



## **SAR EVALUATION REPORT**

**IEEE Std 1528-2013**

*For*  
**Smartwatch**

**FCC ID: XRAFB507**  
**Model Name: FB507**

**Report Number: 12804406-S1V1**  
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NVLAP LAB CODE 200065-0

**Revision History**



Rev.	Date	Revisions	Revised By
V1	6/7/2019	Initial Issue	--

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**Table of Contents**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Attestation of Test Results .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Test Specification, Methods and Procedures.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Facilities and Accreditation .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>SAR Measurement System &amp; Test Equipment .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1.	SAR Measurement System.....	6
4.2.	SAR Scan Procedures .....	7
4.3.	Test Equipment.....	9
<b>5.</b>	<b>Measurement Uncertainty.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Device Under Test (DUT) Information .....</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1.	DUT Description .....	10
6.2.	Wireless Technologies.....	10
<b>7.</b>	<b>RF Exposure Conditions (Test Configurations).....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Dielectric Property Measurements &amp; System Check .....</b>	<b>12</b>
8.1.	Dielectric Property Measurements .....	12
8.2.	System Check.....	13
<b>9.</b>	<b>Conducted Output Power Measurements.....</b>	<b>14</b>
9.1.	Wi-Fi 2.4GHz (DTS Band) .....	14
9.2.	Bluetooth .....	15
<b>10.</b>	<b>Measured and Reported (Scaled) SAR Results.....</b>	<b>16</b>
10.1.	Wi-Fi (DTS Band).....	17
10.2.	Bluetooth.....	17
<b>11.</b>	<b>SAR Measurement Variability.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Simultaneous Transmission SAR Analysis.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Appendixes .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>19</b>
Appendix A:	SAR Setup Photos .....	19
Appendix B:	SAR System Check Plots .....	19
Appendix C:	SAR Highest Test Plots.....	19
Appendix D:	SAR Tissue Ingredients.....	19
Appendix E:	SAR Probe Certificates.....	19
Appendix F:	SAR Dipole Certificates .....	19

## 1. Attestation of Test Results

Applicant Name	Fitbit Inc.	
FCC ID	XRAFB507	
Model Name	FB507	
Applicable Standards	FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093 Published RF exposure KDB procedures IEEE Std 1528-2013	
Exposure Category	SAR Limits (W/Kg)	
	Peak spatial-average(1g of tissue)	Extremities (hands, wrists, ankles, etc.) (10g of tissue)
General population / Uncontrolled exposure	1.6	4
RF Exposure Conditions	Equipment Class - Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)	
	DTS	DSS
Next-to-Mouth	0.807	0.141
Extremity	0.127	0.017
Date Tested	4/15/2018 to 5/29/2019	
Test Results	Pass	
<p>UL Verification Services Inc. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.</p> <p>The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to assure that additional production units of this model are manufactured with identical electrical and mechanical components. All samples tested were in good operating condition throughout the entire test program. Measurement Uncertainties are published for informational purposes only and were not taken into account unless noted otherwise.</p> <p>This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by UL Verification Services Inc. and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section. Any alteration of this document not carried out by UL Verification Services Inc. will constitute fraud and shall nullify the document. This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, any agency of the Federal Government, or any agency of the U.S. government.</p>		
Approved & Released By:	Prepared By:	
		
Devin Chang Senior Test Engineer UL Verification Services Inc.	Jason Kuo Laboratory Technician UL Verification Services Inc.	

## 2. Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE STD 1528-2013, the following FCC Published RF exposure [KDB](#) procedures:

- 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

In addition to the above, the following information was used:

- [TCB workshop](#) October 2016; RF Exposure Procedures (Bluetooth Duty Factor)
- [TCB workshop](#) October 2016; RF Exposure Procedures (DUT Holder Perturbations)
- [TCB workshop](#) April 2019; RF Exposure Procedures (Tissue Simulating Liquids (TSL))

## 3. Facilities and Accreditation

The test sites and measurement facilities used to collect data are located at

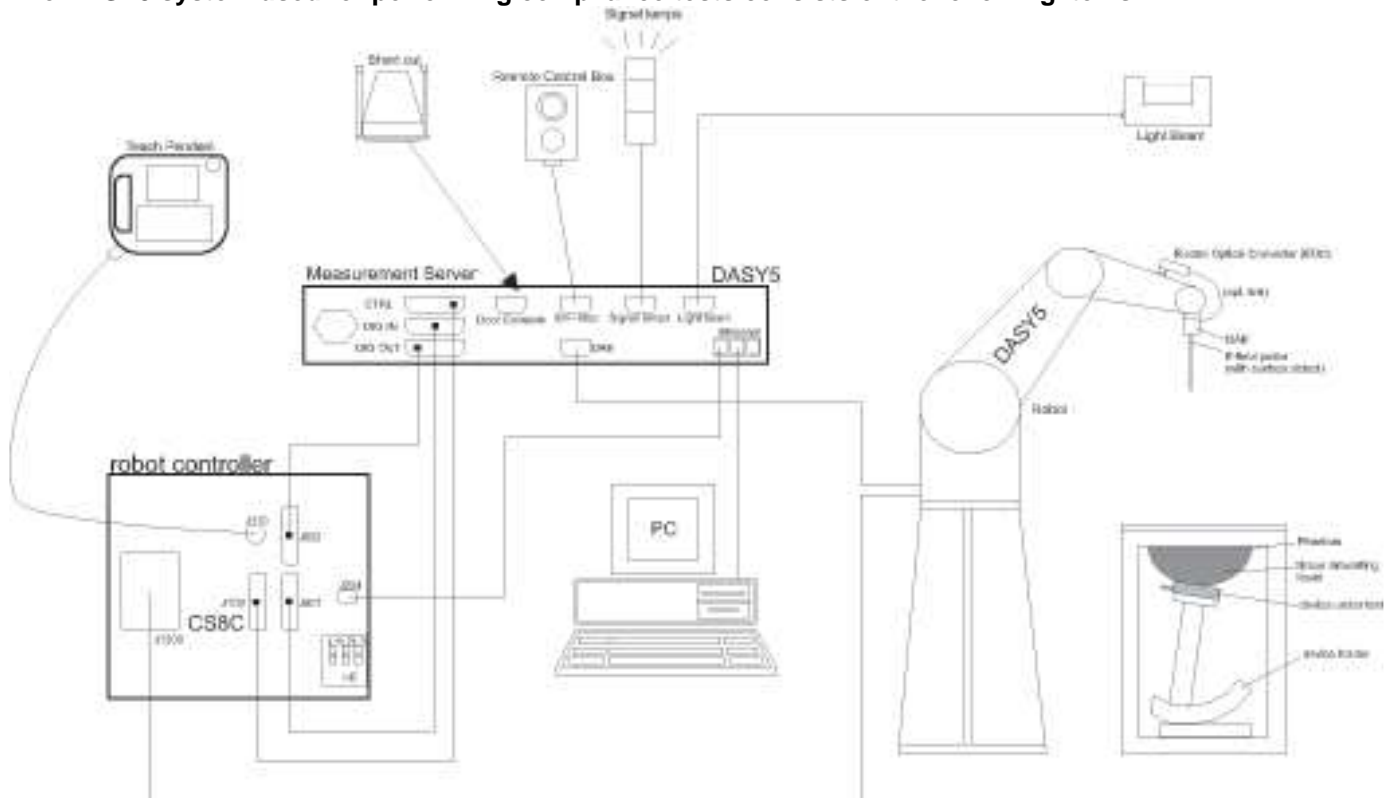
47173 Benicia Street	47266 Benicia Street
SAR Lab A	SAR Lab 1
SAR Lab B	SAR Lab 2
SAR Lab C	SAR Lab 3
SAR Lab D	SAR Lab 5
SAR Lab E	SAR Lab 6
SAR Lab F	SAR Lab 7
SAR Lab G	SAR Lab 8
SAR Lab H	SAR Lab 9

UL Verification Services Inc. is accredited by NVLAP, Laboratory Code 200065-0.

## 4. SAR Measurement System & Test Equipment

### 4.1. SAR Measurement System

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot 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 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 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 WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 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.

## 4.2. SAR Scan Procedures

### Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.1 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

### Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE Standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

	$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1$ mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ 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: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$	$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 15$ mm $2 - 3$ GHz: $\leq 12$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 12$ mm $4 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 10$ 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.	

**Step 3: Zoom Scan**

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

			$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ 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		$\geq 30$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22$ mm
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4$ W/kg, $\leq 8$ mm, $\leq 7$ mm and $\leq 5$ mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

**Step 4: Power drift measurement**

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.



### 4.3. Test Equipment

The measuring equipment used to perform the tests documented in this report has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations, and is traceable to recognized national standards.

#### Dielectric Property Measurements

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial No.	Cal. Due Date
Vector Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz	ZNLE6	101274-mn	3/7/2020
Dielectric Probe kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1082	9/11/2019
Shorting Block	SPEAG	DAK-3.5 Short	SM DAK 200 BA	2/6/2020
Thermometer	Keysight	Traceable	140562250	3/5/2020

#### System Check

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial No.	Cal. Due Date
Signal Generator	Rhode & Schwarz	SMB100A	180970	2/13/2020
Power Sensor	Rhode & Schwarz	NRP18A	100994	2/15/2020
Synthesized Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY50140610	1/31/2020
Power Meter	Keysight	N1912A	MY50001018	1/30/2020
Power Sensor	Agilent	N1921A	MY53020038	4/23/2019*
Power Sensor	Agilent	N1921A	MY52260009	2/5/2020
Amplifier	MITEQ	AMF-4D-00400600-50-30P	1795092	N/A
Directional coupler	Werlatone	C8060-102	2149	N/A
DC Power Supply	Sorensen	XT 15-4	1817A02680	N/A
Signal Generator	Rhode & Schwarz	SMB100A	1890968-gX	2/14/2020
Power Sensor	Rhode & Schwarz	NRP18A	100995-hs	2/15/2020

\*Lab equipment was not used past calibration due date

#### Lab Equipment

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial No.	Cal. Due Date
E-Field Probe (SAR Lab 1)	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3749	1/25/2020
E-Field Probe (SAR Lab 2)	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7483	11/14/2019
Data Acquisition Electronics (SAR Lab 1)	SPEAG	DAE4	1546	5/3/2019*
Data Acquisition Electronics (SAR Lab 2)	SPEAG	DAE4	1359	2/15/2020
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	748	2/16/2020

\*Lab equipment was not used past calibration due date

#### Other

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	T Number	Serial No.	Cal. Due Date
Power Meter	Agilent	N1921A	T1270	MY55196015	1/26/2020
Power Sensor	Agilent	N1921A	T309	MY52270022	2/6/2020

## 5. Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

## 6. Device Under Test (DUT) Information

### 6.1. DUT Description

Device Dimension	See Appendix A for dimensions.	
Back Cover	The Back Cover is not removable	
Battery Options	The rechargeable battery is not user accessible.	
Accessory	Removable wristbands: rubber, mesh, link, and tri-link	
Test sample information	<b>S/N</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	233F3346B061	Conducted Sample
	EVT2-A3-053	Radiated Sample
	EVT2-A3-217	Radiated Sample
	EVT2-A3-200	Radiated Sample
	EVT2-A1-B263	Radiated Sample
	EVT-A1-B195	Radiated Sample
Hardware Version	EVT2	
Software Version	35.6.0.10	

### 6.2. Wireless Technologies

Wireless technologies	Frequency bands	Operating mode	Duty Cycle used for SAR testing
Wi-Fi	2.4 GHz	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n (HT20)	100% <sub>(802.11b)</sub> <sup>1</sup>
Bluetooth	2.4 GHz	BR, EDR, LE	78.25% <sup>2</sup>

#### Notes:

1. Duty cycle for Wi-Fi is referenced from the DTS report
2. Refer to §9.2 for measured Duty Cycle.

## 7. RF Exposure Conditions (Test Configurations)

Refer to “SAR Photos and Ant locations” Appendix for the specific details of the antenna-to-antenna and antenna-to-edge(s) distances.

Wireless technologies	RF Exposure Conditions	DUT-to-User Separation	Test Position	Antenna-to-edge/surface	SAR Required	Note
WLAN	Extremity (Hand/Wrist/Ankle)	0	Rear	N/A	Yes	
	Next to Mouth	10	Front	N/A	Yes	

### Test Rationale

The DUT may be supplied with one of four available bracelets. There is a plastic bracelet and three metal bracelets described as mesh, link and tri-link. See appendix A for pictures of the DUT with each bracelet. Initial testing was performed using the plastic bracelet. The measurement with the highest reported SAR was repeated for each of the metallic bracelets.

## 8. Dielectric Property Measurements & System Check

### 8.1. Dielectric Property Measurements

The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium used during measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized.

The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements. The parameters should be re-measured after each 3 – 4 days of use; or earlier if the dielectric parameters can become out of tolerance; for example, when the parameters are marginal at the beginning of the measurement series.

Tissue dielectric parameters were measured at the low, middle and high frequency of each operating frequency range of the test device.

The dielectric constant ( $\epsilon_r$ ) and conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) of typical tissue-equivalent media recipes are expected to be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the required target values; but for SAR measurement systems that have implemented the SAR error compensation algorithms documented in IEEE Std 1528-2013, to automatically compensate the measured SAR results for deviations between the measured and required tissue dielectric parameters, the tolerance for  $\epsilon_r$  and  $\sigma$  may be relaxed to  $\pm 10\%$ . This is limited to frequencies  $\leq 3\text{ GHz}$ .

#### Tissue Dielectric Parameters

FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5000	36.2	4.45	49.3	5.07
5100	36.1	4.55	49.1	5.18
5200	36.0	4.66	49.0	5.30
5300	35.9	4.76	48.9	5.42
5400	35.8	4.86	48.7	5.53
5500	35.6	4.96	48.6	5.65
5600	35.5	5.07	48.5	5.77
5700	35.4	5.17	48.3	5.88
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

#### IEEE Std 1528-2013

Refer to Table 3 within the IEEE Std 1528-2013

#### IEC 62209-1

Refer to Table A.3 within the IEC 62209-1

#### Dielectric Property Measurements Results:

SAR Lab	Date	Band (MHz)	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Relative Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )			Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )		
					Measured	Target	Delta (%)	Measured	Target	Delta (%)
1	4/15/2019	2450	Head	2450	38.10	39.20	-2.81	1.82	1.80	1.06
				2400	38.18	39.30	-2.84	1.78	1.75	1.56
				2480	38.07	39.16	-2.79	1.84	1.83	0.30
2	5/28/2019	2450	Head	2450	38.63	39.20	-1.45	1.88	1.80	4.61
				2400	38.33	39.30	-2.46	1.80	1.75	2.99
				2480	38.62	39.16	-1.38	1.88	1.83	2.54

## 8.2. System Check

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device. The same SAR probe(s) and tissue-equivalent media combinations used with each specific SAR system for system verification must be used for device testing. When multiple probe calibration points are required to cover substantially large transmission bands, independent system verifications are required for each probe calibration point. A system verification must be performed before each series of SAR measurements using the same probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium. Additional system verification should be considered according to the conditions of the tissue-equivalent medium and measured tissue dielectric parameters, typically every three to four days when the liquid parameters are re-measured or sooner when marginal liquid parameters are used at the beginning of a series of measurements.

### System Performance Check Measurement Conditions:

- The measurements were performed in the flat section of the TWIN SAM or ELI phantom, shell thickness: 2.0  $\pm$  0.2 mm (bottom plate) filled with Body or Head simulating liquid of the following parameters.
- The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be  $\geq$  15.0 cm for SAR measurements  $\leq$  3 GHz and  $\geq$  10.0 cm for measurements  $>$  3 GHz.
- The DASY system with an E-Field Probe was used for the measurements.
- The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feed point was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10 mm (above 1 GHz) and 15 mm (below 1 GHz) from dipole center to the simulating liquid surface.
- The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15 mm was aligned with the dipole.  
For 5 GHz band - The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 10 mm was aligned with the dipole.
- Special 7x7x7 (below 3 GHz) and/or 8x8x7 (above 3 GHz) fine cube was chosen for the cube.
- Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 3 mm.  
For 5 GHz band - Distance between probe sensors and phantom surface was set to 2.5 mm
- The dipole input power (forward power) was 100 mW.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

### System Check Results

The 1-g and 10-g SAR measured with a reference dipole, using the required tissue-equivalent medium at the test frequency, must be within  $\pm 10\%$  of the manufacturer calibrated dipole SAR target.

SAR Lab	Date	Tissue Type	Dipole Type Serial #	Dipole Cal. Due Data	Measured Results for 1g SAR				Measured Results for 10g SAR				Plot No.
					Zoom Scan to 100 mW	Normalize to 1 W	Target (Ref. Value)	Delta $\pm 10\%$	Zoom Scan to 100 mW	Normalize to 1 W	Target (Ref. Value)	Delta $\pm 10\%$	
1	4/15/2019	Head	D2450V2 SN:748	2/16/2020	5.620	54.10	52.00	4.04	2.590	24.90	24.20	2.89	1,2
2	5/28/2019	Head	D2450V2 SN:748	2/16/2020	5.410	53.40	52.00	2.69	2.490	24.70	24.20	2.07	3,4

## 9. Conducted Output Power Measurements

### 9.1. Wi-Fi 2.4GHz (DTS Band)

The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures.

For “No”, SAR Test reduction was applied from KDB 248227 guidance, Sec. 2.1, b), 1) when the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11b/g/n mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band. Additional output power measurements were not deemed necessary.

#### Wi-Fi 2.4GHz Measured Results

Band	Mode	Ch #	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)		
				Meas Pwr	Tune-up	SAR Test (Yes/No)
DSSS 2.4 GHz	802.11b	1	2412	18.0	20.0	Yes
		6	2437	18.0	20.0	
		11	2462	18.0	20.0	
		12	2467	18.0	20.0	
		13	2472	16.0	18.0	
OFDM 2.4 GHz	802.11g	1	2412		19.0	No
		6	2437		20.0	
		11	2462		19.5	
		12	2467		17.0	
		13	2472		9.0	
	802.11n (HT20)	1	2412		18.5	No
		6	2437		20.0	
		11	2462		19.0	
		12	2467		17.0	
		13	2472		5.0	

## 9.2. Bluetooth

From October 2016 TCB workshop, Power and SAR were measured with the device connected to a call box with hopping disabled using DH5 modulation. The duty cycle value from the device is taken from the Duty Cycle plot below.

### Bluetooth Measured Results

Band	Mode	Ch #	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)		SAR Test (Yes/No)
				Meas Pwr	Tune-up	
2.4	BR GFSK	0	2402	13.9	14.5	Yes
		39	2441	12.0	13.0	
		78	2480	12.5	13.0	
	EDR, $\pi/4$ DQPSK	0	2402	11.1	12.0	No
		39	2441	11.1	12.0	
		78	2480	10.9	12.0	
	EDR, 8-DPSK	0	2402	11.3	12.0	No
		39	2441	11.7	12.0	
		78	2480	11.0	12.0	
	LE, GFSK	0	2402	8.0	10.0	No
		19	2440	8.0	10.0	
		39	2480	9.0	10.0	

### Duty Factor Measured Results

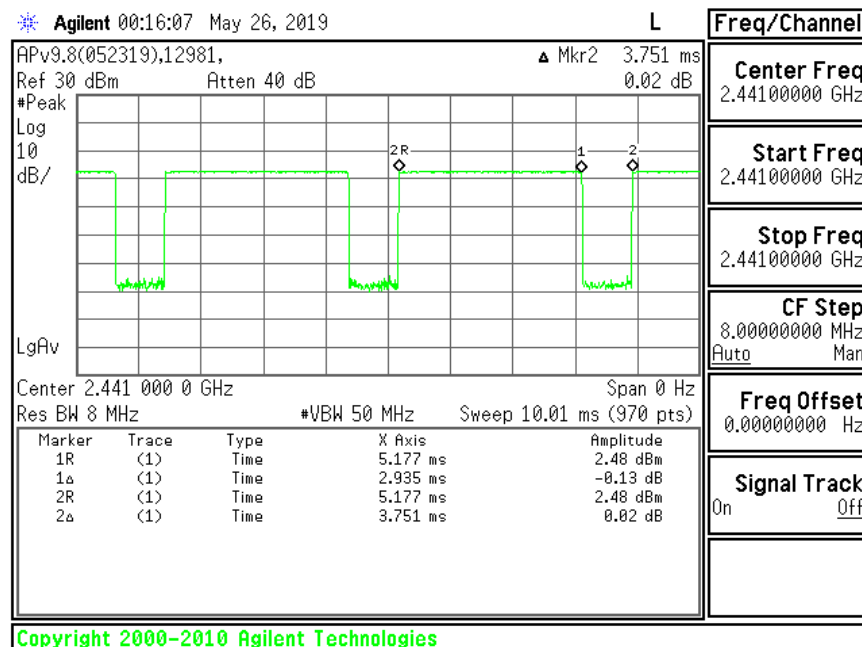
Mode	Type	T on (ms)	Period (ms)	Duty Cycle	Crest Factor (1/duty cycle)
GFSK	DH5	2.935	3.751	78.25%	1.28

#### Note(s):

Duty Cycle = (T on / period) \* 100%

### Duty Cycle plots

GFSK



## 10. Measured and Reported (Scaled) SAR Results

### SAR Test Reduction criteria are as follows:

- Reported SAR(W/kg) for Bluetooth = Measured SAR \* Tune-up Scaling Factor
- Reported SAR(W/kg) for Wi-Fi = Measured SAR \* Tune-up scaling factor \* Duty Cycle scaling factor
- Duty Cycle scaling factor = 1 / Duty cycle (%)

### KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance:

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:

1.  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz
2.  $\leq 0.6$  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
3.  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200$  MHz

### KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802.11:

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the initial test position(s) by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The initial test position(s) is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). When the reported SAR for the initial test position is:

4.  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
5.  $> 0.4$  W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all required test positions are tested.
  - 1) For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
  - 2) When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
6. For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required test channels are considered.
  - 1) The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.
7. When the specified maximum output power is the same for both UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR measurements in UNII 2A with the channel with the highest measured output power. If the reported SAR for UNII 2A is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for UNII 1; otherwise treat the remaining bands separately and test them independently for SAR.
8. When the specified maximum output power is different between UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR with the band that has the higher specified maximum output. If the highest reported SAR for the band with the highest specified power is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, testing for the band with the lower specified output power is not required; otherwise test the remaining bands independently for SAR.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the *Maximum Value of SAR (measured)*. The position that produced the highest *Maximum Value of SAR* is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.



## 10.1. Wi-Fi (DTS Band)

When the 802.11b reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. If SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg and  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the next highest measured output power channel. Finally, if SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel.

SAR testing is not required for OFDM mode(s) when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

Mode	RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Test Position	Wrist-Band Tested	Ch #.	Freq. (MHz)	Duty Cycle	Power (dBm)		1-g SAR (W/kg)		Plot No.
								Tune-up limit	Meas.	Meas.	Scaled	
802.11b 1 Mbps	Next-to-Mouth	10	Front	Plastic	1	2412.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.457	0.724	1
					6	2437.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.464	0.735	
					11	2462.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.509	<b>0.807</b>	
				Mesh	11	2462.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.241	0.382	
				Link	11	2462.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.260	0.412	
				Tri-Link	11	2462.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.290	0.460	

Mode	RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Test Position	Wrist-Band Tested	Ch #.	Freq. (MHz)	Duty Cycle	Power (dBm)		10-g SAR (W/kg)		Plot No.
								Tune-up limit	Meas.	Meas.	Scaled	
802.11b 1 Mbps	Extremity	0	Rear	Plastic	1	2412.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.062	0.098	2
					6	2437.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.080	<b>0.127</b>	
					11	2462.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.078	0.124	
				Mesh	6	2437.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.029	0.046	
				Link	6	2437.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.020	0.032	
				Tri-Link	6	2437.0	100.0%	20.0	18.0	0.012	0.019	

## 10.2. Bluetooth

Mode	RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Test Position	Wrist-Band Tested	Ch #.	Freq. (MHz)	Power (dBm)		1-g SAR (W/kg)		Plot No.
							Tune-up limit	Meas.	Meas.	Scaled	
GFSK	Next-to-Mouth	10	Front	Plastic	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.123	<b>0.141</b>	3
					39	2441.0	13.0	12.0	0.099	0.125	
					78	2480.0	13.0	12.5	0.109	0.122	
				Mesh	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.074	0.085	
				Link	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.085	0.098	
				Tri-Link	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.094	0.108	

Mode	RF Exposure Conditions	Dist. (mm)	Test Position	Wrist-Band Tested	Ch #.	Freq. (MHz)	Power (dBm)		10-g SAR (W/kg)		Plot No.
							Tune-up limit	Meas.	Meas.	Scaled	
GFSK	Extremity	0	Rear	Plastic	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.015	<b>0.017</b>	4
					39	2441.0	13.0	12.0	0.004	0.005	
					78	2480.0	13.0	12.5	0.002	0.002	
				Mesh	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.012	0.014	
				Link	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.006	0.007	
				Tri-Link	0	2402.0	14.5	13.9	0.014	0.016	

## 11. SAR Measurement Variability

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz. These 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.

- Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $<0.8$  or  $2 \text{ W/kg}$  (1-g or 10-g respectively); steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$  or  $2 \text{ W/kg}$  (1-g or 10-g respectively), repeat that measurement once.
- Perform a second repeated measurement only if the **ratio of largest to smallest SAR** for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  or  $3.6 \text{ W/kg}$  ( $\sim 10\%$  from the 1-g or 10-g respective SAR limit).
- Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first, or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  or  $3.75 \text{ W/kg}$  (1-g or 10-g respectively) and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .

### Note(s):

Repeated measurement is not required since the original highest measured SAR is  $<0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  (1-g) or  $2 \text{ W/kg}$  (10-g) .

## 12. Simultaneous Transmission SAR Analysis

Does not Support

## **Appendixes**

**Refer to separated files for the following appendixes.**

**Appendix A: SAR Setup Photos**

**Appendix B: SAR System Check Plots**

**Appendix C: SAR Highest Test Plots**

**Appendix D: SAR Tissue Ingredients**

**Appendix E: SAR Probe Certificates**

**Appendix F: SAR Dipole Certificates**

**END OF REPORT**