ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT

EUT Description:	Open-Q 8550CS SOM
Applicant:	Lantronix, Inc. 48 Discovery, Suite 250 Irvine, CA 92618 USA
Manufacturer:	Lantronix, Inc. 48 Discovery, Suite 250 Irvine, CA 92618 USA
Brand Name:	LANTRONIX
Model No./ISED HVIN:	Open-Q 8550CS SOM
ISED PMN:	Open-Q 8550CS SOM
Report Number:	TERF2511004094ER
FCC ID	R68OQ8550
IC:	3867A-OQ8550
Date of EUT Received:	November 28, 2025
Date of Test:	December 01, 2025 ~ February 02, 2026
Issue Date:	February 23, 2026

Jazz Huang

Approved By _____

Jazz Huang

We hereby certify that:

The above equipment was tested by SGS Taiwan Ltd. Central RF Lab The test data, data evaluation, test procedures, and equipment configurations shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.10 and the energy emitted by the sample EUT comply with FCC rule part §15.407, ISED RSS-247. The results of this report relate only to the sample identified in this report.

Revision History

Report Number	Revision	Description	Issue Date	Revised By	Remark
TERF2511004094ER	00	Original	February 13, 2026	Yuri Tsai	
TERF2511004094ER	01	Update section1.1	February 23, 2026	Yuri Tsai	*

Note:

1、The remark "*" indicates modification of the report upon requests from certification body.

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description

EUT Description	Open-Q 8550CS SOM
Brand Name	LANTRONIX
Model No./ISED HVIN	Open-Q 8550CS SOM
Firmware Version	Open-Q 8550 Android BSP v1.3
Power Supply	3.8Vdc from battery or 5Vdc from USB
Test Software (Name/Version)	iPerf2 for Android/2.1.4

1.2 DFS Firmware version

1.3 RF Specification

Modulation type	802.11a	64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDM
	802.11n	64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDM
	802.11ac	256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDM
	802.11ax	1024QAM, 256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDMA
	802.11be	4096QAM, 1024QAM, 256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK for OFDMA
Transition Rate	802.11a	6 - 54 Mbps
	802.11n_HT20	up to 144.4 Mbps
	802.11n_HT40	up to 300 Mbps
	802.11ac_VHT20	up to 173.4 Mbps
	802.11ac_VHT40	up to 400 Mbps
	802.11ac_VHT80	up to 866.7 Mbps
	802.11ac_VHT160	up to 1733.3 Mbps
	802.11ax_HE20	up to 286.8 Mbps
	802.11ax_HE40	up to 573.6 Mbps
	802.11ax_HE80	up to 1201 Mbps
	802.11ax_HE160	up to 2402 Mbps
	802.11be_EHT20	up to 344.1 Mbps
	802.11be_EHT40	up to 688.2 Mbps
	802.11be_EHT80	up to 1441.2 Mbps
	802.11be_EHT160	up to 2882.4 Mbps

1.4 Antenna Designation

Ant. Type	Ant. No.	Freq (MHz) / Peak Gain (dBi)
Dipole	Ch0	5150~5250:6.86 5250~5350: 6.86 5470~5725: 6.86 5725~5850: 6.86
Dipole	Ch1	5150~5250: 6.86 5250~5350: 6.86 5470~5725: 6.86 5725~5850: 6.86

Note:

1 Pre-scanned was done on the above antennas, measurements were demonstrated by using the antenna with the highest gain as the worst case scenarios.
2 The antenna information is provided by the applicant. The laboratory does not verify the accuracy of this information, and all test results related to antenna characteristics are based solely on the data supplied. Responsibility for the authenticity and accuracy of these specifications rests entirely with the party who provided the information.
3 The antenna complies with part 15.203 requirement and no consideration of replacement. Please see EUT photo for details.
4 The directional gain is calculated according to section F. 2). e). (ii) of FCC KDB 662911 D01.

2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Rules	ISED Rules	Description Of Test	Result
§15.407(h) FCC KDB 905462 D02	IC RSS-247 §7.3.6 ETSI EN 301 893 §5.4.8	TPC and DFS Measure-ment	Compliant

2.1 Test Methodology of Applied Standards

1. FCC Part 15, Subpart E §15.407
2. FCC KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02
3. FCC KDB 905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r02
4. ISED RSS-247 issue 4 July 2025
5. ETSI EN 301 893 V2.2.1:2024 – 5 GHz WAS/RLAN; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

2.2 Measurement Uncertainty

Test Items	Uncertainty
TPC and DFS Measurement	+/- 1.62 Hz
Temperature	+/- 0.60 °C
Humidity	+/- 3.00 %
DC / AC Power Source	+/- 1.00 %

Note

1. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.
2. The conformity assessment statement in this report is based solely on the test results, measurement uncertainty is excluded.

2.3 Test Facility

Laboratory	Test Site Address	Test Site Name	FCC Designation number / Registration Number	IC CAB identifier / Company Number
SGS Taiwan Ltd. Central RF Lab. (TAF code 3702)	No.134, Wu Kung Road, New Taipei Industrial Park, Wuku District, New Taipei City, Taiwan 24803	SAC 1 / SAC 2 / SAC 3 Conduction 1 / Conducted 1 Conducted 2 / Conducted 3 Conducted 4 / Conducted 5 Conducted 6	TW0027 / 891563	TW3702 / 4620A
SGS Taiwan Ltd. Central RF Lab. (TAF code 3702)	No.2, Keji 1st Rd, Guishan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan 333	SAC C / SAC D / SAC G Conduction C/ Conducted A Conducted B / Conducted C Conducted D / Conducted E Conducted F / Conducted G	TW0028 / 200037	TW3702 / 4620E

Measurement	Test Site Name	Test Engineer	EUT S/N	Test Environment	Test Date
DFS	Conducted 6	Zen Liao	1339-0A12-082025-0-01363	20.2~21.1°C / 63~67%	2026/01/26 ~ 2026/02/02

3 CONTROL UNIT(S) AND PERIPHERAL(S)

Conducted Emission Test Site: Conducted 6					
EQUIPMENT TYPE	MFR	MODEL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	LAST CAL. (mm/dd/yyyy)	CAL DUE. (mm/dd/yyyy)
Access Point	ASUS	BQ16Pro	S6IG6XK0156737C (FCC ID:MSQ-RTBE6X00) (IC ID:3568A-RTBE6X00)	N/A	N/A
Notebook	Lenovo	L380 Yoga	R9-0REUYC	N/A	N/A
Notebook	Lenovo	T470	PF-0XLQGV 19/09	N/A	N/A

Conducted Emission Test Site: Conducted 6					
EQUIPMENT TYPE	MFR	MODEL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	LAST CAL. (mm/dd/yyyy)	CAL DUE. (mm/dd/yyyy)
Access Point	ASUS	BQ16Pro	S6IG6XK0156737C (FCC ID:MSQ-RTBE6X00) (IC ID:3568A-RTBE6X00)	N/A	N/A
Notebook	Lenovo	L380 Yoga	R9-0REUYC	N/A	N/A
Notebook	Lenovo	T470	PF-0XLQGV 19/09	N/A	N/A

4 TEST INSTRUMENT

Conducted Emission Test Site: Conducted 6					
EQUIPMENT TYPE	MFR	MODEL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	LAST CAL. (mm/dd/yyyy)	CAL DUE. (mm/dd/yyyy)
DC Block	Titan	T0610A00127A	SNK47006	12/07/2025	12/06/2026
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9010B	MY59071541	07/17/2025	07/16/2026
Manual Attenuator	Agilent	8496B+8494B	MY42147434 + MY42152151	12/07/2025	12/06/2026
Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5182B	MY61252553	09/30/2025	09/29/2026
Splitter	RF-Lambda	RFLT2W1G18G	18112200209	12/07/2025	12/06/2026
Splitter	RF-Lambda	RFLT2W1G18G	21032900043	12/07/2025	12/06/2026
Splitter	RF-Lambda	RFLT4W1G18G	18090300133	12/07/2025	12/06/2026
Splitter	Titan	T0510E2W118Q	22015158	12/07/2025	12/06/2026
Test Software	KEYSIGHT	N7607B Signal Stdio for DFS Radar profile	Ver. 3.2.0.0	N.C.R	N.C.R

NOTE: N.C.R refers to Not Calibrated Required.

5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Transmit Power Control (TPC)

U-NII devices operating in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band and the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall employ a TPC mechanism. The U-NII device is required to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the mean EIRP value of 30 dBm. A TPC mechanism is not required for systems with an e.i.r.p. of less than 500 mW.

5.2 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

5.2.1 FCC

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 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.

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
EIRP ≥ 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 am-plitude 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 Pub-lication 662911 D01.

(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, 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.

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.

5.2.2 ISED

This section sets out the requirements for equipment utilizing DFS and operating in the 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz bands.

To demonstrate compliance with the DFS radar requirements outlined in this section, ISED accepts either the FCC KDB Procedure 905462 or the DFS test procedure specified in ETSI EN 301 893.

Devices using the FCC KDB Procedure 905462 must operate exclusively within the 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz, 5650-5725 MHz bands, or any combination of these bands. For devices operating in the 5600-5650 MHz band, only the ETSI EN 301 893 test procedure shall be used to demonstrate compliance.

If any part of an operating device's emission bandwidth falls in the bands 5250-5350 MHz or 5470-5725 MHz, the device shall comply with requirements in the following sections.

(a) DFS radar signal detection threshold
Devices shall employ a DFS radar detection mechanism to detect the presence of radar systems and to avoid co-channel operation with radar systems. The device must detect radar signals within its entire emission bandwidth. The minimum DFS radar signal de-tection threshold is described below.

Devices	DFS Threshold
Devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. < 200 mW AND a maximum Power Spectral Density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
Devices with 200 mW ≤ maximum e.i.r.p. ≤ 1 W	-64 dBm
Note: The detection threshold power is the received power, averaged over a 1 μs reference to a 0 dBi antenna.	

(b) Operational requirements
Devices shall comply with the following requirements, however, the requirement for in-service monitoring does not apply to slave devices without radar detection.

(i) In-service monitoring: an LE-LAN device shall be able to monitor the operating channel to check that a co-channel radar has not moved or started operation within range of the LE-LAN device. During in-service monitoring, the LE-LAN radar detection function continuously searches for radar signals between normal LE-LAN transmissions.

(ii) Channel availability check time: The device shall check whether there is a radar system already operating on the channel before it initiates a transmission on a channel and when it moves to a channel. The device may start using the channel if no radar signal with a power level greater than the interference threshold value is detected within 60 seconds. This requirement only applies in the master operational mode.

(iii) Channel move time: after a radar signal is detected, the device shall cease all trans-missions on the operating channel within 10 seconds.

(iv) Channel closing transmission time: is comprised of 200 ms 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 ms) over the remaining 10 second period of the channel move time.

(v) Non-occupancy period: a channel that has been flagged as containing a radar signal, either by a channel availability check or in-service monitoring, is subject to a 30-minute non-occupancy period where the channel cannot be used by the LE-LAN device. The non-occupancy period starts from the time that the radar signal is detected.

5.3 Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

	☐	☒	☐
Requirement	Master	Client without radar detection	Client with radar detection
Non-Occupancy Period	✓	✓(note)	✓
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Availability Check Time	✓	Not required	Not required
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required	✓
Note: Regarding KDB 905462 D03 Client Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r02 section(b)(5/6), 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. An analyzer plot that contains a single 30-minute sweep on the original channel.			

	☐	☒
Requirement	Master or Client with radar detection	Client without radar detection
DFS Detection Threshold	✓	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	✓	✓
Channel Move Time	✓	✓
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	✓	Not required

	☐	☒
Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes	Master 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.		

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.

5.4 Operational requirements for 5600~5650MHz in Canada

	☐	☒	☐
Requirement	Primary device	Secondary device without radar detection (see table D.2, note 2)	Secondary device with radar detection (see table D.2, note 2)
CAC	Required	Not required	Required (see note 2)
Off-channel CAC (see note 1)	Required	Not required	Required (see note 2)
In-service monitoring	Required	Not required	Required
Channel shutdown	Required	Required	Required
Non-occupancy period	Required	Not required	Required
Non-occupancy period	Required	Not required	Not required

NOTE 1: If implemented.

NOTE 2: A secondary device with radar detection is not required to perform a CAC or off-channel CAC at initial use of a channel but only before returning to the use of a channel where it has detected a radar signal by in-service monitoring. Where the secondary device with radar detection is under the control of its primary device and does not start transmissions on the channel until connected to that primary device, then the secondary device with

radar detection does not have to perform a CAC or off-channel CAC and may rely on the CAC performed by the primary device to enable in-service monitoring.

Parameter	Value
Channel Availability Check (CAC) time	60 s (see note 1)
Minimum off-channel CAC time	6 minutes (see note 2)
Maximum off-channel CAC time	4 hours (see note 2)
Channel move time	10 s
Channel closing transmission time	1 s
Non-occupancy period	30 minutes

NOTE 1: For channels whose nominal channel bandwidth falls completely or partly within the band 5 600 MHz to 5 650 MHz, the CAC time shall be 10 minutes.

NOTE 2: For channels whose nominal channel bandwidth falls completely or partly within the band 5 600 MHz to 5 650 MHz, the off-channel CAC time shall be within the range 1 hour to 24 hours.

5.5 Radar Test Waveforms

5.5.1 Short Pulse Radar

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 $\left\{\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{19\cdot10^6}{PRI_{\mu sec}}\right)\right\}$	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.					

5.5.2 Long Pulse Radar

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

5.5.3 Frequency Hopping Radar

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

5.5.4 Reference DFS test signal for 5600~5650MHz in Canada

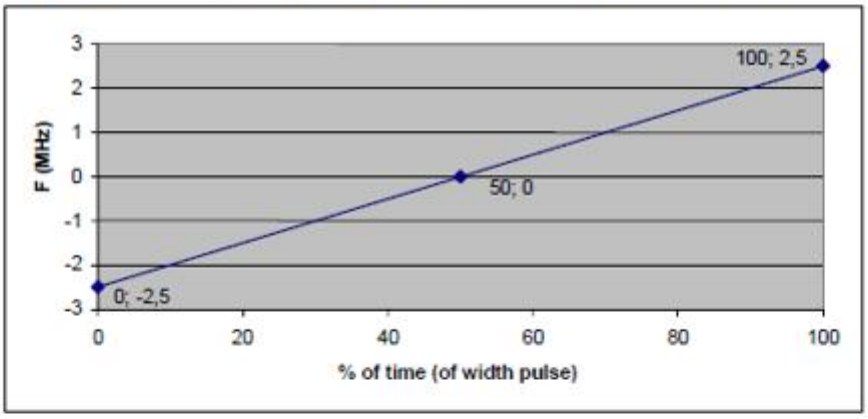
Pulse width W (µs)	Pulse repetition frequency PRF (PPS)	Pulses per burst (PPB)
1	700	18

5.5.5 Parameters of radar test signals for 5600~5650MHz in Canada

Radar test signal # (see note 1 to note 3)	Pulse width W (µs)		Pulse repetition frequency PRF (PPS)		Number of different PRFs	Pulses per burst for each PRF (PPB) (see note 5)
	Min	Max	Min	Max		
1	0,5	5	200	1 000	1	10 (see note 6)
2	0,5	15	200	1 600	1	15 (see note 6)
3	0,5	15	2 300	4 000	1	25
4	20	30	2 000	4 000	1	20
5	0,5	2	300	400	2/3	10 (see note 6)
6	0,5	2	400	1 200	2/3	15 (see note 6)

NOTE 1: Radar test signals #1 to #4 are constant PRF based signals. See figure D.1. These radar test signals are intended to simulate also radars using a packet based Staggered PRF. See figure D.2.

NOTE 2: Radar test signal #4 is a modulated radar test signal. The modulation to be used is a chirp modulation with a ±2,5 MHz frequency deviation which is described below.



NOTE 3: Radar test signals #5 and #6 are single pulse based Staggered PRF radar test signals using 2 or 3 different PRF values. For radar test signal #5, the difference between the PRF values chosen shall be between 20 PPS and 50 PPS. For radar test signal #6, the difference between the PRF values chosen shall be between 80 PPS and 400 PPS. See figure D.3.

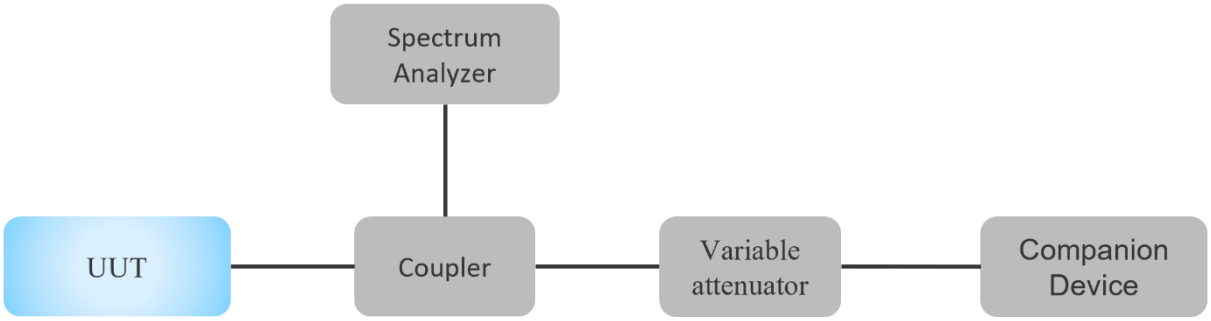
NOTE 4: Apart for the Off-Channel CAC testing, the radar test signals above shall only contain a single burst of pulses. See figure D.1, figure D.3 and figure D.4.
For the Off-Channel CAC testing, repetitive bursts shall be used for the total duration of the test. See figure D.2 and figure D.5. See also clause 4.2.6.2.3, clause 5.4.8.2.1.4.2 and clause 5.4.8.2.1.4.3.

NOTE 5: The total number of pulses in a burst is equal to the number of pulses for a single PRF multiplied by the number of different PRFs used.

NOTE 6: For the CAC and Off-Channel CAC requirements, the minimum number of pulses (for each PRF) for any of the radar test signals to be detected in the band 5 600 MHz to 5 650 MHz shall be 18.

6 TEST CONFIGURATION

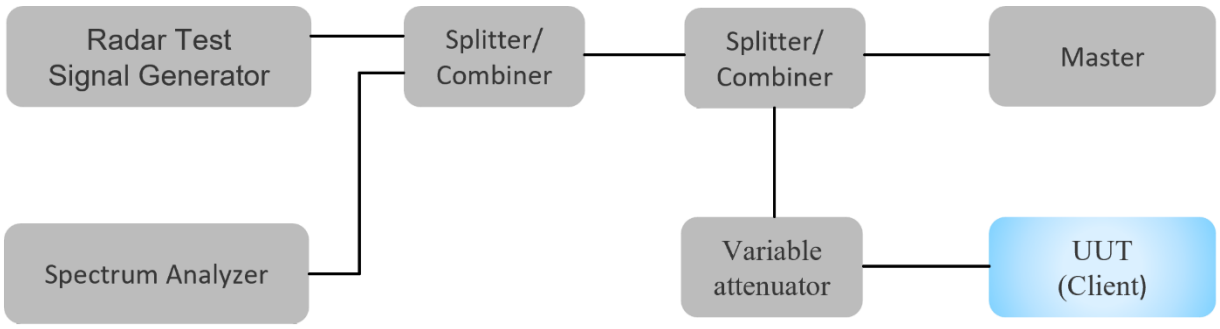
6.1 Transmit Power Control (TPC)



1 Configure EUT and companion device for peer-to-peer communication
2 Set variable attenuator to a high RSSI level to enable TPC function of the device (noise free spectral environment)
3 Establish a link and start communication between EUT and companion device
4 Capture power from spectrum analyzer/power meter
5 Set variable attenuator to a low RSSI level to disable TPC function of the device (noisy spectral environment)
6 Capture power from spectrum analyzer/power meter
7 Compare the highest power from the step 4 to the highest power from the step 6 and determine the delta. For MIMO operations use the sum of the highest power from each individual antenna.

6.2 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)

Setup for Client with injection at the Master



6.3 EUT Excercise

EUT operates over the 5250-5350MHz and 5470-5725MHz ranges and EUT is a slave device (client equipment) w/o radar detection and DFS capability.

WLAN traffic is generated by streaming the mpeg file from the master to slave in full monitor video mode using the media player or transmit the data with the minimum channel loading of approxi-mately 17%.
For testing of 5600~5650MHz operating in Canada, WLAN traffic is generated by transmitting the data with the minimum channel loading of ap-proximately 30%. (ISED 5600~5650 EN301 893)

While calibrate the path on antenna port of DFS test equipment (master), measurements equip-ments (spectrum) is ensured to be 50 Ohms, and therefore verification on antenna gain meas-urement can be ignored.
The EUT uses one transmitter/receiver chains and one receive only chain, each connected to an antenna to perform radiated tests.
The Slave device associated with the EUT during these tests does not have radar detection ca-pability.
Message or files that is used for communication between Master and Client:
IP based system:
For the required channel loading, send packets via software to reach the applicable pay load via the UE to the slave.

7 TEST RESULTS

7.1 Transmitter Power Control (TPC)

N/A, TPC is not required.

7.2 Radar waveforms

Radar Type 0

Radar type reference

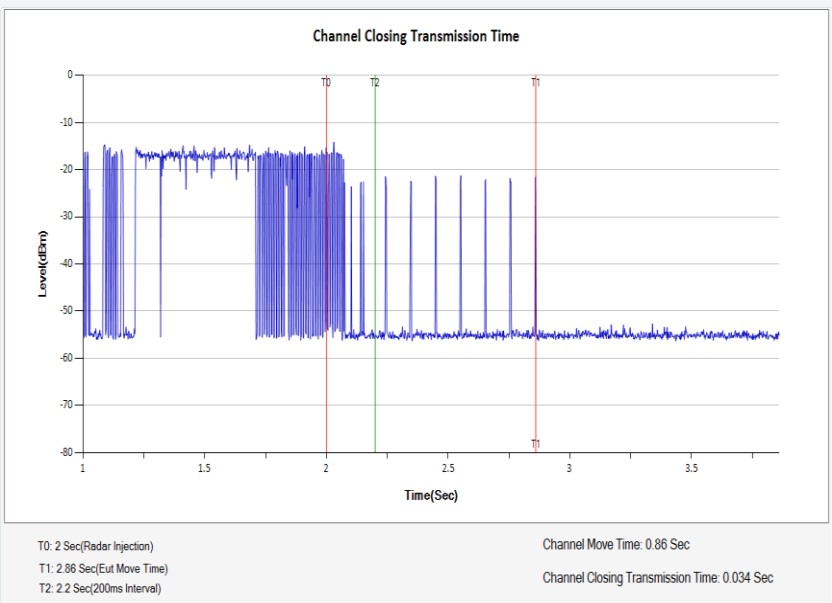
7.3 Duty Cycle

HE160_5570

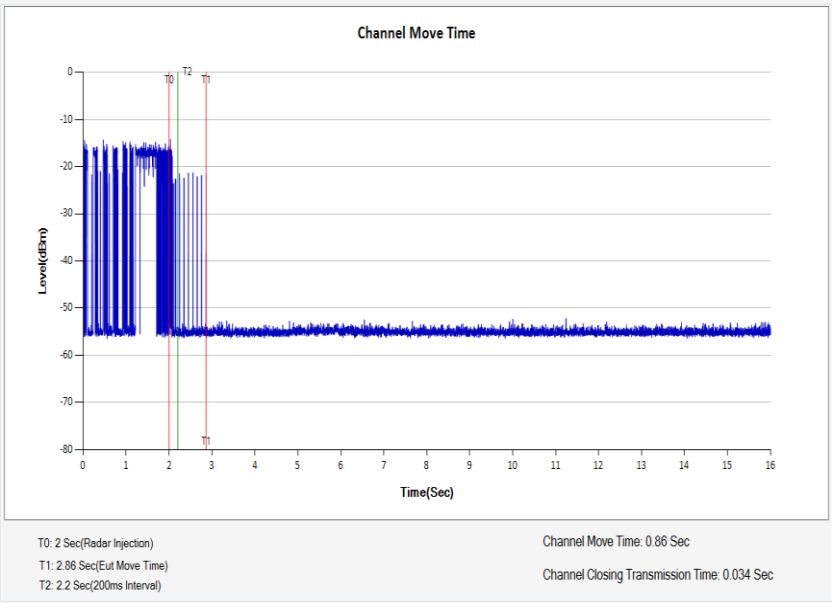
7.4 Channel closing transmission and Move time

Channel Shutdown Result				
Detection Threshold Level (dBm)			-64	
Modulation Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Radar Test Signal	Channel Closing Transmission Time(ms) 200ms~10sec	Channel Move Time(s)
HE160	5570	Type 0	34	0.860
Limit			60 ms	10 sec
Result			Complied	

Channel Move and Closing Transmission Time-1
HE160_5570



Channel Move and Closing Transmission Time-2
HE160_5570

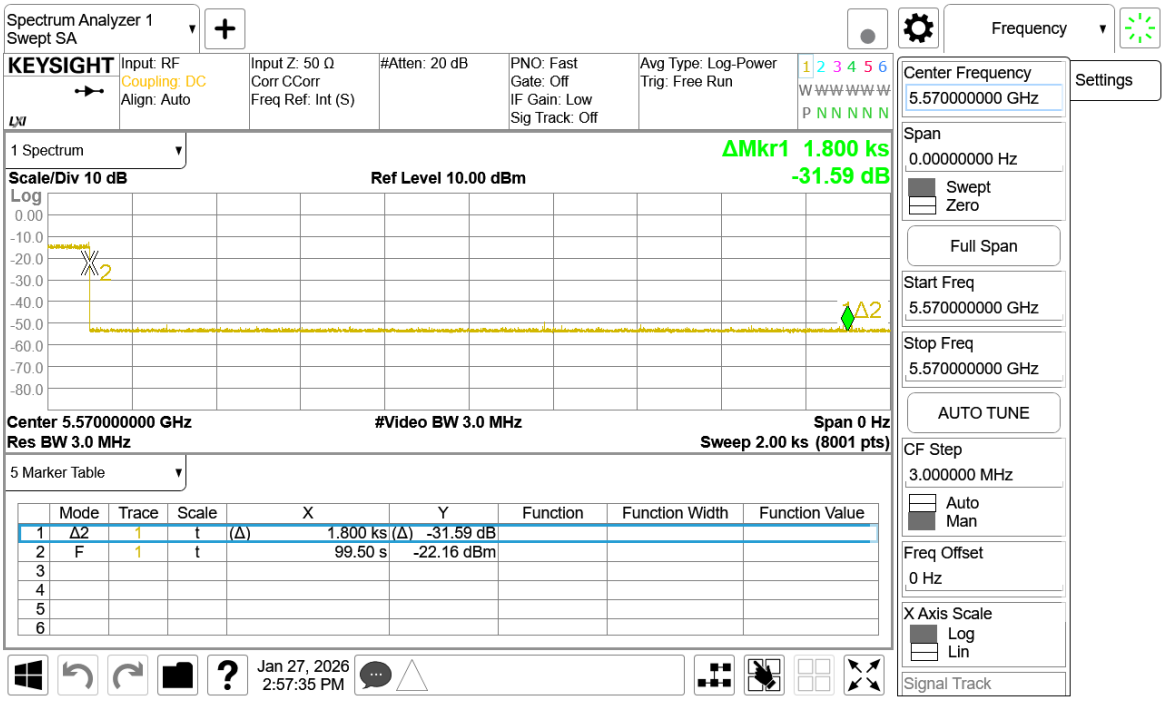


Verdict: Note: narrowing the sweep time as the good engineering process for the verification of transmission closing in 200ms

7.5 Non-occupancy Period (without radar detection)

Verdict: To verify whether channel is unavailable to be operated in 30 minutes.

1.8ks = 1800s = 1800 s/min /60 = 30minute



~ End of Report ~