

# **SAR Test Report**

Report No.: AGC14075241101FH01

FCC ID : 2A2UNG11P00

**APPLICATION PURPOSE**: Original Equipment

**PRODUCT DESIGNATION**: Automatic Frequency Hopping Digital System

**BRAND NAME** : FLYSKY

**MODEL NAME** : FS-G11P, G11P

**APPLICANT**: ShenZhen FLYSKY Technology Co., Ltd

**DATE OF ISSUE** : Nov. 21, 2024

IEEE Std. 1528:2013

**STANDARD(S)** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2§2.1093

IEEE Std C95.1 ™-2005

**REPORT VERSION**: V1.1

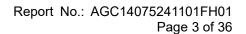
Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.



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# Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	1	Nov. 19, 2024	Invalid	Initial Release
V1.1	1 <sup>st</sup>	Nov. 21, 2024	Valid	Added series models

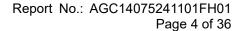




	Test Report Certification
Applicant Name	ShenZhen FLYSKY Technology Co., Ltd
Applicant Address	16F, Huafeng Building, No. 6006 Shennan Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Manufacturer Name	ShenZhen FLYSKY Technology Co.,Ltd
Manufacturer Address	16F, Huafeng Building, No. 6006 Shennan Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Factory Name	Dongguan Flysky RC Model technology Co.,Ltd
Factory Address	West building 3, Huangjinyuan Ind Park, Qiaoli North Gate, Changping Town, Dongguan ,China
Product Designation	Automatic Frequency Hopping Digital System
Brand Name	FLYSKY
Model Name	FS-G11P
Series Model	G11P
Declaration Difference	All the same except for the model name.
EUT Voltage	DC 6~9V(2S lithium battery)
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2013 FCC 47 CFR Part 2§2.1093 IEEE Std C95.1 ™-2005
Date of receipt of test item	Nov. 07, 2024
Test Date	Nov. 15, 2024
Report Template	AGCRT-US-2.4G/SAR (2021-04-20)

Note: The results of testing in this report apply to the product/system which was tested only.

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# 1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Frequency Band	Highest Reported 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	SAR Test Limit
Frequency Band	Body-worn with 0mm separation	(W/Kg)
2.4G- Antenna 1	0.100	1.6
2.4G- Antenna 2	0.246	1.0
SAR Test Result	PASS	

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/Kg) specified in IEEE Std. 1528:2013; FCC 47CFR § 2.1093; IEEE/ANSI C95.1:2005 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04



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# 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

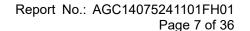
2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Designation	Automatic Frequency Hopping Digital System
Test Model	FS-G11P
Hardware Version	V1.0
Software Version	V1.0.1
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Antenna Type	Integral Antenna
2.4G	
Operation Frequency	2406~2472MHZ
Antenna Gain	Antenna 1: 2.54dBi; Antenna 2: 3.22dBi
Type of modulation	GMSK
Max. AV Power	Antenna 1: 10.20dBm; Antenna 2: 9.79dBm
Power supply	DC 6~9V(2S lithium battery)

Note: 1. The sample used for testing is end product.

2. The test sample has no any deviation to the test method of standard mentioned in page 1.

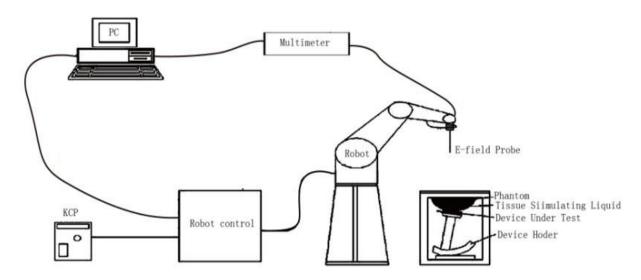
Product	Туре	· -	
Product	□ Production unit	☐ Identical Prototype	





## 3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

# 3.1. The SATIMO system used for performing compliance tests consists of following items



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

- The PC. It controls most of the bench devices and stores measurement data. A computer running WinXP and the Opensar software.
- The E-Field probe. The probe is a 3-axis system made of 3 distinct dipoles. Each dipole returns a voltage in function of the ambient electric field.
- · The Keithley multimeter measures each probe dipole voltages.
- · The SAM phantom simulates a human head. The measurement of the electric field is made inside the phantom.
- · The liquids simulate the dielectric properties of the human head tissues.
- · The network emulator controls the mobile phone under test.
- The validation dipoles are used to measure a reference SAR. They are used to periodically check the bench to make sure that there is no drift of the system characteristics over time.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.



#### 3.2. COMOSAR E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SATIMO. 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. SATIMO conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528 and relevant KDB files.) The calibration data are in Appendix D.

#### Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

	0050	
Model	SSE2	
Manufacture	MVG	
Identification No.	2023-EPGO-414	
Frequency	0.15GHz-7.5GHz Linearity:±0.08dB(0.15GHz-7.5GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/kg-100W/kg Linearity:±0.08dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:330mm Length of individual dipoles:2mm Maximum external diameter:8mm Probe Tip external diameter:2.5mm Distance between dipoles/ probe extremity:1mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measureme (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only compliance testing for frequencies up 30%.	probe which enables

#### 3.3. Robot

The COMOSAR system uses the KUKA robot from SATIMO SA (France). For the 6-axis controller COMOSAR system, the KUKA robot controller version from SATIMO is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)

High reliability (industrial design)

Jerk-free straight movements

Low ELF interference (the closed metallic

construction shields against motor control fields)

6-axis controller



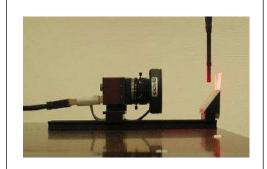


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# 3.4. Video Positioning System

The video positioning system is used in OpenSAR to check the probe. Which is composed of a camera, LED, mirror and mechanical parts. The camera is piloted by the main computer with firewire link. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

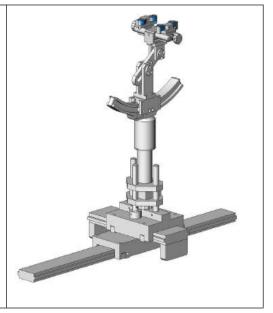


#### 3.5. Device Holder

The COMOSAR 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 COMOSAR device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity

 $\epsilon r$  =3 and loss tangent  $\delta$  = 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.





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#### 3.6. SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

Left head Right head 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.



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## 4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

# 4.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in 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 occupational/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 given mass density ( $\rho$ ). 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 can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

$$SAR = c_h \frac{dT}{dt}\Big|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
ch is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;

 $\frac{dT}{dt}$  | t=0 is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second



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#### 4.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

#### Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.7mm This distance cannot be smaller than the distance os sensor calibration points to probe tip as `defined in the probe properties,

#### Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in SATIMO software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in db) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2db range is required in IEEE Standard 1528, whereby 3db is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan) If one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximum are detected, the number of Zoom Scan has to be increased accordingly.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$	
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°	
	≤2 GHz: ≤15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm	
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.		

## Step 3: Zoom Scan

Zoom Scan are used to assess the peak spatial SAR value within a cubic average volume containing 1g abd 10g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures points(refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1g and 10g and displays these values next to the job's label.



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#### Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB865664 d01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx <sub>Zoom</sub> , Δy <sub>Zoom</sub>			$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm 2 - 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: Δz <sub>Zoom</sub> (n)		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	$\begin{array}{c} \Delta z_{Z00m}(1)\text{: between} \\ 1^{st} \text{ two points closest} \\ \text{to phantom surface} \\ \\ \Delta z_{Z00m}(n>1)\text{:} \\ \text{between subsequent} \\ \text{points} \end{array}$		≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
			$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n\text{-}1)$	
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 draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

#### Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the same settings. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

<sup>\*</sup> When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 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.

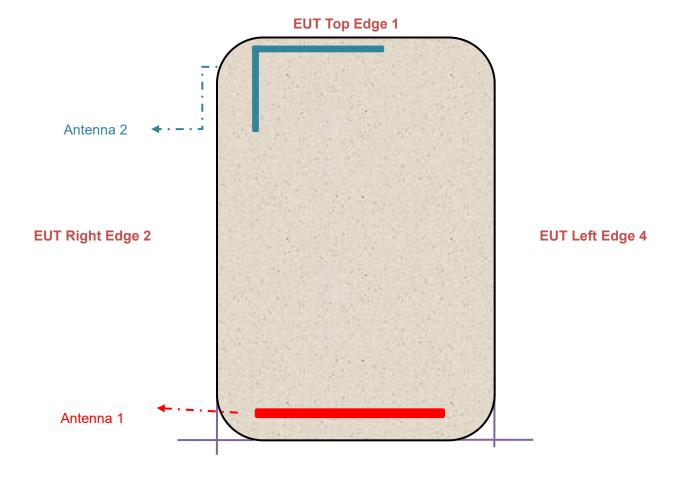


# 4.3. RF Exposure Conditions

Test Configuration and setting:

The device is automatic frequency hopping digital system which support 2.4G with two antennas, and cannot transmit simultaneously.

For 2.4G testing, the EUT is configured with the 2.4G continuous TX tool through engineering command. EUT Antenna Location (the back view):



**EUT Bottom Edge 3** 



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The Body SAR measurement positions of each band are as below:

Test Configurations	Antenna to edges/surface	SAR required	
Antenna 1:			
Back	<25mm	Yes	
Front	>25mm	No	
Edge 1 (Top)	>25mm	No	
Edge 2 (Right)	<25mm	Yes	
Edge 3 (Bottom)	<25mm	Yes	
Edge 4 (Left)	<25mm Yes		
Antenna 2:			
Back	<25mm	Yes	
Front	>25mm	No	
Edge 1 (Top)	<25mm	Yes	
Edge 2 (Right)	<25mm	Yes	
Edge 3 (Bottom)	>25mm	No	
Edge 4 (Left)	>25mm	No	

Note: SAR is measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge.



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# 5. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

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 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 10% are listed in 6.2

5.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight) Frequency (MHz)	Water	Nacl	Polysorbate 20	DGBE	1,2 Propanediol	Triton X-100
2450 Head	71.88	0.16	0.0	7.99	0.0	19.97

## 5.2. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 have been incorporated in the following table. The body tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 have been incorporated in the following table.

Target Frequency	he	ad	body			
(MHz)	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)		
300	45.3	0.87	45.3	0.87		
450	43.5	0.87	43.5	0.87		
835	41.5	0.90	41.5	0.90		
900	41.5	0.97	41.5	0.97		
915	41.5	1.01	41.5	1.01		
1450	40.5	1.20	40.5	1.20		
1610	40.3	1.29	40.3	1.29		
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	40.0	1.40		
2450	39.2	1.80	39.2	1.80		
3000	38.5	2.40	38.5	2.40		

( $\epsilon r$  = relative permittivity,  $\sigma$  = conductivity and  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3)



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#### 5.3. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using SATIMO Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6.

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 2450MHz									
	Fr.	Dielectric Para	Dielectric Parameters (±10%)						
	(MHz)	εr39.2(35.28-43.12)	δ[s/m]1.80(1.62-1.98)	Temp [ºC]	Test time				
Head	Head 2406	39.45	1.73		Nov. 15, 2024				
	2440	38.97	1.75	21.1					
	2450	38.62	1.77	21.1					
	2472	37.64	1.79						



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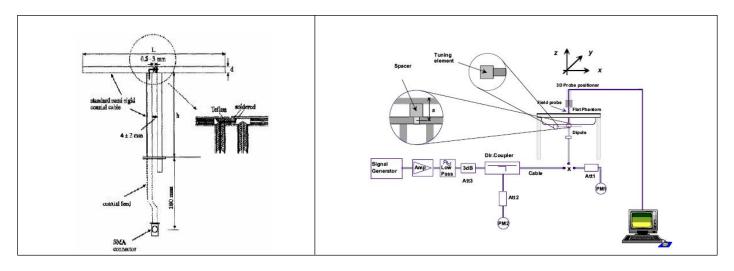
## SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

## 6.1. SAR System Check Procedures

SAR system check is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device. The same SAR probe(s) and tissue-equivalent media combinations used with each specific SAR system for system verification must be used for device testing. When multiple probe calibration points are required to cover substantially large transmission bands, independent system verifications are required for each probe calibration point. A system verification must be performed before each series of SAR measurements using the same probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium. Additional system verification should be considered according to the conditions of the tissue-equivalent medium and measured tissue dielectric parameters, typically every three to four days when the liquid parameters are remeasured or sooner when marginal liquid parameters are used at the beginning of a series of measurements.

Each SATIMO system is equipped with one or more system check kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software, enable the user to conduct the system 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 check setup is shown as below.

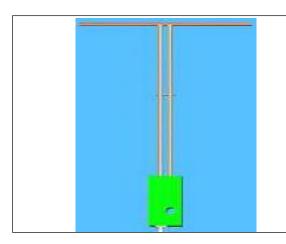




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# 6.2. SAR System Check

# 6.2.1. Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of IEEE. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
2450MHz	51.5	30.4	3.6

# 6.2.2. System Check Result

System Performance Check at 2450MHz for Head									
Validation Kit: SN 29/15 DIP 2G450-393									
Frequency Val		get (W/Kg)		ce Result 0%)	Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp.	Test time	
[MHz]	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	[°C]		
2450	54.32	24.25	48.888-59.752	21.825-26.675	51.13	22.08	21.1	Nov. 15, 2024	

#### Note:

(1) We use a CW signal of 18dBm for system check, and then all SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power. The result must be within  $\pm 10\%$  of target value.



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# 7. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in Back and 4 edges.

## 7.1. Body Part Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to 0mm



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# 8. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

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

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit (W/kg)
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60
Spatial Average SAR (Whole body)	0.08
Spatial Peak SAR (Limbs)	4.0



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# 9. TEST FACILITY

Test Site	Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd
Location	1-2/F, Building 19, Junfeng Industrial Park, Chongqing Road, Heping Community, Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Designation Number	CN1259
FCC Test Firm Registration Number	975832
A2LA Cert. No.	5054.02
Description	Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd is accredited by A2LA



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# 10. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Software version	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
SAR Probe	MVG	2023-EPGO-414	N/A	Apr. 30, 2024	Apr. 29, 2025
Phantom	SATIMO	SN_4511_SAM90	N/A	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid	SATIMO	N/A	N/A	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1350784	N/A	May 24, 2024	May 23, 2025
SAR Software	SATIMO-OpenSAR	N/A	OpenSAR V4_02_32	N/A	N/A
Dipole	SATIMO SID2450	SN 29/15 DIP 2G450-393	N/A	Apr. 28,2022	Apr. 27,2025
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	US41461365	V5.03	May 24, 2024	May 23, 2025
EXA Signal Analyzer	Agilent / N9010A	MY53470504	N/A	May 28, 2024	May 27, 2025
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVL6	101443	3.2	Jul. 24, 2024	Jul. 23, 2025
Attenuator	Warison /WATT-6SR1211	S/N:WRJ34AYM2F1	N/A	June 06, 2024	June 05, 2025
Attenuator	Mini-circuits / VAT-10+	31405	N/A	June 06, 2024	June 05, 2025
Amplifier	AS0104-55_55	1004793	N/A	N/A	N/A
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C5571-10	SN99463	N/A	Feb. 01, 2024	Jan. 31, 2026
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C6026-10	SN99482	N/A	Feb. 01, 2024	Jan. 31, 2026
Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	104604	N/A	May 24, 2024	May 23, 2025
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	100323	N/A	Jun. 05, 2024	Jun. 04, 2025
Power Viewer	R&S	V2.3.1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calibration standard parts for network sub - port	R&S/ ZV-Z132	N/A	V2.3.1.0	Nov. 10, 2024	Nov. 09, 2025
Thermometer	DigiMate/TP677	3811930452	N/A	June 06, 2024	June 05, 2025

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

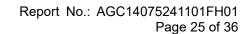
- 1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- 2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- 3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
- 4. Impedance is within  $5\Omega$  of calibrated measurement.



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# 11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

M	easurement ι	SATIMO Und				10 gram			
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
Measurement System		(+- 70)	Dist.				(+-70)	(+-70)	
Probe calibration	E.2.1	7.000	N	1	1	1	7.000	7.000	00
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.090	R	$\sqrt{3}$	√0.5	√0.5	0.037	0.037	α
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	0.090	R	$\sqrt{3}$	√0.5	√0.5	0.037	0.037	×
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.577	0.577	×
Linearity	E.2.4	0.890	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.514	0.514	α
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.577	0.577	α
Modulation response	E2.5	3.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.732	1.732	ox
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	α
Response Time	E.2.7	0.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.000	0.000	ox
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.400	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.808	0.808	00
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.732	1.732	00
RF ambient conditions-reflections	E.6.1	3.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.732	1.732	~
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.400	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.808	0.808	α
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.400	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.808	0.808	o
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.300	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.328	1.328	o
Test sample Related									
Test sample positioning	E.4.2	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.600	2.600	α
Device holder uncertainty	E.4.1	3	N	1	1	1	3.000	3.000	o
Output power variation—SAR drift measurement	E.2.9	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.887	2.887	o
SAR scaling	E.6.5	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.887	2.887	o
Phantom and tissue parameter	rs					_			
Phantom shell uncertainty—shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.309	2.309	ox
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.900	1.596	α
Liquid conductivity measurement	E.3.3	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	3.120	2.840	α
Liquid permittivity measurement	E.3.3	5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.150	1.300	N
Liquid conductivity—temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	1.126	1.025	o
Liquid permittivity—temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.5	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.332	0.375	N
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.526	10.341	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				21.052	20.682	





		ATIMO Uno							
System	Validation			averaged	over 1 gran	n / 10 gram.			
Uncertainty Component  Measurement System	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
	F 0.4	7 000	N.		1		7.000	7.000	Т
Probe calibration	E.2.1	7.000	N	1	1	1	7.000	7.000	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.090	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.052	0.052	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	0.090	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.000	0.000	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.577	0.577	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.890	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.514	0.514	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	E2.5	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	8
System validation source					•				
Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	E.6.4	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.4	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	8,E.6.6	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	$\infty$
Phantom and set-up									
Phantom shell uncertainty—shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	E.3.3	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	E.3.3	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	М
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	E.3.4	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	E.3.4	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	М
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.459	10.272	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				20.917	20.545	



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Sv	stem Check	SATIMO Uno				/ 10 gram				
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi	
Measurement System										
Probe calibration drift	E.2.1.3	0.500	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞	
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.090	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	0.090	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	×	
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	×	
Linearity	E.2.4	0.890	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
Modulation response	E2.5	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.021	N	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	$\infty$	
Response Time	E.2.7	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
RF ambient conditions-reflections	E.6.1	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞	
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$	
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞	
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	00	
System check source (dipole)		•	•		•	•	•			
Deviation of experimental dipoles	E.6.4	2.0	N	1	1	1	2.00	2.00	∞	
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.4	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞	
Dipole axis to liquid distance	8,E.6.6	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	$\infty$	
Phantom and tissue parameter	rs									
Phantom shell uncertainty—shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞	
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞	
Liquid conductivity measurement	E.3.3	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	∞	
Liquid permittivity measurement	E.3.3	5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.15	1.30	М	
Liquid conductivity—temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	1.13	1.02	∞	
Liquid permittivity—temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.5	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	М	
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				5.562	5.203		
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				11.124	10.406		



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# 12. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

#### 2.4G RF OUTPUT POWER

Test Mode	Antenna	Frequency[MHz]	PK Power[dBm]	AV Power[dBm]	Duty Cycle [%]
TX	Ant1	2406	10.73	9.02	57.10
TX	Ant2	2406	10.05	8.34	63.24
TX	Ant1	2440	11.89	9.98	62.63
TX	Ant2	2440	11.35	9.52	53.29
TX	Ant1	2472	11.80	10.20	60.28
TX	Ant2	2472	11.48	9.79	61.06



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#### 13. TEST RESULTS

## 13.1. SAR Test Results Summary

13.1.1. Test position and configuration

- 1. The EUT is automatic frequency hopping digital system.
- 2. SAR test method is request:
  - (1) Lab. use the head liquid with a separation of 0mm at flat phantom to test Body SAR.

## 13.1.2. Operation Mode

- 3. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06 ,for each exposure position, if the highest 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
- 4. Per KDB 865664 D01 v01r04,for each frequency band, if the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8W/Kg, testing for repeated SAR measurement is required, that the highest measured SAR is only to be tested. When the SAR results are near the limit, the following procedures are required for each device to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns by repeating the highest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.
  - (1) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq$ 0.8W/Kg, repeat that measurement once.
  - (2) 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.
  - (3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first and second repeated measurement is  $\geq$  1.5 W/Kg and ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second measurement is  $\geq$  1.20.
- 5. Maximum Scaling SAR in order to calculate the Maximum SAR values to test under the standard Peak Power, Calculation method is as follows: Maximum Scaling SAR =tested SAR (Max.) ×[maximum turn-up power (mw)/ maximum measurement output power(mw)]



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#### 13.1.3. Test Result

SAR MEASUREN	SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (cr	m):>15			Rela	ative Humid	dity (%): 59	.8			
Product: Automatic Frequency Hopping Digital System										
Test Mode: 2.4G	Test Mode: 2.4G									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit W/kg	
Antenna 1										
Back	GMSK	69	2440	-0.16	0.012	10.20	9.98	0.013	1.6	
Edge 2 (Right)	GMSK	69	2440	0.25	0.013	10.20	9.98	0.014	1.6	
Edge 3 (Bottom)	GMSK	01	2406	0.18	0.076	10.20	9.02	0.100	1.6	
Edge 3 (Bottom)	GMSK	69	2440	-0.04	0.067	10.20	9.98	0.070	1.6	
Edge 3 (Bottom)	GMSK	133	2472	0.11	0.075	10.20	10.20	0.075	1.6	
Edge 4 (Left)	GMSK	69	2440	-0.17	0.016	10.20	9.98	0.017	1.6	
Antenna 2										
Back	GMSK	69	2440	-0.23	0.053	9.80	9.52	0.057	1.6	
Edge 1(Top)	GMSK	01	2406	-0.15	0.176	9.80	8.34	0.246	1.6	
Edge 1(Top)	GMSK	69	2440	0.19	0.166	9.80	9.52	0.177	1.6	

#### Note:

Edge 1(Top)

Edge 2 (Right)

0.21

-0.20

0.119

0.011

9.80

9.80

9.79

9.52

0.119

0.012

1.6

1.6

2472

2440

133

69

**GMSK** 

**GMSK** 

<sup>(1)</sup> When the 1-g Reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498.

<sup>(2)</sup> Plots are only shown for the bold marked worst case SAR results



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# APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM CHECK DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: Nov. 15, 2024

System Check Head 2450 MHz

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type: SID 2450

Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=2.16 Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 38.62$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

Ambient temperature (°C):21.3, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

## **SATIMO Configuration**

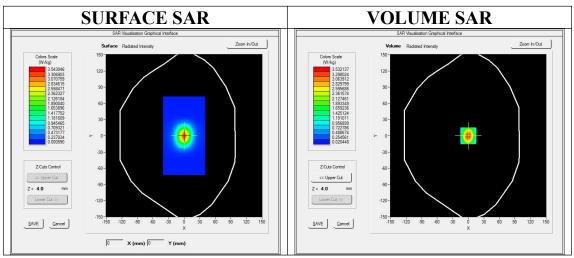
Probe: SSE2; Calibrated: Apr. 30, 2024; Serial No.: 2023-EPGO-414

• Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: SAM twin phantom

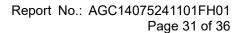
• Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_32

Configuration/System Check 2450MHz Head/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm Configuration/System Check 2450MHz Head/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=5mm,dy=5mm, dz=5mm

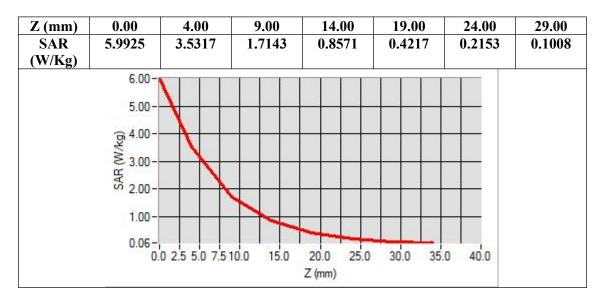


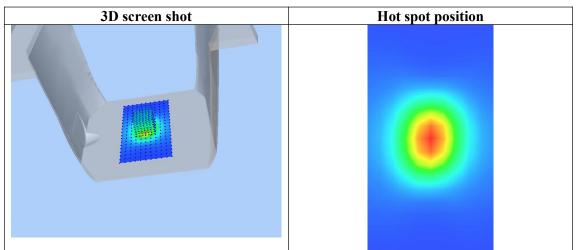
Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00 SAR Peak: 5.93 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.393284
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.225813











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## APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

2.4G Antenna 1

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: Nov. 15, 2024

2.4G Low- Edge 3 (Bottom) (GMSK)

DUT: Automatic Frequency Hopping Digital System; Type: FS-G11P

Communication System: 2.4G; Communication System Band: 2.4G; Duty Cycle: 57.10%; Conv.F=2.16;

Frequency: 2406 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.73 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 39.45$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):21.3, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 21.1

#### **SATIMO Configuration:**

Probe: SSE2; Calibrated: Apr. 30, 2024; Serial No.: 2023-EPGO-414

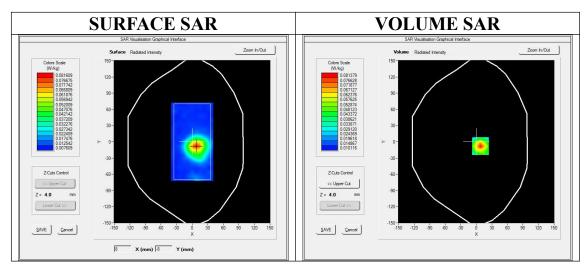
• Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

• Phantom: SAM twin phantom

• Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_32

Configuration/2.4G Low- Edge 3 (Bottom) /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm Configuration/2.4G Low- Edge 3 (Bottom) /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=5mm,dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Edge 3 (Bottom)
Band	2.4G
Channels	Low
Signal	Crest factor: 1.75

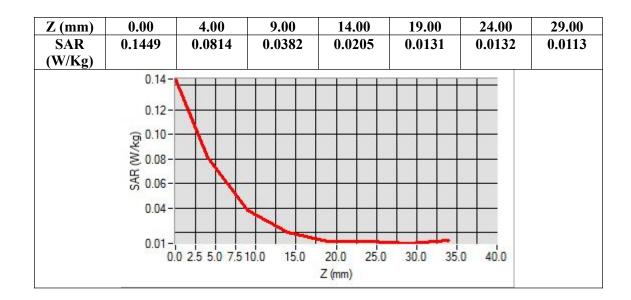


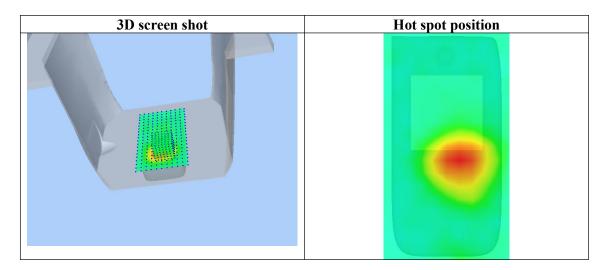
Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=-8.00 SAR Peak: 0.14 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.038481
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.075718











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2.4G Antenna 2

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: Nov. 15, 2024

2.4G Low- Edge 1(Top) (GMSK)

DUT: Automatic Frequency Hopping Digital System; Type: FS-G11P

Communication System: 2.4G; Communication System Band: 2.4G; Duty Cycle: 63.24%; Conv.F=2.16;

Frequency: 2406 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.73$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 39.45$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):21.3, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 21.1

#### **SATIMO Configuration:**

Probe: SSE2; Calibrated: Apr. 30, 2024; Serial No.: 2023-EPGO-414

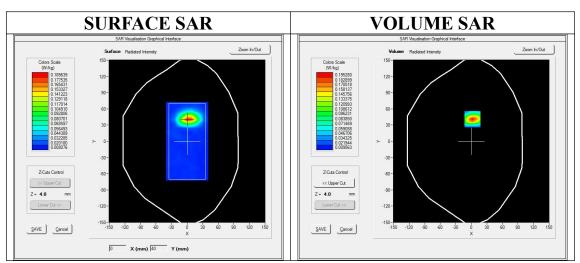
• Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

· Phantom: SAM twin phantom

Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_32

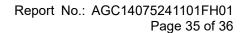
Configuration/2.4G Low- Edge 1(Top)/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm Configuration/2.4G Low- Edge 1(Top) /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Edge 1(Top)
Band	2.4G
Channels	Low
Signal	Crest factor: 1.58

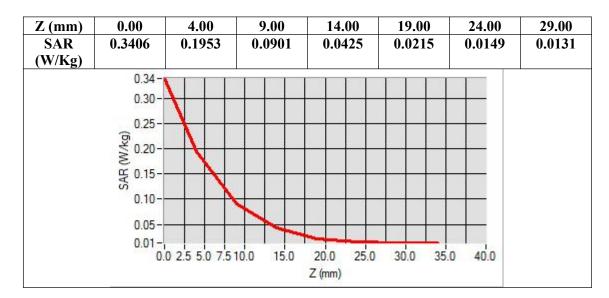


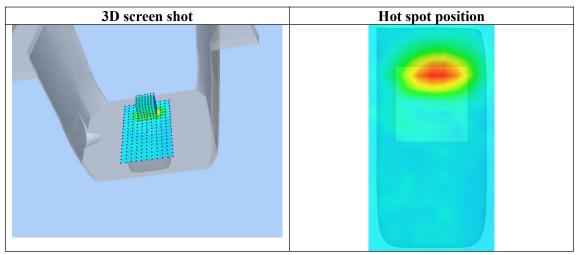
Maximum location: X=2.00, Y=41.00 SAR Peak: 0.35 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.076781
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.176313











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# APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Refer to Attached files.

# APPENDIX D. CALIBRATION DATA

Refer to Attached files.

----END OF REPORT----



# Conditions of Issuance of Test Reports

- 1. All samples and goods are accepted by the Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd (the "Company") solely for testing and reporting in accordance with the following terms and conditions. The company provides its services on the basis that such terms and conditions constitute express agreement between the company and any person, firm or company requesting its services (the "Clients").
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- 3. The Company shall not be called or be liable to be called to give evidence or testimony on the Report in a court of law without its prior written consent, unless required by the relevant governmental authorities, laws or court orders.
- 4. In the event of the improper use of the report as determined by the Company, the Company reserves the right to withdraw it, and to adopt any other additional remedies which may be appropriate.
- 5. Samples submitted for testing are accepted on the understanding that the Report issued cannot form the basis of, or be the instrument for, any legal action against the Company.
- 6. The Company will not be liable for or accept responsibility for any loss or damage however arising from the use of information contained in any of its Reports or in any communication whatsoever about its said tests or investigations.
- 7.Clients wishing to use the Report in court proceedings or arbitration shall inform the Company to that effect prior to submitting the sample for testing.
- 8. The Company is not responsible for recalling the electronic version of the original report when any revision is made to them. The Client assumes the responsibility to providing the revised version to any interested party who uses them.
- 9. Subject to the variable length of retention time for test data and report stored hereinto as otherwise specifically required by individual accreditation authorities, the Company will only keep the supporting test data and information of the test report for a period of six years. The data and information will be disposed of after the aforementioned retention period has elapsed. Under no circumstances shall we provide any data and information which has been disposed of after retention period. Under no circumstances shall we be liable for damage of any kind, including (but not limited to) compensatory damages, lost profits, lost data, or any form of special, incidental, indirect, consequential or punitive damages of any kind, whether based on breach of contract of warranty, tort (including negligence), product liability or otherwise, even if we are informed in advance of the possibility of such damages.