SAR TEST REPORT

Report No.: DDT-B23010903-1E01

Applicant	:	Corsair Memory, Inc.
Applicant Address	:	115 North McCarthy Blvd, Milpitas, CA 95035, USA
Equipment Under Test	:	Dongle
Model No.	:	RDA0048
Trade Mark	:	Corsair
FCC ID	:	2AAFMRDA0048
IC	:	10954A-RDA0048
Manufacturer	:	Corsair Memory, Inc.
Manufacturer Address	:	115 North McCarthy Blvd, Milpitas, CA 95035, USA

Issued By: Tianjin Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd.

Address: Building D-1, No. 19, Weisi Road, Microelectronics Industrial Park, Development Area, Tianjin, China.

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REPORT

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Test Report Declare

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Test Standard Used:
IEEE Std. 1528-2013; IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020
FCC Rules and Regulations: 47 CFR § 2.1093; § 1.1310
ISED Rules and Regulations: RSS-102 Issue5, Mar. 2015

Test Procedure Used:
KDB447498 D01 v06, KDB447498 D02 v02r01,
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, KDB 865664 D02 v01r02

We Declare:

The equipment described above is tested by Tianjin Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd and in the configuration tested the equipment complied with the standards specified above. The test results are contained in this test report and Tianjin Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd is assumed of full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these tests.

After test and evaluation, our opinion is that the equipment provided for test compliance with the requirement of the above FCC and ISED standards.

天津东电检测技术服务有限公司 TIANJIN DONGDIAN TESTING SERVICE CO.,LTD. 检验检测专用章 Inspection & Testing Services

Report No:	DDT-B23010903-1E01		
Date of Receipt:	Jan. 09, 2023	**Date of Test:**	Jan. 10, 2023

Prepared By:	***Approved By:***
Novak Wei	Leon Li
Novak Wei / Engineer	***Leon Li / RF Manager***

Note: This report applies to above tested sample only. This report shall not be reproduced in parts without written approval of Tianjin Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd.

The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the U.S. Government.

Revision History

Rev.	Revisions	Issue Date	Revised By
---	Initial issue	Jan. 12, 2023	

1. Summary of Test Results

1.1. Max SAR results

Band	Test Position	Test mode	Max. Reported SAR (W/kg)	SAR limit (W/kg)	Verdict
SRD	Body(1-g) 0mm	SRD	0.2751	1.6	Pass
	Extremities(10-g) 0mm		0.1085	4	Pass

1.2. RF exposure limits

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

5) 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.)

2. General Test Information

2.1. Description of EUT

EUT Description	:	Dongle
Model Number	:	RDA0048
Trade Mark	:	Corsair
Sample Type	:	Portable Device
Radio Specification	:	Bluetooth: SRD
Frequency Range	:	SRD: 2404-2478MHz
Modulation	:	SRD: GFSK
Date Rate	:	SRD: 2M
Antenna Type	:	Chip Antenna
Antenna Gain	:	Maximum PK gain -0.9dBi
Power Supply	:	DC 5V from external PC or Laptop

Note: EUT is the abbreviation of equipment under test.

2.2. RF Channel Information

SRD Channel Information					
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2404	14	2430	27	2456
2	2406	15	2432	28	2458
3	2408	16	2434	29	2460
4	2410	17	2436	30	2462
5	2412	18	2438	31	2464
6	2414	19	2440	32	2466
7	2416	20	2442	33	2468
8	2418	21	2444	34	2470
9	2420	22	2446	35	2472
10	2422	23	2448	36	2474
11	2424	24	2450	37	2476
12	2426	25	2452	38	2478
13	2428	26	2454		

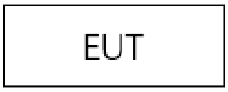
2.3. Accessories of EUT

Description of Accessories	Manufacturer	Model number	Description	Remark
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.4. Assistant equipment used for test

Assistant equipment	Manufacturer	Model number	EMC Compliance	SN
Notebook	Lenovo Beijing Co. Ltd.	ThinkPad T450	FCC/CE	SL10H72009

2.5. Block diagram of EUT configuration for test



Test software: Airoha.Console.exe

2.6. Test environment conditions

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

Condition	Normal Condition	Extreme Condition
Pressure range	86-106KPa	N/A
Relative Humidity	30-75%	N/A
Temperature(℃)	22℃-25℃	N/A
Voltage(V)	5V	N/A

2.7. Test laboratory

Tianjin Dongdian Testing Service Co., Ltd.

Address: Building D-1, No. 19, Weisi Road, Microelectronics Industrial Park Development Area, Tianjin, China., 300385

Tel: +86-22-58038033, http://www.ddttest.com, Email: ddt@dgddt.com

NVLAP (National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program) CODE: 500036-0

CNAS (China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment) CODE: L13402

FCC Designation Number: CN5004; FCC Test Firm Registration Number: 368676

ISED (Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada) Company Number: 27768

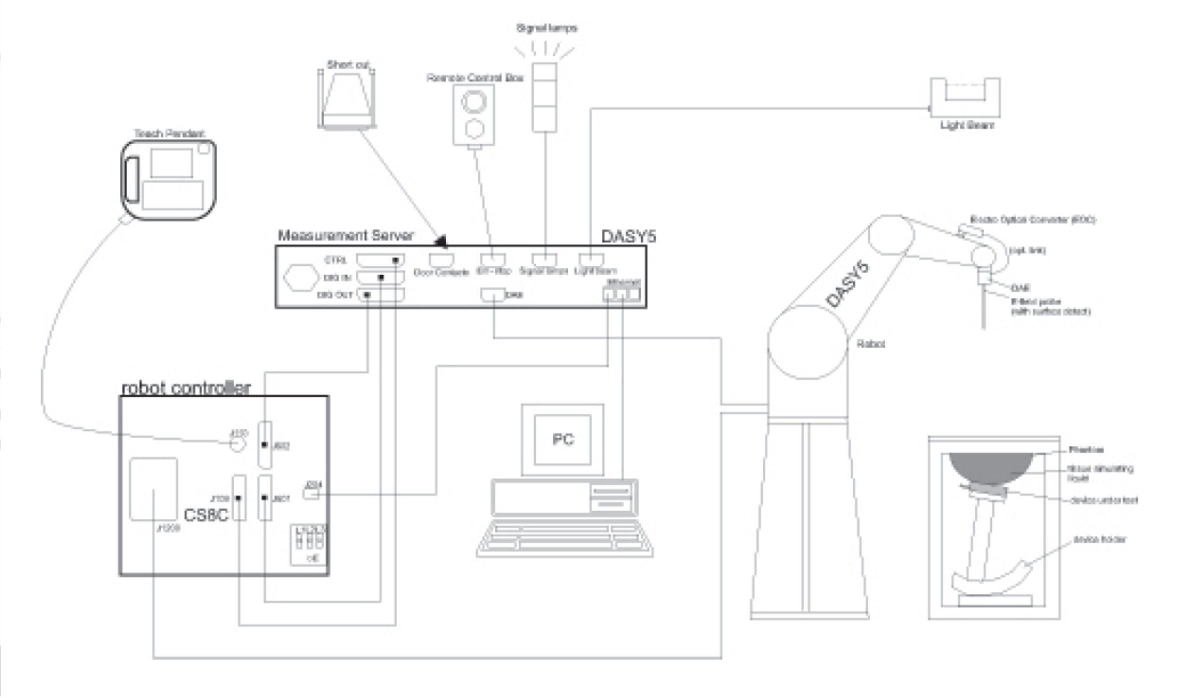
Conformity Assessment Body Identifier: CN0125

VCCI Facility Registration Number: C-20089, T-20093, R-20125, G-20122

3. SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1. The SAR Measurement System

This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY5 professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation SAR= σ (|Ei|2)/ ρ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion 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.
- 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.
- DASY52 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.

3.2. Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

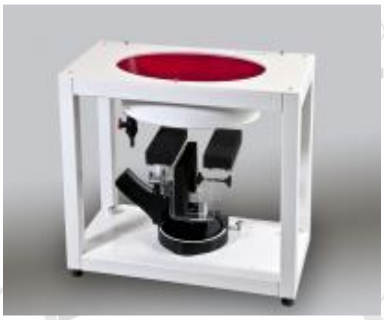
	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 Db (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 Db in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 Db in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 Mw/g Linearity: ± 0.2 Db (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

3.3. 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	10esolut. 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.

3.4. ELI Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	11esolut. 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.		

3.5. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE4	
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	< 5Mv (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 f A	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

3.6. 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 ε=3 and loss tangent δ=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.

4. MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

4.1. 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 30mm*30mm*30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points (≤2GHz) and 7x7x7 points (≥2GHz). 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 13esolutionns 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 1528-2013.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
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 ≤ 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: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ $1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

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. ± 5 %

Step 5: Z-Scan (FCC only)

The Z scan measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z-axis of a one-dimensional grid. In order to get a reasonable extrapolation the extrapolated distance should not be greater than the step size in Z-direction.

5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

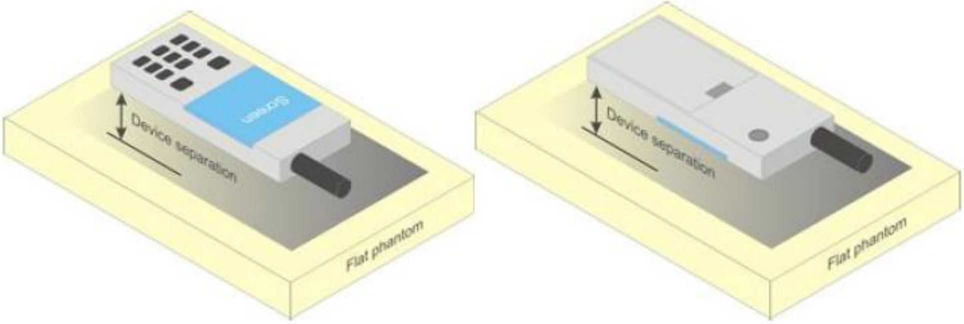
5.1. Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

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 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.



5.2. Extremity exposure configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions: i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension >15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 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 phablets procedures outlined in KDB Publication 648474 D04 v01r03 should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance. A device marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance. In addition to the normally required head and body-worm accessory SAR test procedures required for handsets, the UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna <=25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with the phantom, for 10-g SAR. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot to the maximum output power (including tolerance) is 1-g SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

5.3. Body Exposure Condition

For USB dongle transmitter, according to KDB 447498 D02 and KDB 447498 D01 requirements.

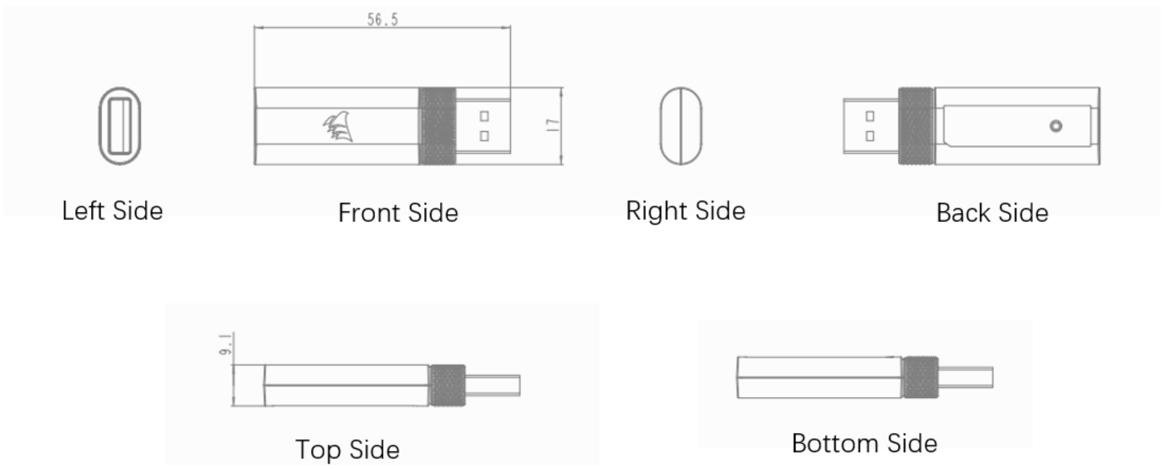
These test orientations are intended for the exposure conditions found in typical laptop / notebook / netbook or tablet computers with either horizontal or vertical USB connector configurations at various locations in the keyboard section of the computer. Current generation portable host computers should be used to establish the required SAR measurement separation distance. The same test separation distance must be used to test all frequency bands and modes in each USB orientation. The typical Horizontal-Up USB connection (A), found in the majority of host computers, must be tested using an appropriate host computer. A host computer with either Vertical-Front (C) or Vertical-Back (D) USB connection should be used to test one of the vertical

USB orientations. If a suitable host computer is not available for testing the Horizontal-Down (B) or the remaining Vertical USB orientation, a high quality USB cable, 12 inches or less, may be used for testing these other orientations. It must be documented that the USB cable does not influence the radiating characteristics and output power of the transmitter.

(A) Horizontal-Up (B) Horizontal-Down (C) Vertical-Front (D) Vertical-Back

6. RF EXPOSURE CONDITIONS

6.1. EUT sides



Note:

1.The logo side set as the front side to test.

6.2. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

According to RSS-102, the SAR test exclusion threshold:

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of ≤5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
≤300	71 mW	101 mW	132 mW	162 mW	193 mW
450	52 mW	70 mW	88 mW	106 mW	123 mW
835	17 mW	30 mW	42 mW	55 mW	67 mW
1900	7 mW	10 mW	18 mW	34 mW	60 mW
2450	4 mW	7 mW	15 mW	30 mW	52 mW
3500	2 mW	6 mW	16 mW	32 mW	55 mW
5800	1 mW	6 mW	15 mW	27 mW	41 mW

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of ≥50 mm
≤300	223 mW	254 mW	284 mW	315 mW	345 mW
450	141 mW	159 mW	177 mW	195 mW	213 mW
835	80 mW	92 mW	105 mW	117 mW	130 mW
1900	99 mW	153 mW	225 mW	316 mW	431 mW
2450	83 mW	123 mW	173 mW	235 mW	309 mW
3500	86 mW	124 mW	170 mW	225 mW	290 mW
5800	56 mW	71 mW	85 mW	97 mW	106 mW

According to the KDB447498, the SAR test exclusion threshold:

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	

6.3. Test sides and test exclusion

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)] ·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g SAR, where

f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

1) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in above step)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)]} mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

2) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in above step)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

SAR test sides						
Head						
Band	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
SRD	√	√	√	√	×	√

Note: The SAR test distance is 0mm between EUT outer surface with the phantom.

7. SAR SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

7.1. Tissue Simulate Liquid

7.1.1. Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

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

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	450		835		1800-2000		2300-2700	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	40.30	50.75	55.24	70.17	55.00	68.53
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.38	0.94	0.31	0.39	0.2	0.1
Sucrose	56.32	46.78	57.90	48.21	0	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.52	0.24	0	0	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.18	0.10	0	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	0	0	44.45	29.44	44.80	31.37

Salt: 99⁺% Pure Sodium Chloride Sucrose: 98⁺% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ⁺ resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate

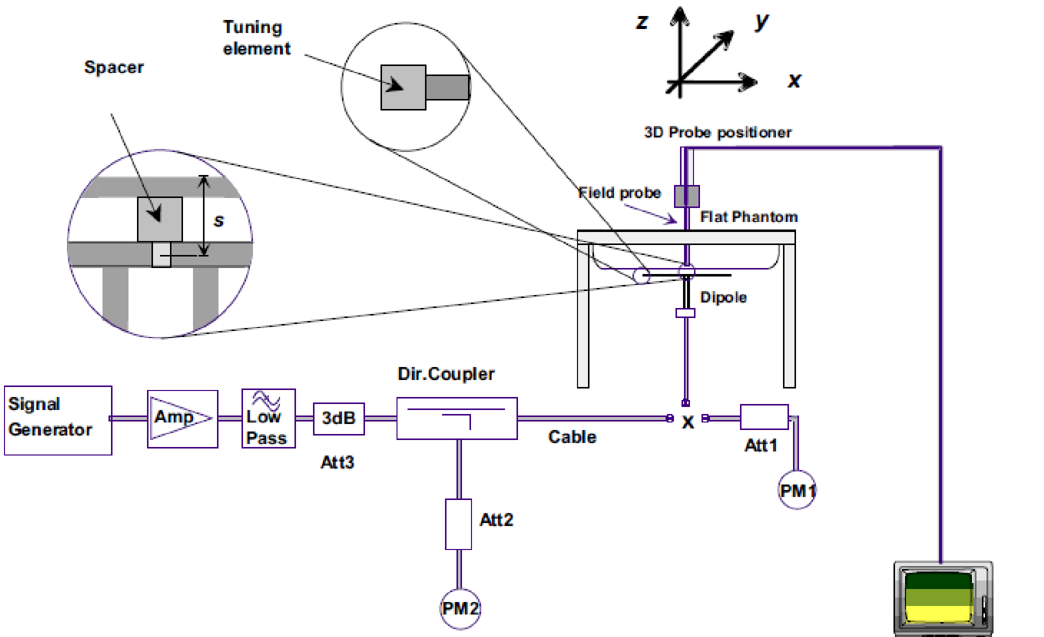
7.1.2. Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer (300 KHz-8500 MHz). The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in table. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was 22±2°C.

Tissue Type	Freq. （MHz）	Target Tissue (±5%)		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Measured Date
		ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)	(℃)	
2450 head	2402	39.296 (37.331~41.261)	1.758 (1.670~1.846)	38.23	1.740	20.5	2023/01/10
	2440	39.220 (37.259 ~41.181)	1.791 (1.701~1.881)	38.146	1.767	20.5	2023/01/10
	2441	39.218 (37.257~41.179)	1.792 (1.702~1.882)	38.034	1.768	20.5	2023/01/10
	2450	39.20 (37.240~41.160)	1.80 (1.710~1.890)	37.92	1.771	20.5	2023/01/10
	2480	39.160 (37.202~41.118)	1.832 (1.740~1.924)	37.782	1.806	20.5	2023/01/10

7.2. SAR System Validation

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in bellow figure. 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 +/- 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 table 5 (A power level of 250mw was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 22±2°C, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 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.



7.2.1. 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.

a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;

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

c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;

d) 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.

7.2.2. Validation Test Setup Photograph

7.2.3. Summary System Validation Result(s)

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW (W/kg)	Measured SAR normalized to 1w) (W/kg)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) (±10%) (W/kg)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Measured Date
D2450V2 @2450MHz	1-g	12.8	51.2	53.1 (47.79~58.41)	20.5	2023/01/10
	10-g	6.001	24.004	24.5 (22.05~26.95)		

7.2.4. Detailed System Validation Results

See the Appendix A.

8. EQUIPMENT LIST

Test Platform	SPEAG DASY5 Professional				
Location	SAR room				
Description	SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
Robot	Staubli	TX90 XL	F12/5N3XC/A/01	NCR	NCR
SAM twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM	1752	NCR	NCR
DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1366	2022-01-21	2023-01-20
SAR test Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3906	2022-02-27	2023-02-26
Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	904	2022-01-26	2025-01-25
Agilent Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46316792	2022-02-16	2023-02-15
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	85070-20037	NCR	NCR
0.1G-2Ghz DUAL DIRECTIONAL COUPLER	Agilent	778D	MY52180233	NCR	NCR
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50143288	2022-03-07	2023-03-06
Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	QA1240001	NCR	NCR
Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G+	926701231	NCR	NCR
EPM Series Power Meter	Agilent	N1914A	MY53040013	2022-02-16	2023-02-15
Power Sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY52490005	2022-02-16	2023-02-15
Attenuator	Agilent	8491A 3dB	MY52460179	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	Agilent	8491A 10dB	MY52460275	NCR	NCR
Humidity and Temperature Indicator	Anymetre	JR900	#4	2022-02-09	2023-02-08

9. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty Component	probability distribution	Contains the factor	Standard uncertainty Ui	C1(1g)	C1(10g)
Sensitivity of probe	N	1	±6.55%	1	1
Isotropy of the probe	R	√3	±1.08%	1	1
Linearity of the probe	R	√3	±0.35%	1	1
Coupling effect between probe and dielectric boundary	R	√3	±0.46%	1	1
The detection limit of the system	R	√3	±0.14%	1	1
Errors in electronic reading equipment	N	1	±0.35%	1	1
Measure the response time of the equipment	R	√3	0	1	1
Measure the integral time of the equipment	R	√3	±1.50%	1	1
Data post-processing algorithm	R	√3	±0.58%	1	1
Electromagnetic environment disturbance	R	√3	±1.73%	1	1
the positioning accuracy of the probe	R	√3	±0.87%	1	1
The positioning accuracy of the probe tip relative to the model surface	R	√3	±1.67%	1	1
Manufacturing tolerances for models	R	√3	±2.31%	1	1
Deviation of measured liquid conductivity from target value	R	√3	±2.89%	0.64	0.43
Liquid conductivity test system accuracy	N	1	±2.5%	0.64	0.43
The deviation between the measured permittivity of liquid and the target value	R	√3	±2.89%	0.6	0.49
Test precision of liquid permittivity test system	N	1	±2.5%	0.6	0.49
The disturbance of the positioning fixture	N	1	±5.2%	1	1
Accuracy of sample positioning	N	1	±4.6%	1	1
The output power of the tested sample drifts	R	√3	±2.89%	1	1
Combined standard uncertainty	Uc(1g)=11.3%, Uc(10g)=11.0%				
Expanded uncertainty(95% confidence interval) k=2	U(1g)=22.6%, U(10g)=22%				

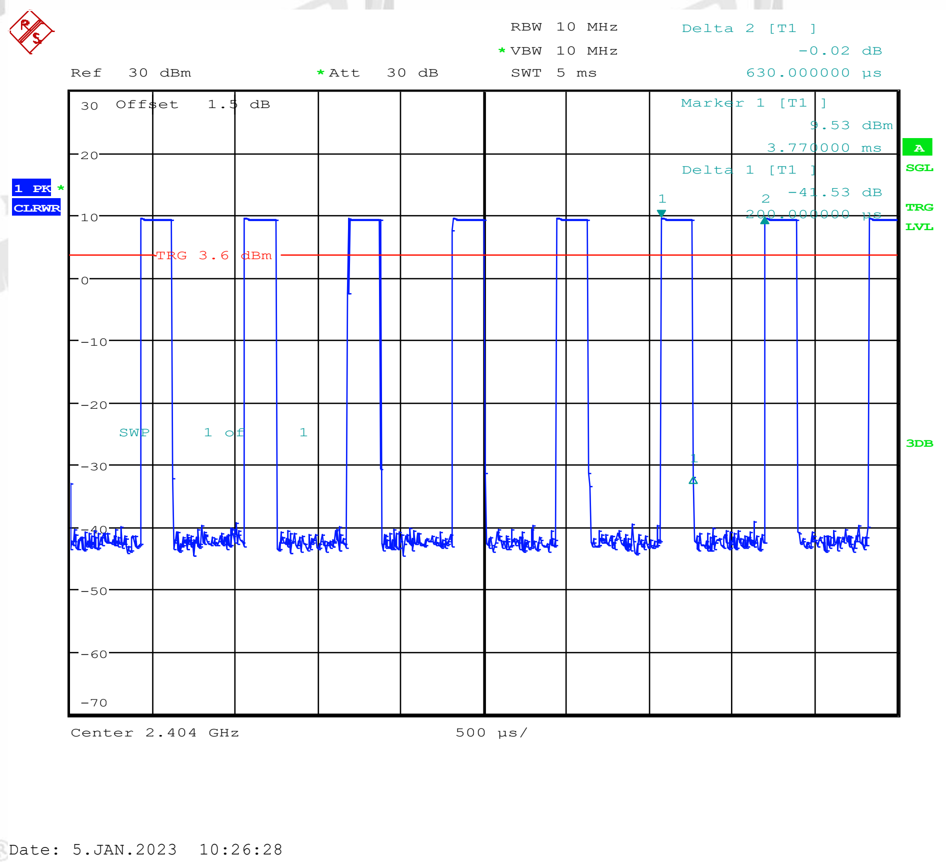
10. TEST RESULTS AND MEASUREMENT DATA

10.1. RF conducted Power

SRD					
Average conducted power					
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)	Duty-Cycle	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)
SRD	1	2404	**9.10**	0.3175	10
	19	2440	8.9	0.3175	10
	38	2478	8.84	0.3175	10

Note:
1.The output power of the device was set to transmit at maximum power for all test.
2.The SRD maximum output power channel is CH1, select CH1 to test SAR.

10.2. Duty cycle Picture



10.3. Measurement of SAR Data

10.3.1. SAR Result of SRD

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq (MHz)	Duty Cycle	SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Power drift (dB)	Conducted power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	SAR limit 1-g (W/kg)
SAR Test data——Body 0mm											
Front	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.062	0.1	9.1	10	3.8749	0.2402	20.5	1.6
Back	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.034	0.17	9.1	10	3.8749	0.1317	20.5	1.6
Bottom	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.067	0.17	9.1	10	3.8749	0.2596	20.5	1.6
Top	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.071	0.01	9.1	10	3.8749	**0.2751**	20.5	1.6
Right	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.045	-0.11	9.1	10	3.8749	0.1744	20.5	1.6
Top	SRD	19/2440	0.3175	0.064	0.05	8.9	10	4.0575	0.2597	20.5	1.6
Top	SRD	38/2478	0.3175	0.066	0.14	8.84	10	4.1139	0.2715	20.5	1.6

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq (MHz)	Duty Cycle	SAR 10-g (W/kg)	Power drift (dB)	Conducted power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 10-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	SAR limit 10-g (W/kg)
SAR Test data——Extremities 0mm											
Front	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.015	0.1	9.1	10	3.8749	0.0581	20.5	4
Back	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.013	0.17	9.1	10	3.8749	0.0504	20.5	4
Bottom	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.026	0.17	9.1	10	3.8749	0.1007	20.5	4
Top	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.028	0.01	9.1	10	3.8749	**0.1085**	20.5	4
Right	SRD	1/2404	0.3175	0.012	-0.11	9.1	10	3.8749	0.0465	20.5	4
Top	SRD	19/2440	0.3175	0.025	0.05	8.9	10	4.0575	0.1014	20.5	4
Top	SRD	38/2478	0.3175	0.023	0.14	8.84	10	4.1139	0.0946	20.5	4

Note:

1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph Results refer to Appendix B
2) Scaled factor= (Max. Tune-up Power in mW) / (Conducted Power in mW) / (Duty Cycle)
3) Scaled SAR=Test SAR * Scaled factor

11. APPENDIX

Appendix A: System Validation Plots

Appendix B: Highest Test Plots

Appendix C: Calibration Certification

Appendix D: Test setup photograph

END REPORT