

SAR TEST REPORT

Application No.: SUCR2608000791AT
Applicant: Sportsgear Outdoor Products LLC
Address of Applicant: 10817 Renner Blvd Lenexa KS 66219
Manufacturer: Sportsgear Outdoor Products LLC
Address of Manufacturer: 10817 Renner Blvd Lenexa KS 66219
EUT Description: ATHLON CRONUS DCM PRO THERMAL SCOPES
Model No.: CRONUS DCM PRO 25-320; CRONUS DCM PRO 35-384;
CRONUS DCM PRO 35L-640; CRONUS DCM PRO 50L-640 ♣
♣ Please refer to section 1 of this report which indicates which model was actually tested and which were electrically identical.
Trade Mark: ATHLON
FCC ID: 2BHXQ210DCM
Standards: FCC 47CFR §2.1093
Date of Receipt: 2026-07-28
Date of Test: 2026-09-09
Date of Issue: 2026-09-14

Test Result :	PASS *
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* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

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Revision Record			
Version	Description	Date	Remark
00	Original	2026-09-14	/

Authorized for issue by:		
Prepared By		Leon Liu
		Leon Liu/ Project Engineer
Approved By		Nick Hu
		Nick Hu/ Reviewer



TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR(W/kg)
	Extremity
WI-FI (2.4GHz)	0.14
SAR Limited(W/kg)	4.0

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1 General Information

1.1 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	ATHLON CRONUS DCM PRO THERMAL SCOPES	
Model No.:	CRONUS DCM PRO 25-320; CRONUS DCM PRO 35-384; CRONUS DCM PRO 35L-640; CRONUS DCM PRO 50L-640	
Trade Mark:	ATHLON	
Product Phase:	production unit	
Device Type:	portable device	
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population	
Hardware Version:	V1_0	
Software Version:	V1_0	
Antenna Type:	PIFA	
Device Operating Configurations:		
Test Mode Configuration:	WIFI:DSSS	
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx(MHz)
	WIFI 2.4G	2412~2462
RF Cable:	☒ Provided by applicant ☐ Provided by the laboratory	
Battery Information:	Model:	O-18650-4000
	Rated Voltage:	3.6V
	Rated capacity:	3850
	Manufacturer:	Jinqu New Energy (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.
Note: Since the above data and/or information is provided by the client relevant results or conclusions of this report are only made for these data and/or information, SGS is not responsible for the authenticity, integrity and results of the data and information and/or the validity of the conclusion.		

Remark: There are series models mentioned in this report, and they are identical in electrical and electronic characters. Only the model CRONUS DCM PRO 25-320 was tested since their differences were the model number.

1.2 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 248227 D01	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB 447498 D04	Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
KDB 775926	Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Testing For Irregular Shaped Devices v01

1.3 RF exposure limits

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

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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.)

1.4 Test Location

All tests were performed at:

SGS Tongfang Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

South of No. 6 Plant, No. 1, Runsheng Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou Area, China (Jiangsu)
Pilot Free Trade Zone

No tests were sub-contracted.

1.5 Test Engineer

Test Engineer: Alan-zb,Zhang

1.6 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- **A2LA (Certificate No. 6336.01)**

SGS Tongfang Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).

- **FCC (Designation Number: CN1312)**

This site has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory. Test Firm Registration
Number:717327

- **ISED (CAB Identifier: CN0120)**

This site has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) as
an accredited testing laboratory.

Company Number: 27594

2 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

3 SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1 The SAR Measurement System

This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation $SAR = \sigma (|E_i|^2) / \rho$ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

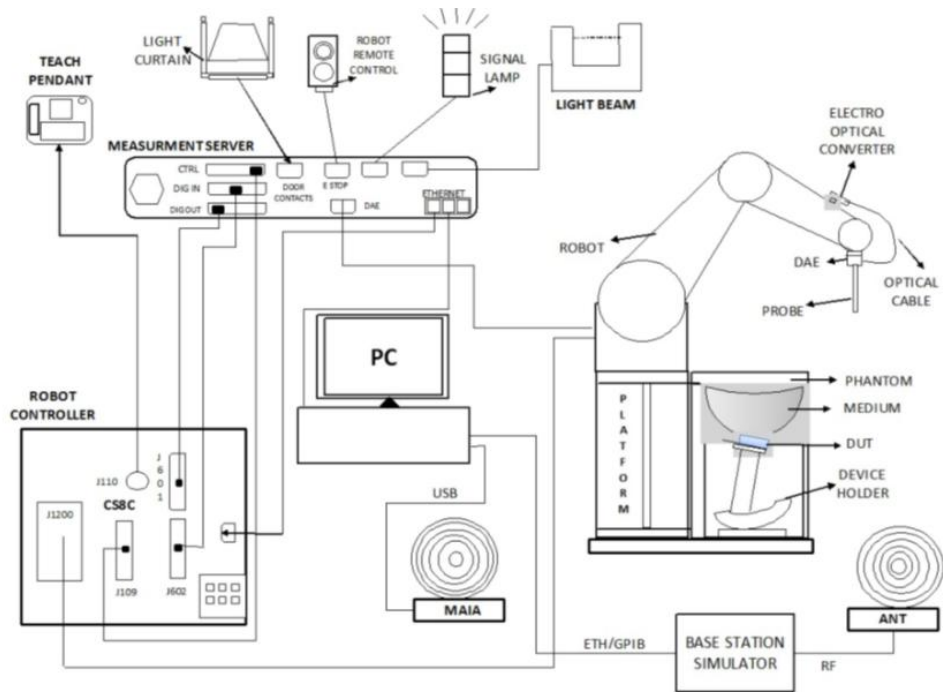
The DASY system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodation 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 electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



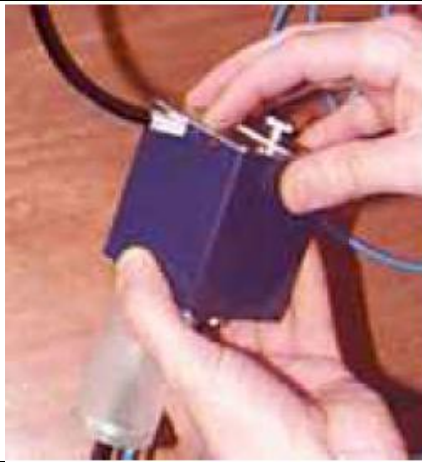
F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows system.
- DASY software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

3.2 Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	4 MHz - 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz - 10 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g - 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 10 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

3.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

3.4 SAM Twin Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.

Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.

3.5 ELI Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm(bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles. ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4 but has reinforced top structure.

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters



F-2. Device Holder for Transmitters

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon=3$ and loss tangent $\delta=0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

3.7 Measurement Procedure

3.7.1 Scanning procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

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.

Step 2: Area scan

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm*15mm or 12mm*12mm or 10mm*10mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Zoom scan

Around this point, a volume of 32mm*32mm*30mm ($f \leq 2\text{GHz}$), 30mm*30mm*30mm (f for 2-3GHz) and 24mm*24mm*22mm (f for 5-6GHz) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points ($f \leq 2\text{GHz}$), 7x7x7 points (f for 2-3GHz) and 7x7x12 points (f for 5-6GHz). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification). The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

If the zoom scan measured as specified in the preceding paragraphs complies with both i) and ii), or if the psSAR is below 0,1 W/kg, no additional measurements are needed.

i) The smallest horizontal distance from the local SAR peaks to all points 3 dB below the SAR peak shall be larger than the horizontal grid steps in both x- and y-directions (Δx , Δy). This shall be checked for the measured zoom scan plane conformal to the phantom at the distance zM1. The minimum distance shall be recorded in the SAR test report.

ii) The ratio of the SAR at the second measured point (M2) to the SAR at the closest measured point (M1) at the x-y location of the measured maximum SAR value shall be at least 30 %. This ratio (in %) shall be recorded in the SAR test report.

			$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$

Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max $\pm 5 \%$.

3.7.2 Data storage

The DASY 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 “DAE”. 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], [m W/g], [m W/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.

3.7.3 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	ε
- 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 DASY 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.

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

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]

ϵ = 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.

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

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

4 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

4.1 SAR measurement variability

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz 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 measurements 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; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 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 ($\sim 10\%$ 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.

4.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

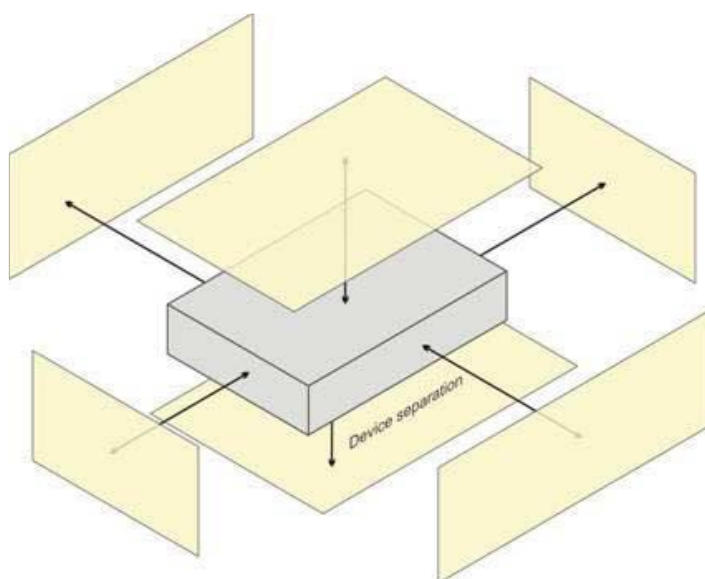
Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

5 Description of Test Position

5.1 Extremity exposure conditions

The SAR evaluation shall be performed for all surfaces of the DUT that are accessible during intended use, as indicated in the below Figure. The separation distance in testing shall correspond to the intended use distance as specified in the user instructions provided by the manufacturer. If the intended use is not specified, all surfaces of the DUT shall be tested directly against the flat phantom. The surface of the generic device (or the surface of the carry accessory holding the DUT) pointing towards the flat phantom shall be parallel to the surface of the phantom.

Due to the protrusion on the left side of the product, the left side cannot be placed flat for testing. According to KDB 775926, testing was conducted based on the antenna position and the tilt angle of the left side surface, which meets the requirements.



6 SAR System Verification Procedure

6.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

6.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands:

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)				
	450	700-1000	1700-2000	2300-2500	2500-2700
Water	38.56	40.30	55.24	55.00	54.92
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.38	0.31	0.2	0.23
Sucrose	56.32	57.90	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.24	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.18	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	44.45	44.80	44.85
Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ+ resistivity Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose					
1. Head Tissue Simulate Liquid (HBBL600-10000V6) is composed of the following ingredients : (Manufactured by SPEAG) Water: 50-65% Mineral oil: 10-30% Emulsifiers: 8-25% Sodium salt: 0-1.5%					

Table 1 : Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid

6.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

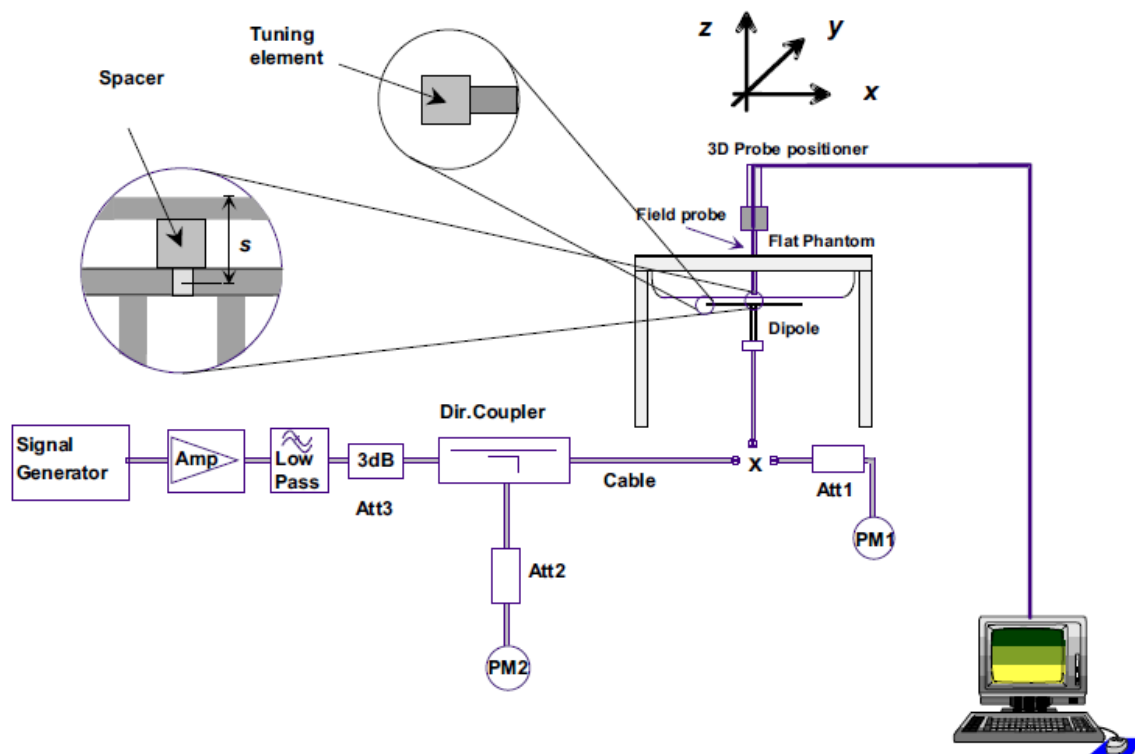
The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ϵ_r) are listed in Table 2. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid									
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Tissue		Target Tissue ($\pm 5\%$)		Deviation (Within $\pm 5\%$)		Liquid Temp. ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Test Date
		ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$		
2450 Head	2450	38.744	1.809	39.20	1.80	-1.16%	0.50%	22.6	2026/9/9

Table 2 : Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

6.2 SAR System Check

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



F-12.The microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system Check

6.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

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

- a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- c) Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
- d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

6.2.2 Summary System Check Result(s)

Validation Kit	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Deviation (Within $\pm 10\%$)		Liquid Temp. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Test Date
	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D2450V2_Head	13.40	6.27	53.60	25.08	52.80	24.60	1.52%	1.95%	22.6	2026/9/9

Table 3 : SAR System Check Result

6.2.3 Detailed System Check Results

Please see the Appendix A

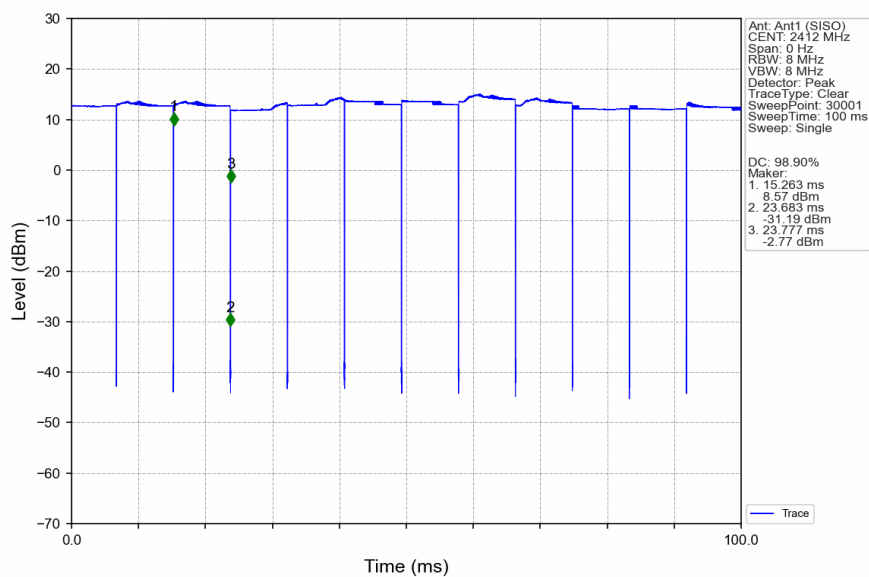
6.2.4 WIFI Test Configuration

A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement.

6.2.4.1 Duty cycle

1) Wi-Fi 2.4GHz 802.11b:

Duty cycle=98.90%



6.2.4.2 Initial Test Position SAR Test Reduction Procedure

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

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

6.2.4.3 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

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

- 1) . When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and exposure configuration.
- 2) . When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.
- 3) . The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.
 - a) SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.
 - b) SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the reported SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is > 1.2 W/kg or until all required channels are tested. i) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.
- 4) . SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by recursively applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:
 - a) replace “subsequent test configuration” with “next subsequent test configuration” (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)
 - b) replace “initial test configuration” with “all tested higher output power configurations”

6.2.4.4 2.4 GHz WiFi SAR Procedures

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

- **802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements**

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

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

- **2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements**

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

- 1) . When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) . When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

- **SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations**

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

7 Test Result

7.1 DUT Antenna Locations (Back View)

The DUT Antenna Locations can be referred to Appendix D

7.2 Measurement of RF Conducted Power

7.2.1 RF Conducted Power of WIFI 2.4G

WIFI 2.4G					
Mode	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data Rate	Average Power (dBm)	Tune up
802.11b	1	2412	1Mbps	9.33	11.00
	6	2437		9.01	11.00
	11	2462		10.03	11.00
802.11g	1	2412	6Mbps	9.87	11.00
	6	2437		9.35	11.00
	11	2462		10.41	11.00
802.11n HT20	1	2412	6.5Mbps	9.82	11.00
	6	2437		9.19	11.00
	11	2462		10.11	11.00

7.3 Measurement of SAR Data

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B.
- 2) Per KDB 447498 D04, 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:
 - $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$ for 1-g or 2.0W/kg for 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100\text{MHz}$.
 - $\leq 0.6\text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz.
 - $\leq 0.4\text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200\text{ MHz}$.
- 3) For WiFi SAR test, as the highest reported SAR is smaller than 1.2 W/kg , and the tune-up of the other 802.11 modes are not higher than SAR measurement mode, therefore the adjusted SAR is $\leq 1.2\text{ W/kg}$ for other 802.11 modes, SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are not required. For Product specific 10gSAR the highest reported SAR is smaller than 3.0 W/kg , SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are also not required.

7.3.1 SAR Result of WIFI 2.4G

Wi-Fi 2.4G SAR Test Record											
Test position	Test mode	Test ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaled factor	SAR (W/kg) 10-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted Power(dBm)	Tune up Limit(dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 10-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.(°C)
Extremity Test data (Separate 0mm)											
Front side	802.11b	11/2462	98.90%	1.011	0.000	0.02	10.03	11.00	1.250	0.000	22.6
Back side	802.11b	11/2462	98.90%	1.011	0.000	0.06	10.03	11.00	1.250	0.000	22.6
Left side	802.11b	11/2462	98.90%	1.011	0.033	0.02	10.03	11.00	1.250	0.042	22.6
Right side	802.11b	11/2462	98.90%	1.011	0.000	-0.01	10.03	11.00	1.250	0.000	22.6
Top side	802.11b	11/2462	98.90%	1.011	0.111	0.15	10.03	11.00	1.250	0.140	22.6
Bottom side	802.11b	11/2462	98.90%	1.011	0.000	0.08	10.03	11.00	1.250	0.000	22.6

7.4 SAR-based exemption thresholds

Test exemptions apply for devices used in general population/uncontrolled exposure environments, according to the SAR-based, or MPE-based exemption thresholds.

SAR-based thresholds are derived based on frequency, power, and separation distance of the RF source. The formula defines the thresholds in general for either available maximum time-averaged power or maximum time-averaged ERP, whichever is greater.

If the ERP of a device is not easily determined, such as for a portable device with a small form factor, the applicant may use the available maximum time-averaged power exclusively if the device antenna or radiating structure does not exceed an electrical length of $\lambda/4$.

As for devices with antennas of length greater than $\lambda/4$ where the gain is not well defined, but always less than that of a half-wave dipole (length $\lambda/2$), the available maximum time-averaged power generated by the device may be used in place of the maximum time-averaged ERP, where that value is not known.

The separation distance is the smallest distance from any part of the antenna or radiating structure for all persons, during operation at the applicable ERP. In the case of mobile or portable devices, the separation distance is from the outer housing of the device where it is closest to the antenna.

The SAR-based exemption formula of §1.1307(b)(3)(i)(B), repeated here as Formula (B.2), applies for single fixed, mobile, and portable RF sources with available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, of less than or equal to the threshold P_{th} (mW).

This method shall only be used at separation distances from 0.5 cm to 40 cm and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). P_{th} is given by Formula (B.2).

Furthermore, consistently with typical use conditions and with the conservative character of the SAR test exemptions, the power thresholds considered at 0.5 cm are applicable to all distances from 0 cm to 0.5 cm.

$$P_{th} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} (d/20 \text{ cm})^x & d \leq 20 \text{ cm} \\ ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} & 20 \text{ cm} < d \leq 40 \text{ cm} \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where

$$x = -\log_{10} \left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \sqrt{f}} \right)$$

and f is in GHz, d is the separation distance (cm), and $ERP_{20 \text{ cm}}$ is per Formula (B.1)

Example values shown in Table B.2 are for illustration only.

Table B.2—Example Power Thresholds (mW)

Frequency (MHz)	Distance(mm)									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
300	39	65	88	110	129	148	166	184	201	217
450	22	44	67	89	112	135	158	180	203	226
835	9	25	44	66	90	116	145	175	207	240
1900	3	12	26	44	66	92	122	157	195	236
2450	3	10	22	38	59	83	111	143	179	219
3600	2	8	18	32	49	71	96	125	158	195
5800	1	6	14	25	40	58	80	106	136	169



The distane between the antenna and the head and Max Powe, which complies with the SAR exemption threshold evaluation process.

Wireless	Frequency (MHz)	Max Power (dBm)	Max Power (mW)	Distance (cm)	Pth(mW)	Exemption
WIFI 2.4G	2462	11	12.6	5.0	218.7	Y

8 Equipment list

Test Platform		SPEAG DASY Professional				
Software Reference		DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)				
Hardware Reference						
Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	Test Phantom	SPEAG	SAM3	1143	NCR	NCR
☒	Test Phantom	SPEAG	Twin-SAM V8.0	2155	NCR	NCR
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1374	2026-02-02	2027-02-01
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3793	2026-04-08	2027-04-07
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	922	2025-03-18	2028-03-17
☒	Dielectric parameter probes	SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	0005	2026-06-08	2027-06-07
☒	Vector Network Analyzer and Vector Reflectometer	SPEAG	DAKS_VNA R140	0140913	2026-06-08	2027-06-07
☒	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	111637	2026-01-15	2027-01-14
☒	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR
☒	Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	182393	2026-01-14	2027-01-13
☒	Preamplifier	Qiji	YX28980933	202104001	NCR	NCR
☒	USB Average Power Sensor	Keysight	U2002H	MY5639004	2026-08-25	2027-08-24
☒	USB Average Power Sensor	Agilent	U2002H	MY48200110	2025-11-20	2026-11-19
☒	Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	VLF-2500(+)	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	Microlab Fxr	LA-F13	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	DC POWER SUPPLY	SAKO	SK1730SL5A	NA	NCR	NCR
☒	Speed reading thermometer	DTM SPEZLAL	DTM3000	NA	2025-09-17	2026-09-16
☒	Humidity and Temperature Indicator	ASONE	THA-02L	2201-1017	2025-09-16	2026-09-15

Note: All the equipment are within the valid period when the tests are performed.



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9 Calibration certificate

Please see the Appendix C

10 Photographs

Please see the Appendix D

Appendix A: Detailed System Check Results

Appendix B: Detailed Test Results

Appendix C: Calibration certificate

Appendix D: Photographs

--- End of report ---