

## SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

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Rev.: 01  
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# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

**Application No.:** SUCR2506000592AT  
**Applicant:** Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.  
**Manufacturer:** Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.  
**Product Name:** Smart Watch  
**Model No.(EUT):** A2444  
**Trade Mark:** AMAZFIT  
**FCC ID:** 2AC8UA2444  
**Standards:** FCC 47CFR §2.1093  
**Date of Receipt:** 2025-07-02  
**Date of Test:** 2025-07-03  
**Date of Issue:** 2025-07-17  
**Test conclusion:** **PASS \***

\* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

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<b>Revision Record</b>			
<b>Version</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Remark</b>
01	Original	2025/07/17	/

<b>Authorized for issue by:</b>		
<b>Prepared By</b>		
		<hr/> <b>Leon Liu/ Project Manager</b>
<b>Approved By</b>		
		<hr/> <b>Nick Hu/ Technical Manager</b>

## TEST SUMMARY

<b>Frequency Band</b>	<b>Maximum Reported SAR(W/kg)</b>	
	<b>Next to Mouth</b>	<b>Extremity</b>
WI-FI (2.4GHz)	0.27	0.15
BT	0.07	0.07
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.6	4.0

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## 1 General Information

### 1.1 Details of Client

Applicant:	Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	7/F, Building B2, Huami Global Innovation Center, No. 900, Wangjiang West Road, High-tech Zone, Hefei City, China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone (230088)
Manufacturer:	Anhui Huami Information Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	7/F, Building B2, Huami Global Innovation Center, No. 900, Wangjiang West Road, High-tech Zone, Hefei City, China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone (230088)

### 1.2 Test Location

Company:	SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
Address:	South of No. 6 Plant, No. 1, Runsheng Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou Area, China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Post code:	215000
Test Engineer:	Zhang Alan

### 1.3 Test Facility

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

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

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 6336.01.

- **Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada**

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.

CAB identifier: CN0120.

IC#: 27594.

- **FCC –Designation Number: CN1312**

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Designation Number: CN1312.

Test Firm Registration Number: 0031225543

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### 1.4 General Description of EUT

Device Type:	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Product Name:	Smart Watch		
Model No.(EUT):	A2444		
Trade Mark:	AMAZFIT		
FCC ID:	2AC8UA2444		
Device Operating Configurations :			
Modulation Mode:	<b>WIFI 2.4G:</b> DSSS, OFDM <b>BT:</b> GFSK, π/4DQPSK,8DPSK		
Device Class:	B		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	WIFI 2.4G	2412 - 2462	2412 - 2462
	BT	2402 - 2480	2402 - 2480
RF Cable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provided by the applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> Provided by the laboratory	
Battery Information:	Model:	PL662630	
	Normal Voltage:	3.87V	
	Rated capacity:	700mAh	
Note:	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. As above information is provided and confirmed by the applicant. SGS is not liable to the accuracy, suitability, reliability or/and integrity of the information.</p>		

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### 1.4.1 DUT Antenna Locations (Back View)

The DUT Antenna Locations can be referred to Appendix D

Note:

- 1) The test device is a android tablet. Per FCC KDB 616217, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the tablet touching the phantom. SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary.

## 1.5 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 D02	SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01
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

## 1.6 RF exposure limits

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

## 2 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
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.	

Table 1: The Ambient Conditions

### 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 DASY5 professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation  $SAR = \sigma (|E|)^2 / \rho$  where  $\sigma$  and  $\rho$  are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

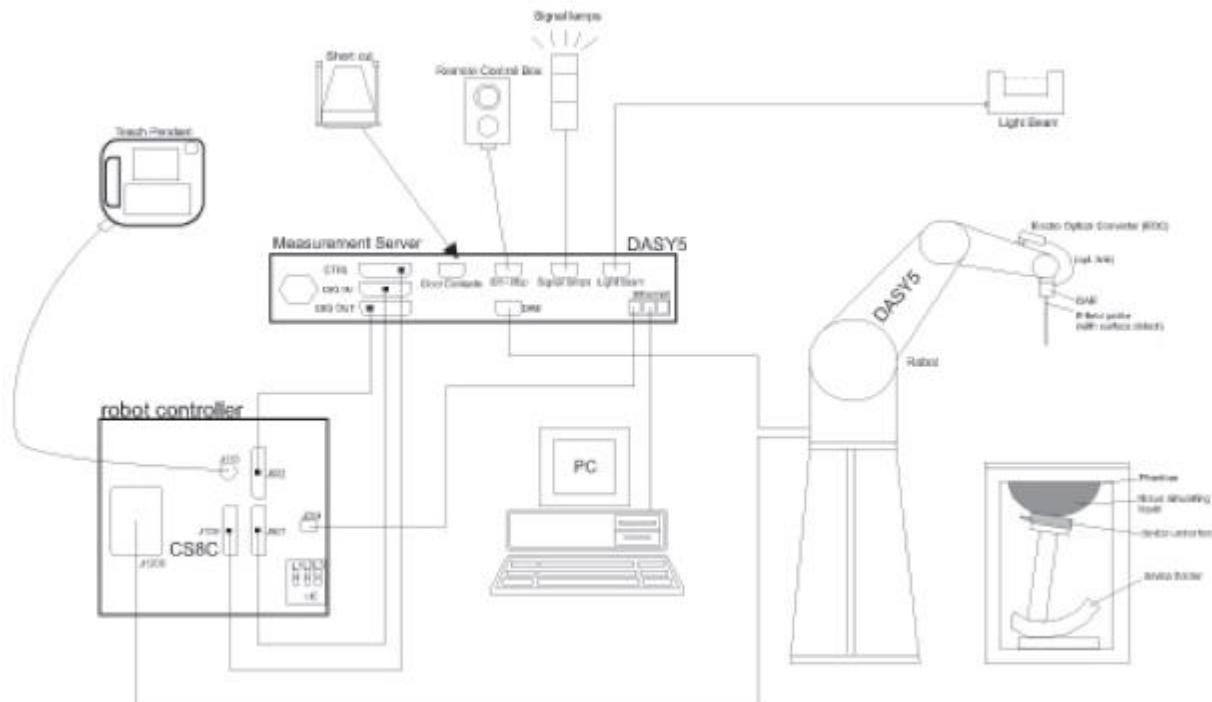
The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

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 7.

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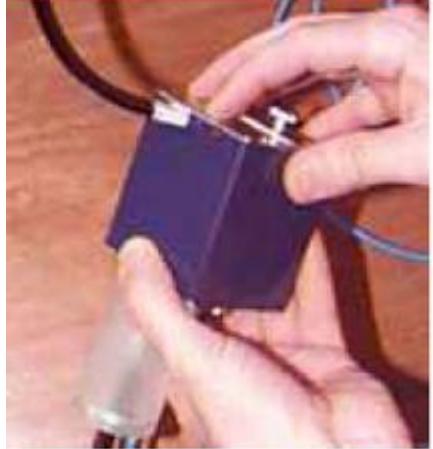
- DASY5 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

### 3.2 Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

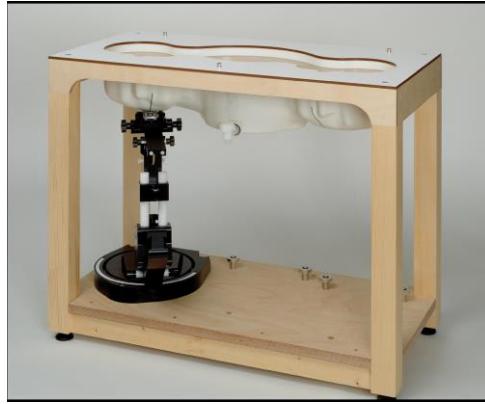
	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
<b>Calibration</b>	ISO/IEC 17025 <u>calibration</u> service available.
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)
<b>Dimensions</b>	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
<b>Application</b>	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 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
<b>Compatibility</b>	DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

### 3.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	< 5µV (with auto zero)
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	< 50 f A
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm



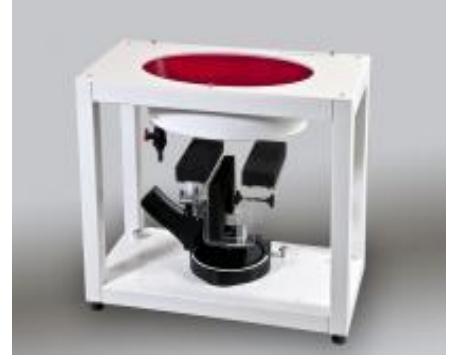
### 3.4 SAM Twin Phantom

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

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. 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

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

The ELI phantom is used for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. 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 of SPEAG's dosimetric probes and dipoles.

ELI V5.0 and higher has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI V4.0 but has a 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≤2GHz), 30mm\*30mm\*30mm (f for 2-3GHz) and 24mm\*24mm\*22mm (f for 5-6GHz) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points (f≤2GHz), 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.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2013.

		$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$\geq 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{\delta}{2} \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
		$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$			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	graded grid	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1): \text{between 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ two points closest to phantom surface}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
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 ".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], [m W/g], [m W/cm<sup>2</sup>], [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	Dcp <i>i</i>	
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
- Crest factor	cf	
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	$\epsilon$
- Density	$\rho$	

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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )

$U_i$  = input signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )

$cf$  = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

$dcp_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-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

aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

Ei = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in V/m

Hi = 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

Etot = total field strength in V/m

$\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

$\epsilon$  = 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 Ppwe = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2

Etot = total electric field strength in V/m

Htot = total magnetic field strength in A/m

## 4 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

### 4.1 SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 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  $\geq 0.80$  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  $\geq 1.45$  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  $\geq 1.5$  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 KDB865664 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.

Measurements and results are all in compliance with the standards listed. All measurements and results are recorded and maintained at the laboratory performing the tests and measurement uncertainties are taken into account when comparing measurements to pass/ fail criteria. The expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL) is **23.01%**.

a	b	c	d = f(d,k)	F	i = C*g/e	K
Uncertainty Component	Tol (%)	Prob.Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	1g ui (%)	Vi(Veff)
Probe calibration	6.65	N	1	1	6.65	$\infty$
Axial isotropy	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.29	$\infty$
hemispherical isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.50	$\infty$
Linearity	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.35	$\infty$
Probe modulation response	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.00	$\infty$
Detection limits	0.25	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.14	$\infty$
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	$\infty$
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	0.30	$\infty$
Response time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.00	$\infty$
Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.50	$\infty$
RF ambient conditions – noise	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	$\infty$

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RF ambient conditions – reflections	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	$\infty$
Probe positioner mech. restrictions	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.87	$\infty$
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.67	$\infty$
Post-processing	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	$\infty$
Device holder uncertainty	3.6	N	1	1	3.60	$\infty$
Test sample positioning	3.7	N	1	1	3.70	9
Power scaling	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	$\infty$
Drift of output power (measured SAR drift)	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	$\infty$
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	$\infty$
Algorithm for correcting SAR for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	1.90	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	5.78	N	1	0.78	4.51	4
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	0.62	N	1	0.23	0.14	5
Liquid permittivity –temperature uncertainty	0.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.09	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity –temperature uncertainty	5.37	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	071	$\infty$
<b>Combined standard uncertainty RSS</b>					11.51	417
<b>Expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)</b>	k=2				23.01	

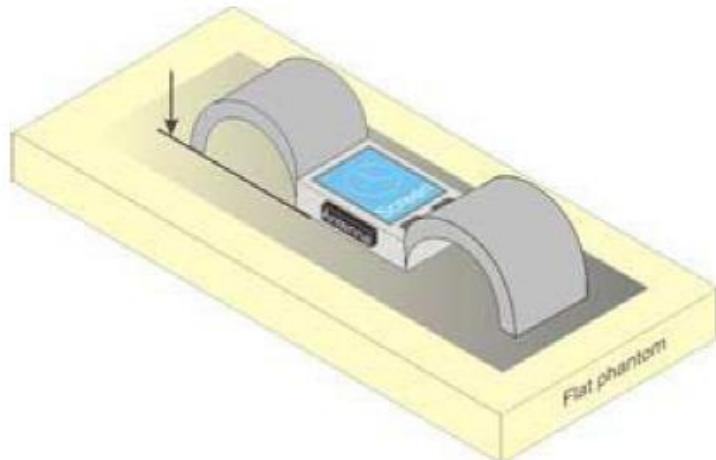
Table 1: Measurement Uncertainty.

## 5 Description of Test Position

### 5.1 Limb-worn device

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in the following. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom. If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.

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 operating restrictions must be fully demonstrated in both the test reports and user manuals.



## 6 SAR System Verification Procedure

### 6.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

#### 6.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

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

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)								
	450	700-900	1750-2000	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		Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose							
Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ <sup>+</sup> resistivity		HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose							
Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate									
HSL13MHz is composed of the following ingredients:									
Water: 50-90%									
Non-ionic detergents: 5-50%									
NaCl: 0-2%									
Preservative: 0.03-0.1%									
HSL5GHz is composed of the following ingredients:									
Water: 50-65%									
Mineral oil: 10-30%									
Emulsifiers: 8-25%									
Sodium salt: 0-1.5%									

Table 2: Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid

#### 6.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

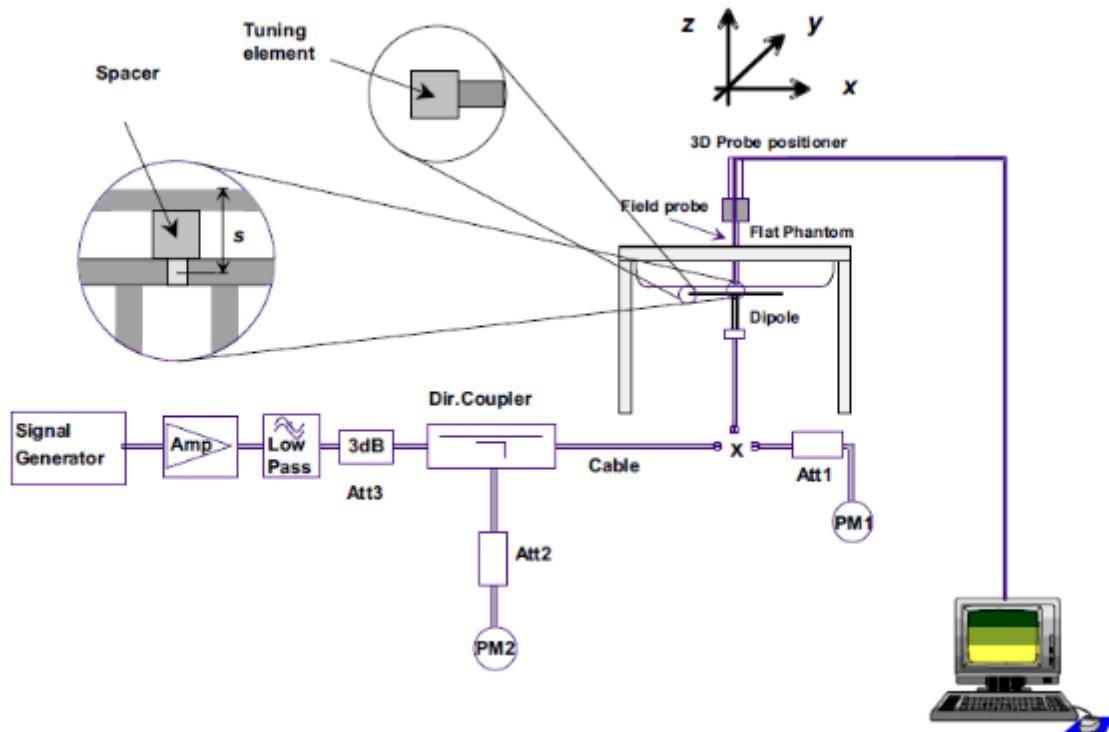
The Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) and Permittivity ( $\rho$ ) are listed in bellow table. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was  $22\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid						Liquid Temp. (°C)	Test Date		
		Measured Tissue		Target Tissue ( $\pm 5\%$ )		Deviation (Within $\pm 5\%$ )					
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$				
2450 Head	2450	40.023	1.840	39.20	1.80	2.10%	2.22%	22.6	2025/7/3		

Table 3: 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 +/- 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  $22\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above  $15\pm0.5$  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-3. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system check

### 6.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

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

- a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
- d) Impedance is within  $5\Omega$  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 ±10% )		Liquid Temp. (°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	6.24	53.60	24.96	52.20	24.30	2.68%	2.72%	22.6	2025/7/3

Table 4: SAR System Check Result.

### 6.2.3 Detailed System Check Results

Please see the Appendix A

## 7 Test Result

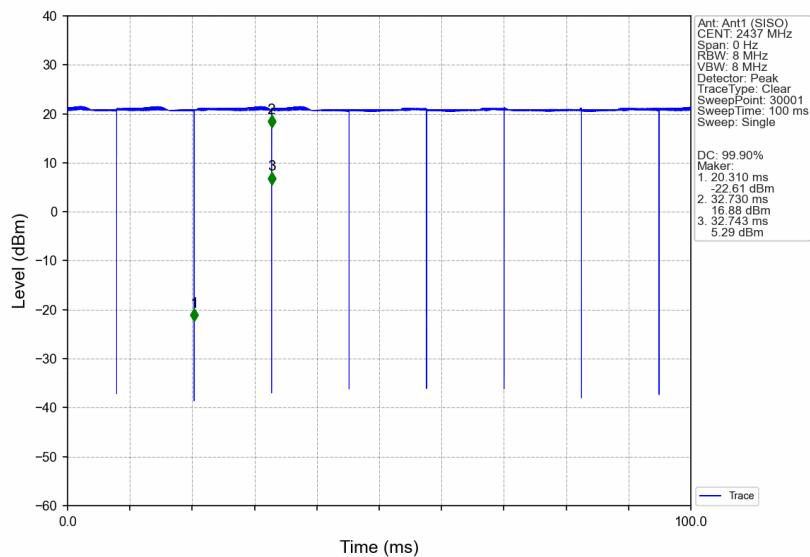
### 7.1 Measurement of RF Conducted Power

- 1) . The frame-averaged power is linearly proportion to the slot number configured and it is linearly scaled the maximum burst-averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method is shown as below:  
Frame-averaged power =  $10 \times \log (\text{Burst-averaged power mW} \times \text{Slot used} / 8)$
- 2) . When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

**7.1.1 Conducted Power of WiFi 2.4G**

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune up
802.11b	1	2412.00	17.79	18.00
	7	2437.00	16.74	18.00
	13	2462.00	16.29	18.00
802.11g	1	2412.00	17.56	18.00
	7	2437.00	17.09	18.00
	13	2462.00	16.83	18.00
802.11n HT20	1	2412.00	17.22	18.00
	7	2437.00	16.67	18.00
	13	2462.00	16.85	18.00

Note: The conducted power of BT is measured with RMS detector.  
Wi-Fi 2.4GHz 802.11b: Duty cycle= 99.90%

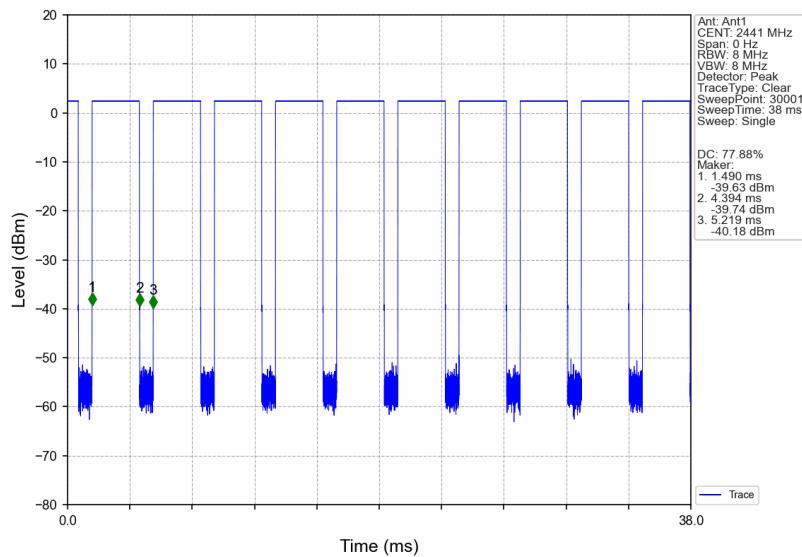


**7.1.2 Conducted Power of BT**

BT		Average Conducted Power(dBm)			
Band	Channel	0	39	78	Tune up
BT	GFSK	2.08	2.51	2.32	3.00
	$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2.15	2.52	2.48	3.00
	8DPSK	2.38	2.51	2.49	3.00
Band	Channel	0	19	39	Tune up
BLE 1M	GFSK	2.11	2.51	2.45	3.00
BLE 2M	GFSK	2.29	2.53	2.47	3.00

Note: The conducted power of BT is measured with RMS detector.

BT DH5 Duty Cycle=77.88%



## 7.2 Measurement of SAR Data

**Note:**

- 1) The maximum reported SAR value is marked in **bold**. Graph results refer to Appendix B.
- 2) Per KDB447498 D01, 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  $2.0\text{W/kg}$  for 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100\text{MHz}$ .
  - $\leq 0.6\text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5\text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100\text{ MHz}$  and  $200\text{ MHz}$ .
  - $\leq 0.4\text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0\text{ W/kg}$ , 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  $1.2\text{ W/kg}$ , 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  $3.0\text{ W/kg}$ , SAR test for the other 802.11 modes are also not required.

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**7.2.1 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) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted Power(dBm)	Tune up Limit(dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.(°C)
Next to Mouth Test data (Separate 10mm)											
Front side	802.11b	1/2412	99.90%	1.001	0.258	-0.07	17.79	18.00	1.050	<b>0.271</b>	22.6
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)											
Back side	802.11b	1/2412	99.90%	1.001	0.142	0.06	17.79	18.00	1.050	<b>0.149</b>	22.6

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**7.2.2 SAR Result of BT**

Bluetooth SAR Test Record											
Test position	Test mode	Test ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaled factor	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted Power(dBm)	Tune up Limit(dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.(°C)
Next to Mouth Test data (Separate 10mm)											
Front side	DH5	39/2441	77.88%	1.284	0.049	-0.09	2.52	3.00	1.117	<b>0.070</b>	22.6
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)											
Back side	DH5	39/2441	77.88%	1.284	0.047	-0.01	2.52	3.00	1.117	<b>0.067</b>	22.6

## 8 Equipment list

Test Platform	SPEAG DASY5 Professional					
	SPEAG DASY8 Professional					
Description	SAR Test System					
Software Reference	DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483) cDASY8 V16.4.0.5005					
<b>Hardware Reference</b>						
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM7	1702	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin Phantom	SPEAG	Twin-SAM V8.0	2155	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	867	2025-02-17	2026-02-16	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7767	2025-01-29	2026-01-28	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	922	2023-08-28	2026-08-27	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dielectric parameter probes	SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	1120	2024-08-20	2025-08-19	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vector Network Analyzer and Vector Reflectometer	SPEAG	DAKS_VNA R140	50920	2024-08-19	2025-08-18	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	182393	2025-02-05	2026-02-04	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preamplifier	Qiji	YX28980933	202104001	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USB Average Power Sensor	Keysight	U2002H	MY5639004	2024-09-10	2025-09-09	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USB Average Power Sensor	Agilent	U2002H	MY48200110	2024-11-21	2025-11-20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coaxial low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	VLF-2500(+)	NA	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coaxial low pass filter	Microlab Fxr	LA-F13	NA	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC POWER SUPPLY	SAKO	SK1730SL5A	NA	NCR	NCR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speed reading thermometer	LKM	DTM3000	NA	2024-09-14	2025-09-13	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Humidity and Temperature Indicator	MingGao	MingGao	NA	2024-09-16	2025-09-15	

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

**9 Calibration certificate**

Please see the Appendix C

**10 Photographs**

Please see the Appendix D



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### **Appendix A: Detailed System Check Results**

### **Appendix B: Detailed Test Results**

### **Appendix C: Calibration certificate**

### **Appendix D: Photographs**

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