



## FCC - DFS TEST REPORT

Report Number : **4842025239900D** Date of Issue: 2025.04.27

Model : THP01-ZB-V5

Product Type : Dual Band Wireless Multi-mode Gateway

Applicant : Zhejiang Lingzhu Technology Co., Ltd.

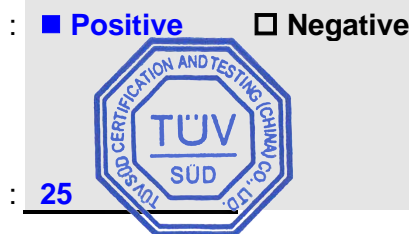
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Manufacturer : Zhejiang Lingzhu Technology Co., Ltd.

Address : Room 302, No 1 Building Huace Center, Xihu District 310000, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Test Result : ☒ **Positive** ☐ **Negative**

Total pages including  
Appendices



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2 Report Modification Record

Alterations and additions to this report will be issued to the holders of each copy in the form of a complete document.

| Issue | Description of Change | Date of Issue |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1     | First Issue           | 2025.04.27    |

3 Details about the Test Laboratory

Details about the Test Laboratory  
Test Site 1

Company name: TÜV SÜD Certification and Testing (China) Co., Ltd.  
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## 4 Description of the Equipment under Test

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Product:                                | Dual Band Wireless Multi-mode Gateway  |
| Model no.:                              | THP01-ZB-V5  |
| FCC ID:                                 | 2BEWX-THP01-ZB   |
| Rating:                                 | Gateway Input: DC 5V, 1A<br>Adapter Input: 100-240V~, 50/60Hz, 0.25A<br>Adapter Output: DC 5.0V, 1.0A, 5.0W  |
| RF Transmission<br>Frequency(DFS band): | 5G Wi-Fi: 5260~5320 MHz (U-NII-2A)<br>5500~5700 MHz (U-NII-2C)   |
| Modulation:                             | 802.11a: BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM<br>802.11n: BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM   |
| Hardware Version:                       | V1.0.3   |
| Software Version:                       | V1.0.0   |
| Antenna Type:                           | Metal PCB Antenna  |
| Antenna Gain:                           | 2.14dBi  |
| Max EIRP:                               | 17.17dBm   |
| Description of the EUT:                 | The Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a Dual Band Wireless Multi-mode Gateway which supports 2.4GHz & 5GHz Wi-Fi, Low Energy Bluetooth (1Mbps & 2Mbps data rate) and Zigbee functions. |

Test sample no.: WUX 0896895-002

The sample's mentioned in this report is/are submitted/ supplied/ manufactured by client. The laboratory therefore assumes no responsibility for accuracy of information on the brand name, model number, origin of manufacture, consignment, antenna gain or any information supplied



5 Summary of Test Standards

| Test Standards                     |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| FCC Part 15 Subpart E<br>15.407(h) | PART 15 - RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES<br>Subpart E - Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices |

Test Method:  
KDB 905462 D02 UNII DFS Compliance Procedures New Rules v02  
KDB 905462 D03 UNII Clients Without Radar Detection New Rules v01r02  
ANSI C63.10-2020, American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices



## 6 Summary of Test Results

| Technical Requirements   |  |                                     |                          |                                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FCC Part 15 Subpart E;<br>KDB 905462 D02                       |  |                                     |                          |                                     |
| Clause   | Test   | Test Result                         |                          |                                     |
|  |  | Pass                                | Fail                     | N/A                                 |
| 15.407(h)(2);<br>7.8.1   | UNII Detection Bandwidth                         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 15.407(h)(2);<br>7.8.2<br><br>Performance Requirement<br>Check | Initial Channel Availability<br>Check Time (CAC) | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Radar Burst at the<br>Beginning of the CAC       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Radar Burst at the End of<br>the CAC             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 15.407(h)(2);<br>7.8.3<br><br>In-Service Monitoring            | Channel Move Time                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
|  | Channel Closing<br>Transmission Time             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
|  | Non-Occupancy Period                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 15.407;<br>7.8.4   | Statistical Performance<br>Check                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Remark: The EUT is Clients Device without Radar Detection.



## 7 General Remarks

### Remarks

This submittal(s) (test report) is intended for FCC ID: 2BEWX-THP01-ZB, complies with DFS requirement in FCC Part 15 Subpart E.

### SUMMARY:

All tests according to the regulations cited on page 5 were

■ - Performed

□ - **Not** Performed

The Equipment Under Test

■ - **Fulfills** the general approval requirements.

□ - **Does not** fulfill the general approval requirements.

Sample Received Date: 2025.03.13

Testing Start Date: 2025.04.11

Testing End Date: 2025.04.15

- TÜV SÜD Certification and Testing (China) Co., Ltd.-

Reviewed by:

Prepared by:

Tested by:

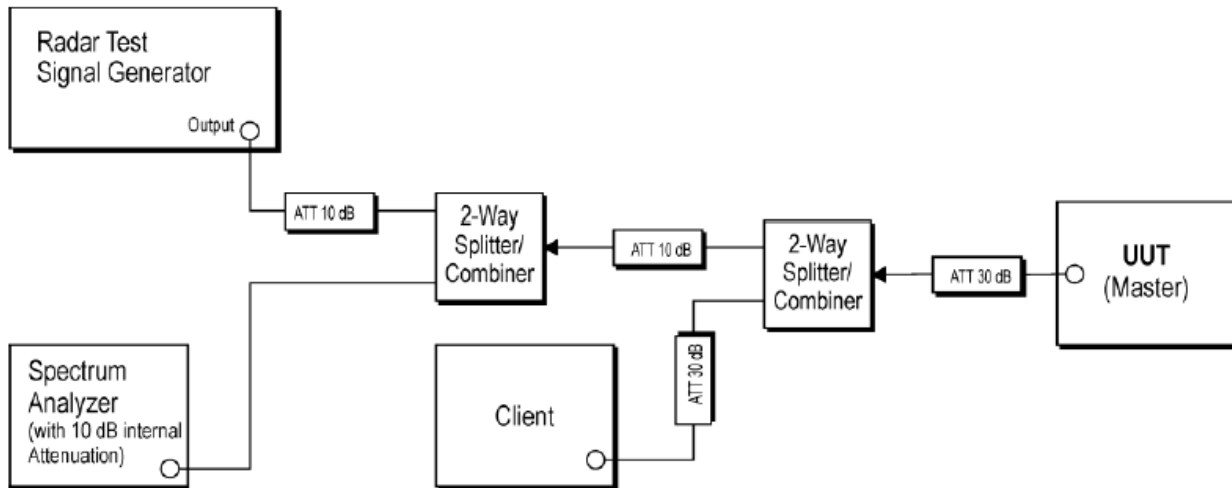
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Reviewer Engineer

Xin Feng  
Project Engineer

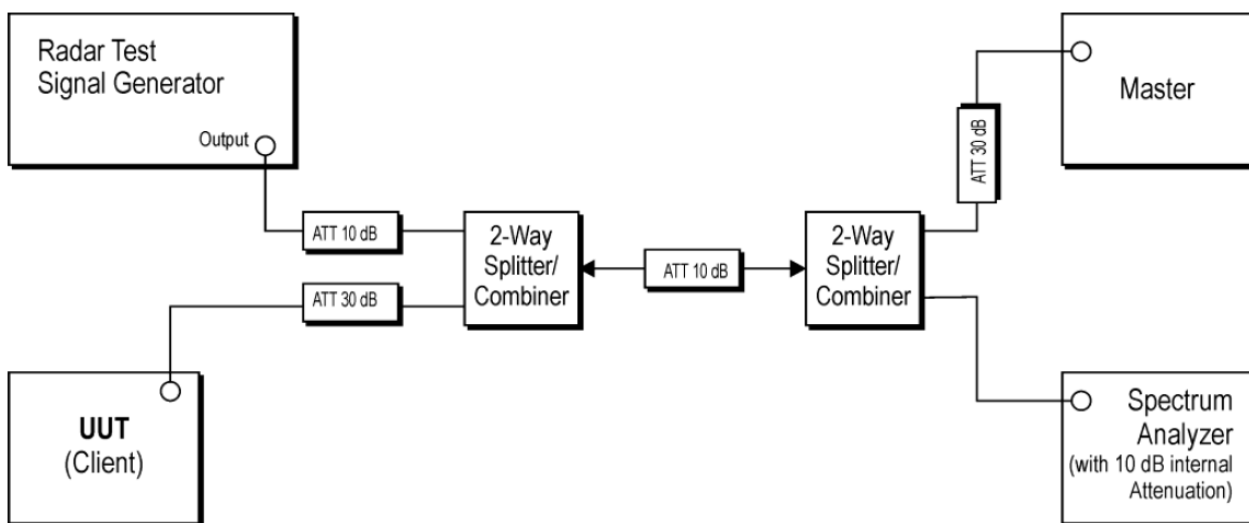
Zhihua Xia  
Test Engineer

## 8 Test setups

### 8.1 Setup for Master with injection at the Master

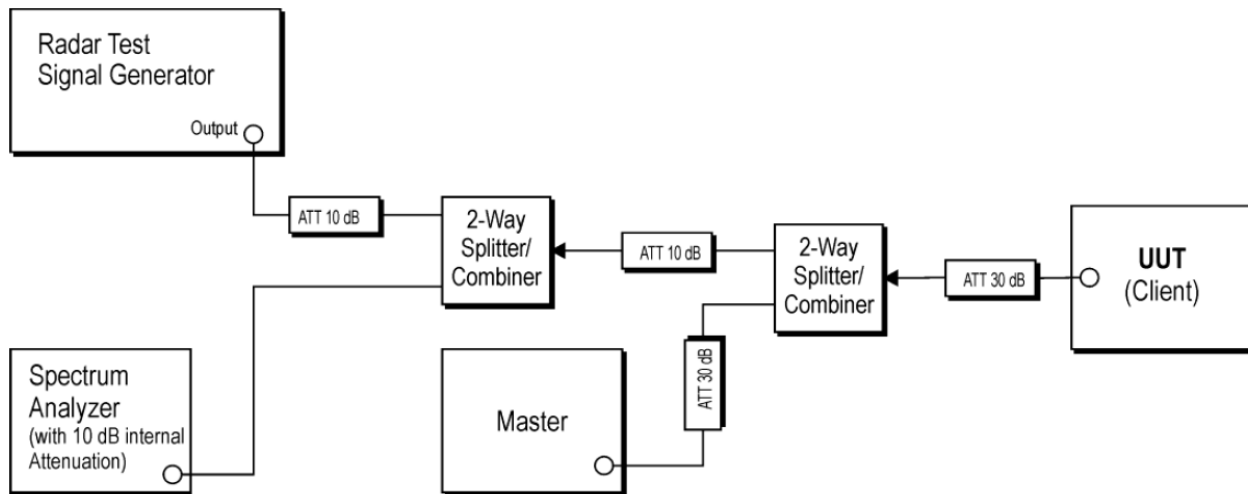


### 8.2 Setup for Client with injection at the Master





### 8.3 Setup for Client with injection at the Client





9 Systems test configuration

9.1 Auxiliary Equipment and software Used during Test:

| DESCRIPTION                                      | MANUFACTURER | MODEL NO.(SHIELD) | S/N(LENGTH)  |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Notebook   | Huawei       | VLT-W50           | 2018AP1231   |
| Dual Band Wi-Fi Router<br>(FCC ID: MSQ-RTAXJ300) | ASUS         | RT-AX82U          | M7ICI4000151 |

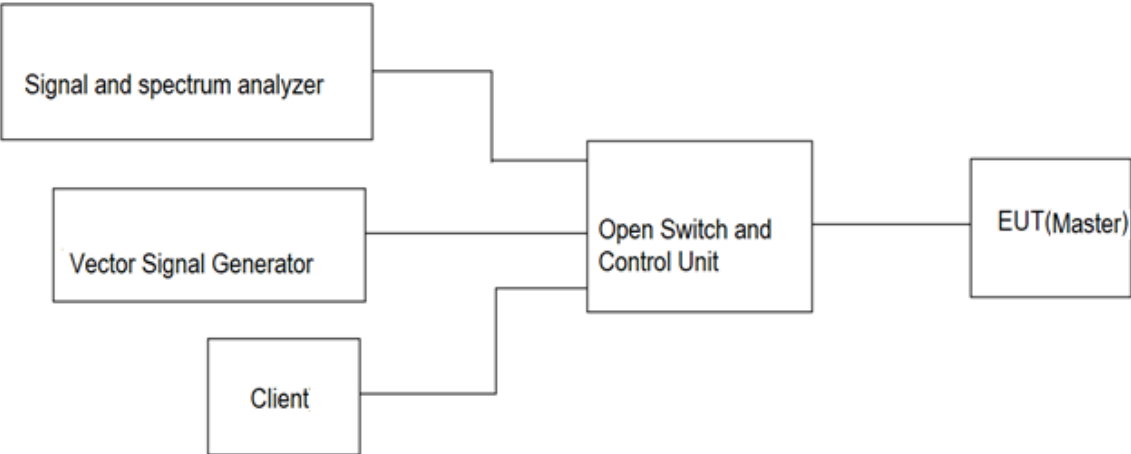
Test software: MTS 8310

The system was configured to channel:

| Test Mode    | Channel (MHz)   |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 802.11a      | 5G WIFI-Band 2  |
|              | CH64 (5320MHz)  |
|              | 5G WIFI-Band 3  |
|              | CH100 (5500MHz) |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5G WIFI-Band 2  |
|              | CH62 (5310MHz)  |
|              | 5G WIFI-Band 3  |
|              | CH102 (5510MHz) |

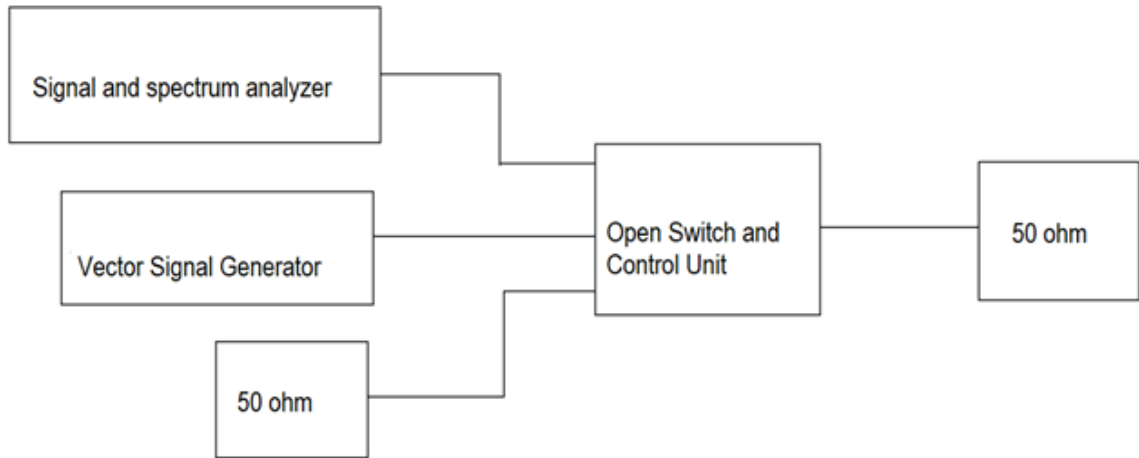
9.2 MWRF test system configuration

Conducted Test





Radar waveform calibration



9.3 Channel Loading

System testing will be performed with channel-loading using means appropriate to the data types that are used by the unlicensed device. The following requirements apply:

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | a) The data file must be of a type that is typical for the device (i.e., MPEG-2, MPEG-4, WAV, MP3, MP4, AVI, etc.) and must generally be transmitting in a streaming mode.  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b) Software to ping the client is permitted to simulate data transfer but must have random ping intervals.  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | c) Timing plots are required with calculations demonstrating a minimum channel loading of approximately 17% or greater. For example, channel loading can be estimated by setting the spectrum analyzer for zero span and approximate the Time On/ (Time On + Off Time). This can be done with any appropriate channel BW and modulation type. |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | d) Unicast or Multicast protocols are preferable but other protocols may be used. The appropriate protocol used must be described in the test procedures.   |

## 10 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) Requirement

### 10.1 DFS Overview

The following table from KDB 905462 lists the applicable requirements for the DFS testing.

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

| Requirement                            | Operational Mode |                                |                             |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Master           | Client Without Radar Detection | Client With Radar Detection |
| <i>Non-Occupancy Period</i>            | Yes              | Not required                   | Yes                         |
| <i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>         | Yes              | Not required                   | Yes                         |
| <i>Channel Availability Check Time</i> | Yes              | Not required                   | Not required                |
| <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>       | Yes              | Not required                   | Yes                         |

**Table 2: Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation**

| Requirement                              | Operational Mode                             |                                |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
|  | Master Device or Client with Radar Detection | Client Without Radar Detection |
| <i>DFS Detection Threshold</i>           | Yes  | Not required                   |
| <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> | Yes  | Yes                            |
| <i>Channel Move Time</i>                 | Yes  | Yes                            |
| <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>         | Yes  | Not required                   |

| Additional requirements for devices with multiple bandwidth modes  | Master Device or Client with Radar Detection | Client Without Radar Detection                       |
|--|--|--|
| <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth and Statistical Performance Check</i>   | All BW modes must be tested                  | Not required   |
| <i>Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>   | Test using widest BW mode available          | Test using the widest BW mode available for the link |
| <i>All other tests</i>   | Any single BW mode                           | Not required   |
| <b>Note:</b> Frequencies selected for statistical performance check (Section 7.8.4) should include several frequencies within the radar detection bandwidth and frequencies near the edge of the radar detection bandwidth. For 802.11 devices it is suggested to select frequencies in each of the bonded 20 MHz channels and the channel center frequency. |  |  |



## 10.2 DFS Detection Thresholds

**Table 3** below provides the *DFS Detection Thresholds* for *Master Devices* as well as *Client Devices* incorporating *In-Service Monitoring*

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

| Maximum Transmit Power   | Value<br>(See Notes 1, 2, and 3) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| EIRP $\geq$ 200 milliwatt  | -64 dBm                          |
| EIRP < 200 milliwatt and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz   | -62 dBm                          |
| EIRP < 200 milliwatt that do not meet the power spectral density requirement   | -64 dBm                          |
| <p><b>Note 1:</b> This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.</p> |                                  |

## 10.3 Response Requirements

**Table 4** provides the response requirements for *Master* and *Client Devices* incorporating DFS.

**Table 4: DFS Response Requirement Values**

| Parameter  | Value   |
|--|---|
| <i>Non-occupancy period</i>  | Minimum 30 minutes  |
| <i>Channel Availability Check Time</i>   | 60 seconds  |
| <i>Channel Move Time</i>   | 10 seconds<br>See Note 1.   |
| <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i>   | 200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period.<br>See Notes 1 and 2. |
| <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i>   | Minimum 100% of the U-NII 99% transmission power bandwidth. See Note 3.                                   |
| <p><b>Note 1:</b> <i>Channel Move Time</i> and the <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> should be performed with Radar Type 0. The measurement timing begins at the end of the Radar Type 0 burst.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> The <i>Channel Closing Transmission Time</i> is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the <i>Channel Move Time</i> plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a <i>Channel move</i> (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.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> During the <i>U-NII Detection Bandwidth</i> 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.</p> |   |

## 10.4 RADAR TEST WAVEFORMS

This section provides the parameters for required test waveforms, minimum percentage of successful detections, and the minimum number of trials that must be used for determining DFS conformance. Step intervals of 0.1 microsecond for Pulse Width, 1 microsecond for PRI, 1 MHz for chirp width and 1 for the number of pulses will be utilized for the random determination of specific 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   | Roundup $\left\{ \left( \frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{sec}}} \right) \right\}$ | 60%  | 30                       |
|   |                    | 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 |   |  |                          |
| 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                      |
| <b>Note 1:</b> Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests. |                    |   |   |  |                          |

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Type 1, then each additional waveform is generated with Test B and must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms in Tests A or B.

For example if in Short Pulse Radar Type 1 Test B a PRI of 3066 μsec is selected, the number of pulses would be

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

**Table 5a - Pulse Repetition Intervals Values for Test A**

| <b>Pulse Repetition Frequency Number</b> | <b>Pulse Repetition Frequency (Pulses Per Second)</b> | <b>Pulse Repetition Interval (Microseconds)</b> |
|--|---|---|
| 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.

| <b>Radar Type</b>  | <b>Number of Trials</b> | <b>Number of Successful Detections</b> | <b>Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection</b> |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| 1  | 35                      | 29                                     | 82.9%   |
| 2  | 30                      | 18                                     | 60%   |
| 3  | 30                      | 27                                     | 90%   |
| 4  | 50                      | 44                                     | 88%   |
| <b>Aggregate <math>(82.9\% + 60\% + 90\% + 88\%)/4 = 80.2\%</math></b> |                         |  |   |



**Table 6 – Long Pulse Radar Test Waveform**

| Radar Type | Pulse Width (μsec) | Chirp Width (MHz) | PRI (μsec) | Number of Pulses per Burst | Number of Bursts | Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection | Minimum Number of Trials |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 5          | 50-100             | 5-20              | 1000-2000  | 1-3                        | 8-20             | 80%  | 30                       |

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.

Each waveform is defined as follows:

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

#### **A representative example of a Long Pulse Radar Type waveform:**

- 1) The total test waveform length is 12 seconds.
- 2) Eight (8) *Bursts* are randomly generated for the *Burst Count*.
- 3) *Burst 1* has 2 randomly generated pulses.
- 4) The pulse width (for both pulses) is randomly selected to be 75 microseconds.
- 5) The PRI is randomly selected to be at 1213 microseconds.
- 6) *Bursts 2* through 8 are generated using steps 3 – 5.
- 7) Each *Burst* is contained in even intervals of 1,500,000 microseconds. The starting location for Pulse 1, *Burst 1* is randomly generated (1 to 1,500,000 minus the total *Burst 1* length + 1 random PRI interval) at the 325,001 microsecond step. *Bursts 2* through 8 randomly fall in successive 1,500,000 microsecond intervals (i.e. *Burst 2* falls in the 1,500,001 – 3,000,000 microsecond range).



**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:

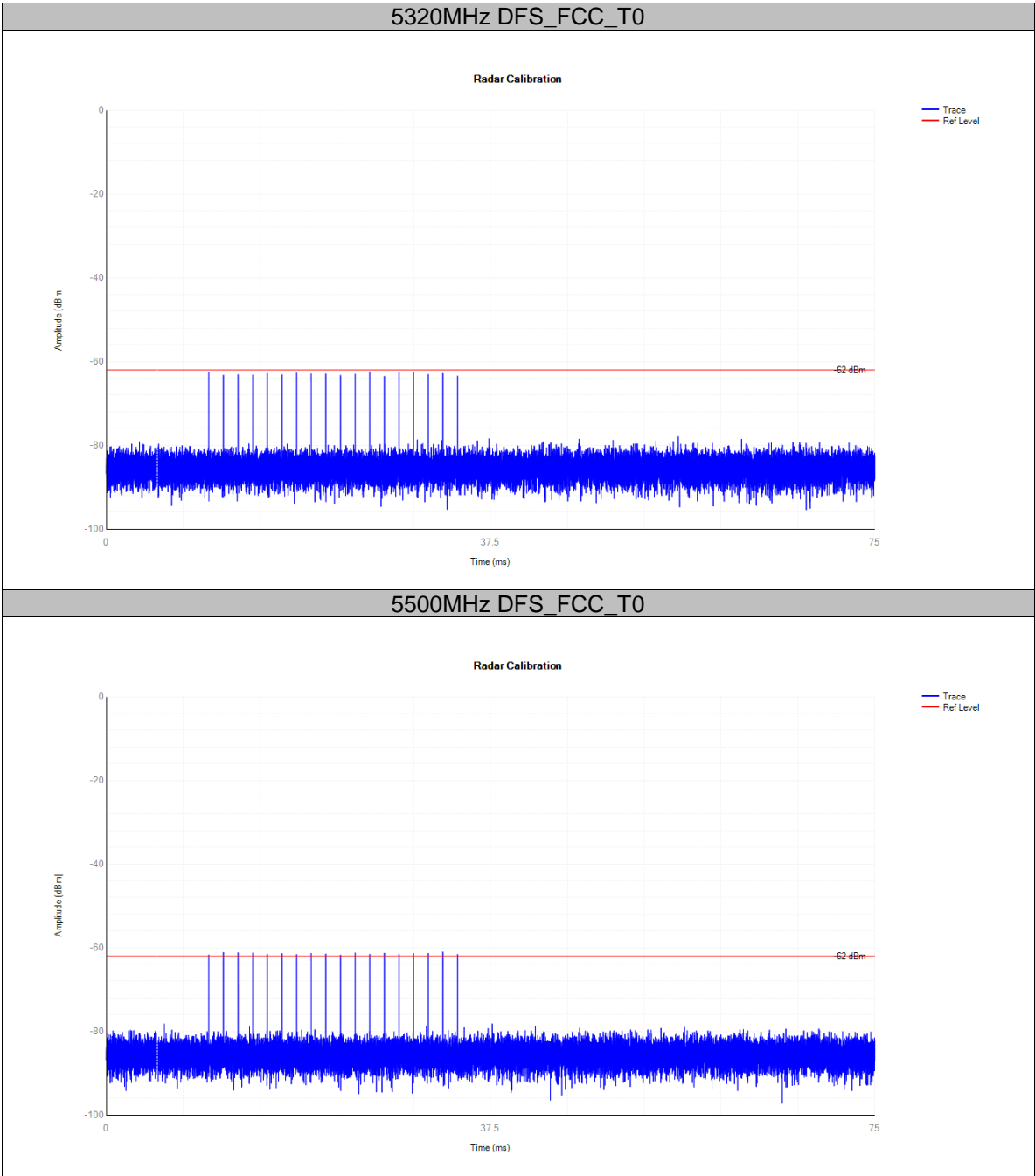
The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250 – 5724 MHz. Next, the frequency that was just chosen is removed from the group and a frequency is randomly selected from the remaining 474 frequencies in the group. This process continues 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.

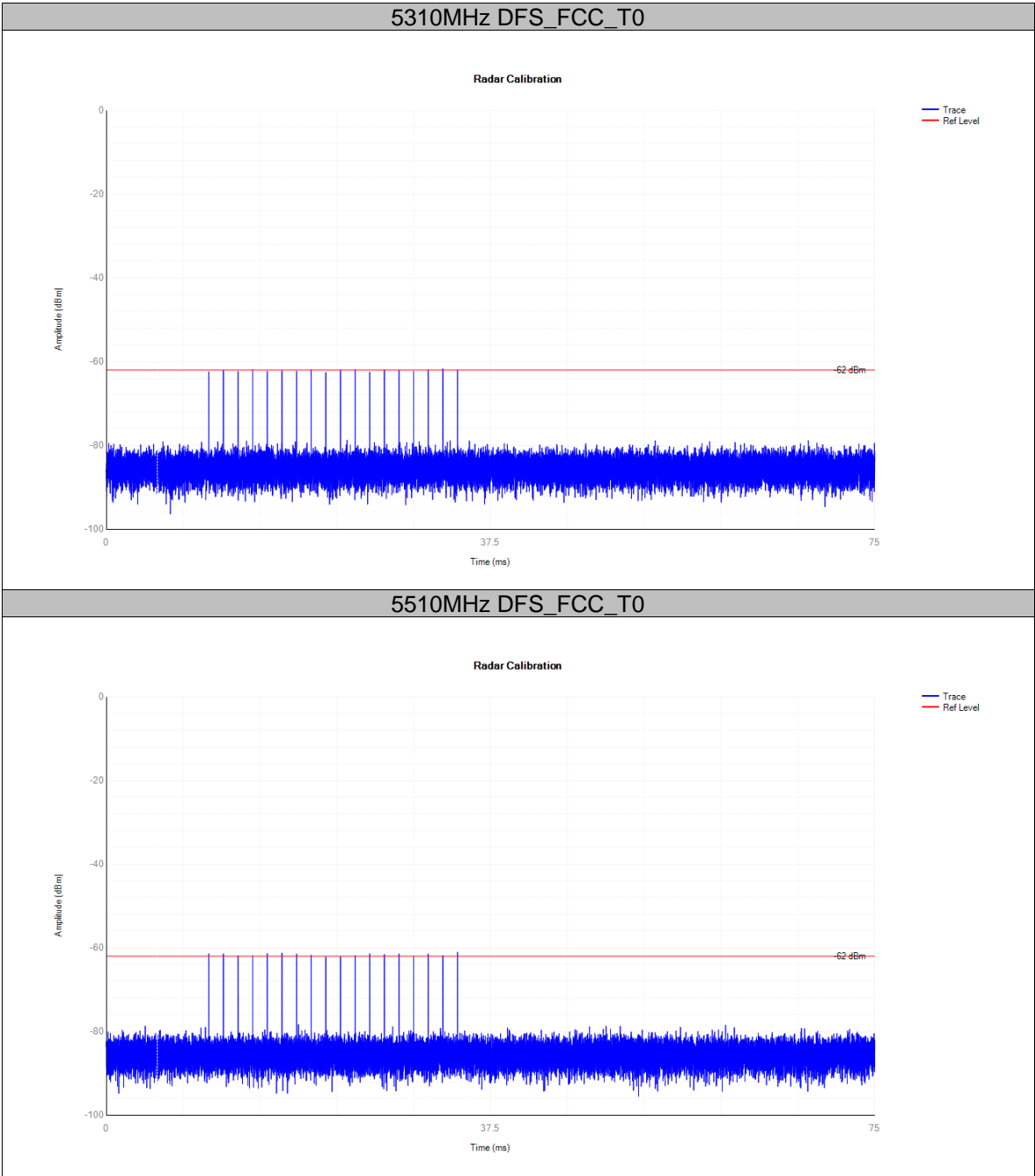


11 Test Result

Calibration

| Frequency (MHz) | Type       | Result         | Verdict |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| 5320            | DFS_FCC_T0 | See test Graph | Pass    |
| 5500            | DFS_FCC_T0 | See test Graph | Pass    |
| 5310            | DFS_FCC_T0 | See test Graph | Pass    |
| 5510            | DFS_FCC_T0 | See test Graph | Pass    |

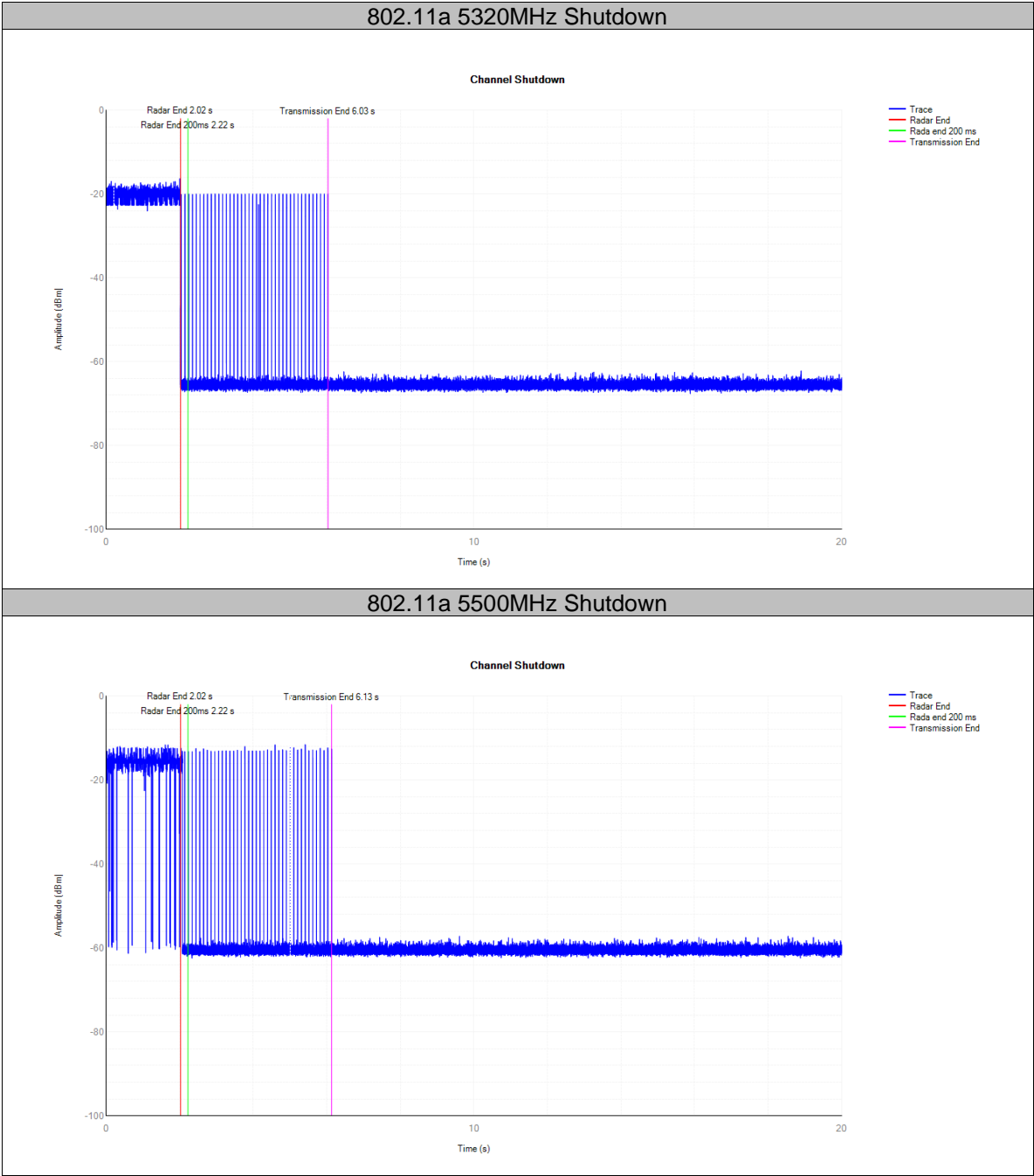


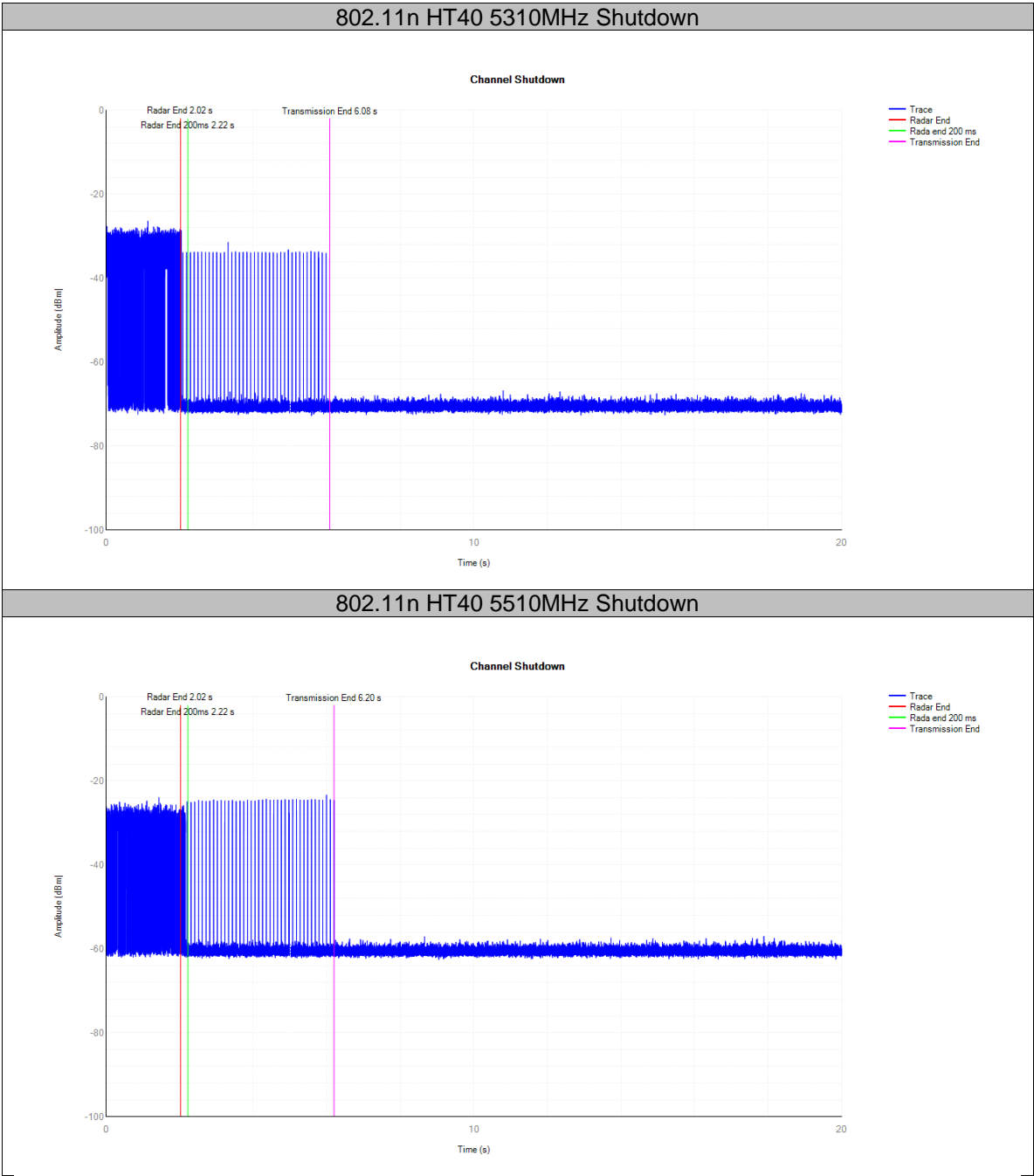




Shutdown Time

| Mode         | Frequency (MHz) | Channel Move Time (s) | Limit Channel Move Time (s) | Close Transmission Time (s) | Limit Close Transmission Time (s) | Close Transmission Time after 200ms(s) | Limit Close Transmission Time after 200ms (s) | Verdict |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------|
| 802.11a      | 5320            | 4.01                  | 10                          | 0.047                       | 0.26                              | 0.045                                  | 0.06  | Pass    |
| 802.11a      | 5500            | 4.105                 | 10                          | 0.099                       | 0.26                              | 0.047                                  | 0.06  | Pass    |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5310            | 4.056                 | 10                          | 0.068                       | 0.26                              | 0.046                                  | 0.06  | Pass    |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5510            | 4.174                 | 10                          | 0.143                       | 0.26                              | 0.048                                  | 0.06  | Pass    |

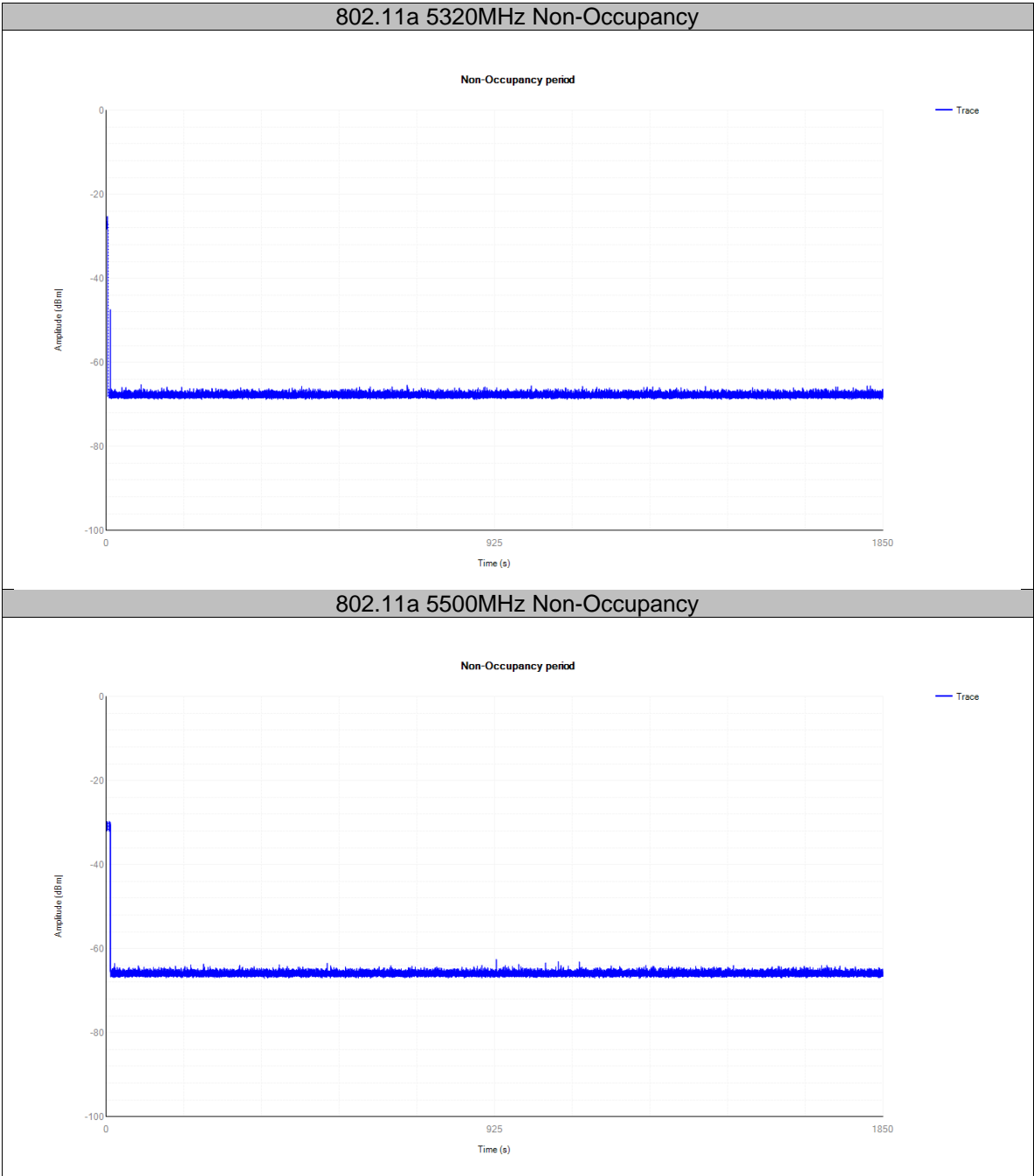






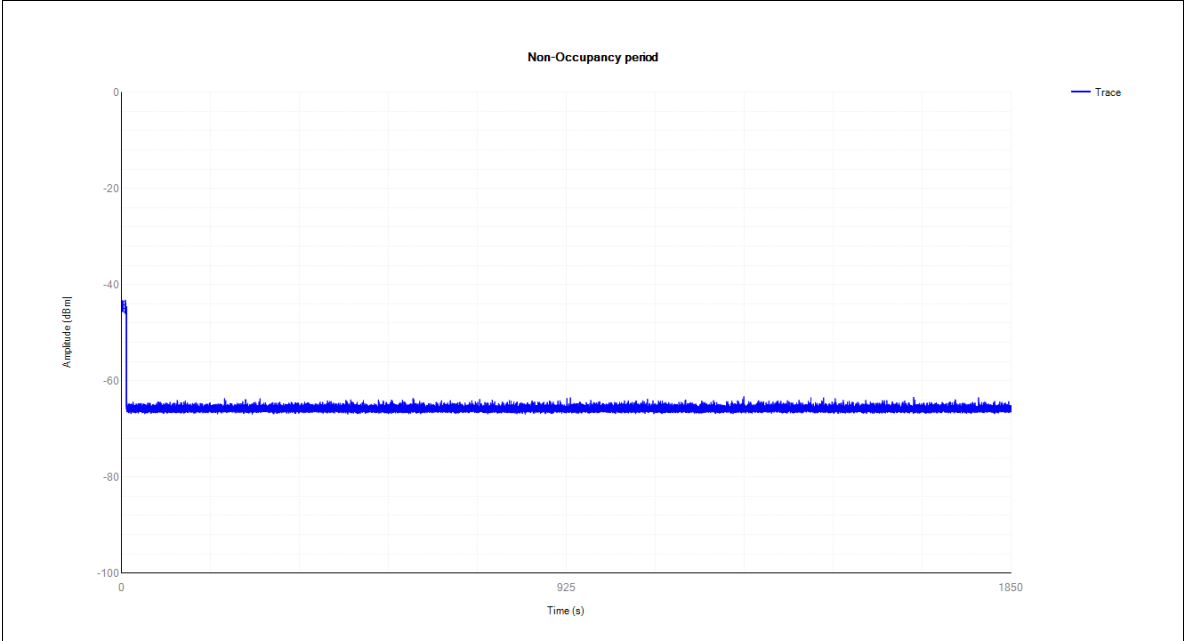
Non-Occupancy

| Mode         | Frequency (MHz) | Result         | Verdict |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| 802.11a      | 5320            | See test Graph | Pass    |
| 802.11a      | 5500            | See test Graph | Pass    |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5310            | See test Graph | Pass    |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5510            | See test Graph | Pass    |

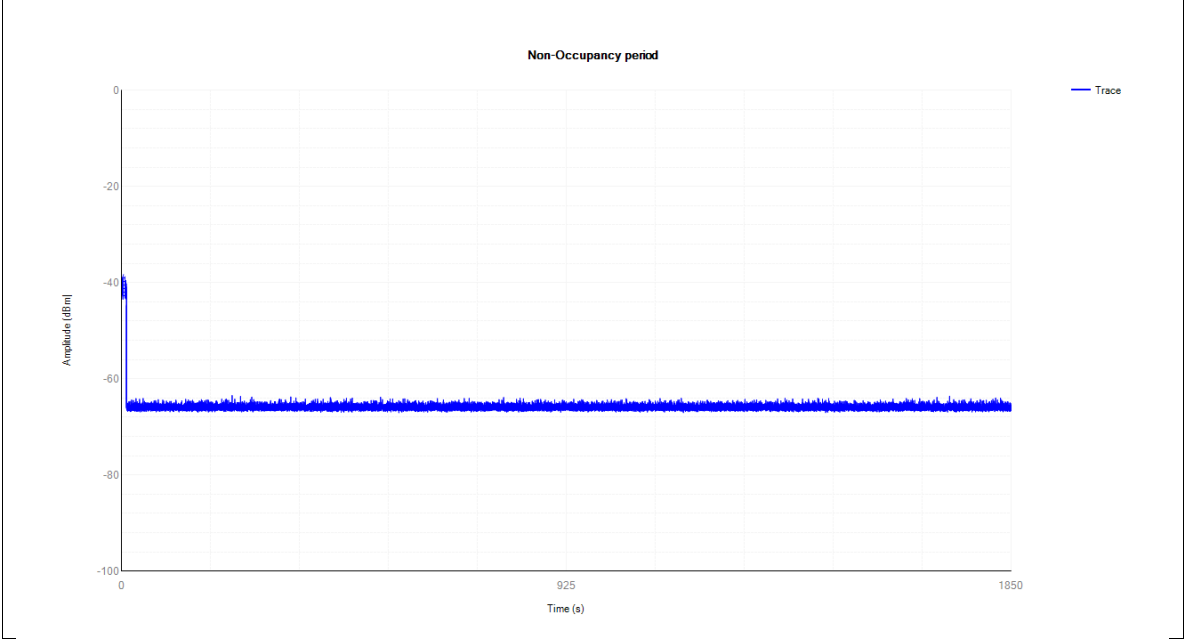




802.11n HT40 5310MHz Non-Occupancy



802.11n HT40 5510MHz Non-Occupancy





12 Test Equipment List

| DESCRIPTION                      | MANUFACTURER    | MODEL NO.  | SERIAL NO.   | CAL. DATE  | CAL. DUE DATE |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Signal Analyzer                  | Rohde & Schwarz | FSV40      | 487/641405   | 2025-3-13  | 2026-3-12     |
| Open Switch and Control Platform | Rohde & Schwarz | OSP-B157W8 | 487/391835-2 | 2024-11-23 | 2025-11-22    |
| Signal generator                 | Rohde & Schwarz | SMB100A    | 487/391835-3 | 2024-11-23 | 2025-11-22    |
| Vector signal generator          | Rohde & Schwarz | SMBV100A   | 487/391835-4 | 2024-11-23 | 2025-11-22    |

| Measurement Software Information |              |         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Software                         | Manufacturer | Version |
| MTS 8310                         | MAXWELL      | 2.0.0.0 |





13 System Measurement Uncertainly

For a 95% confidence level, the measurement expanded uncertainties for defined systems, in accordance with the recommendations of ISO 17025 were:

| System Measurement Uncertainty    |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Test Items                        | Extended Uncertainty                                     |
| Uncertainty for Conducted RF test | RF Power Conducted: 1.32dB<br>Frequency test involved:1% |

Measurement Uncertainty Decision Rule:

Determination of conformity with the specification limits is based on the decision rule according to IEC Guide 115: 2023, clause 4.3.3.

-----End of Test Report-----