SAR TEST REPORT

Product Name	:	Intercom Audio Ski Goggles
Model Number	:	OUNCE R2, OUNCE R1

Prepared For	:	Dongguan Lucky Sonics Co.,Ltd
	:	Room 801&802,Building A1 Everbright We Valley No.2,Road 2,Songshanlake North Industrial Zone Dongguan,China
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Report Number	:	LGT23A012HA01
Date of Test	:	Dec. 28, 2022 – Jan. 11, 2023
Date of Issue	:	Jan. 11, 2023
Max. SAR (10g):	:	Head: 0.078 W/kg

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Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Contents
00	Jan. 11, 2023	Initial Issue

TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant	Dongguan Lucky Sonics Co.,Ltd
Address	Room 801&802,Building A1 Everbright We Valley No.2, Road 2,Songshanlake North Industrial Zone Dongguan, China
Manufacture	Dongguan Lucky Sonics Co.,Ltd
Address	Room 801&802,Building A1 Everbright We Valley No.2, Road 2,Songshanlake North Industrial Zone Dongguan, China
Product Name	Intercom Audio Ski Goggles
Trade Mark	318
Model Name	OUNCE R2, OUNCE R1
Sample Status:	Normal

APPLICABLE STANDARDS	
STANDARD	TEST RESULTS
MIC Notices No. 88 Annex 79	PASS

Prepared by:

Zane Shan
Engineer

Approved by:

Vita Li
Manager

(1) *The test report is effective only with both signature and specialized stamp.*

(2) *This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the Laboratory.*

(3) *The results in this report apply to the test sample(s) mentioned above at the time of the testing period only and are not to be used to indicate applicability to other similar products.*

1. General Information

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	Intercom Audio Ski Goggles	
Brand Name	318	
Model Name	OUNCE R2	
Series Model	OUNCE R1	
Model Difference	Only different in model name	
Hardware Version	V1.0	
Software Version	V1.0	
Frequency Range	Walkie-talkie mode: 450 – 470MHz	
Max. Reported SAR(10g)	Mode	Head(W/Kg)
	Walkie-talkie mode	0.078
	Limit	2.0W/kg
Battery	Model: PL 112247 Brand: BPI Capacity: 1250mAh Rated Voltage: 3.7 V	
Modulation Mode	Walkie-talkie	FM
Antenna Specification	Walkie-talkie: Spring antenna	
Operating Mode	Maximum continuous output	

1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (℃)	18-25℃
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

1.3 Test Factory

Company Name:	CVC Testing Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
Address:	No. 1301, Guanguang Road, Xinlan Community, Guanlan Street, Longhua District,Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China

2. Test Standards and Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	MIC Notices NO. 88 Annex 79	Measurement method of Specific Absorption Ratio (SAR)

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. According to EN 50360 and 1999/519/EC the limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 2.0 W/kg as averaged over any 10 gram of tissue.

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

(B). Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	2.0	4.0

NOTE: **Whole-Body SAR** is averaged over the entire body, **partial-body SAR** is averaged over any 10 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

Population/Uncontrolled Environments:
Are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals 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).

NOTE GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE PARTIAL BODY LIMIT 2.0 W/kg

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv}\right)$$

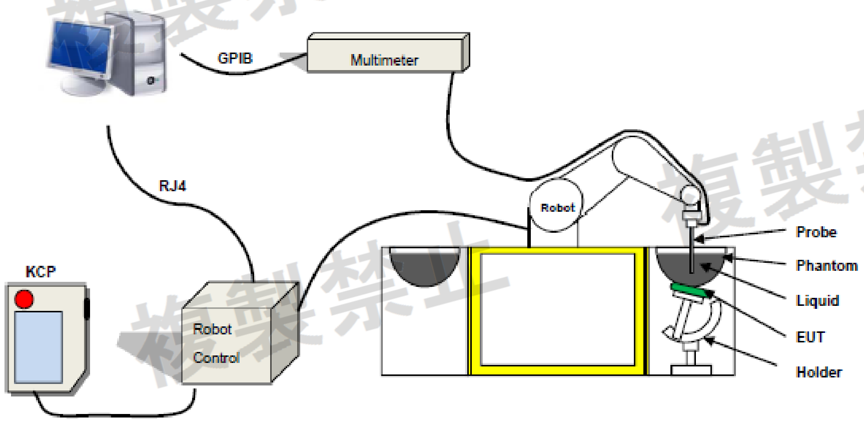
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue;
ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

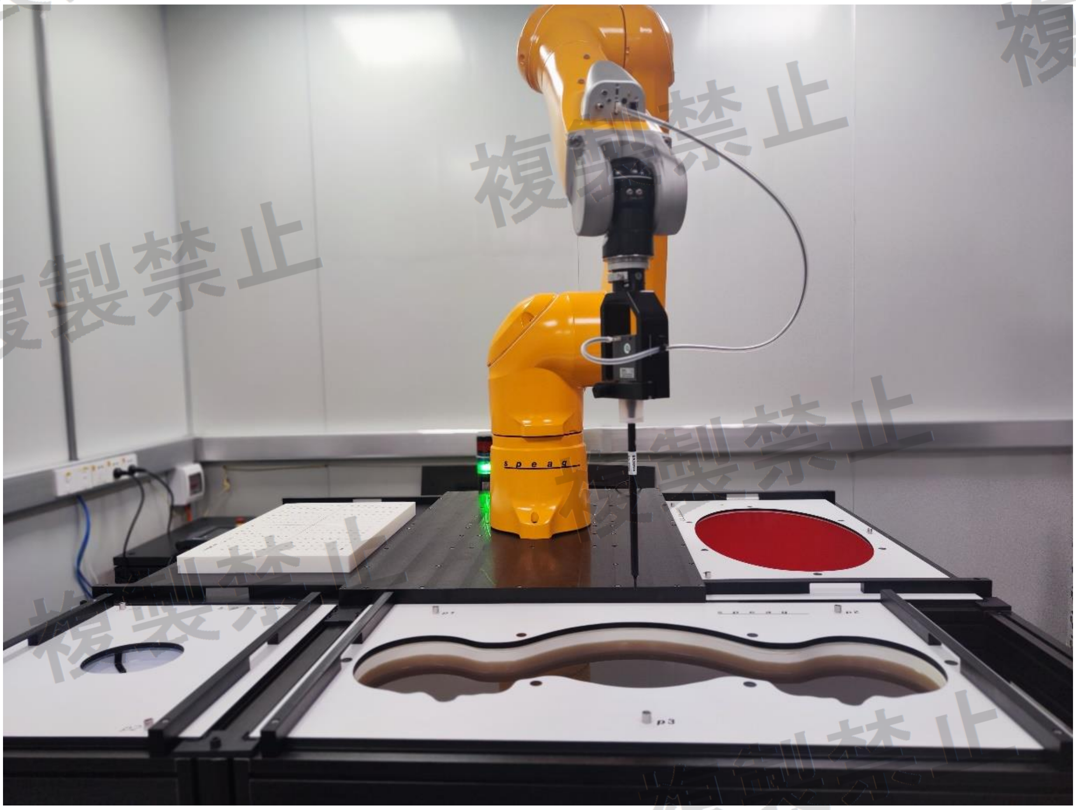
3.2 SAR System

MVG SAR System Diagram:



COMOSAR is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The COMOSAR system consists of the following items:
- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.



The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The OpenSAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

3.2.1 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 7738 with following specifications is used
- Probe Length: 330 mm
- Length of Individual Dipoles: 2mm
- Maximum external diameter: 8 mm
- Probe Tip External Diameter: 2.5 mm
- Distance between dipole/probe extremity: 1 mm
- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Probe linearity: 3%
- Axial Isotropy: < 0.10 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: < 0.10 dB
- Calibration range: 700 MHz to 6 GHz for head & body simulating liquid.

-Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°

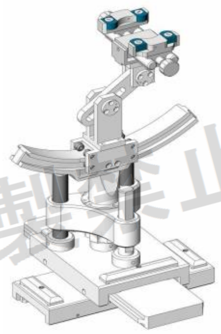
Figure 1-MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field probe

3.2.2 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Figure-SN 32/14 SAM115

3.2.3 Device Holder



The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values
The uncertainty due to the liquid conductivity and permittivity arises from two different sources. The first source of error is the deviation of the liquid conductivity from its target value (max _ 5 %) and the second source of error arises from the measurement procedures used to assess conductivity. The uncertainty shall be assessed using a rectangular probability For 10 g averaging, the maximum weighting coefficient for SAR is 0,5.

EN 62209 RECOMMENDED TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS

The head and body tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the EN 62209 have been incorporated in the following table.

Frequency	εr		σ 10g S/m	
	Head	Body	Head	Body
300	45.3	45.3	0.87	0.87
450	43.5	43.5	0.87	0.87
900	41.5	41.5	0.97	0.97
1450	40.5	40.5	1.20	1.20
1800	40.0	40.0	1.40	1.40
2450	39.2	39.2	1.80	1.80
3000	38.5	38.5	2.40	2.40
5200	36.0	36.0	4.70	4.70

LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS

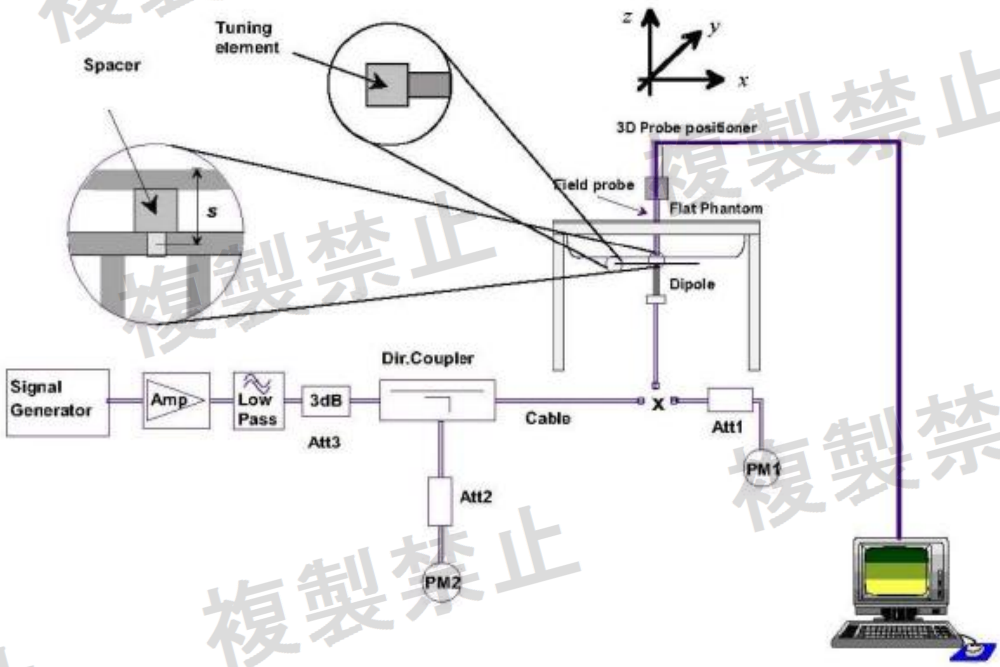
Date	Ambient		Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation %	Limited %
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity %	Frequency(MHz)	Temp. [°C]					
2023-01-09	24.3	48	450 MHz	23.5	Permittivity	43.50	42.87	-1.45	±5
					Conductivity	0.87	0.85	-2.30	±5

5. SAR System Validation

5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.



5.2 Validation Result

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, the validation data should be within its specification of ±10 %.

Date	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Power drift (%)	Tested Value (W/Kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Target SAR 10g(W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2023-01-09	450	250	-1.07	0.765	3.06	3.04	0.66

6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

-Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface.

-Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.

-Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.

-Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

Area Scan & Zoom Scan:

For handsets operating above 300 MHz evaluated with the homogeneous head model, the SAR distribution is measured on a two-dimensional coarse grid at a fixed separation distance of less than 8 mm from the surface of the phantom shell. The scan region should cover all areas that are exposed and encompassed by the projection of the handset. In order to maintain a fixed distance of less than 8 mm from the surface to within ±1 mm, as required by the measurement protocol, the exact shape and dimensions of the phantom inner surface shall be known, pre-calibrated, or preferably detected during the SAR measurement with a mechanical or optical surface-detection mechanism that meets the probe positioning requirements. This evaluation technique determines the maximum spacing between the grid points, i.e., it has been found that a 20 mm × 20 mm grid is usually sufficient to achieve the required precision if two staggered one-dimensional cubic splines are used to locate the maximum SAR location.

The maximum local SAR is evaluated on an interpolated grid at 1 mm to 2 mm resolution during the zoom scan. A zoom-scan volume of 32 mm x 32 mm x 30 mm, consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points with the center at the peak SAR location determined during the area scan, can be chosen. Although a scan resolution of 8 mm is sufficient for directions parallel to the surface, 5 mm is needed in the direction normal to the surface of the phantom to achieve the required extrapolation accuracy.

7. EUT Test Position

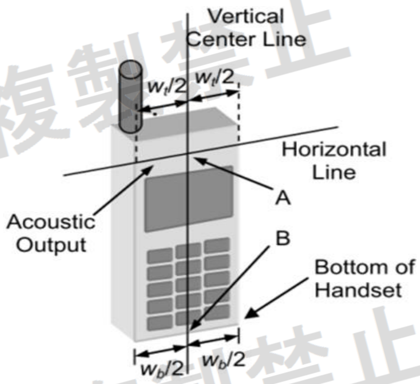
This EUT was tested in Right Cheek, Right Titled, Left Cheek, Left Titled, Front Face and Rear Face.

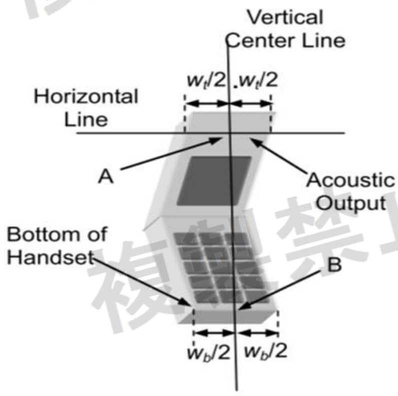
Define Two Imaginary Lines On The Handset:

1)The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width wb of the handset.

2)The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

3)The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

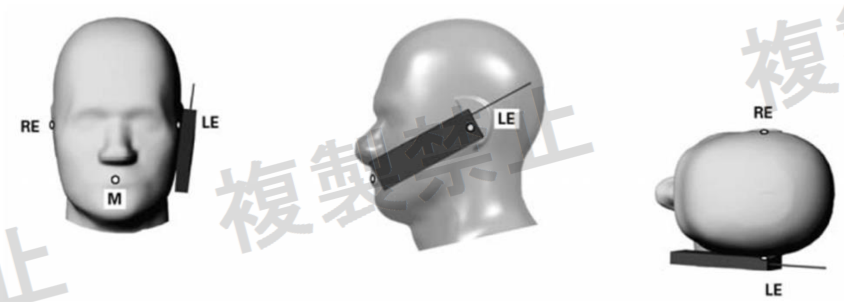




7.1 Cheek Position

1) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

2) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost



7.2 Tilt Position

(1) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.

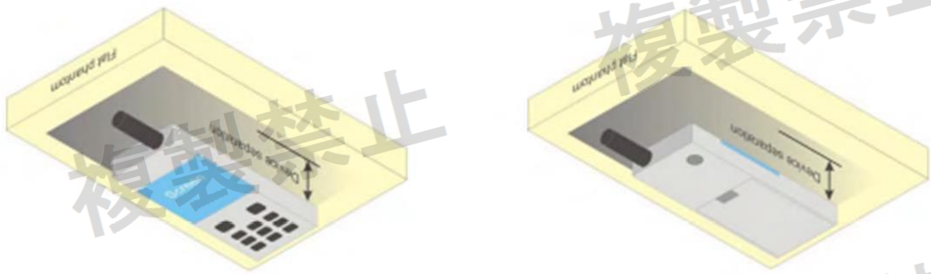
(2) While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until with the ear is lost.

7.3 Body-worn Position Conditions

1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.

2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.

3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to 5mm.



8. Measurement Uncertainty

This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.86	N	1	1	1	5.86	5.86	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.16	R	√3	√0.5	√0.5	0.07	0.07	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.06	R	√3	√0.5	√0.5	0.43	0.43	∞
Boundary effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	1.27	R	√3	1	1	0.73	0.73	∞
System detection limits	1.23	R	√3	1	1	0.71	0.71	∞
Modulation response	3.6	R	√3	1	1	3.60	3.60	∞
Readout Electronics	0.28	N	1	1	1	0.28	0.28	∞
Response Time	0.19	R	√3	1	1	0.11	0.11	∞
Integration Time	1.47	R	√3	1	1	0.85	0.85	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	3.5	R	√3	1	1	2.02	2.02	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	3.2	R	√3	1	1	1.85	1.85	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	1.4	R	√3	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	√3	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-processing	2.3	R	√3	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample positioning	3.1	N	1	1	1	3.10	3.10	∞
Device holder uncertainty	3.8	N	1	1	1	3.80	3.80	∞
SAR drift measurement	4.8	R	√3	1	1	2.77	2.77	∞
SAR scaling	2	R	√3	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters								
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	4	R	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	√3	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.92	1.04	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	2.5	R	√3	0.23	0.26	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.60	10.51	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		K=2				21.21	21.03	

9. Conducted Power Measurement

Channel	Average Power (W)	Average Power (dBm)
Low	0.634	28.02
Middle	0.676	28.30
High	0.726	28.61

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)
BLE 1M	2402	2.21
BLE 1M	2440	3.72
BLE 1M	2480	3.18

Tune Up Power:

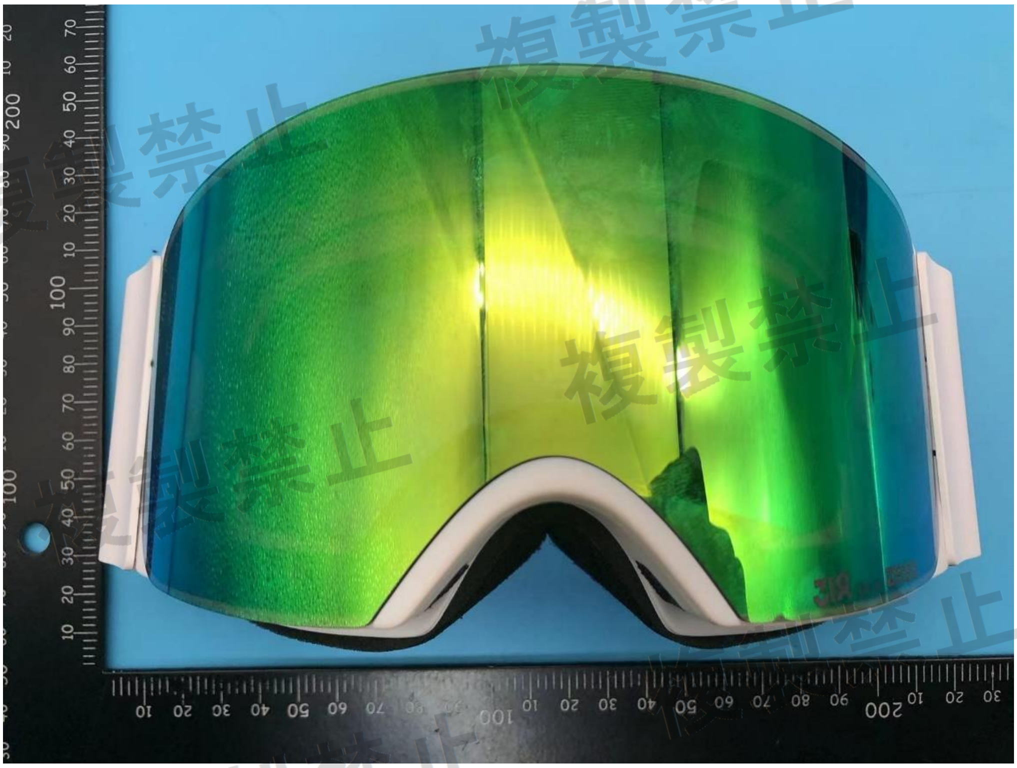
Channel	Average Power (dBm)
Low	28+/-1
Middle	28+/-1
High	28+/-1

Mode	BLE(AVG)
GFSK(1Mbps)	3±1dBm

10. Test Photos and Results

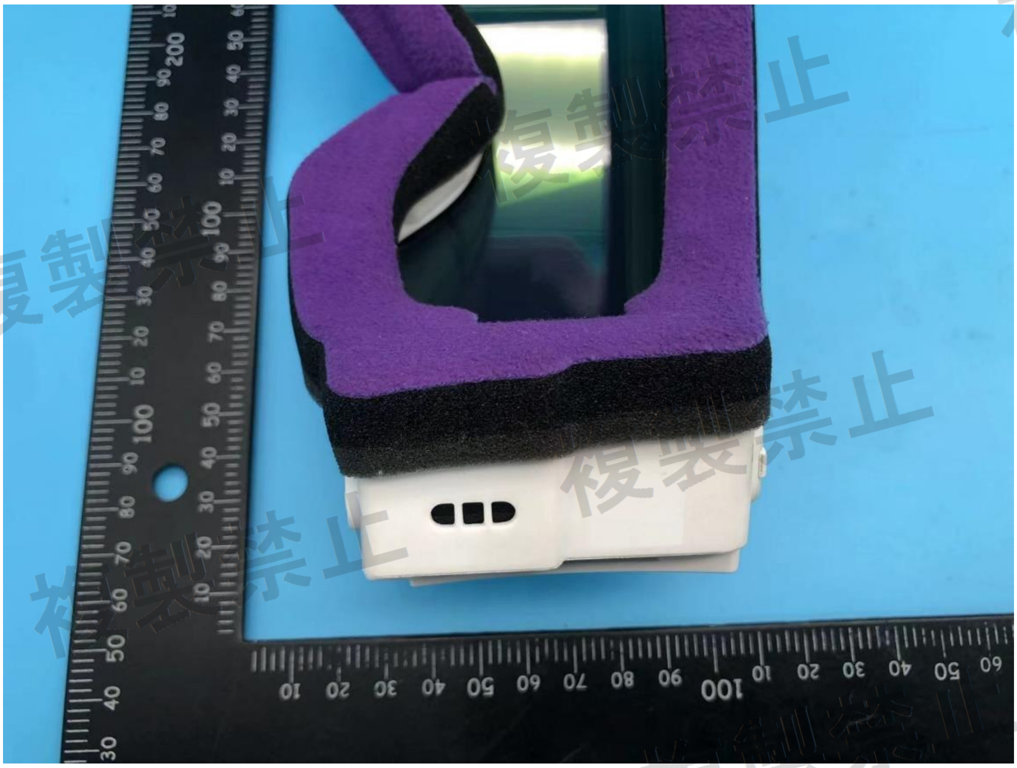
10.1 EUT Photos

Front side



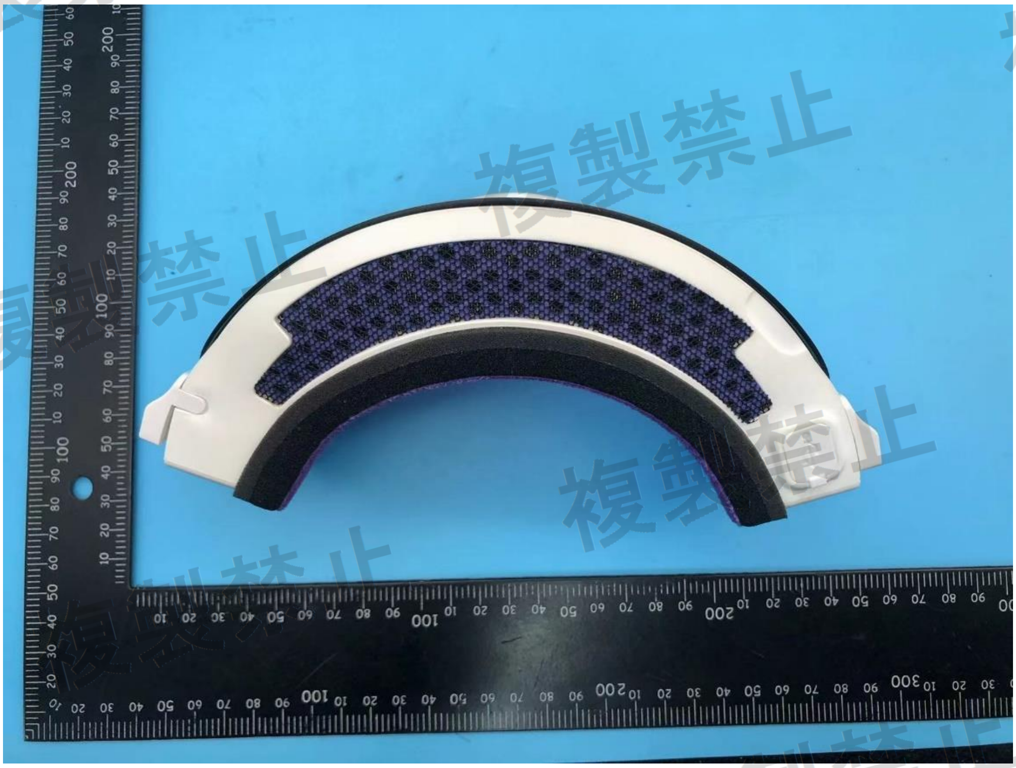
Back side

Right Edge



Left Edge

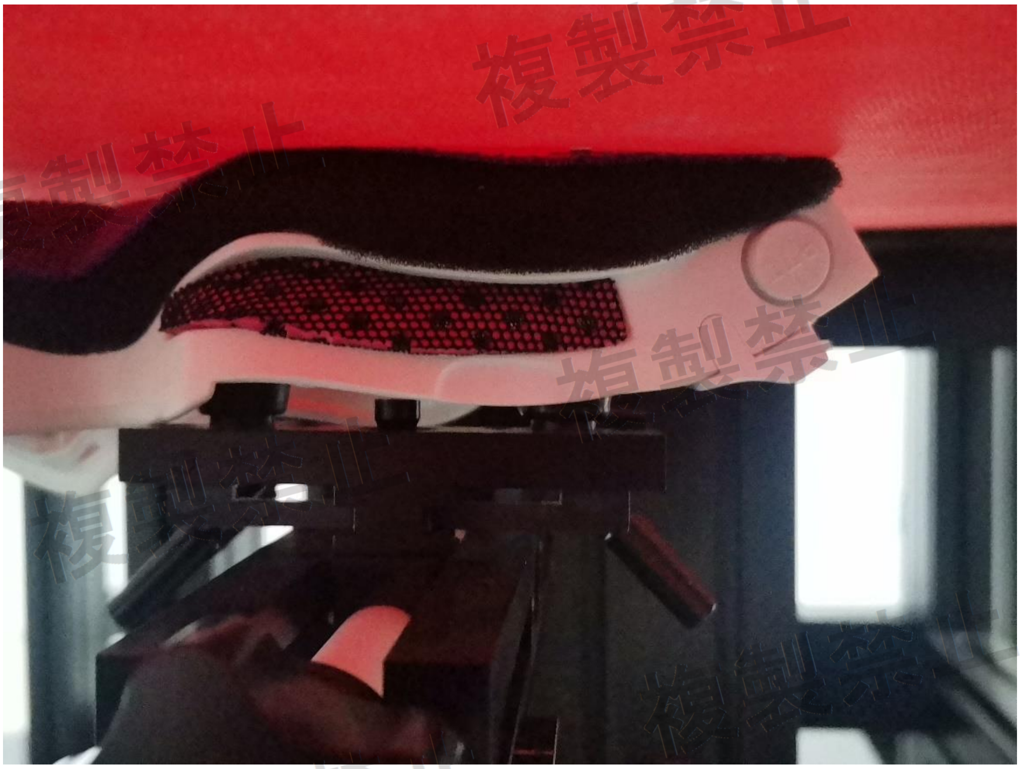
Top Edge



Bottom Edge

10.2 Setup Photos

Head mode



11. SAR Result Summary

11.1 Head SAR

Mode	Position	Freq.	SAR (10g) (W/kg)	Power Drift(%)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas.No.
Walkie-talkie	Head	Low	0.056	0.06	28.02	29	0.070	/
		Middle	0.066	-0.03	28.30	29	0.078	1
		High	0.063	0.48	28.61	29	0.069	/

Note:

1. The test separation of all above table is 5mm.
2. When the 10g SAR is ≤1.0W/kg，testing for low and high channel is optional.

11.2 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation:

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Position	Simultaneous State
Head	Walkie-talkie+ BLE

Note:

1. The Bluetooth and WLAN can't simultaneous transmission at the same time.

2. The 2.4GHz WLAN and 5GHz WLAN can't simultaneous transmission at the same time.

3. For simultaneous transmission at head and body exposure position, 2 transmitters simultaneous transmission was the worst state.

4. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.

5. DUT will choose either 3G/4G according to the network signal condition, therefore, 3G/4G will not transmit simultaneously.

6. Multi-band transmission analysis for Body SAR is performed following EN 62209-2 procedure. One way of determining the threshold power level available to the secondary transmitter($P_{available}$) is to calculate it from the measured peak spatial-average SAR of the primary transmitter (SAR_1) according to the equation：

$$P_{available} = P_{th,m} * (SAR_{lim.} - SAR_1)/SAR_{lim.}$$

where:

$P_{th.m}$ is the threshold exclusion power level taken from Annex B of IEC 62479 for the frequency of the secondary transmitter at the separation distance used in the testing.

If the output power of the secondary transmitter is less than $P_{available}$, SAR measurement for the secondary transmitter is not necessary.

.

Simultaneous Mode	Position	SAR1	Secondary transmitter Maximum Average Power		Separation distance	$P_{available}$	Result
		10g(W/Kg)	dBm	mW	(mm)	mW	
Walkie-talkie+ BLE	Head	0.078	4	2.512	5	19.220	No

Note:

The "No" is means that SAR measurement for the secondary transmitter is not necessary.

The "Yes" is means that SAR measurement for the secondary transmitter is necessary

12. Equipment List

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
450MHz Dipole	Speag	D450V3	1118	2022.5.27	2023.5.26
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	7738	2022.6.7	2023.6.6
Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK3.5	1327	2022.6.7	2023.6.6
Antenna	Speag	176CA	1479	N/A	N/A
SAM-Twin v8.0	Speag	OD 000 P41 AA	2097	N/A	N/A
ELI V8.0	Speag	OD OVA 004 AA	2171	N/A	N/A
Wrist Phatom V10	Speag	OD ARM 011 CC	1052	N/A	N/A
Phone holder	Speag	MD4HHTV5	SD000H01KA	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	R&S	N/A	1424.6721K02-101845-HX	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	R&S	N/A	1424.6721K02-101843-aM	N/A	N/Aeu
Directional coupler	/	SHX-DC04/12-20N	2206171042	N/A	N/A
Network Analyzer	R&S	2NB40	101544	2022.6.7	2023.6.6
Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1725	2022.6.2	2023.6.1
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100B	101440	2022.9.22	2023.9.21
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB 100A	181934	2022.5.25	2023.5.24
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZVA-183W-S+	726202215	N/A	N/A
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP183-10	101845	2022.9.30	2023.9.29
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP183-10	101843	2022.9.30	2023.9.29
Temperature hygrometer	UNI-T	A10T	C193561455	2022.5.23	2023.5.22
Thermograph	/	DTM3000-Spezial	3946	2022.7.5	2023.7.4

Appendix A. System Validation Plots

System Performance Check Data (450MHz)

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat, HBBL 5-10000MHz	,		, 0--	450.0, 0	10.97	0.871	43.5

Hardware Setup

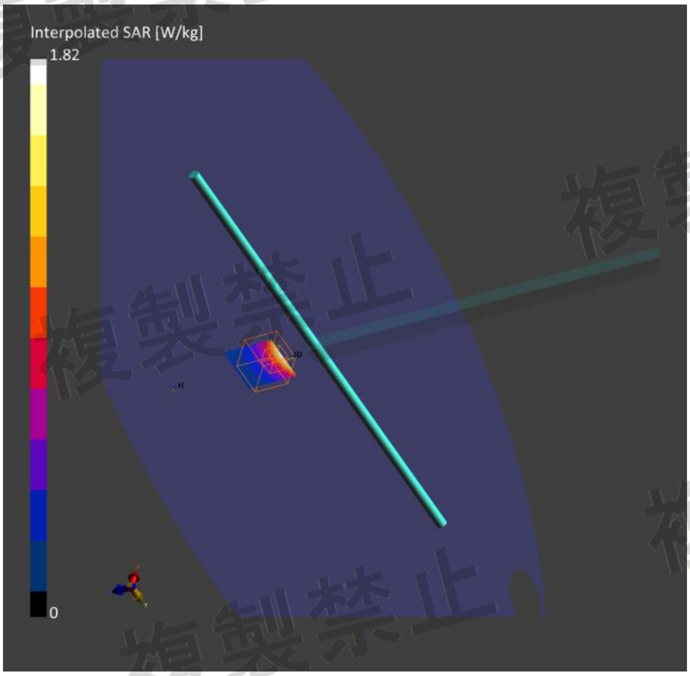
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 2171	HBBL 5-10000MHz , 2023-Jan-09	EX3DV4 - SN7738, 2022-06-07	DAE4 Sn1725, 2022-06-02

Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 90.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5	1.5
MAIA	N/A	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2023-01-09, 16:15	2023-01-09, 16:20
psSAR1g [W/kg]	1.10	1.11
psSAR10g [W/kg]	0.772	0.741
Power Drift [dB]	0.01	-0.00
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]		
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction
M2/M1 [%]		84.1
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		> 15.0



Appendix B. SAR Test Plots

Plot 1:

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat, HBBL 5-10000MHz	FRONT, 0.00	Custom Band	CW, 0--	460.0, 460000	10.97	0.872	43.4

Hardware Setup

Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 2171	HBBL 5-10000MHz , 2023-Jan-09	EX3DV4 - SN7738, 2022-06-07	DAE4 Sn1725, 2022-06-02

Scan Setup

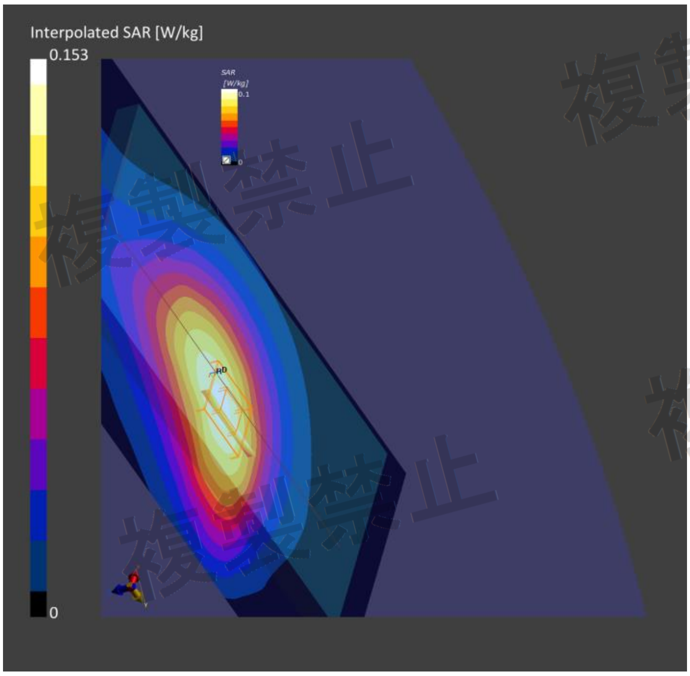
	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	120.0 x 210.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	15.0 x 15.0	6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5	1.5
MAIA	Y	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2023-01-09, 19:16	2023-01-09, 19:23
psSAR1g [W/kg]	0.096	0.098
psSAR10g [W/kg]	0.068	0.066
Power Drift [dB]	-0.12	-0.03
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]		
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction
M2/M1 [%]		84.0
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		> 15.0

Warning(s) / Error(s)

Details	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Warning(s)		
Error(s)		



Appendix C. Probe Calibration and Dipole Calibration Report

Refer the appendix Calibration Report.

※※※※※END OF THE REPORT※※※※※