SAR TEST REPORT

The following samples were submitted and identified on behalf of the client as:

Equipment Under Test	Big Bang e
Brand Name	Hublot
Model No.	HB440 1
Company Name	Hublot SA
Company Address	Chemin de la Vuarpilliere 33, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland
Standards	IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992, IEEE 1528-2013, KDB248227D01v02r02,KDB865664D01v01r04, KDB865664D02v01r02,KDB447498D01v06,
FCC ID	2AUTBHB4401
Date of Receipt	Dec. 04, 2019
Date of Test(s)	Dec. 22, 2019
Date of Issue	Jan. 17, 2020

I In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Remarks:

This report details the results of the testing carried out on one sample, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory or testing done by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in connection with distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in writing.

Signed on behalf of SGS

Clerk / Ruby Ou	Asst. Supervisor / Afu Chen	Asst. Manager / John Yeh
Ruby Ou	afu Chen	John Yeh

Date: Jan. 17, 2020

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Revision History

Report Number	Revision	Description	Issue Date
EN/2019/C0008	Rev.00	Initial creation of document	Jan. 17, 2020

Contents

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1. General Information

1.1 Testing Laboratory

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1.2 Details of Applicant

Company Name	Hublot SA
Company Address	Chemin de la Vuarpilliere 33, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland

1.3 Description of EUT

Equipment Under Test	Big Bang e			
Brand Name	Hublot			
Model No.	HB440 1			
FCC ID	2AUTBHB4401			
Mode of Operation	☒WLAN802.11 b/g/n (20M) ☒Bluetooth			
Duty Cycle	WLAN802.11b/g/n(20M/)	1		
	Bluetooth	1		
TX Frequency Range (MHz)	WLAN802.11 b/g/n(20M)	2412	–	2472
	Bluetooth	2402	–	2480
Channel Number (ARFCN)	WLAN802.11 b/g/n(20M)	1	–	13
	Bluetooth	0	–	78

Max. SAR (1 g) (Unit: W/Kg)				
Band	Measured	Reported	Channel	Position
WLAN802.11b	0.16	0.17	1	Front side
Bluetooth	0.03	0.04	0	Front side

Max. SAR (10 g) (Unit: W/Kg)				
Band	Measured	Reported	Channel	Position
WLAN802.11b	0.18	0.19	1	Back side
Bluetooth	0.08	0.11	0	Back side

WLAN802.11 b/g/n(20M) conducted power table:

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average power (dBm)
2450 MHz	802.11b	1	2412	1Mbps	15.00	14.83
		6	2437		15.00	14.73
		11	2462		15.00	14.77
	802.11g	1	2412	6Mbps	10.00	9.11
		6	2437		10.00	9.06
		11	2462		10.00	9.26
	802.11n20-HT0	1	2412	MCS0	10.00	8.99
		6	2437		10.00	8.92
		11	2462		10.00	9.20

Bluetooth conducted power table:

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Output Power (dBm)			Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)		
			1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps	1Mbps	2Mbps	3Mbps
BR/EDR	CH 00	2402	8.73	6.68	7.51	10.00	10.00	10.00
	CH 39	2441	8.83	6.45	6.43			
	CH 78	2480	8.02	6.43	6.42			

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)
			GFSK	
LE	CH 37	2402	0.68	2
	CH 18	2442	0.21	
	CH 39	2480	-0.47	

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1.4 Test Environment

Ambient Temperature: 22±2° C
Tissue Simulating Liquid: 22±2° C

1.5 Operation Description

1. Use chipset specific software to control the EUT, and makes it transmit in maximum power.

2. Measurements are performed respectively on the lowest, middle and highest channels of the operating band(s). The EUT is set to maximum power level during all tests, and at the beginning of each test the battery is fully charged.

3. During the SAR testing, the DASY 5 system checks power drift by comparing the e-field strength of one specific location measured at the beginning with that measured at the end of the SAR testing.

4. The device is a smart watch with WLAN802.11b/g/n & BT function (1Tx only), also, WLAN and BT use the same antenna path and the antenna is located on the metal body of watch, not on the watchband. Since there is the voice communication supported by the device, there are extremity exposure (10-g SAR<4) and next to mouth exposure (1g-SAR<1.6) needed to be considered based on KDB447498D01.

5. For extremity exposure, SAR is evaluated with the back of the device positioned in direct contact against the neck phantom area based on FCC guidance. The wrist bands should be unstrapped and touching the phantom.

6. For next to mouth exposure, SAR is evaluated with the front of the device positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom.

Note:

802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements:

1. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS mode using the highest measured maximum output power channel, when the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

2. When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any

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reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements:

3. SAR is not required for 802.11g/n since the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

4. While 1-g SAR thresholds are specified in above for SAR test reduction and exclusion, these thresholds should be multiplied by 2.5 when 10-g extremity SAR is considered.
5. BT and WLAN use the same antenna path and Bluetooth may transmit simultaneously with WLAN.
6. According to KDB447498 D01, testing of other required channels is not required when the reported 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg (or the reported 10-g SAR for the highest output channel is ≤ 2 W/kg), when the transmission band is ≤ 100MHz.
7. According to KDB865664 D01, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band. When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg, repeated that measurement once. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit). The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

1.6 The SAR Measurement System

A block diagram of the SAR measurement System is given in Fig. a. This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY 5 professional system). The model EX3DV4 field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation SAR= σ ($|Ei|^2$)/ ρ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-simulant.

The DASY 5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension is for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage intissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

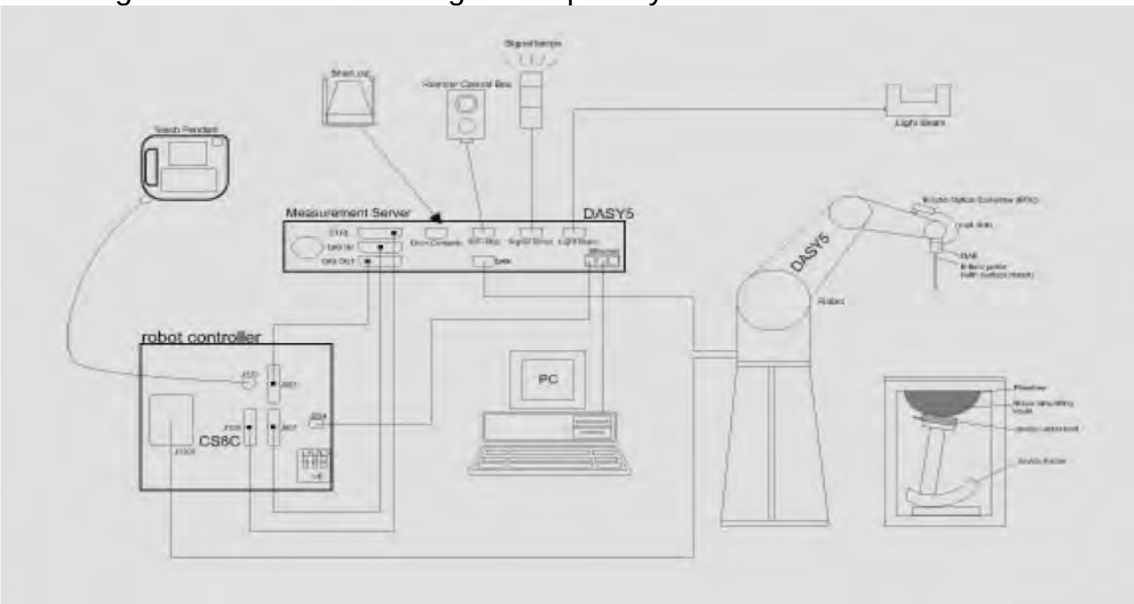

Fig. a The block diagram of SAR system

4. The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
5. The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
6. A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
7. A computer operating Windows 7.
8. DASY 5 software.
9. Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
10. The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
11. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
12. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
13. Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

1.7 System Components

EX3DV4 E-Field Probe

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 2450 MHz Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request	
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Tip diameter: 2.5 mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

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PHANTOM

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Height: 850 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm	

DEVICE HOLDER

Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0C or Twin SAM, the Mounting Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).	 Device Holder

1.8 SAR System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in Fig. b. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR values. These tests were done at 2450 MHz. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 1 (SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power delivered to the dipole). During the tests,the liquid depth above the ear reference points was ≥ 15 cm ± 5 mm (frequency ≤ 3 GHz) or ≥ 10 cm ± 5 mm (frequency > 3 G Hz) in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.

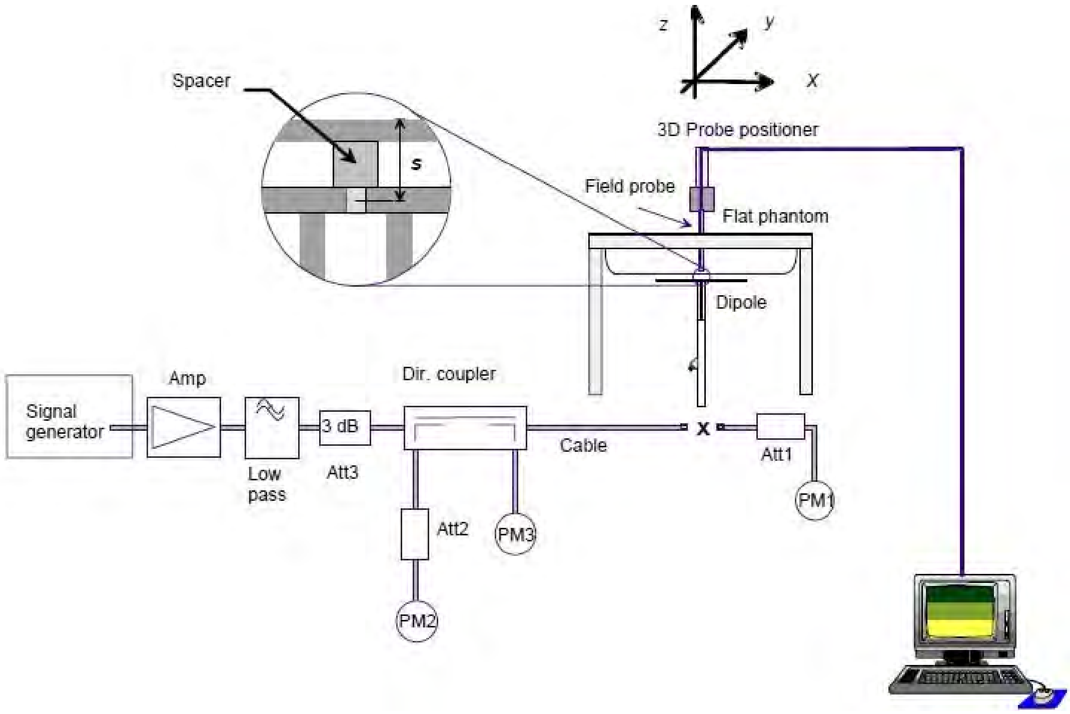

Fig. b The block diagram of system verification

Validation Kit	S/N	Frequency (MHz)		1W Target SAR-1g (mW/g)	Pin=250mW Measured SAR-1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR-1g normalized to 1W (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Measured Date
D2450V2	727	2450	Head	53	13.50	54.00	1.89%	Dec, 22, 2019

Validation Kit	S/N	Frequency (MHz)		1W Target SAR-10g (mW/g)	Pin=250mW Measured SAR-10g (mW/g)	Measured SAR-10g normalized to 1W (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Measured Date
D2450V2	727	2450	Head	24.7	6.34	25.36	2.67%	Dec, 22, 2019

Table 1. Results of system validation

1.9 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Frequency Band

The dielectric properties for this body-simulant fluid were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe (rates frequency band 200 MHz to 20 GHz) in conjunction with Network Analyzer (30 KHz-6000 MHz).
All dielectric parameters of tissue simulates were measured within 24 hours of SAR measurements. The measured conductivity and permittivity are all within ± 5% of the target values.

Tissue Type	Measurement Date	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Dielectric Constant, εr	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, εr	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	% dev εr	% dev σ
Head	Dec, 22. 2019	2402	39.285	1.757	37.917	1.779	-3.48%	1.23%
		2412	39.268	1.766	37.861	1.783	-3.58%	0.95%
		2437	39.223	1.788	37.778	1.816	-3.68%	1.54%
		2441	39.216	1.792	37.777	1.821	-3.67%	1.62%
		2450	39.200	1.800	37.742	1.830	-3.72%	1.67%
		2462	39.185	1.813	37.691	1.839	-3.81%	1.43%
		2480	39.162	1.833	37.646	1.864	-3.87%	1.71%

Table 2. Dielectric Parameters of Tissue Simulant Fluid

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid:

Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Ingredient						Total amount
		DGMBE	Water	Salt	Preventol D-7	Cellulose	Sugar	
2450	Head	550 g	450 g	—	—	—	—	1.0L(Kg)

Table 3. Recipes for Tissue Simulating Liquid

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1.10 Evaluation Procedures

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

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within –2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7x7x7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements.

The measured volume of 30x30x30mm contains about 30g of tissue.
The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. Boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume. In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is the moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

1.11 Probe Calibration Procedures

For the calibration of E-field probes in lossy liquids, an electric field with an accurately known field strength must be produced within the measured liquid. For standardization purposes it would be desirable if all measurements which are necessary to assess the correct field strength would be traceable to standardized measurement procedures. In the following two different calibration techniques are summarized:

1.11.1 Transfer Calibration with Temperature Probes

In lossy liquids the specific absorption rate (SAR) is related both to the electric field (E) and the temperature gradient ($\delta T / \delta t$) in the liquid.

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma}{\rho}\left|E\right|^2 = c\,\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}$$

whereby σ is the conductivity, ρ the density and c the heat capacity of the liquid.

Hence, the electric field in lossy liquid can be measured indirectly by measuring the temperature gradient in the liquid. Non-disturbing temperature probes (optical probes or thermistor probes with resistive lines) with high spatial resolution (<1-2 mm) and fast reaction time (<1 s) are available and can be easily calibrated with high precision [1]. The setup and the exciting source have no influence on the calibration; only the relative positioning uncertainties of the standard temperature probe and the E-field probe to be calibrated must be considered. However, several problems limit the available accuracy of probe calibrations with temperature probes:

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- The temperature gradient is not directly measurable but must be evaluated from temperature measurements at different time steps. Special precaution is necessary to avoid measurement errors caused by temperature gradients due to energy equalizing effects or convection currents in the liquid. Such effects cannot be completely avoided, as the measured field itself destroys the thermal equilibrium in the liquid. With a careful setup these errors can be kept small.
- The measured volume around the temperature probe is not well defined. It is difficult to calculate the energy transfer from a surrounding gradient temperature field into the probe. These effects must be considered, since temperature probes are calibrated in liquid with homogeneous temperatures. There is no traceable standard for temperature rise measurements.
- The calibration depends on the assessment of the specific density, the heat capacity and the conductivity of the medium. While the specific density and heat capacity can be measured accurately with standardized procedures (~ 2% for c; much better for ρ) , there is no standard for the measurement of the conductivity. Depending on the method and liquid, the error can well exceed ±5%.
- Temperature rise measurements are not very sensitive and therefore are often performed at a higher power level than the E-field measurements. The nonlinearities in the system (e.g., power measurements, different components, etc.) must be considered.

Considering these problems, the possible accuracy of the calibration of E-field probes with temperature gradient measurements in a carefully designed setup is about ±10% (RSS) [2]. Recently, a setup which is a combination of the waveguide techniques and the thermal measurements was presented in [3]. The estimated uncertainty of the setup is ±5% (RSS) when the same liquid is used for the calibration and for actual measurements and ±7-9% (RSS) when not, which is in good agreement with the estimates given in [2].

1.11.2 Calibration with Analytical Fields

In this method a technical setup is used in which the field can be calculated analytically from measurements of other physical magnitudes (e.g., input power). This corresponds to the standard field method for probe calibration in air; however, there is no standard defined for fields in lossy liquids.
When using calculated fields in lossy liquids for probe calibration, several points must be considered in the assessment of the uncertainty:

- The setup must enable accurate determination of the incident power.
- The accuracy of the calculated field strength will depend on the assessment of the dielectric parameters of the liquid.

- Due to the small wavelength in liquids with high permittivity, even small setups might be above the resonant cutoff frequencies. The field distribution in the setup must be carefully checked for conformity with the theoretical field distribution.

References

1. N. Kuster, Q. Balzano, and J.C. Lin, Eds., *Mobile Communications Safety*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1997.
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3. K. Jokela, P. Hyysalo, and L. Puranen, \Calibration of specific absorption rate (SAR) probes in waveguide at 900 MHz", *IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurements*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 432{438, Apr. 1998.

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1.12 Test Standards and Limits

According to FCC 47CFR §2.1093(d) The limits to be used for evaluation are based generally on criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (''SAR'') in Section 4.2 of ''IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz,'' ANSI/IEEE C95.1, By the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in ''Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields,'' NCRP Report No. 86, Section 17.4.5. Copyright NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards. The criteria to be used are specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section and shall apply for portable devices transmitting in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz. Portable devices that transmit at frequencies above 6 GHz are to be evaluated in terms of the MPE limits specified in § 1.1310 of this chapter. Measurements and calculations to demonstrate compliance with MPE field strength or power density limits for devices operating above 6 GHz should be made at a minimum distance of 5 cm from the radiating source.

(1) Limits for Occupational/Controlled exposure: 0.4 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 8 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 20 W/kg, as averaged over an 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube).

(2) Occupational/Controlled limits apply when persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided these persons are fully aware of and exercise control over their exposure. Awareness of exposure can be accomplished by use of warning labels or by specific training or education through appropriate means, such as an RF safety program in a work environment.

(3) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure: 0.08 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 4 W/kg, as averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). General Population/Uncontrolled limits apply when the general public may be exposed, or when persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or do not exercise control over their exposure. Warning labels placed on consumer

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devices such as cellular telephones will not be sufficient reason to allow these devices to be evaluated subject to limits for occupational/controlled exposure in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. (Table 4.)

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR (Brain)	1.60 W/Kg	8.00 W/Kg
Spatial Average SAR (Whole Body)	0.08 W/Kg	0.40 W/Kg
Spatial Peak SAR (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 W/Kg	20.00 W/Kg

Table 4. RF exposure limits

Notes:
1. Uncontrolled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their potential exposure.
2. Controlled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have knowledge of their potential exposure and can exercise control over their exposure.

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2. Summary of Results

2.1 Decision rules

Reported measurement data comply with IEEE 1528-2013:
Determining compliance shall be based on the results of the compliance measurement, not taking into account measurement instrumentation uncertainty.

2.2 Summary of Results

Next to mouth exposure

WLAN 2.4GHz

Mode	Position	Distance (mm)	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Measured Avg. Power (dBm)	Scaling	Averaged SAR over 1g (W/kg)		Plot page
								Measured	Reported	
WLAN802.11 b	Front side	10	1	2412	15	14.83	103.99%	0.159	0.165	24
	Front side	10	6	2437	15	14.73	106.41%	0.138	0.147	-
	Front side	10	11	2462	15	14.77	105.44%	0.132	0.139	-

Bluetooth (GFSK)

Mode	Position	Distance (mm)	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Measured Avg. Power (dBm)	Scaling	Averaged SAR over 1g (W/kg)		Plot page
								Measured	Reported	
Bluetooth (GFSK)	Front side	10	0	2402	10	8.73	133.97%	0.030	0.040	25
	Front side	10	39	2441	10	8.83	130.92%	0.021	0.028	-
	Front side	10	78	2480	10	8.02	157.76%	0.020	0.031	-

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Extremity exposure

WLAN 2.4GHz

Mode	Position	Distance (mm)	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Measured Avg. Power (dBm)	Scaling	Averaged SAR over 10g (W/kg)		Plot page
								Measured	Reported	
WLAN802.11b	Back side	0	1	2412	15	14.83	103.99%	0.182	0.189	26
	Back side	0	6	2437	15	14.73	106.41%	0.132	0.140	-
	Back side	0	11	2462	15	14.77	105.44%	0.122	0.129	-

Bluetooth (GFSK)

Mode	Position	Distance (mm)	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Measured Avg. Power (dBm)	Scaling	Averaged SAR over 10g (W/kg)		Plot page
								Measured	Reported	
Bluetooth (GFSK)	Back side	0	0	2402	10	8.73	133.97%	0.080	0.107	27
	Back side	0	39	2441	10	8.83	130.92%	0.054	0.070	-
	Back side	0	78	2480	10	8.02	157.76%	0.052	0.082	-

Note:

Scaling = $\frac{\text{reported SAR}}{\text{measured SAR}} = \frac{P2(mW)}{P1(mW)} = 10^{\left(\frac{P2-P1}{10}\right)(dBm)}$

Reported SAR = measured SAR * (scaling)

Where P2 is maximum specified power, P1 is measured conducted power

2.3 Reporting statements of conformity

The conformity statement in this report is based solely on the test results, measurement uncertainty is excluded.

4. Instruments List

Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration	Date of next calibration
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3770	Apr.29,2019	Apr.28,2020
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	System Validation Dipole	D2450V2	727	Apr.24,2019	Apr.23,2020
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition Electronics	DAE4	856	Apr.24,2019	Apr.23,2020
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 52 V52.8.8	N/A	Calibration not required	Calibration not required
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Phantom	SAM	N/A	Calibration not required	Calibration not required
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46107530	Feb.23,2019	Feb.22,2020
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300677	Calibration not required	Calibration not required
Agilent	Dual-directional coupler	772D	MY46151242	Jul.30,2019	Jul.29,2020
		778D	MY48220468	Jul.30,2019	Jul.29,2020
R&S	RF Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50141235	Apr.22,2019	Apr.21,2020
Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY51410006	Feb.19,2019	Feb.18,2020
Agilent	Power Sensor	E9301H	MY51470001	Feb.19,2019	Feb.18,2020
			MY51470002	Feb.19,2019	Feb.18,2020
TECPEL	Digital thermometer	DTM-303A	TP130074	Mar.26,2019	Mar.25,2020

5. Measurements

Date: 2019/12/22

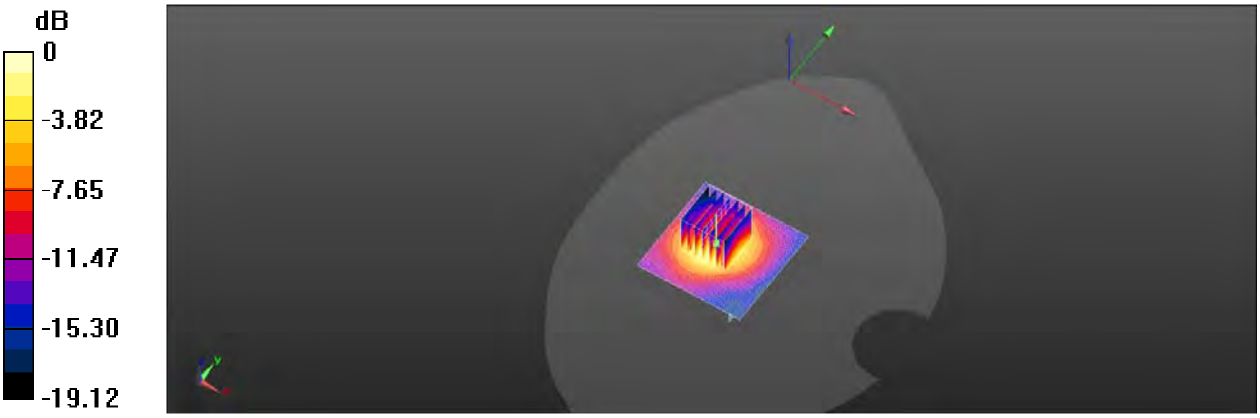
WLAN 802.11b_Body_Front side_CH 1_10mm
Communication System: WLAN 2.45G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.783 S/m; ε_r = 37.861; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature: 20.8°C; Liquid temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3770; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2019/4/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn856; Calibrated: 2019/4/24
- Phantom: SAM
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.247 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.919 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.264 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.159 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.083 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.216 W/kg



0 dB = 0.216 W/kg = -6.66 dBW/kg

Date: 2019/12/22

Bluetooth(GFSK)_Body_Front side_CH 0_10mm

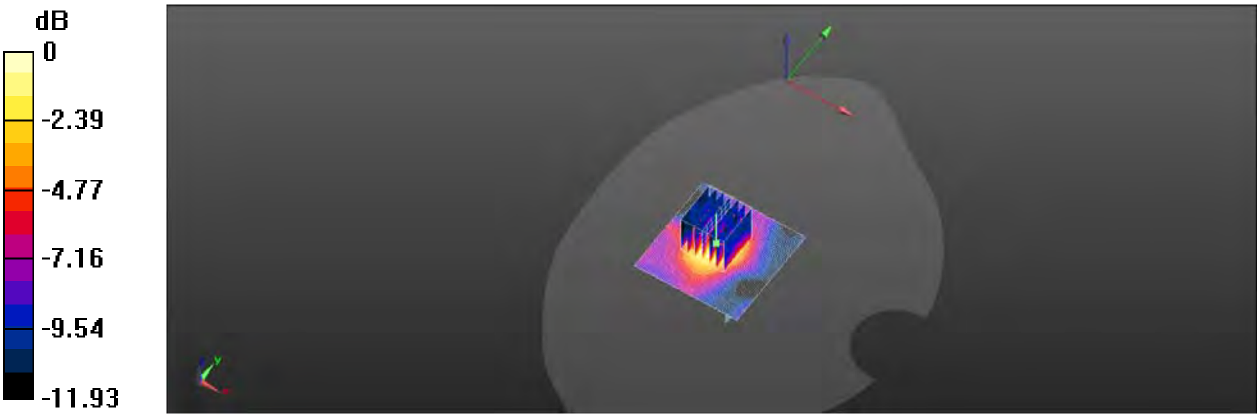
Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2402 MHz; σ = 1.779 S/m; ε_r = 37.917; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature: 20.8°C; Liquid temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3770; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2019/4/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn856; Calibrated: 2019/4/24
- Phantom: SAM
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0482 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.422 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0490 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.030 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0404 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0404 W/kg = -13.94 dBW/kg

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Date: 2019/12/22

WLAN 802.11b_Body_Back side_CH 1_0mm

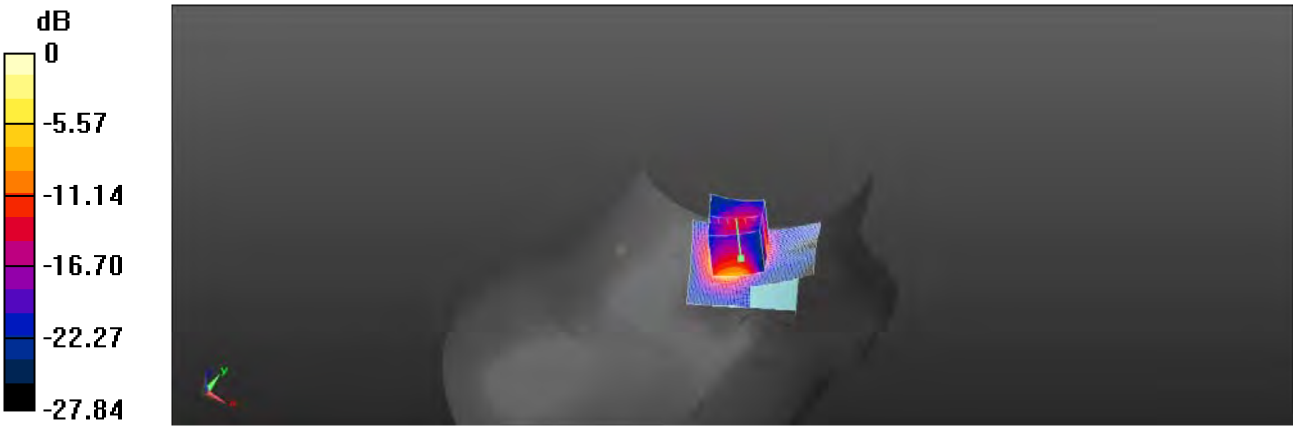
Communication System: WLAN 2.45G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.783 S/m; ε_r = 37.861; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature: 20.8°C; Liquid temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 **-** SN3770; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2019/4/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn856; Calibrated: 2019/4/24
- Phantom: SAM
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.703 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.042 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.883 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.482 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.182 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.722 W/kg



0 dB = 0.722 W/kg = -1.41 dBW/kg

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Date: 2019/12/22

Bluetooth(GFSK)_Body_Back side_CH 0_0mm

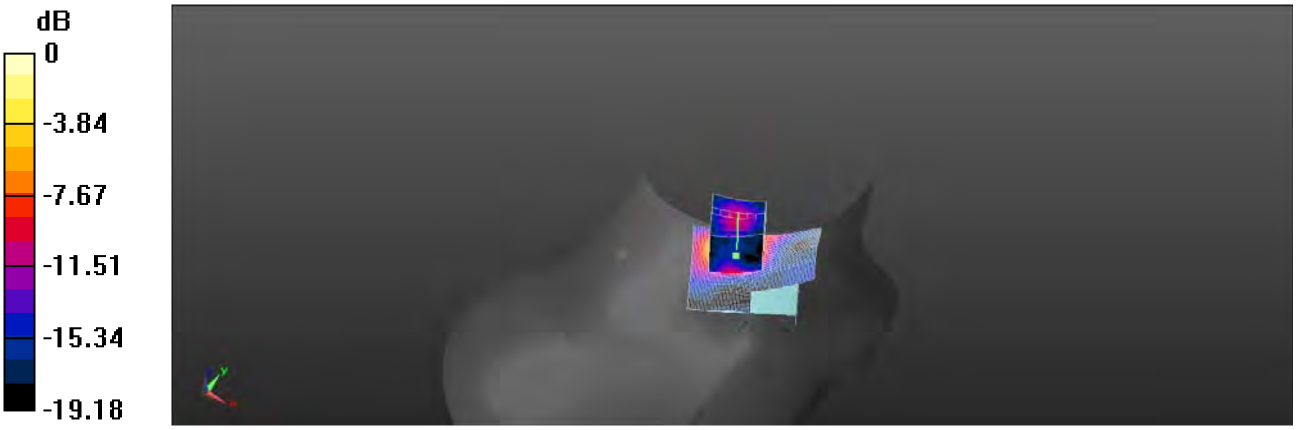
Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2402 MHz; σ = 1.779 S/m; ε_r = 37.917; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature: 20.8°C; Liquid temperature: 21.5°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 **-** SN3770; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2019/4/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn856; Calibrated: 2019/4/24
- Phantom: SAM
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.227 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.269 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.240 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.167 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.204 W/kg



0 dB = 0.204 W/kg = -6.90 dBW/kg

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6. SAR System Performance Verification

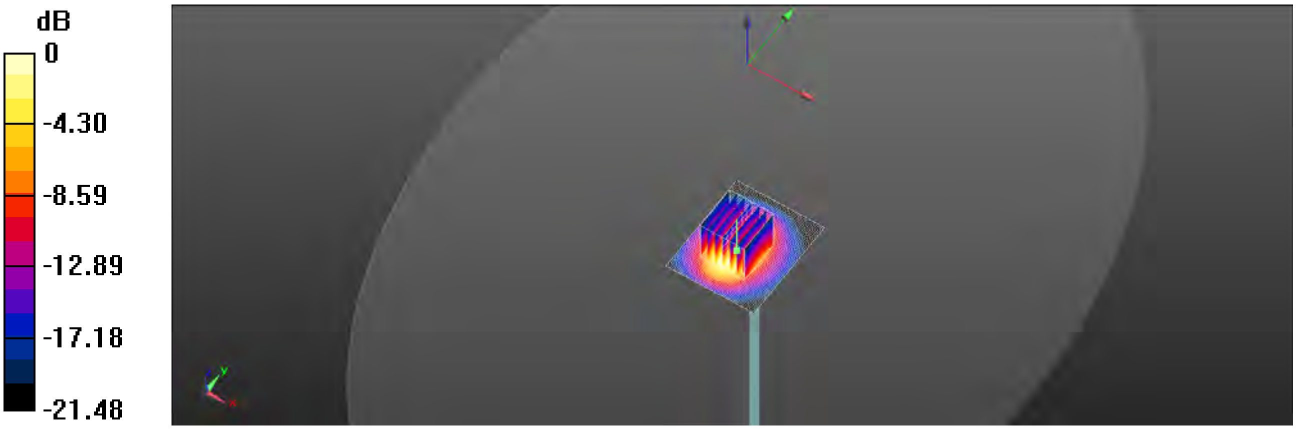
Date: 2019/12/22

Dipole 2450 MHz_SN:727
Communication System CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.83 S/m; ε_r = 37.742; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature: 22.1°C; Liquid temperature: 21.8°C

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3770; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2019/4/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn856; Calibrated: 2019/4/24
- Phantom: ELI
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.2 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.24 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.34 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.6 W/kg



0 dB = 20.6 W/kg = 13.14 dBW/kg

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7. Uncertainty Budget

Measurement Uncertainty evaluation template for DUT SAR test (0.3-3G)

A	c	D	e		f	g	h=c * f / e	i=c * g / e	k
Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance/ Uncertainty	Probability	Div	Div Value	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Standard uncertainty	Standard uncertainty	vi, or Veff
Measurement system									
Probe calibration	6.00%	N	1	1	1	1	6.00%	6.00%	∞
Isotropy , Axial	3.50%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.02%	2.02%	∞
Isotropy, Hemispherical	9.60%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	5.54%	5.54%	∞
Modulation Response	2.40%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.40%	1.40%	∞
Boundary Effect	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Linearity	4.70%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.71%	2.71%	∞
Detection Limits	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30%	N	1	1	1	1	0.30%	0.30%	∞
Response time	0.80%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.46%	0.46%	∞
Integration Time	2.60%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.50%	1.50%	∞
Measurement drift (class A evaluation)	1.75%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.01%	1.01%	∞
RF ambient condition - noise	3.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.73%	1.73%	∞
RF ambient conditions - reflections	3.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.73%	1.73%	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical restrictions	0.40%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.23%	0.23%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to phantom	2.90%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.67%	1.67%	∞
Post-processing	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Test Sample related									
Test sample positioning	2.90%	N	1	1	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	M-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60%	N	1	1	1	1	3.60%	3.60%	M-1
Drift of output power	5.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.89%	2.89%	∞
Phantom and Setup									
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.31%	2.31%	∞
Liquid permittivity (mea.)	3.87%	N	1	1	0.64	0.43	2.48%	1.66%	M
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	1.71%	N	1	1	0.6	0.49	1.03%	0.84%	M
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS					11.73%	11.56%	
Expant uncertainty (95% confidence							23.46%	23.12%	

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Appendixes

Refer to separated files for the following appendixes.

EN2019C0008 SAR_Appendix A Photographs

EN2019C0008 SAR_Appendix B DAE & Probe Cal. Certificate

EN2019C0008 SAR_Appendix C Phantom Description & Dipole Cal. Certificate

- End of report -

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