FCC SAR Test Report

Product	:	inFace Visual Blackhead Remover (Lite)
Trade mark	:	inFace
Model/Type reference	:	CF-05ES
Serial Number	:	N/A
Report Number	:	EED32N81443702
FCC ID	:	2AZ54CF05ES
Date of Issue:	:	Jan. 25, 2022
Test Standards	:	Refer to Section 1.5
Test result	:	PASS

Prepared for:

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Check No.: 6306271221

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Modified History

REV.	Modification Description	Issued Date	Remark
REV.1.0	Initial Test Report Relesse	Jan. 25, 2022	

1 General information

1.1 Notes

The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in this test report.

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1.2 Application details

Date of receipt of test item:	2022-01-15
Start of test:	2022-01-16
End of test:	2022-01-22

1.3 EUT Information

Device Information：			
Product:	inFace Visual Blackhead Remover (Lite)		
Model:	CF-05ES		
SN:	N/A		
Device Type:	Portable production		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Firmware version:	N/A (manufacturer declare)		
Hardware version:	N/A (manufacturer declare)		
Antenna Type :	Monopole antenna		
Antenna gain:	1.0dBi		
Others Accessories：	N/A		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s) :	IEEE 802.11b/g: 2412MHz~2472MHz		
Modulation:	IEEE for 802.11b:DSSS(CCK, DQPSK, DBPSK) IEEE for 802.11g:OFDM(64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)		
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Band	TX(MHz)	RX(MHz)
	2.4G	2412-2462	
Test Channels (low-mid-high):	1-6-11 (WiFi 2.4G)		
Power Source:	Lithium battery: DC 3.7V, Charge by DC 5V		
Test voltage:	DC 3.7V		

Remark: Company Name and Address shown on Report, the sample(s) and sample Information were provided by the applicant who should be responsible for the authenticity which CTI hasn't verified.

1.4 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing are as below:

Band	MAX Reported SAR (W/kg)			
	1-g Head	10-g Head	1-g Body (0mm)	10-g Body (0mm)
WiFi 2.4G	**0.0030**	**0.0022**	**0.0024**	**0.0003**

Note:

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits(1.6W/kg) according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C95.1:1992, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

1.5 Test standard/s

ANSI Std C95.1-1992	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
IEEE Std 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 248227 D01	SAR guidance for IEEE 802.11(Wi-Fi) transmitters v02r02
KDB 447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

1.6 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body/Arms/Legs)	**1.60 mW/g**	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

The limit applied in this test report is shown in bold letters

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.

1.7 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as 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).

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

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m^3)
E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

1.8 Testing laboratory

Test Site	Centre Testing International Group Co., Ltd.
Test Location	Hongwei Industrial Zone, Bao'an 70 District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Telephone	+86 (0) 755 3368 3668
Fax	+86 (0) 755 3368 3385

1.9 Test Environment

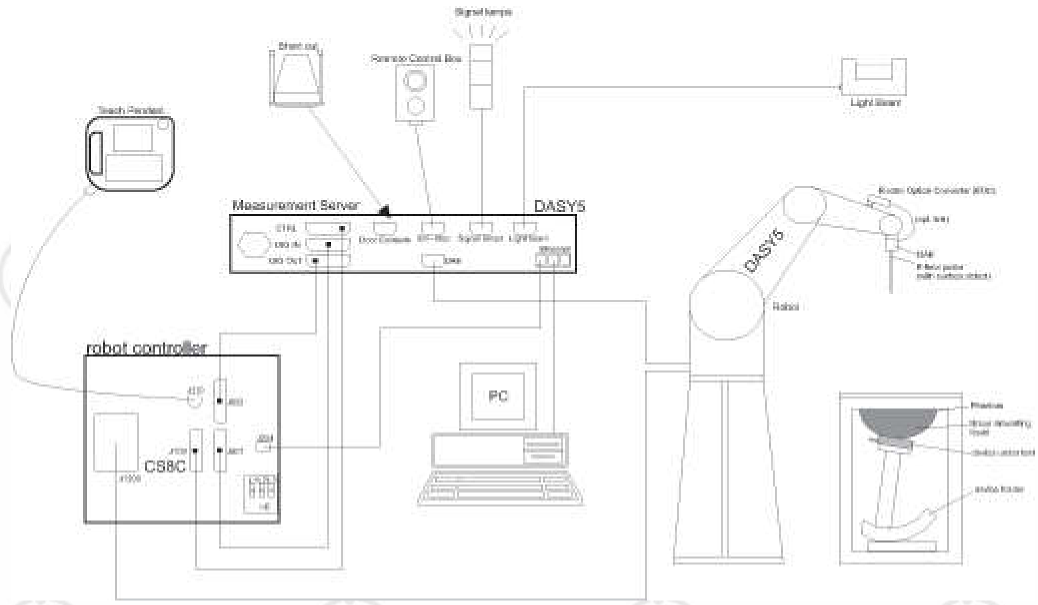
	Required	Actual
Ambient temperature:	18 – 25 °C	21.5 ± 2.0 °C
Tissue Simulating liquid:	18 – 25 °C	21.5 ± 2.0 °C
Relative humidity content:	30 – 70 %	30 – 70 %

1.10 Applicant and Manufacturer

Applicant/Client Name:	Shenzhen Migoosmart Co., Ltd
Applicant Address:	RM1701 Building B, Fenghuang ZhiGu, No.50 TieZai Road, Gongle Community, Xixiang, Bao'an District, Shenzhen
Manufacturer Name:	Shenzhen Migoosmart Co., Ltd
Manufacturer Address:	RM1701 Building B, Fenghuang ZhiGu, No.50 TieZai Road, Gongle Community, Xixiang, Bao'an District, Shenzhen
Factory Name:	Shenzhen Jingxintai Houseware Co., Ltd.
Factory Address:	2&3/F, 7th Block, Hong'ao Industry Park, Tianliao Community, Guangming District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China

2 SAR Measurement System Description and Setup

2.1 The Measurement System Description



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX/RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- 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 from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- 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.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 profesional operating system and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

2.2 Probe description

Dosimetric Probes: These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor(±2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

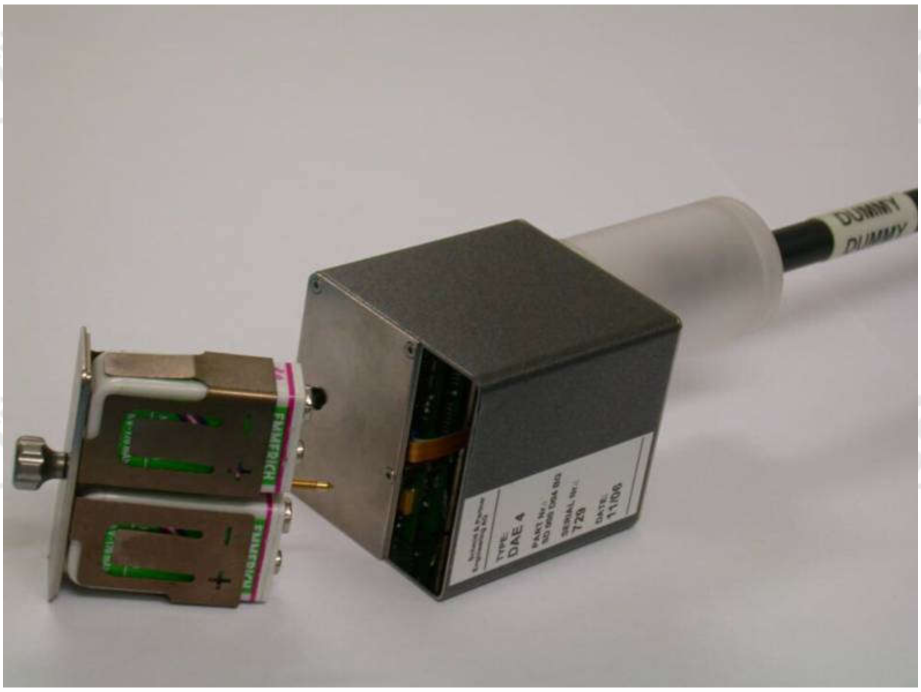
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Dynamic range	5 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics description

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE4 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Batteries: The DAE works with either two standard 9V batteries or two 9V (actually 8.4V or 9.6 V) rechargeable batteries. Because the electronics automatically power-down unused components during braking or between measurements, the battery lifetime depends on system usage. Typical lifetimes are >20 hours for batteries and >10 hours for accus. Remove the batteries if you do not plan to use the DAE for a long period of time.



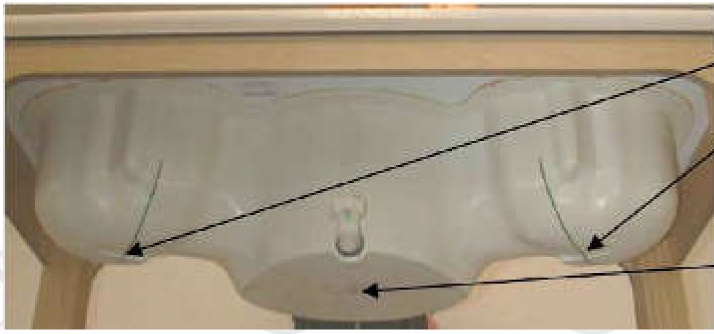
2.4 SAM Twin Phantom description

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6 mm). The phantom has three measurement areas:

♦ Left hand

♦ Right hand

♦ Flat phantom



The phantom table for the DASY systems have the size of 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L xWx H). these tables are reinforced for mounting of the robot onto the table. For easy dislocation these tables have fork lift cut outs at the bottom.

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections.

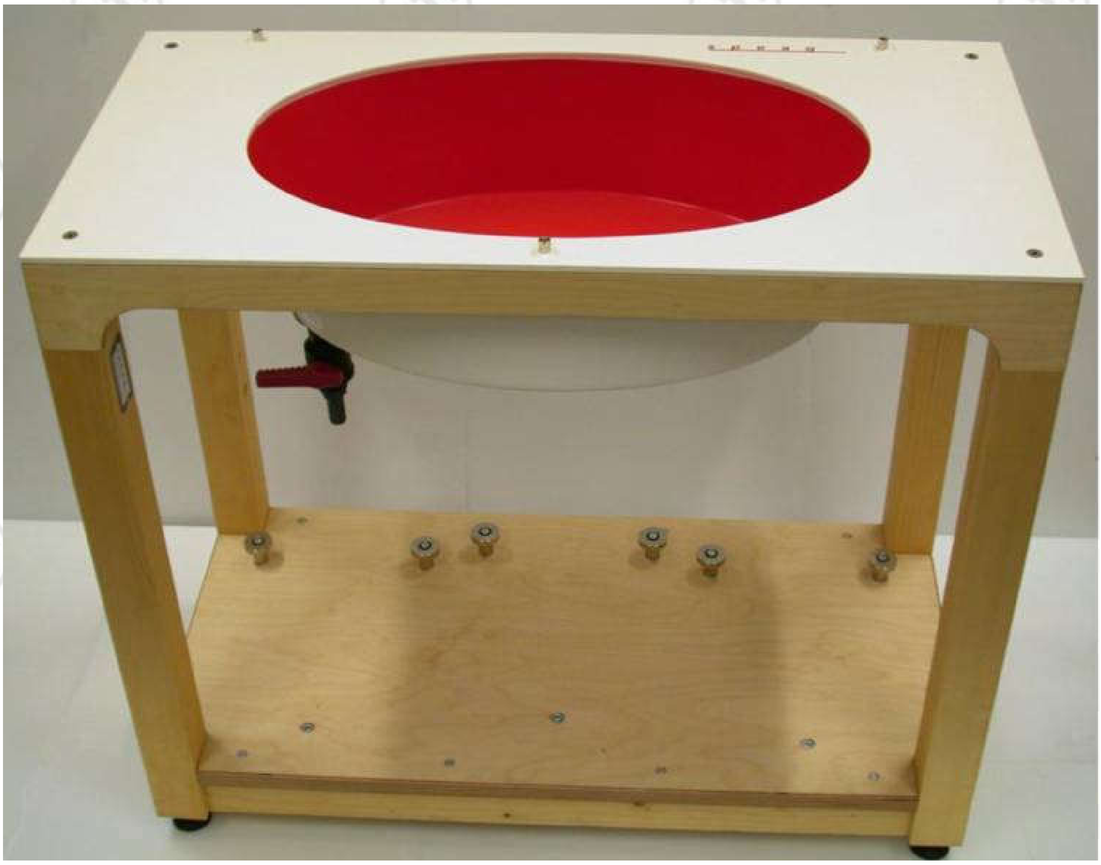
A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters.

Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

2.5 ELI4 Phantom description

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.

ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into a SPEAG standard phantom table. 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



2.6 Device Holder description

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP).Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ =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.

3 SAR Test Equipment List

To simplify the identification of the test equipment and/or ancillaries which were used, the reporting of the relevant test cases only refer to the test item number as specified in the table below.

	Manufacturer	Device Type	Type(Model)	Serial number	Date of last calibration	Valid period
☐	SPEAG	E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7328	2021-02-03	One year
☒	SPEAG	E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7591	2021-08-12	One year
☐	SPEAG	835 MHz Dipole	D835V2	4d193	2021-01-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	1750 MHz Dipole	D1750V2	1134	2021-01-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	1900 MHz Dipole	D1900V2	5d198	2021-01-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2000 MHz Dipole	D2000V2	1078	2021-01-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2300 MHz Dipole	D2300V2	1082	2020-01-06	Three years
☒	SPEAG	2450 MHz Dipole	D2450V2	959	2021-01-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2600 MHz Dipole	D2600V2	1101	2021-01-12	Three years
☐	SPEAG	5 GHz Dipole	D5GHzV2	1208	2021-01-12	Three years
☒	SPEAG	DAKS probe	DAKS-3.5	1052	2021-01-27	Three years
☒	SPEAG	Planar R140 Vector Reflectometer	DAKS-VNA R140	0200514	2021-01-27	Three years
☒	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	1458	2022-01-04	One year
☒	SPEAG	Software	DASY 5	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM V5.0	1875	NCR	NCR
☐	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI V6.0	2024	NCR	NCR
☐	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	101553	2021-12-24	One year
☐	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	102898	2021-12-24	One year
☒	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50142334	2021-12-24	One year
☒	BONN	Power Amplifier and directional coupler	SU319W	BL-SZ1550140	2021-12-24	One year
☒	KEITHLEY	RF Power Meter	3500	1128079	2021-06-27	One year
☒	KEITHLEY	RF Power Meter	3500	1128081	2021-06-27	One year
☒	JINGCHUANG	Temperature/ Humidity Indicator	GSP-8	EMK197F00095	2021-06-27	One year

Note:

1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three-year extended calibration interval. 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) The most recent return-loss result, measured at least annually, deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement.

d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

4 SAR Measurement Procedures

4.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The DASY5 software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values.The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement in a volume of $30mm^3$ (7x7x7 points). The measured volume must include the 1 g and 10 g 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. If the 10g cube or both cubes are not entirely inside the measured volumes,the system issues a warning regarding the evaluated spatial peak values within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD X). This means that if the measured volume is shifted, higher values might be possible. To get the correct values you can use a finer measurement grid for the area scan. In complicated field distributions, a large grid spacing for the area scan might miss some details and give an incorrectly interpolated peak location. The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD X). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes.

The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g

4.2 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the measured voltage acquired by the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) as raw data together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and communication system parameters) in measurement files with the extension .da5x. The postprocessing software evaluates the data every time the data is visualized or exported. This allows the verification and modification of the setup after completion of the measurement. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

To avoid unintentional parameter changes or data manipulations, the parameters in measured files are locked. In the administrator access mode of the software, the parameters can be unlocked. After changing the parameters, the measured scans can be reevaluated in the postprocessing engine.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., E-field, H-field, SAR). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give 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.

Data Evaluation

The fields and SAR are calculated from the measured voltage (probe voltage acquired by the DAE) and the following parameters:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	$norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion Factor	$convF_i$
	- Diode Compression Point	dcp_i
	- Probe Modulation Response Factors	a_i, b_i,c_i, d
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Relative Permittivity	ρ

This parameters are stored in the DASY5 V52 measurement file.

These parameters must be correctly set in the DASY5 V52 software setup. They are available as configuration file and can be imported into the measurement file. The values displayed in the multimeter window are assessed using the parameters of the actual system setup. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the measurement file are used.

The measured voltage is not proportional to the exciting. It must be first linearized.

Approximated Probe Response Linearization using Crest Factor.

This linearization method is enabled when a custom defined communication system is measured. The compensation applied is a function of the measured voltage, the detector diode compression point and the crest factor of the measured signal.

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with	V_i	=	linearized voltage of channel i (uV)	(i = x,y,z)
	U_i	=	measured voltage of channel i (uV)	(i = x,y,z)
	cf	=	crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
	dcp_i	=	diode compression point of channel i (uV)	(Probe parameter, i = x,y,z)

Field and SAR Calculation

The primary field data for each channel are calculated using the linearized voltage:

E - fieldprobes : $E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$

H - fieldprobes : $H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$

with V_i = linearized voltage of channel i (i = x,y,z)

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

uV/(V/m)^2 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 RMS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

Spatial Peak SAR for 1 g and 10 g

The DASY5 software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values.The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points(with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points(with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points(with 4mm horizontal resolution)..The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD X).The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.
2. calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters).
3. generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume.
4. interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface.
6. calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g.

4.3 Data Storage and Evaluation

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

Step 1: Power reference measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. By default, the Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 4 mm. This distance can be modified by the user, but cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties. The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hotspot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY5 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

Step 3: Zoom Scan

The Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is defined in the following table. DASY5 is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Area scan and Zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01:

Frequency	Maximun Area Scan resolution (Δx_{Area},Δy_{Area})	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution (Δx_{Zoom},Δy_{Zoom})	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2GHz	≤ 15mm	≤ 8mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 4mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30mm
2-3GHz	≤ 12mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 4mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30mm
3-4GHz	≤ 12mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 4mm	≤ 3mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28mm
4-5GHz	≤ 10mm	≤ 4mm	≤ 3mm	≤ 2.5mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25mm
5-6GHz	≤ 10mm	≤ 4mm	≤ 2mm	≤ 2mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22mm

Step 4: Power Drift Monitoring

The Power Drift Measurement 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 Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation should be retested.

5 SAR Verification Procedure

5.1 Tissue Verification

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.
(Liquids used for tests are marked with☒):

Ingredients (% of weight)	Frequency (MHz)						
Tissue Type	Head Tissue						
frequency band	☐ 835	☐ 1800	☐ 2000	☐ 2300	☒ 2450	☐ 2600	☐ 5200-5800
Water	41.45	52.64	54.9	62.82	62.7	55.242	65.52
Salt (NaCl)	1.45	0.36	0.18	0.51	0.5	0.306	0.0
Sugar	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	17.24
DGBE	0.0	47.0	44.92	36.67	0.0	44.452	0.0
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.24

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride
Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity
HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

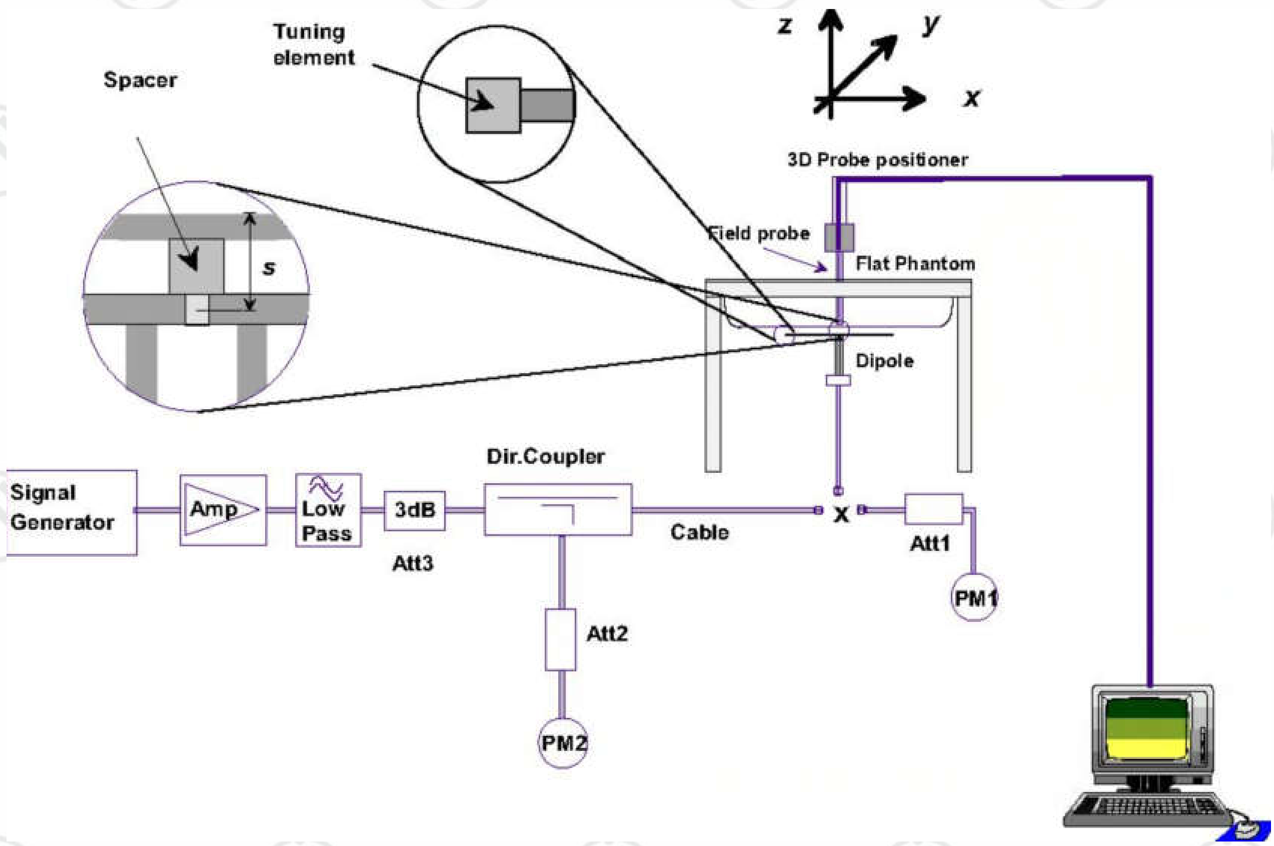
Tissue simulating liquids: parameters:

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		ε_r (+/-5%)	σ (S/m) (+/-5%)	ε_r	σ (S/m)		
2450H	**2450**	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	37.55	1.77	20.48°C	1/18/2022
2450H	**2450**	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	37.53	1.79	20.25°C	1/20/2022
ε_r= Relative permittivity, σ= Conductivity							

5.2 System check procedure

The System check is performed by using a System check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250mW. To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the System check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the validation to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



5.3 System check results

The system Check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The following table shows System check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (plot(s) see annex A).

System Check (MHz)	Target SAR (1W) (+/-10%)		Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)		
D2450 Head	53.70 (48.33~59.07)	25.00 (22.50~27.50)	52.00	24.12	20.48°C	1/18/2022
D2450 Head	53.70 (48.33~59.07)	25.00 (22.50~27.50)	52.40	24.24	20.25°C	1/20/2022
Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.						

6 SAR Measurement variability and uncertainty

6.1 SAR measurement variability

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 2.0 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 2.0 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 3.0 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 3.6 W/kg (~ 10% from the 10-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥3.75 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

6.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04,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 SAR Test Configuration

7.1 WIFI 2.4G Test Configurations

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with the testing software for WiFi mode test. During the test,at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. The RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1. The test procedures in KDB 248227D01 v02r02 are applied.

Per KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02,SAR Test Reduction criteria are as follows:

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the *initial test position(s)* by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The relative SAR levels of multiple exposure test positions can be established by area scan measurements on the highest measured output power channel to determine the initial test position. The area scans must be measured using the same SAR measurement configurations, including test channel, maximum output power, probe tip to phantom distance, scan resolution etc.

When the *reported* SAR for the *initial test position* is:

1) ≤0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
2) > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions 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, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.

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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

8 SAR Test Results

8.1 Conducted Power Measurements

8.1.1 Conducted Power of Wi-Fi 2.4G

The output power of Wi-Fi 2.4G is as following:

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Tune-up	Average Power(dBm)	SAR Test (Yes/No)
802.11b	1	2412	1	9.00	7.08	No
	6	2437		9.00	7.97	No
	11	2462		9.00	8.78	No
802.11g	1	2412	6	19.00	15.29	Yes
	6	2437		19.00	16.93	Yes
	11	2462		19.00	**18.69**	Yes

8.2 SAR test results

Notes:

1) Per KDB447498 D01v06, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is: ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

2) Per KDB447498 D01v06, All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance is compliant.

3) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is ≤ 20%, and the measured SAR <1.45W/Kg, only one repeated measurement is required.

4) Per KDB865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing (Refer to appendix B for details).

8.2.1 Results overview of WiFi 2.4G

Test Position With 0mm	Test channel /Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)	Actual Duty Cycle	Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)
			1-g	10-g						
Top Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0001	0.0001	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0001
Front Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0006	0.0001	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0006	98.74%	0.0006
Back Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0028	0.0021	1.450	18.69	19.00	0.0030	98.74%	**0.0030**
Left Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0008	0.0001	-0.720	18.69	19.00	0.0009	98.74%	0.0009
Right Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0016	0.0002	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0017	98.74%	0.0017
Left Side	1/2412	802.11g	0.0005	0.0001	0.000	15.29	19.00	0.0011	98.65%	0.0011
Left Side	6/2437	802.11g	0.0002	0.0001	0.000	16.93	19.00	0.0004	98.65%	0.0004

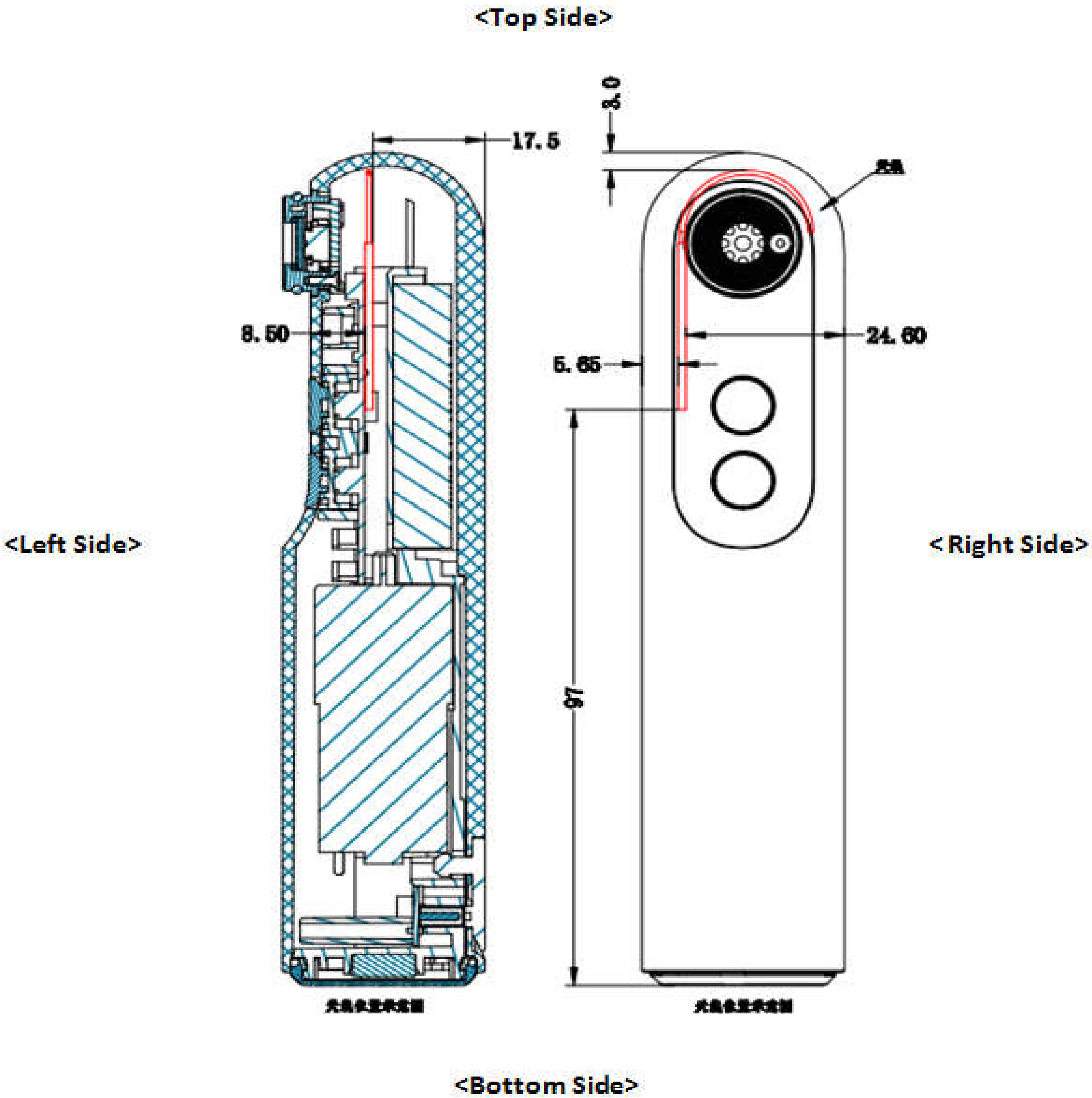
Test position of Head	Test channel /Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)	Actual Duty Cycle	Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)
			1-g	10-g						
Left Hand Touched	11/2462	802.11g	0.0005	0.0001	0.570	18.69	19.00	0.0005	98.74%	0.0005
Left Hand Tilted 15°	11/2462	802.11g	0.0001	0.0001	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0002
Right Hand Touched	11/2462	802.11g	0.0022	0.0003	1.520	18.69	19.00	0.0023	98.74%	**0.0024**
Right Hand Tilted 15°	11/2462	802.11g	0.0010	0.0001	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0011	98.74%	0.0011
Right Hand Touched	1/2412	802.11g	0.0002	0.0001	0.000	15.29	19.00	0.0004	98.65%	0.0004
Right Hand Touched	6/2437	802.11g	0.0004	0.0001	0.000	16.93	19.00	0.0006	98.65%	0.0006

Test Position With 0mm	Test channel /Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR10-g (W/kg)	Actual Duty Cycle	Reported SAR10-g (W/kg)
			1-g	10-g						
Top Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0001	0.0001	0.910	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0001
Front Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0006	0.0001	0.720	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0001
Back Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0028	0.0021	-0.870	18.69	19.00	0.0022	98.74%	**0.0022**
Left Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0008	0.0001	0.760	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0001
Right Side	11/2462	802.11g	0.0016	0.0002	0.650	18.69	19.00	0.0002	98.74%	0.0002
Left Side	1/2412	802.11g	0.0005	0.0001	0.650	15.29	19.00	0.0002	98.65%	0.0002
Left Side	6/2437	802.11g	0.0002	0.0001	0.650	16.93	19.00	0.0001	98.65%	0.0001

Test position of Head	Test channel /Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR10-g (W/kg)	Actual Duty Cycle	Reported SAR10-g (W/kg)
			1-g	10-g						
Left Hand Touched	11/2462	802.11g	0.0005	0.0001	0.570	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0001
Left Hand Tilted 15°	11/2462	802.11g	0.0001	0.0001	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0001	98.74%	0.0001
Right Hand Touched	11/2462	802.11g	0.0022	0.0003	1.520	18.69	19.00	0.0003	98.74%	**0.0003**
Right Hand Tilted 15°	11/2462	802.11g	0.0010	0.0001	0.000	18.69	19.00	0.0002	98.74%	0.0002
Right Hand Touched	1/2412	802.11g	0.0002	0.0001	0.000	15.29	19.00	0.0001	98.65%	0.0001
Right Hand Touched	6/2437	802.11g	0.0004	0.0001	0.000	16.93	19.00	0.0001	98.65%	0.0001

8.3 Multiple Transmitter Information

The location of the antennas inside this device is shown as below picture:



8.4 Stand-alone SAR

Per FCC KDB 447498D01:

1) The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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

• f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

• Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

• The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

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

2) At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:

a) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)]} mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

b) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

(Antennas <50mm to adjacent sides)

Band	Exposure Condition	f(GHz)	Pmax	Pmax		Seperation Distance(mm)					SAR Test (Yes or No)					
			dBm	mW	Front side	Back side	Left side	Right side	Top side	Bottom side	Front side	Back side	Left side	Right side	Top side	Bottom side
WiFi 2.4G	Body 0mm	2.45	19.00	79.43	8.50	17.50	5.65	24.60	3.00	97.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	>50mm

(Antennas >50mm to adjacent sides)

Band	Exposure Condition	f(GHz)	Pmax	Pmax	Seperation Distance(mm)						SAR Test (Yes or No)					
			dBm	mW	Front side	Back side	Left side	Right side	Top side	Bottom side	Front side	Back side	Left side	Right side	Top side	Bottom side
WiFi 2.4G	Body 0mm	2.45	19.00	79.43	8.50	17.50	5.65	24.60	3.00	97.00	<50mm	<50mm	<50mm	<50mm	<50mm	No

8.5 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilitiesand Conlcusion

The device has one antenna, there is not simultaneous transmission possibility and the reported SAR results is not exceed the SAR limit, so the tested result is comply with the FCC limit.

Annex A: Appendix A: SAR System performance Check Plots

(Please See Appendix A)

Annex B: Appendix B: SAR Measurement results Plots

(Please See Appendix B)

Annex C: Appendix C: Calibration reports

(Please See Appendix C)

Annex D: Appendix D: Photo documentation

(Please See Appendix D)

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——END OF REPORT——