

Test report No:
2610764R.701

FCC IC TEST REPORT

Product Name	Wire-free keypad dimmer
Trademark	GE
Model and /or type reference	CWLRMSCBWF1
FCC ID	PUU-CWLRMSCBWF1
IC	10798A-CWLRMSCBWF1
Applicant's name / address	Savant Technologies LLC, dba GE Lighting, a Savant Company NELA PARK, 1975 Noble Road, CLEVELAND, OHIO, United States
Test method requested, standard	47 CFR FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093) IEEE Std 1528-2013 RSS-102 issue 6 RSS-102.SAR.MEAS issue 2 EN IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2021 ANSI C95.1-2019
Verdict Summary	IN COMPLIANCE
Documented by (name / position & signature)	Tim Cao / Project Manager 
Approved by (name / position & signature)	Well Wei / Manager 
Date of issue	2026-02-04
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COMPETENCES AND GUARANTEES

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

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

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

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GENERAL CONDITIONS

Test Location	No. 99, Hongye Road, Suzhou Industrial Park Suzhou, 215006, P.R. China
Test Facility	A2LA (Certificate No. 3235.01) CNAS (Certificate No. L5313) FCC - Designation Number: CN1199 Test Firm Registration Number: 566524 ISED - CAB identifier: CN0040 IC#: 4075B
Date (receive sample)	Jan. 26, 2026
Date (start test)	Jan. 26, 2026
Date (finish test)	Jan. 29, 2026

1. The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.
2. This report does not constitute or imply on its own an approval of the product by the Certification Bodies or Competent Authorities.
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4. This test report cannot be used partially or in full for publicity and/or promotional purposes without previous written permission of DEKRA.
5. The measurement result is considered in conformance with the requirement if it is within the prescribed limit, it is not necessary to account the uncertainty associated with the measurement result.



DOCUMENT HISTORY

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
2610764R.701	V1.0	Initial issue of report.	2026-02-04

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Wire-free keypad dimmer, CWLRMSCBWF1, are as follows.

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR(W/kg)
	Limbs SAR
Bluetooth	0.15
SAR Limited(W/kg)	4.00

USED EQUIPMENT

SAR Test and Power Density Test / TR6

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Stäubli Robot TX60L	Stäubli	TX60L	F10/5C90A1/A/01	N/A
Controller	Stäubli	SP1	S-0034	N/A
Dipole Validation Kits	Speag	D2450V2	839	2028.03.17
ELI Phantom	Speag	ELI	TP-2106	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	SD 000 H01 HA	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronic	Speag	DAE4	1220	2026.03.13
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	7860	2026.04.06
SAR Software	Speag	DASY6	V5.2 Build 162	N/A
Power Amplifier	MVE	MPC1018.50	C30002D	2026.05.16
Dual Directional Coupler	woken	0110A05A82Z-20	CMLC66W1A1	2026.05.16
Tissue fluid test probe	SPEAG	DAK 3.5	1308	N/A
Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103316	2026.07.24
Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV100A	263697	2026.05.09
Power Meter	Keysight	N1912A	MY60300004	2026.05.16
Temperature/Humidity Meter	Rites	RTS-1909	THM-034	2026.04.29
Temperature/Humidity Meter	Rites	RTS-1909	THM-035	2026.04.29
Temperatuer	LKM	DTM3000	3777	2026.05.18

SAR Test and Power Density Test / TR6

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

UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Name	Wire-free keypad dimmer
Model No.	CWLRMSCBWF1
Trademark	GE
HW Version	1
SW Version.....	N/A
FCC ID	PUU-CWLRMSCBWF1
IC	10798A-CWLRMSCBWF1
Manufacturer	Savant Technologies LLC, dba GE Lighting, a Savant Company
Manufacturer address	NELA PARK, 1975 Noble Road, CLEVELAND, OHIO, United States
Power Supply	Battery Powered: 3.0 Vdc
Wireless specification	Bluetooth BLE
Operating frequency range(s)	2402~2480MHz
Type of Modulation	GFSK
Data Rate	BLE 1Mbit/s
Number of channels	40
Antenna Type	PCB
Antenna Gain	2.17 dBi
Remark: As above information is provided and confirmed by the applicant. DEKRA is not liable to the accuracy, suitability, reliability or/and integrity of the information.	

1.1 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radio frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2019	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
EN IEC/IEEE 62209-1528	Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz) (IEC/IEEE 62209-1528)
RSS-102 Issue 6	RSS-102 — Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)
RSS-102.SAR.MEAS Issue 2	RSS-102.SAR.MEAS — Measurement Procedure for Assessing Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Compliance in Accordance with RSS-102
KDB 941225 D05	SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
KDB 941225 D05A	LTE Rel.10 KDB Inquiry Sheet v01r02
KDB 941225 D06	Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01
KDB 248227 D01	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB 648474 D04	Handset SAR v01r03
KDB447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
KDB 616217 D04	SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02

1.2 RF exposure limits

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

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device; it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

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

Notes:

1. **General Population / Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.
2. **Occupational / Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
4. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
5. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

2 SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

SAR Definition

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

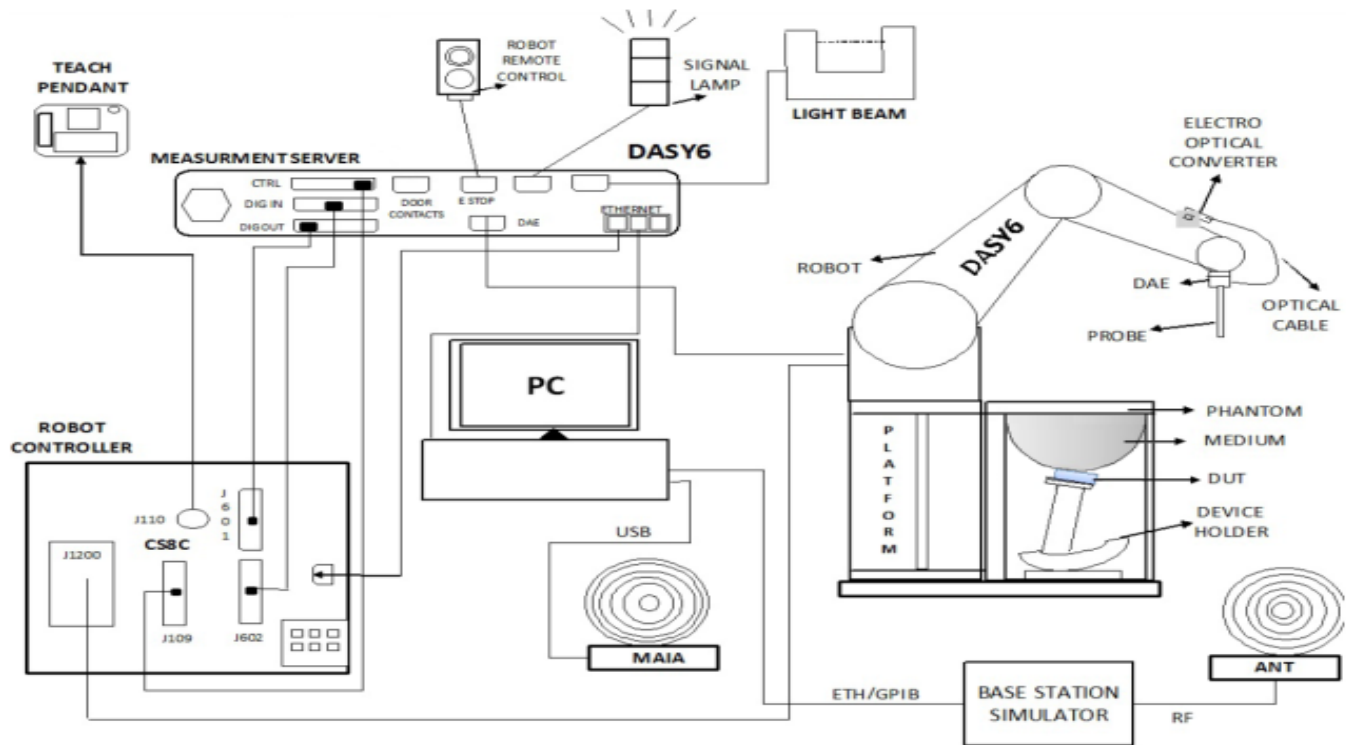
σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

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

E = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

2.1 DASY6 SAR System Description



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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
3. The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
4. The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
5. A computer running Windows 11 and the DASY6 software.
6. Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
7. The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

2.2 Applications

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

2.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures points and step size follow as below. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution. The measure settings are referred in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528.

Table 3 – Area scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the measured points (geometric centre of the sensors) and the inner phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 20 in mm)	5 ± 1	$\delta \ln(2)/2 \pm 0,5^a$
Maximum spacing between adjacent measured points in mm (see O.8.3.1) ^b	20, or half of the corresponding zoom scan length, whichever is smaller	$60/f$, or half of the corresponding zoom scan length, whichever is smaller
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal (α in Figure 20) ^c	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°
^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space. ^b See Clause O.8 on how Δx and Δy may be selected for individual area scan requirements. ^c The probe angle relative to the phantom surface normal is restricted due to the degradation in the measurement accuracy in fields with steep spatial gradients. The measurement accuracy decreases with increasing probe angle and increasing frequency. This is the reason for the tighter probe angle restriction at frequencies above 3 GHz.		

Table 4 – Zoom scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the closest measured points and the phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 20 and Table 3, in mm)	5	$\delta \ln(2)/2^a$
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal (α in Figure 20)	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Maximum spacing between measured points in the x - and y -directions (Δx and Δy , in mm)	8	$24/f^b$
For uniform grids: Maximum spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	5	$10/(f - 1)$
For graded grids: Maximum spacing between the two closest measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	4	$12/f$
For graded grids: Maximum incremental increase in the spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell ($R_z = \Delta z_2/\Delta z_1$ in Figure 20)	1,5	1,5
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the x - and y -directions (L_z in O.8.3.2, in mm)	30	22
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the direction normal to the phantom shell (L_h in O.8.3.2 in mm)	30	22
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°
^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space.		
^b This is the maximum spacing allowed, which might not work for all circumstances.		

2.4 Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

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

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

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

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

2.5 DASY6 E-Field Probe

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

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

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 10 GHz)
Directivity	±0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
	
	
EX3DV4 E-Field Probe	
Probe setup on robot	

2.6 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

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

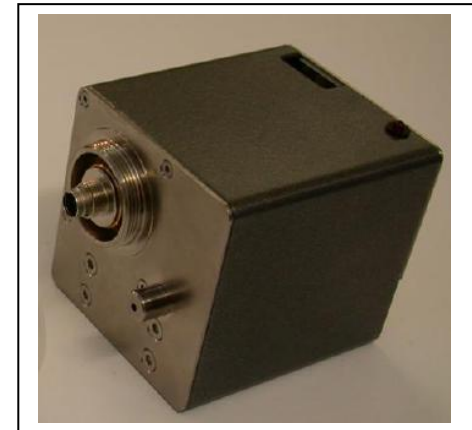


2.7 DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Measurement Server

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

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

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



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



2.8 Robot

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

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



2.9 Light Beam Unit

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

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



2.10 Device Holder

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

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY6 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



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

The DASY6 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



2.11 SAM Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom

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

- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom

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



ELI Phantom

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

- ELI phantom

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



3 TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

3.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Simulate 600MHz~10000MHz liquid, manufactured by SPEAG

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

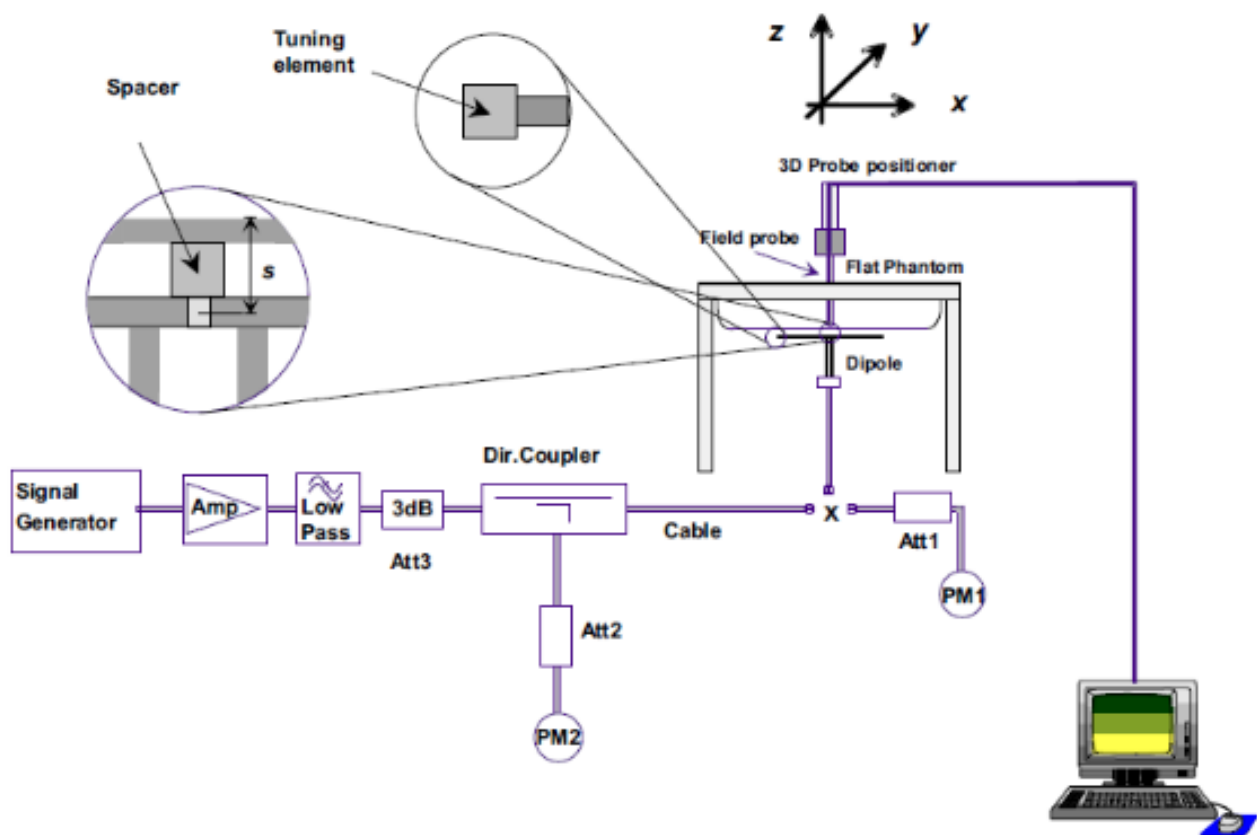
3.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

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

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue ($\pm 5\%$)		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.(°C)	Measured Date
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)		
2450 Head	2450	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	38.89	1.82	22.50	2026.01.28

4 SYSTEM CHECK

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



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

4.1 Justification for Extended Dipole Calibrations

1) Referring to IEC IEEE 62209-1528 requirements for dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval.

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

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



4.2 Measurement for System Check

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W) (±10%)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W) (±10%)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D2450V2	Head	12.70	5.99	50.80	23.96	52.80 (47.52~58.08)	24.60 (22.14~27.06)	22.50	2026.01.28

5 DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

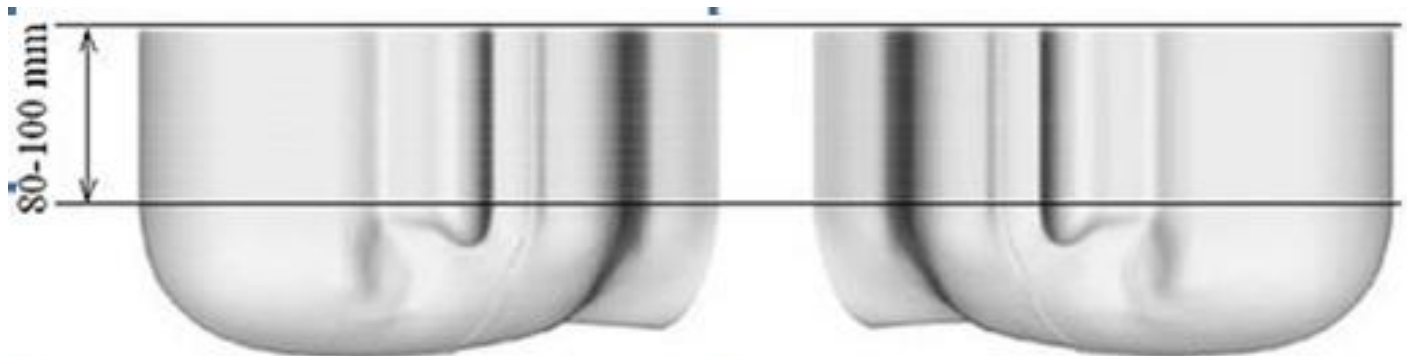
5.1 SAR Test Reduction Procedure

1.1.1. Head Test Position Conditions

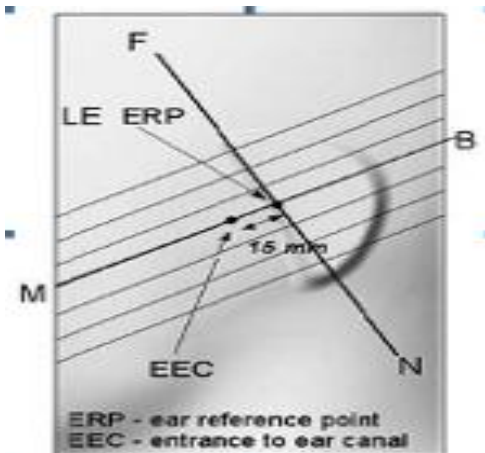


Front, back, and side views of SAM (model for the phantom shell). Full-head model is for illustration purposes only—procedures in this recommended practice are intended primarily for the phantom setup.

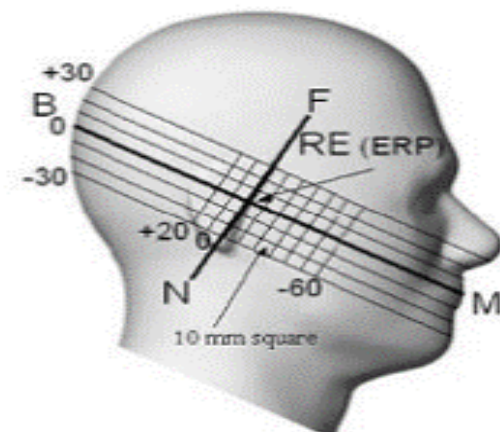
Note: The centre strip including the nose region has a different thickness tolerance.



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



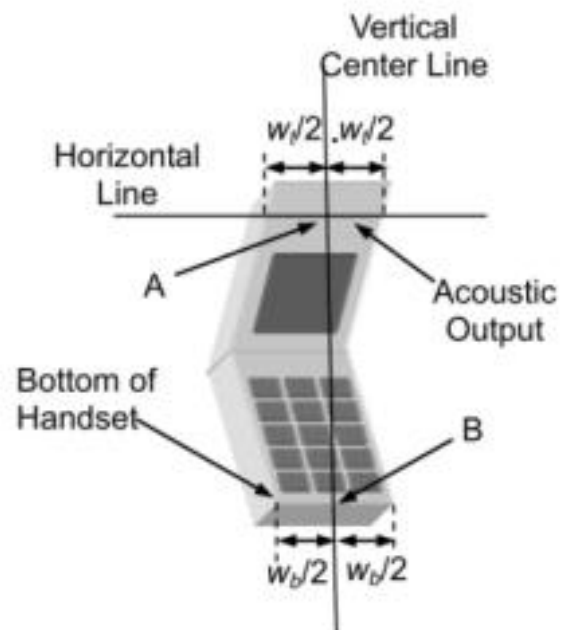
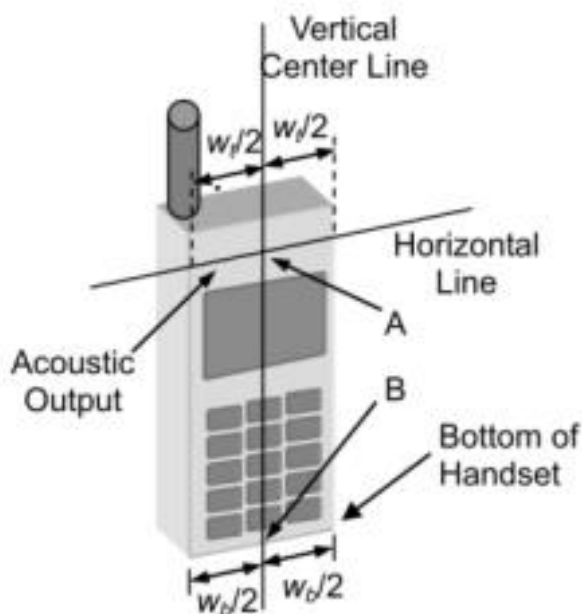
Close-up side view of phantom, showing the ear region, N-F and B-M lines, and seven cross-sectional plane locations



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

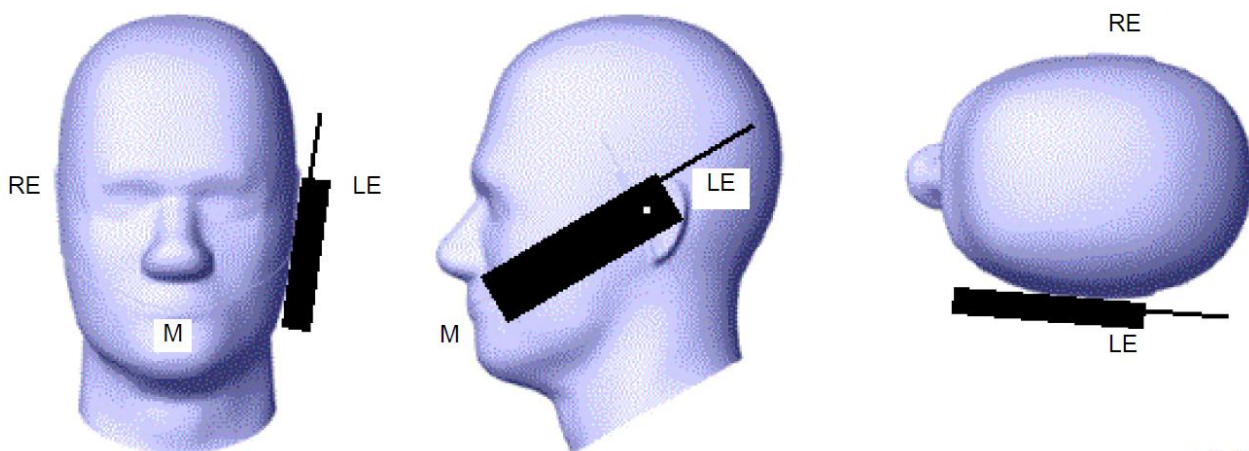
EUT constructions

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



Cheek Position

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



IEC 226/05

Tilted Position

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

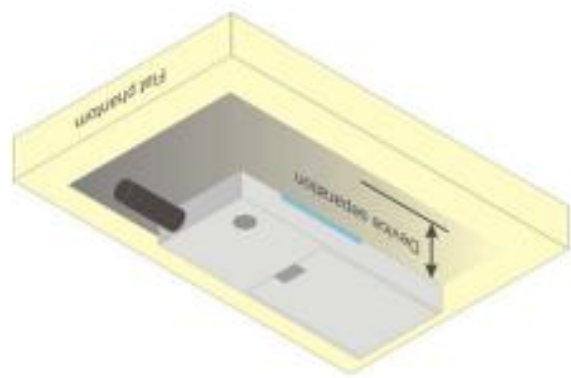
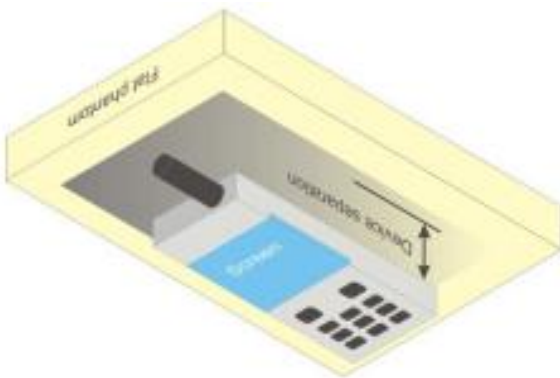


1.1.2. Body-worn Test Position Conditions

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

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

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

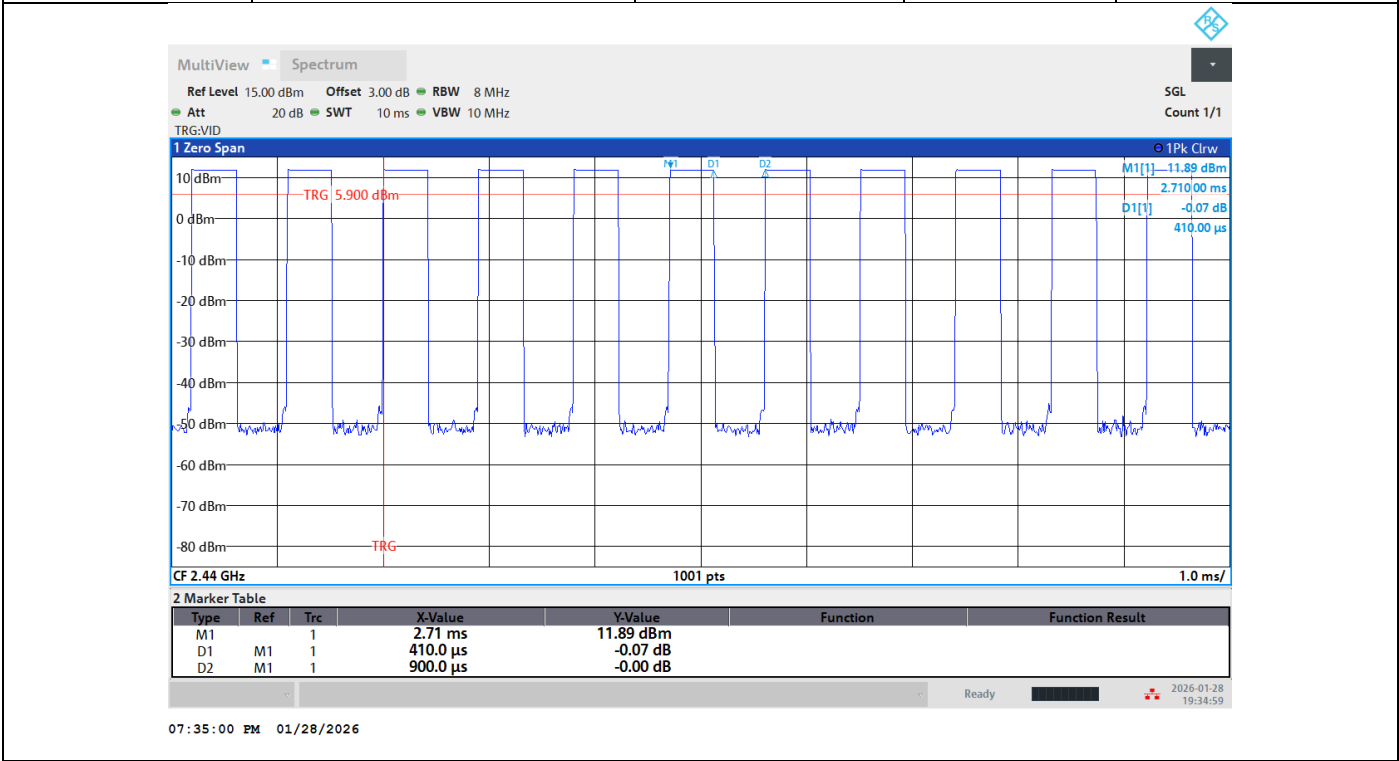


6 TEST RESULT

6.1 Measurement of RF conducted Power

Bluetooth	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)
	BLE 1M	0	2402	5.88	7.00
		19	2442	5.67	7.00
		39	2480	5.25	7.00

TestMode	Frequency[MHz]	ON Time [ms]	Period [ms]	Duty Cycle [%]
BLE_1M	2440	0.41	0.90	45.56



6.2 Measurement of SAR Test Results

BLE SAR Test Record										
Test position	Test mode	Test ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	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)
Limbs SAR Test data(Separate 0mm)										
Front side	BLE_1M	19/2440	1:2.2	0.043	0.04	5.67	7.00	1.358	0.129	22.5
Back side	BLE_1M	19/2440	1:2.2	0.042	0.05	5.67	7.00	1.358	0.124	22.5
Left side	BLE_1M	19/2440	1:2.2	0.006	0.07	5.67	7.00	1.358	0.017	22.5
Right side	BLE_1M	19/2440	1:2.2	0.011	0.09	5.67	7.00	1.358	0.033	22.5
Top side	BLE_1M	19/2440	1:2.2	0.009	-0.03	5.67	7.00	1.358	0.026	22.5
Bottom side	BLE_1M	19/2440	1:2.2	0.003	0.02	5.67	7.00	1.358	0.010	22.5
Front side	BLE_1M	0/2402	1:2.2	0.052	0.01	5.88	7.00	1.294	0.147	22.5
Front side	BLE_1M	39/2480	1:2.2	0.034	0.06	5.25	7.00	1.496	0.112	22.5

SAR Test Note:

1. The Wi-Fi duty cycle is 85~100%, Wi-Fi SAR scaling need further consideration and the theoretical duty cycle is 100%, therefore the actual duty cycle will be scaled up to the theoretical value of Wi-Fi reported SAR calculation.
2. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.
3. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

7 SAR VALIDATION DATA

Date: 1/28/2026

System Check Head 2450MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Communication System Band: D2450MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.821$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.894$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient temperature (°C): 22.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

DASY5 Configuration:

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

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.2 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 85.93 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

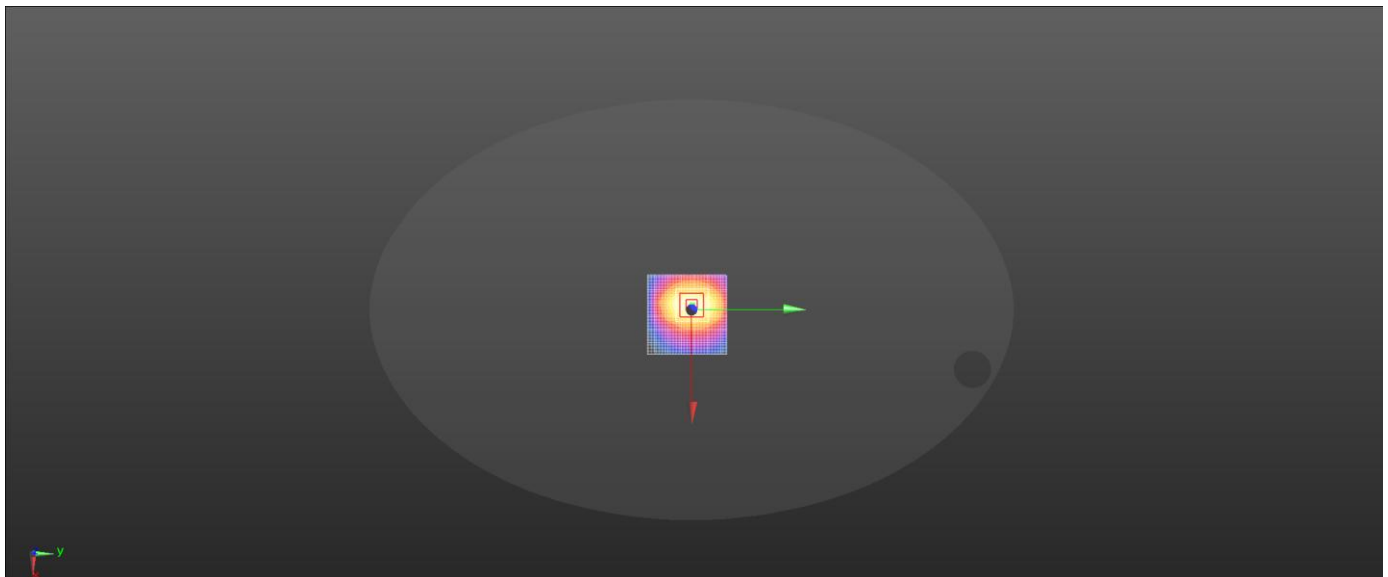
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.9 W/kg



8 SAR TEST DATA

Date: 1/28/2026

BLE_1M-Front-CH0-2402MHz

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Communication System Band: BLE; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.764$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.074$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient temperature (°C): 22.5, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

DASY5 Configuration:

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

Area Scan (71x41x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.128 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 6.074 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

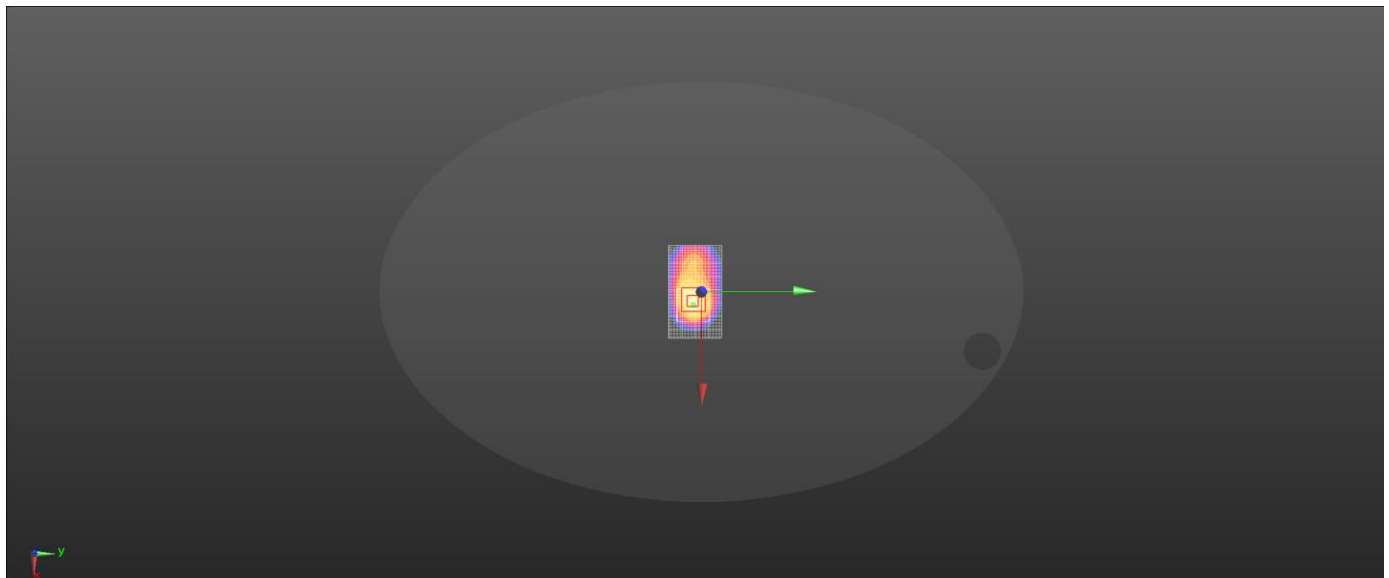
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.220 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.106 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 45%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.171 W/kg



9 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Note: The detailed calibration certificate can refer to Appendix.

10 TEST SETUP PHOTO

Note: The test setup photo please see appendix.

_____ The End _____