



# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Report No.: STS2008206H01

Issued for

Acer India Pvt Ltd.

Embassy Heights 6th Floor, No,13 Magrath Road, (Next to Hosmat Hospital)Bengaluru,560025,India

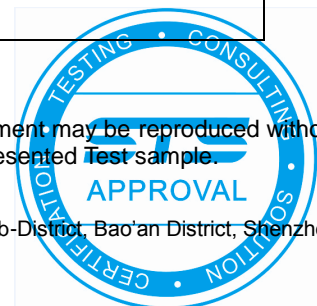
<b>Product Name:</b>	Tablet PC
<b>Brand Name:</b>	Acer
<b>Model Name:</b>	Acer One 10 T8-129L
<b>Series Model:</b>	Acer_One_10_T8-129L
<b>FCC ID:</b>	2AMY3-ACERT8129L
<b>Test Standard:</b>	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 ( 2.1093)
	IEEE 1528: 2013
<b>Max. Report SAR (1g):</b>	Body:0.536 W/kg

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### Test Report Certification

**Applicant's name** ..... : Acer India Pvt Ltd.  
**Address** ..... : Embassy Heights 6th Floor, No,13 Magrath Road, (Next to Hosmat Hospital)Bengaluru,560025,India  
**Manufacture's Name**..... : HUNAN GREATWALL COMPUTER SYSTEM CO., LTD  
**Address** ..... : HUNAN GREATWALL INDUSTRIAL PARK, TIANYI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CITY, XIANGYUN MIDDLE ROAD, TIANYUAN DISTRICT, ZHUZHOU, HUNAN PROVINCE, CHINA

#### Product description

**Product name** ..... : Tablet PC  
**Brand name** ..... : Acer  
**Model name** ..... : Acer One 10 T8-129L  
**Series Model**..... : Acer\_One\_10\_T8-129L

**Standards**..... : ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992  
 FCC 47 CFR Part 2 ( 2.1093)  
 IEEE 1528: 2013

The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664 The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

**Date of Test**..... :  
**Date (s) of performance of tests**..... : 16 Jun. 2020  
**Date of Issue**..... : 17 Jun. 2020  
**Test Result**..... : **Pass**

Testing Engineer : *Aaron Bu.*  
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 ( Aaron Bu)

Technical Manager : *Sean She*  
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 (Sean she)

Authorized Signatory : *Vita Li*  
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 (Vita Li)





## Table of Contents

<b>1. General Information</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 EUT Description	5
1.2 Test Environment	6
1.3 Test Factory	6
<b>2. Test Standards and Limits</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. SAR Measurement System</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	8
3.2 SAR System	8
<b>4. Tissue Simulating Liquids</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check	11
<b>5. SAR System Validation</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1 Validation System	13
5.2 Validation Result	13
<b>6. SAR Evaluation Procedures</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8. EUT Test Position</b>	<b>17</b>
8.1 Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset	17
<b>9. Uncertainty</b>	<b>18</b>
9.1 Measurement Uncertainty	18
9.2 System validation Uncertainty	19
<b>10. Conducted Power Measurement</b>	<b>20</b>
10.1 Test Result	20
10.2 Tune-up Power	21
<b>11. EUT and Test Setup Photo</b>	<b>22</b>
11.1 EUT Photo	22
11.2 Setup Photo	25
<b>12. SAR Result Summary</b>	<b>28</b>
12.1 Body-worn and Hotspot SAR	28
<b>13. Equipment List</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Appendix A. System Validation Plots</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix B. SAR Test Plots</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix C. Probe Calibration And Dipole Calibration Report</b>	<b>35</b>

### Revision History

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00	17 Jun. 2020	STS2008206H01	ALL	Initial Issue

Note: **Format version** of the report -V01





## 1. General Information

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

### 1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	Tablet PC		
Brand Name	Acer		
Model Name	Acer One 10 T8-129L		
Series Model	Acer_One_10_T8-129L		
Model Difference	All models above are identical in interior structure, electrical circuits and components, just model names and memory chip models are different for the marketing requirement.		
Adapter	Input: 100-240Vac,50/60Hz,0.5A Output: DC 5.0V, 2.0A		
Device Category	Portable		
Product stage	Production unit		
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled		
Hardware Version	N/A		
Software Version	N/A		
Frequency Range	5GHz WLAN IEEE 802.11a/n/ac (20MHz): 5180MHz to 5240MHz, 5745MHz to 5825MHz 5GHz WLAN IEEE 802.11n/ac (40MHz): 5190MHz to 5230MHz, 5755MHz to 5795MHz 5GHz WLAN IEEE 802.11ac (80MHz): 5210MHz, 5775MHz		
Max. Reported SAR(1g): (Limit:1.6W/kg)	Band	Mode	Body (W/kg)
	NII	5.2G WLAN ANT A	0.526
	NII	5.8G WLAN ANT A	0.370
FCC Equipment Class	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure TX (NII)		
Operating Mode:	802.11a(OFDM): BPSK,QPSK,16-QAM,64-QAM 802.11n(OFDM): BPSK,QPSK,16-QAM,64-QAM 802.11ac(OFDM): BPSK,QPSK,16-QAM,64-QAM,256-QAM		
Antenna Specification:	WLAN: PIFA Antenna		
Hotspot Mode:	Not Support		
DTM Mode:	Not Support		
Note:	1. Bluetooth SAR was estimated 2. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power		



## 1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (°C)	18-25
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

## 1.3 Test Factory

ShenZhen STS Test Services Co.,Ltd.

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FCC test Firm Registration No.: 625569

IC Registration No.: 12108A

A2LA Certificate No.: 4338.01





## 2. Test Standards and Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
7	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets
8	FCC KDB 248227 D01 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02	SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices
9	FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r02	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram 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.

**Population/Uncontrolled Environments:**

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

**Occupational/Controlled Environments:**

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

**NOTE**

**GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE**

**PARTIAL BODY LIMIT**

**1.6 W/kg**

### 3. SAR Measurement System

#### 3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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.

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:

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

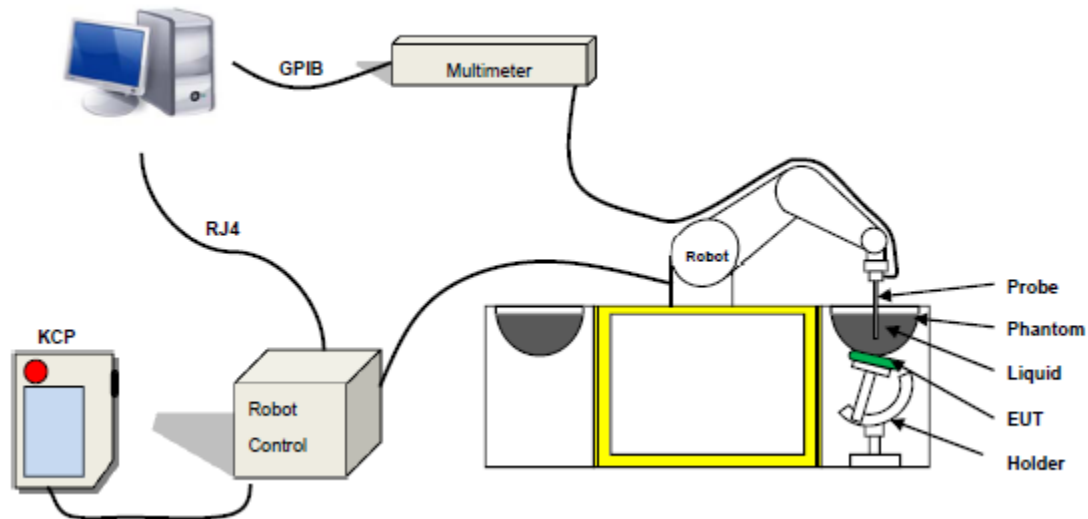
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

#### 3.2 SAR System

MVG SAR System Diagram:



COMOSAR is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The COMOSAR system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue



The following figure shows the system.



The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The Open SAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

### 3.2.1 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 41/18 EPG0334 with following specifications is used

- Probe Length: 330 mm
- Length of Individual Dipoles: 2 mm
- Maximum external diameter: 8 mm
- Probe Tip External Diameter: 2.5 mm
- Distance between dipole/probe extremity: 1 mm
- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Probe linearity: 3%
- Axial Isotropy: < 0.10 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: < 0.10 dB
- Calibration range: 450 MHz to 6 GHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°



Figure 1-MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

### 3.2.2 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

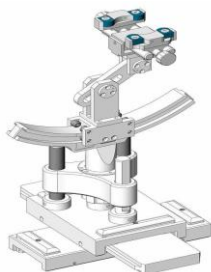
SN 32/14 SAM115



SN 32/14 SAM116



### 3.2.3 Device Holder



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  $\pm 0.5$  mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20$  %. 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.



## 4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

### 4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

#### Head Tissue

Frequency (MHz)	cellulose	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Preventol	Sugar	X100	Water	Conductivity	Permittivity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	$\sigma$	$\epsilon_r$
750	0.2	/	/	1.4	0.2	57.0	/	41.1	0.89	41.9
835	0.2	/	/	1.4	0.2	57.9	/	40.3	0.90	41.5
900	0.2	/	/	1.4	0.2	57.9	/	40.3	0.97	41.5
1800	/	44.5	/	0.3	/	/	30.45	55.2	1.4	40.0
1900	/	44.5	/	0.3	/	/	30.45	55.2	1.4	40.0
2000	/	44.5	/	0.3	/	/	/	55.2	1.4	40.0
2450	/	44.9	/	0.1	/	/	/	55.0	1.80	39.2
2600	/	45.0	/	0.1	/	/	/	54.9	1.96	39.0

#### Body Tissue

Frequency (MHz)	cellulose	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Preventol	Sugar	X100	Water	Conductivity	Permittivity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	$\sigma$	$\epsilon_r$
750	0.2	/	/	0.9	0.1	47.2	/	51.7	0.96	55.5
835	0.2	/	/	0.9	0.1	48.2	/	50.8	0.97	55.2
900	0.2	/	/	0.9	0.1	48.2	/	50.8	1.05	55.0
1800	/	29.4	/	0.4	/	/	30.45	70.2	1.52	53.3
1900	/	29.4	/	0.4	/	/	30.45	70.2	1.52	53.3
2000	/	29.4	/	0.4	/	/	/	70.2	1.52	53.3
2450	/	31.3	/	0.1	/	/	/	68.6	1.95	52.7
2600	/	31.7	/	0.1	/	/	/	68.2	2.16	52.3

Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms

Frequency	$\epsilon_r$		$\sigma$ S/m	
	Head	Body	Head	Body
	300	45.3	58.2	0.87
450	43.5	56.7	0.87	0.94
900	41.5	55.0	0.97	1.05
1450	40.5	54.0	1.20	1.30
1800	40.0	53.3	1.40	1.52
2450	39.2	52.7	1.80	1.95
3000	38.5	52.0	2.40	2.73
5800	35.3	48.2	5.27	6.00

**LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

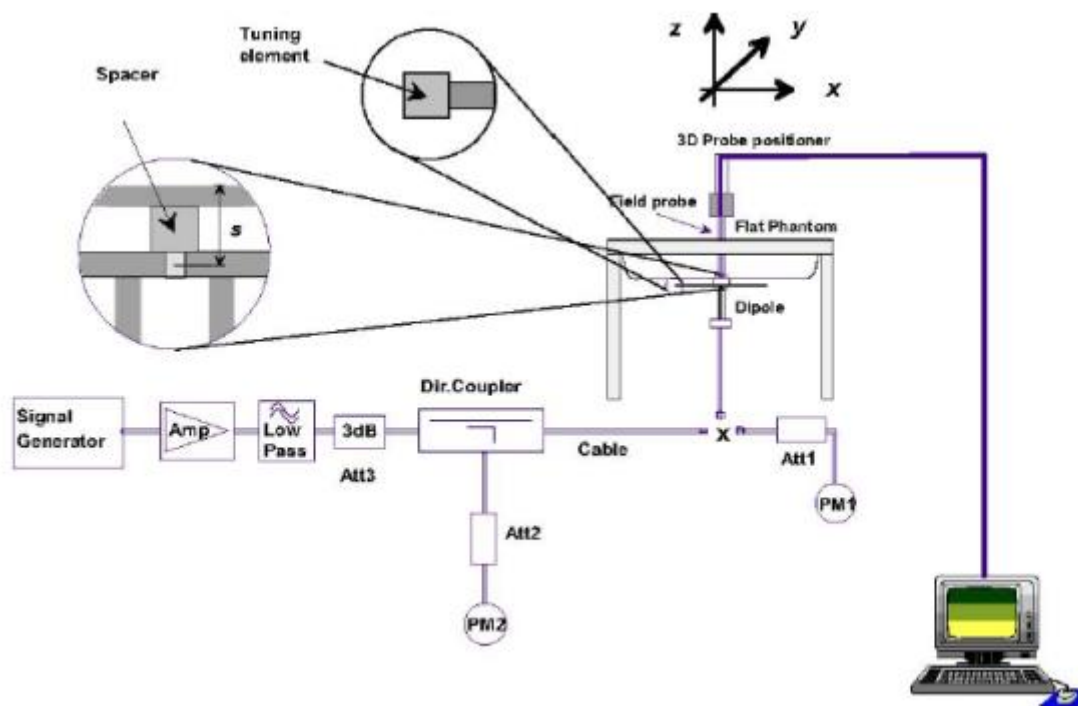
Date	Ambient condition		Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limited [%]
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity [%]	Frequency	Temp. [°C]					
2020-06-16	23.0	57	5200 MHz	22.8	Permittivity:	49.0	48.7	-0.61	±5
					Conductivity:	5.30	5.21	-1.70	±5
2020-06-16	23.0	57	5800 MHz	22.8	Permittivity:	48.2	48.91	1.47	±5
					Conductivity:	6.00	6.08	1.33	±5



## 5. SAR System Validation

### 5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder. The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.



### 5.2 Validation Result

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Freq.(MHz)	Power(mW)	Tested Value (W/Kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg/W)	Target (W/Kg/W)	Tolerance (%)	Date
5200 Body	100	15.805	158.05	159	-0.60	2020-06-16
5800 Body	100	18.204	182.04	181.2	0.46	2020-06-16

Note:

1. The tolerance limit of System validation  $\pm 10\%$ .
2. The dipole input power (forward power) was 100 mW.
3. The results are normalized to 1 W input power.



## 6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

The following steps are used for each test position

- 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
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm \* 8 to 16 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.
- 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.

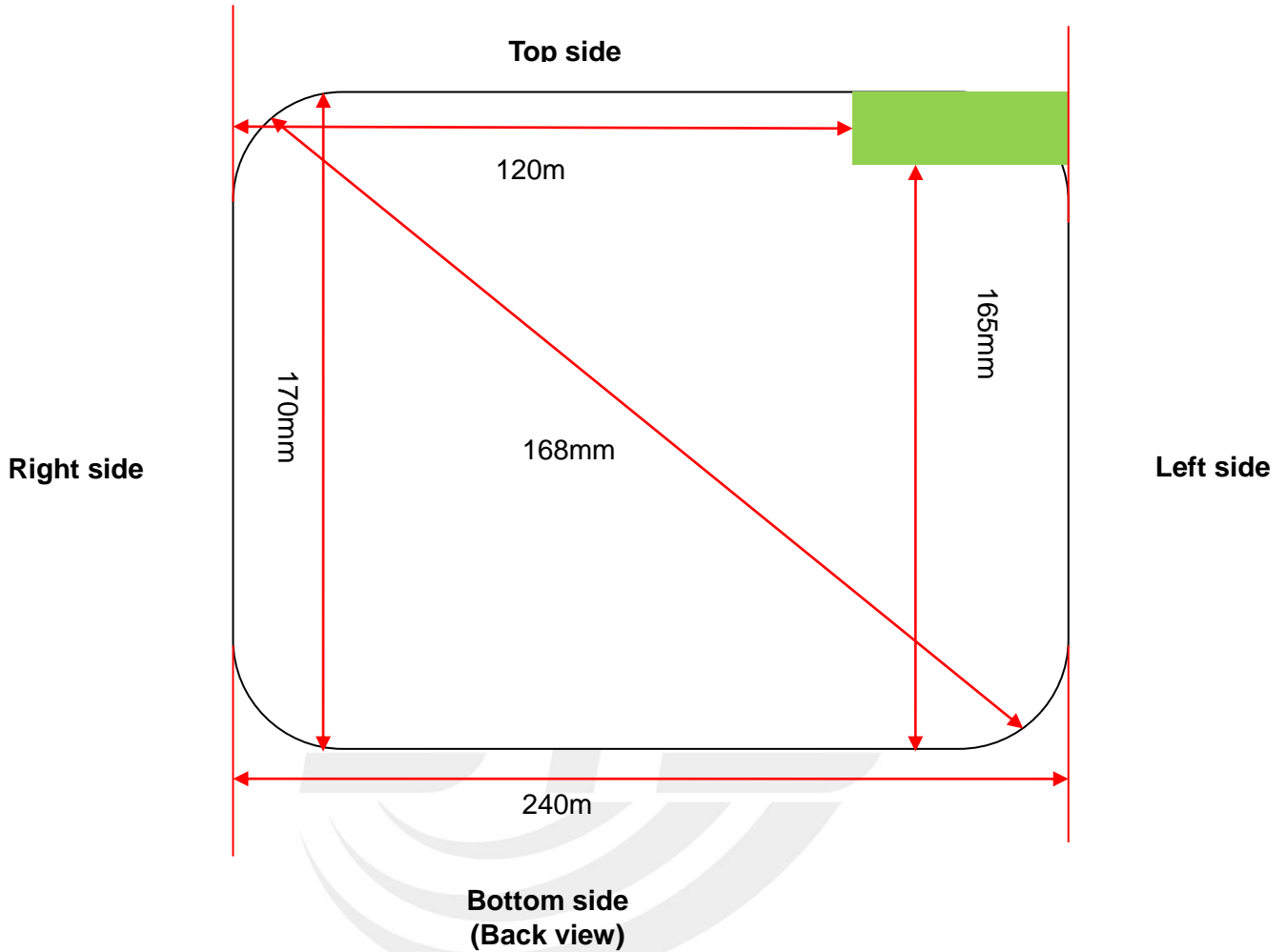
### ➤ Area Scan & Zoom Scan

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 is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

### 7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch

It is a Tablet PC, support 5G WIFI mode.



 WLAN Antenna

Note 1: The antenna information refer the manufacturer provide report, applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.



## 7.1 SAR test exclusion consider table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01, appendix A, <SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz ~ 6GHz and ≤50mm> table, this device SAR test configurations consider as following:

Band	Test position configurations				
	Back	Right edge	Left edge	Top edge	Bottom edge
WLAN	<5mm	120mm	<5mm	<5mm	165mm
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

**Note:**

1. maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
2. per KDB 447498 D01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. per KDB 447498 D01, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; if the distance of the antenna to the user is <5mm, 5mm is user to determine SAR exclusion threshold
4. per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distance ≤50mm are determined by:  

$$[(\text{max power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, Mw}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison  
For <50mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value(3.0)to do compare
5. per KDB 447498 D01, at 100 MHz to 6GHz and for test separation distances >50mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
  - a) [threshold at 50mm in step 1]+(test separation distance -50mm)\*(f (MHz)/150)]mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
  - b) [threshold at 50mm in step1]+( test separation distance -50mm) \*10]mW at > 1500MHz and ≤6GHz
6. Per KDB 447498 D02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/ HSUPA/DC-HSDPA output power is<0.25db higher than RMC 12.2Kbps,or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤1.2W/Kg, HSDPA/HSUPA/DC-HSDPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
7. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion 8.for each frequency band ,testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of each of these configurations is less than 1/4db higher than those measured at the lower data rate than 11b mode ,thus the SAR can be excluded.



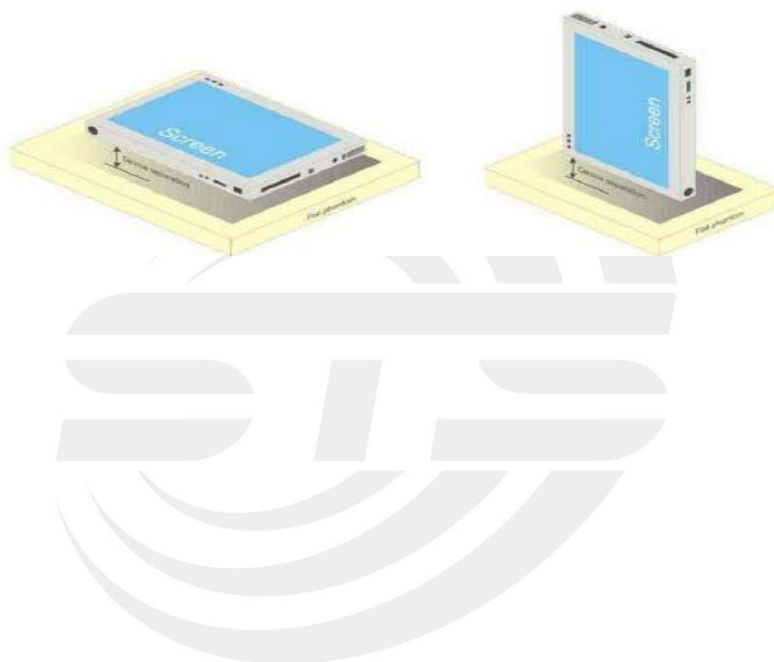
## 8. EUT Test Position

This EUT was tested in Front Face and Rear Face.

### 8.1 Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

Body-worn Position Conditions:

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. When the same wireless transmission configuration is used for testing body-worn accessory and hotspot mode SAR, respectively, in voice and data mode, SAR results for the most conservative *test separation distance* configuration may be used to support both SAR conditions. When the *reported SAR* for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , the highest *reported SAR* configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for the body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.





## 9. Uncertainty

### 9.1 Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2013. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	5.831	N	1	1	1	5.83	5.83	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.695	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	0.28	0.28	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.045	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	0.43	0.43	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.685	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Readout Electronics	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-processing	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
<b>Test sample Related</b>								
Test sample positioning	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	∞
Device holder uncertainty	3	N	1	1	1	3	3	∞
SAR drift measurement	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
<b>Phantom and tissue parameters</b>								
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.79	9.59	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				19.58	19.18	



## 9.2 System validation Uncertainty

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	5.831	N	1	1	1	5.83	5.83	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.695	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.045	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.685	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-Processing	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
<b>System validation source</b>								
Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Other source contribution Uncertainty	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>								
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.718	9.517	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				19.44	19.04	



## 10. Conducted Power Measurement

### 10.1 Test Result

#### WLAN (5.2Gband)

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
802.11a	36	5180	<b>12.067</b>
	40	5200	9.67
	48	5240	10.042
802.11 n-HT20	36	5180	11.465
	40	5200	9.417
	48	5240	10.077
802.11 n-HT40	38	5190	11.017
	46	5230	9.392
802.11 ac-VHT20	36	5180	10.379
	40	5200	11.344
	48	5240	9.546
802.11 ac-VHT40	38	5190	9.797
	46	5230	10.498
802.11 ac-VHT80	42	5210	9.143

#### WLAN (5.8Gband)

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
802.11a	149	5745	<b>11.399</b>
	157	5785	10.729
	165	5825	10.915
802.11 n20-HT0	149	5745	10.849
	157	5785	10.648
	165	5825	11.034
802.11 n40-HT0	151	5755	11.056
	159	5795	9.625
802.11 ac20-VHT0	149	5745	10.987
	157	5785	10.922
	165	5825	10.57
802.11 ac40-VHT0	151	5755	11.011
	159	5795	11.328
802.11 ac80-VHT0	155	5775	9.697



## 10.2 Tune-up Power

### WLAN (5.2Gband)

Mode	Test channel	WLAN(AVG)
802.11a	Low	12±1dBm
	Mid	9±1dBm
	High	10±1dBm
802.11 n20-HT0	Low	11±1dBm
	Mid	9±1dBm
	High	10±1dBm
802.11 n40-HT0	Low	11±1dBm
	High	9±1dBm
802.11 ac20-VHT0	Low	10±1dBm
	Mid	11±1dBm
	High	9±1dBm
802.11 ac40-VHT0	Low	9±1dBm
	High	10±1dBm
802.11 ac80-VHT0	/	9±1dBm

### WLAN (5.8Gband)

Mode	Test channel	WLAN(AVG)
802.11a	Low	11±1dBm
	Mid	10±1dBm
	High	10±1dBm
802.11 n20-HT0	Low	10±1dBm
	Mid	10±1dBm
	High	11±1dBm
802.11 n40-HT0	Low	11±1dBm
	High	9±1dBm
802.11 ac20-VHT0	Low	10±1dBm
	Mid	10±1dBm
	High	10±1dBm
802.11 ac40-VHT0	Low	11±1dBm
	High	11±1dBm
802.11 ac80-VHT0	/	9±1dBm

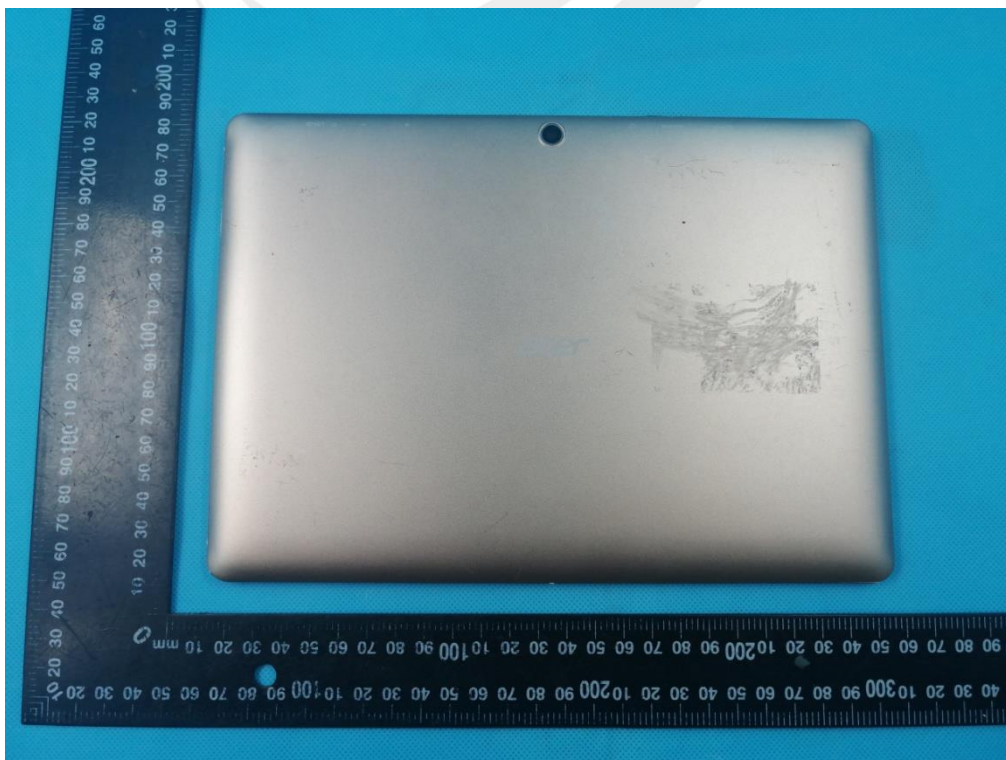
## 11. EUT and Test Setup Photo

### 11.1 EUT Photo

Front side



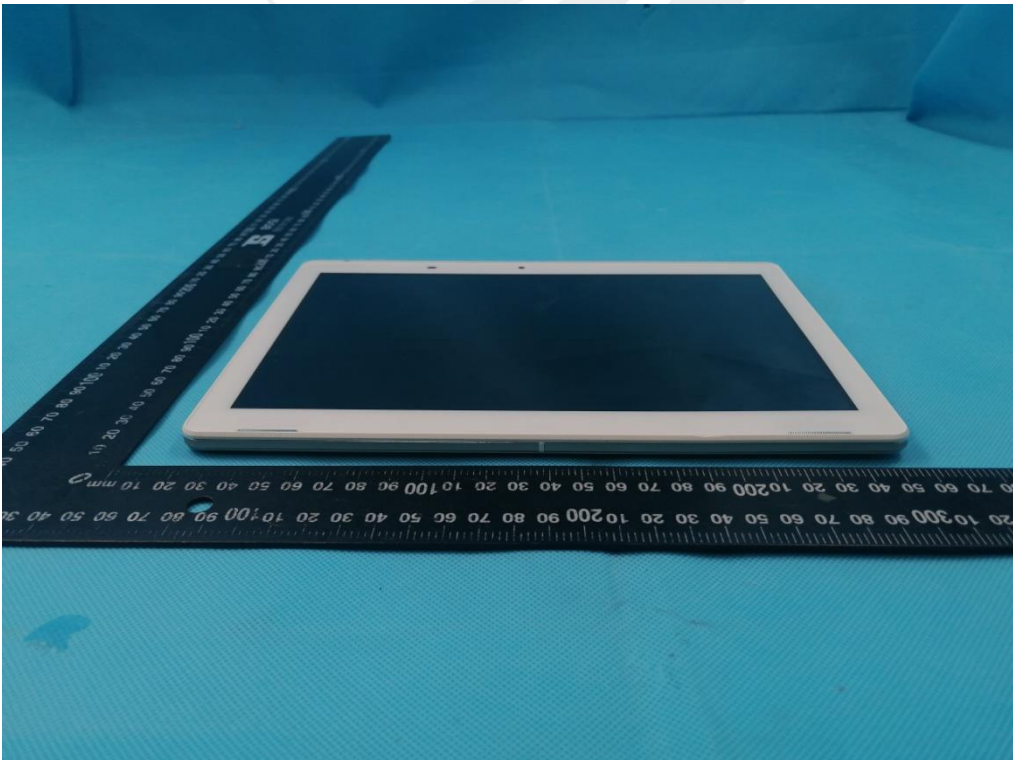
Back side



Top Edge



Bottom Edge



Left Edge



Right Edge





## 11.2 Setup Photo

Body Left(separation distance is 0mm)



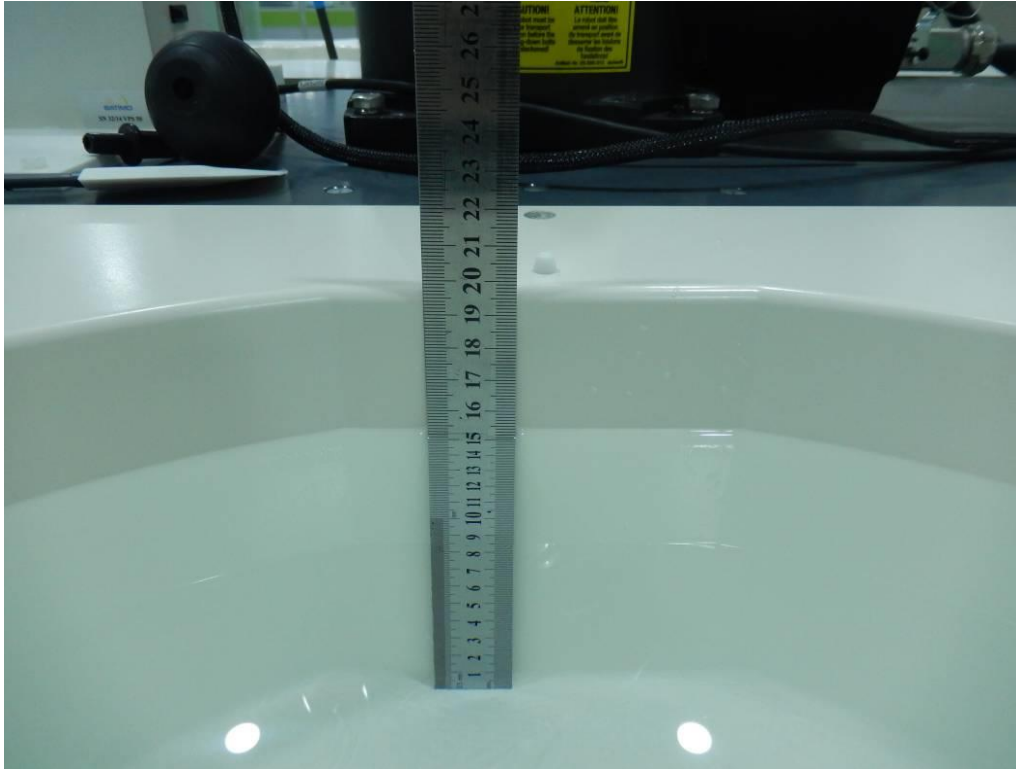
Top Edge(separation distance is 0mm)



Back Edge(separation distance is 0mm)



Liquid depth (15 cm)





## 12. SAR Result Summary

### 12.1 Body-worn and Hotspot SAR

Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch..	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle (%)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
5.2G WLAN	802.11 a	Back side	36	0.433	-1.09	13.00	12.07	100	<b>0.536</b>	1
		Left Edge	36	0.284	2.69	13.00	12.07	100	0.352	/
		Top Edge	36	0.178	-3.65	13.00	12.07	100	0.221	/

Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle (%)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
5.8G WLAN	802.11a	Back side	149	0.322	-1.38	12.00	11.40	100	<b>0.370</b>	2
		Left Edge	149	0.278	3.90	12.00	11.40	100	0.319	/
		Top Edge	149	0.185	1.76	12.00	11.40	100	0.212	/

#### Note:

- The test separation of all above table is 0mm.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
  - 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.
  - For WWAN: Scaled SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\*Tune-up Scaling Factor



### 13. Equipment List

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
2450MHzDipole	MVG	SID2450	SN 30/14 DIP2G450-335	2019.07.14	2020.08.14
Waveguide	SATIMO	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA32	2017.08.15	2020.08.14
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE2	SN 41/18 EPGO334	2020.06.03	2021.06.02
Dielectric Probe Kit	MVG	SCLMP	SN 32/14 OCPG67	2019.11.25	2020.11.24
Antenna	MVG	ANTA3	SN 07/13 ZNTA52	N/A	N/A
Phantom1	MVG	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM115	N/A	N/A
Phantom2	MVG	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM116	N/A	N/A
Phone holder	MVG	N/A	SN 32/14 MSH97	N/A	N/A
Laptop holder	MVG	N/A	SN 32/14 LSH29	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Agilent	99899	DC-18GHz	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	Narda	4226-20	3305	N/A	N/A
Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432810	2019.10.11	2020.10.10
Multi Meter	Keithley	Multi Meter 2000	4050073	2019.10.11	2020.10.10
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50140530	2019.10.09	2020.10.08
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515C	MY48360751	2019.10.09	2020.10.08
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	117239	2019.10.09	2020.10.08
Power Amplifier	DESAY	ZHL-42W	9638	2019.10.09	2020.10.08
Power Meter	R&S	NRP	100510	2019.10.16	2020.10.15
Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	QB43312265	2019.10.12	2020.10.11
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z11	101919	2019.10.12	2020.10.11
Power Sensor	HP	E9300A	US39210170	2019.10.09	2020.10.08
Temperature hygrometer	SuWei	SW-108	N/A	2019.10.13	2020.10.12
Thermograph	Elitech	RC-4	S/N EF7176501537	2019.10.11	2020.10.10

**Note:**

Per KDB 865664 D01, Dipole SAR Validation Verification, STS LAB has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On an annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value

Return-loss in within 20% of calibrated measurement

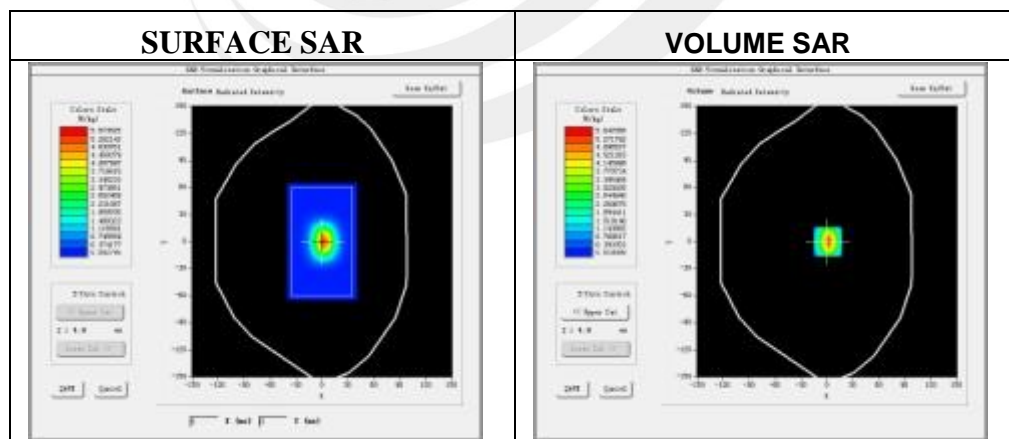
## Appendix A. System Validation Plots

### System Performance Check Data (5200MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)  
 Area scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm  
 Zoom scan resolution: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
 Date of measurement: 2020-06-16

#### Experimental conditions.

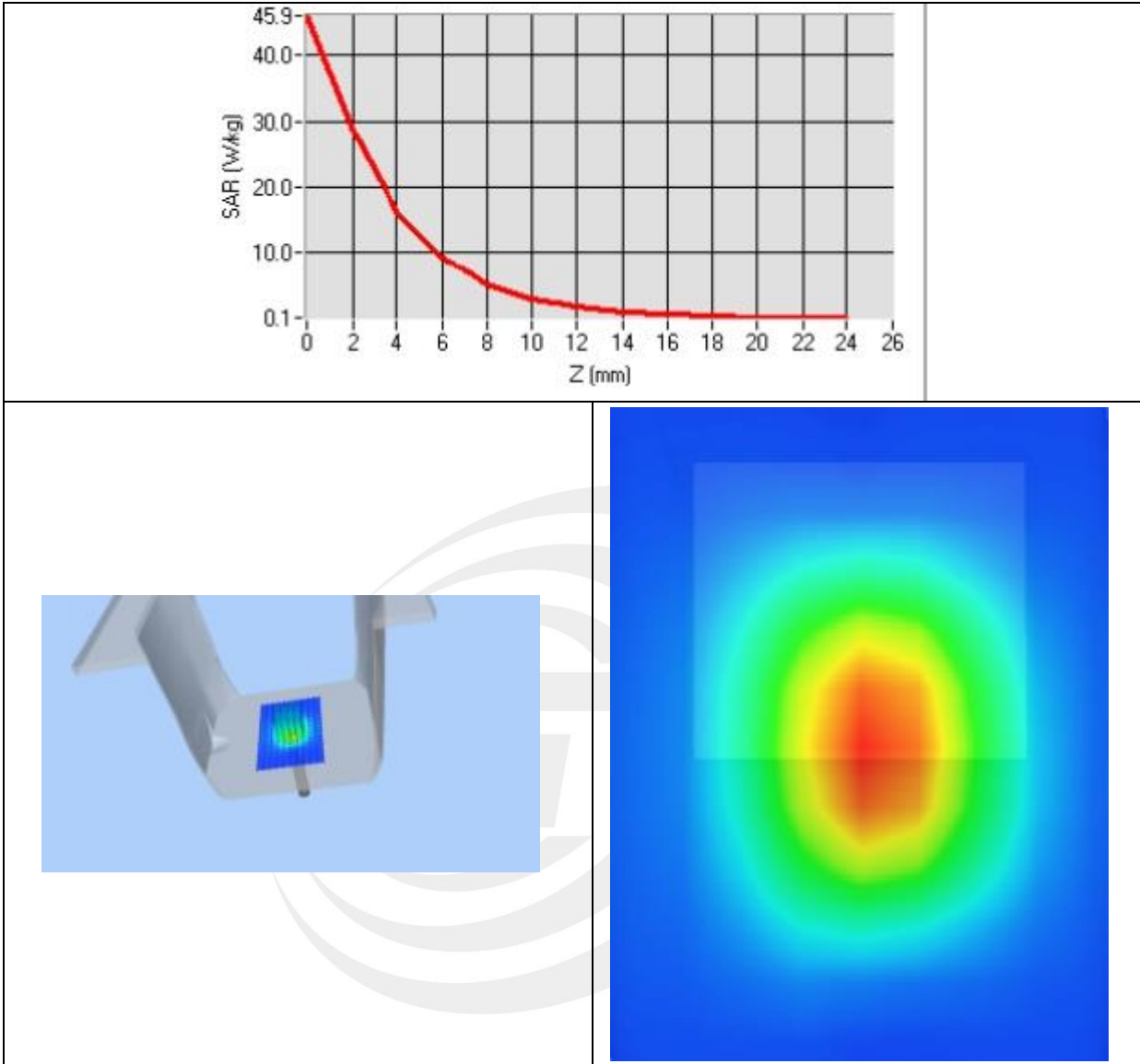
Device Position	Validation plane
Band	5200 MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	5200
Relative permittivity	48.7
Conductivity (S/m)	5.21
Power drift (%)	-0.61
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO334
ConvF	1.92
Crest factor:	1:1



Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=2.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	5.754573
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	15.868254

### Z Axis Scan



### System Performance Check Data (5800MHz Body)

Type: Dipole measurement (Complete)

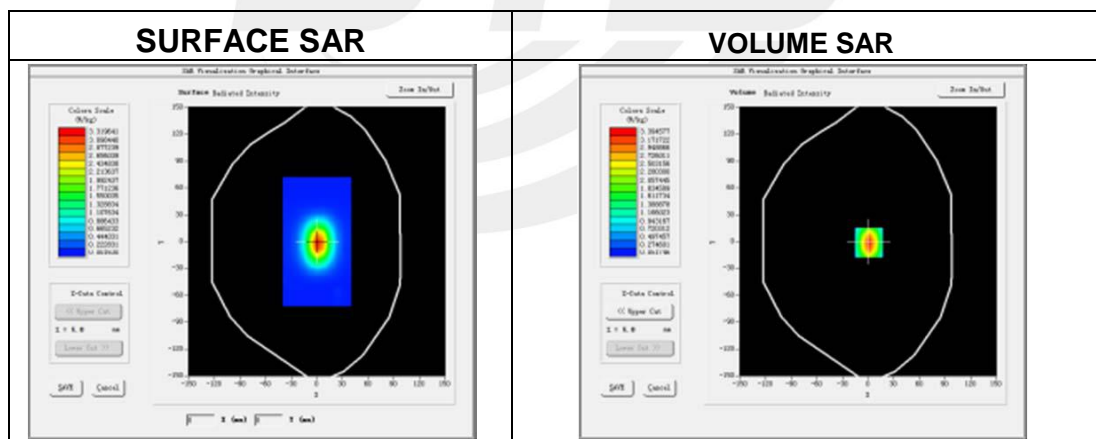
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Date of measurement: 2020-06-16

#### Experimental conditions.

Device Position	Validation plane
Band	5800 MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	5800
Relative permittivity	48.91
Conductivity (S/m)	6.08
Power drift (%)	1.47
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO334
ConvF	2.16
Crest factor:	1:1

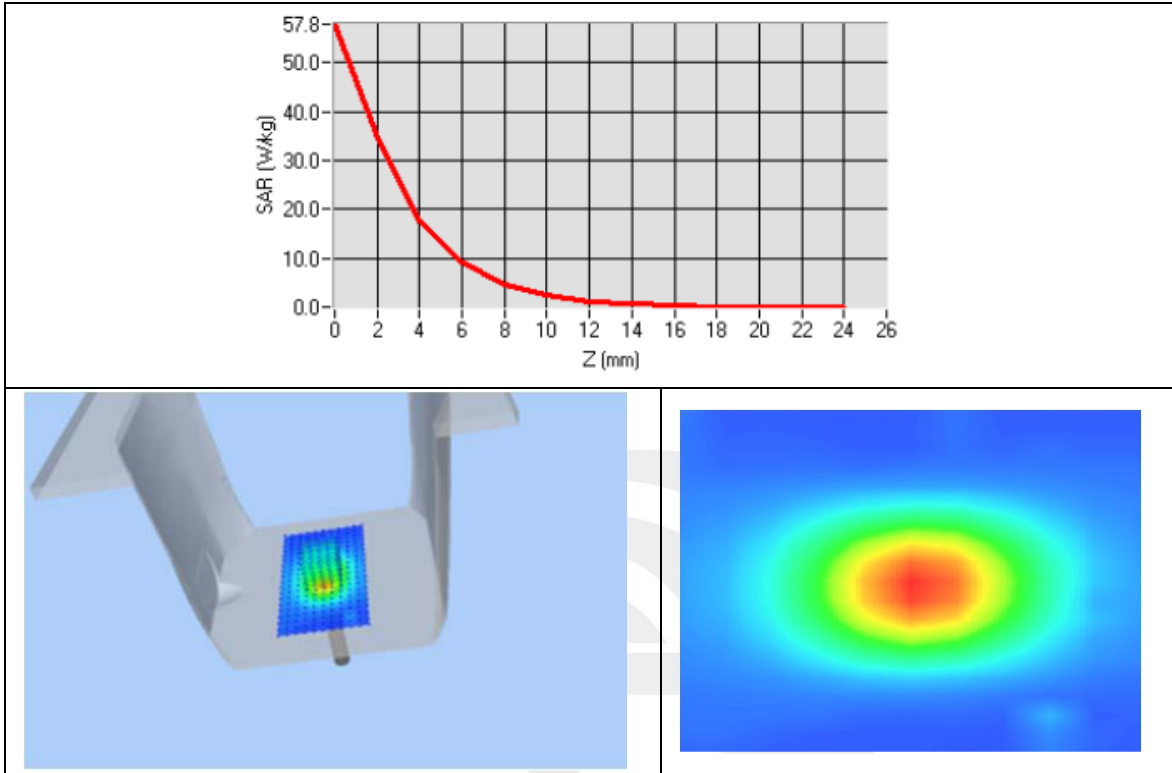


Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=2.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	6.165448
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	18.354458



### Z Axis Scan



## Appendix B. SAR Test Plots

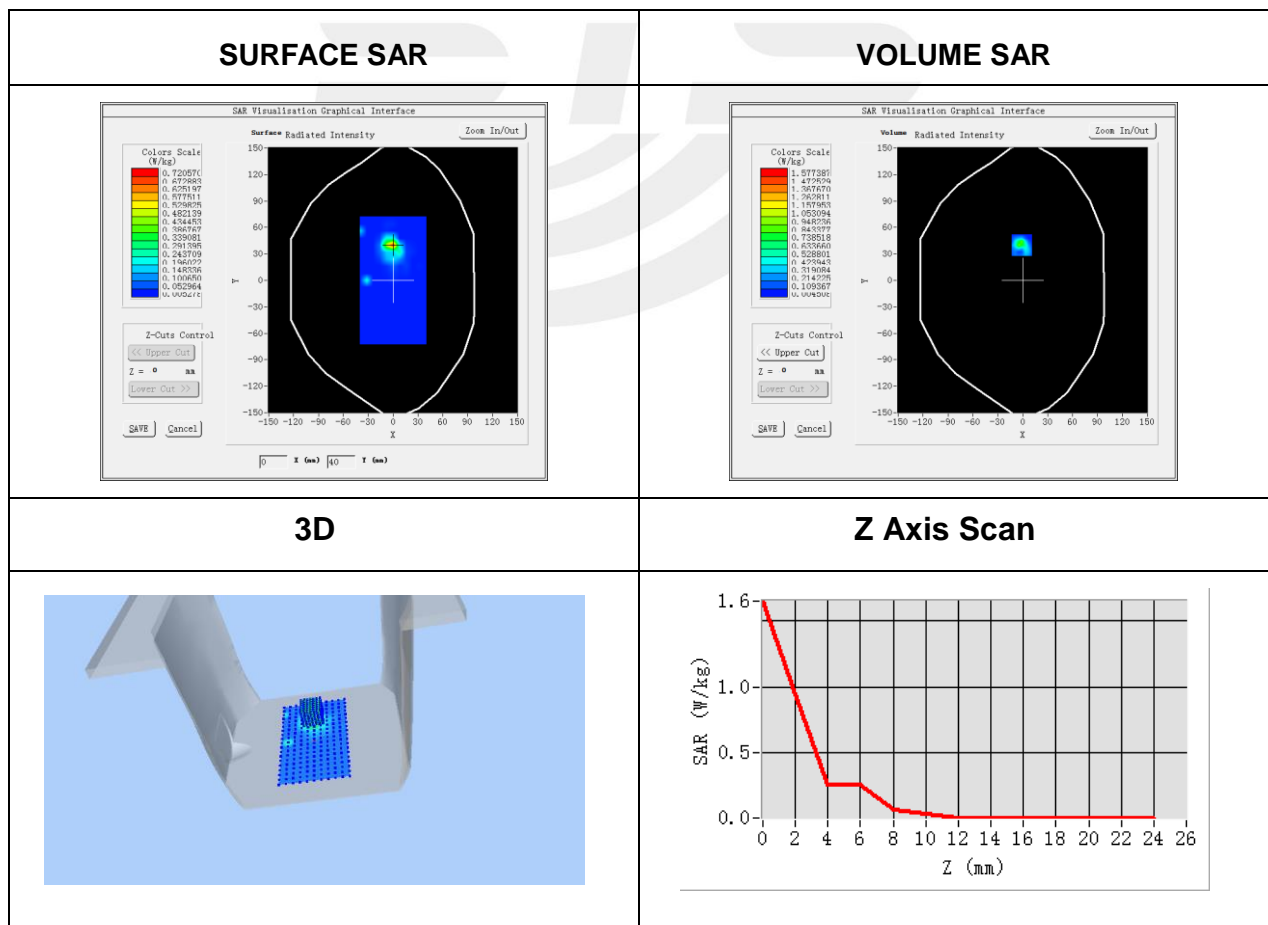
### Plot 1: DUT: Tablet PC; EUT Model: Acer One 10 T8-129L

Test Date	2020-06-16
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO334
ConvF	1.92
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body back
Band	IEEE 802.11ac ISM
Signal	IEEE802.ac (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	5180
Relative permittivity (real part)	48.7
Conductivity (S/m)	5.21
Variation (%)	1.980000

Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=40.00

SAR Peak: 1.82 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.107566
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.432783



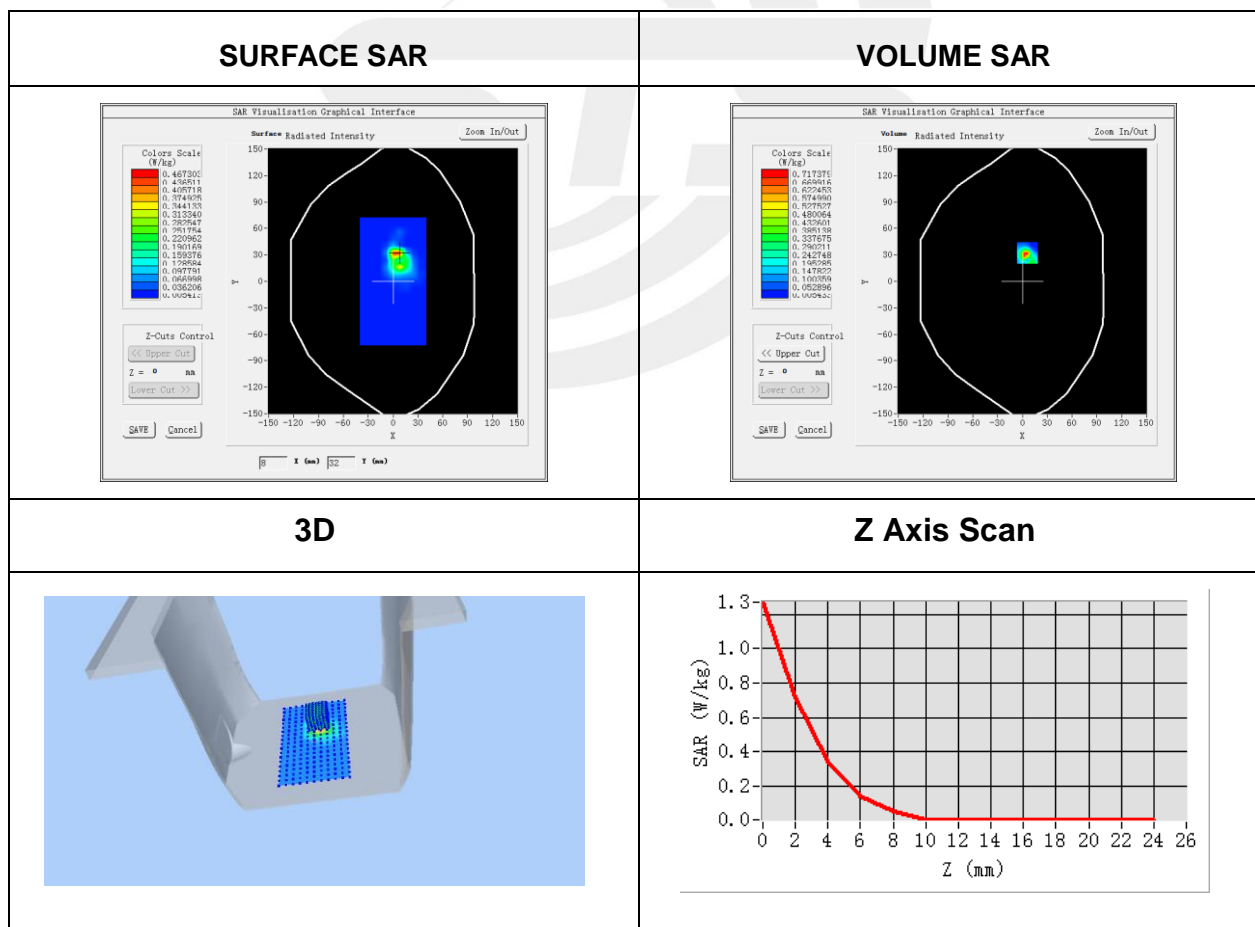
### Plot 2: DUT: Tablet PC; EUT Model: Acer One 10 T8-129L

Test Date	2020-06-16
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO334
ConvF	1.92
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body back
Band	IEEE 802.11a ISM
Signal	IEEE802.a (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	5745
Relative permittivity (real part)	48.91
Conductivity (S/m)	6.08
Variation (%)	-0.78

Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=32.00

SAR Peak: 1.51 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.078504
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.321568



## Appendix C. Probe Calibration And Dipole Calibration Report

Refer the appendix Calibration Report.



※※※※END OF THE REPORT※※※※

