FCC SAR EVALUATION REPORT

In accordance with the requirements of FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093), ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and IEEE Std 1528-2013

Product Name: Tablet for Vehicle Diagnostic Equipment

Trademark: TEXA

Model Name: AXONE NEMO MINI

Family Model: N/A

Report No.: STR220506003005E

FCC ID: T8R-AXMN

Prepared for

TEXA S.p.A

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TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Report No.: STR220506003005E

Applicant's name TEXA S.p.A

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Manufacturer's PIPO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD Name

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Product description

Product name...... Tablet for Vehicle Diagnostic Equipment

Trademark TEXA

Model Name AXONE NEMO MINI

Family Model.....N/A

FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)

ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

Standards..... IEEE Std 1528-2013

Published RF exposure KDB procedures

This device described above has been tested by Shenzhen NTEK. In accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013 and KDB 865664 D01. Testing has shown that this device is capable of compliance with localized specific absorption rate (SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992. The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

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Date of Test

Date (s) of performance of tests ... Jun. 20, 2022~ Jun. 21, 2022

Test ResultPass

Prepared By

(Test Engineer)

Approved By (Lab Manager)



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REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	Jun. 21, 2022	Jacob Chen

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1. General Information

1.1. RF exposure limits

(A).Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

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

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

Occupational/Controlled Environments:

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

General Population/Uncontrolled Environments:

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

NOTE
TRUNK LIMIT
1.6 W/kg
APPLIED TO THIS EUT



1.2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for AXONE NEMO MINI are as follows.

	Max Reported SAR Value(W/kg)			
Band	1-g Body			
	(Separation distance of 0mm)			
WLAN 2.4G	0.214			
WLAN 5.2G	0.357			
WLAN 5.8G	0.157			

Note: This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population / uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013 & KDB 865664 D01.

1.3. EUT Description

Device Information						
Product Name	Tablet for Vehicle Diagnostic Equipment					
Trade Name	TEXA					
Model Name	AXONE NEMO MINI					
Family Model	N/A					
FCC ID	T8R-AXMN					
Device Phase	Identical Prototype					
Exposure Category	General population / Uncor	ntrolled environmen	t			
Antenna	PIFA Antenna					
Battery Information	DC 7.4V, 4000mAh					
Hardware version	SF133GR320-GH60B					
Software version	Windows 10 pro / 20H2 / 19042.985					
Device Operating Configurations						
Supporting Mode(s)	WLAN 2.4G/5G, Bluetooth					
Test Modulation	WLAN(DSSS/OFDM), Blue	etooth(GFSK, π/4-D	QPSK, 8DPSK)			
Device Class	В					
	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)			
	WLAN 2.4G	2412-2462				
Operating Frequency Range(s)	WLAN 5.2G	5180-5240				
	WLAN 5.8G 5745-5825					
	Bluetooth 2402-2480					

1.4. Test specification(s)

FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE Std 1528-2013
KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting
KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR
KDB 616217 D04 SAR for lapton and tablets

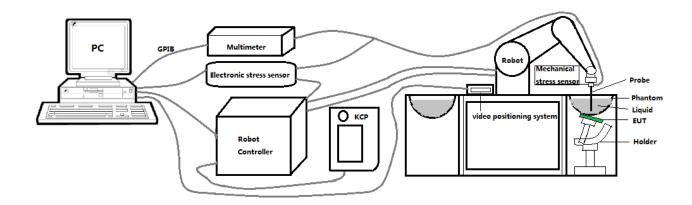
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1.5. Ambient Condition

Ambient temperature	20°C – 24°C
Relative Humidity	30% – 70%

2. SAR Measurement System

2.1. SATIMO SAR Measurement Set-up Diagram



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 901 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.03 mm. The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

The first step of the field measurement is the evaluation of the voltages induced on the probe by the device under test. Probe diode detectors are nonlinear. Below the diode compression point, the output voltage is proportional to the square of the applied E-field; above the diode compression point, it is linear to the applied E-field. The compression point depends on the diode, and a calibration procedure is necessary for each sensor of the probe.

The Keithley multimeter reads the voltage of each sensor and send these three values to the PC. The corresponding E field value is calculated using the probe calibration factors, which are stored in the working directory. This evaluation includes linearization of the diode characteristics. The field calculation is done separately for each sensor. Each component of the E field is displayed on the "Dipole Area Scan Interface" and the total E field is displayed on the "3D Interface"

2.2. Robot

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



- High precision (repeatability ±0.03 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- · Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



This E-field detection probe is composed of three orthogonal dipoles linked to special Schottky diodes with low detection thresholds. The probe allows the measurement of electric fields in liquids such as the one defined in the IEEE and CENELEC standards.

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 08/16 EPGO287 with following specifications is used



- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg

- Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm

- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 1 mm

- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 2 mm (repeatability better than ±1 mm).

Probe linearity: ±0.08 dBAxial isotropy: ±0.01 dB

- Hemispherical Isotropy: ±0.01 dB

- Calibration range: 650MHz to 5900MHz for head & body simulating liquid.

- Lower detection limit: 8mW/kg

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

2.3.1. E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, and Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix D of this report.

2.4. SAM phantoms

Photo of SAM phantom SN 16/15 SAM119

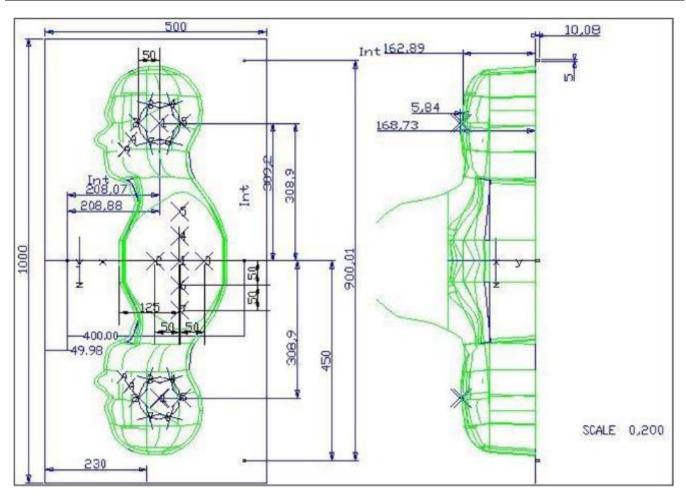


The SAM phantom is used to measure the SAR relative to people exposed to electro-magnetic field radiated by mobile phones.



2.4.1. Technical Data

Serial Number	Shell thickness	Filling volume	Dimensions	Positionner Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 16/15 SAM119	2 mm ±0.2 mm	27 liters	Length:1000 mm Width:500 mm Height:200 mm	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02



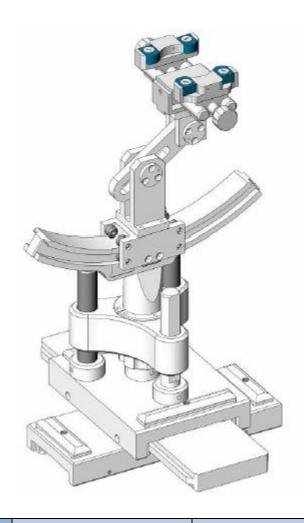
Serial Number	Left	Head(mm)	Righ	nt Head(mm)	Flat	Part(mm)
	2	2.02	2	2.08	1	2.09
	3	2.05	3	2.06	2	2.06
	4	2.07	4	2.07	3	2.08
SN 16/15 SAM119	5	2.08	5	2.08	4	2.10
	6	2.05	6	2.07	5	2.10
	7	2.05	7	2.05	6	2.07
	8	2.07	8	2.06	7	2.07
	9	2.08	9	2.06	-	-

The test, based on ultrasonic system, allows measuring the thickness with an accuracy of 10 μm .



2.5. Device Holder

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



Serial Number Holder Material		Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 16/15 MSH100	Delrin	3.7	0.005



2.6. Test Equipment List

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment.

Devices used during the test described are marked \boxtimes

	Manufacturer	Name of	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calib	ration
	Maridiacturei	Equipment	i ype/iviouei	Senai Number	Last Cal.	Due Date
	MVG	E FIELD PROBE	SSE2	SN 08/16 EPGO287	Feb. 01,	Jan. 31,
	101 0	ETIELDTROBE	OOLZ	ON 00/10 E1 00207	2022	2023
	MVG	750 MHz Dipole	SID750	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
		700 1111 12 12 15010	012700	0G750-355	2021	2024
$ \Box$	MVG	835 MHz Dipole	SID835	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
			G .2 G	0G835-347	2021	2024
$ \Box$	MVG	900 MHz Dipole	SID900	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
		200 III IZ 2 Ipolo	G 12000	0G900-348	2021	2024
$ \Box$	MVG	1800 MHz Dipole	SID1800	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
		1000 1111 12 21000	012 1000	1G800-349	2021	2024
	MVG	1900 MHz Dipole	SID1900	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
		1000 111112 211010	012 1000	1G900-350	2021	2024
	MVG	2000 MHz Dipole	SID2000	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
	101 0	2000 WII IZ BIPOIC	OIDZOOO	2G000-351	2021	2024
	MVG	2300 MHz Dipole	SID2300	SN 03/16 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
	101 0	2000 WII IZ BIPOIC	OIDZOOO	2G300-358	2021	2024
	MVG	2450 MHz Dipole	SID2450	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
	101 0	2400 WII IZ BIPOIC	OIDZ-100	2G450-352	2021	2024
	MVG	2600 MHz Dipole	SID2600	SN 03/15 DIP	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
	101 0	2000 WII IZ BIPOIC	OIDZOOO	2G600-356	2021	2024
	MVG	5000 MHz Dipole	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA 33	Mar. 01,	Feb. 28,
	101 0	3000 WII IZ DIPOIC	0110000	ON 19/14 WOA 99	2021	2024
\boxtimes	MVG	Liquid measurement Kit	SCLMP	SN 21/15 OCPG 72	NCR	NCR
\boxtimes	MVG	Power Amplifier	N.A	AMPLISAR_28/14_003	NCR	NCR
\boxtimes	KEITHLEY	Millivoltmeter	2000	4072790	NCR	NCR
		Universal radio				
	R&S	communication	CMU200	117858	Jul. 01,	Jun. 30,
		tester			2021	2022
		Wideband radio			1.1.04	
	R&S	communication	CMW500	103917	Jul. 01,	Jun. 30,
		tester			2021	2022
\boxtimes	HP	NI - Grand A	07505	0440104400	Jul. 01,	Jun. 30,
	111	Network Analyzer	8753D	3410J01136	2021	2022



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	Agilent	PSG Analog Signal Generator	E8257D	MY51110112	Jul. 01, 2021	Jun. 30, 2022
\boxtimes	Agilent	Power meter	E4419B	MY45102538	Jul. 01, 2021	Jun. 30, 2022
\boxtimes	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	MY41495644	Jul. 01, 2021	Jun. 30, 2022
\boxtimes	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	US39212148	Jul. 01, 2021	Jun. 30, 2022
\boxtimes	MCLI/USA	Directional Coupler	CB11-20	0D2L51502	Jul. 17, 2020	Jul. 16, 2023

3. SAR Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

(a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.

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- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/Bluetooth power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/Bluetooth continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/Bluetooth output power.

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/Bluetooth continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix A demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the OPENSAR software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg.

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

3.1. Power Reference

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

3.2. Area scan & Zoom scan

The area scan is a 2D scan to find the hot spot location on the DUT. The zoom scan is a 3D scan above the hot spot to calculate the 1g and 10g SAR value.

Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16 mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 *30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8 * 4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

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From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit (e.g., 1 W/kg for 1,6 W/kg 1 g limit, or 1,26 W/kg for 2 W/kg, 10 g limit).

Area scan & Zoom scan scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

100 MHZ to 6 GHZ.					
			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum distance from (geometric center of pro-			5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$	
Maximum probe angle surface normal at the m			30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°	
			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz:} \le 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz:} \le 10 \text{ mm}$	
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}		When the x or y dimension o measurement plane orientation the measurement resolution r x or y dimension of the test d measurement point on the test	on, is smaller than the above, must be \leq the corresponding evice with at least one		
Maximum zoom scan s	patial reso	lution: Δx _{Zoom} , Δy _{Zoom}	\leq 2 GHz: \leq 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: \leq 5 mm [*]	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \le 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \le 4 \text{ mm}^*$	
	uniform s	grid: Δz _{Zoom} (n)	≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \le 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \le 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \le 2 \text{ mm}$	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	graded	Δz _{Zoom} (1): between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \le 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \le 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \le 2 \text{ mm}$	
grid $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points		≤ 1.5·Δz	Zoom(n-1)		
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz:} \ge 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz:} \ge 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz:} \ge 22 \text{ mm}$	

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 <u>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</u> 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.



3.3. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

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

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

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

3.4. Volumetric Scan

The volumetric scan consists to a full 3D scan over a specific area. This 3D scan is useful form multi Tx SAR measurement. Indeed, it is possible with OpenSAR to add, point by point, several volumetric scan to calculate the SAR value of the combined measurement as it is define in the standard IEEE1528 and IEC62209.

3.5. Power Drift

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In OpenSAR measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in V/m. If the power drifts more than ±5%, the SAR will be retested.



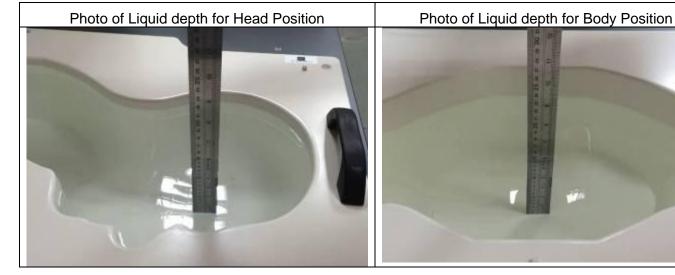
4. System Verification Procedure

4.1. Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Ingredients (% of weight)					Head	Tissue				
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Water	34.40	34.40	34.40	55.36	55.36	57.87	57.87	57.87	65.53	65.53
NaCl	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	64.81	64.81	64.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.45	30.45	19.97	19.97	19.97	24.24	24.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.84	13.84	22.00	22.00	22.00	10.23	10.23
Ingredients (% of weight)					Body ⁻	Tissue				
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Water	50.30	50.30	50.30	69.91	69.91	71.88	71.88	71.88	79.54	79.54
NaCl	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	49.10	49.10	49.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.99	9.99	19.97	19.97	19.97	11.24	11.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.97	19.97	7.99	7.99	7.99	9.22	9.22

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid depth from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm.





4.1.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results

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

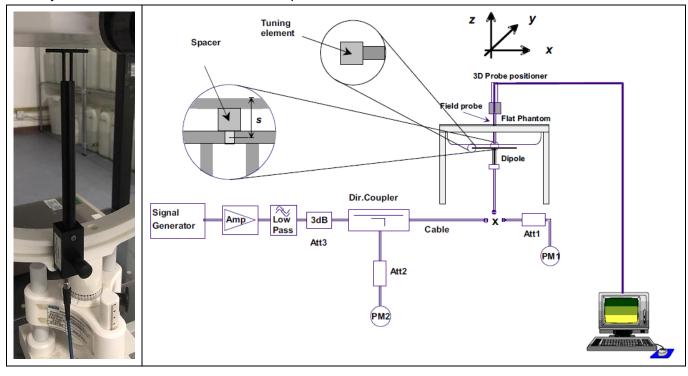
	Measured Target Tissue		Measure	ed Tissue			
Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	εr (±5%)	σ (S/m) (±5%)	εr	σ (S/m)	Liquid Temp.	Test Date
Head 2450	2450	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	37.91	1.78	21.3 °C	Jun. 20, 2022
Head 5200	5200	36.00 (34.20~37.80)	4.66 (4.43~4.89)	35.91	4.60	21.3 °C	Jun. 20, 2022
Head 5800	5800	35.30 (33.54~37.07)	5.27 (5.01~5.53)	34.75	5.21	21.8 °C	Jun. 21, 2022

NOTE: The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

4.2. System Verification Procedure

The system verification is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 100mW (below 5GHz) or 100mW (above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system verification to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system verification to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

The system verification is shown as below picture:





4.2.1. System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the verification data should be within its specification of ±10%. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance verification can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix B of this report.

System	Target SA (±10	Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid	Took Date	
Verification	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	Temp.	Test Date
2450MHz	53.69 (48.33~59.05)	23.94 (21.55~26.33)	58.55	22.83	21.3 °C	Jun. 20, 2022
5200MHz	162.34 (146.11~178.57)	55.42 (49.88~60.96)	166.58	57.95	21.3 °C	Jun. 20, 2022
5800MHz	178.89 (161.01~196.77)	59.32 (53.39~65.25)	186.25	59.89	21.8 °C	Jun. 21, 2022



5. SAR Measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1. SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) 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 ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

5.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 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 Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.



6. RF Exposure Positions

6.1. Tablet host platform exposure conditions

Refer to KDB616217 D04, when the modular approach is used, transmitters and modules must be initially tested for standalone operations in generic host conditions according to the following minimum test separation distance and antenna installation requirements for incorporation in the tablet platform. The separation distance required for incorporation in qualified hosts is described in KDB 447498; item 5) of section 4.1 and item 1) of section 5.2.2 etc.

- \leq 5 mm between the antenna and user for both back surface and edge exposure conditions
- the antennas used by the host must have been tested for equipment approval or qualify for SAR test
 exclusion
- the antenna polarization, physical orientation, rotation and installation configurations used by the host must have been tested for compliance or qualify for test exclusion
- when the SAR Test Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 applies, a test separation distance of 5 mm is required to determine test exclusion for the tablet platform

The antennas embedded in tablets are typically \leq 5mm from the outer housing. The required antenna to user test separation distance is a "not to exceed test" distance required to apply the modular approach. Instead of the typical zero gap tablet edge test requirement between the edge of a tablet and the user, when an antenna has been tested at \leq 5 mm according to the modular approach it can be incorporated into tablets with at least twice the tested distance from the outer housing of the tablet edge; otherwise, the tablet edge zero gap test requirement applies. When the dedicated host approach is applied, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the tablet touching the phantom.



7. RF Output Power

7.1. WLAN & Bluetooth Output Power

7.1.1. Output Power Results Of WLAN

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up	Output Power (dBm)
	1	2412	16.00	15.78
802.11b	6	2437	16.00	15.18
	11	2462	16.00	15.07
	1	2412	13.50	13.36
802.11g	6	2437	13.50	13.24
	11	2462	13.50	13.34
000.44	1	2412	12.50	12.37
802.11n	6	2437	12.50	12.16
HT20	11	2462	12.50	12.35
000 44.5	3	2422	12.50	12.13
802.11n	6	2437	12.50	11.59
HT40	9	2452	12.50	12.01

NOTE: Power measurement results of WLAN 2.4G.

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up	Output Power (dBm)
	36	5180	10.000	9.382
802.11a	40	5200	10.000	9.917
	48	5240	10.000	9.176
	36	5180	10.000	9.129
802.11n HT20	40	5200	10.000	9.433
	48	5240	10.000	9.533
802.11n HT40	38	5190	10.000	9.897
002.1111 1140	46	5230	10.000	9.262
	36	5180	10.000	9.940
802.11ac VHT20	40	5200	10.000	9.818
	48	5240	10.000	9.394
802.11ac VHT40	38	5190	10.000	9.871
002.11ac vn140	46	5230	10.000	9.117
802.11ac VHT80	42	5210	9.500	9.169

NOTE: Power measurement results of WLAN 5.2G.

Output Power Mode Channel Frequency (MHz) Tune-up (dBm) 149 5745 10.000 9.561 802.11a 157 5785 10.000 9.334 165 10.000 9.673 5825 149 5745 10.000 9.713 157 5785 10.000 9.012 802.11n HT20 165 5825 10.000 9.407 151 5755 9.500 9.281 802.11n HT40 159 5795 9.500 9.439 149 5745 10.000 9.551 802.11ac VHT20 157 10.000 9.149 5785 10.000 9.451 165 5825 151 5755 10.000 9.384 802.11ac VHT40 159 9.534 5795 10.000 802.11ac VHT80 155 5775 9.500 9.344

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NOTE: Power measurement results of WLAN 5.8G.

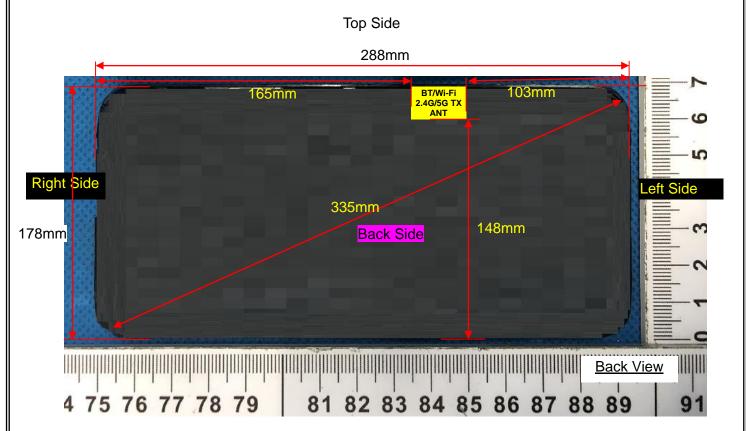
7.1.2. Output Power Results Of Bluetooth

		Output Po	ower (dBm)		
	Channal	T.,,,	Data Rates		
55 555	Channel	Channel Tune-up	1M	2M	3M
BR+EDR	0CH	5.500	3.949	5.018	4.490
	39CH	6.500	5.100	6.056	5.671
	78CH	5.000	3.868	4.797	4.290

BLE	Channel	Tune-up (dBm)	Output Power (dBm)
	0CH	-2.000	-2.418
	19CH	-1.000	-1.456
	39CH	-3.000	-3.107

NOTE: Power measurement results of Bluetooth.

8. Antenna Location



Bottom Side

Note: Since the confidentiality request of EUT, the antenna location example diagram see as above.

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Antennas Front Side Back Side Left Side Right Side Top Side Bottom Side					
WLAN & Bluetooth 5 5 103 165 5 148						

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

Positions for SAR tests						
Test separation distances ≤ :	50 mm					
E D '''	Tune-up Maximum p	power of WLAN 2.4G				
Exposure Positions	16d	IBm				
	Antenna to user(mm) 5					
Front Side	SAR exclusion threshold	12.5				
	SAR testing required?	YES				
	Antenna to user(mm)	5				
Back Side SAR exclusion threshold 12.5						
	SAR testing required? YES					
Top Side	Antenna to user(mm)	5				

SAR exclusion threshold 12.5 SAR testing required? YES Tune-up Maximum power of WLAN 5.2G **Exposure Positions** 10dBm Antenna to user(mm) 5 4.6 Front Side SAR exclusion threshold SAR testing required? **YES** Antenna to user(mm) 5 4.6 **Back Side** SAR exclusion threshold SAR testing required? YES 5 Antenna to user(mm) Top Side SAR exclusion threshold 4.6 SAR testing required? YES Tune-up Maximum power of WLAN 5.8G **Exposure Positions** 10dBm Antenna to user(mm) 5 Front Side 4.8 SAR exclusion threshold SAR testing required? **YES** Antenna to user(mm) 5 **Back Side** 4.8 SAR exclusion threshold YES SAR testing required? 5 Antenna to user(mm) Top Side SAR exclusion threshold 4.8

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YES

NOTE: Refer to section 4.3.1 of KDB 447498 D01.

Positions for SAR tests						
Test separation distances > 50	Test separation distances > 50 mm					
Formation Designation	Tune-up Maximum p	ower of WLAN 2.4G				
Exposure Positions	16dBm	39.81mW				
	Antenna to user(mm)	103				
Left Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	626				
	SAR testing required?	NO				
	Antenna to user(mm)	165				
Right Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	1246				
	SAR testing required?	NO				
	Antenna to user(mm)	148				
Bottom Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	1076				
	SAR testing required?	NO				
Exposure Positions	Tune-up Maximum power of WLAN 5.2G					

SAR testing required?

Certificate #4250.UI					
	10dBm	10mW			
	Antenna to user(mm)	103			
Left Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	596			
	SAR testing required?	NO			
	Antenna to user(mm)	165			
Right Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	1216			
	SAR testing required?	NO			
	Antenna to user(mm)	148			
Bottom Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	1046			
	SAR testing required?	NO			
Functions Desirious	Tune-up Maximum power of WLAN 5.8G				
Exposure Positions	10dBm	10mW			
	Antenna to user(mm)	103			
Left Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	592			
	SAR testing required?	NO			
	Antenna to user(mm)	165			
Right Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	1212			
	SAR testing required?	NO			
	Antenna to user(mm)	148			
Bottom Side	SAR exclusion threshold(mW)	1042			
	SAR testing required?	NO			

NOTE: Refer to section 4.3.1 of KDB 447498 D01.

9. Stand-alone SAR test exclusion

Refer to FCC KDB 447498D01, the 1-g SAR and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]·[$\sqrt{f_{(GHZ)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where:

- f_(GHZ) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- · Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

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

Mode	P _{max}	P _{max}	Distance	f	Calculation	SAR Exclusion	SAR test
ivioue	(dBm)	(mW)	(mm)	(GHz)	Result	threshold	exclusion
Bluetooth	6.50	4.47	5	2.480	1.41	3.00	Yes

NOTE: Standalone SAR test exclusion for Bluetooth

10. SAR Results

10.1. SAR measurement results

10.1.1. SAR measurement Result of WLAN 2.4G

Test	Toot		SAR	Value	Dower	Conducted	Tung un	Scaled	
Position of	Test	Test Mode	(W	/kg)	Power Drift	Conducted	Tune-up	SAR	Doto
Body with	channel	rest Mode	4.5	40-		power	power	1g	Date
0mm	/Freq.		1g	10g	(±5%)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(W/Kg)	
Front Side	1/2412	802.11b	0.132	0.062	-3.42	15.78	16.00	0.139	2022/6/20
Back Side	1/2412	802.11b	0.203	0.097	4.31	15.78	16.00	0.214	2022/6/20
Top Side	1/2412	802.11b	0.092	0.044	-0.25	15.78	16.00	0.097	2022/6/20

NOTE: Body SAR test results of 802.11b DSSS. The Max 802.11b DSSS SAR is 0.214 W/Kg, The Max 802.11b DSSS output power is 15.78dBm (37.84mW) and the Max 802.11b OFDM output power is 13.36dBm (21.68mW), the adjusted SAR(DSSS SAR value* (OFDM power/DSSS power)) is 0.123 W/Kg Less than 1.200 W/Kg, so 802.11b OFDM SAR is not required.

10.1.2. SAR measurement Result of WLAN 5.2G

Test Position of	Test channel	Test Mode		Value /kg)	Power Drift	Conducted	Tune-up	Scaled SAR	Date
Body with 0mm	/Freq.	rest wode	1g	10g	(±5%)	power (dBm)	(dBm)	1g (W/Kg)	Date
Front Side	36/5180	802.11ac VHT20	0.234	0.089	3.89	9.940	10.000	0.237	2022/6/20

Back Side	36/5180	802.11ac VHT20	0.352	0.136	-1.37	9.940	10.000	0.357	2022/6/20
Top Side	36/5180	802.11ac VHT20	0.148	0.055	-0.50	9.940	10.000	0.150	2022/6/20

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NOTE: Body SAR test results of WLAN 5.2G.

10.1.3. SAR measurement Result of WLAN 5.8G

Test Position of	Test channel	Test Mode		Value /kg)	Power Drift	Conducted	Tune-up	Scaled SAR	Date
Body with 0mm	/Freq.	rest Mode	1g	10g	(±5%)	(dBm)	(dBm)	1g (W/Kg)	Date
Front Side	149/5745	802.11n HT20	0.090	0.048	3.34	9.713	10.000	0.096	2022/6/21
Back Side	149/5745	802.11n HT20	0.147	0.078	2.21	9.713	10.000	0.157	2022/6/21
Top Side	149/5745	802.11n HT20	0.076	0.038	1.00	9.713	10.000	0.081	2022/6/21

NOTE: Body SAR test results of WLAN 5.8G.

10.2. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO simultaneous transmissions are possible for this device of Bluetooth, 2.4G Wi-Fi and 5G Wi-Fi.

11. Appendix A. Photo documentation

Refer to appendix Test Setup photo---SAR



12. Appendix B. System Check Plots

Table of contents	
MEASUREMENT 1 System Performance Check - 2450MHz	
MEASUREMENT 2 System Performance Check - 5200MHz	
MEASUREMENT 3 System Performance Check - 5800MHz	



MEASUREMENT 1

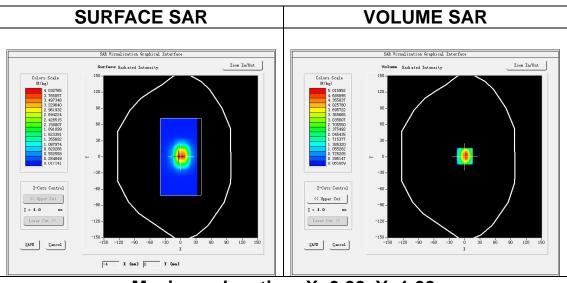
Date of measurement: 20/6/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW2450
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

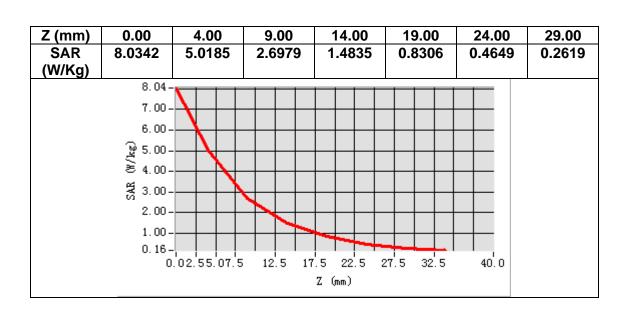
B. SAR Measurement Results

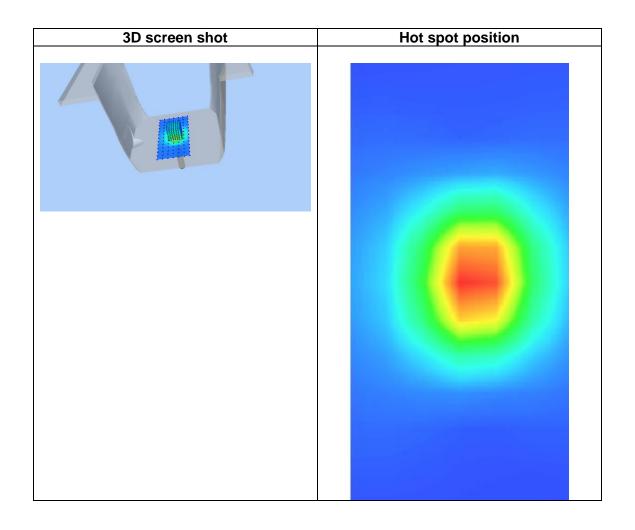
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	37.906633
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.045230
Conductivity (S/m)	1.775601
Variation (%)	-3.640000



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=1.00 SAR Peak: 8.14 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.283231
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.855129







MEASUREMENT 2

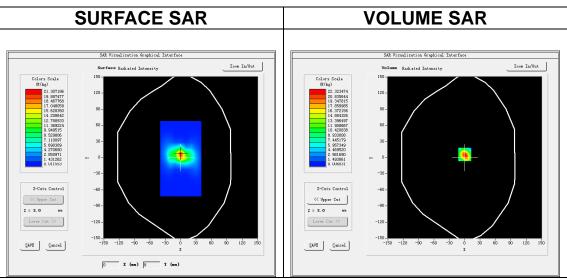
Date of measurement: 20/6/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

7 tr = 2x p 0 r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	
Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm
<u>Phantom</u>	Validation plane
Device Position	<u>Dipole</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>CW5200</u>
Channels	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

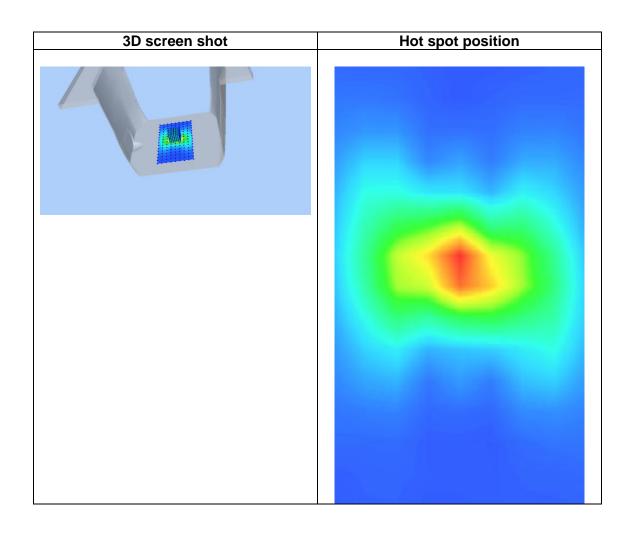
5200.000000	
35.913490	
15.907084	
4.595380	
-2.960000	



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=6.00 SAR Peak: 40.06 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	5.795168
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	16.658132

Z (m m) SA R (W/	37.8 03	2.00 22.3 59	4.00 11.3 54	5.66 88	8.00 2.82 67	10.0 0 1.40 93	12.0 0 0.71 44	14.0 0 0.36 61	16.0 0 0.18 45	18.0 0 0.10 85	20.0 0 0.05 45	22.0 0 0.03 26
Kg)			00 - 00	2 4	6 8	10 12 Z	14 16 (nm)	18 20	0 22 2	24 26		





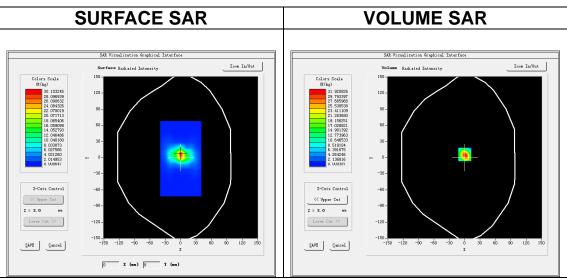
Date of measurement: 21/6/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

- 11 = 21 p 0 1 11 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0				
Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm			
ZoomScan	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm			
<u>Phantom</u>	Validation plane			
Device Position	Dipole			
<u>Band</u>	<u>CW5800</u>			
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>			
<u>Signal</u>	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)			

B. SAR Measurement Results

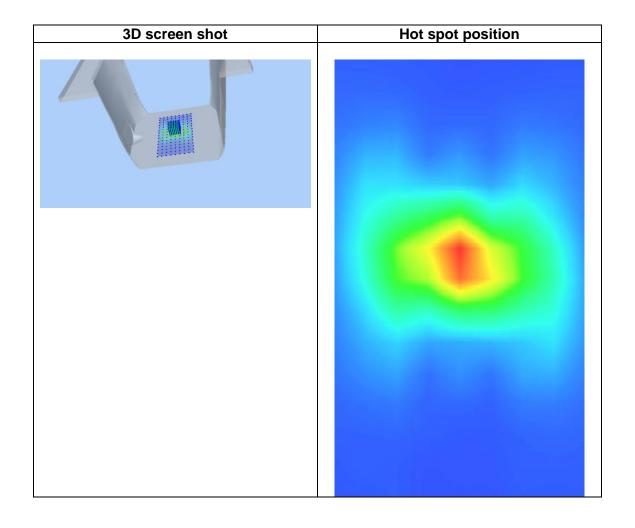
5800.000000
34.745803
16.154348
5.205290
-2.800000



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=6.00 SAR Peak: 57.37 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	5.989255
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	18.625047

Z (m m) SA R (W/ Kg)	0.00 54.0 52	2.00 31.9 53	4.00 16.1 84	8.17 16	8.00 4.08 76	10.0 0 2.05 71	12.0 0 1.03 82	14.0 0 0.51 90	16.0 0 0.27 07	18.0 0 0.15 34	20.0 0 0.07 11	22.0 0 0.04 10
, ing)		54. 40. 30. 20. 20. 10.	0-	4	8	10 12 Z (14 16 mm)	18 20) 22 2	4 26		





13. Appendix C. Plots of High SAR Measurement

Table of contents
MEASUREMENT 1 WLAN 5.2G Body
MEASUREMENT 2 WLAN 5.8G Body
MEASUREMENT 3 WLAN 2.4G Body



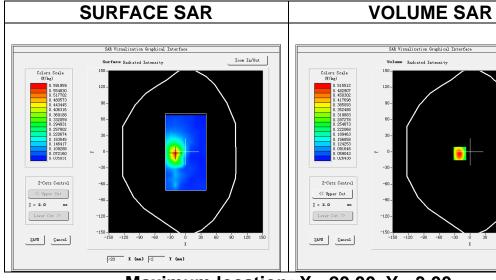
Date of measurement: 20/6/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm
<u>ZoomScan</u>	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm
<u>Phantom</u>	Validation plane
Device Position	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	IEEE 802.11ac U-NII
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
Signal	IEEE802.11ac (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

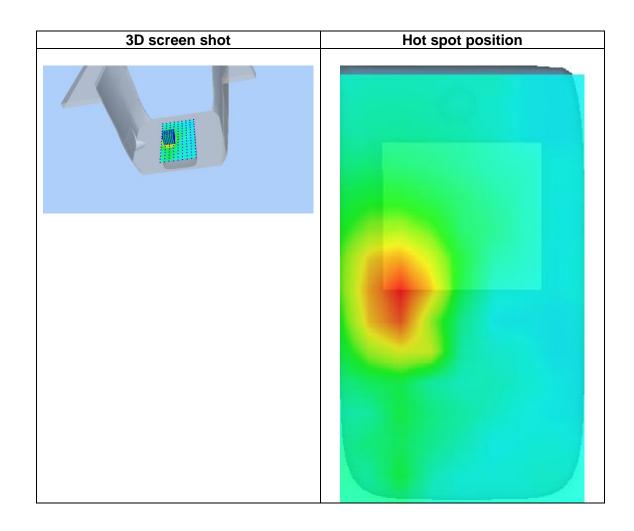
Frequency (MHz)	5180.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	35.979643
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	15.919134
Conductivity (S/m)	4.581173
Variation (%)	-1.370000



Maximum location: X=-20.00, Y=-3.00 SAR Peak: 0.88 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.135826
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.352485

Z (m m) SA R (W/ Kg)	0.00 0.83 91	2.00 0.51 55	4.00 0.27 10	6.00 0.16 38	8.00 0.10 40	10.0 0 0.06 72	12.0 0 0.05 54	14.0 0 0.04 35	16.0 0 0.03 54	18.0 0 0.03 64	20.0 0 0.03 69	22.0 0 0.03 77
		0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0		4 6	8 1	0 12 Z (m	14 16 mm)	18 20	22 2	4 26		





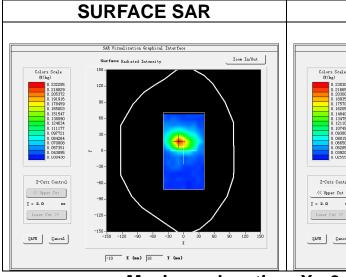
Date of measurement: 21/6/2022

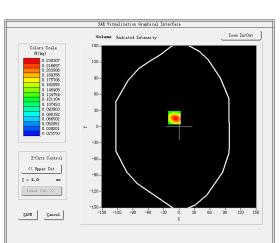
A. Experimental conditions.

- 11 = 21 p 0 1 11 1 0 1				
Area Scan	dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm			
<u>ZoomScan</u>	7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm			
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>			
Device Position	<u>Body</u>			
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11n U-NII</u>			
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>			
<u>Signal</u>	IEEE802.11n (Crest factor: 1.0)			

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	5745.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	34.876025
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	16.193705
Conductivity (S/m)	5.168491
Variation (%)	2.210000



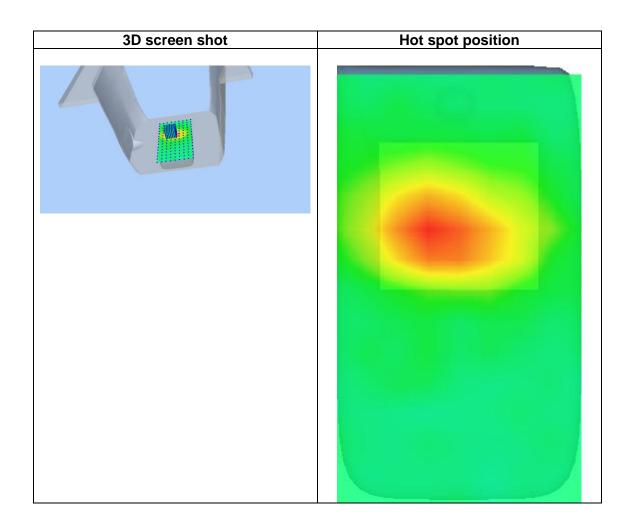


VOLUME SAR

Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=17.00 SAR Peak: 0.40 W/kg

	<u> </u>
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.078158
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.147109

Z (m m) SA R (W/ Kg)	0.00 0.38 20	2.00 0.23 03	4.00 0.12 44	6.00 0.07 85	8.00 0.04 64	10.0 0 0.03 83	12.0 0 0.03 66	14.0 0 0.03 68	16.0 0 0.03 59	18.0 0 0.03 54	20.0 0 0.03 56	22.0 0 0.03 39
9/		0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.0	5-	4 6	8	10 12 Z G	14 16	18 20) 22 2	4 26		





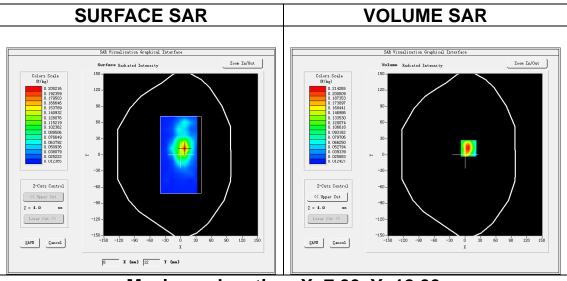
Date of measurement: 20/6/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm			
<u>ZoomScan</u>	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm			
Phantom	Validation plane			
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>			
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11b ISM</u>			
Channels	<u>Middle</u>			
Signal	IEEE802.11b (Crest factor: 1.0)			

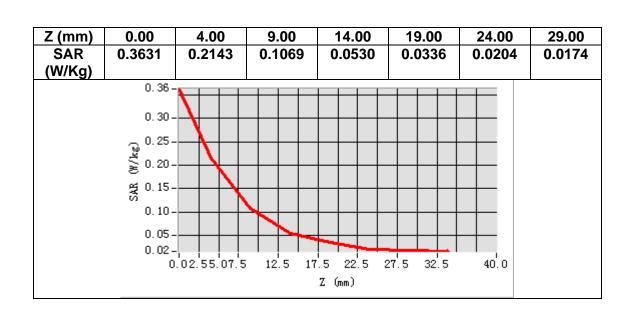
B. SAR Measurement Results

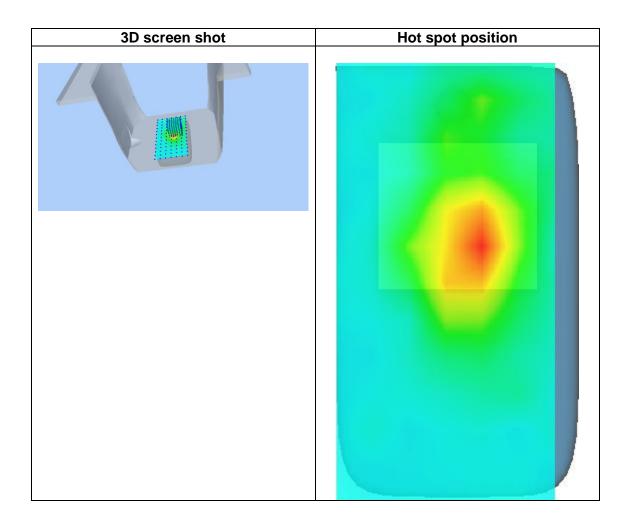
111 111000011 01110111 1110001110	
Frequency (MHz)	2412.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.003333
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	12.994430
Conductivity (S/m)	1.741254
Variation (%)	4.310000



Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=12.00 SAR Peak: 0.40 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.097293
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.203355





14. Appendix D. Calibration Certificate

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E Field Probe - SN 08/16 EPGO287	
2450 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352	
5000-6000 MHz Dipole - SN 13/14 WGA 33	
Extended Calibration Certificate	



COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET, BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

SERIAL NO.: SN 08/16 EPGO287

Calibrated at MVG

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

Calibration date: 02/01/2022



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

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).





Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/1/2022	JES
Checked by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/1/2022	23
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	2/1/2022	Gann Toutain

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PHILIPS

	Customer Name
	SHENZHEN NTEK
Distribution:	TESTING
Distribution:	TECHNOLOGY
	CO., LTD.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Luc	2/1/2022	Initial release





Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

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Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test			
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE		
Manufacturer	MVG		
Model	SSE2		
Serial Number	SN 08/16 EPGO287		
Product Condition (new / used)	Used		
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz		
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.211 MΩ		
	Dipole 2: R2=0.199 MΩ		
	Dipole 3: R3=0.199 MΩ		

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, FCC KDB865664 D01, CENELEC EN62209 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.



Figure 1 – MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	2 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	2.5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	1 mm

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDB865664 D01, CENELEC EN62209 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

3.1 LINEARITY

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

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Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 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 $(0^{\circ}-180^{\circ})$ in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis $(0^{\circ}-360^{\circ})$.

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 $d_{\rm be}$ + $d_{\rm step}$ along lines that are approximately normal to the surface:

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

where

SAR_{uncertainty} is the uncertainty in percent of the probe boundary effect

dbe is the distance between the surface and the closest zoom-scan measurement

point, in millimetre

 $\Delta_{ ext{step}}$ 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;

\(\Delta SAR_{be} \) 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.





Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

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

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with an E-field probe calibration using the waveguide technique. All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

Uncertainty analysis of the probe cal	libration in wave	guide			
ERROR SOURCES	Uncertainty value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%)
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					14 %

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

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

5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

	Normy dipole $2 (\mu V/(V/m)^2)$	
0.72	0.66	0.77

DCP dipole 1	DCP dipole 2	DCP dipole 3
(mV)	(mV)	(mV)
107	110	110

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

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

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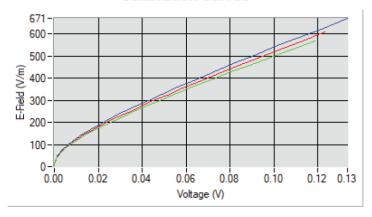
Report No.: STR220506003005E



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

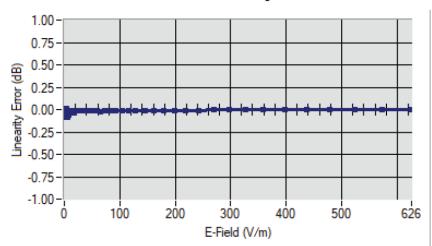




Dipole 1 Dipole 2 Dipole 3

LINEARITY 5.2

Linearity



Linearity:+/-1.90% (+/-0.08dB)





Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

5.3 <u>SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID</u>

<u>Liquid</u>	Frequency (MHz +/-	<u>ConvF</u>
	100MHz)	
HL750	750	1.49
HL850	835	1.50
HL900	900	1.61
HL1800	1800	1.73
HL1900	1900	1.91
HL2000	2000	1.97
HL2300	2300	1.92
HL2450	2450	1.98
HL2600	2600	1.87
HL3300	3300	1.79
HL3500	3500	1.85
HL3700	3700	1.79
HL3900	3900	2.07
HL4200	4200	2.21
HL4600	4600	2.25
HL4900	4900	2.05
HL5200	5200	1.80
HL5400	5400	2.05
HL5600	5600	2.16
HL5800	5800	2.07

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 8mW/kg

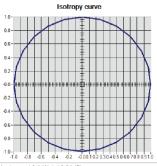




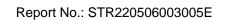
Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

5.4 <u>ISOTROPY</u>

HL1800 MHz



Isotropy:+/-0.24% (+/-0.01dB)





Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

	Equipment Summary Sheet			
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2019	05/2022
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2019	05/2022
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2019	04/2022
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2019	05/2022
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023



SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET, BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

> FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ SERIAL NO.: SN 03/15 DIP2G450-352

Calibrated at MVG

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

Calibration date: 03/01/2021



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

Summary:

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





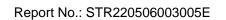
Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	3/1/2021	JE
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	3/1/2021	JE
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	3/1/2021	Gann Toutain
	•		•	2021.03.01

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	Customer Name
	SHENZHEN NTEK
Distribution:	TESTING
Distribution:	TECHNOLOGY
	CO., LTD.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme LE GALL	3/1/2021	Initial release





Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

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Ref: ACR.60.8.21 MVGB.A

INTRODUCTION 1

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

DEVICE UNDER TEST 2

Device Under Test		
Device Type	COMOSAR 2450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE	
Manufacturer	MVG	
Model	SID2450	
Serial Number	SN 03/15 DIP2G450-352	
Product Condition (new / used)	Used	

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

GENERAL INFORMATION 3.1

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



Figure 1 - MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole

Report No.: STR220506003005E



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR 60 8 21 MVGB A

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

4.1 <u>RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS</u>

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. A direct method is used with a network analyser and its calibration kit, both with a valid ISO17025 calibration.

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimension's frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness. A direct method is used with a ISO17025 calibrated caliper.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss
400-6000MHz	0.08 LIN

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
-------------	----------------------

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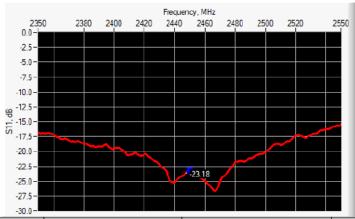


Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

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

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-23.18	-20	56.3 Ω - 2.9 jΩ

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	Lm	ım	h m	m	d r	nm
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
450	290.0 ±1 %.		166.7 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
750	176.0 ±1 %.		100.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
835	161.0 ±1 %.		89.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
900	149.0 ±1 %.		83.3 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1450	89.1 ±1 %.		51.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1500	80.5 ±1 %.		50.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1640	79.0 ±1 %.		45.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1750	75.2 ±1 %.		42.9 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1800	72.0 ±1 %.		41.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1900	68.0 ±1 %.		39.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1950	66.3 ±1 %.		38.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2000	64.5 ±1 %.		37.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2100	61.0 ±1 %.		35.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2300	55.5 ±1 %.		32.6 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2450	51.5 ±1 %.	-	30.4 ±1 %.	-	3.6 ±1 %.	-

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Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

Report No.: STR220506003005E

2600	48.5 ±1 %.	28.8 ±1 %.	3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.	25.0 ±1 %.	3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0±1 %.	26.4 ±1 %.	3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7±1 %.	26.4 ±1 %.	3.6 ±1 %.	

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

7.1 MEASUREMENT CONDITION

Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps': 41.9 sigma: 1.88
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	24502450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

7.2 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε,΄)		Conductiv	ity (σ) S/m
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±10 %		0.87 ±10 %	
450	43.5 ±10 %		0.87 ±10 %	
750	41.9 ±10 %		0.89 ±10 %	
835	41.5 ±10 %		0.90 ±10 %	
900	41.5 ±10 %		0.97 ±10 %	
1450	40.5 ±10 %		1.20 ±10 %	
1500	40.4 ±10 %		1.23 ±10 %	
1640	40.2 ±10 %		1.31 ±10 %	
1750	40.1 ±10 %		1.37 ±10 %	
1800	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1900	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1950	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
2000	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	

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Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

2100	39.8 ±10 %		1.49 ±10 %	
2300	39.5 ±10 %		1.67 ±10 %	
2450	39.2 ±10 %	41.9	1.80 ±10 %	1.88
2600	39.0 ±10 %		1.96 ±10 %	
3000	38.5 ±10 %		2.40 ±10 %	
3500	37.9 ±10 %		2.91 ±10 %	

7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

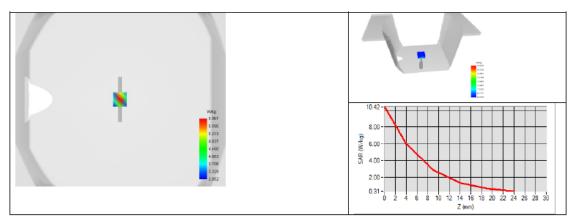
Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		(W/kg/W)
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	53.69 (5.37)	24	23.94 (2.39)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	

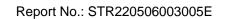
Report No.: STR220506003005E



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A







Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A

8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet						
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date		
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN-13/09-SAM68	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.		
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA		Validated. No cal required.		
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2019	05/2022		
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2019	05/2022		
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	10/2019	10/2022		
Reference Probe	MVG	EPGO333 SN 41/18	05/2020	05/2021		
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023		
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2019	04/2022		
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.		
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2019	05/2022		
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.		
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023		



SAR Reference Waveguide Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.60.10.21.MVGB.A

SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET, BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE

> FREQUENCY: 5000-6000 MHZ SERIAL NO.: SN 13/14 WGA33

Calibrated at MVG

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

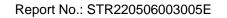
Calibration date: 03/01/2021



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

Summary:

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





SAR REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE CALIBRATION REPORT

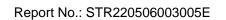
Ref: ACR.60.10.21.MVGB.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
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Customer Name SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING Distribution: TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Luc	3/1/2021	Initial release





SAR REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE CALIBRATION REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference waveguides used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

	Device Under Test
Device Type	COMOSAR 5000-6000 MHz REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SWG5500
Serial Number	SN 13/14 WGA33
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference waveguides used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

4.1 <u>RETURN LOSS REQUIREME</u>NTS

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

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

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





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5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss		
400-6000MHz	0.08 LIN		

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

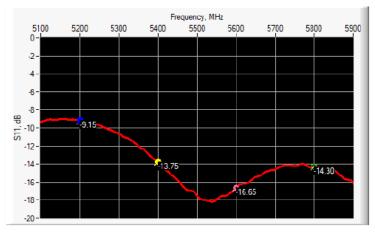
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

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

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 <u>RETURN LOSS</u>



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Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
5200	-9.15	-8	$21.17 \Omega + 13.26 j\Omega$
5400	-13.75	-8	$68.57 \Omega + 6.68 j\Omega$
5600	-16.65	-8	35.76 Ω - 2.15 jΩ
5800	-14.30	-8	$54.74 \Omega + 18.27 j\Omega$

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency	L (1	mm)	W(mm)	Lf (mm)	Wf (mm)
(MHz)	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured
5800	40.39 ± 0.13	ā	20.19 ± 0.13	-	81.03 ± 0.13	1978	61.98 ± 0.13	8

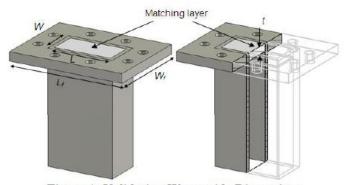


Figure 1: Validation Waveguide Dimensions

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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





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Measurement Condition

Measurement Condition	
Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Head Liquid Values 5200 MHz: eps':34.06 sigma: 4.70 Head Liquid Values 5400 MHz: eps':33.39 sigma: 4.91 Head Liquid Values 5600 MHz: eps':32.77 sigma: 5.13 Head Liquid Values 5800 MHz: eps':32.40 sigma: 5.34
Distance between dipole waveguide and liquid	0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=4mm/dy=4m/dz=2mm
Frequency	5200 MHz 5400 MHz 5600 MHz 5800 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %





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7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative per	mittivity (εr')	Conductivity (σ) S/m		
	required	measured	required	measured	
5000	36.2 ±10 %		4.45 ±10 %		
5100	36.1 ±10 %		4.56 ±10 %		
5200	36.0 ±10 %	34.06	4.66 ±10 %	4.70	
5300	35.9 ±10 %		4.76 ±10 %		
5400	35.8 ±10 %	33.39	4.86 ±10 %	4.91	
5500	35.6 ±10 %		4.97 ±10 %		
5600	35.5 ±10 %	32.77	5.07 ±10 %	5.13	
5700	35.4 ±10 %		5.17 ±10 %		
5800	35.3 ±10 %	32.40	5.27 ±10 %	5.34	
5900	35.2 ±10 %		5.38 ±10 %		
6000	35.1 ±10 %		5.48 ±10 %		

7.2 MEASUREMENT RESULT

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

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR (W/kg)		10 g SAR (W/kg)			
	required	measured	required	measured		
5200	159.00	162.34 (16.23)	56.90	55.42 (5.54)		
5400	166.40	168.48 (16.85)	58.43	57.03 (5.70)		
5600	173.80	174.92 (17.49)	59.97	58.63 (5.86)		
5800	181.20	178.89 (17.89)	61.50	59.32 (5.93)		

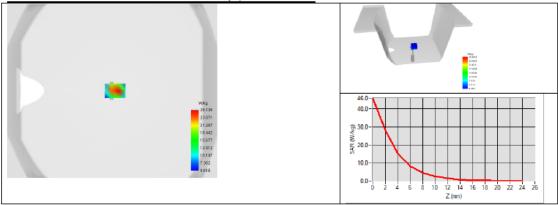
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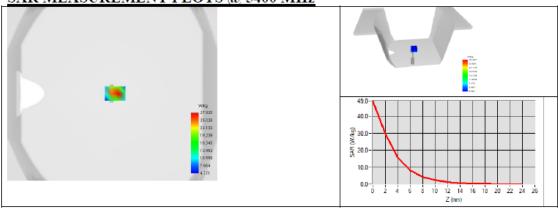
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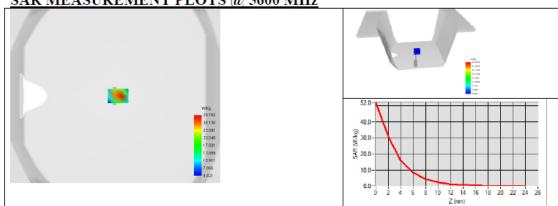




SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5400 MHz



SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5600 MHz



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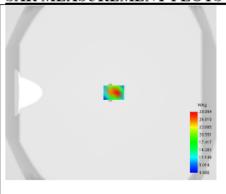
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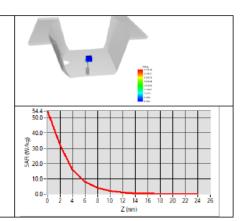


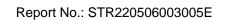
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SAR MEASUREMENT PLOTS @ 5800 MHz









SAR REFERENCE WAVEGUIDE CALIBRATION REPORT

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LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet							
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date			
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-13/09-SAM68	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.			
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.			
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2019	05/2022			
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2019	05/2022			
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	10/2019	10/2022			
Reference Probe	MVG	EPGO333 SN 41/18	05/2020	05/2021			
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023			
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2019	04/2022			
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.			
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2019	05/2022			
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.			
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023			



<Justification of the extended calibration>

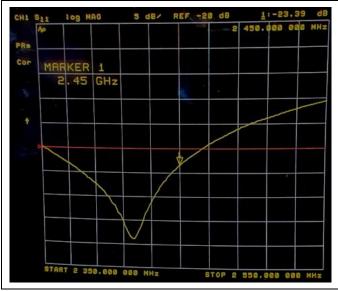
If dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration for below 3GHz, and <-8dB, within 20% of prior calibration for 5GHz to 6GHz), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Head 2450MHz>

Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance	Delta(ohm)	Date of Measurement
-23.18	-	56.30	-	Mar. 01, 2021
-23.39	0.91	56.342	0.042	Feb. 28, 2022

The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data





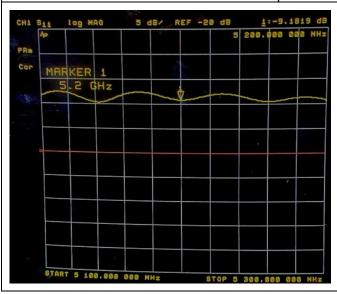


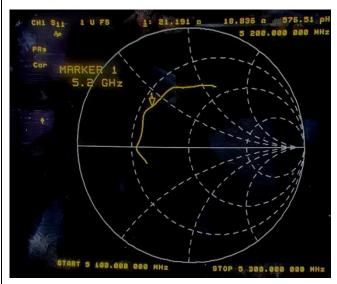
<Head 5200MHz>

Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance	Delta(ohm)	Date of Measurement
-9.15	-	21.17	-	Mar. 01, 2021
-9.1819	0.35	21.191	0.021	Feb. 28, 2022

The return loss is <-8dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.





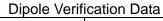


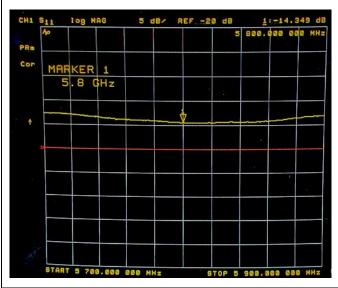


<Head 5800MHz>

Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance	Delta(ohm)	Date of Measurement
-14.30	-	54.74	-	Mar. 01, 2021
-14.349	0.34	55.115	0.375	Feb. 28, 2022

The return loss is <-8dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.







_ END_____