

SAR TEST REPORT

For

Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool, Smart Motorcycle Diagnostic Tool

Model Number: ONE, ONE Plus, ONE Lite, ONE Moto

FCC ID:2AVYW-TDONE

Report Number : WT268501066

Test Laboratory : Shenzhen Academy of Metrology and Quality
Inspection
Site Location : No.4 Tongfa Road, Xili Town, Nanshan District,
Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Tel : 0086-755-86928965
Fax : 0086-755-86009898-31396
Web : www.smq.com.cn
Email : emcrf@smq.com.cn

The "important statement" on the back of report's homepage is an element of the report, and any copy that does not contain the "important statement" is incomplete.

Test report declaration

Applicant : TOPDON TECHNOLOGY Co., Ltd.
Address : Unit 2005 20/F, Qianhai Shimao Tower, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Zone Shenzhen China
Manufacturer : TOPDON TECHNOLOGY Co., Ltd.
Address : Unit 2005 20/F, Qianhai Shimao Tower, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Zone Shenzhen China
EUT Description : Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool
Model No : ONE, ONE Plus, ONE Lite, ONE Moto
Trade mark : **TOPDON**

Test Standards:

FCC 47CFR Part 2(2.1093) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 KDB 447498 D04v01 KDB 248227 D01v02r02 KDB 865664 D01v01r04 KDB 865664 D02v01r02 KDB 941225 D06v02r01

The EUT described above is tested by Shenzhen Academy of Metrology and Quality Inspection EMC Laboratory to determine the compliance of the applicable standards stated above. Shenzhen Academy of Metrology and Quality Inspection EMC Laboratory is assumed full responsibility for the accuracy of the test results.

The results documented in this report only apply to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.

The test report shall not be reproduced in part without written approval of the laboratory.

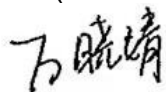
Project Engineer:



(Zhou Li)

Date: Apr. 17, 2026

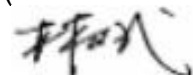
Checked by:



(Wan Xiao Jing)

Date: Apr. 17, 2026

Approved by:



(Lin Bin)

Date: Apr. 17, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. REPORTED SAR SUMMARY	4
1.1. Statement of Compliance	4
1.2. RF exposure limits (ICNIRP Guidelines)	4
1.3. Ratings and System Details	5
1.4. Test specification(s)	6
1.5. List of Test and Measurement Instruments	7
2. GENERAL INFORMATION	8
2.1. Report information	8
2.2. Laboratory Accreditation and Relationship to Customer	8
3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	9
3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up	9
3.2. Probe description	10
3.3. Phantom description	10
3.4. Device holder description	11
4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	12
4.1. Scanning procedure	12
7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE	17
7.1. Tissue Verification	17
8. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY	19
8.1. SAR measurement variability	19
9. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY	21
9.1. SAR measurement variability	21
9.2. SAR measurement uncertainty	21
10. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY	22
10.1. SAR measurement variability	22
10.2. SAR measurement uncertainty	22
11. Test Configuration	23
12. AR TEST RESULTS	24
12.1. EUT Antenna Locations	24
13. MEASUREMENT RESULTS	25
13.1. SAR measurement Results	25
14. SAR TEST RESULTS	27
14.1. Conducted Result	27
14.2. WIFI 2.4G SAR results	29
14.3. BT SAR results	30
14.4. Repeated SAR results	30
15. EXPOSURE POSITIONS CONSIDERATION	31
15.1. Multiple Transmitter Evaluation	31

1. REPORTED SAR SUMMARY

1.1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing are as follows.

Band	Highest SAR Summary
	Body SAR (Gap 0mm) 1g SAR (W/kg)
Wifi2.4GHz	0.91
Bluetooth	0.07

1.2. RF exposure limits (ICNIRP Guidelines)

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR*(Brain/Body)	1.60mW/g	8.00mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08mW/g	0.40mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Limbs)	4.00mW/g	20.00mW/g

Table 2: RF exposure limits

The limit applied in this test report is shown in bold letters

Notes:

- * The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time
- ** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
- *** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time. Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. 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.)

1.3. Ratings and System Details

Product Name:	Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool, Smart Motorcycle Diagnostic Tool																				
Model No.(EUT):	ONE , ONE Plus, ONE Lite, ONE Moto																				
Trade mark:	TOPDON																				
EUT Supports Radios application:	BT: TX:: 2412 MHz ~2462 MHz RX:Band: 2412 MHz ~2462 MHz TX:2402MHz~2480MHz RX: 2402MHz~2480MHz																				
Battery Specification	Li-ion Battery Model: PL 3559163 2P Rating: 3.8V 10000mAh 38Wh Manufacturer:Jiangxi Better Power Battery Co., Ltd.																				
Hardware version:	V1.4																				
Software version:	V1.0																				
Remark	We, <u>TOPDON TECHNOLOGY Co., Ltd.</u>, certify the product: <u>Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool, Smart Motorcycle Diagnostic Tool</u> And item No.:<u>ONE, ONE Plus, ONE Lite, ONE Moto</u> Their electrical circuit design, layout, components used and internal wiring were identical for the above models, Only the software versions and product models vary across different vehicle models. <table><tr><th>Product Name</th><th>Model</th><th>Hardware version</th><th>Software version</th></tr><tr><td>Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool</td><td>ONE</td><td>V1.4</td><td>V1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool</td><td>ONE Plus</td><td>V1.4</td><td>V11.2</td></tr><tr><td>Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool</td><td>ONE Lite</td><td>V1.4</td><td>V3.50</td></tr><tr><td>Smart Motorcycle Diagnostic Tool</td><td>ONE Moto</td><td>V1.4</td><td>V1.20</td></tr></table>	Product Name	Model	Hardware version	Software version	Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool	ONE	V1.4	V1.0	Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool	ONE Plus	V1.4	V11.2	Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool	ONE Lite	V1.4	V3.50	Smart Motorcycle Diagnostic Tool	ONE Moto	V1.4	V1.20
Product Name	Model	Hardware version	Software version																		
Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool	ONE	V1.4	V1.0																		
Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool	ONE Plus	V1.4	V11.2																		
Smart Automotive Diagnostic Tool	ONE Lite	V1.4	V3.50																		
Smart Motorcycle Diagnostic Tool	ONE Moto	V1.4	V1.20																		

1.4. Test specification(s)

FCC 47CFR Part 2(2.1093)	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 447498 D04v01	General RF Exposure Guidance No deviation
KDB 248227 D01v02r02	SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 Transmitters
KDB 865664 D01v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
KDB 941225 D06v02r01	SAR Evaluation Procedures For Portable Devices With Wireless

	Router Capabilities
Note 1: The test item is not applicable. Note 2: Additions to, deviation, or exclusions from the method shall be judged in the "method determination" column of add, deviate or exclude from the specific method shall be explained in the "Remark" of the above table.	

1.5. List of Test and Measurement Instruments

	Equipment	Model No.	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Last Calibration Date	Period
☒	SAR test system	TX60L	F08/5AY8A1/A/01+F08/	SPEAG	NCR	NCR
☒	Electronic Data Transmitter	DAE4	1636	SPEAG	2025.02.17	1year
☒	SAR Probe	EX3DV4	7623	SPEAG	2025.04.24	1year
☒	Software	85070	--	Agilent	--	--
☒	Software	DASY5	--	SPEAG	--	--
☒	System Validation Dipole,2450MHz	D2450V2	818	SPEAG	2024.09.05	3year

☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300455	Agilent	NCR	NCR
☒	Dual-directional coupler,0.10-2.0GHz	778D	MY48220198	Agilent	NCR	NCR
☒	Dual-directional coupler,2.00-18GHz	772D	MY46151160	Agilent	NCR	NCR
☒	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G	SC280800926	MINI-CIRCUITS	NCR	NCR
☒	Power Amplifier	ZHL42W	81709	MINI-CIRCUITS	NCR	NCR
☒	Signal Generator	SMR20	MY51111531	R&S	2025.04.20	1year
☒	Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	102626	R&S	2025.04.20	1year
☒	Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	105057-XP	R&S	2025.04.20	1year
☒	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46109550	Agilent	2025.04.20	1Year
☒	Flat Phantom	ELI4.0	TP-1904	SPEAG	NCR	NCR
☒	Twin Phantom	SAM	TP-1504	SPEAG	NCR	NCR
☒	Precision Thermometer	--	--	--	2025.03.20	1Year

Table 3: List of Test and Measurement Equipment

Note: All the test equipments are calibrated once a year, except the dipoles, which are calibrated every three years. Moreover, we have self-calibration every year to the dipoles.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. Report information

This report is not a certificate of quality; it only applies to the sample of the specific product/equipment given at the time of its testing. The results are not used to indicate or imply that they are application to the similar items. In addition, such results must not be used to indicate or imply that SMQ approves recommends or endorses the manufacture, supplier or use of such product/equipment, or that SMQ in any way guarantees the later performance of the product/equipment.

The sample/s mentioned in this report is/are supplied by Applicant, SMQ therefore assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of information on the brand name, model number, origin of manufacture or any information supplied.

Additional copies of the report are available to the Applicant at an additional fee. No third part can obtain a copy of this report through SMQ, unless the applicant has authorized SMQ in writing to do so.

The lab will not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from false, inaccurate, inappropriate or incomplete product information provided by the applicant/manufacturer.

2.2. Laboratory Accreditation and Relationship to Customer

The testing report were performed by the Shenzhen Academy of Metrology and quality Inspection EMC Laboratory (Guangdong EMC compliance testing center), in their facilities located at NETC Building, No.4 Tongfa Rd., Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China. At the time of testing, Laboratory is accredited by the following organizations: China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) accredits the Laboratory for conformance to FCC standards, EMC international standards and EN standards. The Registration Number is CNAS L0579. The Laboratory is Accredited Testing Laboratory of FCC with Designation number

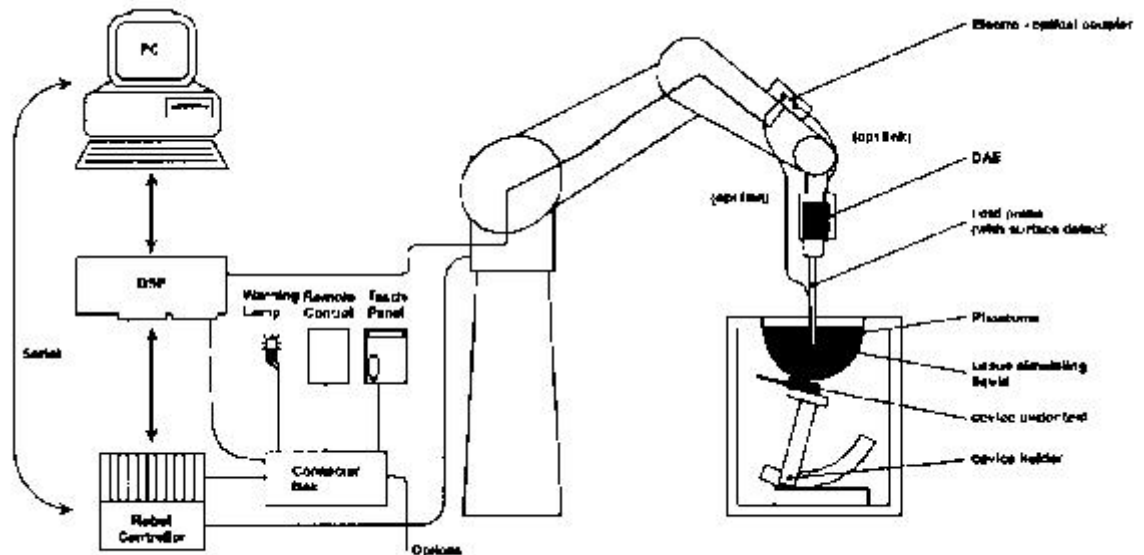
CN1165 and Site registration number 582918. The Laboratory is registered to perform emission tests with Innovation, Science and

Economic Development (ISED), and the registration number is 11177A. The Laboratory is registered to perform emission tests with VCCI, and the registration number are C-20048, G20076, R-20077, R-20078, and T-20047.

The Laboratory is Accredited Testing Laboratory of American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) and certificate number is 3292.01.

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up



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 XP.
- 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 checks dipoles allowing validating the proper functioning of the system.
- Test environment
- The DASY5 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: $4.5 \times 4 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 1.3 m from the side walls and 1.1m

from the rear wall.

Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment.

3.2. Probe description

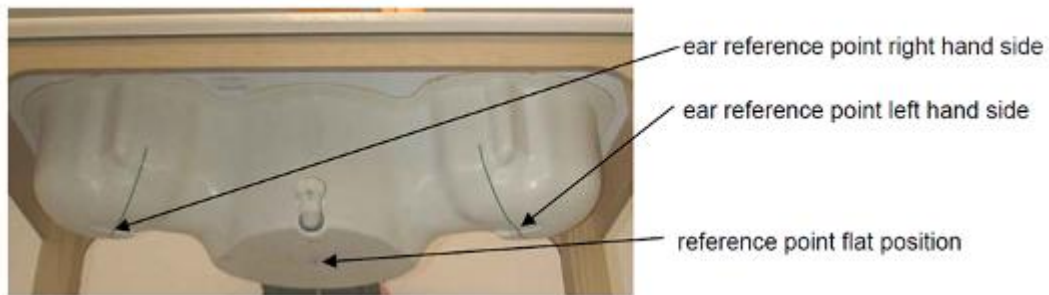
Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

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 >6 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20mm) Tip length: 2.5 mm (Body: 12mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

3.3. Phantom description

The used SAM Phantom meets the requirements specified in Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 for Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurements.

The phantom consists of a fibreglass shell integrated in a wooden table. It allows left-hand and right-hand head as well as body-worn measurements with a maximum liquid depth of 18 cm in head position and 22 cm in planar position (body measurements). The thickness of the Phantom shell is 2 mm $\pm$ 0.1 mm.



ELI4 Phantom

Shell Thickness	2mm+/- 0.2mm
Filling Volume	Approximately 30 liters
Measurement Areas	Flat phantom
The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.	

The phantom shell material is resistant to all ingredients used in the tissue-equivalent liquid recipes. The shell of the phantom including ear spacers is constructed from low permittivity and low loss material, with a relative permittivity ≤ 5 and a loss tangent ≤ 0.05 .

3.4. Device holder description

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65° . 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. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA's only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used.



Larger DUT's (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead, a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore, those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

4.1. Scanning procedure

- The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and system check. 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. +/- 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 $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- The area scan measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y-dimension ($\leq 2\text{GHz}$), 12 mm in x- and y-dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y-dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the

standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.

Results of this coarse scan are shown in Appendix B.

- A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}} \leq 2\text{GHz} \leq 8\text{ mm}$, $2\text{-}4\text{GHz} - \leq 5\text{ mm}$ and $4\text{-}6\text{ GHz} - \leq 4\text{ mm}$; $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}} \leq 3\text{GHz} - \leq 5\text{ mm}$, $3\text{-}4\text{ GHz} - \leq 4\text{ mm}$ and $4\text{-}6\text{GHz} - \leq 2\text{mm}$ where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY5 is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.5.) are shown in table form in chapter 3.2.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can – depending in the field strength- also show the liquid depth. A z-axis scan of the measurement with maximum SAR value is shown in Appendix B.

The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan resolution (Δxarea,Δ yarea)	Maximum Zoom Scan spatial resolution(Δxz oomΔyzoom)	Maximum Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			Δzzoom(n)	Δzzoom(1)	Δzzoom(n>1)	
≤2GHz	≤15mm	≤8mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥30mm
2-3GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥30mm
3-4GHz	≤10mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥28mm
4-5GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤2.5mm	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥25mm
5-6GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤2mm	≤2mm	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥22mm

Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

- The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The bases of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of $5 \times 5 \times 7$ points (with 8mm horizontal resolution) or $7 \times 7 \times 7$ points (with 5mm horizontal resolution).

- The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting ‘Graph Evaluated’.

- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid

was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.

- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.
- Extrapolation
- The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

- The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

• Volume Averaging

- At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

• Advanced Extrapolation

- DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

6.1.1. 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 DAE4. 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 by SEMCAD

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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf/dcpi$$

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)

$dcpi$ = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2)/f$

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):

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

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/cm³

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. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m
 H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

7.1. Tissue Verification

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 measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials

Ingredient (% by weight)	Head Tissue				
	750	835	1750	1900	2450
Water	34.4	41.45	52.64	55.24	62.7
Salt(NaCl)	0.79	1.45	0.36	0.306	0.5
Sugar	64.81	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	47.0	44.54	36.8

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredient	(% by weight)
Water	64-78%
Mineral oil	11-18%
Emulsifiers	9-15%
Additives and Salt	2-3%

Table 4 : Tissue Dielectric Properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M Ω + resistivity
 HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]
 Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenyl]ether

Tissue-equivalent liquid measurements:

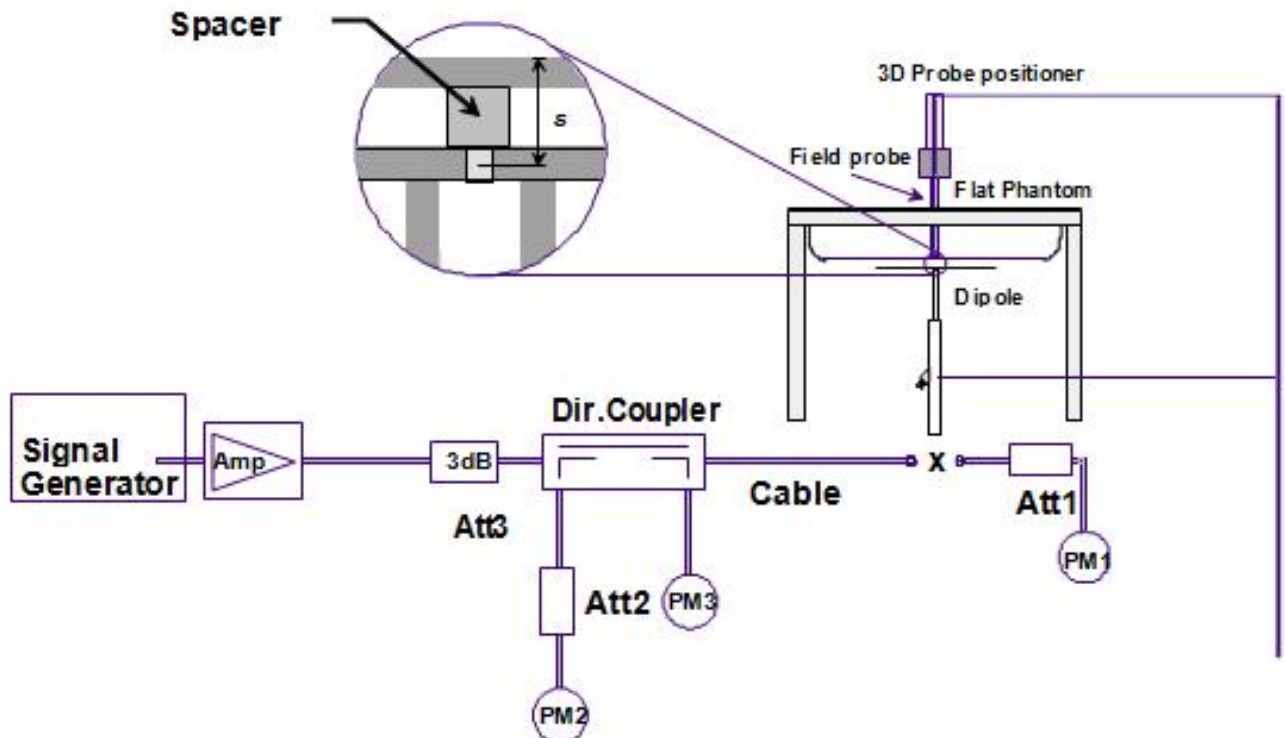
f/MHz	Date Tested	Dielectric Parameters	Target	Tolerance (%)	Temp (°C)
2450	2026.01.20	$\epsilon_r = 39.78$	39.2 (37.24~41.16)	± 5	20
		$\sigma = 1.83$	1.80 (1.71~1.89)		

System check, Tissue-equivalent liquid:

f/MHz	Date Tested	Power (mW)	SAR(W/kg), 1g	SAR(W/kg), 10g	Target 1g	Target 10g	Tolerance (%)	Temp (°C)
2450	2026.01.20	250	51.60	23.68	52.60 (47.34 ~57.86)	23.70 (21.33 ~26.07)	± 10	20

System Checking

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom.



The system checking results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table below.

The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (Graphic Plot(s)see Appendix A).

8. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

8.1. SAR measurement variability

Refer to section 6.2 of KDB 447498 D01:

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. The 10-g extremity and 1-g SAR test exclusions may be applied to the wrist and face exposure conditions. When SAR evaluation is required, 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. The wrist bands should be strapped together to represent normal use conditions. SAR for wrist exposure is evaluated with the back of the device positioned in direct contact against a flat phantom filled with body tissue-equivalent medium. The wrist bands should be unstrapped and touching the phantom. The space introduced by the watch or wrist bands and the phantom must be representative of actual use conditions; otherwise, if applicable, the neck or a curved head region of the SAM phantom may be used, provided the device positioning and SAR probe access issues have been addressed through a KDB inquiry. When other device positioning and SAR measurement considerations are necessary, a KDB inquiry is also required for the test results to be acceptable; for example, devices with rigid wrist bands or electronic circuitry and/or antenna(s) incorporated in the wrist bands. These test configurations are applicable only to devices that are worn on the wrist and cannot support other use conditions; therefore, the operation

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurement requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is <0.80 W/kg; step2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg , repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is >1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is >1.20 .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a

factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

9. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

9.1. SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurement requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

- 5) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is <0.80 W/kg; step2) through 4) do not apply.
- 6) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg , repeat that measurement once.
- 7) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is >1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 8) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is >1.20 .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

9.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r03, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is <1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2003 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio(1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

10. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

10.1. SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurement requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

9) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is <0.80 W/kg; step2) through 4) do not apply.

10) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

11) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is >1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

12) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is >1.20 .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

10.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r03, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is <1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2003 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

11. Test Configuration

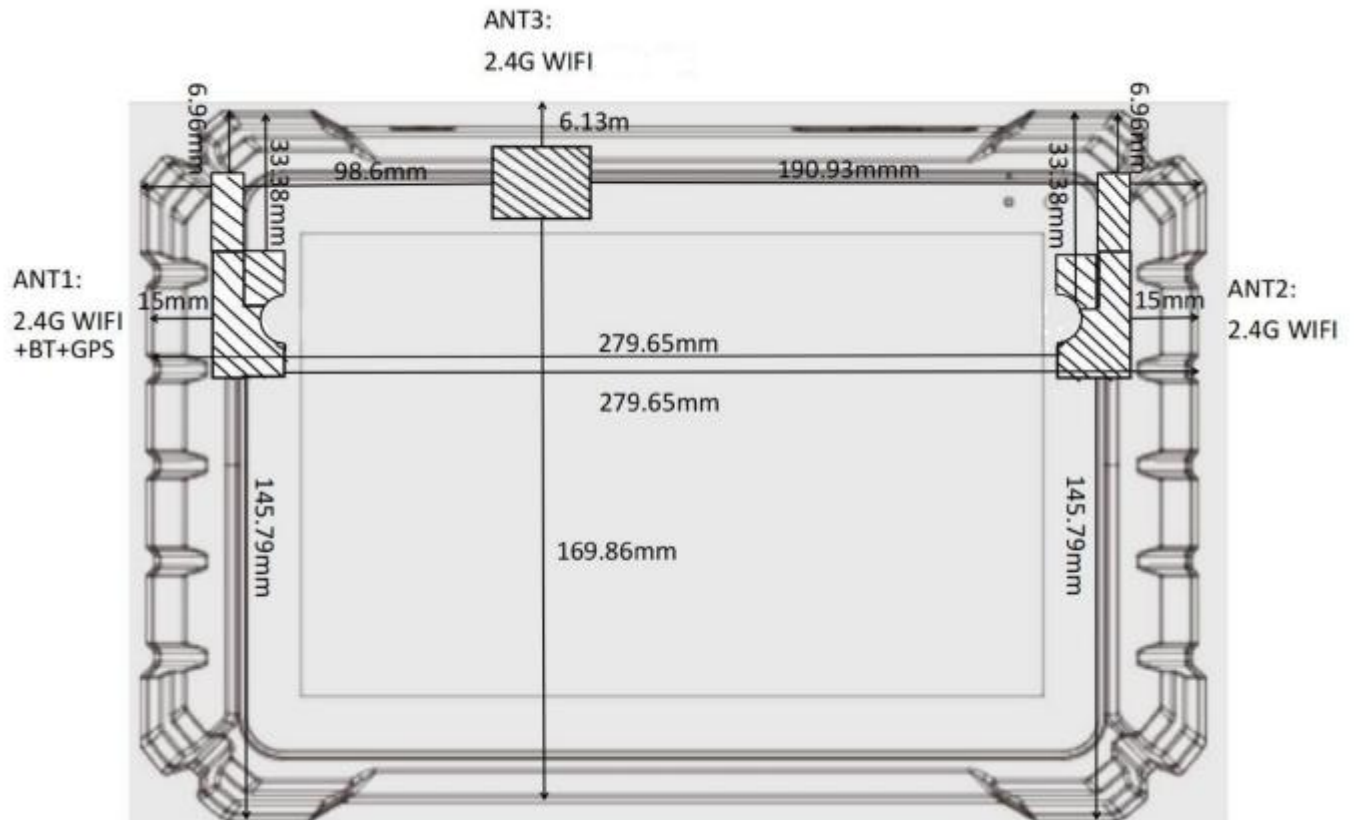
WIFI Test Configurations

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. The Tx power is set according to tune up procedure for 802.11 b mode by software. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

For the 802.11b/g/n SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode.

12. AR TEST RESULTS

12.1. EUT Antenna Locations



ANT1	WIFI 2.4G/BT/GPS
ANT2	WIFI 2.4G
ANT3	WIFI 2.4G

13. MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Result: Passed

Date of testing	:	2026.01.20~2026.01.20
Ambient temperature	:	20°C~22°C
Relative humidity	:	50~68%

13.1. SAR measurement Results

General Notes:

- 1) Per KDB447498 D01v06, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.
- 2) Per KDB447498 D01v06, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> 1/2$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
- 3) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measure SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is $\leq 20\%$, and the measured SAR <1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 4) Per KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02:r01, the DUT dimension is bigger than 9cm*5cm, so 10mm is chosen as the test separation distance for Hotspot mode. When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm, such position does not need to be tested.
- 5) Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, SAR is evaluated without a headset connected to the device. When the standalone reported body-worn SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset are required.
- 6) Per KDB865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan plots-processing (refer to appendix B for details).

WLAN Notes

Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, 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.

Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 802.11g/n SAR testing is required. 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.

Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11g/n mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output

power channel for each frequency band.

14. SAR TEST RESULTS

14.1. Conducted Result

WIFI2.4G

WLAN1	Mode/Band	Channel	AV power	Tune up	Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)
	11B	2412	17.61	17.61	1
		2437	19.26	19.26	1
		2462	20.12	20.12	1
	11G	2412	15.5	15.5	1
		2437	17.1	17.1	1
		2462	17.88	17.88	1
	11N20	2412	12.48	12.48	1
		2437	12.39	12.39	1
		2462	11.75	11.75	1
	11N40	2422	11.49	11.49	1
		2437	11.36	11.36	1
		2452	11.06	11.06	1

WLAN2	Mode/Band	Channel	AV power	Tune up	Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)
	11B	2412	15.53	15.53	1
		2437	15.39	15.39	1
		2462	14.82	14.82	1
	11G	2412	13.87	13.87	1
		2437	13.79	13.79	1
		2462	13.17	13.17	1
	11N20	2412	13.75	13.75	1
		2437	13.55	13.55	1
		2462	12.96	12.96	1
	11N20	2422	12.25	12.25	1
		2437	12.23	12.23	1
		2452	11.83	11.83	1

WLAN3	Mode/Band	Channel	AV power	Tune up	Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)
	11B	2412	14.4	14.4	1
		2437	14.36	14.36	1
		2462	13.8	13.8	1
	11G	2412	13.94	13.94	1
		2437	13.82	13.82	1
		2462	13.26	13.26	1
	11N20	2412	13.73	13.73	1

		2437	13.62	13.62	1
		2462	13.01	13.01	1
	11N40	2422	12.4	12.4	1
		2437	12.29	12.29	1
		2452	11.85	11.85	1

BT

BT	Mode/Band	Channel	AV power	Tune up	Tolerance ±(dB)
	GFSK	2402	4.1	4.1	1
		2440	4.85	4.85	1
		2480	4.29	4.29	1
	π/4DQPSK	2402	3.82	3.82	1
		2440	4.57	4.57	1
		2480	3.86	3.86	1
	8DPSK	2402	3.64	3.64	1
		2440	4.52	4.52	1
		2480	4	4	1

Note(s):

1. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is < ¼ dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.

14.2. WIFI 2.4G SAR results

Config	Mode	Power Level	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	1g Meas SAR (W/kg)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
ANT1	802.11b	original Power	Front	0	6	2437	19.26	20.3	1.259	0.194	0.24
	802.11b	original Power	Back	0	6	2437	19.26	20.3	1.259	0.305	0.38
	802.11b	original Power	Left	0	6	2437	19.26	20.3	1.259	0.421	0.53
	802.11b	original Power	Right	0	6	2437	19.26	20.3	1.259	0.011	0.01
	802.11b	original Power	Top	0	6	2437	19.26	20.3	1.259	0.049	0.06
	802.11b	original Power	Bottom	0	6	2437	19.26	20.3	1.259	0.033	0.04
	802.11b	original Power	Left	0	1	2412	17.61	18.6	1.259	0.371	0.47
	802.11b	original Power	Left	0	11	2462	20.12	21.1	1.259	0.210	0.26
ANT2	802.11b	original Power	Front	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.722	0.91
	802.11b	original Power	Back	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.203	0.26
	802.11b	original Power	Left	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.123	0.16
	802.11b	original Power	Right	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.013	0.02
	802.11b	original Power	Top	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.187	0.24
	802.11b	original Power	Bottom	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.043	0.05
	802.11b	original Power	Front	0	1	2412	15.53	16.5	1.259	0.673	0.85
	802.11b	original Power	Front	0	11	2462	14.82	15.8	1.259	0.635	0.80
ANT3	802.11b	original Power	Front	0	6	2437	14.36	15.4	1.259	0.195	0.25
	802.11b	original Power	Back	0	6	2437	14.36	15.4	1.259	0.094	0.12
	802.11b	original Power	Left	0	6	2437	14.36	15.4	1.259	0.010	0.01
	802.11b	original Power	Right	0	6	2437	14.36	15.4	1.259	0.254	0.32
	802.11b	original Power	Top	0	6	2437	14.36	15.4	1.259	0.206	0.26
	802.11b	original Power	Bottom	0	6	2437	14.36	15.4	1.259	0.009	0.01
	802.11b	original Power	Right	0	1	2412	14.40	15.4	1.259	0.229	0.29
	802.11b	original Power	Right	0	11	2462	13.80	14.8	1.259	0.255	0.32

14.3. BT SAR results

Config	Mode	Power Level	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	1g Meas SAR (W/kg)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
ANT1	BT	original Power	Front	0	39	2441	4.85	5.9	1.259	0.008	0.01
	BT	original Power	Back	0	39	2441	4.85	5.9	1.259	0.042	0.05
	BT	original Power	Left	0	39	2441	4.85	5.9	1.259	0.054	0.07
	BT	original Power	Right	0	39	2441	4.85	5.9	1.259	0.025	0.03
	BT	original Power	Top	0	39	2441	4.85	5.9	1.259	0.009	0.01
	BT	original Power	Bottom	0	39	2441	4.85	5.9	1.259	0.006	0.01
	BT	original Power	Left	0	0	2402	4.10	5.1	1.259	0.050	0.06
	BT	original Power	Left	0	78	2480	4.29	5.3	1.259	0.038	0.05

Plots of the Measurement scans are given in Appendix B.

14.4. Repeated SAR results

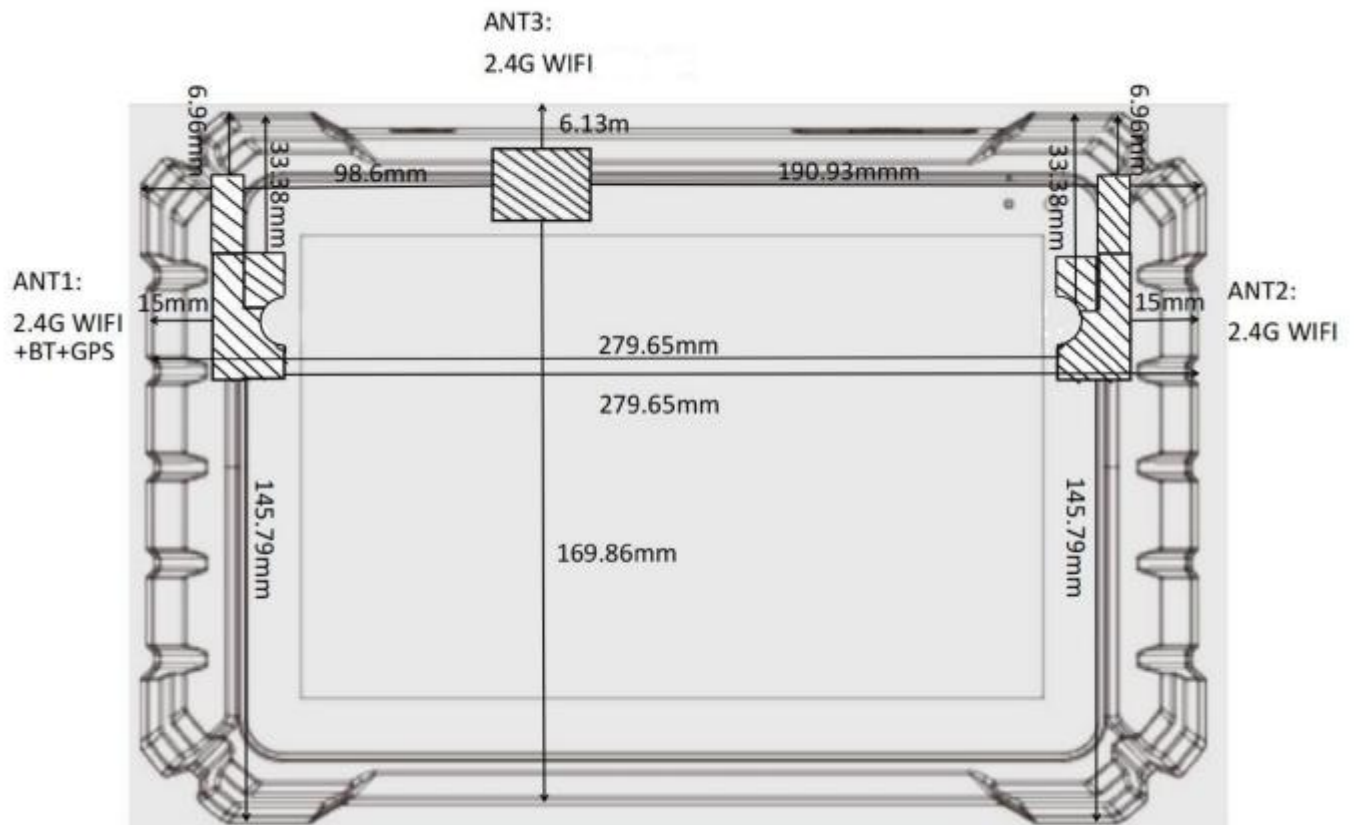
Remark:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8\text{W/kg}$.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR $< 1.45\text{W/kg}$, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

802.11b	original Power	Front	0	6	2437	15.39	16.4	1.259	0.720	0.909
---------	----------------	-------	---	---	------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------

15. EXPOSURE POSITIONS CONSIDERATION

15.1. Multiple Transmitter Evaluation



Antennas	Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface edge					
	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
ANT1	≤25mm	≤25mm	≤25mm	>25mm	≤25mm	>25mm
ANT2	≤25mm	≤25mm	>25mm	≤25mm	≤25mm	>25mm
ANT3	≤25mm	≤25mm	>25mm	>25mm	≤25mm	>25mm

15.2. Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities of this device are as below:

1	BT+Wi-Fi 2.4G	Support
---	---------------	---------

Table 4: Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

Note:

- 1) Bluetooth and 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi cannot transmit simultaneously over the same antenna.

15.3. SAR Summation Scenario

Test Position		Front Side (0mm)	Back Side (0mm)	Left Side (0mm)	Right Side (0mm)	Top Side (0mm)	Bottom Side (0mm)
ANT2	Wi-Fi 2.4G	0.91	0.26	0.16	0.02	0.24	0.05
ANT3	Wi-Fi 2.4G	0.25	0.12	0.01	0.32	0.26	0.01
ANT1	BT	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01
ANT1	Wi-Fi 2.4G	0.24	0.38	0.53	0.01	0.06	0.04
Σ10g SAR(W/kg)		1.40	0.76	0.70	0.37	0.56	0.10

Conclusion:

- 1) Simultaneous Transmission SAR evaluation is not required for WiFi and UMTS&GSM<E, because the sum of the 1g SAR is 1.40W/kg < 1.6 W/kg.
- 2) One way of determining the threshold power level available to the secondary transmitter(Pavailable) is to calculate it from the measured peak spatial-average SAR of the primary transmitter (SAR1) according to the equation:

15.4. Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numeral summed SAR results and SPLSR analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore simultaneous transmission SAR with Volume Scan is not required per KDB 447498 D01v06

Appendix A. System Check Plots

Appendix B. MEASUREMENT SCANS

AppendixC RELEVANT PAGES FROM PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT(S)

Appendix D. RELEVANT PAGES FROM DAE&DIPOLE VALIDATION KIT REPORT(S)

Appendix E. Photographs of the Test Set-Up

-----END Report-----