

MEASUREMENT 16

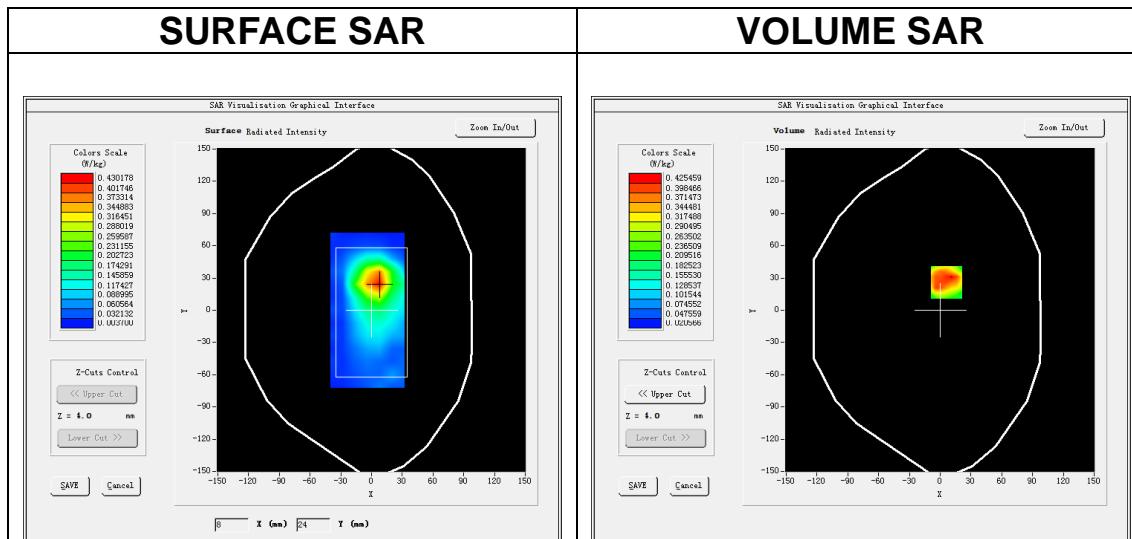
Date of measurement: 8/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=12\text{mm}$ $dy=12\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$7\times 7\times 7$, $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11b ISM</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>IEEE802.b (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.38</u>

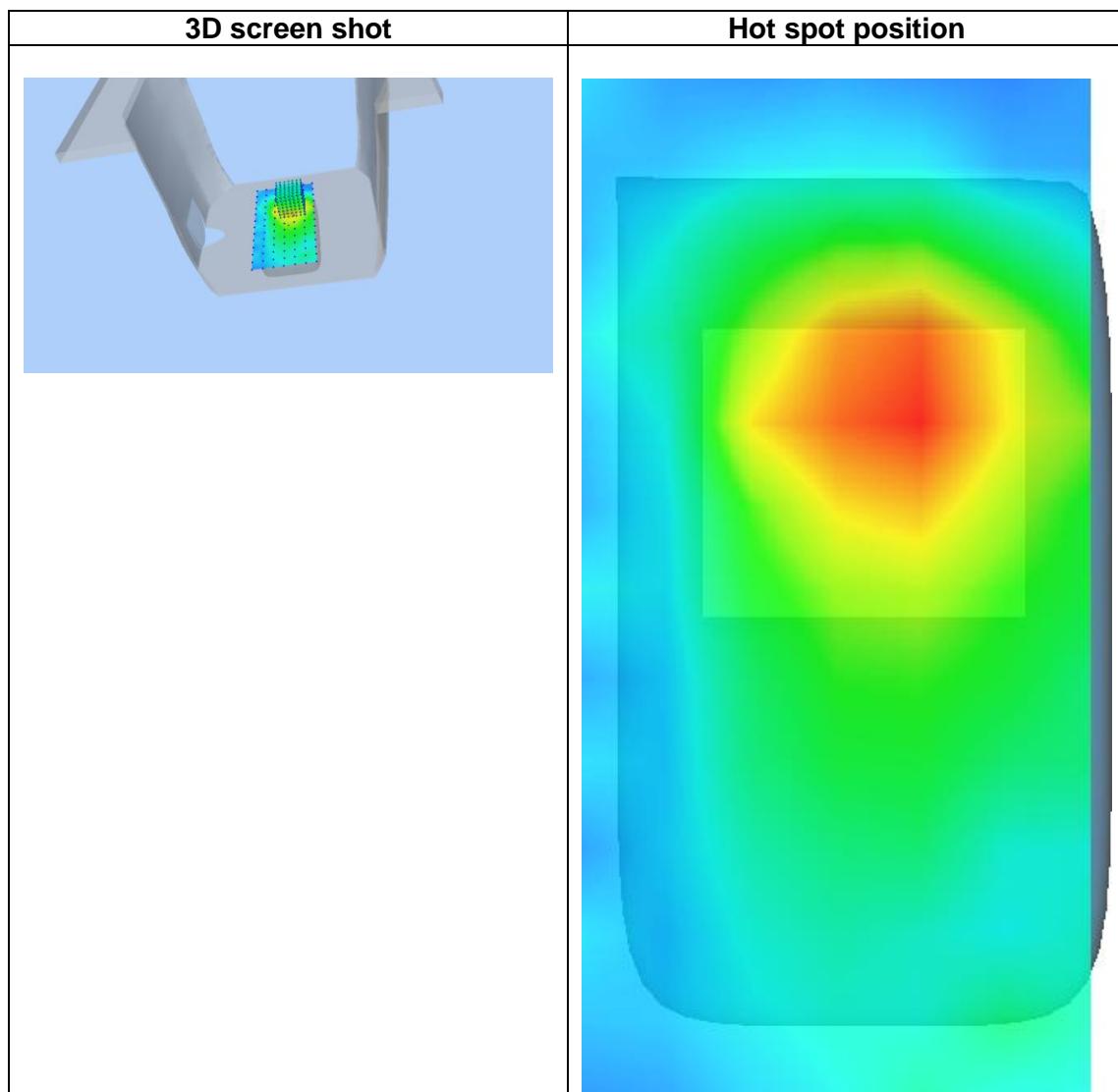
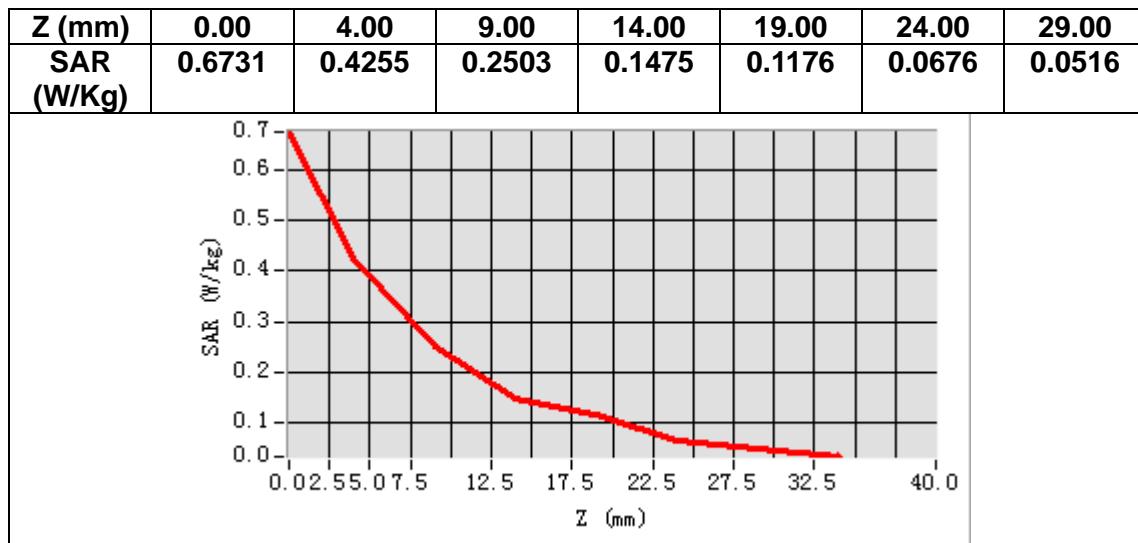
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.226002
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.207000
Conductivity (S/m)	1.788081
Variation (%)	0.270000



Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=26.00
SAR Peak: 0.68 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.241998
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.395455



MEASUREMENT 17

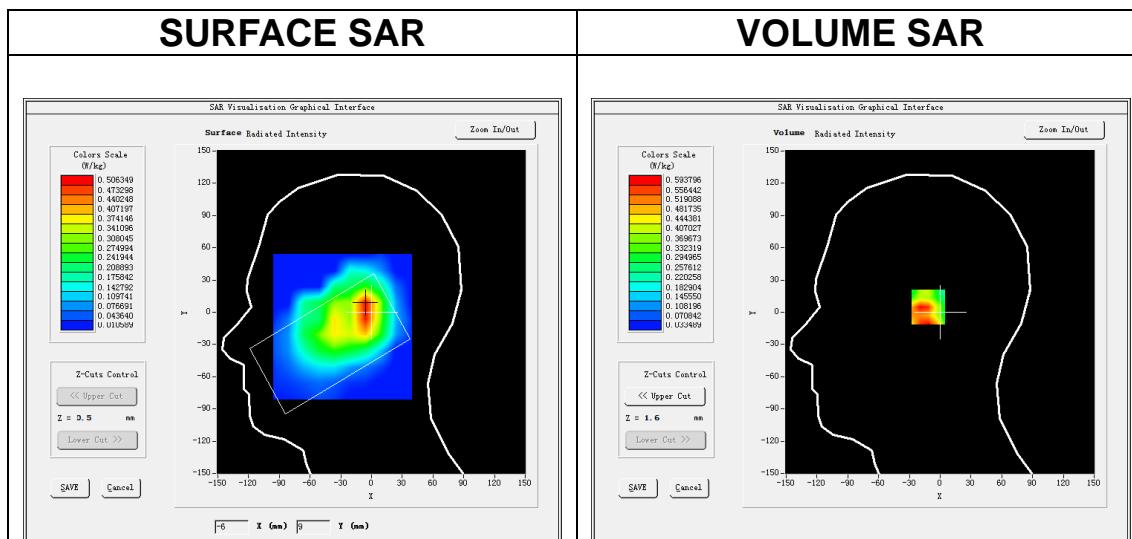
Date of measurement: 7/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$5\times 5\times 7$, $dx=8\text{mm}$ $dy=8\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 2</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.05</u>

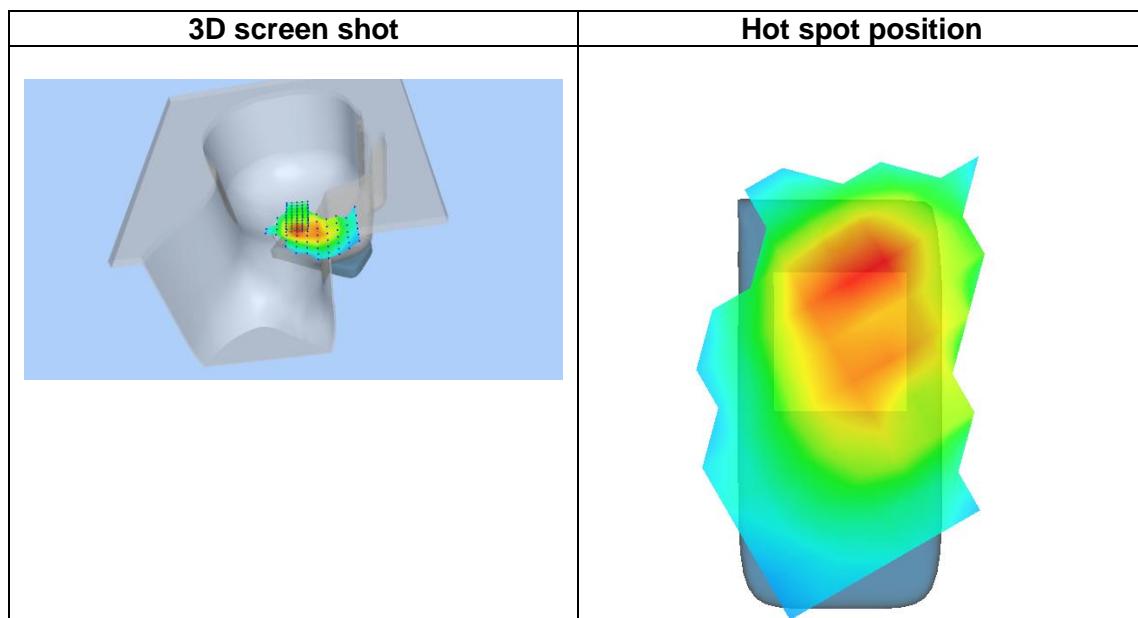
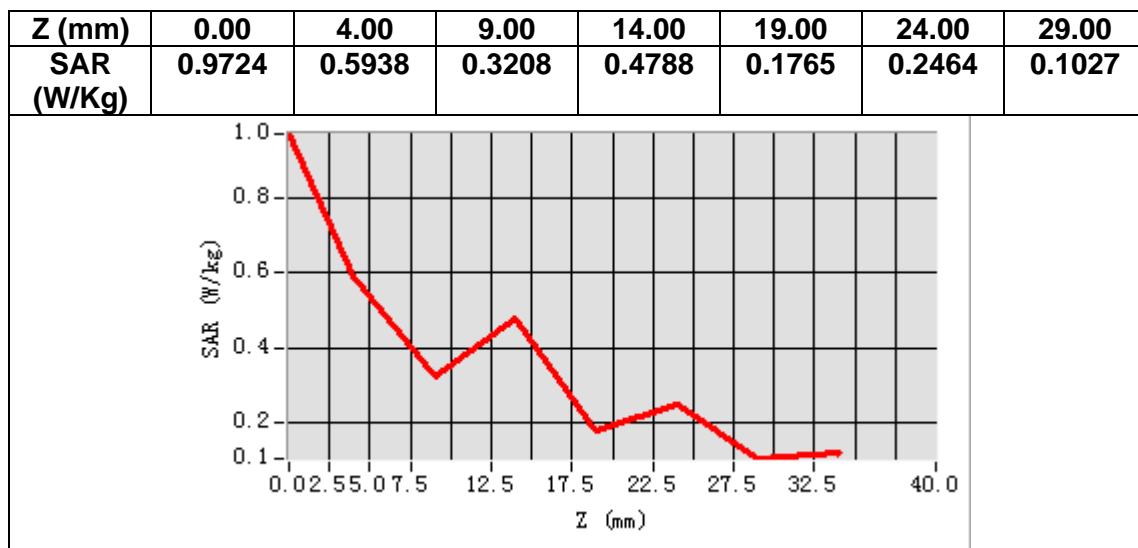
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1879.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.000000
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.411700
Conductivity (S/m)	1.400405
Variation (%)	-2.190000



Maximum location: $X=-6.00$, $Y=5.00$
SAR Peak: 0.96 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.401548
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.586908



MEASUREMENT 18

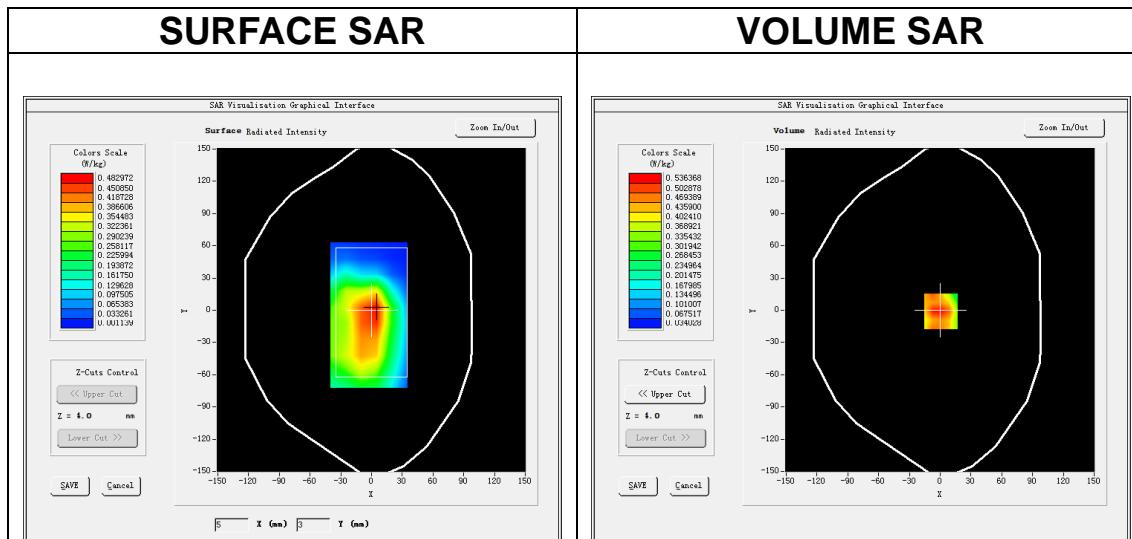
Date of measurement: 7/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$5\times 5\times 7$, $dx=8\text{mm}$ $dy=8\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 2</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.05</u>

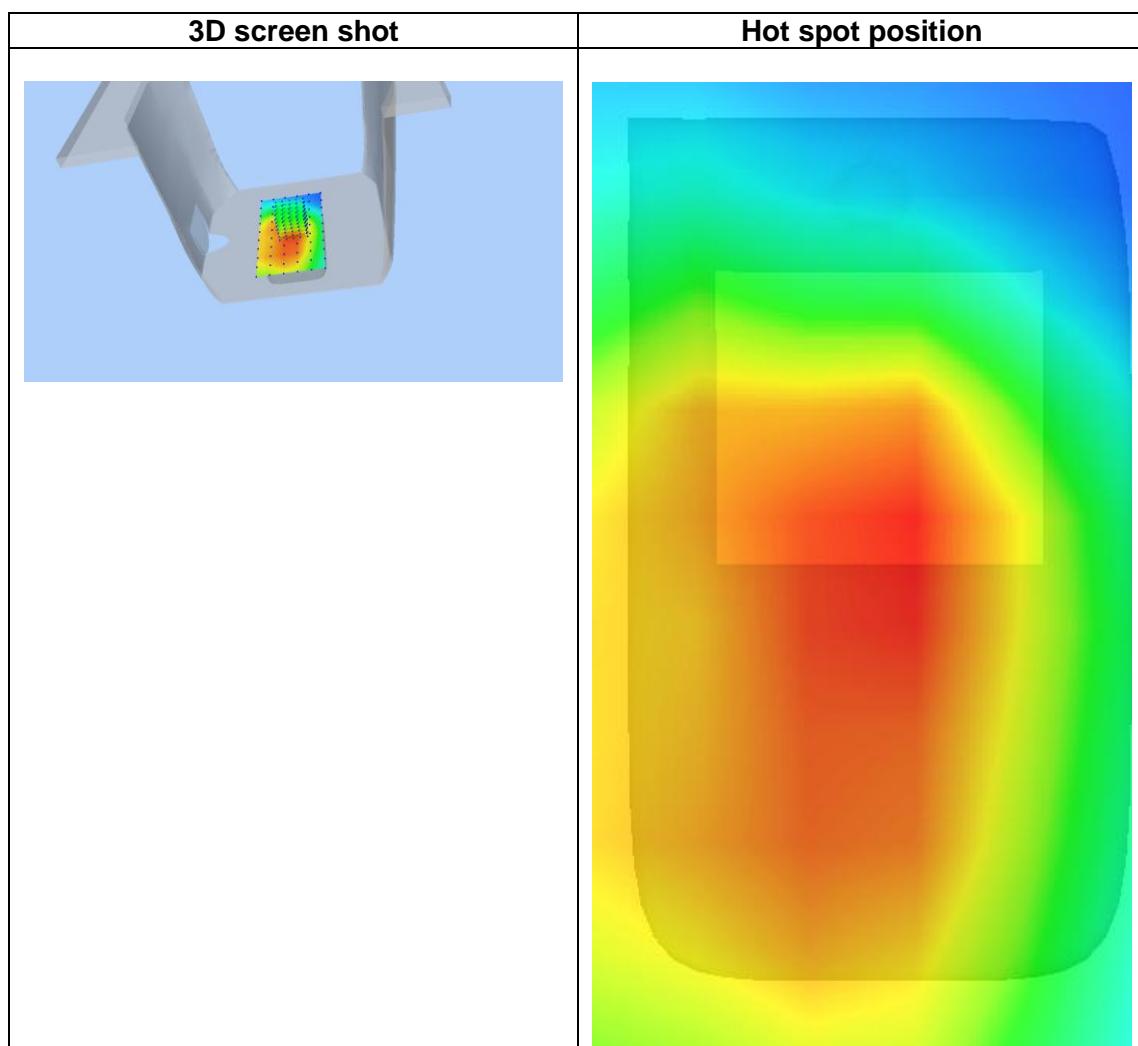
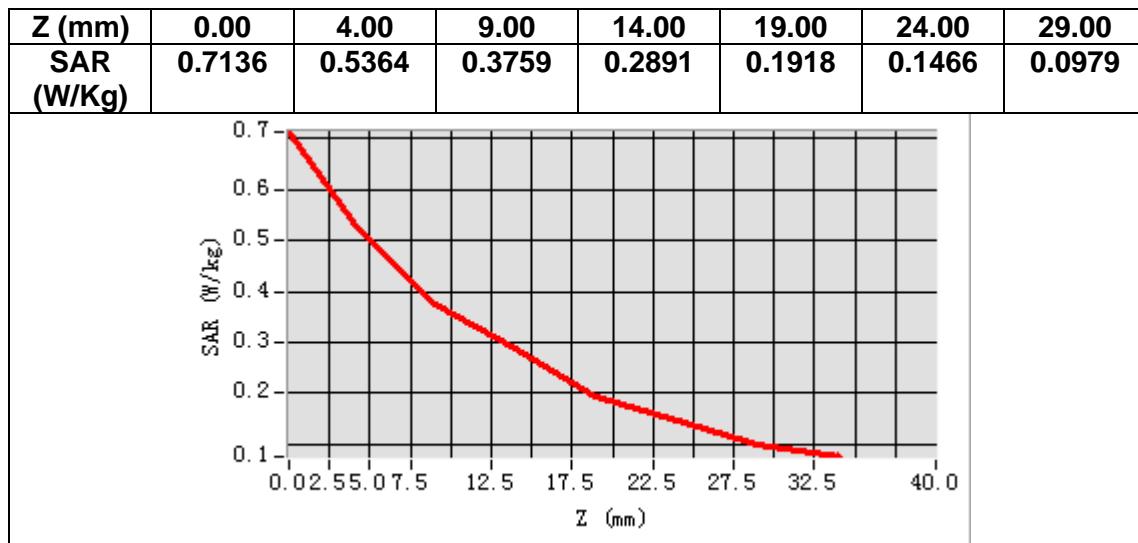
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1879.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.000000
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.411700
Conductivity (S/m)	1.400405
Variation (%)	-1.170000



Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00
SAR Peak: 0.74 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.336462
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.506017



MEASUREMENT 19

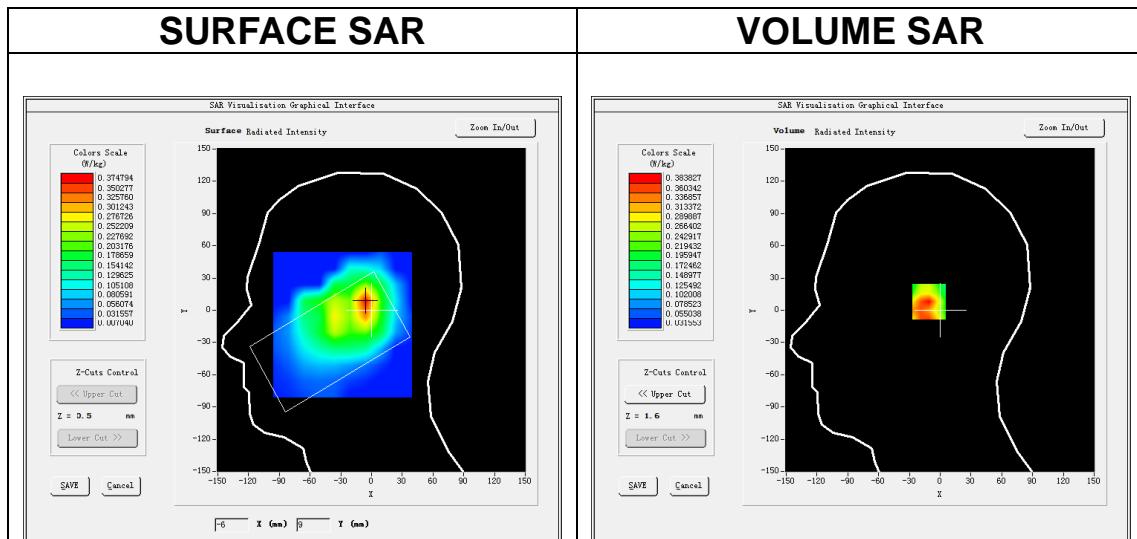
Date of measurement: 4/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$5\times 5\times 7$, $dx=8\text{mm}$ $dy=8\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 4</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.05</u>

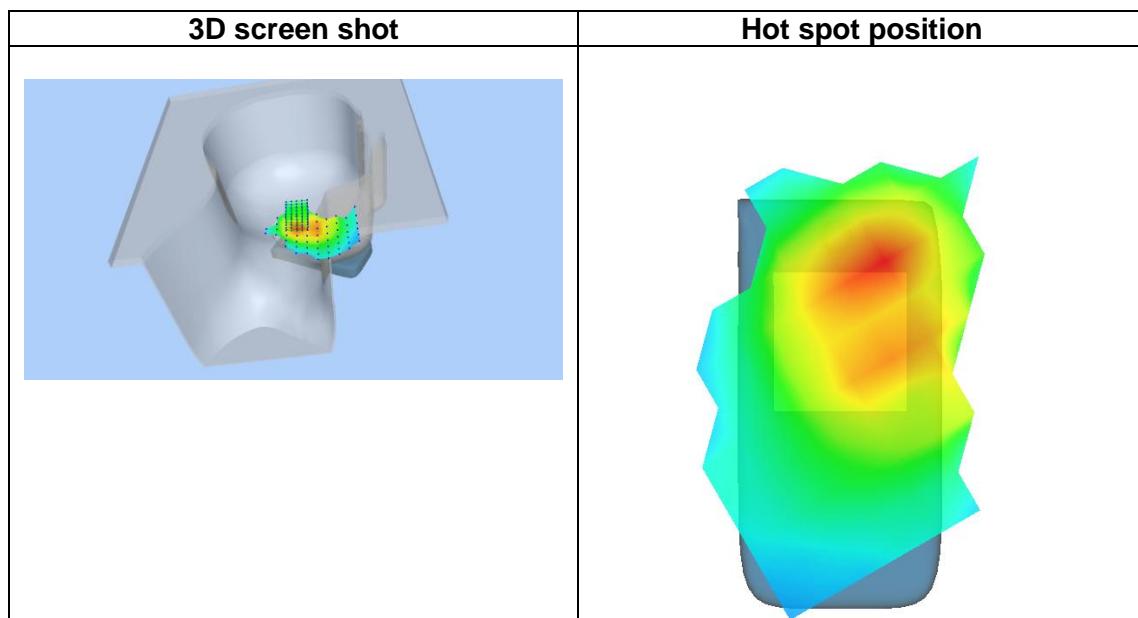
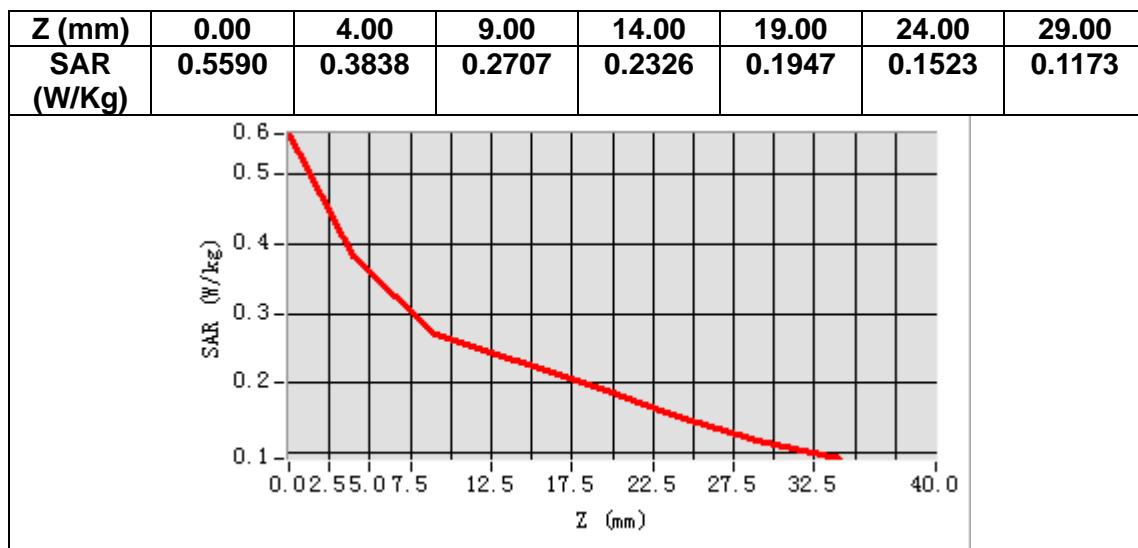
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1732.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.115910
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.136136
Conductivity (S/m)	1.360603
Variation (%)	-0.530000



Maximum location: $X=-6.00$, $Y=8.00$
SAR Peak: 0.58 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.262676
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.372267



MEASUREMENT 20

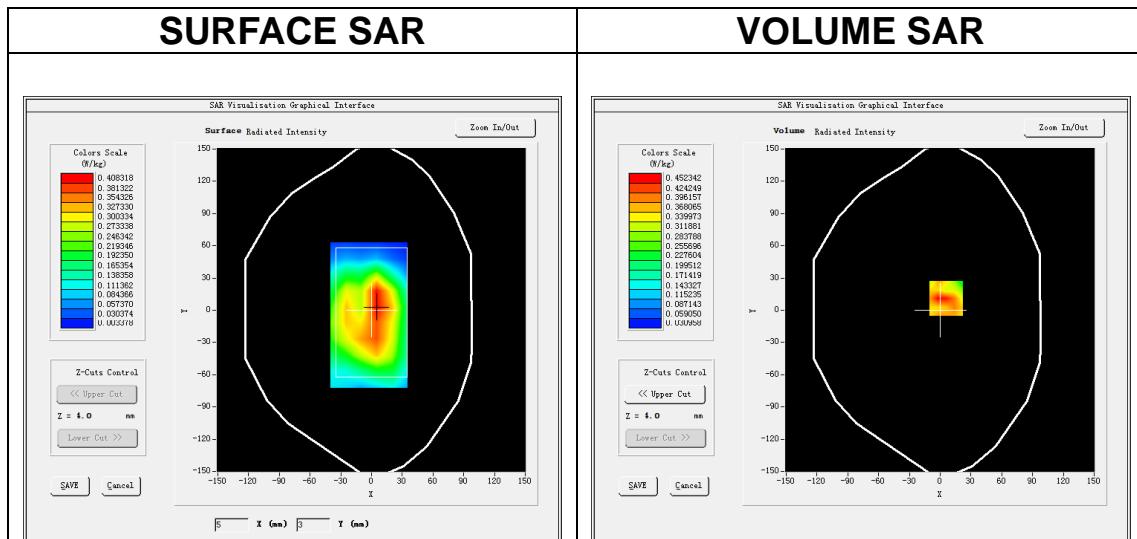
Date of measurement: 4/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$5\times 5\times 7$, $dx=8\text{mm}$ $dy=8\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 4</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.05</u>

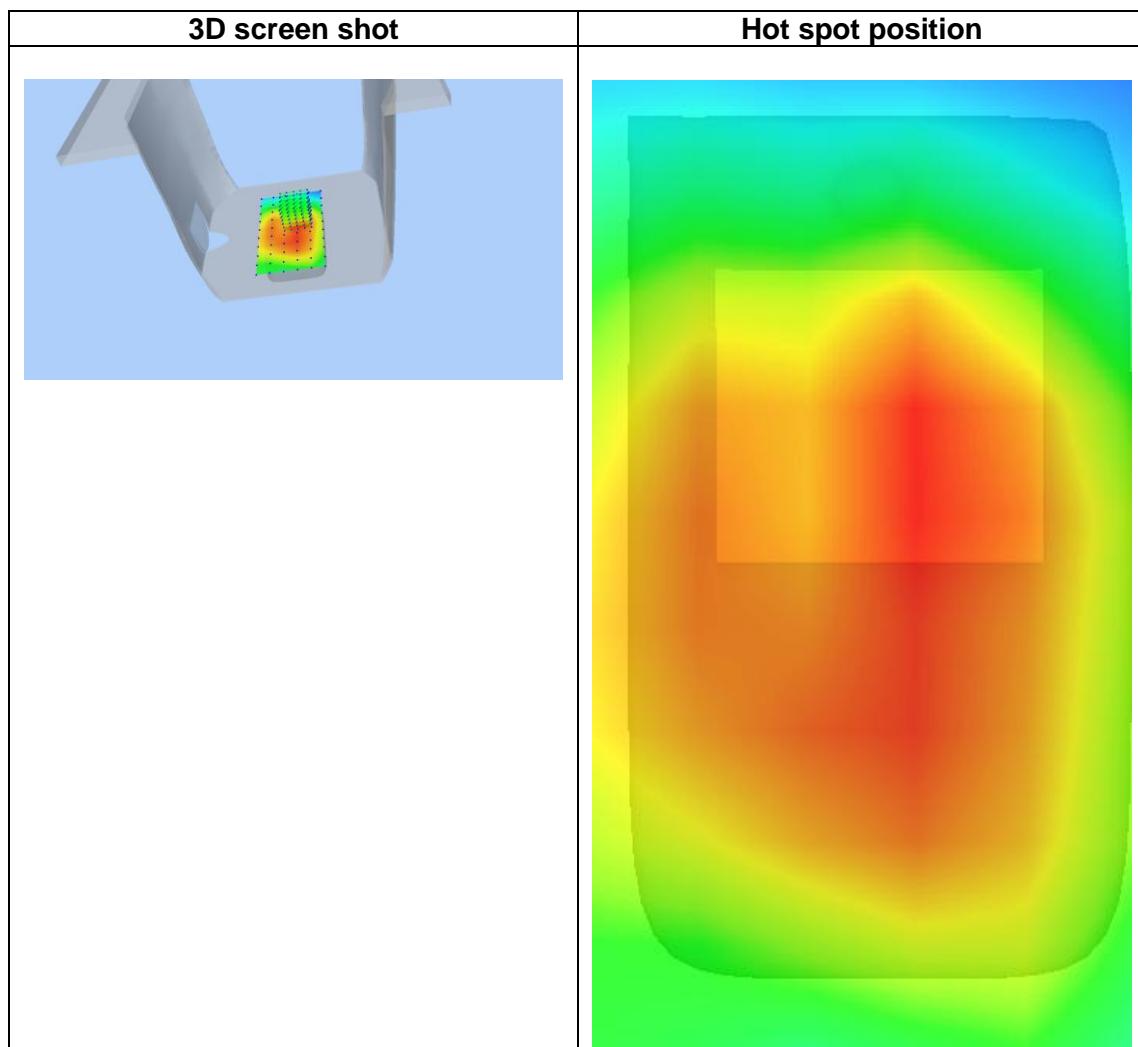
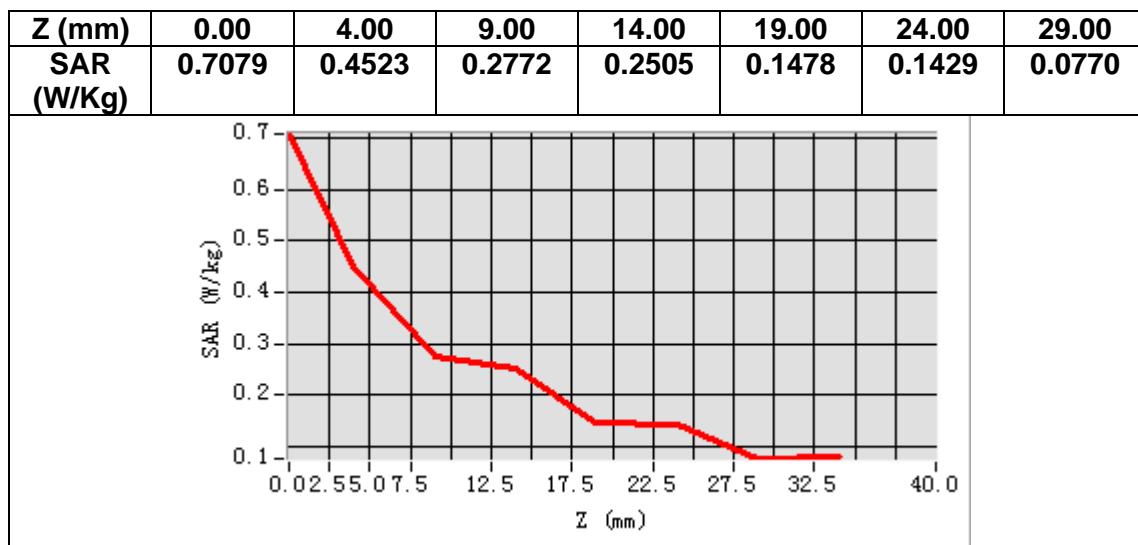
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1732.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.115910
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.136136
Conductivity (S/m)	1.360603
Variation (%)	-1.310000



Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=11.00
SAR Peak: 0.71 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.275413
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.427381



MEASUREMENT 21

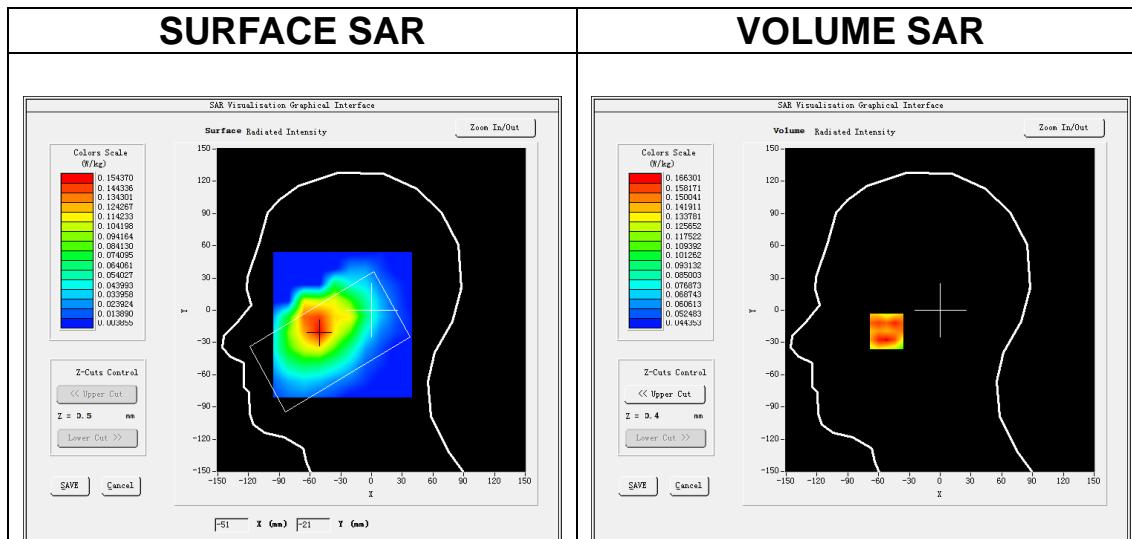
Date of measurement: 3/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$5\times 5\times 7$, $dx=8\text{mm}$ $dy=8\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 5</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>1.66</u>

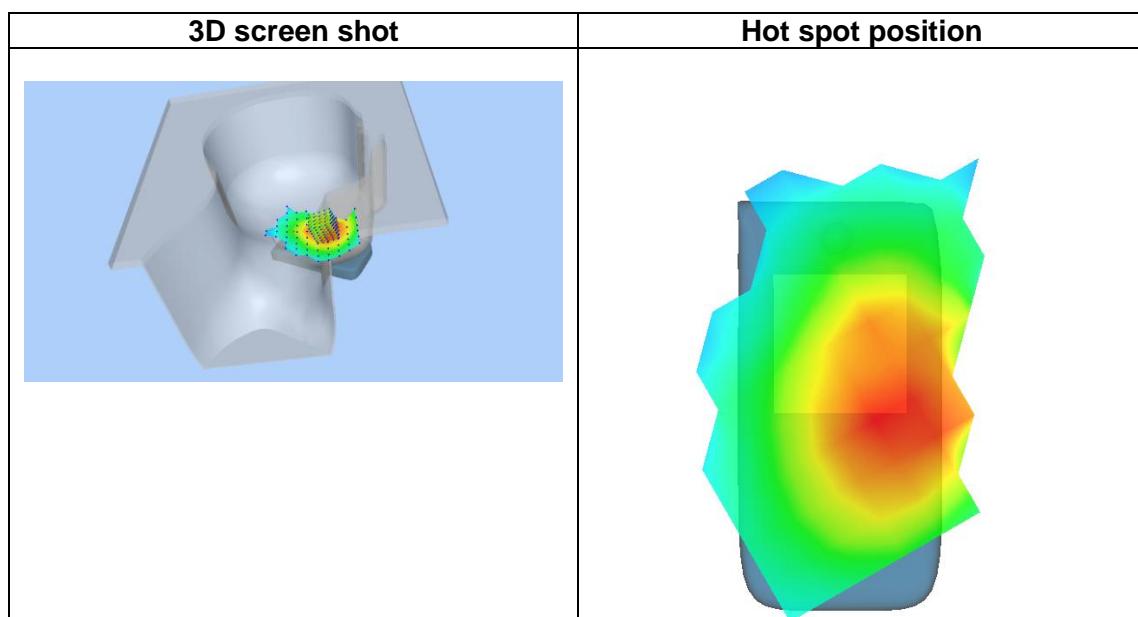
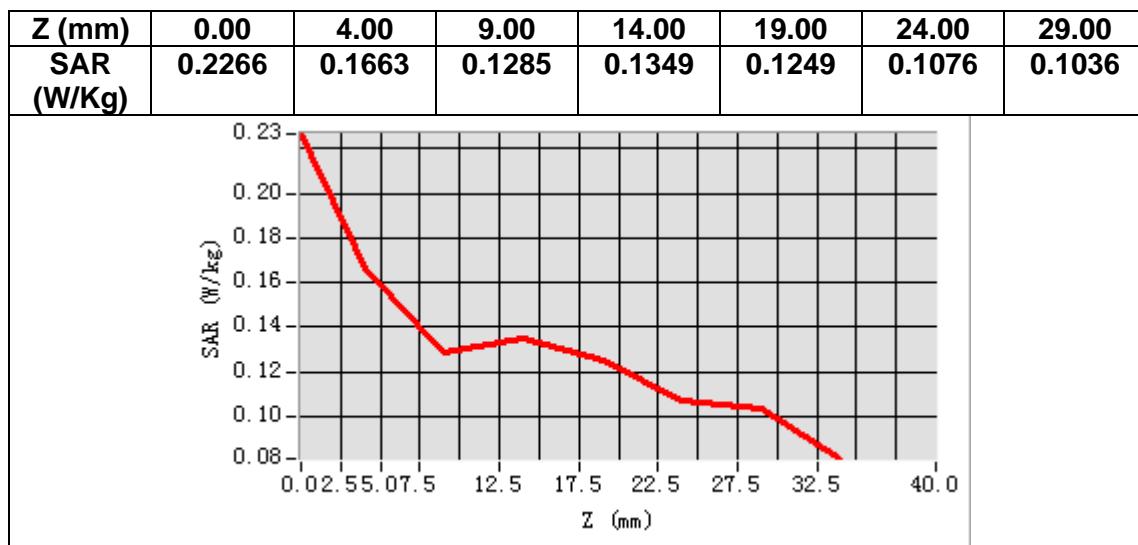
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	836.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.500000
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.400000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.901561
Variation (%)	1.850000



Maximum location: $X=-52.00$, $Y=-19.00$
SAR Peak: 0.24 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.139630
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.169050



MEASUREMENT 22

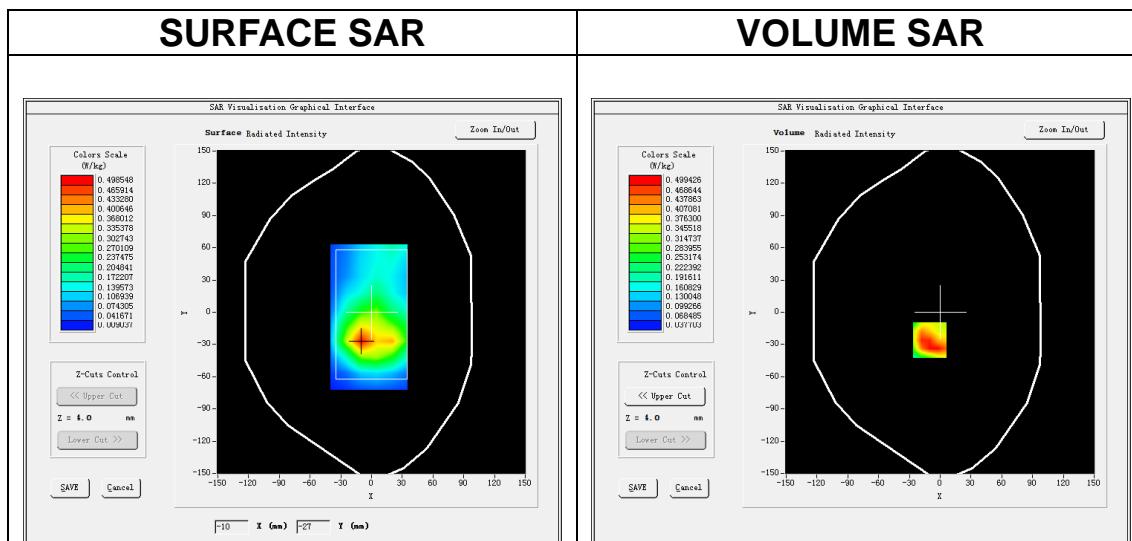
Date of measurement: 3/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$5\times 5\times 7$, $dx=8\text{mm}$ $dy=8\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 5</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>1.66</u>

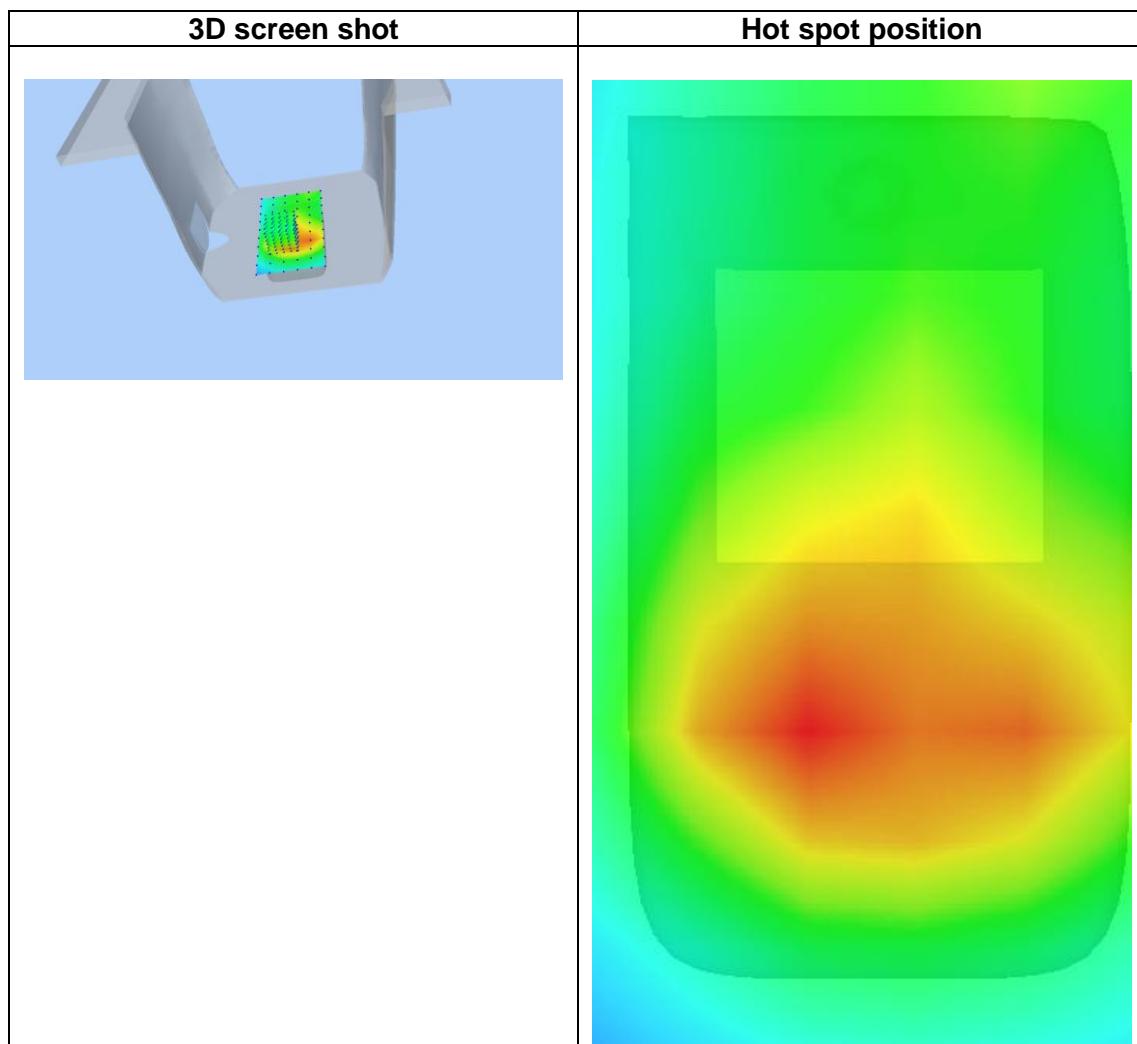
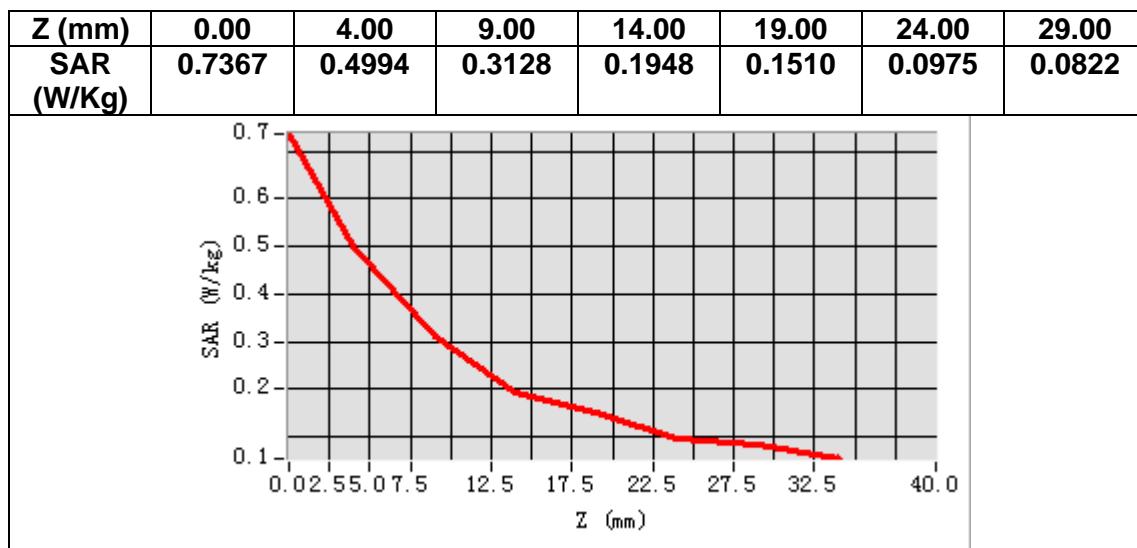
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	836.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.500000
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.400000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.901561
Variation (%)	0.290000



Maximum location: X=-10.00, Y=-26.00
SAR Peak: 0.86 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.295938
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.501443



MEASUREMENT 23

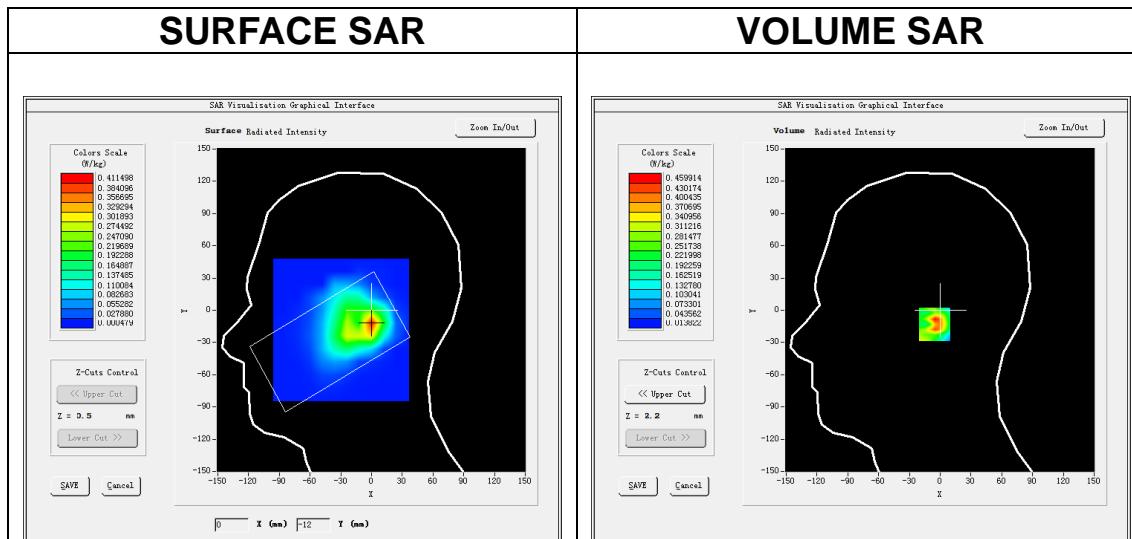
Date of measurement: 9/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=12\text{mm}$ $dy=12\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$7\times 7\times 7$, $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 7</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.35</u>

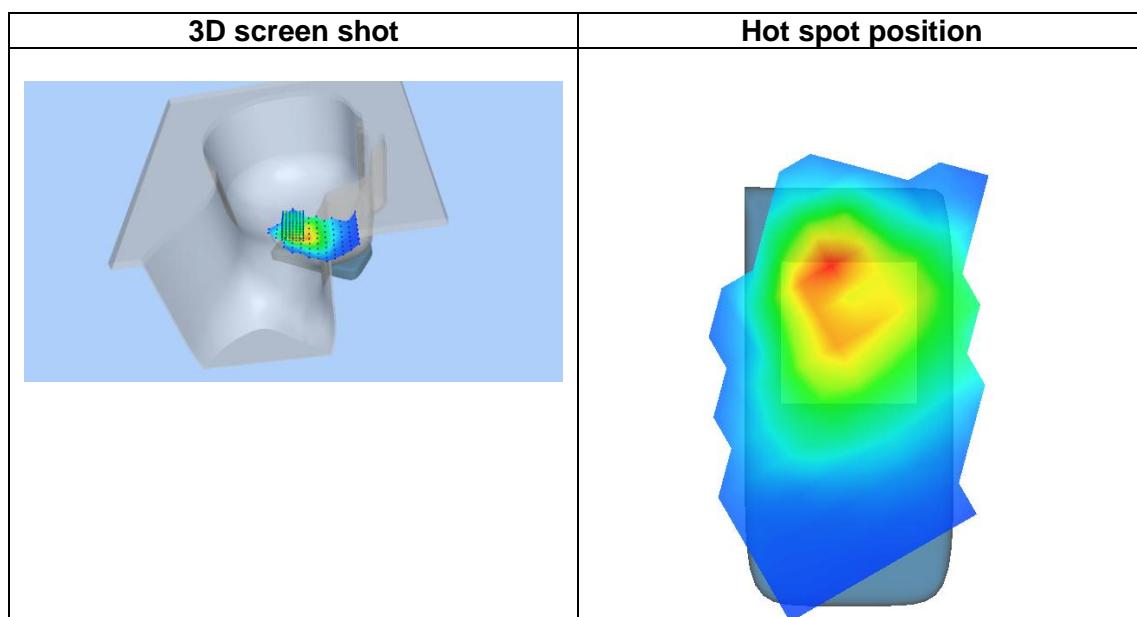
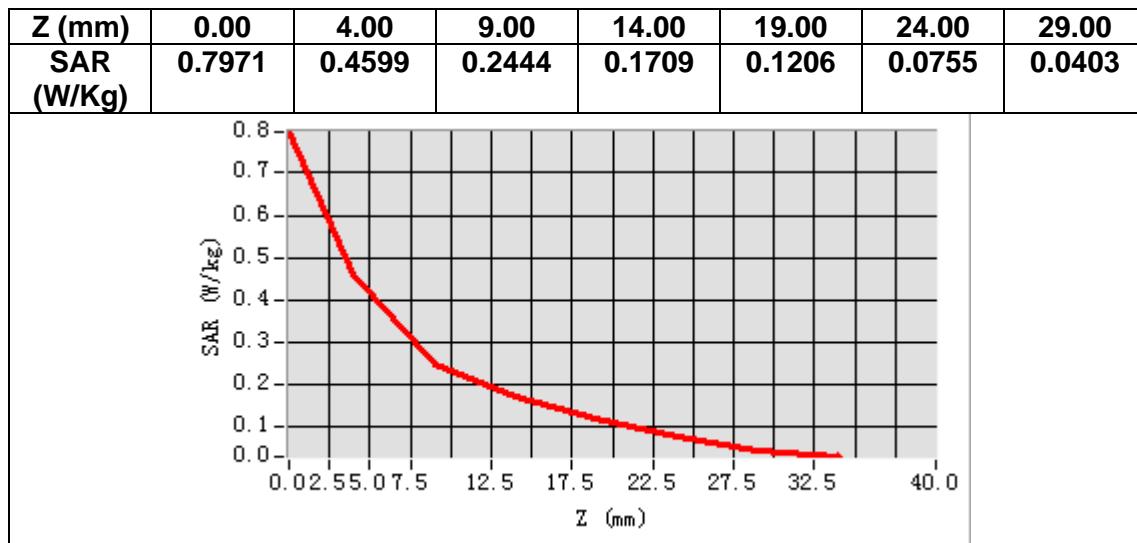
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2535.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.086666
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.418333
Conductivity (S/m)	1.889749
Variation (%)	0.730000



Maximum location: $X=0.00$, $Y=-13.00$
SAR Peak: 0.82 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.209378
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.386954



MEASUREMENT 24

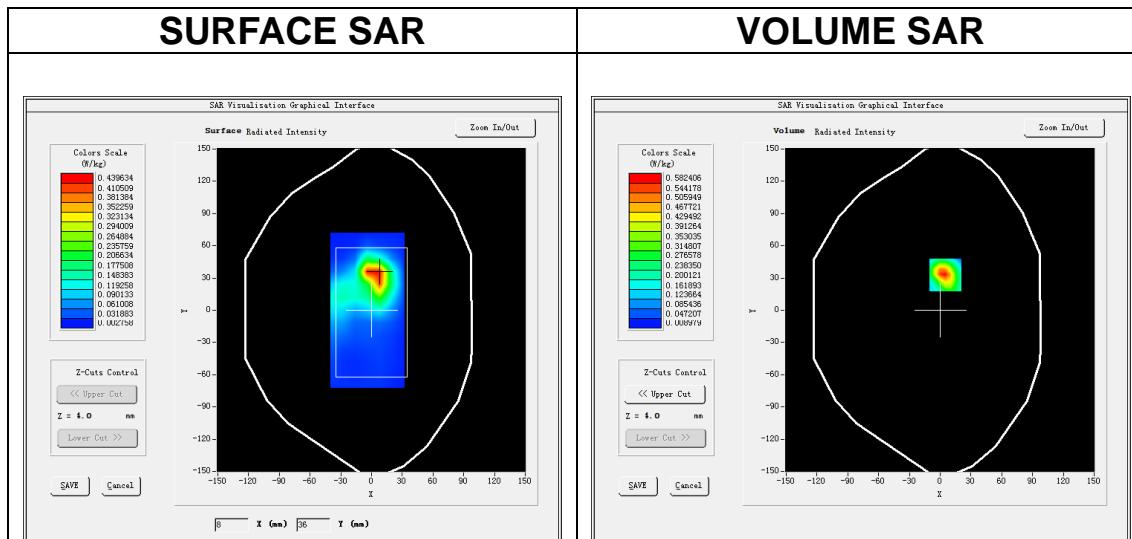
Date of measurement: 9/7/2025

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>$dx=12\text{mm}$ $dy=12\text{mm}$, $h= 5.00\text{ mm}$</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>$7\times 7\times 7$, $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 7</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>
<u>ConvF</u>	<u>2.35</u>

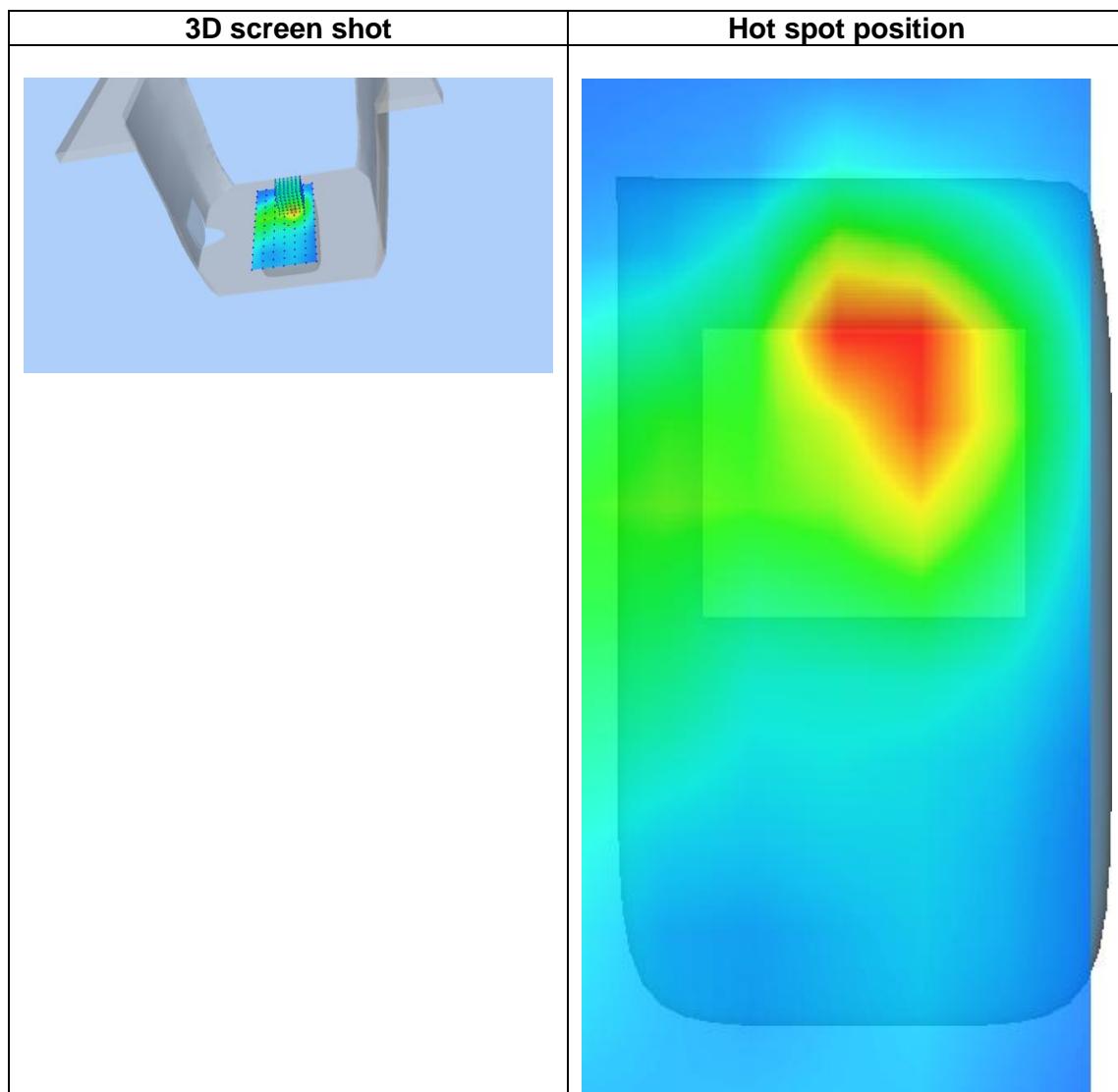
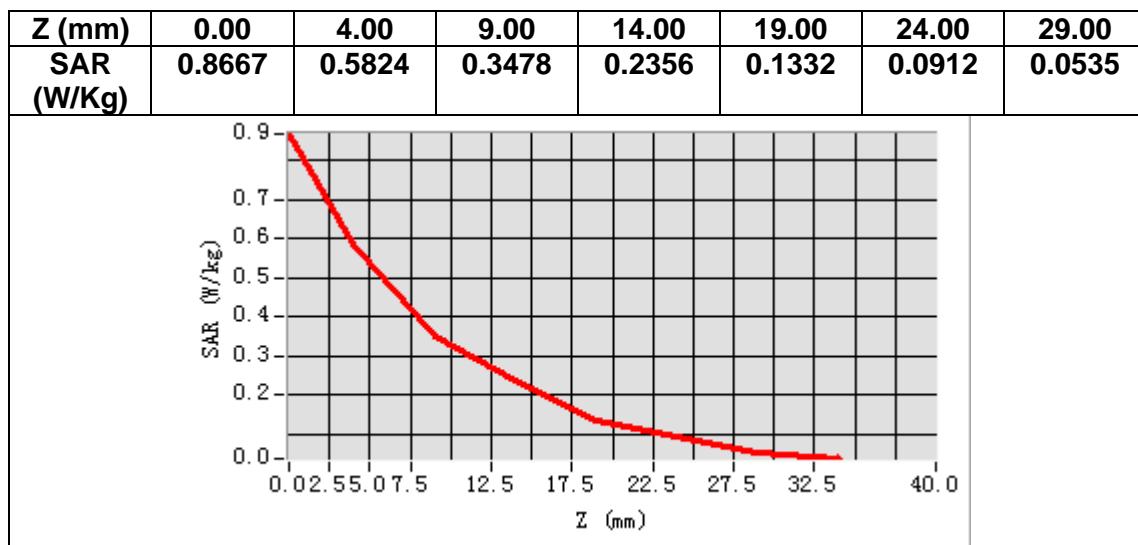
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2535.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.086666
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.418333
Conductivity (S/m)	1.889749
Variation (%)	3.090000



Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=33.00
SAR Peak: 0.89 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.267235
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.511263



Appendix D. Calibration Certificate

Table of contents
E Field Probe - EPGO0523-403
835 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 0G835-347
1800 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 1G800-349
1900 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 1G900-350
2450 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352
2600 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 2G600-356
5000-6000 MHz Dipole - SN 03/14 WGA33



COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.307.3.24.BES.A

**GUANGDONG ASIA HONGKE TEST
TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD**
NO.1/F,BUILDING B1, JUNFENG INDUSTRIAL PARK,
CHONGQING ROAD, HEPING COMMUNITY,
FUHAIHAI STREET, BAO'AN DISTRICT,SHENZHEN,
GUANGDONG 518055, P.R.CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 39/21 EPGO0523-403

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 09/11/2024



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Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR 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).



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.307.3.24.BES.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Le Gall	Measurement Responsible	09/10/2024	
Checked by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	09/10/2024	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	09/11/2024	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen Asia Hongke

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Luc	9/11/2024	Initial release



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 307.3.24.BES.A

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.307.3.24.BES.A

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 39/21 EPGO0523-403
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: $R1=0.199 \text{ M}\Omega$ Dipole 2: $R2=0.218 \text{ M}\Omega$ Dipole 3: $R3=0.210 \text{ M}\Omega$

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 affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

3.1 LINEARITY

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

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 307.3.24.BES.A

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 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°).

3.1 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:

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

where

$\text{SAR}_{\text{uncertainty}}$	is the uncertainty in percent of the probe boundary effect
d_{be}	is the distance between the surface and the closest <i>zoom-scan</i> measurement point, in millimetre
d_{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;
$\Delta \text{SAR}_{\text{be}}$	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 $\text{SAR}_{\text{uncertainty}} [\%]$ for scanning distances larger than 4mm is 1.0% (Limit ,2%).



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 307.3.24.BES.A

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

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide					
ERROR SOURCES	Uncertainty value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%)
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level $k = 2$					14 %

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 (μ V/(V/m) 2)	Normy dipole 2 (μ V/(V/m) 2)	Normz dipole 3 (μ V/(V/m) 2)
1.26	0.87	0.77

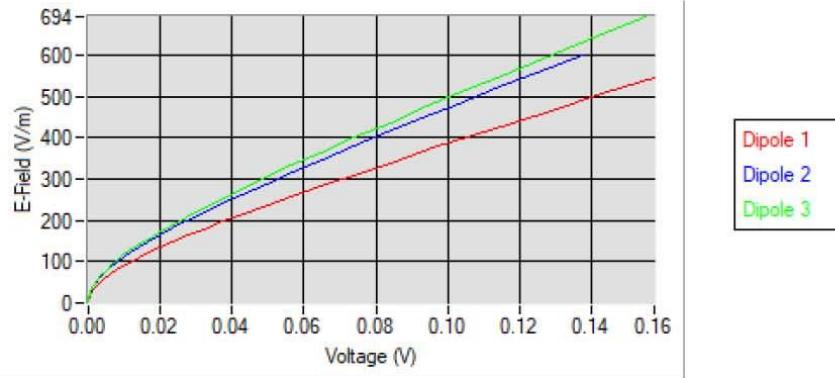
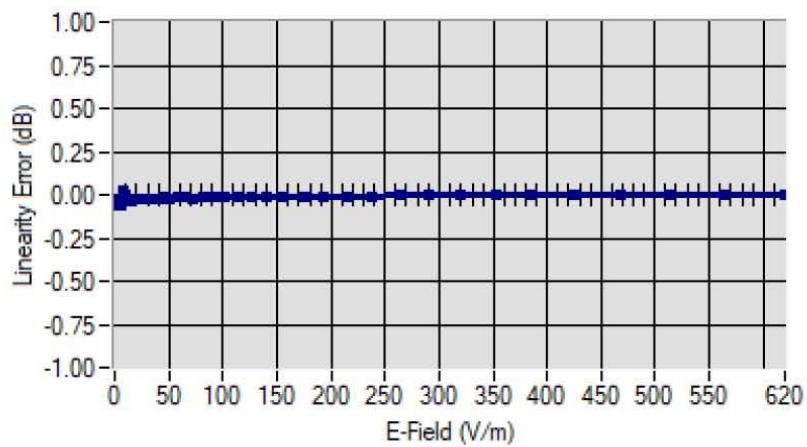
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
113	108	113

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

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

**COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT**

Ref: ACR 307.3.24.BES.A

Calibration curves**5.2 LINEARITY****Linearity**Linearity: +/-1.42% (+/-0.06dB)



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 307.3.24.BES.A

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>(MHz +/-</u> <u>100MHz)</u>	<u>ConvF</u>
HL600	600	1.62
HL750	750	1.65
HL850	835	1.66
HL900	900	1.77
HL1500	1500	2.09
HL1750	1750	2.09
HL1800	1800	2.05
HL1900	1900	2.05
HL2000	2000	2.41
HL2100	2100	2.36
HL2300	2300	2.55
HL2450	2450	2.38
HL2600	2600	2.35
HL3300	3300	2.04
HL3500	3500	1.98
HL3700	3700	2.11
HL3900	3900	2.54
HL4200	4200	2.22
HL4600	4600	2.40
HL4900	4900	2.33
HL5200	5200	2.30
HL5400	5400	2.30
HL5600	5600	2.29
HL5800	5800	2.27

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 8mW/kg

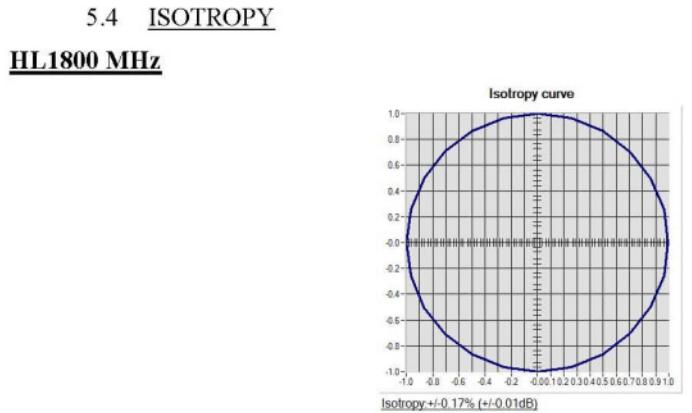
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**COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT**

Ref. ACR.307.3.24.BES.A





COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 307.3.24-BES.A

6 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	08/2024	08/2027
Network Analyzer	Agilent 8753ES	MY40003210	10/2021	10/2024
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2024	05/2027
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	HP 85033D	3423A08186	06/2021	06/2027
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2024	02/2027
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2024	04/2027
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	06/2024	06/2027
Power Meter	Rohde & Schwarz NRVD	832839-056	11/2021	11/2024
Directional Coupler	Krytar 158020	131467	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. 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.

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 307.3.24.BES.A

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.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44225320	06/2024	06/2027



SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.53.24.24.BLS.A

GUANGDONG ASIA HONGKE TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

NO.1/F,BUILDING B1, JUNFENG INDUSTRIAL PARK,
CHONGQING ROAD, HEPING COMMUNITY ,
FUHAIHAI STREET, BAO'AN DISTRICT,SHENZHEN,
GUANGDONG 518055, P.R.CHINA

MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

FREQUENCY: 835MHZ

SERIAL NO.: SN 03/15 DIP0G835-347

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 02/21/2024



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

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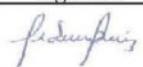
Summary:

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.



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref : ACR.53.24.24.BE3 A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by:	Pedro Ruiz	Measurement Responsible	2/22/2024	
Checked & approved by:	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/22/2024	
Authorized by:	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	2/27/2024	

Yann
Toutain ID


Signature numérique
de Yann Toutain ID
Date : 2024.02.27
08:55:11 +01'00'

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen Asia Hongke

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Pedro Ruiz	2/22/2024	Initial release

Page: 2/8

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SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.24.24.BES A

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SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.24.24.BES.A

1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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 835 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID835
Serial Number	SN 03/15DIP0G835-347
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.



Figure 1 – MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.24.24.BES.A

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

4.1 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

4.2 S11 PARAMETER REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a S11 of -20 dB or better. The S11 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.

4.3 SAR REQUIREMENTS

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

5.1 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

For the measurement in the range 0-300mm, the estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the dimension measurement in mm is +/-0.20 mm with respect to measurement conditions.

For the measurement in the range 300-450mm, the estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the dimension measurement in mm is +/-0.44 mm with respect to measurement conditions.

5.2 S11 PARAMETER

The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the S11 parameter in linear is +/-0.08 with respect to measurement conditions.

5.3 SAR

The guidelines outlined in the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the 1g and 10g SAR measurement in W/kg is +/-19% with respect to measurement conditions.

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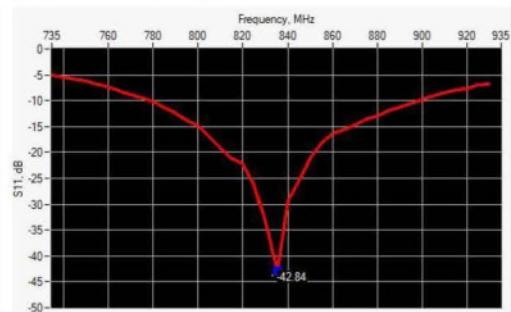


SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.24.24.BES A

6 CALIBRATION RESULTS**6.1 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS**

L mm		h mm		d mm	
Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required
-	161.00 +/- 2%	-	89.80 +/- 2%	-	3.60 +/- 2%

6.2 S11 PARAMETER**6.2.1 S11 parameter in Head Liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	S11 parameter (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-42.84	-20	$50.5\Omega + 0.5j\Omega$

6.3 SAR

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

6.3.1 SAR with Head Liquid

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

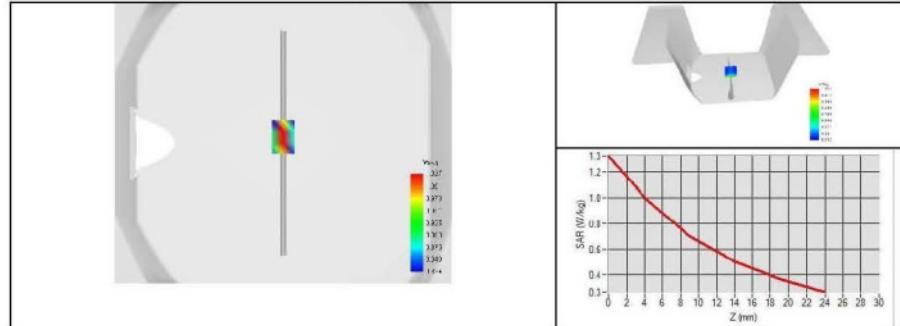


SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 53.24.24 BES A

Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	3523-EPGO-429
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: ϵ_r' : 44.8 sigma : 0.90
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{mm}$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{mm}/dz=5\text{mm}$
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

Frequency	1g SAR (W/kg)			10g SAR (W/kg)		
	Measured	Measured normalized to 1W	Target normalized to 1W	Measured	Measured normalized to 1W	Target normalized to 1W
835 MHz	0.94	9.40	9.56	0.63	6.28	6.22



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SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.24.24.BES A

7 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	08/2021	08/2024
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	07/2022	07/2025
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	11/2022	11/2025
Reference Probe	MVG	3523-EPGO-429	11/2023	11/2024
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	4013982	02/2023	02/2026
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	Keysight U2000A	SN: MY62340002	10/2022	10/2025
Directional Coupler	Krytar 158020	131467	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44225320	06/2021	06/2024

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SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.53.26.24.BLS.A

GUANGDONG ASIA HONGKE TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

NO.1/F,BUILDING B1, JUNFENG INDUSTRIAL PARK,
CHONGQING ROAD, HEPING COMMUNITY ,
FUHAIHAI STREET, BAO'AN DISTRICT,SHENZHEN,
GUANGDONG 518055, P.R.CHINA

MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

FREQUENCY: 1800MHZ

SERIAL NO.: SN 03/15 DIP1G800-349

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 02/21/2024



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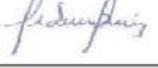
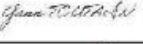
Summary:

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.



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.53.2624.BES.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by:	Pedro Ruiz	Measurement Responsible	2/22/2024	
Checked & approved by:	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/22/2024	
Authorized by:	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	2/27/2024	

Yann
Toutain ID

Signature
numérique de
Yann Toutain ID
Date : 2024.02.27
08:56:12 +0100

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen Asia Hongke

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Pedro Ruiz	2/22/2024	Initial release

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SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.26.24.BES A

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SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.26.24.BES A

1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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 1800 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID1800
Serial Number	SN 03/15DIP1G800-349
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.



Figure 1 – MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole



4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

4.1 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

4.2 S11 PARAMETER REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a S11 of -20 dB or better. The S11 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.

4.3 SAR REQUIREMENTS

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

5.1 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

For the measurement in the range 0-300mm, the estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the dimension measurement in mm is +/-0.20 mm with respect to measurement conditions.

For the measurement in the range 300-450mm, the estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the dimension measurement in mm is +/-0.44 mm with respect to measurement conditions.

5.2 S11 PARAMETER

The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the S11 parameter in linear is +/-0.08 with respect to measurement conditions.

5.3 SAR

The guidelines outlined in the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for the 1g and 10g SAR measurement in W/kg is +/-19% with respect to measurement conditions.



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.26.24.BES A

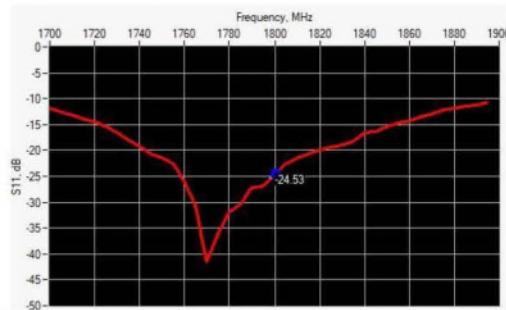
6 CALIBRATION RESULTS

6.1 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

L mm		h mm		d mm	
Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required
-	72.00 +/- 2%	-	41.70 +/- 2%	-	3.60 +/- 2%

6.2 S11 PARAMETER

6.2.1 S11 parameter in Head Liquid



Frequency (MHz)	S11 parameter (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1800	-24.53	-20	$44.8\Omega + 2.0j\Omega$

6.3 SAR

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.

6.3.1 SAR with Head Liquid

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 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.