

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Equipment under test Dual-mode Baby Monitor

Model name SEM-3053WN

FCC ID NLMSEM3053WN

Applicant Hanwha Techwin Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer RDI Technology (Shenzhen) Co.,Ltd.

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Hanwha Techwin Co., Ltd.

1204, Changwon-daero, Seongsan-gu, Changwon-si,
Gyeongsangnam-do, South Korea

Tel: +82-70-7147-8361 / Fax: +82-31-8108-3717

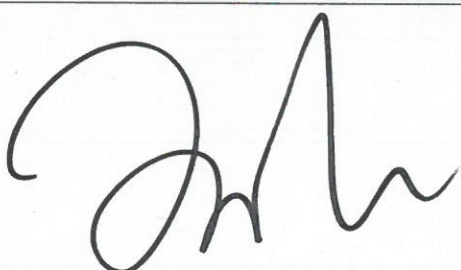
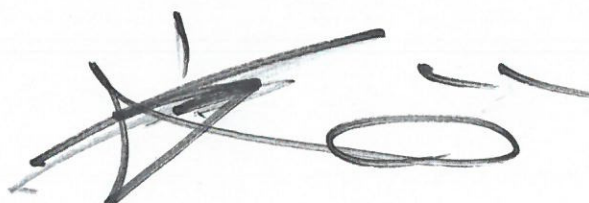
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KES Co., Ltd.

C-3701, Simin-daero 365-40, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si,
Gyeonggi-do, 14057, Korea

473-29, Gayeo-ro, Yeosu-si, Gyeonggi-do, 12658, Korea

Tel.: +82-31-425-6200 / Fax: +82-31-424-0450

| Test and report completed by : | Report approval by : |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| Wi-han Jeong Test engineer | Jeff Do Technical manager |



KES Co., Ltd.

C-3701, Simin-daero 365-40,
Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, 14057, Korea
Tel: +82-31-425-6200 / Fax: +82-31-424-0450
www.kes.co.kr

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Page (2) of (22)

Revision history

| Revision | Date of issue | Test report No. | Description |
|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| - | 2017.01.10 | KES-SR-17T0001 | Initial |
| 1 | 2017.01.25 | KES-SR-17T0001-R1 | Average power is re-measured |

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1. General information

Applicant: Hanwha Techwin Co., Ltd.
 Applicant address: 1204, Changwon-daero, Seongsan-gu, Changwon-si
 Gyeongsangnam-do, South Korea
 Test site: KES Co., Ltd.
 Test site address: C-3701, Simin-daero 365-40, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, 14057, Korea
 473-29, Gayeo-ro, Yeosu-si, Gyeonggi-do, 12658, Korea
 Model: SEM-3053WN
 FCC ID: NLMSEM3053WN
 Test device serial No.: Production Pre-production Engineering
 Application purpose: Original grant Class I permissive change Class II permissive change

1.1. EUT description

Equipment under test Dual-mode Baby Monitor
 Frequency range 2408 MHz ~ 2468 MHz
 Modulation technique FHSS
 Type of Modulation GFSK
 Number of channels 16
 Antenna specification Antenna type: Dipole, Peak gain: 2.0 dBi
 Power source DC 3.7 V (Rechargeable Battery)
 The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

1.2. Accessories of EUT

| Accessory | Description | Other |
|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | N/A |

1.3. Highest SAR summary

| Equipment class | Frequency band | Tissue type | Reported SAR value 1g-SAR (W/kg) |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| DSS | 2.4 GHz | Body | 0.149 |

Notes:

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) 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

1.4. Guidance applied

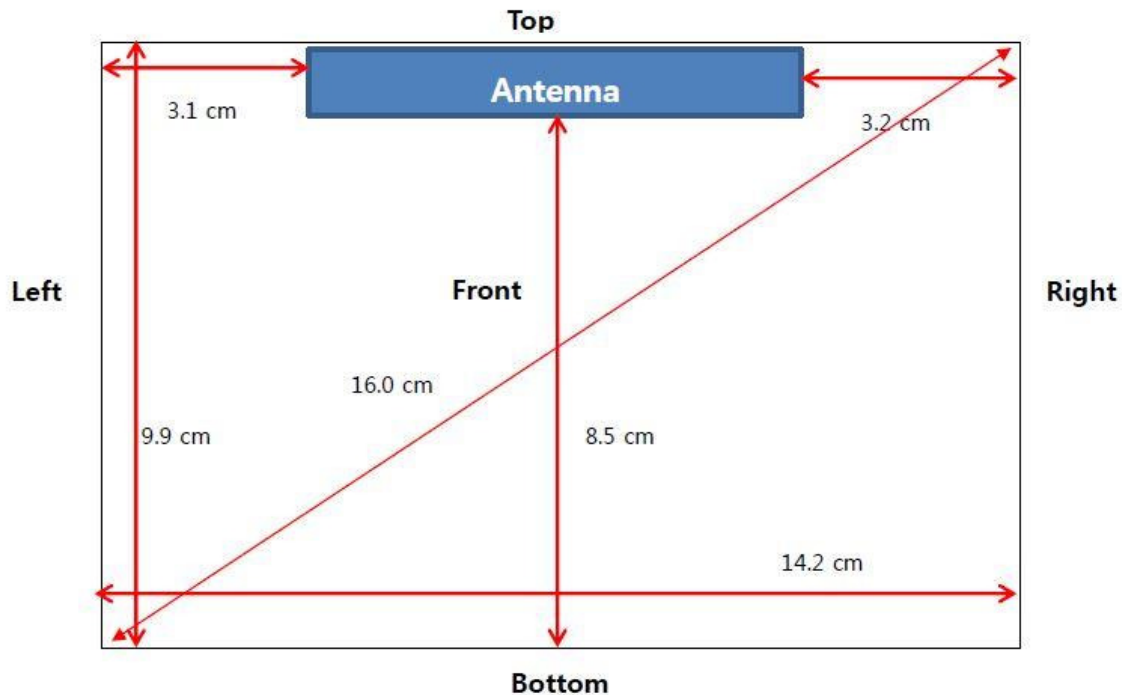
The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 v01r04 (SAR measurement up to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 v01r02 (SAR reporting)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 v06 (General SAR guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D07 v01r02 (UMPC Mini Tablet)

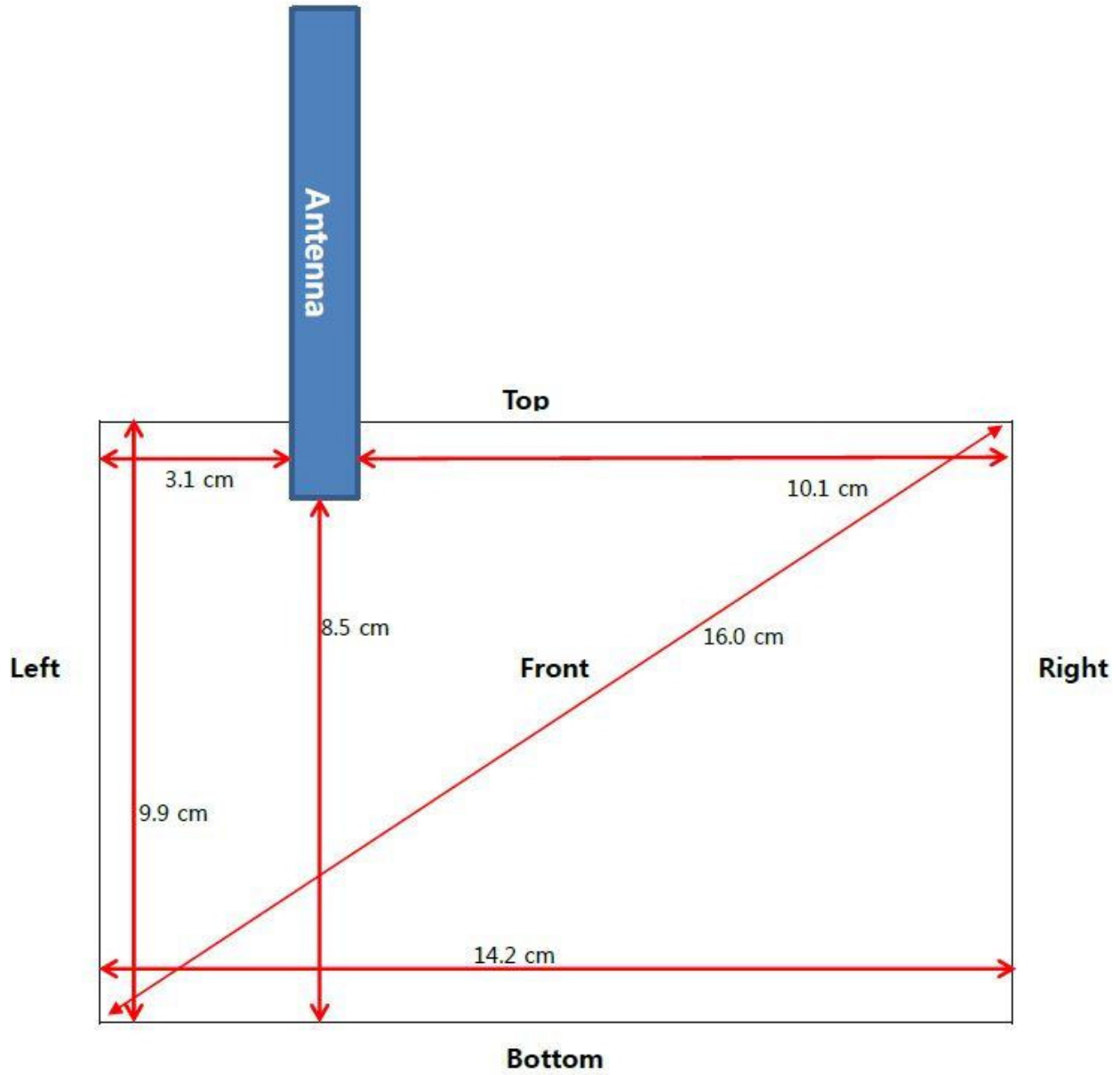
1.5. Test conditions

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ambient temperature | (22 ± 2) °C |
| Tissue simulating liquid | (22 ± 2) °C |
| Humidity | (55 ± 5) % R.H. |

1.6. Test reduction procedure



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SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100MHz – 6GHz and ≤ 50 mm

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following: [(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, 30 where

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation³¹
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step

| Mode | Condition | Front side (mm) | Rear Side (mm) | Top side (mm) | Bottom side (mm) | Left side (mm) | Right side (mm) |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| FHSS Max Target power: 18.39dBm (69.02 mW) | Antenna distance | 9 | 10 | 0 | 85 | 31 | 32 |
| | SAR exclusion threshold | 11.9 | 10.71 | 3.35 | 3.45 | 21.41 | 1.26 |
| | SAR Test | Measure | Measure | Measure | Exempt _{note1} | Exempt _{note1} | Exempt _{note1} |

Note:

1. According to 941225 D07 UMPC Mini Table, UMPC mini-tablet devices must be tested for 1-g SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge.
2. According to 447498 D01 4.3.1 Standalone SAR exclusion considerations formula, It's less than 3.0 for 1-g SAR, so it's possible to exclude on bottom, left, right side.

1.7. SAR definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Figure 1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

Figure 1. SAR Mathematical equation

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

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

Where:

σ = Conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)

ρ = Mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

Note:

The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

2. SAR measurement system

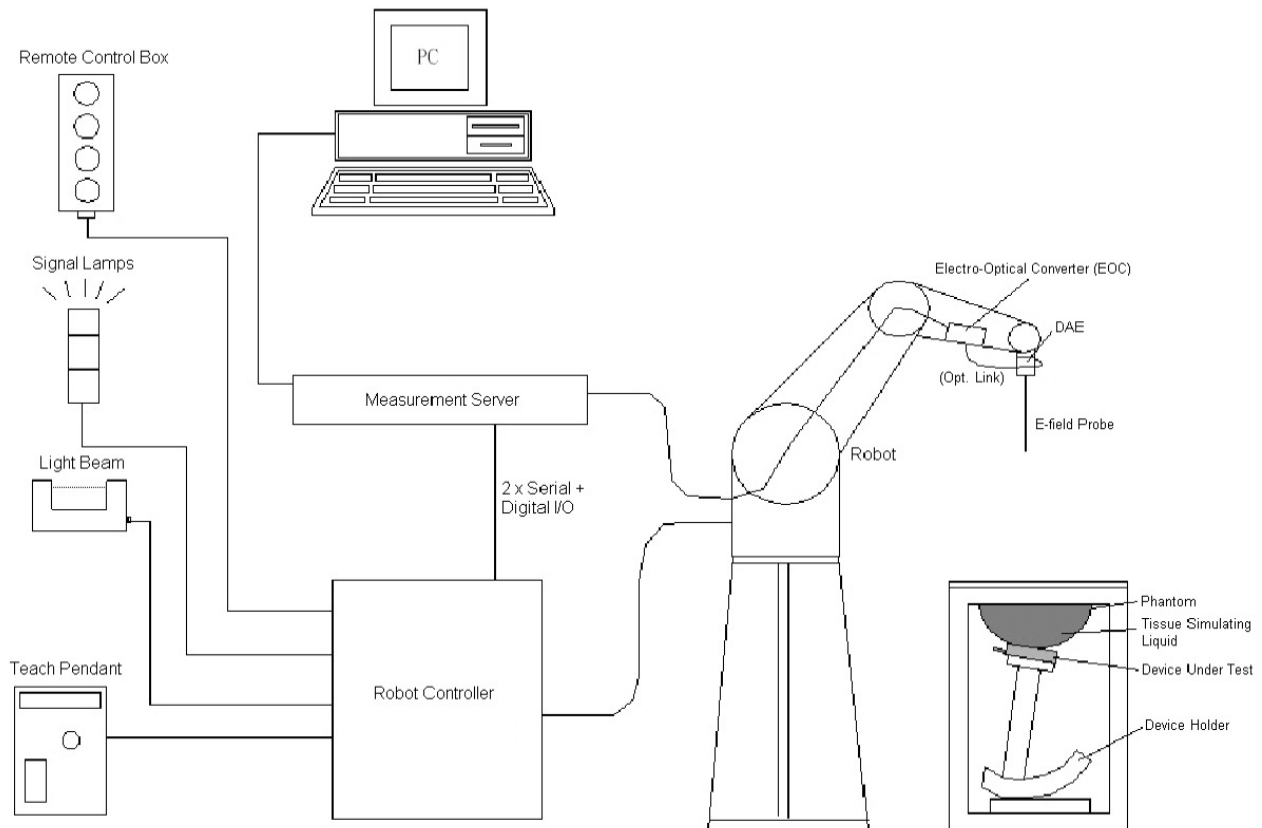


Figure 2. SPEAG DASY system configuration

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom and/or ELI phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

2.1. Robot

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

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



Figure 3. SPEAG DASY 5

2.2. Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.


| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Model | EX3DV4 |  |
| Construction | Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE) | |
| Frequency | 10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz) | |
| Directivity | ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis) | |
| Dynamic Range | 10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g) | |
| Dimensions | Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm | |

Figure 4. Probe

2.3. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)


| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Model | DAE4 |  |
| Construction | Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop. | |
| Measurement Range | -100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4 mV, 400mV) | |
| Input Offset Voltage | ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis) | |
| Input Bias Current | < 50 fA | |
| Dimensions | 60 x 60 x 68 mm | |

Figure 5. DAE

2.4. Phantoms


| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Model | Twin SAM |  |
| Construction | The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. | |
| Material | Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF) | |
| Shell Thickness | 2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point) | |
| Dimensions | Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet | |
| Filling Volume | approx.. 25 liters | |

Figure 6. Twin SAM



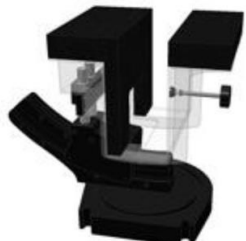
| | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Model | ELI |  |
| Construction | Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles. | |
| Material | Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF) | |
| Shell Thickness | 2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate) | |
| Dimensions | Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm | |
| Filling Volume | approx.. 30 liters | |

Figure 7. ELI

2.5. Device holder

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Model | Mounting device |  <p>Figure 8. Mounting device</p> |
| Construction | In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). | |
| Material | POM | |

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Model | Laptop extensions kit |  <p>Figure 9. Laptop extensions kit</p> |
| Construction | Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. | |
| Material | POM, Acrylic glass, Foam | |

3. SAR measurement procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

The power reference measurement and power reference measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 2 and 3: Area scan & zoom scan procedures

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 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the zoom scan.
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g.

| | | ≤ 3 GHz | > 3 GHz |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface | | 5 ± 1 mm | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm |
| Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location | | $30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ | $20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ |
| Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area} | | ≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm | 3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm |
| | | When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device. | |
| Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom} | | ≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* | 3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm* |
| Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface | uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$ | ≤ 5 mm | 3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm |
| | graded grid | $\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface | ≤ 4 mm |
| | | $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points | $\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ |
| Minimum zoom scan volume | x, y, z | ≥ 30 mm | 3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm |
| <p>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.</p> <p>* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</p> | | | |

Figure 10. Area and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04

Step 4: Power drift measurement

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

4. Tissue simulating liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in figure 11.

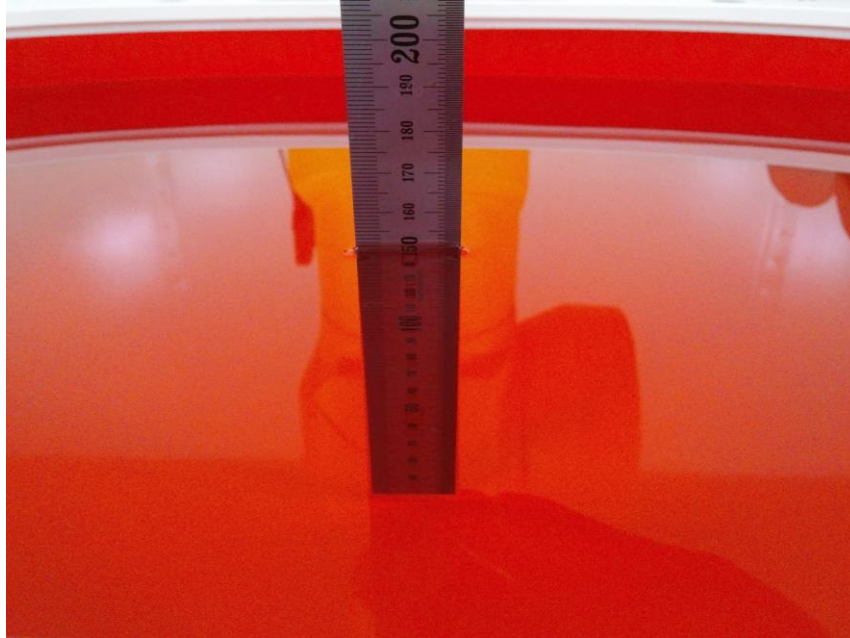


Figure 11. Liquid height photo

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent dielectric probe kit and an Agilent network analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

| Frequency (MHz) | Tissue type | Liquid temp.(°C) | Parameters | Target value | Measured value | Deviation (%) | Limit (%) | Data |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2450 | Body | 22.3 | Permittivity (ϵ_r) | 52.7 | 52.693 | -0.01 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| | | | Conductivity (σ) | 1.95 | 1.958 | 0.41 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| 2408 | Body | 22.3 | Permittivity (ϵ_r) | 52.7 | 52.807 | 0.20 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| | | | Conductivity (σ) | 1.95 | 1.892 | -2.97 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| 2440 | Body | 22.3 | Permittivity (ϵ_r) | 52.7 | 52.731 | 0.06 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| | | | Conductivity (σ) | 1.95 | 1.939 | -0.56 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| 2468 | Body | 22.3 | Permittivity (ϵ_r) | 52.7 | 52.509 | -0.36 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |
| | | | Conductivity (σ) | 1.95 | 1.976 | 1.33 | ± 5 | 2017.01.05 |

5. System verification

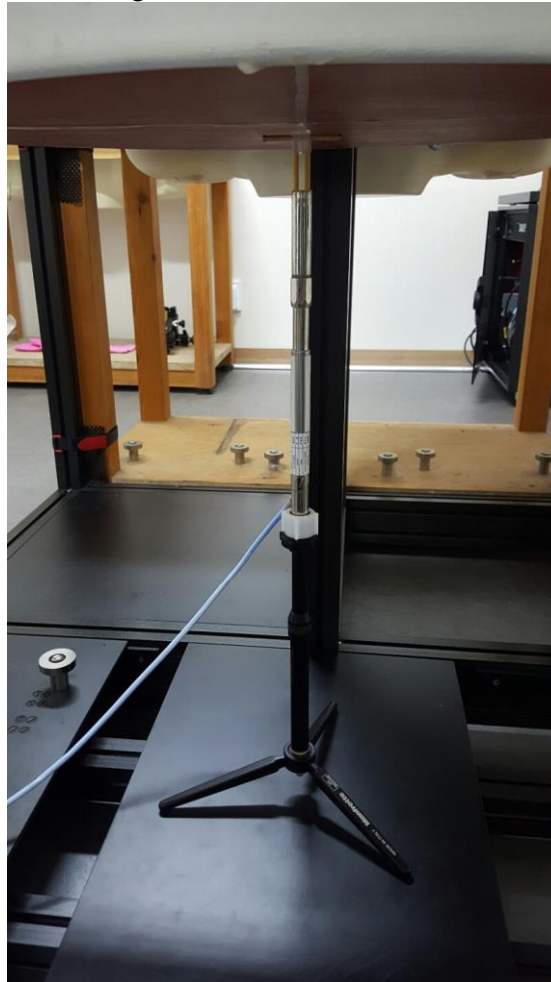
5.1. Procedure

SAR measurement was prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at each frequency band by using the system verification kit.

- Cabling the system, using the verification kit equipment.
- Generate about 250 mW input level from the signal generator to the dipole antenna.
- Dipole antenna was placed below the flat phantom.
- The measured one-gram SAR at the surface of the phantom above the dipole feed-point should be within 10 % of the target reference value.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

Note;

SAR verification was performed according to the FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04.



5.2. System verification

| Frequency (MHz) | Tissue type | Probe (S/N) | Antenna (S/N) | 1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg) | Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg) | 1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg) | Deviation (%) | Limit (%) | Data |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2450 | Body | 3879 | 896 | 49.5 | 12.1 | 48.4 | -2.22 | ± 10 | 2017.01.05 |

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6. RF exposure limits

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.

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. This 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.

| | Uncontrolled environment general population (W/kg) or (mW/g) | Controlled environment occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g) |
|---|---|---|
| Spatial peak SAR head | 1.60 | 8.00 |
| Spatial average SAR whole body | 0.08 | 0.40 |
| Spatial peak SAR hands, feet, ankles, wrists | 4.00 | 20.00 |

Figure 12. RF exposure limits

7. Test results summary

7.1. RF conducted power

7.1.1. Power measurement procedures

According KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 Section 4.1 b) states that “Unless it is specified differently in the published RF exposure KDB procedures, these requirements also apply to test reduction and test exclusion considerations. Time-averaged maximum conducted output power applies to SAR and, as required by § 2.1091(c), time-averaged ERP applies to MPE. When an antenna port is not correct one available on the device to support conducted power measurement, such as FRS and certain Part 15. transmitters with built-in integral antennas, the maximum output power allowed for production units should be used to determine RF exposure test exclusion and compliance.”

7.1.2. RF conducted power

| Mode | Frequency (MHz) | Channel | Measured Average power (dBm) |
|------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|
| GFSK | 2 408 | 1 | 18.39 |
| GFSK | 2 440 | 9 | 18.25 |
| GFSK | 2 468 | 16 | 17.87 |

7.1.3. Target power and Tune-up limits

| Mode | Frequency (MHz) | Channel | Tune-up Power(dBm) | Tune-up limits(dBm) |
|------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
| GFSK | 2 408 | 1 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| GFSK | 2 440 | 9 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| GFSK | 2 468 | 16 | 18.0 | 19.0 |

Note:

1. The device operates using the following maximum output power specifications. The reported SAR is measured SAR value adjusted for maximum output power tolerance.
2. Tune up tolerance is ± 1.0 dB.

7.2. SAR results

7.2.1. SAR measurement results

| Plot No. | Antenna | EUT position | Frequency (MHz) | Ch. | Distance (mm) | Power(dBm) | | Tune-up Scaling Factor | Duty Cycle (%) | Duty Cycle Scaling Factor | SAR _{1g} (W/kg) | |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Measured power | Tune up limit | | | | Measured SAR | Scaled SAR |
| 1 | Folded | Top | 2408 | 1 | 5 | 18.39 | 19.0 | 1.15 | 83 | 1.21 | 0.04 | 0.056 |
| 2 | Folded | Front | 2408 | 1 | 5 | 18.39 | 19.0 | 1.15 | 83 | 1.21 | 0.011 | 0.015 |
| 3 | Folded | Rear | 2408 | 1 | 5 | 18.39 | 19.0 | 1.15 | 83 | 1.21 | 0.015 | 0.021 |
| 4 | Unfolded | Top | 2408 | 1 | 5 | 18.39 | 19.0 | 1.15 | 83 | 1.21 | 0.011 | 0.015 |
| 5 | Unfolded | Front | 2408 | 1 | 5 | 18.39 | 19.0 | 1.15 | 83 | 1.21 | 0.107 | 0.149 |
| 6 | Unfolded | Rear | 2408 | 1 | 5 | 18.39 | 19.0 | 1.15 | 83 | 1.21 | 0.032 | 0.045 |

Note:

1. The test data reported are worst case SAR values according to test procedure specified in IEEE 1528-2003, FCC KDB publication 865664 D01v01r04 and 447498 D01v06.
2. All mode of operation were investigated and worst case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15 cm for all frequencies.
5. The manufacturer has confirmed that device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
6. According to the FCC KDB publication 865664 D01v01r04, variability SAR tests are required if the measured SAR results for the frequency band are more than 0.8 W/kg.
7. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB publication 447498 D01v06.
8. According to the FCC KDB publication 447498 D01, Testing of other required channels with in 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.
9. According to the FCC KDB publication 941225 D07, at 5 mm separation from a flat phantom, for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supported by the device to determine SAR compliance. When 1-g SAR is tested at 5 mm, 10-g SAR is not required.
10. When duty cycle is non-100% the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)".
11. Scaled SAR(W/kg) = Measured SAR[W/kg] x Duty cycle Scaling Factor x Tune up Scaling Factor.



8. Measurement equipment

| Equipment | Manufacturer | Model | Serial No. | Calibration interval | Calibration due. |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Stäubli Robot Unit | Stäubli | TX60L | F15/5Y7QA1/A/01 | N/A | N/A |
| Data Acquisition Electronics | SPEAG | DAE4 | 1460 | 1year | 2017.05.30 |
| E-Field Probe | SPEAG | EX3DV4 | 3879 | 1year | 2017.08.31 |
| Electro Optical Converter | SPEAG | EOC60 | 1096 | N/A | N/A |
| 2mm Oval Phantom ELI5 | SPEAG | QD OVA 003 AA | 2036 | N/A | N/A |
| Dipole Antenna | SPEAG | D2450V2 | 896 | 2years | 2018.05.24 |
| S-Parameter Network Analyzer | Agilent | 8753ES | MY40000210 | 1year | 2017.07.24 |
| Calibration Kit | Agilent | 85033D | 3423A02429 | N/A | N/A |
| EPM Series Power Meter | HP | E4419B | GB37290599 | 1year | 2017.07.04 |
| E-Series AVG Power Sensor | HP | E9300H | MY41495967 | 1year | 2017.07.04 |
| E-Series AVG Power Sensor | HP | E9300H | US39215405 | 1year | 2017.07.04 |
| Power Meter | Anritsu | ML2495A | 1438001 | 1year | 2017.01.25 |
| Pulse Power Sensor | Anritsu | MA2411B | 1339205 | 1year | 2017.01.25 |
| RF Power Amplifier | None | EMPOWER | 1030 | 1year | 2017.07.04 |
| Dual Directional Coupler | HP | 11692D | 1212A03523 | 1year | 2017.07.04 |
| Vector Signal Generator | R&S | SMBV100A | 256397 | 1year | 2017.07.04 |
| Signal Analyzer | R&S | FSV30 | 101389 | 1year | 2017.01.25 |
| Hygro-Thermometer | BODYCOM | BJ5478 | N/A | 1year | 2017.07.05 |
| Dielectric Probe Kit | Agilent | 85070E | MY44300696 | N/A | N/A |

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9. Measurement Uncertainty

| DASY5 Uncertainty Budget | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Uncertainty Component | Tol (%) | Prob. Dist. | Div. | $C_{i(Ig)}$ | 1g u_i (%) | V_i or V_{eff} |
| Measurement system | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration ($k = 1$) | 6.30 | N | 1.00 | 1.00 | 6.30 | ∞ |
| Axial isotropy | 0.50 | R | 1.73 | 0.70 | 0.20 | ∞ |
| Hemispherical isotropy | 2.60 | R | 1.73 | 0.70 | 1.05 | ∞ |
| Boundary effect | 0.80 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.46 | ∞ |
| Linearity | 0.60 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.35 | ∞ |
| System detection limits | 0.25 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.14 | ∞ |
| Readout electronics | 1.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.58 | ∞ |
| Response time | 0.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Integration time | 2.60 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 1.50 | ∞ |
| RF ambient conditions—noise | 3.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| RF ambient conditions—reflections | 3.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| Probe positioner mechanical tolerance | 1.50 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.87 | ∞ |
| Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell | 2.90 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 1.67 | ∞ |
| Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation | 1.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.58 | ∞ |
| Test sample positioning | 2.30 | N | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.30 | 9 |
| Device holder uncertainty | 3.60 | N | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.60 | 5 |
| Output power variation -SAR drift measurement | 5.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 2.89 | ∞ |
| SAR scaling | 0.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.00 | ∞ |
| Phantom shell uncertainty—shape, thickness, and permittivity | 4.00 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 2.31 | ∞ |
| Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity | 1.90 | R | 1.73 | 1.00 | 1.10 | ∞ |
| Liquid conductivity measurement | 0.28 | N | 1.00 | 0.64 | 0.18 | 5 |
| Liquid permittivity measurement | 0.09 | N | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 5 |
| Liquid conductivity—target | 5.00 | R | 1.73 | 0.64 | 1.85 | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity—target | 5.00 | R | 1.73 | 0.60 | 1.73 | ∞ |
| Combined standard uncertainty(RSS) | | | | | $\pm 9.65 \%$ | 8 256.084 |
| Expanded uncertainty | | | | | $\pm 19.30 \%$ | $K=2$ |

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KES Co., Ltd.
C-3701, Simin-daero 365-40,
Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, 14057, Korea
Tel: +82-31-425-6200 / Fax: +82-31-424-0450
www.kes.co.kr

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Appendix list
Appendix A. DASYS report
Appendix B. Calibration certificate

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