SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

OYMotion Technologies Co., Ltd.

Floor 6, Building 2, 222 Guangdan Road, Pudong, Shanghai China

FCC ID: 2AWVV-OB-1000

Report Type: Original Report	**Product Type:** Electroencephalogram Machine	
Project Engineer:	Bard Liu	
Report Number:	RSHA231228001-20B	
Report Date:	2024-04-03	
Reviewed By:	Oscar Ye EMC Manager	
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Note: This test report is prepared for the customer shown above and for the device described herein. It may not be duplicated or used in part without prior written consent from Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Kunshan). This report must not be used by the customer to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, or any agency of the U.S.Govemment

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IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">IEC 62209-2:2010
Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices-Human models, instrumentation, and procedures-Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">KDB procedures
KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures.
The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.</td></tr>
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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
1.0	RSHA231228001-20B	Original Report	2024-04-03

EUT DESCRIPTION

**All measurement and test data in this report was gathered from production sample serial number: : RSHA231228001-1 Assigned by BACL (kunshan).The EUT supplied by the applicant was received on 2023-12-28.*

Technical Specification

Device Type:	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	FPC Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	None
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Operation Mode :	WLAN2.4G
Frequency Band:	2.4G Wi-Fi: 2412-2462 MHz(802.11b/g/n20), 2422-2452 MHz(802.11n40)
Power Source:	DC 3.7V
Normal Operation:	Body Supported

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under “worst-case” conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

SAR Limits

FCC Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg for 1g Body SAR applied to the EUT.

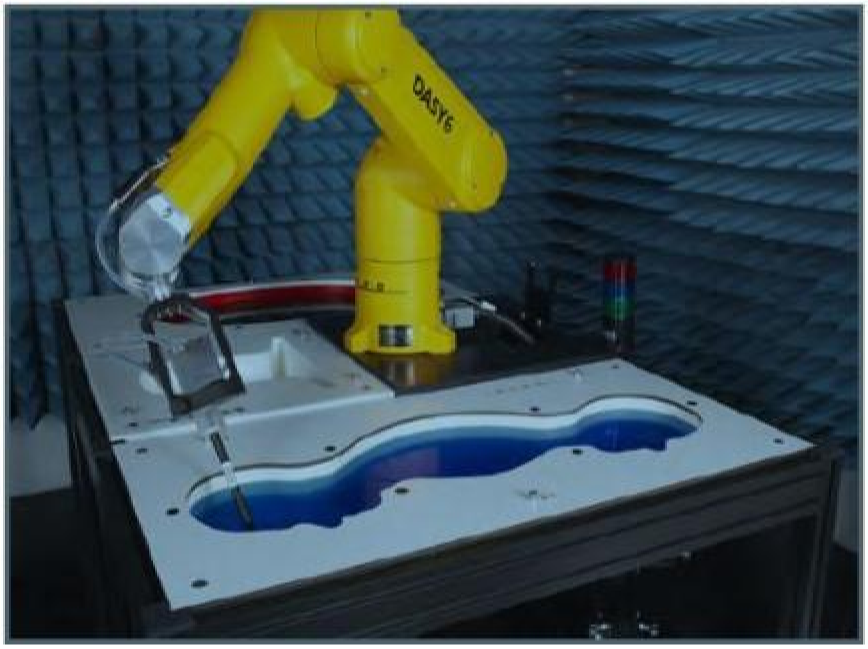
FACILITIES

The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Kunshan) to collect test data is located on the No.248 Chenghu Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu province, China.

Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Kunshan) is accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by NVLAP (Lab code: 600338-0), and the lab has been recognized as the FCC accredited lab under the KDB 974614 D01, the FCC Designation No. : CN5055.

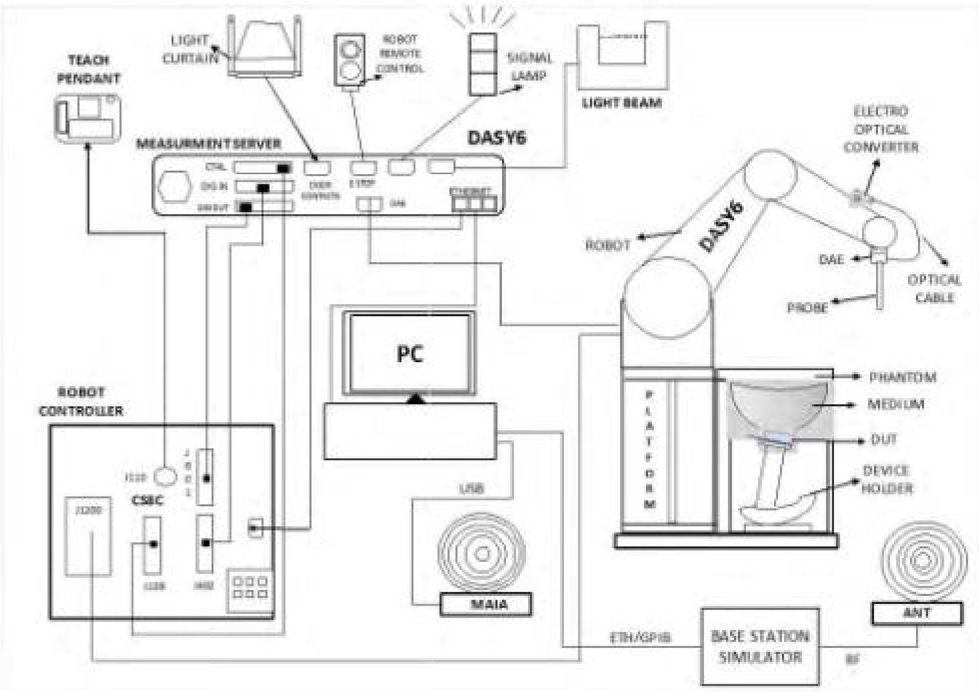
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY6 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



DASY6 System Description

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal application, 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 from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- 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.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 professional operating system and the DASY52 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

DASY6 Measurement Server

The DASY6 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400 MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128 MB chip-disk and 128 MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16-bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY6 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluations of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements, and handles safety operations. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time-critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program- controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port, which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Connection of devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a 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 mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

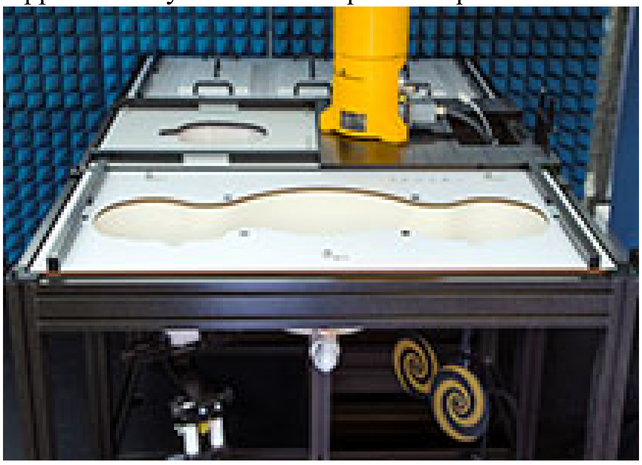
EX3DV4 E-Field Probes

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: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 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	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom (shown in front of DASY6) is a fiberglass shell phantom with shell thickness 2 mm, except in the ear region where the thickness is increased to 6 mm. The phantom has three measurement areas: 1) Left Head, 2) Right Head, and 3) Flat Section. For larger devices, the use of the ELI-Phantom (shown behind DASY6) is required. For devices such as glasses with a wireless link, the Face Down Phantom is the most suitable (between the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms).
When the phantom is mounted inside allocated slot of the DASY6 platform, phantom reference points can be taught directly in the DASY5 V5.2 software. When the DASY6 platform is used to mount the Phantom, some of the phantom teaching points cannot be reached by the robot in DASY5 V5.2. A special tool called P1a-P2aX-Former is provided to transform two of the three points, P1 and P2, to reachable locations. To use these new teaching points, a revised phantom configuration file is required.

In addition to our standard broadband liquids, the phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:
Sugar-water-based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid when the system is not in use to prevent changes in liquid parameters due to water evaporation.
DGBE-based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom, and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).
Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the solvent resistivity of the phantom.
Approximately 25 liters of liquid is required to fill the SAM Twin phantom.



ELI Phantom

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEEE 1528:2013 and the use of all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized for performance and can be integrated into a SPEAG standard phantom table. A cover is provided to prevent evaporation of water and changes in liquid parameters. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points.

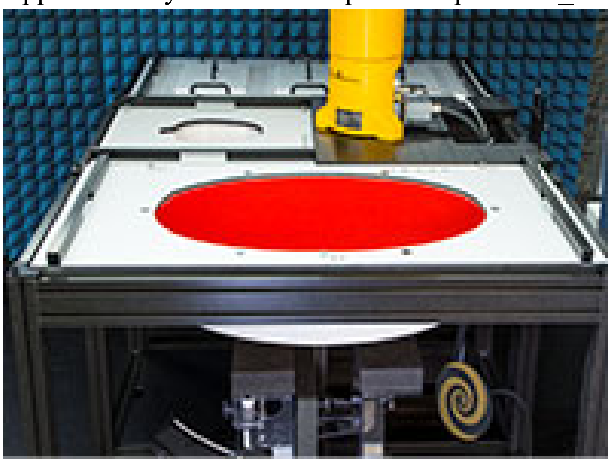
The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

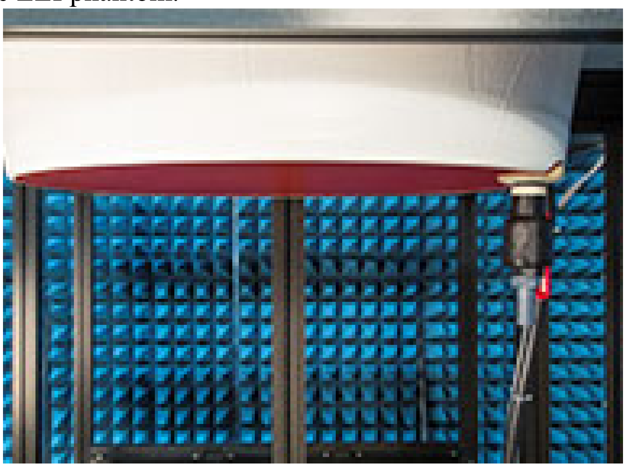
- Sugar-water-based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid when the system is not in use to prevent changes in liquid parameters due to water evaporation.

- DGBE-based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom, and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).

- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the solvent resistivity of the phantom.

Approximately 25 liters of liquid is required to _fill the ELI phantom.





Robots

The DASY6 system uses the high-precision industrial robots TX60L, TX90XL, and RX160L from St aubli SA (France). The TX robot family - the successor of the well-known RX robot family - continues to offer the features important for DASY6 applications:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchrony motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

The robots are controlled by the Staubli CS8c robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is provided

Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 15mm 2 step integral, with 1.5mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 10mm,with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 7 x7 x 7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30 mm in the X & Y & Z axis.

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE 1528:2013

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head liquid

Table 2 – Dielectric properties of the tissue-equivalent medium

Frequency MHz	Real part of the complex relative permittivity, ε_r'	Conductivity, σ S/m	Penetration depth (E-field), δ mm
4	*55,0*	*0,75*	293,0
13	*55,0*	*0,75*	165,5
30	55,0	0,75	112,8
150	52,3	0,76	62,0
300	45,3	0,87	46,1
450	43,5	0,87	43,0
750	*41,9*	*0,89*	39,8
835	41,5	0,90	39,0
900	41,5	0,97	36,2
1 450	40,5	1,20	28,6
1 800	40,0	1,40	24,3
1 900	40,0	1,40	24,3
1 950	40,0	1,40	24,3
2 000	40,0	1,40	24,3
2 100	*39,8*	*1,49*	22,8
2 450	39,2	1,80	18,7
2 600	*39,0*	*1,96*	17,2
3 000	38,5	2,40	14,0
3 500	*37,9*	*2,91*	11,4
4 000	*37,4*	*3,43*	10,0
4 500	*36,8*	*3,94*	9,7

5 000	*36,2*	*4,45*	1,5
5 200	*36,0*	*4,66*	8,4
5 400	*35,8*	*4,86*	8,1
5 600	*35,5*	*5,07*	7,5
5 800	35,3	5,27	7,3
6 000	*35,1*	*5,48*	7,0
6 500	*34,5*	*6,07*	6,7
7 000	*33,9*	*6,65*	6,4
7 500	*33,3*	*7,24*	6,1
8 000	*32,7*	*7,84*	5,9
8 500	*32,1*	*8,46*	5,3
9 000	*31,6*	*9,08*	4,8
9 500	*31,0*	*9,71*	4,4
10 000	*30,4*	*10,40*	4,0
NOTE For convenience, permittivity and conductivity values are linearly interpolated for frequencies that are not a part of the original data from Drossos et al. [2]. They are shown in italics in Table 2. The italicized values are linearly interpolated (below 5 800 MHz) or extrapolated (above 5 800 MHz) from the non-italicized values that are immediately above and below these values.			

Note:

1, Effective February 19, 2019, FCC has permitted the use of single head-tissue simulating liquid specified in IEC 62209-1 for all SAR tests.
2, Mix and Match of traditional FCC SAR TSLs and IEC 62209-1 TSL in a single application is not permitted TSL can be changed in a Permissive Change.
3, If SAR increases and original SAR > 1.2 W/kg, additional SAR measurements will be required IEC 62209-1 TSL is an alternative, not mandatory at this time.
4, If FCC parameters are used, ±5% tolerance. If IEC parameters, ±10%.
5, In this case, IEC parameters applied.

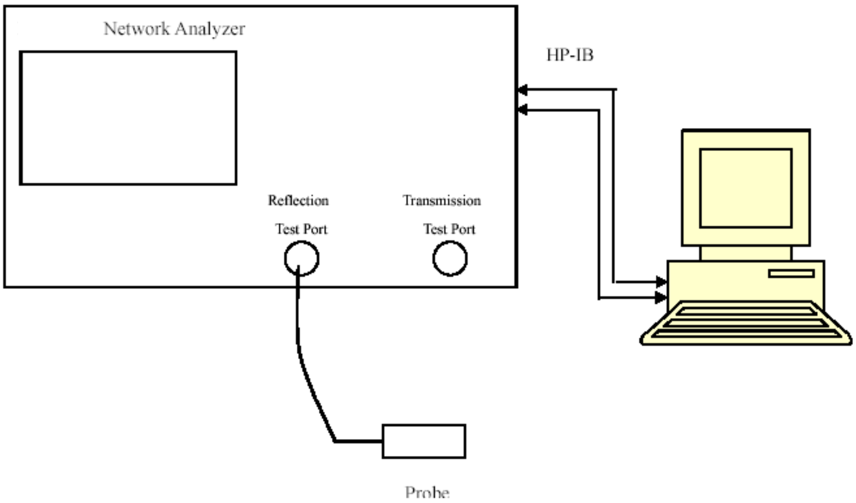
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52 52.10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
DASY6 Measurement Server	DASY6 6.0.31	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	527	2023/02/08	2024/02/07
E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7557	2023/02/28	2024/02/27
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
Twin-SAM V8.0 Phantom	QD 000 P41 AA	1963	N/A	N/A
Dipole,2450MHz	D2450V2	970	2021/06/28	2024/06/27
Simulated Tissue LiquidHead	HBBL600-6000V6	180611-3	Each Time	
Network Analyzer	E5071B	SG42400155	2023/05/23	2024/05/22
Dielectric Assessment Kit	DAK-3.5	SM DAK 300AB	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	N5182B	MY53051592	2023/05/23	2024/05/22
Power Amplifier	5S1G4	71377	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	4242-10	3307	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	3dB	5402	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	10dB	AU 3842	N/A	N/A
Hygrothermograph	HTC-1	N/A	2023/5/22	2024/5/21
Thermometer	UL-IL01	N/A	2023/5/22	2024/5/21
Power Meter	E4419B	MY41291878	2023/05/23	2024/05/22

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		Ơ (S/m)	ε_r	Ơ (S/m)	ε_r	Δ Ơ	Δ ε_r	
2450	Head	1.876	38.349	1.800	39.200	4.22	-2.17	±5
2437	Head	1.861	38.405	1.788	39.219	4.08	-2.08	±5
2412	Head	1.832	38.509	1.765	39.256	3.80	-1.90	±5
2462	Head	1.890	38.301	1.812	39.183	4.30	-2.25	±5

**Liquid Verification above was performed on 2024/01/29.*

System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

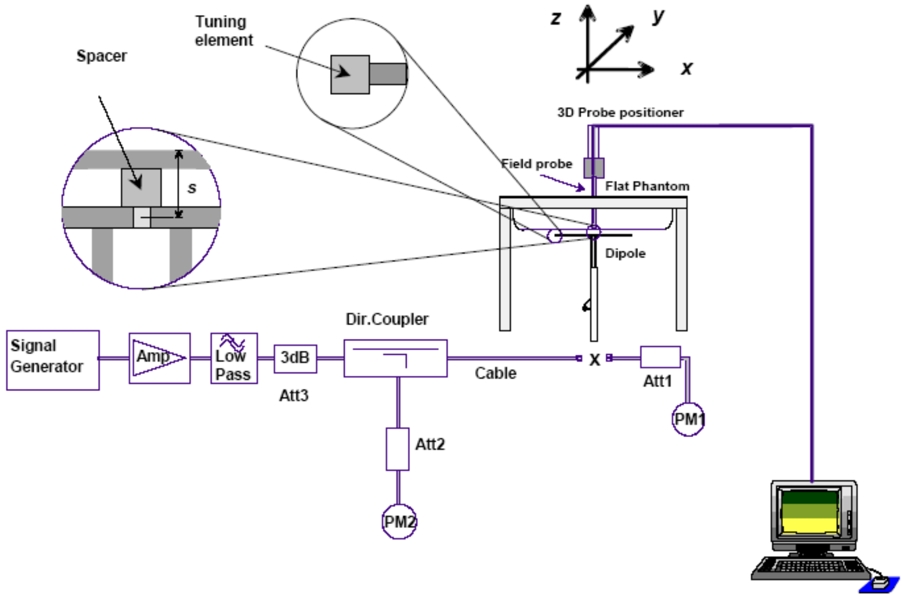
The spacing distance*s* in the **System Verification Setup Block Diagram** is given by the following:

a) s = 15 mm ± 0,2 mm for 300 MHz ≤ f ≤ 1 000 MHz;

b) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 1 000 MHz < f ≤ 3 000 MHz;

c) s = 10 mm ± 0,2 mm for 3 000 MHz < f ≤ 6 000 MHz.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band	Liquid Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)		Normalized to 1W (W/kg)	Target Value (W/kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2024/01/29	2450 MHz	Head	250	1g	12.9	51.6	53.1	-2.81	±10

*The SAR values above are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

System Check_Head_2450MHz

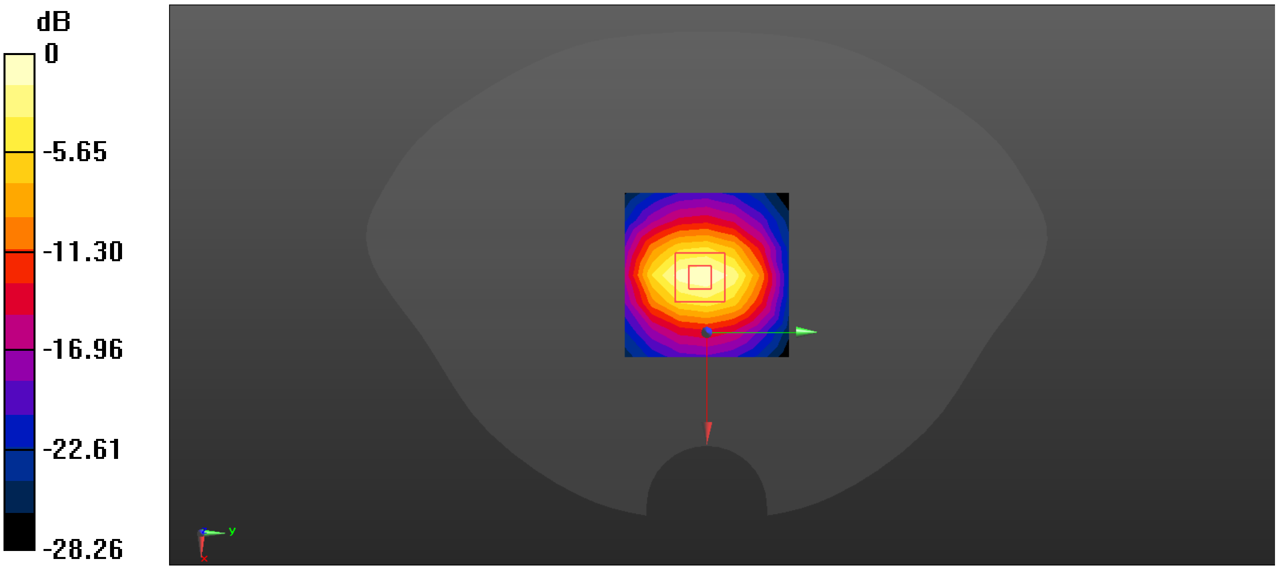
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.876 S/m; ε_r = 38.349; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7557; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4); Calibrated: 2/28/2023;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 2/8/2023
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.6 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 W/kg



0 dB = 16.9 W/kg = 12.28 dBW/kg

EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

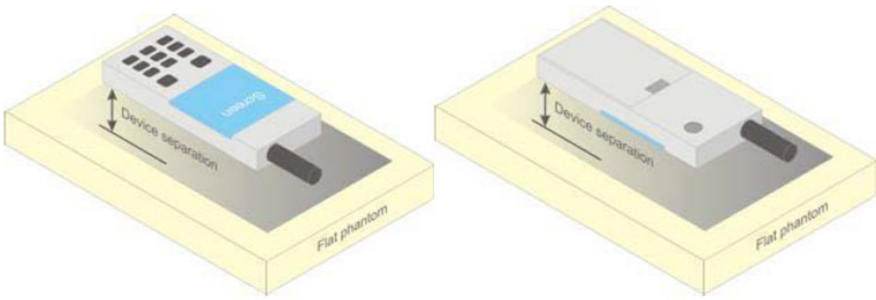


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

In this case the EUT (Equipment under Test) is set against from the phantom, the test distance is 0mm(Body supported).

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. 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.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the “Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

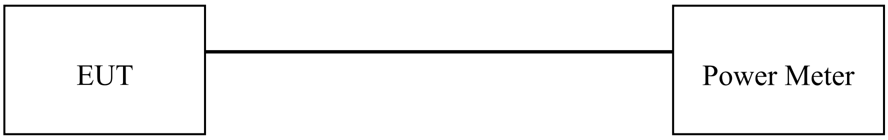
All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the Power Meter through Connector.



WLAN

Maximum Target Output Power

Full Power Target power

Max Target Power(dBm)			
Mode/Band	Channel		
	Low	Middle	High
WLAN(2.4G)	21	21	21

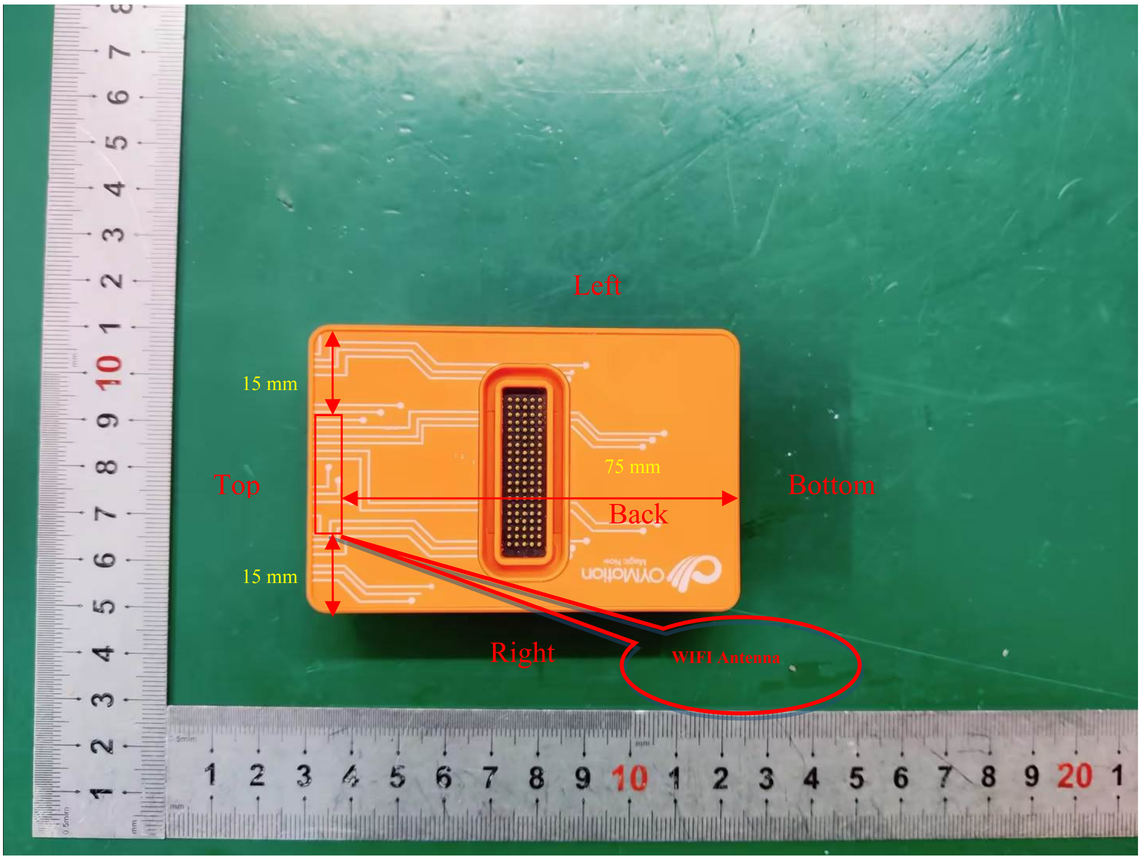
Test Results:
WLAN 2.4G:

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Conducted Average Output Power(dBm)
802.11b	2412	1Mbps	20.52
	2437		20.59
	2462		20.84
802.11g	2412	6Mbps	18.27
	2437		18.28
	2462		18.41
802.11n HT20	2412	MCS0	18.16
	2437		18.18
	2462		18.31
802.11n HT40	2422	MCS0	17.61
	2437		17.69
	2452		17.91

Note:
2.4G wifi duty cycle is 100%. Refer to the report for details RSHA231228001-00B

Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Antennas Location:



Antenna Distance To Edge

	Antenna Distance To Edge(mm)					
Antenna	**Back**	**Front**	**Left**	**Right**	**Top**	**Bottom**
WIFI	<5	<5	15	15	<5	75

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22.5-23.2 ℃
Relative Humidity:	51 %
Test Date:	2024/01/29

Testing was performed by Jason and Allen

WLAN 2.4G:

Band	EUT Position	Freq. (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	Scaled Factor	Meas. (W/Kg)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/Kg)	Plot
WLAN2.4G	Body -Back(0mm)	2437	802.11b 1Mbps	20.59	21	1.099	0.073	0.080	1.6	1#
WLAN2.4G	Body -Back(0mm)	2412	802.11b 1Mbps	20.52	21	1.117	0.083	0.093	1.6	2#
WLAN2.4G	Body -Back(0mm)	2462	802.11b 1Mbps	20.84	21	1.038	0.039	0.041	1.6	3#

Note:
1. For 802.11b mode power is the largest mode of 802.11b/g/n, 802.11b mode is selected to test.
2.According to IEEE 1528:2013, If the correction ΔSAR is within ± 5%, the measured SAR results should not be corrected.

SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION

Note:
This device is not suitable and does not support simultaneous transmission

APPENDIX A SAR PLOTS OF SAR MEASUREMENT

1#_WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_0mm_Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI2.4G (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.861 S/m; ε_r = 38.405; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7557; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4); Calibrated: 2/28/2023;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 2/8/2023
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.103 W/kg

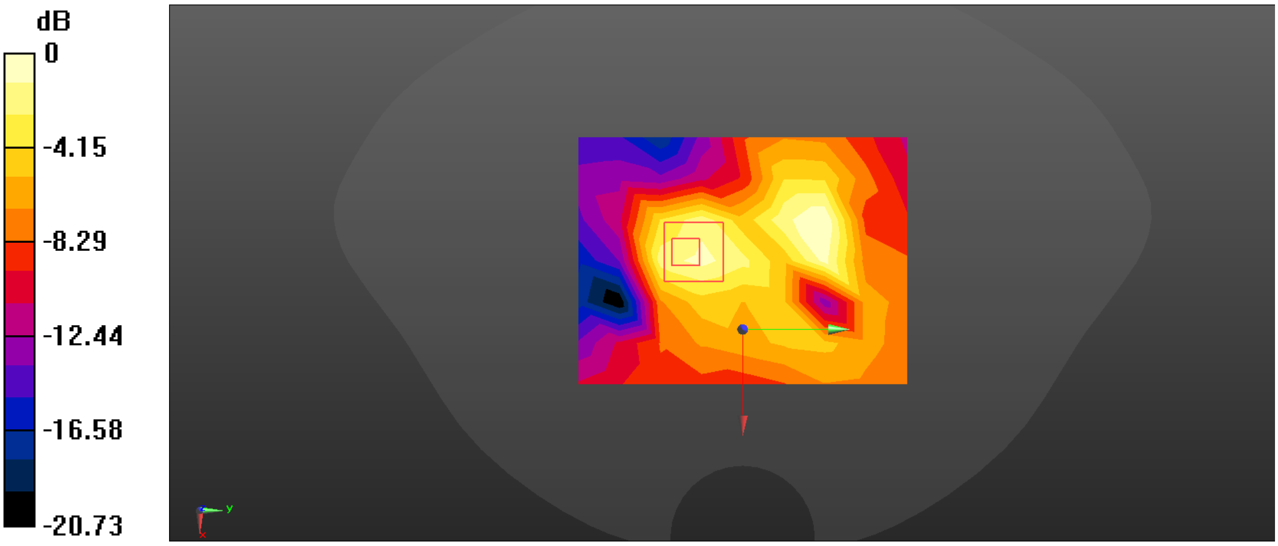
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.037 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.128 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.073 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.106 W/kg



0 dB = 0.106 W/kg = -9.75 dBW/kg

2#_WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_0mm_Ch1

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI2.4G (0); Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.832 S/m; ε_r = 38.509; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7557; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4); Calibrated: 2/28/2023;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 2/8/2023
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.106 W/kg

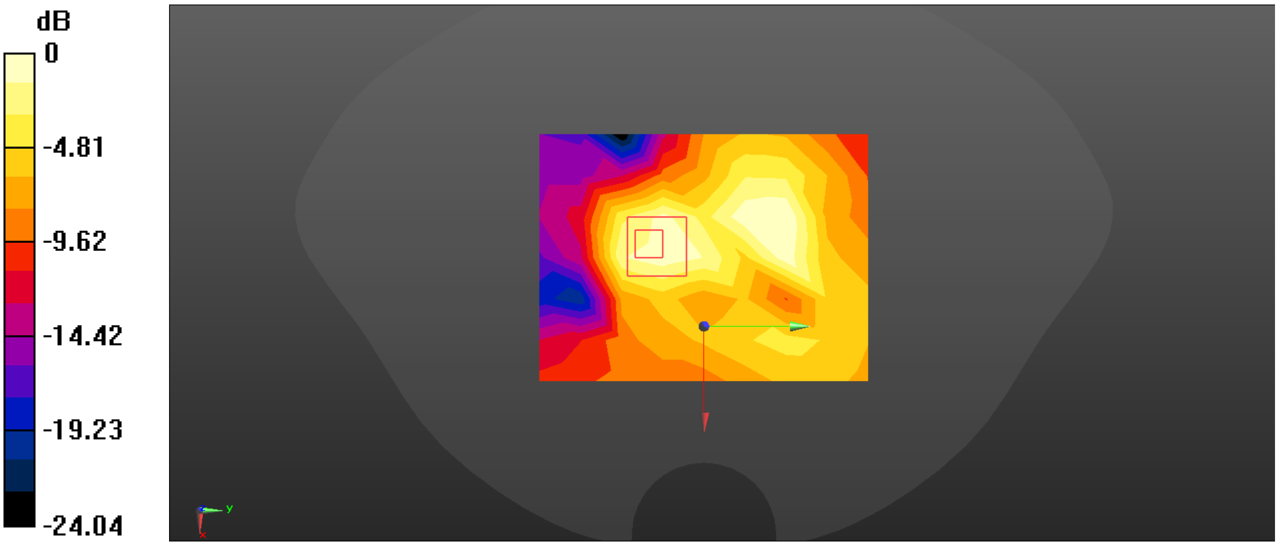
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.690 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.141 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.083 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.046 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.120 W/kg



0 dB = 0.12 W/kg = -9.21 dBW/kg

3#_WLAN 2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_0mm_Ch11

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI2.4G (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.89 S/m; ε_r = 38.301; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7557; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4); Calibrated: 2/28/2023;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn527; Calibrated: 2/8/2023
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 1963
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7437)

Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0641 W/kg

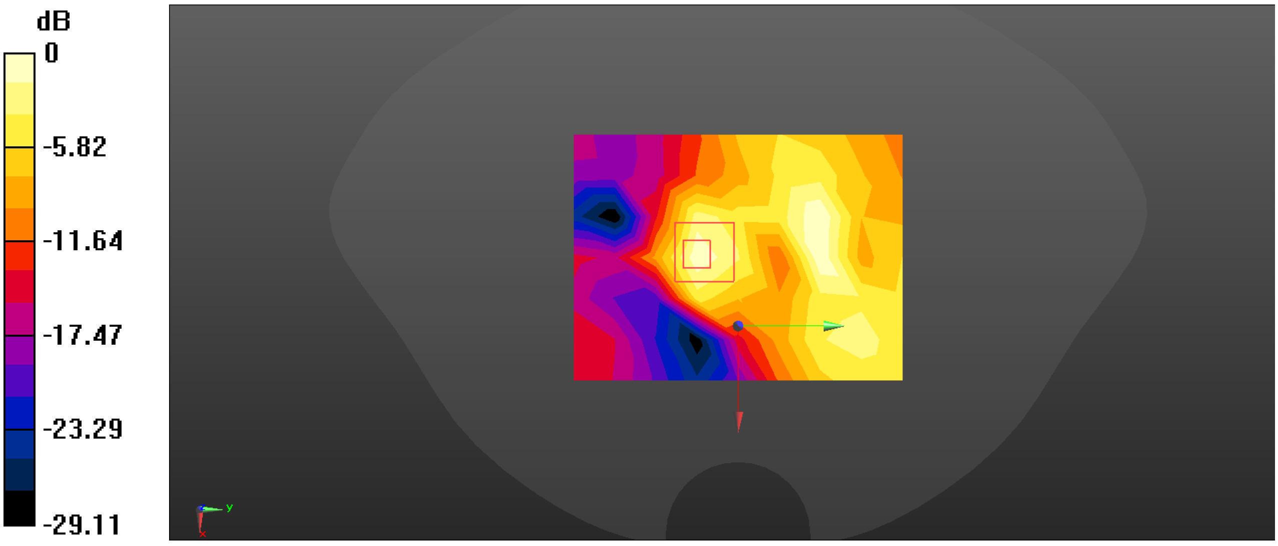
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.053 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0710 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.039 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0554 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0641 W/kg = -11.93 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEEE 1528:2013 SAR test

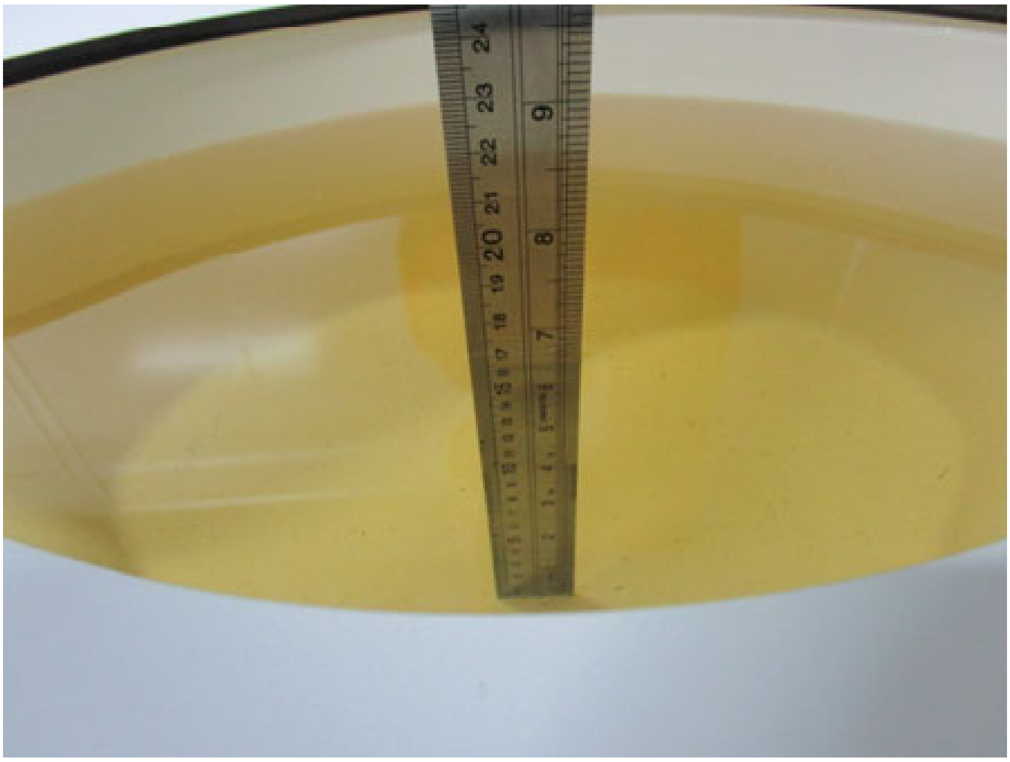
Source of uncertainty	Tolerance/ uncertainty ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (10 g)
Measurement system							
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Boundary effect	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection limits	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambient conditions – noise	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions–reflections	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech. Restrictions	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	2.0	R	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Device holder uncertainty	6.3	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Drift of output power	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and set-up							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Liquid conductivity target)	5.0	R	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2
Liquid conductivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1
Liquid permittivity target)	5.0	R	√3	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4
Liquid permittivity meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				12.2	12.0
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence interval)						24.3	23.9

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEC 62209-2:2010 SAR test

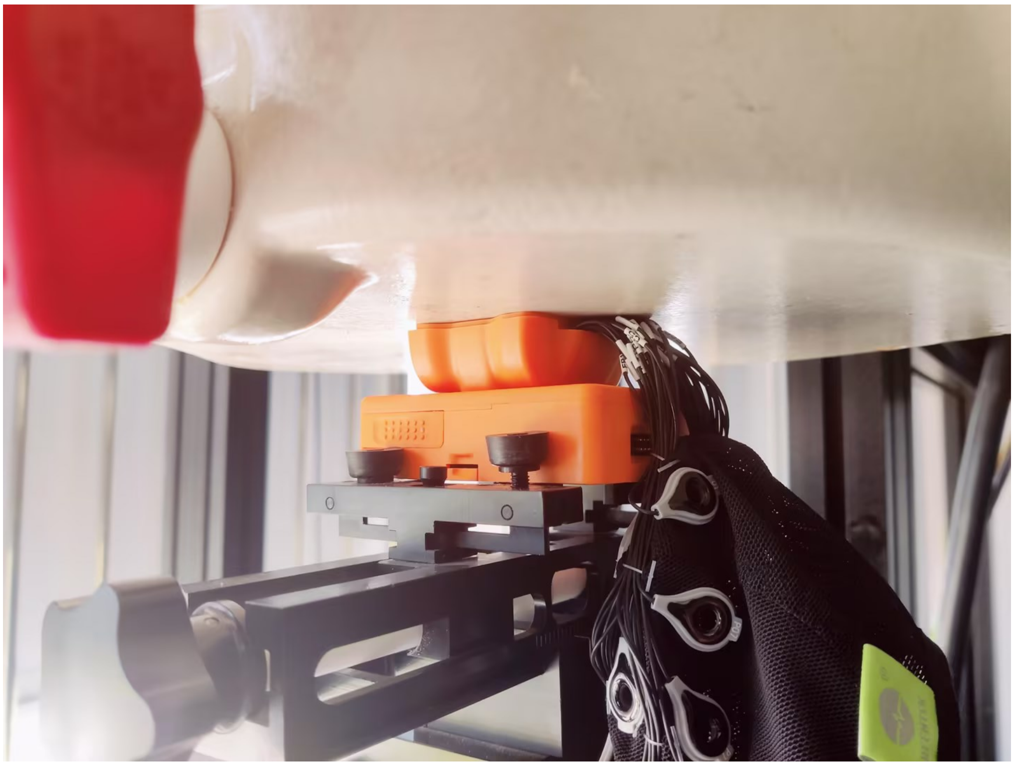
Source of uncertainty	Tolerance/ uncertainty ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (1 g)	Standard uncertainty ± %, (10 g)
Measurement system							
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	√3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Linearity	4.7	R	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Modulation Response	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Detection limits	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Boundary effect	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration time	0.0	R	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
RF ambient conditions – noise	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
RF ambient conditions–reflections	1.0	R	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Probe positioner mech. Restrictions	0.8	R	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9
Post-processing	2.0	R	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test sample related							
Device holder Uncertainty	6.3	N	1	1	1	6.3	6.3
Test sample positioning	2.8	N	1	1	1	2.8	2.8
Power scaling	4.5	R	√3	1	1	2.6	2.6
Drift of output power	5.0	R	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9
Phantom and set-up							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3
Algorithm for correcting SAR for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.1	0.9
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	1.7	R	√3	0.78	0.71	0.8	0.7
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.3	R	√3	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				12.2	12.1
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence interval)						24.5	24.2

APPENDIX C EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Liquid depth ≥ 15cm



WLAN -Back(0mm)



APPENDIX D CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Please Refer to the Attachment.

Declarations

1. The laboratory is not responsible for the authenticity of any information provided by the applicant. Information from the applicant that may affect test results is marked with "★".

2. The test data was only valid for the test sample(s).

3. This report is valid only with a valid digital signature. The digital signature may be available only under the Adobe software above version 7.0.

4. Otherwise required by the applicant or Product Regulations, Decision Rule in this report did not consider the uncertainty.

5. The extended uncertainty given in this report is obtained by combining the standard uncertainty times the coverage factor k=2 with the 95.45% confidence interval.

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