

SAR TEST REPORT

ISSUED BY
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.



FOR
Smart watch

ISSUED TO
TAG Heuer, branch of LVMH Swiss Manufactures SA
6A rue Louis-Joseph Chevrolet, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland



Tested by: *Zong Liyao*
Zong Liyao

Date: *Sep. 09, 2021*

Approved by:

Wei Yanquan
Wei Yanquan
(Chief Engineer)

Date: *Sep. 09, 2021*

Report No.: BL-SZ2170811-701
EUT Name: Smart watch
Model Name: SBR8A
Brand Name: TAG HEUER
FCC ID: 2AUP8SBR8A
Test Standard: 47 CFR Part 2.1093
ANSI C95.1-1992
IEEE Std. 1528-2013
Maximum SAR: Extremity SAR (10 g): 0.564 W/kg
Test Conclusion: Pass
Test Date: Aug. 04, 2021
Date of Issue: Sep. 09, 2021

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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
<u>Rev. 01</u>	<u>Aug. 27, 2021</u>	<u>Initial Issue</u>
<u>Rev. 02</u>	<u>Sep. 09, 2021</u>	<u>Updated to 10g limit</u>

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1 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (GENERAL INFORMATION)

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Test Location	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196.
Description	All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	21°C to 23°C
Ambient Relative Humidity	32% to 49%
Ambient Pressure	100 kPa to 102 kPa

1.4 Announce

- (1) The test report reference to the report template version v2.3.
- (2) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.
- (3) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.
- (4) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.
- (5) This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by BALUN and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section.
- (6) Content of the test report, in part or in full, cannot be used for publicity and/or promotional purposes without prior written approval from the laboratory.
- (7) The laboratory is only responsible for the data released by the laboratory, except for the part provided by the applicant.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	TAG Heuer, branch of LVMH Swiss Manufactures SA
Address	6A rue Louis-Joseph Chevrolet, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	TAG Heuer, branch of LVMH Swiss Manufactures SA
Address	6A rue Louis-Joseph Chevrolet, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	LONGCHEER ELECTRONICS (HUIZHOU) CO. LIMITED
Address	No.28, Hechang Six Road(West), Zhongkai High Technology Zone, Huizhou, Guangdong, China

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Smart watch
Model Name Under Test	SBR8A
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model name differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	LTAM841
Software Version	2.26
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.5 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment 1	Li-Polymer Battery	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No.	B841
	Serial No.	N/A
	Capacitance	Rated: 440mAh/1.702Wh
	Rated Voltage	3.87V
	Limited Voltage	4.45 V
	Manufacturer	JIAD E ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (ZHUHAI) CO LTD

2.6 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	Bluetooth (BR+EDR+BLE) WIFI 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n GPS, GLONASS, BDS, NFC
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The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	WLAN; Bluetooth	
Frequency Range	802.11b/g/n(HT20)	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	Bluetooth	2402 ~ 2480 MHz
Antenna Type	WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna	
Hotspot Function	N/A	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
EUT Stage	Portable Device	
Product	Type	
	☒ Production unit	☐ Identical prototype

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
2	ANSI C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
7	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets
8	KDB 248227 D01 v02r02	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ Controlled Exposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. General population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Occupational/Controlled: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR (1 g Value)

Frequency Band		Maximum Report SAR (W/kg) 10 g
		Extremity SAR (Separation 0 mm)
Bluetooth	DH5	0.406
WIFI	2.4 G	0.564
Limits (W/kg)		4.0
Test Verdict		Pass

3.4 Test Uncertainty

3.4.1 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

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

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+ - %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10 g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10 g Ui (+-%)	Vi V _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.80	5.80	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.41	1.41	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	2.38	2.38	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample positioning	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.60	2.60	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	N-1
Output power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
SAR correction for deviation(in permittivity and conductivity)	2.0	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.03	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.90	3.55	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty	-	RSS	-			10.72	10.56	-
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)	-	k	-			21.45	21.11	-

3.4.2 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system check

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE 1528. The break down of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+ - %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.80	5.30	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.02	2.02	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.56	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Dipole								
Deviation of experimental dipole	5.5	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.00	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Power drift	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.29	0.29	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
SAR correction for deviation(in permittivity and conductivity)	2.0	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.90	3.55	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty	-	RSS	-			10.43	10.25	-
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)	-	k	-			20.86	20.51	-

4 SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational / controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population /uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

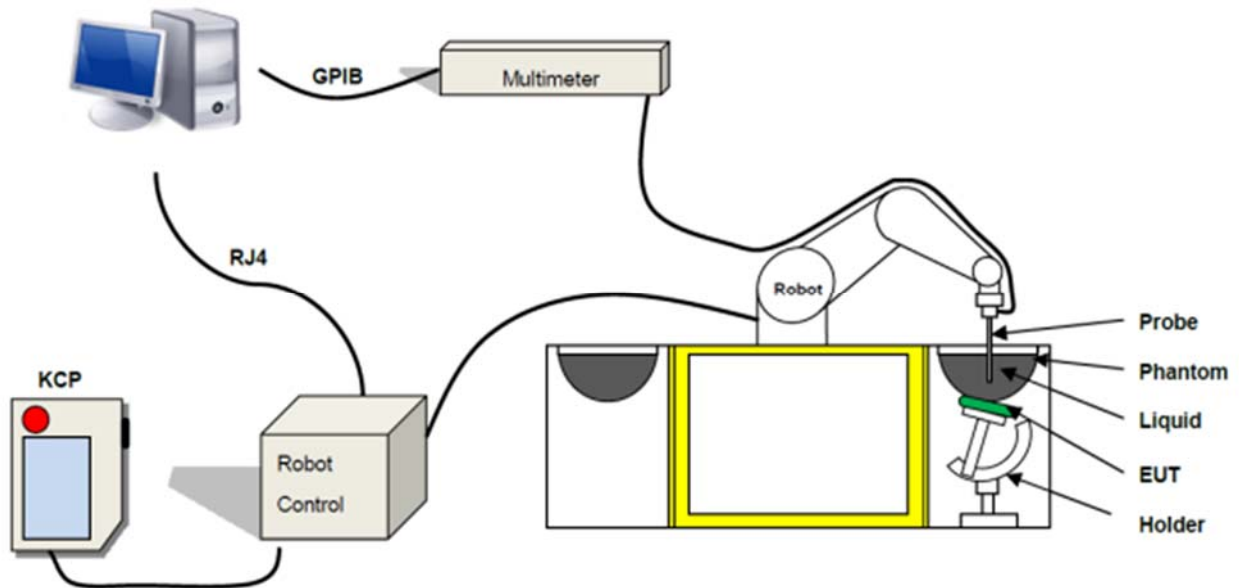
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 SATIMO SAR System

4.2.1 SATIMO SAR System Diagram



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 850 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR standard and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE P1528.

4.2.2 Robot

The SATIMO SAR system uses the high precision robots from KUKA. For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (KUKA) from KUKA is used. The KUKA robot series have many features that are important for our application:



- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

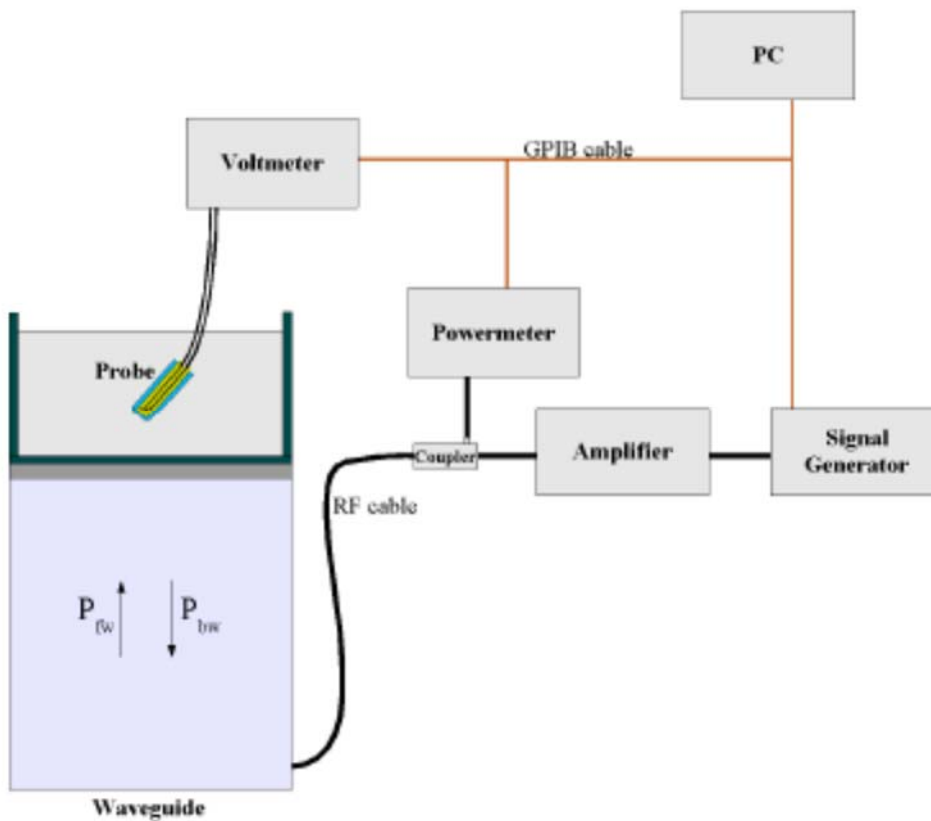
For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 34/15 EPGO 265 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
 - Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
 - Lower detection limit : 10 mW/kg
(repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
 - Probe linearity: +/- 0.07 dB
 - Calibration range: 300 MHz to 6000 MHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°



E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the IEC62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.



$$SAR = \frac{4(P_{fw} - P_{bw})}{ab\sigma} \cos^2 \left(\pi \frac{y}{a} \right) c^{(2\pi/\sigma)}$$

Where :

P_{fw} = Forward Power

P_{bw} = Backward Power

a and b = Waveguide Dimensions

l = Skin Depth

Keithley configuration

Rate = Medium; Filter = ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

The calibration factors, CF(N), for the 3 sensors corresponding to dipole 1, dipole 2 and dipole 3 are:

$$CF(N) = SAR(N) / V_{lin}(N) \quad (N=1,2,3)$$

The linearised output voltage V_{lin}(N) is obtained from the displayed output voltage V(N) using

$$V_{lin}(N) = V(N) * (1 + V(N) / DCP(N)) \quad (N=1,2,3)$$

Where the DCP is the diode compression point in mV.

4.2.4 Phantoms

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

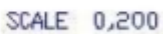
Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM103



Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM104



Serial Number	Positionner Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 30/13 SAM103	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02
SN 30/13 SAM104	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02



SN 30/13 SAM103

4.2.5 Device Holder

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

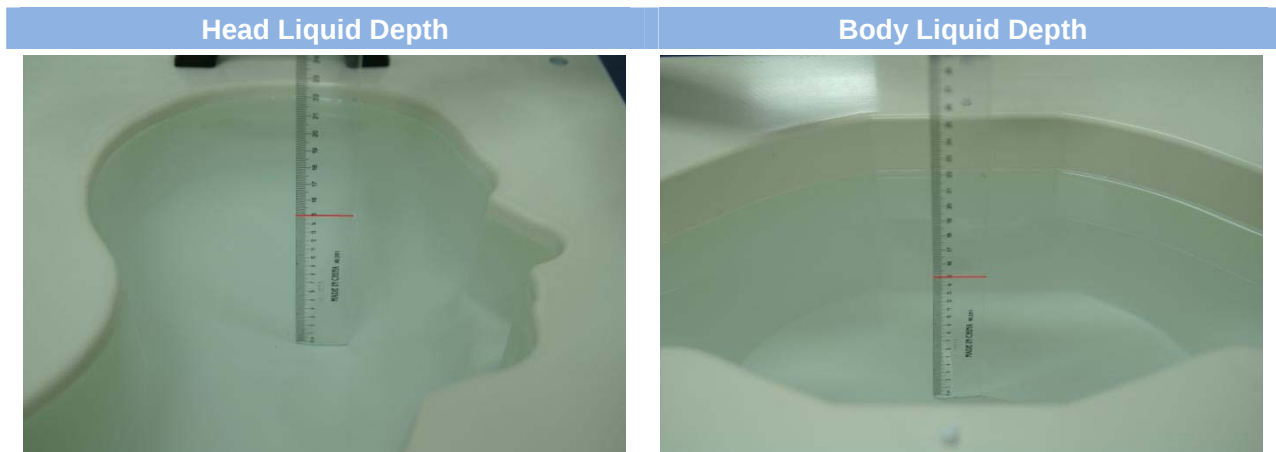


Serial Number	Holder Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 25/13 MSH87	Deirin	3.7	0.005
SN 25/13 MSH88	Deirin	3.7	0.005

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1° .

4.2.6 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 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency(MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)			Triton X-100 (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
5200	62.52	17.24			17.24		4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24			17.24		5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5

Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE (%)	Salt (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	78.60	21.40	/	5.54	47.86
5800	78.50	21.40	0.1	6.0	48.20

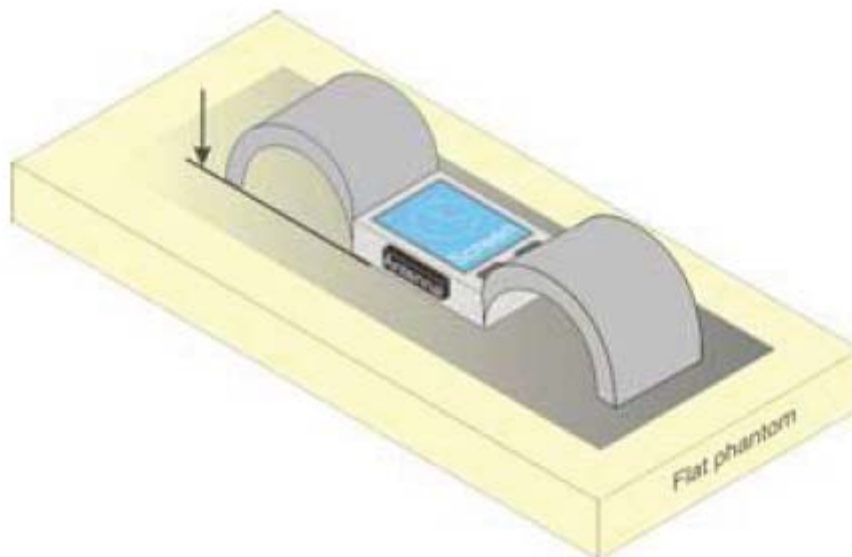
6 EUT TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

According to KDB 648474 D04 Handset , handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

6.1 Limb-worn device

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). It is similar to a body-worn device. Therefore, the test positions of 6.1.4.4 also apply. The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in Figure 10. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom.

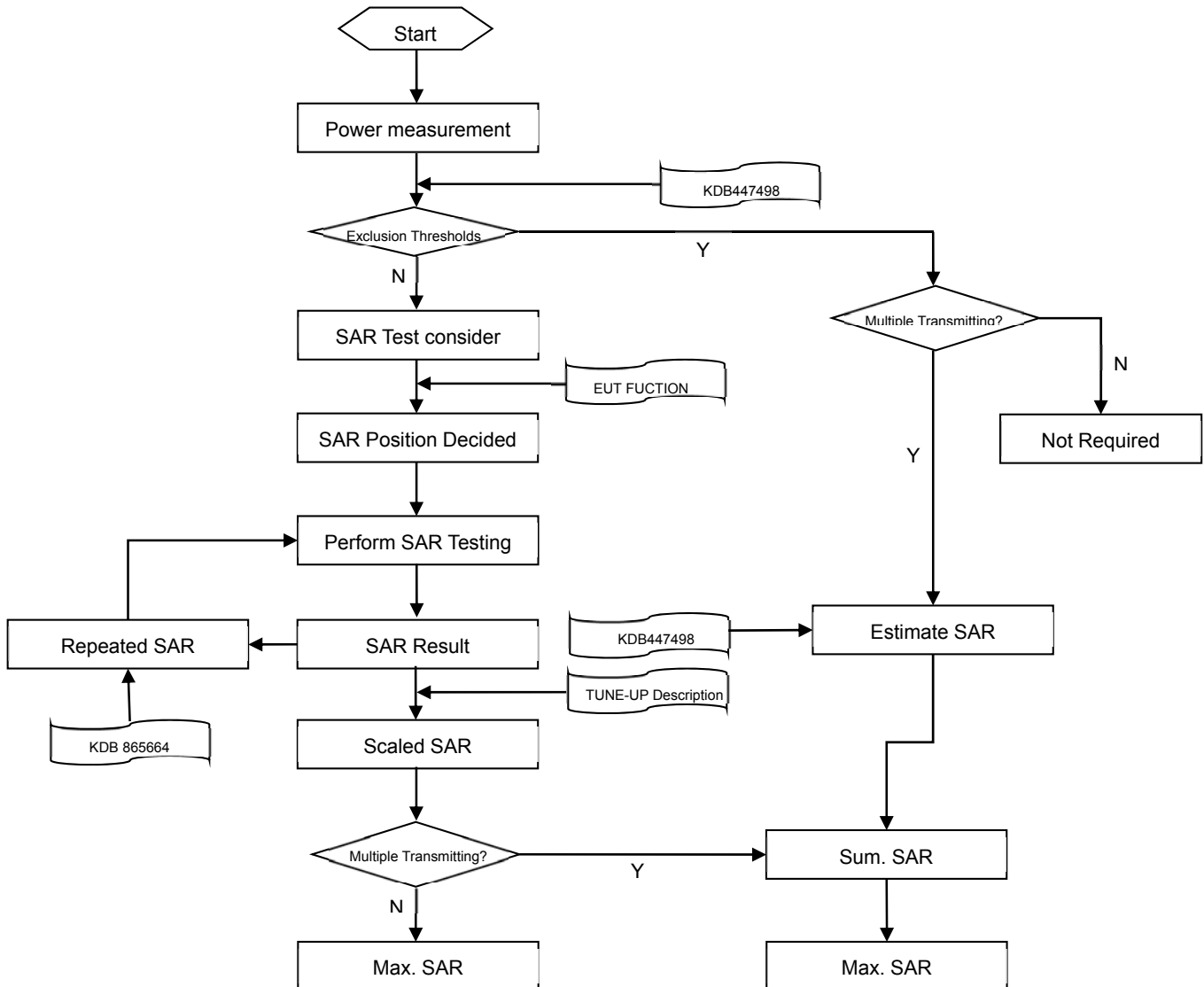
If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.



Test position for limb-worn devices

7 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

7.1 SAR Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirements

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

			≤3GHz	>3GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5±1 mm	½·δ·ln(2)±0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30°±1°	20°±1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			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.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)		≤ 5 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
				5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	Δ z Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
				5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		Δ z Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points		≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-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.
- * When zoom scan is required and the reported 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 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

7.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01 quoted below.

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

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

8.1 WIFI

8.1.1 2.4GWIFI

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.4~2.4835)	802.11b	1	2412	16.13	16.50	Yes
		6	2437	16.34	16.50	Yes
		11	2462	16.44	16.50	Yes
	802.11g	1	2412	14.01	15.00	No
		2	2417	14.68	15.00	No
		6	2437	14.87	15.00	No
		11	2462	14.86	15.00	No
	802.11n(HT20)	1	2412	12.91	13.50	No
		6	2437	13.08	13.50	No
		11	2462	13.12	13.50	No

Note: According KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When 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.

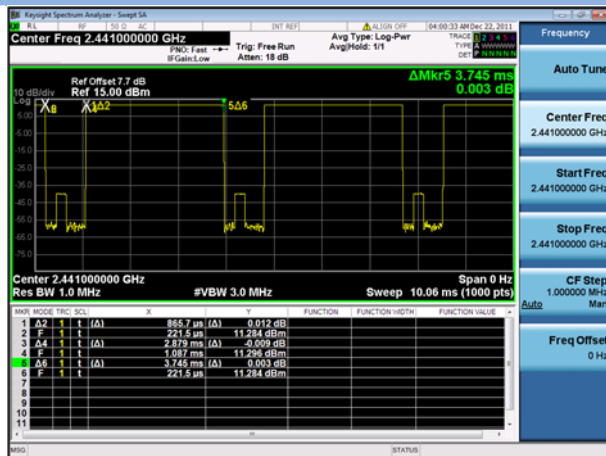
Adjusted SAR = Report SAR * (max power (OFDM)/ max power (DSSS)) = 0.564 * (31.62 mw)/(44.67 mw) =0.399 W/kg, so the 2.4GHz OFDM SAR test is not required.

8.2 Bluetooth

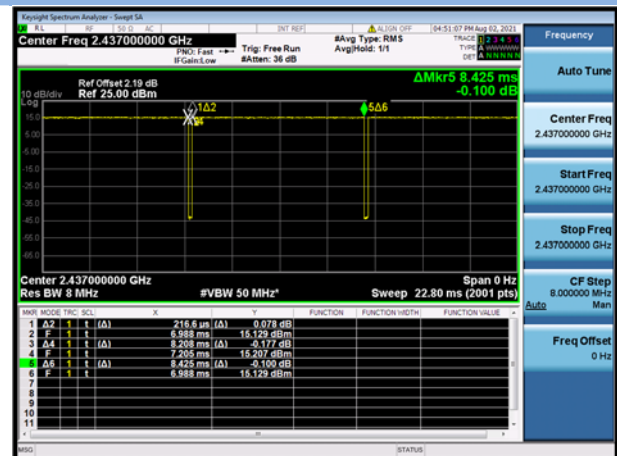
Mode	GFSK			$\pi/4$ -DQPSK		
Channel	0	39	78	0	39	78
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2441	2480	2402	2441	2480
Average Power (dBm)	12.18	11.32	12.59	11.00	9.83	11.47
Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.50	11.50	11.50
Mode	8-DPSK			/		
Channel	0	39	78	/	/	/
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2441	2480	/	/	/
Average Power (dBm)	11.36	10.17	11.82	/	/	/
Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	11.50	11.50	11.50	/	/	/
Mode	BLE-1Mbps			BLE-2Mbps		
Channel	0	19	39	0	19	39
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2440	2480	2402	2440	2480
Average Power (dBm)	7.87	6.09	8.41	7.27	6.38	8.73
Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	8.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	9.00

Duty Cycle

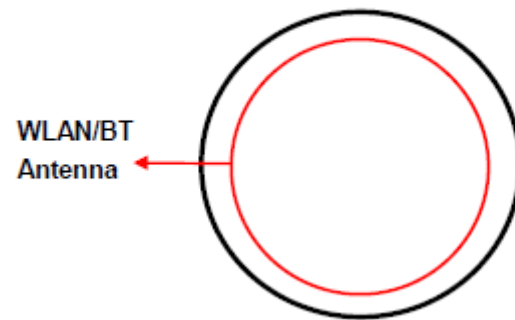
Bluetooth-GFSK



2.4G WIFI-802.11b



9 EUT ANTENNA LOCATION SKETCH



<EUT Back View>

9.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consider Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01, Appendix A, <SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm> Table, this Device SAR test configurations consider as following :

Band	Mode	Max. Peak Power		Test Position Configurations
		dBm	mW	
WLAN 2.4 G	Distance to User			<5mm
	802.11b	16.50	44.67	Yes
	802.11g	15.00	31.62	No
	802.11n(HT20)	13.50	22.39	No
Bluetooth	Distance to User			<5mm
	BR/EDR	13.00	19.95	Yes
	BLE	9.00	7.94	No

Note:

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

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$$
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.
This formula is $[3.0] / [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \cdot [(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] = \text{exclusion threshold of mW}.$
- Per KDB 447498 D01, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · (f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz
- Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
 - 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.
 - 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 reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel.
- Per KDB 248227 D01 SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
 - When KDB Publication 447498 D01 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
 - When 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.

10 TEST RESULTS

10.1 Bluetooth

Mode	Housing Type	Wristband	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (%)	10g Meas SAR (W/kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
Extremity SAR															
DH5	Steel	Steel	Back Side	0	78	2480	1.66	0.161	12.59	13.00	1.100	76.88	1.301	0.230	/
DH5	Titanium	Steel	Back Side	0	78	2480	2.85	0.169	12.59	13.00	1.100	76.88	1.301	0.242	/
				0	0	2402	-1.32	0.152	12.18	13.00	1.207	76.88	1.301	0.239	/
				0	39	2441	-2.62	0.212	11.32	13.00	1.472	76.88	1.301	0.406	1#
Worse Case															
DH5	Steel	Rubber	Back Side	0	39	2441	1.82	0.194	11.32	13.00	1.472	76.88	1.301	0.372	/
DH5	Titanium	Rubber	Back Side	0	39	2441	0.94	0.202	11.32	13.00	1.472	76.88	1.301	0.387	/
Note: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration.															

10.2 WIFI 2.4GHz

Mode	Housing Type	Wristband	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (%)	10g Meas SAR (W/kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
Extremity SAR															
802.11b	Steel	Steel	Back Side	0	11	2462	1.02	0.483	16.44	16.50	1.014	97.47	1.026	0.502	/
				0	1	2412	0.89	0.497	16.13	16.50	1.089	97.47	1.026	0.555	/
				0	6	2437	-1.40	0.530	16.34	16.50	1.038	97.47	1.026	0.564	2#
802.11b	Titanium	Steel	Back Side	0	11	2462	0.66	0.476	16.44	16.50	1.014	97.47	1.026	0.495	/
Worse Case															
802.11b	Steel	Rubber	Back Side	0	6	2437	-1.32	0.512	16.34	16.50	1.038	97.47	1.026	0.545	/
802.11b	Titanium	Rubber	Back Side	0	6	2437	0.89	0.516	16.34	16.50	1.038	97.47	1.026	0.549	/
Note: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration.															

11 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. 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.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. 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, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Note: For 10g SAR, the highest measured 10g SAR is $0.530 < 2.0$ W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.

12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

Note: This product has only one antenna for WLAN, so simultaneous transmission evaluation is not required in this report.

13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No./Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
Test Software	SATIMO	OpenSAR	V4_02_31	N/A	N/A
2450MHz Dipole	SATIMO	SID 2450	S/N 08/21 DIP2G450-452	2021/03/18	2024/03/17
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE2	S/N 34/15 EPGO 265	2020/12/10	2021/12/09
MultiMeter	Keithley	MultiMeter 2000	4024022	2021/06/04	2022/06/03
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	182396	2020/12/21	2021/12/20
Power Meter	R&S	NRVD-B2	7250BJ-0112/2011	2020/09/25	2021/09/24
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z4	100381	2020/09/25	2021/09/24
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071B	MY42404001	2021/04/01	2022/03/31
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF720B004815	2020/12/24	2021/12/23
Power Amplifier	SATIMO	6552B	22374	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	SATIMO	SCLMP	SN 25/13 OCPG56	N/A	N/A
Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA3	SN 17/13 ZNTA45	N/A	N/A
Phantom1	SATIMO	SAM	SN 11/17 SAM133	N/A	N/A
Phantom2	SATIMO	ELLI	SN 11/17 ELLI42	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation Verification, BALUN 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 in within 20% of calibrated measurement.
4. Impedance (real or imaginary parts) in within 5 Ohms of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an SCLMP Dielectric Probe Kit.

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ϵ)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ϵ)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2021.08.04	Head	2450	21.5	1.79	38.90	1.80	39.20	-0.56	-0.77
Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is $\pm 5\%$.									

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the validation data should be within its specification of 10%(for 1 g).

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)	Targeted SAR(W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2021.08.04	Head	2450	100	5.282	52.82	51.44	2.68	52.40	0.80

Note: The tolerance limit of System validation $\pm 10\%$.

System Performance Check Data(2450MHz)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

E-Field Probe: SN 34/15 EPGO265

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

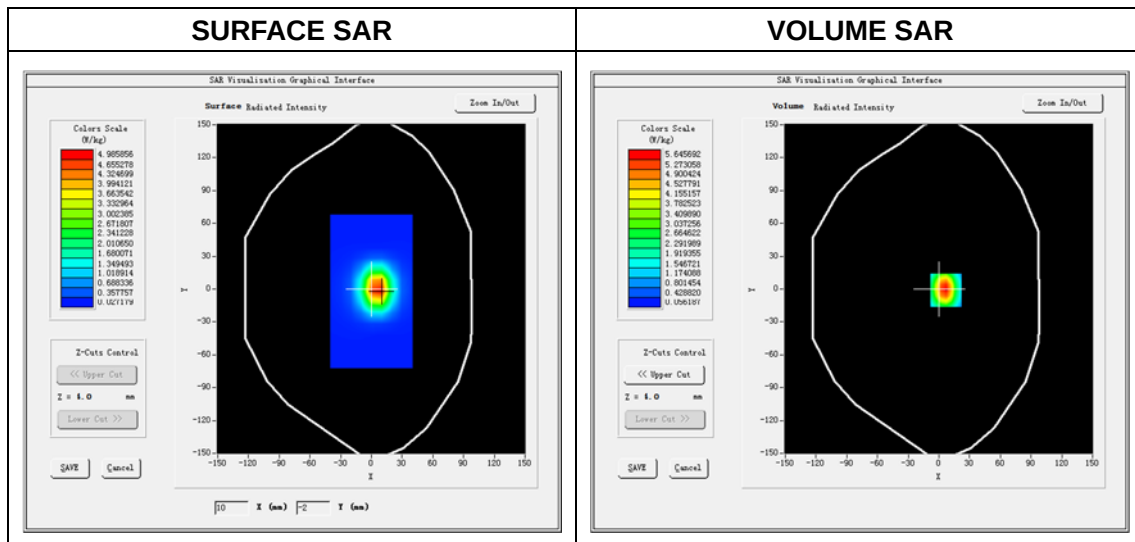
Zoom scan resolution: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2021.08.04

Measurement duration: 18 minutes 23 seconds

Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Band	2450MHz
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.895016
Conductivity (S/m)	1.787724
Power drift (%)	-1.020000
Ambient Temperature:	22.6°C
Liquid Temperature:	21.5°C
ConvF:	2.55
Crest factor:	1:1

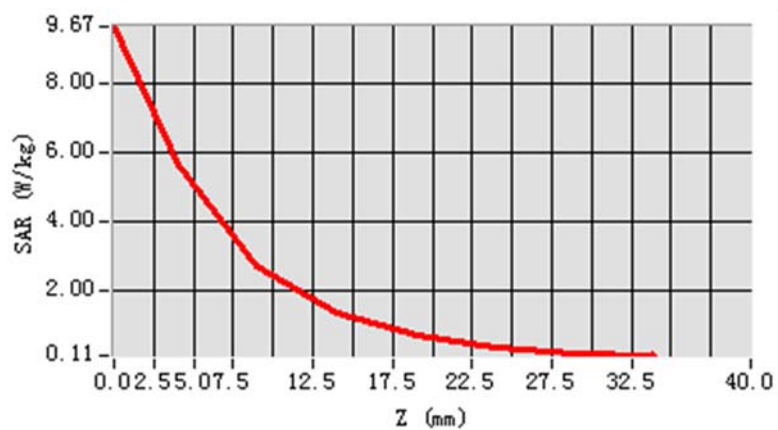


Maximum location: X=10.00, Y=-2.00

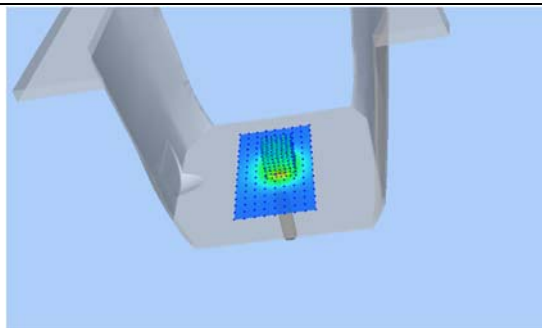
SAR Peak: 9.62 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.413579
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.281643

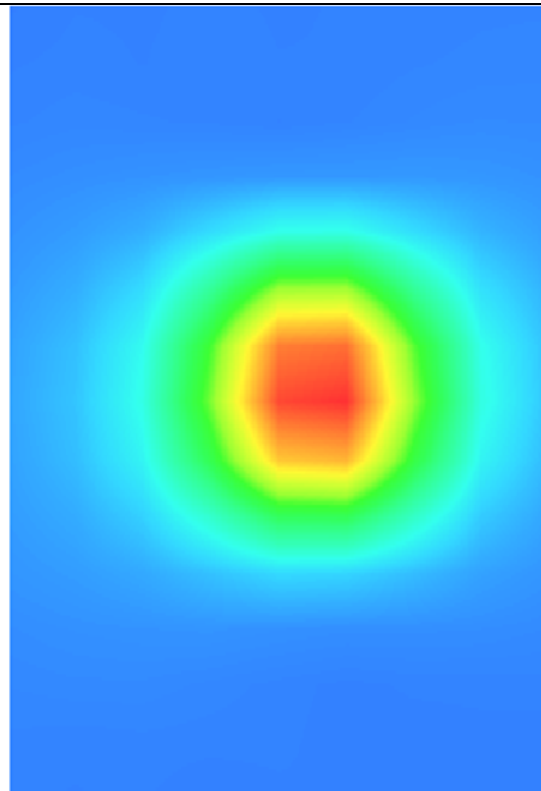
Z Axis Scan



3D screen shot



Hot spot position

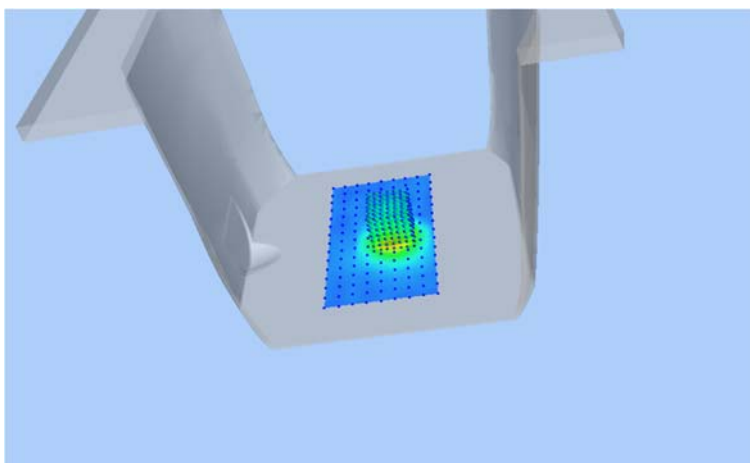


ANNEX C TEST DATA

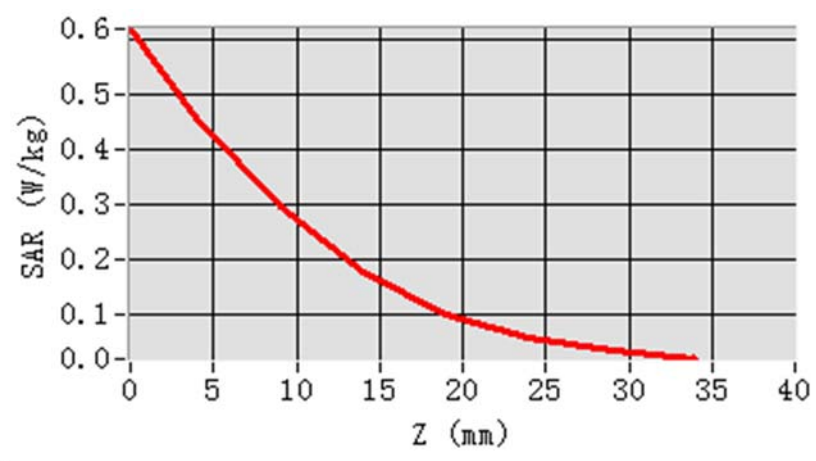
MEAS. 1 Extremity SAR Plane with Body Back Side 0mm on Middle Channel in

Bluetooth mode

Test Date: 4/8/2021
Measurement duration: 18 minutes 56 seconds
Signal: BT, $f=2441.0$ MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.301
Liquid Parameters: Permittivity: 39.48; Conductivity: 1.77 S/m
Test condition: Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe: SN 34/15 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan: sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt, $h=5.00$ mm
Zoom Scan: 7x7x7, $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm, Complete
Maximum location: X=10.000000, Y=-2.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg): 0.211654
SAR 1g (W/Kg): 0.415727
Power drift (%): -2.62
3D screen shot

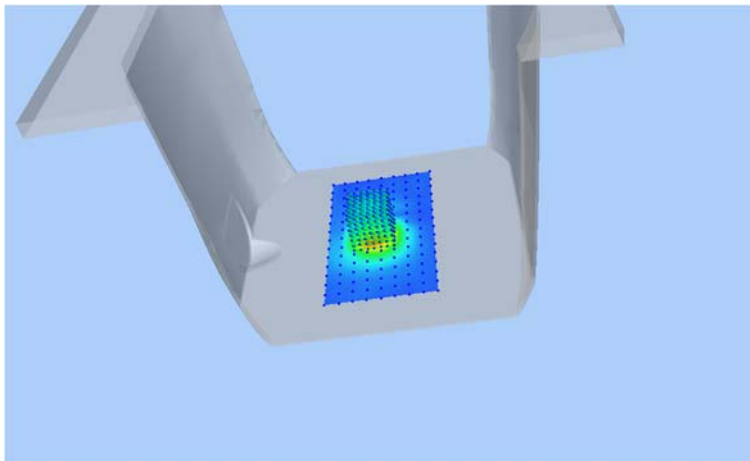


Z Axis Scan

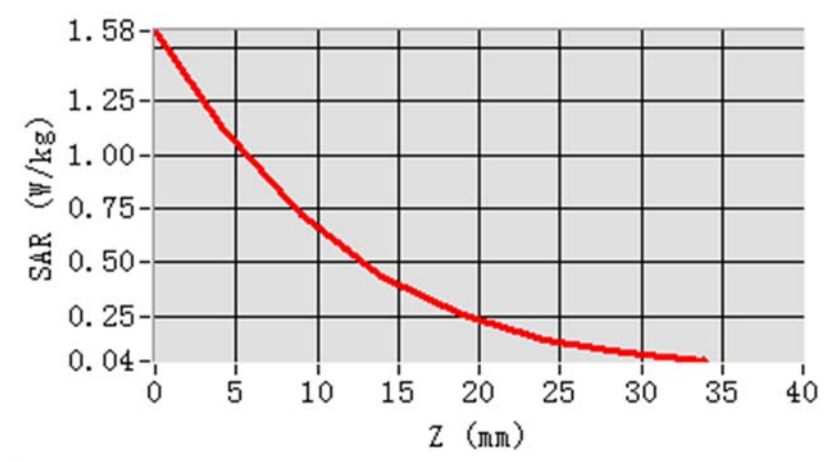


MEAS. 2 Extremity SAR Plane with Back Side 0mm on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.11b mode

Test Date: 4/8/2021
Measurement duration: 16 minutes 17 seconds
Signal: WLAN, f=2437.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.026
Liquid Parameters: Permittivity: 39.75; Conductivity: 1.75 S/m
Test condition: Ambient Temperature: 22.6°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe: SN 34/15 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan: sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan: 7x7x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm, Complete
Maximum location: X=0.000000, Y=-2.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg): 0.530018
SAR 1g (W/Kg): 1.029810
Power drift (%): -1.40
3D screen shot



Z Axis Scan



ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2170811-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ2170811-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

Please refer the document “CALIBRATION REPORT.pdf”.

--END OF REPORT--