

# Test Report

Test Report No.: CQC-IVTS-2023-00379

Product Name	Interactive Flat Panel
Model Number	RP8604
Applicant	BenQ Corporation
Approval Types	FCC ID: JVPRP8604 IC: 6175A-RP8604

**CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.**

**National Quality Inspection and Testing Center for Internet of Vehicles  
Products**



# TEST REPORT DECLARATION

Equipment under Test : **Interactive Flat Panel**

Test Model : RP8604

Listed Models : RP8604B, RP8604C, RP8604D, RP8604E

**Applicant** : **BenQ Corporation**

Address : 16 Jihu Road, Neihu, Taipei 114, Taiwan, China

**Manufacturer** : **BenQ Corporation**

Address : 16 Jihu Road, Neihu, Taipei 114, Taiwan, China

The EUT described above is tested by CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. to determine the maximum emissions from the EUT. CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. is assumed full responsibility for the accuracy of the test results.

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## **1. TEST STANDARDS**

The tests were performed according to following standards: The equipment under test (EUT) has been tested at CQC-IVTS's (own or subcontracted) laboratories according to the leading reference documents giving table below:

No	Identify	Document Title	Version/Date
1	FCC Part 15 C § 15.249	Operation within the bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5875 MHz, and 24.0–24.25 GHz.	5/16/2023
2	RSS-210 Annex B.10	Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus: Category I Equipment - Bands 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, 5725-5875 MHz and 24-24.25 GHz	Issue 10/December 2019
3	RSS-Gen	General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus	Issue 5/April 2018
4	ANSI C63.4	American 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	2014
5	ANSI C63.10	American National Standard for Testing Unlicensed Wireless Devices	2013

## 2. SUMMARY

### 2.1. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	July 30, 2023
Testing commenced on	:	July 30, 2023
Testing concluded on	:	August 20, 2023

### 2.2. Product Description\*

Product Name:	Interactive Flat Panel
Trade Mark	BenQ
Model/Type reference:	RP8604
List Model:	RP8604B, RP8604C, RP8604D, RP8604E
FCC ID:	JVPRP8604
IC:	6175A-RP8604
HMN:	-/-
PMN:	Interactive Flat Panel
HVIN:	RP8604, RP8604B, RP8604C, RP8604D, RP8604E
FVIN:	RP860420230822_011151
Hardware Version:	V1.0
Software Version:	RP860420230822_011151
Frequency range:	24.00 – 24.25 GHz
Nominal Frequency:	Low Channel: 24.016 GHz; Middle Channel: 24.122 GHz; High Channel: 24.220 GHz
Number of Channels:	3
Modulation Type:	No modulation (CW only)
Antenna:	Integrated patch antenna
Antenna Gain:	4.00 dBi
Power Supply:	AC 120V/60Hz
IC Classification:	Motion sensor device
Emission Designator:	N0N
Difference Declaration	The difference of Model: RP8604, RP8604B, RP8604C, RP8604D, RP8604E only model name difference. Hardware and software are same. Refer to Annex A for difference declaration

\*: declared by the applicant. CQC-IVTS not responsible for accuracy.

### 2.3. EUT Operation Mode\*

EUT operating mode no	Description of operating modes	Additional information
op. 1	Continuously transmitting and receiving mode	Carrier modulation (normal mode). 24.016 GHz, a continuous wave with 100% duty cycle
op. 2	Continuously transmitting and receiving mode	Carrier modulation (normal mode). 24.122 GHz, a continuous wave with 100% duty cycle
op. 3	Continuously transmitting and receiving mode	Carrier modulation (normal mode). 24.220 GHz, a continuous wave with 100% duty cycle

\*: declared by the applicant

## 2.4. Modifications

No modifications were implemented to meet testing criteria

## 2.5. Test Item (Equipment Under Test) Description\*

Short designation	EUT Name	EUT Description	Serial number	Hardware status	Software status
EUT A	RP8604	Interactive Flat Panel	-/-	V1.0	RP860420230822_011151

\*: declared by the applicant.

## 2.6. Auxiliary Equipment (AE) Description\*

AE short designation	EUT Name (if available)	EUT Description	Serial number (if available)	Software (if used)
AE 1	AC Power Cable	Length: 1m	-/-	-/-
-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-

\*: declared by the applicant.

## 2.7. Test Item Set-ups Description

set. 1	EUT A + AE 1	EUT operating mode 1
set. 2	EUT A + AE 1	EUT operating mode 2
set. 3	EUT A + AE 1	EUT operating mode 3

## 2.8. Test Conditions\*

Temperature, [°C]		Voltage, [V]	
T <sub>nom</sub>	25.0	V <sub>nom</sub>	AC 120.0 V
T <sub>min</sub>	-10.0	V <sub>min</sub>	AC 132.0 V
T <sub>max</sub>	50.0	V <sub>max</sub>	AC 108.0 V

\*: declared by the applicant

## 2.9. Additional Information

Test items differences	None
Additional application considerations to test a component or sub-assembly	Laptop with test software

## 2.10. Test Channel

Test Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Test Channel	Frequency [MHz]
Low	24016.00	Middle	24122.00
High	24220.00		

## 2.11. Test Location

Location 1

Company:	CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
Address:	Building G5, TCL International E City, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China
Post code:	518112
Contact Person:	Wenliang Li
Telephone:	+86-755-8618 9654
e-Mail:	<a href="mailto:liwenliang@cqc.com.cn">liwenliang@cqc.com.cn</a>

## 2.12. Abnormalities from Standard Conditions

None

## 2.13. Possible verdicts of the results

Test sample meets the requirements	P (PASS) ± the measured value is below the acceptance limit, AL = TL
Test sample does not meet the requirements	F (FAIL) ± the measured value is above the acceptance limit, AL = TL
Test case does not apply to the test sample	N/A (Not applicable)
Test case not performed	N/P (Not performed)

## 2.14. Formula for determination of correction values ( $E_C$ )

$$E_C = E_R + AF + C_L + D_F - G_A \quad (1)$$

$$M = L_T - E_C \quad (2)$$

$E_C$  = Electrical field ± corrected value

$E_R$  = Receiver reading

M = Margin

$L_T$  = Limit

AF = Antenna factor

$C_L$  = Cable loss

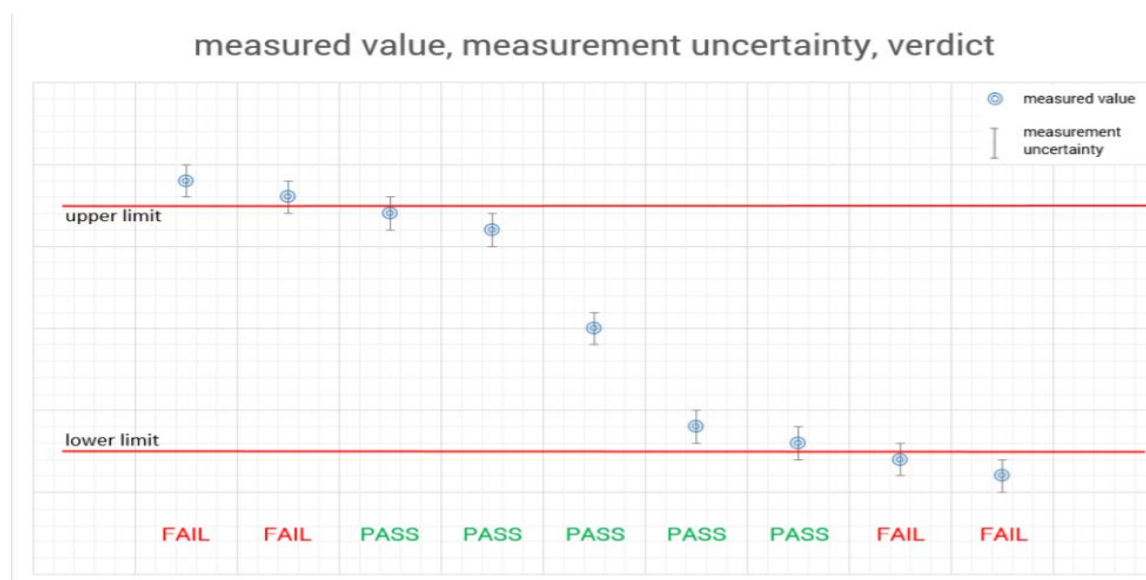
$D_F$  = Distance correction factor (if used)

$G_A$  = Gain of pre-amplifier (if used)

All units are dB-units, positive margin means value is below limit.

## 2.15. Reporting Statements of Conformity – Decision Rule

Only the measured values related to their corresponding limits will be used to decide whether the equipment under test meets the requirements of the test standards listed. The measurement uncertainty is mentioned in this test report, see chapter 9, but is not taken into account - neither to the limits nor to the measurement results. Measurement results with a smaller margin to the corresponding limits than the measurement uncertainty have a potential risk of more than 5% that the decision might be wrong."



## 2.16. Radiated Emission Measurement Distance

The measurement antenna is in the far field of the EUT per formula  $2D^2/\lambda$ , where D is the larger between the dimension of the measurement antenna and the transmitting antenna of the EUT. In this case, “D” is the largest dimension of the measurement antenna. The EUT is manipulated through all orthogonal planes representative of its typical use and for both polarities of the measurement antenna in order to achieve the highest signal level. The worst-case position found was used for all radiated testing.

Frequency Range [GHz]	Wavelength [centimetres]	Far Field Distance [meters]	Measurement Distance [meters]
18 – 40	0.750	0.65	1.00
40 – 60	0.522	0.97	1.00
60 – 90	0.322	0.69	1.00
90 – 140	0.210	0.52	1.00
140 – 220	0.148	0.37	1.00
220 – 325	0.101	0.24	1.00



### 3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1. Address of the test laboratory

##### CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Building G5, TCL International E City, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China

CQC-IVTS A2LA Certification Number: 6645.01;

FCC Designation Number: CN1329

ISED test lab CAB identifier: 27979

#### 3.2. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Normal Temperature:	25°C
Lative Humidity	55 %
Air Pressure	989 hPa

#### 3.3. Test Description

Test Specification Clause	Test Case	Temperature Condition	Power Supply	PASS	FAIL	NA	NP	Results
FCC Part 15C § 15.249 (a) RSS-210 B.10 (a)	Field strength of emissions (wanted signal)	Nominal	Nominal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
RSS-Gen	Occupied bandwidth (20dB)	Nominal	Nominal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
§2.1049 RSS-Gen	Occupied bandwidth (99%)	Nominal	Nominal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
§15.209(a) §15.249(a) (d) RSS-210 B.10 (a) (b) RSS-Gen	Field strength of emissions (spurious & harmonics)	Nominal	Nominal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
§15.207 RSS-Gen	AC power-line conducted emissions limits	Nominal	Nominal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
§15.203 RSS-Gen	Antenna requirement	-/-	-/-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Remark:1. NA means “not applicable”; NP means Not Performed;

2.The measurement uncertainty is not included in the test result.

#### 3.4. Statement of The Measurement Uncertainty

The data and results referenced in this document are true and accurate. The reader is cautioned that there may be errors within the calibration limits of the equipment and facilities. The measurement uncertainty was calculated for all measurements listed in this test report acc. to TR-100028-01 “Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 1” and TR-100028-02 “Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 2 “ and is documented in the CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd..quality system acc. to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. Furthermore, component and process variability of devices similar to that tested may result in additional deviation. The manufacturer has the sole responsibility of continued compliance of the device.

Hereafter the best measurement capability for CQC Internet of Vehicles Technical Service (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.:

Test	Range	Measurement Uncertainty	Notes
Radiated Emission	30~1000MHz	4.90 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	1~6GHz	4.20 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	6~18GHz	4.50 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	18-40GHz	5.42 dB	(1)
Radiated Emission	Above 40 GHz	5.50 dB	(1)
Conducted Disturbance	0.15~30MHz	3.30 dB	(1)

(1) This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

### 3.5. Equipments Used during the Test

Radiated Emission						
Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Equipment No.	Last Cal.	Cal.Due
1	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESW26	103003	2022/08/25	2023/08/24
2	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSW43	10182	2022/08/25	2023/08/24
3	Ultra-Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB9168	1291	2021/09/05	2024/09/04
4	Horn Antenna	ETS-Lindgren	3117	102732	2021/09/05	2024/09/04
5	Amplifier	R&S	SCU01F	100369	2022/08/25	2023/08/24
6	Amplifier	R&S	SCU18F	100868	2022/08/25	2023/08/24
7	Amplifier	R&S	SCU26F	100781	2022/08/25	2023/08/24
8	Amplifier	R&S	SCU40F	102713	2022/08/25	2023/08/24
8	Horn Antenna	A-INFO	LB-180500H-2.4F	2110081000089	2021/09/05	2024/09/04
9	EMI Test Software	R&S	EMC32	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	TC-RX50	Tonscond	Receive Unit	1544	N/A	N/A
11	TC-RX75	Tonscond	Receive Unit	1545	N/A	N/A
12	TC-RX110	Tonscond	Receive Unit	1546	N/A	N/A
13	TC-RX170	Tonscond	Receive Unit	1547	N/A	N/A
14	TC-RX240	Tonscond	Receive Unit	1548	N/A	N/A
15	TC-RX40	Tonscond	Receive Unit	1543	N/A	N/A
16	Antenna Mast	Maturo	BAM4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	Turntable	Maturo	TT3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Loop Antenna	R&S	HFH2-Z2E	101066	2021/09/05	2024/09/04

## 4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

### 4.1. Field Strength of Emissions

#### 4.1.1. LIMITS

- (a) According to § 15.249(a) and RSS-210 B.10 (a): Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, the field strength of emissions from intentional radiators operated within these frequency bands shall comply with the following:

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (millivolts/meter)	Field strength of harmonics (microvolts/meter)
902 – 928	50	500
2400 – 2482.5	50	500
5725 – 5875	50	500
24000 – 24250	250	2500

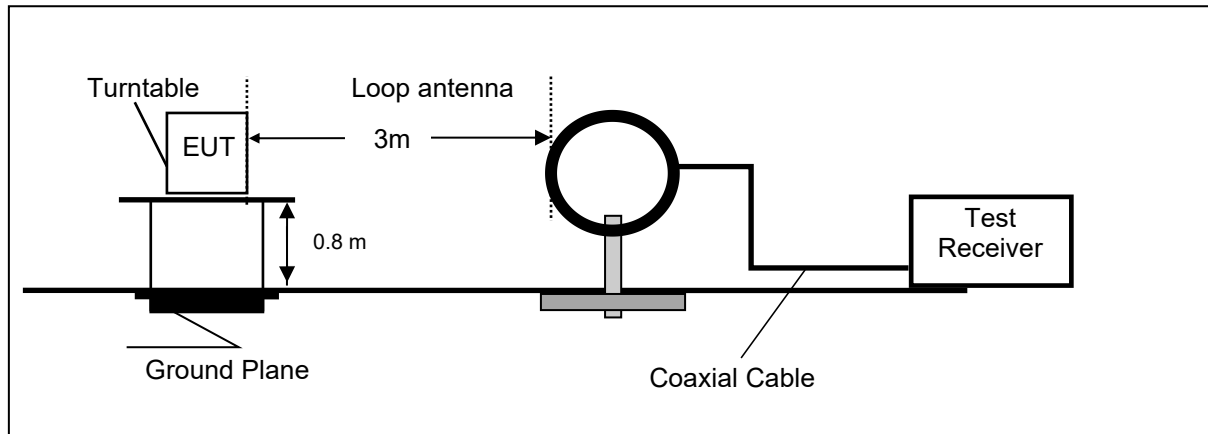
- (b) According to § 15.249(c) and RSS-210 B.10 (a): Field strength limits are specified at a distance of 3 meters.:
- (c) According to § 15.249(d): Emissions radiated outside of the specified frequency bands, except for harmonics, shall be attenuated by at least 50 dB below the level of the fundamental or to the general radiated emission limits in [§ 15.209](#), whichever is the lesser attenuation.
- (d) According to RSS-210 B.10 (b): Emissions radiated outside of the specified frequency bands, except for harmonic emissions, shall be attenuated by at least 50 dB below the level of the fundamental emissions or to the general field strength limits listed in RSS-Gen, whichever is less stringent.
- (e) According to § 15.249(b): Fixed, point-to-point operation as referred to in this paragraph shall be limited to systems employing a fixed transmitter transmitting to a fixed remote location. Point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple co-located intentional radiators transmitting the same information are not allowed. Fixed, point-to-point operation is permitted in the 24.05–24.25 GHz band subject to the following conditions:
- (1) The field strength of emissions in this band shall not exceed 2500 millivolts/meter.
  - (2) The frequency tolerance of the carrier signal shall be maintained within  $\pm 0.001\%$  of the operating frequency over a temperature variation of  $-20$  degrees to  $+50$  degrees C at normal supply voltage, and for a variation in the primary supply voltage from 85% to 115% of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20 degrees C. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.
  - (3) Antenna gain must be at least 33 dBi. Alternatively, the main lobe beamwidth must not exceed 3.5 degrees. The beamwidth limit shall apply to both the azimuth and elevation planes. At antenna gains over 33 dBi or beamwidths narrower than 3.5 degrees, power must be reduced to ensure that the field strength does not exceed 2500 millivolts/meter.

Frequency (MHz)	Distance (Meters)	Radiated (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Radiated ( $\mu$ V/m)
0.009-0.49	3	$20\log(2400/F(\text{KHz}))+40\log(300/3)$	$2400/F(\text{KHz})$
0.49-1.705	3	$20\log(24000/F(\text{KHz}))+40\log(30/3)$	$24000/F(\text{KHz})$
1.705-30	3	$20\log(30)+40\log(30/3)$	30
30-88	3	40.0	100
88-216	3	43.5	150
216-960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

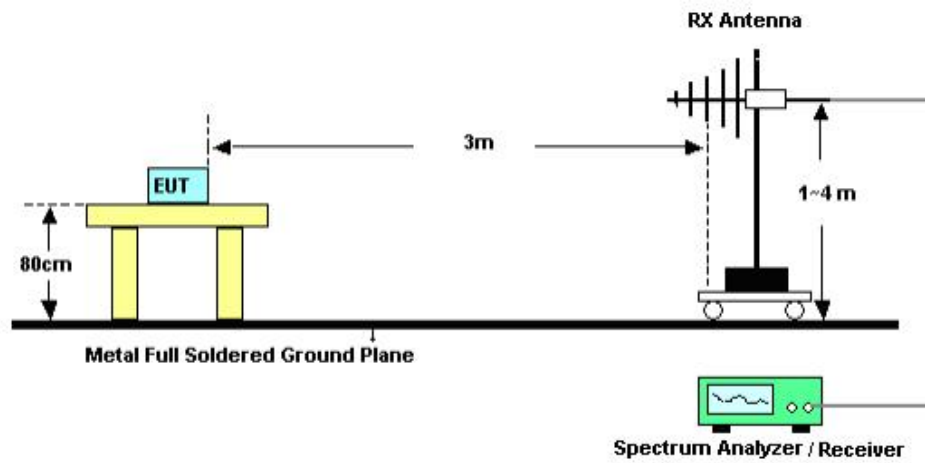
- (1) Emissions radiated outside of the specified frequency bands, except for harmonics, shall be attenuated by at least 50 dB below the level of the fundamental or to the general radiated emission limits in § 15.209 and RSS-Gen, whichever is the lesser attenuation.
- (2) The emission limits shown above are based on measurement instrumentation employing an average detector. The provisions in § 15.35 and RSS-Gen for limiting peak emissions apply.

#### 4.1.2. TEST CONFIGURATION

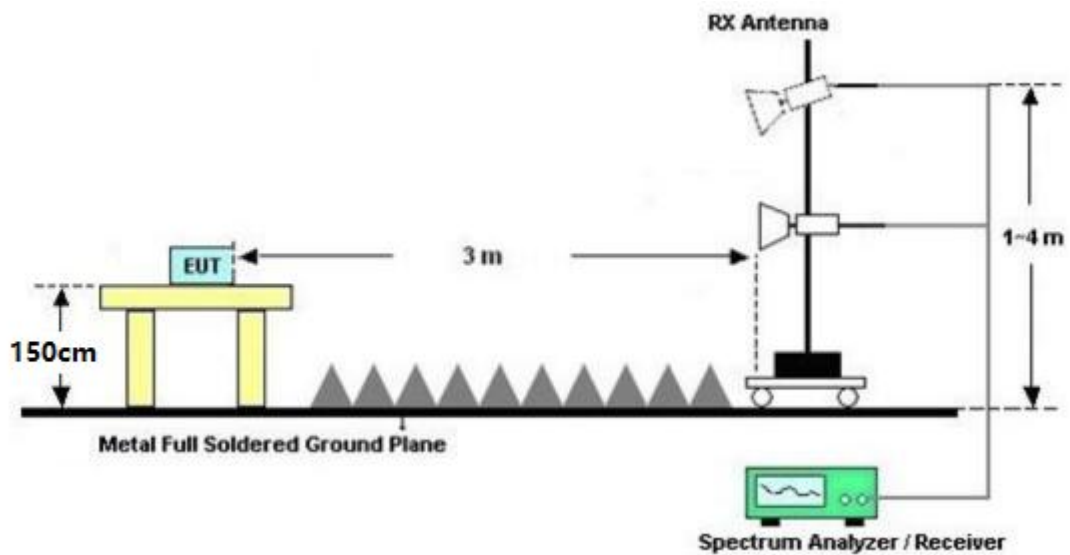
(a) Frequency range 9 KHz – 30MHz



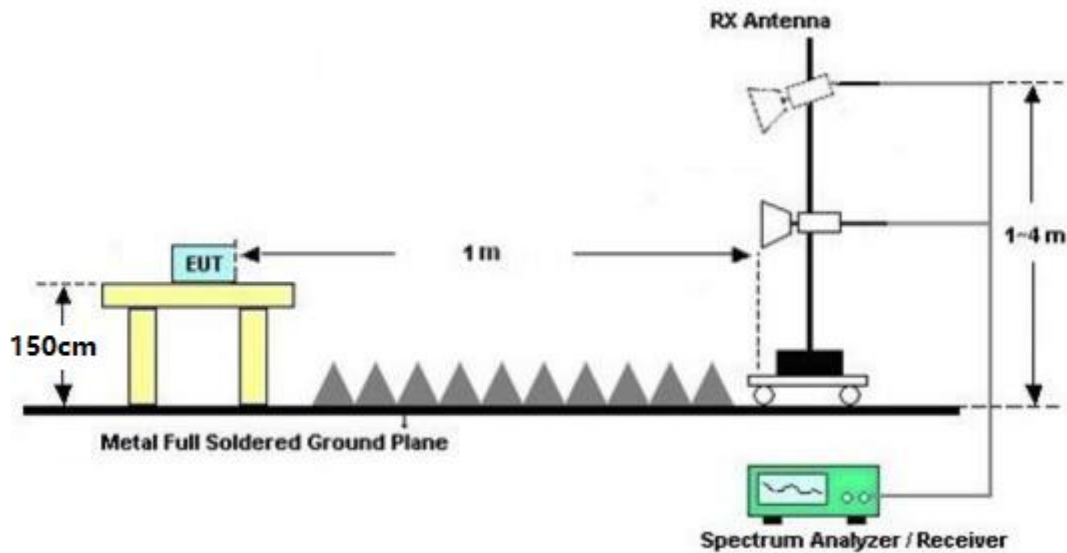
(b) Radiated emission test set-up, frequency range: 30 - 1000MHz



(c) Radiated emission test set-up, frequency range 1GHz – 18 GHz



(d) Radiated emission test set-up, frequency range above 18GHz



### 4.1.3. TEST PROCEDURE

#### 4.1.3.1 Sequence of testing radiated spurious 9 KHz to 30 MHz

##### Setup

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the turn table.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 3m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.

##### Premeasurement

- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna height is 1m.
- Set RBW = 200 Hz / VBW = 1 KHz, sweep time: Auto
- At each turntable position the analyzer sweeps with position-peak detector to find the maximum of all emissions.

##### Final measurement

- Identified emissions during the premeasurement are maximized by the software by rotating the turntable from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The final measurement is done in the position (turntable and elevation) causing the highest emissions with quasi-peak (as described in ANSI C 63.4).
- Final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. A plot with the graph of the measurement and the limit is stored.

#### 4.1.3.2 Sequence of testing radiated spurious 30 MHz to 1 GHz

##### Setup

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 0.8 m height is used, which is placed on the ground plane.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the ground plane.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 3m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.

**Premeasurement**

- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1m to 4m.
- Set RBW = 120 KHz / VBW = 1 MHz, sweep time: Auto
- At each turntable position the analyzer sweeps with position-peak detector to find the maximum of all emissions.

**Final measurement**

- The final measurement is performed for at least six highest peaks according to the requirements of the ANSI C63.4.
- Based on antenna and turntable positions at which the peak values are measured the software maximizes the peaks by changing turntable and antenna height between 1 and 4 m.
- The final measurement is done with quasi-peak detector (as described in ANSI C 63.4).
- Final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. A plot with the graph of the measurement and the limit is stored.

**4.1.3.3 Sequence of testing radiated spurious 1 GHz to 18 GHz****Setup**

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the turntable.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 3m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.

**Premeasurement**

- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1m to 4m.
- Set RBW = 1 MHz / VBW = 3 MHz, sweep time: Auto, detector: Peak for Peak, RBW = 1 MHz / VBW = 3 MHz, sweep time: Auto, detector: Average for Average.
- At each turntable position the analyzer sweeps with position-peak detector to find the maximum of all emissions.

**Final measurement**

- The final measurement is performed for at least six highest peaks according to the requirements of the ANSI C63.4.
- Based on antenna and turntable positions at which the peak values are measured the software maximizes the peaks by changing turntable and antenna height between 1 and 4 m.
- The final measurement is done in the position (turntable, EUT-table and antenna polarization) causing the highest emissions with Peak and Average detector (as described in ANSI C 63.4).
- Final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. A plot with the graph of the measurement and the limit is stored.

**4.1.3.4 Sequence of testing radiated spurious above 18 GHz****Setup**

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the turntable.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 1m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.

**Premeasurement**

- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1m to 4m.
- Set RBW = 1 MHz / VBW = 3 MHz, sweep time: Auto, detector: Peak for Peak, RBW = 1 MHz / VBW = 3 MHz, sweep time: Auto, detector: Average for Average.
- At each turntable position the analyzer sweeps with position-peak detector to find the maximum of all emissions.

#### Final measurement

- The final measurement is performed for at least six highest peaks according to the requirements of the ANSI C63.4.
- Based on antenna and turntable positions at which the peak values are measured the software maximizes the peaks by changing turntable and antenna height between 1 and 4 m.
- The final measurement is done in the position (turntable, EUT-table and antenna polarization) causing the highest emissions with Peak and RMS detector (as described in ANSI C 63.4).
- All final levels should consider distance conversion factor as format: Final values (3 m) = Measurement values (1 m) + Distance conversion factor  
 Distance conversion factor =  $20 \times \log_{10} (d/3)$ , where d = measurement distance in m  
 - Distance conversion factor =  $20 \times \log_{10} (1/3) = -9.54$  [dB]
- Final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. A plot with the graph of the measurement and the limit is stored.

#### 4.1.3.5 Sequence of testing radiated spurious above 40 GHz with external mixers

##### Setup

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the turntable.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 1m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.

##### Premeasurement

- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna with external mixer is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1m to 4m.
- Set RBW = 1 MHz / VBW = 3 MHz, sweep time: Auto, detector: Peak for Peak, RBW = 1 MHz / VBW = 3 MHz, sweep time: Auto, detector: Average for Average.
- At each turntable position the analyzer sweeps with position-peak detector to find the maximum of all emissions.

#### Final measurement

- The final measurement is performed for at least six highest peaks according to the requirements of the ANSI C63.4.
- Based on antenna and turntable positions at which the peak values are measured the software maximizes the peaks by changing turntable and antenna height between 1 and 4 m.
- The final measurement is done in the position (turntable, EUT-table and antenna polarization) causing the highest emissions with Peak and RMS detector (as described in ANSI C 63.4).
- All final levels should consider distance conversion factor as format: Final values (3 m) = Measurement values (1 m) + Distance conversion factor  
 Distance conversion factor =  $20 \times \log_{10} (d/3)$ , where d = measurement distance in m  
 - Distance conversion factor =  $20 \times \log_{10} (1/3) = -9.54$  [dB]
- Final levels, frequency, measuring time, bandwidth, turntable position, correction factor, margin to the limit and limit will be recorded. A plot with the graph of the measurement and the limit is stored.

#### 4.1.4. FIELD STRENGTH CALCULATION

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor and subtracting the Amplifier Gain and Duty Cycle Correction Factor (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

$$FS \text{ (dBuV/m)} = RA \text{ (dBuV)} + AF \text{ (dB/m)} + CL \text{ (dB)} - AG \text{ (dB)}$$

Where FS = Field Strength	CL = Cable Attenuation Factor (Cable Loss)
RA = Reading Amplitude	AG = Amplifier Gain
AF = Antenna Factor	

#### 4.1.5. TEST RESULTS

EIRP measurements were ensured to be taken in the Far-Field test distance are shown in Section 2.15.

##### Sample Calculations

Calculating Field Strength from substitution power:

$$E(\text{dBuV/m}) = 126.8 - 20\log(\lambda) + P - G$$

Where;

*E* is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dBuV/m

*P* is the power measured at the output of the test antenna, in dBm; where *P* includes all applicable instrument correction factors up to the connections to the test antenna.

$\lambda$  is the wavelength of the emission under investigation  $[300 / f_{\text{MHz}}]$ , in m.

*G* is the gain of the test antenna, in dBi.

Calculating EIRP from Field Strength;

$$\text{EIRP}_{\text{[dBm]}} = E_{\text{measurement}} + 20\log(D_{\text{measured}}) - 104.7$$

Where;

*EIRP* is the equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBm

*E<sub>measured</sub>* is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dBuV/m

*D<sub>measured</sub>* is the measurement distance in meters.

**74 dBuV/m @ 3m measurement distance = -21.250 dBm @ 1m measurement distance**

**54 dBuV/m @ 3m measurement distance = -41.250 dBm @ 1m measurement distance**

**Harmonics level 2500 uV/m @ 3m measurement distance = 67.96 dBuV/m @ 3m measurement distance = -27.27 dBm @ 1m measurement distance**

**87.96 dBuV/m @ 3m measurement distance = -7.27 dBm @ 1m measurement distance**

PASS

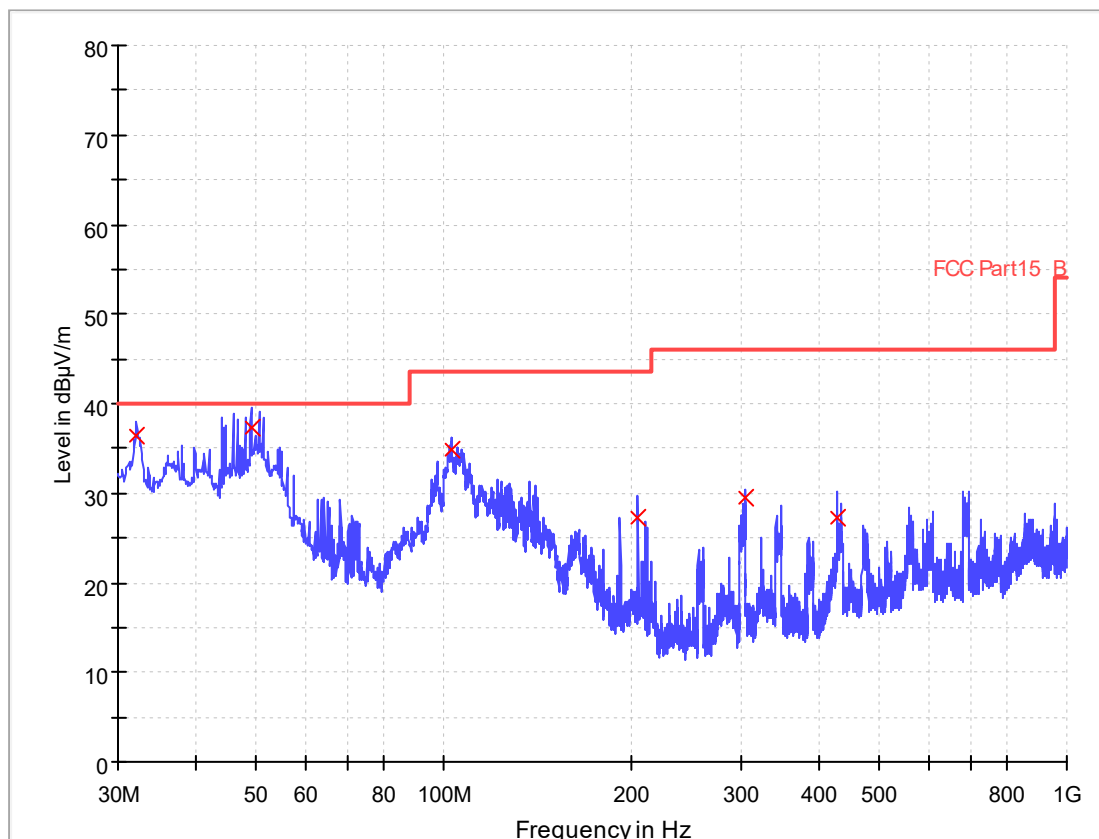
Remark:

1. Not recorded values after pre-test below 30 MHz (9 KHz – 30 MHz), values at least 20 dB below limit.
2. Measured all channels from 30 MHz – 18 GHz, only recorded worst case at high channel.

Test Conditions	Test Channel	Nominal Frequency [MHz]	EUT/Antenna Orientation	Maximum Field Strength [dBuV/m @ 3m]				Test Results
				Peak	Peak Limit	Average	Average Limit	
T <sub>nom</sub> / V <sub>nom</sub>	Low	24016.00	X/H&V	95.95	127.96	95.29	107.96	PASS
T <sub>nom</sub> / V <sub>nom</sub>	Middle	24122.00	X/H&V	99.28	127.96	98.88	107.96	PASS
T <sub>nom</sub> / V <sub>nom</sub>	High	24220.00	X/H&V	103.62	127.96	103.41	107.96	PASS



Plots No. 1: 30 MHz to 1 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



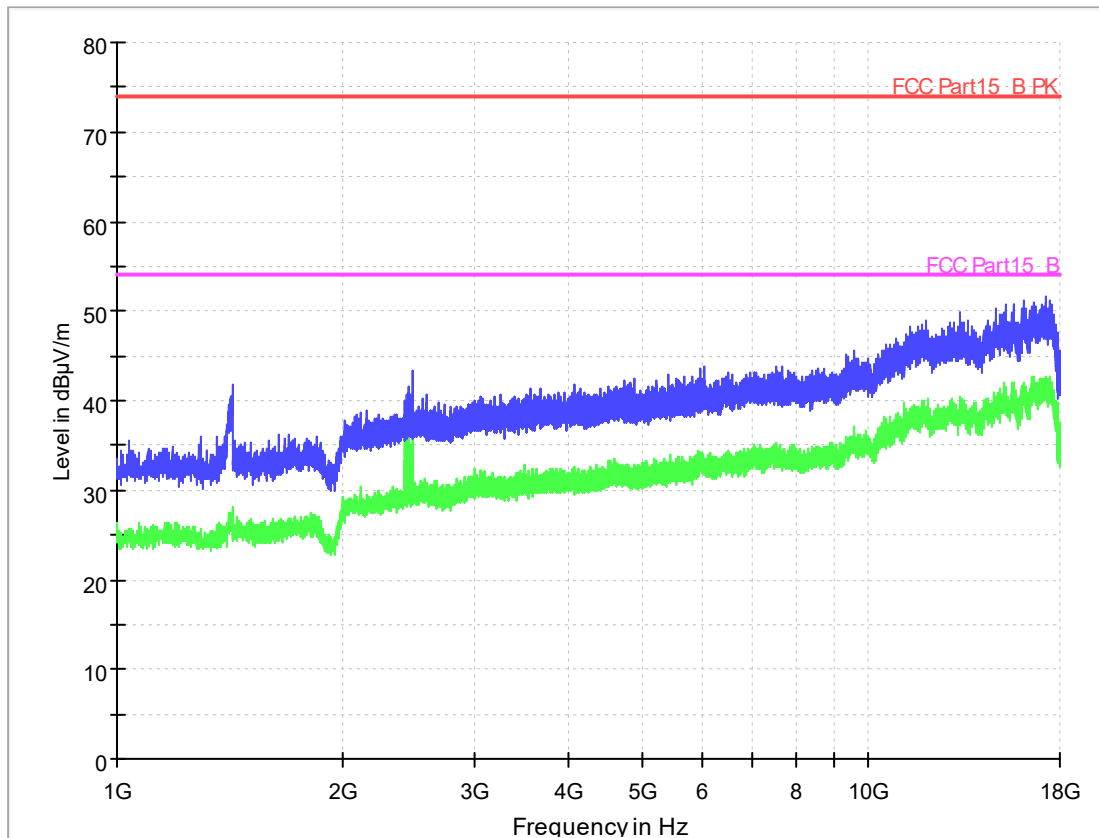
## Limit and Margin

Frequency (MHz)	QuasiPeak (dBμV/m)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Height (cm)	Pol	Azimuth (deg)	Corr. (dB/m)	Margin - QPK (dB)
32.120000	36.4	1000.0	120.000	100.0	V	180.0	-25.3	3.6
49.120000	37.4	1000.0	120.000	100.0	V	180.0	-24.6	2.6
103.120000	34.8	1000.0	120.000	100.0	V	180.0	-27.0	8.7
205.200000	27.2	1000.0	120.000	100.0	V	180.0	-26.7	16.3
304.800000	29.4	1000.0	120.000	100.0	V	180.0	-23.1	16.6
427.120000	27.2	1000.0	120.000	100.0	V	180.0	-19.8	18.8

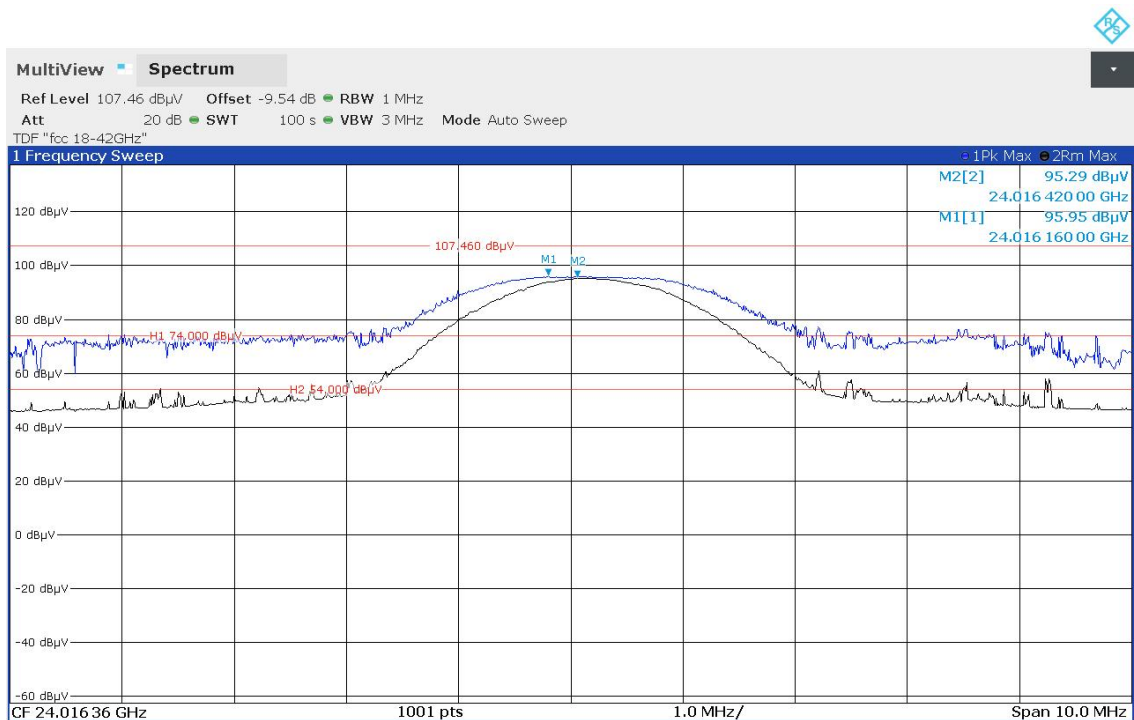
(continuation of the "Limit and Margin" table from column 16 ...)

Frequency (MHz)	Limit - QPK (dBμV/m)	Comment
32.120000	40.0	
49.120000	40.0	
103.120000	43.5	
205.200000	43.5	
304.800000	46.0	
427.120000	46.0	

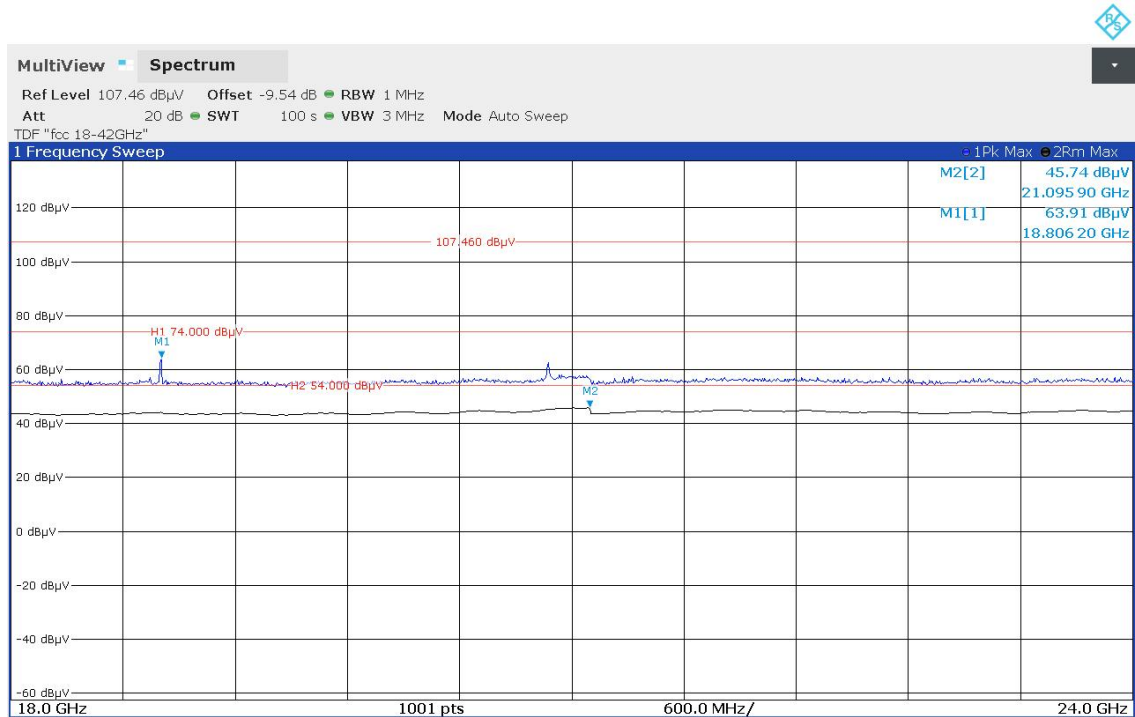
Plots No. 2: 1 GHz to 18 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



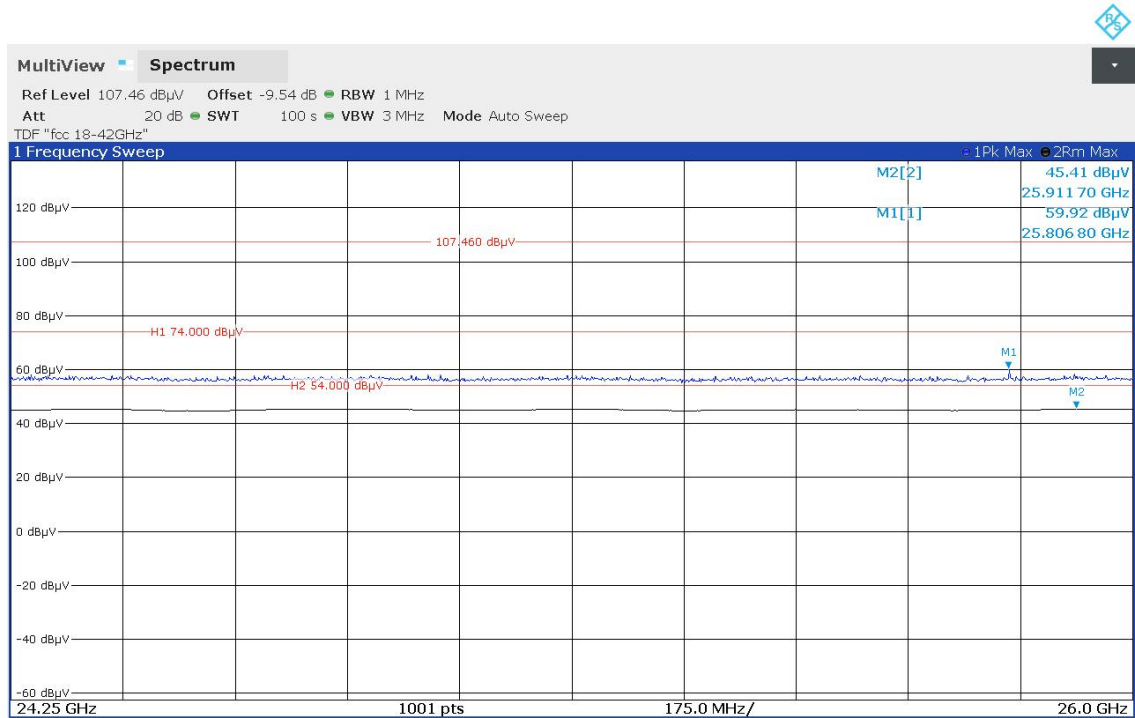
Plots No. 3: Radiated Maximum Field Strength, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



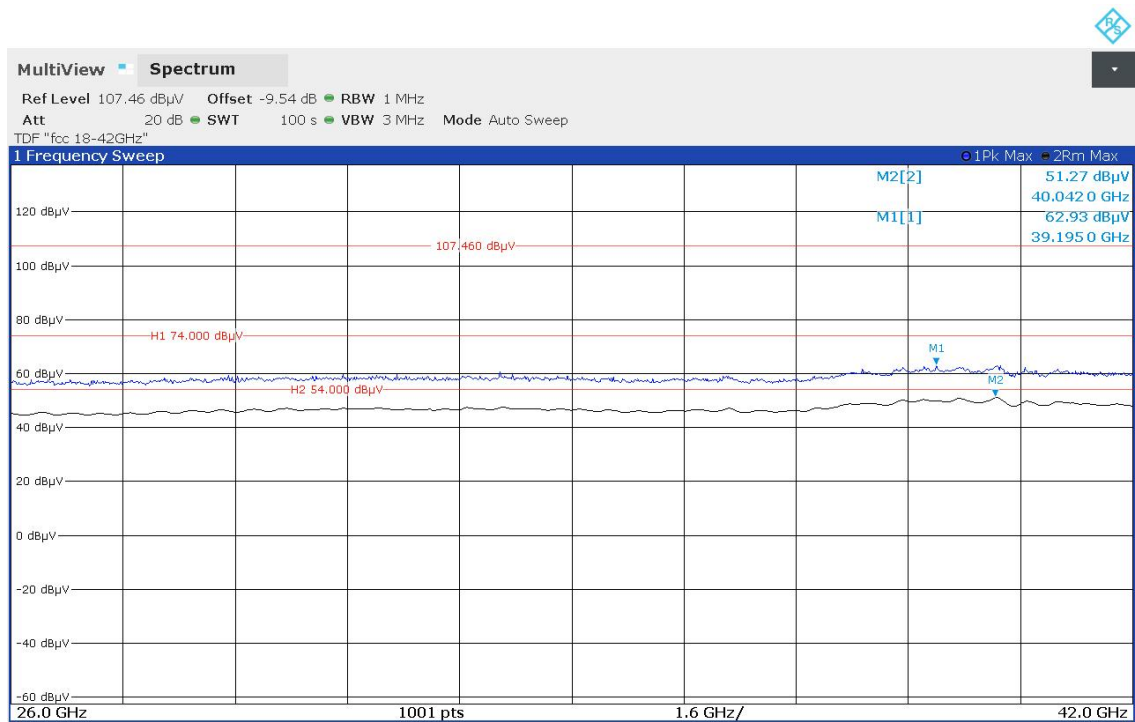
Plots No. 4: Radiated Lower Band-edge, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



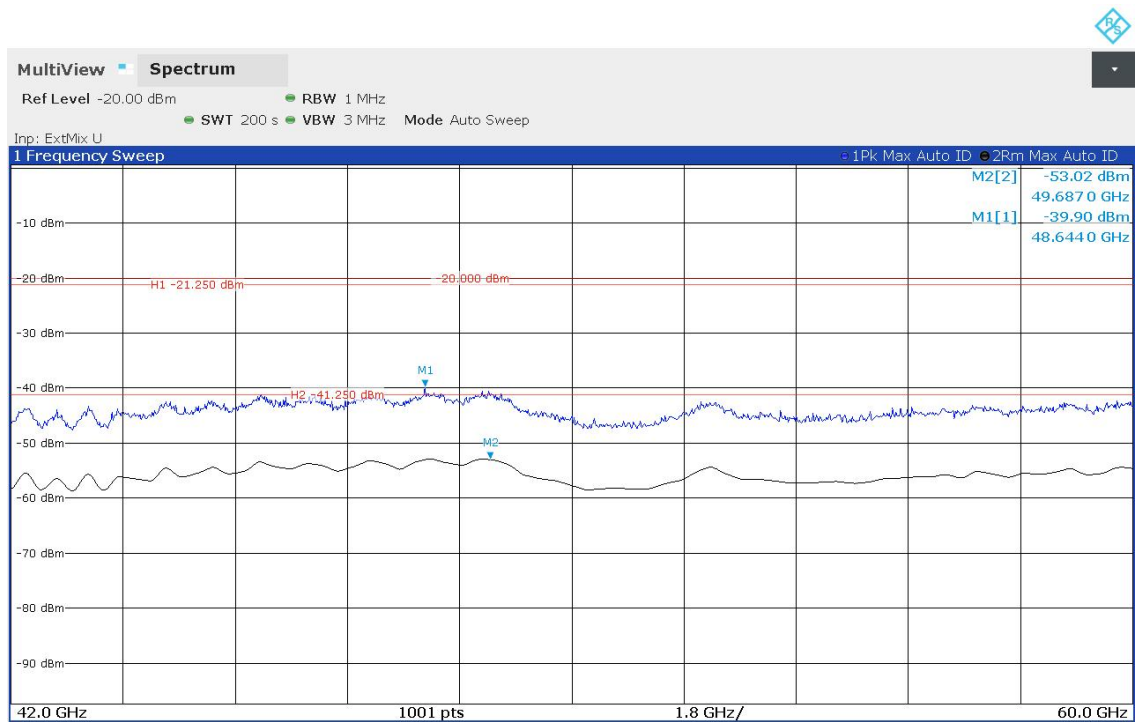
Plots No. 5: Radiated Higher Band-edge, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



Plots No. 6: 26.5 GHz to 42 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel

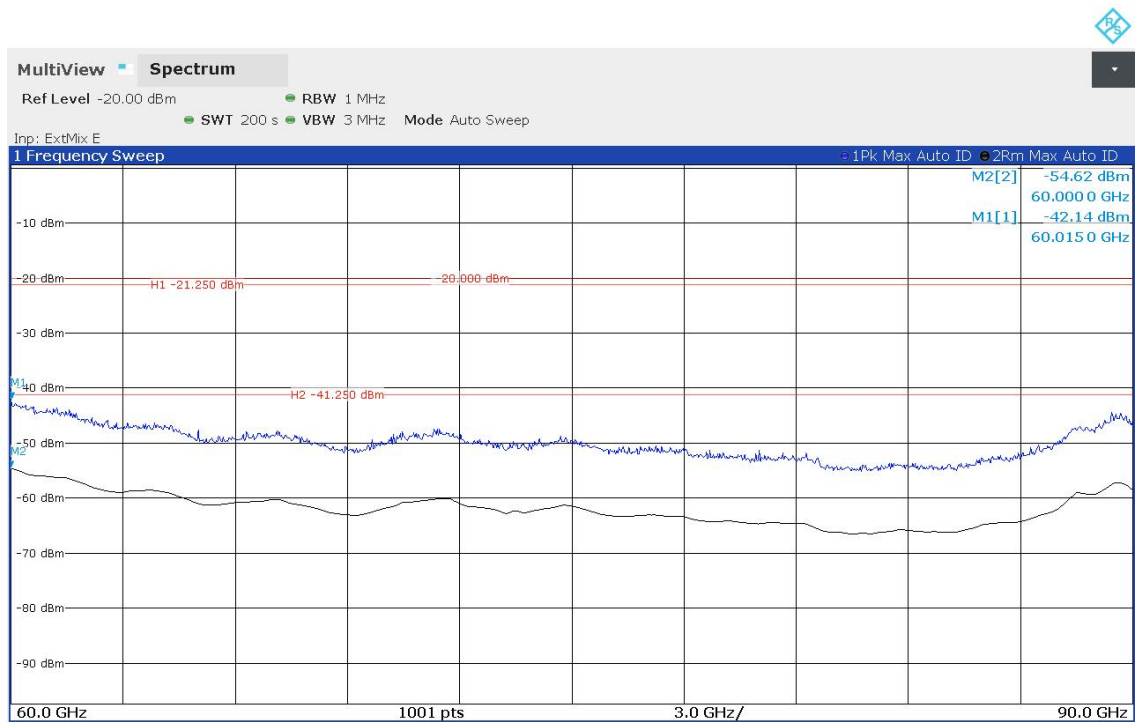


Plots No. 7: 42 GHz to 60 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel

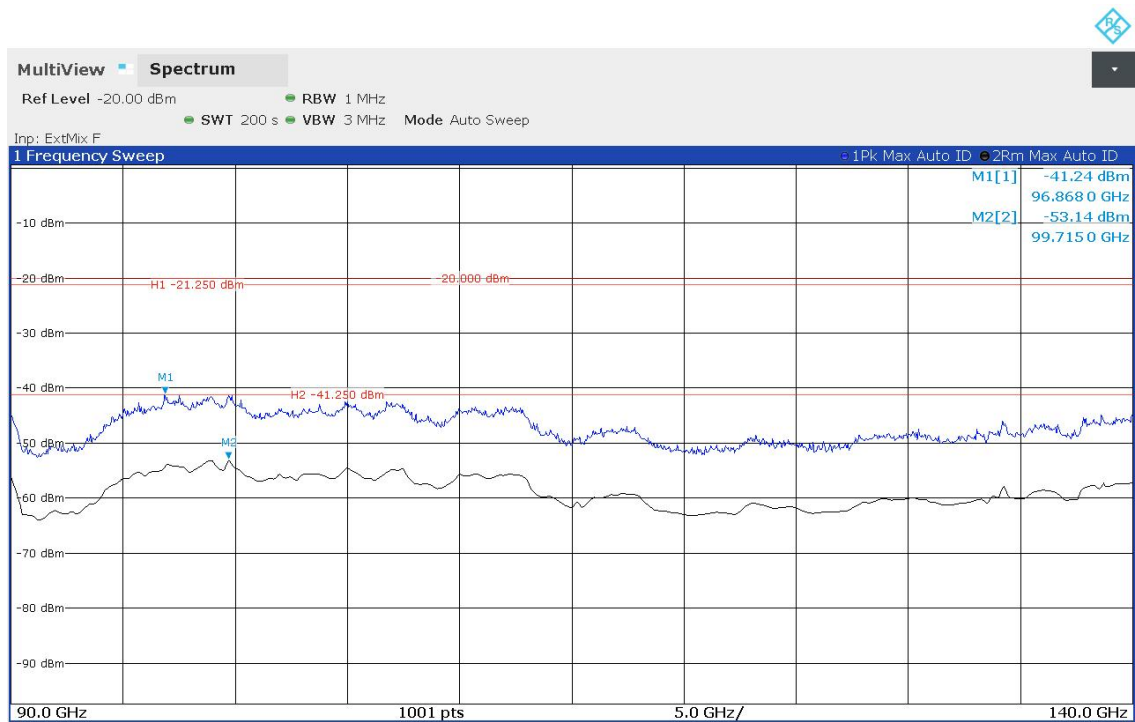


Note: Harmonics limit is -7.27 dBm (Peak mode) and -27.27 dBm (Average mode)

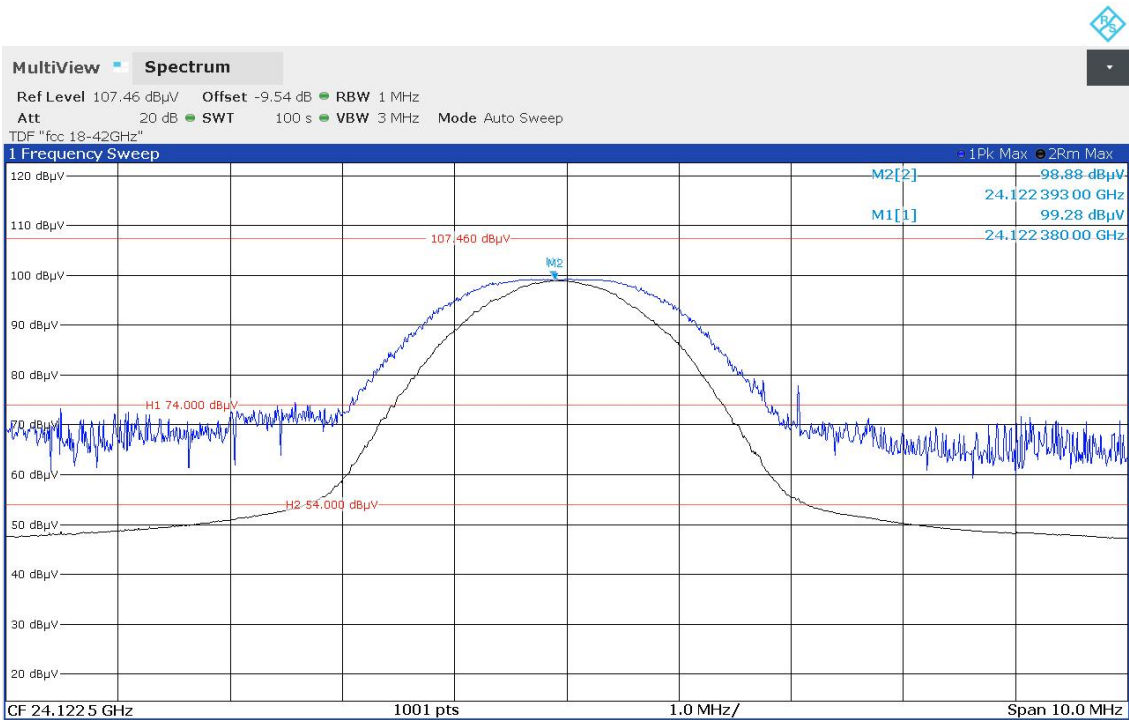
Plots No. 8: 60 GHz to 90 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



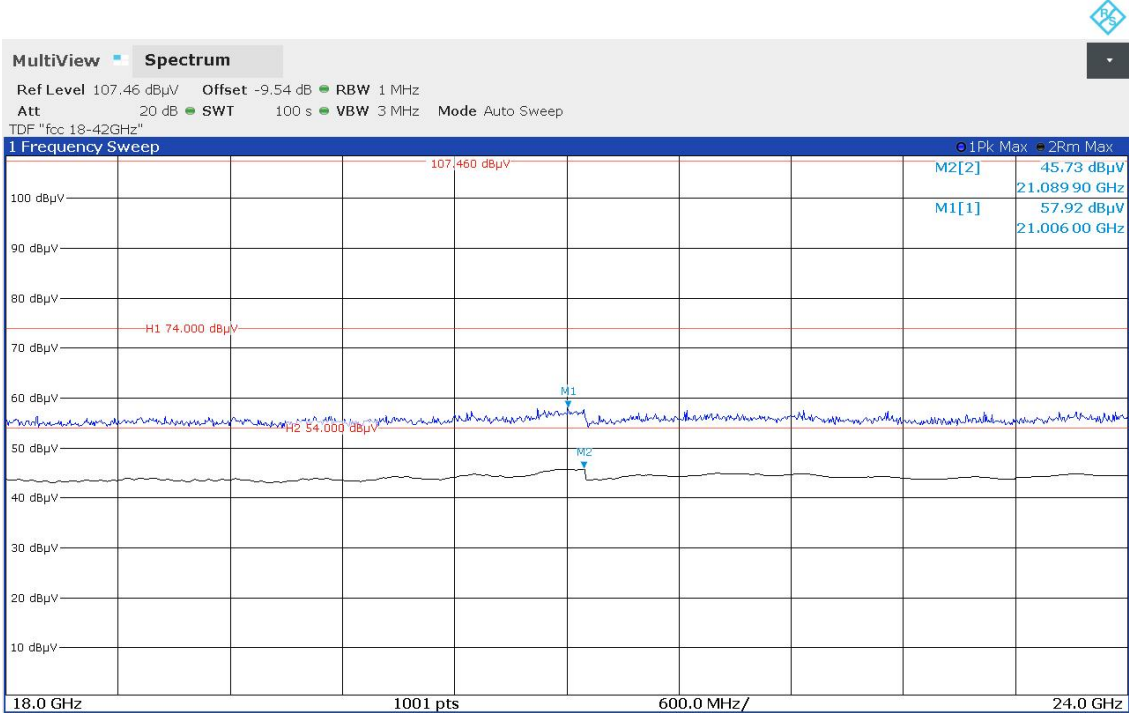
Plots No. 9: 90 GHz to 140 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



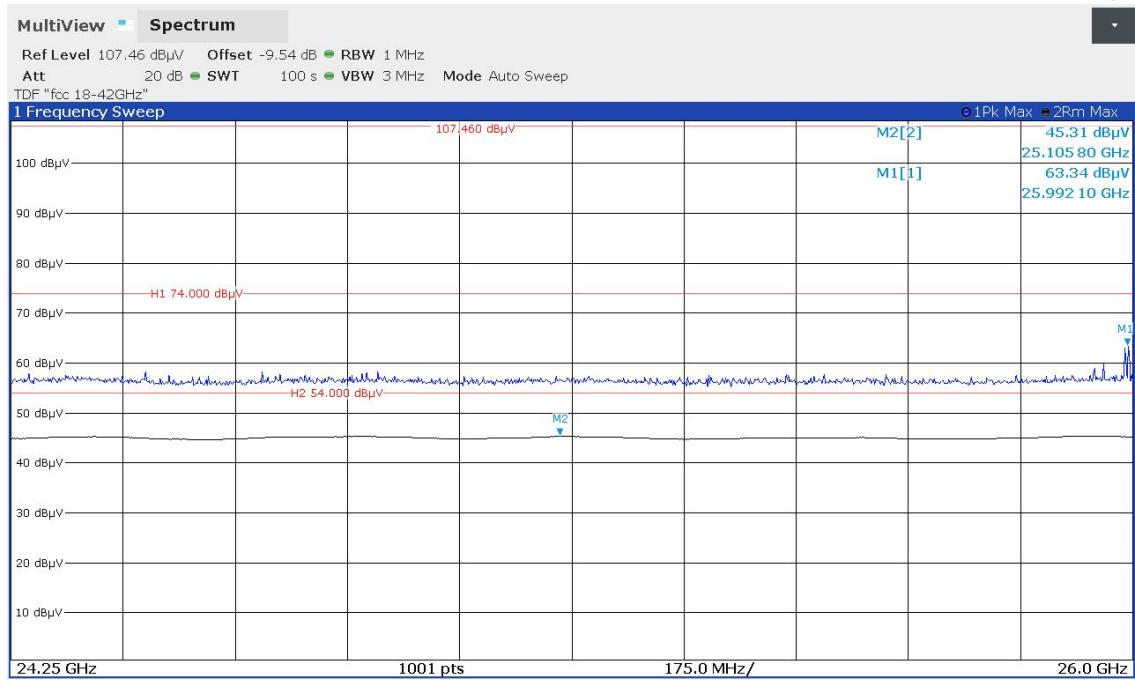
Plots No. 10: Radiated Maximum Field Strength, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel



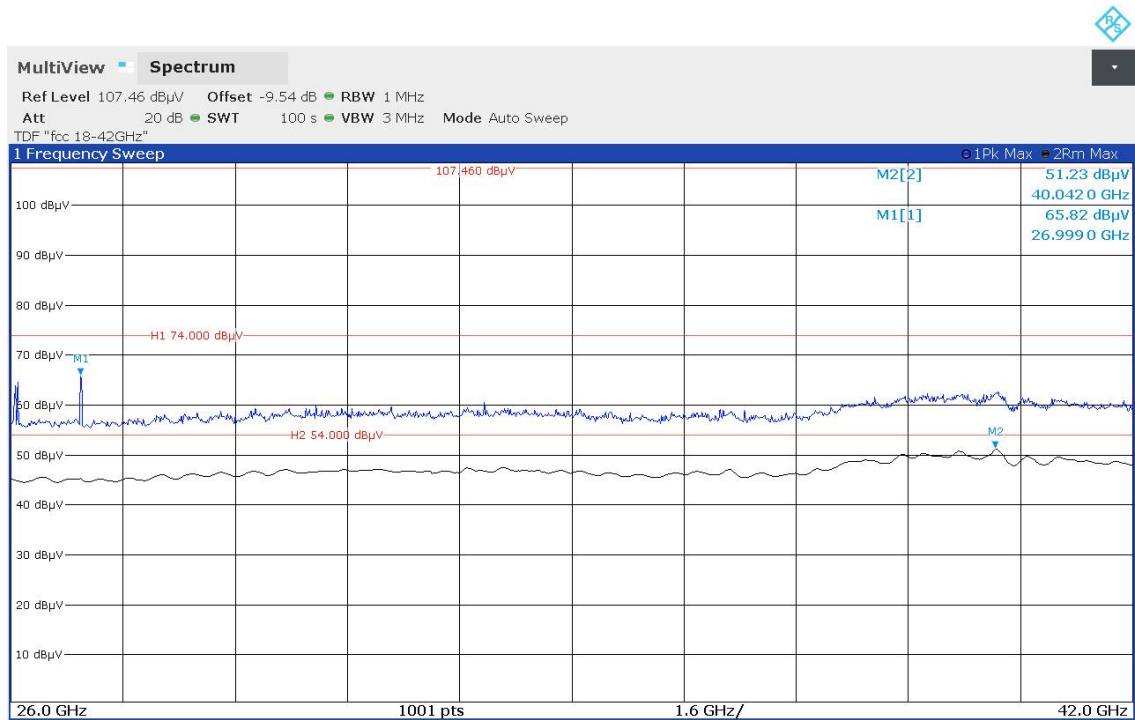
Plots No. 11: Radiated Lower Band-edge, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel



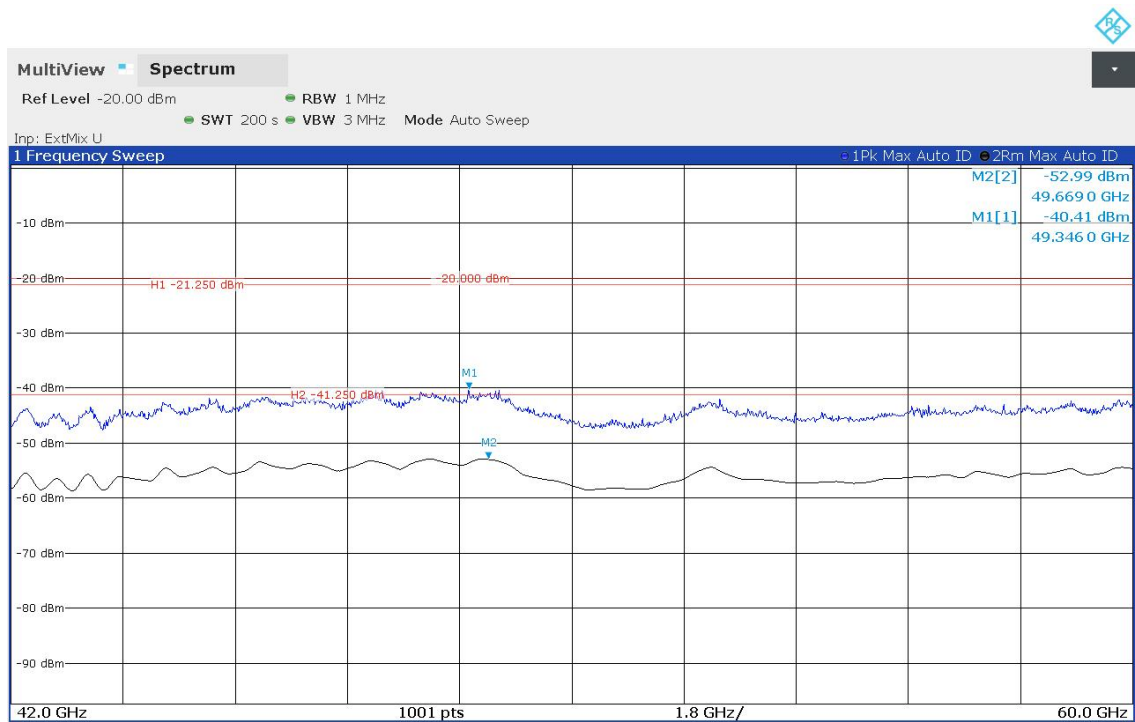
Plots No. 12: Radiated Higher Band-edge, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization\_ Middle Channel



Plots No. 13: 26.5 GHz to 42 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel

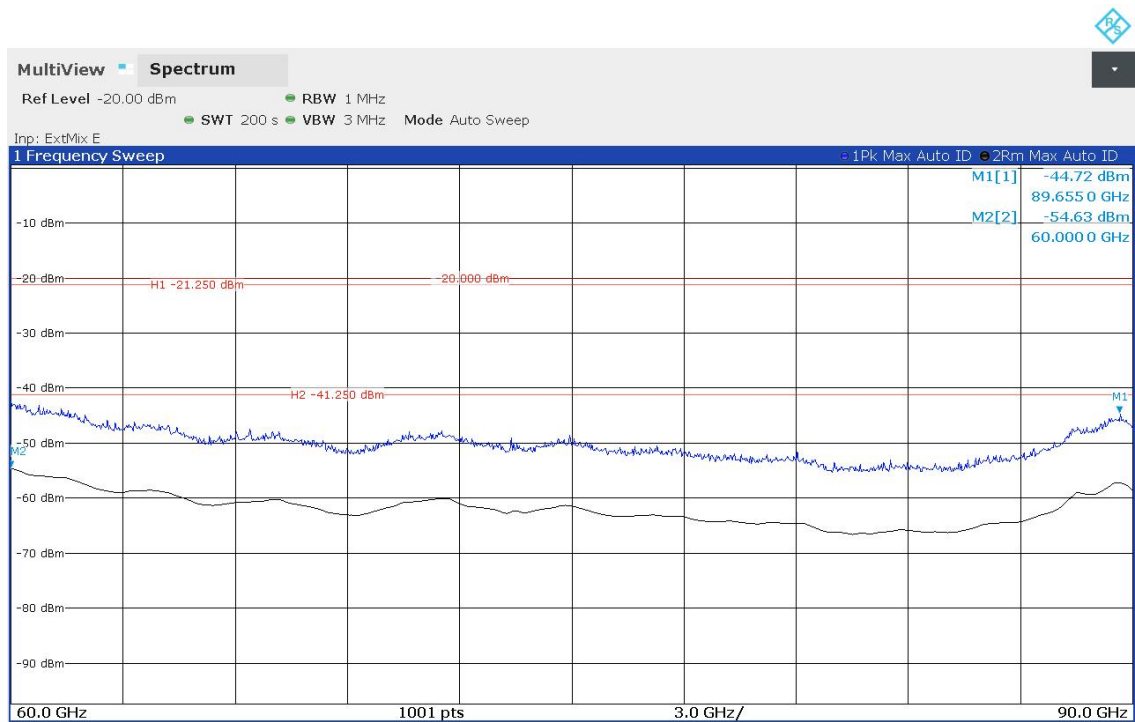


Plots No. 14: 42 GHz to 60 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



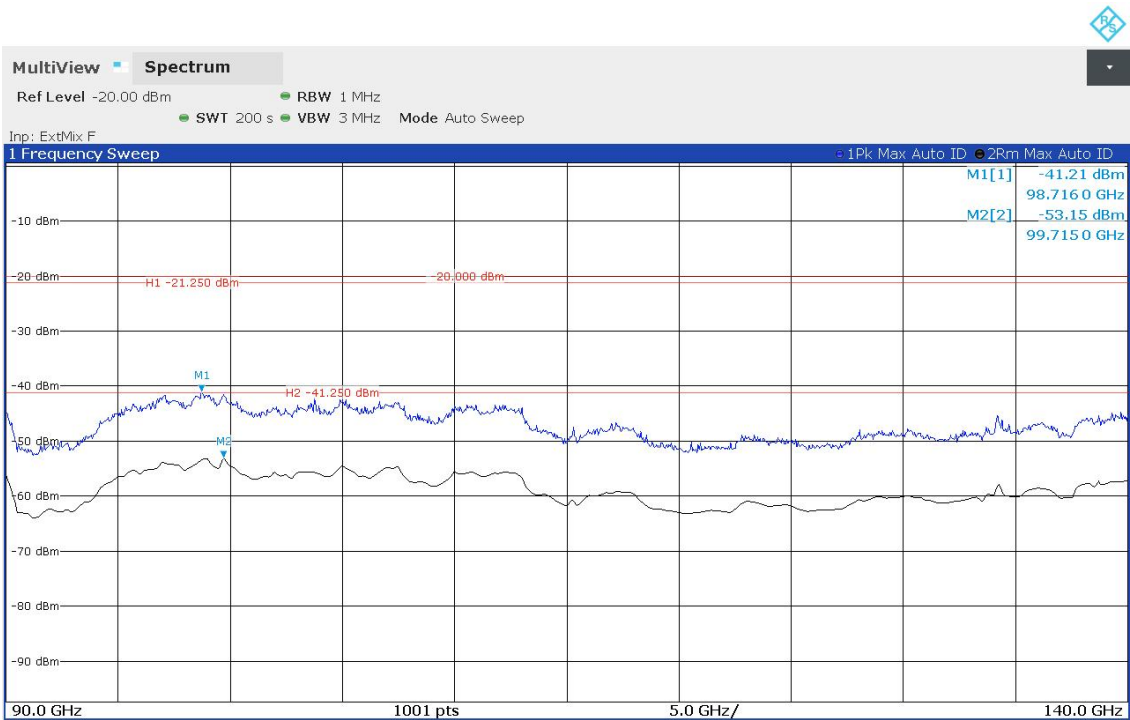
Note: Harmonics limit is -7.27 dBm (Peak mode) and -27.27 dBm (Average mode)

Plots No. 15: 60 GHz to 90 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel

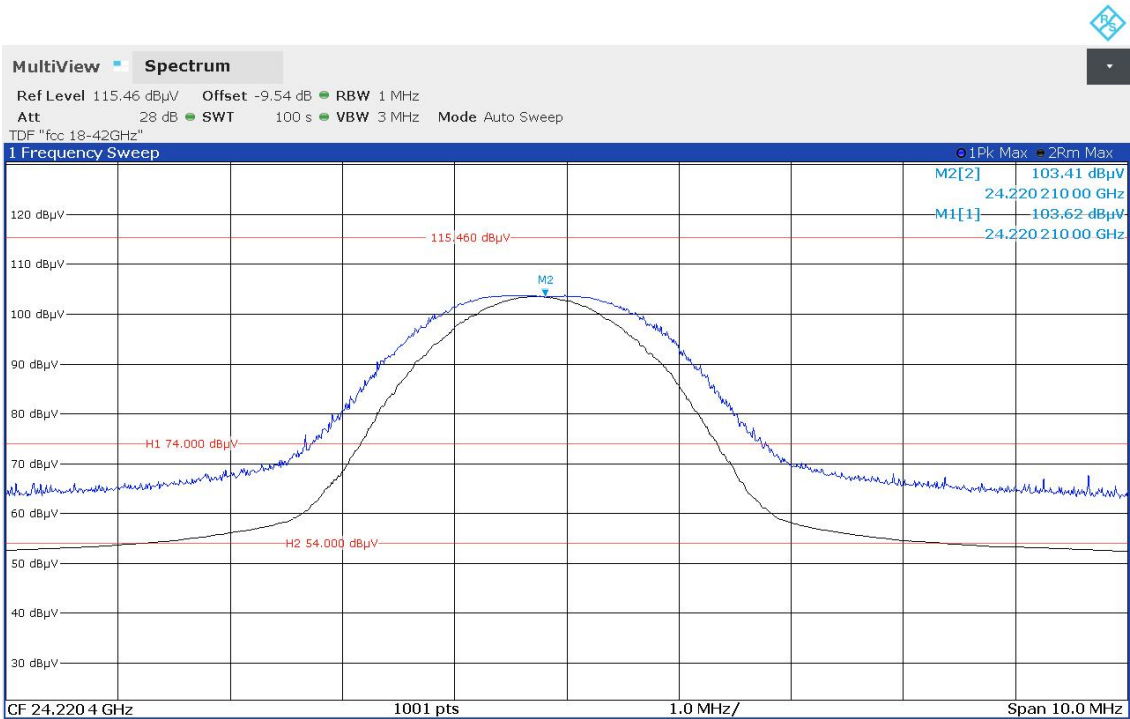




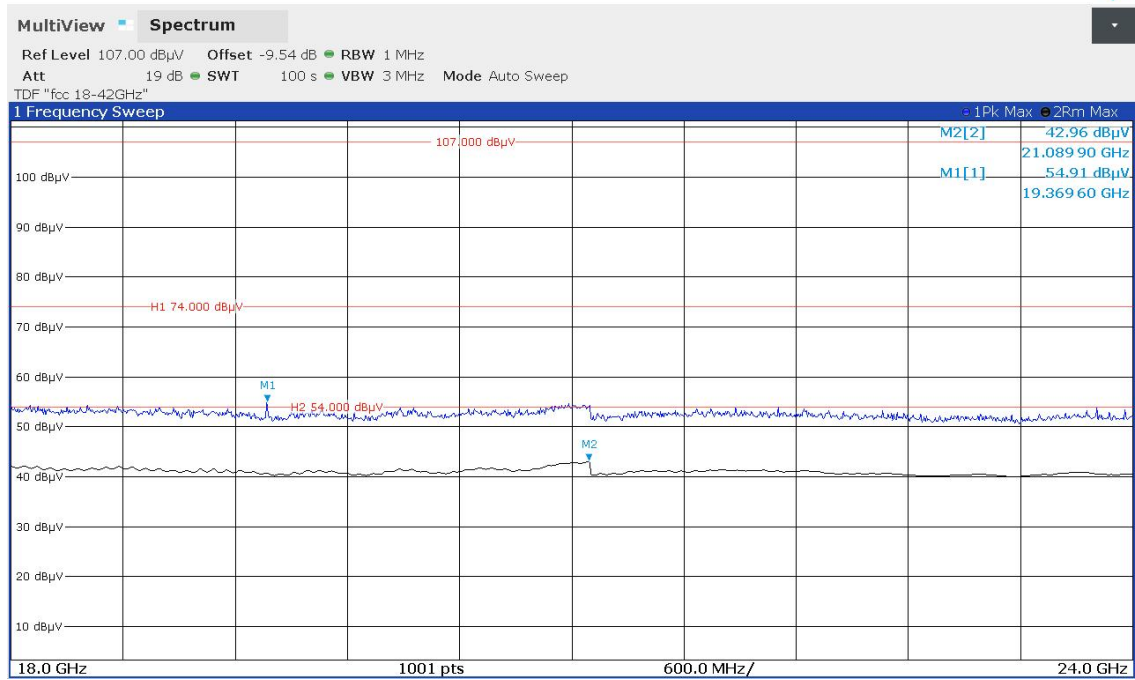
Plots No. 16: 90 GHz to 140 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel



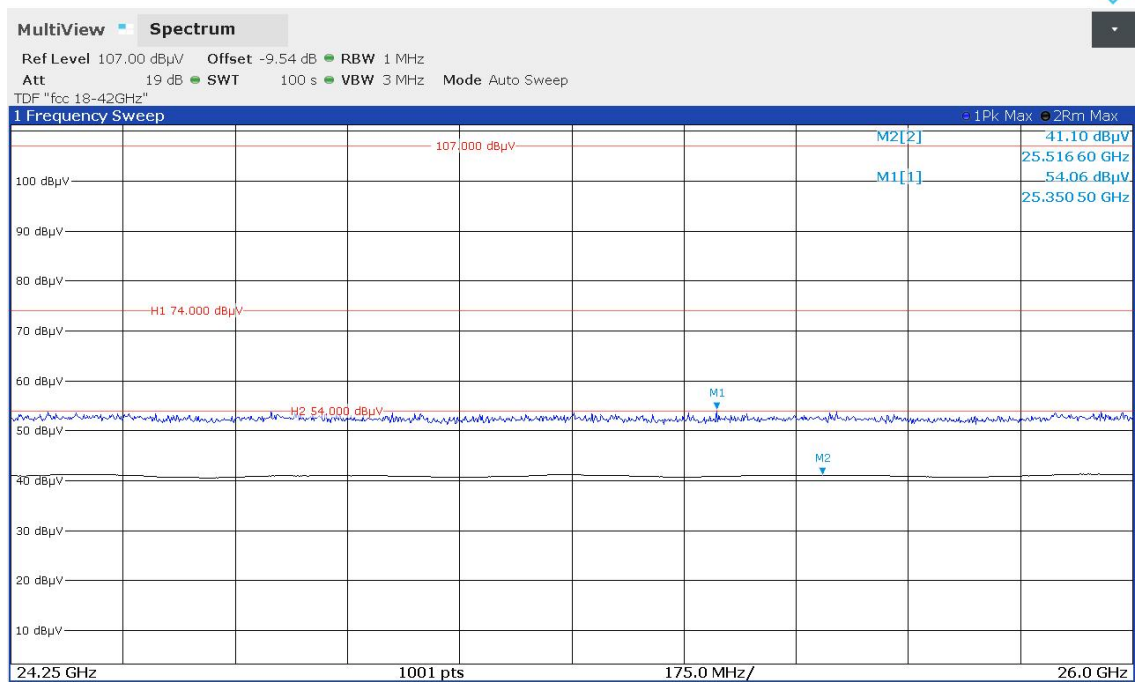
Plots No. 17: Radiated Maximum Field Strength, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



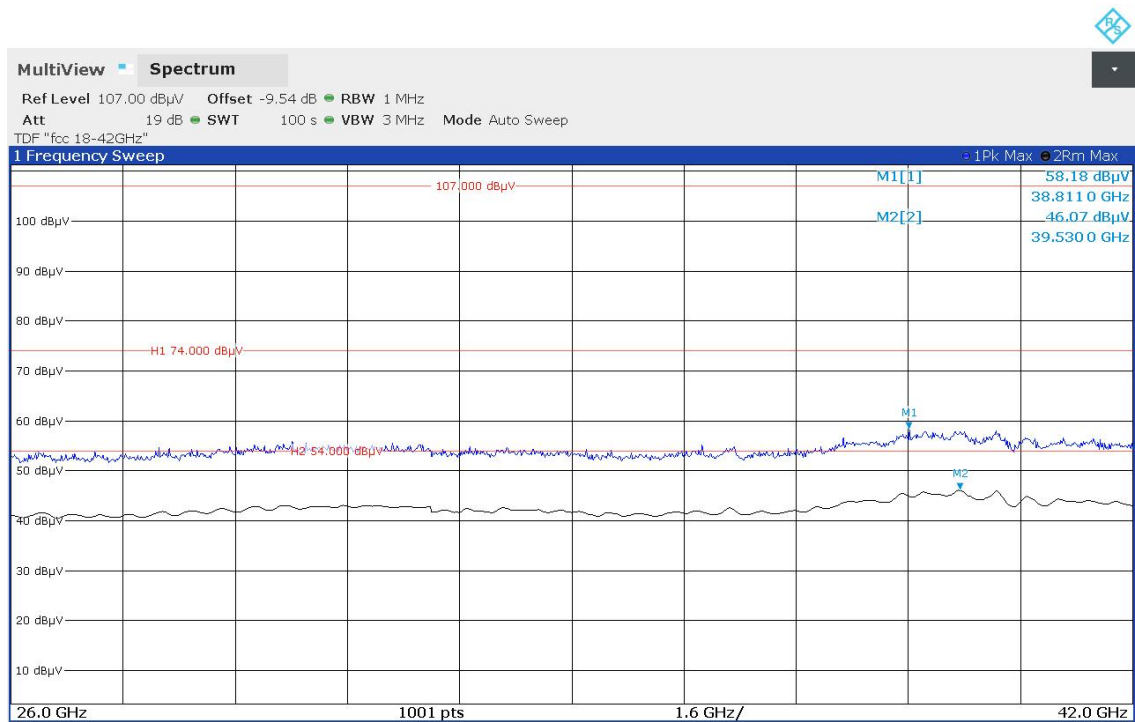
Plots No. 18: Radiated Lower Band-edge, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



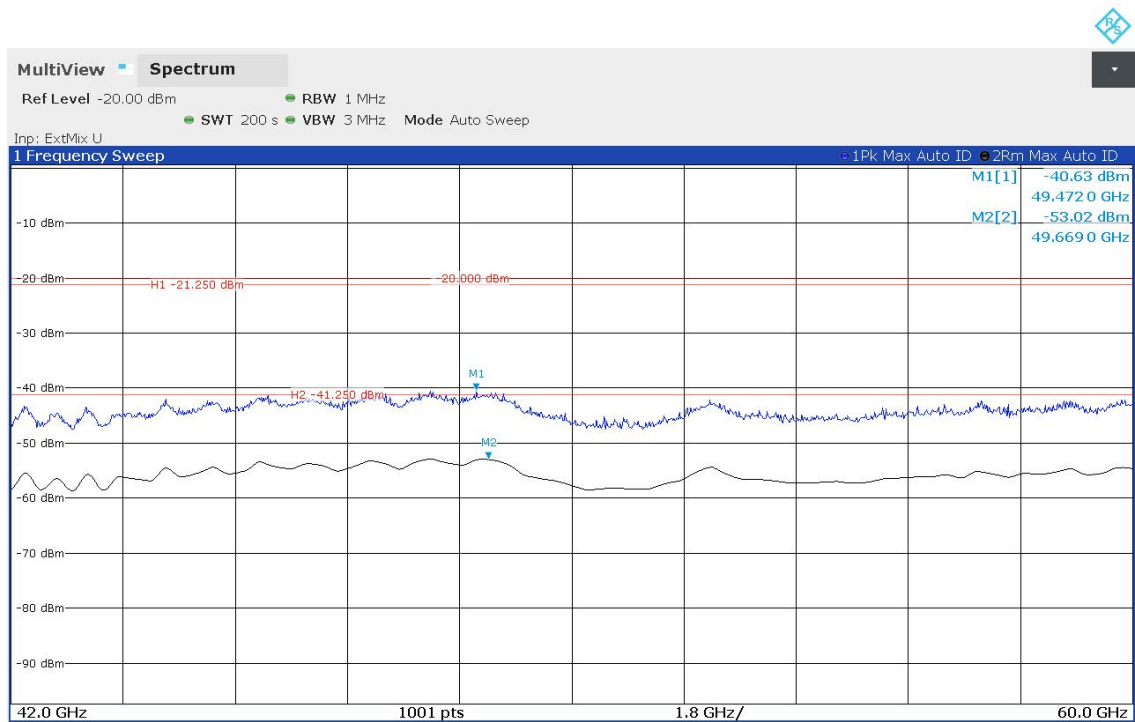
Plots No. 19: Radiated Higher Band-edge, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



Plots No. 20: 26.5 GHz to 42 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel

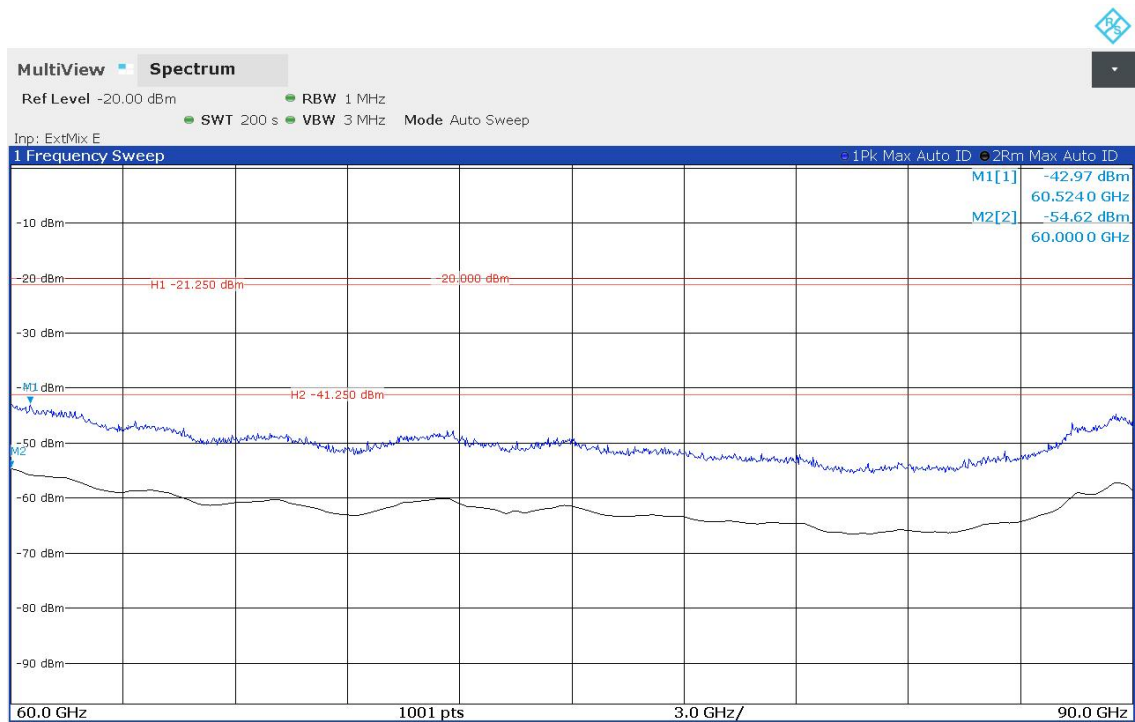


Plots No. 21: 42 GHz to 60 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel

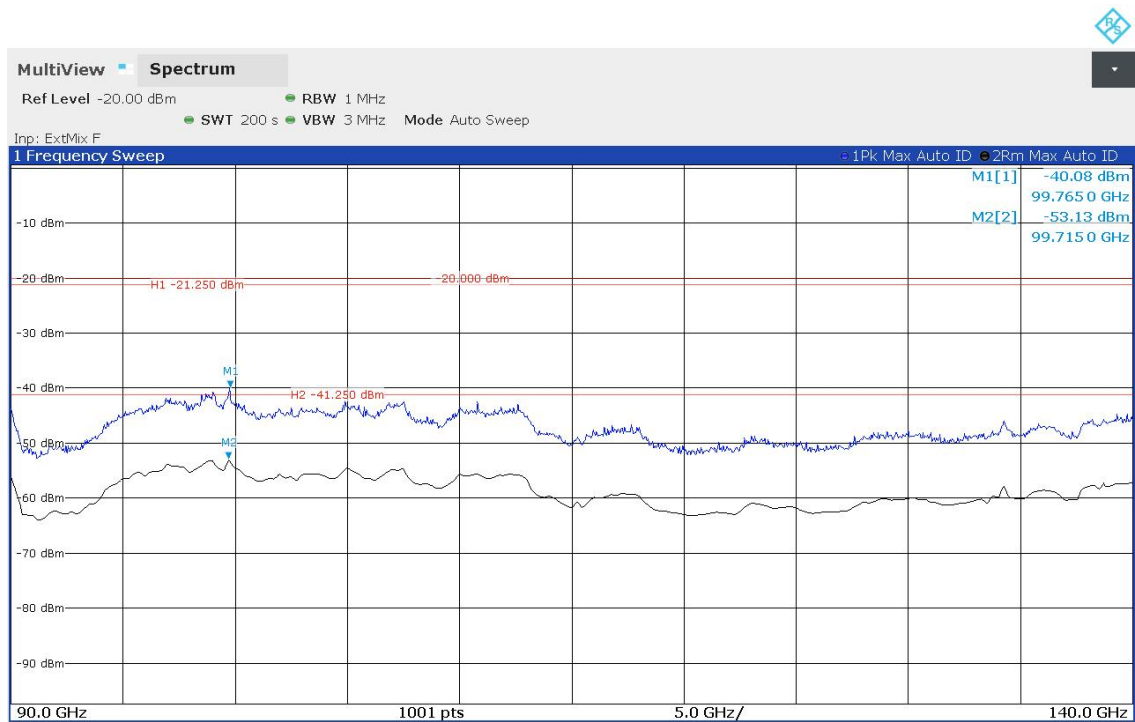


Note: Harmonics limit is -7.27 dBm (Peak mode) and -27.27 dBm (Average mode)

Plots No. 23: 60 GHz to 90 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



Plots No. 23: 90 GHz to 140 GHz, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



## 4.2. AC Conducted Emission

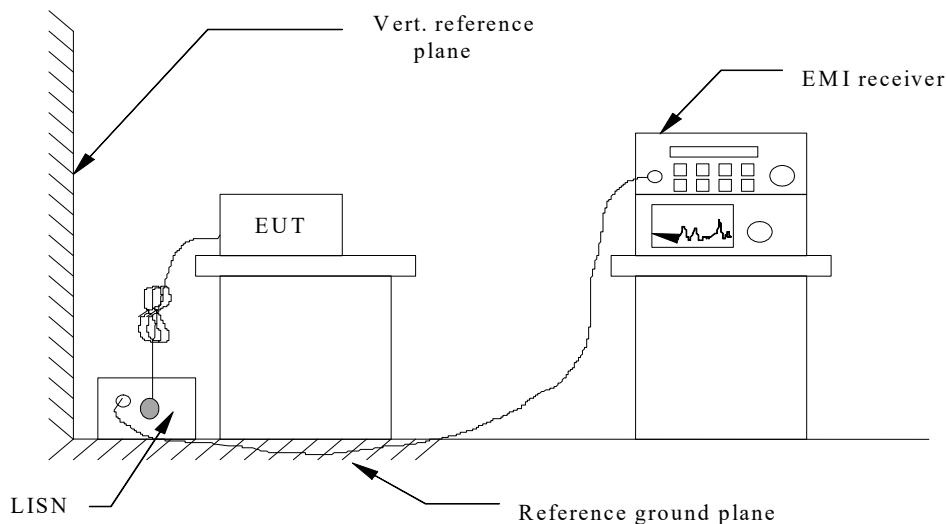
### 4.2.1. LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

According to RSS Gen 8.8 and § 15.207(a) Line Conducted Emission Limits is as following:

Frequency range (MHz)	Limit (dBuV)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15-0.5	66 to 56*	56 to 46*
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50

\* Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

### 4.2.2. TEST CONFIGURATION



### 4.2.3. TEST PROCEDURE

1. The equipment was set up as per the test configuration to simulate typical actual usage per the user's manual. The EUT is a tabletop system, a wooden table with a height of 0.8 meters is used and is placed on the ground plane as per ANSI C63.10-2013.
2. Support equipment, if needed, was placed as per ANSI C63.10-2013
3. All I/O cables were positioned to simulate typical actual usage as per ANSI C63.10-2013
4. The EUT received DC 12V power from adapter, the adapter received AC120V/60Hz and AC 240V/60Hz power through a Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN) which supplied power source and was grounded to the ground plane.
5. All support equipment received AC power from a second LISN, if any.
6. The EUT test program was started. Emissions were measured on each current carrying line of the EUT using a spectrum Analyzer / Receiver connected to the LISN powering the EUT. The LISN has two monitoring points: Line 1 (Hot Side) and Line 2 (Neutral Side). Two scans were taken: one with Line 1 connected to Analyzer / Receiver and Line 2 connected to a 50-ohm load; the second scan had Line 1 connected to a 50-ohm load and Line 2 connected to the Analyzer / Receiver.
7. Analyzer / Receiver scanned from 150 KHz to 30MHz for emissions in each of the test modes.
8. During the above scans, the emissions were maximized by cable manipulation.

### 4.2.4. DISTURBANCE CALCULATION

The AC mains conducted disturbance is calculated by adding the 10dB Pulse Limiter and Cable Factor and Duty Cycle Correction Factor (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

$$CD \text{ (dBuV)} = RA \text{ (dBuV)} + PL \text{ (dB)} + CL \text{ (dB)}$$

Where CD = Conducted Disturbance	CL = Cable Attenuation Factor (Cable Loss)
RA = Reading Amplitude	PL = 10 dB Pulse Limiter Factor

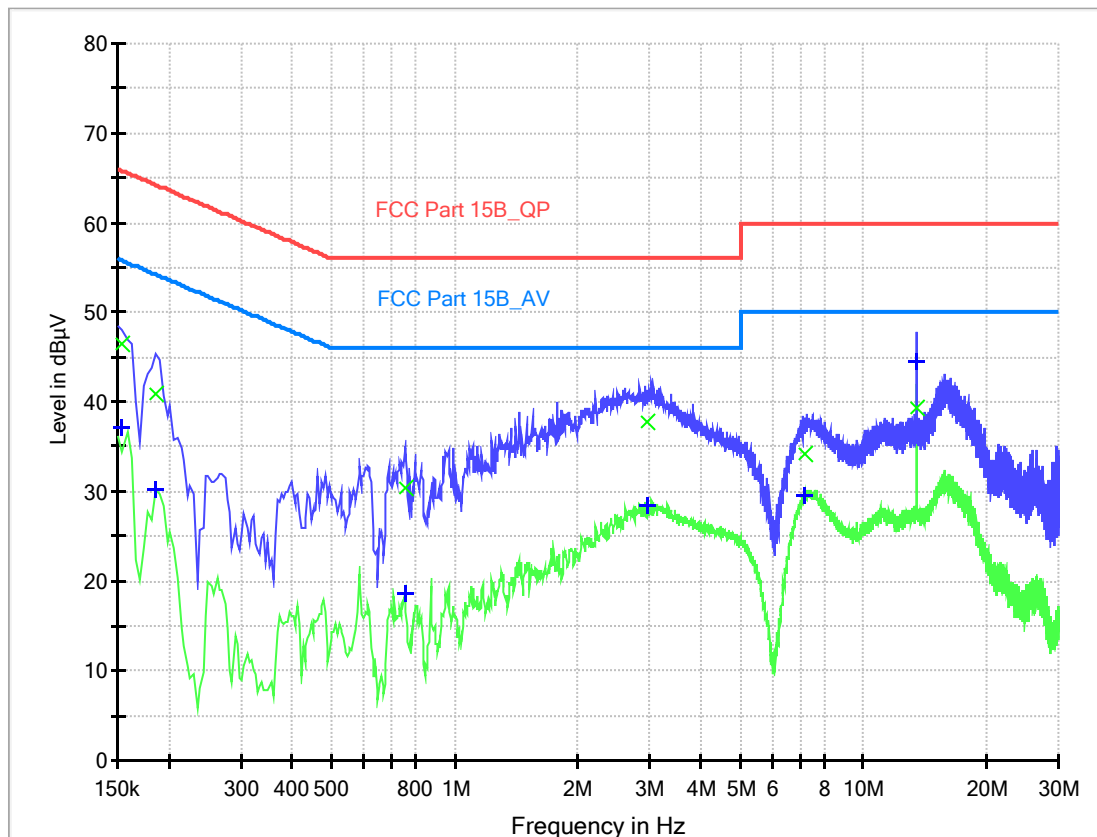
#### 4.2.5. TEST RESULTS

PASS

*Remark:*

1. *Measured both AC 120V/60Hz and AC 230V/50Hz, recorded worst case at AC 120V/60Hz.*
2. *Measured all channels and recorded worst case at high channel.*

Plots No. 24: AC Mains Conducted Emission \_ AC 120V/60Hz \_ High Channel \_ Line



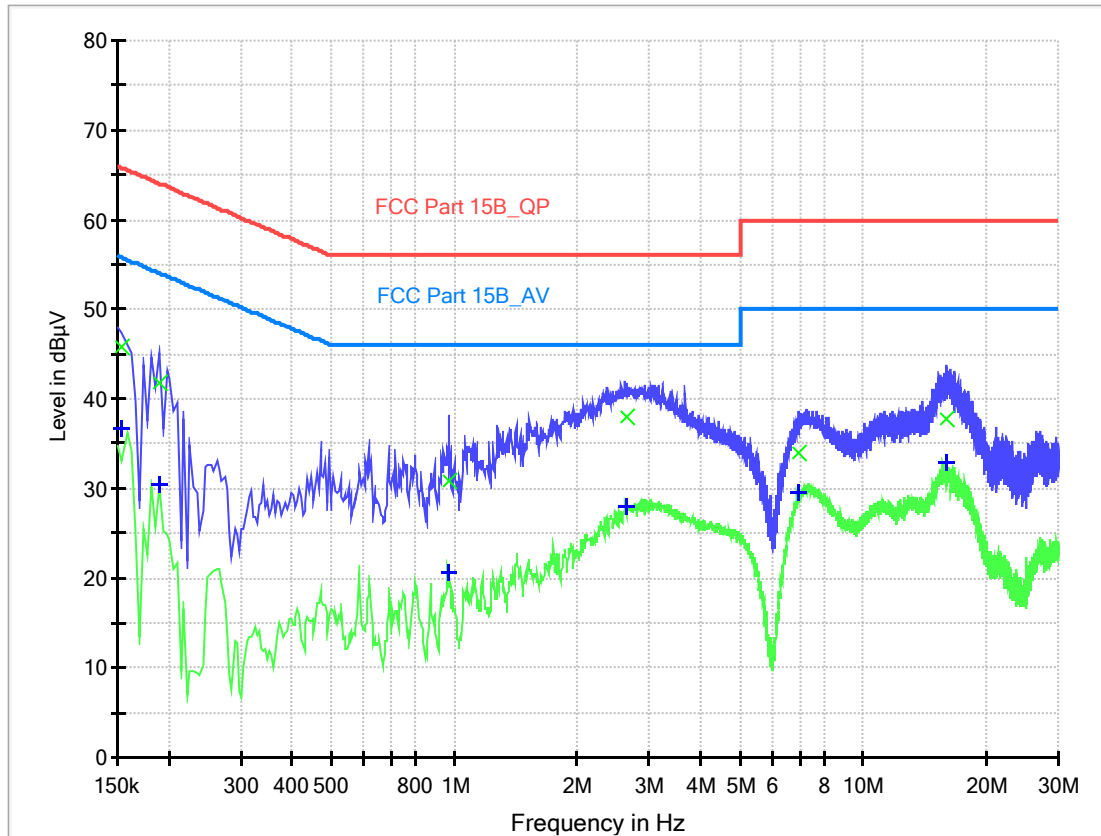
## Limit and Margin

Frequency (MHz)	MaxPeak (dBµV)	QuasiPeak (dBµV)	Average (dBµV)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Line	Filter	Corr. (dB)
0.154000	---	46.6	37.1	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	9.6
0.186000	---	41.0	30.1	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	9.6
0.754000	---	30.3	18.6	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	9.8
2.950000	---	37.8	28.3	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	10.0
7.162000	---	34.2	29.4	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	10.2
13.558000	---	39.3	44.5	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	10.5

(continuation of the "Limit and Margin" table from column 14 ...)

Frequency (MHz)	Margin - QPK (dB)	Limit - QPK (dBµV)	Margin - AVG (dB)	Limit - AVG (dBµV)	Comment
0.154000	19.2	65.8	18.7	55.8	
0.186000	23.2	64.2	24.1	54.2	
0.754000	25.7	56.0	27.4	46.0	
2.950000	18.2	56.0	17.7	46.0	
7.162000	25.8	60.0	20.6	50.0	

Plots No. 25: AC Mains Conducted Emission \_ AC 120V/60Hz \_ High Channel \_ Neutral



3.

4.

## 5. Limit and Margin

Frequency (MHz)	MaxPeak (dBµV)	QuasiPeak (dBµV)	Average (dBµV)	Meas. Time (ms)	Bandwidth (kHz)	Line	Filter	Corr. (dB)
0.154000	---	45.9	36.6	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	9.6
0.190000	---	41.7	30.5	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	9.6
0.970000	---	30.9	20.5	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	9.8
2.650000	---	37.9	28.0	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	10.0
6.962000	---	34.0	29.5	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	10.2
16.014000	---	37.8	32.8	10.0	9.000	LOCAL	OFF	10.6

6.

(continuation of the "Limit and Margin" table from column 14 ...)

8.

Frequency (MHz)	Margin - QPK (dB)	Limit - QPK (dBµV)	Margin - AVG (dB)	Limit - AVG (dBµV)	Comment
0.154000	19.9	65.8	19.2	55.8	
0.190000	22.3	64.0	23.5	54.0	
0.970000	25.1	56.0	25.5	46.0	
2.650000	18.1	56.0	18.0	46.0	
6.962000	26.0	60.0	20.5	50.0	
16.014000	22.2	60.0	17.2	50.0	



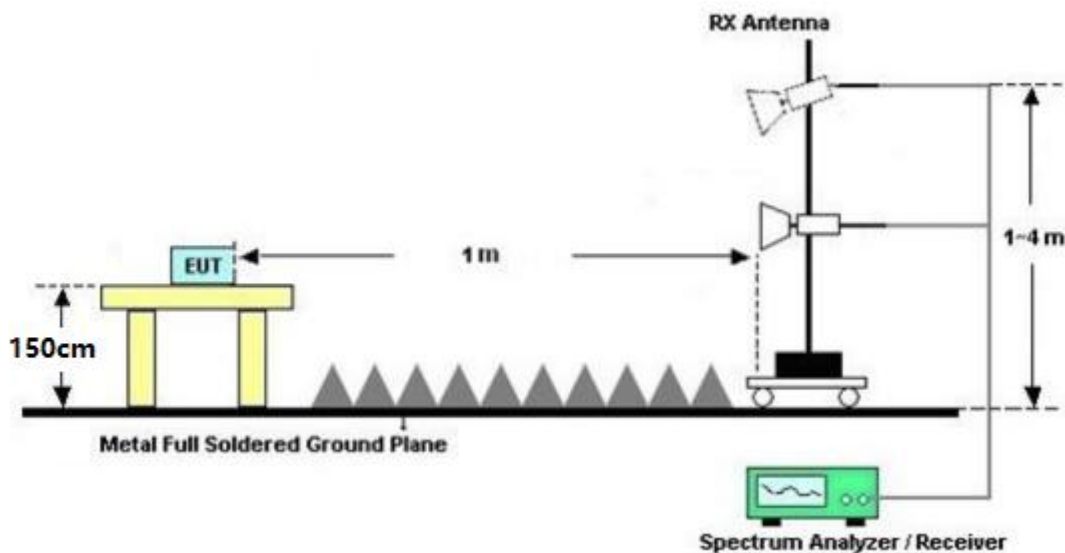
## 8.1. Occupied Bandwidth (99% Bandwidth)

### 8.1.1. LIMITS

The occupied bandwidth is defined as the 99% bandwidth.

According to § 2.1049 and RSS-Gen section 6.7: The occupied bandwidth or the “99% emission bandwidth” is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and the other below the carrier frequency, within which 99% of the total transmitted power of the fundamental transmitted emission is contained. The occupied bandwidth shall be reported for all equipment in addition to the specified bandwidth required in the applicable RSSs.

### 8.1.2. TEST CONFIGURATION



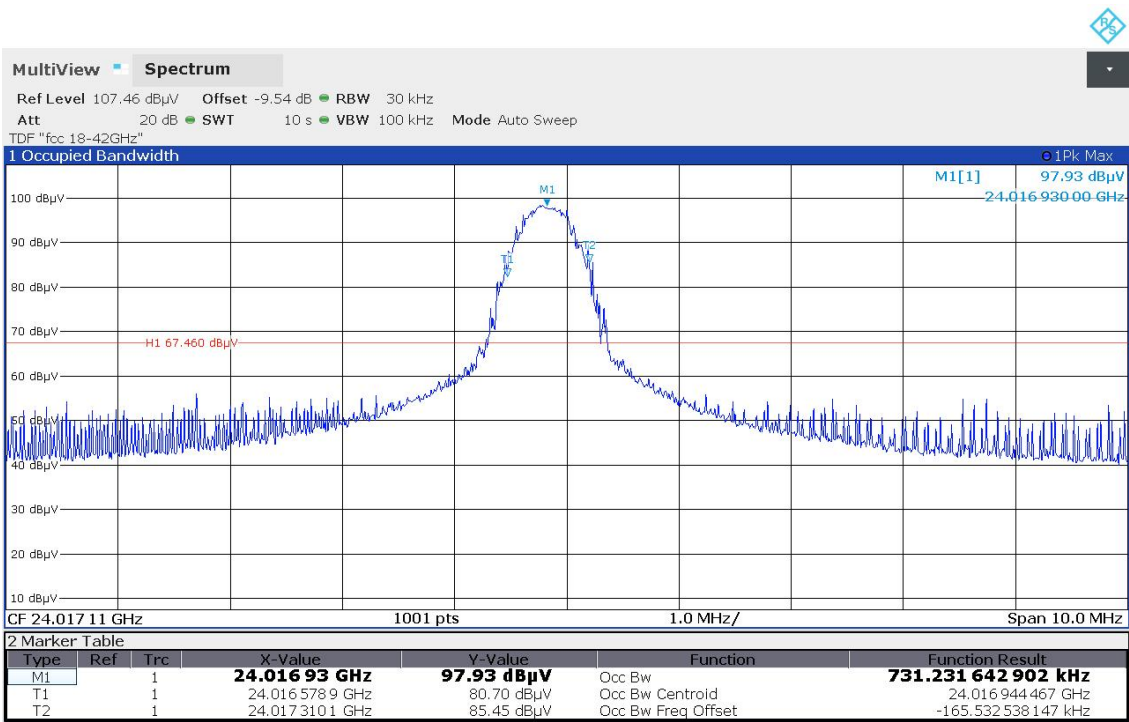
### 8.1.3. TEST PROCEDURE

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the turntable.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 1m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.
- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna with external mixer is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1m to 4m.
- Set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted.

### 8.1.4. TEST RESULTS

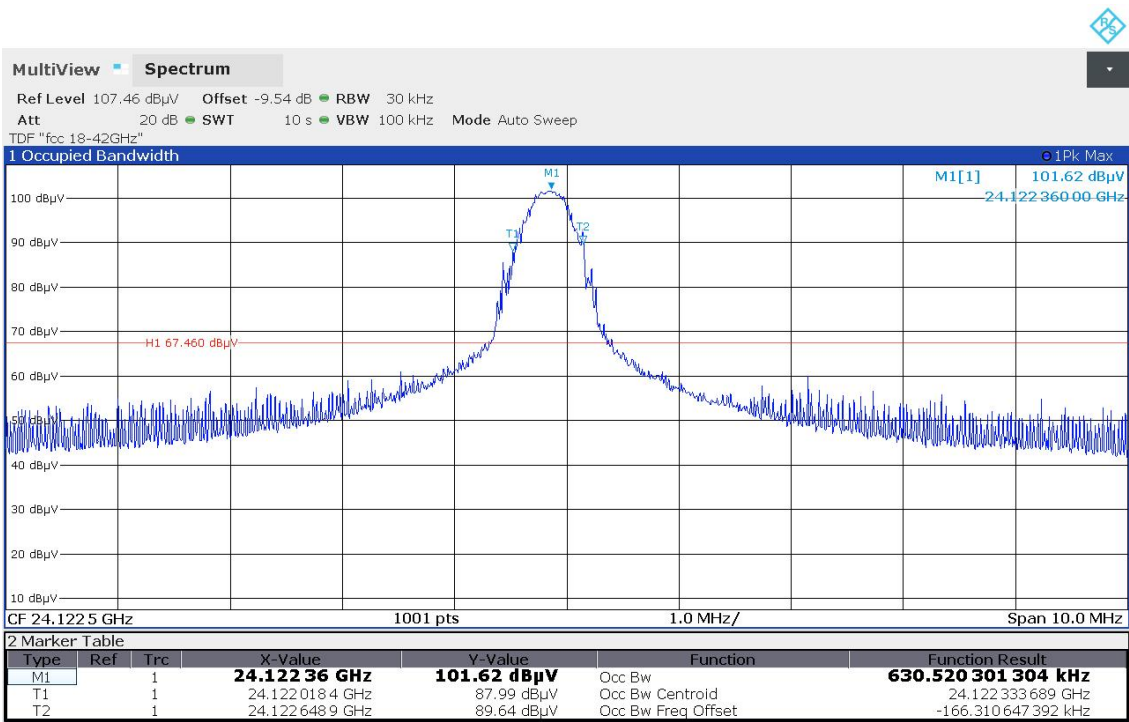
Test Conditions	Test Channel	Nominal Frequency [MHz]	EUT/Antenna Orientation	Occupied Bandwidth (99%) [MHz]	Test Results
$T_{nom} / V_{nom}$	Low	24016.00	X/H&V	0.73123	PASS
$T_{nom} / V_{nom}$	Middle	24122.00	X/H&V	0.63052	PASS
$T_{nom} / V_{nom}$	High	24220.00	X/H&V	0.56782	PASS

Plots No. 26: 99% Occupied Bandwidth, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



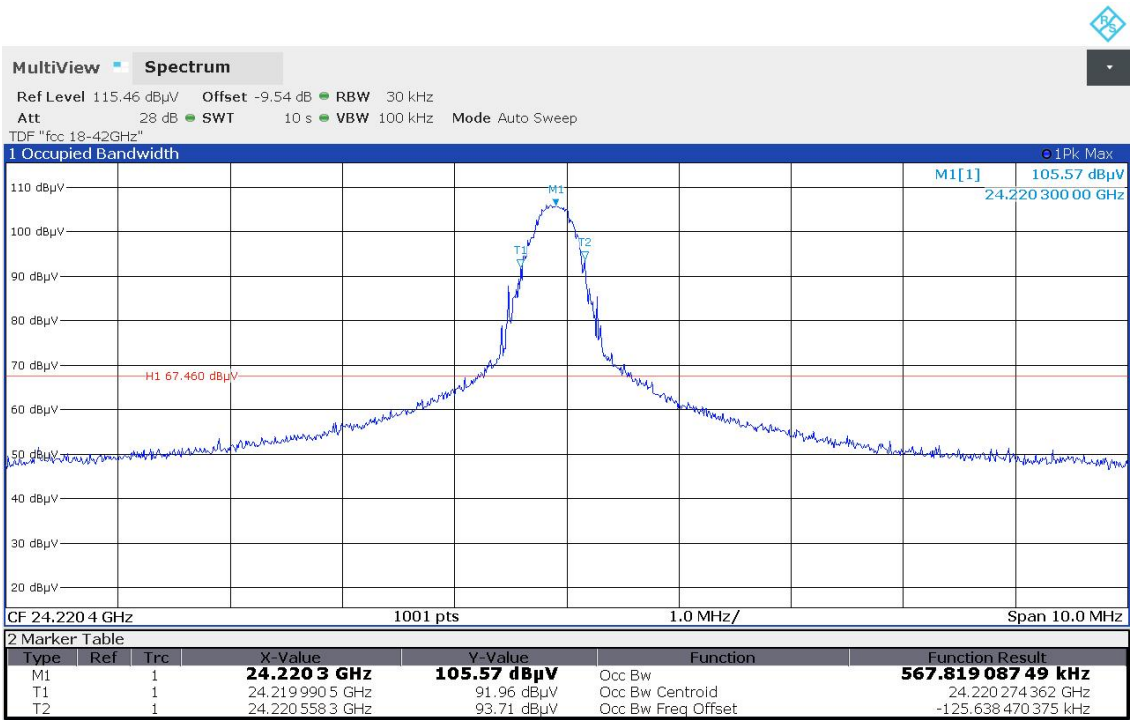
Notes: The RBW was set to 4.12% of OBW. (30 KHz / 731.23 KHz) x 100% = 4.12%

Plots No. 27: 99% Occupied Bandwidth, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel



Notes: The RBW was set to 4.76% of OBW. (30 KHz / 630.52 KHz) x 100% = 4.76%

Plots No. 28: 99% Occupied Bandwidth, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



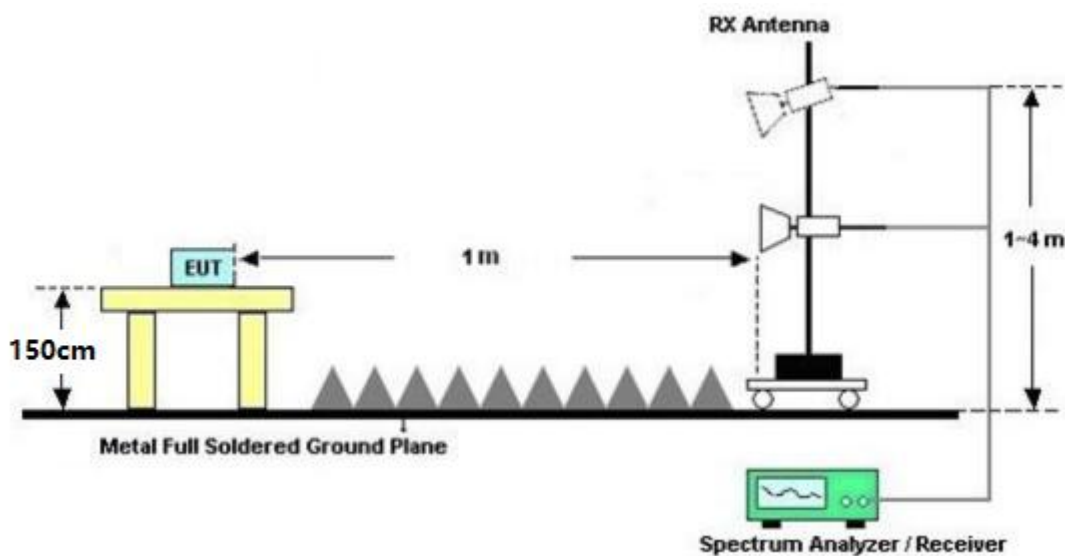
Notes: The RBW was set to 5.28% of OBW. (30 KHz / 567.82 KHz) x 100% = 5.28%

## 8.2. 20dB Bandwidth

### 8.2.1. LIMITS

According to § 15.215 (c): Intentional radiators operating under the alternative provisions to the general emission limits, as contained in §§ 15.217 through 15.257 and in subpart E of this part, must be designed to ensure that the 20 dB bandwidth of the emission, or whatever bandwidth may otherwise be specified in the specific rule section under which the equipment operates, is contained within the frequency band designated in the rule section under which the equipment is operated. In the case of intentional radiators operating under the provisions of subpart E, the emission bandwidth may span across multiple contiguous frequency bands identified in that subpart. The requirement to contain the designated bandwidth of the emission within the specified frequency band includes the effects from frequency sweeping, frequency hopping and other modulation techniques that may be employed as well as the frequency stability of the transmitter over expected variations in temperature and supply voltage. If a frequency stability is not specified in the regulations, it is recommended that the fundamental emission be kept within at least the central 80% of the permitted band in order to minimize the possibility of out-of-band operation.

### 8.2.2. TEST CONFIGURATION



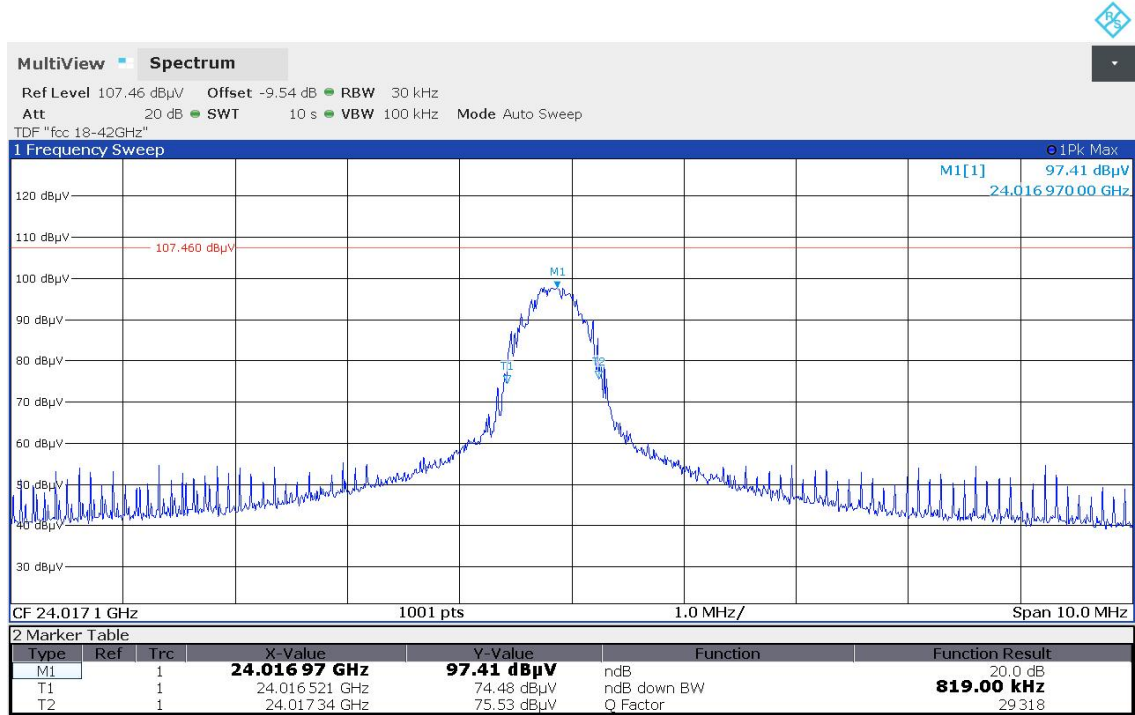
### 8.2.3. TEST PROCEDURE

- The equipment is set up to simulate normal operation mode as described in the user manual or defined by the manufacturer
- If the EUT is a tabletop system, 1.5 m height is used.
- If the EUT is a floor standing device, it is placed directly on the turntable.
- Auxiliary equipment and cables are positioned to simulate normal operation conditions as described in ANSI C63.4.
- The AC power port of the EUT (if available) is connected to a power outlet below the turntable.
- Measurement distance is 1m (see ANSI C63.4) – see test details.
- EUT is set into operation.
- The turntable rotates from 0 degree to 360 degree.
- The antenna with external mixer is polarized vertical and horizontal.
- The antenna height changes from 1m to 4m.
- Set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the actual occupied / x dB bandwidth and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall not be smaller than three times the RBW value. Video averaging is not permitted.

## 8.2.4. TEST RESULTS

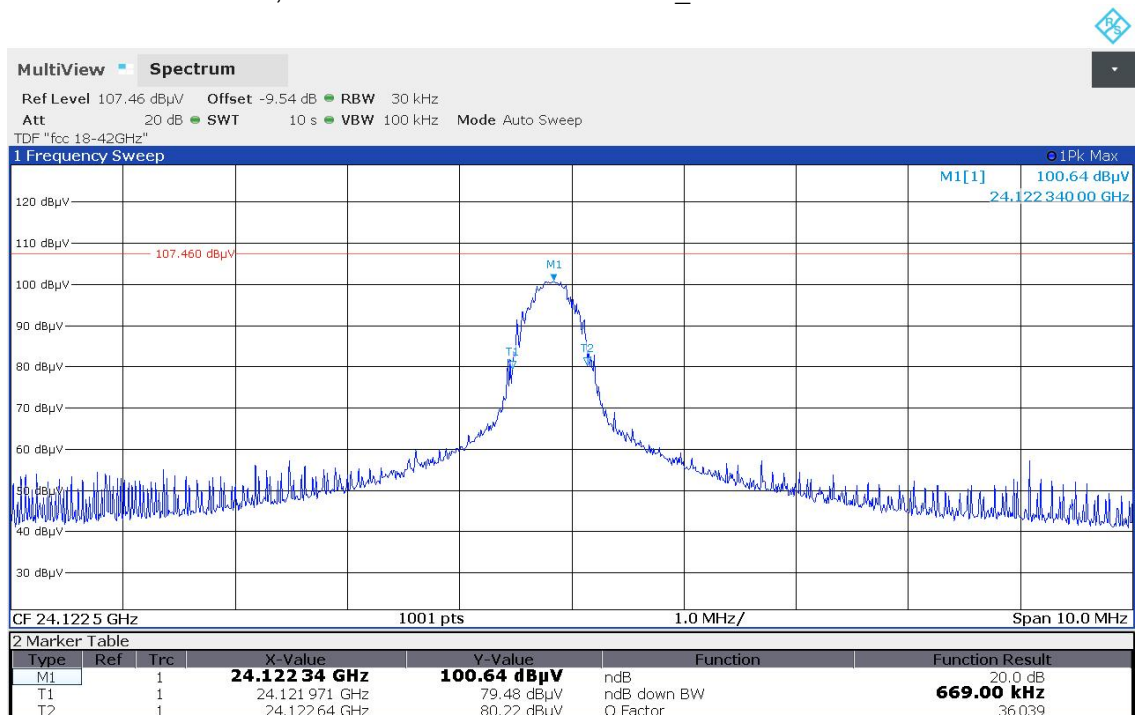
Test Conditions	Test Channel	Nominal Frequency [MHz]	EUT/Antenna Orientation	20dB Bandwidth					Test Results
				F <sub>L</sub> [GHz]	F <sub>L</sub> Limit [GHz]	F <sub>H</sub> [GHz]	F <sub>H</sub> Limit [GHz]	20dB Bandwidth [MHz]	
T <sub>nom</sub> / V <sub>nom</sub>	Low	24016.00	X/H&V	24.01652	24.00	24.01734	24.25	0.819	PASS
T <sub>nom</sub> / V <sub>nom</sub>	Middle	24122.00	X/H&V	24.12197	24.00	24.12164	24.25	0.669	PASS
T <sub>nom</sub> / V <sub>nom</sub>	High	24220.00	X/H&V	24.21992	24.00	24.22051	24.25	0.589	PASS

Plots No. 29: 20dB Bandwidth, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Low Channel



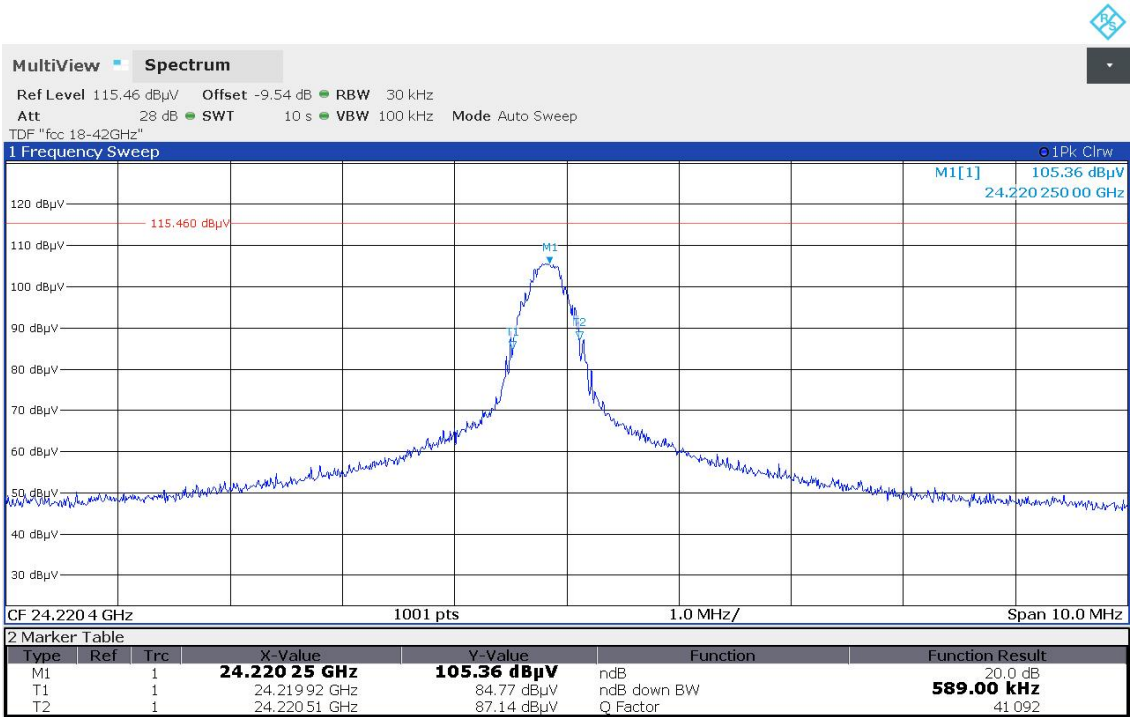
Notes: The 20 dB bandwidth of the emission is contained within the frequency band.

Plots No. 30: 20dB Bandwidth, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ Middle Channel



Notes: The 20 dB bandwidth of the emission is contained within the frequency band.

Plots No. 31: 20dB Bandwidth, Horizontal / Vertical Polarization \_ High Channel



Notes: The 20 dB bandwidth of the emission is contained within the frequency band.

### **8.3. Antenna Requirement**

#### **8.3.1. REQUIREMENT**

According to § 15.203 and RSS-Gen: 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, the manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited

#### **8.3.2. VERDICT**

The EUT has an internal antenna which is not user accessible. Hence it compliances with the antenna requirements.

Annex A Model Difference Declaration Letter

Declaration on model difference

产品差异声明

We the undersigned hereby confirm that any of our production units bearing the following model numbers are identical in circuitry and electrical, mechanical and physical construction; the only difference is model no. for trading purpose.

我们在下面签名并据此确认:以下产品型号之间的差异仅为型号不同，其它设计完全相同。

Because the product is going to be marketed under different HVINs.

Production name 产品名称	Trade name 商标	Model no. 型号
Interactive Flat Panel	BenQ	RP8604, RP8604B, RP8604C, RP8604D, RP8604E

Confirmed by

Authorized Signature:

授权人签字

Wenny Lan

Company Stamp :

公司盖章



Date: 2023.09.26

日期



## Revision History

Revision	Issue Date	Revisions	Revised By
1.0	2023-08-25	Original Issue	Wenliang Li
2.0	2023-09-27	Customer update model difference declaration letter and model number: RP8604, RP8604B, RP8604C,RP8604D, RP8604E	Wenliang Li

\*\*\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*\*\*

# DECLARATION

The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

If you have any questions on this report, please contact us within 15 days after issue this report.

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