FCC SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID	:	**HD5-CT30PL0N**
Equipment	:	**Mobile computer**
Brand Name	:	**Honeywell**
Model Name	:	**CT30PL0N**
Applicant	:	**Honeywell International Inc.** **9680 Old Bailes Road, Fort Mill, SC 29707 USA**
Manufacturer	:	**Honeywell International Inc.** **9680 Old Bailes Road, Fort Mill, SC 29707 USA**
Standard	:	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)**

The product was received on Oct. 31, 2022 and testing was started from Oct. 31, 2022 and completed on Nov. 10, 2022. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample provide by manufacturer and the test data has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been pass the FCC requirement.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Cona Huang

Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager

ilac-MRA TAF Testing Laboratory 1190

Sporton International Inc. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory
No.52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan

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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA1N0506-05	01	Initial issue of report	Dec. 02, 2022

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Honeywell International Inc., Mobile computer, CT30PL0N, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary		
			Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 15mm)	Extremity (Separation 0mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)		10g SAR (W/kg)
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	0.49	0.10	0.62
NII		5GHz WLAN	1.13	0.66	1.49
DSS	2.4GHz Band	Bluetooth	0.01	< 0.01	0.02
Date of Testing:			2022/10/31 ~ 2022/11/10		

Sporton Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation and the FCC designation No. TW1190 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test. This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR, 4.0 W/kg for Extremity 10g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

Reviewed by: Jason Wang
Report Producer: Paula Chen

2. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards, the below KDB standard may not including in the TAF code without accreditation.

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D07 UMPC Mini Tablet v01r02

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mobile computer
Brand Name	Honeywell
Model Name	CT30PL0N
FCC ID	HD5-CT30PL0N
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4 GHz Band: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz WLAN 5.2 GHz Band: 5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz WLAN 5.3 GHz Band: 5250 MHz ~ 5350 MHz WLAN 5.6 GHz Band: 5470 MHz ~ 5725 MHz WLAN 5.8 GHz Band: 5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz Bluetooth: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	WLAN: 802.11a/b/g/n/ac HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE NFC: ASK, type A/B/F/V
HW Version	v1.0
SW Version	OS.11.001
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Remark:
1. Variant report by changing NFC antenna and includes verification worst case found in original report, Sporton SAR Report, Report No. FA1N0506.
2. The device utilizes independent power reduction mechanisms for SAR compliance for the WLAN 5.5GHz / 5.8GHz transmitters for Head exposure conditions.
3. The device support hand strap, due to the hand strap can remove from the device, so the extremity SAR was remove hand strap to be tested.
4. Internal tracking board version is DVT2(NFC) and SW PN is 311.C0.00.1069-G-DEBUG.

For Sale Together				
Battery 1	Brand Name	Honeywell	Model Name	CT30P-BTSC
	Power Rating	3.87 Vdc, 3400 mAh	Type	Li-ion Battery Pack
Hand Strap	Brand Name	Honeywell	Model Name	CT30XP Hand strap
For Not Sale Together				
Holster1	Brand Name	Honeywell	Model Name	CT60 Holster
Holster2	Brand Name	Honeywell	Model Name	CT60 Pouch

4. RF Exposure Limits

4.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

4.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

5. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 SAR Definition

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

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

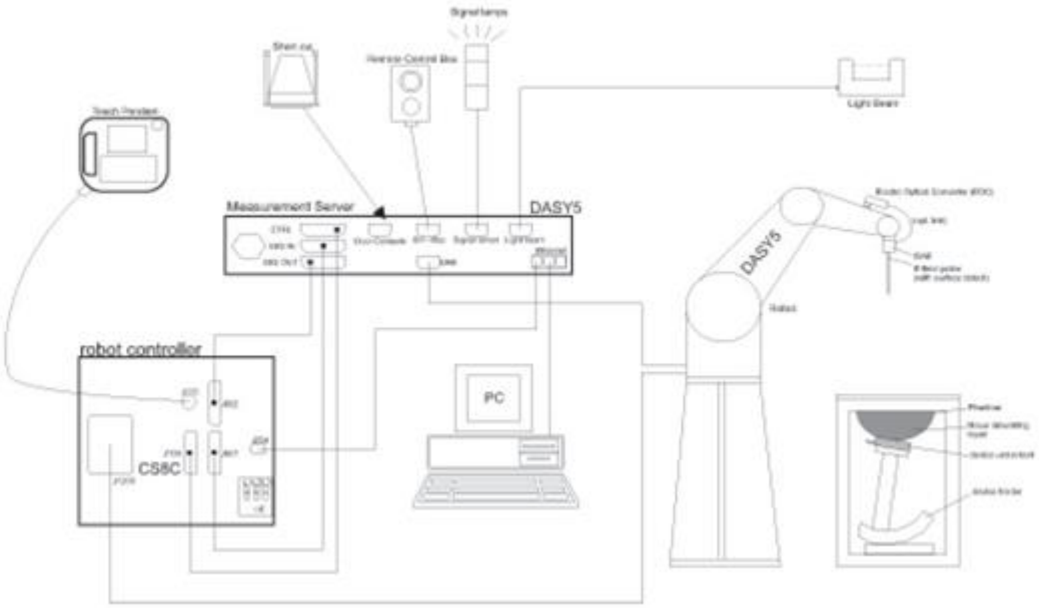
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

6. System Description and Setup

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



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

6.1 Test Site Location

The SAR measurement facilities used to collect data are within both Sporton Lab list below test site location are accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190 and 3786) and the FCC designation No. TW1190 and TW3786 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test.

Test Site	EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory		Wensan Laboratory		
Test Site Location	TW1190 No.52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan		TW3786 No.58, Aly. 75, Ln. 564, Wenhua 3rd, Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333010, Taiwan		
Test Site No.	SAR01-HY	SAR03-HY	SAR08-HY	SAR09-HY	SAR15-HY
	SAR04-HY	SAR05-HY	SAR11-HY	SAR12-HY	SAR16-HY
	SAR06-HY	SAR10-HY	SAR13-HY	SAR14-HY	SAR17-HY

6.2 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<ES3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)
Directivity	±0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g – >100 mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3.0 mm

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

6.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

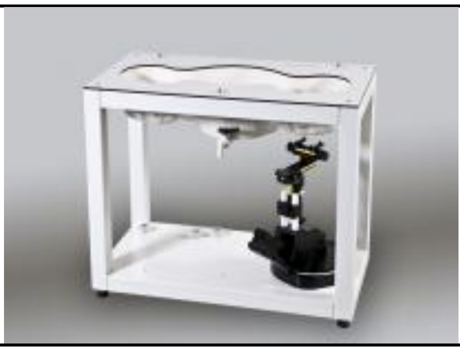
The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

6.4 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

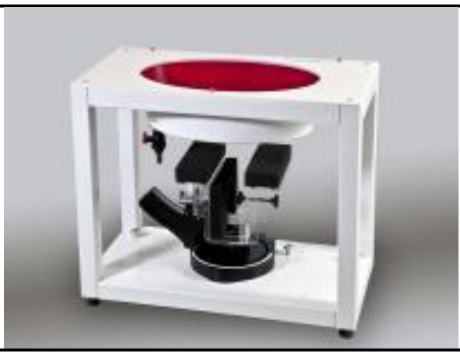
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

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



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

6.5 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters

Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

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

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

Mounting Device for Laptops

7. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

(a) Power reference measurement
(b) Area scan
(c) Zoom scan
(d) Power drift measurement

7.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

7.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

7.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

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

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

7.4 Zoom Scan

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

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>$\leq$ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

7.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

7.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit(2)	D2450V2	736	Aug. 17, 2021	Aug. 15, 2023
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit(2)	D5GHzV2	1171	Apr. 20, 2021	Apr. 18, 2023
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	May. 30, 2022	May. 29, 2023
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1512	Mar. 29, 2022	Mar. 28, 2023
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3925	Apr. 29, 2022	Apr. 28, 2023
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7306	Jul. 28, 2022	Jul. 27, 2023
RCPTWN	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM685-1	Jun. 27, 2022	Jun. 26, 2023
RCPTWN	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM560-2	Mar. 15, 2022	Mar. 14, 2023
R&S	BT Base Station	CBT	100815	Feb. 24, 2022	Feb. 23, 2023
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Oct. 12, 2022	Oct. 11, 2023
Keysight	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46104758	Sep. 22, 2022	Sep. 21, 2023
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1146	Jul. 25, 2022	Jul. 24, 2023
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	DTM3000-spezial	3252	Jul. 25, 2022	Jul. 24, 2023
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1419002	Aug. 16, 2022	Aug. 15, 2023
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1804003	Oct. 17, 2022	Oct. 16, 2023
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1726150	Oct. 17, 2022	Oct. 16, 2023
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1911334	Jun. 22, 2022	Jun. 21, 2023
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	N9010A	MY53470118	Jan. 12, 2022	Jan. 11, 2023
Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4408B	MY44211028	Aug. 19, 2021	Aug. 17, 2023
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	6418	Oct. 14, 2022	Oct. 13, 2023
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	479102029	Sep. 15, 2022	Sep. 14, 2023
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

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

9. System Verification

9.1 Tissue Verification

The tissue dielectric parameters of tissue-equivalent media used for SAR measurements must be characterized within a temperature range of 18℃ to 25℃, measured with calibrated instruments and apparatuses, such as network analyzers and temperature probes. The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium during SAR measurement must also be within 18℃ to 25℃ and within ± 2℃ of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The tissue dielectric measurement system must be calibrated before use. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements.
The liquid tissue depth was at least 15cm in the phantom for all SAR testing.

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	22.5	1.789	39.488	1.80	39.20	-0.61	0.73	±5	2022/10/31
2450	22.8	1.839	39.055	1.80	39.20	2.17	-0.37	±5	2022/11/10
5250	22.5	4.834	37.099	4.71	35.95	2.63	3.20	±5	2022/10/31
5250	22.8	4.616	36.158	4.71	35.95	-2.00	0.58	±5	2022/11/10
5600	22.5	5.199	36.672	5.07	35.50	2.54	3.30	±5	2022/10/31
5600	22.8	4.947	35.677	5.07	35.50	-2.43	0.50	±5	2022/11/10
5750	22.8	5.169	35.482	5.22	35.35	-0.98	0.37	±5	2022/11/10

9.2 System Performance Check Results

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

Test Site	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
SAR01	2022/10/31	2450	250	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN7306	DAE4 Sn1512	13.700	54.200	54.8	1.11	6.320	25.300	25.28	-0.08
SAR05	2022/11/10	2450	50	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE4 Sn778	2.610	54.200	52.2	-3.69	1.220	25.300	24.4	-3.56
SAR01	2022/10/31	5250	100	D5GHzV2-1171-5250	EX3DV4 - SN7306	DAE4 Sn1512	7.970	80.300	79.7	-0.75	2.270	23.000	22.7	-1.30
SAR05	2022/11/10	5250	50	D5GHzV2-1171-5250	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE4 Sn778	3.870	80.300	77.4	-3.61	1.110	23.000	22.2	-3.48
SAR01	2022/10/31	5600	100	D5GHzV2-1171-5600	EX3DV4 - SN7306	DAE4 Sn1512	9.030	83.400	90.3	8.27	2.490	23.700	24.9	5.06
SAR05	2022/11/10	5600	50	D5GHzV2-1171-5600	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE4 Sn778	3.980	83.400	79.6	-4.56	1.130	23.700	22.6	-4.64
SAR05	2022/11/10	5750	50	D5GHzV2-1171-5750	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE4 Sn778	4.010	80.400	80.2	-0.25	1.140	22.800	22.8	0.00

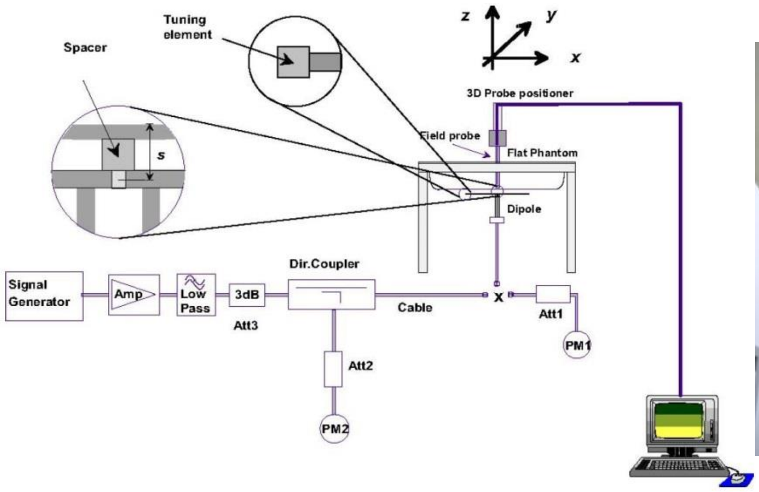


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

10. RF Exposure Positions

10.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

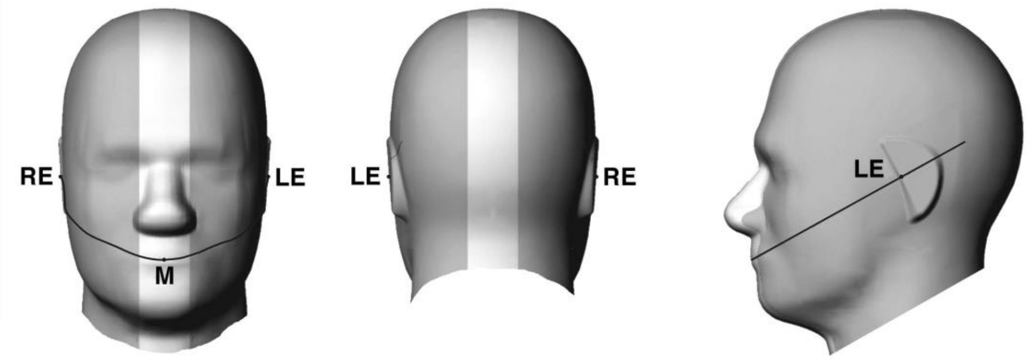


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

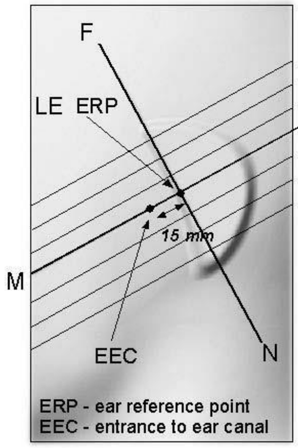


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

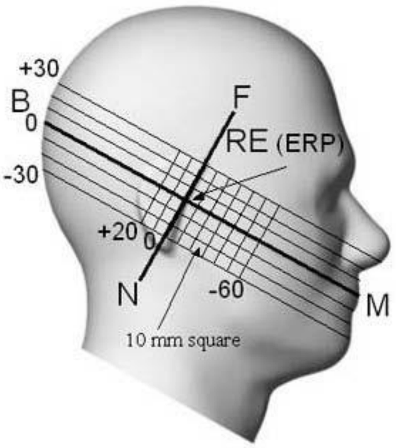


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

10.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

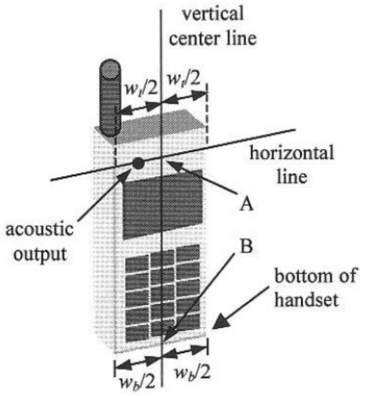


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

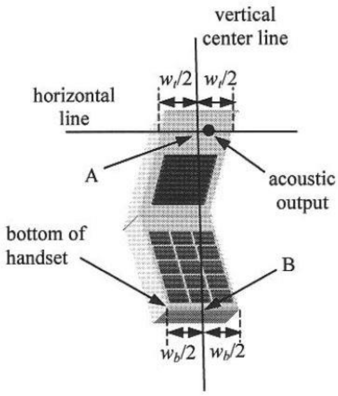


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

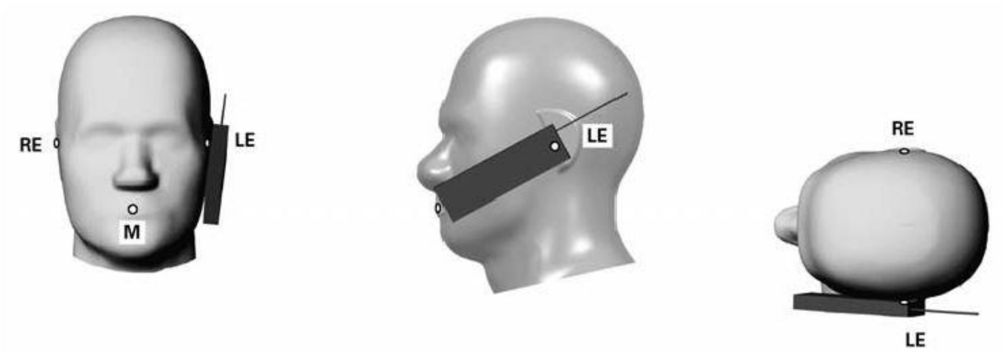


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

10.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

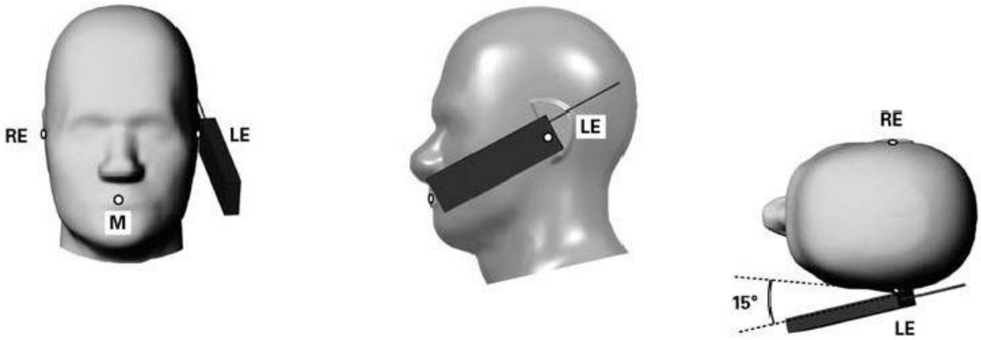


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

10.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

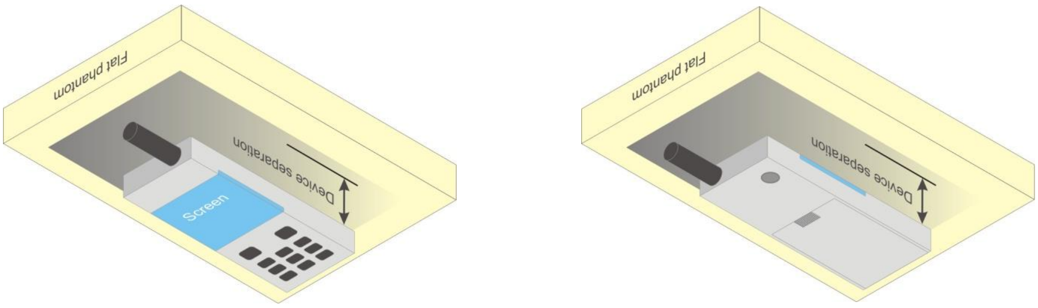


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

10.5 Extremity Exposure

For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, According to KDB648474 D04v01r03, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modes and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance

1. The normally required head and body-worn accessory SAR test procedures for handsets, including hotspot mode, must be applied.

2. The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions.6 The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

11. WiFi/Bluetooth Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<Default Power>

<2.4GHz WLAN>

2.4GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b 1Mbps	1	2412	17.40	17.50	99.20
		6	2437	17.70	18.00	
		11	2462	17.20	17.50	
	802.11g 6Mbps	1	2412	Not Required	17.00	Not Required
		6	2437		18.50	
		11	2462		18.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	1	2412		15.50	
		6	2437		18.50	
		11	2462		18.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	3	2422		13.00	
		6	2437		18.00	
		9	2452		16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	1	2412		15.50	
		6	2437		18.50	
		11	2462		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	3	2422		13.00	
		6	2437		18.00	
		9	2452		16.50	

<5GHz WLAN>

5.2GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
5.2GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	Not Required	16.00	Not Required
		40	5200		16.00	
		44	5220		16.00	
		48	5240		16.00	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	36	5180		16.00	
		40	5200		16.00	
		44	5220		16.00	
		48	5240		16.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	38	5190		13.00	
		46	5230		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	36	5180		16.00	
		40	5200		16.00	
		44	5220		16.00	
		48	5240		16.00	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	38	5190		13.00	
		46	5230		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	42	5210		13.50	

5.3GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
5.3GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	Not Required	18.50	Not Required
		56	5280		18.50	
		60	5300		18.50	
		64	5320		18.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	52	5260		18.50	
		56	5280		18.50	
		60	5300		18.50	
		64	5320		18.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	54	5270	18.20	18.50	96.20
		62	5310	15.80	16.00	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	52	5260	Not Required	18.50	Not Required
		56	5280		18.50	
		60	5300		18.50	
		64	5320		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	54	5270		18.50	
		62	5310		16.00	
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	58	5290		15.50	

5.5GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	Not Required	18.50	Not Required
		116	5580		18.50	
		124	5620		18.50	
		132	5660		18.50	
		140	5700		18.50	
		144	5720		18.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	100	5500		18.50	
		116	5580		18.50	
		124	5620		18.50	
		132	5660		18.50	
		140	5700		16.50	
		144	5720		18.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	102	5510		18.00	
		110	5550		18.50	
		126	5630		18.50	
		134	5670		18.50	
		142	5710		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	100	5500		18.50	
		116	5580		18.50	
		124	5620		18.50	
		132	5660		18.50	
		140	5700		16.50	
		144	5720		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	102	5510		18.00	
		110	5550		18.50	
		126	5630		18.50	
		134	5670		18.50	
		142	5710		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	106	5530	15.10	15.50	92.50
		122	5610	18.30	18.50	
		138	5690	18.00	18.50	

5.8GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	Not Required	18.50	Not Required
		157	5785		18.50	
		165	5825		18.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	149	5745		18.50	
		157	5785		18.50	
		165	5825		18.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	151	5755		18.50	
		159	5795		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	149	5745		18.50	
		157	5785		18.50	
		165	5825		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	151	5755		18.50	
		159	5795		18.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	155	5775	18.40	18.50	92.50

<Receiver On>

<5GHz WLAN>

5.5GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	Not Required	17.00	Not Required
		116	5580		17.00	
		124	5620		17.00	
		132	5660		17.00	
		140	5700		17.00	
		144	5720		17.00	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	100	5500		17.00	
		116	5580		17.00	
		124	5620		17.00	
		132	5660		17.00	
		140	5700		16.50	
		144	5720		17.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	102	5510		17.00	
		110	5550		17.00	
		126	5630		17.00	
		134	5670		17.00	
		142	5710		17.00	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	100	5500		17.00	
		116	5580		17.00	
		124	5620		17.00	
		132	5660		17.00	
		140	5700		16.50	
		144	5720		17.00	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	102	5510		17.00	
		110	5550		17.00	
		126	5630		17.00	
		134	5670		17.00	
		142	5710		17.00	
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	106	5530	15.20	15.50	92.50
		122	5610	16.60	17.00	
		138	5690	16.80	17.00	

5.8GHz WLAN				Ant 1		
	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	Not Required	16.50	Not Required
		157	5785		16.50	
		165	5825		16.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	149	5745		16.50	
		157	5785		16.50	
		165	5825		16.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	151	5755		16.50	
		159	5795		16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	149	5745		16.50	
		157	5785		16.50	
		165	5825		16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	151	5755		16.50	
		159	5795		16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	155	5775	16.20	16.50	92.50

<2.4GHz Bluetooth>

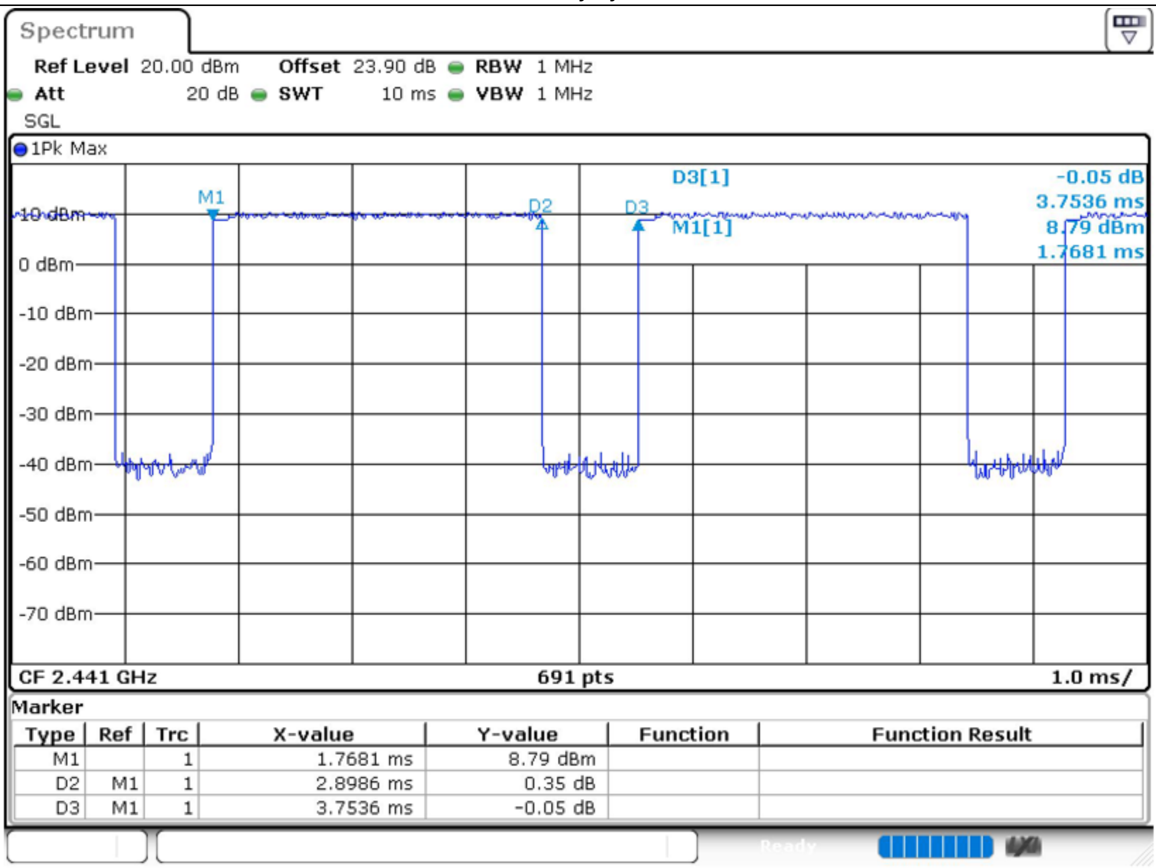
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)		
			1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps
BR / EDR	CH 00	2402	5.70	Not Required	Not Required
	CH 39	2441	5.80		
	CH 78	2480	5.90		
Tune-up Limit			6.5	6.5	6.5

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	
			1Mbps	2Mbps
LE	CH 00	2402	Not Required	Not Required
	CH 19	2440		
	CH 39	2480		
Tune-up Limit			6.5	6.5

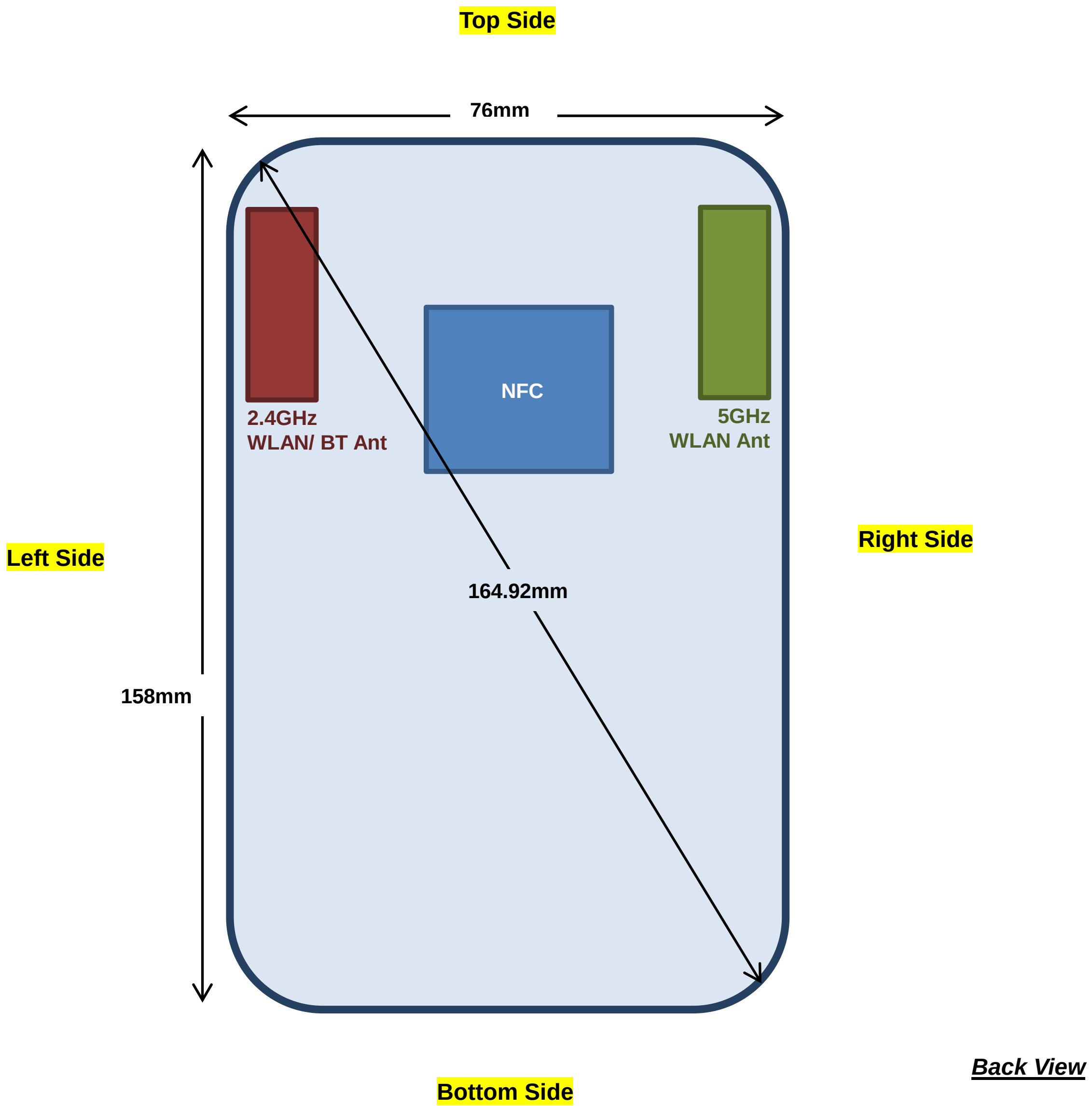
General Note:

1. For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps due to its highest average power and duty cycle is 77.22% considered in SAR testing, and the duty cycle would be scaled to theoretical 83.3% in reported SAR calculation.

BT Duty cycle



12. Antenna Location



The separation distance for antenna to edge :

Antenna	To Top Side (mm)	To Bottom Side (mm)	To Left Side (mm)	To Right Side (mm)
2.4GHz WLAN/BT Antenna	4.13	106.16	4.13	52.08
5GHz WLAN Antenna	4.21	113.52	60.7	4.13

13. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
   c. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
   - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
   - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
   - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.

13.1 Head SAR

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Power Reduction	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	6	2437	S0703	off	17.70	18.00	1.072	99.20	1.008	-0.01	0.457	0.494
02	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	54	5270	S0703	off	18.20	18.50	1.072	96.2	1.040	-0.13	0.818	0.912
	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	62	5310	S0703	off	15.80	16.00	1.047	96.2	1.040	0.08	0.511	0.556
03	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	122	5610	S0703	on	16.60	17.00	1.096	92.50	1.081	0.12	0.954	1.131
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	138	5690	S0703	on	16.80	17.00	1.047	92.50	1.081	-0.08	0.659	0.746
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	106	5530	S0703	on	15.20	15.50	1.072	92.50	1.081	0.12	0.725	0.840
04	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	155	5775	S0703	on	16.20	16.50	1.072	92.50	1.081	0.17	0.659	0.763

<Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
05	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	78	2480	S0703	5.90	6.50	1.148	77.22	1.079	-0.05	0.011	0.014

13.2 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
06	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	15mm	6	2437	S0703	17.70	18.00	1.072	99.2	1.008	-0.16	0.093	0.100
07	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	15mm	54	5270	S0703	18.20	18.50	1.072	96.2	1.040	-0.05	0.406	0.452
08	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	15mm	122	5610	S0703	18.30	18.50	1.047	92.50	1.081	-0.03	0.579	0.655
09	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	15mm	155	5775	S0703	18.40	18.50	1.023	92.50	1.081	-0.12	0.546	0.604

<Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
10	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Back	15mm	78	2480	S0703	5.82	6.50	1.169	77.22	1.079	0.03	0.003	0.004

13.3 Extremity SAR

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
11	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	0mm	1	2412	S0703	17.40	17.50	1.023	99.2	1.008	-0.16	0.599	0.618
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	0mm	6	2437	S0703	17.70	18.00	1.072	99.2	1.008	0.03	0.554	0.598
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	0mm	11	2462	S0703	17.20	17.50	1.072	99.2	1.008	0.08	0.541	0.584
12	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	0mm	54	5270	S0703	18.20	18.50	1.072	96.2	1.040	-0.07	0.940	1.048
	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	0mm	62	5310	S0703	15.80	16.00	1.047	96.2	1.040	0.02	0.416	0.453
13	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	0mm	122	5610	-	18.30	18.50	1.047	92.50	1.081	-0.1	1.320	1.494
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	0mm	106	5530	-	15.10	15.50	1.096	92.50	1.081	0.01	0.778	0.922
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	0mm	138	5690	-	18.00	18.50	1.122	92.50	1.081	-0.09	0.979	1.187
14	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	0mm	155	5775	S0703	18.40	18.50	1.023	92.50	1.081	-0.11	0.941	1.041

<Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
15	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Back	0mm	78	2480	S0703	5.82	6.50	1.169	77.22	1.079	0	0.013	0.016

13.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Scanner	Power Reduction	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	54	5270	S0703	off	18.20	18.50	1.072	96.2	1.040	-0.13	0.818	-	0.912
2nd	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	54	5270	S0703	off	18.20	18.50	1.072	96.2	1.040	0.07	0.814	1.005	0.907
1st	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	122	5610	S0703	on	16.60	17.00	1.096	92.50	1.081	0.12	0.954	-	1.131
2nd	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Cheek	0mm	122	5610	S0703	on	16.60	17.00	1.096	92.50	1.081	0.09	0.930	1.026	1.102

General Note:

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

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14. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

15. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
[5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
[6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
[7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Oct 2015.
[8] FCC KDB 941225 D07 v01r02, " SAR Evaluation Procedures for UMPC Mini-Tablet Devices", Oct 2015.
[9] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
[10] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.