
SAR Test Report

Report No.: AGC00639170602FH01

FCC ID : 2AMSXR20

APPLICATION PURPOSE : Original Equipment

PRODUCT DESIGNATION : Mobile Phone

BRAND NAME : ALIGATOR

MODEL NAME : R20

CLIENT : ADART COMPUTERS s.r.o.

DATE OF ISSUE : July 07,2017

STANDARD(S) : IEEE Std. 1528:2013
FCC 47CFR § 2.1093
IEEE/ANSI C95.1:2005

REPORT VERSION : V1.0

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

CAUTION:

This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written permission of the test laboratory and shall not be quoted out of context.



Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	July 07,2017	Valid	Original Report

Test Report Certification

Applicant Name	ADART COMPUTERS s.r.o.
Applicant Address	Sokolovska 2170/161, Prague, Czech Republic,18000
Manufacturer Name	ADART COMPUTERS s.r.o.
Manufacturer Address	Sokolovska 2170/161, Prague, Czech Republic,18000
Product Designation	Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ALIGATOR
Model Name	R20
Different Description	N/A
EUT Voltage	DC3.7V by battery
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2013 FCC 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1:2005
Test Date	June 23,2017 to June 26,2017
Performed Location	Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. 2 F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China
Report Template	AGCRT-US-2.5G/SAR (2016-01-01)



Tested By

Eric Zhou(Zhou Yongkang)

June 26,2017



Checked By

Angela Li(Li Jiao)

July 07,2017



Authorized By

Forrest Lei(Lei Yonggang)
Authorized Officer

July 07,2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE	5
2. GENERAL INFORMATION.....	6
2.1. EUT DESCRIPTION.....	6
3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.....	8
3.1. THE SATIMO SYSTEM USED FOR PERFORMING COMPLIANCE TESTS CONSISTS OF FOLLOWING ITEMS	8
3.2. COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE	9
3.3. ROBOT.....	10
3.4. VIDEO POSITIONING SYSTEM	10
3.5. DEVICE HOLDER	11
3.6. SAM TWIN PHANTOM.....	12
4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE.....	13
4.1. SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR).....	13
4.2. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	14
4.3. RF EXPOSURE CONDITIONS	16
5. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID.....	17
5.1. THE COMPOSITION OF THE TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID.....	17
5.2. TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS FOR HEAD AND BODY PHANTOMS	17
5.3. TISSUE CALIBRATION RESULT	18
6. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE	19
6.1. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURES	19
6.2. SAR SYSTEM CHECK.....	20
7. EUT TEST POSITION.....	21
7.1. DEFINE TWO IMAGINARY LINES ON THE HANDSET.....	21
7.2. CHEEK POSITION	22
7.3. TILT POSITION.....	22
7.4. BODY WORN POSITION	23
8. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS	24
9. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST	25
10. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	26
11. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT.....	27
12. TEST RESULTS	30
12.1. SAR TEST RESULTS SUMMARY.....	30
APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM CHECK DATA	36
APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA.....	44
APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS.....	80
APPENDIX D. CALIBRATION DATA	84

1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Frequency Band	Highest Reported 1g-SAR(W/Kg)		SAR Test Limit (W/Kg)
	Head	Body-worn	
GSM 850	0.487	0.453	1.6
PCS 1900	0.193	0.375	
Simultaneous Reported SAR	0.528		
SAR Test Result	PASS		

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/Kg) specified in IEEE Std. 1528:2013; FCC 47CFR § 2.1093; IEEE/ANSI C95.1:2005 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03
- KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04
- KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Designation	Mobile Phone
Test Model	R20
Hardware Version	L6135_MB_V1.2
Software Version	ALIGATOR_R20_V1_00_20160523
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Antenna Type	Internal
GSM and GPRS	
Support Band	☒ GSM 850 ☒ PCS 1900 ☒ GSM 900 ☒ DCS 1800
GPRS Type	Class B
GPRS Class	Class 12(1Tx+4Rx, 2Tx+3Rx, 3Tx+2Rx, 4Tx+1Rx)
TX Frequency Range	GSM 850 : 820-850MHz;; PCS 1900: 1850-1910MHz;
RX Frequency Range	GSM 850 : 869~894MHz; PCS 1900: 1930~1990MHz
Release Version	R99
Type of modulation	GMSK for GSM/GPRS
Antenna Gain	0.5dBi
Max. Average Power	GSM850: 31.83dBm ;PCS1900: 28.14dBm
Bluetooth	
Bluetooth Version	☐ V2.0 ☒ V2.1 ☐ V2.1+EDR ☐ V3.0 ☐ V3.0+HS ☐ V4.0 ☐ V4.1
Operation Frequency	2402~2480MHz
Type of modulation	☒ GFSK ☐ π/4-DQPSK ☐ 8-DPSK
Peak Power	-0.242dBm
Antenna Gain	0.8dBi

EUT Description(Continue)

Accessories	
Battery	Brand name: DHX Model No. : R20 Voltage and Capacitance: 3.7 V & 4000mAh
Adapter	Brand name: TXD Model No. : R20 Input: AC 100-240V, 50/60Hz, 0.15A Output: DC 4.5V, 800mA
Earphone	Brand name: N/A Model No. : N/A

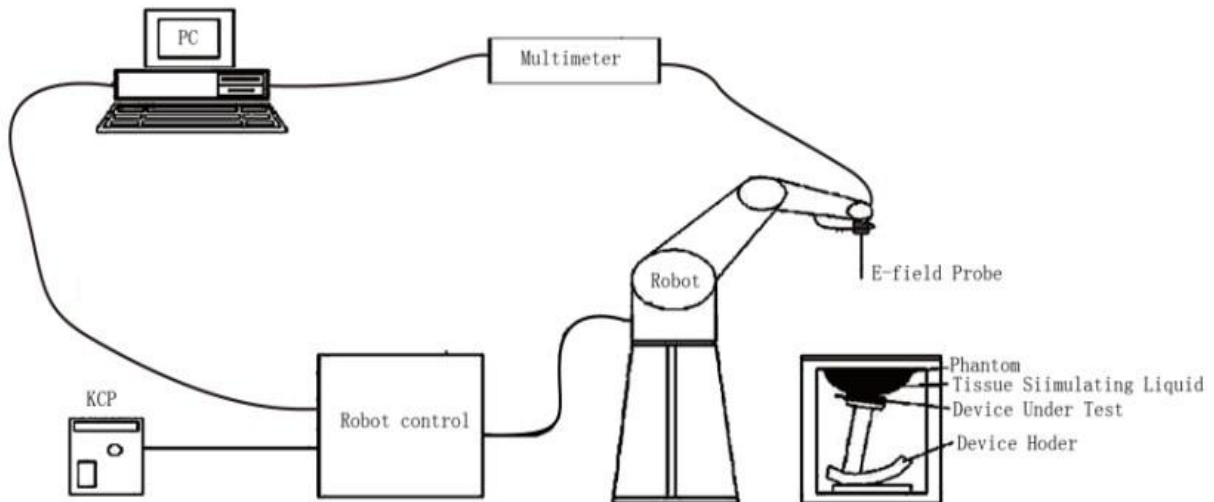
Note:1.CMU200 can measure the average power and Peak power at the same time

2.The sample used for testing is end product.

Product	Type
	☒ Production unit ☐ Identical Prototype

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

3.1. The SATIMO system used for performing compliance tests consists of following items



The COMOSAR system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

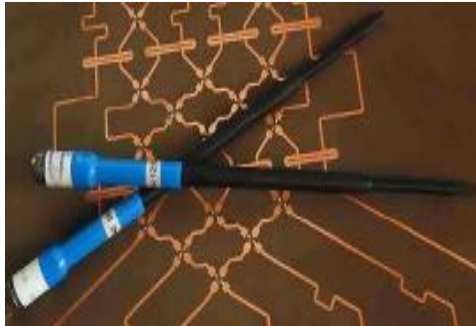
- The PC. It controls most of the bench devices and stores measurement data. A computer running WinXP and the Opensar software.
- The E-Field probe. The probe is a 3-axis system made of 3 distinct dipoles. Each dipole returns a voltage in function of the ambient electric field.
- The Keithley multimeter measures each probe dipole voltages.
- The SAM phantom simulates a human head. The measurement of the electric field is made inside the phantom.
- The liquids simulate the dielectric properties of the human head tissues.
- The network emulator controls the mobile phone under test.
- The validation dipoles are used to measure a reference SAR. They are used to periodically check the bench to make sure that there is no drift of the system characteristics over time.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

3.2. COMOSAR E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SATIMO. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SATIMO conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528 and relevant KDB files.) The calibration data are in Appendix D.

Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Model	SSE5	
Manufacture	MVG	
Identification No.	SN 14/16 EP307	
Frequency	0.7GHz-3GHz Linearity:±0.05dB(700MHz-3GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.05dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:330mm Length of individual dipoles:4.5mm Maximum external diameter:8mm Probe Tip external diameter:5mm Distance between dipoles/ probe extremity:2.7mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 3 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

Model	SSE5	
Manufacture	MVG	
Identification No.	SN 14/16 EP308	
Frequency	0.45GHz-3.7GHz Linearity:±0.05dB(0.3GHz -3.7GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.08dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:330mm Length of individual dipoles:4.5mm Maximum external diameter:8mm Probe Tip external diameter:5mm Distance between dipoles/ probe extremity:2.7mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 3 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

3.3. Robot

The COMOSAR system uses the KUKA robot from SATIMO SA (France). For the 6-axis controller COMOSAR system, the KUKA robot controller version from SATIMO is used.

The XL 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

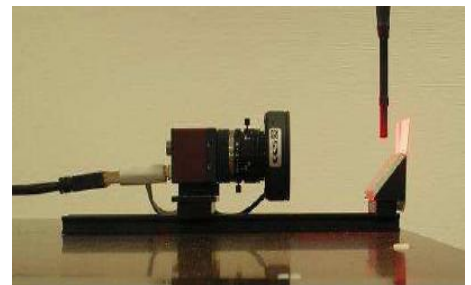


3.4. Video Positioning System

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.



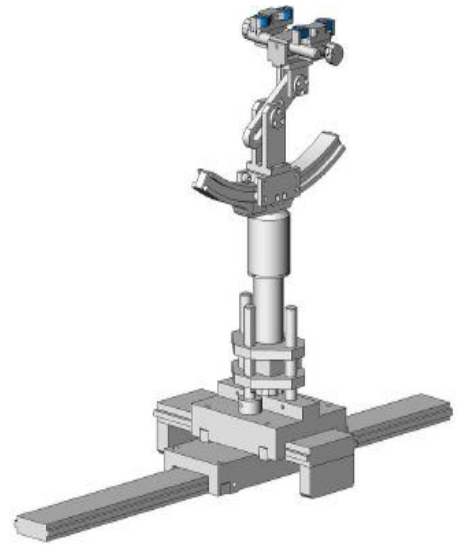
3.5. Device Holder

The COMOSAR device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The COMOSAR device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity

$\epsilon_r = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



3.6. SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- ☐ Left head
- ☐ Right head
- ☐ Flat phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

4.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/Kg)

SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

$$SAR = c_h \left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
c _h	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;

$\left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$ is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

4.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.7mm This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties,

Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in SATIMO software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in db) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2db range is required in IEEE Standard 1528, whereby 3db is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan) If one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximum are detected, the number of Zoom Scan has to be increased accordingly.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

Step 3: Zoom Scan

Zoom Scan are used to assess the peak spatial SAR value within a cubic average volume containing 1g and 10g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures points(refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1g and 10g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB865664 d01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$, $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the same settings. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

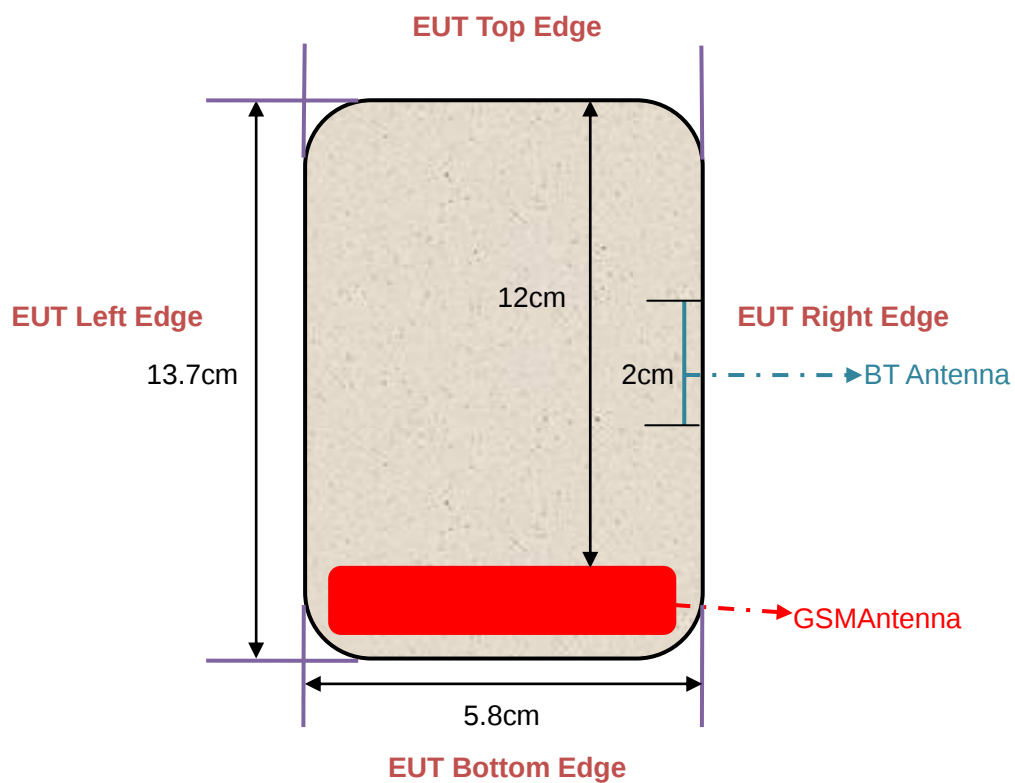
4.3. RF Exposure Conditions

Test Configuration and setting:

The EUT is a model of GSM Portable Mobile Station (MS). It supports GSM/GPRS, BT.

For WWAN SAR testing, the device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator were established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna is larger than 50cm, and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30db smaller than the output power of EUT.

Antenna Location: (front view)



5. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 4.2

5.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight) Frequency (MHz)	Water	Nacl	Polysorbate 20	DGBE	1,2 Propanediol	Triton X-100
835 Head	50.36	1.25	48.39	0.0	0.0	0.0
835 Body	54.00	1	0.0	15	0.0	30
1900 Head	54.9	0.18	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0
1900 Body	70	1	0.0	9	0.0	20

5.2. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in IEEE 1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in IEEE 1528.

Target Frequency (MHz)	head		body	
	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	1.01	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73

(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m³)

5.3. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using SATIMO Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6.

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 835MHz					
Head	Fr. (MHz)	Dielectric Parameters ($\pm 5\%$)		Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		ϵ_r 41.5 (39.425-43.575)	δ [s/m] 0.90(0.855-0.945)		
	824.2	42.95	0.87	21.5	June 26,2017
	835	41.66	0.89		
	836.6	41.05	0.90		
	848.8	40.09	0.92		
Body	Fr. (MHz)	Dielectric Parameters ($\pm 5\%$)		Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		ϵ_r 55.20(52.44-57.96)	δ [s/m]0.97(0.9215-1.0185)		
	824.2	56.41	0.94	21.7	June 26,2017
	835	55.33	0.96		
	836.6	54.85	0.97		
	848.8	53.77	0.99		

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 1900MHz					
Head	Fr. (MHz)	Dielectric Parameters ($\pm 5\%$)		Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		ϵ_r 40.00(38.00-42.00)	δ [s/m]1.40(1.33-1.47)		
	1850.2	41.25	1.35	21.0	June 23,2017
	1880	40.31	1.38		
	1900	39.69	1.39		
	1909.8	38.77	1.43		
Body	Fr. (MHz)	Dielectric Parameters ($\pm 5\%$)		Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		ϵ_r 53.30(50.635-55.965)	δ [s/m]1.52(1.444-1.596)		
	1850.2	54.95	1.46	21.1	June 23,2017
	1880	53.78	1.50		
	1900	53.21	1.52		
	1909.8	51.99	1.55		

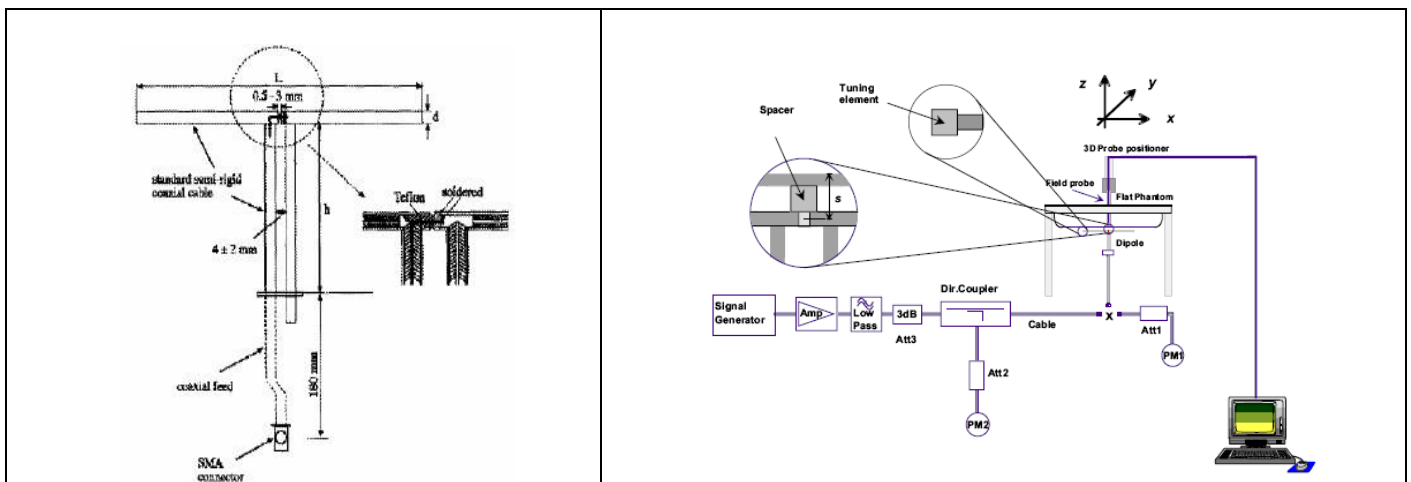
6. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

6.1. SAR System Check Procedures

SAR system check is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device. The same SAR probe(s) and tissue-equivalent media combinations used with each specific SAR system for system verification must be used for device testing. When multiple probe calibration points are required to cover substantially large transmission bands, independent system verifications are required for each probe calibration point. A system verification must be performed before each series of SAR measurements using the same probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium. Additional system verification should be considered according to the conditions of the tissue-equivalent medium and measured tissue dielectric parameters, typically every three to four days when the liquid parameters are remeasured or sooner when marginal liquid parameters are used at the beginning of a series of measurements.

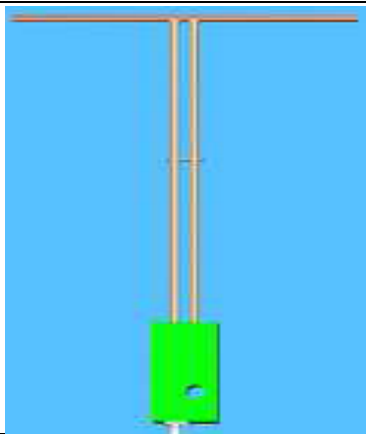
Each SATIMO system is equipped with one or more system check kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software, enable the user to conduct the system check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

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



6.2. SAR System Check

6.2.1. Dipoles

	The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of IEEE. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.
---	---

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
835MHz	161.0	89.8	3.6
1900MHz	68	39.5	3.6

6.2.2. System Check Result

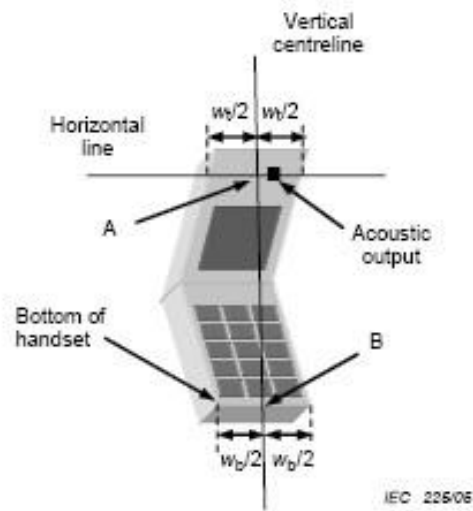
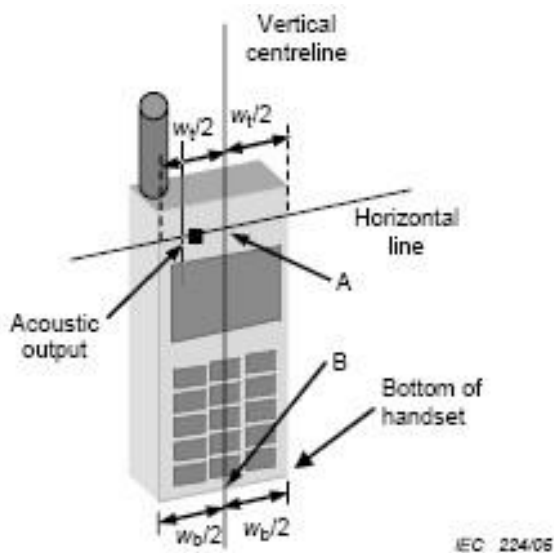
System Performance Check at 835MHz&1900MHz for Head								
Validation Kit: SN29/15 DIP 0G835-383&SN 29/15 DIP 1G900-389								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result ($\pm 10\%$)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
835	10.04	6.43	9.036-11.044	5.787 -7.073	10.05	6.17	21.5	June 26,2017
1900	41.44	21.33	37.296-45.584	19.197-23.463	39.28	20.64	21.0	June 23,2017
System Performance Check at 835 MHz &1900MHz for Body								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result ($\pm 10\%$)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
835	9.85	6.45	8.865-10.835	5.805-7.095	9.81	6.03	21.7	June 26,2017
1900	39.38	20.86	35.442-43.318	18.774-22.946	38.35	20.14	21.1	June 23,2017

7. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in **Right Cheek, Right Tilted, Left Cheek, Left Tilted, Body back, Body front**

7.1. Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

- (1) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the handset.
- (2) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- (3) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



7.2. Cheek Position

- (1) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (2) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost



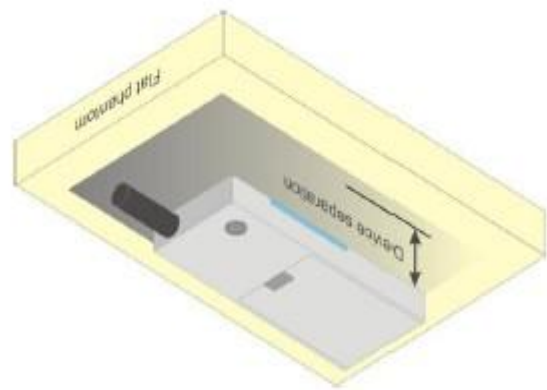
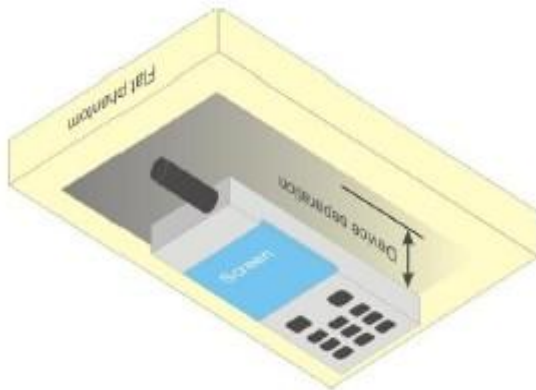
7.3. Tilt Position

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



7.4. Body Worn Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **5mm**.



8. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005 “Uncontrolled Environments” limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as “Uncontrolled Environment” which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

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

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit (W/kg)
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60
Spatial Average SAR (Whole body)	0.08
Spatial Peak SAR (Limbs)	4.0

9. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
SAR Probe	MVG	SN 14/16 EP307	07/05/2016	07/04/2017
SAR Probe	MVG	SN 14/16 EP308	12/05/2016	12/04/2017
Phantom	SATIMO	SN_4511_SAM90	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid	SATIMO	-	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Comm Tester	Agilent-8960	GB46310822	03/02/2017	03/01/2018
Comm Tester	R&S- CMW500	S/N121209	07/18/2016	07/17/2017
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	03/02/2017	03/01/2018
Dipole	SATIMO SID835	SN29/15 DIP 0G835-383	07/05/2016	07/04/2019
Dipole	SATIMO SID1900	SN 29/15 DIP 1G900-389	07/05/2016	07/04/2019
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	US41461365	03/02/2017	03/01/2018
Vector Analyzer	Agilent / E4440A	US40420298	07/02/2016	07/01/2017
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVL6	SN100132	03/02/2017	03/01/2018
Attenuator	Warison /WATT-6SR1211	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Mini-circuits / VAT-10+	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amplifier	EM30180	SN060552	03/02/2017	03/01/2018
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C5571-10	SN99463	07/02/2016	07/01/2017
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C6026-10	SN99482	07/02/2016	07/01/2017
Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	1137.6000.02	10/10/2016	10/09/2017
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	US38261498	03/02/2017	03/01/2018
Power Viewer	R&S	V2.3.1.0	N/A	N/A

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.

10. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/Kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

11. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

GSM BAND

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <1>				
GSM 850	824.2	31.83	-9	22.83
	836.6	31.79	-9	22.79
	848.8	31.65	-9	22.65
GPRS 850 (1 Slot)	824.2	30.73	-9	21.73
	836.6	30.28	-9	21.28
	848.8	30.30	-9	21.30
GPRS 850 (2 Slot)	824.2	27.52	-6	21.52
	836.6	27.64	-6	21.64
	848.8	27.25	-6	21.25
GPRS 850 (3 Slot)	824.2	26.73	-4.26	22.47
	836.6	26.59	-4.26	22.33
	848.8	26.32	-4.26	22.06
GPRS 850 (4 Slot)	824.2	24.21	-3	21.21
	836.6	24.27	-3	21.27
	848.8	24.16	-3	21.16
Maximum Power <2>				
GSM 850	824.2	31.77	-9	22.77
	836.6	31.72	-9	22.72
	848.8	31.63	-9	22.63
GPRS 850 (1 Slot)	824.2	30.71	-9	21.71
	836.6	30.26	-9	21.26
	848.8	30.28	-9	21.28
GPRS 850 (2 Slot)	824.2	27.47	-6	21.47
	836.6	27.62	-6	21.62
	848.8	27.23	-6	21.23
GPRS 850 (3 Slot)	824.2	26.71	-4.26	22.45
	836.6	26.56	-4.26	22.30
	848.8	26.30	-4.26	22.04
GPRS 850 (4 Slot)	824.2	24.18	-3	21.18
	836.6	24.25	-3	21.25
	848.8	24.14	-3	21.14

GSM BAND CONTINUE

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <1>				
PCS1900	1850.2	27.97	-9	18.97
	1880	27.90	-9	18.90
	1909.8	28.14	-9	19.14
GPRS1900 (1 Slot)	1850.2	27.78	-9	18.78
	1880	27.53	-9	18.53
	1909.8	27.88	-9	18.88
GPRS1900 (2 Slot)	1850.2	25.03	-6	19.03
	1880	24.86	-6	18.86
	1909.8	25.10	-6	19.10
GPRS1900 (3 Slot)	1850.2	23.26	-4.26	19.00
	1880	23.10	-4.26	18.84
	1909.8	23.24	-4.26	18.98
GPRS1900 (4 Slot)	1850.2	21.81	-3	18.81
	1880	21.79	-3	18.79
	1909.8	21.98	-3	18.98
Maximum Power <2>				
PCS1900	1850.2	27.95	-9	18.95
	1880	27.88	-9	18.88
	1909.8	28.09	-9	19.09
GPRS1900 (1 Slot)	1850.2	27.76	-9	18.76
	1880	27.51	-9	18.51
	1909.8	27.86	-9	18.86
GPRS1900 (2 Slot)	1850.2	25.01	-6	19.01
	1880	24.83	-6	18.83
	1909.8	25.08	-6	19.08
GPRS1900 (3 Slot)	1850.2	23.23	-4.26	18.97
	1880	23.08	-4.26	18.82
	1909.8	23.22	-4.26	18.96
GPRS1900 (4 Slot)	1850.2	21.79	-3	18.79
	1880	21.76	-3	18.76
	1909.8	21.95	-3	18.95

Note 1:

The Frame Power (Source-based time-averaged Power) is scaled the maximum burst average power based on time slots. The calculated methods are show as following:

Frame Power = Max burst power (1 Up Slot) – 9 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (2 Up Slot) – 6 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (3 Up Slot) – 4.26 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (4 Up Slot) – 3 dB

Note 2:

SAR is not required for GPRS (1 Slot) Mode because its output power is less than of Voice Mode

Bluetooth_V2.1

Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Peak Power (dBm)
GFSK	0	2402	-0.242
	19	2440	-0.529
	39	2480	-0.457

12. TEST RESULTS

12.1. SAR Test Results Summary

12.1.1. Test position and configuration

Head SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to IEEE 1528-2013, Body-worn SAR was performed with the device 5mm from the phantom.

12.1.2. Operation Mode

1. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06 ,for each exposure position, if the highest 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01 v01r04,for each frequency band, if the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/Kg, testing for repeated SAR measurement is required , that the highest measured SAR is only to be tested. When the SAR results are near the limit, the following procedures are required for each device to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns by repeating the highest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.
 - (1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/Kg, repeat that measurement once.
 - (2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is >1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/Kg.
 - (3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first and second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/Kg and ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second measurement is ≥ 1.20 .
3. Body-worn exposure conditions are intended to voice call operations, therefore GSM voice call mode is selected to be test.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04 v01r03,when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/Kg, SAR testing with a headset connected is not required.
5. Maximum Scaling SAR in order to calculate the Maximum SAR values to test under the standard Peak Power, Calculation method is as follows:
Maximum Scaling SAR =tested SAR (Max.) $\times$ [maximum turn-up power (mw)/ maximum measurement output power(mw)]
6. Proximity sensor, just for avoiding the wrong operation in the phone screen when call, and has no influence on output power or SAR result.

12.1.3. Test Result

SAR MEASUREMENT														
Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					Relative Humidity (%): 52.7									
Product: Mobile Phone														
Test Mode: GSM850 with GMSK modulation														
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/kg)					
SIM 1 Card														
Left Cheek	voice	190	836.6	-0.01	0.296	31.85	31.79	0.300	1.6					
Left Tilt	voice	190	836.6	0.06	0.217	31.85	31.79	0.220	1.6					
Right Cheek	voice	190	836.6	-0.26	0.291	31.85	31.79	0.295	1.6					
Right Tilt	voice	190	836.6	0.23	0.183	31.85	31.79	0.186	1.6					
Body back	voice	190	836.6	-0.05	0.261	31.85	31.79	0.265	1.6					
Body front	voice	190	836.6	0.15	0.261	31.85	31.79	0.265	1.6					
Left Cheek	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	-0.08	0.472	26.73	26.59	0.487	1.6					
Left Tilt	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	0.19	0.275	26.73	26.59	0.284	1.6					
Right Cheek	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	-0.28	0.456	26.73	26.59	0.471	1.6					
Right Tilt	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	-0.04	0.321	26.73	26.59	0.332	1.6					
Body back	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	0.11	0.423	26.73	26.59	0.437	1.6					
Body front	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	0.16	0.439	26.73	26.59	0.453	1.6					
SIM 2 Card														
Left Cheek	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	-0.07	0.452	26.73	26.56	0.470	1.6					
Body front	GPRS-3 slot	190	836.6	0.16	0.434	26.73	26.56	0.451	1.6					

Note:

- When the 1-g Reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498.
- The test separation for body back and body front is 5mm of all above table.

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (cm):>15				Relative Humidity (%): 52.9					
Product: Mobile Phone									
Test Mode: PCS1900 with GMSK modulation									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/kg)
SIM 1 Card									
Left Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	-0.01	0.158	28.15	27.90	0.167	1.6
Left Tilt	voice	661	1880.0	0.02	0.070	28.15	27.90	0.074	1.6
Right Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	-0.05	0.182	28.15	27.90	0.193	1.6
Right Tilt	voice	661	1880.0	0.15	0.075	28.15	27.90	0.079	1.6
Body back	voice	661	1880.0	-0.26	0.259	28.15	27.90	0.274	1.6
Body front	voice	661	1880.0	0.23	0.287	28.15	27.90	0.304	1.6
Left Cheek	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	-0.13	0.092	25.10	24.86	0.097	1.6
Left Tilt	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	0.04	0.039	25.10	24.86	0.041	1.6
Right Cheek	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	-0.14	0.104	25.10	24.86	0.110	1.6
Right Tilt	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	-0.11	0.051	25.10	24.86	0.054	1.6
Body back	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	0.10	0.355	25.10	24.86	0.375	1.6
Body front	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	0.00	0.350	25.10	24.86	0.370	1.6
SIM 2 Card									
Right Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	-0.06	0.180	28.15	27.88	0.192	1.6
Body back	GPRS-2 slot	661	1880.0	0.09	0.351	25.10	24.83	0.374	1.6

Note:

- When the 1-g Reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498.
- The test separation for body back and body front is 5mm of all above table.

NO	Simultaneous state	Portable Handset		
		Head	Body-worn	Hotspot
1	GSM(voice)+Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	-
2	GSM (Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	-

NOTE:

- Simultaneous with every transmitter must be the same test position.
- KDB 447498 D01, BT SAR is excluded as below table.
- KDB 447498 D01, for handsets the test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user; which is 0mm for head SAR and 5mm for body-worn SAR.
- According to KDB 447498 D01 4.3.1, Standalone SAR test exclusion is as follow:
For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR³⁰, where
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation³¹
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) below
The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm, and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.
- If the test separation distance is < 5 mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation.
- According to KDB 447498 D01 4.3.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is as follow:
 - Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna.
 - Any transmitters and antennas should be considered when calculating simultaneous mode.
 - For mobile phone and PC, it's the sum of all transmitters and antennas at the same mode with same position in each applicable exposure condition
 - When the standalone SAR test exclusion of section 4.3.2 is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to det

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}] \text{ W/kg}$$
for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;
where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
- When the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio. The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination must be considered one pair at a time to determine the SAR to peak location separation ratio to qualify for test exclusion. The ratio is determined by $(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)1.5/R_i$, rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion.

Estimated SAR		Max Power including Tune-up Tolerance		Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
		dBm	mW		
BT	Head	0	1	0	0.041
	Body	0	1	5	0.041

Sum of the SAR for GSM 850 & BT:

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Simultaneous Transmission Scenario		Σ 1-g SAR (W/Kg)	SPLSR (Yes/No)
		GSM 850	Bluetooth		
Head (voice)	Left Touch	0.300	0.041	0.341	No
	Left Tilt	0.220	0.041	0.261	No
	Right Touch	0.295	0.041	0.336	No
	Right Tilt	0.186	0.041	0.227	No
Body-worn (voice)	Rear	0.265	0.041	0.306	No
	Front	0.265	0.041	0.306	No
Head (Data)	Left Touch	0.487	0.041	0.528	No
	Left Tilt	0.284	0.041	0.325	No
	Right Touch	0.471	0.041	0.512	No
	Right Tilt	0.332	0.041	0.373	No
Body-worn (Data)	Rear	0.437	0.041	0.478	No
	Front	0.453	0.041	0.494	No

Note:

- According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.
- SPLSR mean is “The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio “

Sum of the SAR for PCS 1900 & BT:

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Simultaneous Transmission Scenario		Σ 1-g SAR (W/Kg)	SPLSR (Yes/No)
		PCS 1900	Bluetooth		
Head (voice)	Left Touch	0.167	0.041	0.208	No
	Left Tilt	0.074	0.041	0.115	No
	Right Touch	0.193	0.041	0.234	No
	Right Tilt	0.079	0.041	0.120	No
Body-worn (voice)	Rear	0.274	0.041	0.315	No
	Front	0.304	0.041	0.345	No
Head (Data)	Left Touch	0.097	0.041	0.138	No
	Left Tilt	0.041	0.041	0.082	No
	Right Touch	0.110	0.041	0.151	No
	Right Tilt	0.054	0.041	0.095	No
Body-worn (Data)	Rear	0.375	0.041	0.416	No
	Front	0.370	0.041	0.411	No

Note:

- According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.
- SPLSR mean is “The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio “

APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM CHECK DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

Date: June 26,2017

System Check Head 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz Type: SID 835

Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=5.72

Frequency: 835 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma=0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=41.66$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

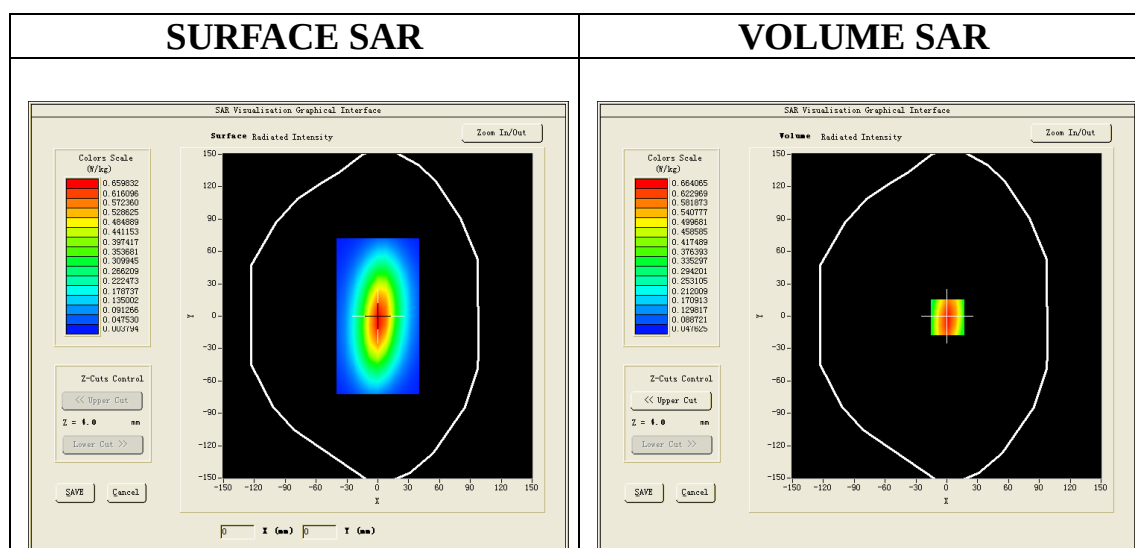
Ambient temperature (°C):22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.5

SATIMO Configuration

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/System Check 835MHz Head/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

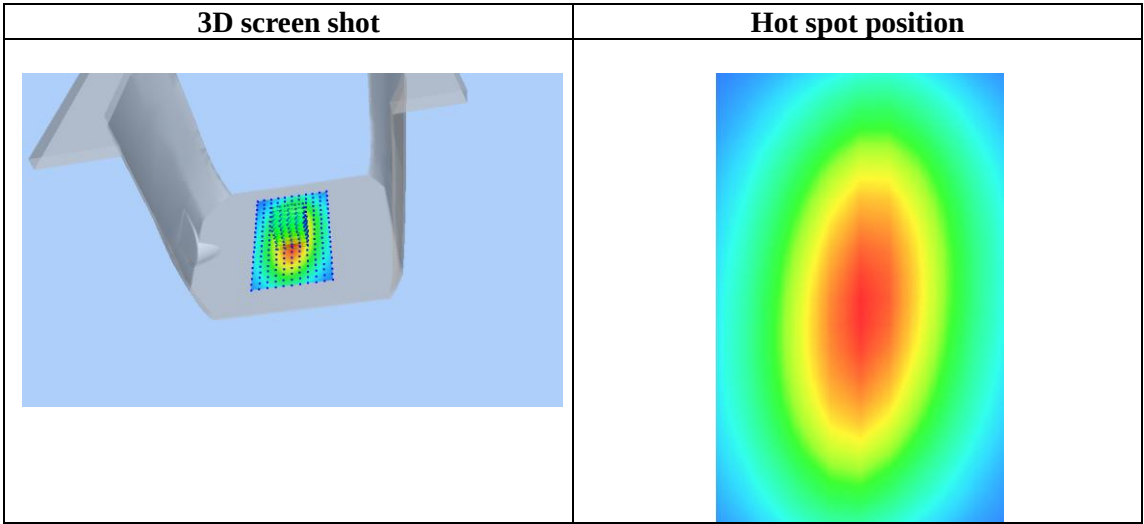
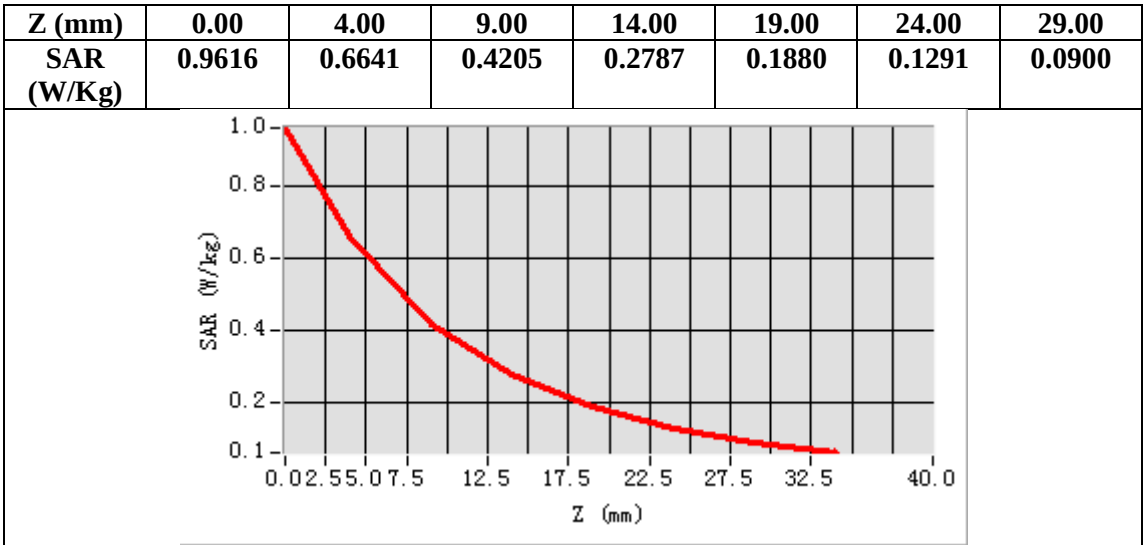
Configuration/System Check 835MHz Head/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00

SAR Peak: 0.96 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.389345
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.634370



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
System Check Body 835 MHz
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz Type: SID 835

Date: June 26,2017

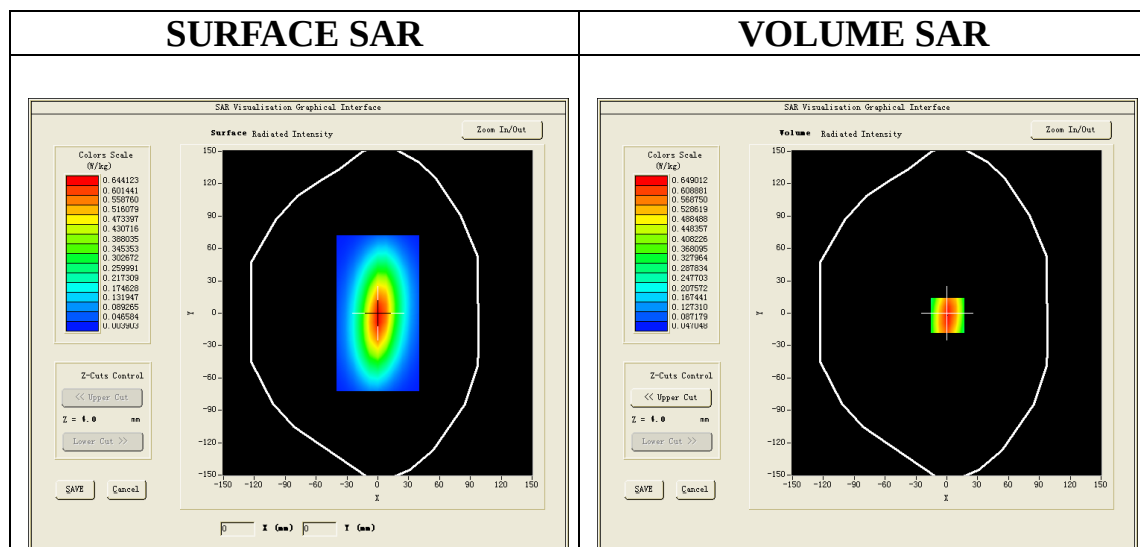
Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=5.94
Frequency: 835 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma=0.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =55.33$; $\rho= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$;
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm
Ambient temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$):22.1, Liquid temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): 21.7

SATIMO Configuration

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/System Check 835MHz Body/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

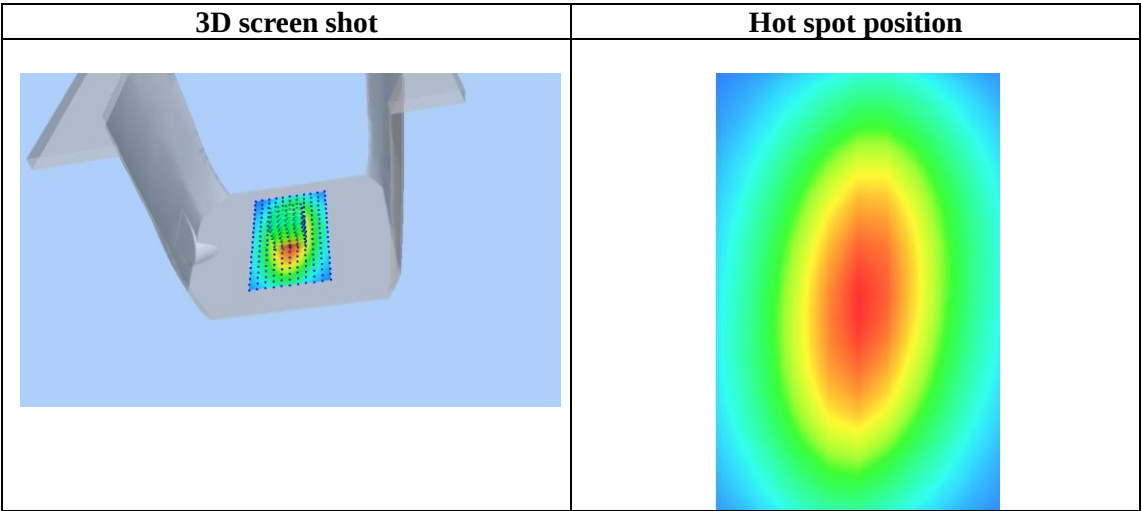
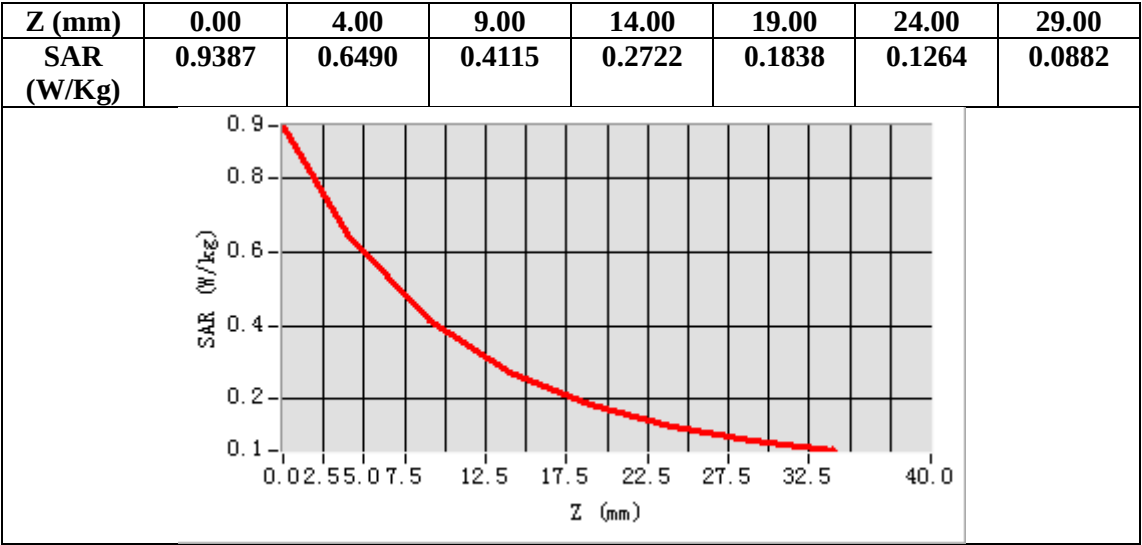
Configuration/System Check 835MHz Body/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-2.00

SAR Peak: 0.93 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.380394
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.619282



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
System Check Head 1900MHz
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: SID 1900

Date: June 23,2017

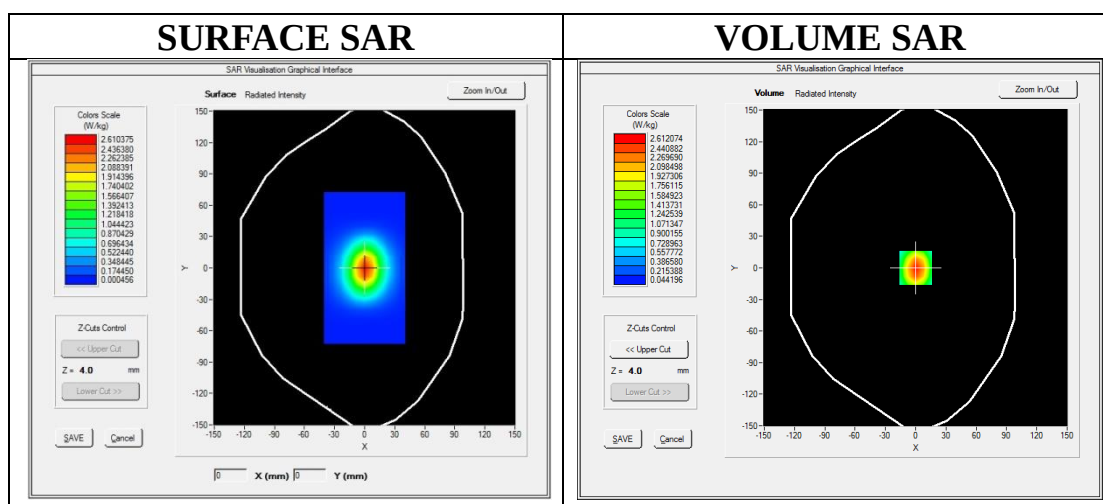
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=5.14
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma=1.39$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=39.69$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm
Ambient temperature (°C):21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Head/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

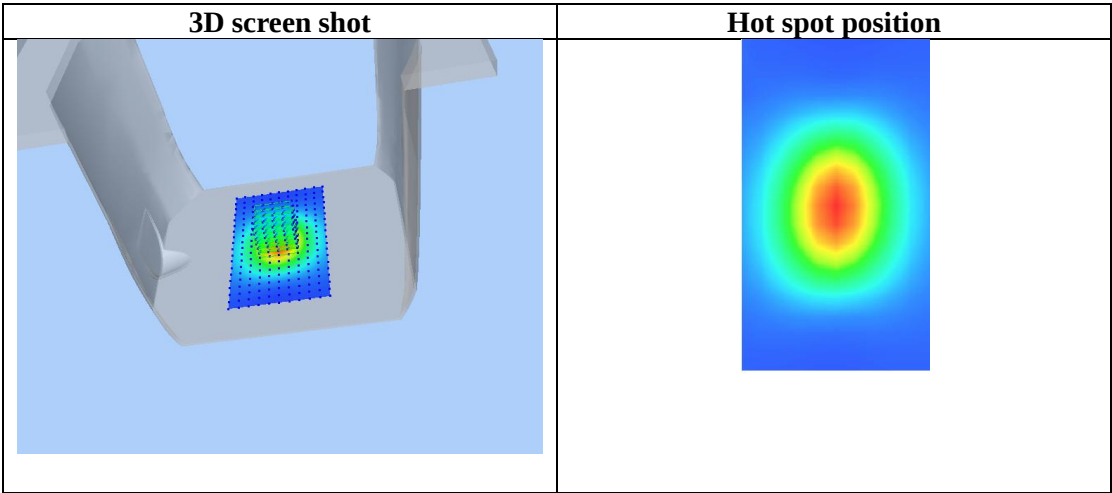
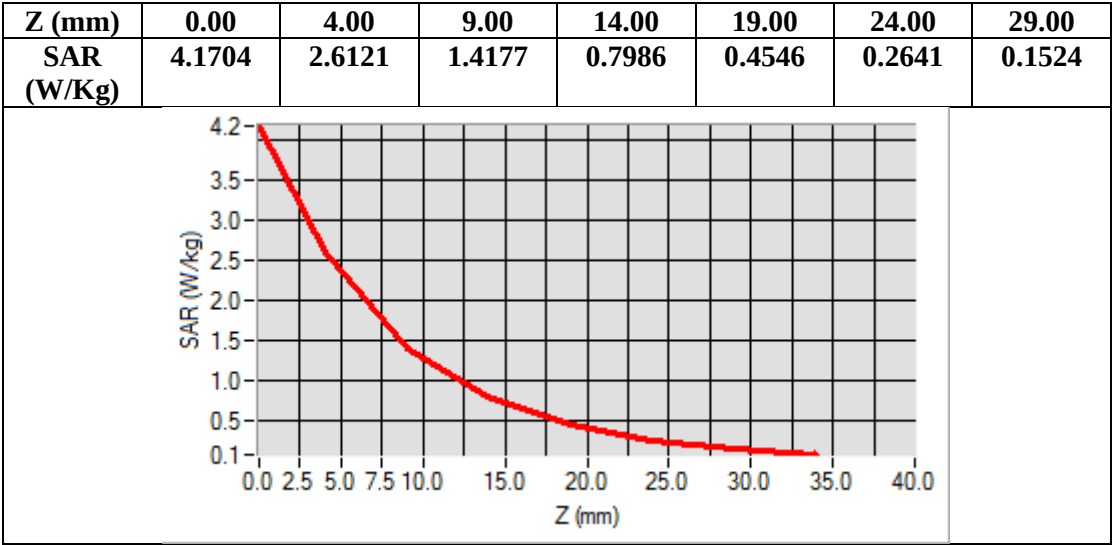
Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Head/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 4.14 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.302281
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.478673



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
System Check Body 1900MHz
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: SID 1900

Date: June 23,2017

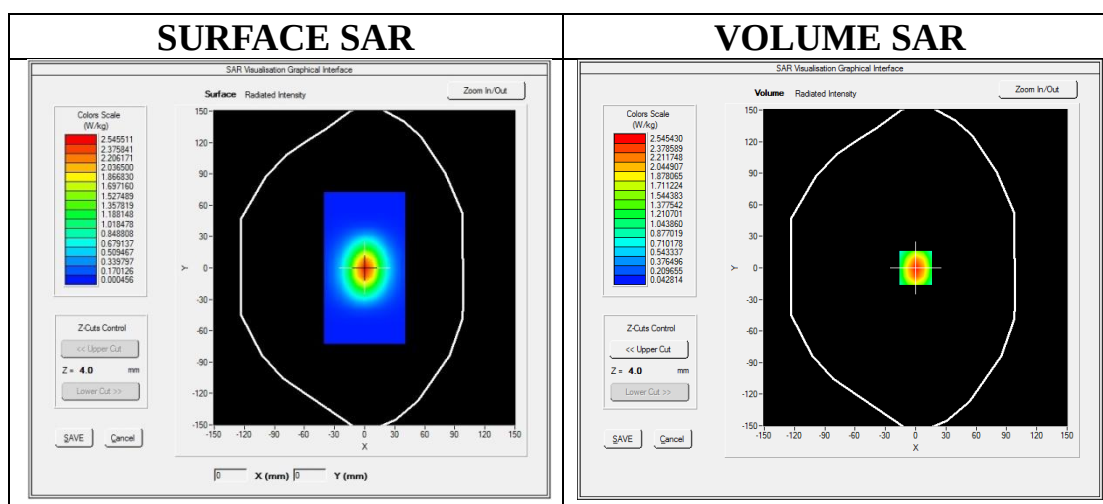
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=5.34
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma=1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=53.21$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm
Ambient temperature (°C):21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Body/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

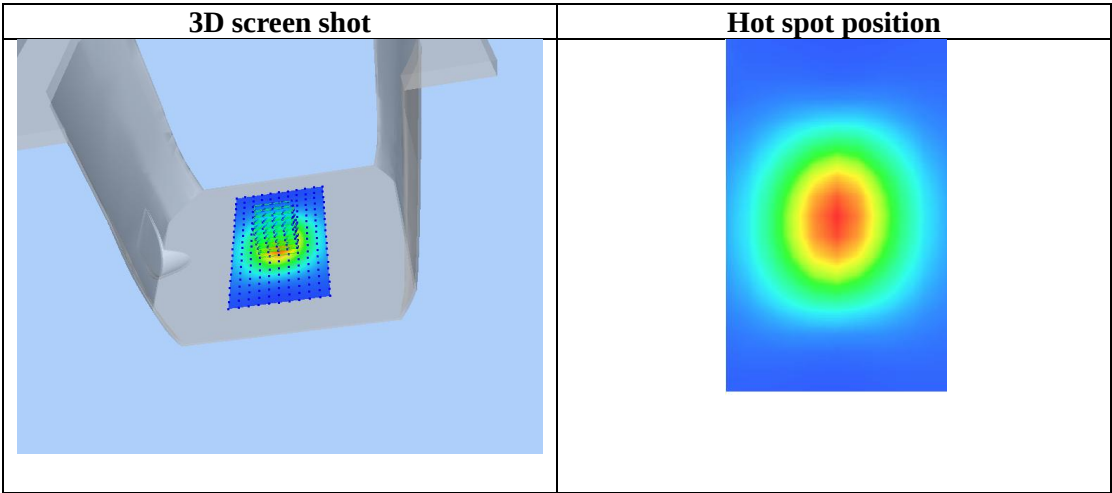
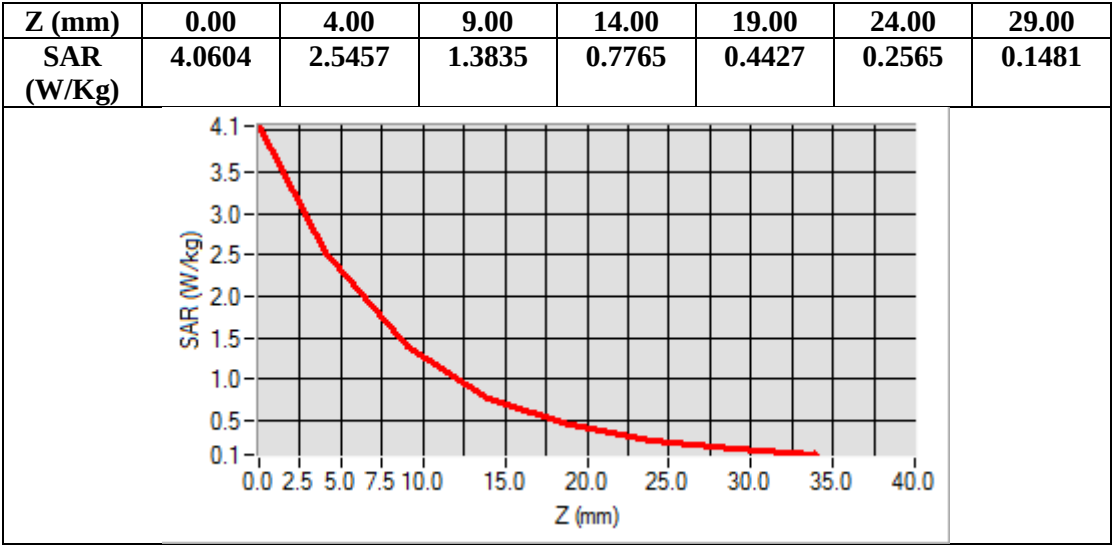
Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Body/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 4.09 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.271023
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.419934



APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 850 Mid-Touch-Left <SIM 1>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 26,2017

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.72;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma=0.90$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=41.05$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.5

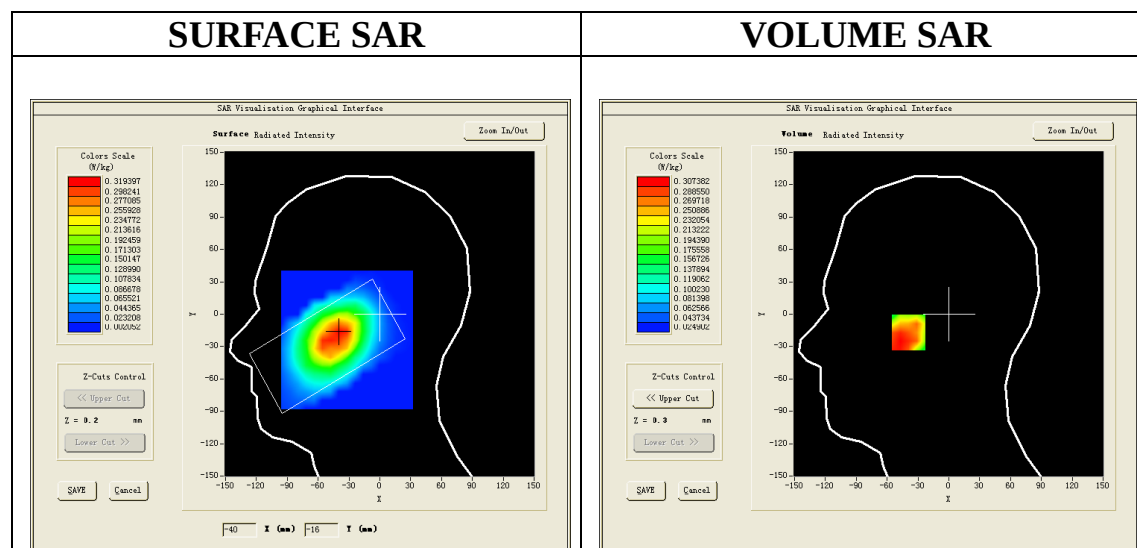
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/GSM 850 Mid-Touch-Left/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

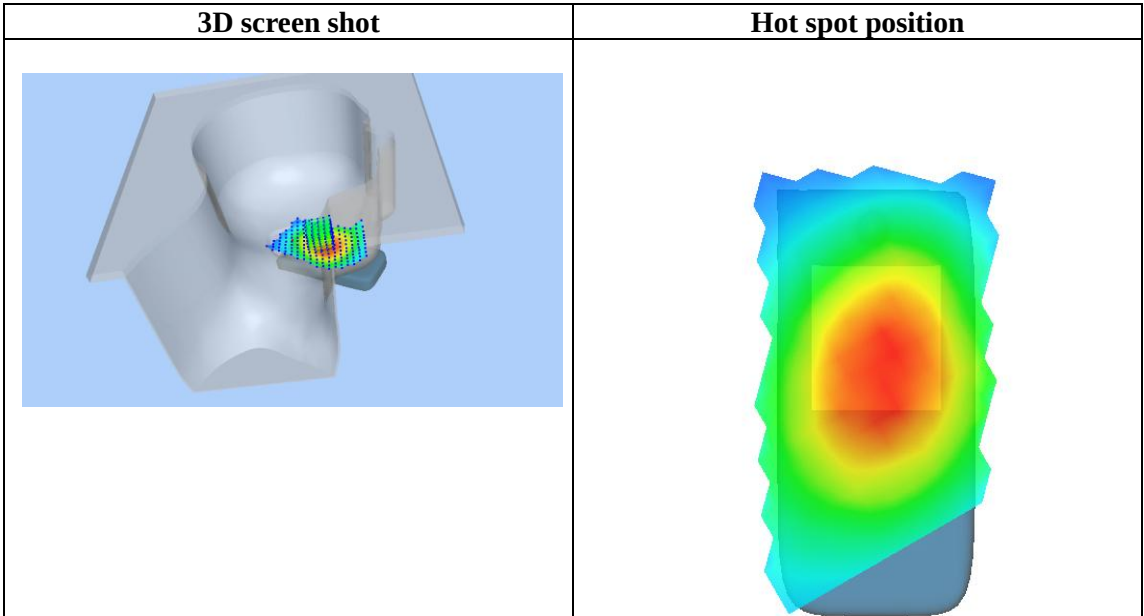
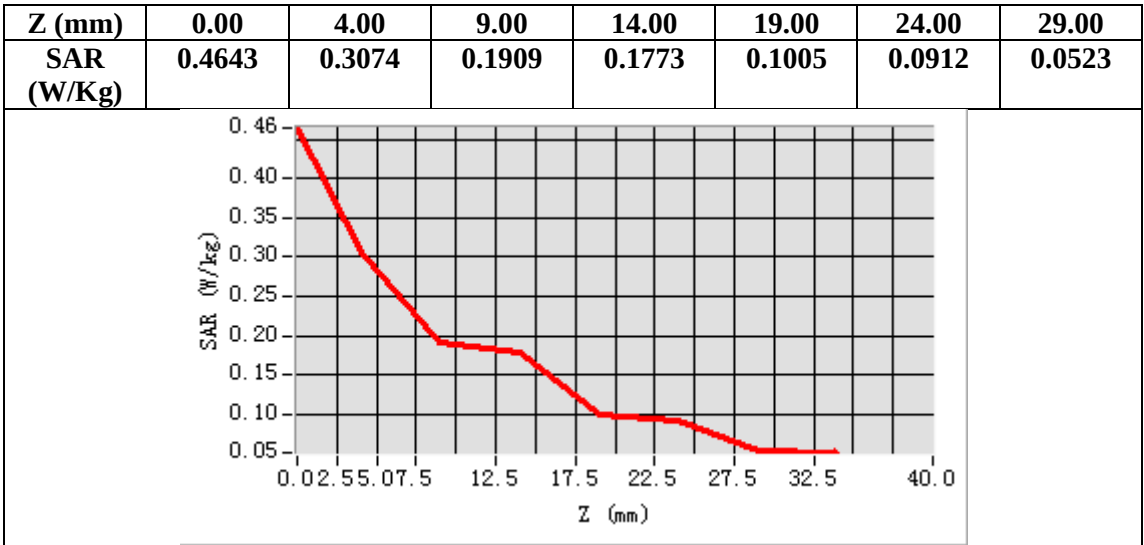
Configuration/GSM 850 Mid-Touch-Left/Zoom Scan : Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



SAR Peak: 0.43 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.208066
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.296412



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 850 Mid- Body- Front (MS) <SIM 1>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 26,2017

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.94;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.7

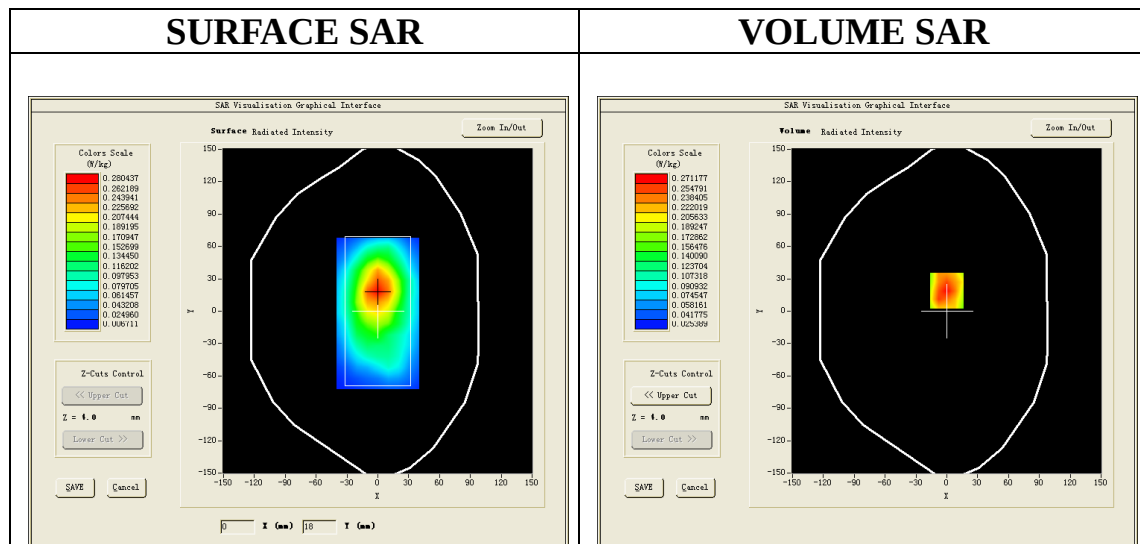
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/GSM 850 Mid-Body- Front /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

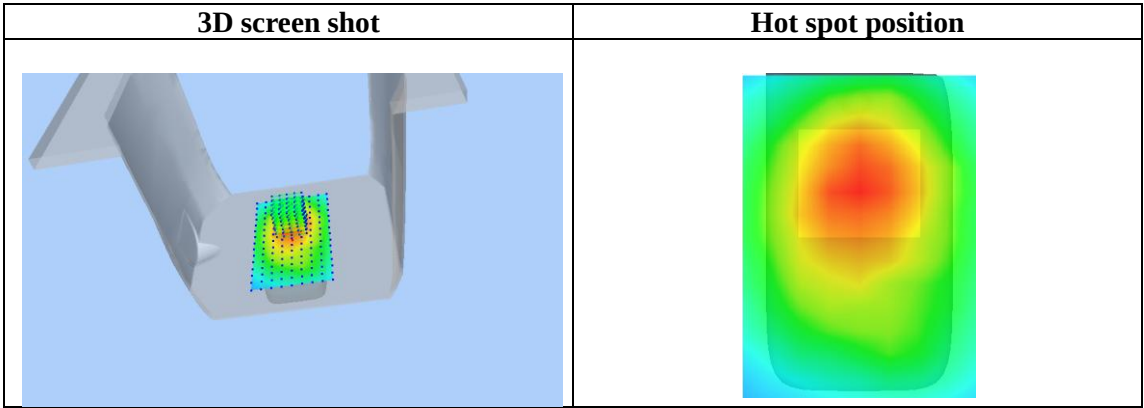
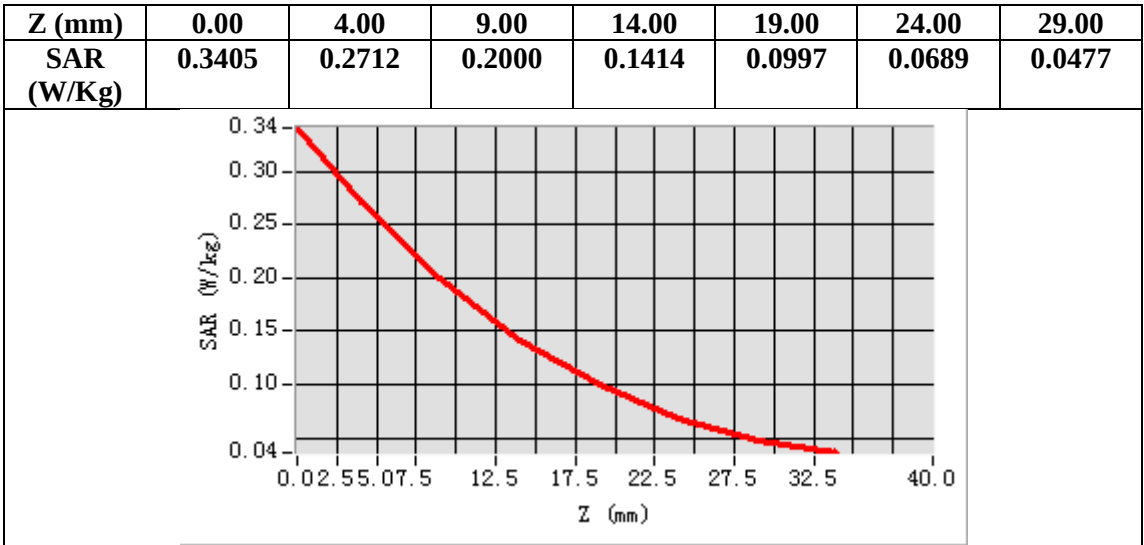
Configuration/GSM 850 Mid-Body- Front Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GSM 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=19.00
SAR Peak: 0.40 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.171756
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.261157



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS 850 Mid-Touch-Left (3up)
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 26,2017

Communication System: GPRS-3 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.7; Conv.F=5.72
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma=0.90$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=41.05$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.5

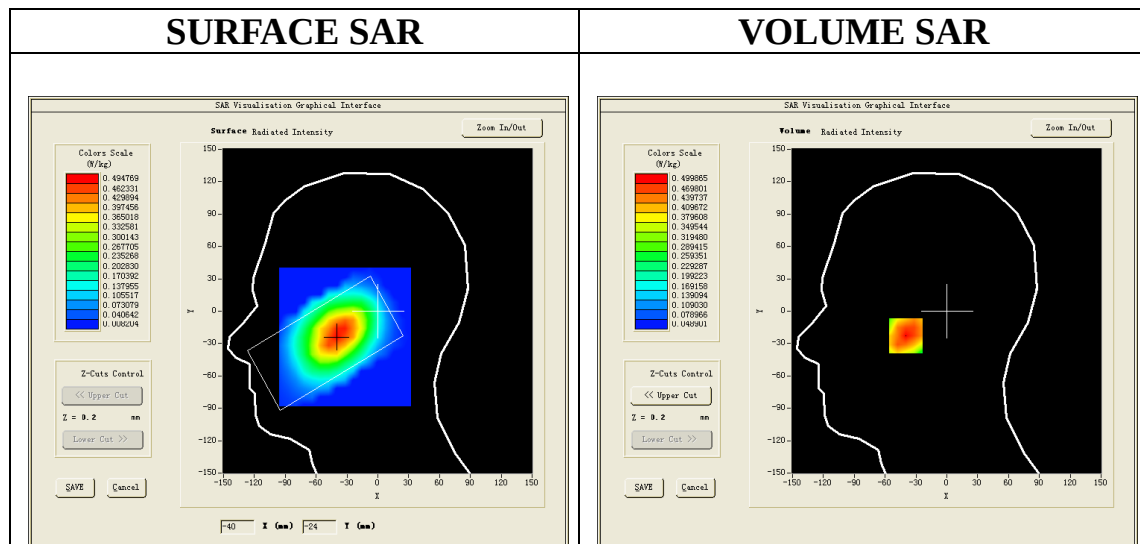
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Touch-Left/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

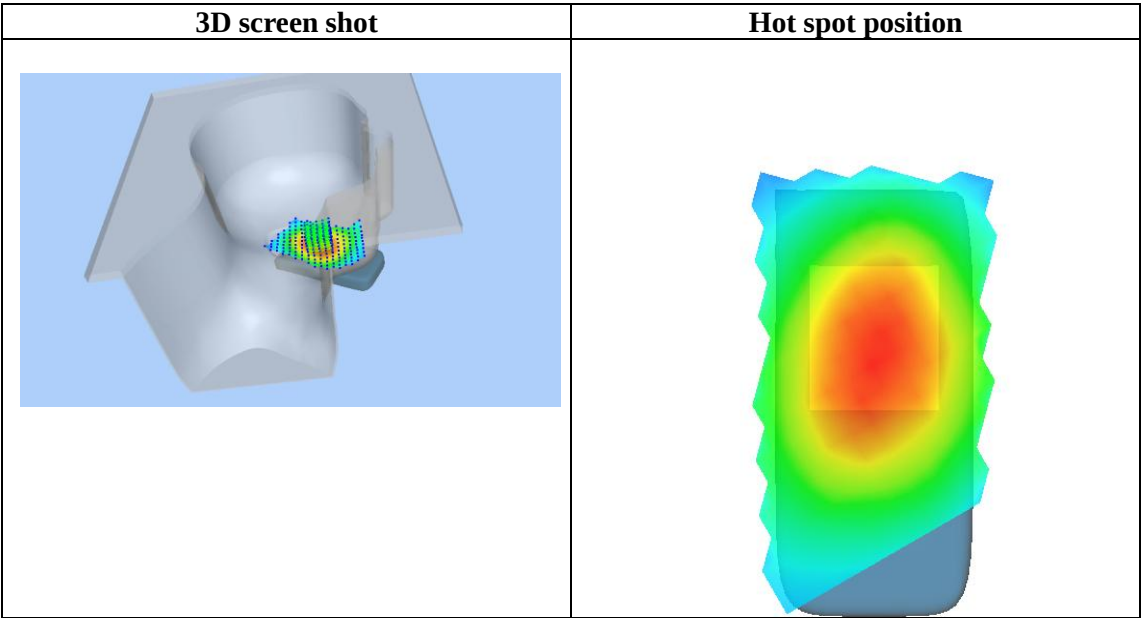
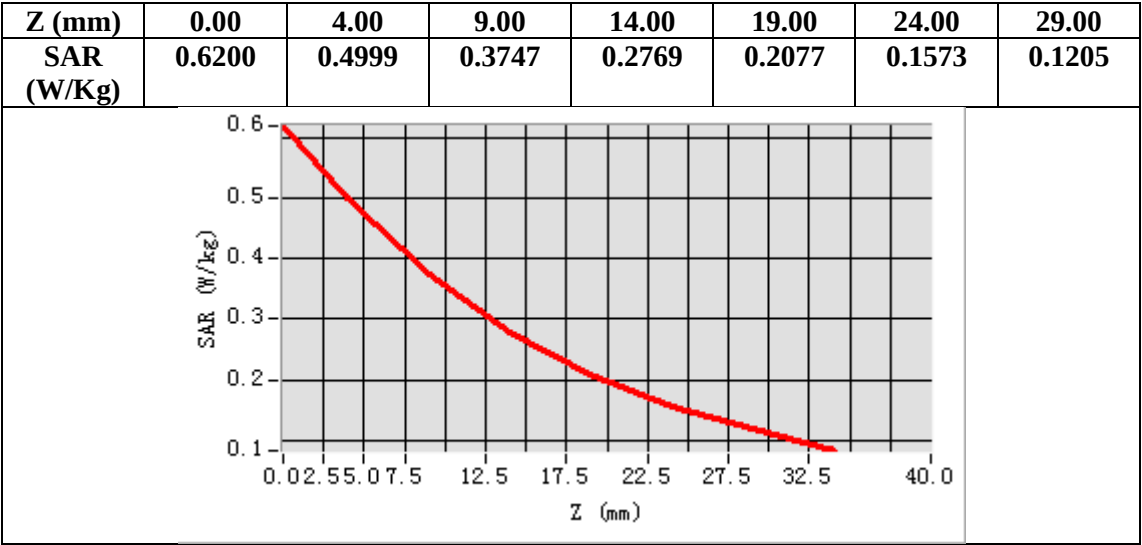
Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Touch-Left/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.7)



Maximum location: X=-40.00, Y=-23.00
SAR Peak: 0.63 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.330929
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.472058



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS 850 Mid- Body- Front (3up)
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 26,2017

Communication System: GPRS-3 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.7; Conv.F=5.94;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.7

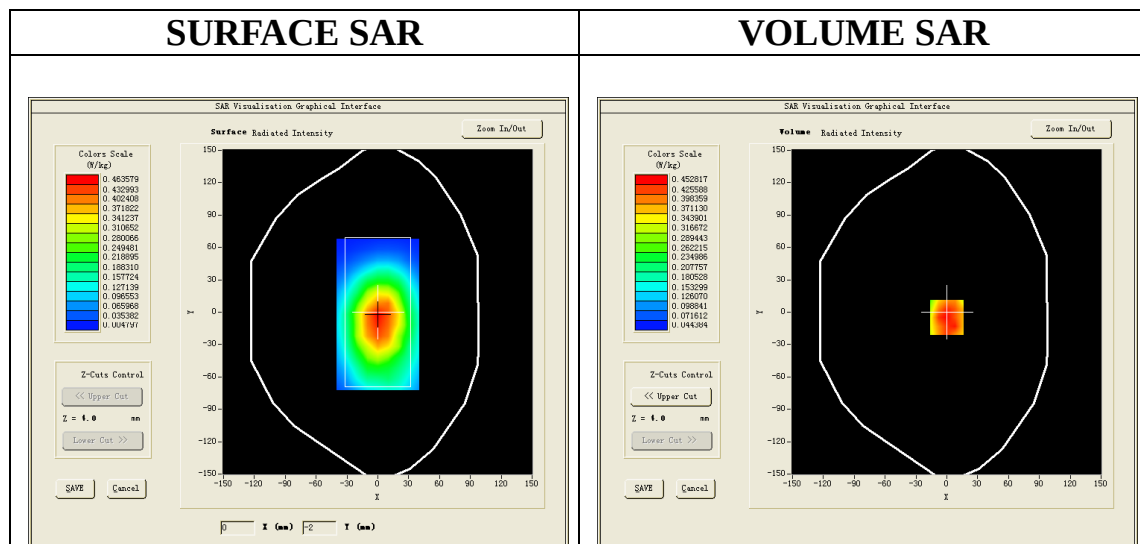
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Body-Front/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

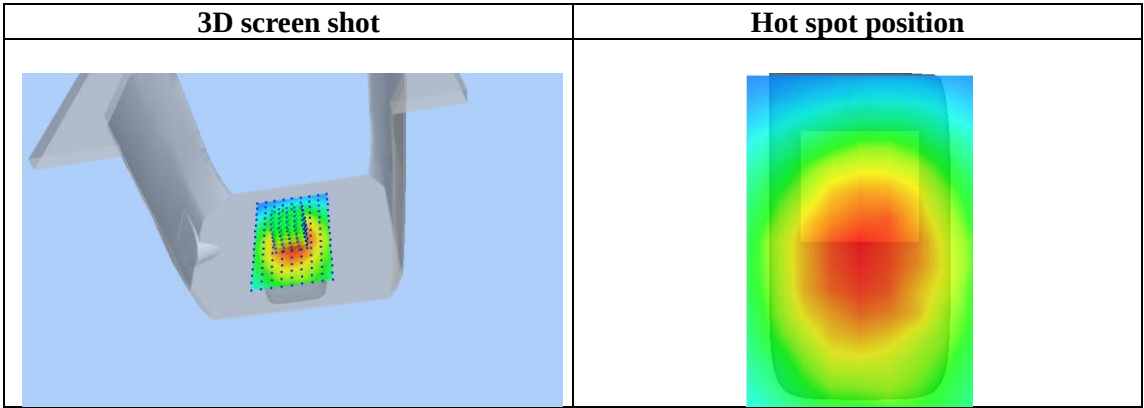
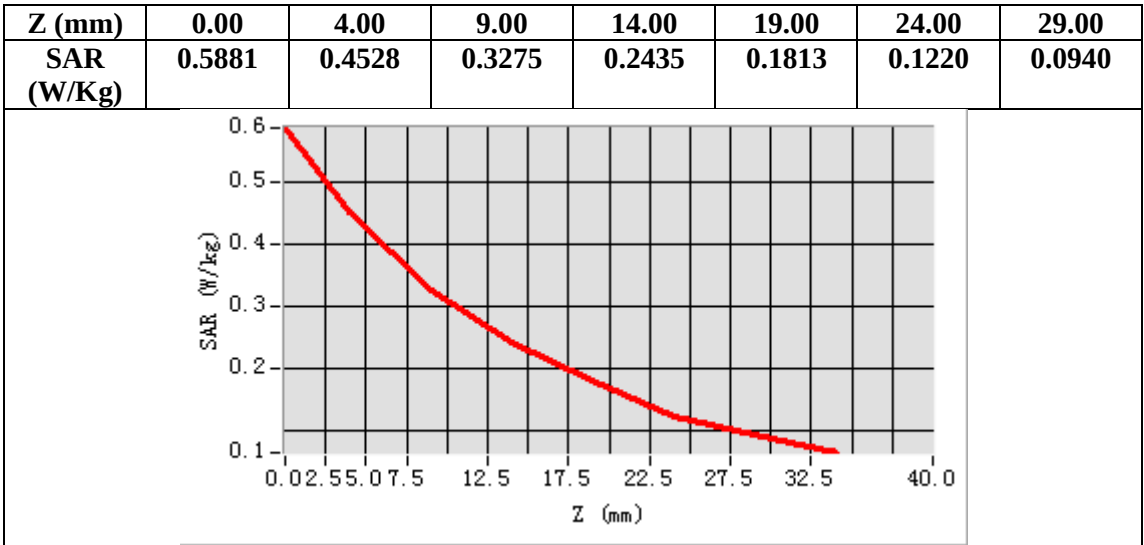
Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Body-Front/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GSM 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.7)



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-5.00
SAR Peak: 0.62 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.301403
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.438678



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS 850 Mid-Touch-Left (3up) <SIM 2>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 26,2017

Communication System: GPRS-3 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.7; Conv.F=5.72
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma=0.90$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=41.05$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.5

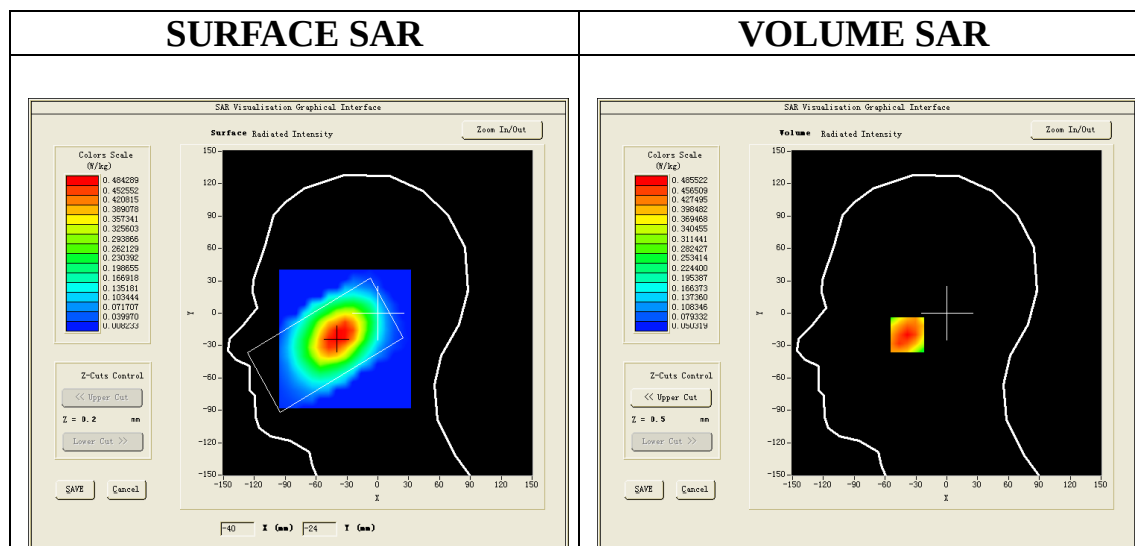
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Touch-Left/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

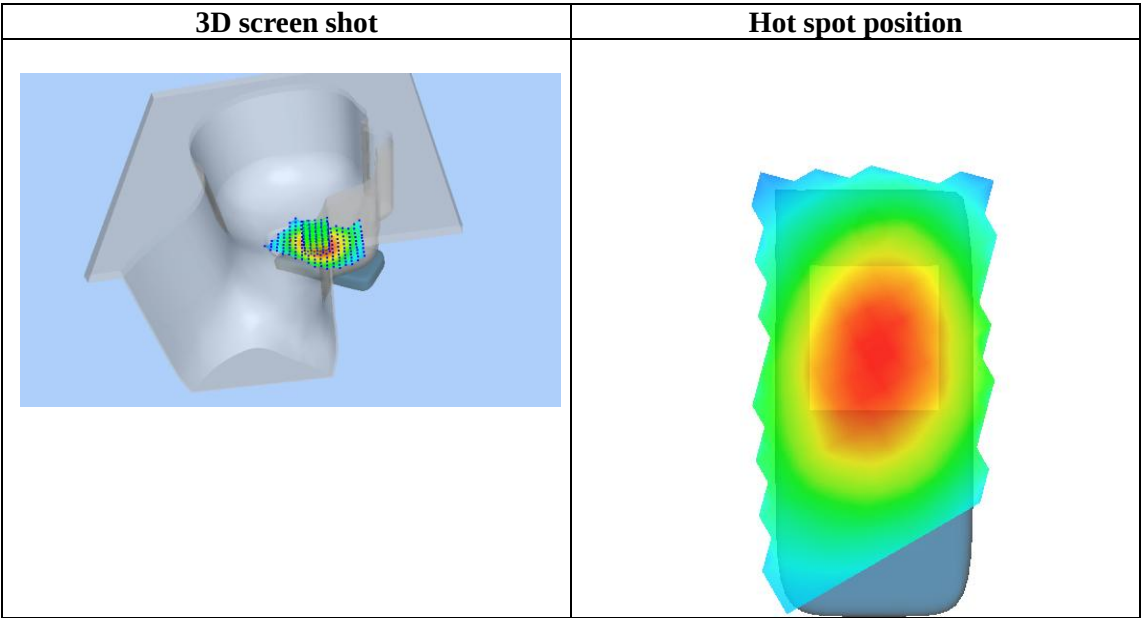
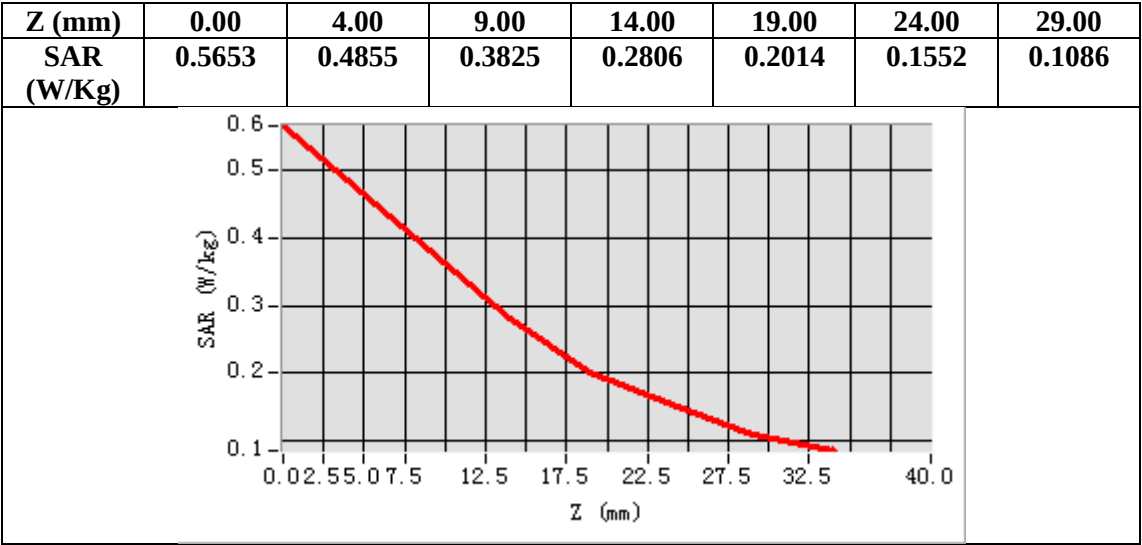
Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Touch-Left/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.7)



Maximum location: X=-36.00, Y=-20.00
SAR Peak: 0.59 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.326040
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.451768



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS 850 Mid- Body- Front (3up) <SIM 2>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 26,2017

Communication System: GPRS-3 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.7; Conv.F=5.94;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.7

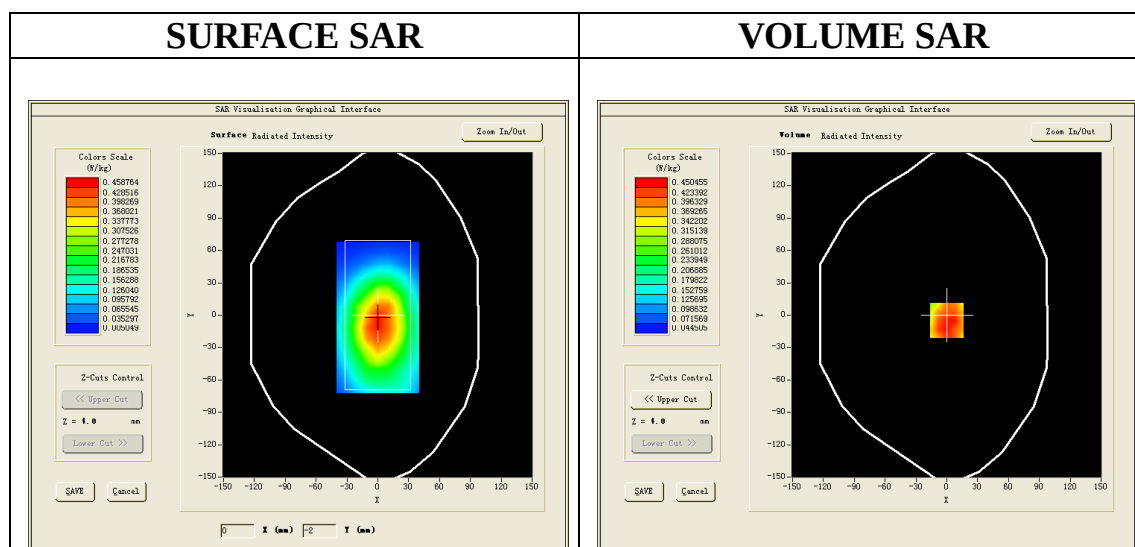
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 12/05/2016 Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP308
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_32

Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Body-Front/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

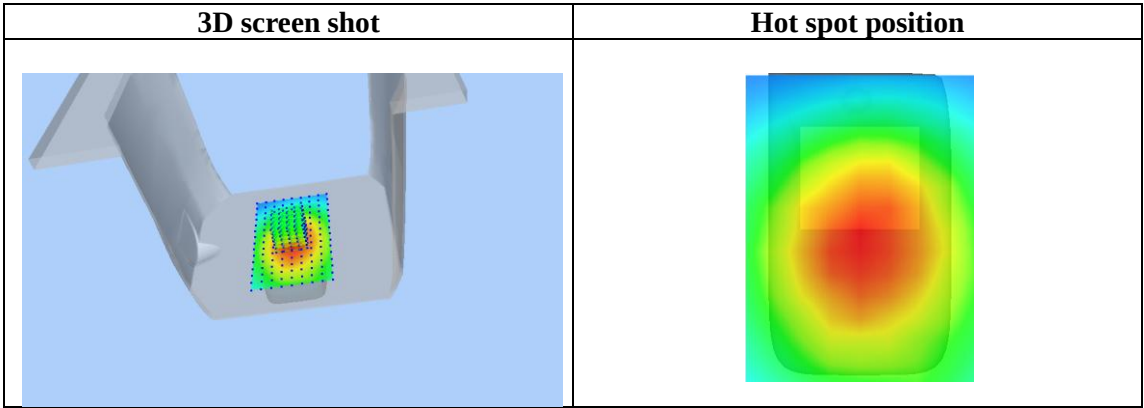
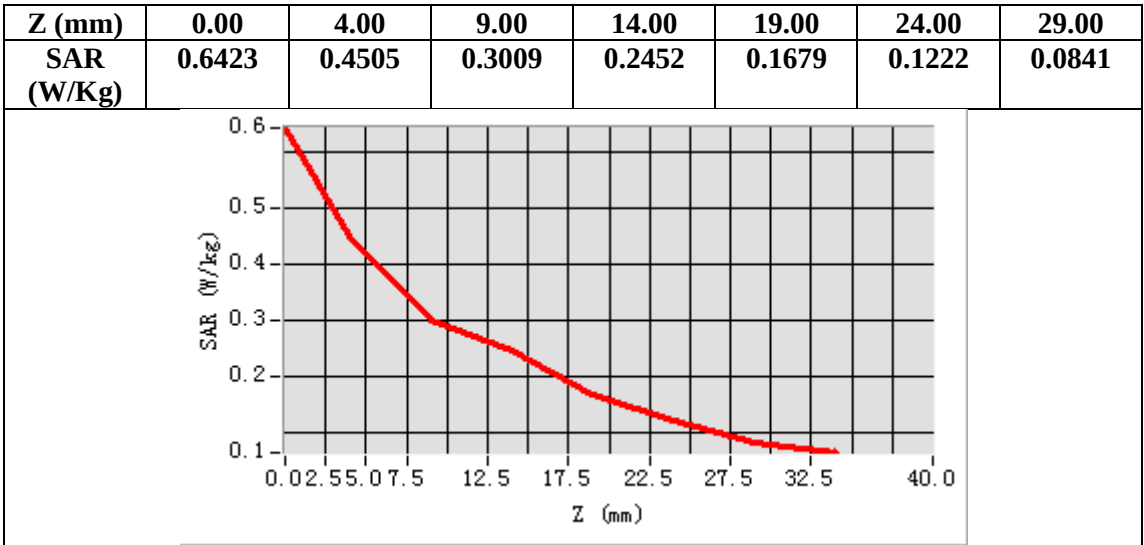
Configuration/GPRS 850 Mid-Body-Front/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GSM 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.7)



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-5.00
SAR Peak: 0.62 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.298806
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.433955



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Touch-Right <SIM 1>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 23,2017

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.14;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.31$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

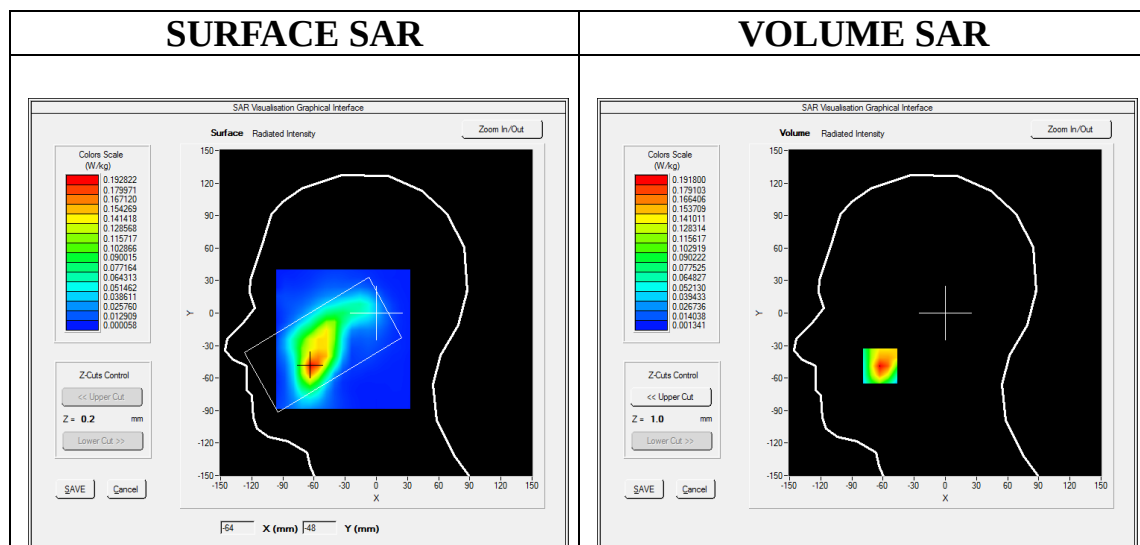
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

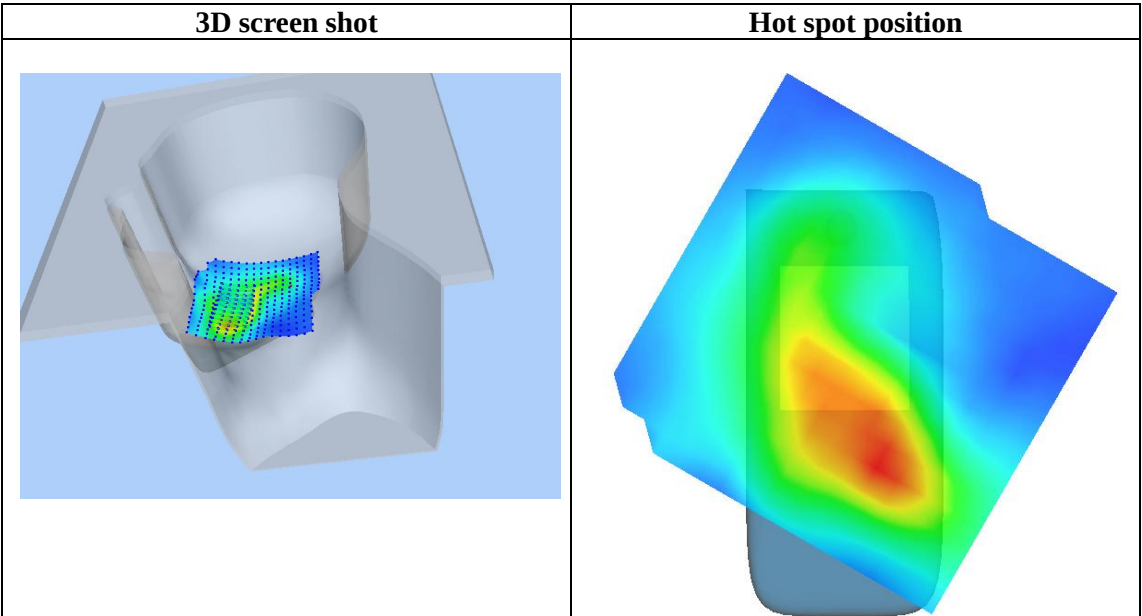
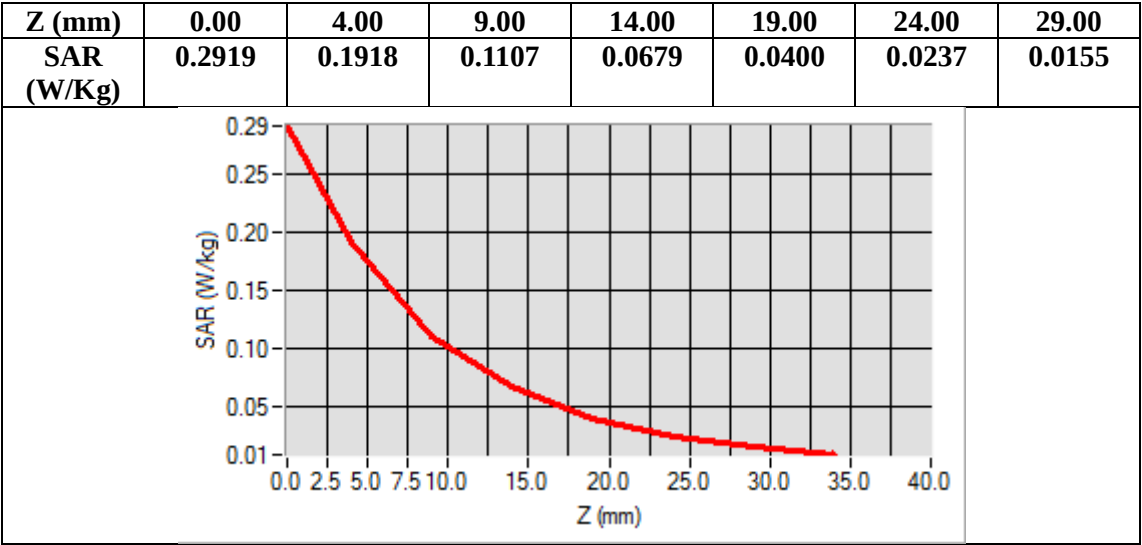
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-63.00, Y=-49.00
SAR Peak: 0.31 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.099639
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.181835



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Body -Front (MS) <SIM 1>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 23,2017

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.34;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

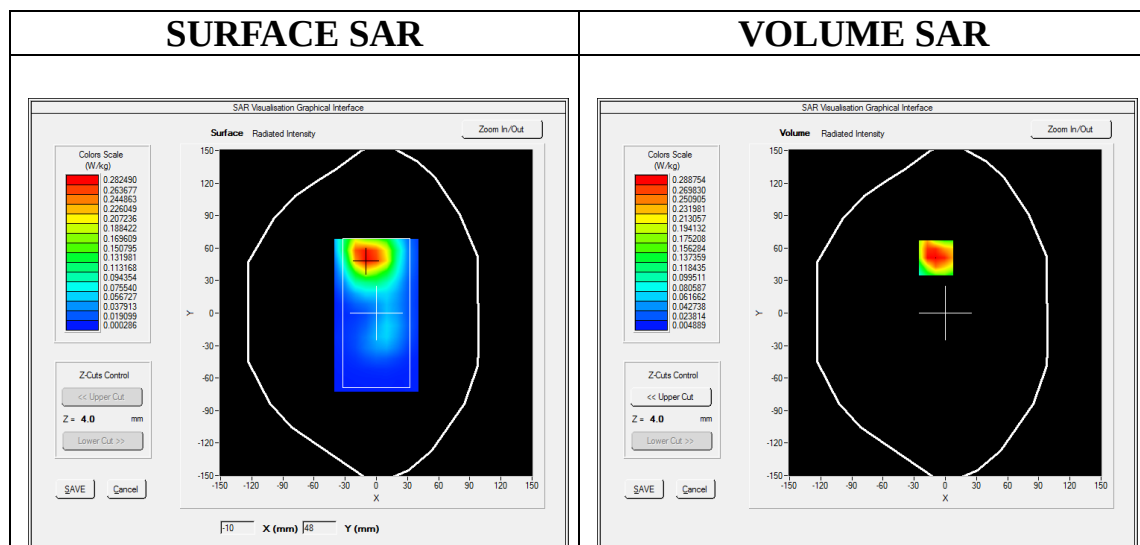
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Body- Front /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

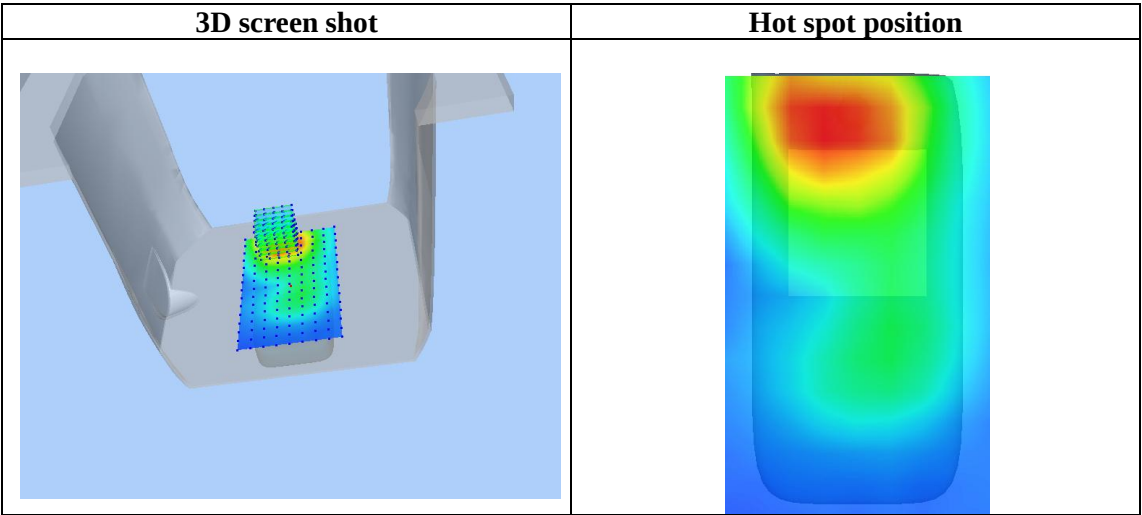
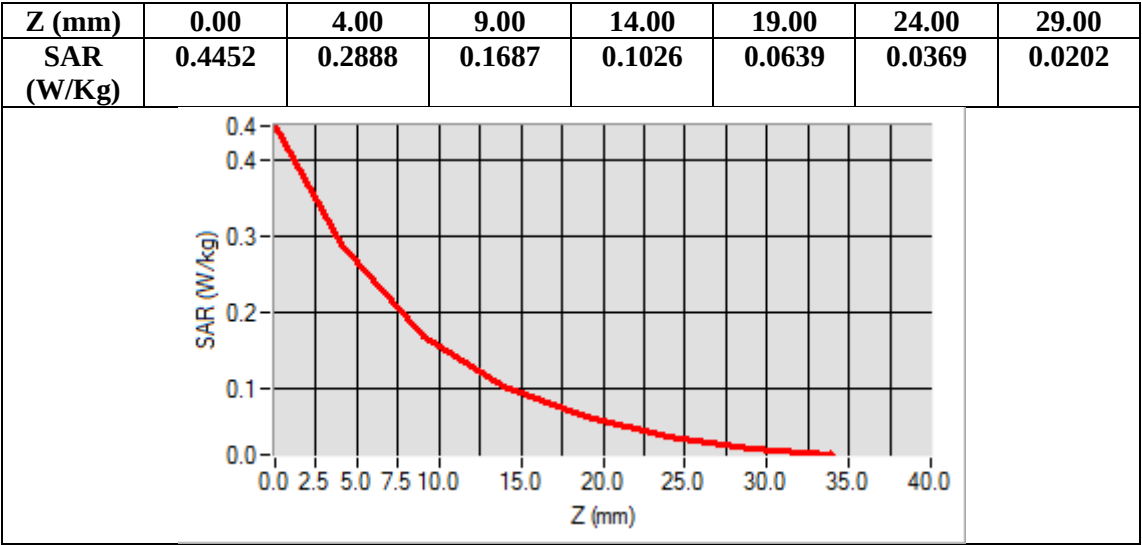
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Body- Front /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=51.00
SAR Peak: 0.47 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.157289
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.287079



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS1900 Mid-Touch-Right (2up)
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 23,2017

Communication System: GPRS-2Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:4.2; Conv.F=5.14;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.31$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

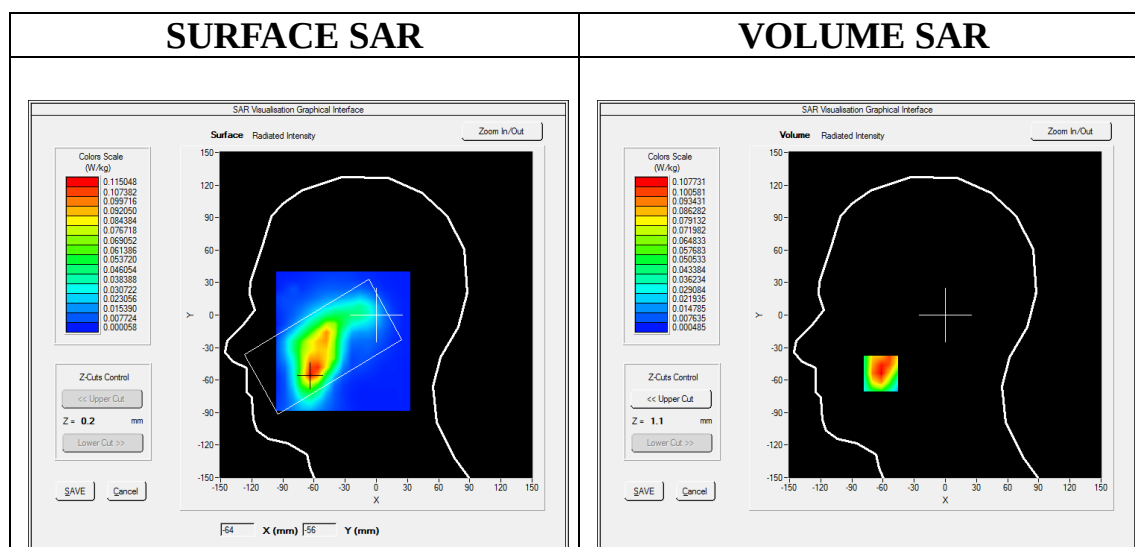
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/GPRS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

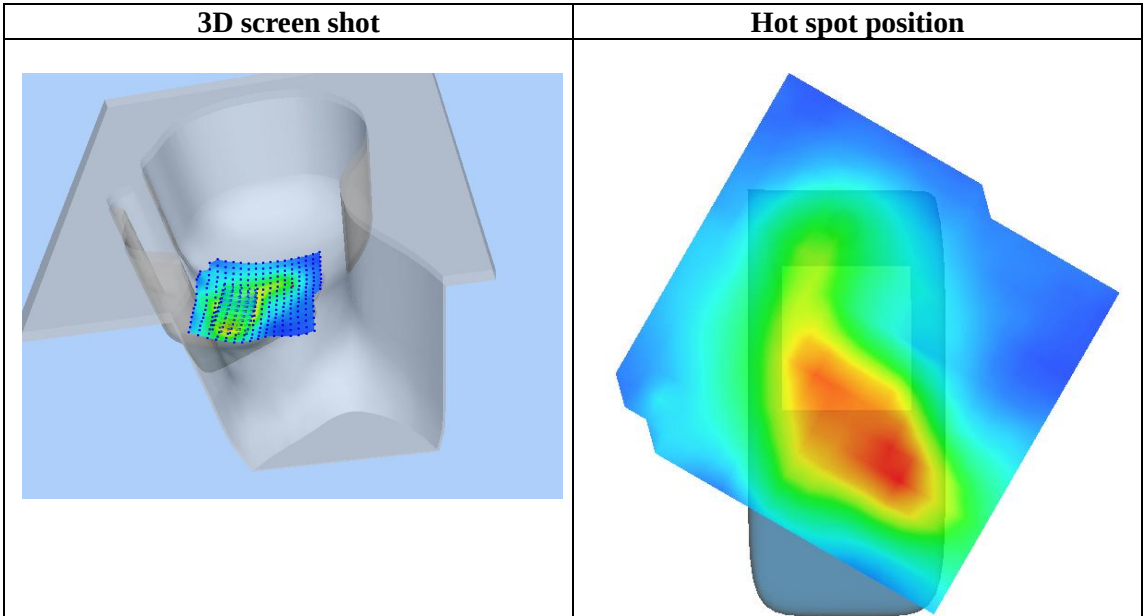
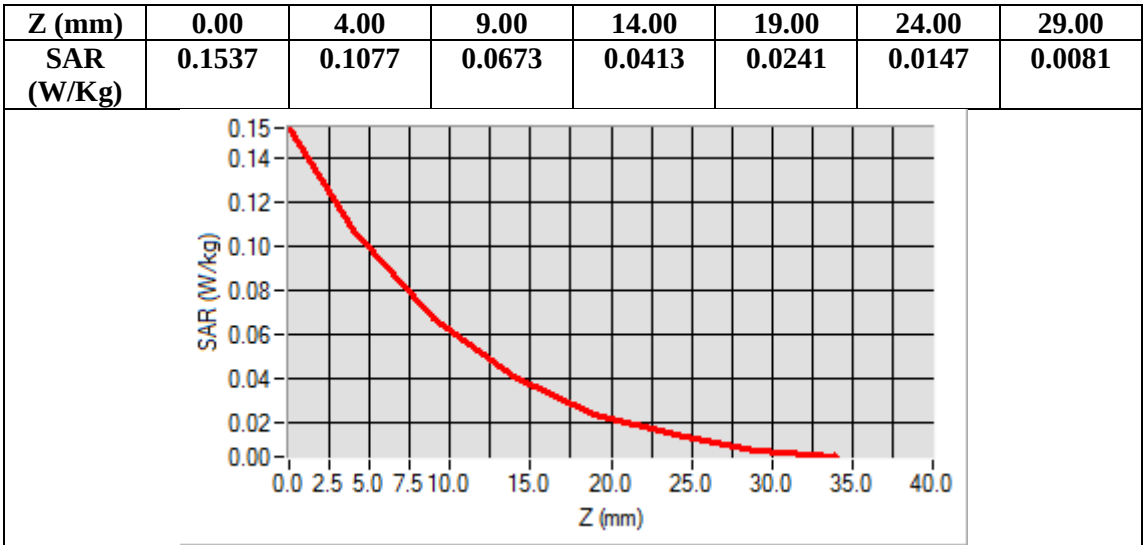
Configuration/GPRS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 4.0)



Maximum location: X=-62.00, Y=-54.00
SAR Peak: 0.16 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.059879
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.104029



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS 1900 Mid-Body-Back (2up)
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 23,2017

Communication System: GPRS-2Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:4.2; Conv.F=5.34;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

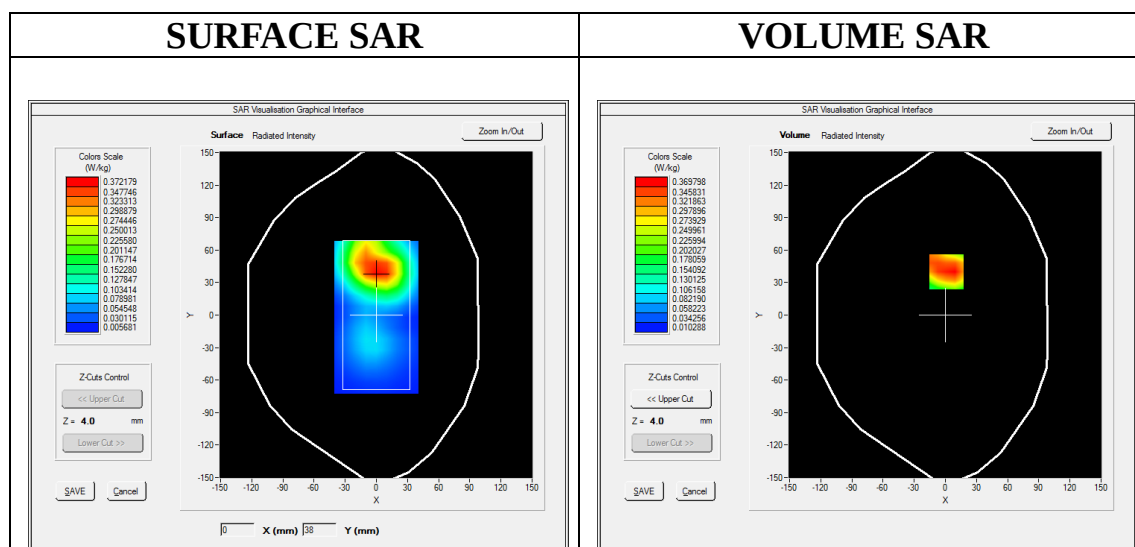
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/GPRS1900 Mid-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

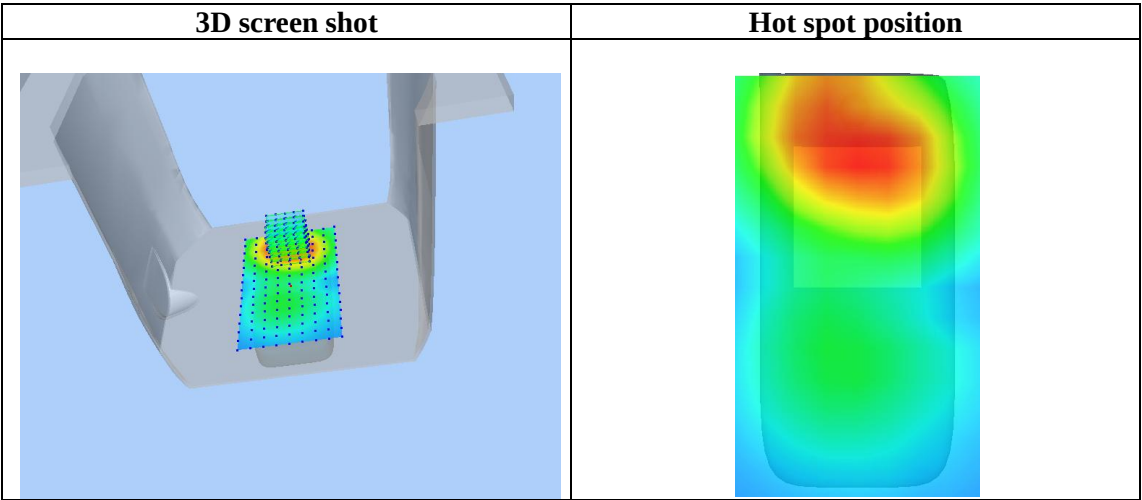
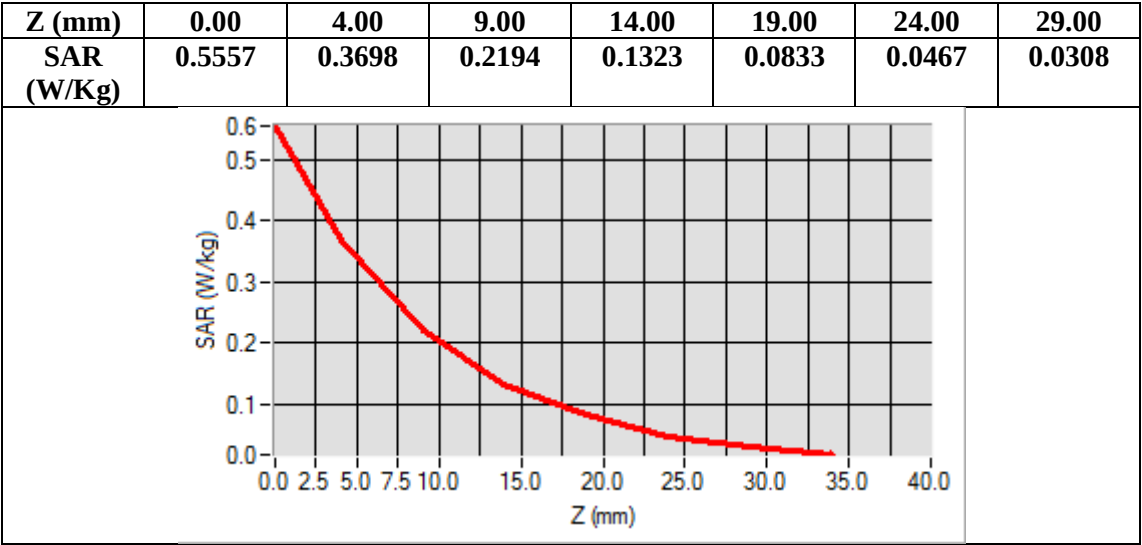
Configuration/GPRS1900 Mid-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 4.0)



Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=40.00
SAR Peak: 0.57 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.207894
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.354517



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Touch-Right <SIM 2>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 23,2017

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.14;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.31$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

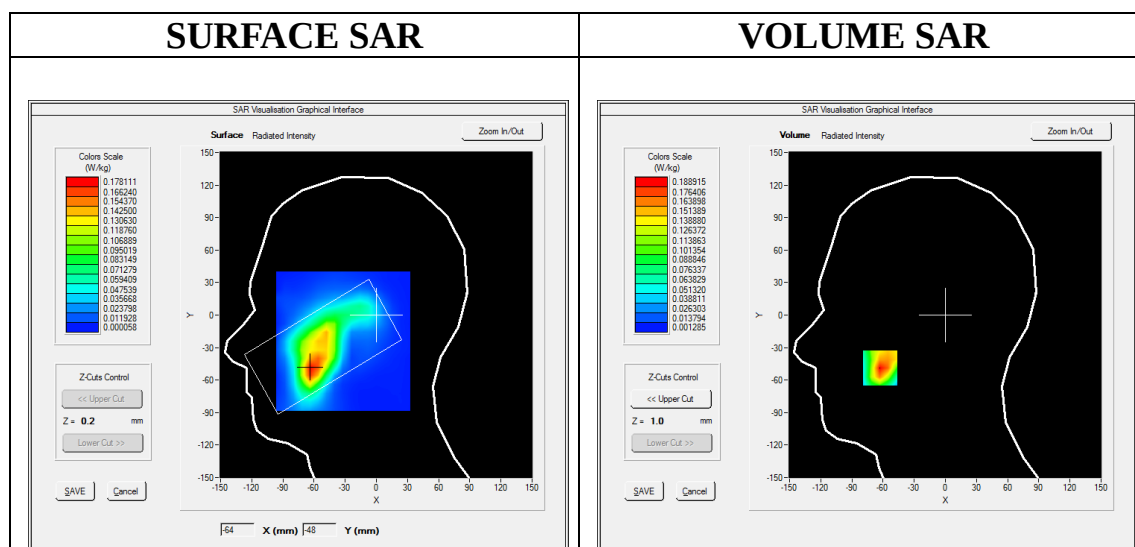
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

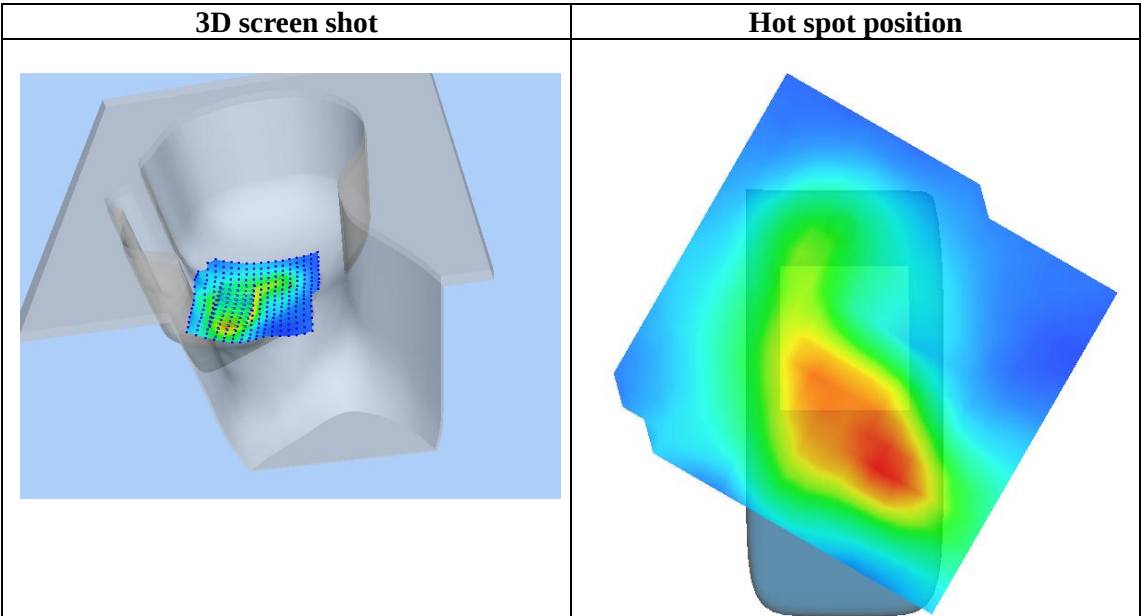
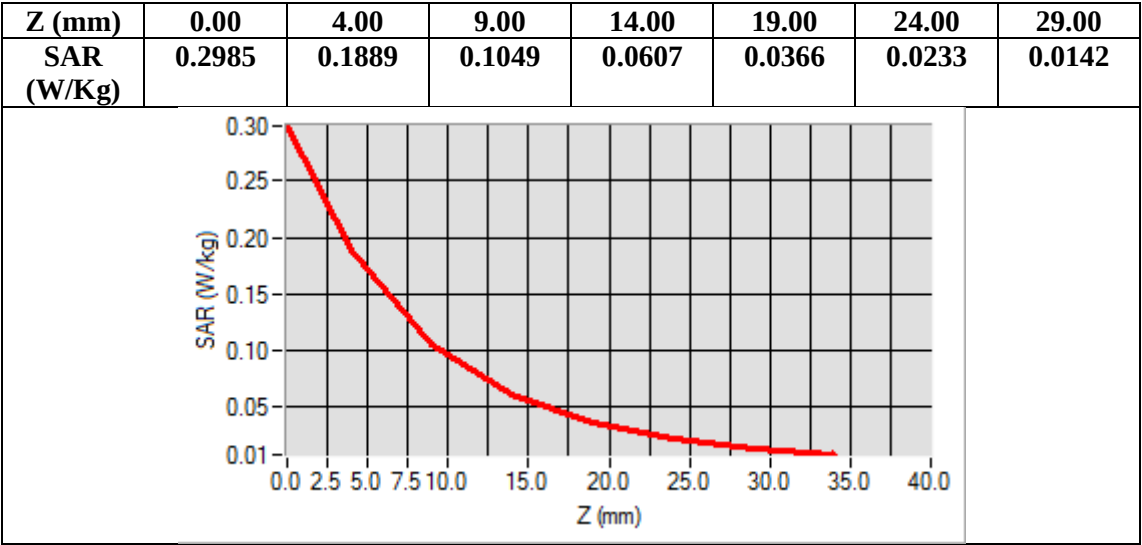
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-63.00, Y=-49.00
SAR Peak: 0.31 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.096118
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.179894



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GPRS 1900 Mid-Body-Back (2up) <SIM 2>
DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: R20

Date: June 23,2017

Communication System: GPRS-2Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:4.2; Conv.F=5.34;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.8, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

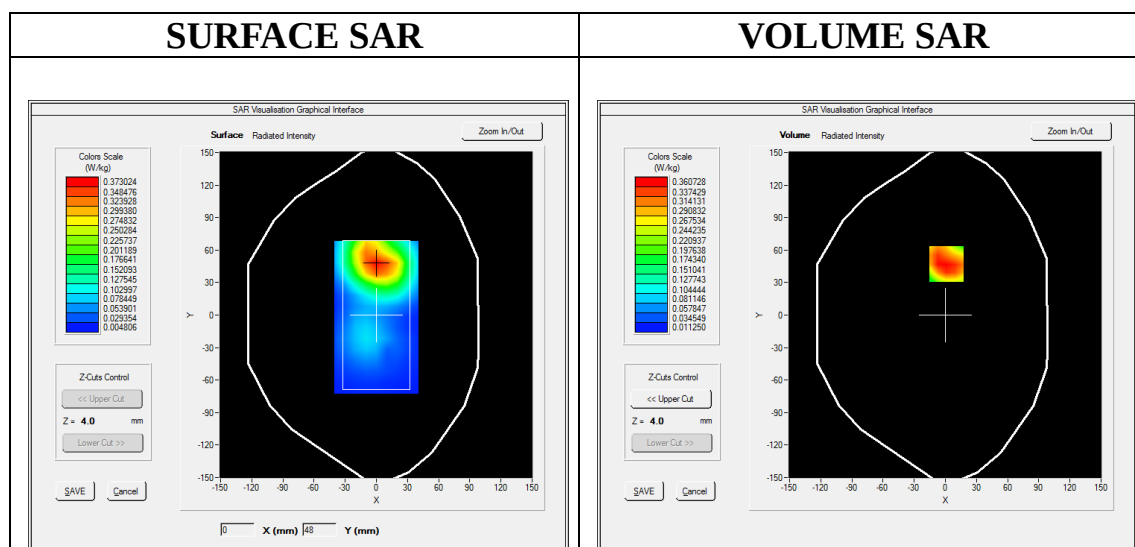
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 07/05/2016; Serial No.: SN 14/16 EP307
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_35

Configuration/GPRS1900 Mid-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

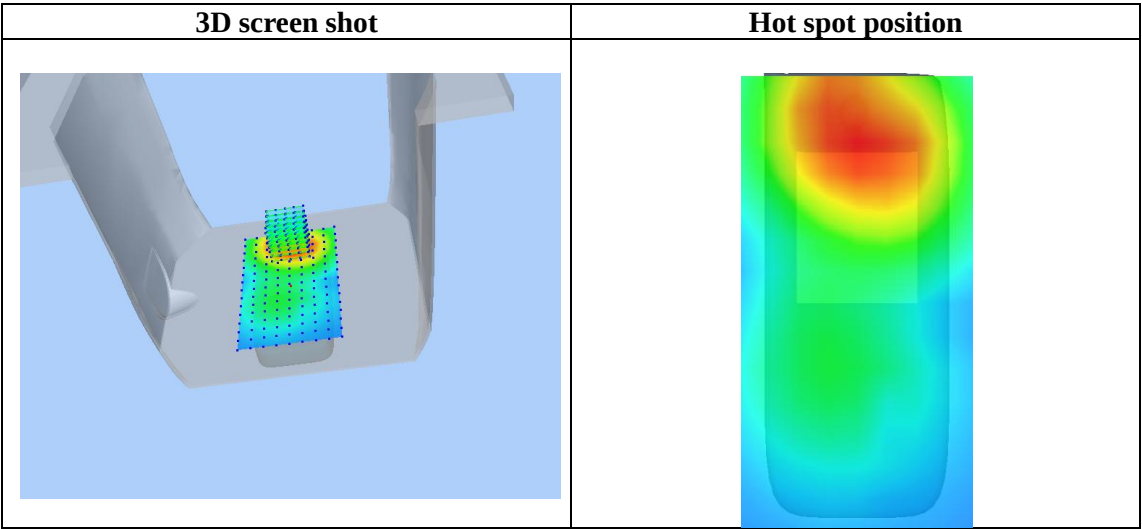
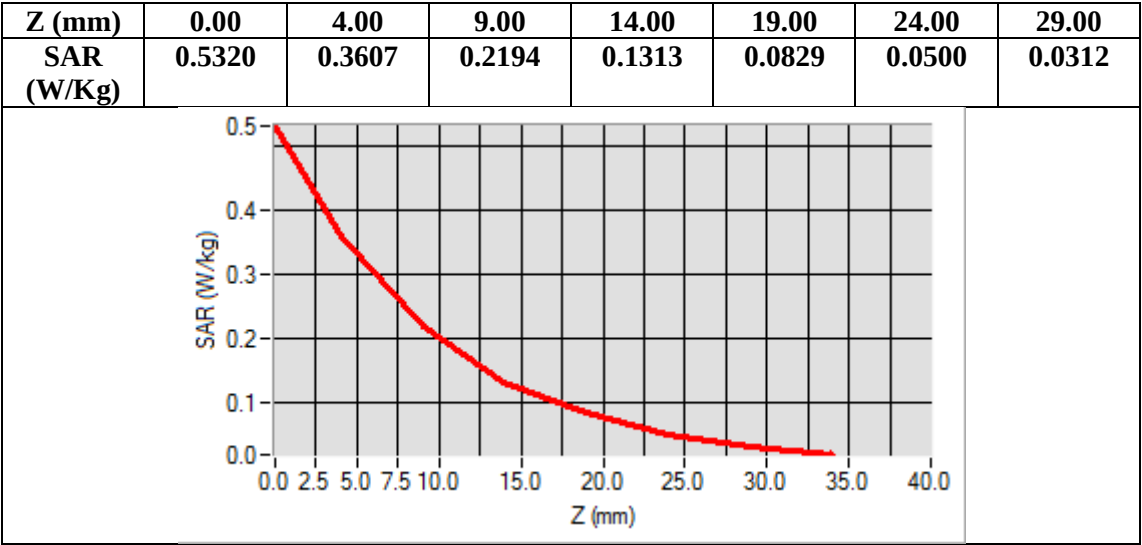
Configuration/GPRS1900 Mid-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf10mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 4.0)



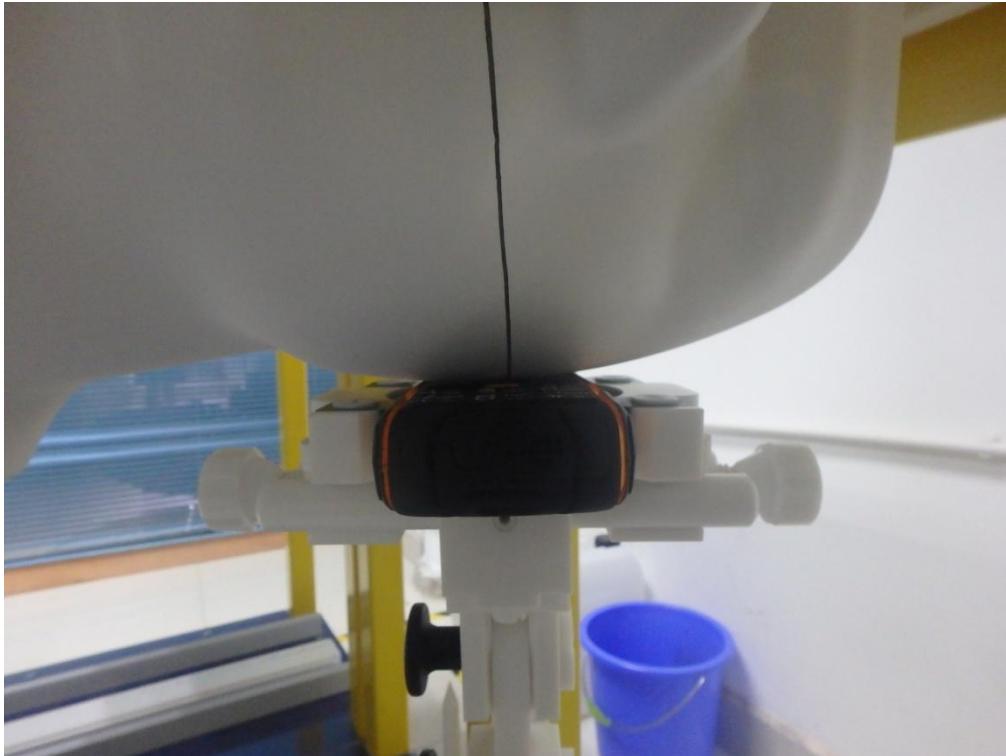
Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=47.00
SAR Peak: 0.54 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.205142
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.350937

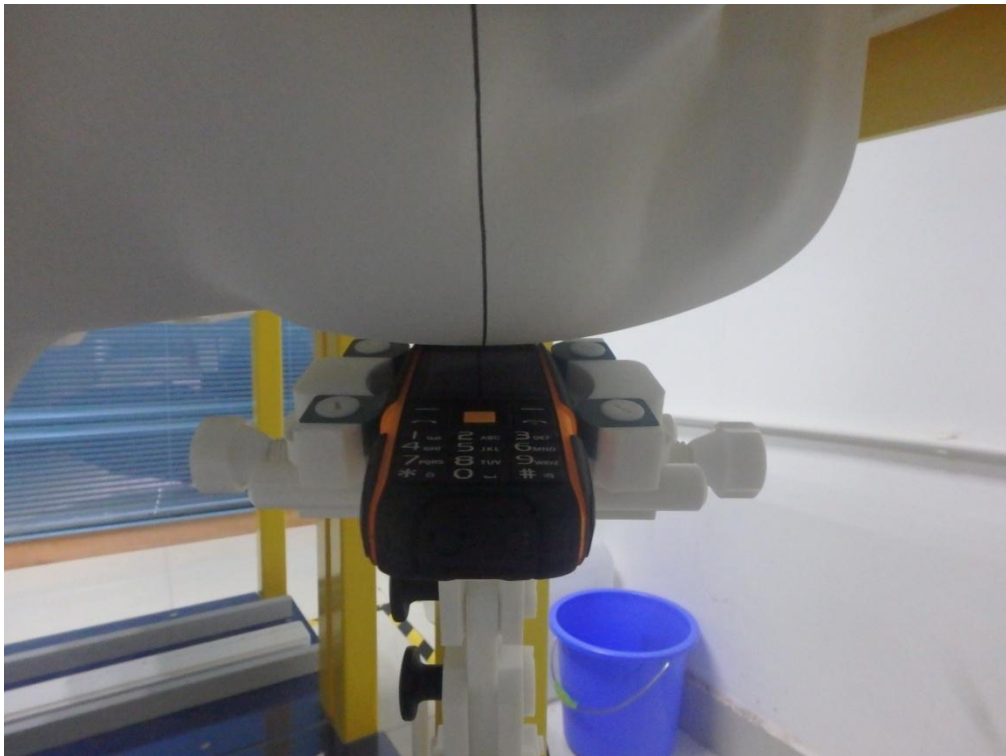


APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

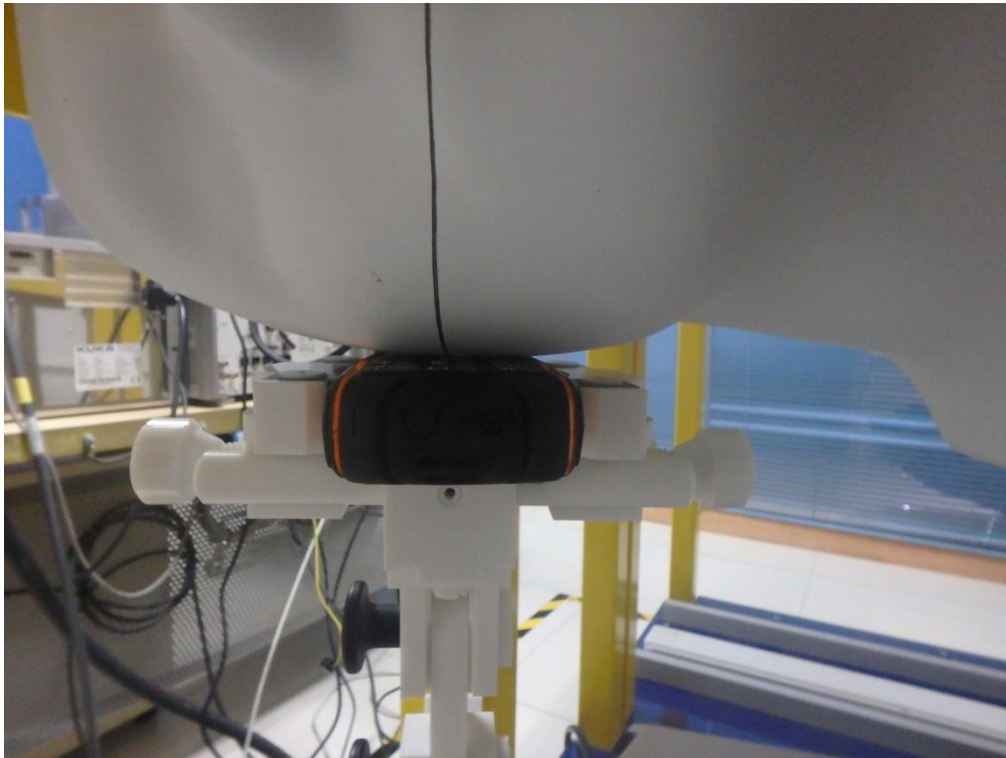
LEFT- CHEEK TOUCH



LEFT-TILT 15°



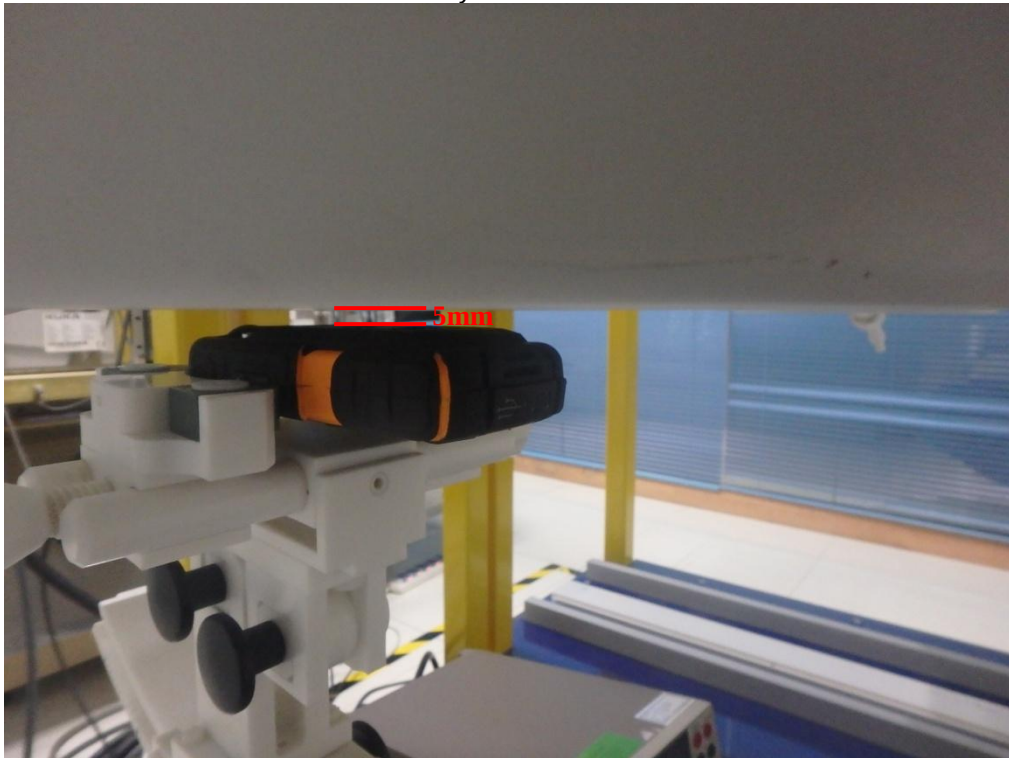
RIGHT- CHEEK TOUCH



RIGHT-TILT 15°



Body Back 5mm



Body Front 5mm



DEPTH OF THE LIQUID IN THE PHANTOM—ZOOM IN

Note : The position used in the measurement were according to IEEE 1528-2013

835MHz head  A photograph showing a white, irregularly shaped phantom container filled with a clear liquid. A vertical ruler is placed inside the container. A red arrow points to the liquid surface, which is at approximately the 16 cm mark on the ruler.	835MHz body  A photograph showing a white, irregularly shaped phantom container filled with a clear liquid. A vertical ruler is placed inside the container. A red arrow points to the liquid surface, which is at approximately the 18 cm mark on the ruler.
1900MHz head  A photograph showing a white, irregularly shaped phantom container filled with a clear liquid. A vertical ruler is placed inside the container. A red arrow points to the liquid surface, which is at approximately the 16 cm mark on the ruler.	1900MHz body  A photograph showing a white, irregularly shaped phantom container filled with a clear liquid. A vertical ruler is placed inside the container. A red arrow points to the liquid surface, which is at approximately the 18 cm mark on the ruler.

APPENDIX D. CALIBRATION DATA

Refer to Attached files.