



SAR TEST REPORT

For

Lexiang Technology Co., LTD

DPVR ALL IN ONE

Test Model:P2

Prepared for : Lexiang Technology Co., LTD
Address : 5th Floor, Jufeng Optical Medical Device Industrial Park,
No. 120, Keyuan Weisi Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao
City, Shandong Province, China

Prepared by : Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
Address : 101, 201 Bldg A & 301 Bldg C, Juji Industrial Park
Yabianxueziwei, Shajing Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen,
518000, China

Date of receipt of test sample : Sep. 15, 2023
Number of tested samples : 1
Sample number : A231205059
Serial number : Prototype
Date of Test : Sep. 18, 2023
Date of Report : Sep. 20, 2023



**SAR TEST REPORT****Report Reference No.....:** LCSA12053125E**Date Of Issue.....:** Sep. 20, 2023**Testing Laboratory Name** **Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.****Address** 101, 201 Bldg A & 301 Bldg C, Juji Industrial Park Yabianxueziwei, Shajing Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen, 518000, China**Testing Location/ Procedure** Full application of Harmonised standards ☒
Partial application of Harmonised standards ☐
Other standard testing method ☐**Applicant's Name.....:** Lexiang Technology Co., LTD**Address** 5th Floor, Jufeng Optical Medical Device Industrial Park, No. 120, Keyuan Weisi Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao City, Shandong Province, China**Test Specification:****Standard** IEEE Std C95.1, 2019/IEEE Std 1528™-2013/FCC Part 2.1093**Test Report Form No.:** LCSEMC-1.0**TRF Originator.....:** Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.**Master TRF** Dated 2011-03**Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd. All rights reserved.**

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Test Item Description.: DPVR ALL IN ONE**Trade Mark.....:** DPVR**Test Model** P2**Operation Frequency.....:** WLAN2.4G, Bluetooth5.0

Rated Voltage: DC 3.8V

Ratings Charge Limit Voltage: DC 4.35V

Capacity: 5600mAh

Result **Positive****Compiled by:**

Jay Zhan

Supervised by:

Cary Luo

Approved by:

Gavin Liang

Jay Zhan / File administrators

Cary Luo / Technique principal

Gavin Liang / Manager



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SAR -- TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : LCSA12053125ESep 20, 2023
Date of issue

Type / Model..... : P2

EUT..... : DPVR ALL IN ONE

Applicant..... : Lexiang Technology Co., LTDAddress..... : 5th Floor, Jufeng Optical Medical Device Industrial Park,
No. 120, Keyuan Weisi Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao
City, Shandong Province, China

Telephone..... : /

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Manufacturer..... : Lexiang Technology Co., LTDAddress..... : 5th Floor, Jufeng Optical Medical Device Industrial Park,
No. 120, Keyuan Weisi Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao
City, Shandong Province, China

Telephone..... : /

Fax..... : /

Factory..... : /

Address..... : /

Telephone..... : /

Fax..... : /

Test Result**Positive**

The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.



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Revision History

Revision	Issue Date	Revision Content	Revised By
000	Sep. 20, 2023	Initial Issue	---





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1. TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION

1.1. Test Standards

[IEEE Std C95.1, 2019](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

[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.

[FCC Part 2.1093](#): Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices

[KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance](#): Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz](#): SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02](#): SAR Evaluation procedures for umpc mini-tablet devices

[KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR](#): SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS

1.2. Test Description

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power. And Test device is identical prototype.

1.3. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	Sep. 15, 2023
Testing commenced on	:	Sep. 18, 2023
Testing concluded on	:	Sep. 18, 2023

1.4. Product Description

The Lexiang Technology Co., LTD's Model: DPVR ALL IN ONE or the "EUT" as referred to in this report; more general information as follows, for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

General Description	
Product Name:	DPVR ALL IN ONE
Model/Type reference:	P2
Hardware Version:	EM_AX136_MB_V1.0B
Software Version:	N/A
Power supply:	Rated Voltage: DC 3.8V Charge Limit Voltage: DC 4.35V Capacity: 5600mAh
The EUT is DPVR ALL IN ONE. It is equipped with Bluetooth, WiFi 2.4G. For more information see the following datasheet,	
Technical Characteristics	
Bluetooth	
Frequency Range:	2402MHz-2480MHz
Bluetooth Version:	V5.0
Bluetooth Channel Number:	79 channels for Bluetooth V5.0 (DSS) 40 channels for Bluetooth V5.0 (DTS)
Bluetooth Channel Spacing:	1MHz for Bluetooth V5.0 (DSS) 2MHz for Bluetooth V5.0 (DTS)
Bluetooth Modulation Type:	GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK for Bluetooth V5.0 (DSS) GFSK for Bluetooth V5.0 (DTS)
Antenna Description:	PIFA Antenna, 3.99dBi (Max.)
2.4G WLAN	
Frequency Range:	2412 – 2462 MHz
Channel Number:	11 Channels for 20MHz bandwidth (2412~2462MHz)





Modulation Type	IEEE 802.11b: DSSS (CCK, DQPSK, DBPSK) IEEE 802.11g: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11n: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)
Channel Spacing:	5MHz
Antenna Description:	PIFA Antenna, Ant 1:3.79dBi Ant 2:2.69dBi





1.5. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for DPVR ALL IN ONE are follows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Classme nt Class	Frequency Band	Body-worn (Report SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)
		(Separation Distance 0mm)
DTS	2.4G WLAN ANT 1	0.324
	2.4G WLAN ANT 2	0.249
	2.4GWLAN MIMO ANT 1+ANT2	0.976
	BLE	0.246

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.





2. TEST ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

Site Description

SAR Lab.

: NVLAP Accreditation Code is 600167-0.

FCC Designation Number is CN5024.

CAB identifier is CN0071.

CNAS Registration Number is L4595.

Test Firm Registration Number: 254912.

2.2. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

2.3. SAR Limits

EXPOSURE LIMITS	FCC Limit (1g Tissue)	
	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average(averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak(averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak(hands/wrists/ feet/anklesaveraged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).



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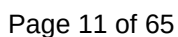
2.4. Equipments Used during the Test

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal Date	Due Date
1	PC	Lenovo	G5005	MY42081102	N/A	N/A
2	SAR Measurement system	SATIMO	4014_01	SAR_4014_01	N/A	N/A
3	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49072627	2023-06-09	2024-06-08
4	S-parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432944	2023-06-09	2024-06-08
5	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	103818-1	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
6	E-Field PROBE	MVG	SSE2	SN 25/22 EPGO376	2023-06-22	2024-06-21
7	DIPOLE 2450	SATIMO	SID 2450	SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306	2021-09-29	2024-09-28
8	COMOSAR OPENCoaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCPG 68	SN 40/14 OCPG68	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
9	Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA57	SN 39/14 ANTA57	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
10	FEATURE PHONEPOSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH98	SN 40/14 MSH98	N/A	N/A
11	DUMMY PROBE	SATIMO	DP60	SN 03/14 DP60	N/A	N/A
12	SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM117	SN 40/14 SAM117	N/A	N/A
13	Liquid measurement Kit	HP	85033D	3423A03482	N/A	N/A
14	Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45104493	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
15	Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45100308	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
16	Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495616	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
17	Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495234	2023-10-25	2024-10-24
18	Directional Coupler	MCLI/USA	4426-20	03746	2023-06-09	2024-06-08

Note:

- 1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with following criteria at least on annual interval.
 - a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
 - b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated values;
 - c) The most recent return-loss results,measured at least annually,deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
 - d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.
- 2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.





3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.

KUKA Control Panel (KCP)

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with a Video Positioning System(VPS).

The stress sensor is composed with mechanical and electronic when the electronic part detects a change on the electro-mechanical switch. It sends an "Emergency signal" to the robot controller that to stop robot's moves

A computer operating Windows XP.

OPENSAR software

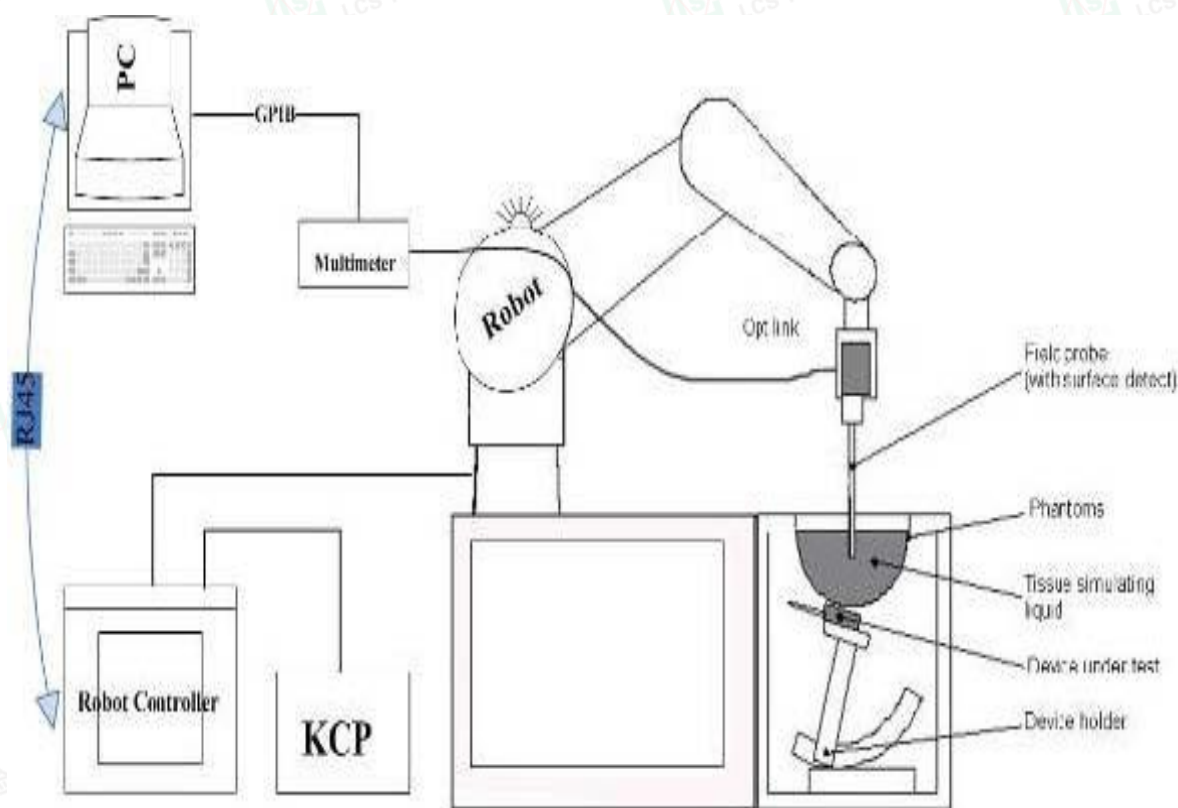
Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.

The Position device for handheld EUT

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes .

System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.





3.2. OPENSAR E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EPG0376(manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core

Interleaved sensors

Built-in shielding against static charges

PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Frequency	450 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: 0.25dB(450 MHz to 6GHz)
Directivity	0.25 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	0.01W/kg to > 100 W/kg; Linearity: 0.25 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16mm) Tip diameter: 5 mm (Body: 8 mm) Distance from probe tip to sensor centers: 2.5 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 6 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones

Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:

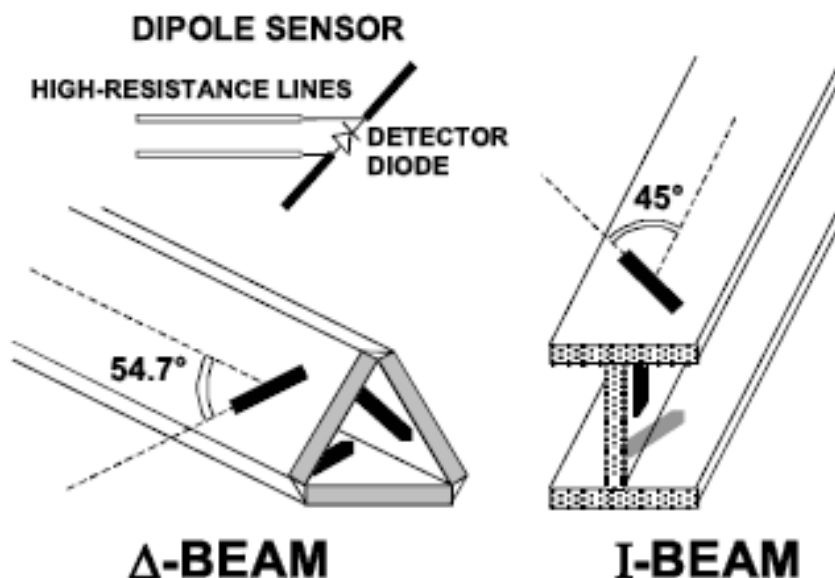


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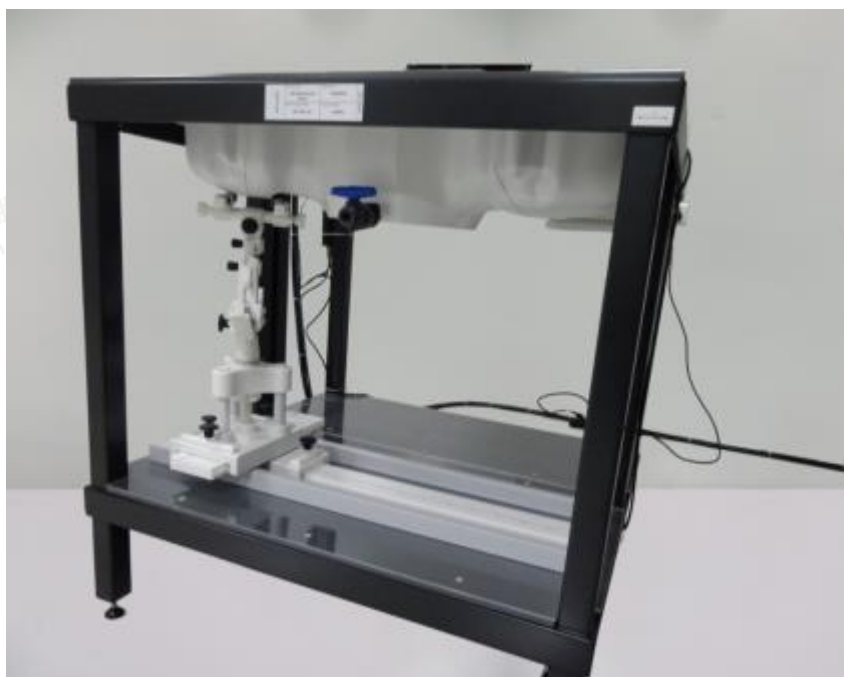
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3.3. Phantoms

The SAM Phantom SAM117 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EP2209-1, EP2209-2:2010. The phantom 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 the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

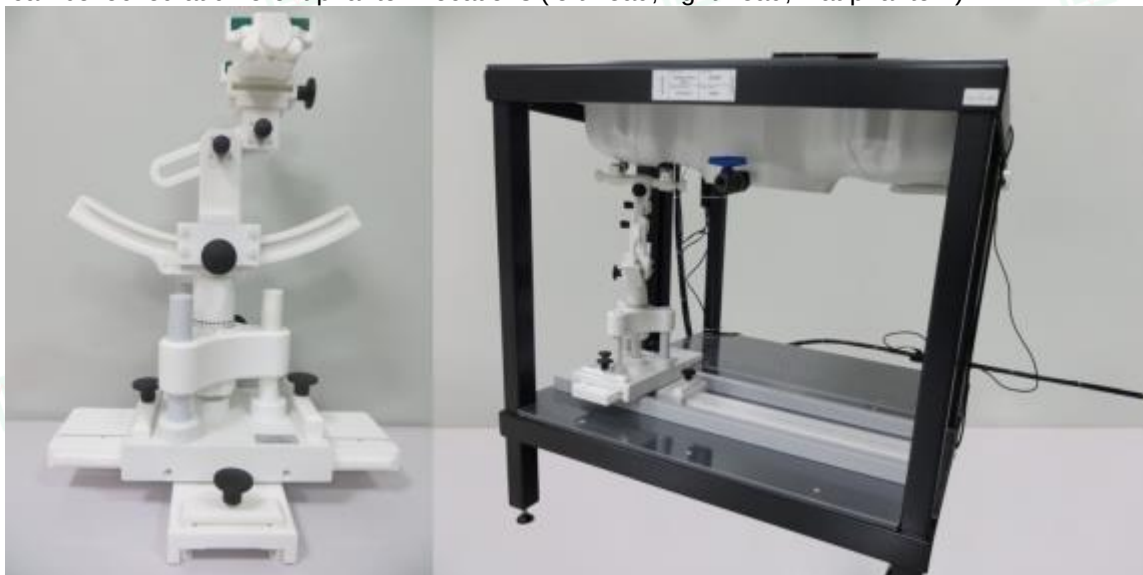


SAM Twin Phantom



3.4. Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin PhantomSAM117, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



Device holder supplied by SATIMO

3.5. Scanning Procedure

The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps

Power Reference Measurement

The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \text{ mm} \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	





Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1) \text{ mm}$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$, $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				





Power Drift measurement

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have OPENSAR software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

3.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

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

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

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

U_i = input signal of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)

cf = crest factor of exciting field

dcp_i = diode compression point

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

$$E - \text{fieldprobes} : E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes} : H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

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

Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i ($i = x, y, z$)



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$[mV/(V/m)^2]$ for E-field Probes
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

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

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

3.7. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

General considerations

This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.

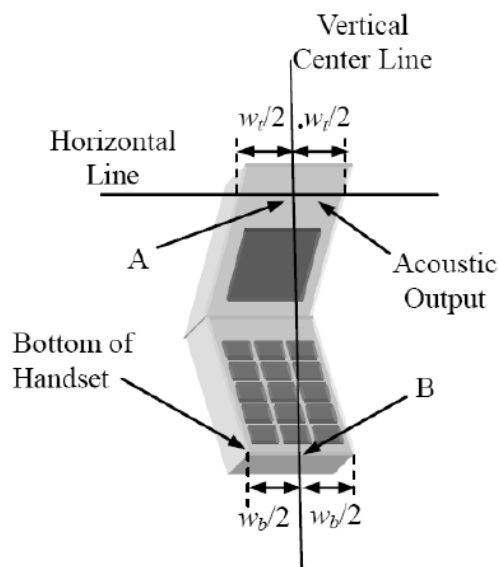
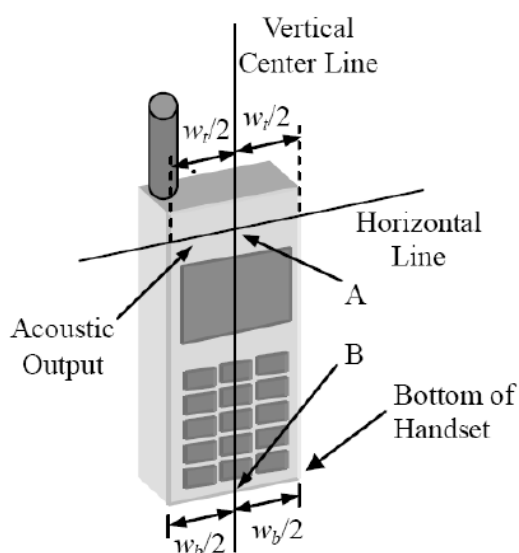
The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field

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

Where P_{pwe} = Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

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



w_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic

w_b Width of the bottom of the handset

A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output

B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture 1-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture 1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset

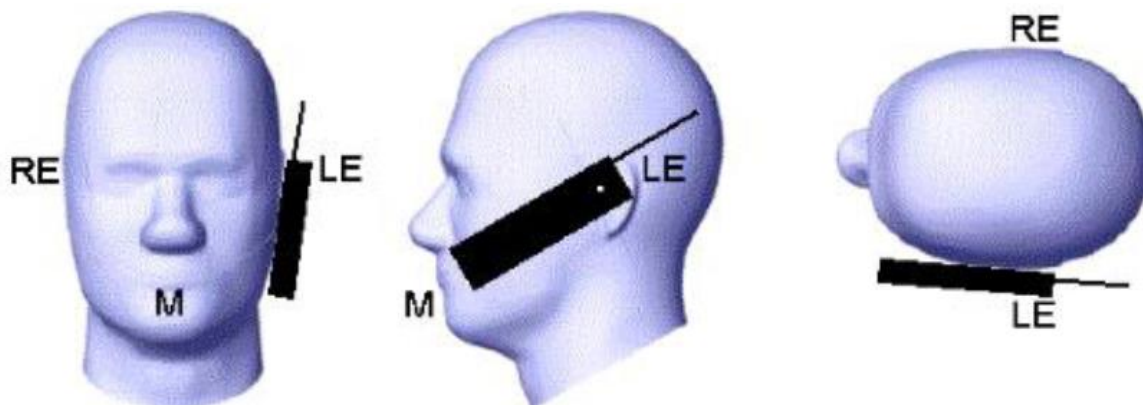


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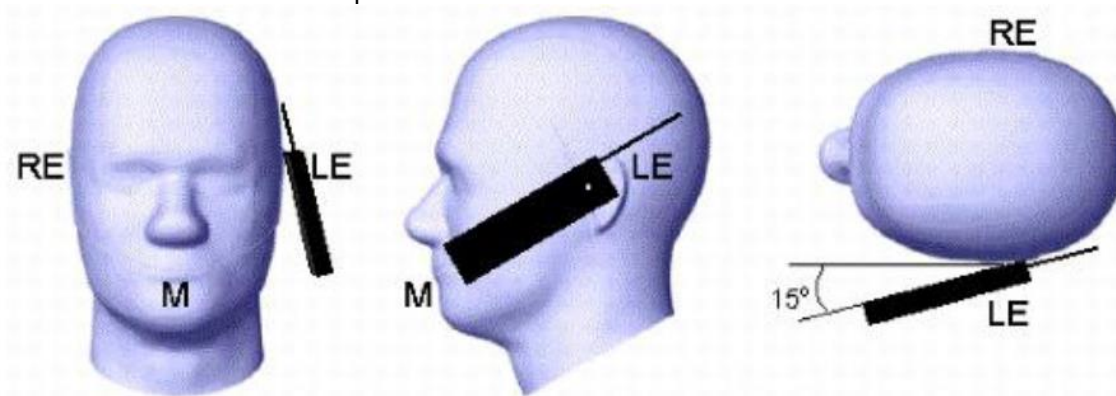
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Picture 2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture 3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

For body SAR test we applied to FCC KDB941225, KDB447498, KDB248227, KDB648654;





3.8. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight)	750MHz		835MHz		1800 MHz		1900 MHz		2450MHz		2600MHz		5000MHz	
	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	39.28	51.3	41.45	52.5	54.5	40.2	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2	60.3	71.4	65.5	78.6
Preventol	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.33	59.31	44.92	59.10	36.80	26.70	39.10	28.40	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.2	10.7

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head	
	ϵ_r	$\sigma(S/m)$
450	43.5	0.87
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1640	40.2	1.31
1800	40.0	1.40
1900	40.0	1.40
2000	40.0	1.40
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
3000	38.5	2.40
5200	36.0	4.66
5300	35.9	4.76
5600	35.55	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27

3.9. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

Dielectric Performance of Head and Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

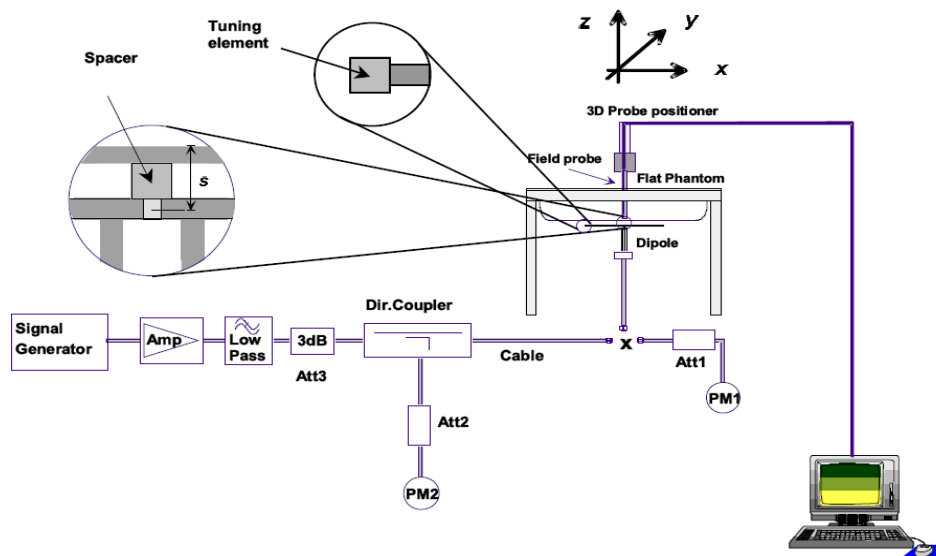
Test Engineer: Jerry hu									
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue				Liquid Temp.	Test Data
		σ	ϵ_r	σ	Dev.	ϵ_r	Dev.		
2450H	2450	1.8	39.2	1.86	3.33%	39.12	-0.20%	22.1	09/18/2023



3.10. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the device test frequency. The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

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



The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20 dBm (100mW) before dipole is connected.



Photo of Dipole Setup





Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664D01V01r04, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended. While calibration intervals not exceed 3 years.

SID2450 SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-29	-25.59		44.7		-1.1	
2022-09-29	-25.68	0.35	44.8	0.1	-1.0	0.1
2023-09-29	-25.70	0.43	44.5	-0.2	-1.1	0.0

Mixture Type	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAP _{2g} (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Liquid Temp	Date
						SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAP _{2g} (W/Kg)	1g	10g		
Head	2450	100 mW	5.332	2.51	-0.08	53.89	24.15	1.24%	3.93%	22.1	09/18/2023
		Normalize to 1 Watt	53.22	25.1							

3.11. SAR measurement procedure

The measurement procedures are as follows:

3.11.1 Conducted power measurement

- For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously Transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

3.11.2 WIFI Test Configuration

The SAR measurement and test reduction procedures are structured according to either the DSSS or OFDM transmission mode configurations used in each standalone frequency band and aggregated band. For devices that operate in exposure configurations that require multiple test positions, additional SAR test reduction may be applied. The maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, are used to determine initial SAR test requirements for the 802.11 transmission modes in a frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel for the initial test configuration. SAR measurement and test reduction for the remaining 802.11 modes and test channels are determined according to measured or specified maximum output power and reported SAR of the initial measurements. The general test reduction and SAR measurement approaches are summarized in the following:

- The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures.
- For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, an "initial test configuration" is first determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band according to the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units.
 - 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.
 - SAR is measured for OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures. Additional frequency band specific SAR test reduction may be considered for individual frequency bands
 - Depending on the reported SAR of the highest maximum output power channel tested in the initial test configuration, SAR test reduction may apply to subsequent highest output channels in the initial test configuration to reduce the number of SAR measurements.



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3. The Initial test configuration does not apply to DSSS. The 2.4 GHz band SAR test requirements and 802.11b DSSS procedures are used to establish the transmission configurations required for SAR measurement.
4. An “initial test position” is applied to further reduce the number of SAR tests for devices operating in next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode exposure configurations that require multiple test positions .
 - a. SAR is measured for 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure using the exposure condition established by the initial test position.
 - b. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration.
- 802.11b/g/n operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g/n modes are tested on the maximum average output channel.
5. The Initial test position does not apply to devices that require a fixed exposure test position. SAR is measured in a fixed exposure test position for these devices in 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure or in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures .
6. The “subsequent test configuration” procedures are applied to determine if additional SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission modes that have not been tested in the initial test configuration. SAR test exclusion is determined according to reported SAR in the initial test configuration and maximum output power specified or measured for these other OFDM configurations.

2.4 GHz and 5GHz SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in section 5.2.2.

1. 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

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

- a. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel (section 3.1) for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- b. When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

1. 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- a. When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration
- b. 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.

2. SAR Test Requirements for OFDM Configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 a/g/n/ac OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, additional SAR test reduction applies. When band gap channels between U-NII-2C band and 5.8 GHz U-NII-3 or §15.247 band are supported, the highest maximum output power transmission mode configuration and maximum output power channel across the bands must be used to determine SAR test reduction, according to the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration requirements.²⁰ In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

3. OFDM Transmission Mode SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection Requirements

The initial test configuration for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM transmission modes is determined by the 802.11 configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR for the initial test configuration is measured using the highest maximum output power channel determined by the default power measurement procedures (section 4). When multiple configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is determined according to the following steps applied sequentially.

- a. The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected among the multiple configurations with the same specified maximum output power.





- b. If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power and largest channel bandwidth, the lowest order modulation among the largest channel bandwidth configurations is selected.
- c. If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth and lowest order modulation, the lowest data rate configuration among these configurations is selected.
- d. When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; 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. These channel selection procedures apply to both the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s), with respect to the default power measurement procedures or additional power measurements required for further SAR test reduction. The same procedures also apply to subsequent highest output power channel(s) selection.

- a. Channels with measured maximum output power within $\frac{1}{4}$ dB of each other are considered to have the same maximum output.
- b. When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- c. When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and 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.

Initial Test Configuration Procedures

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes 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. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required (see section 5.3.2). SAR test reduction of subsequent highest output test channels is based on the reported SAR of the initial test configuration. For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode.²³ For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration. When the reported SAR of the initial test configuration is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR measurement is required for the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

4. Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

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. The initial test position procedure is applied to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple transmission modes, the procedures in section 5.3.2 are applied to determine the test configuration. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. The subsequent test configuration and SAR measurement procedures are described in the following.

- a. When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and exposure configuration.
- b. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), 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.
- c. The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.

1). SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.





2). SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the reported SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is > 1.2 W/kg or until all required channels are tested.

a) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.

d. SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:

- 1) replace “subsequent test configuration” with “next subsequent test configuration” (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)
- 2) replace “initial test configuration” with “all tested higher output power configurations.”

3.12. Power Reduction

The product without any power reduction.

3.13. Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, SAR system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.



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4.TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

4.1. Conducted Power Results

According KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 Section 4.1 2) states that “Unless it is specified differently in the published RF exposure KDB procedures, these requirements also apply to test reduction and test exclusion considerations. Time-averaged maximum conducted output power applies to SAR and, as required by § 2.1091(c), time-averaged ERP applies to MPE. When an antenna port is not available on the device to support conducted power measurement, such as FRS and certain Part 15 transmitters with built-in integral antennas, the maximum output power allowed for production units should be used to determine RF exposure test exclusion and compliance.”

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

2.4GWIFI					
Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	ANT_1 Average Power (dBm)	ANT_2 Average Power (dBm)	ANT_1+2 Average Power (dBm)
802.11b	1	2412	11.52	11.42	N/A
	7	2437	11.75	11.96	N/A
	11	2462	12.05	11.94	N/A
802.11g	1	2412	7.72	7.43	N/A
	7	2437	8.04	7.97	N/A
	11	2462	8.16	7.92	N/A
802.11 n-HT20	1	2412	5.72	5.28	8.52
	7	2437	5.88	5.78	8.84
	11	2462	6.11	5.67	8.91
802.11 n-HT40	3	2412	5.91	5.48	8.71
	6	2437	5.97	5.69	8.84
	9	2462	5.81	5.63	8.73

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions as 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.





<BT Conducted Power>

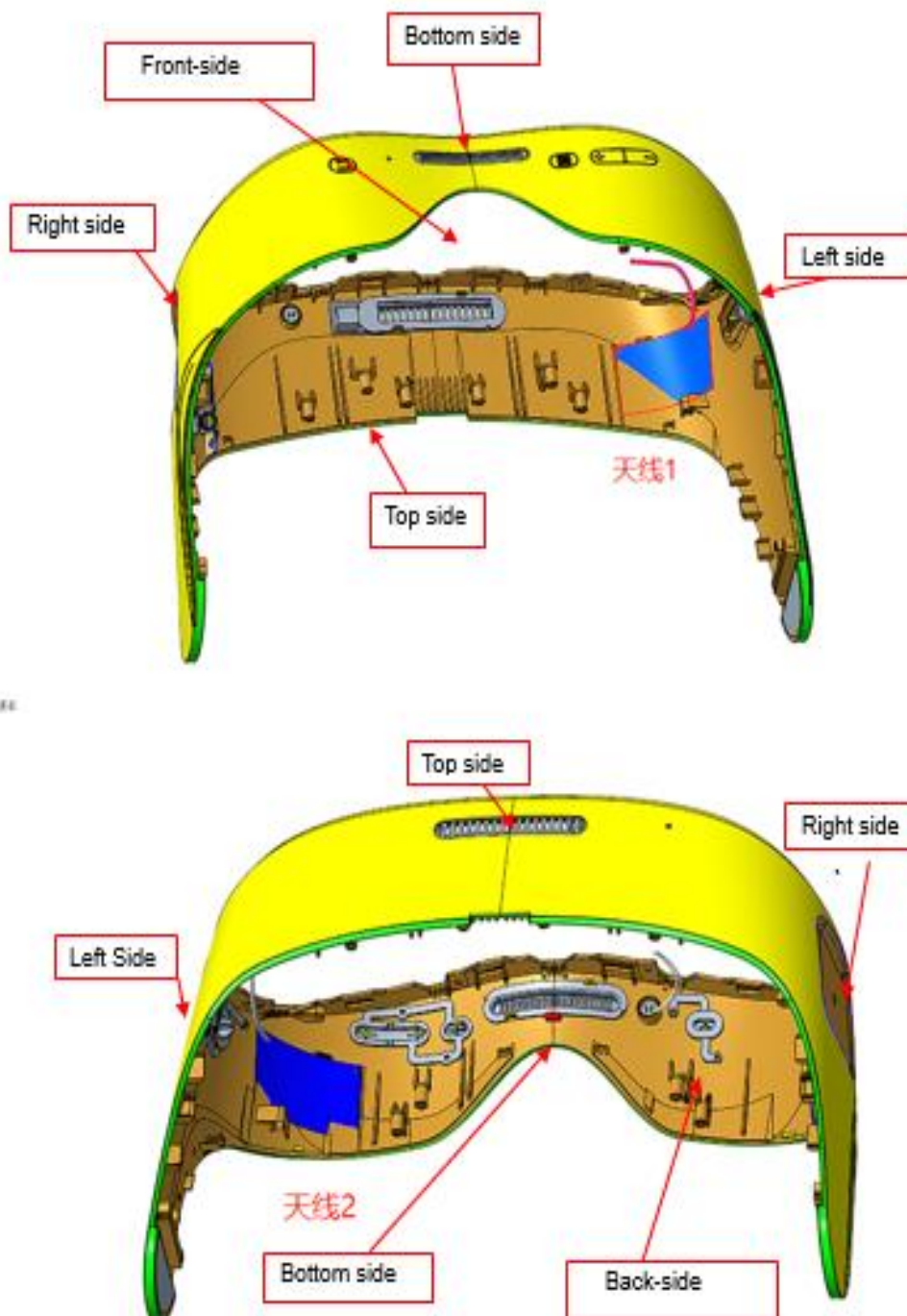
BT				
Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
GFSK(1Mbps)	0	2402	3.94	2.48
	39	2441	3.88	2.44
	78	2480	5.52	3.56
$\pi/4$ -QPSK(2Mbps)	0	2402	0.66	1.16
	39	2441	0.21	1.05
	78	2480	1.9	1.55
8DPSK(3Mbps)	0	2402	0.56	1.14
	39	2441	0.35	1.08
	78	2480	2.01	1.59

<BLE Conducted Power>

BLE				
Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
GFSK(1Mbps)	0	2402	5.19	3.30
	19	2440	5.01	3.17
	39	2480	6.39	4.36
GFSK(2Mbps)	0	2402	5.04	3.19
	19	2440	4.8	3.02
	39	2480	6.42	4.39



4.2. Transmit Antennas and SAR Measurement Position



Antenna information:

ANT_1 Antenna	2.4G WLAN/BT TX/RX
ANT_2 Antenna	2.4G WLAN TX/RX

Antenna Separation Distance(cm)

ANT	Front-side	Back-side	Left Side	Right Side	Top-side	Bottom-side
ANT 1	≤0.5	2	≤0.5	15.5	≤0.5	8
ANT 2	≤0.5	2	≤0.5	15.5	8	≤0.5

Note 1: The antenna information refer the manufacturer provide report, applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.





4.3. SAR test exclusion consider table

The WLAN/BT SAR evaluation of Maximum power (dBm) summing tolerance.

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	BLE	2.4G WLAN_ANT_1	2.4G WLAN_ANT_2	2.4G WLAN_MIMO_ANT_1	2.4G WLAN_MIMO_ANT_2
	Calculated Frequency(GHz)	2.48	2.462	2.437	2.422	2.422
	Maximum Turn-up power (dBm)	6.5	12.5	12	9	9
	Available maximum time-averaged power (mW)	4.47	17.78	15.85	7.94	7.94
Front-side	Separation distance (cm)	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	2.72	2.73	2.76	2.77	2.77
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Back-side	Separation distance (cm)	2	2	2	2	2
	exclusion threshold(mW)	38.10	38.24	38.43	38.55	38.55
	Testing required?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Left Side	Separation distance (cm)	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	2.72	2.73	2.76	2.77	2.77
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Right Side	Separation distance (cm)	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	1883.06	1883.82	1884.88	1885.53	1885.53
	Testing required?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Top-side	Separation distance (cm)	≤0.5	≤0.5	8	≤0.5	8
	exclusion threshold(mW)	2.72	2.73	536.09	2.77	536.75
	Testing required?	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Bottom-side	Separation distance (cm)	8	8	≤0.5	8	≤0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	534.23	535.00	2.76	536.75	2.77
	Testing required?	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES

Note:

1. maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
2. Per KDB 447498 D04, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. Per KDB 447498 D04, if the maximum time-averaged power available does not exceed 1 mW. This stand-alone SAR exemption test.



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4. Per KDB 447498 D04, the available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, is less than or equal to the threshold P_{th} (mW) described in the following formula. This method shall only be used at separation distances (cm) from 0.5 centimeters to 40 centimeters and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). P_{th} is given by:

$$P_{th} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} (d/20 \text{ cm})^x & d \leq 20 \text{ cm} \\ ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} & 20 \text{ cm} < d \leq 40 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

Where

$$x = -\log_{10} \left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \sqrt{f}} \right) \text{ and } f \text{ is in GHz;}$$

and

$$ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} 2040f & 0.3 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 1.5 \text{ GHz} \\ 3060 & 1.5 \text{ GHz} \leq f \leq 6 \text{ GHz} \end{cases}$$

d = the separation distance (cm);





5. Per KDB 447498 D04, An alternative to the SAR-based exemption is using below table and the minimum separation distance (R in meters) from the body of a nearby person for the frequency (f in MHz) at which the source operates, the ERP (watts) is no more than the calculated value prescribed for that frequency. For the exemption in below table to apply, R must be at least $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the free-space operating wavelength in meters. If the ERP of a single RF source is not easily obtained, then the available maximum time-averaged power may be used in lieu of ERP if the physical dimensions of the radiating structure(s) do not exceed the electrical length of $\lambda/4$ or if the antenna gain is less than that of a half-wave dipole (1.64 linear value).

RF Source frequency (MHz)	Threshold ERP(watts)
0.3-1.34	$1,920 R^2$.
1.34-30	$3,450 R^2/f^2$.
30-300	$3.83 R^2$.
300-1,500	$0.0128 R^2f$.
1,500-100,000	$19.2R^2$.

6. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion 8.for each frequency band ,testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of each of these configurations is less than 1/4db higher than those measured at the lower data rate than 11b mode ,thus the SAR can be excluded.
7. Per KDB 616217 D04, SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary.
8. Per KDB 248227, as maximum rated power for U-NII-2A>U-NII-1, U-NII-2A was chosen for SAR evaluation. Based on the measurements obtained, SAR measurements on U-NII-1 are not required as highest reported SAR from U-NII-2A band is $\leq 1.2W/Kg$.





4.4. SAR Measurement Results

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{Reported SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} \times 10^{(P_{\text{target}} - P_{\text{measured}})/10}$$

$$\text{Scaling factor} = 10^{(P_{\text{target}} - P_{\text{measured}})/10}$$

$$\text{Reported SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} \times \text{Scaling factor}$$

Where

P_{target} is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

P_{measured} is the measured power;

Measured SAR is measured SAR at measured power which including power drift)

Reported SAR which including Power Drift and Scaling factor

Duty Cycle

Test Mode	Duty Cycle
GPRS850	1:2
GPRS1900	1:4
UMTS	1:1
LTE	1:1
WLAN2450	1:1
5G WLAN	1:1

4.4.1 SAR Results

Band	Model	Test Position	Freq.	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas.No.
2.4G WLAN_ANT_1	802.11b	Front-side	2462	0.163	3.88	12.50	12.05	0.181	/
		Left Side	2462	0.292	-2.08	12.50	12.05	0.324	1
		Top-side	2462	0.172	3.06	12.50	12.05	0.191	/
2.4G WLAN_ANT_2	802.11b	Front-side	2437	0.155	-3.14	12.00	11.96	0.156	/
		Left Side	2437	0.247	-0.41	12.00	11.96	0.249	2
		Bottom-side	2437	0.168	1.15	12.00	11.96	0.170	/
2.4G WLAN_MIMO_ANT_1	802.11 n-HT40	Front-side	2462	0.297	1.05	9.00	8.91	0.303	/
		Left Side	2462	0.582	2.50	9.00	8.91	0.594	3
		Top-side	2462	0.310	-0.51	9.00	8.91	0.316	/
2.4G WLAN_MIMO_ANT_2	802.11 n-HT40	Front-side	2462	0.184	2.66	9.00	8.91	0.188	/
		Left Side	2462	0.374	0.79	9.00	8.91	0.382	4
		Bottom-side	2462	0.201	1.65	9.00	8.91	0.205	/
BLE	GFSK	Front-side	2480	0.114	0.78	6.50	6.42	0.116	/
		Left Side	2480	0.242	2.47	6.50	6.42	0.246	5
		Top-side	2480	0.156	-2.72	6.50	6.42	0.159	/

Band	ANT	Max SAR (W/Kg)	2.4G WLAN_ANT_1+2
2.4G WLAN_ANT_1+2	ANT-1	0.594	0.976
	ANT-2	0.382	

Note:

- The test separation of all above table is 0mm.
- The Bluetooth and WLAN can't simultaneous transmission at the same time.
- Per KDB 447498 D01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - For WWAN: Scaled SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
- Per KDB 248227- 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. (The highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power was **0.131** W/kg for Body)



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4.5. General description of test procedures

1. The DUT is tested using CMU 200 communications testers as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.
2. Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.
3. Tests in body position were performed in that configuration, which generates the highest time based averaged output power (see conducted power results).
4. Tests in head position with GSM were performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS/DTM function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots.
5. UMTS was tested in RMC mode with 12.2 kbit/s and TPC bits set to 'all 1'.
6. WiFi was tested in 802.11b/g/n mode with 1 Mbit/s and 6 Mbit/s. According to KDB 248227 the SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required since 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.
7. Required WiFi test channels were selected according to KDB 248227
8. According to FCC KDB pub 248227 D01, When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement and when there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and 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.
9. According to FCC KDB pub 941225 D06 this device has been tested with 10 mm distance to the phantom for operation in WiFi hot spot mode.
10. Per FCC KDB pub 941225 D06 the edges with antennas within 2.5 cm are required to be evaluated for SAR to cover WiFi hot spot function.
11. According to IEEE 1528 the SAR test shall be performed at middle channel. Testing of top and bottom channel is optional.
12. According to KDB 447498 D01 testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 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
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
13. IEEE 1528-2003 require the middle channel to be tested first. This generally applies to wireless devices that are designed to operate in technologies with tight tolerances for maximum output power variations across channels in the band.
14. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is < 1.2 W/kg.
15. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, using the same wireless mode test configuration for voice and data, such as UMTS and Wi-Fi, and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface)
16. 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g SAR > 1.2 W/kg.
17. Per KDB648474 D04 require for phablet SAR test considerations. For Mobile Phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm, When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.
18. 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

4.6. Measurement Uncertainty (450MHz-6GHz)

Not required as SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in SAR reports only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is ≥ 1.5 W/kg for 1-g SAR according to KDB865664D01.





4.7. System Check Results

Test mode:2450MHz(Head)

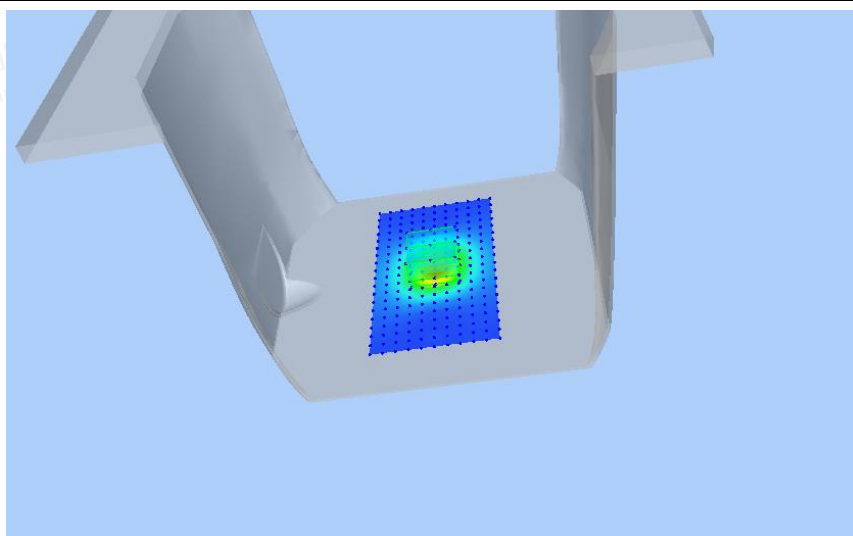
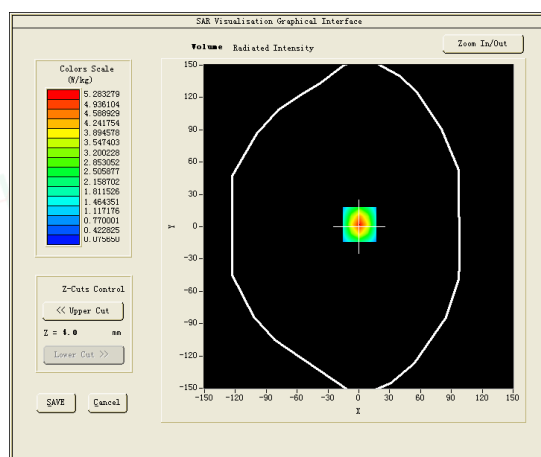
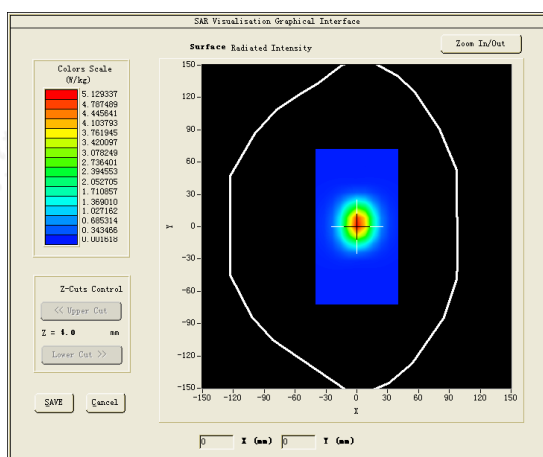
Product Description:Validation

Model:Dipole SID2450

E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)

Test Date: Sep. 18, 2023

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.12
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Variation (%)	-0.320000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.511258
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.331584
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR



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4.9 SAR Test Graph Results

SAR plots for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination according to FCC KDB 865664 D02;

#1

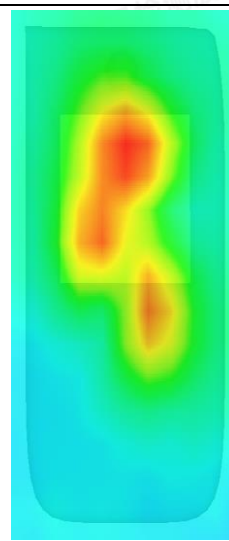
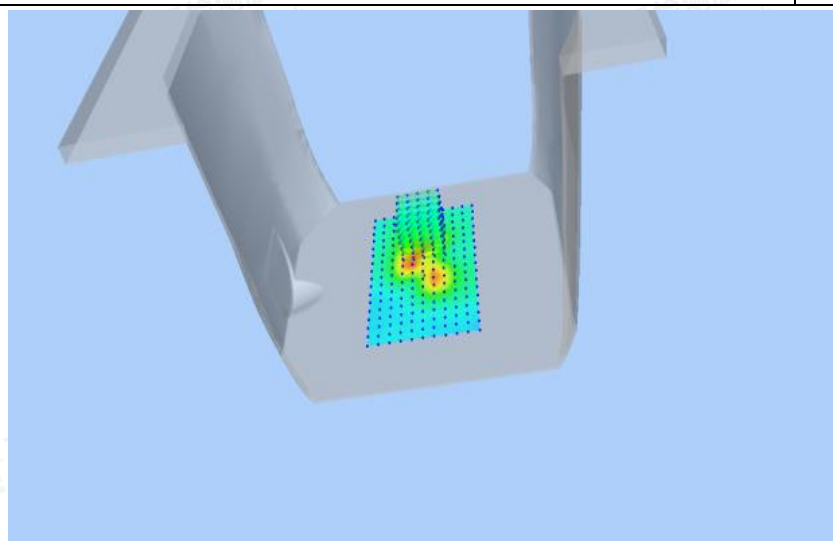
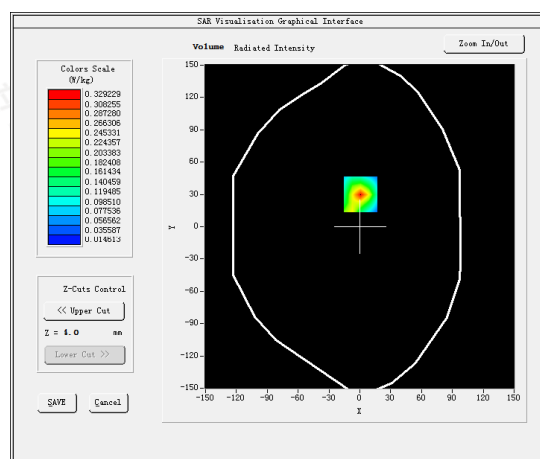
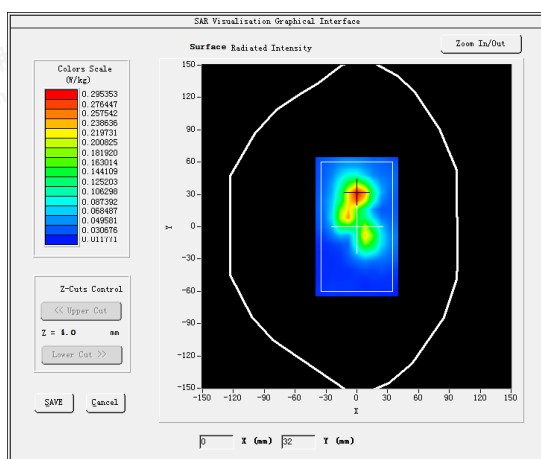
Test Mode: 802.11b (WiFi2.4G)_ANT_1, High channel (Body Left Side)

Product Description: DPVR ALL IN ONE

Model: P2

Test Date: Sep. 18, 2023

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.12
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.590000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.141
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.292
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR



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#2

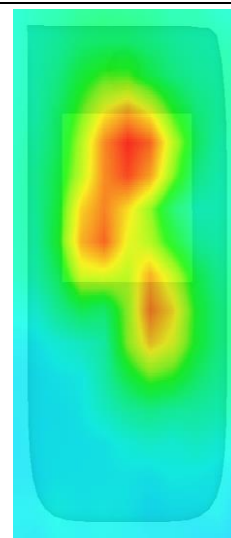
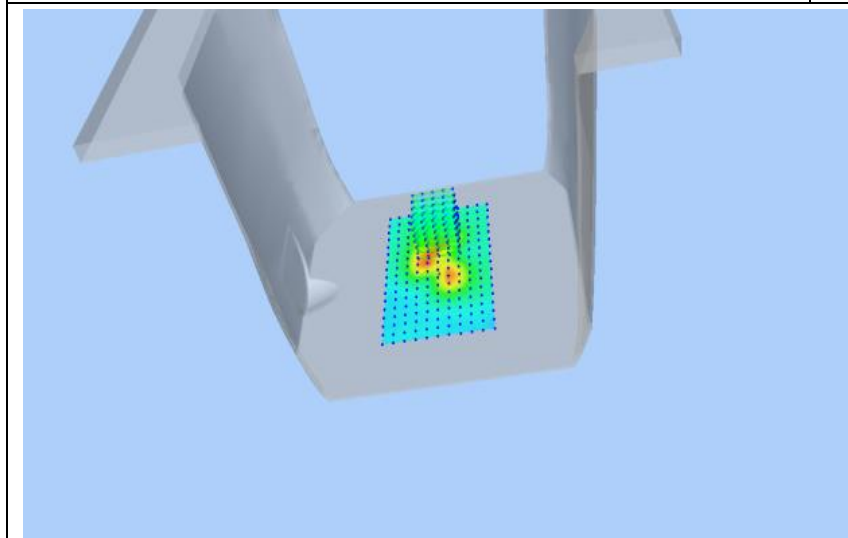
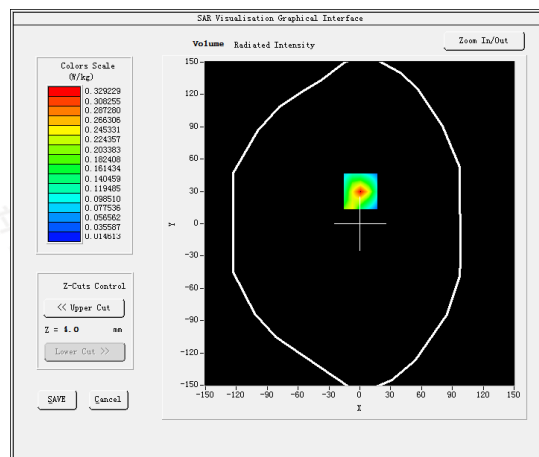
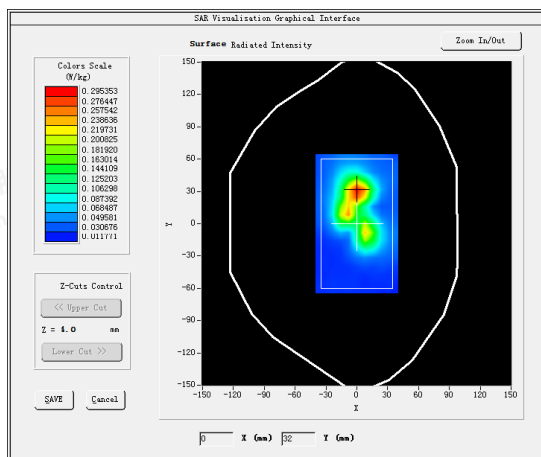
Test Mode: 802.11b (WiFi2.4G)_ANT_2, Mid channel (Body Left Side)

Product Description: DPVR ALL IN ONE

Model: P2

Test Date: Sep. 18, 2023

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.12
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.211000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.141
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.247
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR



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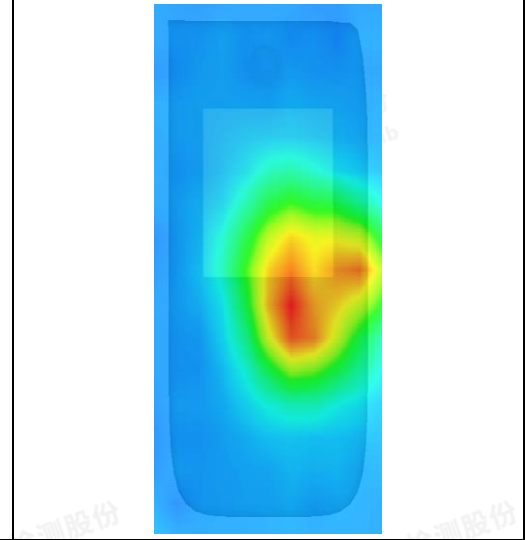
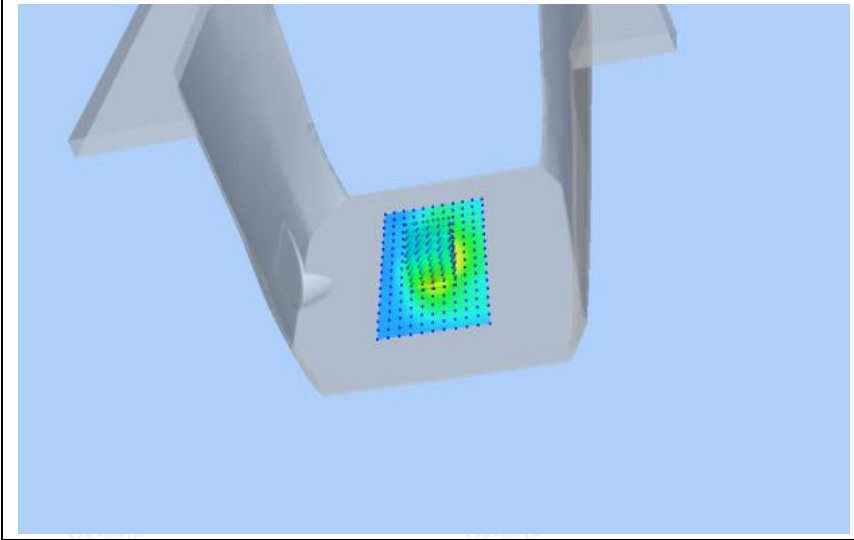
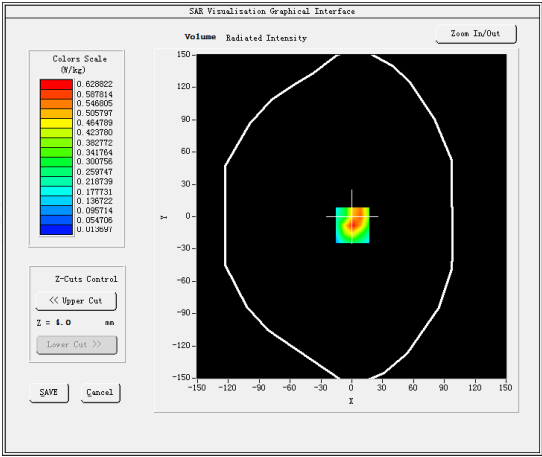
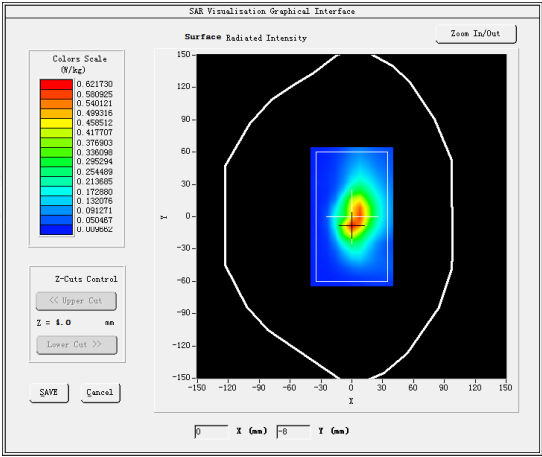
Scan code to check authenticity



#3

Test Mode: 802.11 n-HT40 (WiFi2.4G)_MIMO_ANT_1, High channel (Body Left Side)
Product Description: DPVR ALL IN ONE
Model: P2
Test Date: Sep. 18, 2023

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.12
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.011000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.277
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.582
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR





#4

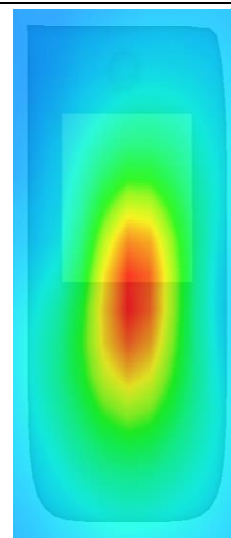
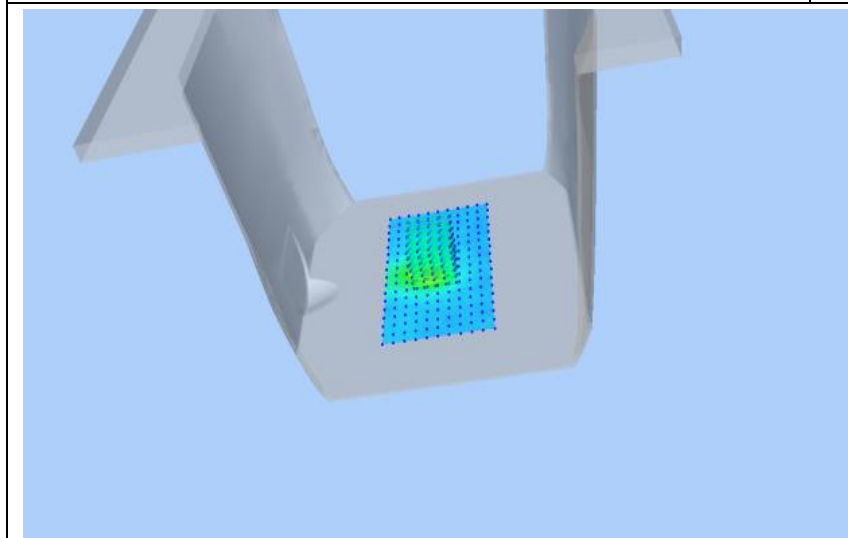
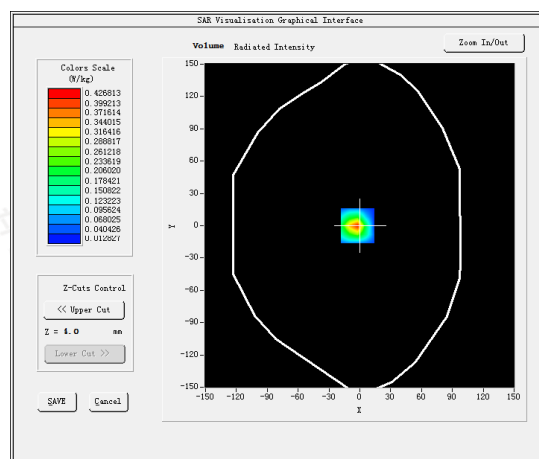
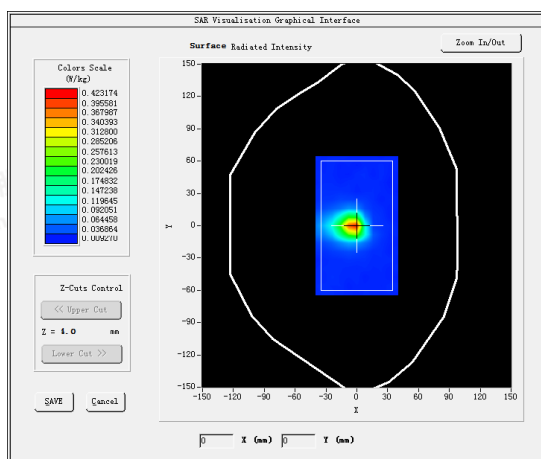
Test Mode: 802.11 n-HT40 (WiFi2.4G)_MIMO_ANT_2, High channel (Body Left Side)

Product Description: DPVR ALL IN ONE

Model: P2

Test Date: Sep. 18, 2023

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.12
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.241000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.151
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.374
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR



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#6

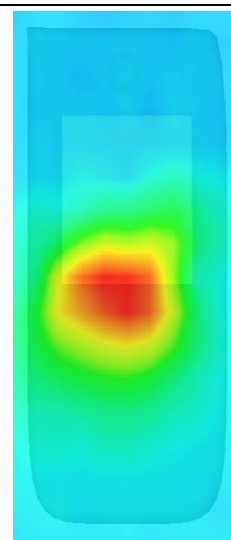
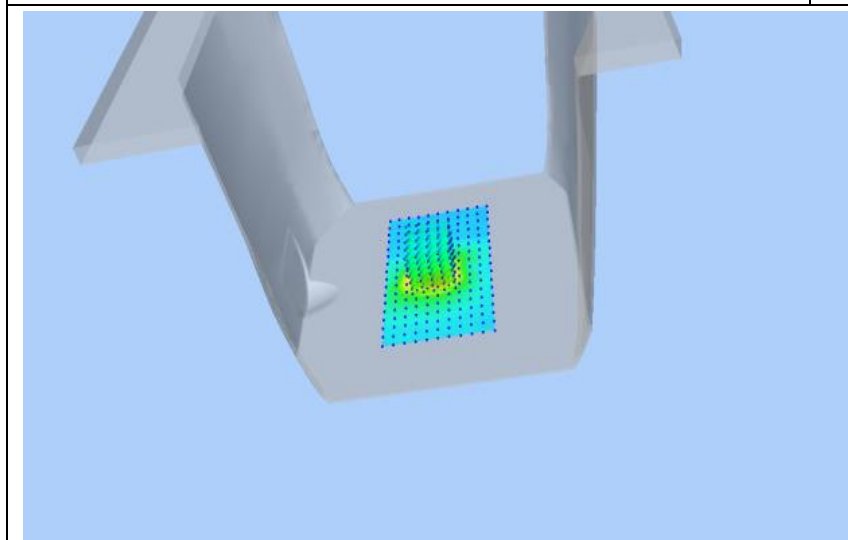
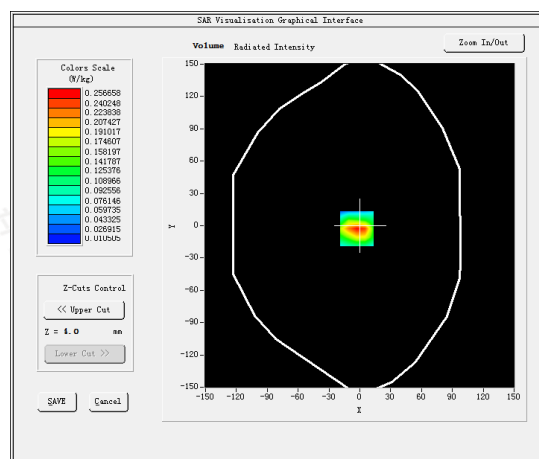
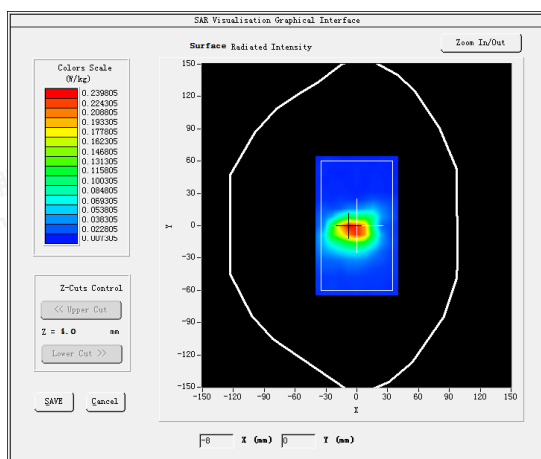
Test Mode: GFSK (BLE), High channel (Body Left Side)

Product Description: DPVR ALL IN ONE

Model: P2

Test Date: Sep. 18, 2023

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2480.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.12
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.414000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.117
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.242
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR



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5. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

5.1 Probe-EPGO376 Calibration Certificate



COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.180.4.42.BES.A

SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING LABORATORY LTD.

**1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD, BAO'AN
BLVD**

BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA

MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

SERIAL NO.: SN 25/22 EPGO376

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon

29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 06/22/2023



Accreditations #2-6792

Scope available on www.cofrac.fr

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Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed at MVG, using the CALIPROBE test bench, for use with a MVG COMOSAR system only. The test results covered by accreditation are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).





COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.180.4.42.BES.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Le Gall	Measurement Responsible	6/23/2023	
Checked & approved by:	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	6/23/2023	
Authorized by:	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	6/23/2023	

2023.06.23

13:37:50 +02'03'

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Le Gall	6/23/2023	Initial release

Page: 2/11

Template_ACR.DDD.N.YY.MVGB.ISSUE_COMOSAR Probe vK

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