FCC SAR TEST REPORT

ISSUED BY
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

FOR

Tablet PC

ISSUED TO
Smartron India Private Limited

1st Floor, Kapil Tower, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana

Report No.:	BL-SZ1590111-702
EUT Type:	Tablet PC
Model Name:	T1211
Brand Name:	SMARTRON
FCC ID:	2AGCE-T1211
Test Standard:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093
	ANSI C95.1: 1992
	IEEE 1528: 2013
Maximum SAR:	Body (1 g): 0.776 W/kg
Test Conclusion:	Pass
Test Date:	Sep. 29, 2015 ~ Oct. 9, 2015
Date of Issue:	Aug. 18, 2016

Tested by: Tu Lang
Tu Lang
(Engineer)
Date Aug. 18, 2016

Approved by: Liao Jianming
Liao Jianming
(Technical Director)
Date Aug. 18, 2016

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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions
Rev. 01	Apr. 14, 2016	Initial Issue
Rev. 02	Aug. 18, 2016	Added note in the page 34.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co.,Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province,P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 66850100
Fax Number	+86 755 6182 4271

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Test Location	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co.,Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province,P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 11524A-1. The laboratory has been listed by US Federal Communications Commission to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 832625. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L6791.
Description	All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	21 to 23℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	40 to 50%
Ambient Pressure	100 to 102KPa

1.4 Announce

(1) The test report reference to the report template version v2.1.

(2) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.

(3) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.

(4) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.

(5) This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by BALUN and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section.

(6) Content of the test report, in part or in full, cannot be used for publicity and/or promotional purposes without prior written approval from the laboratory.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	Smartron India Private Limited
Address	1st Floor, Kapil Tower, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Shenzhen Wisky Technology Co.,LTD.
Address	5th Floor, W2-A Building, Hi-tech Park South 1st Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen.

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	Shenzhen Wisky Technology Co.,LTD.
Address	5th Floor, W2-A Building, Hi-tech Park South 1st Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen.

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Type	Tablet PC
Model Name Under Test	SMARTRON
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model Name Differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	N/A
Software Version	N/A
Dimensions (Approx.)	309 x 205 × 10 mm
Weight (Approx.)	929.3 g (with battery)
Network and Wireless connectivity	WLAN

2.5 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment 1	Battery	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No.	N/A
	Serial No.	N/A
	Capacitance	5000 mAh
	Rated Voltage	7.4 V
	Limit Charge Voltage	8.5 V
Ancillary Equipment 2	Charger 1	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No.	PSY120300EU
	Serial No.	N/A
	Rated Input	100 - 240 V~, 0.8 A, 50/60 Hz
	Rated Output	12 V⎓, 3 A

2.6 Technical Information

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	WLAN	
Frequency Range	802.11a	5150 MHz~ 5250 MHz
		5250 MHz~ 5350 MHz
		5470 MHz~ 5725 MHz
		5725 MHz~ 5850 MHz
	802.11 n(HT20/HT40)	5150 MHz~ 5250 MHz
		5250 MHz~ 5350 MHz
		5470 MHz~ 5725 MHz
		5725 MHz~ 5850 MHz
	802.11 ac(HT80)	5150 MHz~ 5250 MHz
		5250 MHz~ 5350 MHz
		5470 MHz~ 5725 MHz
		5725 MHz~ 5850 MHz
Antenna Type	WLAN: Diamond Antenna	
DTM	Not Support	
Hotspot Function	Not Support	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
EUT Stage	Portable Device	

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01	SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities
6	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
7	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
8	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets
9	FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r02	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers
10	FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02	SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ ControlledExposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:
General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. General population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Occupational/Controlled Exposure: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure,In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR (1 g Value)

Type	Mode	Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Maximum Report SAR (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
Antenna 1	5.2G WLAN 802.11a	**0.776**	0.776	1.6
	5.3G WLAN 802.11a	0.658		
	5.6G WLAN 802.11a	0.468		
	5.8G WLAN 802.11a	0.540		
Antenna 2	5.2G WLAN 802.11a	0.625		
	5.3G WLAN 802.11a	0.610		
	5.6G WLAN 802.11a	0.441		
	5.8G WLAN 802.11a	0.421		
Verdict			Pass	

3.3.2 Highest Simultaneous SAR

Position	Simultaneous Configuration	Simultaneous SAR (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Verdict
Body-worn	5G WLAN(Antenna 1) + 5G WLAN(Antenna 2)	1.401	1.6	Pass

3.4 Test Uncertainty

3.4.1 Measurement uncertainly evaluation for SAR test

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528 This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

1) System Measurement Uncertainty (frequency range from 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.00	6.00	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90	3.90	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60	0.60	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60	0.60	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Reponse Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20	0.20	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.90	2.90	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.60	3.60	N-1
Output power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90	2.90	∞
SAR scaling	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.50	3.50	∞
SAR correction	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.10	0.90	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.10	1.00	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.40	∞
Liquid conductivity - temperature uncertainty	3.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.50	1.40	∞
Liquid permittivity - temperature uncertainty	0.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.10	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				13.1	13.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				26.1	26.1	

2) System Measurement Uncertainty (frequency range from 3 GHz to 6 GHz)

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90	3.90	∞
Boundary effect	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60	0.60	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Reponse Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.90	3.90	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30	2.30	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.90	2.90	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.60	3.60	N-1
Output power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90	2.90	∞
SAR scaling	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	6.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.80	3.80	∞
SAR correction	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.10	0.90	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.10	1.00	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.40	∞
Liquid conductivity - temperature uncertainty	3.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.50	1.40	∞
Liquid permittivity - temperature uncertainty	0.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.10	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				14.0	14.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				28.1	28.0	

3.4.2 Measurement uncertainly evaluation for system check

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE 1528. The break down of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

1) System Measurement Uncertainty (frequency range from 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.00	6.00	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90	3.90	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60	0.60	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60	0.60	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Reponse Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20	0.20	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Dipole								
Deviation of experimental dipole	5.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.20	3.20	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	2.0	R	1	1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Power drift	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.50	3.50	∞
SAR correction	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.10	0.90	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.10	1.00	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.40	∞
Liquid conductivity - temperature uncertainty	3.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.50	1.40	∞
Liquid permittivity - temperature uncertainty	0.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.10	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.56	10.52	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				21.12	21.04	

2) System Measurement Uncertainty (frequency range from 3 GHz to 6 GHz)

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90	3.90	∞
Boundary effect	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60	0.60	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Reponse Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70	1.70	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.90	3.90	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30	2.30	∞
Dipole								
Deviation of experimental dipole	5.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.20	3.20	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	2.0	R	1	1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Power drift	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	6.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.80	3.80	∞
SAR correction	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.10	0.90	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.10	1.00	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.40	∞
Liquid conductivity - temperature uncertainty	3.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.50	1.40	∞
Liquid permittivity - temperature uncertainty	0.4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.10	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				11.75	11.72	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				23.50	23.44	

4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

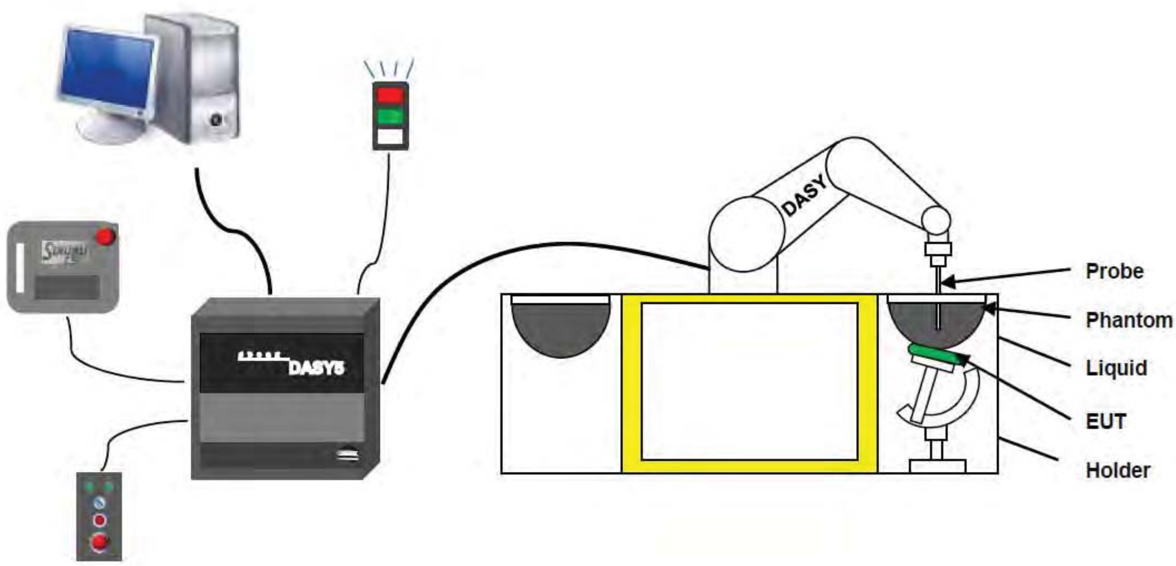
$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρis the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 DASY SAR System

4.2.1 DASY SAR System Diagram



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

4.2.2 Robot

The Dasy SAR system uses the high precision robots.Symmetrical design with triangular coreBuilt-in optical fiber for surface detection system For the 6-axis controller system, Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents). The robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision
  (repeatability ±0.02 mm)
- High reliability
  (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs
  (virtually maintenancefree due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
  (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference
  (motor control _elds shielded via the closed metallic constructionshields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities for the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe EX3DV4-SN:7340 with following specifications is used.

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ; ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.

4.2.4 Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

- Input Impedance: 200MOhm
- The Inputs: Symmetrical and Floating
- Commom Mode Rejection: Above 80dB

4.2.5 Phantoms

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

Photo of Phantom SN1857

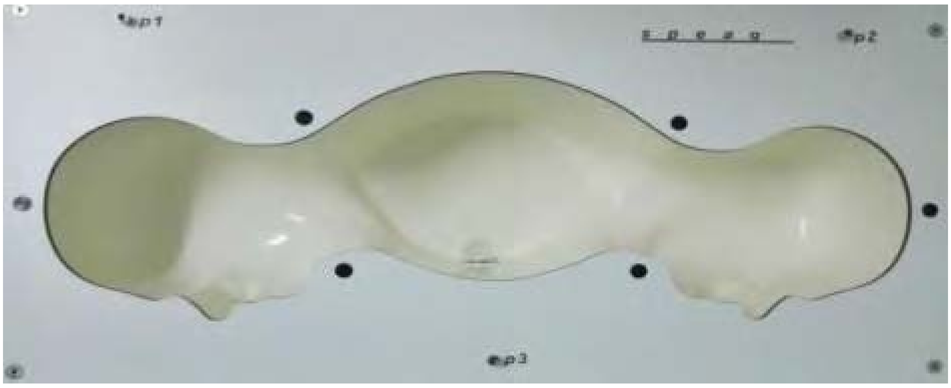
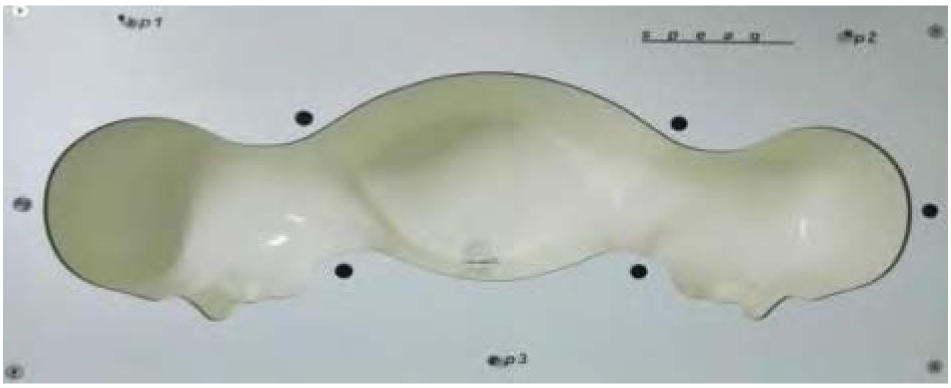


Photo of Phantom SN1859



Serial Number	Material	Length	Height
SN 1857 SAM1	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced	1000	500
SN 1859 SAM2	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced	1000	500

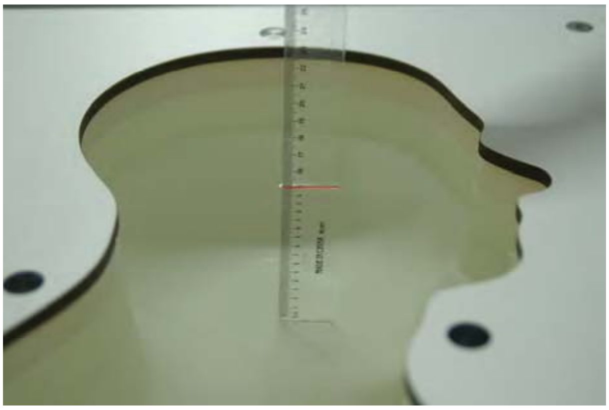
4.2.6 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°. The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA‟s only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used. Larger DUT‟s (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. Incompliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.

4.2.7 Simulating Liquid

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.

Head Liquid Depth	Body Liquid Depth
	

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)			Triton X-100 (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
5200	62.52	17.24			17.24		4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24			17.24		5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5

Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE (%)	Salt (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
5200	78.60	21.40	/	5.54	47.86
5800	78.50	21.40	0.1	6.0	48.20

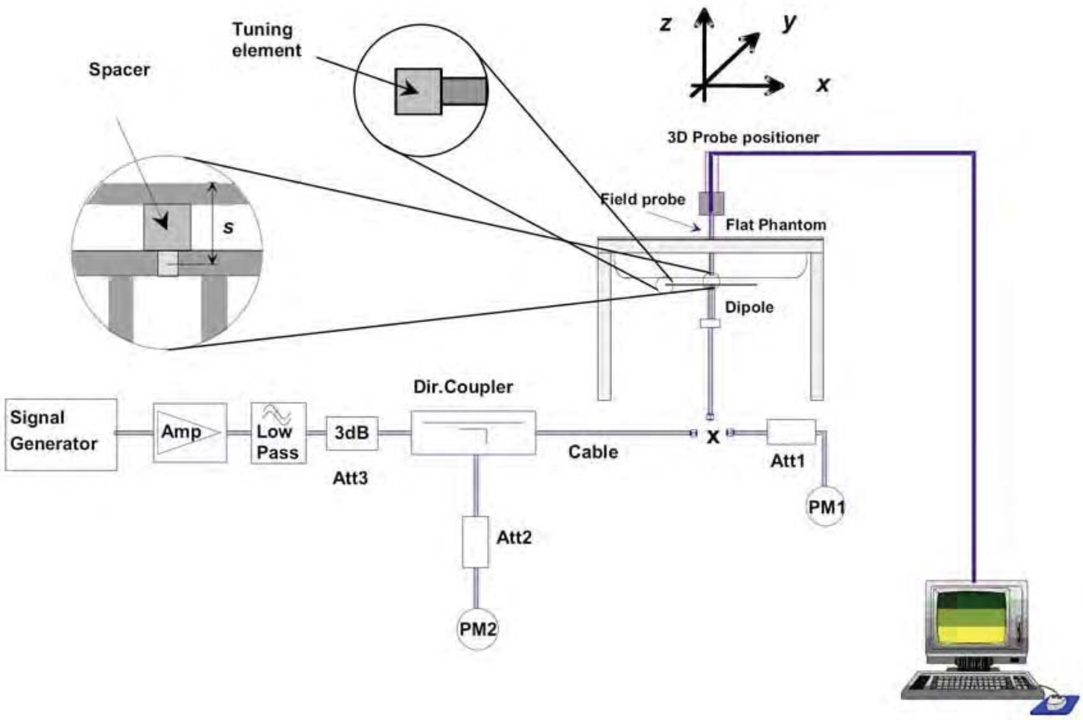
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source.This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.2 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

According to KDB 648474 D04 Handset, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

6.1 Head Exposure Conditions

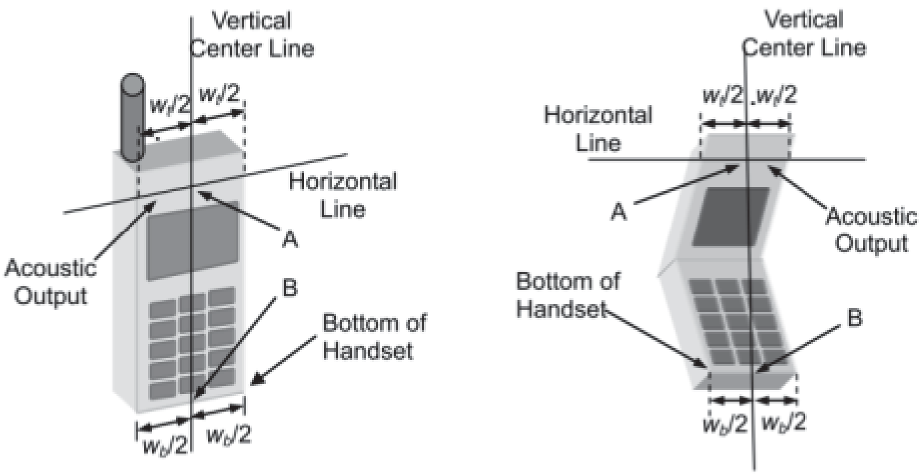
Head exposure is limited to next to the ear voice mode operations. Head SAR compliance is tested according to the test positions defined in IEEE Std 1528-2013 using the SAM phantom illustrated as below.

6.1.1 Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

(a) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w b of the bottom of the handset.

(b) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

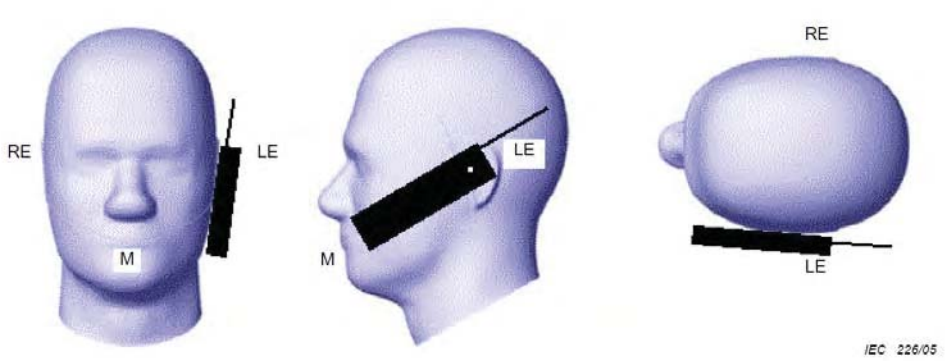
(c) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



6.1.2 Cheek Position

(a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

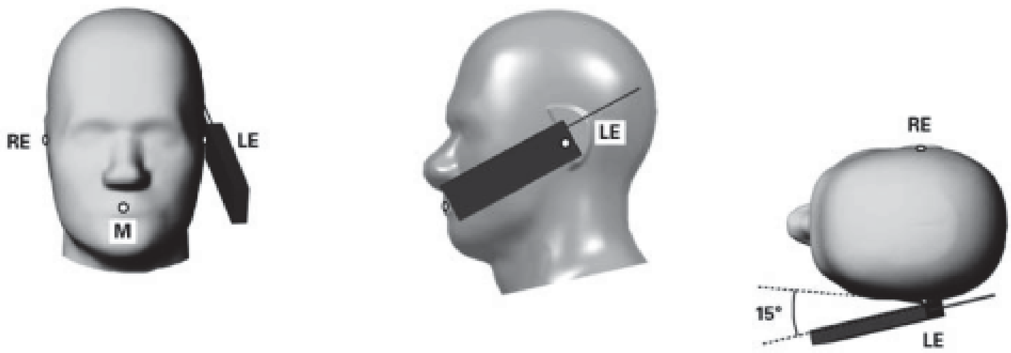
(b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.



6.1.3 Tilted Position

(a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.

(b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost.

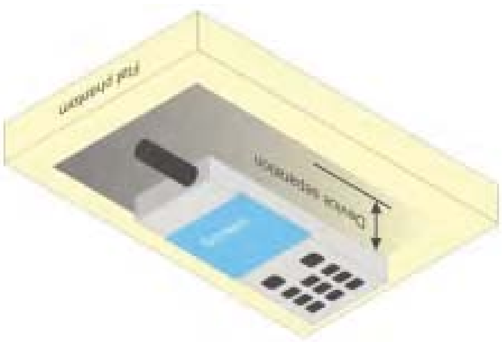


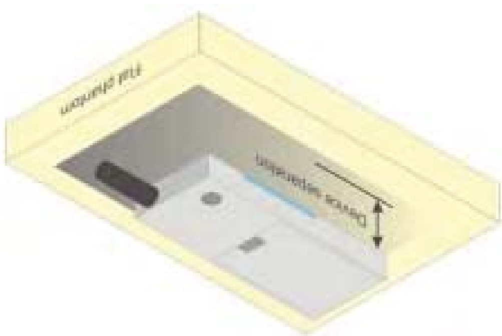
6.2 Body-worn Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in EN 62209-2 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

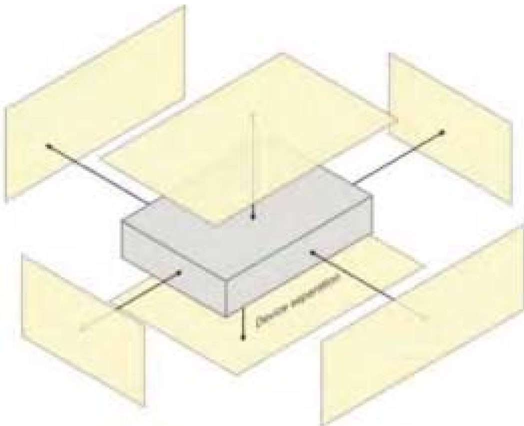
Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance <= 5 mm to support compliance.





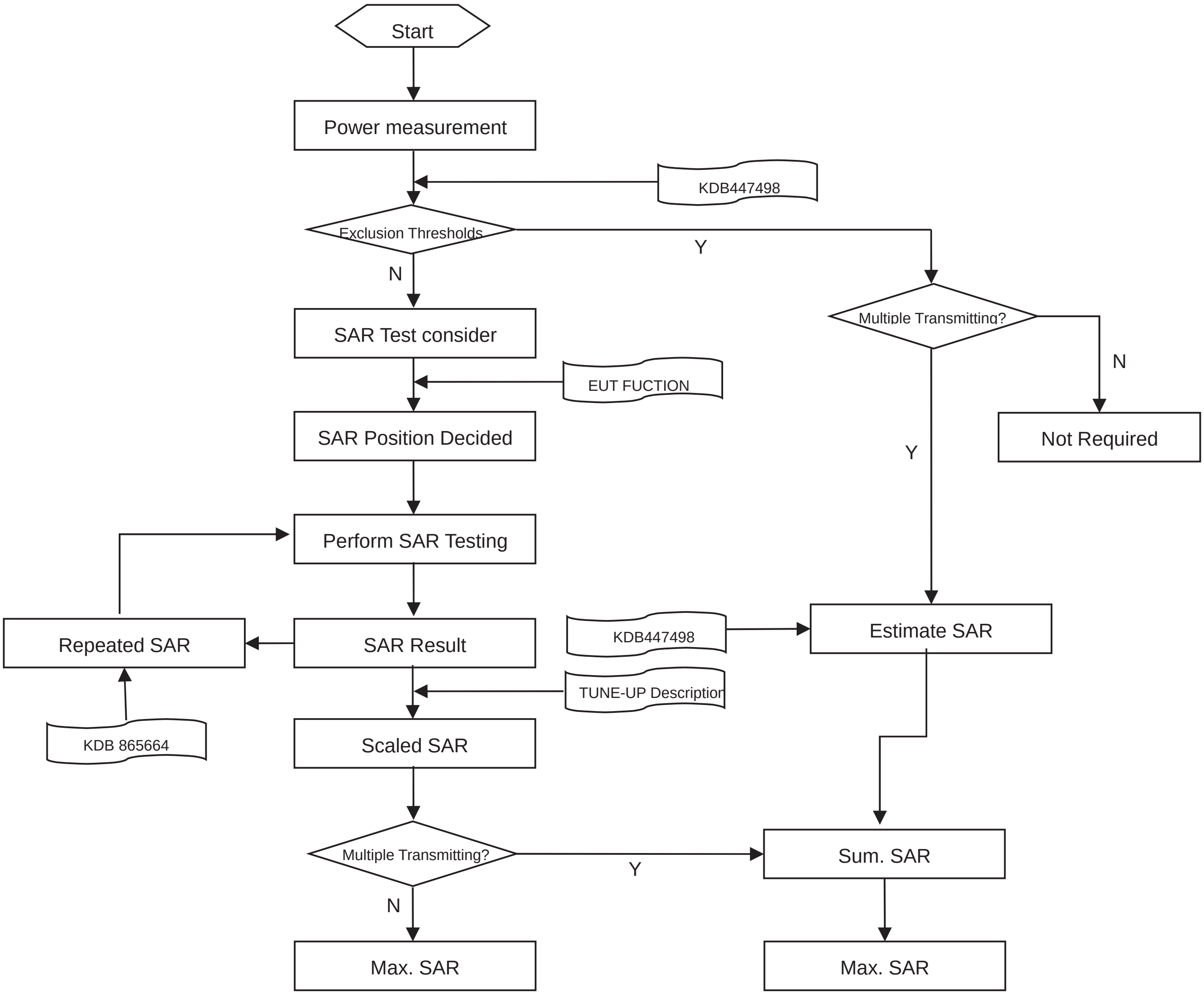
6.3 Hotspot Mode Exposure Position Conditions

For handsets that support hotspot mode operations, with wireless router capabilities and various web browsing functions, the relevant hand and body exposure conditions are tested according to the hotspot SAR procedures in KDB 941225. A test separation distance of 10 mm is required between the phantom and all surfaces and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge. When the form factor of a handset is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm (instead of 10 mm) is required for testing hotspot mode. When the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, in the same wireless mode and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface).



7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1 g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤3GHz</th><th>>3GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5±1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2)±0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30°±1°</td><td>20°±1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 –3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 5 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">graded grid</td><td rowspan="3">Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 4 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-1)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">x, y, z</td><td rowspan="3">≥30 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note:
1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1 g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

7.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

a. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
b. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
c. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
d. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 *32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.
When the 1 g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

8.1 WIFI

8.1.1 5G WIFI

Antenna 1

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Avg. Power (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
5.2 (5.15~5.25)	802.11a	36	5180	**11.98**	Yes
		40	5200	10.92	No
		48	5240	11.02	No
	802.11n(HT20)	36	5180	9.81	No
		40	5200	9.93	No
		48	5240	9.27	No
	802.11n(HT40)	38	5190	8.83	No
		46	5230	9.19	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	42	5210	8.34	No
5.3 (5.25~5.35)	802.11a	52	5260	**11.18**	Yes
		60	5300	11.13	No
		64	5320	10.32	No
	802.11n(HT20)	52	5260	8.73	No
		60	5300	9.30	No
		64	5320	8.43	No
	802.11n(HT40)	54	5270	8.49	No
		62	5310	8.85	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	58	5290	8.02	No
5.6 (5.47~5.725)	802.11a	100	5500	10.75	No
		120	5600	**11.74**	Yes
		140	5700	10.35	No
	802.11n(HT20)	100	5500	9.36	No
		120	5600	9.26	No
		140	5700	8.30	No
	802.11n(HT40)	102	5510	9.04	No
		118	5590	8.58	No
		134	5670	8.67	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	106	5530	7.96	No
		122	5610	8.03	No
		138	5690	7.59	No
5.8 (5.725~5.850)	802.11a	149	5745	11.20	No
		157	5785	10.79	No
		161	5805	**11.25**	Yes
	802.11n(HT20)	149	5745	9.22	No
		157	5785	9.41	No
		161	5805	8.92	No
	802.11n(HT40)	151	5755	9.08	No

		159	5795	8.97	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	155	5775	7.85	No

Antenna 2

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Avg. Power (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
5.2 (5.15~5.25)	802.11a	36	5180	11.21	No
		40	5200	**11.95**	Yes
		48	5240	11.24	No
	802.11n(HT20)	36	5180	8.99	No
		40	5200	9.74	No
		48	5240	11.61	No
	802.11n(HT40)	38	5190	9.28	No
		46	5230	11.93	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	42	5210	10.84	No
5.3 (5.25~5.35)	802.11a	52	5260	**11.02**	Yes
		60	5300	10.93	No
		64	5320	10.70	No
	802.11n(HT20)	52	5260	8.12	No
		60	5300	10.13	No
		64	5320	10.45	No
	802.11n(HT40)	54	5270	11.05	No
		62	5310	8.85	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	58	5290	11.13	No
5.6 (5.47~5.725)	802.11a	100	5500	11.92	No
		120	5600	**11.93**	Yes
		140	5700	11.36	No
	802.11n(HT20)	100	5500	11.59	No
		120	5600	11.20	No
		140	5700	10.57	No
	802.11n(HT40)	102	5510	11.10	No
		118	5590	11.10	No
		134	5670	11.28	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	106	5530	10.14	No
		122	5610	10.33	No
		138	5690	10.29	No
5.8 (5.725~5.850)	802.11a	149	5745	11.65	No
		157	5785	11.18	No
		161	5805	**11.67**	Yes
	802.11n(HT20)	149	5745	10.55	No
		157	5785	10.31	No
		161	5805	10.79	No
	802.11n(HT40)	151	5755	11.53	No
		159	5795	11.92	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	155	5775	11.04	No
1. Note: Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands conditions.					

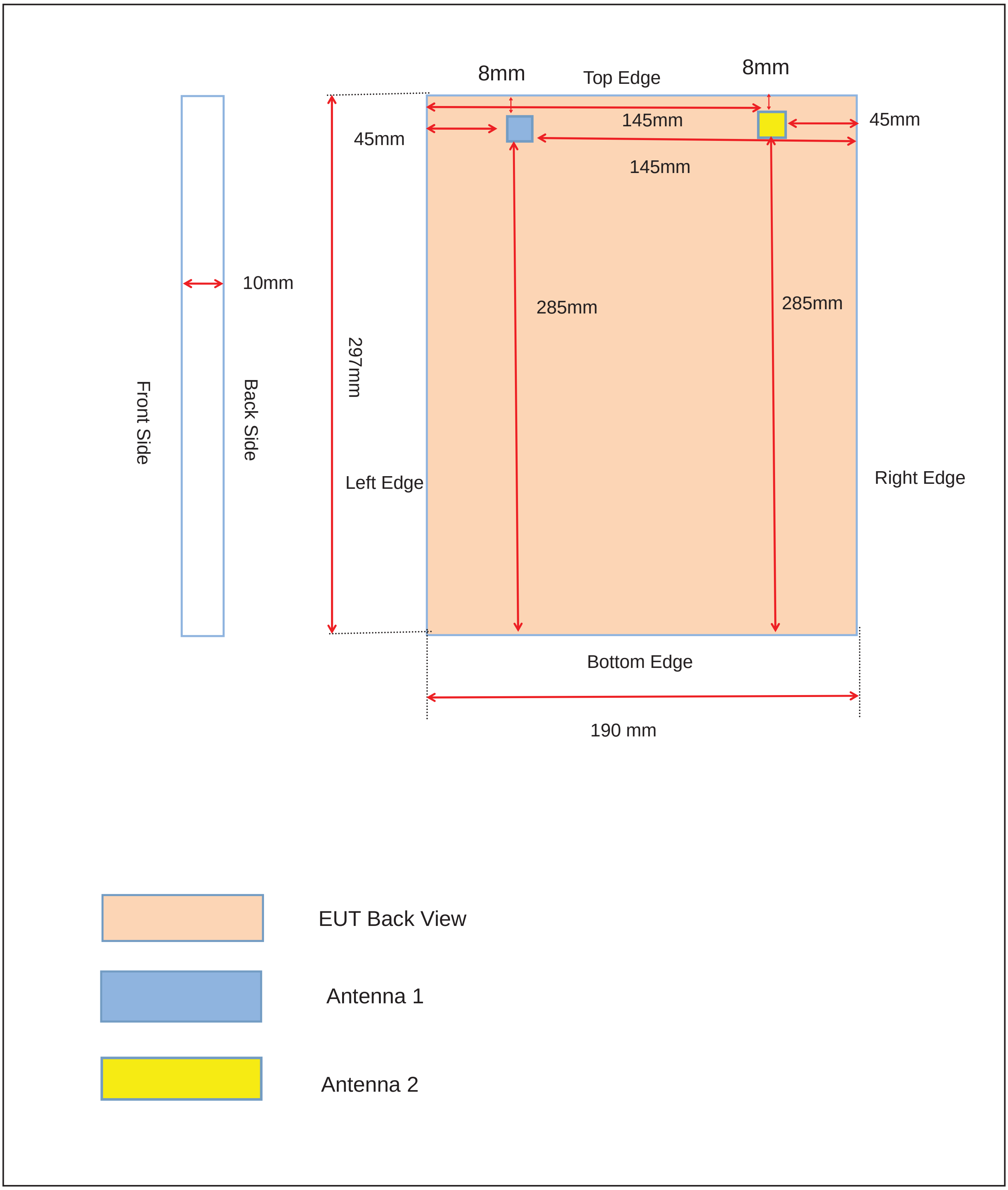
a. When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

b. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

Rated RF power output:

Type	Band (GHz)	Mode	Range(dBm)
Antenna 1	5.2 (5.15~5.25)	IEEE 802.11a	10.85-12.05
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	9.20-10.00
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	8.80-9.25
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	8.30-8.40
	5.3 (5.25~5.35)	IEEE 802.11a	10.25-11.25
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	8.40-9.40
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	8.45-8.90
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	7.95-8.10
	5.6 (5.47~5.725)	IEEE 802.11a	10.30-11.80
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	8.25-9.40
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	8.50-9.10
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	7.50-8.10
	5.8 (5.725~5.850)	IEEE 802.11a	10.70-11.30
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	8.85-9.45
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	8.90-9.15
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	7.80-7.90
Antenna 2	5.2 (5.15~5.25)	IEEE 802.11a	11.15-12.00
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	8.95-11.65
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	9.20-12.00
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	10.80-10.90
	5.3 (5.25~5.35)	IEEE 802.11a	10.60-11.10
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	8.05-10.50
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	8.80-11.10
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	11.10-11.15
	5.6 (5.47~5.725)	IEEE 802.11a	11.30-12.00
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	10.50-11.65
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	11.05-11.35
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	10.05-10.40
	5.8 (5.725~5.850	IEEE 802.11a	11.10-11.75
		IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	10.25-10.85
		IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	11.50-11.95
		IEEE 802.11ac(HT80)	11.00-11.10

9 TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATION



9.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consideration Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, Appendix A, <SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm> Table, this Device SAR test configurations consider as following :

Band	Mode	Max. Peak Power		Test Position Configurations								
		dBm	mW	Head	Front Side	Back Side	Left Edge (ANT1)	Left Edge (ANT2)	Right Edge (ANT1)	Right Edge (ANT2)	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
Threshold Test Distance				11.77 mm								
Distance to User				>5mm	5mm	5mm	145mm	45mm	145mm	45mm	8mm	297mm
Ant 1 WLAN 5.2G	802.11a	12.05	16.03	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	10.00	10.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	9.25	8.41	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	8.40	6.92	No	NO	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 1 WLAN 5.3G	802.11a	11.25	13.34	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	9.40	8.71	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	8.90	7.76	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	8.10	6.46	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 1 WLAN 5.6G	802.11a	11.80	15.14	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	9.40	8.71	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	9.10	8.13	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	8.10	6.46	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 1 WLAN 5.8G	802.11a	11.30	13.49	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	9.45	8.81	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	9.15	8.22	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	7.90	6.17	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 2 WLAN 5.2G	802.11a	12.00	15.85	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	11.65	14.62	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	12.00	15.85	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	10.90	12.30	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 2 WLAN 5.3G	802.11a	11.10	12.88	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	10.50	11.22	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	11.10	12.88	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	11.15	13.03	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 2 WLAN 5.6G	802.11a	12.00	15.85	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	11.65	14.62	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	11.35	13.65	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	10.40	10.96	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ant 2 WLAN 5.8G	802.11a	11.75	14.96	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	802.11n(HT20)	10.85	12.16	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11n(HT40)	11.95	15.67	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	802.11ac(HT80)	11.10	12.88	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note:

2. Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production

units

3. Per KDB 447498 D01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
5. Per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

   [(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] ·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

   a. f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   b. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
   c. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
   d. For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.

   This formula is [3.0] / [√f(GHz)] ·[(min. test separation distance, mm)] = exclusion threshold of mW.
6. Per KDB 447498 D01, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
   a. [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
   b. [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm)·10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz
7. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.8. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
8. Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
   a. When KDB Publication 447498 D01 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
   b. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
9. Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands conditions.
   c. When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
   d. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

10 TEST RESULT

10.1 WIFI 5GHz

Antenna 1:

Fre. Band	Mode	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	1 g Meas. SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	1 g Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
Body-worn Accessory												
5.2G	802.11 a	Front Side	0	36	5180	0.06	0.764	11.98	12.05	1.02	**0.776**	1#
		Top Edge	0	36	5180	0.14	0.145	11.98	12.05	1.02	0.147	2#
5.3G	802.11 a	Front Side	0	52	5260	0.14	0.647	11.18	11.25	1.02	0.658	3#
		Top Edge	0	52	5260	-0.15	0.166	11.18	11.25	1.02	0.169	4#
5.6G	802.11 a	Front Side	0	120	5600	0.08	0.462	11.74	11.80	1.01	0.468	5#
		Top Edge	0	120	5600	0.13	0.144	11.74	11.80	1.01	0.146	6#
5.8G	802.11 a	Front Side	0	161	5805	0.12	0.454	11.25	12.00	1.19	0.540	7#
		Top Edge	0	161	5805	-0.08	0.121	11.25	12.00	1.19	0.144	8#
Note 1: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration; The material of EUT’s back is iron, so the back side of SAR value was not scanned.												