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Report No.: SZEM180400349806

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# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

**Application No:** SZEM1806005279RG  
**Applicant:** Kandao lightforge co.,Ltd.  
**Manufacturer:** Kandao lightforge co.,Ltd.  
**Product Name:** QooCam 360&3D Camera  
**Model No.(EUT):** QCM0106  
**Trade Mark:** KanDao  
**FCC ID:** 2AMZV-KDQC  
**Standards:** FCC 47CFR §2.1093  
**Date of Receipt:** 2018-06-19  
**Date of Test:** 2018-06-27 to 2018-06-28  
**Date of Issue:** 2018-07-06  
**Test Result:** **PASS \***

\* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

Authorized Signature:

Derek Yang

Wireless Laboratory Manager

The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS International Electrical Approvals or testing done by SGS International Electrical Approvals in connection with, distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS International Electrical Approvals in writing.

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## REVISION HISTORY

Revision Record				
Version	Chapter	Date	Modifier	Remark
01		2018-07-06		Original



## TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR(W/kg)
	Body
WI-FI (2.4GHz)	1.04
WI-FI (5GHz)	0.29
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.6

### Approved & Released by

Simon Ling

SAR Manager

### Tested by

Mark Liu

SAR Engineer



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## 1 General Information

### 1.1 Details of Client

Applicant:	Kandao lightforge co.,Ltd.
Address:	Unit 5D, Block M7, SinoSteel Building, Nanshan, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Manufacturer:	Kandao lightforge co.,Ltd.
Address:	Unit 5D, Block M7, SinoSteel Building, Nanshan, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Factory:	SKY Light Electronic (ShenZhen) Limited
Address:	Building1,Building5, Building6, JinBi Industrial Zone, HuangTian Community, Xixiang street, Bao'An District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China

### 1.2 Test Location

Company: SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch  
Address: No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China  
Post code: 518057  
Telephone: +86 (0) 755 2601 2053  
Fax: +86 (0) 755 2671 0594  
E-mail: ee.shenzhen@sgs.com



### 1.3 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- **CNAS (No. CNAS L2929)**

CNAS has accredited SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) for the competence in the field of testing.

- **A2LA (Certificate No. 3816.01)**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Certificate No. 3816.01.

- **VCCI**

The 10m Semi-anechoic chamber and Shielded Room of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. have been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-823, R-4188, T-1153 and C-2383 respectively.

- **FCC –Designation Number: CN1178**

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Designation Number: CN1178. Test Firm Registration Number: 406779.

- **Industry Canada (IC)**

Two 3m Semi-anechoic chambers and the 10m Semi-anechoic chamber of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab have been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 4620C-1, 4620C-2, 4620C-3.



## 1.4 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	QooCam 360&3D Camera		
Model No.(EUT):	QCM0106		
Trade Mark:	KanDao		
Product Phase:	production unit		
Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
FCC ID:	2AMZV-KDQC		
Hardware Version:	KIB_3_S317_MB_V2.0		
Software Version:	HW_2-SW_VER_31-ISP_0509H		
Antenna Type:	Integral antenna		
Device Operating Configurations :			
Modulation Mode:	WIFI: DSSS, OFDM; BT: GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK,8DPSK		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	WI-FI (2.4GHz)	2412-2462	2412-2462
	WI-FI (5GHz)	5150-5250	5150-5250
	BT	2402~2480	2402~2480
Battery Information:	Model:	INR18650M26 or M26 / INR19/66	
	Normal Voltage:	3.6Vdc	
	Rated capacity:	2600mAh	
	Manufacturer	LGCHEM, LTD	



## 1.5 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI/IEEE Std C95.1 – 2005	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02	SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS
KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06	Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
KDB447498 D03 Supplement C Cross-Reference v01	OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C Cross-Reference
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04	SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02	RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

## 1.6 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
<b>Spatial Peak SAR*</b> (Brain*Trunk)	1.60 W/kg	8.00 W/kg
<b>Spatial Average SAR**</b> (Whole Body)	0.08 W/kg	0.40 W/kg
<b>Spatial Peak SAR***</b> (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 W/kg	20.00 W/kg

### Notes:

\* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

\*\* The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

\*\*\* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

**Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

**Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

## 2 SAR Measurements System Configuration

### 2.1 The SAR Measurement System

This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY5 professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation  $SAR = \sigma (|E|^2) / \rho$  where  $\sigma$  and  $\rho$  are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

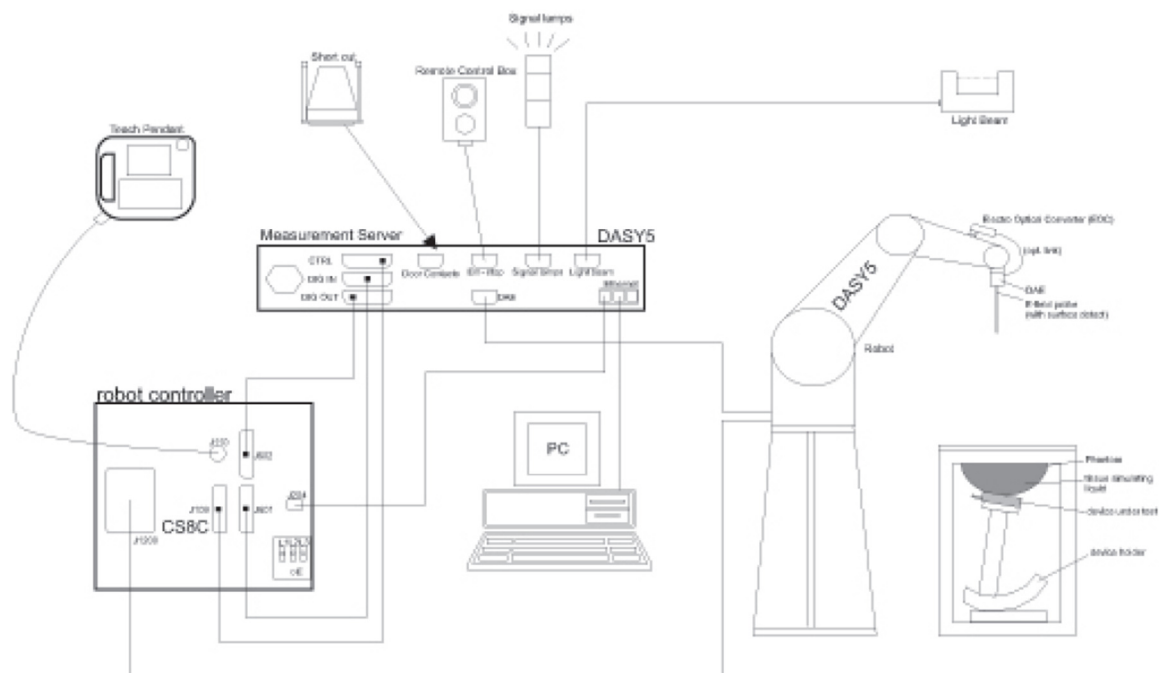
The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software .An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

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.

A data acquisition electronics (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.


The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



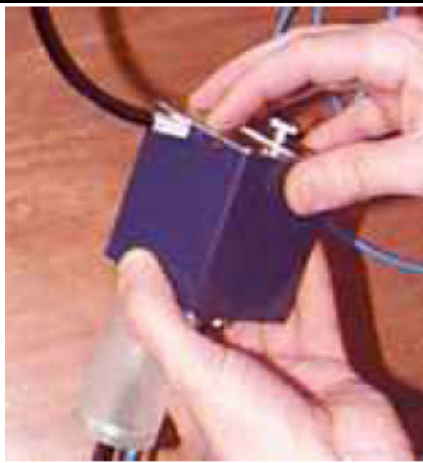
F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY5 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

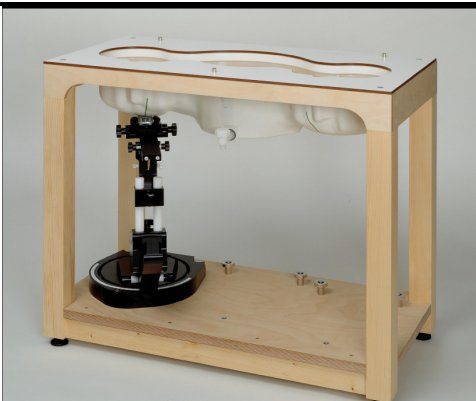
## 2.2 Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

	<p>Symmetrical design with triangular core</p> <p>Built-in shielding against static charges</p> <p>PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)</p>
<b>Calibration</b>	ISO/IEC 17025 <a href="#">calibration service</a> available.
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
<b>Application</b>	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
<b>Compatibility</b>	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

## 2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	< 5μV (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	< 50 f A	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

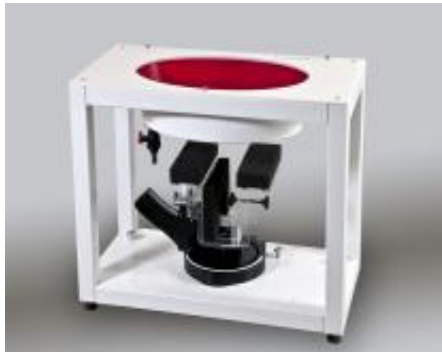
## 2.4 SAM Twin Phantom

<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Liquid Compatibility</b>	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	
<b>Wooden Support</b>	SPEAG standard phantom table	

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.

Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.

## 2.5 ELI Phantom

<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Liquid Compatibility</b>	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	
<b>Wooden Support</b>	SPEAG standard phantom table	

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure.

## 2.6 Device Holder for Transmitters



**F-2. Device Holder for Transmitters**

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon=3$  and loss tangent  $\delta=0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



## **2.7 Measurement procedure**

### **2.7.1 Scanning procedure**

#### **Step 1: Power reference measurement**

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure.

#### **Step 2: Area scan**

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm\*15mm or 12mm\*12mm or 10mm\*10mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

#### **Step 3: Zoom scan**

Around this point, a volume of 30mm\*30mm\*30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points ( $\leq 2\text{GHz}$ ) and 7x7x7 points ( $\geq 2\text{GHz}$ ). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification). The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements. 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.

			$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
			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 $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ , $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

#### Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max.  $\pm 5 \%$



## 2.7.2 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DAE". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated. The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [m W/g], [m W/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

## 2.7.3 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
- Conversion factor	ConvFi	
- Diode compression point	Dcpi	
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
- Crest factor	cf	
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	ε
- Density	ρ	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcpi$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$U_i$  = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcpi = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes:

$$E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$$

H-field probes:

$$H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2) / f$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )

Norm $i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )

[mV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>] for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

$a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

$f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]

$E_i$  = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in V/m

$H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel  $i$  in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\epsilon \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

$E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m

$\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

$\epsilon$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with  $P_{pwe}$  = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

$E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m

$H_{tot}$  = total magnetic field strength in A/m



## **3 Description of Test Position**

### **3.1 The Body Test Position**

Per KDB inquiry, SAR can test the sides near the antenna, the surface of the device should be tested for SAR compliance with the device touching the phantom. The SAR Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 D01 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent device surface is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent surfaces, with the adjacent surface positioned against the phantom and the surface containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

## 4 SAR System Verification Procedure

### 4.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

#### 4.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands:

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)
	2450
Tissue Type	Body
Water	68.53
Salt (NaCl)	0.1
Sucrose	0
HEC	0
Bactericide	0
Tween	31.37
Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride	
Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ <sup>+</sup> resistivity	
Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate	
MSL5GHz is composed of the following ingredients:	
Water: 64-78%	
Mineral oil: 11-18%	
Emulsifiers: 9-15%	
Sodium salt: 2-3%	
Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose	
HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose	

Table 1 : Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid



#### 4.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

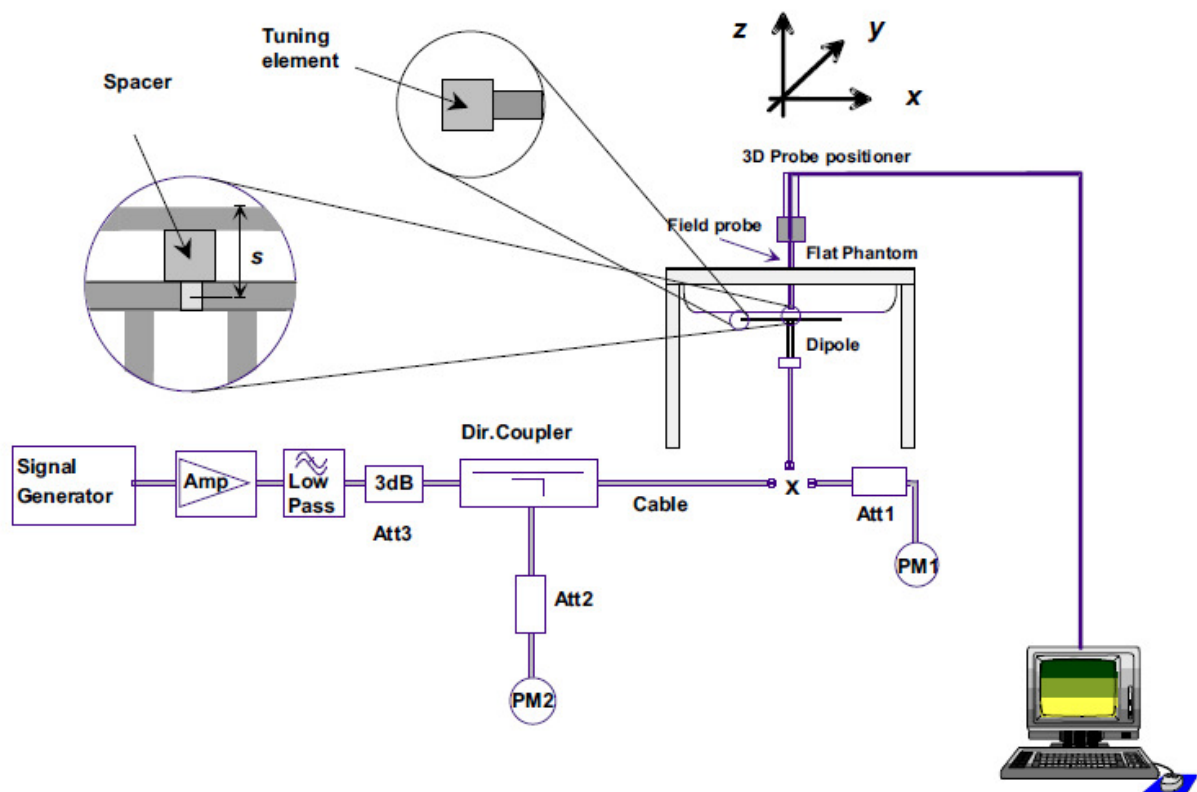
The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer (300 KHz-8500 MHz). The Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) and Permittivity ( $\rho$ ) are listed in Table 2. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was  $22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue ( $\pm 5\%$ )		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp. ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Measured Date
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$		
2450 Body	2450	52.70 (50.07~55.34)	1.95 (1.85~2.05)	52.537	1.966	22	2018/6/27
5250 Body	5250	48.9 (46.46~51.35)	5.36 (5.09~5.63)	47.464	5.504	22.2	2018/6/28

Table 2 : Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

## 4.2 SAR System Validation

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in F-12. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within  $\pm 10\%$  from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 3 (A power level of 250mw was input to the dipole antenna for below 3GHz, A power level of 100mw was input to the dipole antenna for 3~6GHz). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range  $22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-3. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system verification



#### **4.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations**

1) Referring to KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

- a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
- d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.



#### 4.2.2 Summary System Validation Result(s)

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D2450V2	Body	12.4	5.84	49.6	23.36	51.0 (45.9~56.1)	23.5 (21.15~25.85)	22	2018/6/27
Validation Kit		Measured SAR 100mW	Measured SAR 100mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D5GHzV2	Body (5.25GHz)	8.22	2.28	82.2	22.8	75.6 (68.04~83.16)	21.3 (19.17~23.43)	22.2	2018/6/28

Table 3 : SAR System Validation Result

#### 4.2.3 Detailed System Validation Results

Please see the Appendix A



## 5 Test results and Measurement Data

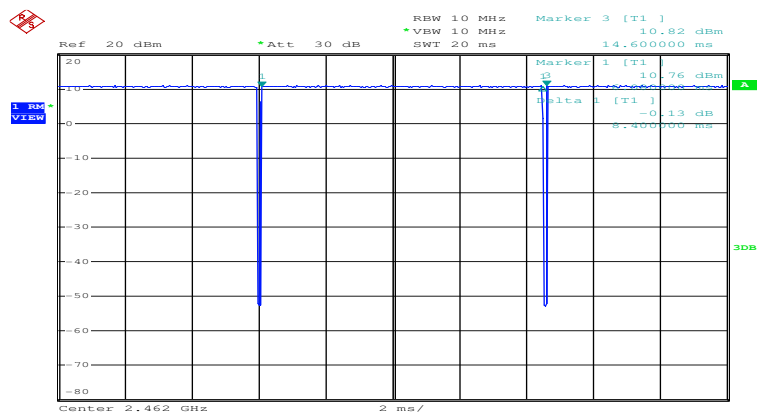
### 5.1 WiFi Test Configuration

A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement.

#### 5.1.1 Duty cycle

1) 2.4GHz Wi-Fi 802.11b:

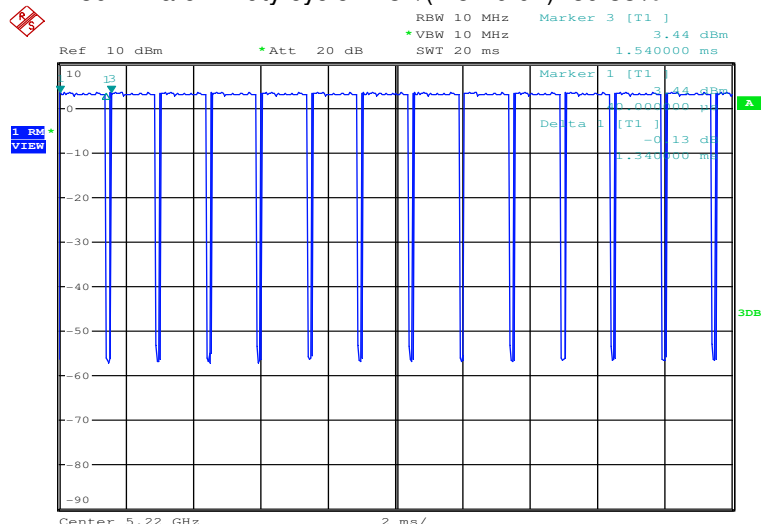
Wi-Fi 802.11b 1M:Duty cycle= $8.4/(14.6-6.08)=98.59\%$



Date: 14.JUN.2018 14:54:23

2) 5GHz Wi-Fi 802.11a:

Wi-Fi 802.11a 6M:Duty cycle= $1.34/(1.54-0.04)=89.33\%$



Date: 14.JUN.2018 15:13:17

### 5.1.2 Initial Test Position SAR Test Reduction Procedure

DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. The initial test position procedure is described in the following:

- 1) . When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).
- 2) . When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $> 0.4$  W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.
- 3) . For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested. a) Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels.

#### 5.1.2.1 Initial Test Configuration Procedures

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required. SAR test reduction for subsequent highest output test channels is determined according to *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration.

For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode. For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration.

When the *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR measurement is required for subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until *reported* SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.

#### 5.1.2.2 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. The initial test position procedure is applied to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple transmission modes, additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. The subsequent test configuration and SAR measurement procedures are described in the following.

- 1) . When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and exposure configuration.
- 2) . When the highest *reported* SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

- 3) . The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.
  - a) SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.
  - b) SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the *reported* SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is  $> 1.2$  W/kg or until all required channels are tested. i) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.
- 4) . SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by recursively applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:
  - a) replace "subsequent test configuration" with "next subsequent test configuration" (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)
  - b) replace "initial test configuration" with "all tested higher output power configurations"

#### 5.1.2.3 2.4 GHz SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in following.

- **802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements**

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- 1) . When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) . When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

- **2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements**

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3, including sub-sections). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- 1) . When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) . 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  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

#### **5.1.2.4 WiFi 5G SAR Test Procedures**

##### **5.1.2.4.1 U-NII-1 Bands**

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

When the same maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-1 band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements.

##### **5.1.2.4.2 OFDM Transmission Mode SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection Requirements**

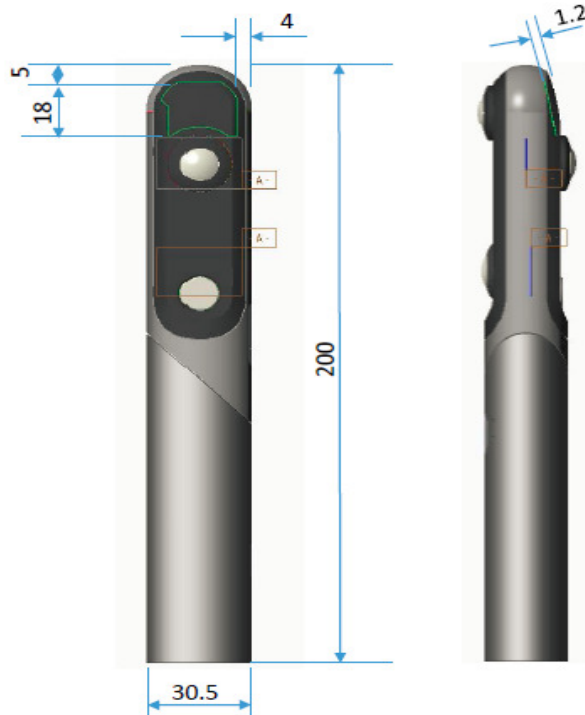
The initial test configuration for 5 GHz OFDM transmission modes is determined by the 802.11 configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR for the initial test configuration is measured using the highest maximum output power channel determined by the default power measurement procedures. When multiple configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is determined according to the following steps applied sequentially.

- 1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected among the multiple configurations with the same specified maximum output power.
- 2) If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power and largest channel bandwidth, the lowest order modulation among the largest channel bandwidth configurations is selected.
- 3) If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth and lowest order modulation, the lowest data rate configuration among these configurations is selected.
- 4) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n. After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following. These channel selection procedures apply to both the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s), with respect to the default power measurement procedures or additional power measurements required for further SAR test reduction. The same procedures also apply to subsequent highest output power channel(s) selection.
  - The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
  - For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

##### **5.1.2.4.3 SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations**

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 a/n/ac OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, additional SAR test reduction applies. When band gap channels between U-NII-2C band and 5.8 GHz U-NII-3 or §15.247 band are supported, the highest maximum output power transmission mode configuration and maximum output power channel across the bands must be used to determine SAR test reduction, according to the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration requirements. In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

### 5.1.3 DUT Antenna Locations



FPC天线 22x18x0.08 (mm)



The distance between Wi-Fi antenna and the five sides as bellow:

Front side: 24mm; Back side: 0mm; Left side: 4mm; Right side: 1.2mm; Top side: 5mm; Bottom side: 177mm

#### 5.1.4 EUT side for SAR Testing

Freq. Band	Frequency (MHz)	Position	Average Power		Test Separation (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Exclusion (Y/N)
			dBm	mW			
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2462	Front side	13	20	24	1.31	N
	2462	Back side	13	20	0	6.28	N
	2462	Left side	13	20	4	6.28	N
	2462	Right side	13	20	1.2	6.28	N
	2462	Top side	13	20	5	6.28	N
	2462	Bottom side	13	20	177	1365.6	Y
Wi-Fi 5G	5240	Front side	10	10	24	0.95	N
	5240	Back side	10	10	0	4.58	N
	5240	Left side	10	10	4	4.58	N
	5240	Right side	10	10	1.2	4.58	N
	5240	Top side	10	10	5	4.58	N
	5240	Bottom side	10	10	177	1365.6	Y
BT	2480	Front side	1.5	1.4	24	0.09	Y
	2480	Back side	1.5	1.4	0	0.44	Y
	2480	Left side	1.5	1.4	4	0.44	Y
	2480	Right side	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.44	Y
	2480	Top side	1.5	1.4	5	0.44	Y
	2480	Bottom side	1.5	1.4	177	1365.6	Y

(1) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

(2) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances >50mm is defined by the following equation, as illustrated in KDB 447498 D01 Appendix B:

a) at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)] \text{ mW}$$

b) at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10] \text{ mW}$$



## 5.2 Measurement of RF conducted Power

### 5.2.1 Conducted Power of WIFI2.4G and BT

Mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11b	1	2412	1	13	11.98	No
	6	2437		13	12.29	Yes
	11	2462		13	12.59	Yes
802.11g	1	2412	6	13.5	12.70	No
	6	2437		13.5	12.96	No
	11	2462		13.5	13.42	No
802.11n HT20 SISO	1	2412	6.5	13.5	12.54	No
	6	2437		13.5	12.55	No
	11	2462		13.5	13.01	No

Table 4: Conducted Power of WIFI2.4G

5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11a	U-NII-1	36	5180	6	10	7.20	No
		40	5200		10	8.11	No
		44	5220		10	8.74	No
		48	5240		10	9.93	Yes
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11n- HT20	U-NII-1	36	5180	MCS0	9.95	7.23	No
		40	5200		9.95	8.79	No
		44	5220		9.95	8.88	No
		48	5240		9.95	9.87	No
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11n- HT40	U-NII-1	38	5190	MCS0	9.95	7.91	No
		46	5230		9.95	9.52	No
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11ac 20M	U-NII-1	36	5180	MCS0	9.95	6.99	No
		40	5200		9.95	7.25	No
		44	5220		9.95	8.80	No
		48	5240		9.95	9.61	No
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11ac 40M	U-NII-1	38	5190	MCS0	9.95	7.69	No
		46	5230		9.95	9.54	No
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up (dBm)	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11ac 80M	U-NII-1	42	5210	MCS0	9.95	8.89	No

Table 5: Conducted Power of WIFI5G

Note:

- a) Power must be measured at each transmit antenna port according to the DSSS and OFDM transmission configurations in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.
- b) Power measurement is required for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
  - 1) When the same highest maximum output power specification applies to multiple transmission modes, the largest channel bandwidth configuration with the lowest order modulation and lowest data rate is measured.
  - 2) When the same highest maximum output power is specified for multiple largest channel bandwidth configurations with the same lowest order modulation or lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, power measurement is required for all equivalent 802.11 configurations with the same maximum output power.
- c) For each transmission mode configuration, power must be measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there are at least 3 channels. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels should be measured.

BT			Tune up (dBm)	Average Conducted Power(dBm)
Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)		
GFSK	0	2402	1	0.13
	39	2441	1	0.55
	78	2480	1	-0.54
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	0	2402	1	0.02
	39	2441	1	0.22
	78	2480	1	-0.55
8DPSK	0	2402	1.5	0.32
	39	2441	1.5	0.16
	78	2480	1.5	0.11

Table 6: Conducted Power of BT



## 5.3 Measurement of SAR Data

### 5.3.1 SAR Result Of WIFI2.4G

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaled factor	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
Test data (Separate 0mm)											
Front side	802.11b	11/2462	98.59%	1.014	0.139	-0.02	12.59	13	1.099	0.155	22
Back side	802.11b	11/2462	98.59%	1.014	0.937	0.07	12.59	13	1.099	<b>1.044</b>	22
Left side	802.11b	11/2462	98.59%	1.014	0.346	0.09	12.59	13	1.099	0.386	22
Right side	802.11b	11/2462	98.59%	1.014	0.349	0.01	12.59	13	1.099	0.389	22
Top side	802.11b	11/2462	98.59%	1.014	0.247	0.08	12.59	13	1.099	0.275	22
Back side	802.11b	6/2437	98.59%	1.014	0.753	0	13.29	13	0.935	0.714	22
Back side-repeat	802.11b	11/2462	98.59%	1.014	0.93	-0.11	12.59	13	1.099	1.037	22

Table 7 : SAR of WIFI2.4G for Body

Note:

- 1) Test positions of EUT(the distance between the EUT and the phantom is 0mm for all sides)
- 2) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B
- 3) If the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). .

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency	Measured SAR (1g)	1 <sup>st</sup> Repeated	Ratio	2 <sup>nd</sup> Repeated	3 <sup>rd</sup> Repeated
	(MHz)		SAR (1g)		SAR (1g)	SAR (1g)
Back Side	11/2462	0.937	0.93	1.01	N/A	N/A

Note: 1) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.

2) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .

4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg

Table 8 : SAR Measurement Variability Results

Mode	Tune-up (dBm)	Tune-up (mw)	Max report SAR(W/Kg)	Adjusted SAR1-g(W/kg)	Required other mode SAR Test
802.11b	13.00	19.95	1.044	/	Yes
802.11g	13.50	22.39	/	1.171	No
802.1n 20M	13.50	22.39	/	1.171	No
802.11n 40M	13.50	22.39	/	1.171	No

Note: Per KDB248227D01, for Body SAR test of WiFi 2.4G,

- 1) SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using the initial test position procedure.
- 2) As the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM 802.11g/n to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $< 1.2$  W/kg, so SAR for 802.11g/n is not required.

### 5.3.2 SAR Result Of 5GHz WIFI(U-NII-1)

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaled factor	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
Test data (Separate 0mm)											
Front side	802.11a	48/5240	89.33%	1.119	0.001	0.00	9.93	10	1.016	0.001	22.2
Back side	802.11a	48/5240	89.33%	1.119	0.253	0.01	9.93	10	1.016	<b>0.288</b>	22.2
Left side	802.11a	48/5240	89.33%	1.119	0.031	0.00	9.93	10	1.016	0.035	22.2
Right side	802.11a	48/5240	89.33%	1.119	0.099	-0.02	9.93	10	1.016	0.113	22.2
Top side	802.11a	48/5240	89.33%	1.119	0.076	0.00	9.93	10	1.016	0.086	22.2

Table 9 : SAR of WIFI 5G for Body

Note:

- 1) Test positions of EUT (the distance between the EUT and the phantom is 0mm for all sides)
  - 2) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B
- If the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).

Mode	Tune-up (dBm)	Tune-up (mw)	Max report SAR(W/Kg)	Adjusted SAR1-g(W/kg)	Required other mode SAR Test
802.11a	10	10	0.288	/	Yes
802.11n 20M	9.95	9.89	/	0.285	No
802.1n 40M	9.95	9.89	/	0.285	No
802.1ac 20M	9.95	9.89	/	0.285	No
802.1ac 40M	9.95	9.89	/	0.285	No
802.11ac 80M	9.95	9.89	/	0.285	No

Note: Per KDB248227D01, for Body SAR test of WiFi 5G,

- 1) For WiFi 5G U-NII-1 band, the 802.11a mode is selected as Initial Test Configuration for SAR test according to the specified maximum output power. As the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are not required.



## 5.4 Multiple Transmitter Evaluation

### 5.4.1 Simultaneous SAR test evaluation

#### 1) Simultaneous Transmission

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configuration	Body
1	2.4GHz/5GHz WiFi +BT (They share the same antenna and cannot transmit at the same time by design.)	NO



## **6 Measurement Uncertainty**

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.



## 7 Equipment list

Test Platform		SPEAG DASY5 Professional				
Location		SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch				
Description		SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Software Reference		DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)				
Hardware Reference						
Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	Robot	Staubli	RX90L	F03/5V32A1/A01	NCR	NCR
☒	Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM 1	TP-1283	NCR	NCR
☒	ELI V4.0	SPEAG	ELI	1123	NCR	NCR
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	896	2017-09-27	2018-09-26
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1374	2017-08-31	2018-08-30
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3962	2018-01-11	2019-01-10
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3789	2018-02-08	2019-02-07
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	733	2016-12-07	2019-12-06
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1165	2016-12-13	2019-12-12
☒	Agilent Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46523590	2018-03-13	2019-03-12
☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US01440210	NCR	NCR
☒	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5171B	MY53050736	2018-03-13	2019-03-12
☒	Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	15542	NCR	NCR
☒	Preamplifier	Compliance Directions Systems Inc.	AMP28-3W	073501433	NCR	NCR
☒	Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	GB41292095	2018-03-13	2019-03-12
☒	Power Sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41091234	2018-03-13	2019-03-12
☒	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z92	100025	2018-03-13	2019-03-12
☒	Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	VLF-2500(+)	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	Microlab Fxr	LA-F13	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	50 Ω coaxial load	Mini-Circuits	KARN-50+	00850	NCR	NCR
☒	DC POWER SUPPLY	SAKO	SK1730SL5A	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	Speed reading thermometer	MingGao	T809	NA	2018-03-13	2019-03-12
☒	Humidity and Temperature Indicator	KIMTOKA	KIMTOKA	NA	2018-03-13	2019-03-12



## **8 Calibration certificate**

Please see the Appendix C

## **9 Photographs**

Please see the Appendix D



## **Appendix A: Detailed System Validation Results**

## **Appendix B: Detailed Test Results**

## **Appendix C: Calibration certificate**

## **Appendix D: Photographs**

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