



TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea Tel : 82-31-285-0894 Fax : 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr		Report No.: KR18-SPF0001 Page (1) of (79)	
1. Client ◦ Name : groovers Japan CO., LTD. ◦ Address : Kitaaoyama Plaza Bldg.4F, 2-11-9, Kitaaoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-0061, Japan ◦ Date of Receipt : 2017-12-12			
2. Use of Report : -			
3. Name of Product and Model : CT10 / APP11			
4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : groovers Japan CO., LTD. / Korea, China			
5. FCC ID : 2AOLDAPP11			
6. Date of Test : 2018-01-09			
7. Test method used : IEEE 1528-2013, ANSI/IEEE C95.1, KDB Publication			
8. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report			
Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager	
	 Name : Kyounghoo, Min (Signature)	 Name : Cheonsig, Choi (Signature)	
2018-01-18			
KCTL Inc.			
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REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2018-01-18	Originally issued	-

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Contents

1. Client information.....	4
2. Laboratory information.....	5
3. Identification of Sample	6
4. Test Result Summary.....	8
5. Report Overview.....	8
6. Test Lab Declaration or Comments.....	8
7. Applicant Declaration or Comments.....	8
8. Measurement Uncertainty.....	9
9. The SAR Measurement System	10
10. System Verification	14
11. Operation Configurations	17
12. SAR Measurement Procedures	18
13. Test Equipment Information	20
14. RF Average Conducted Output Power	21
15. SAR Test Exclusions Applied	22
16. SAR Test Results.....	23
17. Test System Verification Results	25
18. Test Results.....	26
Appendix A. Calibration certificate	27
Appendix B. EUT Photo.....	73
Appendix C. Test Photo	76

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1. Client information

Client: groovers Japan CO., LTD.
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 Tokyo, 107-0061, Japan
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Manufacturer: groovers Japan CO., LTD.
Address: KitaaoyamaPlaza Bldg.4F, 2-11-9, Kitaaoyama, Minato-ku,
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Report No.:
KR18-SPF0001
Page (5) of (79)

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2. Laboratory information

Address

KCTL Inc.

65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311

Certificate

KOLAS No.: KT231

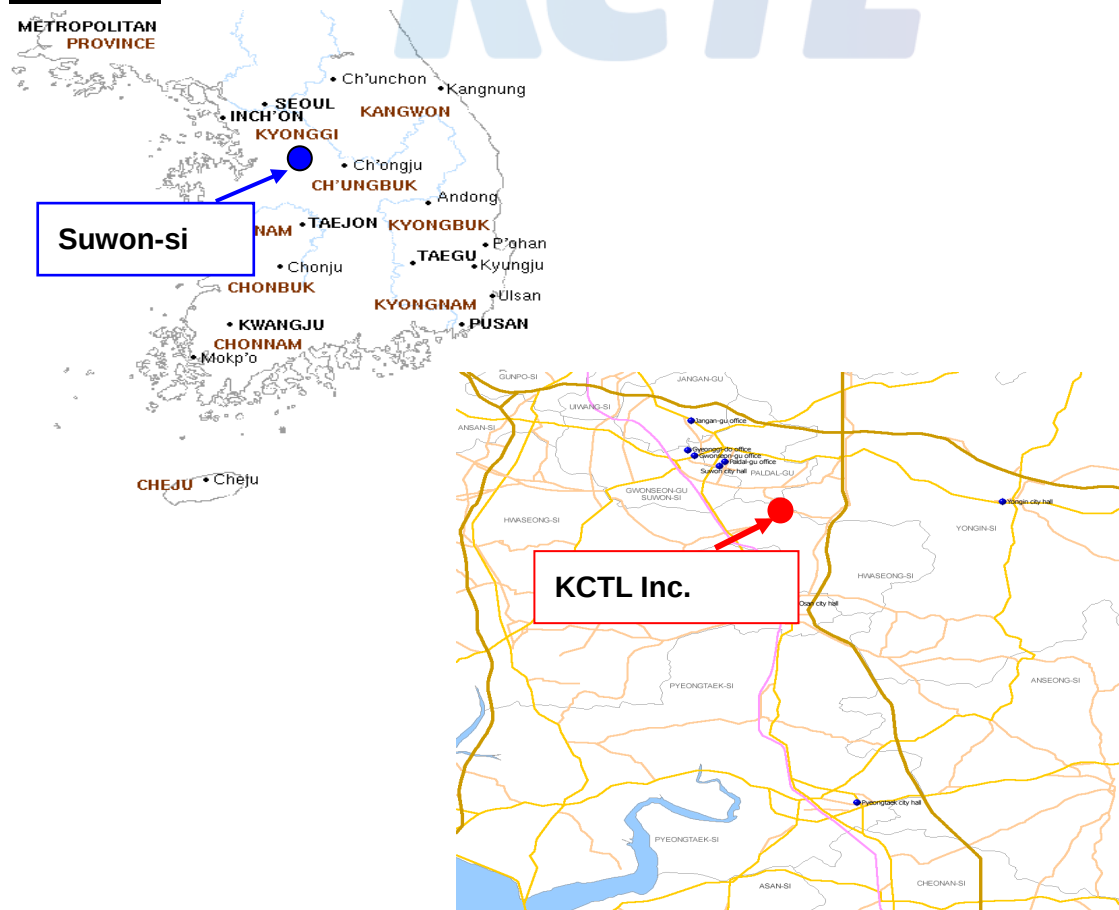
FCC Site Designation No.: KR0040

FCC Site Registration No.: 687132

VCCI Site Registration No.: R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849

IC Site Registration No.: 8035A-2

SITE MAP



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KCTL-TIA002-004/1

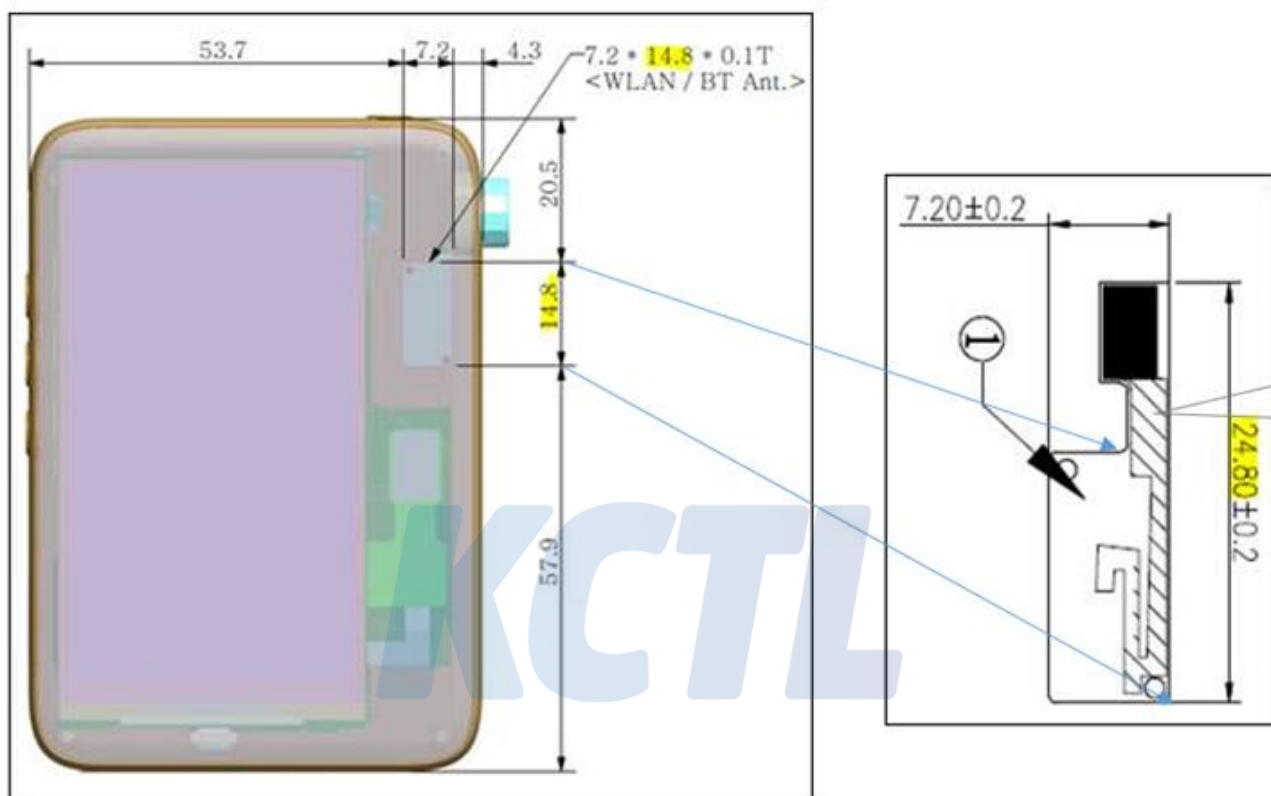
3. Identification of Sample

EUT Type	CT10
Brand Name	groovers Japan CO., LTD.
Mode of Operation	WLAN 802.11b/g/n, Bluetooth
Model Number	APP11
Serial Number	N/A
Max. Power	15.50 dBm
Tx Freq.Range	2 412 ~ 2 462 MHz
Rx Freq.Range	2 412 ~ 2 462 MHz
Antenna Type	FPCB Antenna
Antenna Size	7.20 mm x 24.80 mm
Normal Voltage	DC 3.7 V
H/W Version	1.0
S/W Version	1.0
RF power setting in TEST SW (2.4 GHz)	802.11b: 15 (Low) / 15 (Mid) / 15 (High) 802.11g : 13 (Low) / 13 (Mid) / 13 (High) 802.11n HT20 : 13 (Low) / 13 (Mid) / 13 (High)

3.1 Antenna Diagram

Front View

(Unit: mm)



4. Test Result Summary

4.1 Body SAR

Frequency		Average Power (dBm)	Max. tune up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	EUT Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Measured 1 g SAR (W/kg)	Scaled 1 g SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.							
2 462	11	13.73	15.50	1.503	Right	5	0.132	0.198

<Note>

* SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per

KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

* Contain the results of the worst test SAR including battery.

5. Report Overview

This report details the results of testing carried out on the samples listed in section 3, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this test report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the test report, the manufacturer must ensure the new configuration complies with all relevant standards and certification requirements. Any mention of KCTL Inc. Wireless lab or testing done by KCTL Inc. Wireless lab made in connection with the distribution or use of the tested product must be approved in writing by KCTL Inc. Wireless lab.

6. Test Lab Declaration or Comments

None

7. Applicant Declaration or Comments

None

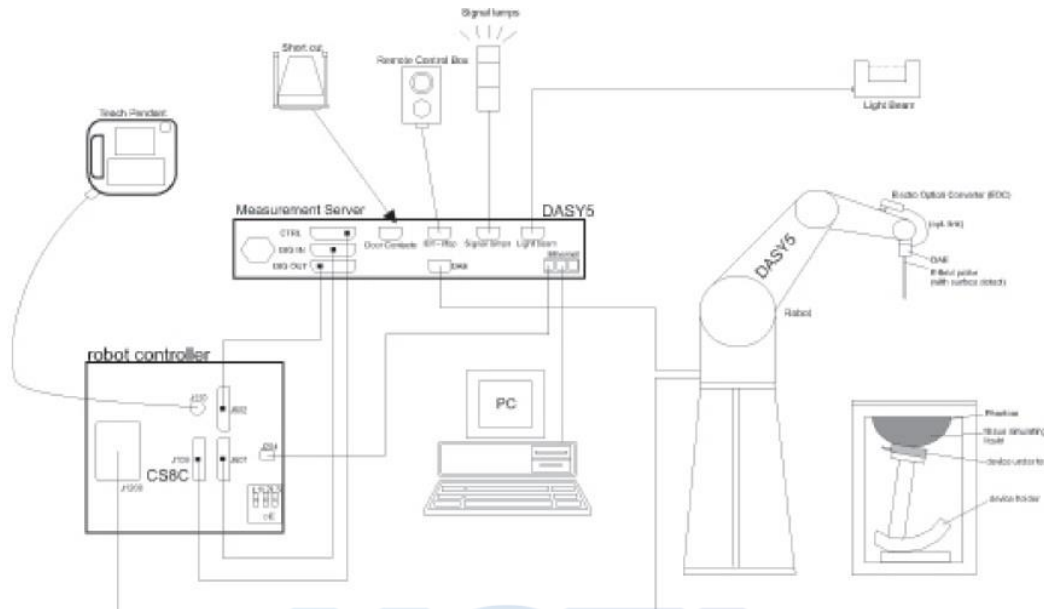
8. Measurement Uncertainty

All measurements and results are recorded and maintained at the laboratory performing the tests and measurement uncertainties are taken into account when comparing measurements to pass/fail criteria.

Uncertainty of SAR equipments for measurement 300 MHz to 3 GHz (Body)

<i>A</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>e = f(d,k)</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>i = c x g / e</i>	<i>k</i>
Source of Uncertainty	Description IEEE P1528 BODY (0.3 ~ 3 GHz)	Tolerance/ Uncertainty value ± %	Probability Distribution	Div.	Ci (1 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Vi or Veff
Measurement System							
Probe calibration(k=1)	E.2.1	6.30	N	1	1	6.30	∞
Axial isotropy	E.2.2	0.50	R	1.73	0.71	0.20	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	E.2.2	2.60	R	1.73	0.71	1.06	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.60	R	1.73	1	0.35	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
System detection limits	E.2.5	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	∞
Readout electronics	E.2.6	0.30	N	1	1	0.30	∞
Response time	E.2.7	0.80	R	1.73	1	0.46	∞
Integration time	E.2.8	2.60	R	1.73	1	1.50	∞
RF ambient conditions—noise	E.6.1	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions— reflections	E.6.1	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	0.40	R	1.73	1	0.23	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	2.90	R	1.73	1	1.67	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.00	R	1.73	1	1.15	∞
Test Sample Related							
Test sample positioning	E.4.2	4.71	N	1	1	4.71	9
Device holder uncertainty	E.4.1	3.60	N	1	1	3.60	5
Output power variation—SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	7.50	R	1.73	1	4.33	∞
Liquid conductivity-measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	1.53	N	1	0.64	0.98	5
Liquid permittivity-measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.07	N	1	0.6	1.84	5
Liquid conductivity-deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid permittivity-deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	∞
Combined standard uncertainty				RSS		11.29	183
Expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)				K=2		22.57	

9. The SAR Measurement System



<SAR System Configuration>

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- Data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

9.1 Isotropic E-field Probe

ES3DV3 Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements	
	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

EX3DV4 Smallest Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements (Preliminary Specifications)	
	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

9.2 Phantom

Twin SAM	
	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table
Accessories	Mounting Device and Adaptors

ELI	
	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles. ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure. ELI V6.0, released in August 2014, has the same shell geometry as ELI4 but offers increased longterm stability.
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table
Accessories	Mounting Device and Adaptors

9.3 Device Holder for Transmitters

Mounting Devices and Adaptors



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

MD4HHTV5 - Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI Phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).

Material: Polyoxymethylene (POM)



Mounting Device for Laptops

MD4LAPV5 - Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI Phantoms, the Mounting Device (Body-Worn) enables testing of transmitter devices according to IEC 62209-2 specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at flat phantom section.

Material: Polyoxymethylene (POM), PET-G, Foam

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Verification

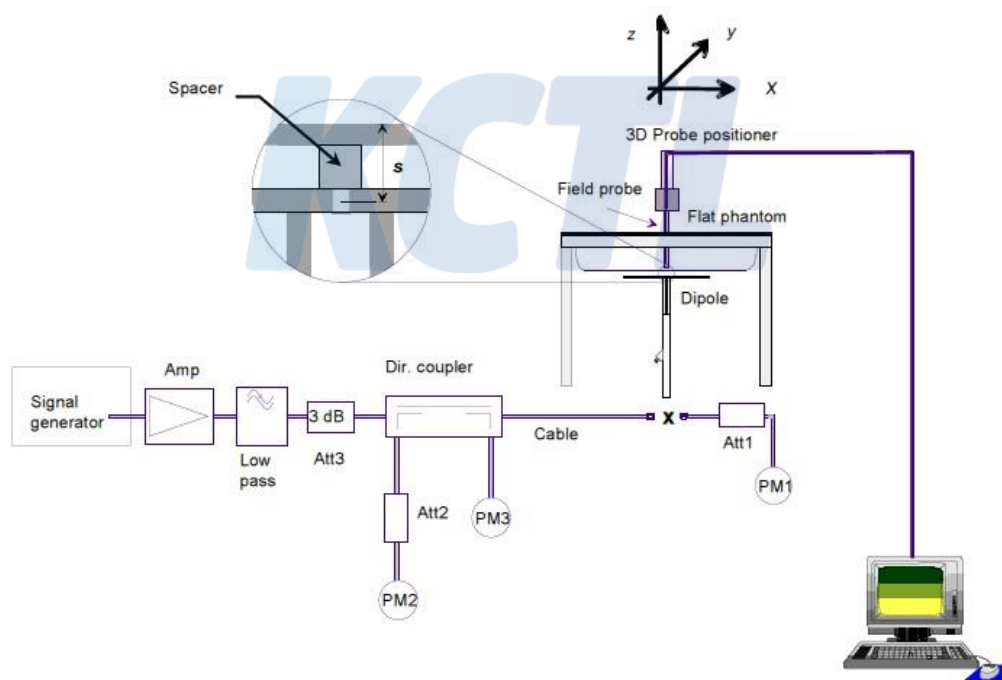
The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulant Liquids were measured by using the SPEAG Model DAK3.5 Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071B Network Analyzer (300 kHz – 8 500 MHz). The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in Table 1. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulant Liquids was $(22 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.

Freq. (MHz)	Tissue Type	Limit/Measured	Permittivity (ρ)	Conductivity (σ)	Temp ($^\circ\text{C}$)
2 412	MSL	Recommended Limit	$52.75 \pm 5 \%$ (50.11 ~ 55.39)	$1.91 \pm 5 \%$ (1.81 ~ 2.01)	22 ± 2
		Measured, 2018-01-09	51.92	1.95	21.06
2 437	MSL	Recommended Limit	$52.72 \pm 5 \%$ (50.08 ~ 55.36)	$1.94 \pm 5 \%$ (1.83 ~ 2.03)	22 ± 2
		Measured, 2018-01-09	51.88	1.98	21.06
2 450	MSL	Recommended Limit	$52.70 \pm 5 \%$ (50.07 ~ 55.34)	$1.95 \pm 5 \%$ (1.85 ~ 2.05)	22 ± 2
		Measured, 2018-01-09	51.85	1.97	21.06
2 462	MSL	Recommended Limit	$52.69 \pm 5 \%$ (50.06 ~ 55.32)	$1.97 \pm 5 \%$ (1.87 ~ 2.07)	22 ± 2
		Measured, 2018-01-09	51.80	1.97	21.06

<Table 1.Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters>

10.2 Test System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched below picture. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the Table 2. During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range $(22 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$, the relative humidity was in the range $(50 \pm 20)\%$ and the liquid depth Above the ear/grid reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



Validation Kit	Dipole Ant. S/N	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Limit/Measurement (Normalized to 1 W)	
					1 g
D2450V2	895	2 450	MSL	Recommended Limit (Normalized)	$50.80 \pm 10 \%$ (45.72 ~ 55.88)
				Measured, 2018-01-09	53.60

<Table 2. Test System Verification Result>

10.3 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements

KDB 865664 D01v01r04 requirements

a) return loss : < - 20 dB, within 20 % of previous measurement

b) impedance : within 5Ω from previous measurement.

Dipole Antenna	Head/Body	Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	Δ Ω
D2450V2 SN 895	Body	2016. 07. 25	-28.0	9.6	49.8	2.3
		2017. 07. 25	-25.3		47.5	

c) extrapolated peak SAR : within 15% of that reported in the calibration data

Dipole Antenna	Head/Body	Date of Measurement	extrapolated peak SAR (W/kg)	Δ %
D2450V2 SN 895	Body	2016. 07. 25	26.0	5.8
		2018. 01. 09	27.5	

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11. Operation Configurations

Measurements were performed at the lowest, middle and highest channels of the operating band. The EUT was set to maximum power level during all tests and at the beginning of each test the battery was fully charged.

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12. SAR Measurement Procedures

Step 1: 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. The minimum distance of probe sensor to surface is 2 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 2: Area Scan

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 DASYS software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in 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 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 KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ 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: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 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.	

Step 3: Zoom Scan

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. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points within a cube whose 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 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04.

Table 10-4:			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm $\pm$ 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \ln(2)$ mm 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: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB Publication 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.				

Step 4: Power drift measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

Step 5: Z-Scan

The Z Scan measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z-axis of a one-dimensional grid. In order to get a reasonable extrapolation, the extrapolated distance should not be larger than the step size in Z-direction.

* Z Scan Report on Liquid Measure the height Appendix C. Liquid Depth photo to replace

13. Test Equipment Information

Test Platform	SPEAG DASY5 System			
Version	DASY5 : Version 52.8.8.1222 SEMCAD : Version 14.6.10 (7331)			
Location	KCTL Inc.			
Manufacture	SPEAG			
Hardware Reference				
Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Date of Calibration	Due date of next Calibration
Shield Room	Shield Room	None	N/A	8F - #2
DASY5 Robot	TX90XL Speag	F12/5L7FA1/A/01	N/A	N/A
DASY5 Controller	TX90XL Speag	F12/5L7FA1/C/01	N/A	N/A
Phantom	Twin SAM Phantom	1724	N/A	N/A
Mounting Device	Mounting Device	None	N/A	N/A
DAE	DAE4	1342	2017-07-21	2018-07-21
Probe	EX3DV4	3865	2017-08-24	2018-08-24
Signal Generator	E4438C	MY42080486	2018-01-05	2019-01-05
Dual Power Meter	E4419B	GB43312301	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Power Sensor	8481H	3318A19377	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Power Sensor	8481H	3318A19379	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Attenuator	8491B 3dB	17387	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Attenuator	8491B-6dB	MY39270294	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Attenuator	8491B-6dB	MY39270295	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Power Amplifier	2055 BBS3Q7E9I	1005D/C0521	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Dual Directional Coupler	772D	2839A00719	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Low Pass Filter	LA-30N	40058	2017-05-16	2018-05-16
Dipole Validation Kits	D2450V2	895	2016-07-25	2018-07-25
Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42403524	2018-01-05	2019-01-05
Dielectric Assessment kit	DAK-3.5	1078	2017-08-15	2018-08-15
Humidity/Temp. Data Recorder	MHB-382SD	73871	2017-05-19	2018-05-19

14. RF Average Conducted Output Power

14.1 WLAN 2.4 GHz

Mode	Conducted Powers (dBm)		
	Low	Mid.	High
802.11b_1 Mbps	13.86	13.79	13.73
802.11g_6 Mbps	11.98	12.34	11.96
802.11n(HT-20)_MCS0	12.07	11.78	11.77

14.2 Bluetooth

Mode	Conducted Powers (dBm)		
	Low	Mid.	High
BDR(GFSK)	7.61	6.06	5.42
EDR(π/4DQPSK)	1.59	0.78	0.71
EDR(8DPSK)	1.60	0.80	0.75

14.3 Max. tune up power

Mode	Target Power	Tolerance	Max. Allowed Power
802.11b	14.00 dBm	± 1.50 dB	15.50 dBm
802.11g	12.00 dBm	± 1.50 dB	13.50 dBm
802.11n(HT-20)	12.00 dBm	± 1.50 dB	13.50 dBm

Mode	Target Power	Tolerance	Max. Allowed Power
BDR(GFSK)	6.00 dBm	± 2.00 dB	8.00 dBm
EDR(π/4DQPSK)	0.00 dBm	± 2.00 dB	2.00 dBm
EDR(8DPSK)	0.00 dBm	± 2.00 dB	2.00 dBm

15. SAR Test Exclusions Applied

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, The SAR exclusion threshold for distance < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Distance (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Allowed Power (mW)	Separation Distance (mm)	≤ 3.0
Bluetooth	2 402	6.31	5	1.96

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth and antenna to use separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required.

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1-g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f \text{ (GHz)}}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of Channel mW})}{\text{Min Separation Distance}}$$

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Allowed Power (mW)	Separation Distance (Body) (mm)	Estimated SAR (Body) (W/kg)
Bluetooth	2 402	6.31	5	0.261

16. SAR Test Results

16.1 WLAN Body SAR Test Results

Mode	Frequency		Average Power (dBm)	Max. tune up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	EUT Position	Distance (mm)	Measured 1 g SAR (W/kg)	Scaled 1 g SAR (W/kg)	1 g SAR Limit (W/kg)
	MHz	Ch.								
802.11b	2 437	6	13.79	15.50	1.483	Front	5	0.123	0.182	1.6
	2 437	6	13.79	15.50	1.483	Rear	5	0.033	0.049	
	2 437	6	13.79	15.50	1.483	Left	5	0.006	0.009	
	2 437	6	13.79	15.50	1.483	Right	5	0.126	0.187	
	2 437	6	13.79	15.50	1.483	Top	5	0.016	0.024	
	2 437	6	13.79	15.50	1.483	Bottom	5	0.003	0.004	
	2 412	1	13.86	15.50	1.459	Right	5	0.115	0.168	
	2 462	11	13.73	15.50	1.503	Right	5	0.132	0.198	

<Note>

- * SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
- * For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), 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 it is ≤ 1.2 W/kg per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02.

16.2 WLAN + Bluetooth Simultaneous Transmission

Band	EUT Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Scaled 1 g SAR (W/kg)	BT Estimated SAR (W/kg)	Σ 1 g SAR (W/kg)	1 g SAR Limit (W/kg)
WLAN + BT	Right	5	0.198	0.261	0.459	1.6

<Note>

* Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion considerations

: Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneously transmitting antenna. When the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion applies to that simultaneous transmission configuration. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

* The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit (1.6 W/kg per 1-g). Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit. And therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

KCTL

17. Test System Verification Results

2 450 MHz

Procedure Name: d=10 mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.974$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.853$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

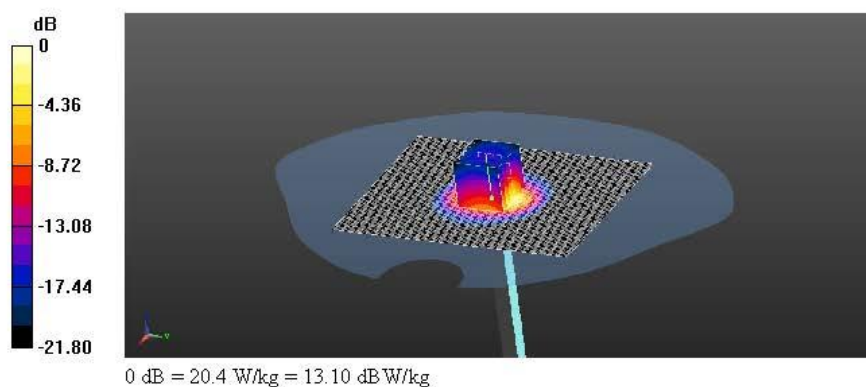
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3865; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 2017-08-24;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1342; Calibrated: 2017-07-21
- Phantom: SAM twin SN1724; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1724
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

System Performance Check (without Area Scan)/d=10 mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (101x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.1 W/kg

System Performance Check (without Area Scan)/d=10 mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 102.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg



18. Test Results

Procedure Name: 802.11b_f.2 462_Right_5 mm

Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.971$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.799$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3865; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 2017-08-24;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1342; Calibrated: 2017-07-21
- Phantom: SAM twin SN1724; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1724
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

Configuration/802.11b_f.2 462_Right_5 mm/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid:
 $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.214 W/kg

Configuration/802.11b_f.2 462_Right_5 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurementgrid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 5.823 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.318 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.132 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.048 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.216 W/kg

