

Test report No:
25B0571R.703B

FCC TEST REPORT

Product Name	Bali
Trademark	N/A
Model and /or type reference	LB30001
FCC ID	2A7MGLB30001
Applicant's name / address	hearX USA Inc. 2140 South DuPont Highway Camden, Kent County, DE 19934
Test method requested, standard	47 CFR FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093) IEEE Std 1528-2013 EN IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2021 ANSI C95.1-2019
Verdict Summary	IN COMPLIANCE
Documented by (name / position & signature)	Tim Cao / Project Manager 
Approved by (name / position & signature)	Frank He / Technical Manager 
Date of issue	2026-04-12
Report Version	V1.0
Report template No	Template_FCC SAR-RF-V1.0

INDEX

	page
General conditions	4
General conditions	4
Document History	5
Statement of Compliance	6
Used Equipment	7
Uncertainty	8
1 General Information	11
1.1 Test Specification	12
1.2 RF exposure limits	13
2 SAR Measurements System Configuration	14
2.1 DASY6 SAR System Description	15
2.2 Applications	16
2.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures	16
2.4 Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging	18
2.5 DASY6 E-Field Probe & EUmmWV Probe	19
2.6 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device	21
2.7 DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Measurement Server	21
2.8 Robot	22
2.9 Light Beam Unit	22
2.10 Device Holder	23
2.11 SAM Phantom	24
3 Tissue Simulating Liquid	25
3.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid	25
3.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid	26
4 System Check	27
4.1 Justification for Extended Dipole Calibrations	28
4.2 Measurement for System Check	29
5 Test Configuration	30
5.1 SAR Test Reduction Procedure	30
5.1.1. Wi-Fi Test Configuration	31
6 Description of Test Position	34
6.1 SAR Test Reduction Procedure	34
6.1.1. Head Test Position Conditions	34
6.1.2. Body-worn Test Position Conditions	37



6.1.3. Hotspot Mode Test Position Conditions	38
6.2 Product Specific 10g Exposure Consideration	39
6.3 Measurement Process Diagram	39
7 Test Result.....	40
7.1 Measurement of RF conducted Power	40
7.2 Measurement of SAR Test Results	41
7.2.1. Measurement of SAR Test Data	41
8 SAR Validation Data	42
9 SAR Test Data	43
10 Calibration Certificate.....	45
11 Test Setup Photo	46

COMPETENCES AND GUARANTEES

DEKRA is a testing laboratory competent to carry out the tests described in this report.

In order to assure the traceability to other national and international laboratories, DEKRA has a calibration and maintenance program for its measurement equipment.

DEKRA guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this report, which is the result of the measurements and the tests performed to the item under test on the date and under the conditions stated in the report and it is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at DEKRA at the time of performance of the test.

DEKRA is liable to the client for the maintenance of the confidentiality of all information related to the item under test and the results of the test.

The results presented in this Test Report apply only to the particular item under test established in this document.

IMPORTANT: No parts of this report may be reproduced or quoted out of context, in any form or by any means, except in full, without the previous written permission of DEKRA.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Test Location	No. 99, Hongye Road, Suzhou Industrial Park Suzhou, 215006, P.R. China
Test Facility	A2LA (Certificate No. 3235.01) CNAS (Certificate No. L5313) FCC - Designation Number: CN1199 Test Firm Registration Number: 566524 ISED - CAB identifier: CN0040 IC#: 4075B
Date (receive sample)	Feb. 20, 2025
Date (start test)	Mar. 12, 2025
Date (finish test)	Nov. 15, 2025

1. This report is only referred to the item that has undergone the test.
2. This report does not constitute or imply on its own an approval of the product by the Certification Bodies or Competent Authorities.
3. This document is only valid if complete; no partial reproduction can be made without previous written permission of DEKRA.
4. The measurement result is considered in conformance with the requirement if it is within the prescribed limit, it is not necessary to account the uncertainty associated with the measurement result.



DOCUMENT HISTORY

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
25B0571R.703B	V1.0	Initial issue of report.	2026-04-12



STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) and Power Density found during testing for Bali, LB30001, are as follows.

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR 1g (W/kg)
	Head SAR
Bluetooth	0.342
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.60

USED EQUIPMENT

SAR Test and Power Density Test / TR6

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Stäubli Robot TX60L	Stäubli	TX60L	F10/5C90A1/A/01	N/A
Controller	Stäubli	SP1	S-0034	N/A
Dipole Validation Kits	Speag	D2450V2	839	2028.03.17
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	SAM	TP-1562	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	SD 000 H01 HA	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronic	Speag	DAE4	1220	2026.03.13
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	7860	2026.04.06
SAR Software	Speag	DASY6	V5.2 Build 162	N/A
Power Amplifier	MVE	MPC1018.50	C30002D	2026.05.16
Dual Directional Coupler	woken	0110A05A82Z-20	CMLC66W1A1	2026.05.16
Tissue fluid test probe	SPEAG	DAK 3.5	1308	N/A
Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103316	2026.07.24
Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	263697	2026.05.09
Power Meter	Keysight	N1912A	MY60300004	2026.05.16
Temperature/Humidity Meter	Rites	RTS-1909	THM-034	2026.04.29
Temperature/Humidity Meter	Rites	RTS-1909	THM-035	2026.04.29
Temperatuer	LKM	DTM3000	3777	2026.05.18

SAR Test and Power Density Test / TR6

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Firmware Version	Software Version
SAR Software	Speag	DASY6	V5.2 Build 162	N/A	V16.2.4.2448
Power Amplifier	MVE	MPC1018.50	C30002D	A.14.03	N/A
Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103316	A.11.31	N/A
Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	263697	V4.15.125.49	N/A
Power Meter	Keysight	N1912A	MY60300004	A2.06.01	N/A

UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainties have been calculated according to the DEKRA internal document. The reported expanded uncertainties are based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor of $k=2$, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%.

Uncertainty for System Validation 4MHz – 300 MHz								
Error Description	Unc. ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(ci) 1g	(ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(vi) veff
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±13.3%	N	2	1	1	±6.65%	±6.65%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±0.5%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±0.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.4%	±0.4%	∞
Modulation	±2.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.0%	±0.0%	∞
Integration Time	±0.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.0%	±0.0%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±2.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Dipole Related								
Deviation from exp. dipole	±5.5%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	±0.0%	±0.0%	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	±2.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Dipole input power and SAR drift	±3.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.0%	±2.0%	∞
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
SAR correction for deviations in conductivity and permittivity(target)	±5%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	±2.9%	±2.4%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.26	0.26	±0.6%	±0.7%	∞
Liquid conductivity - temperature uncertainty	±1.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	±0.8%	±0.7%	
Liquid permittivity - temperature uncertainty	±0.3%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	±0.0%	±0.0%	
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.6%	±10.4%	
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						±21.2%	±20.9%	

DASY6 SAR Uncertainty								
Measurement uncertainty for 300 MHz to 3 GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.								
Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(ci) 1g	(ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(vi) v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±5.5%	N	1	1	1	±5.5%	±5.5%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.26	0.26	±0.6%	±0.7%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.6%	±10.5%	361
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±21.2%	±21.1%	

DASY6 SAR Uncertainty								
Measurement uncertainty for 3 GHz to 6 GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.								
Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(ci) 1g	(ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(vi) v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.65%	N	1	1	1	±6.65%	±6.65%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	±2.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Probe Positioning	±6.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device Holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.26	0.26	±0.6%	±0.7%	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±12.0%	±12.0%	784
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±24.0%	±23.9%	

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Name	Bali
Model Name	LB30001
Trademark.	N/A
FCC ID.....	2A7MGLB30001
Power Supply	3.85 Vdc, EUT is equipped with an adapter to power it via AC/DC.
Hardware Version.....	V4.00
Software Version	1.2.0.5
Manufacturer	Orka Health Co.,Ltd
Manufacturer Address	Room 01B101, Building 2, No. 118 Rongke Road, Shanghai, China
Wireless specification	Bluetooth
Operating frequency range(s)	2402~2480MHz
Type of modulation	GFSK
Number of channels	79
Data Rate	GFSK 1Mbit/s, Pi/4 DQPSK 1Mbit/s, 8DPSK 3Mbit/s
Wireless specification	Bluetooth (LE)
Operating frequency range(s)	2402~2480MHz
Type of modulation	GFSK & DPSK
Number of channels	40
Data Rate	LE1M 1Mbit/s, LE2M 2Mbit/s, Coded S=2, Coded S=8
Antenna type	PIFA
Antenna Gain	-1.70 dBi
Remark: As above information is provided and confirmed by the applicant. DEKRA is not liable to the accuracy, suitability, reliability or/and integrity of the information.	

1.1 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radio frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2019	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
EN 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) (IEC/IEEE 62209-1528)
KDB 941225 D05	SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
KDB 941225 D05A	LTE Rel.10 KDB Inquiry Sheet v01r02
KDB 941225 D06	Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01
KDB 248227 D01	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB 648474 D04	Handset SAR v01r03
KDB447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
KDB 616217 D04	SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02

1.2 RF exposure limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimetres 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.

SAR Exposure Limit		
	General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure ¹ (W/kg)	Occupational / Controlled Exposure ² (W/kg)
Spatial Peak SAR ³ (head or Body)	1.60	8.00
Spatial Peak SAR ⁴ (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
Spatial Peak SAR ⁵ (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00
Power Density Exposure Limit (1,500 - 100,000 MHz)		
	General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure (mW/cm²) ⁶	Occupational / Controlled Exposure (mW/cm²)
Power Density (S)	1.0	5.0

Notes:

1. **General Population / Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.
2. **Occupational / Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).
3. 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.
4. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
5. 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.
6. 1 mW/cm² = 10 W/m²,

2 SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

SAR Definition

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 (p). The equation description is as below:

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

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

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

Where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m³)

E = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

Power Tensity Definition

The power density for an electromagnetic field represents the rate of energy transfer per unit area. The local power density (i.e. Poynting vector) at a given spatial point is deduced from electromagnetic fields by the following formula:

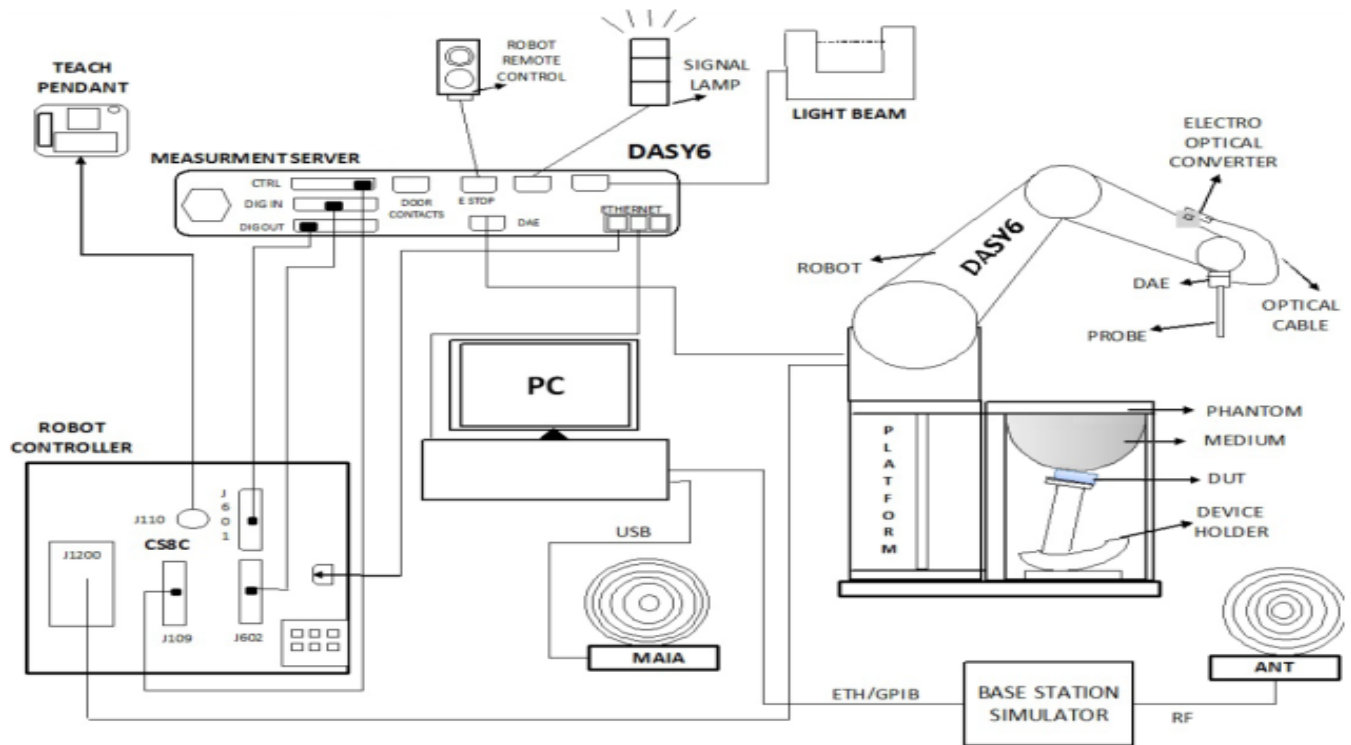
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}\{E \times H^*\} \cdot \vec{n}$$

Where: E is the complex electric field peak phasor and H is the complex conjugate magnetic field peak phasor.

The spatial-average power density distribution on the evaluation surface is determined per the IEC TR 63170. The spatial area, A is specified by the applicable exposure limit or regulatory requirements. The circular shape was used.

$$S_{av} = \frac{1}{2A} \Re \left(\int E \times H^* \cdot \hat{n} dA \right)$$

2.1 DASY6 SAR System Description



The DASY6 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
5. A computer running Windows 11 and the DASY6 software.
6. Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
7. The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

2.2 Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 others.

2.3 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 in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

			≤3GHz	>3GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5±1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ 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	Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
		Δz 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:

1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * 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.

2.4 Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

To evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Postprocessor, DASY6 allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x, y, z) = A e^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}{5a} \right)$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = A e^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x'^2} \left(3 - e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \right) \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{y'}{3a} \right)$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

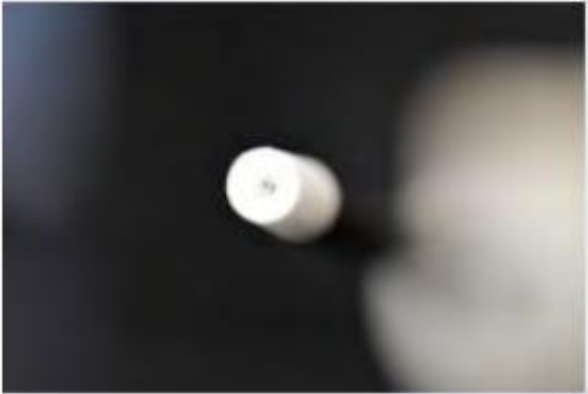
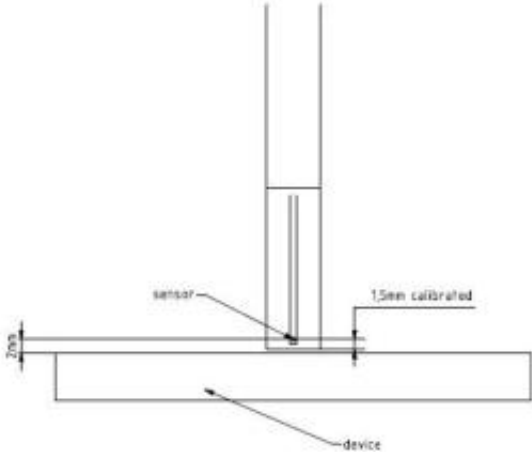
2.5 DASY6 E-Field Probe & EUmmWV Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the diametric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The diametric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, etc.) under ISO 17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 10 GHz)
Directivity	±0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dimensions	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
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
	
	
EX3DV4 E-Field Probe	
Probe setup on robot	

The EUmmWV3 probe is based on the pseudo-vector probe design, which not only measures the field magnitude but also derives its polarization ellipse. This probe concept also has the advantage that the sensor angle errors or distortions of the field by the substrate can be largely nullified by calibration. This is particularly important as, at these very high frequencies, field distortions by the substrate are dependent on the wavelength. It has two dipoles optimally arranged to obtain pseudo-vector information. It has minimum 3 measurements/point, 120° rotated around probe axis. Sensors (0.8 mm length) printed on glass substrate protected by high density foam. Low perturbation of the measured field. Requires positioner which can do accurate probe rotation.

Frequency Range	750 MHz - 110 GHz
Dynamic Range	< 20 V/m - 10'000 V/m with PRE-10 (min < 50 V/m - 3000 V/m)
Position Precision	< 0.2 mm
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: encapsulation 8 mm (internal sensor < 1mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: < 2 mm Sensor displacement to probe's calibration point: < 0.3 mm
Applications	Electric field measurements of 5G devices and other mm-wave transmitters operating above 10 GHz in <2 mm distance from device (free-space) Power density, magnetic field, and far-field analysis using total field reconstruction (cDASY6 5G or ICEy-mmW module required)
compatibility	cDASY6 + 5G-Module SW1.0 and higher
	
E-Field mm-Wave Probe	Sensor to DUT Surface

2.6 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

The DASY probes use a precise connector and an additional holder for the probe, consisting of a plastic tube and a flexible silicon ring to center the probe. The connector at the DAE is flexibly mounted and held in the default position with magnets and springs. Two switching systems in the connector mount detect frontal and lateral probe collisions and trigger the necessary software response.

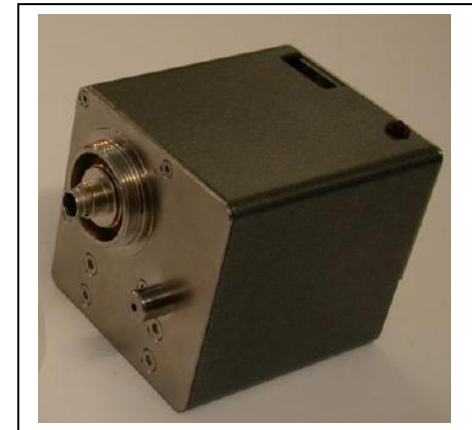


2.7 DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Measurement Server

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit.

Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE4 is 200M Ohm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80dB.



The DASY6 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chipdisk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY6 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board



2.8 Robot

The DASY6 system uses the high precision robots TX60 XL type out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller DASY6 system, the CS8C robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



2.9 Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



2.10 Device Holder

The DASY6 device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY6 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ 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.



The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

The DASY6 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ 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.



2.11 SAM Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.



ELI Phantom

The SAM phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness. It has one measurement areas:

- ELI phantom

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.



3 TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

3.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Simulate 10MHz~10000MHz liquid, manufactured by SPEAG

Table F.1 – Suggested recipes for achieving target dielectric properties, 30 MHz to 900 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	30	50		144		450		835	900	
Recipe source number	3	3	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	4
Ingredients (% by weight)										
De-ionized water	48,30	48,30	53,53	55,12	48,30	48,53	56	50,36	50,31	56
Tween 20			44,70	43,31		49,51		48,39	48,34	
Oxidized mineral oil							44			44
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether										
Triton X-100										
Diacetin	50,00	50,00			50,00					
DGBE										
NaCl	1,60	1,60	1,77	1,57	1,60	1,96		1,25	1,35	
Additives and salt	0,10	0,10			0,10					
Measured temperature dependence										
Temp. (°C)			21	21		21	20	21	21	20
$\epsilon_{\text{liquid temp. unc.}}$ (%)	0,8	0,1			0,1	0,1		0,04	0,04	
$\sigma_{\text{liquid temp. unc.}}$ (%)	2,8	2,8			2,6	4,2		1,6	1,6	

Table F.2 – Suggested recipes for achieving target dielectric properties, 1 800 MHz to 10 000 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	1 800		2 450	4 000	5 000	5 200	5 800	6 000	8 000	10 000
Recipe source number	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	4	5	5
Ingredients (% by weight)										
De-ionized water	54,23	56	56	56	56	65,53	65,53	56	67,8	66,0
Tween	45,27								31,1	33,0
Oxidized mineral oil		44	44	44	44			44		
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether						17,24	17,24			
Triton X-100						17,24	17,24			
Diacetin										
DGBE										
NaCl	0,50									
Additives and salt										
Measured temperature dependence										
Temp. (°C)	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	20	20	20
$\epsilon_{\text{liquid temp. unc.}}$ (%)	0,4					1,7	1,8			
$\sigma_{\text{liquid temp. unc.}}$ (%)	2,3					2,7	2,6			

NOTE 1 Multiple columns under a single frequency indicate optional recipes.

NOTE 2 Recipe source numbers: 1 verified by different labs, 2 Reference [59], 3 developed by IT'IS Foundation, 4 developed by IT'IS Foundation, 5 Reference [60].

NOTE 3 The values of $\epsilon_{\text{liquid temp. unc.}}$ and $\sigma_{\text{liquid temp. unc.}}$ are liquid temperature uncertainties described in O.9.6, based on measurements of the applicable liquid recipes given above. These are not part of the original publications but have been subsequently developed by the project team.

NOTE 4 The recipes at 8 000 MHz and 10 000 MHz are sufficiently broadband that they cover the frequency range of 6 000 MHz to 10 000 MHz within a tolerance of ± 10 % for permittivity and conductivity.

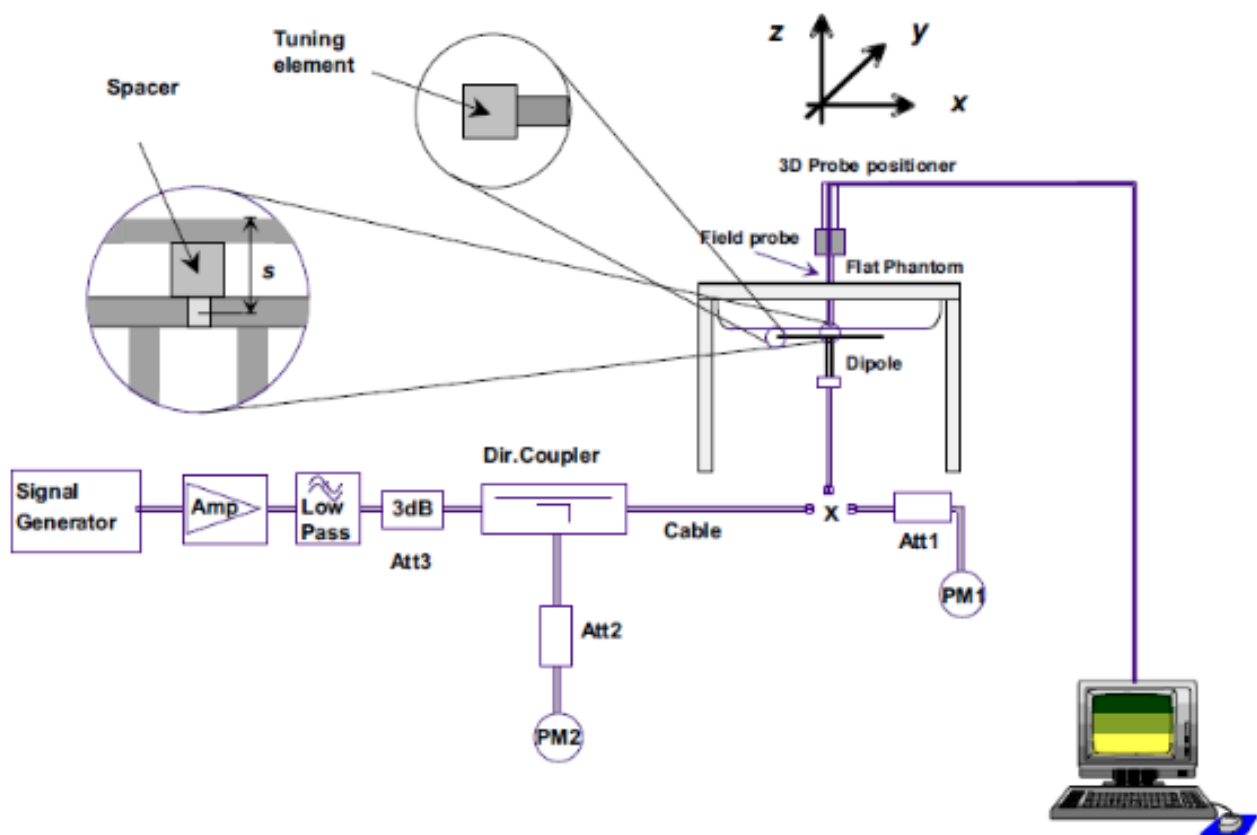
3.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer (600 KHz-10000 MHz). The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in bellow table. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was 22 ± 2 °C.

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue ($\pm 5\%$)		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.(°C)	Measured Date
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)		
2450 Head	2450	39.2 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	40.44	1.84	22.50	2025.11.13

4 SYSTEM CHECK

The microwave circuit arrangement for system Check is sketched in F-12. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the following table (A power level of 250Mw (below 3GHz) or 100Mw (3-6GHz) was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range $22\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above $15\pm 0.5\text{ cm}$ in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-1. The microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system check

4.1 Justification for Extended Dipole Calibrations

1) Referring to KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

- a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
- d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

- 1) Network analyser probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.



4.2 Measurement for System Check

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW		Measured SAR 1W		Normalized to 1W Target (±10%)		Liquid Temp.(°C)	Measured Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)		
D2450V2	Head	13.10	5.93	52.40	23.72	52.80 (47.52~58.08)	24.60 (22.14~27.06)	22.50	2025.11.13

5 TEST CONFIGURATION

5.1 SAR Test Reduction Procedure

According to KDB 941225D01, in the following procedures, the mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode. This is referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure in the following SAR test guidance, where the primary mode is identified in the applicable wireless mode test procedures and the secondary mode is wireless mode being considered for SAR test reduction by that procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, it is identified as “otherwise” in the applicable procedures; SAR measurement is required for the secondary mode.

5.1.1. Wi-Fi Test Configuration

DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. The initial test position procedure is described in the following:

- 1) . When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).
- 2) . When the reported SAR of the initial test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.
- 3) . For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested. a) Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels.

Initial Test Configuration Procedures

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required. SAR test reduction for subsequent highest output test channels is determined according to *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration.

For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode. For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration. When the *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR measurement is required for subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until *reported* SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. The initial test position procedure is applied to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple transmission modes, additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. The subsequent test configuration and SAR measurement procedures are described in the following.

- 1) . When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and

exposure configuration.

- 2) . When the highest *reported* SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.
- 3) . The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.
 - a) SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.
 - b) SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the *reported* SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is > 1.2 W/kg or until all required channels are tested. i) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.
- 4) . SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by recursively applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:
 - a) replace "subsequent test configuration" with "next subsequent test configuration" (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)
 - b) replace "initial test configuration" with "all tested higher output power configurations"

2.4 GHz WiFi SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in following.

• 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- 1) . When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) . When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

• 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM&OFDMA SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3, including sub-sections). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- 1) . When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) . 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.

- **SAR Test Requirements for OFDM&OFDMA configurations**

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 g/n OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

6 DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

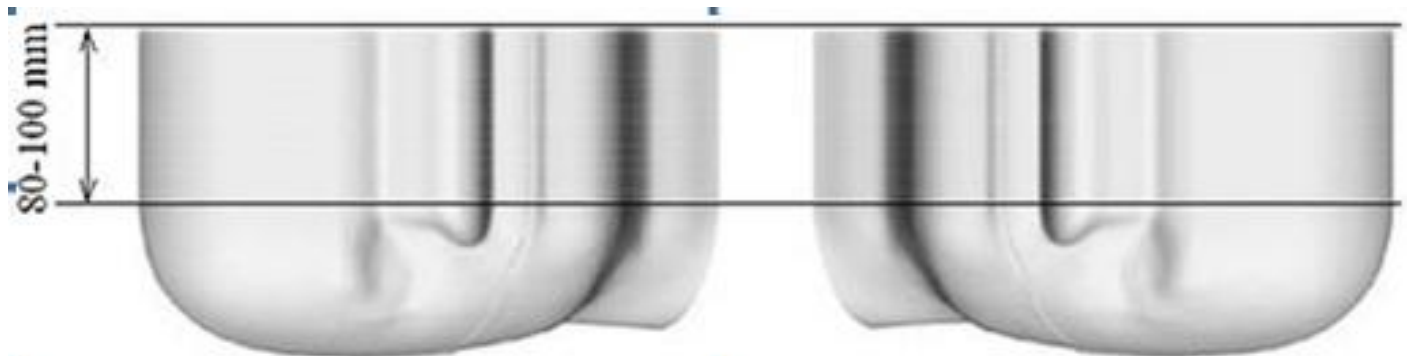
6.1 SAR Test Reduction Procedure

6.1.1. Head Test Position Conditions

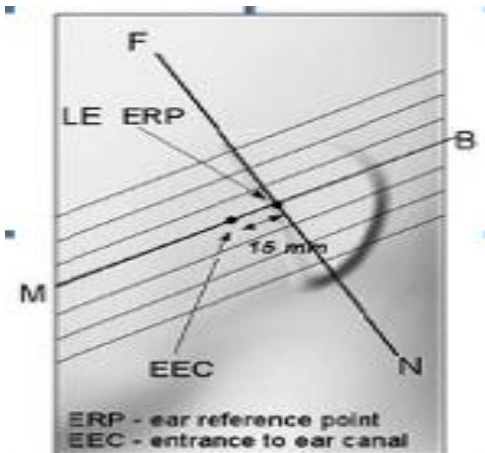


Front, back, and side views of SAM (model for the phantom shell). Full-head model is for illustration purposes only—procedures in this recommended practice are intended primarily for the phantom setup.

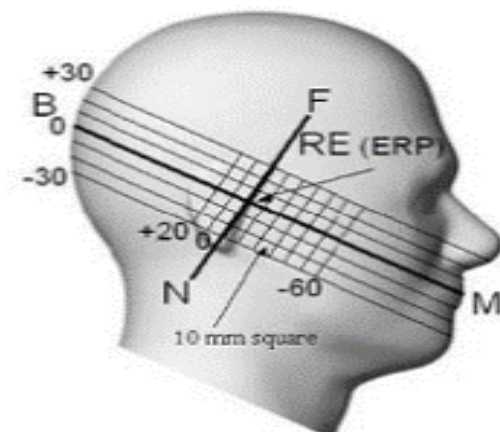
Note: The centre strip including the nose region has a different thickness tolerance.



Sagittally bisected phantom with extended perimeter (shown placed on its side as used for SAR measurements)



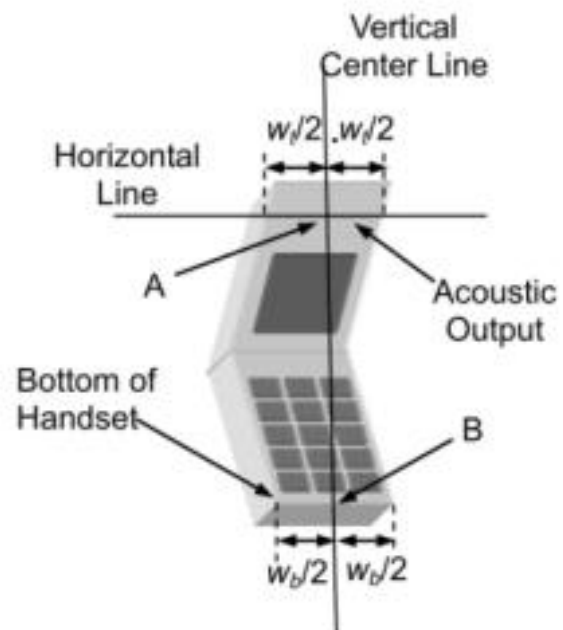
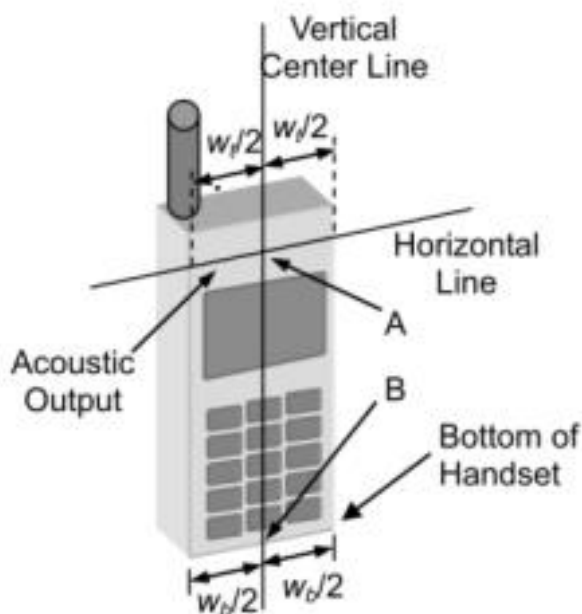
Close-up side view of phantom, showing the ear region, N-F and B-M lines, and seven cross-sectional plane locations



Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

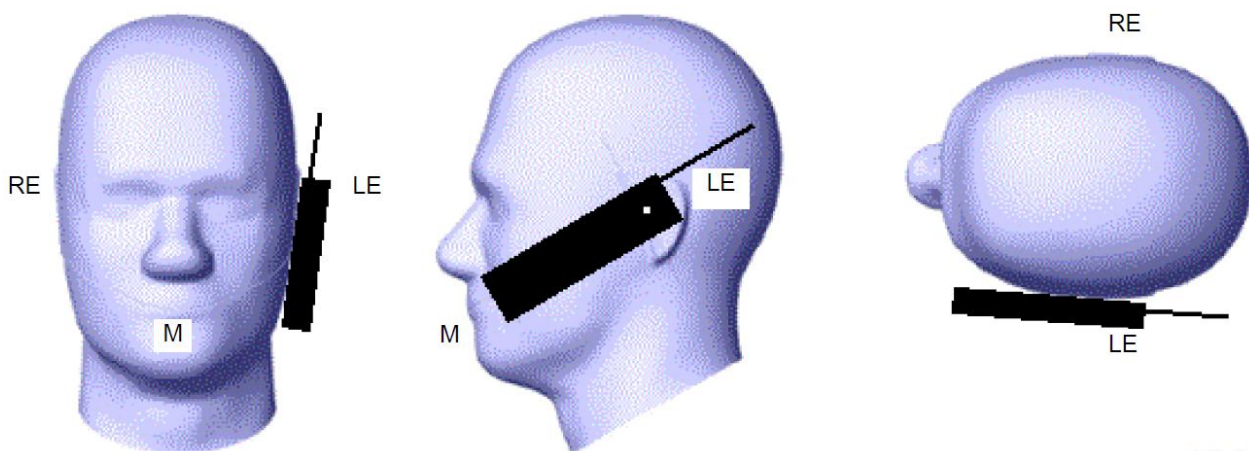
EUT constructions

- The vertical center line passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical center line is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



Cheek Position

- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.



IEC 226/05

Tilted Position

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost.

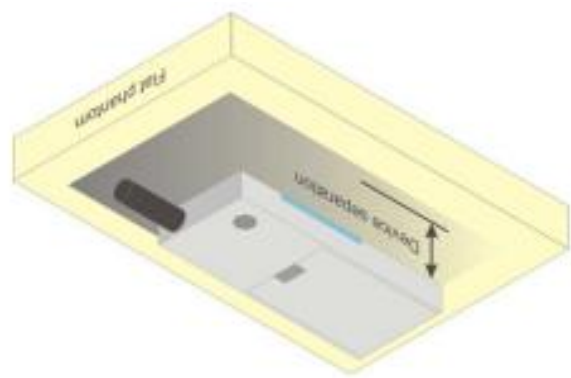
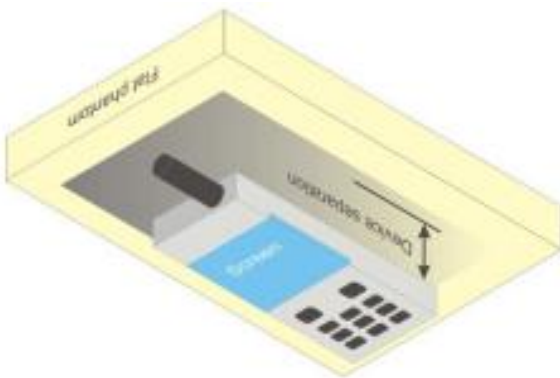


6.1.2. Body-worn Test Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory.

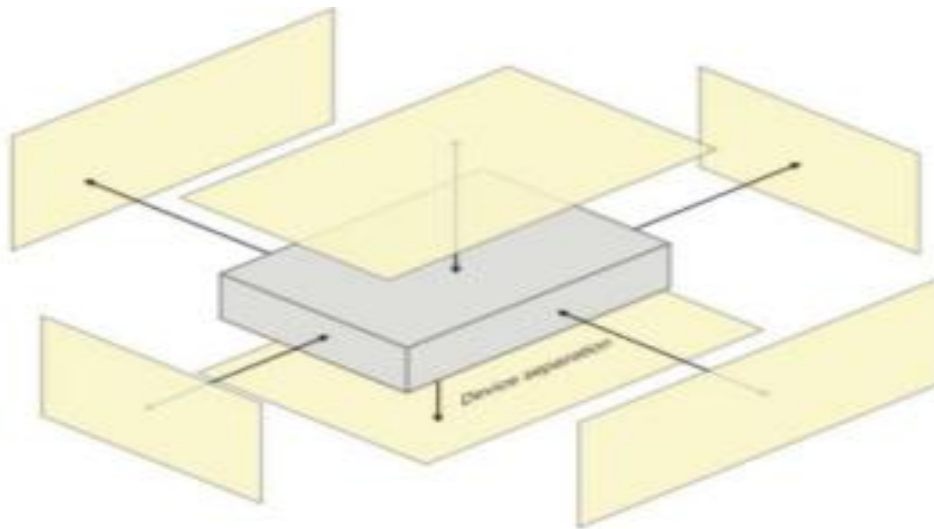
Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance ≤ 5 mm to support compliance.



6.1.3. Hotspot Mode Test Position Conditions

For handsets that support hotspot mode operations, with wireless router capabilities and various web browsing functions, the relevant hand and body exposure conditions are tested according to the hotspot SAR procedures in KDB 941225. A test separation distance of 10 mm is required between the phantom and all surfaces and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge. When the form factor of a handset is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm (instead of 10 mm) is required for testing hotspot mode. When the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, in the same wireless mode and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface).

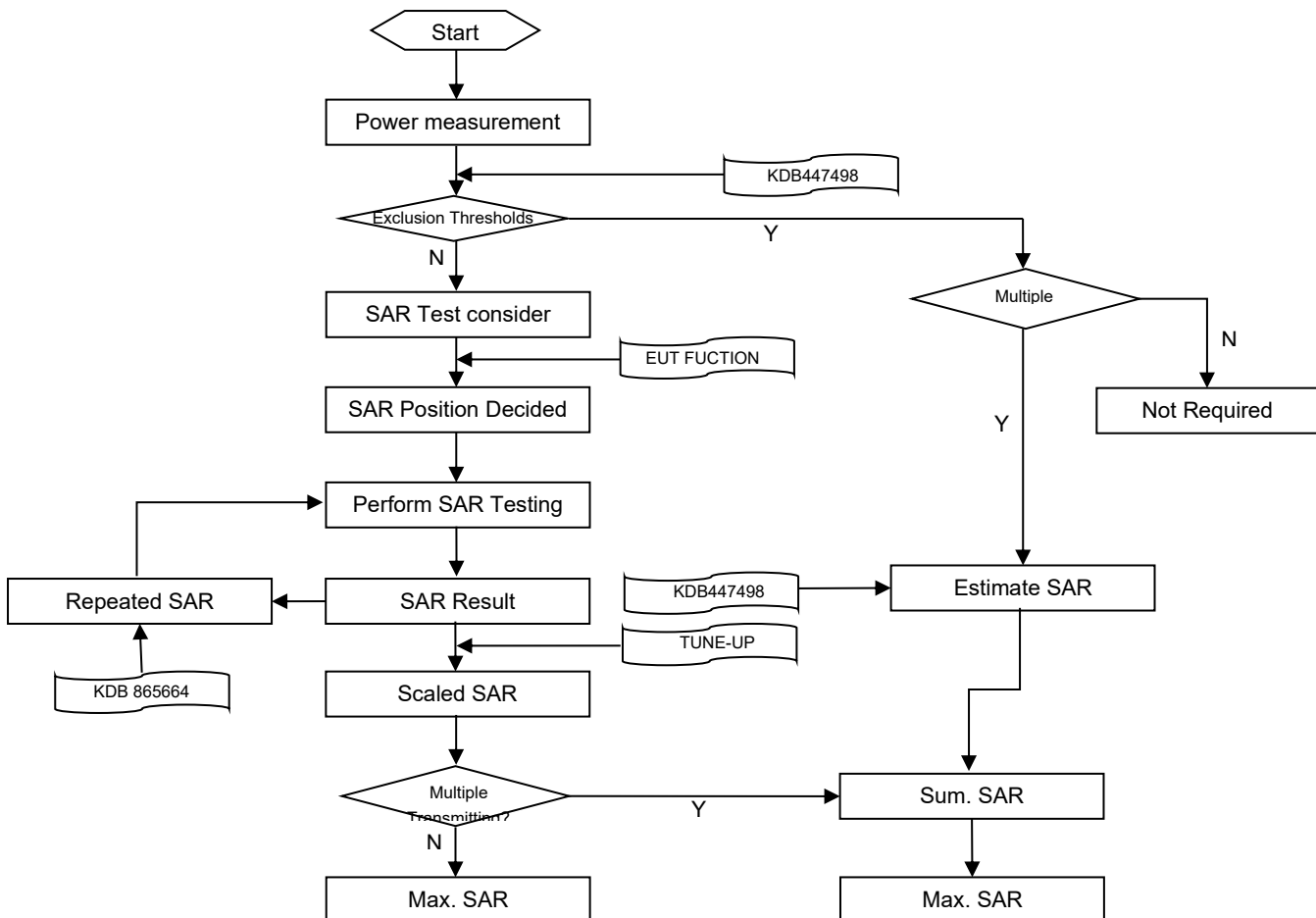


6.2 Product Specific 10g Exposure Consideration

According with FCC KDB 648474 D04, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, unless it is confirmed otherwise through KDB inquiries, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modems and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance;

The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

6.3 Measurement Process Diagram



7 TEST RESULT

7.1 Measurement of RF conducted Power

Bluetooth					
Mode	Channel	Average Power (dBm)		Tune-Up Power (dBm)	Duty Cycle (%)
		Left Ear	Right Ear		
DH5	2402	-0.97	0.16	2.00	57.60
	2441	-0.57	0.92	2.00	
	2480	0.28	1.32	2.00	
2DH5	2402	-3.52	-2.43	0.00	57.60
	2441	-3.11	-1.33	0.00	
	2480	-2.19	-0.57	0.00	
3DH5	2402	-3.72	-2.55	0.00	57.60
	2441	-3.15	-1.52	0.00	
	2480	-2.13	-0.49	0.00	
BLE-1Mbps	2402	-0.26	1.33	2.50	69.84
	2440	0.06	2.03	2.50	
	2480	0.58	2.37	2.50	
BLE-2Mbps	2404	-2.95	-0.95	1.00	40.32
	2440	-2.26	-0.04	1.00	
	2478	-1.85	0.46	1.00	
BLE_125kbps	2402	-0.53	1.23	2.50	82.67
	2440	0.87	2.11	2.50	
	2480	1.12	2.23	2.50	
BLE_500kbps	2402	-1.72	0.30	2.00	56.91
	2440	-1.12	1.41	2.00	
	2480	-0.23	1.52	2.00	

7.2 Measurement of SAR Test Results

7.2.1. Measurement of SAR Test Data

Bluetooth SAR Test Record									
Test position	Test mode	Test ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g(W/kg)
Head SAR Test data (Separate 0mm) Left Ear									
Front	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.181	-0.01	1.12	2.50	1.374	0.301
Front	125K	0/2402	1:1.21	0.099	0.03	-0.53	2.50	2.009	0.241
Front	125K	19/2440	1:1.21	0.104	0.02	0.87	2.50	1.455	0.183
Back	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.135	0.02	1.12	2.50	1.374	0.224
Top Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.034	-0.03	1.12	2.50	1.374	0.057
Bottom Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.031	0.11	1.12	2.50	1.374	0.052
Left Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.076	0.04	1.12	2.50	1.374	0.126
Right Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.098	0.01	1.12	2.50	1.374	0.162
Head SAR Test data (Separate 0mm) Right Ear									
Front	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.229	0.11	2.23	2.50	1.064	0.295
Front	125K	0/2402	1:1.21	0.203	0.04	1.23	2.50	1.340	0.329
Front	125K	19/2440	1:1.21	0.258	0.06	2.11	2.50	1.094	0.342
Back	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.171	0.03	2.23	2.50	1.064	0.220
Top Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.043	0.04	2.23	2.50	1.064	0.055
Bottom Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.039	-0.02	2.23	2.50	1.064	0.050
Left Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.096	0.03	2.23	2.50	1.064	0.124
Right Side	125K	39/2441	1:1.21	0.124	0.01	2.23	2.50	1.064	0.160
Worst case check data Head SAR Test data (Separate 0mm) Left Ear									
Front	DH5	78/2480	1:1.74	0.127	0.11	0.28	2.00	1.486	0.189
Worst case check data Head SAR Test data (Separate 0mm) Right Ear									
Front	DH5	78/2480	1:1.74	0.187	-0.02	1.32	2.00	1.169	0.219

SAR Test Note:

1. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.
2. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

8 SAR VALIDATION DATA

Date: 11/13/2025

Test Laboratory: DEKRA Lab

System Check Head 2450MHz

DUT: Dipole D2450MHzV2

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Communication System Band: D2450MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.839$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.436$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³; Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=250mW

Ambient temperature (°C): 23.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7860; ConvF(7.18, 7.37, 7.31); Calibrated: 4/7/2025
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 3/14/2025
- Phantom: ELI V8.0; Type: QD OVA 004 Ax; Serial: 2106
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.55 W/kg

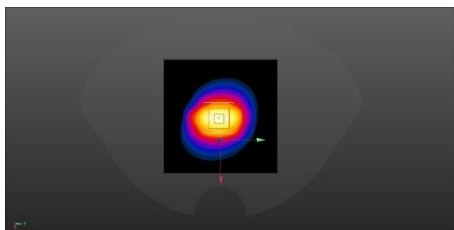
Zoom Scan (7x7x4)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.93 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.0 W/kg



0 dB = 13.0 W/kg = 11.51 dBW/kg

9 SAR TEST DATA

Date: 11/13/2025

Test Laboratory: DEKRA Lab

Bluetooth-BLE_125K_Front_CH39_2480MHz_Left Ear

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Communication System Band: BLE; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Frequency: 2480 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 2480$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.393$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³; Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature (°C): 23.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7860; ConvF(7.18, 7.37, 7.31); Calibrated: 4/7/2025
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 3/14/2025
- Phantom: ELI V8.0; Type: QD OVA 004 Ax; Serial: 2106
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.378 W/kg

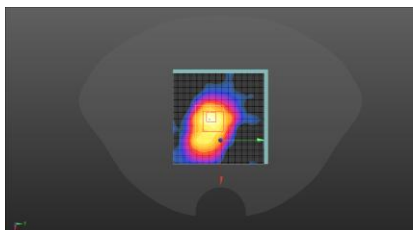
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.542 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.607 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.181 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.071 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.428 W/kg



0 dB = 0.428 W/kg = -3.69 dBW/kg

Date: 11/13/2025

Test Laboratory: DEKRA Lab

Bluetooth_BLE_125K_Front_CH19_2440MHz_Right Ear

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Communication System Band: BLE; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Frequency: 2440 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 2440$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.889$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.452$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³; Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature (°C): 23.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7860; ConvF(7.18, 7.37, 7.31); Calibrated: 4/7/2025
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1220; Calibrated: 3/14/2025
- Phantom: ELI V8.0; Type: QD OVA 004 Ax; Serial: 2106
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.525 W/kg

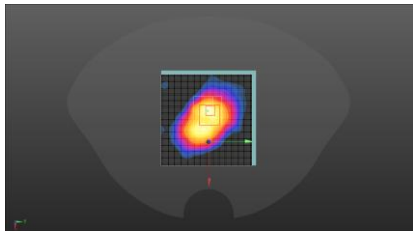
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 9.623 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.848 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.258 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.099 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.543 W/kg



0 dB = 0.543 W/kg = -2.65 dBW/kg

10 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Note: The detailed calibration certificate can refer to Appendix.

11 TEST SETUP PHOTO

Note: The Test Setup Photo please see appendix.

_____ The End _____