

# FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : W7L-Q23032301SA02  
Applicant : Sony Group Corporation  
Address : 1-7-1 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo 108-0075 JP  
Manufacturer : Sony Interactive Entertainment Inc.  
Address : 1-7-1 Konan Minato-ku Tokyo 108-0075 JP  
Product : Computer Entertainment System  
FCC ID : AK8CFIY1001  
Brand : SONY  
Model No. : CFI-Y1001  
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2013  
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FCC Designation No. : CN1171                      FCC Site Registration No. : 525120

**CERTIFICATION:** The above equipment have been tested by **BV 7LAYERS COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CO. LTD.**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA or any government agencies.

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### Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
W7L-Q23032301SA02	Initial release	May. 10, 2023



## 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR <sub>1g</sub> (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)	Highest Reported Extremity SAR <sub>10g</sub> (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
DTS	Special 2.4GHz Wireless	N/A	N/A
	2.4G WLAN	0.01	0.57
NII	5G WLAN	0.01	0.47
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		Body (W/kg)	Extremity (W/kg)
DTS + DTS		0.11	0.61
NII + DTS		0.12	0.51

**Note:**

1. The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg, Extremity: SAR<sub>10g</sub> 4.0 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.



## 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

<b>EUT Type</b>	Computer Entertainment System
<b>FCC ID</b>	AK8CFIY1001
<b>Brand Name</b>	SONY
<b>Model Name</b>	CFI-Y1001
<b>S/N</b>	HAQC00QLTQ0300217
<b>HW Version</b>	V2.12
<b>SW Version</b>	V1.1
<b>Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)</b>	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2472, 5180 ~ 5320, 5500 ~ 5720, 5745 ~ 5825 Special 2.4GHz Wireless : 2404.39578 ~ 2476.39578
<b>Uplink Modulations</b>	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n/ac : OFDM Special 2.4GHz Wireless : $\pi/4$ -DQPSK
<b>Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)</b>	Please refer to section 4.5 of this report.
<b>Antenna Type</b>	FPC Antenna
<b>EUT Stage</b>	Identical Prototype

**Note:**

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

### **3. SAR Measurement System**

#### **3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

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.

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

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

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

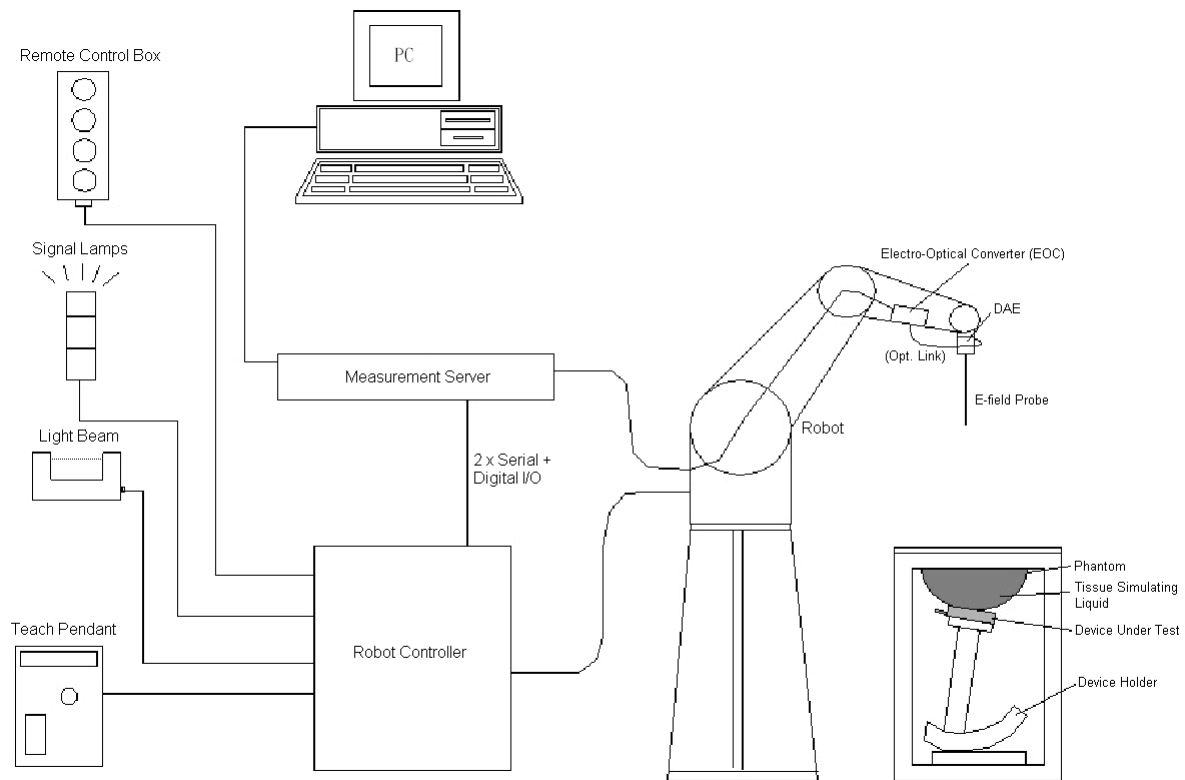
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

#### **3.2 SPEAG DASY System**

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.



**Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup**

### 3.2.1 Robot

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


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




**Fig-3.2 DASY5**


### 3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. 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.

<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	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	


<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	


### 3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE3, DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	$< 5$ $\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	$< 50$ fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	




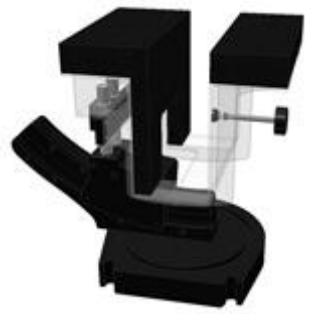
### 3.2.4 Phantoms

<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm ( $6 \pm 0.2$ mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	


<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2.0 \pm 0.2$ mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	

### 3.2.5 Device Holder

<b>Model</b>	Mounting Device	
<b>Construction</b>	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
<b>Material</b>	POM	

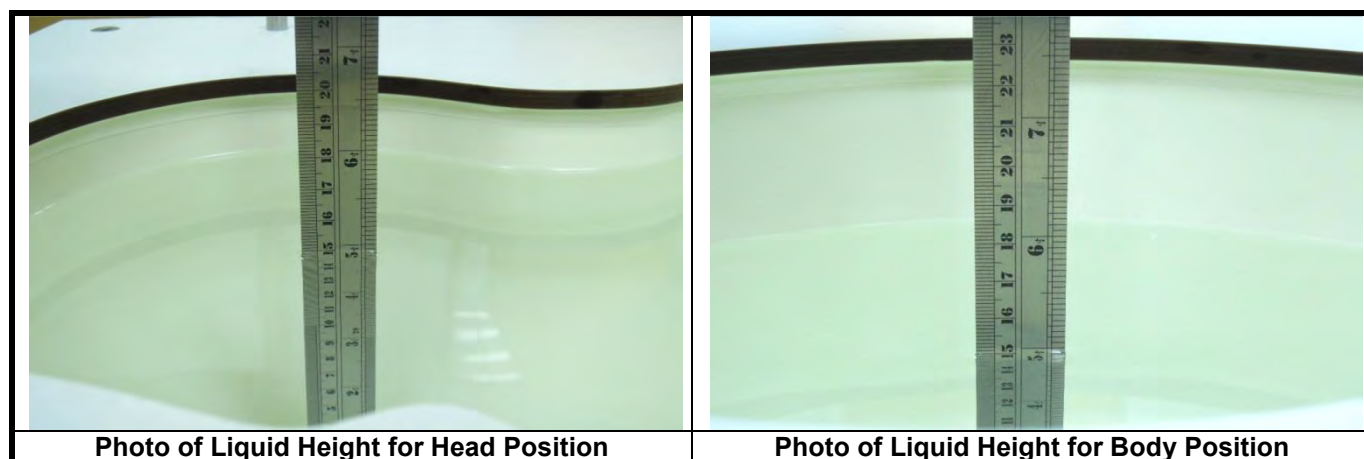
<b>Model</b>	Laptop Extensions Kit	
<b>Construction</b>	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
<b>Material</b>	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

### 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

<b>Model</b>	D-Serial	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
<b>Return Loss</b>	> 20 dB	
<b>Power Capability</b>	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

### 3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

**Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
<b>For Head</b>				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53



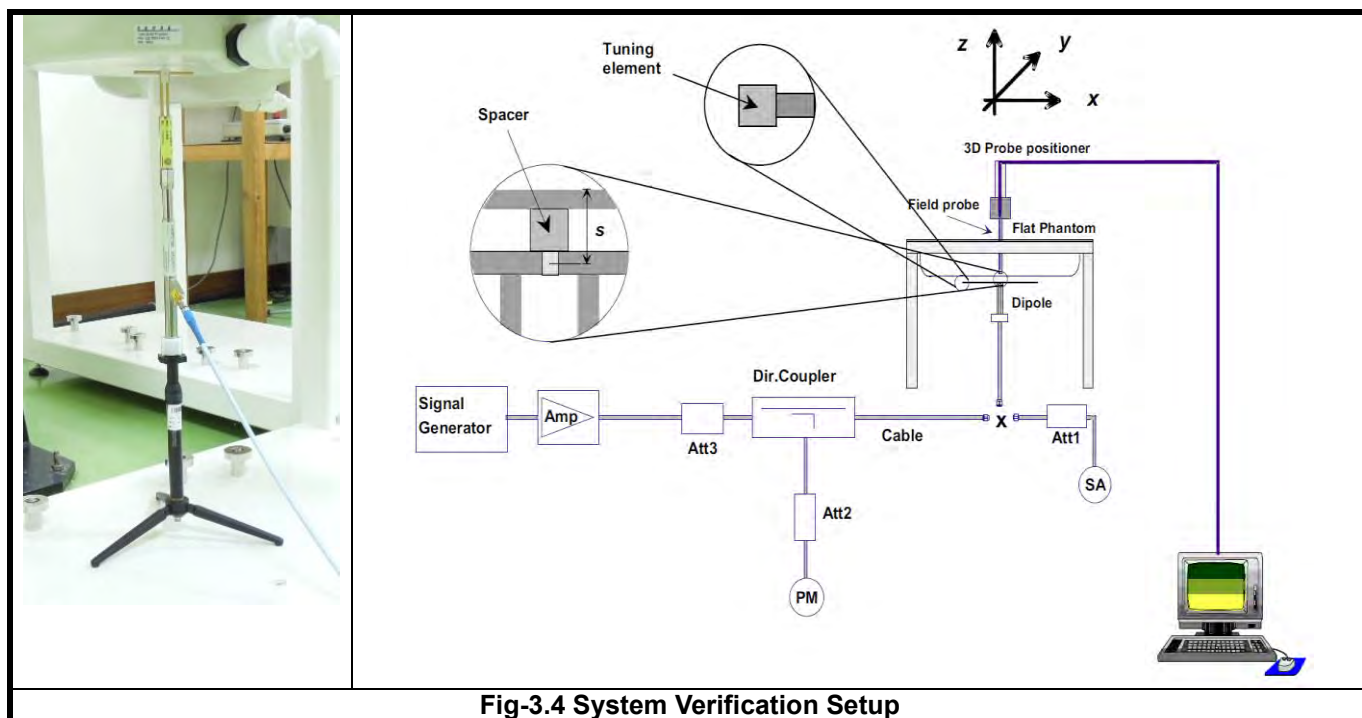
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

### 3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



**Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup**

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

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



### 3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR 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

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

#### 3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

**Note:**

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is <= 1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of  $\Delta x / \Delta y$  (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

#### 3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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.

### 3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

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

### 3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

### 3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

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

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

## 4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

### 4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

#### <Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

#### **Initial Test Configuration**

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

#### **Subsequent Test Configuration**

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.





### SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

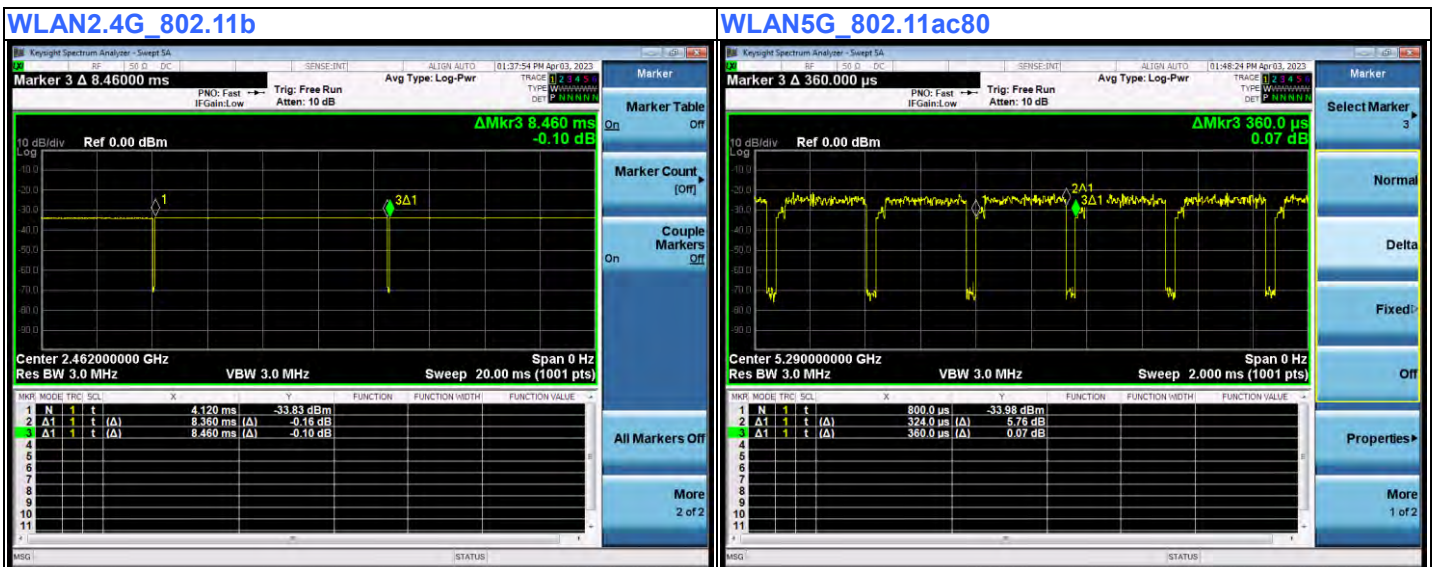
When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

#### <WLAN Duty Cycle of Test Signal>

**WLAN2.4G\_802.11b:** Duty cycle = 8.36 / 8.46 = 0.9882

**WLAN5G\_802.11ac80:** Duty cycle = 324 / 360 = 0.9





## 4.2 EUT Testing Position

### 4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

According to the user manual and KDB Inquiry (Tracking Number 760004), the bottom edge of the EUT close to the human body is tested for 1g SAR. The separation distance between this EUT and phantom is 0 cm.

### 4.2.2 Extremity Exposure Conditions

According to the user manual and KDB Inquiry (Tracking Number 760004), test 10g SAR on the Front Face, Rear Face, Left Side, Right Side, and Top Side of the EUT that are close to the human body. The separation distance between this EUT and phantom is 0 cm.

### 4.2.3 SAR Test Exclusion Evaluations

According to KDB 447498 D01, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The SAR exclusion threshold is determined by the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(mm)}} \times \sqrt{f_{(GHz)}} \leq 3.0 \text{ for SAR-1g, } \leq 7.5 \text{ for SAR-10g}$$

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	-0.50	0.89	5	0.28	No

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1	4.00	2.51	5	0.79	No

#### Note:

1. When separation distance <= 50 mm and the calculated result shown in above table is <= 3.0 for SAR-1g exposure condition, or <= 7.5 for SAR-10g exposure condition, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.



### 4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Target Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Target Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
Head	2450	22.4	1.790	40.105	1.80	39.20	-0.56	2.31	Mar. 28, 2023
Head	5250	22.7	4.690	35.330	4.71	35.90	-0.42	-1.59	Mar. 28, 2023
Head	5600	22.6	5.040	34.827	5.07	35.50	-0.59	-1.90	Mar. 29, 2023
Head	5600	22.6	5.199	36.179	5.07	35.50	2.54	1.91	May. 10, 2023
Head	5800	22.6	5.248	34.541	5.27	35.30	-0.42	-2.15	Mar. 29, 2023

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2$  °C.

### 4.4 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

<1g>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Mar. 28, 2023	2450	53.60	14.20	56.80	5.97	893	3873	1389
Mar. 28, 2023	5250	76.90	8.25	82.50	7.28	1133	3873	1389
Mar. 29, 2023	5600	81.20	8.71	87.10	7.27	1133	3873	1389
May. 10, 2023	5600	81.20	8.53	85.30	5.05	1133	3873	1389
Mar. 29, 2023	5800	78.00	8.15	81.50	4.49	1133	3873	1389

<10g>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-10g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-10g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Mar. 28, 2023	2450	24.40	6.51	26.04	6.72	893	3873	1389
Mar. 28, 2023	5250	22.10	2.33	23.30	5.43	1133	3873	1389
Mar. 29, 2023	5600	23.10	2.48	24.80	7.36	1133	3873	1389
May. 10, 2023	5600	23.10	2.42	24.20	4.76	1133	3873	1389
Mar. 29, 2023	5800	22.10	2.19	21.90	-0.90	1133	3873	1389

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

### 4.5 Conducted Power Results

The measured conducted power result (Unit: dBm) and tune-up limit is shown as below.

2.4GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
	802.11b 1Mbps	1	2412	10.54	12.50
		6	2437	11.16	12.50
		11	2462	11.28	12.50
	802.11g 6Mbps	1	2412	10.85	12.50
		6	2437	10.61	12.50
		11	2462	11.19	12.50
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	1	2412	10.71	12.50
		6	2437	10.54	12.50
		11	2462	11.03	12.50

5.2GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	11.47	12.50
		40	5200	11.20	12.50
		44	5220	11.25	12.50
		48	5240	11.22	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	36	5180	11.35	12.50
		40	5200	11.02	12.50
		44	5220	11.19	12.50
		48	5240	11.30	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	38	5190	12.30	12.50
		46	5230	11.56	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	42	5210	11.56	12.50



5.3GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	11.07	12.50
		56	5280	11.02	12.50
		60	5300	10.98	12.50
		64	5320	10.99	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	52	5260	10.96	12.50
		56	5280	10.93	12.50
		60	5300	10.87	12.50
		64	5320	10.90	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	54	5270	10.67	12.50
62		5310	11.09	12.50	
802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	58	5290	10.98	12.50	

5.5GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	11.13	12.50
		116	5580	11.61	12.50
		124	5620	11.23	12.50
		132	5660	11.39	12.50
		140	5700	11.27	12.50
		144	5720	11.10	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	100	5500	10.99	12.50
		116	5580	11.03	12.50
		124	5620	11.05	12.50
		132	5660	11.09	12.50
		140	5700	11.14	12.50
		144	5720	11.02	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	102	5510	10.99	12.50
		110	5550	11.06	12.50
		126	5630	11.11	12.50
		134	5670	11.17	12.50
		142	5710	11.78	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	106	5530	11.45	12.50
		122	5610	11.47	12.50
138		5690	11.44	12.50	



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5.8GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	10.75	12.50
		157	5785	11.61	12.50
		165	5825	10.83	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	149	5745	10.56	12.50
		157	5785	10.51	12.50
		165	5825	10.72	12.50
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	151	5755	10.52	12.50
		159	5795	11.12	12.50
802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	155	5775	10.59	12.50	

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	CH 1	2404.39578	-2.04	-0.50
	CH 19	2440.39578	-2.05	-0.50
	CH 37	2476.39578	-2.46	-0.50

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1	CH 1	2404.39578	2.49	4.00
	CH 19	2440.39578	2.14	4.00
	CH 37	2476.39578	1.62	4.00

## 4.6 SAR Testing Results

### 4.6.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

#### <KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1)  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz
- (2)  $\leq 0.6$  W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3)  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200$  MHz

#### <KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

- (1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all test positions are measured.
- (2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  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  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
- (3) For WLAN 5 GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.



### 4.6.2 SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Antenna	Duty Cycle %	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Bottom Side	0	11	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.86	0.00	0.00369	1.012	1.159	0.00
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Bottom Side	0	1	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	10.54	0.00	0.00364	1.012	1.570	<b>0.01</b>
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Bottom Side	0	6	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.16	0.01	0.00325	1.012	1.361	0.00
2	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Bottom Side	0	58	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.98	0.00	0.00692	1.111	1.419	<b>0.01</b>
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Bottom Side	0	122	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.47	0.00	<0.001	1.111	1.268	0.00
3	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Bottom Side	0	106	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.45	0.00	0.00646	1.111	1.274	<b>0.01</b>
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Bottom Side	0	138	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.44	0.01	0.00541	1.111	1.276	0.01
4	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Bottom Side	0	155	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.59	0.00	0.00463	1.111	1.552	<b>0.01</b>

### 4.6.3 SAR Results for Extremity Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Antenna	Duty Cycle %	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-10g (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	0	11	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.28	0.02	0.004	1.012	1.324	0.00
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	0	11	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.28	-0.05	0.256	1.012	1.324	0.34
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Left Side	0	11	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.28	0.03	0.002	1.012	1.324	0.00
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0	11	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.28	0.01	0.002	1.012	1.324	0.00
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	0	11	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.28	0.17	0.034	1.012	1.324	0.05
5	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	0	1	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	10.54	-0.08	0.358	1.012	1.570	<b>0.57</b>
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	0	6	WIFI ANT	98.82	12.5	11.16	0	0.398	1.012	1.361	0.55
6	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Front Face	0	58	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.98	0.01	0.004	1.111	1.419	0.01
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Rear Face	0	58	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.98	-0.02	0.295	1.111	1.419	<b>0.47</b>
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Left Side	0	58	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.98	0.13	0.003	1.111	1.419	0.01
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Right Side	0	58	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.98	0.04	0.004	1.111	1.419	0.01
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Top Side	0	58	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.98	0.03	0.024	1.111	1.419	0.04
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Front Face	0	122	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.47	0.01	0.004	1.111	1.268	0.01
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Rear Face	0	122	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.47	-0.08	0.222	1.111	1.268	0.31
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Left Side	0	122	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.47	0	0.003	1.111	1.268	0.00
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Right Side	0	122	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.47	0.02	0.002	1.111	1.268	0.00
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Top Side	0	122	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.47	0.02	0.021	1.111	1.268	0.03
7	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Rear Face	0	106	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.45	0.07	0.311	1.111	1.274	<b>0.44</b>
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Rear Face	0	138	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	11.44	-0.06	0.276	1.111	1.276	0.39
8	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Front Face	0	155	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.59	0	<0.001	1.111	1.552	0.00
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Rear Face	0	155	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.59	0.08	0.263	1.111	1.552	<b>0.45</b>
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Left Side	0	155	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.59	0.12	0.003	1.111	1.552	0.01
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Right Side	0	155	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.59	0.04	0.004	1.111	1.552	0.01
	WLAN5G	802.11ac80	Top Side	0	155	WIFI ANT	90	12.5	10.59	0.09	0.020	1.111	1.552	0.03

**Note:**

- The “ < 0.001 ” means there is no SAR value or the SAR is too low to be measured.





#### 4.6.4 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10, the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.

#### 4.6.5 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

##### <Estimated SAR Calculation>

According to KDB 447498 D01, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following formula to result in substantially conservative SAR values of ≤ 0.4 W/kg to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(mm)}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}}{7.5}$$

Where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

If the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is > 50 mm, the 0.4 W/kg is used for SAR-1g.

Mode / Band	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	2.48	-0.50	Body	0	0.037
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1	2.48	4.00	Body	0	0.105

Mode / Band	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated 10g SAR (W/kg)
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	2.48	-0.50	Extremity	0	0.015
Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1	2.48	4.00	Extremity	0	0.042



**<Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities>**

The simultaneous transmission possibilities for this device are listed as below.

Simultaneous TX Combination	Capable Transmit Configurations	Body Exposure Condition
1	WLAN2.4G + Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	Yes
2	WLAN2.4G + Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1	Yes
3	WLAN5G + Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	Yes
4	WLAN5G + Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1	Yes

**<SAR Summation Analysis>**

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR<sub>1g</sub> of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR<sub>1g</sub> is greater than the SAR limit (SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

**<Body Exposure Condition>**

Exposure Position	1	2	3	4	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	2+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	2+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN	Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1				
	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)				
Bottom side	0.006	0.011	0.037	0.105	0.043	0.111	0.048	0.116

**<Extremity Exposure Condition>**

Exposure Position	1	2	3	4	1+3 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)	2+3 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)	2+4 Summed 10g SAR (W/kg)
	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN	Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT0	Special 2.4GHz Wireless ANT1				
	10g SAR (W/kg)	10g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 10g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 10g SAR (W/kg)				
Front	0.005	0.006	0.015	0.042	0.020	0.047	0.021	0.048
Rear	0.569	0.465	0.015	0.042	0.584	0.611	0.480	0.507
Left side	0.003	0.005	0.015	0.042	0.018	0.045	0.020	0.047
Right side	0.002	0.008	0.015	0.042	0.017	0.044	0.023	0.050
Top side	0.046	0.038	0.015	0.042	0.061	0.088	0.053	0.080

Test Engineer : Dennis Ye and Rikou Lu



## 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	893	Sep. 18, 2021	3 Years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1133	Sep. 14, 2021	3 Years
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1389	Nov. 09, 2022	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3873	Aug. 31, 2022	1 Year
Dielectric Probe Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1076	Aug. 29, 2022	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214638	May. 10, 2023	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9010A	MY54510355	May. 14, 2022	1 Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5183A	MY50143024	Feb. 14, 2023	1 Year
Power Meter	Agilent	N1914A	MY52180044	Feb. 15, 2023	1 Year
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A H18	MY52050011	Feb. 15, 2023	1 Year
Power Meter	ANRITSU	ML2495A	1506002	Feb. 14, 2023	1 Year
Power Sensor	ANRITSU	MA2411B	1339352	Feb. 14, 2023	1 Year
Temp. & Humi. Recorder	HUATO	A2000TH	HE20107684	May. 11, 2022	1 Year
Electronic Thermometer	YONGFA	YF-160A	120100323	May. 14, 2022	1 Year
Coupler	Woken	0110A056020-10	COM27RW1A 3	May. 11, 2022	1 Year

**Note:**

- Referring to KDB 865664 D01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipole are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The dipole justification can be found in appendix C.  
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is with 5ohm of prior calibration.



## 6. Measurement Uncertainty

DASY5 Uncertainty Budget								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)	(Vi) Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0	35
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	12
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5	∞
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1	5
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0	5
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
<b>Combined Std. Uncertainty</b>						11.4%	11.4%	1013
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	K=2	
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						22.9%	22.7%	

**Uncertainty budget for frequency range 30 MHz to 3 GHz**



BUREAU  
VERITAS

# FCC SAR Test Report



DASY5 Uncertainty Budget								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)	(Vi) Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.5	6.5	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0	35
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	12
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	6.6	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8	∞
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1	5
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0	5
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
<b>Combined Std. Uncertainty</b>						12.5%	12.5%	1458
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	K=2	
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						25.0%	24.9%	

## Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

## **7. Information on the Testing Laboratories**

We, BV 7LAYERS COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CO. LTD., were founded in 2015 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

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**Web Site:** [www.bureauveritas.com](http://www.bureauveritas.com)

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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## Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

## System Check\_HSL2450\_20230328

**DUT: Dipole:2450 MHz;Type:D2450V2**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL2450\_0328 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.79$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.105$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 24.0 W/kg

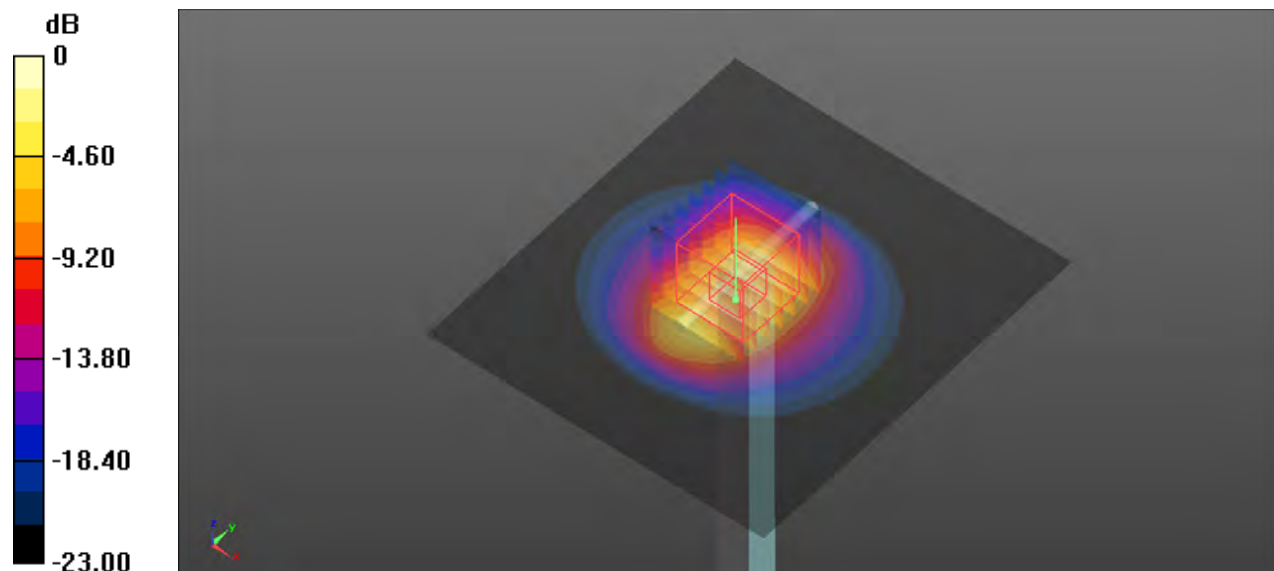
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 115.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.51 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.8 W/kg



0 dB = 23.8 W/kg



## System Check\_HSL5250\_20230328

### DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2;Type:D5GHzV2

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL5G\_0328 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.69$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.33$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

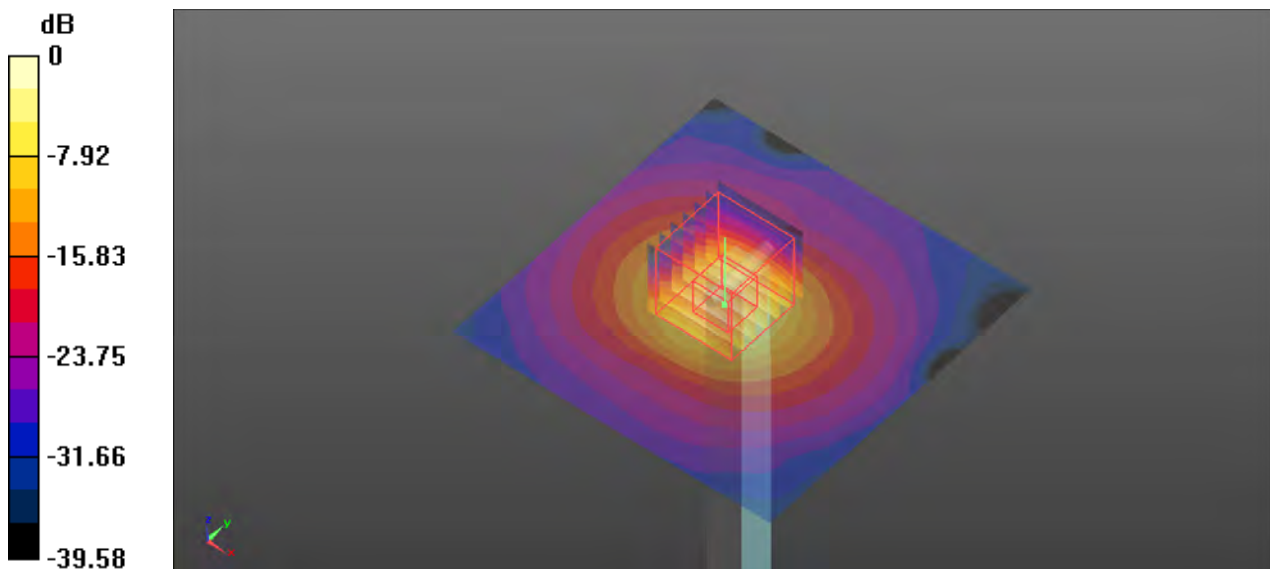
Ambient Temperature : 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5250 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.3 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 61.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.0 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.9 W/kg



0 dB = 20.9 W/kg

## System Check\_HSL5600\_20230329

### DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2;Type:D5GHzV2

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL5G\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.04$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.827$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

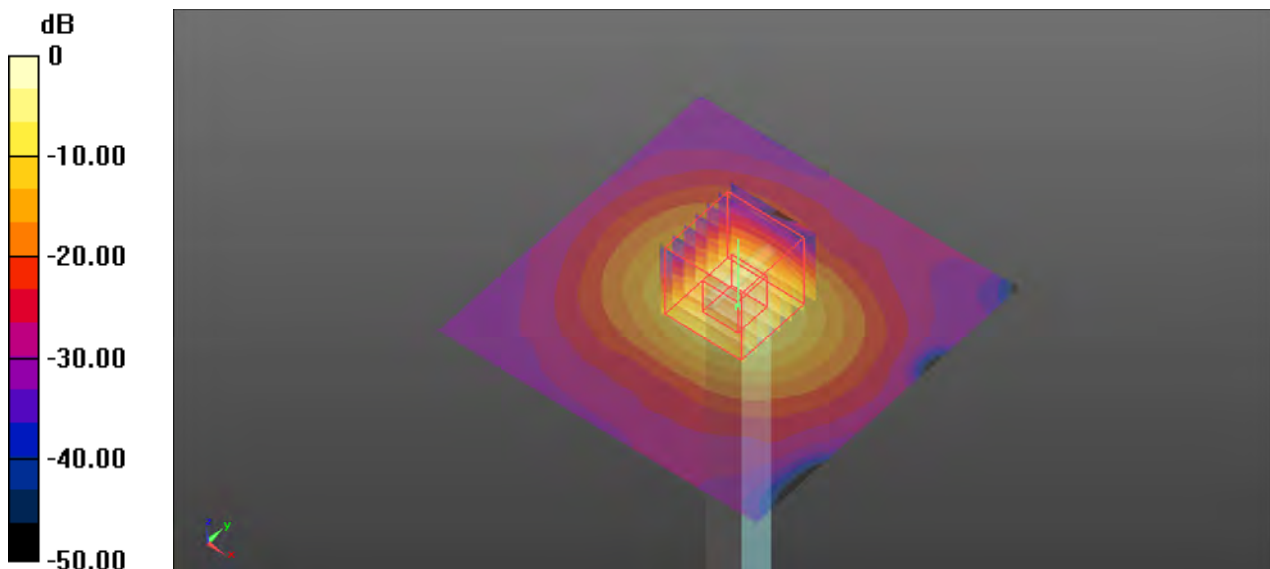
Ambient Temperature : 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.1 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 65.026 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 38.4 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.71 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.48 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.0 W/kg



0 dB = 23.0 W/kg

## System Check\_HSL5600\_20230510

### DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2;Type:D5GHzV2

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL5G\_0510 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.199$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.179$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

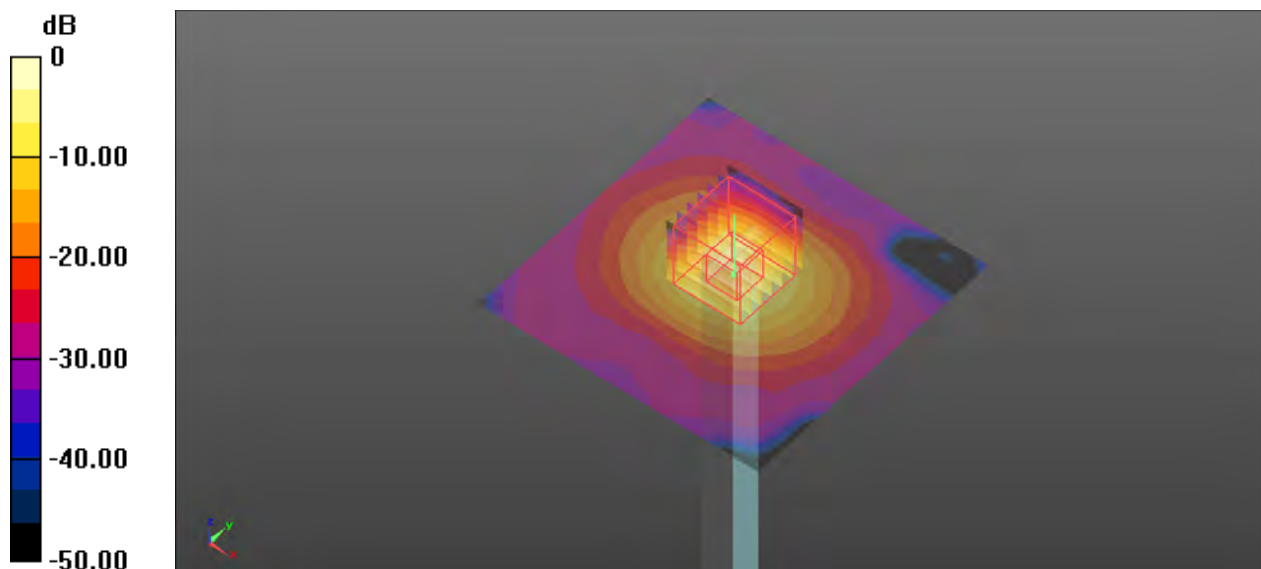
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.9 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 63.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 38.5 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.42 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg



0 dB = 18.0 W/kg

## System Check\_HSL5800\_20230329

### DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2;Type:D5GHzV2

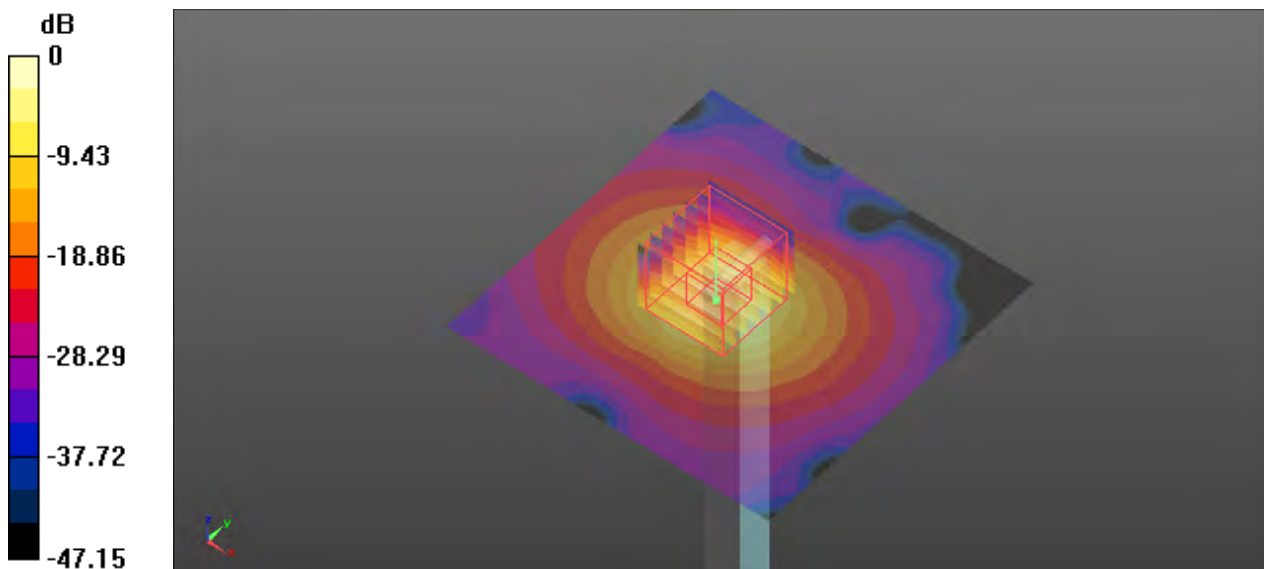
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL5G\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.248$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.541$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.5 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 56.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 38.6 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.2 W/kg



0 dB = 22.2 W/kg

## Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

## P01 WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Bottom Side\_0cm\_Ch1

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.01

Medium: HSL2450\_0328 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.738$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.258$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (71x171x1)**: Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00889 W/kg

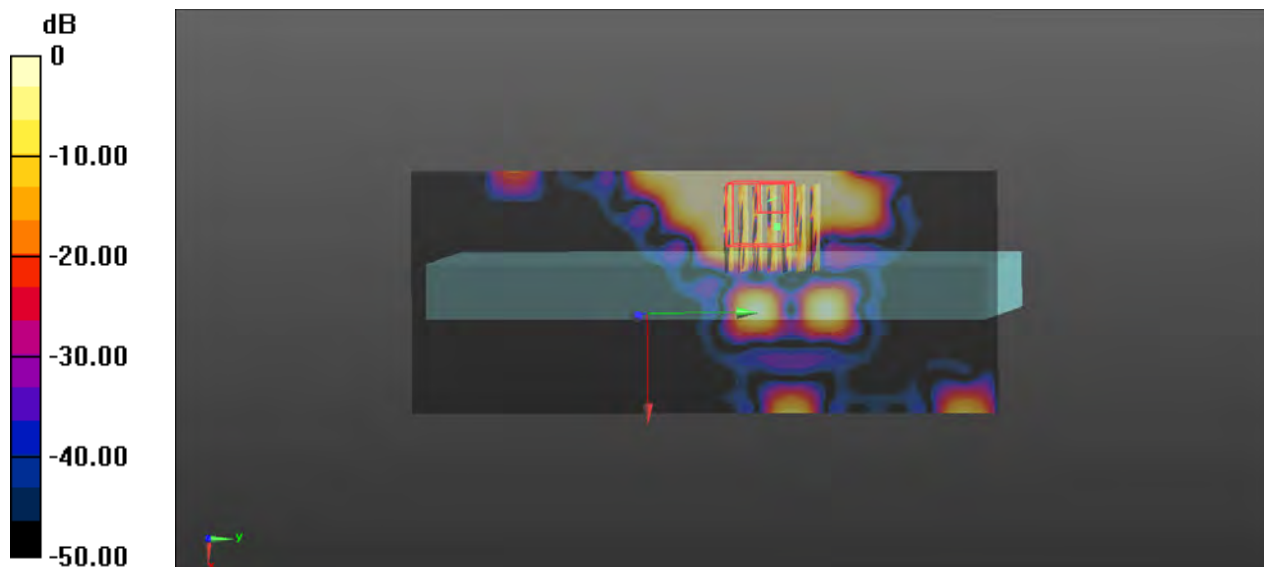
- **Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0**: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00834 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00364 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00162 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00608 W/kg



0 dB = 0.00608 W/kg

### P02 WLAN5G\_802.11ac\_VHT80\_Bottom Side\_0cm\_Ch58

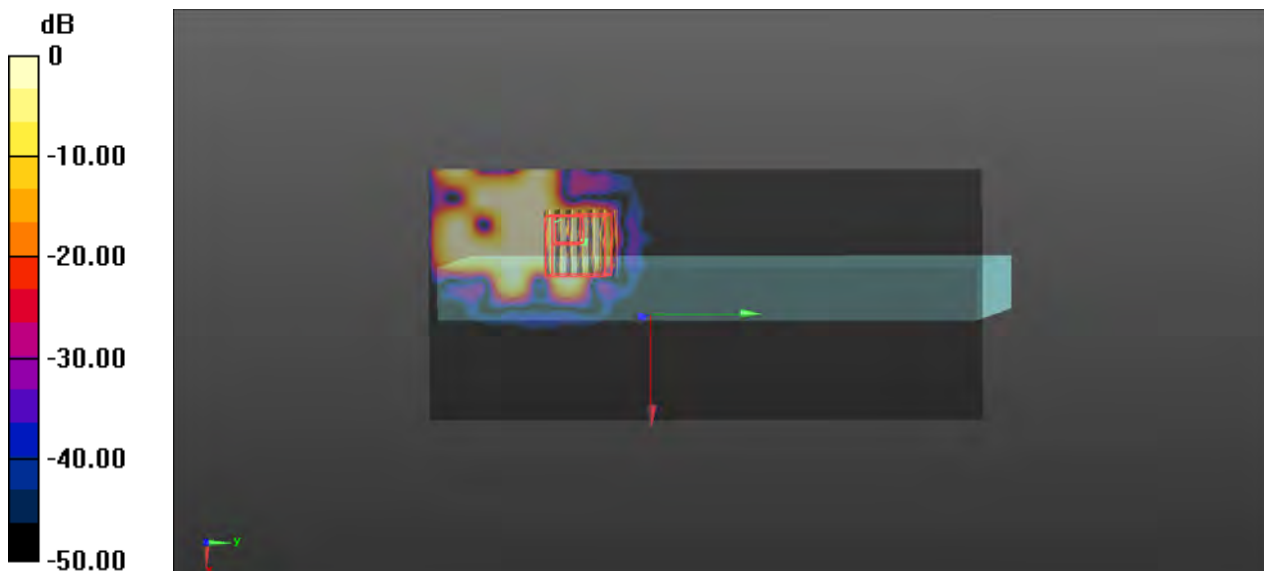
Communication System: 802.11ac\_VHT80; Frequency: 5290 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11  
Medium: HSL5G\_0328 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5290$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.73$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.264$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5290 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (91x201x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0401 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 0.5760 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0790 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.00692 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00275 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0115 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0115 W/kg

### P03 WLAN5G\_802.11ac\_VHT80\_Bottom Side\_0cm\_Ch106

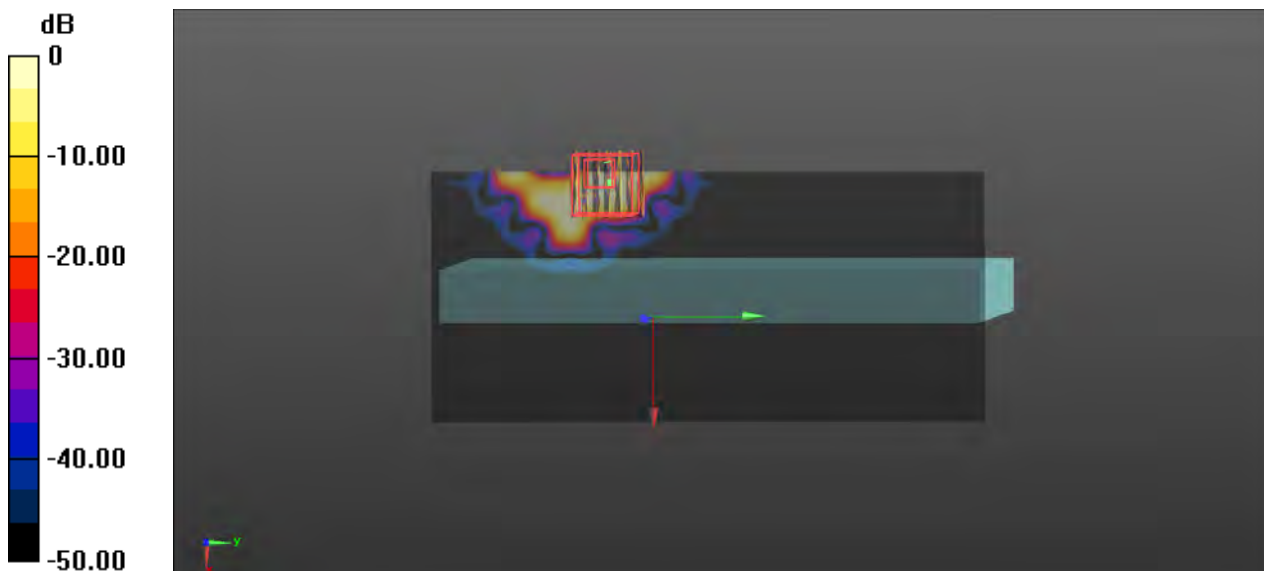
Communication System: 802.11ac\_VHT80; Frequency: 5530 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11  
Medium: HSL5G\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5530$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.97$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.931$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47) @ 5530 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (91x201x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0365 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0860 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.00646 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00136 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0127 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0127 W/kg



### P04 WLAN5G\_802.11ac\_VHT80\_Bottom Side\_0cm\_Ch155

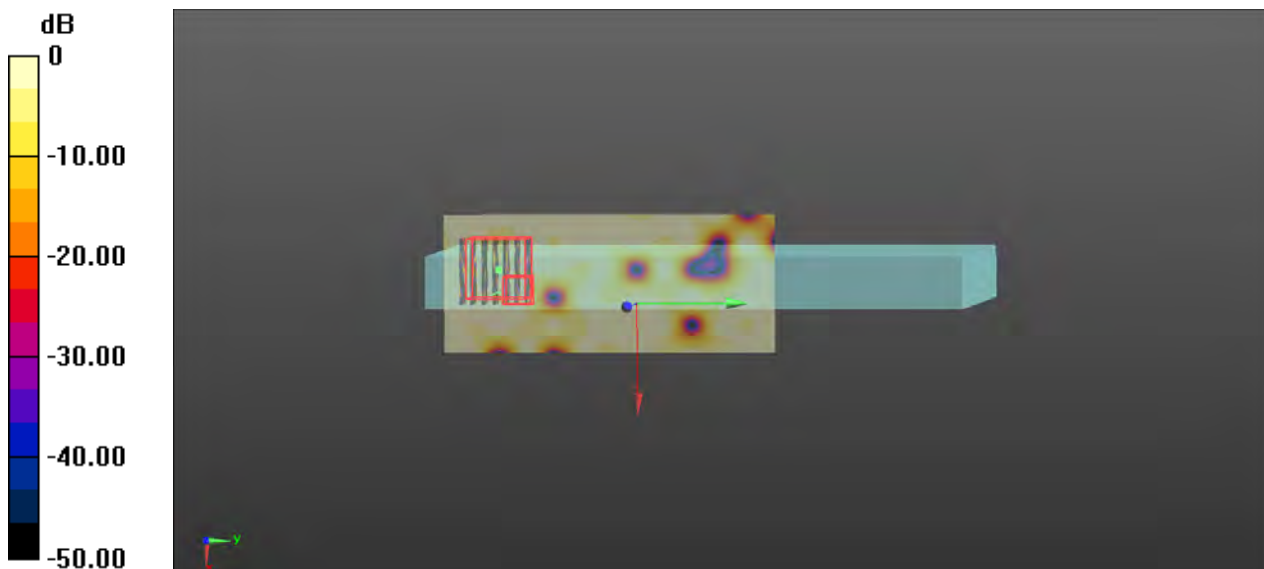
Communication System: 802.11ac\_VHT80; Frequency: 5775 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11  
Medium: HSL5G\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5775$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.219$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.592$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48) @ 5775 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (51x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0196 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 0.8600 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0830 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.00463 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00115 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0139 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0139 W/kg

## P05 WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Rear Face\_0cm\_Ch1

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.01

Medium: HSL2450\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.738$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.258$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(7.59, 7.59, 7.59) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (61x101x1)**: Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.43 W/kg

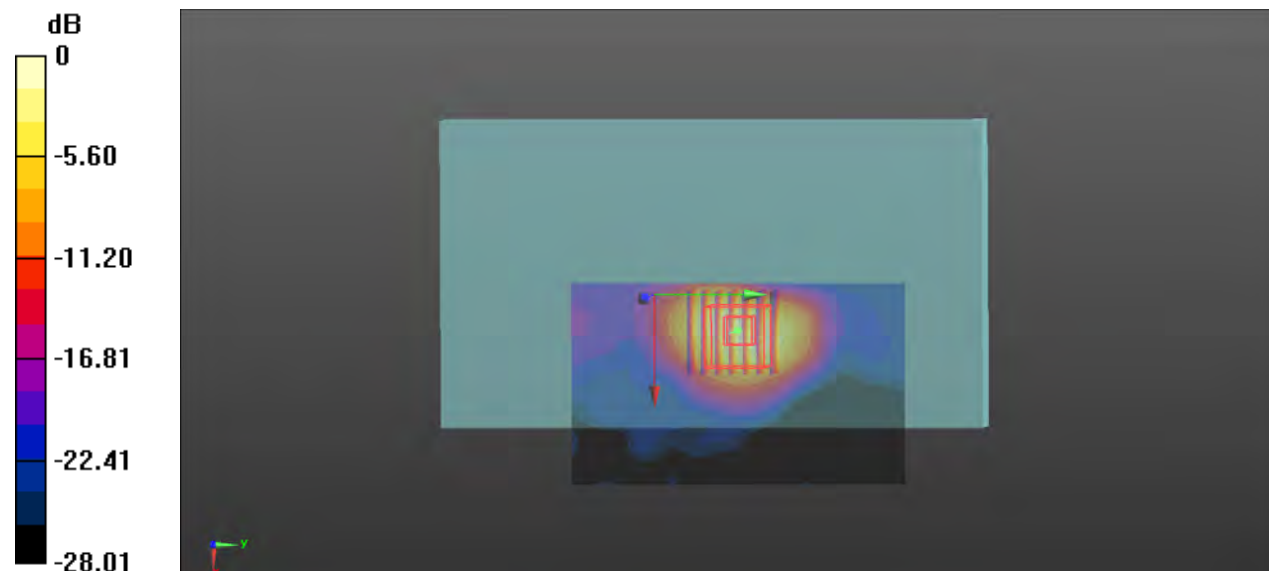
- **Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0**: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.819 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.68 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.824 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.358 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 W/kg



0 dB = 1.27 W/kg

**P06 WLAN5G\_802.11ac\_VHT80\_Rear Face\_0cm\_Ch58**

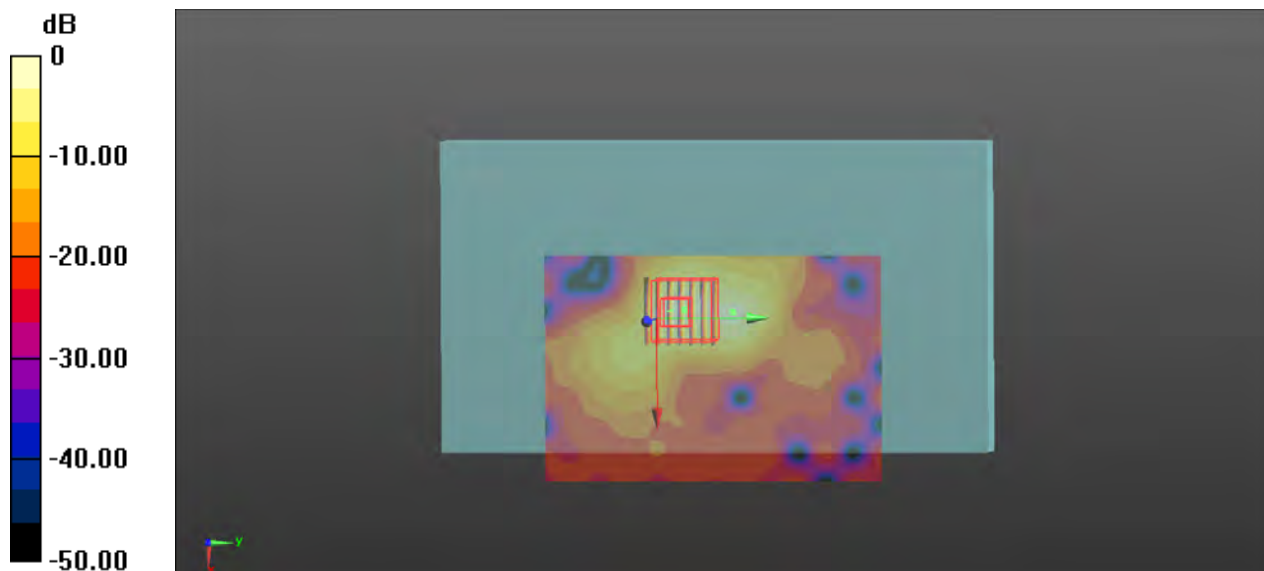
Communication System: 802.11ac\_VHT80; Frequency: 5290 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11  
Medium: HSL5G\_0328 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5290$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.73$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.264$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.3°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7°C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5290 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (81x121x1)**: Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000$  mm,  $dy=1.000$  mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.84 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0**: Measurement grid:  $dx=4$ mm,  $dy=4$ mm,  $dz=2$ mm  
Reference Value = 10.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.05 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.984 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.295 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.93 W/kg



0 dB = 1.93 W/kg

### P07 WLAN5G\_802.11ac\_VHT80\_Rear Face\_0cm\_Ch106

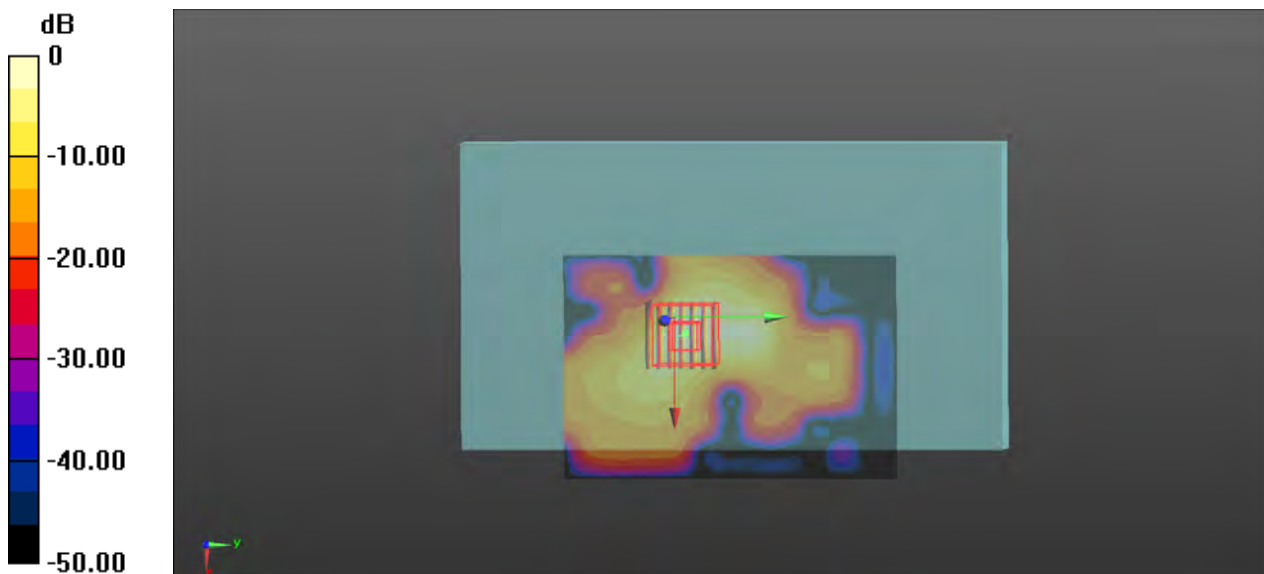
Communication System: 802.11ac\_VHT80; Frequency: 5530 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11  
Medium: HSL5G\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5530$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.97$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.931$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47) @ 5530 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (81x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.26 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 4.767 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.53 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 1.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.311 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.15 W/kg



0 dB = 2.15 W/kg

## P08 WLAN5G\_802.11ac\_VHT80\_Rear Face\_0cm\_Ch155

Communication System: 802.11ac\_VHT80; Frequency: 5775 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11  
 Medium: HSL5G\_0329 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5775$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.219$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.592$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48) @ 5775 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/8/31
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1389; Calibrated: 2022/11/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1214
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (81x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.83 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
 Reference Value = 1.673 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.23 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.889 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.263 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.85 W/kg



0 dB = 1.85 W/kg

## Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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Client

B.V.ADT

Certificate No: Z21-60338

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 893

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: September 18, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

	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: September 26, 2021

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



### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

### Additional Documentation:

- 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%.





### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
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	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.79 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 W/kg $\pm$ 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	55.0Ω+ 6.26jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.4dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.069 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: 09.18.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 893**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.79$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.85$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 108.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

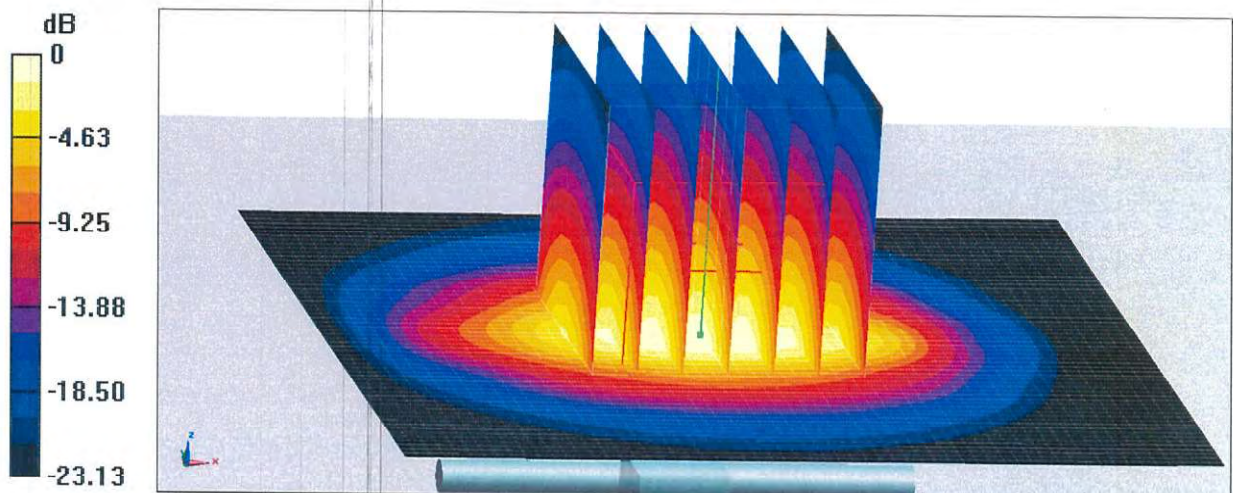
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 46.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.7 W/kg



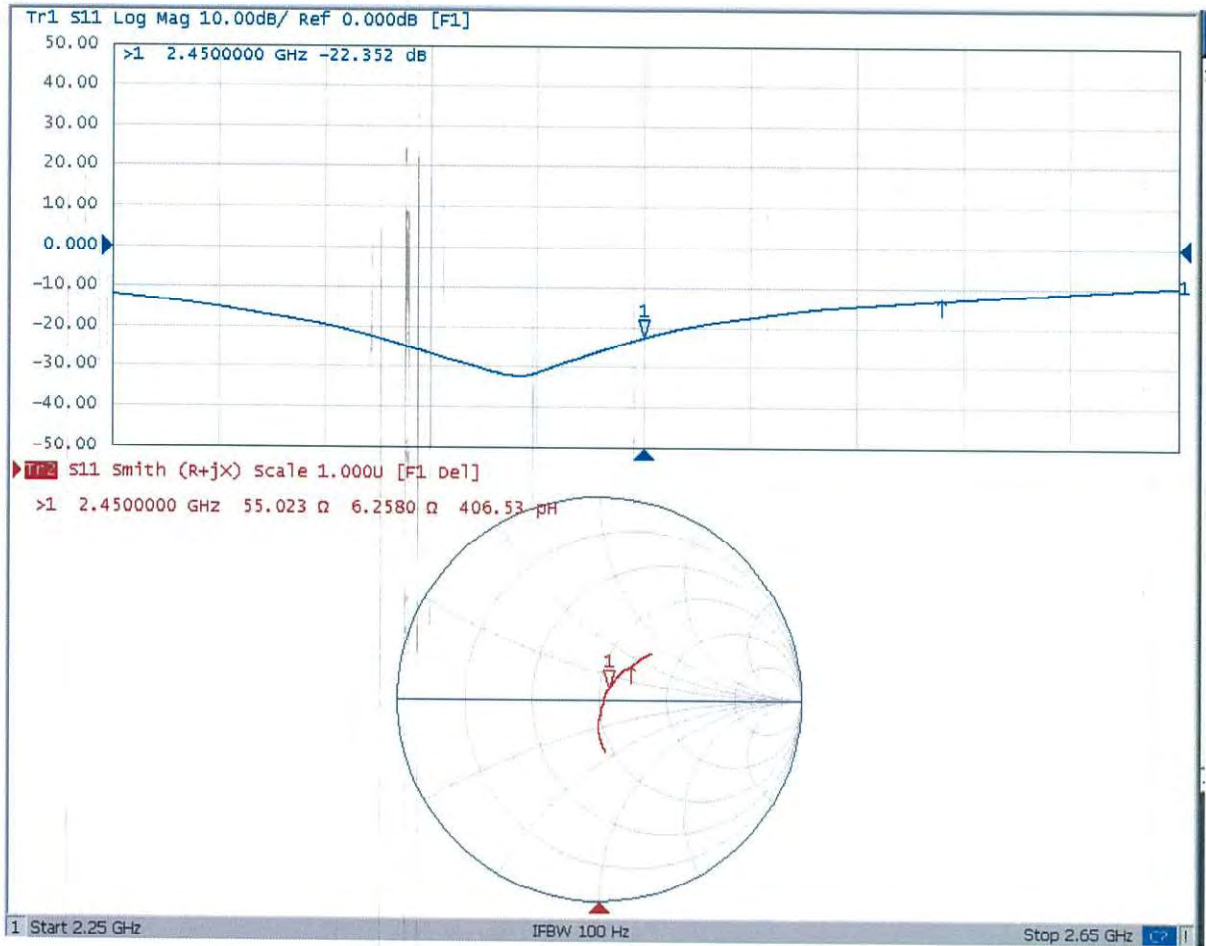
0 dB = 22.7 W/kg = 13.56 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## D2450V2 - SN: 893 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , 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.

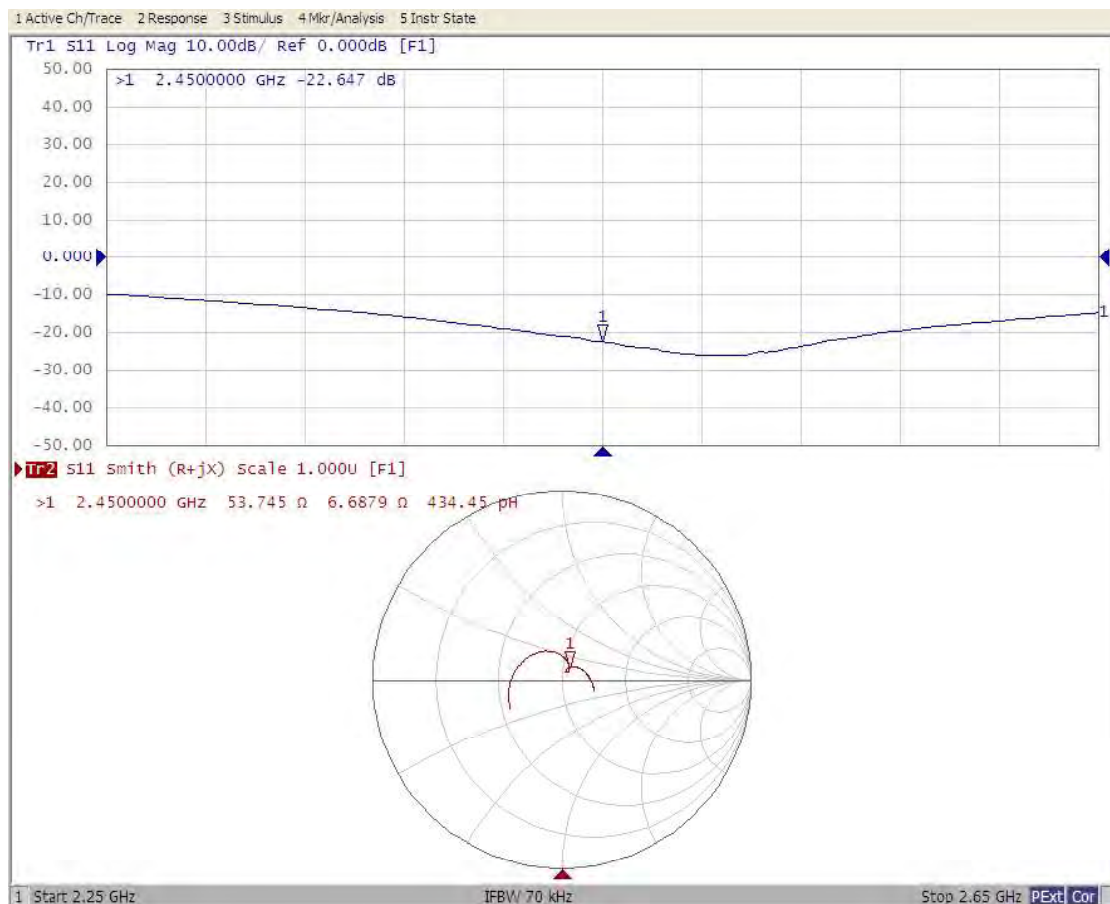
D2450V2 - SN: 893						
2450 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021.09.18	-22.6		55.0		6.3	
2022.09.18	-22.6	0.0	53.7	-1.3	6.7	0.4

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration, and the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

### <Dipole Verification Data>

#### Head 2450MHz \_2022.09.18





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Client **B.V.ADT**

Certificate No: **Z21-60340**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1133**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **September 14, 2021**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzerE5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

	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: September 20, 2021

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

- 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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.2 ± 6 %	4.65 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.72 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>76.9 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.1 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)</b>