

FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : ES190320988E03
Applicant : Flying Basketball LLC
Address : 1560 Sawgrass Corporate Parkway, 4th Floor, Sunrise, Florida, United States
Product : Smart Lighting
FCC ID : 2AROU-7887
Model No. : S7RN5S
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2013
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04 / KDB 865664 D02 v01r02
KDB 248227 D01 v02r02 / KDB 447498 D01 v06/ KDB 941225 D07 v01r02
Sample Received Date : March 21, 2019
Date of Testing : March 27, 2019 ~ April 4, 2019

CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD. Bldg 69, Majialong Industry Zone, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA or any government agencies.

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Release Control Record

1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR _{1g} (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	1.54
DTS	Bluetooth	N/A

Note:

1. The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg, Extremity: SAR_{10g} 4.0 W/kg**) for general population/uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.
2. The WLAN and Bluetooth cannot transmit simultaneously, so there is no co-location test requirement for WLAN and Bluetooth.

2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Smart Lighting
FCC ID	2AROU-7887
Model Name	S7RN5S
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2472 Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11g/n : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	WLAN 2.4G : 20.5 Bluetooth : 3.0
Antenna Type	Integral Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Note:

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

3.2 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

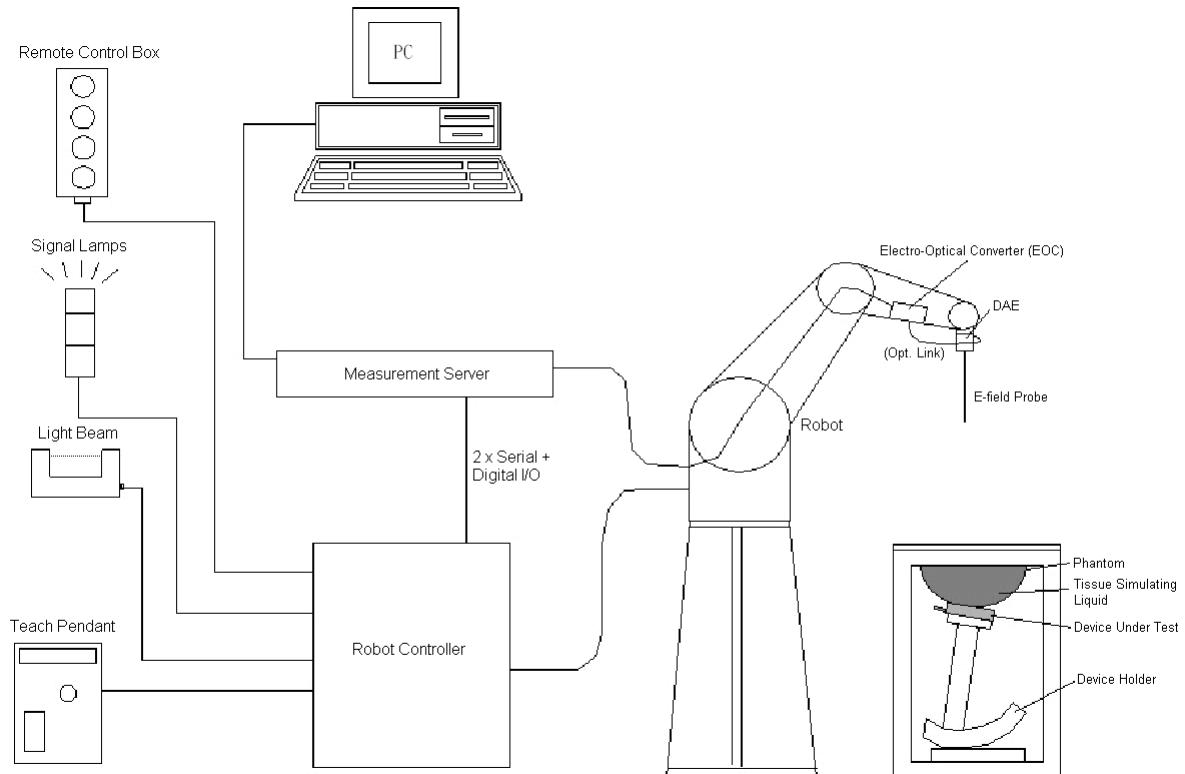


Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup

3.2.1 Robot

The DASYsystem uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

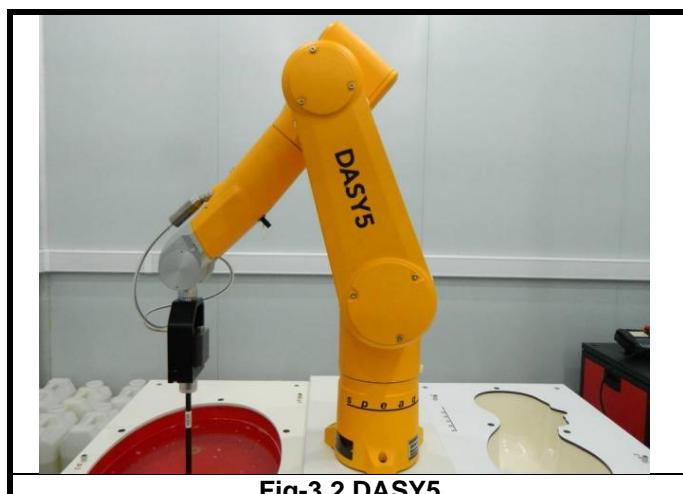


Fig-3.2 DASY5

3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	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	

Model	ES3DV3	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	

3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3, DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5 μ V (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

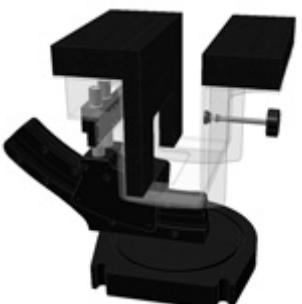
3.2.4 Phantoms

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	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.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

Model	ELI	
Construction	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.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
Material	POM	

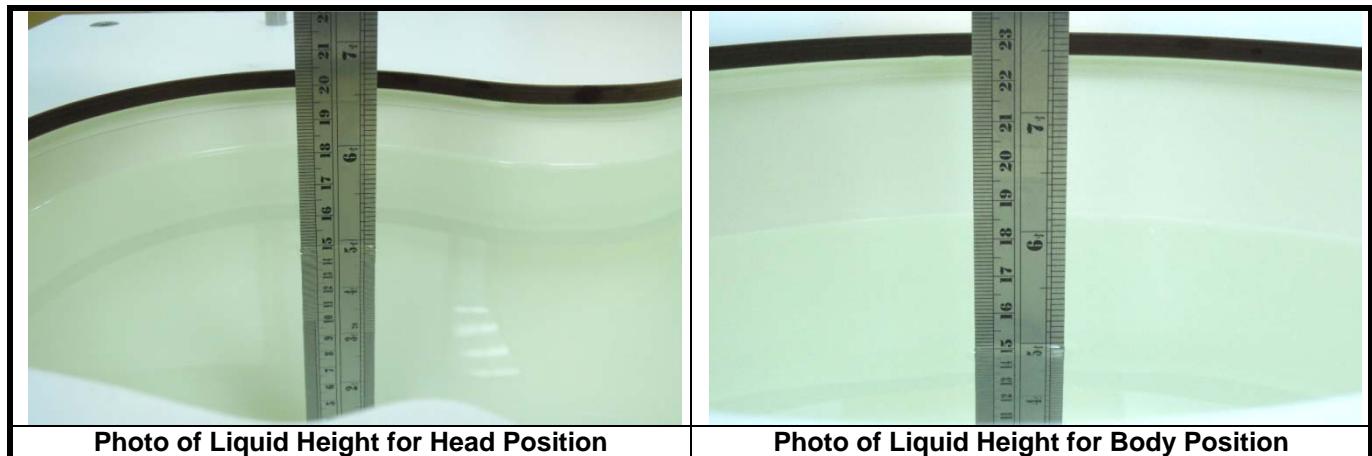
Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz),> 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

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% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
For Head				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
For Body				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.

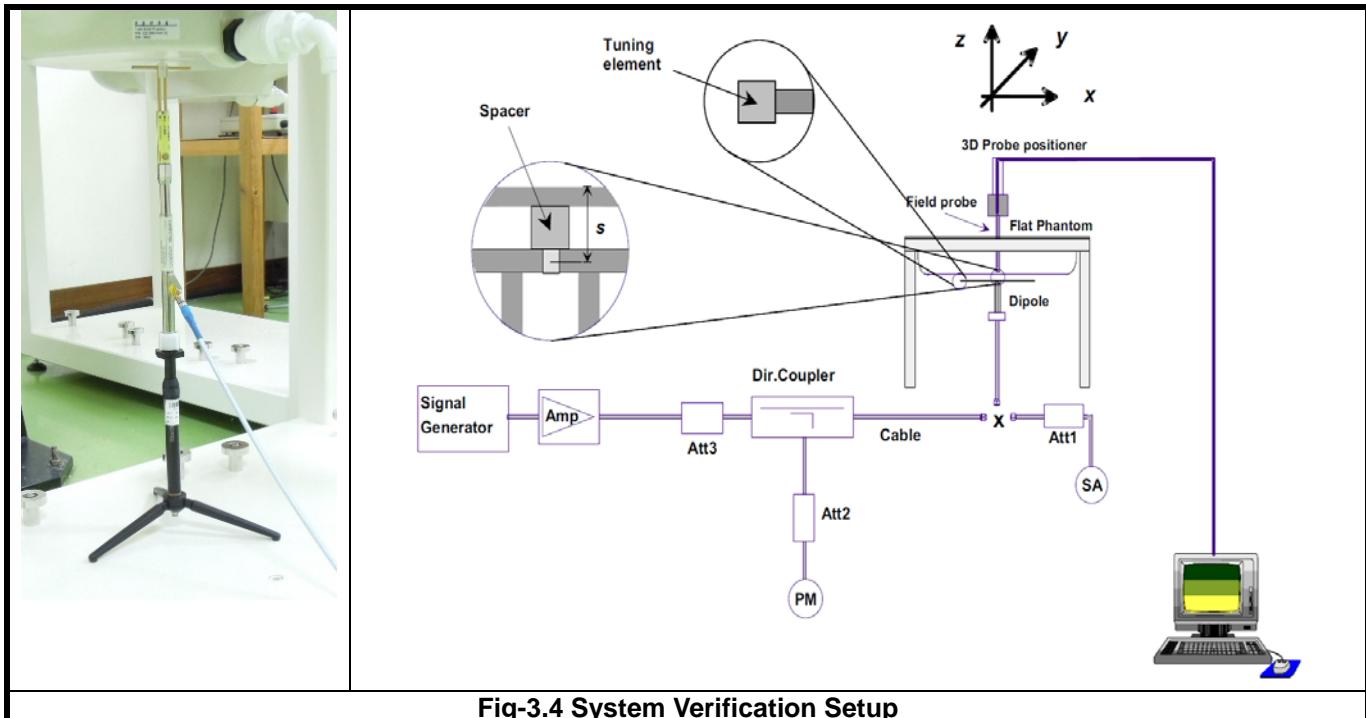


Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is to touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

3.4.1 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. According to KDB 865664D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ($\Delta x, \Delta y$)	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ($\Delta x, \Delta y$)	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan (Δz)	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

Note:

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is <=1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of $\Delta x / \Delta y$ (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

3.4.2 VolumeScan Procedure

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

<Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. 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. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

Initial Test Configuration

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands 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. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

Subsequent Test Configuration

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. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration 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 $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (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.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) 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.

4.2 EUT Testing Position

4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

Chosen the test position point A and B on side and bottom for SAR testing, refer to the operational descriptions for the details.

Note:

1. Point A: the closest distance between ANT to the side of EUT.
2. Point B: the 2nd closest distance between ANT to the side of EUT.

4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Mar. 27, 2019	Body	2450	21.6	2.016	52.949	1.95	52.70	3.38	0.47
Apr. 04, 2019	Body	2450	21.6	2.025	53.072	1.95	52.70	3.85	0.71

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within ± 2 °C.

4.4 System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Mar. 27, 2019	3970	Body	2450	2.016	52.949	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A
Apr. 04, 2019	3970	Body	2450	2.025	53.072	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A

4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Mar. 27, 2019	Body	2450	49.80	12.5	50.0	0.40	835	3970	1418
Apr. 04, 2019	Body	2450	49.80	12.6	50.4	1.20	835	3970	1418

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

4.6 Maximum Output Power

4.6.1 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	2.4G WLAN
802.11b	20.5
802.11g	18.0
802.11n HT20	16.5

Mode	2.4G Bluetooth
BLE	3.0

4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

The measuring conducted average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

<WLAN 2.4G>

Mode		802.11b				
Data Rate		1Mbps				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)		1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)	12(2467)	13(2472)
Average Power		20.16	20.14	20.33	14.41	10.31
Mode		802.11g				
Data Rate		6Mbps				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)		1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)	12(2467)	13(2472)
Average Power		17.72	17.64	14.78	9.15	6.47
Mode		802.11n (HT20)				
Data Rate		MCS0 6.5Mbps				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)		1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)	12(2467)	13(2472)
Average Power		15.23	16.35	13.28	6.82	5.32

<Bluetooth>

Mode		Bluetooth LE		
Data Rate		DH1		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)		0 (2402)	19 (2440)	39 (2480)
Average Power		2.87	2.01	1.56

4.7 SAR Testing Results

4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

<KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1) $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or 2.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
- (2) $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3) $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$

<KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

- (1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or all test positions are measured.
- (2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$.
- (3) For WLAN 5GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$.
- (4) For WLAN MIMO mode, the power-based standalone SAR test exclusion or the sum of SAR provision in KDB 447498 to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion should be applied. Otherwise, SAR for MIMO mode will be measured with all applicable antennas transmitting simultaneously at the specified maximum output power of MIMO operation.

4.7.2 SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	802.11b	-	Point A	1	20.5	20.16	-0.15	1.42	1.08	1.54
	802.11b	-	Point A	6	20.5	20.14	-0.01	1.40	1.09	1.52
	802.11b	-	Point A	11	20.5	20.33	0.01	1.43	1.04	1.49
	802.11b	-	Point A	12	14.5	14.41	0.07	0.387	1.02	0.395
	802.11b	-	Point B	11	20.5	20.33	-0.16	0.632	1.04	0.66
	802.11b	-	Bottom	11	20.5	20.33	-0.1	0.607	1.04	0.63

Note:

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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

4.7.3 2.4GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Consideration:

Modulation Mode	P _{avg} (dBm)	P _{avg} (mW)	Reported SAR (W/kg)	Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	SAR Test Exclusion
802.11b(DSSS)	20.16	103.75	1.54	/	/	/
802.11g(OFDM)	17.78	59.98	/	0.89	1.2	Yes
802.11n(OFDM)	16.35	43.15	/	0.64	1.2	Yes

Note:

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.

4.7.4 SAR test exclusion considerations

According to KDB 447498 D01, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The SAR exclusion threshold is determined by the following formula.

1. For the test separation distance ≤ 50 mm

$$\frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(\text{mW})}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(\text{mm})}} \times \sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}} \leq 3.0 \text{ for SAR-1g, } \leq 7.5 \text{ for SAR-10g}$$

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

2. For the test separation distance > 50 mm, and the frequency at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$\left[(\text{Threshold at } 50 \text{ mm in Step 1}) + (\text{Test Separation Distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \times \left(\frac{f_{(\text{MHz})}}{150} \right) \right]_{(\text{mW})}$$

3. For the test separation distance > 50 mm, and the frequency at > 1500 MHz to 6 GHz

$$[(\text{Threshold at } 50 \text{ mm in Step 1}) + (\text{Test Separation Distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \times 10]_{(\text{mW})}$$

Mode	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Ant. to The ball surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?
BT	2.48	3.0	2.0	5	0.63	No

4.7.5 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probecalibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and bodytissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurementprocedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measuredSAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both headand body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest dividedby smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium maybe used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completionof all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The testdevice should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged beforeit is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations inthe repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 , or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Original Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio
802.11b	-	Point A	11	1.43	1.37	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	835	Jun. 19, 2018	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3970	Nov. 12, 2018	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1418	Oct. 29, 2018	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071B	MY42404246	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	My53470879	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY50145187	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Power Meter	Agilent	N1918A	MY54180006	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A H18	MY52050011	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Power Meter	BOONTON	4232A	10539	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Power Sensor	BOONTON	51011EMC	34236/34238	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Temp. &Humi. Recorder	CLOCK	HTC-1	EE-334	Jul. 15, 2018	1 Year
Electronic Thermometer	FeiHong	HY	TP101	May. 19, 2018	1 Year
Coupler	Woken	0110A056020	COM27RW1A3	Sep. 27, 2018	1 Year

6. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance e (± %)	Probability Distributio n	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertai nty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertai nty (± %, 10g)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.05	6.05	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Boundary Effect	1.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	0.4	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Post-processing	2.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Power Drift of Measured SAR	5.0	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.2	Rectangul ar	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.2	4.2	∞
Algorithm for Correcting SAR for Deviations in Permittivity and Conductivity	1.2 / 0.97	Normal	1	1	0.84	1.2	0.8	∞

Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	1.0	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	0.8	0.7	25
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	0.5	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	25
Liquid Conductivity– Temperature Uncertainty	2.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.0	0.9	∞
Liquid Permittivity– Temperature Uncertainty	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						$\pm 12.1\%$	$\pm 11.4\%$	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						$\pm 24.2\%$	$\pm 22.8\%$	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.65	6.65	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Post-processing	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Power Drift of Measured SAR	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Algorithm for Correcting SAR for Deviations in Permittivity and Conductivity	1.2 / 0.97	Normal	1	1	0.84	1.2	0.8	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	1.0	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	0.8	0.7	25

Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	0.5	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	25
Liquid Conductivity– Temperature Uncertainty	2.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.0	0.9	∞
Liquid Permittivity– Temperature Uncertainty	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty							$\pm 13.2\%$	$\pm 12.5\%$
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)							$\pm 26.4\%$	$\pm 25.0\%$

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD., were founded in 2000 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Site Description

EMC Lab.

: Accredited by CNAS,2016.10.24
The certificate is valid until 2022.10.28
The Laboratory has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with
CNAS-CL01:2006 (identical to ISO/IEC 17025:2005)
The Certificate Registration Number is L2291.

Accredited by TUV Rheinland Shenzhen 2016.5.19
The Laboratory has been assessed according to the requirements ISO/IEC
17025.

Accredited by FCC, August 03, 2017
Designation Number: CN1204
Test Firm Registration Number: 882943
Accredited by A2LA, July 31, 2017
The Certificate Registration Number is 4321.01.

Accredited by Industry Canada, November 24, 2015
The Certificate Registration Number is 4480A

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

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TEL: 86-755-26954280
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Email: csg@emtek.com.cn

Web Site: www.emtek.com.cn

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

Test Laboratory: Shenzhen EMTEK Co.,Ltd.

Date: 2019/3/27

System Check_B2450

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type:D2450V2; SN:835

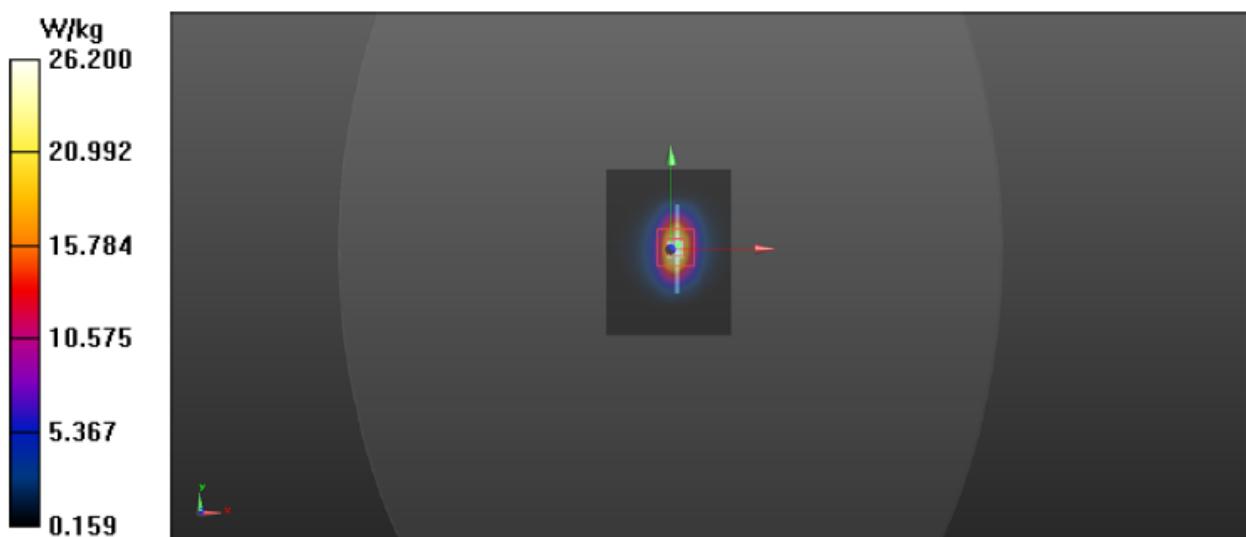
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.016$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.949$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3970; ConvF(7.89, 7.89, 7.89); Calibrated: 2018/11/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1418; Calibrated: 2018/10/29
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1231
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 27.1 W/kg**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 106.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 26.2 W/kg

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

Test Laboratory: Shenzhen EMTEK Co.,Ltd.

Date: 2019/4/4

802.11b-ch11-point A-0mm

DUT: S7RN5S

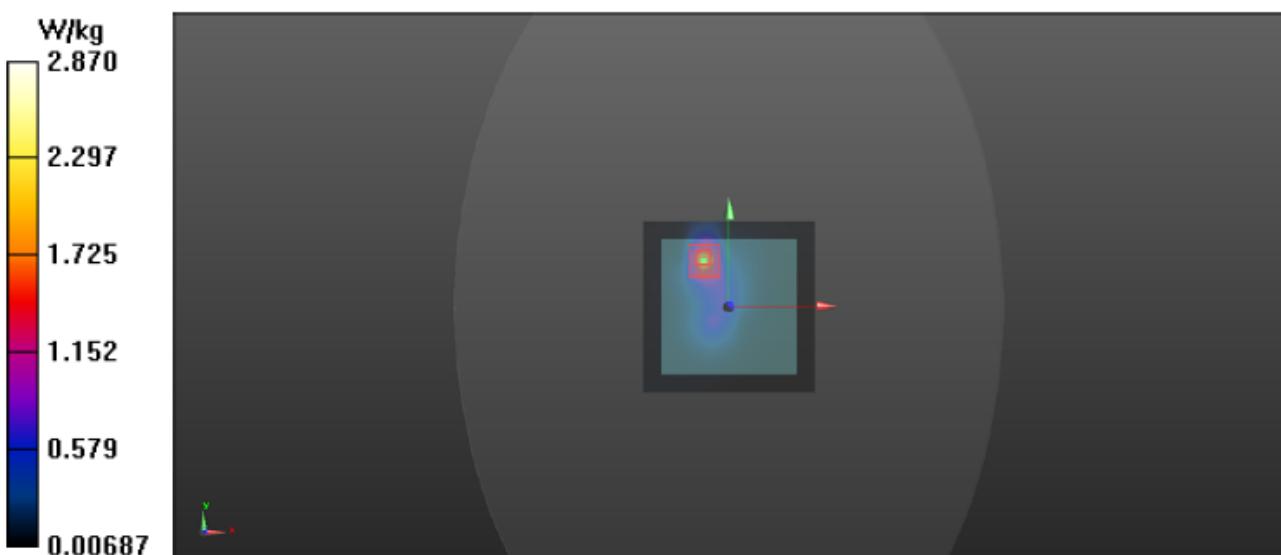
Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.043$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.031$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3970; ConvF(7.89, 7.89, 7.89); Calibrated: 2018/11/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1418; Calibrated: 2018/10/29
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1231
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Point A-0mm/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.95 W/kg**Point A-0mm/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 14.087 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.56 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.594 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.87 W/kg

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole


In Collaboration with
s p e a g
 CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)



中国认可
 国际互认
 校准
 CALIBRATION
 CNAS L0570

Client : Emtek

Certificate No: Z18-60412

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SN: 1418

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-002-01
 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics
 (DAEx)

Calibration date: October 29, 2018

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22 ± 3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05034)	June-19

Calibrated by:	Name Yu Zongying	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: October 31, 2018

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Glossary:

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.115 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.654 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.334 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.98905 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$4.00041 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.97608 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$153^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	-------------------------



In Collaboration with
S p e a g
 CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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 校准
 CALIBRATION
 CNAS L0570

Client

Emtek

Certificate No: Z18-60413

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3970

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-004-01
 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: November 12, 2018

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22 ± 3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	25-Jan-18(SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Jan18)	Jan-19
DAE4	SN 777	15-Dec-17(SPEAG, No.DAE4-777_Dec17)	Dec -18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	21-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05033)	Jun-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan -19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: November 14, 2018

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z18-60413

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z}*frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}; A,B,C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z}*ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical Isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).



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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3970

Calibrated: November 12, 2018

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3970

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μ V/(V/m) ²) ^A	0.49	0.64	0.26	\pm 10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	102.4	105.2	96.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	A dB	B dB/ μ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X 0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	165.4	\pm 2.8%
		Y 0.0	0.0	1.0		196.6	
		Z 0.0	0.0	1.0		107.8	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3970

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.62	10.62	10.62	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	10.33	10.33	10.33	0.17	1.14	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	10.19	10.19	10.19	0.22	1.11	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.69	8.69	8.69	0.23	1.05	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.34	8.34	8.34	0.25	1.02	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.58	0.70	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.57	0.72	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.42	0.90	±12.1%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.82	5.82	5.82	0.40	1.45	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.40	1.55	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.45	1.55	±13.3%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3970

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.62	10.62	10.62	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	10.31	10.31	10.31	0.16	1.43	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	10.20	10.20	10.20	0.21	1.23	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.25	1.04	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.23	1.07	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	8.05	8.05	8.05	0.57	0.80	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.60	0.74	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.43	0.95	±12.1%
5250	48.9	5.36	5.14	5.14	5.14	0.55	1.45	±13.3%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.55	1.62	±13.3%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.56	1.70	±13.3%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

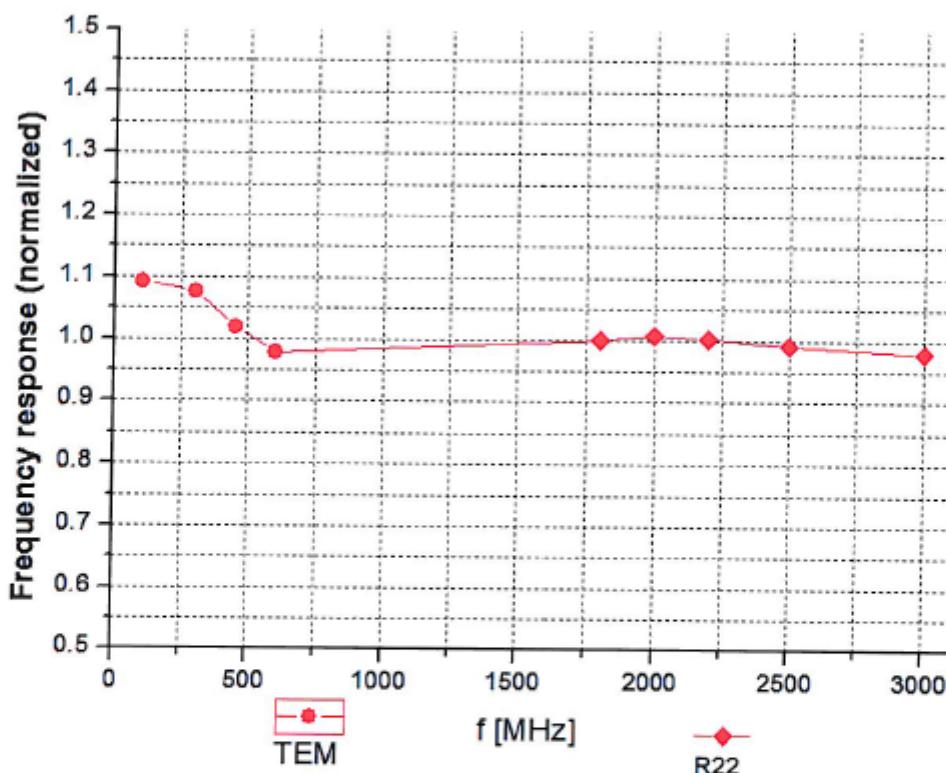
^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



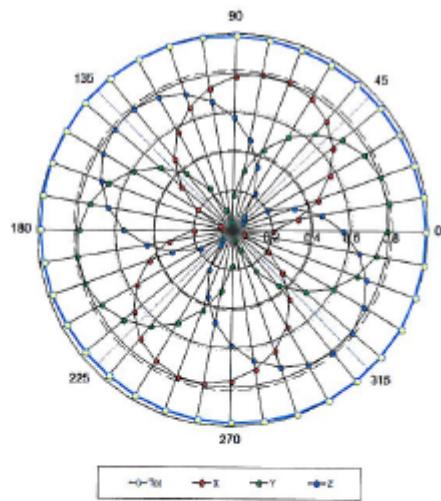
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)



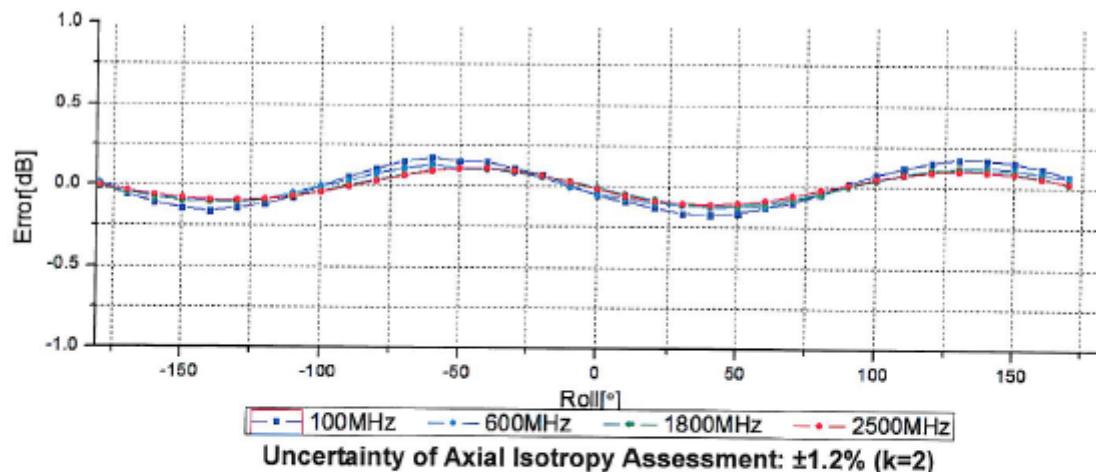
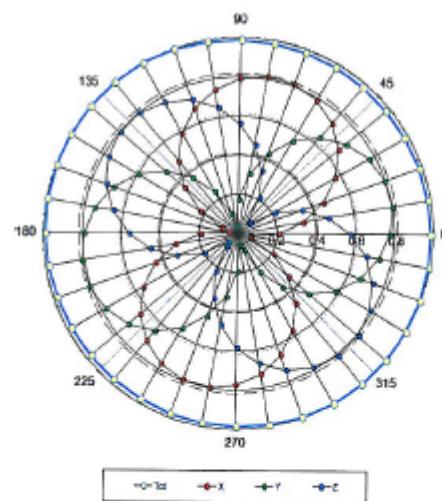
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



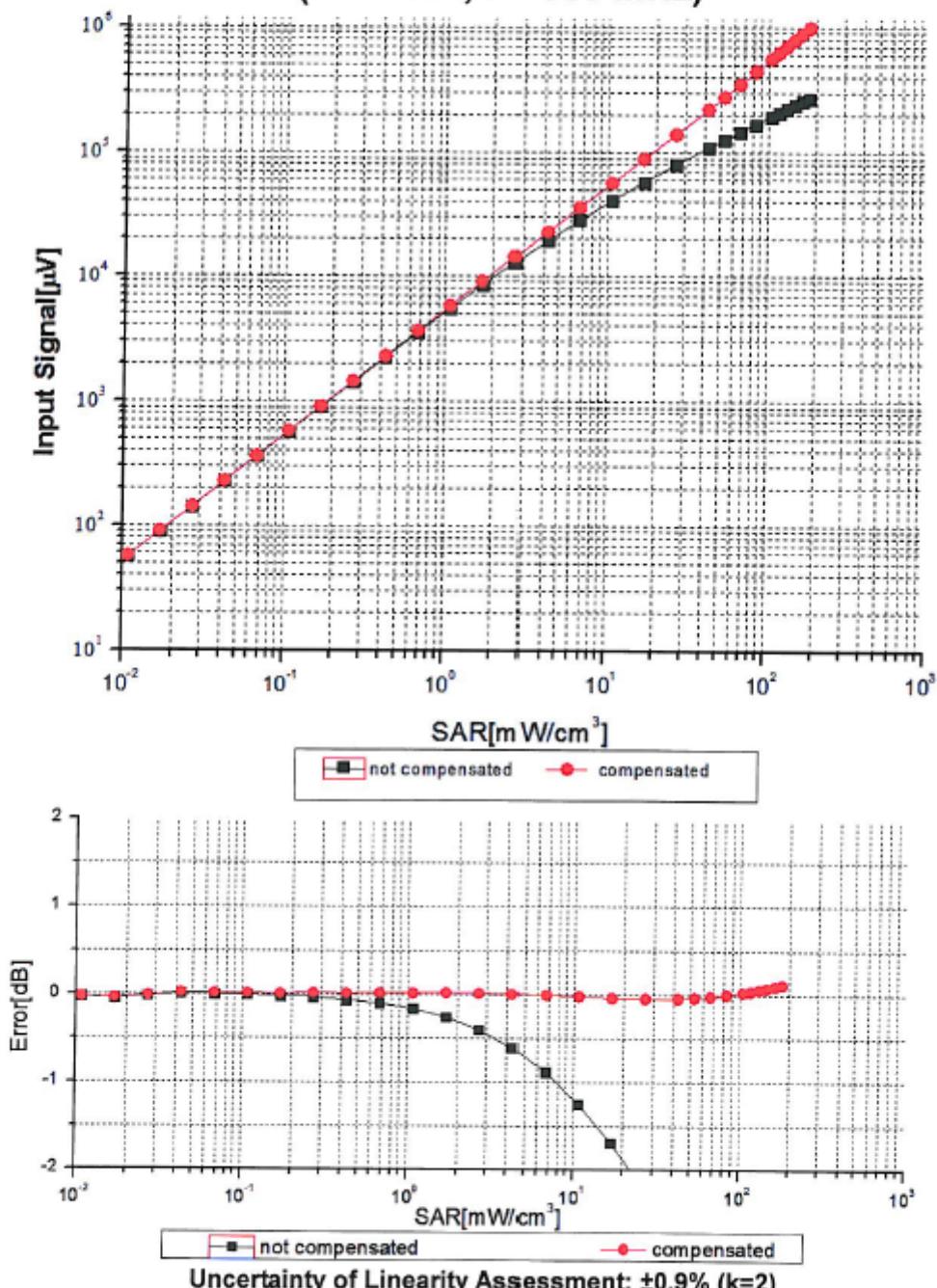
f=1800 MHz, R22





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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



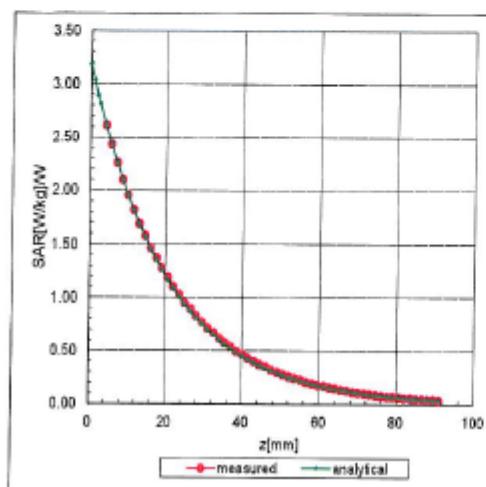
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ (k=2)



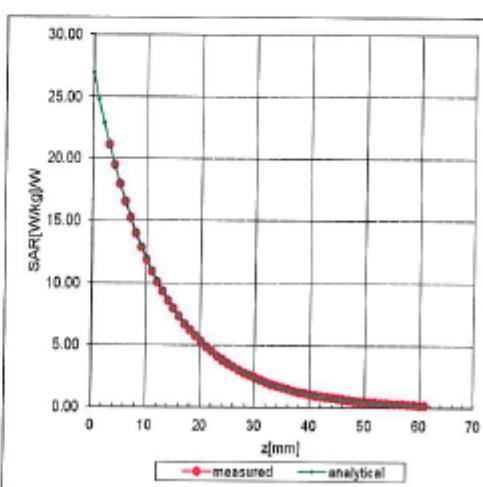
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Conversion Factor Assessment

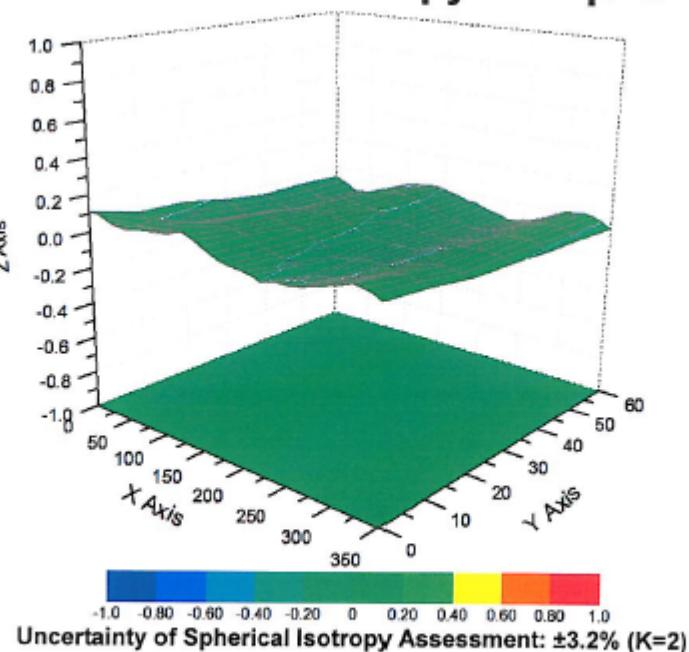
$f=750$ MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)



$f=1750$ MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid





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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3970

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	159.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup