

New Rules for Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) Bands KDB 789033, KDB 644545

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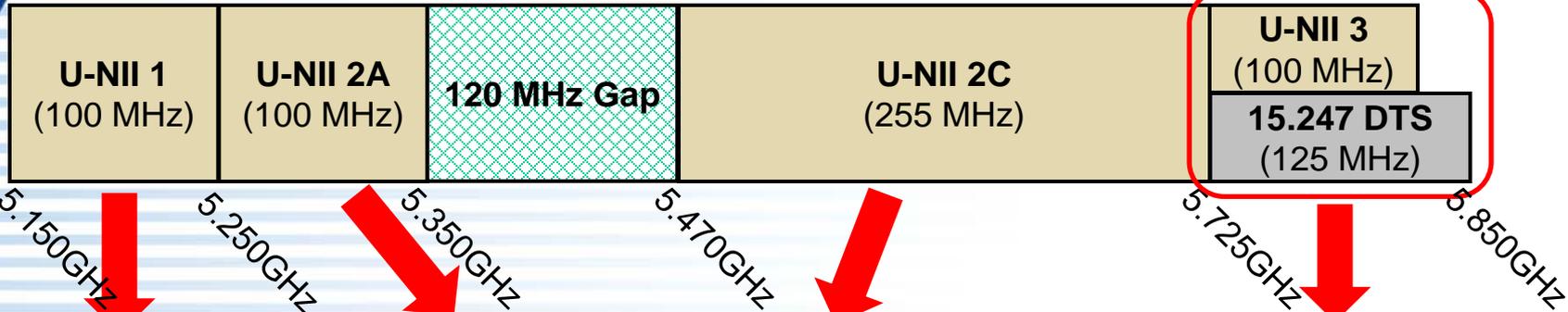
**Office of Engineering and Technology
Laboratory Division**

October 22, 2014



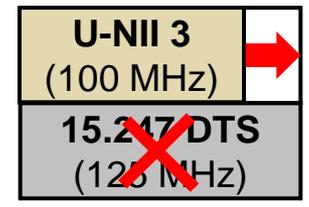
Overview

Old Rules

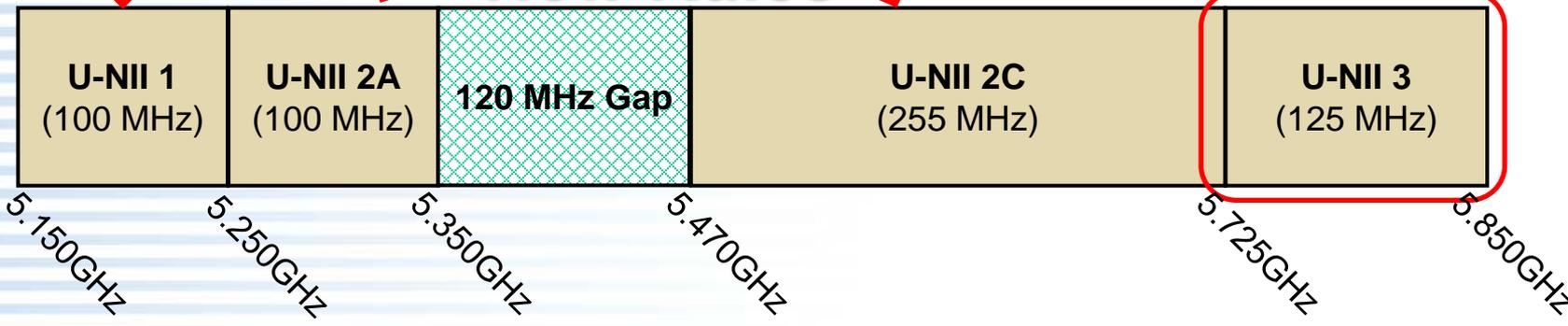


- Power increased
- Separate specifications for master and client
- Outdoor operation allowed
- P-t-P operation allowed

- Wider DFS radar detection bandwidth
- New DFS test procedure
- Operation in TDWR band allowed

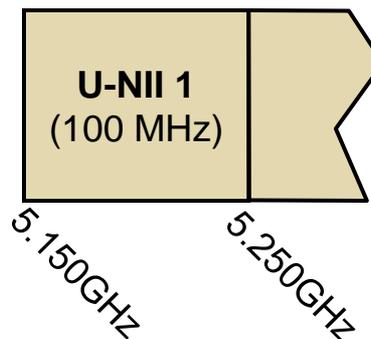


New Rules





U-NII 1



● Power Limits increased

- Max Conducted Power: 50 mW → 250 mW for client device, 1 W for master device
- Max Conducted PSD: 4 dBm/MHz → 11 dBm/MHz for client device, 17 dBm/MHz for master device
- Max EIRP: 200 mW → 1 W for client device, 4 W for master device, 200 W for fixed P-t-P

● Operation

- Indoor-only → Indoor/Outdoor

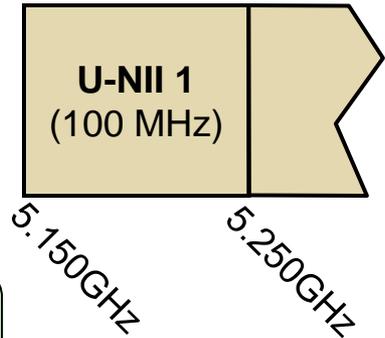
● TX Power Reduction (dBm-by-dBi) required when Antenna Gain exceeds...

- > 6 dBi for all applications except fixed P-t-P
- > 23 dBi for fixed P-t-P application



U-NII 1

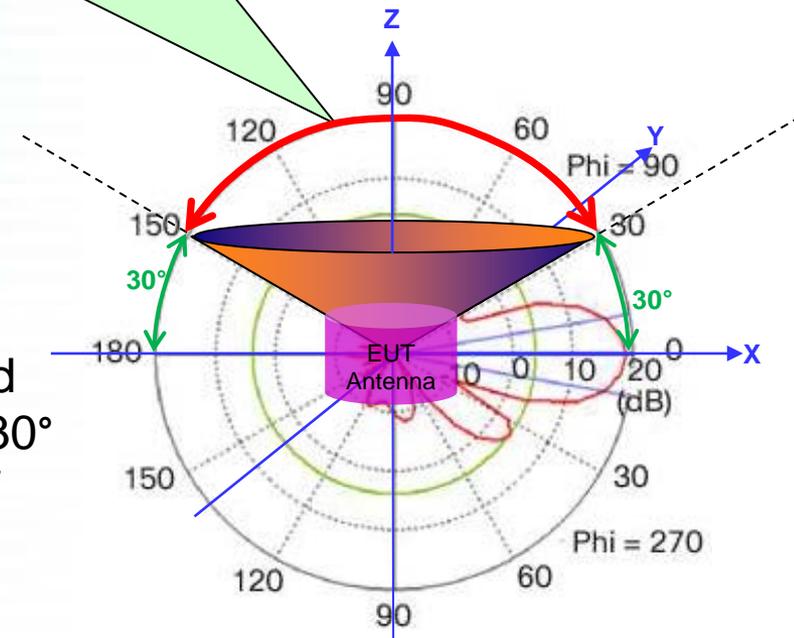
Additional rule for Access Point operating as outdoor P-t-MP



“At any elevation angle $> 30^\circ$ from horizon, max EIRP must be ≤ 125 mW”

● For fixed infrastructure, not electrical or mechanical steerable beam antenna

- ❑ If elevation radiation pattern is available, submit (1) all information of antenna pattern, (2) mounting elevation angle and (3) calculation showing that any beam $> 30^\circ$ elevation angle will have $EIRP \leq 125$ mW
- ❑ If elevation plane radiation pattern is not available... (more on next slides)

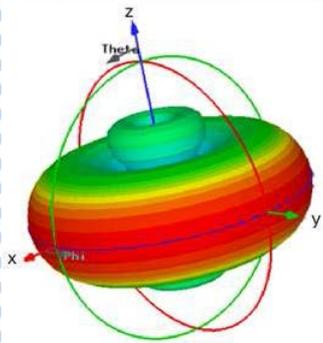




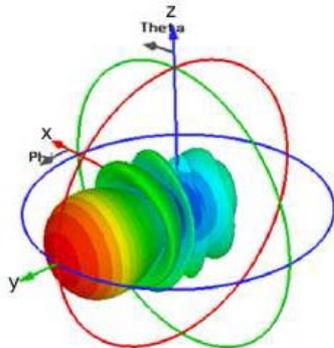
U-NII 1 (cont'd)

Measurement of emission at elevation angle higher than 30° from horizon

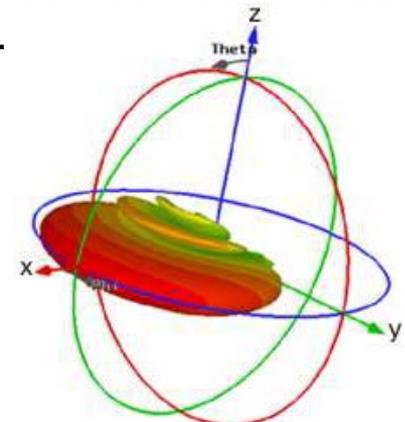
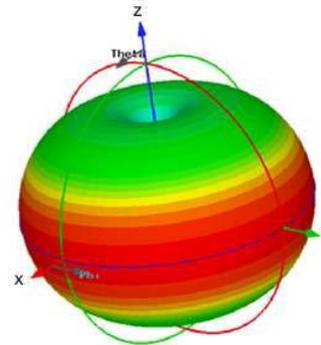
- For fixed infrastructure, not electrical or mechanical steerable beam antenna (cont'd)
 - If elevation plane radiation pattern is not available, but the antenna type is known as (1) having symmetrical elevation pattern referenced at main beam **and** (2) all lobes on the main beam elevation plan have highest gains, then measurement is required
 - Transform elevation angle measurement into azimuth angle measurement with consideration of intended mounting elevation angle (see [KDB 789033 D02, section II.H.1.b](#)) for detailed measurement procedures)
 - Calculate EIRP of the beam that has maximum gain between 30° and 90° elevation angle and compare to the limit of 125 mW.



October 21-23, 2014



TCB Workshop





U-NII 1 (cont'd)

Measurement of emission at elevation angle higher than 30° from horizon

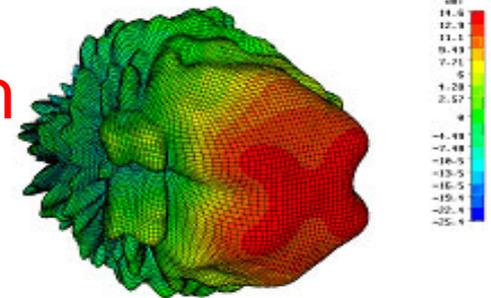
● For all other types of antenna which have any combination of followings

- ❖ Asymmetrical, complex radiation pattern
- ❖ 2-D or 3-D steerable beam
- ❖ Portable/mobile, not fixed infrastructure

□ Provide following information in the report

- Type of antenna used
- Determine all radiation lobes/beams, which have EIRP > 125 mW
- Explanation of how these lobes/beams can be controlled below 30° elevation angle

(see KDB 789033 D02, section II.H.2. for details)



```
Type = FarField  
Approximation = Scaled ERP 3D 32  
Renderer = FarField 10x100 111  
Component = Phi  
Default = Directivity  
Frequency = 18  
Max. offset = 0.0071  
Tol. offset = 0.0072  
Dir. = 0x50 40x
```



U-NII 1 (cont'd)

Waiver of Section 15.407(a)(1)(i)

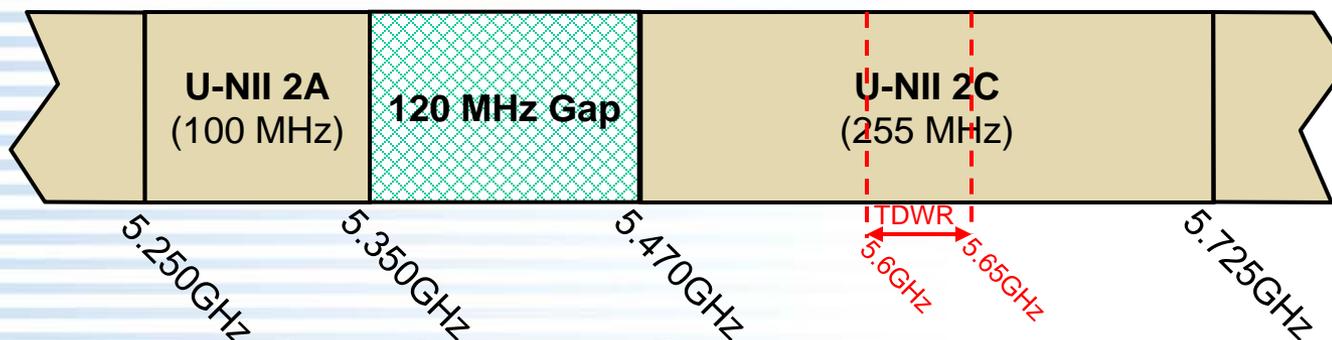
- Waiver for fixed outdoor devices without meeting the new antenna requirement can be requested under following circumstances
 - ❑ Waiver is issued to operators who have devices already deployed in U-NII 3 band, not manufacturers
 - ❑ TX power in U-NII 1 band must be < 250 mW
 - ❑ Manufacturer must obtain approval from the operator to submit for a permissive change



- **Reminder:** AP devices operating outdoor in the U-NII 1 band under 15.407(a)(1)(i) are subject to PBA!



U-NII 2A & U-NII 2C



● Power Limits (unchanged)

- Power: 250 mW
- PSD: 11 dBm/MHz
- Max EIRP: 1 W

● DFS Detection Thresholds (unchanged)

- 64 dBm for $200 \text{ mW} \leq \text{Operating_EIRP} \leq 1 \text{ W}$
- 62 dBm for $\text{Operating_EIRP} < 200 \text{ mW}$

● DFS Detection Bandwidth increased

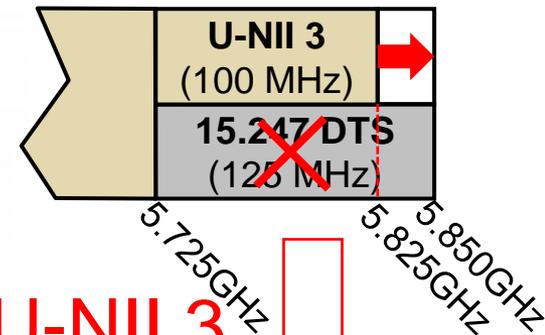
- 80% → 100%

● Operation in TDWR band (5.6-5.65 GHz)

- Not allowed → Allowed (Device must pass new DFS test procedure)

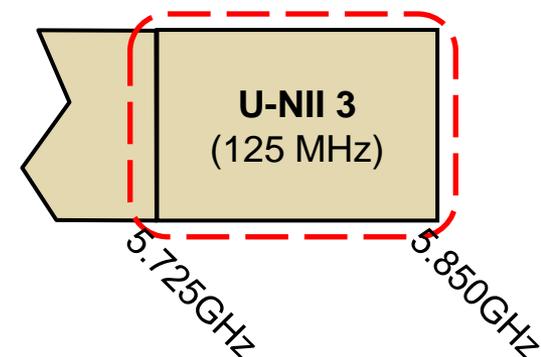


U-NII 3



5.8 GHz 15.247 DTS merges into U-NII 3

- 5.8 GHz DTS from 15.247 removed
- U-NII 3 band extended from 100 MHz to 125 MHz
- Max Conducted Power: 1 W
- Max EIRP: 4 W
- For fixed P-t-P:
 - No EIRP Limit (i.e. no Limit of Antenna Gain)
 - Power reduction not required with any Antenna Gain
- Out-of-Band Emission:
 - ≤ -17 dBm/MHz within 5715-5725 MHz and 5850-5860 MHz
 - ≤ -27 dBm outside 5715-5860 MHz
- 6dB-Bandwidth \geq 500 KHz (see KDB 789033 D02, section II.C.2. for measurement procedure)
- Max PSD \leq 30dBm/500KHz (see KDB 789033 D02, section II.F.5. for measurement using spectrum analyzer with RBW < 500 KHz)



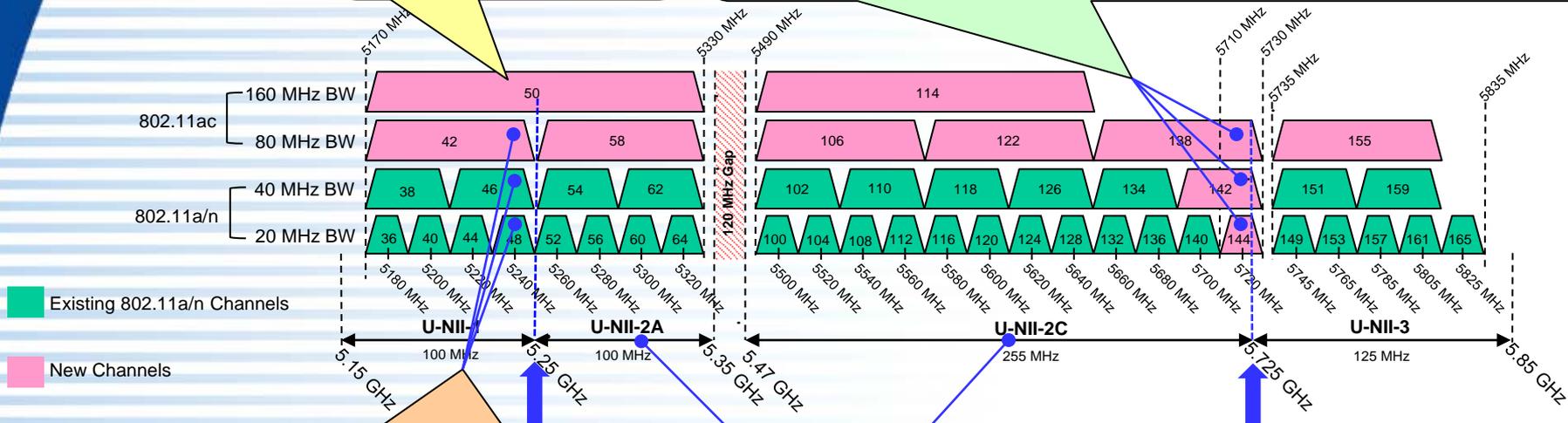


KDB 644545 D03

Guidance for IEEE 802.11ac New Rules v01 Channels that straddle the boundary between the U-NII bands

For this channel, all requirements of the individual band must be satisfied

- ❑ Emissions in each band shall comply with the limits applicable only to that band.
- ❑ Maximum conducted output power in each band is computed based on the portion of the emission bandwidth contained within that band.



Existing 802.11a/n Channels
New Channels

If the 26 dB-bandwidth extends into the U-NII-2A band, device is considered to be operating in both the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands. As a result, implementation of DFS and TPC is required.

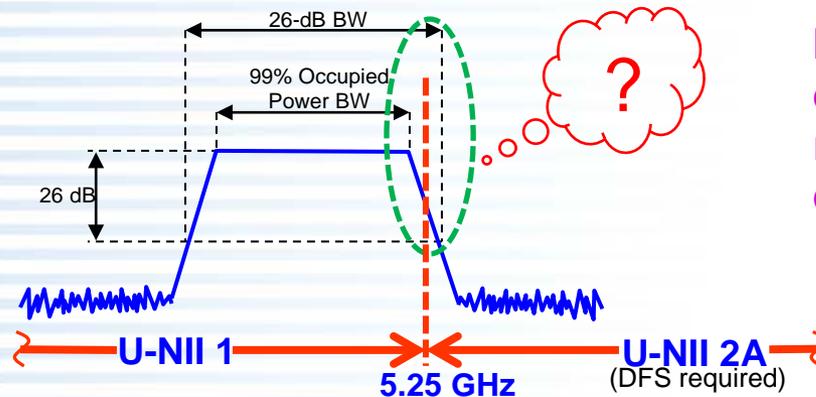
DFS and TPC required per §15.407(h)



KDB 644545 D03

Guidance for IEEE 802.11ac New Rules v01 (cont'd)

What if a channel operating in U-NII 1 band has a 26-dB bandwidth that straddles into U-NII 2A band but its 99% occupied power bandwidth does not?



Note: If DFS is required, the device must be able to detect radar signal within its 99% occupied power bandwidth.

- For this rare case, DFS requirement does not apply.
- However, documents in the filing must clearly show that is the case for all bandwidth modes of operation.
- Application will be reviewed on case-by-case basis



KDB 644545 D03

Guidance for IEEE 802.11ac New Rules v01

(cont'd)

A Reminder for Unwanted Emission (Out-of-Band and Spurious) in Restricted Bands

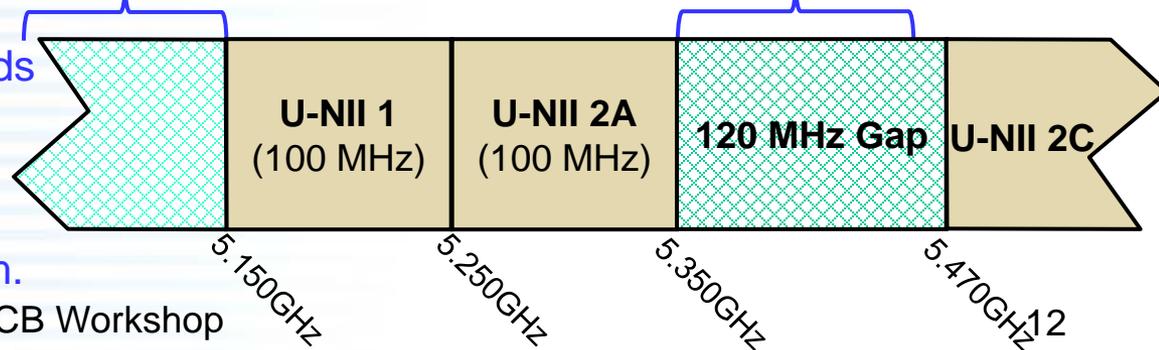
§ 15.205 Restricted bands of operation.

(a) Except as shown in paragraph (d) of this section, only spurious emissions are permitted in any of the frequency bands listed below:

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090-0.110	16.42-16.423	399.9-410	4.5-5.15
¹ 0.495-0.505	16.69475-16.69525	608-614	5.35-5.46
2.1735-2.1905	16.80425-16.80475	660-670	7.25-7.75

- The general limit of -27 dBm EIRP (= 68 dB μ V/m) is applied for unwanted emission of U-NII devices, but...
- The field strength of emissions appearing within restricted bands shall not exceed the average limits per §15.209 and peak limits per §15.35(b)

Note: The average limit of 54 dB μ V/m in the restricted bands needs to be complied, although the peak limit of 74 dB μ V/m (20 dB above 54 dB μ V/m) in the restricted bands appear to be higher than 68 dB μ V/m.





Questions and Answers

Thanks!