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# **Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices**

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**Canada**

## Preface

Radio Standards Specification RSS-247, Issue 1, *Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices*, is a new standard to replace annexes 8 and 9 of RSS-210, Issue 8, *Licence-exempt Radio Apparatus (All Frequency Bands): Category I Equipment*.

At the date of publication of this standard, devices covered under the scope of this document will no longer be certified under RSS-210, Issue 8.

This document will be in force as of its publication on Industry Canada's website.

### Listed below are the changes:

- (1) references to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Knowledge Database (KDB) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards for the measurement method of dynamic frequency selection (DFS) have been added;
- (2) a measurement procedure to be used for verifying the compliance of equipment to the e.i.r.p. at different antenna elevations has been added;
- (3) the digital technology of systems operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz that employ digital modulation or both digital modulation and frequency hopping technology is covered under the LE-LAN provision;
- (4) requirements for LE-LAN equipment operating in the band 5725-5825 MHz have been modified and the frequency band for LE-LAN equipment has been extended from 5725-5825 MHz to 5725-5850 MHz;
- (5) the unwanted emission limit for LE-LAN equipment operating in the band 5150-5250 MHz is determined outside the band 5150-5350 MHz instead of 5150-5250 MHz;
- (6) the unwanted emission limit for LE-LAN equipment operating in the band 5250-5350 MHz is determined outside the band 5150-5350 MHz instead of 5250-5350 MHz;
- (7) conditions to allow equipment in the band 5150-5350 MHz have been added;
- (8) the DFS procedure for LE-LAN equipment operating in the bands 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz and 5650-5725 MHz has been modified;
- (9) the requirement for in-service monitoring for equipment operating in the frequency bands 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz and 5650-5725 MHz does not apply to slave devices which do not have a radar detection mechanism;

- (10) requirements have been added for LE-LAN devices operating in the 5 GHz band with bandwidths that overlap various frequency ranges within the 5 GHz band; and
- (11) a requirement that all LE-LAN devices contain security features to protect against modification of software by unauthorized parties has been added.

Issued under the authority of  
the Minister of Industry

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## 1. Scope

This standard sets out certification requirements for radio apparatus operating in the bands 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz employing frequency hopping, digital modulation and/or a combination (hybrid) of both techniques. It also includes licence-exempt local area network (LE-LAN) devices operating in the bands 5150-5250 MHz, 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5725 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz.

## 2. General Information

Equipment covered by this standard is classified as Category I equipment. Either a technical acceptance certificate (TAC) issued by the Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada or a certificate issued by a certification body (CB) is required.

### 2.1 Licensing Requirements

Equipment covered by this standard is exempt from licensing requirements pursuant to section 15 of the *Radiocommunication Regulations*.

### 2.2 Definitions

**Channel closing transmission time** is the aggregate duration of transmissions by LE-LAN devices during the channel move time, which starts upon detection of an interfering signal above the interference detection threshold. This aggregate includes the normal transmission time and the intermittent signals required to facilitate changes. The aggregate duration of all transmissions shall not count quiet periods between transmissions.

**Channel move time** is the time needed by an LE-LAN device to cease all transmissions on the current channel upon detection of a radar signal.

**Dynamic frequency selection (DFS)** is a mechanism that dynamically detects signals from other systems and avoids co-channel operation with those systems, notably radar systems.

**DFS detection threshold** is the required detection level defined by detecting a received signal strength that is greater than a threshold specified within the device channel bandwidth.

**In-service monitoring** is a mechanism to check a channel in use by the LE-LAN device for the presence of a radar signal.

**Master mode** is an operating mode in which the LE-LAN device has the capability to transmit without receiving an enabling signal. In this mode, the device is able to select a channel and initiate a network by sending enabling signals to other LE-LAN devices.

**Maximum conducted output power** is the total transmitted power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signalling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

**Maximum power spectral density** is the maximum power spectral density within the specified measurement bandwidth in the device operating band.

**Power spectral density (PSD)** is the total energy output per unit bandwidth. The PSD is determined by dividing the maximum transmit power from a pulse or sequence of pulses to the total duration of the pulse(s). This total time does not include the time between pulses during which the transmit power is off or below its maximum level.

**Slave mode** is an operating mode in which the transmissions of the LE-LAN device are under the control of the master.

**Transmitter power control (TPC)** is a feature that enables an LE-LAN device to dynamically switch between several transmission power levels in the transmission process.

### **2.3 External RF Power Amplifiers (ERFPA)**

ERFPA may be marketed separately for use with devices certified under this standard under the following conditions:

- (1) The ERFPA shall be certified with the device with which it is intended to be used, such that the amplifier-device combination does not exceed any of the limits specified for the device alone; and
- (2) The ERFPA shall be marketed only for use with the device with which it has been certified, so long as the following statement is included on the packaging and in the user manual:

*Under Industry Canada regulations, this external radio frequency power amplifier (insert Industry Canada certification number of radio frequency power amplifier) may only be used with the transmitter with which the amplifier has been certified by Industry Canada. The certification number for the transmitter with which this amplifier is permitted to operate is IC:XX...X-YY...Y.*

## **3. Certification Requirements**

### **3.1 RSS-Gen Compliance**

RSS-247 shall be used in conjunction with RSS-Gen, [General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus](#), for general specifications and information relevant to the equipment for which this standard applies.

### 3.2 Normative Reference Publications

This standard refers to the following publications and, where there are discrepancies between the requirements as stated in those standards and RSS-247, Radio Standards Specification RSS-247 shall take precedence:

A complete list of accepted FCC's KDB procedures related to RF measurements can be found at the following website [http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/ceb-bhst.nsf/eng/h\\_tt00094.html](http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/ceb-bhst.nsf/eng/h_tt00094.html). **ANSI C63.4**, *National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio- Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz*;

**ANSI C63.10**, *American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices*;

**CISPR 16-1-4**, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements*;

**ETSI EN 301 893**, *Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 5 GHz high performance RLAN; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*;

## 4. Measurement Method

In addition to the requirements in RSS-Gen and the requirements of this standard, the method for measuring DTS devices is provided in **ANSI C63.10**.

The test report shall be prepared in accordance with RSS-Gen and **ANSI C63.10**.

## 5. Standard Specifications for Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Digital Transmission Systems (DTSS) Operating in the Bands 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz

This section applies to frequency hopping systems (FHSs) in the bands 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz and digital transmission systems (DTSS) in the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz. Systems in these bands can be frequency hopping, digital transmission and/or a combination (hybrid) of both types. The digital transmission technology of DTSS or hybrid systems operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz shall comply with the requirement in Section 6 of this standard.

An FHS that synchronizes with another or several other systems (to avoid frequency collision among them) via off-air sensing or via connecting cables is not hopping randomly and therefore is not in compliance with RSS-247.

## 5.1 Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs)

FHSs employ a spread spectrum technology in which the carrier is modulated with coded information in a conventional manner, causing a conventional spreading of the radio frequency (RF) energy around the carrier frequency. The carrier frequency is not fixed, but changes at fixed intervals under the direction of a coded sequence.

FHSs are not required to employ all available hopping frequencies during each transmission. However, the system, consisting of both the transmitter and the receiver, must be designed to comply with all of the requirements in this section in case the transmitter is presented with a continuous data (or information) stream. In addition, a system employing short transmission bursts must comply with the definition of frequency hopping equipment and must distribute its transmissions over the minimum number of hopping channels specified in this section.

Incorporation of intelligence into an FHS that enables it to recognize other users of the band and to avoid occupied frequencies is permitted provided that the FHS does it individually and independently chooses or adapts its hopset. The coordination of FHSs in any other manner for the express purpose of avoiding the simultaneous occupancy of individual hopping frequencies by multiple transmitters is not permitted.

The following applies to FHSs in each of the three bands:

- (1) The bandwidth of a frequency hopping channel is the -20 dB emission bandwidth, measured with the hopping stopped. The system's radio frequency (RF) bandwidth is equal to the channel bandwidth multiplied by the number of channels in the hopset. The hopset shall be such that the near-term distribution of frequencies appears random, with sequential hops randomly distributed in both direction and magnitude of change in the hopset, whereas the long-term distribution appears evenly distributed.
- (2) FHSs shall have hopping channel carrier frequencies separated by a minimum of 25 kHz or the -20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater. Alternatively, FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz may have hopping channel carrier frequencies that are separated by 25 kHz or two thirds of the -20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel, whichever is greater, provided that the systems operate with an output power no greater than 0.125 W. The system receivers shall have input bandwidths that match the hopping channel bandwidths of their corresponding transmitters and shall shift frequencies in synchronization with the transmitted signals.
- (3) For FHSs in the band 902-928 MHz: if the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is less than 250 kHz, the system shall use at least 50 hopping channels and the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 20-second period. If the 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel is 250 kHz or greater, the system shall use at least 25 hopping channels and the average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 10-second period. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel shall be 500 kHz.

- (4) FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz shall use at least 15 hopping channels. The average time of occupancy on any channel shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a period of 0.4 seconds, multiplied by the number of hopping channels employed. Transmissions on particular hopping frequencies may be avoided or suppressed provided that at least 15 hopping channels are used.
- (5) FHSs operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz shall use at least 75 hopping channels. The maximum 20 dB bandwidth of the hopping channel shall be 1 MHz. The average time of occupancy on any frequency shall not be greater than 0.4 seconds within a 30-second period.

## **5.2 Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs)**

DTSs include systems that employ digital modulation techniques resulting in spectral characteristics similar to direct sequence systems. The following applies to the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz<sup>1</sup>:

- (1) The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be 500 kHz.
- (2) The transmitter power spectral density conducted from the transmitter to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band during any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.4(4), (i.e. the power spectral density shall be determined using the same method as is used to determine the conducted output power).

## **5.3 Hybrid Systems**

Hybrid systems employ a combination of both frequency hopping and digital transmission techniques and shall comply with the following:

- (1) With the digital transmission operation of the hybrid system turned off, the frequency hopping operation shall have an average time of occupancy on any frequency not exceeding 0.4 seconds within a duration in seconds equal to the number of hopping frequencies multiplied by 0.4.
- (2) With the frequency hopping turned off, the digital transmission operation shall comply with the power spectral density requirements for digital modulation systems set out in of Section 5.2(2) above or Section 6.2.4 for hybrid devices operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz.

## **5.4 Transmitter Output Power and Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (E.I.R.P.) Requirements**

- (1) For FHSs operating in the band 902-928 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W, and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W if the hopset uses 50 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.25 W and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1 W if the hopset uses less than 50 hopping channels.

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<sup>1</sup> DTSs operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz shall meet the requirements of Section 6 of this document.

- (2) For FHSs operating in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1.0 W and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W if the hopset uses 75 or more hopping channels; the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 0.125 W and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 0.5 W if the hopset uses less than 75 hopping channels (see Section 5.4(5) for exceptions).
- (3) For FHSs operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W, and the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W (see Section 5.4(5) for exceptions).
- (4) For DTSs employing digital modulation techniques operating in the bands 902-928 MHz and 2400-2483.5 MHz, the maximum peak conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. Except as provided in Section 5.4(5), the e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 4 W.

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. The maximum conducted output power is the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements, averaged across all symbols in the signalling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antennas and antenna elements. The average must not include any time intervals during which the transmitter is off or transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are implemented, the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

- (5) Fixed point-to-point systems in the bands 2400-2483.5 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz are permitted to have an e.i.r.p. higher than 4 W provided that the higher e.i.r.p. is achieved by employing higher gain directional antennas and not higher transmitter output powers. Point-to-multipoint systems,<sup>2</sup> omnidirectional applications and multiple co-located transmitters transmitting the same information are prohibited from exceeding an e.i.r.p. of 4 W.
- (6) Transmitters may operate in the band 2400-2483.5 MHz, employing antenna systems that emit multiple directional beams simultaneously or sequentially, for the purpose of directing signals to individual receivers or to groups of receivers, provided that the emissions comply with the following:
  - (i) Different information must be transmitted to each receiver.
  - (ii) If the transmitter employs an antenna system that emits multiple directional beams, but does not emit multiple directional beams simultaneously, the total output power conducted to the array or arrays that comprise the device (i.e. the sum of the power supplied to all antennas, antenna elements, staves, etc., and summed across all carriers or frequency channels) shall not exceed the applicable output power limit specified in sections 5.4(2) and 5.4(4). However, the total conducted output power shall be reduced by 1 dB below the specified limits for each 3 dB that the directional gain of the antenna/antenna array exceeds 6 dBi. The directional antenna gain shall be computed as the sum of 10 log (number of array elements or staves) plus the directional gain of the element or stave having the highest gain.

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<sup>2</sup> However, remote stations of point-to-multipoint systems shall be permitted to operate at an e.i.r.p. greater than 4 W under the same conditions as for point-to-point systems.

- (iii) If a transmitter employs an antenna that operates simultaneously on multiple directional beams using the same or different frequency channels, the power supplied to each emission beam is subject to the applicable power limit specified in sections 5.4(2) and 5.4(4). If transmitted beams overlap, the power shall be reduced to ensure that their aggregate power does not exceed the applicable limit specified in sections 5.4(2) and 5.4(4). In addition, the aggregate power transmitted simultaneously on all beams shall not exceed the applicable limit specified in sections 5.4(2) and 5.4(4) by more than 8 dB.
- (iv) Transmitters that transmit a single directional beam shall operate under the provisions of sections 5.4(2), 5.4(4) and 5.4(5).

## **5.5 Unwanted Emissions**

In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated device is operating, the RF power that is produced shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided that the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of root-mean-square averaging over a time interval, as permitted under Section 5.4(4), the attenuation required shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general field strength limits specified in RSS-Gen is not required.

## **6. Technical Requirements for Licence-Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices and Digital Transmission Systems (DTSs) Operating in the 5 GHz Band**

This section provides standards for LE-LAN devices operating in the bands 5150-5250 MHz, 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz, 5650-5725 MHz and 5725-5850 MHz and for DTSs operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz that employ digital modulation technology, but are not designed for LE-LAN operation.

Devices with occupied bandwidths which overlap different bands shall comply with all operational requirements for each band.

### **6.1 Types of Modulation**

Equipment shall employ digital modulation.

### **6.2 Power and Unwanted Emissions Limits**

The equipment output power and e.i.r.p. shall be measured in terms of average value. If the transmission is in bursts, the provisions of RSS-Gen for pulsed operation shall apply.

#### **6.2.1 Frequency Band 5150-5250 MHz**

LE-LAN devices are restricted to indoor operation only in the band 5150-5250 MHz.

**(1) Power limits**

The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 200 mW or  $10 + 10 \log_{10}B$ , dBm, whichever power is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. The e.i.r.p. spectral density shall not exceed 10 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band.

**(2) Unwanted emission limits**

For transmitters operating in the band 5150-5250 MHz, all emissions outside the band 5150-5350 MHz shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. However, any unwanted emissions that fall into the band 5250-5350 MHz must be 26 dBc, when measured using a resolution bandwidth between 1 and 5% of the occupied bandwidth, above 5.25 GHz. Otherwise, the transmission is considered as intentional and the devices shall implement dynamic frequency selection (DFS) and transmitter power control (TPC) as per the requirements for the band 5250-5350 MHz.

**6.2.2 Frequency Band 5250-5350 MHz**

**(1) Power limits**

The maximum conducted output power shall not exceed 250 mW or  $11 + 10 \log_{10}B$ , dBm, whichever is less. The power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band.

The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W or  $17 + 10 \log_{10}B$ , dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 500 mW shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W.

**(2) Unwanted emission limits**

i) For devices with both operating frequencies and channel bandwidths contained within the band 5250-5350 MHz, the device shall comply with the following:

- a. All emissions outside the band 5250-5350 MHz shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. if the equipment is intended for outdoor use; or
- b. All emissions outside the band 5150-5350 MHz shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. and any emissions within the band 5150-5250 MHz shall meet the power spectral density limits of Section 6.2.1. The device shall be labelled “for indoor use only.”

ii) For devices with operating frequencies in the band 5250-5350 MHz but having a channel bandwidth that overlaps the band 5150-5250 MHz, the devices’ unwanted emission shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p. outside the band 5150-5350 MHz and its power shall comply with the spectral power density for operation within the band 5150-5250 MHz. The device shall be labelled “for indoor use only.”

**(3) Additional requirements**

In addition to the above requirements, devices operating in the band 5250-5350 MHz with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 200 mW shall comply with the following e.i.r.p. at different elevations, where  $\theta$  is the angle above the local horizontal plane (of the Earth) as shown below:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) -13 dBW/MHz                           | for $0^\circ \leq \theta < 8^\circ$      |
| (ii) $-13 - 0.716(\theta - 8)$ dBW/MHz    | for $8^\circ \leq \theta < 40^\circ$     |
| (iii) $-35.9 - 1.22(\theta - 40)$ dBW/MHz | for $40^\circ \leq \theta \leq 45^\circ$ |
| (iv) -42 dBW/MHz                          | for $\theta > 45^\circ$                  |

The measurement procedure defined in Annex A of this document shall be used to verify the compliance to the e.i.r.p. at different elevations.

**6.2.3 Frequency Bands 5470-5600 MHz and 5650-5725 MHz**

Until further notice, devices subject to this section shall not be capable of transmitting in the band 5600-5650 MHz. This restriction is for the protection of Environment Canada's weather radars operating in this band.

**(1) Power limits**

The maximum conducted output power shall not exceed 250 mW or  $11 + 10 \log_{10}B$ , dBm, whichever is less. The power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1.0 MHz band.

The maximum e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 1.0 W or  $17 + 10 \log_{10}B$ , dBm, whichever is less. B is the 99% emission bandwidth in megahertz. Note that devices with a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 500 mW shall implement TPC in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum permitted e.i.r.p. of 1 W.

**(2) Unwanted emission limits**

Emissions outside the band 5470-5725 MHz shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.

**6.2.4 Frequency Band 5725-5850 MHz**

**(1) Power limits**

For equipment operating in the band 5725-5850 MHz, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

The maximum conducted output power shall not exceed 1 W. The power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500 kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint<sup>3</sup> systems, omnidirectional applications and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information.

**(2) Unwanted emission limits**

For the band 5725-5850 MHz, emissions at frequencies from the band edges to 10 MHz above or below the band edges shall not exceed -17 dBm/MHz e.i.r.p.

For emissions at frequencies more than 10 MHz above or below the band edges, the emissions power shall not exceed -27 dBm/MHz.

**6.3 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) for Devices Operating in the Bands 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz and 5650-5725 MHz**

Industry Canada requires the use of either the FCC KDB Procedure 905462 or the DFS test procedure in the ETSI EN 301 893 for demonstrating compliance with the DFS radar detection requirements set out in this section.

If any part of an operating device’s emission bandwidth falls in the bands 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz or 5650-5725 MHz, the device shall comply with the following:

**(1) 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 detection threshold is described below in Table 1.

**Table 1: DFS Detection Threshold for Master Devices and Slave Devices with Radar Detection**

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

<sup>3</sup> However, remote stations of point-to-multipoint systems shall be permitted to operate at e.i.r.p. greater than 4 W under the same conditions as for point-to-point systems.

## (2) Operational requirements

The requirement for channel availability check time applies in the master operational mode. The requirement for channel move time applies in both the master and slave operational modes. 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 specified in Section 6.3(1) above is detected within 60 seconds.
- (iii) ***Channel move time***: after a radar signal is detected, the device shall cease all transmissions 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.

## 6.4 Other Requirements

- (1) The outermost carrier frequencies or channels shall be used when measuring unwanted emissions. Such carrier or channel centre frequencies are to be indicated in the test report.
- (2) The device shall automatically discontinue transmission in cases of absence of information to transmit, or operational failure. A description on how this is done shall accompany the application for equipment certification. Note that this is not intended to prohibit transmission of control or signalling information or the use of repetitive codes where required by the technology.
- (3) Mobile-satellite service (MSS) operators may monitor emissions from LE-LAN devices in the band 5150-5250 MHz. If emissions approach the 10 W/MHz aggregate ground level emission threshold, MSS operators may request that Industry Canada reassess the technical parameters of LE-LAN devices. The aggregation may be from all devices within the footprint of the MSS satellite antenna beam, and not just from Canadian devices.

(4) Device security

All LE-LAN devices must contain security features to protect against modification of software by unauthorized parties.

Manufacturers must implement security features in any digitally modulated devices capable of operating in any of the frequency ranges within the 5 GHz band, so that third parties are not able to reprogram the device to operate outside the parameters for which the device was certified. The software must prevent the user from operating the transmitter with operating frequencies, output power, modulation types or other radio frequency parameters outside those that were approved for the device. Manufacturers may use various means, including the use of a private network that allows only authenticated users to download software, electronic signatures in software or coding in hardware that is decoded by software to verify that new software can be legally loaded into a device to meet these requirements and must describe the methods in their application for equipment certification.

Manufacturers must take steps to ensure that DFS functionality cannot be disabled by the operator of the LE-LAN device.

(5) User Manual

The user manual for LE-LAN devices shall contain instructions related to the restrictions mentioned in the above sections, namely that:

- (i) the device for operation in the band 5150–5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems;
  - (ii) for devices with detachable antenna(s), the maximum antenna gain permitted for devices in the bands 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz shall be such that the equipment still complies with the e.i.r.p. limit;
  - (iii) for devices with detachable antenna(s), the maximum antenna gain permitted for devices in the band 5725-5850 MHz shall be such that the equipment still complies with the e.i.r.p. limits specified for point-to-point and non-point-to-point operation as appropriate; and
  - (iv) the worst-case tilt angle(s) necessary to remain compliant with the e.i.r.p. elevation mask requirement set forth in Section 6.2.2(3) shall be clearly indicated.
- (6) Users should also be advised that high-power radars are allocated as primary users (i.e. priority users) of the bands 5250-5350 MHz and 5650-5850 MHz and that these radars could cause interference and/or damage to LE-LAN devices.

## **Annex A — Measurement Procedures for E.I.R.P. at Various Elevations**

This annex details two methodologies when assessing pre-installation compliance of a product regarding the e.i.r.p. at different elevations against the applicable requirement set forth in Section 6.2.2(3) of RSS-247.

### **Method 1 – Measurement**

Measurements shall be taken, using the following steps, at a test site that has been validated using the procedures of ANSI C63.4 or the latest CISPR 16-1-4 for measurements above 1 GHz, so as to simulate a near free-space environment (see RSS-Gen for applicable versions of ANSI and CISPR standards).

- (1) Line the ground plane with absorbers between the transmitter and the receive antenna to minimize reflections. The absorbers used should have a minimum-rated attenuation of 20 dB through the measurement frequency range of interest. The absorbers shall be positioned to replicate the layout used when compliance with the applicable acceptability criterion was achieved, as set forth in the aforementioned standards on site validation.
- (2) Set the height of the receive antenna to 1.5 m. The receive antenna must be one that was designed and fabricated to operate over the entire frequency range of interest, for example, an appropriate standard gain horn.
- (3) The distance between the receive antenna and the radiating source shall be sufficient in order to ensure far-field conditions.
- (4) Mount the transmitter at a height of 1.5 m.
- (5) Configure the device under test (DUT) to produce the maximum power spectral density as measured while assessing compliance with Section 6.2.2 (i.e. channel frequency, modulation type and data rate). If the DUT is equipped with a detachable antenna and the antenna is intended for remote installation (i.e. tower-mounted), the DUT may be substituted with a suitable signal generator. The level and frequency settings on the generator shall be set so as to reproduce the maximum power spectral density, measured within a 1 MHz bandwidth, obtained while assessing compliance to Section 6.2.2.
- (6) Position the transmitter or the radiating antenna so that elevation pattern measurements can be taken.
- (7) Find the 0° reference point in the horizontal plane.
- (8) Care should be taken when positioning the receive antenna to avoid cross-polarization. Antennas of known mounting polarization should be assessed with the receive antenna oriented in the same polarity. If the polarization of the transmit antenna is unknown or the transmit antenna can be mounted in either polarization, e.i.r.p. measurements should be performed to find which

mounting polarity provides the highest e.i.r.p. value. Testing shall be carried out with the receive antenna and the DUT mounted in each polarity.

- (9) The emission shall be centred on the display of the spectrum analyzer with the following settings:
- i. If the power spectral density of the DUT was assessed with a peak detector and the antenna cannot be detached from the DUT, the spectrum analyzer shall be set to a peak detector with a resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of 1 MHz.
  - ii. If the power spectral density of the DUT was assessed using a sample detector with power averaging and the antenna cannot be detached from the DUT, the spectrum analyzer shall be set to a sample detector, configured to produce 100 power averages and set with a resolution bandwidth, as well as a video bandwidth of 1 MHz.
  - iii. If the antenna can be detached from the DUT, a continuous wave (CW) signal equal to that of the power spectral density measurement may be used, the spectrum analyzer shall be set to peak detector with a resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of 1 MHz.
- (10) Rotate the turntable 360° recording the field strength at each step. Throughout the main beam of the antenna, the step size shall be kept to a maximum of 1°.

Once outside the main beam of the antenna, the maximum step size shall be as follows, when compared to the requirements of Section 6.2.2:

- i. Between 0° and 8°, maximum step size of 2°;
- ii. Between 8° and 40°, maximum step size of 4°;
- iii. Between 40° and 45°, maximum step size of 1°;
- iv. Between 45° and 90°, maximum step size of 5°.

Once the mask reaches 90°, the mask will be inverted and the step size will follow in the same manner as above.

For the purpose of this procedure, the main beam of the antenna is defined as the 3 dB beamwidth.

- (11) Convert the measured field strength values in terms of e.i.r.p. density (dBW/1 MHz) using the following equation:

$$\text{e.i.r.p. density (dBW / 1MHz)} = 10 \log \left( \frac{(E * r)^2}{30} \right)$$

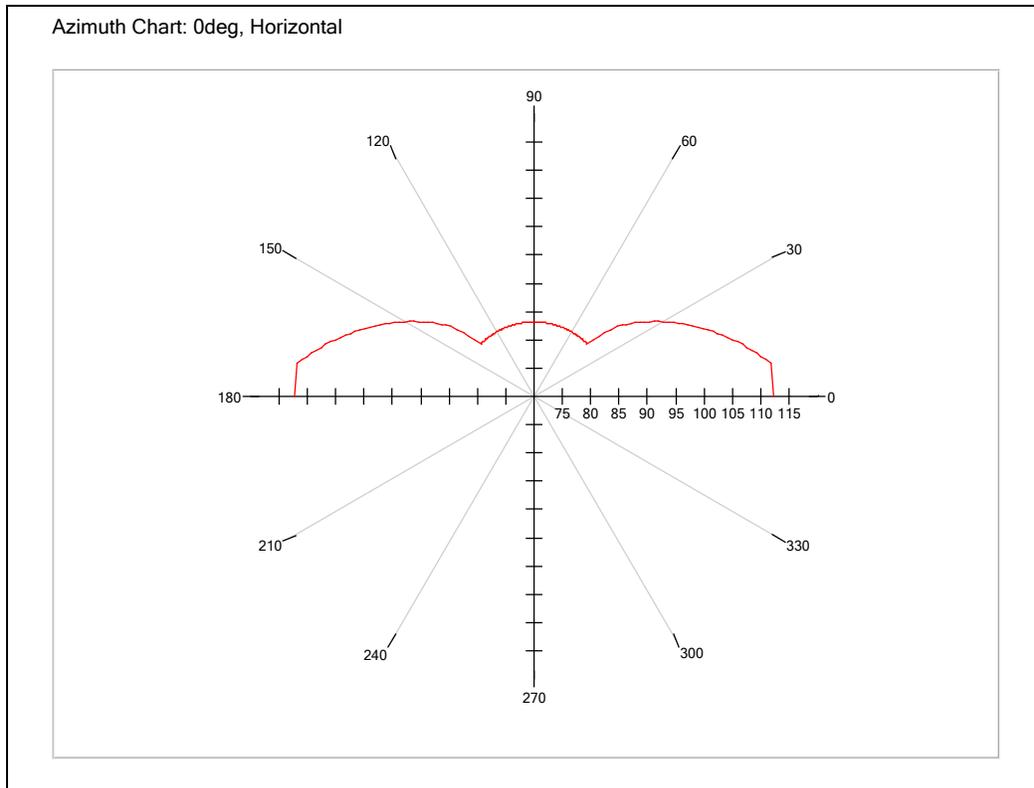
E = field strength in V/m

r = measurement distance in metres

- (12) Plot the results against the emission mask with reference to the horizontal plane.
- (13) Using the plot, the 0° can be rotated to determine the worst-case installation tilt angle.
- (14) Testing shall be performed using the highest gain antenna for every antenna type, if applicable.

- (15) Antenna type(s), antenna model number(s), and worst-case tilt angle(s) necessary to remain compliant with the elevation mask requirement set forth in Section 6.2.2(3) of RSS-247 shall be clearly indicated in the user manual.

The following figure is an example of a polar elevation mask measured using the Method 1 reference to dB $\mu$ V/m at 3 m.



**Figure A1 — Polar plot of elevation mask converted to dB $\mu$ V/m at 3 m**

Note: that in the above plot, the Earth's horizon is positioned horizontally, along the 0°-180° degrees line.

## Method 2 – Antenna radiation pattern

This method can only be used if an accurate antenna pattern for elevation is provided by the manufacturer. The elevation plot must show sufficient attenuation to assess compliance with the elevation mask. The manufacturer's installation instructions must be consulted for any installation tilt recommendations.

- (1) Use the value of the maximum conducted power spectral density measured under Section 6.2.2 to change the values on the amplitude axis of the antenna pattern such that it reads in e.i.r.p. density:

$$\text{e.i.r.p. density} = PSD_{MAX} + G$$

e.i.r.p. density = equivalent isotropically radiated power density in dBW/MHz;

$PSD_{MAX}$  = maximum conducted output power spectral density (expressed in dBW and based on a 1MHz measurement bandwidth);

$G$  = antenna gain in dBi.

If the antenna pattern provided by the manufacturer is normalized, also add the maximum gain value in dBi:

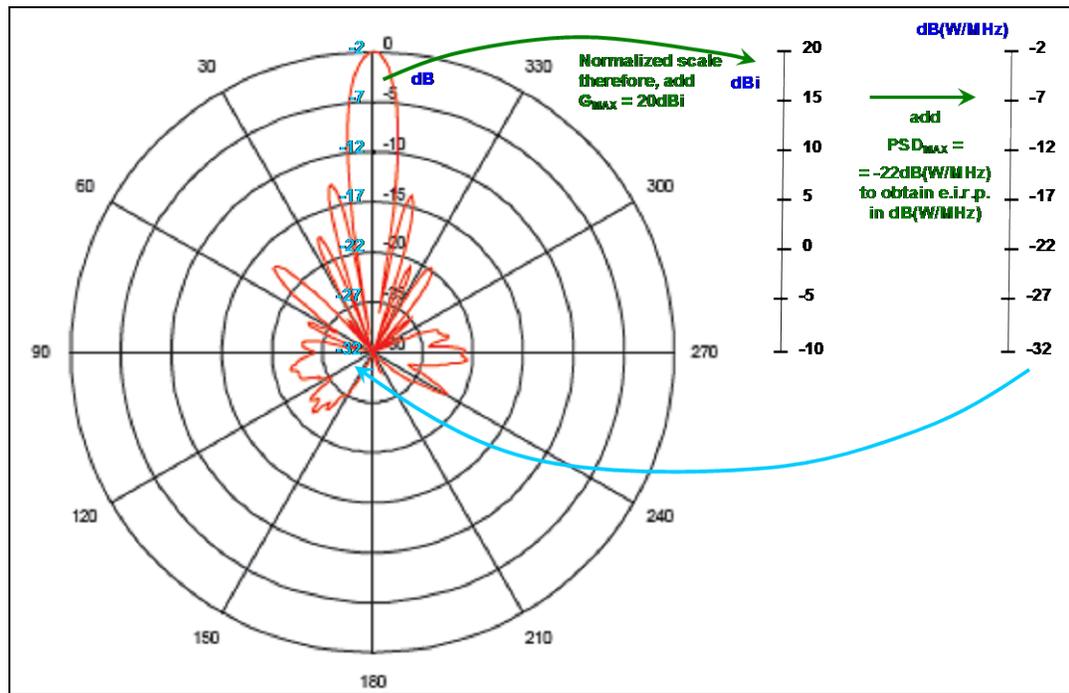
$$\text{e.i.r.p. density} = PSD_{MAX} + G_{Norm} + G_{MAX}$$

$G_{Norm}$  = the normalized gain value, in dB (original amplitude axis of the antenna pattern);

$G_{MAX}$  = the maximum antenna gain value, in dBi.

- (2) On the same polar plot, updated as per the above, draw the horizon mask according to the specification detailed in Section 6.2.2(3).
- (3) The  $0^\circ$  point can be rotated if required to make the DUT comply with the horizon mask. The tilt angle required to comply with the mask will represent the minimum installation tilt. This value should be inserted into the user manual to clearly identify the installation requirements to remain compliant with Section 6.2.2(3) under post-installation conditions.

The following figure is an example of the application of this method:



**Figure A2 — Example of the application of Method 2**

As seen in Figure A2, this particular antenna does not meet Section 6.2.2(3) requirements, as its e.i.r.p. density is higher than -13 dB (W/MHz) at 0 degrees and higher than -42 dB (W/MHz) at more than 45 degrees.