

FCC SAR Test Report

FCC ID: 2AAGE5081SB4898W

Project No. : 2201H017
Equipment : Tablet
Brand Name : Vantron
Test Model : VT-TABLET-5081S
Series Model : N/A
Date of Receipt : Feb. 14, 2022
Date of Test : Mar. 09, 2022 ~ Mar. 10, 2022
Issued Date : Apr. 30, 2022
Report Version : R03
Test Sample : Engineering Sample No.: SH2022012417.
Standard(s) : Please refer to page 2.
Applicant : Chengdu Vantron Technology Co., Ltd.
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Manufacturer : Chengdu Vantron Technology Co., Ltd.
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The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.



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TESTING CERT #5123.02

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Standard(s) : **FCC 47CFR §2.1093** Radio frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices

ANSI Std C95.1-1992 Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz. (IEEE Std C95.1-1991)

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

KDB616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02

KDB941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05

KDB447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01

KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02

KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04

KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

KDB690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03

Declaration

BTL represents to the client that testing is done in accordance with standard procedures as applicable and that test instruments used has been calibrated with standards traceable to international standard(s) and/or national standard(s).

BTL's reports apply only to the specific samples tested under conditions. It is manufacture's responsibility to ensure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with the identical electrical and mechanical components. **BTL** shall have no liability for any declarations, inferences or generalizations drawn by the client or others from **BTL** issued reports.

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BTL's laboratory quality assurance procedures are in compliance with the **ISO/IEC 17025** requirements, and accredited by the conformity assessment authorities listed in this test report.

BTL is not responsible for the sampling stage, so the results only apply to the sample as received.

The information, data and test plan are provided by manufacturer which may affect the validity of results, so it is manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the apparatus meets the essential requirements of applied standards and in all the possible configurations as representative of its intended use.

Limitation

For the use of the authority's logo is limited unless the Test Standard(s)/Scope(s)/Item(s) mentioned in this test report is (are) included in the conformity assessment authorities acceptance respective.

Please note that the measurement uncertainty is provided for informational purpose only and are not use in determining the Pass/Fail results.

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REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date	Note
BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017	R00	Original Report.	Mar. 17, 2022	Invalid
BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017	R01	Removed the data of LTE B48.	Mar. 24, 2022	Invalid
BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017	R02	Changed the model name.	Apr. 02, 2022	Invalid
BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017	R03	Modified the comments of TCB.	Apr. 30, 2022	Valid

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR-1g (W/kg)
2.4G WIFI	1.361
5.2G WIFI	1.222
5.8G WIFI	1.160
Bluetooth	0.739

Note:

1) The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population uncontrolled exposure limits according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI C95.1:1992/IEEE C95.1:1991, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

1.2 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Temperature	Min. = 20°C, Max. = 24°C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Equipment	Tablet		
Test Model	VT-TABLET-5081S		
Series Model	N/A		
Model Difference(s)	N/A		
Hardware Version	V1.1		
Firmware Version	V100R001.F0000-03		
Modulation	WiFi(DSSS/OFDM), BT(GFSK/π/4-DQPSK/8-DPSK)		
Operation Frequency Range(s)	Band	TX (MHz)	
	Bluetooth	2400~2483.5	
	2.4G WLAN	2400~2483.5	
	5.2G WLAN	5150~5250	
	5.8G WLAN	5725~5850	
Test Channels (low-mid-high)	0-39-78 (BT)		
	0-19-39 (BLE)		
	1-6-11 (2.4G WIFI 802.11b/g/n HT20)		
	Band	5.2G WiFi	5.8G WiFi
	802.11a/n HT20 /ac VHT20	36-40-44-48	149-153-157-161-165
	802.11n HT40 /ac VHT40	38-46	151-159
	802.11ac VHT80	42	155
Antenna Gain (dBi)	Band	BT / WiFi Ant 1	WiFi Ant 2
	Bluetooth	2.2	/
	WLAN 2.4G	2.2	3.4
	WLAN 5G	2.4	1.4
Other Information			
Battery	Model Name	GSP27103107	
	Power Rating	8000mAh 3.8V 30.4Wh	

1.4 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1390	Dec. 29, 2021	1 Year
2	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3974	Jan. 24, 2022	1 Year
3	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	919	May 28, 2021	3 Years
4	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D5GHzV2	1160	May 27, 2021	3 Years
5	ELI Phantom	Speag	ELI Phantom V5.0	1222	N/A	N/A
6	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	104462	Jul. 27, 2021	1 Year
7	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W+	QA1333003	Dec. 26, 2021	1 Year
8	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G+	520701341	Feb. 19, 2022	1 Year
9	DC Source meter	Iteck	IT6154	0061041267682 01001	Jul. 24, 2021	1 Year
10	Signal Analyzer	R&S	FSV7	103120	Jul. 10, 2021	1 Year
11	Vector Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46102965	Feb. 19, 2022	1 Year
12	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5172B	MY53050758	Feb. 19, 2022	1 Year
13	Smart Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z21	102209	Feb. 19, 2022	1 Year
14	3.5mm Economy Calibration Kit	Agilent	85052D	MY43252246	Dec. 14, 2021	1 Year
15	Dielectric Assessment Kit	Speag	DAK-3.5	1226	N/A	N/A
16	Directional Coupler	Woken	TS-PCC0M-05	0107090019	Feb. 19, 2022	1 Year
17	Coupler	Woken	0110A05601O-10	COM5BNW1A2	Feb. 19, 2022	1 Year
18	Digital Thermometer	TES	TES-1310	210706071	Dec. 07, 2021	1 Year

Remark:

1. "N/A" denotes no model name, serial No. or calibration specified.
2. 1) Per KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three-year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.
 - a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
 - b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
 - c) The most recent return-loss result, measured at least annually, deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
 - d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.
- 2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a short block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

2. RF EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

2.1 TEST FACILITY

The test facilities used to collect the test data in this report is SAR room at the location of Room 108, Building 2, No.1, Yile Road, Songshan Lake Zone, Dongguan City, Guangdong, People's Republic of China.
BTL's Designation Number for FCC: CN1240.

2.2 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty Budget for Frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (± %)		Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)	Vi V _{Eff}
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	6.05		Normal	1	1	1	± 6.05 %	± 6.05 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7		Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6		Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	1		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	4.7		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection Limits	1		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Modulation response	2.4		Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.4 %	±1.4 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3		Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	0.8		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5%	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	2.6		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient - Noise	3		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient - Reflections	3		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max.SAR Evaluation	2		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related									
Device Positioning	1.58	1.57	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.1 %	145
Device Holder	1.83	2.01	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.2 %	± 2.3 %	5
Power Drift	5.0		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup									
Phantom Production Tolerances	6.1		Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
SAR correction	1.9		Rectangular	√3	1	0.84	1.10	1.10	
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5		Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.13	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5		Rectangular	√3	0.26	0.26	0.38	0.38	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4		Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.53	1.53	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4		Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.05	0.05	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)							± 10.5 %	± 10.5 %	361
Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)							± 21.0 %	± 21.0 %	

Uncertainty Budget for Frequency range of 3 GHz to 6 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (± %)		Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)	Vi V _{eff}
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	6.65		Normal	1	1	1	± 6.65 %	± 6.65 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7		Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6		Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	2		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.2 %	± 1.2 %	∞
Linearity	4.7		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection Limits	1		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Modulation response	2.4		Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.4 %	±1.4 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3		Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	0.8		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5%	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	2.6		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient - Noise	3		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient - Reflections	3		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	6.7		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Max.SAR Evaluation	4		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related									
Device Positioning	1.53	3.21	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.1 %	145
Device Holder	2.27	3.54	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.2 %	± 2.3 %	5
Power Drift	5.0		Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup									
Phantom Production Tolerances	6.1		Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
SAR correction	1.9		Rectangular	√3	1	0.84	1.10	1.10	
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5		Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.13	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5		Rectangular	√3	0.26	0.26	0.38	0.38	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4		Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.53	1.53	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4		Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.05	0.05	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)							± 11.1 %	± 11.7 %	361
Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)							± 22.2 %	± 23.4 %	

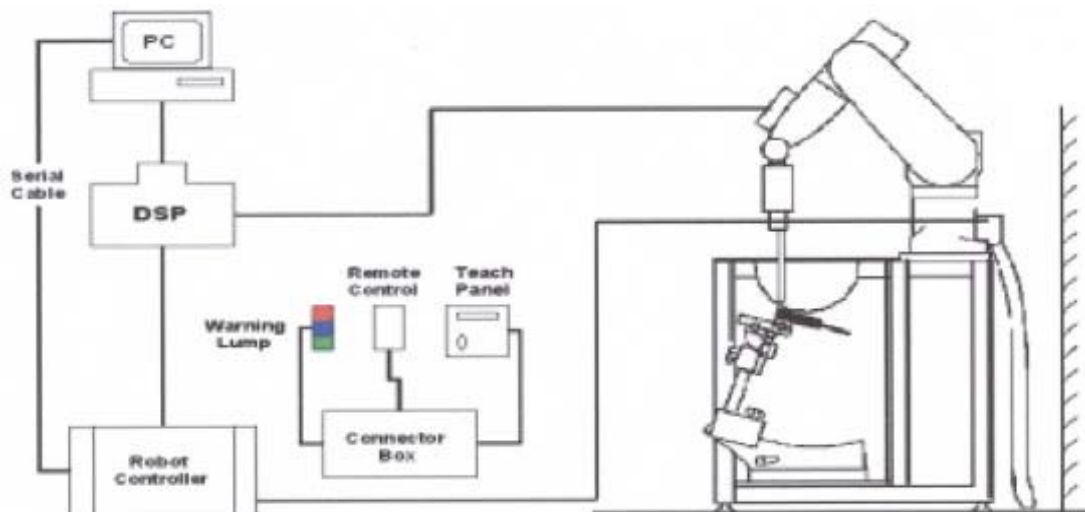
3. SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SET-UP

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.1.1 TEST SETUP LAYOUT



3.2 DASY5 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

3.2.1 PROBE SPECIFICATION

EX3DV4

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
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
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm



E-field Probe

3.2.2 E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where: σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).


3.2.3 OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

3.2.3.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is light weight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

3.2.3.2 Phantom

Model	ELI Phantom	
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.	
Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 600 mm; Width: 190mm Height: adjustable feet	
Available	Special	

3.2.4 SCANNING PROCEDURE

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)

- Area Scan

The “area scan” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension ($\leq 2\text{GHz}$), 12 mm in x- and y- dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.

- Zoom Scan

A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}} \leq 2\text{GHz} \rightarrow 8\text{mm}$, 2-4GHz $\rightarrow 5\text{mm}$ and 4-6 GHz $\rightarrow 4\text{mm}$; $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}} \leq 3\text{GHz} \rightarrow 5\text{mm}$, 3-4 GHz $\rightarrow 4\text{mm}$ and 4-6GHz $\rightarrow 2\text{mm}$ where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.) are shown in table form in chapter 7.2.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth.

The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

Frequency	Maximun Area Scan resolution ($\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$)	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution ($\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$)	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)^*$	
$\leq 2\text{GHz}$	$\leq 15\text{mm}$	$\leq 8\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 30\text{mm}$
2-3GHz	$\leq 12\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 30\text{mm}$
3-4GHz	$\leq 12\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 3\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 28\text{mm}$
4-5GHz	$\leq 10\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 3\text{mm}$	$\leq 2.5\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 25\text{mm}$
5-6GHz	$\leq 10\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 2\text{mm}$	$\leq 2\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 22\text{mm}$

3.2.5 SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points (with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points (with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points (with 4mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting "Graph Evaluated".
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computer mathematic, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computer mathematic, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

3.2.6 DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION

3.2.6.1 Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “DAE”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

3.2.7 DATA EVALUATION BY SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	Conversion factor	ConvFi
	Diode compression point	Dcpj
Device parameters:	Frequency	f
	Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity	
	Density	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcp_i$$

With	V_i = compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	U_i = input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	cf = crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
	dcpj = diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = (V_i / \text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF})^{1/2}$$

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{\text{tot}} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$\text{SAR} = (E_{\text{tot}})^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
= equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{\text{pwe}} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 / 3770 \text{ or } P_{\text{pwe}} = H_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

With P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

4. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

4.1 TISSUE VERIFICATION

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
Head 2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
Head 5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M + resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol] Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Tissue Verification									
Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Targeted Conductivity (σ)	Targeted Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Deviation Conductivity (σ) (%)	Deviation Permittivity (ϵ_r) (%)	Date
Head	2450	22.3	1.862	38.247	1.80	39.2	3.44	-2.43	Mar. 09, 2022
Head	5250	22.2	4.774	36.980	4.71	36.0	1.36	2.87	Mar. 09, 2022
Head	5750	22.2	5.377	35.767	5.22	35.4	3.01	1.18	Mar. 09, 2022

Note:

- 1) The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.
- 2) KDB 865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.
- 3) The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies. The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY rounds to three significant digits.

4.2 SYSTEM CHECK

The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests.

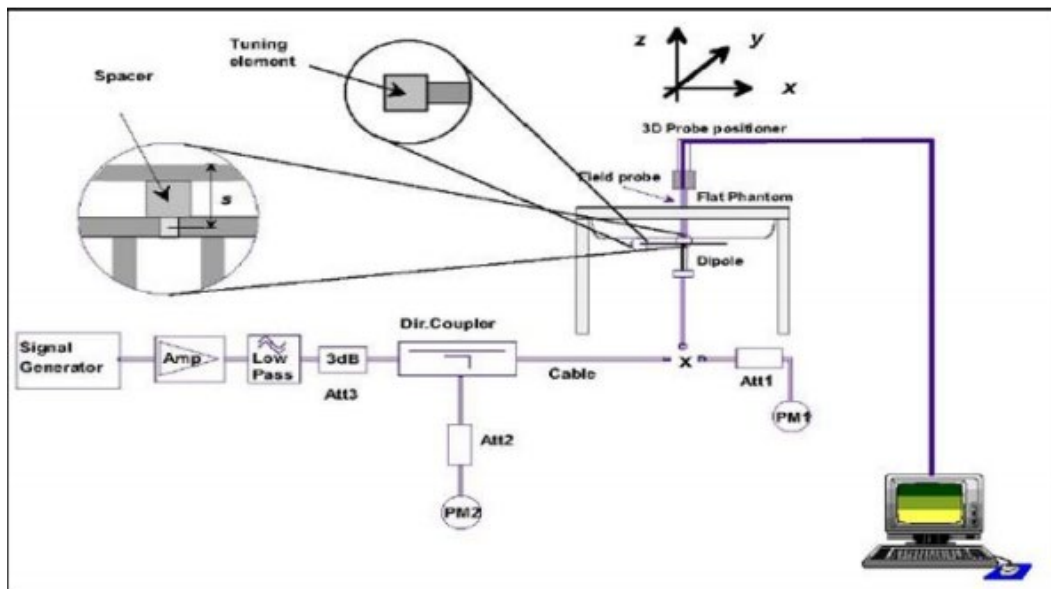
System Check	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	normalized SAR 1g (W/kg)	Deviation 1g (%)	Dipole S/N
Head	Mar. 09, 2022	2450	52.10	13.00	52.00	-0.19	919
Head	Mar. 09, 2022	5250	78.00	7.61	76.10	-2.44	1160
Head	Mar. 09, 2022	5750	76.50	7.53	75.30	-1.57	1160

4.3 SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250mW (below 3GHz) or 100mW (3-6GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used.

The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).



5. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

5.1 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The 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.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only 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 ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The detailed repeated measurement results are shown in Section 7.2.

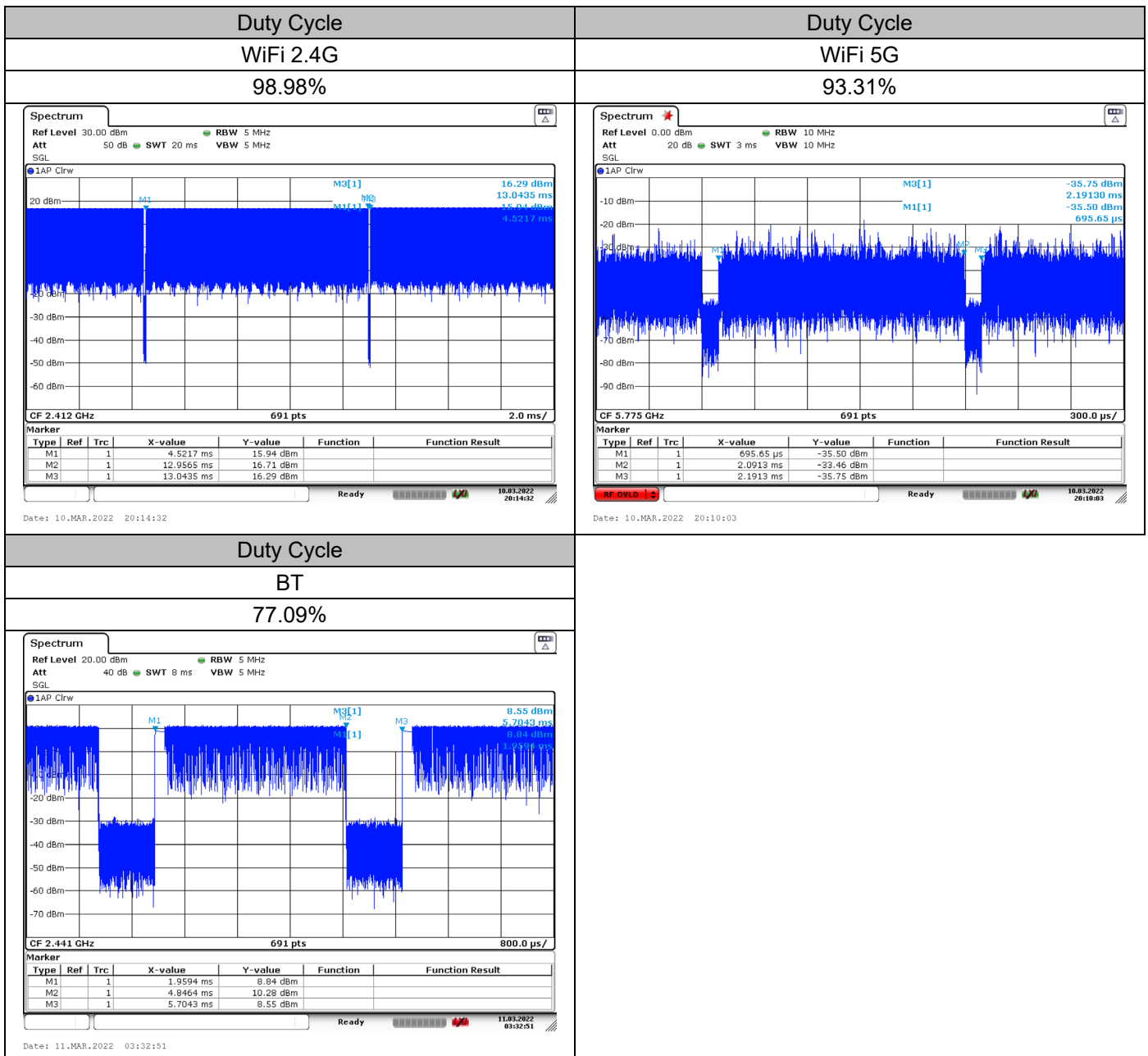
6. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

6.1 TEST CONFIGURATION

6.1.1 WIFI TEST CONFIGURATION

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. The RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1. The test procedures in KDB 248227 D01 are applied.



6.1.4.1 2.4G SAR Test Requirements

802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) 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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, each standalone And frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

6.1.4.2 5G SAR Test Requirements

✧ U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Band

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

✧ U-NII-2C, U-NII-3 Bands

The frequency range covered by these bands is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. When Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification.

Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, they must be considered for SAR testing.

To maintain SAR measurement accuracy and to facilitate test reduction, the channels in U-NII-2C band above 5.65 GHz may be grouped with the 5.8 GHz channels in U-NII-3 or §15.247 band to enable two SAR probe calibration frequency points to cover the bands, including the band gap channels. When band gap channels are supported and the bands are not aggregated for SAR testing, band gap channels must be considered independently in each band according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurement and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

6.1.4.3 OFDM transmission mode and SAR test channel selection

For the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations (for example 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac, or 802.11g and 802.11n, with the same channel bandwidth, modulation, and data rate, etc.), the lower order 802.11 mode (i.e. 802.11a then 802.11n and 802.11ac, or 802.11g then 802.11n) is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

6.1.4.4 Initial test configuration procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4G and 5GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. If the average RF output powers of the highest identical transmission modes are within 0.25 dB of each other, mid channel of the transmission mode with highest average RF output powers is the initial test channel. Otherwise, the channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured. When there are multiple untested channels having the same subsequent highest average RF output power, the channel with higher frequency from the lowest 802.11 mode is considered for SAR measurement.

6.2 TEST POSITION

6.2.1 BODY TEST CONFIGURATION

The overall diagonal dimension of the display section of a tablet is 27.3cm>20cm, per FCC KDB 616217, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the Tablet touching the phantom. SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens is generally not necessary. The SAR Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 D01 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent tablet edge is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent edges, with the adjacent edge positioned adjacent the phantom and the edge containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

(1) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances<50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

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

(2) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances>50mm is defined by the following equation, as illustrated in KDB 447498 D01 Appendix B:

a) at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f_{\text{(MHz)}}/150)] \text{ mW}$$

b) at >1500MHz and ≤6GHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10] \text{ mW}$$

The location of the antenna inside EUT and standalone SAR test exclusion, please refer to Appendix E.

7. TEST RESULT

7.1 CONDUCTED POWER RESULTS

7.1.1 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF BT

BT	Average Conducted Power(dBm)			
	Max.	CH0	CH39	CH78
	Tune up	2402MHz	2441MHz	2480MHz
DH5	10.00	8.18	9.51	9.06
2DH5	10.00	8.34	9.08	9.13
3DH5	13.00	11.71	12.04	11.05

BT	Average Conducted Power(dBm)			
	Max.	CH0	CH19	CH39
	Tune up	2402MHz	2440MHz	2480MHz
BLE(1M)	9.00	7.36	8.52	8.14
BLE(2M)	9.00	7.35	8.52	8.15

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of BT is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

7.1.2 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI

1. Conducted power measurement results of WiFi 2.4G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
2.4G WIFI_ 1TX_ ANT 1	802.11b	1	2412	1	15.00	14.84
		6	2437		15.00	14.75
		11	2462		15.00	14.58
	802.11g	1	2412	6	15.00	14.81
		6	2437		15.00	14.77
		11	2462		15.00	14.63
	802.11n HT20	1	2412	6.5	15.00	14.83
		6	2437		15.00	14.73
		11	2462		15.00	14.82

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
2.4G WIFI_ 1TX_ ANT 2	802.11b	1	2412	1	17.00	16.68
		6	2437		17.00	16.64
		11	2462		17.00	16.79
	802.11g	1	2412	6	17.00	16.71
		6	2437		17.00	16.66
		11	2462		17.00	16.71
	802.11n HT20	1	2412	6.5	17.00	16.72
		6	2437		17.00	16.52
		11	2462		17.00	16.67

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	ANT 1 Average Power(dBm)	ANT 2 Average Power(dBm)	Max. Tune up	Total Average Power(dBm)
2.4G WIFI_ 2TX_ ANT 1+2	802.11b	1	2412	1	14.84	16.68	19.00	18.87
		6	2437		14.75	16.64	19.00	18.81
		11	2462		14.58	16.79	19.00	18.83
	802.11g	1	2412	6	14.81	16.71	19.00	18.87
		6	2437		14.77	16.66	19.00	18.83
		11	2462		14.63	16.71	19.00	18.80
	802.11n HT20	1	2412	13	14.83	16.72	19.00	18.89
		6	2437		14.73	16.52	19.00	18.73
		11	2462		14.82	16.67	19.00	18.85

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 2.4GHz is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) Per KDB248227 D01, for WiFi 2.4GHz, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS modes (802.11b) was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM modes (802.11g/n) to DSSS modes (802.11b) specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- 3) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

2. Conducted power measurement results of WiFi 5.2G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.2G WIFI_ 1TX_ ANT 1	802.11a	36	5180	6	14.50	14.27
		40	5200		14.50	14.01
		44	5220		14.50	14.27
		48	5240		14.50	14.29
	802.11n HT20	36	5180	MCS0	14.50	14.21
		40	5200		14.50	14.20
		44	5220		14.50	13.92
		48	5240		14.50	14.03
	802.11n HT40	38	5190	MCS0	14.50	14.14
		46	5230		14.50	14.17
	802.11ac VHT20	36	5180	MCS0	14.50	14.18
		40	5200		14.50	14.09
		44	5220		14.50	13.92
		48	5240		14.50	14.02
	802.11ac VHT40	38	5190	MCS0	14.50	14.01
		46	5230		14.50	14.03
	802.11ac VHT80	42	5210	MCS0	14.50	13.96

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.2G WIFI_ 1TX_ ANT 2	802.11a	36	5180	6	15.00	14.55
		40	5200		15.00	14.96
		44	5220		15.00	14.91
		48	5240		15.00	14.88
	802.11n HT20	36	5180	MCS0	15.00	14.72
		40	5200		15.00	14.52
		44	5220		15.00	14.48
		48	5240		15.00	14.60
	802.11n HT40	38	5190	MCS0	15.00	14.57
		46	5230		15.00	14.62
	802.11ac VHT20	36	5180	MCS0	15.00	14.78
		40	5200		15.00	14.68
		44	5220		15.00	14.52
		48	5240		15.00	14.46
	802.11ac VHT40	38	5190	MCS0	15.00	14.66
		46	5230		15.00	14.67
	802.11ac VHT80	42	5210	MCS0	15.00	14.64

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	ANT 1 Average Power(dBm)	ANT 2 Average Power(dBm)	Max. Tune up	Total Average Power(dBm)
5.2G WIFI_ 2TX_ ANT 1+2	802.11a	36	5180	6	14.13	14.55	18.00	17.36
		40	5200		14.01	14.96	18.00	17.52
		44	5220		14.27	14.91	18.00	17.61
		48	5240		14.29	14.88	18.00	17.61
	802.11n HT20	36	5180	MCS8	14.21	14.72	18.00	17.48
		40	5200		14.20	14.52	18.00	17.37
		44	5220		13.92	14.48	18.00	17.22
		48	5240		14.03	14.60	18.00	17.33
	802.11n HT40	38	5190	MCS8	14.14	14.57	18.00	17.37
		46	5230		14.17	14.62	18.00	17.41
	802.11ac VHT20	36	5180	MCS8	14.18	14.78	18.00	17.50
		40	5200		14.09	14.68	18.00	17.41
		44	5220		13.92	14.52	18.00	17.24
		48	5240		14.02	14.46	18.00	17.26
	802.11ac VHT40	38	5190	MCS8	14.01	14.66	18.00	17.36
		46	5230		14.03	14.67	18.00	17.37
	802.11ac VHT80	42	5210	MCS8	13.96	14.64	18.00	17.32

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 5.2G is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

3. Conducted power measurement results of WiFi 5.8G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.8G WIFI_ 1TX_ ANT 1	802.11a	149	5745	6	13.00	12.64
		153	5765		13.00	12.71
		157	5785		13.00	12.69
		161	5805		13.00	12.68
		165	5825		13.00	12.73
	802.11n HT20	149	5745	MCS0	13.00	12.66
		153	5765		13.00	12.69
		157	5785		13.00	12.66
		161	5805		13.00	12.58
		165	5825		13.00	12.62
	802.11n HT40	151	5755	MCS0	13.00	12.61
		159	5795		13.00	12.56
	802.11ac VHT20	149	5745	MCS0	13.00	12.61
		153	5765		13.00	12.63
		157	5785		13.00	12.64
		161	5805		13.00	12.58
		165	5825		13.00	12.54
	802.11ac VHT40	151	5755	MCS0	13.00	12.56
		159	5795		13.00	12.57
	802.11ac VHT80	155	5775	MCS0	13.00	12.61

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.8G WIFI_ 1TX_ ANT 2	802.11a	149	5745	6	17.00	16.91
		153	5765		17.00	16.66
		157	5785		17.00	16.69
		161	5805		17.00	16.58
		165	5825		17.00	16.50
	802.11n HT20	149	5745	MCS0	17.00	16.30
		153	5765		17.00	16.22
		157	5785		17.00	16.16
		161	5805		17.00	16.13
		165	5825		17.00	16.05
	802.11n HT40	151	5755	MCS0	17.00	16.66
		159	5795		17.00	16.74
	802.11ac VHT20	149	5745	MCS0	17.00	16.21
		153	5765		17.00	16.28
		157	5785		17.00	16.20
		161	5805		17.00	16.11
		165	5825		17.00	16.01
	802.11ac VHT40	151	5755	MCS0	17.00	16.64
		159	5795		17.00	16.58
	802.11ac VHT80	155	5775	MCS0	17.00	16.55

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	ANT 1 Average Power(dBm)	ANT 2 Average Power(dBm)	Max. Tune up	Total Average Power(dBm)
5.8G WIFI_ 2TX_ ANT 1+2	802.11a	149	5745	6	12.64	16.91	19.00	18.29
		153	5765		12.71	16.66	19.00	18.13
		157	5785		12.69	16.69	19.00	18.15
		161	5805		12.68	16.58	19.00	18.06
		165	5825		12.73	16.50	19.00	18.02
	802.11n HT20	149	5745	MCS8	12.66	16.30	19.00	17.86
		153	5765		12.69	16.22	19.00	17.81
		157	5785		12.66	16.16	19.00	17.76
		161	5805		12.58	16.13	19.00	17.72
		165	5825		12.62	16.05	19.00	17.68
	802.11n HT40	151	5755	MCS8	12.61	16.66	19.00	18.10
		159	5795		12.56	16.74	19.00	18.14
	802.11ac VHT20	149	5745	MCS8	12.61	16.21	19.00	17.78
		153	5765		12.63	16.28	19.00	17.84
		157	5785		12.64	16.20	19.00	17.79
		161	5805		12.58	16.11	19.00	17.70
		165	5825		12.54	16.01	19.00	17.62
	802.11ac VHT40	151	5755	MCS8	12.56	16.64	19.00	18.07
		159	5795		12.57	16.58	19.00	18.03
	802.11ac VHT80	155	5775	MCS8	12.61	16.55	19.00	18.02

Note:

1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 5.8G is measured with RMS detector.

2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

7.2 SAR TEST RESULTS

General Notes:

- 1) Per KDB447498 D04, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.
- 2) Per KDB447498 D04, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is: ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
- 3) Per KDB865664 D01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is $\leq 20\%$, and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 4) Per KDB865664 D02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing.

WLAN Notes:

1. For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 2.4GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 6.1.4 for more information.
3. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 5GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed power. Other transmission modes were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than 1.2 W/kg. See Section 6.1.4 for more information.

7.2.1 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

1. SAR measurement result of WiFi 2.4G

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ant	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
W01	802.11b	1	Rear Face	0	1	1	98.98	15	14.84	0	0.248	0.119	0.260
W02	802.11b	1	Top Side	0	1	1	98.98	15	14.84	0	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
W03	802.11b	1	Left Side	0	1	1	98.98	15	14.84	-0.08	1.220	0.536	1.279
W04	802.11b	6	Left Side	0	1	1	98.98	15	14.75	-0.18	1.190	0.512	1.274
W28	802.11b	11	Left Side	0	1	1	98.98	15	14.58	0.06	1.009	0.412	1.123
W05	802.11b	11	Rear Face	0	2	1	98.98	17	16.79	0.05	0.247	0.119	0.262
W06	802.11b	11	Top Side	0	2	1	98.98	17	16.79	0.11	0.007	0.003	0.008
W07	802.11b	11	Right Side	0	2	1	98.98	17	16.79	-0.09	1.100	0.478	1.166
W29	802.11b	1	Right Side	0	2	1	98.98	17	16.68	0.07	1.110	0.556	1.207
W30	802.11b	6	Right Side	0	2	1	98.98	17	16.64	0.08	1.240	0.575	1.361

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. SAR measurement result of BT

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ant	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
W09	BT 3DH5	39	Rear Face	0	1	1	77.09	13	12.04	0.07	0.081	0.035	0.131
W10	BT 3DH5	39	Top Side	0	1	1	77.09	13	12.04	0.13	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
W11	BT 3DH5	39	Left Side	0	1	1	77.09	13	12.04	-0.07	0.457	0.226	0.739

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

3. SAR measurement result of WiFi 5G

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ant	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
W13	802.11a	48	Rear Face	0	1	6	93.31	14.5	14.29	0.14	0.282	0.097	0.317
W14	802.11a	48	Top Side	0	1	6	93.31	14.5	14.29	0	0.011	0.004	0.013
W15	802.11a	48	Left Side	0	1	6	93.31	14.5	14.29	-0.03	1.060	0.311	1.192
W31	802.11a	44	Left Side	0	1	6	93.31	14.5	14.27	0.09	1.050	0.330	1.186
W32	802.11a	36	Left Side	0	1	6	93.31	14.5	14.27	-0.11	1.052	0.303	1.189
W17	802.11a	40	Rear Face	0	2	6	93.31	15	14.96	0.11	0.426	0.149	0.461
W18	802.11a	40	Top Side	0	2	6	93.31	15	14.96	-0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
W19	802.11a	40	Right Side	0	2	6	93.31	15	14.96	-0.09	1.130	0.358	1.222
W33	802.11a	44	Right Side	0	2	6	93.31	15	14.91	0.12	0.992	0.333	1.086
W34	802.11a	48	Right Side	0	2	6	93.31	15	14.88	0.03	0.916	0.306	1.009
W21	802.11a	165	Rear Face	0	1	6	93.31	13	12.73	0.08	0.412	0.133	0.470
W22	802.11a	165	Top Side	0	1	6	93.31	13	12.73	-0.13	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
W23	802.11a	165	Left Side	0	1	6	93.31	13	12.73	-0.07	0.853	0.249	0.973
W35	802.11a	153	Left Side	0	1	6	93.31	13	12.71	0.09	0.848	0.242	0.971
W36	802.11a	157	Left Side	0	1	6	93.31	13	12.69	0.11	0.842	0.236	0.970
W25	802.11a	149	Rear Face	0	2	6	93.31	17	16.91	0.03	0.549	0.187	0.601
W26	802.11a	149	Top Side	0	2	6	93.31	17	16.91	-0.07	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
W27	802.11a	149	Right Side	0	2	6	93.31	17	16.91	-0.01	1.060	0.321	1.160
W37	802.11a	157	Right Side	0	2	6	93.31	17	16.69	0.11	0.705	0.076	0.811
W38	802.11a	153	Right Side	0	2	6	93.31	17	16.66	0.04	0.731	0.079	0.848

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

8. MULTIPLE TRANSMITTER EVALUATION

The following tables list information which is relevant for the decision if a simultaneous transmit evaluation is necessary according to FCC KDB 447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

The location of the antenna inside EUT and standalone SAR test exclusion, please refer to Appendix E.

The data of LTE B48 as below are refer to report: BTL-FCC SAR-2-2201H017.

8.1 STAND-ALONE SAR TEST EXCLUSION

Per FCC KDB 447498D01, SAR compliance for simultaneous transmission must be considered when the maximum duration of overlapping transmissions, including network hand-offs, is greater than 30 seconds. This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis.

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities of this device are as below:

NO.	Simultaneous Tx Combination	Body
1	LTE + WiFi 2.4G (Ant 1)	Yes
2	LTE + WiFi 5G (Ant 1)	Yes
3	LTE + BT (Ant 1)	Yes
4	LTE + WiFi 2.4G (Ant 2)	Yes
5	LTE + WiFi 5G (Ant 2)	Yes
6	WiFi 2.4G (Ant1) + WiFi 2.4G (Ant 2)	Yes
7	WiFi 5G (Ant 1) + WiFi 5G (Ant 2)	Yes
8	LTE + WiFi 2.4G (Ant 1) + WiFi 2.4G (Ant 2)	Yes
9	LTE + WiFi 5G (Ant 1) + WiFi 5G (Ant 2)	Yes

Note: Only WiFi Ant 1 supports BT function.

8.2 SAR SUMMATION SCENARIO

LTE and BT / WiFi Ant 1

Position	Rear Face (0cm)	Left Side (0cm)	Right Side (0cm)	Top Side (0cm)
LTE B48	0.209	/	0.226	0.620
WiFi 2.4G	0.260	1.279	/	<0.001
WiFi 5.2G	0.317	1.192	/	0.013
WiFi 5.8G	0.470	0.973	/	<0.001
Bluetooth	0.131	0.739	/	<0.001
MAX \sum SAR _{1g}	0.679	1.279	0.226	0.633

LTE and WiFi Ant 2

Position	Rear Face (0cm)	Left Side (0cm)	Right Side (0cm)	Top Side (0cm)
LTE B48	0.209	/	0.226	0.620
WiFi 2.4G	0.262	/	1.361	0.008
WiFi 5.2G	0.461	/	1.222	<0.001
WiFi 5.8G	0.601	/	1.160	<0.001
MAX \sum SAR _{1g}	0.810	0.000	1.587	0.628

WiFi 2.4G (Ant1) + WiFi 2.4G (Ant2)

Position	Rear Face (0cm)	Left Side (0cm)	Right Side (0cm)	Top Side (0cm)
WiFi 2.4G (Ant 1)	0.260	1.279	/	<0.001
WiFi 2.4G (Ant 2)	0.262	/	1.361	0.008
MAX \sum SAR _{1g}	0.522	1.279	1.361	0.008

WiFi 5G (Ant1) + WiFi 5G (Ant2)

Position	Rear Face (0cm)	Left Side (0cm)	Right Side (0cm)	Top Side (0cm)
WiFi 5.2G (Ant 1)	0.317	1.192	/	0.013
WiFi 5.8G (Ant 1)	0.470	0.973	/	<0.001
WiFi 5.2G (Ant 2)	0.461	/	1.222	<0.001
WiFi 5.8G (Ant 2)	0.601	/	1.160	<0.001
MAX \sum SAR _{1g}	1.071	1.192	1.222	0.013

LTE and WiFi Ant 1 + Ant 2

Position	Rear Face (0cm)	Left Side (0cm)	Right Side (0cm)	Top Side (0cm)
LTE B48	0.209	/	0.226	0.620
WiFi 2.4G (MIMO)	0.522	1.279	1.361	0.008
WiFi 5G (MIMO)	1.071	1.192	1.222	0.013
MAX \sum SAR _{1g}	1.280	1.279	1.587	0.633

Note: Thus SAR_{MAX.total}= 1.587W/kg<1.6W/kg, it is compliant with 1999/519/EC, so Simultaneous SAR are not required for LTE and WiFi (Ant 1/Ant 2) antenna.

APPENDIX

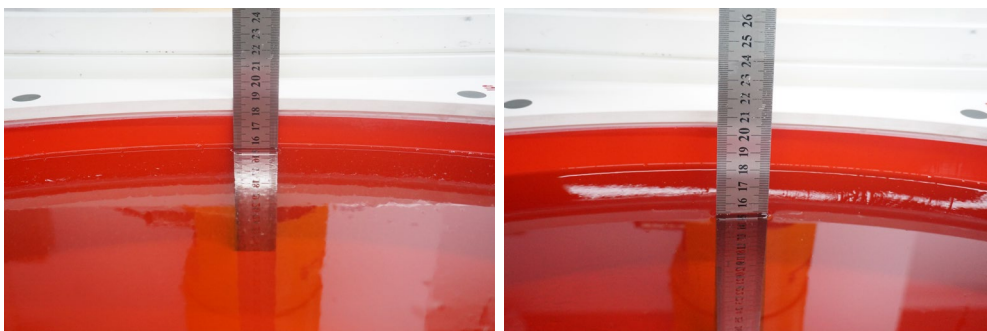
1. TEST LAYOUT

Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Liquid depth in the flat Phantom ($\geq 15\text{cm}$ depth)

HSL_2300MHz-2700MHz_Body_15.6cm HSL_5000MHz-6000MHz_Body_15.4cm



Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017_Appendix A.)

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017_Appendix B.)

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017_Appendix C.)

Appendix D. Photographs of the Test Set-Up

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017_Appendix D.)

Appendix E. Antenna location and standalone SAR test exclusion

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2201H017_Appendix E.)

End of Test Report