FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Report No. :	SET2018-15670
Product :	Bluetooth UHF Reader
Brand Name:	XMINNOV
Model No. :	IVF-BU01
FCC ID :	2ABREIVF-BU01
Applicant :	Xiamen Innov Information Technology Co.,LTD
Address :	INNOV Industrial Park, Tong Long two Road 943, Xiang An district, Xiamen city , Fujian Province, China
Issued by :	CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
Lab Location :	Building 28/29, East of Shigu Xili Industrial Zone, Nanshan District Shenzhen, Guangdong 518055, China
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Test Report

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Model No. ……………..:	IVF-BU01
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Applicant………………..:	Xiamen Innov Information Technology Co.,LTD
Applicant Address…….:	INNOV Industrial Park, Tong Long two Road 943, Xiang An district, Xiamen city , Fujian Province, China.
Manufacturer…………:	Xiamen Innov Information Technology Co.,LTD
Manufacturer Address:	INNOV Industrial Park, Tong Long two Road 943, Xiang An district, Xiamen city , Fujian Province, China
Test Standards……….:	**47CFR §2.1093-** Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices; **ANSI C95.1–1992:** Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991) **IEEE 1528–2013:** IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
Test Result……………:	Pass
Test Date………………:	2018-11-25

Tested by …………..: Mei Chun 2018-12-12

Mei Chun, Test Engineer

Reviewed by…………: Chris You 2018-12-12

Chris You, Senior Engineer

Approved by……………: Zhu Qi 2018-12-12

Zhu Qi , Manager

Contents

1. Administrative Data

1.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site:	CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd
Address:	Electronic Testing Building, No. 43 Shahe Road, Xili Jiedao, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
CNAS Lab Code:	CCIC-SET is a third party testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L1659.
NVLAP Lab Code:	CCIC-SET is a third party testing organization accredited by NVLAP according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is 201008-0.
FCC Registration:	CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Designation Number: CN5031, valid time is until December 31, 2018.
ISED Registration:	CCIC Southern Electronic Product Testing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 11185A-1 on Aug. 04, 2016, valid time is until Aug. 03, 2019.
Test Environment Condition:	Temperature (°C): 21°C Relative Humidity (%): 60% Atmospheric Pressure (kPa): 86KPa-106KPa

2. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Identification of the Equipment under Test

Device Type:	Portable	
Exposure Category:	Population/Uncontrolled	
Sample Name:	Bluetooth UHF Reader	
Model Name:	IVF-BU01	
General description:	Support Band	RFID,BLE
	Test Band	902-928MHz RFID
	Development Stage	Identical Prototype
	Accessories	Power Supply
	Hardware Version	IVF-BU01-V1.4
	Software Version	IVF-BU01-V1.1
	Battery	Model No.: YRESP1150100/503035 Capacitance:500mAh Rated Voltage:3.7V Charge Limit:4.2V
	Max. RF Power	21.52dBm
RF exposure Condition:	DSS(RFID)	Body-Support: 0.960W/kg Limb-Worn: 0.278W/kg

NOTE:

a. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

3. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

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 (). 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 either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\mathrm{SAR} = C\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}$$

where C is the specific head capacity, δ T is the temperature rise and δ t the exposure duration, or 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.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

4.2 Applicable Standards and Limits

4.2.1 Applicable Standards

47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI C95.1–1992	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991)
IEEE 1528–2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 447498 D01	v06 General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB 865664 D01	v01r04 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz
KDB 865664 D02	v01r02 SAR Exposure Reporting

4.2.2 RF exposure Limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body)	**1.60 mW/g**
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Limbs)	4.00 mW/g

The limit applied in this test report is shown in bold letters.

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

4.3 Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SATIMO. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

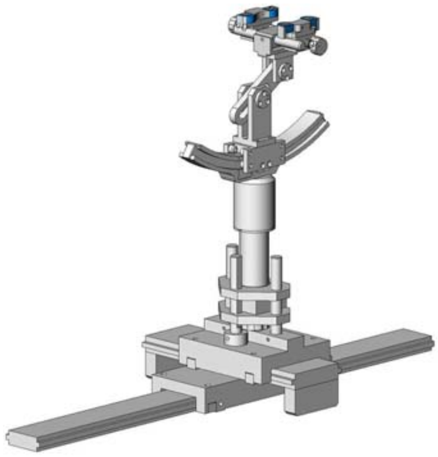
System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

SAM Twin Phantom

4.4 Device Holder

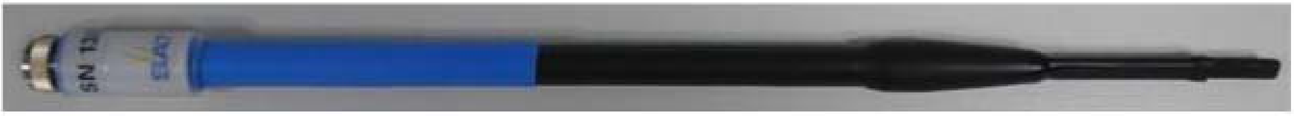
The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SATIMO as an integral part of the COMOSAR test system.

The device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder

4.5 Probe Specification

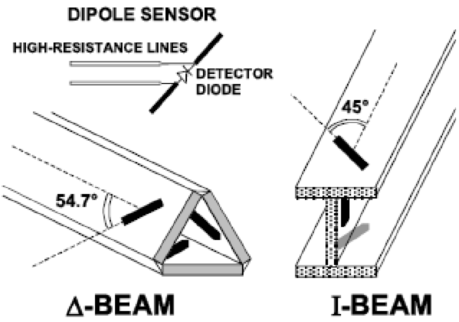


Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	700 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.5 dB (700 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.25 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	1.5 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.5 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 5 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: <2.7 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of IVF-BU01 LTE USB Modems
Compatibility	COMOSAR

Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



4. Tissue check and recommend Dielectric Parameters

5.1 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness Power drifts in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Table 1: Recommended Dielectric Performance of Tissue

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)											
	450		835		915		1900		2450		2600	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.46	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2	55.24	64.49
Salt (Nacl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04	0.5	0.024
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	44.45	32.25
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.2	52.5	39.0	52.5
Conductivity (s/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.80	1.78	1.96	2.16

Table 2 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(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
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

5.2 Simulate liquid

Liquid check results:

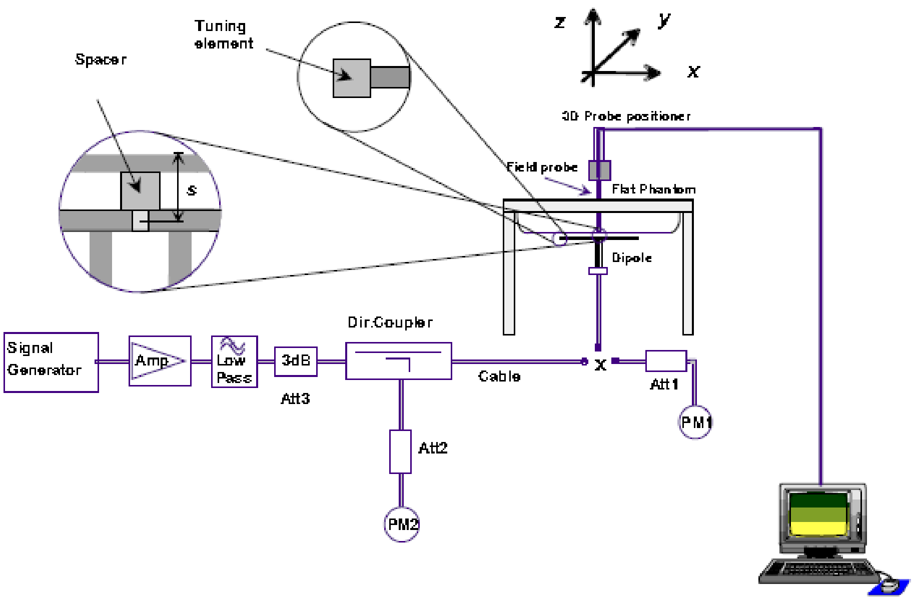
Table 3: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 23.2°C; Humidity: 64%;			
/	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	900MHz	55.0±5%	1.05±5%
Validation value (2018-11-25)	900MHz	55.02	1.05

SAR System validation

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 following procedure, recommended for performing validation tests using box phantoms is based on the procedures described in the IEEE standard P1528. Setup according to the setup diagram below:



With the SG and Amp and with directional coupler in place, set up the source signal at the

relevant frequency and use a power meter to measure the power at the end of the SMA cable that you intend to connect to the balanced dipole. Adjust the SG to make this, say, 0.01W (10 dBm). If this level is too high to read directly with the power meter sensor, insert a calibrated attenuator (e.g. 10 or 20 dB) and make a suitable correction to the power meter reading.

Note 1: In this method, the directional coupler is used for monitoring rather than setting the exact feed power level. If, however, the directional coupler is used for power measurement, you should check the frequency range and power rating of the coupler and measure the coupling factor (referred to output) at the test frequency using a VNA.

Note 2: Remember that the use of a 3dB attenuator (as shown in Figure 8.1 of P1528) means that you need an RF amplifier of 2 times greater power for the same feed power. The other issue is the cable length. You might get up to 1dB of loss per meter of cable, so the cable length after the coupler needs to be quite short.

Note 3: For the validation testing done using CW signals, most power meters are suitable. However, if you are measuring the output of a modulated signal from either a signal generator or a handset, you must ensure that the power meter correctly reads the modulated signals.

The measured 1-gram averaged SAR values of the device against the phantom are provided in Tables 5 and Table 6. The humidity and ambient temperature of test facility were 64% and 23.2°C respectively. The body phantom were full of the body tissue simulating liquid. The EUT was supplied with full-charged battery for each measurement.

The distance between the back of the EUT and the bottom of the flat phantom is 10 mm (taking into account of the IEEE 1528 and the place of the antenna).

Table 4: Body SAR system validation (1g)

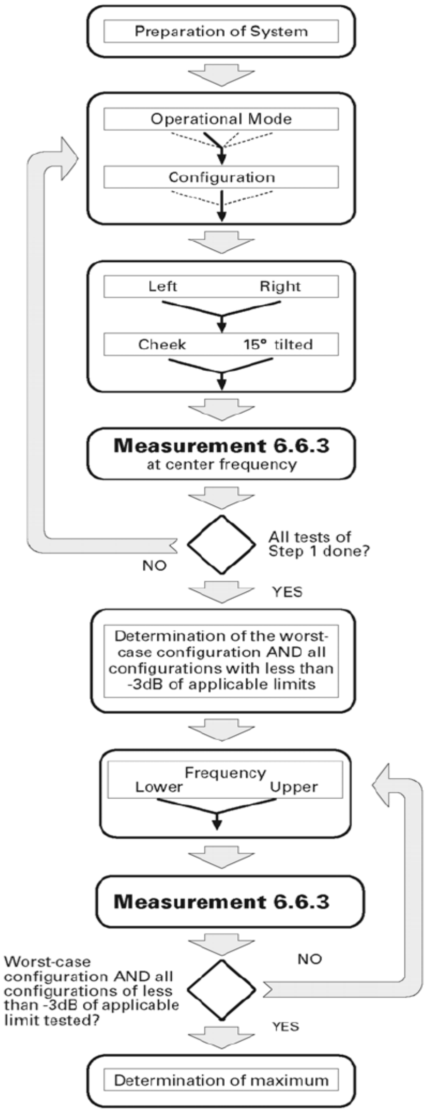
Frequency	Duty cycle	Target value （W/kg）	Test value (W/kg)	
			10 mW	1W
900MHz(2018-11-25)	1:1	11.25±10%	0.1106	11.06

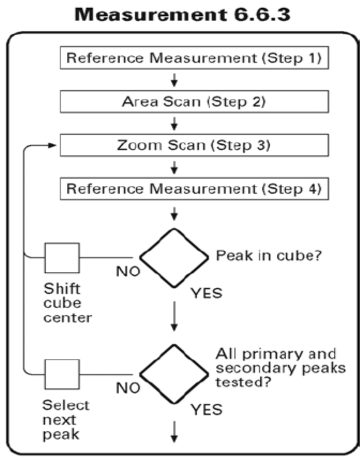
* Note: Target value was referring to the measured value in the calibration certificate of reference dipole.

Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.

5. SAR measurement procedure

The SAR test against the head phantom was carried out as follow:





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

After an area scan has been done at a fixed distance of 2mm from the surface of the phantom on the source side, a 3D scan is set up around the location of the maximum spot SAR. First, a point within the scan area is visited by the probe and a SAR reading taken at the start of testing. At the end of testing, the probe is returned to the same point and a second reading is taken. Comparison between these start and end readings enables the power drift during measurement to be assessed.

Above is the scanning procedure flow chart and table from the IEEEp1528 standard. This is the procedure for which all compliant testing should be carried out to ensure that all variations of the device position and transmission behavior are tested.

6. Conducted RF Output Power

RFID Power

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)
1	902.75	18.65
26	915.25	19.96
50	927.25	21.52

BLE Power

Test Frequency	Power(dBm)
2402	0.260
2440	-0.384
2480	-1.016

SAR test Exclusion and estimate SAR calculation:

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz to 6GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50mm are determined by:[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [$\sqrt{f}$ (GHz)] ≤3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
   (1) f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   (2) Power and distance are round to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
   (3) The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
   (4) If the test separation distance(antenna-user) is < 5mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation
   (5)

BT4.0 Max Power (dBm)	mW	Test Distance (mm)	Frequency(GHz)	Exclusion Thresholds
0.5	1.122	5	2.45	0.351

Per KDB 447498 D01v06 exclusion thresholds is0.351<3, RF exposure evaluation is not required.

BT estimated SAR value=Exclusion Thresholds/7.5=0.351/7.5=**0.047**W/Kg

The estimated SAR value is used for simultaneous transmission analysis.

7. Scaling Factor calculation

Operation Mode	Channel/Frequency	Output Power(dBm)	Tune up Power in tolerance(dBm)	Scaling Factor
RFID	1/902.75	18.65	18.0 ± 1.0	1.084
	26/915.25	19.96	19.5 ± 1.0	1.132
	50/927.25	21.52	21.0 ± 1.0	1.117
BT	2402	0.260	-0.5 ± 1.0	1.057

8. Test Results

Table 1: SAR Values of RFID

Temperature: 23.0~23.5°C, humidity: 62~64%.							
Test Positions	Channel /Fre. (MHz)	SAR(W/Kg), 1.6 (1g average)					Plot No.
		SAR (W/Kg),1g	Scaled Factor	Scaled SAR (W/Kg),1g	Power drift (%)	Limit (W/kg)	
Body-Support Front Side	1/902.75	0.768	1.084	0.833	-1.25	1.6	--
	26/915.25	**0.848**	1.132	**0.960**	-0.56	1.6	**1**
	50/927.25	0.835	1.117	0.933	1.33	1.6	--
Body-Support Repeated Front Side	1/902.75	0.745	1.084	0.808	2.52	1.6	--
	26/915.25	0.823	1.132	0.932	0.14	1.6	--
	50/927.25	0.821	1.117	0.917	-3.15	1.6	--
Body-Support （Back Side）	50/927.25	**0.485**	1.117	**0.542**	4.12	4.0	2

Temperature: 23.0~23.5°C, humidity: 62~64%.							
Test Positions	Channel /Fre. (MHz)	SAR(W/Kg), 1.6 (10g average)					Plot No.
		SAR (W/Kg),10g	Scaled Factor	Scaled SAR (W/Kg),10g	Power drift (%)	Limit (W/kg)	
Limb-worn （Back Side）	50/927.25	**0.249**	1.117	**0.278**	4.12	4.0	2

Note:
When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel or the channel with the highest output power satisfy the following conditions, testing of the other channels in the band is not required. (Per KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06)
• ≤ 0.8 W/kg, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
• ≤ 0.6 W/kg, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
• ≤ 0.4 W/kg, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

9. Simultaneous Transmissions Analysis

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless device has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 6 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is **below** exposure limits specified in the relevant standards.

Simultaneous SAR

No.	Transmitter Combinations	Scenario Supported or not	Supported for Mobile Hotspot or not
1	RFID+ BT	Yes	No

Test Position		Face	Back
Body-Worn 0mm separation MAX 1-g SAR(W/Kg)	RFID	0.960	0.542
	BT	*0.047	*0.047
BT Simultaneous ∑1-g SAR(W/Kg)		1.007	0.589

Simultaneous Tx Combination of RFID and BT (Body) is not required.

The estimated SAR value with * Signal

SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio (SPLSR)

As the Sum of the SAR is not greater than 1.6 W/kg SPLSR assessment is not required

10.Measurement Uncertainty

No.	Uncertainty Component	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%) ui(%)	Degree of freedom Veff or vi
	Measurement System							
1	- Probe Calibration	B	5.8	N	1	1	5.8	∞
2	- Axial isotropy	B	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	1.43	∞
3	—Hemispherical Isotropy	B	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	2.41	∞
4	- Boundary Effect	B	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
5	- Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.71	∞
6	- System Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
7	Modulation response	B	3	N	1	1	3.00	
8	- Readout Electronics	B	0.5	N	1	1	0.50	∞
9	- Response Time	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
10	- Integration Time	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
11	- RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
12	- Probe Position Mechanical tolerance	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
13	- Probe Position with respect to Phantom Shell	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
14	- Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR evaluation	B	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.33	∞

	Uncertainties of the DUT							
15	- Position of the DUT	A	2.6	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.6	5
16	- Holder of the DUT	A	3	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	3.0	5
17	- Output Power Variation –SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
18	- Phantom Uncertainty(shape and thickness tolerances)	B	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	∞
19	Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation(in permittivity and conductivity)	B	2	N	1	1	2.00	
20	- Liquid Conductivity Target –tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
21	- Liquid Conductivity –measurement Uncertainty)	B	4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.92	9
22	- Liquid Permittivity Target tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
23	- Liquid Permittivity –measurement uncertainty	B	5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.15	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty				RSS			10.63	
Expanded uncertainty (Confidence interval of 95 %)				K=2			21.26	

System Check Uncertainty

No.	Uncertainty Component	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%) ui(%)	Degree of freedom Veff or vi
	Measurement System							
1	- Probe Calibration	B	5.8	N	1	1	5.8	∞

2	- Axial isotropy	B	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	1.43	∞
3	—Hemispherical Isotropy	B	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	2.41	∞
4	- Boundary Effect	B	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
5	- Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.71	∞
6	- System Detection Limits	B	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
7	Modulation response	B	0	N	1	1	0.00	
8	- Readout Electronics	B	0.5	N	1	1	0.50	∞
9	- Response Time	B	0.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.00	∞
10	- Integration Time	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
11	- RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
12	- Probe Position Mechanical tolerance	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
13	- Probe Position with respect to Phantom Shell	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
14	- Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR evaluation	B	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.33	∞
	Uncertainties of the DUT							
15	Deviation of experimental source from numberical source	A	4	N	1	1	4.00	5
16	Input Power and SAR drift measurement	A	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	5
17	Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	B	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.2	∞

Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
18	- Phantom Uncertainty(shape and thickness tolerances)	B	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	∞
19	Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation(in permittivity and conductivity)	B	2	N	1	1	2.00	
20	- Liquid Conductivity Target –tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
21	- Liquid Conductivity –measurement Uncertainty)	B	4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.92	9
22	- Liquid Permittivity Target tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
23	- Liquid Permittivity –measurement uncertainty	B	5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.15	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty				RSS			10.15	
Expanded uncertainty (Confidence interval of 95 %)				K=2			20.29	

11.Equipment List

This table is a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment. Devices used during the test described are marked ☒.

	EQUIPMENT	Model	Serial number	Calibration Date	Due Date
☒	SAR Probe	SSE5	SN 43/15 EP276	2017/11/27	2018/11/26
☐	Dipole	SID750	SN 23/15 DIP0G750-378	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☐	Dipole	SID900	SN 09/13 DIP0G835-217	2017/11/27	2018/11/26
☒	Dipole	SID900	SN 09/13 DIP0G900-215	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☐	Dipole	SID1800	SN 09/13 DIP1G800-216	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☐	Dipole	SID2000	SN 09/13 DIP2G000-219	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☐	Dipole	SID2450	SN_09/13_DIP2G450-220	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☐	Dipole	SID2600	SN 32/14_DIP2G600-338	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☒	Multimeter	Keithley-2000	4085310	2018/09/06	2019/09/05
☒	System Simulator(Agilent 8960)	E5515C	GB 47200710	2018/11/06	2019/11/06
☒	KEYSIGHT	E7515A	MY56040357	2018/04/18	2019/04/18
☒	Vector Network Analyzer(R&S)	ZVB8	100343	2018/05/09	2019/05/09
☒	PC 3.5 Fixed Match Calibration Kit	ZV-Z32	100571	2017/11/29	2019/11/28
☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	SCLMP	SN 09/13 OCPG51	2017/11/27	2019/11/26
☒	Signal Generator	SMU200A	105328	2018/05/09	2019/05/09
☒	Amplifier	Nucletudes	143060	2018/03/26	2019/03/26
☒	Directional Coupler	DC6180A	305827	2018/03/26	2019/03/26
☒	Power Meter	NRP2	A140401673	2018/03/26	2019/03/26
☒	Power Sensor	NPR-Z11	1138.3004.02-114072-nq	2018/03/26	2019/03/26
☒	Power Meter	NRVS	A0802531	2018/03/26	2019/03/26
☒	Power Sensor	NRV-Z4	100069	2018/03/26	2019/03/26
☒	Multimeter	Keithley-2000	4085310	2018/09/06	2019/09/05

ANNEX A: Appendix A: SAR System performance Check Plots

System Performance Check (Body, 900MHz)

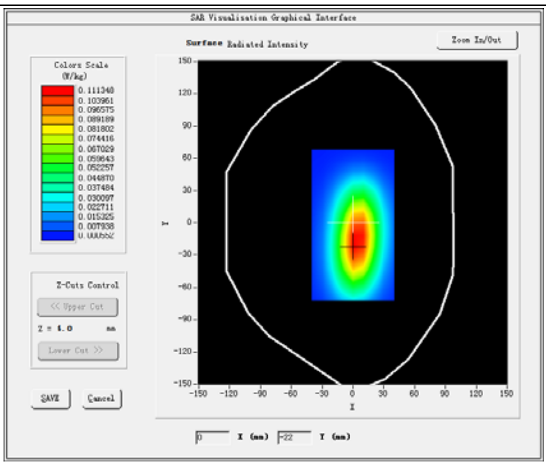
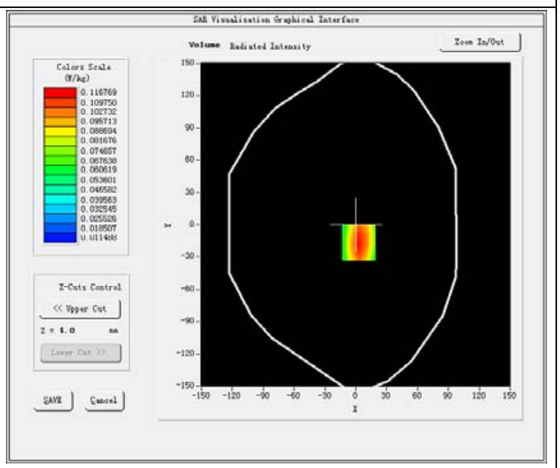
Type: Phone measurement
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 11/25/2018
Measurement duration: 22 minutes 05 seconds

A. Experimental conditions.

Phantom File	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Phantom	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Device Position	Dipole
Band	900MHz
Channels	
Signal	CW

B. SAR Measurement Results

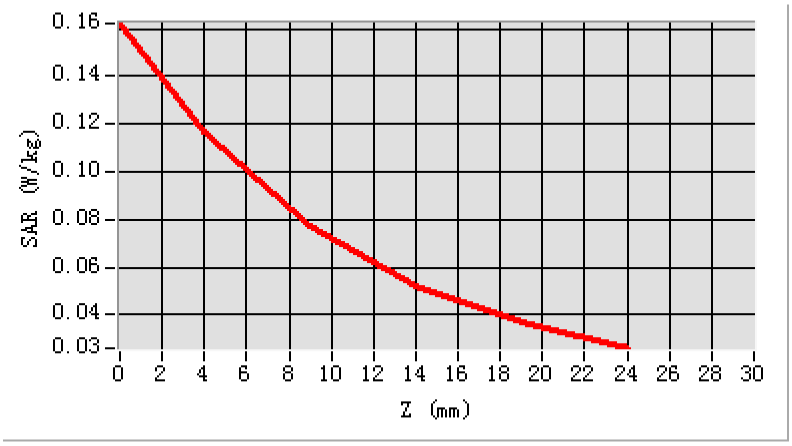
E-Field Probe	SATIMO SN_43/15_EP276
Frequency (MHz)	900
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.02
Relative permittivity	21.0
Conductivity (S/m)	1.05
Power drift (%)	-0.17
Ambient Temperature:	22.2°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.6°C
ConvF:	5.14
Crest factor:	1:1

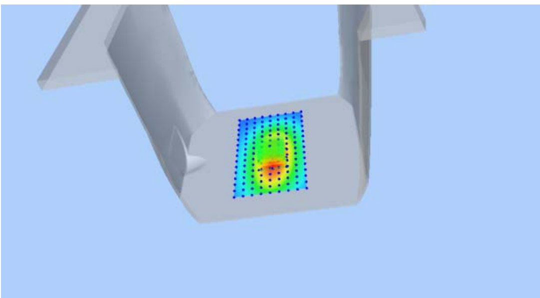
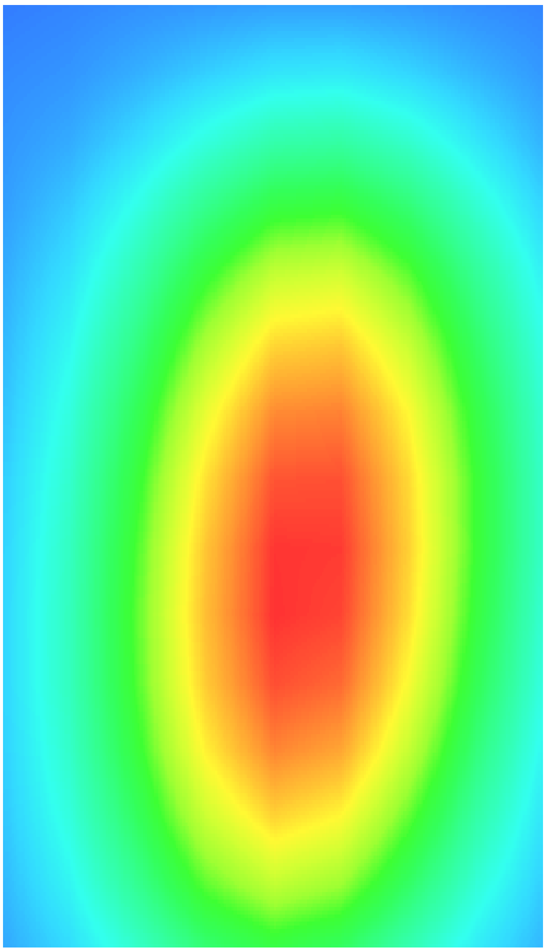
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=3.00, Y=-17.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.070358
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.110689

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.1621	0.1168	0.0774	0.0525	0.0370



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

ANNEX B: Appendix B: SAR Measurement results Plots

Plot 1: RFID, FACE, Middle,0mm

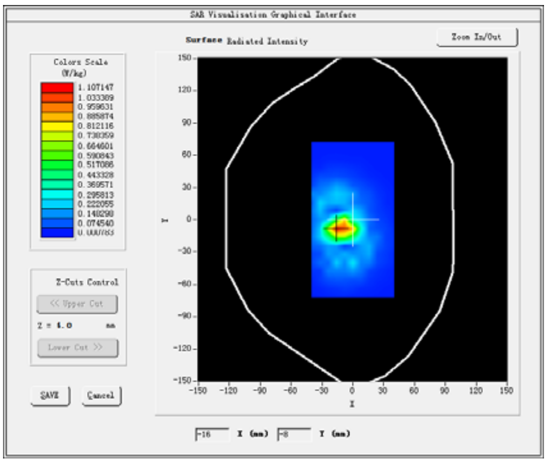
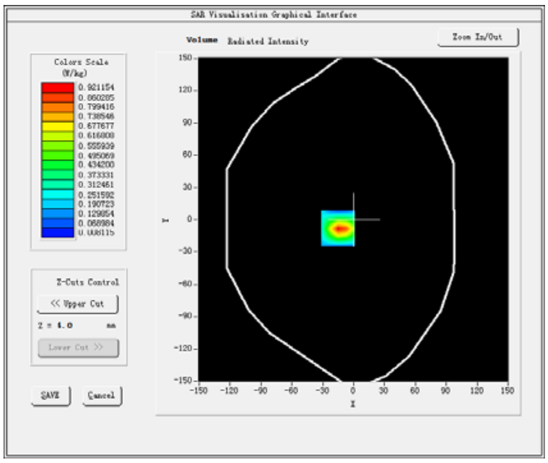
Type: Phone measurement
Date of measurement: 11/25/2018
Measurement duration: 22 minutes 15 seconds
Mobile Phone IMEI number: --

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	FACE
Band	RFID
Channels	26
Signal	RFID(Duty cycle: 30.33%)

B. SAR Measurement Results

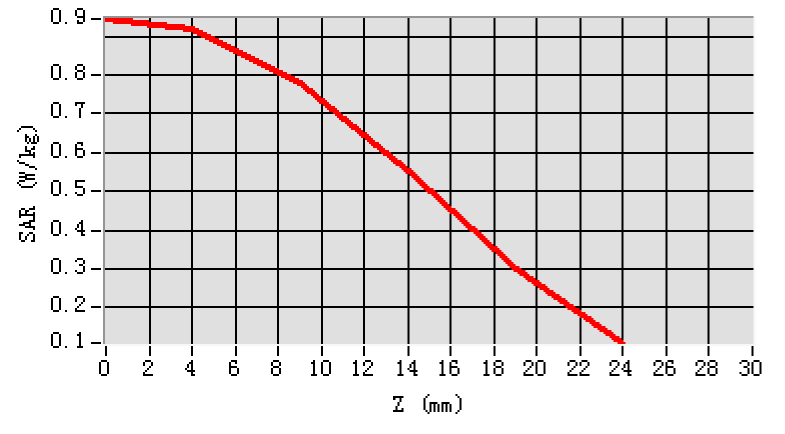
E-Field Probe	SATIMO SN_43/15_EP276
Frequency (MHz)	915.25
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.02
Relative permittivity (imaginary	21.0
Conductivity (S/m)	1.05
Variation (%)	-0.56
ConvF:	5.14

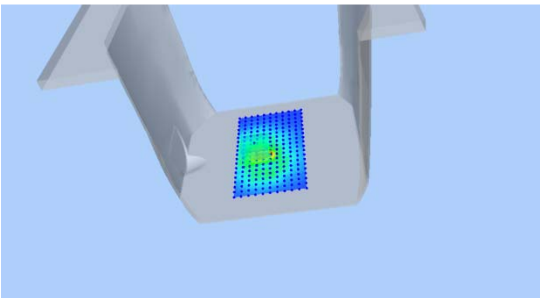
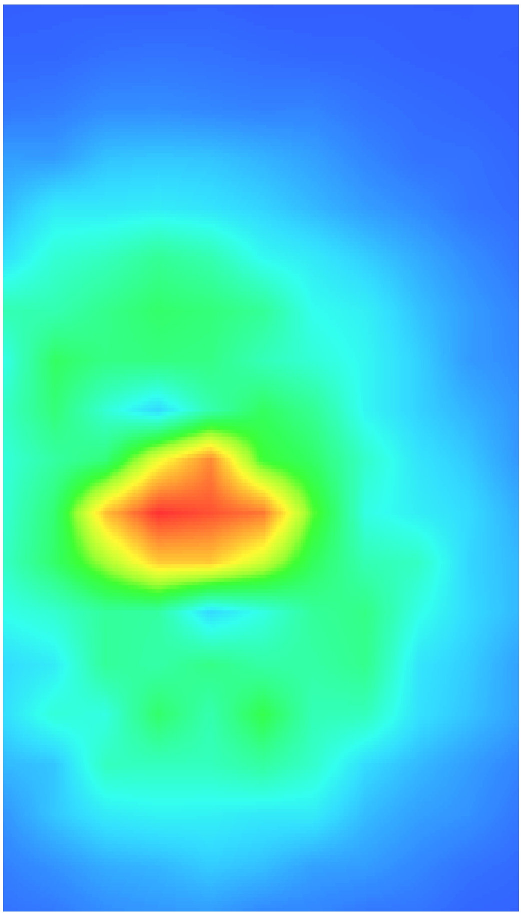
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

Maximum location: X=-15.00, Y=-8.00
SAR Peak: 0.99 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.461302
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.848184

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.9445	0.9212	0.7782	0.5515	0.3024



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Plot 2: RFID, Limb-worn, Middle,0mm

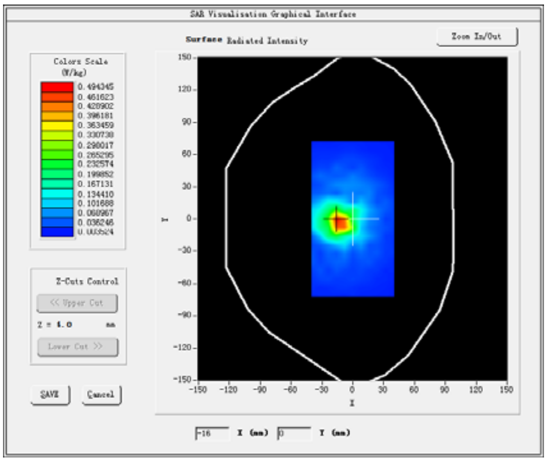
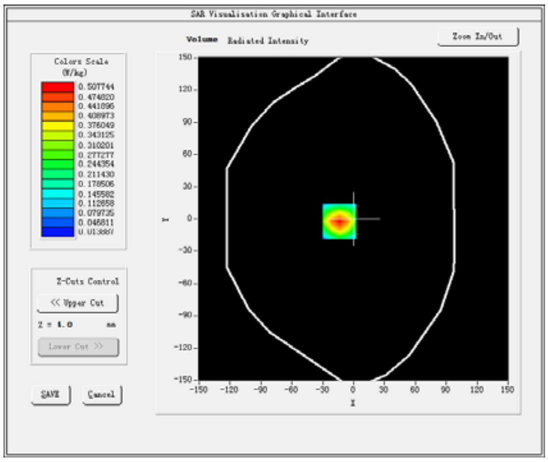
Type: Phone measurement
Date of measurement: 11/25/2018
Measurement duration: 22 minutes 14 seconds
Mobile Phone IMEI number: --

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Limb-worn
Band	RFID
Channels	26
Signal	RFID(Duty cycle: 30.33%)

B. SAR Measurement Results

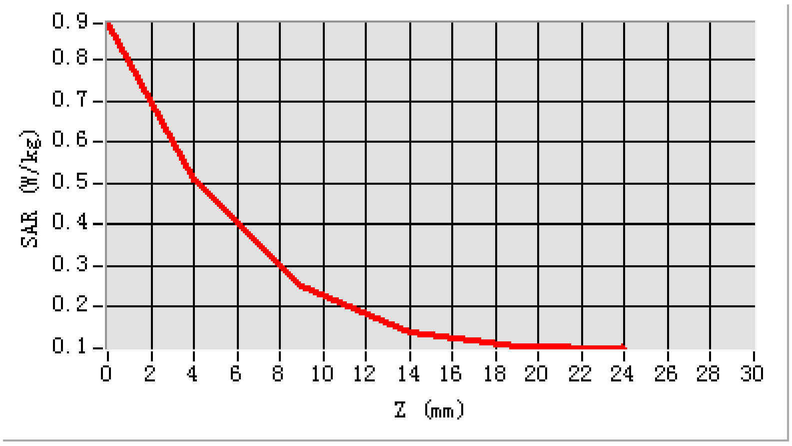
E-Field Probe	SATIMO SN_43/15_EP276
Frequency (MHz)	915.25
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.02
Relative permittivity (imaginary	21.0
Conductivity (S/m)	1.05
Variation (%)	4.12
ConvF:	5.14

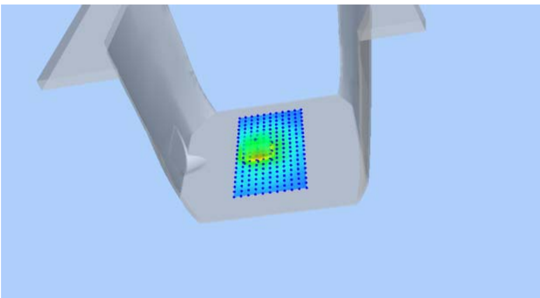
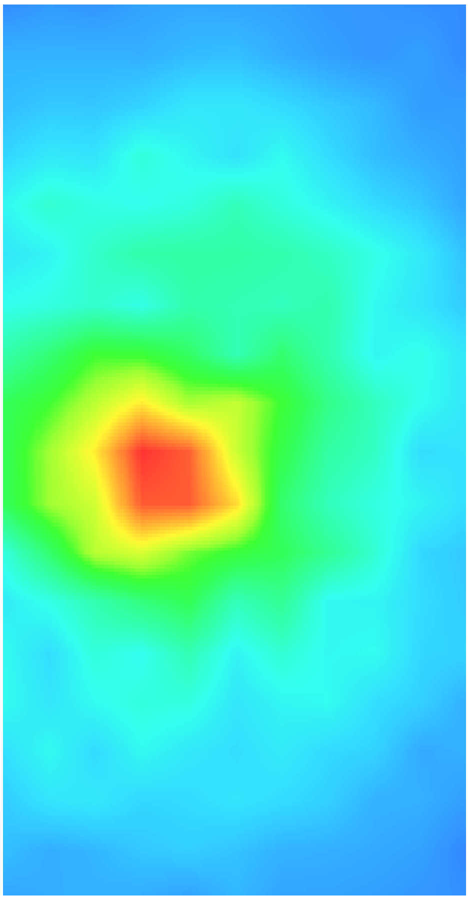
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

Maximum location: X=-14.00, Y=-2.00
SAR Peak: 0.89 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.249695
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.485245

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.8900	0.5077	0.2491	0.1401	0.1059



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

ANNEX C: Appendix C: Calibration reports

EP276 Probe Calibration Report

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.332.1.17.SATU.A

CCIC SOUTHERN ELECTRONIC PRODUCT TESTING (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD
ELECTRONIC TESTING BUILDING, NO. 43 SHAHE ROAD, XILI JIEDAO, NANSHAN DISTRICT
SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 43/15 EP276

Calibrated at MVG US
2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144

Calibration Date: 11/27/17

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed in MVG USA using the CALISAR / CALIBAIR test bench, for use with a COMOSAR system only. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.

COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.332.1.17.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/28/2017	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/28/2017	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	11/28/2017	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	CCIC SOUTHERN ELECTRONIC PRODUCT TESTING (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	11/28/2017	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 43/15 EP276
Product Condition (new / used)	Used
Frequency Range of Probe	0.7 GHz-3GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.213 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.208 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.213 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	4.5 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	2.7 mm

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

3.1 LINEARITY

The evaluation of the linearity was done in free space using the waveguide, performing a power sweep to cover the SAR range 0.01W/kg to 100W/kg.

3.2 SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity factors of the three dipoles were determined using a two step calibration method (air and tissue simulating liquid) using waveguides as outlined in the standards.

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

The lower detection limit was assessed using the same measurement set up as used for the linearity measurement. The required lower detection limit is 10 mW/kg.

3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 - 360 degrees in 15 degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

The boundary effect is defined as the deviation between the SAR measured data and the expected exponential decay in the liquid when the probe is oriented normal to the interface. To evaluate this effect, the liquid filled flat phantom is exposed to fields from either a reference dipole or waveguide. With the probe normal to the phantom surface, the peak spatial average SAR is measured and compared to the analytical value at the surface.

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with an E-field probe calibration using the waveguide technique. All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide					
ERROR SOURCES	**Uncertainty value (%)**	**Probability Distribution**	**Divisor**	**ci**	**Standard Uncertainty (%)**
Incident or forward power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Reflected power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Liquid conductivity	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Liquid permittivity	4.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.309%
Field homogeneity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Field probe positioning	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%

Field probe linearity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

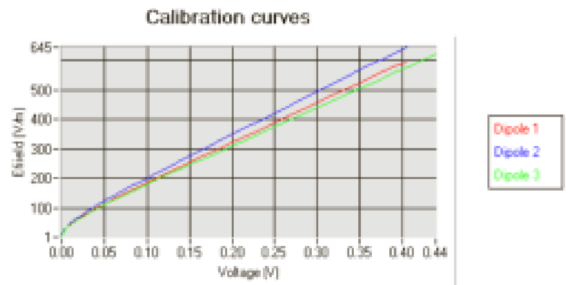
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
5.51	5.53	6.41

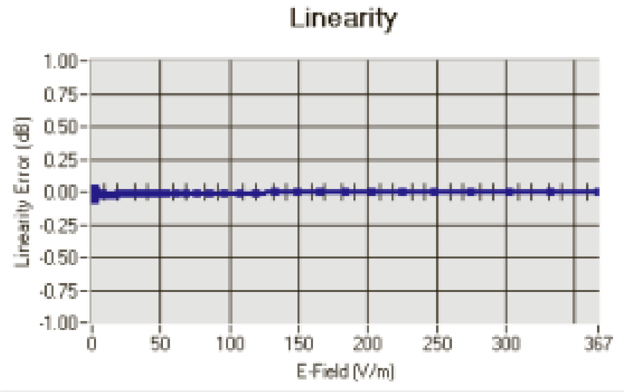
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
95	95	95

Calibration curves ei=f(V) (i=1,2,3) allow to obtain H-field value using the formula:

$$E = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2}$$



5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:+/-1.50% (+/-0.07dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

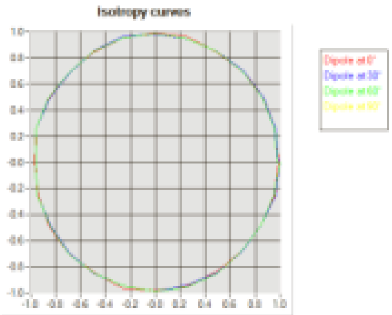
Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL750	750	42.09	0.91	4.80
BL750	750	55.69	0.95	4.94
HL850	835	42.71	0.89	4.99
BL850	835	57.52	1.03	5.18
HL900	900	41.94	0.93	4.95
BL900	900	52.87	1.09	5.14
HL1800	1800	40.62	1.39	4.29
BL1800	1800	53.22	1.47	4.43
HL1900	1900	41.22	1.37	4.73
BL1900	1900	50.99	1.52	4.83
HL2000	2000	40.39	1.36	4.56
BL2000	2000	54.39	1.54	4.69
HL2300	2300	38.10	1.74	4.59
BL2300	2300	53.33	1.86	4.77
HL2450	2450	40.46	1.87	4.46
BL2450	2450	54.62	1.95	4.61
HL2600	2600	38.46	2.01	4.16
BL2600	2600	51.98	2.16	4.28

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

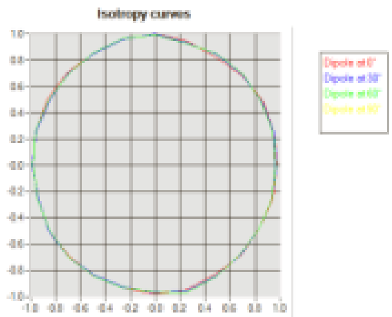
HL900 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.07 dB



HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2016	02/2019
Reference Probe	MVG	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2017	10/2018
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	01/2017	01/2020
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	01/2017	01/2020
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	01/2017	01/2020
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	01/2017	01/2020
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	11/2017	11/2020

SID900 Dipole Calibration Report

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.332.5.17.SATU.A

CCIC SOUTHERN ELECTRONIC PRODUCT TESTING (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD
ELECTRONIC TESTING BUILDING, NO. 43 SHAHE ROAD, XILI JIEDAO, NANSHAN DISTRICT
SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 900 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 09/13 DIP 0G900-215

Calibrated at MVG US
2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144

Calibration Date: 11/27/17

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited SAR reference dipole calibration performed in MVG USA using the COMOSAR test bench. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/28/2017	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/28/2017	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	11/28/2017	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	CCIC SOUTHERN ELECTRONIC PRODUCT TESTING (SHENZHEN) Co., Ltd

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	11/28/2017	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID900
Serial Number	SN 09/13 DIP 0G900-215
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constucted as outlined in the fore mentioned standards.

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimensions frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss
400-6000MHz	0.1 dB

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
3 - 300	0.05 mm

5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

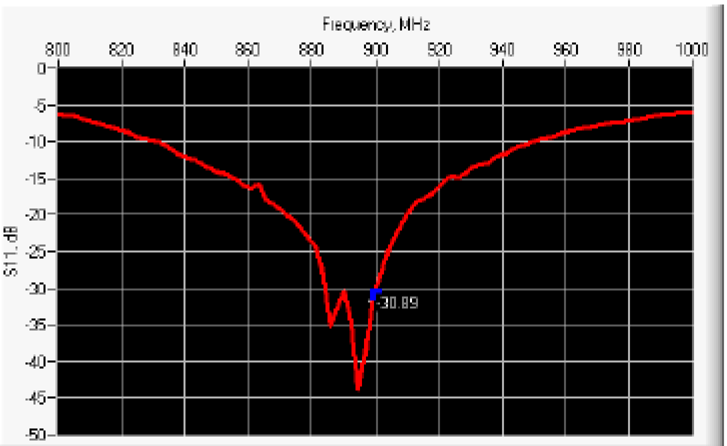
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %

10 g	20.1 %

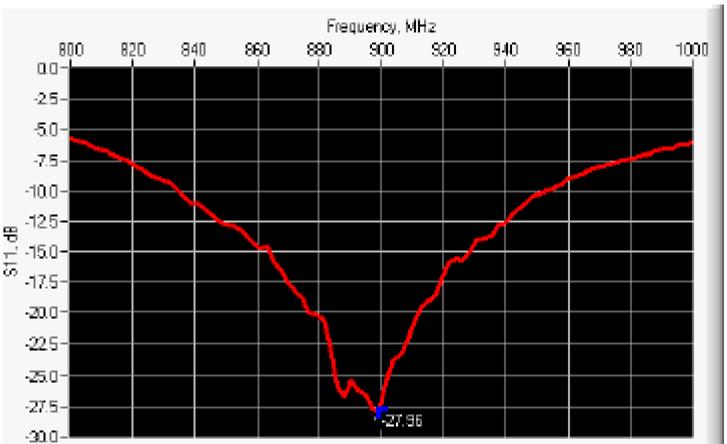
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
900	-30.89	-20	52.3 Ω - 1.8 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
900	-27.96	-20	53.4 Ω + 2.3 jΩ

6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	

450	290.0 ±1 %.		166.7 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
750	176.0 ±1 %.		100.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
835	161.0 ±1 %.		89.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
900	149.0 ±1 %.	PASS	83.3 ±1 %.	PASS	3.6 ±1 %.	PASS
1450	89.1 ±1 %.		51.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1500	80.5 ±1 %.		50.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1640	79.0 ±1 %.		45.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1750	75.2 ±1 %.		42.9 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1800	72.0 ±1 %.		41.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1900	68.0 ±1 %.		39.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1950	66.3 ±1 %.		38.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2000	64.5 ±1 %.		37.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2100	61.0 ±1 %.		35.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2300	55.5 ±1 %.		32.6 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2450	51.5 ±1 %.		30.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The IEEE Std. 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %		0.90 ±5 %	
900	41.5 ±5 %	PASS	0.97 ±5 %	PASS
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	

1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

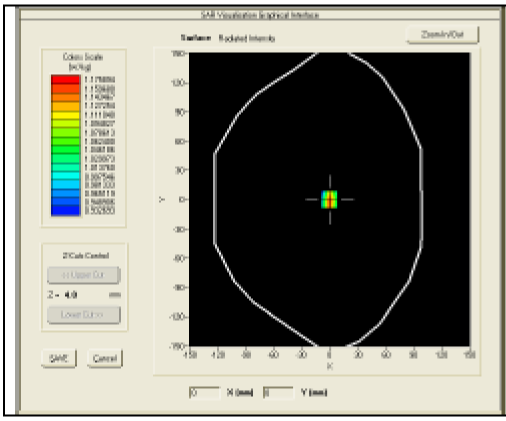
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

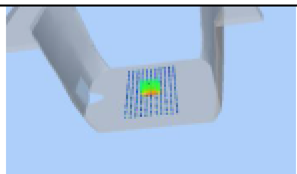
The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

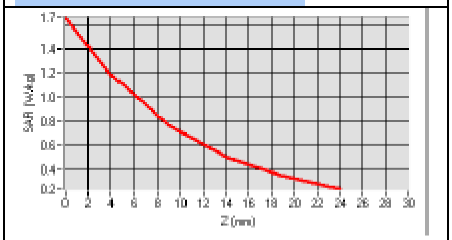
Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 41.9 sigma : 0.93
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9	11.15 (1.12)	6.99	6.97 (0.70)
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	

1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	
3700	67.4		24.2	







7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

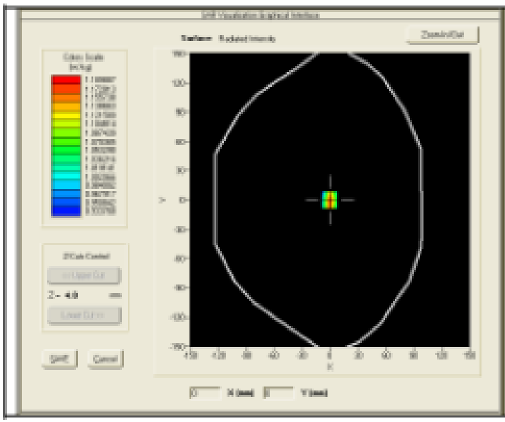
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ±5 %		0.80 ±5 %	
300	58.2 ±5 %		0.92 ±5 %	
450	56.7 ±5 %		0.94 ±5 %	
750	55.5 ±5 %		0.96 ±5 %	
835	55.2 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
900	55.0 ±5 %	PASS	1.05 ±5 %	PASS
915	55.0 ±5 %		1.06 ±5 %	
1450	54.0 ±5 %		1.30 ±5 %	
1610	53.8 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1800	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
1900	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2000	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2100	53.2 ±5 %		1.62 ±5 %	
2300	52.9 ±5 %		1.81 ±5 %	

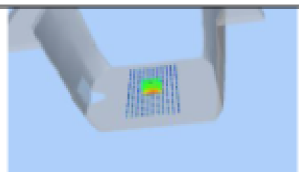
2450	52.7 ±5 %		1.95 ±5 %	
2600	52.5 ±5 %		2.16 ±5 %	
3000	52.0 ±5 %		2.73 ±5 %	
3500	51.3 ±5 %		3.31 ±5 %	
3700	51.0 ±5 %		3.55 ±5 %	
5200	49.0 ±10 %		5.30 ±10 %	
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %		5.53 ±10 %	
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

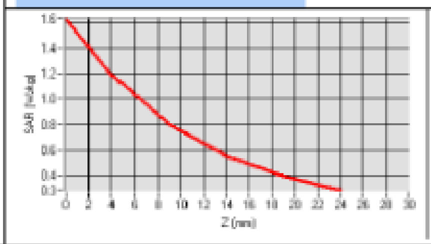
7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 52.9 sigma : 1.09
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
900	11.25 (1.12)	7.19 (0.72)







8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2016	02/2019
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	01/2017	01/2020
Reference Probe	MVG	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2017	10/2018
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	01/2017	01/2020
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	01/2017	01/2020
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	01/2017	01/2020
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	01/2017	01/2020
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	11/2017	11/2020

ANNEX D: Appendix D: SAR Test Setup

Photo 1: Measurement System SATIMO	Photo 2: Liquid deep(15mm)

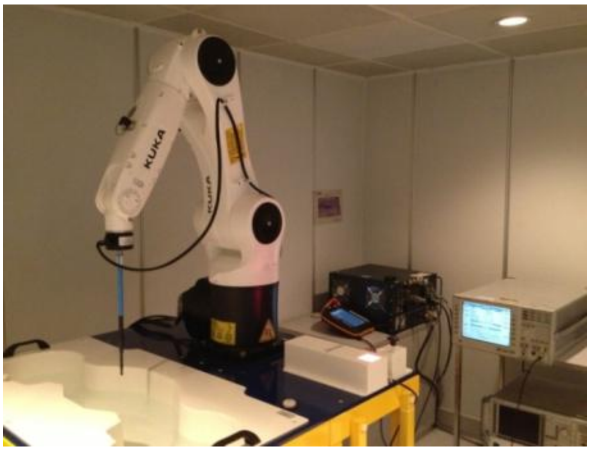
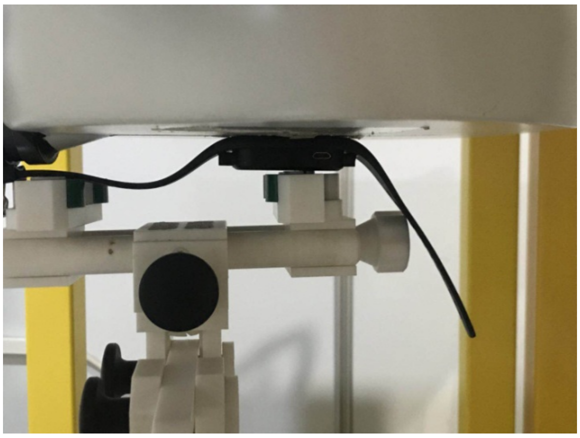
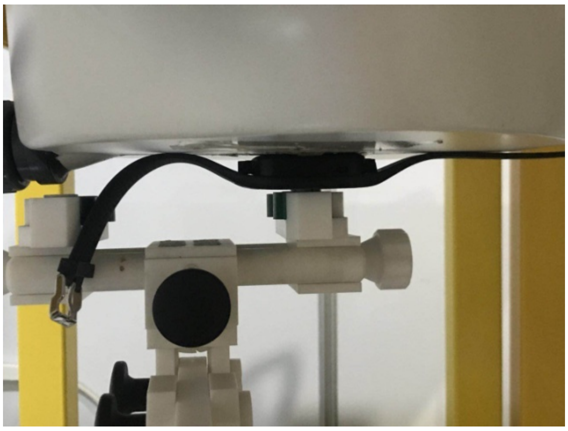



Photo 3: Front Side 0mm	Photo 4: Back Side(Limb-Worn) 0mm
	
EUT Front View	EUT Back View
	

—End of the Report—