

# TEST REPORT

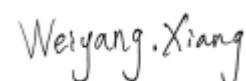
## For SAR

Report No. .... : **CHTEW22050132** Report verification:   
Project No. .... : **SHT2204062803EW**  
FCC ID .... : **2A3JW-SAPPHIRE**  
Applicant's name .... : **Eitan Medical Ltd.**  
Address .... : 29 Yad Haruzim St. P.O. Box 8639 Netanya 4250529, Israel  
Test item description .... : **SappireConnect**  
Trade Mark .... : Sapphire Connect  
Model/Type reference .... : SapphireConnect  
Listed Model(s) .... : -  
Standard .... : **FCC 47 CFR Part2.1093**  
**IEEE Std C95.1: 1999 Edition**  
**IEEE Std 1528: 2013**  
Date of receipt of test sample .... : Apr. 22, 2022  
Date of testing .... : Apr. 23, 2022- May. 23, 2022  
Date of issue .... : May. 24, 2022  
Result .... : **PASS**

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( position+printedname+signature) .... : Manager: Hans Hu



Testing Laboratory Name .... : **Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd**

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*The test report merely correspond to the test sample.*

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## 1 . Statement of Compliance

Maximum Reported SAR (W/kg @1g)		
Type	Test setting	PCT
Body	Dist.= 5mm	0.514

Note:

1. This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg@1g) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and IEEE Std C95.1,
2. This device had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528 and FCC KDB publications.

## 2 . Test Standards and Report version

### 2.1. Test Standards

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[FCC 47 Part 2.1093](#): Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices.

[IEEE Std C95.1, 1999 Edition](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz

[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.

FCC published RF exposure KDB procedures:

[865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04](#): SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01](#): Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02](#): SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

[648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

[941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01](#): SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices

[941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices

[941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01](#): SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

[TCB workshop](#) April, 2019; Page 19, Tissue Simulating Liquids (TSL)

### 2.2. Report version

Revision No.	Date of issue	Description
N/A	2022-05-24	Original

### 3. Summary

#### 3.1. Client Information

Applicant:	Eitan Medical Ltd.
Address:	29 Yad Haruzim St. P.O. Box 8639 Netanya 4250529, Israel
Manufacturer:	Eitan Medical Ltd.
Address:	29 Yad Haruzim St. P.O. Box 8639 Netanya 4250529, Israel

#### 3.2. Product Description

Main unit	
Name of EUT:	SappireConnect
Trade Mark:	SappireConnect
Model No.:	SappireConnect
Listed Model(s):	-
Power supply:	DC 3.7V from Battery
Hardware version:	1
Software version:	16
Device Dimension:	Length x Width x Thickness (mm): 145 x 75 x2
Device Category:	Portable
Product stage:	Production unit
RF Exposure Environment:	General Population/Uncontrolled
HTW test sample No.:	YPHT22040628005
Support SIM card quantity: <sup>#1</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single card <input type="checkbox"/> Double card
Ancillary unit	
Battery information: <sup>#2</sup>	3.7Vdc, 850mAh

Note:

#2: The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power.

### 3.3. RF Specification Description

<b>GSM</b>				
Operation Band:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM850	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PCS1900		
Support type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPRS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGPRS		
Modulation type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GMSK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8PSK		
Power Class:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM850: Class 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PCS1900: Class 1		
Device Class:	B			
GPRS Multi-Slot Class:	12			
EGPRS Multi-Slot Class:	12			
<i>Note:</i>				
<i>This device doesn't support DTM (Dual Transfer Mode).</i>				
<b>LTE - NB IoT/Category NB</b>				
Operation Band:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Band 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Band 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Band 12		
Support type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NB IoT/Category NB			
Modulation type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QPSK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BPSK		
Power Class:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Class 2		
<i>Note:</i>				
<i>This device doesn't support SV-LTE (1xRTT-LTE).</i>				
<b>LTE - eMTC/Category M</b>				
Operation Band:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Band 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Band 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Band 12		
Support type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eMTC/Category M			
Modulation type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QPSK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16QAM		
Power Class:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Class 2		
<i>Note:</i>				
<i>This device doesn't support SV-LTE (1xRTT-LTE).</i>				

### 3.4. Testing Laboratory Information

Laboratory Name	Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd.	
Laboratory Location	1/F, Bldg 3, Hongfa Hi-tech Industrial Park, Genyu Road, Tianliao, Gongming, Shenzhen, China	
Connect information:	<p>Tel: 86-755-26715499 E-mail: <a href="mailto:cs@szhtw.com.cn">cs@szhtw.com.cn</a> <a href="http://www.szhtw.com.cn">http://www.szhtw.com.cn</a></p>	
Qualifications	Type	Accreditation Number
	FCC	762235

### 3.5. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Ambient temperature	18 °C to 25 °C
Ambient humidity	30%RH to 70%RH
Air Pressure	950-1050mbar

#### 4. Equipments Used during the Test

Used	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal. date (YY-MM-DD)	Due date (YY-MM-DD)
●	Data Acquisition Electronics DAE <sub>x</sub>	SPEAG	DAE4	1549	2022/04/12	2023/04/11
●	E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3748	2021/12/29	2022/12/28
●	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	137681	2021/05/27	2022/05/26
● Tissue-equivalent liquids Validation						
●	Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1267	N/A	N/A
○	Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-12	1130	N/A	N/A
●	Network analyzer	Keysight	E5071C	MY46733048	2021/09/17	2022/09/16
● System Validation						
○	System Validation Antenna	SPEAG	CLA-150	4024	2021/01/25	2024/01/24
○	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D450V3	1102	2021/01/20	2024/01/19
●	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D750V3	1180	2021/01/22	2024/01/21
●	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D835V2	4d238	2021/01/22	2024/01/21
●	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1750V2	1164	2021/01/22	2024/01/21
●	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d226	2021/01/22	2024/01/21
○	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	1009	2021/01/25	2024/01/24
○	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2600V2	1150	2021/01/25	2024/01/24
○	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1273	2021/01/26	2024/01/25
●	Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	114360	2021/08/05	2022/08/04
●	Power Viewer for Windows	R&S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
●	Power sensor	R&S	NRP18A	101010	2021/08/05	2022/08/04
●	Power sensor	R&S	NRP18A	101386	2021/05/27	2022/05/26
●	Power Amplifier	BONN	BLWA 0160-2M	1811887	2021/11/11	2022/11/10
●	Dual Directional Coupler	Mini-Circuits	ZHDC-10-62-S+	F975001814	2021/11/11	2022/11/10
●	Attenuator	Mini-Circuits	VAT-3W2+	1819	2021/11/11	2022/11/10
●	Attenuator	Mini-Circuits	VAT-10W2+	1741	2021/11/11	2022/11/10

Note:

1. The Probe, Dipole and DAE calibration reference to the Appendix E and F.
2. Referring to KDB865664 D01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipole are also not physically damaged or repaired during the interval.

## 5. **Measurement Uncertainty**

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be  $\leq 30\%$ , for a confidence interval of  $k = 2$ . If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

Therefore, the measurement uncertainty is not required.

## 6. SAR Measurement System Configuration

## 6.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

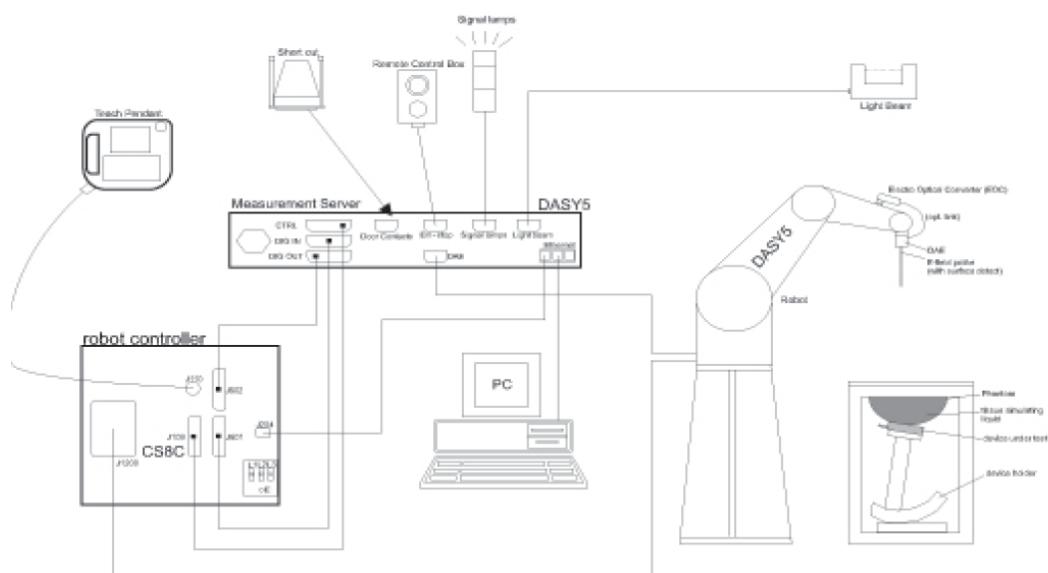
Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

The device holder for handheld Mobile Phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



## 6.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

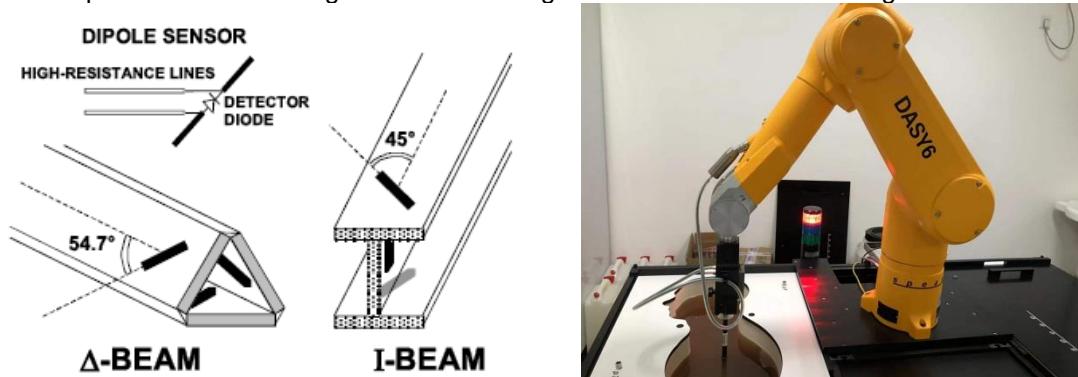
### ● Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 W/kg; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 6 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

### ◆ Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



### 6.3. Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM-Twin Phantom

### 6.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

## 7. SAR Test Procedure

### 7.1. Scanning Procedure

#### Step 1: 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. Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm of the phantom inner surface that is closest to the DUT. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of 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 DASY 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 2 dB range is required in IEEE Standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

#### Area Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v04

	$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \text{ mm} \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	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 $\leq$ 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 Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1g and 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 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

#### Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v04

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$ , $\Delta y_{Zoom}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm $2 - 3$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		$\leq 5$ mm  $3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\leq 3$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm  $3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 3$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\geq 28$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\geq 25$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\geq 22$ mm

Note:  $\delta$  is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.

\* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is  $\leq 1.4$  W/kg,  $\leq 8$  mm,  $\leq 7$  mm and  $\leq 5$  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.

### 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 last Power Reference Measurement. 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. The SAR drift shall be kept within  $\pm 5$  %.

## 7.2. Data Storage and Evaluation

### Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [W/kg], [mW/cm<sup>2</sup>], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

### Data Evaluation

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	Sensitivity:	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	Conversion factor:	ConvFi
	Diode compression point:	Dcp <i>i</i>
Device parameters:	Frequency:	f
	Crest factor:	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity:	σ
	Density:	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

Vi: compensated signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )

Ui: input signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )

cf: crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp*i*: diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$E - \text{fieldprobes} : E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes} : H_i = \sqrt{V_i \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}}$$

Vi: compensated signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )

Norm*i*: sensor sensitivity of channel ( i = x, y, z ),  
[mV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>] for E-field Probes

ConvF: sensitivity enhancement in solution

aij: sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f: carrier frequency [GHz]

Ei: electric field strength of channel i in V/m

Hi: magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

SAR: local specific absorption rate in W/kg

Etot: total field strength in V/m

$\sigma$ : conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

$\rho$ : equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

## 8. Dielectric Property Measurements & System Check

### 8.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium used during measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized.

The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements. The parameters should be re-measured after each 3-4 days of use; or earlier if the dielectric parameters can become out of tolerance; for example, when the parameters are marginal at the beginning of the measurement series.

The dielectric constant ( $\epsilon_r$ ) and conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) of typical tissue-equivalent media recipes are expected to be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the required target values; but for SAR measurement systems that have implemented the SAR error compensation algorithms documented in IEEE Std 1528, to automatically compensate the measured SAR results for deviations between the measured and required tissue dielectric parameters, the tolerance for  $\epsilon_r$  and  $\sigma$  may be relaxed to  $\pm 10\%$ . This is limited to frequencies  $\leq 3$  GHz.

#### Tissue Dielectric Parameters

FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Tissue dielectric parameters for Body		
Target Frequency (MHz)	body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
1750	40.1	1.37
1800-2000	40.0	1.40
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
5200	36.0	4.66
5300	35.9	4.76
5500	35.6	4.96
5600	35.5	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27

**Measurement Results:**

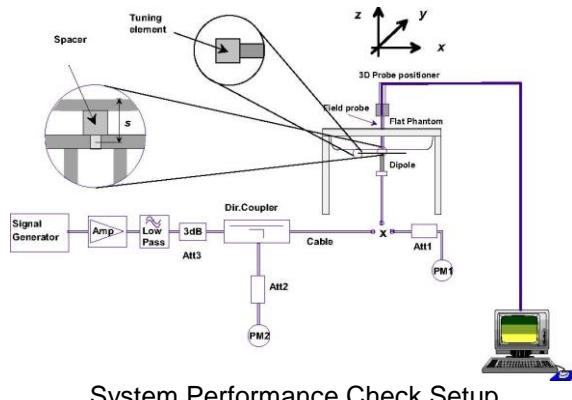
Dielectric performance of body tissue simulating liquid									
Frequency (MHz)	$\epsilon_r$		$\sigma$ (S/m)		Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ )	Limit	Temp (°C)	Date
	Target	Measured	Target	Measured					
750	41.90	41.12	0.890	0.863	-1.86%	-3.03%	±5%	22.4	2022/5/19
835	41.50	40.96	0.900	0.906	-1.30%	0.67%	±5%	22.4	2022/5/19
1750	40.10	39.06	1.370	1.389	-2.59%	1.39%	±5%	22.4	2022/5/20
1900	40.00	38.87	1.400	1.406	-2.83%	0.43%	±5%	22.4	2022/5/20

## 8.2. System Check

SAR system verification 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 re-measured or sooner when marginal liquid parameters are used at the beginning of a series of measurements.

### System Performance Check Measurement Conditions:

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the TWIN SAM or ELI phantom, shell thickness:  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  mm (bottom plate) filled with Body or Head simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be  $\geq 15.0$  cm for SAR measurements  $\leq 3$  GHz and  $\geq 10.0$  cm for measurements  $> 3$  GHz.
- The DASY system with an E-Field Probe was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10 mm (above 1 GHz) and 15 mm (below 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15 mm was aligned with the dipole.  
For 5 GHz band - The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 10 mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 7x7x7 (below 3 GHz) and/or 8x8x7 (above 3 GHz) fine cube was chosen for the cube.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.



System Performance Check Setup

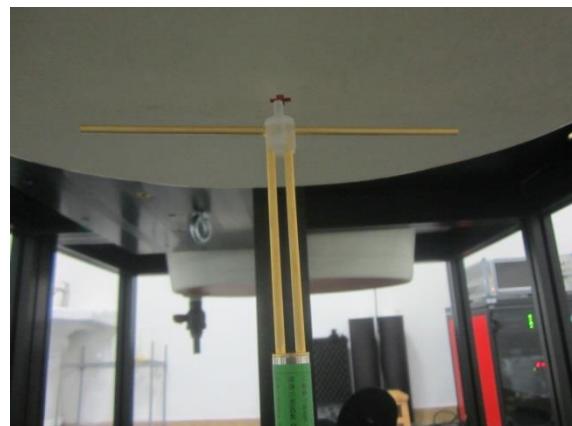


Photo of Dipole Setup

**Measurement Results:**

body											
Frequency (MHz)	1g SAR			10g SAR			Delta (1g)	Delta (10g)	Limit	Temp (°C)	Date
	Target 1W	Normalize to 1W	Measured 250mW	Target 1W	Normalize to 1W	Measured 250mW					
750	8.43	8.00	2.00	5.59	5.32	1.33	-5.10%	-4.83%	±10%	22.2	2022/5/19
835	9.39	9.60	2.40	6.14	6.32	1.58	2.24%	2.93%	±10%	22.2	2022/5/19
1750	36.40	37.88	9.47	19.20	20.76	5.19	4.07%	8.13%	±10%	22.2	2022/5/20
1900	39.80	38.88	9.72	20.30	20.76	5.19	-2.31%	2.27%	±10%	22.2	2022/5/20

**Note:**

*The 1-g and 10-g SAR measured with a reference dipole, using the required tissue-equivalent medium at the test frequency, must be within ±10% of the manufacturer calibrated dipole SAR target.*

**Plots of System Performance Check****SystemPerformanceCheck-750MHz**

Communication System: UID 0, A-CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.863$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.116$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3748; ConvF(8.82, 8.82, 8.82) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 12/29/2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Head/d=15mm, Pin=250mW, dist=1.4mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (51x121x1):**

Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.31 W/kg

**Head/d=15mm, Pin=250mW, dist=1.4mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:**

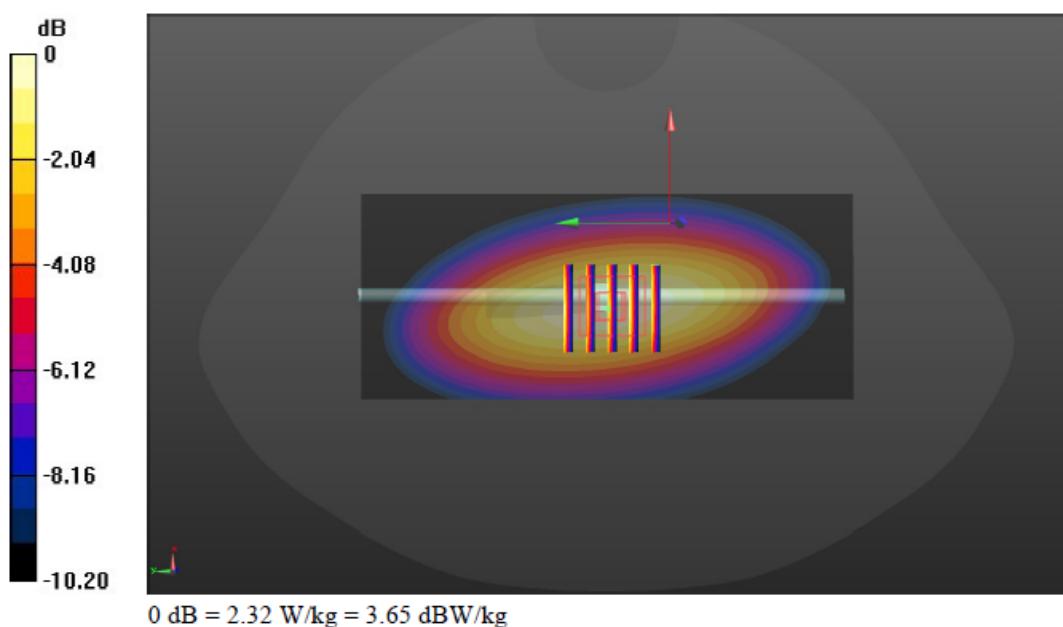
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.25 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.96 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.32 W/kg



## System Performance Check-835MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.906$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.959$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3748; ConvF(8.48, 8.48, 8.48) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 12/29/2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Head/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.80 W/kg

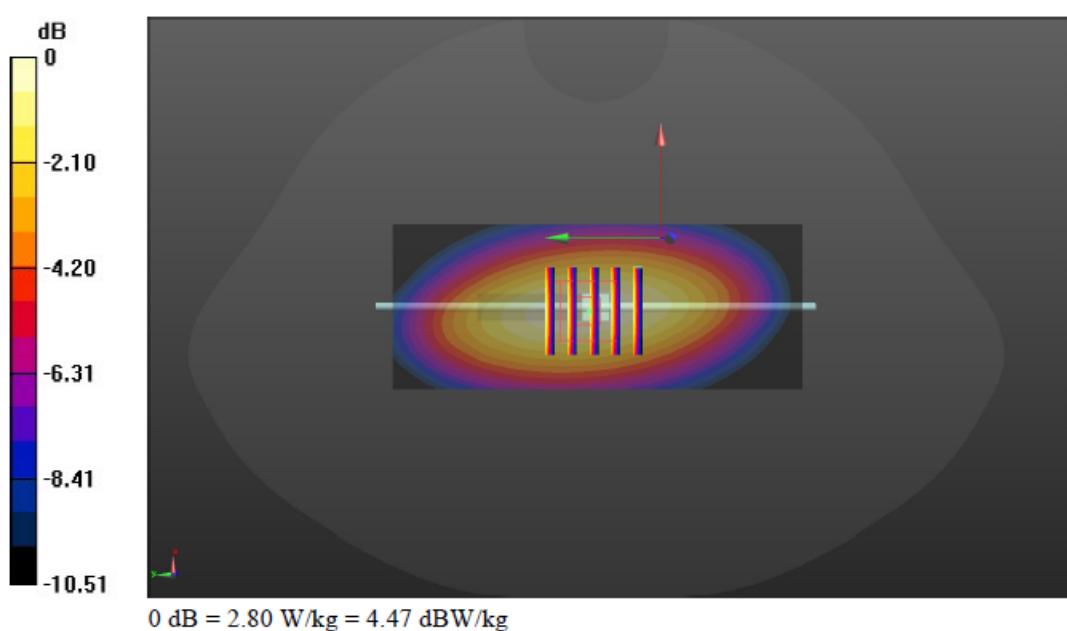
**Head/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.85 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 W/kg



## System Performance Check-1750MHz

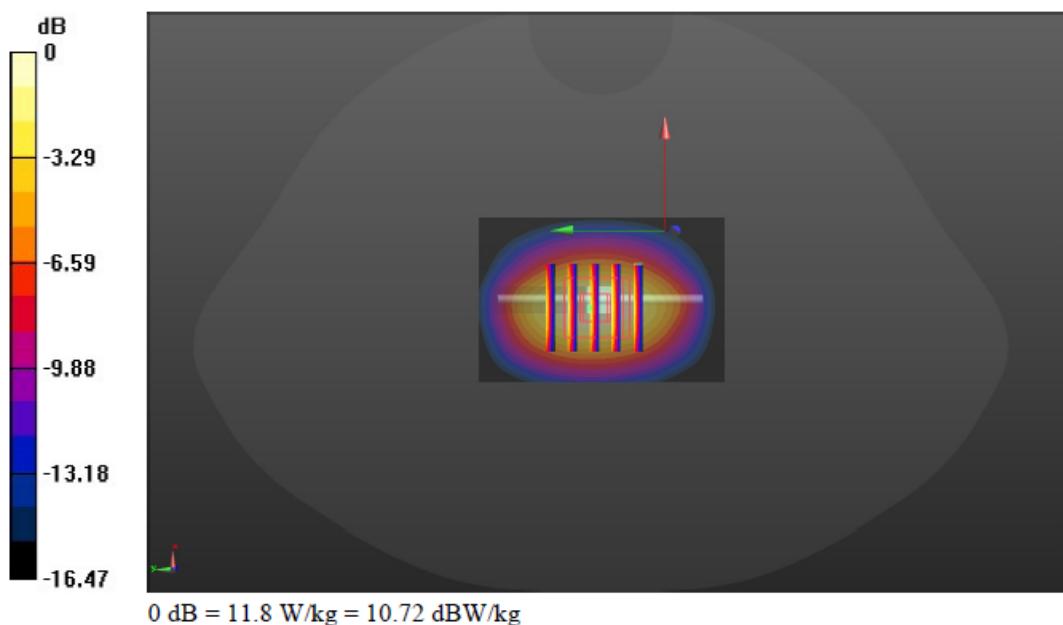
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.389$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.061$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient Temperature: 22.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3748; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 12/29/2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Head/d=10mm,Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.0 W/kg

**Head/d=10mm,Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 88.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.4 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = 9.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 W/kg  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 W/kg



**System Performance Check-1900MHz**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.406$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.873$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 22.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3748; ConvF(7.18, 7.18, 7.18) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 12/29/2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Head/d=10mm,Pin=250mW /Area Scan (41x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.8 W/kg

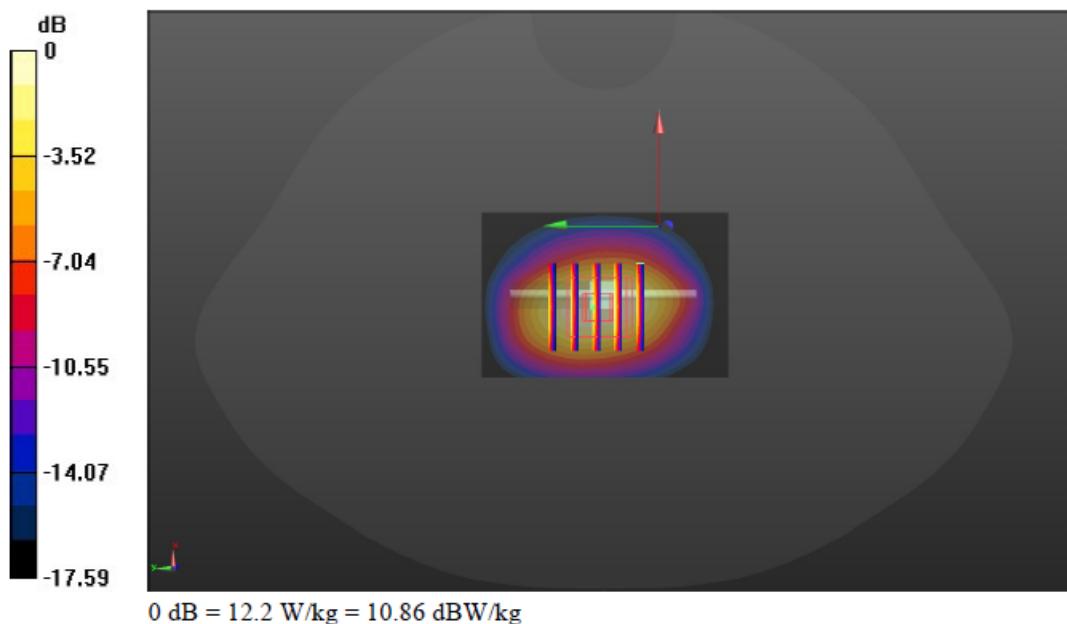
**Head/d=10mm,Pin=250mW /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.2 W/kg



## 9. SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093.

Type Exposure	Limit (W/kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure Environment	Occupational/ Controlled Exposure Environment
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for head and trunk)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for limb)	4.0	20.0

*Note:*

1. *Population/Uncontrolled Environments: are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.*
2. *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).*

## **10. Conducted Power Measurement Results and Tune-up**

Please refer to Appendix Report

Note:

### **GSM**

1. Per KDB 447498 D04, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and Body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS modes is determined by the source-base time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested.
3. Per KDB941225 D01, for hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested.

### **LTE**

#### **General:**

1. CMW500 base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel, bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RBoffsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.

## LTE (TDD) Considerations

- According to KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices, for Time-Division Duplex (TDD) systems, SAR must be tested using a fixed periodic duty factor according to the highest transmission duty factor implemented for the device and supported by the defined 3GPP LTE TDD configurations.
- SAR was tested with the highest transmission duty factor (63.33%) using Uplink-downlink configuration 0 and Special subframe configuration 7.
- LTE TDD Bands support 3GPP TS 36.211 section 4.2 for Type 2 Frame Structure and Table 4.2-2 for uplinkdownlink configurations and Table 4.2-1 for Special subframe configurations.

**Table 4.2-1: Configuration of special subframe (lengths of DwPTS/GP/UpPTS)**

Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in downlink			Extended cyclic prefix in downlink		
	DwPTS	UpPTS		DwPTS	UpPTS	
		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
0	6592·T <sub>s</sub>	(1+X)·2192·T <sub>s</sub>	(1+X)·2560·T <sub>s</sub>	7680·T <sub>s</sub>	(1+X)·2192·T <sub>s</sub>	(1+X)·2560·T <sub>s</sub>
1	19760·T <sub>s</sub>			20480·T <sub>s</sub>		
2	21952·T <sub>s</sub>			23040·T <sub>s</sub>		
3	24144·T <sub>s</sub>			25600·T <sub>s</sub>		
4	26336·T <sub>s</sub>			7680·T <sub>s</sub>		
5	6592·T <sub>s</sub>			20480·T <sub>s</sub>	(2+X)·2192·T <sub>s</sub>	(2+X)·2560·T <sub>s</sub>
6	19760·T <sub>s</sub>			23040·T <sub>s</sub>		
7	21952·T <sub>s</sub>			12800·T <sub>s</sub>		
8	24144·T <sub>s</sub>			-	-	-
9	13168·T <sub>s</sub>			-	-	-
10	13168·T <sub>s</sub>	13152·T <sub>s</sub>	12800·T <sub>s</sub>	-	-	-

**Table 4.2-2: Uplink-downlink configurations**

Uplink-downlink configuration	Downlink-to-Uplink Switch-point periodicity	Subframe number									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D

Calculated Duty Cycle = Extended cyclic prefix in uplink x (Ts) x # of S + # of U

Example for Calculated Duty Cycle for Uplink-Downlink Configuration 0:

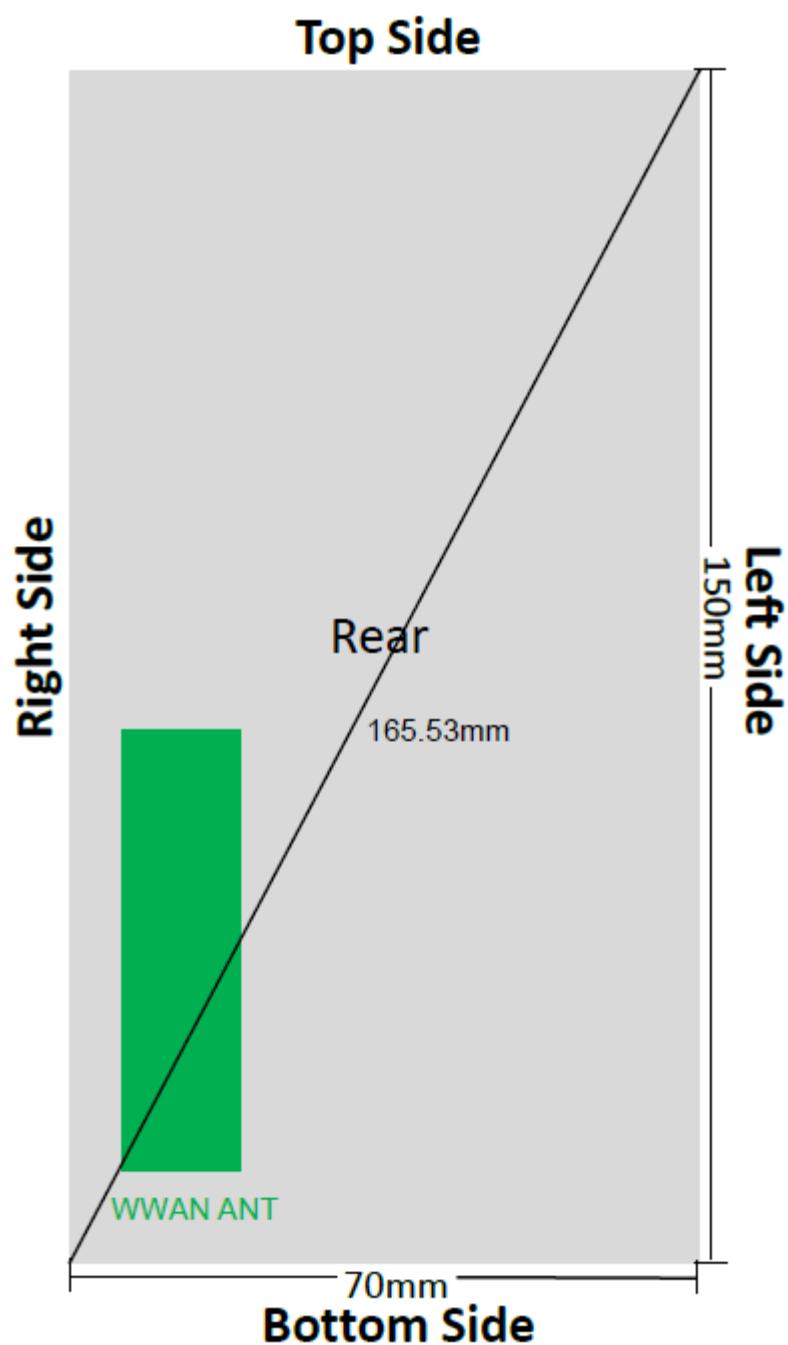
Calculated Duty Cycle =  $5120 \times [1/(15000 \times 2048)] \times 2 + 6 \text{ ms} = 63.33\%$

where

Ts =  $1/(15000 \times 2048)$  seconds

This device supports uplink-downlink configurations 0-6. The configuration with highest duty cycle was used-configuration 0 at 63.3% duty cycle.

## 11. Antenna Location



## **12. Measured and Reported SAR Results**

### **Measurement Results:**

Please refer to Appendix Report

### **Measurement data plots:**

Please refer to Appendix D

*Note:*

#### **SAR Test Reduction criteria are as follows:**

- Reported SAR(W/kg) for WWAN = Measured SAR \*Tune-up Scaling Factor
- Reported SAR(W/kg) for Wi-Fi and Bluetooth = Measured SAR \* Tune-up scaling factor \* Duty Cycle scaling factor
- Duty Cycle scaling factor = 1 / Duty cycle (%)

#### **KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01:**

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
- $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$
- $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$

#### **KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR:**

With headset attached, when the reported SAR for 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 that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset. Additional 1-g SAR testing at 5 mm is not required when hotspot mode 10-g extremity SAR is not required for the surfaces and edges; since all 1-g reported SAR  $< 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .

#### **KDB 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure:**

When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is  $\leq \frac{1}{4} \text{ dB}$  higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

#### **GSM Guidance**

SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Please refer to section 9. for GSM power verification.

SAR is not required for EDGE (8PSK) mode because the maximum output power and tune-up limit is  $\leq 1/4 \text{ dB}$  higher than GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) or the adjusted SAR of the highest reported SAR of GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .

#### **KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices:**

SAR test reduction is applied using the following criteria:

- Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB, and 50% RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
- When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , testing for other Channels is performed at the highest output power level for 1RB, and 50% RB configuration for that channel.
- Testing for 100% RB configuration is performed at the highest output power level for 100% RB configuration across the Low, Mid and High Channel when the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB are  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ . Testing for the remaining required channels is not needed because the reported SAR for 100% RB Allocation  $< 1.45 \text{ W/kg}$ .

- Testing for 16-QAM and 64-QAM modulation is not required because the reported SAR for QPSK is < 1.45 W/Kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that of QPSK.
- Testing for the other channel bandwidths is not required because the reported SAR for the highest channel bandwidth is < 1.45 W/Kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that of the highest channel bandwidth.

**TDD LTE requirement:**

For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9%) was used to perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix  $63.3\% / 62.9\% = 1.006$  is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The Reported TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg) \* Tune-up Scaling Factor\* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.

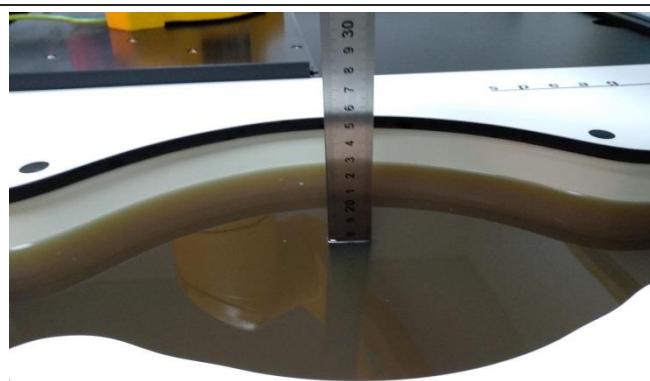
### **13. SAR Measurement Variability**

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

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is <0.8 or 2 W/kg (1-g or 10-g respectively); steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$  or 2 W/kg (1-g or 10-g respectively), repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  or 3.6 W/kg ( $\sim 10\%$  from the 1-g or 10-g respective SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first, or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  or 3.75 W/kg (1-g or 10-g respectively) and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .

Band	Test Position	Frequency		Highest Measured SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated		Second Repeated	
		CH	MHz		Measured SAR(W/kg)	Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio	Measured SAR(W/kg)	Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## 14. TestSetup Photos



Liquid depth in the Body phantom



Bottom (5mm)

## 15. External and Internal Photos of the EUT

Please reference to the report No.: CHTEW22050121

-----*End of Report*-----