

# FCC SAR Test Report

**APPLICANT** : Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
**EQUIPMENT** : Portable Tablet Computer  
**BRAND NAME** : Lenovo  
**MODEL NAME** : TB336FU  
**FCC ID** : O57TB336FU  
**STANDARD** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

We, Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan), would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan), the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Approved by: Si Zhang

**Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan)**

**No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300  
People's Republic of China**



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## 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., Portable Tablet Computer, TB336FU**, are as follows.

Highest 1g SAR Summary			
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Body (Separation 0mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	0.73
NII		5GHz WLAN	<b>0.80</b>
DSS	Bluetooth	2.4GHz Bluetooth	0.60
Date of Testing:		2025/3/13 ~ 2025/3/19	

**Declaration of Conformity:**  
 The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded are presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.

**Comments and Explanations:**  
 The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.  
 This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

## 2. Administration Data

Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan) is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.02.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan)		
Test Site Location	No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300 People's Republic of China TEL : +86-512-57900158		
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR05-KS	CN1257	314309

Applicant	
Company Name	Lenovo(Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Section 304-305, Building No. 4, # 222, Meiyue Road, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Lenovo PC HK Limited
Address	23/F, Lincoln House, Taikoo Place 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong, China



### 3. Data Reuse Approach

#### 3.1 Introduction Section

This application re-uses data collected on a similar device, FCC ID: O57TB336ZU (reference model) and FCC ID: O57TB336FU (variant model). Due to the same design are identical between parent model and variant model, SAR data reuse is requested and spot check data in this report is used to justify the SAR data reuse.

Per KDB 484596 D01 v02r03, the deviation of variant model 1g SAR spot check result was no larger than 3 dB, the WLAN/BT max SAR summary was always choose the higher SAR between parent model and variant model.

The applicant should take full responsibility that the test data as referenced in this report represent compliance for this FCC ID: O57TB336FU

#### 3.2 Model Difference Information

The main difference between FCC ID: O57TB336ZU and FCC ID: O57TB336FU is as below:

- Remove all WWAN Bands.

Other differences and all the details of similarity and difference can be found in the confidential documents (TB336FU\_Operational Description of Product Equality Declaration).

#### 3.3 Reference detail Section

Rule Part	Equipment Class	Wireless Technology	Frequency Band (MHz)	FCC ID (Reference)	Type Grant/ Permissive Change	Reference Title	FCC ID Filling (Variant)	Test on the variant
Part 2.1093	DTS	BLE/WiFi	2400~2483.5	O57TB336ZU	Original Grant	FA512510	O57TB336FU	Spot check
	NII	Wi-Fi	5150 ~ 5250 5250 ~ 5350 5470 ~ 5725 5725 ~ 5850	O57TB336ZU	Original Grant	FA512510	O57TB336FU	Spot check
	DSS	Bluetooth	2400~2483.5	O57TB336ZU	Original Grant	FA512510	O57TB336FU	Spot check

### 4. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02
- FCC KDB 484596 D01 Referencing Test Data v02r03

## 5. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

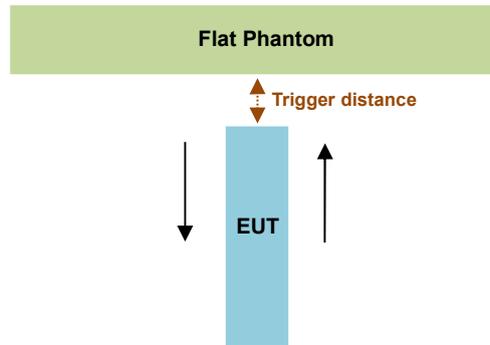
### 5.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Portable Tablet Computer
Brand Name	Lenovo
Model Name	TB336FU
FCC ID	O57TB336FU
SN Code	Sample1: HA24VYZW SN: Sample2: SN: HA24VYZW Sample3: SN: HA2877GE Sample4: SN: HA284P3J Sample5: SN: HA286FMK Sample6: SN: HA284YJ4 Sample7: SN: HA284FF9
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5720 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz 802.11a/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
HW Version	TB336ZU
SW Version	Lenovo ZUI 17.0
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
<b>Remark:</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The device employs proximity sensors that detect the presence of the user's body also a finger or hand near the bottom face of the device, reduced power will be active for all WLAN bands. (P-sensor can't work at detecting presence of the user's body at other edges of the device.)</li> <li>This device will be equipped with keyboard, and its working modes are laptop and tablet, for the tablet mode test is more conservatively, so no need to evaluate laptop mode separately.</li> <li>There are eight samples, the different between them refer to the TB336FU_Operational Description of Product Equality Declaration which is exhibit separately. According to the differences, sample 1/2/3/4/5/6/7 was chosen to verify the worst case from original report. For sample 8, the differences do not affect the test, so sample 8 is not tested.</li> </ol>	

## **6. Proximity Sensor Triggering Test**

### **<Proximity Sensor Triggering Distance (KDB 616217 D04 section 6.2)>**

1. Proximity sensor triggering distance testing was performed according to the procedures outlined in KDB 616217 D04 section 6.2, and EUT moving further away from the flat phantom and EUT moving toward the flat phantom were both assessed and the tissue-equivalent medium for highest frequency (5825MHz) and lowest frequency (2450MHz) was used for proximity sensor triggering testing.
2. Capacitive proximity sensor placed coincident with antenna elements at the Bottom Face of the device are utilized to determine when the device comes in proximity of the user's body at the Bottom Face of the device. There is no need to do sensor coverage testing for the proximity sensor is designed to support sufficient detection range and sensitivity to cover regions of the sensors in all applicable directions since the proximity sensor entirely covers the antenna.
3. When the sensor is active, all WLAN bands reduced power will be active.
4. The sensors used to detect the proximity of the user's body at the Bottom Face for Ant1 of the device use a detection threshold distance. The data shown in the sections below shows the distance(s).



### **<Ant1 Frequency Bands>**

Proximity Sensor Triggering Distance (mm)		
Position	Bottom Face	
	Moving towards	Moving away
Minimum	20	23

### **<Proximity Sensor Triggering Coverage (KDB 616217 D04 section 6.3)>**

If a sensor is spatially offset from the antenna(s), it is necessary to verify sensor triggering for conditions where the antenna is next to the user but the sensor is laterally further away to ensure sensor coverage is sufficient for reducing the power to maintain compliance. For p-sensor coverage testing, the device is moved and "along the direction of maximum antenna and sensor offset".

Illustrated in the internal photo exhibit, although the sensor is spatially offset, there is no trigger condition where the antenna is next to the user but the sensor is laterally further away, therefore proximity sensor coverage testing is not required.

This procedure is not required because antenna and sensor are collocated and the peak SAR location is overlapping with the sensor.

**Proximity sensor power reduction**

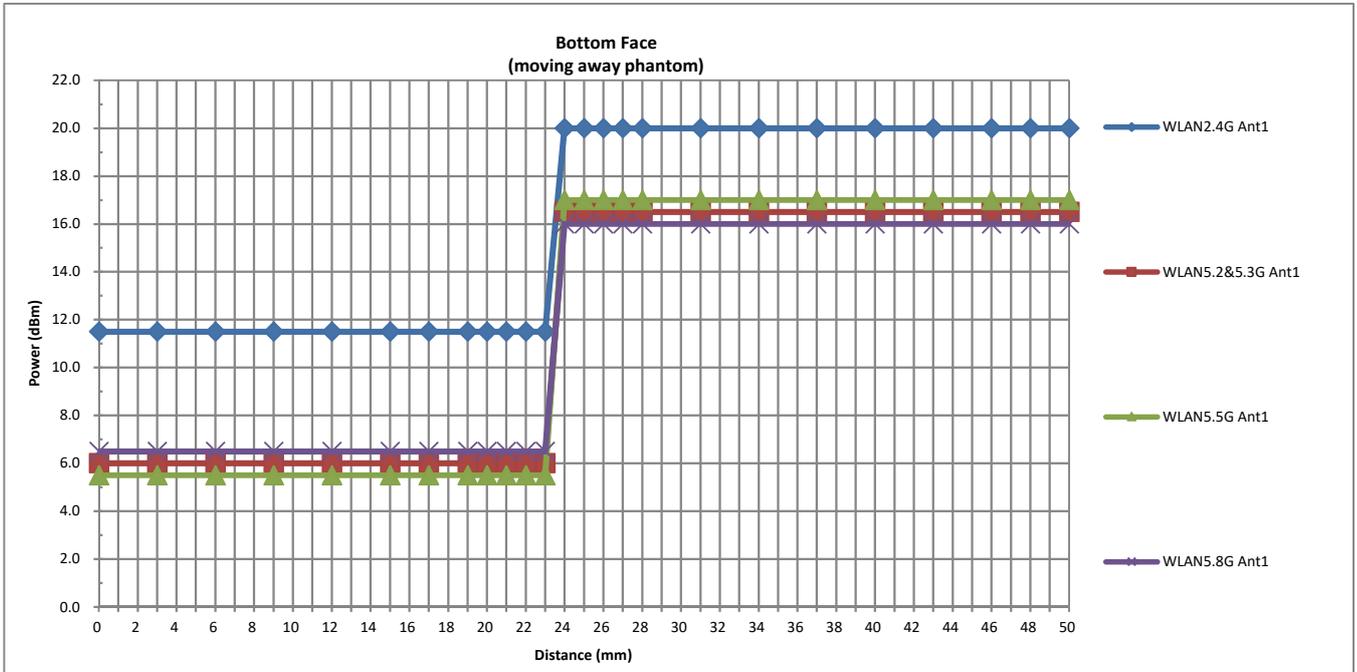
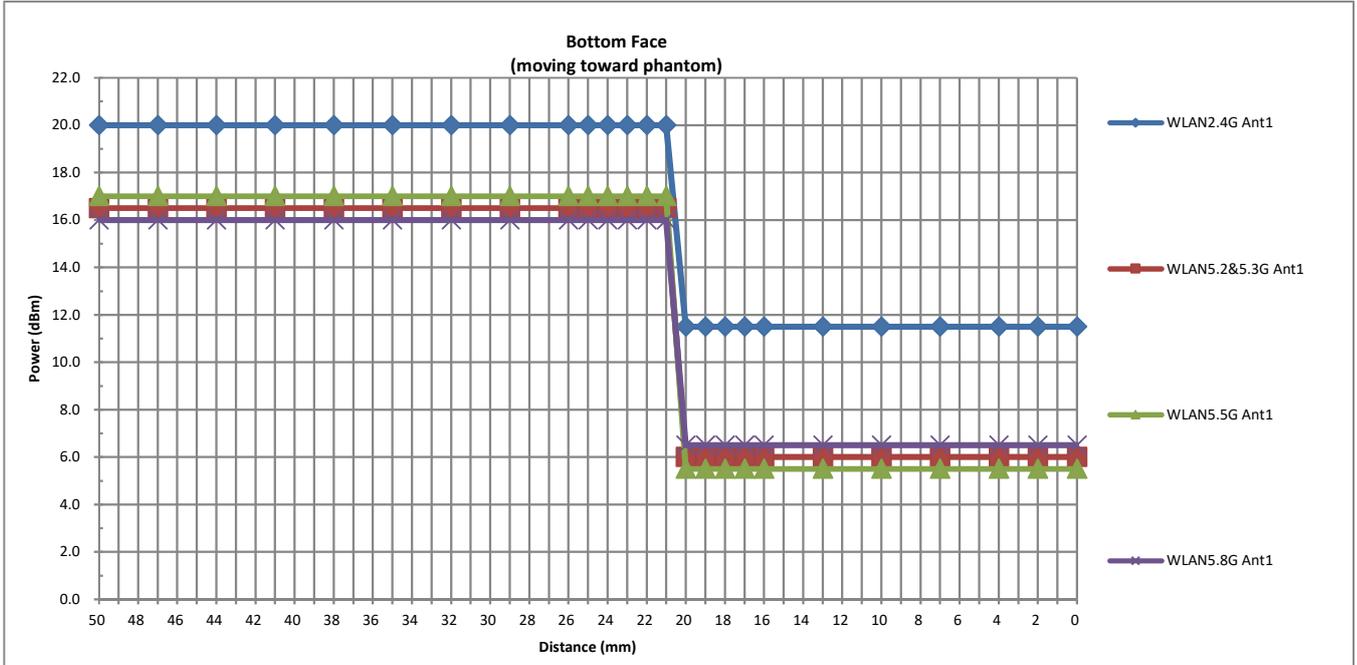
Exposure Position / wireless mode for Ant1	Bottom Face <sup>(1)</sup>	Edge 1	Edge 2	Edge 3	Edge 4
WLAN 2.4GHz	8.5 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
WLAN 5.2GHz	10.5 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
WLAN 5.3GHz	10.5 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
WLAN 5.5GHz	11.5 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB
WLAN 5.8GHz	9.5 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB

**Remark:**

1. <sup>(1)</sup>: Reduced maximum limit applied by activation of proximity sensor.
2. Power reduction is not applicable for Bluetooth.
3. Tests were performed in accordance with KDB 616217 D04 section 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 and compliant results are shown and described in exhibit "P-Sensor operational description"
4. For verification of compliance of power reduction scheme, additional SAR testing with EUT transmitting at full RF power at a conservative trigger distance was performed:  
For Ant1:
  - Bottom Face: 19mm

Power Measurement during Sensor Trigger distance testing

Band/Mode for Ant1	Measured power reduction (dBm)		Reduction Levels (dB)
	w/o power back-off	w/ power back-off	
WLAN 2.4GHz	20.00	11.50	8.5
WLAN 5.2GHz	16.50	6.00	10.5
WLAN 5.3GHz	16.50	6.00	10.5
WLAN 5.5GHz	17.00	5.50	11.5
WLAN 5.8GHz	16.00	6.50	9.5





## 7. RF Exposure Limits

### 7.1 Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

### 7.2 Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram 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.

## **8. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

### **8.1 Introduction**

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.

### **8.2 SAR Definition**

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 ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

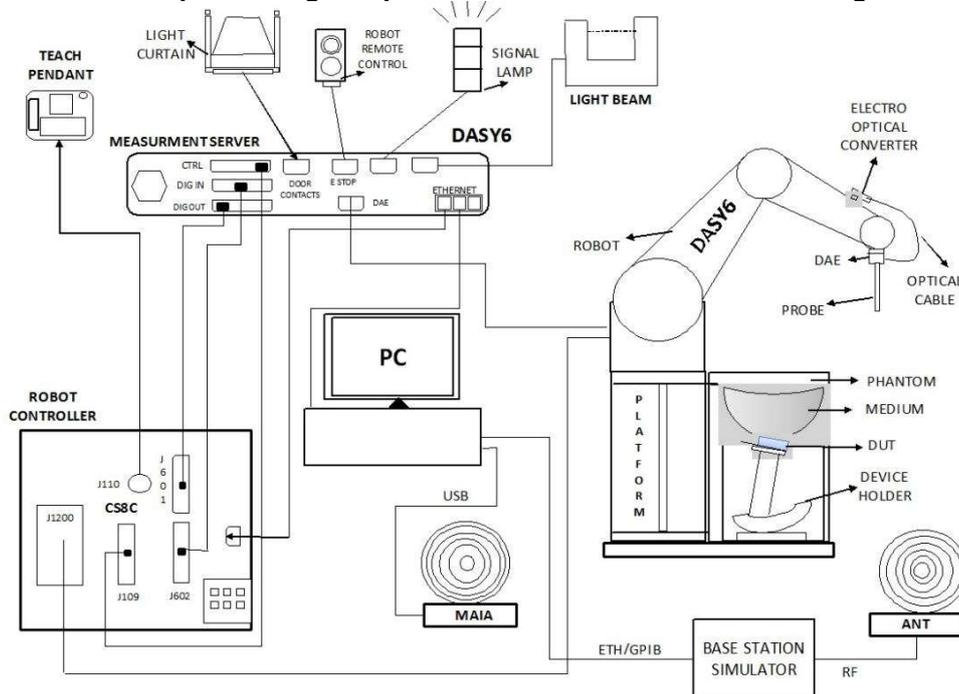
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

## 9. System Description and Setup

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 or Win10 and the DASY5 or DASY6/8 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.

**9.1 E-Field Probe**

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

**<EX3DV4 Probe>**

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
<b>Frequency</b>	4 MHz – 10 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz – 10 GHz)	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically <1 $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

**9.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)**

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists 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 and 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 input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



**Photo of DAE**

**9.3 Phantom**

**<SAM Twin Phantom>**

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 25 liters	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Measurement Areas</b>	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

**<ELI Phantom>**

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 30 liters	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices or for evaluating transmitters operating at low frequencies. ELI is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

## 9.4 Device Holder

### <Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

### <Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops

## 10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

### <Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

### <SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

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

### 10.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

**10.2 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. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

**10.3 Area Scan**

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 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 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}, \Delta y_{Area}$	≤ 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.	

**10.4 Zoom Scan**

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}, \Delta y_{Zoom}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	$\leq 5$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm	
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22$ mm	
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details. * When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4$ W/kg, $\leq 8$ mm, $\leq 7$ mm and $\leq 5$ 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.				

**10.5 Volume Scan Procedures**

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

**10.6 Power Drift Monitoring**

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



11. Test Equipment List

Table with 6 columns: Manufacturer, Name of Equipment, Type/Model, Serial Number, Last Cal., Due Date. Rows include various equipment like System Validation Kits, Network Analyzers, Power Meters, etc.

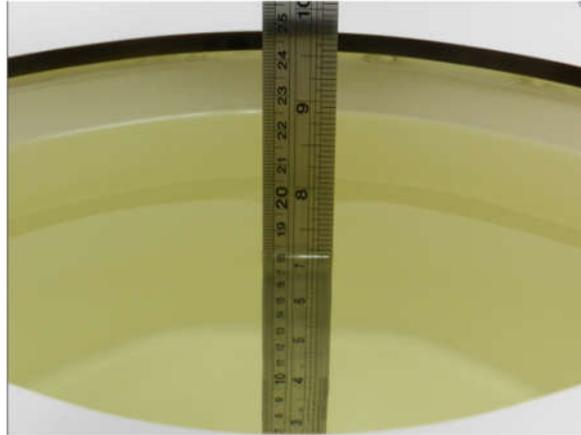
Note:

- 1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter...
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01.

## **12. System Verification**

### **12.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids**

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASy, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid.. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1.



**Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR**

**12.2 Tissue Verification**

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Head								
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2

**Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG**

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

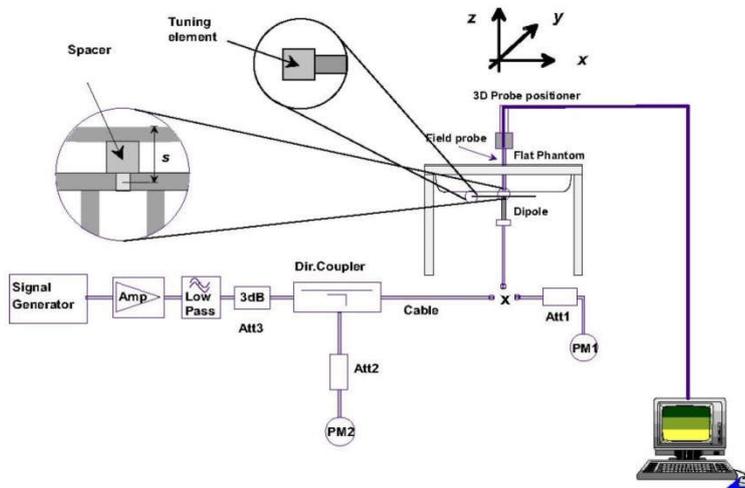
**<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>**

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	Head	22.7	1.82	39.2	1.80	39.20	1.11	0.00	±5	2025/3/13
5250	Head	22.8	4.56	36.0	4.71	35.90	-3.18	0.28	±5	2025/3/15
5600	Head	22.6	4.96	35.4	5.07	35.50	-2.17	-0.28	±5	2025/3/17
5750	Head	22.7	5.13	35.2	5.22	35.40	-1.72	-0.56	±5	2025/3/19

**12.3 System Performance Check Results**

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2025/3/13	2450	Head	50	1095	7764	1691	2.68	52.60	53.6	1.90
2025/3/15	5250	Head	50	1113	7764	1691	4.23	81.50	84.6	3.80
2025/3/17	5600	Head	50	1113	7764	1691	4.26	82.60	85.2	3.15
2025/3/19	5750	Head	50	1113	7764	1691	4.17	80.80	83.4	3.22



**Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup**



**Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo**



## **13. RF Exposure Positions**

### **13.1 SAR Testing for Tablet**

This device can be used also in full sized tablet exposure conditions, due to its size. Per FCC KDB 616217, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the tablet touching the phantom. The SAR exclusion threshold in KDB 447498 D01v06 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent tablet edge is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent edges, with the adjacent edge positioned against the phantom and the edge containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

#### **<EUT Setup Photos>**

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

## 14. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

The detailed conducted power table can refer to Appendix E.

### <WLAN Conducted Power>

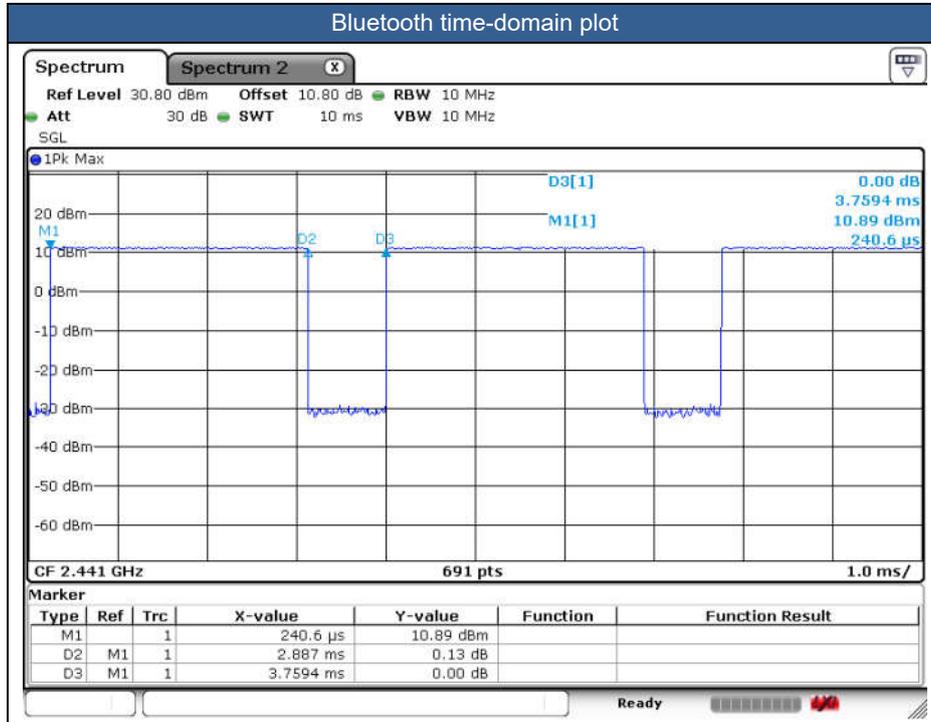
#### General Note:

1. The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures. For "Not required", SAR Test reduction was applied from KDB 248227 guidance, Sec. 2.1, b), 1) when the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration. Additional output power measurements were not necessary.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
3. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
4. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
5. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
  - a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
  - b. When the reported SAR of the test position is  $> 0.4$  W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all required test position are tested.
  - c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.

**<2.4GHz Bluetooth>**

**General Note:**

1. For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.
2. The Bluetooth duty cycle is 76.79 % as following figure, Bluetooth SAR scaling need further consideration and the theoretical duty cycle is 83.3%, therefore the actual duty cycle will be scaled up to the theoretical value of Bluetooth reported SAR calculation.



## 15. Antenna Location

The detailed antenna location information can refer to SAR Test Setup Photos.

### <SAR test exclusion table>

**General Note:**

- The below table, when the distance is < 50 mm exclusion threshold is "Ratio", when the distance is > 50 mm exclusion threshold is "mW"
- Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units
- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the test separation distance is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, 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:
  - $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
    - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
    - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
    - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
  - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · ( f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
  - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

**For Ant 1**

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	BT	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN
	Calculated Frequency (MHz)	2480	2462	5825
Maximum power (dBm)	13.5	20.0	17.0	
Maximum rated power(mW)	22.39	100.00	50.12	
Bottom Face	Separation distance(mm)	5.0	5.0	5.0
	exclusion threshold	7.1	31.4	24.2
	Testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edge 1	Separation distance(mm)	5.0	5.0	5.0
	exclusion threshold	7.1	31.4	24.2
	Testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edge 2	Separation distance(mm)	200.8	200.8	200.8
	exclusion threshold	1603.0	1604.0	1570.0
	Testing required?	No	No	No
Edge 3	Separation distance(mm)	143.6	143.6	143.6
	exclusion threshold	1032.0	1032.0	999.0
	Testing required?	No	No	No
Edge 4	Separation distance(mm)	24.8	24.8	24.8
	exclusion threshold	1.4	6.3	4.9
	Testing required?	No	Yes	Yes

## 16. Spot Check SAR Results

### General Note:

1. According to section 3.3, spot check conducted power test against the variant project based on the worst-case SAR condition from the original project was performed in this filing to demonstrate the test data from original project remains representative for the variant project. Detail Conducted power measurement referred to appendix E.
2. SAR spot check verification on the worst cases from the original model was performed to demonstrate the test data from original model remains representative for the variant model.
3. Per KDB 484596 D01 v02r03, the variant filings must demonstrate that the referenced test data remain valid for the variant device by including spot-check measurements that meet the following criteria:
  - a. Spot-check measurements shall be made in correspondence to the worst-case scenario reported in the reference device filing, i.e., for those conditions that are the closest to non-compliance
  - b. Spot-check measurements, while being always compliant with the applicable rule part(s) for the test under consideration, may show a deviation dB from the reference data no larger than 3 dB:
$$d_{dB} = |V_{dB} - R_{dB}| \leq 3 \text{ dB} \quad (1)$$
where between  $V_{dB}$ , the variant spot-check level in dB, and  $R_{dB}$  is the corresponding measurement level in dB for the reference model.
4. The Spot check results showed that Deviation of the SAR results did not exceed 3dB, therefore referring to the guidance in the KDB inquiry, SAR data reuse is justified.
5. 1st as parent model, 2nd as variant model.

### General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
  - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
  - b. For SAR testing of WLAN 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)"
  - c. For SAR testing of Bluetooth signal with 83.3% theoretical duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle) \*83.3%".
  - d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\* Duty Cycle scaling factor \* Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
  - $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ .
4. The device employs proximity sensors that detect the presence of the user's body also a finger or hand near the bottom face of the device, reduced power will be active for all WLAN bands. (P-sensor can't work at detecting presence of the user's body at other edges of the device.)

### WLAN/Bluetooth Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, U-NII-1 SAR testing is not required when the U-NII-2A band highest reported SAR for a test configuration is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band.
3. When the reported SAR of the test position is  $> 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required test position are tested.
4. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required channels are tested.
5. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.



16.1 Body SAR

Plot No.	No	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power State	Sample	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (dB)	
<b>2450MHz</b>																				
01	1st	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	1	9.94	11.50	1.432	100	1.000	0.02	0.512	0.733	0.96	
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	1	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	0.09	0.398	<b>0.587</b>		
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	2	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	0.08	0.306	0.452		
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	3	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	0.01	0.318	0.469		
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	4	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	0.03	0.381	0.562		
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	5	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	-0.08	0.373	0.550		
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	6	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	-0.08	0.389	0.574		
	2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	1	2412	Sensor on	7	9.81	11.50	1.476	100	1.000	0.1	0.288	0.425		
02	1st	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	39	2441	Full power	1	12.48	13.50	1.266	76.79	1.085	0.01	0.433	0.595	1.01	
	2nd	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	39	2441	Full power	1	12.01	13.50	1.409	76.79	1.085	0.01	0.308	<b>0.471</b>		
<b>5000MHz</b>																				
03	1st	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	1	16.00	16.50	1.122	94.48	1.058	0.07	0.643	0.763	0.10	
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	1	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	0.07	0.604	<b>0.746</b>		
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	2	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	-0.18	0.580	0.716		
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	3	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	0.1	0.516	0.637		
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	4	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	0.12	0.564	0.696		
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	5	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	0.08	0.567	0.700		
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	6	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	-0.17	0.539	0.665		
	2nd	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	54	5270	Full power	7	15.83	16.50	1.167	94.48	1.058	-0.03	0.483	0.596		
04	1st	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	1	16.06	17.00	1.241	89.92	1.112	0.03	0.580	0.801	0.03	
	2nd	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	1	16.04	17.00	1.247	89.92	1.112	0.11	0.574	<b>0.796</b>		
	2nd	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	2	16.04	17.00	1.247	89.92	1.112	0.14	0.545	0.756		
	2nd	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	3	16.04	17.00	1.247	89.92	1.112	0.11	0.520	0.721		
	2nd	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	4	16.04	17.00	1.247	89.92	1.112	-0.05	0.563	0.781		
	2nd	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	5	16.04	17.00	1.247	89.92	1.112	0.18	0.574	0.796		
	2nd	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	138	5690	Full power	6	16.04	17.00	1.247	89.92	1.112	0.14	0.529	0.734		
05	1st	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	1	15.65	16.00	1.084	89.92	1.112	0.05	0.638	0.769	0.32	
	2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	1	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	0.03	0.574	<b>0.715</b>		
	2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	2	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	0.17	0.444	0.553		
	2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	3	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	-0.05	0.419	0.522		
	2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	4	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	0.01	0.531	0.661		
	2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	5	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	0.1	0.420	0.523		
	2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	6	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	-0.17	0.408	0.508		
2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	19mm	Ant 1	155	5775	Full power	7	15.51	16.00	1.119	89.92	1.112	0.04	0.512	0.637			



**Conclusion:**

1. The Spot check results from chapter 16.1, showed that Deviation of the SAR results did not exceed 3dB, SAR data reuse is justified.

**17. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis**

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations
1.	None

**General Note:**

1. EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, 2.4GHz WLAN and 5GHz WLAN will not operate simultaneously at any moment though they have independent antenna.
2. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna so can't transmit simultaneously.
3. According to the EUT characteristic, WLAN 5GHz and Bluetooth can't transmit simultaneously.

**Test Engineer :** Martin Li, Varus Wang, Light Wang, Ricky Gu



## **18. Uncertainty Assessment**

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is  $< 1.5$  W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is  $< 3.75$  W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be  $\leq 30\%$ , for a confidence interval of  $k = 2$ . If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg and highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.



## **19. References**

- [1] FCC 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”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, “IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters”, Oct 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015
- [7] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, “SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz”, Aug 2015.
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015.
- [9] FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r02, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers”, Oct 2015
- [10] FCC KDB 484596 D01 v02r03, “Test Reductions Via Data Referencing”, Mar. 2024



## **Appendixes**

Please refer to separated files for the following appendixes

**Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check**

**Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement**

**Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate**

**Appendix D. Test Setup Photos**

**Appendix E. Conducted RF Output Power Table**

-----THE END-----