SAR TEST REPORT

For

SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

Feature phone

Model No.: K6700

List Model No.: K6700, P1, K8700, C786, S1, K6800

Prepared for	:	SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Address	:	18TH FLOOR,FUCHUN ORIENT BUILDING,SHENNAN AV 7006,SHENZHEN,CHINA

Prepared by	:	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
Address	:	1/F., Xingyuan Industrial Park, Tongda Road, Bao’an Avenue, Bao’an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
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Date of receipt of test sample	:	May 17, 2018
Number of tested samples	:	1
Serial number	:	Prototype
Date of Test	:	May 23, 2018~ May 26, 2018
Date of Report	:	June 01, 2018

SAR TEST REPORT

Report Reference No. ....:	**LCS180515029AEB**
Date Of Issue ....:	June 01, 2018
Testing Laboratory Name........:	**Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.**
Address ....:	1/F., Xingyuan Industrial Park, Tongda Road, Bao'an Avenue, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Testing Location/ Procedure.......:	Full application of Harmonised standards ■ Partial application of Harmonised standards □ Other standard testing method □
Applicant's Name......................:	**SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**
Address ....:	18TH FLOOR,FUCHUN ORIENT BUILDING,SHENNAN AV 7006,SHENZHEN,CHINA
Test Specification:	
Standard ....:	IEEE 1528:2013/KDB865664 47CFR §2.1093
Test Report Form No. ....:	LCSEMC-1.0
TRF Originator ....:	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
Master TRF.................................:	Dated 2014-09

Test Item Description. ....:	**Feature phone**
Trade Mark ....:	KENXINDA (Ken mobile)
Model/Type Reference ....:	K6700
Operation Frequency ....:	GSM 850/PCS1900, Bluetooth2.1+EDR
Modulation Type ....:	GSM(GMSK), Bluetooth(GFSK,8DPSK,π/4-DQPSK)
Ratings ....:	DC 3.7V by Rechargeable Li-ion Battery(1000mAh) Maximum Charging Voltage: DC 4.2V
Result ....:	**Positive**

Compiled by:	**Supervised by:**	**Approved by:**
Linda He	Dick Su	Gavin Liang
Linda He/ File administrators	Dick Su/ Technique principal	Gavin Liang/ Manager

SAR -- TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : LCS180515029AEB	June 01, 2018 Date of issue

Type / Model.........................	:	K6700
EUT.......................................	:	Feature phone
Applicant..............................	**:**	**SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**
Address..................................	:	18TH FLOOR,FUCHUN ORIENT BUILDING,SHENNAN AV 7006,SHENZHEN,CHINA
Telephone..............................	:	/
Fax...	:	/
Manufacturer.......................	**:**	**SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**
Address..................................	:	18TH FLOOR,FUCHUN ORIENT BUILDING,SHENNAN AV 7006,SHENZHEN,CHINA
Telephone..............................	:	/
Fax...	:	/
Factory.................................	**:**	**SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**
Address..................................	:	18TH FLOOR,FUCHUN ORIENT BUILDING,SHENNAN AV 7006,SHENZHEN,CHINA
Telephone..............................	:	/
Fax...	:	/

Test Result	**Positive**

The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.
It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

Revison History

Revision	Issue Date	Revisions	Revised By
000	June 01, 2018	Initial Issue	Gavin Liang

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1.TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION

1.1. Test Standards

IEEE Std C95.1, 2005:IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz.It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.
IEEE Std 1528™-2013: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.
FCC Part 2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation:Portable Devices
KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets
KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz :SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations
KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures: 3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES
KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode:SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PORTABLE DEVICES WITH WIRELESS ROUTER CAPABILITIES

1.2. Test Description

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power .
And Test device is identical prototype.

1.3. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	May 23, 2018
Testing commenced on	:	May 26, 2018
Testing concluded on	:	May 26, 2018

1.4. Product Description

The**SHENZHEN KENXINDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.'s** Model:**K6700** or the "EUT" as referred to in this report; more general information as follows,for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

General Description	
Product Name:	Feature phone
Model/Type reference:	K6700
List Model No.:	K6700, P1, K8700, C786, S1, K6800
Modulation Type:	GMSK for GSM/GPRS
Device category:	Portable Device
Exposure category:	General population/uncontrolled environment
EUT Type:	Production Unit
Hardware Version	K7700BA-5B
Software Version:	V1.01
Power supply:	DC 3.7V by Rechargeable Li-ion Battery(1000mAh) Maximum Charging Voltage: DC 4.2V
The EUT is GSM mobile phone. the mobile phone is intended for speech and Multimedia Message Service (MMS) transmission. It is equipped with GPRS class 12 for GSM850, PCS1900, and Bluetooth, For more information see the following datasheet	

Technical Characteristics	
GSM	
Support Networks	GSM, GPRS
Support Band	GSM850/PCS1900/GPRS850/GPRS1900
Frequency	GSM850: 824.2~848.8MHz GSM1900: 1850.2~1909.8MHz
Power Class:	GSM850:Power Class 4 PCS1900:Power Class 1
Modulation Type:	GMSK for GSM/GPRS

Antenna Gain	0.6dBi (max.) For GSM 850, 0.8dBi (max.) For PCS 1900;
GSM Release Version	R99
GPRS Multislot Class	12
EGPRS Multislot Class	Not Supported
DTM Mode	Not Supported

Bluetooth	
Bluetooth Version:	2.1+EDR
Modulation:	GFSK(1Mbps) , π/4-DQPSK(2Mbps), 8DPSK(3Mbps)
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	79
Channel separation:	1MHz
Antenna Description	Internal Antenna, 1.0dB

1.5. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for K6700are follows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Classment Class	Frequency Band	Head (Report SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	Body-worn (Report SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)
PCE	GSM 850	0.233	1.035
	GSM1900	0.238	0.503

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 C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.

<Highest Reported simultaneous SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)	Classment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)
Body-worn	GSM 850	1.035	PCE	**1.061**
	BT	0.026	DSS	

2. TEST ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

Site Description

EMC Lab. : FCC Registration Number. is 254912
Industry Canada Registration Number. is 9642A-1.
ESMD Registration Number. is ARCB0108.
UL Registration Number. is 100571-492.
TUV SUD Registration Number. is SCN1081.
TUV RH Registration Number. is UA 50296516-001
NVLAP Registration Code is 600167-0.

2.2. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

2.3. SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average(averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak(averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak(hands/wrists/ feet/anklesaveraged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

2.4. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Calibration Date	Calibration Due
PC	Lenovo	G5005	MY42081102	N/A	N/A
SAR Measurement system	SATIMO	4014_01	SAR_4014_01	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	Angilent	E4438C	MY42081396	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Multimeter	Keithley	MiltiMeter 2000	4059164	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
S-parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432944	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Wireless Communication Test Set	R & S	CMU200	105988	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Wideband Radia Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	1201.0002K50	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Power Meter	R & S	KEITHLEY	4059164	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
E-Field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE2	SN 45/15 EPGO281	02/04/2018	02/03/2019
DIPOLE 835	SATIMO	SID 835	SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303	10/01/2015	09/30/2018
DIPOLE 1900	SATIMO	SID 1900	SN 30/14 DIP 1G900-333	10/01/2015	09/30/2018
COMOSAR OPEN Coaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCPG 68	SN 40/14 OCPG68	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
SARLocator	SATIMO	VPS51	SN 40/14 VPS51	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA57	SN 39/14 ANTA57	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Mobile Phone POSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH98	SN 40/14 MSH98	N/A	N/A
DUMMY PROBE	SATIMO	DP60	SN 03/14 DP60	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM117	SN 40/14 SAM117	N/A	N/A
Liquid measurement Kit	HP	85033D	3423A03482	11/18/2017	11/18/2018
Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45104493	06/17/2017	06/16/2018
Power meter	Agilent	E4418B	GB4331256	06/17/2017	06/16/2018
Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41497725	06/17/2017	06/16/2018
Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495234	06/17/2017	06/16/2018
Directional Coupler	MCLI/USA	4426-20	0D2L51502	06/17/2017	06/16/2018

Note:

1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evalute with following criteria at least on annual interval.

a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;

b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated values;

c) The most recent return-loss results,measued at least annually,deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;

d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 5Ω from the provious measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting black performed before measuring liquid parameters.

3.SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1. SARMeasurement Set-up

The OPENSAR system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.

KUKA Control Panel (KCP)

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with a Video Positioning System(VPS).

The stress sensor is composed with mechanical and electronic when the electronic part detects a change on the electro-mechanical switch,It sends an “Emergency signal” to the robot controller that to stop robot’s moves

A computer operating Windows XP.

OPENSAR software

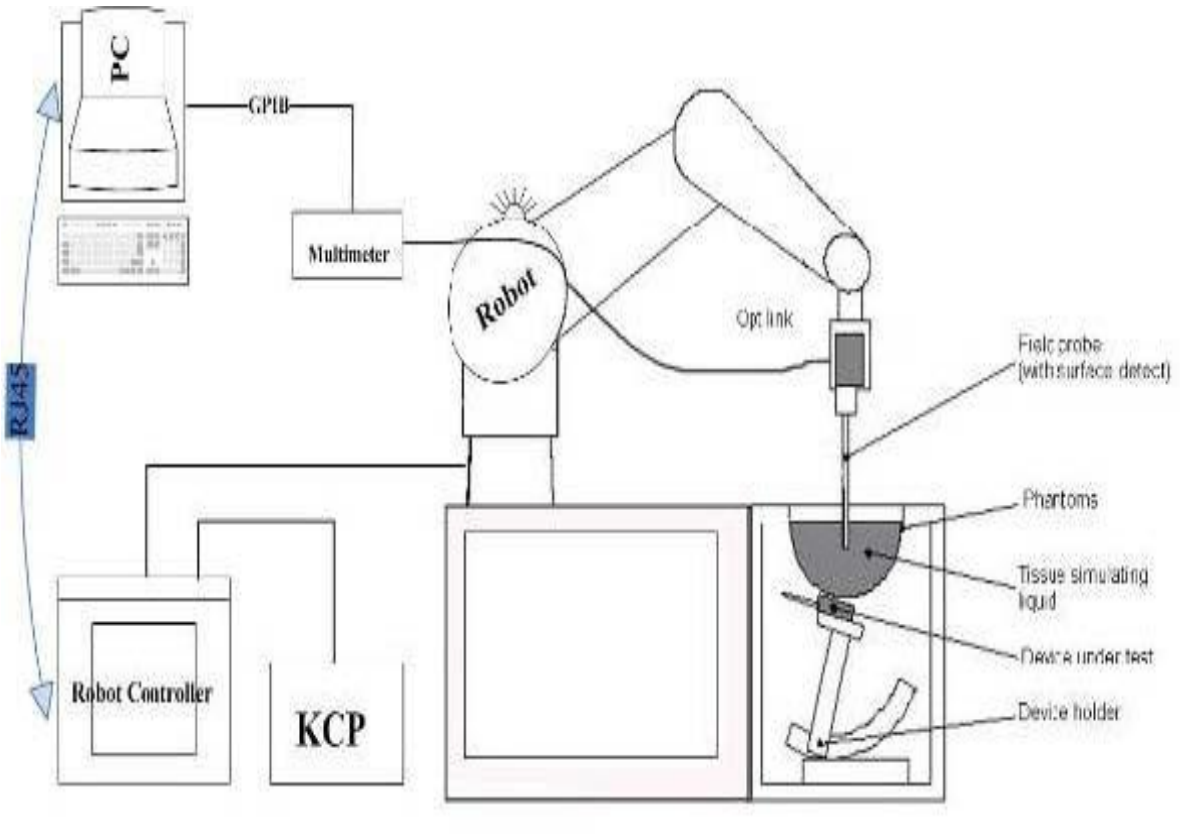
Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.

The Position device for handheld EUT

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes .

System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.



3.2. OPENSAR E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EPGO281(manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification

ConstructionSymmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

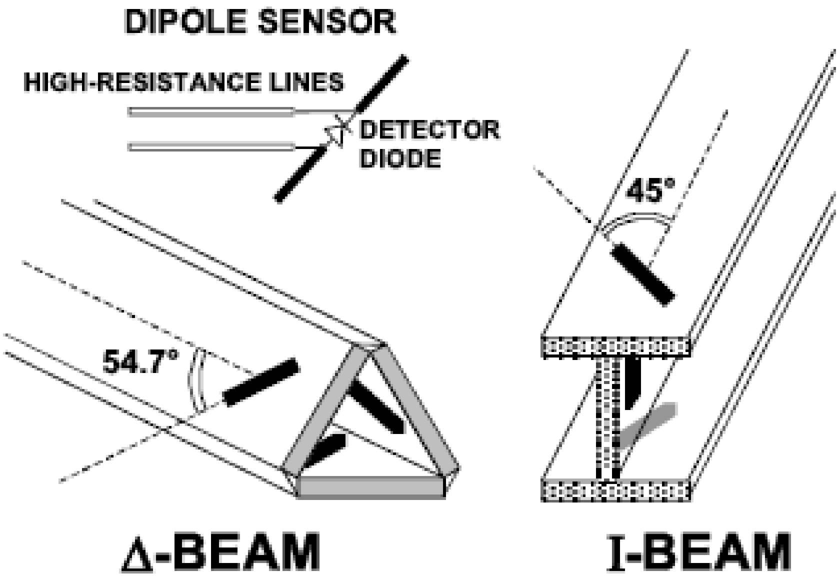
CalibrationISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Frequency	700 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity:0.25dB(700 MHz to 3GHz)
Directivity	0.25 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	0.01W/kg to > 100 W/kg; Linearity: 0.25 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16mm) Tip diameter: 5 mm (Body: 8 mm) Distance from probe tip to sensor centers: 2.5 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones

Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

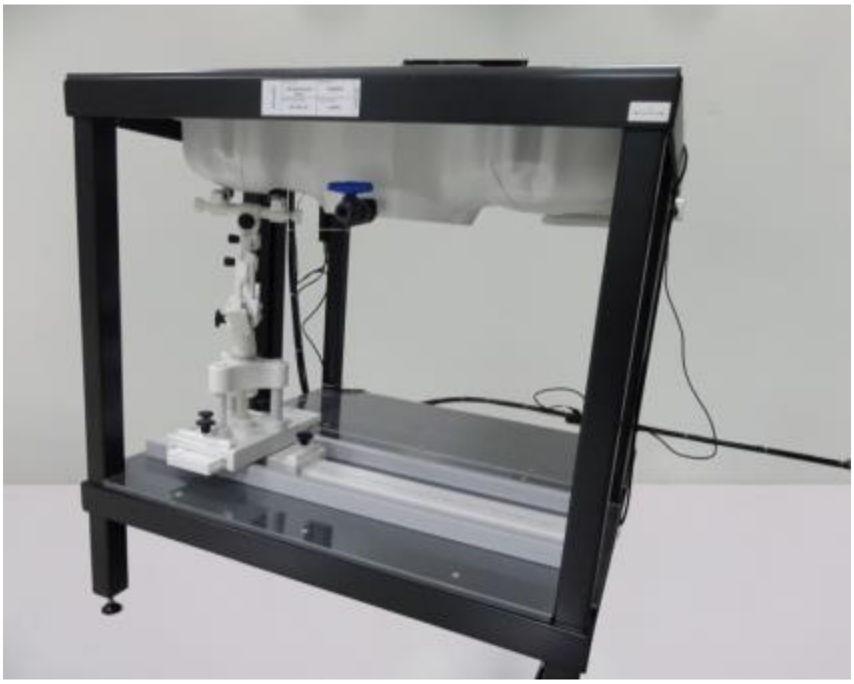
The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



3.3. Phantoms

The SAM Phantom SAM117 is constructed of a fiberglass shell ntegrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1 , EN62209-2:2010.The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of allpredefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robo

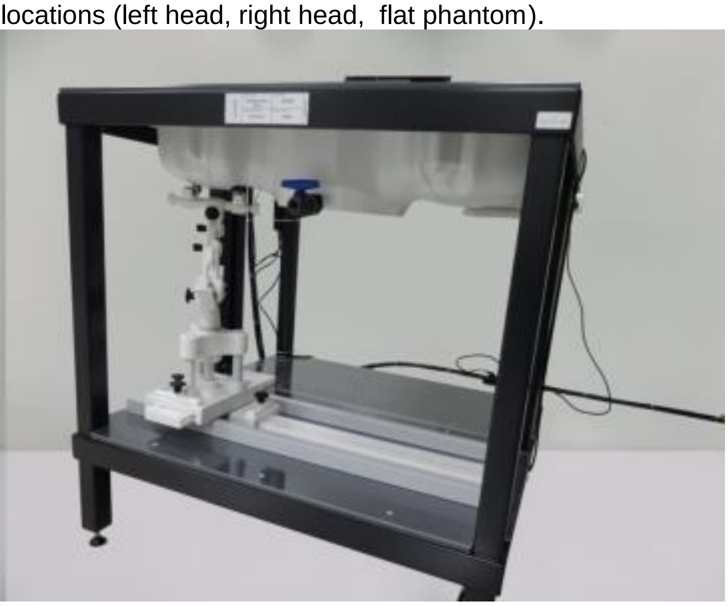
System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM Twin Phantom

3.4. Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin PhantomSAM117, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Device holder supplied by SATIMO

3.5. Scanning Procedure

The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps

Power Reference Measurement
The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

Area Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot.Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

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

Zoom Scan
Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>*reported*</u> SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 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.</td></tr>
</table>

Power Drift measurement

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have OPENSAR software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

3.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The OPENSAR software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files . The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation

The OPENSAR software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the OPENSAR components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Ui = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field
dcpi = diode compression point

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$\mathrm{E-fieldprobes:} \qquad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\mathrm{H-fieldprobes:} \qquad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
Etot = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

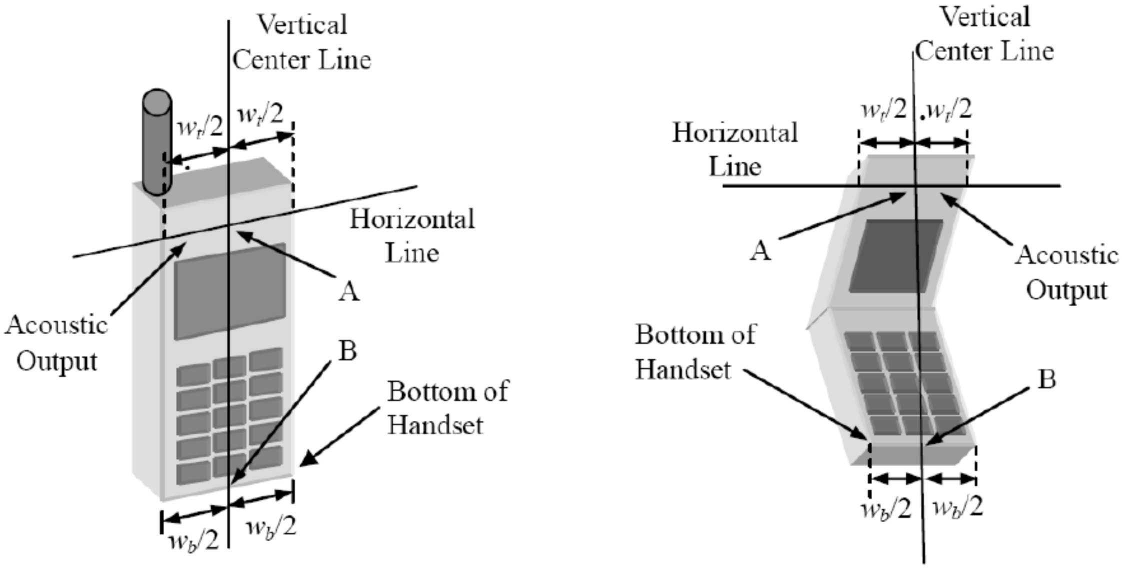
3.7. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

General considerations
This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the "cheek" position and the "tilt" position.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field

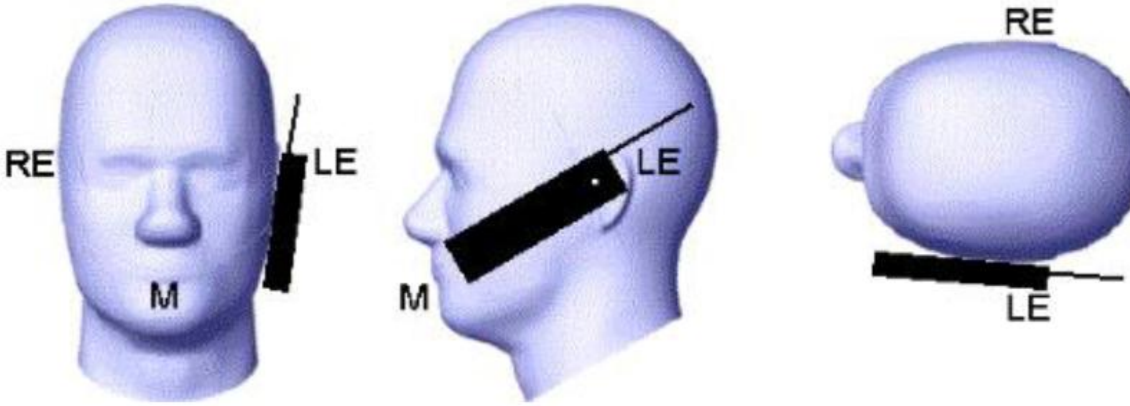
$$P_{(\mathrm{pwe})} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770} \text{ or } P_{(\mathrm{pwe})} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

Where P_{pwe}=Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2
E_{tot}=total electric field strength in V/m
H_{tot}=total magnetic field strength in A/m

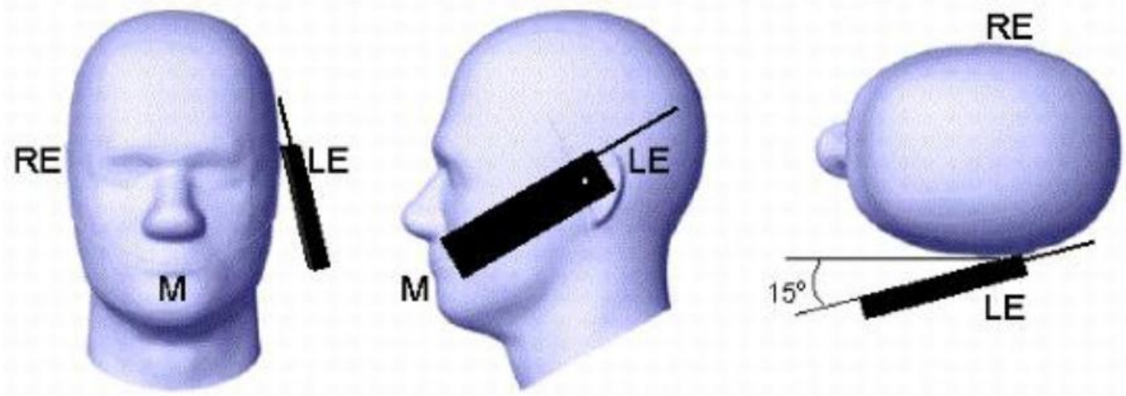


W_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
W_b Width of the bottom of the handset
A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture 1-a Typical "fixed" case handset Picture 1-b Typical "clam-shell" case handset



Picture 2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture 3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

For body SAR test we applied to FCC KDB941225, KDB447498, KDB248227, KDB648654;

3.8. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient	750MHz		835MHz		1800 MHz		1900 MHz		2450MHz		2600MHz		5000MHz	
(% Weight)	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	39.28	51.3	41.45	52.5	54.5	40.2	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2	60.3	71.4	65.5	78.6
Preventol	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.33	59.31	44.92	59.10	36.80	26.70	39.10	28.40	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.2	10.7

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	ε_r	$\sigma(S/m)$	ε_r	$\sigma(S/m)$
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

3.9. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

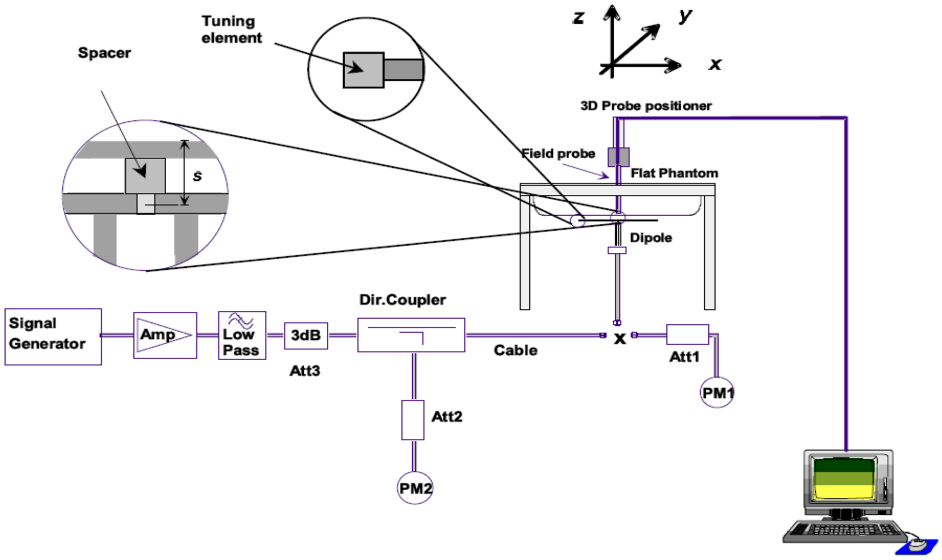
Dielectric Performance of Head and Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue				Liquid Temp.	Test Data
		σ	ε_r	σ	Dev.	ε_r	Dev.		
835H	835	0.90	41.50	0.87	-3.33%	41.22	-0.67%	21.2	05/23/2018
1900H	1800	1.40	40.00	1.42	1.43%	40.80	2.00%	20.8	05/24/2018
835B	835	0.97	55.20	0.99	2.06%	55.13	-0.13%	20.5	05/25/2018
1900B	1800	1.52	53.30	1.55	1.97%	54.25	1.78%	21.0	05/26/2018

3.10. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the decice test frequency.The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).



The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20 dBm (100mW) before dipole is connected.

Photo of Dipole Setup

Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664D01V01r04, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.While calibration intervals not exceed 3 years.

SID835SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2015-10-01	-24.46		55.4		2.4	
2016-09-30	-25.53	4.374	56.1	0.7	1.352	-1.048
2017-09-30	-25.16	2.862	55.8	0.4	1.832	-0.568

SID1900 SN 30/14 DIP 1G900-333 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2015-10-01	-23.68		51.2		6.4	
2016-09-30	-23.40	-1.182	50.188	-1.012	3.562	-2.838
2017-09-30	-23.55	-0.549	50.395	-0.805	4.261	-2.139

Mixture Type	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR_{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR_{10g} (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Liquid Temp	Date
						SAR_{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR_{10g} (W/Kg)	1g	10g		
Head	835	100 mW	0.984	0.637	0.34	9.60	6.20	2.50%	2.74%	21.2	05/23/2018
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.84	6.37							
Body	835	100 mW	0.977	0.636	1.36	9.90	6.39	-1.31%	-0.47%	20.5	05/25/2018
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.77	6.36							
Head	1900	100 mW	3.927	2.006	-0.05	39.84	20.20	-1.43%	-0.69%	20.8	05/24/2018
		Normalize to 1 Watt	39.27	20.06							
Body	1900	100 mW	4.118	2.056	-1.40	43.33	21.59	-4.96%	-4.77%	21.0	05/26/2018
		Normalize to 1 Watt	41.18	20.56							

3.11. SAR measurement procedure

The measurement procedures are as follows:

3.11.1 Conducted power measurement

a. For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator connection with RF cable, at maximum powerin each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
b. Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
c. For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT 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/BT output power.

3.11.2 GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link. Using CMU200 the power level is set to “5” for GSM 850, set to “0” for GSM 1900. Since the GPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5. the EGPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslots is 5.

SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. GSM voice and GPRS data use GMSK, which is a constant amplitude modulation with minimal peak to average power difference within the time-slot burst. For EDGE, GMSK is used for MCS 1 – MCS 4 and 8-PSK is used for MCS 5 – MCS 9; where 8-PSK has an inherently higher peak-to-average power ratio. The GMSK and 8-PSK EDGE configurations are considered separately for SAR compliance. The GMSK EDGE configurations are grouped with GPRS and considered with respect to time-averaged maximum output power to determine compliance. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to 8-PSK EDGE with GMSK GPRS/EDGE as the primary mode.

3.12. Power Reduction

The product without any power reduction.

3.13. Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, SAR system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

4.TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

4.1. Conducted Power Results

According KDB 447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 Section 4.1 2) states that “Unless it is specified differently in the published RF exposure KDB procedures, these requirements also apply to test reduction and test exclusion considerations. Time-averaged maximum conducted output power applies to SAR and, as required by § 2.1091(c), time-averaged ERP applies to MPE. When an antenna port is not available on the device to support conducted power measurement, such as FRS and certain Part 15 transmitters with built-in integral antennas, the maximum output power allowed for production units should be used to determine RF exposure test exclusion and compliance.”

<GSM Conducted Power>
General Note:
1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR testreduction.
2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SARshould correspond to the highest frame-average maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility ofe.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slot)forGSM850/GSM1900 band due to their highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS / EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS (2 Tx slots)for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Conducted power measurement results for GSM850/PCS1900

GSM 850		Tune-up	Burst Average Conducted power (dBm)			Division Factors	Tune-up	Average power (dBm)		
			Channel/Frequency(MHz)					Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		Max	128/ 824.2	190/ 836.6	251/ 848.8		Max	128/ 824.2	190/ 836.6	251/84 8.8
GSM		31.00	30.33	30.48	30.20	-9.03dB	21.97	21.30	21.45	21.17
GPRS (GMSK)	1TX slot	31.00	30.29	30.44	30.15	-9.03dB	21.97	21.26	21.41	21.12
	2TX slot	**30.00**	**29.28**	**29.46**	**29.17**	**-6.02dB**	**23.98**	**23.26**	**23.44**	**23.15**
	3TX slot	28.00	27.24	27.32	27.15	-4.26dB	23.74	22.98	23.06	22.89
	4TX slot	27.00	26.13	26.34	26.23	-3.01dB	23.99	23.12	23.33	23.22
GSM 1900		Tune-up	Burst Average Conducted power (dBm)			Division Factors	Tune-up	Average power (dBm)		
			Channel/Frequency(MHz)					Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		Max	512/ 1850.2	661/ 1880	810/ 1909.8		Max.	512/ 1850.2	661/ 1880	810/ 1909.8
GSM		29.00	27.79	28.38	27.68	-9.03dB	19.97	18.76	19.35	18.65
GPRS (GMSK)	1TX slot	29.00	27.75	28.31	27.61	-9.03dB	19.97	18.72	19.28	18.58
	2TX slot	28.00	27.27	27.32	27.08	-6.02dB	21.98	21.25	21.30	21.06
	3TX slot	26.00	25.32	25.72	25.05	-4.26dB	21.74	21.06	21.46	20.79
	4TX slot	**25.00**	**24.24**	**24.66**	**24.02**	**-3.01dB**	**21.99**	**21.23**	**21.65**	**21.01**

Notes:
1. Division Factors
To average the power, the division factor is as follows:
1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.00dB
2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.00dB
3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB
4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.00dB
2. According to the conducted power as above, the GPRS measurements are performed with 2Txslot for GPRS850 and 4TxslotGPRS1900.

<BT Conducted Power>

Mode	channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted AVG output power (dBm)
GFSK	0	2402	-0.791
	39	2441	-1.513
	78	2480	-1.480
π/4-DQPSK	0	2402	-1.553
	39	2441	-2.264
	78	2480	-2.251
8DPSK	0	2402	-1.409
	39	2441	-1.914
	78	2480	-1.970

Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separationdistances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] ·[$\sqrt{f(GHz)}$] ≤ 3.0 for1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

- 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

Bluetooth Turn up Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Exclusion Thresholds
1.0	5	2.45	0.4

Per KDB 447498 D01v06, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied todetermine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.4< 3.0, SAR testing is not required.

4.2. Manufacturing tolerance

GSM Speech

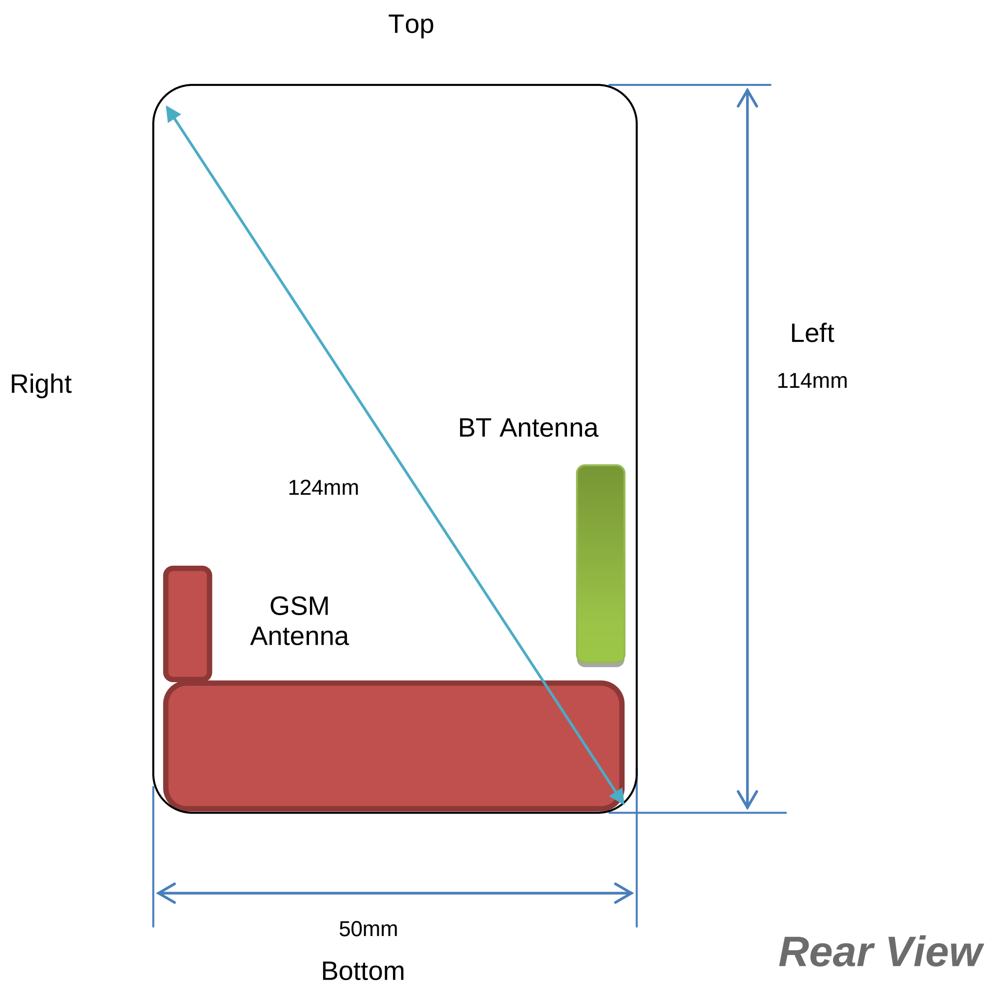
GSM 850 (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)			
Channel	Channel 128	Channel 190	Channel 251
Target (dBm)	30.0	30.0	30.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
GSM 1900 (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)			
Channel	Channel 512	Channel 661	Channel 810
Target (dBm)	27.0	28.0	27.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

GSM 850 GPRS (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)				
Channel		128	190	251
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.0	29.0	29.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	27.0	27.0	27.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
GSM 1900 GPRS (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)				
Channel		512	661	810
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	27.0	28.0	27.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	27.0	27.0	27.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

Bluetooth V2.1+EDR

GFSK (Average)			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
8DPSK (Average)			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
π/4DQPSK (Average)			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

4.3. Transmit Antennas and SAR Measurement Position



Antenna information:

WWAN Main Antenna	GSM TX/RX
BT Antenna	BT TX/RX

Note:
1). Per KDB648474 D04, because the overall diagonal distance of this devices is 124mm<160mm, it is considered as “Phablet“ device.
2). Per KDB648474 D04, 10-g extremity SAR is not required when Body-Worn mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2 W/Kg.

4.4. SAR Measurement Results

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

Reported SAR=Measured SAR*$10^{(Ptarget-Pmeasured))/10}$

Scaling factor=$10^{(Ptarget-Pmeasured))/10}$

Reported SAR= Measured SAR* Scaling factor

Where

P_{target} is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

$P_{measured}$ is the measured power;

Measured SAR is measured SAR at measured power which including power drift)

Reported SAR which including Power Drift and Scaling factor

Duty Cycle

Test Mode	Duty Cycle
Speech for GSM850/1900	1:8
GPRS850	1:2.67
GPRS1900	1:2.67

4.4.1 SAR Results

SAR Values [GSM 850]

Ch.	*Freq. (MHz)*	*Time slots*	*Test Position*	*Conducted Power (dBm)*	*Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)*	*Power Drift (%)*	*Scaling Factor*	*SAR_{1-g} results(W/kg)*		*Graph Results*
								Measured	*Reported*	
measured / reported SAR numbers –Head<SIM1>										
190	836.6	Voice	Left Cheek	30.48	31.00	1.91	1.127	**0.207**	**0.233**	Plot 1
190	836.6	Voice	Left Tilt	30.48	31.00	1.66	1.127	0.178	0.201	
190	836.6	Voice	Right Cheek	30.48	31.00	-0.47	1.127	0.186	0.210	
190	836.6	Voice	Right Tilt	30.48	31.00	-3.49	1.127	0.148	0.167	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (distance 10mm)<SIM1>										
190	836.6	2Txslots	Front	29.46	30.00	3.06	1.132	0.691	0.782	
190	836.6	2Txslots	Rear	29.46	30.00	4.87	1.132	**0.914**	**1.035**	Plot 2
128	824.2	2Txslots	Rear	29.28	30.00	-3.48	1.180	0.846	0.999	
251	848.8	2Txslots	Rear	29.17	30.00	2.74	1.211	0.903	1.093	

Remark:

1. The value with black color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. The frame average of GPRS (2Tx slots) higher than GSM and sample can support VoIP function, tested at GPRS (3Tx slots) mode for head.

3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

SAR Values [GSM 1900]

Ch.	*Freq. (MHz)*	*time slots*	*Test Position*	*Conducted Power (dBm)*	*Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)*	*Power Drift (%)*	*Scaling Factor*	*SAR_{1-g} results(W/kg)*		*Graph Results*
								Measured	*Reported*	
measured / reported SAR numbers –Head<SIM1>										
661	1880.0	Voice	Left Cheek	28.38	29.00	-0.25	1.153	**0.206**	**0.238**	Plot 3
661	1880.0	Voice	Left Tilt	28.38	29.00	1.39	1.153	0.172	0.198	
661	1880.0	Voice	Right Cheek	28.38	29.00	-1.49	1.153	0.191	0.220	
661	1880.0	Voice	Right Tilt	28.38	29.00	3.74	1.153	0.140	0.161	
measured / reported SAR numbers – Body (distance 10mm)										
661	1880.0	4Txslots	Front	24.66	25.00	1.45	1.081	0.128	0.138	
661	1880.0	4Txslots	Rear	24.66	25.00	-4.66	1.081	**0.465**	**0.503**	Plot 4

Remark:

1. The value with black color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. The frame average of GPRS (4Tx slots) higher than GSM and sample can support VoIP function, tested at GPRS (4Tx slots) mode for head.

3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

4.4.2 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations and Estimated SAR

Per KDB447498 requires when the standalone SAR test exclusion of section 4.3.1 is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion;

● (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√ f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;

where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

●0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm

Per FCC KD B447498 D01,simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the transmitting antenna in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 W/Kg.When the sum is greater than the SAR limit,SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

$$\text{Ratio}=\frac{(\text{SAR}_1+\text{SAR}_2)^{1.5}}{(\text{peak location separation,mm})}<0.04$$

Estimated stand alone SAR					
Communication system	Frequency (MHz)	Configuration	Maximum Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)
Bluetooth*	2450	Head	1.00	5	0.053
Bluetooth*	2450	Body-worn	1.00	10	0.026

Remark:

1. *Bluetooth*- Including Lower power Bluetooth*
2. *Maximum average power including tune-up tolerance;*
3. *When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SARtest exclusion*
4. *Body as body use distance is 10mm from manufacturer declaration of user manual*

4.5. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

4.5.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

For the DUT,the BT modules sharing same antenna,GSME modules sharing a single antenna; BT and GSM can simultaneous transmit;

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type	Simultaneous Transmissions	Voice over Digital Transport(Data)
GSM	850	VO	Yes, BT	N/A
	1900	VO		
	GPRS	DT	Yes, BT	N/A
BT	2450	DT	Yes,GSM,GPRS	N/A
Note:VO-Voice Service only;DT-Digital Transport				

Note:

BT- Classical Bluetooth;

4.5.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

Head Exposure Conditions

Simultaneous transmission SAR forBT and GSM

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	BT Estimated SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	MAX. ΣSAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	SAR_{1-g} Limit (W/Kg)	Peak location separation ratio	Simut Meas. Required
Left Cheek	0.233	0.238	0.053	**0.291**	1.6	no	no
LeftTilt	0.201	0.198	0.053	0.254	1.6	no	no
Right Cheek	0.210	0.220	0.053	0.273	1.6	no	no
Right Tilt	0.167	0.161	0.053	0.220	1.6	no	no

Body-worn Exposure Conditions

Simultaneous transmission SAR forBT and GSM

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	BT Estimated SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	MAX. ΣSAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	SAR_{1-g} Limit (W/Kg)	Peak location separation ratio	Simut Meas. Required
Front	0.782	0.138	0.026	0.808	1.6	no	no
Rear	1.035	0.503	0.026	**1.061**	1.6	no	no

Note:
1. The value with black color is the maximum values of standalone
2. The value with blue color is the maximum values of $\sum SAR_{1-g}$

4.6. SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB865664, Repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg. If the measured SAR value of the initial repeated measurement is < 1.45 W/kg with ≤ 20% variation, only one repeated measurement is required to reaffirm that the results are not expected to have substantial variations, which may introduce significant compliance concerns. A second repeated measurement is required only if the measured result for the initial repeated measurement is within 10% of the SAR limit and vary by more than 20%, which are often related to device and measurement setup difficulties. The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.19 The repeated measurement results must be clearly identified in the SAR report. All measured SAR, including the repeated results, must be considered to determine compliance and for reporting according to KDB 690783.Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
3) 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.
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

Frequency Band (MHz)	Air Interface	RF Exposure Configuration	Test Position	Repeated SAR (yes/no)	Highest Measured SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	First Repeated	
						Measued SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
850	GSM850	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.914	0.984	0.898
1900	GSM1900	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.465	n/a	n/a

Remark:

1. *Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the orignal and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20 or 3 (1-g or 10-g respectively)*

4.7. General description of test procedures

1. The DUT is tested using CMU 200 communications testers as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.
2. Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.
3. Tests in body position were performed in that configuration, which generates the highest time based averaged output power (see conducted power results).
4. Tests in head position with GSM were performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS/DTM function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots.
5. UMTS was tested in RMC mode with 12.2 kbit/s and TPC bits set to 'all 1'.
6. WiFi was tested in 802.11b/g/n mode with 1 Mbit/s and 6 Mbit/s. According to KDB 248227 the SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required since When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
7. Required WiFi test channels were selected according to KDB 248227
8. According to FCC KDB pub 248227 D01,When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement and when there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.
9. According to FCC KDB pub 941225 D06 this device has been tested with 10 mm distance to the phantom for operation in WiFi hot spot mode.
10. Per FCC KDB pub 941225 D06 the edges with antennas within 2.5 cm are required to be evaluated for SAR to cover WiFi hot spot function.
11. According to IEEE 1528 the SAR test shall be performed at middle channel. Testing of top and bottom channel is optional.
12. According to KDB 447498 D01 testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
    ●≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
    ●≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
    ●≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
13. IEEE 1528-2003 require the middle channel to be tested first. This generally applies to wireless devices that are designed to operate in technologies with tight tolerances for maximum output power variations across channels in the band.
14. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is < 1.2 W/kg.
15. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, using the same wireless mode test configuration for voice and data, such as UMTS, LTE and Wi-Fi, and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface)

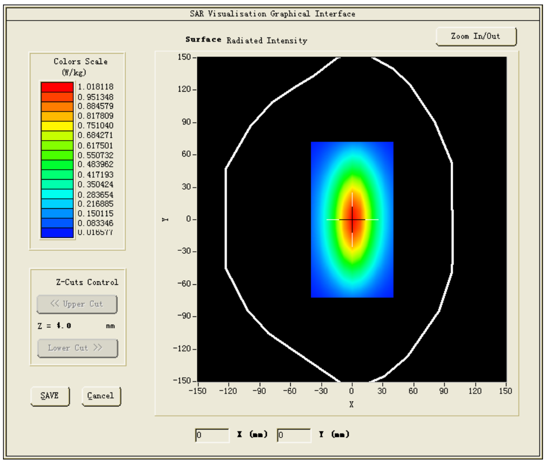
4.8. Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz-3GHz)

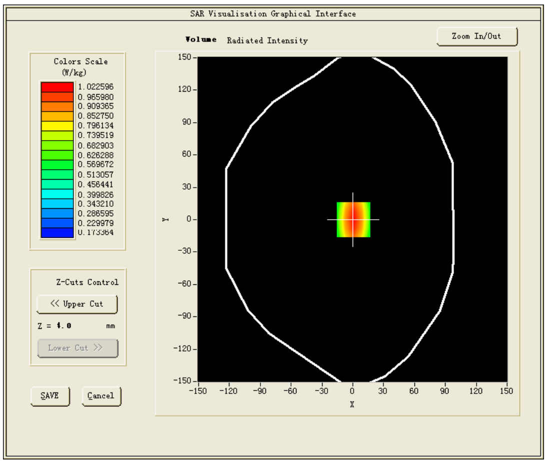
Not required as SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in SAR reports only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is ≥ 1.5 W/kg for 1-g SAR accoridng to KDB865664D01.

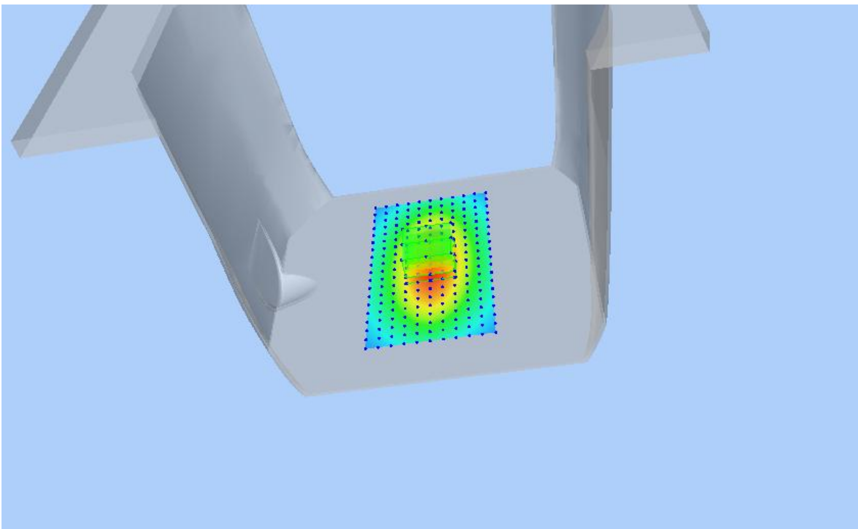
4.9. System Check Results

Test mode:835MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model:Dipole SID835
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN45/15 EPGO281)
Test Date:May 23, 2018

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.24
Conductivity (S/m)	0.88
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.04
Variation (%)	0.340000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.636971
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.984290
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

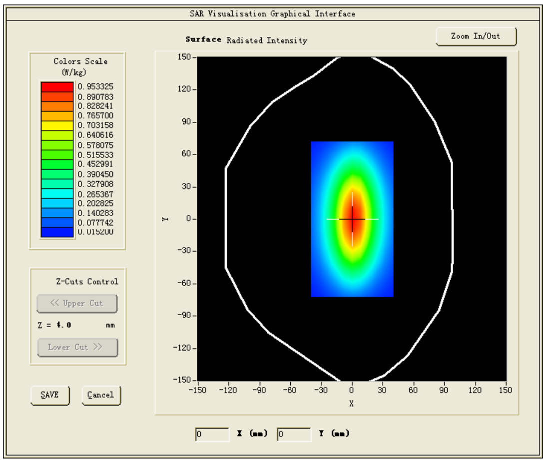


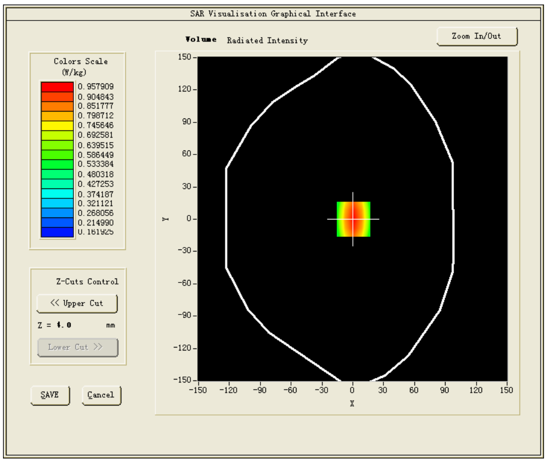


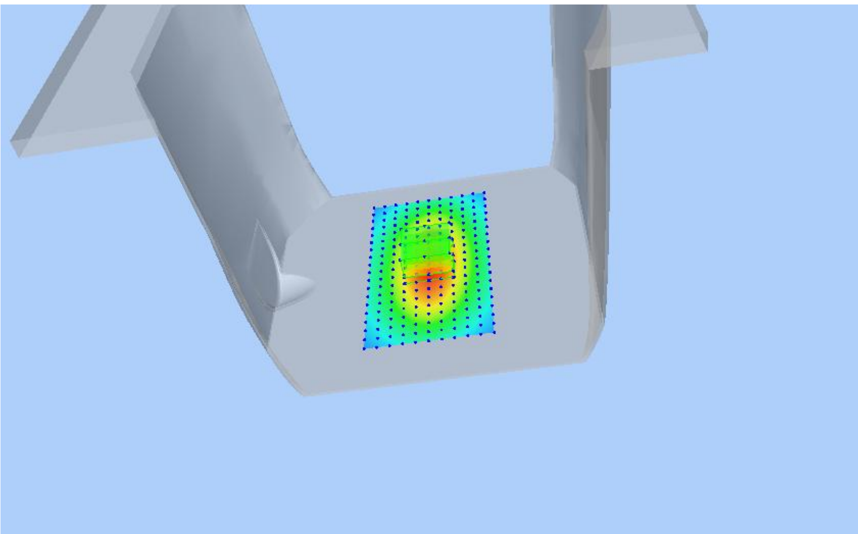


Test mode:835MHz(Body)
Product Description:Validation
Model:Dipole SID835
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN45/15 EPGO281)
Test Date:May 24, 2018

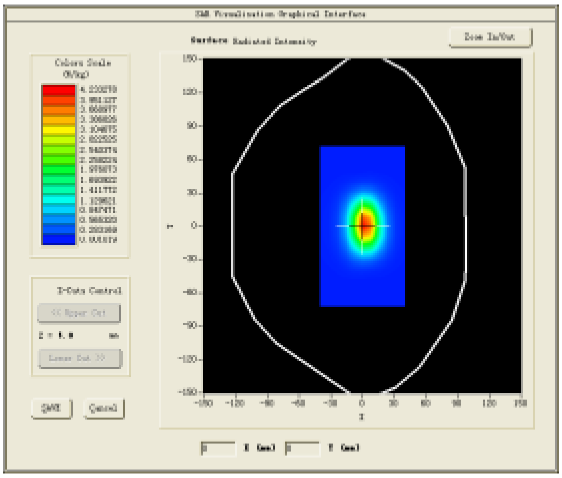
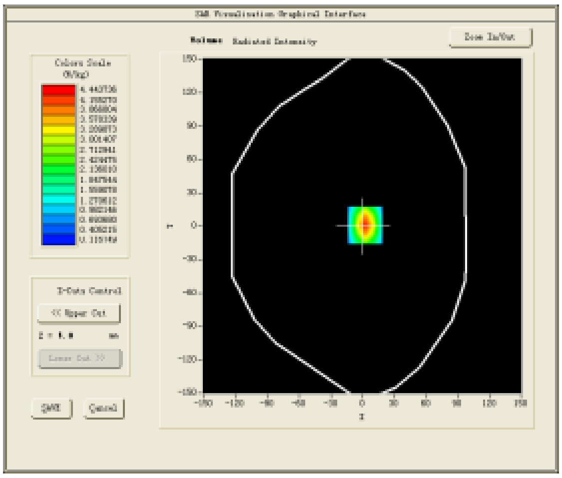
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	835.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.67
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	1.85
Variation (%)	1.3600000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.635915
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.976885
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

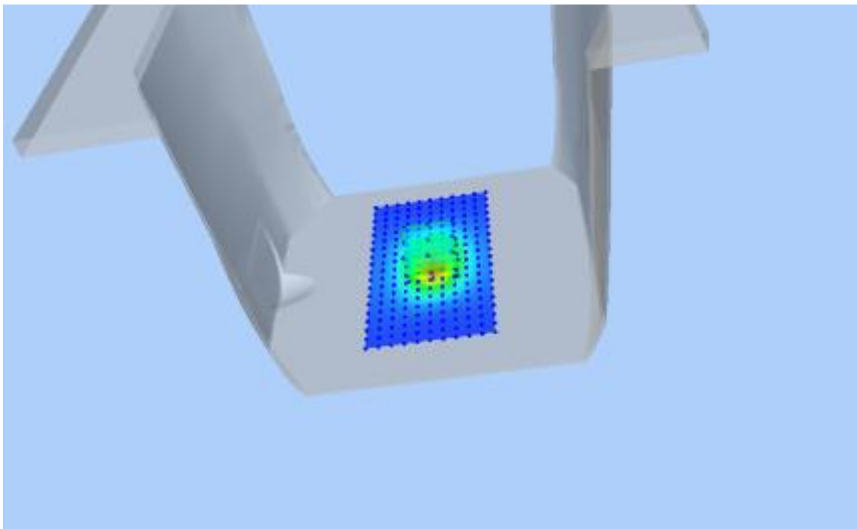






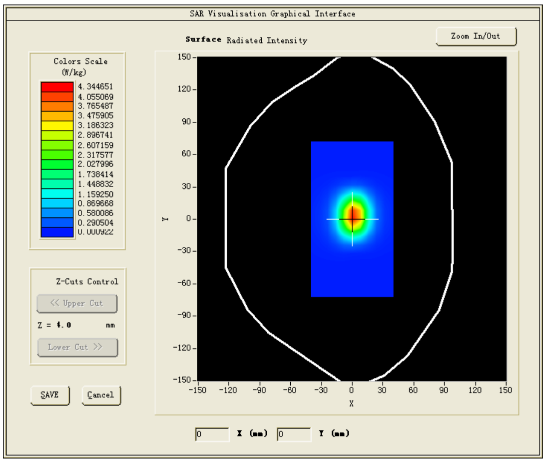
Test mode:1900MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model :Dipole SID1900
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN45/15 EPGO281)
Test Date: May 25, 2018

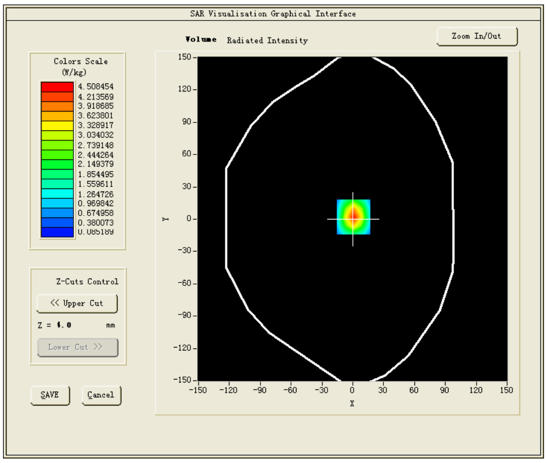
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	44.41
Conductivity (S/m)	1.43
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.10
Variation (%)	-0.0500000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.005804
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.927491
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

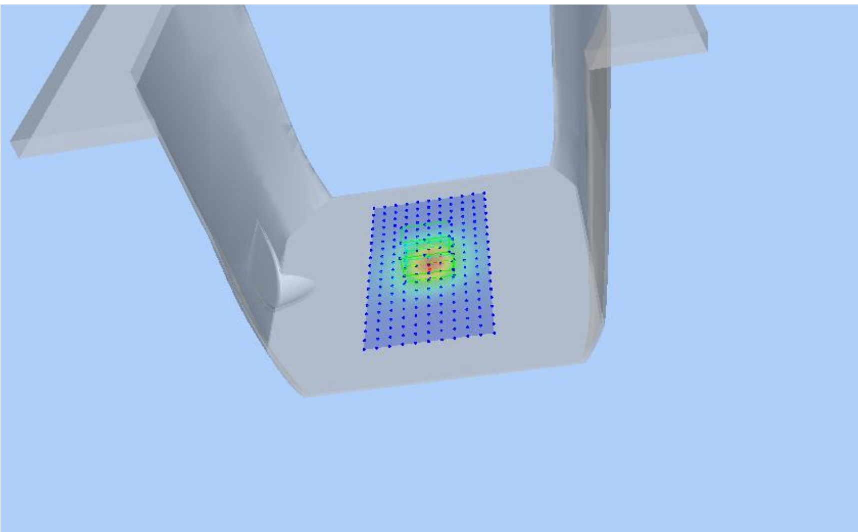


Test mode:1900MHz(Body)
Product Description:Validation
Model :Dipole SID1900
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN45/15 EPGO281)
Test Date: May 26, 2018

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.75
Conductivity (S/m)	1.56
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.16
Variation (%)	-1.400000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.056478
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	4.117926
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**





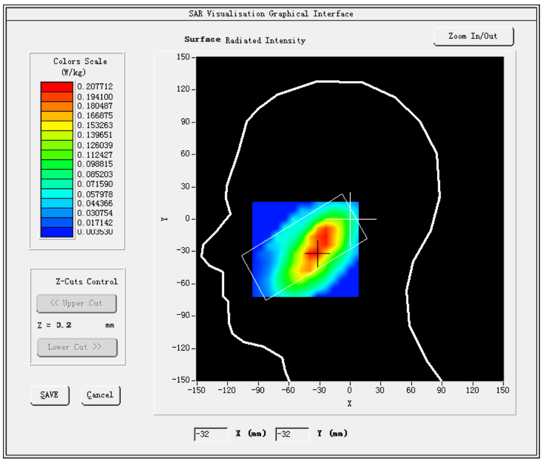
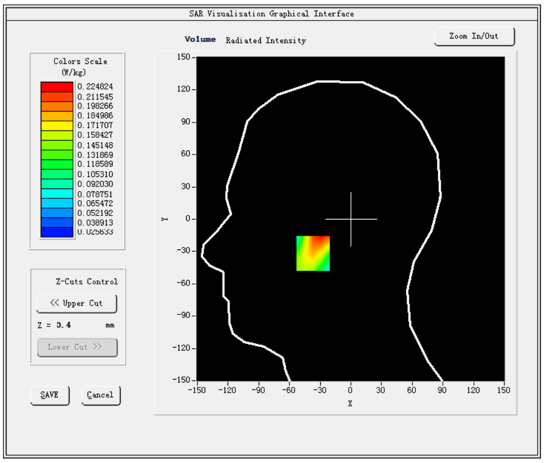
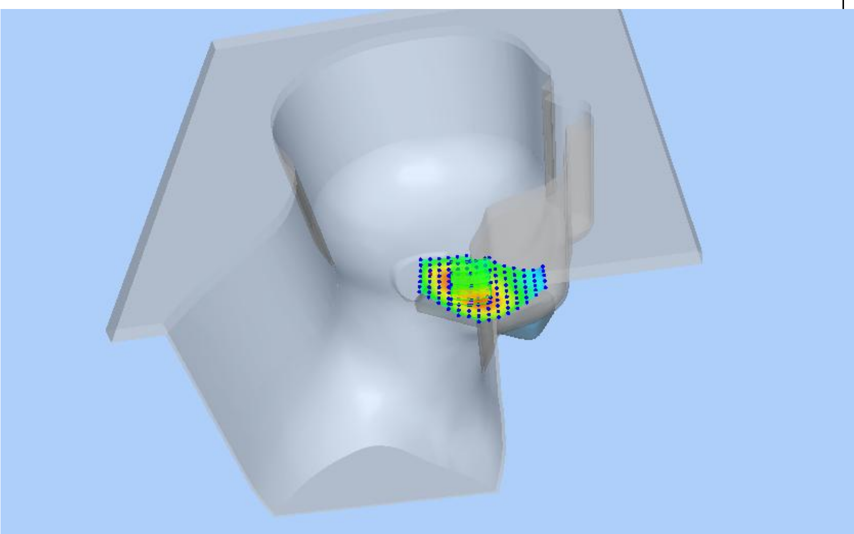
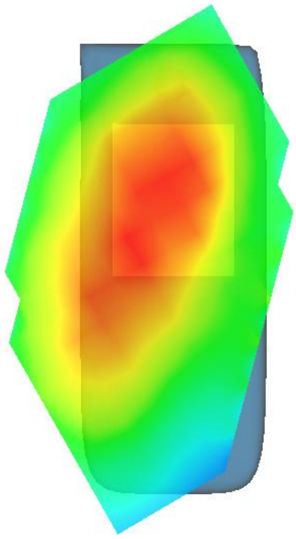


4.10SAR Test Graph Results

SAR plots for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination according to FCC KDB 865664 D02;

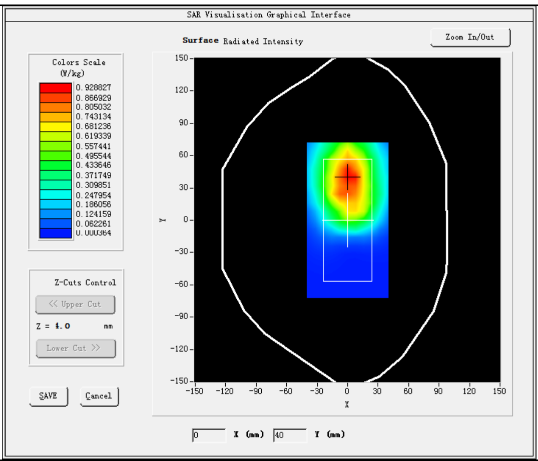
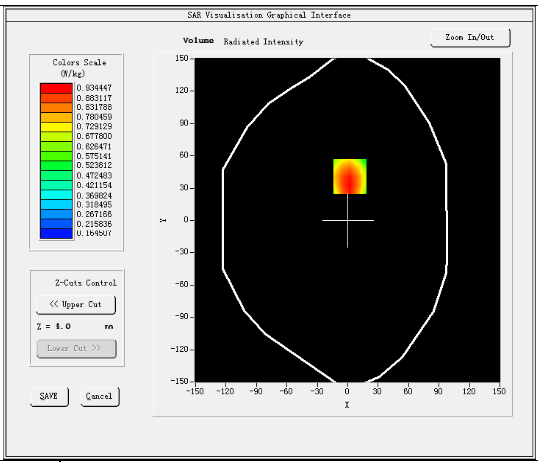
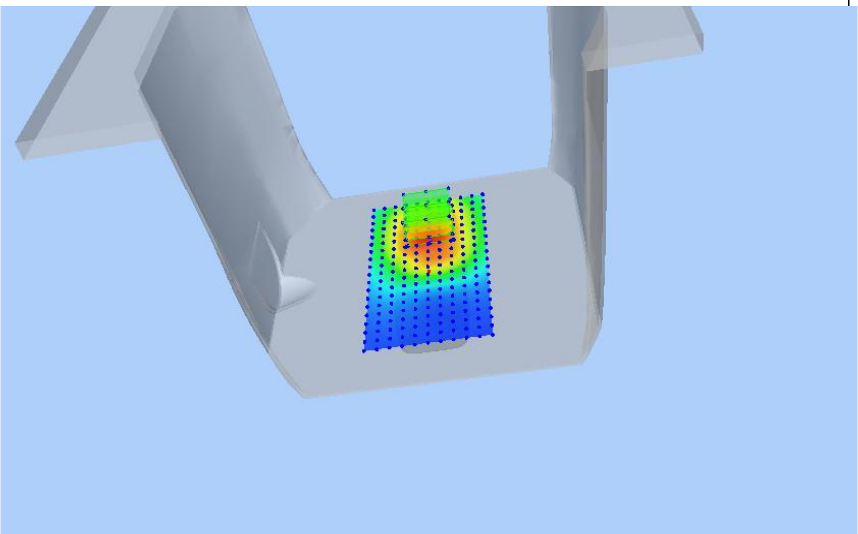
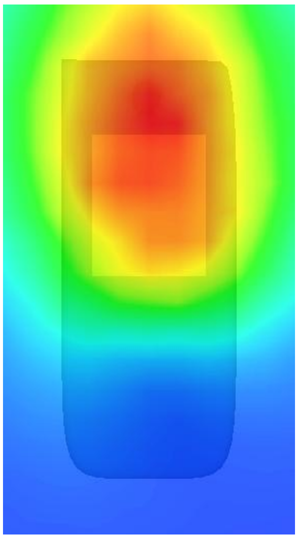
#1

Test Mode:GSM 850MHz,Middle channel(Head Left Cheek)
Product Description:Feature phone
Model:K6700
Test Date:May 23, 2018

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	848.800000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.24
Conductivity (S/m)	0.88
E-Field Probe	SN45/15 EPGO281
Crest Factor	2.67
Conversion Factor	1.78
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.910000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.124542
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.206717
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

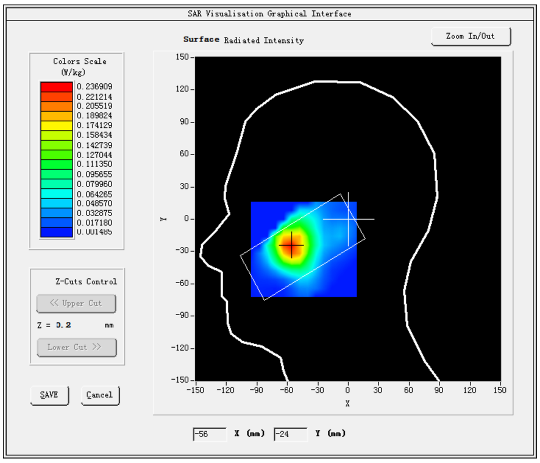
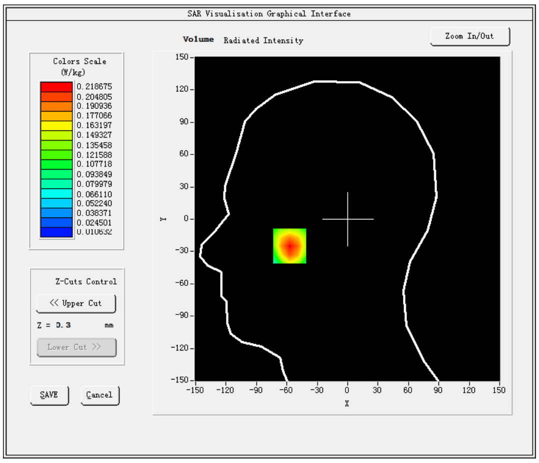
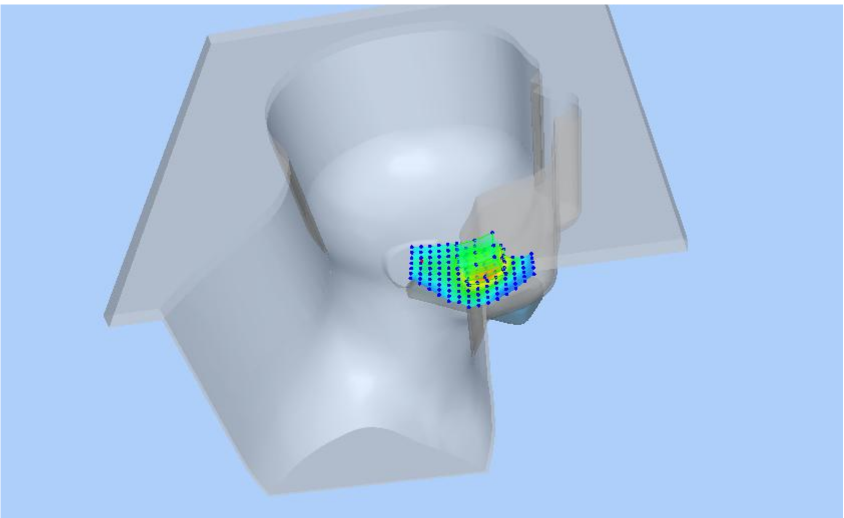
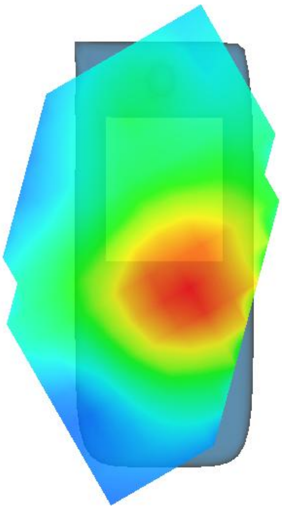
#2

Test Mode: GSM850MHz, Middle channel(Body Rear Side)
Product Description:Feature phone
Model:K6700
Test Date:May 24, 2018

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.200000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.67
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN45/15 EPGO281
Crest Factor	2.67
Conversion Factor	1.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	4.870000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.609001
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.914204
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	
	

#3

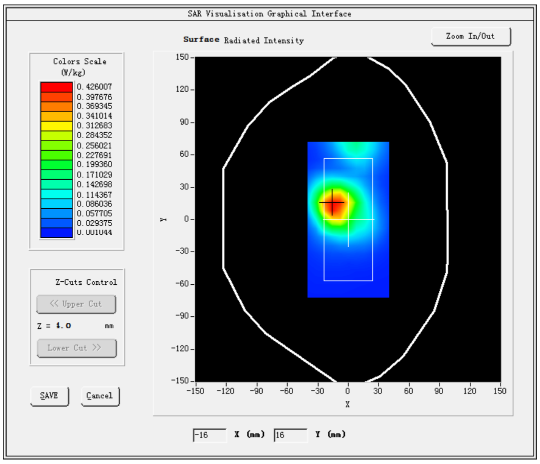
Test Mode:GSM 1900MHz,Middle channel(Head Left Cheek)
Product Description:Feature phone
Model:K6700
Test Date:May 25, 2018

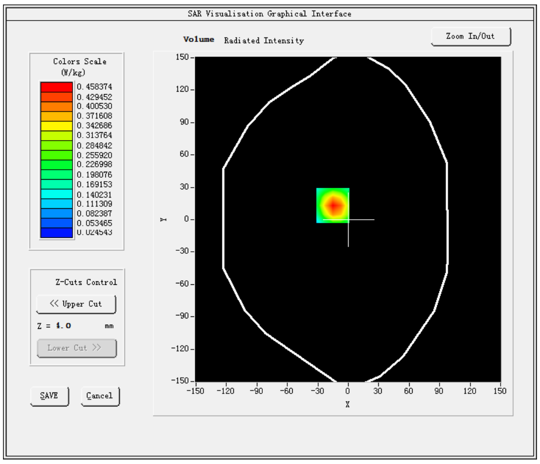
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1800
Frequency (MHz)	1880.00000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.41
Conductivity (S/m)	1.43
E-Field Probe	SN45/15 EPGO281
Crest Factor	2.67
Conversion Factor	1.83
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.250000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.126883
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.206102
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

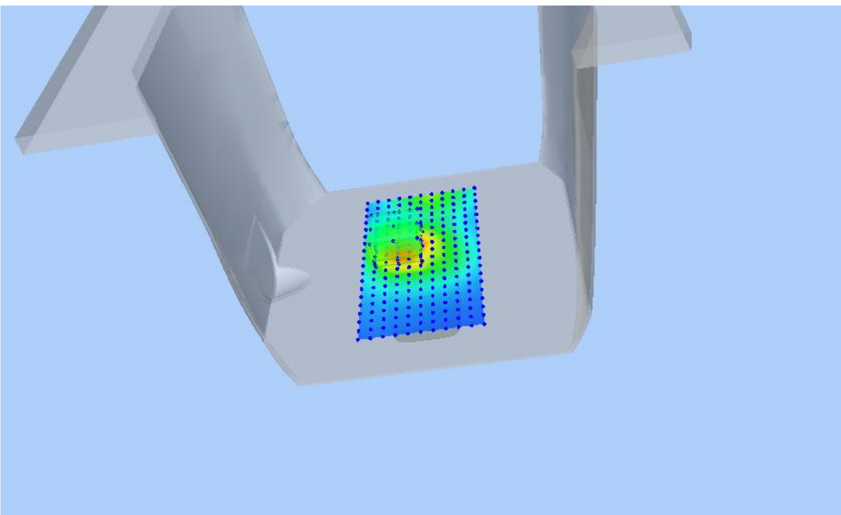
#4

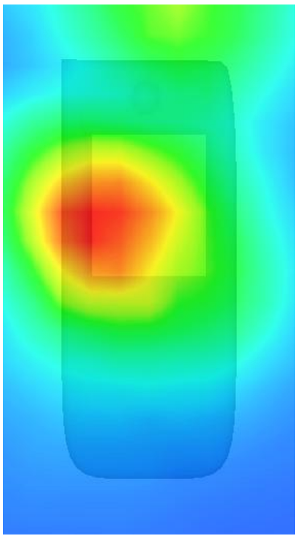
Test Mode: GPRS1900MHz,Middle channel(Body Rear Side)
Product Description:Feature phone
Model:K6700
Test Date:May 26, 2018

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1800
Frequency (MHz)	1880.00000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.75
Conductivity (S/m)	1.56
E-Field Probe	SN45/15 EPGO281
Crest Factor	2.67
Conversion Factor	1.87
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-4.660000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.254787
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.464818
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**









5. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

5.1 Probe-EPGO281 Calibration Certificate

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.348.1.15.SATU.A

SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING LABORATORY LTD.
1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD, BAO'AN BLVD
BAO'AN DISTRICT,SHENZHEN,GUANGDONG,CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 45/15 EPGO281

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

Calibration Date: 02/04/2018

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed in MVG USA using the CALISAR / CALIBAIR test bench, for use with a COMOSAR system only. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.

COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.348.1.15.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	02/08/2018	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	02/08/2018	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	02/08/2018	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	02/08/2018	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 45/15 EPGO281
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.45 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.186 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.194 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.191 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

3.1 LINEARITY

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

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 - 360 degrees in 15 degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

The boundary effect is defined as the deviation between the SAR measured data and the expected exponential decay in the liquid when the probe is oriented normal to the interface. To evaluate this effect, the liquid filled flat phantom is exposed to fields from either a reference dipole or waveguide. With the probe normal to the phantom surface, the peak spatial average SAR is measured and compared to the analytical value at the surface.

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide					
ERROR SOURCES	**Uncertainty value (%)**	**Probability Distribution**	**Divisor**	**ci**	**Standard Uncertainty (%)**
Incident or forward power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Reflected power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Liquid conductivity	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Liquid permittivity	4.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.309%
Field homogeneity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Field probe positioning	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%

Field probe linearity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

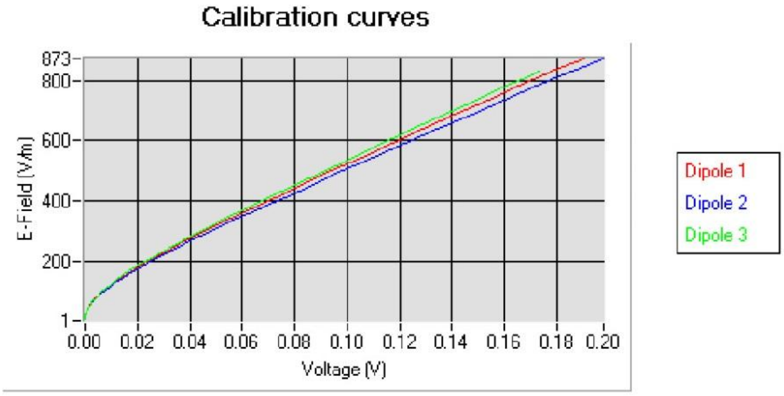
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
0.77	0.83	0.67

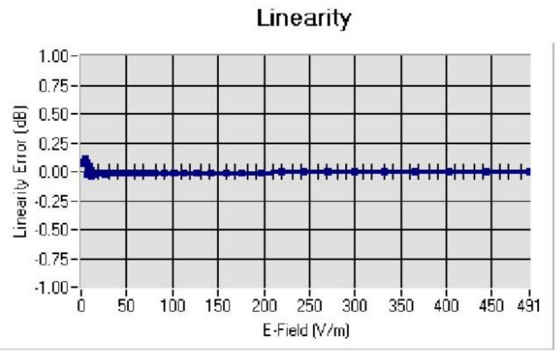
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
91	90	95

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

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



5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:+/-2.60% (+/-0.11dB)

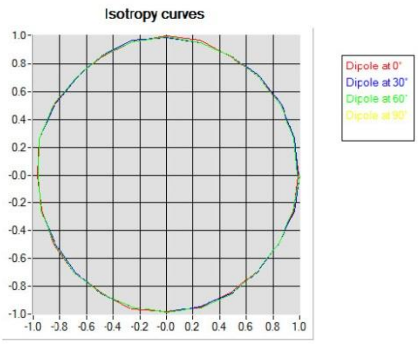
5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	44.12	0.88	1.76
BL450	450	58.92	1.00	1.81
HL750	750	42.24	0.90	1.53
BL750	750	56.85	0.99	1.59
HL850	835	43.02	0.90	1.78
BL850	835	53.72	0.98	1.85
HL900	900	42.47	0.99	1.62
BL900	900	56.97	1.09	1.67
HL1800	1800	42.24	1.40	1.83
BL1800	1800	53.53	1.53	1.87
HL1900	1900	40.79	1.42	2.10
BL1900	1900	54.47	1.57	2.16
HL2000	2000	40.52	1.44	2.01
BL2000	2000	54.18	1.56	2.09
HL2450	2450	38.73	1.81	2.21
BL2450	2450	53.23	1.96	2.28
HL2600	2600	38.54	1.95	2.32
BL2600	2600	52.07	2.23	2.38
HL5200	5200	36.80	4.84	2.46
BL5200	5200	51.21	5.16	2.52
HL5400	5400	36.35	4.96	2.70
BL5400	5400	50.51	5.70	2.79
HL5600	5600	35.57	5.23	2.74
BL5600	5600	49.83	5.91	2.83
HL5800	5800	35.30	5.47	2.53
BL5800	5800	49.03	6.28	2.60

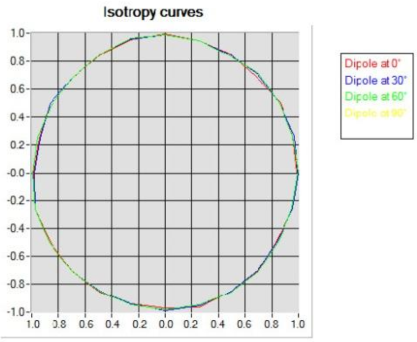
LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 9mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

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

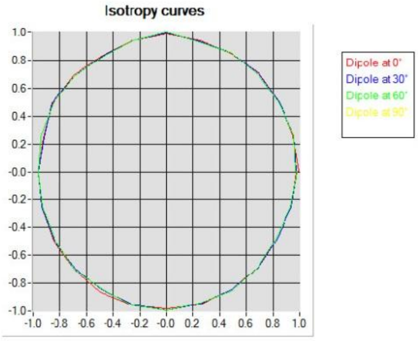


HL1800 MHz
- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



HL5600 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.06 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2018	02/2021
Reference Probe	MVG	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2017	10/2018
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2015	12/2018
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2015	12/2018
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2015	12/2018
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2015	12/2018
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	Control Company	150798832	10/2016	10/2018

5.2 SID835Dipole Calibration Ceriticate

SATIMO
The microwave vision company

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING LABORATORY LTD.
1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD, BAO'AN BLVD
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 835 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303

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

ilac-MRA
A2LA ACCREDITED
Calibration CERT #2148-02

10/01/2015

Summary:

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

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/14/2015	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/14/2015	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	10/14/2015	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/14/2015	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 835 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID835
Serial Number	SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Satimo's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.

Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constucted as outlined in the fore mentioned standards.

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimensions frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss
400-6000MHz	0.1 dB

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
3 - 300	0.05 mm

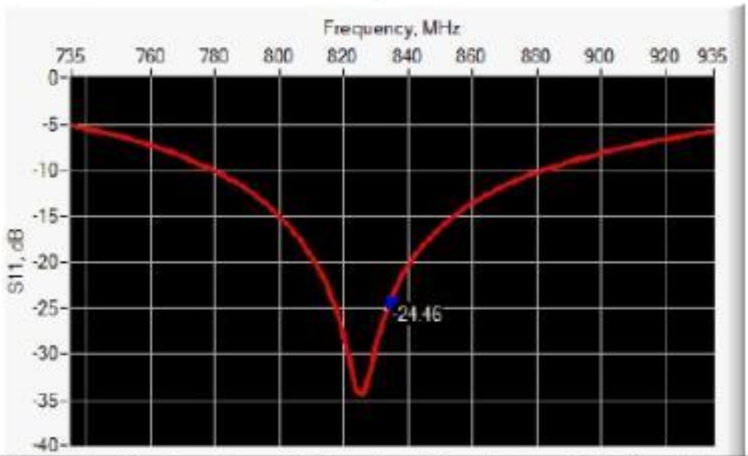
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %
10 g	20.1 %

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-24.46	-20	55.4 Ω + 2.4 jΩ

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
450	290.0 ±1 %.		166.7 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
750	176.0 ±1 %.		100.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
835	161.0 ±1 %.	PASS	89.8 ±1 %.	PASS	3.6 ±1 %.	PASS
900	149.0 ±1 %.		83.3 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1450	89.1 ±1 %.		51.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1500	80.5 ±1 %.		50.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1640	79.0 ±1 %.		45.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1750	75.2 ±1 %.		42.9 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1800	72.0 ±1 %.		41.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1900	68.0 ±1 %.		39.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1950	66.3 ±1 %.		38.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2000	64.5 ±1 %.		37.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2100	61.0 ±1 %.		35.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2300	55.5 ±1 %.		32.6 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2450	51.5 ±1 %.		30.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The IEEE Std. 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %	PASS	0.90 ±5 %	PASS
900	41.5 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	
1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

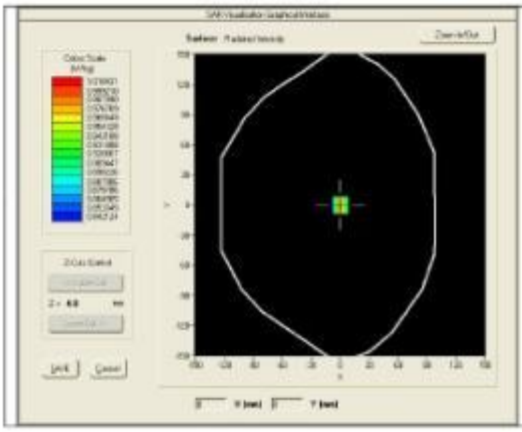
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

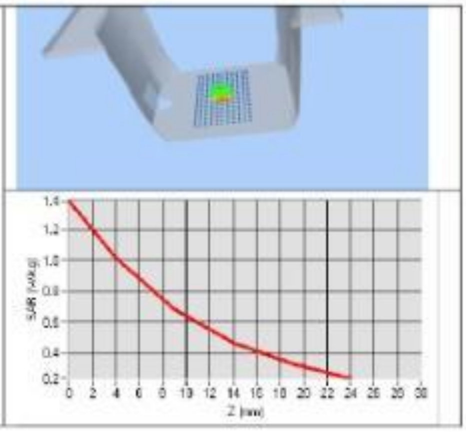
The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is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

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 42.3 sigma : 0.92
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm

Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56	9.60 (0.96)	6.22	6.20 (0.62)
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		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	





7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ±5 %		0.80 ±5 %	
300	58.2 ±5 %		0.92 ±5 %	
450	56.7 ±5 %		0.94 ±5 %	
750	55.5 ±5 %		0.96 ±5 %	
835	55.2 ±5 %	PASS	0.97 ±5 %	PASS
900	55.0 ±5 %		1.05 ±5 %	
915	55.0 ±5 %		1.06 ±5 %	
1450	54.0 ±5 %		1.30 ±5 %	
1610	53.8 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1800	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
1900	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2000	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2100	53.2 ±5 %		1.62 ±5 %	
2450	52.7 ±5 %		1.95 ±5 %	
2600	52.5 ±5 %		2.16 ±5 %	
3000	52.0 ±5 %		2.73 ±5 %	
3500	51.3 ±5 %		3.31 ±5 %	
5200	49.0 ±10 %		5.30 ±10 %	
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %		5.53 ±10 %	
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

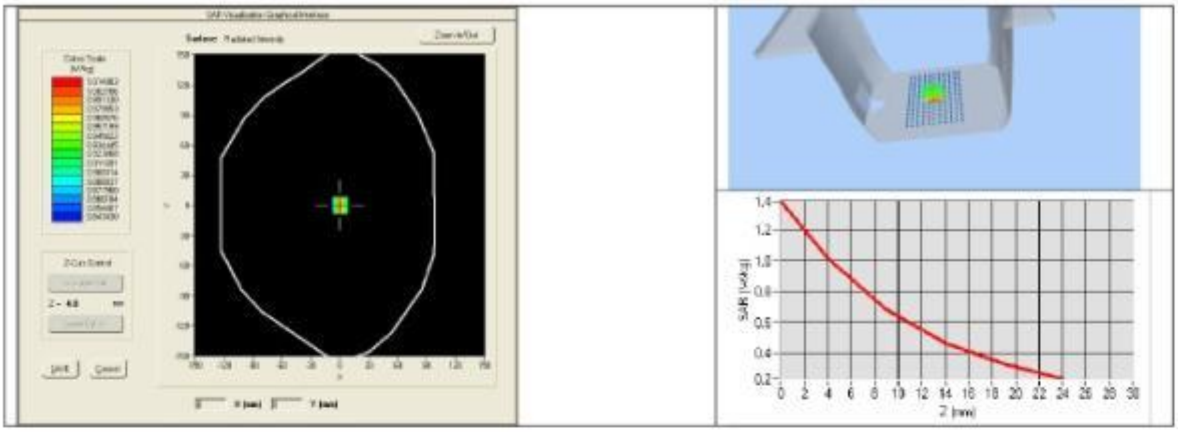
Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 54.1 sigma : 0.97
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

SATIMO

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
835	9.90 (0.99)	6.39 (0.64)



8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2013	12/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2015	10/2016
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2013	8/2016

5.3 SID1900 Dipole Calibration Certificate

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING LABORATORY LTD.
1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK,TONGDA ROAD, BAO'AN BLVD
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG,CHINA
SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
FREQUENCY:1900MHz
SERIAL NO.: SN 30/14 DIP1G900-333

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

10/01/2015

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the CALISAR / CALIBAIR test bench, for use with a SATIMO COMOSAR system only. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/14/2015	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/14/2015	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	10/14/2015	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/14/2015	Initial release

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