



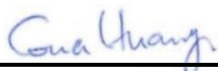
ISED SAR TEST REPORT

IC : 3147A-BL654
Equipment : Bluetooth 5.0 BLE Dongle
Brand Name : Laird
Model Name : BL654
Applicant : Laird Connectivity
W66N220 Commerce Court, Cedarburg, WI 53012 United States
Of America
Manufacturer : Laird Technologies
50 S. Main St. Ste. 1100 Akron, OH 44308
Standard : ISED RSS-102 Issue 5
IEC 62209-2 (2010)
IEEE 1528-2013

The product was received on May 08, 2019 and testing was started from May 09, 2019 and completed on May 09, 2019. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any agency of government.

The test results in this variant report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager

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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
CA813116-01	01	Initial issue of report	Jun. 04, 2019

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Laird Connectivity , Bluetooth 5.0 BLE Dongle, BL654**, are as follows.

Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary
		Body (Separation 5mm)
		1g SAR (W/kg)
2.4GHz Band	Bluetooth	0.10
Date of Testing:		2019/5/9

Sporton Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190). The ISED Assigned Code is 4086B(IC). This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in ISED RSS-102 Issue 5, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and IEC 62209-2 (2010).

Reviewed by: Jason Wang
Report Producer: Daisy Peng

2. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- ISED RSS-102 Issue 5
- IEC 62209-2 (2010)
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Bluetooth 5.0 BLE Dongle
Brand Name	Laird
Model Name	BL654
IC	3147A-BL654
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	Bluetooth LE
HW Version	R3.0
SW Version	1
EUT Stage	Production Unit

4. RF Exposure Limits

4.1 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.

4.2 Controlled 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

1. 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.

5. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 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 higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

5.2 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:

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

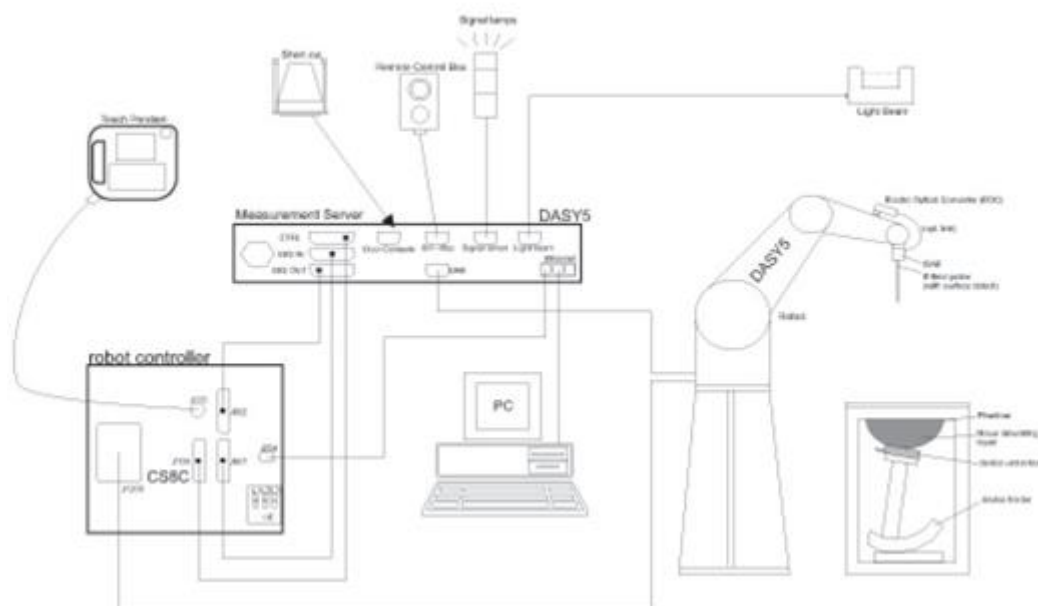
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

6. System Description and Setup

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




- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.


6.1 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.

<ES3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g – >100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3.0 mm	

<EX3DV4 Probe>

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

6.2 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. 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 5.1 Photo of DAE


6.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; 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	

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.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

6.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

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.



Mounting Device for Laptops

7. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported 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

7.1 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
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from 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

7.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

7.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

- a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm of the phantom inner surface that is closest to the DUT.
- b) Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grid spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $(60/f [\text{GHz}])$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical center of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\ln(2)/2$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where \ln is the plane wave skin depth and $\ln(x)$ is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface distance shall be ± 1 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\pm 0,5$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than 5° . If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.
- c) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit (e.g., 1 W/kg for 1,6 W/kg 1 g limit, or 1,26 W/kg for 2 W/kg, 10 g limit).
- d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step c) (zoom scan procedure). The horizontal grid step shall be $(24 / f [\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom scan size is 30 mm by 30 mm by 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom scan size can be reduced to 22 mm by 22 mm by 22 mm. The grid step in the vertical direction shall be $(8-f [\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used (Annex C.3.3 of IEC 62209-1:2005). If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be $(12/f [\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between farther points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1,5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical center of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\ln(2)/2$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where \ln is the plane wave skin depth and $\ln(x)$ is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved if the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than 5° .

7.4 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 EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

7.5 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT 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 EUT 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 drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Aug. 31, 2018	Aug. 30, 2019
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May. 24, 2018	May. 23, 2019
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7306	Jul. 26, 2018	Jul. 25, 2019
RCPTWN	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM560-2	Nov. 12, 2018	Nov. 11, 2019
R&S	BT Base Station	CBT32	100519	May. 30, 2018	May. 29, 2019
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Dec. 11, 2018	Dec. 10, 2019
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46104758	Sep. 19, 2018	Sep. 18, 2019
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Sep. 19, 2018	Sep. 18, 2019
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	DTM3000-spezial	3169	Sep. 11, 2018	Sep. 10, 2019
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1419002	May. 18, 2018	May. 17, 2019
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339124	May. 18, 2018	May. 17, 2019
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1240001	Sep. 13, 2018	Sep. 12, 2019
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207349	Sep. 13, 2018	Sep. 12, 2019
Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4408B	MY44211028	Aug. 28, 2018	Aug. 27, 2019
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	MS2830A	6201396378	Jun. 23, 2018	Jun. 22, 2019
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	070501814	Oct. 08, 2018	Oct. 07, 2019
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	6382	Aug. 09, 2018	Aug. 08, 2019
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

9. System Verification

9.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. 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, which is shown in Fig. 10.1. 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. 10.2.

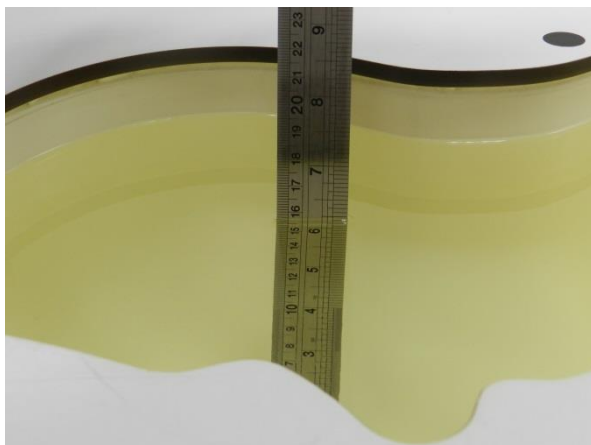


Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

9.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For 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
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	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
For 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
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
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%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	HSL	22.3	1.802	38.932	1.80	39.20	0.11	-0.68	±5	2019/5/9

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check for Low / Middle / High Frequencies>

General Note:

The tissue measure results for low / middle / high frequencies list below, the results were used in the Dasy SAR system to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters on the SAR test device. The SAR test plots may slightly difference between the tables below due to the digit rounding in the software calculated.

CH	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
CH 00	2402	Head	1.75	39.11	1.76	39.29	-0.40	-0.48	±5	May. 09, 2019
CH 19	2440	Head	1.79	38.97	1.79	39.22	0.11	-0.59	±5	May. 09, 2019
CH 39	2480	Head	1.84	38.82	1.80	39.20	1.94	-0.97	±5	May. 09, 2019

Table of Low/Middle/High Channel for Liquid Validation

9.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2019/5/9	2450	HSL	250	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN7306	DAE3 Sn495	12.80	52.70	51.2	-2.85

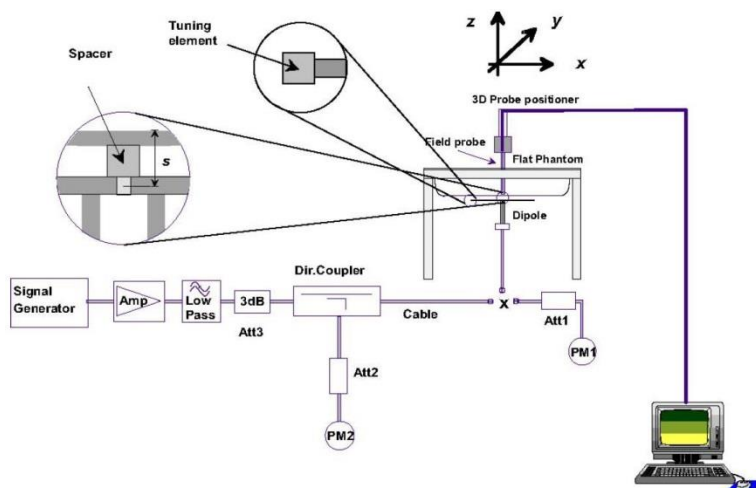


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup







Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

10. RF Exposure Positions

10.1 SAR Testing for USB Dongle

Test all USB orientations [see figure below: (A) Horizontal-Up, (B) Horizontal-Down, (C) Vertical-Front, and (D) Vertical-Back] with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less, according to KDB Publication 447498 D02 requirements. These test orientations are intended for the exposure conditions found in typical laptop/notebook/netbook or tablet computers with either horizontal or vertical USB connector configurations at various locations in the keyboard section of the computer. Current generation portable host computers should be used to establish the required SAR measurement separation distance. The same test separation distance must be used to test all frequency bands and modes in each USB orientation. The typical Horizontal-Up USB connection (A), found in the majority of host computers, must be tested using an appropriate host computer. A host computer with either Vertical-Front (C) or Vertical Back (D) USB connection should be used to test one of the vertical USB orientations. If a suitable host computer is not available for testing the Horizontal-Down (B) or the remaining Vertical USB orientation, a high quality USB cable, 12 inches or less, may be used for testing these other orientations. It must be documented that the USB cable does not influence the radiating characteristics and output power of the transmitter.

			
Configuration 1 (Horizontal Up)	Configuration 2 (Horizontal Down)	Configuration 3 (Vertical Front)	Configuration 4 (Vertical Back)

11. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

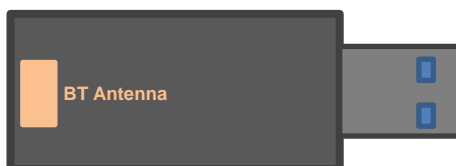
<2.4GHz Bluetooth>

General Note:

- For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 125Kbps due to its highest average power and duty cycle is 80.53% considered in SAR testing, and the duty cycle would be scaled to theoretical 83.3% in reported SAR calculation.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)			
			125kbps	500kbps	1Mbps	2Mbps
LE	CH 00	2402	7.20	7.19	7.19	7.19
	CH 19	2440	7.41	7.40	7.40	7.39
	CH 39	2480	7.50	7.49	7.49	7.49
Tune-up Limit			8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00

12. Antenna Location



13. SAR Test Results

General Note:

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 Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.

13.1 Body SAR

<Bluetooth SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	Bluetooth	125kbps	Horizontal Up	5mm	39	2480	7.50	8.00	1.122	80.53	1.034	-0.09	0.042	0.049
01	Bluetooth	125kbps	Horizontal Down	5mm	39	2480	7.50	8.00	1.122	80.53	1.034	-0.01	0.082	0.095
	Bluetooth	125kbps	Horizontal Down	5mm	0	2402	7.20	8.00	1.202	80.53	1.034	0.12	0.057	0.070
	Bluetooth	125kbps	Horizontal Down	5mm	19	2440	7.41	8.00	1.146	80.53	1.034	-0.02	0.075	0.089
	Bluetooth	125kbps	Vertical Front	5mm	39	2480	7.50	8.00	1.122	80.53	1.034	0.06	0.078	0.090
	Bluetooth	125kbps	Vertical Back	5mm	39	2480	7.50	8.00	1.122	80.53	1.034	0.11	0.044	0.051
	Bluetooth	125kbps	Tip Mode	5mm	39	2480	7.50	8.00	1.122	80.53	1.034	-0.14	0.016	0.019

Test Engineer : Mood Huang

14. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A 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 Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√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

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 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	7.0	N	1	1	1	7.0	7.0
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
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Boundary Effects	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
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	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	4.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test Sample Related							
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Test sample Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	7.6	R	1.732	1	1	4.4	4.4
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						12.9%	12.8%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						25.9%	25.5%

**Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 30 MHz to 6 GHz according to IEC
62209-2/2010**

15. References

- [1] ISED RSS-102 Issue 5, "Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radio communication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)", March 2015
- [2] IEC 62209-2, "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices. Human models, instrumentation, and procedures. Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D02 v02r01, "SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters", Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.