

FCC SAR Test Report

Applicant: KAIJET TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

EUT Description: ScreenCast Duo Wireless Display Adapter For HDMI Devices

Model: JVAW65

Brand: j5create

FCC ID: 2AD37JVAW65TX

Standards: FCC 47CFR §2.1093

Date of Receipt: 2025/08/27

Date of Test: 2025/09/04

Date of Issue: 2025/09/15

TOWE. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

the results documented in this report apply only the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. It is the manufacturer's responsibility assure that additional production units of the model are manufactured with identical electrical and mechanical components. All sample tested were in good operating condition throughout the entire test program. Measurement Uncertainties are published for informational purposes only and were not taken into account unless noted otherwise. without written approval of TOWE, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



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Approved By:



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Reviewed By:

Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Description	Revised by
01	2025/09/15	Original	Jack Li

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1 Summary of Test Results

Band	Highest SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
	Body 5mm
WIFI 5G	0.17
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.6

2 Guidance Applied

FCC 47CFR §2.1093
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013
FCC KDB 248227 D01
FCC KDB 447498 D01
FCC KDB 865664 D01
FCC KDB 865664 D02

3 Lab Information

3.1 Testing Location

These measurements tests were conducted at the Sushi TOWE Wireless Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. facility located at F401 and F101, Building E, Hongwei Industrial Zone, Liuxian 3rd Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China. The measurement facility is compliant with the test site requirements specified in ANSI C63.4-2014
Tel.: +86-755-27212361
Contact Email: info@towewireless.com

3.2 Test Facility / Accreditations

A2LA (Certificate Number: 7088.01)

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated April 2017).

FCC Designation No.: CN1353

Sushi TOWE Wireless Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory. Designation Number: CN1353.

ISED CAB identifier: CN0152

Sushi TOWE Wireless Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.
CAB identifier: CN0152
Company Number: 31000

3.3 Ambient Condition

Temperature: 18°C~25°C
Relative Humidity: 30%~75%

4 Client Information

4.1 Applicant

Applicant:	KAIJET TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
Address:	8F., No109, Zhongcheng Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City, 236, Taiwan

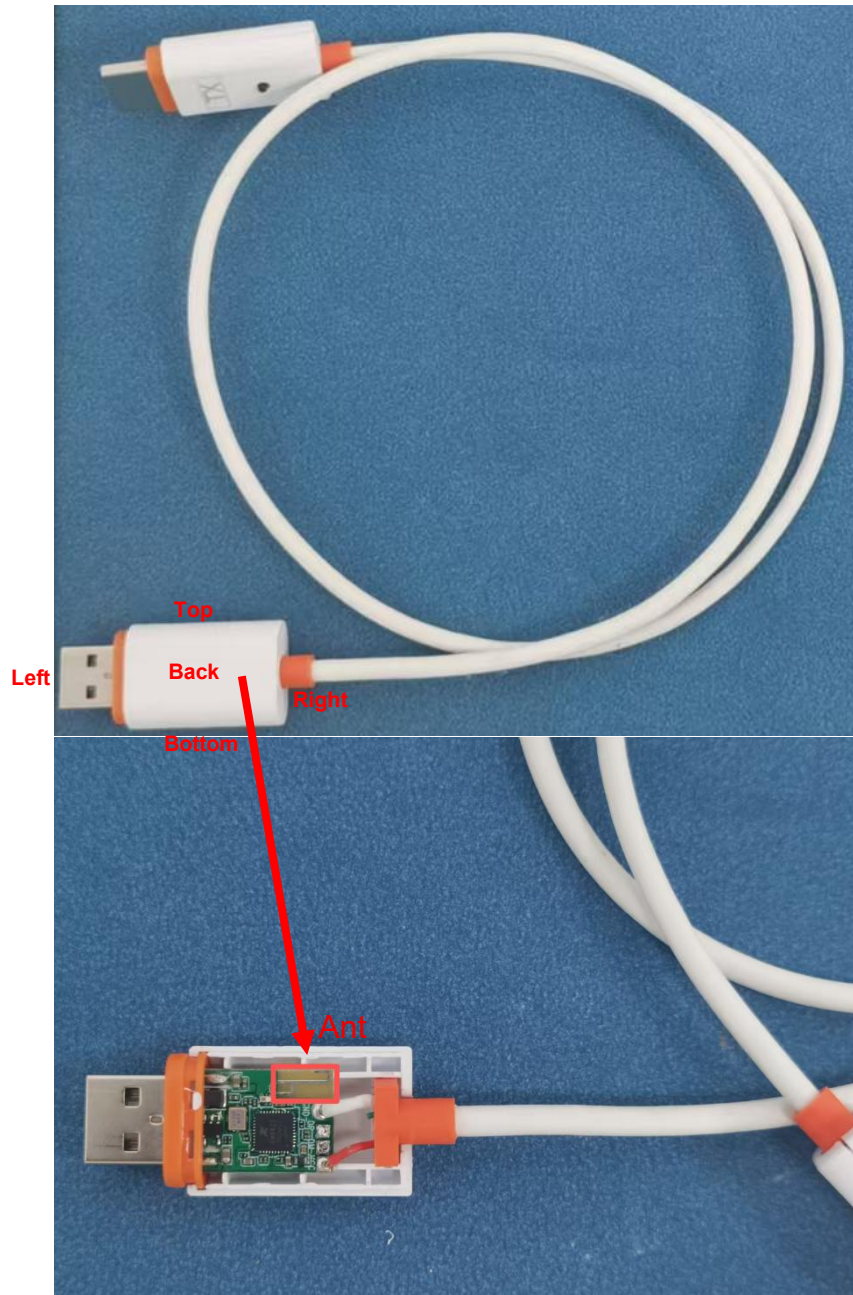
4.2 Manufacturer

Manufacturer:	KAIJET TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
Address:	8F., No109, Zhongcheng Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City, 236, Taiwan

5 Product Information

EUT Description	ScreenCast Duo Wireless Display Adapter For HDMI Devices	
Model	JVAW65	
Hardware Version	V3	
Software Version	V17620001	
SN.	ID1A2509000001	
Device Capabilities:		
Band	Frequency Range (MHz)	Modulation Type
WIFI 5G	5150~5250 5725~5850	802.11a/11n
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna	
Remark: The above EUT's information was declared by applicant, please refer to the specifications or user manual for more detailed description.		

5.1 Antenna Locations (Back View)



6 RF Exposure Limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Controlled Environment Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Spatial Peak SAR¹ (Brain/Trunk)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Average SAR² (Whole Body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak SAR³ (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.0	20.0

Note:

1, The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

2, The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

3, The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

7 Introduction

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.

7.1 SAR Definition

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):

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

Where:

σ is the conductivity of the tissue material (S/m)

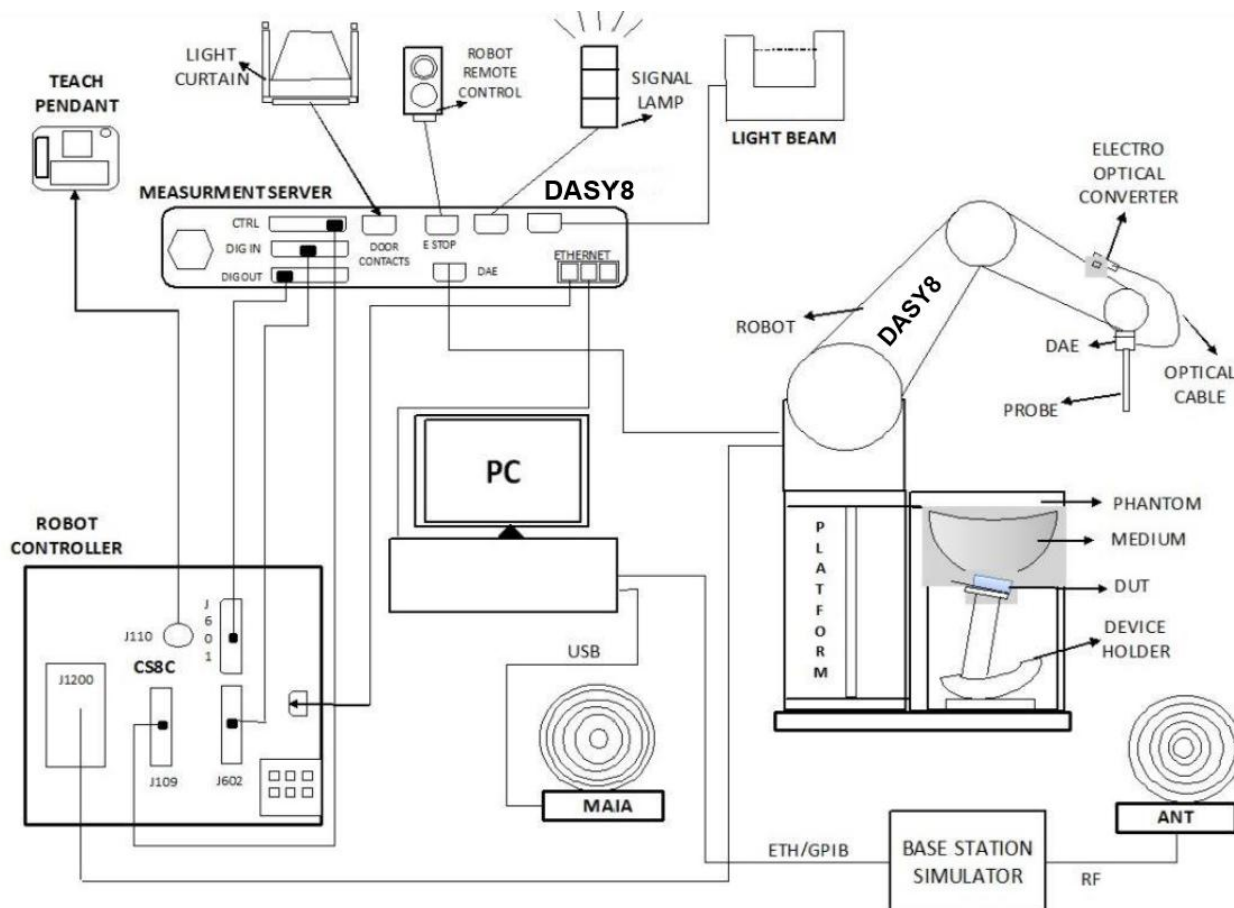
ρ is the mass density of the tissue material (kg/m³)

E is the RMS electrical field strength (V/m)

8 SAR Measurements System

8.1 The SAR Measurement Set-up

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Windows 11 and the DASY8 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

8.2 Measurement procedure

8.2.1 Power reference measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

8.2.2 Area scan

Measurement procedures for evaluating SAR from wireless handsets typically start with a coarse measurement grid to determine the approximate location of the local peak SAR values. This is known as the area-scan procedure. In addition, identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value, and that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks. Additional zoom scans shall be measured for such peaks only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit.

Area scan parameters SAR measurement as below:

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the measured points (geometric centre of the sensors) and the inner phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 20 in mm)	5 ± 1	$\delta \ln(2)/2 \pm 0,5^a$
Maximum spacing between adjacent measured points in mm (see O.8.3.1) ^b	20, or half of the corresponding zoom scan length, whichever is smaller	$60/f$, or half of the corresponding zoom scan length, whichever is smaller
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal (α in Figure 20) ^c	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°
^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space. ^b See Clause O.8 on how Δx and Δy may be selected for individual area scan requirements. ^c The probe angle relative to the phantom surface normal is restricted due to the degradation in the measurement accuracy in fields with steep spatial gradients. The measurement accuracy decreases with increasing probe angle and increasing frequency. This is the reason for the tighter probe angle restriction at frequencies above 3 GHz.		

8.2.3 Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom Scan parameters SAR measurement as below:

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the closest measured points and the phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 20 and Table 3, in mm)	5	$\delta \ln(2)/2^a$
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal (α in Figure 20)	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Maximum spacing between measured points in the x - and y -directions (Δx and Δy , in mm)	8	$24/f^b$
For uniform grids: Maximum spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	5	$10/(f - 1)$
For graded grids: Maximum spacing between the two closest measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	4	$12/f$
For graded grids: Maximum incremental increase in the spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell ($R_z = \Delta z_2/\Delta z_1$ in Figure 20)	1,5	1,5
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the x - and y -directions (L_z in O.8.3.2, in mm)	30	22
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the direction normal to the phantom shell (L_h in O.8.3.2 in mm)	30	22
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°
^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space.		
^b This is the maximum spacing allowed, which might not work for all circumstances.		

8.2.4 Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power 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 that must remain within a maximum variation of $\pm 5\%$. Detail power drift measurement refer to appendix B.

9 Test Equipment list

Manufacturer	Equipment Name	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due Date of calibration
SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM	2173	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7858	2025/01/15	2026/01/14
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1847	2024/12/31	2025/12/30
SPEAG	System Validation Kits	D5GHzV2	1371	2023/02/03	2026/02/02
SPEAG	Dielectric parameter probes	DAK3.5	1341	2025/07/14	2026/07/13
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42302220	2025/03/11	2026/03/10
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR20	100648	2025/03/11	2026/03/10
R&S	AVG Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	101651	2025/03/11	2026/03/10
R&S	AVG Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	104189	2025/03/11	2026/03/10
HAISIDIKE	Thermometer	TP300	TOWE-EQ-SR-023	2025/03/12	2026/03/11
BingYu	Temperature and Humidity Indicator	HTC-1	TOWE-EQ-SR-025	2025/06/04	2026/06/03

Note:

1. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged or repaired during the interval.
2. The justification data of dipole can be found in Appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

10 SAR measurement variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. 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.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 or 2 W/kg (1-g or 10-g respectively); steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 or 2 W/kg (1-g or 10-g respectively), repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 or 3.6 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g or 10-g respective SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 or 3.75 W/kg (1-g or 10-g respectively) and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .

11 Description of Test Position

11.1 Body exposure conditions

Per FCC KDB 447498 D02, for USB dongle transmitters with internal antennas, test all USB orientations (see figure below) with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less. These test orientations are intended for the exposure conditions found in typical laptop/notebook/netbook or tablet computers with either horizontal or vertical USB connector configurations at various locations in the keyboard section of the computer.

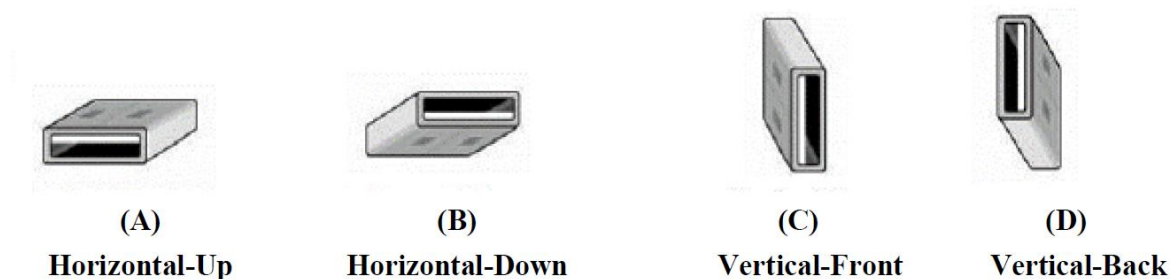
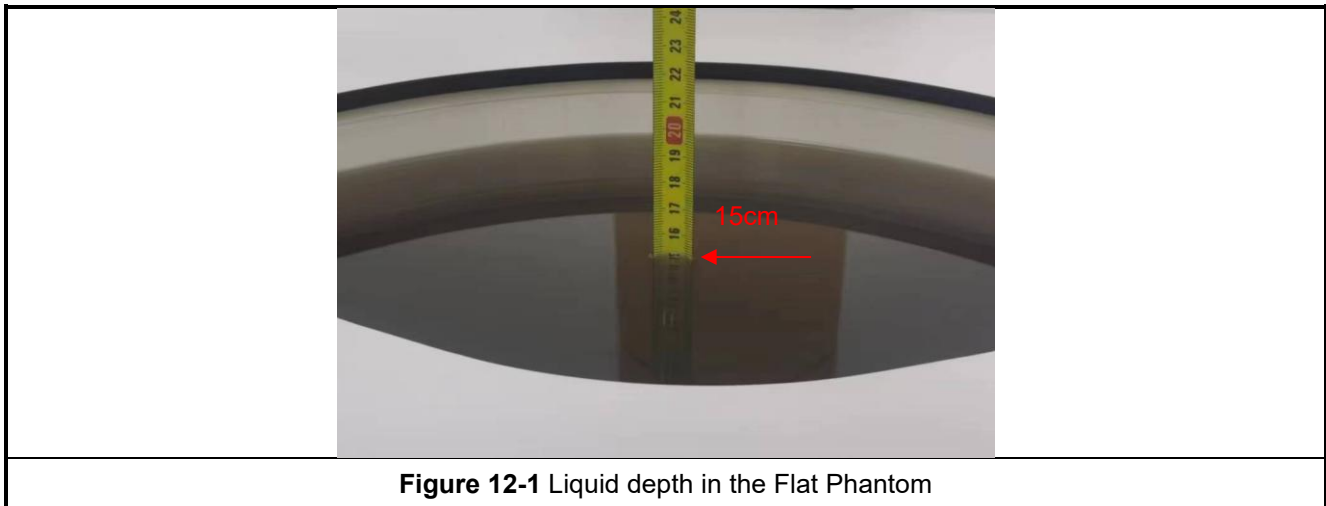


Figure: USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers

12 System Verification

12.1 Tissue Verification

The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in bellow table. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was $22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, the liquid depth of the ear reference point or the flat phantom was at least 15 cm (which is shown in Figure 12-1).



Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Deviation (Limit $\pm 5\%$)		Date
			Permittivity ϵ_r	Conductivity $\sigma(\text{S/m})$	Permittivity ϵ_r	Conductivity $\sigma(\text{S/m})$	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$	
5200	Head	22.2	36.00	4.66	36.100	4.720	0.28%	1.29%	2025/09/04
5800	Head	22.2	35.30	5.27	35.000	5.460	-0.85%	3.61%	2025/09/04

Table 1: Measurement Tissue Parameters

12.2 SAR System Check

Prior to SAR assessment, a SAR system Check measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ from the target SAR values. The System Performance Check Setup in Figure 12-3.

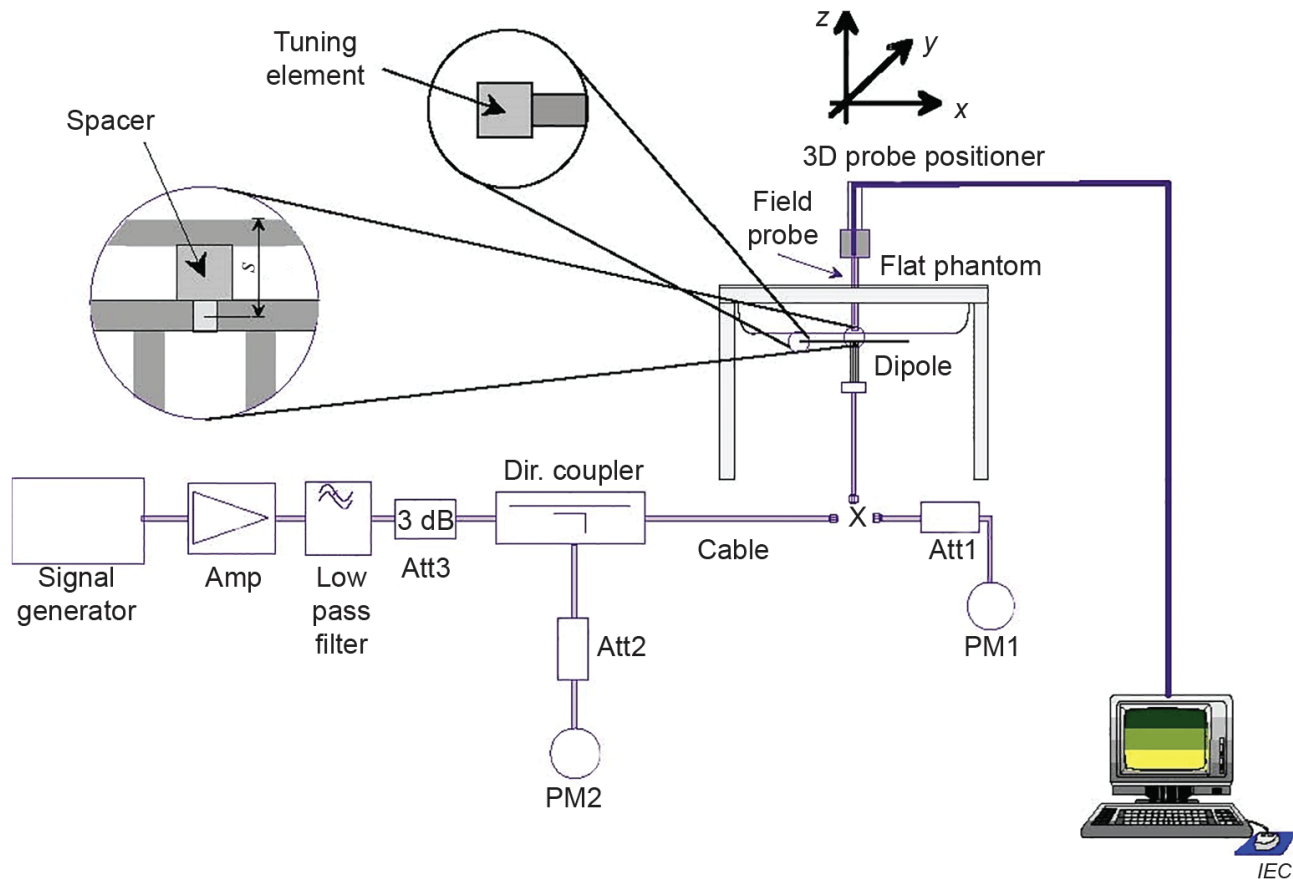


Figure 12-3 System Performance Check Setup

12.2.1 System Check Result

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Dipole	S/N	Target SAR (1W)		Measured SAR (100mW)		Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)		Deviation (Limit $\pm 10\%$)		Date
				1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	$\Delta 1g$	$\Delta 10g$	
5200	Head	D5GHzV2	1371	78.90	22.40	7.64	2.21	76.40	22.10	-3.17%	-1.34%	2025/09/04
5800	Head	D5GHzV2	1371	79.80	22.40	7.72	2.20	77.20	22.00	-3.26%	-1.79%	2025/09/04

Table 2: SAR System Check Result

12.2.2 Detailed System Check Result

Please see Appendix A

13 SAR General Measurement Procedures

13.1 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

The normal network operating configurations of 802.11 transmitters are not suitable for SAR measurements. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01 for more details.

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.

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with some command for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Per KDB248227 D01, a minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

13.1.1 Initial Test Position Procedure

DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. The initial test position procedure is described in the following:

1. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).
2. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.
3. For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested. a) Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels.

13.1.2 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

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. SAR test reduction for subsequent highest output test channels is determined according to 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. 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 subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

13.1.3 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations in each frequency Band and aggregated Band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position on procedure. When the highest reported SAR (for the initial test configuration), adjusted by the ratio of the specified maximum output power of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration, is ≤ 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, no additional SAR tests for the subsequent test configurations are required.

13.1.4 5 GHz SAR Procedures

13.1.4.1 U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. 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); otherwise, both bands are tested independently for SAR.
- 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; otherwise, both bands are tested independently for SAR.
- 3) The two U-NII bands may be aggregated to support a 160 MHz channel on channel number 50. Without additional testing, the maximum output power for this is limited to the lower of the maximum output power certified for the two bands. When SAR measurement is required for at least one of the bands and the highest reported SAR adjusted by the ratio of specified maximum output power of aggregated to standalone band is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the 160 MHz channel. This procedure does not apply to an aggregated band with maximum output higher than the standalone band(s); the aggregated band must be tested independently for SAR. SAR is not required when the 160 MHz channel is operating at a reduced maximum power and also qualifies for SAR test exclusion.

13.1.4.2 U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 Bands

The frequency range covered by these bands is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. when Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) restriction applies, all channels that operate at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz must be included to apply the SAR test reduction and measurement procedures.

When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-2C band and U-NII-3 band or 5.8 GHz band of §15.247, the bands may be aggregated to enable additional channels with 20, 40 or 80 MHz bandwidth to span across the band gap, as illustrated in Appendix B. The maximum output power for the additional band gap channels is limited to the lower of those certified for the bands. Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, they must be considered for SAR testing. The frequency range covered by these bands is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. To maintain SAR measurement accuracy and to facilitate test reduction, the channels in U-NII-2C band above 5.65 GHz may be grouped with the 5.8 GHz channels in U-NII-3 or §15.247 band to enable two SAR probe calibration frequency points to cover the bands, including the band gap channels. When band gap channels are supported and the bands are not aggregated for SAR testing, band gap channels must be considered independently in each band according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurement and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

13.1.5 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

When the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g then 802.11n, is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

14 Conducted Power**14.1 Conducted Power of WIFI 5G**

WIFI 5G							
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11a	U-NII-1	36	5180	6	No Required	11.00	No
		40	5200			11.00	No
		44	5220			11.00	No
		48	5240			11.00	No
	U-NII-3	149	5745		No Required	11.00	No
		153	5765			12.50	No
		157	5785			12.00	No
		161	5805			12.50	No
		165	5825			12.50	No
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11n-HT20	U-NII-1	36	5180	MCS0	No Required	11.50	No
		40	5200			11.50	No
		44	5220			11.50	No
		48	5240			11.50	No
	U-NII-3	149	5745		No Required	11.50	No
		153	5765			11.50	No
		157	5785			11.50	No
		161	5805			12.50	No
		165	5825			12.50	No
5GHz	mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune up (dBm)	SAR Test
802.11n-HT40	U-NII-1	38	5190	MCS0	10.43	11.50	Yes
		46	5230		11.16	11.50	Yes
	U-NII-3	151	5755		12.17	12.50	Yes
		159	5795		11.11	12.50	Yes

15 SAR Data Summary

General Notes:

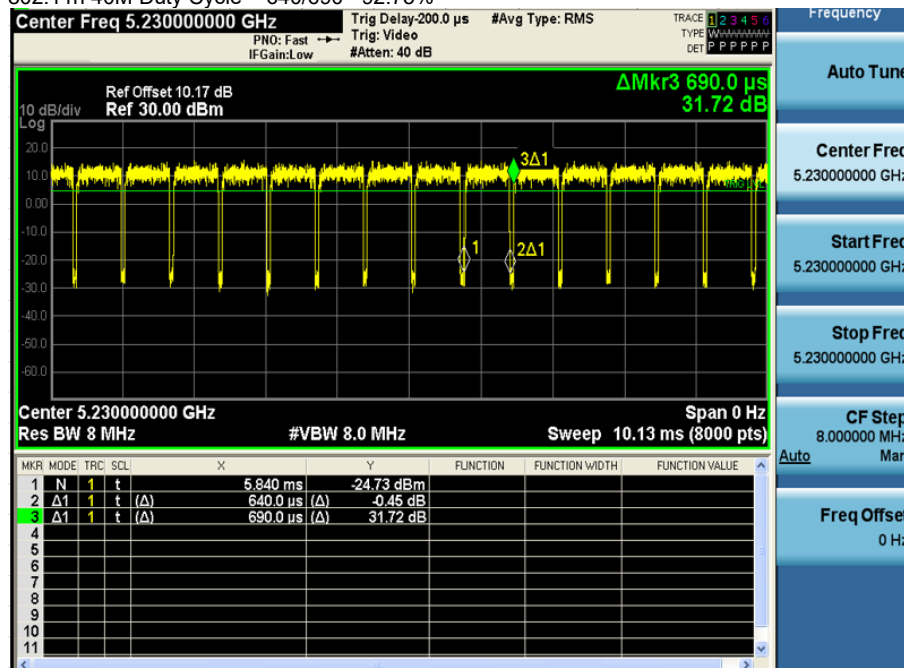
- 1) The Highest Reported SAR Plot refer to Appendix B.
- 2) Per KDB 447498 D01, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1g or 10g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$ for 1g or 2.0W/kg for 10g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100\text{MHz}$.
 - $\leq 0.6\text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1g or 10g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200MHz.
 - $\leq 0.4\text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1g or 10g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200\text{MHz}$.

15.1 SAR Measurement Result of WIFI 5G

Test position	Mode	Ch./Freq. (MHz)	SAR (W/kg) 1g	Duty Cycle	Max Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
U-NII-1 Body 5mm										
Front side	802.11n-HT40	46/5230	0.074	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	11.16	11.50	1.081	0.086
Back side	802.11n-HT40	46/5230	0.071	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	11.16	11.50	1.081	0.083
Top side	802.11n-HT40	46/5230	0.004	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	11.16	11.50	1.081	0.005
Bottom side	802.11n-HT40	46/5230	0.084	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	11.16	11.50	1.081	0.098
Bottom side	802.11n-HT40	38/5190	0.085	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	10.43	11.50	1.279	0.117
U-NII-3 Body 5mm										
Front side	802.11n-HT40	151/5755	0.087	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	12.17	12.50	1.079	0.101
Back side	802.11n-HT40	151/5755	0.098	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	12.17	12.50	1.079	0.114
Top side	802.11n-HT40	151/5755	0.010	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	12.17	12.50	1.079	0.012
Bottom side	802.11n-HT40	151/5755	0.142	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	12.17	12.50	1.079	0.165
Bottom side	802.11n-HT40	159/5795	0.113	92.75%	100.00%	1.078	11.11	12.50	1.377	0.168

Table 1: SAR of WIFI 5G

802.11n 40M Duty Cycle = $640/690 = 92.75\%$



16 Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

17 Calibration Certificate

Please see the Appendix C

18 Test Setup Photos

Please see the Appendix D

Appendix A: System Check Plots

Appendix B: SAR Test Plots

Appendix C: Calibration certificate

Appendix D: Test Setup Photos

--- The End ---
