FCC SAR TEST REPORT

ISSUED BY
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

FOR

G-BOX

ISSUED TO
Guangzhou EHang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.

Room 402, 4th Floor, 11 Aoti Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, China

Report No.:	BL-SZ15C0010-701
EUT Type:	G-BOX
Model Name:	GBO-200
Brand Name:	EHANG
FCC ID:	2ADPF-GBO-200
Test Standard:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093
	ANSI C95.1: 1999
	IEEE 1528: 2013
Maximum SAR:	Body (1 g): 1.084 W/kg
Test Conclusion:	Pass
Test Date:	Dec. 14, 2015
Date of Issue:	Dec. 31, 2015

Tested by: Tu Lang
Tu Lang
(Engineer)
Date Dec. 31, 2015

Approved by: Wei Yanquan
Wei Yanquan
(Chief Engineer)
Date Dec. 31, 2015

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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions
Rev. 01	Dec. 22, 2015	Initial Issue
Rev. 02	Dec. 28, 2015	Second Issue Modified the conclusion at the section 9.2.
Rev. 03	Dec. 31, 2015	Third Issue Revised Section 6 test position; Revised Section 9.1, 9.2 for test exclusion and extremity conclusion; Describe repeated SAR in Section 10; Added EUT description in Section 2.4;

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100
Fax Number	+86 755 6182 4271

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Test Location	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 11524A-1. The laboratory has been listed by US Federal Communications Commission to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 832625. The laboratory has met the requirements of the IAS Accreditation Criteria for Testing Laboratories (AC89), has demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2005. The accreditation certificate number is TL-588. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L6791.
Description	All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	21 to 23℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	40 to 50%
Ambient Pressure	100 to 102KPa

1.4 Announce

(1) The test report reference to the report template version v2.2.

(2) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.

(3) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.

(4) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.

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2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	Guangzhou EHang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Room 402, 4th Floor, 11 Aoti Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, China

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Guangzhou EHang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Room 402, 4th Floor, 11 Aoti Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, China

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	Guangzhou EHang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Buliding #3, No.72, 2nd Nanxiang Road, Science City, Huangpu Development Zone, Guangzhou, China

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Type	G-BOX
Model Name Under Test	GBO-200
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model Name Differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	V1.0
Software Version	V1.0
Dimensions (Approx.)	74 × 74 × 22 mm
Weight (Approx.)	85.91 g
Network and Wireless connectivity	WLAN, Bluetooth, 2.4GHz FHSS
EUT Description	GHOSTDRONE is an unmanned aerial vehicle using 2.4GHz for wireless controlling of the drone; G-box is a wireless interface unit desighed specifically for controlling and interfacing with the GHOSTDRONE. It supports Wi-Fi, bluetooth and 2.4GHz FHSS wireless connectivity. For specific information, please refer to user manual for G-BOX.

2.5 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment 1	Battery	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No.	454261
	Serial No.	N/A
	Capacitance	1450 mAh
	Rated Voltage	3.7 V
	Limit Charge Voltage	4.2 V

2.6 Technical Information

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	2.4GHz FHSS; WLAN; Bluetooth	
Frequency Range	2.4GHz FHSS	2405 MHz~2475MHz
	802.11b	2400 MHz~2483.5 MHz
	Bluetooth	2400 MHz~2483.5 MHz
Antenna Type	2.4G FHSS Antenna A: PIFA Antenna 2.4G FHSS Antenna B: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PCB Antenna Bluetooth: PCB Antenna	
DTM	Not Support	
Hotspot Function	Not Support	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
EUT Stage	Portable Device	

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1999	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01	SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities
6	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
7	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
8	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

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. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ Controlled Exposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. General population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Occupational/Controlled: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR (1 g Value)

Band	Antenna A Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Antenna B Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
	Body	Body	
2.4GHz FHSS	1.084	0.541	1.6
Verdict	Pass		

3.3.2 Highest Simultaneous SAR

Simultaneous Mode	Simultaneous Configuration	Simultaneous SAR (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Verdict
Antenna A	2.4GHz FHSS+2.4G WLAN	1.359	1.6	Pass
Antenna B	2.4GHz FHSS+2.4G WLAN	0.816	1.6	Pass

3.4 Test Uncertainty

3.4.1 Measurement uncertainly evaluation for SAR test

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528 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	5.8	N		1	1	5.80	5.80	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.41	1.41	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	2.38	2.38	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N		1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test sample positioning	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.60	2.60	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	N-1
Output power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	2.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target values)	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	0.92	0.62	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.64	0.43	3.20	2.15	M
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target values)	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	0.87	0.71	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.60	0.49	3.00	2.45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.14	9.67	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		k				20.29	19.35	

3.4.2 Measurement uncertainly evaluation for system check

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE 1528. The break down of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.8	N		1	1	5.80	5.80	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.41	1.41	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	2.38	2.38	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N		1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Reponse Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Dipole								
Deviation of experimental dipole	5.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.20	3.20	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance	2.0	R		1	1	1.20	1.20	∞
Power drift	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70	2.70	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target values)	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	0.92	0.62	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.64	0.43	3.20	2.15	M
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target values)	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	0.87	0.71	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.60	0.49	3.00	2.45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.22	9.75	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		k				20.44	19.50	

4 SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 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

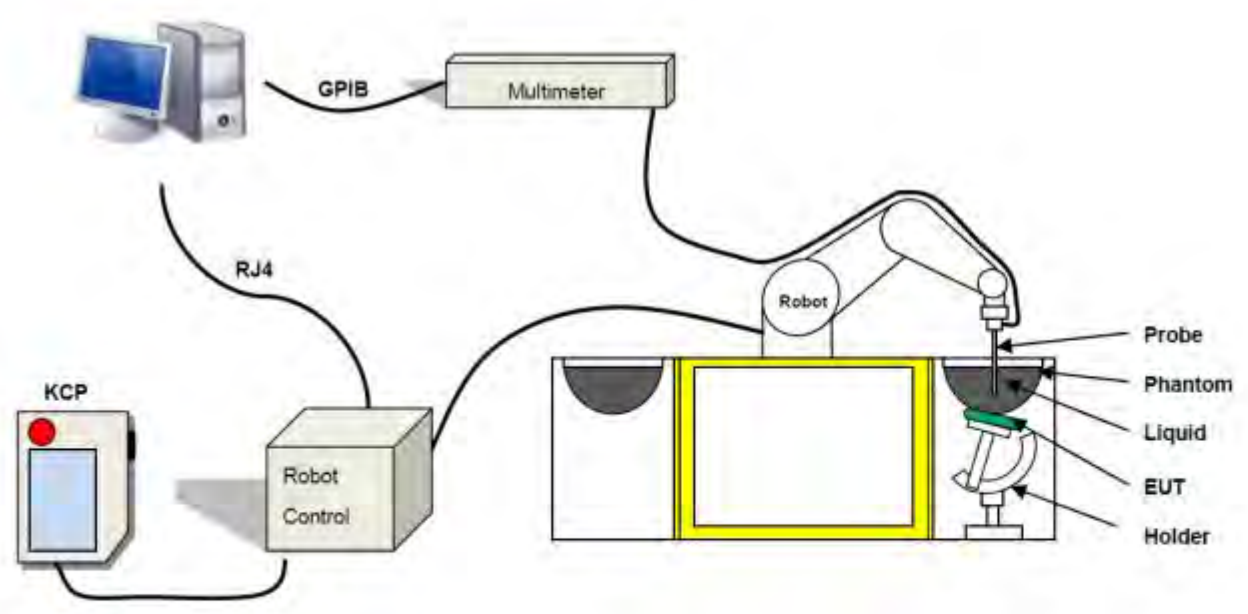
$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 SATIMO SAR System

4.2.1 SATIMO SAR System Diagram



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 850 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR standard and found to be better than ±0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE P1528.

4.2.2 Robot

The SATIMO SAR system uses the high precision robots from KUKA. For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (KUKA) from KUKA is used. The KUKA robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

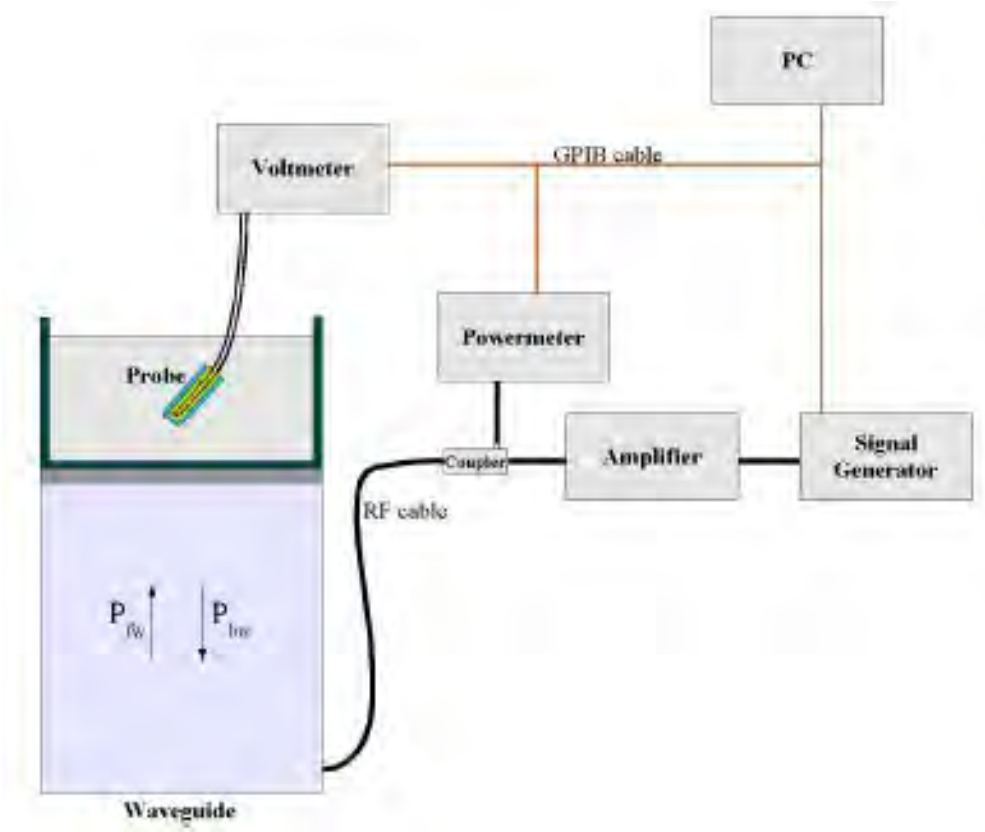
For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 34/15 EPGO 265 with following specifications is used
-- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
- Lower detection limit : 7 mW/kg
(repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: +/- 0.07 dB

- Calibration range: 450 MHz to 5800 MHz for head & body simulating liquid.

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

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the IEC62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.



$$SAR = \frac{4(P_{fw} - P_{bw})}{ab\sigma}\cos^2\left(\pi\frac{y}{a}\right)c^{(2\pi/\sigma)}$$

Where :

Pfw	=	Forward Power
Pbw	=	Backward Power
a and b	=	Waveguide Dimensions
ı	=	Skin Depth

Keithley configuration

Rate = Medium; Filter =ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

The calibration factors, CF(N), for the 3 sensors corresponding to dipole 1, dipole 2 and dipole 3 are:

$$CF(N)=SAR(N)/Vlin(N) \qquad (N=1,2,3)$$

The linearised output voltage Vlin(N) is obtained from the displayed output voltage V(N) using

$$Vlin(N)=V(N)*(1+V(N)/DCP(N)) \qquad (N=1,2,3)$$

Where the DCP is the diode compression point in mV.

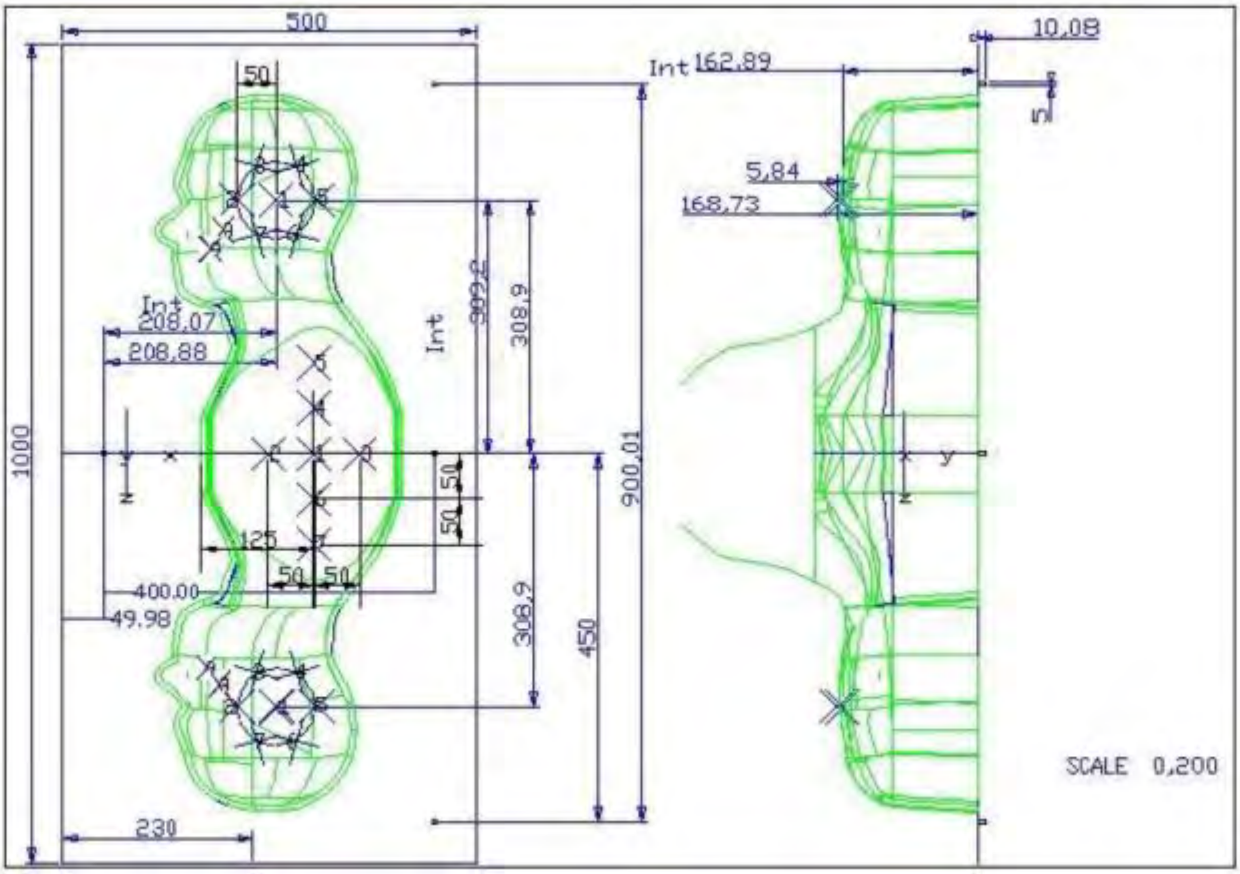
4.2.4 Phantoms

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.

Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM103

Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM104

Serial Number	Positionner Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 30/13 SAM103	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02
SN 30/13 SAM104	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02



Serial Number	Left Head		Right Head		Flat Part	
SN 30/13 SAM103	2	2.00	2	2.03	1	2.09
	3	2.02	3	2.05	2	2.10
	4	2.04	4	2.04	3	2.09
	5	2.04	5	2.07	4	2.11
	6	2.02	6	2.07	5	2.11
	7	2.01	7	2.09	6	2.09
	8	2.04	8	2.10	7	2.11
	9	2.02	9	2.09	-	-
SN 30/13 SAM104	2	2.05	2	2.06	1	2.03
	3	2.08	3	2.03	2	2.03
	4	2.05	4	2.03	3	2.01
	5	2.06	5	2.02	4	2.03
	6	2.08	6	2.02	5	2.03
	7	2.06	7	2.04	6	2.00
	8	2.07	8	2.04	7	1.98
	9	2.07	9	2.05	-	-

4.2.5 Device Holder

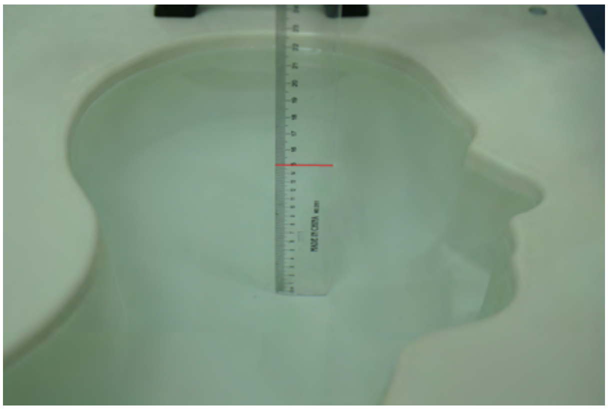
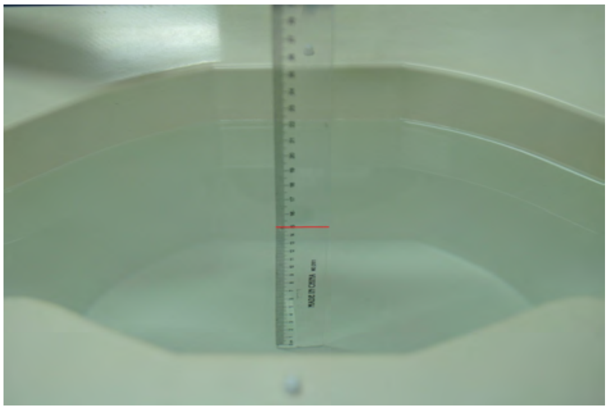
The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for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

Serial Number	Holder Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 25/13 MSH87	Deirin	3.7	0.005
SN 25/13 MSH88	Deirin	3.7	0.005

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.

4.2.6 Simulating Liquid

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.

Head Liquid Depth	Body Liquid Depth
	

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency(MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)		Triton X-100 (%)			Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
5200	62.52	17.24		17.24			4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24		17.24			5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5

Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE (%)	Salt (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ε
5200	78.60	21.40	/	5.54	47.86
5800	78.50	21.40	0.1	6.0	48.20

5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Antenna Port Test Requirement

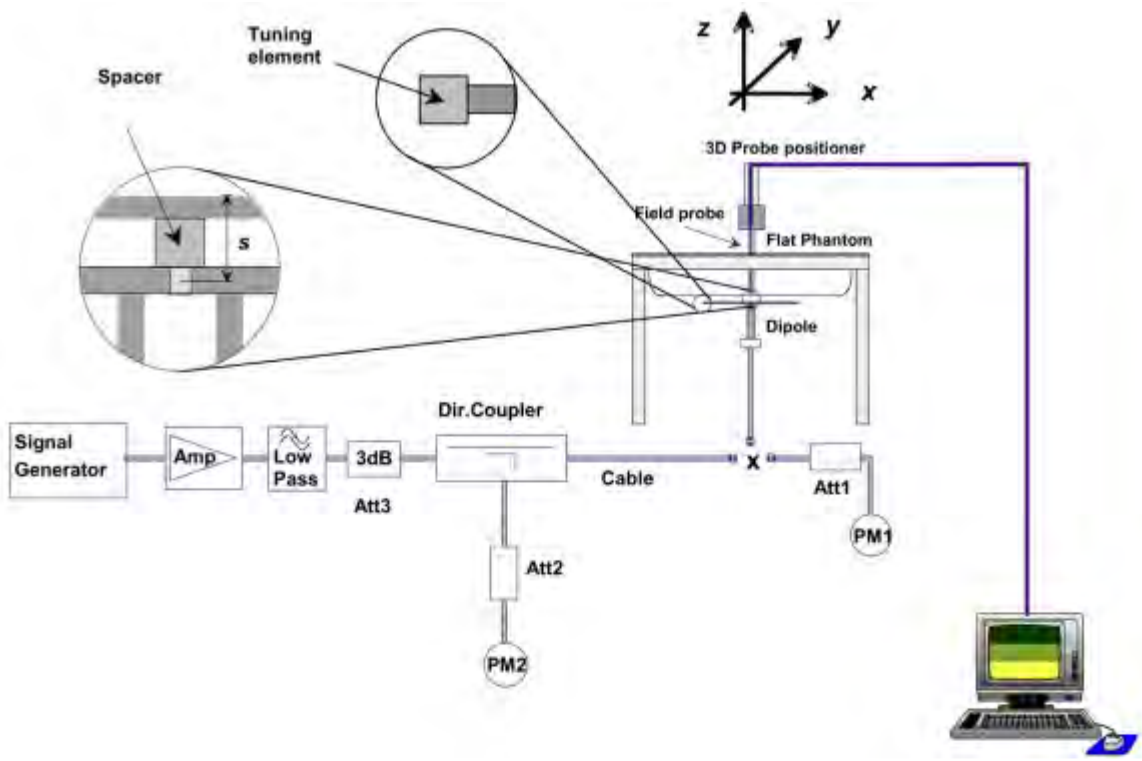
The SATIMO SAR system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

5.2 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.3 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 EUT TEST POSITION CONFIGURATUONS

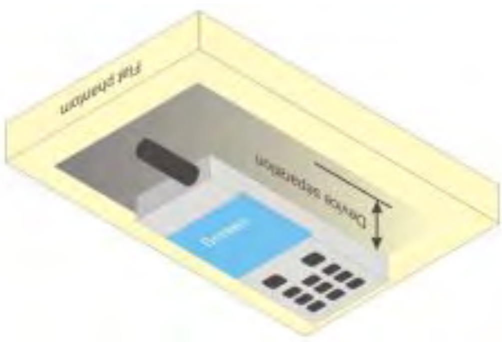
According to KDB inquiry tracking number 642191, this device is similar to UMPC minitablet. According to KDB 941225 D07, this device should be tested for 1-g SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge.
The EUT will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance with 0 mm from the flat phantom to support compliance.

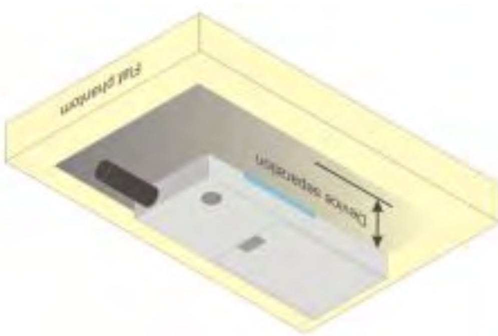
6.1 Body-worn Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

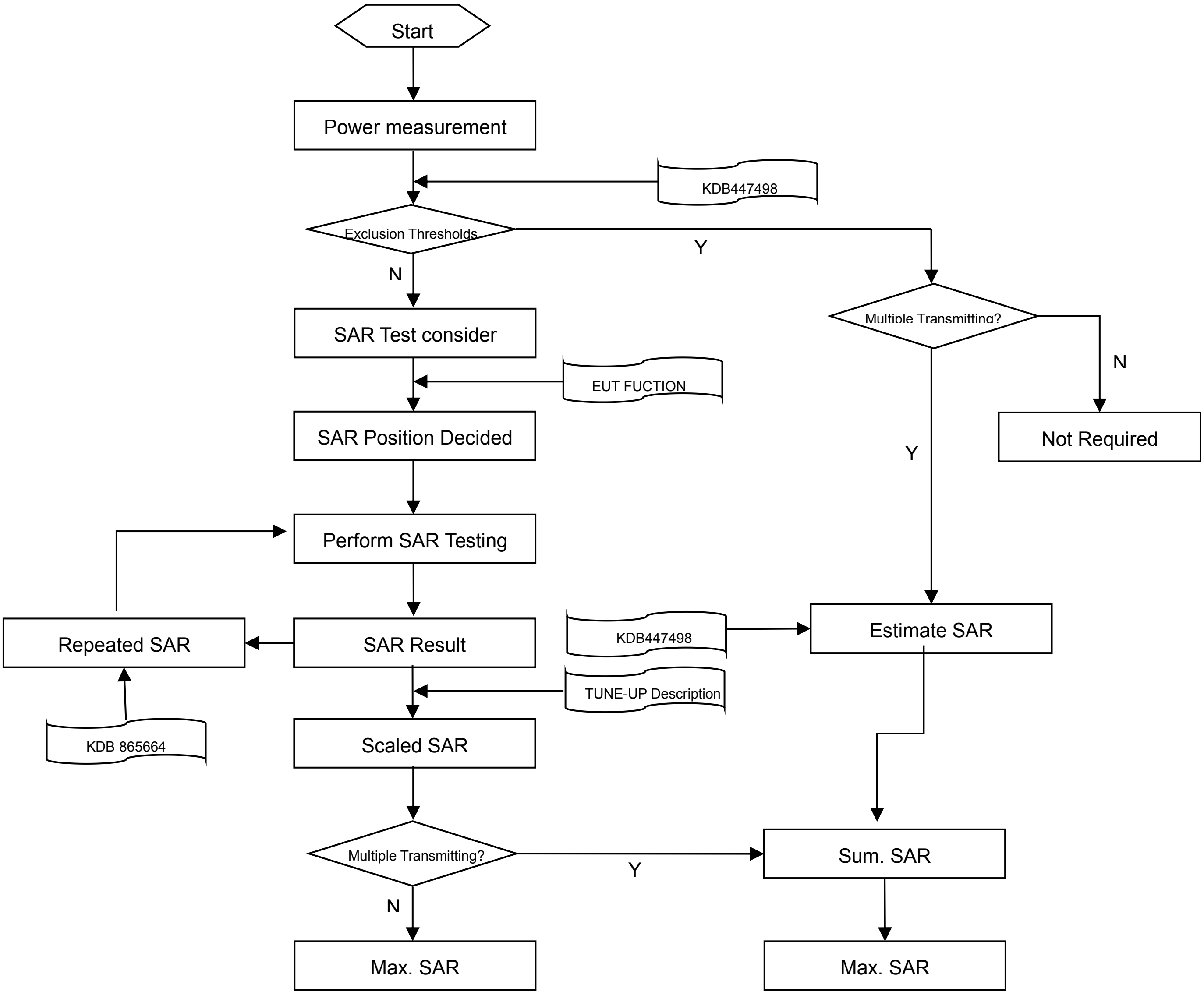
Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance <= 5 mm to support compliance.





7 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

7.1 SAR Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirements

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤3GHz</th><th>>3GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5±1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2)±0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30°±1°</td><td>20°±1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 –3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 5 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">graded grid</td><td rowspan="3">Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 4 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-1)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">x, y, z</td><td rowspan="3">≥30 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
</table>

Note:

1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

7.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- 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.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

8.1 WIFI

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Peak Power (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.4~2.4835)	802.11b	1	2412	7.95	No
		6	2437	**8.11**	No
		11	2462	7.92	No

8.2 2.4GHz FHSS

Antenna A

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Peak Power (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.405-2.475)	802.11b	Low	2405.5	14.51	No
		Middle	2440.0	**15.02**	Yes
		High	2475.0	14.38	No

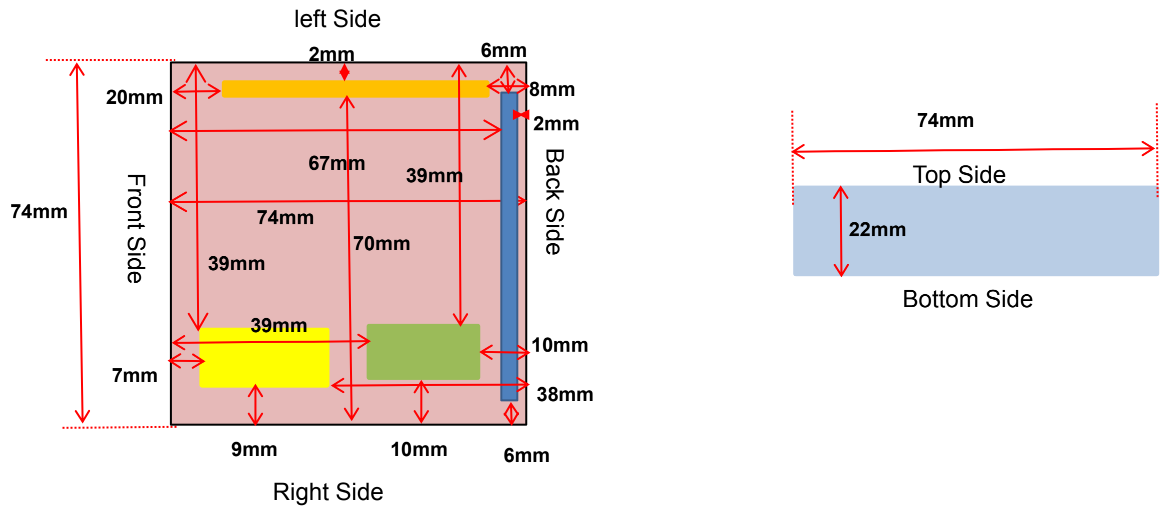
Antenna B

Band (GHz)	Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	Peak Power (dBm)	SAR Test Require.
2.4 (2.405-2.475)	802.11b	Low	2405.5	**14.73**	Yes
		Middle	2440.0	14.48	No
		High	2475.0	14.30	No

8.3 Bluetooth

Mode	GFSK			π/4-DQPSK		
Channel	0	39	78	0	39	78
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2441	2480	2402	2441	2480
Peak Power (dBm)	3.70	3.41	3.79	3.96	3.43	2.78
Mode	8-DPSK			N/A		
Channel	0	39	78	-	-	-
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2441	2480	-	-	-
Peak Power (dBm)	**4.41**	3.55	2.90	-	-	-

9 EUT ANTENNA LOCATION SKETCH



EUT Top View

Bluetooth Antenna

WLAN Antenna

2.4GHz FHSS Antenna B

2.4GHz FHSS Antenna A

9.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consider Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01, Appendix A, <SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm> Table, this Device SAR test configurations consider as following :

Band	Mode	Max. Peak Power		Test Position Configurations					
		dBm	mW	Front Side	Back Side	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
2.4G WLAN	Distance to User			39 mm	10 mm	10 mm	39 mm	11 mm	11 mm
	802.11b	8.11	6.47	No	No	No	No	No	No
2.4GHz FHSS	Distance to User			67 mm	2 mm	6 mm	6 mm	11 mm	11 mm
	Antenna A	15.02	31.77	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Distance to User			20 mm	8 mm	2 mm	70 mm	11 mm	11 mm
	Antenna B	14.73	29.72	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Bluetooth	Distance to User			7 mm	38 mm	39 mm	9 mm	11 mm	11 mm
	Bluetooth BR/EDR	4.41	2.76	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note:

1. Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
4. Per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
   [(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] ·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
   a. f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   b. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
   c. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
   d. For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.
   This formula is [3.0] / [√f(GHz)] ·[(min. test separation distance, mm)] = exclusion threshold of mW.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:
   a. [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
   b. [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm)·10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz
6. According to KDB inquiry tracking number 642191, this device is similar to UMPC minitablet, According to KDB 941225 D07 this device only should be tested for 1-g SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge.
7. According to KDB 447498 D01 standalone SAR test exclusion threshold , Bluetooth and 2.4G WLAN SAR test are not required for this device.

9.2 10g Extremity Exposure Consider

According with FCC KDB 648474 D04, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, unless it is confirmed otherwise through KDB inquiries, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modes and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance;

The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

Conclusion:

The EUT is a wireless interface unit without display, which is not applicable for 10g extremity exposure consideration.

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10 TEST RESULTS

10.1 2.4GHz FHSS

Antenna A

Mode	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (%)	1 g Meas. SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	1 g Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
Body											
DATA	Back Side	0	Low	2405.5	-2.34	0.920	14.51	15.10	1.146	1.054	1#
	Back Side	0	Mid	2440.0	-2.96	0.884	15.02	15.10	1.019	0.900	2#
	Back Side	0	High	2475.0	-3.89	**0.918**	14.38	15.10	1.180	**1.084**	3#
	Left Side	0	Mid	2440.0	-3.91	0.017	15.02	15.10	1.019	0.017	4#
	Right Side	0	Mid	2440.0	-2.19	0.018	15.02	15.10	1.019	0.018	5#
	Top Side	0	Mid	2440.0	-4.26	0.287	15.02	15.10	1.019	0.292	6#
	Bottom Side	0	Mid	2440.0	-1.30	0.324	15.02	15.10	1.019	0.330	7#

Antenna B

Mode	Position	Dist. (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (%)	1 g Meas. SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	1 g Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Meas. No.
Body											
DATA	Front Side	0	Low	2405.5	-2.46	0.014	14.73	14.80	1.016	0.014	8#
	Back Side	0	Low	2405.5	-2.61	0.018	14.73	14.80	1.016	0.018	9#
	Left Side	0	Low	2405.5	-3.24	**0.532**	14.73	14.80	1.016	**0.541**	10#
	Top Side	0	Low	2405.5	-4.24	0.238	14.73	14.80	1.016	0.242	11#
	Bottom Side	0	Low	2405.5	-3.87	0.106	14.73	14.80	1.016	0.108	12#

11 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10, the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is >= 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20, or when the original or repeated measurement is >= 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20, and the original, first or second repeated measurement is >= 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Wireless Band	RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Highest Measured SAR (W/kg)	Repeated SAR (Yes/No)	Repeated Measured SAR (W/kg)	Largest to Smallest SAR Radio
2.405-2.475	2.4GHZ FHSS	Body	Back Side	0.920	Yes	0.879	1.047

Note:

1. The ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is < 1.20, the second repeated measurement is not required.
2. According to KDB 865664 D01 Section 2.8.1, in order to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns, it is required that repeating the hightest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.

12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR 1g of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR 1g 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR 1g is greater than the SAR limit (SAR 1g 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to Peak Location Ratio (SPLSR).

12.1 Simultaneous Transmission Mode Consider

Antenna	Mode	2.4G WLAN &2.4G Bluetooth
		Body
A	2.4GHz FHSS	+ 2.4G WLAN
		+ 2.4G Bluetooth
B	2.4GHz FHSS	+ 2.4G WLAN
		+ 2.4G Bluetooth

Note:
1. The device supports only data mode transmission.
2. The Bluetooth and 2.4G WLAN can't transmitting together.
3. Antenna A and B for 2.4GHz FHSS can't transmit at the same time.

12.2 Estimated SAR Calculation

According to KDB 447498 D01 when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following formula to result in substantially conservative SAR values of <= 0.4 W/kg to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{Max.Tune\ Up\ Power(mw)}{Min\ Test\ Separation\ Dis\tan ce} * \frac{\sqrt{f_{GHz}}}{x}$$ (where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR)

If the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is > 50 mm, the 0.4 W/kg is used for SAR-1g.

Band	Mode	Position	EUT To user (mm)	SAR Testing	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Frequency (GHz)	Calculation Distance/Gap (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
Bluetooth	8-DPSK	Front Side	0	No	4.5	2.82	2.402	5	0.117
		Back Side	0	No	4.5	2.82	2.402	5	0.117
		Left Side	0	No	4.5	2.82	2.402	5	0.117
		Right Side	0	No	4.5	2.82	2.402	5	0.117
		Top Side	0	No	4.5	2.82	2.402	5	0.117
		Bottom Side	0	No	4.5	2.82	2.402	5	0.117
2.4G WLAN	802.11b	Front Side	0	No	8.2	6.61	2.437	5	0.275
		Back Side	0	No	8.2	6.61	2.437	5	0.275
		Left Side	0	No	8.2	6.61	2.437	5	0.275
		Right Side	0	No	8.2	6.61	2.437	5	0.275
		Top Side	0	No	8.2	6.61	2.437	5	0.275
		Bottom Side	0	No	8.2	6.61	2.437	5	0.275

12.3 Sum SAR of Simultaneous Transmission

12.3.1 Sum Body SAR of Simultaneous Transmission

Simultaneous Mode	Mode	Max. 1g SAR (W/kg)	1g Sum SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR (Yes/No)
Antenna A 2.4GHz FHSS	2.4G WLAN	1.359	1.359	No
	2.4G Bluetooth	1.201		
Antenna B 2.4GHz FHSS	2.4G WLAN	0.816	0.816	No
	2.4G Bluetooth	0.658		

13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2450MHz Dipole	SATIMO	SID 2450	S/N 25/13 DIP 2G450-251	2015/03/16	2016/03/15
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE2	S/N 34/15 EPGO 265	2015/10/12	2016/10/11
Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA3	SN 17/13 ZNTA45	N/A	N/A
Phantom1	SATIMO	SAM	SN 30/13 SAM103	N/A	N/A
Phantom2	SATIMO	SAM	SN 30/13 SAM104	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	SATIMO	SCLMP	SN 25/13 OCPG56	2015/08/17	2016/08/16
MultiMeter	Keithley	MultiMeter 2000	4024022	2015/07/16	2016/07/15
Signal Generator	R&S	SMF100A	1167.0000k02/104260	2015/07/16	2016/07/15
Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	GB40201833	2015/10/14	2016/10/13
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z21	103971	2015/07/16	2016/07/15
Power Amplifier	SATIMO	6552B	22374	N/A	N/A
Network Analyzer	R&S	ZVL-6	101380	2015/07/16	2016/07/15
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an SCLMP Dielectric Probe Kit.

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (℃)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ε)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ε)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2015.12.14	Body	2450	21.5	1.96	52.71	1.95	52.70	0.51	0.02
Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is± 5%.									

SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the validation data should be within its specification of 10%(for 1 g).

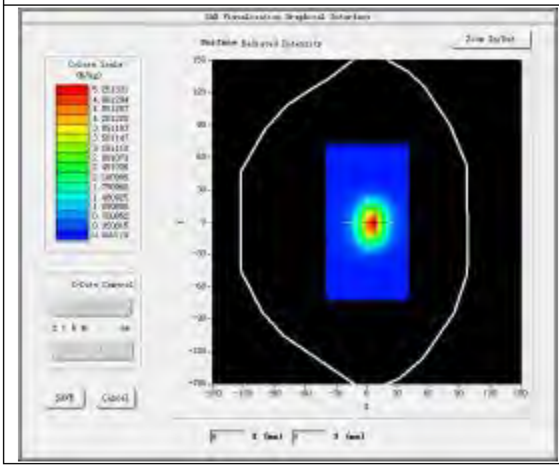
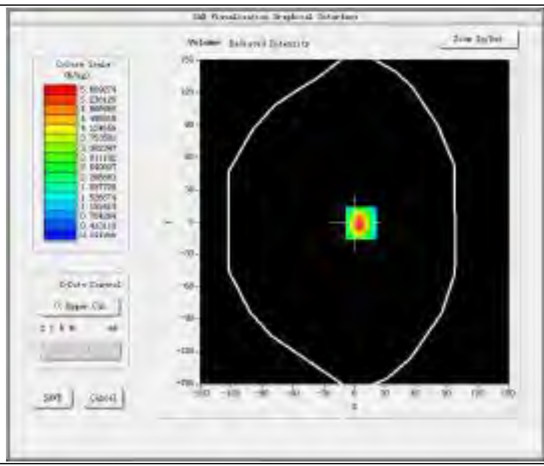
Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)	Targeted SAR(W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2015.12.14	Body	2450	100	5.124	51.24	54.70	-6.33	52.4	-2.21
Note: The tolerance limit of System validation ±10%.									

System Performance Check Data(2450 MHz)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
E-Field Probe: SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265
Area scan resolution: dx=8 mm,dy=8 mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=5 mm, dy=5 mm, dz=5 mm
Date of measurement: 2015.12.14
Measurement duration: 19 minutes 58 seconds

Experimental conditions.

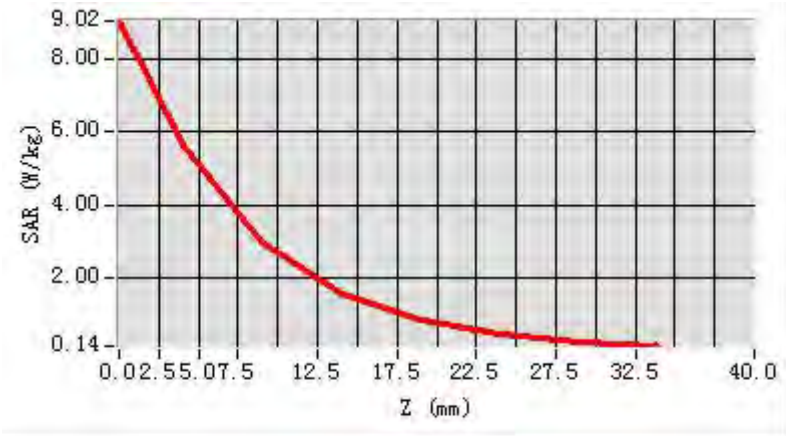
Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Band	2450 MHz
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.708524
Relative permittivity	14.310000
Conductivity (S/m)	1.956745
Power drift (%)	-0.940000
Ambient Temperature:	21.9℃
Liquid Temperature:	21.5℃
ConvF:	2.55
Crest factor:	1:1

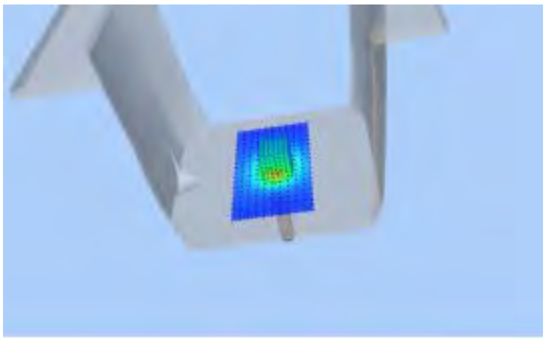
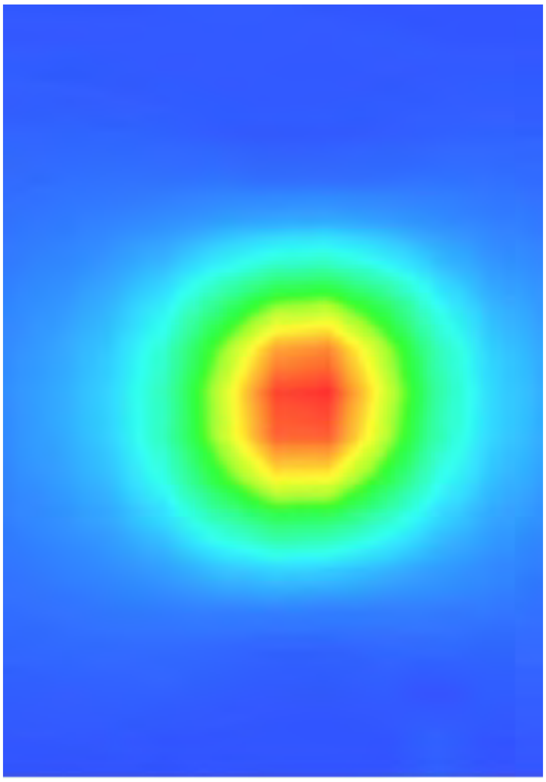
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=1.00
SAR Peak: 9.01 W/kg

SAR 10 g (W/Kg)	2.417426
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.123564

Z Axis Scan



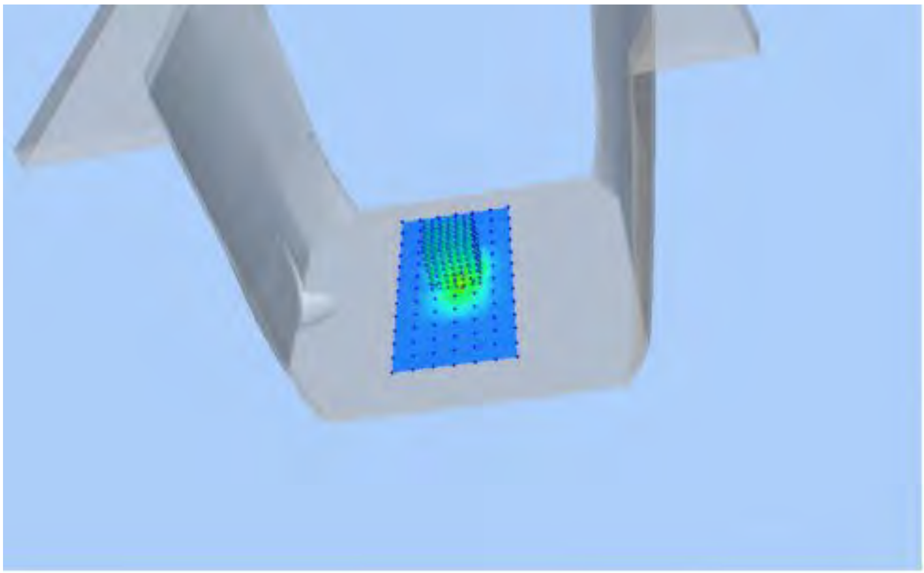
3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

ANNEX B TEST DATA

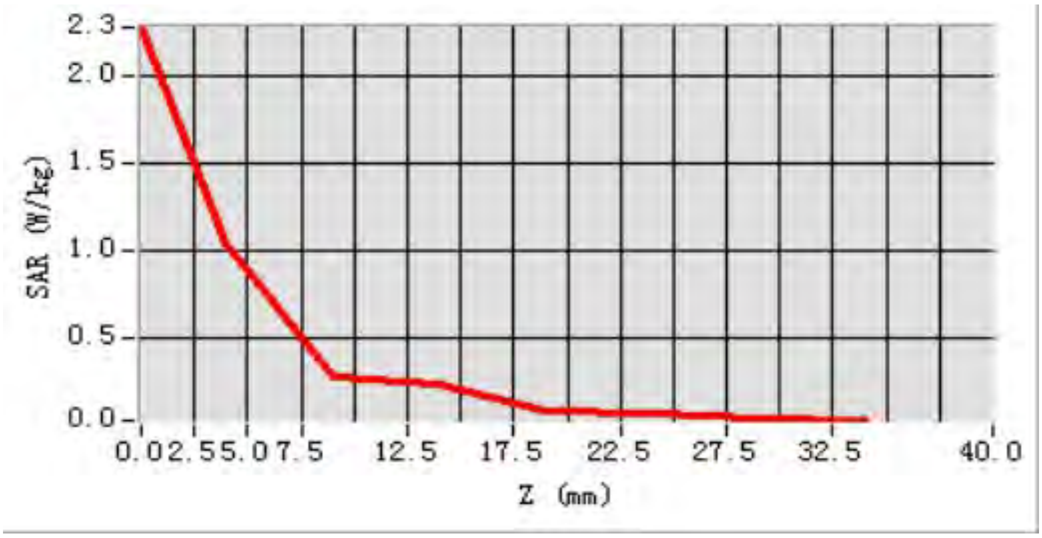
MEAS. 1 Body Plane with Back Side on Low Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2405.5 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.76; Conductivity: 1.91 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-4.000000, Y=12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.325435
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.919986
Power drift (%):	-2.34

3D screen shot



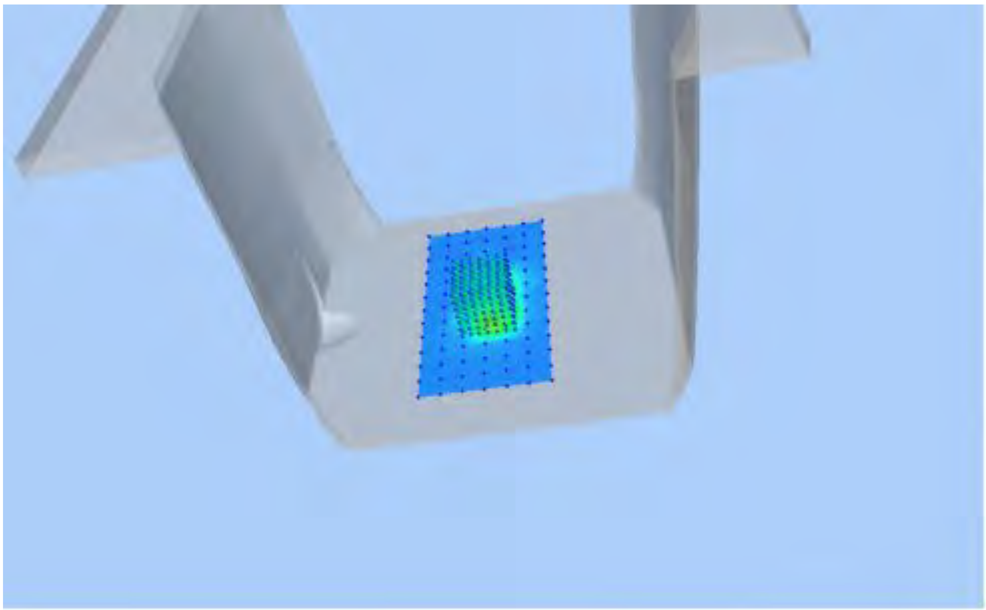
Z Axis Scan



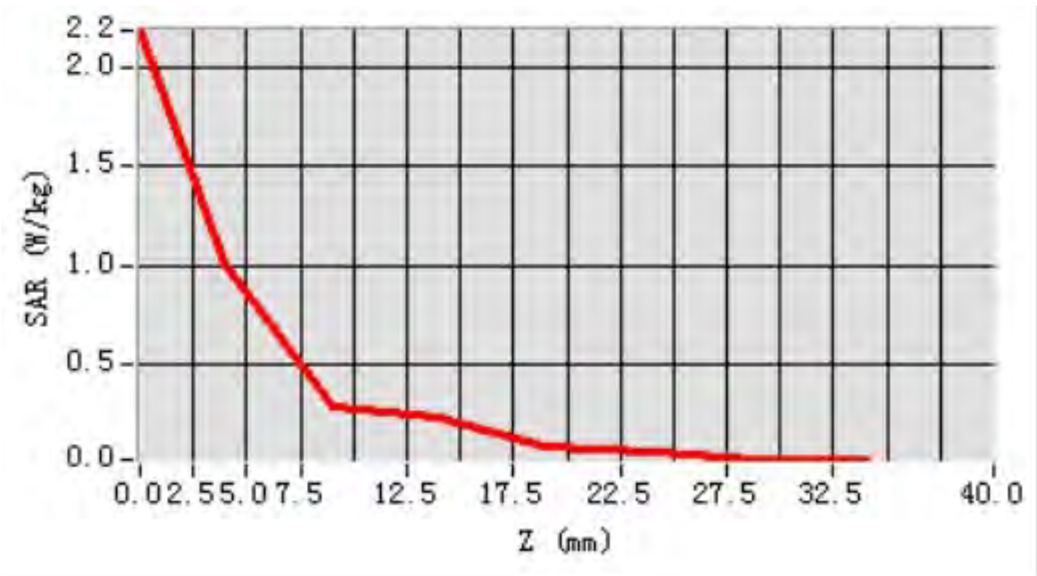
MEAS. 2 Body Plane with Back Side on Middle Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2440.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.71; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-4.000000, Y=-12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.317323
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.883992
Power drift (%):	-2.96

3D screen shot



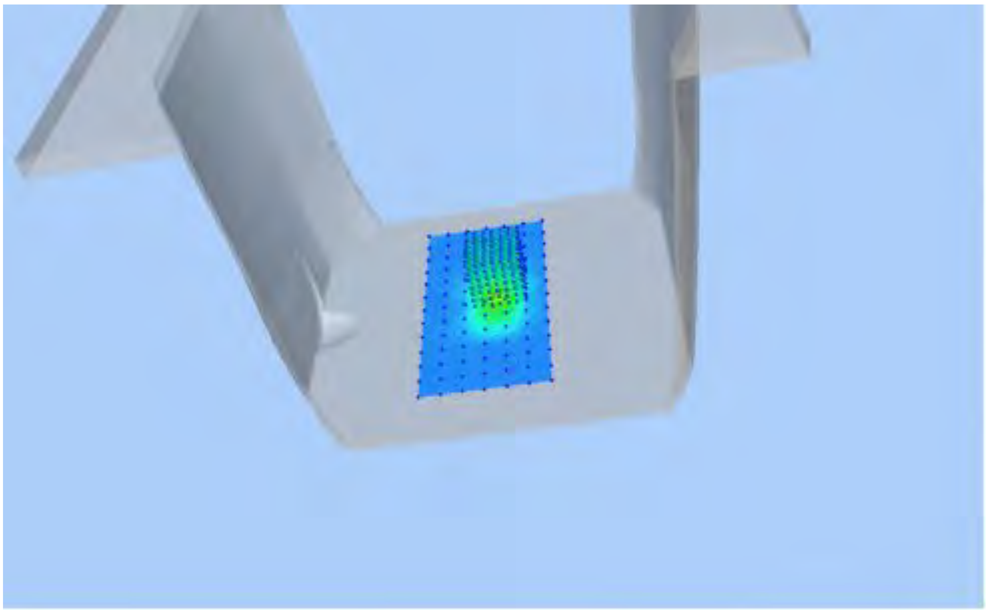
Z Axis Scan



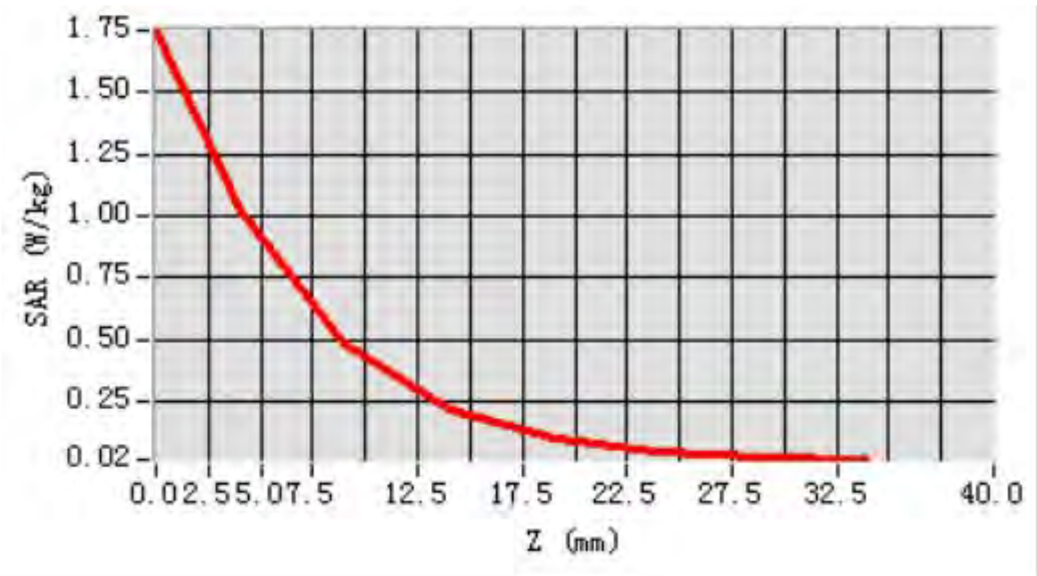
MEAS. 3 Body Plane with Back Side on High Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2475.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.67; Conductivity: 1.98 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.315619
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.917525
Power drift (%):	-3.89

3D screen shot



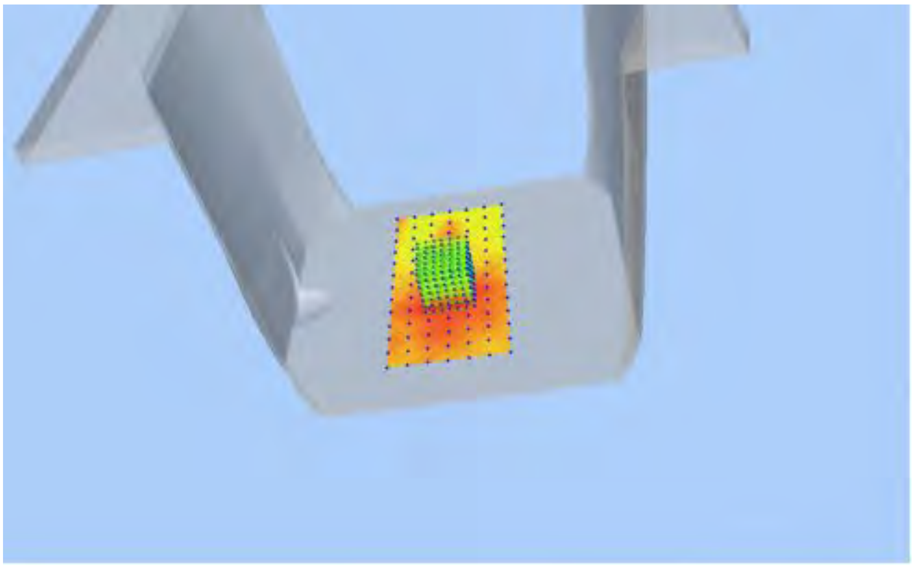
Z Axis Scan



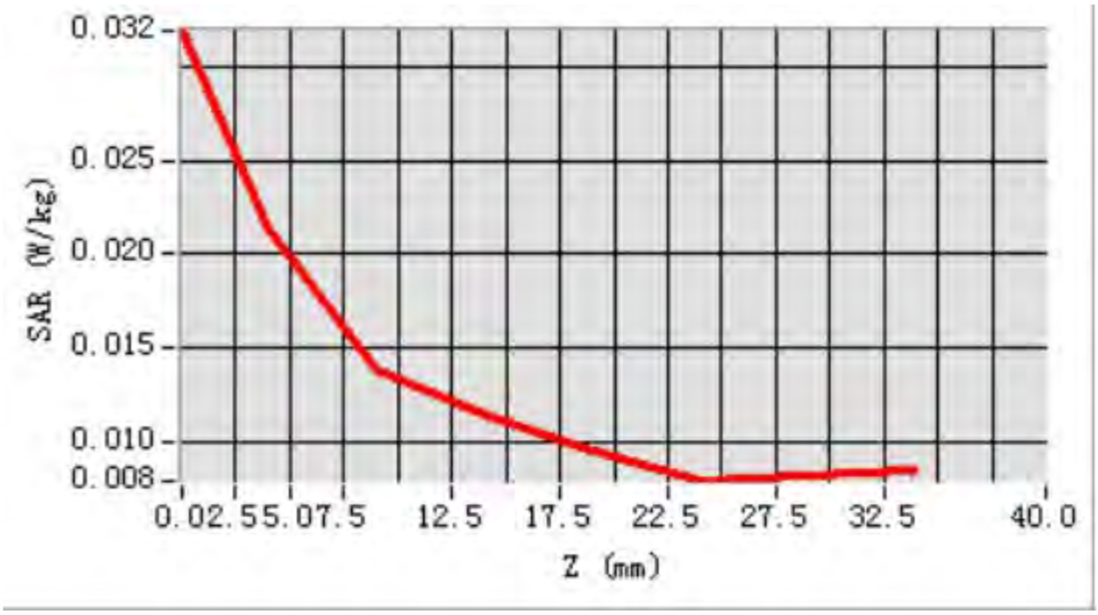
MEAS. 4 Body Plane with Left Side on Middle Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2440.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.71; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-4.000000, Y=-12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.012363
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.017134
Power drift (%):	-3.91

3D screen shot



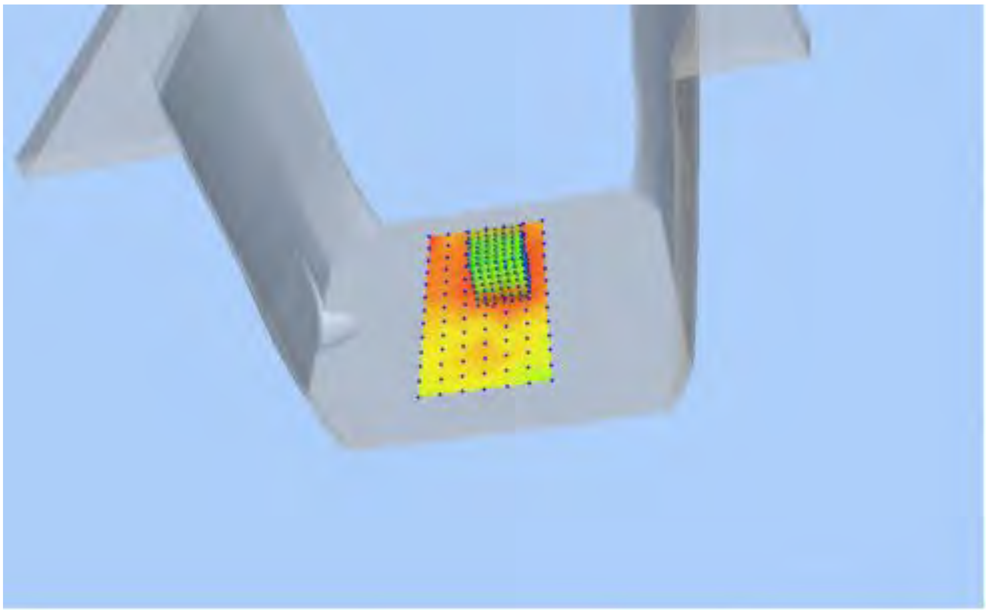
Z Axis Scan



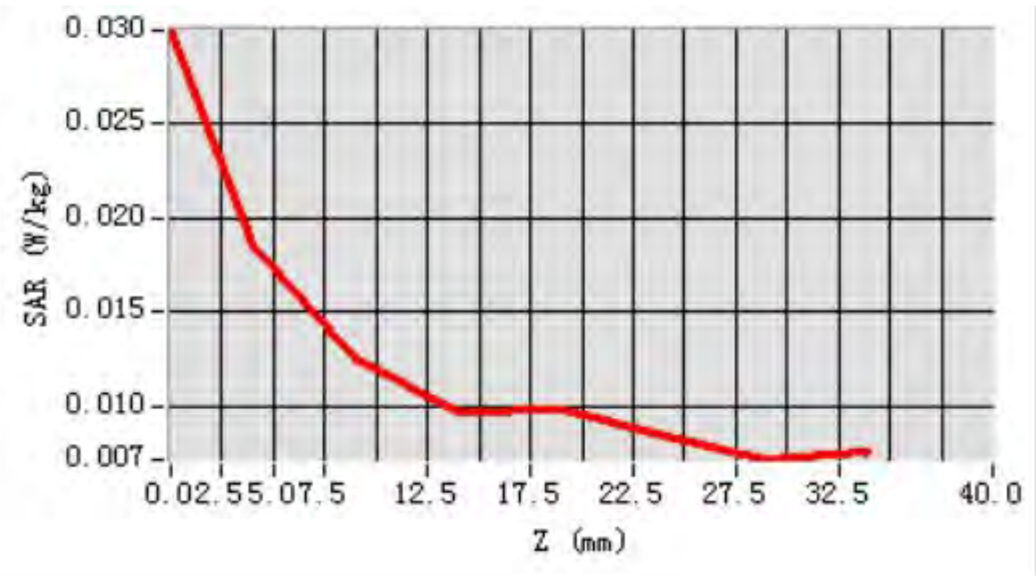
MEAS. 5 Body Plane with Right Side on Middle Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2440.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.71; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.012957
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.017858
Power drift (%):	-2.19

3D screen shot



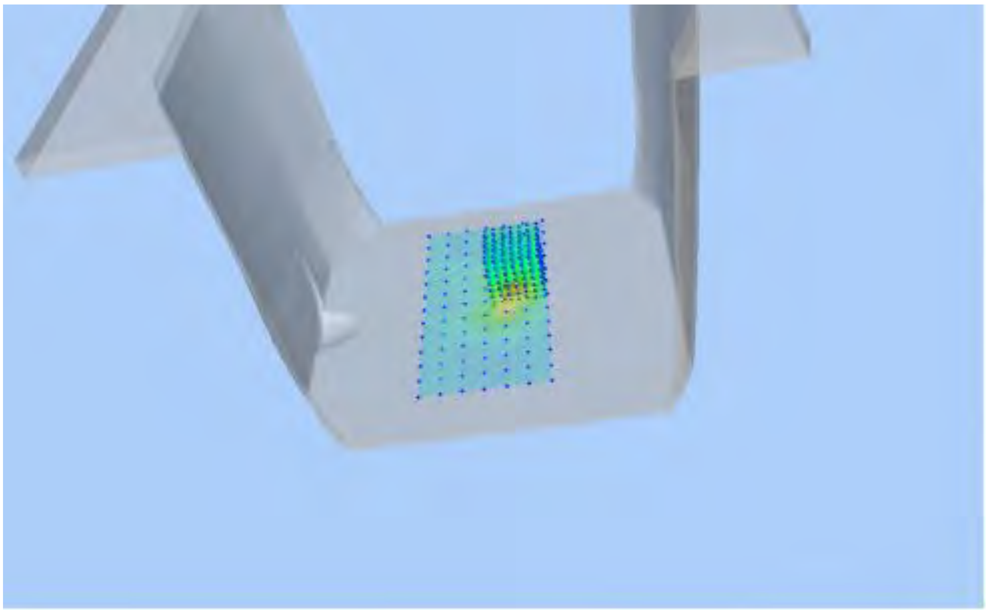
Z Axis Scan



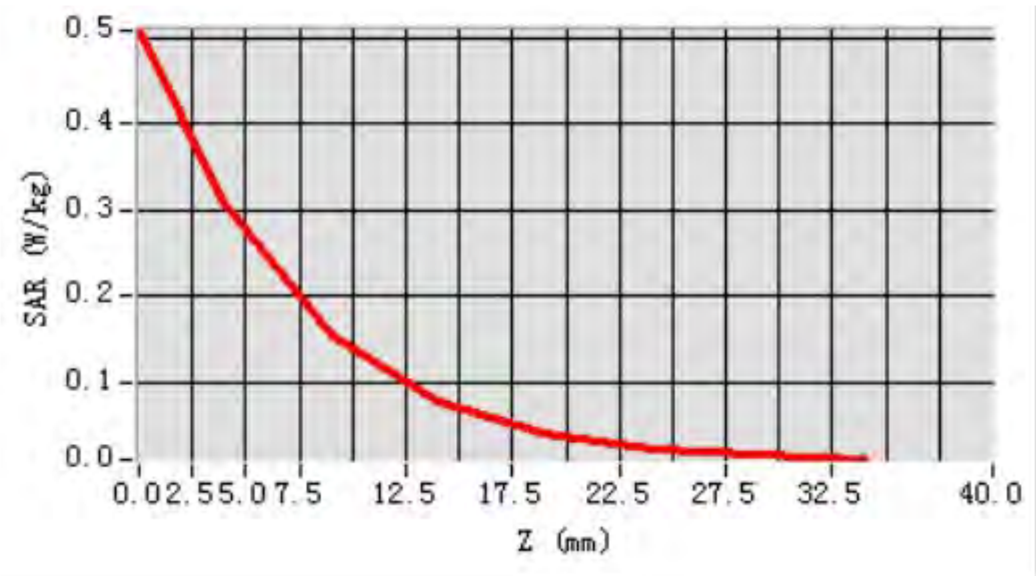
MEAS. 6 Body Plane with Top Side on Middle Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2440.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.71; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=20.000000, Y=12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.110714
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.286684
Power drift (%):	-4.26

3D screen shot



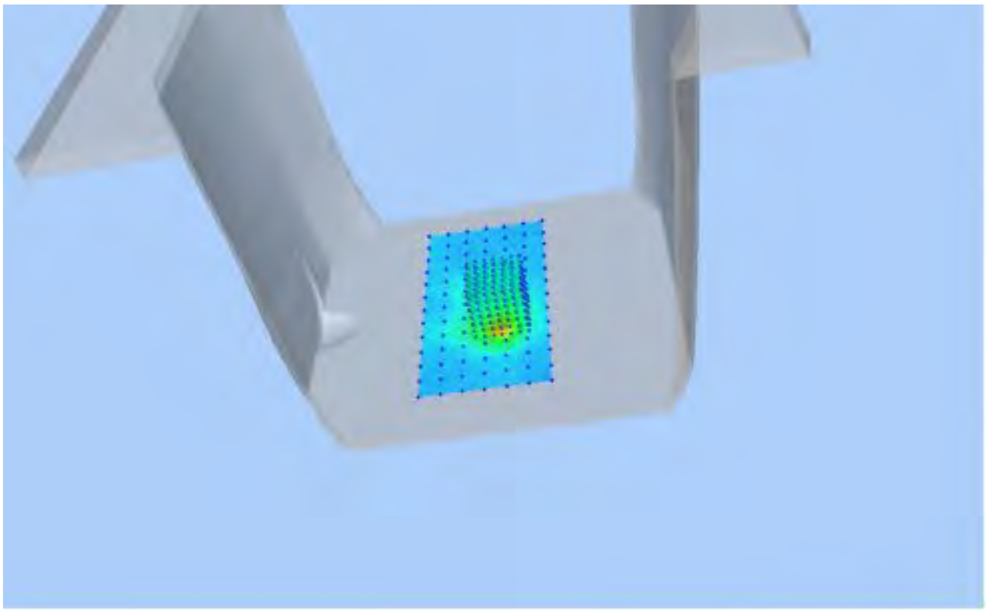
Z Axis Scan



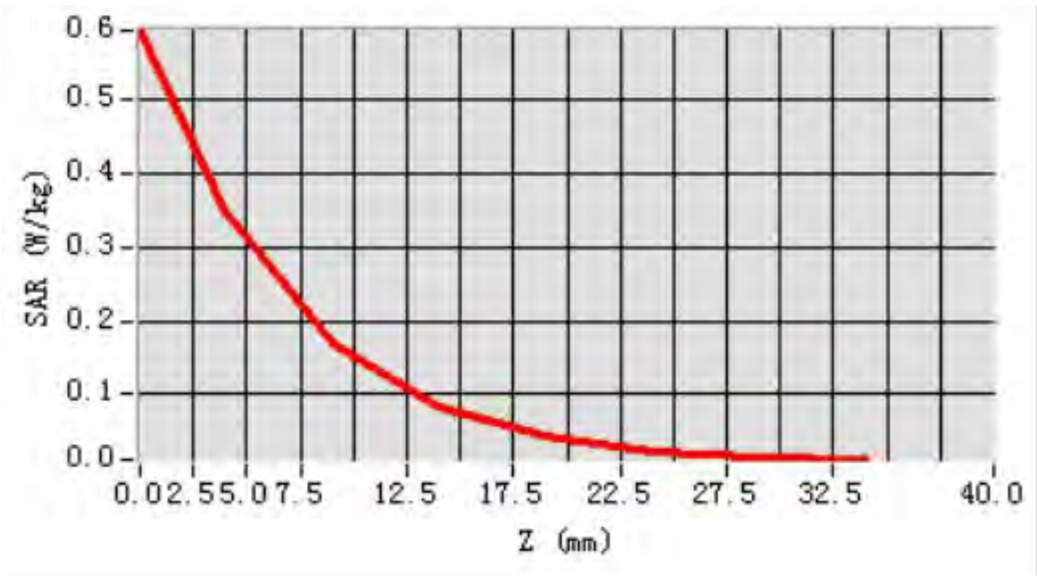
MEAS. 7 Body Plane with Bottom Side on Middle Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna A

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2440.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.71; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=-12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.125731
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.323625
Power drift (%):	-1.30

3D screen shot



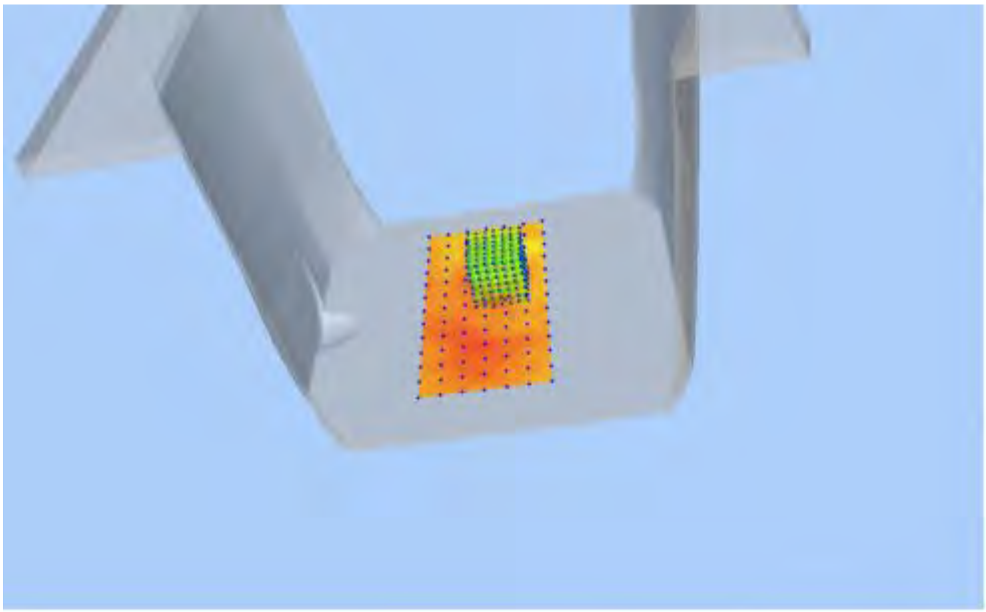
Z Axis Scan



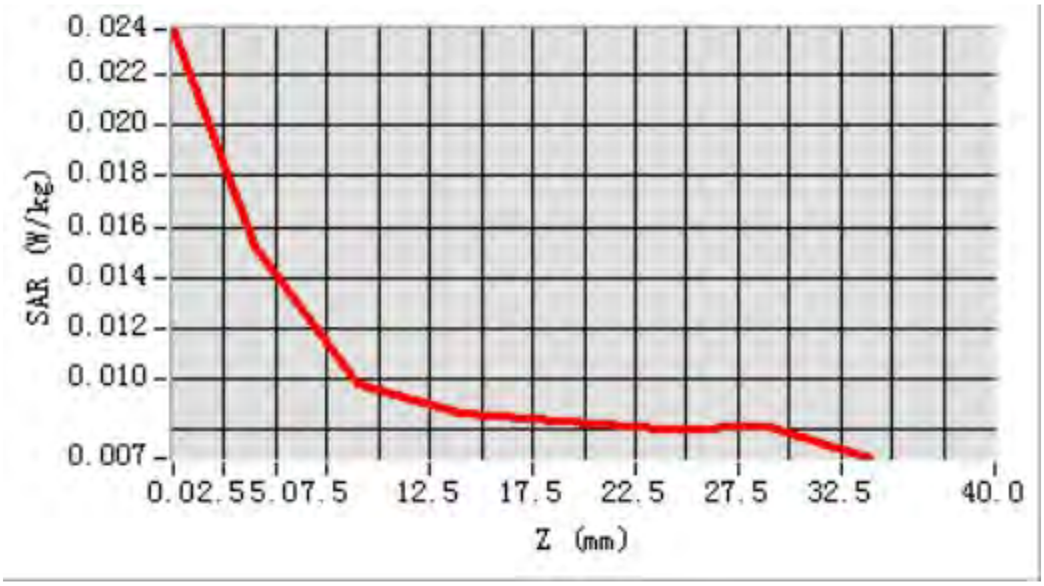
MEAS. 8 Body Plane with Front Side on Low Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna B

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2405.5 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.76; Conductivity: 1.91 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.010289
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.014460
Power drift (%):	-2.46

3D screen shot

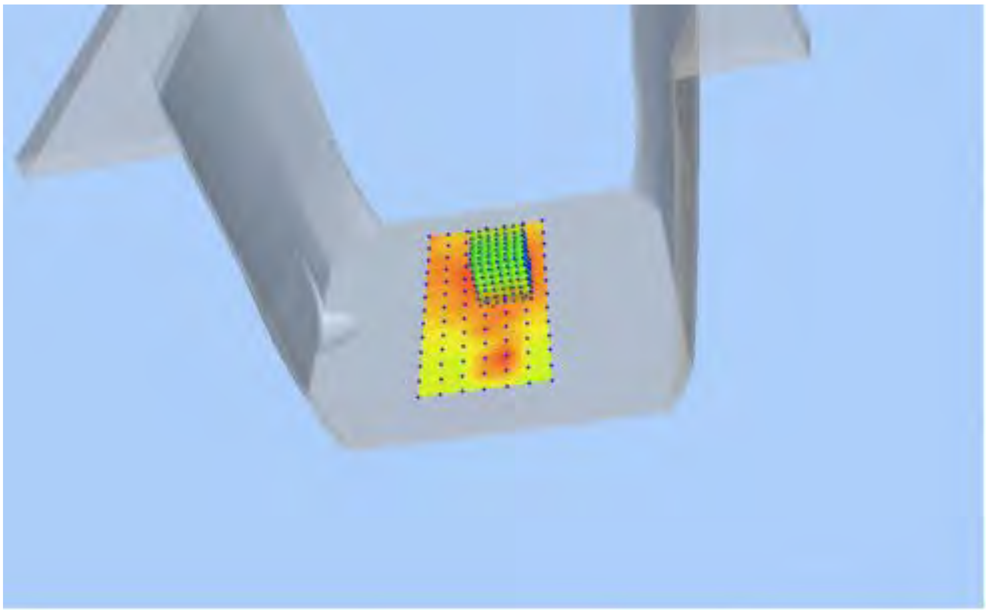


Z Axis Scan

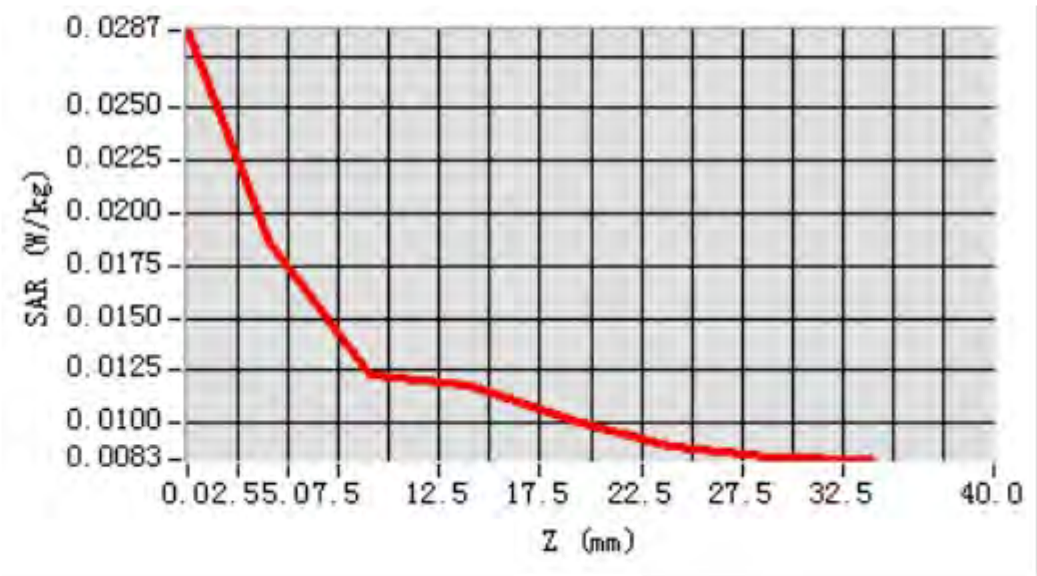


MEAS. 9 Body Plane with Back Side on Low Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna B

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2405.5 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.76; Conductivity: 1.91 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.013423
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.017540
Power drift (%):	-2.61
3D screen shot	



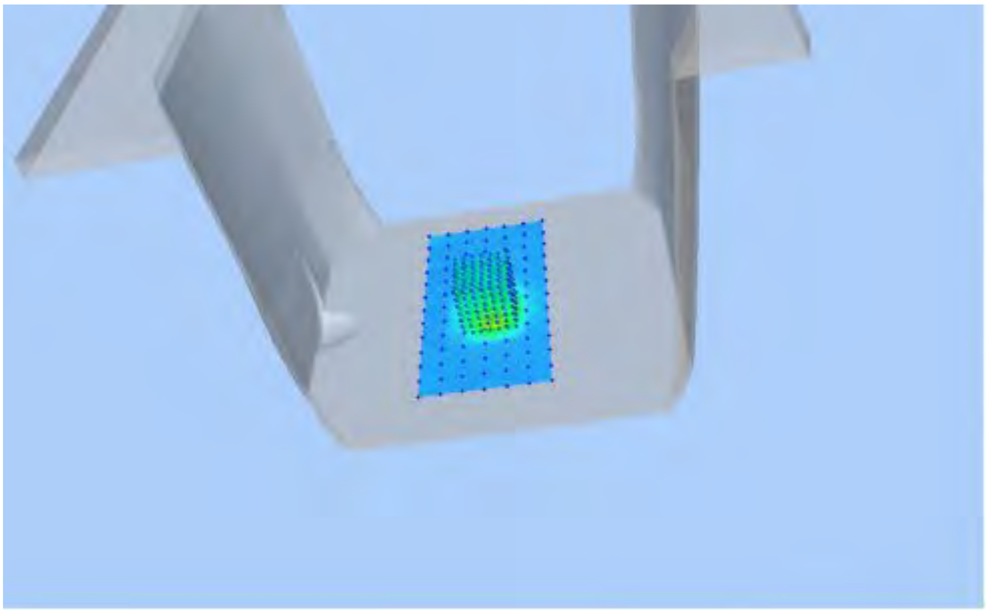
Z Axis Scan



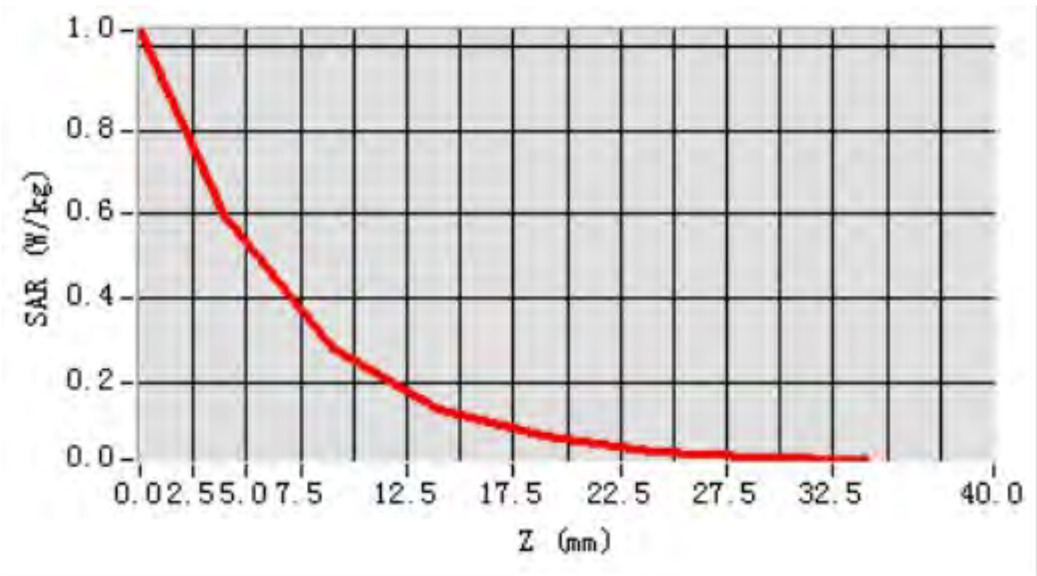
MEAS. 10 Body Plane with Left Side on Low Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna B

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2405.5 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.76; Conductivity: 1.91 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-4.000000, Y=-12.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.209101
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.532148
Power drift (%):	-3.24

3D screen shot



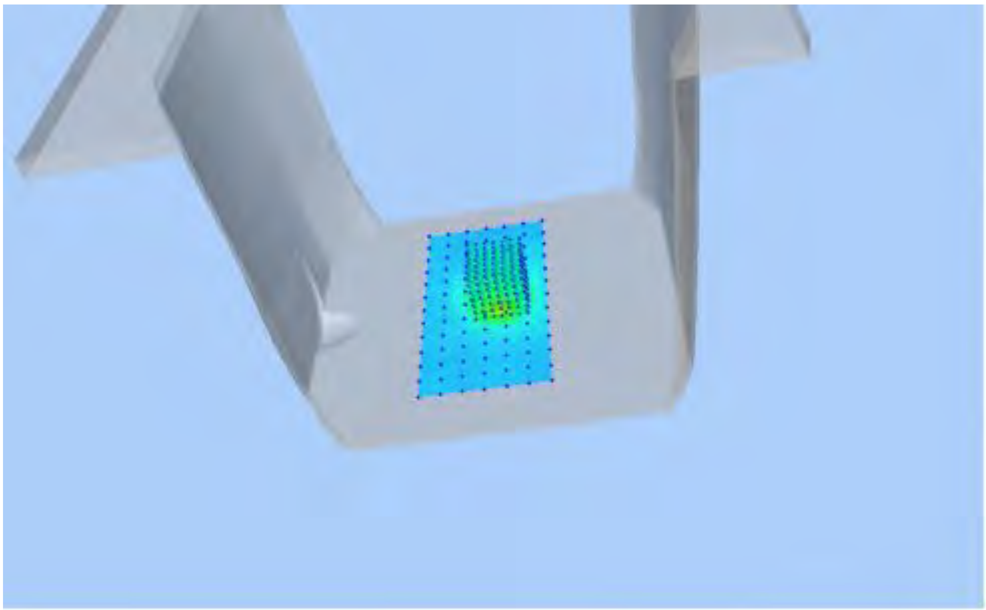
Z Axis Scan



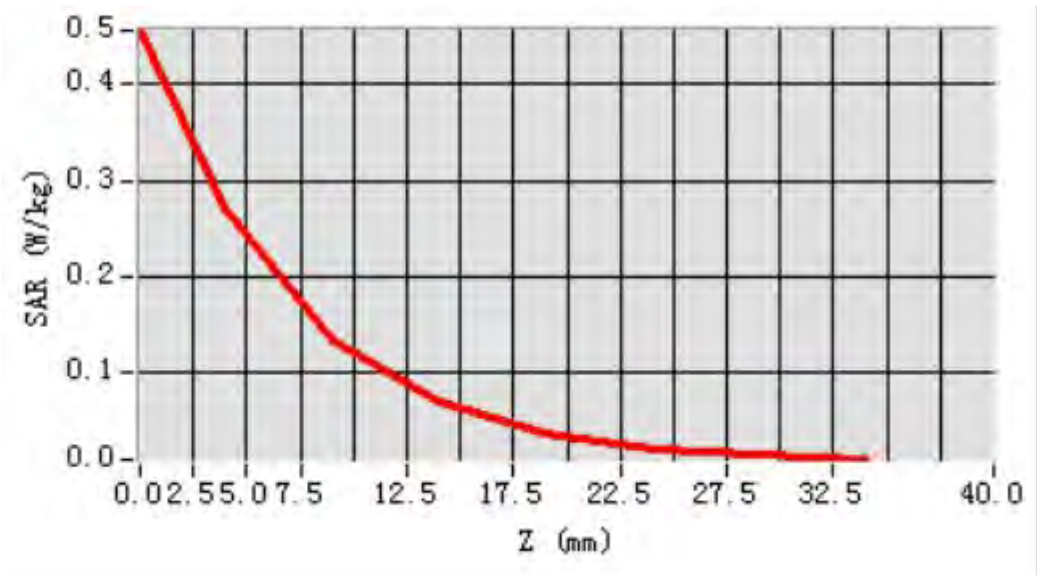
MEAS. 11 Body Plane with Top Side on Low Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna B

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2405.5 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.76; Conductivity: 1.91 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.103106
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.237677
Power drift (%):	-4.24

3D screen shot



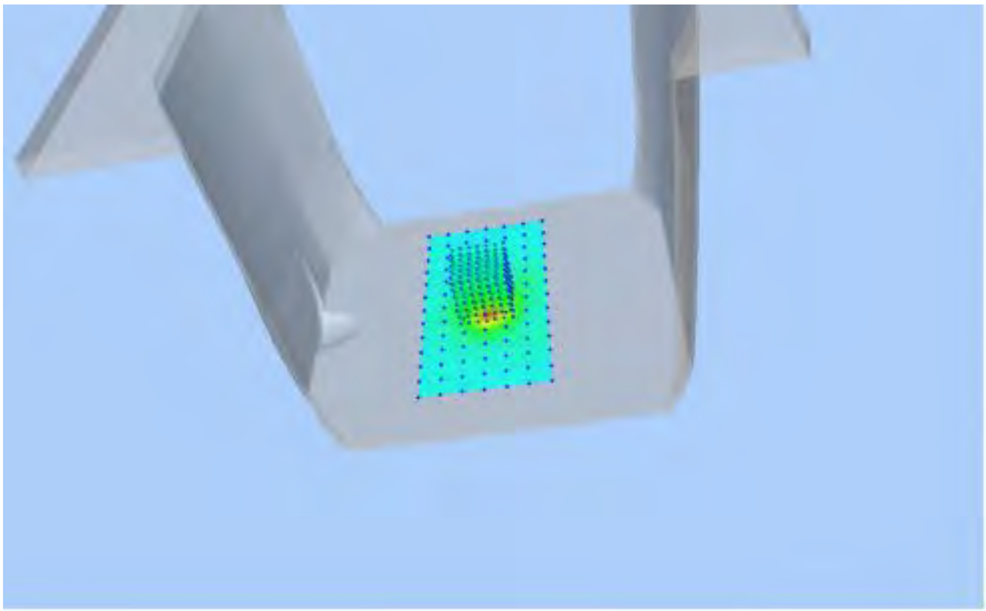
Z Axis Scan



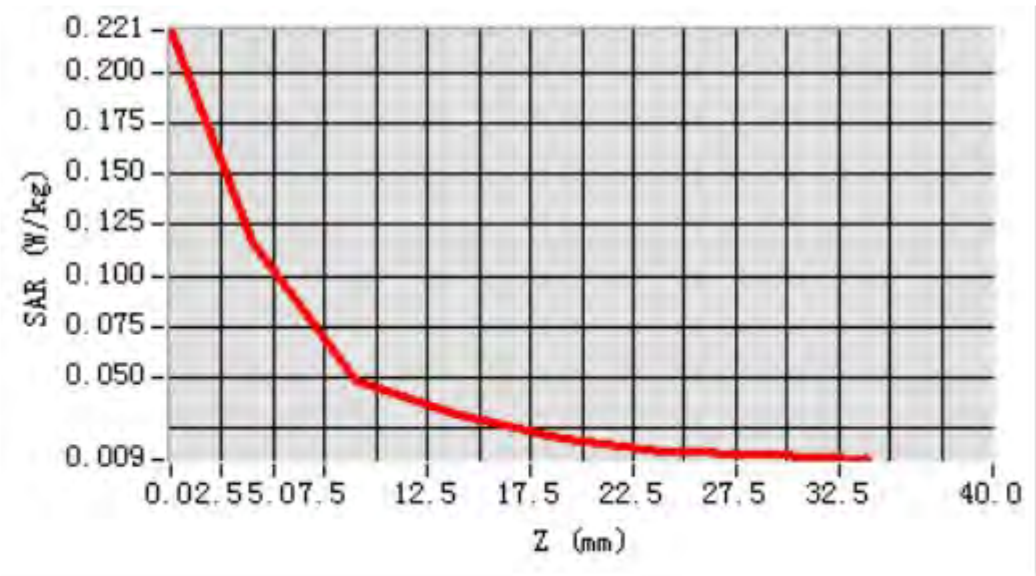
MEAS. 12 Body Plane with Bottom Side on Low Channel in FHSS 2.4GHz mode at Antenna B

Test Date:	14/12/2015
Signal:	FHSS 2.4GHz, f=2405.5 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:3.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.76; Conductivity: 1.91 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 21.9°C, Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C
Probe:	SN 34/15 SSE2 EPGO265, ConvF: 2.55
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-4.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.049960
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.106379
Power drift (%):	-3.87

3D screen shot



Z Axis Scan



ANNEX C EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ15C0010-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ15C0010-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

F.1 E-Field Probe

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.299.1.15.SATU.A

SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.
BLOCK B, FL 1, BAISHA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, SHAHE XI ROAD,
NANSHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, P.R. CHINA 518055
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 34/15 EPGO265

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

Calibration Date: 10/12/2015

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.

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/26/2015	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/26/2015	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	10/26/2015	Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY Co.,Ltd.

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	10/26/2015	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 34/15 EPGO265
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.45 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.192 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.230 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.205 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	2 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	2.5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	1 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

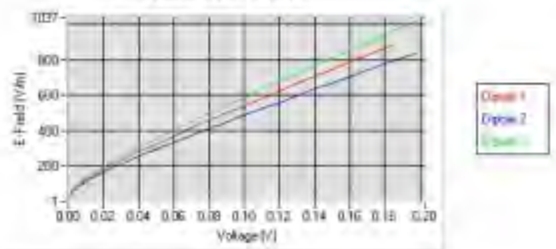
Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
0.72	0.81	0.85

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
92	90	95

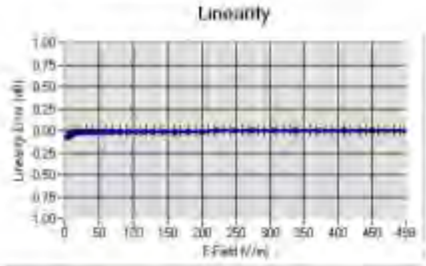
Calibration curves ei=f(V) (i=1,2,3) allow to obtain E-field value using the formula:

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

Calibration curves



5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:I+/-1.61% (+/-0.07dB)

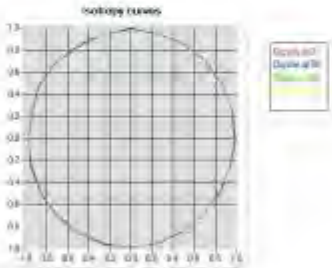
5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	44.12	0.88	1.85
BL450	450	58.92	1.00	1.90
HL750	750	42.24	0.90	1.81
BL750	750	56.85	0.99	1.88
HL850	835	43.02	0.90	2.04
BL850	835	53.72	0.98	2.12
HL900	900	42.47	0.99	1.86
BL900	900	56.97	1.09	1.92
HL1800	1800	42.24	1.40	2.04
BL1800	1800	53.53	1.53	2.08
HL1900	1900	40.79	1.42	2.35
BL1900	1900	54.47	1.57	2.43
HL2000	2000	40.52	1.44	2.23
BL2000	2000	54.18	1.56	2.32
HL2450	2450	38.73	1.81	2.47
BL2450	2450	53.23	1.96	2.55
HL2600	2600	38.54	1.95	2.36
BL2600	2600	52.07	2.23	2.43
HL5200	5200	36.80	4.84	1.81
BL5200	5200	51.21	5.16	1.85
HL5400	5400	36.35	4.96	2.04
BL5400	5400	50.51	5.70	2.11
HL5600	5600	35.57	5.23	2.08
BL5600	5600	49.83	5.91	2.15
HL5800	5800	35.30	5.47	1.88
BL5800	5800	49.03	6.28	1.93

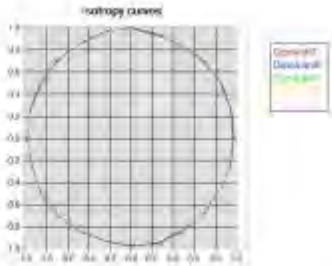
LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

HL900 MHz
- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.06 dB

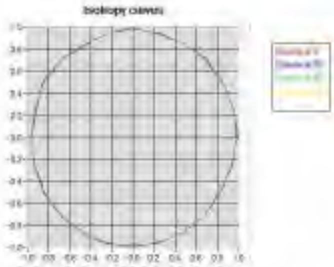


HL1800 MHz
- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.06 dB



HL5600 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.06 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.09 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	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	MVG	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2015	10/2016
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
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.

F.2 2450MHz Dipole

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.75.13.15.SATU.A

SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.
BLOCK B, FL 1, BAISHA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, SHAHE XI ROAD,
NANSHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, P.R. CHINA 518055
MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 25/13 DIP 2G450-251

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

03/16/2015

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.

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.75.13.15.SATU.A

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	3/16/2015	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	3/16/2015	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	3/16/2015	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY Co.,Ltd.

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	3/16/2015	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 2450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID2450
Serial Number	SN 25/13 DIP 2G450-251
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

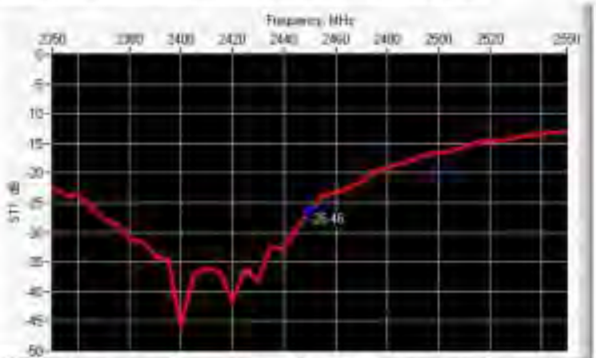
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %

10 g	20.1 %

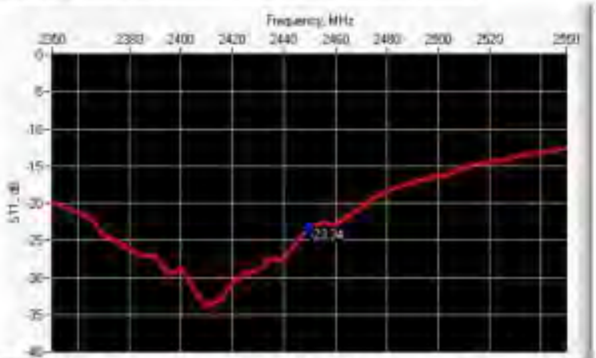
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-26.46	-20	49.3 Ω - 4.7 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-23.34	-20	53.4 Ω - 6.2 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 %.	

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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 %.		83.3 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
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 %.	PASS	30.4 ±1 %.	PASS	3.6 ±1 %.	PASS
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 %		0.97 ±5 %	
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 %	PASS	1.80 ±5 %	PASS
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

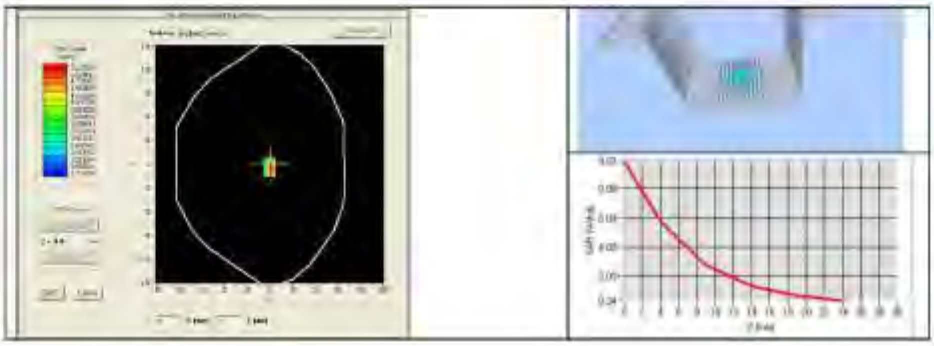
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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' : 38.9 sigma : 1.79
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5m/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 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		6.99	
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	54.29 (5.43)	24	24.20 (2.42)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

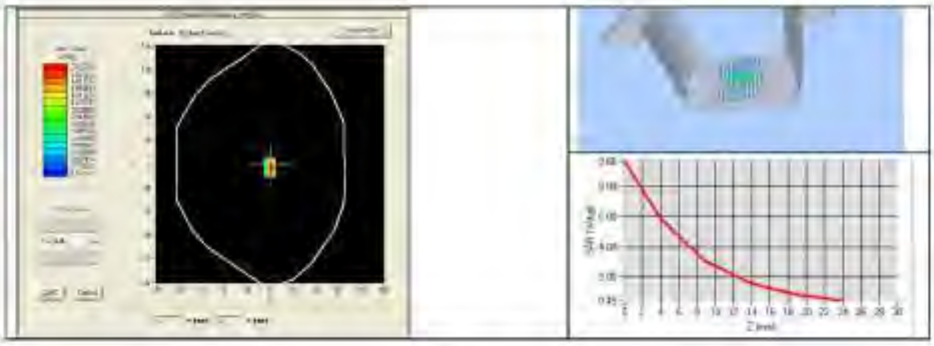
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε,')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ±5 %		0.80 ±5 %	
300	58.2 ±5 %		0.92 ±5 %	
450	56.7 ±5 %		0.94 ±5 %	
750	55.5 ±5 %		0.96 ±5 %	
835	55.2 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
900	55.0 ±5 %		1.05 ±5 %	
915	55.0 ±5 %		1.06 ±5 %	
1450	54.0 ±5 %		1.30 ±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 %	
2450	52.7 ±5 %	PASS	1.95 ±5 %	PASS

2600	52.5 ±5 %		2.16 ±5 %	
3000	52.0 ±5 %		2.73 ±5 %	
3500	51.3 ±5 %		3.31 ±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' : 52.7 sigma : 1.94
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5m/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 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
2450	54.70 (5.47)	24.86 (2.49)



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.75.13.15.SATU.A

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	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2013	12/2016
Reference Probe	MVG	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2014	10/2015
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
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	11-661-9	8/2012	8/2015

--END OF REPORT--