



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 1 of 31

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Application No.: SUCR2506000566WM
Applicant: Realme Chongqing Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.
Manufacturer: Realme Chongqing Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.
EUT Description: Mobile Phone
Model No.(EUT): RMX5106
Trade Mark: realme
FCC ID: 2AUYFRMX5106
Standards: FCC 47CFR §2.1093
Date of Receipt: 2025-06-19
Date of Test: 2025-06-25
Date of Issue: 2025-06-27
Test conclusion: **PASS ***

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

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 2 of 31

Revision Record			
Version	Description	Date	Remark
01	Original	2025-06-27	/

Authorized for issue by:		
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Approved By		
		Nick Hu/ Technical Manager



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 3 of 31

TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Product specific 10g SAR
NFC	<0.10
SAR Limited(W/kg)	4.0



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 4 of 31

CONTENTS

1	DUT Antenna Locations (Back View)	5
2	General Information	6
2.1	Details of Client	6
2.2	Test Location	6
2.3	Test Facility	6
2.4	General Description of EUT	7
2.5	Test Specification	8
2.6	RF exposure limits	9
3	Laboratory Environment	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4	SAR Measurements System Configuration	11
4.1	The SAR Measurement System	11
4.2	Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4	13
4.3	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	14
4.4	ELI Twin Phantom	14
4.5	Device Holder for Transmitters	15
4.6	Measurement procedure	16
5	SAR measurement variability and uncertainty	20
5.1	SAR measurement variability	20
5.2	SAR measurement uncertainty	21
6	Description of Test Position	22
6.1	Body Exposure Condition	22
7	SAR System Verification Procedure	23
7.1	Tissue Simulate Liquid	23
7.2	SAR System Check	25
8	Test result	28
8.1	Measurement of SAR Data	28
9	Equipment list	30
10	Calibration certificate	30
11	Photographs	30
Appendix A: Detailed System Check Results		31
Appendix B: Detailed Test Results		31
Appendix C: Calibration certificate		31
Appendix D: Photographs		31



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 5 of 31

1 DUT Antenna Locations (Back View)

Please refer to SUCR250600056601_Appendix D Photographs.



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 6 of 31

2 General Information

2.1 Details of Client

Applicant:	Realme Chongqing Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.
Address:	No.178 Yulong Avenue,Yufengshan,Yubei District,Chongqing,China
Manufacturer:	Realme Chongqing Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.
Address:	No.178 Yulong Avenue,Yufengshan,Yubei District,Chongqing,China

2.2 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:	Bert Xu

2.3 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: 717327



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 7 of 31

2.4 General Description of EUT

Device Type:	portable device	
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population	
EUT Description:	Mobile Phone	
Model No.(EUT):	RMX5106	
FCC ID:	2AUYFRMX5106	
IMEI:	860028070019518/860028070019500	
Hardware Version:	11	
Software Version:	realme UI 6.0	
Antenna Type:	Loop antenna	
NFC	Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	13.56MHz
	mode	ASK
Battery Information:	Model:	BLPC93
	Normal Voltage:	3.92V
	Rated capacity:	6325mAh
	Manufacturer1:	Chongqing Cosmx Battery 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: 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.		



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 8 of 31

2.5 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
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020	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)
KDB 648474 D04	Handset SAR v01r03
KDB 447498 D01	Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 9 of 31

2.6 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.)



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 10 of 31

3 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



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 11 of 31

4 SAR Measurements System Configuration

4.1 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 $SAR = \sigma (|E_i|^2) / \rho$ where σ and ρ 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.

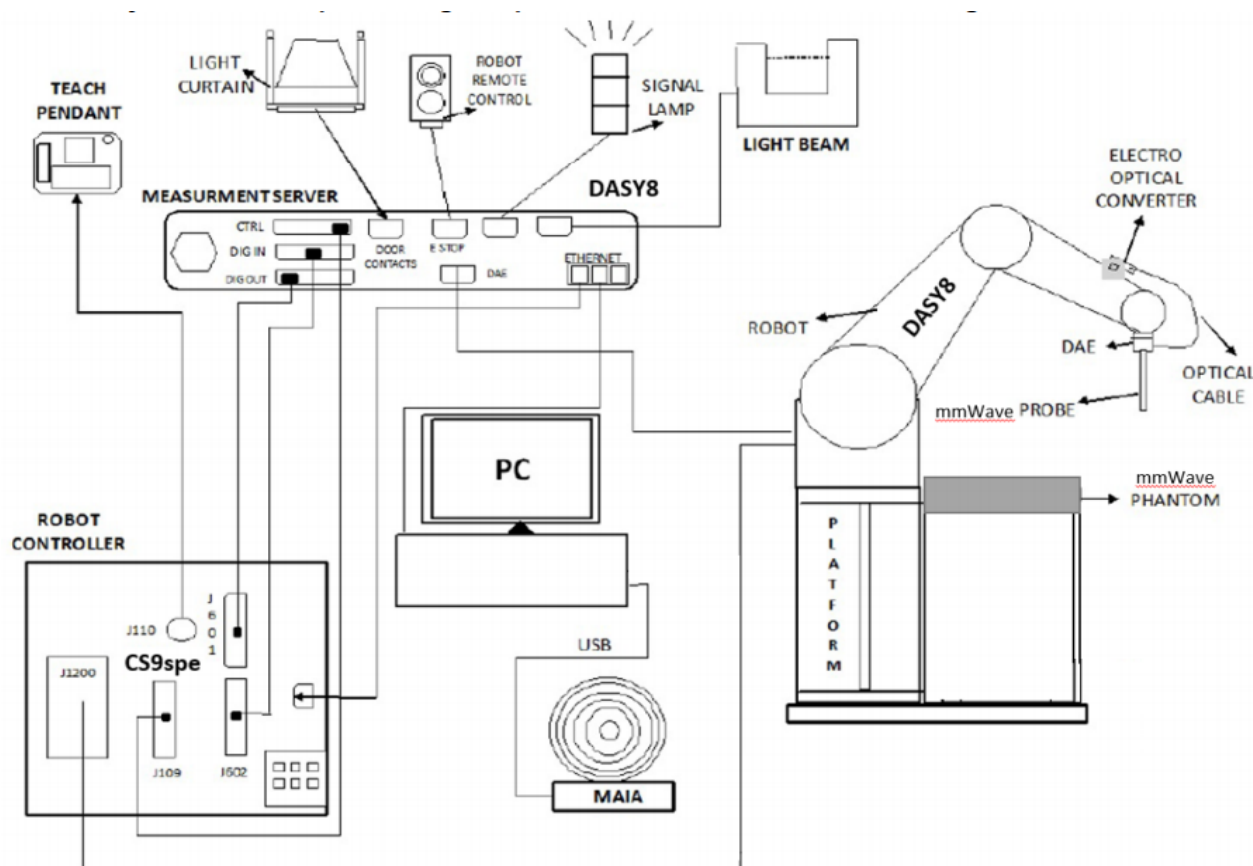
The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 12 of 31



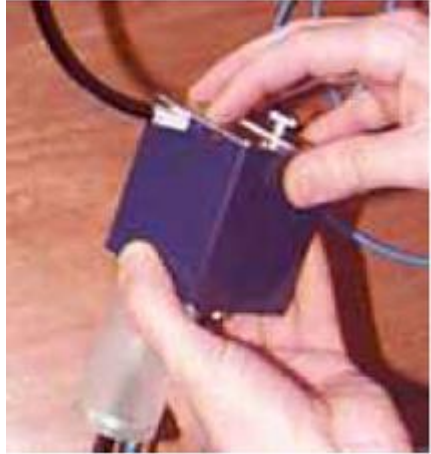
F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- 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.

4.2 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	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)
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
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 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

4.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE	
Construction	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.	
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	

4.4 ELI 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 ± 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	

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.

4.5 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.

4.6 Measurement procedure

4.6.1 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.

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.

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 17 of 31

			$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
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 $\pm 5 \%$.

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 18 of 31

4.6.2 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/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.

4.6.3 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)

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 19 of 31

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.

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

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 20 of 31

5 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1 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.

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 21 of 31

5.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

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 **28.50%**.

IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 Input quantity X_i (source of uncertainty)	Unc. ($\pm$)	Prob. Dist. PDF _i	Unc. $a(x_i)$	c_i (1g)	c_i (10g)	u_i (1g) (%)	u_i (10g) (%)
Probe calibration	18.6	N ($k = 2$)	2	1	1	9.3	9.3
Probe calibration drift	1.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
Probe linearity and detection limit	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3
Broadband signal	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3
Probe isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5
Other probe and data acquisition errors	0.6	N	1	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient and noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe positioning errors	0.5	N	1	0.33	0.33	0.2	0.2
Data processing errors	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3
Measurement of phantom conductivity(σ)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8
Temperature effects (medium)	2.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.2	1.1
Shell permittivity	14.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	0.5	4.0	4.0
Distance between the radiating element of the DUT and the phantom medium	2.0	N	1	2	2	4.0	4.0
Repeatability of positioning the DUT or source against the phantom	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9
Device holder effects	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Effect of operating mode on probe sensitivity	2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4
Time-average SAR	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
Variation in SAR due to drift in output of DUT	2.5	N	1	1	1	2.5	2.5
Validation antenna uncertainty (validation measurement only)	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
Uncertainty in accepted power (validation measurement only)	0.0	N	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom deviation from target (ϵ' , σ)	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6
SAR scaling	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0
Combined uncertainty	\					14.25	14.15
Expanded uncertainty and effective degrees of freedom ($k = 2$)	\					28.50	28.30



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 22 of 31

6 Description of Test Position

6.1 Body Exposure Condition

NFC mainly operate in hand-held extremity exposure conditions and NFC sensing distance with other device or reading tag is about 20cm, therefore Standalone 10-g extremity SAR testing for NFC will be performed with active mode and max power mode, with 100% duty cycle at 0mm separation distance.



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 23 of 31

7 SAR System Verification Procedure

7.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

7.1.1 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 Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ+ resistivity Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose					
HSL13MHz is composed of the following ingredients: Water: 50-90% Non-ionic detergents: 5-50% Nacl: 0-2% Preservative: 0.03-0.1%					

Table 2: Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 24 of 31

7.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

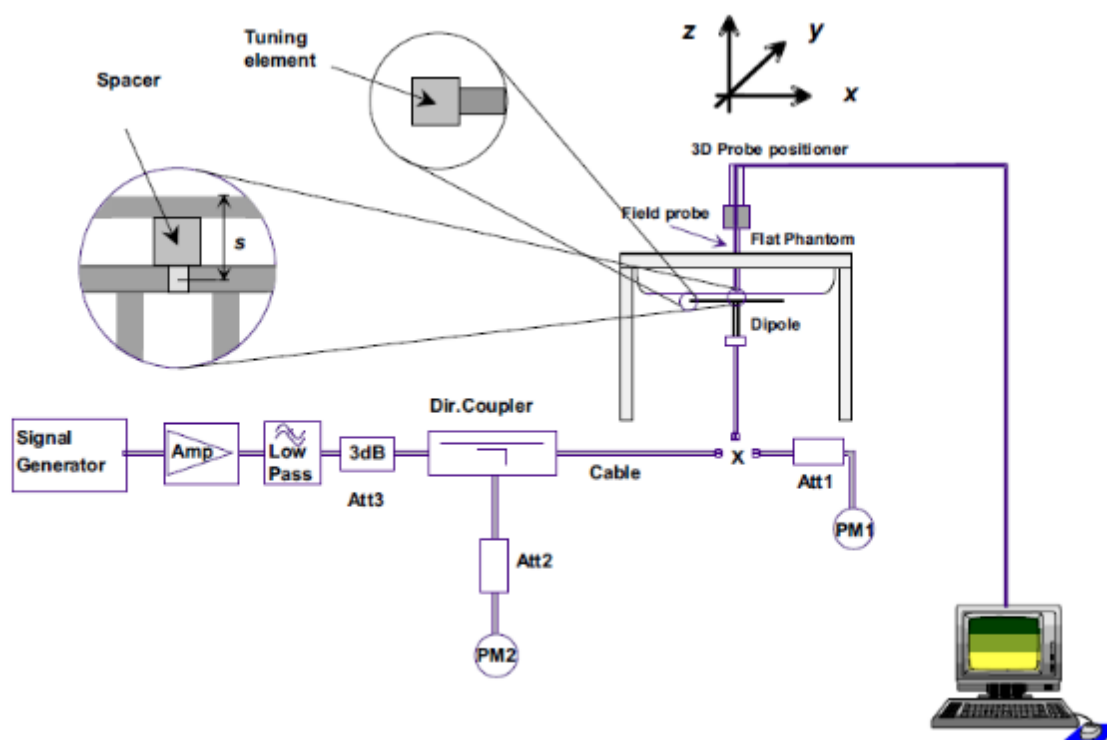
The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in bellow table. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was $22\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid									
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		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	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$		
13 Head	13	55.0	0.75	55.9	0.725	1.64%	-3.33%	22.5	2025/6/25

Table 3: Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

7.2 SAR System Check

The microwave circuit arrangement for system Check is sketched in F-3. 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-3. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system check



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 26 of 31

7.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

1) Referring to KDB 865664 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 5Ω from the previous measurement.

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



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 27 of 31

7.2.2 Summary System Check Result(s)

SAR System Validation 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) (±10%)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W) (±10%)	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)		
CLA13	Head	0.111	0.067	0.44	0.27	0.421	0.266	5.46%	0.75%	22.5	2025/6/25

Table 4: SAR System Check Result



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 28 of 31

8 Test Result

8.1 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 $\geq 200\text{ MHz}$.

NFC:

- 1) NFC SAR is measured for all edges and surfaces of the device.
- 2) NFC 13.56MHz antenna port is not available on the device to support conducted power measurement, therefore the measured results are referred to as reported SAR.
- 3) NFC SAR test tissue-simulating liquid parameter refer to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 2020.



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 29 of 31

8.1.1 SAR Result of NFC

NFC SAR Test Record									
Test position	Test mode	Test ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaled factor	SAR (W/kg) 10-g	Power drift (dB)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 10-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.(°C)
NFC Test data (Separate 0mm)									
Front side	NFC	13.56MHz	100.00%	1.000	0.000	0.09	1.000	0.000	22.5
Back side	NFC	13.56MHz	100.00%	1.000	0.027	0.02	1.000	0.027	22.5
Left side	NFC	13.56MHz	100.00%	1.000	0.000	0.01	1.000	0.000	22.5
Right side	NFC	13.56MHz	100.00%	1.000	0.000	-0.08	1.000	0.000	22.5
Top side	NFC	13.56MHz	100.00%	1.000	0.000	0.01	1.000	0.000	22.5
Bottom side	NFC	13.56MHz	100.00%	1.000	0.000	0.04	1.000	0.000	22.5

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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604

Rev.: 01

Page: 30 of 31

9 Equipment list

Test Platform		SPEAG DASY8 Professional				
Description		SAR Test System				
Software Reference		cDASY8 V16.4.0.5005				
Hardware Reference						
Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	Twin Phantom	SPEAG	ELI V8.0	2217	NCR	NCR
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4ip	1826	2025-02-17	2026-02-16
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7735	2025-01-29	2026-01-28
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	CLA13	1032	2023-02-09	2026-02-08
☒	Dielectric parameter probes	SPEAG	DAKS-12	1043	2024-08-20	2025-08-19
☒	Vector Network Analyzer and Vector Reflectometer	SPEAG	DAKS_VNA R60	21423005	2024-08-20	2025-08-19
☒	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR
☒	Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	182393	2025-02-05	2026-02-04
☒	Preamplifier	Qiji	YX28980933	202104001	NCR	NCR
☒	Average Power Sensor	R&S	NRP6A	103953	2024-11-20	2025-11-19
☒	Average Power Sensor	R&S	NRP6A	103954	2024-11-20	2025-11-19
☒	Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	VLF-2500(+)	NCR	NCR	NCR
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	Microlab Fxr	LA-F13	NCR	NCR	NCR
☒	DC POWER SUPPLY	SAKO	SK1730SL5A	NCR	NCR	NCR
☒	Speed reading thermometer	LKM	DTM3000	NA	2024-09-14	2025-09-13
☒	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.

10 Calibration certificate

Please see the Appendix C

11 Photographs

Please see the Appendix D



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

Report No.: SUCR250600056604
Rev.: 01
Page: 31 of 31

Appendix A: Detailed System Check Results

Appendix B: Detailed Test Results

Appendix C: Calibration certificate

Appendix D: Photographs

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