



SAR TEST REPORT

For

QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.,LIMITED

Tablet

Test Model: HPD-AD610

Prepared for : QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.,LIMITED
Address : Room 309 (A), Baotai Office Building, No. 45 Beijing Road,
Bonded Port Area, Qingdao, SHANDONG, China

Prepared by : Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
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Date of receipt of test sample : April 01, 2026
Number of tested samples : 1
Sample number : C260401004-1
Serial number : Prototype
Date of Test : April 01, 2026 ~ April 17, 2026
Date of Report : April 20, 2026



**SAR TEST REPORT**Report Reference No.....: **LCSA04016009E**

Date Of Issue.....: April 20, 2026

Testing Laboratory Name.....: Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Address.....: 101, 201 Bldg A & 301 Bldg C, Juji Industrial Park Yabianxueziwei, Shajing Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen, 518000, China

Testing Location/ Procedure.....: Full application of Harmonised standards ☒
Partial application of Harmonised standards ☐
Other standard testing method ☐**Applicant's Name.....: QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.,LIMITED**

Address.....: Room 309 (A), Baotai Office Building, No. 45 Beijing Road, Bonded Port Area, Qingdao, SHANDONG, China

Test Specification:Standard.....: FCC 47CFR §2.1093
IEEE C95.1-2019
IEEE 1528-2013

Test Report Form No.....: TRF-4-E-102 A/0

TRF Originator.....: Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Master TRF.....: Dated 2014-09

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Test Item Description.....: Tablet

Trade Mark.....: Haitech

Model/Type Reference.....: HPD-AD610

Ratings.....: Please Refer to Page 8

Result: Positive**Compiled by:**

Jay zhan

Jay Zhan/ Administrator

Supervised by:

Kevin Huang

Kevin Huang / RF Manager

Approved by:

Gavin Liang

Gavin Liang/ Manager





SAR -- TEST REPORT

Test Report No. :	LCSA04016009E	<u>April 20, 2026</u> Date of issue
EUT..... : Tablet		
Type/Model : HPD-AD610		
Applicant..... : QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.,LIMITED Address..... : Room 309 (A), Baotai Office Building, No. 45 Beijing Road, Bonded Port Area, Qingdao, SHANDONG, China Telephone..... : / Fax..... : /		
Manufacturer..... : QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.,LIMITED Address..... : Room 309 (A), Baotai Office Building, No. 45 Beijing Road, Bonded Port Area, Qingdao, SHANDONG, China Telephone..... : / Fax..... : /		
Factory..... : QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.,LIMITED Address..... : Room 309 (A), Baotai Office Building, No. 45 Beijing Road, Bonded Port Area, Qingdao, SHANDONG, China Telephone..... : / Fax..... : /		

Test Result	Positive
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

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





Revision History

Revision	Issue Date	Revision Content	Revised By
000	April 20, 2026	Initial Issue	---





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1. TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION

1.1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for HPD-AD610 are follows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Classment Class	Frequency Band	Body (Report SAR1-g (W/kg)
		(Separation Distance 0mm)
DTS	WIFI2.4G	0.620
NII	WIFI5.2G	0.713
	WIFI5.8G	0.704

Note

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





1.2. Test Location

Company: Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
Address: 101, 201 Bldg A & 301 Bldg C, Juji Industrial Park Yabianxueziwei, Shajing Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen, 518000, China
Telephone: (+86)755-82591330
Fax: (+86)755-82591330
Web: www.LCS-cert.com
E-mail: webmaster@LCS-cert.com

1.3. Test Facility

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

Site Description
SAR Lab.

: NVLAP Accreditation Code is 600167-0.
FCC Designation Number is CN5024.
CAB identifier is CN0071.
CNAS Registration Number is L4595.
Test Firm Registration Number: 254912.

1.4. Test Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar
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.	



Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
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Tel: (+86) 0755-82591330 | E-mail: webmaster@lcs-cert.com | Web: www.lcs-cert.com
Scan code to check authenticity



1.5. Product Description

The **QINGDAO HAINERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP., LIMITED** 's Model: **HPD-AD610** or the "EUT" as referred to in this report; more general information as follows, for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

EUT	: Tablet
Test Model	: HPD-AD610
Ratings	: Input: 9.0V $\pm$ 2.22A For Adapter Input: 100-240V~ 50/60Hz 0.5A MAX For Adapter Output: 5.0V $\pm$ 3.0A 15.0W 9.0V $\pm$ 2.22A 19.98W 12.0V $\pm$ 1.67A 20.4W DC 3.7V by Rechargeable Li-ion Battery, 5000mAh
Hardware Version	: BND-N868 V1.1
Software Version	: /
Bluetooth	:
Frequency Range	: 2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel Number	: 79 channels for Bluetooth V5.0 (DSS) 40 channels for Bluetooth V5.0 (DTS)
Channel Spacing	: 1MHz for Bluetooth V5.0 (DSS) 2MHz for Bluetooth V5.0 (DTS)
Modulation Type	: GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK for Bluetooth V5.0 (DSS) GFSK for Bluetooth V5.0 (DTS)
Bluetooth Version	: V5.0
Antenna Description	: FPC Antenna, 1.78dBi(Max.)
WIFI(2.4G Band)	:
Frequency Range	: 2412MHz~2462MHz
Channel Spacing	: 5MHz
Channel Number	: 11 Channels for 20MHz bandwidth (2412~2462MHz) 7 Channels for 40MHz bandwidth (2422~2452MHz)
Modulation Type	: IEEE 802.11b: DSSS (CCK, DQPSK, DBPSK) IEEE 802.11g: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11n: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)
Antenna Description	: FPC Antenna, 1.78dBi(Max.)
WIFI(5.2G Band)	:
Frequency Range	: 5150MHz~5250MHz
Channel Number	: 4 Channels for 20MHz bandwidth(5180MHz~5240MHz) 2 channels for 40MHz bandwidth(5190MHz~5230MHz) 1 channels for 80MHz bandwidth(5210MHz)
Modulation Type	: IEEE 802.11a: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11n: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11ac: OFDM (256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)
Antenna Description	: FPC Antenna, 2.93dBi(Max.)
WIFI(5.8G Band)	:
Frequency Range	: 5725MHz~5850MHz
Channel Number	: 5 channels for 20MHz bandwidth(5745MHz~5825MHz) 2 channels for 40MHz bandwidth(5755MHz~5795MHz) 1 channels for 80MHz bandwidth(5775MHz)
Modulation Type	: IEEE 802.11a: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11n: OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE 802.11ac: OFDM (256QAM, 64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK)
Antenna Description	: FPC Antenna, 2.93dBi(Max.)

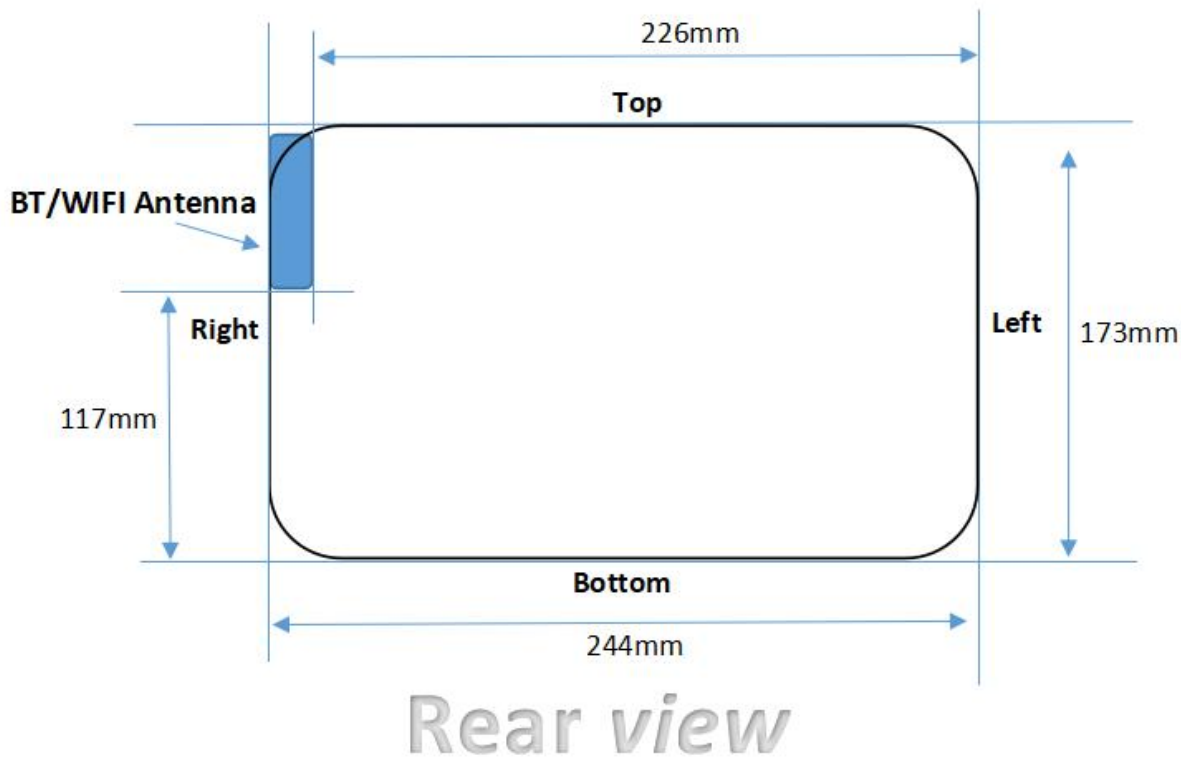




Note: For a more detailed antenna description, please refer to the antenna specifications or the antenna report provided by the customer.



1.6. DUT Antenna Locations



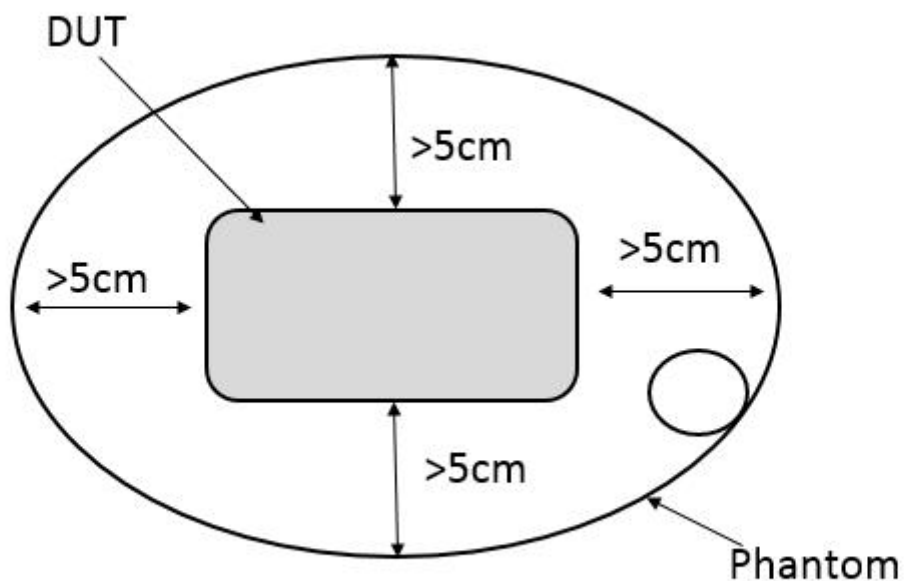
Note:

- 1) Per KDB 616217, the diagonal length is > 200mm, the device is considered a “tablet” device and needed to test 0mm 1-g body SAR.

Distance from the antenna to the EUT edge(mm)						
ANT	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
WIFI&BT	5	5	226	5	5	117



The location of DUT and phantom



Note: phantom can fully cover DUT and the distance from the edge of EUT to the edge of phantom is greater than 5cm





1.7. Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
IEEE C95.1-2019	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 616217 D04	SAR for Tablet and Laptop
KDB 248227 D01	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
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 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03





1.8. RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain*Trunk)	1.60 mW/g	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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





1.9. Equipment list

Test Platform		SPEAG DASY5 Professional				
Description		SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Software Reference		DASY52; SEMCAD X				
Hardware Reference						
Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	PC	Lenovo	NA	NA	NA ¹	NA ¹
☒	Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM V5.0	1850	NA ¹	NA ¹
☒	ELI Phantom	SPEAG	ELI V6.0	2010	NA ¹	NA ¹
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE3	373	2026/3/2	2027/3/1
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3805	2026/3/2	2027/3/1
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	808	2023/10/23	2026/10/22
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1046	2023/10/23	2026/10/22
☒	Agilent Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753E	SU38432944	2025/5/22	2026/5/21
☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	SPEAG	DAKS3.5	1157	2025/8/18	2026/8/17
☒	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	42115	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Directional Coupler	MCLI/USA	4426-20	03746	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45104493	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45100308	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495616	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495234	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	3dB Attenuator	NA	2N-3dB	NA	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	3dB Attenuator	NA	2N-3dB	NA	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	3dB Attenuator	NA	2N-3dB	NA	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49072627	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Broadband Preamplifier	/	BP-01M18G	P190501	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	DC POWER SUPPLY	I-SHENG	SP-504	NA	2025/9/27	2026/9/26
☒	Speed reading thermometer	HTC-1	NA	LCS-E-138	2025/9/27	2026/9/26

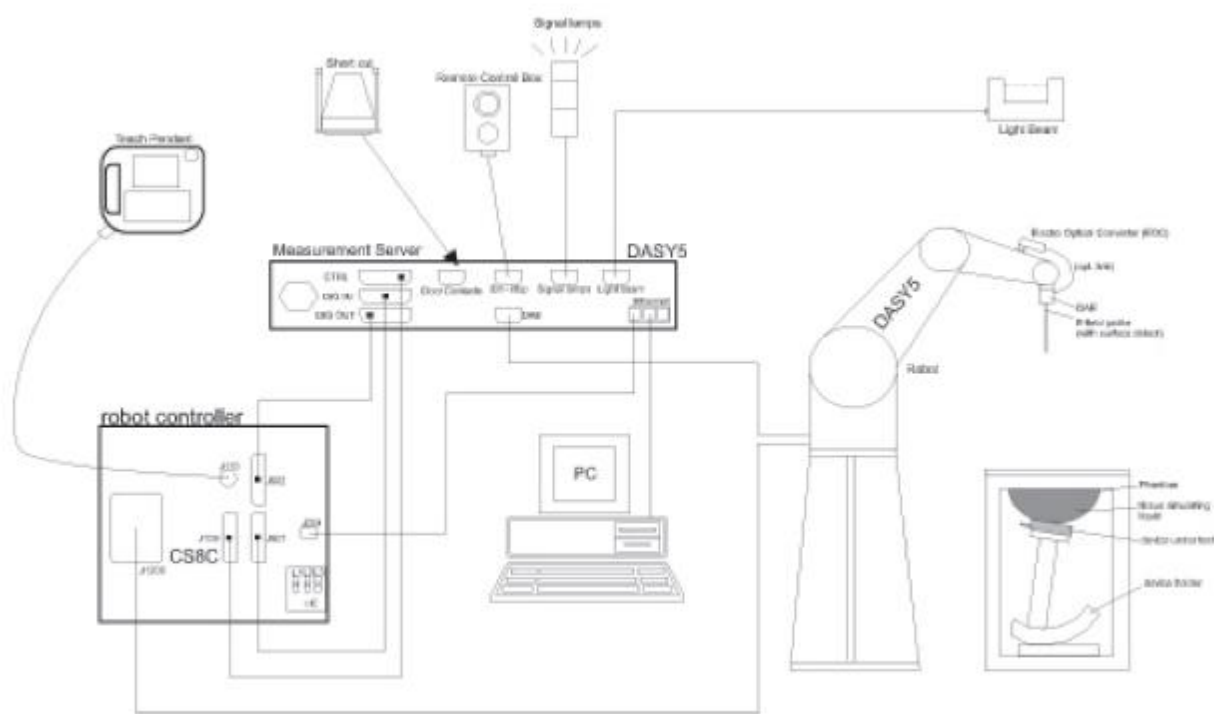
Note: All the equipments are within the valid period when the tests are performed.

“1” : NA as this is not measurement equipment.

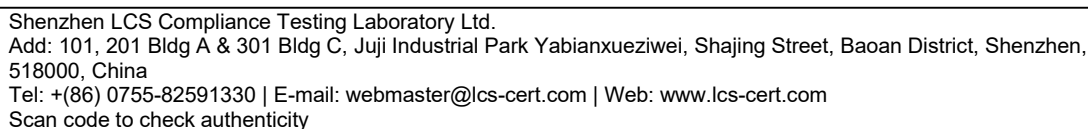


2.1. SAR Measurement System

The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration





- 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.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY5 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

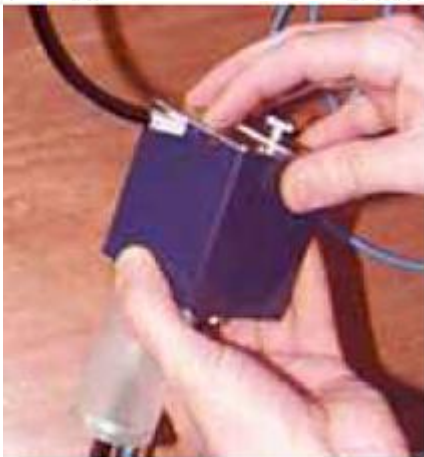


2.2. Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

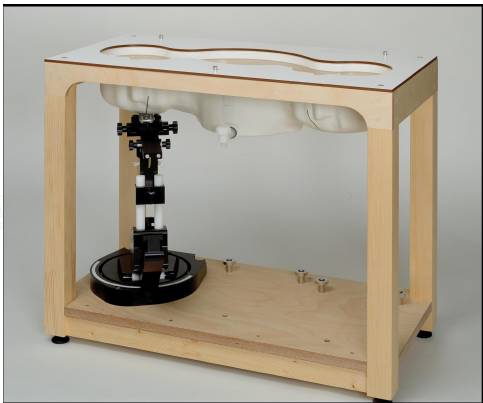
	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
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



2.3. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5μV (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 f A	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

2.4. SAM Twin Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. 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.

Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.



2.5. ELI Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure.



2.6. Device Holder for Transmitters



F-2. Device Holder for Transmitters

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon=3$ and loss tangent $\delta=0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.





2.7. Measurement procedure

2.7.1. Scanning procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure.

Step 2: Area scan

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm*15mm or 12mm*12mm or 10mm*10mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Zoom scan

Around this point, a volume of 32mm*32mm*30mm ($f \leq 2\text{GHz}$), 30mm*30mm*30mm (f for 2-3GHz) and 24mm*24mm*22mm (f for 5-6GHz) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points ($f \leq 2\text{GHz}$), 7x7x7 points (f for 2-3GHz) and 7x7x12 points (f for 5-6GHz). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification). 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. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2013.





		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$

2.7.2. Data Storage

The DASY 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 “.DAE4”. 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], [m W/g], [m W/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.





2.7.3. 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	Dcpi	
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
- Crest factor	cf	
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	ϵ
- Density	ρ	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY 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)

dcp i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$$





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):

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

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

ϵ = 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.

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

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

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

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



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3. SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

3.1. SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, 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.

3.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

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 Std 1528-2013 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.



4. Description of Test Position

4.1. Body Exposure Condition

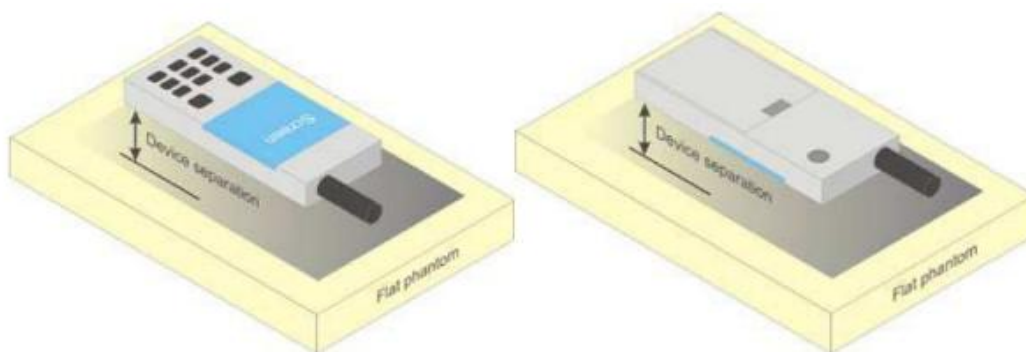
4.1.1. Body-worn accessory exposure conditions

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.



F-1. Test positions for body-worn devices





4.1.2. Wireless Router exposure conditions

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. For devices with form factors smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm is required.

4.2. Extremity exposure conditions

Per FCC KDB 648474D04, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension $> 15.0 \text{ cm}$ or an overall diagonal dimension $> 16.0 \text{ cm}$ that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, the device is marketed as "Phablet".

The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at $\leq 25 \text{ mm}$ from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for Product Specific 10-g SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, Product Specific 10-g SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$; however, when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for phablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold.

Due to the SAR result, the Main antenna frequency bands are not required to test with 0mm for the Product Specific 10 g SAR.





5. SAR System Verification Procedure

5.1. Tissue Simulate Liquid

5.1.1. Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands:

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)				
	450	700-900	1750-2000	2300-2500	2500-2700
Water	38.56	40.30	55.24	55.00	54.92
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.38	0.31	0.2	0.23
Sucrose	56.32	57.90	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.24	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.18	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	44.45	44.80	44.85
Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ ⁺ resistivity Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose					
HSL5GHz is composed of the following ingredients: Water: 50-65% Mineral oil: 10-30% Emulsifiers: 8-25% Sodium salt: 0-1.5%					

Table 1: Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid





5.1.2. Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the DAKS. The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in bellow table. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was $22\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

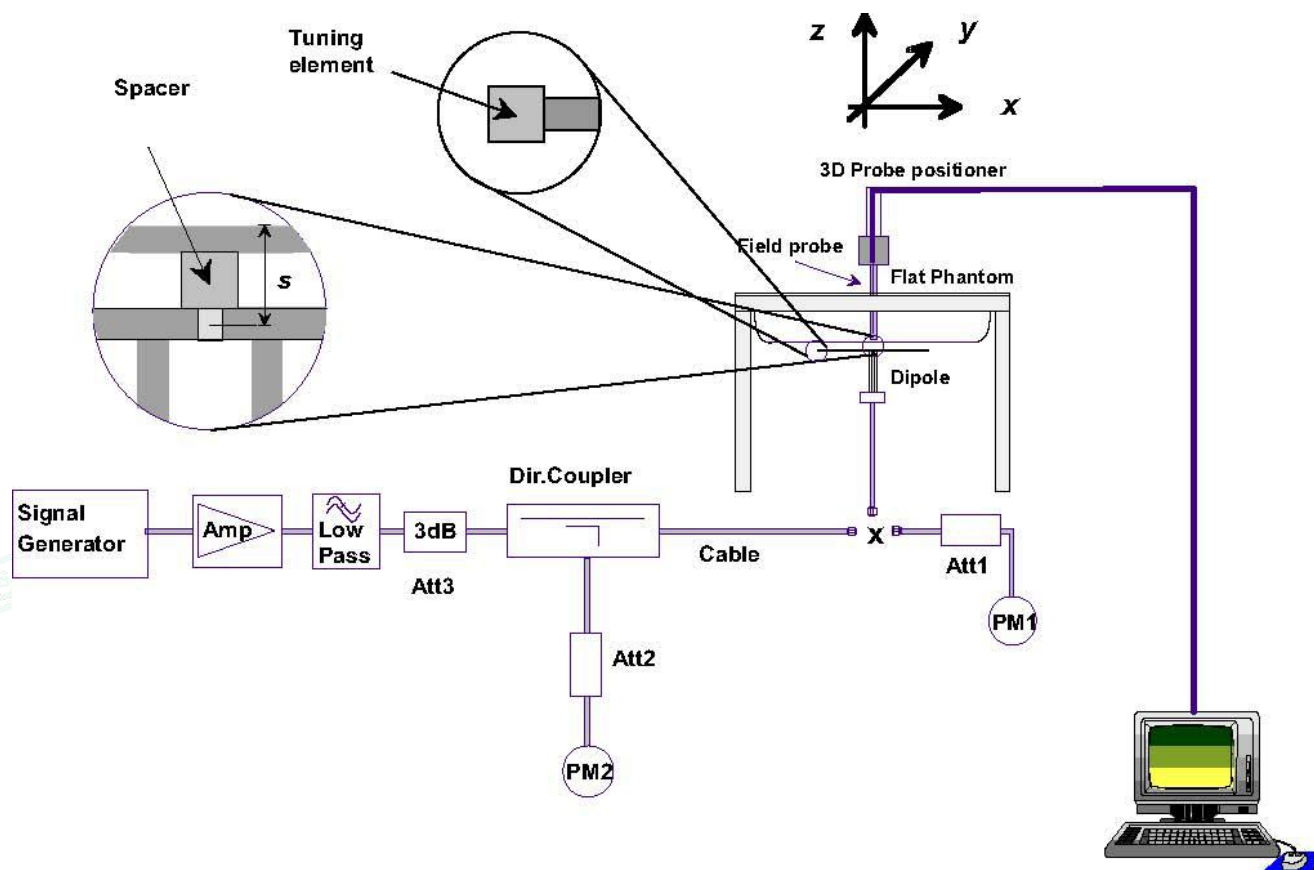
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue ($\pm 5\%$)		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Measured Date
		ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$		
2450 Head	2450	39.2 (37.24~41.16)	1.8 (1.71~1.89)	39.504	1.815	21.8	April 15, 2026
5250 Head	5250	36.0 (34.20~37.80)	4.66 (4.43~4.89)	36.209	4.705	22.1	April 16, 2026
5750 Head	5750	35.3 (33.54~37.07)	5.27 (5.01~5.53)	36.149	5.131	22.1	April 16, 2026

Table 2: Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters



5.2. SAR System Check

The microwave circuit arrangement for system Check is sketched in F-1. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the following table (A power level of 100mW (below 3GHz) or 100mW (3-6GHz) was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range $22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above $15\pm 0.5\text{ cm}$ in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-1. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system check





5.2.1. Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

1) Referring to KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

- There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
- Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

D2450V2 SN 808 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2023-10-23	-26.3		51.4		4.73	
2024-10-22	-26.27	-0.11	51.2	-0.2	4.70	-0.03
2025-10-21	-26.31	0.04	51.6	0.2	4.75	0.02

D5GHzV2 SN 1046 Extend Dipole Calibrations(5250MHz)

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2023-10-23	-28.6		49.9		-3.71	
2024-10-22	-28.5	-0.35	49.6	-0.3	-3.70	0.01
2025-10-21	-28.3	-1.05	49.7	-0.2	-3.74	-0.03

D5GHzV2 SN 1046 Extend Dipole Calibrations(5750MHz)

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2023-10-23	-26.8		54.6		1.18	
2024-10-22	-26.74	-0.22	54.9	0.3	1.20	0.02
2025-10-21	-26.83	0.11	54.2	-0.4	1.15	0.03





5.2.2. Summary System Check Result(s)

Validation Kit		Measure d SAR 250mW	Measure d SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalize d to 1W)	Measured SAR (normalize d to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W) (±10%)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W) (±10%)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D2450V2	Head	5.44	2.53	54.40	25.30	53.5 (48.15~58.85)	24.8 (22.32~27.28)	21.8	April 15, 2026
D5GHzV 2	Head (5.25G Hz)	7.77	2.19	77.70	21.90	78.1 (70.29~85.91)	22.2 (19.98~24.42)	22.1	April 16, 2026
	Head (5.75G Hz)	7.65	2.09	76.50	20.80	77.4 (69.66~85.14)	21.6 (19.44~23.76)	22.1	April 16, 2026

Table 3: Please see the Appendix A





6. SAR measurement procedure

The measurement procedures are as follows:

6.1. Conducted power measurement

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

6.2. Power Reduction

The product without any power reduction.

6.3. Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, SAR system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$.





7. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

7.1. Conducted Power Results

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





7.1.2. Conducted Power Measurement Results(WIFI 5.2G)

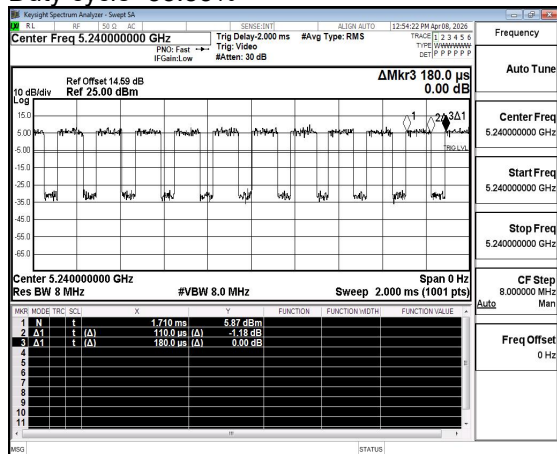
Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Antenna	Conducted Power (dBm)	Duty Factor (dB)	Total Power (dBm)	Tune Up (dBm)
NVNT	a	5180	Ant1	16.23	1.76	17.99	18.00
NVNT	a	5200	Ant1	16.09	1.76	17.85	18.00
NVNT	a	5240	Ant1	16.05	1.76	17.81	18.00
NVNT	n20	5180	Ant1	16.28	2.14	18.42	19.00
NVNT	n20	5200	Ant1	16.02	2.14	18.16	19.00
NVNT	n20	5240	Ant1	15.91	2.14	18.05	19.00
NVNT	n40	5190	Ant1	15.85	2.69	18.54	19.00
NVNT	n40	5230	Ant1	15.75	2.69	18.44	19.00
NVNT	ac20	5180	Ant1	16.09	1.76	17.85	18.00
NVNT	ac20	5200	Ant1	16.02	1.76	17.78	18.00
NVNT	ac20	5240	Ant1	15.96	1.76	17.72	18.00
NVNT	ac40	5190	Ant1	15.86	2.43	18.29	19.00
NVNT	ac40	5230	Ant1	15.75	2.43	18.18	19.00
NVNT	ac80	5210	Ant1	14.77	3.01	17.78	18.00

Note:

- a) Power must be measured at each transmit antenna port according to the DSSS and OFDM transmission configurations in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.
- b) Power measurement is required for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- 1) When the same highest maximum output power specification applies to multiple transmission modes, the largest channel bandwidth configuration with the lowest order modulation and lowest data rate is measured.
- 2) When the same highest maximum output power is specified for multiple largest channel bandwidth configurations with the same lowest order modulation or lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, power measurement is required for all equivalent 802.11 configurations with the same maximum output power.
- c) For each transmission mode configuration, power must be measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there are at least 3 channels. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels should be measured.

WIFI 5.2G (802.11n40):

Duty cycle=55.85%



7.1.3. Conducted Power Measurement Results(WIFI 5.8G)

Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Antenna	Conducted Power (dBm)	Duty Factor (dB)	Total Power (dBm)	Tune Up (dBm)
NVNT	a	5745	Ant1	16.16	0.74	16.90	17.00
NVNT	a	5785	Ant1	14.63	0.82	15.45	16.00
NVNT	a	5825	Ant1	13.74	0.67	14.41	15.00
NVNT	n20	5745	Ant1	15.97	0.69	16.66	17.00
NVNT	n20	5785	Ant1	14.53	0.65	15.18	16.00
NVNT	n20	5825	Ant1	13.62	0.81	14.43	15.00
NVNT	n40	5755	Ant1	15.50	1.21	16.71	17.00
NVNT	n40	5795	Ant1	14.10	1.43	15.53	16.00
NVNT	ac20	5745	Ant1	15.85	0.62	16.47	17.00
NVNT	ac20	5785	Ant1	14.56	0.62	15.18	16.00
NVNT	ac20	5825	Ant1	13.55	0.67	14.22	15.00
NVNT	ac40	5755	Ant1	15.45	1.19	16.64	17.00
NVNT	ac40	5795	Ant1	14.20	1.48	15.68	16.00
NVNT	ac80	5775	Ant1	14.06	2.86	16.92	17.00

Note:

a) Power must be measured at each transmit antenna port according to the DSSS and OFDM transmission configurations in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.

b) Power measurement is required for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.

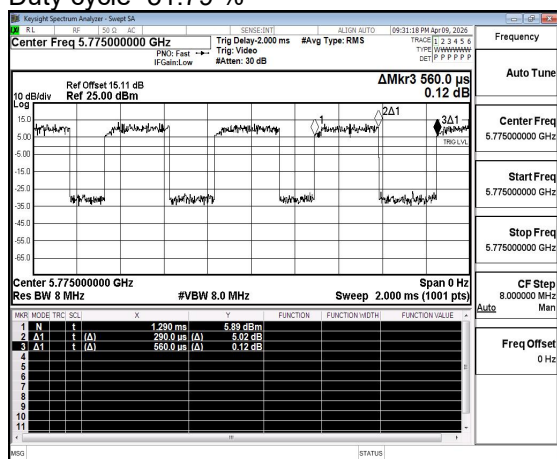
1) When the same highest maximum output power specification applies to multiple transmission modes, the largest channel bandwidth configuration with the lowest order modulation and lowest data rate is measured.

2) When the same highest maximum output power is specified for multiple largest channel bandwidth configurations with the same lowest order modulation or lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, power measurement is required for all equivalent 802.11 configurations with the same maximum output power.

c) For each transmission mode configuration, power must be measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there are at least 3 channels. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels should be measured.

WIFI 5.8G (802.11ac80):

Duty cycle=51.79 %



**7.1.4. Conducted Power Measurement Results(Bluetooth)**

Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Antenna	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune Up (dBm)
NVNT	1-DH5	2402	Ant1	3.85	4.00
NVNT	1-DH5	2441	Ant1	4.92	5.00
NVNT	1-DH5	2480	Ant1	3.76	4.00
NVNT	2-DH5	2402	Ant1	5.34	6.00
NVNT	2-DH5	2441	Ant1	6.13	7.00
NVNT	2-DH5	2480	Ant1	4.81	5.00
NVNT	3-DH5	2402	Ant1	5.73	6.00
NVNT	3-DH5	2441	Ant1	6.21	7.00
NVNT	3-DH5	2480	Ant1	5.08	6.00

BLE

Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Antenna	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune Up (dBm)
NVNT	BLE 1M	2402	Ant1	1.65	2.00
NVNT	BLE 1M	2440	Ant1	3.99	4.00
NVNT	BLE 1M	2480	Ant1	2.18	3.00
NVNT	BLE 2M	2402	Ant1	1.38	2.00
NVNT	BLE 2M	2440	Ant1	3.74	4.00
NVNT	BLE 2M	2480	Ant1	1.97	2.00





7.2. Stand-alone SAR test evaluation

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and Product specific 10g SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Test Exclusion Threshold condition is satisfied. These test exclusion conditions are based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power of the RF channel requiring evaluation, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions.

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm
150	39	77	116	155	194	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	27	55	82	110	137	
450	22	45	67	89	112	
835	16	33	49	66	82	
900	16	32	47	63	79	
1500	12	24	37	49	61	
1900	11	22	33	44	54	
2450	10	19	29	38	48	
3600	8	16	24	32	40	
5200	7	13	20	26	33	
5400	6	13	19	26	32	
5800	6	12	19	25	31	
MHz	30	35	40	45	50	mm
150	232	271	310	349	387	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	164	192	219	246	274	
450	134	157	179	201	224	
835	98	115	131	148	164	
900	95	111	126	142	158	
1500	73	86	98	110	122	
1900	65	76	87	98	109	
2450	57	67	77	86	96	
3600	47	55	63	71	79	
5200	39	46	53	59	66	
5400	39	45	52	58	65	
5800	37	44	50	56	62	

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.





The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is > 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz.

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and > 50 mm

MHz	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	mm
100	474	481	487	494	501	507	514	521	527	534	541	547	554	561	567	mW
150	387	397	407	417	427	437	447	457	467	477	487	497	507	517	527	
300	274	294	314	334	354	374	394	414	434	454	474	494	514	534	554	
450	224	254	284	314	344	374	404	434	464	494	524	554	584	614	644	
835	164	220	275	331	387	442	498	554	609	665	721	776	832	888	943	
900	158	218	278	338	398	458	518	578	638	698	758	818	878	938	998	
1500	122	222	322	422	522	622	722	822	922	1022	1122	1222	1322	1422	1522	
1900	109	209	309	409	509	609	709	809	909	1009	1109	1209	1309	1409	1509	
2450	96	196	296	396	496	596	696	796	896	996	1096	1196	1296	1396	1496	
3600	79	179	279	379	479	579	679	779	879	979	1079	1179	1279	1379	1479	
5200	66	166	266	366	466	566	666	766	866	966	1066	1166	1266	1366	1466	
5400	65	165	265	365	465	565	665	765	865	965	1065	1165	1265	1365	1465	
5800	62	162	262	362	462	562	662	762	862	962	1062	1162	1262	1362	1462	

According to the table above, Standalone SAR exclusion calculation for this device are as below:

Freq. Band	Frequency (MHz)	Position	Test Separation (mm)	Max Power (dBm)	Max Power (mW)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Exclusion (Yes/No)
Bluetooth	2441	Rear side	5	7.00	5.012	10	YES
	2441	Left side	226	7.00	5.012	1496	YES
	2441	Right side	5	7.00	5.012	10	YES
	2441	Top side	5	7.00	5.012	10	YES
	2441	Bottom side	117	7.00	5.012	766	YES
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2412	Rear side	5	15.00	31.623	10	NO
	2412	Left side	226	15.00	31.623	1496	YES
	2412	Right side	5	15.00	31.623	10	NO
	2412	Top side	5	15.00	31.623	10	NO
	2412	Bottom side	117	15.00	31.623	766	YES
Wi-Fi 5.2G	5180	Rear side	5	19.00	79.433	7	NO
	5180	Left side	226	19.00	79.433	1466	YES
	5180	Right side	5	19.00	79.433	7	NO
	5180	Top side	5	19.00	79.433	7	NO
	5180	Bottom side	117	19.00	79.433	736	YES
Wi-Fi 5.8G	5745	Rear side	5	17.00	50.119	6	NO
	5745	Left side	226	17.00	50.119	1462	YES
	5745	Right side	5	17.00	50.119	6	NO
	5745	Top side	5	17.00	50.119	6	NO
	5745	Bottom side	117	17.00	50.119	732	YES





From what is shown in the table above, we can draw the conclusion that:

EUT Sides for SAR Testing							
Mode	Exposure Condition	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
BT	Body	N/A	No	No	No	No	No
WIFI 2.4G	Body	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
WIFI 5.2G	Body	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
WIFI 5.8G	Body	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

EUT Sides for SAR Testing.

Note1:

According to KDB616217, exposures to hands for typical consumer transmitters used in tablets are not expected to exceed the extremity SAR limit; therefore, SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary.





7.3. SAR Measurement Results

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

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

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

DutyCycle Factor=1/Dutycycle%

Reported SAR= Measured SAR* Scaling factor* DutyCycle Factor

Where

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

P_{measured} is the measured power;

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

Reported SAR which including Power Drift and Scaling factor

7.3.1. SAR Results [WIFI 2.4G]

SAR Values [WIFI 2.4G]									
Ch/ Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type	Test Position	Duty Cycle	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	SAR _{1-g} results(W/kg)	
								Measured	Reported
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (Test data distance 0mm)									
1/2412	802.11b	Rear side	1.068	14.29	15.00	-0.11	1.178	0.493	0.620
1/2412	802.11b	Right side	1.068	14.29	15.00	0.04	1.178	0.357	0.449
1/2412	802.11b	Top side	1.068	14.29	15.00	-0.04	1.178	0.312	0.392

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B.
- 2) When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are not required.
- 3) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n.





7.3.2. SAR Results [WIFI 5.2G]

SAR Values [WIFI5.2G]									
Ch/ Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type	Test Position	Duty Cycle	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	SAR _{1-g} results(W/kg)	
								Measured	Reported
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (Test data distance 0mm)									
38/5190	802.11n40	Rear side	1.791	18.54	19.00	-0.14	1.112	0.358	0.713
38/5190	802.11n40	Right side	1.791	18.54	19.00	0.18	1.112	0.293	0.583
38/5190	802.11n40	Top side	1.791	18.54	19.00	0.08	1.112	0.271	0.539

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B.
- 2) When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are not required.
- 3) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n.





7.3.3. SAR Results [WIFI 5.8G]

SAR Values [WIFI 5.8G]									
Ch/ Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type	Test Position	Duty Cycle	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	SAR _{1-g} results(W/kg)	
								Measured	Reported
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (Test data distance 0mm)									
151/5775	802.11ac80	Rear side	1.931	16.92	17.00	0.19	1.112	0.328	0.704
151/5775	802.11ac80	Right side	1.931	16.92	17.00	-0.19	1.112	0.274	0.588
151/5775	802.11ac80	Top side	1.931	16.92	17.00	0.01	1.112	0.252	0.541

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B.
- 2) When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are not required.
- 3) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n.





7.4. Multiple Transmitter Evaluation

7.4.1. Simultaneous SAR test evaluation

Note:

- 1) WIFI 2.4G/5G and BT share the same Tx antenna and can't transmit simultaneously.





APPENDIX A: DETAILED SYSTEM CHECK RESULTS

APPENDIX B: DETAILED TEST RESULTS

APPENDIX C: CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHS

.....The End of Test Report.....

