

Prüfbericht-Nr.: Test report no.:	CN26S7AO 003	Auftrags-Nr.: Order no.:	27247366	Seite 1 von 31 Page 1 of 31	
Kunden-Referenz-Nr.: Client reference no.:	N/A	Auftragsdatum: Order date:	2026-07-23		
Auftraggeber: Client:	Visir Inc. 1004 N Ave, Suite 100 Plano, TX 75074, United States				
Prüfgegenstand: Test item:	Thermal Imaging Scope				
Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.: Identification / Type no.:	LPR L6R, LPR L3R, LPR L3R Plus (Trademark: RIX)				
Auftrags-Inhalt: Order content:	SAR Test Report				
Prüfgrundlage: Test specification:	FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093 IEEE Std 1528-2013 IEC/IEEE 62209-1528: 2020 Published RF exposure KDB procedures				
Wareneingangsdatum: Date of sample receipt:	2026-07-29	Please refer to Photo Document			
Prüfmuster-Nr.: Test sample no.:	A004349830-001				
Prüfzeitraum: Testing period:	2026-08-25				
Ort der Prüfung: Place of testing:	TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.				
Prüflaboratorium: Testing laboratory:	TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.				
Prüfergebnis*: Test result*:	Pass				
geprüft von: tested by:			genehmigt von: authorized by:		
Datum: Date: 2026-08-27	Signed by: Lin Lin		Ausstellungsdatum: Issue date: 2026-08-27	Signed by: Hardy Suo	
Stellung / Position:	Sachverständige(r)/Expert		Stellung / Position:	Sachverständige(r)/Expert	
Sonstiges / Other:	FCC ID: 2A7ZZ-LR00-05				
Zustand des Prüfgegenstandes bei Anlieferung: Condition of the test item at delivery:			Prüfmuster vollständig und unbeschädigt Test item complete and undamaged		
* Legende: P(ass) = entspricht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) F(ail) = entspricht nicht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) N/A = nicht anwendbar N/T = nicht getestet * Legend: P(ass) = passed a.m. test specification(s) F(ail) = failed a.m. test specification(s) N/A = not applicable N/T = not tested					
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Prüfbericht-Nr.: CN26S7AO 003
Test report no.:

Seite 2 von 31
Page 2 of 31

Anmerkungen
Remarks

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4	Die Entscheidungsregel für Konformitätserklärungen basierend auf numerischen Messergebnissen in diesem Prüfbericht basiert auf der "Null-Grenzwert-Regel" und der "Einfachen Akzeptanz" gemäß ILAC G8:2019 und IEC Guide 115:2023, es sei denn, in der auf Seite 1 dieses Berichts genannten angewandten Norm ist etwas anderes festgelegt oder vom Kunden gewünscht. Dies bedeutet, dass die Messunsicherheit nicht berücksichtigt wird und daher auch nicht im Prüfbericht angegeben wird. Zu weiteren Informationen bezüglich des Risikos durch diese Entscheidungsregel siehe ILAC G8:2019. <i>The decision rule for statements of conformity, based on numerical measurement results, in this test report is based on the "Zero Guard Band Rule" and "Simple Acceptance" in accordance with ILAC G8:2019 and IEC Guide 115:2023, unless otherwise specified in the applied standard mentioned on Page 1 of this report or requested by the customer. This means that measurement uncertainty is not taken in account and hence also not declared in the test report. For additional information to the resulting risk based of this decision rule please refer to ILAC G8:2019.</i>

Table of Contents

1.	GENERAL INFORMATION.....	5
1.1.	STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE	5
1.2.	EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION.....	6
1.2.1.	<i>General Information</i>	<i>6</i>
1.2.2.	<i>Wireless Technologies.....</i>	<i>6</i>
2.	TEST SITES	7
2.1.	TEST FACILITIES.....	7
2.2.	AMBIENT CONDITION.....	7
2.3.	LIST OF TEST AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS.....	8
3.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY.....	9
4.	TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS AND PROCEDURES.....	10
5.	SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.....	11
5.1.	DEFINITION OF SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR).....	11
5.2.	SPEAG DASY SYSTEM	11
5.2.1.	<i>Robot.....</i>	<i>12</i>
5.2.2.	<i>Probes.....</i>	<i>13</i>
5.2.3.	<i>Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)</i>	<i>13</i>
5.2.4.	<i>Phantoms.....</i>	<i>14</i>
5.2.5.	<i>Device Holder</i>	<i>15</i>
5.2.6.	<i>System Validation Dipoles</i>	<i>15</i>
5.2.7.	<i>Tissue Simulating Liquids</i>	<i>16</i>
5.2.8.	<i>SAR System Verification.....</i>	<i>18</i>
6.	SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	19
6.1.	AREA & ZOOM SCAN PROCEDURE	19
6.2.	VOLUME SCAN PROCEDURE.....	19
6.3.	POWER DRIFT MONITORING	20
6.4.	SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION	20
6.5.	SAR AVERAGED METHODS.....	20
7.	SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION	21
7.1.	EUT CONFIGURATION AND SETTING	21
7.2.	EUT TESTING POSITION.....	23
7.2.1.	<i>Body Exposure Conditions.....</i>	<i>23</i>
7.3.	SAR TEST EXCLUSION EVALUATIONS	24
7.4.	TISSUE VERIFICATION	25
7.5.	SYSTEM VALIDATION.....	25
7.6.	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	25
8.	SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION	26
8.1.	MAXIMUM CONDUCTED POWER.....	26

Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN26S7AO 003
Test Report No.:

Seite 4 von 31
Page 4 of 31

8.2. SAR TESTING RESULTS.....	28
8.2.1. SAR Test Reduction Considerations	28
8.2.2. SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)	29
8.2.3. SAR Measurement Variability	30

APPENDIXES.....	31
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Appendix A: SAR Plots of System Verification

Appendix B: SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

Appendix C: Calibration Certificate for probe and Dipole

Appendix D: Photographs of EUT and setup

1. General Information

1.1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for the EUT are as follows:

Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR _{1g} (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
5.3GHz WLAN (5.2GHz WLAN)	0.63
5.6GHz WLAN	1.04
5.8GHz WLAN	1.30

Note:

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue; 10-gram SAR for Product Specific 10g SAR, limit: 4.0W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992/ IC RSS-102 Issue 6:2023, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

Prüfbericht - Nr.: **CN26S7AO 003**
Test Report No.:Seite 6 von 31
Page 6 of 31

1.2. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

1.2.1. General Information

Equipment Name	Thermal Imaging Scope
FCC ID	2A7ZZ-LR00-05
Brand Name	RIX
Model Name	LPR L6R, LPR L3R, LPR L3R Plus Note1: Only the dimensions of the product's optical lens are different; all other parts are identical, including the overall product dimensions. Note2: based on the above difference description, LPR L6R was selected to test as master device.
Antenna Type	Fixed Internal Antenna
EUT Stage	Production Unit

1.2.2. Wireless Technologies

Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.6GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz
Uplink Modulations	WLAN 5G 802.11a/n /ac/ax: OFDM & OFDMA

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.

Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN26S7AO 003
Test Report No.:

Seite 7 von 31
Page 7 of 31

2. Test Sites

2.1. Test Facilities

TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

2-3F, 101 & 102, No.2, Nuclear Power Industrial Park, Fuming Community, Fucheng Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen 518000, People's Republic of China

A2LA Cert. No.: 5162.01

FCC Registration No.: 694916

IC Registration No.: 25069

2.2. Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	22.5°C
Relative Humidity	60%

2.3. List of Test and Measurement Instruments

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1280	Jun. 06, 2024	3 years
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7506	Nov. 28, 2025	1 year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1557	Nov. 21, 2025	1 year
Signal Analyzer	R&S	FSV 7	103665	Sep. 23, 2025	1 year
Vector Network Analyzer	R&S	ZNB 8	107040	Sep. 23, 2025	1 year
Dielectric assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1269	Oct. 09, 2024	3 years
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB 100A	180840	Sep. 23, 2025	1 year
EPM Series Power Meter	Keysight	N1914A	MY58240005	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Power Sensor	Keysight	N8481H	MY58250002	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Power Sensor	Keysight	N8481H	MY58250006	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
DC Power Supply	Topward	3303D	809332	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Coaxial Directional Coupler	Keysight	773D	MY52180552	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Coaxial Directional Coupler	shhuaxiang	DTO-0.4/3.9-10	18052101	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463219	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463210	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463222	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Digital Thermometer	LKM	DTM3000	3116	Oct. 27, 2025	1 year
Power Amplifier Mini circuit	mini-circuits	ZHL-42W	SN002101809	N/A	N/A
Power Amplifier Mini circuit	mini-circuits	ZVE-8G	SN070501814	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM	SPEAG	ELI V8.0	2094	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM	SPEAG	SAM-Twin V8.0	1961	N/A	N/A

3. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)	Vi Veff
Measurement System Errors								
Probe Calibration	±13.1%	Normal (k=2)	2	1	1	± 6.55 %	± 6.55 %	∞
Probe Calibration Drift	±1.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%	∞
Probe Linearity	±4.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
Broadband Signal	±2.6%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
Probe Isotropy	±7.6%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±4.4%	±4.4%	∞
Other Probe + Electronic	±1.2%	Normal	1	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
RF Ambient	±1.8%	Normal	1	1	1	±1.8%	±1.8%	∞
Probe Positioning	±0.005mm	Normal	1	0.29	0.29	±0.15%	±0.15%	∞
Data Processing	±2.3%	Normal	1	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Phantom and Device Errors								
Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	±2.5%	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%	60
Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	±3.3%	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%	∞
Phantom Permittivity	±14.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.25	0.25	±2%	±2%	∞
Distance DUT – TSL	±2.0%	Normal	1	2	2	±4.0%	±4.0%	∞
Device Positioning	±2.4%/±2.8%	Normal	1	1	1	±2.8%	±2.8%	30
Device Holder	±3.4%/±3.5%	Normal	1	1	1	±3.5%	±3.5%	30
DUT Modulation ^m	±2.4%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%	∞
Time-average SAR	±1.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%	∞
DUT drift	±2.5%	Normal	1	1	1	±2.5%	±2.5%	30
Val Antenna Unc. ^{val}	±0.0%	Normal	1	1	1	±0%	±0%	
Unc. Input Power ^{val}	±0.0%	Normal	1	1	1	±0%	±0%	
Correction to the SAR results								
Deviation to Target	±1.9%	Normal	1	1	0.84	±1.9%	±1.6%	
SAR scaling ^p	±0.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0%	±0%	
Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)						±12.8%	±12.7%	
Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)						±25.6%	±25.4%	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

4. Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE STD 1528- 2013, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures & manufacturer KDB inquiries:

- 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 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)
- IEEE Std 1528™-2013: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

In addition to the above, the following information was used:

- [TCB workshop](#) April, 2019; Page 19, Tissue Simulating Liquids(TSL)

5. SAR Measurement System

5.1. 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:

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

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

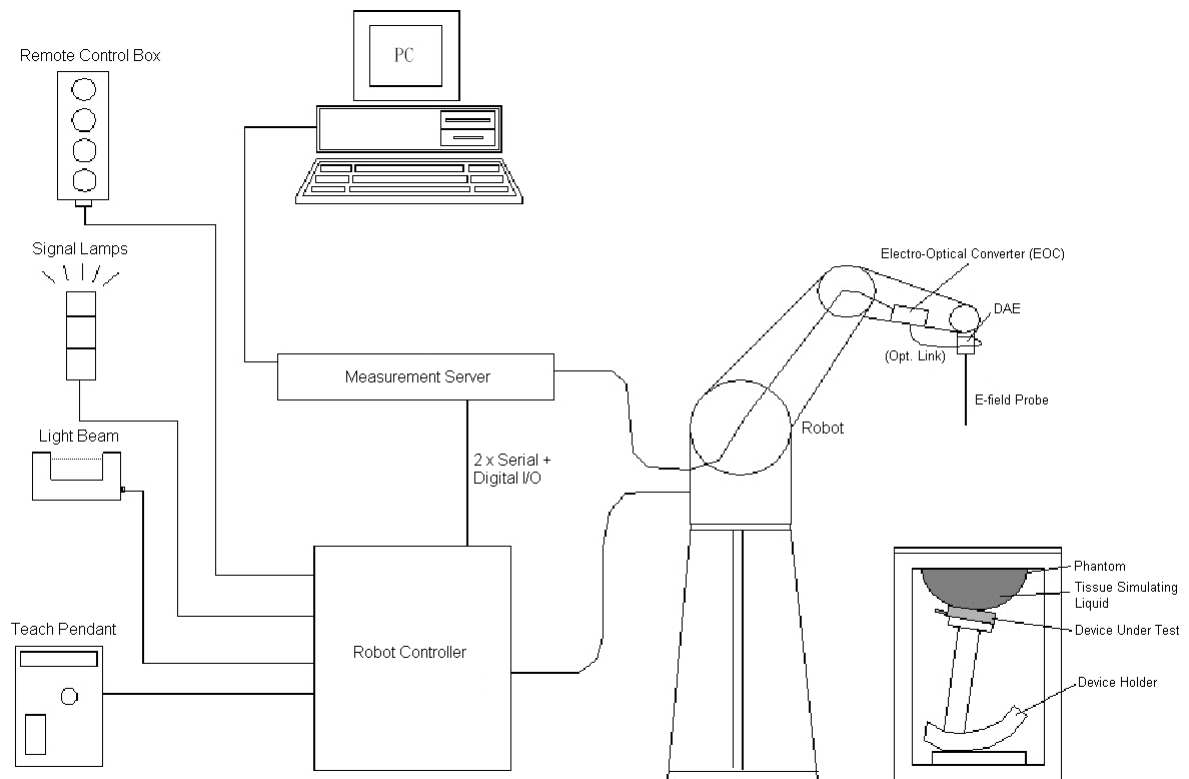
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

5.2. 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.

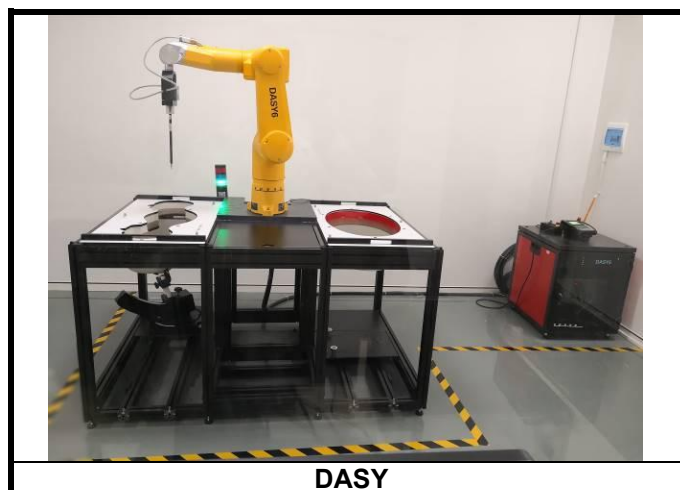


DASY System Setup

5.2.1. 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)



DASY

5.2.2. 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	4 MHz – 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 10 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

5.2.3. 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	< 5 μ V (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

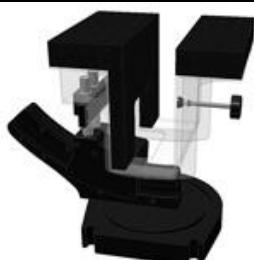
5.2.4. Phantoms

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. 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	The ELI phantom is used for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 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 of SPEAG's 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	

5.2.5. 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 62209-1528 (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	

5.2.6. System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	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.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

5.2.7. 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.

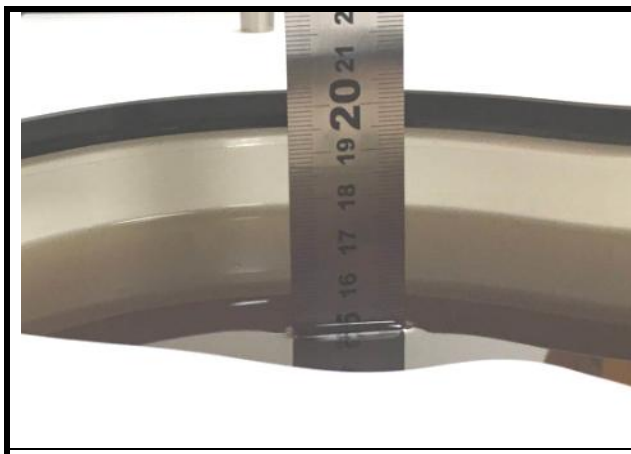


Photo of Liquid Height for Head Position

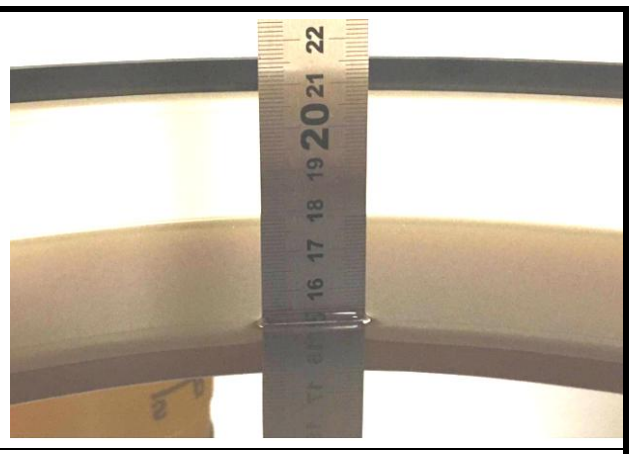


Photo of Liquid Height for Body Position

The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
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.

Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

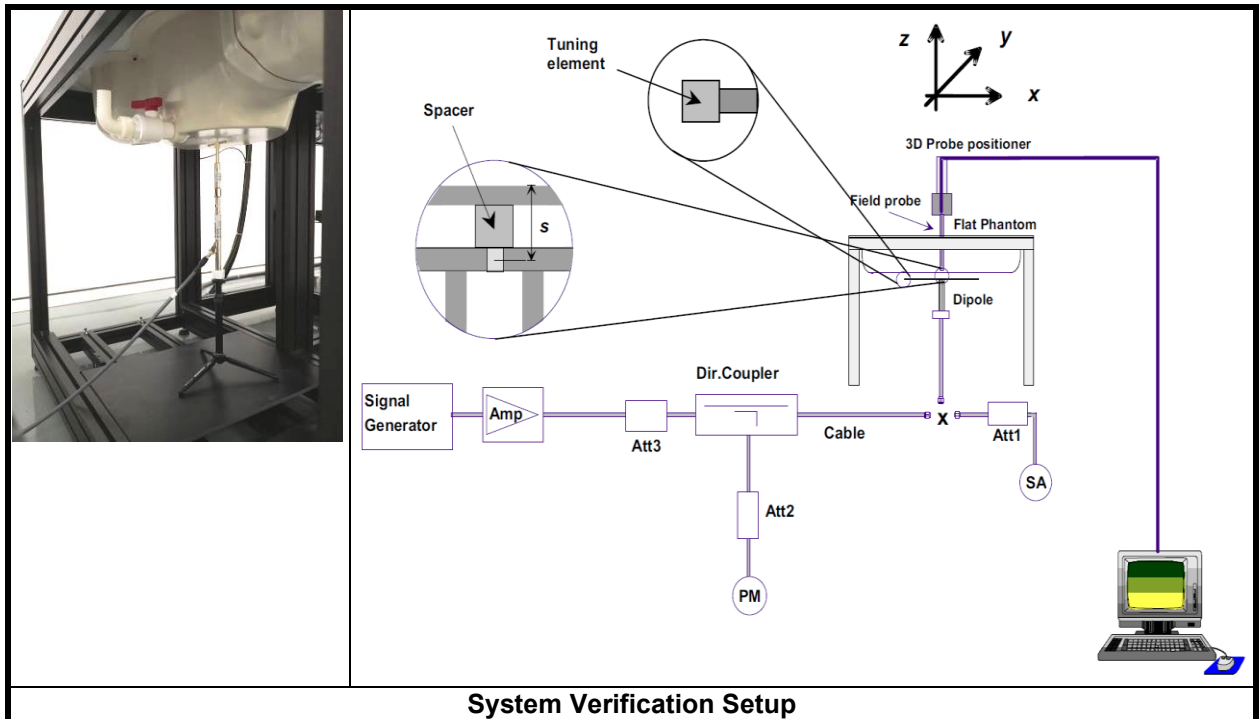
Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	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

Simulating Head Liquid (HBBL600-6000MHz), Manufactured by SPEAG:

Water (% by weight)	Esters, Emulsifiers, Inhibitors (% by weight)	Sodium salt (% by weight)
50 - 65%	10 - 30%	8 - 25%

5.2.8.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.



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 2 GHz, 100 mW is used for 2.30 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 %.

6. 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

6.1. 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 (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 $\Delta x / \Delta y$ (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

6.2. 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.

6.3. 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.

6.4. 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 from 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

6.5. 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.

7. SAR Measurement Evaluation

7.1. 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 ≤ 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.

Test Reduction for U-NII-1 (5.2 GHz) and U-NII-2A (5.3 GHz) Bands

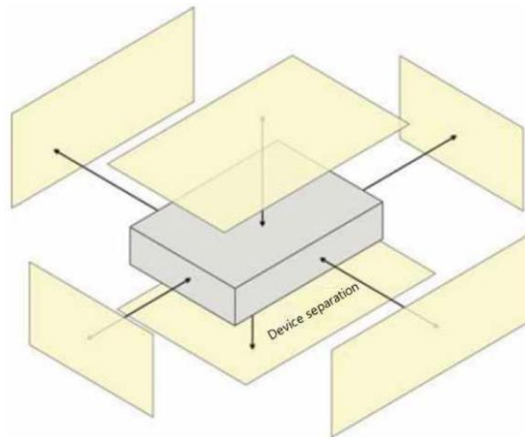
For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following.

- 1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition).
- 2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

7.2.EUT Testing Position

7.2.1.Body Exposure Conditions

For this device, SAR evaluation is required on all sides and edges at 0 mm separation from a flat phantom, Next to the Body exposure requires 1-g SAR, for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supported by the device to determine SAR compliance.



7.3. SAR Test Exclusion Evaluations

According to KDB447498 D04, SAR-based thresholds are derived based on frequency, power, and separation distance of the RF source. The formula defines the thresholds in general for either available maximum time-averaged power or maximum time-averaged ERP, whichever is greater. 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

Band	Frequency (MHz)	Max. time-averaged Power (dBm)	Pant (mW)	Front end			Back end			Left Side		
				Ant. to Surface (cm)	Pth (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (cm)	Pth (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (cm)	Pth (mW)	Require SAR Testing?
WLAN 5.2G	5240	16.50	44.67	180	174	No	174	174	No	30	61	No
WLAN 5.3G	5320	17.50	56.23	180	173	No	174	173	No	30	60	No
WLAN 5.6G	5700	17.50	56.23	180	170	No	174	170	No	30	59	No
WLAN 5.8G	5825	16.50	44.67	180	169	No	174	169	No	30	58	No
Band	Frequency (MHz)	Max. time-averaged Power (dBm)	Pant (mW)	Right Side			Top Side			Bottom Side		
				Ant. to Surface (cm)	Pth (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (cm)	Pth (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (cm)	Pth (mW)	Require SAR Testing?
WLAN 5.2G	5240	16.50	44.67	30	61	No	64	61	No	5	1	Yes
WLAN 5.3G	5320	17.50	56.23	30	60	No	64	60	No	5	1	Yes
WLAN 5.6G	5700	17.50	56.23	30	59	No	64	59	No	5	1	Yes
WLAN 5.8G	5825	16.50	44.67	30	58	No	64	58	No	5	1	Yes

7.4. Tissue Verification

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

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Aug. 25, 2026	H5G	5250	4.568	37.459	4.71	35.90	-3.01	4.34
		5320	4.622	37.235	4.78	35.88	-3.31	3.78
Aug. 25, 2026	H5G	5600	4.963	36.794	5.07	35.50	-2.11	3.65
		5500	4.832	36.974	4.96	35.60	-2.58	3.86
		5580	4.936	36.798	5.05	35.51	-2.32	3.63
Aug. 25, 2026	H5G	5800	5.162	36.363	5.27	35.30	-2.05	3.01
		5745	5.122	36.585	5.22	35.35	-1.78	3.49
		5785	5.152	36.419	5.26	35.31	-1.96	3.14
		5845	5.206	36.299	5.32	35.25	-2.09	2.98

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 $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

7.5. System Validation

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

Test 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
Aug. 25, 2026	7506	Head	5250	4.568	37.459	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Aug. 25, 2026	7506	Head	5600	4.963	36.794	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Aug. 25, 2026	7506	Head	5800	5.162	36.363	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

7.6. System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	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
Aug. 25, 2026	5250	79.30	7.47	74.70	-5.80	1280	7506	1557
Aug. 25, 2026	5600	83.30	8.30	83.00	-0.36	1280	7506	1557
Aug. 25, 2026	5800	80.70	8.16	81.60	1.12	1280	7506	1557

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.

8. SAR Measurement Evaluation

8.1. Maximum Conducted Power

All Rate have been tested, the Worst average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

Mode	Channel	Frequency	Power	Tune-Up
11A	36	5180	13.74	14.0
	40	5200	15.08	15.5
	48	5240	15.94	16.5
	52	5260	15.98	16.5
	56	5280	16.41	17.0
	64	5320	17.26	17.5
	100	5500	17.31	17.5
	116	5580	16.45	17.0
	140	5700	14.64	15.0
	144	5720	/	/
	149	5745	16.16	16.5
	157	5785	15.53	
	165	5825	15.23	
11N20	36	5180	13.29	15.0
	40	5200	14.72	
	48	5240	14.72	
	52	5260	15.68	17.0
	56	5280	15.99	
	64	5320	16.88	
	100	5500	16.36	16.5
	116	5580	16.30	
	140	5700	13.37	14.0
	144	5720	/	/
	149	5745	15.92	16.0
	157	5785	15.32	
	165	5825	15.02	
11N40	38	5190	13.47	14.0
	46	5230	15.29	15.5
	54	5270	15.64	16.0
	62	5310	16.58	17.0
	102	5510	16.00	16.5
	108	5550	15.62	16.0
	134	5670	14.03	14.5
	142	5710	/	/
	151	5755	15.77	16.0
	159	5795	15.11	
11AC20	36	5180	13.22	15.0
	40	5200	14.71	
	48	5240	14.67	
	52	5260	14.78	16.5

Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN26S7AO 003
Test Report No.:

Seite 27 von 31
Page 27 of 31

	56	5280	15.91	
	64	5320	16.05	
	100	5500	17.15	17.5
	116	5580	16.29	16.5
	140	5700	12.58	13.0
	144	5720	/	/
	149	5745	15.92	15.5
	157	5785	14.52	
	165	5825	15.13	
11AC40	38	5190	13.46	14.0
	46	5230	15.16	15.5
	54	5270	14.82	15.0
	62	5310	15.70	16.0
	102	5510	16.93	17.0
	108	5550	16.30	
	134	5670	13.83	14.0
	142	5710	/	/
	151	5755	15.76	16.0
	159	5795	15.09	
11AX20	36	5180	13.55	15.5
	40	5200	14.28	
	48	5240	15.07	
	52	5260	15.27	16.5
	56	5280	15.61	
	64	5320	16.37	
	100	5500	16.58	17.0
	116	5580	15.94	
	140	5700	13.05	13.5
	144	5720	/	/
	149	5745	15.49	16.0
	157	5785	15.36	
	165	5825	15.10	
11AX40	38	5190	14.39	15.5
	46	5230	15.35	
	54	5270	15.79	16.5
	62	5310	16.08	
	102	5510	16.58	17.0
	108	5550	16.01	
	134	5670	14.60	15.0
	142	5710	/	/
	151	5755	15.50	16.0
	159	5795	15.24	

8.2. SAR Testing Results

8.2.1. 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) ≤ 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 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 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.

<WLAN 5.8G>

Subsequent Test Configuration Maximum Output Power (11n/Ac/Ax)	Initial Test Maximum Configuration Output Power (11a)	Scaling Factor	Highest Reported SAR	Scaled SAR-1g (W/Kg)
16.0	16.50	0.89	1.3	1.16

8.2.2.SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	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	-	Bottom Side	0	64	17.5	17.26	1.06	-0.03	0.599	0.63
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	100	17.5	17.31	1.04	0.05	0.796	0.83
2	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	116	17.0	16.45	1.14	0.10	0.913	1.04
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	116	17.0	16.45	1.14	0.08	0.908	1.03
3	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	149	16.5	16.16	1.08	-0.06	1.20	1.30
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	157	16.5	15.53	1.25	0.07	1.00	1.25
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	165	16.5	15.23	1.34	0.01	0.842	1.13
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	0	149	16.5	16.16	1.08	0.05	1.15	1.24

8.2.3. 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 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 ≥ 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	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	Bottom Side	116	0.913	0.908	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	Bottom Side	149	1.20	1.15	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Test Engineer: Warren Xiong

Appendixes

All attachments are integral parts of this test report. This applies especially to the following appendix:

Appendix A: SAR Plots of System Verification

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

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.

Appendix C: Calibration Certificate for probe and Dipole

Appendix D: Photographs of EUT and setup