

RF TEST REPORT

Test Equipment : AIRTMS S807
Model Name : AIRTMS S807
HVIN(IC) : S807
FCC ID : 2BRSL-S807
IC : 34476-S807
Date of receipt : 2025-07-16
Test duration : 2025-09-03 ~ 2025-10-24
Date of issue : 2025-11-17

Applicant : KORNIC GLORY CO., Ltd.
Wonyoung Bldg. 3F~4F, 155, Hakdong-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul,
Republic of Korea

Test Laboratory : Lab-T, Inc.
2182-42 Baegok-daero, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si
Gyeonggi-do 17036, Korea

Test specification : FCC Part 15 Subpart E 15.407
RSS-247 Issue 4 (2025-07), RSS-GEN Issue 5 A2 (2021-02)

Test result : Pass

The above equipment was tested by Lab-T Testing Laboratory for compliance
with the requirements of FCC, IC Rules and Regulations.
The test results presented in this test report are limited only to the sample supplied by applicant
and the use of this test report is inhibited other than its purpose.
This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of Lab-T, Inc

Tested by:



Engineer
SungSin Kim

Reviewed by:



Technical Manager
SangHoon Yu

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1. Revision history

Test Report No.	Date	Description
TRRFCC25-0004	2025-11-17	Initial issue

2. Information

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant name	KORNIC GLORY CO., Ltd.
Address	Wonyoung Bldg. 3F~4F, 155, Hakdong-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Telephone No.	+82-2-6003-0953
Person in charge	KYUNGIL KANG / cs@kglory.co.kr
Manufacturer	DAVOLINK Inc.
Address	112, Beolmal-ro, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

2.2 Test Laboratory information

Corporate name	Lab-T, Inc.
Representative	Duke (Jongyoung) Kim
Address	2182-42 Baegok-daero, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do 17036, Korea(Republic of)
FCC & IC MRA Designation No.	KR0159
ISED No.	22000
Telephone	+82-31-322-6767
Fax	+82-31-322-6768
E-mail	info@lab-t.net

2.3 Test Location

Test Site	used	Address
Building L	☒	2182-40 Baegok-daero, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do 17036, Korea(Republic of)
Building T	☐	2182-42 Baegok-daero, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do 17036, Korea(Republic of)
Building A	☐	2182-44 Baegok-daero, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do 17036, Korea(Republic of)

3. Information About Test Equipment

3.1 Equipment Information

Equipment type	AIRTMS S807
Equipment model name	AIRTMS S807
HVIN ^{Note3}	S807
Frequency range	5 260 MHz ~ 5 720 MHz (20MHz BW) 5 270 MHz ~ 5 710 MHz (40MHz BW) 5 290 MHz ~ 5 690 MHz (80MHz BW)
Type of Device	Master
Modulation	OFDM, OFDMA
Power supply ^{Note2}	DC 12 V, PoE(48V)
H/W version	DV-PCB-DVW-704-V1.0
S/W version	TESS AIRTMS V5.0

Note 1 : The above EUT information was declared by the manufacturer.

Note 2 : The test was performed only at DC 12 V.

Note 3 : HVIN is model name of the IC

3.2 Antenna Information

Type	Model No.	Gain				Note.
		5150 ~ 5250	5250 ~ 5350	5470 ~ 5725	5725 ~ 5850	
PCB antenna1	Anray2313049309PA01	3.5 dBi	3.5 dBi	3.5 dBi	3.5 dBi	TRX
PCB antenna 2	Anray2313049309PB02	3.5 dBi	3.5 dBi	3.5 dBi	3.5 dBi	RX

3.3 Test frequency

Test mode	Test frequency (MHz)	
	Band	Test frequency (MHz)
802.11be(EHT20)	5250 ~ 5350	5320
	5470 ~ 5725	5500
802.11be(EHT40)	5250 ~ 5350	5310
	5470 ~ 5725	5510
802.11be(EHT80)	5250 ~ 5350	5290
	5470 ~ 5725	5530

3.5 Tested Companion Device Information

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Note
Wireless Module	Intel	BE200	Mounted on the Desktop PC FCCID : PD9BE200NG IC : 1000M-BE200NG

4. Test Report

4.1 Summary

FCC Part 15E 407 / RSS-247				
FCC Rule	IC Rule	Parameter	Clause	Status
Transmitter Requirements				
15.407(h)	RSS-247 6.3	Dynamic Frequency Selection	4.2	C
NOTE 1 : C = Comply N/C = Not Comply N/T = Not Tested N/A = Not Applicable				

* The general test methods used to test this device is ANSI C63.10:2020

4.2 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS).

4.2.1 Regulation

According to §15.407(h) and RSS-247 6.3.6 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS).

(2) Radar Detection Function of Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS). U-NII devices operating with any part of its 26 dB emission bandwidth in the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands shall employ a DFS radar detection mechanism to detect the presence of radar systems and to avoid co-channel operation with radar systems. Operators shall only use equipment with a DFS mechanism that is turned on when operating in these bands. The device must sense for radar signals at 100 percent of its emission bandwidth. The minimum DFS detection threshold for devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. of 200 mW to 1 W is -64 dBm. For devices that operate with less than 200 mW e.i.r.p. and a power spectral density of less than 10 dBm in a 1 MHz band, the minimum detection threshold is -62 dBm. The detection threshold is the received power averaged over 1 microsecond referenced to a 0 dBi antenna. For the initial channel setting, the manufacturers shall be permitted to provide for either random channel selection or manual channel selection.

(i) Operational Modes. The DFS requirement applies to the following operational modes:

- (A) The requirement for channel availability check time applies in the master operational mode.
- (B) The requirement for channel move time applies in both the master and slave operational modes.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Channel Move Time. After a radar's presence is detected, all transmissions shall cease on the operating channel within 10 seconds. Transmissions during this period shall consist of normal traffic for a maximum of 200 ms after detection of the radar signal. In addition, intermittent management and control signals can be sent during the remaining time to facilitate vacating the operating channel.

(iv) 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.

(i) Device Security. All U-NII devices must contain security features to protect against modification of software by unauthorized parties.

(1) Manufacturers must implement security features in any digitally modulated devices capable of operating in any of the U-NII bands, so that third parties are not able to reprogram the device to operate outside the parameters for which the device was certified. The software must prevent the user from operating the transmitter with operating frequencies, output power, modulation types or other radio frequency parameters outside those that were approved for the device. Manufacturers may use means including, but not limited to the use of a private network that allows only authenticated users to download software, electronic signatures in software or coding in hardware that is decoded by software to verify that new software can be legally loaded into a device to meet these requirements and must describe the methods in their application for equipment authorization.

(2) Manufacturers must take steps to ensure that DFS functionality cannot be disabled by the operator of the U-NII device.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DFS IN THE 5250-5350 MHz AND 5470-5725 MHz BANDS

Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

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

Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

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

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

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

DFS Detection Thresholds

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

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.	

Response Requirements

provides the response requirements for Master and Client Devices incorporating DFS

DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds
Channel Move Time	10 seconds See Note 1.
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period. See Notes 1 and 2.
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.
Note 1: Channel Move Time and the Channel Closing Transmission Time should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst. Note 2: The Channel Closing Transmission Time is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the Channel Move Time plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a Channel move (an aggregate of 60 milliseconds) during the remainder of the 10 second period. The aggregate duration of control signals will not count quiet periods in between transmissions. Note 3: During the U-NII Detection Bandwidth detection test, radar type 0 should be used. For each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.	

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.

Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

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 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	$\text{Roundup} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\}$	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
Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.					

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. 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. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Type 1, then each additional waveform is generated with Test B and must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms in Tests A or B.

For example if in Short Pulse Radar Type 1 Test B a PRI of 3066 μsec is selected, the number of

pulses would be $\text{Roundup} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{3066} \right) \right\} = \text{Round up } \{17.2\} = 18$.

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.

Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

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.

Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Long Pulse 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	30	70%	30

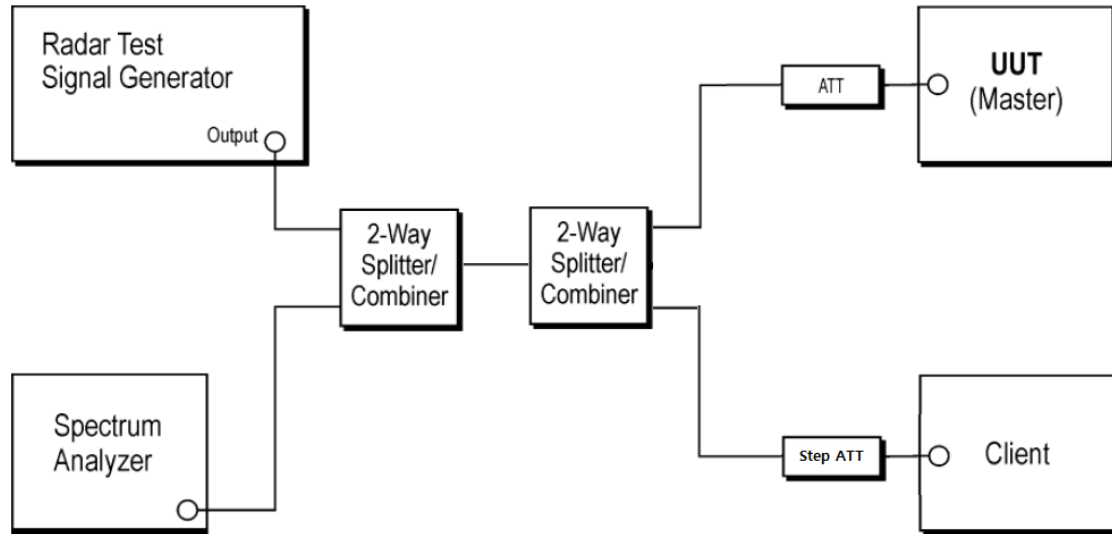
For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same Burst parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each waveform and a 100-length segment is selected from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm:

The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250 – 5724 MHz. Next, the frequency that was just chosen is removed from the group and a frequency is randomly selected from the remaining 474 frequencies in the group. This process continues until all 475 frequencies are chosen for the set. For selection of a random frequency, the frequencies remaining within the group are always treated as equally likely.

4.2.2 Master Devices requirement

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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).
- e) 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.
- f) Once the Master Device has detected a Radar Waveform it will not utilize the Channel for the duration of the Non-Occupancy Period. 3
- g) 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.

4.2.3 Conduct test setup



4.2.4 Setting the Test Signal Level

4.2.4.1 Measurement Procedure

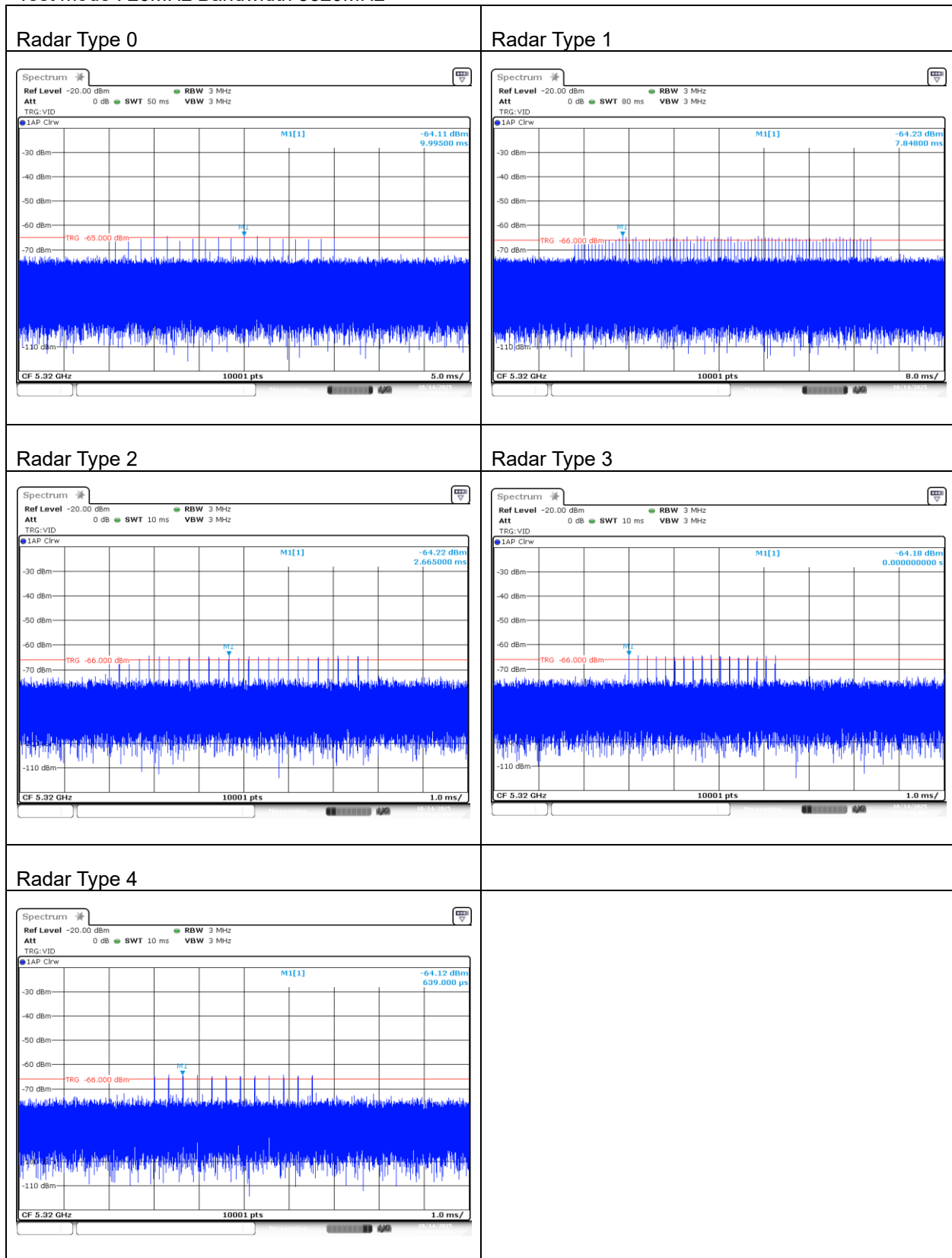
- The Interference Radar Detection Threshold Level is section 4.2.1 detection threshold level table that had been taken into account the output power range and antenna gain. The following equipment setup was used to calibrate the radiated Radar Waveform.
- A vector signal generator was utilized to establish the test signal level for radar type 0~6.
- During this process there were replace 50ohm terminal from master and client device and no transmissions by either the master or client device.
- The spectrum analyzer was switched to the zero span (time domain) at the frequency of the radar waveform generator.
- Peak detection was utilized. The spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth (RBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) were set to 3MHz and 3 MHz.

4.2.4.2 Result

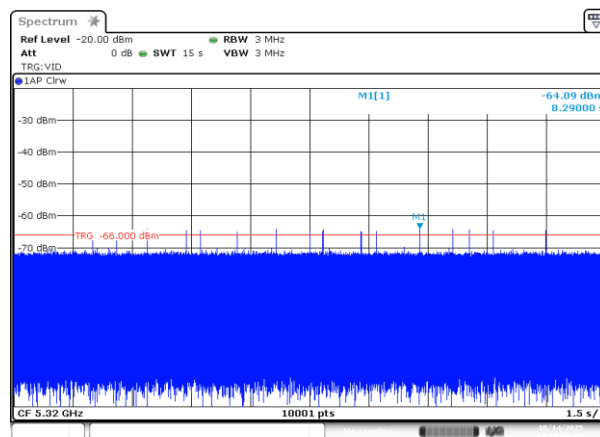
- measurement data : refer to the next page

4.2.4.3 Test Plot

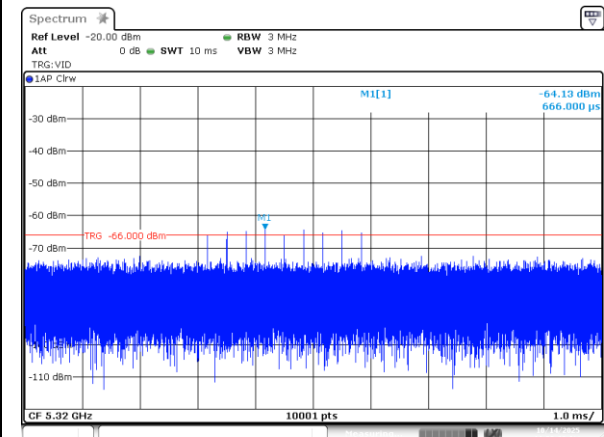
Test mode : 20MHz Bandwidth 5320MHz



Radar Type 5

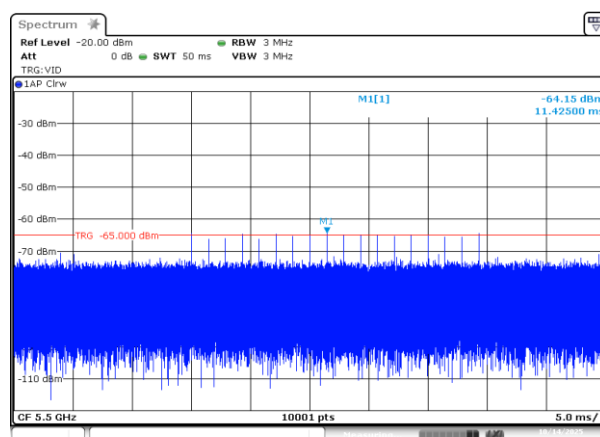


Radar Type 6

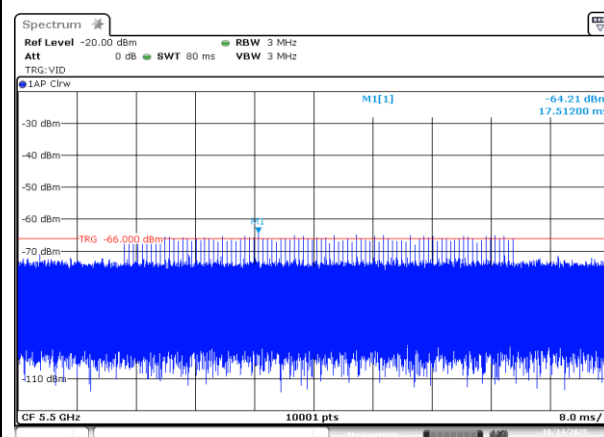


Test mode : 20MHz Bandwidth 5500MHz

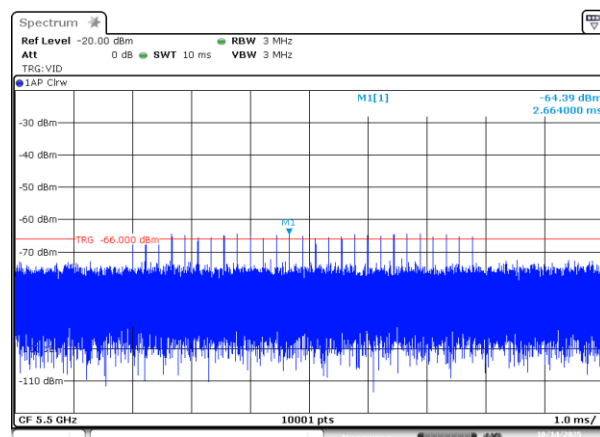
Radar Type 0



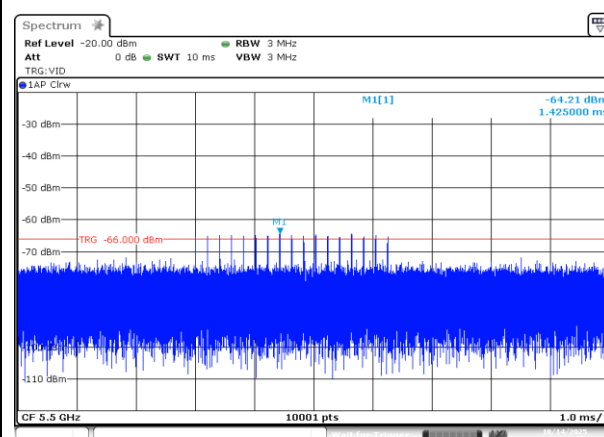
Radar Type 1



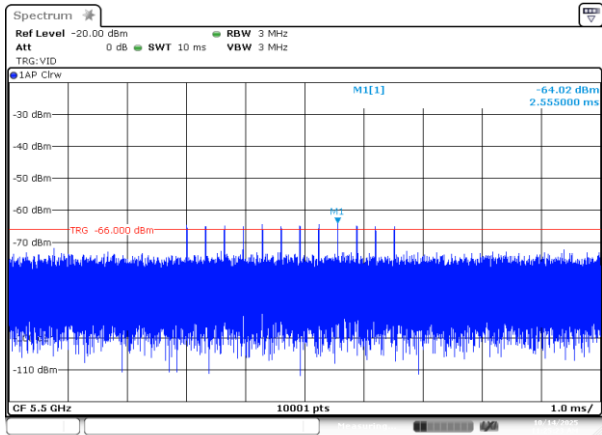
Radar Type 2



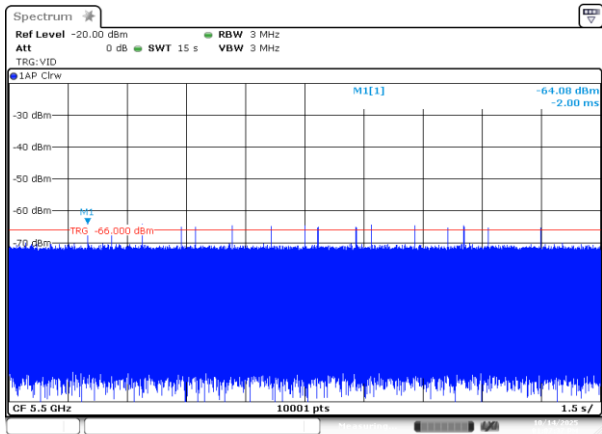
Radar Type 3



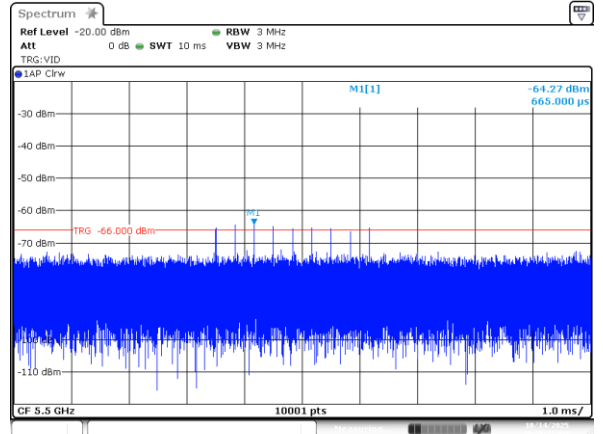
Radar Type 4



Radar Type 5

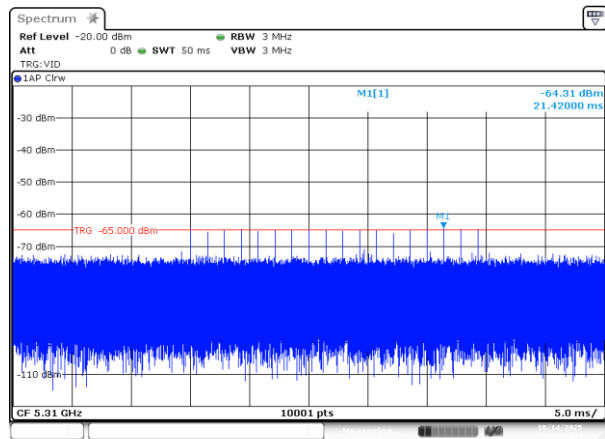


Radar Type 6

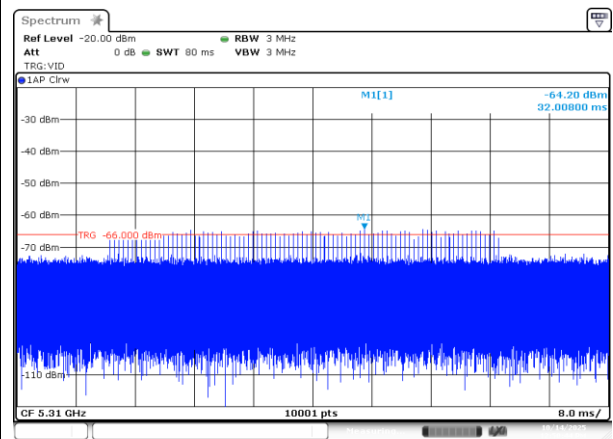


Test mode : 40MHz Bandwidth 5310MHz

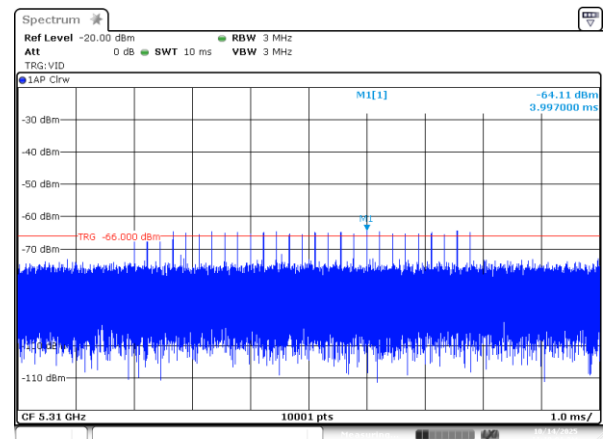
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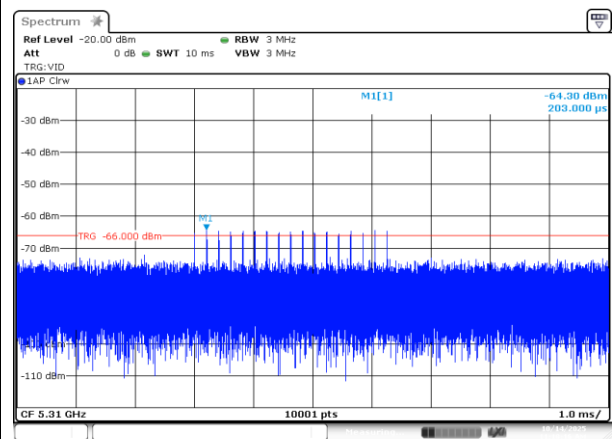
Radar Type 1



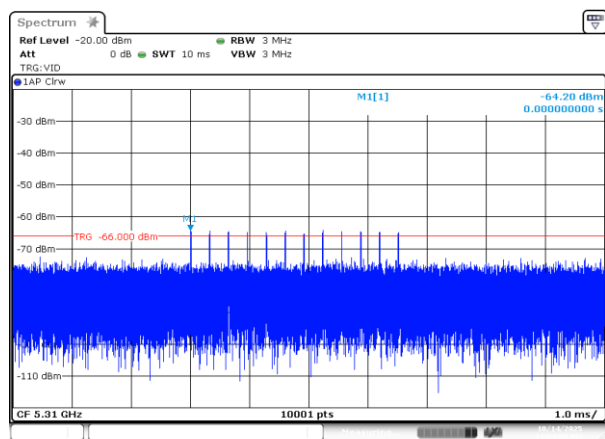
Radar Type 2



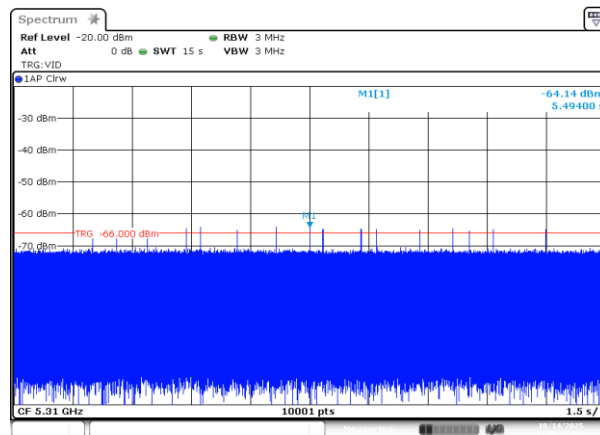
Radar Type 3



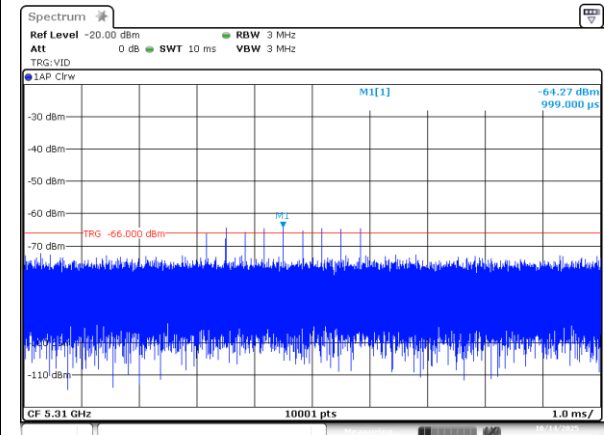
Radar Type 4



Radar Type 5

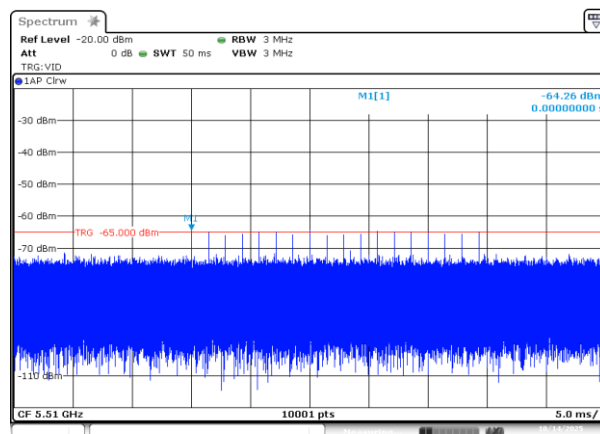


Radar Type 6

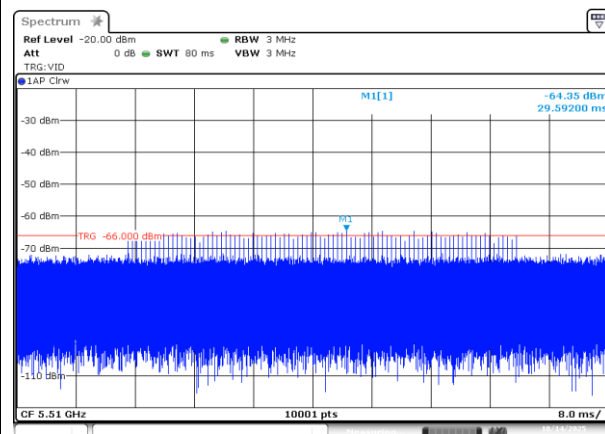


Test mode : 40MHz Bandwidth 5510MHz

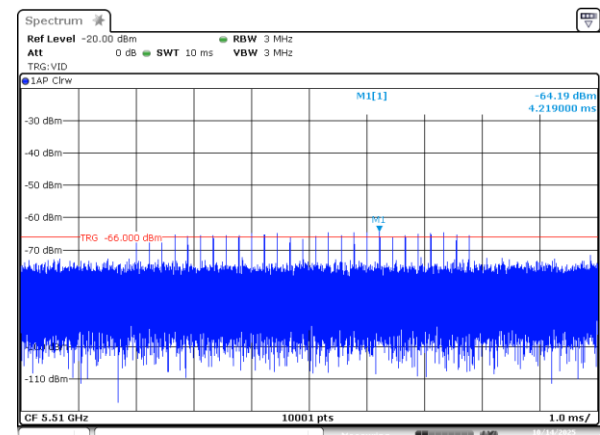
Radar Type 0



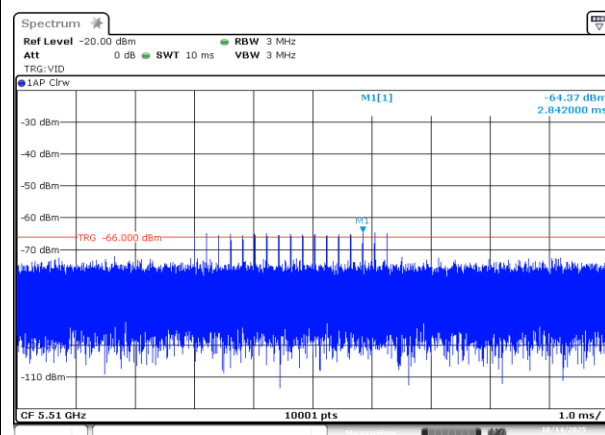
Radar Type 1



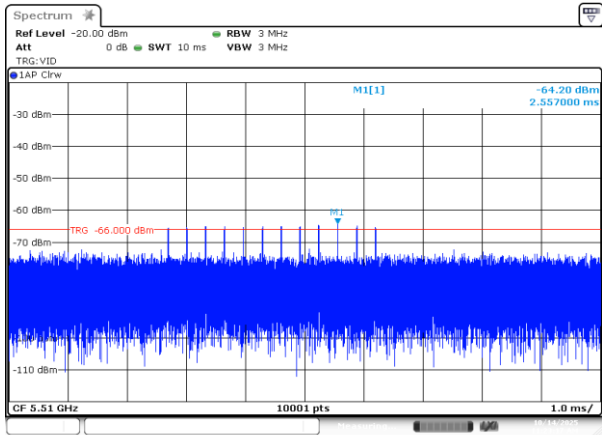
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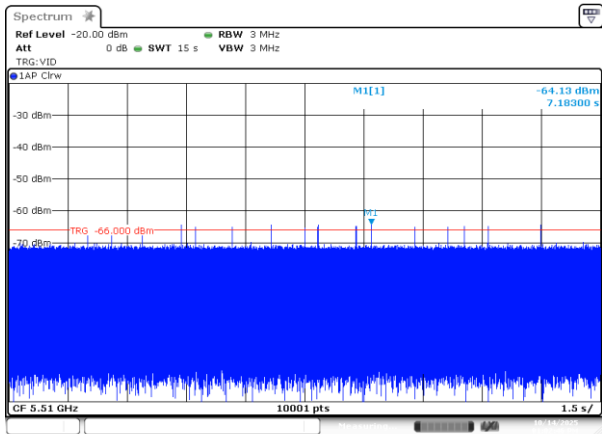
Radar Type 3



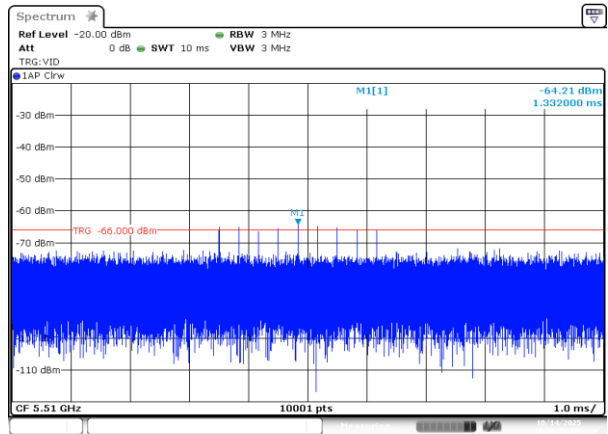
Radar Type 4



Radar Type 5

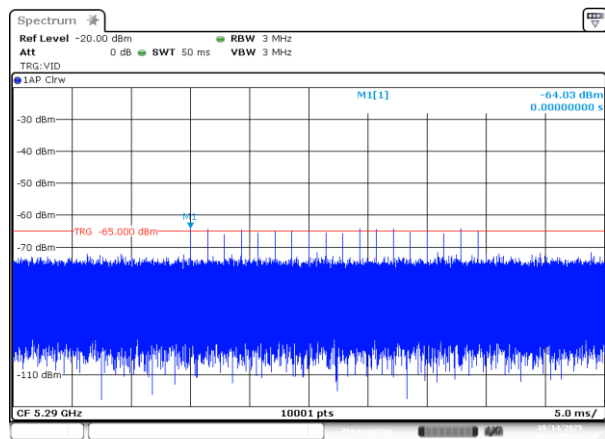


Radar Type 6

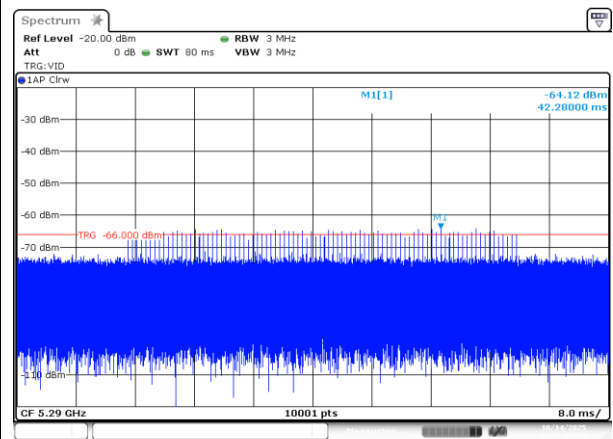


Test mode : 80MHz Bandwidth 5290MHz

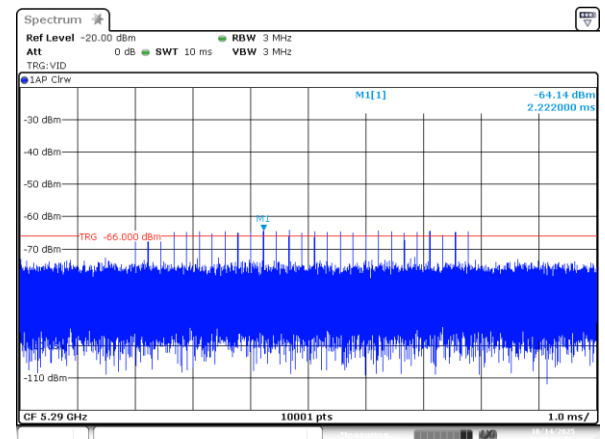
Radar Type 0



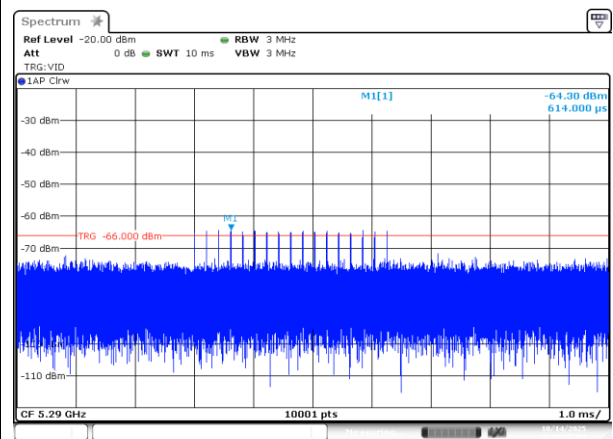
Radar Type 1



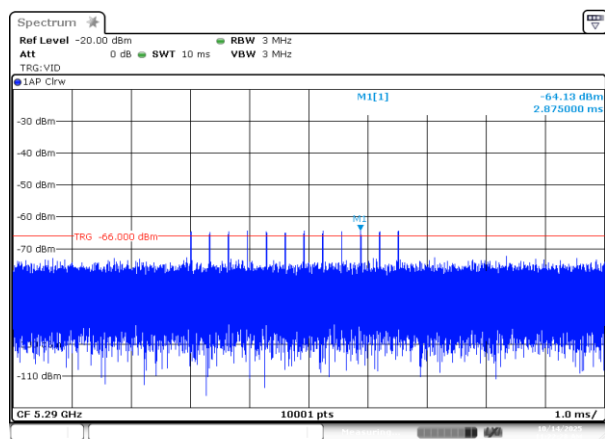
Radar Type 2



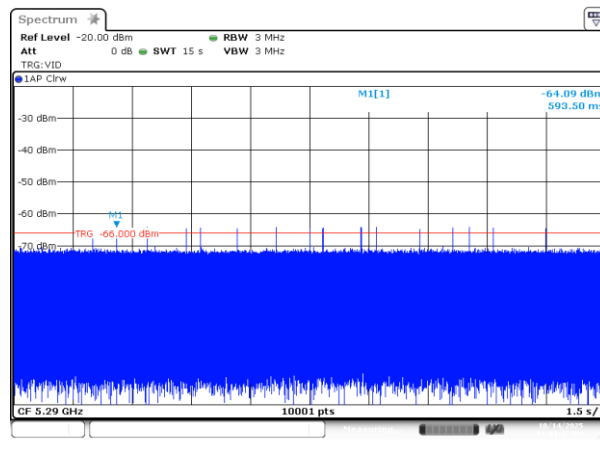
Radar Type 3



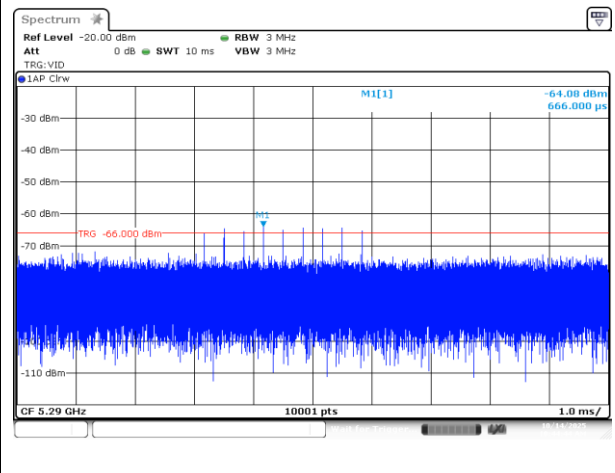
Radar Type 4



Radar Type 5

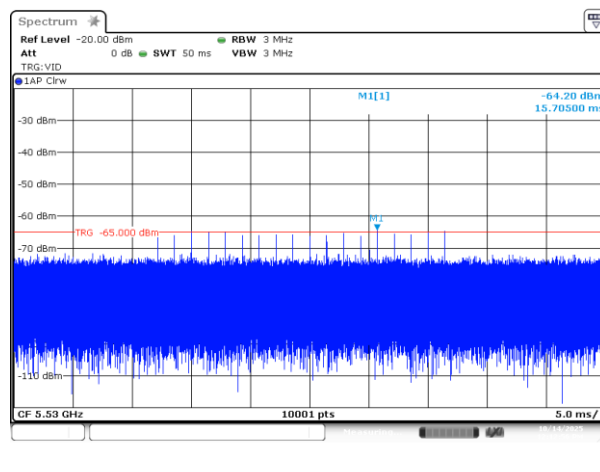


Radar Type 6

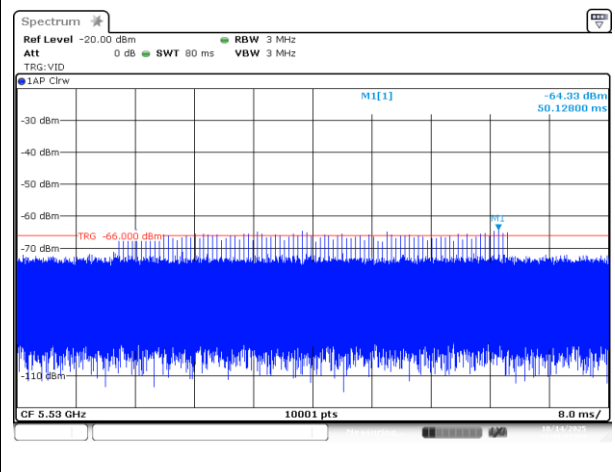


Test mode : 80MHz Bandwidth 5530MHz

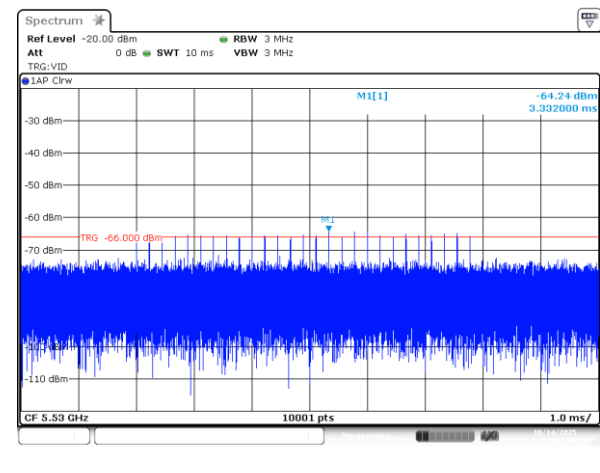
Radar Type 0



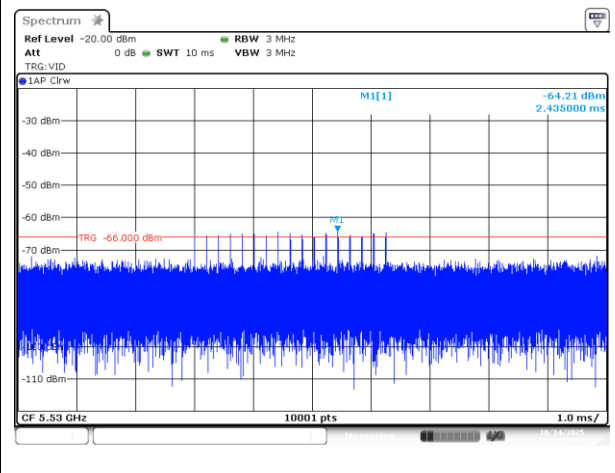
Radar Type 1



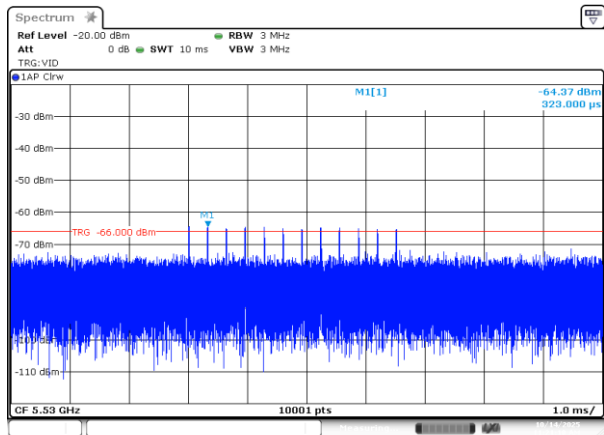
Radar Type 2



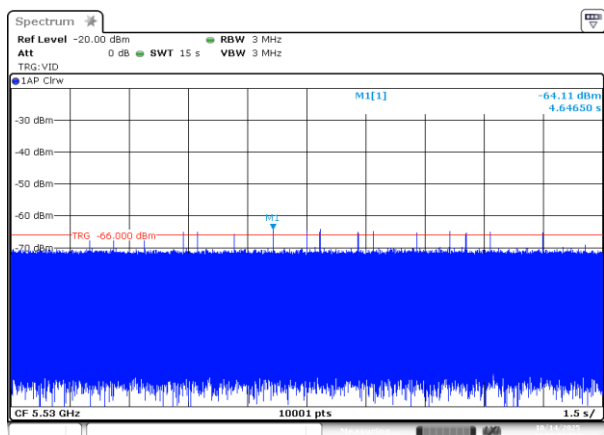
Radar Type 3



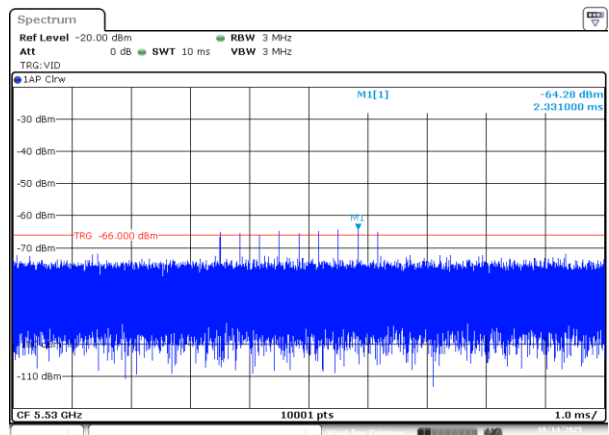
Radar Type 4



Radar Type 5



Radar Type 6



4.2.5 Channel Loading

4.2.5.1 Measurement Procedure

- a) The designated MPEG test file was streamed using a media player with the V2.61 codec package.
- b) This file is used by IP and Frame based systems for loading the test channel during the In-service compliance testing of the U-NII device.
- c) Timing plots are required with calculations demonstrating a minimum channel loading of approximately 17% or greater.
- d) $\text{channel loading}(\%) = \frac{\text{Time On}}{\text{Time On} + \text{Off Time}}$

4.2.5.2 Result

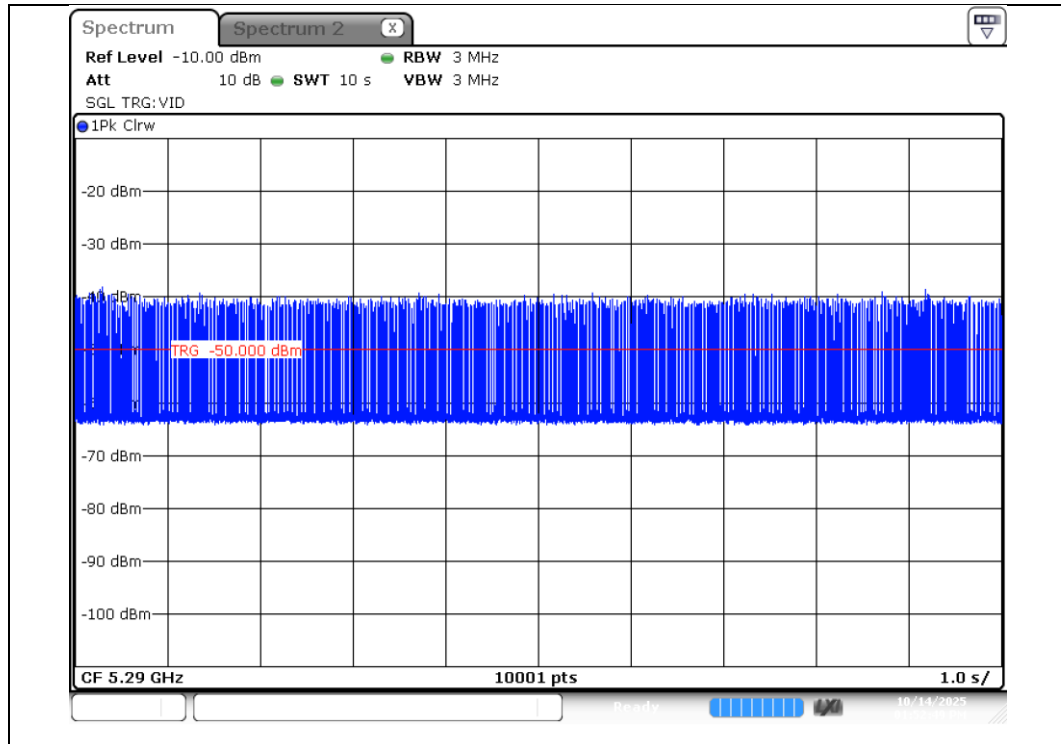
Comply

Test Frequency (MHz)	ON Time (s)	Period Time (s)	result (%)	limit (%)
5 290	2.214	10	22.14	17
5 530	2.229	10	22.29	17

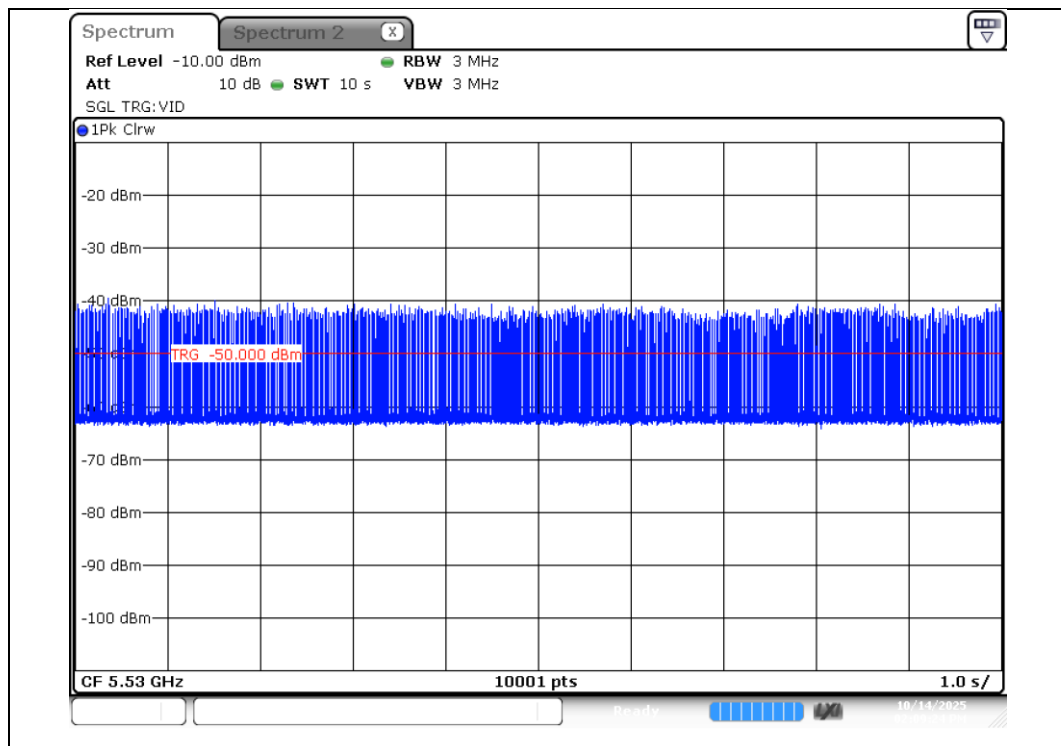
Note : In case of Channel Loading, ASC II trace data was exported to Excel and calculated.

4.2.5.3 Test Plot

Test mode : 80MHz Bandwidth 5290MHz



Test mode : 80MHz Bandwidth 5530MHz



4.2.6 U-NII Detection Bandwidth

4.2.6.1 Measurement Procedure

- a) Adjust the equipment to produce a single burst of the Short Pulse Radar Type 0 at the center frequency of the EUT Operating Channel at the specified DFS Detection Threshold level.
- b) Set the UUT up as a standalone device (no associated Client or Master, as appropriate) and no traffic. Frame based systems will be set to a talk/listen ratio reflecting the worst case (maximum) that is user configurable during this test.
- c) Generate a single radar Burst, and note the response of the UUT. Repeat for a minimum of 10 trials. The UUT must detect the Radar Waveform within the DFS band using the specified U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion shown in Table 4. In cases where the channel bandwidth may exceed past the DFS band edge on specific channels (i.e., 802.11ac or wideband frame based systems) select a channel that has the entire emission bandwidth within the DFS band. If this is not possible, test the detection BW to the DFS band edge.
- d) Starting at the center frequency of the UUT operating Channel, increase the radar frequency in 5 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 4. Repeat this measurement in 1MHz steps at frequencies 5 MHz below where the detection rate begins to fall. Record the highest frequency (denote as F_H) at which detection is greater than or equal to the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies above F_H is not required to demonstrate compliance.
- e) Starting at the center frequency of the UUT operating Channel, decrease the radar frequency in 5 MHz steps, repeating the above test sequence, until the detection rate falls below the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 4. Repeat this measurement in 1MHz steps at frequencies 5 MHz above where the detection rate begins to fall. Record the lowest frequency (denote as F_L) at which detection is greater than or equal to the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies below F_L is not required to demonstrate compliance.
- f) The U-NII Detection Bandwidth is calculated as $F_H - F_L$
- g) The U-NII Detection Bandwidth must meet the U-NII Detection Bandwidth criterion specified in Table 4. Otherwise, the UUT does not comply with DFS requirements. This is essential to ensure that the UUT is capable of detecting Radar Waveforms across the same frequency spectrum that contains the significant energy from the system. In the case that the U-NII Detection Bandwidth is greater than or equal to the 99 percent power bandwidth for the measured F_H and F_L , the test can be truncated and the U-NII Detection Bandwidth can be reported as the measured F_H and F_L .

4.2.6.2 Result

Comply (measurement data : refer to the next page)

4.2.6.3 Measurement data

Test Mode : 20MHz Bandwidth 5320MHz

Radar Frequency (MHz)	DFS Detection Trials(1=Detection, 0=No Detection)										Detection Rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5310	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5315	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5325	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5330	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detection Bandwidth : $F_H - F_L = 5330 \text{ MHz} - 5310 \text{ MHz} = 20 \text{ MHz}$											
EUT 99% Occupied bandwidth : 19.07 MHz											

Test Mode : 20MHz Bandwidth 5500MHz

Radar Frequency (MHz)	DFS Detection Trials(1=Detection, 0=No Detection)										Detection Rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5490	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5495	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5505	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5510	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detection Bandwidth : $F_H - F_L = 5510 \text{ MHz} - 5490 \text{ MHz} = 20 \text{ MHz}$											
EUT 99% Occupied bandwidth : 19.15 MHz											

Test Mode : 40MHz Bandwidth 5310MHz

Radar Frequency (MHz)	DFS Detection Trials(1=Detection, 0=No Detection)										Detection Rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5290	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5295	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5305	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5310	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5315	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5325	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5330	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detection Bandwidth : $F_H - F_L = 5330 \text{ MHz} - 5290 \text{ MHz} = 40 \text{ MHz}$											
EUT 99% Occupied bandwidth : 38.11 MHz											

Test Mode : 40MHz Bandwidth 5510MHz

Radar Frequency (MHz)	DFS Detection Trials(1=Detection, 0=No Detection)										Detection Rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5490	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5495	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5505	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5510	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5515	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5520	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5530	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detection Bandwidth : $F_H - F_L = 5530 \text{ MHz} - 5490 \text{ MHz} = 40 \text{ MHz}$											
EUT 99% Occupied bandwidth : 38.00 MHz											

Test Mode : 80MHz Bandwidth 5290MHz

Radar Frequency (MHz)	DFS Detection Trials(1=Detection, 0=No Detection)										Detection Rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5260	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5265	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5270	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5275	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5280	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5285	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5290	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5295	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5305	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5310	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5315	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5325	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5330	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detection Bandwidth : $F_H - F_L = 5330 \text{ MHz} - 5250 \text{ MHz} = 80 \text{ MHz}$											
EUT 99% Occupied bandwidth : 77.72 MHz											

Test Mode : 80MHz Bandwidth 5530MHz

Radar Frequency (MHz)	DFS Detection Trials(1=Detection, 0=No Detection)										Detection Rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5490	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5495	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5505	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5510	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5515	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5520	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5530	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5535	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5540	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5545	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5550	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5555	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5560	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5565	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5570	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
5571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detection Bandwidth : $F_H - F_L = 5570 \text{ MHz} - 5490 \text{ MHz} = 80 \text{ MHz}$											
EUT 99% Occupied bandwidth : 77.56 MHz											

4.2.7 Channel Availability Check

4.2.7.1 Measurement Procedure

Initial Channel Availability Check Time

The Initial Channel Availability Check Time tests that the UUT does not emit beacon, control, or data signals on the test Channel until the power-up sequence has been completed and the U-NII device checks for Radar Waveforms for one minute on the test Channel. This test does not use any Radar Waveforms and only needs to be performed one time.

- a) The U-NII devices will be powered on and be instructed to operate on the appropriate U-NII Channel that must incorporate DFS functions. At the same time the UUT is powered on, the spectrum analyzer will be set to zero span mode with a 3 MHz RBW and 3 MHz VBW on the Channel occupied by the radar (Chr) with a 2.5 minute sweep time. The spectrum analyzer's sweep will be started at the same time power is applied to the U-NII device.
- b) The UUT should not transmit any beacon or data transmissions until at least 1 minute after the completion of the power-on cycle.
- c) Confirm that the UUT initiates transmission on the channel

This measurement can be used to determine the length of the power-on cycle if it is not supplied by the manufacturer. If the spectrum analyzer sweep is started at the same time the UUT is powered on and the UUT does not begin transmissions until it has completed the cycle, the power-on time can be determined by comparing the two times.

Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time

The steps below define the procedure to verify successful radar detection on the test Channel during a period equal to the Channel Availability Check Time and avoidance of operation on that Channel when a radar Burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1 dB occurs at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time.

- a) The Radar Waveform generator and UUT are connected using the applicable test setup described in the sections on configuration for Conducted Tests (7.2) or Radiated Tests (7.3) and the power of the UUT is switched off.
- b) The UUT is powered on at T_0 . T_1 denotes the instant when the UUT has completed its power-up sequence ($T_{\text{power_up}}$). The Channel Availability Check Time commences on Chr at instant T_1 and will end no sooner than $T_1 + T_{\text{ch_avail_check}}$.
- c) A single Burst of one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 will commence within a 6 second window starting at T_1 . An additional 1 dB is added to the radar test signal to ensure it is at or above the DFS Detection Threshold, accounting for equipment variations/errors.
- d) Visual indication or measured results on the UUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of Chr for UUT emissions will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated.
- e) Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window no UUT transmissions occurred on Chr. The Channel Availability Check results will be recorded.

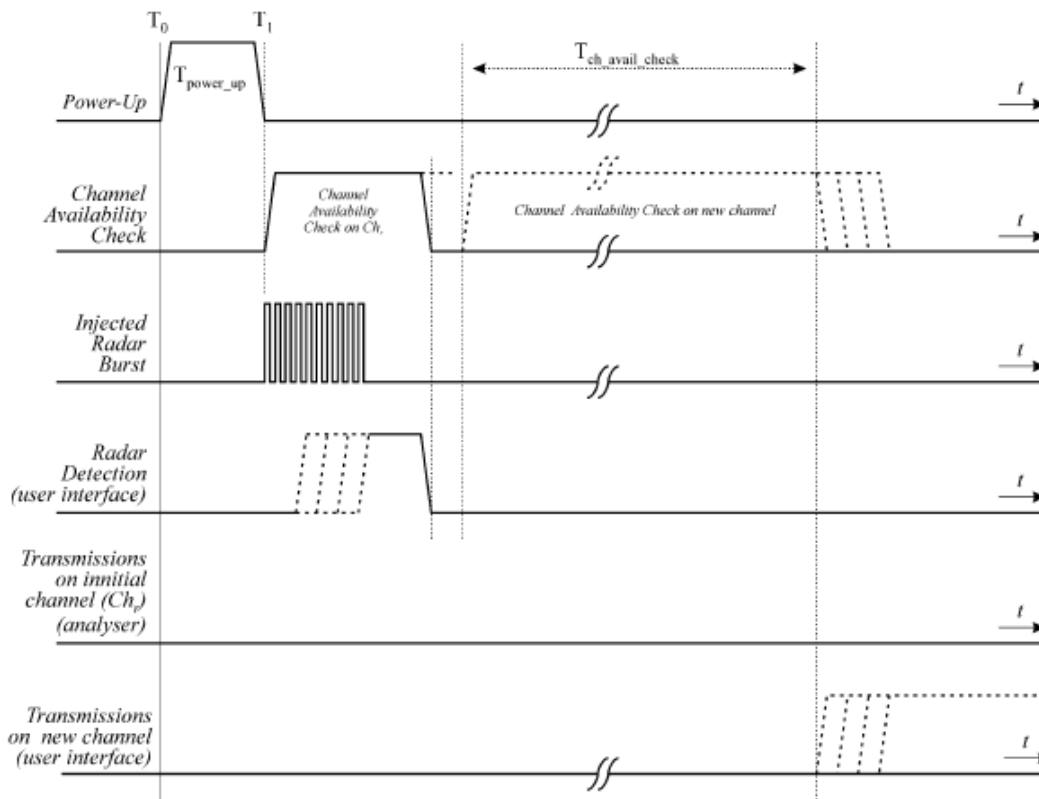


Figure 15: Example of timing for radar testing at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time

Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time

The steps below define the procedure to verify successful radar detection on the test Channel during a period equal to the Channel Availability Check Time and avoidance of operation on that Channel when a radar Burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB occurs at the end of the Channel Availability Check Time.

- The Radar Waveform generator and UUT are connected using the applicable test setup described in the sections for Conducted Tests (7.2) or Radiated Tests (7.3) and the power of the UUT is switched off.
- The UUT is powered on at T_0 . T_1 denotes the instant when the UUT has completed its power-up sequence (T_{power_up}). The Channel Availability Check Time commences on Ch_r at instant T_1 and will end no sooner than $T_1 + T_{ch_avail_check}$.
- A single Burst of one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 will commence within a 6 second window starting at $T_1 + 54$ seconds. An additional 1 dB is added to the radar test signal to ensure it is at or above the DFS Detection Threshold, accounting for equipment variations/errors.
- Visual indication or measured results on the UUT of successful detection of the radar Burst will be recorded and reported. Observation of Ch_r for UUT emissions will continue for 2.5 minutes after the radar Burst has been generated.
- Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window no UUT transmissions occurred on Ch_r . The Channel Availability Check results will be recorded.

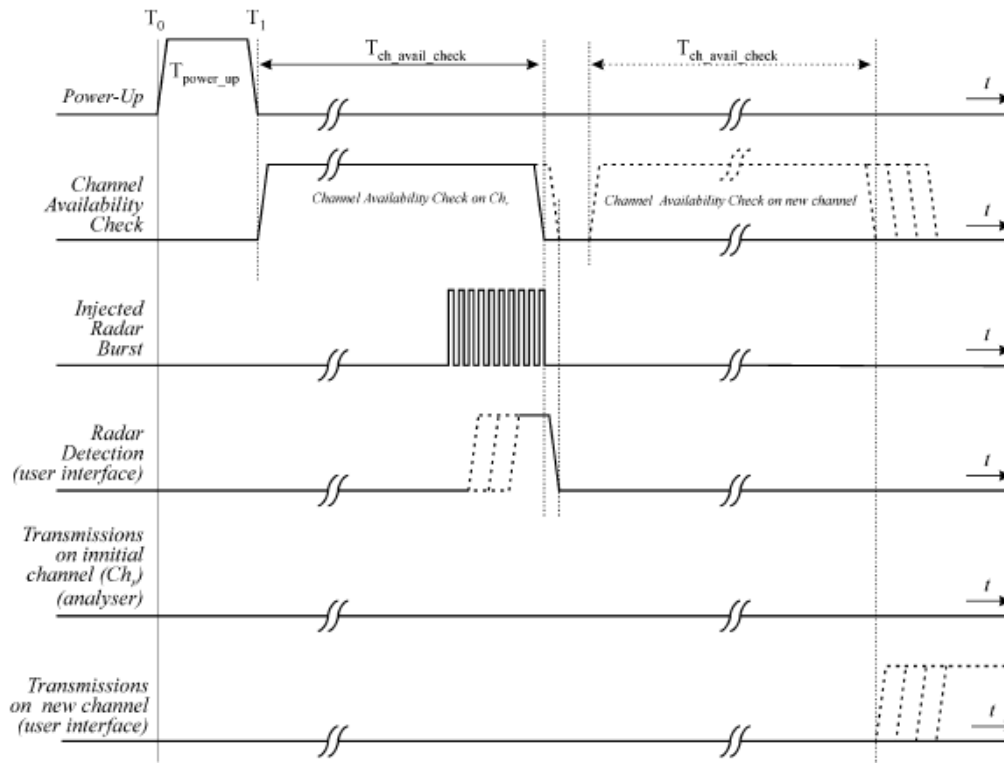


Figure 16: Example of timing for radar testing towards the end of the Channel Availability Check Time

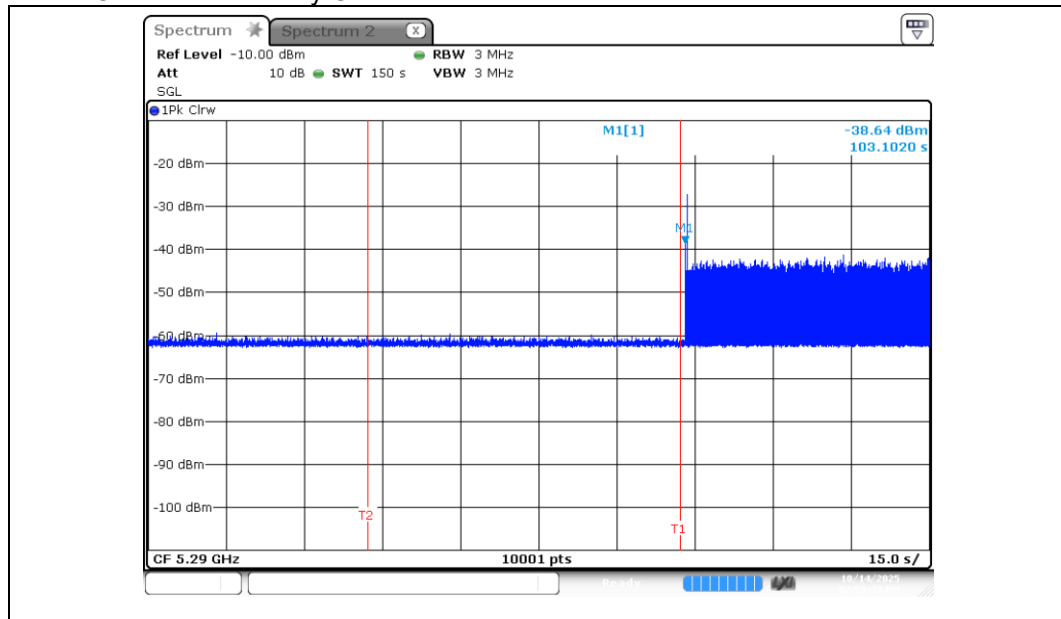
4.2.7.2 Result

Comply (measurement data : refer to the next page)

4.2.7.3 Measurement data

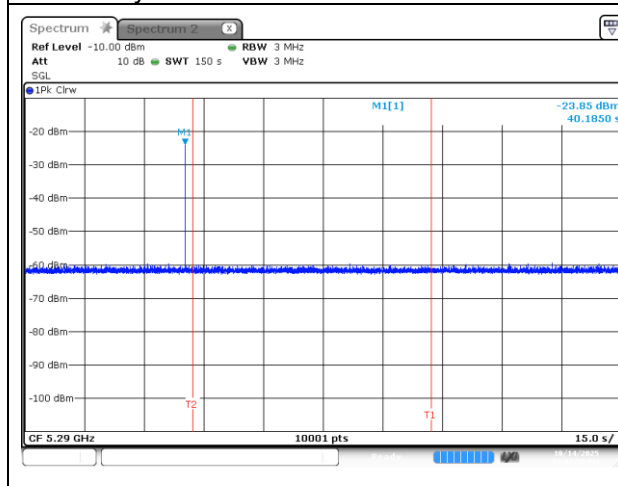
Test Mode	Test Frequency	Initial Channel Availability Check Time
80 MHz bandwidth	5290 MHz	103.10 s

Initial Channel Availability Check Time

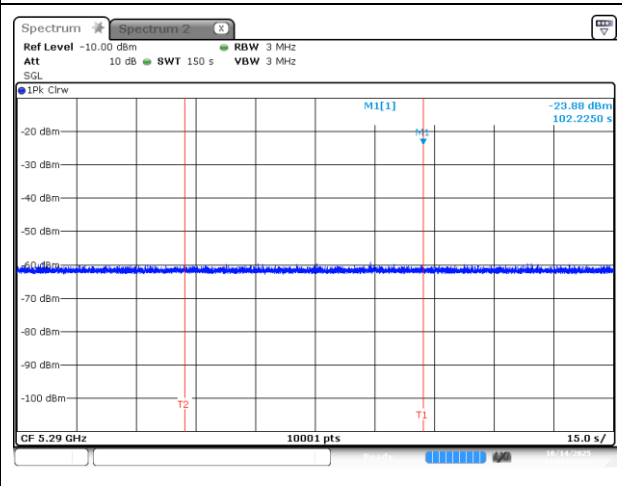


Test Mode	Test Frequency	Radar Type	
80 MHz bandwidth	5290 MHz	0	
Initial Channel Availability Check Time	Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time	Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time	Channel Availability Check Time
103.10 s	40.19 s	102.23 s	62.04 s

Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time

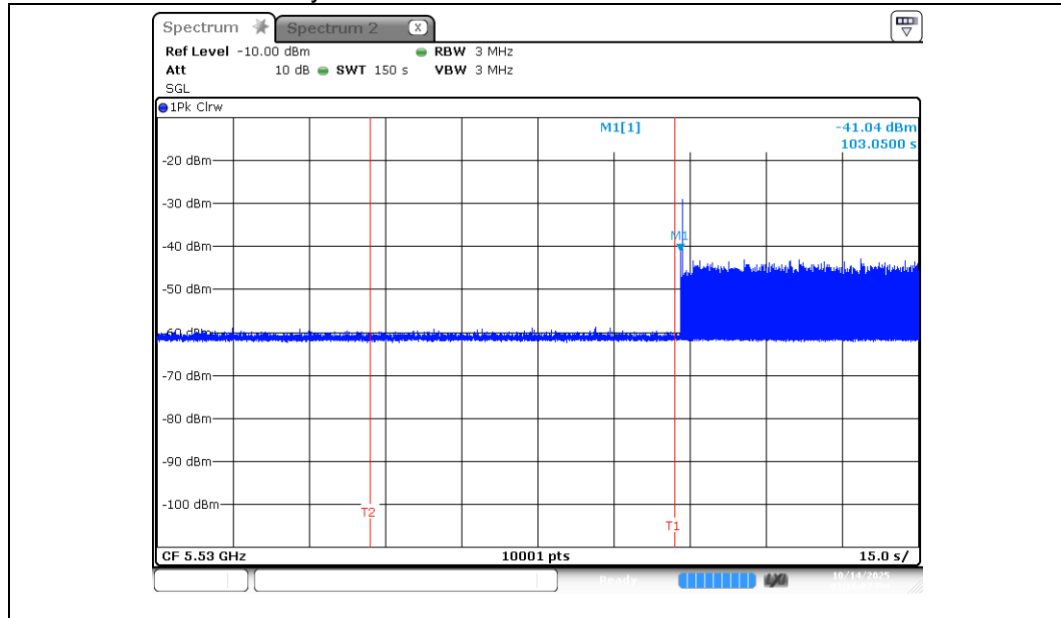


Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time



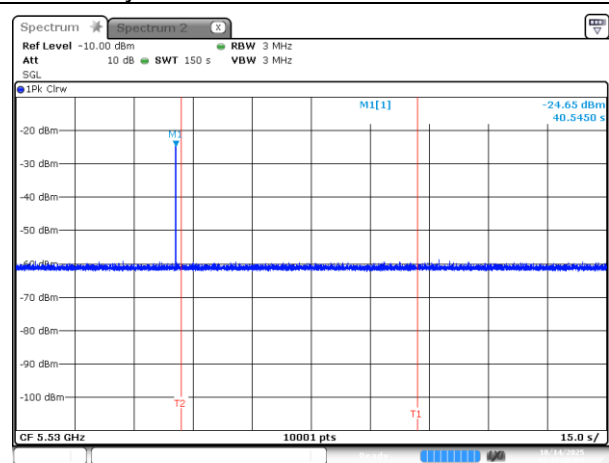
Test Mode	Test Frequency	Initial Channel Availability Check Time
80 MHz bandwidth	5530 MHz	103.05 s

Initial Channel Availability Check Time

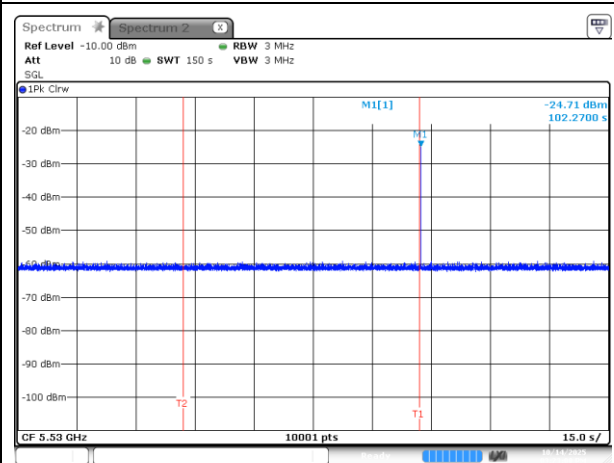


Test Mode	Test Frequency	Radar Type	
80 MHz bandwidth	5530 MHz	0	
Initial Channel Availability Check Time	Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time	Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time	Channel Availability Check Time
103.05 s	40.55 s	101.84 s	61.30 s

Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time



Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time



4.2.8 In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time, Channel Closing Transmission Time and Non-Occupancy Period

4.2.8.1 Measurement Procedure

The steps below define the procedure to determine the above mentioned parameters when a radar Burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device (In- Service Monitoring).

- One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the UUT within the 5250-5350 MHz or 5470-5725 MHz bands. For 802.11 devices, the test frequency must contain control signals. This can be verified by disabling channel loading and monitoring the spectrum analyzer. If no control signals are detected, another frequency must be selected within the emission bandwidth where control signals are detected.
- In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device (with or without DFS), a U-NII device operating as a Master Device will be used to allow the UUT (Client device) to Associate with the Master Device. In case the UUT is a Master Device, a U-NII device operating as a Client Device will be used and it is assumed that the Client will Associate with the UUT (Master). In both cases for conducted tests, the Radar Waveform generator will be connected to the Master Device. For radiated tests, the emissions of the Radar Waveform generator will be directed towards the Master Device. If the Master Device has antenna gain, the main beam of the antenna will be directed toward the radar emitter. Vertical polarization is used for testing.
- Stream the channel loading test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the test Channel for the entire period of the test.
- At time T_0 the Radar Waveform generator sends a Burst of pulses for one of the Radar Type 0 in Table 5 at levels defined in Table 3, on the Operating Channel. An additional 1 dB is added to the radar test signal to ensure it is at or above the DFS Detection Threshold, accounting for equipment variations/errors.
- Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds. Measure and record the transmissions from the UUT during the observation time (Channel Move Time). Measure and record the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time if radar detection occurs. Figure 17 illustrates Channel Closing Transmission Time.
- When operating as a Master Device, monitor the UUT for more than 30 minutes following instant T_2 to verify that the UUT does not resume any transmissions on this Channel. Perform this test once and record the measurement result.
- In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device with In-Service Monitoring, perform steps a) to f).

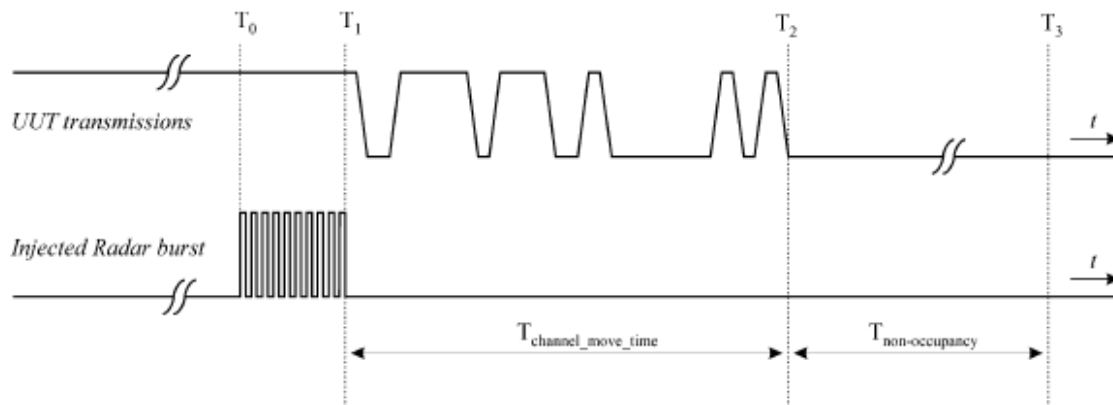


Figure 17: Example of Channel Closing Transmission Time & Channel Closing Time

4.2.8.2 Result

Comply

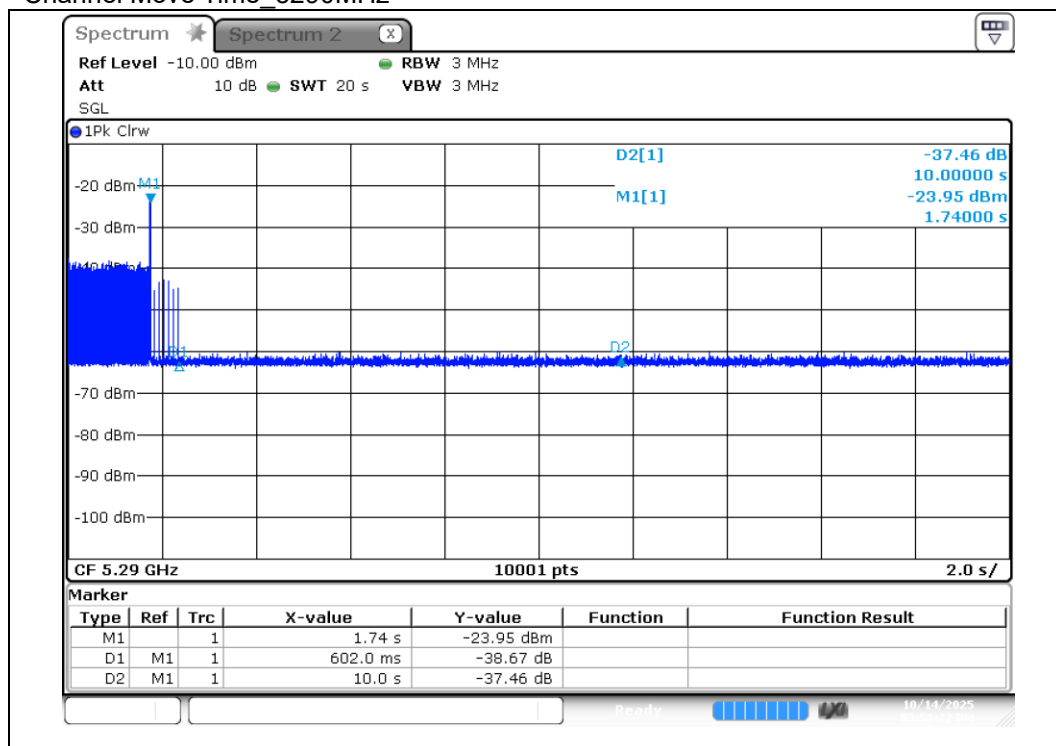
4.2.8.3 Measurement data

Test Mode	Test Frequency	Radar Type
80 MHz bandwidth	5290 MHz	0

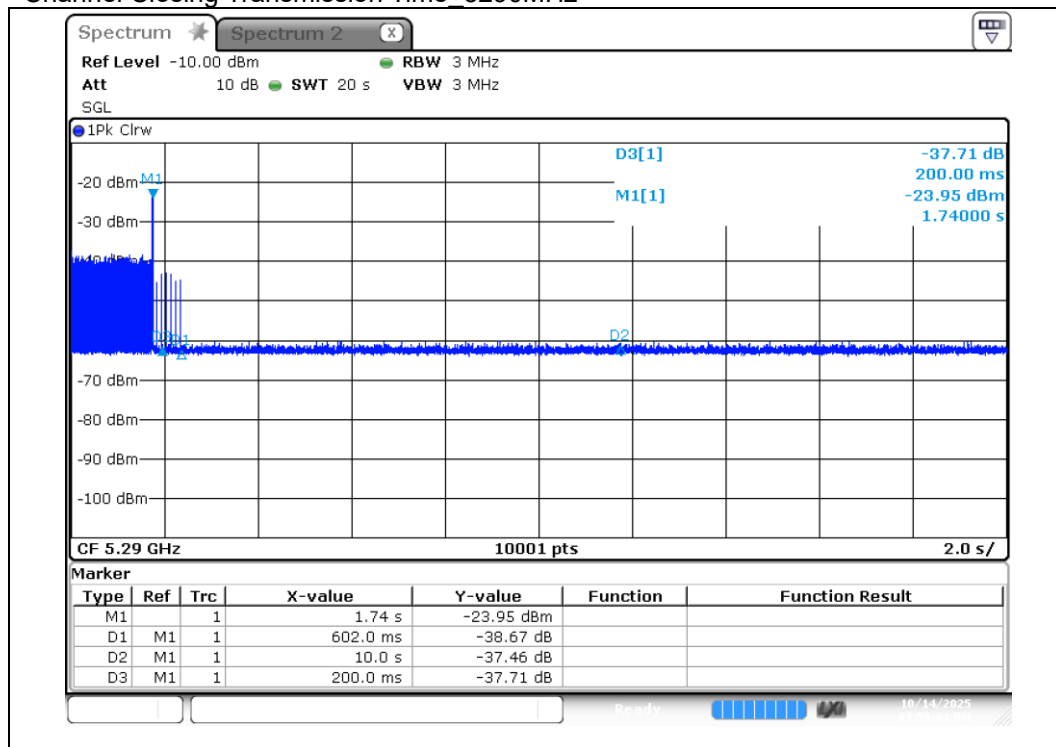
Test Item	Result	Limit
Channel Move Time (s)	< 10 s	< 10 s
Channel Closing Transmission Time (ms) ^{Note}	10 ms	< 60 ms
Non-Occupancy Period (min)	≥ 30 min	≥ 30 min

Note : In case of Channel Close Transmission Time, ASC II trace data was exported to Excel and calculated.

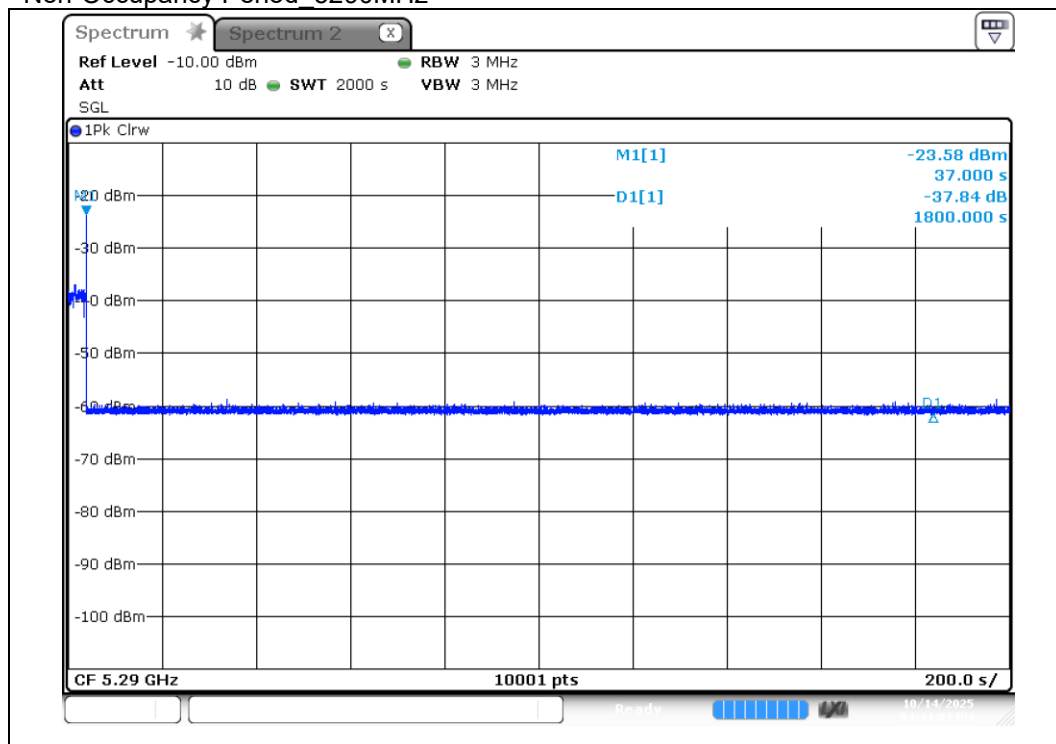
Channel Move Time_5290MHz



Channel Closing Transmission Time 5290MHz



Non-Occupancy Period 5290MHz

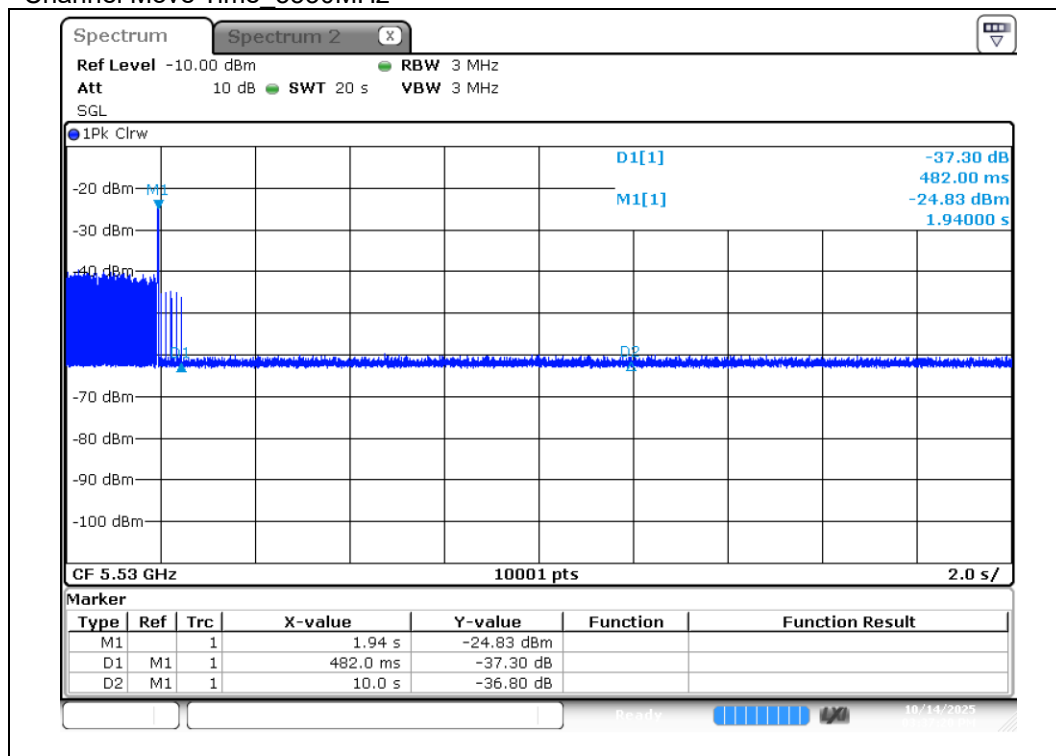


Test Mode	Test Frequency	Radar Type
80 MHz bandwidth	5530 MHz	0

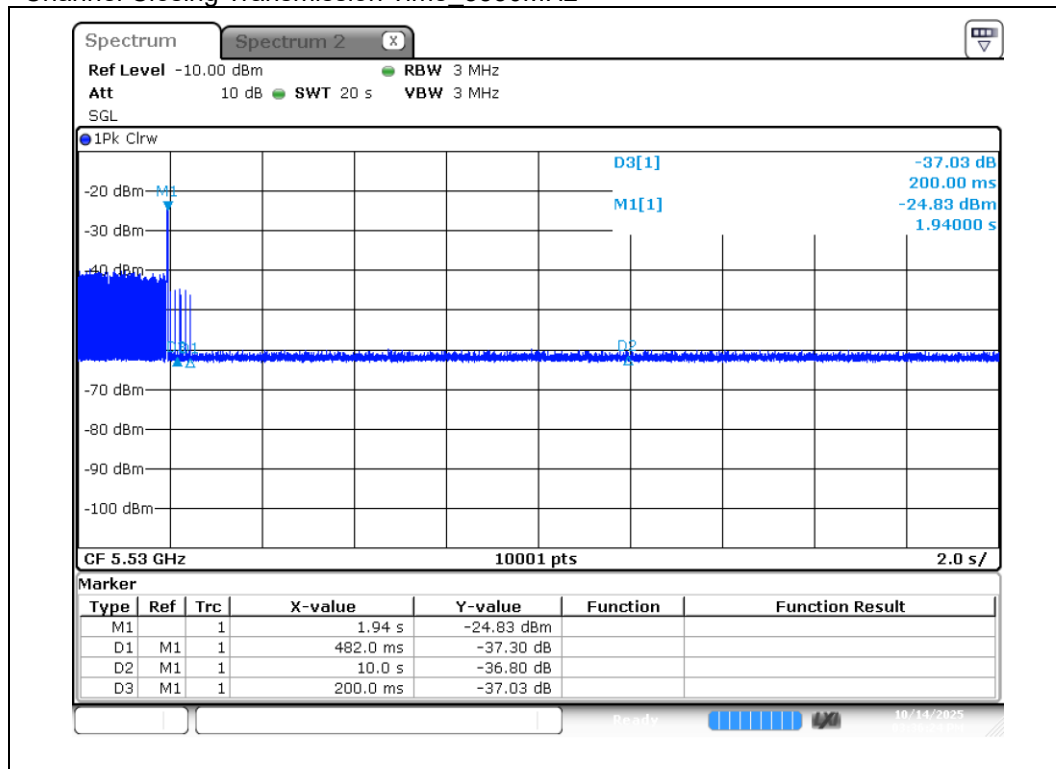
Test Item	Result	Limit
Channel Move Time (s)	< 10 s	< 10 s
Channel Closing Transmission Time (ms) ^{Note}	8 ms	< 60 ms
Non-Occupancy Period (min)	≥ 30 min	≥ 30 min

Note : In case of Channel Close Transmission Time, ASC II trace data was exported to Excel and calculated.

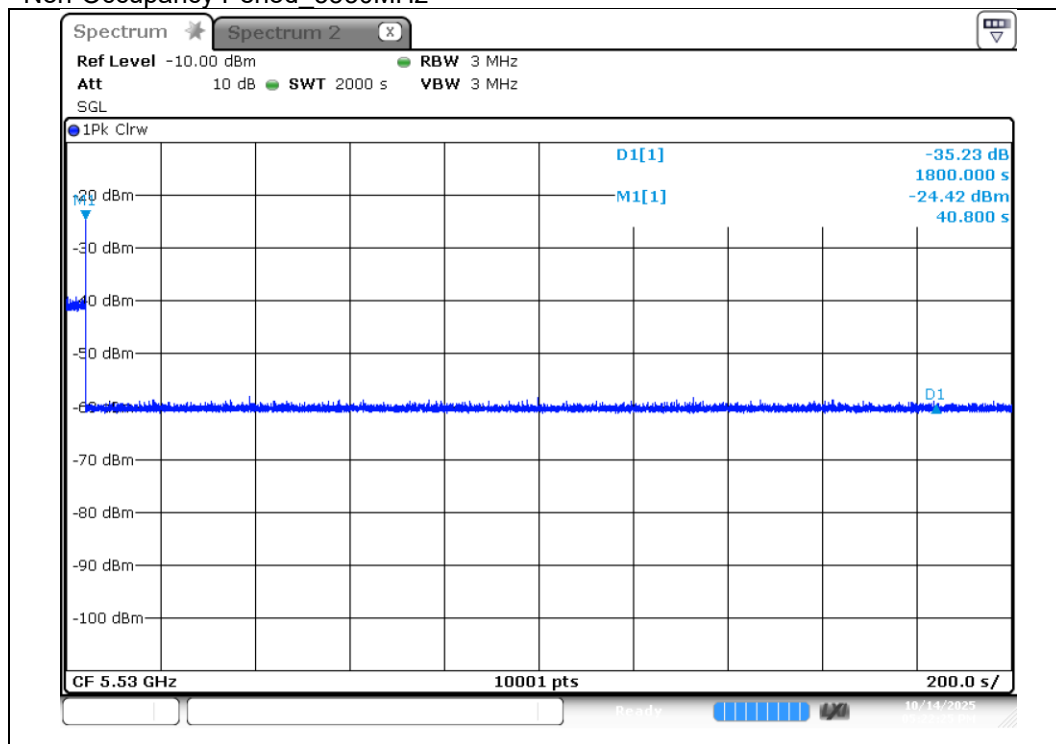
Channel Move Time_5530MHz



Channel Closing Transmission Time 5530MHz



Non-Occupancy Period 5530MHz



4.2.9 Statistical Performance Check

4.2.9.1 Measurement Procedure

The steps below define the procedure to determine the minimum percentage of successful detection requirements found in Tables 5-7 when a radar burst with a level equal to the DFS Detection Threshold + 1dB is generated on the Operating Channel of the U-NII device (In-Service Monitoring).

- a) One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the UUT within the 5250-5350 MHz or 5470-5725 MHz bands.
- b) In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device (with or without Radar Detection), a U-NII device operating as a Master Device will be used to allow the UUT (Client device) to Associate with the Master Device. In case the UUT is a Master Device, a U-NII device operating as a Client Device will be used and it is assumed that the Client will Associate with the UUT (Master). In both cases for conducted tests, the Radar Waveform generator will be connected to the Master Device. For radiated tests, the emissions of the Radar Waveform generator will be directed towards the Master Device. If the Master Device has antenna gain, the main beam of the antenna will be directed toward the radar emitter. Vertical polarization is used for testing.
- c) Stream the channel loading test file from the Master Device to the Client Device on the test Channel for the entire period of the test.
- d) At time T0 the Radar Waveform generator sends the individual waveform for each of the Radar Types 1- 6 in Tables 5-7, at levels defined in Table 3, on the Operating Channel. An additional 1 dB is added to the radar test signal to ensure it is at or above the DFS Detection Threshold, accounting for equipment variations/errors.
- e) Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds for Radar Type 0 to ensure detection occurs.
- f) Observe the transmissions of the UUT at the end of the Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 22 seconds for Long Pulse Radar Type 5 to ensure detection occurs.
- g) In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device with In-Service Monitoring, perform steps a) to f).

Short Pulse Radar Test

Once the performance requirements check is complete, statistical data will be gathered, to determine the ability of the device to detect the radar test waveforms (Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4) found in Table 5. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trials. The percentage of successful detection is calculated by:

$$\frac{\text{TotalWaveformDetections}}{\text{TotalWaveformTrials}} \times 100 = \text{Percentage of Successful Detection Radar Waveform } N = P_d N$$

In addition an aggregate minimum percentage of successful detection across all Short Pulse Radar Types 1-4 is required and is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{P_d 1 + P_d 2 + P_d 3 + P_d 4}{4}$$

The minimum number of trails, minimum percentage of successful detection and the aggregate minimum percentage of successful detection are found in Table 5.

Long Pulse Radar Test

Statistical data will be gathered to determine the ability of the device to detect the Long Pulse Radar Type 5 found in Table 6. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trials.

Three subsets of trials will be performed with a minimum of ten trials per subset. The subset of trials differ in where the Long Pulse Type 5 Signal is tuned in frequency:

- the Channel center frequency (Figure 18);
- tuned frequencies such that 90% of the Long Pulse Type 5 frequency modulation is within the low edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth (Figure 19); and
- tuned frequencies such that 90% of the Long Pulse Type 5 frequency modulation is within the high edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth (Figure 20).

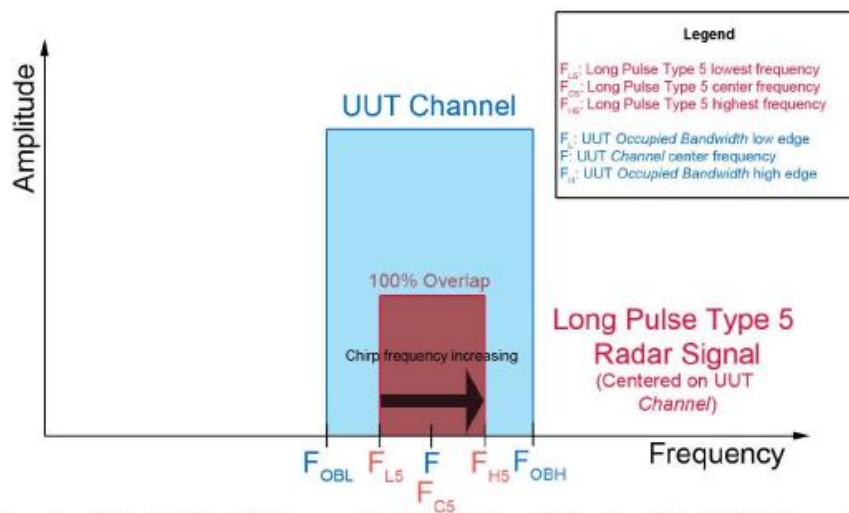


Figure 18: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned to the UUT Channel Center Frequency

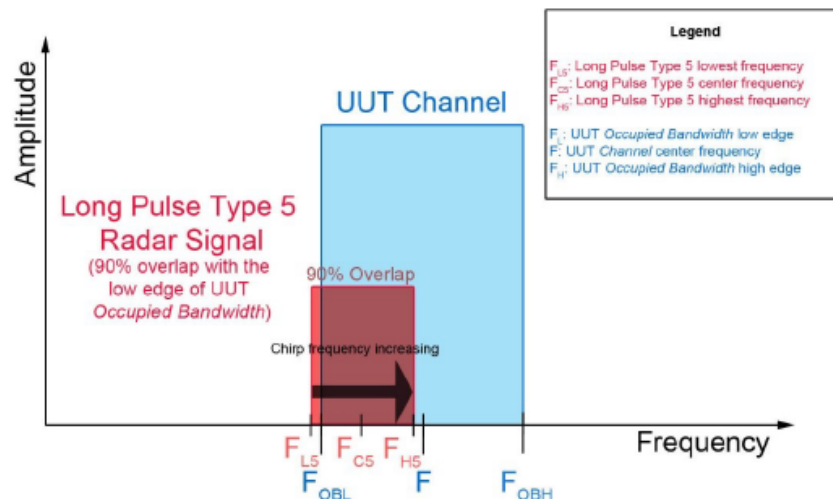


Figure 19: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned so that 90% of the Radar Signal Overlaps with the Low Edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth

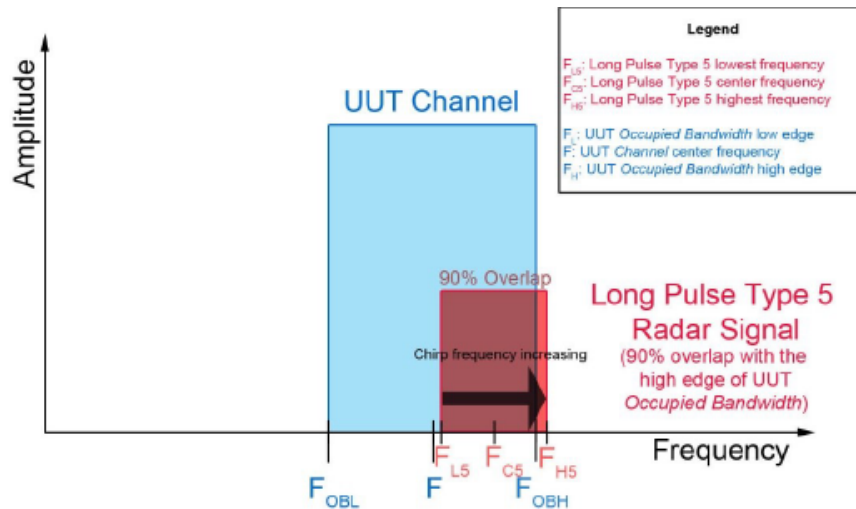


Figure 20: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned so that 90% of the Radar Signal Overlaps with the High Edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth

For subset case 1: the center frequency of the signal generator will remain fixed at the center of the UUT Channel.

For subset case 2: to retain 90% frequency overlap between the radar signal and the UUT Occupied Bandwidth, the center frequency of the signal generator will vary for each of the ten trials in subset case 2. The center frequency of the signal generator for each trial is calculated by:

$$F_L + (0.4 * \text{Chirp Width [in MHz]})$$

For subset case 3: to retain 90% frequency overlap between the radar signal and the UUT Occupied Bandwidth, the center frequency of the signal generator will vary for each of the ten trials in subset case 3. The center frequency of the signal generator for each trial is calculated by:

$$F_H - (0.4 * \text{Chirp Width [in MHz]})$$

The percentage of successful detection is calculated by dividing the sum of the detections for the three subsets by the sum of trials for the three subsets:

$$\frac{\text{TotalWaveformDetections}}{\text{TotalWaveformTrials}} \times 100$$

Frequency Hopping Radar Test

Statistical data will be gathered to determine the ability of the device to detect the Frequency Hopping radar test signal (radar type 6) found in Table 7. The device can utilize a test mode to demonstrate when detection occurs to prevent the need to reset the device between trial runs. The probability of successful detection is calculated by:

$$\frac{\text{TotalWaveformDetections}}{\text{TotalWaveformTrials}} \times 100$$

4.2.9.2 Result

Comply

4.2.9.3 Measurement data

Test Mode : 20 MHz Bandwidth 5320 MHz

(Detection = 1, No Detection = 0)						
Trial Number	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	0	1	1	1	1
Trial of Detection	30 /30	29 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30
Probability (%)	100.0	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Limit (%)	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥70
Average Probability of Radar Type 1~4 (%)				99.17 % (≥80 %)		

Test Mode : 40 MHz Bandwidth 5 310 MHz

(Detection = 1, No Detection = 0)						
Trial Number	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trial of Detection	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30
Probability (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Limit (%)	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥70
Average Probability of Radar Type 1~4 (%)				100.00 % (≥80 %)		

Test Mode : 80 MHz Bandwidth 5290 MHz

(Detection = 1, No Detection = 0)						
Trial Number	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	0	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trial of Detection	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	29 /30	30 /30
Probability (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0
Limit (%)	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥70
Average Probability of Radar Type 1~4 (%)				100.00 % (≥80 %)		

Test Mode : 20 MHz Bandwidth_5500 MHz

(Detection = 1, No Detection = 0)						
Trial Number	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trial of Detection	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30
Probability (%)	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Limit (%)	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥70
Average Probability of Radar Type 1~4 (%)				100.00 %(≥80 %)		

Test Mode : 40 MHz Bandwidth 5510 MHz

(Detection = 1, No Detection = 0)						
Trial Number	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trial of Detection	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30	30 /30
Probability (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Limit (%)	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥70
Average Probability of Radar Type 1~4 (%)				100.00 %(≥80 %)		

Test Mode : 80 MHz Bandwidth 5530 MHz

(Detection = 1, No Detection = 0)						
Trial Number	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	0	1	0	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trial of Detection	30 /30	30 /30	29 /30	30 /30	29 /30	30 /30
Probability (%)	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	96.7	100.0
Limit (%)	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥70
Average Probability of Radar Type 1~4 (%)				99.17 % (≥80 %)		

APPENDIX I

TEST EQUIPMENT USED FOR TESTS

To facilitate inclusion on each page of the test equipment used for related tests, each item of test equipment.

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date (yy.mm.dd)	Next Cal.Date (yy.mm.dd)
FSV Signal Analyzer	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	FSV30	103370	2025-10-01	2026-10-01
DC POWER SUPPLY	AGILENT	E3632A	MY51160055	2025-04-01	2026-04-01
Digital MultiMeter	HP	34401A	US36025428	2025-01-02	2026-01-02
ATTENUATOR	INMET	26A-30	TR013	2025-10-01	2026-10-01
ATTENUATOR	WEINSCHTEL	54A-10	69672	2025-09-30	2026-09-30
STEP ATTENUATOR	Agilent	8494B	MY42145885	2025-04-01	2026-04-01
STEP ATTENUATOR	Agilent	8495B	MY42143360	2025-04-01	2026-04-01
Vector Signal Generator	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	SMBV100A	261413	2025-10-01	2026-10-01
POWER DIVIDER	WEINSCHTEL	1580-1	SQ747	2025-04-02	2026-04-02
POWER DIVIDER	WEINSCHTEL	1580-1	SQ748	2025-04-02	2026-04-02
TERMINATION	Agilent	909D	51640	2025-08-07	2026-08-07
RF Cable	Radiall	1800920922000KE	CON-R006	2025-07-21	2026-01-21
RF Cable	Radiall	1800920922000KE	CON-R007	2025-07-21	2026-01-21
RF Cable	GigaLane. Co., Ltd.	KMS116-GL140sE- KMS116-1.0M	CON-R009	2025-07-21	2026-01-21
RF Cable	Junkosha Inc.	MWX221	CON-R013	2025-07-21	2026-01-21