

SAR Test Report

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Client Name : Winner Wave Limited

Address Unit 1615 Peninsula Tower,538 Castle Peak Road Lai Chi Kok Kowloon, Hong Kong

Product Name : Pocket

FCC ID : 2ADFS-POCKET-BC-1

Date : Oct. 24, 2023



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		iest report
Applicant	Anbote	Winner Wave Limited
Manufacturer	Anb	Actions Microelectronics Co., Ltd.
Product Name	P	Pocket
Model No.	lek	BC-1
Trade Mark	potek	EZCast
Rating(s)	Anbote	DC 5V From Type-C

Test Standard(s) : IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020; ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005; FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

The device described above is tested by Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited to determine the maximum emission levels emanating from the device and the severe levels of the device can endure and its performance criterion. The measurement results are contained in this test report and Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited is assumed full of responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements. Also, this report shows that the EUT (Equipment Under Test) is technically compliant with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093:2013), ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005, and Reference FCC KDBs requirements.

This report applies to above tested sample only and shall not be reproduced in part without written approval of Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited.

Date of Receipt Date of Test Oct. 16, 2023 Oct. 16, 2023 ~ Oct. 24, 2023

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(Engineer / Kingkong Jin)

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(Supervisor / Bibo Zhang)

Approved & Authorized Signer

(Manager / Tom Chen)

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Prepared By

Reviewer



Version

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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing are as follows.

<Highest SAR Summary>

Frequency Band	Highest Reported 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	SAR Test Limit (W/Kg)	
Frequency Band	Body-worn(0mm)		
WIFI 5.2GHz	0.357	Anbore 1.6	
Test Result	PASS Month PASS	Anboron Ano	

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This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020.

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2. General Information

2.1 Client Information

Applicant	:	Winner Wave Limited
Address	:	Unit 1615 Peninsula Tower,538 Castle Peak Road Lai Chi Kok Kowloon, Hong Kong
Manufacturer	:	Actions Microelectronics Co., Ltd.
Address :		201, No.9 Building, Software Park, KeJiZhong Er Road, GaoXinQu, NanShan, Shenzhen, China

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2. 2 Testing Laboratory Information

Test Site:	Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited
0	1/F, Building D, Sogood Science and Technology Park, Sanwei
Address:	community, Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.518102

2. 3 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Name	:	Pocket	ntbotek Anbote Ant hotek Anbotek Anb
Model No.	:	BC-1	Anbotek Anbois ek abotek Anboten A
Trade Mark		EZCast	Anbotek Anboi tek nootek Anbote
Test Power Supply	:	DC 5V From Type-C	ek Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek Anbote
		Operation Frequency:	5.2GWiFi:5180MHz~5240MHz
Product Description	:	Modulation Type:	CCK/OFDM/DBPSK/DAPSK
Description		Antenna Type:	Iron sheet antenna

Remark: 1) For a more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or the User's Manual.

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2. 4 Device Category and SAR Limits

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.

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2.5 Applied Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093:2013)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020

KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04

- KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- KDB248227 D01 802 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot SARv02r01
- KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03

2. 6 Environment of Test Site

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	22~23
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55~65

2.7 Test Configuration

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

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3. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

3.1 Introduction

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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 to exercise control over his or her exposure. awareness and ability general, In occupational/controlled exposure limits higher than the limits general are for population/uncontrolled.

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3. 2 SAR Definition

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

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \mathbf{C}\left(\frac{\mathbf{\delta T}}{\mathbf{\delta t}}\right)$$

Where: C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δ tisthe exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

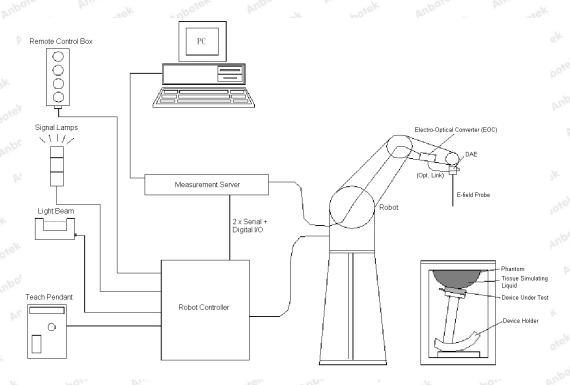
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4. SAR Measurement System



DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- > A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- > A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid

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> Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

4.1 E-Field Probe

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

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<ex3dv4 probe<="" th=""><th>e> Am</th><th>stek pabor</th></ex3dv4>	e> Am	stek pabor
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	 ± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis) 	toote
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)	Photo of EX3DV4
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	ek Anbolek Anbolek Anbolek potek Anbolek Anbolek Anbolek

E-Field Probe Specification

E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than \pm 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within \pm 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

4. 2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is

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accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80dB.



Photo of DAE

4.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX60XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

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



Photo of DASY5

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4. 4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

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The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Photo of Server for DASY5

4.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm;
	Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat
Areas	Phantom
	Anbote Ant stek anbotek All ak boten Anb

Photo of SAM Phantom

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

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<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	20
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	10
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis:400 mm Photo of ELI4 Phantom	A 0 0

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The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

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4.6 Device Holder

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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.

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The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP).Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



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4.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing 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 erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

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

Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	Norm _i ,	a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _i
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi	
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i	
Device parameters:	- Frequency	K fanborer	
	- Crest factor	tex of mbo	
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ	
	- Density	ρ	

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 DASY 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.

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The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$\mathbf{V_i} = \mathbf{U_i} + \mathbf{U_i^2} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{cf}}{\mathbf{dcp_i}}$$

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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)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field Probes: $E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$

H-field Probes: $H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$

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

Norm_i= sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field Probes

ConvF= sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ii}= 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)

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

Etot= total field strength in V/m

 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

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5. Test Equipment List

		Town of Manufacture	O a mi a l Nhama h a m	Calib	oration
Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1160	Oct. 02, 2021	Oct. 01, 2024
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	387	Sept. 06, 2023	Sept. 05, 2024
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7396	May. 06, 2023	May. 05, 2024
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46317418	Oct. 22, 2022	Oct. 21, 2023
SPEAG	DAK	DAK-3.5	1226	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI Phantom	QDOVA004AA	2058	NCR	NCR
AR	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA1118004	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Power Meter	N1914A	MY50001102	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Power Sensor	N8481H	MY51240001	Oct. 22, 2022	Oct. 21, 2023
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	N9020A	MY51170037	Oct. 22, 2022	Oct. 21, 2023
Agilent	Signal Generation	N5182A	MY48180656	Oct. 22, 2022	Oct. 21, 2023
Worken	Directional Coupler	0110A05601O- 10	COM5BNW1A2	Oct. 22, 2022	Oct. 21, 2023

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Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.

- 2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
- 3. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
- I. The dielectric probe kit was calibrated via the network analyzer, with the specified procedure (calibrated in pure water) and calibration kit (standard) short circuit, before the dielectric measurement. The specific procedure and calibration kit are provided by Agilent.
- 5. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it

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6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For 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, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown as followed:





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Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

Frequency	Water	Sugar	Cellulose	Salt	Preventol	DGBE	Conductivity	Permittivity
(MHz)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(σ)	(ɛr)
				For Hea	d			
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1750	55.2	0	0	0.3	0 Anbo	44.5	1.37 pr/or	40.1
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	otek 0 Ant	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0.nbot	0	Not 0	mbote ^k 0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	K 0 m	0	0.1	0 Och	45.1	1.96	39.0
5000	65.5	ote ^K 0	17.2	0	17.3	0 nbox	5.27	35.3
5000	78.6	0	10.7	0	10.7	6 Dol	6.00	48.2

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

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Report No.: 18220WC30220001 Page 20 of 70 The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid. Measured Target Tissue

14	Measured	Target	Tissue		Measure	d Tissu	e	Liquid	
oti	Frequency (MHz)	٤ _r	σ	٤r	Dev. (%)	σ	Dev. (%)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
nt	5200	35.3	5.27	35.26	-0.11	5.17	-1.90	22.2	10/18/2023
Ŗ	upon ak	botek	Anboten	Anb	tek na	potek	Anbor	Anthotek	Anboten

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7. System Verification Procedures

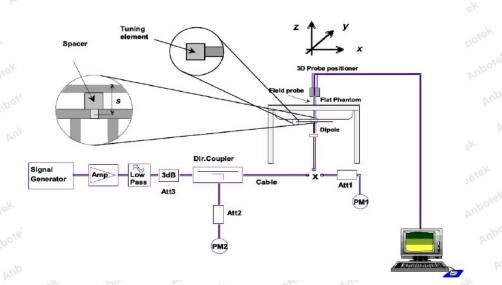
Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix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

Purpose of System Performance 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.

System 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:



System Setup for System Evaluation

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Photo of Dipole Setup

Validation Results

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

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviatio n (%)	Test Date
5200	Head	100	80.7	7.91	79.1	-1.98	10/18/2023

Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

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8. EUT Testing Position

8.1 Body Worn Position

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per KDB 648474 D04, 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 FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015 should be 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 applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is < 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

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Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

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Body Worn Position

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9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

(a) Use base station simulator (if applicable) or engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the middle channel.

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- (b) Keep EUT to radiate maximum output power or 100% duty factor (if applicable)
- (c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter.
- (d) Place the EUT in the positions as setup photos demonstrates.
- (e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (f) Measure SAR transmitting at the middle channel for all applicable exposure positions.
- (g) Identify the exposure position and device configuration resulting the highest SAR
- (h) Measure SAR at the lowest and highest channels at the worst exposure position and device configuration if applicable.

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

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

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume

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- (d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

9. 2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9. 3 Area Scan Procedures

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

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		OT DIT
	\leq 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^{\circ}\pm1^{\circ}$	$20^\circ\pm1^\circ$
c	\leq 2 GHz: \leq 15 mm 2 - 3 GHz: \leq 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	When the x or y dimension of measurement plane orientation the measurement resolution of x or y dimension of the test of measurement point on the test	on, is smaller than the above, must be \leq the corresponding device with at least one

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9. 4 Zoom Scan Procedures

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label. Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6

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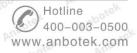
GHz.

			\leq 3 GHz	> 3 GHz			
NUPO, bu al	6	ooter Ann	stek nabo	A' ak bote			
Maximum zoom scan s	spatial reso	lution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm [*]	$3 ext{ 4 GHz: } \leq 5 ext{ mm}^*$ 4 - 6 GHz: $\leq 4 ext{ mm}^*$			
	uniform	grid: ∆z _{Zoom} (11)	≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm			
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface		$\Delta z_{Z_{200m}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	\leq 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm			
	grid	∆z _{Zoom} (n>1): between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$				
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		\geq 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm			

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

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9.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

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9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

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10. Conducted Power

<WIFI 5.2GHz Conducted Power>

Alle	194	
Mode	Test channel	Maximum Conducted Output Power (dBm)
11a Ann	CH36	8.12
11a	CH40	7.03
11a	CH48	7.98
11n(HT20)	CH36	7.12 Model
11n(HT20)	CH40	7.23
11n(HT20)	CH48	7.86
11n(HT40)	CH38	7.12
11n(HT40)	CH46	7.98
10	ADM	No. No.

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Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* \leq 50 mm are determined by:

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

f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

1. 10 M	Mode	Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Test distance (mm)	Result	exclusion thresholds for 1-g SAR
3	802.11a	5180	8.12	9	7.94	ibote 5 An	3.62	3.0

Base on the result of note1, RF exposure evaluation of 5.2G WIFI mode is required.

3. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.

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11.Antenna Location

EUT Top Edge EUT Top Edge EUT Top Edge

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EUT BACK VIEW

	Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge										
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side					
WLAN	<25mm	<25mm	abo ^{te} 35mm Antes	<25mm	<mark>32mm</mark>	<25mm					
Do.	201	- 04	N.	wo' pr	NOV.	2.00					

		Positions	for SAR tests; I	Hotspot mode			
Antennas Front Back Top Side Bottom Side Left Side							
WLAN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	

General Note: Referring to KDB 941225 D06, When the overall device length and width are \geq 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10mm, SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located with 25mm from that surface or edge.

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12. SAR Test Results Summary

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.

Scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.

Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Scaling Factor

- 2. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR≤0.8W/kg, other channels SAR testing are not necessary
- 3. Per KDB865664 D01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is ≤20%,and the measured SAR <1.45W/Kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 4. When the user enables the personal Wireless router functions for the handsets, actual operations include simulta neous transmission of both the Wi-Fi transmitting frequency and thus cannot be valuated for SAR under actual use conditions. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

ot Dend Made Test Gap Freq. Average Tune-Up Scaling Drift CAD CAD

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Freq.	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
nboto	WIFI 5.2GHz	а	Front M	0	5180	8.12	9	1.108	0.07	0.315	0.349
#1	WIFI 5.2GHz	а	Back	0	5180	8.12	9,001	1.108	0.06	0.322	0.357
	WIFI 5.2GHz	а	Bottom Side	0.00	5180	8.12	9	1.108	0.03	0.269	0.298
	WIFI 5.2GHz	a	Right Side	0	5180	8.12	9	1.108	0.05	0.293	0.325

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13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

13.1 Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

No.	Applicable	e Simultaneous 7	Transmission			8
Nell.	N/A	Anustek	Anbotek	Anbor	Anotek	P2K

Note:

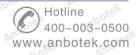
- 1. WIFI 5GHz share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- 2. Bluetooth stand-alone SAR tests are not required and are considered zero in the SAR summation.
- 3. Multi-band transmission analysis for Body SAR is performed following IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 procedure.

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13.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

N/A

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14. Measurement Uncertainty

PerKDB865664D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-gSAR within a frequency band is<1.5W/Kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertain tyanalys is described in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

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Appendix A. EUT Photos and Test Setup Photos







Body Back (0mm)



Body Bottom (0mm)



Body Right (0mm)

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Appendix B. Plots of SAR System Check

5200MHzHeadSystemCheckDate:10/18/2023

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2-SN: 1160 Communication System: UID0,CW;Frequency:5200MHz;DutyCycle:1:1 Medium parameters used: f=5200MHz; σ =5.17S/m; ϵ_r =35.26; ρ =1000kg/m³ Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5Configuration:

- Probe:EX3DV4–SN7396;ConvF(4.93,4.93,4.93);Calibrated: 05,06.2023;
- Sensor-Surface:2mm(Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics:DAE4Sn387;Calibrated: 09,06.2023
- Phantom:SAM;Type:QD000P40CD;Serial:TP:1670
- MeasurementSW:DASY52,Version52.8(2);SEMCADXVersion14.6.10(7164)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/ZoomScan(7x7x7)/Cube0:Measurementgrid:dx=4mm,dy=4mm,dz=1.4mm Reference Value=57.87V/m; Power Drift=-0.03dB Peak SAR(extrapolated)=31.49W/kg SAR(1g)=7.91W/kg; SAR(10g)=2.27W/kg Maximum value of SAR(measured)=21.15W/kg

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Configuration/Pin=100mW/AreaScan(71x71x1):Interpolatedgrid:dx=1.000mm,dy=1.000mm Maximum value of SAR(interpolated)=17.87W/kg



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Appendix C. Plots of SAR Test Data

#1

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WIFI 5.2G _802.11a_Body Front _5180

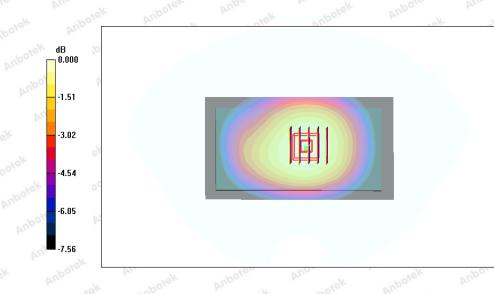
Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a (0); Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5180 MHz; σ = 5.17 S/m; ϵ_r = 35.26; ρ = 1000 kg/m³ Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5Configuration:

- Probe:EX3DV4–SN7396;ConvF(4.93,4.93,4.93);Calibrated: 05,06.2023;
- Sensor-Surface:2mm(Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics:DAE4Sn387;Calibrated: 09.06.2023
- Phantom:SAM;Type:QD000P40CD;Serial:TP:1670
- MeasurementSW:DASY52, Version52.8(2); SEMCADXVersion14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.362 W/kg

BODY/BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 5.475 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.456 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.322W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.174 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.392 W/kg



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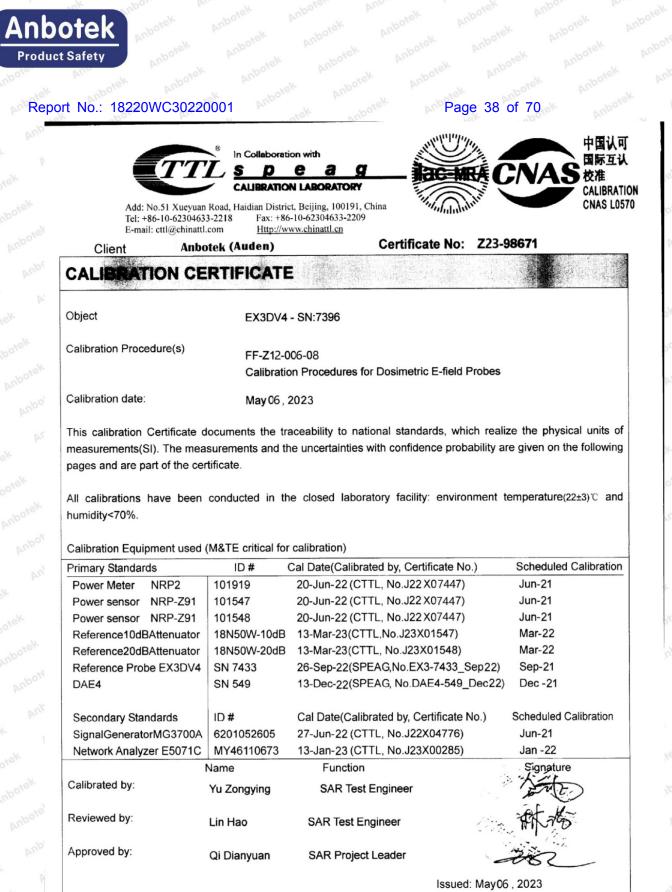


Appendix D. DASY System Calibration Certificate

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This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

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Glossary:

tissue simulating liquid
sensitivity in free space
sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
diode compression point
crest factor (1/duty cycle) of the RF signal
modulation dependent linearization parameters
Φ rotation around probe axis
θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i
θ =0 is normal to probe axis

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Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
 b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used
- in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx, y, z: Assessed for E-field polarization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz; waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x, y, z = NORMx, y, z^*$ frequency response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx, y, z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z:A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx, y,z* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from±50MHz to±100MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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Probe EX3DV4

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SN: 7396

Calibrated: May 06, 2023

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7396

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Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(µV/(V/m) ²) ^A	0.54	0.53	0.50	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	97.8	104.5	102.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dBõV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	cw	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	199.9	±2.4%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		203.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.0	_

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6). ^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7396

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Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)	
750	41.9	0.89	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.30	0.85	±12.1%	
835	41.5	0.90	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.15	1.36	±12.1%	
900	41.5	0.97	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.16	1.37	±12.1%	
1750	40.1	1.37	8.61	8.61	8.61	0.25	1.04	±12.1%	
1900	40.0	1.40	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.24	1.01	±12.1%	
2100	39.8	1.49	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.24	1.04	±12.1%	
2300	39.5	1.67	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.40	0.75	±12.1%	
2450	39.2	1.80	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.50	0.75	±12.1%	
2600	39.0	1.96	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.64	0.68	±12.1%	
5250	35.9	4.71	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.45	1.30	±13.3%	
5600	35.5	5.07	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.45	1.35	±13.3%	
5750	35.4	5.22	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.45	1.45	±13.3%	

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters. ^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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