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FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Report No.: STS1903192H02

Issued for

VTech Electronics Limited

23/F, Tai Ping Industrial Centre, Block 1, 57 Ting Kok Road,
Tai Po, Hong Kong

Product Name:	KidiBuzz™ G2
Brand Name:	vtech
Model Name:	1866
Series Model:	N/A
FCC ID:	G2R-1866
Test Standard:	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
	IEEE 1528: 2013
Reported SAR(1g):	Body: 0.194 W/kg

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Test Report Certification

Applicant's name : VTech Electronics Limited
Address : 23/F, Tai Ping Industrial Centre, Block 1, 57 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, Hong Kong
Manufacture's Name : VTech (Dongguan) Electronics Ltd
Address : Sam Tuen Management Zone, Hou Jie, Dongguan, Guangdong, China

Product description

Product name : KidiBuzz™ G2
Brand name : vtech
Model name : 1866
Series Model..... : N/A

Standards : ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992
FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE 1528: 2013

The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664 The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

Date (s) of performance of tests..... : 09 Apr. 2019~11 Apr. 2019
Date of Issue..... : 12 Apr. 2019
Test Result..... : **Pass**

Testing Engineer :

Aaron Bu

(Aaron Bu)

Technical Manager :

John Zou

(John Zou)

Authorized Signatory :

Vita Li

(Vita Li)





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**Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Report No.	Effect Page	Contents
00	12 Apr. 2019	STS1903192H02	ALL	Initial Issue
Note: Format version of the report -V01				





1. General Information

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	KidiBuzz™ G2		
Brand Name	vtech		
Model Name	1866		
Series Model	N/A		
FCC ID	G2R-1866		
Model Difference	N/A		
Adapter	Model: VT00EUS05150 (VTech) Input: AC100-240V 50/60Hz 0.2A Output: DC 5V@1500mA		
Battery	Model: SP605062 (VTech) DC 3.7V@2300mAh/8.51Wh Li-ion battery		
Device Category	Portable		
Product stage	Production unit		
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled		
Frequency Range	802.11b/g/n(HT20): 2412~2462MHz 802.11n(HT40): 2422~2452MHz 802.11a/n(HT20): 5180MHz-5240MHz 802.11n(HT40): 5190MHz-5230MHz 802.11a/n(HT20): 5500MHz-5700MHz 802.11n(HT40): 5510MHz-5670MHz		
Max. Reported SAR(1g): (Limit:1.6W/kg)	Band	Mode	Body SAR W/Kg
	DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.194
	NII	5.2G WLAN	0.082
	NII	5.8G WLAN	0.102
Modulation Type	DSSS(DBPSK/DQPSK/CCK) OFDM(BPSK/QPSK/16QAM/64QAM)		
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna		
Note: The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power			



1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (°C)	18-25
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

1.3 Test Factory

Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Add. : 1/F., Building B, Zhuoke Science Park, No.190, Chongqing Road,
Fuyong Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

FCC test Firm Registration Number: 625569

A2LA Certificate No.: 4338.01





2. Test Standards And Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
7	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets
8	FCC KDB 248227 D01 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02	SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices
9	FCC KDB 941225 D07 UMPC Mini Tablet v01r02	SAR Evaluation Procedures For Umpc Mini-Tablet Devices

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

(B). Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

Population/Uncontrolled Environments:

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

Occupational/Controlled Environments:

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

NOTE

GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE

PARTIAL BODY LIMIT

1.6 W/kg

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

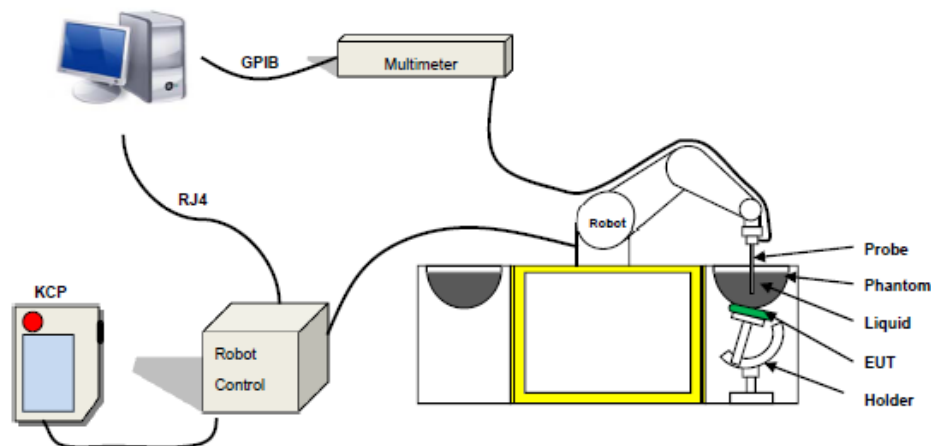
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

3.2 SAR System

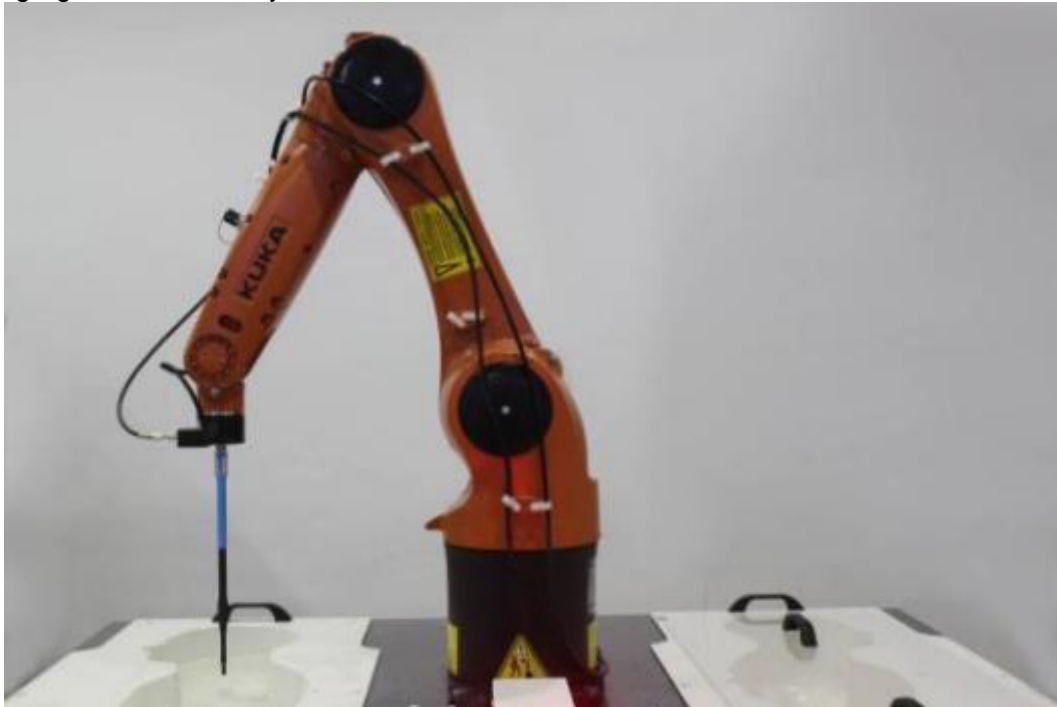
MVG SAR System Diagram:



Comosar is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The Comosar system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.



The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The OpenSAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

3.2.1 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 45/15 EPGO281 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm
- Length of Individual Dipoles: 2 mm
- Maximum external diameter: 8 mm
- Distance between dipole/probe extremity: 8 mm (repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: $0 \pm 2.60\%$ (0.11dB)
- Axial Isotropy: < 0.25 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: < 0.25 dB
- Calibration range: 450 MHz to 6 GHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°



Figure-MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

3.2.2 Phantom

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

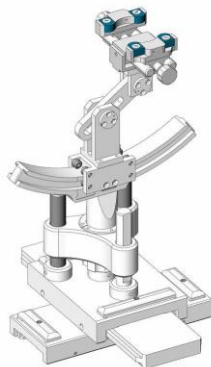
SN 32/14 SAM115



SN 32/14 SAM116



3.2.3 Device Holder



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 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm 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.

4. Tissue Simulating Liquids



4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Frequency (MHz)	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	1,2-Propanediol	X100	Water	Conductivity	Permittivity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	σ	ϵ_r
750	/	/	/	0.79	/	64.81	/	34.40	0.97	41.8
835	/	/	/	0.79	/	64.81	/	34.40	0.97	41.8
900	/	/	/	0.79	/	64.81	/	34.40	0.97	41.8
1800	/	13.84	/	0.35	/	/	30.45	55.36	1.38	41.0
1900	/	13.84	/	0.35	/	/	30.45	55.36	1.38	41.0
2000	/	7.99	/	0.16	/	/	19.97	71.88	1.55	41.1
2450	/	7.99	/	0.16	/	/	19.97	71.88	1.88	40.3
2600	/	7.99	/	0.16	/	/	19.97	71.88	1.88	40.3

Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms				
Frequency	ϵ_r		σ S/m	
	Head	Body	Head	Body
300	45.3	58.2	0.87	0.92
450	43.5	56.7	0.87	0.94
900	41.5	55.0	0.97	1.05
1450	40.5	54.0	1.20	1.30
1800	40.0	53.3	1.40	1.52
2450	39.2	52.7	1.80	1.95
3000	38.5	52.0	2.40	2.73
5200	36.0	49.0	4.66	5.30
5600	35.5	48.5	5.07	5.78
5800	35.3	48.2	5.27	6.00

**LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

Date	Ambient condition		Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity [%]	Frequency	Temp. [°C]					
2019-04-09	22.3	46	2450 MHz	22.0	Permittivity:	52.7	54.39	3.21	±5
					Conductivity:	1.95	2.00	2.56	±5
2019-04-10	22.4	54	5200 MHz	22.1	Permittivity:	49.0	46.97	-4.14	±5
					Conductivity:	5.30	5.18	-2.26	±5
2019-04-11	22.7	49	5600 MHz	22.3	Permittivity:	48.5	49.65	2.37	±5
					Conductivity:	5.77	5.98	3.64	±5

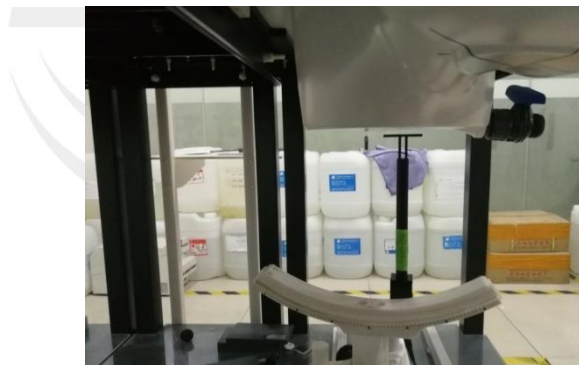
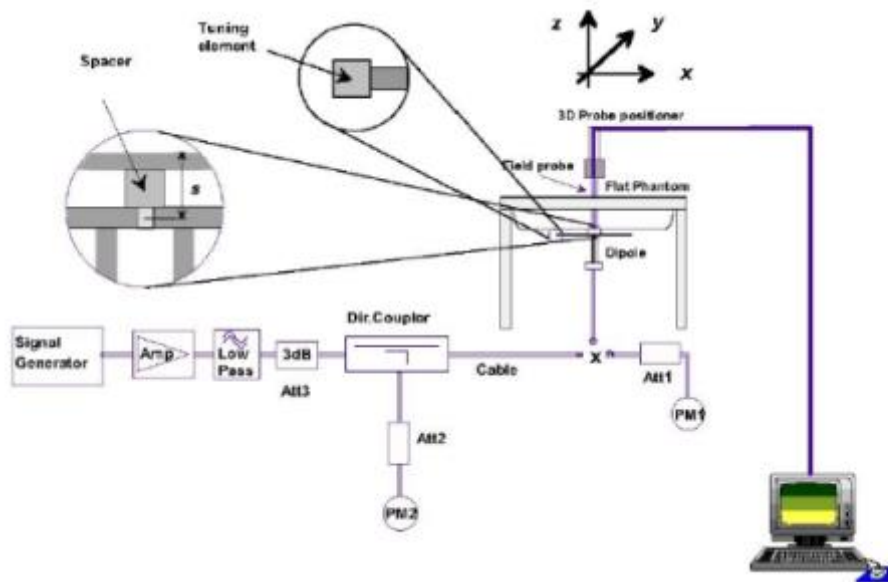


5. SAR System Validation

5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

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



5.2 Validation Result

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Freq.(MHz)	Power(mW)	Tested Value (W/Kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg/W)	Target (W/Kg/W)	Tolerance(%)	Date
2450 Body	100	5.201	52.01	52.4	-0.74	2019-04-09
5200 Body	100	15.696	156.96	159	-1.28	2019-04-10
5600 Body	100	17.437	174.37	173.8	0.33	2019-04-11

Note:

1. The tolerance limit of System validation $\pm 10\%$.
2. The dipole input power (forward power) was 100 mW.
3. The results are normalized to 1 W input power.



6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

The following steps are used for each test position

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

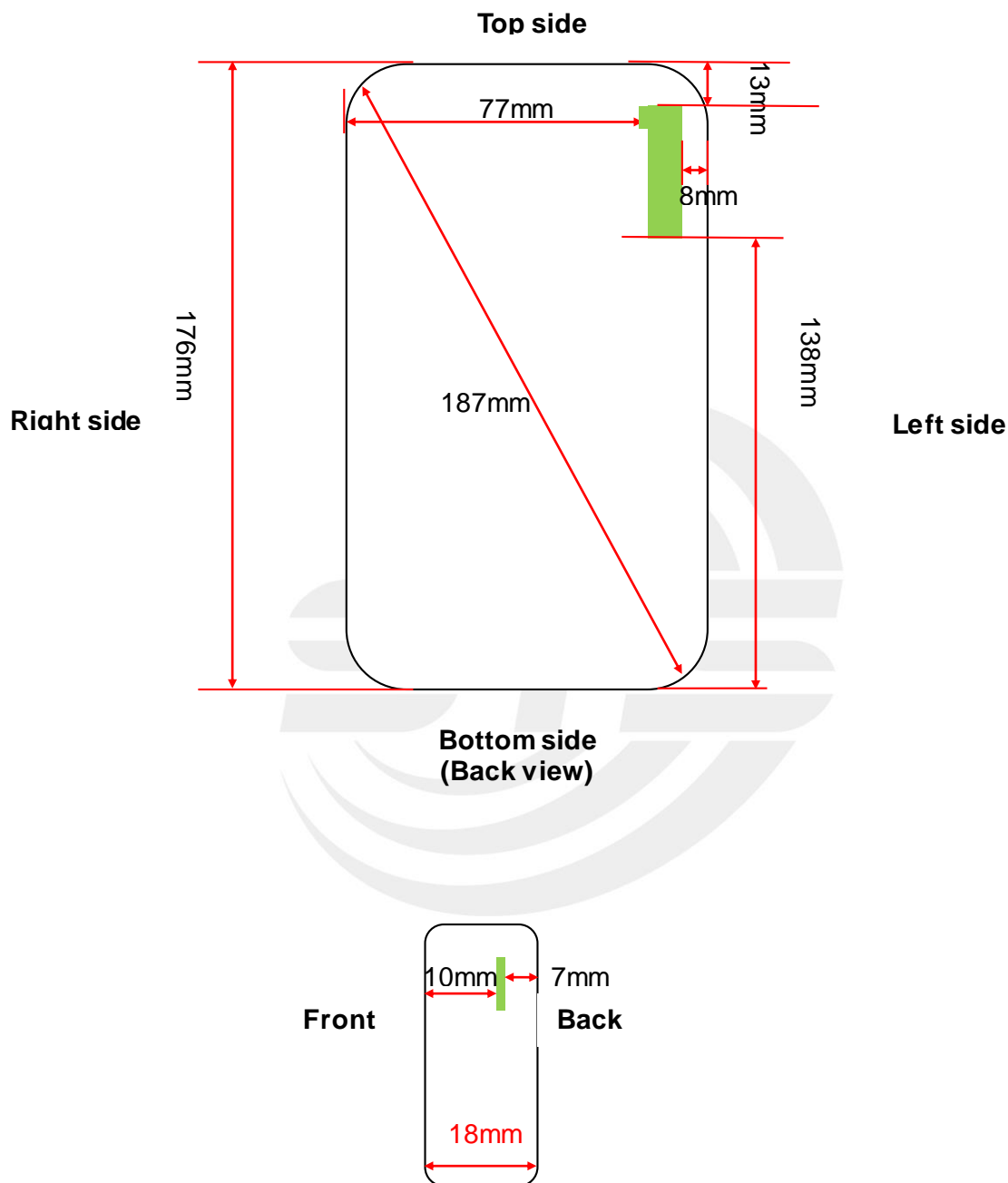
➤ Area Scan& Zoom Scan

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch

It is a KidiBuzz™ G2



WLAN Antenna



7.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consider Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01, appendixA, <SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz ~6GHz and ≤50mm> table, this device SAR test configurations consider as following:

Band	Test position configurations					
	Front	Back	Right edge	Left edge	Top edge	Bottom edge
WLAN	10mm	7mm	77mm	8mm	13mm	138mm
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

Note:

1. maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
2. per KDB 447498 D01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. per KDB 447498 D01, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; if the distance of the antenna to the user is <5mm, 5mm is user to determine SAR exclusion threshold
4. per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distance ≤50mm are determined by:

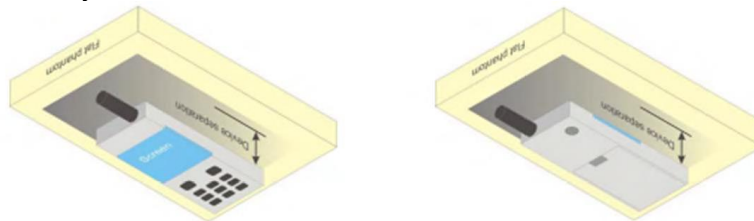
$$[(\text{max.power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, Mw}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, } f(\text{GHz}) \text{ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison. For } <50\text{mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare}$$
5. per KDB 447498 D01, at 100 MHz to 6GHz and for test separation distances >50mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
 - a) [threshold at 50mm in step 1] + (test separation distance - 50mm) * (f (MHz)/150)] Mw, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - b) [threshold at 50mm in step1] + (test separation distance - 50mm) * 10] mW at > 1500MHz and ≤6GHz
6. Per KDB 447498 D02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/ HSUPA/DC-HSDPA output power is <0.25db higher than RMC 12.2Kbps, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤1.2W/Kg, HSDPA/HSUPA/DC-HSDPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
7. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion 8. for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of each of these configurations is less than 1/4db higher than those measured at the lower data rate than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

8. EUT Test Position

8.1 Body-worn Position Conditions

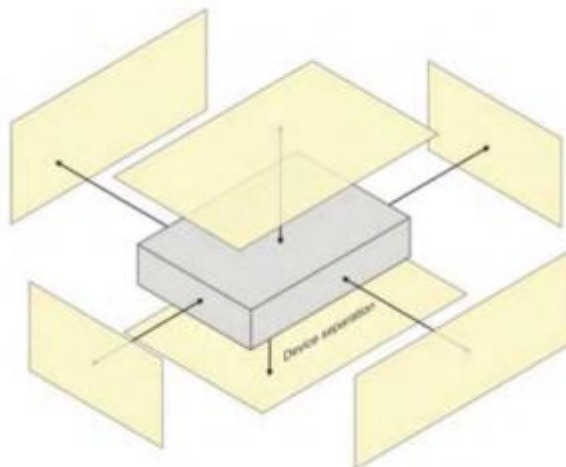
Body-worn Position Conditions:

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. When the same wireless transmission configuration is used for testing body-worn accessory and hotspot mode SAR, respectively, in voice and data mode, SAR results for the most conservative *test separation distance* configuration may be used to support both SAR conditions. When the *reported SAR* for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest *reported SAR* configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for the body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.



8.2 Hotspot mode exposure position condition

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





9. Uncertainty

9.1 Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2013. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	v_i
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.831	N	1	1	1	5.83	5.83	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.695	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	0.28	0.28	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.045	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	0.43	0.43	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.685	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Readout Electronics	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-processing	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample positioning	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	∞
Device holder uncertainty	3	N	1	1	1	3	3	∞
SAR drift measurement	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters								
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.79	9.59	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				19.58	19.18	



9.2 System validation Uncertainty

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+ - %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.831	N	1	1	1	5.83	5.83	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.695	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.045	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.685	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-Processing	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
System validation source								
Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Other source contribution Uncertainty	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Phantom and set-up								
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.718	9.517	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				19.44	19.04	



10. Conducted Power Measurement

10.1 Test Result

WIFI (2.4Gband)

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
802.11b	1	2412	14.43
	6	2437	14.04
	11	2462	13.86
802.11g	1	2412	13.86
	6	2437	13.43
	11	2462	13.11
802.11n(HT 20)	1	2412	13.69
	6	2437	13.16
	11	2462	12.85
802.11n(HT 40)	3	2422	13.36
	6	2437	13.15
	9	2452	12.60

LAN (5.2Gband)

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
802.11a	36	5180	12.07
	40	5200	11.37
	48	5240	11.65
802.11 n-HT20	36	5180	11.55
	40	5200	11.43
	48	5240	11.63
802.11 n-HT40	38	5190	11.47
	46	5230	11.22

WLAN (5.6Gband)

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
802.11a	100	5500	11.77
	116	5580	12.19
	140	5700	12.16
802.11 n-HT20	100	5500	11.98
	116	5580	12.05
	140	5700	12.12
802.11 n-HT40	102	5510	11.79
	110	5550	12.02
	134	5670	12.07

**Tune-up Power**

Mode	2.4G WLAN (AVG)
IEEE 802.11b	14±1dBm
IEEE 802.11g	13±1dBm
IEEE 802.11n(HT 20)	13±1dBm
IEEE 802.11n(HT 40)	13±1dBm

Mode	5.2G WLAN(AVG)
IEEE 802.11a	12±1dBm
IEEE 802.11n(HT 20)	11±1dBm
IEEE 802.11n(HT 40)	11±1dBm

Mode	5.6G WLAN(AVG)
IEEE 802.11a	12±1dBm
IEEE 802.11n(HT 20)	12±1dBm
IEEE 802.11n(HT 40)	12±1dBm

SAR Test Exclusions Applied

Per FCC KDB 447498D01, the 1-g SAR and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where:

- $f(\text{GHz})$ 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.

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Dist (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency(GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of **2.4 GHz WLAN Body** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance,

2.4 GHz WLAN SAR was required; $[(31.623/5) * \sqrt{2.462}] = 9.92 > 3.0$.

Based on the maximum conducted power of **5.2 GHz WLAN Body** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance,

5.2 GHz WLAN SAR was required; $[(19.953/5) * \sqrt{5.200}] = 9.10 > 3.0$.

Based on the maximum conducted power of **5.6 GHz WLAN Body** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance,

5.6 GHz WLAN SAR was required; $[(19.953/5) * \sqrt{5.600}] = 9.44 > 3.0$.



12. SAR Result Summary

Body SAR

Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle(%)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
2.4G WLAN	802.11b	Front side	1	0.096	1.58	15	14.43	100	0.109	/
		Back side	1	0.170	3.05	15	14.43	100	0.194	1
		Left Edge	1	0.028	-3.57	15	14.43	100	0.032	/
		Top Edge	1	0.013	-0.30	15	14.43	100	0.015	/
5.2 G WLAN	802.11a	Front side	36	0.007	0.77	13	12.07	100	0.009	/
		Back side	36	0.066	-1.03	13	12.07	100	0.082	2
		Left Edge	36	0.023	0.05	13	12.07	100	0.028	/
		Top Edge	36	0.033	0.57	13	12.07	100	0.041	/
5.6 G WLAN	802.11a	Front side	116	0.010	3.58	13	12.19	100	0.012	/
		Back side	116	0.053	-0.40	13	12.19	100	0.064	/
		Left Edge	116	0.085	3.83	13	12.19	100	0.102	3
		Top Edge	116	0.007	-3.52	13	12.19	100	0.008	/

Note:

- (1) The test separation of all above table is 5mm.
- (2) 2.4G WLAN and 5G WLAN can't simultaneous transmission at the same time.



13. Equipment List

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
2450MHzDipole	MVG	SID2450	SN 30/14 DIP2G450-335	2017.08.15	2020.08.14
Waveguide	MVG	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA32	2017.08.15	2020.08.14
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE2	SN 45/15 EPGO281	2019.03.25	2020.03.24
Dielectric Probe Kit	MVG	SCLMP	SN 32/14 OCPG67	2018.12.01	2019.11.30
Antenna	MVG	ANTA3	SN 07/13 ZNTA52	N/A	N/A
Phantom1	MVG	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM115	N/A	N/A
Phantom2	MVG	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM116	N/A	N/A
Phone holder	MVG	N/A	SN 32/14 MSH97	N/A	N/A
Laptop holder	MVG	N/A	SN 32/14 LSH29	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Agilent	99899	DC-18GHz	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	Narda	4226-20	3305	N/A	N/A
Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432810	2019.03.02	2020.03.01
Multi Meter	Keithley	Multi Meter 2000	4050073	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50140530	2018.10.16	2019.10.15
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515C	MY48360751	2018.10.16	2019.10.15
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	117239	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Power Amplifier	DESAY	ZHL-42W	9638	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Power Meter	R&S	NRP	100510	2018.10.26	2019.10.25
Power Meter	Agilent	E4418B	GB43312526	2018.10.26	2019.10.25
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z11	101919	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9301A	MY41497725	2018.10.13	2019.10.12
hygrothermograph	MiEO	HH660	N/A	2018.10.11	2019.10.10
Thermograph	Elitech	RC-4	S/N EF7176501537	2018.10.15	2019.10.14

Note:

Per KDB 865664 D01, Dipole SAR Validation Verification, STS LAB has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value

Return-loss in within 20% of calibrated measurement

Appendix A. System Validation Plots

System Performance Check Data (2450MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

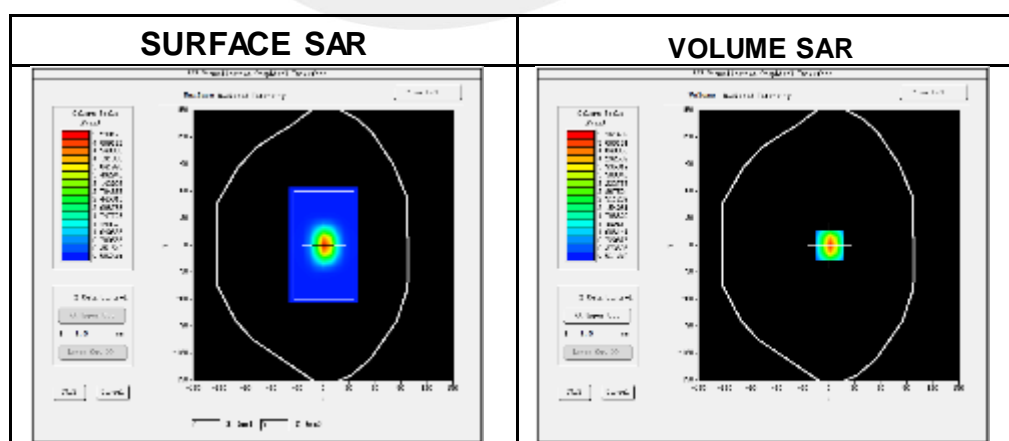
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2019-04-09

Measurement duration: 14 minutes 23 seconds

Experimental conditions.

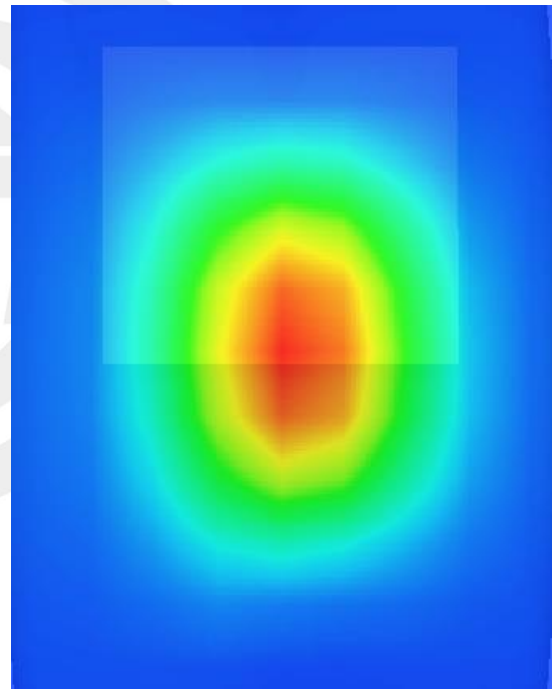
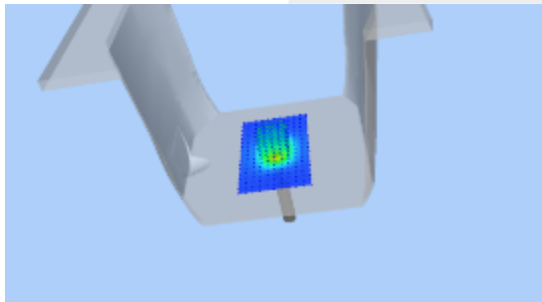
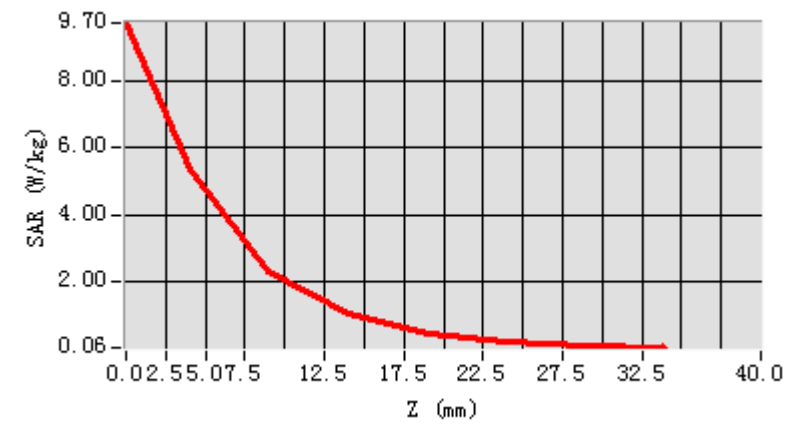
Device Position	Validation plane
Band	2450 MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	2450
Relative permittivity	54.39
Conductivity (S/m)	2.00
Power drift (%)	-0.30
Probe	SN 45/15 EPGO281
ConvF	2.28
Crest factor:	1:1



Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.438963
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.201176

Z Axis Scan





System Performance Check Data(5200MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

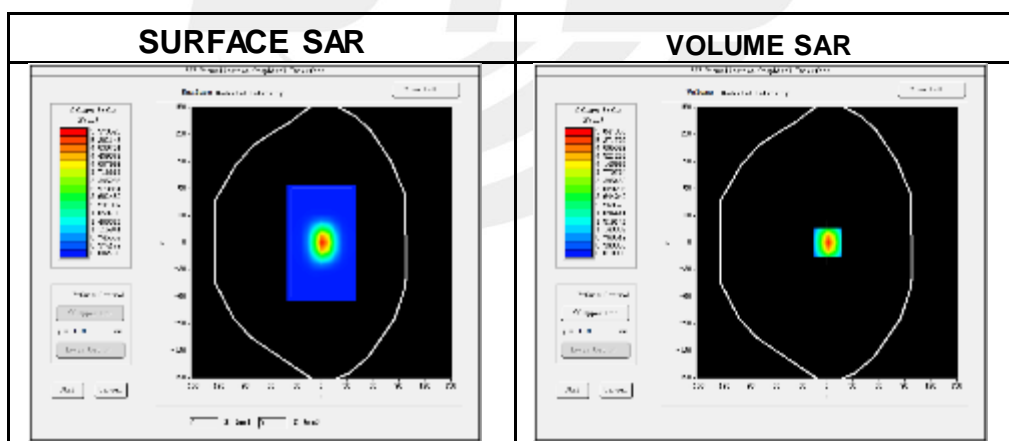
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Date of measurement: 2019-04-10

Experimental conditions.

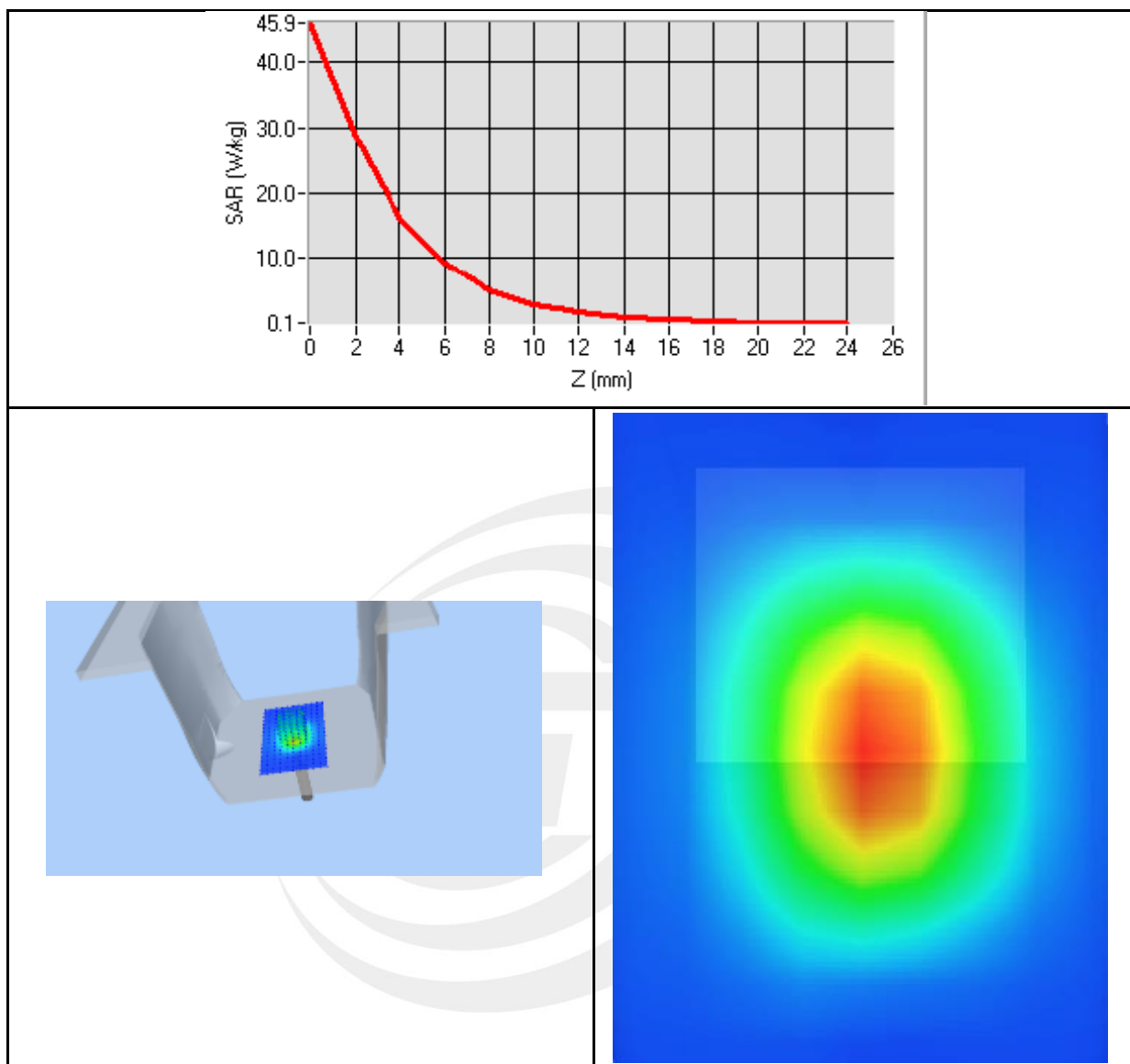
Device Position	Validation plane
Band	5200 MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	5200
Relative permittivity	46.97
Conductivity (S/m)	5.18
Power drift (%)	2.52
Probe	SN 45/15 EPGO281
ConvF	2.52
Crest factor:	1:1



Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=2.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	5.787416
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	15.695708

Z Axis Scan





System Performance Check Data(5600MHz Body)

Type: Dipole measurement (Complete)

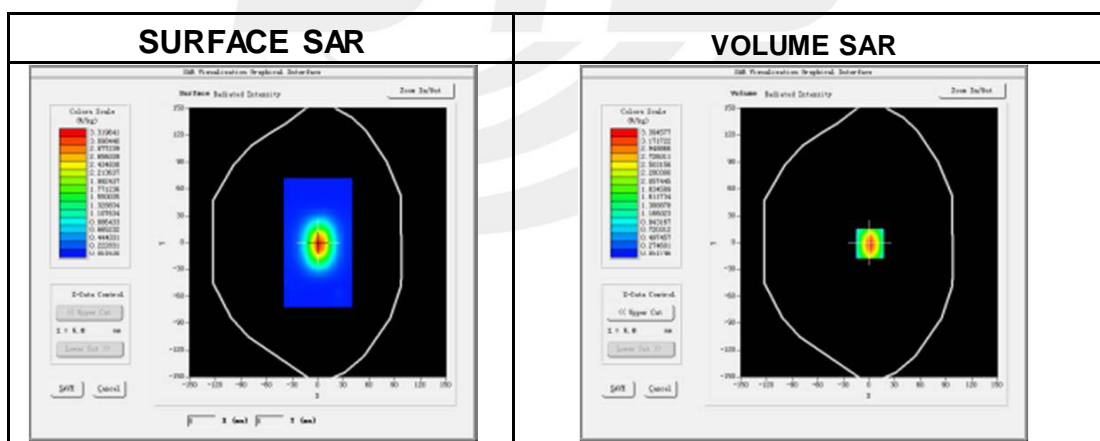
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Date of measurement: 2019-04-11

Experimental conditions.

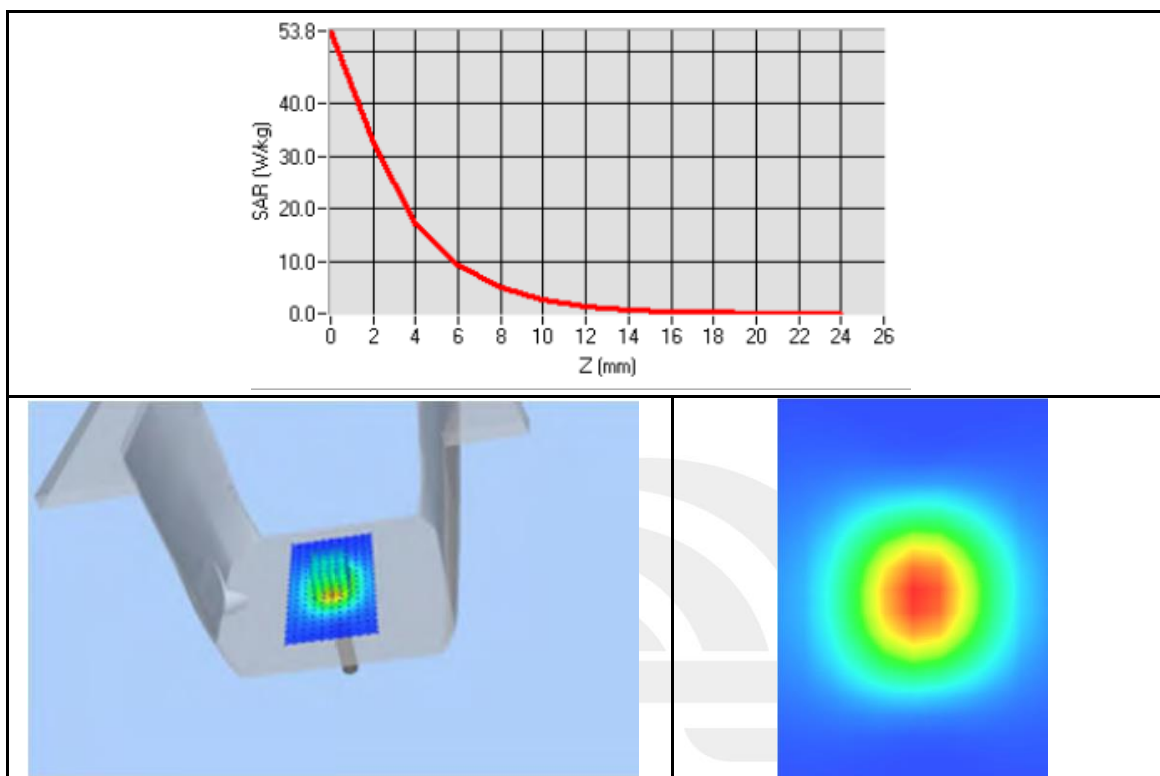
Device Position	Validation plane
Band	5600 MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	5600
Relative permittivity	49.65
Conductivity (S/m)	5.98
Power drift (%)	1.86
Probe	SN 45/15 EPGO281
ConvF	2.83
Crest factor:	1:1



Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=2.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	6.118676
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	17.437257

Z Axis Scan



Appendix B SAR Test Plots

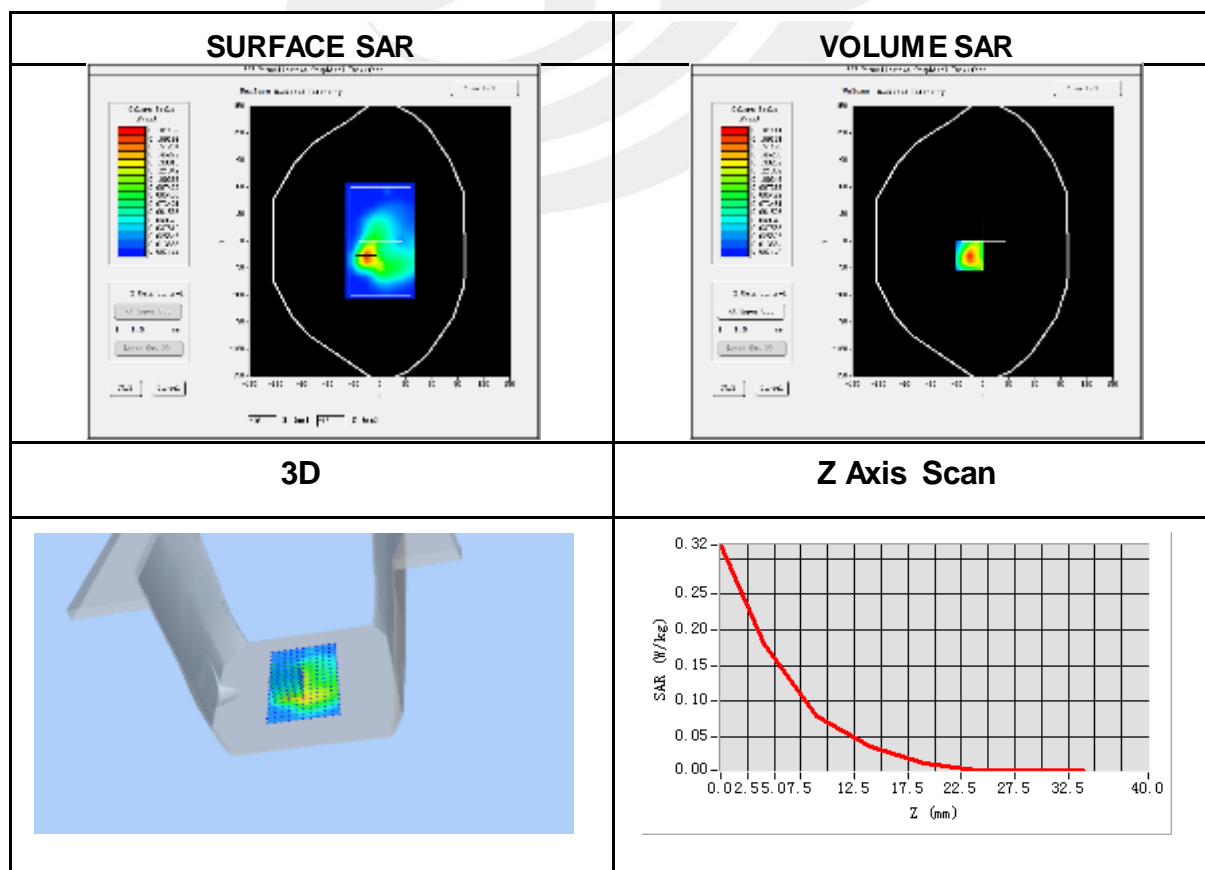
Plot 1: DUT: KidiBuzz™ G2; EUT Model: 1866

Test Date	2019-04-09
Probe	SN 45/15 EPGO281
ConvF	2.28
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7, dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back side
Band	IEEE 802.11b ISM
Channels	Low
Signal	IEEE802.b (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	2412
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.70
Conductivity (S/m)	1.95
Variation (%)	3.05

Maximum location: X=-16.00, Y=-16.00

SAR Peak: 0.33 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.071737
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.169795



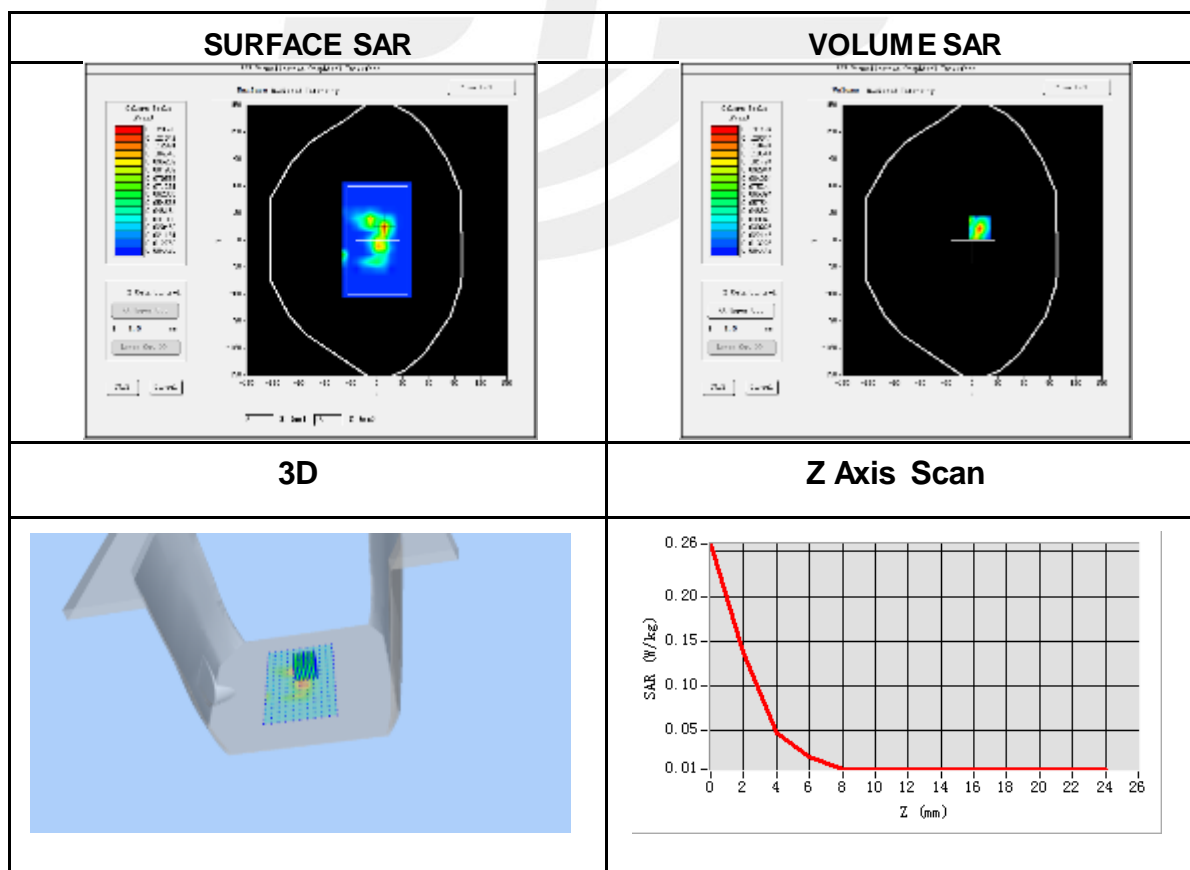
Plot 2: DUT: KidiBuzz™ G2; EUT Model: 1866

Test Date	2019-04-10
Probe	SN 45/15 EPGO281
ConvF	2.52
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back side
Band	IEEE 802.11a ISM
Channels	5180
Signal	IEEE802.a (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	5180
Relative permittivity (real part)	49.0
Conductivity (S/m)	5.30
Variation (%)	-1.03

Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=14.00

SAR Peak: 0.28 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.023645
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.066184



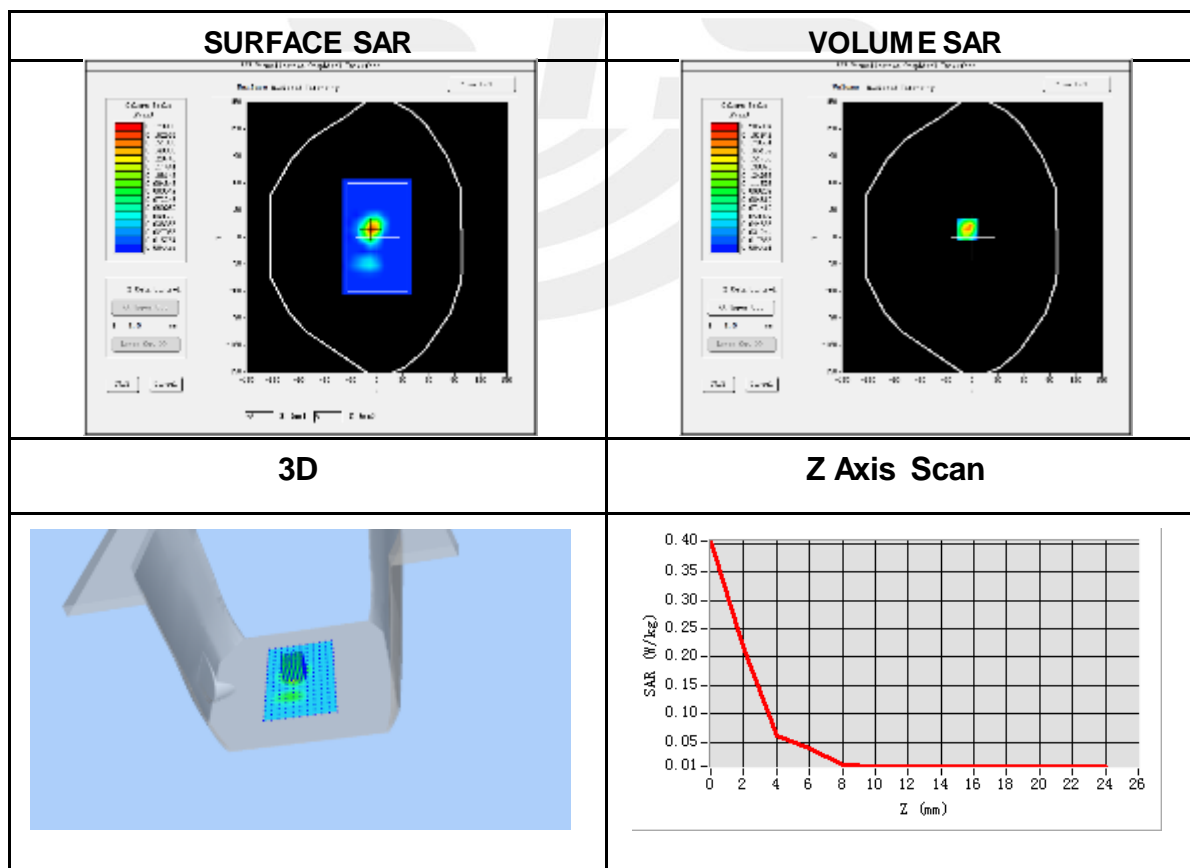
Plot 3: DUT: KidiBuzz™ G2; EUT Model: 1866

Test Date	2019-04-10
Probe	SN 45/15 EPGO281
ConvF	2.83
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Back side
Band	IEEE 802.11a ISM
Channels	5580
Signal	IEEE802.a (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	5580
Relative permittivity (real part)	48.5
Conductivity (S/m)	5.77
Variation (%)	3.83

Maximum location: X=-6.00, Y=9.00

SAR Peak: 0.40 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.035684
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.084731





Appendix C. Probe Calibration and Dipole Calibration Report

Refer the appendix Calibration Report.

※※※※END OF THE REPORT※※※※

