TEST REPORT

APPLICANT	:	Shenzhen Thingx Technology Co., Ltd.
PRODUCT NAME	:	Smart Emotion Tracking Pendant
MODEL NAME	:	nuna01
BRAND NAME	:	nuna
FCC ID	:	2BRBQNUNA01
STANDARD(S)	:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) IEC TR 63170:2018
RECEIPT DATE	:	2025-07-24
TEST DATE	:	2025-08-12
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Edited by : Pang Siyu

Pang Siyu (Rapporteur)

Approved by: Shen Junsheng

Shen Junsheng (Supervisor)

DIRECTORY

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Changed History		
Version	**Date**	**Reason for Change**
1.0	2025-09-12	First edition

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of power density found during test as bellows:

<Highest Reported RF Exposure Summary >

Frequency Band	SAR	Power Density
	1g SAR (W/kg)	Total PD over 4cm^2 (mW/cm^2)
61-61.5G	N/A	0.037
Bluetooth	N/A	N/A

Note:

1. This device is in compliance with power density for general population or uncontrolled exposure limits (1.0 mW/cm^2 specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 1.310), and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in TCBC workshop notes and IEC TR 63170.
2. The declarations of EUT presented in the report are provided by applicant and/or manufacturer, and the test laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the information.

2. Technical Information

Note: Provide by applicant.

2.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant:	Shenzhen Thingx Technology Co., Ltd.
Applicant Address:	Room 510, Shenzhen Research Institute, CUHK, No.10, Yuexing 2nd Road, Nanshan, Shenzhen
Manufacturer:	Shenzhen Thingx Technology Co., Ltd.
Manufacturer Address:	Room 510, Shenzhen Research Institute, CUHK, No.10, Yuexing 2nd Road, Nanshan, Shenzhen

2.2. Equipment under Test (EUT) Description

Product Name:	Smart Emotion Tracking Pendant
EUT No.:	6#
Hardware Version:	P01_1V2
Software Version:	V3.14.4.1212
Frequency Bands:	Radar: 61.1GHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Modulation Mode:	Radar: Pulse-Doppler Bluetooth LE: GFSK (1Mbps, 2Mbps)
Antenna Information:	Radar: Antennain-package Bluetooth: Chip Antenna

Note: For a more detailed description, please refer to specification or user manual supplied by the applicant and/or manufacturer.

2.3. Environment of Test Site/Conditions

Normal Temperature (NT):	20-25 °C
Relative Humidity:	30-75 %

During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established.

The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the Factory. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset.
The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 35 Db.

3. RF Exposure Limits

3.1. Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm^2)	Averaging time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	*(100)	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f2)	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			f/300	6
1500-100,000			5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f2)	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			f/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

3.2. Controlled Environment

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). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

4. Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

Identity	Document Title	Remark
FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)	Radio Frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices	/
KDB 447498 D01v06	General RF Exposure Guidance	/
KDB 865664 D02v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting	/
IEC TR 63170:2018	Measurement procedure for the evaluation of power density related to human exposure to radio frequency fields from wireless communication devices operating between 6 GHz and 100 GHz	/
The November 2019, TCB Workshop presentation	RF Exposure Procedures	/
Note: Any additions, deviation, or exclusions from the method shall be noted in the “Remark”.		

5. Power Density Measurement System

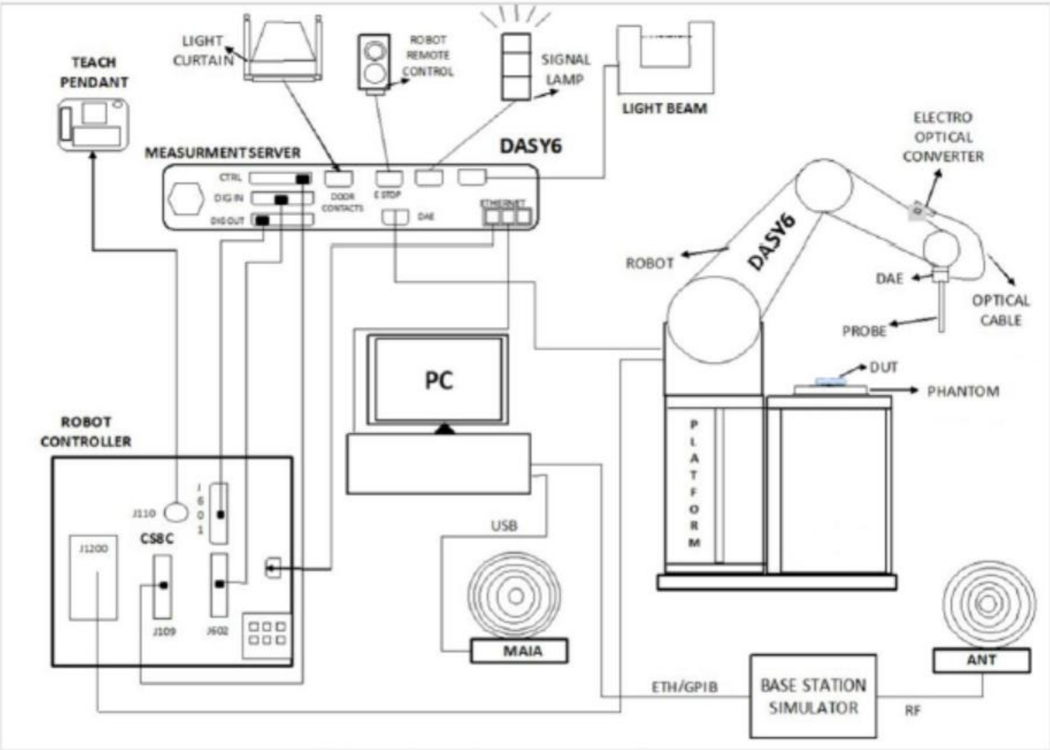


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension.
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows XP.
- DASY software.
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom.
- A device holder.
- Tissue simulating liquid.
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system.
- Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

5.1. EUmmWave Probe

The probe designed allows measurement at distances as small as 2mm from the sensor to the surface of EUT. The typical senor to the tip of probe is 1.5mm.

Frequency	750 MHz ~110 GHz
Probe Overall Length	320 mm
Probe Body Diameter	8.0 mm
Tip Length	23.0 mm
Tip Diameter	8.0 mm
Two dipoles' Length of Probe	0.9 mm – Diode located
Dynamic Range	＜20 V/m – 10000 V/m with PRE-10 (min ＜50 V/m – 3000 V/m)
Linearity	＜0.2 dB
Position Precision	＜0.2 mm
Distance between Diode Sensors and Probe's tip	1.5 mm
Minimum Mechanical Separation between Probe Tip and a Surface	0.5 mm
Applications	E-field measurement of mm-Wave transmitters operating above 10 GHz in ＜ 2mm distance from device (free-space) power density H-field and far-field analysis using total field reconstruction.
Compatibility	cDASY 6 + 5G Module SW1.0 and higher

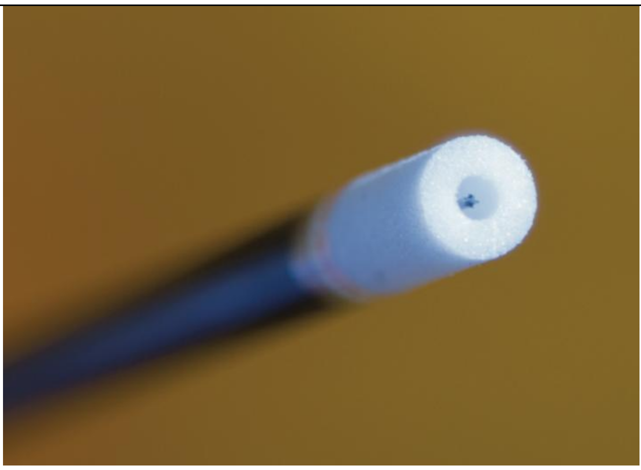
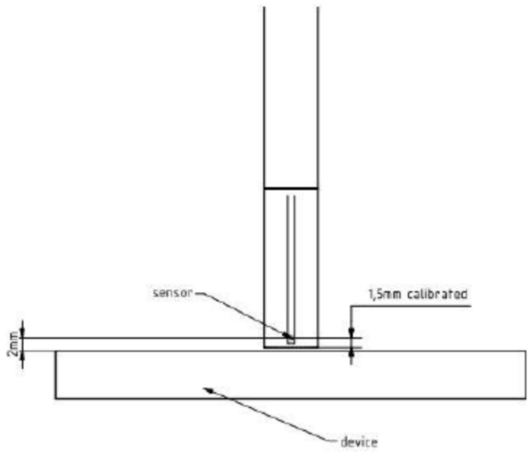


Fig 5.2 Photo of EUmmWave Probe



5.2. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. 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 DAE is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.	 **Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE**

5.3. Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY6: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY6: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application: High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm) High reliability (industrial design) Jerk-free straight movements Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)	 **Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY6**

5.4. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip disk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.
The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

5.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

➢ **Data Storage**

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing 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 erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.
The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

➢ **Data Evaluation**

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	$Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \times \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
Ui = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcpi = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field Probes: $E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \times ConvF}}$

H-field Probes: $H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \times \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ forE-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):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \times \frac{\sigma}{\rho \times 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

5.6. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial No./ SW Version	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT SYSTEM Software	cDASY6 mmWave	V2.0.2.34	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	5G Validation Source	60GHz	1038	2024.12.01	2027.11.30
SPEAG	EUmmWV Probe	EUmmWV4	9602	2025.03.19	2026.03.18
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1643	2025.03.21	2026.03.20
SPEAG	mmWave	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	N9030A	MY54170556	2024.09.18	2025.09.17
KTJ	Thermo meter	TA298	N/A	2024.11.20	2025.11.19

Note: The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to annex E of this report.

6. System Verification Source

The system verification sources at 30GHz and above comprise born-antennas and very stable signal generators.

Model	Ka-band born antenna
Calibrated Frequency	30GHz and above at 10mm from the case surface
Frequency Accuracy	±100 MHz
E-field Polarization	Linear
Harmonics	-20dBc
Total Radio Power	14dBm
Power Stability	0.05 dB
Power Consumption	5W
Size	100 x 100 x 100 mm
Weight	1 kg

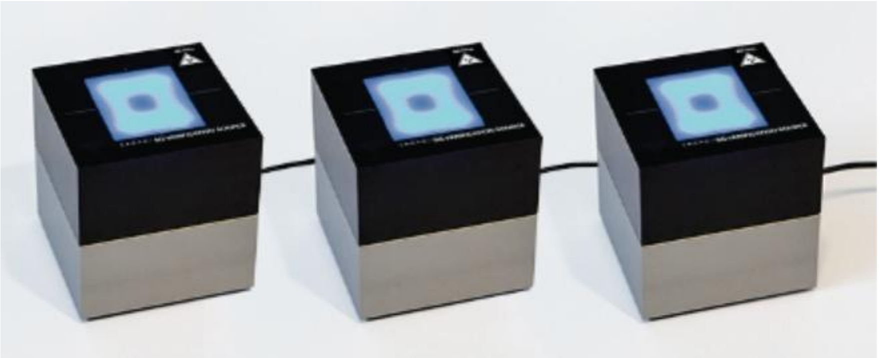


Fig 6.1 Photos of Verification Sources

7. Power Density System Verification

➢ **General description**

The EUT is replaced by a calibrated source, the same spatial resolution, measurement region and test separation used in the calibration was applied to system check. Through visual inspection into the measured power density distribution, both the spatially (shape) and numerically (level) have no noticeable difference. The measurement results should be within ±10% of the calibrated targets.

Frequency [GHz]	Grid step	Grid extent X/Y [mm]	Measurement points
10	$0.25\ (\frac{\lambda}{4})$	120/120	16 × 16
30	$0.25\ (\frac{\lambda}{4})$	60/60	24 × 24
60	$0.25\ (\frac{\lambda}{4})$	32.5/32.5	26 × 26
90	$0.25\ (\frac{\lambda}{4})$	30/30	36 × 36

Setting for measurement of verification sources

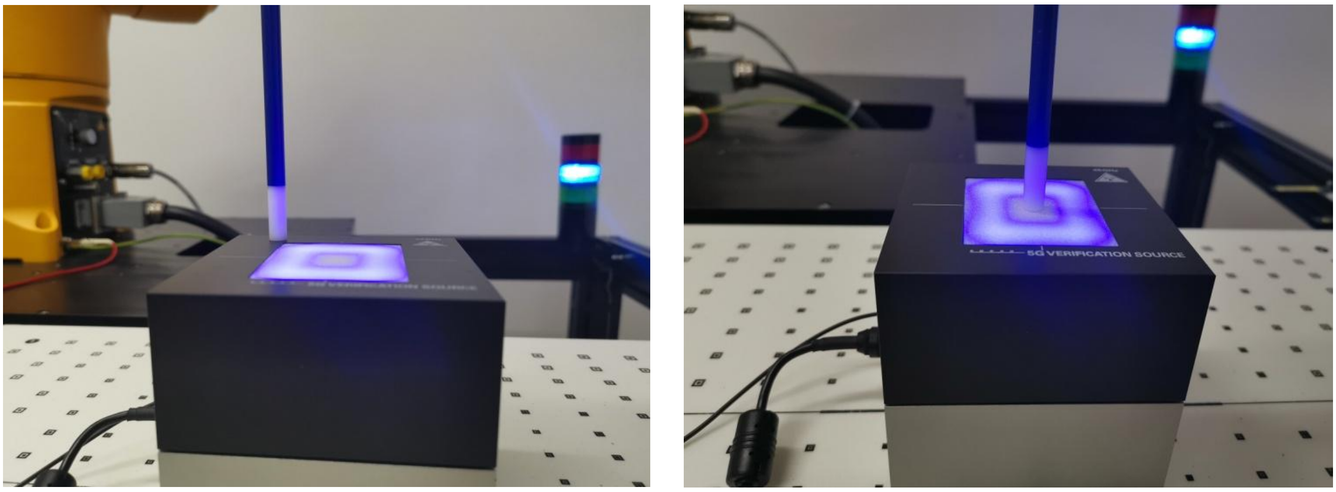


Fig 7.1 Photos of Verification Setup

➢ **Validation Results**

After system check testing, the results of power density will be compared with the reference value derived from the certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within ±10%.

<Validation Setup>

Frequency (GHz)	5G Verification Source	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
60	60GHz-SN 1038	9602	1643

<Validation Results>

Date	Frequency (GHz)	Test Distance (mm)	Measured 4cm^2 (W/m^2)	Targeted 4cm^2 (W/m^2)	Deviation (%)
2025/08/12	60000	5.5	61.1	66.1	-7.6

Note: System checks the specific test data please refer to annex C.

- **Computation of the Electric Field Polarization Ellipse**

For the numerical description of an arbitrarily oriented ellipse in three-dimensional space, five parameters are needed: the semi-major axis (a), the semi-minor axis (b), two angles describing the orientation of the normal vector of the ellipse (ϕ,θ), and one angle describing the tilt of the semi-major axis (Ψ). For the two extreme cases, i.e. circular and linear polarizations, three parameters only (a, ϕ and θ) are sufficient for the description of the incident field.

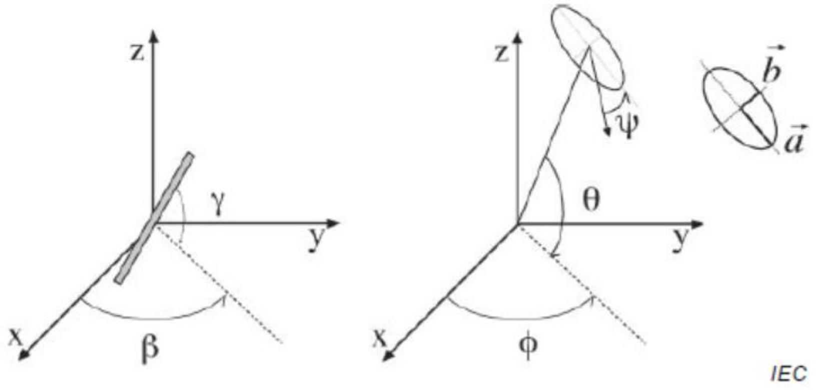


Fig 7.2 Illustration of the angles used for the numerical description of the sensor and the orientation of an ellipse in 3-D space

For the construction of the ellipse parameters from measured data, the problem can be reformulated as a nonlinear search problem. The semi-major and semi-minor axes of an elliptical field can be express as functions of the three angles (ϕ, θ and Ψ). The parameters can be uniquely determined towards minimizing the error based on least-squares for the given set of angles and the measured data. In this way, the numbers of three parameters is reduced from five to three, which means that least three sensors readings are necessary to gain sufficient information for the reconstruction of ellipse parameters. However, to suppress the noise and increase the reconstruction accuracy, it is desirable to have an over determined system of equations. The solution to use a probe consisting of two sensors angled by γ_1 and γ_2 toward the probe axis and to perform measurements at three angular positions of the probe, i.e. at β_1, β_2 and β_3, results in over determination of two. If there is a need for more information or increased accuracy, more rotation angles can be added.

The reconstruction of ellipse parameters can be separated into linear and non-linear parts that are best solved by the givens algorithm combined with a downhill simplex algorithm. To minimize the mutual coupling, sensor angles are set with a 90° shift ($\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 + 90°$), and, to simplify, the first rotation angle of the probe (β_1) can be set to 0°.

➢ Total Field and Power Density Reconstruction

Computation of the power density in general requires knowledge of the electric and magnetic field amplitudes and phases in the plane of incidence. Reconstruction of these quantities from pseudo-vector E-field measurements is feasible, as they are constrained by Maxwell's equations. SPEAG have developed a reconstruction approach based on the Gerchberg-Saxton algorithm, which benefits from the availability of the E-field polarization ellipse information obtained with the EUmmWV2 probe.
The average of the reconstructed power density is evaluated over a circular area in each measurement plane. Two average power density values can be computed, the average total power density and the average incident power density, and the average total power density is used to determine compliance.

- $|Re\{S\}|$ is the total Poynting vector
- $\mathrm{n} \cdot Re\{S\}$ is the normal Poything vector

The software post-processing reports to values, “S avg tot” and “S avg inc”. “S avg tot” represents average total power density (all three xyz components included), and “S avg inc” represents average normal power density. The average total power density “S avg tot” is reported to determine the device compliance.

8. Conducted Power List

Bands	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	EIRP (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)
61.0-61.5 GHz	61247	61247	7.82	8.5
Bluetooth	2402	2402	6.72	7.5
Bluetooth	2440	2440	7.04	7.5
Bluetooth	2480	2480	6.85	7.5
Bluetooth	2402	2402	7.03	7.5
Bluetooth	2440	2440	7.34	7.5
Bluetooth	2480	2480	7.13	7.5

Note: The output power of radar/Bluetooth is based on report SZ25070347W01/W02.

9. Antenna Information

9.1. Antenna Location

The location of antenna was recorded in annex B
TX/RX: Radar, Bluetooth

9.2. Test Positions

➢ **Exclusion Evaluation for PD**

Measurement Plane					
Front 2 mm	Back 2 mm	Left 2 mm	Right 2 mm	Top 2 mm	Bottom 2 mm
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Referring to KDB 941225 D06, RF exposure must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge.

10. RF Exposure Assessment

➢ **Standalone Transmission SAR Assessment**

1. According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation Distances≤ 50 mm are determined by:
   [(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)]·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0.
   - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
   - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

2. When the device is used, 5 mm as the most conservative minimum test separation distance was used for evaluating.

Band	Frequency (GHz)	EIRP (dBm)	Test Distance (mm)	Result	Exclusion Thresholds for 1-g SAR
Bluetooth	2.44	7.5	5	1.76	3.0

Note:

The evaluation result of the Bluetooth module is 1.76, which is below the 3.0 threshold for 1-g SAR test exclusion. Therefore, SAR measurement of Bluetooth is not required.

11. PD Test Results

➢ **General Note**

1. The reported PD is the measured Total PD value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   b. For PD testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured PD is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1 / (duty cycle)".
   c. For WLAN: Reported PD (W/m^2) = Measured Total PD (W/m^2) * Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor.
2. According to the equipment user manual that the most conservative test distance of 2mm was applied to PD measurement and the REC (field reconstruction) component of the uncertainty budget for a given E-field is valid only for $d \geq \lambda/5$mm.
3. According to TCBC workshop in April 2021 that in addition to tune-up tolerance scaling, adjust measured results per amount that measurement uncertainty exceeds 30% (e.g. per methods of IEC 62479:2010). Total expanded uncertainty of 1.51dB which was converted to 85% was used to determining the psPD measurement scaling factor.
4. The duty cycle scaling factor of 1.000 should be calculated the final power density.
5. According to TCBC workshop in October 2018 that $4cm^2$ averaging area may now be considered.
6. RF exposure compliance with PD is demonstrated for various radio configurations using below equation:

   $$\textit{Final PD=Mea. psPD}_{tot+} \textit{ * tune-up factor * duty cycle factor * Uncertainty Factor}$$

   Where Uncertainty factor =1 + (actual expanded uncertainty – 30%)
7. The final psPD should be scaled to the uncertainty factor of 1.12.

➢ **PD Test Results**

Plot No.	Band	Ch.	Exposure Position	EIRP (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	psPDtot+ over $4cm^2$ (W/m^2)	
							Mea.	Scaled
1#	61-61.5G	61247	Front Side	7.82	8.5	1.169	0.017	0.368
	61-61.5G	61247	Back Side	7.82	8.5	1.169	0.014	0.303
	61-61.5G	61247	Left Side	7.82	8.5	1.169	0.013	0.281
	61-61.5G	61247	Right Side	7.82	8.5	1.169	0.015	0.325
	61-61.5G	61247	Top Side	7.82	8.5	1.169	0.011	0.238
	61-61.5G	61247	Bottom Side	7.82	8.5	1.169	0.009	0.195

12. Simultaneous Transmission Assessment

Remark: This device does not support simultaneous transmission. Therefore simultaneous transmission assessment is not required.

13. Uncertainty Assessment

The budget is valid for evaluation distance ＞λ/2π. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty can be considered smaller.

Error Description	Uncertainty (±dB)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	*ci*	Standard Uncertainty (±dB)	v_i or v_{eff}
Uncertainty terms dependent on the measurement system						
Probe calibration	0.49	N	1	1	0.49	∞
Probe correction	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Frequency response	0.20	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Sensor cross coupling	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Isotropy	0.50	R	1.732	1	0.29	∞
Linearity	0.20	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Probe scattering	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Probe positioning offset	0.30	R	1.732	1	0.17	∞
Probe positioning repeatability	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Sensor mechanical offset	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Probe spatial resolution	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Field impedance dependance	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Amplitude and phase drift	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Amplitude and phase noise	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Measurement area truncation	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Data acquisition	0.03	R	1.732	1	0.03	∞
Sampling	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Field reconstruction	2.0	R	1.732	1	1.15	∞
Forward transformation	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Power density scaling	-	R	1.732	1	-	∞
Spatial averaging	0.10	R	1.732	1	0.06	∞
System Detection Limits	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Uncertainty terms dependent on the DUT and environmental factors						
Probe coupling with DUT	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Modulation response	0.40	R	1.732	1	0.23	∞
Integration time	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Response time	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Device holder influence	0.10	R	1.732	1	0.06	∞
DUT alignment	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞

RF ambient	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Ambient reflections	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Immunity / secondary reception	0	R	1.732	1	0	∞
Drift of the DUT	-	R	1.732	1	-	∞
Combined standard uncertainty					0.75 dB	∞
Coverage Factor for 95%					K=2	N/A
Expanded standard uncertainty					1.51 dB	

Annex A General Information

1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Laboratory Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Laboratory Address:	FL.1-3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
Telephone:	+86 755 36698555
Facsimile:	+86 755 36698525

2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China

3. Facilities and Accreditations

The FCC designation number is CN1192, the test firm registration number is 226174.

Note：

The main report is end here and the other annex (B,C,D,E) will be submitted separately.

****** END OF MAIN REPORT ******