



FCC SAR Test Report

FCC ID: 2APRGWU650

Project No. : 2504C143
Equipment : AC650 Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter
Brand Name : Cudy
Model Name : WU650
Date of Receipt : Apr. 16, 2025
Date of Test : Aug. 08, 2025
Issued Date : Oct. 30, 2025
Test Sample : Engineering Sample No.: DG202504162
Standard(s) : Please refer to page 2.
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The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc. (Dongguan).

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Standard(s) : **IEEE Std C95.1:2019** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 kHz to 300 GHz

IEEE Std 1528™-2013 IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

KDB447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01

Test Method : **KDB447498 D02** SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01
KDB865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
KDB690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03

Declaration

BTL represents to the client that testing is done in accordance with standard procedures as applicable and that test instruments used has been calibrated with standards traceable to international standard(s) and/or national standard(s).

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BTL's laboratory quality assurance procedures are in compliance with the ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 requirements, and accredited by the conformity assessment authorities listed in this test report.

BTL is not responsible for the sampling stage, so the results only apply to the sample as received.

The information, data and test plan are provided by manufacturer which may affect the validity of results, so it is manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the apparatus meets the essential requirements of applied standards and in all the possible configurations as representative of its intended use.

Limitation

For the use of the authority's logo is limited unless the Test Standard(s)/Scope(s)/Item(s) mentioned in this test report is (are) included in the conformity assessment authorities acceptance respective.

Please note that the measurement uncertainty is provided for informational purpose only and are not use in determining the Pass/Fail results.

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REVISION HISTORY

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date	Note
BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143	R00	Original Report.	Sep. 02, 2025	Invalid
BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143	R01	This report modified the antenna information on page 8. It is a revision of the report BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143 R00. This is a newly released report, replacing the BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143 R00 report.	Oct. 30, 2025	Valid

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Mode	Highest Reported Body-worn SAR-1g (W/kg)
2.4G WLAN	0.512
5.2G WLAN	0.343
5.3G WLAN	0.868
5.6G WLAN	1.294
5.8G WLAN	0.873

Note:

1) The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population uncontrolled exposure limits according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C95.1, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528.

1.2 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Temperature	Min. = 20°C, Max. = 24°C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Equipment	AC650 Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter				
Brand Name	Cudy				
Test Model	WU650				
Model Name	WU650				
Model Difference(s)	N/A				
Hardware Version	V1.0				
Software Version	V1.0				
Modulation	WiFi(DSSS/OFDM)				
Operation Frequency Range(s)	Band	TX (MHz)			
	2.4G WLAN	2400~2483.5			
	5.2G WLAN	5150~5250			
	5.3G WLAN	5250~5350			
	5.6G WLAN	5470~5725			
	5.8G WLAN	5725~5850			
Test Channel (low-mid-high)	1-6-11 (2.4G WLAN 802.11b/g/n HT20)				
	3-6-9 (2.4G WLAN 802.11n HT40)				
	Band	5.2G WLAN	5.3G WLAN	5.6G WLAN	5.8G WLAN
	802.11a/ac VHT20	36-40-48	52-60-64	100-116-140	149-157-165
	802.11ac VHT40	38-46	54-62	102-110-134	151-159
	802.11ac VHT80	42	58	106-122	155
Antenna Information	Manufacturer	Model Name	Antenna Type	Gain (dBi)	Note
	Shenzhen Jiafang Metal Co., Ltd.	WU650	Metal	0.43	2.4G
				-0.42	5G

Note: The antenna gain is provided by the manufacturer.

1.4 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1390	Nov. 14, 2024	1 Year
2	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3809	Jan. 24, 2025	1 Year
3	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	919	Apr. 22, 2024	3 Years
4	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D5GHzV2	1160	Apr. 25, 2024	3 Years
5	Twin Sam Phantom	Speag	Twin Sam Phantom V5.0	1469	N/A	N/A
6	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G+	520701341	Jan. 12, 2025	1 Year
7	DC Source meter	Iteck	IT6154	006104126768201001	May 29, 2025	1 Year
8	Vector Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46102965	Jan. 11, 2025	1 Year
9	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5172B	MY53050758	Jan. 11, 2025	1 Year
10	Smart Power Sensor	R&S	NRP18S	101333	May 29, 2025	1 Year
11	3.5mm Economy Calibration Kit	Agilent	85052D	MY43252246	Nov. 04, 2024	1 Year
12	Dielectric Assessment Kit	Speag	DAK-3.5	1226	Jan. 20, 2025	3 Years
13	Coupler	Woken	0110A05601O-10	COM5BNW1A2	Jan. 12, 2025	1 Year
14	Liquid Thermometer	Nscing Es	YZ6021S	/	Nov. 24, 2024	1 Year

Note:

1. "N/A" denotes no model name, serial No. or calibration specified.

2.

1) Per KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three-year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;

b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;

c) The most recent return-loss result, 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 short block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

2. RF EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

2.1 TEST FACILITY

The test facilities used to collect the test data in this report is SAR room at the location of No.3, Jinshagang 1st Road, Dalang, Dongguan, Guangdong People's Republic of China.

BTL's Registration Number for FCC: 747969

BTL's Designation Number for FCC: CN1377

2.2 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Note: Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE 1528 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

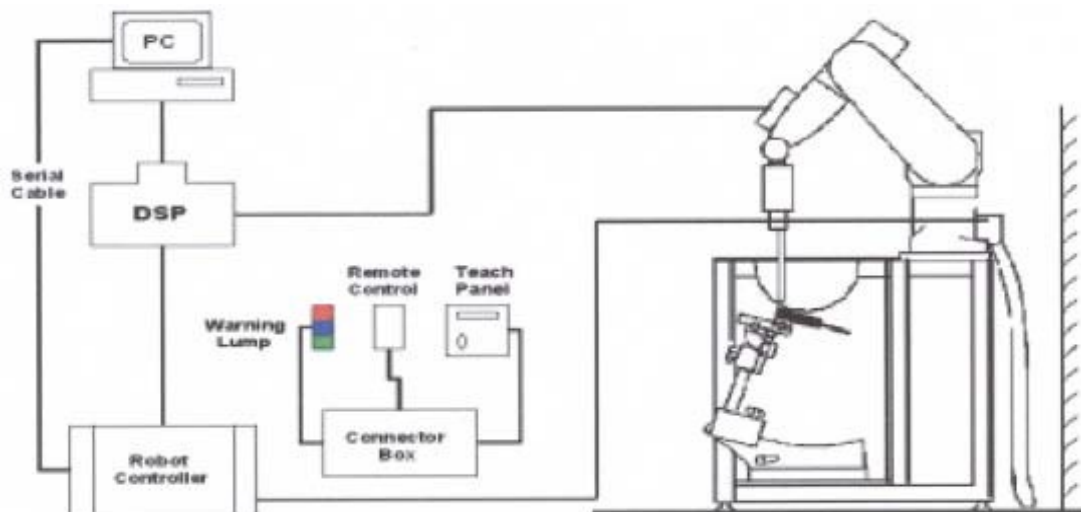
3. SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SET-UP

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (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.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

3.1.1 TEST SETUP LAYOUT



3.2 DASY5 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric valuation.

3.2.1 PROBE SPECIFICATION

EX3DV4

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	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm



E-field Probe

3.2.2 E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Each probe is calibrated according to an dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where: σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

3.2.3 OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

3.2.3.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

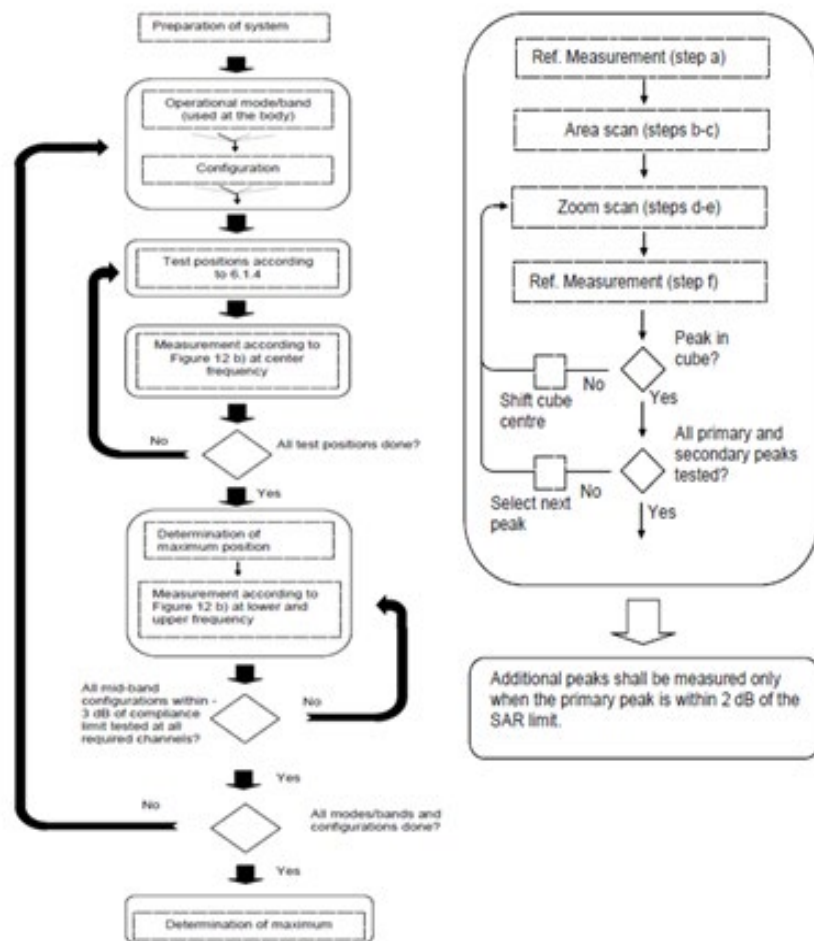
Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

3.2.3.2 Phantom

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

3.2.4 SCANNING PROCEDURE

The SAR test against the body-worn phantom was carried out as follow:



- Area Scan

Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grid spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $(60/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater is recommended.

- Zoom Scan

Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at each of the local maxima locations identified in step c) (zoom scan procedure).

For frequencies at or below 3 GHz, the following procedure shall be applied (see Table 8): The horizontal grid step shall be 8 mm or less. The grid step in the vertical direction shall be 5 mm or less if uniform spacing is used. The minimum size of the zoom scan volume shall be 30 mm by 30 mm by 30 mm.

For frequencies above 3 GHz, the minimum size of the zoom scan volume may be reduced to 22 mm by 22 mm by 22 mm. The horizontal grid step shall be $(24/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm or less. If uniform spacing in the vertical direction is used, the grid step in the vertical direction shall be $(10/(f \text{ [GHz]} - 1))$ mm or less. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two measured points closest to the phantom shell shall be $(12/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm or less and the spacing between further points shall increase by a factor of 1,5 or less.

Table 3 – Area scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3$ GHz	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10$ 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.		

Table 4 – Zoom scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3$ GHz	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10$ 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.		

Table 8 – Zoom scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the closest measured points and the phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 14 and Table 2, in mm)	5	$\delta \ln(2)/2^a$
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the flat phantom surface normal (α in Figure 14)	5°	5°
Maximum spacing between measured points in the x- and y-directions (Δx and Δy , in mm)	8	$24/f^{b,c}$
For uniform grids: Maximum spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 14, 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 14, 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 14)	1,5	1,5
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the x- and y-directions (L_z in 7.2.5.3, in mm)	30	22
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the direction normal to the phantom shell (L_h in 7.2.5.3, 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 may not work for all circumstances. ^c f is the frequency in GHz.		

After an area scan has been done at a fixed distance of 1.4mm from the surface of the phantom on the source side, a 3D scan is set up around the location of the maximum spot SAR. First, a point within the scan area is visited by the probe and a SAR reading taken at the start of testing. At the end of testing, the probe is returned to the same point and a second reading is taken. Comparison between these start and end readings enables the power drift during measurement to be assessed.

This is the procedure for which all compliant testing should be carried out to ensure that all variations of the device position and transmission behavior are tested.

3.2.5 SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points (with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points (with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points (with 4mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting "Graph Evaluated".
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computer mathematic, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computer mathematic, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

3.2.6 DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION

3.2.6.1 Data Storage

The DASY5 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 with the extension "DAE". 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.

3.2.7 DATA EVALUATION BY SEMCAD

The SEMCAD 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	Dcpj
Device parameters:	Frequency	f
	Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity	
	Density	

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 DASY5 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcp_i$$

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	(DASY parameter)
	dcpj=diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = (V_i / \text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF})^{1/2}$$

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2) / f$$

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

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

$$E_{\text{tot}} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$\text{SAR} = (E_{\text{tot}})^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
= 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. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

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

With P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

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

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

4. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

4.1 TISSUE VERIFICATION

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
Head 2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
Head 5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M + resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Tissue Verification									
Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Targeted Conductivity (σ)	Targeted Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Deviation Conductivity (σ) (%)	Deviation Permittivity (ϵ_r) (%)	Date
Head	2450	22.4	1.873	39.041	1.80	39.2	4.06	-0.41	Aug. 08, 2025
Head	5250	22.4	4.678	36.384	4.71	36.0	-0.68	1.21	Aug. 08, 2025
Head	5600	22.4	5.079	35.552	5.07	35.5	0.18	0.15	Aug. 08, 2025
Head	5750	22.4	5.282	35.933	5.22	35.4	1.19	1.65	Aug. 08, 2025

Note:

1)The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

2)KDB 865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.

3)The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies. The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY rounds to three significant digits.

4.2 SYSTEM CHECK

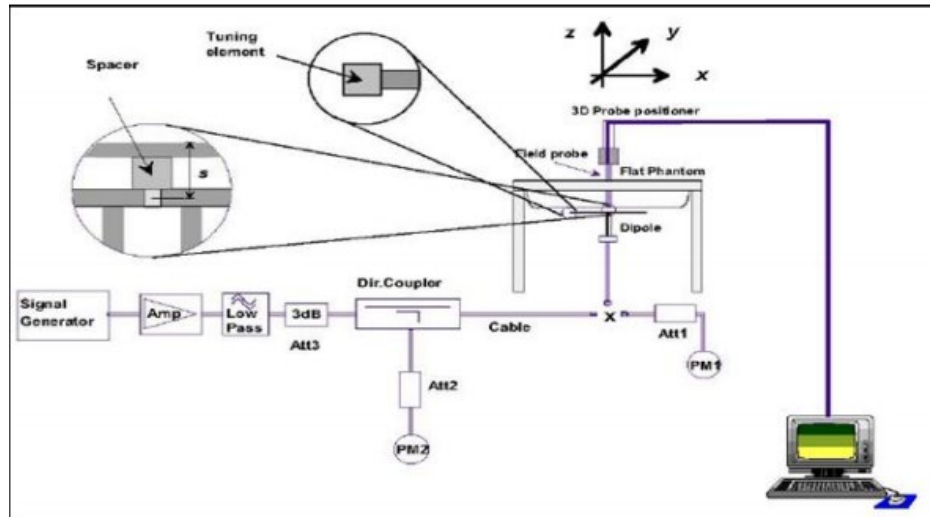
The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE 1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests.

System Check	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	normalized SAR 1g (W/kg)	Deviation 1g (%)	Dipole S/N
Head	Aug. 08, 2025	2450	53.10	5.13	51.30	-3.39	919
Head	Aug. 08, 2025	5250	78.70	7.83	78.30	-0.51	1160
Head	Aug. 08, 2025	5600	81.80	8.00	80.00	-2.20	1160
Head	Aug. 08, 2025	5750	78.70	7.73	77.30	-1.78	1160

4.3 SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 100mW (below 6GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used.

The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test. System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).



5. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

5.1 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, 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. The 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 ($\sim 10\%$ 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 .

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 detailed repeated measurement results are shown in Section 7.2.

6. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

6.1 TEST POSITION

Test all USB orientations [see figure below: (A) Horizontal-Up, (B) Horizontal-Down, (C) Vertical-Front, and (D) Vertical-Back and Tip] with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm.

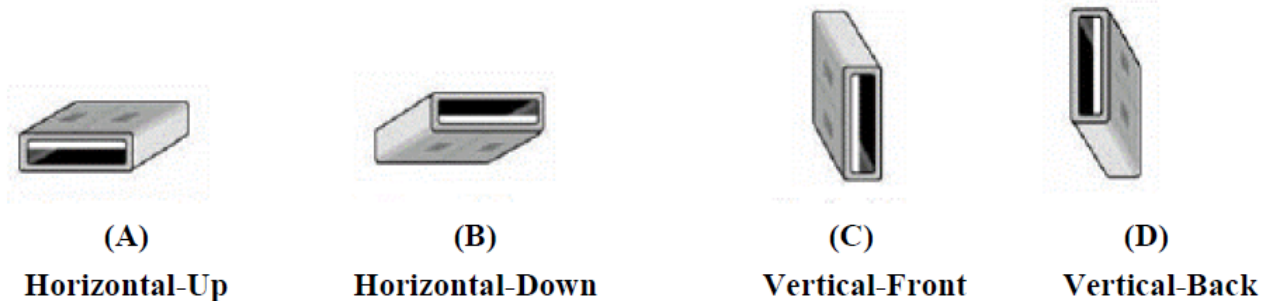
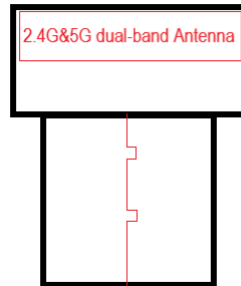


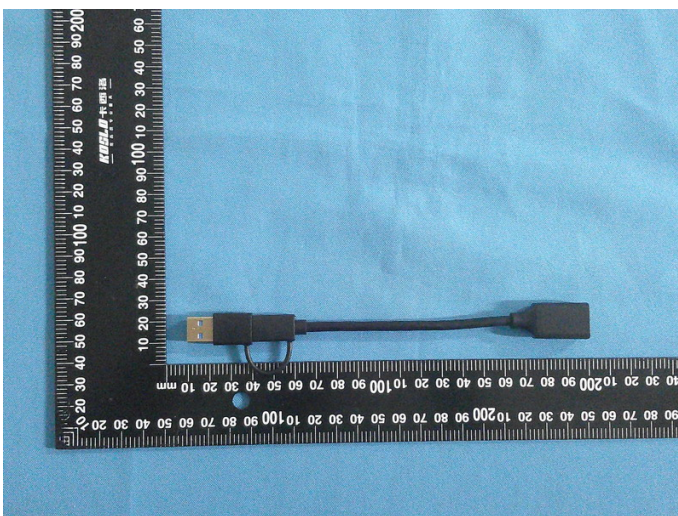
Fig 6.1 USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers

The location of the antennas inside the EUT is shown as below:



Auxiliary cable

Cable	Length
USB extension cable	18.8cm



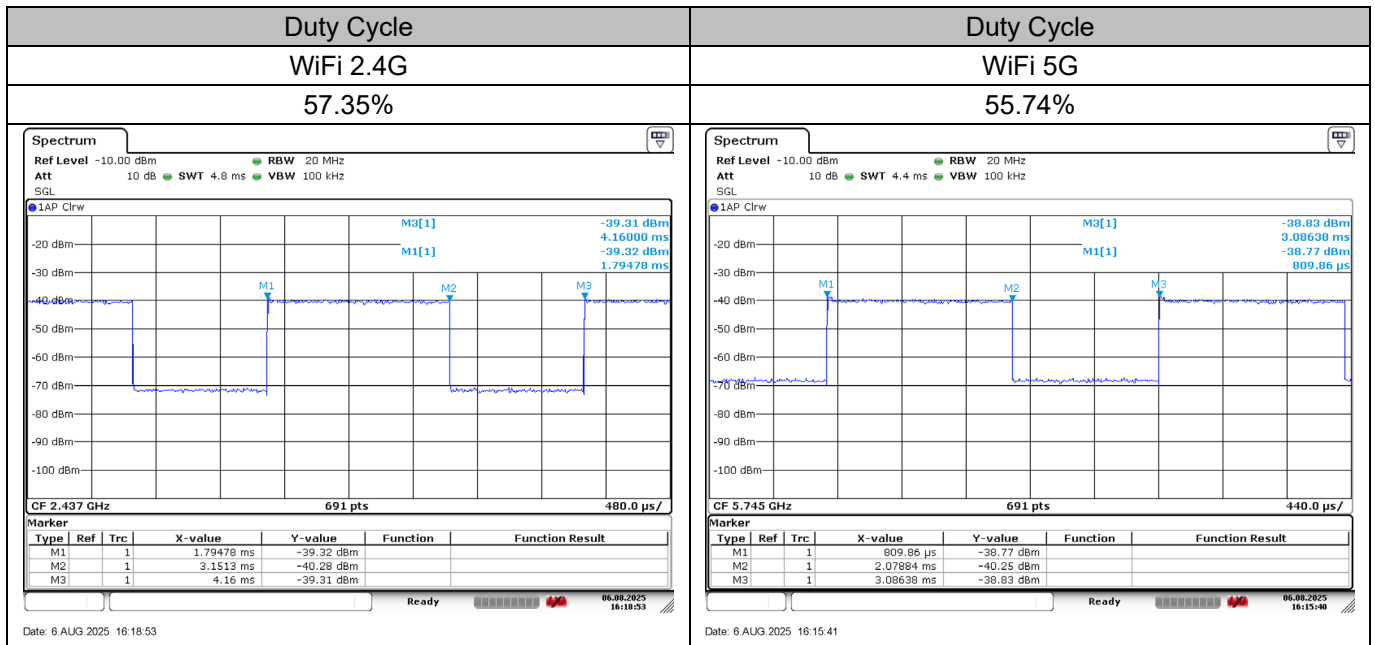
Note: The cable used to aid the test does not affect RF characteristics and power.

6.2 TEST CONFIGURATION

6.2.1 WIFI TEST CONFIGURATION

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. The test procedures in KDB 248227 D01 are applied.



6.1.1.1 2.4G SAR Test Requirements

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:

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) 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.

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

- 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 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.

SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, each stand alone. And frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. 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.

6.1.1.2 5G SAR Test Requirements

✧ U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Band

For devices that operate in both U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, 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. 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.

✧ U-NII-2C, 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, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification.

Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, they must be considered for SAR testing. 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.¹¹ 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.

6.1.1.3 OFDM transmission mode and SAR test channel selection

For the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands, 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.

6.1.1.4 Initial test configuration procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4G and 5GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. If the average RF output powers of the highest identical transmission modes are within 0.25 dB of each other, mid channel of the transmission mode with highest average RF output powers is the initial test channel. Otherwise, the channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured. When there are multiple untested channels having the same subsequent highest average RF output power, the channel with higher frequency from the lowest 802.11 mode is considered for SAR measurement.

7. TEST RESULT

7.1 CONDUCTED POWER RESULTS

7.1.1 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI

1. Conducted power measurements of WiFi 2.4G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
2.4G WIFI_ 1TX	802.11b	1	2412	1	17.50	15.73
		6	2437		17.50	16.09
		11	2462		17.50	15.82
	802.11g	1	2412	6	17.50	16.23
		6	2437		17.50	16.19
		11	2462		17.50	16.05
	802.11n HT20	1	2412	HT0	17.50	16.13
		6	2437		17.50	16.02
		11	2462		17.50	15.22
	802.11n HT40	3	2422	HT0	17.50	16.05
		6	2437		17.50	16.13
		9	2452		17.50	14.31

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 2.4G is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) Per KDB248227 D01, for WiFi 2.4G, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS modes (802.11g) was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4GHz 802.11b/n) was not required When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM modes (802.11b/n) to DSSS modes (802.11g) specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- 3) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

2. Conducted power measurements of WiFi 5.2G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.2G WIFI_1TX	802.11a	36	5180	6	17.50	16.03
		40	5200		17.50	16.10
		48	5240		17.50	16.01
	802.11n HT20	36	5180	MCS0	17.50	15.97
		40	5200		17.50	16.05
		48	5240		17.50	16.02
	802.11n HT40	38	5190	MCS0	17.50	16.15
		46	5230		17.50	16.10
	802.11ac VHT20	36	5180	MCS0	17.50	16.06
		40	5200		17.50	16.16
		48	5240		17.50	16.03
	802.11ac VHT40	38	5190	MCS0	17.50	16.28
		46	5230		17.50	16.21
	802.11ac VHT80	42	5210	MCS0	17.50	13.47

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 5.2G is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

3. Conducted power measurements of WiFi 5.3G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.3G WIFI_1TX	802.11a	52	5260	6	17.50	16.12
		60	5300		17.50	15.96
		64	5320		17.50	16.24
	802.11n HT20	52	5260	MCS0	17.50	15.96
		60	5300		17.50	16.07
		64	5320		17.50	16.01
	802.11n HT40	54	5270	MCS0	17.50	15.94
		62	5310		17.50	15.67
	802.11ac VHT20	52	5260	MCS0	17.50	16.01
		60	5300		17.50	16.14
		64	5320		17.50	16.19
	802.11ac VHT40	54	5270	MCS0	17.50	15.95
		62	5310		17.50	15.09
	802.11ac VHT80	58	5290	MCS0	17.50	13.41

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 5.3G is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

4. Conducted power measurements of WiFi 5.6G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.6G WIFI_ 1TX	802.11a	100	5500	6	17.50	15.93
		116	5580		17.50	15.94
		140	5700		17.50	16.26
	802.11n HT20	100	5500	MCS0	17.50	16.05
		116	5580		17.50	16.09
		140	5700		17.50	16.14
	802.11n HT40	102	5510	MCS0	17.50	15.07
		110	5550		17.50	15.98
		134	5670		17.50	16.02
	802.11ac VHT20	100	5500	MCS0	17.50	16.03
		116	5580		17.50	16.18
		140	5700		17.50	16.26
	802.11ac VHT40	102	5510	MCS0	17.50	15.10
		110	5550		17.50	16.16
		134	5670		17.50	16.02
	802.11ac VHT20	106	5530	MCS0	17.50	15.27
		122	5610		17.50	16.08

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 5.6G is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

5. Conducted power measurements of WiFi 5.8G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Max. Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
5.8G WIFI_ 1TX	802.11a	149	5745	6	17.50	16.14
		157	5785		17.50	16.23
		165	5825		17.50	16.25
	802.11n HT20	149	5745	MCS0	17.50	16.20
		157	5785		17.50	16.08
		165	5825		17.50	16.17
	802.11n HT40	151	5755	MCS0	17.50	15.85
		159	5795		17.50	15.82
	802.11ac VHT20	149	5745	MCS0	17.50	16.31
		157	5785		17.50	16.17
		165	5825		17.50	16.22
	802.11ac VHT40	151	5755	MCS0	17.50	15.96
		159	5795		17.50	15.94
	802.11ac VHT80	155	5775	MCS0	17.50	16.23

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi 5.8G is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The tested channel results are marks in bold.

7.2 SAR TEST RESULTS

General Notes:

- 1) Per KDB447498 D04, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.
- 2) Per KDB447498 D04, 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. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
- 3) Per KDB865664 D01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is $\leq 20\%$, and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 4) Per KDB941225 D06, the DUT Dimension is bigger than 9 cm x 5 cm, so 10mm is chosen as the test separation distance for Hotspot mode. When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm, such position does not need to be tested.
- 5) Per KDB648474 D04, SAR is evaluated without a headset connected to the device. When the standalone reported body-worn SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset are required.
- 6) Per KDB865664 D02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing.

WLAN Notes:

1. For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. 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. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 2.4GHZ WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 7.1 for more information.
3. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 5GHZ WIFI single transmission chain operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed power. Other transmission modes were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than 1.2W/kg. See Section 7.1 for more information.

7.2.1 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

1. SAR test results of WiFi 2.4G

Test No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
W01	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	1	Horizontal Up	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.23	0.01	0.166	0.055	0.388
W02	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	1	Horizontal Down	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.23	-0.03	0.141	0.050	0.329
W03	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	1	Vertical Front	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.23	0.12	0.125	0.041	0.292
W04	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	1	Vertical Back	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.23	0.02	0.137	0.044	0.320
W05	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	1	Tip Side	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.23	0.05	0.137	0.041	0.320
W06	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	6	Horizontal Up	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.19	0.06	0.217	0.068	0.512
W07	802.11g	WiFi 2.4G	11	Horizontal Up	5	6M	57.35	17.5	16.05	0.11	0.186	0.057	0.453

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. SAR test results of WiFi 5G

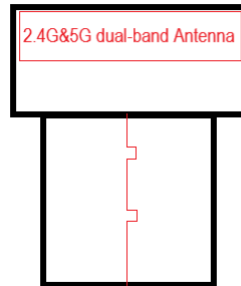
Test No.	Band	Mode	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Data Rate	Duty Cycle (%)	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	SAR 10g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
W15	802.11ac VHT40	WiFi 5.2G	38	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.28	0.01	0.092	0.030	0.219
W16	802.11ac VHT40	WiFi 5.2G	38	Horizontal Down	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.28	0.03	0.043	0.015	0.102
W17	802.11ac VHT40	WiFi 5.2G	38	Vertical Front	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.28	-0.02	0.032	0.008	0.076
W18	802.11ac VHT40	WiFi 5.2G	38	Vertical Back	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.28	0.08	0.057	0.018	0.135
W19	802.11ac VHT40	WiFi 5.2G	38	Tip Side	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.28	0.12	0.048	0.014	0.114
W20	802.11ac VHT40	WiFi 5.2G	46	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.21	-0.06	0.142	0.044	0.343
W21	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	64	Horizontal Up	5	6M	55.74	17.5	16.24	-0.11	0.362	0.117	0.868
W22	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	64	Horizontal Down	5	6M	55.74	17.5	16.24	-0.03	0.174	0.059	0.417
W23	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	64	Vertical Front	5	6M	55.74	17.5	16.24	-0.05	0.129	0.041	0.309
W24	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	64	Vertical Back	5	6M	55.74	17.5	16.24	0.01	0.166	0.054	0.398
W25	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	64	Tip Side	5	6M	55.74	17.5	16.24	0.12	0.175	0.057	0.420
W26	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	52	Horizontal Up	5	6M	55.74	17.5	16.12	-0.05	0.349	0.108	0.860
W27	802.11a	WiFi 5.3G	60	Horizontal Up	5	6M	55.74	17.5	15.96	0.09	0.324	0.102	0.829
W28	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	140	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.26	-0.12	0.432	0.156	1.031
W29	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	140	Horizontal Down	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.26	0.02	0.241	0.082	0.575
W30	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	140	Vertical Front	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.26	0.03	0.199	0.071	0.475
W31	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	140	Vertical Back	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.26	-0.06	0.162	0.063	0.387
W32	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	140	Tip Side	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.26	0.11	0.152	0.058	0.363
W33	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	100	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.03	0.08	0.514	0.189	1.294
W34	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	116	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.18	0.02	0.498	0.179	1.211
W35	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.6G	100	Horizontal Up (Repeated)	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.03	0.03	0.503	0.182	1.266
W08	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	149	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.31	-0.01	0.370	0.116	0.873
W09	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	149	Horizontal Down	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.31	0.03	0.162	0.052	0.382
W10	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	149	Vertical Front	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.31	0.01	0.138	0.050	0.326
W11	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	149	Vertical Back	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.31	-0.06	0.185	0.061	0.437
W12	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	149	Tip Side	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.31	-0.02	0.143	0.047	0.337
W13	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	157	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.17	0.13	0.259	0.090	0.631
W14	802.11ac VHT20	WiFi 5.8G	165	Horizontal Up	5	MCS0	55.74	17.5	16.22	0.08	0.317	0.114	0.764

Note: The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

8 MULTIPLE TRANSMITTER EVALUATION

The following tables list information which is relevant for the decision if a simultaneous transmit evaluation is necessary according to FCC KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01.

The location of the antennas inside the EUT is shown as below:



Note: The EUT only has one antenna and does not have synchronous transmission function.

APPENDIX

1. TEST LAYOUT

Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Liquid depth in the flat Phantom ($\geq 15\text{cm}$ depth)

HSL_2300MHz-2700MHz_Body_18.3cm HSL_4500MHz-6000MHz_Body_19.5cm



Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143_Appendix A.)

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143_Appendix B.)

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143_Appendix C.)

Appendix D. Photographs of the Test Set-Up

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-2504C143_Appendix D.)

End of Test Report