TEST REPORT

Product Name	:	**7” KIDS TABLET**
Model Number	:	**PG915420, PG915697, PG916045, PG911040, PG912689, PG919732, PG919756, PG919817, PG924019, PG924026, PG922770, PG922787, PG922794, PG924033, PG924040**
FCC ID	:	**2A27C-PG915420C**

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Report Number	:	ENS2409090274W02501R
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Modified Information

Version	Report No.	Revision Date	Summary
Ver.1.0	ENS2409090274W02501R	/	Original Report

1. TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant	:	snakebyte UK Ltd.
Address	:	59 High Street, Newport, Shropshire, TF107AU
Manufacturer	:	snakebyte technologies Ltd.
Address	:	Unit 907-908, Lu Plaza, 2 Wing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, HK
EUT	:	7” KIDS TABLET
Model Name	:	PG915420, PG915697, PG916045, PG911040, PG912689, PG919732, PG919756, PG919817, PG924019, PG924026, PG922770, PG922787, PG922794, PG924033, PG924040
Trademark	:	NA

Measurement Procedure Used:

APPLICABLE STANDARDS	
STANDARD	**TEST RESULT**
FCC 47 CFR Part 2§2.1093 , IEEE C95.1:2005, IEEE 1528:2013 KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, KDB 248227 D01 v02r02 KDB 447498 D04, KDB 616217 D04 v01r02	PASS

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CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD. Bldg 69, Majialong Industry Zone, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample’s SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.

Date of Test	:	October 8, 2024 to October 11, 2024
Prepared by	:	Jim Cai/Editor
Reviewer	:	Joe Xia/Supervisor
Approved & Authorized Signer	:	Lisa Wang/Manager

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.692
NII	5.2G WLAN	0.783
	5.8G WLAN	0.608
DSS	Bluetooth	0.096
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		Body (W/kg)
2.4GWLAN+BT		0.788
5GWLAN+BT		0.879
2.4GWLAN+5GWLAN		1.475

Note:

1. The 2.4G WLAN and 5G WLAN can transmit simultaneously.
2. The SAR limit **(Head & Body: SAR_{1g}1.6 W/kg, Extremity: SAR_{10g} 4.0 W/kg)** for general population/uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2§2.1093 and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005.
3. The WLAN and Bluetooth can transmit simultaneously

2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	7” KIDS TABLET
Trade Mark	na
Model Name	PG915420, PG915697, PG916045, PG911040, PG912689, PG919732, PG919756, PG919817, PG924019, PG924026, PG922770, PG922787, PG922794, PG924033, PG924040
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN(2.4G) : 2412 ~ 2462 WLAN(5G) : 5180 ~ 5240,5745 ~ 5825 Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK, π/4-DQPSK, 8-DPSK
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	WLAN 2.4G :12.50 WLAN 5.2G :13.00 WLAN 5.8G :11.00 BT:4.00 BLE:8.00
Power supply	DC 5V from USB
Battery	DC 3.7V from battery
Antenna Type	Integrated Antenna

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 (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

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 DAS 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 form the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

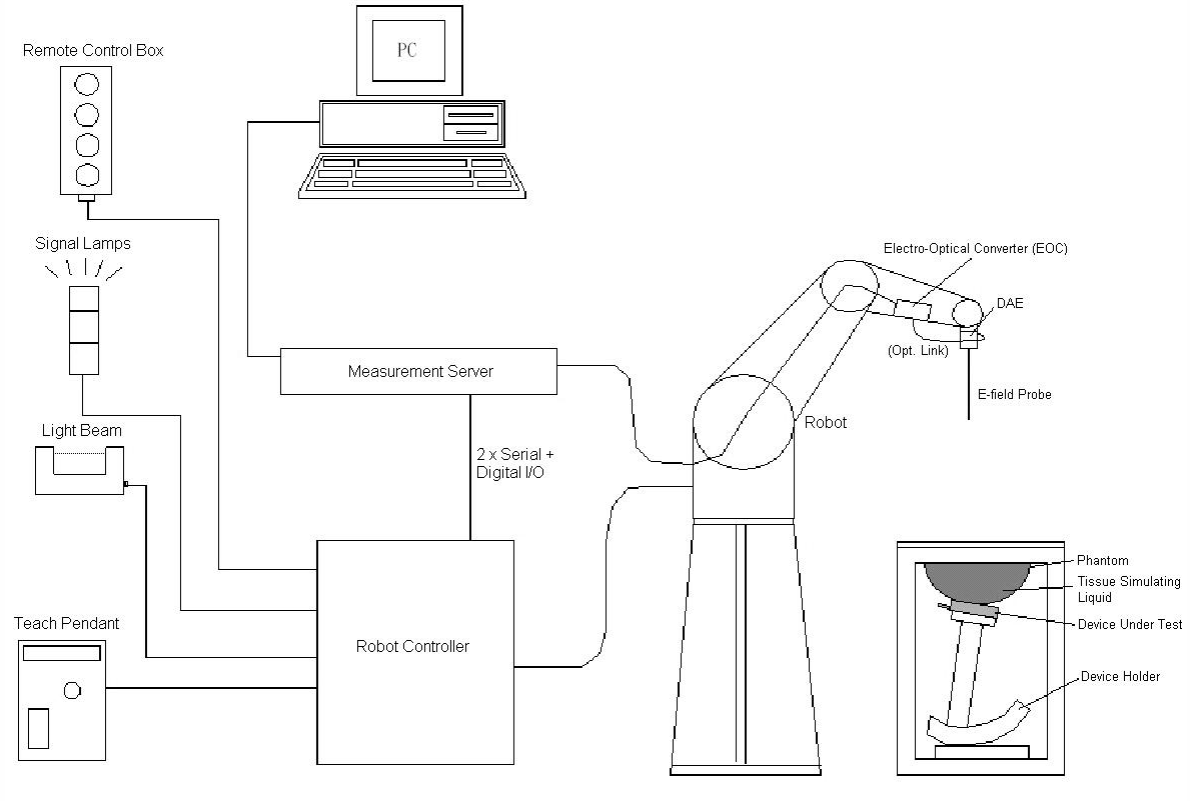


Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup

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

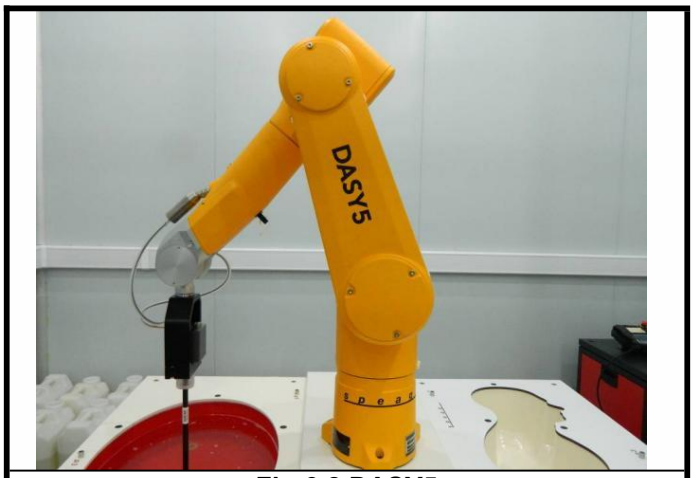


Fig-3.2 DASY5

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.

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

3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE4	
Construction	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.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5μV (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

3.2.4 Phantoms

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

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

3.2.5 Device Holder

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

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

3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

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

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.

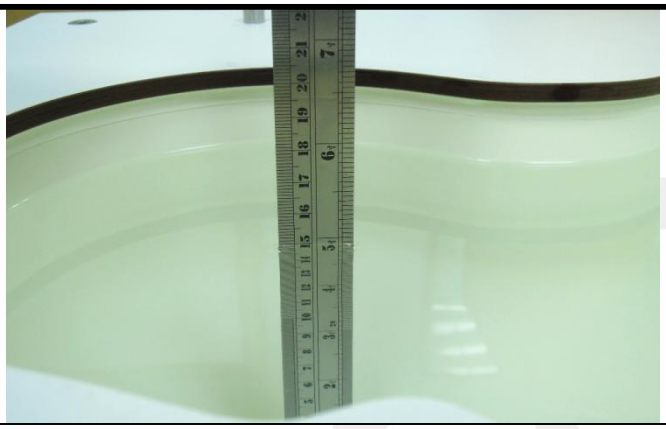
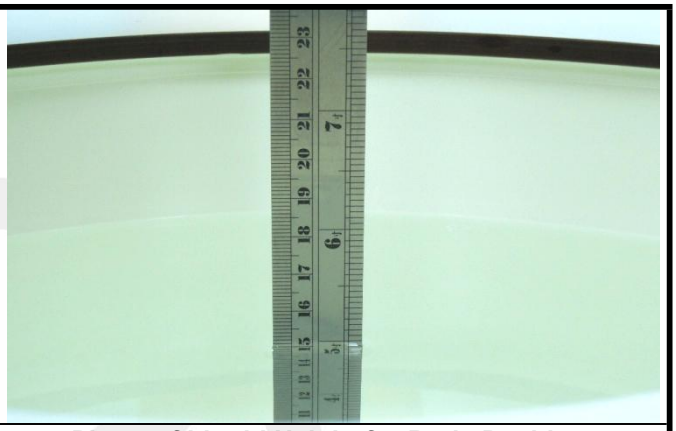
	

Photo of Liquid Height for Head Position	**Photo of Liquid Height for Body Position**

The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE1528, 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-3.1Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
For Head				
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

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2Recipes 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

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.

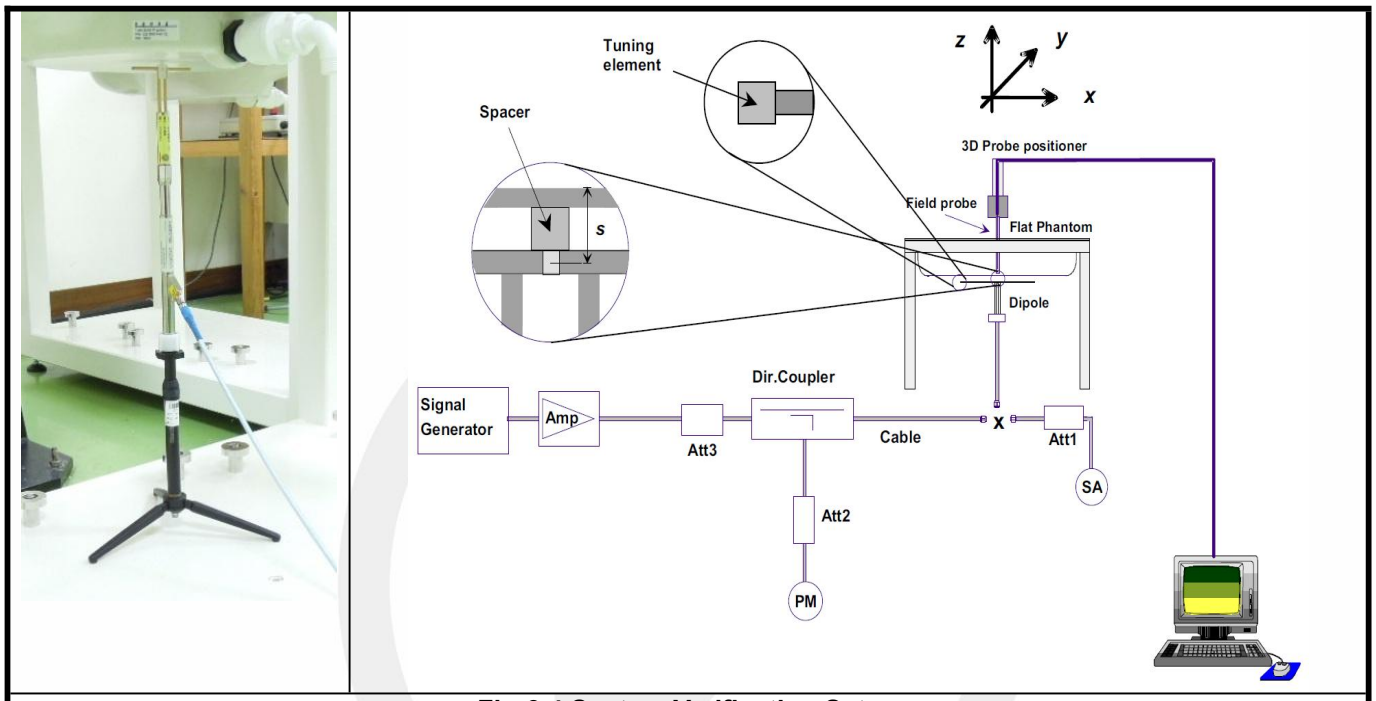


Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touching 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 %.

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 865664D01, 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 (Δx, Δy)	≤ 15 mm	≤ 12 mm	≤ 12 mm	≤ 10 mm	≤ 10 mm
Zoom Scan (Δx, Δy)	≤ 8 mm	≤ 5 mm	≤ 5 mm	≤ 4 mm	≤ 4 mm
Zoom Scan (Δz)	≤ 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 ≤1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of Δx / Δy (2-3GHz: ≤ 8 mm, 3-4GHz: ≤ 7 mm, 4-6GHz: ≤ 5 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 post processor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multi band SAR.

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 Applicable Standards

KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB 447498 D04
KDB 616217 D04 v01r02
FCC 47 CFR Part 2§2.1093

4.2 EUT Configuration and Setting

<Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chip set based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chip set 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 ≤ 1.2 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 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.

4.3 EUT Testing Position

4.3.1 Body Exposure Conditions

For full-size tablet, according to KDB 616217 D04, SAR evaluation is required for back surface and edges of the devices. The back surface and edges of the tablet are tested with the tablet touching the phantom. Exposures from antennas through the front surface of the display section of a tablet are generally limited to the user's hands. Exposures to hands for typical consumer transmitters used in tablets are not expected to exceed the extremity SAR limit; therefore, SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary. When voice mode is supported on a tablet and it is limited to speaker mode or headset operations only, additional SAR testing for this type of voice use is not required.

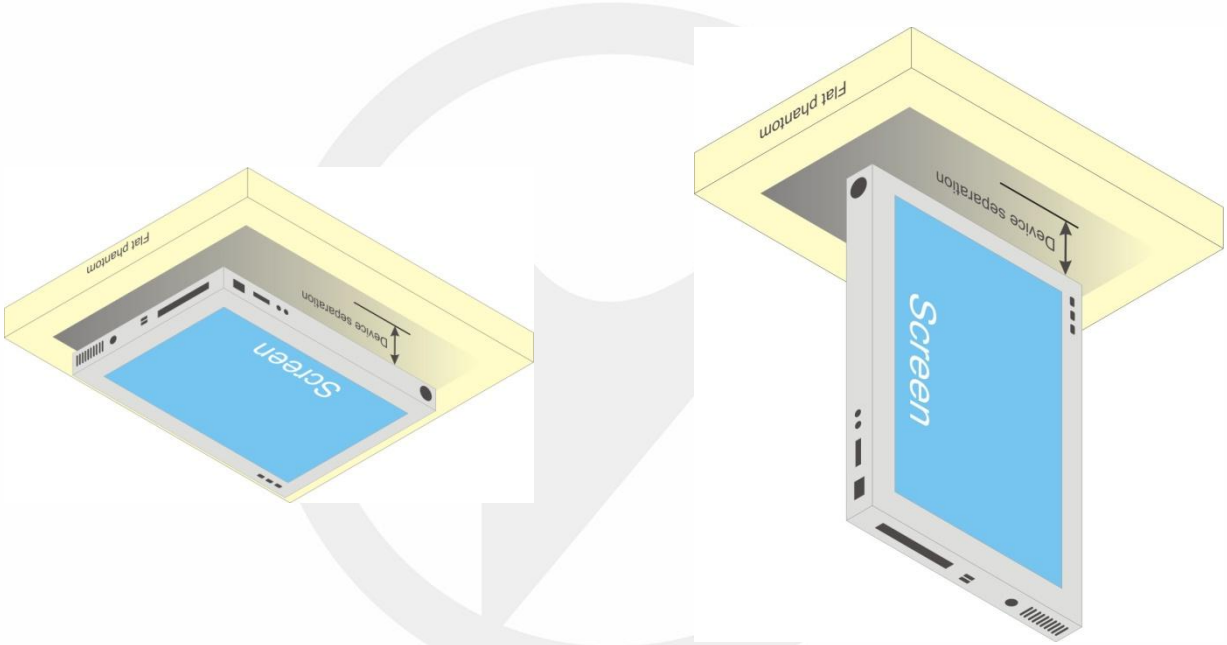
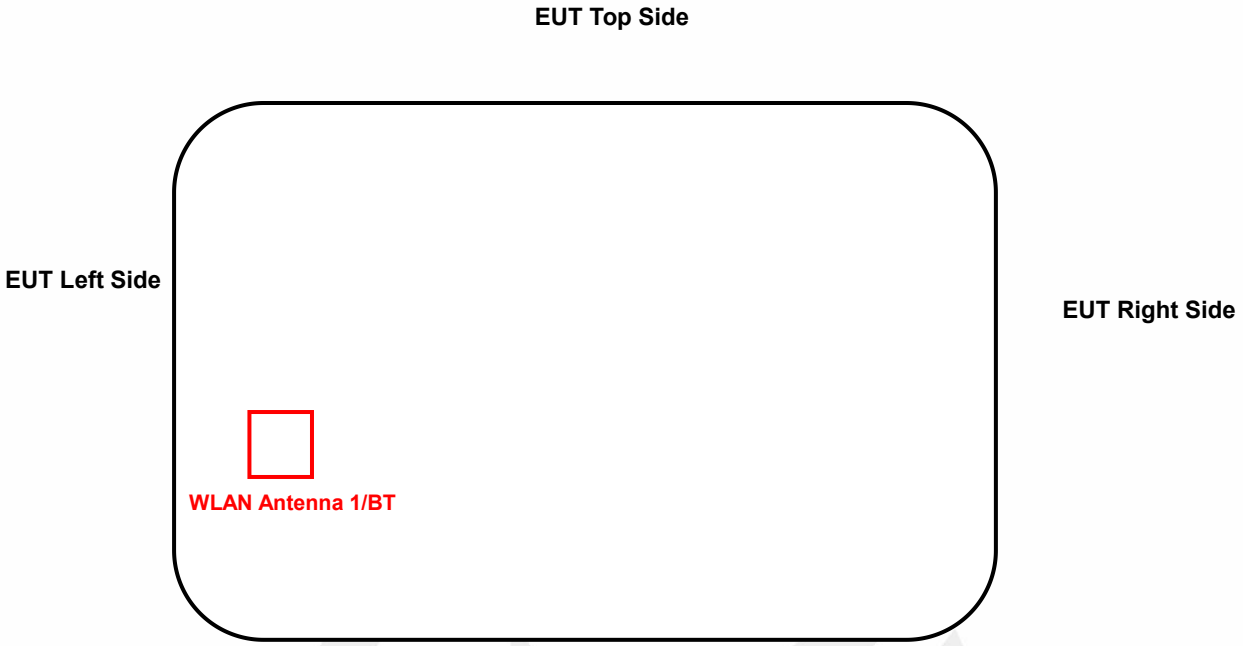


Fig-4.1 Illustration for Tablet Setup

<Antenna Location>



<EUT Front View>

The separation distance for antenna to edge:

Antenna	To Left Side (mm)	To Right Side (mm)	To Top Side (mm)	To Bottom Side (mm)	To Front Face (mm)	To Rear Face (mm)
WLAN Antenna 1	5	185	65	45	3	7
BT	5	185	65	45	3	7

4.3.2 SAR Test Exclusion Evaluations

According to KDB 447498 D04, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The SAR exclusion threshold is determined by the following formula.

1. For the test separation distance ≤ 50 mm

$$\frac{\mathbf{Max.\ Tune\ up\ Power_{(mW)}}}{\mathbf{Min.\ Test\ Separation\ Distance_{(mm)}}} \times \sqrt{\mathbf{f_{(GHz)}}} \leq 3.0 \text{ for SAR-1g, } \leq 7.5 \text{ for SAR-10g}$$

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

2. For the test separation distance > 50 mm, and the frequency at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$\left[(\text{Threshold at 50 mm in Step 1}) + (\text{Test Separation Distance} - 50\text{ mm}) \times \left(\frac{f_{(MHz)}}{150}\right)\right]_{(mW)}$$

3. For the test separation distance > 50 mm, and the frequency at > 1500 MHz to 6 GHz

$$[(\text{Threshold at 50 mm in Step 1}) + (\text{Test Separation Distance} - 50\text{ mm}) \times 10]_{(mW)}$$

<For Antenna 1 for WLAN >

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Rear Face			Left Side			Right Side			Top Side			Bottom Side		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing ?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing ?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing ?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing ?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing ?
WLAN 2.4G	12.5	17.78	7	4.0	Yes	5	5.6	Yes	185	1446 mW	No	65	246 mW	No	45	0.6	No
WLAN 5.2G	13.0	19.95	7	6.5	Yes	5	9.1	Yes	185	1416 mW	No	65	216 mW	No	45	1.0	No
WLAN 5.8G	11.0	12.59	7	4.3	Yes	5	6.1	Yes	185	1412 mW	No	65	212 mW	No	45	0.7	No

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Front Face		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing ?
WLAN 2.4G	12.5	17.78	3	9.3	Yes
WLAN 5.2G	13.0	19.95	3	15.1	Yes
WLAN 5.8G	11.0	12.59	3	10.1	Yes

<For BT >

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Rear Face			Left Side			Right Side			Top Side			Bottom Side		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Pth(mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Pth(mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Pth(mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Pth(mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Pth(mW)	Require SAR Testing?
BT	8.0	6.31	7	1.4	No	5	2.0	Yes	185	1446 mW	No	65	246 mW	No	45	0.2	No

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Front Face		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Pth(mW)	Require SAR Testing?
BT	8.0	6.31	3	3.3	Yes

Note:

1. When separation distance ≤ 50 mm and the calculated result shown in above table is ≤ 3.0 for SAR-1g exposure condition, or ≤ 7.5 for SAR-10g exposure condition, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.
2. When separation distance > 50 mm and the device output power is less than the calculated result (power threshold, mW) shown in above table, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.

4.4 Tissue Verification

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

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ε_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Oct .8,2024	Head	2450	24.0	1.79	40.12	1.80	39.20	-0.56	2.35
Oct .9,2024	Head	5250	23.7	4.76	36.88	4.71	35.90	1.06	2.73
Oct .11,2024	Head	5750	23.3	5.22	35.61	5.22	35.40	0.00	0.59

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ±5% of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within ±2 ℃.

4.5 System Validation

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

Calibration Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point		Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ε_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
						Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Oct .8,2024	3970	Head	2450	1.79	40.12	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Oct .9,2024	3970	Head	5250	4.76	36.88	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Oct .11,2024	3970	Head	5750	5.22	35.61	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

4.6 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
Oct .8,2024	Head	2450	52.10	13.09	52.36	0.50	927	3970	1418
Oct .9,2024	Head	5250	76.50	7.62	76.20	-0.39	1169	3970	1418
Oct .11,2024	Head	5750	75.20	7.61	76.10	1.20	1169	3970	1418

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.

4.7 Maximum Output Power

4.7.1 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.
ANT1:

Mode	2.4G WLAN	5.2G WLAN	5.8G WLAN
802.11b	12.00	N/A	N/A
802.11g	12.00	N/A	N/A
802.11a	N/A	13.00	10.50
802.11n HT20	12.00	13.00	11.00
802.11n HT40	12.50	N/A	N/A
802.11ac VHT20	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ac VHT40	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ac VHT80	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ac VHT160	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ax HE20	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ax HE40	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ax HE80	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11ax HE160	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mode	2.4G Bluetooth
GFSK	4.00
π/4-DQPSK	4.00
8-DPSK	4.00
LE1M	8.00

4.7.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

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

<WLAN 2.4G>

Mode	802.11b		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-1)	11.87	11.69	11.74
Mode	802.11g		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-1)	10.89	11.66	11.94
Mode	802.11n (HT20)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-1)	10.75	11.73	11.96
Mode	802.11n (HT40)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	3 (2422)	6 (2437)	9 (2452)
Average Power (Ant-1)	11.72	11.84	12.13

<WLAN 5.2G>

Mode	802.11a		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	**36 (5180)**	**40 (5200)**	**48 (5240)**
Average Power (Ant-1)	12.52	12.10	11.34
Mode	**802.11n (HT20)**		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	**36 (5180)**	**40 (5200)**	**48 (5240)**
Average Power (Ant-1)	12.51	11.99	11.39

<WLAN 5.8G>

Mode	802.11a		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	**149 (5745)**	**157 (5785)**	**165 (5825)**
Average Power (Ant-1)	9.00	10.26	10.42
Mode	**802.11n (HT20)**		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	**149 (5745)**	**157 (5785)**	**165 (5825)**
Average Power (Ant-1)	9.26	9.69	10.51

<Bluetooth>

Mode	Bluetooth GFSK		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
conducted power	3.89	3.93	3.75
Mode	Bluetoothπ/4-DQPSK		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
conducted power	3.52	3.58	3.49
Mode	Bluetooth 8-DPSK		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
conducted power	3.58	3.62	3.43
Mode	Bluetooth BLE		
Channel / Frequency (1MHz)	0 (2402)	19 (2440)	39 (2480)
conducted power	7.31	7.79	7.71

4.8 SAR Testing Results

4.8.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

<KDB 447498 D04, 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) ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz

(2) ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz

(3) ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

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

(1) For handsets operating next to ear, hot spot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

(2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is >1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n),SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

(3) For WLAN 5GHz, 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 W/kg, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is ≤1.2 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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

4.8.2 SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Antenna	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	802.11b	-	Rear Face	1	6	12.00	11.69	0.01	0.216	1.074	0.232
	802.11b	-	Front Face	1	6	12.00	11.69	-0.15	0.599	1.074	0.643
	802.11b	-	Left Side	1	6	12.00	11.69	0.13	0.644	1.074	0.692
2	802.11a	-	Rear Face	1	40	12.50	12.10	0.17	0.298	1.096	0.327
	802.11a	-	Front Face	1	40	12.50	12.10	0.08	0.682	1.096	0.748
	802.11a	-	Left Side	1	40	12.50	12.10	0.12	0.714	1.096	0.783
3	802.11a	-	Rear Face	1	157	10.50	10.26	0.11	0.123	1.057	0.130
	802.11a	-	Front Face	1	157	10.50	10.26	-0.18	0.459	1.057	0.485
	802.11a	-	Left Side	1	157	10.50	10.26	0.05	0.575	1.057	0.608
4	Bluetooth	DH5	Front Face	-	39	4.00	3.93	0.02	0.066	1.016	0.067
	Bluetooth	DH5	Left Side	-	39	4.00	3.93	-0.15	0.094	1.016	0.096
	Bluetooth	2DH5	Left Side	--	39	4.00	3.58	0.09	0.085	1.102	0.094
	Bluetooth	3DH5	Left Side	-	39	4.00	3.62	0.05	0.085	1.091	0.093
	Bluetooth	BLE 1M	Left Side	-	19	8.00	7.79	0.17	0.074	1.050	0.078

4.8.3 2.4GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Consideration:

Modulation Mode	P_{avg} (dBm)	P_{avg} (mW)	Reported SAR (W/Kg)	Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Limit (W/Kg)	SAR Test Exclusion
802.11b(DSSS)	12.00	15.85	0.692	/	/	/
802.11g(OFDM)	12.00	15.85	/	0.692	1.2	Yes
802.11n(OFDM)	12.50	17.78	/	0.776	1.2	Yes

Note:

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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

4.8.4 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 ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10, the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium maybe 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.

5 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Band	Test Position	Fr.	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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.8.5 Estimated SAR Calculation

According to KDB 447498 D04, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following formula to result in substantially conservative SAR values of ≤ 0.4 W/kg to determine SAR test exclusion.

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

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)	2.440	8.00	Body	5	0.26

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.

4.8.6 <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 SAR1g of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR1g 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR1g is greater than the SAR limit (SAR1g 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

No.	Conditions (SAR1 + SAR2)	Exposure Condition	Test Position	Max. SAR	Max. SAR2	SAR Summation	SPLSR Analysis
1	2.4GWIFI + 5GWIFI	Body	Left Side	0.692	0.783	1.475	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
2	WLAN + BT	Body	Left Side	0.783	0.096	0.879	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required

5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	927	Feb. 16, 2022	3 Year
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1169	Feb. 15, 2022	3 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3970	Jun. 25, 2024	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1418	May. 17, 2024	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071B	MY42404246	May. 10, 2024	1 Year
Signal Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY53470879	May. 10, 2024	1Year
Signal Generator	Agilent	SMM100A	17-1050100-C	Sep. 16, 2024	1 Year
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A H18	MY52050011	May. 17, 2024	1 Year
Power Meter	BOONTON	4232A	10539	May. 11, 2024	1 Year
Power Sensor	BOONTON	51011EMC	36164	May. 11, 2024	1 Year
Electronic Thermometer	Hegao	HTC-1	\	May. 17, 2024	1 Year
Directional Coupler	MILMEGA	DC6180AM1	0340463	May. 14, 2024	1 Year

6. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci 1g	Ci 10g	Standard Uncertainty 1g (±%)	Standard Uncertainty 10g (±%)	Vi Veff
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.71	Normal	1	1	1	6.71	6.71	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	1	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient – Noise	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient – Reflections	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation	2	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.2 / 2.6	Normal	1	1	1	2.2	2.6	30
Device Holder	3.3 / 3.4	Normal	1	1	1	3.3	3.4	30
Power Drift	5	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	7.5	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.3	4.3	∞
SAR correction	1.2 / 0.97	Rectangular	√3	1	0.84	0.7	0.5	∞
Liquid Conductivity	2.8	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8	20
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.6	0.7	20
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	5.9	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	2.7	2.4	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.8	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)						11.81	11.83	
Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)						23.6	23.7	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.65	6.65	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	6.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Post-processing	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Power Drift of Measured SAR	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Algorithm for Correcting SAR for Deviations in Permittivity and Conductivity	1.2 / 0.97	Normal	1	1	0.84	1.2	0.8	∞

Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	1.0	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	0.8	0.7	25
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	0.5	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	25
Liquid Conductivity– Temperature Uncertainty	2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.0	0.9	∞
Liquid Permittivity– Temperature Uncertainty	1.9	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.3	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						±13.2%	±12.5	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						**±26.4%**	**±25.0%**	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD., were founded in 2000 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Site Description
EMC Lab. : **Accredited by CNAS**
The Certificate Registration Number is L2291.
The Laboratory has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 (identical to ISO/IEC 17025:2017)

Accredited by FCC
Designation Number: CN1204
Test Firm Registration Number: 882943

Accredited by A2LA
The Certificate Number is 4321.01.

Accredited by Industry Canada
The Conformity Assessment Body Identifier is CN0008

Name of Firm : EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.
Site Location : Building 69, Majialong Industry Zone, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

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

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TEL: 86-755-26954280
FAX: 86-755-26954282

Email: csg@emtek.com.cn
Web Site: www.emtek.com.cn

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

--- End of Report ---

Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

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

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination are shown as Appendix B.

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The calibration certificates are shown as Appendix C.

Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup