

# FCC SAR Test Report

**Report No.** : SA190702W004-1  
**Applicant** : Shenzhen GJS technology Co., LTD.  
**Address** : 313 Bldg 7, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Youth Innovation and Entrepreneur Hub, 35 Qianwan 1st Rd, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China  
**Product** : GANKER EX Joystick Controller  
**FCC ID** : 2AI4F-G50500  
**Brand** : GJS ROBOT  
**Model No.** : G50500  
**Standards** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2013  
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04 / KDB 865664 D02 v01r02  
KDB 248227 D01 v02r02  
/ KDB 447498 D01 v06  
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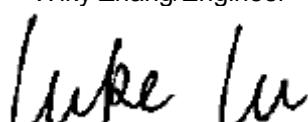
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Prepared By :



Wiky Zhang/Engineer

Approved By :



Luke Lu / Manager



Certificate # 3939.01

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## **Release Control Record**



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### 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body-worn SAR <sub>1g</sub> (1.0 cm Gap) (W/kg)	Highest Reported Extremity SAR <sub>1g</sub> (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
NII	5.2G WLAN	0.41	1.53
	5.8G WLAN	0.91	1.89
DTS	Bluetooth	N/A	N/A
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		Body-worn (W/kg)	Hotspot (W/kg)
ANT0+ANT1		0.91	1.89

**Note:**

1. The SAR limit (Head & Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg, Extremity: SAR<sub>10g</sub> 4.0 W/kg) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.



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### 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	GANKER EX Joystick Controller
FCC ID	2AI4F-G50500
Brand Name	GJS ROBOT
Model Name	G50500
HW Version	V4.0
SW Version	V0.32
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 5180 ~ 5240, 5745 ~ 5805 Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
Uplink Modulations	802.11a/n : OFDM Bluetooth : LE
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	WLAN 5.2G : 18.5 WLAN 5.8G : 19.0 Bluetooth : 0
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

#### Note:

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.



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### 3. SAR Measurement System

#### 3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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

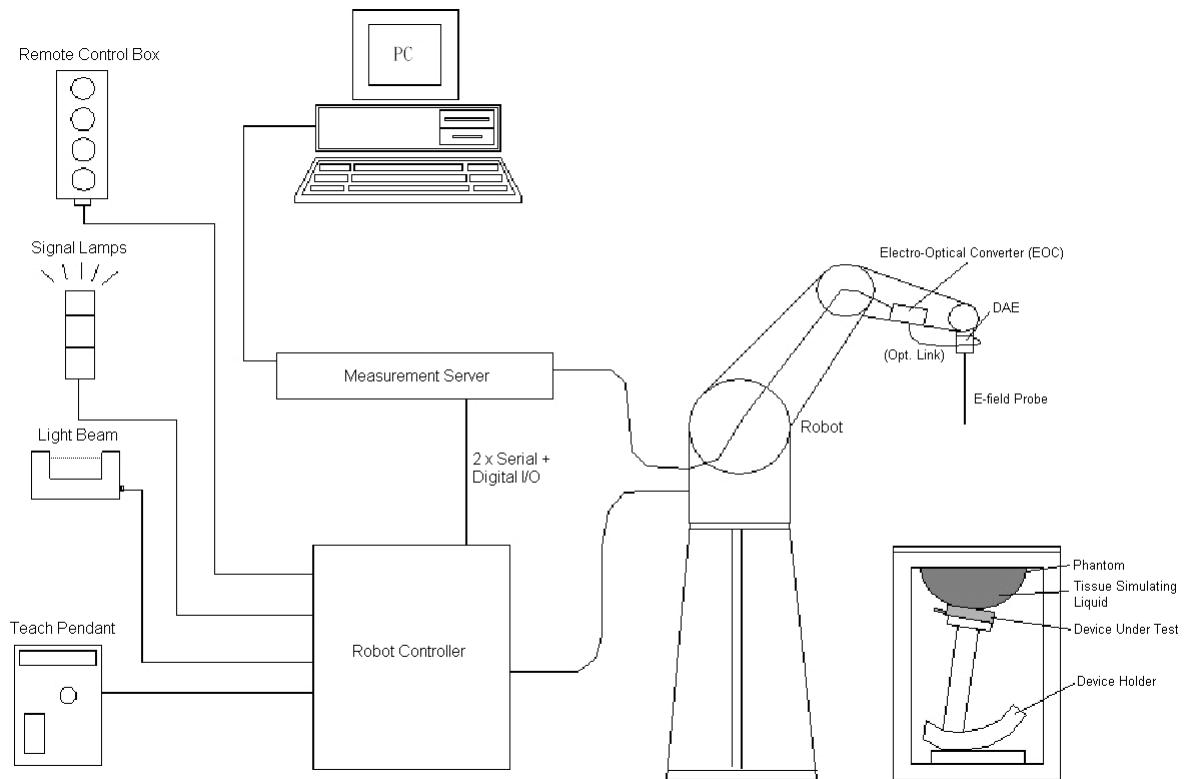
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

#### 3.2 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.



**Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup**

### 3.2.1 Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

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



**Fig-3.2 DASY5**

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### 3.2.2 Probes

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.

<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/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>Model</b>	ES3DV3	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	

### 3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE3, DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	< 5 $\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	< 50 fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

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### 3.2.4 Phantoms

<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm ( $6 \pm 0.2$ mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	

<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2.0 \pm 0.2$ mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	

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### 3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
<b>Construction</b>	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).	
<b>Material</b>	POM	

Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

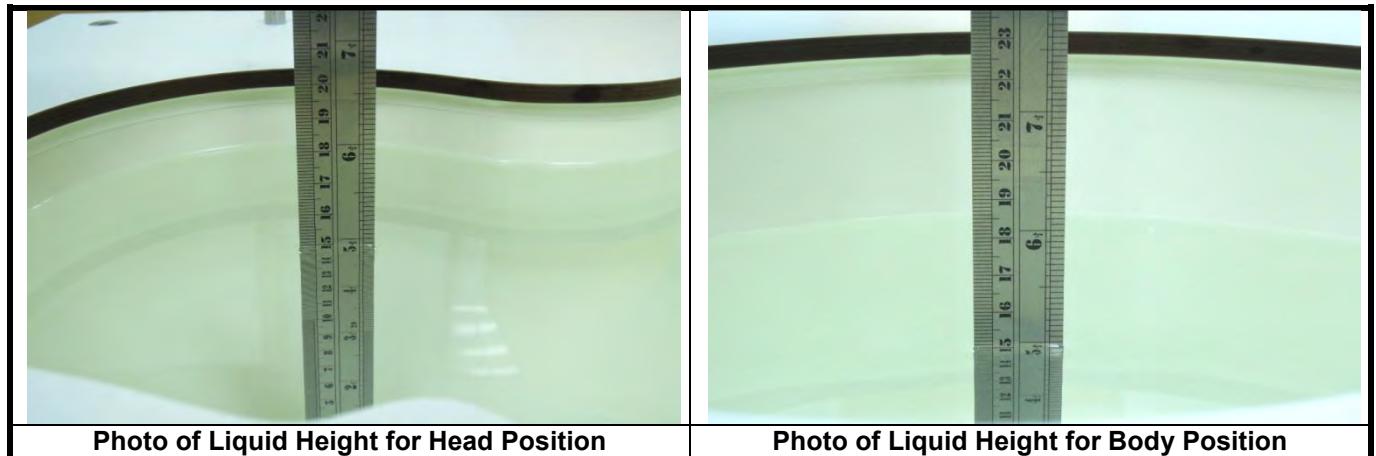
### 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

<b>Model</b>	D-Serial	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
<b>Return Loss</b>	> 20 dB	
<b>Power Capability</b>	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

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### 3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

**Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>Target Permittivity</b>	<b>Range of ±5%</b>	<b>Target Conductivity</b>	<b>Range of ±5%</b>
<b>For Head</b>				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
<b>For Body</b>				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30



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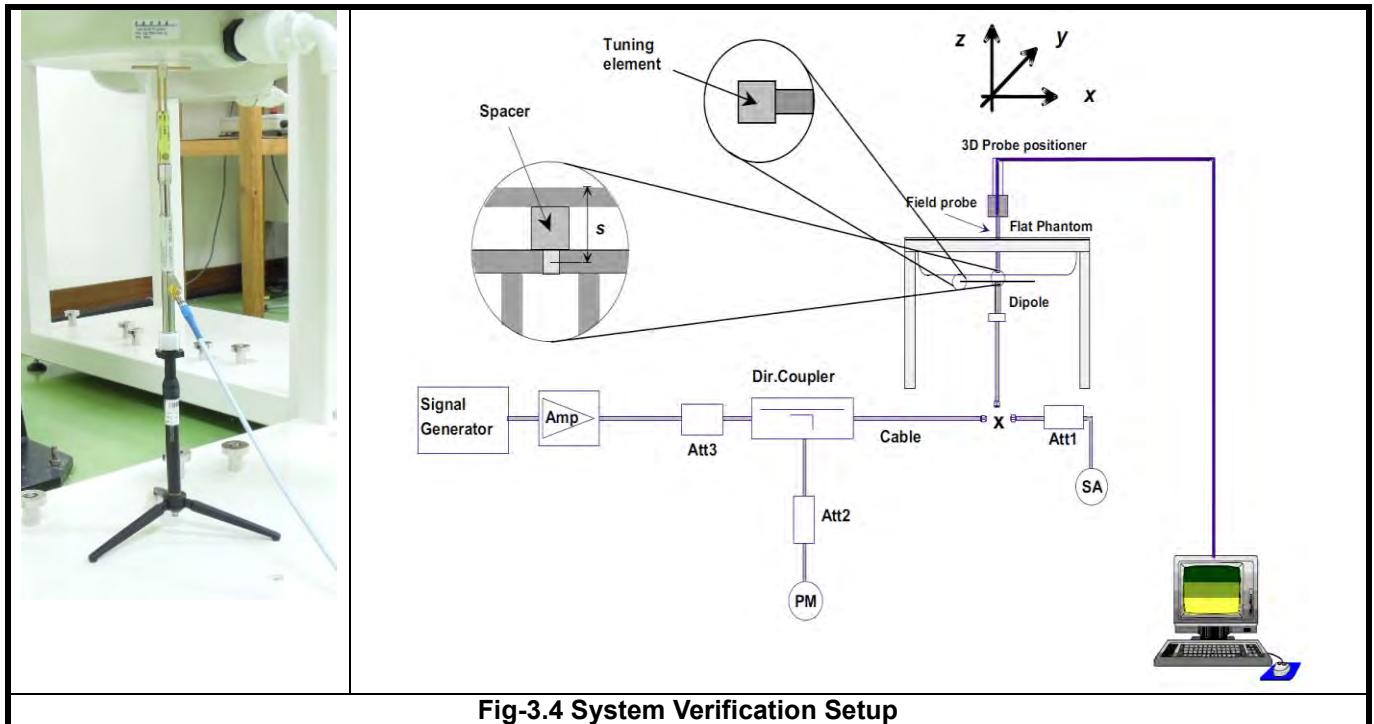
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

### **3.3 SAR System Verification**

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



**Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup**

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.



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### 3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

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

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

#### 3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

#### Note:

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is  $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , the zoom scan resolution of  $\Delta x / \Delta y$  (2-3GHz:  $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ , 3-4GHz:  $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ , 4-6GHz:  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ ) may be applied.

#### 3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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



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### 3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

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

### 3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

### 3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

## 4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

### 4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

#### <Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

#### Initial Test Configuration

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

#### Subsequent Test Configuration

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

#### SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over



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802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

### <Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing>

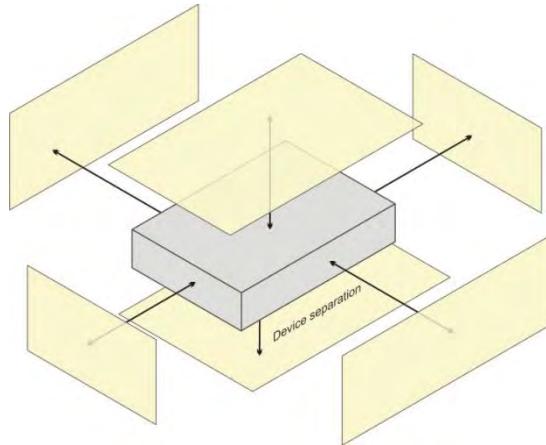
This device has installed Bluetooth engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During Bluetooth SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

## 4.2 EUT Testing Position

### 4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

Per Response to Inquiry to FCC (Tracking Number 136961), Since the controller can be belt worn, you will need to 1g-SAR test the back of the controller in direct contact (0mm) with the flat phantom.

For the other sides of the controller, should use the test procedures in KDB 941225 D07 and test 0mm for 10g-SAR and 10mm for 1g-SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at  $\leq 25$  mm from that surface or edge.



Based on the antenna location shown on appendix D of this report, the SAR testing required for hotspot mode is listed as below.

Antenna	Front Face	Rear Face	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
WLAN Ant-0		V		V		
WLAN Ant-1		V	V			



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### 4.2.2 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The simultaneous transmission possibilities for this device are listed as below.

Simultaneous TX Combination	Capable Transmit Configurations	Body Exposure Condition
1	WLAN 5.2G: ANT0 + ANT1	Yes
2	WLAN 5.8G: ANT0 + ANT1	Yes

**Note :**

1. The WLAN and Bluetooth cannot transmit simultaneously, so there is no co-location test requirement for WLAN and Bluetooth.
2. This device does not support voice transmission capability.



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### 4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Target Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Target Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Jul. 30, 2019	Body	5250	22.8	5.480	47.829	5.36	48.90	2.24	-2.19
Jul. 30, 2019	Body	5800	22.8	6.184	46.913	6.00	48.20	3.07	-2.67

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2$  °C.

### 4.4 System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point		Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
						Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Jul. 30, 2019	3873	Body	5250	5.480	47.829	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Jul. 30, 2019	3873	Body	5800	6.184	46.913	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

### 4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Jul. 30, 2019	Body	5250	78.60	7.58	75.80	-3.56	1133	3873	1341
Jul. 30, 2019	Body	5800	77.20	7.52	75.20	-2.59	1133	3873	1341

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.



## 4.6 Maximum Output Power

### 4.6.1 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	Tx Antenna	5.2G WLAN	5.8G WLAN
802.11a	Ant-0	18.5	18.5
	Ant-1	18.5	19.0
802.11n HT20	Ant-0	16.0	16.0
	Ant-1	15.0	16.0

Mode	2.4G Bluetooth
LE	0

### 4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

The measuring conducted average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

#### <WLAN 5.2G>

Mode	802.11a			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	36 (5180)	40 (5200)	44 (5220)	48 (5240)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.72	17.21	17.10	18.18
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.65	16.70	16.30	18.05
Mode	802.11n (HT20)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	36 (5180)	40 (5200)	44 (5220)	48 (5240)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.57	15.55	15.23	15.61
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.53	14.58	14.33	14.55

#### <WLAN 5.8G>

Mode	802.11a			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	149 (5745)	153 (5765)	157 (5785)	161 (5805)
Average Power (Ant-0)	18.01	17.95	18.22	18.06
Average Power (Ant-1)	18.21	18.02	18.28	18.18
Mode	802.11n (HT20)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	149 (5745)	153 (5765)	157 (5785)	161 (5805)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.03	15.01	15.31	15.53
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.34	15.02	14.93	14.47

#### <Bluetooth>

Mode	Bluetooth LE		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	19 (2440)	39 (2480)
Average Power	-0.87	-2.22	-3.77



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### 4.7 SAR Testing Results

#### 4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

##### <KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1)  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$

##### <KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

- (1) For WLAN 5 GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .
- (2) For WLAN MIMO mode, the power-based standalone SAR test exclusion or the sum of SAR provision in KDB 447498 to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion should be applied. Otherwise, SAR for MIMO mode will be measured with all applicable antennas transmitting simultaneously at the specified maximum output power of MIMO operation.

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### 4.7.2 SAR Results for Body-worn Exposure Condition

Plot No.	Band	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Ant.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	802.11a	Rear Face	0	48	0	18.5	18.18	1.08	0.01	0.013	0.01
	802.11a	Right Side	1	48	0	18.5	18.18	1.08	0.11	0.382	0.41
	802.11a	Rear Face	0	48	1	18.5	18.05	1.11	0.01	0.094	0.10
	802.11a	Left Side	1	48	1	18.5	18.05	1.11	0.05	0.365	0.40
2	802.11a	Rear Face	0	157	0	18.5	18.22	1.07	-0.08	0.017	0.02
	802.11a	Right Side	1	157	0	18.5	18.22	1.07	0.01	0.857	0.91
	802.11a	Rear Face	0	157	1	18.5	18.28	1.05	0.03	0.0106	0.01
	802.11a	Left Side	1	157	1	18.5	18.28	1.05	-0.19	0.345	0.36
3	802.11a	Right Side	1	149	0	18.5	18.01	1.12	0.18	0.428	0.48
	802.11a	Right Side	1	161	0	18.5	18.05	1.11	0.01	0.748	0.83

### 4.7.3 SAR Results for Extremity Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Test Position	Ch.	Ant.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-10g (W/kg)
3	802.11a	Right Side	48	0	18.5	18.18	1.08	0.00	1.42	1.53
	802.11a	Left Side	48	1	18.5	18.05	1.11	0.06	1.25	1.39
4	802.11a	Right Side	157	0	18.5	18.22	1.07	0.07	1.77	1.89
	802.11a	Left Side	157	1	18.5	18.28	1.05	0.09	0.311	0.33

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### 4.7.4 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is  $\leq 1.10$ , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. 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.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. 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, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Band	Test Position	Ch.	Original Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio
802.11a	Right Side	157	0.857	0.823	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



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### 4.7.5 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

#### <Estimated SAR Calculation>

According to KDB 447498 D01, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following formula to result in substantially conservative SAR values of <= 0.4 W/kg to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(\text{mW})}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(\text{mm})}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}}}{7.5}$$

If the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is > 50 mm, the 0.4 W/kg is used for SAR-1g.

Mode / Band	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
BT (DSS)	2.48	0.0	Body	5	0.04

#### Note:

1. The separation distance is determined from the outer housing of the EUT to the user.
2. When standalone SAR testing is not required, an estimated SAR can be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

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### <SAR Summation Analysis>

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of  $SAR_{1g}$  of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit ( $SAR_{1g}$  1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of  $SAR_{1g}$  is greater than the SAR limit ( $SAR_{1g}$  1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

No.	Conditions (SAR1 + SAR2)	Exposure Condition	Test Position	Max. SAR1	Max. SAR2	SAR Summation	SPLSR Analysis
1	WLAN 5.2G (ANT0 + ANT1)	Body	Rear Face	0.01	0.10	0.11	$\Sigma$ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Left Side	0.00	0.40	0.40	$\Sigma$ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Right Side	0.41	0.00	0.41	$\Sigma$ SAR < 1.6, Not required
		Extremity	Left Side	0.00	1.39	1.39	$\Sigma$ SAR < 4.0, Not required
			Right Side	1.53	0.00	1.53	$\Sigma$ SAR < 4.0, Not required
2	WLAN 5.8G (ANT0 + ANT1)	Body	Rear Face	0.02	0.01	0.03	$\Sigma$ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Left Side	0.00	0.36	0.36	$\Sigma$ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Right Side	0.91	0.00	0.91	$\Sigma$ SAR < 1.6, Not required
		Extremity	Left Side	0.00	0.33	0.33	$\Sigma$ SAR < 4.0, Not required
			Right Side	1.89	0.00	1.89	$\Sigma$ SAR < 4.0, Not required

Test Engineer : York Liu



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### 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1133	Aug. 31, 2018	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3873	Aug. 31, 2018	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1341	Aug. 28, 2018	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214638	Jun. 24, 2019	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9010A	MY54510355	Feb. 26, 2019	1 Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5183A	MY50143024	Mar. 27, 2019	1 Year
Power Meter	Agilent	N1914A	MY52180044	Oct. 10, 2018	2 Years
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A H18	MY52050011	Jan. 21, 2019	1 Year
Power Meter	ANRITSU	ML2495A	1506002	Feb. 26, 2019	1 Year
Power Sensor	ANRITSU	MA2411B	1339353	Feb. 26, 2019	1 Year
Temp. & Humi. Recorder	CLOCK	HTC-1	157248	Jun. 27, 2019	1 Year
Electronic Thermometer	YONGFA	YF-160A	120100323	Sep. 14, 2018	1 Year
Coupler	Woken	0110A056020-10	COM27RW1A3	Sep. 14, 2018	1 Year

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Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.707	0.707	1.9	1.9	$\infty$
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.707	0.707	3.9	3.9	$\infty$
Boundary Effect	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	$\infty$
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	$\infty$
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Output Power Variation - SAR Drift Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.2	4.2	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - Measurement Uncertainty	1.0	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	0.6	0.4	25
Liquid Permittivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	$\infty$
Liquid Permittivity - Measurement Uncertainty	0.5	Normal	1	0.60	0.49	0.3	0.2	25
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>							± 11.2 %	± 10.4 %
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>							± 22.4 %	± 20.8 %

**Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz**



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Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.707	0.707	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.707	0.707	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Output Power Variation - SAR Drift Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - Measurement Uncertainty	1.0	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	0.6	0.4	25
Liquid Permittivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Measurement Uncertainty	0.5	Normal	1	0.60	0.49	0.3	0.2	25
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>							± 12.3 %	± 11.5 %
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>							± 24.6 %	± 23.0 %

### Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



### 7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, BV 7LAYERS COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CO. LTD., were founded in 2015 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Add: No. B102, Dazu Chuangxin Mansion, North of Beihuan Avenue, North Area, Hi-Tech Industry Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: 86-755-8869-6566

Fax: 86-755-8869-6577

Email: [customerservice.dg@cn.bureauveritas.com](mailto:customerservice.dg@cn.bureauveritas.com)

Web Site: [www.bureauveritas.com](http://www.bureauveritas.com)

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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## Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

## System Check\_MSL5250\_190730

DUT: Dipole:5GHzV2; Type:D5GHzV2; SN:1040

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5G\_0730 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.48$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.829$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 2018/08/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2018/08/28
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1205
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.2 W/kg

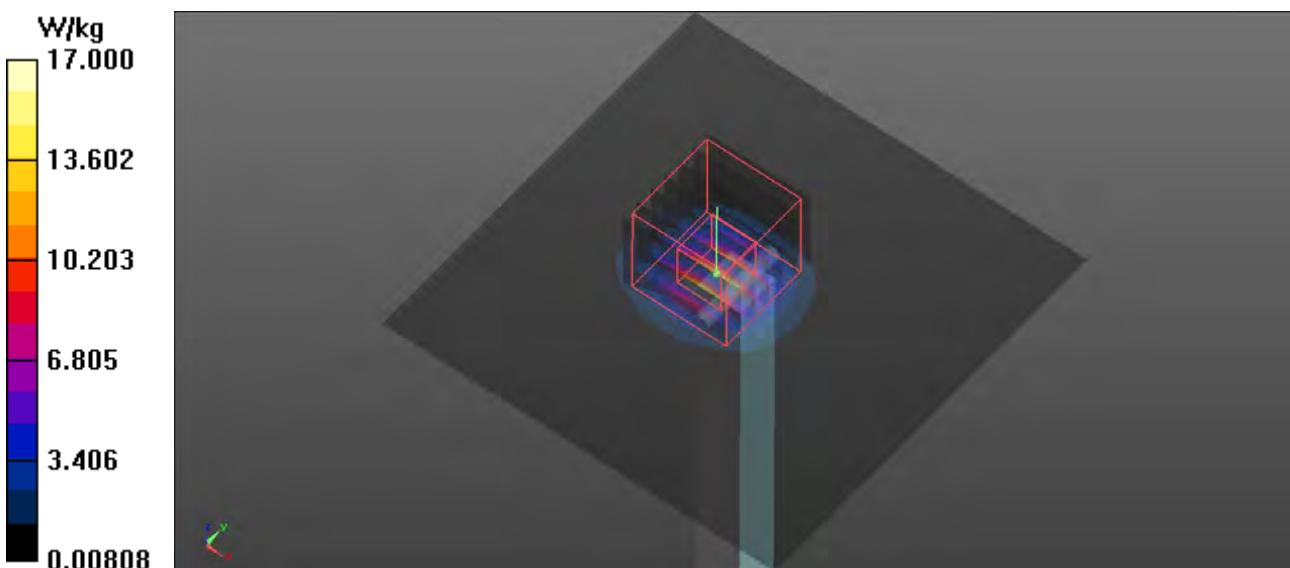
**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 46.70 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.86 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg



## System Check\_MSL5800\_190730

DUT: Dipole:D5GHzV2; Type:D5GHzV2; SN:1040

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5G\_0730 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.184$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.913$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2018/08/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2018/08/28
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1205
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.4 W/kg

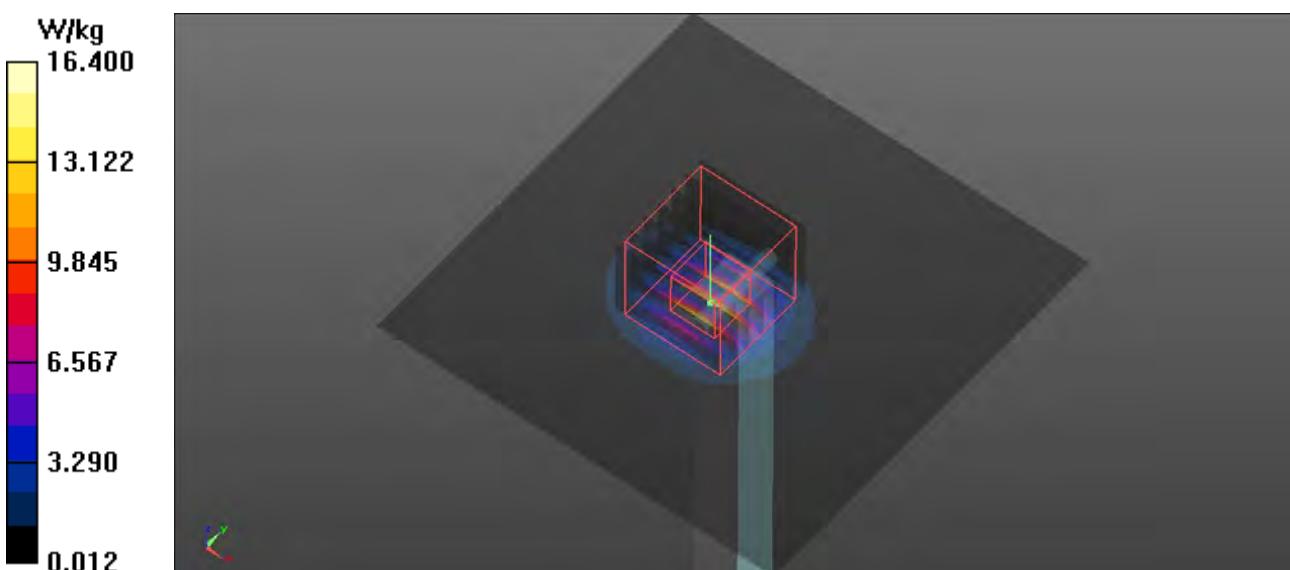
**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 47.70 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.87 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg





## Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

**P01 802.11a\_Right Side\_1cm\_Ch48\_Antenna 0****DUT: 190702W004**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5G\_0802 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5240 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.467 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.838$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 2018/08/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2018/08/28
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1205
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**- Area Scan (121x151x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.822 W/kg

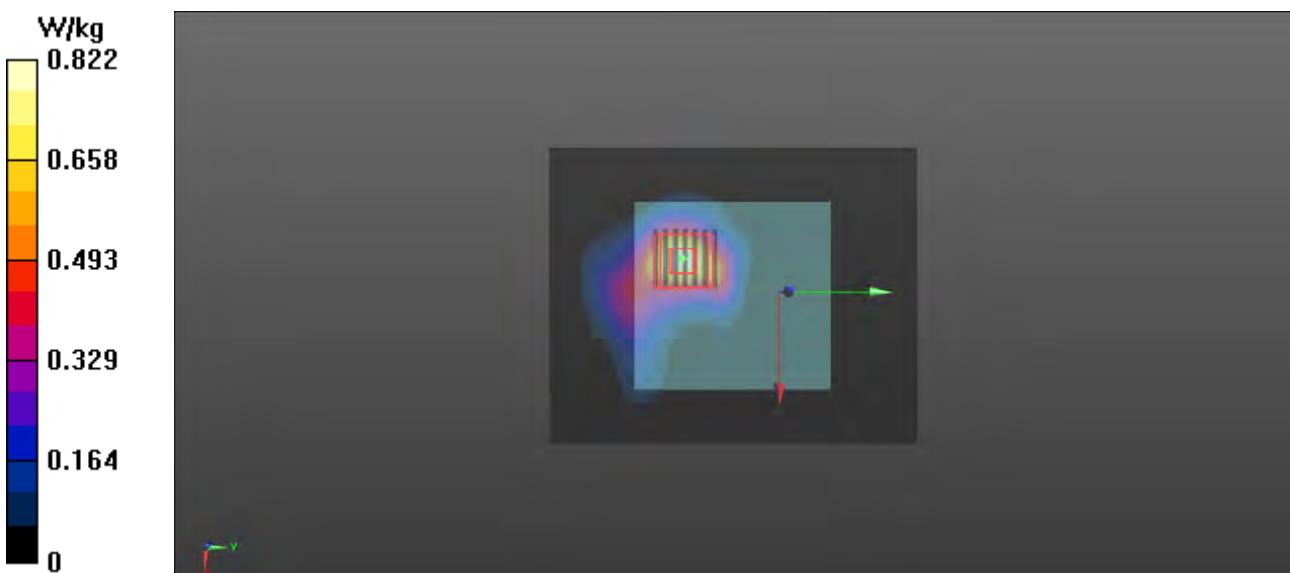
**- Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 4.339 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.382 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.822 W/kg



**P02 802.11a\_Right Side\_1cm\_Ch157\_Antenna 0****DUT: 190702W004**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5G\_0802 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5785$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.16$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.947$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2018/08/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2018/08/28
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1205
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**- Area Scan (121x151x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.79 W/kg

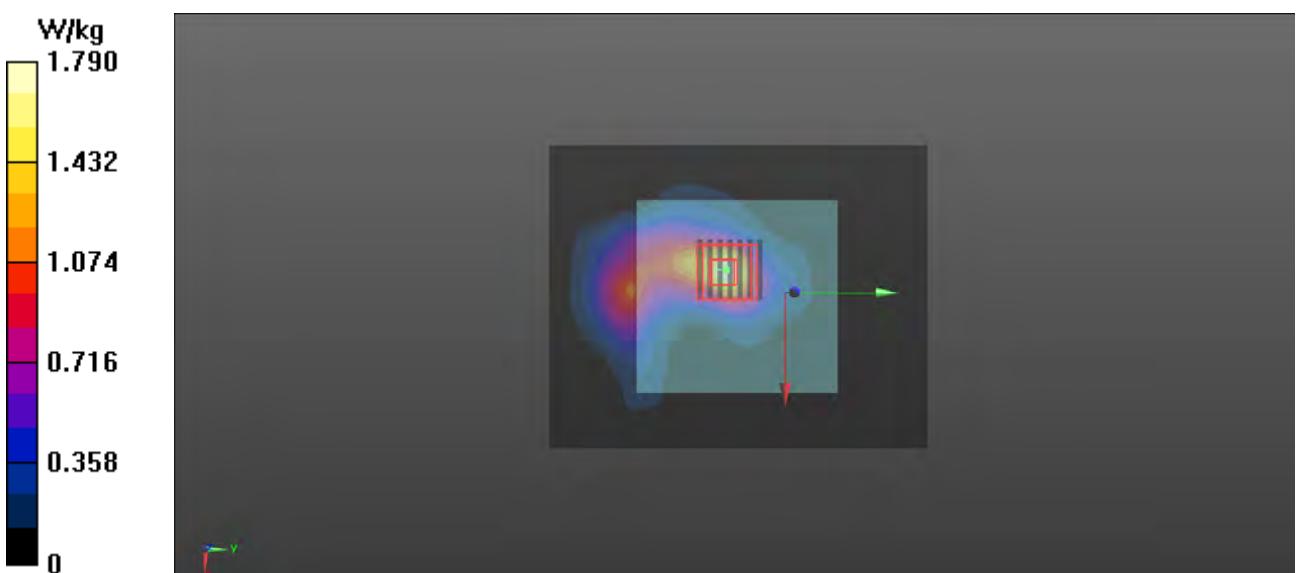
**- Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 8.704 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.34 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.857 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.298 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.95 W/kg



**P03 802.11a\_Right Side\_0cm\_Ch48\_Antenna 0****DUT: 190702W004**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5G\_0802 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5240 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.569 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49.87$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 2018/08/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2018/08/28
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1205
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**- Area Scan (121x151x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.000 \text{ mm}$ 

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.04 W/kg

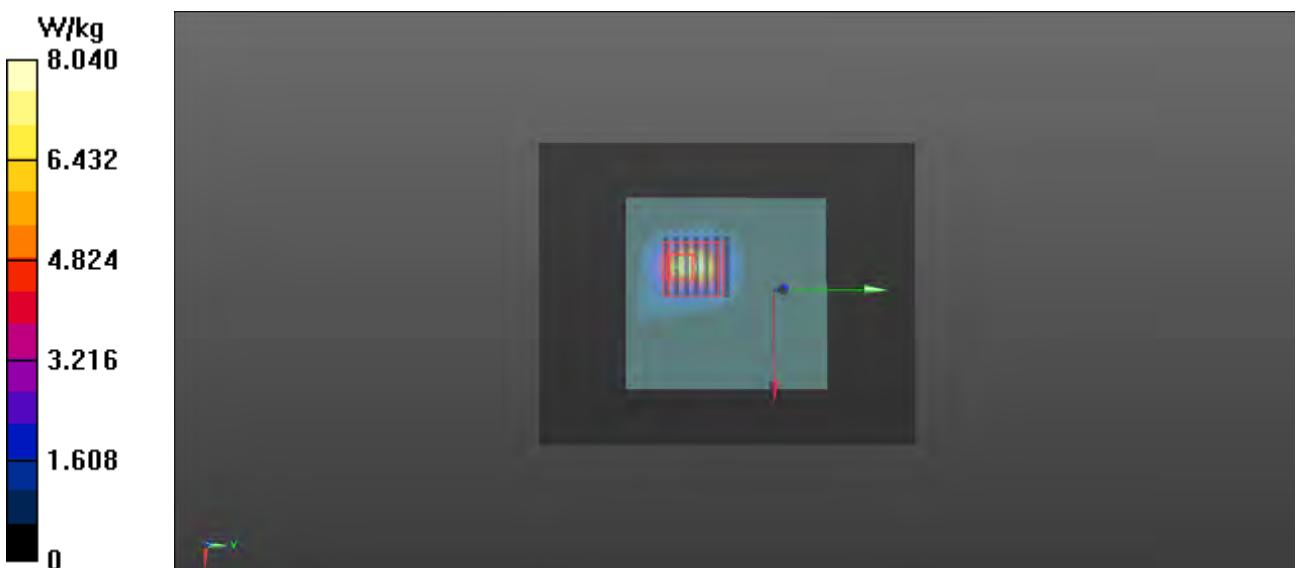
**- Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=2\text{mm}$ 

Reference Value = 10.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 4.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.42 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.7 W/kg



**P04 802.11a\_Right Side\_0cm\_Ch157\_Antenna 0****DUT: 190702W004**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL5G\_0802 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5785$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.16$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.947$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2018/08/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2018/08/28
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1205
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**- Area Scan (121x151x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.6 W/kg

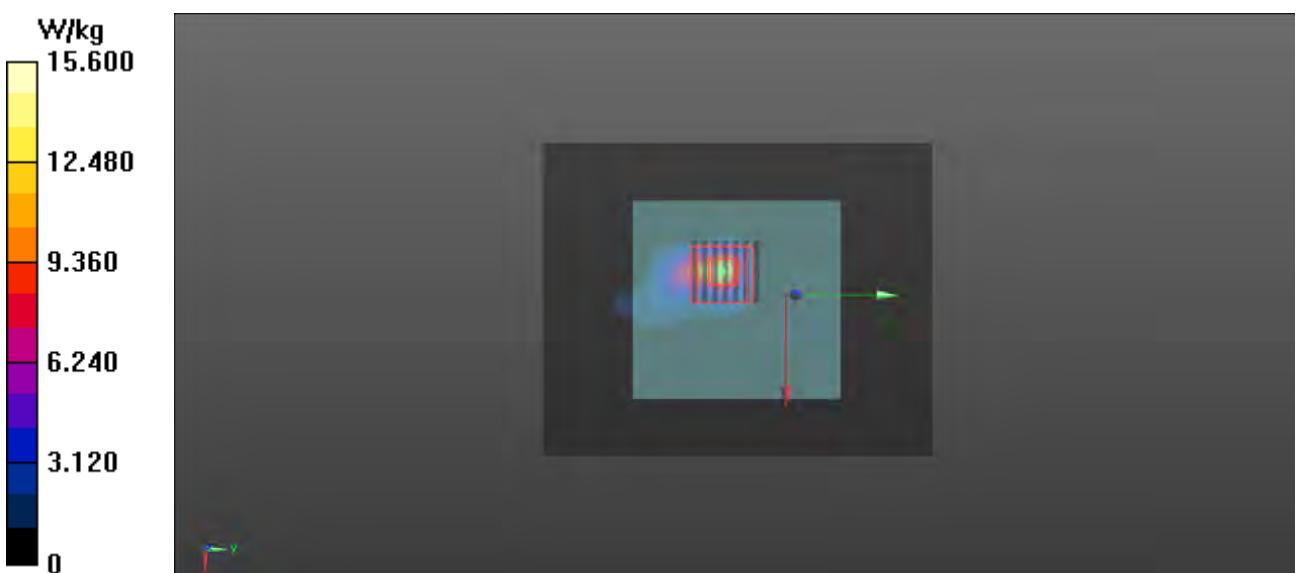
**- Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 14.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 6.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.77 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.3 W/kg



## Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **ADT-CN (Auden)**

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1133\_Aug18**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN:1133**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v3**  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **August 31, 2018**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-3503_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 601	26-Oct-17 (No. DAE4-601_Oct17)	Oct-18

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-18

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 3, 2018

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "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)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

### Additional Documentation:

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

## Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	$dx, dy = 4.0 \text{ mm}, dz = 1.4 \text{ mm}$	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	$5250 \text{ MHz} \pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ $5600 \text{ MHz} \pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ $5800 \text{ MHz} \pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

## Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	36.1 $\pm$ 6 %	4.54 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>81.4 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.5 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.0 ± 6 %	4.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.61 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	85.7 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.46 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.8 ± 6 %	5.11 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.9 ± 6 %	5.49 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.92 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.3 ± 6 %	5.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	45.9 ± 6 %	6.23 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## **Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**

### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.9 $\Omega$ - 6.6 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.7 $\Omega$ + 0.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.9 $\Omega$ - 3.0 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

### **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.5 $\Omega$ - 4.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.7 dB

### **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.8 $\Omega$ + 1.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.0 dB

### **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.6 $\Omega$ - 1.0 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

## **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.207 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

## **Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 07, 2012

# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

Date: 31.08.2018

**DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1133**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.54 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.9 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.11 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 34.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.51, 5.51, 5.51) @ 5250 MHz,  
ConvF(5.05, 5.05, 5.05) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601 (5GHz); Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7439)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 76.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

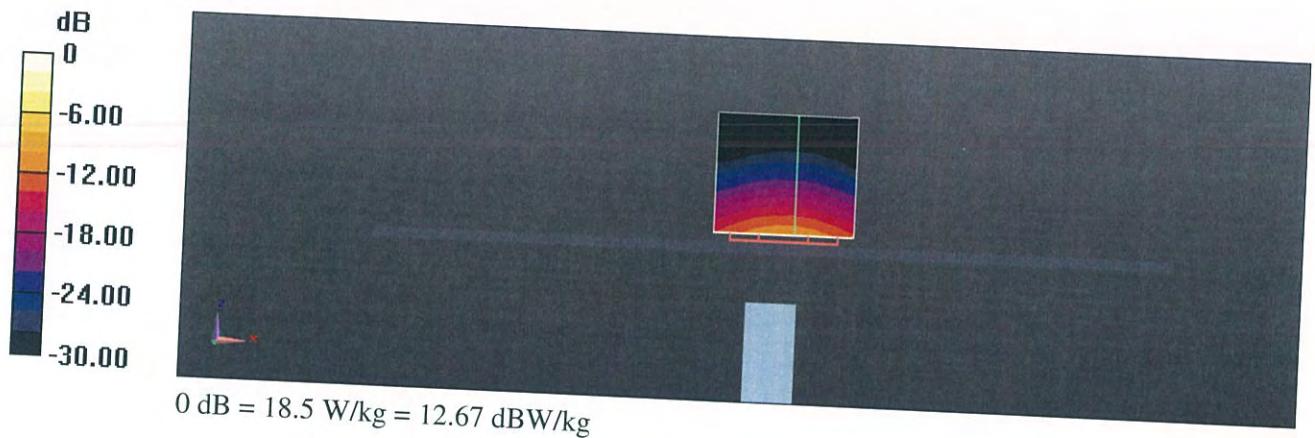
Reference Value = 76.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.61 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.46 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg

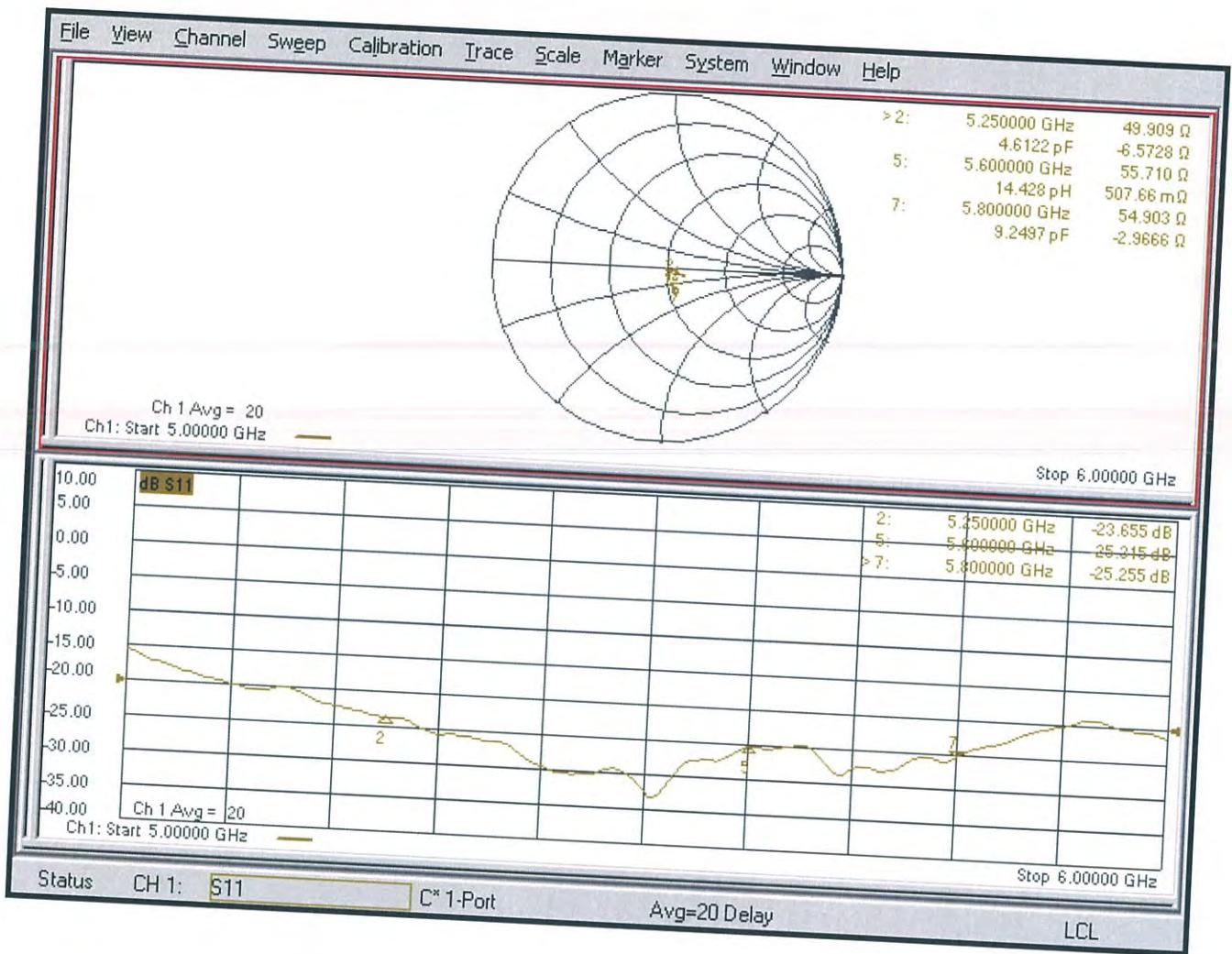
**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 74.39 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

Date: 31.08.2018

## DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1133

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.49 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.96 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.23 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 45.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26) @ 5250 MHz, ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601 (5GHz); Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7439)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm**  
(8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 68.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.6 W/kg

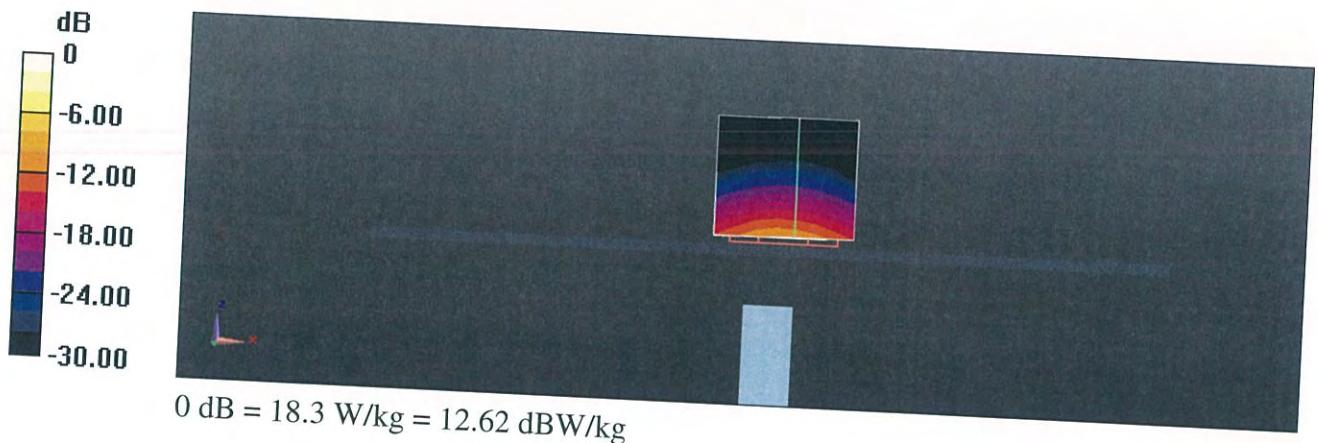
**SAR(1 g) = 7.92 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm**  
(8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 68.36 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.7 W/kg

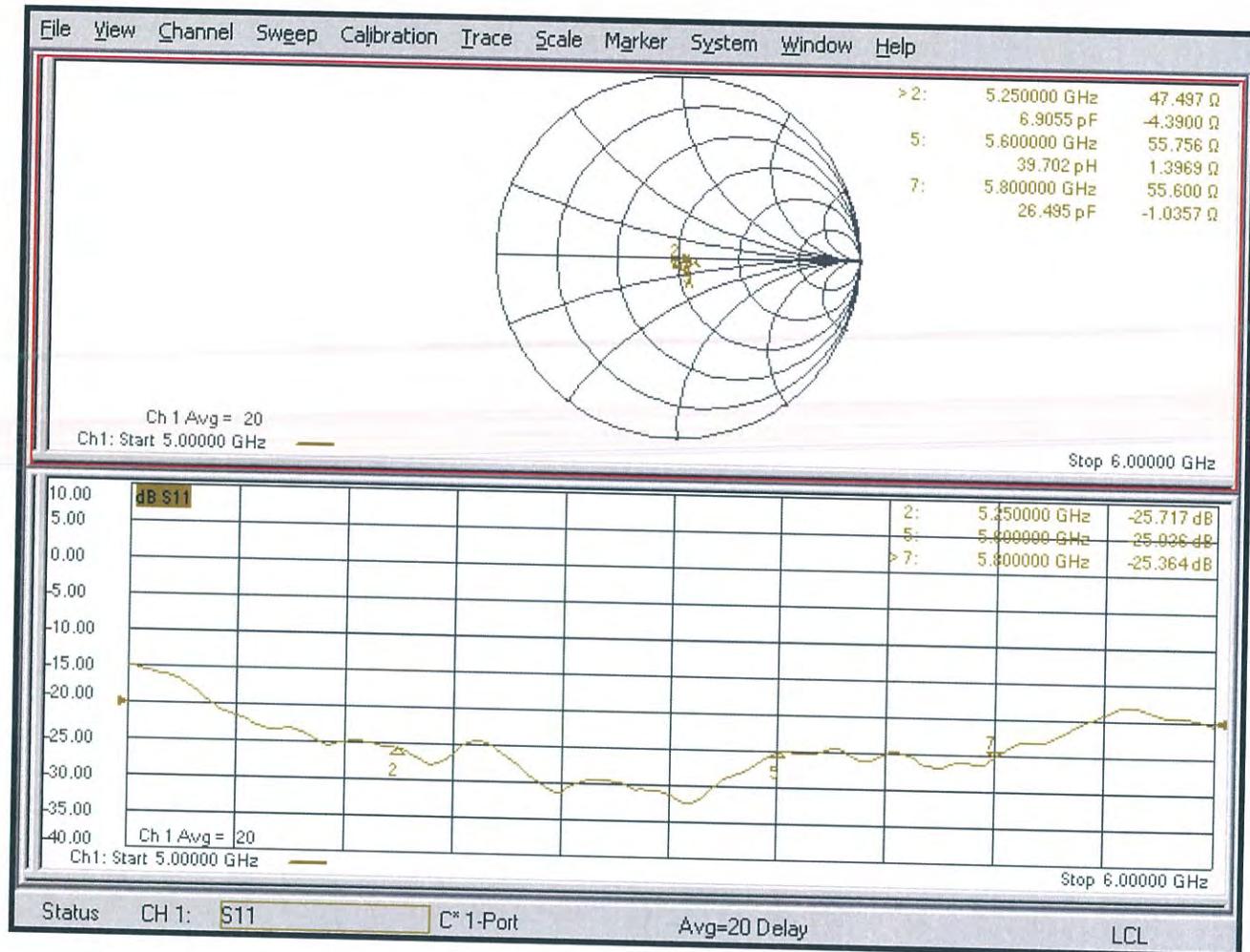
**SAR(1 g) = 8.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm**  
(8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 66.87 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



1341

ADT-CN

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

**Battery Exchange:** The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

**Shipping of the DAE:** Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures:** Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair:** Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

**DASY Configuration Files:** Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 M $\Omega$  is given in the corresponding configuration file.

**Important Note:**

**Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.**

**Important Note:**

**Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.**

**Important Note:**

**To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.**



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **ADT-CN (Auden)**

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1341\_Aug18**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1341**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v29**  
 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **August 28, 2018**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	31-Aug-17 (No:21092)	Aug-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	04-Jan-18 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-19
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	04-Jan-18 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-19

Calibrated by: Name **Eric Hainfeld** Function **Laboratory Technician** Signature

Approved by: Name **Sven Kühn** Function **Deputy Manager** Signature

Issued: August 28, 2018

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB =  $6.1\mu V$ , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB =  $61nV$ , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$403.760 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$403.982 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$403.691 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.98727 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$4.00567 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$4.00055 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$169.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Difference ( $\mu$ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200038.81	-0.53	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20008.93	2.65	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20004.32	1.13	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200038.86	-0.49	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20007.60	1.41	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20004.90	0.64	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200040.45	0.71	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20002.67	-3.40	-0.02
Channel Z	- Input	-20006.75	-1.11	0.01

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Difference ( $\mu$ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2002.18	0.28	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	201.99	0.21	0.10
Channel X	- Input	-197.87	0.29	-0.15
Channel Y	+ Input	2002.01	0.14	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	201.19	-0.51	-0.25
Channel Y	- Input	-199.05	-0.95	0.48
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.51	-0.25	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.12	-1.43	-0.71
Channel Z	- Input	-200.14	-1.86	0.94

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	200	12.05	11.04
	-200	-10.36	-11.68
Channel Y	200	-5.59	-6.00
	-200	4.98	4.47
Channel Z	200	-22.35	-22.59
	-200	20.13	19.94

### 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu$ V)	Channel Y ( $\mu$ V)	Channel Z ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	200	-	-3.88	-2.83
Channel Y	200	5.06	-	-2.33
Channel Z	200	9.82	3.14	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15976	16401
Channel Y	15930	16931
Channel Z	16272	17413

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input  $10M\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu V$ )	min. Offset ( $\mu V$ )	max. Offset ( $\mu V$ )	Std. Deviation ( $\mu V$ )
Channel X	1.41	0.49	2.58	0.45
Channel Y	0.92	-0.09	1.95	0.43
Channel Z	-1.81	-2.94	-0.68	0.46

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9