FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	**:**	**Whoop International Trading Limited**
EQUIPMENT	**:**	**WHOOP USB LTE DONGLE**
BRAND NAME	**:**	**WHOOP**
MODEL NAME	**:**	**WHT-25LT**
FCC ID	**:**	**2AP7L-WHT25LT**
STANDARD	**:**	**FCC 47 CFR PART 2 (2.1093)**

The product was received on May 25, 2020 and testing was started from Sep. 08, 2020 and completed on Sep. 13, 2020. We, Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Rose Wang / Supervisor

Approved by: Kat Yin / Manager

ilac-MRA

ACCREDITED
Cert #5145.02

Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc.
No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300
People's Republic of China

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA052509	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Sep. 22, 2020

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Whoop International Trading Limited, WHOOP USB LTE DONGLE, WHT-25LT,** are as follows.

Highest 1g SAR Summary			
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Body (Separation 5mm)
Licensed	LTE	Band 2	**1.15**
		Band 12	0.95
		Band 66/Band 4	1.04
		Band 71	0.76
Date of Testing:			2020/9/8~2020/9/13
Remark: This device supports LTE B4 and B66. Since the supported frequency span for LTE B4 falls completely within the supports frequency span for LTE B66, both LTE bands have the same target power, and both LTE bands share the same transmission path; therefore, SAR was only assessed for LTE B66.			

Declaration of Conformity:
The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded are presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.
Comments and Explanations:
The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

2. Administration Data

Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc. is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.02.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc.		
Test Site Location	No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300 People's Republic of China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958		
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR01-KS / SAR02-KS SAR03-KS /SAR04-KS	CN1257	314309

Applicant	
Company Name	Whoop International Trading Limited
Address	Flat-B 8/F chong gming building 72 cheung sha wan road, kowloon, Hong Kong

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Whoop International Trading Limited
Address	Flat-B 8/F chong gming building 72 cheung sha wan road, kowloon, Hong Kong

3. Guidance Applied

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
- FCC KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	WHOOP USB LTE DONGLE
Brand Name	WHOOP
Model Name	WHT-25LT
FCC ID	2AP7L-WHT25LT
IMEI Code	864839041627560
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz LTE Band 71: 665.5 MHz ~695.5 MHz
Mode	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM
HW Version	WHT-25LT
SW Version	WHT-25LT-V2.0
EUT Stage	Production Unit

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05</th></tr>
<tr><td>FCC ID</td><td>2AP7L-WHT25LT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equipment Name</td><td>WHOOP USB LTE DONGLE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band</td><td>LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz
LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz
LTE Band 71: 665.5 MHz ~ 695.5 MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Channel Bandwidth</td><td>LTE Band 2:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 4:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 12:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz
LTE Band 66:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
LTE Band 71: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uplink Modulations used</td><td>QPSK / 16QAM</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Voice / Data requirements</td><td>Data only</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE Release Version</td><td>R10, Cat 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA Support</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE MPR permanently built-in by design</td><td>
Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Modulation</th><th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})</th><th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th></tr>
<tr><th>1.4 MHz</th><th>3.0 MHz</th><th>5 MHz</th><th>10 MHz</th><th>15 MHz</th><th>20 MHz</th></tr>
<tr><td>QPSK</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>64 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>256 QAM</td><td colspan="6">≥ 1</td><td>≤ 5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>LTE A-MPR</td><td>In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spectrum plots for RB configuration</td><td>A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.</td></tr>
</table>

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 2												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900
LTE Band 4												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745

LTE Band 12								
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060	704
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130	711

LTE Band 66												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	131979	1710.7	131987	1711.5	131997	1712.5	132022	1715	132047	1717.5	132072	1720
M	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745
H	132665	1779.3	132657	1778.5	132647	1777.5	132622	1775	132597	1772.5	132572	1770

LTE Band 71								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	133147	665.5	133172	668	133197	670.5	133222	673
M	133247	675.5	133272	678	133297	680.5	133322	683
H	133447	695.5	133422	693	133397	690.5	133372	688

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

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

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

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.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

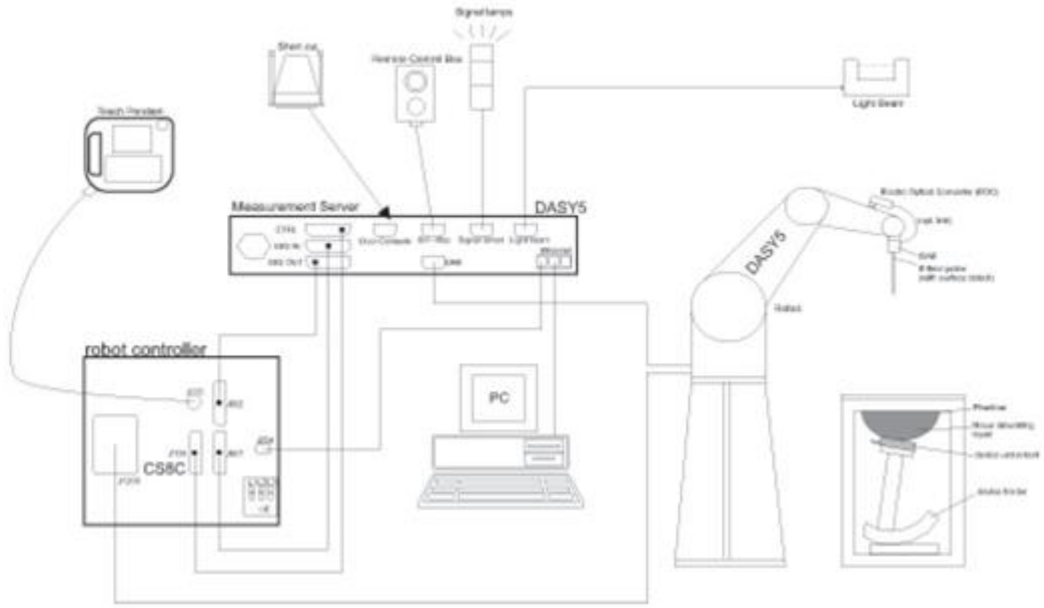
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



- 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.
- A 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.

7.1 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.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 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 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/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

7.2 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.

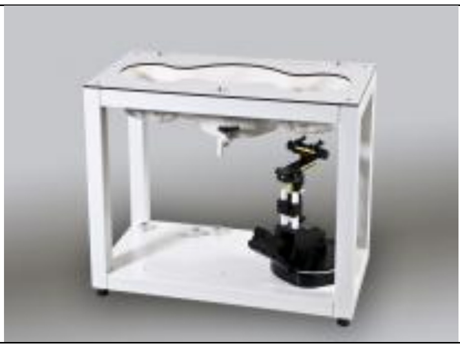
The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Photo of DAE

7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

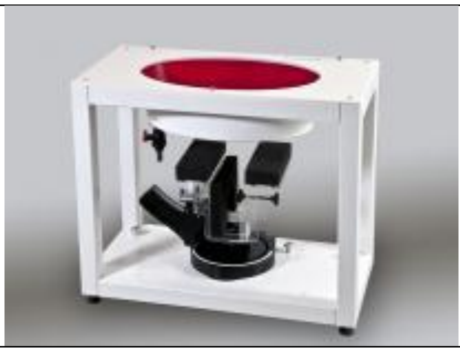
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



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.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm



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

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

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). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

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.

Mounting Device for Laptops

8. 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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

8.2 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.

8.3 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 DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
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 ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

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

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>$\leq$ 3 GHz</td><td>$>$ 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 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.</td></tr>
</table>

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	750MHz System Validation Kit	D750V3	1087	2019/3/27	2022/3/26
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1090	2019/3/27	2022/3/26
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d170	2019/3/26	2022/3/25
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1358	2020/4/28	2021/4/27
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3935	2020/5/27	2021/5/26
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1753	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6201432831	2020/4/14	2021/4/13
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY52102706	2020/5/19	2021/5/18
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46106933	2020/8/1	2021/7/31
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1138	2020/5/19	2021/5/18
Anritsu	Vector Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201682672	2020/1/8	2021/1/7
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Meter	NRVD	102081	2020/8/13	2021/8/12
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100538	2020/8/13	2021/8/12
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100539	2020/8/13	2021/8/12
EXA	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV7	101631	2020/1/8	2021/1/7
Testo	Hygrometer	608-H1	1241332088	2020/1/8	2021/1/7
FLUKE	DIGITAC THERMOMETER	51II	97240029	2020/8/14	2021/8/13
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 0830-3	087193A	Note 1	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 2060-2	087193B	Note 1	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	20500	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	11691D	MY48151020	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation2	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation3	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	

Note:
1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For 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. 10.2.

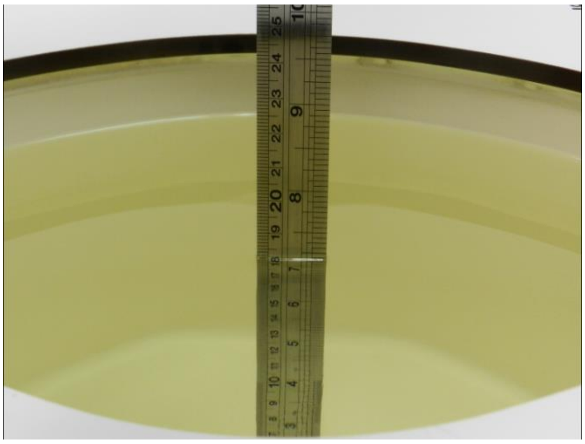


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
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
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	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

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
750	Head	22.8	0.904	42.287	0.89	41.90	1.57	0.92	±5	2020/9/10
1750	Head	22.9	1.365	40.507	1.37	40.10	-0.36	1.01	±5	2020/9/8
1900	Head	22.9	1.401	40.146	1.40	40.00	0.07	0.37	±5	2020/9/13

10.3 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2020/9/10	750	Head	250	1087	3935	1358	2.19	8.36	8.76	4.78
2020/9/8	1750	Head	250	1090	3935	1358	9.85	36.40	39.4	8.24
2020/9/13	1900	Head	250	5d170	3935	1358	10.10	39.00	40.4	3.59

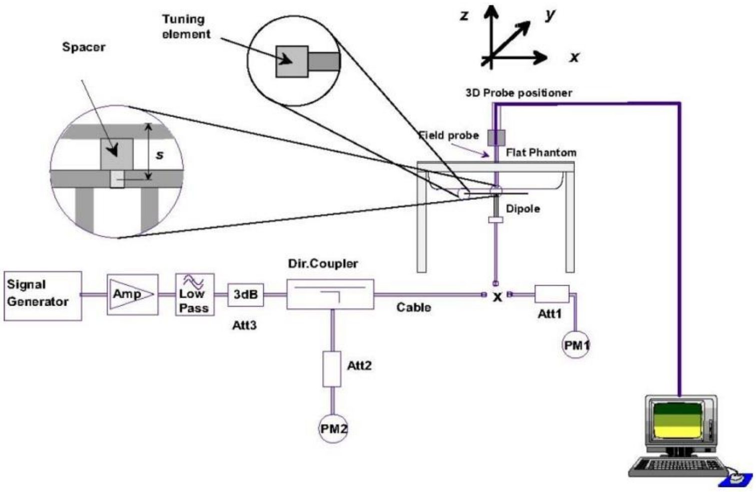


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

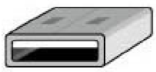
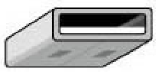
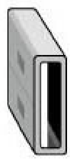
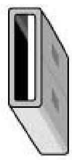
Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

This EUT was tested in four different USB configurations. They are “direct laptop plug-in for configuration 1 and 3”, “USB cable plug-in for configuration 2 and 4”, and “USB cable plug-in for Tip Mode (the tip of the EUT)” shown as below. Both direct laptop plug-in and USB cable plug-in test configurations are tested with 5 cm separation between the particular dongle orientation and the flat phantom. Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

11.1 SAR Testing for USB Dongle

Test all USB orientations [see figure below: (A) Horizontal-Up, (B) Horizontal-Down, (C) Vertical-Front, and (D) Vertical-Back] with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less, according to KDB Publication 447498 D02 requirements. These test orientations are intended for the exposure conditions found in typical laptop/notebook/netbook or tablet computers with either horizontal or vertical USB connector configurations at various locations in the keyboard section of the computer. Current generation portable host computers should be used to establish the required SAR measurement separation distance. The same test separation distance must be used to test all frequency bands and modes in each USB orientation. The typical Horizontal-Up USB connection (A), found in the majority of host computers, must be tested using an appropriate host computer. A host computer with either Vertical-Front (C) or Vertical Back (D) USB connection should be used to test one of the vertical USB orientations. If a suitable host computer is not available for testing the Horizontal-Down (B) or the remaining Vertical USB orientation, a high quality USB cable, 12 inches or less, may be used for testing these other orientations. It must be documented that the USB cable does not influence the radiating characteristics and output power of the transmitter.

			
Configuration 1 (Horizontal Up)	Configuration 2 (Horizontal Down)	Configuration 3 (Vertical Front)	Configuration 4 (Vertical Back)

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

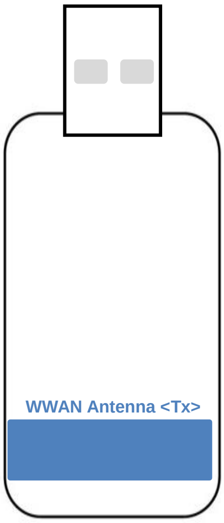
The detailed conducted power table can refer to Appendix E.

<LTE Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Anritsu MT8820C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, for QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
8. For LTE 4 / B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.
9. LTE band 4 SAR test was covered by Band 66; according to April 2015 TCB workshop, SAR test for overlapping LTE bands can be reduced if
   a. the maximum output power, including tolerance, for the smaller band is ≤ the larger band to qualify for the SAR test exclusion
   b. the channel bandwidth and other operating parameters for the smaller band are fully supported by the larger band

13. Antenna Location



Front View

Antennas	DUT Test Position				
	Horizontal Up	Horizontal Down	Vertical Front	Vertical Back	Tip Side
WWAN Main Antenna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

14. SAR Test Results

General Note:

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 WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*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:
   - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
   - ≤ 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
   - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, for QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is > not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
6. For LTE B4 / B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.
7. LTE B4 SAR test was covered by LTE B66; according to April 2015 TCB workshop, SAR test for overlapping LTE bands can be reduced if
   a. the maximum output power, including tolerance, for the smaller band is ≤ the larger band to qualify for the SAR test exclusion
   b. the channel bandwidth and other operating parameters for the smaller band are fully supported by the larger band

14.1 Body SAR

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Front	5	18900	1880	22.89	24.00	1.291	0.17	0.397	0.513
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Front	5	18900	1880	21.67	23.00	1.358	0.09	0.412	0.560
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Back	5	18900	1880	22.89	24.00	1.291	0.08	0.119	0.154
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Back	5	18900	1880	21.67	23.00	1.358	0.03	0.223	0.303
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Up	5	18900	1880	22.89	24.00	1.291	0.02	0.420	0.542
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Up	5	18900	1880	21.67	23.00	1.358	0.05	0.337	0.458
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	18900	1880	22.89	24.00	1.291	-0.01	0.755	0.975
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	18700	1860	22.65	24.00	1.365	0.08	0.700	0.955
01	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	19100	1900	22.68	24.00	1.355	-0.19	0.846	**1.146**
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Down	5	18900	1880	21.67	23.00	1.358	0.03	0.713	0.968
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Down	5	18700	1860	21.52	23.00	1.406	0.08	0.698	0.981
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Down	5	19100	1900	21.58	23.00	1.387	-0.16	0.793	1.100
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	100	0	Horizontal Down	5	18900	1880	21.64	23.00	1.368	-0.04	0.688	0.941
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	TIP Side	5	18900	1880	22.89	24.00	1.291	0.18	0.149	0.192
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	50	0	TIP Side	5	18900	1880	21.67	23.00	1.358	0.07	0.100	0.136
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Front	5	23095	707.5	22.78	24.00	1.324	-0.14	0.711	0.942
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	Vertical Front	5	23095	707.5	22.00	23.00	1.259	-0.02	0.532	0.670
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Front	5	23095	707.5	21.88	23.00	1.294	0.05	0.478	0.619
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Back	5	23095	707.5	22.78	24.00	1.324	-0.14	0.524	0.694
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	Vertical Back	5	23095	707.5	22.00	23.00	1.259	0.05	0.390	0.491
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Up	5	23095	707.5	22.78	24.00	1.324	-0.14	0.630	0.834
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	Horizontal Up	5	23095	707.5	22.00	23.00	1.259	-0.11	0.572	0.720
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Up	5	23095	707.5	21.88	23.00	1.294	0.08	0.561	0.726
02	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	23095	707.5	22.78	24.00	1.324	-0.05	0.720	**0.954**
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	Horizontal Down	5	23095	707.5	22.00	23.00	1.259	0.16	0.617	0.777
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Down	5	23095	707.5	21.88	23.00	1.294	0.04	0.605	0.783
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	TIP Side	5	23095	707.5	22.78	24.00	1.324	0.17	0.206	0.273
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	25	0	TIP Side	5	23095	707.5	22.00	23.00	1.259	-0.19	0.154	0.194
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Front	5	132322	1745	22.61	24.00	1.377	0.03	0.326	0.449
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Front	5	132322	1745	21.50	23.00	1.413	0.01	0.239	0.338
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Back	5	132322	1745	22.61	24.00	1.377	0.05	0.360	0.496
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Back	5	132322	1745	21.50	23.00	1.413	0.06	0.279	0.394
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Up	5	132322	1745	22.61	24.00	1.377	0.04	0.351	0.483
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Up	5	132322	1745	21.50	23.00	1.413	0.06	0.274	0.387
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	132322	1745	22.61	24.00	1.377	0.07	0.725	0.998
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	132072	1720	22.45	24.00	1.429	0.02	0.716	1.023
03	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	132572	1770	22.60	24.00	1.380	-0.04	0.755	**1.042**
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Down	5	132322	1745	21.50	23.00	1.413	-0.06	0.561	0.792
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	100	0	Horizontal Down	5	132322	1745	21.37	23.00	1.455	0.03	0.589	0.857
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	0	TIP Side	5	132322	1745	22.61	24.00	1.377	0.04	0.117	0.161
	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	50	0	TIP Side	5	132322	1745	21.50	23.00	1.413	-0.01	0.099	0.140
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Front	5	133322	683	22.73	24.00	1.340	0.03	0.386	0.517
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Front	5	133322	683	21.59	23.00	1.384	0.01	0.311	0.430
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	0	Vertical Back	5	133322	683	22.73	24.00	1.340	0.02	0.245	0.328
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	Vertical Back	5	133322	683	21.59	23.00	1.384	0.03	0.241	0.333
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Up	5	133322	683	22.73	24.00	1.340	-0.02	0.451	0.604
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Up	5	133322	683	21.59	23.00	1.384	0.15	0.414	0.573
04	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	133322	683	22.73	24.00	1.340	-0.08	0.568	**0.761**
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	Horizontal Down	5	133322	683	21.59	23.00	1.384	0.06	0.509	0.704
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	1	0	TIP Side	5	133322	683	22.73	24.00	1.340	0.07	0.108	0.145
	LTE Band 71	20M	QPSK	50	0	TIP Side	5	133322	683	21.59	23.00	1.384	-0.02	0.099	0.137

14.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	19100	1900	22.68	24.00	1.355	-0.19	0.846	1	1.146
2nd	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Horizontal Down	5	19100	1900	22.68	24.00	1.355	0.11	0.833	1.016	1.129

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

No.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	WHOOP USB LTE DONGLE
		Body
1.	N/A	N/A

General Note:

1. The device only supports WWAN function.

Test Engineer : Nick Hu, Tony Zhang, Hank Chang, Yuankai Kong

16. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be ≤ 30%, for a confidence interval of k = 2. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg and highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

17. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992

[3] IEEE Std. 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”, Sep 2013

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[5] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015

[6] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2015

[7] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.

[8] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015.

[9] FCC KDB 941225 D07 v01r02, " SAR Evaluation Procedures for UMPC Mini-Tablet Devices", Oct 2015. FCC KDB 447498 D02 v02r01, “SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters”, Oct 2015.

------THE END------

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2020.9.10

System Check_Head_750MHz

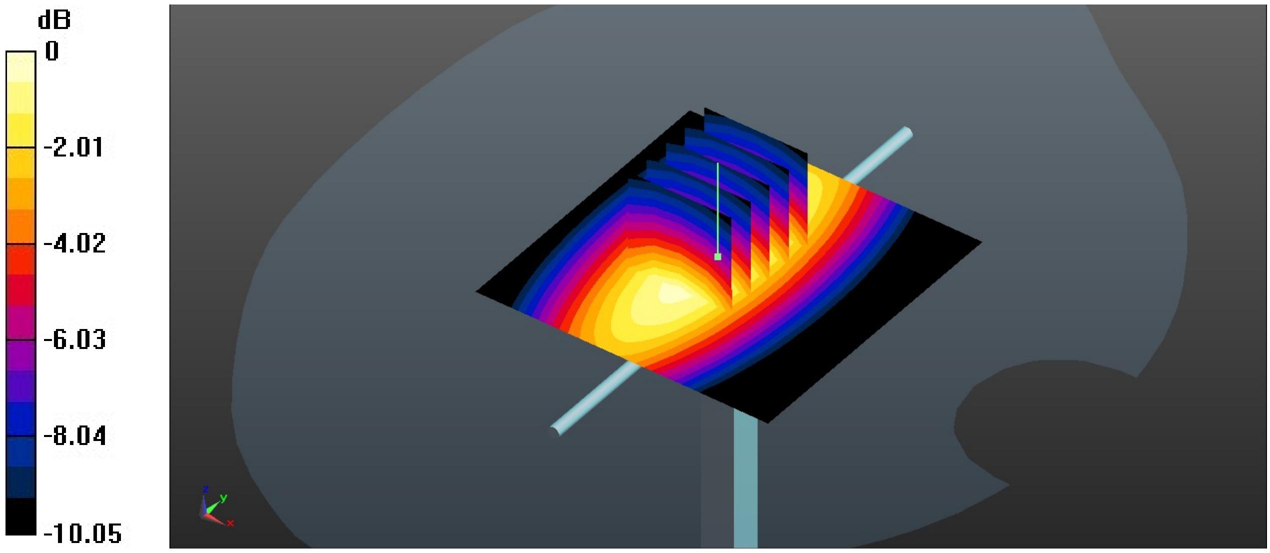
DUT: D750V2 - SN:1087

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750 Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.904 S/m; ε_r = 42.287; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(10.58, 10.58, 10.58); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.73 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 49.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.24 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.46 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.76 W/kg



0 dB = 2.76 W/kg = 4.41 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_1750MHz

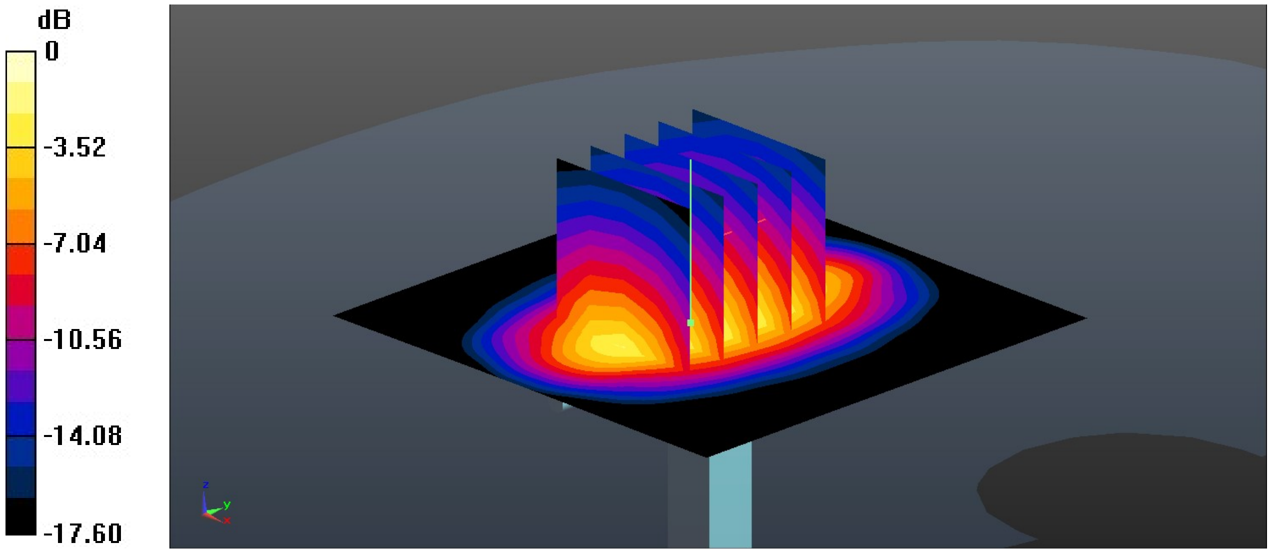
DUT: D1750V2 - SN:1090

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.365 S/m; ε_r = 40.507; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.9 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.6, 8.6, 8.6); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.1 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 89.96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.22 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 W/kg



0 dB = 13.9 W/kg = 11.43 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2020.9.13

System Check_Head_1900MHz

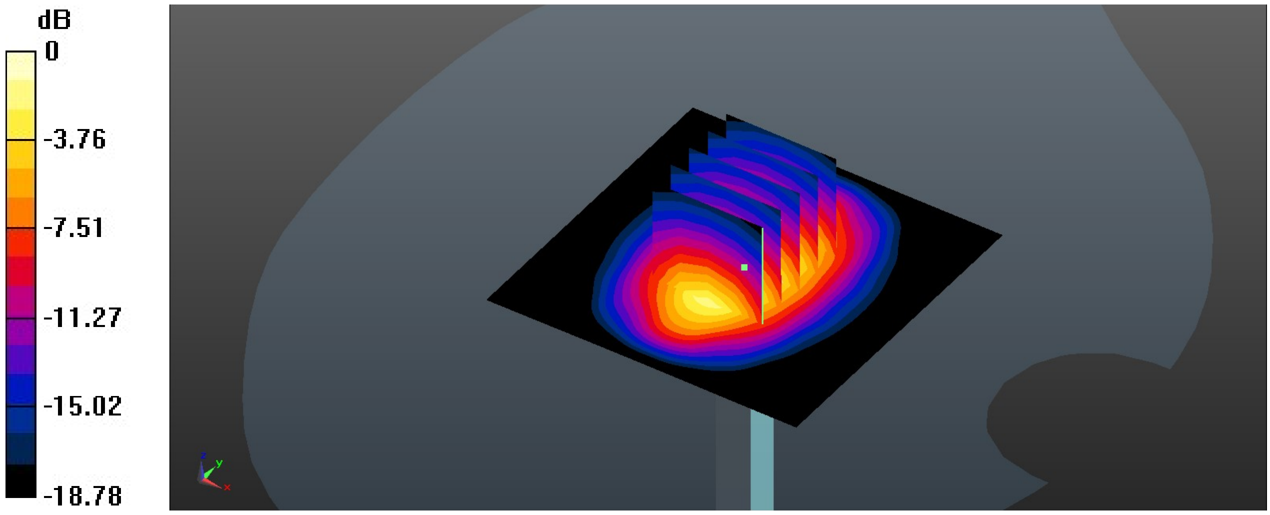
DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d170

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.401 S/m; ε_r = 40.146; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.9 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.35, 8.35, 8.35); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.8 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 90.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.8 W/kg



0 dB = 14.8 W/kg = 11.70 dBW/kg

Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2020.9.13

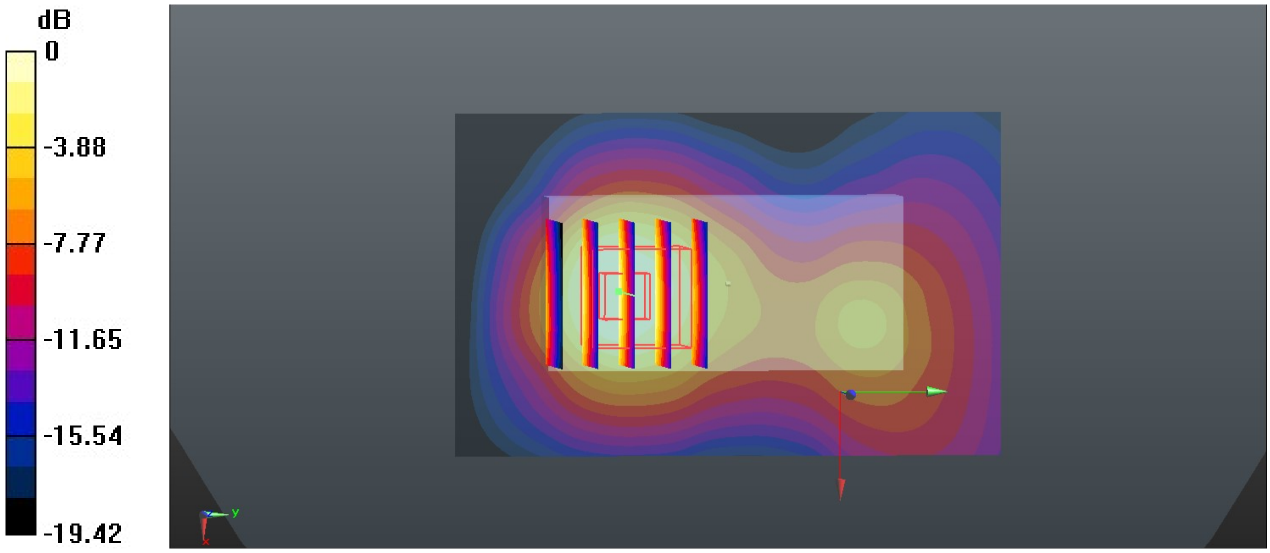
01_LTE Band 2_20M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Horizontal Down_5mm_Ch19100

Communication System: UID 0, LTE FDD (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.401 S/m; ε_r = 40.146; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature：22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.35, 8.35, 8.35); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.60 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.61 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.846 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.459 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



0 dB = 1.30 W/kg = 1.14 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2020.9.10

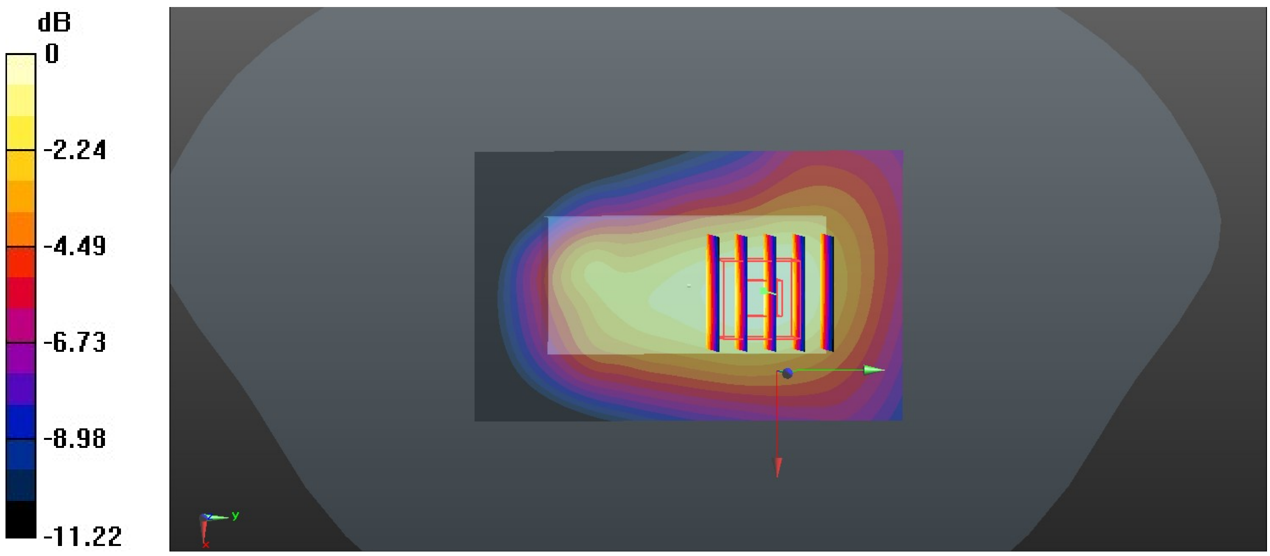
02_LTE Band 12_10M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Horizontal Down_5mm_Ch23095

Communication System: UID 0, LTE FDD (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750 Medium parameters used: f = 707.5 MHz; σ = 0.864 S/m; ε_r = 42.878; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature：22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(10.58, 10.58, 10.58); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.16 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.720 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.470 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.998 W/kg



0 dB = 0.998 W/kg = -0.01 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab   Date: 2020.9.8

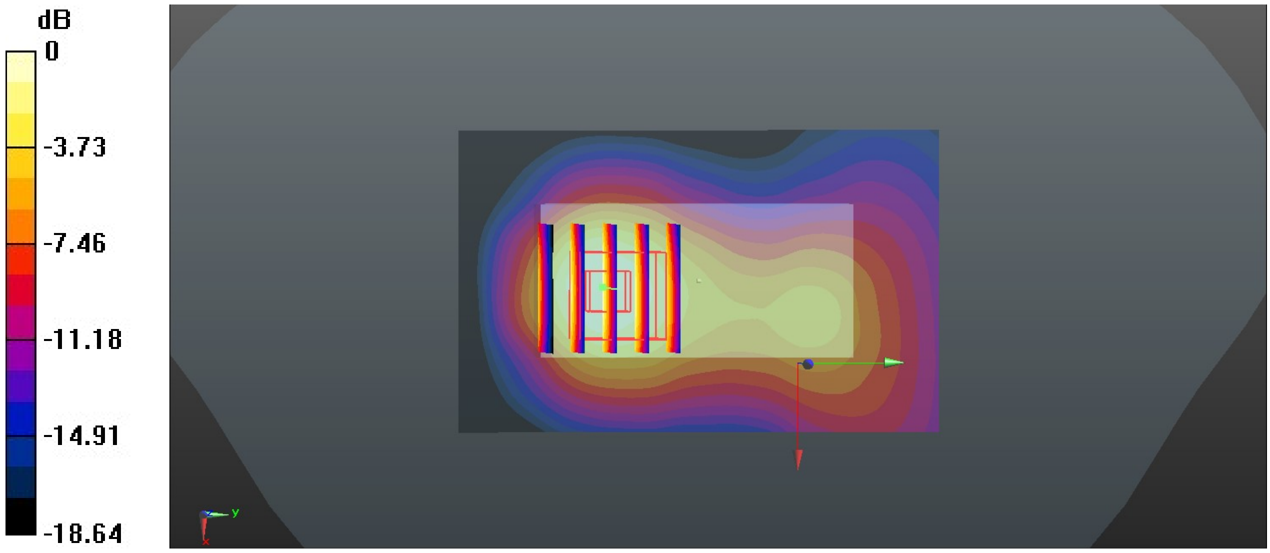
03_LTE Band 66_20M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Horizontal Down_5mm_Ch132572

Communication System: UID 0, LTE FDD (0); Frequency: 1770 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: f = 1770 MHz; σ = 1.384 S/m; ε_r = 40.44; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature：22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.6, 8.6, 8.6); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.38 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.755 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.418 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg



0 dB = 1.14 W/kg = 0.57 dBW/kg

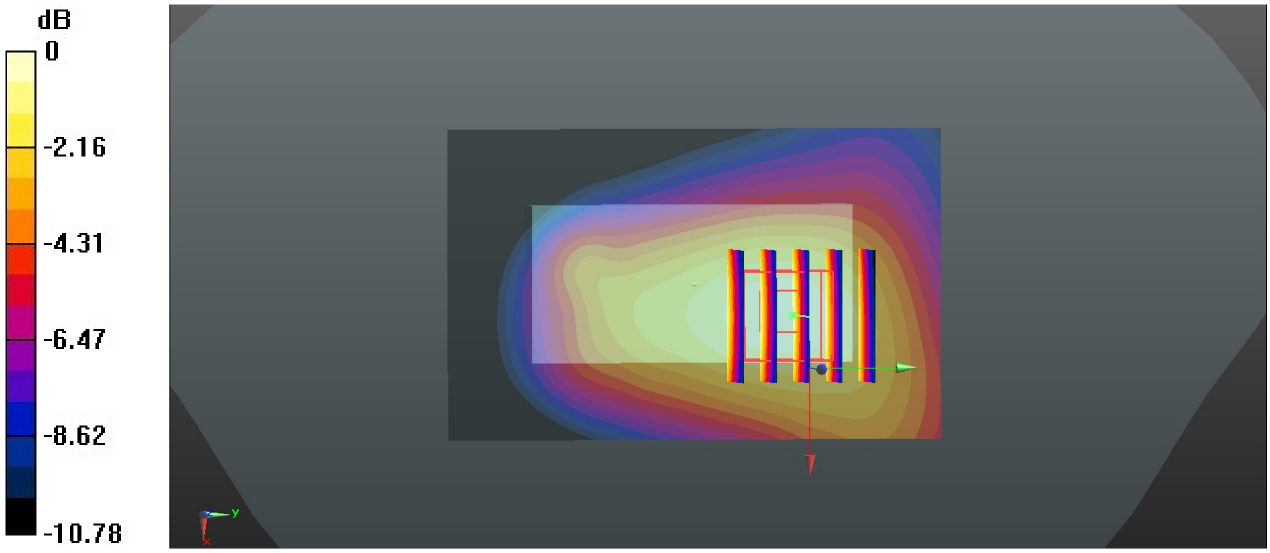
04_LTE Band 71_20M_QPSK_1RB_0Offset_Horizontal Down_5mm_Ch133322

Communication System: UID 0, LTE FDD (0); Frequency: 683 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750 Medium parameters used: f = 683 MHz; σ = 0.842 S/m; ε_r = 43.211; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature：22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(10.58, 10.58, 10.58); Calibrated: 2020.5.27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2020.4.28
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1753
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.765 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.90 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.878 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.568 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.377 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.763 W/kg



0 dB = 0.763 W/kg = -1.17 dBW/kg

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Client **Sporton** **Certificate No: Z19-60081**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D750V3 - SN: 1087
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	March 27, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: March 29, 2019

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	43.0 ± 6 %	0.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.36 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.65 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	56.9 ± 6 %	0.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.58 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.75 W/kg ±18.7 % (k=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.4Ω- 2.59jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6Ω- 3.86jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.898 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1087

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.903 S/m; ε_r = 43.01; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(10.03, 10.03, 10.03) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

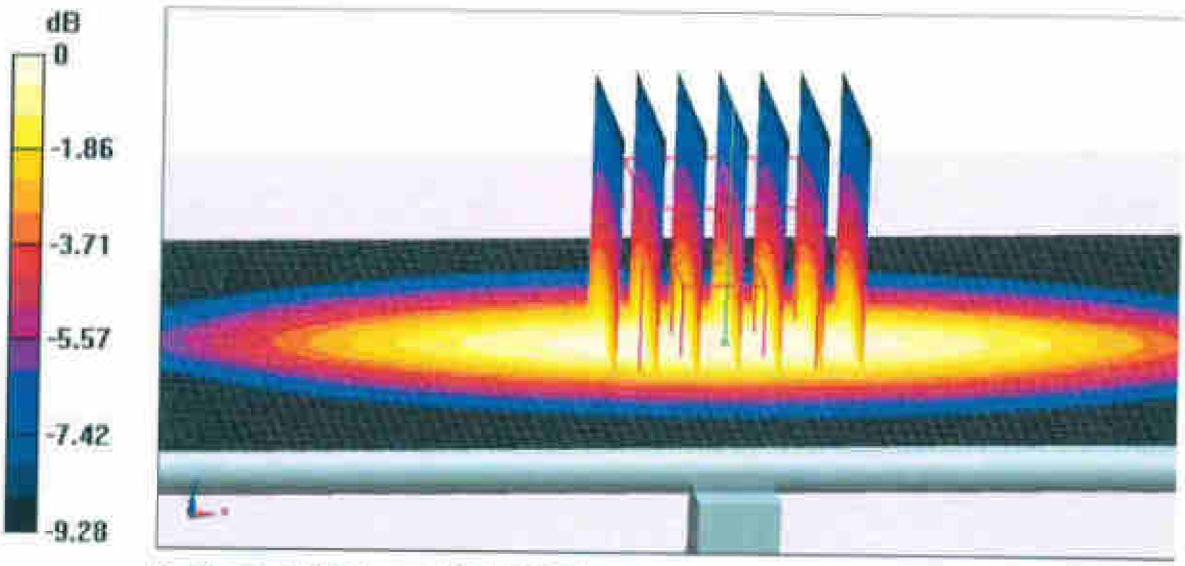
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.05 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.00 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.42 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.72 W/kg



0 dB = 2.72 W/kg = 4.35 dBW/kg

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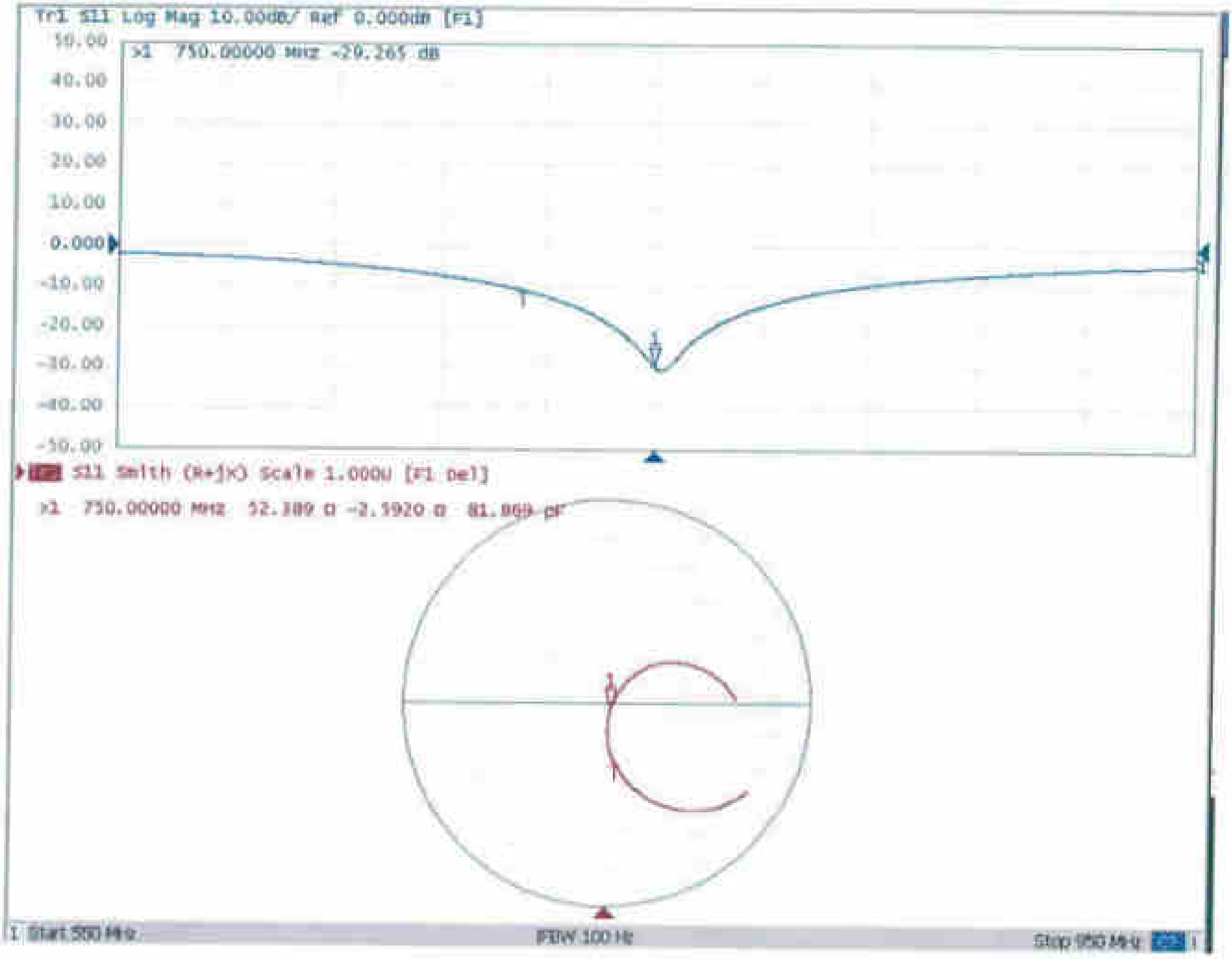
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1087

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.935 S/m; ε_r = 56.85; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.85, 9.85, 9.85) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

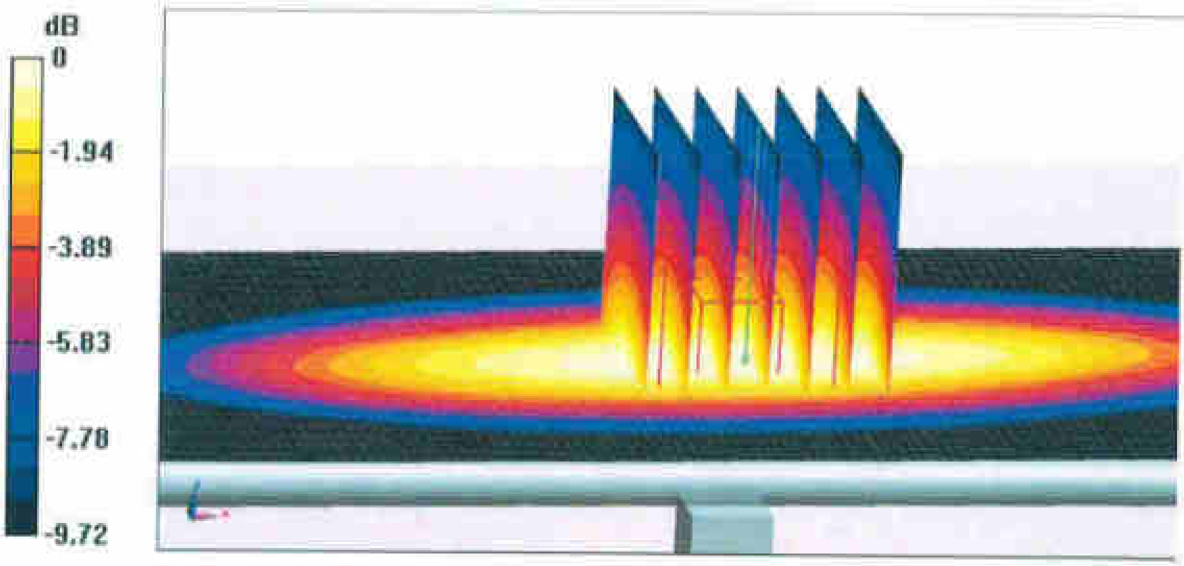
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.08 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.41 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg



0 dB = 2.75 W/kg = 4.39 dBW/kg

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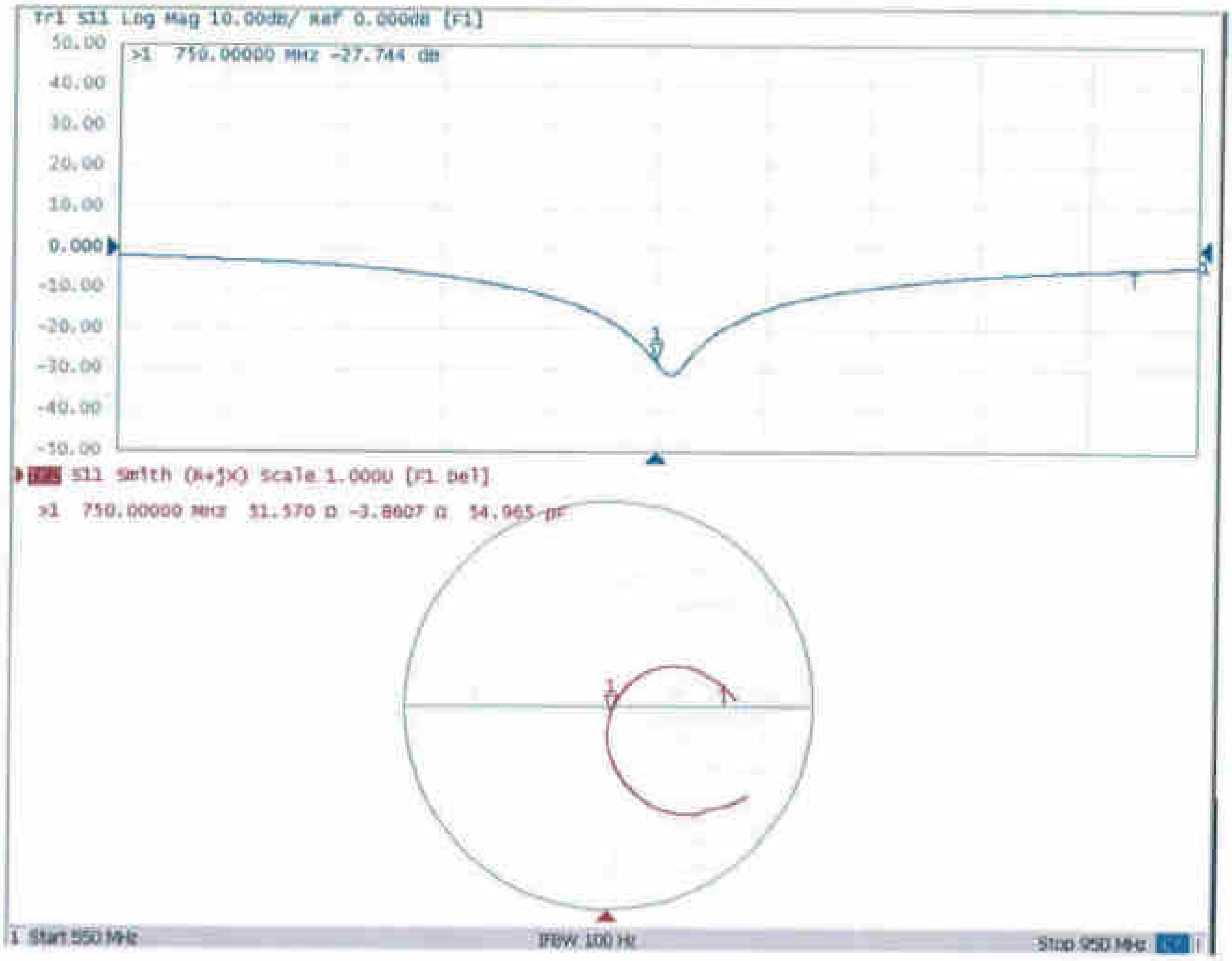
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D750V3, Serial No. 1087 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

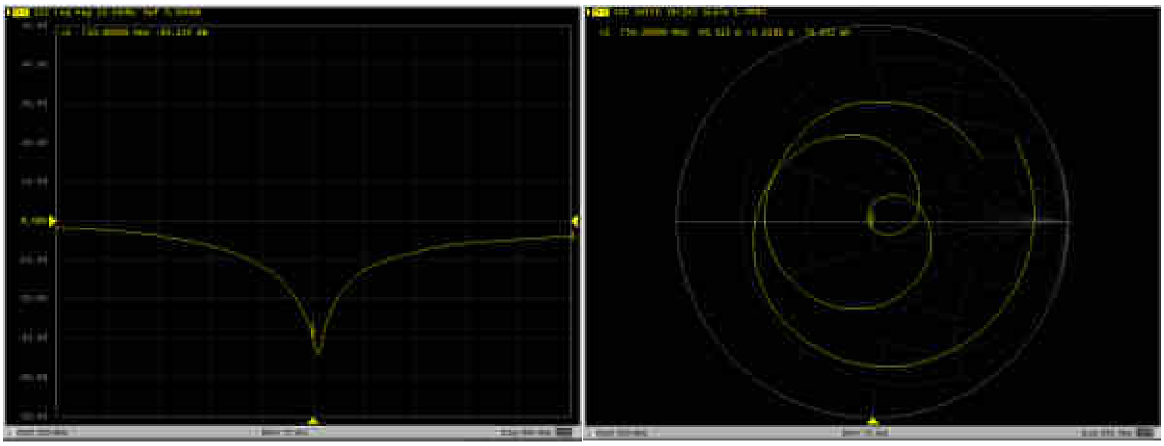
750V3 – serial no. 1087												
	750 Head						750 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2019.3.27	-29.3		52.4		-2.6		-27.7		51.6		-3.9	
2020.3.26	-30.2	-0.03	49.5	2.88	-3.0	0.44	26.6	1.96	54.896	-3.33	0.45	-4.31

<Justification of the extended calibration>

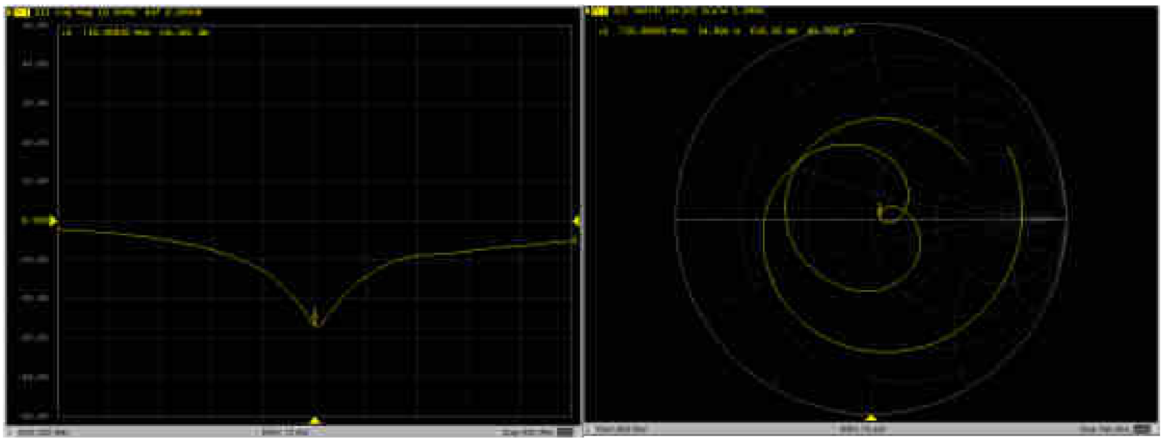
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D750V3, serial no. 1087

750MHz – Head



750MHz – Body



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
TEL : 86-0512-5790-0158
FAX : 86-0512-5790-0958

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CNAS L0570

Client **Sporton** **Certificate No: Z19-60084**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1750V2 - SN: 1090
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	March 27, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	赵靖
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林浩
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: March 29, 2019

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.3 ± 6 %	1.37 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**36.4 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.79 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**19.2 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.0 ± 6 %	1.45 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**37.7 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.89 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**19.9 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.5Ω- 2.34 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	43.9Ω- 2.19 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.085 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1090

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.37 S/m; ε_r = 41.27; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.38, 8.38, 8.38) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

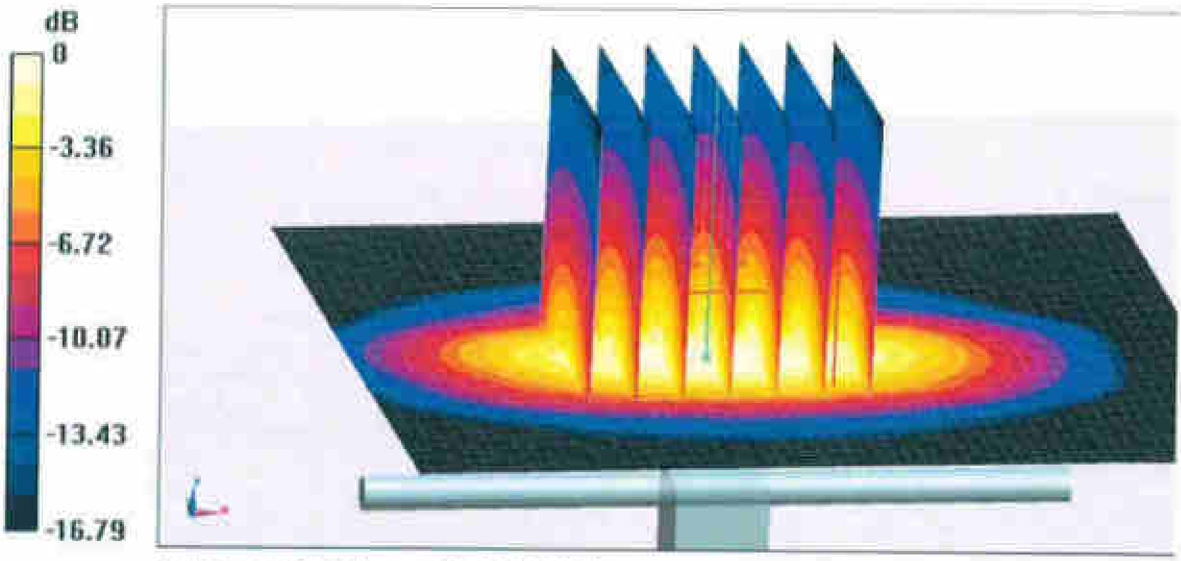
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.03 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.79 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg



0 dB = 14.2 W/kg = 11.52 dBW/kg

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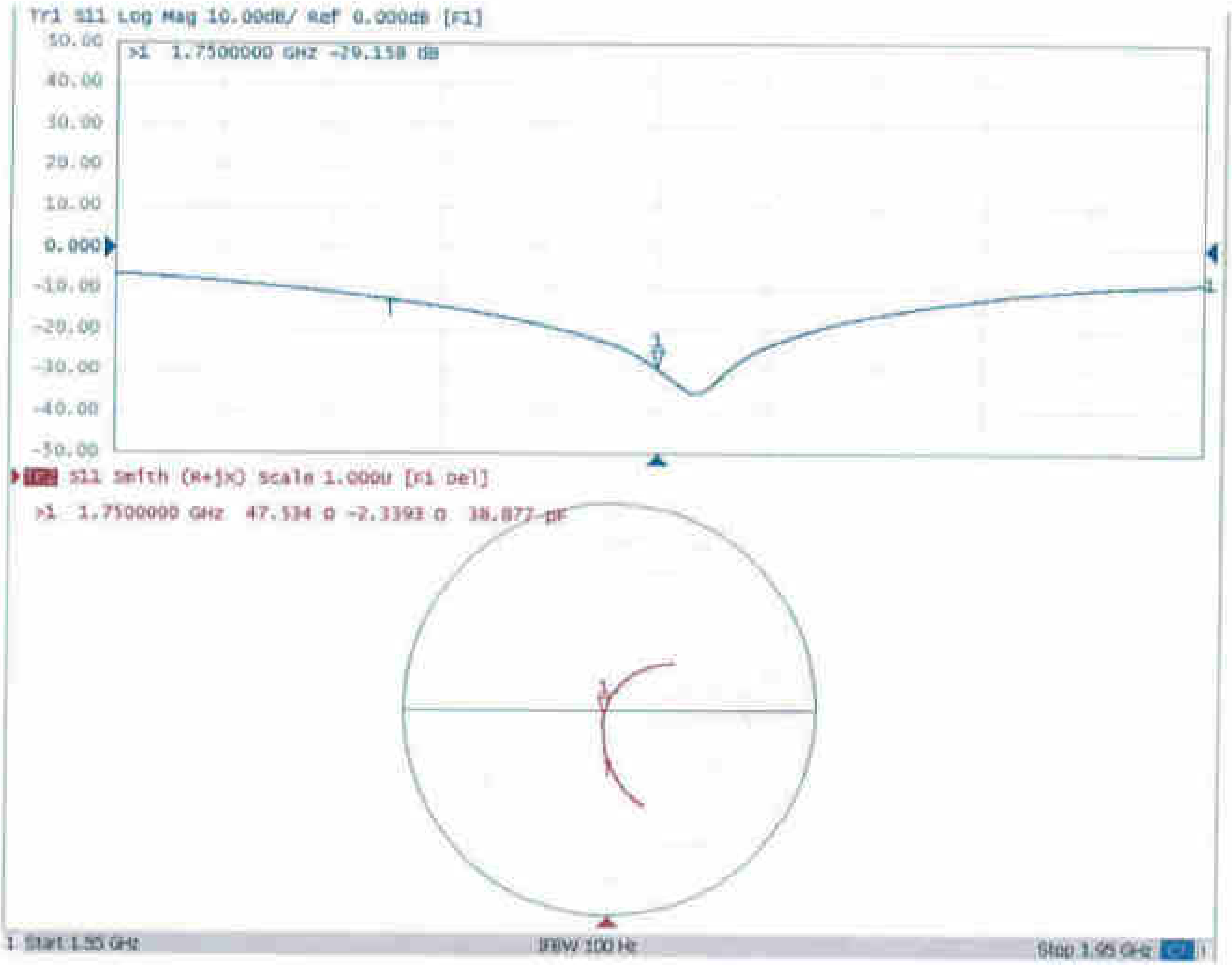
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1090

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.449 S/m; ε_r = 54.97; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.03, 8.03, 8.03) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

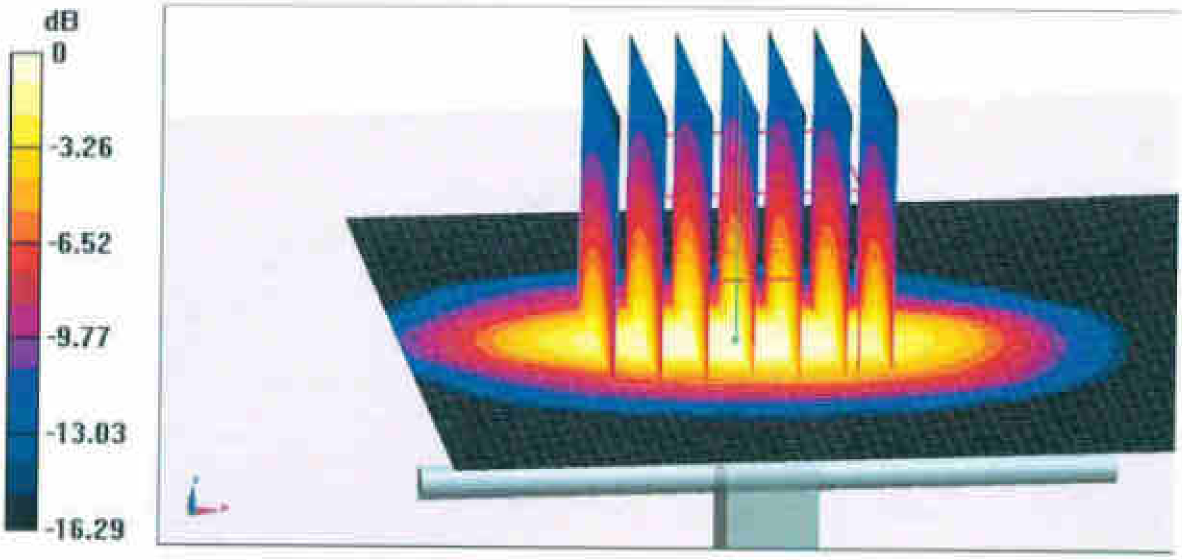
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.89 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg



0 dB = 14.2 W/kg = 11.52 dBW/kg

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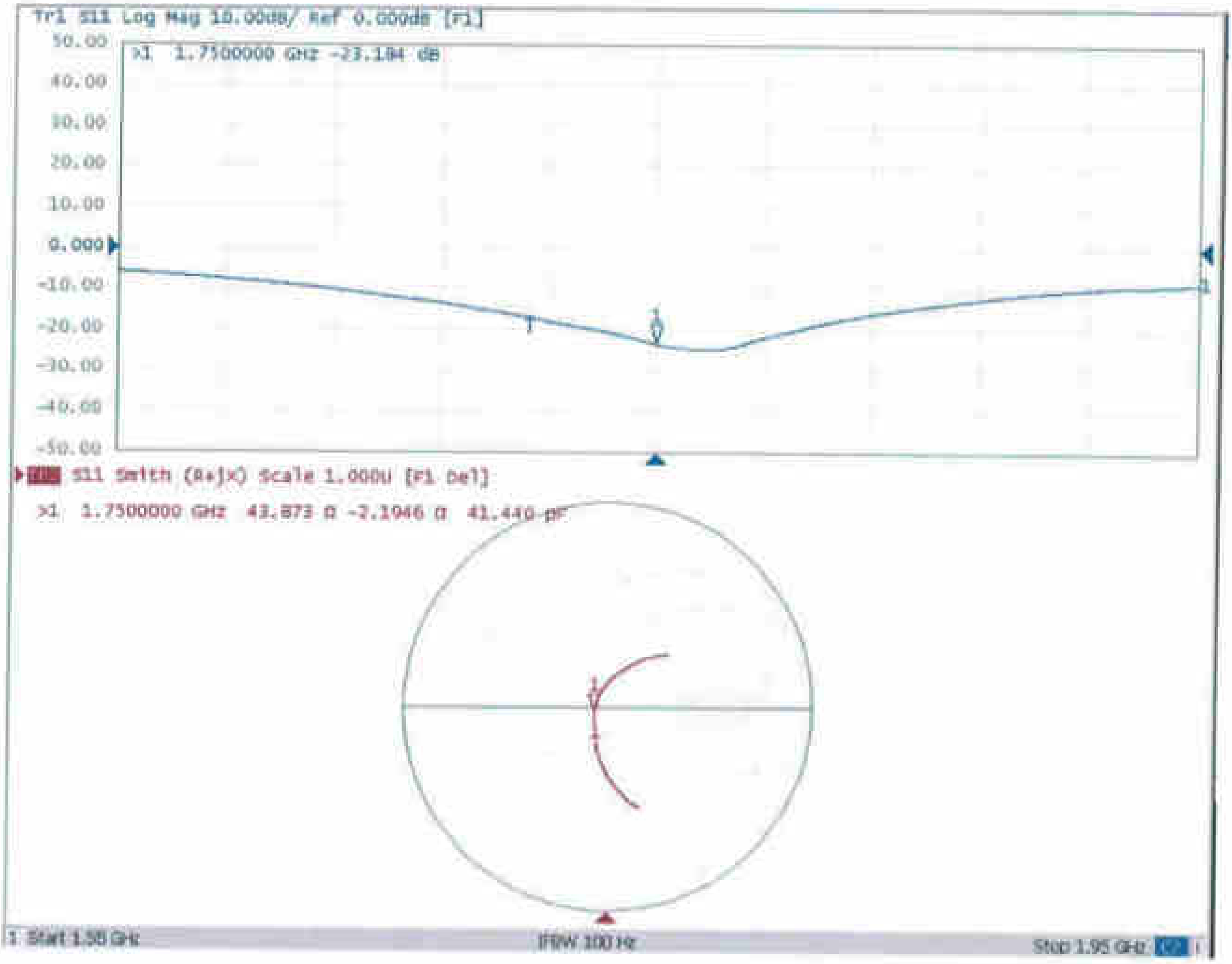
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D1750V2, Serial No. 1090 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

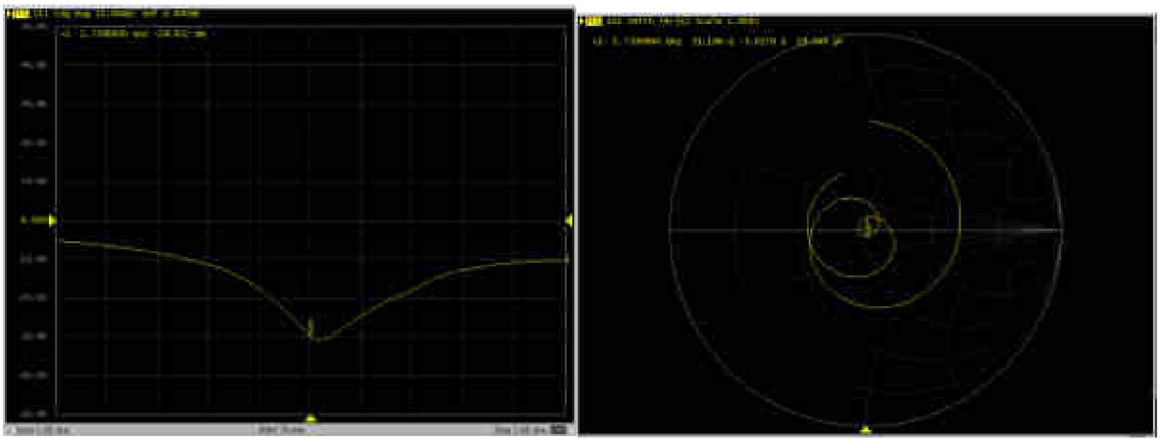
1750V2 – serial no. 1090												
	1750 Head						1750 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2019.3.27	-29.2		47.5		-2.3		-23.2		43.9		-2.2	
2020.3.26	-29.8	-0.02	51.2	-3.66	-3.0	0.70	-25.0	-0.08	45.1	-1.22	-2.17	-0.02

<Justification of the extended calibration>

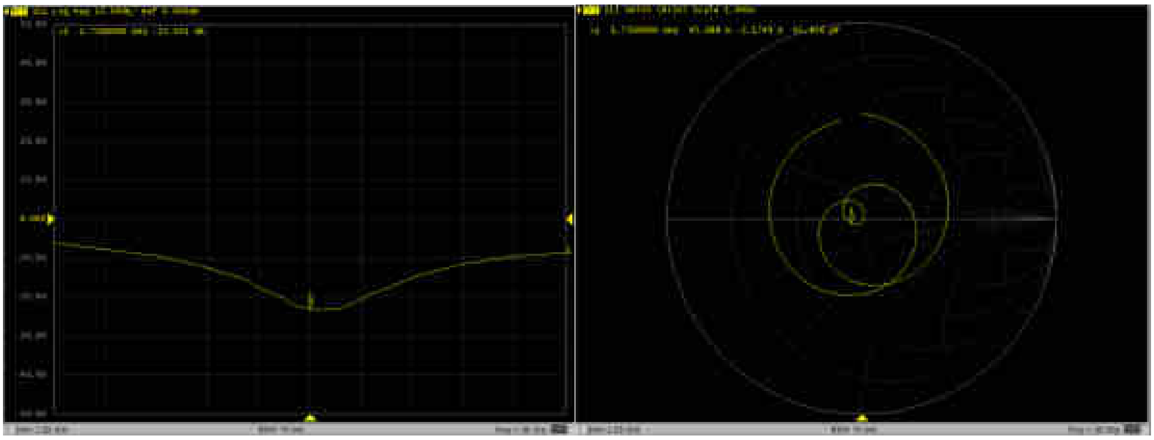
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D1750V2, serial no. 1090

1750MHz – Head



1750MHz – Body



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Client **Sporton** **Certificate No: Z19-60085**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d170
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	March 26, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: March 29, 2019

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lossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.5 ± 6 %	1.44 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.0 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.3 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.5 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.0 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.0 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.7Ω+ 6.73jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8Ω+ 6.72jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.066 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG