



诺检标准
NTT STANDARD

TEST REPORT

FCC ID:2AUTE-2D27

Product : Barcode Printer
Model Name : HID-2D2527
Brand : N/A
Report No. : SZNTT26021760E1-5

Prepared for

Xiamen Hanin Co.,Ltd.

Room 305A, Angye Building, Pioneering Park, Torch High-tech, Zone, Xiamen

Prepared by

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1 TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : Xiamen Hanin Co.,Ltd.

Address : Room 305A, Angye Building, Pioneering Park, Torch High-tech, Zone, Xiamen

Manufacturer : Xiamen Hanin Co.,Ltd.

Address : Room 305A, Angye Building, Pioneering Park, Torch High-tech, Zone, Xiamen

Product Name : Barcode Printer

Additional Product Name : Label Printer, Barcode Label Printer, Direct Thermal Printer, Direct Thermal Label Printer

Model Name : HID-2D2527

Additional model : iF2, iF200, iH2, iH200, FD200, FD230, XD200, XD230, SF200, SF230, NF200, ND230, EF200, EF230, JF200, JF230, Y20, Y23, SF201, SF203, NF200, J200, J203, Y201, Y203, iF230, X200, X230, D200, D230, D200, D230, F2, F200, F230, JD200, SD200, XD500, XD530, TLP200, TLP230, X231, X232, I230, H230, B230, J230, N230, S230, E230, W230, Y230, Y220, Y210, TLP23

Standards : FCC PART 15 E 15.407
ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor 1+2023
KDB 905462 D02 v02
KDB 905462 D03 v01r02

Test procedure : ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor 1+2023

Test Date : Mar. 04, 2026 to Jul. 10, 2026

Date of Issue : Jul. 10, 2026

Test Result : Pass

This device described above has been tested by NTT, 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.

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Prepared by(Test Engineer):

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2 Test Summary

Test procedures according to the technical standards: KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 and 905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r02

Part 15.407				
Requirement	Operational Mode			Results
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection	
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Not required	Yes	Pass
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Not required	Not required
Channel Availability Check Time	Yes	Not required	Not required	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Not required	Yes	Pass
Channel Move Time	Yes	Not required	Yes	Pass
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Not required	Not required

Remark: Client equipment without Radar detection.

3 TEST FACILITY

Site Description

Designation Number: CN3446

EMC Lab.

:

Test Firm Registration Number: 129414

Accredited by ANAB, Dec. 19, 2025

The Certificate Registration Number is AT-3446

Name of Firm

:

Shenzhen NTT Testing Technology Co., Ltd.

Site Location

:

1B, Building 2, Factory Building & 103, Building 3, Factory Building, Dayang Industrial Park No.4, Industrial Avenue, Tangwei Community, Fuhai Sub-district, Bao'an District, Shenzhen City, China

4 General Information

4.1 General Description of E.U.T.

Product Name:	Barcode Printer	
Additional Product Name:	Label Printer, Barcode Label Printer, Direct Thermal Printer, Direct Thermal Label Printer	
Model Name	HID-2D2527	
Additional model	iF2, iF200, iH2, iH200, FD200, FD230, XD200, XD230, SF200, SF230, NF200, ND230, EF200, EF230, JF200, JF230, Y20, Y23, SF201, SF203, NF200, J200, J203, Y201, Y203, iF230, X200, X230, D200, D230, D200, D230, F2, F200, F230, JD200, SD200, XD500, XD530, TLP200, TLP230, X231, X232, I230, H230, B230, J230, N230, S230, E230, W230, Y230, Y220, Y210, TLP23	
Difference	All parts of the product, including the circuit theory, electrical design, the critical components and BOM materials are the same except for model name and product name.	
Sample ID:	SZNTT26021760E1-001#	
Sample(s) Status:	Engineer sample	
Operation Frequency Range:	U-NII Band 1: 5.18~5.24 GHz U-NII Band 2A: 5.26~5.32 GHz U-NII Band 2C: 5.50~5.70 GHz U-NII Band 3: 5.745~5.825 GHz	
Modulation type:	802.11a: (64-QAM, 16-QAM, QPSK, BPSK) OFDM 802.11n: (64-QAM, 16-QAM, QPSK, BPSK) OFDM	
Channel Bandwidth:	802.11a: 20 MHz 802.11n: 20 MHz, 40 MHz	
TPC:	☐ Supported ☒ Unspported	
Device Type:	☐ Master ☒ Client without radar detection ☐ Client with radar detection	
Antenna Type:	PCB Antenna	
Antenna gain:	-1.81	
Power supply	DC 24V from adapter	
Adapter information:	1	Model:SW-0209 Input:AC 100-240V~ 50-60Hz 2.0A Output:DC 24V= 2.0A 48.0W
	2	Model:GM53-240200-D Input:AC 100-240V~ 50-60Hz 2.0A Output:DC 24V= 2.0A 48.0W
	3	Model:AP113G-240200 Input:AC 100-240V~ 50-60Hz 2.0A Output:DC 24V= 2.0A 48.0W



Remark:	1. The Antenna gain is provided by customer from Antenna spec. and the laboratory will not be responsible for the accumulated calculation results which covers the information provided by the applicant. 2. All adapters have been tested, and among them, Adapter 2 shows the poorest data performance; therefore, the report only presents the results for Adapter 2.
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☒ Wifi 5G with U-NII -2A
 Frequency and Channel list for 802.11a/n (HT20):

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

Frequency and Channel list for 802.11n (HT40):

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
54	5270				
62	5310				

Test Frequency and Channel for 802.11a/n (HT20):

Lowest Frequency		Middle Frequency		Highest Frequency	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
52	5260	56	5280	64	5320

Test Frequency and channel for 802.11n (HT40):

Lowest Frequency		Middle Frequency		Highest Frequency	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
54	5270	N/A	N/A	62	5310

☒ Wifi 5G with U-NII -2C

Frequency and Channel list for 802.11a/n (HT20):

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

Frequency and Channel list for 802.11n (HT40):

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

Test Frequency and Channel for 802.11a/n (HT20):

Lowest Frequency		Middle Frequency		Highest Frequency	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
100	5500	116	5580	140	5700

Test Frequency and channel for 802.11n (HT40):

Lowest Frequency		Middle Frequency		Highest Frequency	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
102	5510	110	5550	134	5670

Note1: The EUT not support TPC function, Radar detection and hotspot.

Note2: The master device fixed the test mode and working channel on the background management page, the client device is connected to the wireless network sent by the master device, it takes 120 seconds for the master device to fully boot up, and 8.0 seconds for the client device.

Note3: This test was investigated for different bandwidth (20MHz, 40MHz), The report only records the worst mode.

4.2 Test Setup Configuration

Setup for Master with injection at the Master

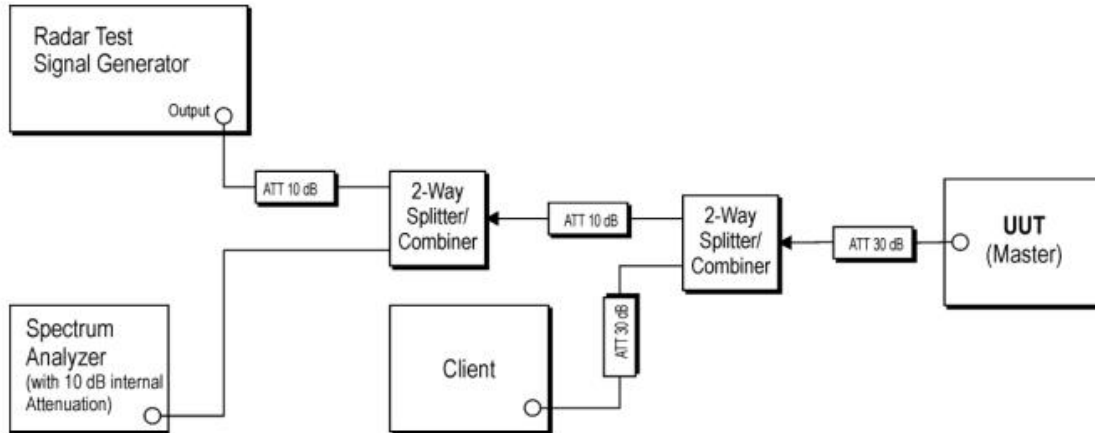


Figure 2: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Master and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master

Setup for Client with injection at the Master

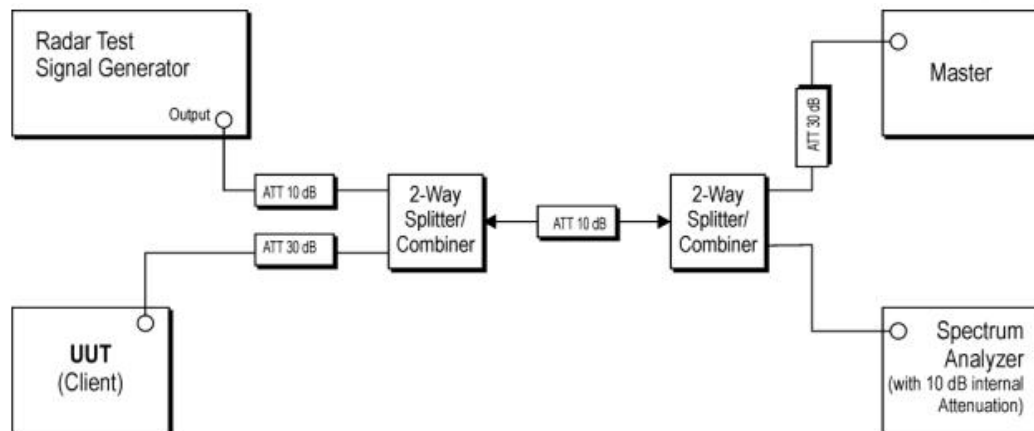


Figure 3: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Client and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master

4.3 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) DETAILS

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

Operating Modes (5260 - 5320 MHz, 5470-5725)

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

Antenna Gains / EIRP (5260 - 5320 MHz, 5470-5725)

AntennaGain (dBi)	-3.48
DFS Detection Threshold (dBm)	-64

Channel Protocol

- ☒ IP Based
- ☐ Frame Based
- ☐ OTHER

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

5 Equipment During Test

5.1 Equipments List

Name	Model No.	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Date of Cal.	Due Date
MXG Signal Analyzer	N9020A	MY50510202	Agilent	2025/9/8	2026/9/7
MXG Vector Signal Generator	N5182A	MY50140020	Agilent	2025/9/8	2026/9/7
MXG Analog Signal Generator	N5181A	MY47420919	Agilent	2025/9/8	2026/9/7
Power Sensor	TR1029-2	512364	Techoy	2025/9/8	2026/9/7
RF Swith	TR1029-1	512364	Techoy	2025/9/8	2026/9/7
MXG Signal Analyzer	N9020A	MY50510202	Agilent	2025/9/8	2026/9/7
Attenuator	eastsheep	90db	N/A	2025/9/8	2026/9/7

Other

Item	Name	Manufacturer	Model	Software version
3	RF test system	Tonscend	JS1120	V3.5.39

5.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The reported uncertainty of measurement $y \pm U$, where expanded uncertainty U is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor of $k=2$, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95 %.

No.	Item	Uncertainty
1	DFS Threshold (radiated)	$\pm 1.50\text{dB}$
2	DFS Threshold (conducted)	$\pm 1.45\text{dB}$
3	Temperature	$\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
4	Humidity	$\pm 2\%$

5.3 Description of Support Units

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit together with other necessary accessories or support units. The following support units or accessories were used to form a representative test configuration during the tests.

Item	Equipment	Mfr/Brand	Model/Type No.	Series No.	Note
E-1	Barcode Printer	N/A	HID-2D2527	N/A	EUT
E-3	Router	TP-LINK	TL-WR885N	FCC ID: Q87-WRT3200ACM	Auxiliary

Note:

- (1) The support equipment was authorized by Declaration of Confirmation.
- (2) For detachable type I/O cable should be specified the length in cm in 『Length』 column.

6 DFS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION

DFS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION

a. RADAR GENERATION SYSTEM

An Agilent PSG is used as the radar-generating source. The integral arbitrary waveform generators are programmed using Agilent's "Pulse Building" software and Elliott custom software to produce the

required waveforms, with the capability to produce both unmodulated and modulated (FM Chirp) pulses. Where there are multiple values for a specific radar parameter then the software selects a value at

random and, for FCC tests, the software verifies that the resulting waveform is truly unique.

With the exception of the hopping waveforms required by the FCC's rules (see below), the radar generator is set to a single frequency within the radar detection bandwidth of the EUT.

Frequency hopping radar waveforms are simulated using a time domain model. A randomly hopping sequence algorithm (which uses each channel in the hopping radar's range once in a hopping

sequence) generates a hop sequence. A segment of the first 100 elements of the hop sequence are

then examined to determine if it contains one or more frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth of the EUT. If it does not then the first element of the segment is discarded and the next frequency in the sequence is added. The process repeats until a valid segment is produced. The radar system is then

programmed to produce bursts at timeslots coincident with the frequencies within the segment that fall

in the detection bandwidth. The frequency of the generator is stepped in 1 MHz increments across the EUT's detection range.

The radar signal level is verified during testing using a CW signal with the AGC function switched on.

Correction factors to account for the fact that pulses are generated with the AGC functions switched off are measured annually and an offset is used to account for this in the software. The generator output is connected to the coupling port of the conducted set-up or to the radar-generating antenna.

b. CHANNEL MONITORING SYSTEM

Channel monitoring is achieved using a spectrum analyzer and digital storage oscilloscope. The

analyzer is configured in a zero-span mode, center frequency set to the radar waveform's frequency or the center frequency of the EUT's operating channel.

The IF output of the analyzer is connected to one input of the oscilloscope and analyzer.

A signal generator output is set to send either the modulating signal directly or a pulse gate with an

output pulse co-incident with each radar pulse. This output is connected to a second input on the

oscilloscope and the oscilloscope displays both the channel traffic (via the if input) and the radar pulses on its display.

For in service monitoring tests the analyzer sweep time is set to > 20 seconds and the oscilloscope is configured with a data record length of 10 seconds for the short duration and frequency hopping

waveforms, 20 seconds for the long duration waveforms. Both instruments are set for a single

acquisition sequence. The analyzer is triggered 500ms before the start of the waveform and the

oscilloscope is triggered directly by the modulating pulse train. Timing measurements for aggregate channel transmission time and channel move time are made from the oscilloscope data, with the end of the waveform clearly identified by the pulse train on one trace. The analyzer trace data is used to

confirm that the last transmission occurred within the 10-second record of the oscilloscope. If necessary the record length of the oscilloscope is expanded to capture the last transmission on the channel prior to the channel move.

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

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

7 DFS PARAMETERS

7.1 DFS PARAMETERS

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.		



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. Note3: 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: <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.	



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 $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\}$	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 5a - Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A



Pulse Repetition Frequency Number	Pulse Repetition Frequency (Pulses Per Second)	Pulse Repetition Interval (Microseconds)
1	1930.5	518
2	1858.7	538
3	1792.1	558
4	1730.1	578
5	1672.2	598
6	1618.1	618
7	1567.4	638
8	1519.8	658
9	1474.9	678
10	1432.7	698
11	1392.8	718
12	1355	738
13	1319.3	758
14	1285.3	778
15	1253.1	798
16	1222.5	818
17	1193.3	838
18	1165.6	858
19	1139	878
20	1113.6	898
21	1089.3	918
22	1066.1	938
23	326.2	3066

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 $(82.9\% + 60\% + 90\% + 88\%)/4 = 80.2\%$			

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

Figure 1 provides a graphical representation of the Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform.

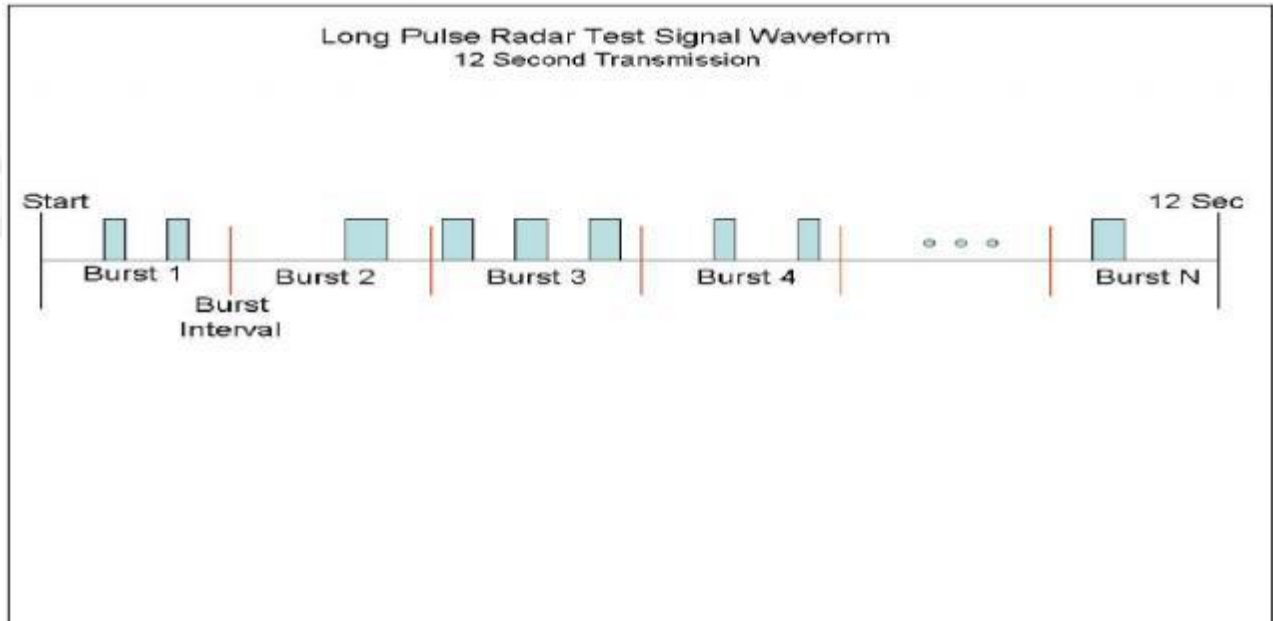


Table 7 - Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

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



7.2 DFS -TEST RESULTS

7.2.1 DFS MEASUREMENT METHODS

a. DFS - CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION TIME AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME

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.

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.

b. DFS - CHANNEL NON-OCCUPANCY AND VERIFICATION OF PASSIVE SCANNING

Non-occupancy Period. A channel that has been flagged as containing a radar system, either by a channel availability check or in-service monitoring, is subject to a non-occupancy period of at least 30 minutes. The non-occupancy period starts at the time when the radar system is detected.

c. CHANNEL AVAILABILITY CHECK TIME

Channel Availability Check Time. A U-NII device shall check if there is a radar system already operating on the channel before it can initiate a transmission on a channel and when it has to move to a new channel. The U-NII device may start using the channel if no radar signal with a power level greater than the interference threshold values listed in paragraph (h)(2) of this section, is detected within 60 seconds.

d. CONTROL (TPC)

Compliance with the transmit power control requirements for devices is demonstrated through measurements showing multiple power levels and manufacturer statements explaining how the power control is implemented.

e. DETECTION PROBABILITY / SUCCESS RATE

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. Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth.

f. NON- OCCUPANCY PERIOD

During the 30 minutes observation time, UUT did not make any transmissions on a channel after a radar signal was detected on that channel by either the Channel Availability Check or the In-Service Monitoring

7.2.2 DFS CONDUCTION TEST METHOD

a. The signal level of the simulated waveform is set to a reference level equal to the threshold

level (plus 1dB if testing against FCC requirements). Lower levels may also be applied on request of the manufacturer.

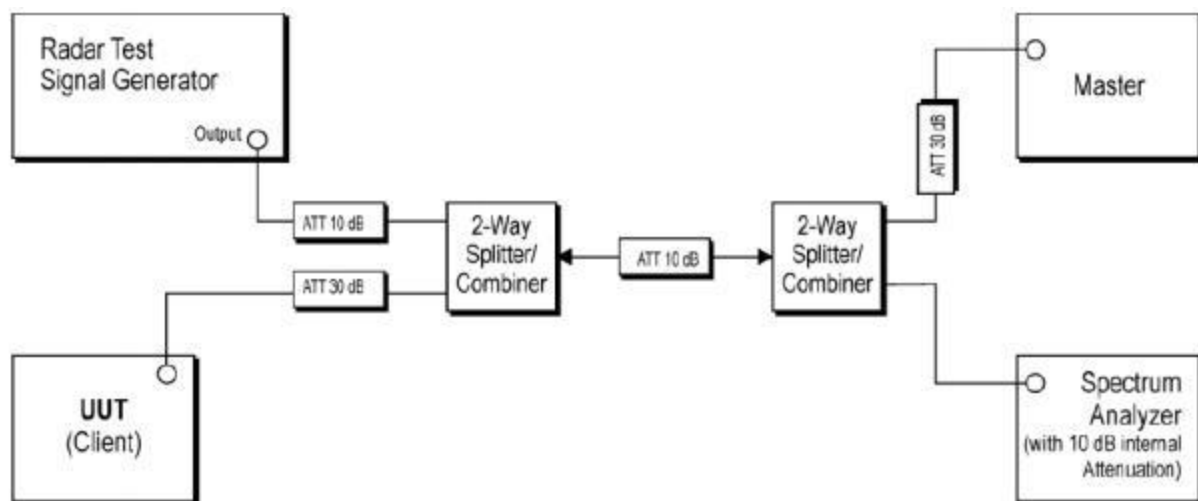
The signal level is verified by measuring the CW signal level at the coupling point to the RDD

antenna port. The radar signal level is calculated from the measured level, R (dBm) and the lowest gain antenna assembly intended for use with the RDD

If both master and client devices have radar detection capability then the radar level at the non

RDD is verified to be at least 20dB below the threshold level to ensure that any responses are due to the RDD detecting radar.

The antenna connected to the channel monitoring subsystem is positioned to allow both master and client transmissions to be observed, with the level of the EUT's transmissions between 6 and 10dB higher than those from the other device.



b. Set-up B is a set-up whereby the UUT is an RLAN device operating in slave mode, with or

without Radar Interference Detection function. This set-up also contains an RLAN device

operating in master mode. The radar test signals are injected into the master device. The UUT

(slave device) is associated with the master device. Figure 5 shows an example for Set-up B. The set-up used shall be documented in the test report.

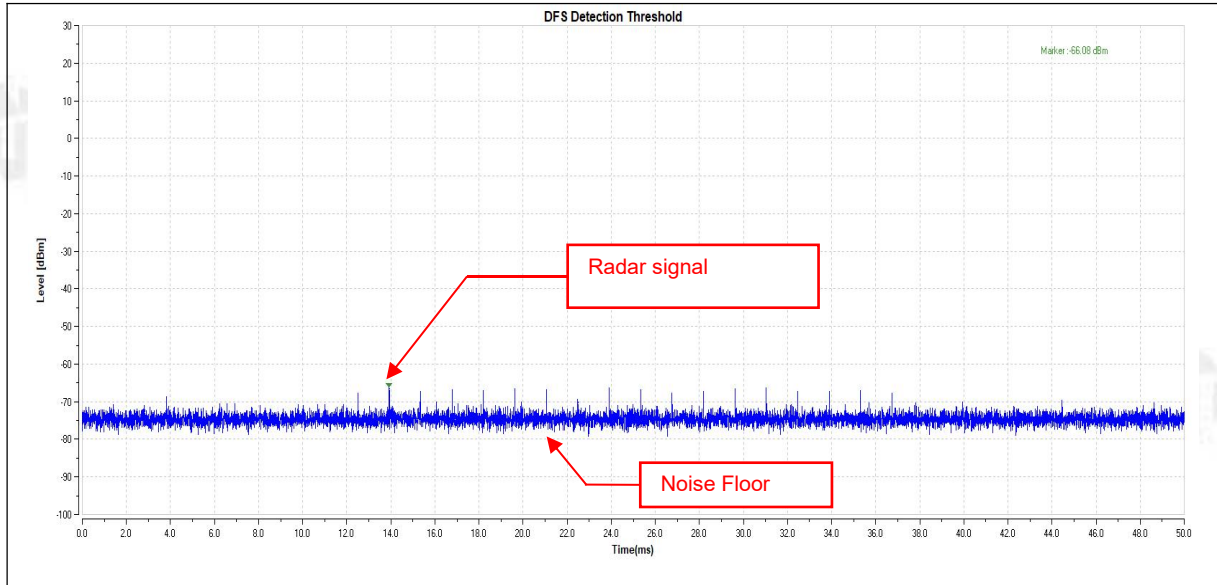
Channel loading mode:

EUT connects to the router through DFS setup, then controls and switches the EUT channel on the router background page.



7.3 DFS Test Data

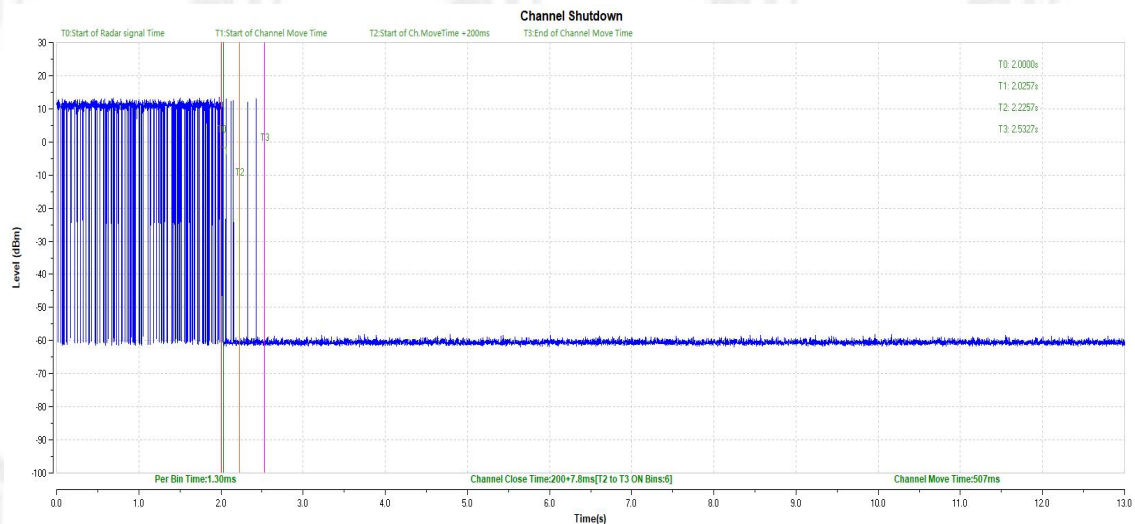
DFS DETECTION THRESHOLD





CHANNEL CLOSING TRANSMISSION AND CHANNEL MOVE TIME

Channel	CH54		
Channel Move Time(ms)	507.0	Channel Closing Transmission Time(ms)	200+7.8

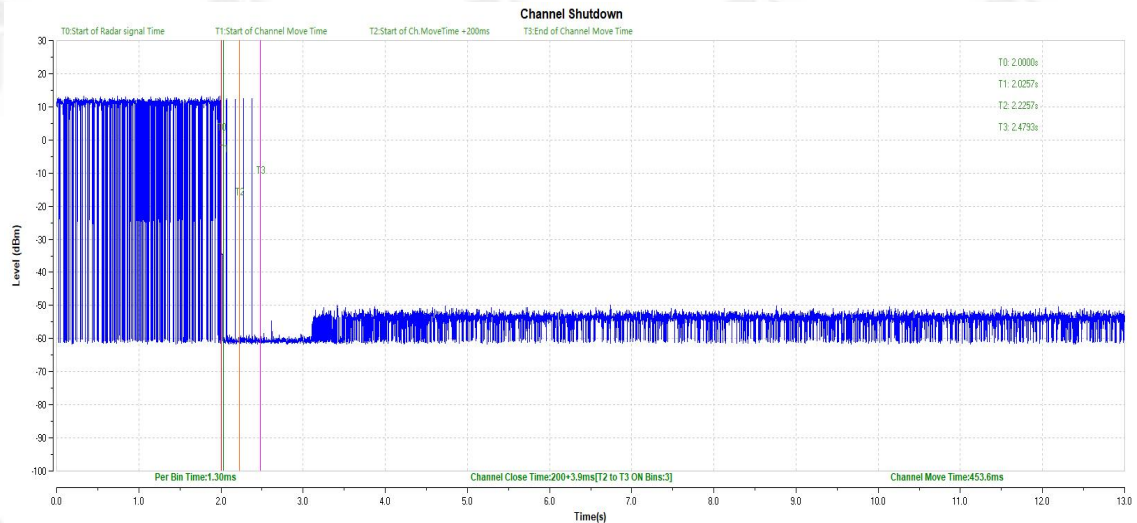


NOTE:

1. T0 denotes the Start of Radar Singnl Time.
2. T1 denotes the Start of Channel Move Time.
3. T2 denotes the Start of Channel Move Time + 200ms.
4. T3 denotes the End of Channel Move Time.
5. Per Bin Time = Sweep time (13000ms) / Sweep Point Bins (10000) = 1.3ms
6. Channel Closing Transmission Time(200 + 7.8ms) = 200+ ON Bins* Per Bin Time



Channel	CH102		
Channel Move Time(ms)	453.6	Channel Closing Transmission Time(ms)	200+3.9



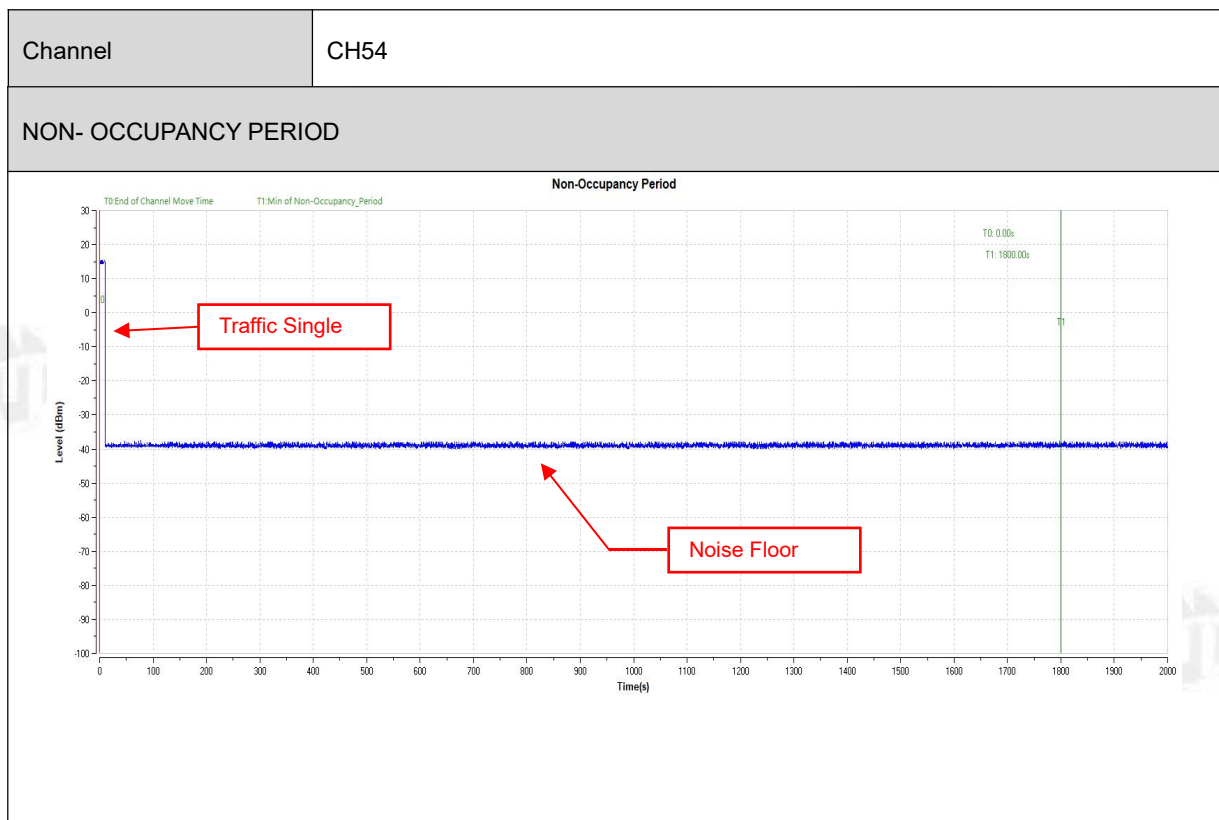
NOTE:

- 1.T0 denotes the Start of Rader Singnl Time.
- 2.T1 denotes the Start of Channel Move Time.
- 3.T2 denotes the Start of Channel Move Time + 200ms.
- 4.T3 denotes the End of Channel Move Time.
- 5.Per Bin Time = Sweep time (13000ms) / Sweep Point Bins (10000) =1.3ms
- 6.Channel Closing Transmission Time(200 + 7.8ms) = 200+ ON Bins* Per Bin Time



NON- OCCUPANCY PERIOD

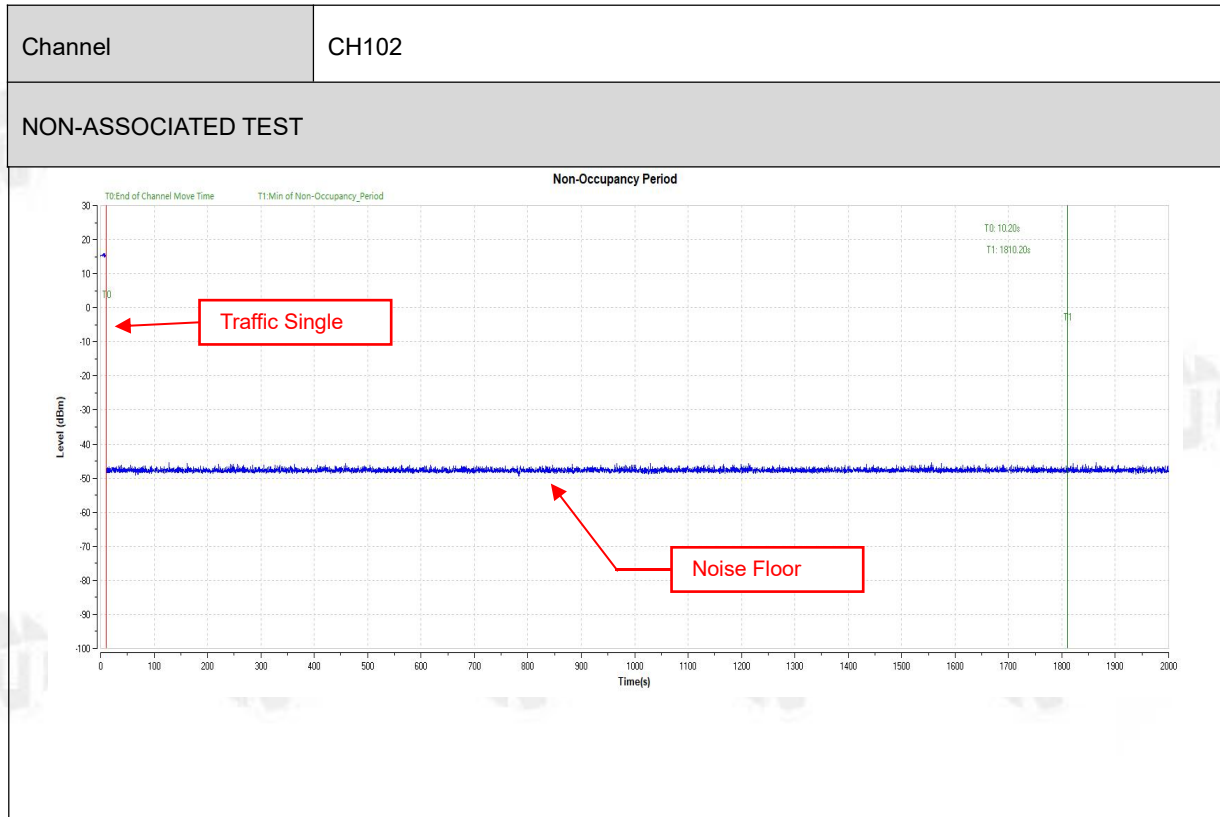
- 1) Test results demonstrating an associated client link is established with the master on a test frequency
- 2) The client and DFS-certified master device are associated, and system testing will be performed with channel-loading for a non-occupancy period test.
- 3) The device transmits one type of radar as specified in the DFS Order.
- 4) The test frequency has been monitored to ensure no transmission of any type has occurred for 30 minutes;
Note: If the client moves with the master, the device is considered compliant if nothing appears in the client non-occupancy period test. For devices that shut down (rather than moving channels), no beacons should appear;
- 5)An analyzer plot that contains a single 30-minute sweep on the original test frequency.





Master was off.

During the 30 minutes observation time, The UUT did not make any transmissions in the DFS band after UUT power up





8 TEST SETUP & EUT PHOTOGRAPH

Please see the attachment for details.



9 EUT PHOTOGRAPH

Please see the attachment for details.

----- End of Report -----