

TEST REPORT

Applicant: Particle Industries, Inc.

EUT Description: M-SoM LTE-M/2G/Satellite + Wi-Fi for Global

Model: M635e

Brand: Particle

IC: 20127-M635

Standards: RSS-Gen Issue 5
RSS-247 Issue 4
ETSI EN 301 893 V1.8.1

Date of Receipt: 2026/05/14

Date of Test: 2026/05/14 to 2026/06/05

Date of Issue: 2026/06/17

TOWE. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

the results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to assure that additional production units of the model are manufactured with identical electrical and mechanical components. All sample tested were in good operating condition throughout the entire test program. Measurement Uncertainties are published for informational purposes only and were not taken into account unless noted otherwise. without written approval of TOWE, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Jim Huang
Approved By:



Carey Chen
Reviewed By:

Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Description	Revised by
01	2026/06/17	Original	Carey Chen

Summary of Test Results

Clause	Test Items	Test Standard	Result
4.3.1	U-NII Detection Bandwidth	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.1	N/A
4.3.3	Initial Channel Availability Check Time	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.2.1	N/A
4.3.4	Radar Burst at the Beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.2.2	N/A
4.3.5	Radar Burst at the End of the Channel Availability Check Time	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.2.3	N/A
4.3.6	In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.3 ETSI EN 301 893 Clause 4.7.2.4	PASS
4.3.6	In-Service Monitoring for Channel Closing Transmission Time	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.3 ETSI EN 301 893 Clause 4.7.2.5	PASS
4.3.6	In-Service Monitoring for Non-Occupancy Period	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.3 ETSI EN 301 893 Clause 4.7.2.6	PASS
4.3.7	Statistical Performance Check	KDB 905462 Clause7.8.4	N/A
4.2.4	User Access Restrictions	KDB 905462 Clause8.1	N/A
Test Method: ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor. 1-2023+C63.10a-2024 + Errata to C63.10a-2024, KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01 KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02 5600-5650MHz test: For devices operating in the 5600-5650 MHz band, only the ETSI EN 301 893 test procedure shall be used to demonstrate compliance Remark: Pass is EUT meets standard requirements; N/A does not support			

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1 General Description

1.1 Lab Information

1.1.1 Testing Location

These measurements tests were conducted at the Sushi TOWE Wireless Testing(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. facility located at F401 and F101, Building E, Hongwei Industrial Zone, Liuxian 3rd Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China. The measurement facility is compliant with the test site requirements specified in ANSI C63.4-2014

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1.1.2 Test Facility / Accreditations

A2LA (Certificate Number: 7088.01)

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated April 2017).

FCC Designation No.: CN1353

Sushi TOWE Wireless Testing(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Test Firm Registration Number: 684095

Designation Number: CN1353.

ISED CAB identifier: CN0152

Sushi TOWE Wireless Testing(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.

CAB identifier: CN0152

Company Number: 31000

1.2 Client Information

1.2.1 Applicant

Applicant:	Particle Industries, Inc.
Address:	548 Market St, PMB 34833, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA

1.2.2 Manufacturer

Manufacturer:	Particle Industries, Inc.
Address:	548 Market St, PMB 34833, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA

1.3 Product Information

EUT Description:	M-SoM LTE-M/2G/Satellite + Wi-Fi for Global		
Model/HVIN:	M635e		
PMN:	M-Series LTE M1/2G/Satellite		
Brand:	Particle		
Hardware Version:	v0.2		
Software Version/FVIN:	v6.4.1		
IMEI:	862063070012443		
Modulation Type:	802.11a/n:	OFDM-BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	
	802.11ac:	OFDM-BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM	
Smart System:	☒ SISO	802.11a/n/ac	
EUT Function	☒ Client	☐ Outdoor AP	☐ Indoor AP ☐ Fixed P2P AP
TPC Function:	☒ With TPC		☐ Without TPC
DFS Function:	☐ Master ☐ Slave with radar detection ☒ Slave without radar detection		
Frequency Range:	U-NII-2A:	5250 ~ 5350MHz	
	U-NII-2C:	5470 ~ 5725MHz	
Channel Frequency:	20M BWch.:	U-NII-2A:	5260 ~ 5320MHz 4 Channels
		U-NII-2C:	5500 ~ 5700MHz 11 Channels
	40M BWch.:	U-NII-2A:	5270 ~ 5310MHz 2 Channels
		U-NII-2C:	5510 ~ 5670MHz 5 Channels
Antenna Type:	PCB Antenna		
Antenna Gain:	Frequency Range	Ant2 (dBi)	
	U-NII-2A:	6.8	
	U-NII-2C:	6.8	
Remark: The above EUT's information was declared by applicant, please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.			

2 Test Configuration

2.1 Test Channel

Frequency Channels for U-NII-2A							
Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
52	5260MHz	56	5280MHz	62	5310MHz	/	
54	5270MHz	60	5300MHz	64	5320MHz		
Remark: Regards to the operating frequency range over 10 MHz, the Lowest frequency, the middle frequency, and the highest frequency of channel were selected to perform the test, and the selected channel see below:							
Modulation Type		Test Channel		Test Frequency			
802.11a/n20 /ac20		The Lowest channel (CH52)		5260MHz			
		The Middle channel (CH60)		5300MHz			
		The Highest channel (CH64)		5320MHz			
Modulation Type		Test Channel		Test Frequency			
802.11n40/ac40		The Lowest channel (CH54)		5270MHz			
		The Highest channel (CH62)		5310MHz			

Frequency Channels for U-NII-2C							
Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency
100	5500MHz	112	5560MHz	126	5630MHz	140	5700MHz
102	5510MHz	116	5580MHz	128	5640MHz	/	
104	5520MHz	118	5590MHz	132	5660MHz		
108	5540MHz	120	5600MHz	134	5670MHz		
110	5550MHz	124	5620MHz	136	5680MHz		
Remark: Regards to the operating frequency range over 10 MHz, the Lowest frequency, the middle frequency, and the highest frequency of channel were selected to perform the test, and the selected channel see below:							
Modulation Type		Test Channel		Test Frequency			
802.11a/n20 /ac20		The Lowest channel (CH100)		5500MHz			
		The Middle channel (CH116)		5580MHz			
		The Highest channel (CH140)		5700MHz			
Modulation Type		Test Channel		Test Frequency			
802.11n40/ac40		The Lowest channel (CH102)		5510MHz			
		The Middle channel (CH118)		5590MHz			
		The Highest channel (CH134)		5670MHz			

2.2 Worst-case configuration and Mode

Modulation Type	SISO - Data Rate
802.11a	6 Mbps
802.11n20	MCS0 (6.5 Mbps)
802.11n40	MCS0 (13.5 Mbps)
802.11ac20	MCS0 (6.5 Mbps)
802.11ac40	MCS0 (13.5 Mbps)
Transmitting mode:	Keep the EUT was programmed to be in continuously transmitting mode.
Normal Link:	Keep the EUT operation to normal function.

2.3 Support Unit used in test

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number
Router	MSI	GRAXE66 (FCC ID: I4L-GRAXE66)	3028ZD00UU00010231000818

2.4 Test Environment

Temperature:	Normal: 15°C ~ 35°C
Humidity:	45 ~ 56 % RH Ambient
Voltage:	DC 3.80V
Remark: The testing environment is within the scope of the EUT user manual and meets the requirements of the standard testing environment.	

2.5 Test RF Cable

For all conducted test items: The offset level is set spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss and attenuator factor between RF conducted output port and spectrum analyzer. With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level will be exactly the RF output level.

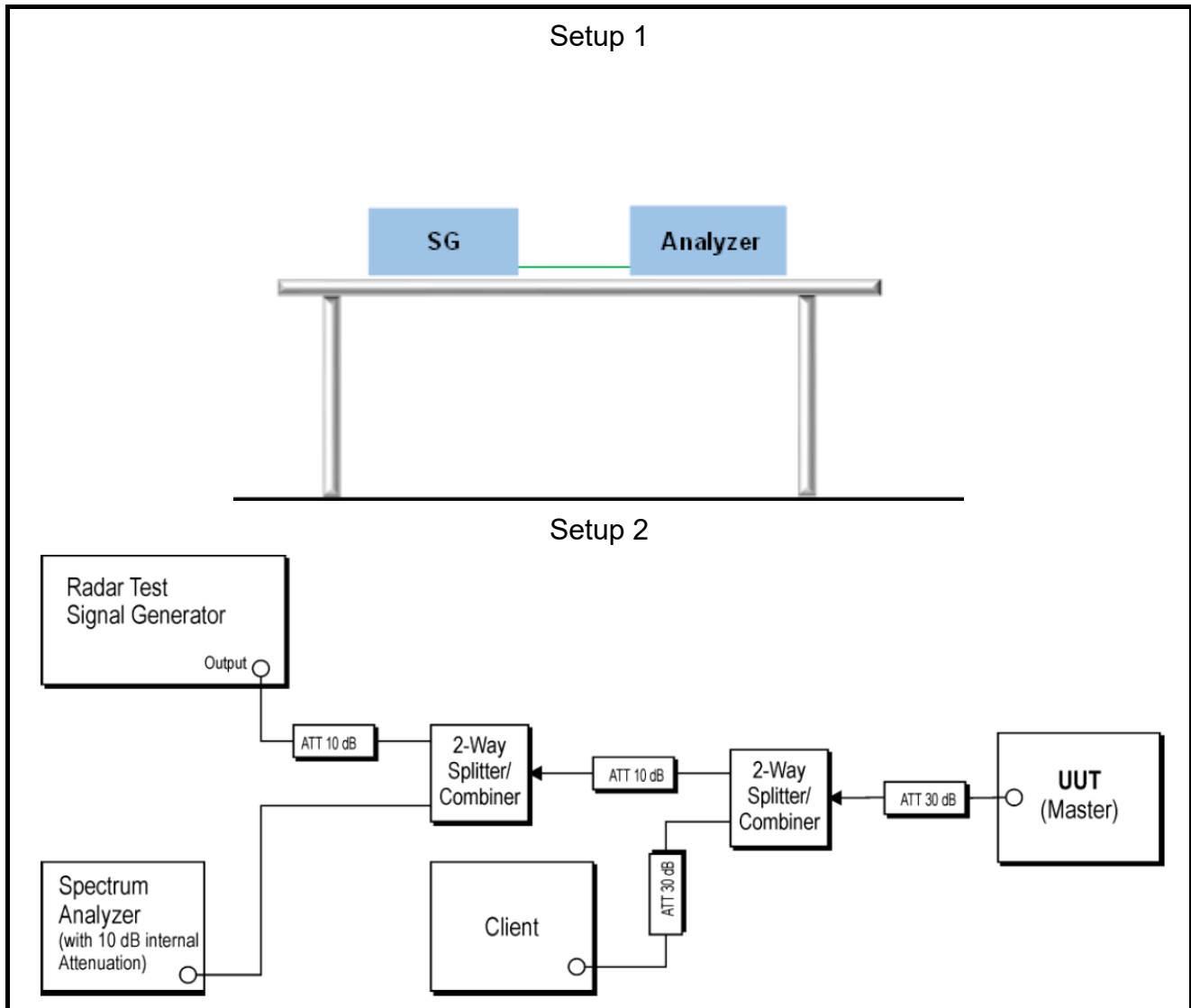
The spectrum analyzer offset is derived from RF cable loss and attenuator factor.

Offset = RF cable loss + attenuator factor.

2.6 Modifications

No modifications were made during testing.

2.7 Test Setup Diagram



3 Equipment and Measurement Uncertainty

All test and measuring equipment utilized to perform the tests documented in this report are calibrated on a regular basis, whichever is less, and where applicable is traceable to recognized national standards.

3.1 Test Equipment List

RF Conducted					
Description	Manufacturer	Model	S.N.	Last Due	Cal Due
Signal Analyzer	Keysight	N9020A	US46470429	2026/03/05	2027/03/04
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR20	101027	2026/03/05	2027/03/04
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	150615	2026/03/06	2027/03/05
Wireless Communication Tester	R&S	CMW270	102840	2025/05/29	2026/05/28
				2026/05/29	2027/05/28
UP/Down-Converter	R&S	CMW-Z800A	100572	2025/05/29	2026/05/28
				2026/05/29	2027/05/28
Hygrometer	BingYu	HTC-1	N/A	2025/05/29	2027/05/28
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMM100A	549353	2025/05/29	2026/05/28
				2026/05/29	2027/05/28
RF Control Unit	Tonscend	JS0806-2	23C80620671	2025/05/29	2026/05/28
				2026/05/29	2027/05/28
Measurement Software	Tonscend	TS1120-3	10659	N/A	N/A

3.2 Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter	U _{lab}
Frequency Error	679.98Hz
Output Power	0.76dB

Uncertainty figures are valid to a confidence level of 95%

4 Test Results

4.1 DFS Parameters

KDB 905462

4.1.1 Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

Requirement	DFS 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

4.1.2 Applicability of DFS Requirements During Normal Operation

Requirement	DFS Operational mode	
	Master Device or Client with Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required
Channel Availability Check 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.

4.1.3 DFS Detection Thresholds

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)
Devices with an e.i.r.p. < 200 mW AND a Power Spectral Density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
Devices with $200 \text{ mW} \leq \text{e.i.r.p.} \leq 1 \text{ W}$	-64 dBm

Note: The detection threshold power is the received power, averaged over a 1-microsecond reference to a 0 dBi antenna.

4.1.4 Response Requirements

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.

4.1.5 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 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 $6 \cdot 1 \cdot 19 \cdot 10 \cdot \text{Roundup} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{3066} \right) \right\} \text{ Round up } \{17.2\} = 18.$

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

4.1.6 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

Each waveform is defined as follows:

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

4.1.7 Frequency Hopping 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
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	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: If a segment does not contain at least 1 frequency within the U-NII Detection Bandwidth of the UUT, then that segment is not used.

ETSI EN 301 893

Test Requirement:	ETSI EN 301 893 Clause 4.7.2
Test Method:	ETSI EN 301 893 Clause 5.3.8

Table 5: Applicability of DFS requirements

Requirement	DFS Operational mode		
	Master	Slave without radar detection (see table D.2, note 2)	Slave with radar detection (see table D.2, note 2)
Channel Availability Check	✓	Not required	✓ (see note 2)
Off-Channel CAC (see note 1)	✓	Not required	✓ (see note 2)
In-Service Monitoring	✓	Not required	✓
Channel Shutdown	✓	✓	✓
Non-Occupancy Period	✓	Not required	✓
Uniform Spreading	✓	Not required	Not required
NOTE 1: Where implemented by the manufacturer.			
NOTE 2: A slave with radar detection is not required to perform a CAC or <i>Off-Channel CAC</i> at initial use of the channel but only after the slave has detected a radar signal on the <i>Operating Channel</i> by <i>In-Service Monitoring</i> .			

Limit:

Table D.1: DFS requirement values

Parameter	Value
Channel Availability Check 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	10s
Channel Closing Transmission Time	1s
Non-Occupancy Period	30 minutes
Note 1:	For channels whose nominal bandwidth falls completely or partly within the band 5 600 MHz to 5 650 MHz, the Channel Availability Check Time shall be 10 minutes.
Note 2:	For channels whose nominal 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.

Table D.2: Radar Detection Threshold Levels

e.i.r.p. Spectral Density (dBm/MHz)	Value (see note 1 and note 2)
10	-62 dBm
Note 1:	This is the level at the input of the receiver of an RLAN device with a maximum e.i.r.p. density of 10 dBm/MHz and assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna. For devices employing different e.i.r.p. spectral density and/or a different receive antenna gain G (dBi) the Radar Detection Threshold Level at the receiver input follows the following relationship: DFS Detection Threshold (dBm) = -62 + 10 - e.i.r.p. Spectral Density (dBm/MHz) + G (dBi); however the Radar Detection Threshold Level shall not be less than -64 dBm assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna gain.
Note 2:	Slave devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. of less than 23 dBm do not have to implement radar detection unless these devices are used in fixed outdoor point to point or fixed outdoor point to multipoint applications (see clause 4.7.1.3).

Table D.3: Parameters of the reference DFS test signal

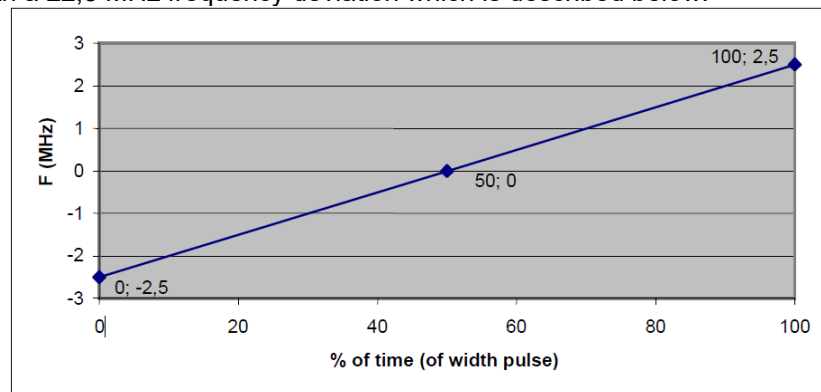
Pulse width W (μ s)	Pulse repetition frequency PRF (PPS)	Pulses per burst (PPB)
1	700	18

Table D.4: Parameters of radar test signals

Radar test signal # (see note 1 to note 3)	Pulse width W (μ s)		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	1000	1	10 (see note 6)
2	0.5	15	200	1600	1	15 (see note 6)
3	0.5	15	2300	4000	1	25
4	20	30	2000	4000	1	20
5	0.5	2	300	400	2/3	10 (see note 6)
6	0.5	2	400	1200	2/3	15 (see note 6)

Note 1: Radar test signal 1 to signal 4 are signals with constant PRF (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 $\pm 2,5$ MHz frequency deviation which is described below:



Note 3: Radar test signal 5 and radar test signal 6 are signals with single pulse-based staggered PRF 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 from off-channel CAC testing, the radar test signals 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 4.7.2.3, clause 5.3.8.2.1.4.2 and clause 5.3.8.2.1.4.3..

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.

Table D.5: Detection probability

Parameter	Detection Probability (P_d)	
	Channels whose nominal bandwidth falls partly or completely within the 5 600 MHz to 5 650 MHz band	Other channels
CAC, Off-Channel CAC	99.99%	60%
In-Service Monitoring	60%	60%

Note: P_d gives the probability of detection per simulated radar burst and represents a minimum level of detection performance under defined conditions.

Test Environment:

Refer to section 2.4.

Test Setup:

Setup A is a set-up whereby the UUT is an RLAN device operating in master mode. Radar test signals are injected into the UUT. This set-up also contains an RLAN device operating in slave mode which is associated with the UUT.

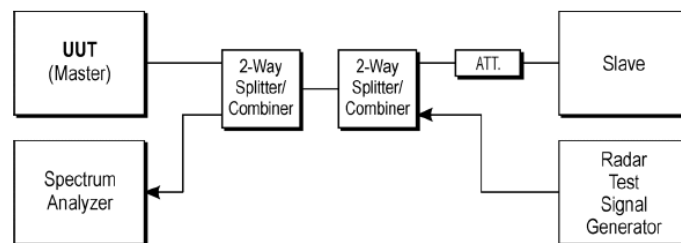


Figure 4: Set-up A

Setup 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.

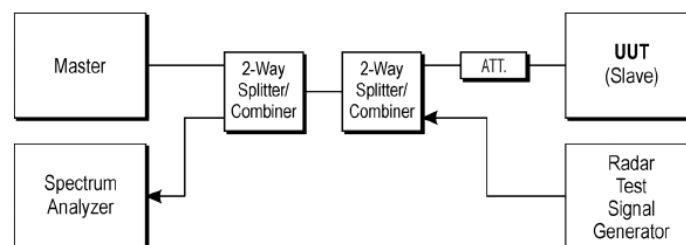


Figure 5: Set-up B

The UUT is an RLAN device operating in slave mode with Radar Interference Detection function. Radar test signals are injected into the slave device. This set-up also contains an RLAN device operating in master mode. The UUT (slave device) is associated with the master device.

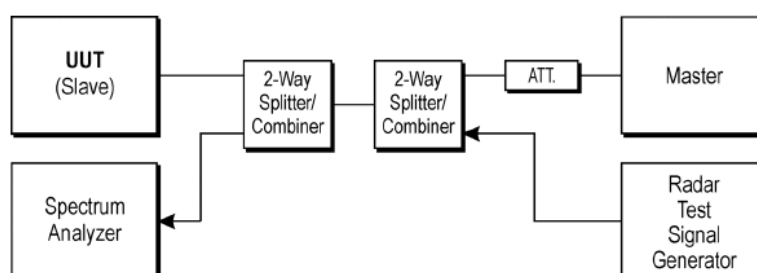


Figure 6: Set-up C

4.2 DFS Measurement Configuration

4.2.1 Test Condition

Conducted Measurement
Use 50Ohms to connect cable/connector calibration and testing, Use wifi2 port for testing. Refer to Section 2.10 for test connection.

4.2.2 DFS Threshold level

DFS Threshold level:(-55.20; -55.20)dBm	☒ At the antenna connector
	☐ In front of the antenna
The Interference Radar Detection Threshold Level is: (Band II-A: -62dBm + 6.8dBi + 0dB = -55.20dBm); (Band II-C: -62dBm + 6.8dBi + 0dB = -55.20dBm) That had been taken into account the output power range and antenna gain.	

4.2.3 Power-on cycle

The time required for the Master Device and/or Client Device to complete its power-on cycle(N/A).

4.2.4 User Access Restrictions

DFS Controls (Hardware or software) related to radar detection are NOT accessible to the user.
Manufacturer statement confirming that information regarding the parameters of the detected Radar Waveforms is not available to the end user.

4.2.5 Channel Loading/Data Streaming

☐	The data file(MPEG-4) has been transmitting in a streaming mode.
☒	Software to ping the client is permitted to simulate data transfer with random ping intervals.
☒	Minimum channel loading of approximately 17%.
☐	Unicast protocol has been used.

4.3 Test Procedures

KDB 905462

4.3.1 U-NII Detection Bandwidth

Adjust the equipment to produce a single *Burst* of any one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0 – 4 in **Table 5** at the center frequency of the UUT *Operating Channel* at the specified *DFS Detection Threshold* level found in **Table 3**.

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.

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.

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 FH) at which detection is greater than or equal to the *U-NII Detection Bandwidth* criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies above FH is not required to demonstrate compliance.

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 FL) at which detection is greater than or equal to the *U-NII Detection Bandwidth* criterion. Recording the detection rate at frequencies below FL is not required to demonstrate compliance.

The *U-NII Detection Bandwidth* is calculated as follows:

$$U-NII\ Detection\ Bandwidth = FH - FL$$

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 FH and FL, the test can be truncated and the *U-NII Detection Bandwidth* can be reported as the measured FH and FL.

4.3.2 Performance Requirements Check

The following tests must be performed for U-NII device certification: Initial *Channel Startup Check* with a radar *Burst* at start of *Channel Availability Check* and with a radar *Burst* at end of *Channel Availability Check*; *In-Service Monitoring*; and the 30 minute *Non-Occupancy Period*.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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*. This is illustrated in **Figure 15**.

- 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.
- 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 $T_1 + T_{\text{ch_avail_check}}$.
- 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.
- 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.
- Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window no UUT transmissions occurred on *Chr*. The *Channel Availability Check* results will be recorded.

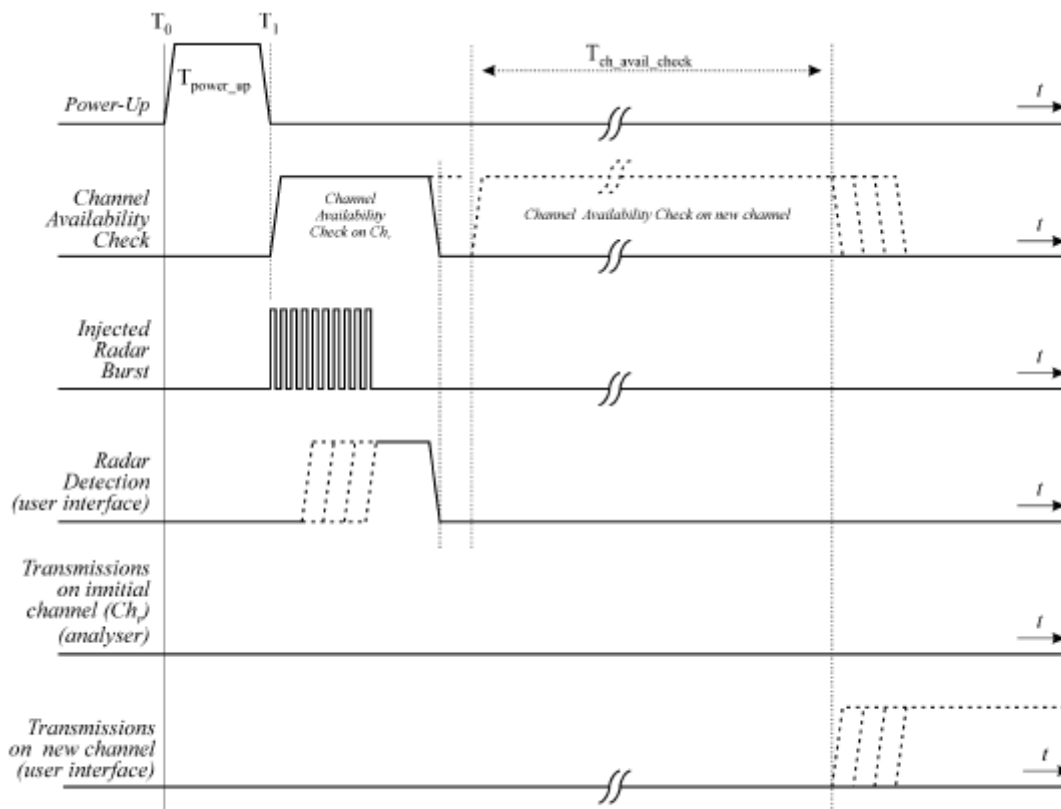


Figure 15: Example of timing for radar testing at the beginning of the Channel Availability Check Time

4.3.5 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*. This is illustrated in **Figure 16**.

- a) 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.
- b) 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 $T_1 + T_{ch_avail_check}$.
- c) A single *Burst* of one of the Short Pulse Radar Types 0-4 will commence within a 6 second window starting at $T_1 + 54$ 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.
- d) 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.
- e) Verify that during the 2.5 minute measurement window no UUT transmissions occurred on Ch_r . The *Channel Availability Check* results will be recorded.

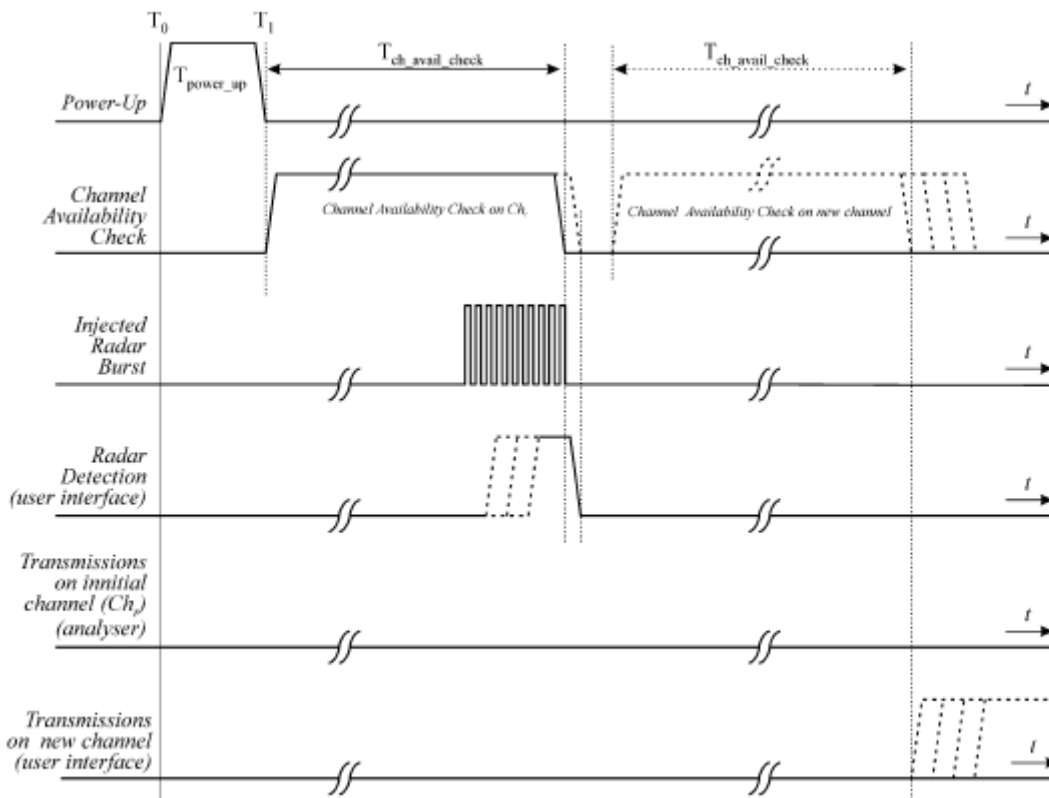


Figure 16: Example of timing for radar testing towards the end of the Channel Availability Check Time

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

These tests define how the following DFS parameters are verified during *In-Service Monitoring*;

- *Channel Closing Transmission Time*
- *Channel Move Time*
- *Non-Occupancy Period*

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).

- a) One frequency will be chosen from the *Operating Channels* of the UUT within the 5250-5350 MHz or 5470 ~ 5725MHz 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.
- b) 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.
- 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 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.
- e) 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*.
- f) 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.
- g) In case the UUT is a U-NII device operating as a *Client Device* with *In-Service Monitoring*, perform steps a) to f).

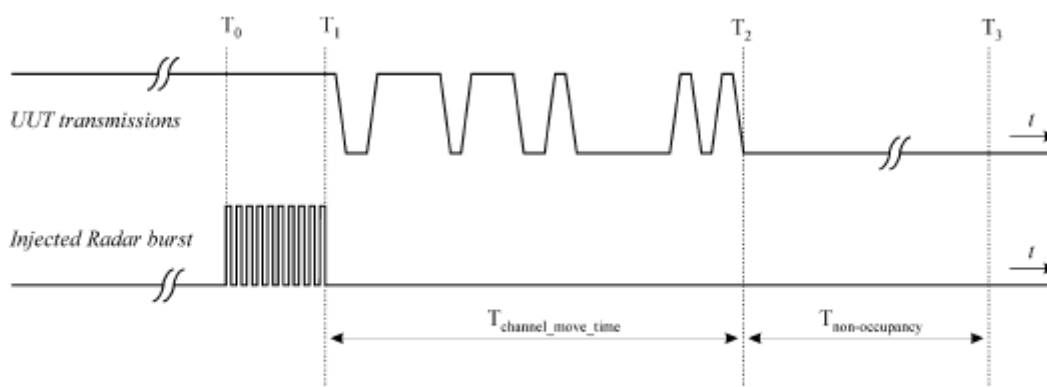


Figure 17: Example of Channel Closing Transmission Time & Channel Closing Time

4.3.7 Statistical Performance Check

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 ~ 5725MHz 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).

4.3.8 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:

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

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**.

4.3.9 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:

- a) the *Channel* center frequency (Figure 18);
- b) 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
- c) 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).

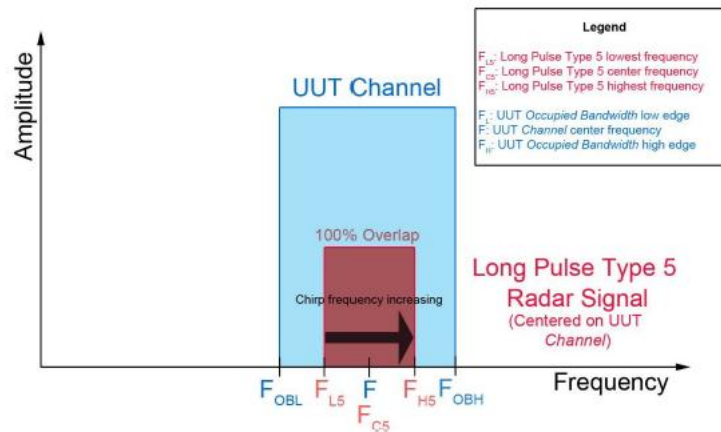


Figure 18: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned to the UUT Channel Center Frequency

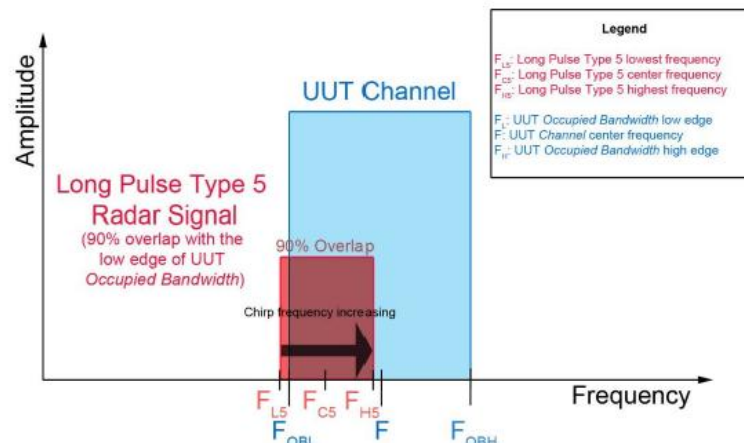


Figure 19: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned so that 90% of the Radar Signal Overlaps with the Low Edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth

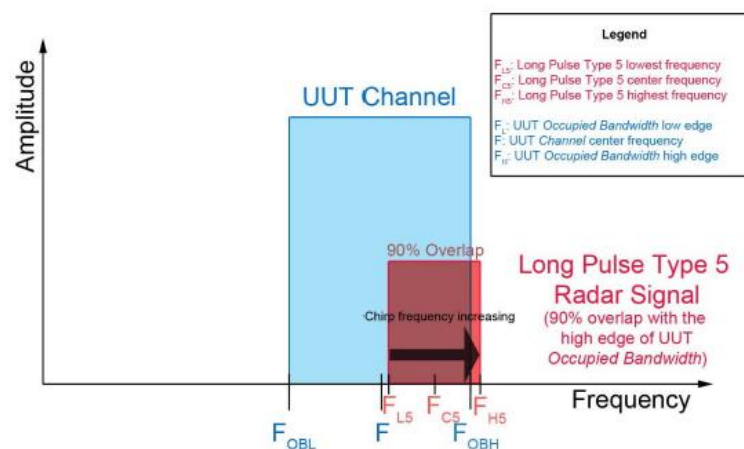


Figure 20: Example of the Relationship Between Long Pulse Type 5 Signal and the U-NII channel when the Signal is Tuned so that 90% of the Radar Signal Overlaps with the High Edge of the UUT Occupied Bandwidth

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:

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

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:

$$FH-(0.4*Chirp\ Width\ [in\ MHz])$$

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:

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

4.3.10 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:

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

5 Test Setup Photos

The detailed test data see: **Appendix A - BLEWIFI Setup Photos**

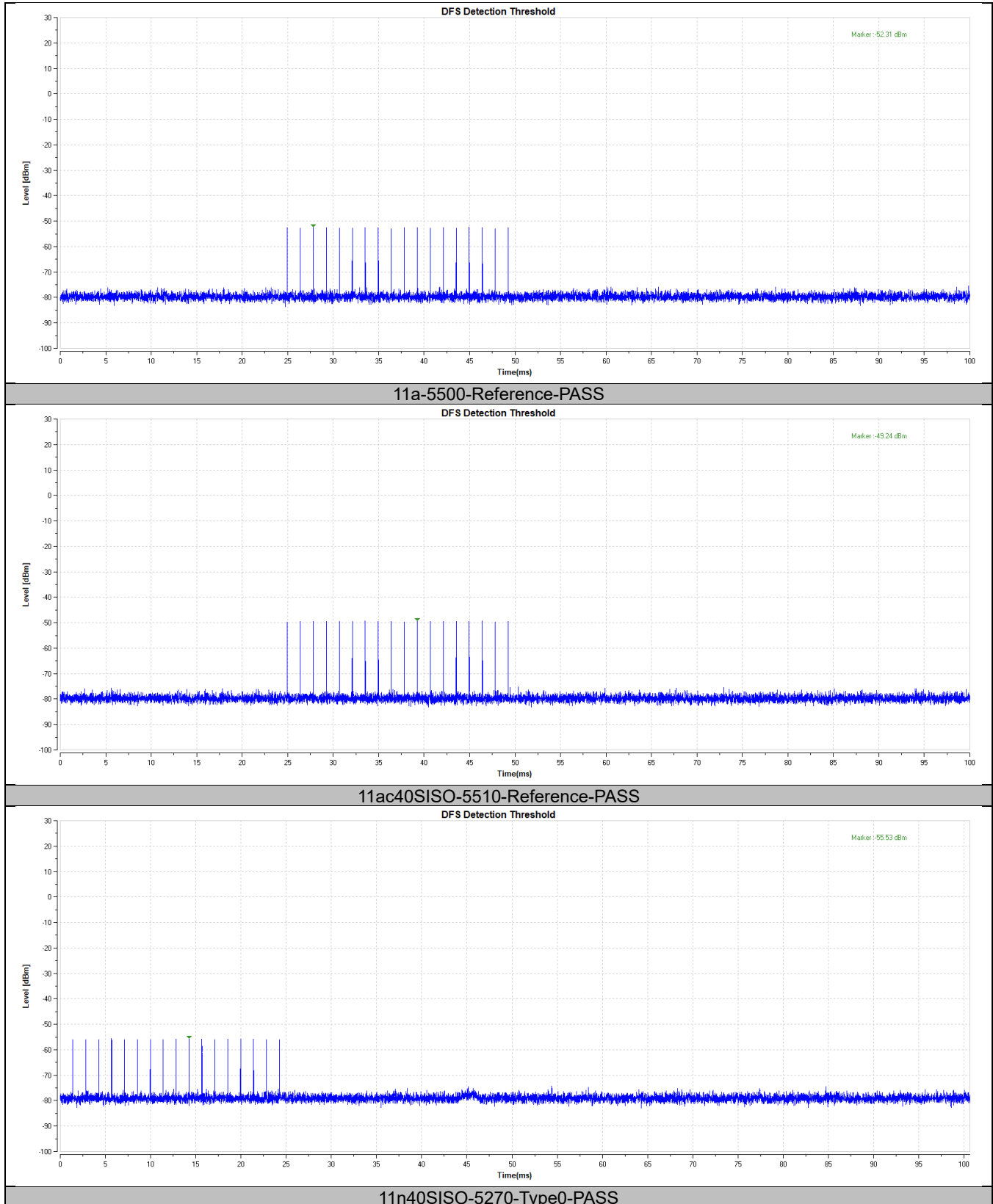
Appendix

DFS Detection Thresholds

Test Result

TestMode	Frequency[MHz]	Radar Type	Result	Limit[dbm]	Verdict
11a	5500	Reference	-52.31	-52.07	PASS
11ac40SISO	5510	Reference	-49.24	-49.10	PASS
11n40SISO	5270	Type0	-55.53	-55.20	PASS

Test Graphs

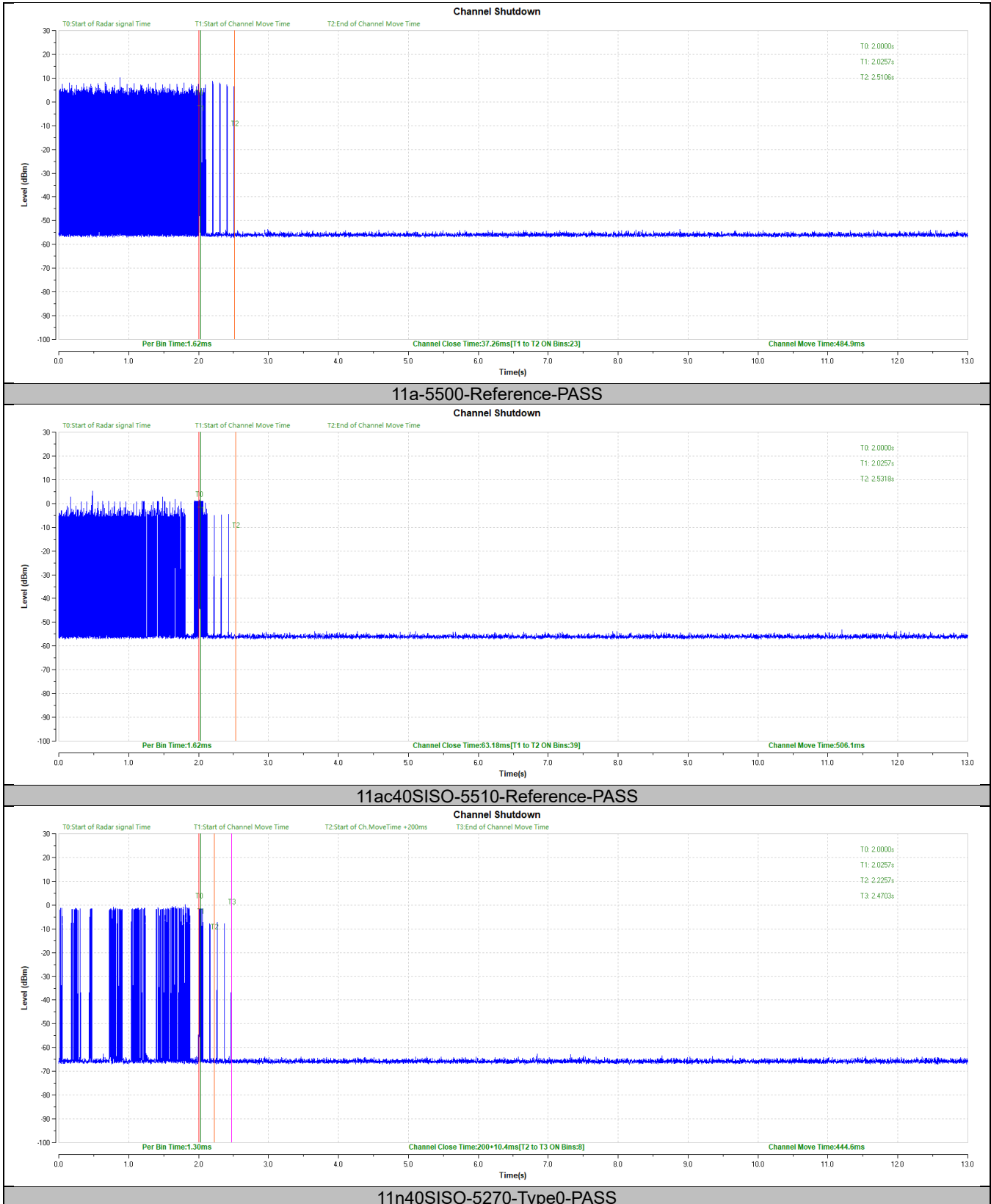


Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time

Test Result

TestMode	Frequency[MHz]	CCTT[ms]	Limit[ms]	CMT[ms]	Limit[ms]	Verdict
11a	5500	37.26	1000	484.9	10000	PASS
11ac40SISO	5510	63.18	1000	506.1	10000	PASS
11n40SISO	5270	200+10.4	200+60	444.6	10000	PASS

Test Graphs

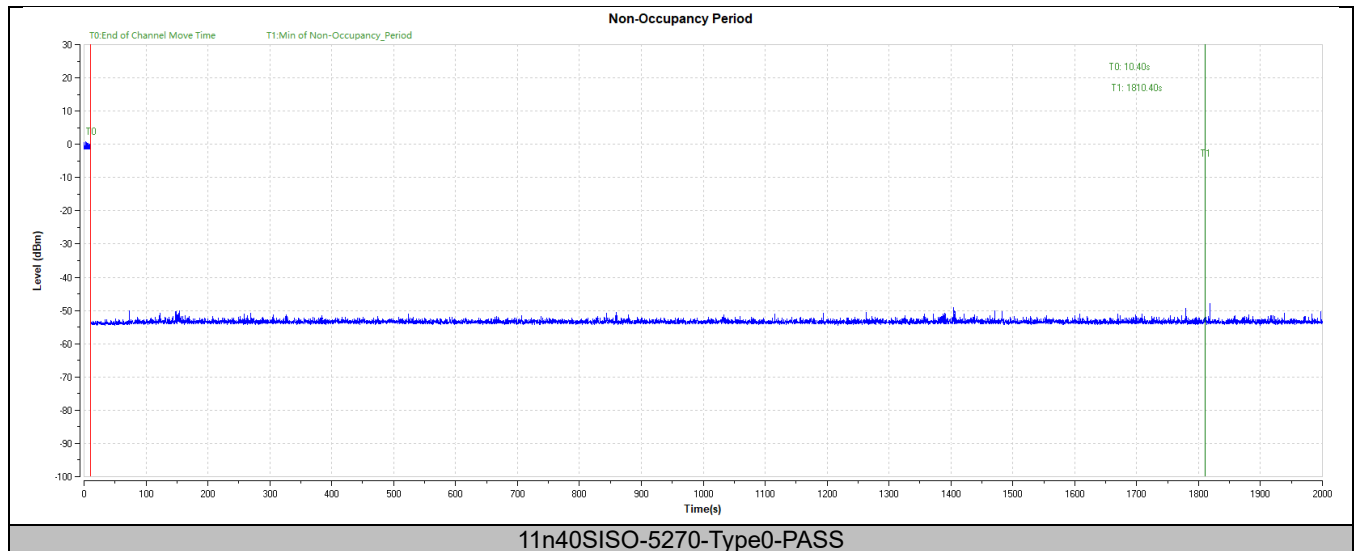


Non-Occupancy Period

Test Result

TestMode	Frequency[MHz]	Result	Limit[s]	Verdict
11n40SISO	5270	see test graph	≥1800	PASS

Test Graphs



~The End~