TEST REPORT

APPLICANT	:	Waysion Technology (Xiamen) Co., Ltd
PRODUCT NAME	:	Mobile Data Terminal
MODEL NAME	:	S8
BRAND NAME	:	Waysion
FCC ID	:	2ACHTWSP02
STANDARD(S)	:	47CFR 2.1093 IEEE 1528-2013
TEST DATE	:	2018-03-29
ISSUE DATE	:	2018-03-31

Tested by: _Liang Yumei_
Liang Yuemei(Test engineer)

Approved by: _Gan Yueming_
Gan Yueming (Supervisor)

DIRECTORY

Change History		
Issue	**Date**	**Reason for change**
1.0	2018-03-31	First edition

1. Technical Information

Note: Provide by manufacturer.

1.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant:	Waysion Technology (Xiamen) Co., Ltd
Applicant Address:	Rm1101,11th Floor,359 Chengyi St,Jimei Dist.,Xiamen Software Park III,Xiamen,China 361021
Manufacturer:	Shenzhen Saintway Technology Co.,Ltd
Manufacturer Address:	7F,Block 1,Yinjin Building,Liuxian 2nd Road, Bao'an 71 District,Shenzhen,Guangdong,China

1.2. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Description

EUT Type:	Mobile Data Terminal		
Hardware Version:	STW-S8-MB-VER3.0		
Software Version:	s8-rk3288-20171206		
Frequency Bands:	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz		
Modulation Mode:	WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth: GFSK/π /4-DQPSK/8-DPSK GPS(Receiver)		
Hotspot function:	Support		
Antenna type:	WLAN : PCB Antenna GPS: Ceramic Antenna		
Antenna gain:	WLAN/GPS : 1 dBi		
Battery Model No.	YJ554169/2P		
Battery Capacity	3600mAh		
Rated Voltage	3.7V		
Max Scaled SAR-1g(W/Kg)	Body	1.321 W/kg	Limit(W/kg): 1.6W/kg

Note: For a more detailed description, please refer to specification or user's manual supplied by the applicant and/or manufacturer.

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Page3 0f 41

1.3. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary
			Body (Separation 0mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)
DTS	WLAN	WLAN 2.4GHz	1.321
DSS	2.4GHz Band	Bluetooth	N/A

1.4. Photographs of the EUT

Please refer to the External Photos for the Photos of the EUT

1.5. Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR§2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
2	IEEE 1528-2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
3	KDB 447498 D01v06	General RF Exposure Guidance
4	KDB 248227 D01v02r02	SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 Transmitters
5	KDB 865664 D01v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	KDB 865664 D02v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting

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Page4 0f 41

2. RF Exposure Limits

Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Uncontrolled Environment

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). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

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Page5 0f 41

3. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

3.1. Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are Middle than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

3.2. SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density. (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)
SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by,

$$SAR = C\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

Where C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where ζ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and $|E|$ is the rms electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

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Page**6** 0f **41**
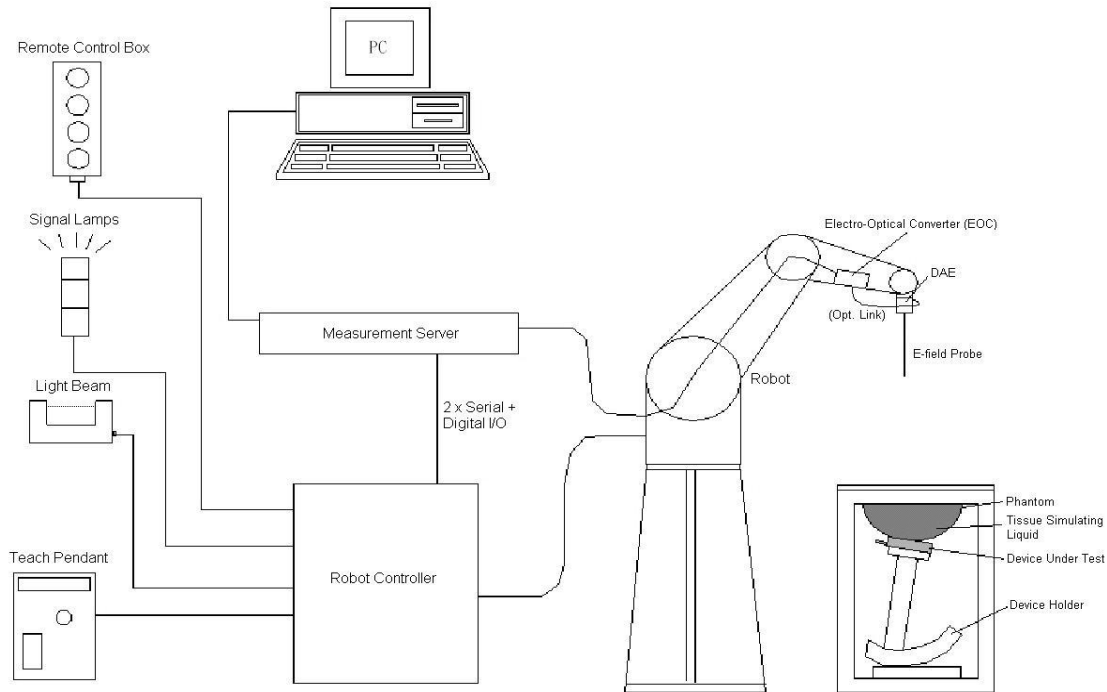
4. SAR Measurement System

Fig 4.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension

A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system

The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals

A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.

A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning

A computer operating Windows XP

DASY software

Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.

The SAM twin phantom

A device holder

Tissue simulating liquid

Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

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Page7 0f 41

4.1. E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

E-Field Probe Specification
<ET3DV6 Probe >

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm	**Fig 4.2 Photo of ES3DV3**

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Page**8** 0f **41**

E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

4.2. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics(DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 4.4Photo of DAE

4.3. Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)

High reliability (industrial design)

Jerk-free straight movements

Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

Fig 4.5 Photo of DASY5

4.4. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium;

DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip disk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

Fig 4.6 Photo of Server for DASY5

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Page10 0f 41

4.5. Phantom

\<SAM Twin Phantom\>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%) Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	**Fig 4.7Photo of SAM Phantom**

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

5. Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

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 center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed 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.

Fig 5.1   Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.
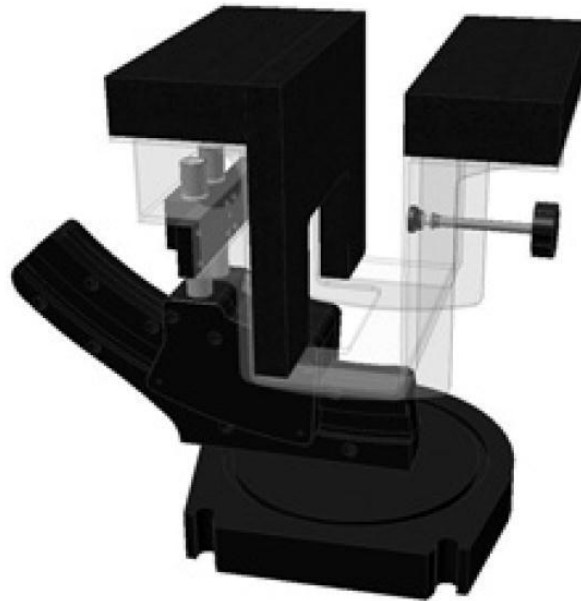

Fig 5.2   Laptop Extension Kit

5.1. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing 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 erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

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Page13 0f 41

Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	$Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	ζ
	- 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 multi-meter 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \times \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With   Vi = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
Ui = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcpi = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field Probes: $E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \times ConvF}}$

H-field Probes: $H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \times \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$

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Page14 0f 41

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

                    $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ 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):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \times \frac{\sigma}{\rho \times 1000}$$

with   SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

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

                    ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

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Page **15** 0f **41**

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 5.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 5.2. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in below table.
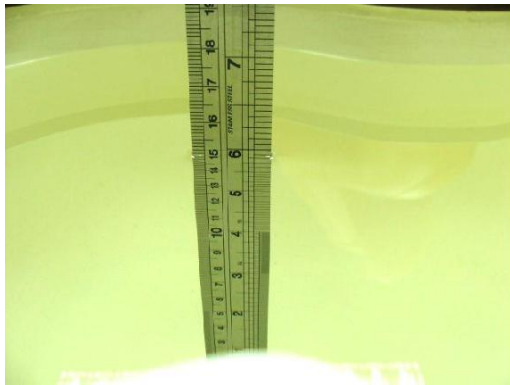

Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR   **Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR**

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (ζ)	Permittivity (εr)
Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

Note: Please refer to the validation results for dielectric parameters of each frequency band.

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85033E Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Table 1: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Delta (σ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	MSL	22.4	2.039	1.95	4.56	±5	2018.3.30

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	MSL	22.4	50.603	52.70	-3.98	±5	2018.3.30

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7. Uncertainty Assessment

7.1. Uncertainty For System Performance Check

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor[a]	$1/k$[b]	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 8.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which

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Page**18** 0f **41**

corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.4%	11.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						22.9%	22.7%

8. SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

8.1. Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

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Page20 0f 41

8.2. System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.
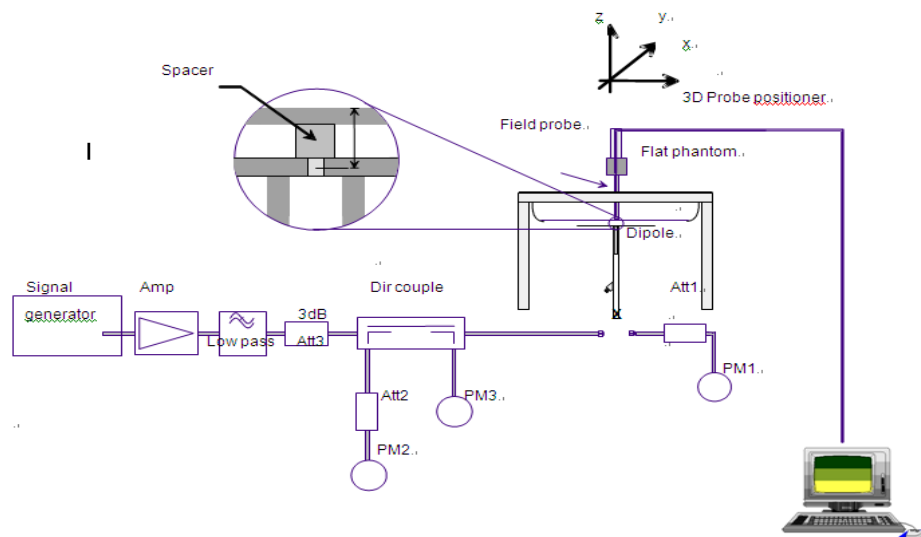

Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected.

Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

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Page21 0f 41

8.3. Validation Results

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

Date	Frequency (MHz)2	Tissue Type2	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2018.3.30	2450	MSL	250	D2450V2-805	13.40	52.50	53.6	2.10

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2018.3.30	2450	MSL	250	D2450V2-805	6.15	24.50	24.6	0.41

Note: System checks the specific test data please see Annex C

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Page**22** 0f **41**

9. Operational Conditions During Test

9.1. Body-worn Configurations

The body-worn configurations shall be tested with the supplied accessories (belt-clips, holsters, etc.) attached to the device in normal use configuration.

For body-worn and other configurations a flat phantom shall be used which is comprised of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.
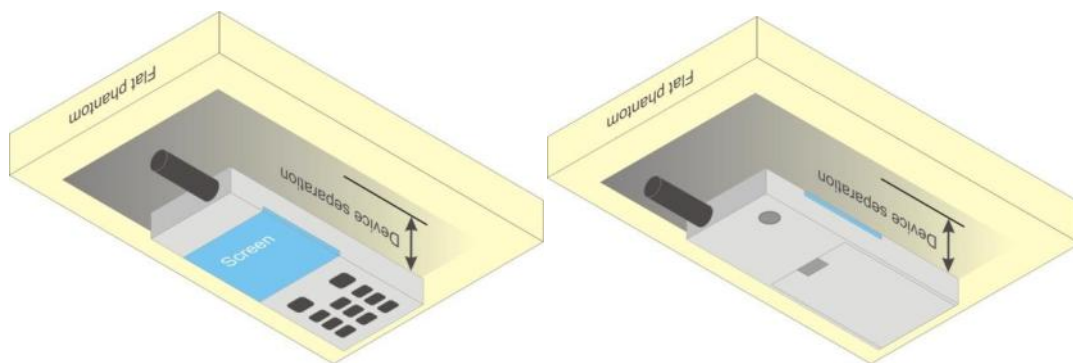

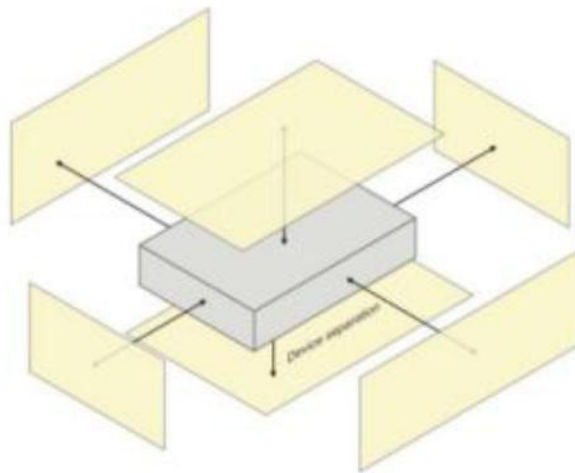**Fig 8.3 Illustration for Body Worn Position**

9.2. Measurement procedure

The Following steps are used for each test position

1. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface.
2. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
3. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
4. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

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Page23 0f 41

9.3. Hotspot Mode Exposure Position Conditions

For handsets that support hotspot mode operations, with wireless router capabilities and various web browsing functions, the relevant hand and body exposure conditions are tested according to the hotspot SAR procedures in KDB 941225. A test separation distance of 10 mm is required between the phantom and all surfaces and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge. When the form factor of a handset is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm (instead of 10 mm) is required for testing hotspot mode. When the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, in the same wireless mode and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface).

9.4. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

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Page**24** 0f **41**

10. SAR Measurement Procedure

10.1. General scan Requirements

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 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			$30° \pm 1°$	$20° \pm 1°$
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 $\leq$ 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: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 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	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ 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.

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Page**25** 0f **41**

10.2. Measurement procedure

The Following steps are used for each test position

1. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface.
2. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
3. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
4. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

10.3. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

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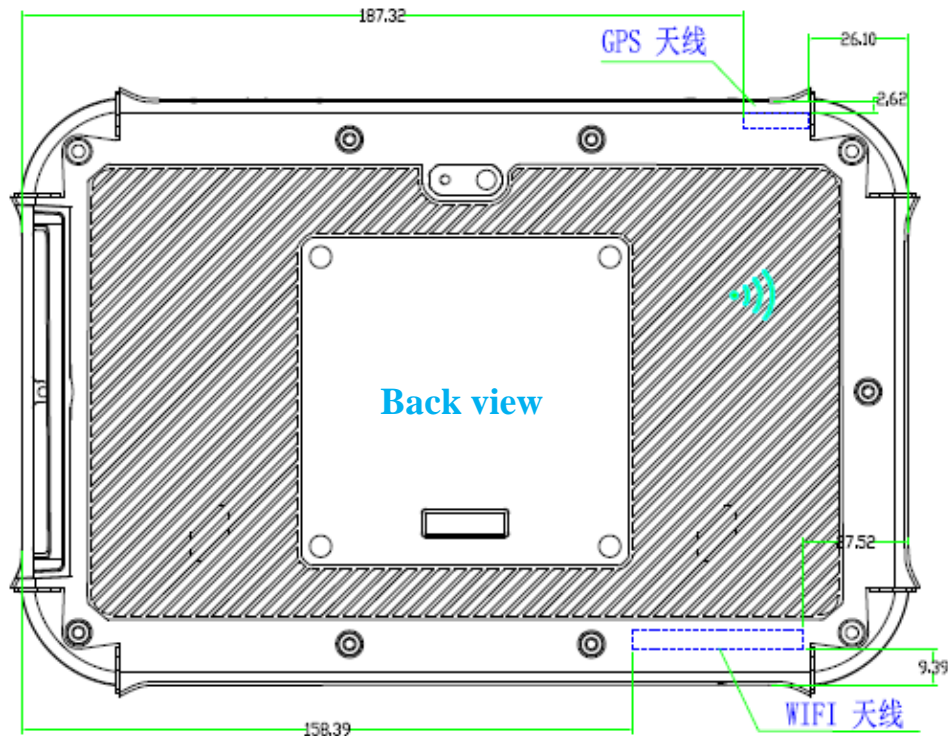
Page26 0f 41

10.4. Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined form general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

11.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

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Page27 0f 41

11. Body Evaluation Procedure

Antenna location:

General Note :

1. For tablets with a display and overall diagonal dimension greater than 20cm, the SAR procedure in KDB 447498 should be used. The tablet procedures required by KDB 447498 generally do not require separate hotspot mode testing.

2. According to KDB 447498 D01, the bottom face (back of the device) is required to be tested touching the flat phantom and the Front Face is not required according to KDB 616217 section 4.3.

3. According to KDB 616217 Section 4.3 and KDB 447498 SAR Test Exclusion Threshold, both Top Side and Left Side are not required, 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:

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

5. The SAR evaluation procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router function is according to KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot SAR v02r01.

6. Body-worn/Hotspot mode SAR assessments are required.

7. Per KDB447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz to 6GHz at test separation distance ≤ 50mm are determined hy:

[(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 extremity SAR,25 where

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

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

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

8. Per KDB447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:

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

b) [Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm)·10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	Bluetooth	WLAN 2.4GHz
	Calculated Frequency	2420MHz	2412MHz
	Maximum power (dBm)	6	14
	Maximum rated power(mW)	4.0	25.0
Bottom Face	Separation distance(mm)	0.0	
	exclusion threshold	1.3	7.9
	Testing required?	**No**	**Yes**
Edge 1	Separation distance(mm)	150.0	
	exclusion threshold	1.3	1096.0
	Testing required?	**No**	**No**
Edge 2	Separation distance(mm)	37.5	
	exclusion threshold	1.3	1.1
	Testing required?	**No**	**No**
Edge 3	Separation distance(mm)	9.4	
	exclusion threshold	1.3	4.2
	Testing required?	**No**	**Yes**
Edge 4	Separation distance(mm)	158.4	
	exclusion threshold	1.3	1179.0
	Testing required?	**No**	**No**

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Page**29** 0f **41**

12. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

(a) Use base station simulator (if applicable) or engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the highest power channel.

(b) Keep DUT to radiate maximum output power or 100% duty factor (if applicable)

(c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter.

(d) Place the DUT in the positions as Appendix E demonstrates.

(e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.

(f) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.

(g) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band

(h) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average

SAR value consists of the following steps:

(a) Power reference measurement

(b) Area scan

(c) Zoom scan

(d) Power drift measurement

12.1. Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

(a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan

(b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)

(c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume

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Page30 0f 41

(d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid

(e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface

(f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

12.2. Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

12.3. Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the DUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

12.4. SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the

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Page31 0f 41

extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

12.5. Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of DUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

13. Conducted RF output power

1. WLAN 2.4GHz Average output power

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Power Setting	Duty Cycle %
WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	CH 1	2412	**13.32**	**14.00**	16	100
		CH 6	2437	13.09	13.50	16	100
		CH 11	2462	12.76	13.00	16	100
	802.11g 6Mbps	CH 1	2412	12.98	13.50	16	100
		CH 6	2437	12.92	13.50	16	100
		CH 11	2462	12.45	13.50	16	100
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	CH 1	2412	11.29	12.00	16	100
		CH 6	2437	11.21	12.00	16	100
		CH 11	2462	10.82	12.00	16	100

Notes:

1. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either the 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 position 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. 2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power, is > 1.2 W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

3. For held-to-ear and hotspot operations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

4. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D02DR02-41929 for 2.4 GHz WI-FI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output

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Page**33** 0f **41**

power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR.

2. BT average output power

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)		
			1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps
BR / EDR	CH 00	2402	-3.804	-4.579	-4.275
	CH 39	2441	-3.800	-4.786	-4.468
	CH 78	2480	-4.149	-5.377	-5.027

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Peak power (dBm)
			GFSK
LE	CH 00	2402	**5.495**
	CH 19	2440	5.058
	CH 39	2480	2.913
Tune-up Limit			6

3. Scaling Factor calculation

Band	Tune-up power tolerance(dBm)
WLAN 2.4GHz	Max output power =13.5±0.5
Bluetooth	Max output power =5.5±0.5

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Page**34** 0f **41**

14. Test Results List

Test Guidance:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
   c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
   d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
   e. For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix 63.3%/62.9% = 1.006 is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The Reported TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, 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 ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.

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Page35 0f 41

Summary of Measurement Results for Body

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	1	2412	1.169	0.935	1.093
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge 2	0mm	1	2412	1.169	0.141	0.165
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	1	2412	1.169	0.061	0.072
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	6	2437	1.099	1.080	1.187
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	11	2462	1.057	1.25	**1.321**

15. Repeated SAR Measurement

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

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2)through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

-	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
OR	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	11	2462	1.057	1.25	**1.321**
Repeat	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	11	2462	1.057	1.25	**1.321**

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Page37 0f 41

16. Multiple Transmitters Evaluation

Stand-alone SAR

Test distance: 0mm			
Band	**Highest power(mW) per tune up**	**1-g SAR test threshold**	**Test required?**
WLAN 2.4GHz	25.12	[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR	Yes
BT	3.98		No

Note:

The BT stand-alone SAR is not required, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)]·[√f(GHz)/*x*] W/kg for *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm;

where *x* = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and *x* = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

  (Max power=3.98 mW; *min. test separation distance*= 5mm for Body; *f*=2.4GHz)

BT estimated Body SAR =0.168 W/Kg (1g)

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Page38 0f 41

17. Simultaneous SAR

Simultaneous Evaluation:

No.	Simultaneous transmission Condition	Body
1	**WLAN 2.4GHz + Bluetooth**	**No**

Note:

1. When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the Wi-Fi transmitter and another WWAN transmitter. Both transmitter often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

2. The hotspot SAR result may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, per KDB 941225 D06, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some unnecessary body-worn accessory SAR tests.

3. Simultaneous Transmission SAR evaluation is not required for BT and Wi-Fi , because the software mechanism have been incorporated to guarantee that the WLAN and Bluetooth transmitters would not simultaneously operate.

4. Per KDB 447498D01v06, Simultaneous Transmission SAR Evaluation procedures is as followed:

   Step 1: If sum of 1 g SAR < 1.6 W/kg, Simultaneous SAR measurement is not required.

   Step 2: If sum of 1 g SAR > 1.6 W/kg, ratio of SAR to peak separation distance for pair of transmitters calculated.

   Step 3: If the ratio of SAR to peak separation distance is ≤ 0.04, Simultaneous SAR measurement is not required.

   Step 4: If the ratio of SAR to peak separation distance is > 0.04, Simultaneous SAR measurement is required and simultaneous transmission SAR value is calculated.

   (The ratio is determined by: $(SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5}/Ri ≤ 0.04$,

   Ri is the separation distance between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair in mm

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Tel: 86-755-36698555   Fax: 86-755-36698525
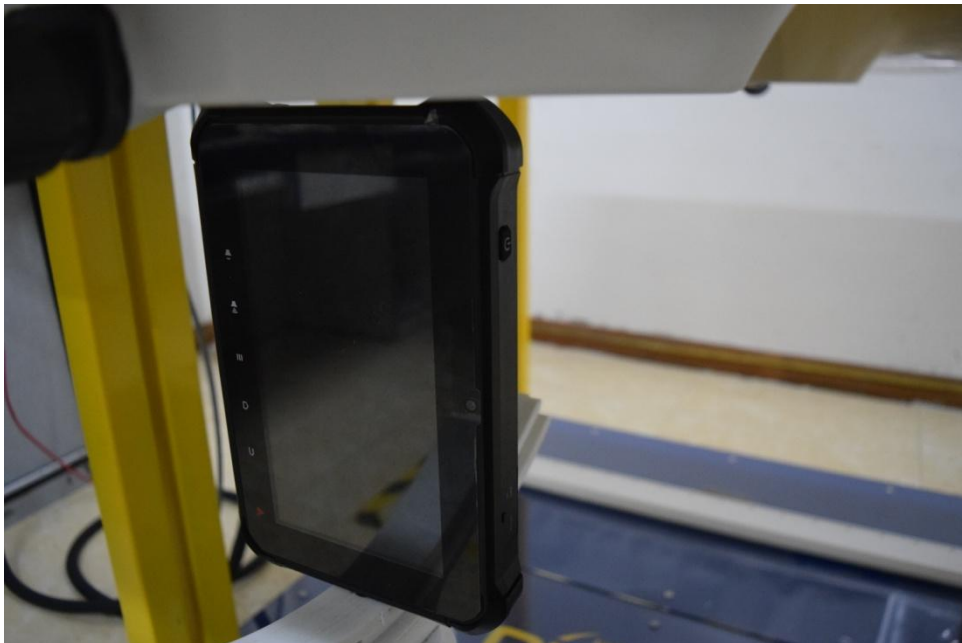
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Page**39** 0f **41**

Annex A General Information

1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Company Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Department:	Morlab Laboratory
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
ResponsibleTest Lab Manager:	Mr. Su Feng
Telephone:	+86 755 36698555
Facsimile:	+86 755 36698525

2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Morlab Laboratory
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3. List of Test Equipments

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	805	2017.10.12	2018.10.11
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3154	2017.10.30	2018.10.29
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	480	2017.09.27	2018.09.26
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom 1	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1471	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
R&S	Network Emulator	CMW500	124534	2017.05.25	2018.05.24
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42404762	2017.05.25	2018.05.24
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	608501717	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Signal Generator	SMP_02	N/A	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5182B	MY53050509	2017.05.24	2018.05.23
Agilent	Power Senor	N8482A	MY41091706	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
Agilent	Power Meter	E4416A	MY45102093	2017.12.07	2018.12.06
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	N/A	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
R&S	Power Meter	NRVD	101066	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
MCL	Attenuation1	351-218-010	N/A	NA	NA

Annex B Test Setup Photos

1. Bottom Face_0mm

2. Edge 2_0mm

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3. Edge 3_0mm
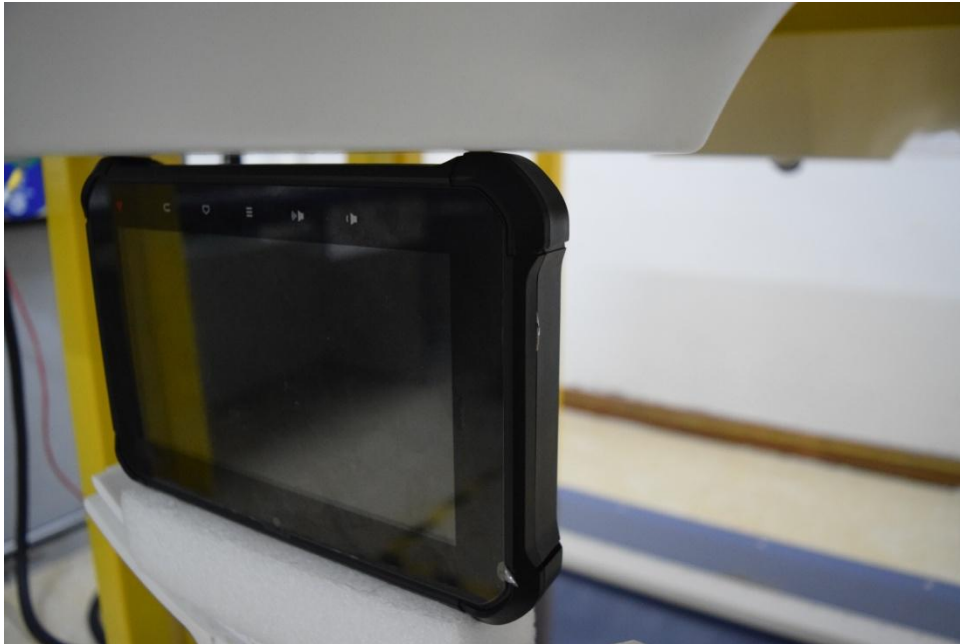
Annex C Plots of System Performance Check

System Check_2450MHz_Body_180330

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_180330 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.039 S/m; ε_r = 50.603; ρ

= 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃；Liquid Temperature：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW2450/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.6 W/kg

CW2450/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.40 V/m; Power Drift = 0.22 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.15 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.3 W/kg

0 dB = 15.6 W/kg
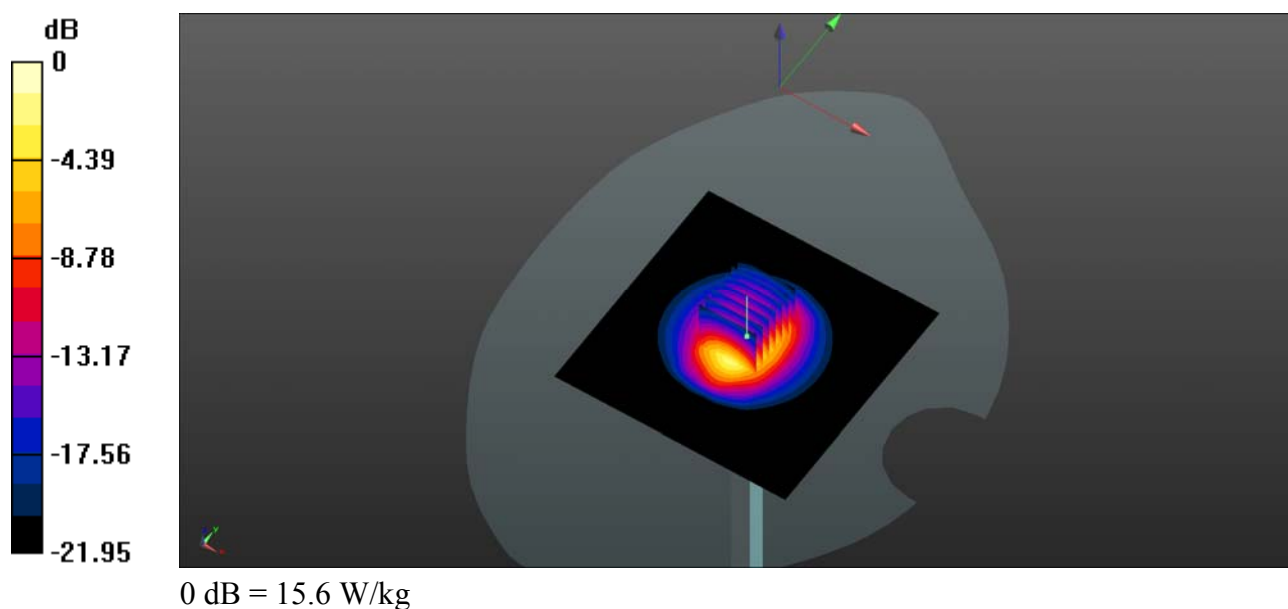
Annex D Plots of Maximum SAR Test Results

WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Bottom Face_0mm_Ch11

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_180330 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 2.058 S/m; ε_r = 50.542; ρ

= 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃；Liquid Temperature：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
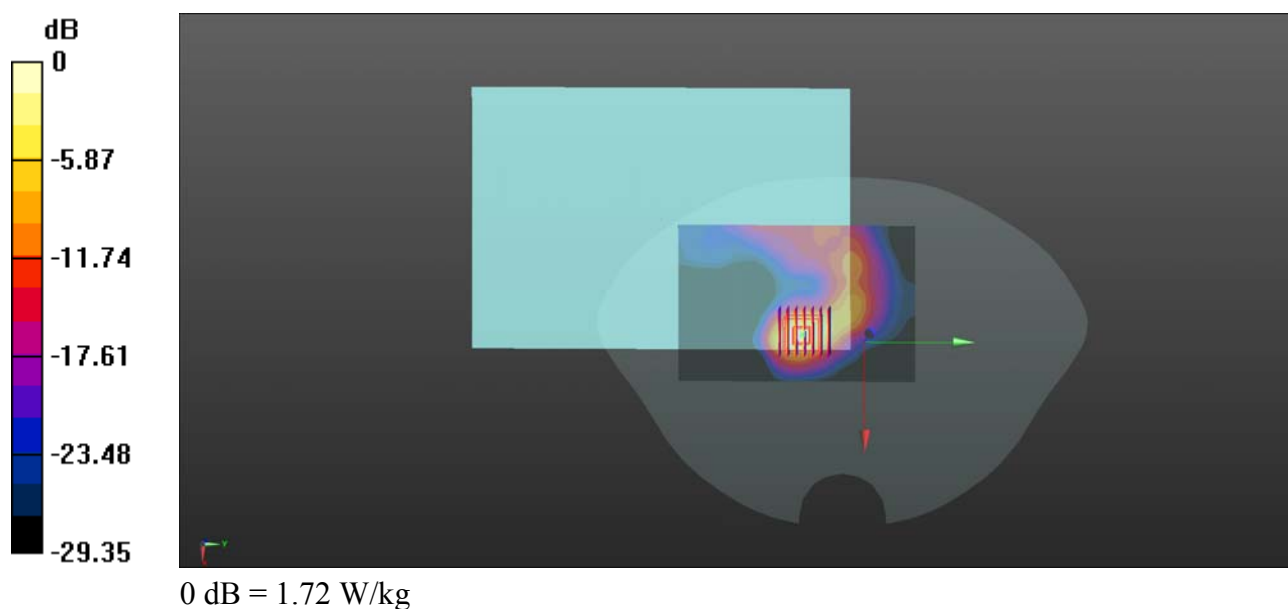Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.72 W/kg

Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.898 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.26 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.47 W/kg

0 dB = 1.72 W/kg

WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Bottom Face_0mm_Ch11_Repeat SAR

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_180330 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 2.058 S/m; ε_r = 50.542; ρ

= 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.4 ℃；Liquid Temperature：22.4 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.68 W/kg

Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.786 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.20 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.23 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.46 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.41 W/kg

0 dB = 1.68 W/kg