



ELEMENT MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

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SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:
Apple Inc.
One Apple Park Way
Cupertino, CA 95014 USA

Date of Testing:
09/05/2023
Test Report Issue Date:
10/06/2023
Test Site/Location:
Element Materials Technology
Morgan Hill, CA, USA
Document Serial No.:
1C2308180043-01.BCG (Rev 3)

FCC ID: BCGA3085
APPLICANT: APPLE, INC.

DUT Type: Stylus Pen
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093
Model: A3085

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR
			1g Body (W/kg)
DTS	Bluetooth LE	2402 - 2480 MHz	0.16

Note: This revised Test Report supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject device for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly.

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.6 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

RJ Ortanez
Executive Vice President



The SAR Tick is an initiative of the Mobile & Wireless Forum (MWF). While a product may be considered eligible, use of the SAR Tick logo requires an agreement with the MWF. Further details can be obtained by emailing: sartick@mwfai.info.

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
Bluetooth LE	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D04v01.

1.3.1 Maximum Output Power

Mode / Band	Modulated Average (dBm)	
	2.4 Bluetooth LE	Maximum
	Nominal	4.00

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

Based on the expected use conditions and conservative SAR test conditions, Body SAR was evaluated. The antenna is located inside BCGA3085 – which is a stylus pen. A diagram showing the location of the device antenna can be found in DUT Antenna Diagram and SAR Test Setup Photographs Appendix.

1.5 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

This Device does not support any Simultaneous transmission Scenarios.

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1.6 Guidance Applied

- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D04v01 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, D02v01r02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)

1.7 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples with identical hardware were used to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical, and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units. The serial numbers used for each test are indicated alongside the results in Section 9.

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The FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996, and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” Report No. Vol 74. 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.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

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

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04. Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6.

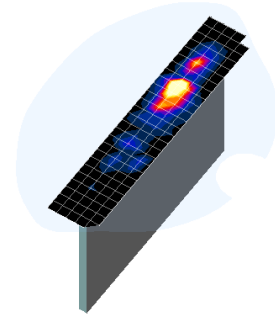


Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the cDASY6 manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n>1)^*$	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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4 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

4.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$.

4.2 Body Exposure Conditions

Devices containing one or more wireless transmitters or transceivers with intended use that includes transmitting with any portion of the device being held directly against a user's body. The DUT was evaluated with a separation distance of 0 mm between all six sides of the device and the flat phantom. Due to the circular shape of the device, the top flat surface of the device where the antenna is closest to was first evaluated. Then, other surfaces were also tested at 90 degree rotations from that side. The phantom is filled with head tissue equivalent medium.

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5 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The 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.

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

**Table 5-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6**

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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6 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

6.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D04v01, when SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

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7 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

7.1 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Table 7-1
2.4 GHz Bluetooth Average RF Power

Frequency [MHz]	Modulation	Data Rate [Mbps]	Channel No.	Avg Conducted Power	
				[dBm]	[mW]
2402	GFSK	1.0	0	3.56	2.270
2440	GFSK	1.0	19	3.49	2.234
2480	GFSK	1.0	39	3.41	2.193

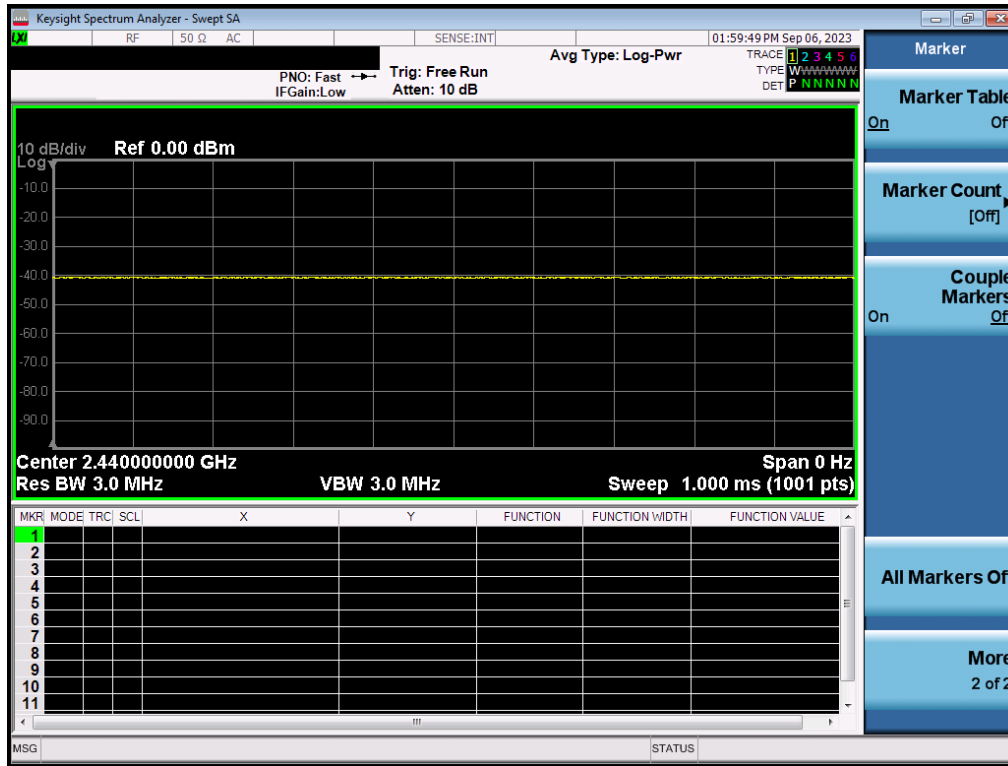
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7.2 Bluetooth Duty Cycle

7.2.1

Maximum Bluetooth Transmission

Figure 7-1
2.4 GHz Bluetooth Transmission Plot



Equation 7-1
2.4 GHz Bluetooth Duty Cycle Calculation

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = 100\%$$

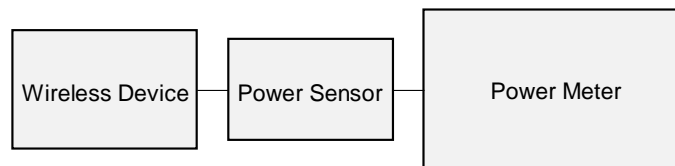


Figure 7-2
Power Measurement Setup

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8.1 Tissue Verification

**Table 8-1
Measured Head Tissue Properties**

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
09/05/2023	2450 Head	20.5	2300	1.744	40.544	1.670	39.500	4.43%	2.64%
			2310	1.751	40.526	1.679	39.480	4.29%	2.65%
			2320	1.759	40.508	1.687	39.460	4.27%	2.66%
			2400	1.823	40.392	1.756	39.289	3.82%	2.81%
			2450	1.864	40.291	1.800	39.200	3.56%	2.78%
			2480	1.889	40.251	1.833	39.162	3.06%	2.78%
			2500	1.903	40.215	1.855	39.136	2.59%	2.76%
			2510	1.910	40.194	1.866	39.123	2.36%	2.74%
			2535	1.931	40.145	1.893	39.092	2.01%	2.69%
			2550	1.944	40.121	1.909	39.073	1.83%	2.68%
			2560	1.953	40.108	1.920	39.060	1.72%	2.68%
			2600	1.986	40.048	1.964	39.009	1.12%	2.66%
			2650	2.026	39.973	2.018	38.945	0.40%	2.64%
			2680	2.052	39.925	2.051	38.907	0.05%	2.62%
2700	2.069	39.890	2.073	38.882	-0.19%	2.59%			

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the cDASY6 software. The cDASY6 software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Note: Per April 2019 TCB Workshop Notes, single head-tissue simulating liquid specified in IEC 62209-1 is permitted to use for all SAR tests.

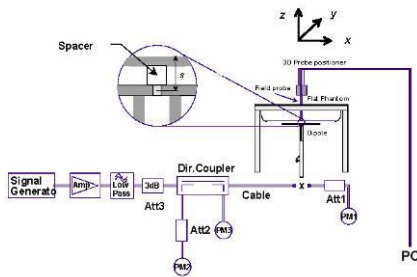
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Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in SAR System Validation Appendix.

**Table 8-2
System Verification Results – 1g**

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date	Amb. Temp. (C)	Liquid Temp. (C)	Input Power (W)	Source SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	1W Target SAR1g (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR 1g (W/kg)	Deviation1g (%)
AM9	2450	HEAD	09/05/2023	20.0	20.3	0.10	921	7427	5.160	54.20	51.600	-4.80%



**Figure 8-1
System Verification Setup Diagram**



**Figure 8-2
System Verification Setup Photo**

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SAR DATA SUMMARY

9.1 Standalone Body SAR Data

**Table 9-1
Bluetooth 2450 Body SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	SAR (10g)	Reported SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.														(W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)	
2402.00	0	Bluetooth	DHSS	5.00	3.56	-0.01	back	0 mm	JPMHW22DY4	1	100	0.002	1.393	1.000	0.003	0.002	0.003	
2402.00	0	Bluetooth	DHSS	5.00	3.56	0.00	front	0 mm	JPMHW22DY4	1	100	0.003	1.393	1.000	0.004	0.002	0.003	
2402.00	0	Bluetooth	DHSS	5.00	3.56	0.00	top	0 mm	JPMHW22DY4	1	100	0.112	1.393	1.000	0.156	0.037	0.052	A1
2402.00	0	Bluetooth	DHSS	5.00	3.56	0.10	bottom	0 mm	JPMHW22DY4	1	100	0.014	1.393	1.000	0.020	0.005	0.007	
2402.00	0	Bluetooth	DHSS	5.00	3.56	0.02	left	0 mm	JPMHW22DY4	1	100	0.087	1.393	1.000	0.121	0.028	0.039	
2402.00	0	Bluetooth	DHSS	5.00	3.56	-0.06	right	0 mm	JPMHW22DY4	1	100	0.047	1.393	1.000	0.065	0.016	0.022	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram											

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9.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements.
2. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
3. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical, and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
4. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D04v01 and IEEE 1528-2013.
5. SAR testing was performed on a flat phantom filled with head tissue equivalent medium.
6. Body SAR was evaluated as a conservative SAR test condition for the stylus pen (BCGA3085).
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, variability SAR tests were not required since measured SAR results for all frequency bands were less than 0.8 W/kg.
8. The orange highlights throughout the report represent the highest scaled SAR per Equipment class.
9. The DUT was evaluated with a separation distance of 0 mm between all six sides of the device and the flat phantom. Due to the circular shape of the device, the top flat surface of the device where the antenna is closest to was first evaluated. Then, other surfaces were also tested at 90 degree rotations from that side.

Bluetooth Notes

1. Bluetooth SAR was evaluated with a test mode with hopping disabled. The reported SAR was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. See section 7.2 for the time domain plot and calculation for the duty factor of the device.

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10 MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

10.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was not assessed for each frequency band since all measured SAR values are < 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and < 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

10.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 1.5 W/kg for 1g and < 3.75 W/kg for 10g for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

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11 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Rohde & Schwarz	FSP-7	Spectrum Analyzer	2/8/2023	Annual	2/8/2024	100990
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	4/25/2023	Annual	4/25/2024	US41460739
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	4/1/2023	Annual	4/1/2024	MY47420837
Agilent	8753E5	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	6/2/2023	Annual	6/2/2024	MY40003841
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	343972
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	4/4/2023	Annual	4/4/2024	1840005
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	10/21/2022	Annual	10/21/2023	1207364
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	4/21/2023	Annual	4/21/2024	1244515
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/10/2023	Annual	3/10/2024	2018527
Control Company	4040	Therm/ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	1/17/2023	Annual	1/17/2024	160574418
Mitutoyo	500-196-30	CD-6" ASX 6inch Digital Caliper	2/16/2022	Triennial	2/16/2025	A20238413
Keysight Technologies	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	3/15/2023	Annual	3/15/2024	US46470561
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Mini-Circuits	ZUDC10-83-S+	Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	2050
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Huber + Suhner	74Z-0-021	Torque Wrench	4/6/2022	Biennial	4/6/2024	83881
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/17/2022	Annual	10/17/2023	1091
SPEAG	MAIA	Modulation and Audio Interference Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	1243
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	11/9/2021	Biennial	11/9/2023	921
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/15/2023	Annual	2/15/2024	1403
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/13/2023	Annual	2/13/2024	7427

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler, or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e., a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

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MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E2.1	7	N	1	1	1	7.0	7.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E2.2	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E2.3	2	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	E2.4	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E2.4	0.25	R	1.732	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Modulation Response	E2.5	4.8	R	1.732	1	1	2.8	2.8	∞
Readout Electronics	E2.6	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	E2.7	0.8	R	1.732	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E2.8	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E6.1	3	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E6.1	3	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E6.2	0.8	R	1.732	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E6.3	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E5	4	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E4.2	3.12	N	1	1	1	3.1	3.1	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	E4.1	1.67	N	1	1	1	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	E2.9	5	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	E6.5	0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E3.1	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	4.3	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	76
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	4.2	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	75
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	E3.4	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Uncertainty	E3.4	0.6	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)	RSS						12.2	12.0	191
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)	k=2						24.4	24.0	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2013

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13 CONCLUSION

13.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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