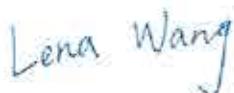


FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA181226C13A
 Applicant : DENSO WAVE INCORPORATED
 Address : 1, Yoshiike, Kusagi, Agui-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi, 470-2297 Japan
 Product : RFID Module
 FCC ID : PZWDWUL07
 Brand : DENSO
 Model No. : DWUL07
 Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093), IEEE C95.1:2005, IEEE Std 1528:2013
 KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, KDB 865664 D02 v01r02
 , KDB 447498 D01 v06
 Sample Received Date : Jan. 24, 2019
 Date of Testing : Feb. 14, 2019
 Lab Address : No. 47-2, 14th Ling, Chia Pau VII, Lin Kou Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.
 Test Location : No. 19, Hwa Ya 2nd Rd, Wen Hwa VII, Kwei Shan Dist., Taoyuan City 33383, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

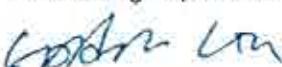
CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch – Lin Kou Laboratories**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented 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.

Prepared By :



Lena Wang / Specialist

Approved By :



Gordon Lin / Assistant Manager


FCC Accredited No.: TW0003

This report is for your exclusive use. Any copying or replication of this report to or for any other person or entity, or use of our name or trademark, is permitted only with our prior written permission. This report sets forth our findings solely with respect to the test samples identified herein. The results set forth in this report are not indicative or representative of the quality or characteristics of the lot from which a test sample was taken or any similar or identical product unless specifically and expressly noted. Our report includes all of the tests requested by you and the results thereof based upon the information that you provided to us. You have 60 days from date of issuance of this report to notify us of any material error or omission caused by our negligence; provided, however, that such notice shall be in writing and shall specifically address the issue you wish to raise. A failure to raise such issue within the prescribed time shall constitute your unqualified acceptance of the completeness of this report, the tests conducted and the correctness of the report contents. Unless specific mention, the uncertainty of measurement has been explicitly taken into account to declare the compliance or non-compliance to the specification.

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Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup

Release Control Record



FCC SAR Test Report

1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Mode	Highest SAR-1g Body Tested at 0 mm (W/kg)
RFID	0.85

Note:

1. The SAR criteria (Head & Body: SAR-1g 1.6 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.



FCC SAR Test Report

2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	RFID Module
FCC ID	PZWDWUL07
Brand Name	DENSO
Model Name	DWUL07
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	902.75 ~ 927.25
Uplink Modulations	ASK
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	Please refer to section 4.6.1 of this report
Antenna Type	Patch Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Note:

1. The EUT is authorized for use in specific End-product. Please refer to below for more details.

Product	Brand	Model
RF Tag Handy Scanner	DENSO	SP1-QUBi

2. 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.

List of Accessory:

Battery	Brand Name	DENSO
	Model Name	BT-SP1L
	Power Rating	3.85Vdc, 5800mAh
	Type	Li-ion

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 DASY52 System

DASY52 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 DASY52 software defined. The DASY52 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.

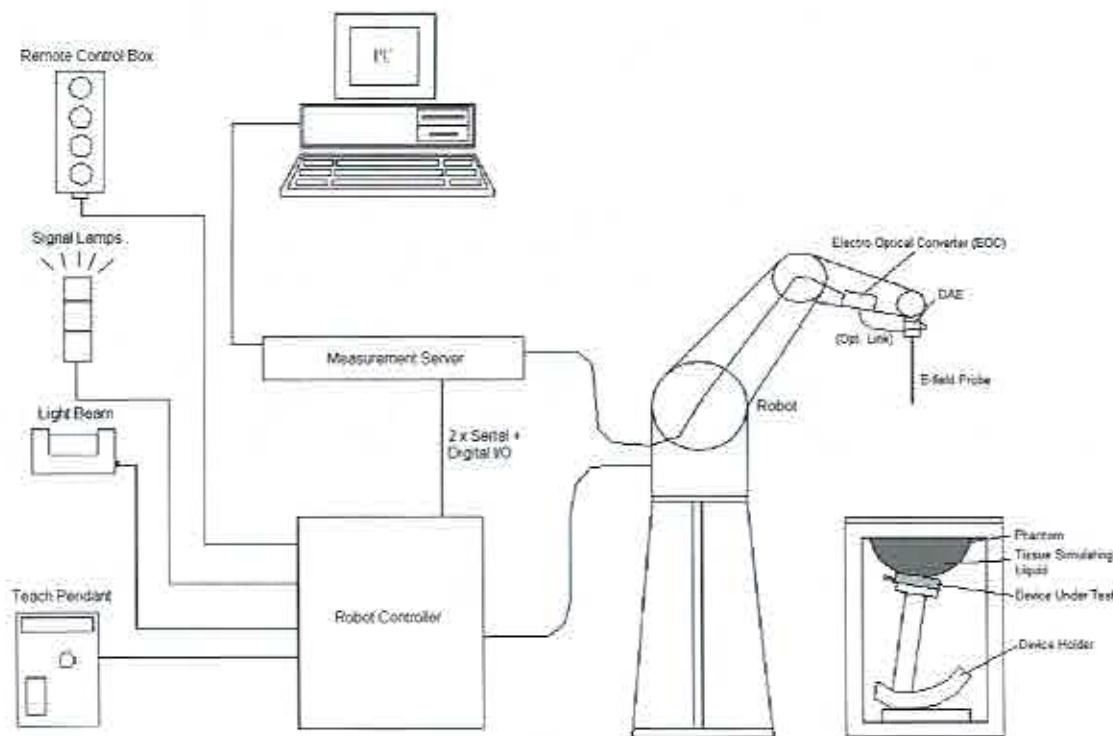


Fig-3.1 SPEAG DASY52 System Setup

3.2.1 Robot

The DASY52 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 DASY52 System

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	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (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	

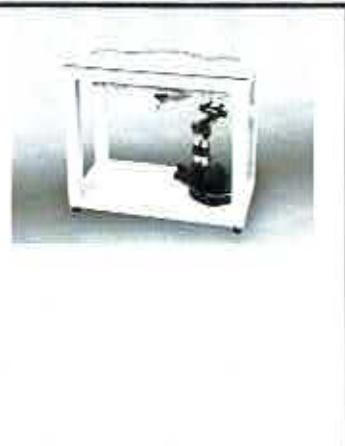
Model	ES3DV3	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	

Model	ET3DV6	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 2.3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 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	

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	

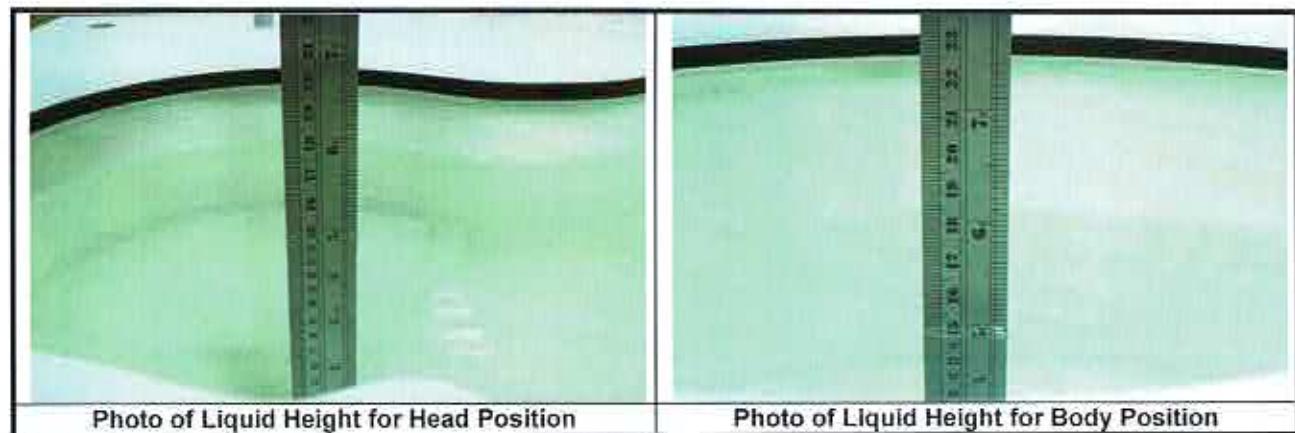
Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the 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 feed point 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 IEEE 1528, 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.

Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
For Head				
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
For Body				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30

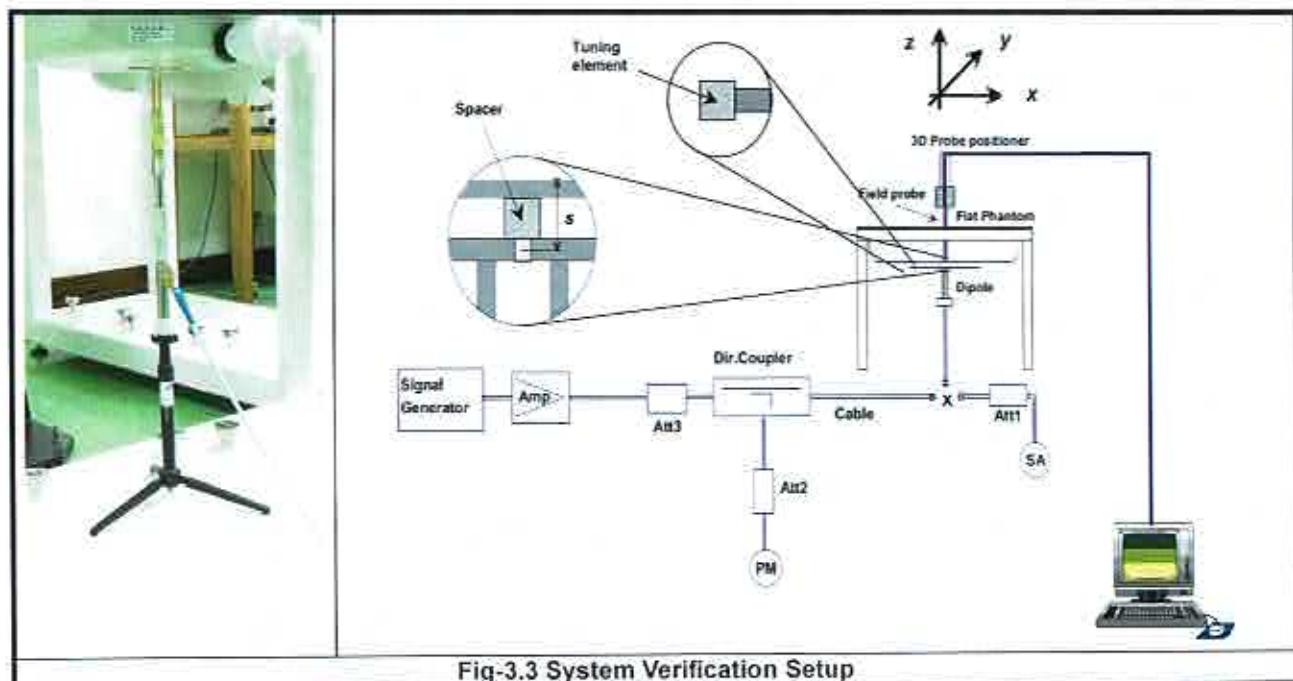
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

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
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

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 865664 D01, 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:

- Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- 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 UHF RFID 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 UHF RFID 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.

This device has installed UHF RFID engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During UHF RFID 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.

4.2 EUT Testing Position

4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

The EUT has performed SAR testing on Left Side, Right Side, and Top Side positions. In these positions, the separation distance between EUT and phantom is 0 mm.

4.3 Tissue Verification

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

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ε)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ε)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Feb. 14, 2019	Body	902.75	23.4	1.047	54.822	1.055	55.000	-1.23	-0.32
Feb. 14, 2019	Body	914.75	23.4	1.059	54.732	1.059	55.000	-0.09	-0.49
Feb. 14, 2019	Body	927.25	23.4	1.072	54.655	1.065	54.800	0.19	-0.26

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ±5% of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within ±2 °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
Feb. 14, 2019	3898	Body	900	1.044	54.844	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A

4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Mode	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
Feb. 14, 2019	Body	900	10.90	2.86	11.44	4.95	043	3898	905

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.

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.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power
RFID	1	902.75	28
	24	914.75	27
	49	927.25	28

4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

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

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power
RFID	1	902.75	27.62
	24	914.75	25.79
	49	927.25	26.76



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) $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or 2.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
- (2) $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3) $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$

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.

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

Plot No.	Band	Test Position	Ch	Frequency	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	RFID	Left Side	1	902.75	100.00	1.00	28.0	27.62	1.09	-0.09	0.778	0.85
	RFID	Right Side	1	902.75	100.00	1.00	28.0	27.62	1.09	0.05	0.690	0.75
	RFID	Top Side	1	902.75	100.00	1.00	28.0	27.62	1.09	-0.03	0.285	0.31
	RFID	Left Side	24	914.75	100.00	1.00	27.0	25.79	1.32	0.01	0.504	0.67
	RFID	Left Side	49	927.25	100.00	1.00	28.0	26.76	1.33	0.12	0.639	0.85
	RFID	Right Side	24	914.75	100.00	1.00	27.0	25.79	1.32	-0.08	0.447	0.59
	RFID	Right Side	49	927.25	100.00	1.00	28.0	26.76	1.33	0.09	0.564	0.75

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 may be 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.

Band	Test Position	Ch.	Original Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	U/S Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio
RFID	Left Side	1	0.778	0.639	0.85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.7.4 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

There is no simultaneous transmission configuration in this device

Test Engineer : Willy Chang



5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D900V2	043	Jun. 20, 2018	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3898	Jun. 26, 2018	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	905	Jun. 26, 2018	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSL6	102006	Mar. 23, 2018	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214281	Jun. 08, 2018	1 Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY50143868	Jul. 03, 2018	1 Year
Vector Signal Generator	Anritsu	MG3710A	6201599977	Mar. 16, 2018	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1218009	Jul. 03, 2018	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1207252	Jul. 03, 2018	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	130504591	Mar. 23, 2018	1 Year
Power Amplifier	AR	5S1G4	0339656	Sep. 10, 2018	1 Year
Attenuator	MTJ	MTJ6011-03	N/A	Sep. 10, 2018	1 Year
Directional Coupler	Woken	0110A056020-10	11122702	Sep. 10, 2018	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	120702365	Aug. 07, 2018	1 Year
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1151	Aug. 22, 2018	1 Year
Twin SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD 000 P40 CD	1822	N/A	N/A

6. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Uncertainty (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	8
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Probe Modulation Response	3.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Post processing	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.82 / 1.60	Normal	1	1	1	2.8	1.6	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.55 / 2.76	Normal	1	1	1	2.6	2.8	7
Power Drift of Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	6.1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.5	3.5	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	2.58	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.2	1.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Measured)	2.95	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.1	61
Liquid Permittivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	1.97	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Measured)	3.04	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8	47
Combined Standard Uncertainty							$\pm 11.0\%$	$\pm 10.7\%$
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)							$\pm 22.0\%$	$\pm 21.4\%$

Head SAR Uncertainty Budget for Frequency Range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz

FCC SAR Test Report

Source of Uncertainty	Uncertainty (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Cl (1g)	Cl (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Probe Modulation Response	3.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom	6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Post-processing	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.82 / 1.60	Normal	1	1	1	2.8	1.6	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.55 / 2.76	Normal	1	1	1	2.6	2.8	7
Power Drift of Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	6.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.8	3.8	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	2.58	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.2	1.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Measured)	2.95	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.1	61
Liquid Permittivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	1.97	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Measured)	3.04	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8	47
Combined Standard Uncertainty							± 12.1 %	± 11.9 %
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)							± 24.2 %	± 23.8 %

Head SAR Uncertainty Budget for Frequency Range of 3 GHz to 6 GHz

Source of Uncertainty	Uncertainty (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Cl (1g)	Cl (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	VI
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Probe Modulation Response	3.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Post-processing	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	3.68 / 1.73	Normal	1	1	1	3.7	1.7	29
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.55 / 2.76	Normal	1	1	1	2.6	2.8	7
Power Drift of Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.2	4.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	2.58	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.2	1.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Measured)	2.95	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.1	61
Liquid Permittivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	1.97	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Measured)	3.04	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8	47
Combined Standard Uncertainty							± 11.4 %	± 11.0 %
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)							± 22.8 %	± 22.0 %

Body SAR Uncertainty Budget for Frequency Range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Source of Uncertainty	Uncertainty (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Cl (1g)	Cl (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	VI
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Probe Modulation Response	3.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom	6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Post-processing	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	3.68 / 1.73	Normal	1	1	1	3.7	1.7	29
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.55 / 2.76	Normal	1	1	1	2.6	2.8	7
Power Drift of Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	2.58	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.2	1.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Measured)	2.95	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.1	61
Liquid Permittivity (Temperature Uncertainty)	1.97	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Measured)	3.04	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8	47
Combined Standard Uncertainty							± 12.5 %	± 12.1 %
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)							± 25.0 %	± 24.2 %

Body SAR Uncertainty Budget for Frequency Range of 3 GHz to 6 GHz

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.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Taiwan HwaYa EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:

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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_B900_190214**DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; SN: 043**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B07T10N2_0214 Medium parameters used: $f = 900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.044$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.844$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

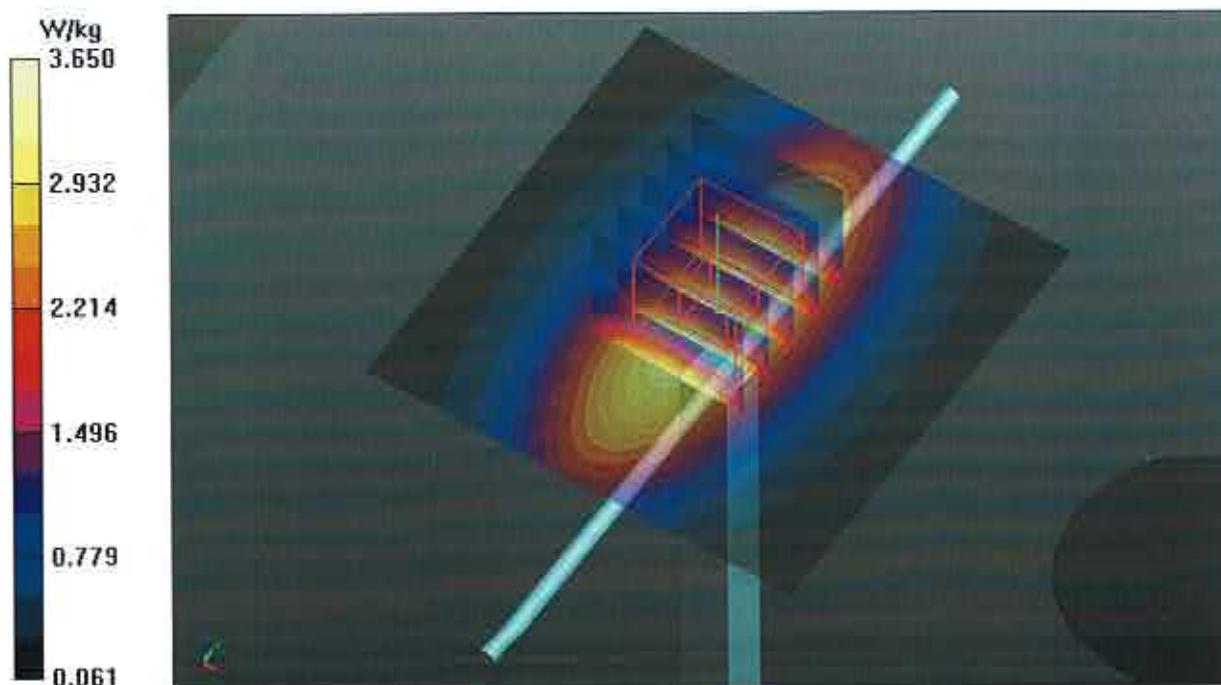
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(10.19, 10.19, 10.19); Calibrated: 2018/06/26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 2018/06/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.65 W/kg**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.86 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.84 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.67 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 RFID_Left Side_0mm_Ch1**DUT: 190124C04**

Communication System: RFID; Frequency: 902.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B07T10N2_0214 Medium parameters used: $f = 903$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.047$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.822$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(10.19, 10.19, 10.19); Calibrated: 2018/06/26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 2018/06/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

- **Area Scan (101x141x1):** Interpolated grid; dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.55 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.778 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.475 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.06 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.51 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.683 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.408 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 W/kg

