



TEST REPORT

Applicant Name: Shenzhen qianfenyi intelligent technology co., LTD.
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Report Number: 2504A35579E-RF-00B
FCC ID: 2AYOTME-BOXQ01

Test Standard (s)

FCC PART 15.247

Sample Description

Product Name: Meatmeet Z Pro
Model No.: ME-BOXQ01
Trade Mark: N/A
Received Date: 2025-12-26
Report Date: 2026-01-14

Test Result:	The EUT complied with the standards above.
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Prepared and Checked By:

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EMC Engineer

Approved By:

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EMC Engineer

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
Rev.00	2504A35579E-RF-00B	Original Report	2026-01-14

GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

Product Name	Meatmeet Z Pro
Tested Model	ME-BOXQ01
Voltage Range [#]	DC 5V from USB port or DC3.6V from Lithium-ion Battery
Frequency Range	2.4G Wi-Fi: 802.11b/g/n20: 2412-2462MHz 802.11n40: 2422-2452MHz
Maximum Conducted Output Power (actual test result)	Peak Output Power: 18.12dBm Average Output Power: 9.45dBm
Modulation Technique	DSSS, OFDM
Antenna Specification [#]	PCB Antenna, Gain: 3.5 dBi (It is provided by the applicant.)
Sample Serial Number	For CE&RSE Test: 3F9K-2 For RF Conducted Test: 3F9K-3 (Assigned by ATC, Shenzhen)
Sample/EUT Status	Good condition

Objective

This test report is in accordance with Part 2-Subpart J, Part 15-Subparts A and C of the Federal Communication Commission's rules.

The tests were performed in order to determine compliance with FCC Part 15, Subpart C, and section 15.203, 15.205, 15.207, 15.209 and 15.247 rules.

Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ANSI C63.10-2020, American National Standard of Procedures for Compliance Testing of Unlicensed Wireless Devices, and KDB 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02.

Unless otherwise stated there are no any additions to, deviations, or exclusions from the method.

Test Facility

The test site used by Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. to collect test data is located on the Floor 1, KuMaKe Building, Dongzhou Community, Guangming Street, Guangming District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.

Accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).The Certificate Number is 4297.01.

Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter		Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth		5 %
RF Frequency		0.064×10^{-7}
RF output power, conducted		0.3 dB
Unwanted Emission, conducted		1.2 dB
AC Power Lines Conducted Emissions		2.7 dB
Emissions, Radiated	9kHz - 30MHz	2.1 dB
	30MHz - 1GHz	4.3 dB
	1GHz - 18GHz	4.9 dB
	18GHz - 26.5GHz	5.2 dB
Temperature		1 °C
Humidity		2 %
Supply voltages		0.4 %

Note: The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor K with the 95% confidence interval. Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

Description of Test Configuration

The system was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as normally used by a typical user).

For 2.4G Wi-Fi, total 11 channels are provided to testing:

Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	Freq. (MHz)
1	2412	4	2427	7	2442	10	2457
2	2417	5	2432	8	2447	11	2462
3	2422	6	2437	9	2452	/	/

802.11b/g/n20 mode was tested with Channel 1, 6 and 11.
802.11n40 mode was tested with Channel 3, 6 and 9.

EUT Exercise Software and Power Level[#]

Exercise Software:		EspRFTestTool_v4.7_Manual		
Mode	Data Rate	Power Level		
		Low Channel	Middle Channel	High Channel
802.11 b	1Mbps	44	44	44
802.11 g	6Mbps	55	55	55
802.11 n20	MCS0	40	40	40
802.11 n40	MCS0	40	40	40

Note 1: The information in the above table is provided by the applicant.
Note 2: The worse-case data rates are determined to be as above for each mode based upon investigations by measuring the output power and PSD across all data rates, bandwidths and modulations.

Special Accessories and Equipment Modifications

No special accessories or modifications were used on the device under test (EUT) during the test.

Support Equipment List and Details

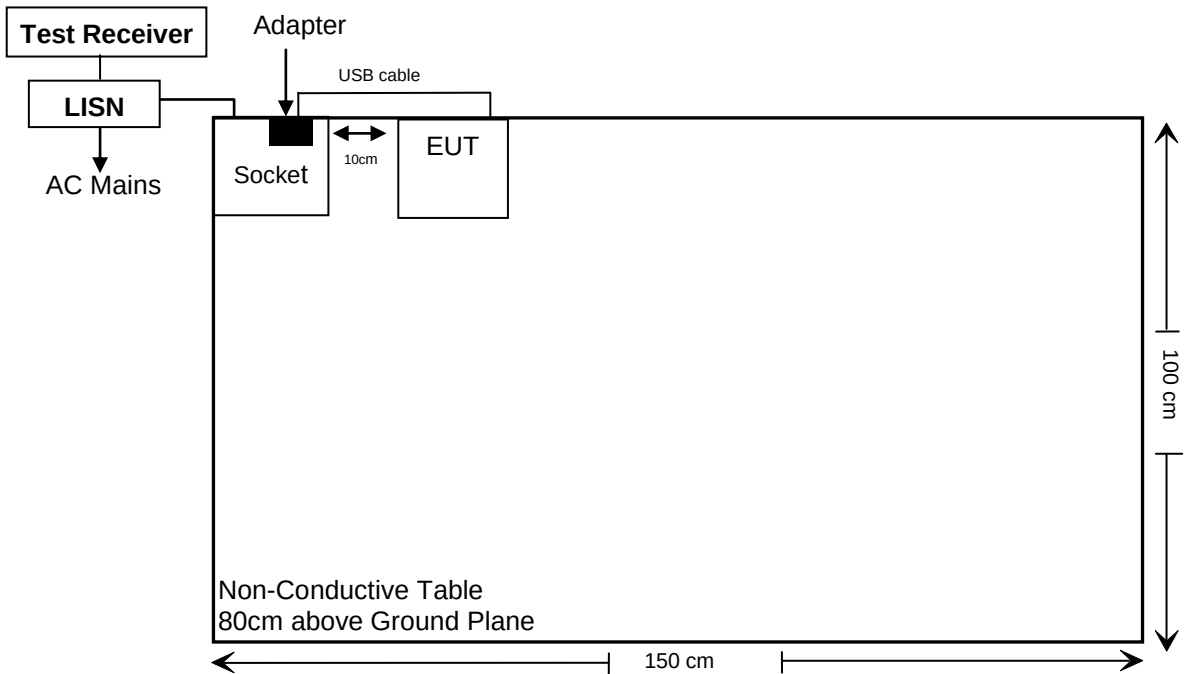
Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
unknown	Adapter	unknown	unknown

External I/O Cable

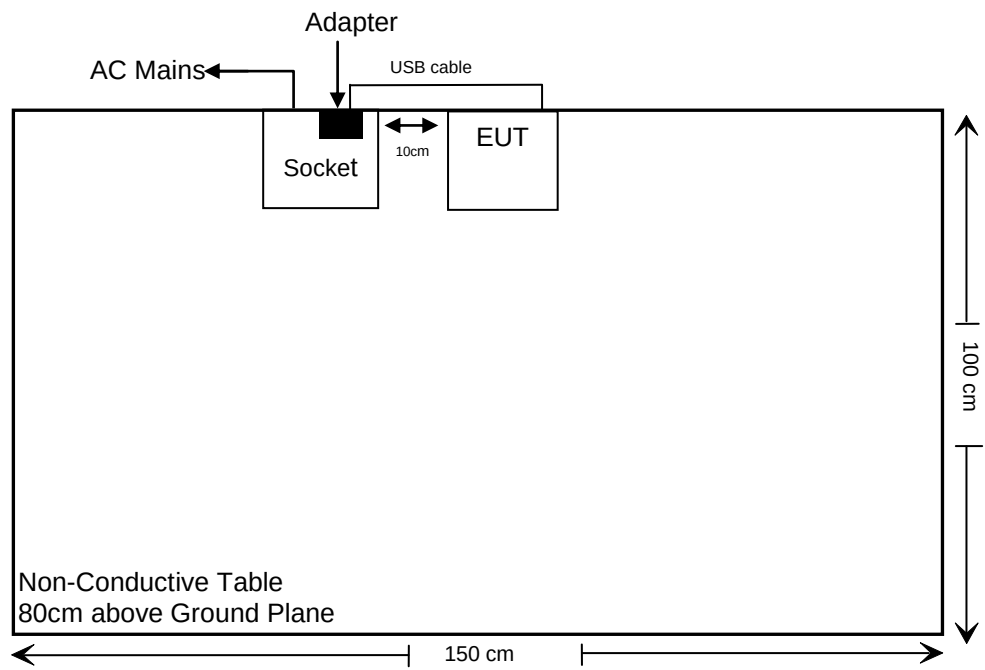
Cable Description	Shielding Type	Length (m)	From Port	To
USB Cable	NO	1.0	Adapter	EUT

Block Diagram of Test Setup

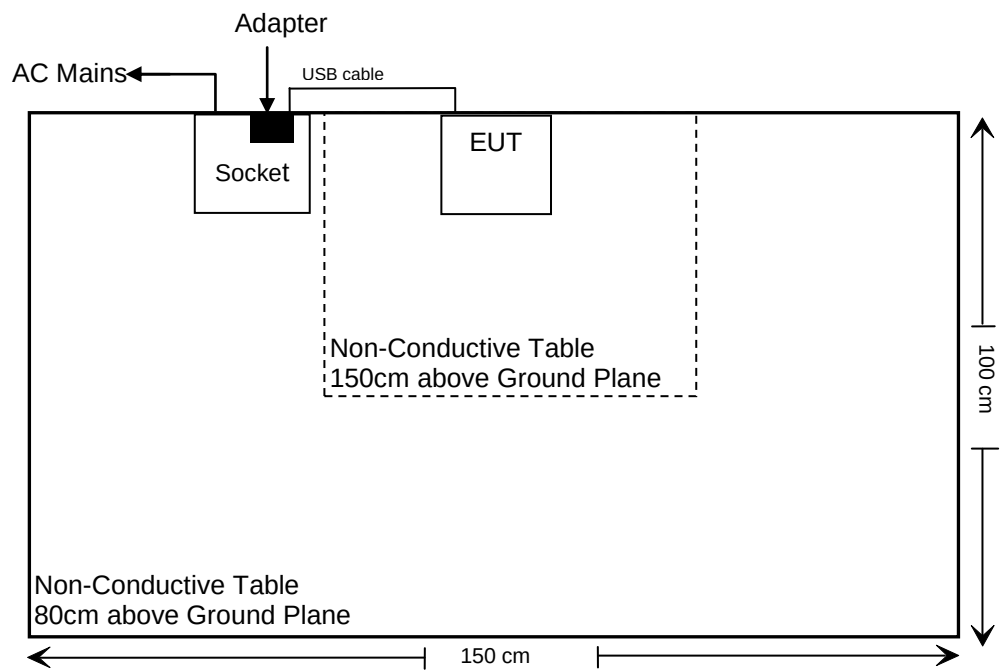
For Conducted Emission:



For Radiated Emission Below 1GHz:



For Radiated Emission Above 1GHz:



SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Rules	Description of Test	Result
§15.203	Antenna Requirement	Compliance
§15.207(a)	AC Line Conducted Emissions	Compliance
§15.205, §15.209 §15.247(d)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Compliance
§15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Emission Bandwidth & Occupied Bandwidth	Compliance
§15.247(b)(3)	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Compliance
§15.247(d)	Conducted Spurious Emission	Compliance
§15.247(e)	Power Spectral Density	Compliance

TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Conducted Emissions Test					
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESCI	100784	2025/09/17	2026/09/16
Rohde & Schwarz	L.I.S.N.	ENV216	101314	2025/09/17	2026/09/16
Anritsu Corp	50 Coaxial Switch	MP59B	6100237248	2025/09/18	2026/09/17
Rohde & Schwarz	Pulse Limiter	ESH3-Z2	100312	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.17	N0350	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Test Software: e3 191218 (V9)					
Radiated Spurious Emission Test (Below 1GHz)					
Rohde & Schwarz	Test Receiver	ESR	102725	2025/09/18	2026/09/17
SONOMA INSTRUMENT	Amplifier	310N	186131	2025/03/26	2026/03/25
Schwarzbeck	Bilog Antenna	VULB9163	9163-323	2024/08/08	2027/08/07
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.12	N040	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.13	N300	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.14	N800	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
BACL	LOOP ANTENNA	1313-1A	3110711	2024/01/16	2027/01/15
Test Software: e3 191218 (V9)					
Radiated Spurious Emission Test (Above 1GHz)					
Rohde & Schwarz	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101949	2025/09/17	2026/09/16
Decentest	Filter Switch Unit	DT7220FSU	DQ77927	2025/09/18	2026/09/17
Decentest	Multiplex Switch Test Control Set	DT7220CSU	DQ77924	2025/09/18	2026/09/17
A.H. Systems, inc.	Preamplifier	PAM-0118	226	2025/03/20	2026/03/19
Schwarzbeck	Horn Antenna	BBHA9120D	837	2023/02/22	2026/02/21
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.10	N050	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.11	N1000	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.19	N500	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Schwarzbeck	HORN ANTENNA	BBHA9170	9170-359	2023/12/12	2026/12/11
BACL	Amplifier	BACL-1313-A 1840	4012521	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.15	N600	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Unknown	RF Coaxial Cable	No.16	N650	2025/05/30	2026/05/29
Test Software: e3 191218 (V9)					
RF Conducted Test					
Rohde & Schwarz	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV-40	101495	2025/09/17	2026/09/16
Anritsu	Microwave Peak Power Sensor	MA24418A	12619	2025/03/26	2026/03/25
WEINSCHEL	10dB Attenuator	5324	AU 3842	2025/03/26	2026/03/25
Test Software: JDAutoTestSystem V1.0.0					

*** Statement of Traceability:** Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements that traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

ANTENNA REQUIREMENT

Applicable Standard

According to FCC § 15.203, an intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the user of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. The structure and application of the EUT were analyzed to determine compliance with section §15.203 of the rules. §15.203 state that the subject device must meet the following criteria:

- a. Antenna must be permanently attached to the unit.
- b. Antenna must use a unique type of connector to attach to the EUT.
- c. Unit must be professionally installed, and installer shall be responsible for verifying that the correct antenna is employed with the unit.

And according to FCC 47 CFR section 15.247 (b), if the transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6dBi are used, the power shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

Antenna Connector Construction

The EUT has one internal antenna arrangement, which was permanently attached, fulfill the requirement of this section. Please refer to the product photos.

Type	Antenna Gain [#]	Impedance
PCB Antenna	3.5 dBi	50Ω

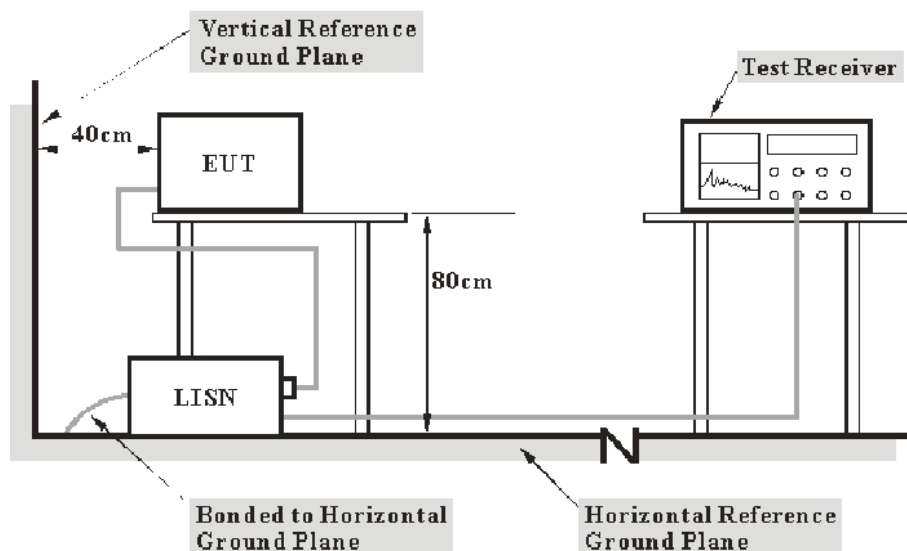
Result: Compliance.

AC LINE CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

Applicable Standard

FCC §15.207(a).

EUT Setup



Note: 1. Support units were connected to second LISN.
2. Both of LISNs (AMN) 80 cm from EUT and at the least 80 cm from other units and other metal planes support units.

The setup of EUT is according with per ANSI C63.10-2020 measurement procedure. The specification used was with the FCC Part 15.207 limits.

The spacing between the peripherals was 10 cm.

EMI Test Receiver Setup

The EMI test receiver was set to investigate the spectrum from 150 kHz to 30 MHz.

During the conducted emission test, the EMI test receiver was set with the following configurations:

Frequency Range	IF B/W
150 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz

Test Procedure

During the conducted emission test, the adapter was connected to the outlet of the LISN.

Maximizing procedure was performed on the six (6) highest emissions of the EUT.

All final data was recorded in the Quasi-peak and average detection mode.

Calculation

The factor is calculated by adding LISN VDF (Voltage Division Factor) and Cable Loss. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Factor} = \text{LISN VDF} + \text{Cable Loss} + 10\text{dB Attenuation(Limiter)}$$

The “**Over limit**” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, an over limit of -7 dB means the emission is 7 dB below the limit. The equation for calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Over Limit} = \text{Level} - \text{Limit}$$

$$\text{Level} = \text{Read Level} + \text{Factor}$$

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.1.

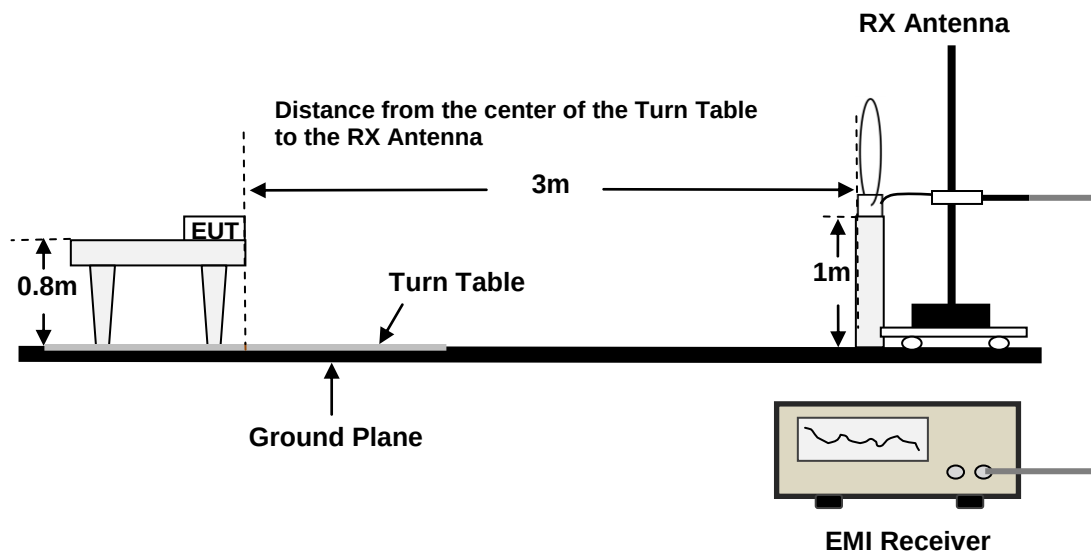
RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Applicable Standard

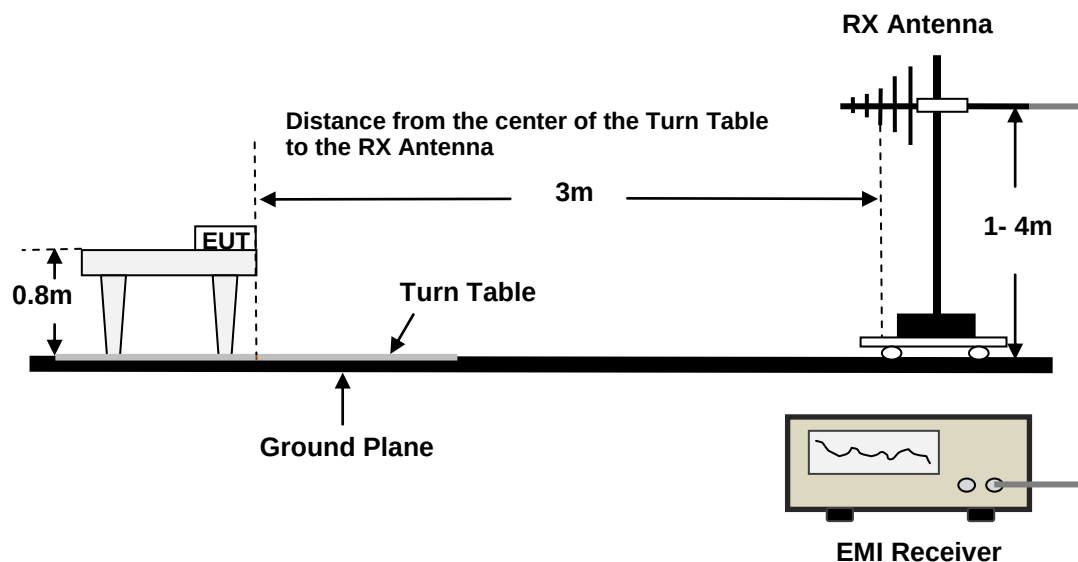
FCC §15.205; §15.209; §15.247(d)

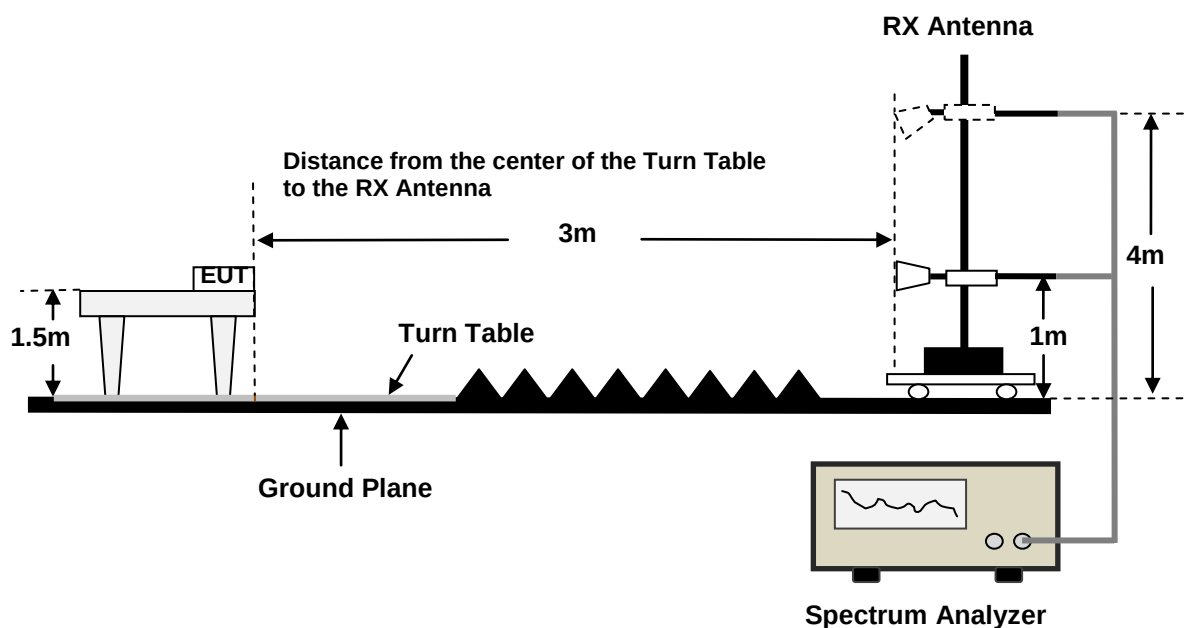
EUT Setup

9kHz - 30MHz:



30MHz - 1GHz:



Above 1GHz:

The radiated emission performed in the 3 meters, using the setup accordance with the ANSI C63.10-2020. The specification used was the FCC 15.209, FCC 15.247 limits.

EMI Test Receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup

The system was investigated from 9kHz to 25GHz.

During the radiated emission test, the EMI test receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup were set with the following configurations:

9kHz -1000MHz:

Frequency Range	Measurement	RBW	Video B/W	IF B/W	Detector
9kHz - 150kHz	PK	0.3kHz	1kHz	/	PK
	QP/AV	/	/	200Hz	QP/AV
150kHz - 30MHz	PK	10kHz	30kHz	/	PK
	QP/AV	/	/	9kHz	QP/AV
30MHz - 1000MHz	PK	100kHz	300kHz	/	PK
	QP	/	/	120kHz	QP

1GHz-25GHz:

Pre-scan:

Measurement	Detector	Duty cycle	RBW	Video B/W
PK	Peak	Any	1MHz	3MHz
Ave.	Peak	>98%	1MHz	5kHz
		<98%	1MHz	$\geq 1/T$, no less than 3kHz

Final measurement for emission identified during the pre-scan:

Measurement	Detector	Duty cycle	RBW	Video B/W
PK	Peak	Any	1MHz	3MHz
Ave.	Peak	>98%	1MHz	10Hz
		<98%	1MHz	$\geq 1/T$

Note 1: T is minimum transmission duration

Note 2: The 1GHz-18GHz testing use the notch filter.

Note 3: The band edge testing use 10dB attenuator.

Note 4: The filters and attenuators are all integrated within the filter switch unit.

Test Procedure

Maximizing procedure was performed on the highest emissions to ensure that the EUT complied with all installation combinations.

The emission limits shown in the above table are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9–90 kHz, 110–490 kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector.

According to FCC §15.209(e), the provisions in §15.31, 15.33, and 15.35 for measuring emissions at distances other than the distances specified in the above table, determining the frequency range over which radiated emissions are to be measured, and limiting peak emissions apply to all devices operated under this part.

According to FCC§15.31 measurement standard (f)(2), at frequencies below 30 MHz, measurements may be performed at a distance closer than that specified in the regulations; however, an attempt should be made to avoid making measurements in the near field. Pending the development of an appropriate measurement procedure for measurements performed below 30 MHz, when performing measurements at a closer distance than specified, the results shall be extrapolated to the specified distance by either making measurements at a minimum of two distances on at least one radial to determine the proper extrapolation factor or by using the square of an inverse linear distance extrapolation factor (40 dB/decade). This paragraph (f) shall not apply to Access BPL devices operating below 30 MHz.

For 9kHz-30MHz, test distance is 3m, extrapolation limit shall be calculated using Equation:

$$E_{\text{limit-measure}} = E_{\text{limit-Standard}} + 40 \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{d_{\text{Standard}}}{d_{\text{measure}}}\right)$$

Note 1: If the maximized peak measured value is under the QP/Average limit by more than 6dB, then it is unnecessary to perform an QP/Average measurement.

Note 2: For above 1GHz, the test result of peak was 20dB below to the limit of peak, which can be compliant to the average limit, so just peak value was recorded.

Calculation

The Factor is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain. The basic equation is as follows:

$$\text{Factor} = \text{Antenna Factor} + \text{Cable Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$

The “**Over Limit/Margin**” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance with the applicable limit. For example, an over limit/margin of -7dB means the emission is 7dB below the limit. The equation for calculation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Over Limit/Margin} &= \text{Level / Corrected Amplitude} - \text{Limit} \\ \text{Level / Corrected Amplitude} &= \text{Read Level} + \text{Factor}\end{aligned}$$

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.2.

6 dB EMISSION BANDWIDTH & OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

Applicable Standard

According to FCC §15.247(a)(2):

Systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands. The minimum 6 dB bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz.

Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2020, section 11.8 and section 6.9

The steps for the first option are as follows:

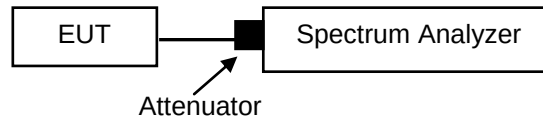
- a) Set RBW = shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW but not less than 100 kHz.
- b) Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- c) Detector = peak.
- d) Trace mode = max-hold.
- e) Sweep = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
- f) Allow the trace to stabilize.
- g) Measure the maximum width of the emission by placing two markers, one at the lowest frequency and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the “-6 dB down amplitude”. If a marker is below this “-6 dB down amplitude” value, then it shall be as close as possible to this value.

According to ANSI C63.10-2020, section 7.8.6 and section 6.9.3

The occupied bandwidth is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers are each equal to 0.5% of the total mean power of the given emission. The following procedure shall be used for measuring 99% power bandwidth:

- a) The instrument center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be between 1.5 times and 5.0 times the OBW.
- b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the OBW, and VBW shall be at least three times the RBW, unless otherwise specified by the applicable requirement.
- c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required, keeping the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope shall be more than $[10 \log (\text{OBW}/\text{RBW})]$ below the reference level. Specific guidance is given in 4.1.6.2.
- d) Step a) through step c) might require iteration to adjust within the specified range.
- e) Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max-hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
- f) Use the 99% power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
- g) If the instrument does not have a 99% power bandwidth function, then the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in linear power terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5% of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

- h) The occupied bandwidth shall be reported by providing spectral plot(s) of the measuring instrument display; the plot axes and the scale units per division shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).



Note: Offset = RF cable loss(0.5dB[#]) + Attenuator(10dB)

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.3.1 & B.3.2.

MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

Applicable Standard

According to FCC §15.247(b)(3):

For systems using digital modulation in the 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz bands: 1 Watt. As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one Watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power. Maximum Conducted Output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling 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 is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

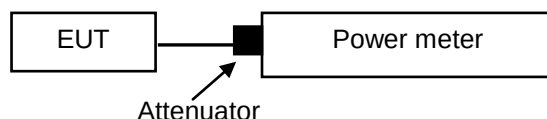
Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2020, section 11.9.1.2

The maximum peak conducted output power may be measured using a broadband peak RF power meter. The power meter shall have a video bandwidth that is greater than or equal to the DTS bandwidth and shall use a fast responding diode detector.

According to ANSI C63.10-2020, section 11.9.2.3

- Measurement using a power meter (PM)(Method AVGPM)
 - a) As an alternative to spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver measurements, measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent, if all of the conditions listed below are satisfied:
 - 1) The EUT is configured to transmit continuously, or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
 - 2) At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it shall be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
 - 3) The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.
 - b) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, D, of the transmitter output signal as described in 11.6.
 - c) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.
 - d) Correct the measurement in dBm by adding $[10 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle.



Note: Offset = RF cable loss(0.5dB[#]) + Attenuator(10dB)

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.3.3.

CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION

Applicable Standard

According to FCC §15.247(d):

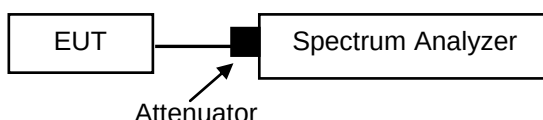
In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement, provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval, as permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in §15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in §15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in §15.209(a) (see §15.205(c)).

Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2020, section 11.11

- Set the center frequency and span to encompass frequency range to be measured. Note that the frequency range might need to be divided into multiple frequency ranges to retain frequency resolution. NOTE—the number of points can also be increased for large spans to retain frequency resolution
- Set the RBW: 100 kHz
- Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- Detector = peak.
- Sweep time = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
- Trace mode = max-hold.
- Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.

Ensure that the amplitude of all unwanted emissions outside of the authorized frequency band (excluding restricted frequency bands) is attenuated by at least the minimum requirements specified in 11.11. Report the three highest emissions relative to the limit.



Note: Offset = RF cable loss(0.5dB[#]/3.0dB[#]) + Attenuator(10dB)

The cable loss of 0.5dB[#] has been added into test result, except for test result of frequencies from 30 MHz to 25 GHz, where a maximum cable loss of 3.0dB[#] has been added.

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.3.6.

POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Applicable Standard

According to FCC §15.247(e):

For digitally modulated systems, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator 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 paragraph (b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density.

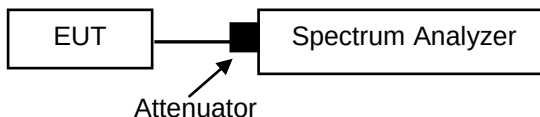
Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2020, section 11.10.2

- Method PKPSD (peak PSD)

The following procedure shall be used if maximum peak conducted output power was used to determine compliance, and it is optional if the maximum conducted (average) output power was used to determine compliance:

- Set analyzer center frequency to DTS channel center frequency.
- Set the span >1.5 times the DTS bandwidth.
- Set the RBW to $3 \text{ kHz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 100 \text{ kHz}$.
- Set the VBW $\geq [3 \times \text{RBW}]$.
- Detector = peak.
- Sweep time = No faster than coupled (auto) time.
- Trace mode = max-hold.
- Allow trace to fully stabilize.
- Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level within the RBW.
- If measured value exceeds requirement, then reduce RBW (but no less than 3 kHz) and repeat.



Note: Offset = RF cable loss($0.5\text{dB}^{\#}$) + Attenuator(10dB)

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.3.4.

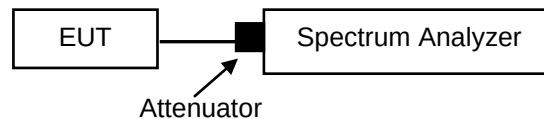
DUTY CYCLE

Test Procedure

According to ANSI C63.10-2020 Section 11.6

Measurements of duty cycle and transmission duration shall be performed using one of the following techniques:

- a) A diode detector and an oscilloscope that together have a sufficiently short response time to permit accurate measurements of the ON and OFF times of the transmitted signal.
- b) The zero-span mode on a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver if the response time and spacing between bins on the sweep are sufficient to permit accurate measurements of the ON and OFF times of the transmitted signal:
 - 1) Set the center frequency of the instrument to the center frequency of the transmission.
 - 2) Set $RBW \geq OBW$ if possible; otherwise, set RBW to the largest available value.
 - 3) Set $VBW \geq RBW$. Set detector = peak or average.
 - 4) The zero-span measurement method shall not be used unless both RBW and VBW are $> 50/T$ and the number of sweep points across duration T exceeds 100. (For example, if VBW and/or RBW are limited to 3 MHz, then the zero-span method of measuring the duty cycle shall not be used if $T \leq 16.7 \mu s$.)



Note: Offset = RF cable loss(0.5dB[#]) + Attenuator(10dB)

Test Data

Test Result: Please refer to the attachment of 2504A35579E-RFA-Appendix B.3.5.

EXHIBIT A-EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Please refer to the Attachment No.1 2504A35579E-RF EUT External Photos and Attachment No.2 2504A35579E-RF EUT Internal Photos.

EXHIBIT B-TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Please refer to the Attachment No.3 2504A35579E-RF Test Photos.

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