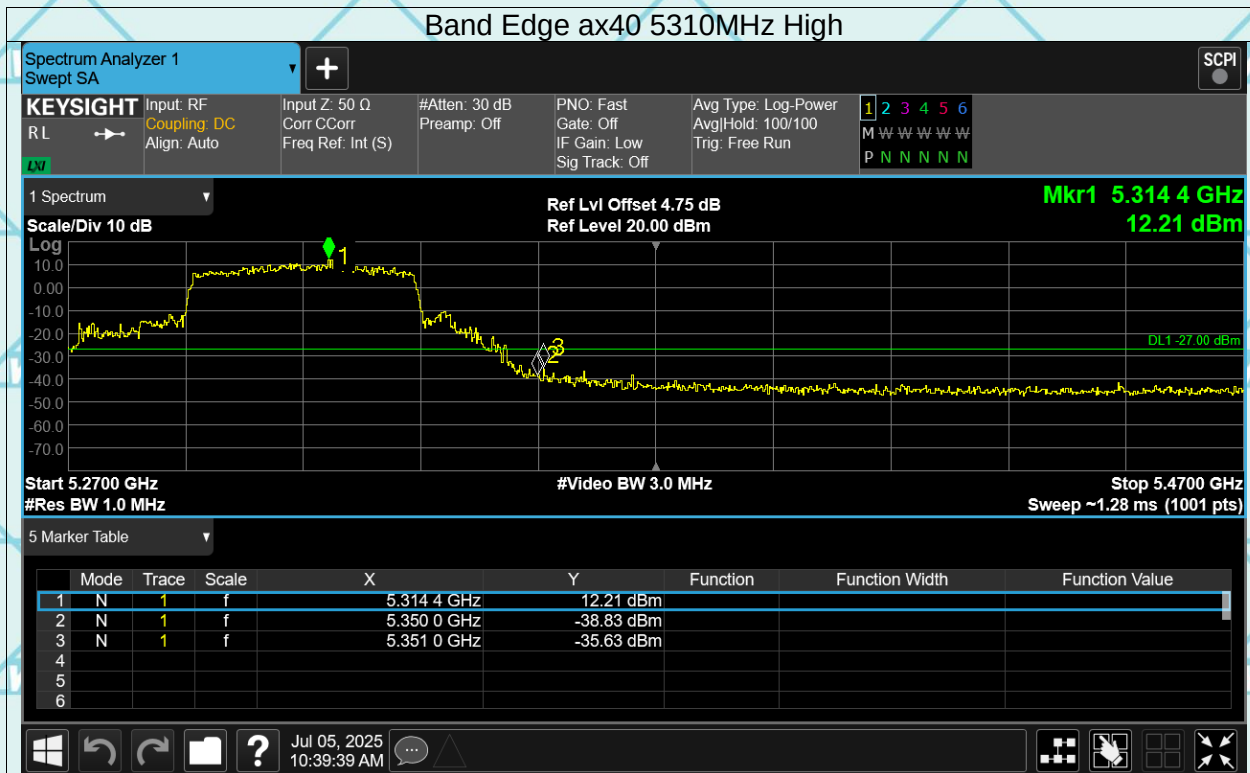
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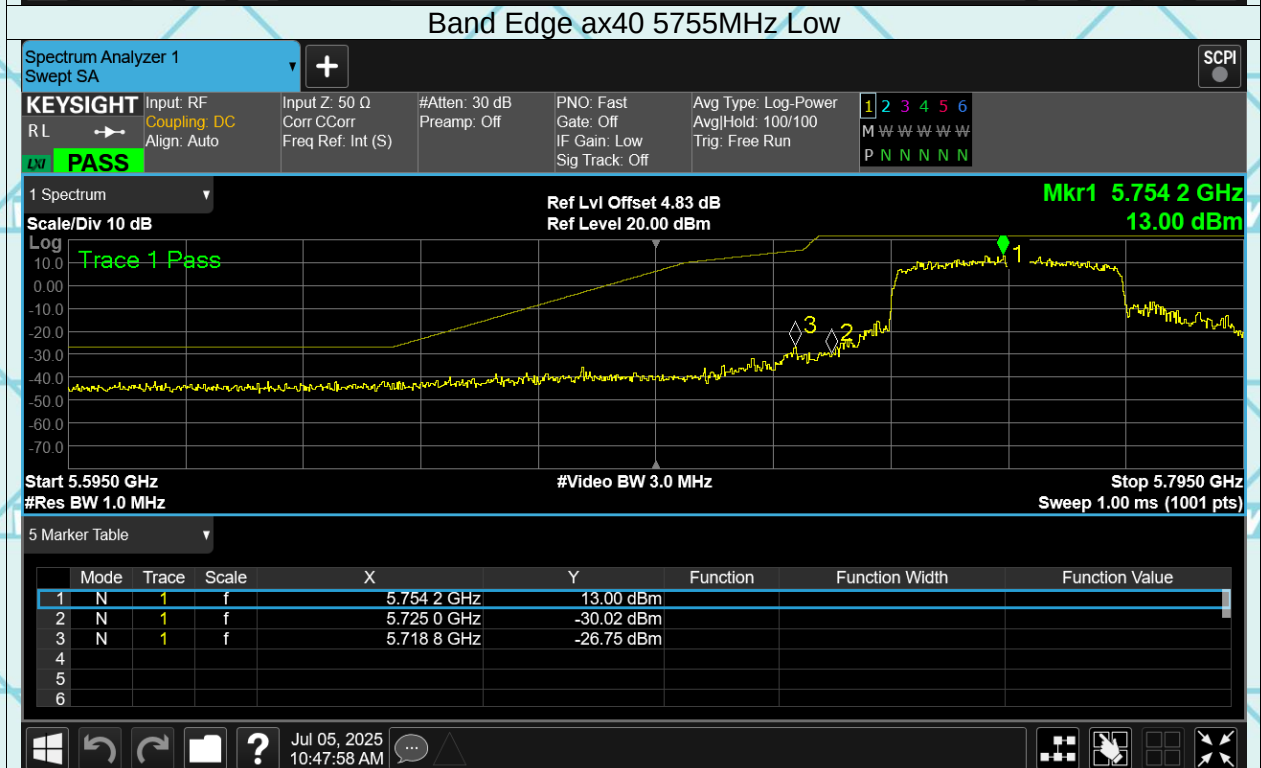
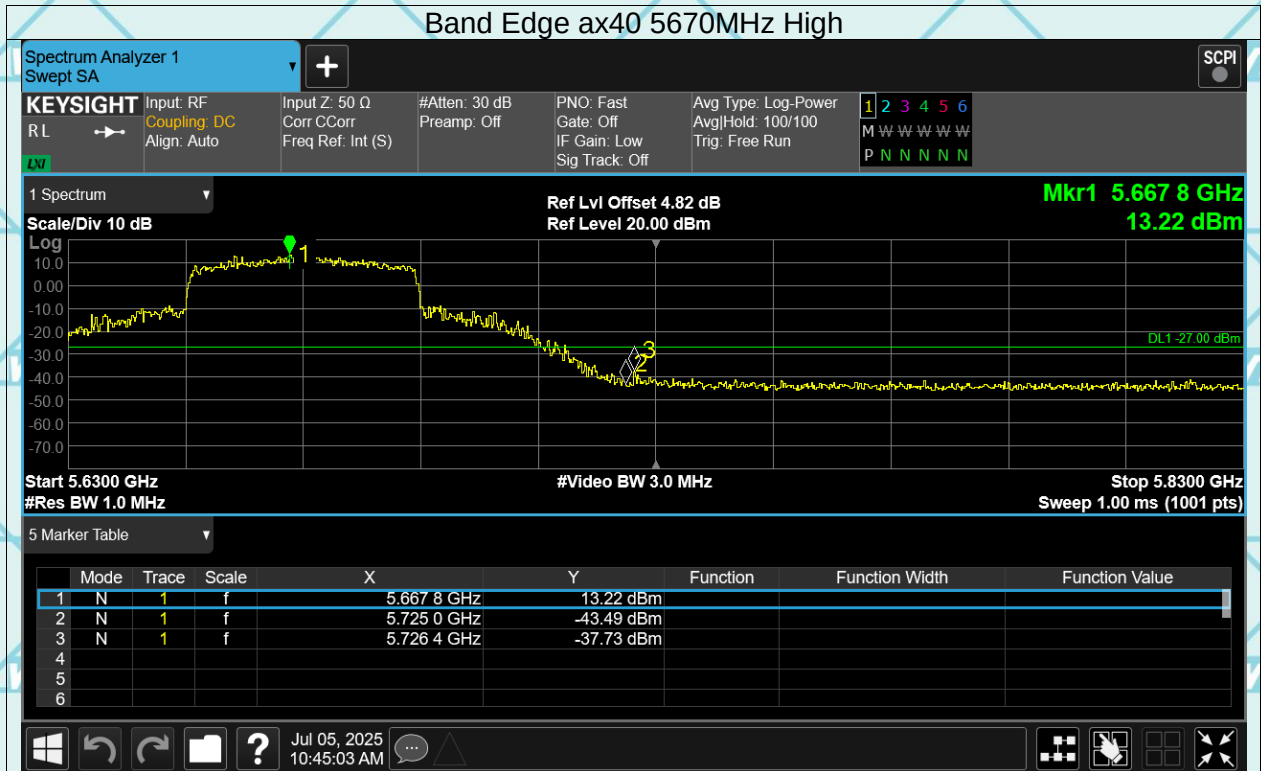


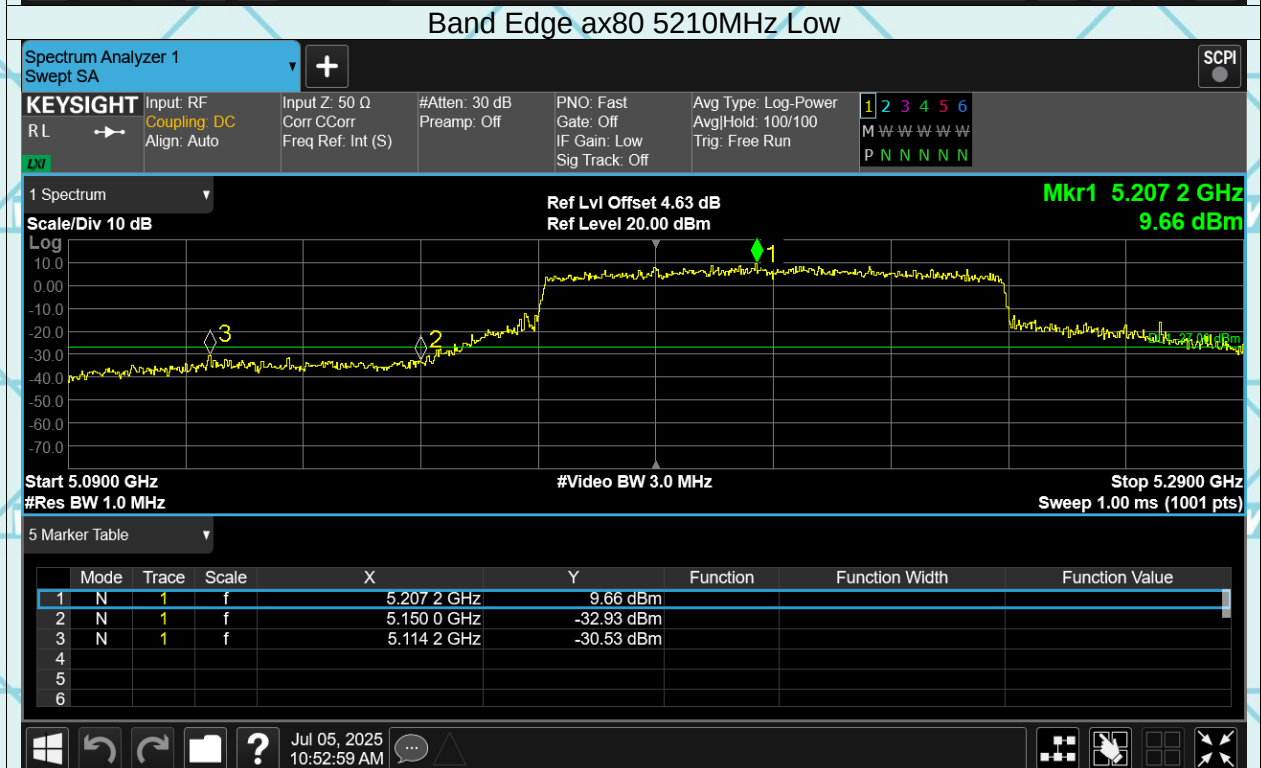
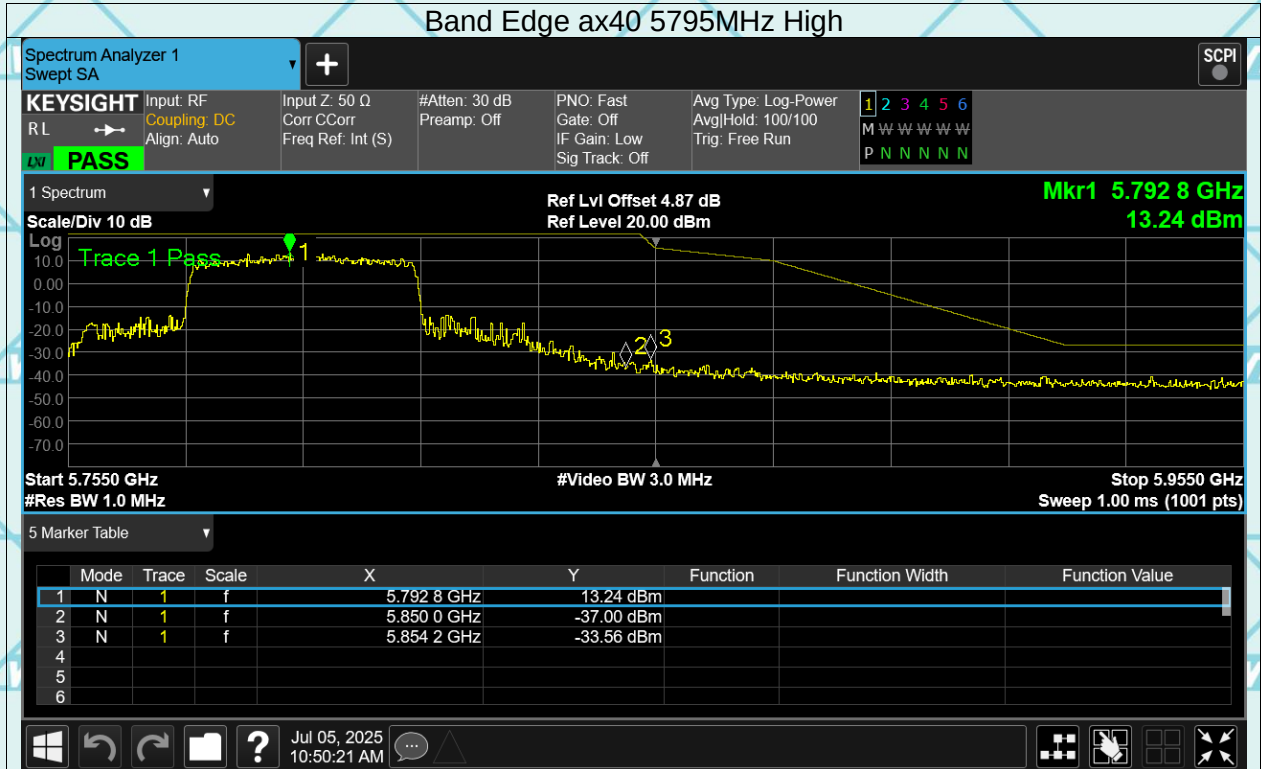


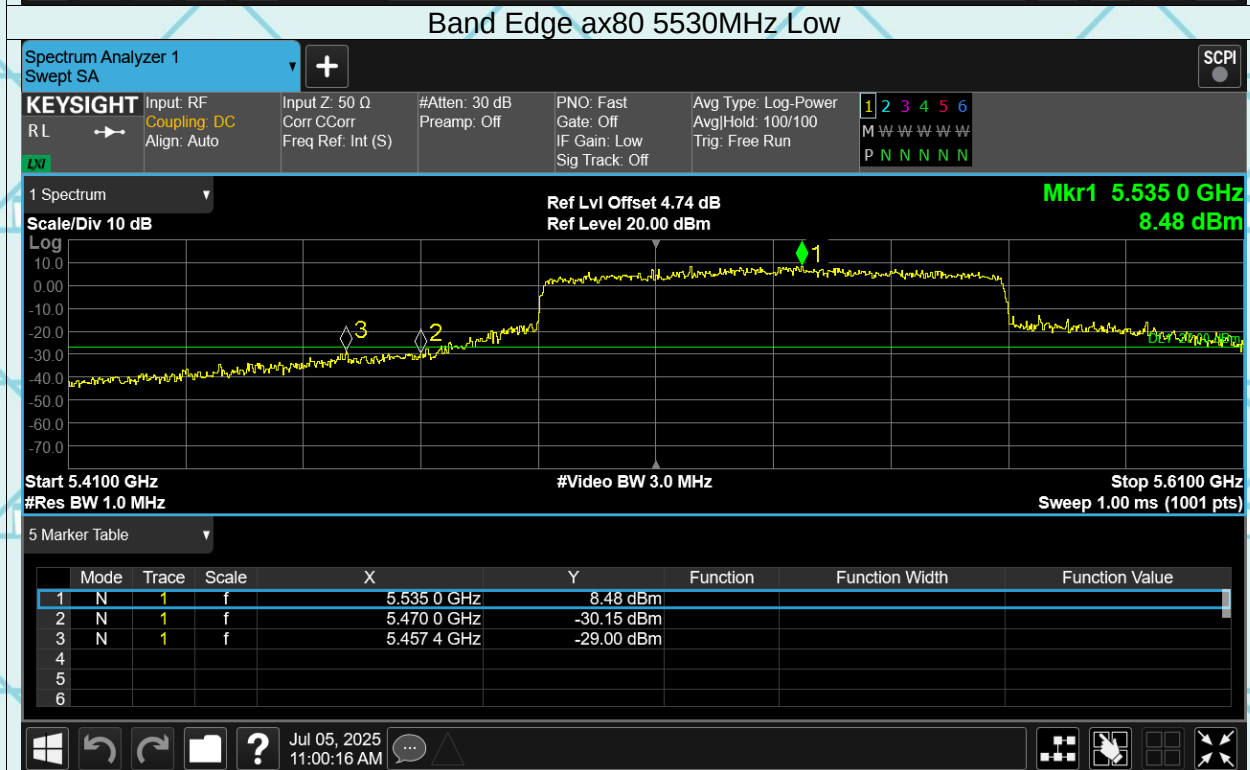
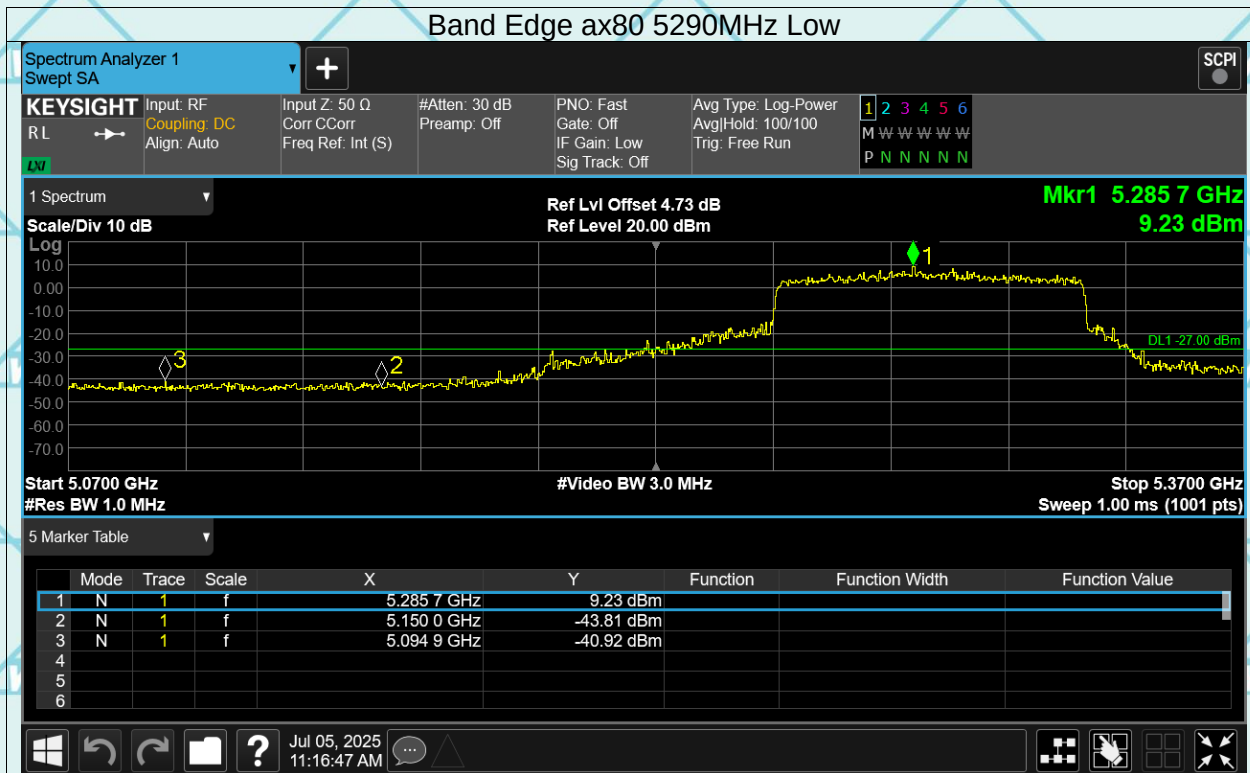


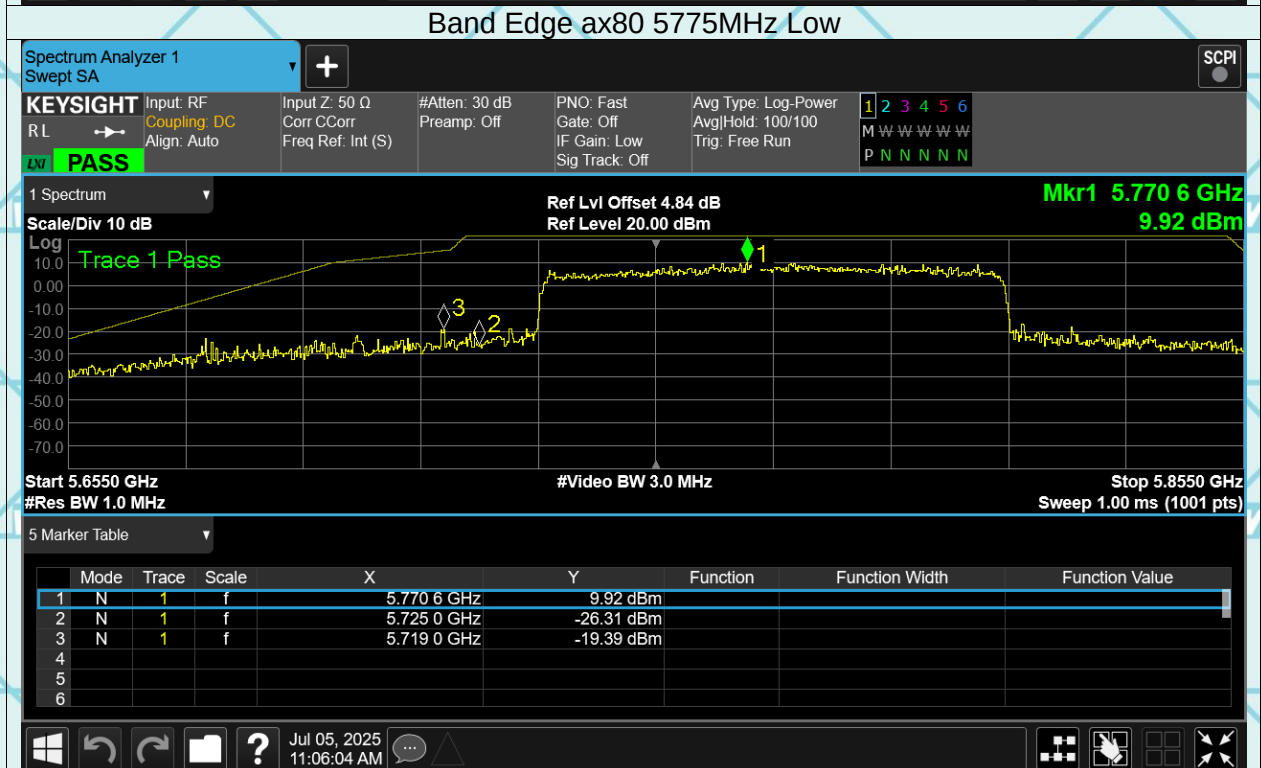
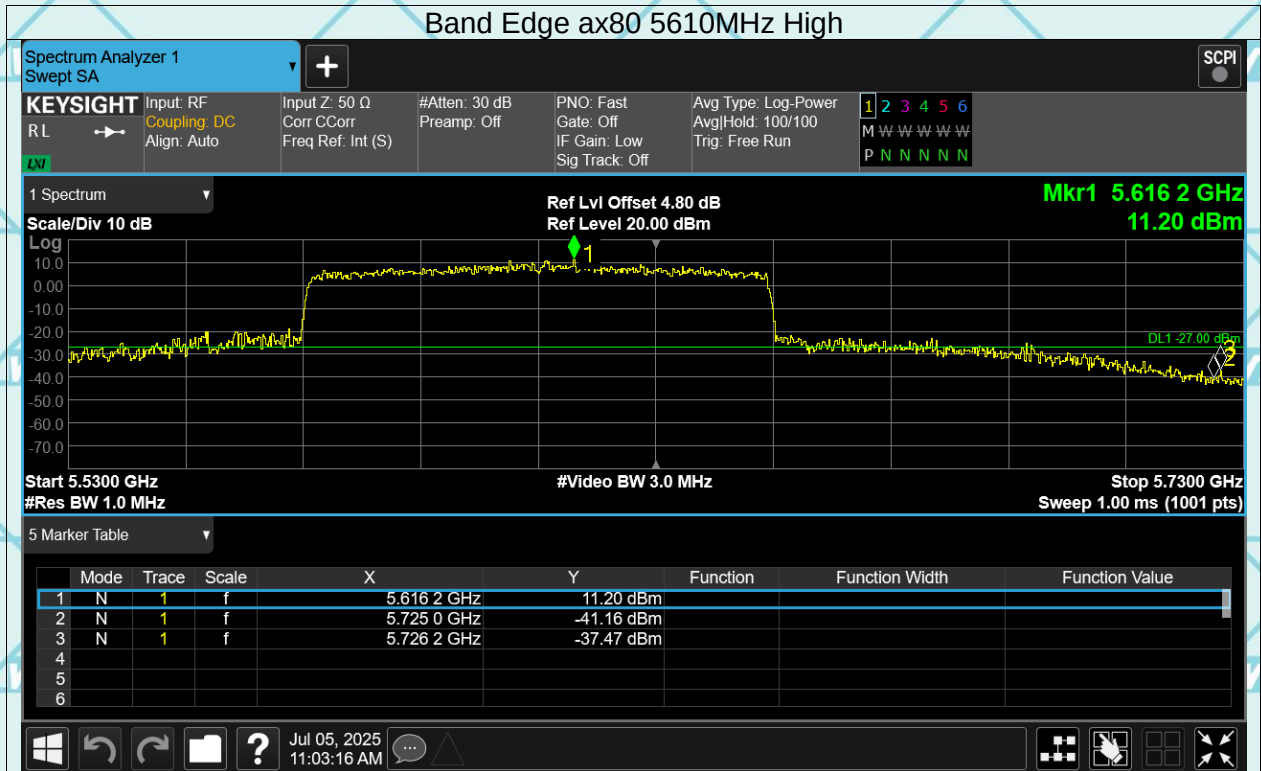


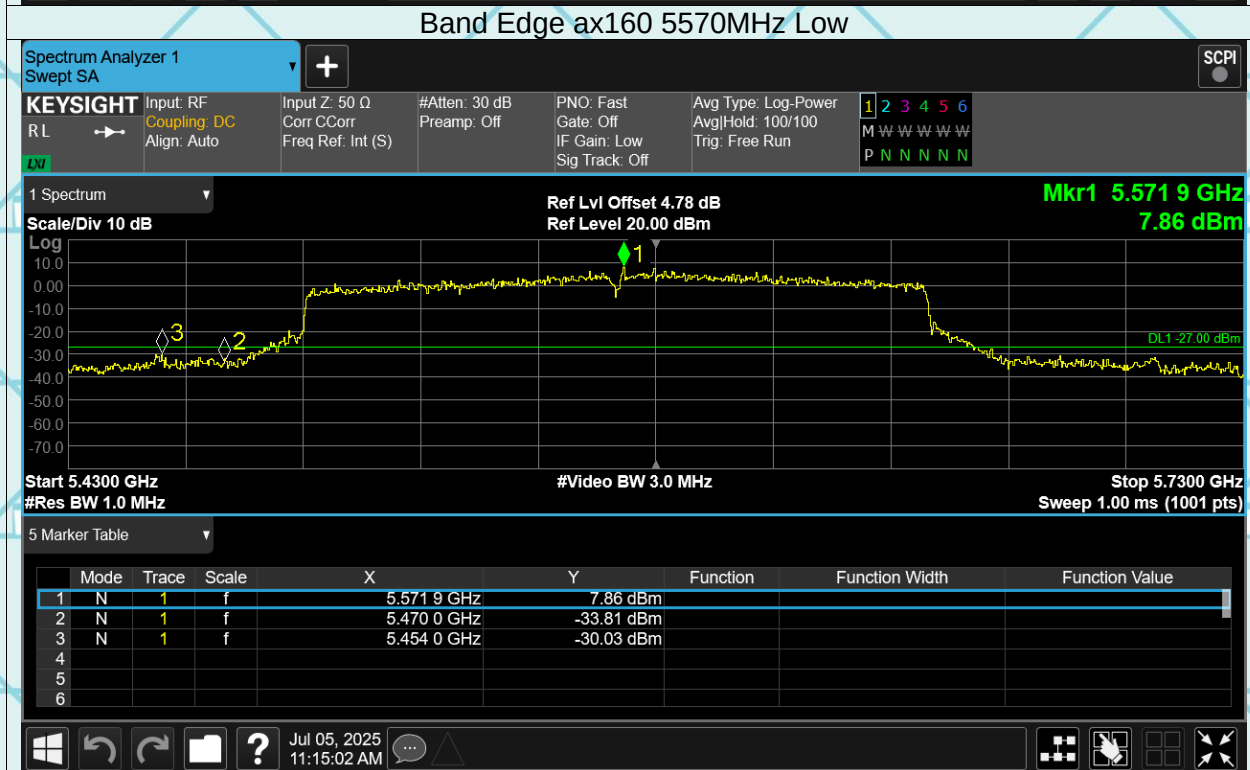
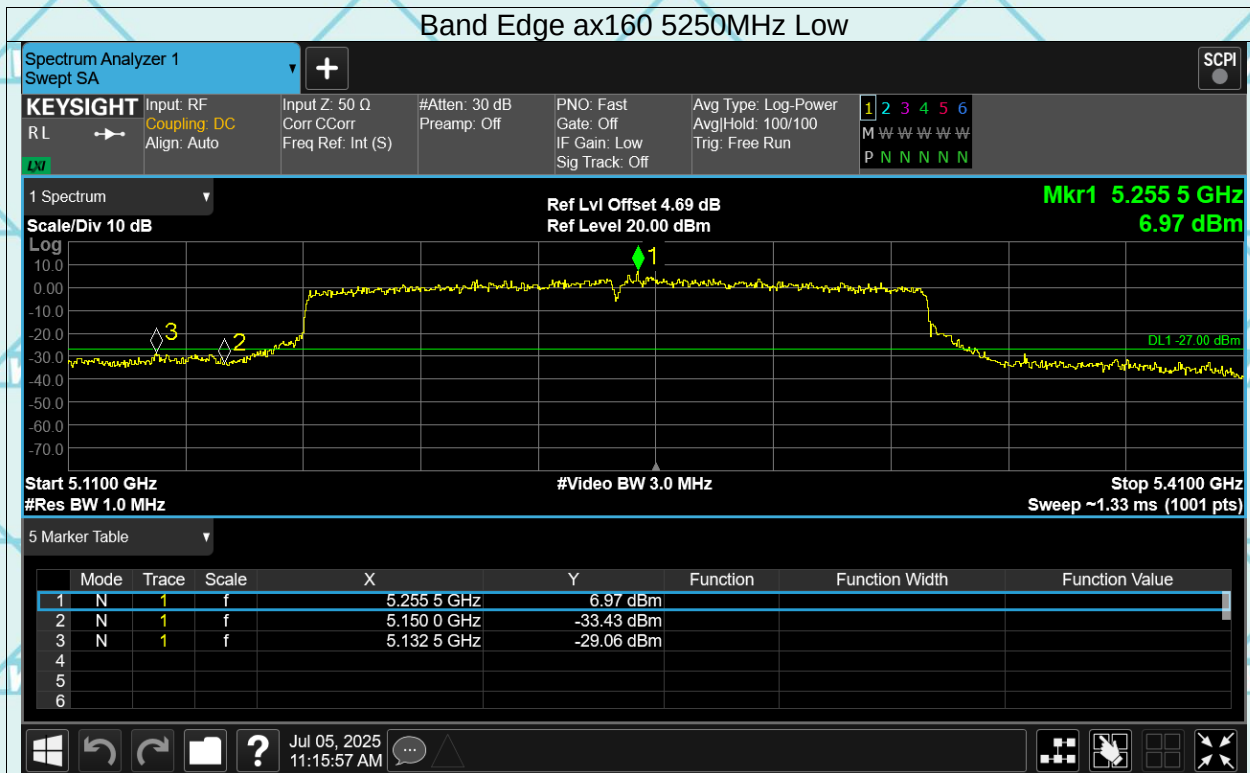












7.10 DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS)

7.10.1 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. 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 MIMOmize the information contained in sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

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>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>	Yes	Not required	Yes

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.

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

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, 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.	

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 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.
Note 1: <i>Channel Move Time</i> and the <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst. Note 2: The <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the <i>Channel Move Time</i> plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a <i>Channel move</i> (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 <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i> 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.	