TCT 通测检测
TESTING CENTRE TECHNOLOGY

SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID. ..... :	2AQAA-EZBOOKS5A	
Test Report No. ..... :	TCT221020Q009	
Date of issue ..... :	25th Oct. 2022	
Testing laboratory ..... :	SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB	
Testing location/ address.... :	2101 & 2201, Zhenchang Factory Renshan Industrial Zone, Fuhai Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518103, People's Republic of China	
Applicant's name ..... :	Shenzhen Jumper Technology Co., Ltd.	
Address ..... :	Room B601, C601, JMD Industrial Park, No. 39 Qingfeng Blvd., Baolong Community, Baolong Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen	
Manufacturer's name ..... :	Shenzhen Jumper Technology Co., Ltd.	
Address ..... :	Room B601, C601, JMD Industrial Park, No. 39 Qingfeng Blvd., Baolong Community, Baolong Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen	
Product Name ..... :	Laptop	
Trade Mark ..... :	N/A	
Model/Type reference..... :	EZbook S5	
SAR Max. Values.....:	**0.324 W/Kg (1g) for Body**	
Date of receipt of test item. :	19th Oct. 2022	
Date (s) of performance of test ..... :	21st Oct. 2022 to 24th Oct. 2022	
Tested by (+signature)..... :	Karl WANG	Karl Wang
Check by (+signature)..... :	Beryl Zhao	Beryl Zhao
Approved by (+signature).. :	Tomsin	Tomsin

SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB TCT

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1. General Product Information

1.1. EUT description

Product Name:	Laptop
Model :	EZbook S5
Trade Mark:	N/A
Power Supply:	Rechargeable Battery Rated Voltage 7.6V?
Wi-Fi 2.4G	
Supported type:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n
Modulation:	802.11b: DSSS 802.11g/802.11n:OFDM
Operation frequency:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20):2412MHz~2472MHz; 802.11n(HT40):2422MHz~2462MHz;
Channel number:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20/HT40):11
Channel separation:	5MHz
Bluetooth	
Bluetooth Version:	Supported 5.0
Modulation:	GFSK(1Mbps) , π/4-DQPSK(2Mbps) , 8-DPSK(3Mbps)
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	79
Channel separation:	1MHz

1.2. Model(s) list

No.	Model No.	Tested with
1	EZbook S5	☒
Other models	N/A	☐

Note: EZbook S5 is tested model, other models are derivative models. The models are identical in circuit and PCB layout, only different on the model names. So the test data of EZbook S5 can represent the remaining models.

2. Test standard

The tests were performed according to following standards:

FCC 47 CFR §2.1093

IEEE1528-2013:Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB447498 D01:General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB447498 D04: Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
KDB865664 D01:SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04
KDB865664 D02:RF Exposure Reporting v01r02.
KDB248227 D01:802.11 Wi-fi SAR v02r02
KDB616217 D04: SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02
KDB690783 D01:SAR Listings on Grant v01r03

3. Facilities and Accreditations

3.1. Facilities

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

- FCC - Registration No.: 645098

  Shenzhen Tongce Testing Lab

  The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber has been registered and fully described in a report with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files.
- IC - Registration No.: 10668A-1

  The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of Shenzhen Tongce Testing Lab.. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing

3.2. Location

SHENZHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB.

Address: 2101 & 2201, Zhenchang Factory Renshan Industrial Zone, Fuhai Subdistrict, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518103, People's Republic of China

3.3. Environment Condition:

Temperature:	18°C ~25°C
Humidity:	35%~75% RH
Atmospheric Pressure:	1011 mbar

Hotline: 400-6611-140 Tel: 86-755-27673339 Fax: 86-755-27673332 http://www.tct-lab.com

4. Test Result Summary

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during test as bellows:
<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)
Body 1-g SAR (0 mm Gap)	WLAN 2.4 G-Ant.0	0.188	DTS	0.324
	WLAN 2.4 G-Ant.1	0.324		
	Bluetooth-Ant. 0	0.099	DSS	

<Highest Reported simultaneous SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)
Body 1-g SAR (0 mm Gap)	BT + 2.4 G Wifi - Ant.1	0.423

Note:

1. The highest simultaneous transmission is scalar summation of Reported standalone SAR per FCC KDB 690783 D01 v01r03, and scalar SAR summation of all possible simultaneous transmission scenarios are < 1.6W/kg.
2. This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits 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.

Hotline: 400-6611-140 Tel: 86-755-27673339 Fax: 86-755-27673332 http://www.tct-lab.com

5. RF Exposure Limit

Type Exposure	SAR (W/kg)
	Uncontrolled Exposure Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60
Spatial Peak SAR (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10g)	4.00
Spatial Peak SAR (averaged over the whole body)	0.08

Note:

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

6. SAR Measurement System Configuration

6.1. SAR Measurement 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.

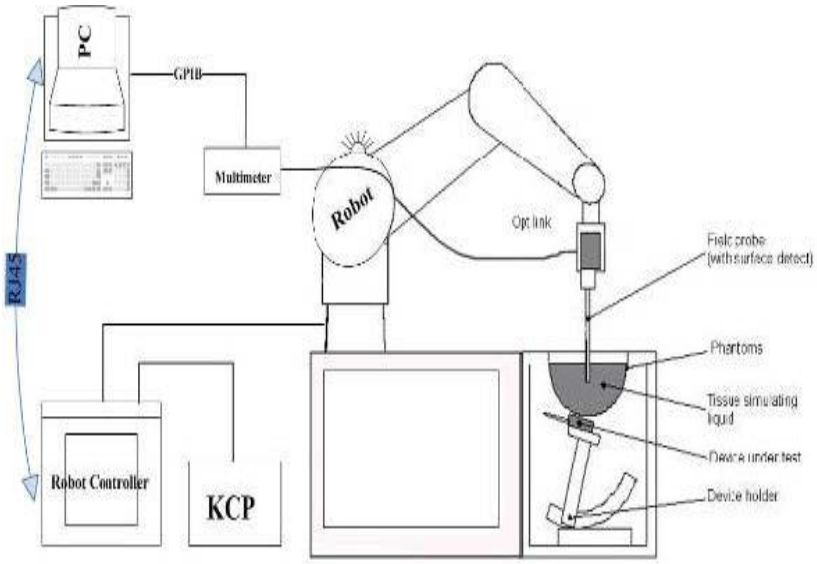
OPENSAR software Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

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.



KUKA SAR Test Sysytem Configuration

6.2. E-field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by MVG).
The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.
This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

Probe Specification
Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 36/20 EPGO346
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1:R1=0.217MΩ Dipole 2:R3=0.245MΩ Dipole 3:R3=0.219MΩ

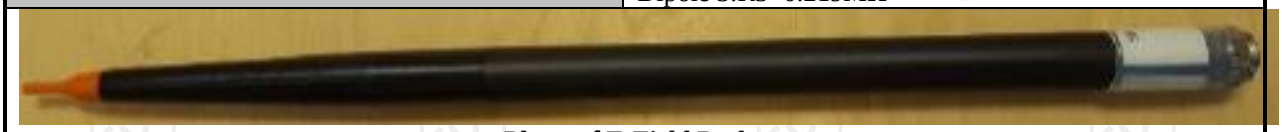
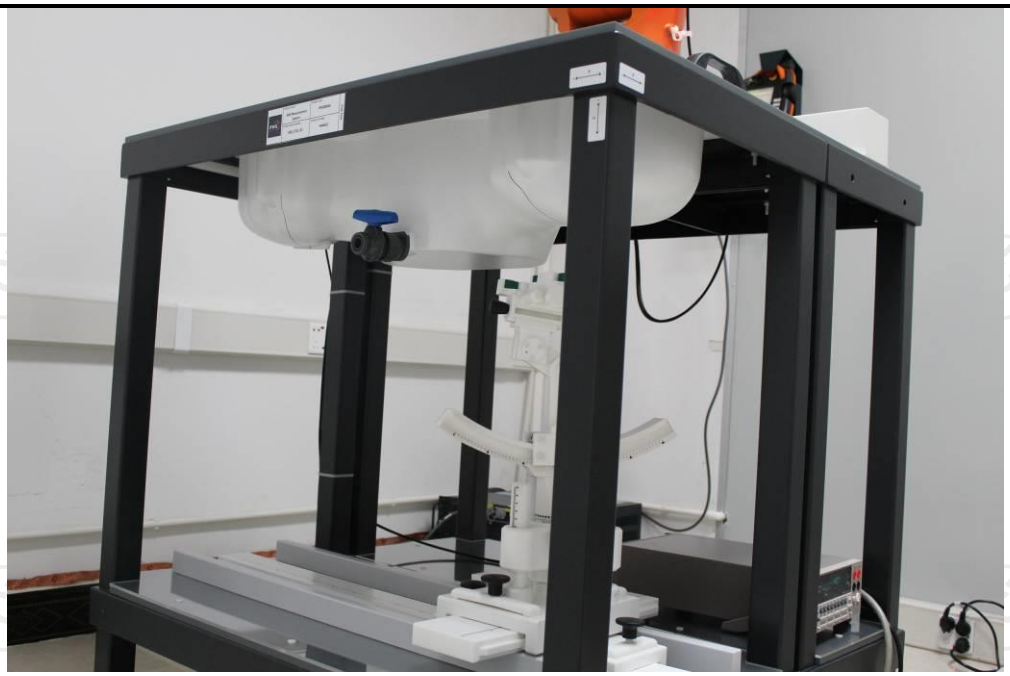


Photo of E-Field Probe

6.3. Phantom

The SAM Phantom SAM120 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2:2010.
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 all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot
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.

Name: COMOSAR IEEE SAM PHANTOM
S/N: SN 19/15 SAM 120
Manufacture: MVG

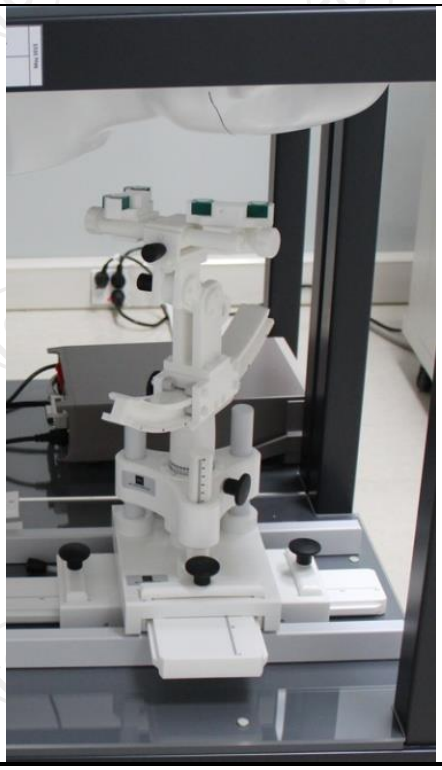


SAM Twin Phantom

6.4. Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom SAM120, 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).

COMOSAR Mobile phone positioning system



6.5. 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], [℃], [mW/g], [mW/cm³], [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 millimeter 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:

$$Vi = Ui + Ui2 \cdot c\,f / d\,c\,pi$$

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 (MVG parameter)
dcpi = diode compression point (MVG parameter)

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

E-field probes: $Ei = (Vi / Normi \cdot ConvF)1/2$

H-field probes: $Hi = (Vi)1/2 \cdot (ai0 + ai1\,f + ai2f2) / f$

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):

$$Etot = (Ex2+ EY2+ Ez2)1/2$$

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

$$SAR = (Etot)^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

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

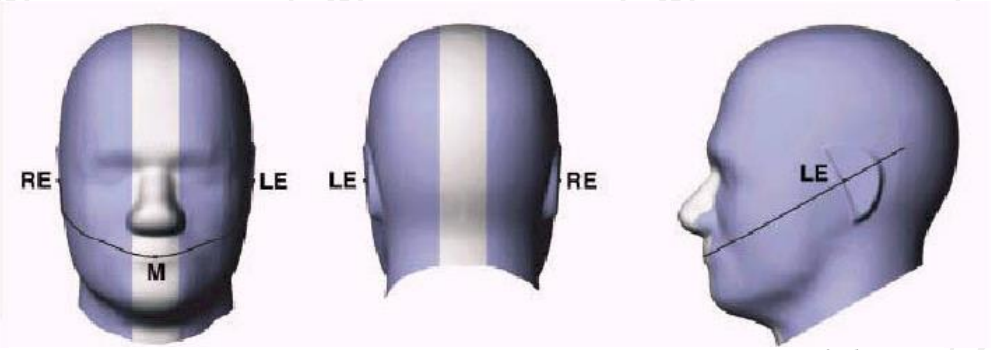
Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

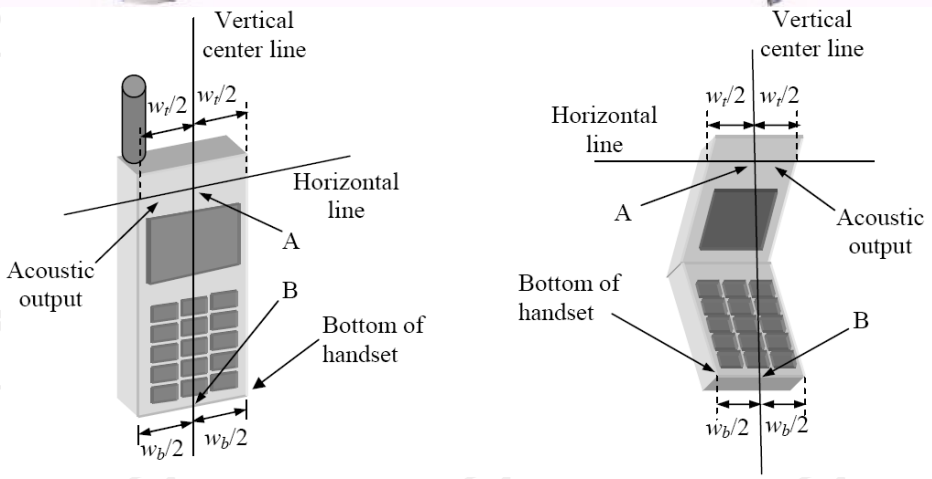
6.6. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

Handset Reference Points

$$Ppwe = Etot^2 / 3770 \text{ or } Ppwe = Htot^2 \cdot 37.7$$

With Ppwe = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2
Etot = total electric field strength in V/m
Htot = total magnetic field strength in A/m





Wt Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
Wb Width of the bottom of the handset
A Midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B Midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset

Positioning for Cheek / Touch

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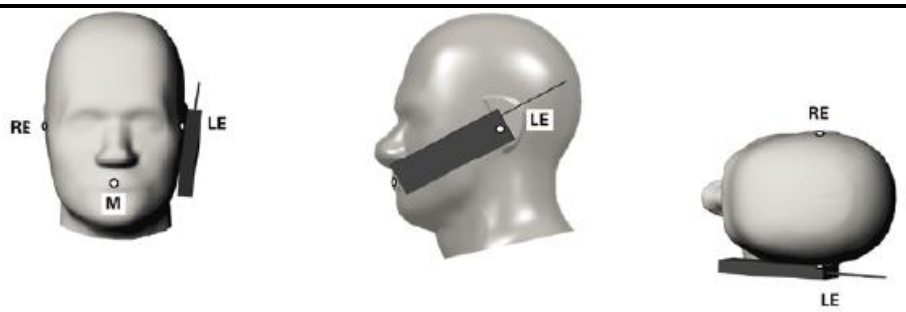
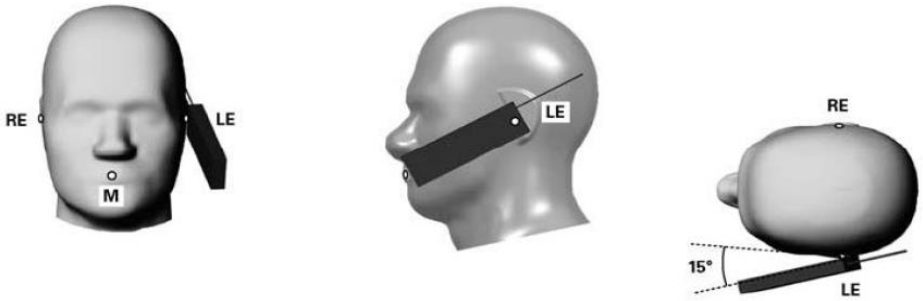


Positioning for Ear / 15 ºTilt



Body Worn Accessory Configurations
To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 15mm or holster surface and the flat phantom to 0 mm.

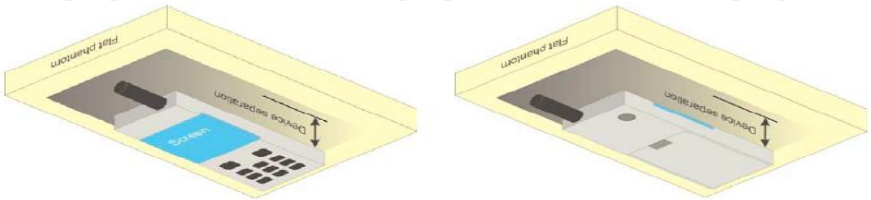


Illustration for Body Worn Position

Wireless Router（Hotspot）Configurations
Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive internet connectivity through simultaneous transmission of WIFI in conjunction with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in KDB Publication 941225 D06 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device with antennas 2.5 cm or closer to the edge of the device, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and summed with the WIFI transmitter according to KDB 648474 publication procedures. The “Portable Hotspot” feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

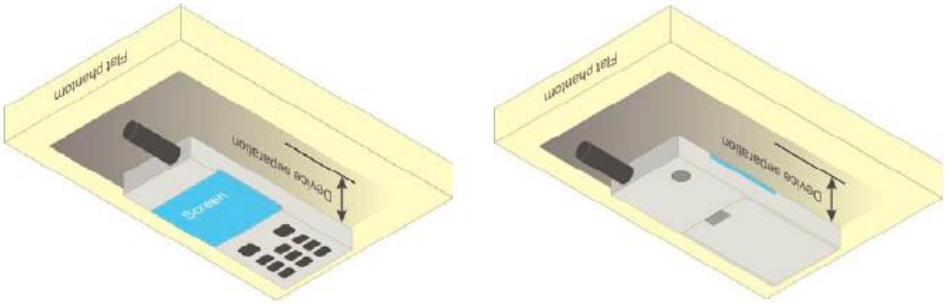
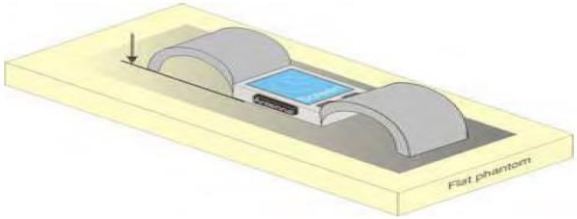


Illustration for Hotspot Position

Limb-worn device

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). It is similar to a body-worn device. Therefore, the test positions of 6.1.4.4 also apply. The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in Figure 9. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom.

If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.

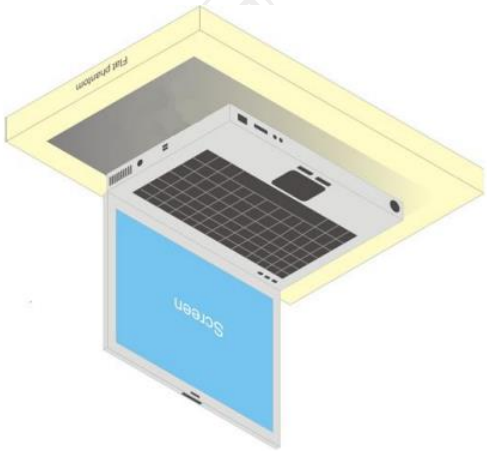


Test position for limb-worn devices

Laptop devices

For laptop PC, according to KDB 616217 D04, SAR evaluation is required for the bottom surface of the keyboard.

This EUT was tested in the base of EUT directly against the flat phantom. The required minimum test separation distance for incorporating transmitters and antennas into laptop computer display is determined with the display screen opened at an angle of 90 °to the keyboard compartment.



Test position for laptop devices

6.7. Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The liquid used for the frequency range of 100MHz-6G consisted of water, sugar, salt and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The following Table shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.
The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the 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.
The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials

Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Type (σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity (ε)	± 5% Range
300	Head	0.87	0.83~0.91	45.3	43.04~47.57
450	Head	0.87	0.83~0.91	43.5	41.33~45.68
750	Head	0.93	0.88~0.98	40.8	38.76~42.84
835	Head	0.90	0.86~0.95	41.5	39.43~43.58
900	Head	0.97	0.92~1.02	41.5	39.43~43.58
1800-2000	Head	1.40	1.33~1.47	40.0	38.00~42.00
2450	Head	1.80	1.71~1.89	39.2	37.24~41.16
2600	Head	1.96	1.86~2.06	39.0	37.05~40.95
3000	Head	2.40	2.28~2.52	38.5	36.58~40.43
5800	Head	5.27	5.01~5.53	35.3	33.54~37.07
300	Body	0.92	0.87~0.97	58.2	55.29~61.11
450	Body	0.94	0.89~0.99	56.7	53.87~59.54
750	Body	0.98	0.93~1.03	56.7	53.87~59.54
835	Body	0.97	0.92~1.02	55.2	52.44~57.96
900	Body	1.05	1.00~1.10	55.0	52.25~57.75
1800-2000	Body	1.52	1.44~1.60	53.3	50.64~55.97
2450	Body	1.95	1.85~2.05	52.7	50.07~55.34
2600	Body	2.16	2.05~2.27	52.5	49.88~55.13
3000	Body	2.73	2.60~2.87	52.0	49.40~54.60
5800	Body	6.00	5.70~6.30	48.2	45.79~50.61

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

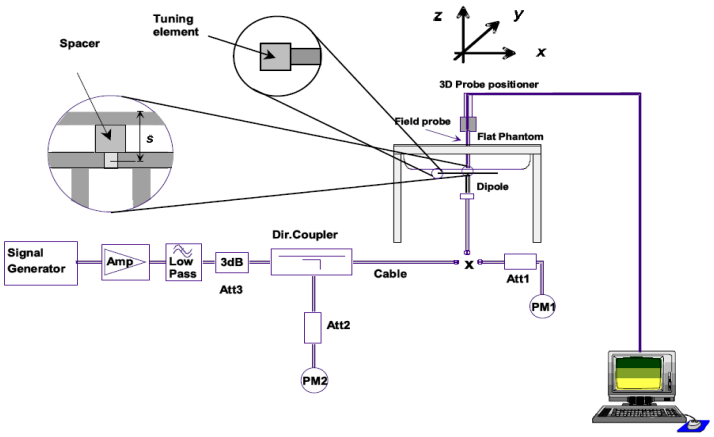
6.8. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

Test Date dd/mm/yy	Temp ℃	Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	εr	σ(s/m)	Dev εr(%)	Dev σ(%)
10/21/2022	22℃	2450B	2410	54.65	1.97	3.70	1.03
			2435	54.63	1.98	3.66	1.54
			2450	54.62	2.01	3.64	3.08
			2460	54.59	2.03	3.59	4.10

6.9. System Check

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probe and system component or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such component. Reference dipoles are used with the required tissue-equivalent media for system validation. System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the OPENSAR system.



System Check Set-up

Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Measured Value in 100mW (W/kg)		Normalized to 1W (W/kg)		Target Value (W/kg)		Deviation (%)	
		1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average
2450	Body	5.07	2.42	50.70	24.16	50.63	23.40	0.14	3.25

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, 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 as below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Section 10 of this report.

7. Measurement Procedure

Conducted power measurement

For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transition in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
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.
Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter or spectrum analyser, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

Conducted power measurement

Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
Place the EUT in positions as Appendix B demonstrates.
Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the MVG software.
Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.
Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the Reported SAR or 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:

Power reference measurement
Area scan
Zoom scan
Power drift measurement

Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:
Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.

Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters).

Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume.

Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid

Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface

Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

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Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface 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

Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r03 quoted below.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm ± 1 mm	½·δ·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.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

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 *reported* 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.

Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD post-processor scan combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

SAR Averaged Methods

In MVG, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The

interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

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

Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In MVG 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 dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

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

Measurement Uncertainty

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

8. Conducted Output Power

WLAN 2.4G-Ant.0						
Mode	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power (dBm)	18.87	19.17	**19.70**	18.27	20.28	19.20
Mode	802.11n(HT20)			802.11n(HT40)		
Channel	1	6	11	3	6	9
Frequency	2412	2437	2462	2422	2437	2452
Average Power (dBm)	18.36	19.97	19.46	20.96	18.79	19.54
WLAN 2.4G-Ant.1						
Mode	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power (dBm)	**20.55**	18.60	18.55	18.75	18.81	18.63
Mode	802.11n(HT20)			802.11n(HT40)		
Channel	1	6	11	3	6	9
Frequency	2412	2437	2462	2422	2437	2452
Average Power (dBm)	17.94	20.72	18.31	18.31	17.98	17.96

Note

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.
2. The output power of all data rate were pre-scan, just the worst case (the lowest data rate) of all mode were shown in report

Bluetooth						
Mode	GFSK			Pi/4DQPSK		
Channel	0	39	78	0	39	78
Frequency	2402	2441	2480	2402	2441	2480
Average Power (dBm)	3.38	3.86	4.12	5.58	6.00	6.27
Mode	8DPSK			BLE		
Channel	0	39	78	0	19	39
Frequency	2402	2441	2480	2402	2440	2480
Average Power (dBm)	5.90	6.33	**6.69**	3.87	4.25	4.53

Note

1. Per KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 300 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 40 cm are determined by:

$$P_{\text{th}}\,(\text{mW}) = ERP_{20\,\text{cm}}\,(\text{mW}) = \begin{cases} 2040f & 0.3\ \text{GHz} \le f < 1.5\ \text{GHz} \\ 3060 & 1.5\ \text{GHz} \le f \le 6\ \text{GHz} \end{cases} \qquad \text{(B. 1)}$$

$$P_{\text{th}}\,(\text{mW}) = \begin{cases} ERP_{20\,\text{cm}}(d/20\ \text{cm})^{x} & d \le 20\ \text{cm} \\ ERP_{20\,\text{cm}} & 20\ \text{cm} < d \le 40\ \text{cm} \end{cases} \qquad \text{(B. 2)}$$

where

$$x = -\log_{10}\left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20\,\text{cm}}\sqrt{f}}\right)$$

and f is in GHz, d is the separation distance (cm), and $ERP_{20\text{cm}}$ is per Formula (B.1).

2. Base on the result of note1, RF exposure evaluation of BT is required.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.

The output power of all data rate were prescan, just the worst case (the lowest data rate) of all mode were shown in report.

9. Exposure Position Consideration

9.1. EUT Antenna Location

9.2. Test Position Consideration

Test Positions						
Mode	**Back**	**Front**	**Top Side**	**Bottom Side**	**Right Side**	**Left Side**
WIFI/BT(Ant.0)	**No**	**No**	**No**	Yes	**No**	**No**
WIFI(Ant.1)	**No**	**No**	**No**	Yes	**No**	**No**
Note: Per 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02, When antennas are incorporated in the keyboard section of a laptop computer, SAR is required for the bottom surface of the keyboard. Provided tablet use conditions are not supported by the laptop computer, SAR tests for bystander exposure from the edges of the keyboard and display screen of laptop computers are generally not required.						

10. SAR Test Results Summary

10.1. Body 1g SAR Data

Band	Mode	Test Position with 0mm	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Ave. Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Meas. SAR1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR1g (W/kg)	Limit (W/Kg)
2.4G	802.11b-Ant.0	Bottom	11	2462	19.70	20.00	3.640	0.175	1.072	0.188	**1.60**
	802.11b-Ant.1	Bottom	1	2412	20.55	21.00	-0.520	0.292	1.109	**0.324**	
BT	8DPSK-Ant.0	Bottom	78	2480	6.69	7.00	0.830	0.092	1.074	0.099	

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, for each exposure position, if the highest output power channel Reported SAR ≤ 0.8W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06, the report SAR is measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance. Scaling Factor=10^[(tune-up limit power(dBm) - Ave.power power (dBm))/10], where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   Reported SAR(W/kg)=Measured SAR (W/kg)*Scaling Factor.
4. Per KDB865664D01 v01r04, Repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg. According to our test data, we don't

10.2. Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

Multi-Band Simultaneous Transmission Considerations

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. Possible transmission paths for the EUT are shown in below Figure and are color-coded to indicate communication modes which share the same path. Modes which share the same transmission path cannot transmit simultaneously with one another.

Simultaneous Transmission Paths

Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 4.3.2.2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR and 10g extremity SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(GHz)}}{7.5(18.75)} \cdot \frac{\text{Max. power of channel, mW}}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

Note:

1. When the minimum *test separation distance* is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according is applied to determine estimated SAR.
2. (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.

Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities of this device are as below:

NO.	Configuration	Head	Body
1	BT Ant. 0 + WIFI Ant. 1	NO	YES
2	WIFI Ant. 0 + WIFI Ant. 1	NO	YES

10.3. SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Band	Test Position	Scaled SAR			ΣmaxSAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		BT-Ant. 0	WIFI 2.4G-Ant.0	WIFI 2.4G-Ant.1			
2.4 g	Bottom	0.099	0.188	0.324	0.423	N/A	N/A

Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is not required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02.

10.4. Measurement Uncertainty (450MHz-3GHz)

UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HEADSET SAR									
Uncertainty Component	Description	Uncertainty Value(%)	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. 1g(%)	Std. Unc. 10g(%)	v
Measurement system									
Probe calibration	7.2.1	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	∞
Axial isotropy	7.2.1.1	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	7.2.1.1	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	∞
Boundary Effects	7.2.1.4	1.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	7.2.1.2	4.70	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	7.2.1.2	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation Response	7.2.1.3	3	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.1.5	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	7.2.1.6	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	7.2.1.7	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions-Noise	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Conditions-Reflection	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioned mechanical Tolerance	7.2.2.1	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.2.3	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation interpolation and integration algorithms for Max.SAR evaluation	7.2.4	2.3	R	1	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Test sample related									
Test sample positioning	7.2.2.4.4	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.60	2.60	∞
Device holder uncertainty	7.2.2.4.2 7.2.2.4.3	3	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	∞
output power variation-SAR drift measurement	7.2.3.6	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	7.2.5	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Phantom and tissue parameters									
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	7.2.2.2	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation (in permittivity and conductivity)	7.2.6	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid conductivity -measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.3	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	∞
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid permittivity measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.4	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	∞
Combined standard uncertainty			RSS				10.83	10.54	
Expanded uncertainty (95%CONFIDENCEINTERVAL			k				21.26	21.08	

UNCERTAINTY FOR PERFORMANCE CHECK									
Uncertainty Component	Description	Uncertainty Value(%)	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. 1g(%)	Std. Unc. 10g(%)	v
Measurement system									
Probe calibration	7.2.1	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	∞
Axial isotropy	7.2.1.1	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	7.2.1.1	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	∞
Boundary Effects	7.2.1.4	1.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	7.2.1.2	4.70	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	7.2.1.2	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation Response	7.2.1.3	3	N	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.1.5	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	7.2.1.6	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	7.2.1.7	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions-Noise	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Conditions-Reflection	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioned mechanical Tolerance	7.2.2.1	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.2.3	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation interpolation and integration algorithms for Max.SAR evaluation	7.2.4	2.3	R	1	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
Dipole									
Deviation of experimental source from numerical source		4	N	1	1	1	4.00	4.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	7.2.3.6	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Dipole axis to liquid distance		2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1			∞
Phantom and tissue parameters									
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	7.2.2.2	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation (in permittivity and conductivity)	7.2.6	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid conductivity -measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.3	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	∞
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid permittivity measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.4	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	∞
Combined standard uncertainty			RSS				10.15	10.05	
Expanded uncertainty (95%CONFIDENCEINTERVAL			k				20.29	20.10	

10.5. Test Equipment List

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Calibration Date (D.M.Y)	Calibration Due (D.M.Y)
PC	Lenovo	H3050	N/A	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	Angilent	N5182A	MY47070282	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Multimeter	Keithley	Multimeter 2000	4078275	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US38432457	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Wireless Communication Test Set	R & S	CMU200	111382	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	114220	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Meter	Agilent	E4418B	GB43312526	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	MY45101555	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Meter	Agilent	N1912A	MY50001018	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9301A	MY41497725	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9327A	MY44421198	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9323A	MY53070005	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Amplifier	PE	PE15A4019	112342	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	Agilent	722D	MY52180104	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Chensheng	FF779	134251	N/A	N/A
E-Field PROBE	MVG	SSE2	SN 36/20 EPGO346	Oct. 08, 2021	Oct. 07, 2022
DIPOLE 2450	MVG	SID 2450	SN 16/15 DIP 2G450-374	Jun. 05, 2021	Jun. 04, 2024
Limesar Dielectric Probe	MVG	SCLMP	SN 19/15 OCPG71	Jun. 05, 2021	Jun. 04, 2024
Communication Antenna	MVG	ANTA59	SN 39/14 ANTA59	N/A	N/A
Mobile Phone Position Device	MVG	MSH101	SN 19/15 MSH101	N/A	N/A
Dummy Probe	MVG	DP66	SN 13/15 DP66	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	MVG	SAM120	SN 19/15 SAM120	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	MVG	TABP101	SN 19/15 TABP101	N/A	N/A
Robot TABLE	MVG	TABP61	SN 19/15 TABP61	N/A	N/A
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR6-R900	501822	N/A	N/A

Note:

1.N/A means this equipment no need to calibrate

2.Each Time means this device need to calibrate every use time

3. The dipole was not damaged properly repaired.

4. The measured SAR deviates from the calibrated SAR value by less than 10%

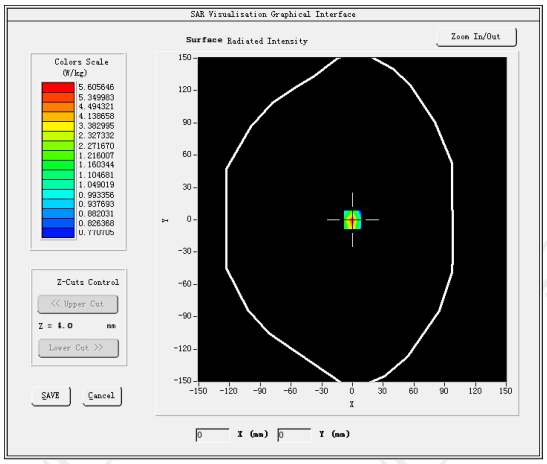
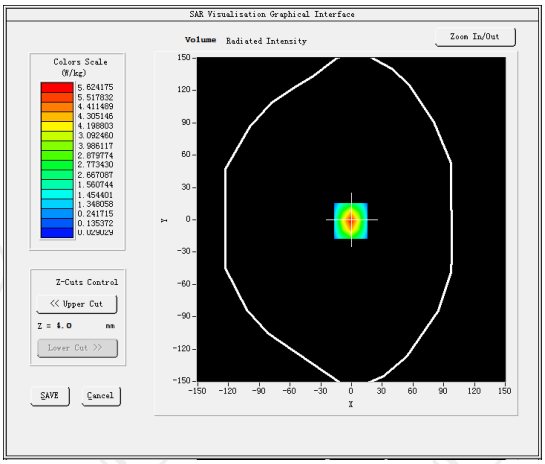
5. The most recent return-loss result meets the required 20 dB minimum return-loss requirement

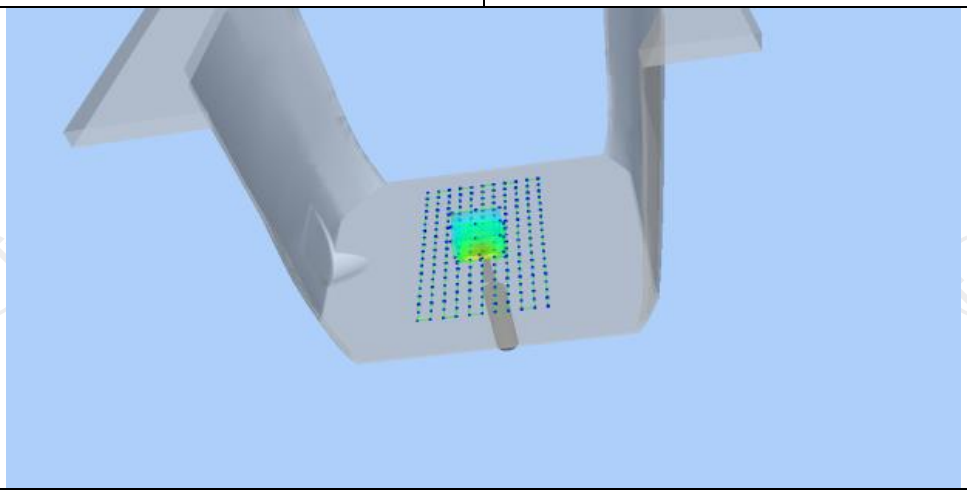
6. The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance deviates by less than 5 Ω from the previous measurement.

11. System Check Results

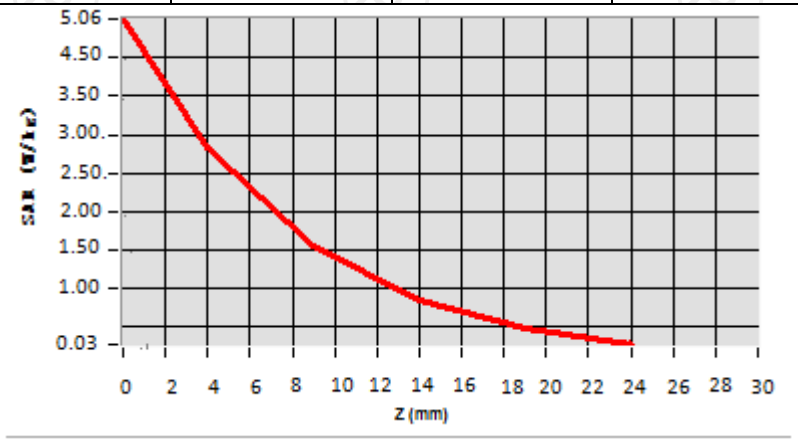
Date of measurement: 10/21/2022 Test mode: 2450MHz (Body)
Product Description: Validation
Dipole Model: SID2450
E-Field Probe: SSE2 (SN 36/20 EPGO346)

Phantom	Validation plane
Input Power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Probe Conversion factor	2.37
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.616199
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.930150
Conductivity (S/m)	2.012159
Variation (%)	-0.230000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	**2.416669**
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	**5.066368**

SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	5.0622	2.7984	1.5251	0.8352	0.4200



Hot spot position

12. SAR Test Data

WIFI 2.4G-Ant.1

SAR Measurement at IEEE 802.11b ISM (Body, Validation Plane)

Date of measurement: 10/21/2022

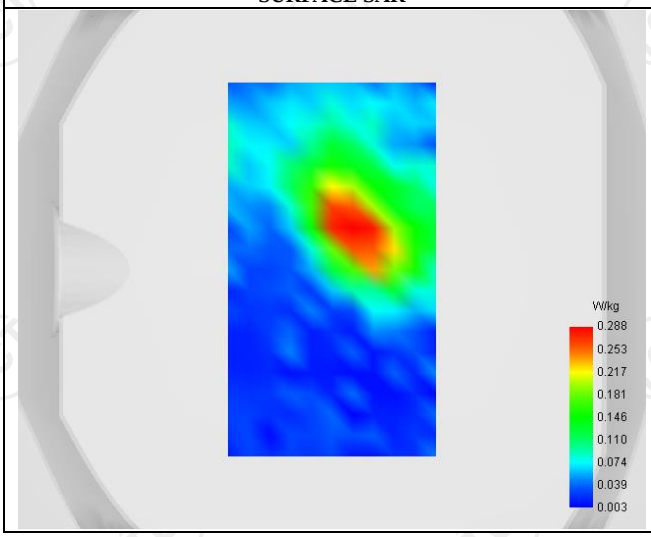
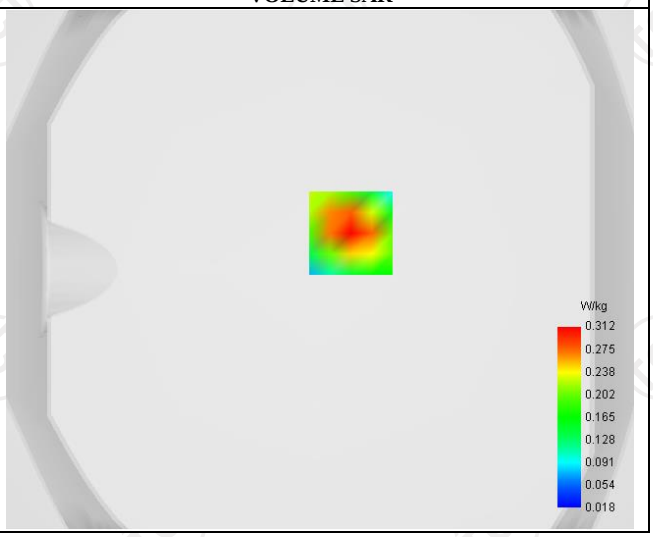
A. Experimental conditions.

Probe	SSE2 (SN 36/20 EPGO346)
ConvF	2.37
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11b ISM
Channels	Lower (1)
Signal	IEEE 802.11

B. Permitivity

Frequency (MHz)	2412.000
Relative permitivity (real part)	54.652
Relative permitivity (imaginary part)	14.930
Conductivity (S/m)	1.973

C. SAR Surface and Volume

SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

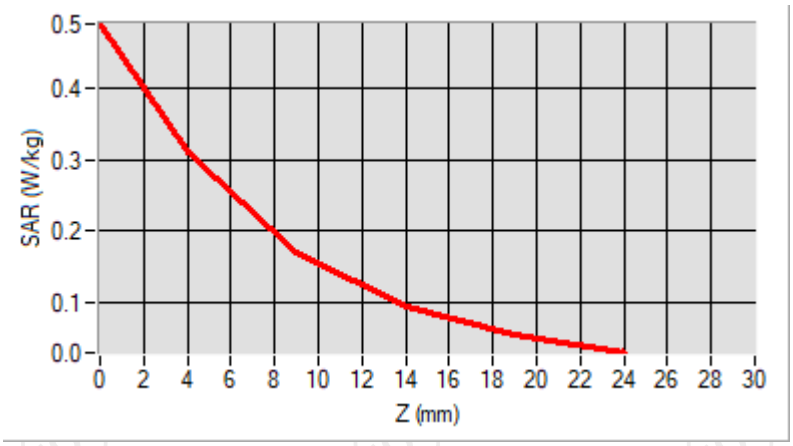
Maximum location: X=12.00, Y=14.00 ; SAR Peak: 0.49 W/kg

D. SAR 1g & 10g

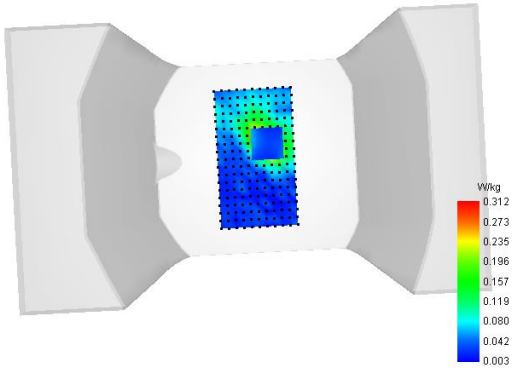
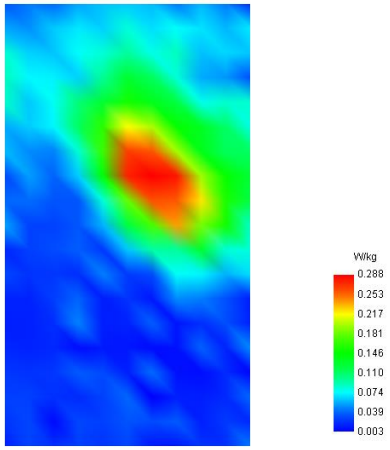
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.160
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.292
Variation (%)	-0.520
Horizontal validation criteria: minimum distance (mm)	0.000000
Vertical validation criteria: SAR ratio M2/M1 (%)	0.000000

E. Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.491	0.312	0.172	0.094	0.054



F. 3D Image

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Bluetooth-Ant.0

SAR Measurement at Bluetooth (Body, Validation Plane)

Date of measurement: 10/21/2022

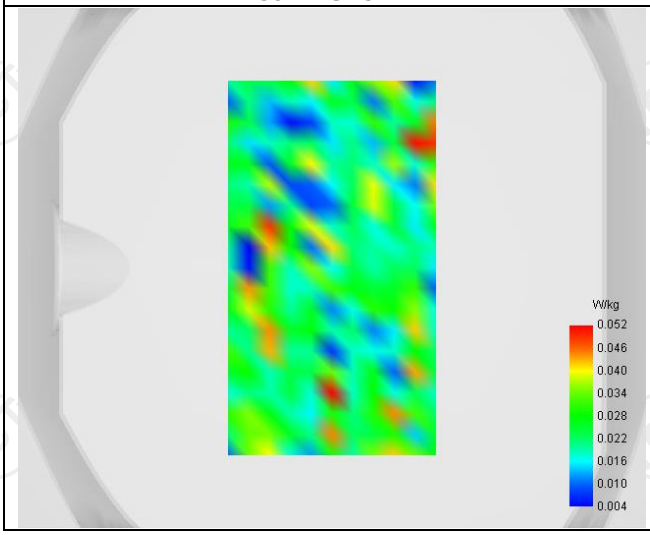
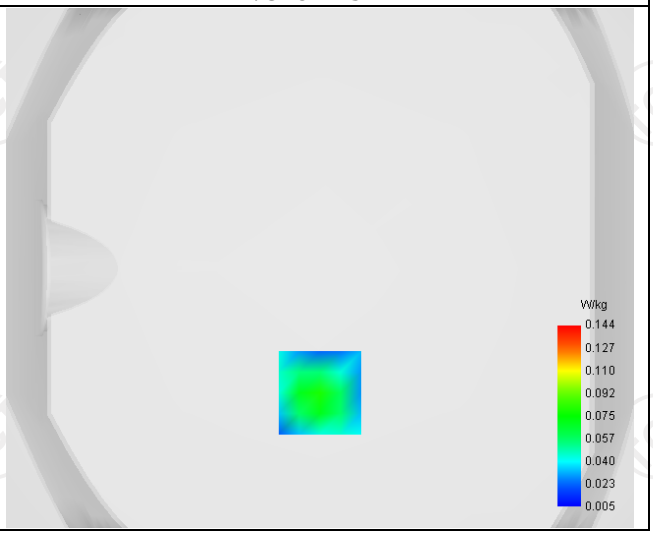
A. Experimental conditions.

Probe	SSE2 (SN 36/20 EPGO346)
ConvF	2.37
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	Bluetooth
Channels	Higher (78)
Signal	Bluetooth

B. Permitivity

Frequency (MHz)	2480.000
Relative permitivity (real part)	54.594
Relative permitivity (imaginary part)	14.930
Conductivity (S/m)	2.033

C. SAR Surface and Volume

SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

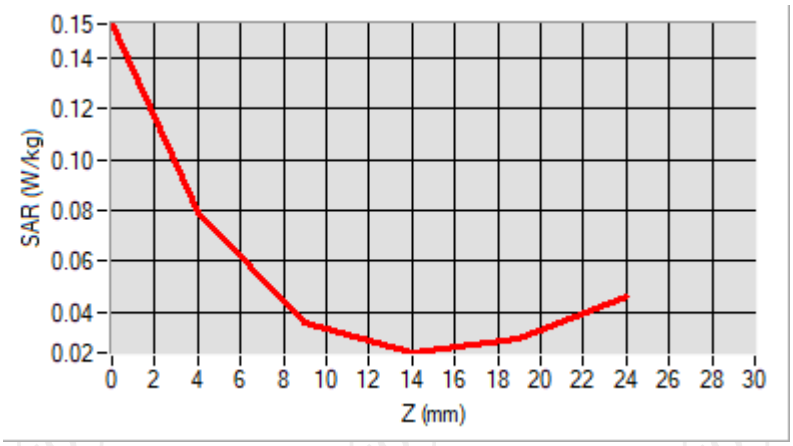
Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-48.00 ; SAR Peak: 0.16 W/kg

D. SAR 1g & 10g

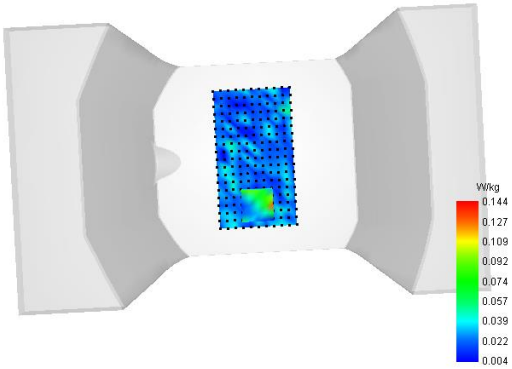
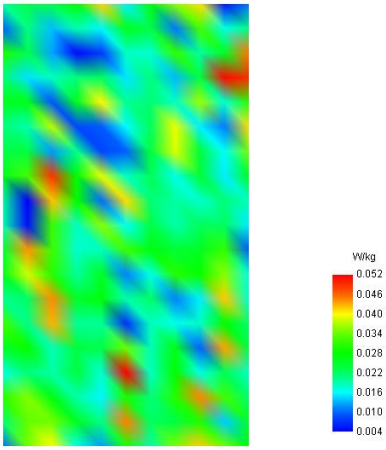
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.059
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.092
Variation (%)	0.830
Horizontal validation criteria: minimum distance (mm)	0.000000
Vertical validation criteria: SAR ratio M2/M1 (%)	0.000000

E. Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.153	0.080	0.036	0.024	0.030



F. 3D Image

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

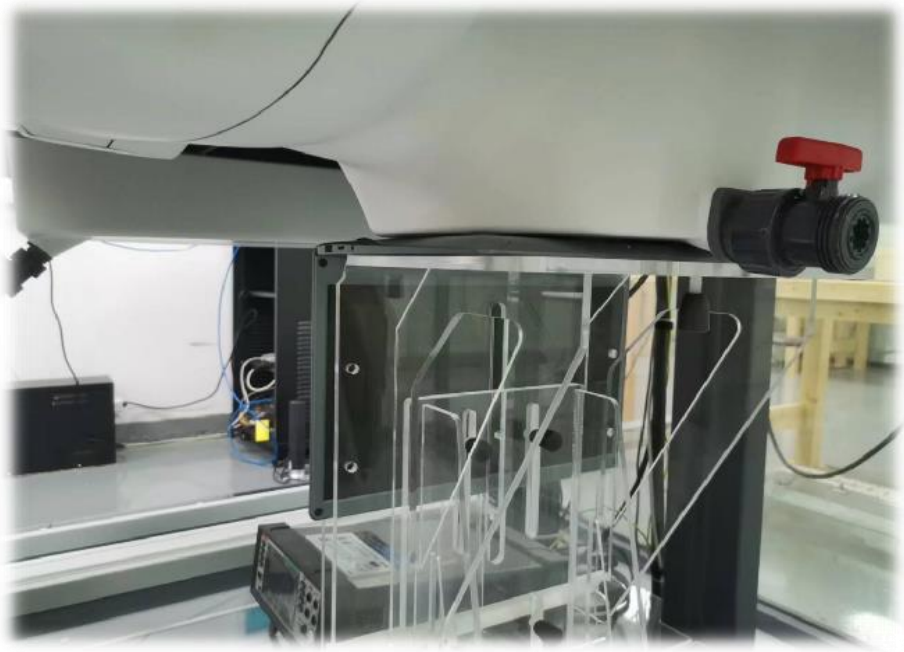
Appendix A: EUT Photos

Please refer to RF report.

Liquid depth

The Body Liquid of 2450MHz (15.3cm)

Appendix B: Test Setup Photos

Body – Bottom (0mm)


Appendix C: Probe Calibration Certificate

COMOSAR E-FIELD Probe

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.297.1.20.MVGB.A

SHENZHEN TCT TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

2101 2201, ZHENCHANG FACTORY, RENSHAN INDUSTRIAL ZONE, FUHAI SUBDISTRICT, BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, 518103. PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

SERIAL NO.: SN 36/20 EPGO346

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon

29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 10/08/2021

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).

Page: 1/10

COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.297.1.20.MVGB.A

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	10/08/2021	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	10/08/2021	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	10/11/2021	Yann Toutain

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENHEN TCT TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Jérôme LUC	10/11/2021	Initial release

Template_ACR.DDD.N.YY.MVGB.ISSUE_COMOSAR Probe vH

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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 36/20 EPGO346
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.217 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.245 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.219 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 0.01W/kg to 100W/kg.

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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°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

3.1 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

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

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

where

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

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

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-80 %

5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 (μV/(V/m)^2)	Normy dipole 2 (μV/(V/m)^2)	Normz dipole 3 (μV/(V/m)^2)
0.81	0.71	0.80

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
115	112	112

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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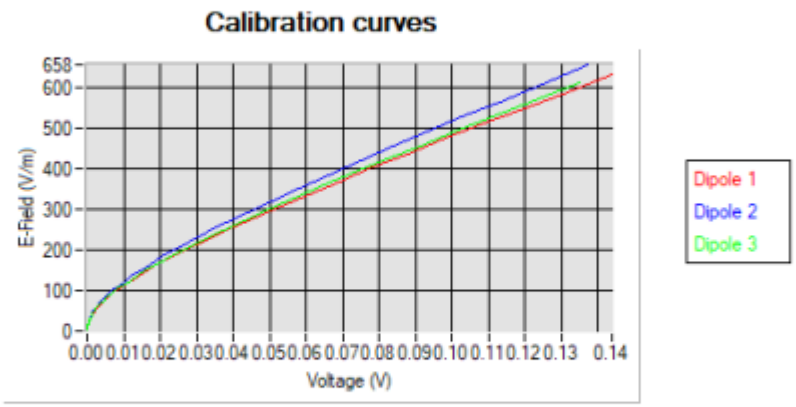
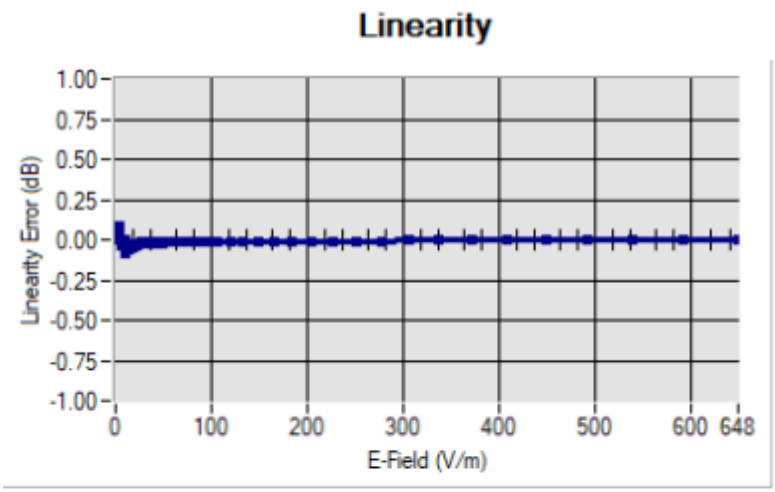


5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:+/-1.97% (+/-0.09dB)

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5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	ConvF	Epsilon (S/m)	Permittivity
HL750	750	1.71	0.93	40.76
BL750	750	1.78	0.98	56.70
HL900	900	1.91	0.93	41.94
BL900	900	1.96	0.98	54.62
HL1800	1800	2.08	1.29	40.86
BL1800	1800	2.16	1.47	52.27
HL2000	2000	2.03	1.42	38.37
BL2000	2000	2.10	1.52	52.03
HL2450	2450	2.31	1.80	38.72
BL2450	2450	2.37	1.97	54.91
HL2600	2600	2.16	1.89	39.98
BL2600	2600	2.23	2.18	54.42
HL5200	5200	2.01	4.45	36.68
BL5200	5200	2.08	5.46	49.02
HL5800	5800	2.06	5.08	34.81
BL5800	5800	2.13	6.12	47.81

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 8mW/kg

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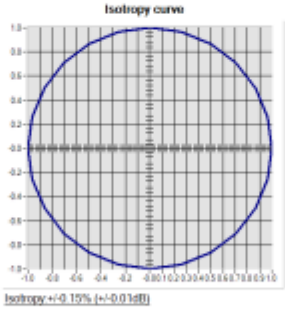
5.4 ISOTROPY

HL1800 MHz



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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

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Dielectric Probe Calibration

Dielectric Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.138.4.33.SATU.A

SHENZHEN TCT TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD
2101&2201, ZHENCHANG FACTORY, RENSHAN INDUSTRIAL ZONE, FUHAI SUBDISTRICT, BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, 518103, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

FREQUENCY: 0.3-6 GHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 19/15 OCPG 71

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

Calibration Date: 06/05/2021

Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited Dielectric Probe calibration performed in MVG USA using the LIMESAR test bench. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.

SAR DIELECTRIC PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.138.4.33..SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	06/05/2021	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	06/05/2021	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	06/05/2021	

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

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	06/05/2021	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the suggested methods and requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for liquid permittivity measurements 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	LIMESAR DIELECTRIC PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SCLMP
Serial Number	SN 19/15 OCPG 71
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's Dielectric Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the LIMESAR test bench only.

Figure 1 – *MVG LIMESAR Dielectric Probe*

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4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209-1 & 2 standards outline techniques for dielectric property measurements. The LIMESAR test bench employs one of the methods outlined in the standards, using a contact probe or open-ended coaxial transmission-line probe and vector network analyzer. The standards recommend the measurement of two reference materials that have well established and stable dielectric properties to validate the system, one for the calibration and one for checking the calibration. The LIMESAR test bench uses De-ionized water as the reference for the calibration and either DMS or Methanol as the reference for checking the calibration. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

4.1 LIQUID PERMITTIVITY MEASUREMENTS

The permittivity of a liquid with well established dielectric properties was measured and the measurement results compared to the values provided in the fore mentioned standards.

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 DIELECTRIC PERMITTIVITY MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the Dielectric Permittivity measurement:

Uncertainty analysis of Permittivity Measurement					
ERROR SOURCES	**Uncertainty value (+/-%)**	**Probability Distribution**	**Divisor**	**ci**	**Standard Uncertainty (+/-%)**
Repeatability (n repeats, mid-band)	4.00%	N	1	1	4.000%
Deviation from reference liquid	5.00%	R	√3	1	2.887%
Network analyser-drift, linearity	2.00%	R	√3	1	1.155%
Test-port cable variations	0.00%	U	√2	1	0.000%
Combined standard uncertainty					5.066%
Expanded uncertainty (confidence level of 95%, k = 2)					10.0%

Uncertainty analysis of Conductivity Measurement					
ERROR SOURCES	**Uncertainty value (+/-%)**	**Probability Distribution**	**Divisor**	**ci**	**Standard Uncertainty (+/-%)**
Repeatability (n repeats, mid-band)	3.50%	N	1	1	3.500%
Deviation from reference liquid	3.00%	R	√3	1	1.732%
Network analyser-drift, linearity	2.00%	R	√3	1	1.155%
Test-port cable variations	0.00%	U	√2	1	0.000%
Combined standard uncertainty					4.072%
Expanded uncertainty (confidence level of 95%, k = 2)					8.1%

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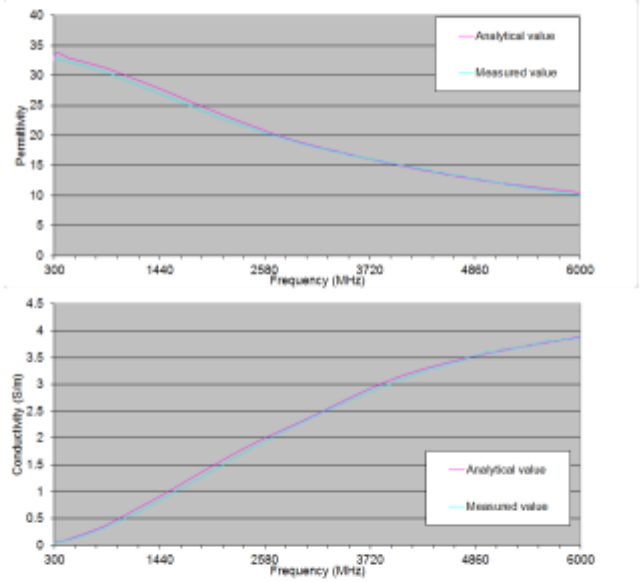
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Measurement Condition

Software	LIMESAR
Liquid Temperature	21°C
Lab Temperature	21°C
Lab Humidity	44%

6.1 LIQUID PERMITTIVITY MEASUREMENT

A liquid of known characteristics (methanol at 20°C) is measured with the probe and the results (complex permittivity ε'+jε") are compared with the well-known theoretical values for this liquid.



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7 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
LIMESAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2021	02/2024
Methanol CAS 67-56-1	Alpha Aesar	Lot D13W011	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	09/2021	09/2022

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Appendix D: Dipole Calibration Report

SID2450

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.156.9.15.SATU.A

SHENZHEN TCT TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

2101&2201, ZHENCHANG FACTORY, RENSHAN INDUSTRIAL FUHAI SUBDISTRICT, BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, 518103, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ

SERIAL NO.: SN 16/15 DIP 2G450-374

Calibrated at MVG US

2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144

Calibration Date: 06/05/2021

Summary:

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

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.156.9.15.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	06/05/2021	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	06/05/2021	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	06/05/2021	

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

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	06/05/2021	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 2450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID2450
Serial Number	SN 16/15 DIP 2G450-374
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

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4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom 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, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %

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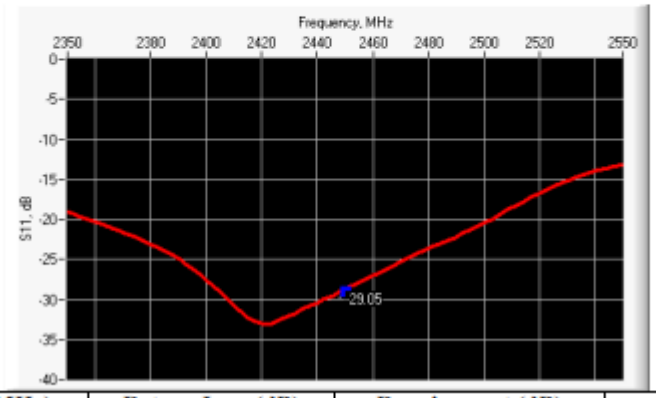
10 g	20.1 %

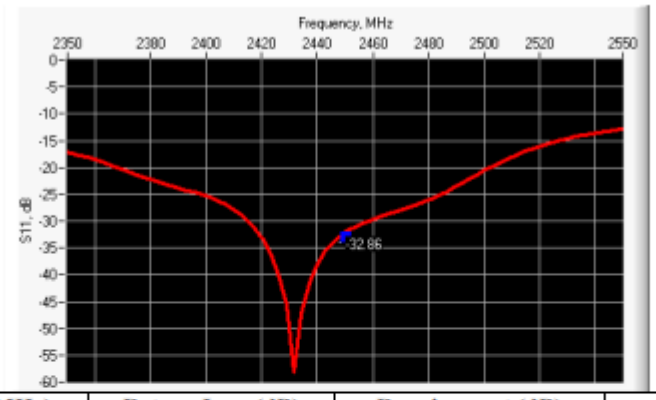
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-29.05	-20	46.7 Ω - 0.2 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-32.86	-20	48.6 Ω - 1.9 jΩ

6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	

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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 %.	PASS	30.4 ±1 %.	PASS	3.6 ±1 %.	PASS
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε')		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 %		0.90 ±5 %	
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 %	

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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 %	PASS	1.80 ±5 %	PASS
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' : 38.3 sigma : 1.80
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	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		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	

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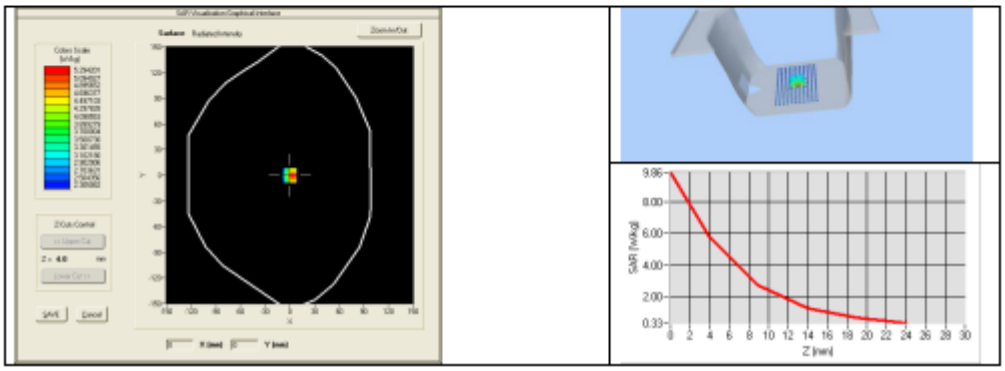
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	53.26 (5.38)	24	24.15 (2.49)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε')		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 %		0.97 ±5 %	
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 %	PASS	1.95 ±5 %	PASS

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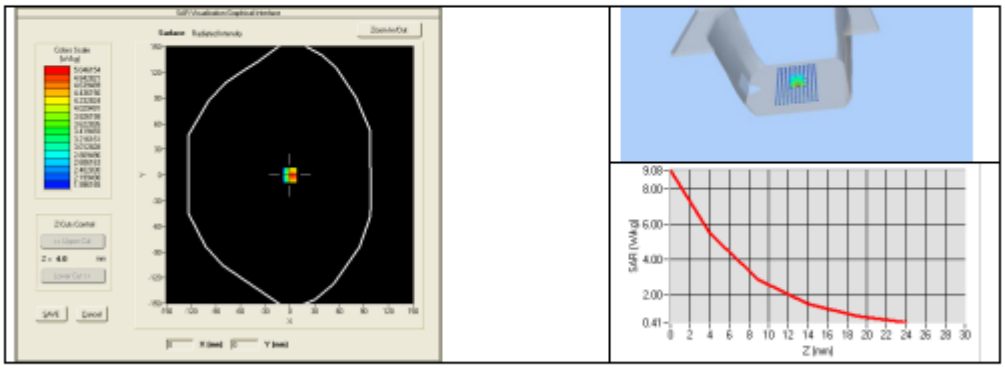
2600	52.5 ±5 %		2.16 ±5 %	
3000	52.0 ±5 %		2.73 ±5 %	
3500	51.3 ±5 %		3.31 ±5 %	
5200	49.0 ±10 %		5.30 ±10 %	
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %		5.53 ±10 %	
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

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' : 52.7 sigma : 1.94
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
2450	50.63 (5.01)	23.40 (2.37)



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8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM 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	02/2021	02/2024
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	02/2021	02/2024
Reference Probe	MVG	EPG122 SN 18/11	02/2021	02/2022
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	02/2021	02/2024
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	02/2021	02/2024
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	02/2021	02/2024
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	02/2021	02/2024
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	02/2021	02/2024

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Appendix E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

SAR System Validation Summary

Date	Freq. [MHz]	Probe S/N	Tissue type	COND. PERM.	COND. PERM.	CW Validation			Mod. Validation		
				(σ)	(εr)	sensitivity	Probe linearity	Probe isotropy	Mod. type	Duty factor	Peak to average power ratio
10/21/2022	2450	SN 36/20EP GO 346	Body	52.10	2.01	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	PASS	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

Appendix F: The Check Data of Impedance and Return Loss

The information are included in the SAR report to qualify for the three-year extended calibration interval;

Impedance in body liquid							Date: 10/21/2022
Freq. (MHz)	Temp (℃)	Dipole Impedance Re(z)			Dipole Impedance Im(z)		
		measured	Target	△（±5Ω）	measured	Target	△（±5Ω）
2450	22	45.9	48.7	-2.8	0.6	-1.90	2.5

Return loss in body liquid				Date: 10/21/2022
Freq. (MHz)	Temp (℃)	Return loss(dB)		
		measured	Target	△（±20%）
2450	22	-34.65	-32.86	5.45

liquid	Freq. (MHz)	Temp (℃)	εr / relative permittivity			σ(s/m) / conductivity			ρ (kg/m3)
			measured	Target	△（±5%）	measured	Target	△（±5%）	
	2450	22	52.10	52.70	-1.14	2.01	1.95	4.00	1000

Test Equipment	**Manufacturer**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Calibration**	
				Calibration Date (D.M.Y)	**Calibration Due (D.M.Y)**
Signal Generator	Angilent	N5182A	MY47070282	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Multimeter	Keithley	Multimeter 2000	4078275	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US38432457	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Meter	Agilent	E4418B	GB43312526	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9301A	MY41497725	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023
Power Amplifier	PE	PE15A4019	112342	N/A	N/A
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control company	TH101B	152470214	Jun. 08, 2022	Jun. 07, 2023

********END OF REPORT*******