

# FCC SAR Test Report

## FCC ID: UFOOPH5000I

**Project No.** : 1611084  
**Equipment** : Handy Terminal with Bluetooth  
**Model Name** : OPH-5000i  
**Applicant** : OPTOELECTRONICS CO.,LTD.  
**Address** : 12-17, Tsukagoshi 4-chome, Warabi, Saitama Pref.  
335-0002 Japan

**Date of Receipt** : Nov. 10, 2017  
**Date of Test** : Nov. 10, 2017  
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**Tested by** : BTL Inc.



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## REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Issued No.	Description	Issued Date
BTL-FCC SAR-1611084	Original Issue	Nov. 13, 2017

## 1.. GENERAL SUMMARY

Equipment	Handy Terminal with Bluetooth
Brand Name	OPTICON
Model Name	OPH-5000i
Manufacturer	OPTOELECTRONICS CO.,LTD.
Address	12-17, Tsukagoshi 4-chome, Warabi, Saitama Pref. 335-0002 Japan
Standard(s)	<b>ANSI Std C95.1-1992</b> Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.( IEEE Std C95.1-1991) <b>IEEE Std 1528-2013</b> Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques <b>KDB447498 D01</b> General RF Exposure Guidance v06 <b>KDB248227 D01</b> 802. 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 <b>KDB865664 D01</b> SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 <b>KDB865664 D02</b> SAR Reporting v01r02 <b>KDB690783 D01</b> SAR Listings on Grants v01r03

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.

The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report (Ref No. BTL-FCC-SAR-1-1611084) were obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of TAF according to the ISO-17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s).



## 2.. RF EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

### 2.1. TEST FACILITY

The test facilities used to collect the test data in this report is **SAR room** at the location of No. 68-1, Ln. 169, Sec.2, Datong Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan.



## **2.2. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

Note: Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is  $< 1.5$  W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.





### 3.. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 3.1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for OPH-5000i is as below Table.

a. NB Mode

<b>Equipment Class</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>Highest Body (0mm) SAR-1g(W/kg)</b>
<b>DTS</b>	<b>2.4G WLAN</b>	<b>0.97</b>



### 3.2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Equipment	Handy Terminal with Bluetooth		
Model Name	OPH-5000i		
Modulation	WiFi(DSSS/OFDM),BT(GFSK/ $\pi$ /4-DQPSK/8-DPSK)		
Operation Frequency Range(s)	Band	TX (MHz)	RX (MHz)
	Bluetooth	2400~2483.5	
	WIFI 2.4G	2412~2462	
Operation Channel List	Band	Modulation	Channel list
	WIFI 2.4G	802.11b/g/n HT20	1-6-11
Antenna Gain	Band/Ant	Gain	
	2.4G/BT	-5.47 dBi	



### 3.3. LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25°C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	



### 3.4. MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	7369	Aug. 24, 2017	1 Year
2	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1486	Aug. 17, 2017	1 Year
3	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	973	Aug. 14, 2015	3 Year
7	Oval Flat Phantom	Speag	Oval Flat Phantom ELI 5.0	1240	N/A	N/A
10	ENA Network Analyzer	Keysight	E5071C	MY46524658	Dec. 06, 2016	1 Year
11	EXG Vector Signal Generator	Keysight	N5172B	MY53051229	Dec. 16, 2016	1 Year
12	Spectyrm Analyzer	R&S	FSV 7 GHz	103031	Jun. 06, 2017	1 Year
13	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1128008	Oct. 02, 2017	1 Year
14	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1126001	Oct. 02, 2017	1 Year
15	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2487A	6K00004714	Sep. 11, 2017	1 Year
16	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411A	34138	Sep. 11, 2017	1 Year
17	Dielectric Assessment Kit	Speag	DAK-3.5	1226	Dec. 09, 2015	N/A

Note: 1. "N/A" denotes no model name, serial No. or calibration specified.

2. 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.

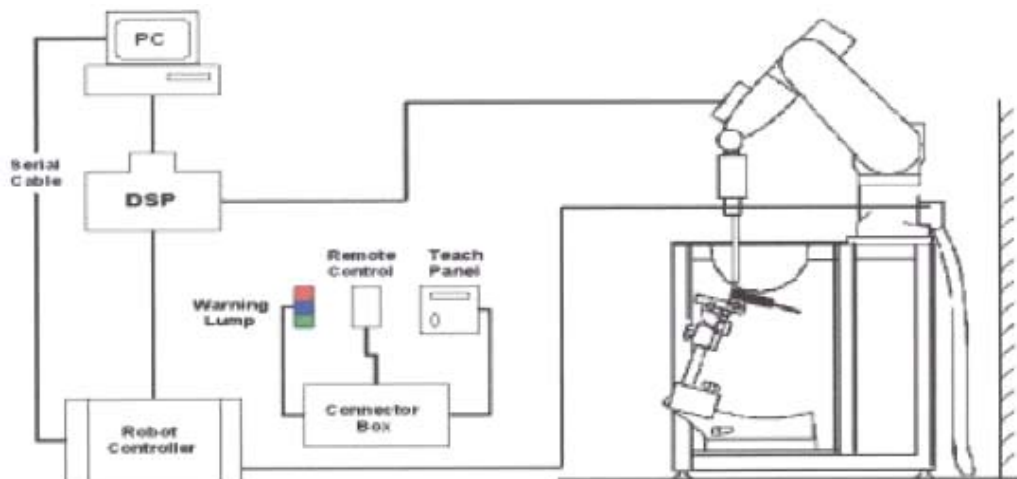
## 4..SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

### 4.1.SAR MEASUREMENT SET-UP

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1.  A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2.  A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3.  A data acquisition electronic (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.
4.  A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5.  The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6.  The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 7
7.  DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8.  Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9.  The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10.  The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11.  Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12.  System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

#### 4.1.1.Test Setup Layout



## 4.2.DASY5E-FIELDPROBESYSTEM

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4(manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

### 4.2.1.EX3DV4 PROBE SPECIFICATION

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm



EX3DV4 E-field Probe

#### 4.2.2.E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ . The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:  $\Delta t$  = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

$\Delta T$  = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:  $\sigma$  = Simulated tissue conductivity,

$\rho$  = Tissue density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>).


### 4.2.3. OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

#### 4.2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

**Construction:** Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is light weight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

**Material:** POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

#### 4.2.3.2 Phantom

Model	ELI4 Phantom	
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.	
Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 600 mm ; Width: 190mm Height: adjustable feet	
Available	Special	



#### 4.2.4. SCANNING PROCEDURE

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max.  $\pm 5\%$ .

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ ). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within  $\pm 30^\circ$ .)

- Area Scan

The “area scan” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement.

Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension ( $\leq 2\text{GHz}$ ), 12 mm in x- and y- dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.

- Zoom Scan

A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution:  $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}} \leq 2\text{GHz} - \leq 8\text{mm}$ , 2-4GHz -  $\leq 5\text{mm}$  and 4-6 GHz -  $\leq 4\text{mm}$ ;  $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}} \leq 3\text{GHz} - \leq 5\text{mm}$ , 3-4 GHz -  $\leq 4\text{mm}$  and 4-6GHz -  $\leq 2\text{mm}$  where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.) are shown in table form in chapter 7.2.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x- and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength - also show the liquid depth.

The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan resolution ( $\Delta x_{area}, \Delta y_{area}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan spatial resolution ( $\Delta x_{zoom}, \Delta y_{zoom}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)^*$	
≤2GHz	≤15mm	≤8mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥30mm
2-3GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥30mm
3-4GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥28mm
4-5GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤2.5mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥25mm
5-6GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤2mm	≤2mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥22mm

#### 4.2.5.SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points( with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points( with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points( with 4mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting “Graph Evaluated”.
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

#### Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

#### Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff ].

#### Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

#### Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

## **4.2.6.DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION**

### **4.2.5.1Data Storage**

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DAE4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm<sup>2</sup>], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

#### 4.2.7. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:	Sensitivity	Normi, $a_{i0}$ , $a_{i1}$ , $a_{i2}$
	Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	Diode compression point	Dcp <sub>i</sub>
Device parameters:	Frequency	f
	Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity	.
	Density	.

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcp_i$$

With	$V_i$ = compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	$U_i$ = input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	cf = crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
	dcp <sub>i</sub> = diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = ( V_i / \text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF} )^{1/2}$$

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = ( V_i )^{1/2} \cdot ( a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2 ) / f$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i ( i = x, y, z )

$\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i ( i = x, y, z )  
[mV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>] for E-field Probes

$\text{ConvF}$  = sensitivity enhancement in solution

$a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

$f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]

$E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

$H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{\text{tot}} = (E_X^2 + E_Y^2 + E_Z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$\text{SAR} = (E_{\text{tot}})^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

With  $\text{SAR}$  = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

$E_{\text{tot}}$  = total field strength in V/m

= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

= equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{\text{pwe}} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 / 3770 \text{ or } P_{\text{pwe}} = H_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

With  $P_{\text{pwe}}$  = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

$E_{\text{tot}}$  = total field strength in V/m

$H_{\text{tot}}$  = total magnetic field strength in A/m

## 5.. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

### 5.1. TISSUE VERIFICATION

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
Body 2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M + resistivity  
 HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]  
 Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Tissue Verification									
Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Targeted Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Targeted Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Deviation Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Deviation Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Date
Body	2450	23.2	22.5	1.990	51.538	1.95	52.7	2.05	Nov. 10, 2017

Note:

- 1)The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.
- 2)KDB 865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.
- 3)The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies. The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY rounds to three significant digits.

## 5.2. SYSTEM CHECK

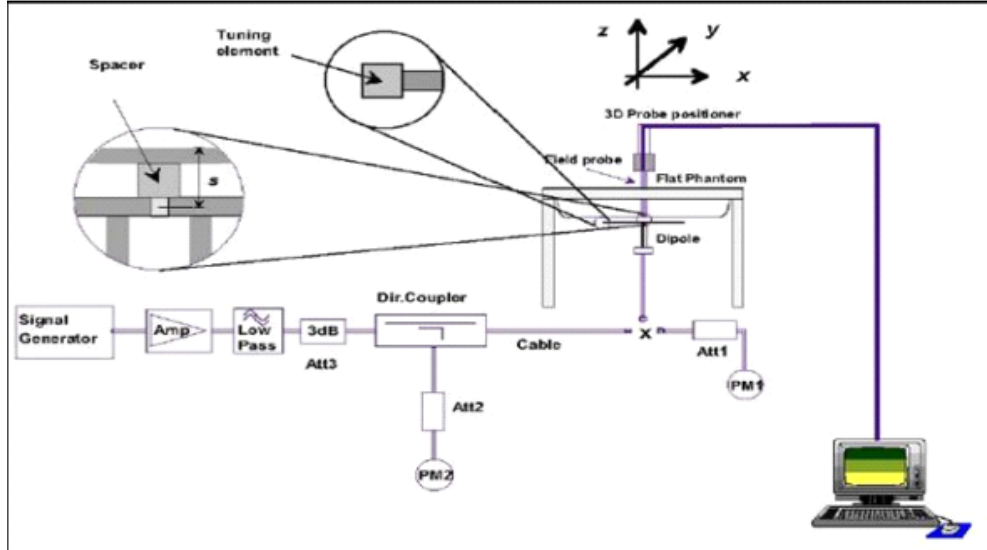
The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests.

System Check	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	normalized SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N
Body	Nov. 10, 2017	2450	51.50	14.10	56.40	9.09	973

## 5.3. SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250 mW (below 5GHz) or 100mW (above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system ( $\pm 10\%$ ).





## **6..SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY**

### **6.1.SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY**

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The 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; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 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  $> 1.20$ .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

### **6.2.SAR MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is  $< 1.5$  W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is not required.





## 7.. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

### 7.1. WIFI TEST CONFIGURATION

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

Mode	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n HT20
Duty cycle	100%		
Crest factor	1		

#### ◇ 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

#### ◇ 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

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.

- 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) 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.

### 7.1.1. Body-worn test configuration

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. The distance between the device and the phantom was kept 0mm.

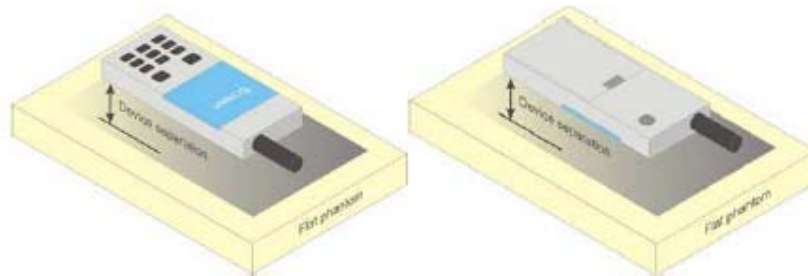


Figure 3 Test positions for body-worn device

### 7.1.2. Product specific 10-g SAR test configuration

Per KDB 648474 D04, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension  $>15.0\text{cm}$  or an overall diagonal dimension  $>16.0\text{cm}$  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, the device is marketed as “Phablet”.

The UMPC mini-tablets procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at  $\leq 25\text{mm}$  from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for product specific 10-g SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, product specific 10-g SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR  $>1.2\text{W/kg}$ ; when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for phablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold.

### 7.2. SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

(1)The SAR exclusion threshold for distances<50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50\text{mm}$  and for transmission frequencies between 100MHz and 6GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is <5mm, a distance of 5mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

(2)The SAR exclusion threshold for distances>50mm is defined by the following equation, as illustrated in KDB 447498 D01 Appendix B:

a) at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f_{\text{(MHz)}}/150)] \text{ mW}$$

b) at >1500MHz and  $\leq 6\text{GHz}$

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10] \text{ mW}$$

#### 7.2.1

The location of the antennas inside mobile phone is shown as below picture:

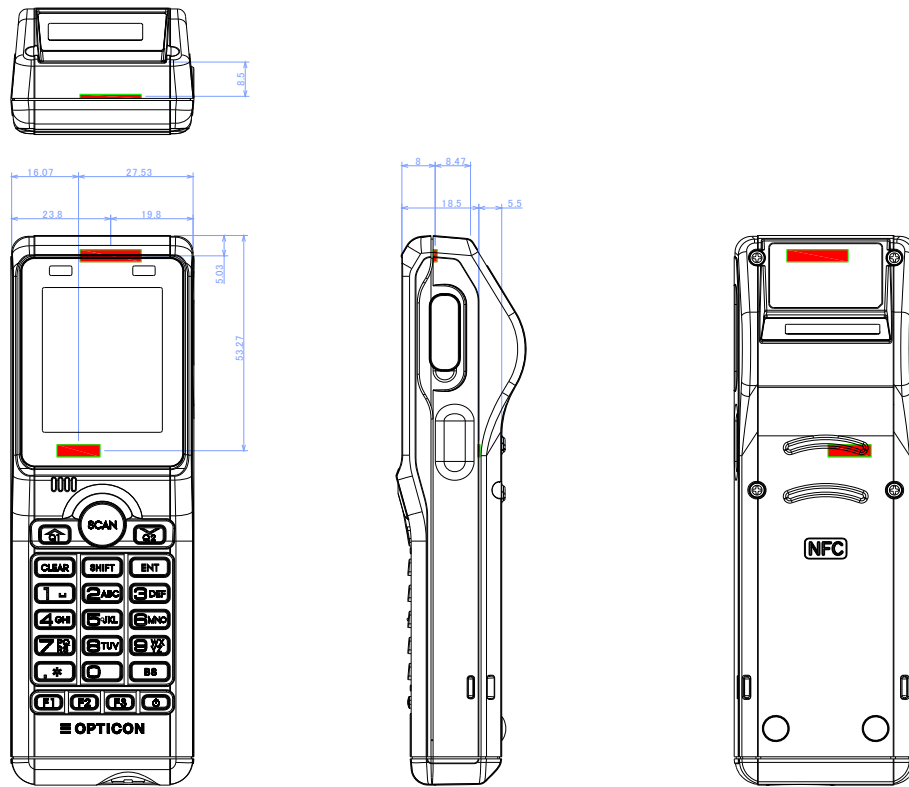


Table 7.3.1 Antenna to the edge (mm)

Ant\Position	Front Face	Rear Face	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
WiFi Ant	8	8.5	23.8	19.8	5.03	130.97
BT Ant	18.5	5.5	16.07	27.53	53.27	82.73



## 7.2.2 SAR Test Exclusion Calculations

### Antennas $\leq$ 50mm to edges

Radio	Frq. (MHz)	Tune-up Power		Separation distances (mm)					Calculated Threshold				
		dBm	mW	Rear	Front	Left	Right	Top	Rear	Front	Left	Right	Top
802.11b	2437	22.00	158.49	8.50	8.00	23.80	19.80	5.03	16	15	46	38	10
Test Requirement(Yes/No)									Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
802.11g	2437	24.00	251.19	8.50	8.00	23.80	19.80	5.03	16	15	46	38	10
Test Requirement(Yes/No)									Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
802.11n HT20	2437	24.00	251.19	8.50	8.00	23.80	19.80	5.03	16	15	46	38	10
Test Requirement(Yes/No)									Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT	2480	5.00	3.16	5.50	18.50	16.07	27.53	53.27	10	35	31	52	-
Test Requirement(Yes/No)									No	No	No	No	-

### Antennas $\leq$ 50mm to edges

Radio	Frq. (MHz)	Tune-up Power		Separation distances (mm)		Calculated Threshold	
		dBm	mW	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom
802.11b	2437	22.00	158.49	5.03	130.97	-	906
Test Requirement(Yes/No)						-	NO
802.11g	2437	24.00	251.19	5.03	130.97	-	906
Test Requirement(Yes/No)						-	NO
802.11n HT20	2437	24.00	251.19	5.03	130.97	-	906
Test Requirement(Yes/No)						-	NO
BT	2480	5.00	3.16	53.27	130.97	128	905
Test Requirement(Yes/No)						NO	NO



## 8..TEST RESULT

### 8.1.CONDUCTED POWER RESULTS

#### 8.1.1.CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF BT

BT	Tune Up	Average Conducted Power (dBm)			SAR Test (Yes/No)
		CH0	CH39	CH78	
		2402	2441	2480	
DH5	5	3.17	3.59	4.65	No
3DH5	3	1.57	2.1	2.22	No

Note:

1) The conducted power of BT is measured with RMS detector.

#### 8.1.2.CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WiFi 2.4G

Mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Tune up	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test (Yes/No)
802.11b	1	2412	1	22	21.82	Yes
	6	2437		22	21.88	
	11	2462		22	21.82	
802.11g	1	2412	6	17	16.54	No
	6	2437		24	23.88	
	11	2462		20	19.69	
802.11n HT20	1	2412	6.5	17	16.61	YES
	6	2437		24	23.99	
	11	2462		17	16.93	

Note:

1) The Average conducted power of WiFi is measured with RMS detector.

2) Per KDB248227 D01, for WiFi 2.4GHz, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS modes(802.11b)was selected for SAR measurement.SAR for OFDM modes(2.4GHz 802.11g/n) is required When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM modes(802.11g/n)to DSSS modes(802.11b)specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is >1.2 W/kg.



## 8.2.SAR TEST RESULTS

### General Notes:

1) Per KDB447498 D01v06, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.

2) Per KDB447498 D01v06, 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:  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

3) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$  W/kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is  $\leq 20\%$ , and the measured SAR  $< 1.45$  W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.

4) Per KDB865664 D02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is  $> 1.5$  W/kg, or  $> 7.0$  W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing.

### WLAN Notes:

1. For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated(peak)SAR is used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 2.4GHZ WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement.SAR for OFDM modes(2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR.



### 8.2.1.SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT OF BODY

Body SAR result at 0cm of the WiFi

Test No.	Band	CH	Test Position	Data Rate	Tune up (dBm)	Measured (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Area Scan Peak SAR	SAR Value (W/kg)1-g	Reported SAR
1	802.11b	6	Front Face	1Mbps	22	21.88	0.06	0.528	0.379	0.39
2	802.11b	6	Rear Face	1Mbps	22	21.88	0.15	0.177	0.15	0.15
3	802.11b	6	Left Side	1Mbps	22	21.88	0.13	0.263	0.163	0.17
4	802.11b	6	Right Side	1Mbps	22	21.88	0.19	0.703	0.529	0.54
5	802.11b	6	Top Side	1Mbps	22	21.88	0.19	0.584	0.863	0.89
6	802.11b	1	Top Side 0cm	1Mbps	22	21.82	0.07	0.559	0.828	0.86
7	802.11b	11	Top Side	1Mbps	22	21.82	0.01	0.63	0.932	0.97
8 Repeat test	802.11b	11	Top Side	1Mbps	22	21.82	0.11	0.631	0.93	0.97
9	802.11n HT20	6	Front Face	MCS0	24	23.99	0.18	0.36	0.329	0.33
10	802.11n HT20	6	Rear Face	MCS0	24	23.99	0.17	0.134	0.1	0.10
11	802.11n HT20	6	Left Side	MCS0	24	23.99	0.14	0.16	0.106	0.11
12	802.11n HT20	6	Right Side	MCS0	24	23.99	-0.09	0.481	0.352	0.35
13	802.11n HT20	6	Top Side	MCS0	24	23.99	-0.16	0.411	0.585	0.59

Note: The adjusted Body SAR is  $0.97 \times (154/251) = 1.58$  mW/g, the OFDM is required.



### **8.3. MULTIPLE TRANSMITTER EVALUATION**

WiFi antenna and BT antenna cannot transmit simultaneously.



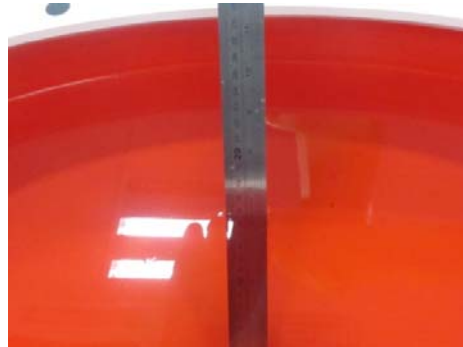
## APPENDIX

### 1. Test Layout

#### Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Liquid depth in the flat Phantom ( $\geq 15\text{cm}$  depth)  
Body(2400MHz~2500MHz)





**Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification**

**Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement**

**Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole**

**Appendix D. Photographs of the Test Set-Up**