



# TEST REPORT

**APPLICANT** : Dongguan SmartAction Technology Co.,Ltd  
**PRODUCT NAME** : High resolution music player  
**MODEL NAME** : HiBy R1  
**BRAND NAME** : HiBy  
**FCC ID** : 2AOBQ-HIBYR1  
**STANDARD(S)** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)  
IEEE 1528-2013  
**RECEIPT DATE** : 2024-10-28  
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**Annex F DASY Calibration Certificate**

<b>Changed History</b>		
<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>
1.0	2024-12-11	First edition



# 1. SAR Results Summary

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during test as bellows:

<Highest Reported SAR Summary>

Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary	
		Body (Gap 10mm)	
		1g SAR (W/kg)	
WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	0.424	

**Note:**

1. This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population or uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR, 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> for iPD and APD in 4cm<sup>2</sup>) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 1 (1.1310) and IEEE C95.1-1991), and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, IEEE 1528-2013, TCBC workshop notes, IEC TR 63170 and FCC KDB publications..
2. When the test result is a critical value, we will use the measurement uncertainty give the judgment result based on the 95% confidence intervals.



## 2. Technical Information

**Note:** Provide by applicant.

### 2.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

<b>Applicant:</b>	Dongguan SmartAction Technology Co.,Ltd
<b>Applicant Address:</b>	Room 1201, Lianjing Commercial Building, No.39, Hongwei 3rd Road, Nancheng District, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	SHENZHEN GR-VOICE TECHNOLOGY.,LTD.
<b>Manufacturer Address:</b>	Room 1201, Lianjing Commercial Building, No.39, Hongwei 3rd Road, Nancheng District, Dongguan, Guangdong, China

### 2.2. Equipment under Test (EUT) Description

<b>Product Name:</b>	High resolution music player
<b>EUT No.:</b>	5#
<b>Hardware Version:</b>	V3.0
<b>Software Version:</b>	V1.0
<b>Frequency Bands:</b>	WLAN 2.4GHz: 2412 MHz ~ 2472 MHz Bluetooth:2402 MHz~2480 MHZ
<b>Modulation Mode:</b>	802.11b: DSSS 802.11g/n-HT20: OFDM Bluetooth: GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK
<b>Antenna Type:</b>	WLAN: FPC Antenna Bluetooth: FPC Antenna

**Note:**

For more detailed description, please refer to specification or user manual supplied by the applicant and/or manufacturer.



## 2.3. Environment of Test Site/Conditions

Normal Temperature (NT):	20-25 °C
Relative Humidity:	30-75 %

During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established.

The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the Factory. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset.

The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 35 dB.

## 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 or controlled and general population or uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational or controlled exposure limits are Middle than the limits for general population or 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and  $|E|$  is the rmselectrical field strength.

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





## 4. RF Exposure Limits

### 4.1. Uncontrolled Environment

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

**Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)**

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for head and trunk)	1.6 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (10g cube tissue for limbs)	4.0 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for whole body)	0.08 W/kg

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging time (minutes)
<b>(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures</b>				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	*(100)	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f <sup>2</sup> )	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			f/300	6
1500-100,000			5	6
<b>(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure</b>				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f <sup>2</sup> )	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			f/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

**Note:**

- Occupational/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).
- Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.



## 4.2. Controlled Environment

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

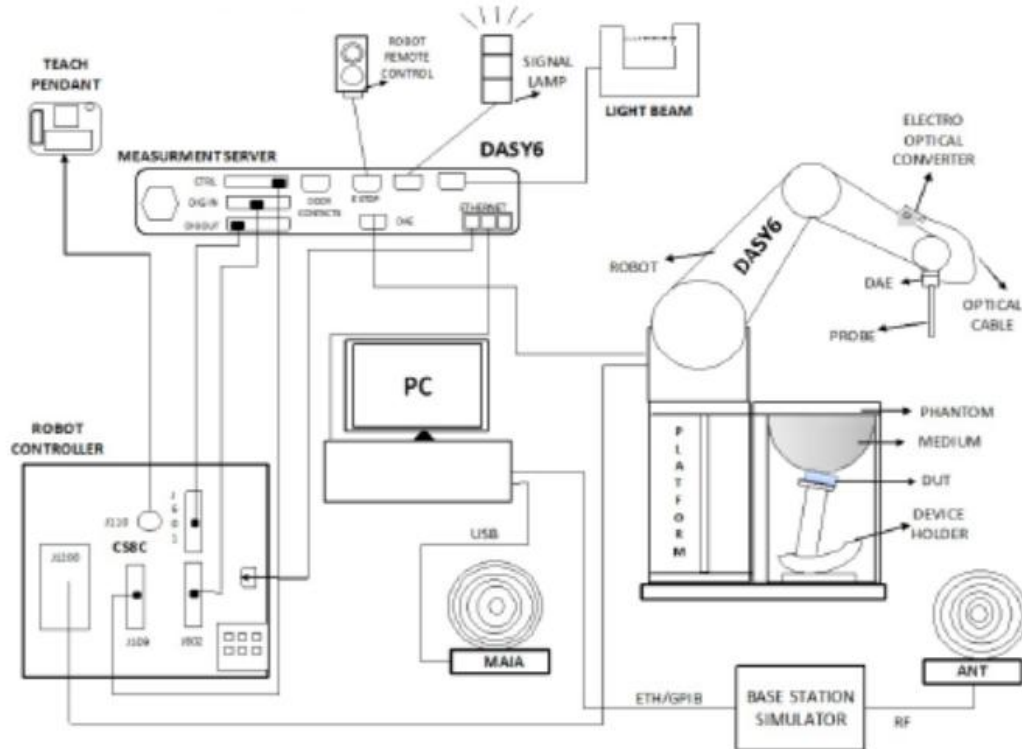


## 5. Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

Identity	Document Title	Method Determination /Remark
FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)	Radio Frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices	No deviation
IEEE 1528-2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques	No deviation
KDB 447498 D01v06	General RF Exposure Guidance	No deviation
KDB 248227 D01v02r02	SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 Transmitters	No deviation
KDB 865664 D01v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz	No deviation
KDB 865664 D02v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting	No deviation
KDB 648474 D04v01r03	Handset SAR	No deviation
KDB 941225 D06v02r01	SAR Evaluation Procedures For Portable Devices With Wireless Router Capabilities	No deviation
<b>Note 1:</b> Additions to, deviation, or exclusions from the method shall be judged in the "method determination" column of add, deviate or exclude from the specific method shall be explained in the "Remark" of the above table.		

## 6. SAR Measurement System



**Fig 6.1 SPEAG 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 (ECO) 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.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom.
- A device holder.

- Tissue simulating liquid.
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system.
- Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

## 6.1. 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

#### <ES3DV3 Probe>

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.4$ dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm

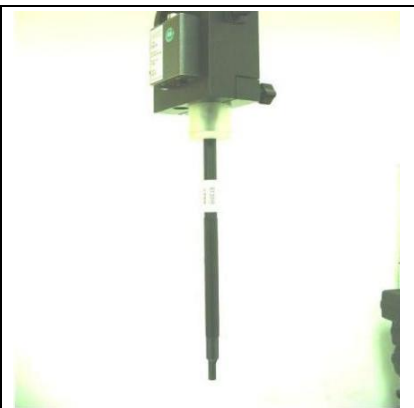


Fig 6.2 Photo of ES3DV3

#### <EX3DV4 Probe>

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	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



Fig 6.3 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  $\pm 0.25$  dB. 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.

## 6.2. 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 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 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 6.4 Photo of DAE

## 6.3. Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY6: TX60XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY6: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; nobelt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)



Fig. 6.5 Photo of Robot

## 6.4. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip disk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, 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.



Fig 6.6 Photo of Server for DASY5

## 6.5. Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



Fig. 6.7 Photo of Light Beam

## 6.6. Phantom

### <SAM Twin Phantom>

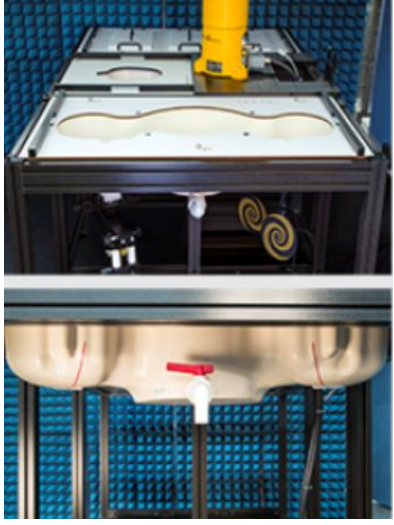
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm (sagging: <1%) Center ear point: $6 \pm 0.2$ mm	
<b>Filling Volume Dimensions</b>	Approx. 25 liters Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Measurement Areas</b>	Left Head, Right Head, Flat phantom	

Fig. 6.8 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.

## 6.7. Device Holder

### <Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

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 (EPR). 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.

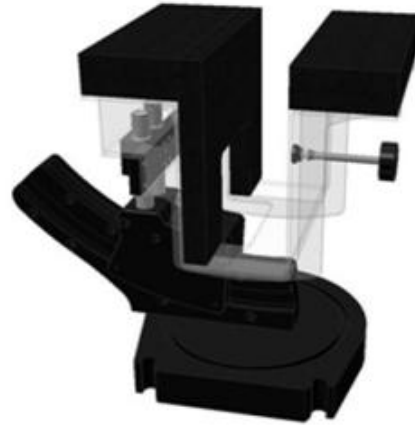


**<Laptop Extension Kit>**

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



**Fig 6.9 Device Holder**



**Fig 6.10 Laptop Extension Kit**

## 6.8. 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.

<b>Probe parameters:</b>	- Sensitivity	Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>i0</sub> , a <sub>i1</sub> , a <sub>i2</sub>
	- Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>



	- Diode compression point	dcpi
<b>Device parameters:</b>	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
<b>Media parameters:</b>	- Conductivity	$\sigma$
	- Density	$\rho$

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.

The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

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:

$$\text{E-field Probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \times \text{ConvF}}}$$

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

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)  
 $\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z),  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$  for E-field Probes  
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution  
 $a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m  
 $H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m



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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

$E_{\text{tot}}$  = 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.



## 6.9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial No./ SW Version	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	805	2021.12.17	2024.12.16
SPEAG	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT SYSTEM Software	DASY52	52.10.4.1527	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3974	2024.04.10	2025.04.09
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1423	2024.03.17	2024.03.16
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom 2	QD000P40CC	TP-1464	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
R&S	Network Emulator	CMW500	165755	2024.01.25	2025.01.24
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42404762	2024.01.25	2025.01.24
SPEAG	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1279	2024.03.18	2025.03.17
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	608501717	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5182B	MY53050509	2024.09.11	2025.09.10
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP8S	103215	2024.01.25	2025.01.24
Agilent	Power Meter	E4416A	MY45102093	2024.09.11	2025.09.10
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	NA	NA
MCL	Attenuation	351-218-010	N/A	NA	NA
KTJ	Thermo meter	TA298	N/A	2024.11.20	2025.11.19
SPEAG	Tissue Simulating Liquids	HBBL600-10000V6		24H	

**Note:**

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix G of this report.
2. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
3. 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 Speag.
4. 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.
5. Attenuator insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.
6. N.C.R means No Calibration Requirement.

## 7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm, which is shown in Fig. 7.1. 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 in Fig. 7.2. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in below table.

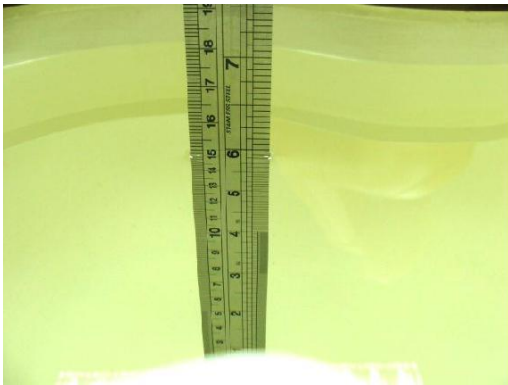


Fig 7.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 7.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800,1900,2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG.

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%



**Note:** Please refer to the validation results for dielectric parameters of each frequency band. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a SPEAG Dielectric Assessment KIT and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

**Table 1: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	HSL	22.1	1.817	1.80	0.94	±5	2024.11.21

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	HSL	22.1	39.394	39.20	0.49	±5	2024.11.21

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a SPEAG Dielectric Assessment KIT and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

## 8. SAR System Verification

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.

### 8.1. SAR System Performance Check

#### ➤ 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

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected. In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which 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 system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



Fig 8.1 Photo of Dipole Setup

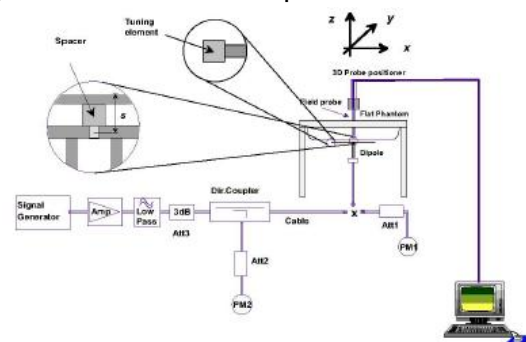


Fig 8.2 System Setup for System Evaluation



➤ **Validation Results**

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10%.

<Validation Setup>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
2450	HSL	250	D2450V2-805	3974	1423

<System Validation>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	CW Signal Validation		
				Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy
750	HSL	0.851	42.43	PASS	PASS	PASS
835	HSL	0.898	41.88	PASS	PASS	PASS
1750	HSL	1.386	39.91	PASS	PASS	PASS
1800	HSL	1.449	41.26	PASS	PASS	PASS
1900	HSL	1.435	39.65	PASS	PASS	PASS
2000	HSL	1.451	39.42	PASS	PASS	PASS
2300	HSL	1.764	38.99	PASS	PASS	PASS
2450	HSL	1.863	38.85	PASS	PASS	PASS
2600	HSL	1.973	38.58	PASS	PASS	PASS
5250	HSL	4.528	35.32	PASS	PASS	PASS
5600	HSL	4.905	34.89	PASS	PASS	PASS
5750	HSL	5.077	34.28	PASS	PASS	PASS
6500	HSL	6.07	34.46	PASS	PASS	PASS

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Modulation Signal Validation		
				Mod. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
750	HSL	0.851	42.43	N/A	N/A	N/A
835	HSL	0.898	41.88	GMSK	PASS	N/A
1750	HSL	1.386	39.91	N/A	N/A	N/A
1800	HSL	1.449	41.26	N/A	N/A	N/A
1900	HSL	1.435	39.65	GMSK	PASS	N/A
2000	HSL	1.451	39.42	GMSK	PASS	N/A
2300	HSL	1.764	38.99	OFDM	PASS	PASS
2450	HSL	1.863	38.85	OFDM	PASS	PASS





2600	HSL	1.973	38.58	TDD	PASS	N/A
5250	HSL	4.528	35.32	OFDM	N/A	PASS
5600	HSL	4.905	34.89	OFDM	N/A	PASS
5750	HSL	5.077	34.28	OFDM	N/A	PASS
6500	HSL	6.07	34.46	OFDM	N/A	PASS

**<Validation Results>**

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2024.11.21	2450	HSL	13.41	52.30	53.64	2.56

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2024.11.21	2450	HSL	6.08	23.90	24.32	1.76

**Note:** System checks the specific test data please see Annex C.

## 9. EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in six different positions. They are Front/Back/Left/Right/Top/Bottom of the EUT with phantom 10 mm gap, as illustrated below, please refer to Appendix B for the test setup photos.

### 9.1. SAR Evaluation near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR locations identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

### 9.2. Body-worn Configurations

The body-worn configurations shall be tested with the supplied accessories (belt-clips, holsters, etc.) attached to the device in normal use configuration.

For body-worn and other configurations a flat phantom shall be used which is comprised of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.

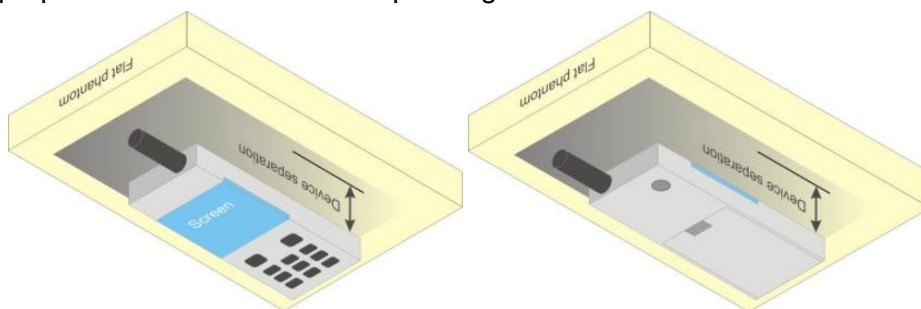
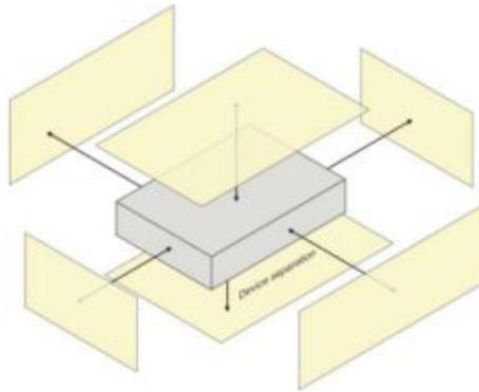


Fig 9.1 Illustration for Body Worn Position

### 9.3. Hotspot Mode Exposure Position Conditions

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



**Fig 9.2 Illustration for Hotspot Position**

## 10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

### <Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

### <SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg.

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.

### 10.1. 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 from 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.

## 10.2. 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.

## 10.3. Area Scan Procedures

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm<sup>2</sup> step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima founding the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE1528-2003.

## 10.4. Zoom Scan Procedures

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the



definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm. The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 5x5x7 (8mmx8mmx5mm) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

## 10.5. SAR Averaged Methods

In DASYS, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Sheppard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

## 10.6. Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASYS measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of DUT 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.

# 11. SAR Test Procedure

## 11.1. General Scan Requirements

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

		$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz	
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5 mm $\pm$ 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm $\pm$ 0.5 mm	
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta X_{Area}$ , $\Delta Y_{Area}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 15$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 12$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 12$ mm 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 10$ mm	
		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.		
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta X_{Zoom}$ , $\Delta Y_{Zoom}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta Z_{Zoom}(n)$	$\leq 5$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm	
	graded grid	$\Delta Z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta Z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta Z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22$ mm	
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details. * When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is $\leq 1.4$ W/kg, $\leq 8$ mm, $\leq 7$ mm and $\leq 5$ 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.				



## 11.2. Test Procedure

The Following steps are used for each test position

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

## 11.3. Description of Interpolation/Extrapolation Scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

## 11.4. Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ( $L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$ ) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges,





determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

## 12. SAR Test Configuration

### <WLAN 2.4GHz>

1. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either the fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:
  - a. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
  - b. When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for that position using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.
2. 2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power, is  $> 1.2$  W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test configuration Procedures should be followed.
3. For held-to-ear and hotspot operations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all test positions are measured.
4. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D02DR02-41929 for 2.4 GHz WI-FI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR.
5. A fixed level power reduction is applied for WiFi when handset operates "held to the body" condition or "held to the ear" condition, the power reduction triggered by audio receiver detection and call establish status.
6. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions:
  - a. When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
  - b. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

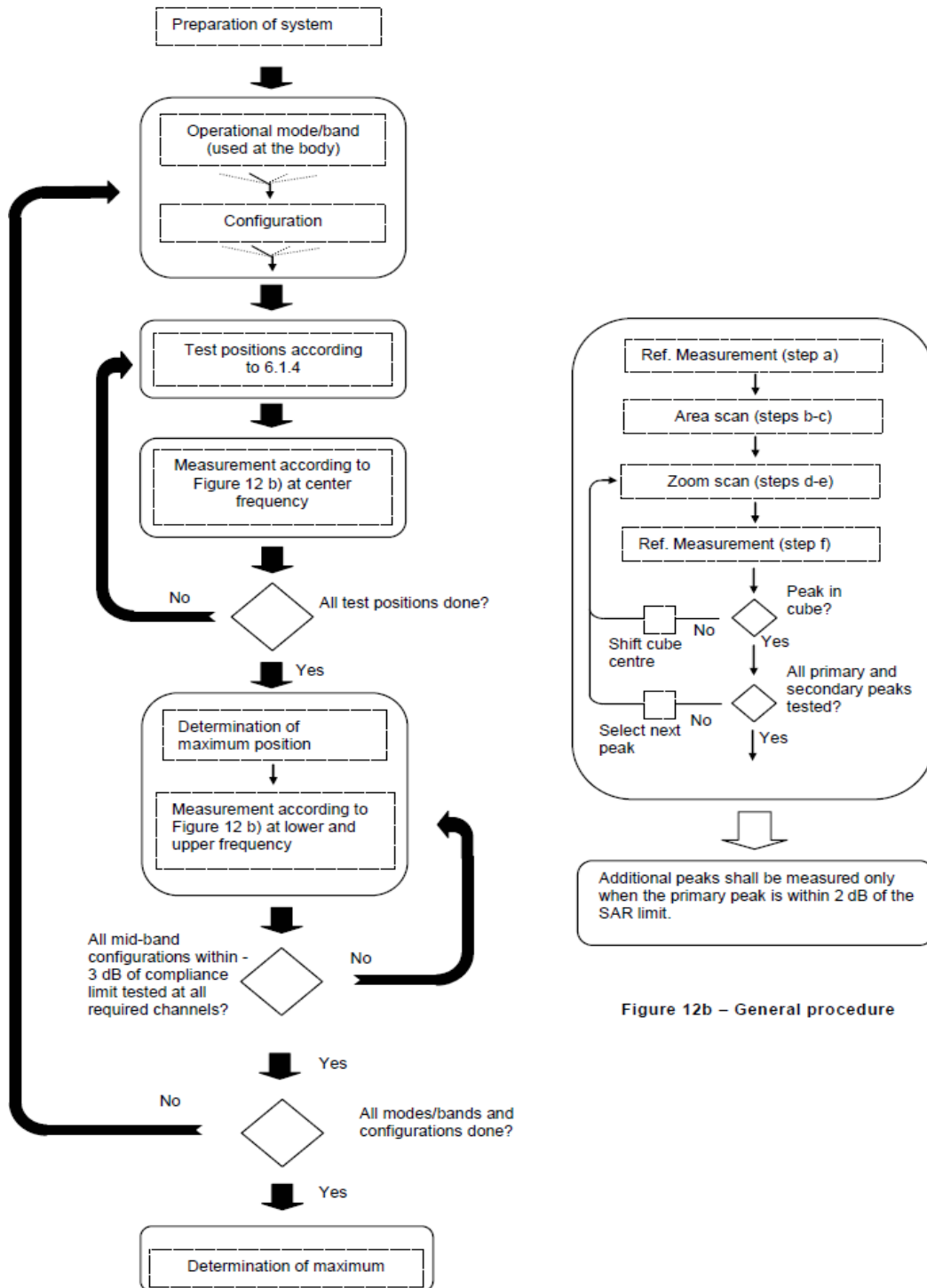


## 13. Conducted Power List

Remark: The output power of WLAN 2.4GHz/Bluetooth recorded in the annex E of this report.

# 14. Block Diagram of the Tests to be Performed

## 14.1. Body





## 15. Test Results List

### 15.1. Test Guidance

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
  - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
  - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1 / (duty cycle)".
  - c. For WWAN: Reported SAR (W/kg) = Measured SAR (W/kg) \* Tune-up Scaling Factor.
  - d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR (W/kg) = Measured SAR (W/kg) \* Duty Cycle scaling factor \* Tune-up scaling factor.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
  - a.  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz
  - b.  $\leq 0.6$  W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
  - c.  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200$  MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$ W/kg.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
5. Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension  $> 15.0$  cm or an overall diagonal dimension  $> 16.0$  cm, when hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR  $> 1.2$  W/kg, however, when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for tablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold.
6. Per KDB248227 D01v02r02, a Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies required for operations in the U.S. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic



transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. Unless it is permitted by specific KDB procedures or continuous transmission is specifically restricted by the device, the reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit. When a device is not capable of sustaining continuous transmission or the output can become nonlinear, and it is limited by hardware design and unable to transmit at higher than 85% duty factor, a periodic duty factor within 15% of the maximum duty factor the device is capable of transmitting should be used. The reported SAR must be scaled to the maximum transmission duty factor to determine compliance. Descriptions of the procedures applied to establish the specific duty factor used for SAR testing are required in SAR reports to support the test results.

## 15.2. Body SAR Data

Plot No.	Band/Mode	Test Position	CH.	Ave. Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Meas. SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Reported SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Front Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.128	0.165
	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Back Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.357	0.460
	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Left Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.098	0.126
	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Right Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.057	0.073
1#	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Top Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.879	1.132
	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Top Side	7	15.09	16	1.233	0.828	1.032
	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Top Side	13	15.07	16	1.239	0.879	1.101

### Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, if the highest output power channel Reported SAR  $\leq 0.8$ W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$ W/kg.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 100% RB allocation SAR measurement is not required when the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg.
4. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 802.11b DSSS, when the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required in that exposure configuration.
5. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, OFDM SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
6. According to KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination.



- 7. The 2.4G WLAN reported 1g SAR (W/kg) should be scaled with the duty cycle scaling factor 1.011.

### 15.3. Repeated SAR Assessment

➤ **General Note**

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

1. Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg;
2. When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4. Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

➤ **Test Results**

Plot No.	Band/Mode	Test Position	CH.	Ave. Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Meas. SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Reported SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
OR.	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Top Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.879	1.132
1st	WLAN2.4GHz 802.11b	Top Side	1	15.45	16.5	1.274	0.829	1.067



## 16. Simultaneous Transmission Evaluation

Remark: This report only tests WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth mode, so simultaneous transmission is not considered.

## 17. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A Type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in below Table.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor	$1/k(b)$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

**Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution**

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement





result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

DASY6/8 Uncertainty Budget (Frequency Range: 300MHz ~ 3GHz)								
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. Value (±%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
<b>Measurement System Errors</b>								
CF	Probe calibration	12.0	N	2	1	1	6.0	6.0
CF <sub>drift</sub>	Probe calibration Drift	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
LIN	Probe Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
BBS	Broadband Signal	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
ISO	Probe Isotropy	7.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4
DAE	Other Probe+Electronic	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7
AMB	RF Ambient	1.8	N	1	1	1	1.8	1.8
▲ <sub>sys</sub>	Probe positioning	0.006mm	N	1	0.14	0.14	0.1	0.1
DAT	Data Processing	1.2	N	1	1	1	1.2	1.2
<b>Phantom and Device Errors</b>								
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) DAK	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8
LIQ(T <sub>σ</sub> )	Conductivity (temp.) <sup>BB</sup>	3.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	14.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0	0
DIS	Distance DUT - TSL	2.0	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0
D <sub>xyz</sub>	Device Positioning	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
H	Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
MOD	DUT Modulation <sup>m</sup>	2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4
TAS	Time-average SAR	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF <sub>drift</sub>	DUT Drift	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5
VAL	Val Antenna Unc. <sup>val</sup>	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF <sub>in</sub>	Unc. Input Power <sup>val</sup>	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Correction to the SAR Results</b>								
C(ε,σ)	Deviation to Target	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6
C(R)	SAR Scaling <sup>p</sup>	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
u(▲SAR)	<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						10.9	10.9
U	<b>Expanded Standard Uncertainty</b>						21.9	21.8



DASY6/8 Uncertainty Budget (Frequency Range: 3GHz ~ 6GHz)								
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. Value (±%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
<b>Measurement System Errors</b>								
CF	Probe calibration	13.1	N	2	1	1	6.55	6.55
CF <sub>drift</sub>	Probe calibration Drift	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
LIN	Probe Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
BBS	Broadband Signal	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5
ISO	Probe Isotropy	7.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4
DAE	Other Probe+Electronic	1.2	N	1	1	1	1.2	1.2
AMB	RF Ambient	1.8	N	1	1	1	1.8	1.8
▲ <sub>sys</sub>	Probe positioning	0.005mm	N	1	0.29	0.29	0.15	0.15
DAT	Data Processing	2.3	N	1	1	1	2.3	2.3
<b>Phantom and Device Errors</b>								
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) DAK	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8
LIQ(T <sub>σ</sub> )	Conductivity (temp.) <sup>BB</sup>	3.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	14.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.25	0.25	2.0	2.0
DIS	Distance DUT - TSL	2.0	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0
D <sub>xyz</sub>	Device Positioning	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
H	Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
MOD	DUT Modulation <sup>m</sup>	2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4
TAS	Time-average SAR	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF <sub>drift</sub>	DUT Drift	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5
VAL	Val Antenna Unc. <sup>val</sup>	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF <sub>in</sub>	Unc. Input Power <sup>val</sup>	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Correction to the SAR Results</b>								
C(ε,σ)	Deviation to Target	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6
C(R)	SAR Scaling <sup>p</sup>	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
u(▲SAR)	<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						11.6	11.5
U	<b>Expanded Standard Uncertainty</b>						23.3	23.0



DASY6/8 Uncertainty Budget (Frequency Range: 6GHz ~ 10GHz)								
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. Value (±%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
<b>Measurement System Errors</b>								
CF	Probe calibration	18.6	N	2	1	1	9.3	9.3
CF <sub>drift</sub>	Probe calibration Drift	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
LIN	Probe Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
BBS	Broadband Signal	2.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.6	1.6
ISO	Probe Isotropy	7.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4
DAE	Other Probe+Electronic	1.2	N	1	1	1	2.4	2.4
AMB	RF Ambient	1.8	N	1	1	1	1.8	1.8
▲ <sub>sys</sub>	Probe positioning	0.005mm	N	1	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
DAT	Data Processing	3.5	N	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
<b>Phantom and Device Errors</b>								
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) DAK	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8
LIQ(T <sub>σ</sub> )	Conductivity (temp.) <sup>BB</sup>	2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	14.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	0.5	4.0	4.0
DIS	Distance DUT - TSL	2.0	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0
D <sub>xyz</sub>	Device Positioning	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
H	Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
MOD	DUT Modulation <sup>m</sup>	2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4
TAS	Time-average SAR	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF <sub>drift</sub>	DUT Drift	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5
VAL	Val Antenna Unc. <sup>val</sup>	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF <sub>in</sub>	Unc. Input Power <sup>val</sup>	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Correction to the SAR Results</b>								
C(ε,σ)	Deviation to Target	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6
C(R)	SAR Scaling <sup>p</sup>	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
u(▲SAR)	<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						14.2	13.9
U	<b>Expanded Standard Uncertainty</b>						28.4	27.9



DASY6/8 Uncertainty Budget for psSAR / psAPD Assessment (Frequency Range: 6GHz ~ 10GHz)									
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. Value (±%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)	
psSAR	Module SAR V16.0 (Table 6.3.3)	14.2/13.9	N	1	1	1	14.2	13.9	
PDC	Power Density Conversion	13.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	7.8	7.8	
<b>u(▲SAR)</b>							<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>	16.2	15.9
<b>U</b>							<b>Expanded Standard Uncertainty in dB</b>	32.4 ±1.2dB	31.9 ±1.2dB

Error Description	Uncertainty (±dB)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	<i>c<sub>i</sub></i>	Standard Uncertainty (±dB)	$\nu_i$ or $\nu_{eff}$
<b>Uncertainty terms dependent on the measurement system</b>						
Probe calibration	0.49	N	1	1	0.49	∞
Probe correction	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Frequency response	0.20	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Sensor cross coupling	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Isotropy	0.50	R	1.732	1	0.29	∞
Linearity	0.20	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Probe scattering	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Probe positioning offset	0.30	R	1.732	1	0.17	∞
Probe positioning repeatability	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Sensor mechanical offset	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Probe spatial resolution	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Field impedance dependance	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Amplitude and phase drift	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Amplitude and phase noise	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Measurement area truncation	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Data acquisition	0.03	R	1.732	1	0.03	∞
Sampling	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Field reconstruction	2.0	R	1.732	1	1.15	∞
Forward transformation	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Power density scaling	-	R	1.732	1	-	∞
Spatial averaging	0.10	R	1.732	1	0.06	∞
System Detection Limits	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
<b>Uncertainty terms dependent on the DUT and environmental factors</b>						
Probe coupling with DUT	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Modulation response	0.40	R	1.732	1	0.23	∞
Integration time	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞



Response time	0	R	1.732	1	0	$\infty$	
Device holder influence	0.10	R	1.732	1	0.06	$\infty$	
DUT alignment	0	R	1.732	1	0	$\infty$	
RF ambient	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	$\infty$	
Ambient reflections	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	$\infty$	
Immunity / secondary reception	0	R	1.732	1	0	$\infty$	
Drift of the DUT	-	R	1.732	1	-	$\infty$	
Combined standard uncertainty						1.34 dB	$\infty$
Coverage Factor for 95%						K=2	N/A
Expanded standard uncertainty						2.68 dB	

**PD Uncertainty Budget for Frequency Range 6 – 10GHz**



## 18. Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of FCC, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested. Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.



## Annex A General Information

### 1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Laboratory Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Laboratory Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Telephone:	+86 755 36698555
Facsimile:	+86 755 36698525

### 2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China

### 3. Facilities and Accreditations

The FCC designation number is CN1192, the test firm registration number is 226174.

#### Note:

The main report is end here and the other Annex (B,C,D,E,F) will be submitted separately.

\*\*\*\*\* END OF MAIN REPORT \*\*\*\*\*