# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

## For

## Launcher series(LauncherPlus,LauncherOne,LauncherX)

## Trade Name: Delta, Vivitek

## Model: QL-300

Issued to

**Delta Electronics, Inc.**

**3 Tungyuan Road, Chungli Industrial Zone, Taoyuan County 32063, Taiwan**

Issued by

**Compliance Certification Services Inc.**
**Wugu Lab.**
**No.11, Wugong 6th Rd., Wugu Dist.,**
**New Taipei City 24891, Taiwan. (R.O.C.)**
**http://www.ccsrf.com**
**service@ccsrf.com**

**Issued Date: 2018/07/09**

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# Revision History

| Rev. | Issue Date | Revisions | Effect Page | Revised By |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | 2018/07/09 | Initial Issue | ALL | Stella Chang |

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Compliance Certification Services Inc.
程智科技股份有限公司
No.11, Wugong 6th Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City 24891, Taiwan / 新北市五股區五工六路 11 號
t (886-2) 2299-9720 f (886-2) 2298-1882 www.ccsrf.com
Member of SGS Group

# 1 Certificate of Compliance (SAR Evaluation)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Applicant** | Delta Electronics, Inc.<br>3 Tungyuan Road, Chungli Industrial Zone,Taoyuan County 32063, Taiwan |
| **Equipment Under Test:** | Launcher series(LauncherPlus, LauncherOne, LauncherX) |
| **Trade Name:** | Delta; Vivitek |
| **Model Number:** | QL-300 |
| **Date of Test:** | July 6 ~, 2018 |
| **Device Category:** | PORTABLE DEVICES |
| **Exposure Category:** | GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE |

| **Applicable Standards** | |
|---|---|
| FCC | ● IEEE 1528 2013<br>● KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04<br>● KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02<br>● KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06<br>● KDB 248227 D01 SAR Meas for 802.11 v02r02<br>● KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01 |
| **Limit** | |
| 1.6 W/kg | |
| **Test Result** | |
| Pass | |

The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

*Approved by:*

Scott Hsu
Section Manager
Compliance Certification Services Inc.

*Tested by:*

Stella Chang
SAR Engineer
Compliance Certification Services Inc.

## 2 Description of Equipment Under Test

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Product** | Launcher series(LauncherPlus, LauncherOne, LauncherX) | | |
| **Trade Name** | Delta ,Vivitek | **Model Number** | QL-300 |
| **Test Software** | MT7620 QA | **Version** | 1.0.6.0 |
| **Transmitters** | Wi-Fi | | |
| | 802.11b: Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum(DSSS) | | |
| | 802.11g: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) | | |
| | 802.11n: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) | | |
| **Antenna Specification** | **Brand name** | Delta | |
| | **Parts Number** | T-543-8451112-1 | |
| | **Type** | FPC | |

**Remark:**

1.The sample selected for test was prototype that representative to production product and was provided by manufacturer

2.Launcher series model and product description as below for details.

### Model Discrepancy

| Description \ Difference Item | | PCB Layout | Circuit Diagram | Function | Combination | Shape & Color |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product description | Model | 0 | 0 | Equipped with with flash version or without flash version.<br><br>Note: Without flash version removes NAND FLASH and FLASH controller. | 1. Equipped with Plastic frame or Metal frame.<br>2. Equipped with USB Type A cable or Type C cable.<br>Note: The type C version without PD(Power Delivery). | The shape of the product is the same, with the following color differences:<br>1. Sliver frame and black Top cover/Bottom base<br>2. Iron gray frame and black Top cover/Bottom base<br>3. Blue frame, white Top cover, and black Bottom base |
| LauncherPlus | QL-300 | | | | | |
| LauncherOne | | | | | | |
| LauncherX | | | | | | |
| Notes:<br>All product description is identical for marking purpose used. | | | | | | |

## 2.1 Summary of Highest SAR Values

Results for highest reported SAR values for each frequency band and mode.

| Technology/Band | Test configuration | Mode | Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wi-Fi 2.4 GHz | Front | 802.11n HT40 | 1.280 |

# 3 Requirements for Compliance Testing Defined

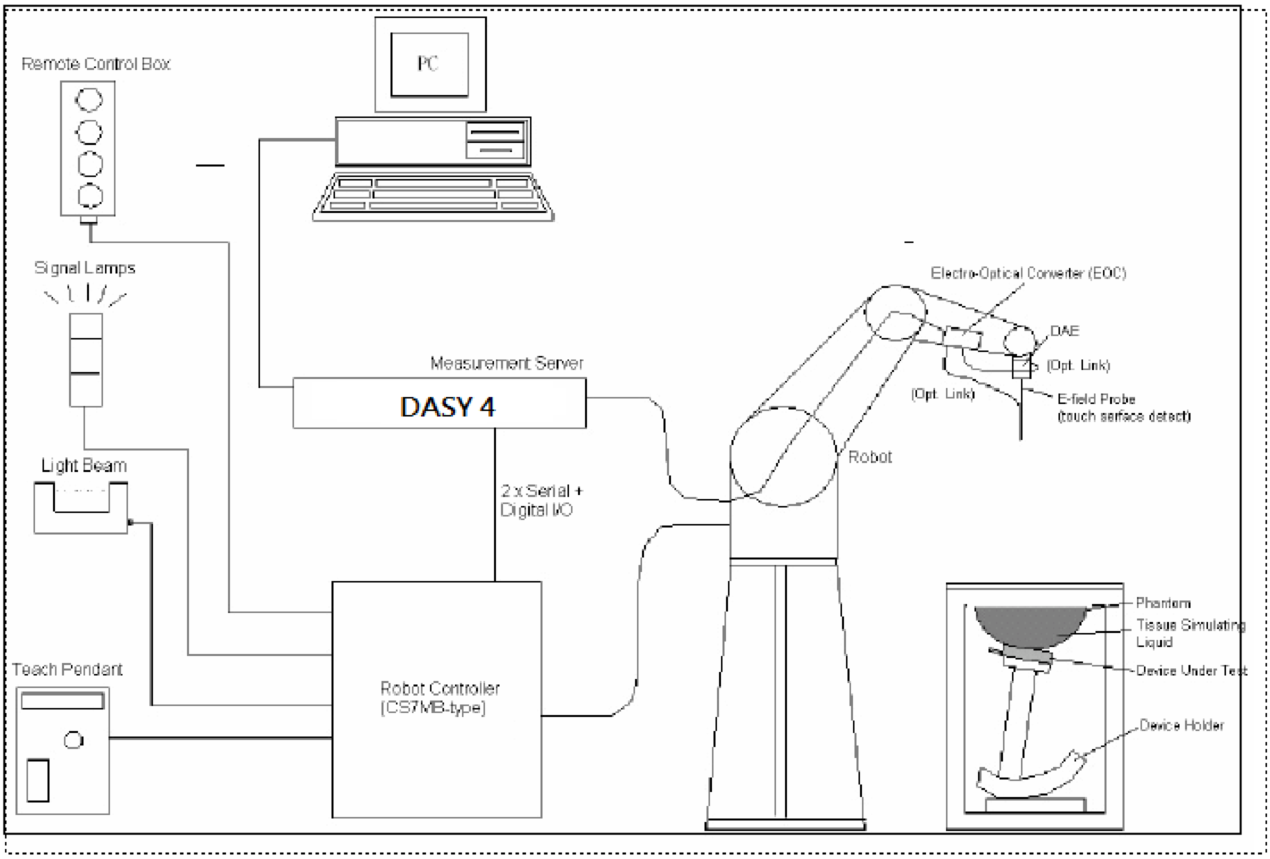
## 3.1 Requirements for Compliance Testing Defined by the FCC

The US Federal Communications Commission has released the report and order “Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of RF Radiation", ET Docket No. 93-62 in August 1996 [1]. The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 W/kg for an uncontrolled environment and 8.0 mW/g for an occupational/controlled environment as recommended by the FCC 47 CFR §2.1093 and IEEE Std 1528-2013.

# 4 Dosimetric Assessment System

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4/DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9 m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4-SN: 3977 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than ±0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Twin Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE 1528 2013.

## 4.1 Measurement System Diagram




**The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:**

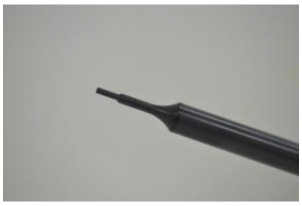
- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (St¨aubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- 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 between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected 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.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software version: 4.7, Build 80.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing validating the proper functioning of the system.

## 4.2 System Components

| DASY4/DASY5 Measurement Server | |
|---|---|
|  | The DASY4/DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE3 electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4/DASY5 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.<br>The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. |
|  | The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pinout and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server. Calibration: No calibration required. |

| Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) | |
|---|---|
|  | The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) 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 mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE4 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB. |

## EX3DV4 Isotropic E-Field Probe for Dosimetric Measurements



**Construction:** Symmetrical design with triangular core
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

**Calibration:** Basic Broad Band Calibration in air: 10-3000 MHz.
Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 900 and HSL 1800
CF-Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request.

**Frequency:** 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)

**Directivity:** ± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
± 0.5 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)

**Dynamic Range:** 10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
(noise: typically < 1 µW/g)

**Dimensions:** Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)
Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm)
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

**Application:** High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

## SAM Phantom (V4.0)

**Construction:** The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 2013, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. 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 manually teaching three points with the robot.

**Shell Thickness:** 2 ±0.2 mm

**Filling Volume:** Approx. 25 liters

**Dimensions:** Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm

## SAM Phantom (ELI4)

**Construction:** Phantom 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 the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209 Part II and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI4 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 supported by software version DASY4/DASY5 and higher and is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles

**Shell Thickness:** 2.0 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)

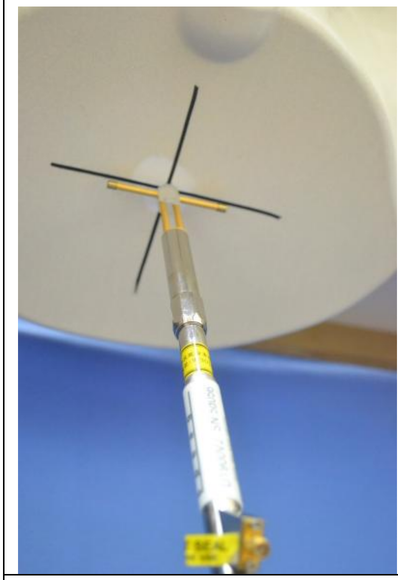
**Filling Volume:** Approx. 25 liters

**Dimensions:** Major ellipse axis: 600 mm
**Minor axis:** 400 mm 500mm

## Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

**Construction:** In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0 or Twin SAM, the Mounting Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, and flat phantom).

## System Validation Kits for SAM Phantom (V4.0)



**Construction:** Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor.

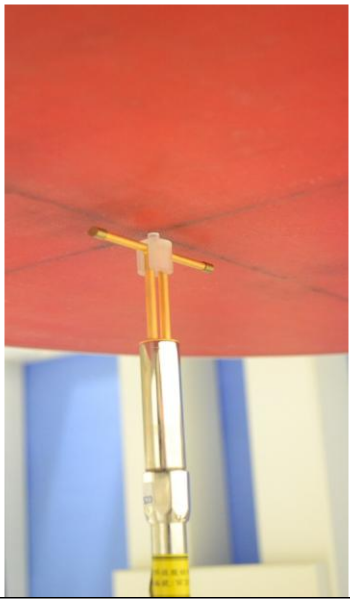
**Frequency:** 2450 MHz

**Return loss:** > 20 dB at specified validation position

**Power capability:** > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

**Dimensions:** D2450V2: dipole length: 51.5 mm; overall height: 290 mm

## System Validation Kits for ELI4 phantom



**Construction:** Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor.

**Frequency:** 2450 MHz

**Return loss:** > 20 dB at specified validation position

**Power capability:** > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

**Dimensions:** D2450V2: dipole length: 52.0 mm; overall height: 290 mm

# 5 Evaluation Procedures

**Data Evaluation**

The DASY4/DASY5 post processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Probe parameters: | - Sensitivity | $Norm_i$, $a_{i0}$, $a_{i1}$, $a_{i2}$ |
| | - Conversion factor | $ConvF_i$ |
| | - Diode compression point | $dcp_i$ |
| Device parameters: | - Frequency | $f$ |
| | - Crest factor | $cf$ |
| Media parameters: | - Conductivity | $\sigma$ |
| | - Density | $\rho$ |

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| with | $V_i$ | = Compensated signal of channel i | (i = x, y, z) |
| | $U_i$ | = Input signal of channel i | (i = x, y, z) |
| | $cf$ | = Crest factor of exciting field | (DASY parameter) |
| | $dcp_i$ | = Diode compression point | (DASY parameter) |

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes: $$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field probes: $$H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i10} + a_{i11} f + a_{i12} f^2}{f}$$

with $V_i$ = Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = Sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

μV/(V/m)$^2$ for E0field Probes

$ConvF$ = Sensitivity enhancement in solution

$aij$ = Sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

$f$ = Carrier frequency (GHz)

$Ei$ = Electric field strength of channel i in V/m

$Hi$ = Magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| with | $SAR$ | = local specific absorption rate in W/kg |
| | $E_{tot}$ | = total field strength in V/m |
| | $\sigma$ | = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m] |
| | $\rho$ | = equivalent tissue density in g/cm$^3$ |

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{377} \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| with | $P_{pwe}$ | = Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm$^2$ |
| | $E_{tot}$ | = total electric field strength in V/m |
| | $H_{tot}$ | = total magnetic field strength in A/m |

# 6 SAR Measurement Procedures

## 6.1 Normal SAR Test Procedure

- **Power Reference Measurement**

The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

- **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 finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4/DASY5 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, the grid resolution has to less than 15 mm by 15 mm at frequency ≤2GHz; the grid resolution has to less than 12mm by 12 mm at frequency between 2GHz to 4GHz; grid resolution has to less than 10 mm by 10 mm at frequency between 4GHz to 6GHz.

According to KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04

| | ≤ 3 GHz | > 3 GHz |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface | 5 ± 1 mm | ½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm |
| Maximum probe abgle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location | 30° ± 1° | 20° ± 1° |
| Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$, $\Delta y_{Zoom}$ | ≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm<br>2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm | 3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm<br>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. | |

- **Zoom Scan**

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures points in accordance with the frequency can be divided into three parts. (1)The zoom scan volume was set to 5x5x7 points at frequency ≤ 2GHz. (2) The zoom scan volume was set to 7x7x7 points at frequency between 2GHz to 4GHz (3) The zoom scan volume was set to 7x7x12 points at frequency between 4GHz to 6GHz. The measures points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more then one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly.

According to KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>≤ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$, $\Delta y_{Zoom}$</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm<br>2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm<br>4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm<br>4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm<br>5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$:between 1st two points losest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm<br>4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm<br>5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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>Maximum zoom scan volume</td><td>x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td colspan="2">3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm<br>4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm<br>5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
</table>

- **Power Drift Measurement**

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have DASY4/DASY5 software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

- **Z-Scan**

The Z Scan job measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z-axis of a one-dimensional grid. A user can anchor the grid to the current probe location. As with any other grids, the local Z-axis of the anchor location establishes the Z-axis of the grid.

# 7 Measurement Uncertainty

According to KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz section 2.8.2, SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in SAR reports only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is ≥ 1.5 W/kg for 1-g SAR, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

# 8 Device Under Test

## 8.1 Wireless Technologies

| Wireless technologies | Tx Frequency Bands | Operating mode | Duty Cycle used for testing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wi-Fi | 2.4GHz Band | 802.11b<br>802.11g<br>802.11n(HT20)<br>802.11n(HT40) | 100% |

## 8.2 Maximum Tune-up Power

| Tolerance (dB): ± 1 | | RF Output Power (dBm) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Band (GHz) | Mode | Target | Max. tune-up power |
| 2.4 | 802.11b | 11.5 | 12.5 |
| | 802.11g | 11.5 | 12.5 |
| | 802.11n HT20 | 13.5 | 14.5 |
| | 802.11n HT40 | 13.5 | 14.5 |

## 8.3 Simultaneous Transmission

| Simultaneous Tx Combination | RF Configurations |
| --- | --- |
| Wi-Fi | WLAN 2.4GHz (Chain 0)<br>WLAN 2.4GHz (Chain 1)<br>WLAN 2.4GHz (Chain 0 + Chain1) |

Note(s):

1. The Chain 0 define as Main port and Chain 1 define as Aux port

# 9 Summary of SAR Test Exclusion Configurations

## 9.1 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Calculations

Since the Dedicated Host Approach is applied, the standalone SAR test exclusion procedure in KDB 447498 section4.3.1 is applied in conjunction with KDB 616217 section 4.3 to determine the minimum test separation distance:

1. According to KDB 447498 Section 4.1 5) if the antenna is at close proximity to user then the outer surface of the DUT should be treated as the radiating surface. The test separation distance is then determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user. For the purposes of this report close proximity has been defined as closer than 50 mm. For antennas <50 mm from the rear or edge the separation distance used for the estimated SAR calculations is 0 mm.
2. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5mm, a distance of 5mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.
3. When the separation distance from the antenna to an adjacent edge is > 5 mm, the actual antenna-to-edge separation distance is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.
4. If the antenna to DUT adjacent edge or bottom separation distance >50mm the actual antenna to user separation distance is used to determine SAR exclusion and estimated SAR value.

Refer to Appendix for the specific details on the antenna-to-antenna and antenna-to-edge distances used for test exclusion calculations.

### 9.1.1 SAR Exclusion Calculation For Wi-Fi

According to KDB 447498 v06 in section 4.3.1, if the calculated **threshold value is > 3** then SAR testing is required.

| Antenna | Band | Frequency (MHz) | Output Power | | Separation Distances(mm) | | | | | | Calculated Threshold Value | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBm | mW | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 |
| Wi-Fi Main | 2.4GHz | 2412 | 12.5 | 18 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 25.7 | 37.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 21.5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |

| Antenna | Band | Frequency (MHz) | Output Power | | Separation Distances(mm) | | | | | | Calculated Threshold Value | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBm | mW | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 |
| Wi-Fi Aux | 2.4GHz | 2412 | 12.5 | 18 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 21.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 37.5 | 21.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.7 |

### 9.1.2 SAR Exclusion Calculations for Wi-Fi Antenna > 50mm from the User

According to KDB 447498 v06, if the calculated Power threshold is less than the output power then SAR testing is required.

| Antenna | Band | Frequency (MHz) | Output Power | | Separation Distances(mm) | | | | | | Calculated Threshold Value | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBm | mW | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 |
| Wi-Fi Main | 2.4GHz | 2412 | 12.5 | 18 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 25.7 | 37.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm |

| Antenna | Band | Frequency (MHz) | Output Power | | Separation Distances(mm) | | | | | | Calculated Threshold Value | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | dBm | mW | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 |
| Wi-Fi Aux | 2.4GHz | 2412 | 12.5 | 18 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 21.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 37.5 | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm | <50mm |

### 9.1.3 SAR Required Test Configuration

**For Wi-Fi**

| Test Configurations | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wi-Fi Main 2.4GHz | YES | No | No | No | YES | YES |

Note(s):

1. Yes = SAR is required.
2. No = SAR is not required.

| Test Configurations | Front | Rear | Edge1 | Edge2 | Edge3 | Edge4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wi-Fi Aux 2.4GHz | YES | No | No | YES | YES | No |

Note(s):

1. Yes = SAR is required.
2. No = SAR is not required.

# 10 Exposure Limit

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

| Whole-Body | Partial-Body | Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles |
|---|---|---|
| 0.4 | 8.0 | 2.0 |

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

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

NOTE: **Whole-Body SAR** is averaged over the entire body, **partial-body SAR** is averaged over any 1 gram 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.

**Population/Uncontrolled Environments:**

are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

**Occupational/Controlled Environments:**

are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

| NOTE<br>GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE<br>PARTIAL BODY LIMIT<br>1.6 W/kg |
|---|

# 11 Tissue Dielectric Properties

## 11.1 Test Liquid Confirmation

**Simulating Liquids Parameter Check**

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values

The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within ± 5% of the values given in the table below 5% may not be easily achieved at certain frequencies.

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in IEEE 1528 2013 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in IEEE 1528 2013 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in IEEE 1528 2013

| Target Frequency (MHz) | Head | | Body | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $\varepsilon_r$ | σ (S/m) | $\varepsilon_r$ | σ (S/m) |
| 150 | 52.3 | 0.76 | 61.9 | 0.80 |
| 300 | 45.3 | 0.87 | 58.2 | 0.92 |
| 450 | 43.5 | 0.87 | 56.7 | 0.94 |
| 835 | 41.5 | 0.90 | 55.2 | 0.97 |
| 900 | 41.5 | 0.97 | 55.0 | 1.05 |
| 915 | 41.5 | 0.98 | 55.0 | 1.06 |
| 1450 | 40.5 | 1.20 | 54.0 | 1.30 |
| 1610 | 40.3 | 1.29 | 53.8 | 1.40 |
| 1800 – 2000 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 53.3 | 1.52 |
| 2450 | 39.2 | 1.80 | 52.7 | 1.95 |
| 3000 | 38.5 | 2.40 | 52.0 | 2.73 |
| 5000 | 36.2 | 4.45 | 49.3 | 5.07 |
| 5100 | 36.1 | 4.55 | 49.1 | 5.18 |
| 5200 | 36.0 | 4.66 | 49.0 | 5.30 |
| 5300 | 35.9 | 4.76 | 48.9 | 5.42 |
| 5400 | 35.8 | 4.86 | 48.7 | 5.53 |
| 5500 | 35.6 | 4.96 | 48.6 | 5.65 |
| 5600 | 35.5 | 5.07 | 48.5 | 5.77 |
| 5700 | 35.4 | 5.17 | 48.3 | 5.88 |
| 5800 | 35.3 | 5.27 | 48.2 | 6.00 |

## 11.2 Typical Composition of Ingredients for Liquid Tissue Phantoms

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.

| **Ingredients (% by weight)** | **Frequency (MHz)** | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **450** | | **835** | | **915** | | **1900** | | **2450** | |
| **Tissue Type** | **Head** | **Body** | **Head** | **Body** | **Head** | **Body** | **Head** | **Body** | **Head** | **Body** |
| **Water** | 38.56 | 51.16 | 41.45 | 52.4 | 41.05 | 56.0 | 54.9 | 40.4 | 62.7 | 73.2 |
| **Salt (NaCl)** | 3.95 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.4 | 1.35 | 0.76 | 0.18 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.04 |
| **Sugar** | 56.32 | 46.78 | 56.0 | 45.0 | 56.5 | 41.76 | 0.0 | 58.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **HEC** | 0.98 | 0.52 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.21 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Bactericide** | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Triton X-100** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 0.0 |
| **DGBE** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.92 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 |
| **Dielectric Constant** | 43.42 | 58.0 | 42.54 | 56.1 | 42.0 | 56.8 | 39.9 | 54.0 | 39.8 | 52.5 |
| **Conductivity (S/m)** | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 1.0 | 1.07 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.88 | 1.78 |

alt: $99^{+}$% Pure Sodium Chloride    Sugar: $98^{+}$% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16 $M\Omega^{+}$ resistivity    HEC: Hydroxy thyl Cellulose
DGBE: $99^{+}$% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
Triton X-100 (ultra-pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

**Simulating Liquids for 5 GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG**

| Ingredients | (% by weight) |
|---|---|
| Water | 78 |
| Mineral oil | 11 |
| Emulsifiers | 9 |
| Additives and Salt | 2 |

## 11.3 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check Results

| Date | Band | Freq(MHz) | Measured | | | Standard | | Δ | | Limit(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | e' (εr) | e'' | σ | e' (εr) | σ | e' (εr) | σ | ±5 |
| 2018/7/6 | Body 2450 | 2412 | 51.02 | 14.93 | 2.00 | 52.75 | 1.91 | -3.28% | 4.55% | ±5 |
| | | 2437 | 50.95 | 15.01 | 2.03 | 52.72 | 1.94 | -3.35% | 4.90% | ±5 |
| | | 2442 | 50.94 | 15.02 | 2.04 | 52.71 | 1.94 | -3.36% | 4.94% | ±5 |
| | | 2462 | 50.87 | 15.09 | 2.06 | 52.68 | 1.97 | -3.45% | 4.91% | ±5 |
| | | 2472 | 50.82 | 15.12 | 2.08 | 52.67 | 1.98 | -3.51% | 4.80% | ±5 |

# 12 System Performance Check

The system performance check is performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. The system performance check results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

**System Performance Check Measurement Conditions**

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with Body simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be ≥ 15.0 cm
- The DASY4/DASY5 system with an E-field probe EX3DV4 SN: 3977 was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 15 mm (below 1 GHz) and 10 mm (above 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 10mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration (dx=dy= 5 mm, dz= 5 mm).
- Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 3.0 mm.
- The dipole input power (forward power) was 100 mW±3%.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

**Reference SAR Values for System Performance Check**

The reference SAR values can be obtained from the calibration certificate of system validation dipoles

| System Dipole | Serial No. | Cal. Date | Freq. (MHz) | Target SAR Values (W/kg) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1g/10g | Head | Body |
| D2450V2 | 735 | 2017/12/15 | 2450 | 1g | 51.4 | 50.6 |
| | | | | 10g | 23.9 | 23.9 |

## 12.1 System Performance Check Results

| Date | System Dipole | | | Parameters | Target[W/kg] | Measured [W/kg] | Deviation[%] | Limited[%] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type | Serial No. | Liquid | | | | | |
| 2018/7/6 | D2450V2 | 735 | Body | 1g SAR: | 50.6 | 51.5 | 1.78 | ± 5 |
| | | | | 10g SAR: | 23.9 | 24.3 | 1.67 | ± 5 |

# 13 RF Output Power Measurement

According to KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 section 4, the default power measurement procedures are:

1) Power must be measured at each transmit antenna port according to the DSSS and OFDM transmission configurations in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.

2) Power measurement is required for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.

a) When the same highest maximum output power specification applies to multiple transmission modes, the largest channel bandwidth configuration with the lowest order modulation and lowest data rate is measured.

b) When the same highest maximum output power is specified for multiple largest channel bandwidth configurations with the same lowest order modulation or lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, power measurement is required for all equivalent 802.11 configurations with the same maximum output power.

3) For each transmission mode configuration, power must be measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there are at least 3 channels. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels should be measured.

## 13.1 Wi-Fi (2.4GHz Band)

| Band (GHz) | Mode | Data rate (Mbps) | Ch # | Freq. (MHz) | Avg. Pwr (dBm) | | | Maximum Tune-up Pwr (dBm) | SAR Test (Yes/No) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Main | Aux | Total | | |
| 2.4 | 802.11b | 1 | 1 | 2412 | 12.0 | | | 12.5 | Yes |
| | | | 6 | 2437 | 12.5 | | | 12.5 | |
| | | | 11 | 2462 | 12.5 | | | 12.5 | |
| | 802.11g | 6 | 1 | 2412 | 12.5 | | | 12.5 | No |
| | | | 6 | 2437 | 12.3 | | | 12.5 | |
| | | | 11 | 2462 | 12.1 | | | 12.5 | |
| | 802.11n HT20 | MCS0 | 1 | 2412 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 14.5 | No |
| | | | 6 | 2437 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 14.4 | 14.5 | |
| | | | 11 | 2462 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 14.5 | |
| | 802.11n HT40 | MCS0 | 3 | 2422 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | YES |
| | | | 6 | 2437 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 14.5 | |
| | | | 9 | 2452 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 14.5 | |

Note(s):

1. We selected the 802.11n HT40 to perform the SAR testing with Aux antenna.

# 14 SAR Measurements Results

According to KDB248227D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02, the SAR test reduction procedures are:

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the initial test position(s) by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The initial test position(s) is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). When the reported SAR for the initial test position is:

- ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
- > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.
  - For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
  - When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
- For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.
  - The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.
- When the specified maximum output power is the same for both UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR measurements in UNII 2A with the channel with the highest measured output power. If the reported SAR for UNII 2A is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for UNII 1; otherwise treat the remaining bands separately and test them independently for SAR.
- When the specified maximum output power is different between UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR with the band that has the higher specified maximum output. If the highest reported SAR for the band with the highest specified power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, testing for the band with the lower specified output power is not required; otherwise test the remaining bands independently for SAR.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position

According to KDB447498 D02 SAR procedures for dongle, test all USB orientations with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less.

**Wi-Fi (2.4GHz Band):**

**Metal frame**

| Mode | Dist. (mm) | Test Position | Ch# | Freq. (MHz) | Chain | Power (dBm) Tune up limit | Power (dBm) Meas. | Zoom Scan 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported SAR (W/kg) | Note | Plot No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 802.11b | 5 | Front | 1 | 2412 | 0 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 1.150 | 1.025 | | |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5 | Front | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 1.280 | 1.280 | | |
| | 5 | Front | 6 | 2437 | 0+1 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 1.360 | 1.240 | 2 | 1 |
| | 5 | Front | 6 | 2437 | 0+1 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 1.290 | 1.176 | 3 | |
| | 5 | Front | 9 | 2452 | 0+1 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 1.120 | 1.070 | 2 | |
| | 5 | Edge2 | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.080 | 0.080 | | |
| | 5 | Edge3 | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.056 | 0.056 | | |
| | 5 | Edge4 | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.011 | 0.011 | | |

Note(s):

1. According to both antenna is very close, it might influence overlap, so we perform test for MIMO SAR with 802.11n HT40. Also in the worst case of front position, we test single chain in 802.11b.
2. Highest reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg. Added second highest power channel for this test position
3. Repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.80 W/kg. If the measured SAR values are < 1.45 W/kg with ≤20% variation, only one repeated measurement is required to reaffirm that the results are not expected to have substantial variations, which may introduce significant compliance concerns. (Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04)
   3.1 Original SAR = 1.36 W/kg, therefore second times repeat SAR is required.
   3.2 Repeat SAR = 1.29 W/kg < 1.45W/kg
   3.3 SAR variation=5.14 % < 20%

**Plastic frame**

| Mode | Dist. (mm) | Test Position | Ch# | Freq. (MHz) | Chain | Power (dBm) Tune up limit | Power (dBm) Meas. | Zoom Scan 1g SAR (W/kg) | Reported SAR (W/kg) | Note | Plot No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 802.11b | 5 | Front | 1 | 2412 | 0 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 1.090 | 0.971 | | |
| 802.11n HT40 | 5 | Front | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 1.210 | 1.210 | | 2 |
| | 5 | Front | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 1.100 | 1.100 | 3 | |
| | 5 | Front | 6 | 2437 | 0+1 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 1.130 | 1.031 | 2 | |
| | 5 | Front | 9 | 2452 | 0+1 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 1.100 | 1.050 | 2 | |
| | 5 | Edge2 | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.042 | 0.042 | | |
| | 5 | Edge3 | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.018 | 0.018 | | |
| | 5 | Edge4 | 3 | 2422 | 0+1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.019 | 0.019 | | |

Note(s):

1. According to both antenna is very close, it might influence overlap, so we perform test for MIMO SAR with 802.11n HT40. Also in the worst case of front position, we test single chain in 802.11b.
2. Highest reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg. Added second highest power channel for this test position
3. Repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.80 W/kg. If the measured SAR values are < 1.45 W/kg with ≤20% variation, only one repeated measurement is required to reaffirm that the results are not expected to have substantial variations, which may introduce significant compliance concerns. (Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04)
   3.1 Original SAR = 1.21W/kg, therefore second times repeat SAR is required.
   3.2 Repeat SAR = 1.10W/kg < 1.45W/kg
   3.3 SAR variation= 9.09% < 20%

# 15 Equipment List & Calibration Status

| Name of Equipment | Manufacturer | Type/Model | Serial Number | Calibration Cycle(year) | Calibration Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S-Parameter Network Analyzer | Agilent | E5071C | MY46107234 | 1 | 2018/10/17 |
| Electronic Probe kit | Hewlett Packard | 85070D | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Power Meter | Agilent | 4416 | GB41291611 | 1 | 2018/08/28 |
| Power Sensor | Agilent | 8481H | MY41091956 | 1 | 2018/08/28 |
| Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) | SPEAG | DAE4 | 877 | 1 | 2019/03/19 |
| Dosimetric E-Field Probe | SPEAG | EX3DV4 | 3977 | 1 | 2018/09/24 |
| 2450 MHz System Validation Dipole | SPEAG | D2450V2 | 735 | 1 | 2018/12/14 |
| Robot | Staubli | RX90L | F02/5T69A1/A/01 | N/A | N/A |
| Amplifier | Mini-Circuit | ZVE-8G | 665500309 | N/A | N/A |
| Amplifier | Mini-Circuit | ZHL-1724HLN | D072602#2 | N/A | N/A |
| Thermometer | Comet | 53120 | 12932714 | 1 | 2019/03/01 |
| Signal Grenerator | Aglient | E8267C | US43240162 | 1 | 2018/08/10 |
| Directional Couplers | Aglient | 87301D | MY44350252 | 1 | 2018/07/24 |

# 16 Facilities

All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at

☐ No. 81-1, Lane 210, Bade Rd. 2, Luchu Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

☒ No.11, Wugong 6th Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City 24891, Taiwan. (R.O.C.)

☐ No. 199, Chunghsen Road, Hsintien City, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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# 18 Attachments

| Exhibit | Content |
|---|---|
| 1 | System Performance Check Plots |
| 2 | SAR Test Data Plots |
| 3 | SAR Equipment calibration report |
| 4 | T180613D05-SF PHOTOs |

**END OF REPORT**