FCC SAR Test Report

FCC ID: TE7T2UPLUS

Project No.	:	1812C004
Equipment	:	AC600 High Gain Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter
Test Model	:	Archer T2U Plus
Series Model	:	N/A
Applicant	:	TP-Link Technologies Co., Ltd.
Address	:	Building 24 (floors 1,3,4,5) and 28 (floors1-4), Central Science and Technology Park, Nanshan Shenzhen, 518057 China

Date of Receipt	:	Dec. 05, 2019
Date of Test	:	Jan. 10, 2019 ~ Feb. 20, 2019
Issued Date	:	Mar. 15, 2019
Tested by	:	BTL Inc.

PREPARED BY : Rot. Liang
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Certificate #5123.02

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).

BTL's reports apply only to the specific samples tested under conditions. It is manufacture's responsibility to ensure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with the identical electrical and mechanical components. **BTL** shall have no liability for any declarations, inferences or generalizations drawn by the client or others from **BTL** issued reports.

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BTL's laboratory quality assurance procedures are in compliance with the **ISO/IEC 17025** 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.

Table of Contents Page

Table of Contents Page

REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report Version	Description	Issued Date
R00	Original Issue	Mar. 15, 2019

1. GENERAL SUMMARY

Equipment	AC600 High Gain Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter
Brand Name	tp-link
Test Model	Archer T2U Plus
Series Model	N/A
Model Difference(s)	N/A
Manufacturer	TP-Link Technologies Co., Ltd.
Address	Building 24 (floors 1,3,4,5) and 28 (floors1-4), Central Science and Technology Park, Nanshan Shenzhen, 518057 China
Standard(s)	**ANSI Std C95.1:1992** Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991) **IEEE Std 1528:2013** Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques **KDB447498 D01** General RF Exposure Guidance v06 **KDB447498 D02** SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02 **KDB248227 D01** 802. 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 **KDB865664 D01** SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 **KDB865664 D02** SAR Reporting v01r02 **KDB690783 D01** SAR Listings on Grants v01r03

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.
The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report (Ref No. BTL-FCC SAR-1-1812C004) were obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of A2LA according to the ISO/IEC 17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s).

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, ShiXia, Dalang Town, Dong Guan, China.523792

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 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.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Body SAR-1g(W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.58
U-NII	5.3G WLAN	1.18
	5.6G WLAN	1.01
	5.8G WLAN	1.06
Note: The highest reported SAR for body is 1.18W/kg.		

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 C95.1:1992/IEEE C95.1:1991, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013 .

3.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

<table>
<tr><td>Equipment</td><td colspan="5">AC600 High Gain Wireless Dual Band USB Adapter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Model</td><td colspan="5">Archer T2U Plus</td></tr>
<tr><td>Modulation</td><td colspan="5">WiFi(DSSS/OFDM)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Operation Frequency Range(s)</td><td>Band</td><td colspan="2">TX (MHz)</td><td colspan="2">RX (MHz)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.4G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">2412-2472</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.2G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">5150-5250</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.3G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">5250-5350</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.6G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">5470-5725</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.8G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">5725-5850</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Test Channels (low-mid-high)</td><td colspan="5">1-6-11 (2.4G WIFI 802.11b/g/n HT20, vht20)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">3-6-9 (2.4G WIFI 802.11n HT40, vth40)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Band</td><td>5.2G WIFI</td><td>5.3G WIFI</td><td>5.6G WIFI</td><td>5.8G WIFI</td></tr>
<tr><td>802.11a/n HT20/ ac VH20</td><td>36-40-44-48</td><td>52-56-60-64</td><td>100-104-108-112-116-132-136-140</td><td>149-153-157-161-165</td></tr>
<tr><td>802.11n HT40/ ac VH40</td><td>38-46</td><td>54-62</td><td>102-110-118-126-134</td><td>151-159</td></tr>
<tr><td>802.11ac VH80</td><td>42</td><td>58</td><td>106-122</td><td>155</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Antenna Gain</td><td>Band</td><td colspan="4">Ant Gain(dBi)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.4G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">2.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>5 G WIFI</td><td colspan="4">4.45</td></tr>
</table>

Note: Vht mode is an extension of n mode, it is only differ in rate.

3.3 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<tr><td>Temperature</td><td>Min. = 18ºC, Max. = 25ºC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relative humidity</td><td>Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ground system resistance</td><td>< 0.5Ω</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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.</td></tr>
</table>

3.4 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE3	420	Mar. 22, 2018	1 Year
2	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	7396	May 29, 2018	1 Year
3	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	919	Jun. 11, 2018	3 Years
4	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D5GHzV2	1160	Jun. 20, 2018	3 Years
5	ELI4 Phantom	Speag	ELI4 Phantom V5.0	1222	N/A	N/A
6	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W+	QA1333003	Mar. 09, 2018	1Year
7	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G+	520701341	Mar. 09, 2018	1Year
8	DC Source	Iteck	OT6154	M00157	Oct. 12, 2018	1Year
9	ENA Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46102965	Mar. 11, 2018	1 Year
10	MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY49060710	Aug. 11, 2018	1 Year
11	P-series power meter	Agilent	N1911A	MY45100473	Aug. 11, 2018	1 Year
12	Wideband power sensor	Agilent	N1921A	MY51100041	Aug. 11, 2018	1 Year
13	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1128009	Mar. 11, 2018	1 Year
14	Pulse Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA 2411B	1027500	Mar. 11, 2018	1 Year
15	Dielectric Assessment Kit	Speag	DAK-3.5	1226	N/A	N/A
16	Dual directional coupler	Woken	TS-PCC0M-05	107090019	Mar. 11, 2018	1 Year
17	Coupler	Woken	0110A05601O-10	COM5BNW1A2	Mar. 11, 2018	1 Year
18	Digital Themometer	LKM	DTM3000	3519	Jul. 19, 2018	1 Year
19	Thermohygrometer	Parkoo	JR609	N/A	Aug. 23, 2018	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.

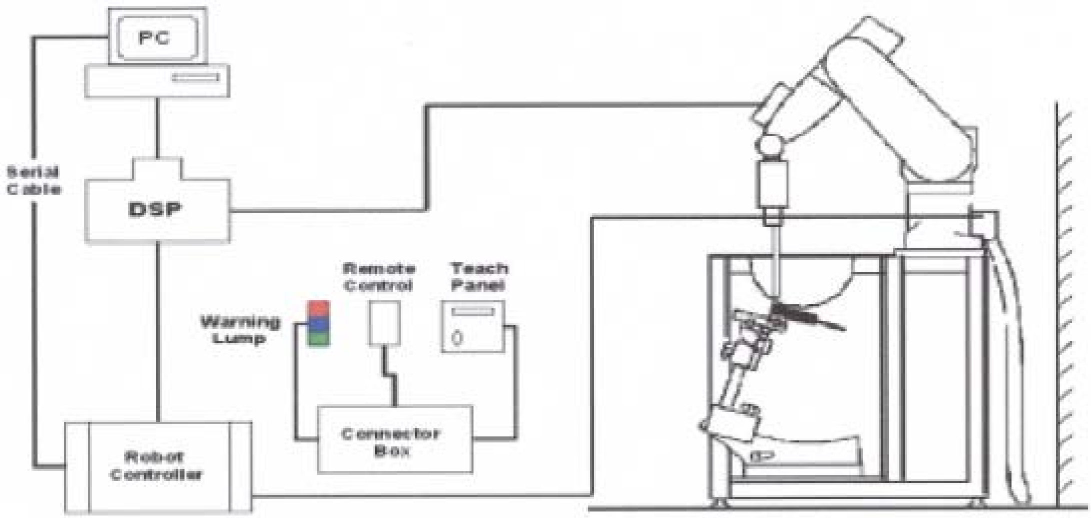
4. SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

4.1 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. TheDASY5 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.

4.1.1 TEST SETUP LAYOUT



4.2 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 dosimetrice valuation.

4.2.1 EX3DV4 PROBE SPECIFICATION

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 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity:± 0.2dB
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


EX3DV4 E-field Probe

4.2.2 E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Eachprobeiscalibratedaccordingtoadosimetricassessmentprocedurewithaccuracybetterthan±10 %.The spherical isotropy was evaluatedandfoundtobebetterthan±0.25dB.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 bellow 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.

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

Where: Δt=Exposure time(30 seconds),

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

ΔT=Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where: σ=Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ=Tissue density (kg/m3).

4.2.3 OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

4.2.3.1. 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, ELI4and SAM v6.0Phantoms.
Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

4.2.3.2 Phantom

Model	ELI4 Phantom	
Construction	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.	
Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 600 mm ; Width: 190mm Height: adjustable feet	
Available	Special	

4.2.4 SCANNING PROCEDURE

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

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. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

- Area Scan

The “area scan” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension(≤2GHz), 12 mm inx- and y- dimension(2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension(4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.

- Zoom Scan

A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution: Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom}≤ 2GHz -≤8mm, 2-4GHz -≤5 mm and 4-6 GHz-≤4mm; Δz_{zoom}≤3GHz -≤5 mm, 3-4 GHz-≤4mm and 4-6GHz-≤2mm where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.)are shown in table form form in chapter 7.2.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth.

The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

Frequency	Maximun Area Scan resolution (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution (Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom})	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤2GHz	≤15mm	≤8mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥30mm
2-3GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥30mm
3-4GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥28mm
4-5GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤2.5mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥25mm
5-6GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤2mm	≤2mm	≤1.5*$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	≥22mm

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION

4.2.6.1 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.

4.2.7 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, a_{i0}, a_{i1},a_{i2}
	Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	Diode compression point	Dcp_i
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)
	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
- aij=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.

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

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/cm^3

Note that the density is normally set to 1(or1.06), 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.

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

With
- P_{pwe}= equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2
- E_{tot}=total field strength in V/m
- H_{tot}=total magnetic field strength in A/m

5. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

5.1 TISSUE VERIFICATION

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectic parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within ± 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
Body 2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
Body 5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

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. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)	Targeted Conductivity (σ)	Targeted Permittivity (εr)	Deviation Conductivity (σ) (%)	Deviation Permittivity (εr) (%)	Date
Body	2450	22.3	1.984	53.392	1.95	52.7	1.74	1.31	Jan. 10, 2019
Body	5300	22.4	5.497	47.508	5.42	48.9	1.42	-2.85	Feb. 20, 2019
Body	5500	22.5	5.783	47.147	5.65	48.6	2.35	-2.99	Feb. 13, 2019
Body	5600	22.5	5.931	46.959	5.77	48.5	2.79	-3.18	Feb. 13, 2019
Body	5800	22.5	6.222	46.576	6.00	48.2	3.70	-3.37	Feb. 13, 2019

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.

5.2 SYSTEM CHECK

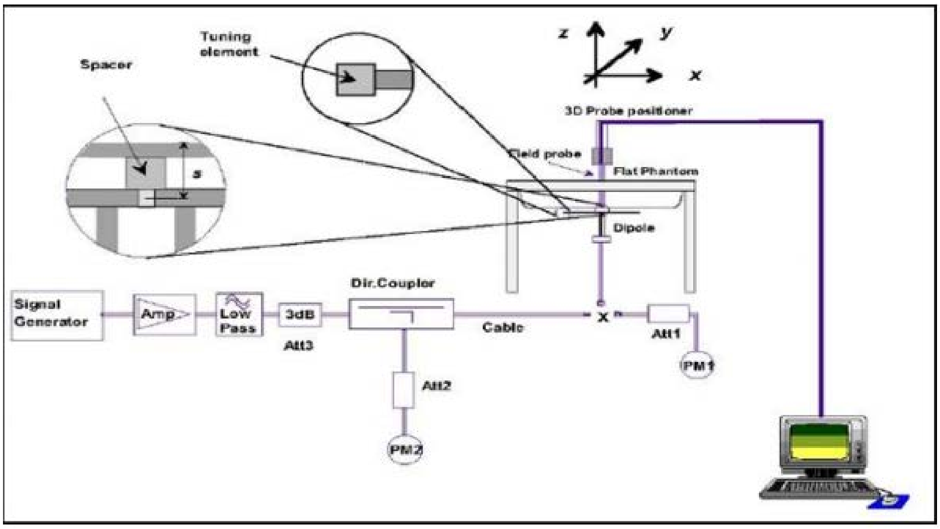
The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEE Std 1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands 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 (%)	Dipole S/N
Body	Jan. 10, 2019	2450	50.80	12.30	49.20	-3.15	919
Body	Feb. 20, 2019	5300	72.30	6.92	69.20	-4.29	1160
Body	Feb. 13, 2019	5500	76.20	7.32	73.20	-3.94	1160
Body	Feb. 13, 2019	5600	77.70	8.11	81.10	4.38	1160
Body	Feb. 13, 2019	5800	76.60	7.55	75.50	-1.44	1160

5.3 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 250 mW(below 3GHz) or 100mW(3-6GHz). 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(±10 %).



6. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

6.1 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 (~ 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 8.2.

7. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

7.1 WIFI TEST CONFIGURATION

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

2.4G

Mode	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n HT20	802.11n HT40	vht20	vht40
Duty cycle	100%					
Crest factor	1					

5G

Mode	802.11a	802.11n HT20	802.11n HT40	802.11ac VHT20	802.11ac VHT40	802.11ac VHT80
Duty cycle	100%					
Crest factor	1					

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 RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1. The test procedures in KDB 248227 D01 are applied.

7.1.1 WLAN2.4G 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.

7.1.2 WLAN5G 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.

7.1.3 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.

7.1.4 INITIAL TEST CONFIGURATION PROCEDURE

For OFDM, in both 2.4GHz 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.

7.2 TEST POSITION

7.2.1 BODY TEST CONFIGURATION

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. The detailed test location evaluation has been confirmed by FCC PAG.

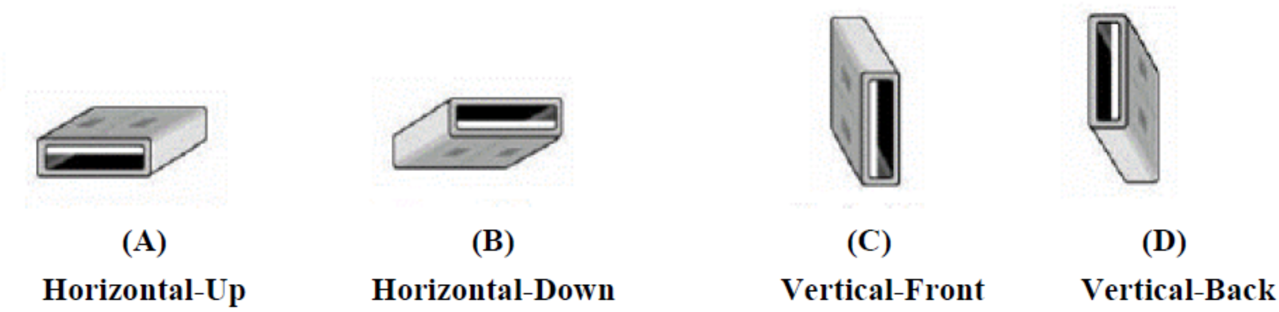


Fig 7.2.1 USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers

8. TEST RESULT

8.1 CONDUCTED POWER RESULTS

8.1.1 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI 2.4G

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune up	Average Power(dBm)
802.11b	1	2412	1	18.00	**17.89**
	6	2437		18.00	**17.64**
	11	2462		18.00	**17.56**
802.11g	1	2412	6	18.00	17.12
	6	2437		18.00	17.49
	11	2462		18.00	17.51
802.11n HT20	1	2412	6.5	17.00	16.63
	6	2437		18.00	17.75
	11	2462		17.00	16.95
802.11n HT40	3	2422	13.5	17.00	Not Required
	6	2437		17.00	Not Required
	9	2452		17.00	Not Required
vht20	1	2412	6.5	17.00	16.61
	6	2437		18.00	17.85
	11	2462		17.00	16.61
vht40	3	2422	13.5	17.00	Not Required
	6	2437		17.00	Not Required
	9	2452		17.00	Not Required

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

8.1.2 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI 5.2G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune-up	Average Power(dBm)
5.2G	802.11a	36	5180	6	17.00	16.56
		40	5200		17.00	16.64
		44	5220		17.00	16.48
		48	5240		17.00	16.37
	802.11n HT20	36	5180	MCS0	17.00	16.31
		40	5200		17.00	16.64
		44	5220		17.00	16.42
		48	5240		17.00	16.39
	802.11n HT40	38	5190	MCS0	17.00	16.55
		46	5230		17.00	16.71
	802.11ac VHT20	36	5180	MCS0	17.00	16.29
		40	5200		17.00	16.33
		44	5220		17.00	16.27
		48	5240		17.00	16.22
	802.11ac VHT40	38	5190	MCS0	17.00	16.74
		46	5230		17.00	16.51
	802.11ac VHT80	42	5210	MCS0	15.50	15.31

Note: The tested channel results are marks in bold.

8.1.3 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI 5.3G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune-up	Average Power(dBm)
5.3G	802.11a	52	5260	6	17.00	16.49
		56	5280		17.00	16.86
		60	5300		17.00	16.74
		64	5320		17.00	16.88
	802.11n HT20	52	5260	MCS0	17.00	16.44
		56	5280		17.00	16.59
		60	5300		17.00	16.82
		64	5320		17.00	16.68
	802.11n HT40	54	5270	MCS0	17.00	**16.88**
		62	5310		17.00	**16.73**
	802.11ac VHT20	52	5260	MCS0	17.00	16.32
		56	5280		17.00	16.51
		60	5300		17.00	16.68
		64	5320		17.00	16.77
	802.11ac VHT40	54	5270	MCS0	17.00	16.47
		62	5310		17.00	16.62
	802.11ac VHT80	58	5290	MCS0	15.50	15.25

Note: The tested channel results are marks in bold.

8.1.4 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI 5.6G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune-up	Average Power(dBm)
5.6G	802.11a	100	5500	6	17.50	17.36
		104	5520		17.50	17.22
		108	5540		17.50	16.97
		112	5560		17.50	17.31
		116	5580		17.50	17.11
		132	5660		17.50	17.13
		136	5680		17.50	17.24
		140	5700		17.50	17.36
	802.11n HT20	100	5500	MCS0	17.50	17.08
		104	5520		17.50	17.14
		108	5540		17.50	17.43
		112	5560		17.50	17.26
		116	5580		17.50	16.97
		132	5660		17.50	17.31
		136	5680		17.50	17.19
		140	5700		17.50	17.17
	802.11n HT40	102	5510	MCS0	17.50	17.44
		110	5550		17.50	17.16
		118	5590		17.50	16.92
		126	5630		17.50	17.11
		134	5670		17.50	17.24
	802.11ac VHT20	100	5500	MCS0	17.50	17.32
		104	5520		17.50	17.17
		108	5540		17.50	17.05
		112	5560		17.50	17.36
		116	5580		17.50	17.13
		132	5660		17.50	17.26
		136	5680		17.50	17.33
		140	5700		17.50	17.47
	802.11ac VHT40	102	5510	MCS0	17.50	17.33
		110	5550		17.50	16.98
		118	5590		17.50	17.27
		126	5630		17.50	17.43
		134	5670		17.50	17.28
	802.11ac VHT80	106	5530	MCS0	16.50	**16.33**
		122	5610		17.50	**17.35**

Note: The tested channel results are marks in bold.

8.1.5 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WIFI 5.8G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Tune-up	Average Power(dBm)
5.8G	802.11a	149	5745	6	18.00	17.61
		153	5765		18.00	17.72
		157	5785		18.00	17.82
		161	5805		18.00	17.69
		165	5825		18.00	17.88
	802.11n HT20	149	5745	MCS0	18.00	17.64
		153	5765		18.00	17.67
		157	5785		18.00	17.57
		161	5805		18.00	17.71
		165	5825		18.00	17.84
	802.11n HT40	151	5755	MCS0	18.00	17.63
		159	5795		18.00	17.86
	802.11ac VHT20	149	5745	MCS0	18.00	17.61
		153	5765		18.00	17.58
		157	5785		18.00	17.75
		161	5805		18.00	17.64
		165	5825		18.00	17.81
	802.11ac VHT40	151	5755	MCS0	18.00	17.66
		159	5795		18.00	17.86
	802.11ac VHT80	155	5775	MCS0	18.00	**17.79**

Note: The tested channel results are marks in bold.

8.2 SAR TEST RESULTS

General Notes:

1) Per KDB447498 D01, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.
2) Per KDB447498 D01, 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 > ½ 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 ⩾0.8W/kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is ⩽ 20%,and the measured SAR <1.45W/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 Section7.1.4 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 mode were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than1.2W/kg. See Section 7.1.4 for more information.

8.2.1 WWAN SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Data Rate	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift	SAR 1g	SAR 10g	Reported 1g SAR
T01	802.11b	1	Horizontal Down-0°-1	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.12	0.334	0.161	0.343
T02	802.11b	1	Horizontal Down-90°-2	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.06	0.343	0.17	0.352
T03	802.11b	1	Horizontal Down-90°-3	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.07	0.389	0.183	0.399
T04	802.11b	1	Horizontal Up-0°-1	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.12	0.332	0.168	0.341
T05	802.11b	1	Horizontal Up-90°-2	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.06	0.442	0.201	0.453
T06	802.11b	1	Horizontal Up-90°-3	0.5	1	18	17.89	-0.05	0.404	0.195	0.414
T07	802.11b	1	Vertical Back-0°-2	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.04	0.345	0.169	0.354
T08	802.11b	1	Vertical Back-0°-3	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.01	0.393	0.182	0.403
T09	802.11b	1	Vertical Back-90°-1	0.5	1	18	17.89	-0.15	0.408	0.192	0.418
T10	802.11b	1	Vertical Front-0°-2	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.09	0.403	0.192	0.413
T11	802.11b	1	Vertical Front-0°-3	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.04	0.329	0.148	0.337
T12	802.11b	1	Vertical Front-90°-1	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.07	0.358	0.18	0.367
T13	802.11b	1	Tip Side-90°-1	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.02	0.361	0.173	0.370
T14	802.11b	1	Tip Side-90°-2	0.5	1	18	17.89	0.06	0.332	0.155	0.341
T15	802.11b	1	Tip Side-90°-3	0.5	1	18	17.89	-0.02	0.367	0.172	0.376
T16	802.11b	6	Horizontal Up-90°-2	0.5	1	18	17.64	0.01	0.477	0.216	0.518
T17	802.11b	11	Horizontal Up-90°-2	0.5	1	18	17.56	0.03	**0.523**	**0.239**	**0.579**
T21	802.11n HT40	54	Horizontal Down-0°-1	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.07	0.921	0.289	0.947
T22	802.11n HT40	54	Horizontal Down-90°-2	0.5	6	17	16.88	0	0.867	0.276	0.891
T23	802.11n HT40	54	Horizontal Down-90°-3	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.09	0.937	0.303	0.963
T24	802.11n HT40	54	Horizontal Up-0°-1	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.07	0.983	0.311	1.011
T25	802.11n HT40	54	Horizontal Up-90°-2	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.04	0.861	0.272	0.885
T26	802.11n HT40	54	Horizontal Up-90°-3	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.04	0.975	0.324	1.002
T27	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Back-0°-2	0.5	6	17	16.88	0.12	0.951	0.3	0.978
T28	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Back-0°-3	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.04	1.05	0.308	1.079
T29	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Back-90°-1	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.11	0.861	0.288	0.885
T30	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Front-0°-2	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.03	**1.14**	**0.371**	**1.172**
T31	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Front-0°-3	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.04	0.997	0.306	1.025
T32	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Front-90°-1	0.5	6	17	16.88	0.07	0.837	0.29	0.860
T33	802.11n HT40	54	Tip Side-90°-1	0.5	6	17	16.88	0.1	0.899	0.287	0.924
T34	802.11n HT40	54	Tip Side-90°-2	0.5	6	17	16.88	0.13	0.928	0.295	0.954
T35	802.11n HT40	54	Tip Side-90°-3	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.07	0.967	0.299	0.994
T36	802.11n HT40	62	Vertical Front-0°-2	0.5	6	17	16.73	-0.11	1.08	0.35	1.149
T37	802.11n HT40	54	Vertical Front-0°-2(repeat)	0.5	6	17	16.88	-0.03	1.06	0.354	1.090

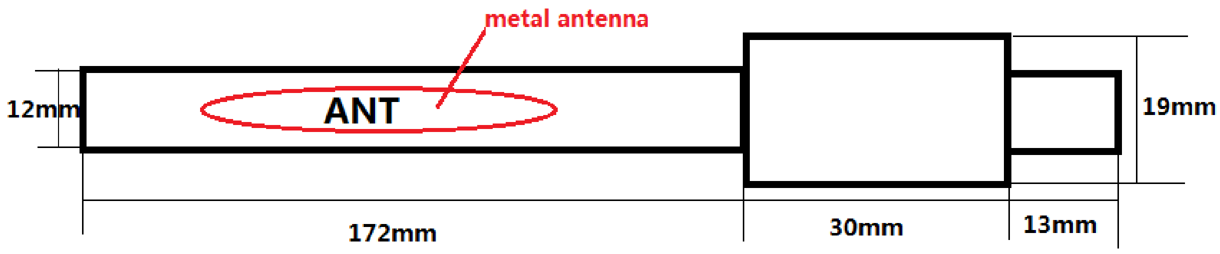
Test No.	Band	Channel	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Data Rate	Maximum Tune-up (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift	SAR 1g	SAR 10g	Reported 1g SAR
T40	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Down-0°-1	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	0.12	0.849	0.265	0.879
T41	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Down-90°-2	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	0.18	0.966	0.301	1.000
T42	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Down-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.04	0.786	0.268	0.814
T43	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Up-0°-1	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.08	0.891	0.283	0.922
T44	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Up-90°-2	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.07	0.928	0.314	0.961
T45	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Up-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.04	**0.975**	**0.305**	**1.009**
T46	802.11ac80	122	Vertical Back-0°-2	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	0.1	0.891	0.287	0.922
T47	802.11ac80	122	Vertical Back-0°-3	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.05	0.8	0.27	0.828
T48	802.11ac80	122	Vertical Back-90°-1	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.05	0.874	0.309	0.905
T49	802.11ac80	122	Vertical Front-0°-2	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.03	0.797	0.262	0.825
T50	802.11ac80	122	Vertical Front-0°-3	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.16	0.862	0.287	0.892
T51	802.11ac80	122	Vertical Front-90°-1	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.15	0.893	0.262	0.924
T52	802.11ac80	122	Tip Side-90°-1	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.01	0.932	0.314	0.965
T53	802.11ac80	122	Tip Side-90°-2	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.02	0.949	0.313	0.982
T54	802.11ac80	122	Tip Side-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.02	0.899	0.308	0.931
T55	802.11ac80	106	Horizontal Up-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	16.5	16.33	0.05	0.839	0.259	0.872
T56	802.11ac80	122	Horizontal Up-90°-3(repeat)	0.5	MCS0	17.5	17.35	-0.08	0.893	0.283	0.924
T58	802.11ac80	155	Horizontal Down-0°-1	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.07	0.813	0.255	0.853
T59	802.11ac80	155	Horizontal Down-90°-2	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	0	0.943	0.285	0.990
T60	802.11ac80	155	Horizontal Down-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.03	0.898	0.296	0.942
T61	802.11ac80	155	Horizontal Up-0°-1	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.01	0.981	0.307	1.030
T62	802.11ac80	155	Horizontal Up-90°-2	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	0.18	0.962	0.306	1.010
T63	802.11ac80	155	Horizontal Up-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.06	0.88	0.272	0.924
T64	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Back-0°-2	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.06	0.982	0.319	1.031
T65	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Back-0°-3	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	0.02	0.967	0.308	1.015
T66	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Back-90°-1	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.16	0.843	0.277	0.885
T67	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Front-0°-2	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	0.09	**1.01**	**0.329**	**1.060**
T68	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Front-0°-3	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.04	0.896	0.311	0.940
T69	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Front-90°-1	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.05	0.988	0.316	1.037
T70	802.11ac80	155	Tip Side-90°-1	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.01	0.959	0.315	1.007
T71	802.11ac80	155	Tip Side-90°-2	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.09	0.964	0.313	1.012
T72	802.11ac80	155	Tip Side-90°-3	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.01	0.937	0.306	0.983
T74	802.11ac80	155	Vertical Front-0°-2(repeat)	0.5	MCS0	18	17.79	-0.04	0.918	0.294	0.963

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

8.3 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 447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

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

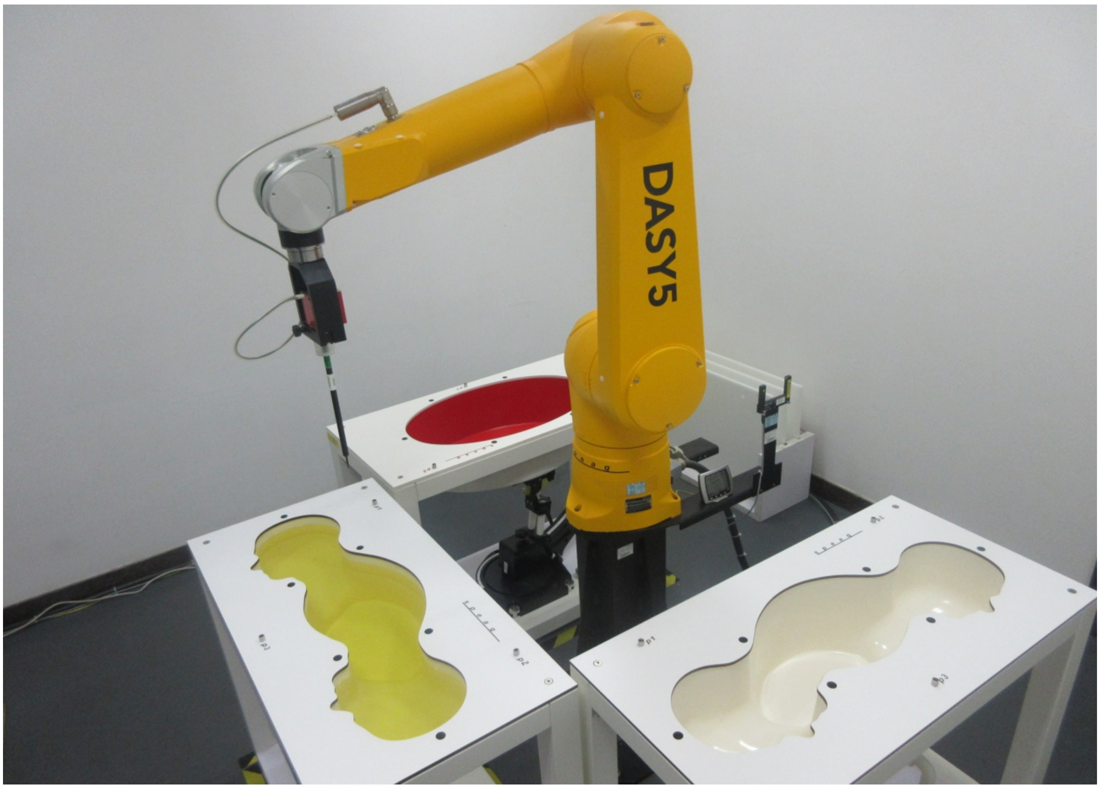


The EUT only has one antenna and does not have synchronous transmission function.

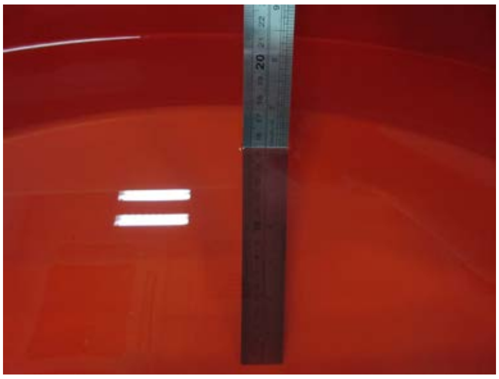
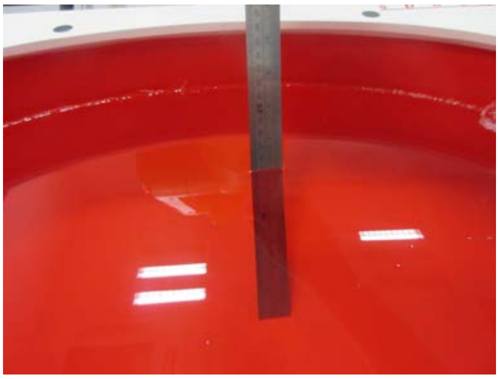
APPENDIX

1. Test Layout

Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (≥15cm depth)

Body(2450MHz)_15.4cm	Body (5G)_15.2cm
	

Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1812C004_Appendix A.)

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1812C004_Appendix B.)

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1812C004_Appendix C.)

Appendix D. Photographs of the Test Set-Up

(Pls See BTL-FCC SAR-1-1812C004_Appendix D.)

End of Test Report