

FCC

SAR

TEST REPORT

ISSUED BY
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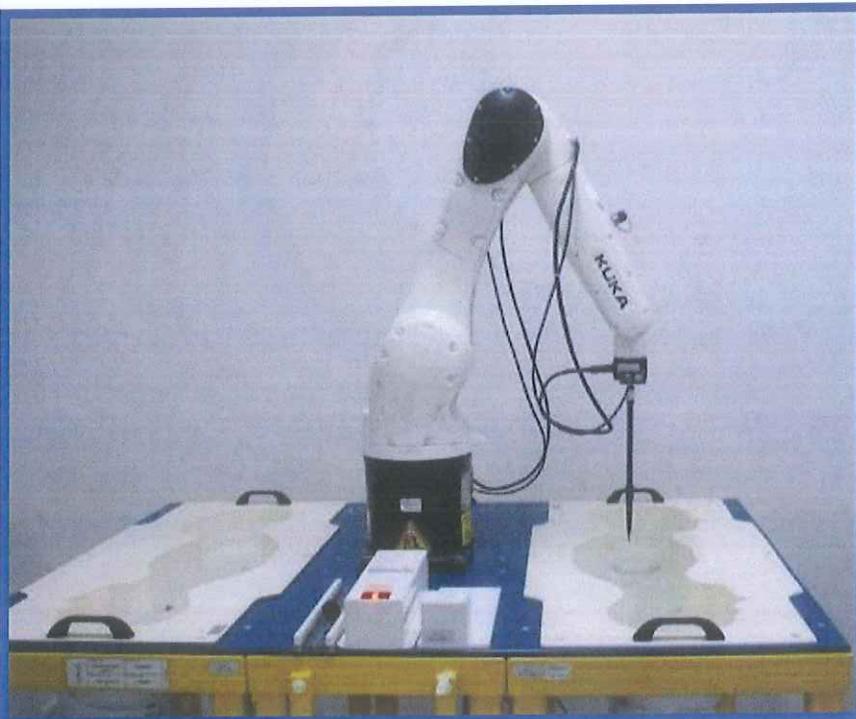


FOR

AmazonBasics 150M Wi-Fi Adapter

ISSUED TO
Compupal (Group) Corporation

No.1555 Jiashan Avenue, Jiashan 314113, Zhejiang, China



Tested by: Zong Liyao
Zong Liyao
(Engineer)

Date Jul. 12, 2017

Approved by: Liao Jianming
Liao Jianming
(Technical Director)

Date Jul. 12, 2017

Report No.: BL-SZ1750216-701
EUT Name: AmazonBasics 150M Wi-Fi Adapter

Model Name: B06XSFPDFX

Brand Name: AmazonBasics

FCC ID: Z5Y-B06XSFPDFX

Test Standard: FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093

ANSI C95.1: 1999

IEEE 1528: 2013

Maximum SAR: Body (1 g): 0.179 W/kg

Test Conclusion: Pass

Test Date: Jun. 21, 2017

Date of Issue: Jul. 12, 2017

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Revision History

| Version | Issue Date | Revisions Content |
|----------------|----------------------|--|
| <u>Rev. 01</u> | <u>Jul. 04, 2017</u> | <u>Initial Issue</u> |
| <u>Rev. 02</u> | <u>Jul. 12, 2017</u> | <u>Revised Uncertainty in page 10.</u> |

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Company Name | Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd. |
| Address | Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China |
| Phone Number | +86 755 6685 0100 |

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Test Location | Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd. |
| Address | Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China |
| Accreditation Certificate | <p>The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 11524A-1.</p> <p>The laboratory has been listed by US Federal Communications Commission to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 832625.</p> <p>The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L6791.</p> |
| Description | All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055 |

1.3 Test Environment Condition

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Ambient Temperature | 21 to 23°C |
| Ambient Relative Humidity | 37 to 48% |
| Ambient Pressure | 100 to 102KPa |

1.4 Announce

- (1) The test report reference to the report template version v2.3.
- (2) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.
- (3) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.
- (4) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.
- (5) This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by BALUN and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section.
- (6) Content of the test report, in part or in full, cannot be used for publicity and/or promotional purposes without prior written approval from the laboratory.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Applicant | Compupal (Group) Corporation |
| Address | No.1555 Jiashan Avenue, Jiashan 314113, Zhejiang, China |

2.2 Manufacturer Information

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Manufacturer | Compupal (Group) Corporation |
| Address | No.1555 Jiashan Avenue, Jiashan 314113, Zhejiang, China |

2.3 Factory Information

| | |
|---------|---|
| Factory | Compupal (Group) Corporation |
| Address | No.1555 Jiashan Avenue, Jiashan 314113, Zhejiang, China |

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

| | |
|---|---|
| EUT Name | AmazonBasics 150M Wi-Fi Adapter |
| Model Name Under Test | B06XSFPDFX |
| Series Model Name | B06XSFPDFX, WA01 |
| Description of Model Name Differentiation | All models have the same electrical parameters and internal structure of circuit, and only differ in model name for business purpose. B06XSFPDFX is for customer, WA01 is for Compupal. |
| Hardware Version | N/A |
| Software Version | N/A |
| Dimensions (Approx.) | 21.36 x 14.53 x 6.64mm |
| Weight (Approx.) | 2.5 g |
| Network and Wireless connectivity | WIFI 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n(HT-20/40) |

2.5 Ancillary Equipment

N/A

2.6 Technical Information

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| Operating Mode | 2.4G WLAN | |
| Frequency Range | 802.11b/g/n(HT20/HT40) | 2400~2483.5 MHz |
| Antenna Type | PCB Antenna | |
| Hotspot Function | Not Support | |
| Power Reduction | Not Support | |
| Exposure Category | General Population/Uncontrolled exposure | |
| EUT Stage | Portable Device | |
| Product | Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production unit <input type="checkbox"/> Identical prototype | |

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

| No. | Identity | Document Title |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | 47 CFR Part 2.1093 | Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations |
| 2 | ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1999 | IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz |
| 3 | IEEE Std. 1528-2013 | Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques |
| 4 | FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06 | Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies |
| 5 | FCC KDB 447498 D02 v02 | SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters |
| 6 | FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04 | SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz |
| 7 | FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02 | RF Exposure Reporting |
| 8 | KDB 248227 D01 v02r02 | SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters |

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

| Body Position | SAR Value (W/Kg) | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure | Occupational/ Controlled Exposure |
| Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body) | 0.08 | 0.4 |
| Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue) | 1.60 | 8.0 |
| SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue) | 4.0 | 20.0 |

NOTE:

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

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

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR (1 g Value)

| Band | Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg) | Maximum Report SAR (W/kg) | Limit (W/kg) |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Body | Body | |
| 2.4G WLAN | 0.179 | 0.179 | 1.6 |
| Verdict | Pass | | |

3.3.2 Highest Simultaneous SAR

The product has only one antenna for 2.4G WLAN, so simultaneous transmission evaluation is not required in this report.

3.4 Test Uncertainty

3.4.1 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

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

| Uncertainty Component | Tol (+- %) | Prob. Dist. | Div. | Ci (1g) | Ci (10g) | 1g Ui (+-%) | 10g Ui (+-%) | Vi |
|---|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Measurement System | | | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | 5.8 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.80 | 5.80 | ∞ |
| Axial Isotropy | 3.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.41 | 1.41 | ∞ |
| Hemispherical Isotropy | 5.9 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.38 | 2.38 | ∞ |
| Boundary effect | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.58 | ∞ |
| Linearity | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.71 | 2.71 | ∞ |
| System detection limits | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.58 | ∞ |
| Modulation response | 3 | R | 1.73 | 1 | 1 | 1.73 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| Readout Electronics | 0.5 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ∞ |
| Response Time | 0.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Integration Time | 1.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.81 | 0.81 | ∞ |
| RF ambient Conditions - Noise | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.73 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| RF ambient Conditions - Reflections | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.73 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance | 1.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.81 | 0.81 | ∞ |
| Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell | 1.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.81 | 0.81 | ∞ |
| Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation | 2.3 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.33 | 1.33 | ∞ |
| Test Sample Related | | | | | | | | |
| Test sample positioning | 2.6 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 11 |
| Device Holder Uncertainty | 3.0 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 7 |
| Output power Variation - SAR drift measurement | 5.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.89 | 2.89 | ∞ |
| SAR scaling | 2.00 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.15 | ∞ |
| Phantom and Tissue Parameters | | | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances) | 4.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.31 | 2.31 | ∞ |
| SAR correction uncertainty | 0 | N | 1 | 1 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty | 4 | N | 1 | 0.78 | 0.71 | 3.12 | 2.84 | 5 |
| Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty | 5 | N | 1 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 5 |
| Liquid conductivity - (temperature uncertainty) | 2.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.78 | 0.71 | 1.13 | 1.02 | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity - (temperature uncertainty) | 2.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.38 | ∞ |
| Combined Standard Uncertainty | | RSS | | | | 10.27 | 10.20 | |
| Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval) | | k | | | | 20.55 | 20.40 | |

3.4.2 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system check

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE 1528. The break down of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

| Uncertainty Component | Tol (+- %) | Prob. Dist. | Div. | Ci (1g) | Ci (10g) | 1g Ui (+-%) | 10g Ui (+-%) | Vi |
|---|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Measurement System | | | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | 5.8 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.80 | 5.80 | ∞ |
| Axial Isotropy | 3.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.02 | 2.02 | ∞ |
| Hemispherical Isotropy | 5.9 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Boundary effect | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.58 | ∞ |
| Probe Linearity | 4.7 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.71 | 2.71 | ∞ |
| System detection limits | 1.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.58 | ∞ |
| Modulation response | 0.0 | R | 1.73 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Readout Electronics | 0.5 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ∞ |
| Reponse Time | 0.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Integration Time | 1.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| RF ambient Conditions - Noise | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.73 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| RF ambient Conditions - Reflections | 3.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.73 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance | 1.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.81 | 0.81 | ∞ |
| Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell | 1.4 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.81 | 0.81 | ∞ |
| Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation | 2.3 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.33 | 1.33 | ∞ |
| Dipole | | | | | | | | |
| Deviation of experimental dipole | 5 | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5.00 | 5.00 | ∞ |
| Dipole axis to liquid distance | 2.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1.15 | 1.15 | ∞ |
| Power drift | 0.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0.29 | 0.29 | ∞ |
| Phantom and Tissue Parameters | | | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances) | 4.0 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 2.31 | 2.31 | ∞ |
| SAR correction uncertainty | 0 | N | 1 | 1 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty | 4 | N | 1 | 0.78 | 0.71 | 3.12 | 2.84 | 5 |
| Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty | 5 | N | 1 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 5 |
| Liquid conductivity - (temperature uncertainty) | 2.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.78 | 0.71 | 1.13 | 1.02 | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity - (temperature uncertainty) | 2.5 | R | $\sqrt{3}$ | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.38 | ∞ |
| Combined Standard Uncertainty | | RSS | | | | 9.96 | 9.89 | |
| Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval) | | k | | | | 19.96 | 19.78 | |

4 SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 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:

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

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

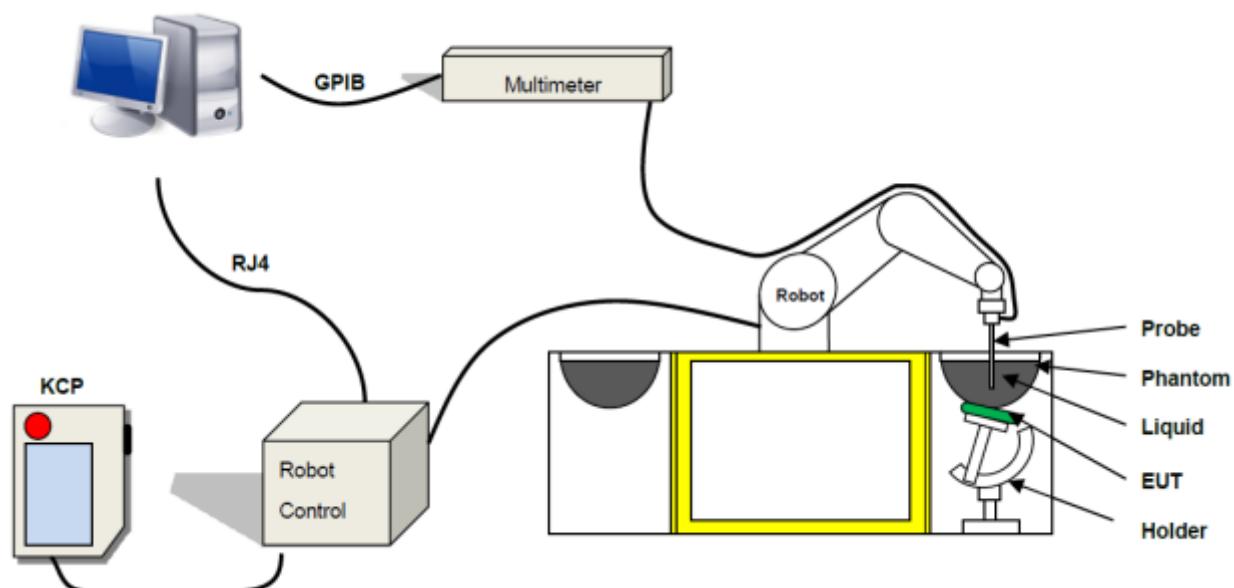
$$\mathbf{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 SATIMO SAR System

4.2.1 SATIMO SAR System Diagram



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO.

The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 850 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR standard and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE P1528.

4.2.2 Robot

The SATIMO SAR system uses the high precision robots from KUKA. For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (KUKA) from KUKA is used. The KUKA 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)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 08 /16 EPGO 295 with following specifications is used

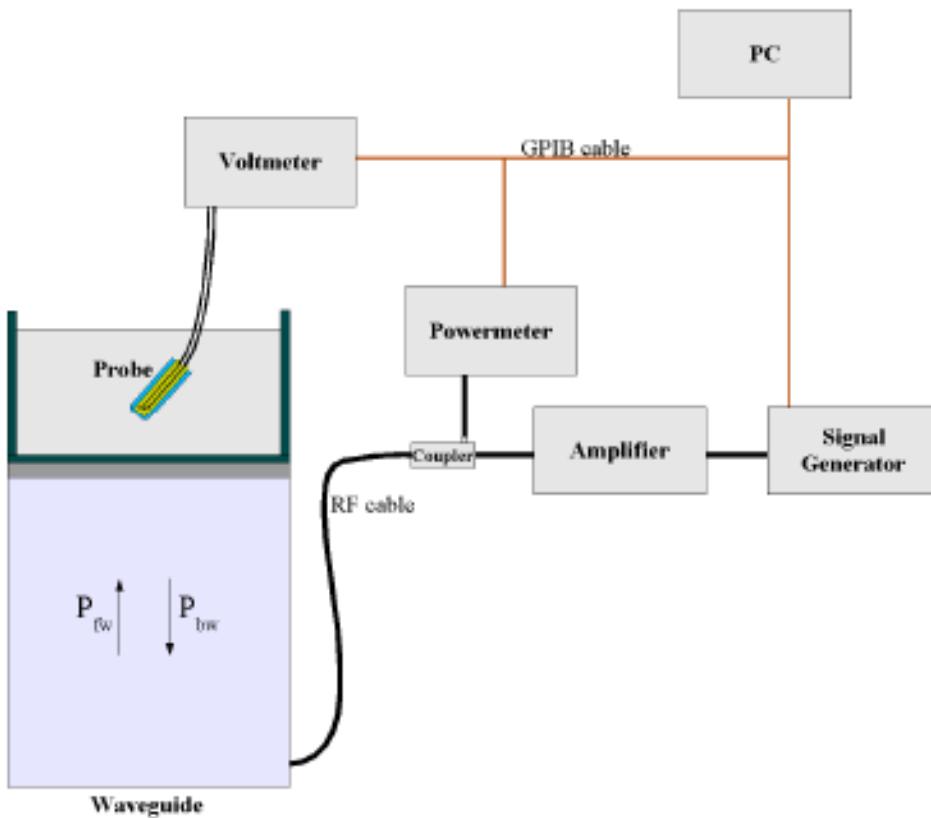
- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
- Lower detection limit : 10 mW/kg
(repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: +/- 0.07 dB
- Calibration range: 300 MHz to 6000 MHz for head & body simulating liquid.

Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°



E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the IEC62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.



$$\text{SAR} = \frac{4(P_{fw} - P_{bw})}{ab\sigma} \cos^2 \left(\pi \frac{y}{a} \right) c^{(2\pi/\sigma)}$$

Where :

Pfw = Forward Power
Pbw = Backward Power
a and b = Waveguide Dimensions
l = Skin Depth

Keithley configuration

Rate = Medium; Filter =ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

The calibration factors, CF(N), for the 3 sensors corresponding to dipole 1, dipole 2 and dipole 3 are:

$$CF(N) = SAR(N) / V_{lin}(N) \quad (N=1,2,3)$$

The linearised output voltage $V_{lin}(N)$ is obtained from the displayed output voltage $V(N)$ using

$$V_{lin}(N) = V(N) * (1 + V(N) / DCP(N)) \quad (N=1,2,3)$$

Where the DCP is the diode compression point in mV.

4.2.4 Phantoms

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

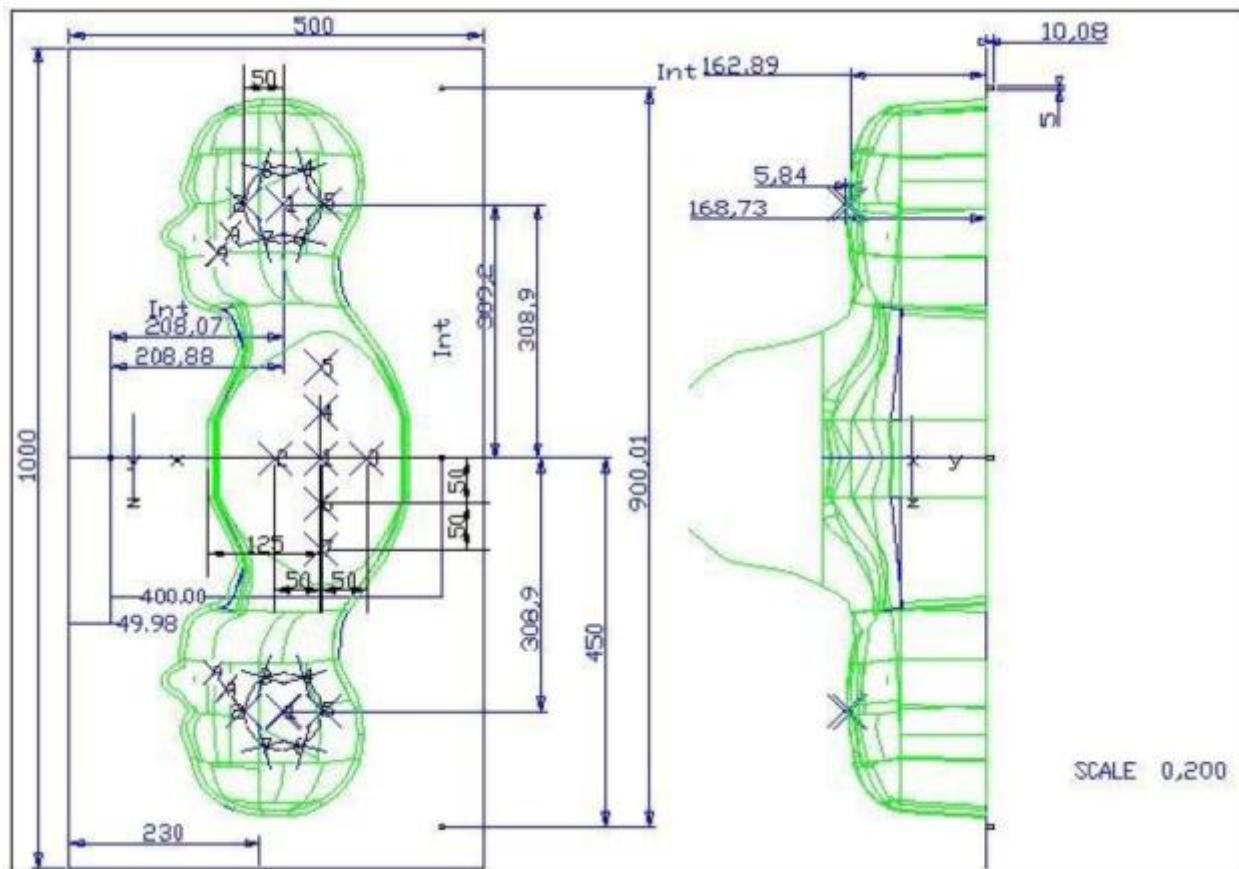
Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM103



Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM104



| Serial Number | Positioner Material | Permittivity | Loss Tangent |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| SN 30/13 SAM103 | Gelcoat with fiberglass | 3.4 | 0.02 |
| SN 30/13 SAM104 | Gelcoat with fiberglass | 3.4 | 0.02 |



| Serial Number | Left Head | | Right Head | | Flat Part | |
|-----------------|-----------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| SN 30/13 SAM103 | 2 | 2.00 | 2 | 2.03 | 1 | 2.09 |
| | 3 | 2.02 | 3 | 2.05 | 2 | 2.10 |
| | 4 | 2.04 | 4 | 2.04 | 3 | 2.09 |
| | 5 | 2.04 | 5 | 2.07 | 4 | 2.11 |
| | 6 | 2.02 | 6 | 2.07 | 5 | 2.11 |
| | 7 | 2.01 | 7 | 2.09 | 6 | 2.09 |
| | 8 | 2.04 | 8 | 2.10 | 7 | 2.11 |
| | 9 | 2.02 | 9 | 2.09 | - | - |
| | 2 | 2.05 | 2 | 2.06 | 1 | 2.03 |
| SN 30/13 SAM104 | 3 | 2.08 | 3 | 2.03 | 2 | 2.03 |
| | 4 | 2.05 | 4 | 2.03 | 3 | 2.01 |
| | 5 | 2.06 | 5 | 2.02 | 4 | 2.03 |
| | 6 | 2.08 | 6 | 2.02 | 5 | 2.03 |
| | 7 | 2.06 | 7 | 2.04 | 6 | 2.00 |
| | 8 | 2.07 | 8 | 2.04 | 7 | 1.98 |
| | 9 | 2.07 | 9 | 2.05 | - | - |

4.2.5 Device Holder

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

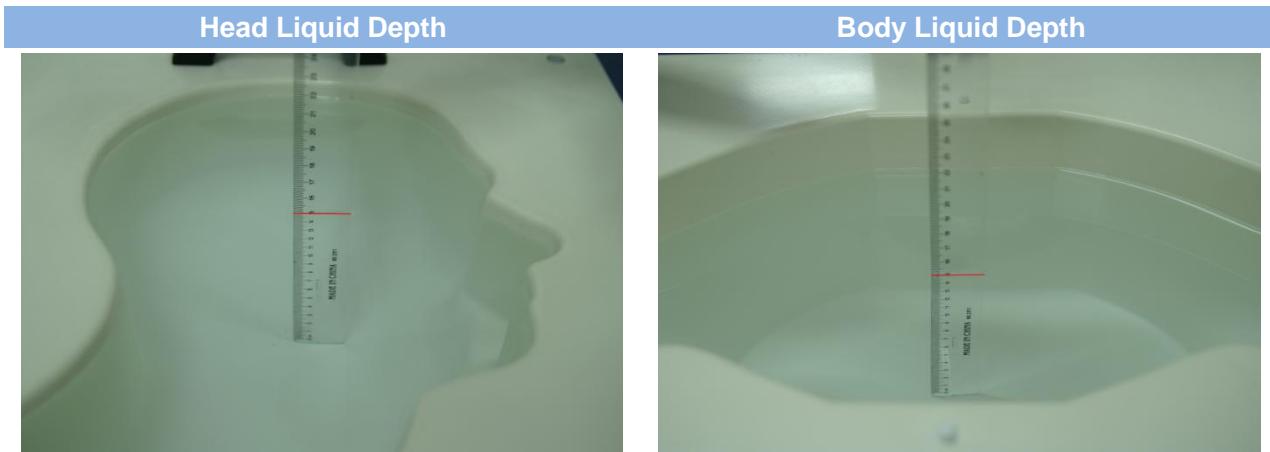


| Serial Number | Holder Material | Permittivity | Loss Tangent |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| SN 25/13 MSH87 | Deirin | 3.7 | 0.005 |
| SN 25/13 MSH88 | Deirin | 3.7 | 0.005 |

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1° .

4.2.6 Simulating Liquid

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%.



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

| Head (Reference IEEE1528) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Frequency (MHz) | Water (%) | Sugar (%) | Cellulose (%) | Salt (%) | Preventol (%) | DGBE (%) | Conductivity σ (S/m) | Permittivity ϵ |
| 750 | 41.1 | 57.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.89 | 41.9 |
| 835 | 40.3 | 57.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.90 | 41.5 |
| 900 | 40.3 | 57.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.97 | 41.5 |
| 1800, 1900, 2000 | 55.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 44.5 | 1.4 | 40.0 |
| 2450 | 55.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 44.9 | 1.80 | 39.2 |
| 2600 | 54.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 45.0 | 1.96 | 39.0 |
| Frequency(MHz) | Water (%) | Hexyl Carbitol (%) | | | Triton X-100 (%) | | Conductivity σ (S/m) | Permittivity ϵ |
| 5200 | 62.52 | 17.24 | | | 17.24 | | 4.66 | 36.0 |
| 5800 | 62.52 | 17.24 | | | 17.24 | | 5.27 | 35.3 |
| Body (From instrument manufacturer) | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency (MHz) | Water (%) | Sugar (%) | Cellulose (%) | Salt (%) | Preventol (%) | DGBE (%) | Conductivity σ (S/m) | Permittivity ϵ |
| 750 | 51.7 | 47.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.96 | 55.5 |
| 835 | 50.8 | 48.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.97 | 55.2 |
| 900 | 50.8 | 48.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 1.05 | 55.0 |
| 1800, 1900, 2000 | 70.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 29.4 | 1.52 | 53.3 |
| 2450 | 68.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 31.3 | 1.95 | 52.7 |
| 2600 | 68.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 31.7 | 2.16 | 52.5 |

| Frequency(MHz) | Water | DGBE (%) | Salt (%) | Conductivity σ (S/m) | Permittivity ϵ |
|----------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5200 | 78.60 | 21.40 | / | 5.54 | 47.86 |
| 5800 | 78.50 | 21.40 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 48.20 |

5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Antenna Port Test Requirement

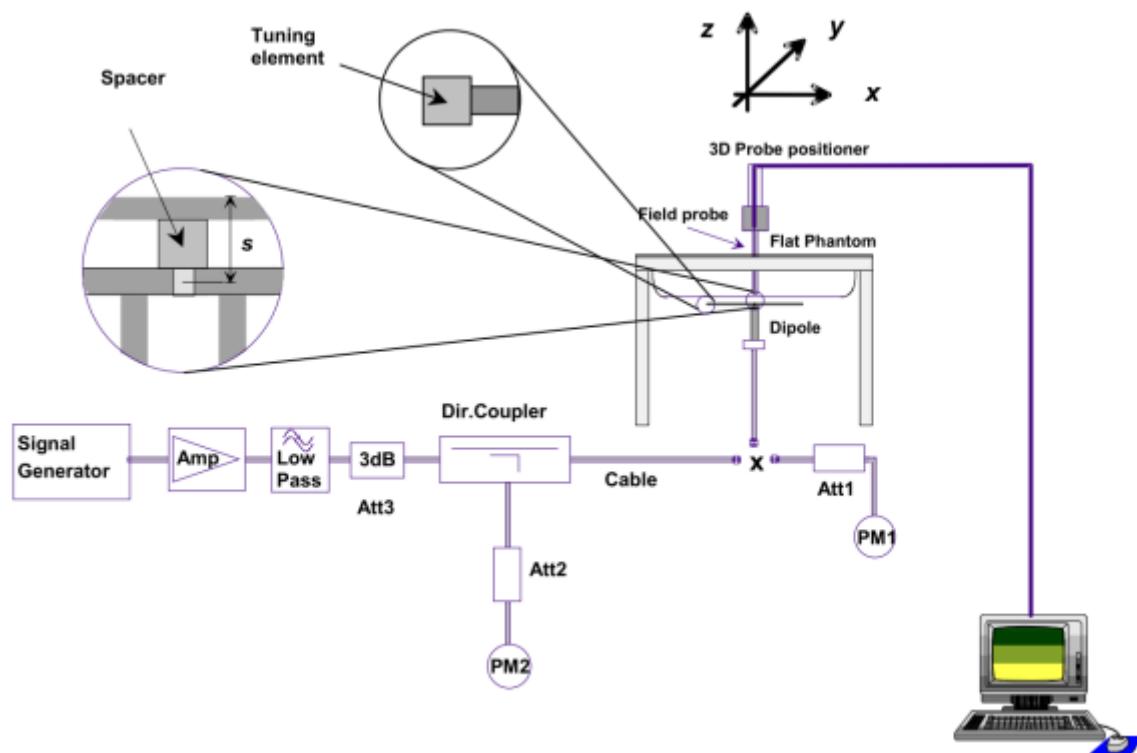
The SATIMO SAR system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

5.2 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.3 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 EUT TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

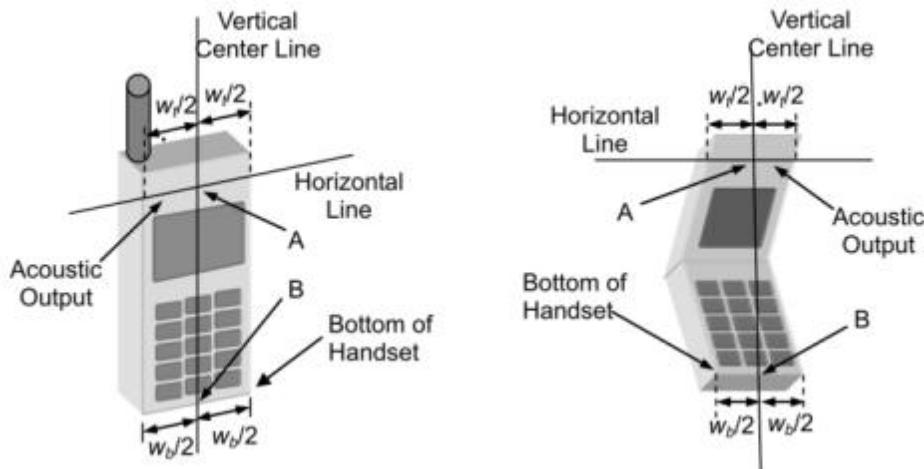
According to KDB 648474 D04 Handset, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

6.1 Head Exposure Conditions

Head exposure is limited to next to the ear voice mode operations. Head SAR compliance is tested according to the test positions defined in IEEE Std 1528-2013 using the SAM phantom illustrated as below.

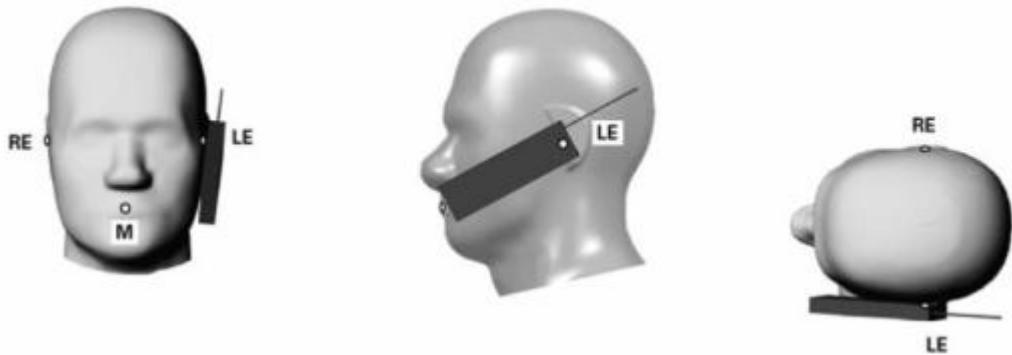
6.1.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- The vertical center line passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



6.1.2 Cheek Position

- To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.



6.1.3 Tilted Position

- To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost.



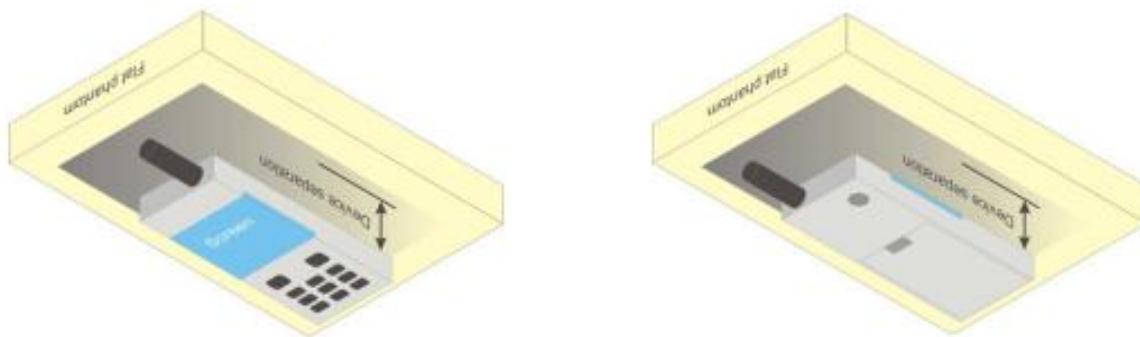
6.2 Body-worn Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

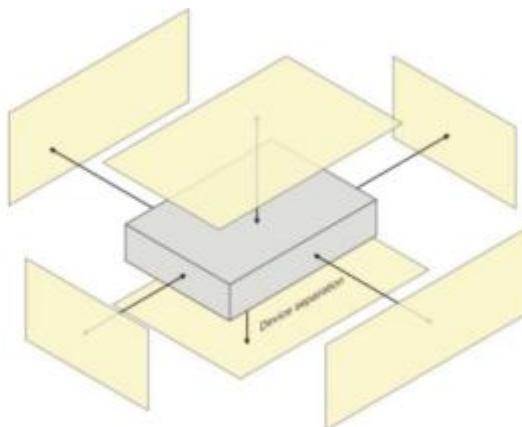
Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by

users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance ≤ 5 mm to support compliance.



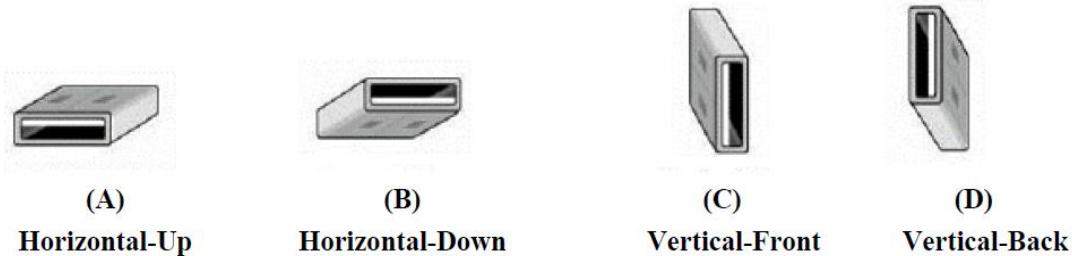
6.3 Hotspot Mode Exposure Position Conditions

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



6.4 USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers

USB dongle transmitter must show compliance at a test separation distance of 5mm.



Note: These are USB connector orientations on laptop computers; USB dongles have the reverse configuration for plugging into the corresponding laptop computers.

6.5 Simple Dongle Test Procedures

Test all USB orientations [see figure below: (A) Horizontal-Up, (B) Horizontal-Down, (C) Vertical-Front, and (D) Vertical-Back] with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less, according to KDB 447498 requirements. These test orientations are intended for the exposure conditions found in typical laptop/notebook/netbook or tablet computers with either horizontal or vertical USB connector configurations at various locations in the keyboard section of the computer. Current generation portable host computers should be used to establish the required SAR measurement separation distance. The same test separation distance must be used to test all frequency bands and modes in each USB orientation. The typical Horizontal-Up USB connection (A), found in the majority of host computers, must be tested using an appropriate host computer. A host computer with either Vertical-Front (C) or Vertical-Back (D) USB connection should be used to test one of the vertical USB orientations. If a suitable host computer is not available for testing the Horizontal-Down (B) or the remaining Vertical USB orientation, a high quality USB cable, 12 inches or less, may be used for testing these other orientations. It must be documented that the USB cable does not influence the radiating characteristics and output power of the transmitter.

If the antenna is within 1 cm from the tip of the dongle (the end without the USB connector), the tip of the dongle should also be tested at 5 mm perpendicular to the phantom.

6.6 Dongles with Swivel or Rotating Connectors

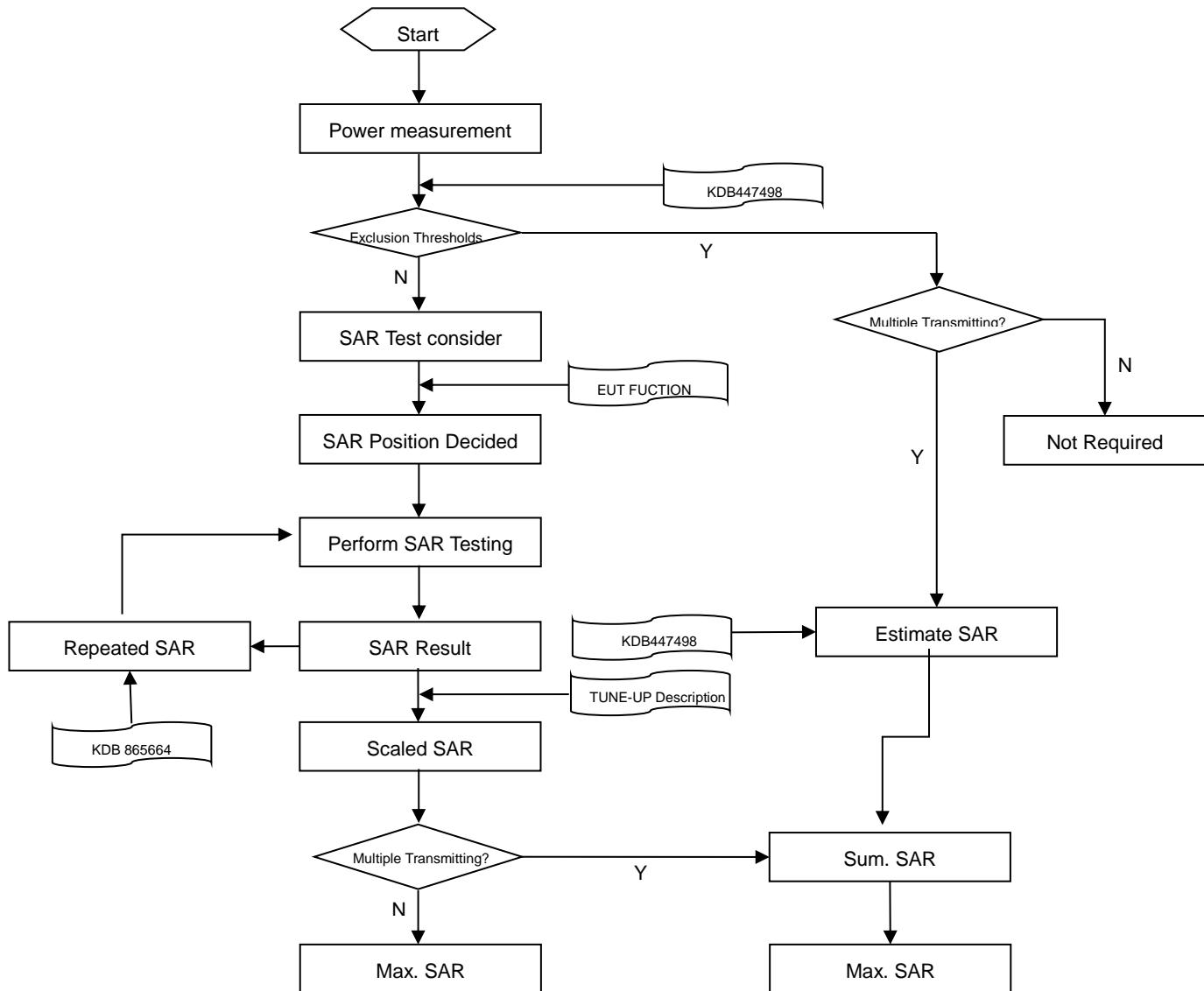
A swivel or rotating USB connector may enable the dongle to connect in different orientations to host computers. When the antenna is built-in within the housing of a dongle, a swivel or rotating connector may allow the antenna to assume different positions. The combination of these possible configurations must be considered to determine the SAR test requirements. When the antenna is located near the tip of a dongle, it may operate at closer proximity to users in certain connector orientations where dongle tip testing may be required.

The 5 mm test separation distance used for testing simple dongles has been established based on the overall host platform (laptop/notebook/netbook) and device variations, and varying user operating configurations and exposure conditions expected for a peripheral device. The same test distance should generally apply to dongles with swivel or rotating connectors. The procedures described for simple dongles should be used to position the four surfaces of the dongle at 5 mm from the phantom to evaluate SAR. At least one of the horizontal and one of the vertical

positions should be tested using an applicable host computer. If the antenna is within 1 cm from the tip of the dongle (the end without the USB connector), the tip of the dongle should also be tested at 5 mm perpendicular to the phantom. For antennas located within 2.5 cm from the USB connector and if the dongle can be positioned at 45° to 90° from the horizontal position [(A) or (B)], testing in one or more of these configurations may need to be considered. A KDB inquiry should be submitted to determine the applicable test configurations.

7 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

7.1 SAR Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirements

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

| | | $\leq 3\text{GHz}$ | $>3\text{GHz}$ |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface | | $5\pm 1\text{ mm}$ | $\frac{1}{2}\cdot\delta\cdot\ln(2)\pm 0.5\text{ mm}$ |
| Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location | | $30^\circ\pm 1^\circ$ | $20^\circ\pm 1^\circ$ |
| | | $\leq 2\text{ GHz: } \leq 15\text{ mm}$ $2-3\text{ GHz: } \leq 12\text{ mm}$ | $3-4\text{ GHz: } \leq 12\text{ mm}$ $4-6\text{ GHz: } \leq 10\text{ mm}$ |
| Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area | | | When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device. |
| Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom | | $\leq 2\text{ GHz: } \leq 8\text{ mm}$ $2-3\text{ GHz: } \leq 5\text{ mm}^*$ | $3-4\text{ GHz: } \leq 5\text{ mm}^*$ $4-6\text{ GHz: } \leq 4\text{ mm}^*$ |
| Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface | uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n) | | $3-4\text{ GHz: } \leq 4\text{ mm}$ $4-5\text{ GHz: } \leq 3\text{ mm}$ $5-6\text{ GHz: } \leq 2\text{ mm}$ |
| | graded grid | Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface | $3-4\text{ GHz: } \leq 3\text{ mm}$ $4-5\text{ GHz: } \leq 2.5\text{ mm}$ |
| | | | $5-6\text{ GHz: } \leq 2\text{ mm}$ |
| | | Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points | $\leq 1.5\cdot\Delta z$ Zoom (n-1) |
| Minimum zoom scan volume | x, y, z | $\geq 30\text{ mm}$ | $3-4\text{ GHz: } \geq 28\text{ mm}$ $4-5\text{ GHz: } \geq 25\text{ mm}$ $5-6\text{ GHz: } \geq 22\text{ mm}$ |

Note:

1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4\text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8\text{ mm}$, $\leq 7\text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5\text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

7.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

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

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

8 CONDUCTED RF OUTPUT POWER

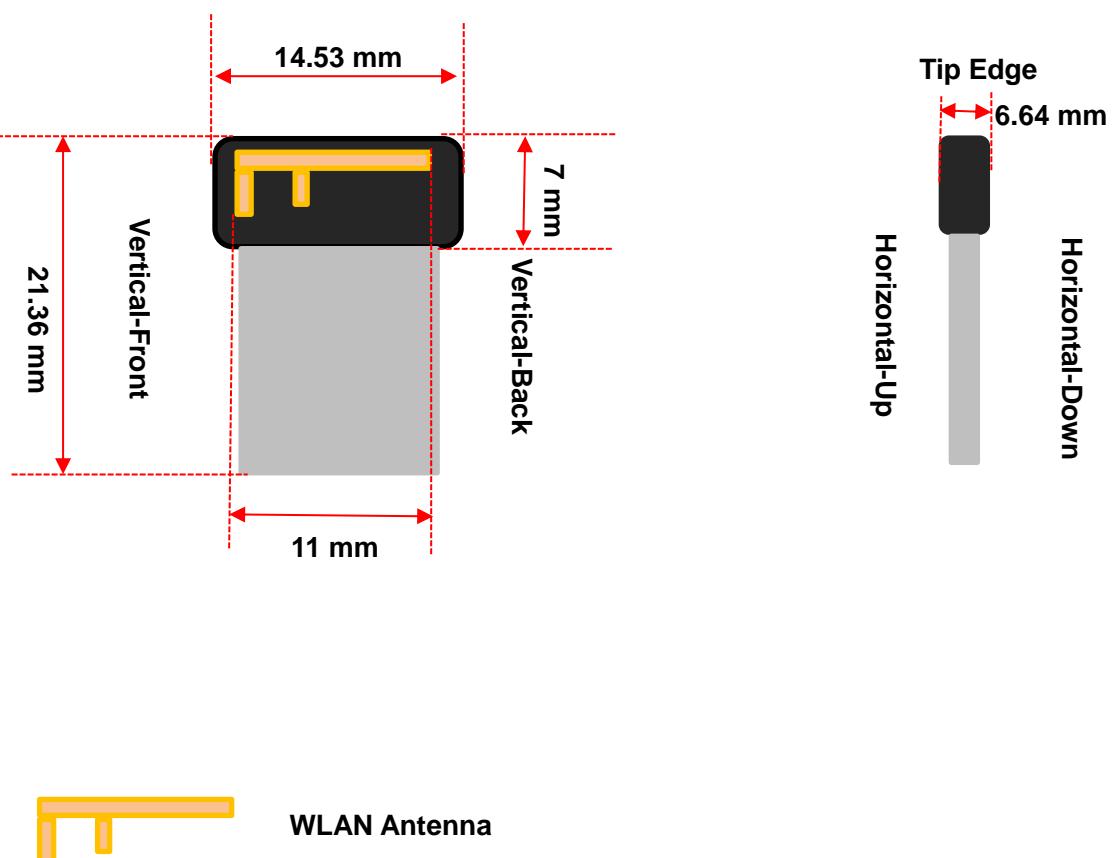
8.1 WIFI

| Band (GHz) | Mode | Channel | Freq. (MHz) | Peak Power (dBm) | SAR Test Require. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2.4 (2.4~2.4835) | 802.11b | 1 | 2412 | 18.61 | No |
| | | 6 | 2437 | 18.94 | Yes |
| | | 11 | 2462 | 17.71 | No |
| | 802.11g | 1 | 2412 | 24.42 | No |
| | | 6 | 2437 | 24.90 | Yes |
| | | 11 | 2462 | 23.60 | No |
| | 802.11n(HT20) | 1 | 2412 | 22.91 | No |
| | | 6 | 2437 | 23.41 | No |
| | | 11 | 2462 | 22.11 | No |
| | 802.11n(HT40) | 3 | 2422 | 23.21 | No |
| | | 6 | 2437 | 22.98 | No |
| | | 9 | 2452 | 22.61 | No |

8.2 Rated RF Power Output

| Band (GHz) | Mode | Range(dBm) |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2.4 (2.4~2.4835) | 802.11b | 17.60-19.05 |
| | 802.11g | 23.50-25.00 |
| | 802.11n(HT20) | 22.00-23.50 |
| | 802.11n(HT40) | 22.50-23.30 |

9 EUT ANTENNA LOCATION SKETCH



9.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consider Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01, Appendix A, <SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm> Table, this Device SAR test configurations consider as following :

| Band | Mode | Max. Peak Power | | Test Position Configurations | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | dBm | mW | Tip | Horizontal-Up | Horizontal-Down | Vertical-Front | Vertical-Back |
| WLAN 2.4 G | Distance to User | | | <5mm | <5mm | <5mm | <5mm | <5mm |
| | 802.11b | 19.05 | 80.35 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | 802.11g | 25.00 | 316.23 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | 802.11n(HT20) | 23.50 | 223.87 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | 802.11n(HT40) | 23.30 | 213.80 | No | No | No | No | No |

Note:

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

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

$$\text{and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$$
 - a. $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - b. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - c. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - d. For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.

This formula is $[3.0] / [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \cdot [\text{min. test separation distance, mm}] = \text{exclusion threshold of mW}$.

5. Per KDB 447498 D01, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:
 - a. $[\text{Threshold at } 50 \text{ mm in step 1}] + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)] \text{ mW}$, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - b. $[\text{Threshold at } 50 \text{ mm in step 1}] + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10] \text{ mW}$ at $> 1500 \text{ MHz and } \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
6. Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
 - a. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
 - b. When the reported SAR is $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is required for the third channel.
7. Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
 - a. When KDB Publication 447498 D01 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
 - b. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$.

10 TEST RESULTS

10.1 WIFI 2.4GHz

| Mode | Position | Dist. (mm) | Ch. | Freq. (MHz) | Power Drift (%) | 1 g Meas. SAR (W/Kg) | Meas. Power (dBm) | Max. tune-up Power (dBm) | Scaling Factor | Duty Cycle (%) | Duty Cycle Scaling Factor | 1 g Scaled SAR (W/Kg) | Meas. No. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Body | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 802.11 b | Horizontal-up | 5 | 6 | 2437 | 2.99 | 0.151 | 18.94 | 19.05 | 1.03 | 97.38 | 1.027 | 0.159 | 1# |
| | Horizontal-Down | 5 | 6 | 2437 | -1.13 | 0.148 | 18.94 | 19.05 | 1.03 | 97.38 | 1.027 | 0.156 | / |
| | Vertical-Front | 5 | 6 | 2437 | 2.63 | 0.096 | 18.94 | 19.05 | 1.03 | 97.38 | 1.027 | 0.101 | / |
| | Vertical-Back | 5 | 6 | 2437 | -1.99 | 0.090 | 18.94 | 19.05 | 1.03 | 97.38 | 1.027 | 0.095 | / |
| | Tip | 5 | 6 | 2437 | 0.86 | 0.049 | 18.94 | 19.05 | 1.03 | 97.38 | 1.027 | 0.052 | / |
| 802.11 g | Horizontal-up | 5 | 6 | 2437 | -2.14 | 0.153 | 24.90 | 25.00 | 1.02 | 87.33 | 1.145 | 0.179 | 2# |
| | Horizontal-Down | 5 | 6 | 2437 | -0.76 | 0.150 | 24.90 | 25.00 | 1.02 | 87.33 | 1.145 | 0.176 | / |
| | Vertical-Front | 5 | 6 | 2437 | -4.26 | 0.097 | 24.90 | 25.00 | 1.02 | 87.33 | 1.145 | 0.114 | / |
| | Vertical-Back | 5 | 6 | 2437 | -0.65 | 0.081 | 24.90 | 25.00 | 1.02 | 87.33 | 1.145 | 0.095 | / |
| | Tip | 5 | 6 | 2437 | 0.12 | 0.051 | 24.90 | 25.00 | 1.02 | 87.33 | 1.145 | 0.060 | / |
| Note ¹ : This DUT used laptop as an assistant to help to setup communication , direct laptop plug-in for Vertical-Back , Vertical-Front and Tip positon, USB cable plug-in for Horizontal-Up and Horizontal-Down position. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note ² : The USB cable length about 21cm. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

11 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.

The highest measured SAR is 0.153 W/kg less than 0.80 W/kg, so repeated measurement is not required.

12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION EVALUATION

The product has only one antenna for 2.4G WLAN, so simultaneous transmission evaluation is not required in this report.

13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

| Description | Manufacturer | Model | Serial No. | Cal. Date | Cal. Due |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| PC | Dell | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2450MHz Dipole | SATIMO | SID 2450 | S/N 25/13 DIP 2G450-251 | 2015/03/16 | 2018/03/15 |
| E-Field Probe | MVG | SSE2 | S/N 08/16 EPGO 295 | 2017/03/22 | 2018/03/21 |
| Phantom1 | SATIMO | SAM | SN 30/13 SAM103 | N/A | N/A |
| Phantom2 | SATIMO | SAM | SN 30/13 SAM104 | N/A | N/A |
| Dielectric Probe Kit | SATIMO | SCLMP | SN 25/13 OCPG56 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| MultiMeter | Keithley | MultiMeter 2000 | 4024022 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| Signal Generator | R&S | SMF100A | 1167.0000k02/104260 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| Power Meter | Agilent | E4419B | GB40201833 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| Power Sensor | R&S | NRP-Z21 | 103971 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| Power Amplifier | SATIMO | 6552B | 22374 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| Network Analyzer | R&S | ZVL-6 | 101380 | 2016/07/13 | 2017/07/12 |
| Attenuator | COM-MW | ZA-S1-31 | 1305003187 | N/A | N/A |
| Directional coupler | AA-MCS | AAMCS-UDC | 000272 | N/A | N/A |
| Thermometer | Elltech | RC-4HC | N/A | 2017/02/18 | 2018/02/17 |

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

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an SCLMP Dielectric Probe Kit.

| Date | Liquid Type | Fre. (MHz) | Temp. (°C) | Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m) | Meas. Permittivity (ϵ) | Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m) | Target Permittivity (ϵ) | Conductivity Tolerance (%) | Permittivity Tolerance (%) |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2017.06.21 | Body | 2450 | 21.6 | 1.98 | 51.18 | 1.95 | 52.70 | 1.54 | -2.88 |
| Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is $\pm 5\%$. | | | | | | | | | |

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the validation data should be within its specification of 10% (for 1 g).

| Date | Liquid Type | Freq. (MHz) | Power (mW) | Measured SAR (W/kg) | Normalized SAR (W/kg) | Dipole SAR (W/kg) | Tolerance (%) | Targeted SAR(W/kg) | Tolerance (%) |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 2017.06.21 | Body | 2450 | 100 | 5.558 | 55.58 | 54.70 | 1.61 | 52.40 | 6.07 |

Note: The tolerance limit of System validation $\pm 10\%$.

System Performance Check Data(2450MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

E-Field Probe: SN 08/16 SSE2 EPGO295

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

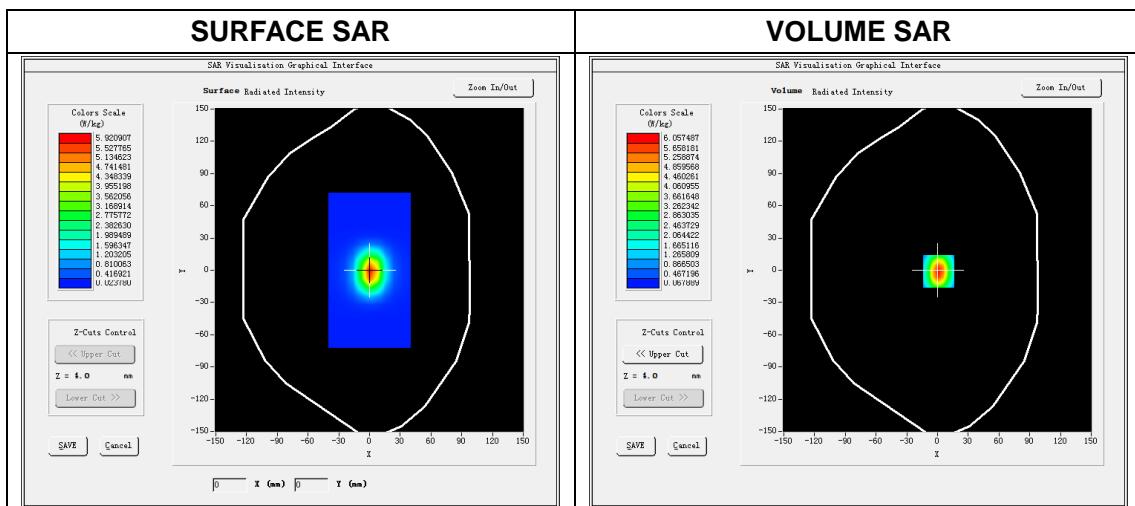
Zoom scan resolution: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2017.06.21

Measurement duration: 18 minutes 47 seconds

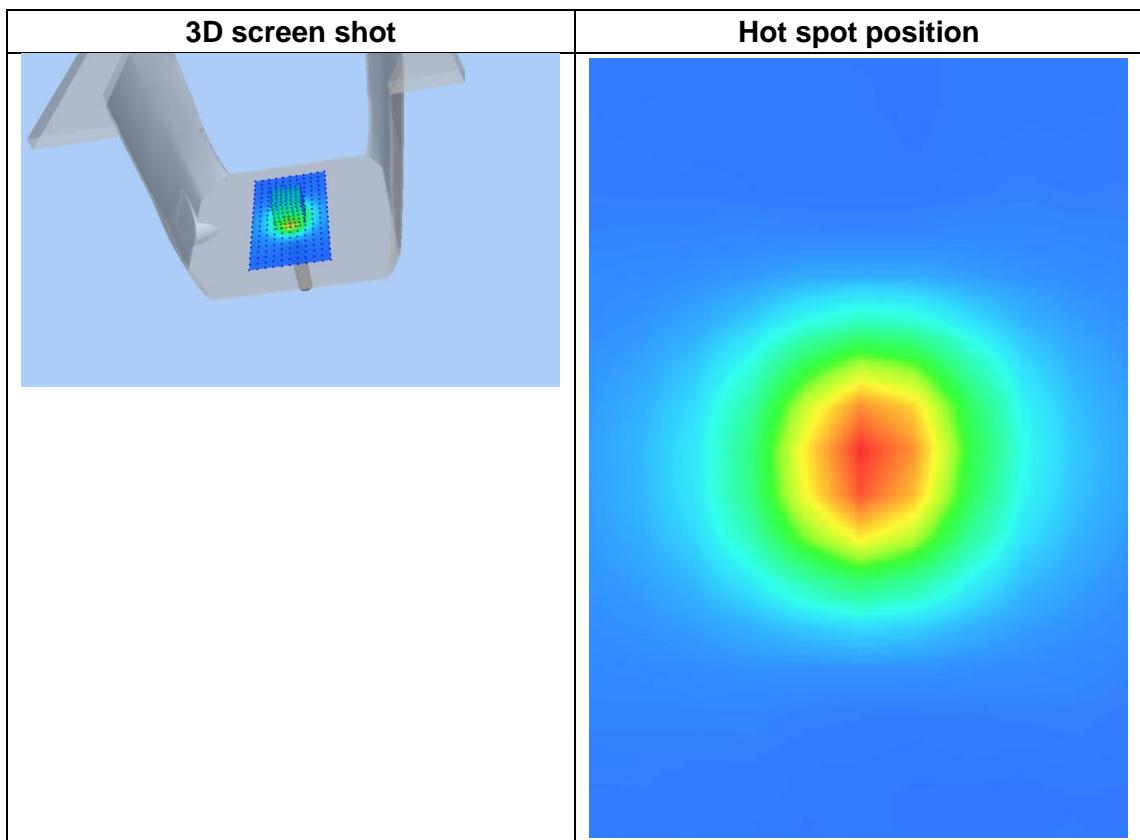
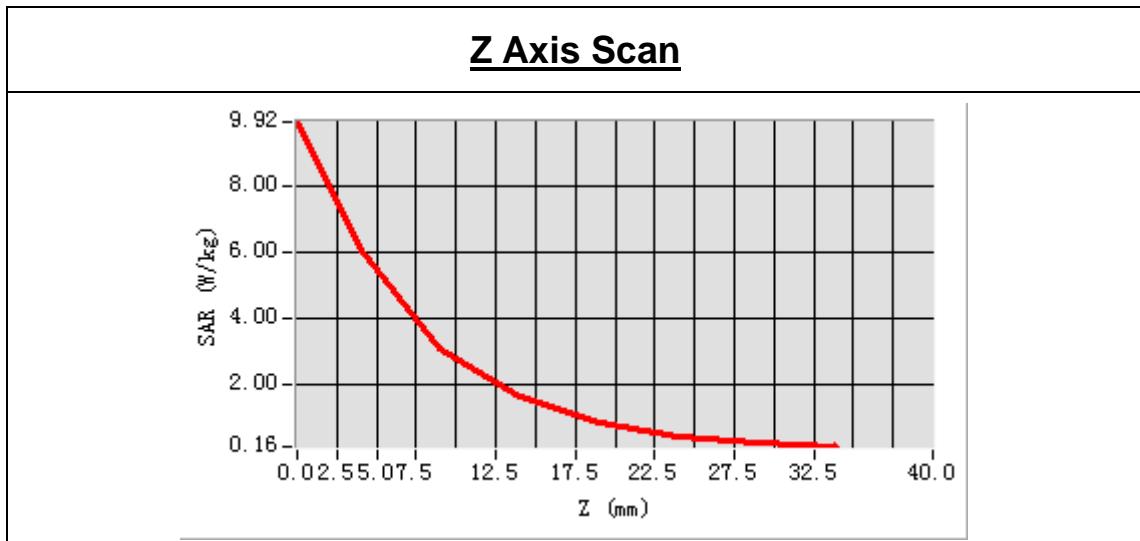
Experimental conditions.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Phantom File | surf_sam_plan.txt |
| Phantom | Validation plane |
| Band | 2450MHz |
| Signal | CW |
| Frequency (MHz) | 2450.000000 |
| Relative permittivity (real part) | 51.183942 |
| Conductivity (S/m) | 1.980634 |
| Power drift (%) | 0.350000 |
| Ambient Temperature: | 22.5°C |
| Liquid Temperature: | 21.6°C |
| ConvF: | 2.30 |
| Crest factor: | 1:1 |



Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00
SAR Peak: 9.82W/kg

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| SAR 10g (W/Kg) | 2.591581 |
| SAR 1g (W/Kg) | 5.557807 |

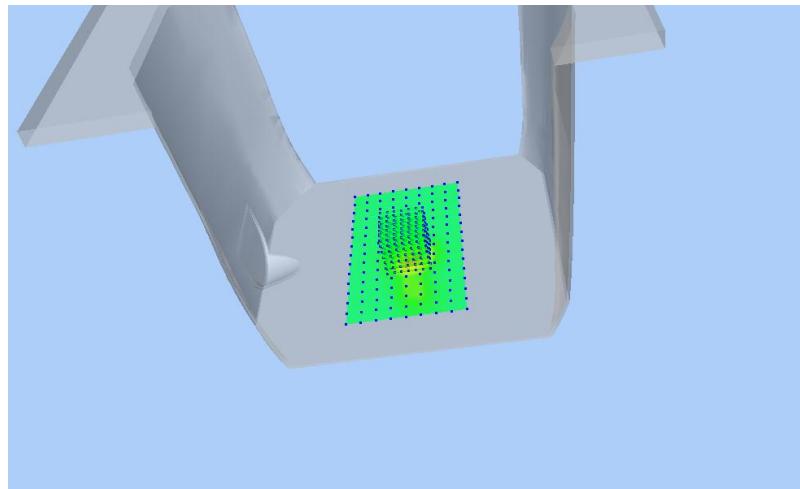


ANNEX C TEST DATA

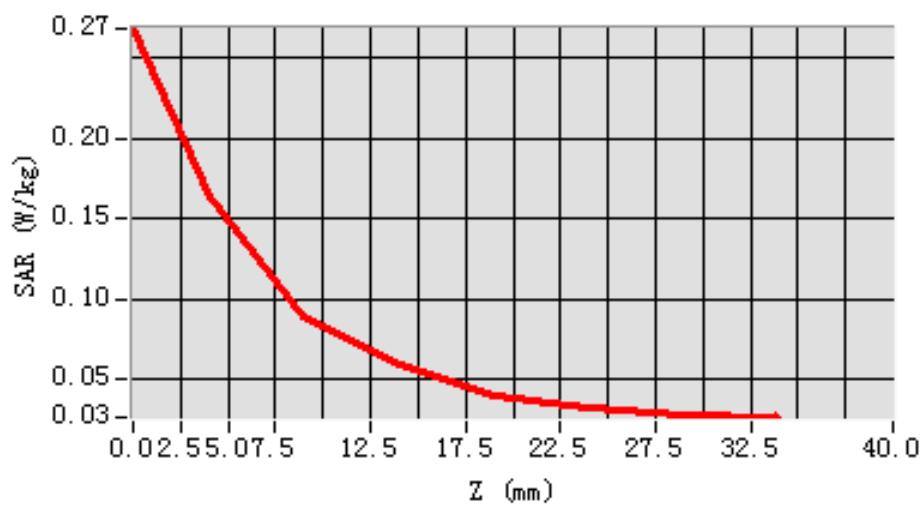
MEAS. 1 Body Plane with Horizontal-Up 5mm on Channel 6 in IEEE 802.b

mode

Test Date: 21/6/2017
Measurement duration: 17 minutes 3 seconds
Signal: WLAN, f=2437.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.03
Liquid Parameters: Permittivity: 51.26; Conductivity: 1.97 S/m
Test condition: Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.6°C
Probe: SN 08/16 SSE2 EPG0295, ConvF: 2.30
Area Scan: sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan: 7x7x7, dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm, Complete
Maximum location: X=0.000000, Y=-12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg): 0.074893
SAR 1g (W/Kg): 0.150665
Power drift (%): 2.99
3D screen shot



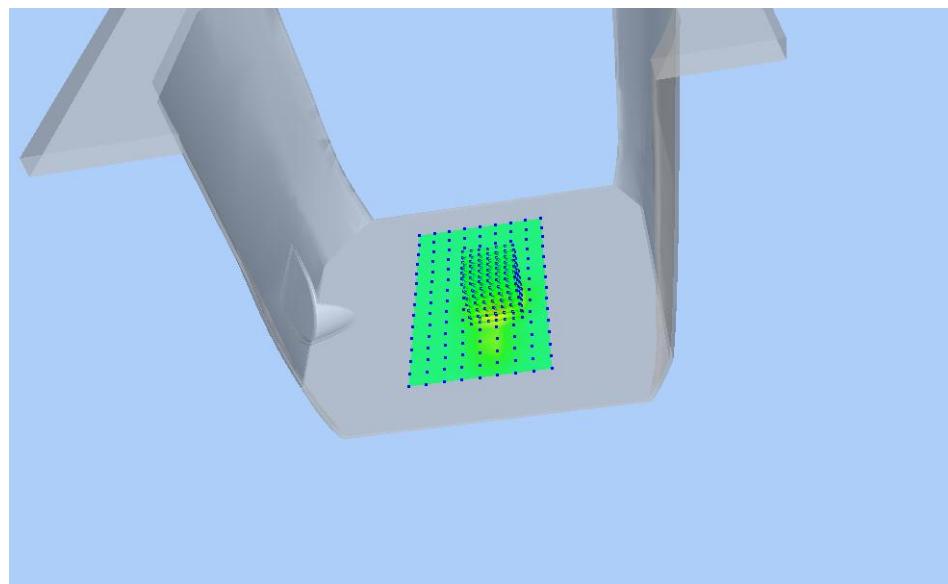
Z Axis Scan



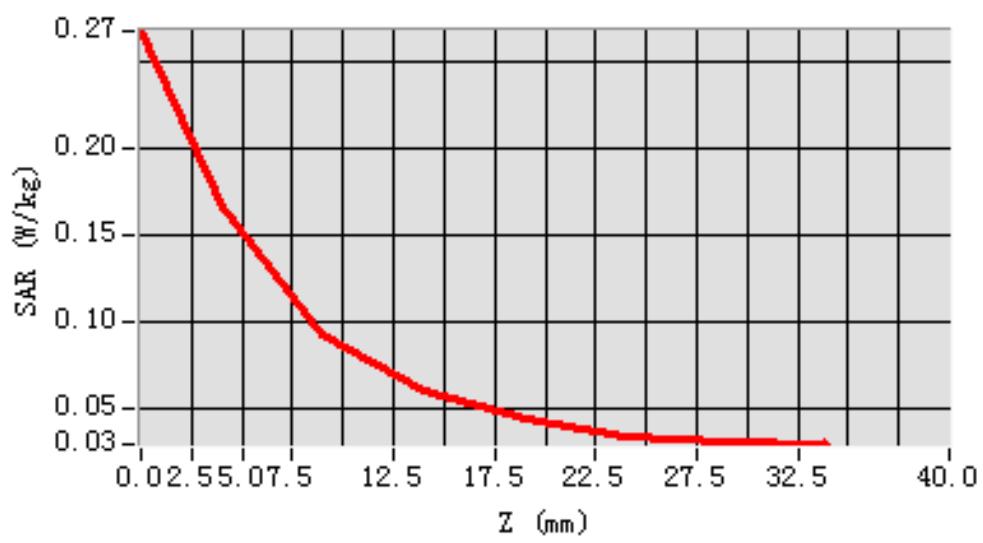
MEAS. 2 Body Plane with Horizontal-Up 5mm on Channel 6 in IEEE 802.g

mode

Test Date: 21/6/2017
Measurement duration: 18 minutes 41 seconds
Signal: WLAN, f=2437.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.15
Liquid Parameters: Permittivity: 51.26; Conductivity: 1.97 S/m
Test condition: Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.6°C
Probe: SN 08/16 SSE2 EPG0295, ConvF: 2.30
Area Scan: sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan: 7x7x7, dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm, Complete
Maximum location: X=10.000000, Y=-12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg): 0.080400
SAR 1g (W/Kg): 0.152638
Power drift (%): -2.14
3D screen shot



Z Axis Scan



ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ1750216-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ1750216-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

Please refer the document “CALIBRATION REPORT.pdf”.

--END OF REPORT--