

FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA190808C06

Applicant : Qualcomm Atheros Inc.

Address : 1700 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110

Product : Single Stream 802.11a/b/g/n/ac + BT 4.1 M.2 Type Card

FCC ID : PPD-QCNFA435

Brand : Qualcomm Atheros

Model No. : QCNFA435

Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093), IEEE C95.1:1992, IEEE Std 1528:2013
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, KDB 865664 D02 v01r02
KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, KDB 447498 D01 v06, KDB 616217 D04 v01r02

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CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch–Lin Kou Laboratories**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any government agencies.

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FCC Accredited No.: TW0003

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Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
SA190808C06	Initial release	Sep. 23, 2019

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1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest SAR-1g Body Tested at 0 mm (W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.29
NII	5.3G WLAN	0.13
	5.6G WLAN	0.16
	5.8G WLAN	0.08
DSS	Bluetooth	N/A

Note:

1. The SAR criteria (**Head & Body: SAR-1g1.6 W/kg, and Extremity: SAR-10g 4.0 W/kg**)for general population/uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.

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2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Single Stream 802.11a/b/g/n/ac + BT 4.1 M.2 Type Card
FCC ID	PPD-QCNFA435
Brand Name	Qualcomm Atheros
Model Name	QCNFA435
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2462, 5180 ~ 5240, 5260 ~ 5320, 5500 ~ 5720, 5745 ~ 5825 Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n/ac : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	Please refer to section 4.6.1 of this report
Antenna Type	PIFA Antenna
EUT Stage	Engineering Sample

Note:

- The EUT was installed in a specific End-product.

Equipment Name	Brand Name	Model Name	Difference
Notebook Computer	Lenovo	Lenovo ThinkBook 14-IML	Test model
		20RV, Lenovo ThinkBook 14-I ***** ("*" = 0-9, A-Z, "/", or blank for Marketing purpose only)	Series model

All models are electrically identical, different models are for marketing purpose.

- The antenna information is listed as below.

Antenna Type	Manufacturer	Parts Number	Antenna Gain (dBi)			
			BT / WLAN 2.4 GHz	WLAN 5.15~5.35 GHz	WLAN 5.47~5.725 GHz	WLAN 5.725~5.85 GHz
PIFA	Wistron Neweb Corporation	Main/TX1 Antenna: DQ6615G4800 (81EAA615.G48)	TX1: 0.93	TX1: 1.68	TX1: 1.33	TX1: 1.35
		Aux/TX2 Antenna: DQ6615G4800 (81EAA615.G48)	TX2: 0.69	TX2: 1.52	TX2: 1.54	TX2: 1.86

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

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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 SPEAG DASY6 System

DASY6 system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY6 software defined. The DASY6 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

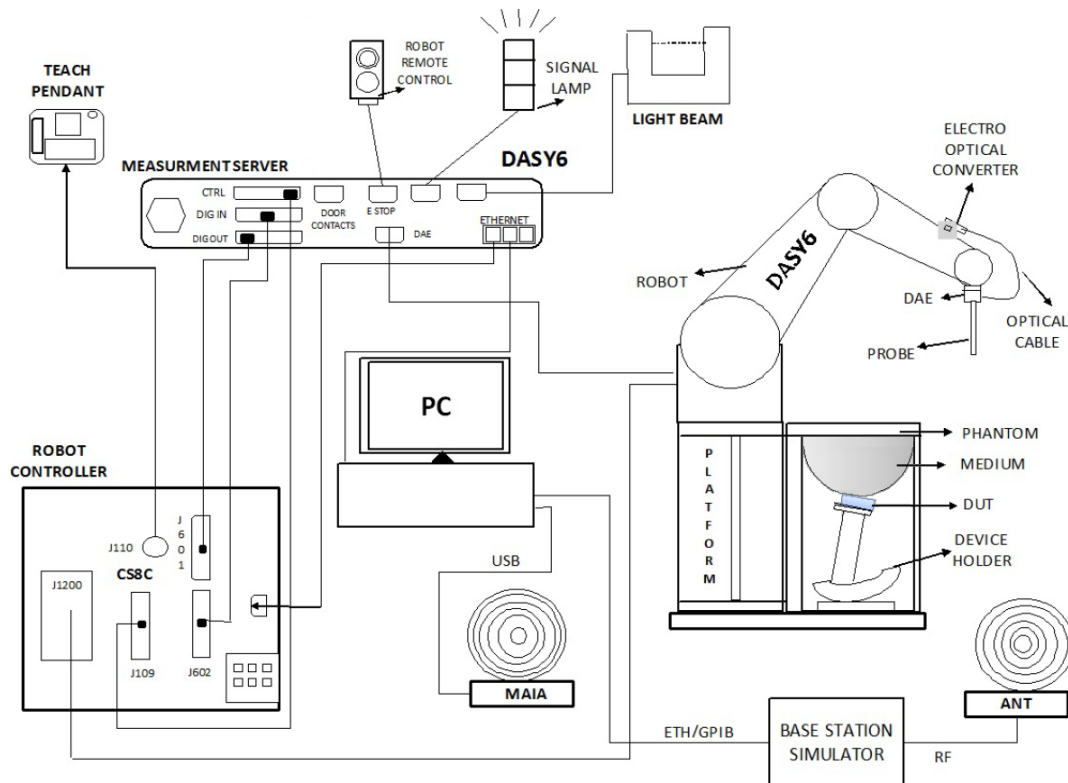


Fig-3.1 SPEAG DASY6 System Setup

3.2.1 Robot

The DASY6 systems use the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version of CS8c from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

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



Fig-3.2 SPEAG DASY6 System

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3.2.2 Probes

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

Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

3.2.4 Phantoms

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

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Model	ELI	
Construction	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

3.2.5 Device Holder

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

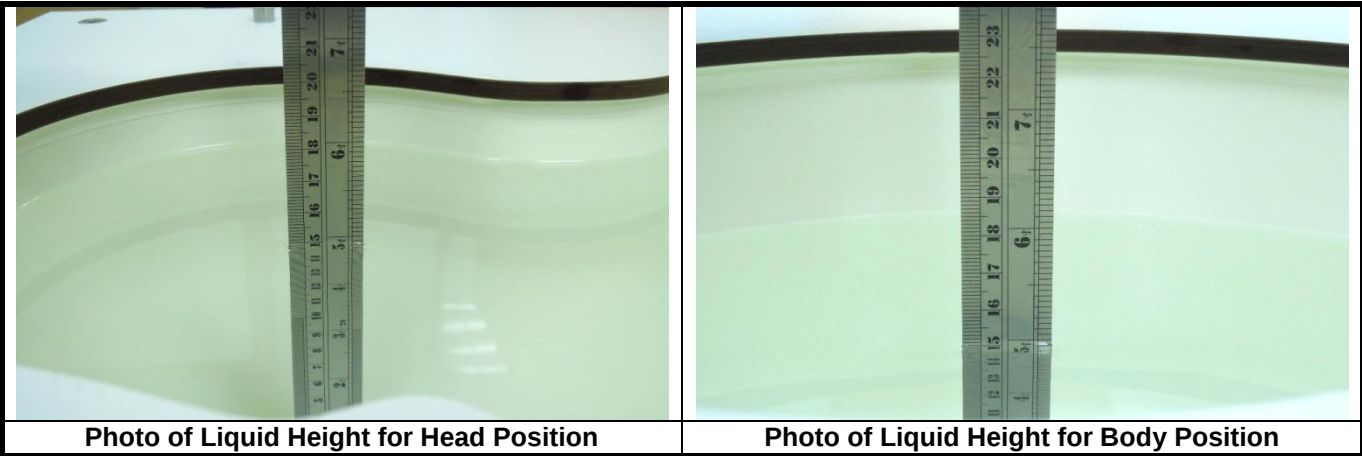
Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the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

3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

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

3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



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

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Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53

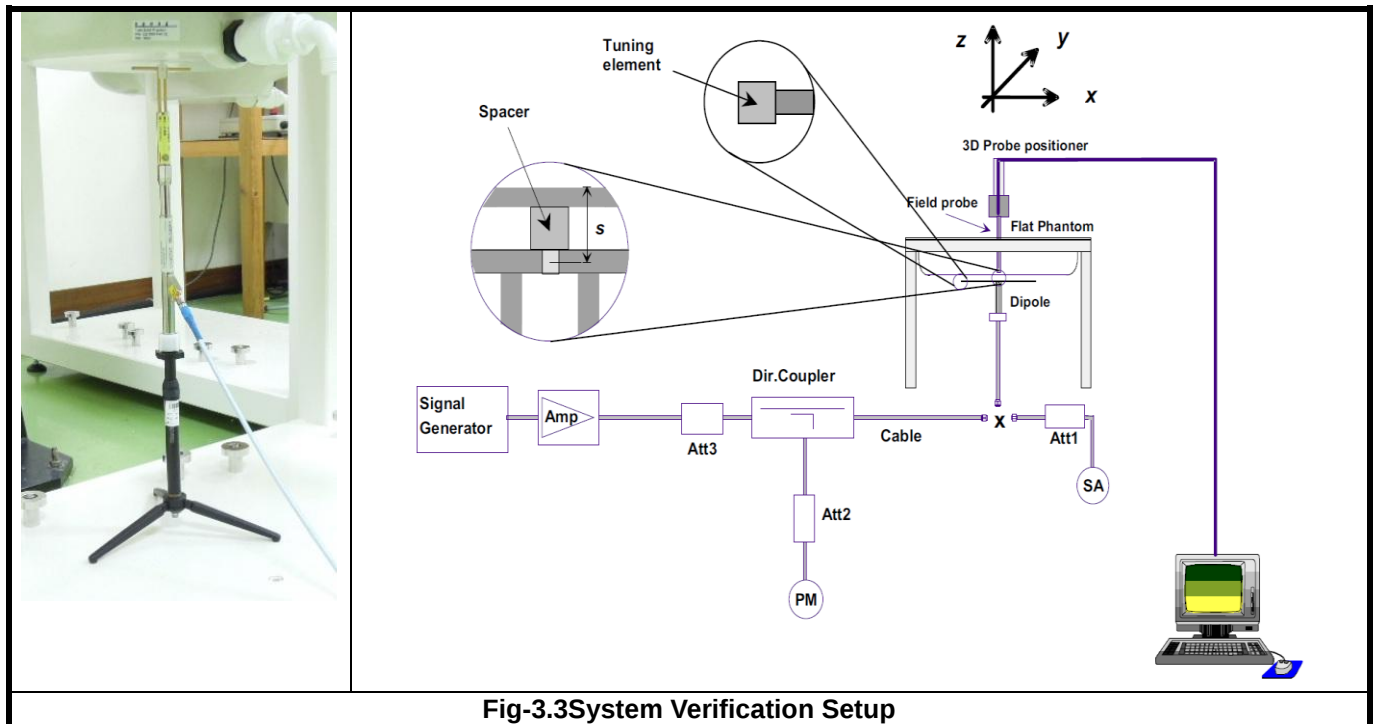
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

3.3 SAR System Verification

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



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

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

3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

- Power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power drift measurement

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

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

3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

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

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

Note:

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

3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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

3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

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

3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

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

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

4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

<Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

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

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

Initial Test Configuration

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

Subsequent Test Configuration

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

Test Reduction for U-NII-1 (5.2 GHz) and U-NII-2A (5.3 GHz) Bands

For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following.

- 1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition).
- 2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

4.2 EUT Testing Position

4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

For laptop PC, according to KDB 616217 D04, SAR evaluation is required for the bottom surface of the keyboard. This EUT was tested in the base of EUT directly against the flat phantom. The required minimum test separation distance for incorporating transmitters and antennas into laptop computer display is determined with the display screen opened at an angle of 90° to the keyboard compartment.

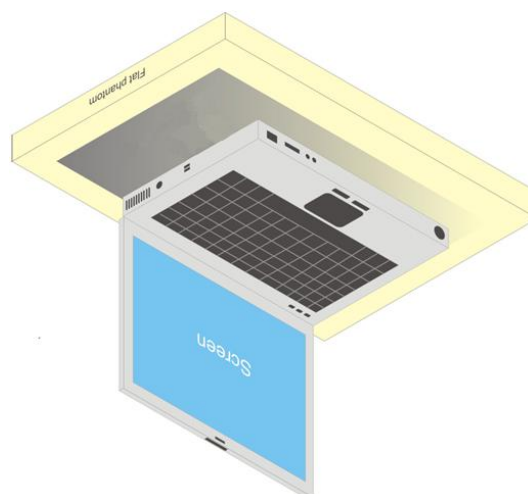


Fig-4.1 Illustration for Laptop Setup

4.2.2 SAR Test Exclusion Evaluations

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

1. For the test separation distance ≤ 50 mm

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Bottom Side		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?
BT	4	3	9.6	0.49	No

Note:

1. When separation distance ≤ 50 mm and the calculated result shown in above table is ≤ 3.0 for SAR-1g exposure condition, or ≤ 7.5 for SAR-10g exposure condition, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.
2. When separation distance > 50 mm and the device output power is less than the calculated result (power threshold, mW) shown in above table, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.

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4.3 Tissue Verification

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

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Sep. 10, 2019	2450	23.2	1.858	38.681	1.8	39.2	3.22	-1.32
Sep. 10, 2019	5250	23.2	4.607	34.846	4.71	35.9	-2.19	-2.94
Sep. 10, 2019	5600	23.2	4.998	34.41	5.07	35.5	-1.42	-3.07
Sep. 10, 2019	5750	23.2	5.133	34.387	5.22	35.4	-1.67	-2.86

Note:

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

4.4 System Validation

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

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Sep. 10, 2019	3898	2450	1.858	38.681	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Sep. 10, 2019	3898	5250	4.607	34.846	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Sep. 10, 2019	3898	5600	4.998	34.41	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Sep. 10, 2019	3898	5750	5.133	34.387	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Sep. 10, 2019	2450	53.10	13.30	53.20	0.19	835	3898	916
Sep. 10, 2019	5250	80.70	7.62	76.20	-5.58	1019	3898	916
Sep. 10, 2019	5600	85.80	8.66	86.60	0.93	1019	3898	916
Sep. 10, 2019	5750	81.50	7.51	75.10	-7.85	1019	3898	916

Note:

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

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4.6 Maximum Output Power

4.6.1 Maximum Target Conducted Power

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

<WLAN 2.4G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power
802.11b	1	2412	19.0
	6	2437	19.0
	11	2462	19.0
802.11g	1	2412	16.5
	6	2437	18.0
	11	2462	16.5
802.11n (HT20)	1	2412	15.5
	6	2437	18.0
	11	2462	14.5
802.11n (HT40)	3	2422	11.5
	6	2437	17.0
	9	2452	9.5
802.11ac (VHT20)	1	2412	15.5
	6	2437	18.0
	11	2462	14.5
802.11ac (VHT40)	3	2422	11.5
	6	2437	17.0
	9	2452	9.5

<WLAN 5.2G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power
802.11a	36	5180	13.0
	40	5200	13.0
	44	5220	13.0
	48	5240	13.0
802.11n (HT20)	36	5180	13.0
	40	5200	13.0
	44	5220	13.0
	48	5240	13.0
802.11n (HT40)	38	5190	9.5
	46	5230	12.5
802.11ac (VHT20)	36	5180	13.0
	40	5200	13.0
	44	5220	13.0
	48	5240	13.0
802.11ac (VHT40)	38	5190	9.5
	46	5230	12.5
802.11ac (VHT80)	42	5210	8.5

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<WLAN 5.3G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power
802.11a	52	5260	13.0
	56	5280	13.0
	60	5300	13.0
	64	5320	13.0
802.11n (HT20)	52	5260	13.0
	56	5280	13.0
	60	5300	13.0
	64	5320	13.0
802.11n (HT40)	54	5270	12.5
	62	5310	12.0
802.11ac (VHT20)	52	5260	13.0
	56	5280	13.0
	60	5300	13.0
	64	5320	13.0
802.11ac (VHT40)	54	5270	12.5
	62	5310	12.0
802.11ac (VHT80)	58	5290	10.0

<WLAN 5.6G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power
802.11a	100	5500	13.0
	116	5580	13.0
	120	5600	13.0
	124	5620	13.0
	132	5660	13.0
	140	5700	13.0
	144	5720	13.0
802.11n (HT20)	100	5500	13.0
	116	5580	13.0
	120	5600	13.0
	124	5620	13.0
	132	5660	13.0
	140	5700	13.0
	144	5720	13.0
802.11n (HT40)	102	5510	9.5
	110	5550	12.5
	118	5590	12.5
	126	5630	12.5
	134	5670	12.5
	142	5710	12.5
802.11ac (VHT20)	100	5500	13.0
	116	5580	13.0
	120	5600	13.0
	124	5620	13.0
	132	5660	13.0
	140	5700	13.0
802.11ac (VHT40)	102	5510	9.5
	110	5550	12.5
	118	5590	12.5
	126	5630	12.5
	134	5670	12.5
	142	5710	12.5
802.11ac (VHT80)	106	5530	10.0
	122	5610	12.5

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	138	5690	12.5
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<WLAN 5.8G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power
802.11a	149	5745	13.0
	153	5765	13.0
	157	5785	13.0
	161	5805	13.0
	165	5825	13.0
802.11n (HT20)	149	5745	13.0
	153	5765	13.0
	157	5785	13.0
	161	5805	13.0
	165	5825	13.0
802.11n (HT40)	151	5755	10.0
	159	5795	12.5
802.11ac (VHT20)	149	5745	13.0
	153	5765	13.0
	157	5785	13.0
	161	5805	13.0
	165	5825	13.0
802.11ac (VHT40)	151	5755	10.0
	159	5795	12.5
802.11ac (VHT80)	155	5775	8.0

<Bluetooth>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power
Bluetooth EDR	0	2402	4.0
	39	2441	4.0
	78	2480	4.0
Bluetooth LE	0	2402	-3.0
	19	2440	-3.0
	39	2480	-3.0

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4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

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

<WLAN 2.4G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power
802.11b	1	2412	18.93
	6	2437	18.95
	11	2462	18.97

<WLAN 5.3G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power
802.11a	52	5260	12.95
	56	5280	12.85
	60	5300	12.94
	64	5320	12.93

<WLAN 5.6G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power
802.11a	100	5500	12.91
	116	5580	12.93
	120	5600	12.86
	124	5620	12.84
	132	5660	12.83
	140	5700	12.95
	144	5720	12.82

<WLAN 5.8G>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power
802.11a	149	5745	12.93
	153	5765	12.85
	157	5785	12.94
	161	5805	12.84
	165	5825	12.96

<Bluetooth>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power
Bluetooth EDR	0	2402	3.01
	39	2441	3.12
	78	2480	3.15
Bluetooth LE	0	2402	-3.75
	19	2440	-3.71
	39	2480	-3.77

4.7 SAR Testing Results

4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

<KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

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

- (1) ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
- (2) ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3) ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the measured SAR will be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to determine compliance. The scaling factor for the tune-up power is defined as maximum tune-up limit (mW) / measured conducted power (mW). The reported SAR would be calculated by measured SAR x tune-up power scaling factor.

The SAR has been measured with highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for WLAN and/or Bluetooth. When the transmission duty factor could not achieve 100%, the reported SAR will be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up power. The scaling factor for the duty factor is defined as 100% / transmission duty cycle (%). The reported SAR would be calculated by measured SAR x tune-up power scaling factor x duty cycle scaling factor.

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

- (1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
- (2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- (3) For WLAN 5GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

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4.7.2 SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Test Separation Distance is 0 mm)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Duty Cycle	Crest Factor	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
01	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Bottom	1	99.00	1.01	19.0	18.93	1.02	0.05	0.278	0.29
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Bottom	6	99.00	1.01	19.0	18.95	1.01	0.12	0.275	0.28
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Bottom	11	99.00	1.01	19.0	18.97	1.01	0.06	0.235	0.24
	WLAN5.3G	802.11a	Bottom	52	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.95	1.01	0.12	0.071	0.08
	WLAN5.3G	802.11a	Bottom	56	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.85	1.04	0.16	0.078	0.09
	WLAN5.3G	802.11a	Bottom	60	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.94	1.01	0.11	0.094	0.10
02	WLAN5.3G	802.11a	Bottom	64	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.93	1.02	-0.13	0.123	0.13
	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	100	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.91	1.02	0.18	0.082	0.09
	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	116	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.93	1.02	0.04	0.088	0.09
	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	120	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.86	1.03	0.16	0.094	0.10
	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	124	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.84	1.04	-0.07	0.111	0.12
03	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	132	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.83	1.04	-0.05	0.145	0.16
	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	140	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.95	1.01	0.19	0.121	0.13
	WLAN5.6G	802.11a	Bottom	144	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.82	1.04	0.12	0.109	0.12
04	WLAN5.8G	802.11a	Bottom	149	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.93	1.02	-0.11	0.078	0.08
	WLAN5.8G	802.11a	Bottom	153	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.85	1.04	0.08	0.068	0.07
	WLAN5.8G	802.11a	Bottom	157	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.94	1.01	0.12	0.052	0.06
	WLAN5.8G	802.11a	Bottom	161	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.84	1.04	0.18	0.043	0.05
	WLAN5.8G	802.11a	Bottom	165	95.00	1.05	13.0	12.96	1.01	0.08	0.060	0.06

4.7.3 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium maybe used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the 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.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

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

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.

4.7.4 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

There is no simultaneous transmission configuration in this device.

Test Engineer : Zeke Wang

5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	835	Jun. 27, 2019	1 Year
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1019	Mar. 21, 2019	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3898	Jun. 27, 2019	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	916	Dec. 12, 2018	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSL6	102006	Mar. 26, 2019	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214281	Jun. 17, 2019	1 Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY50143868	Jun. 27, 2019	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1218009	Jun. 28, 2019	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1207252	Jun. 28, 2019	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	130504591	Mar. 22, 2019	1 Year

6. Measurement Uncertainty

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in SAR reports only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is ≥ 1.5 W/kg for 1-g SAR, and ≥ 3.75 W/kg for 10-g SAR. The procedures described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 should be applied. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. When the highest measured SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg for 1-g and < 3.75 W/kg for 10-g, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. Hence, the measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in this SAR report because the test result met the condition.

7. Information of the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

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

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Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

System Check_H2450_190910

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

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

Medium: H19T27N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.858$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.681$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.5 W/kg

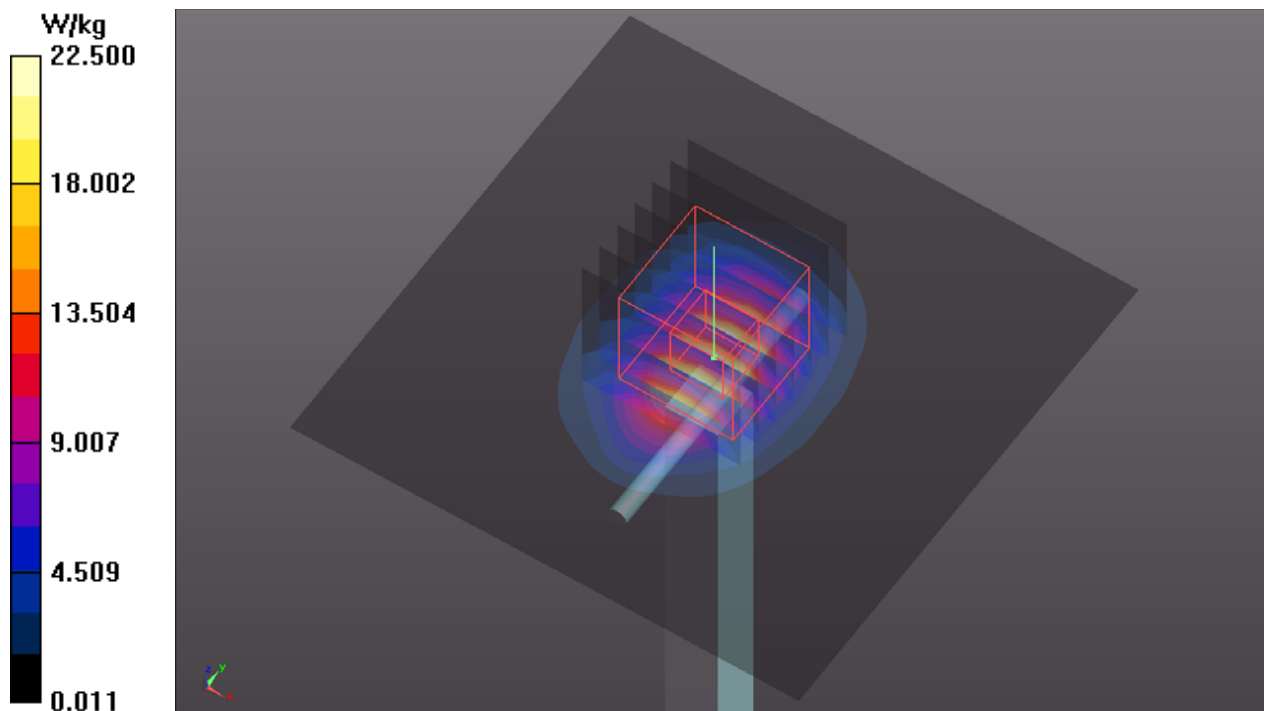
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 106.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.8 W/kg



System Check_H5250_190910

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H34T60N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.607$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.846$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(5.33, 5.33, 5.33); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.0 W/kg

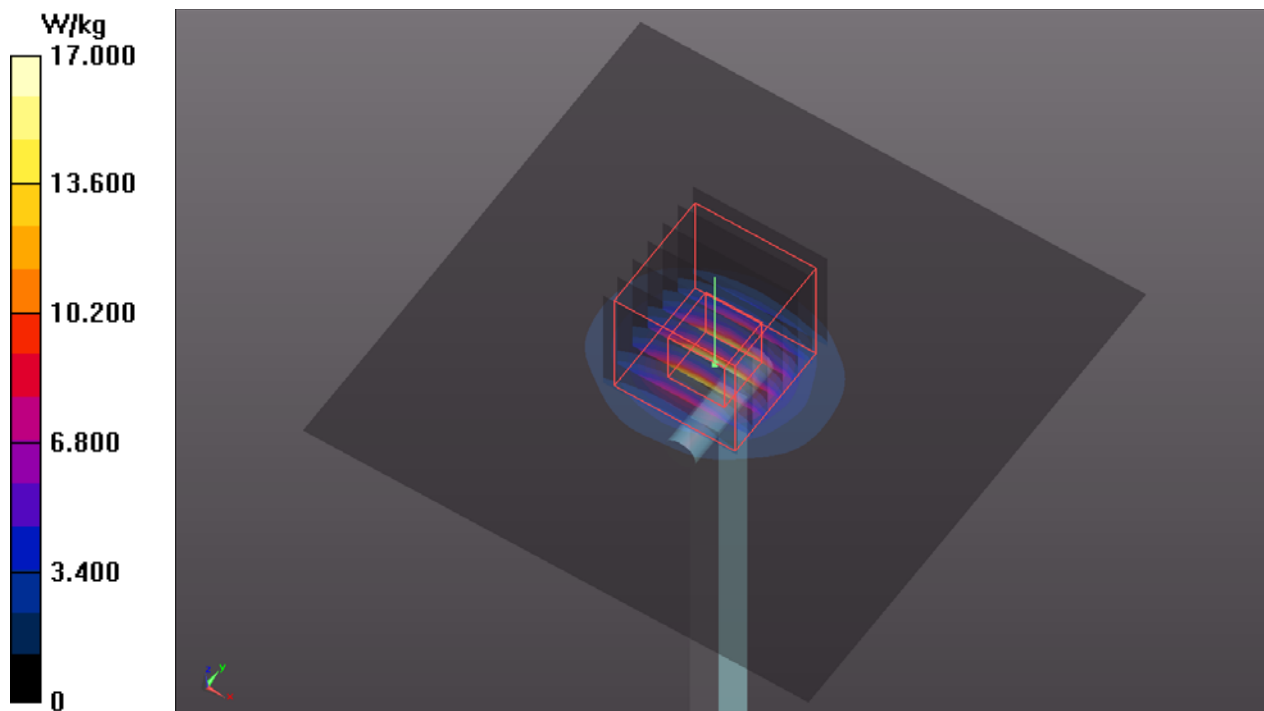
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 69.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.62 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



System Check_H5600_190910

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H34T60N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.998$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.3 W/kg

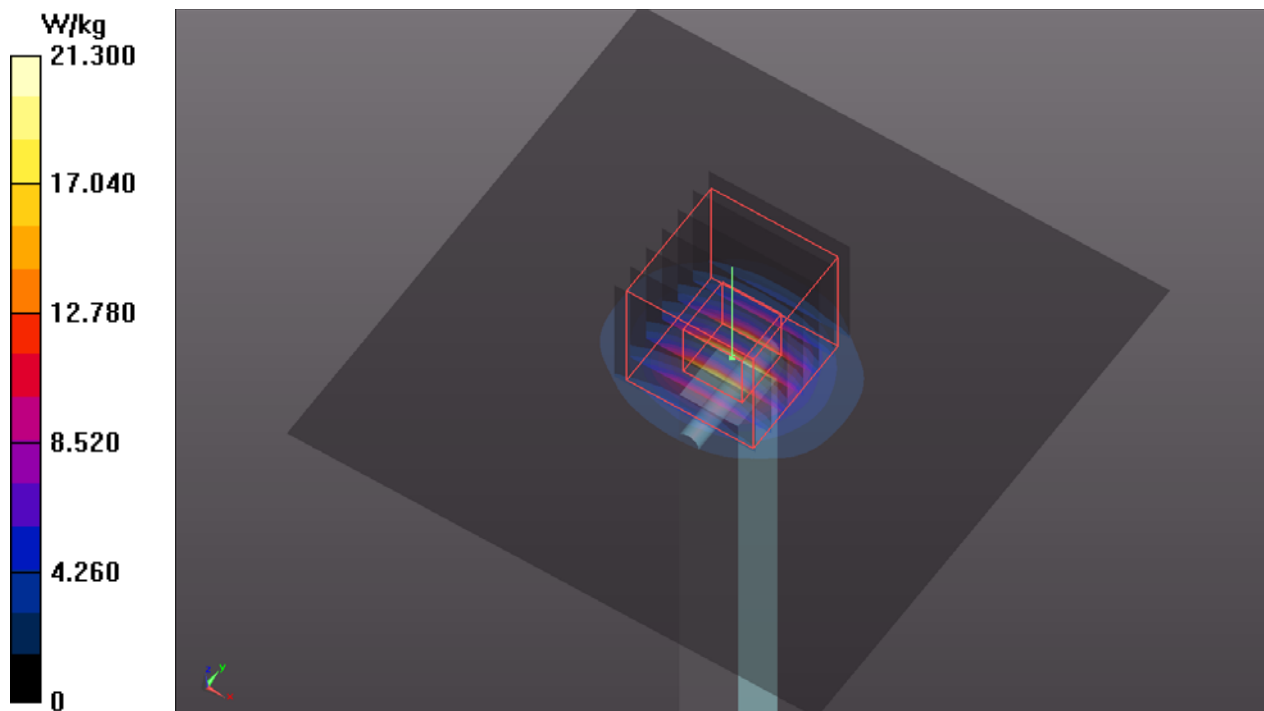
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 73.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 40.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.66 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.46 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.6 W/kg



System Check_H5750_190910

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H34T60N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.133$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.387$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.5 W/kg

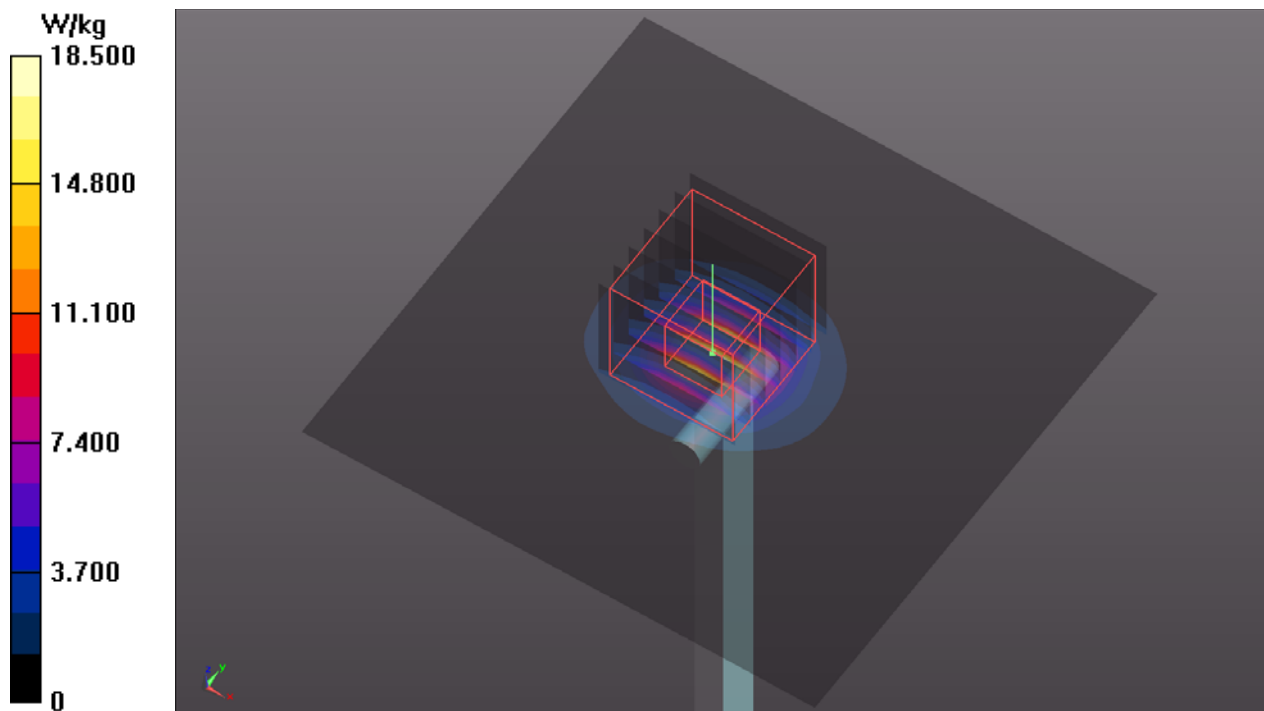
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 56.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg



Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

P01 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Bottom_0mm_Ch1_TX1**DUT: 190808C06**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.01

Medium: H19T27N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.823$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.846$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

- **Area Scan (71x341x1):** Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.335 W/kg

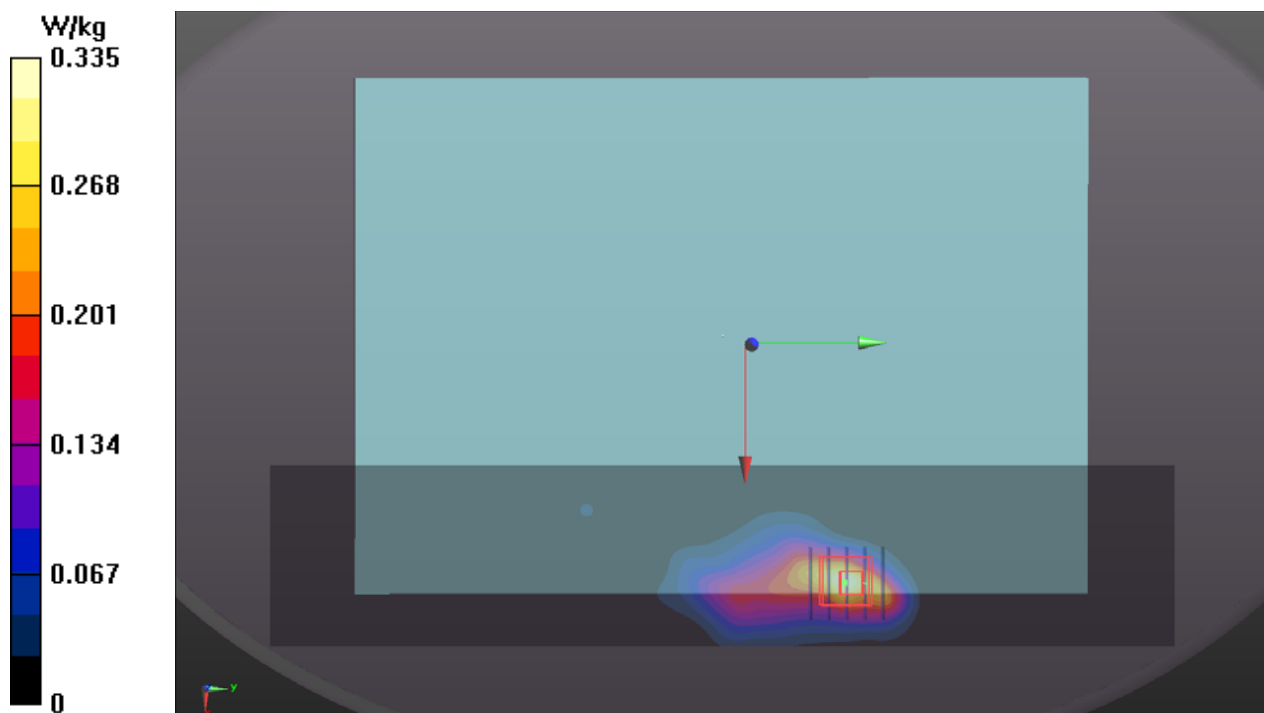
- **Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 11.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.567 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.278 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.139 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.444 W/kg



P02 WLAN5.3G_802.11a_Bottom_0mm_Ch64_TX1**DUT: 190808C06**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5320 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.05

Medium: H34T60N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 5320$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.636$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.889$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(5.33, 5.33, 5.33); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

- **Area Scan (81x401x1):** Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000$ mm, $dy=1.000$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.266 W/kg

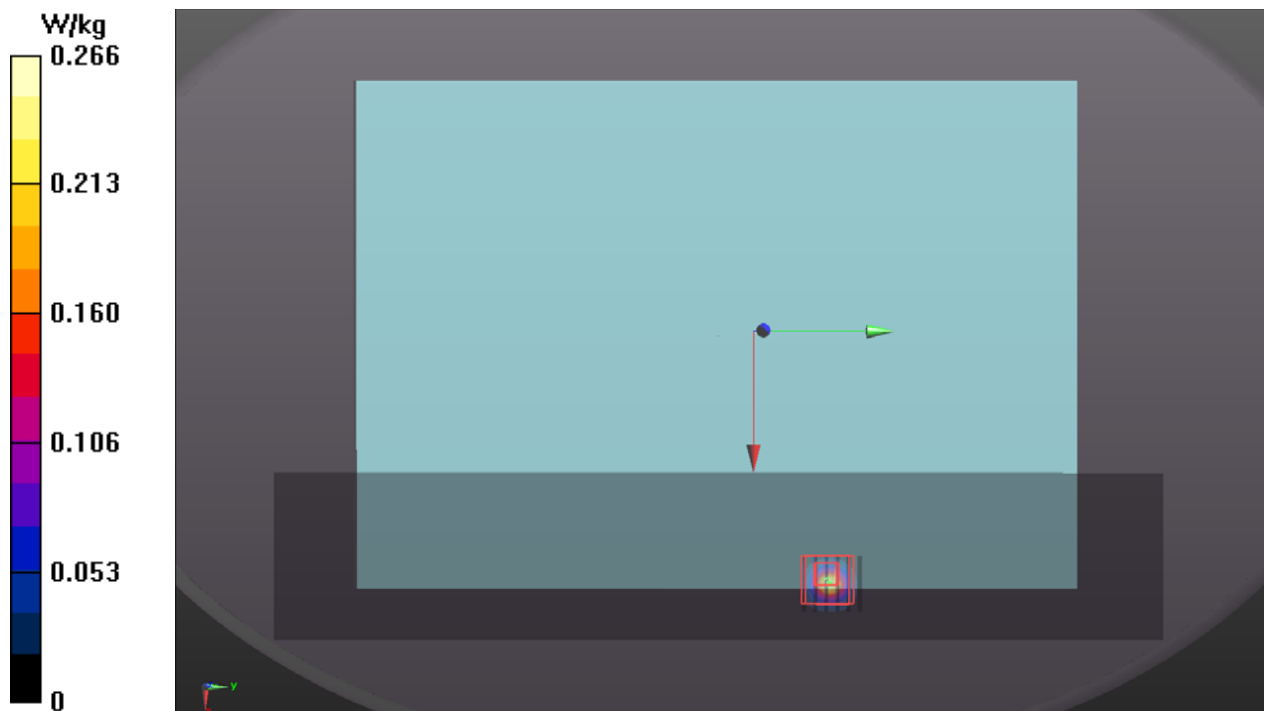
- **Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=2$ mm

Reference Value = 7.902 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.468 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.123 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.302 W/kg



P03 WLAN5.6G_802.11a_Bottom_0mm_Ch132_TX1**DUT: 190808C06**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5660 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.05

Medium: H34T60N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 5660$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.983$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.46$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

- **Area Scan (81x401x1):** Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000$ mm, $dy=1.000$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.343 W/kg

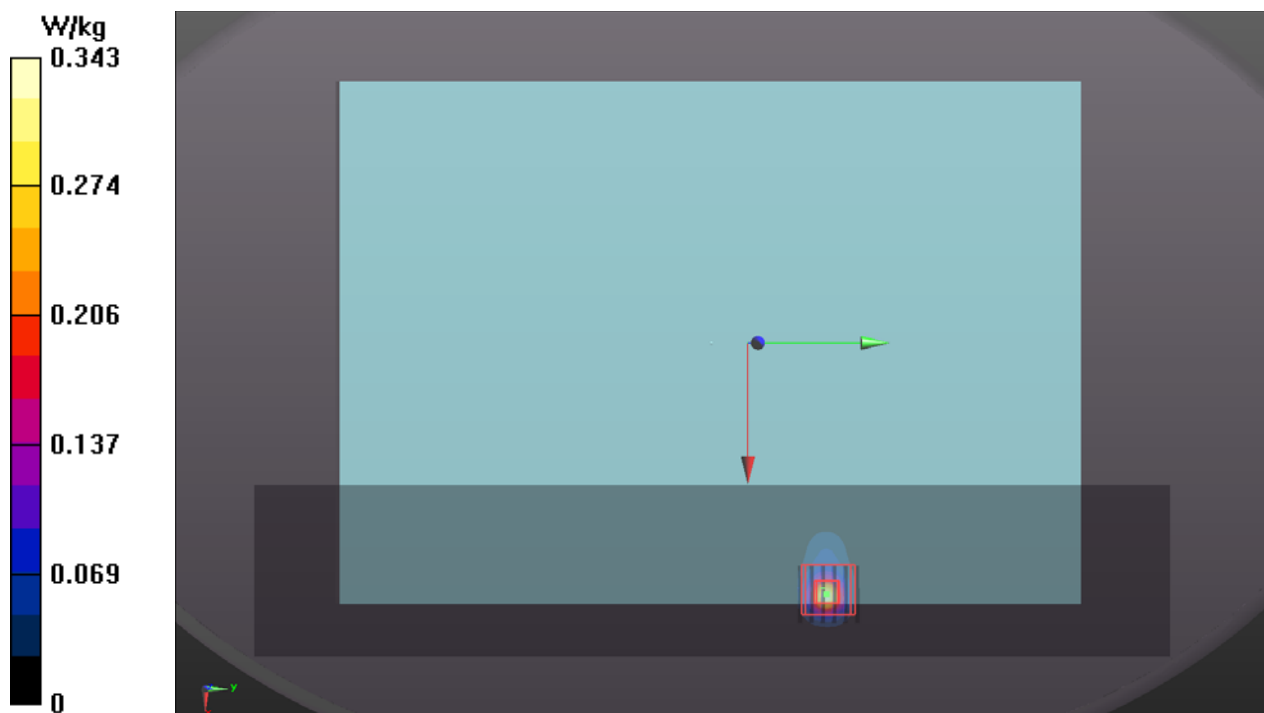
- **Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=2$ mm

Reference Value = 8.410 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.519 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.145 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.034 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.337 W/kg



P04 WLAN5.8G_802.11a_Bottom_0mm_Ch149_TX1**DUT: 190808C06**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.05

Medium: H34T60N1_0910 Medium parameters used: $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.141$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.38$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 2019/06/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2018/12/12
- Phantom: ELI Phantom_1204; Type: QDOVA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

- **Area Scan (81x401x1):** Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000$ mm, $dy=1.000$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.190 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=2$ mm

Reference Value = 5.820 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.293 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.078 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.293 W/kg

