



SAR Test Report

Report No.: STS2603047H01

Issued for

Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.

Room 401-1, Building H8, Hefei Innovation Industrial Park
Phase II, No.2800, Chuangxin Road, High-tech Zone, Hefei
City, Anhui Pilot Free Trade Zone, China

Product Name: Smart Watch

Brand Name: AMAZFIT

Model Name: A2441

Series Model(s): N/A

FCC ID: 2AC8UA2441

Test Standard: ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE Std. 1528-2013

Max. Report SAR (10&1g) Next-to-mouth: 0.117 W/kg (1g)
Wrist: 0.036 W/kg(10g)

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested. This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

**TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION**

Applicant's name : Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.
Room 401-1, Building H8, Hefei Innovation Industrial Park Phase
Address : II, No.2800, Chuangxin Road, High-tech Zone, Hefei City, Anhui
Pilot Free Trade Zone, China
Manufacturer's Name : Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.
Room 401-1, Building H8, Hefei Innovation Industrial Park Phase
Address : II, No.2800, Chuangxin Road, High-tech Zone, Hefei City, Anhui
Pilot Free Trade Zone, China

Product description

Product name : Smart Watch
Brand name : AMAZFIT
Model name : A2441
Series Model(s) : N/A
ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE Std. 1528-2013

The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664 The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

Date of Test :
Date (s) of performance of tests : 19 Mar. 2026
Date of Issue : 20 Mar. 2026
Test Result : **Pass**

Testing Engineer :

Xin Liu

(Xin.Liu)

Technical Manager :

Shi fan-long

(Shifan. Long)

Authorized Signatory :

Bovey Yang

(Bovey Yang)





Table of Contents

1. General Information	5
1.1 EUT Description	5
1.2 Test Environment	6
1.3 Test Factory	6
2. Test Standards and Limits	7
3. SAR Measurement System	8
3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	8
3.2 SAR System	8
3.3 DASY5 E-field Probe System	10
3.4 Phantoms	11
3.5 Device Holder	11
3.6 Scanning Procedure	12
3.7 Data Storage and Evaluation	13
4. Tissue Simulating Liquids	15
4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check	15
5. SAR System Validation	18
5.1 Validation System	18
5.2 Validation Result	19
6. SAR Evaluation Procedures	20
7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch	21
8. EUT Test Position	22
9. Uncertainty	23
9.1 Measurement Uncertainty	23
10. Conducted Power Measurement	26
10.1 Test Result	26
11. Liquid depth Photo	27
11.1 Liquid depth	27
12. SAR Result Summary	28
12.1 Next-to-mouth SAR	28
12.2 Wrist SAR	28
13. Equipment List	29
Appendix A. System Validation Plots	30
Appendix B. SAR Test Plots	31
Appendix C. Probe Calibration and Dipole Calibration Report	35



Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Report No.	Effect Page	Contents
00	19 Mar. 2026	STS2603047H01	ALL	Initial Issue



1. General Information

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	Smart Watch			
Brand Name	AMAZFIT			
Model Name	A2441			
Series Model	N/A			
Model Difference	N/A			
Sample number	260304001-2			
Battery	N/A			
Device Category	Portable			
Product stage	Production unit			
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled			
Hardware Version	V0.0.3			
Software Version	1.7.3.1			
Frequency Range	WLAN802.11b/g/n20/: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz BT/BLE: 2402 MHz to 2480 MHz			
Max. Reported SAR(1&10g): (Limit:1.6&4.0W/kg) Test distance: Wrist:0mm Next-to-mouth:10mm	Band	Mode	Next-to-mouth-1g (W/kg)	Wrist-10g (W/kg)
	DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.068	0.035
	DSS	BT	0.117	0.036
Limit			1.6W/kg	4.0W/kg
FCC Equipment Class	Digital Transmission System (DTS) Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter (DSS)			
Operating Mode:	2.4G WLAN : 802.11b(DSSS):CCK,DQPSK,DBPSK 802.11g(OFDM):BPSK,QPSK,16-QAM,64-QAM 802.11n(OFDM):BPSK,QPSK,16-QAM,64-QAM			
Antenna Specification:	WLAN/BT:FPC Antenna			
Hotspot Mode	Not Support			
DTM Mode	Not Support			
Note:				
1. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power				



1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (°C)	18-25
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

1.3 Test Factory

ShenZhen STS Test Services Co.,Ltd.

101, Building B, Zhuoke Science Park, No.190 Chongqing Road, ZhanChengShequ, Fuhai Sub-District, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guang Dong, China

FCC test Firm Registration No.: 625569

IC Registration No.: 12108A

A2LA Certificate No.: 4338.01



2. Test Standards and Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	IEEE Std C95.1, 2019	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D04 v01	RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
10	FCC KDB 248227 D01 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02	SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

(B). Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

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 people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

NOTE
GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE
PARTIAL BODY LIMIT
1.6 W/kg(1g)
PARTIAL WRIST LIMIT
4.0 W/kg(10g)



3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,
 ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

3.2 SAR System

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (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.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

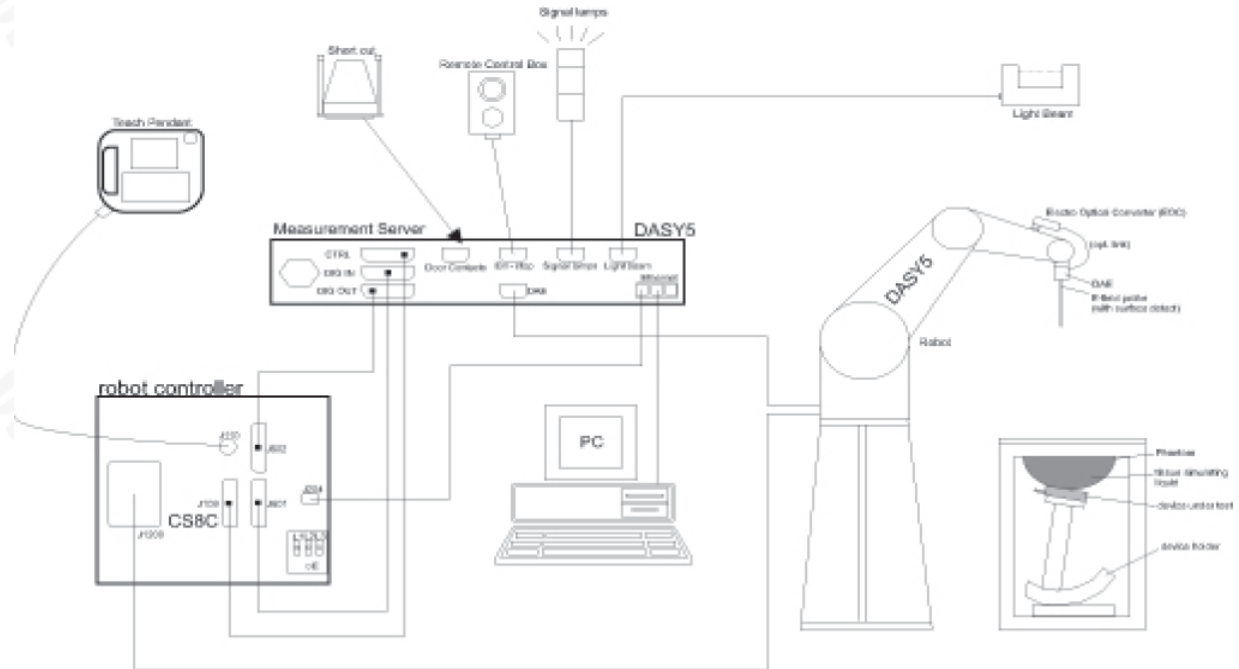
The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.



The device holder for handheld Mobile Phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.





3.3 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Frequency 10 MHz to 4 GHz;
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)

Directivity ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)
 ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range 5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g;
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Dimensions Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm)
Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm)
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm

Application General dosimetry up to 4 GHz
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields
Compliance tests of Mobile Phones

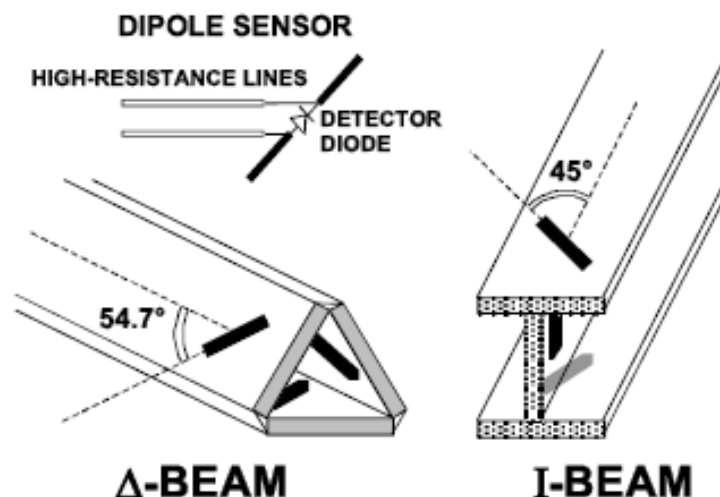
Compatibility DASY3, DASY5, DASY52 SAR and higher,
EASY4/MRI



Isotropic E-Field Probe

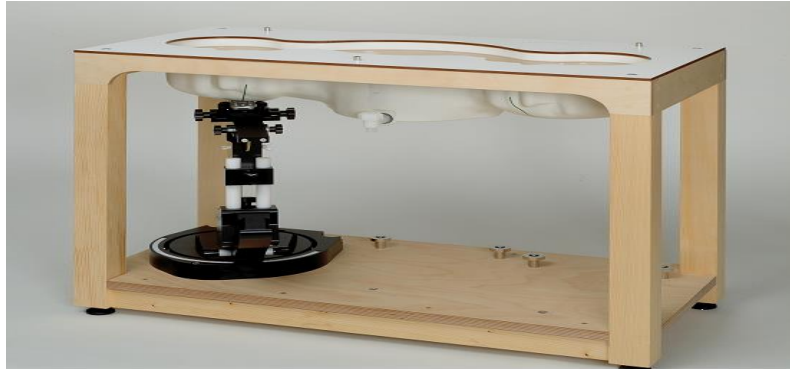
The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



3.4 Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm). System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

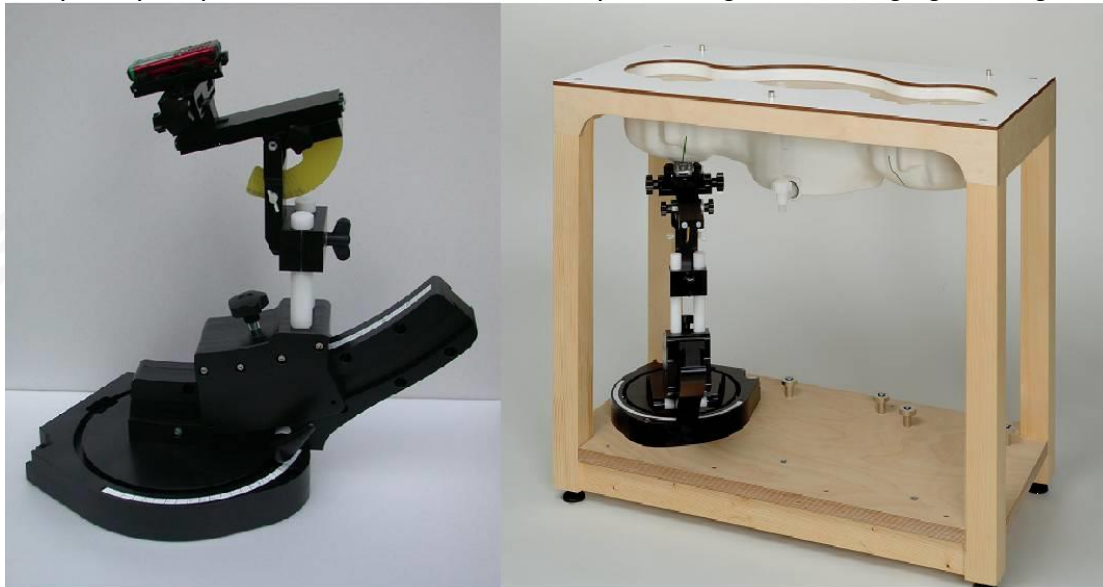


SAM Twin Phantom

3.5 Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG



3.6 Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)

Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of $15\text{ mm} \times 15\text{ mm}$ is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by $7 \times 7 \times 7$ points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using $7 \times 7 \times 7$ measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube $7 \times 7 \times 7$ scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

3.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DA4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$E - \text{fieldprobes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)



	[mV/(V/m) ²] for E-field Probes
ConvF	= sensitivity enhancement in solution
a _{ij}	= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f	= carrier frequency [GHz]
E _i	= electric field strength of channel i in V/m
H _i	= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with	SAR	= local specific absorption rate in mW/g
	E _{tot}	= total field strength in V/m
	σ	= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
	ρ	= equivalent tissue density in g/cm ³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.



4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values

The uncertainty due to the liquid conductivity and permittivity arises from two different sources. The first source of error is the deviation of the liquid conductivity from its target value (max _ 5 %) and the second source of error arises from the measurement procedures used to assess conductivity. The uncertainty shall be assessed using a rectangular probability. For 1 g averaging, the maximum weighting coefficient for SAR is 0.5.

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 RECOMMENDED TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS

The head and body tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table.

Frequency	ϵ_r	σ 10g S/m
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 to 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



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

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)			Triton X-100 (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	62.52	17.24			17.24		4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24			17.24		5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5
Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE (%)			Salt (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	78.60	21.40			/		5.30	49.00
5800	78.50	21.40			0.1		6.00	48.20

**LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

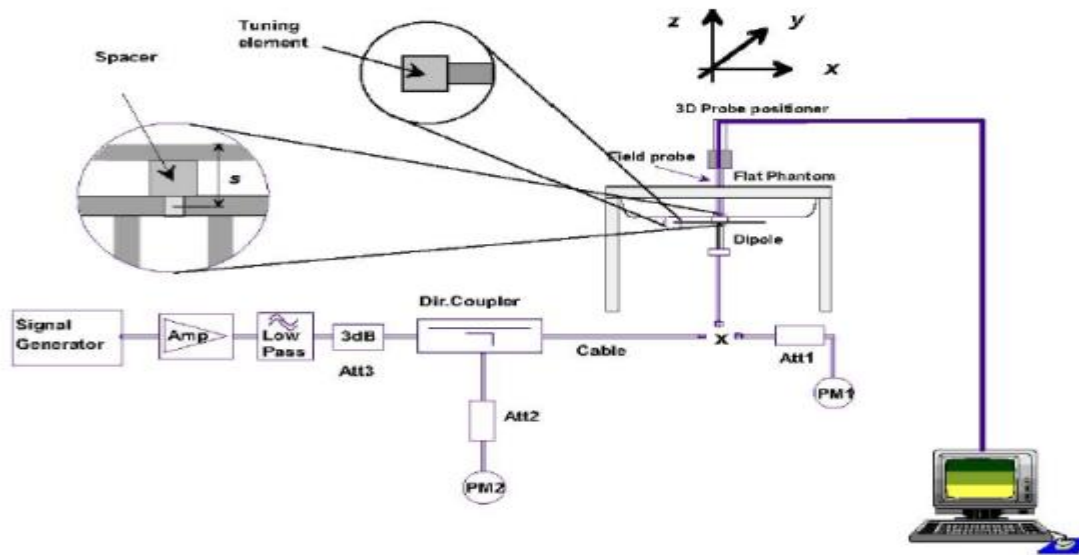
Date	Ambient		Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation %	Limited %
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity %	Frequency (MHz)	Temp. [°C]					
2026-03-19	23.5	48	2402	23.2	Permittivity	39.29	39.95	1.69	±5
					Conductivity	1.76	1.77	0.72	±5
2026-03-19	23.5	48	2412	23.2	Permittivity	39.27	40.19	2.35	±5
					Conductivity	1.77	1.76	-0.35	±5
2026-03-19	23.5	48	2441	23.2	Permittivity	39.22	39.86	1.64	±5
					Conductivity	1.79	1.78	-0.67	±5
2026-03-19	23.5	48	2450	23.2	Permittivity	39.20	39.26	0.15	±5
					Conductivity	1.80	1.77	-1.67	±5
2026-03-19	23.5	48	2480	23.2	Permittivity	39.15	39.29	0.37	±5
					Conductivity	1.83	1.82	-0.36	±5

5. SAR System Validation

5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.





5.2 Validation Result

Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR _{10g} (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Limited %
						SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR _{10g} (W/Kg)	1g	10g	
2026-03-19	2450	100 mW	5.280	2.470	-0.57	54.70	24.11	-	3.47%	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	52.80	24.70						

Note:

(1) We use a CW signal of 20dBm(2450MHz) for system check, and then all SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power. The result must be within $\pm 10\%$ of target value.



6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

The following steps are used for each test position

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

➤ Area Scan& Zoom Scan

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01 quoted below. When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.



7.EUT Antenna Location Sketch

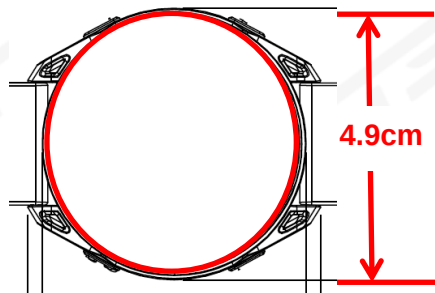
It is a Smart Watch, support WLAN/BT mode.



WLAN Antenna

Left side

Bottom side
(Front view)



Top side

Right side

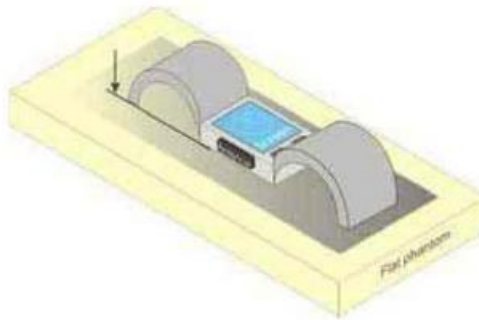
8. EUT Test Position

This EUT was tested in Next-to-mouth and Wrist.

Limb-worn Position Conditions

Transmitters that are built-in within a wrist watch or similar wrist-worn devices typically operate in speaker mode for voice communication, with the device worn on the wrist and positioned next to the mouth. Next to the mouth exposure requires 1-g SAR and the wrist-worn condition requires 10-g extremity SAR

(1) Next to the mouth use is evaluated with the front of the device positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium



Test position for limb-worn devices



9. Uncertainty

9.1 Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2013. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

SATIMO Uncertainty- SN 08/21 EPG0352									
Measurement uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+ - %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+ %)	10g Ui (+ %)	vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	5.72	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.72	5.72	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.18	R	1.73	0.71	0.71	0.07	0.07	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.04	R	1.73	0.71	0.71	0.42	0.42	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.80	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.46	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	1.25	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.72	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Modulation response	E.2.5	3.42	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.97	1.97	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.26	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.26	0.26	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.17	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.43	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.83	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.51	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.03	2.03	∞
RF ambient conditions- reflections	E.6.1	3.15	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.82	1.82	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.40	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.10	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.21	1.21	∞
Test sample Related									
Test sample positioning	E.4.2	3.10	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.10	3.10	∞
Device holder uncertainty	E.4.1	3.80	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.80	3.80	∞
Output power variation— SAR drift measurement	E.2.9	4.50	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.60	2.60	∞
SAR scaling	E.6.5	1.80	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters									
Phantom shell uncertainty— shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	3.70	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.14	2.14	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.90	N	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity measurement	E.3.3	2.40	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.08	0.98	M
Liquid permittivity measurement	E.3.3	4.10	N	1.00	0.78	0.71	3.20	2.91	M
Liquid conductivity— temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.70	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41	∞
Liquid permittivity— temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	4.80	N	1.00	0.23	0.26	1.10	1.25	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.08	9.59	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				19.58	19.18	



SATIMO Uncertainty- SN 08/21 EPGO352									
System Validation uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+-%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration	E.2.1	5.72	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.72	5.72	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.18	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.04	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.80	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.46	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	1.25	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.72	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Modulation response	E.2.5	3.42	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.26	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.26	0.26	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.17	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.43	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	E.6.1	3.51	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.03	2.03	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	E.6.1	3.15	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.82	1.82	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.20	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.40	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	2.10	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.21	1.21	∞
System validation source									
Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	E.6.4	4.80	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.80	4.80	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.4	5.10	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.94	2.94	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	8,E.6.6	2.40	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.39	1.39	∞
Phantom and set-up									
Phantom shell uncertainty—shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	3.70	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.14	2.14	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.90	N	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	E.3.3	2.40	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.08	0.98	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	E.3.3	4.10	N	1.00	0.78	0.71	3.20	2.91	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	E.3.4	2.70	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	E.3.4	4.80	N	1.00	0.23	0.26	1.10	1.25	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				9.72	9.52	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				19.44	19.03	



SATIMO Uncertainty- SN 08/21 EPG0352									
• System Check uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+ - %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+- %)	10g Ui (+- %)	vi
Measurement System									
Probe calibration drift	E.2.1.3	5.72	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.72	5.72	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.18	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.04	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	0.8	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	1.25	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
System detection limits	E.2.4	1.20	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Modulation response	E.2.5	3.42	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.26	N	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.17	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	1.43	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions- Noise	E.6.1	3.51	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions- reflections	E.6.1	3.15	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.2	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.69	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	E.6.3	1.4	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integrations algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	E.5	3.9	R	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	∞
System check source (dipole)									
Deviation of experimental dipoles	E.6.4	4.8	N	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.80	4.80	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	8,6.6.4	5.1	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.94	2.94	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	8,E.6.6	2.4	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.39	1.39	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters									
Phantom shell uncertainty— shape, thickness, and permittivity	E.3.1	3.7	R	1.73	1.00	1.00	2.14	2.14	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	E.3.2	1.9	N	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity measurement	E.3.3	2.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.08	0.98	∞
Liquid permittivity measurement	E.3.3	4.1	N	1.00	0.78	0.71	3.20	2.91	M
Liquid conductivity— temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	2.7	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41	∞
Liquid permittivity— temperature uncertainty	E.3.4	4.8	N	1.00	0.23	0.26	1.10	1.25	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				5.56	5.20	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				11.12	10.41	



10. Conducted Power Measurement

10.1 Test Result

2.4G WLAN

2.4GWIFI				
Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
802.11b	1	2412	16.62	45.92
	7	2437	16.39	43.55
	11	2462	16.45	44.16
802.11g	1	2412	17.92	61.94
	7	2437	18.1	64.57
	11	2462	17.86	61.09
802.11 n-HT20	1	2412	17.82	60.53
	7	2437	18.06	63.97
	11	2462	17.54	56.75

Bluetooth

BT				
Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
GFSK(1Mbps)	0	2402	10.99	12.56
	39	2441	10.8	12.02
	78	2480	10.06	10.14
$\pi/4$ -QPSK(2Mbps)	0	2402	11.15	13.03
	39	2441	10.74	11.86
	78	2480	10.03	10.07
8DPSK(3Mbps)	0	2402	11.48	14.06
	39	2441	11.09	12.85
	78	2480	10.42	11.02

BLE

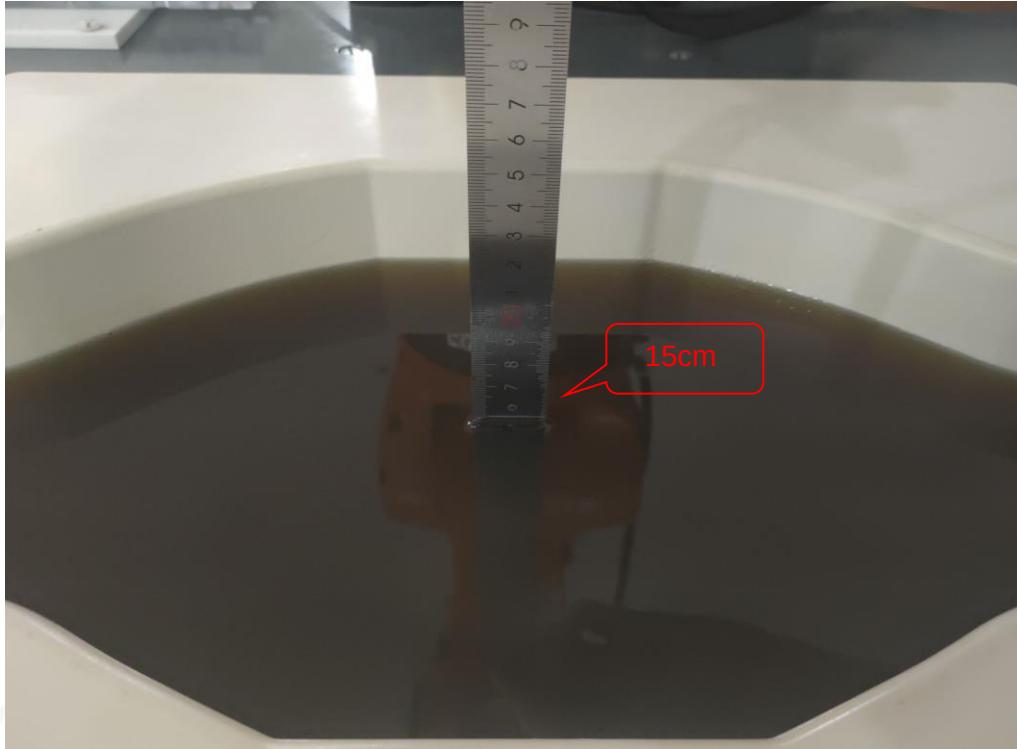
BLE				
Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)
GFSK(1Mbps)	0	2402	7.52	5.65
	19	2440	6.9	4.90
	39	2480	6.08	4.06
GFSK(2Mbps)	0	2402	7.24	5.30
	19	2440	6.63	4.60
	39	2480	5.78	3.78



11. Liquid depth Photo

11.1 Liquid depth

Liquid depth (15 cm)





12. SAR Result Summary

12.1 Next-to-mouth SAR

Mod.	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Freq.	Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max. Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas. Output Power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas.No.
802.11b	N/A	N/A	Next-to-mouth	2412	0.062	0.35	17.00	16.62	1.091	0.068	1
8DPSK(3Mbps)	N/A	N/A	Next-to-mouth	2402	0.116	-0.56	11.50	11.48	1.005	0.117	3
			Next-to-mouth	2441	0.094	1.88	11.50	11.09	1.099	0.103	/
			Next-to-mouth	2480	0.085	-3.07	10.50	10.42	1.019	0.086	/
			Next-to-mouth	2480	0.085	-3.07	10.50	10.42	1.019	0.086	/

Note:

- The test separation of all above table is 10mm.
- Per KDB 447498 D04, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - Scaled SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor

12.2 Wrist SAR

Mod.	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Freq.	Result 10g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max. Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas. Output Power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas.No.
802.11b	N/A	N/A	Wrist	2412	0.032	2.40	17.00	16.62	1.091	0.035	2
8DPSK(3Mbps)	N/A	N/A	Wrist	2402	0.036	0.89	11.50	11.48	1.005	0.036	4
			Wrist	2441	0.032	-2.02	11.50	11.09	1.099	0.035	/
			Wrist	2480	0.034	-3.76	10.50	10.42	1.019	0.034	/
			Wrist	2480	0.034	-3.76	10.50	10.42	1.019	0.034	/

Note:

- The test separation of all above table is 0mm.
- Per KDB 447498 D04, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - Scaled SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor



13. Equipment List

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
2450MHzDipole	MVG	SID2450	SN 30/14 DIP2G450-335	2023.07.04	2026.07.03
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE3	428	2025.09.08	2026.09.07
E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3806	2025-09-11	2026-09-10
Dielectric Probe Kit	MVG	SCLMP	SN 32/14 OCPG67	2025.09.15	2026.09.14
Antenna	MVG	ANTA3	SN 07/13 ZNTA52	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Agilent	HXT-10-8-SMA	240327017	2026.02.04	2027.02.03
Directional coupler	Xi'an Xingbo	XBOH-OA08-20dB	211123-4-3	2026.02.03	2027.02.02
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46520378	2025-09-26	2026-09-24
Multi Meter	Keithley	Multi Meter 2000	4050073	2025-09-22	2026-09-21
Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY50140530	2025-09-26	2026-09-25
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515C	MY48360751	2026.02.04	2027.02.03
Wireless Communication Test Set	R&S	CMW500	156324	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Power Amplifier	DESAY	WCS-DLNA50M8G50G1	CSKJLNA231227A	2025-09-29	2026-09-28
Power Meter	R&S	NRP	100510	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z11	101919	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Power Sensor	Keysight	U2021XA	MY56280002	2025-09-25	2026-09-24
Temperature hygrometer	TOPRIE	TP502V4-P	6700000124198	2025.10.09	2026.10.08
Thermograph	Elitech	RC-4	S/N EF7176501537	2025.10.17	2026.10.16



Appendix A. System Validation Plots

Test Laboratory: STS Lab

Time: 2026-03-19

System Check_2450MHz

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.77$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.26$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.3, 6.71, 6.9) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 1.8mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.26 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 73.25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.57 dB

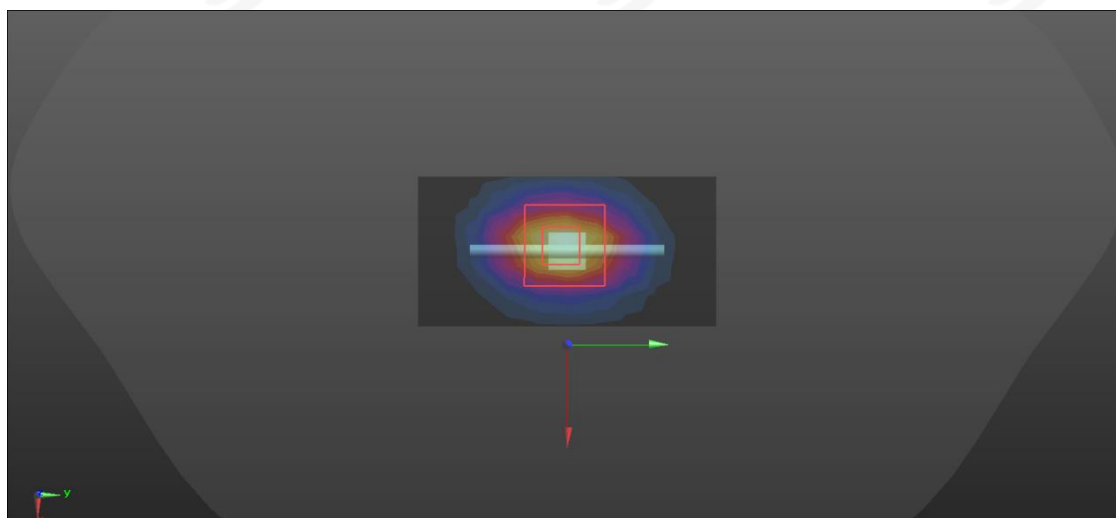
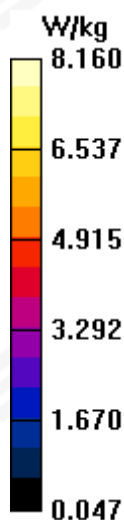
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.28 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.47 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.16 W/kg





Appendix B. SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: STS Lab

Time: 2026-03-19

2.4G WLAN_Next-to-mouth_10mm

DUT: Smart Watch

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 2.4G (0); Communication System Band: 2.4G BW20; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1.12202e-005

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.76$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.19$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.3, 6.71, 6.9) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0642 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.070 V/m; Power Drift = 0.35 dB

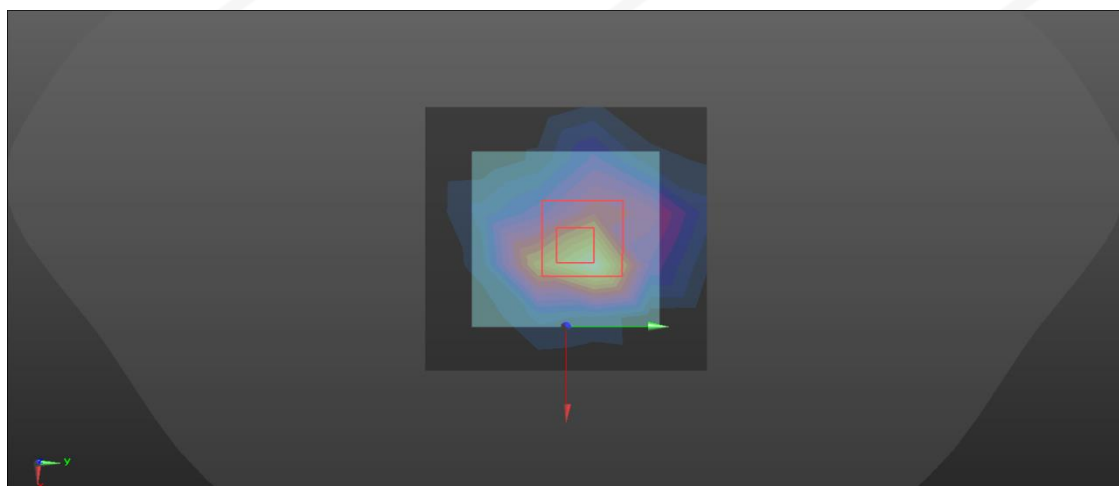
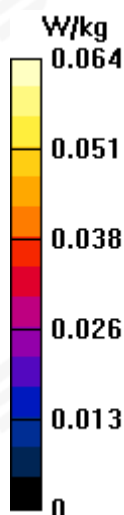
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.105 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.062 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 54.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0743 W/kg





Test Laboratory: STS Lab

Time: 2026-03-19

2.4G WLAN_Wrist_0mm**DUT: Smart Watch**

Communication System: UID 0, WLAN 2.4G (0); Communication System Band: 2.4G BW20; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1.12202e-005

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.76$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.19$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.3, 6.71, 6.9) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0685 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.940 V/m; Power Drift = 2.40 dB

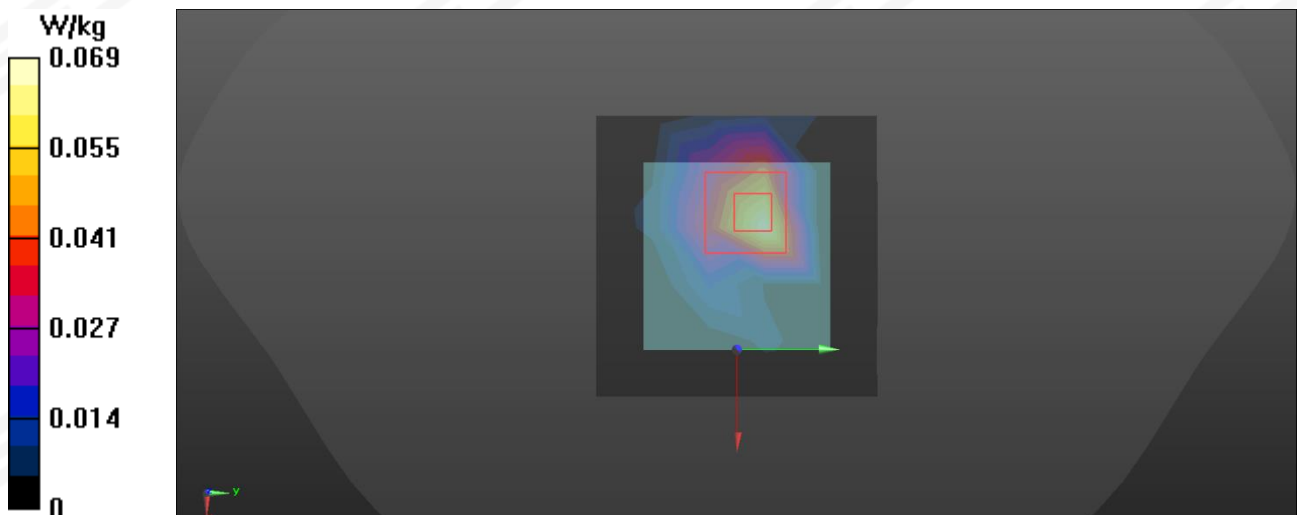
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.182 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.077 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.032 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0792 W/kg





Test Laboratory: STS Lab

Time: 2026-03-19

BT_Next-to-mouth_10mm**DUT: Smart Watch**

Communication System: UID 0, BT (0); Communication System Band: BT; Frequency: 2402

MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1.12202e-005

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.77$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.95$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.3, 6.71, 6.9) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.132 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.958 V/m; Power Drift = -0.56 dB

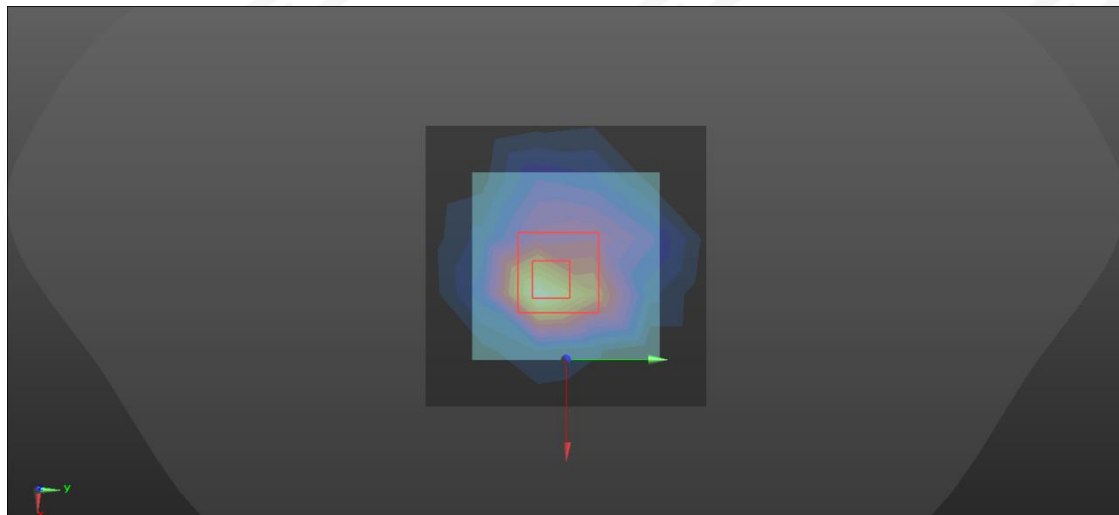
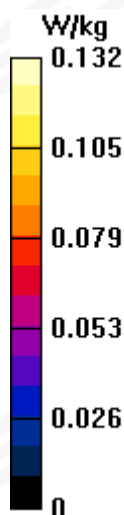
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.238 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.116 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.0534 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 57.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.145 W/kg





Test Laboratory: STS Lab

Time: 2026-03-19

BT_Wrist_0mm

DUT: Smart Watch

Communication System: UID 0, BT (0); Communication System Band: BT; Frequency: 2402

MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1.12202e-005

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.77$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.95$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3806; ConvF(6.3, 6.71, 6.9) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/9/11
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn428; Calibrated: 2025/9/8
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0691 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.947 V/m; Power Drift = 0.89 dB

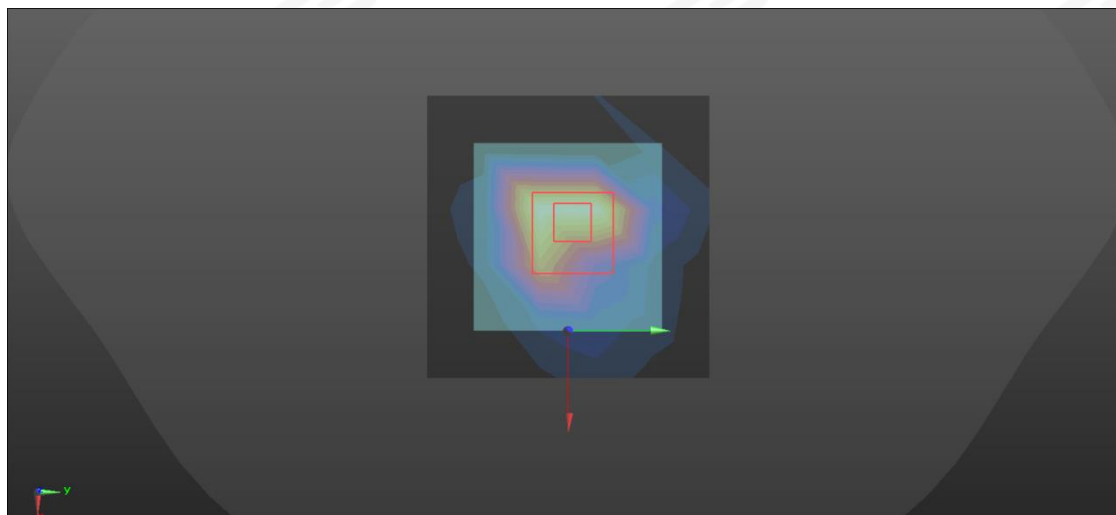
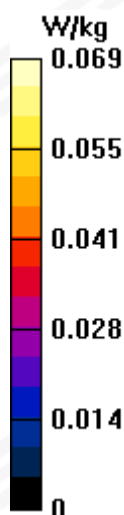
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.178 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0822 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.0357 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.111 W/kg





Appendix C. Probe Calibration and Dipole Calibration Report

Refer the appendix Calibration Report.

※※※※END OF THE REPORT※※※※