





RF TEST REPORT

Applicant GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd

FCC ID 2ADQO3SB1150Z

Product Bluetooth&Wi-Fi dual band Communication

Module

Brand Midea

Model MM3SB1150Z

Marketing MDIOT7697SD

Report No. R1901A0047-R3

Issue Date April 11, 2019

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **FCC CFR47 Part 15E (2018)**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

Performed by: Peng Tao

Approved by: Kai Xu

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

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Summary of measurement results

Number	Summary of measurements of results	Clause in FCC rules	Verdict	
1 DFS Detection Threshold		15.407/KDB 905462 5.2	pass	
2	U-NII Detection Bandwidth	15.407/KDB 905462 7.8.1	NA	
3	Channel Availability Check Time	15.407/KDB 905462 7.8.2	NA	
4 In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time		15.407/KDB 905462 7.8.3	pass	
5	In-Service Monitoring for Channel Closing Transmission Time	15.407/KDB 905462 7.8.3	pass	
6	In-Service Monitoring for Non-Occupancy Period(NOP)	15.407/KDB 905462 7.8.3	pass	
7 Statistical Performance Check 15.407/KDB 905462 7.8		15.407/KDB 905462 7.8.4	NA	
Date of Testing: February 21, 2019 ~ March 12, 2019				



1. Test Laboratory

1.1. Notes of the test report

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regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

1.2. Test facility

CNAS (accreditation number: L2264)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS).

FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform electromagnetic emissions measurements.

IC (recognition number is 8510A)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

VCCI (recognition number is C-4595, T-2154, R-4113, G-10766)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by industry Japan to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

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1.3. Testing Location

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Company:

Address: No.145, Jintang Rd, Tangzhen Industry Park, Pudong

City: Shanghai

Post code: 201201

P. R. China Country:

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Website: http://www.ta-shanghai.com

E-mail: xukai@ta-shanghai.com





2. General Description of Equipment under Test

Client Information

Applicant	GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd		
Applicant address	Building #4, Midea Global Innovation Center, Industry Boulevard, Beijiao, Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province 528311, China		
Manufacturer	GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd		
Manufacturer address	Building #4, Midea Global Innovation Center, Industry Boulevard, Beijiao, Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province 528311, China		

General information

EUT Description				
Model	MM3SB1150Z			
IMEI	1			
Hardware Version	V4			
Software Version	1.050806041847-000004			
Power Supply	External Power Supply			
Antenna Type	PIFA Antenna			
Test Mode	U-NII-2A(5250MHz-5350MHz) U-NII-2C(5470MHz-5725MHz with 5600MHz -5650MHz)			
Modulation Type	802.11a(HT20) : OFDM 802.11n(HT20/HT40) : OFDM			
Operating Mode	☐Master ☐Client with radar detection ☑Client without radar detection			
Operating Frequency Range(s)	U-NII-2A: 5250MHz-5350MHz U-NII-2C: 5470MHz-5725MHz with5600MHz -5650MHz			
Note: The information of the EUT is declared by the manufacturer.				

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Wireless Technology and Frequency Range

Wireless Technology		Bandwidth	Channel	Frequency		
		00.141	52	5260MHz		
			56	5280MHz		
	11 111 04	20 MHz	60	5300MHz		
	U-NII-2A		64	5320MHz		
		40 MHz	54	5270MHz		
		40 MHZ	62	5310MHz		
			100	5500MHz		
			104	5520MHz		
			108	5540MHz		
			112	5560MHz		
		00.1411	116	5580MHz		
Wi-Fi	U-NII-2C		120	5600MHz		
VVI-F1		20 MHz	124	5620MHz		
			128	5640MHz		
			132	5660MHz		
			136	5680MHz		
			140	5700MHz		
			144	5720MHz		
			102	5510MHz		
			110	5550MHz		
		40 MU-	118	5590MHz		
		40 MHz	126	5630MHz		
			134	5670MHz		
			142	5710MHz		
Does this	device suppor	rt TPC Function? ☐Yes	⊠No			
Does this	Does this device support TDWR Band? ⊠Yes □No					

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3. Applied Standards

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, it must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

FCC CFR47 Part 15E (2018) Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices

FCC KDB 905462 D02UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02

FCC KDB 905462 D03 Client Without DFS New Rules v01r02





4. DFS Technical Requirements and Radar Test Waveforms

4.1. DFS Overview

Table 1 Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

	Operational Mode			
Requirement	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection	
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Yes	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	

Table 2 Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

	Operational Mode		
Requirement	Master Device or Client with	ClientWithout Radar	
	Radar Detection	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	Master Device or Client with	Client Without Radar	
devices with multiple bandwidth	Radar Detection	Detection	
modes	Radai Detection	Detection	
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	All BW modes must be tested	Not required	
Statistical Performance Check	All BW modes must be tested	Not required	
Channel Cleaing Transmission Time	Test using widest BW mode	Test using the widest BW	
Channel Closing Transmission Time	available	mode available for the link	
Channel Move Time	Test using widest BW mode	Test using the widest BW	
Chame Wove Time	available	mode available for the link	
All other tests	Any single BW mode	Not required	

Note: Frequencies selected for statistical performance check 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.

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4.2. DFS Detection Thresholds

Table 3 DFS Detection Thresholds for Master Devices and Client Devices with Radar Detection

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Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1, 2, and 3)	
EIRP ≥ 200 milliwatt	-64 dBm	
EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density	-62 dBm	
< 10 dBm/MHz		
EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power	-64 dBm	
spectral density requirement	-04 dBm	

Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna.

Note 2: Throughout these test procedures an additional 1 dB has been added to the amplitude of the test transmission waveforms to account for variations in measurement equipment. This will ensure that the test signal is at or above the detection threshold level to trigger a DFS response.

Note3: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.

Table 4 DFS Response Requirement Values

Parameter	Value	
Non-occupancy period	Minimum 30 minutes	
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds	
Channel Move Time	10 seconds	
Chame wove time	See Note 1.	
	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60	
Channel Closing Transmission Time	milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.	
	See Notes 1 and 2.	
U-NII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission	
O-IVII Detection Bandwidth	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





4.3. RADAR TEST WAVEFORMS

Table 5 Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
0	1	1428	18	See Note 1	See Note 1
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a 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	Roundup	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				120	

Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.



Table 5a Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A

Pulse Repetition	Pulse Repetition Interval	
Frequency Number	(Pulses Per Second)	(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%					



Table 6 Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (µsec)	Number of Pulses per <i>Burst</i>	Number of <i>Bursts</i>	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.

Table 7 Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveform

Radar Type	Pulse Width (µsec)	PRI (µsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

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.



4.4. Test set-ups

We test the data stream using MPEG-X files.

Setup for Master with injection at the Master

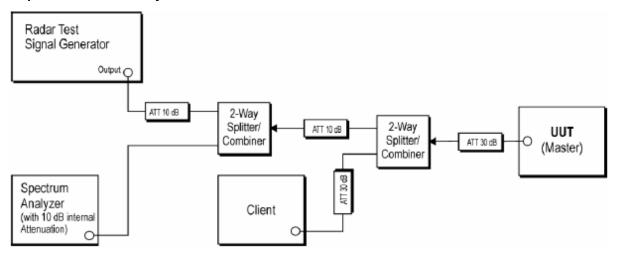


Figure 2: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Master and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master

Setup for Client with injection at the Master

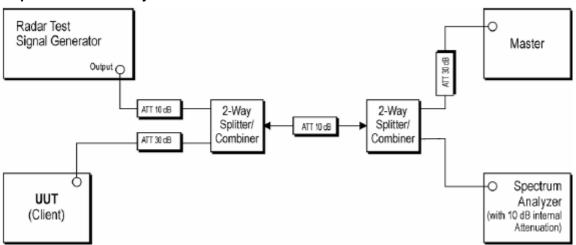


Figure 3: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Client and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Master

Setup for Client with injection at the Client

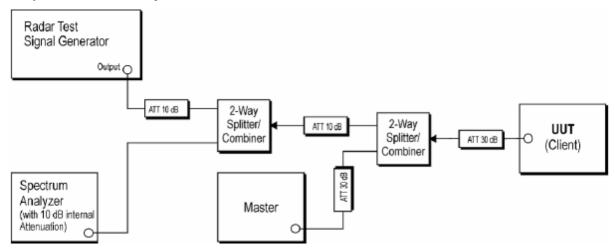


Figure 4: Example Conducted Setup where UUT is a Client and Radar Test Waveforms are injected into the Client





5. Test Case Results

5.1. DFS Detection Thresholds

Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure		
23°C ~25°C	45%~50%	101.5kPa		

Methods of Measurement

Client with injection at the Master.

For a detection threshold level of -64dBm, the required signal strength at EUT antenna location is -64dBm, the tested level is lower than required level hence it provides margin to the limit.

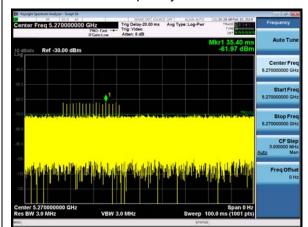
Frequency of Calibration			
Bandwidth	Central Frequency		
20MHz	5300MHz		
	5500MHz		
400411-	5270MHz		
40MHz	5630MHz		



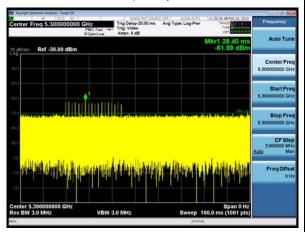
Calibration Result

Radar

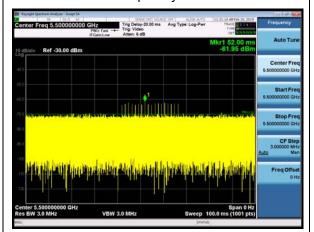




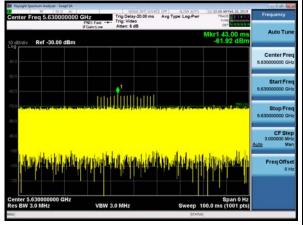
Central Frequency: 5300 MHz



Central Frequency: 5500 MHz



Central Frequency: 5630 MHz





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

Ambient condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure		
23°C ~25°C	45%~50%	101.5kPa		

Methods of Measurement

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).

- 1. One frequency will be chosen from the Operating Channels of the EUT 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.
- 2. In case the EUT 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 EUT (Client device) to Associate with the Master Device. In case the EUT 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 EUT (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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Observe the transmissions of the EUT at the end of the radar Burst on the Operating Channel for duration greater than 10 seconds. Measure and record the transmissions from the EUT 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.

6. When operating as a Master Device, monitor the EUT for more than 30 minutes following instant T₂ to verify that the EUT does not resume any transmissions on this Channel. Perform this test once and record the measurement result.

7. In case the EUT is a U-NII device operating as a Client Device with In-Service Monitoring, perform steps 1 to 6.

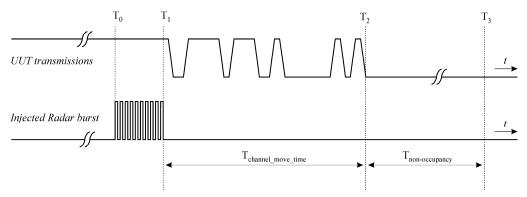


Figure 17: Example of Channel Closing Transmission Time & Channel Closing Time

Limits

Channel Move Time	≤10s		
Channel Closing Transmission Time	≤200ms + 60ms (over remaining 10s period)		
Non-Occupancy Period	≥30min		

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 facilitateaChannel 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.

Measurement Uncertainty

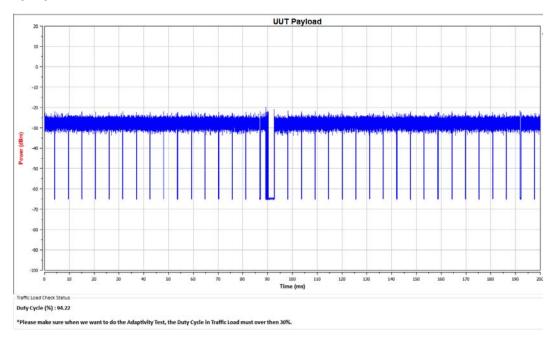
The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor k = 1.96, U=2.69 dB.

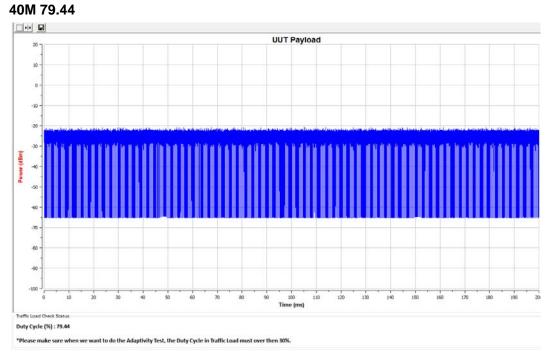


Test Results:

Timing plot

20M 94.22

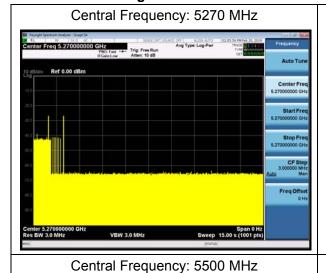


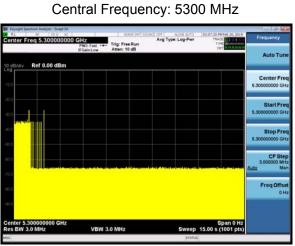




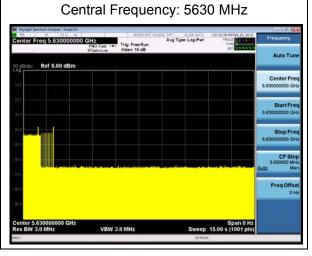


In-Service Monitoring for Channel Move Time

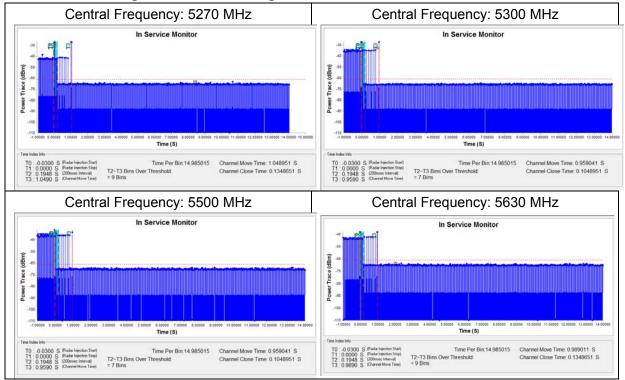




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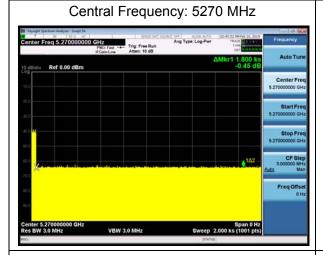


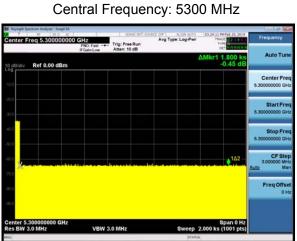
In-Service Monitoring for Channel Closing Transmission Time





In-Service Monitoring for Non-Occupancy Period





Central Frequency: 5500 MHz



Central Frequency: 5630 MHz







6. Main Test Instruments

Name Manufacturer		Туре	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Expiration Date
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY52330084	2018-05-20	2019-05-19
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182B	MY51350303	2018-05-20	2019-05-19
Splitter	UCL Microwave	2 way	UCL-PD0512-2S	1	/
RF Cable	Agilent	SMA 15cm	0001	1	1
RF Cable	Agilent	SMA 15cm	0002	1	1
RF Cable	Agilent	SMA 15cm	0003	/	1
RF Cable	Agilent	SMA 15cm	0004	1	1
Software	Agilent	N7607B V3.0.0.0	1	1	/
WLAN AP	Cisco	Air-AP1262 N-A-K9	LDK102073 (FCC ID)	1	1

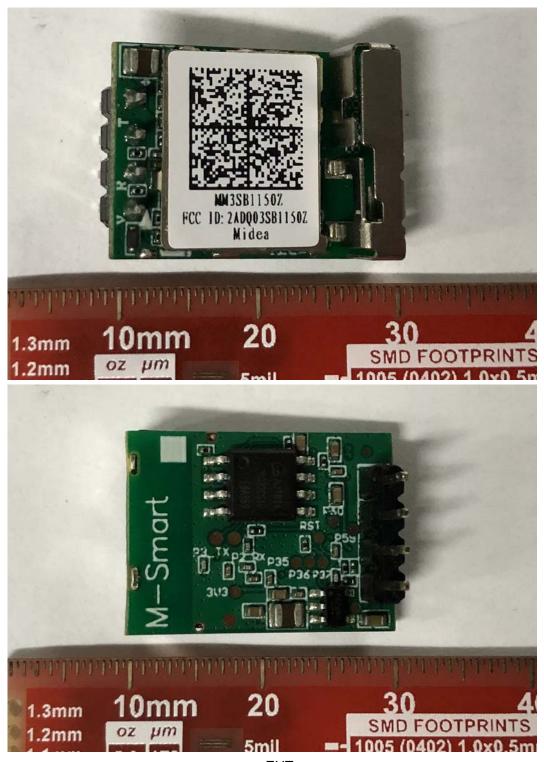
*****END OF REPORT *****

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ANNEX A: EUT Appearance and Test Setup

A.1 EUT Appearance



a: EUT **Picture 1 EUT**





A.2 Test Setup



Picture 2 Test Setup