FCC SAR Compliance Test Report

For

Techvision Intelligent Technology Co.,Ltd.

5F，No.2 Building, District D,TCL international E City, NO.1001 Zhongshanyuan Road,

Nanshan District, ShenZhen , P.R.China

Model: LincPlus T3

Test Engineer:	Peng Peng
Report Number:	WSCT-A2LA-R&E230300006A-SAR
Report Date:	5 May 2023
FCC ID:	2AHYJ-TVE1070M
Check By:	Wei Liangmei
Approved By:	Liu Fuxin
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Modified History

REV.	Modification Description	Issued Date	Remark
REV.1.0	Initial Test Report Relesse	5 May 2023	Liu Fuxin

1 General information

1.1 Notes

The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in this test report. Shenzhen Timeway Testing Laboratories does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalisations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples of the type of the equipment represented by the test item. The test report is not to be reproduced or published in full without the prior written permission.

1.2 Application details

Date of receipt of test item: 2023-03-08
Start of test: 2023-03-15
End of test: 2023-04-20

1.3 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for LincPlus T3 is as below:

Band	Position	MAX Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
Wi-Fi 2.4G	Body & Worn 0mm	0.434
Wi-Fi 5G	Body & Worn 0mm	0.432

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate （SAR）for general population/uncontraolled exposure limits of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

1.4 EUT Information

Device Information:			
Product Type:	Tablet		
Model:	LincPlus T3		
Trade Name:	LincPlus		
Device Type:	Portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
Production Unit or Identical Prototype:	Production Unit		
Antenna Type :	Internal Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s) :	Wi-Fi , BT		
Modulation:	OFDM/DSSS, GFSK/π/4-DQPSK/ 8-DPSK, GFSK		
Device Class :	Class B, No DTM Mode		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	TX(MHz)	RX(MHz)
	Wi-Fi	2412-2462	
	Wi-Fi (5G)	Band 1: 5180-5240 MHz Band 2: 5260-5320 MHz Band 3: 5500-5700 MHz Band 4: 5745-5825 MHz	
	BT	2402~2480	
GPRS class level:	GPRS class 12		
Test Channel:	1-6-11 (Wi-Fi)		
	802.11a/n/ac 20M: 36-40-44-48-52-56-60-64-149-153-157-161-165 802.11 n/ac 40M: 38-46-54-62-151-159 (Wi-Fi 5G)		
	0-39-78(BT) 0-19-39(BLE)		
Power Source:	Li-ion Battery: U3158123PV Rated Voltage: 3.8V Rated Capacity: 7000mAh		

1.5 Testing laboratory

Test Site	World Standardization Certification & Testing Group (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
Test Location	Building A-B, Baoshi Science & Technology Park, Baoshi Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Telephone	+86-755-26996192
Fax	+86-755-86376605

1.6 ACCREDITATIONS

Our laboratories are accredited and approved by the following approval agencies according to ISO/IEC 17025.

China	**CNAS** (Registration Number: L3732)
USA	**A2LA** (Certificate Number: 5768.01)

Copies of granted accreditation certificates are available for downloading from our web site, http://www.wsct-cert.com

2 Test Environment

	Required	Actual
Ambient temperature:	18 – 25 °C	22 ± 2 °C
Tissue Simulating liquid:	22 ± 2 °C	22 ± 2 °C
Relative humidity content:	30 – 70 %	30 – 70 %

3 Applicant and Manufacturer

Applicant/Client Name:	Techvision Intelligent Technology Co.,Ltd.
Applicant Address:	5F，No.2 Building, District D,TCL international E City, NO.1001 Zhongshanyuan Road, Nanshan District, ShenZhen , P.R.China
Manufacturer Name:	Techvision Intelligent Technology Co.,Ltd.
Manufacturer Address:	5F，No.2 Building, District D,TCL international E City, NO.1001 Zhongshanyuan Road, Nanshan District, ShenZhen , P.R.China

4 Test standard/s:

ANSI Std C95.1-2005	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
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
RSS-102	Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands (Issue 5 March 2015)
KDB447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB648474 D04	Head set SAR v01r03
KDB941225 D06	Hot Spot SAR V02r01
KDB248227 D01	SAR meas for 802.11 a/b/g v02r02
KDB865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

4.1 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body/Arms/Legs)	**1.60 mW/g**	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Heads/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

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

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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

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

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation.

4.2 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as 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).

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

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m^3)

E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

5 SAR Measurement System

5.1 The Measurement System

Comosar is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The Comosar system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Device holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.

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

5.2 Robot

The COMOSAR system uses the high precision robots KR 6 R900 sixx type out of the newer series from Satimo SA (France).For the 6-axis controller COMOSAR system, the KUKA robot controller version from Satimo is used. The KR 6 R900 sixx robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller

5.3 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SSE 5 with following specifications is used

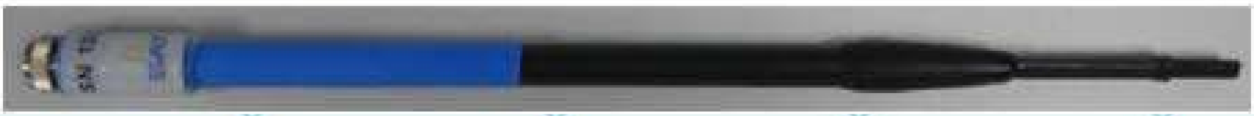


Figure 1 – MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg

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

- Calibration range: 300MHz to 3GHz for head & body simulating liquid.

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

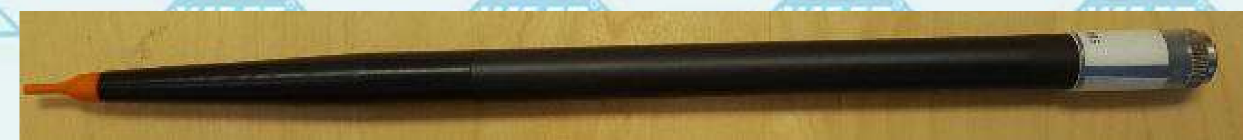


Figure 2 – MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg

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

- Calibration range: 5GHz to 6GHz for head & body simulating liquid.

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

5.4 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 16 mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom.Since the sensors can not 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.

Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The SATIMO software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine. The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

(a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
(b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
(c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
(d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
(e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
(f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

SAR Averaged Methods

In SATIMO, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

5.5 Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

- The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body.The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimise measurements errors,but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

- An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values.
  The extrapolation is based on afourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data.The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1 mm step.

- The measurements have to be performed over a limited time(due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high.It could vary between 5 and 8 mm.To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR average over 10 grams and 1gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

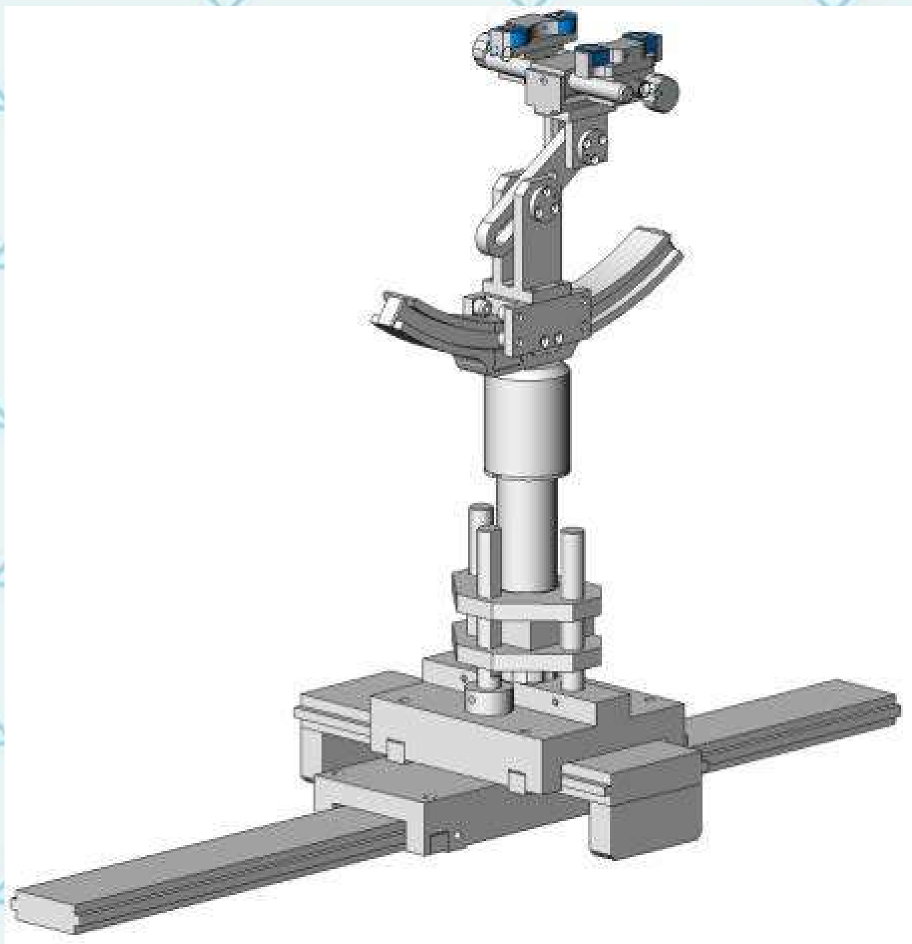
5.6 Phantom

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

System Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
Delrin	3.7	0.005

5.7 Device Holder

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°.



Device holder

System Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
Delrin	3.7	0.005

5.8 Video Positioning System

- The video positioning system is used in OpenSAR to check the probe. Which is composed of a camera, LED, mirror and mechanical parts. The camera is piloted by the main computer with firewire link.

- During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

- The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

5.9 Tissue simulating liquids: dielectric properties

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 simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectic parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within ± 5% of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

(Liquids used for tests are marked with☒):

Ingredients(% of weight)	**Frequency (MHz)**					
frequency band	☐ 750	☐ 835	☐ 1800	☐ 1900	☐ 2450	☐ 2600
Tissue Type	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Water	39.2	41.45	52.64	55.242	62.7	55.242
Salt (NaCl)	2.7	1.45	0.36	0.306	0.5	0.306
Sugar	57.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	47.0	44.542	0.0	44.452
Ingredients(% of weight)	**Frequency (MHz)**					
frequency band	☐ 750	☐ 835	☐ 1800	☐ 1900	☒ 2450	☐ 2600
Tissue Type	Body	Body	Body	Body	Body	Body
Water	50.30	52.4	69.91	69.91	73.2	64.493
Salt (NaCl)	1.60	1.40	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.024
Sugar	47.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7	32.252

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride

Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

☒Simulating Body Liquid for 5G(MBBL3500-5800MHz),Manufactured by SPEAG:

Ingredients	**(% by weight)**
Water	60-80%
Esters,Emulsifiers,Inhibitors	20-40%
Sodium salt	0-1.5%

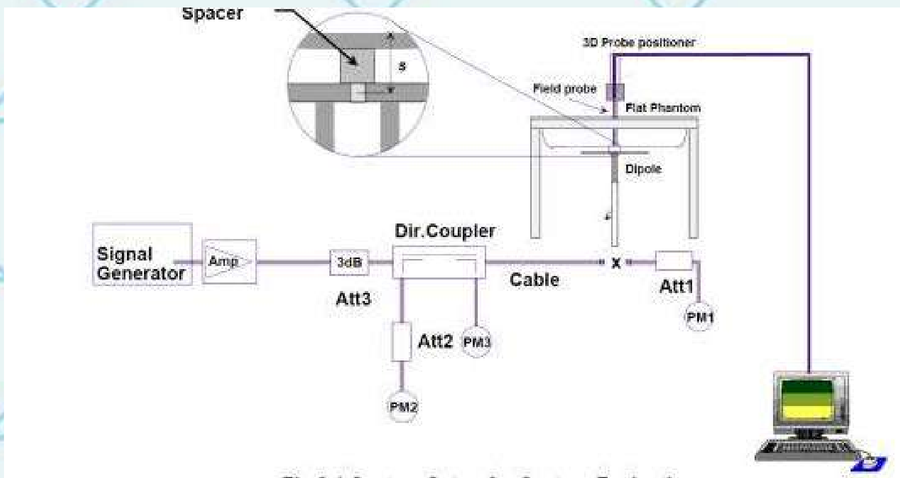
5.10 Tissue simulating liquids: parameters

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue				Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		TargetPermittivity ε_r	Range of ±5%	TargetConductivity σ (S/m)	Range of ±5%	ε_r	σ (S/m)		
2450MHz Body	2410	52.80	50.16~55.44	1.91	1.81~2.00	52.50	1.94	21.6°C	2023-04-15
	2435	52.70	50.07~55.34	1.94	1.84~2.04	52.52	1.95		
	2450	52.70	50.07~55.34	1.95	1.85~2.05	52.73	1.96		
	2460	52.70	50.07~55.34	1.96	1.86~2.06	52.76	1.99		
5G Body	5200	49.00	46.55~51.45	5.30	5.03~5.56	49.86	5.19	21.6°C	2023-04-15
	5300	48.90	46.05~51.35	5.42	5.15~5.69	48.32	5.27		
	5800	48.20	45.79~50.61	6.00	5.70~6.30	47.74	6.09		
ε_r= Relative permittivity, σ= Conductivity									

6 System Check

6.1 System check procedure

The System check is performed by using a System check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 100 mW. To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the System check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the validation to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).
System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



6.2 System check results

The system Check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software.The following table shows System check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (plot(s) see annex A).

System Check	Target SAR (1W) (+/-10%)				Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (W/g)	Range of ±10% 1-g (W/g)	10-g (W/g)	Range of ±10% 10-g (W/g)	1-g (W/g)	10-g (W/g)		
D2450V2 Body	51.39	46.25~56.53	23.63	21.27~25.99	54.330	23.330	21.6°C	2023-04-15
D5200V2 Body	163.36	147.03~179.69	57.09	51.39~62.79	167.180	59.640	21.6°C	2023-04-15
D5300V2 Body	166.22	149.60~182.84	57.22	51.50~62.94	165.370	58.820	21.6°C	2023-04-15
D5800V2 Body	177.10	159.39~194.81	59.95	53.96~65.94	179.660	60.800	21.6°C	2023-04-15
Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.								

Note: 5G band system check USES standard waveguide, so the test results are standard en62209-2 table B2

7 SAR Test Test Configuration

7.1 Wi-Fi Test Configuration

For the 802.11b/g SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for Wi-Fi mode test. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number(ARFCN) is allocated to 1 ,6 and 11 respectively in the case of 2450 MHz.During the test,at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate. 802.11b/g operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frquency band. 802.11b/g modes are tested on channel 1, 6, 11; however,if output power reduction is necessary for channels 1 and/or 11 to meet restricted band requirements the highest output channel closest to each of these channels must be tested instead.

SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

Mode	Band	GHz	Channel	"Default Test Channels"	
				802.11b	802.11g
802.11b/g	2.4 GHz	2412	1#	√	△
		2437	6	√	△
		2462	11#	√	△

Notes:

√ = "default test channels"

△= possible 802.11g channels with maximum average output ¼ dB the "default test channels"

= when output power is reduced for channel 1 and /or 11 to meet restricted band requirements the highest output channels closest to each of these channels should be tested.

802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

7.2 WiFi 2.4G SAR Test Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions.

A)802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel (section 3.1 of of KDB 248227D01v02) for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

B) 2.4GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3 of of KDB 248227D01v02r01). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.

2) When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

C) SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 g/n OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

7.3 WiFi 5G SAR Test Procedures

A) U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following：

1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U- NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, both bands are tested independently for SAR.

2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, both bands are tested independently for SAR.

3) The two U-NII bands may be aggregated to support a 160 MHz channel on channel number 50.

Without additional testing, the maximum output power for this is limited to the lower of the maximum output power certified for the two bands. When SAR measurement is required for at least one of the bands and the highest reported SAR adjusted by the ratio of specified maximum output power of aggregated to standalone band is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the 160 MHz channel. This procedure does not apply to an aggregated band with maximum output higher than the standalone band(s); the aggregated band must be tested independently for SAR. SAR is not required when the 160 MHz channel is operating at a reduced maximum power and also qualifies for SAR test exclusion.

B) U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 Bands

The frequency range covered by these bands is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. when Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) restriction applies, all channels that operate at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz must be included to apply the SAR test reduction and measurement procedures.

When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-2C band and U-NII-3 band or 5.8 GHz band of §15.247, the bands may be aggregated to enable additional channels with 20, 40 or 80 MHz bandwidth to span across the band gap, as illustrated in Appendix B. The maximum output power for the additional band gap channels is limited to the lower of those certified for the bands. Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, they must be considered for SAR testing. The frequency range covered by these bands is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. To maintain SAR measurement accuracy and to facilitate test reduction, the channels in U-NII-2C band above 5.65 GHz may be grouped with the 5.8 GHz channels in U-NII-3 or §15.247 band to enable two SAR probe calibration frequency points to cover the bands, including the band gap channels. When band gap channels are supported and the bands are not aggregated for SAR testing, band gap channels must be considered independently in each band according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurement and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

C) OFDM Transmission Mode SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection Requirements

The initial test configuration for 5 GHz OFDM transmission modes is determined by the 802.11 configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR for the initial test configuration is measured using the highest maximum output power channel determined by the default power measurement procedures. When multiple configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is determined according to the following steps applied sequentially.

1) The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected among the multiple configurations with the same specified maximum output power.

2) If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power and largest channel bandwidth, the lowest order modulation among the largest channel bandwidth configurations is selected.

3) If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth and lowest order modulation, the lowest data rate configuration among these configurations is selected.

4) When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n. After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following. These channel selection procedures apply to both the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s), with respect to the default power measurement procedures or additional power measurements required for further SAR test reduction. The same procedures also apply to subsequent highest output power channel(s) selection.

1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.

2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

D) SAR Test Requirements for OFDM configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 a/n/ac OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, additional SAR test reduction applies. When band gap channels between U-NII-2C band and 5.8 GHz U-NII-3 or §15.247 band are supported, the highest maximum output power transmission mode configuration and maximum output power channel across the bands must be used to determine SAR test reduction, according to the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration requirements. In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

8 Detailed Test Results

8.1 Conducted Power measurements

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

8.1.1 Conducted Power of Wi-Fi 2.4G

Mode	802.11b		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1(2412)	6(2437)	11(2462)
Average Power(dBm)	13.51	13.55	13.15
Mode	802.11g		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1(2412)	6(2437)	11(2462)
Average Power(dBM)	14.56	**15.38**	14.23
Mode	802.11n(HT20)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1(2412)	6(2437)	11(2462)
Average Power(dBM)	14.53	15.11	14.53
Mode	802.11n(HT40)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1(2412)	6(2437)	11(2462)
Average Power(dBm)	14.53	14.31	13.72

<KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

(1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is <= 0.4 W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is <= 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

(2) For Wi-Fi 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is <= 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is <= 1.2 W/kg.

8.1.2 Conducted Power of Wi-Fi 5G

Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Power Setting	Tune-up	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test (Yes/No)
5.2G (IEEE 802.11a/n/ac/ax) **20MHz**	Band1	36	5180	6	8.50	8.50±0.5	8.57	No
		48	5240		8.50	8.50±0.5	8.71	Yes
	Band2	52	5260	6.5M	9.00	9.00±0.5	9.15	No
		64	5320		8.50	8.50±0.5	8.66	No
	Band3	112	5550	13.5M	11.00	11.00±0.5	**11.50**	No
		140	5700		7.00	7.00±0.5	7.33	No
	Band4	149	5745	29.3M	7.00	7.00±0.5	7.21	No
		165	5825		7.00	7.00±0.5	7.39	
5.3G (IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax) **40MHz**	Band1	36	5190	6	7.50	7.50±0.5	7.96	No
		44	5230		7.50	7.50±0.5	7.74	Yes
	Band2	56	5270	6.5M	8.00	8.00±0.5	8.31	No
		60	5310		7.50	7.50±0.5	7.84	No
	Band3	100	5510	13.5M	10.50	10.50±0.5	10.71	No
		132	5670		7.00	7.00±0.5	7.17	No
	Band4	149	5755	29.3M	6.00	6.00±0.5	6.24	No
		165	5595		6.00	6.00±0.5	6.30	
5.8G (IEEE 802.11ac/ax) **80MHz**	Band1	44	5210	6	7.00	7.00±0.5	7.45	No
	Band2	56	5290	6.5M	7.50	7.50±0.5	7.73	No
	Band3	108	5530	13.5M	9.50	9.50±0.5	9.92	No
		124	5610		8.00	8.00±0.5	8.41	No
	Band4	149	5755	29.3M	5.50	5.50±0.5	5.84	No

<KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

For WLAN 5 GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is <= 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is <= 1.2 W/kg.

8.1.3 Conducted Power of BT

The maximum output power of BT is:

Mode	GFSK mode		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0(2402)	39(2441)	78(2480)
Average Power(dBm)	**0.794**	0.693	0.679
Mode	Pi/4DQPSK mode		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0(2402)	39(2441)	78(2480)
Average Power(dBm)	1.110	1.106	1.068
Mode	8DPSK mode		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0(2402)	39(2441)	78(2480)
Average Power(dBm)	1.050	1.046	1.033

8.1.4 Conducted Power of BLE

The maximum output power of BLE is:

Mode	BLE 1M		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0(2402)	19(2440)	39(2480)
Average Power(dBm)	-6.01	-4.25	-6.46
Mode	BLE 2M		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0(2402)	19(2440)	39(2480)
Average Power(dBm)	-3.12	**-1.48**	-3.67

8.1.5 Tune-up power tolerance

Band	Tune-up power tolerance(dBm)		
2.4G Wi-Fi	802.11b		Max output power =13.50±0.5dbm
	802.11g		Max output power =15.00.5dbm
	802.11n (HT20)		Max output power =15.00 ±0.5dbm
	802.11n (HT40)		Max output power =14.50±0.5dbm
	5.2G	802.11n(HT20)	Max output power =8.50dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11n(HT40)	Max output power =9.00dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11ac20M	Max output power =11.00dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11ac40M	Max output power =7.00dbm±0.5dBm
	5.3G	802.11n(HT20)	Max output power =7.50dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11n(HT40)	Max output power =8.00dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11ac20M	Max output power =10.50dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11ac40M	Max output power =6.00bm±0.5dBm
	5.8G	802.11n(HT20)	Max output power =7.00bm±0.5dBm
		802.11n(HT40)	Max output power =7.50bm±0.5dBm
		802.11ac20M	Max output power =9.50dbm±0.5dBm
		802.11ac40M	Max output power =5.50dbm±0.5dBm
BT	1Mbps Power		Max output power =1.0dBm±0.5dbm
	2Mbps Power		Max output power =1.0dBm±0.5dbm
	3Mbps Power		Max output power =1.0dBm±0.5dbm

8.2 SAR test results

Notes:

1) Per KDB447498 D01v05 r02,the SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the scaled SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit (< 0.8 W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.

2) Per KDB447498 D01v05r02, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is: ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

3) Per KDB447498 D01v05r02, All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance is compliant.

4) Per KDB648474 D04v01r02, body-worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn with headset SAR.

5)Per KDB248227 D01v01r02, the procedures required to establish specific device operating configurations for testing the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g transmitters.

(1) For Headsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is <= 0.4 W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is <= 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

(2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is <= 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is <= 1.2 W/kg.

(3) For WLAN 5 GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is <= 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is <= 1.2 W/kg.

6) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04,for each frequency band,repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is ≤20%,and the measured SAR <1.45W/Kg,only one repeated measurement is required.

7) Per KDB865664 D02v01r01, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is > 1.5 W/kg, or > 7.0 W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing(Refer to appendix B for details).

8) Per KDB941225 D06v01r01, the DUT Dimension is bigger than 9 cm x 5 cm, so 10mm is chosen as the test separation distance for Hotspot mode. When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm,such position does not need to be tested.

9) Per KDB 941225 D01, 3G SAR Measurement Procedures ,The mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is≤ 1/4 dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

8.2.1 Results overview of Wi-Fi 2.4G

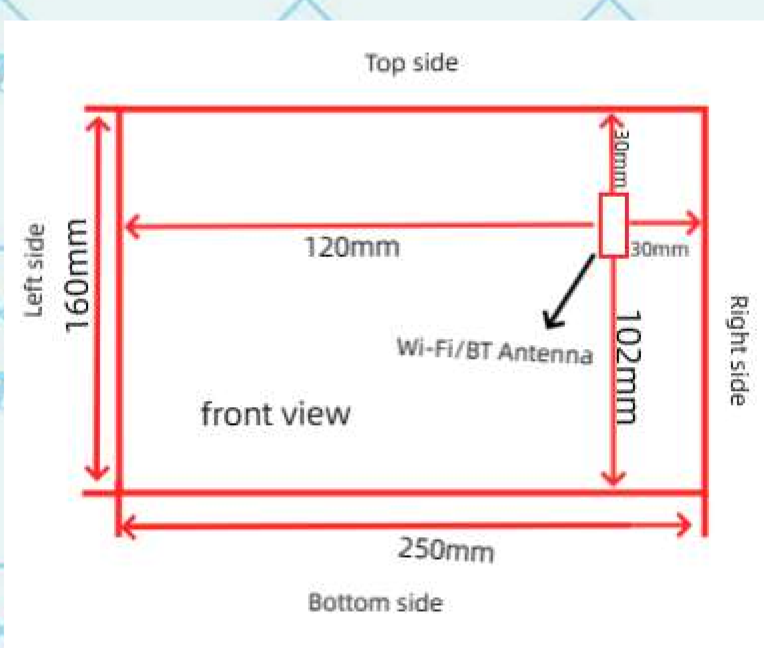
Test Position of Body with 10mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Scaled SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor
			1-g	10-g					
SAR Results for Hotspot Exposure Condition									
Front side	6/2437	802.11b	0.379	0.166	0.220	15.380	15.500	0.390	1.028
Rear side	6/2437	802.11b	0.422	0.257	0.318	15.380	15.500	**0.434**	1.028
Top side	6/2437	802.11b	0.401	0.223	-0.112	15.380	15.500	0.412	1.028
Right side	6/2437	802.11b	0.355	0.184	1.040	15.380	15.500	0.365	1.028

8.2.2 Results overview of Wi-Fi 5G

Test Position of Body with 0mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		PowerDrift (%)	ConductedPower (dBm)	Tune-up Limit(dBm)	Scaled SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor
			1-g	10-g					
5.2G U-NII-1 band (802.11a)									
Wi-Fi antenna to side									
Front side	48/5240	802.11a	0.347	0.184	2.140	11.500	12.000	0.389	1.122
Rear side	48/5240	802.11a	0.385	0.214	1.300	11.500	12.000	**0.432**	1.122
Left side	48/5240	802.11a	0.355	0.188	1.430	11.500	12.000	0.398	1.122
Top side	48/5240	802.11a	0.351	0.176	0.150	11.500	12.000	0.394	1.122
5.8G U-NII-3 Band (802.11a)									
Wi-Fi antenna to side									
Front side	165/5825	802.11a	0.313	0.111	0.530	10.710	11.000	0.335	1.069
Rear side	165/5825	802.11a	0.339	0.147	0.740	10.710	11.000	0.362	1.069
Left side	165/5825	802.11a	0.302	0.125	2.700	10.710	11.000	0.323	1.069
Top side	165/5825	802.11a	0.327	0.120	2.380	10.710	11.000	0.350	1.069
5.8G U-NII-4 Band (802.11a)									
Wi-Fi antenna to side									
Front side	157/5785	802.11a	0.394	0.206	1.630	9.920	10.000	0.401	1.019
Rear side	157/5785	802.11a	0.410	0.233	0.140	9.920	10.000	0.418	1.019
Left side	157/5785	802.11a	0.375	0.194	1.380	9.920	10.000	0.382	1.019
Top side	157/5785	802.11a	0.384	0.198	0.920	9.920	10.000	0.391	1.019

9 Multiple Transmitter Information

The SAR measurement positions of each side are as below:



< Rear Side >

Mode	Front side	Rear side	Left side	Right side	Top side	Bottom side
Wi-Fi/BT Antenna	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

1) Per KDB941225 D06v01r01, the DUT Dimension is bigger than 9 cm x 5 cm, so 10mm is chosen as the test separation distance for Hotspot mode. When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm,such position does not need to be tested.

9.1.1 Stand-alone SAR test exclusion

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,where

• f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

• Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

• The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Body-Worn position

Mode	Pmax(dBm)	Pmax(mW)	Distance(mm)	f(GHz)	Calculation Result	exclusion Threshold	SAR test exclusion
BT	-1.04	0.79	5.00	2.45	0.250	3.00	Yes

When the standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion

(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]·[√f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR.

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Mode	Position	Pmax(dBm)	Pmax(mW)	Distance(mm)	f(GHz)	X	Estimated SAR(W/Kg)
BT	Body	-1.04	0.79	5.00	2.45	7.50	0.033

9.1.2 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities are as below:

Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities				
Simultaneous Tx Combination	Configuration	Head	Body	Hotspot
1	Wi-Fi	NO	YES	NO
2	BT	NO	NO	NO

Note: The device does not support simultaneous BT and Wi-Fi ,because the BT and Wi-Fi share the same antenna and can't transmit simultaneously.

10 Measurement uncertainty evaluation

10.1 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

The following table includes the uncertainty table of the IEEE 1528. The values are determined by Satimo.The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Measurement Uncertainty evaluation for SAR test								
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (±%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	C_i (1g)	C_i (10g)	1g U_i (±%)	10g U_i (±%)	V_i
measurement system								
Probe Calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	∞
Boundary Effect	1	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	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	3	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	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	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Conditions-Reflections	3	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 Algorithms 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	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	3	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	7
Output Power Variation-SAR drift measurement	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞

Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation (in permittivity and conductivity)	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity（meas.）	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.60	1.08	5
Liquid conductivity (target.)	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	5
Liquid Permittivity（meas.）	2.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	1.50	1.23	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target.)	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.73	1.42	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainly		Rss				10.63	10.54	
Expanded Uncertainty{95% CONFIDENCE INTERRVAL}		k				21.26	21.08	

10.2 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system check

The following table includes the uncertainty table of the IEEE 1528. The values are determined by Satimo.The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Uncertainty For System Performance Check								
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (±%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	C_i 1g	C_i 10g	1g U_i(±%)	10g U_i (±%)	V_i
measurement system								
Probe Calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.80	5.80	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	∞
Boundary Effect	1	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	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	0	N	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	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	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient Conditions – Reflections	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioned 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 Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Dipole								
Deviation of experimental source from numerical source	4	N	1	1	1	4.00	4.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Dipole axis to liquid Distance	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.16	1.16	∞

Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation (in permittivity and conductivity)	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity（meas.）	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.60	1.08	5
Liquid conductivity (target.)	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	5
Liquid Permittivity（meas.）	2.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	1.50	1.23	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target.)	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty		Rss				10.28	9.98	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		k				20.57	19.95	

11 Test equipment and ancillaries used for tests

To simplify the identification of the test equipment and/or ancillaries which were used, the reporting of the relevant test cases only refer to the test item number as specified in the table below.

	Manufacturer	Device Type	Type(Model)	Serial number	calibration	
					Last Cal.	Due Date
☒	SATIMO	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE	SSE5	0123-EPGO-396	2023-01-30	2024-01-29
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 750 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID750	SN 48/16 DIP0G750-444	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 835 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID835	SN 14/13 DIP0G835-235	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID900	SN 14/13 DIP0G900-231	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 1800 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID1800	SN 14/13 DIP1G800-232	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 1900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID1900	SN 14/13 DIP1G900-236	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 2000 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID2000	SN 14/13 DIP2G000-237	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☒	SATIMO	COMOSAR 2450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID2450	SN 14/13 DIP2G450-238	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☐	SATIMO	COMOSAR 2600 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	SID2600	SN 28/14 DIP2G600-327	2020-06-25	2023-06-24
☒	SATIMO	Software	OPENSAR	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	SATIMO	Phantom	COMOSAR IEEE SAM PHANTOM	SN 14/13 SAM99	N/A	N/A
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	119733	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	144459	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	R & S	UXM5G Wireless Test Platform	E7515B	MY60192341	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	HP	Network Analyser	8753D	3410A08889	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	HP	Signal Generator	E4421B	GB39340770	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	Keithley	Multimeter	Keithley 2000	4014539	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	SATIMO	Amplifier	Power Amplifier	MODU-023-A-0004	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	Agilent	Power Meter	E4418B	GB43312909	2022-11-03	2023-11-02
☒	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	E4412A	MY41500046	2022-11-03	2023-11-02

Annex A: System performance verification

(**Please See the SAR Measurement Plots of annex A.**)

Annex B: Measurement results

(**Please See the SAR Measurement Plots of annex B.**)

Annex C: Calibration reports

(Please See the Calibration reports of annex C.)

	Annex A: System Check
	Tested Model :Lincplus T3
	Report Number: WSCT-A2LA-R&E230300006A-SAR

MEASUREMENT 1

BODY

Type: Validation measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement:15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 10 minutes 43 seconds

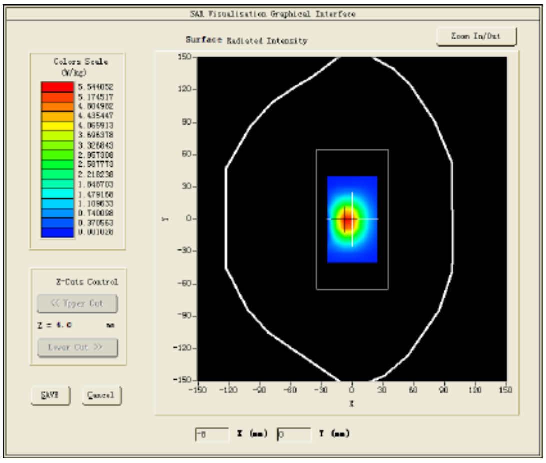
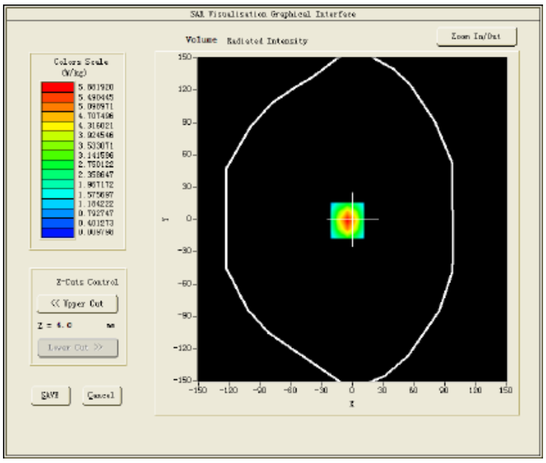
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW2450
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Middle Band SAR (Channel -1):

Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.735699
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.017300
Conductivity (S/m)	1.907910
Variation (%)	0.390000

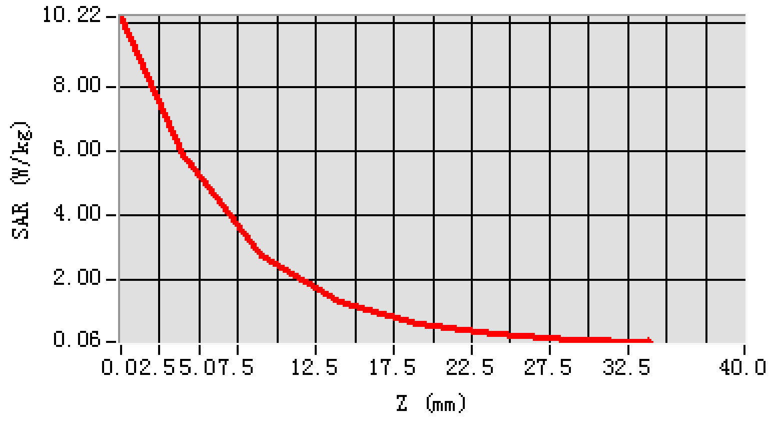
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

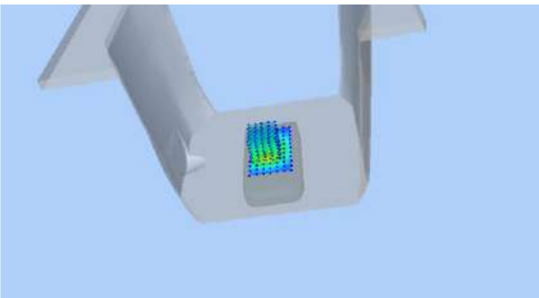
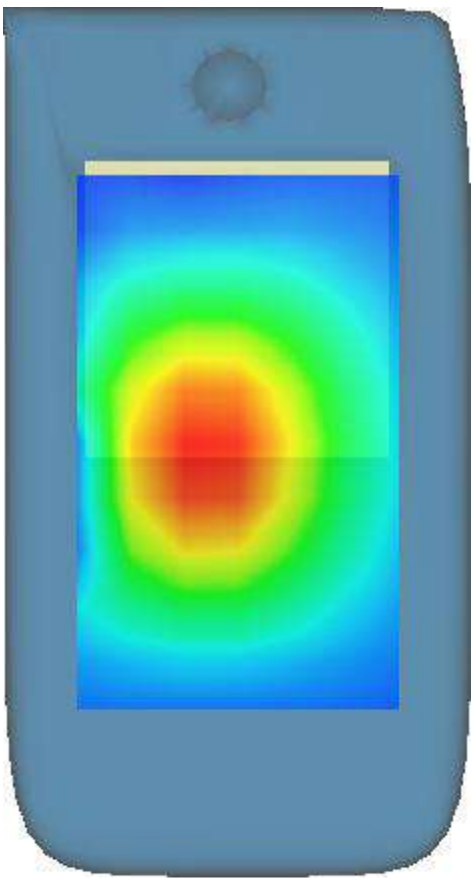
Maximum location: X=-5.00, Y=-1.00

SAR Peak: 10.96 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.265453
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.363343

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	10.2188	5.8819	2.7478	1.3151	0.6266	0.2969	0.1341



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 2

BODY

Type: Validation measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement: 15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 27 minutes 45 seconds

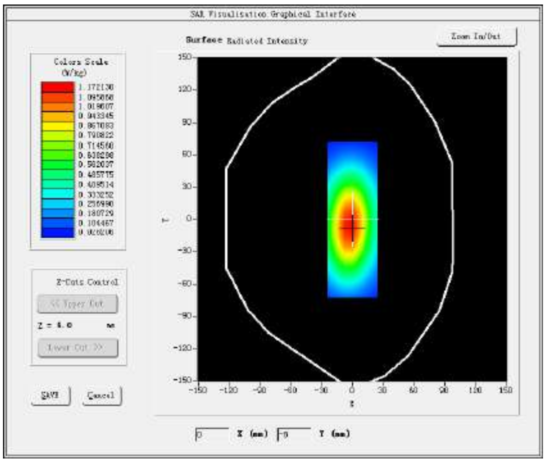
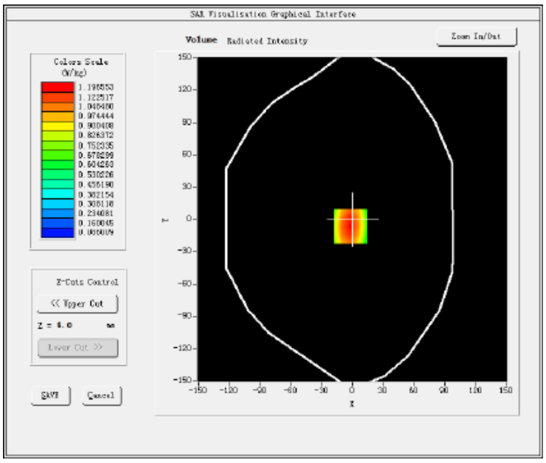
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm
ZoomScan	8x8x7,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Waveguide
Band	CW5200
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Duty cycle:1:1)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Middle Band SAR (Channel -1):

Frequency (MHz)	5200.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	50.422599
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	18.202492
Conductivity (S/m)	5.26371
Variation (%)	0.270000

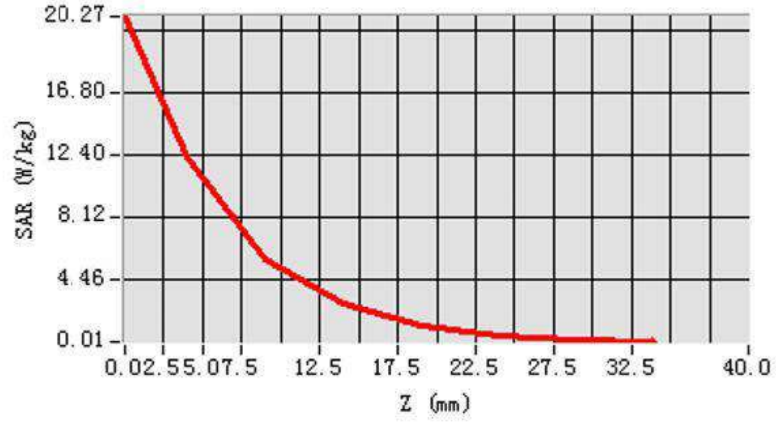
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

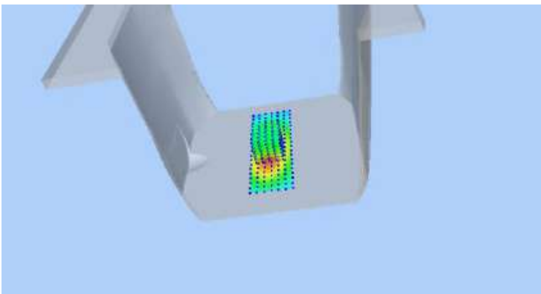
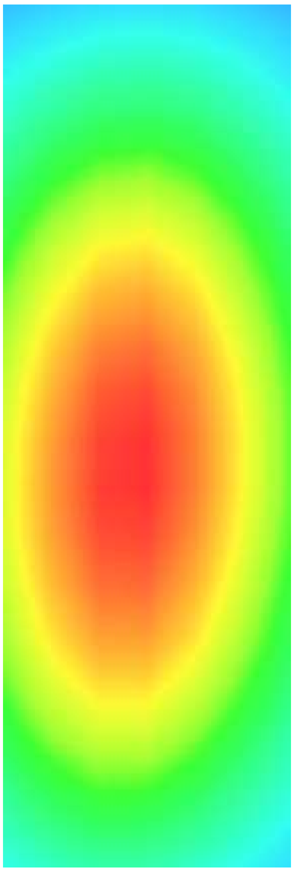
Maximum location: X=-2.00, Y=-6.00

SAR Peak: 20.27 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	5.964061
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	16.7183141

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	20.2711	16.1966	12.7784	10.5196	8.1218	4.2403	1.1660



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 3

BODY

Type: Validation measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement: 15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 29 minutes 31 seconds

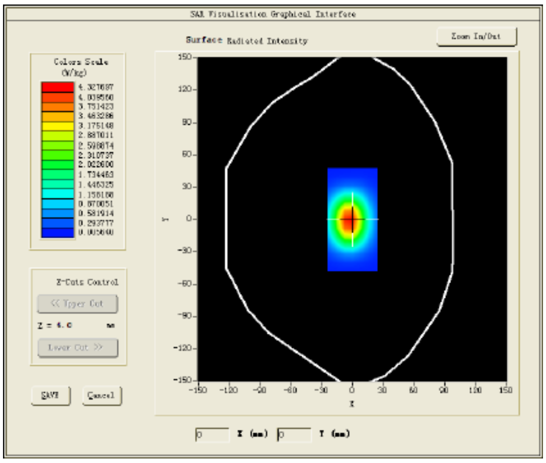
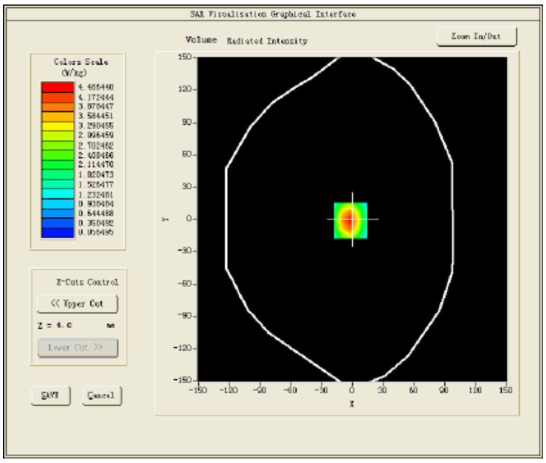
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm
ZoomScan	8x8x7,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Waveguide
Band	CW5300
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Duty cycle:1:1)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Middle Band SAR (Channel -1):

Frequency (MHz)	5300.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	47.944300
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	18.167566
Conductivity (S/m)	5.353919
Variation (%)	-0.350000

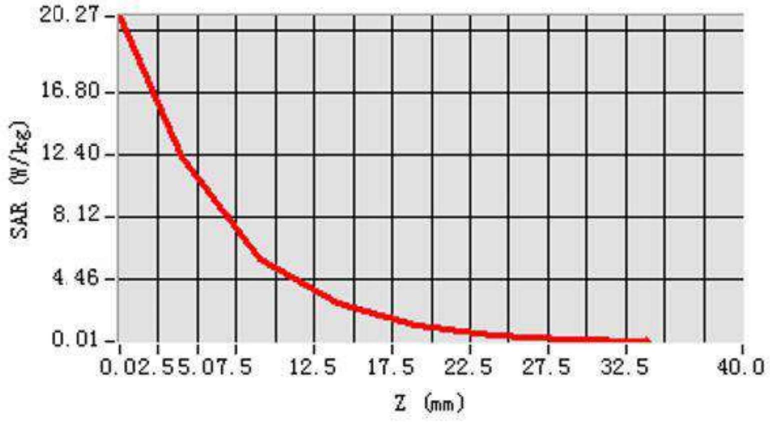
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

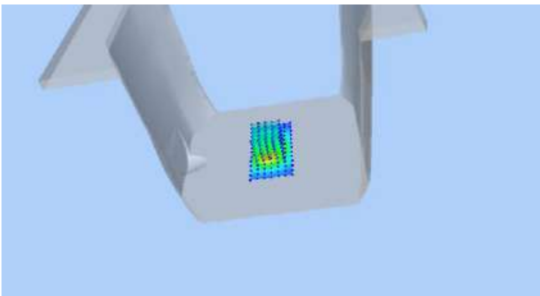
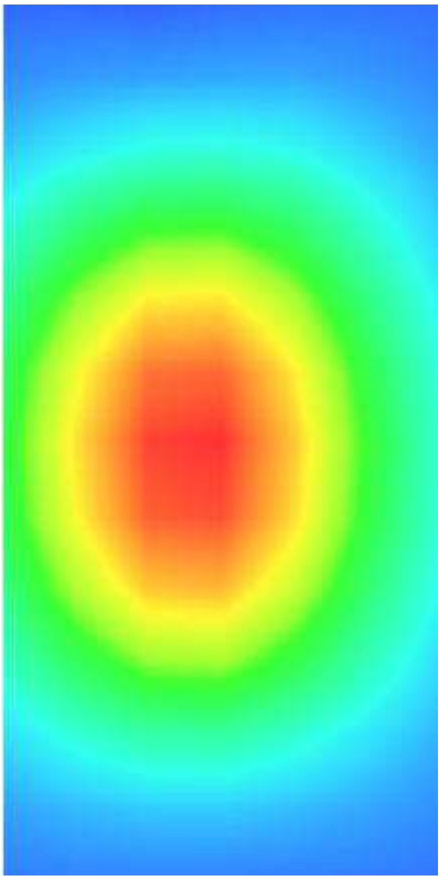
Maximum location: X=-2.00, Y=-1.00

SAR Peak: 20.27 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	5.882155
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	16.537029

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	20.2697	16.4664	12.4603	10.3992	6.7963	4.4560	1.2601



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 4

BODY

Type: Validation measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement: 15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 31 minutes 30 seconds

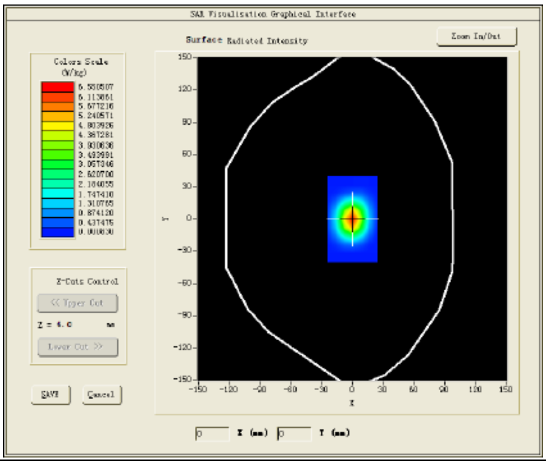
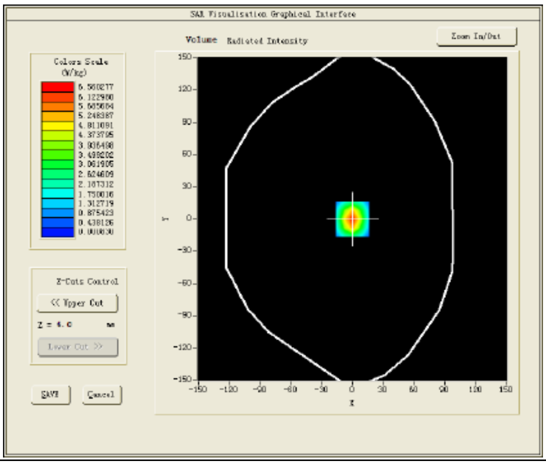
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm
ZoomScan	8x8x7,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Waveguide
Band	CW5800
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Duty cycle:1:1)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Middle Band SAR (Channel -1):

Frequency (MHz)	5800.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	48.090699
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.043921
Conductivity (S/m)	6.14163
Variation (%)	0.010000

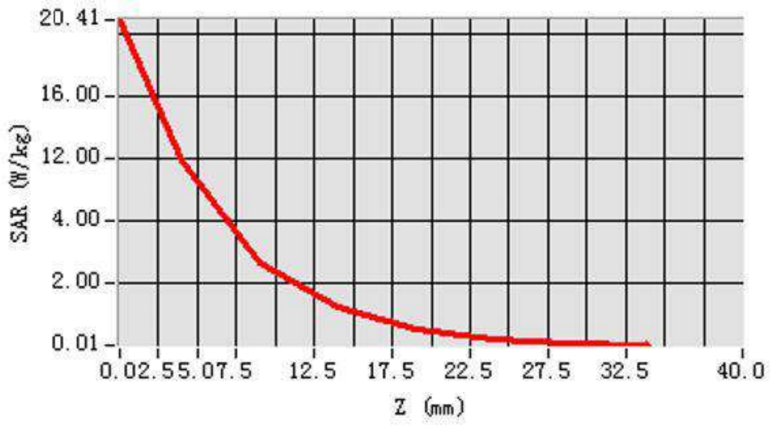
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

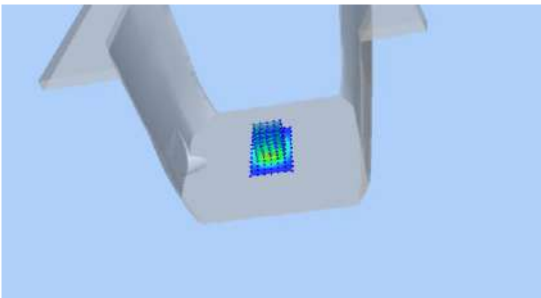
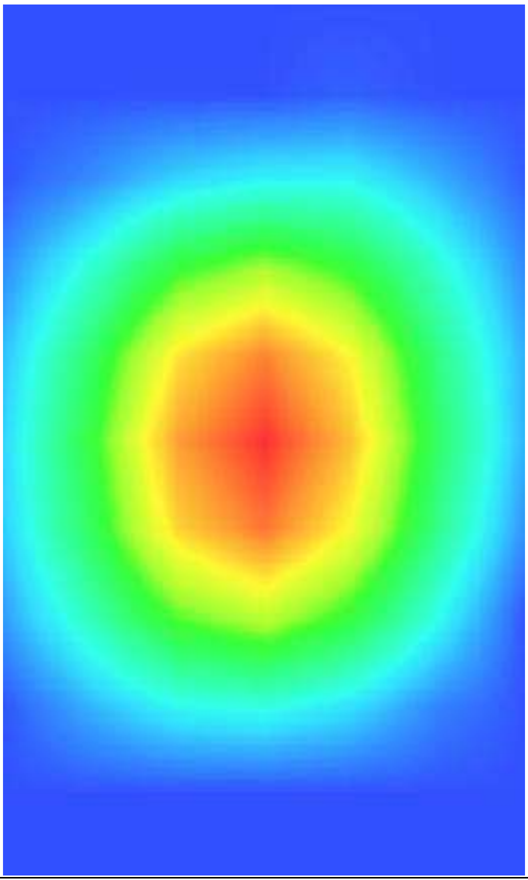
Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 20.41 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	6.080196
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	17.965831

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	20.4140	16.5603	12.8797	8.2004	4.4226	2.1066	1.0008



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

	Annex B: Measurement Results
	Tested Model :Lincplus T3
	Report Number: WSCT-A2LA-R&E230300006A-SAR

MEASUREMENT 1

Rear-side-middle

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement:15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 9 minutes 11 seconds

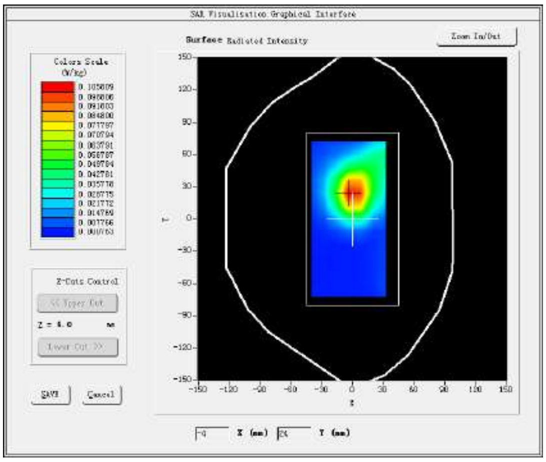
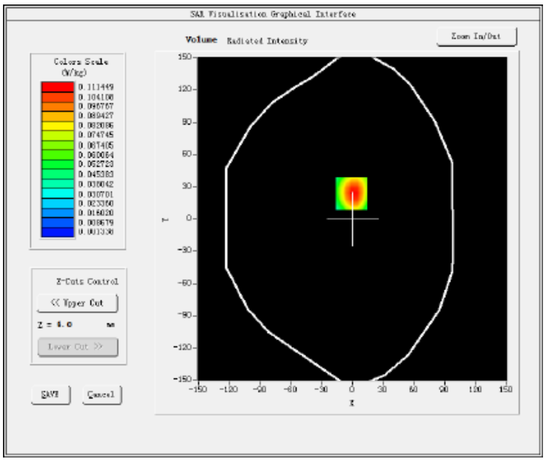
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm
ZoomScan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11b ISM
Channels	Middle
Signal	IEEE802.b (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Middle Band SAR (Channel 6):

Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.756401
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.076200
Conductivity (S/m)	1.909671
Variation (%)	0.318000

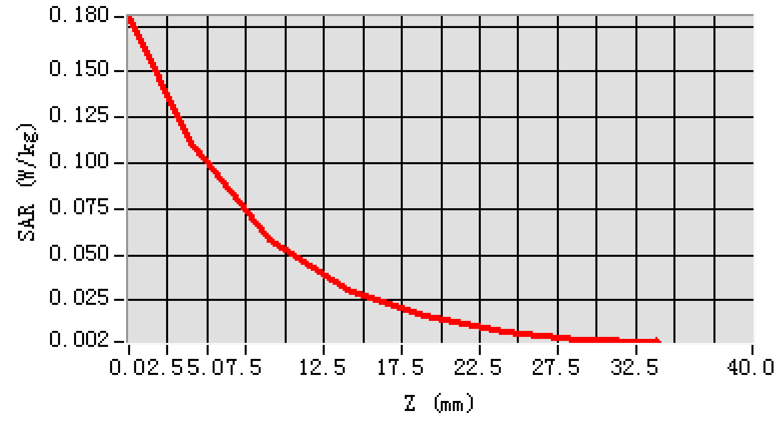
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

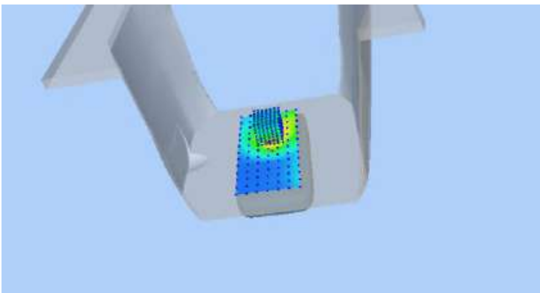
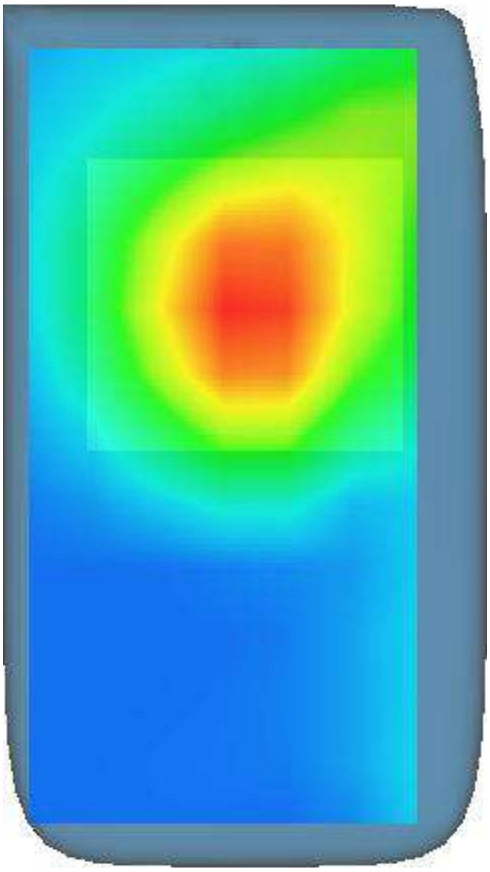
Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=24.00

SAR Peak: 0.16 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.257451
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.421605

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.1801	0.1114	0.0587	0.0309	0.0161	0.0083	0.0040



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 2

Rear-side-middle

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement: 15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 10 minutes 44 seconds

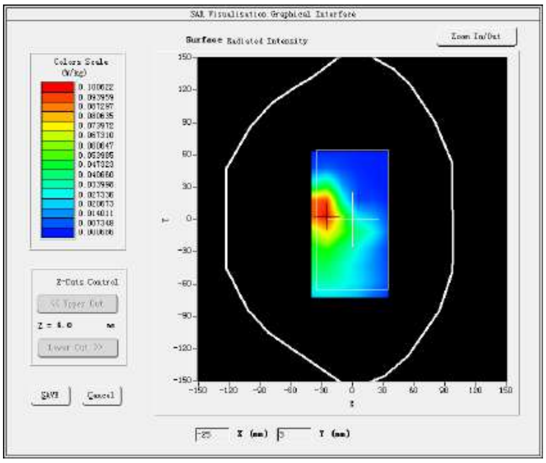
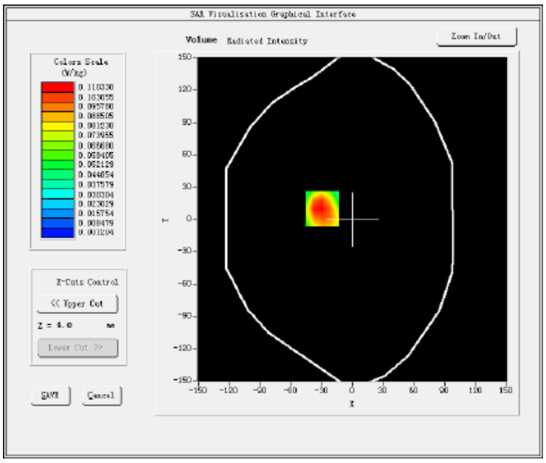
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11a U-NII-1
Channels	Middle
Signal	Duty cycle:1:1

B. SAR Measurement Results

Lower Band SAR (Channel 48):

Frequency (MHz)	5240.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	49.858526
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	17.828438
Conductivity (S/m)	5.194532
Variation (%)	1.300000

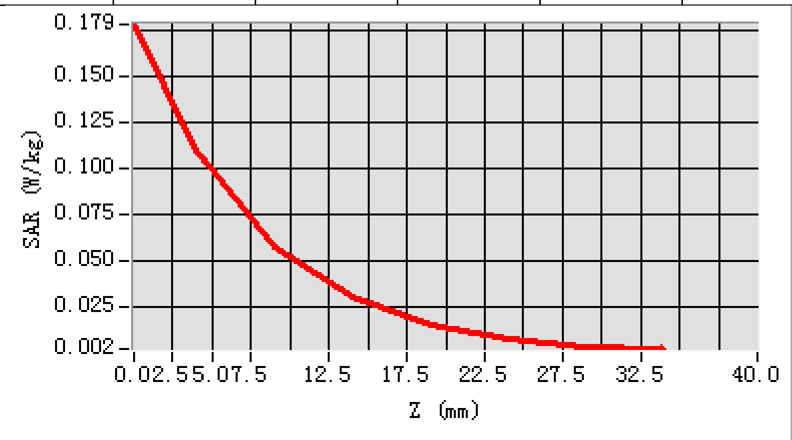
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

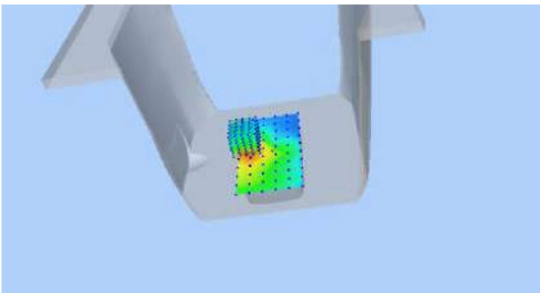
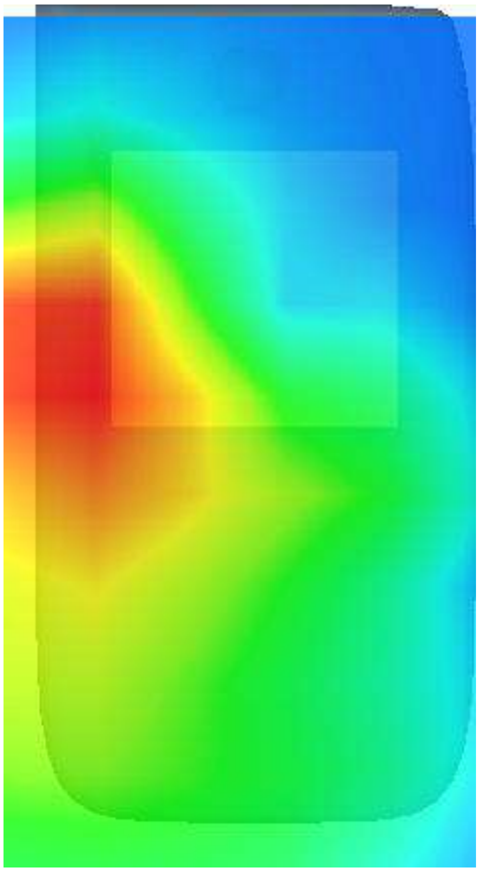
Maximum location: X=-30.00, Y=10.00

SAR Peak: 0.19 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.214158
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.385010

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.1788	0.1103	0.0576	0.0303	0.0156	0.0075	0.0040



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 3

Rear-side-middle

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement: 15/4/2023

Measurement duration: 16 minutes 21 seconds

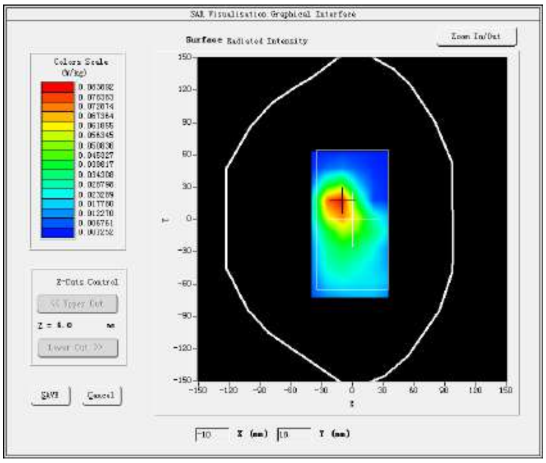
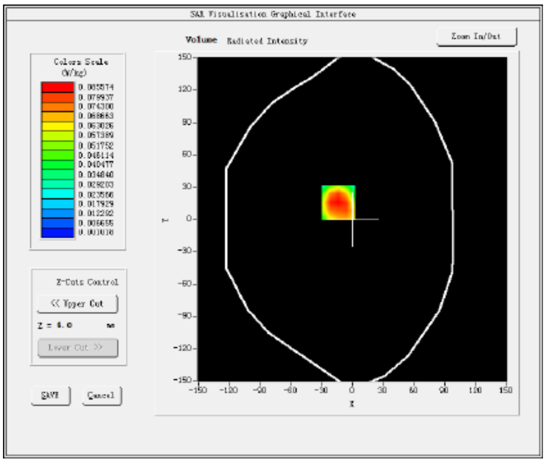
A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11a U-NII-3
Channels	Middle
Signal	Duty cycle:1:1

B. SAR Measurement Results

Middleer Band SAR (Channel 165):

Frequency (MHz)	5825.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	48.139400
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.154900
Conductivity (S/m)	6.205808
Variation (%)	0.740000

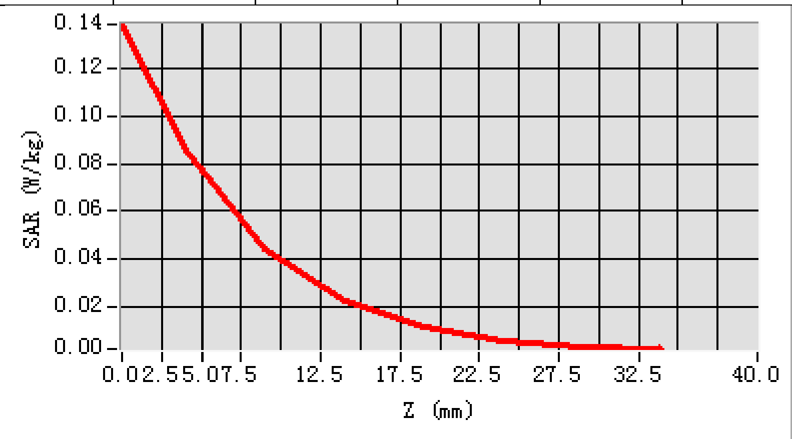
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

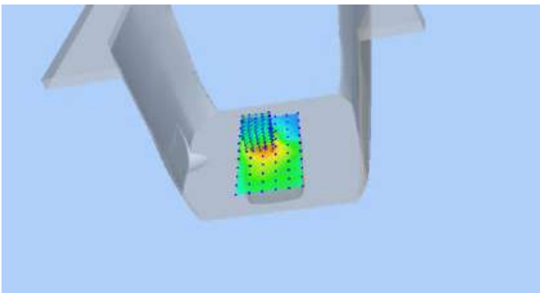
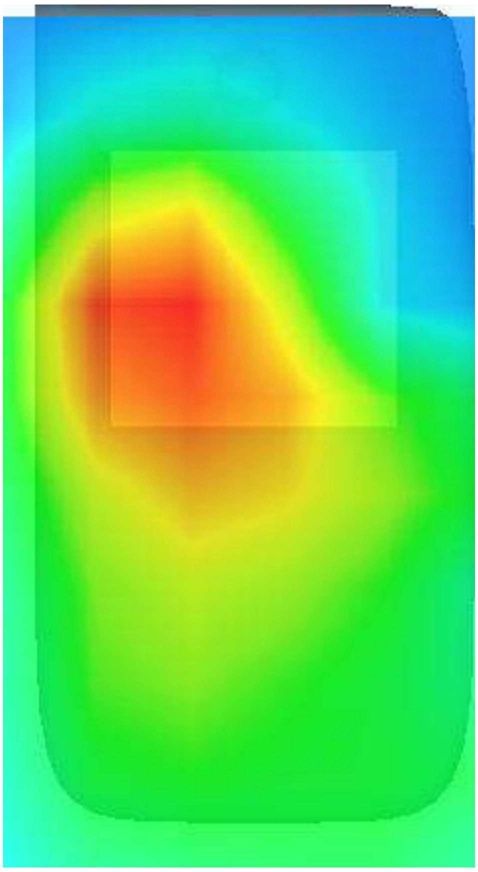
Maximum location: X=-14.00, Y=16.00

SAR Peak: 0.15 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.147156
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.338590

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.1388	0.0856	0.0441	0.0224	0.0109	0.0049	0.0027



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

MEASUREMENT 4

Rear-side-middle

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Date of measurement: 15/4/2023

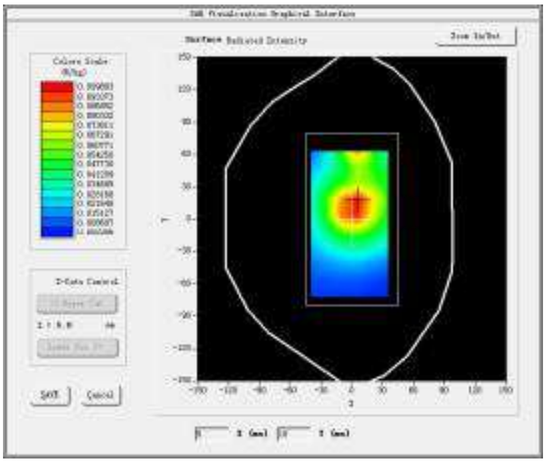
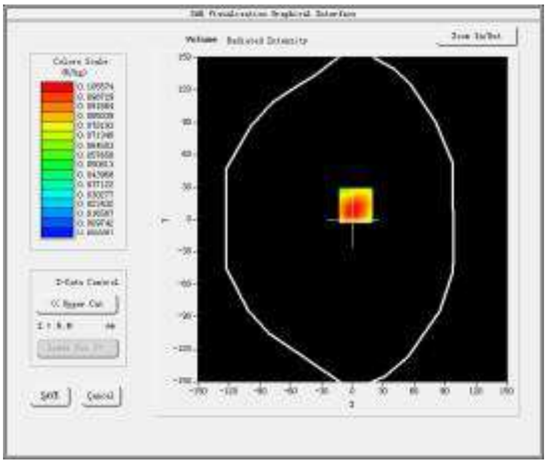
Measurement duration: 8 minutes 31 seconds

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11a U-NII-4
Channels	Middle
Signal	Duty cycle:1:1

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	5785.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	48.235748
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.060800
Conductivity (S/m)	6.173560
Variation (%)	0.140000

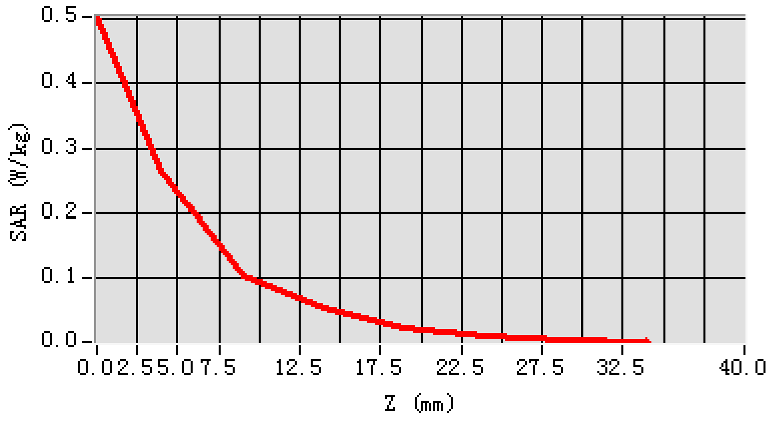
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

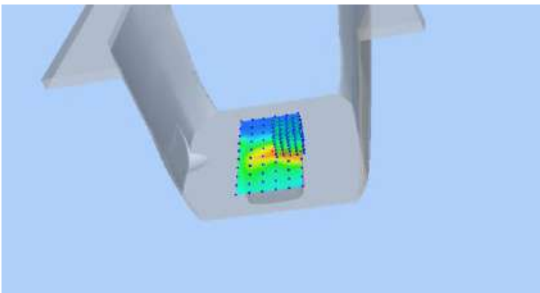
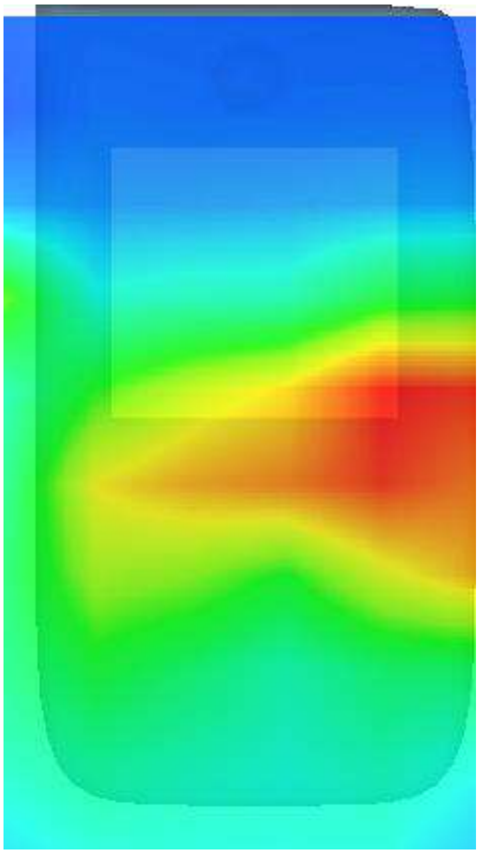
Maximum location: X=3.00, Y=13.00

SAR Peak: 0.17 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.233154
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.409861

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.5035	0.2644	0.1036	0.0539	0.0226	0.0107	0.0050



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

	Annex C: Calibration Reports
	Tested Model :Lincplus T3
	Report Number: WSCT-A2LA-R&E230300006A-SAR

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.178.18.20.MVGB.A

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BLOCK A, BAO SHI SCIENCE PARK,BAO SHI ROAD, BAO'AN DISTRICT
SHENZHEN 518108,P.R. CHINA
MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 14/13 DIP2G450-238

Calibrated at MVG
Z.I. de la pointe du diable
Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 06/25/2020

Accreditations #2-6789 and #2-6814
Scope available on www.cofrac.fr

Summary:

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

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	6/26/2020	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	World Standardization Certification & Testing Group Co .,Ltd

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Jérôme LUC	6/26/2020	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 14/13 DIP2G450-238
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

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 constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. A direct method is used with a network analyser and its calibration kit, both with a valid ISO17025 calibration.

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 dimension's 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. A direct method is used with a ISO17025 calibrated caliper.

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	0.08 LIN

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
0 - 300	0.20 mm
300 - 450	0.44 mm

5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

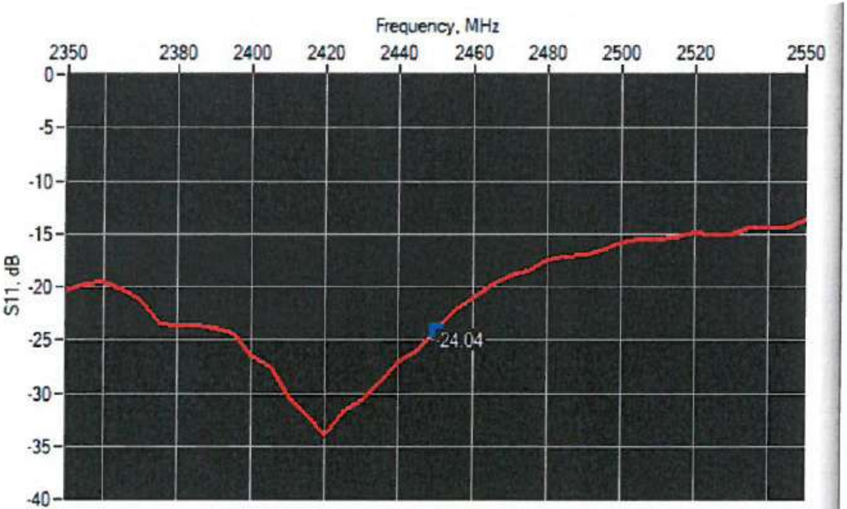
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty

1 g	19 % (SAR)
10 g	19 % (SAR)

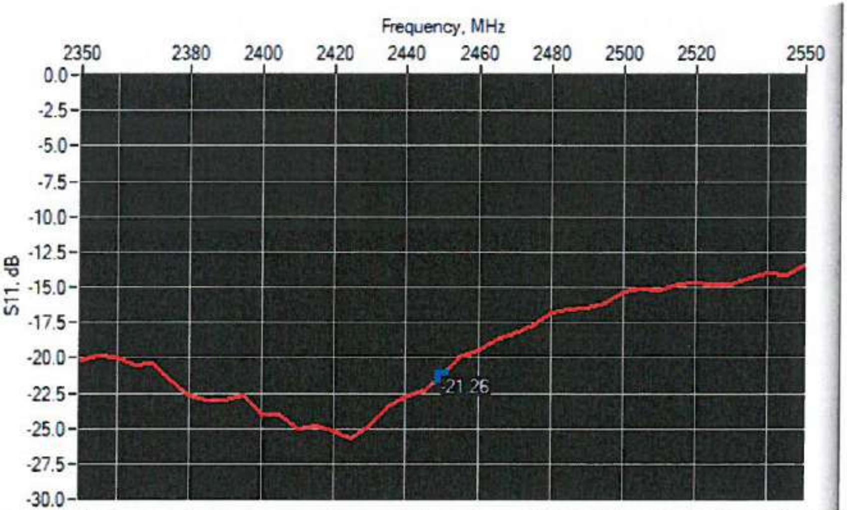
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-24.04	-20	49.9 Ω - 6.3 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-21.26	-20	52.5 Ω - 8.2 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 %.	
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 %.	-	30.4 ±1 %.	-	3.6 ±1 %.	-
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±10 %		0.87 ±10 %	
450	43.5 ±10 %		0.87 ±10 %	
750	41.9 ±10 %		0.89 ±10 %	
835	41.5 ±10 %		0.90 ±10 %	
900	41.5 ±10 %		0.97 ±10 %	
1450	40.5 ±10 %		1.20 ±10 %	
1500	40.4 ±10 %		1.23 ±10 %	
1640	40.2 ±10 %		1.31 ±10 %	

1750	40.1 ±10 %		1.37 ±10 %	
1800	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1900	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1950	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
2000	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
2100	39.8 ±10 %		1.49 ±10 %	
2300	39.5 ±10 %		1.67 ±10 %	
2450	39.2 ±10 %	41.9	1.80 ±10 %	1.88
2600	39.0 ±10 %		1.96 ±10 %	
3000	38.5 ±10 %		2.40 ±10 %	
3500	37.9 ±10 %		2.91 ±10 %	

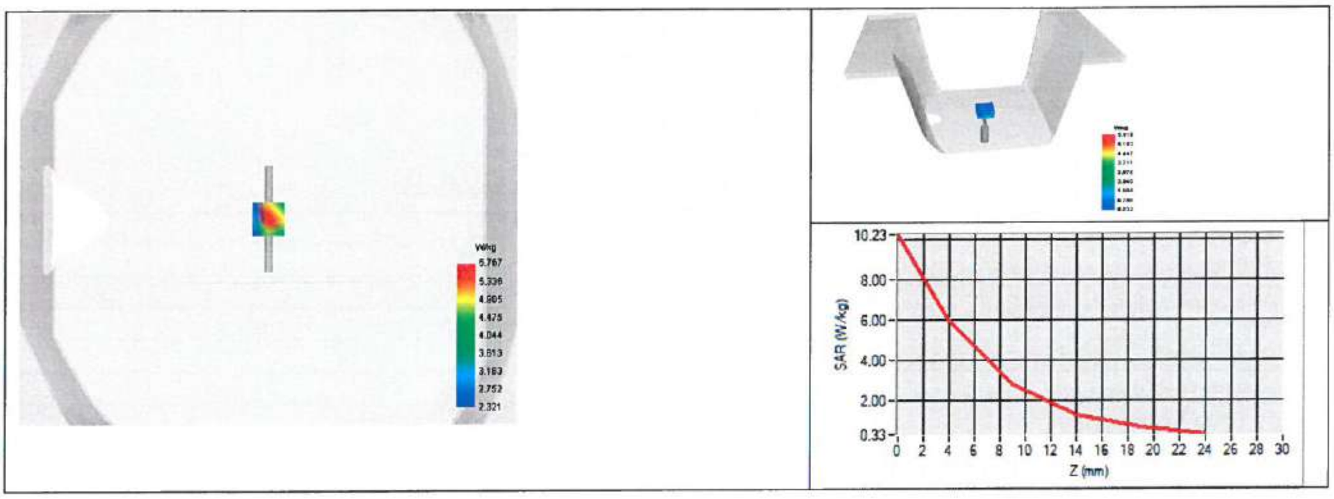
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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 V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 41.9 sigma : 1.88
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

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	53.25 (5.33)	24	23.94 (2.39)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	
3700	67.4		24.2	



7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

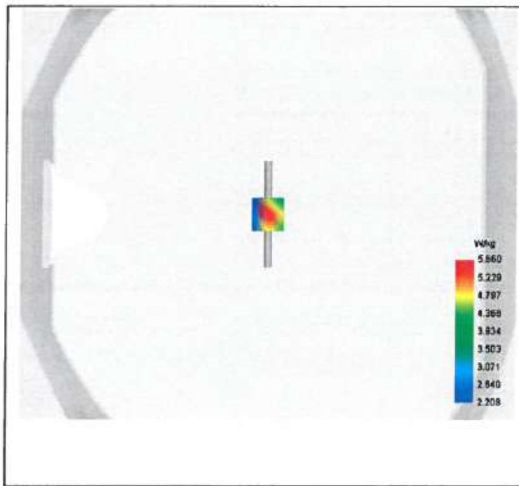
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	**measured**	**required**	**measured**
150	61.9 ±10 %		0.80 ±10 %	
300	58.2 ±10 %		0.92 ±10 %	
450	56.7 ±10 %		0.94 ±10 %	
750	55.5 ±10 %		0.96 ±10 %	
835	55.2 ±10 %		0.97 ±10 %	
900	55.0 ±10 %		1.05 ±10 %	
915	55.0 ±10 %		1.06 ±10 %	
1450	54.0 ±10 %		1.30 ±10 %	
1610	53.8 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1800	53.3 ±10 %		1.52 ±10 %	
1900	53.3 ±10 %		1.52 ±10 %	
2000	53.3 ±10 %		1.52 ±10 %	
2100	53.2 ±10 %		1.62 ±10 %	
2300	52.9 ±10 %		1.81 ±10 %	
2450	52.7 ±10 %	53.4	1.95 ±10 %	2.14

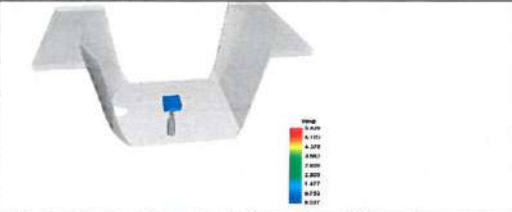
2600	52.5 ±10 %		2.16 ±10 %	
3000	52.0 ±10 %		2.73 ±10 %	
3500	51.3 ±10 %		3.31 ±10 %	
3700	51.0 ±10 %		3.55 ±10 %	
5200	49.0 ±10 %		5.30 ±10 %	
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %		5.53 ±10 %	
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

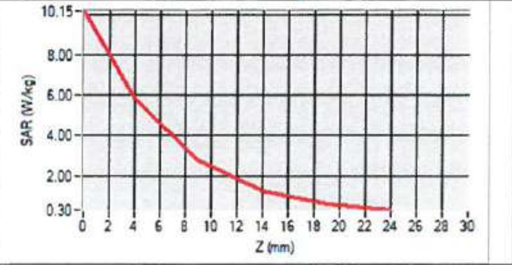
7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 53.4 sigma : 2.14
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
2450	55.24 (5.52)	23.83 (2.38)







8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN-13/09-SAM68	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2019	05/2022
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2019	05/2022
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	10/2019	10/2022
Reference Probe	MVG	EPGO333 SN 41/18	05/2020	05/2021
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2019	04/2022
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2019	05/2022
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	11/2017	11/2020

SAR Reference Waveguide Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.178.20.20.MVGB.A

WORLD STANDARDIZATION CERTIFICATION & TESTING GROUP CO .,LTD
BLOCK A, BAO SHI SCIENCE PARK,BAO SHI ROAD, BAO'AN DISTRICTSHENZHEN 518108,P.R. CHINAMVG COMOSAR REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE
FREQUENCY: 5000-6000 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 49/16 WGA-41

Calibrated at MVG
Z.I. de la pointe du diable
Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 06/25/2020

Accreditations #2-6789 and #2-6814
Scope available on www.cofrac.fr

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited SAR reference waveguide calibration performed at MVG, using the COMOSAR test bench. The test results covered by accreditation are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	6/26/2020	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	World Standardization Certification & Testing Group Co .,Ltd

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Jérôme LE GALL	6/26/2020	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference waveguides 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 5000-6000 MHz REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SWG5500
Serial Number	SN 49/16 WGA-41
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR Validation Waveguides are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference waveguides 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 waveguide used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -8 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed with matching layer placed in the open end of the waveguide, with the waveguide and matching layer in direct contact with the phantom shell as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. A direct method is used with a network analyser and its calibration kit, both with a valid ISO17025 calibration.

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical dimensions of the validation waveguide, the specified dimensions are as shown in Section 6.2. Figure 1 shows how the dimensions relate to the physical construction of the waveguide. A direct method is used with a ISO17025 calibrated caliper.

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	0.08 LIN

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
0 - 300	0.20 mm

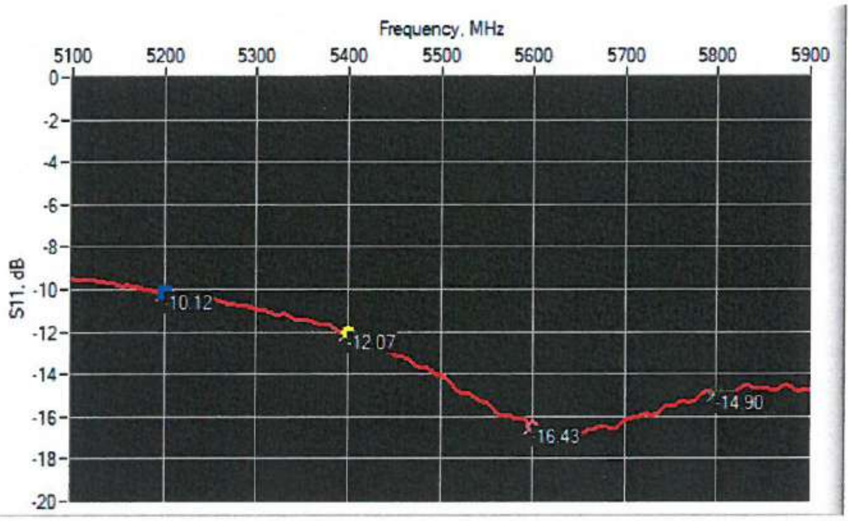
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	19 % (SAR)
10 g	19 % (SAR)

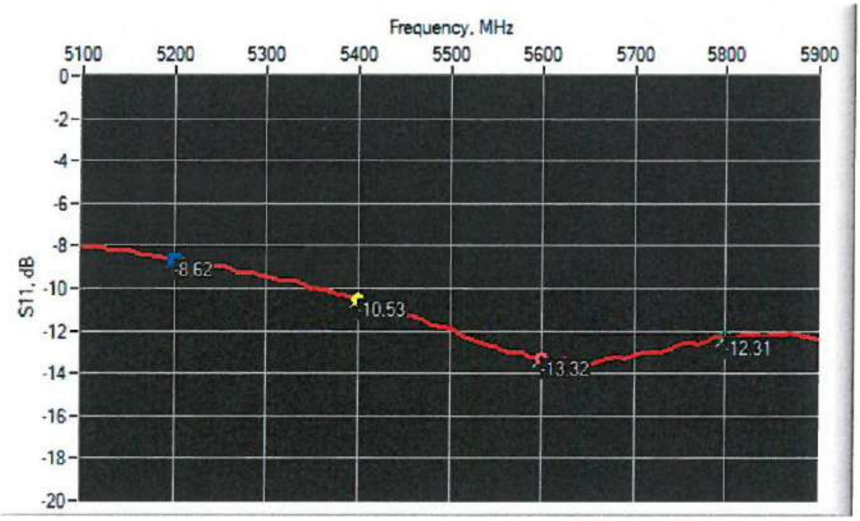
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
5200	-10.12	-8	24.26 Ω + 13.25 jΩ
5400	-12.07	-8	73.41 Ω + 1.64 jΩ
5600	-16.43	-8	37.08 Ω - 7.22 jΩ
5800	-14.90	-8	57.34 Ω + 16.02 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
5200	-8.62	-8	20.39 Ω + 15.84 jΩ
5400	-10.53	-8	77.22 Ω - 2.69 jΩ
5600	-13.32	-8	30.59 Ω - 7.25 jΩ
5800	-12.31	-8	59.55 Ω + 21.30 jΩ

6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency (MHz)	L (mm)		W (mm)		L_f (mm)		W_f (mm)	
	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured
5800	40.39 ± 0.13	-	20.19 ± 0.13	-	81.03 ± 0.13	-	61.98 ± 0.13	-

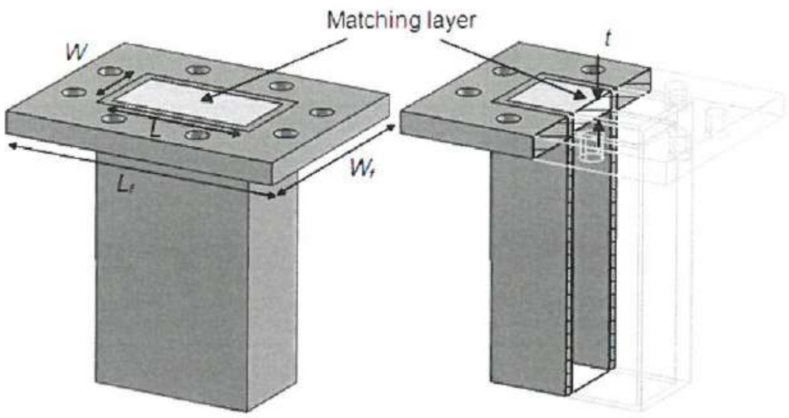


Figure 1: Validation Waveguide Dimensions

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference waveguide meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed with the matching layer placed in the open end of the waveguide, with the waveguide and matching layer in direct contact with the phantom shell.

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
5000	36.2 ±10 %		4.45 ±10 %	
5100	36.1 ±10 %		4.56 ±10 %	
5200	36.0 ±10 %	34.60	4.66 ±10 %	4.55
5300	35.9 ±10 %		4.76 ±10 %	
5400	35.8 ±10 %	34.02	4.86 ±10 %	4.88
5500	35.6 ±10 %		4.97 ±10 %	
5600	35.5 ±10 %	33.46	5.07 ±10 %	5.25
5700	35.4 ±10 %		5.17 ±10 %	
5800	35.3 ±10 %	32.78	5.27 ±10 %	5.64
5900	35.2 ±10 %		5.38 ±10 %	
6000	35.1 ±10 %		5.48 ±10 %	

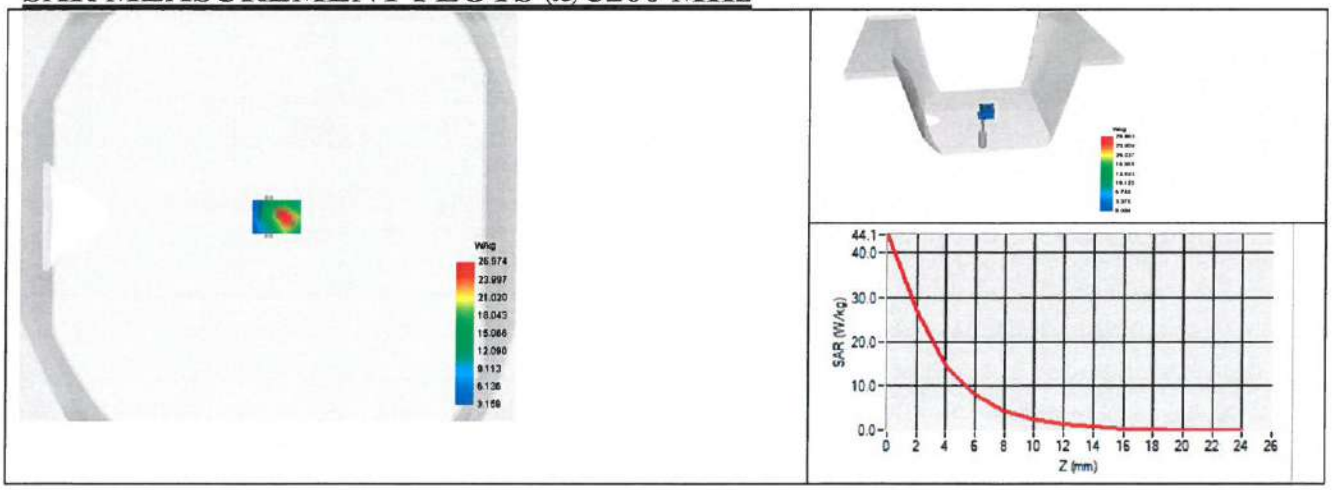
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

At those frequencies, the target SAR value can not be generic. Hereunder is the target SAR value defined by MVG, within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W net power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

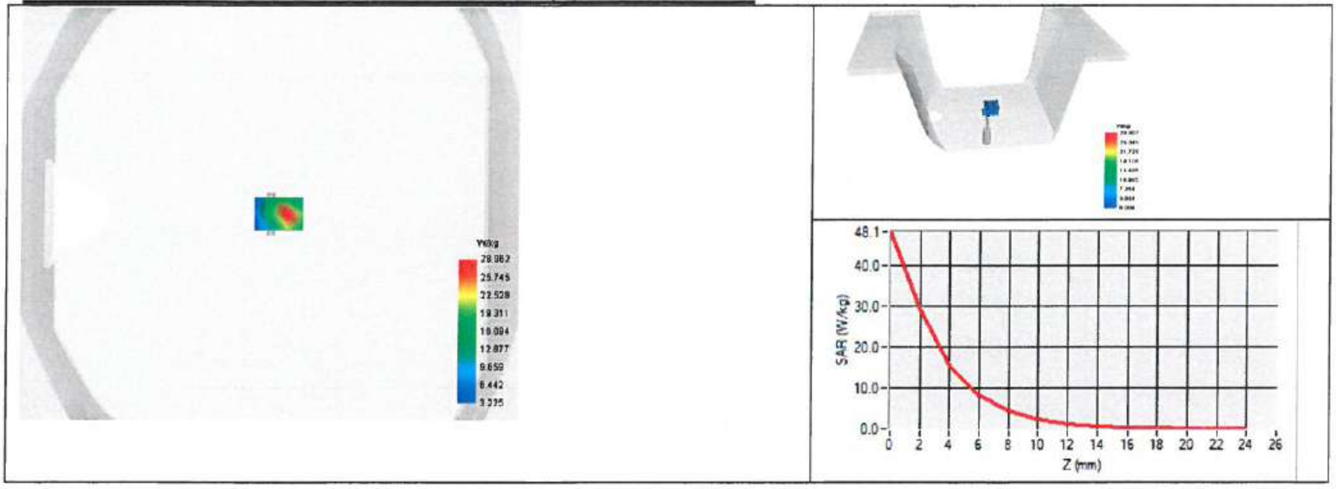
Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Head Liquid Values 5200 MHz: eps' :34.60 sigma : 4.55 Head Liquid Values 5400 MHz: eps' :34.02 sigma : 4.88 Head Liquid Values 5600 MHz: eps' :33.46 sigma : 5.25 Head Liquid Values 5800 MHz: eps' :32.78 sigma : 5.64
Distance between dipole waveguide and liquid	0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=4mm/dy=4m/dz=2mm
Frequency	5200 MHz 5400 MHz 5600 MHz 5800 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR (W/kg)		10 g SAR (W/kg)	
	required	measured	required	measured
5200	159.00	155.48 (15.55)	56.90	53.81 (5.38)
5400	166.40	165.08 (16.51)	58.43	56.38 (5.64)
5600	173.80	176.08 (17.61)	59.97	59.49 (5.95)
5800	181.20	183.54 (18.35)	61.50	61.38 (6.14)

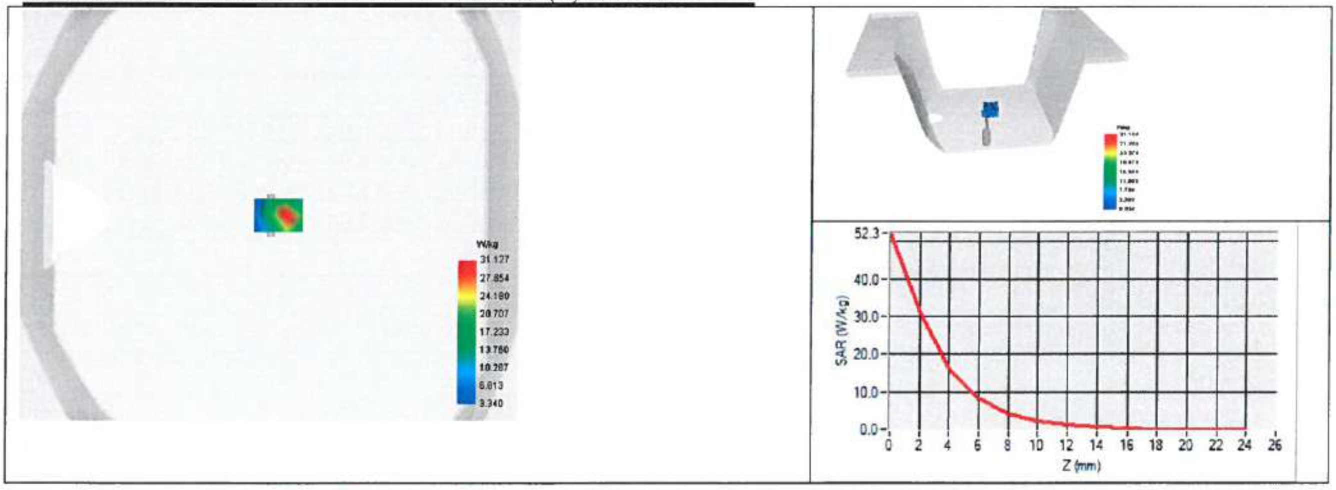
SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5200 MHz



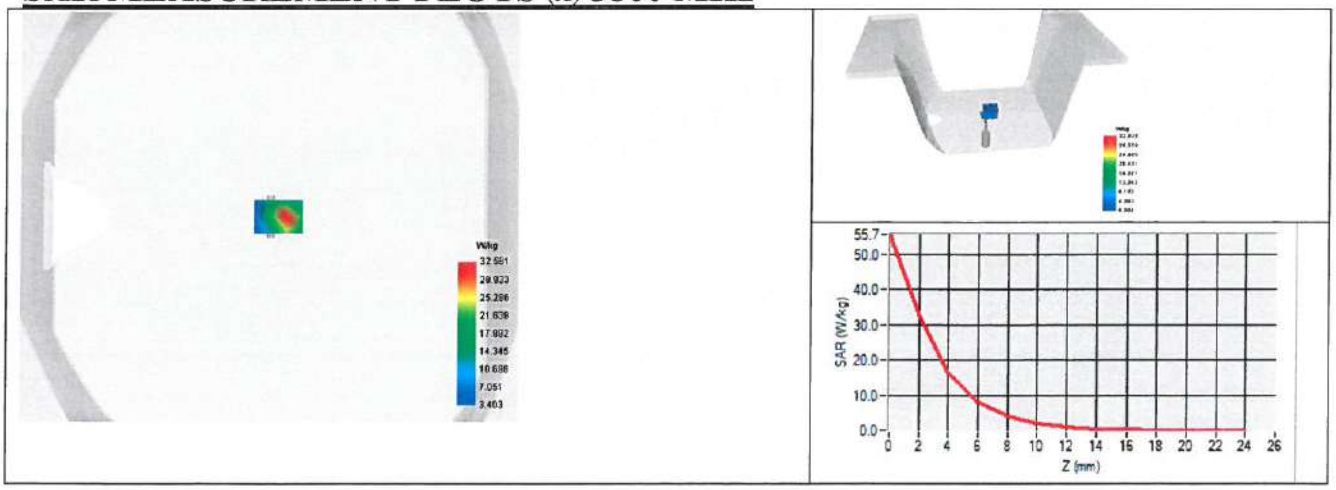
SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5400 MHz



SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5600 MHz



SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5800 MHz



7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

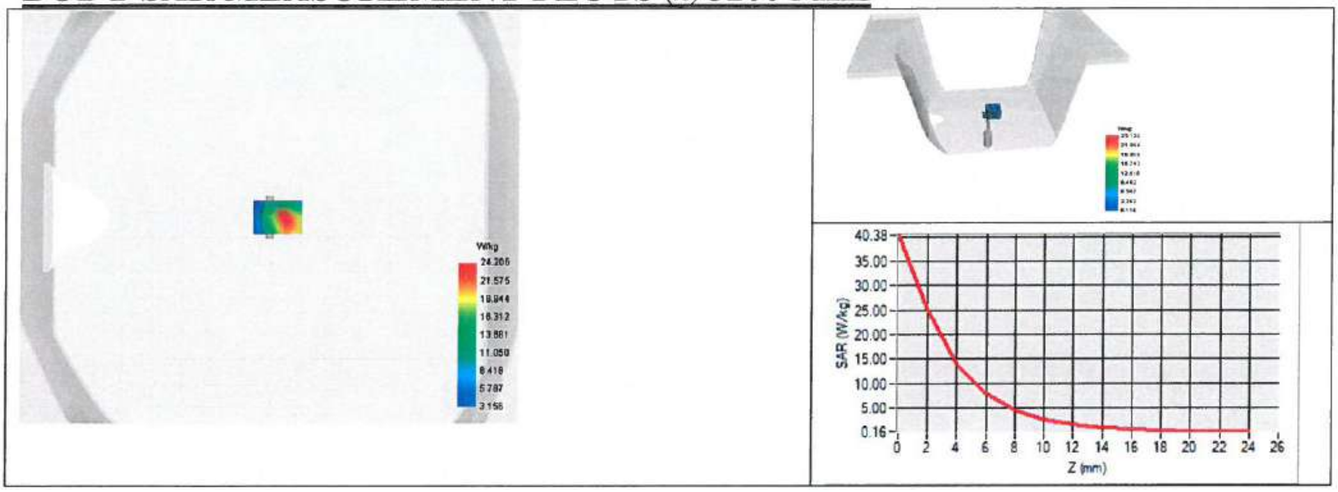
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
5200	49.0 ±10 %	45.25	5.30 ±10 %	5.42
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %	45.09	5.53 ±10 %	5.80
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %	44.84	5.77 ±10 %	6.20
5800	48.2 ±10 %	44.59	6.00 ±10 %	6.56

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

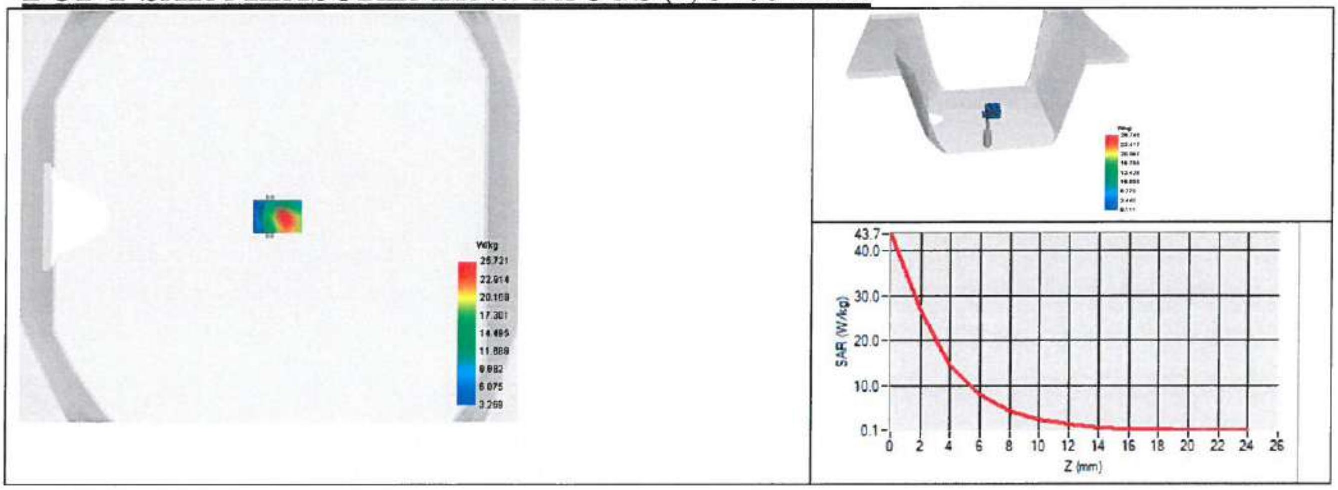
Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Body Liquid Values 5200 MHz: eps' :45.25 sigma : 5.42 Body Liquid Values 5400 MHz: eps' :45.09 sigma : 5.80 Body Liquid Values 5600 MHz: eps' :44.84 sigma : 6.20 Body Liquid Values 5800 MHz: eps' :44.59 sigma : 6.56
Distance between dipole waveguide and liquid	0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=4mm/dy=4m/dz=2mm
Frequency	5200 MHz 5400 MHz 5600 MHz 5800 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR (W/kg)	10 g SAR (W/kg)
	measured	measured
5200	149.14 (14.91)	53.34 (5.33)
5400	155.60 (15.56)	55.47 (5.55)
5600	161.37 (16.14)	56.82 (5.68)
5800	163.33 (16.33)	56.88 (5.69)

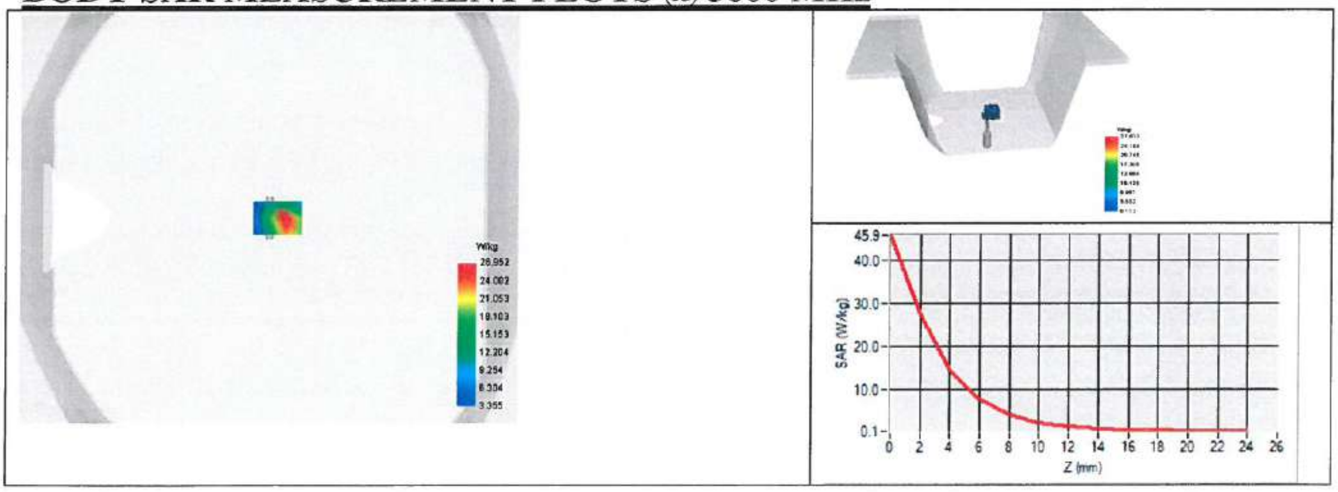
BODY SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5200 MHz



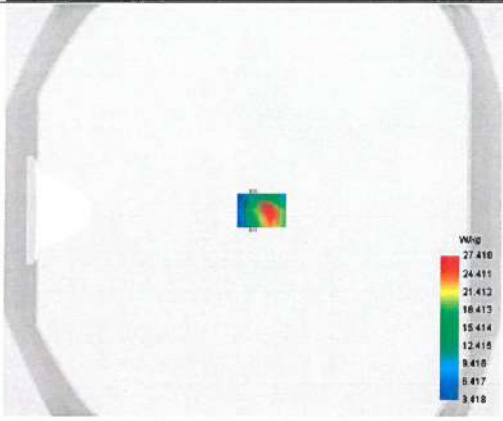
BODY SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5400 MHz

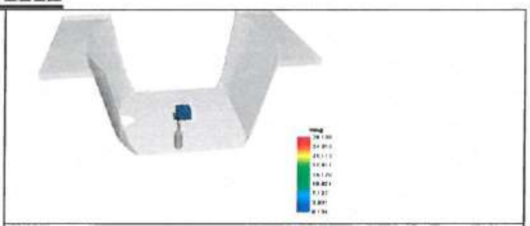


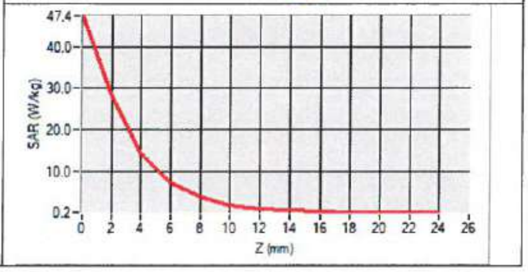
BODY SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5600 MHz



BODY SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5800 MHz







8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-13/09-SAM68	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2019	05/2022
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2019	05/2022
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	10/2019	10/2022
Reference Probe	MVG	EPGO333 SN 41/18	05/2020	05/2021
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2019	04/2022
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2019	05/2022
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	11/2017	11/2020

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.30.6.23.BES.A

WORLD STANDARDIZATION CERTIFICATION & TESTING GROUP CO .,LTD

BLOCK A, BAO SHI SCIENCE PARK,BAO SHI ROAD, BAO'AN DISTRICT

SHENZHEN 518108,P.R. CHINA

MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

SERIAL NO.: 0123-EPGO-396

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon

29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 01/30/2023

Accreditations #2-6789
Scope available on www.cofrac.fr

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed at MVG, using the CALIPROBE test bench, for use with a MVG COMOSAR system only. The test results covered by accreditation are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Cyrille ONNEE	Measurement Responsible	1/30/2023	
Checked & approved by:	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	1/31/2023	
Authorized by:	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	1/31/2023	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	World Standardization Certification & Testing Group Co .,Ltd

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Cyrille ONNEE	1/30/2023	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	0123-EPGO-396
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-7.5GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.232 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.250 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.248 MΩ

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards.

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Probe*

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 IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their effect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore-mentioned standards.

3.1 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 for frequency range 600-7500MHz and using the calorimeter cell method (transfer method) as outlined in the standards for frequency 150-450 MHz.

3.2 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.

3.3 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 to 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°).

3.4 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.

The boundary effect uncertainty can be estimated according to the following uncertainty approximation formula based on linear and exponential extrapolations between the surface and d_{be} + d_{step} along lines that are approximately normal to the surface:

$$SAR_{uncertainty}[\%] = \delta SAR_{be} \frac{(d_{be} + d_{step})^2}{2 d_{step}} \frac{\left(e^{-d_{be}/(\delta/2)}\right)}{\delta/2} \quad \text{for } (d_{be} + d_{step}) < 10 \text{ mm}$$

where

$SAR_{uncertainty}$	is the uncertainty in percent of the probe boundary effect
d_{be}	is the distance between the surface and the closest *zoom-scan* measurement point, in millimetre
Δ_{step}	is the separation distance between the first and second measurement points that are closest to the phantom surface, in millimetre, assuming the boundary effect at the second location is negligible
δ	is the minimum penetration depth in millimetres of the head tissue-equivalent liquids defined in this standard, i.e., $\delta \approx 14$ mm at 3 GHz;
ΔSAR_{be}	in percent of SAR is the deviation between the measured SAR value, at the distance d_{be} from the boundary, and the analytical SAR value.

The measured worst case boundary effect SARuncertainty[%] for scanning distances larger than 4mm is 1.0% Limit ,2%).

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with a SAR probe calibration using the waveguide or calorimetric cell technique depending on the frequency.

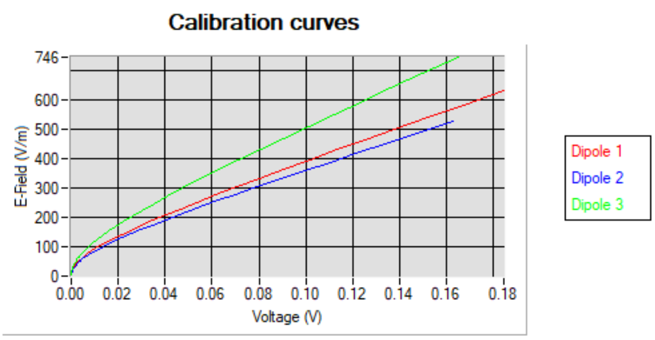
The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for SAR (W/kg) is +/-11% for the frequency range 150-450MHz.
The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for SAR (W/kg) is +/-14% for the frequency range 600-7500MHz.

5 CALIBRATION RESULTS

Ambient condition	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

5.1 CALIBRATION IN AIR

The following curve represents the measurement in waveguide of the voltage picked up by the probe toward the E-field generated inside the waveguide.



From this curve, the sensitivity in air is calculated using the below formula.

$$E^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{V_i\,(1 + V_i/DCP_i)}{Norm_i}$$

where
Vi=voltage readings on the 3 channels of the probe
DCPi=diode compression point given below for the 3 channels of the probe
Normi=dipole sensitivity given below for the 3 channels of the probe

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
1.27	1.51	0.77

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
106	104	104

5.2 CALIBRATION IN LIQUID

The calorimeter cell or the waveguide is used to determine the calibration in liquid using the formula below.

$$ConvF = \frac{E_{liquid}^2}{E_{air}^2}$$

The E-field in the liquid is determined from the SAR measurement according to the below formula.

$$E_{liquid}^2 = \frac{\rho\, SAR}{\sigma}$$

where
σ=the conductivity of the liquid
ρ=the volumetric density of the liquid
SAR=the SAR measured from the formula that depends on the setup used. The SAR formulas are given below

For the calorimeter cell (150-450 MHz), the formula is:

$$SAR = c\frac{dT}{dt}$$

where
c=the specific heat for the liquid
dT/dt=the temperature rises over the time

For the waveguide setup (600-75000 MHz), the formula is:

$$SAR = \frac{4Pw}{ab\delta}e^{\frac{-2z}{\delta}}$$

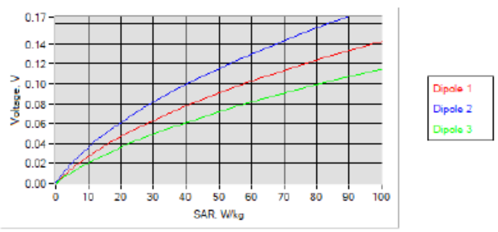
where
a=the larger cross-sectional of the waveguide
b=the smaller cross-sectional of the waveguide
δ=the skin depth for the liquid in the waveguide
Pw=the power delivered to the liquid

The below table summarize the ConvF for the calibrated liquid. The curves give examples for the measured SAR depending on the voltage in some liquid.

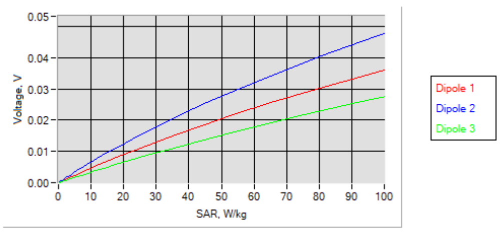
Liquid	Frequency (MHz*)	ConvF
HL750	750	2.11
BL750	750	2.19
HL850	835	1.99
BL850	835	2.14
HL900	900	1.93
BL900	900	2.18
HL1800	1800	2.13
BL1800	1800	2.30
HL1900	1900	2.26
BL1900	1900	2.35
HL2000	2000	2.40
BL2000	2000	2.53
HL2450	2450	2.43
BL2450	2450	2.66
HL2600	2600	2.23
BL2600	2600	2.35
HL3300	3300	2.00
BL3300	3300	1.79
HL3900	3900	2.23
BL3900	3900	2.17
HL4200	4200	2.27
BL4200	4200	2.25
HL4600	4600	2.18
BL4600	4600	2.12
HL4900	4900	2.14
BL4900	4900	2.13
HL5200	5200	1.90
BL5200	5200	1.73
HL5400	5400	2.10
BL5400	5400	1.81
HL5600	5600	2.13
BL5600	5600	1.98
HL5800	5800	2.11
BL5800	5800	1.85

(*) Frequency validity is +/-50MHz below 600MHz, +/-100MHz from 600MHz to 6GHz and +/-500MHz above 6GHz

SAR @ HL750

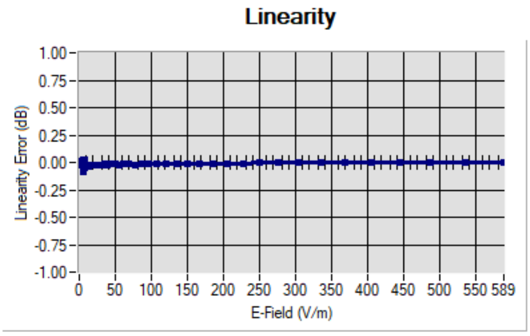


SAR @ HL5800

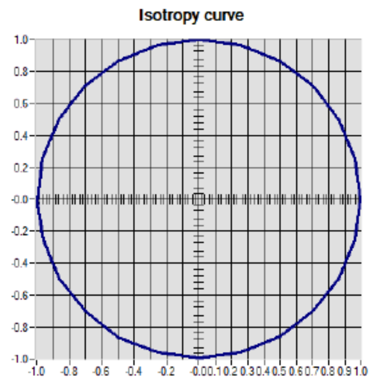


6 VERIFICATION RESULTS

The figures below represent the measured linearity and axial isotropy for this probe. The probe specification is +/-0.2 dB for linearity and +/-0.15 dB for axial isotropy.



Linearity:+/-1.88% (+/-0.08dB)



Isotropy +/-0.40% (+/-0.02dB)

7 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
CALIPROBE Test Bench	Version 2	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	08/2021	08/2024
Network Analyzer	Agilent 8753ES	MY40003210	10/2019	10/2023
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	HP 85033D	3423A08186	06/2021	06/2027
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	07/2022	07/2025
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	03/2022	03/2025
Amplifier	MVG	MODU-023-C-0002	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	06/2021	06/2024
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	06/2021	06/2024

Directional Coupler	Krytar 158020	131467	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Fluoroptic Thermometer	LumaSense Luxtron 812	94264	09/2022	09/2025
Coaxial cell	MVG	SN 32/16 COAXCELL_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG2_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_0G600_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG4_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_0G900_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG6_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G500_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG8_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G800B_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G800H_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG10_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_3G500_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG12_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_5G000_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG14_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_7G000_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44225320	06/2021	06/2024