TESTING LABORATORY
CERTIFICATE#4323.01

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

NextVPU (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

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FCC ID: 2AOQI-SRW1

Report Type:	**Product Type:**
Original Report	AngelEye Smart Reader

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Report Number:	RSHA190404001-23
Report Date:	2019-05-05
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Attestation of Test Results			
EUT Information	EUT Description	AngelEye Smart Reader	
	Tested Model	SR-W1	
	Multiple Model	N/A	
	FCC ID	2AOQI-SRW1	
	Serial Number	SRW1195300161	
	Test Date	2019/04/20	
MODE		Max. SAR Level(s) Reported(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
2.4G Wi-Fi	1g Head SAR	0.38	1.6

Applicable Standards	**FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093** Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
	IEEE1528:2013 IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
	KDB procedures KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02 KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in **FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093** and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures. **The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.**	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY **4**
EUT DESCRIPTION **5**
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION 5
REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES **6**
SAR LIMITS 7
FACILITIES **8**
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM **9**
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION **15**
EQUIPMENTS LIST & CALIBRATION INFORMATION 15
SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION **16**
LIQUID VERIFICATION 16
SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION 17
SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA 18
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY **19**
TEST POSITIONS FOR DEVICE OPERATING NEXT TO A PERSON'S EAR 19
CHEEK/TOUCH POSITION 20
EAR/TILT POSITION 20
TEST DISTANCE FOR SAR EVALUATION 21
SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE 22
CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT **23**
MAXIMUM TARGET OUTPUT POWER 24
TEST RESULTS: 25
ANTENNA DISTANCE TO EDGE CONSIDERATIONS **26**
ANTENNA DISTANCE TO EDGE 26
SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS **27**
SAR TEST DATA 27
SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY **29**
SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION **30**
SAR PLOTS **31**
APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY **33**
APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS **34**
APPENDIX C CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES **35**

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
1.0	RSHA190404001-23	Original Report	2019-05-05

EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of ***NextVPU (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.*** and their product ***AngelEye Smart Reader***, Model: ***SR-W1***, FCC ID: ***2AOQI-SRW1*** or the EUT (Equipment under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

**All measurement and test data in this report was gathered from production sample serial number:* SRW1195300161 *(Assigned by BACL, Kunshan).The EUT supplied by the applicant was received on 2019-04-04.*

Technical Specification

Device Type:	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Proximity sensor for SAR reduction:	None
Body-Worn Accessories:	None
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Operation Mode :	WLAN, Bluetooth
Frequency Band:	Bluetooth : 2402 MHz-2480 MHz(TX & RX) BLE: 2402 MHz-2480 MHz(TX & RX) 2.4G Wi-Fi: 2412-2462MHz(TX & RX)
Conducted RF Power:	Bluetooth : 6dBm BLE: -1.67dBm 2.4G Wi-Fi: 12.57dBm
Power Source:	3.7 V_{DC} Rechargeable Battery
Normal Operation:	Head Hold Supported

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under “worst-case” conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

CE:

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by EN62209-1 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under “worst-case” conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

SAR Limits

FCC Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	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)	**1.60**	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

CE Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	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 10 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged 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).

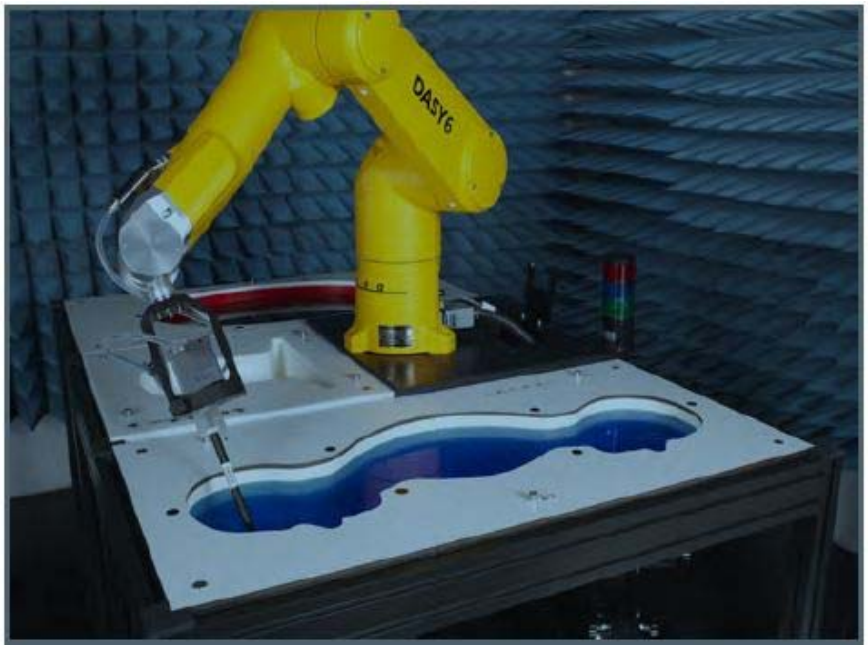
General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg (FCC) & 2 W/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

FACILITIES

The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Kunshan) to collect test data is located on No.248 Chenghu Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu province, China.

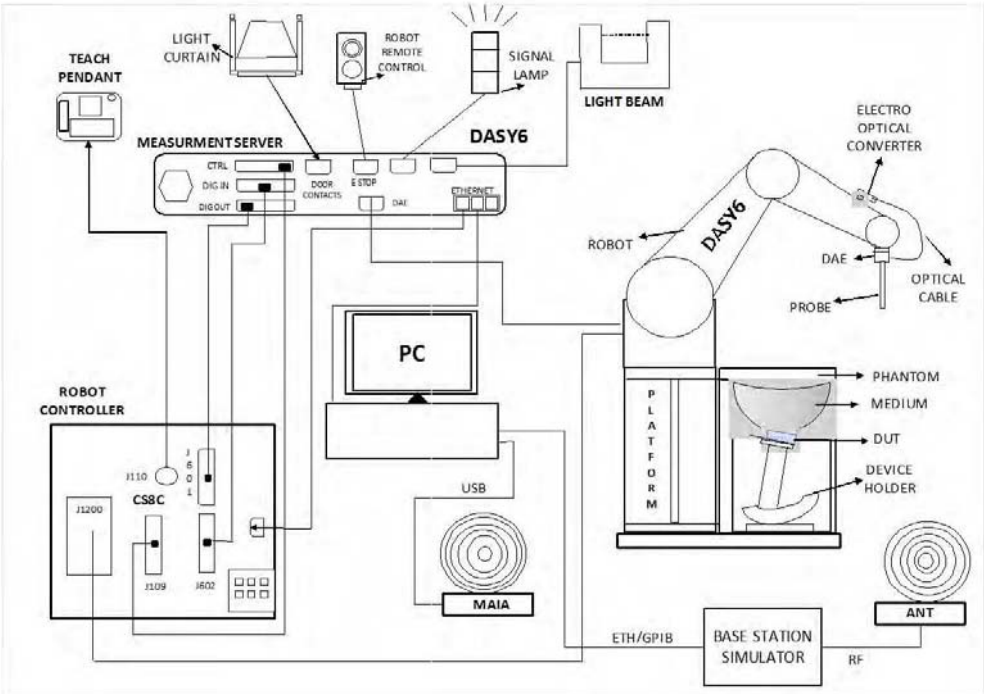
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY6 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



DASY6 System Description

The DASY6 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli TX=RX family) 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 application, 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 Win7 professional operating system and the DASY52 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.

DASY6 Measurement Server

The DASY6 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400 MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128 MB chip-disk and 128 MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16-bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY6 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluations of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements, and handles safety operations. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time-critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program- controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port, which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Connection of devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

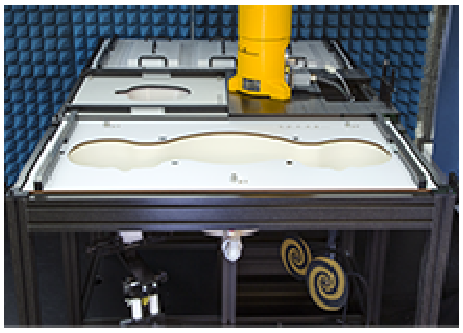
The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

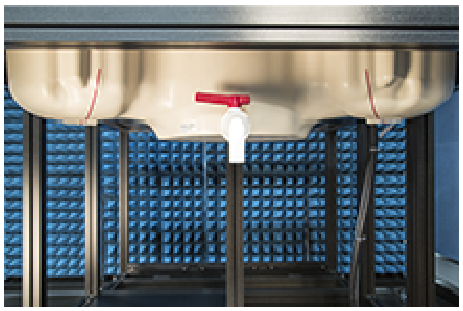
The input impedance of both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

EX3DV4 E-Field Probes

Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

SAM Twin Phantom





The SAM Twin Phantom (shown in front of DASY6) is a fiberglass shell phantom with shell thickness 2 mm, except in the ear region where the thickness is increased to 6 mm. The phantom has three measurement areas: 1) Left Head, 2) Right Head, and 3) Flat Section. For larger devices, the use of the ELI-Phantom (shown behind DASY6) is required. For devices such as glasses with a wireless link, the Face Down Phantom is the most suitable (between the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms).

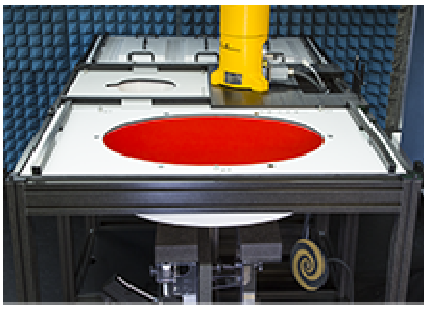
When the phantom is mounted inside allocated slot of the DASY6 platform, phantom reference points can be taught directly in the DASY5 V5.2 software. When the DASY6 platform is used to mount the

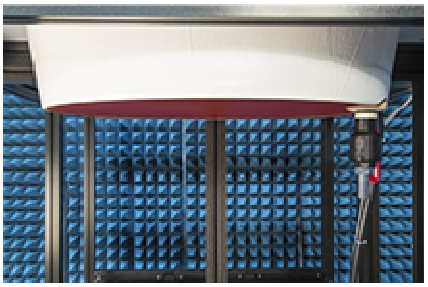
Phantom, some of the phantom teaching points cannot be reached by the robot in DASY5 V5.2. A special tool called P1a-P2aX-Former is provided to transform two of the three points, P1 and P2, to reachable locations. To use these new teaching points, a revised phantom configuration file is required.
In addition to our standard broadband liquids, the phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

Sugar-water-based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid when the system is not in use to prevent changes in liquid parameters due to water evaporation.
DGBE-based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom, and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).

Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the solvent resistivity of the phantom.
Approximately 25 liters of liquid is required to fill the SAM Twin phantom.

ELI Phantom





The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and the use of all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized for performance and can be integrated into a SPEAG standard phantom table. A cover is provided to prevent evaporation of water and changes in liquid parameters. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points.

The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Sugar-water-based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid when the system is not in use to prevent changes in liquid parameters due to water evaporation.
- DGBE-based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom, and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).
- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the solvent resistivity of the phantom.

Approximately 25 liters of liquid is required to _fill the ELI phantom.

Robots

The DASY6 system uses the high-precision industrial robots TX60L, TX90XL, and RX160L from St aubli SA (France). The TX robot family - the successor of the well-known RX robot family - continues to offer the features important for DASY6 applications:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchrony motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

The robots are controlled by the Staubli CS8c robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is provided

Calibration Frequency Points for EX3DV4 E-Field Probes SN: 7382 Calibrated: 2018/08/10

Calibration Frequency Point(MHz)	Frequency Range(MHz)		Conversion Factor		
	From	To	X	Y	Z
750 Head	650	800	10.63	10.63	10.63
750 Body	650	800	10.65	10.65	10.65
835 Head	800	950	10.20	10.20	10.20
850 Body	800	950	10.23	10.23	10.23
1750 Head	1650	1810	8.62	8.62	8.62
1750 Body	1650	1810	8.31	8.31	8.31
1900 Head	1810	1920	8.29	8.29	8.29
1900 Body	1810	1920	7.93	7.93	7.93
2450 Head	2399	2500	7.90	7.90	7.90
2450 Body	2399	2500	7.81	7.81	7.81
2600 Head	2500	2700	7.50	7.50	7.50
2600 Body	2500	2700	7.44	7.44	7.44
5250 Head	5140	5360	5.70	5.70	5.70
5250 Body	5140	5360	5.18	5.18	5.18
5600 Head	5490	5700	4.99	4.99	4.99
5600 Body	5490	5700	4.40	4.40	4.40
5800 Head	5700	5910	5.07	5.07	5.07
5800 Body	5700	5910	4.42	4.42	4.42

Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 15mm 2 step integral, with 1.5mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 10mm,with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 7 x7 x 7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30 mm in the X & Y & Z axis.

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

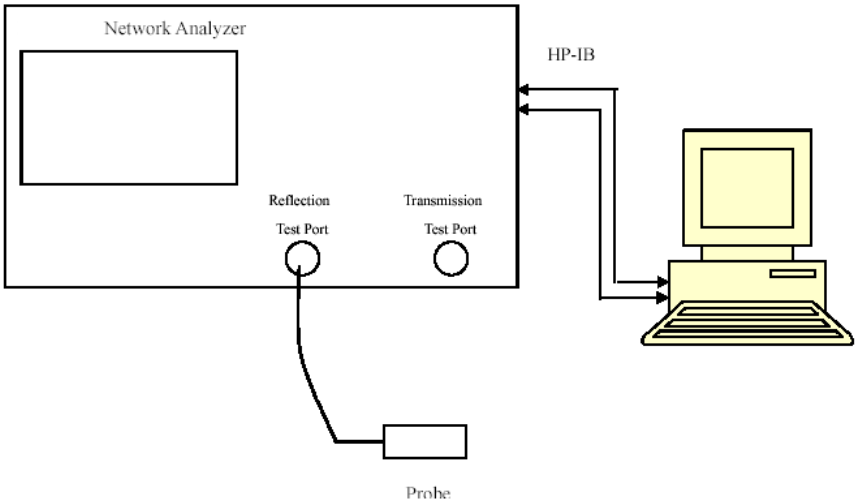
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52 52.10.2	N/A	NCR	NCR
DASY6 Measurement Server	DASY6 6.0.31	N/A	NCR	NCR
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	527	2018/8/14	2019/8/14
E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7382	2018/8/10	2019/8/10
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	SD 000 H01 KA	NCR	NCR
Twin-SAM Phantom	QD 000 P41 Ax	1963	NCR	NCR
Dipole, 2450MHz	D2450V2	970	2018/6/26	2021/6/26
Simulated Tissue Liquid Body	MBBL600-6000V6	180611-1	Each Time	
Network Analyzer	8753B	3625A00809	2018/7/21	2019/7/21
Dielectric Assessment Kit	85070C	N/A	NCR	NCR
Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2624A00116	2018/11/30	2019/11/30
Power Meter	E4419B	MY41291878	2019/2/14	2020/2/14
Power Amplifier	10S1GRM1	18060	NCR	NCR
Directional Coupler	4242-10	3307	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	3dB	003	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	10dB	010	NCR	NCR

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\varepsilon_r$	Δσ	
2412	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	38.233	1.795	39.256	1.765	-2.72	1.41	±5
2437	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	38.118	1.823	39.219	1.788	-2.76	1.84	±5
2450	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	38.058	1.838	39.197	1.802	-2.91	2.11	±5
2462	Simulated Tissue Liquid Head	38.018	1.852	39.183	1.812	-3.02	2.32	±5

**Liquid Verification above was performed on 2019/04/20.*

System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

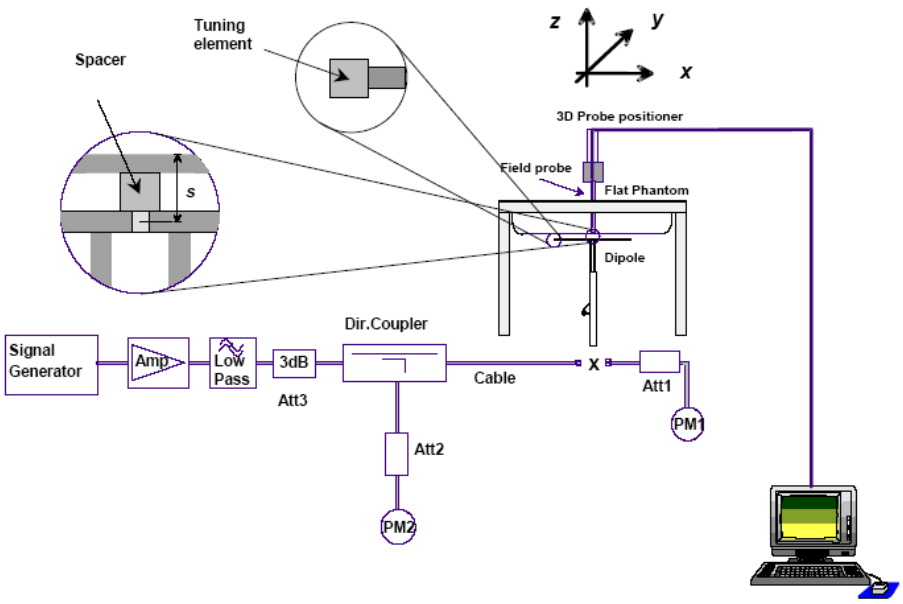
The spacing distances in the **System Verification Setup Block Diagram** is given by the following:

a) s = 15 mm ± 0,2 mm for 300 MHz ≤ f ≤ 1 000 MHz;

b) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 1 000 MHz < f ≤ 3 000 MHz;

c) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 3 000 MHz < f ≤ 6 000 MHz.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band (MHz)	Liquid Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)		Normalized to 1W (W/kg)	Target Value (W/Kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2019/04/20	2450	Head	250	1g	13.2	52.8	53.3	-0.938	±10

*The SAR values above are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

System Performance 2450 MHz Head

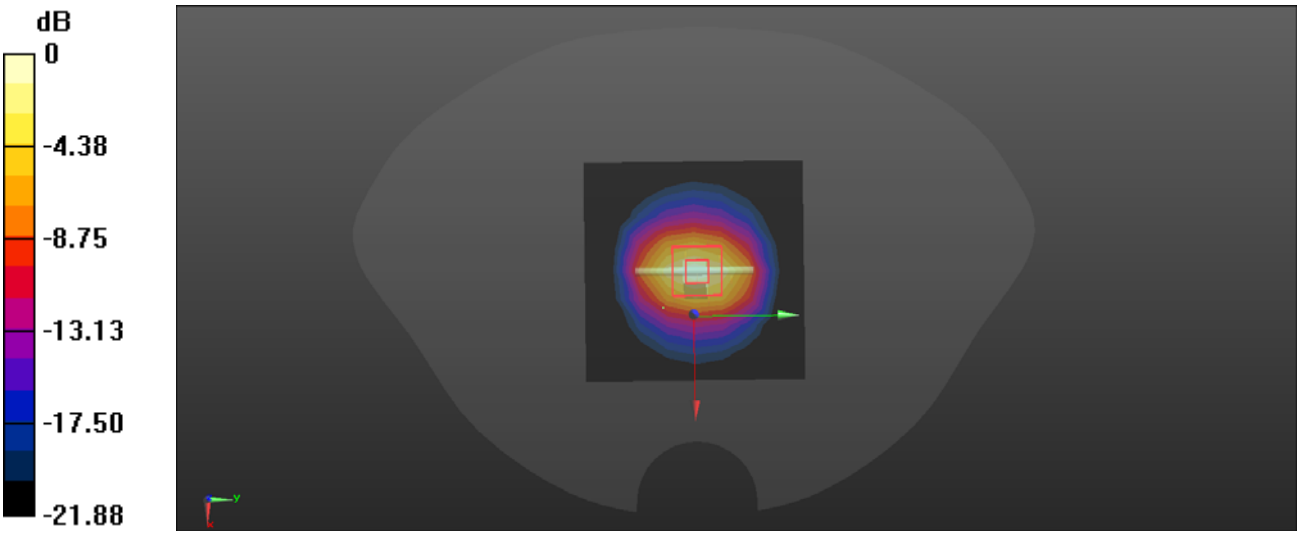
DUT: Dipole 2450MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2-SN:970

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450 Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.838 S/m; ε_r = 38.058; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7382; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 8/10/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 8/14/2018
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

Head 2450MHz Pin=250mW/2450MHz/Area Scan (9x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

Head 2450MHz Pin=250mW/2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.71 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg



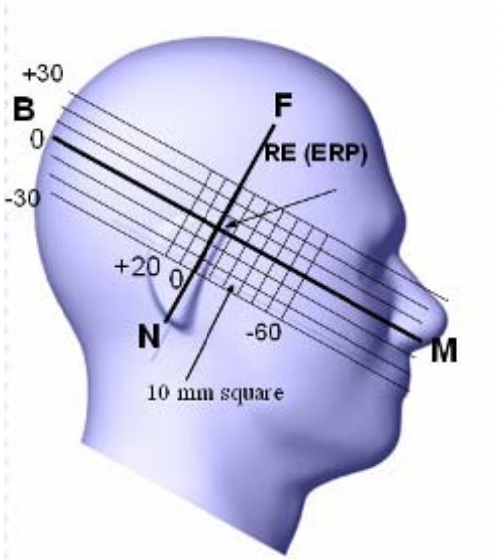
0 dB = 17.6 W/kg = 12.46 dBW/kg

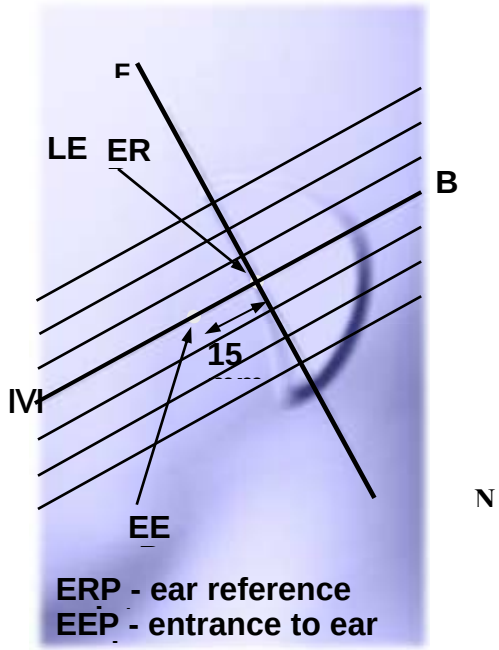
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point". The "test device reference point" should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The "vertical centerline" should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A "ear reference point" is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the "phantom reference plane" defined by the three lines joining the center of each "ear reference point" (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the "N-F" line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the "ear reference point". For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The "test device reference point" is aligned to the "ear reference point" on the head phantom and the "vertical centerline" is aligned to the "phantom reference plane". This is called the "initial ear position". While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:





Cheek/Touch Position

The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the "ear reference point" or along the "N-F" line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

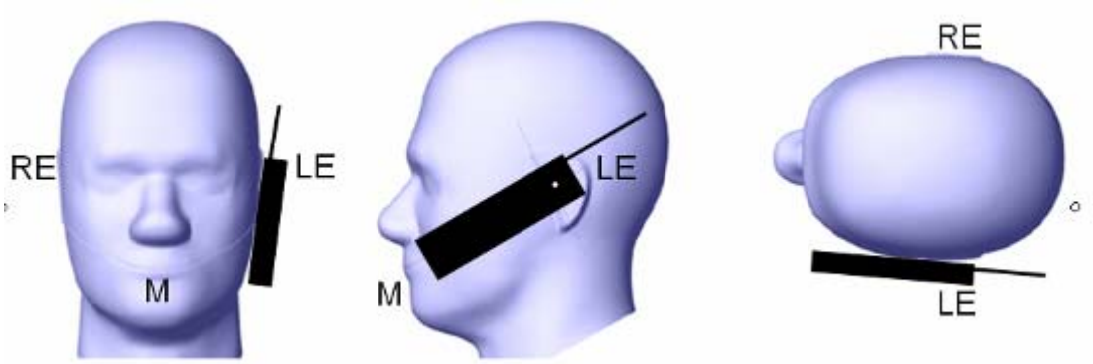
This test position is established:

When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.

(or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Cheek /Touch Position



Ear/Tilt Position

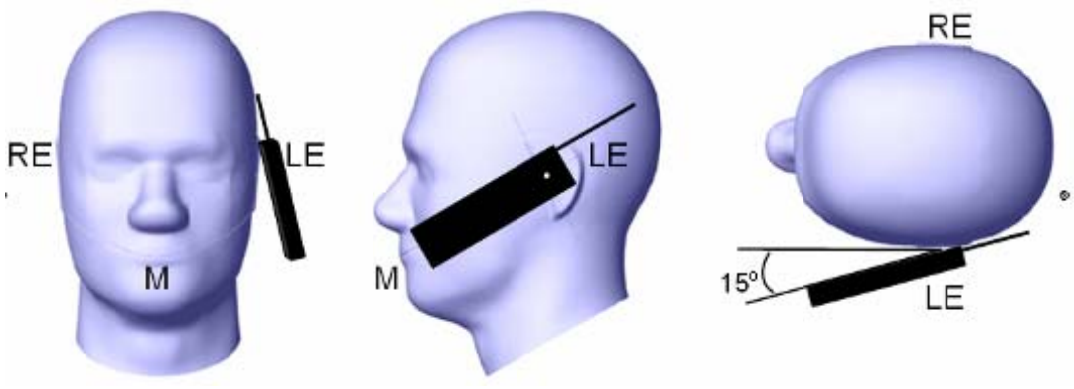
With the handset aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom's ear spacer (in the "Cheek/Touch position") and the peak SAR location for the "Cheek/Touch" position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the "initial ear position" by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the "test device reference point" until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the "Cheek/Touch" and "Ear/Tilt" positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tilt/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

For this device only used as head hold used with glasses. So the Rear side and Bottom side are set touch from the Flat phantom, the test distance is 0mm.

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the “Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Description of Test Configuration

For 802.11b, 802.11g and 802.11n-HT20 mode, 11 channels are provided to testing:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2412	8	2447
2	2417	9	2452
3	2422	10	2457
4	2427	11	2462
5	2432	/	/
6	2437	/	/
7	2442	/	/

For 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n-HT20 mode, EUT was tested with Channel 1, 6 and 11

For 802.11n-HT40 mode, 7 channels are provided to testing:

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
3	2422	8	2447
4	2427	9	2452
5	2432	/	/
6	2437	/	/
7	2442	/	/

EUT was tested with Channel 3, 6 and 9.

BLE & Wi-Fi test in the engineer mode.

The device was tested with the worst case was performed as below:

Mode	Data rate	Power level		
		Low channel	Middle channel	High channel
802.11b	1 Mbps	15	15	15
802.11g	6 Mbps	11	11	11
802.11n-HT20	MCS0	10.5	10.5	10.5
802.11n-HT40	MCS0	8.5	8.5	8.5
Bluetooth3.0	GFSK, π/4-DQPSK , 8DPSK	0	0	0
BLE	1Mbps	0	0	0

Maximum Target Output Power

Max Target Power(dBm)				
Mode/Band		Channel		
		Low	Middle	High
Bluetooth	(GFSK)	6	6	6
	π/4-DQPSK	5	5	5
	8-DPSK	5	5	5
	LE	0	0	0
WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	13	13	13
	802.11g	9	9	9
	802.11n HT20	8	8	8
	802.11n HT40	6	6	6

Test Results:

Bluetooth:

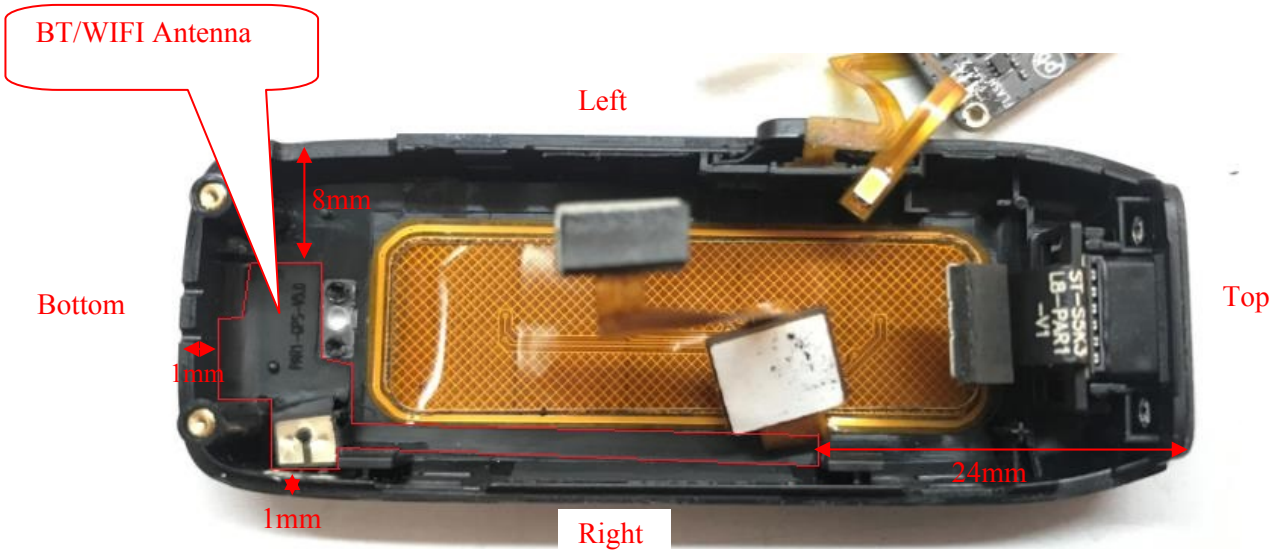
Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
BDR(GFSK)	2402	5.78
	2441	**6.00**
	2480	5.92
EDR(π/4-DQPSK)	2402	4.08
	2441	4.12
	2480	4.11
EDR(8-DPSK)	2402	4.02
	2441	4.14
	2480	4.12
Bluetooth LE	2402	-1.92
	2440	-1.77
	2480	-1.67

WLAN 2.4G:

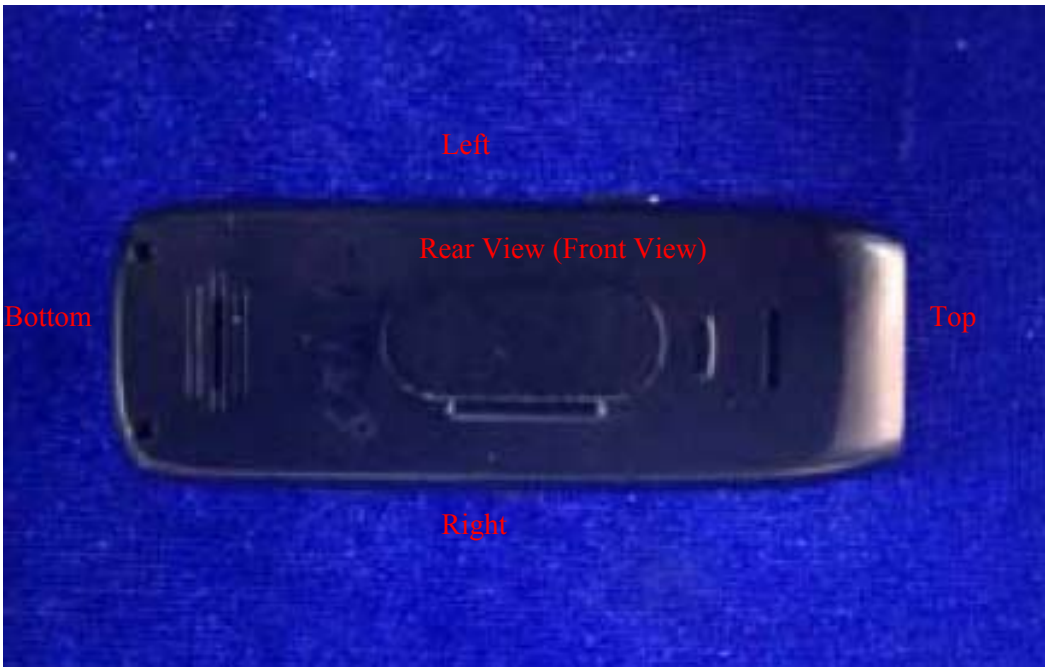
Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	RF Output Power(dBm)
802.11b	2412	1Mbps	12.28
	2437		12.34
	2462		**12.57**
802.11g	2412	6Mbps	7.99
	2437		7.93
	2462		8.87
802.11n HT20	2412	MCS0	7.43
	2437		7.62
	2462		7.94
802.11n HT40	2422	MCS0	5.29
	2437		5.36
	2452		5.64

Antenna Distance to Edge considerations

Antennas Location:



Rear View (Front View)



Antenna Distance To Edge

Antenna Distance To Edge(mm)						
Antenna	**Front**	**Rear**	**Left**	**Right**	**Top**	**Bottom**
WLAN/BT Antenna	< 5	12	8	< 5	24	< 5

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22.1-23.7 ℃
Relative Humidity:	52 %
ATM Pressure:	101.6 kPa
Test Date:	2019/04/20

Testing was performed by Andy liu.

WLAN 2.4G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/Kg)			
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Rear Side to Phantom (0mm)	2462	802.11b	12.57	13	1.104	0.346	0.38	1#
Bottom Side to Phantom (0mm)	2462	802.11b	12.57	13	1.104	0.322	0.36	2#

Note:
1. When the 1-g SAR is≤ 0.8W/Kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. 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, OFDM SAR is not required.
3. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.

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

Modulation Mode	Pavg (dBm)	Pavg (mW)	Reported SAR(W/kg)	Adjusted SAR(W/kg)	Limit(W/kg)	SAR Test Exclusion
802.11b(DSSS)	13	19.95	0.382	/	/	/
802.11g(OFDM)	9.0	7.94	/	0.152	1.2	Yes
802.11n HT20(OFDM)	8.0	6.31	/	0.121	1.2	Yes
802.11n HT40(OFDM)	6.0	3.98	/	0.076	1.2	Yes

Note:

1.KDB 248227 D01-When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

a) When KDB Publication 447498 D01 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.When the 1-g SAR is≤ 0.8W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.

SAR Measurement Variability

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results

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

Note: The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration in Each Frequency Band

Head

SAR probe calibration point	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20.
2. The measured SAR results **do not** have to be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance to determine if repeated measurements are required.
3. 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..

SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION

Simultaneous Transmission:

Description of Simultaneous Transmit Capabilities		
Transmitter Combination	**Simultaneous?**	**Hotspot?**
WLAN + Bluetooth	×	×

1. WLAN and Bluetooth transmit with a same antenna, cannot simultaneous.

SAR Plots

DUT: Angeleye smart reader; Type: SR-W1; Serial: SRW1195300161

Communication System: UID 0, Wi-Fi 2.4G(0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.852 S/m; εr = 38.018; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ;℃ Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7382; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 8/10/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 8/14/2018
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

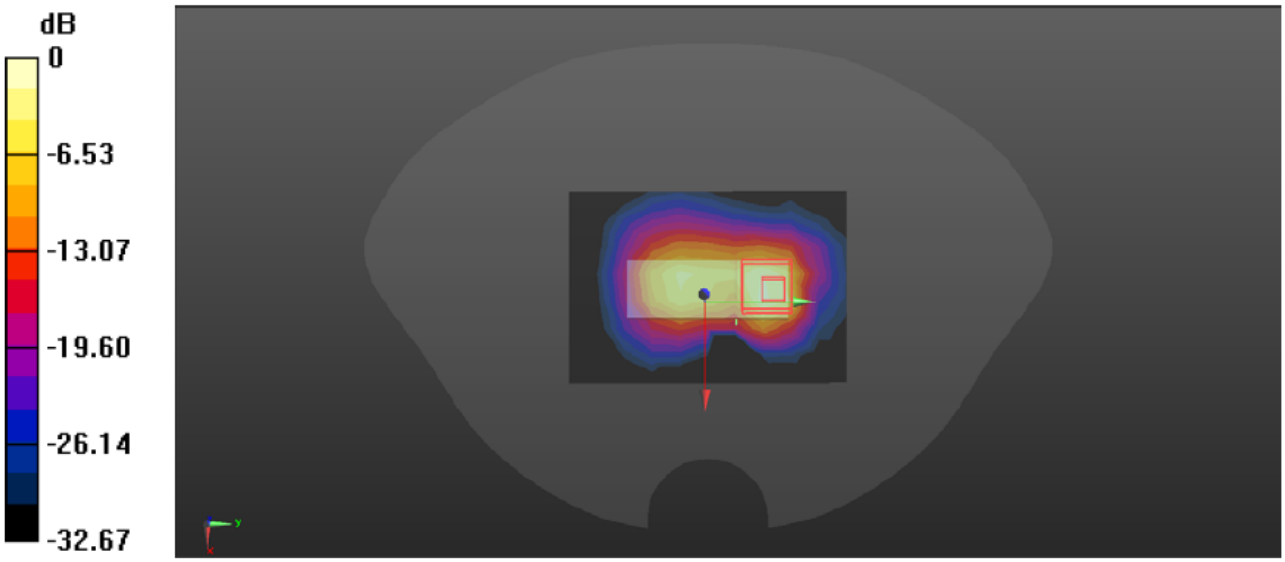
WLAN2.4GHz/Rear Side Touch to Phantom Ch11/Area Scan (8x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.536 W/kg

WLAN2.4GHz/ Rear Side Touch to Phantom Ch11/Zoom Scan (8x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 15.41 V/m;Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.613 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.346 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.168 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.502 W/kg

Plot 1#



0 dB = 0.502 W/kg = -2.99 dBW/kg

DUT: Angeleye smart reader; Type: SR-W1; Serial: SRW1195300161

Communication System: UID 0, Wi-Fi 2.4G(0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.852 S/m; εr = 38.018; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ;℃ Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7382; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 8/10/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 8/14/2018
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

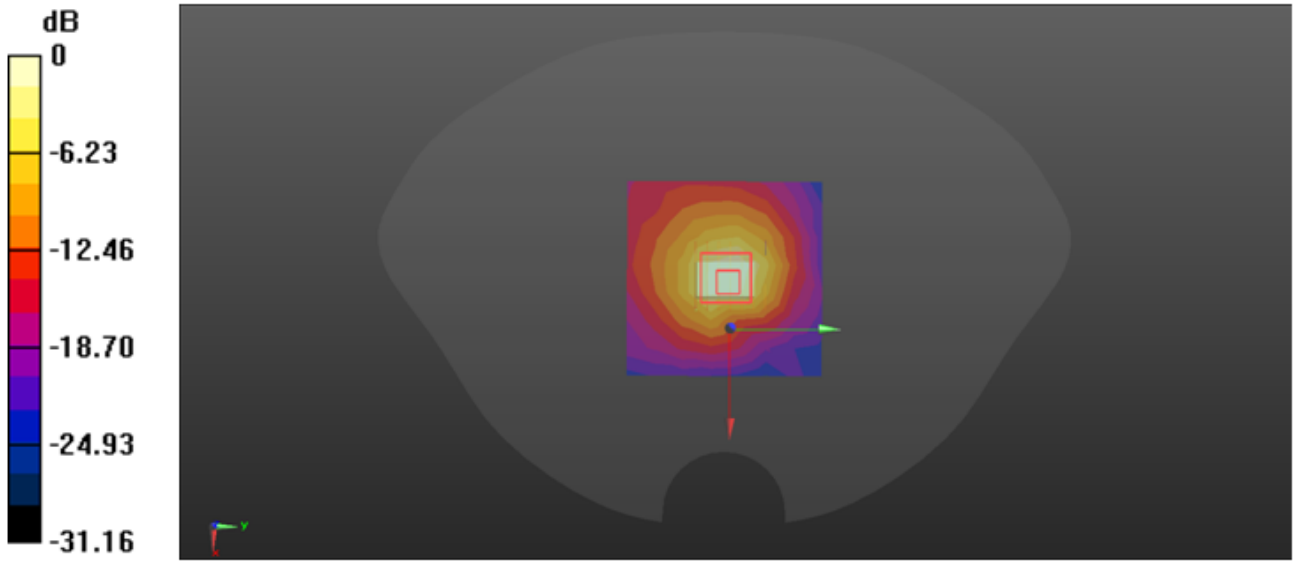
WLAN2.4GHz/ Bottom Side Touch to Phantom Ch11/Area Scan (8x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.438 W/kg

WLAN2.4GHz/ Bottom Side Touch to Phantom Ch11/Zoom Scan (8x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 13.25 V/m;Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.435 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.322 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.129 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.392 W/kg

Plot 2#



0 dB = 0.392 W/kg = -3.56 dBW/kg

APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEEE1528-2013 SAR test

Source of uncertainty	Tolerance/ uncertainty ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (10 g)
Measurement system							
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Boundary effect	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection limits	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambient conditions – noise	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions–reflections	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech. Restrictions	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	2.0	R	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Device holder uncertainty	6.3	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Drift of output power	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and set-up							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Liquid conductivity target)	5.0	R	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2
Liquid conductivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1
Liquid permittivity target)	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4
Liquid permittivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				12.2	12.0
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence interval)						24.3	23.9

APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Please Refer to the Attachment.

APPENDIX C CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Please Refer to the Attachment.

******* END OF REPORT *******