

## Test Report

Applicant : Inventec Appliances Corp.  
Applicant Address : 37 Wugong 5th road, New Taipei Industrial Park, Wugu District,  
New Taipei City Taiwan  
Product Name : Chiline Blood Pressure Monitor  
Trade Name : Chiline   
Model Number : J21A  
Applicable Standard : 47 CFR §2.1093  
Received Date : Oct. 19, 2022  
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Issued Date : Jan. 11, 2023

Issued by

Approved By : \_\_\_\_\_

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Taiwan Accreditation Foundation accreditation number: 1330  
Test Firm MRA designation number: TW0010

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### Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Revised By
00	Dec. 21, 2022	Initial Issue	Nicole Chu
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# 1. General Information

## 1.1 Reference Testing Standards

Standard	Description	Version
47 CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices	-
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528	Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)	2020
IEEE 1528	Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques	2013
IEEE C95.1	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz	1992
KDB 248227 D01	SAR guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) transmitters	v02r02
KDB 447498 D04	RF exposure procedures and equipment authorization policies for mobile and portable devices	v01
KDB 616217 D04	SAR evaluation considerations for laptop, notebook and tablet computers	v01r02
KDB 865664 D01	SAR measurement requirement for 100 MHz to 6 GHz	v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF exposure compliance reporting and documentation considerations	v01r02

## 1.2 Testing Location

Site Name: Site Name: Eurofins E&E Wireless Taiwan Co., Ltd.

Site Address:  No. 140-1, Changan Street, Bade District, Taoyuan City 334025, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Site Address:  No. 2, Wuquan 5th Rd. Wugu Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

## 2. Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

Applicant	Inventec Appliances Corp. 37 Wugong 5th road, New Taipei Industrial Park, Wugu District, New Taipei City Taiwan
Product Name	Chiline Blood Pressure Monitor
Trade Name	Chiline <i>Chiline</i>
Model Number	J21A
FCC ID	POTJ21A
Frequency Range	Bluetooth : 2402 - 2480 MHz
Supported Modulations	Bluetooth : LE
Device Category	Portable
Battery Information	Standard
	Trade Name: SHENZHEN KAYO BATTERY., LTD Model: Inventec-ICR18650 Spec: DC 3.7 V / 2600 mAh

Note:

The above information of DUT was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

Antenna Information			
Model	Type	Frequency(MHz)	Max. Gain (dBi)
LA31H2450-A35	Chip Antenna	2400 ~ 2483.5	5.19

### 3. Summary of Maximum Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported SAR
		Body standalone SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
DSS / DTS	Bluetooth ANT Main	0.02

Note:

1. The SAR limit for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.
2. The test procedures, as described in American National Standards, Institute ANSI/IEEE C95.1 were employed and they specify the maximum exposure limit of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm between user and EUT in the uncontrolled environment. A description of the product and operating configuration, detailed summary of the test results, methodology and procedures used in the equipment used are included within this test report.

## 4. Introduction

### 4.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as 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 ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where :

$\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

$\rho$  = mass density of the tissue (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$E$  = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

### 4.2 RF Exposure Limits

**Table 1 Safety Limits for Controlled / Uncontrolled Environment Exposure**

<b>SAR Exposure Limit</b>		
	<b>General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure <sup>1</sup> (W/kg)</b>	<b>Occupational / Controlled Exposure <sup>2</sup> (W/kg)</b>
<b>Spatial Peak SAR <sup>3</sup> (head or Body)</b>	1.60	8.00
<b>Spatial Peak SAR <sup>4</sup> (Whole Body)</b>	0.08	0.40
<b>Spatial Peak SAR <sup>5</sup> (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist )</b>	4.00	20.00

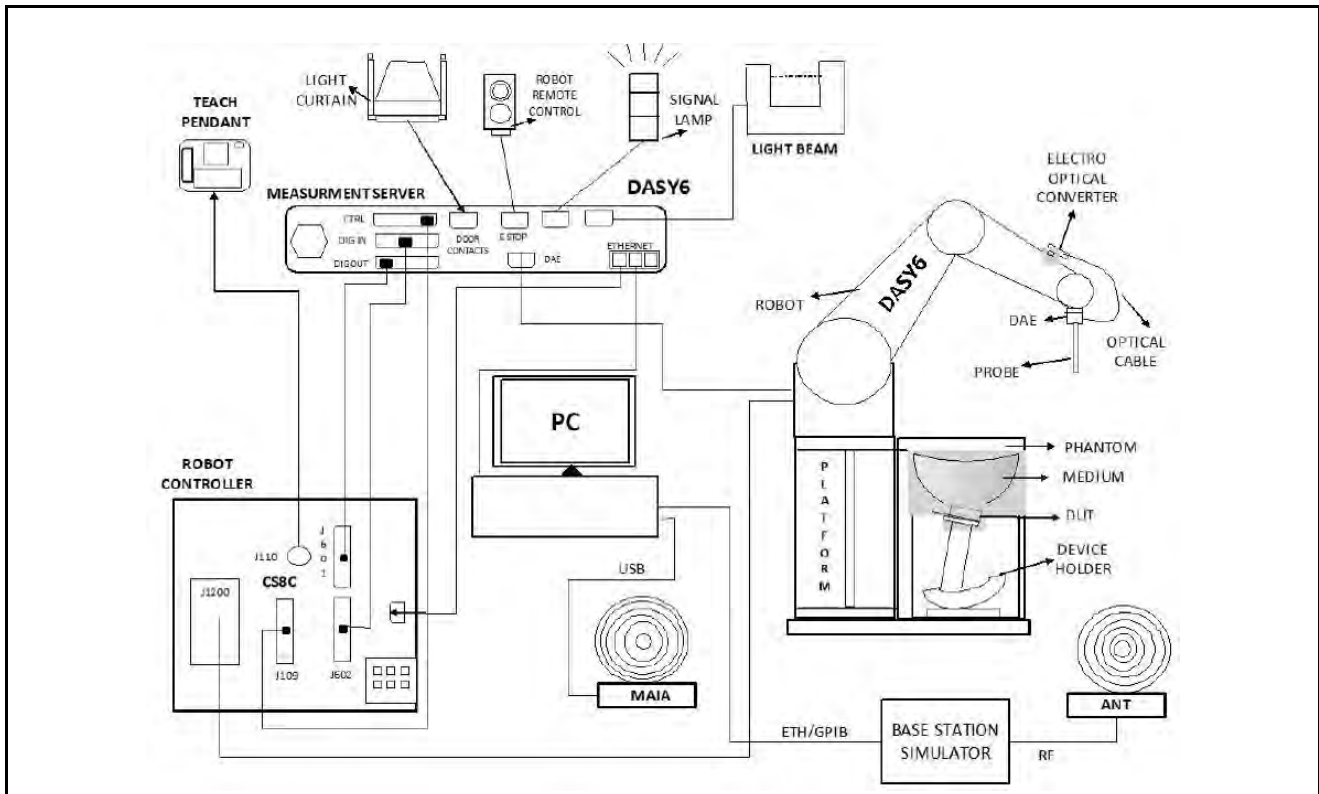
**Notes :**

- General Population / Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.
- Occupational / 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).
- 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.
- The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
- 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.

## 5. System Description

### 5.1 SAR Measurement System

The DASY system in Configuration is shown below:



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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurements.
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.
4. The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted 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. The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
7. A computer running Win7/Win8/Win10 professional operating system and DASY software.
8. Remote controls with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.
10. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
11. The validation dipole has been calibrated within and the system performance check has been successful.



**<DASY E-Field Probe System>**

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
<b>Frequency</b>	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 10 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.1$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
<b>Calibration</b>	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available




**EX3DV4 E-Field Probe**




**Probe setup on robot**

**<Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System>**

<b>Model</b>	DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4 mV, 400 mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	< 5 $\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	< 50 fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

**<Robot>**

<b>Positioner</b>	Stäubli Unimation Corp.	
<b>Robot Model</b>	TX90XL	
<b>Number of Axes</b>	6	
<b>Nominal Load</b>	5 kg	
<b>Reach</b>	1450 mm	
<b>Repeatability</b>	$\pm$ 0.035 mm	

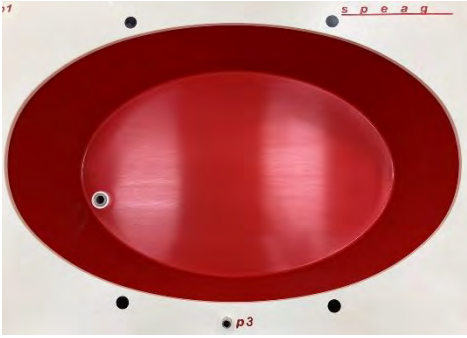
**<Device Holder>**

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon=3$  and loss tangent  $\delta=0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

	
Device Holder 1	Device Holder 2

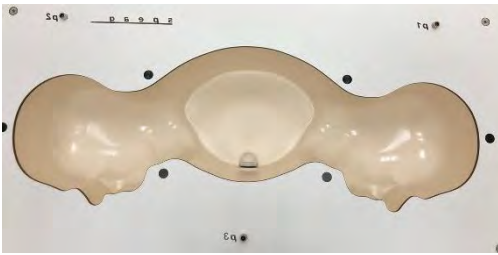
**<Oval Flat Phantom – ELI>**

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (Oval Flat) phantom defined in IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-2 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of wireless portable device 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.

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ±0.2 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 30 liters	
<b>Dimensions</b>	190×600×400 mm (H × L × W)	

**<SAM Phantom>**

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-1 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. 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 teaching three points with the robot.

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ±0.2 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 25 liters	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	

## 5.2 Tissue Simulating Liquids (TSL)

### <Tissue Dielectric Parameters in IEEE 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528>

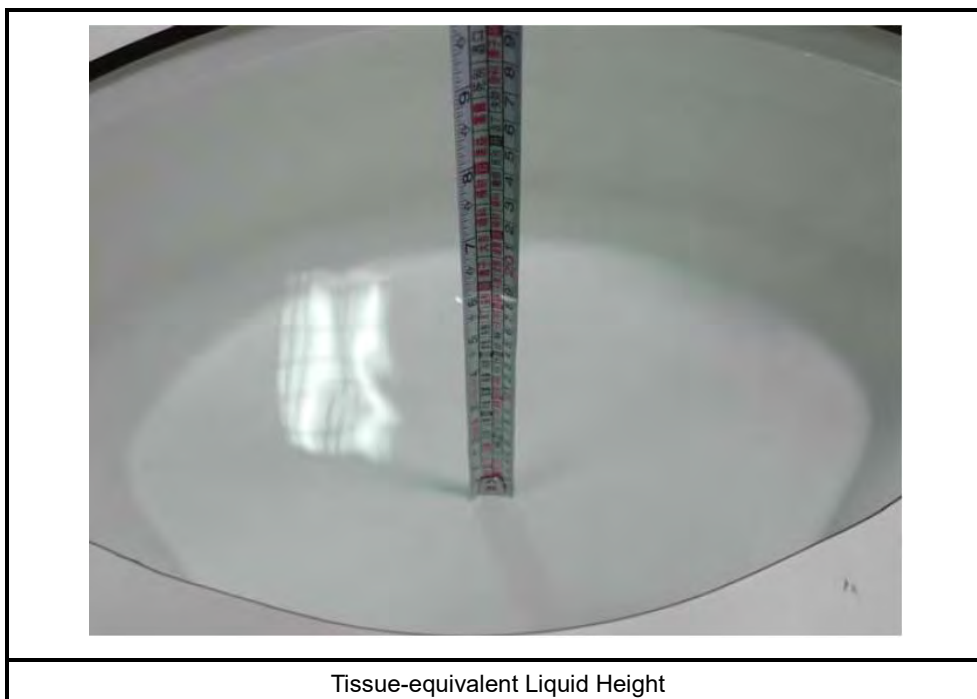
The following table incorporates the tissue dielectric parameters of head recommended by IEEE 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters which computed by the 4-Cole-Cole equation according to the above-mentioned standards.

**Table 2 Dielectric properties of the tissue-equivalent liquid material**

Frequency (MHz)	Relative Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )
30	55.0	0.75
150	52.3	0.76
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1800	40.0	1.40
1900	40.0	1.40
1950	40.0	1.40
2000	40.0	1.40
2100	39.8	1.49
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
3000	38.5	2.40
3500	37.9	2.91
4000	37.4	3.43
4500	36.8	3.94
5000	36.2	4.45
5200	36.0	4.66
5400	35.8	4.86
5600	35.5	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27
6000	35.1	5.48
6500	34.5	6.07
7000	33.9	6.65
7500	33.3	7.24
8000	32.7	7.84
8500	32.1	8.46
9000	31.6	9.08
9500	31.0	9.71
10000	30.4	10.4

**<Liquid Depth>**

The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be  $\geq 15.0$  cm to ensure that the probe is immersed sufficiently in the tissue medium.



**<Test Site Environment>**

Item	Requirement	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18 - 25	21 - 23

**<Liquid Check>**

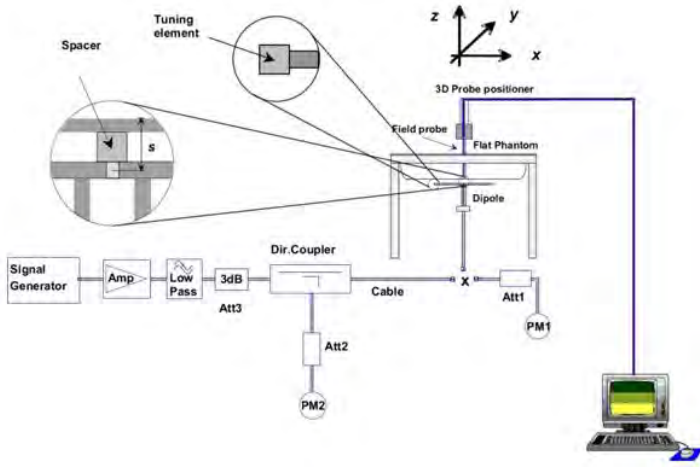

1. The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a DAKS 3.5 Probe Kit.
2. The SAR testing with IEC tissue parameters as an alternative option to Head and body parameters. The head TSL were applied to body SAR tests with restrictions below:

Tissue Temp (°C)	Head / Body	Frequency	target Cond. $\sigma$	target Perm. $\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (Delta)(%)	$\epsilon_r$ (Delta)(%)	Limit (%)	Date
22.7	Head	2402 MHz	1.76	39.28	-0.27	0.67	±5	Oct. 21, 2022
22.7	Head	2440 MHz	1.79	39.22	0.10	0.46	±5	Oct. 21, 2022
22.7	Head	2480 MHz	1.83	39.16	0.13	0.26	±5	Oct. 21, 2022

## 6. System Verification

### 6.1 SAR System Verification

#### <Symmetric Dipoles for SAR System Verification>

Construction	Symmetrical dipole with $\lambda/4$ balun enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with head simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor Calibration Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in head simulating solutions.
Return Loss	> 20 dB at specified verification position.
Options	Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions are available upon request.
 <p>The diagram illustrates the system verification setup. It shows a signal path starting from a Signal Generator, passing through an Amplifier (Amp), a Low Pass filter, a 3dB attenuator (Att3), and a Directional Coupler (Dir. Coupler). The signal then travels through a Cable to a Dipole antenna. A 3D Probe positioner is used to precisely position the Dipole and a Field probe relative to a Flat Phantom. A Tuning element and Spacer are also shown as part of the antenna assembly. The setup is connected to a laptop for data acquisition and analysis. A 3dB attenuator (Att2) and a Power Meter (PM2) are connected to the Dir. Coupler, while another 3dB attenuator (Att1) and a Power Meter (PM1) are connected to the Dipole. A coordinate system (x, y, z) is provided for reference.</p>	 <p>The photograph shows the physical validation kit, which consists of a black tripod stand supporting a vertical metal rod. A blue cable is attached to the base of the rod, and a dipole antenna is mounted at the top. The kit is designed for precise positioning of the antenna for SAR measurements.</p>
System Verification Setup Diagram	Validation Kit

### 6.1.1 SAR Verification Summary

Prior to the assessment, the validation data compared to the original value provided by SPEAG should be within its specifications of  $\pm 10\%$ . The measured SAR will be normalized to 1 W input power. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and plots can be referred to Appendix B of this report.

Mixture Type	Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)	Probe Model / Serial No.	Dipole Model / Serial No.	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalize SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	SAR <sub>10g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalize SAR <sub>10g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR <sub>10g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation 1 g (%)	Deviation 10 g (%)	Date
Head	2450	24 dBm	EX3DV4-SN7647	D2450V2-SN712	12.5	49.76	52.80	5.73	22.81	24.40	-5.8%	-6.5%	Oct. 21, 2022

## 7. Test Equipment List

### 7.1 SAR Test Equipment List

SAR01-BD					
Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Cal. Date	Cal.Period
SPEAG	2450 MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	712	Jun 30, 2022	1 year
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7647	Apr 27, 2022	1 year
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1253	Dec 30, 2021	1 year
SPEAG	Measurement Server	SE UMS 028 BB	1488	NCR	
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	
SPEAG	Phantom	SAM V4.0	TP-1658	NCR	
SPEAG	Robot	Staubli TX90XL	F16/54FTA1/A/01	NCR	
SPEAG	Software	DASY52	N/A	NCR	
		V52.10.4.1535			
SPEAG	Software	SEMCAD X	N/A	NCR	
		V14.6.14(7501)			
SPEAG	Network Analyzer	DAKS_VNA R140	0010318	May 23, 2022	1 year
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAKS-3.5	1101	May 23, 2022	1 year
HILA	Digital Thermometer	TM-906A	1500033	Oct 29, 2021	1 year
Agilent	Power Sensor	8481H	3318A20779	May 26, 2022	1 year
Agilent	Power Meter	EDM Series E4418B	GB40206143	May 26, 2022	1 year
Agilent	Power Sensor	N1921A	MY45241957	Dec 06, 2021	1 year
Agilent	Power Meter	N1911A	MY45101619	Dec 06, 2021	1 year
Agilent	Signal Generator	E8257D	MY44320425	Feb 15, 2022	1 year
Mini-Circuits	Dual Directional Coupler	ZCDC20-5R263-S+	E69806	NCR	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	EMC014225P	980292	NCR	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	EMC2830P	980293	NCR	
EMCI	Power Amplifier	EMC0618-P	980833	NCR	
EMCI	Power Amplifier	EMC2830-P	980880	NCR	
Attenuator	INMET	18AH-03	S180301	NCR	
Attenuator	INMET	18AH-10	S181001	NCR	
Attenuator	INMET	18AH-20	S182001	NCR	

Testing Engineer: Ted Hsieh / Rocky Wang



## 8. Measurement Procedure

### 8.1 SAR Measurement Procedure

The measurement procedures are as follows:

1. The DUT is installed engineering testing software that provides continuous transmitting signal.
2. Measure output power through RF cable and power meter
3. Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software
4. Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
5. Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

1. Power reference measurement
2. Area scan
3. Zoom scan
4. Power drift measurement

### 8.1.1 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 measures points and step size follow as below. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution.

The measure settings are referred to KDB 865664 D01v01r04 :

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5 mm ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm ± 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: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$		≤ 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: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$		≤ 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: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm	
	Graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : 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
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	≤ 1.5 · $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm	
<p>Note: <math>\delta</math> is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.</p> <p>* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</p>				

### 8.1.2 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1 g aggregate SAR, the DUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

### 8.1.3 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of DUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5 %, the SAR will be retested.

### 8.1.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1 g and 10 g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

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

## 9. Measurement Uncertainty

### 9.1 SAR Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement Uncertainty (0.3-6 GHz)								
Uncertainty Component	Tol.	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci - 1g	Ci - 10g	ui - 1g (%)	ui - 10g (%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	12.0	N	2	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Probe Calibration Drift	1.7	R	1.732	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Other Probe+Electronic	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Broadband Signal	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Isotropy	7.6	R	1.732	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
RF Ambient	1.8	N	1	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Probe Positioning	0.006 mm	N	1	0.14	0.14	0.1	0.1	∞
Data Processing	1.2	N	1	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
<b>Phantom and Device Errors</b>								
Conductivity (meas.)DAK	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8	∞
Conductivity (temp.)	3.3	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Phantom Shell Permittivity	14	R	1.732	0	0	0.0	0.0	∞
Distance DUT - TSL	2	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0	∞
Device Positioning	1	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	∞
DUT Modulation	2.4	R	1.732	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Time-average SAR	1.7	R	1.732	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
DUT Drift	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5	∞
<b>Correction to the SAR Results</b>								
Deviation to Target	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6	∞
SAR scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					RSS	11.0	10.9	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (95% confidence interval)</b>					k = 2	21.9	21.7	

Measurement Uncertainty (3-6 GHz)								
Uncertainty Component	Tol.	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci - 1g	Ci - 10g	ui - 1g (%)	ui - 10g (%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	13.1	N	2	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Probe Calibration Drift	1.7	R	1.732	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Other Probe+Electronic	1.2	N	1	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Broadband Signal	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
Probe Isotropy	7.6	R	1.732	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
RF Ambient	1.8	N	1	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Probe Positioning	0.005 mm	N	1	0.29	0.29	0.15	0.15	∞
Data Processing	2.3	N	1	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Phantom and Device Errors</b>								
Conductivity (meas.)DAK	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8	∞
Conductivity (temp.)	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Phantom Shell Permittivity	14	R	1.732	0.25	0.25	2.0	2.0	∞
Distance DUT - TSL	2	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0	∞
Device Positioning	1	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	∞
DUT Modulation	2.4	R	1.732	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Time-average SAR	1.7	R	1.732	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
DUT Drift	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5	∞
<b>Correction to the SAR Results</b>								
Deviation to Target	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6	∞
SAR scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					RSS	11.6	11.6	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (95% confidence interval)</b>					k =2	23.2	23.0	

Measurement Uncertainty (6-10 GHz)								
Uncertainty Component	Tol.	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci - 1g	Ci - 10g	ui - 1g (%)	ui - 10g (%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	18.6	N	2	1	1	9.3	9.3	∞
Probe Calibration Drift	1.7	R	1.732	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Other Probe+Electronic	2.4	N	1	1	1	2.4	2.4	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Broadband Signal	2.8	R	1.732	1	1	1.6	1.6	∞
Probe Isotropy	7.6	R	1.732	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
RF Ambient Condition	1.8	N	1	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Probe Positioning	0.005mm	N	1	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	∞
Data Processing	3.5	N	1	1	1	3.5	3.5	∞
<b>Phantom and Device Errors</b>								
Conductivity (meas.)DAK	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8	∞
Conductivity (temp.)	2.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0	∞
Phantom Shell Permittivity	14.0	R	1.732	0.5	0.5	4.0	4.0	∞
Distance DUT - TSL	2	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0	∞
Device Positioning	1	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	∞
DUT Modulation	2.4	R	1.732	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Time-average SAR	1.7	R	1.732	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
DUT Drift	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5	∞
<b>Correction to the SAR Results</b>								
Deviation to Target	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6	∞
SAR scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					RSS	14.2	14.1	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (95% confidence interval)</b>					k =2	28.4	28.3	

## 10. Measurement Evaluation

### 10.1 SAR Testing with RF Transmitter

#### 10.1.1 SAR Testing with Bluetooth

A Bluetooth device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies.

For Bluetooth SAR testing, the DUT has installed Bluetooth engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

### 10.2 Conducted Power Measurements

Refer to Appendix A.

### 10.3 Antenna location

Refer to Appendix E.

## 10.4 Test Results

### 10.4.1 SAR Test Result

Band	Modulation	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Meas. Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up (dBm)	Duty Cycle (%)	Reported SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
Bluetooth	GFSK	39	2480	Front	0	0.01	0.39	1.00	65.50	0.02
Bluetooth	GFSK	39	2480	Back	0	0.01	0.39	1.00	65.50	0.02
Bluetooth	GFSK	39	2480	Side 1	0	0.01	0.39	1.00	65.50	0.02
Bluetooth	GFSK	39	2480	Side 2	0	0.01	0.39	1.00	65.50	0.02
Bluetooth	GFSK	39	2480	Side 3	0	0.01	0.39	1.00	65.50	0.02
Bluetooth	GFSK	39	2480	Side 4	0	0.01	0.39	1.00	65.50	0.02

Note: Since all measured values are under 0.01 W/kg, take 0.01 W/kg as the measured value.



## 10.5 Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be 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.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required:

1. The original highest measured Reported SAR 1-g is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeated that measurement once.
2. Perform a second repeated measurement the ratio of the largest to the smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $< 1.2$  W/kg, or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

Since all measured values are under limits, no variability is required.

## 10.6 Requirements on the Uncertainty Evaluation

Decision Rule

- Uncertainty is not included.
- Uncertainty is included.

The highest measured 1-g SAR is less than 1.5 W/kg and the highest measured 10-g SAR is less than 3.75 W/kg.

Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 is not required.

## 11. Conclusion

The SAR test values found for the device are below the maximum limit of 1.6 W/kg.

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