



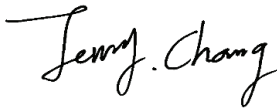
# SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

## Winmate Inc.

9F, No.111-6, Shing-De Rd., San-Chung Dist., New Taipei City 241, Taiwan, R.O.C.

**FCC ID: PX9M700MT6625**

<b>Report Type:</b> Original Report	<b>Product Type:</b> Rugged Tablet PC
<b>Report Number:</b> RTWA170511001-08A	
<b>Report Date:</b> 2017-05-31	
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**Note:** This test report is prepared for the customer shown above and for the equipment described herein. It may not be duplicated or used in part without prior written consent from Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp.

Attestation of Test Results			
<b>EUT Information</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	Winmate Inc.	
	<b>EUT Description</b>	Rugged Tablet PC	
	<b>Model Number</b>	M700DM8	
	<b>Series Model</b>	M700DMXXXXXXXXXX (X=A~Z, a~z, 0~9 or blank, exclude model: M700DM8)	
	<b>Serial Number</b>	358502061000710	
	<b>Test Date</b>	2017-05-13	
<b>MODE</b>		<b>Max. SAR Level(s) Reported(W/Kg)</b>	<b>Limit (W/Kg)</b>
<b>WLAN 2.4G</b>	1g Body SAR	0.827	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Applicable Standards</b>	<b>FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093</b> Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices		
	<b>IEEE1528:2013</b> Draft Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.		
	<b>IEC62209-2:2010</b> Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)		
	<b>KDB procedures</b> KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r01 KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01 KDB 248227 D01-SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11a/b/g Transmitters		
<p><b>Note:</b> 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</p>			

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## DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

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Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	RTWA170511001-08A	Original Report	2017-05-31

## EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of **Winmate INC.** and their product, Model: **M700DM8** or the EUT (Equipment under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

### Technical Specification

<b>Product Type</b>	Portable
<b>Exposure Category:</b>	Population / Uncontrolled
<b>Antenna Type(s):</b>	Internal Antenna
<b>Body-Worn Accessories:</b>	Headset
<b>Face-Head Accessories:</b>	None
<b>Multi-slot Class:</b>	None
<b>Operation Mode :</b>	WLAN 2.4G Bluetooth
<b>Frequency Band:</b>	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
<b>Conducted RF Power:</b>	WLAN2.4G: <b>15.22dBm</b> Bluetooth: <b>-1.49dBm</b>
<b>Dimensions (L*W*H):</b>	207mm (L) × 127 mm (W) × 20 mm (H)
<b>Power Source:</b>	3.7 V <sub>DC</sub> Rechargeable Battery
<b>Normal Operation:</b>	Body-worn and Handheld

#### Note:

1. The overall diagonal dimension of the EUT >200mm, so test procedures in KDB616217 should be applicable.

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## REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

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### FCC:

The Report and 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 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

### CE:

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by EN62209-1 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

**SAR Limits**

**FCC Limit (1g Tissue)**

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

**CE Limit (10g Tissue)**

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 10 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual 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).

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg (FCC) & 2 W/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

## **FACILITIES**

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The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Taiwan) to collect test data is located on the 70, Lane 169, Sec. 2, Datong Road, Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 22183, Taiwan, R.O.C.



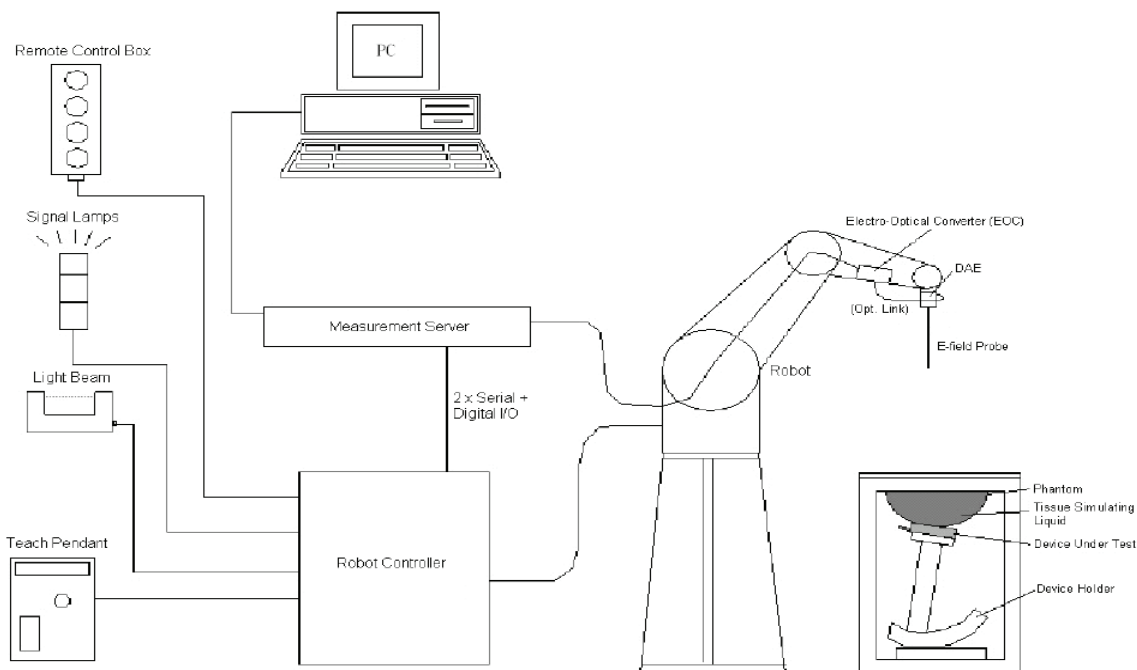
## DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



### DASY4 System Description

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli TX=RX family) 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 Win7 professional operating system and the DASY42 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.

### DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip-disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of 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 an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized point out, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

### Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist 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 with a 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 both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200M $\Omega$ ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

**EX3DV4 E-Field Probes**

<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
<b>Application</b>	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
<b>Compatibility</b>	DASY3, DASY4, DASY42 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

**SAM Twin Phantom**

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6 mm). The phantom has three measurement areas:

- \_ Left hand
- \_ Right hand
- \_ Flat phantom

The phantom table for the DASY systems based on the TX90XL and RX160L robots have the size of 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L xWx H). The phantom table for the compact DASY systems based on the RX60L robot have the size of 100 x 75 x 91 cm (L xWx H); these tables are reinforced for mounting of the robot onto the table.



For easy dislocation these tables have fork lift cut outs at the bottom.

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids)

A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during o\_-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible.

Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

## Robots

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60XL from Staubli SA (France). The TX robot family is the successor of the well known RX robot family and offers the same features important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

The above mentioned robots are controlled by the Staubli CS8c robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is contained on the CDs delivered along with the robot. Paper manuals are available upon request direct from Staubli.

## Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm<sup>2</sup> step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

## Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY4 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x8 (8mmx8mmx5mm) providing a volume of 32mm<sup>3</sup> in the X & Y axis, and 35mm in the Z axis.

### Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 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 P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

### Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (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
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

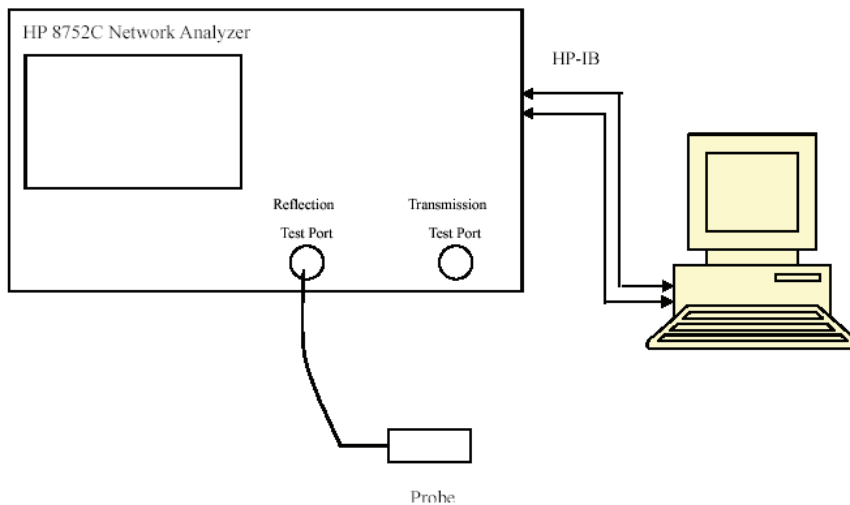
## EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

### Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Robot	RX60	5N26A1	N/A	N/A
DASY4 Test Software	DASY4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
DASY4 Measurement Server	DASY 4.5.12	1470	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	527	2016/10/19	2017/10/18
E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7382	2016/10/26	2017/10/25
Dipole,2450MHz	D2450V2	969	2015/7/8	2018/7/7
Mounting Device	N/A	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
Twin SAM	Twin SAM V5.0	1368	N/A	N/A
Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz Body	TS-2450-B	/	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	8753D	3410A05361	2017/3/24	2018/3/23
Signal Generator	83650D	3623A02870	2016/5/30	2017/5/29
Power Meter	E4418B	US39402167	2016/5/30	2017/5/29
Power Meter Sensor	E9300A	US39210953	2016/5/30	2017/5/29
Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	329401642	2017/1/18	2018/1/17
Directional Coupler	488Z	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	20dB, 100W	N/A	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	488Z	N/A	N/A	N/A

# SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

## Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

## Liquid Verification Results

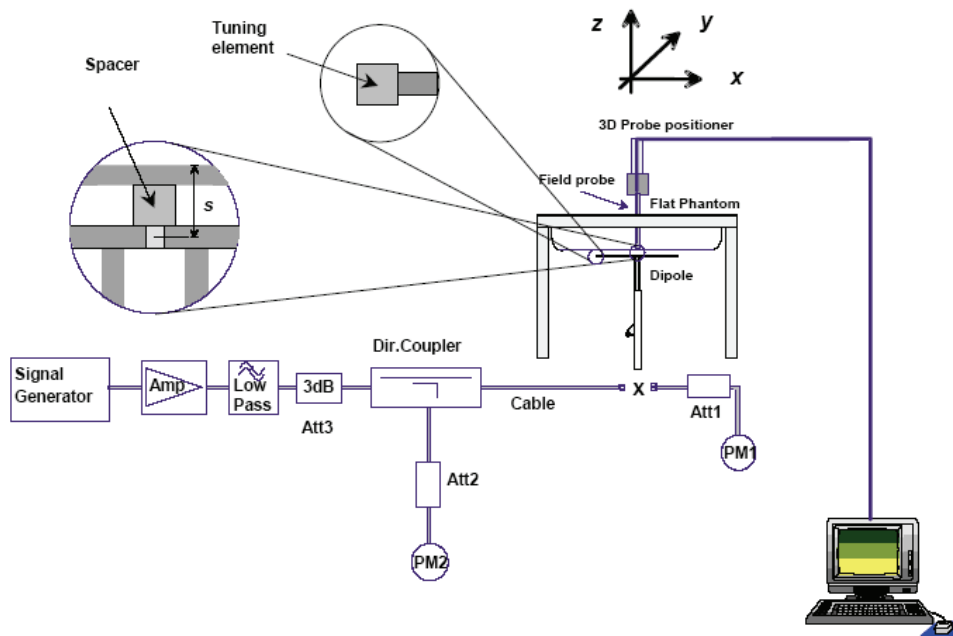
Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)
2412	Body	1.91	51.7	1.91	52.75	0.00	-2.08	$\pm 5$
2437	Body	1.95	51.6	1.94	52.72	0.52	-2.09	$\pm 5$
2462	Body	1.98	51.6	1.97	52.68	0.51	-2.09	$\pm 5$

\*Liquid Verification was performed on 2017-5-13.

### System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of  $\pm 10\%$ . The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

### System Verification Setup Block Diagram



### System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Tolerance (%)
2017/5/13	2450	MSL	250	D2450V2-969	7382	527	13.40	51.70	53.6	3.68	$\pm 10$

All SAR values are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.



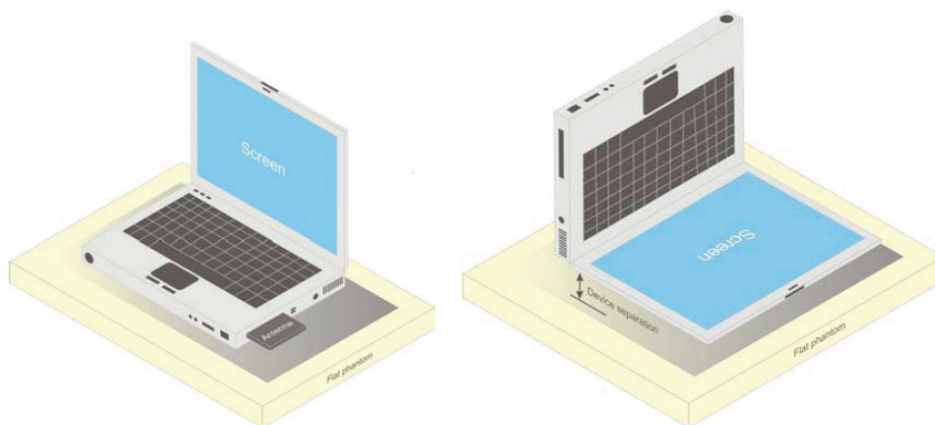
## EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

### Body-supported device

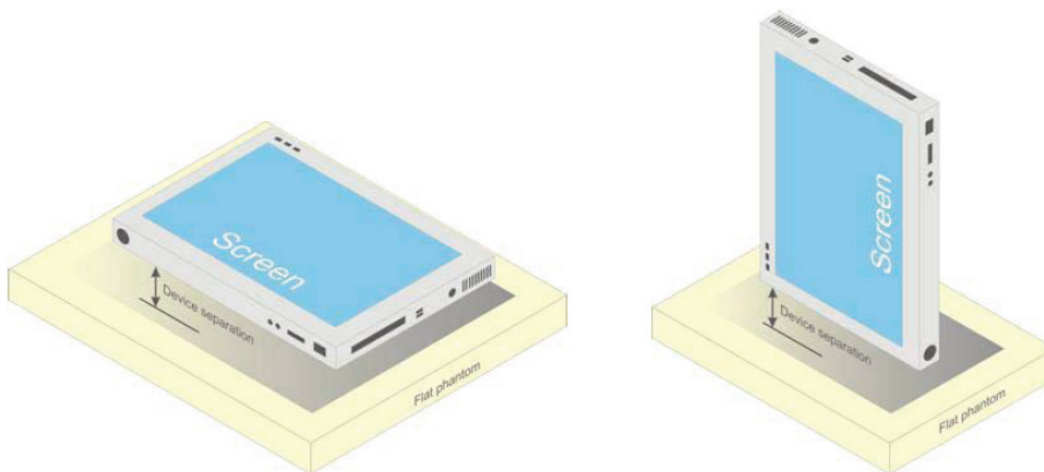
A typical example of a body supported device is a wireless enabled laptop device that among other orientations may be supported on the thighs of a sitting user. To represent this orientation, the device shall be positioned with its base against the flat phantom.

Other orientations may be specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom in all usable orientations. The screen portion of the device shall be in an open position at a 90° angle as seen in Figure a (left side), or at an operating angle specified for intended use by the manufacturer in the operating instructions. Where a body supported device has an integral screen required for normal operation, then the screen-side will not need to be tested if it ordinarily remains 200 mm from the body. Where a screen mounted antenna is present, this position shall be repeated with the screen against the flat phantom as shown in Figure 7a) (right side), if this is consistent with the intended use.

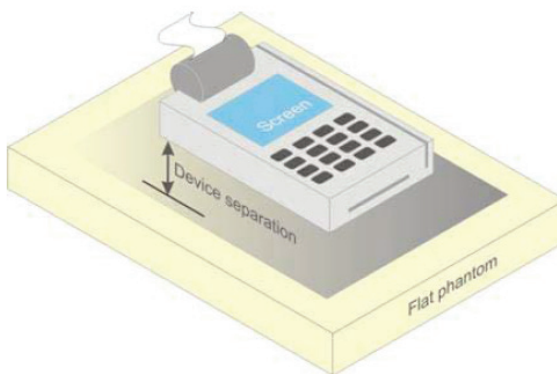
Other devices that fall into this category include tablet type portable computers and credit card transaction authorisation terminals, point-of-sale and/or inventory terminals. Where these devices may be torso or limb-supported, the same principles for body-supported devices are applied. The example in Figure b) shows a tablet form factor portable computer for which SAR should be separately assessed with d) each surface and e) the separation distances positioned against the flat phantom that correspond to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer. If the intended use is not specified in the user instructions, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom in all usable orientations. Some body-supported devices may allow testing with an external power supply (e.g. a.c. adapter) supplemental to the battery, but it shall be verified and documented in the measurement report that SAR is still conservative.



a) Portable computer with external antenna plug-in-radio-card (left side) or with internal antenna located in screen section (right side)



**b) Tablet form factor portable computer**

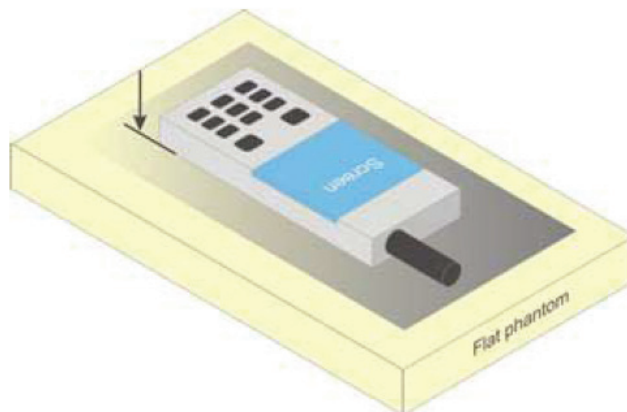


**c) Wireless credit card transaction authorisation terminal**

**Figure 7 – Test positions for body supported devices**

**Test positions for Hand-held device**

Hand-held device means a portable device which is located in a user’s hand during its intended use. Hand-held usage of the device, not at the head or torso. The device shall be placed directly against the flat phantom as shown in Figure J.1, for those sides of the device that are in contact with the hand during intended use.



**Figure J.1 – Test position for hand-held devices, not used at the head or torso**

## Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

For this case the DUT(Device Under Test) is set directly against the phantom, the test distance is 0mm.

## SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

## Test methodology

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06  
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04  
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02  
KDB 248227 D01 802 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02  
KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r01

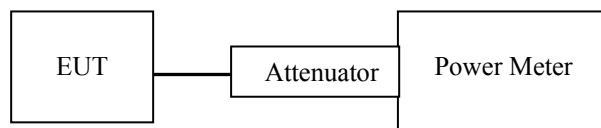
## CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

### Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

### Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the Power Meter through Attenuator.



### WLAN & Bluetooth LE

### Maximum Output Power

Mode/Band	Max Target Power (dBm)		
	Channel		
	Low	Middle	High
WLAN2.4G (802.11b)	12.5	14.5	15.5
WLAN2.4G (802.11g)	15.5	15.5	15.5
WLAN2.4G (802.11n HT20)	15.5	15.5	15.5
WLAN2.4G (802.11n HT40)	12.0	15.0	13.0
Bluetooth LE	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0

**WLAN2.4G**

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Average Output Power (dBm)
802.11b	CH 1	2412	12.19
	CH 6	2437	14.27
	CH 11	2462	15.22
802.11g	CH 1	2412	15.11
	CH 6	2437	15.14
	CH 11	2462	14.98
802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	15.03
	CH 6	2437	14.97
	CH 11	2462	14.79
802.11n-HT40	CH 3	2422	11.64
	CH 6	2437	14.94
	CH 9	2452	12.53

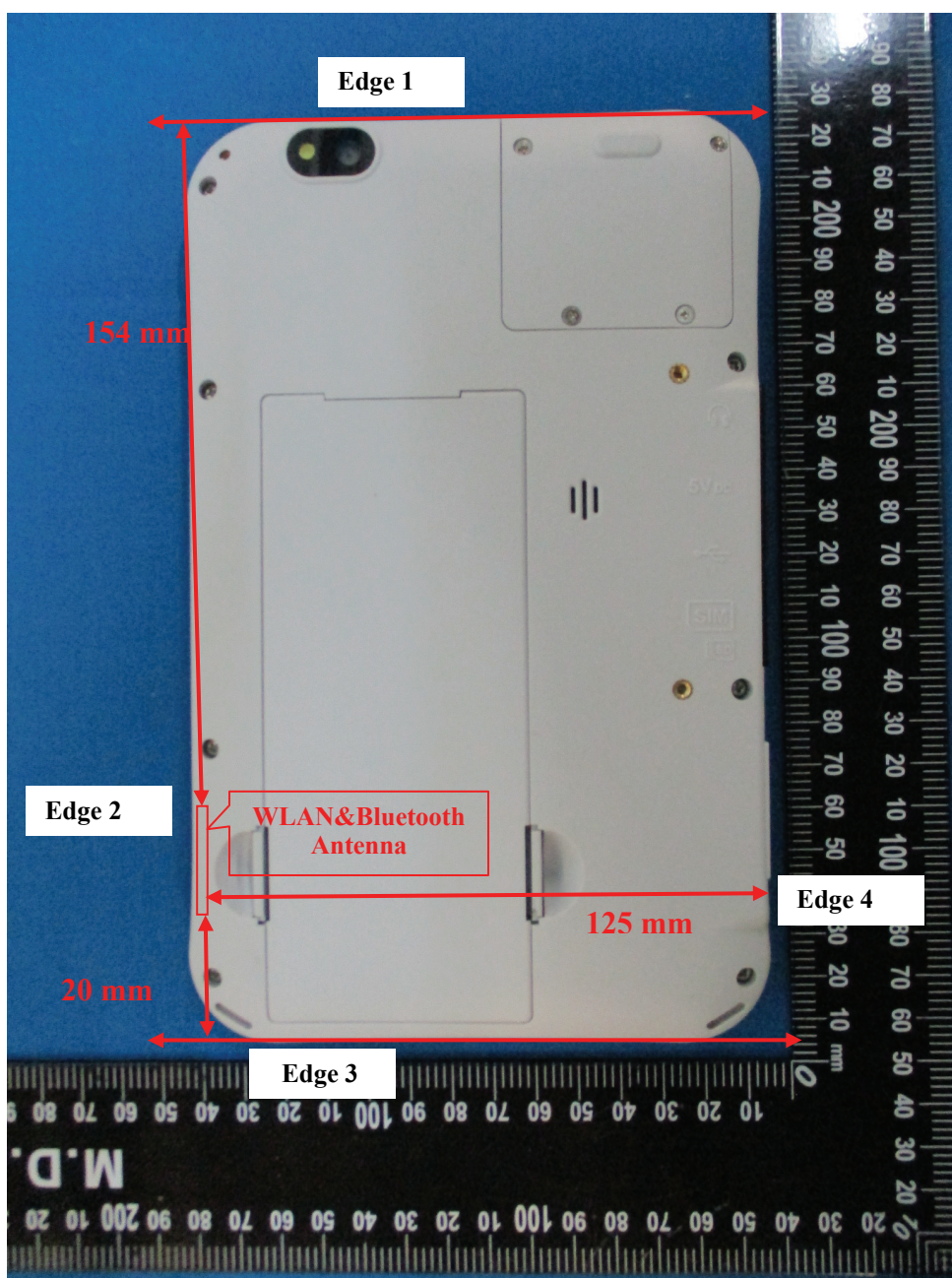
Note: The output power was tested under data rate 1Mbps for 802.11b, 6Mbps for 802.11g, MCS0 for 802.11n mode.

**Bluetooth LE**

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Average Output Power (dBm)
			GFSK
Bluetooth LE	CH 00	2402	-1.93
	CH 19	2440	-1.49
	CH 39	2480	-1.68

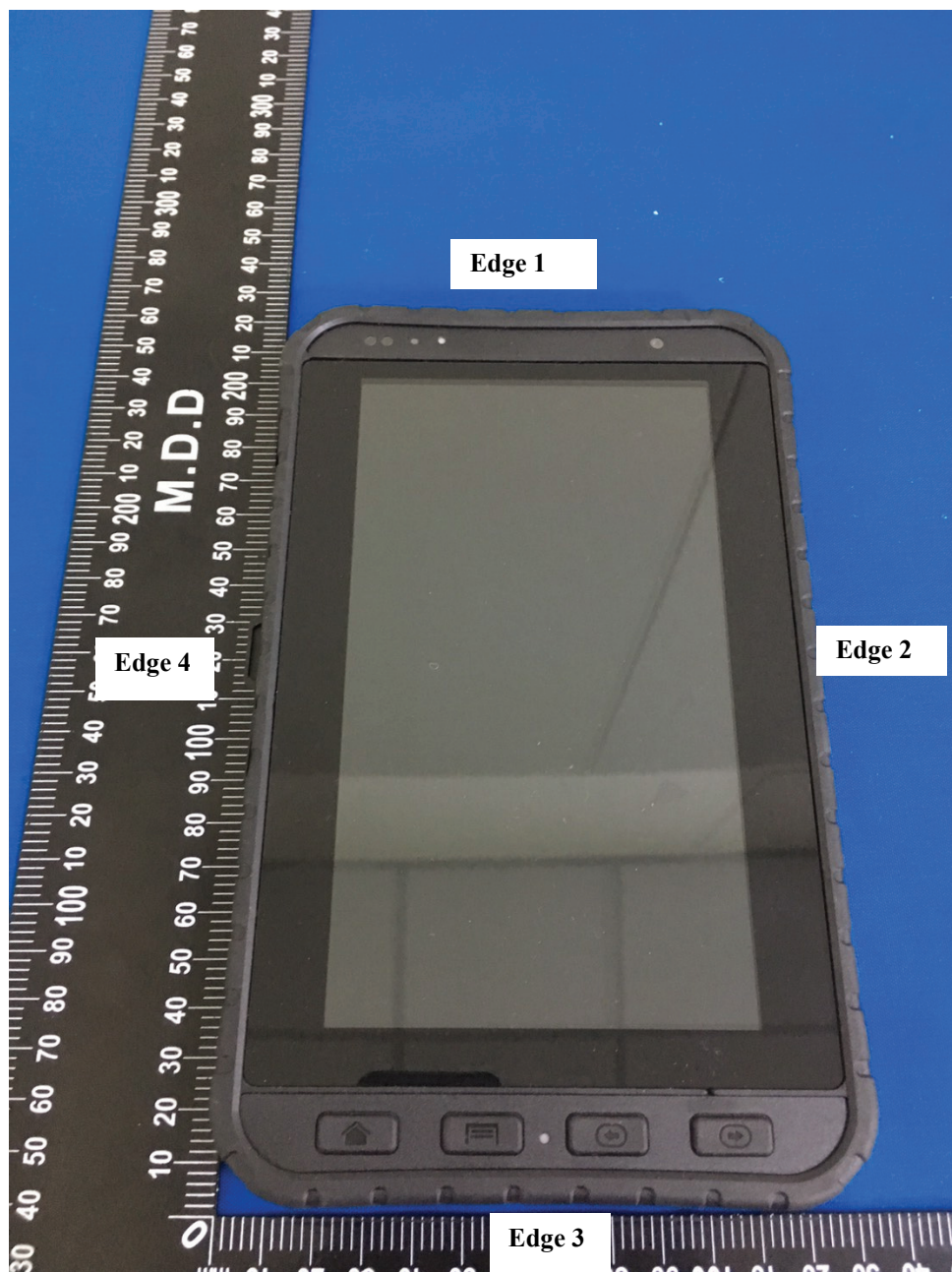


**Antenna Location**



**Note:** The WLAN and Bluetooth transmit and receive through the same antenna, they can not transmit simultaneously.

**Sample Edge Location**



**Antenna Distance To Edge**

Antenna Distance To Edge (mm)					
Antenna	Back	Edge 1	Edge 2	Edge 3	Edge 4
WLAN&Bluetooth LE	<5	154	<5	20	125

**Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations**

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Calculated value	Threshold (1-g)	SAR Test Exclusion
WLAN	2462	15.5	35	0	10.98	3	NO
Bluetooth LE	2480	-1.0	0.79	0	0.25	3	YES

**NOTE:**

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where}$$

1. f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.
2. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.
3. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.
4. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test Exclusion.

**SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge considerations Result**

Antenna Distance To Edge					
Mode	Back	Edge 1	Edge 2	Edge 3	Edge 4
WLAN	Required	Judge	Required	Judge	Judge

**Note:**

**Required:** The distance is less than 5mm, the SAR test is required as Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations table.

**Judge:** Please refer the below tables for detail.



**SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge considerations detail:****Distance < 50mm (To Edge)**

Antenna	Edge	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Calculated value	Threshold (1-g)	SAR Test required
WLAN	3	2462	15.5	35.0	20	2.8	3.0	No

**NOTE:**

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot$

$[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, where

1.  $f(\text{GHz})$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.

2. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.

3. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.

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

**Distance > 50mm(To Edges)**

Antenna	Edge	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Test exclusion Threshold (mW)	SAR Test required
WLAN	1	2462	15.5	35.0	154	1136.0	No
WLAN	4	2462	15.5	35.0	125	846.0	No

**NOTE:**

At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances*  $> 50$  mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:

a)  $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)]$  mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

b)  $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]$  mW, at  $> 1500$  MHz and  $\leq 6$  GHz

## SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

### Test Results:

#### Environmental Conditions:

<b>Temperature:</b>	22.3-23.7 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	63 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	1009 mbar
<b>Test Date:</b>	2017-05-13

#### WLAN2.4G:

Plot No.	Mode	Test Position	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Measure Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaled Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
3	802.11b	Back	11	2462	15.22	15.5	0.010	1.067	0.395	0.421
4	802.11b	Edge 2	11	2462	15.22	15.5	0.026	1.067	0.775	0.827
5	802.11b	Edge 2	1	2412	12.19	12.5	-0.023	1.074	0.286	0.307
6	802.11b	Edge 2	6	2437	14.27	14.5	0.00	1.054	0.317	0.334

#### WLAN2.4 GHz 802.11g/n SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

Mode	Tune-Up Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Power (mW)	Reported SAR(W/kg)	Adjusted SAR(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	SAR Test Exclusion
802.11b	15.5	35.48	0.827	/	/	/
802.11g	15.5	35.48	/	0.827	1.2	Yes
802.11n HT20	15.5	35.48	/	0.827	1.2	Yes
802.11n HT40	15.0	31.62	/	0.737	1.2	Yes

#### Note:

KDB 248227 D01-When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- When KDB Publication 447498 D01 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

## SAR Measurement Variability

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In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg;
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .

Note:

Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not  $> 1.20$ .

## APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) v <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	± 6.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6 %	R	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	± 3.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.7 %	± 10.4 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.4 %	± 20.8 %	-

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEC 62209-2								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) v <sub>eff</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	± 6.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	± 3.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.7 %	± 10.4 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.4 %	± 20.8 %	-