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# **FCC SAR Test Report**

Client Name : Wildix EE OU

Address : Narva mnt 7 - 339A, Tallinn, 10117 Estonia

Product Name : Wi-Fi Dongle

Date : Nov. 25, 2020





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**Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited** 



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## **TEST REPORT**

Applicant : Wildix EE OU

Manufacturer : Wildix EE OU

Product Name : Wi-Fi Dongle

Model No. : WiFiDongle

Trade Mark : Wildix

Rating(s) : DC 5V from USB

Test Standard(s) : IEEE 1528:2013; IEC 62209-2:2010; FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093:2013);

ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005; Reference FCC KDBs;

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 IEEE 1528:2013, IEC 62209-2:2010, FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093:2013), ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005, and Reference FCC KDBsrequirements.

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	Nov. 18, 2020
Date of Test	Nov. 18~Nov. 25, 2020
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	(Manager / Tom Chen)







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## 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>

Francisco Dand	Highest Reported 1g-SAR(W/Kg)		SAR Test Limit	
Frequency Band	Body-worn(10mm)	Hotspot (10mm)	(W/Kg)	
WLAN2.4G	0.254	0.254	inbotek Anbo	
WLAN5.2G	0.223	0.223	anbotek 1.6 Anbote	
Test Result	Anbore Am	PASS	Potek Vupo	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015 and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013



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## 2. General Information

## 2.1 Client Information

Applicant	:	Wildix EE OU
Address	:	Narva mnt 7 - 339A, Tallinn, 10117 Estonia
Manufacturer	:	Wildix EE OU
Address	:	Narva mnt 7 - 339A, Tallinn, 10117 Estonia
Factory 1	:	Wildix EE OU
Address	:	Narva mnt 7 - 339A, Tallinn, 10117 Estonia

## 2. 2 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Name	:	Wi-Fi Dongle
Model No.	:	WiFiDongle
Trade Mark	:	Wildix
Test Power Supply	:	DC 5V from USB
Tx Frequency	:	2.4G WIFI:2412~2462MHz 5.2G WIFI: 5180MHz~5240MHz 5.8G WIFI: 5745MHz~5825MHz
Type of Modulation	:	2.4G WIFI: 802.11b CCK; 802.11g/n OFDM 5.2G WIFI:OFDM with BPSK/QPSK/16QAM/64QAM/256QAM 5.8G WIFI:OFDM with BPSK/QPSK/16QAM/64QAM/256QAM
Antenna Type	:	2.4G WIFI: PCB Antenna 5.2G WIFI: PCB Antenna 5.8G WIFI: PCB Antenna
Antenna Gain(Peak)	:	2.4G WIFI: 1.72dBi 5.2G WIFI: 1.5dBi 5.8G WIFI: 1.5dBi
Category of device	:	Portable device

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. 3 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.

## 2. 4 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
- IEEE Std 1528:2013
- 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
- KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devicesv02r05
- KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot SARv02r01

.

### 2. 5 Environment of Test Site

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

## 2. 6 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

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

## 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  $(\rho)$ . The equation description is as below:

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

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

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

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

Where: C is the specific head capacity,  $\delta T$  is the temperature rise and  $\delta t$ is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

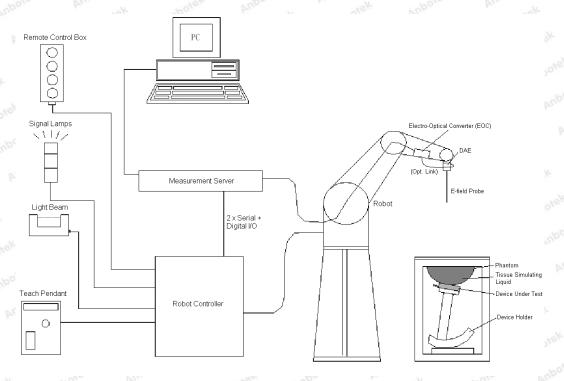
However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.





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## 4. SAR Measurement System



**DASY System Configurations** 

The DASYsystem 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







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- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

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

## 4. 1 E-Field Probe

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.

## E-Field Probe Specification

#### <EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular	rek
¢ 0	core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	Ant Ant
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)	tek bote Anb
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)	Photo
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 Anbotek Botek Anbot Anbotek An



Photo of EX3DV4

#### > 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







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and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is 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 controllersystem, 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.

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	Al Coles and
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	The state of the s
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	he k
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	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>

18	V 20' 21'	_
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	500
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	10
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm	0
	Minor axis:400 mm	1
	Ambore Am botek Anborek Anborek	
	Ambores And Stek Amborek A	
	amborek Anbo ek aborek	SA
	wek sobotek Anbor Ambor Anbor tek and	00
	Photo of ELI4 Phantom	
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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

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  $\pm 0.5$ 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.

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  $\epsilon$  = 3 and loss tangent  $\delta$  = 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.



**Device Holder** 



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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.

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<sub>i</sub>,  $a_{i0}$ ,  $a_{i1}$ ,  $a_{i2}$ 

- Conversion factor  $ConvF_i$ 

- Diode compression point dcpi

**Device parameters:** - Frequency f

- Crest factor cf

**Media parameters:** - Conductivity  $\sigma$ 

- 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





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correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

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)

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

ConvF= sensitivity enhancement in solution

a<sub>ij</sub>= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E<sub>i</sub>= electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H<sub>i</sub>= 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

E<sub>tot</sub>= total field strength in V/m

 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

B	Name of Familians of	- /24	Conicl Name	Calibration		
Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date	
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	910	Jun 15,2018	Jun 14,2021	
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1160	Oct. 02, 2018	Oct. 01, 2021	
Rohde & Schwarz	UNIVERSAL RADIO COMMUNICATION TESTER	CMU 200	117888	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
Rohde & Schwarz	UNIVERSAL RADIO COMMUNICATION TESTER	CMU 500	104209	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	387	Sept.06,2020	Sept.05,2021	
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7396	May 06,2020	May 05,2021	
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46317418	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
SPEAG	DAK	DAK-3.5	1226	NCR	NCR	
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD000P40CD	1802	NCR	NCR	
SPEAG	ELI Phantom	QDOVA004AA	2058	NCR	NCR	
AR AM	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA1118004	NCR	NCR	
Agilent	Power Meter	N1914A	MY50001102	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
Agilent	Power Sensor	N8481H	MY51240001	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	N9020A	MY51170037	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
Agilent	Signal Generation	N5182A	MY48180656	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	
Worken	Directional Coupler	0110A05601O- 10	COM5BNW1A2	Oct.26, 2020	Oct.25, 2021	

#### Note:

- 1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
- The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
- The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
- 4. 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 amplifierlevel 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:



**Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR** 

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency	Water	Sugar	Cellulose	Salt	Preventol	DGBE	Conductivity	Permittivity	
(MHz) (%)		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(σ)	(er)	
				For Hea	ıd				
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5	
1750	55.2	0	Amount O	0.3	0 Mupper	44.5	1.37	40.1	
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	otek O Ant	44.5	1.40	40.0	
2450	55.0	0,500	0	otek 0	inbotel 0	45.0	1.80	39.2	
2600	54.8	4 0 kg	0	0.1	Anto Osh	45.1	1.96	39.0	
5000	65.5	otell 0	17.2	0	17.3	0,000	5.27	35.3	
5000	78.6	0	10.7	And hotel	10.7	0 Amb	6.00	48.2	



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The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Measured	Target '	Tissue		Measure	T : J				
Frequency (MHz)	ε <sub>r</sub>	σ	$\epsilon_{ m r}$	Dev. (%)	σ	Dev. (%)	Liquid Temp.	Test Date	
2450	39.2	1.80	39.01	-0.48%	1.83	1.67	22.4	11/24/2020	
5200	49.0	5.30	48.46	-1.10%	5.41	2.08	21.9	11/25/2020	



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## 7. System Verification Procedures

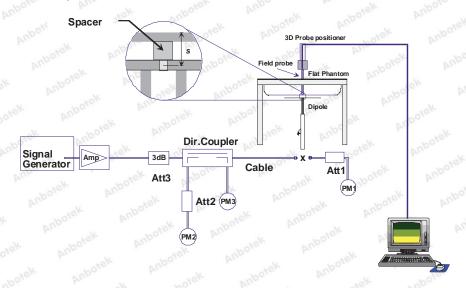
Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix 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)	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Test Date	
2450	botek 250 Anbo	51.8	12.89	51.56	-0.46	11/24/2020	
5200	100	77.8	7.88	78.8	1.29	11/25/2020	

Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized



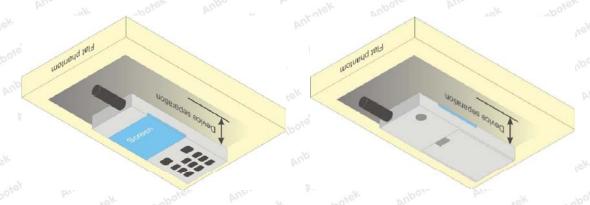
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## 8. EUT Testing Position

## 8. 1 Body Worn Position

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positionedagainst a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per KDB 648474 D04, body-worn accessoryexposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. Thebody-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SARcompliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible withthat 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 aheadset 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.

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. Whenmultiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with onlythe 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.



**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.
- (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
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid





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- (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

≤3 GHz	> 3 GHz
5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 15 mm 2 − 3 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz} \le 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz} \le 10 \text{ mm}$
When the x or y dimension of measurement plane orientatio the measurement resolution n x or y dimension of the test dimeasurement point on the test	n, is smaller than the above, nust be ≤ the corresponding evice with at least one
	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ $30^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ $\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ When the x or y dimension of measurement plane orientatio the measurement resolution n x or y dimension of the test definition of the





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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 GHz.

				- 01
abore Arre		-oten Anbo	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
	an spatial reso	olution: $\Lambda x_{Zoom}$ , $\Lambda y_{Zoom}$	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
	uniform	grid: ∆z <sub>Zoom</sub> (n)	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
Maximum zoom sc spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	an graded	Δz <sub>Zoom</sub> (1): between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	grid		≤1.5·∆z	z <sub>Zoom</sub> (n-1)
Minimum zoom sea volume	n x, y, z	•	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note:  $\delta$  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 <u>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</u> 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 aggregateSAR, 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.

### 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

## <WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Conducted Output Power(dBm)	Test Rate Data
	Joolek	2412	14.46	1 Mbps
802.11b	6	2437	14.14	1 Mbps
	11	2462	13.75	1 Mbps
	1 1	2412	13.41	6 Mbps
802.11g	ibotel 6	2437	13.15	6 Mbps
	, nb 11	2462	12.96	6 Mbps
	Lorek	2412	13.44	MCS0
802.11n(20MHz)	6	2437	13.12	MCS0
	11	2462	13.42	MCS0
	3 Ant	2422	13.99	MCS0
802.11n(40MHz)	potell 6	2437	13.90	MCS0
	9	2452	14.32	MCS0



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1/4 L/2	_3332	2.57.7			
	Channel	Average Power			
Mode	Frequency	output			
	(MHz)	(dBm)			
otek Anboten	5180	13.43			
802.11a	5200	12.77			
	5240	12.59			
Aupo	5180	12.03			
802.11n20	5200	12.37			
	5240	11.87			
otek Anbotes	5180	10.91			
802.11ac20	5200	10.73			
	5240	10.93			
000 44-40	5190	10.60			
802.11n40	5230	10.85			
000 1110	5190	9.93			
802.11ac40	5230	9.07			
802.11ac80	5210	8.62			

#### <WLAN 5.8GHz Conducted Power>

	Channel	Average Power
Mode	Frequency	output
	(MHz)	(dBm)
11a	5745	9.37
11a	5785	8.59
11a	5825	7.33
11n HT20	5745	7.77
11n HT20	5785	7.73
11n HT20	5825	7.25
11n HT40	5755	8.29
11n HT40	5795	9.72
11ac HT20	5745	9.03
11ac HT20	5785	8.91
11ac HT20	5825	7.90
11ac HT40	5755	9.43
11ac HT40	5795	8.32
11ac HT80	5775	8.57

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### Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015, the test distance less than 5mm

Mode	Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Conducted Output Power	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Test distance (mm)	Result	exclusion thresholds for 1-g SAR	
802.11b (2.4G)	2412	14.46	14.5	28.184	10	4.377	3.0	
802.11a (5.2G)	5180	13.43	13.5	22.387	10	5.095	3.0	
802.11n HT40(5.8G)	5795	9.72	9.8	9.550	10	2.299	3.0	

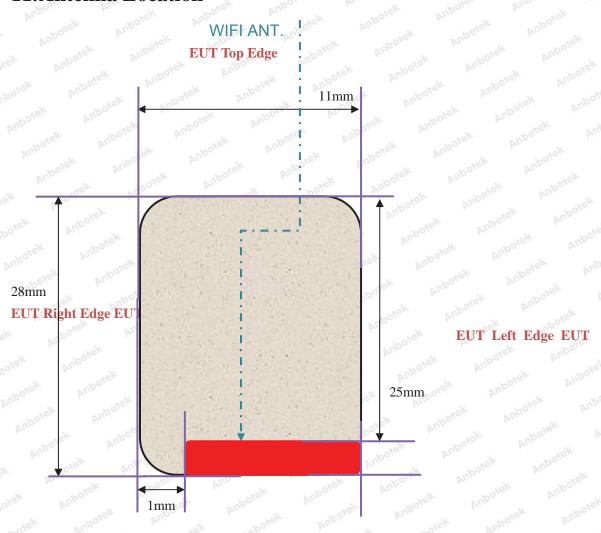
Base on the result of note1, RF exposure evaluation of 2.4G/5.2G WIFI mode is required. 5.8G WIFI is not.

- 2. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.
- 3. Per KDB 248227 D01, In the 5GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. SAR is not required for the following 5GHz 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.



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## 11. Antenna Location



**EUT Bottom Edge** 

### **EUT FRONT VIEW**

7	Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge										
Antennas	Antennas Front Back Top Side Bottom Side Left Side Right Side										
WLAN	<25mm	<25mm	>25mm	<25mm	<25mm	<25mm					
>	potek Anbu	ode Yes	lek Anboro	All wotek	Anboten	Anbo					

	Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode									
Antennas Front Back Top Side Bottom Side Left Side Right Side										
WLAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes Yes				
	W Bupo	k botek		Air. otek	Aupoten Aut	de Ho				

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General Note: According with FCC KDB 447498 D01, appendix A, <SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz~6GHz and≤50mm>table, this device SAR test configurations considerations are shown in the table above.

Per KDB 447498 D01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.



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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

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR≤0.8W/kg, other channels SAR testing are not necessary
- Per KDB 941225 D05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1
  RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum
  output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
- Per KDB 941225 D05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
- 5. Per KDB 941225 D05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
- 6. Per KDB 941225 D05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
- 7. Per KDB 941225 D05, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
- 8. 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.
- 9. When the user enables the personal Wireless router functions for the handsets, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the Wi-Fi transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated 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.

## **Body -worn and Hotspot SAR Results**

<WIFI 2.4GHz>

Plot			Test	Con		Freq.	Average	Tune-Up	Scaling	Power	Measured	Reported		
No.	Band	Mode	Position	Gap	Ch.	(MHz	Power	Limit	Factor	Drift	SAR <sub>1g</sub>	SAR <sub>1g</sub>		
140.			rosition	(111111)	(111111)	(mm)		)	(dBm)	(dBm)	ractor	(dB)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)
#1	WIFI2.4GHz	802.11b	Front	10	01	2412	14.46	14.5	1.003	-0.15	0.253	0.254		
	WIFI2.4GHz	802.11b	Back	10	01	2412	14.46	14.5	1.003	0.09	0.250	0.251		
Y.	WIFI2.4GHz	802.11b	Left Side	10	01	2412	14.46	14.5	1.003	0.12	0.149	0.149		
-/-	WIFI2.4GHz	802.11b	Right Side	× 10	01	2412	14.46	14.5	1.003	0.15	0.156	0.156		
por	WIFI2.4GHz	802.11b	Top Side	10	01	2412	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Ariboh	WIFI2.4GHz	802.11b	Bottom Side	10	01	2412	14.46	14.5	1.003	0.18	0.161	0.161		





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17000		LOW						0		34.50	- A 10	
#2	WIFI5.2GHz	802.11a	Front	10	36	5180	13.43	13.5	1.005	0.08	0.222	0.223
þ.	WIFI5.2GHz	802.11a	Back	10	36	5180	13.43	13.5	1.005	-0.08	0.217	0.218
N/	WIFI5.2GHz	802.11a	Left Side	10	36	5180	13.43	13.5	1.005	0.02	0.122	0.123
0.	WIFI5.2GHz	802.11a	Right Side	10	36	5180	13.43	13.5	1.005	0.02	0.134	0.135
otek	WIFI5.2GHz	802.11a	Top Side	10	36	5180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
mo <sup>N</sup>	WIFI5.2GHz	802.11a	Bottom Side	10	36	5180	13.43	13.5	1.005	0.02	0.139	0.140



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## 13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

## **Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations**

3	No.	Applica	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission							
I	1.	N/A	anbotek	Aupolo	by.	hotek	Anboten	Anbo		

#### Note:

1. 2.4GWIFI and 5GWIFI cannot transmit simultaneously.

**Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR** 

N/A



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## 14. Measurement Uncertainty

PerKDB865664D01SARMeasurement100MHzto6GHz,whenthehighestmeasured1-gSARwithinafrequencybandis<1.5W/Kg,theextensiveSARmeasurementuncertaintyanalysisdescribedinIEC 62209-2:2010isnotrequiredinSARreportssubmittedforequipmentapproval.



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# Appendix A. EUT Photos and Test Setup Photos



Front (10mm)





Left Side (10mm)



Right Side (10mm)



Bottom Side (10mm)



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# **Appendix B. Plots of SAR System Check**

2450MHz Head System Check

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:910

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.86 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 39.05;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## **DASY5 Configuration:**

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7396; ConvF(7.57, 7.57, 7.57); Calibrated: May,06.2020;

• Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: Sep. 6,2020

Phantom: SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

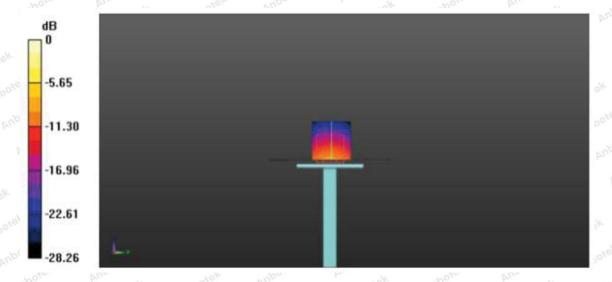
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1):Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.1 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 87.652 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.89 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.45 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg





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#### 5200MHz System Check

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1160

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz;  $\sigma = 5.46$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## **DASY5** Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7396; ConvF(4.93, 4.93, 4.93); Calibrated: May,06.2020;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: Sep. 6,2020
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

# Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm,

dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 49.005 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

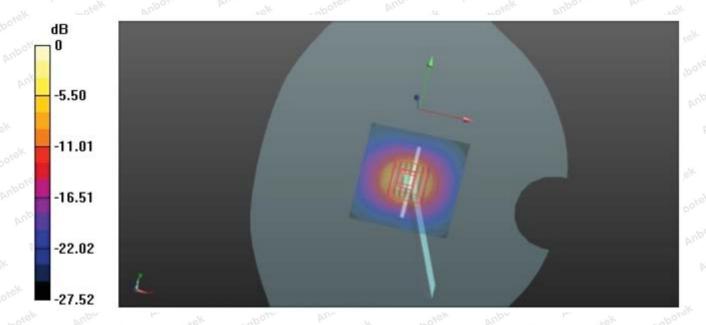
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.88 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.7 W/kg





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#### 5800MHz System Check

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1160

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz;  $\sigma = 6.15$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.36$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## **DASY5** Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7396; ConvF(4.93, 4.93, 4.93); Calibrated: May,06.2020;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: Sep. 6,2020
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

# Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm,

dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 49.012 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

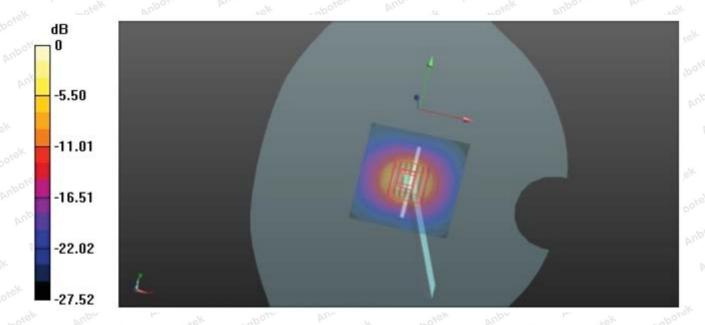
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.8 W/kg





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# Appendix C. Plots of SAR Test Data

#1

Date: 11/24/2020

WIFI 2.4G\_802.11b\_ Body \_Ch1

Communication System: UID 0, wifi (fcc) (0); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 1.86 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 39.05; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7396; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14); Calibrated: May,06.2020;

• Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

• Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: Sep. 6,2020

• Phantom: SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670

• Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Body /Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.285 W/kg

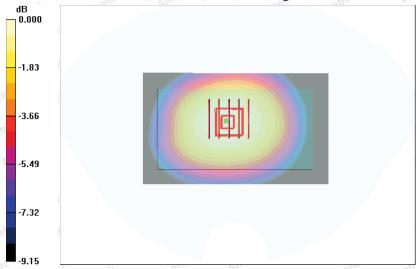
Body /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.8 V/m; Power Drift =-0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.272 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.253 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.168 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.259 W/kg





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#2

Date: 11/25/2020

## WIFI 5.2G Body\_Ch36

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a (0); Frequency: 5180MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5180 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.46 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$ = 48.52;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7396; ConvF(4.93, 4.93, 4.93); Calibrated: May,06.2020;

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn387; Calibrated: Sep. 6,2020

Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Body / Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.239W/kg

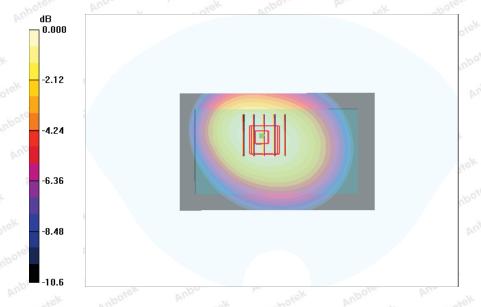
Body /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.52 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.231W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.222 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.228 W/kg





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# Appendix D. DASY System Calibration Certificate



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Certificate No: Z20-68716

Anbotek (Auden)

# **ATION CERTIFICATE**

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7396

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-007-03

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: May06, 2020

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(Si). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)<sup>TC</sup> and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	20-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J18X07447)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J18X07447)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J18X07447)	Jun-20
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-20(CTTL,No.J19X01547)	Mar-21
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-20(CTTL, No.J19X01548)	Mar-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep18)	Sep-20
DAE4	SN 549	13-Dec-19(SPEAG, No.DAE4-549_Dec18)	Dec -20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J18X04776)	Jun-20
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-20 (CTTL, No.J19X00285)	Jan -21
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	EVE
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林杨
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	282
		Issued: May 07	, 2020
This calibration certificate sh	nall not be reprod	uced except in full without written approval of	the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z20-68716





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Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal A,B,C,D modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization Φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization θ σrotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i

θ=0 is normal to probe axis

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<sup>2</sup>-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

SN: 7396

Calibrated: May 06, 2020

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: Z20-68716

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

#### **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) <sup>B</sup>	97.8	104.5	102.5	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dBõV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (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%.

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>E</sup> 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

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (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%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than  $\pm$  1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below  $\pm$  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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# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 7396

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.09	10.09	10.09	0.30	0.90	±12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	9.88	9.88	9.88	0.19	1.32	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.23	1.15	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.24	8.24	8.24	0.24	1.06	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.19	1.24	±12.1%
2100	53.2	1.62	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.19	1.39	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.55	0.80	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.46	0.89	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.52	0.80	±12.1%
5250	48.9	5.36	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.45	1.80	±13.3%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.48	1.90	±13.3%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.48	1.95	±13.3%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> 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.

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F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than  $\pm$  1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below  $\pm$  2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

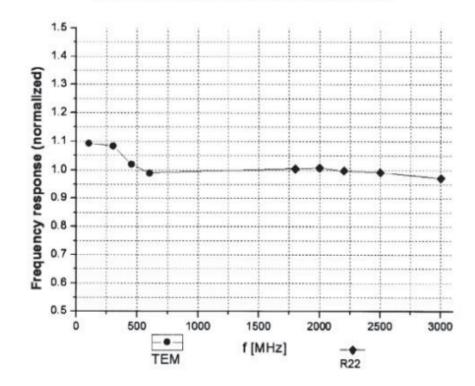


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# Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.4% (k=2)

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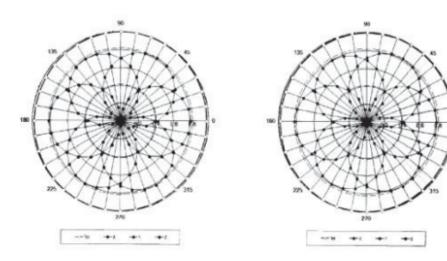


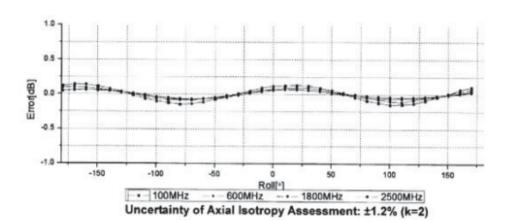
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# Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

# f=600 MHz, TEM

# f=1800 MHz, R22





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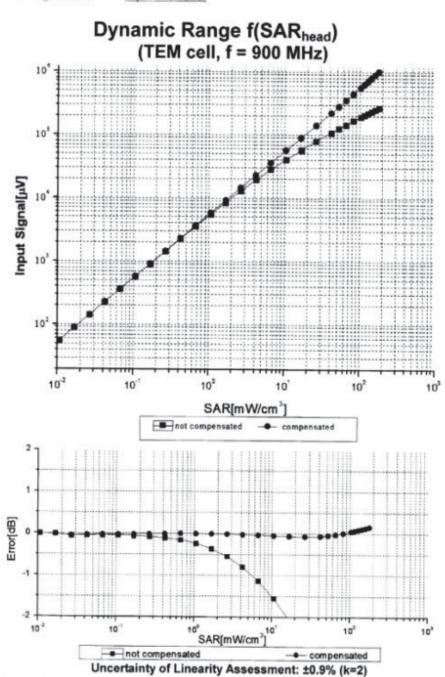




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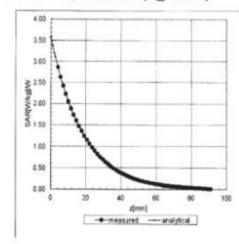


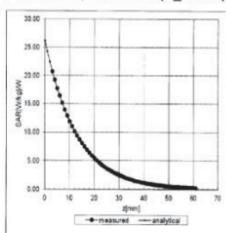
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# **Conversion Factor Assessment**

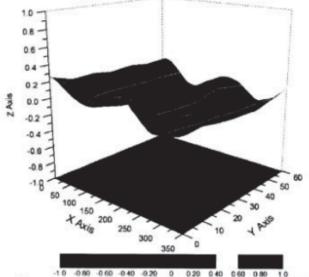
f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)





# **Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid**



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±3.2% (K=2)

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# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 7396

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	156.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

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Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a q

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779 info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

# **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

#### **USAGE OF THE DAE 4**

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

**Shipping of the DAE**: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures**: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair**: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

#### Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

#### Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

#### Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

Schmid & Partner Engineering

TN BR040315AD DAE4.doc

11.12.2009



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Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





S Schweizerlscher Kalibrierdienst
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Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA

Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client Anbotek (Auden)

Certificate No: DAE4-387\_Sep10

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

# **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 387

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v29

Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: September 06, 2020

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calbrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	15-Aug-20 (No:21092)	Aug-21
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-20 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-21

Name Function Signature
Calibrated by: Dominique Steffen Laboratory Technician

Approved by: Sven Kühn Deputy Manager

Issued: September 06, 2020

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

Certificate No: DAE4-387\_Sep10 Page 1 of 5



## Report No.: 18220WC00156701 FCC ID: 2AI49-WIFIDONGLE Page56of 83

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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura

S Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA

Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

#### Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics

Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot

coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- DC Voltage Measurement: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- Connector angle: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - DC Voltage Measurement Linearity: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - Common mode sensitivity: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - Channel separation: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - AD Converter Values with inputs shorted: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - Input Offset Measurement. Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - Input Offset Current: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - Input resistance: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - Low Battery Alarm Voltage: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - Power consumption: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

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# DC Voltage Measurement A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB =  $6.1 \mu V$ , full range = -100...+300 mV Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, -1.....+3mV full range = DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	Х	Υ	Z
High Range	404.489 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.852 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.862 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97827 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.95875 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.97982 ± 1.50% (k=2)

## **Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	53.0 ° ± 1 °
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# Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

#### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200032.85	-3.31	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20007.64	1.88	0.01
Channel X - Input	-20003.48	1.18	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200034.23	-1.43	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20006.60	0.91	0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20004.04	0.72	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200035.38	-0.83	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20003.69	-2.11	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20006.38	-1.59	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.63	0.08	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	202.29	0.70	0.35
Channel X	- Input	-197.90	0.60	-0.30
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.33	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200.86	-0.60	-0.30
Channel Y	- Input	-199.87	-1.23	0.62
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.61	0.27	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.60	-0.70	-0.35
Channel Z	- Input	-199.51	-0.85	0.43

#### 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	13.50	11.56
	- 200	-8.64	-11.18
Channel Y	200	-0.81	-1.28
	- 200	1.05	0.09
Channel Z	200	7.17	6.91
	- 200	-9.46	-9.01

#### 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-1.70	0.33
Channel Y	200	10.70	-	-0.38
Channel Z	200	7.11	7.89	-

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# 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15969	17466
Channel Y	15661	16162
Channel Z	15990	16190

# 5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec Input  $10 M\Omega$ 

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	0.73	-2.58	3.29	0.62
Channel Y	0.41	-0.49	1.23	0.40
Channel Z	-0.80	-1.88	0.30	0.42

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)	
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9	
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6	

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)	
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14	
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9	

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#### Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst Service suisse d'étalonnage Servizio svizzero di taratura Swiss Calibration Service

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Client Anbotek (Auden)

Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1160\_Oct11

# **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object D5GHzV2 - SN: 1160

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-22.v2

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: October 02, 2018

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-17 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-17 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-17 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-18 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-18 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-3503_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-18 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-16
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	18-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Name Function
Calibrated by: Leif Klysner Laboratory Technician

Approved by: Katja Pokovic Technical Manager

Issued: October 6, 2018

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

Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1160\_Oct11

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