

RF Exposure Report

(Part 0: SAR and PD Char Report)

FCC ID : 2ABZ2-EE149
Equipment : Smart Phone
Brand Name : ONEPLUS
Model Name : IN2019
Applicant : OnePlus Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd
18C02, 18C03, 18C04 and 18C05, Shum Yip
Terra Building, Binhe Avenue North,
Futian District, Shenzhen
Standard : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager

Sporton International Inc.

No. 52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Product Description	5
3. SAR Characterization.....	6
3.1 SAR design target and uncertainty.....	6
3.2 SAR Char Table	7
4. Power Density Characterization	9
4.1 PD Char Table.....	9
4.2 Codebook for all beams	10
4.3 PD_design_target determination.....	17
4.4 Exposure positions for PD evaluation	18
4.5 PD Char	19
4.5.1 Simulated input power limit for single beams	19
4.5.2 Simulated input power limit for beam pairs	20
4.5.3 Worst-case housing influence determination.....	21
4.6 PD Char	30
4.6.1 PD char generation	30
4.6.2 PD char Table.....	31
5. PD Test Setup.....	37
5.1 PD Test – System Setup	37
5.2 EImmWave Probe / E-Field 5G Probe	38
5.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	39
5.4 Scan configuration	39
5.5 System Verification Source	39
5.6 Power Density System Verification.....	40
5.7 System Verification Results.....	40
6. Uncertainty Assessment	41



History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA9D0701	01	Initial issue of report	Mar. 06, 2020

1. Introduction

The FCC RF exposure limit is defined based on time-averaged RF exposure. The product implements Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature which controls the instantaneous transmitting power for WWAN transmitter to ensure the product in compliance with FCC RF exposure limit over a defined time window, for SAR (transmit frequency $\leq 6\text{GHz}$) and power density (transmit frequency $> 6\text{GHz}$). to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure at all times the time-averaged RF exposure is compliant to the regulation requirement. Cannot operate without SAR and PD characterization at the device level, beforehand.

This report describes the procedures for the SAR char and PD char generation, and the parameters obtained from SAR and PD characterization (referred to as SAR char and PD char, respectively) will be used as input for Smart Transmit. Both SAR char and PD char will be entered via the Embedded File System (EFS) to enable the Smart Transmit Feature.

Terminologies in this report

P_{limit}	The time-averaged RF power which corresponds to SAR_design_target.
P_{max}	Maximum tune-up power level
SAR_design_target:	The design target for SAR compliance. It should be less than regulatory power density limit to account for all device design related uncertainties.
SAR char	P_{limit} for all the technologies/bands for all applicable DSI
PD_design_target:	The design target for PD compliance. It should be less than regulatory power density limit to account for all device design related uncertainties.
input.power.limit	For a PD characterized wireless device, the input power level at antenna port(s) for each beam corresponding to PD_design_target.
PD char	the table that contains input.power.limit fed to antenna port(s) for all supported beams.

2. Product Description

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Smart Phone
Brand Name	ONEPLUS
Model Name	IN2019
FCC ID	2ABZ2-EE149
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1712.4 MHz ~ 1752.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz LTE Band 17: 706.5 MHz ~ 713.5 MHz LTE Band 25: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1914.3 MHz LTE Band 26: 814.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 30: 2307.5 MHz ~ 2312.5 MHz LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz LTE Band 48: 3552.5 MHz ~ 3697.5 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz LTE Band 71: 665.5 MHz ~ 695.5 MHz 5G NR n2 : 1852.5 MHz ~ 1907.5 MHz 5G NR n5 : 826.5 MHz ~ 846.5 MHz 5G NR n66 : 1712.5 MHz ~ 1777.5 MHz 5G NR n260: 37GHz~40GHz 5G NR n261: 27.5GHz~28.35GHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5720 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM 5G NR: DFT-s-OFDM/CP-OFDM, QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM / 256QAM WLAN: 802.11a/b/g/n/ac/ax HT20 / HT40 / VHT20 / VHT40 / VHT80 / VHT160 / HE20 / HE40 / HE80 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE NFC:ASK

3. SAR Characterization

SAR char must be generated to cover all radio configurations and usage scenarios that the wireless device supports for operating at 6 GHz or below. It will then be used as input for Smart Transmit to control and manage RF exposure for $f < 6$ GHz.

3.1 SAR design target and uncertainty

Exposure conditions	Trigger Conditions	DSI	Antenna	SAR design target	W/kg
Body Worn	-	0	Top antenna	1g SAR design target	0.715
Extremity	Top sensor on	1	Top antenna	10g SAR design target	2.2
Head	Earpiece on	2	Top antenna	1g SAR design target	0.87
Head (Wifi On)	Earpiece on with Wifi on	3	Top antenna	1g SAR design target	0.556
Hotspot	Hotspot On	4	Top antenna	1g SAR design target	0.476
Head/Body Worn	-	5	Bottom Antenna	1g SAR design target	0.87
Extremity	(Bottom sensor on)	6	Bottom Antenna	10g SAR design target	2.2
Hotspot	Hotspot On	7	Bottom Antenna	1g SAR design target	0.87

	Uncertainty dB (k=2)
Total uncertainty	1.0

To account for total uncertainty, SAR_design_target should be determined as:

$$SAR_{design_target} < SAR_{regulatory_limit} \times 10^{\frac{-total\ uncertainty}{10}}$$

3.2 SAR Char Table

SAR char must be generated to cover all radio configurations and usage scenarios that the wireless device supports for operating at 6 GHz or below. It will then be used as input for Smart Transmit to control and manage RF exposure for $f < 6$ GHz

Exposure Scenario:			Head	Head	Hotspot	Body-worn	Extremity	Pmax(*)
Averaging Volume:			1g	1g	1g	1g	10g	
Spacing:			0	0	10	15	0	
DSI			2	3	4	0	1	
Band	Antenna		Plimit corresponding to SAR design target					
GSM850 (**) (GSM/GPRS/EDGE)	UAT	0	24.5	22.7	22.7	28.3	28.3	
GSM1900 (**) (GSM/GPRS/EDGE)	UAT	3	16.7	16.7	19.7	29.4	28.2	22.0
WCDMA II	UAT	3	16.7	16.7	18.0	25.1	20.7	22.5
WCDMA IV	UAT	3	16.1	16.1	17.5	24.0	21.5	22.3
WCDMA V	UAT	0	23.7	21.0	22.8	27.4	27.4	22.8
LTE B25/2	UAT	3	16.7	16.7	17.0	24.9	20.8	22.3
LTE B66/4	UAT	3	16.1	16.1	17.0	23.6	20.6	22.3
LTE B5	UAT	0	22.6	22.6	22.5	26.3	26.3	23.8
LTE B7	UAT	3	15.5	15.5	17.0	25.0	18.8	21.8
LTE B12/17	UAT	0	29.3	29.3	28.4	33.9	33.9	22.8
LTE B13	UAT	0	25.8	20.5	25.7	29.7	29.7	23.8
LTE B26	UAT	0	23.9	21.5	22.8	27.4	27.4	22.8
LTE B30	UAT	3	17.1	15.0	17.0	25.2	20.7	22.8
LTE B41/38 (**)	UAT	3	15.0	15.0	17.5	26.1	26.1	20.8
LTE B48(**)	UAT	3	13.2	13.2	16.0	23.6	23.6	21.0
LTE B48(**)	UAT	6	22.7	22.7	22.7	28.9	28.9	22.7
LTE B71	UAT	0	30.1	30.1	29.9	35.3	35.3	22.8
Sub NR B5	UAT	0	24.7	23.2	24.2	28.6	28.6	22.8
Sub NR B2	UAT	3	17.2	15.0	18.5	25.4	21.2	22.8
Sub NR B66	UAT	3	16.5	14.5	18.1	24.4	21.4	22.8

Exposure Scenario:			Head	Hotspot	Body-worn	Extremity	Pmax(*) (dBm)
Averaging Volume:			1g	1g	1g	10g	
Spacing:			0	10	15	0	
DSI			5	7	5	6	
Band	Antenna		Plimit corresponding to SAR design target				
GSM850 (**) (GSM/GPRS/EDGE)	LAT	1	28.3	26.5	28.3	28.3	
GSM1900 (**) (GSM/GPRS/EDGE)	LAT	2	28.5	25.3	28.5	28.5	
WCDMA II	LAT	2	25.9	21.7	25.9	25.9	
WCDMA IV	LAT	2	26.4	22.9	26.4	26.4	
WCDMA V	LAT	1	27.7	26.2	27.7	27.7	
LTE B25/2	LAT	2	26.1	23.1	26.1	26.1	
LTE B66/4	LAT	2	26.2	22.2	26.2	23.8	
LTE B5	LAT	1	27.0	25.0	27.0	27.0	
LTE B7	LAT	2	24.2	21.2	24.2	24.2	
LTE B12/17	LAT	1	30.5	29.7	30.5	30.5	
LTE B13	LAT	1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	
LTE B26	LAT	1	28.1	26.1	28.1	28.1	
LTE B30	LAT	2	26.5	22.3	26.5	26.5	
LTE B41/38 (**)	LAT	2	26.2	20.8	26.2	26.2	
LTE B71	LAT	1	30.8	29.4	30.8	30.8	
Sub NR B5	LAT	1	28.5	26.8	28.5	28.5	
Sub NR B2	LAT	2	26.7	24.2	26.7	26.7	
Sub NR B66	LAT	2	28.4	23.9	28.4	28.4	

*Pmax is used for RF tune up procedure. The maximum allowed output power is equal to Pmax + device uncertainty.

**All Plimit power levels entered in the Table correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case TDD modulation schemes (for e.g., GSM & LTE TDD & NR TDD).

The Plimit values, corresponding to SAR_design_target.

Maximum tune up target power, P_{max} , is configured in NV settings in EUT to limit maximum transmitting power. This power is converted into peak power in NV settings for TDD schemes. The EUT maximum allowed output power is equal to $P_{max} + 1.0\text{dB}$ device uncertainty

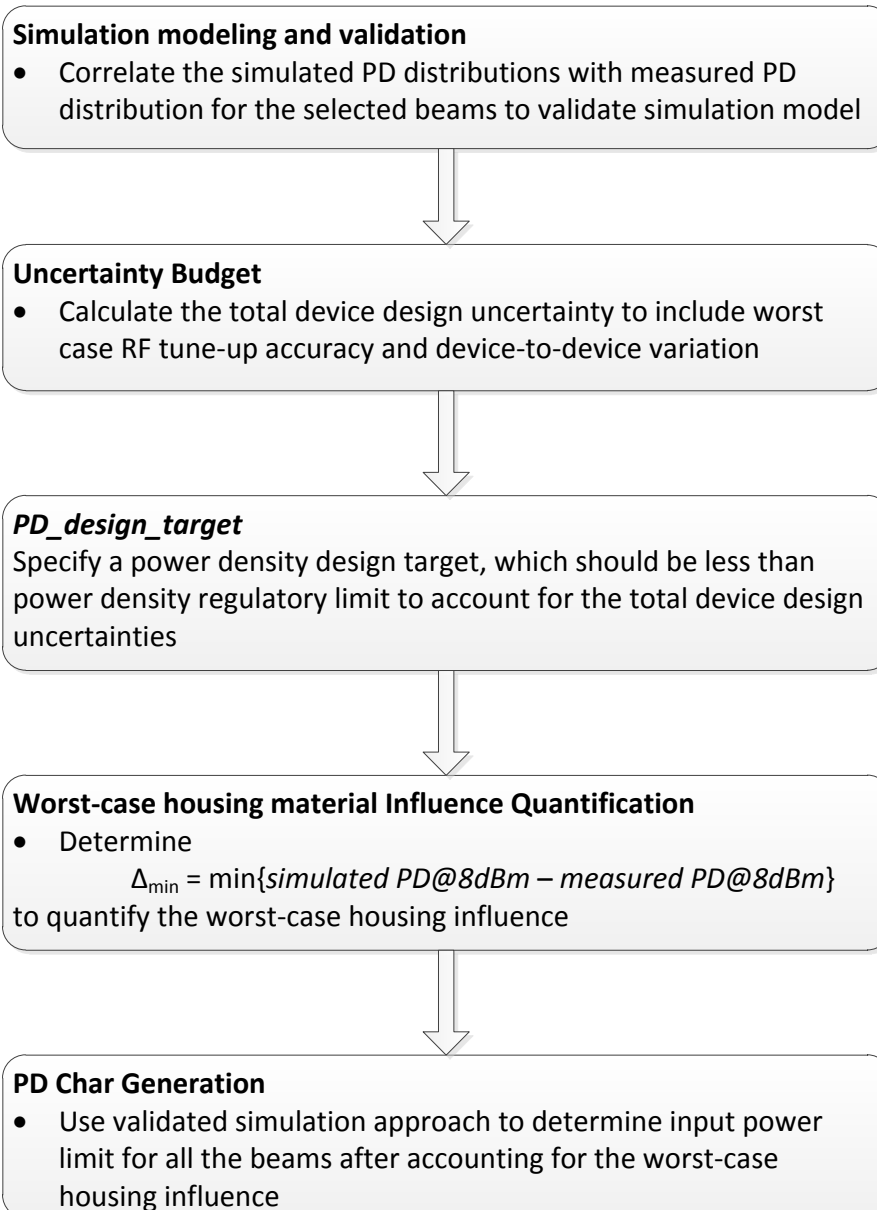
4. Power Density Characterization

The device with 5G mmW NR typically supports many beams and contains multiple mmW antenna arrays installed at different locations to achieve good coverage in the field. The power density (PD) measurement is a time-consuming test, and it is not practical to measure the power density for all the beams on all the surfaces of the device, thus a hybrid approach using electromagnetic (EM) simulation in combination with measurement is recommended for PD char generation

4.1 PD Char Table

The mmW device supports total N beams, where M out of N are single beams and the rest of (N-M) are beam pairs (where 2 single beams are excited at the same time).

The following figure outlines the PD char process.



**4.2 Codebook for all beams**

All the beams that the device supports are specified in the pre-defined codebook, and the codebook is device design specific and generated after evaluating radiation coverage from this particular device. In the field, a smartphone manages the beam selection and utilization based on this pre-defined codebook that is loaded and stored in the device.

Band	Module	Type	Beam ID_1	Beam ID_2	Feed no.
N260	0	Patch	0		1
			3		2
			4		2
			5		2
			12		2
			13		2
			18		4
			19		4
			20		4
			21		4
			22		4
			33		4
			34		4
			35		4
			36		4
				128	1
				131	2
				132	2
				133	2
				140	2
				141	2
				146	4
				147	4
				148	4
				149	4
				150	4
				161	4
				162	4
				163	4
				164	4
			0	128	2
			3	131	4
			4	132	4
			5	133	4
			12	140	4
			13	141	4
			18	146	8
			19	147	8
			20	148	8
			21	149	8
			22	150	8
			33	161	8
			34	162	8
			35	163	8
			36	164	8



Band	Module	Type	Beam ID_1	Beam ID_2	Feed no.
N260	1	Patch	1		1
			6		2
			7		2
			8		2
			14		2
			15		2
			23		4
			24		4
			25		4
			26		4
			27		4
			37		4
			38		4
			39		4
			40		4
				129	1
				134	2
				135	2
				136	2
				142	2
				143	2
				151	4
				152	4
				153	4
				154	4
				155	4
				165	4
				166	4
				167	4
				168	4
			1	129	2
			6	136	4
			7	135	4
			8	134	4
			14	143	4
			15	142	4
			23	154	8
			24	153	8
			25	152	8
			26	151	8
			27	155	8
			37	167	8
			38	166	8
			39	165	8
			40	168	8

Band	Module	Type	Beam ID_1	Beam ID_2	Feed no.
N260	2	Patch	2		1
			9		2
			10		2
			11		2
			16		2
			17		2
			28		4
			29		4
			30		4
			31		4
			32		4
			41		4
			42		4
			43		4
			44		4
				130	1
				137	2
				138	2
				139	2
				144	2
				145	2
				156	4
				157	4
				158	4
				159	4
				160	4
				169	4
				170	4
				171	4
				172	4
			2	130	2
			9	137	4
			10	138	4
			11	139	4
			16	144	4
			17	145	4
			28	160	8
			29	158	8
			30	157	8
			31	159	8
			32	156	8
			41	171	8
			42	170	8
			43	172	8
			44	169	8



RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT

Report No. : FA9D0701

Band	Module	Type	Beam ID_1	Beam ID_2	Feed no.
N261	0	Patch	0		1
			3		2
			4		2
			5		2
			12		2
			13		2
			18		4
			19		4
			20		4
			21		4
			22		4
			33		4
			34		4
			35		4
			36		4
				128	1
				131	2
				132	2
				133	2
				140	2
				141	2
				146	4
				147	4
				148	4
				149	4
				150	4
				161	4
				162	4
				163	4
				164	4
			0	128	2
			3	133	4
			4	132	4
			5	131	4
			12	141	4
			13	140	4
			18	148	8
			19	146	8
			20	147	8
			21	149	8
			22	150	8
			33	164	8
			34	161	8
			35	162	8
			36	163	8

Band	Module	Type	Beam ID_1	Beam ID_2	Feed no.
N261	1	Patch	1		1
			6		2
			7		2
			8		2
			14		2
			15		2
			23		4
			24		4
			25		4
			26		4
			27		4
			37		4
			38		4
			39		4
			40		4
				129	1
				134	2
				135	2
				136	2
				142	2
				143	2
				151	4
				152	4
				153	4
				154	4
				155	4
				165	4
				166	4
				167	4
				168	4
			1	129	2
			6	134	4
			7	135	4
			8	136	4
			14	142	4
			15	143	4
			23	151	8
			24	152	8
			25	154	8
			26	153	8
			27	155	8
			37	165	8
			38	166	8
			39	168	8
			40	167	8



RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION REPORT

Report No. : FA9D0701

Band	Module	Type	Beam ID_1	Beam ID_2	Feed no.
N261	2	Patch	2		1
			9		2
			10		2
			11		2
			16		2
			17		2
			28		4
			29		4
			30		4
			31		4
			32		4
			41		4
			42		4
			43		4
			44		4
				130	1
				137	2
				138	2
				139	2
				144	2
				145	2
				156	4
				157	4
				158	4
				159	4
				160	4
				169	4
				170	4
				171	4
				172	4
			2	130	2
			9	137	4
			10	138	4
			11	139	4
			16	144	4
			17	145	4
			28	156	8
			29	157	8
			30	158	8
			31	159	8
			32	160	8
			41	169	8
			42	170	8
			43	171	8
			44	172	8

4.3 PD design target determination

To account for total uncertainty, PD_design_target should meet the criteria:

$$PD_design_target < PD_{regulatory_limit} \times 10^{\frac{-totaluncertainty}{10}}$$

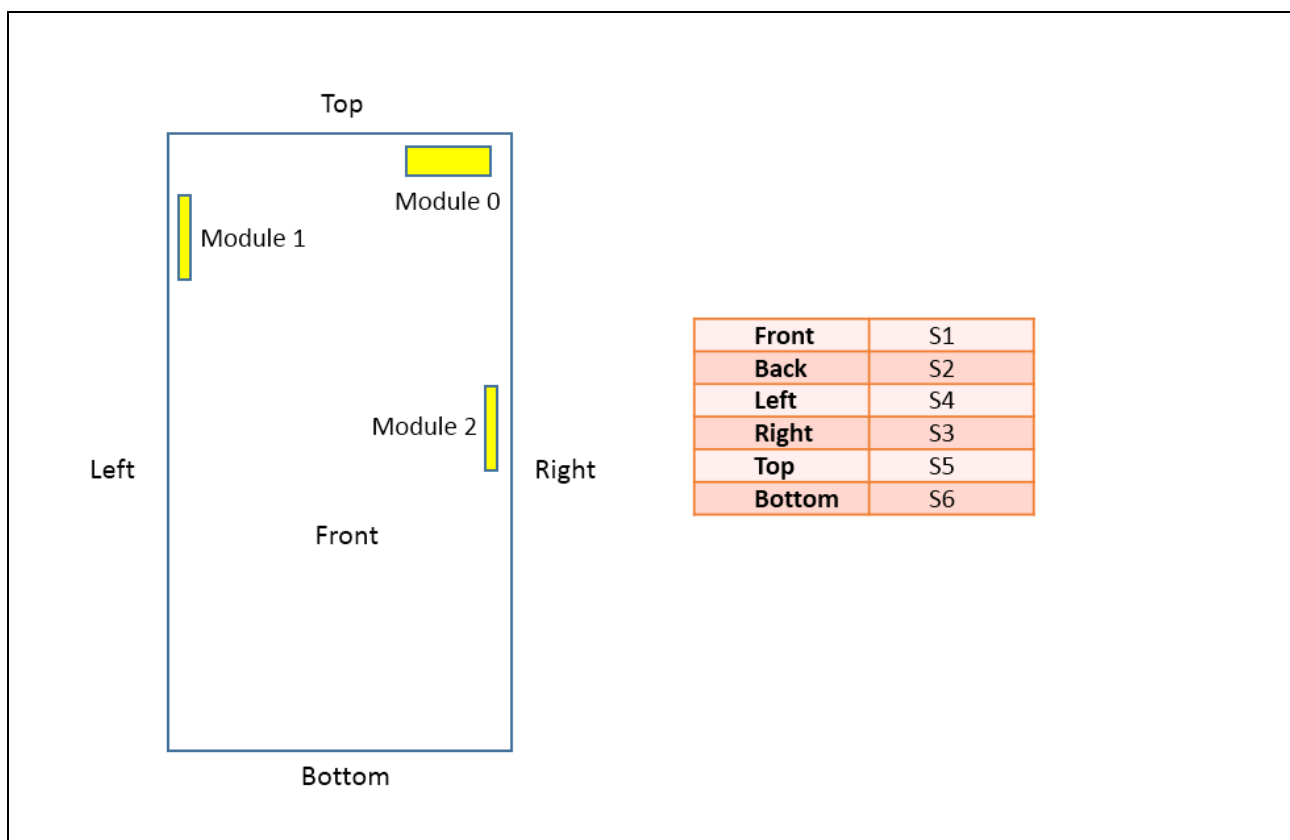
For this EUT, the PD design target and the uncertainty value are listed below

N260	PD design target	Antenna Module	W/m ²
		Antenna Module 0/1	4.62
		Antenna Module 2	5.2

N261	PD design target	Antenna Module	W/m ²
		Antenna Module 0/1/2	4.62

Item	Uncertainty dB (k=2)
Total uncertainty	2.1

4.4 Exposure positions for PD evaluation



Evaluation positions

	Front	Back	Right	Left	Top	Bottom
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Antenna module 0	v	v	v	x	v	x
Antenna module 1	v	v	x	v	x	x
Antenna module 2	v	v	v	x	x	x

Remark:

Referring to the PD simulation report for the reason of selecting surfaces/edges

					Input power = 6dBm		
					4cm2 avg. PD (W/m2)		
Band	Antenna module	Beam ID	surface	channel	meas.	Sim.	Delta = Sim. - Meas (dB)
N261	0	20	Back	Middle	7.59	15.03	2.97
	0	162	Back	Middle	6.55	13.27	3.07
	1	38	Back	Middle	5.95	9.72	2.13
	1	155	Back	Middle	4.01	7.28	2.59
	1	38	Left Side	Middle	6.61	10.44	1.98
	1	155	Left Side	Middle	3.27	7.78	3.76
	2	30	Back	Middle	3.68	7.67	3.19
	2	157	Back	Middle	2.99	7.54	4.02
	2	30	Right Side	Middle	5.44	10.92	3.03
	2	157	Right Side	Middle	6.67	10.21	1.85
N260	0	18	Back	Middle	5.39	9.93	2.65
	0	146	Back	Middle	5.18	9.25	2.52
	1	25	Back	Middle	3.02	6.91	3.59
	1	168	Back	Middle	4.41	6.42	1.63
	1	26	Left Side	Middle	7.23	11.3	1.94
	1	154	Left Side	Middle	7.3	10.2	1.45
	2	31	Right Side	Middle	11.4	12.6	0.43
	2	159	Right Side	Middle	8.15	12.3	1.79
	2	41	Back	Middle	4.77	6.4	1.28
	2	158	Back	Middle	4.66	6.92	1.72

4.5 PD Char

4.5.1 Simulated input power limit for single beams

Perform simulation at low, mid and high channel for each mmW band supported, with a given input power per active port, *sim.input.power.per.active.port* (6 dBm for this product):

1. Obtain $PD_{surface}$ value (the worst PD among all identified surfaces of the device) at all three channels for all single beams (1~M) specified in *codebook_sim*.
2. Adjust input power to determine a scaling factor at all three channels by:

$$s(i)_{low_or_mid_high} = \frac{PD_{design\ target}}{sim.PD_{surface}(i)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad (4)$$

3. Determine the worst-case scaling factor among low, mid and high channels:

$$s(i) = \min\{s_{low}(i), s_{mid}(i), s_{high}(i)\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad (5)$$

Note: This scaling factor applies to the input power at each antenna port

4. Determine the simulated input power limit, *sim.powerlimit*, for single beam *i* by:

$$sim.\ power_{limit}(i)dBm = 10 * \log(s(i)) + sim.input.power.per.active.port, i = 1, 2, \dots, M \quad (6)$$

4.5.2 Simulated input power limit for beam pairs

The relative phase between single beams of a beam pair is swepted to find the worst case PD for beam-pairs operation, and PD simulation data has taken this into consideration for beam-pair operations take consideration of the variation relative phase was reported

For beam pair, extract the E-fields and H-fields from the corresponding single beams at and high channel for each supported band and for all identified surfaces of the device.

For a given beam pair containing *beam_a* and *beam_b* with relative phase $\emptyset$ and for a given channel, determine the worst-case $\emptyset_{worstcase}$ which results in the highest total PD ($\emptyset$) among all identified surfaces for this beam pair at this channel. When $\emptyset_{worstcase}$ is determined for all three channels, obtain the scaling factor given by the below equation for low, mid and high channels:

$$s(i)_{low_or_mid_high} = \frac{PD\ design\ target}{total.PD(\emptyset(i)_{worstcase})}, i = M+1, M+2, \dots N \quad (8)$$

The $\emptyset_{worstcase}$ varies with channel and beam pair, the lowest scaling factor among all three channels, $s(i)$, is determined for the beam pair i :

$$s(i) = \min\{s_{low}(i), s_{mid}(i), s_{high}(i)\}, i = M+1, M+2, \dots N \quad (9)$$

The simulated input power limit, *sim.power_{limit}*, for beam pair i can be determined by

$$sim.power_{limit}(i)dBm = 10 * \log(s(i)) + sim.input.power.per.active.port, i = M+1, M+2, \dots N \quad (10)$$

4.5.3 Worst-case housing influence determination

Referring to the PD simulation report for PD simulation data for all beams. For non-metal material, the material property cannot be accurately characterized at mmW frequencies. The estimated material property for the device housing is used in the simulation model, which could impact the accuracy in simulation for PD amplitude quantification. Since the housing influence on PD could vary from surface to surface where the EM field propagates through, the most underestimated surface is used to quantify the worst-case housing influence for conservative assessment.

Referring to the PD simulation report for PD simulation data for all beams, and the worst beams are selected to be tested Power density simulation for all

The mmW antenna modules are placed at different locations and only surrounding material/housing has impact on EM field propagation and in turn power density, and depending on the type of antenna array the nature of EM field propagation in the near field is different. Therefore, the worst-case housing influence is determined per antenna module and per antenna type.

For this DUT, the procedure to determine worst-case housing influence, denoted as Δ_{min} :

1. Based on PD simulation, determine one or more worst-surface(s) that contains all the highest 4cm^2 -averaged PD for each of the beams, per antenna module and per antenna type in the mid channel of each band.
2. For identified worst surface(s) per antenna module and per antenna type group,
 - a. First determine Δ_{min} based on identified worst surface(s) in Step 1, and then follow the procedures described in Section 4.6 to derive *input.power.limit* corresponding to *PD_design_target* for all the beams
 - b. Then prove all other surface(s) near-by the mmW module, i.e., surface(s) not selected in Step 1, is not required for housing material loss quantification (in other words, these nonevaluated surfaces have no influence on the determined *input.power.limit*) by:
 - i. Scale the simulated 4cm^2 -averaged PD values for all single beams to correspond to their *sim.power.limit*, and identify the worst-PD beam per each non-selected surface.
 - ii. Measure 4cm^2 -averaged PD at *input.power.limit* for the identified worst-PD beam at each non-selected surface
 - iii. Demonstrate all measured 4cm^2 -averaged PD values are below *PD_design_target*.
3. If any of the above surface(s) in Step (2.b.iii) have measured 4cm^2 -averaged PD $\geq$ *PD_design_target*, then those surfaces must be included in the Δ_{min} determination in Step (2.a), and follow the procedures in Section 4.6 to re-evaluate *input.power.limit* with these added surfaces.

Therefore, when comparing a simulated 4cm^2 -averaged PD and measured 4cm^2 -averaged PD for the above identified surfaces, the worst errors introduced when using the estimated material property in the simulation per module and per antenna type (worst out of both polarizations) is highlighted in bolded numbers in Table 4-3. Thus, the worst-case housing influence, denoted as Δ_{min} (= minimum of (sim.PD – meas.PD) for the same antenna type of each module), is determined as:

Band	Antenna	$\Delta_{min}(\text{dB})$
n261	0	2.97
	1	1.98
	2	1.85
n260	0	2.52
	1	1.45
	2	0.43

Δ_{min} represents the worst case where RF exposure is underestimated the most by simulation upon using the estimated material property for glass/plastics of the housing. For conservative assessment, the Δ_{min} is used as the worst case correction and applied to each corresponding beam group to determine power limits in PD char for compliance. To ensure that condition described in Step (2.b.iii) is met, apply the correct input.power.limit to derive the PD simulated results for all beams, and select the worst beams (yellow highlighted in the PD table) for each of non-selected applicable surface(s).

The PD test results for non-selected surfaces are less than PD_design_target, and meets condition in Step (2.b.iii), thus performing Step (3) is not needed

Simulated 4cm²-averaged PD at input.power.limit

Band/ channel	Type	Beam ID	Simulated 4cm 2 SAPD (W/m 2) corresponding to PD_design_target			
			S5(Top)	S2(Back)	S3(Right)	S1(Front)
N261/ Middle channel	Patch	0	1.52	4.56	0.30	0.07
		3	1.40	4.49	1.61	0.33
		4	2.04	4.48	0.22	0.06
		5	1.81	4.36	1.25	0.15
		12	1.67	4.50	0.39	0.07
		13	2.15	4.57	0.23	0.09
		18	2.23	4.55	1.27	0.34
		19	2.07	4.52	0.31	0.12
		20	2.17	4.57	0.18	0.10
		21	2.20	4.44	0.81	0.10
		22	1.70	4.61	1.07	0.17
		33	2.39	4.57	0.50	0.23
		34	1.88	4.53	0.30	0.06
		35	2.35	4.40	0.33	0.07
		36	1.72	4.62	1.06	0.13
		128	1.72	4.26	0.71	0.20
		131	1.63	4.39	1.07	0.36
		132	1.98	4.41	0.35	0.08
		133	1.93	4.58	0.65	0.18
		140	2.20	4.59	0.17	0.08
		141	2.42	4.62	0.65	0.19
		146	2.08	4.21	0.40	0.11
		147	2.20	4.62	0.21	0.11
		148	2.17	4.47	0.22	0.09
		149	2.59	4.62	1.44	0.14
		150	2.01	4.44	1.42	0.29
		161	2.18	4.53	0.26	0.11
		162	2.14	4.53	0.16	0.09
		163	2.58	4.49	0.73	0.15
		164	2.55	4.59	1.64	0.22

Module	Band/ channel	Type	Beam ID	Simulated 4cm 2 SAPD (W/m 2) corresponding to PD_design_target		
				S2 (Back)	S1 (Front)	S4 (Left)
1	N261/ Middle channel	Patch	1	3.97	1.41	4.60
			6	4.20	0.90	4.36
			7	3.65	1.58	4.28
			8	3.92	0.99	4.53
			14	4.21	0.92	4.29
			15	3.50	1.76	4.44
			23	4.36	0.95	4.55
			24	4.50	1.06	4.62
			25	4.44	1.33	4.59
			26	3.57	1.40	4.46
			27	3.66	1.23	4.62
			37	4.31	0.96	4.41
			38	4.26	1.29	4.58
			39	3.79	1.24	4.33
			40	3.47	1.43	4.62
			129	3.45	1.52	4.52
			134	4.34	0.97	4.46
			135	4.27	0.62	3.88
			136	3.57	1.40	4.41
			142	4.42	0.86	4.32
			143	4.41	0.60	4.04
			151	3.63	2.01	4.62
			152	4.28	1.55	4.48
			153	4.19	1.44	4.43
			154	3.85	1.28	4.30
			155	4.11	0.97	4.39
			165	3.92	1.66	4.58
			166	4.11	1.53	4.24
			167	3.83	1.35	4.19
			168	3.77	1.02	4.17

Module	Band/ channel	Type	Beam ID	Simulated 4cm 2 SAPD (W/m 2) corresponding to PD_design_target		
				S2 (Back)	S1 (Front)	S3(Right)
2	N261/ Middle channel	Patch	2	3.59	1.32	4.48
			9	2.31	1.67	4.46
			10	3.13	2.13	4.60
			11	3.11	1.27	4.35
			16	2.51	1.84	4.51
			17	3.25	1.95	4.61
			28	3.95	1.38	4.53
			29	3.38	2.00	4.62
			30	3.23	2.11	4.60
			31	3.38	1.95	4.59
			32	3.01	1.78	4.37
			41	3.78	1.66	4.59
			42	3.29	2.13	4.61
			43	3.36	2.09	4.62
			44	3.23	1.69	4.45
			130	2.89	1.56	4.46
			137	3.10	1.57	4.59
			138	3.88	1.52	4.62
			139	3.17	1.21	4.44
			144	3.65	1.56	4.59
			145	3.11	1.78	4.20
			156	3.28	1.78	4.58
			157	3.41	1.84	4.61
			158	3.39	1.79	4.48
			159	3.69	1.46	4.51
			160	3.86	1.64	4.42
			169	3.51	1.84	4.62
			170	3.30	1.92	4.62
			171	3.61	1.55	4.39
			172	3.74	1.49	4.46

Module	Band/ channel	Type	Beam ID	Simulated 4cm 2 SAPD (W/m 2) corresponding to PD_design_target			
				S5(Top)	S2(Back)	S3(Right)	S1(Front)
0	N260/ Middle channel	Patch	0	1.42	4.09	0.42	0.13
			3	1.63	4.18	0.48	0.15
			4	1.36	4.15	0.41	0.14
			5	1.19	4.18	0.50	0.08
			12	1.48	4.10	0.36	0.15
			13	1.54	4.17	0.38	0.12
			18	1.91	4.52	0.83	0.17
			19	1.40	3.39	0.57	0.36
			20	1.44	4.44	0.52	0.21
			21	1.31	3.89	0.58	0.08
			22	1.25	4.29	0.54	0.08
			33	1.81	4.34	0.65	0.15
			34	1.26	3.25	0.58	0.37
			35	1.51	4.30	0.48	0.12
			36	1.19	3.74	0.55	0.11
			128	1.49	4.30	0.30	0.07
			131	1.20	3.94	0.22	0.09
			132	1.50	4.58	0.36	0.12
			133	1.29	3.97	0.25	0.08
			140	1.18	4.16	0.22	0.08
			141	1.52	4.54	0.35	0.11
			146	1.31	4.11	0.62	0.10
			147	1.43	4.22	0.55	0.32
			148	1.43	4.29	0.72	0.37
			149	1.75	4.29	0.45	0.15
			150	1.64	4.19	0.54	0.14
			161	1.50	4.16	0.42	0.09
			162	1.43	4.25	0.85	0.42
			163	1.52	4.26	0.48	0.26
			164	1.69	4.06	0.57	0.12

Module	Band/ channel	Type	Beam ID	Simulated 4cm 2 SAPD (W/m 2) corresponding to PD design target		
				S2 (Back)	S1 (Front)	S4 (Left)
1	N260/ Middle channel	Patch	1	2.95	1.46	4.52
			6	2.81	1.36	4.59
			7	3.08	1.59	4.54
			8	2.94	1.05	3.99
			14	3.02	1.53	4.52
			15	3.37	1.41	4.58
			23	3.13	1.40	4.55
			24	2.95	1.52	4.55
			25	3.34	1.73	4.55
			26	3.28	1.30	4.55
			27	3.31	1.30	4.56
			37	3.15	1.38	4.59
			38	3.15	1.77	4.56
			39	3.21	1.49	4.53
			40	3.29	1.19	4.56
			129	3.01	1.39	4.57
			134	2.81	1.18	4.46
			135	2.79	2.04	4.52
			136	2.88	1.31	4.53
			142	2.53	1.88	4.43
			143	3.03	1.46	4.59
			151	3.06	1.62	4.61
			152	2.78	1.82	4.52
			153	3.44	1.45	4.61
			154	3.34	1.41	4.61
			155	2.97	1.35	4.59
			165	3.16	1.59	4.53
			166	2.86	1.99	4.59
			167	3.35	1.44	4.54
			168	3.18	1.22	4.54



Module	Band/ channel	Type	Beam ID	Simulated 4cm 2 SAPD (W/m 2) corresponding to PD_design_target		
				S2 (Back)	S1 (Front)	S3(Right)
2	N260/ Middle channel	Patch	2	2.80	1.83	5.09
			9	2.55	1.62	5.11
			10	3.17	1.97	5.17
			11	2.61	1.78	5.18
			16	3.38	2.31	5.10
			17	2.58	1.90	5.16
			28	2.81	1.74	5.11
			29	3.27	2.36	5.14
			30	3.18	2.21	5.10
			31	2.73	1.60	5.13
			32	2.79	1.69	5.19
			41	3.31	2.25	5.11
			42	3.34	2.30	5.12
			43	2.86	1.51	5.18
			44	2.76	1.69	5.17
			130	2.71	2.06	5.12
			137	2.40	1.79	4.79
			138	3.17	2.16	4.84
			139	2.46	2.01	5.19
			144	2.68	2.24	4.91
			145	2.74	1.98	5.18
			156	2.69	2.08	4.69
			157	3.18	2.51	4.87
			158	3.52	2.25	5.08
			159	2.31	1.67	5.14
			160	2.47	1.86	4.71
			169	3.03	2.36	4.95
			170	3.46	2.58	5.19
			171	3.41	2.08	5.19
			172	2.32	1.73	4.83

4cm²-averaged PD for the selected beams on non-selected surfaces for Δ_{min} determination

Band	antenna module	Beam ID 1	Frequency (GHz)	Exposure Surface	Input limit(dB)	Sporton Measured results Savg tot 4cm ² (W/m2)
N261	0	18	27.925	Front	5.2	0.235
	0	131	27.925	Front	6.5	0.271
	0	3	27.925	Right Side	7.3	0.994
	0	164	27.925	Right Side	4.7	1.32
	0	33	27.925	Top Side	4.4	3.51
	0	149	27.925	Top Side	5	4.11
	1	15	27.925	Front	6.4	1.16
	1	151	27.925	Front	5.7	0.943
	2	10	27.925	Front	10	0.891
	2	170	27.925	Front	3.5	2.54
N260	0	34	38.5	Front	5.5	0.178
	0	162	38.5	Front	6.2	0.122
	0	18	38.5	Right Side	4.6	1.18
	0	162	38.5	Right Side	3.8	0.746
	0	18	38.5	Top Side	4.6	2.71
	0	149	38.5	Top Side	5.0	2.3
	1	38	38.5	Front	3.8	1.32
	1	135	38.5	Front	7.6	1.38
	2	29	38.5	Front	3	1.3
	2	170	38.5	Front	3.5	1.67

4.6 PD Char

This section describes the PD char generation that complies with the *PD_design_target* and is in compliance with the regulatory power density limit.

4.6.1 PD char generation

Ideally, if there is no uncertainty associated with hardware as described in Section 4.4, after accounting for the housing influence (Δ_{min}), *input.power.limit(i)*, for beam *i* can be obtained:

$$input.power.limit(i) = 6 \text{ dBm} + 10 * \log(s(i)) + \Delta_{min}, i \in \text{all beams} \quad (11)$$

If simulation overestimates the housing influence, then Δ_{min} (= minimum {simulated PD – measured PD}) is negative, which means that the measured PD would be higher than the simulated PD. The input power to antenna elements determined via simulation must be decreased for compliance.

Similarly, if simulation underestimates loss, then Δ_{min} is positive (measured PD would be lower than the simulated value). Input power to antenna elements determined via simulation can be increased and still be PD compliant.

In reality, the hardware design has uncertainty which must be properly considered in equation (11). In Section 4.7, the TxAGC uncertainty at reference power level (6dBm in report) is embedded in the process of Δ_{min} determination and should be removed to avoid double counting this uncertainty.

If -TxAGC uncertainty at reference power level < Δ_{min} < TxAGC uncertainty at reference power level,

$$Input.power.limit(i) = sim.power_{limit}(i), i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (12)$$

else if Δ_{min} < -TxAGC uncertainty at reference power level,

$$Input.power.limit(i) = sim.power_{limit}(i) + (\Delta_{min} + TxAGC \text{ uncertainty}), i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (13)$$

else if Δ_{min} > TxAGC uncertainty at reference power level,

$$Input.power.limit(i) = sim.power_{limit}(i) + (\Delta_{min} - TxAGC \text{ uncertainty}), i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (14)$$

The input power limit is derived and listed in the table below

Band	Antenna Module	Δ_{min} (dB)	TxAGC uncertainty (dB)	Input.power.limit (dBm)
n261	0	2.97	0.5	$6 + 10 * \log(s(i)) + 2.47$
	1	1.98	0.5	$6 + 10 * \log(s(i)) + 1.48$
	2	1.85	0.5	$6 + 10 * \log(s(i)) + 1.35$
n260	0	2.52	0.5	$6 + 10 * \log(s(i)) + 2.02$
	1	1.45	0.5	$6 + 10 * \log(s(i)) + 0.95$
	2	0.43	0.5	$6 + 10 * \log(s(i))$

4.6.2 PD char Table

Combining the information in previous sections, PD char is derived and listed below

N260	Beam_ID 1	Beam_ID 2	Input power limit (dBm)
Antenna Module			
0	0		9.5
0	3		7.3
0	4		8.7
0	5		6.6
0	12		8.4
0	13		7
0	18		4.6
0	19		5.4
0	20		5.8
0	21		4.3
0	22		4.5
0	33		4.8
0	34		5.5
0	35		5.1
0	36		4
0		128	10.1
0		131	6.5
0		132	8.3
0		133	6.5
0		140	7.7
0		141	8.1
0		146	4.5
0		147	6.1
0		148	6.1
0		149	5.1
0		150	5
0		161	5
0		162	6.2
0		163	5.7
0		164	4.7
0	0	128	6.6
0	3	131	3.7
0	4	132	5.3
0	5	133	3.5
0	12	140	4.8
0	13	141	4.4
0	18	146	1.2
0	19	147	2.4
0	20	148	2.6
0	21	149	1.3
0	22	150	1.3
0	33	161	1.3
0	34	162	2.7
0	35	163	2
0	36	164	1.1

N260	Beam_ID 1	Beam_ID 2	Input power limit (dBm)
Antenna Module			
1	1		8.6
1	6		5
1	7		6.4
1	8		5.8
1	14		6.4
1	15		6.4
1	23		3.2
1	24		3.6
1	25		3.8
1	26		3
1	27		3.5
1	37		3.1
1	38		3.8
1	39		3.4
1	40		3.2
1		129	9.3
1		134	6.8
1		135	5.9
1		136	5.6
1		142	5.8
1		143	5.5
1		151	3.7
1		152	4.1
1		153	4
1		154	3.5
1		155	3.8
1		165	3.7
1		166	4
1		167	3.5
1		168	3.9
1	1	129	5.7
1	6	136	1.5
1	7	135	2.5
1	8	134	3.8
1	14	143	2.4
1	15	142	2.2
1	23	154	-0.3
1	24	153	0.4
1	25	152	0.3
1	26	151	-0.3
1	27	155	0.3
1	37	167	-0.1
1	38	166	0.1
1	39	165	-0.1
1	40	168	-0.1

N260	Beam_ID 1	Beam_ID 2	Input power limit (dBm)
Antenna Module			
2	2		7.7
2	9		4.2
2	10		5
2	11		4.3
2	16		5.9
2	17		5.2
2	28		2.3
2	29		3
2	30		3.1
2	31		2.1
2	32		2.3
2	41		2.8
2	42		3.2
2	43		2.3
2	44		2.2
2		130	8.5
2		137	5.8
2		138	5.3
2		139	4.3
2		144	4.9
2		145	6.2
2		156	2.8
2		157	3.4
2		158	3.4
2		159	2.2
2		160	2.5
2		169	3.2
2		170	3.5
2		171	3.5
2		172	2.2
2	2	130	5.3
2	9	137	1.5
2	10	138	2.2
2	11	139	2
2	16	144	2.3
2	17	145	3.4
2	28	160	-0.6
2	29	158	-0.1
2	30	157	0
2	31	159	-0.9
2	32	156	-0.5
2	41	171	-0.4
2	42	170	0.2
2	43	172	-0.6
2	44	169	-0.5

N261	Beam_ID 1	Beam_ID 2	Input power
Antenna Module			limit (dBm)
0	0		9.3
0	3		7
0	4		6
0	5		6.7
0	12		6.7
0	13		6.7
0	18		5.2
0	19		3.7
0	20		3.3
0	21		4.4
0	22		4.3
0	33		4.4
0	34		3.4
0	35		3.9
0	36		4.4
0		128	10.1
0		131	8.3
0		132	7.7
0		133	6.7
0		140	6.6
0		141	6.6
0		146	4.4
0		147	4
0		148	3.9
0		149	5
0		150	6.1
0		161	4.1
0		162	3.8
0		163	4.2
0		164	5.7
0	0	128	6.6
0	3	133	4.9
0	4	132	3.7
0	5	131	3.7
0	12	141	3.1
0	13	140	3
0	18	148	1.4
0	19	146	0.9
0	20	147	0.4
0	21	149	1.3
0	22	150	2
0	33	164	1.7
0	34	161	0.5
0	35	162	0.5
0	36	163	0.8

N261	Beam_ID 1	Beam_ID 2	Input power
Antenna Module			limit (dBm)
1	1		10.3
1	6		8.1
1	7		7.5
1	8		7.2
1	14		7.4
1	15		8.4
1	23		4.7
1	24		4.2
1	25		4.8
1	26		4.8
1	27		6.1
1	37		4.9
1	38		3.9
1	39		4.5
1	40		5.5
1		129	10.6
1		134	7.2
1		135	7.6
1		136	8.9
1		142	7.5
1		143	7.8
1		151	5.7
1		152	5.3
1		153	5.5
1		154	5.1
1		155	5
1		165	5.3
1		166	5.5
1		167	5.1
1		168	5.3
1	1	129	7.2
1	6	134	3.5
1	7	135	3.6
1	8	136	4.8
1	14	142	3.1
1	15	143	4.2
1	23	151	1.3
1	24	152	1
1	25	154	1.1
1	26	153	1.7
1	27	155	1.7
1	37	165	1.4
1	38	166	0.9
1	39	168	0.9
1	40	167	2.1

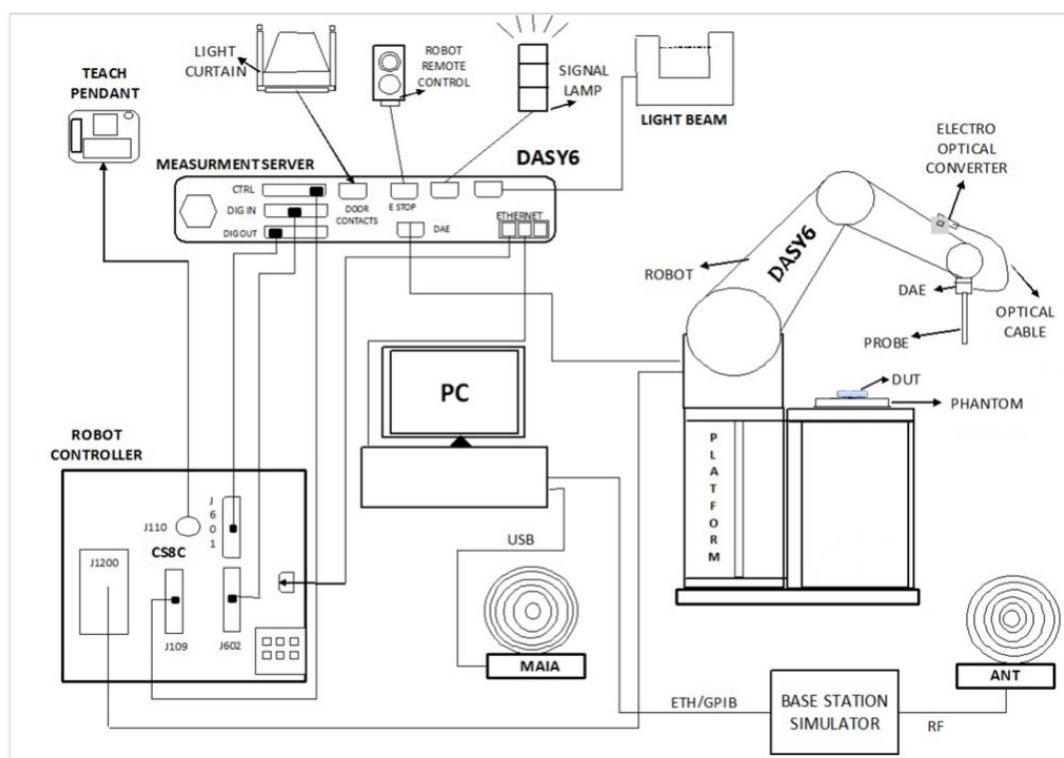
N261	Beam_ID 1	Beam_ID 2	Input power limit (dBm)
Antenna Module			
2	2		10.9
2	9		7.3
2	10		6.9
2	11		7.7
2	16		7.2
2	17		7
2	28		4.9
2	29		4.7
2	30		3.6
2	31		5
2	32		5.4
2	41		4.8
2	42		4
2	43		4
2	44		5.6
2		130	10
2		137	7.4
2		138	6.8
2		139	7.6
2		144	6.5
2		145	7.9
2		156	4.9
2		157	3.9
2		158	4.8
2		159	5.1
2		160	6
2		169	4.4
2		170	4.2
2		171	5.2
2		172	5.5
2	2	130	7.2
2	9	137	4.3
2	10	138	3.5
2	11	139	4.6
2	16	144	3.5
2	17	145	4.3
2	28	156	1
2	29	157	0.7
2	30	158	0.6
2	31	159	1.8
2	32	160	1.8
2	41	169	1.3
2	42	170	0.4
2	43	171	1.2
2	44	172	1.9

5. PD Test Setup

5.1 PD Test – System Setup

The system to be used for the near field power density measurement

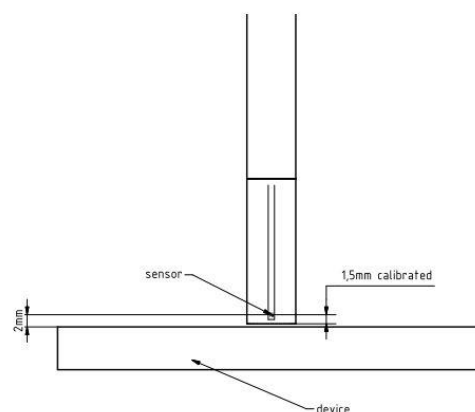
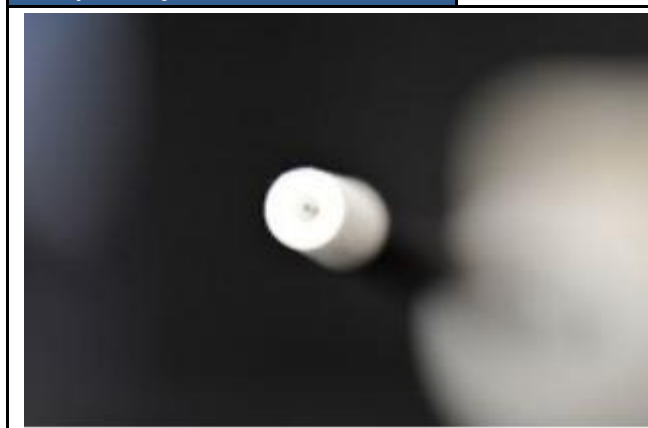
- SPEAG DASY6 system
 - SPEAG cDASY6 5G module software
 - EUmmWVx probe
- 5G Phantom cover



5.2 EUmmWave Probe / E-Field 5G Probe

The probe design allows measurements at distances as small as 2 mm from the sensors to the surface of the device under test (DUT). The typical sensor to probe tip distance is 1.5 mm.

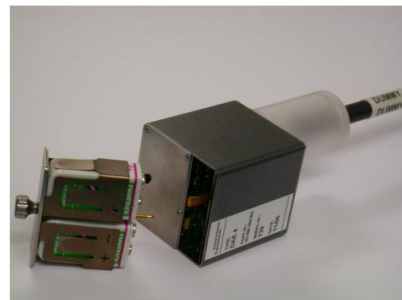
Frequency	750 MHz – 110 GHz
Probe Overall Length	320 mm
Probe Body Diameter	8.0 mm
Tip Length	23.0 mm
Tip Diameter	8.0 mm
Probe's two dipoles length	0.9 mm – Diode loaded
Dynamic Range	< 20 V/m - 10000 V/m with PRE-10 (min < 50 V/m - 3000 V/m)
Position Precision	< 0.2 mm
Distance between diode sensors and probe's tip	1.5 mm
Minimum Mechanical separation between probe tip and a Surface	0.5 mm
Applications	E-field measurements of 5G devices and other mm-wave transmitters operating above 10GHz in < 2 mm distance from device (free-space) Power density, H-field and far-field analysis using total field reconstruction.
Compatibility	cDASY6 + 5G-Module SW1.0 and higher



5.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



5.4 Scan configuration

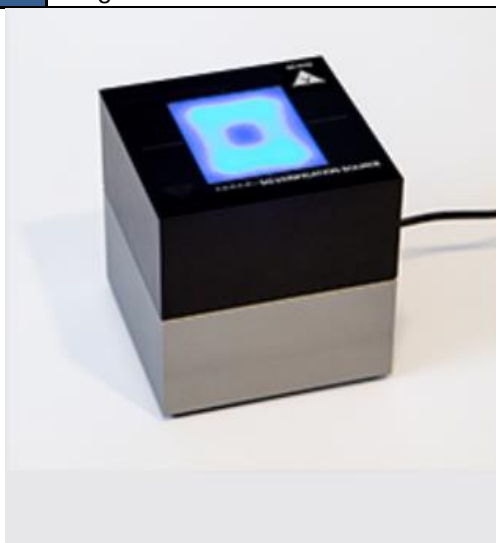
Fine-resolution scans on 2 different planes are performed to reconstruct the E- and H-fields as well as the power density; the z-distance between the 2 planes is set to $\lambda/4$.

The (x, y) grid step is also set $\lambda/4$, the grid extent is set to sufficiently large to identify the field pattern and the peak.

5.5 System Verification Source

The System Verification sources at 30 GHz and above comprise horn-antennas and very stable signal generators.

Model	Ka-band horn antenna
Calibrated frequency:	30 GHz at 10mm from the case surface
Frequency accuracy	± 100 MHz
E-field polarization	linear
Harmonics	-20 dBc
Total radiated power	14 dBm
Power stability	0.05 dB
Power consumption	5 W
Size	00 x 100 x 100 mm
Weight	1 kg



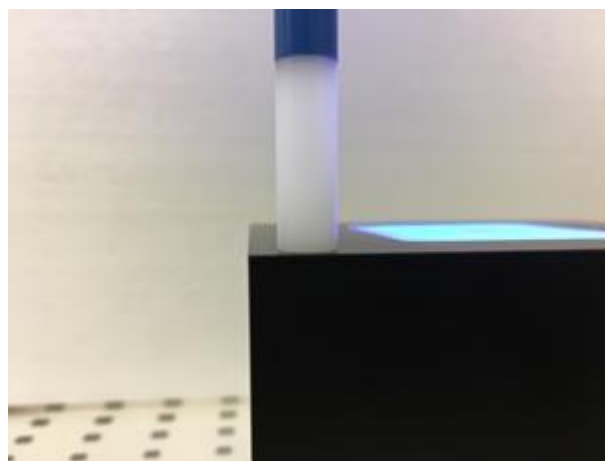
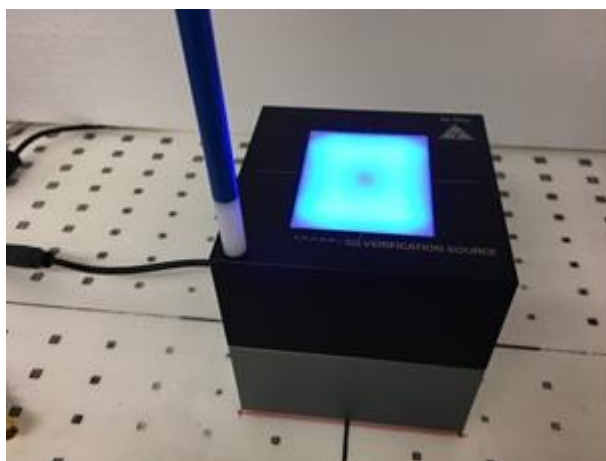
5.6 Power Density System Verification

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications.

The EUT is replaced by a calibrated source, the same spatial resolution, measurement region and the test separation used in the calibration was applied to system check. Through visual inspection into the measured power density distribution, both spatially (shape) and numerically (level) have no noticeable difference. The measured results should be within 0.66B of the calibrated targets.

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

Settings for measurement of verification sources



Verification Setup photo

5.7 System Verification Results

Date	Frequency (GHz)	5G Verification Source	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Distance (mm)	Measured 4 cm ² (W/m ²)	Targeted 4 cm ² (W/m ²)	Deviation (dB)
2020/1/10	30	30GHz_1007	9461	376	10	30.7	34.1	-0.413
2020/1/17	30	30GHz_1007	9461	376	10	30.7	34.1	-0.413
2020/1/24	30	30GHz_1007	9461	376	10	30.9	34.1	-0.389
2020/2/2	30	30GHz_1007	9461	376	10	30.8	34.1	-0.401

6. Uncertainty Assessment

The budget is valid for evaluation distances $> \lambda/2\pi$. For specific tests and configurations, the Uncertainty could be considerably smaller.

Preliminary Module mmWave Uncertainty Budget Evaluation Distances to the Antennas $> \lambda / 2\pi$						
Error Description	Uncertainty Value ($\pm$ dB)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci)	Standard Uncertainty ($\pm$ dB)	(Vi) Veff
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	0.49	N	1	1	0.49	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	0.50	R	1.732	1	0.29	∞
Linearity	0.20	R	1.732	0	0.12	∞
System Detection Limits	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Modulation Response	0.40	R	1.732	1	0.23	∞
Readout Electronics	0.03	N	1	1	0.03	∞
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Integration Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
RF Ambient Noise	0.2	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	0.21	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Probe Positioner	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Probe Positioning	0.30	R	1.732	1	0.17	∞
Savg Reconstruction	0.60	R	1.732	1	0.35	∞
Test Sample Related						
Power Drift	0.2	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Input Power	0	N	1	0	0.00	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty					0.76 dB	∞
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K=2	
Expanded STD Uncertainty					1.52 dB	