TEST REPORT

Applicant Name:	Look2innovate SA
Address:	10B route d'Arlon 7471 Saeul, Luxembourg
Report Number:	2504S29968E-SAB
FCC ID:	2BPSU-LKTABLET3

Test Standard (s)

FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093

Sample Description

Product Type:	LKTABLET3
Model No.:	Look3
Multiple Model(s) No.:	N/A
Trade Mark:	LOOK2INNOVATE
Serial Number:	30VK-1
Date Received:	2025-04-02
Date of Test:	2025-06-16~2025-06-17
Issue Date:	2025-08-07

Test Result:	The EUT complied with the standards above.

Prepared and Checked By:

Jack Yang

SAR Engineer

Approved By:

Lance Li

SAR Engineer

Mode		Max. Reported SAR Level(s) (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
WIFI 2.4G	1g Head SAR	0.40	1.6
	1g Body SAR	0.31	
WIFI 5.2G	1g Head SAR	**0.79**	
	1g Body SAR	**0.46**	
WIFI 5.3G	1g Head SAR	0.58	
	1g Body SAR	0.38	
WIFI 5.8G	1g Head SAR	0.42	
	1g Body SAR	0.34	

Applicable Standards	**FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093** Radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
	RF Exposure Procedures: TCB Work shop April 2019
	IEEE1528:2013 IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
	KDB procedures KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03 KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02 KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02

Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in **FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093** and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures.

The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated. Unless otherwise stated there are no any additions to, deviations, or exclusions from the method.

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	2504S29968E-SAB	Original Report	2025-08-07

EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of **Look2innovate SA** and their product **LKTABLET3**, Model: **Look3,**FCC ID: **2BPSU-LKTABLET3** or the EUT (Equipment under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

Technical Specification

Device Type:	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	None
Proximity Sensor:	None
Carrier Aggregation:	None
Operation Modes:	WLAN, Bluetooth/BLE and NFC
Operation Frequency:	WIFI 2.4G:2412-2462MHz(TX/RX) WIFI 5.2G:5150-5250MHz(TX/RX) WIFI 5.3G:5250-5350MHz(TX/RX) WIFI 5.8G:5725-5850MHz(TX/RX) Bluetooth:2402-2480MHz(TX/RX) BLE_1M:2402-2480MHz(TX/RX) NFC:13.56MHz(TX/RX)
Dimensions (L*W*H):	158mm (L) *79mm (W) *9mm (H)
Rated Input Voltage:	DC3.85V from Rechargeable Battery
Serial Number:	30VK-1
Normal Operation:	Head and Body

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUILDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

SAR Limits

FCC Limit(1g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	**1.6**	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that maybe incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg for 1g SAR applied to the EUT.

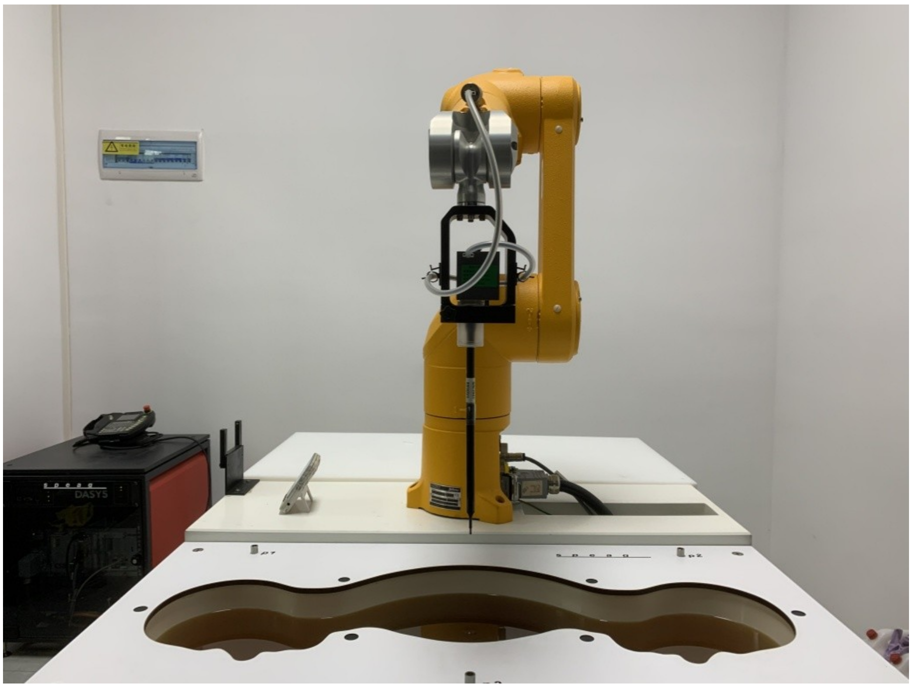
FACILITIES

The test site used by Shenzhen Accurate Technology Co., Ltd. to collect test data is located on the Floor 1, KuMaKe Building, Dongzhou Community, Guangming Street, Guangming District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.

Accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).The Certificate Number is 4297.01.

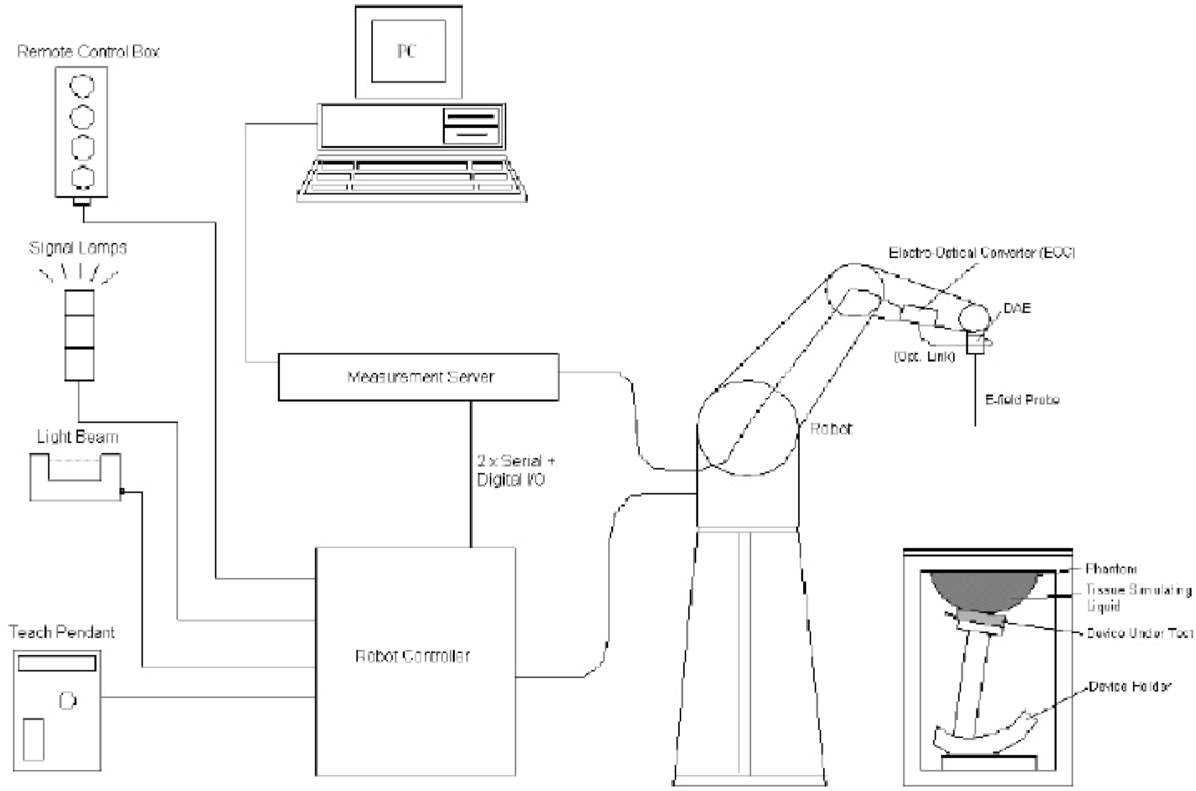
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



DASY5 System Description

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


Remote Control Box
PC
Signal Lamps
Electro-Optical Converter (EOC)
DAE
(Opt. Link)
E-field Probe
Measurement Server
Robot
Light Beam
2 x Serial +
Digital I/O
Phantom
Tissue Simulating
Liquid
Device Under Test
Teach Pendant
Robot Controller
Device Holder

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli 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 application, 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 professional operating system and the DASY52 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.

DASY5 Measurement Server

The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400 MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128 MB chip-disk and 128 MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16-bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluations of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements, and handles safety operations. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time-critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program- controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port, which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Connection of devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

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 both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

EX3DV4 E-Field Probes

Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/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
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom (shown in front of DASY5) is a fiberglass shell phantom with shell thickness 2 mm, except in the ear region where the thickness is increased to 6 mm.

When the phantom is mounted inside allocated slot of the DASY5 platform, phantom reference points can be taught directly in the DASY5 V5.2 software. When the DASY5 platform is used to mount the

Phantom, some of the phantom teaching points cannot be reached by the robot in DASY5 V5.2. A special tool called P1a-P2aX-Former is provided to transform two of the three points, P1 and P2, to reachable locations. To use these new teaching points, a revised phantom configuration file is required.
In addition to our standard broadband liquids, the phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

Sugar-water-based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid when the system is not in use to prevent changes in liquid parameters due to water evaporation.
DGBE-based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom, and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).

Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the solvent resistivity of the phantom.
Approximately 25 liters of liquid is required to fill the SAM Twin phantom.

Calibration Frequency Points for EX3DV4 E-Field Probes SN: 3701 Calibrated: 2024/10/17

Calibration Frequency Point (MHz)	Frequency Range (MHz)		Conversion Factor		
	From	To	X	Y	Z
750 Head	650	850	9.47	9.47	9.47
900 Head	850	1000	9.06	9.06	9.06
1750 Head	1650	1850	8	8	8
1900 Head	1850	2000	7.65	7.65	7.65
2300 Head	2200	2400	7.45	7.45	7.45
2450 Head	2400	2550	7.2	7.2	7.2
2600 Head	2550	2700	7.06	7.06	7.06
5250 Head	5140	5360	5.36	5.36	5.36
5600 Head	5490	5700	4.75	4.75	4.75
5750 Head	5700	5860	4.87	4.87	4.87

SAR Scan Procedures

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements 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. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 1.4 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 2: Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 15mm2 step integral, with 1.5mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 mm ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) mm ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

Step 3: Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 5mm,with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement 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. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same asStep 1.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 7 x7 x 7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30 mm in the X & Y & Z axis.

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE1528:2013

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head liquid

Table A.3 – Dielectric properties of the head tissue-equivalent liquid

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ε_r	Conductivity (σ) S/m
300	45,3	0,87
450	43,5	0,87
750	*41,9*	*0,89*
835	41,5	0,90
900	41,5	0,97
1 450	40,5	1,20
1 500	*40,4*	*1,23*
1 640	*40,2*	*1,31*
1 750	*40,1*	*1,37*
1 800	40,0	1,40
1 900	40,0	1,40
2 000	40,0	1,40
2 100	*39,8*	*1,49*
2 300	*39,5*	*1,67*
2 450	39,2	1,80
2 600	*39,0*	*1,96*
3 000	38,5	2,40
3 500	*37,9*	*2,91*
4 000	*37,4*	*3,43*
4 500	*36,8*	*3,94*
5 000	*36,2*	*4,45*
5 200	*36,0*	*4,66*
5 400	*35,8*	*4,86*
5 600	*35,5*	*5,07*
5 800	*35,3*	*5,27*
6 000	*35,1*	*5,48*

NOTE For convenience, permittivity and conductivity values at those frequencies which are not part of the original data provided by Drossos et al. [33] or the extension to 5 800 MHz are provided (i.e. the values shown *in italics*). These values were linearly interpolated between the values in this table that are immediately above and below these values, except the values at 6 000 MHz that were linearly extrapolated from the values at 3 000 MHz and 5 800 MHz.

EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

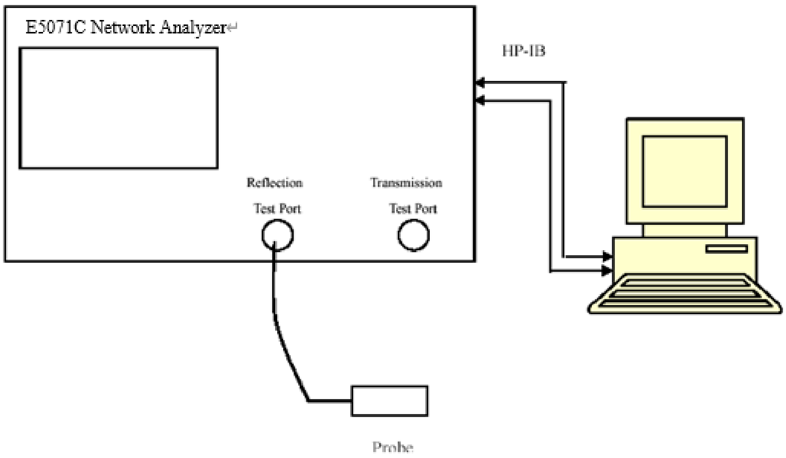
Equipment's List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52 52.10.4	N/A	NCR	NCR
DASY5 Measurement Server	DASY5 6.0.31	N/A	NCR	NCR
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1562	2024/12/31	2025/12/30
E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3701	2024/10/17	2025/10/16
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	SD 000 H01 KA	NCR	NCR
SAM Twin Phantom	SAM-Twin V5.0	1744	NCR	NCR
Dipole,2450MHz	D2450V2	751	2023/09/26	2026/09/25
Dipole,5GHz	D5GHzV2	1301	2023/02/16	2026/02/15
Simulated Tissue Liquid Head(500-9500MHz)	HBBL600-10000V6	220406-1	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42403851	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
Dielectric Assessment Kit	DAK-3.5	1320	NCR	NCR
Signal Generator	N5183A	MY47420360	2024/09/02	2025/09/01
Power Sensor	E9301A	MY55270006	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
Power Amplifier(80 – 1000MHz)	CBA 1G-070	T44328	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
Linear Power Amplifier (1 – 6GHz)	AS0860-40/45	1060913	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
Directional Coupler	4226-20	3315	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
6dB Attenuator	WA59-6-33	A329	NCR	NCR
Spectrum Analyzer	FSV40	101949	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
Thermometer	DTM3000	N/A	2024/10/10	2025/10/09
Temperature & Humidity Meter	10316377	N/A	2024/10/10	2025/10/09

NCR: No Calibration Required.

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\varepsilon_r$	Δσ (S/m)	
2412	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	39.967	1.727	39.28	1.77	1.75	-2.43	±5
2437	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	40.182	1.760	39.23	1.79	2.43	-1.68	±5
2450	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	40.293	1.778	39.20	1.80	2.79	-1.22	±5
2462	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	40.068	1.782	39.18	1.81	2.27	-1.55	±5

**Liquid Verification above was performed on 2025/06/16*

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\varepsilon_r$	Δσ (S/m)	
5180	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.460	4.586	36.02	4.64	1.22	-1.16	±5
5200	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.287	4.632	36.00	4.66	0.80	-0.60	±5
5240	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.386	4.768	35.96	4.70	1.18	1.45	±5
5250	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.411	4.802	35.95	4.71	1.28	1.95	±5
5260	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.478	4.804	35.94	4.72	1.50	1.78	±5
5300	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.762	4.827	35.87	4.76	2.49	1.41	±5
5320	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.913	4.845	35.88	4.78	2.88	1.36	±5
5745	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.577	5.117	35.36	5.22	3.44	-1.97	±5
5750	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.680	5.125	35.35	5.22	3.76	-1.82	±5
5785	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.248	5.320	35.32	5.26	2.63	1.14	±5
5825	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	36.177	5.353	35.28	5.30	2.54	1.00	±5

**Liquid Verification above was performed on 2025/06/17*

System Accuracy Verification

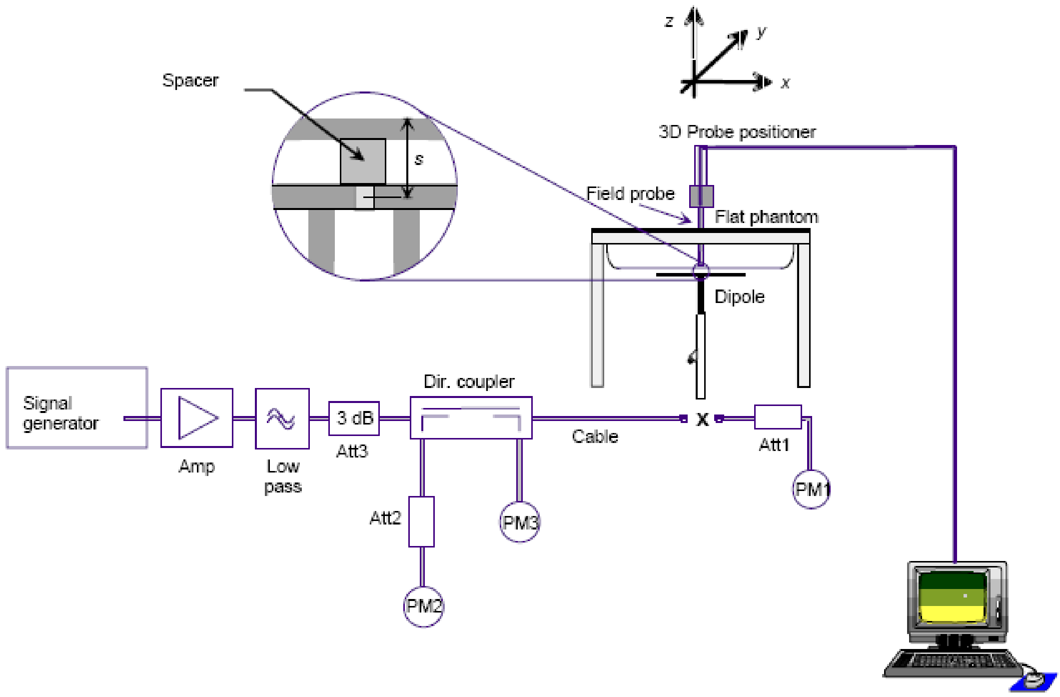
Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

The spacing distances in the **System Verification Setup Block Diagram**is given by the following:

a) s = 15 mm ± 0,2 mm for 300 MHz ≤ f ≤ 1 000 MHz;

b) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 1 000 MHz < f ≤ 6 000 MHz;

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band (MHz)	Liquid Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)		Normalized to 1W (W/kg)	Target Value (W/Kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2025/06/16	2450	Head	100	1g	5.73	57.3	53.1	7.910	±10
2025/06/17	5250	Head	100	1g	8.33	83.3	77.7	7.207	±10
2025/06/17	5750	Head	100	1g	8.32	83.2	78.0	6.667	±10

Note:
All the SAR values are normalized to 1Watt forward power.

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

System Performance 2450 MHz Head

DUT: Dipole 2450MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 751

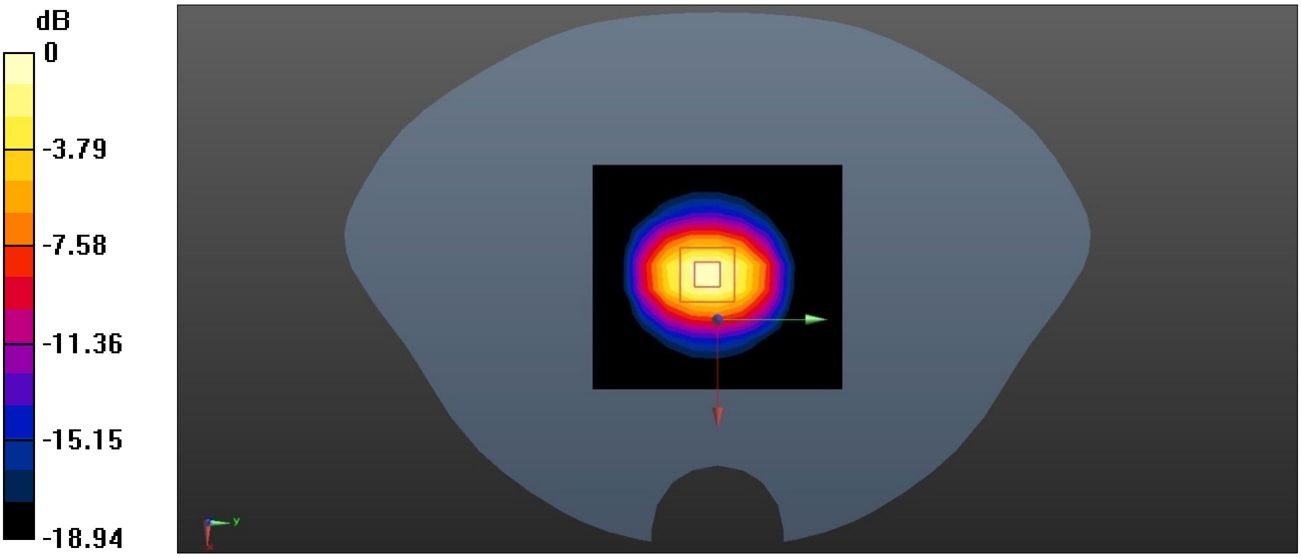
Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.778 S/m; ε_r =40.293; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3701; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2) @2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/17
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection);
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1562; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1744
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (10x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.86 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 55.79 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 13.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.73 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.58 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 54.6%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.81 W/kg



0 dB = 9.81 W/kg = 9.92dBW/kg

System Performance 5250 MHz Head

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1301

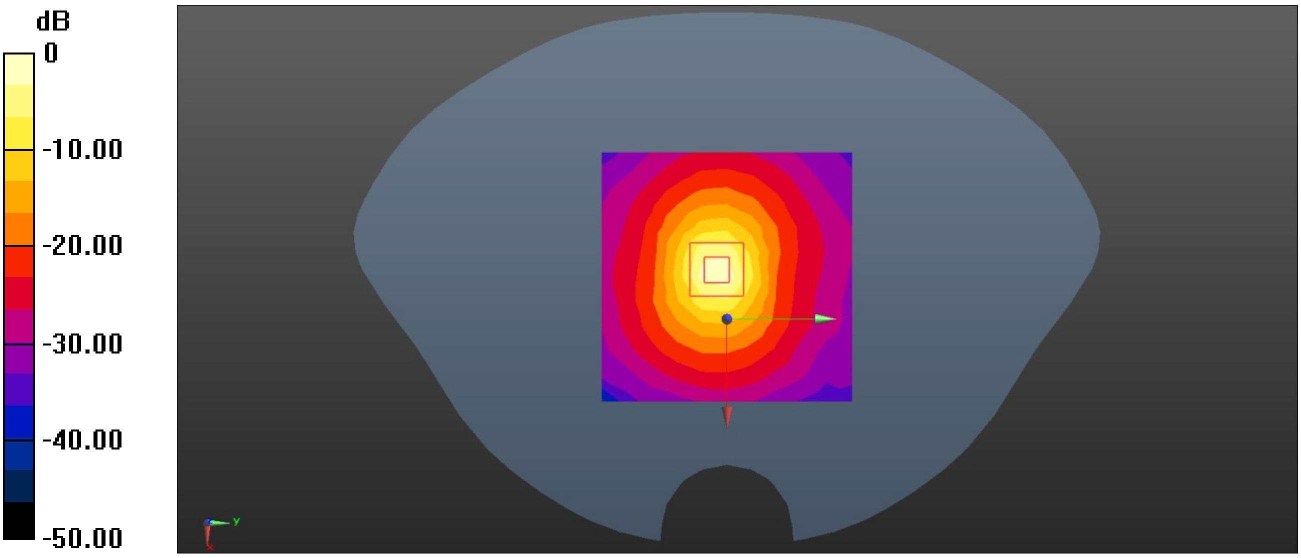
Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 4.802 S/m; ε_r =36.411; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3701; ConvF(5.36, 5.36, 5.36) @5250 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/17
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection);
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1562; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1744
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (11x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.6 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x15) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 81.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 59.4%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg



0 dB = 20.4 W/kg = 13.10dBW/kg

System Performance 5750 MHz Head

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1301

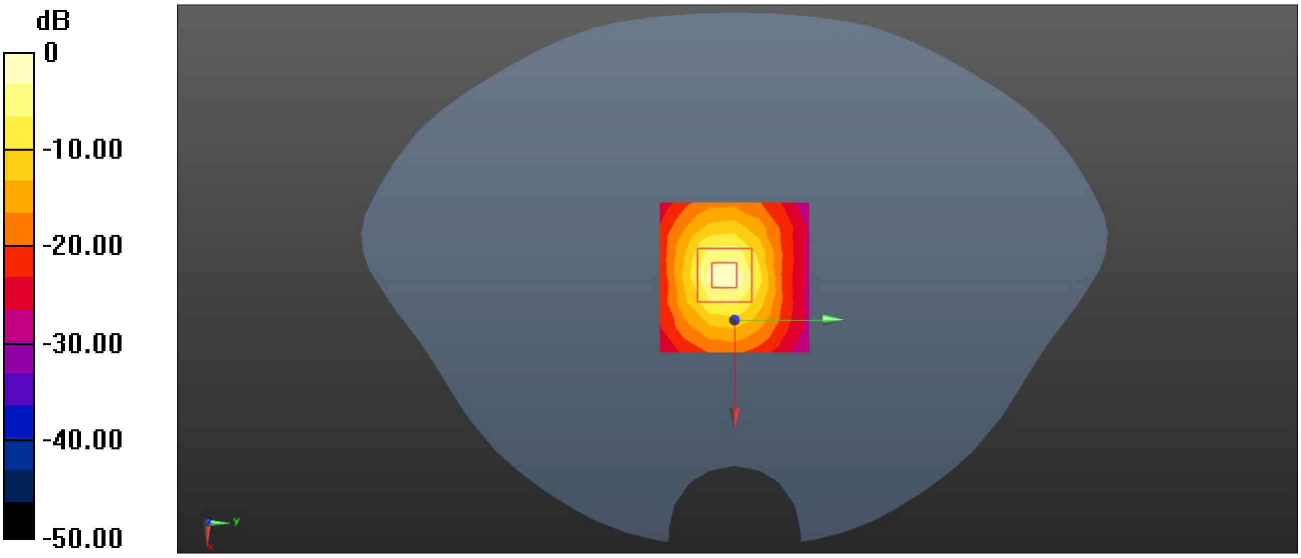
Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.125 S/m; ε_r =36.68; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3701; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87) @5750 MHz; Calibrated: 2024/10/17
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection);
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1562; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1744
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.8 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x15) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 56.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.32 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.6 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg



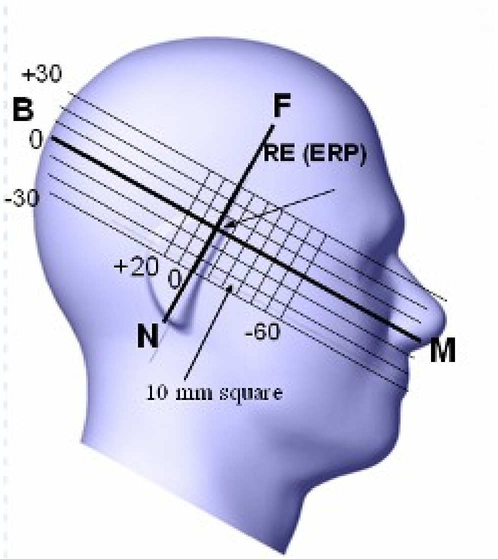
0 dB = 15.7 W/kg = 11.96dBW/kg

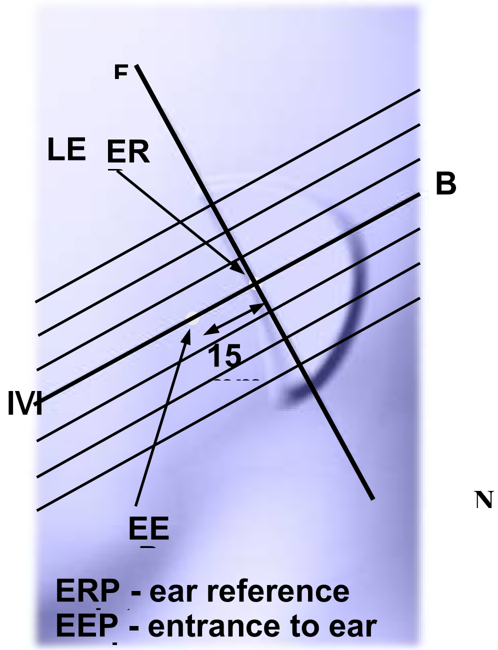
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point". The "test device reference point" should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The "vertical centerline" should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A "ear reference point" is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the "phantom reference plane" defined by the three lines joining the center of each "ear reference point" (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the "N-F" line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the "ear reference point". For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The "test device reference point" is aligned to the "ear reference point" on the head phantom and the "vertical centerline" is aligned to the "phantom reference plane". This is called the "initial ear position". While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:

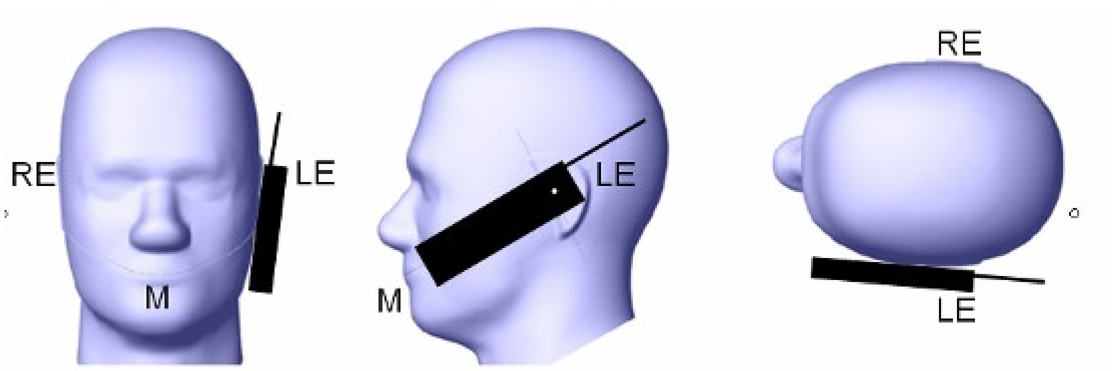




Cheek/Touch Position

1. The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the "ear reference point" or along the "N-F" line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.
2. This test position is established:
    3. When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
    4. (or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.
5. For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Cheek /Touch Position



Ear/Tilt Position

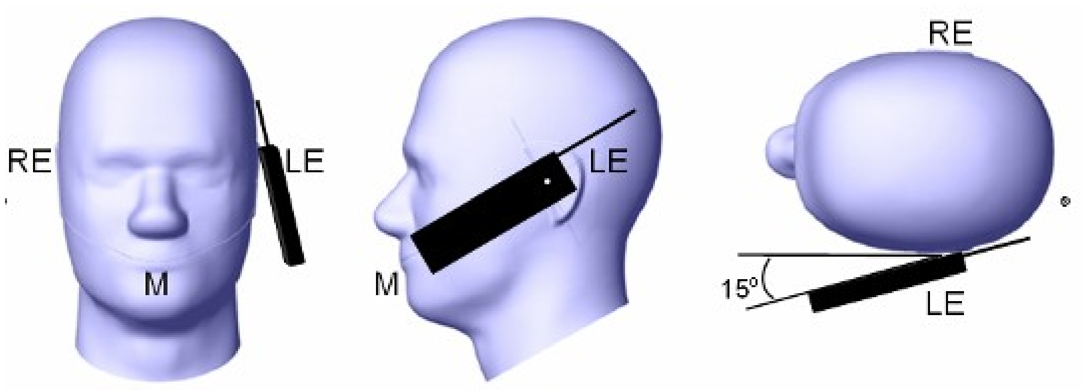
With the handset aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom's ear spacer (in the "Cheek/Touch position") and the peak SAR location for the "Cheek/Touch" position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the "initial ear position" by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the "test device reference point" until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the "Cheek/Touch" and "Ear/Tilt" positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tilt/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

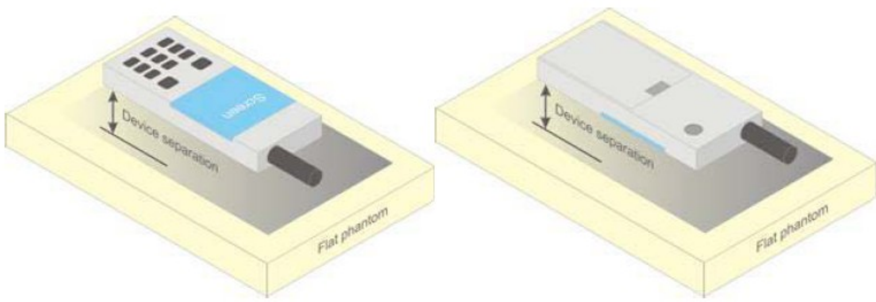


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

In this case the EUT(Equipment Under Test) is set 5mm away from the phantom, the test distance is 5mm for body.

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the “Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

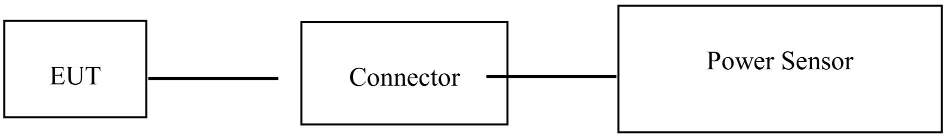
All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input port of the Power Sensor through Connector.



WLAN/BT/BLE

Maximum Target Output Power

Max Target Power(dBm)			
Mode/Band	Channel		
	Low	Middle	High
WIFI 2.4G(802.11b)	19.5	17.0	19.0
WIFI 2.4G(802.11g)	13.0	10.0	12.5
WIFI 2.4G(802.11n20)	13.0	10.0	12.5
WIFI 2.4G(802.11n40)	9.5	8.0	8.0
WIFI 5.2G(802.11a)	8.0	10.0	10.0
WIFI 5.2G(802.11n20/ac20)	8.0	9.0	9.5
WIFI 5.2G(802.11n40/ac40)	9.0	/	9.5
WIFI 5.2G(802.11ac80)	/	9.5	/
WIFI 5.3G(802.11a)	10.0	10.0	10.0
WIFI 5.3G(802.11n20/ac20)	9.0	9.0	9.0
WIFI 5.3G(802.11n40/ac40)	9.5	/	9.5
WIFI 5.3G(802.11ac80)	/	9.5	/
WIFI 5.8G(802.11a)	8.0	11.0	9.5
WIFI 5.8G(802.11n20/ac20)	8.0	11.0	9.5
WIFI 5.8G(802.11n40/ac40)	8.5	/	10.5
WIFI 5.8G(802.11ac80)	/	9.0	/
BT (GFSK)	9.5	9.0	9.0
BT (π/4-DQPSK)	8.5	7.5	6.5
BT (8DPSK)	9.0	7.5	7.0
BLE 1M	1.5	1.5	1.5

Test Results

WLAN: 2.4G

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Duty cycle (%)	Average Output Power(dBm)
802.11b	2412	1M	98.10	**19.14**
	2437			16.54
	2462			18.51
802.11g	2412	6M	/	12.74
	2437			9.53
	2462			12.03
802.11n20	2412	MCS0	/	12.68
	2437			9.41
	2462			12.07
802.11n40	2422	MCS0	/	9.16
	2437			7.71
	2452			7.71

Note: The duty cycle plots, please refer to the radio report: 2504S29968E-RF-00C.

WLAN: 5.2G

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Duty cycle (%)	RF Output Power (dBm)
802.11a	5180	6M	90.26	7.77
	5200			**9.55**
	5240			9.50
802.11n20	5180	MCS0	/	7.19
	5200			8.30
	5240			9.04
802.11n40	5190	MCS0	/	8.44
	5230			9.41
802.11ac20	5180	MCS0	/	7.15
	5200			8.34
	5240			9.11
802.11ac40	5190	MCS0	/	8.47
	5230			9.46
802.11ac80	5210	MCS0	/	9.22

WLAN: 5.3G

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Duty cycle (%)	RF Output Power (dBm)
802.11a	5260	6M	89.81	9.24
	5300			**9.25**
	5320			9.16
802.11n20	5260	MCS0	/	8.54
	5300			8.88
	5320			8.87
802.11n40	5270	MCS0	/	9.05
	5310			9.04
802.11ac20	5260	MCS0	/	8.60
	5300			8.86
	5320			8.90
802.11ac40	5270	MCS0	/	9.02
	5310			9.03
802.11ac80	5290	MCS0	/	9.22

WLAN: 5.8G

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Duty cycle (%)	RF Output Power (dBm)
802.11a	5745	6M	90.33	7.18
	5785			**10.63**
	5825			8.98
802.11n20	5745	MCS0	/	7.24
	5785			10.57
	5825			9.17
802.11n40	5755	MCS0	/	7.96
	5795			10.30
802.11ac20	5745	MCS0	/	7.21
	5785			10.62
	5825			9.01
802.11ac40	5755	MCS0	/	7.93
	5795			10.35
802.11ac80	5775	MCS0	/	8.17

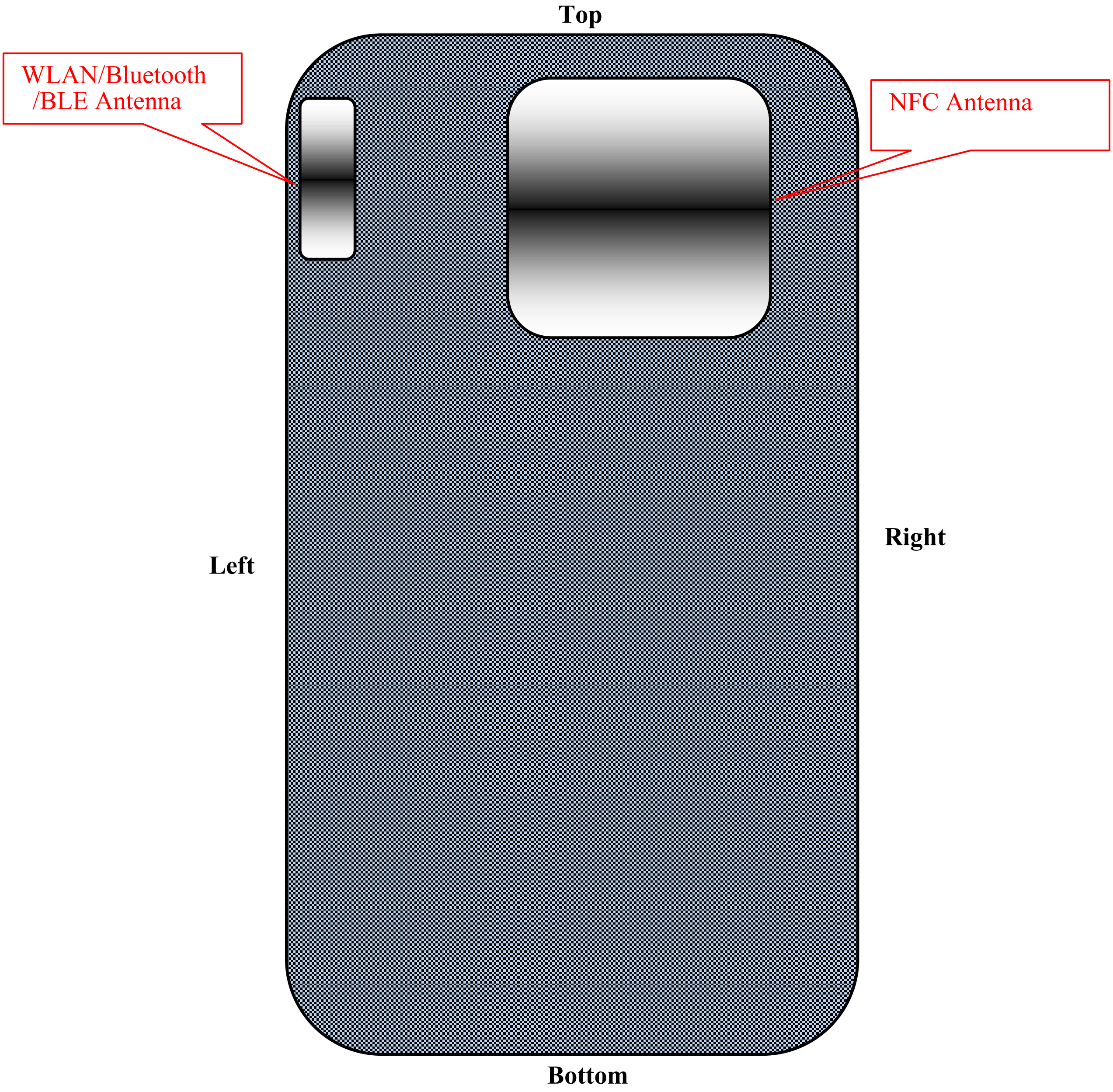
Note: The 5G Wi-Fi duty cycle plots, please refer to the radio report: 2504S29968E-RF-00D.

Bluetooth:

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
GFSK	2402	**9.30**
	2441	8.61
	2480	8.54
π/4-DQPSK	2402	8.48
	2441	7.16
	2480	6.34
8DPSK	2402	8.61
	2441	7.44
	2480	6.68
BLE 1M	2402	1.15
	2440	0.90
	2480	1.21

STANDALONE SAR TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATIONS

Antennas Location:



EUT Front View

Antenna Distance To Edge(TRX)

Antenna Distance To Edge(mm)						
Antenna	**Back**	**Front**	**Left**	**Right**	**Top**	**Bottom**
WLAN/BT Antenna	< 5	< 5	< 5	67	7	116

Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)	RF Output Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Calculated value	Threshold (1-g)	SAR Test Exclusion
Bluetooth	2480	9.5	8.91	0	2.8	3	YES

Note: *The Bluetooth based peak power for calculation.*

NOTE:

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
1. f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.
2. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.
3. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.
4. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test Exclusion.

SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge considerations Result

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Test Exclusion Distance (mm)
WIFI 2.4G	2462	19.5	89.13	46.7
WIFI 5.2G	5240	10.0	10.0	7.7
WIFI 5.3G	5320	10.0	10.0	7.7
WIFI 5.8G	5825	11.0	12.59	10.2

Mode	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
WIFI 2.4G	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Exclusion	**Required**	Exclusion
WIFI 5.2G	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Exclusion	**Required**	Exclusion
WIFI 5.3G	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Exclusion	**Required**	Exclusion
WIFI 5.8G	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Exclusion	**Required**	Exclusion
BT	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*

Note:

Required：The distance to Edge is less than **Test Exclusion Distance**, testing is required.
Exclusion：The distance to Edge is larger than **Test Exclusion Distance**, testing is not required.
Exclusion*：SAR test exclusion evaluation has been done above.

NFC Measurement Result:

For NFC, the power of EUT: E Field@3m is 63.35dBuV/m =-31.85dBm (0.00065mW)
Note: E[dBμV/m] = EIRP[dBm] + 95.2 for d = 3 m.

SAR test exclusion threshold for NFC(13.56MHz) separation distance < 50mm

= [474*(1 + log(100/f(MHz)))]/2

= 443mW

>0.00065mW

Conclusion:

The NFC SAR evaluation can be exempted.

#Note: The duty cycle plots, please refer to the radio report: 2504S29968E-RF-00F.

Standalone SAR estimation:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Estimated (W/kg)
BT Head	2480	9.5	8.91	0	0.37@1g
BT Body	2480	9.5	8.91	5	0.37@1g

Note: *The Bluetooth based peak power for calculation.*

When standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance , mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)/x]W/kg for test separation distances ≤50 mm; where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test Exclusion.

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetry evaluation.

Test Results:

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22.4-22.5 ℃	22.7-23.2℃
Relative Humidity:	53%	56%
ATM Pressure:	100.1 kPa	100.1 kPa
Test Date:	2025/6/16	2025/6/17

WIFI 2.4G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Duty cycle Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Left Cheek	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.169	0.19	/
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Left Tilt	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.116	0.13	/
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Cheek	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.362	**0.40**	1#
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Tilt	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.216	0.24	/
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Front (5mm)	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.162	0.18	/
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (5mm)	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.283	**0.31**	2#
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Left (5mm)	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.187	0.21	/
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Top (5mm)	2412	802.11b	19.14	19.5	1.086	1.019	0.174	0.19	/
	2437	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2462	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

The data above was performed on 2025/06/16

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is≤ 0.8W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. KDB 248227 D01 v02r02-SAR measurement is not required for 2.4 GHz OFDM(802.11g/n)when the highest reported SAR for DSSS(802.11b) is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, and the output power for DSSS is not less than that for OFDM.
4.According KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, for SAR testing of 2.4G WIFI 802.11b signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to “1/(duty cycle)”.

WIFI 5.2G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Duty cycle Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Left Cheek	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.417	0.51	/
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Left Tilt	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.326	0.40	/
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Cheek	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.638	0.78	/
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Tilt	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.640	**0.79**	3#
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Front (5mm)	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.211	0.26	/
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (5mm)	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.180	0.22	/
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Left (5mm)	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.076	0.09	/
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Top (5mm)	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	9.55	10.0	1.109	1.108	0.374	**0.46**	4#
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

The data above was performed on 2025/06/17

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is≤ 0.8W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. For 802.11a mode power is the largest among 802.11a/n/ac, 802.11a mode as initial test configuration is selected to test.
4. According KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, for SAR testing of 5G WIFI 802.11 signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to “1/(duty cycle)”

WIFI 5.3G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Duty cycle Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Left Cheek	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.130	0.17	/
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Left Tilt	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.238	0.31	/
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Cheek	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.413	0.55	/
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Tilt	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.438	**0.58**	5#
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Front (5mm)	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.163	0.22	/
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (5mm)	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.115	0.15	/
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Left (5mm)	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.048	0.06	/
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Top (5mm)	5260	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5300	802.11a	9.25	10.0	1.189	1.113	0.288	**0.38**	6#
	5320	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

The data above was performed on 2025/06/17

Note:
1. When the 1-g SAR is≤ 0.8W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. For 802.11a mode power is the largest among 802.11a/n/ac, 802.11a mode as initial test configuration is selected to test.
4. According KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, for SAR testing of 5G WIFI 802.11 signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"

WIFI 5.8G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Duty cycle Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Head Left Cheek	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.124	0.15	/
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Left Tilt	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.274	0.33	/
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Cheek	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.302	0.36	/
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Head Right Tilt	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.346	**0.42**	7#
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Front (5mm)	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.056	0.07	/
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Back (5mm)	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.188	0.23	/
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Left (5mm)	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.026	0.03	/
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Body Top (5mm)	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	10.63	11.0	1.089	1.107	0.286	**0.34**	8#
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

The data above was performed on 2025/06/17

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is≤ 0.8W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. For 802.11a mode power is the largest among 802.11a/n/ac, 802.11a mode as initial test configuration is selected to test.
4. According KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, for SAR testing of 5G WIFI 802.11 signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to “1/(duty cycle)”

SAR Measurement Variability

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. 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:

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 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 > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration in Each Frequency Band

Head

SAR probe calibration point)	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Body

SAR probe calibration point)	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20.
2. The measured SAR results **do not** have to be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance to determine if repeated measurements are required.
3. SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the **SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium** used for the device measurements.

SAR DUT HOLDER PERTURBATIONS

In accordance with TCB workshop October 2016:

1) SAR perturbation due to test device holders, depending on antenna locations, buttons locationson phones or device, form factor (e.g. dongles etc.), the measured SAR could be influenced by the relative positions of the test device and its holder

2) SAR measurement standards have included protocols to evaluate this with a flat phantom, with and without the device holder

3) When the highest reported SAR of an antenna is > 1.2 W/kg, holder perturbation verification is required for each antenna, using the highest SAR configuration among all applicable frequency bands in the same exact device and holder positions used for head and body SAR measurements; i.e. same device/button locations in the holder

Per IEEE 1528: 2013/Annex E/E.4.1.1: Device holder perturbation tolerance for a specific test device: Type B When it is unknown if a device holder perturbs the fields of a test device, the SAR uncertainty shall be assessed with a flat phantom (see Clause 5) by comparing the SAR with and without the device holder according to the following tests:

The SAR tolerance for device holder disturbance is computed using Equation (E.21) and entered in the corresponding row of the appropriate uncertainty table with an assumed rectangular probability distribution and *vi* = ∞ degrees of freedom:

$$SAR_{\text{tolerance}}[\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{SAR_{\text{w/ holder}} - SAR_{\text{w/o holder}}}{SAR_{\text{w/o holder}}} \right) \qquad (E.21)$$

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration among all applicable Frequency Band

Head

Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		The Device holder perturbation uncertainty
			With holder	Without holder	
/	/	/	/	/	/

Body

Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		The Device holder perturbation uncertainty
			With holder	Without holder	
/	/	/	/	/	/

SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION

Simultaneous Transmission:

Description of Simultaneous Transmit Capabilities		
Transmitter Combination	**Simultaneous?**	**Hotspot?**
Bluetooth + NFC	√	×
WLAN 2.4G + NFC	√	×
WLAN 5G + NFC	√	×
WLAN + Bluetooth	×	×

Note:

For the EIRP of NFC is 0.00014 mW, per KDB 447498 D01 v06 clause 4.3, the estimated SAR is so lower, so the NFC almost have no influence on the results of simultaneous transmission.

Conclusion:
Sum of SAR: **ΣSAR ≤ 1.6 W/kg** therefore simultaneous transmission SAR with Volume Scans is **not required**.

SAR Plots

Please Refer to the Attachment.

APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEEE1528-2013 SAR test

Source of uncertainty	Tolerance/ Uncertainty ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard Uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Standard Uncertainty ± %, (10 g)
Measurement system							
Probe calibration	7.5	N	1	1	1	7.5	7.5
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Boundary effect	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection limits	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation response	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambientconditions – noise	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions–reflections	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech. Restrictions	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	3.9	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Device holder uncertainty	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
Drift of output power	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9
SAR scaling	2.0	R	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2
Phantom and tissue parameters							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6
Liquid conductivity measurement	5.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	4.3	3.9
Liquid permittivity measurement	2.9	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid conductivity—temperature uncertainty	1.7	R	√3	0.78	0.71	0.8	0.7
Liquid permittivity—temperature uncertainty	2.7	R	√3	0.23	0.26	0.4	0.4
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				12.2	12.0
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence interval)						24.3	23.9

APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Please Refer to the Attachment.

APPENDIX C CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Please Refer to the Attachment.

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