

TEST REPORT

Applicant: Q Global Solutions (Xiamen) Electronics Corp.

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Product Name: Blind Spots Radar

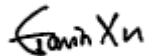
FCC ID: 2BDTH-QRSSK-P

Standard(s): 47 CFR Part 95, Subpart M
ANSI C63.26-2015
KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02

Report Number: 2402V43192E-RF-00A

Report Date: 2024/8/20

The above device has been tested and found compliant with the requirement of the relative standards by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan).



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CONTENTS

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY	4
1. GENERAL INFORMATION	5
1.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION FOR EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)	5
1.2 ACCESSORY INFORMATION	5
1.3 ANTENNA INFORMATION DETAIL ▲	5
1.4 EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS	5
2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS	6
3 DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONFIGURATION	7
3.1 EUT OPERATION CONDITION	7
3.2 EUT EXERCISE SOFTWARE	7
3.3 SUPPORT EQUIPMENT LIST AND DETAILS	7
3.4 SUPPORT CABLE LIST AND DETAILS	7
3.5 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF TEST SETUP	7
3.6 TEST FACILITY	8
3.7 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	8
4. REQUIREMENTS AND TEST RESULTS	9
4.1 EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)	9
4.1.1 Applicable Standard	9
4.1.2 EUT Setup	9
4.1.3 Test Procedure	10
4.1.4 Test Data and Result	11
4.2 UNWANTED EMISSIONS	14
4.2.1 Applicable Standard	14
4.2.2 EUT Setup	15
4.2.3 EMI Test Receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup	17
4.2.4 Test Procedure	18
4.2.5 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation	18
4.2.6 Test Data and Result	20
4.3 FREQUENCY STABILITY:	29
4.3.1 Applicable Standard	29
4.3.2 EUT Setup Block Diagram	29
4.3.3 Test Procedure	29
4.3.4 Test Result	30
4.4 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH:	32
4.4.1 Applicable Standard	32
4.4.2 EUT Setup	32
4.4.3 Test Procedure	32
4.4.4 Test Result	34
EXHIBIT A - EUT PHOTOGRAPHS	36
EXHIBIT B - TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS	37
EXHIBIT C - RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION	38

APPLICABLE STANDARD38

PROCEDURE38

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
1.0	2402V43192E-RF-00A	Original Report	2024/8/20

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name:	Blind Spots Radar
EUT Model:	QRSSK-P
Operation Frequency Range▲:	77-81 GHz
Maximum Peak Output Power (EIRP):	42.27 dBm
Modulation Type:	FMCW
Emission Designator:	N0N
Chirp Time▲:	58.8 μs
Operational Temperature Range▲: (℃)	-40~+85
Rated Input Voltage▲:	DC 12/24V
Serial Number:	2P14-1
EUT Received Date:	2024/07/26
EUT Received Status:	Good

1.2 Accessory Information

Accessory Description	Manufacturer	Model
LED Screen	Q Global Solutions (Xiamen) Electronics Corp.	Unknown

1.3 Antenna Information Detail▲

Antenna Type	Antenna Connector	Antenna Gain /Frequency Range
Patch Antenna	Integrated	5.3 dBi/76~81GHz

1.4 Equipment Modifications

No modifications are made to the EUT during all test items.

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Standard(s) Section	Test Items	Result
FCC§2.1046, §95.3367 KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)	Compliant
FCC§2.1053, §95.3379	Unwanted Emissions	Compliant
FCC§2.1055(d), §95.3379	Frequency Stability	Compliant
FCC§2.1049	Occupied Bandwidth	Compliant
2.1091, §95.3385	RF exposure evaluation	Compliant

3 DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONFIGURATION

3.1 EUT Operation Condition

The system was configured for testing in production version, which was provided by the manufacturer. According to KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02, the device tested at Swept mode for FMCW modulation.

3.2 EUT Exercise Software

No software was used during test. The maximum power was configured default setting.

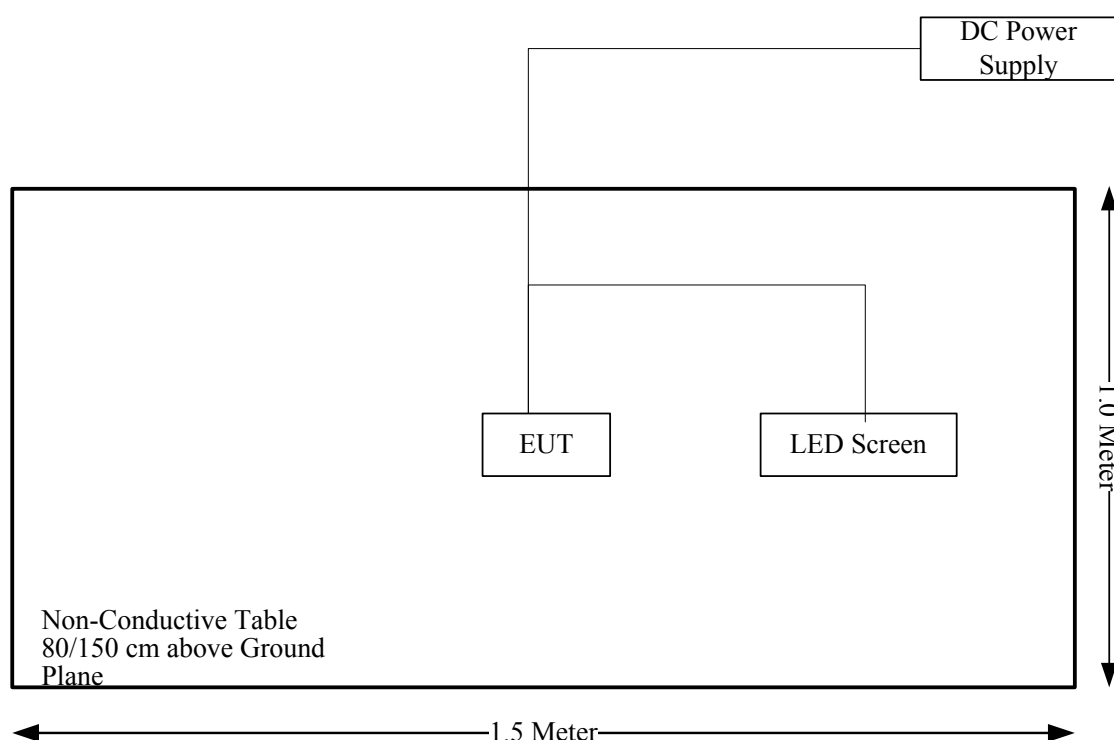
3.3 Support Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number
DK	DC Source	DK-60V50A	T-08-EE140

3.4 Support Cable List and Details

Cable Description	Shielding Type	Ferrite Core	Length(m)	From Port	To
Signal Cable	Yes	No	2.0	EUT	DC Power Supply/LED Screen

3.5 Block Diagram of Test Setup



3.6 Test Facility

The Test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No.12, Pulong East 1st Road, Tangxia Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.

The lab has been recognized as the FCC accredited lab under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No. : 829273, the FCC Designation No. : CN5044.

The lab has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to test to Canadian radio equipment requirements, the CAB identifier: CN0022.

3.7 Measurement Uncertainty

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

Parameter	Measurement Uncertainty
Occupied Channel Bandwidth	±5 %
Unwanted Emissions, radiated	9kHz~30MHz: 3.3dB, 30MHz~200MHz: 4.55 dB, 200MHz~1GHz: 5.92 dB, 1GHz~6GHz: 4.98 dB, 6GHz~18GHz: 5.89 dB, 18GHz~26.5GHz: 5.47 dB, 26.5GHz~40GHz: 5.63 dB, 40~60G: 4.83dB, 60G~90G: 4.94dB, 90G~140G: 5.46dB, 140G~220G: 6.00dB, 220G~325G: 7.35dB
EIRP	4.94dB
Temperature	±1 °C
Humidity	±5%
DC and low frequency voltages	±0.4%
Duty Cycle	1%
AC Power Lines Conducted Emission	3.11 dB (150 kHz to 30 MHz)

4. REQUIREMENTS AND TEST RESULTS

4.1 Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)

4.1.1 Applicable Standard

FCC §2.1046, §95.3367;

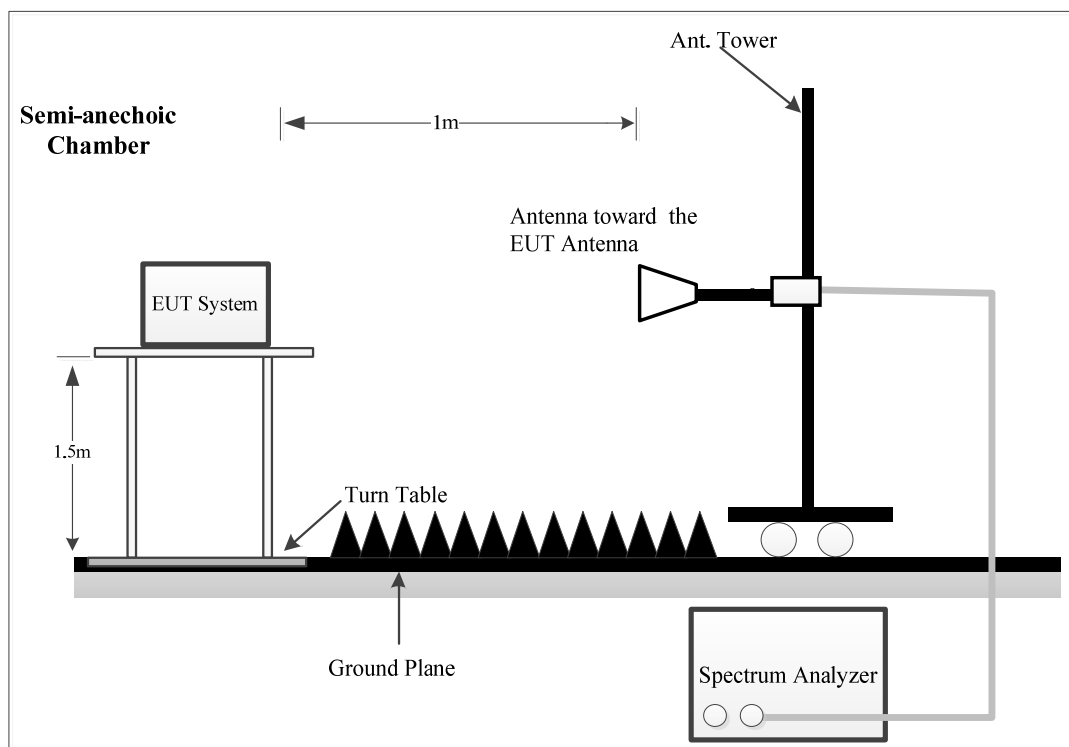
The fundamental radiated emission limits within the 76-81 GHz band are expressed in terms of Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) and are as follows:

- (a) The maximum power (EIRP) within the 76-81 GHz band shall not exceed 50 dBm based on measurements employing a power averaging detector with a 1 MHz Resolution Bandwidth (RBW).
- (b) The maximum peak power (EIRP) within the 76-81 GHz band shall not exceed 55 dBm based on measurements employing a peak detector with a 1 MHz RBW.

KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02, Clause 4 b):

The maximum fundamental emission power (EIRP) shall be measured using a power averaging (rms) detector with a 1 MHz resolution bandwidth (RBW) and integrated over the full 99% occupied bandwidth (OBW) to obtain the data necessary to demonstrate compliance to the 50 dBm limit.

4.1.2 EUT Setup



Place the measurement antenna at a measurement distance that is in the far-field of the measurement antenna, in the far-field of the EUT antenna. The EIRP test was performed at 1m distance, which was larger than the minimum test distance, please refer to section 4.2.4 for more detail.

Place the measurement antenna in the main beam of the EUT then maximize the fundamental emission, noting that multiple peaks can be found at different beam orientations and/or polarizations.

Correct the power reading from the spectrum analyzer for any external gain and/or attenuation between the measurement antenna and the spectrum analyzer.

4.1.3 Test Procedure

Refer to ANSI C63.26-2015 Clause 5.2.7, KDB 653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02

Connect the test antenna for the fundamental frequency band to a spectrum analyzer via an external mixer.

Set spectrum analyzer RBW, VBW, detector, span, and so on, to the proper values.

Maximize the fundamental emission, noting that multiple peaks may be found at different beam orientations and/or polarizations

A pulse desensitization factor must be applied to the measured peak pulse power amplitude.

Consult the relevant instrumentation manufacturers' Application Note(s) for more detailed information, including how to determine the magnitude of the FMCW- and pulse-desensitization factors.

Calculate the EIRP from the measured field strength using equation as follows:

For Peak Measurement:

$$\text{EIRP (dBm)} = E (\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8 + \text{Chirps Correction Factor}$$

For Average Measurement:

$$\text{EIRP (dBm)} = E (\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power

E is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance

D is the measurement distance

$$E (\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) = \text{Reading}(\text{dB}\mu\text{V}) + \text{Factor}(\text{dB/m})$$

Note: Factor includes the antenna and mixer factor, which was calibrated together.

4.1.4 Test Data and Result

Serial Number:	2P14-1	Test Date:	2024/8/3
Test Site:	Chamber B	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Bill Yang	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature: (°C)	24.3	Relative Humidity: (%)	45	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	99.8
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Test Equipment List and Details:

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR19/M19HWD	U60313-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M19RH	11648-01	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101944	2023/10/18	2024/10/17

* Statement of Traceability: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data:

Radar 1#

Peak EIRP:

Frequency (GHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector	Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	E-Field@1m (dBμV/m)	Chirps Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
79.2	89.15	PK	V	43.77	132.92	14.15	42.27	55.00

Refer to Application Note 1EF107-1E Rohde &Schwarz Peak and Mean Power measurements on wideband FMCW radar signals. The chirps correction factor was calculated using the formula:

$$CF_{chirp} = 5 * \log \left(1 + K * \left(\frac{Span}{t * RBW^2} \right)^2 \right)$$

K = a correction factor for the settling process of the gaussian shaped filter (0.1947)

t = the length of the chirp,

Average EIRP:

Frequency (GHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector	Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	E-Field@1m (dBμV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
79.2	95.14	AV	V	43.77	138.91	34.11	50.00

The maximum fundamental emission power (EIRP) was measured using a power averaging (rms) detector with a 1 MHz resolution bandwidth (RBW) and integrated over the full 99% occupied bandwidth (OBW).

Chirps Correction Factor Calculation:

Chirp Time▲ (μs)	Span (MHz)	RBW (MHz)	CF _{chirp} (dB)
58.8	3461	1	14.15

**Radar 2#
Peak EIRP:**

Frequency (GHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector	Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	E-Field@1m (dBμV/m)	Chirps Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
79.2	88.65	PK	V	43.77	132.42	14.12	41.74	55.00

Refer to Application Note 1EF107-1E Rohde & Schwarz Peak and Mean Power measurements on wideband FMCW radar signals. The chirps correction factor was calculated using the formula:

$$CF_{\text{chirp}} = 5 * \log \left(1 + K * \left(\frac{\text{Span}}{t * RBW^2} \right)^2 \right)$$

K = a correction factor for the settling process of the gaussian shaped filter (0.1947)

t = the length of the chirp,

Average EIRP:

Frequency (GHz)	Reading (dBμV)	Detector	Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	E-Field@1m (dBμV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
79.2	94.82	AV	V	43.77	138.59	33.79	50.00

The maximum fundamental emission power (EIRP) was measured using a power averaging (rms) detector with a 1 MHz resolution bandwidth (RBW) and integrated over the full 99% occupied bandwidth (OBW).

Chirps Correction Factor Calculation:

Chirp Time ▲ (μs)	Span (MHz)	RBW (MHz)	CF _{chirp} (dB)
58.8	3439	1	14.12

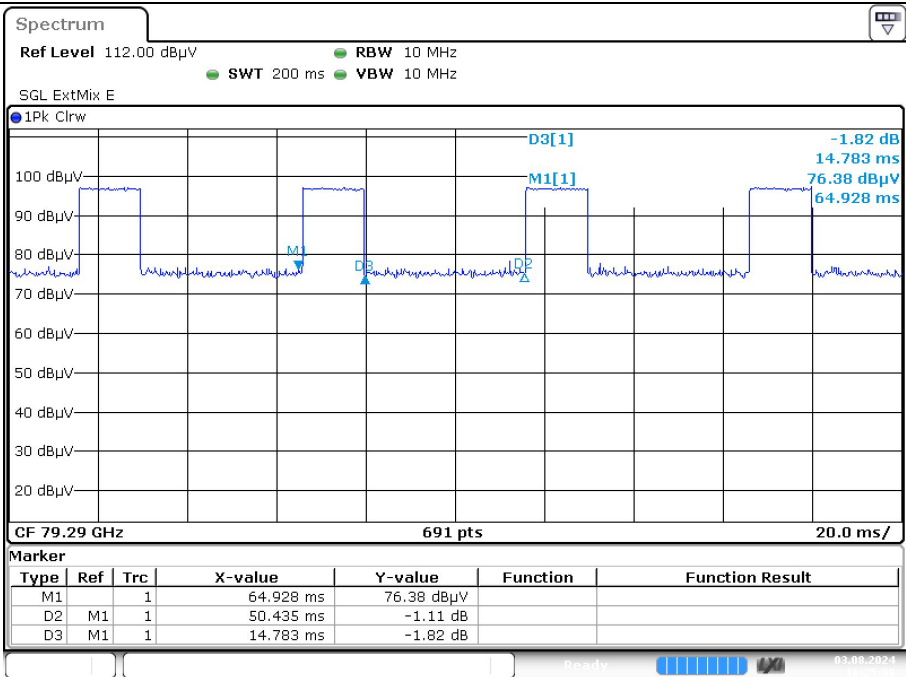
Power duty cycle:**Radar 1#**

Test Frequency (GHz)	Ton (ms)	Ton+off (ms)	Duty cycle (%)
79.2	14.78	50.44	29.31

Radar 2#

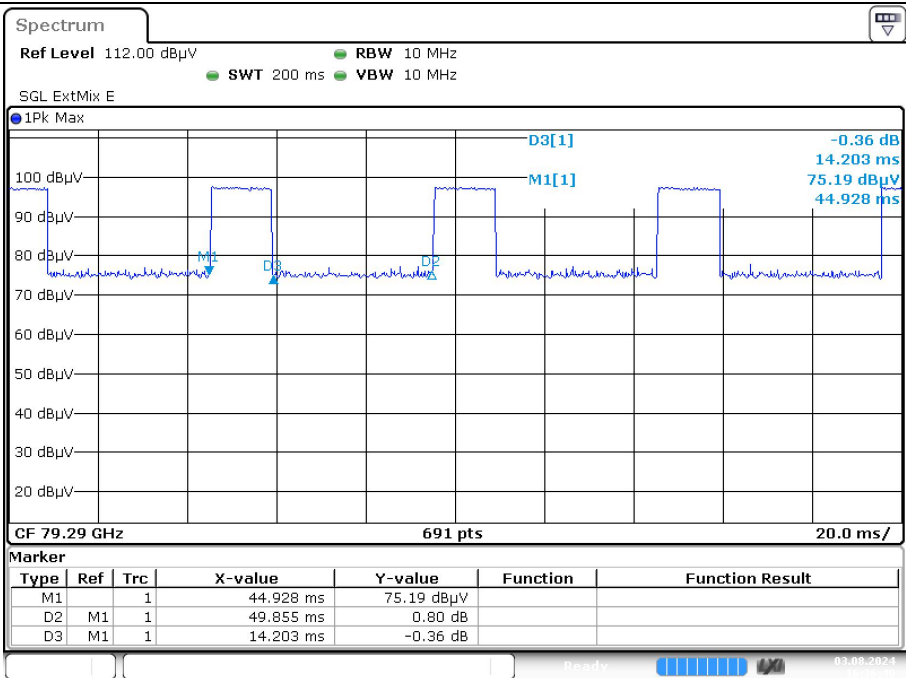
Test Frequency (GHz)	Ton (ms)	Ton+off (ms)	Duty cycle (%)
79.2	14.20	49.86	28.49

Power duty cycle -Radar 1#



ProjectNo.:2402V43192E-RF Tester:Bill Yang
Date: 3.AUG.2024 16:25:08

Power duty cycle -Radar 2#



ProjectNo.:2402V43192E-RF Tester:Bill Yang
Date: 3.AUG.2024 16:36:49

4.2 Unwanted Emissions

4.2.1 Applicable Standard

FCC §2.1053 and §95.3379;

(a) The power density of any emissions outside the 76-81 GHz band shall consist solely of spurious emissions and shall not exceed the following:

(1) Radiated emissions below 40 GHz shall not exceed the field strength as shown in the following emissions table.

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (microvolts/meter)	Measurement distance (meters)
0.009-0.490	2400/F(kHz)	300
0.490-1.705	24000/F(kHz)	30
1.705-30.0	30	30
30-88	100	3
88-216	150	3
216-960	200	3
Above 960	500	3

(i) In the emissions table in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the tighter limit applies at the band edges.

(ii) The limits in the table in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are based on the frequency of the unwanted emissions and not the fundamental frequency. However, the level of any unwanted emissions shall not exceed the level of the fundamental frequency.

(iii) The emissions limits shown in the table in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are based on measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9.0-90.0 kHz, 110.0-490.0 kHz, and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emissions limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector with a 1 MHz RBW.

(2) The power density of radiated emissions outside the 76-81 GHz band above 40.0 GHz shall not exceed the following, based on measurements employing an average detector with a 1 MHz RBW:

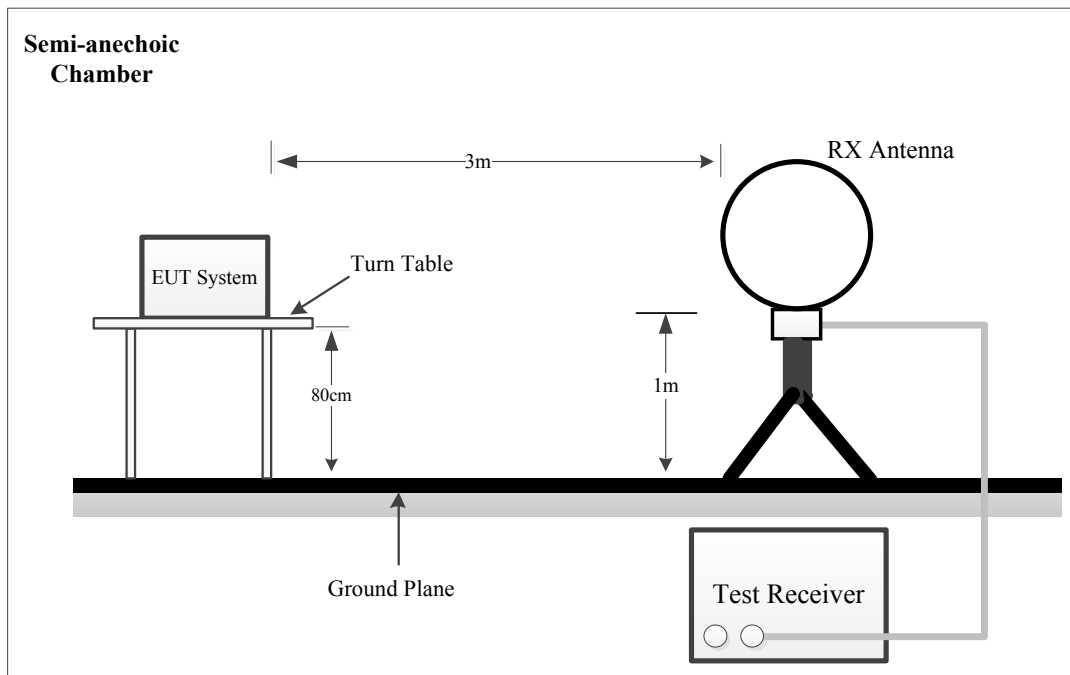
(i) For radiated emissions outside the 76-81 GHz band between 40 GHz and 200 GHz from field disturbance sensors and radar systems operating in the 76-81 GHz band: 600 pW/cm² at a distance of 3 meters from the exterior surface of the radiating structure.

(ii) For radiated emissions above 200 GHz from field disturbance sensors and radar systems operating in the 76-81 GHz band: 1000 pW/cm² at a distance of 3 meters from the exterior surface of the radiating structure.

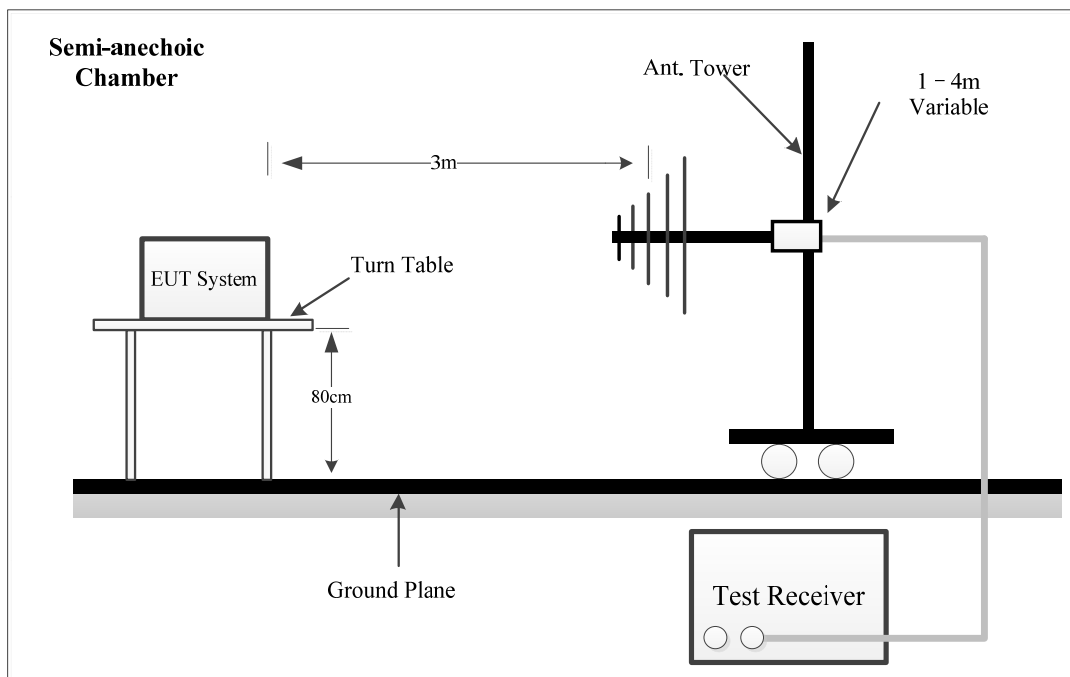
(3) For field disturbance sensors and radar systems operating in the 76-81 GHz band, the spectrum shall be investigated up to 231.0 GHz.

4.2.2 EUT Setup

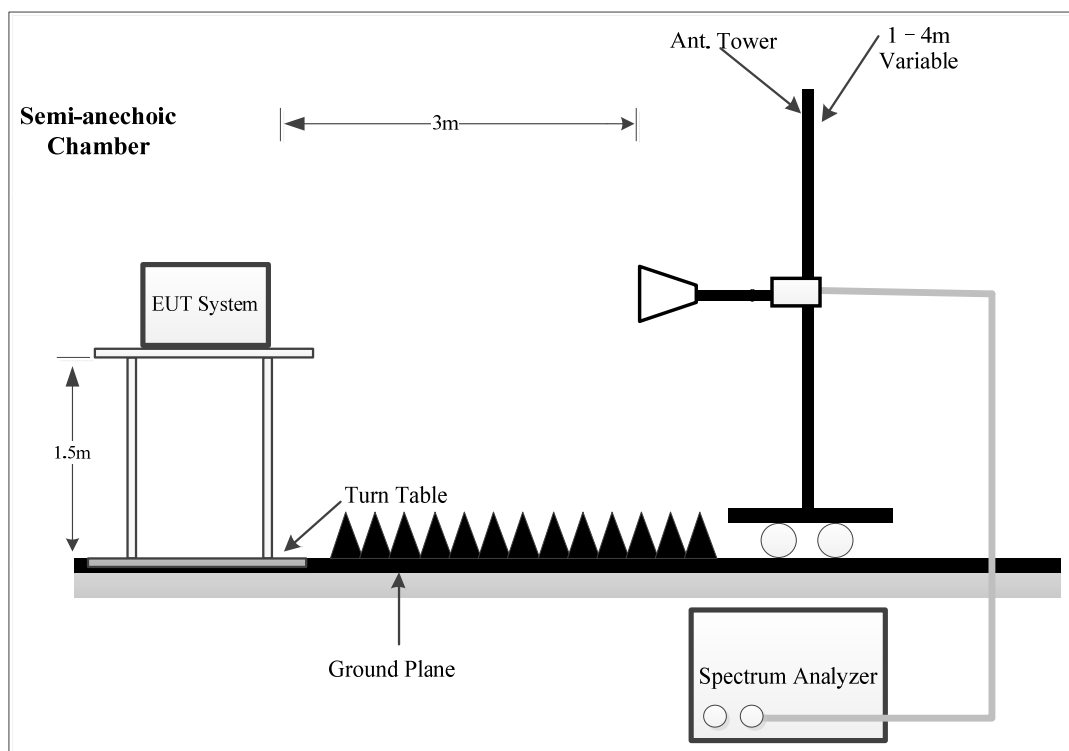
9kHz~30MHz:



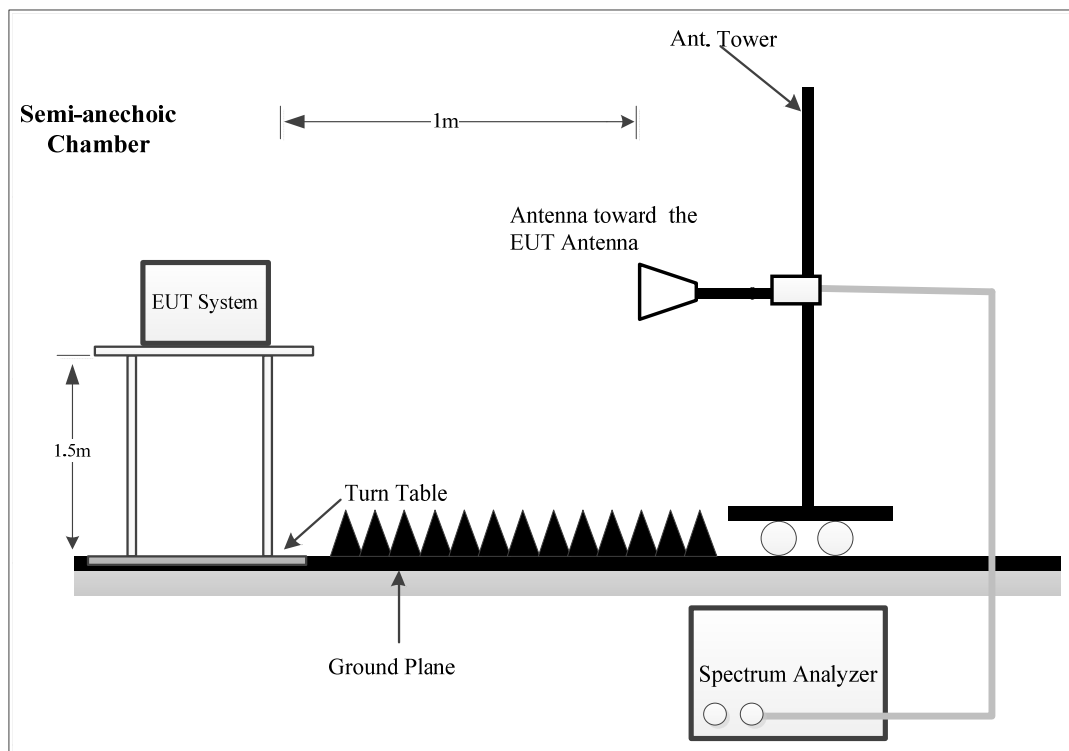
30MHz- 1GHz:



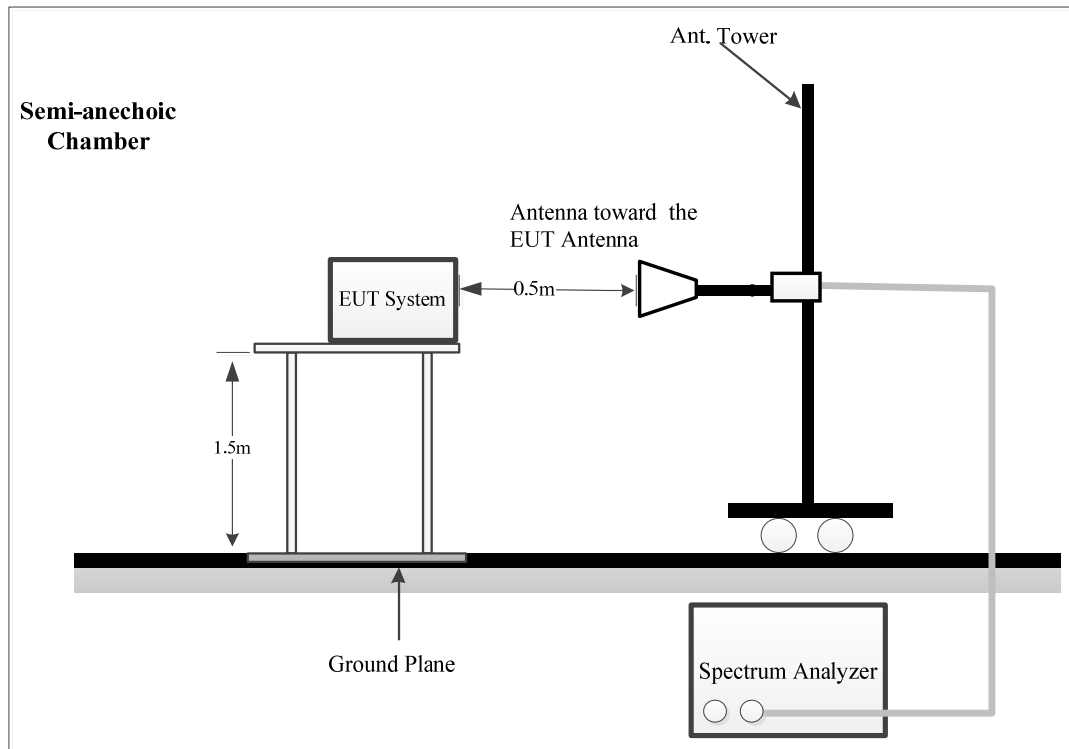
1-40 GHz:



40-90 GHz:



90-231 GHz:



The radiated emission tests were performed in the 3 meters chamber test site, using the setup accordance with the ANSI C63.26-2015. The specification used was the FCC 95.3379 limits.

For 9kHz-30MHz test, the lowest height of the magnetic antenna shall be 1 m above the ground and three antenna orientations (parallel, perpendicular, and ground-parallel) shall be measured.

For 40-231 GHz:

Place the measurement antenna in the main beam of the EUT then maximize the fundamental emission, noting that multiple peaks can be found at different beam orientations and/or polarizations.

4.2.3 EMI Test Receiver & Spectrum Analyzer Setup

The system was investigated from 9kHz to 231 GHz.

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

Frequency Range	RBW	Video B/W	IF B/W	Measurement
9 kHz – 150 kHz	200 Hz	1 kHz	200 Hz	QP/Average
150 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz	30 kHz	9 kHz	QP/Average
30 MHz – 1000 MHz	/	/	120 kHz	QP
	100 kHz	300 kHz	/	PK
1-40 GHz	1MHz	3 MHz	/	PK
	1MHz	10 Hz	/	Average
Above 40 GHz	1MHz	3 MHz	/	Average

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

4.2.4 Test Procedure

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

Data was recorded in Quasi-peak detection mode for frequency range of 9 kHz-1 GHz except 9 – 90 kHz, 110 – 490 kHz, employing an average detector, peak and Average detection modes for frequencies above 1 GHz.

For above 40GHz:

External harmonic mixers are utilized. The antenna is scanned around the entire perimeter surface of the EUT, in both horizontal and vertical polarizations. The Mixers and it's RF cables is compose a system for calibration, the conversion factor was added into the test Spectrum Analyzer in testing.

The far-field boundary is given in ANSI C63.26-2015:

$$R_m = 2D^2 / \lambda$$

Where:

D is the largest dimension of the antenna aperture in m and

λ is the free-space wavelength in m at the frequency of measurement.

The minimum test distance for the frequency range 40GHz-231GHz determine as below:

Model	Frequency Range (GHz)	Largest Dimension of the Horn Antenna (mm)	Minimum Test Distance R_m (m)
M19RH	40-60	46.3	0.57
M12RH	60-90	30.02	0.36
M08RH	90-140	19.7	0.23
M05RH	140-220	12.5	0.15
M03RH	220-325	8.36	0.10

Note: the test distances used were 1.0 m from 40 GHz to 90 GHz, and 0.5 m from 90 GHz to 231GHz, it can be seen that the EUT was always in the Far-field of the Receive Antenna during all Radiated Emissions Tests.

4.2.5 Corrected Amplitude & Margin Calculation

For 9kHz~40GHz:

The basic equation is as follows:

Result = Reading + Factor

Factor = Antenna Factor + Cable Loss- Amplifier Gain

Note: the antenna JB3 was calibrated with 6dB Attenuator, the antenna factor includes the insertion loss of the Attenuator.

For Above 40GHz:

Field Strength = Reading + Factor

EIRP (dBm) = Field Strength (dBμV/m) + 20log(D) – 104.8

D is the measurement distance

$$\text{EIRP}_{\text{Linear}} = 10^{\left[\left(\text{EIRP}_{\text{Log}} - 30\right)/10\right]}$$

where

$\text{EIRP}_{\text{Linear}}$ is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in watts

EIRP_{Log} is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

$$\text{PD} = \frac{\text{EIRP}_{\text{Linear}}}{4\pi d^2}$$

where

PD is the power density at the distance specified by the limit, in W/m²

$\text{EIRP}_{\text{Linear}}$ is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in watts

d is the distance at which the power density limit is specified, in m

The Specified distance is 3m.

Note: Factor includes the antenna and mixer factor, which was calibrated together.

The “Margin” column of the following data tables indicates the degree of compliance within the applicable limit. The equation for margin calculation is as follows:

Margin = Limit – Result

4.2.6 Test Data and Result

Serial Number:	2P14-1	Test Date:	Below 1GHz: 2024/8/7 Above 1GHz: 2024/8/3
Test Site:	Chamber 10m, Chamber B	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Bill Yang , Jayce Wang	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:					
Temperature: (°C)	24.3~25.8	Relative Humidity: (%)	27~45	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	99.8~100.1

Test Equipment List and Details:

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
9kHz~1000MHz					
EMCO	Passive Loop Antenna	6512	9706-1206	2023/10/21	2026/10/20
Sunol Sciences	Hybrid Antenna	JB3	A060611-3	2024/1/12	2027/1/11
Wilson	Coaxial Attenuator	859936	F-08-EM014	2024/1/12	2027/1/11
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-NJNJ-50	C-0075-01	2024/7/1	2025/6/30
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-NJNJ-50	C-0400-01	2024/7/1	2025/6/30
Unknown	Coaxial Cable	C-NJNJ-50	C-1400-01	2024/7/1	2025/6/30
Sonoma	Amplifier	310N	372193	2024/7/1	2025/6/30
R&S	EMI Test Receiver	ESR3	102453	2023/8/18	2024/8/17
Audix	Test Software	E3	191218 V9	N/A	N/A
Above 1GHz					
ETS-Lindgren	Horn Antenna	3115	000 527 35	2023/9/7	2026/9/6
Ducommun Technologies	Horn Antenna	ARH-4223-02	1007726-02 1304	2023/2/22	2026/2/21
Ducommun Technologies	Horn Antenna	ARH-2823-02	1007726-01 1302	2023/2/22	2026/2/21
Xinhang Macrowave	Coaxial Cable	XH750A-N/J-SMA/J-10M	20231117004 #0001	2023/11/17	2024/11/16
Xinhang Macrowave	Coaxial Cable	XH360A-2.92/J-2.92/J-6M-A	20231208001 #0001	2023/12/11	2024/12/10
AH	Preamplifier	PAM-0118P	469	2023/8/19	2024/8/18
AH	Preamplifier	PAM-1840VH	191	2023/9/7	2024/9/6
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101944	2023/10/18	2024/10/17
Audix	Test Software	E3	191218 V9	N/A	N/A
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR19/M19HWD	U60313-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M19RH	11648-01	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR12/M12HWD	E60120-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M12RH	E60120-2	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR08/M08HWD	F60313-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M08RH	F60313-2	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR05/M05HWD	G60106-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M05RH	G60106-2	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR03/M03HWD	H60120-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M03RH	H60120-2	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
Resenberger	Coaxial Cable	LU7-022-1000	0031	2024/3/1	2025/2/28
Resenberger	Coaxial Cable	LU7-022-1000	0032	2024/3/1	2025/2/28

* Statement of Traceability: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data:

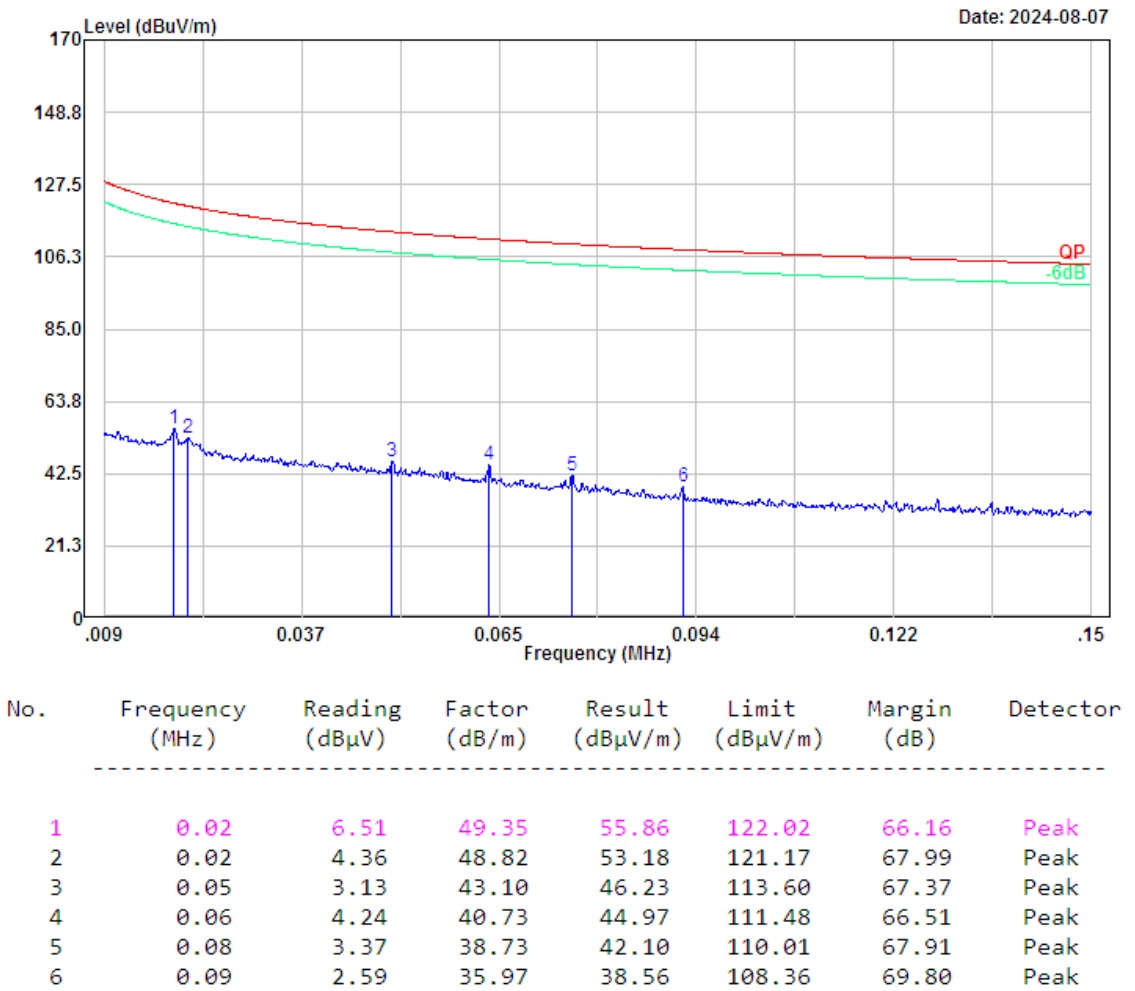
Please refer to the below table and plots.

After pre-scan in the X, Y and Z axes of orientation, the worst case is below:

1) 9kHz-30MHz(pretest parallel, perpendicular, and ground-parallel, the worst is below):
Radar 1&2 Transmitting simultenuously:

Project No.: 2402V43192E-RF
Polarization: Parallel
Test Mode: Transmitting

Serial No.: 2P14-1
Tester: Jayce Wang



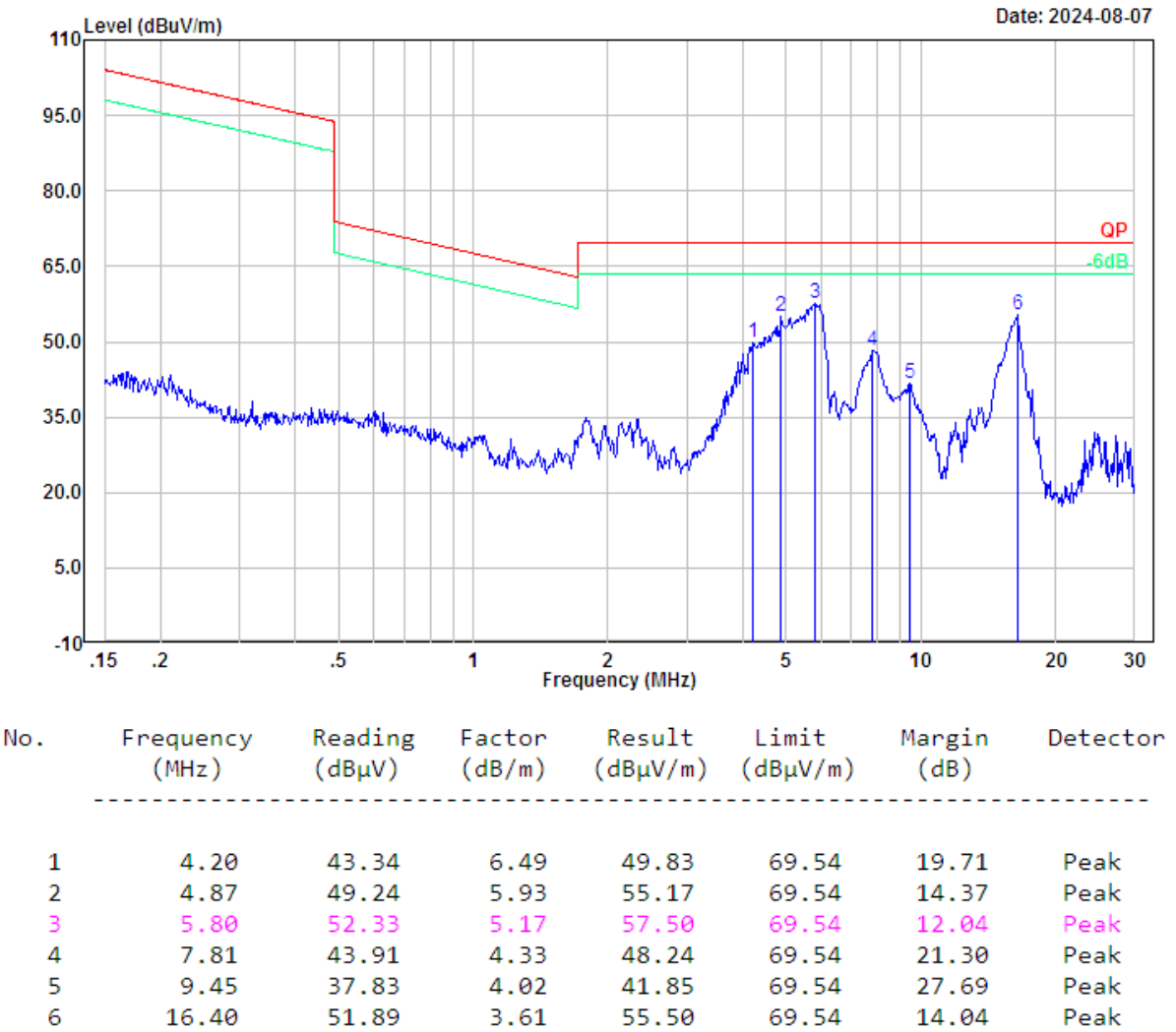
Project No.: 2402V43192E-RF

Serial No.: 2P14-1

Polarization: Parallel

Tester: Jayce Wang

Test Mode: Transmitting

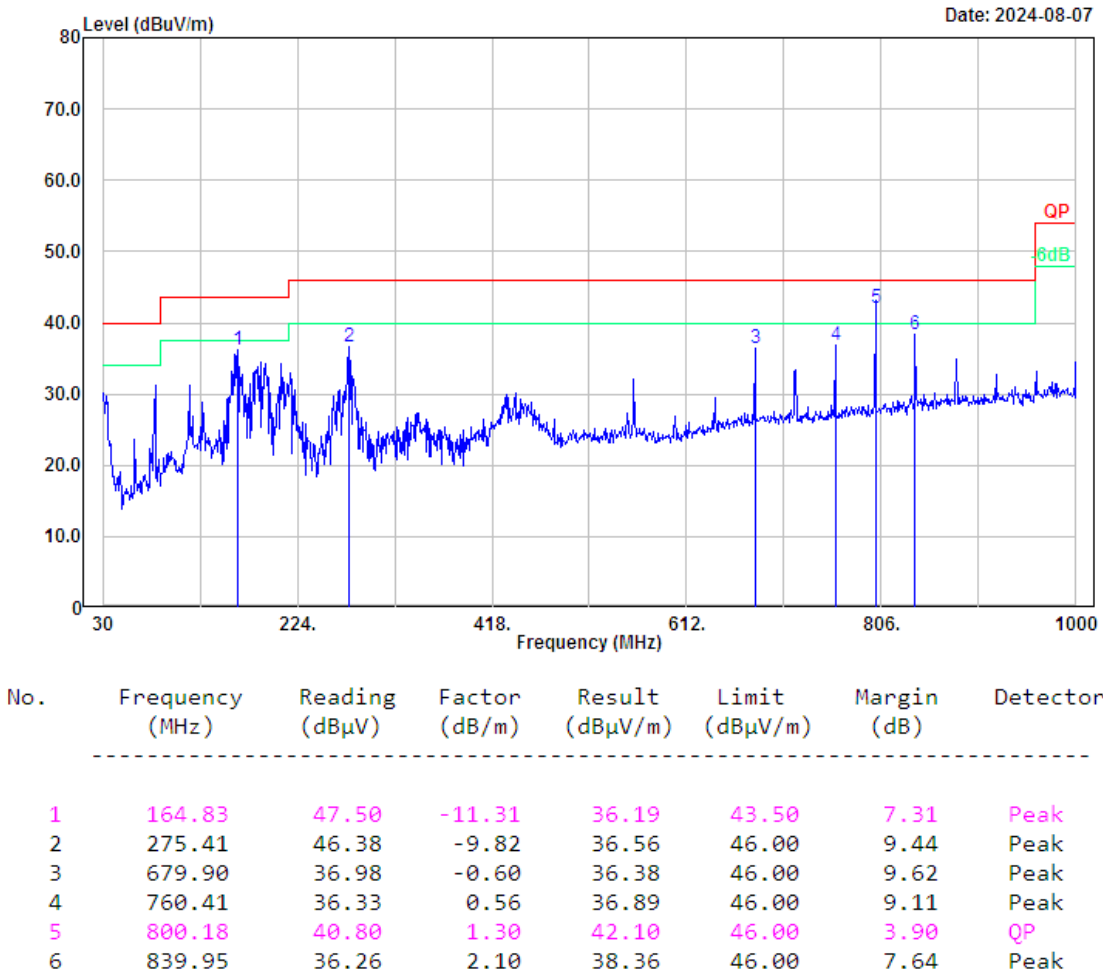


2)30MHz-1GHz

Radar 1&2 Transmitting simultenuously:

Project No.: 2402V43192E-RF
Polarization: Horizontal
Test Mode: Transmitting

Serial No.: 2P14-1
Tester: Jayce Wang



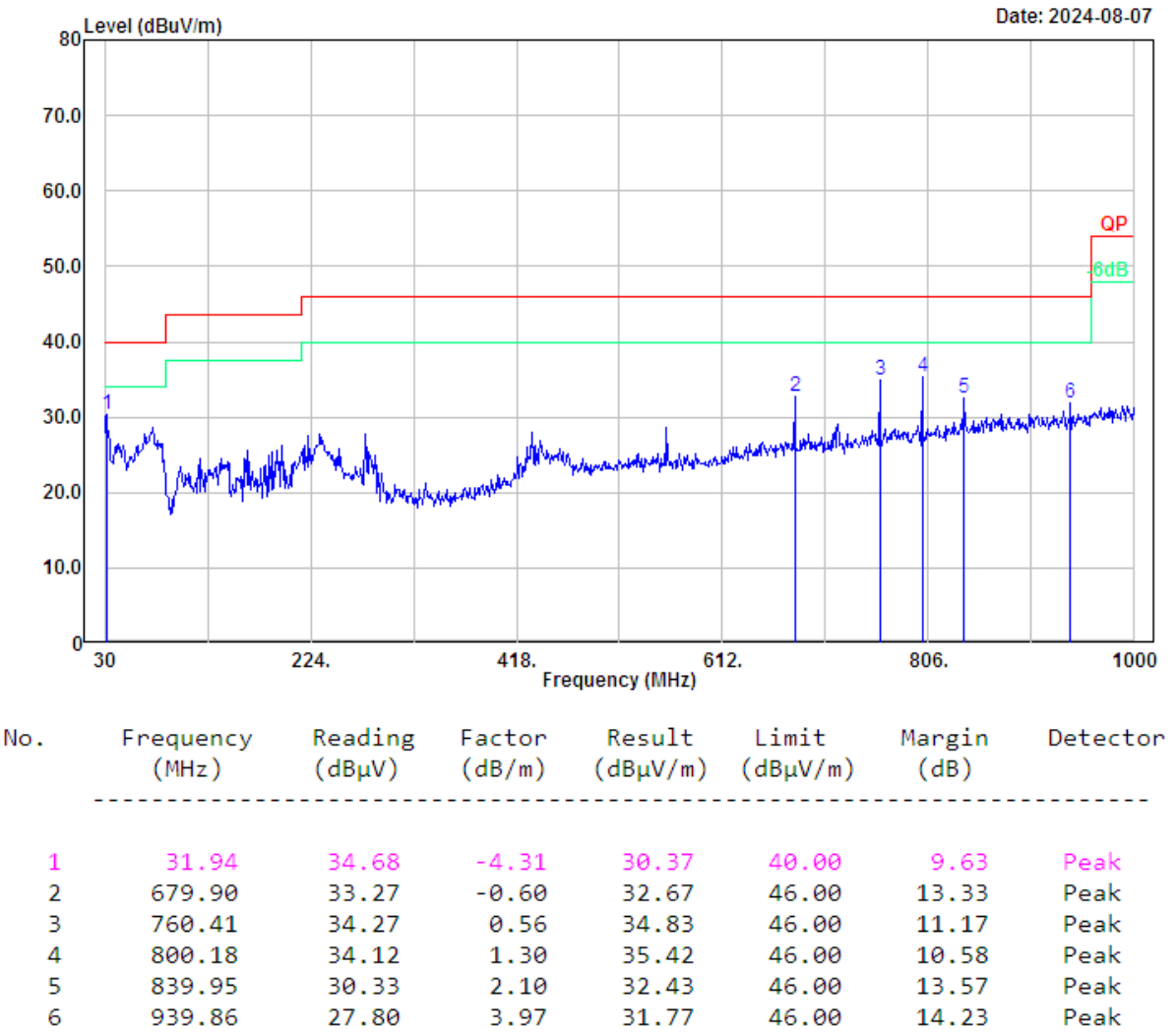
Project No.: 2402V43192E-RF

Serial No.: 2P14-1

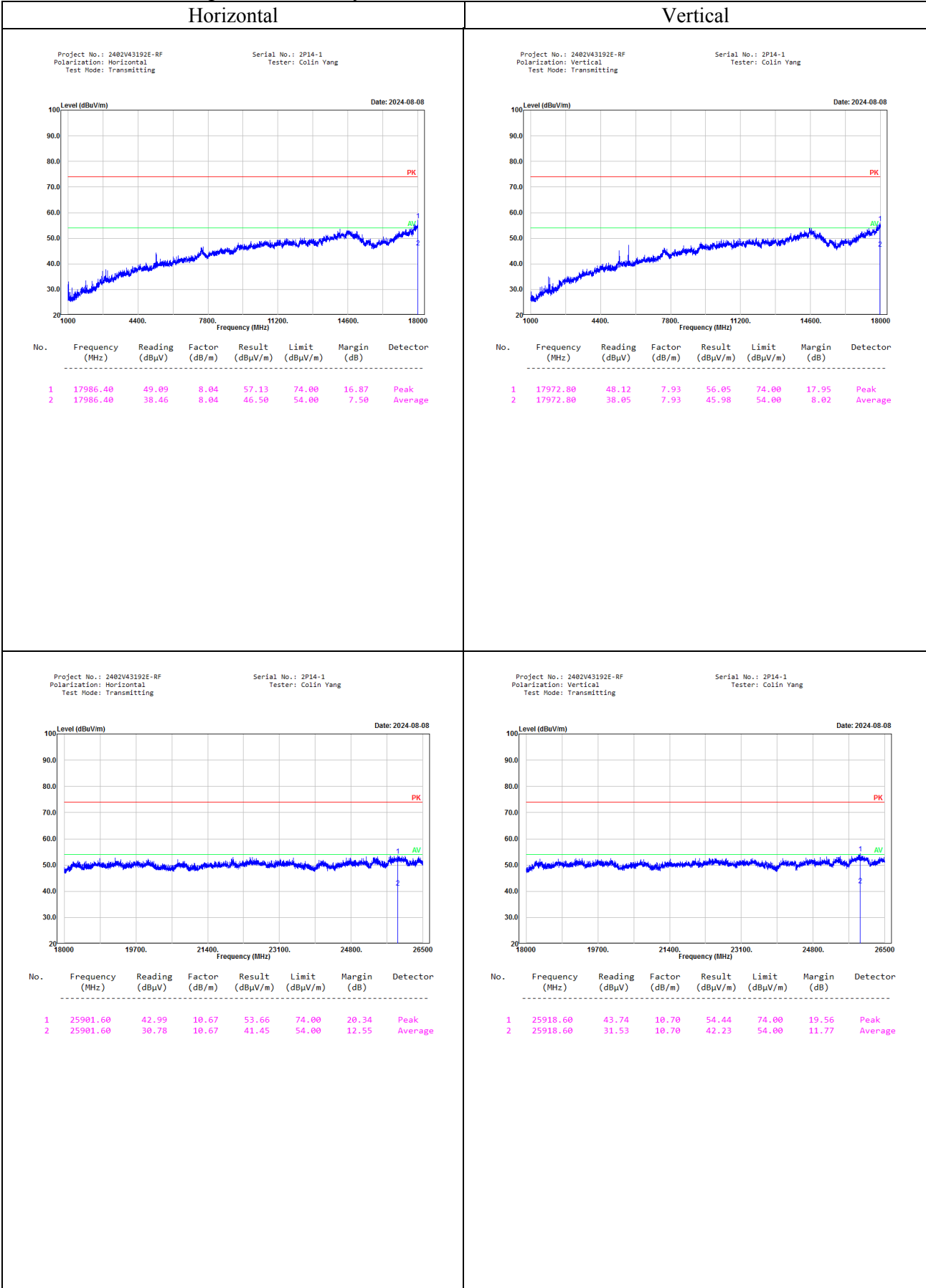
Polarization: Vertical

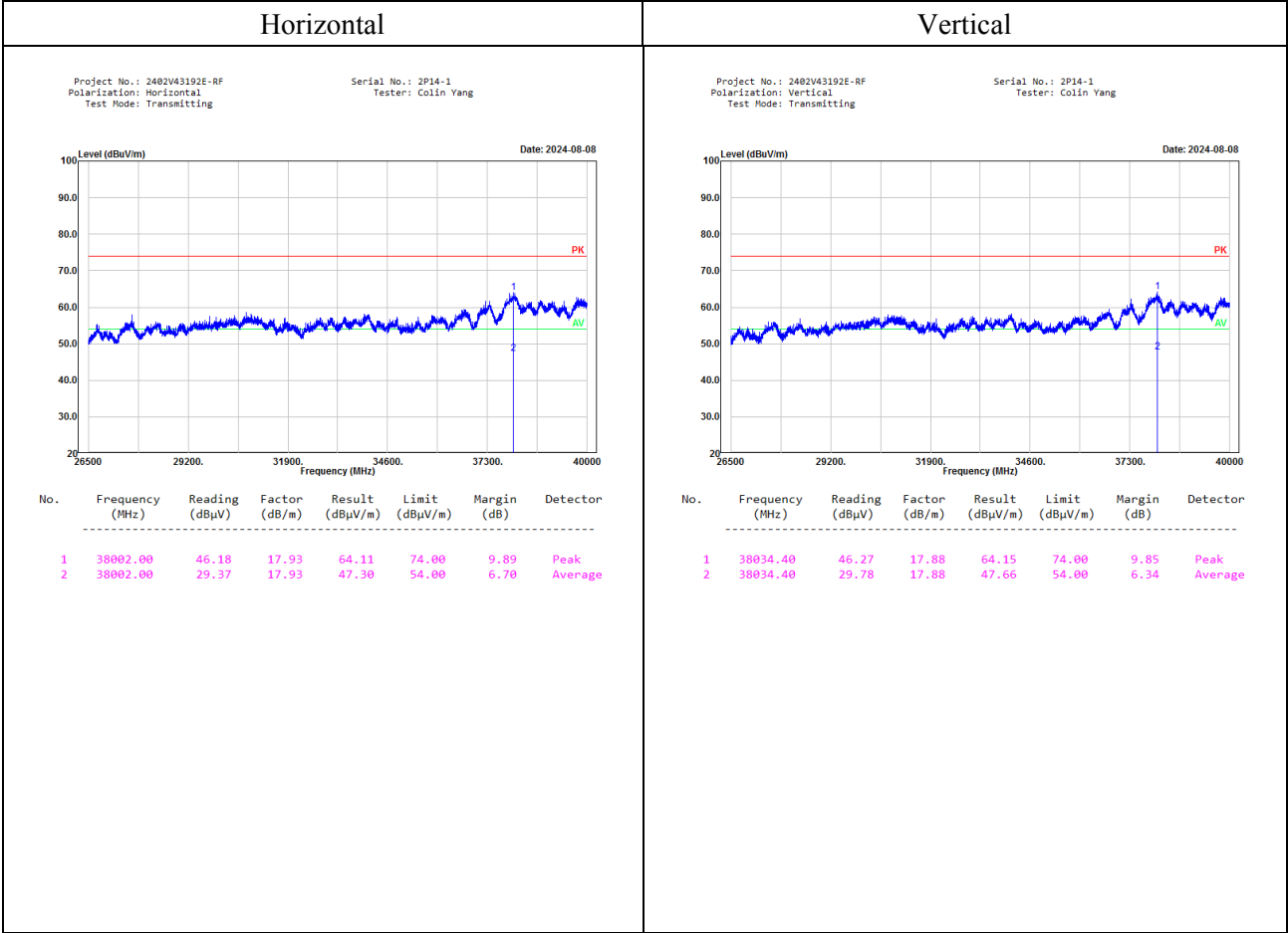
Tester: Jayce Wang

Test Mode: Transmitting



3) 1GHz-40GHz:
Radar 1&2 Transmitting simultenuously:





4) 40GHz-231GHz:**Radar 1****79.2****GHz**

Frequency (GHz)	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Power Density (pW/cm ²)	Limit (pW/cm ²)
40.650	56.30	H	38.89	95.19	96.73	600.00
41.590	57.41	V	39.04	96.45	129.28	600.00
90.550	56.98	H	45.17	102.15	120.08	600.00
90.480	58.98	V	45.17	104.15	190.32	600.00

Radar 2**79.2****GHz**

Frequency (GHz)	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Polar (H/V)	Factor (dB/m)	Field Strength (dBμV/m)	Power Density (pW/cm ²)	Limit (pW/cm ²)
41.320	57.48	H	39.00	96.48	130.18	600.00
40.650	58.29	V	38.89	97.18	152.95	600.00
91.320	55.62	H	45.27	100.89	89.84	600.00
90.540	56.90	V	45.17	102.07	117.89	600.00

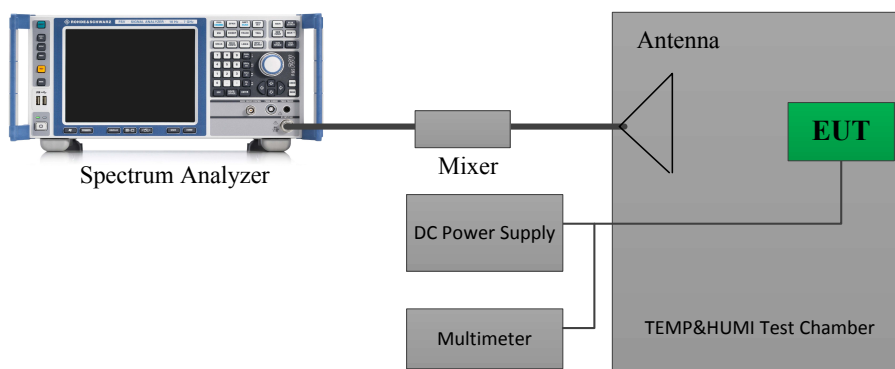
4.3 Frequency Stability:

4.3.1 Applicable Standard

FCC §95.3379 (b)

(b) Fundamental emissions must be contained within the frequency bands specified in this section during all conditions of operation. Equipment is presumed to operate over the temperature range -20 to $+50$ degrees Celsius with an input voltage variation of 85% to 115% of rated input voltage, unless justification is presented to demonstrate otherwise.

4.3.2 EUT Setup Block Diagram



4.3.3 Test Procedure

C63.26-2015, Clause 5.6

Frequency stability is a measure of the frequency drift due to temperature and supply voltage variations, with reference to the frequency measured at $+20$ °C and rated supply voltage. The operating carrier frequency shall be set up in accordance with the manufacturer's published operation and instruction manual prior to the commencement of these tests. No adjustment of any frequency determining circuit element shall be made subsequent to this initial set-up. Frequency stability is tested:

- At 10 °C intervals of temperatures between -30 °C and $+50$ °C at the manufacturer's rated supply voltage, and
- At $+20$ °C temperature and $\pm 15\%$ supply voltage variations. If a product is specified to operate over a range of input voltage then the -15% variation is applied to the lowermost voltage and the $+15\%$ is applied to the uppermost voltage. During the test all necessary settings, adjustments and control of the EUT have to be performed without disturbing the test environment, i.e., without opening the environmental chamber. The frequency stabilities can be maintained to a lesser temperature range provided that the transmitter is automatically inhibited from operating outside the lesser temperature range. For handheld equipment that is only capable of operating from internal batteries and the supply voltage cannot be varied, the frequency stability tests shall be performed at the nominal battery voltage and the battery end point voltage specified by the manufacturer. An external supply voltage can be used and set at the internal battery nominal voltage, and again at the battery operating end point voltage which shall be specified by the equipment manufacturer. If an unmodulated carrier is not available, the mean frequency of a modulated carrier can be obtained by using a frequency counter with gating time set to an appropriately large multiple of bit periods (gating time depending on the required accuracy). Full details on the choice of values shall be included in the test report.

4.3.4 Test Result

Serial Number:	2P14-1	Test Date:	2024/8/3
Test Site:	RF	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Bill Yang	Test Result:	Pass

Environmental Conditions:					
Temperature: (°C)	24.9	Relative Humidity: (%)	55	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	99.8

Test Equipment List and Details:

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR12/M12HWD	E60120-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M12RH	E60120-2	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101944	2023/10/18	2024/10/17
BACL	TEMP&HUMI Test Chamber	BTH-150-40	30173	2023/10/18	2024/10/17
All-sun	Clamp Meter	EM305A	8348897	2024/8/3	2025/8/2
TDK-Lambda	DC Power Supply	Z+60-14	F-08-EM038-1	N/A	N/A

** Statement of Traceability: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).*

Test Data:
Radar 1

Temperature	Voltage	Frequency (GHz)			
°C	V _{DC}	f _L	f _H	f _L Limit	f _H Limit
-20	12	77.485	80.949	76	81
-10	12	77.482	80.943	76	81
0	12	77.487	80.945	76	81
10	12	77.481	80.946	76	81
20	12	77.487	80.948	76	81
30	12	77.488	80.949	76	81
40	12	77.486	80.942	76	81
50	12	77.487	80.947	76	81
20	24	77.489	80.940	76	81

Radar 2

Temperature	Voltage	Frequency (GHz)			
°C	V _{DC}	f _L	f _H	f _L Limit	f _H Limit
-20	12	77.498	80.939	76	81
-10	12	77.492	80.934	76	81
0	12	77.497	80.935	76	81
10	12	77.495	80.932	76	81
20	12	77.498	80.937	76	81
30	12	77.491	80.936	76	81
40	12	77.498	80.934	76	81
50	12	77.496	80.933	76	81
20	24	77.493	80.935	76	81

Note: the operation voltage range was declared by manufacturer.

4.4 Occupied Bandwidth:

4.4.1 Applicable Standard

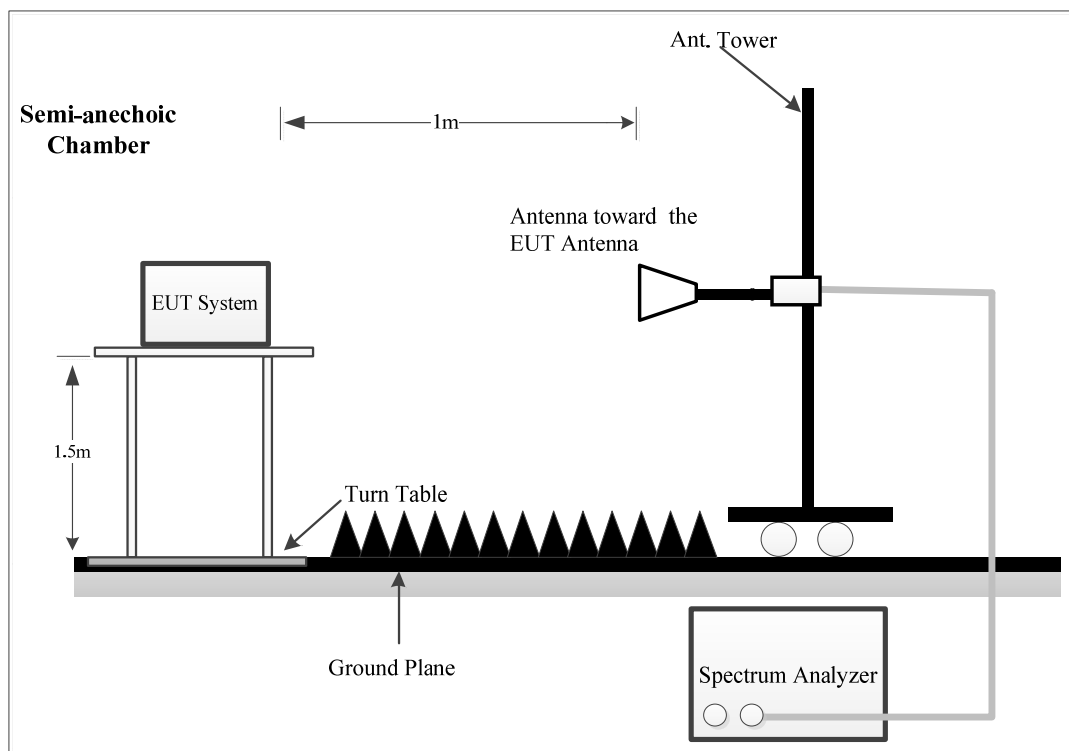
FCC §2.1049

The occupied bandwidth, that is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission shall be measured.

653005 D01 76-81 GHz Radars v01r02 clause 4 d)

The occupied bandwidth of the radar device shall be measured, reported, and shown to be fully contained within the designated 76-81 GHz frequency band under normal operating conditions as well as under those extreme ambient temperature and input voltage conditions as described in Section 2.1057.

4.4.2 EUT Setup



Place the measurement antenna in the main beam of the EUT then maximize the fundamental emission, noting that multiple peaks can be found at different beam orientations and/or polarizations.

4.4.3 Test Procedure

C63.26-2015, Clause 5.4.4

The OBW 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 spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be set wide enough to capture all modulation products including the emission skirts (typically a span of $1.5 \times \text{OBW}$ is sufficient).
- b) The nominal IF filter 3 dB bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be set $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to prevent the signal amplitude from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation. See guidance provided in 4.2.3.
NOTE—Step a), step b), and step c) may require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.
- d) Set the detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max-hold.
- e) If the instrument does not have a 99% OBW function, recover the trace data points and sum directly in linear power terms. Place the recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached. Record that frequency as the lower OBW frequency. Repeat the process until 99.5% of the total is reached and record that frequency as the upper OBW frequency. The 99% power OBW can be determined by computing the difference these two frequencies.
- f) The OBW shall be reported and plot(s) of the measuring instrument display shall be provided with the test report. The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data can be reported in addition to the plot(s).

4.4.4 Test Result

Serial Number:	2P14-1	Test Date:	2024/8/3
Test Site:	Chamber B	Test Mode:	Transmitting
Tester:	Bill Yang	Test Result:	N/A

Environmental Conditions:					
Temperature: (°C)	24.3	Relative Humidity: (%)	45	ATM Pressure: (kPa)	99.8

Test Equipment List and Details:

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
OML	Waveguide Mixer	WR12/M12HWD	E60120-1	2023/2/16	2026/2/15
OML	Horn Antenna	M12RH	E60120-2	2023/2/27	2026/2/26
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101944	2023/10/18	2024/10/17

* Statement of Traceability: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) attests that all calibrations have been performed, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data:

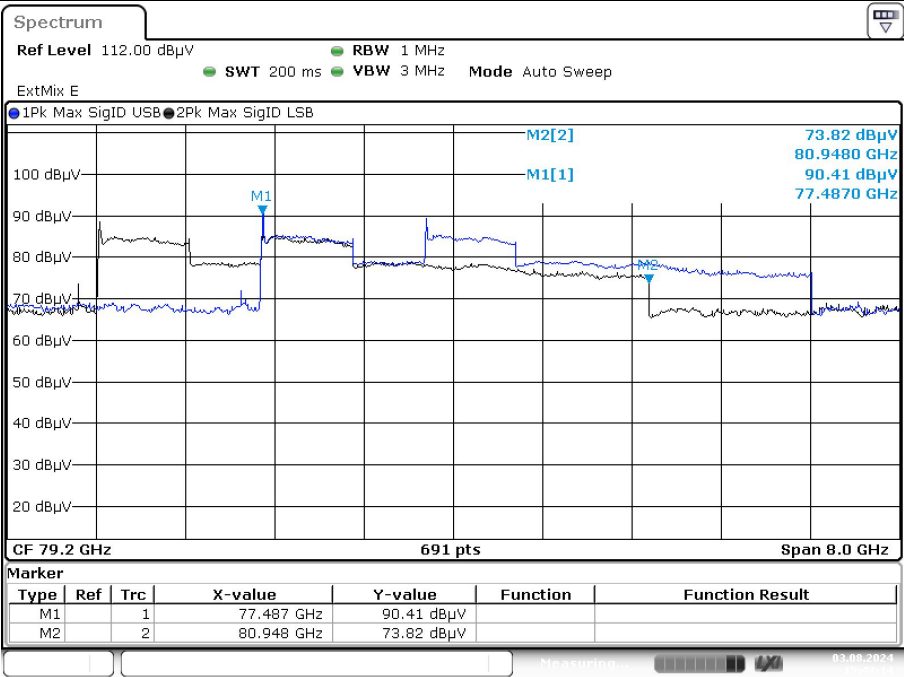
Radar 1

99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	F _L (GHz)	F _L Limit (GHz)	F _H (GHz)	F _H Limit (GHz)
3461	77.487	76	80.948	81
Note: F _L is the Low frequency of the 99% Occupied bandwidth. F _H is the Upper frequency of the 99% Occupied bandwidth.				

Radar 2

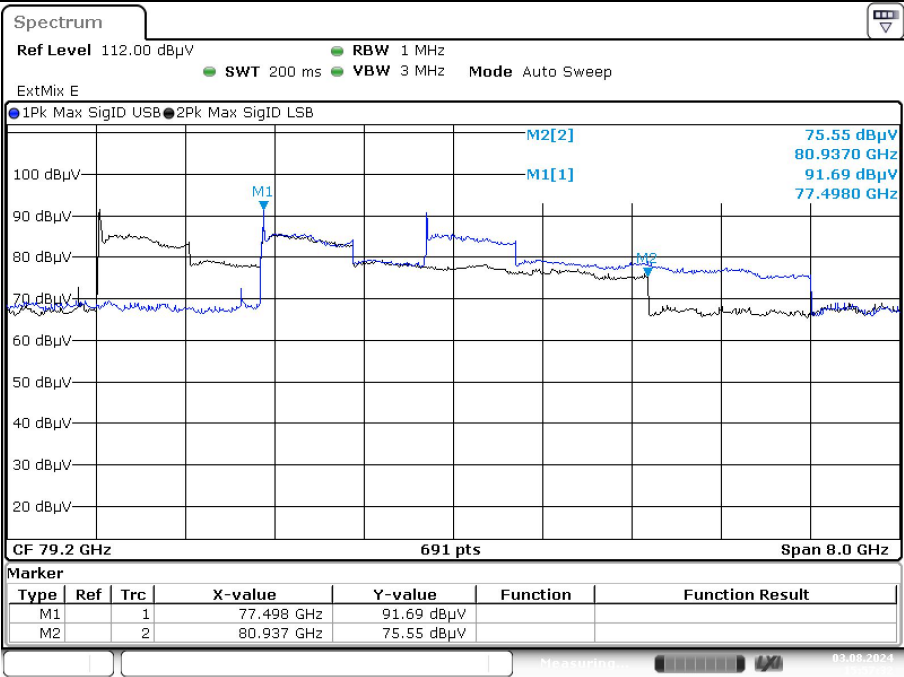
99% Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	F _L (GHz)	F _L Limit (GHz)	F _H (GHz)	F _H Limit (GHz)
3439	77.498	76	80.937	81
Note: F _L is the Low frequency of the 99% Occupied bandwidth. F _H is the Upper frequency of the 99% Occupied bandwidth.				

99% Emission Bandwidth-Radar 1



ProjectNo.:2402V43192E-RF Tester:Bill Yang
Date: 3.AUG.2024 15:43:15

99% Emission Bandwidth-Radar 2



ProjectNo.:2402V43192E-RF Tester:Bill Yang
Date: 3.AUG.2024 15:57:33

EXHIBIT A - EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Please refer to the attachment 2402V43192E-RF-EXP EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOGRAPHS and
2402V43192E-RF-INP EUT INTERNAL PHOTOGRAPHS

EXHIBIT B - TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Please refer to the attachment 2402V43192E-RF-00A-TSP TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS.

EXHIBIT C - RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION

Applicable Standard

FCC §95.3385 & §1.1310 & §2.1091

Regardless of the power density levels permitted under this subpart, devices operating under the provisions of this subpart are subject to the radiofrequency radiation exposure requirements specified in §§ 1.1307(b), 2.1091, and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. Applications for equipment authorization of devices operating under this section must contain a statement confirming compliance with these requirements for both fundamental emissions and unwanted emissions. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See §1.1307(b)(1) of this chapter.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) (§1.1310, §2.1091)

(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time (minutes)
0.3–1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34–30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	30
30–300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300–1500	/	/	f/1500	30
1500–100,000	/	/	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz; * = Plane-wave equivalent power density;

According to §1.1310 and §2.1091 RF exposure is calculated.

Procedure

Prediction of power density at the distance of the applicable MPE limit

$S = PG/4\pi R^2$ = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm²);

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW);

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain;

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm);

For simultaneously transmit system, the calculated power density should comply with:

$$\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}} \leq 1$$

Measurement Result

Frequency (GHz)	EIRP Average Output power		Evaluation Distance (cm)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)	MPE Limit (mW/cm ²)
	(dBm)	(mW)			
77-81	35	3162	25.0	0.40	1.0

Note: The EIRP including Tune-up Tolerance provided by manufacturer

The two radar can transmit simultaneously:

$$\sum_i \frac{S_i}{S_{Limit,i}}$$

$$=S_{\text{Radar1}}/S_{\text{limit-Radar1}} + S_{\text{Radar2}}/S_{\text{limit-Radar2}}$$

$$=0.40*2$$

$$=0.8$$

$$< 1.0$$

Result: The device meet FCC MPE at 25 cm distance.

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