

TEST REPORT

Test Report No.: 1-9602-25-01-02_TR1-R01



Deutsche
Akkreditierungsstelle
D-PL-12047-01-00

Testing Laboratory

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D-PL-12047-01-00.

ISED Testing Laboratory Recognized Listing Number: DE0001

FCC designation number: DE0002

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Test Standards

IEC/IEEE
62209-1528-2020

RSS-102 Issue 6

Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)
Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)

For further applied test standards please refer to section 3 of this test report.

Test Item

Kind of test item:

Status interrogation system for implantable pacemakers, defibrillators and monitors

Device type:

portable device

Model name:

BIOexpress

S/N serial number:

79900000/79900005

FCC-ID:

QRI-BEXWW1

IMEI-Number:

354513593761590

Hardware status:

A

Software status:

N/A

Frequency:

see technical details

Module Information:

Telit Cinterion ME310G1-WW

Antenna:

Custom PCB/internal antenna

Battery option:

Integrated Lithium Ion Battery

Test sample status:

identical prototype

Exposure category:

general population / uncontrolled environment

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Test Report authorised:



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2 General information

2.1 Notes and disclaimer

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2.2 Application details

Date of receipt of order:	2025-03-10
Date of receipt of test item:	2025-04-03
Start of test:	2025-04-04
End of test:	2025-04-09

2.3 Statement of compliance

The SAR values found for the BIOexpress Status interrogation system for implantable pacemakers, defibrillators and monitors are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the Health Canada's Safety Code 6 and the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure.

2.4 Technical details

Band tested for this test report	Technology	Lowest transmit frequency/MHz	Highest transmit frequency/MHz	Lowest receive Frequency/MHz	Highest receive Frequency/MHz	Kind of modulation	Power Class	Tested power control level	Test channel low	Test channel middle	Test channel high	Maximum P_{avg}/dBm
☒	LTE FDD 2 Cat. M1	1850	1910	1930	1990	QPSK	3	max	18700	18900	19100	22.2
☒	LTE FDD 4 Cat. M1	1710	1755	2110	2155	QPSK	3	max	20050	20175	20300	22.8
☒	LTE FDD 5 Cat. M1	824	849	869	894	QPSK	3	max	20450	20525	20600	23.6
☒	LTE FDD 12 Cat. M1	704	711	734	741	QPSK	3	max	23060	23095	23130	23.8
☒	LTE FDD 13 Cat. M1	777	787	746	756	QPSK	3	max	23205	23230	23255	24.1
☒	LTE FDD 26 Cat. M1	814	849	859	894	QPSK	3	max	26765	26865	26965	23.8
☒	WLAN	2412	2462	2412	2462	CCK OFDM	--	max	1	6	11	16.8
☒	WLAN	5180	5240	5180	5240	OFDM	--	max	--	40	--	13.4
☒	WLAN	5260	5320	5260	5320	OFDM	--	max	--	52	--	12.6
☒	WLAN	5500	5700	5500	5700	OFDM	--	max	--	--	140	11.6
☒	WLAN	5745	5825	5745	5825	OFDM	--	max	157	161	165	12.0

LTE Cat. M1 and WLAN cannot be active at the same time.

3 Test standards/ procedures references

Test Standard	Version	Test Standard Description
RSS-102 Issue 6	2023-12	Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)
RSS-102 Supplementary Procedures SPR-002	2022-10	SPR-002 — Supplementary Procedure for Assessing Compliance of Equipment Operating from 3 kHz to 10 MHz with RSS-102
Canada's Safety Code No. 6	2015-06	Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz
IEEE Std. C95-3	2002	IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528-2020	2020-10-19	Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)
FCC KDBs:		
KDB 865664D01v01	August 7, 2015	FCC OET SAR measurement requirements 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664D02v01	October 23, 2015	RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations
KDB 447498D01v06	October 23, 2015	Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
KDB 648474D04v01	October 23, 2015	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets
KDB 941225D05v02	October 23, 2015	SAR for LTE Devices
KDB 941225D05Av01	October 23, 2015	LTE Rel. 10 KDB Inquiry Sheet
KDB 941225D06v02	October 23, 2015	SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities
KDB 248227D01v02	October 23, 2015	SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

3.1 RF exposure limits

RF Exposure levels according CFR 47 – Part 1, §1.1310 / RSS 102 Issue 06 / safety Code 6:

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain and Trunk)	1.60 W/kg	8.00 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 W/kg	0.40 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 W/kg	20.00 W/kg

Table 1: RF exposure limits (100 kHz to 6 GHz)

The limit applied in this test report is shown in bold letters

Notes:

- * 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
- ** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
- *** 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.

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

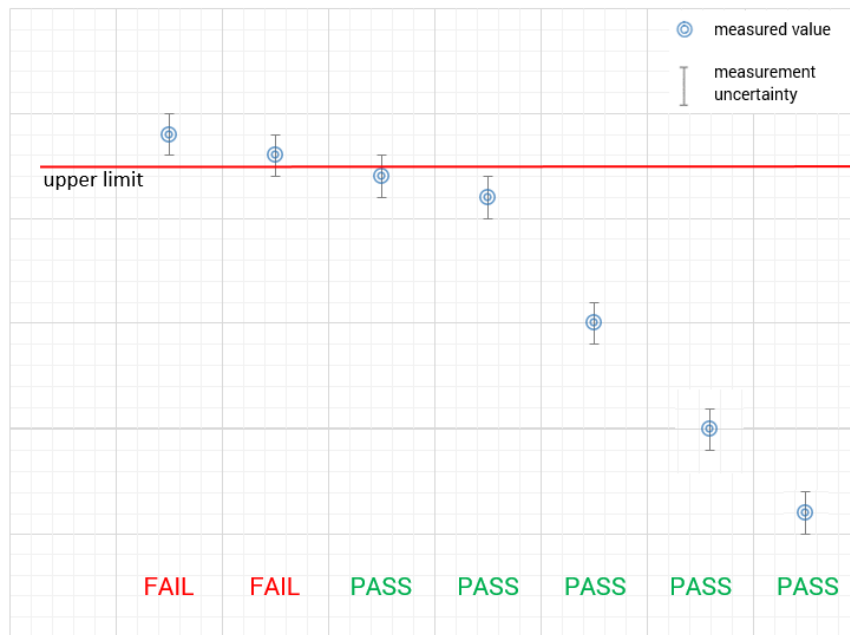
Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

4 Reporting statements of conformity – decision rule

Only the measured values related to their corresponding limits will be used to decide whether the equipment under test meets the requirements of the test standards listed in chapter 3.

The measurement uncertainty is mentioned in this test report, see chapter 9, but is not taken into account - neither to the limits nor to the measurement results. Measurement results with a smaller margin to the corresponding limits than the measurement uncertainty have a potential risk of more than 20% that the decision might be wrong."

measured value, measurement uncertainty, verdict



5 Summary of Measurement Results

☒	No deviations from the technical specifications ascertained		
☐	Deviations from the technical specifications ascertained		
Maximum SAR value reported (W/kg)			
	PCB	DTS	UNII
body worn 0 mm distance for 1g	0.806	1.029	1.499
extremity 0 mm distance for 10g	0.446	0.451	0.495

5.1 SAR measurement variability and measurement uncertainty analysis

This analysis is required for worst case results larger than 0.8 W/kg.

frequency band	highest original measurement result at worst case position (W/kg)	repeated measurement result at worst case position (W/kg)	ratio <1.2
WLAN5GHz	1.190	1.250	1.05

6 Test Environment

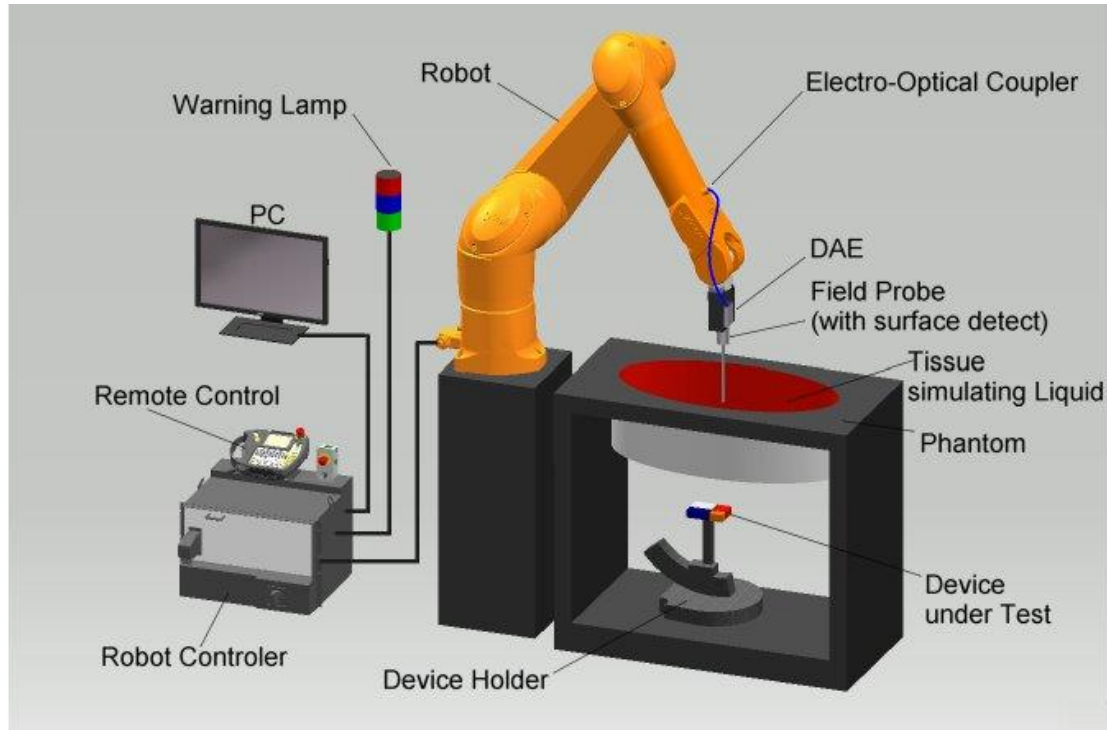
Ambient temperature:	20 – 24 °C
Tissue Simulating liquid:	20 – 24 °C
Relative humidity content:	40 – 50 %
Air pressure:	not relevant for this kind of testing
Power supply:	230 V / 50 Hz

NOTE: For the SAR measurements the exact temperature values for each test are shown in the SAR result tables and are also at the bottom of each measurement plot.

7 Test Set-up

7.1 Measurement system

7.1.1 System Description



- The DAS system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:
- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DAS measurement server.
- The DAS measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows.
- DAS software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System check dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

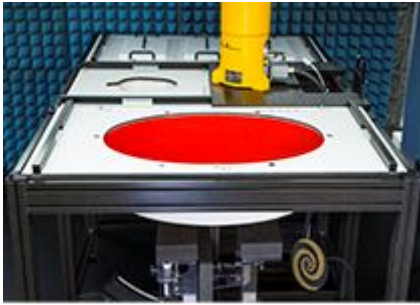
7.1.2 Test environment

The DASY measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: 5 x 2.5 x 3 m³, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 75 cm from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall. Above the test system a 1.5 x 1.5 m² array of pyramid absorbers is installed to reduce reflections from the ceiling. Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment. The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 W/kg.

7.1.3 Probe description

Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements	
Technical data according to manufacturer information	
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.
Frequency	10 MHz to >6 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	10 μ W/g to > 100 W/kg; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20mm) Tip length: 2.5 mm (Body: 12mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

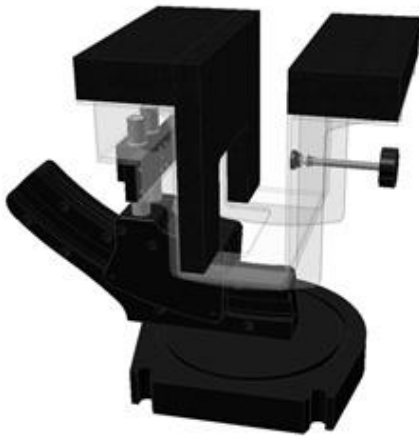
7.1.4 Phantom description



The used ELI Phantom is fully compatible with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and all known tissue stimulating liquids. It meets the requirements specified in KDB865664 D01 for Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurements and is fully compatible with the standard IEC 62209-2. The phantom consists of a fibreglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 4MHz to 10 GHz.

7.1.5 Laptop Extension Kit for Device holder

SPEAG released a simple but effective extension for their Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc).



The extension is lightweight and made of POM, PET-G acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.

Larger DUT's cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values.

7.1.6 Scanning procedure

- The DASY installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and system check. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.
- The „reference“ and „drift“ measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. +/- 5 %.
- The highest integrated SAR value is the main concern in compliance test applications. These values can mostly be found at the inner surface of the phantom and cannot be measured directly due to the sensor offset in the probe. To extrapolate the surface values, the measurement distances to the surface must be known accurately. A distance error of 0.5mm could produce SAR errors of 6% at 1800 MHz. Measurements can be performed in a fixed plane or by following an arbitrary surface.
- For an automatic and accurate detection of the phantom surface, the DASY system uses Mechanical Surface Detection:

Mechanical Surface Detection

Mechanical surface detection uses the probe collision detector built into the DAE. It is extremely accurate if the probe is normal to the surface (0.05 mm). For angled probes, the distance increases, because the detection is at the edge of the probe tip. It can be used in any liquid with any kind of probe. If the surface is strongly angled with respect to the probe, the probe slides along the surface and is deflected sideways. The second switch system in the DAE will detect this situation and the probe will move backward until the touch condition is cleared. However, there will be some remaining uncertainty in the final probe position. In the job description, the desired distance from the probe sensors to the phantom surface can be entered. The detection is always at touch, but the probe will move backward from the surface the indicated distance before starting the measurement.

Mother Scan in cDASY6/DASY8 Module SAR

The cDASY6/DASY8 Module SAR provides the possibility to do a Mother Scan in which a high resolution Area Scan is done in the phantom filled with liquid to a fixed level using a special teaching probe. This mother scan data is used to recreate the phantom inner surface in software, and all future area and/or zoom scans, and a surface detection check is no longer required.

- The „area scan“ measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The scan uses different grid spacings for different frequency measurements. Standard grid spacing for head measurements in frequency ranges ≤ 2 GHz is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension. For higher frequencies a finer resolution is needed, thus for the grid spacing is reduced according the following table:

Area scan grid spacing for different frequency ranges	
Frequency range	Grid spacing
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15 mm
2 – 4 GHz	≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz	≤ 10 mm

Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation. Results of this coarse scan are shown in annex B.

- A „zoom scan“ measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous „coarse“ scan. It uses a fine meshed grid where the robot moves the probe in steps along all the 3 axis (x, y and z-axis) starting at the bottom of the Phantom. The grid spacing for the cube measurement is varied according to the measured frequency range, the dimensions are given in the following table:

Zoom scan grid spacing and volume for different frequency ranges			
Frequency range	Grid spacing for x, y axis	Grid spacing for z axis	Minimum zoom scan volume
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 8 mm	≤ 5 mm	≥ 30 mm
2 – 3 GHz	≤ 5 mm*	≤ 5 mm	≥ 28 mm
3 – 4 GHz	≤ 5 mm*	≤ 4 mm	≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz	≤ 4 mm*	≤ 3 mm	≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz	≤ 4 mm*	≤ 2 mm	≥ 22 mm

* 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.

- DASY provides an auto-extending feature to expand the size of the measurement area of the zoom scan as long as the maximum is found too close to the edge of the measured range, which eliminates the need to re-measure cubes whose maximum is found on the boundary of the defined measurement cube.
- To meet the requirements of **IEC 62209-2 AMD1 from 2019** it is necessary to perform graded grid measurements to avoid measurement mistakes.

Below 3 GHz it defines:

Horizontal grid step ≤ 8 mm

Vertical grid step ≤ 5 mm for uniform spacing

For variable spacing in vertical direction the maximum distance between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell (M1 and M2) shall be ≤ 4 mm and the spacing between farther points shall increase by a factor ≤ 1.5 . Zoom Scan size ≤ 30 mm by 30 mm by 30 mm.

Above 3 GHz it defines:

Horizontal grid step $\leq (24/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm

Vertical grid step $\leq (10/(f \text{ [GHz]} - 1))$ mm for uniform spacing

For variable spacing in vertical direction the maximum distance between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell (M1 and M2) shall be $\leq (12/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm and the spacing between farther points shall increase by a factor ≤ 1.5 . Zoom Scan size ≤ 22 mm by 22 mm by 22 mm.

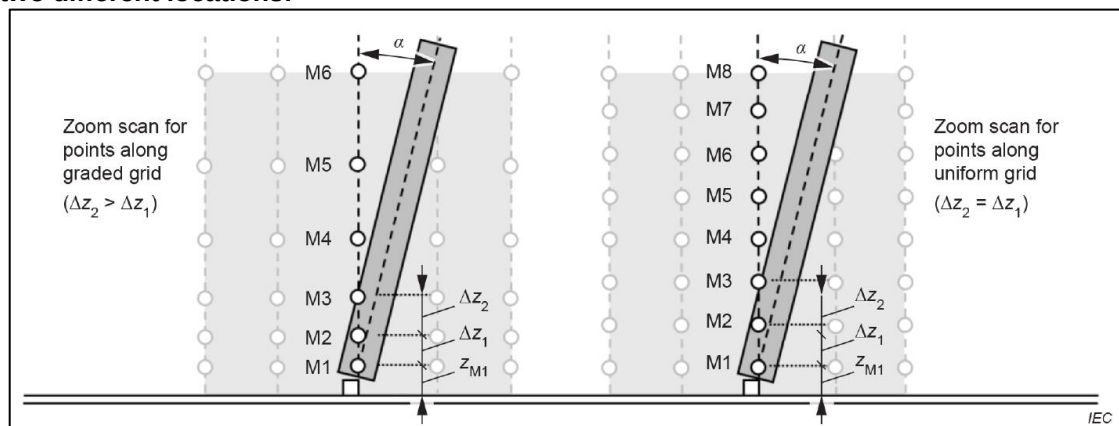
If the zoom scan measured as defined above complies with both of the following criteria, or if the peak spatial-average SAR is below 0.1 W/kg, no additional measurements are needed:

- the smallest horizontal distance from the local SAR peaks to all points 3 dB below the SAR peak shall be larger than the horizontal grid steps in both x and y directions (Δx , Δy). This shall be checked for the measured zoom scan plane conformal to the phantom at the distance z_{M1} . The minimum distance shall be recorded in the SAR test report;
- the ratio of the SAR at the second measured point (M2) to the SAR at the closest measured point (M1) at the x-y location of the measured maximum SAR value shall be at least 30 %. This ratio (in %) shall be recorded in the SAR test report.

If one or both of the above criteria are not met, the zoom scan measurement shall be repeated using a finer resolution while keeping the other zoom scan parameters compatible with the basic requirements for zoom scans.

New horizontal and vertical grid steps shall be determined from the measured SAR distribution so that the above criteria are met. Compliance with the above two criteria shall be demonstrated for the new measured zoom scan. The size of the higher resolution zoom scan and all other parameters shall apply. The closest point to the phantom shell shall be 2 mm or less for graded grids and the grading factor shall be 1.5 or less. Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved if the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than the probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures to compensate for boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe tip diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe normal to the flat phantom surface shall be less than 5° . If this cannot be achieved, an additional uncertainty evaluation is required.

Orientation of the probe with respect to the line normal to the phantom surface, shown at two different locations:



NOTE M1 to M8 are example measurement points used for extrapolation to the surface. The maximum of the angle α between the evaluation axis and the surface normal line is called the probe angle. The distance z_{M1} is from the phantom shell to the first measurement point M1, and its maximum value is 1.4mm fixed for the DASY system equipped with an EX-Probe. The distances Δz_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) are the distances from measurement points M_i to M_{i-1} . For uniform grids, Δz_i are equal. For graded grids, $\Delta z_{i+1} > \Delta z_i$. $R_z = \Delta z_{i+1}/\Delta z_i$ is a ratio with a maximum value (defined in the table below). The z direction corresponds to the vertical direction, the x direction is horizontal and the y direction is horizontal into the page.

NOTE 1: The evaluation of the zoom scan is typically done by the post-processor by interpolation and extrapolation and without reconstruction of the field. More focused induced SAR distributions (e.g., for more localized sources such as capacitively coupled sources) require a more dense grid such that the same integration and extrapolation algorithms can be used for the same assessment uncertainty.

NOTE 2: The minimum ratio of 30 % is derived from the plane wave penetration depth at 6 GHz.

Detailed parameters can be seen in the following table:

Zoom scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$ (f in GHz)
Maximum distance between the closest measured points and the phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 18 and Table 1, in mm)	5	$\delta \ln(2)/2^a$
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal (α in Figure 20)	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Maximum spacing between measured points in the x- and y-directions (Δx and Δy , in mm)	8	$24 / f^b$
For uniform grids: Maximum spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	5	$10 / (f - 1)$
For graded grids: Maximum spacing between the two closest measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	4	$12/f$
For graded grids: Maximum incremental increase in the spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell ($R_z = \Delta z_2/\Delta z_1$ in Figure 20)	1.5	1.5
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the x- and y-directions (L_z in O.8.3.2, in mm)	30	22
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the direction normal to the phantom shell (L_h in O.8.3.2 in mm)	30	22
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°

^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space.
^b This is the maximum spacing allowed, which might not work for all circumstances.

Minimum probe requirements as a function of frequency and parameters of the tissue equivalent liquid

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity	Conductivity S/m	Wavelength in the medium (λ) mm	Plane wave Skin Depth (δ) mm	Maximum Diameter mm	50% Distance for M1 ($z_{50\%} = \delta \ln(2)/2$) mm	Min. distance for M1 (z_{M1}) mm
300	45.3	0.87	148.6	46.1	8.0	16.0	5.0
450	43.5	0.87	101.1	42.9	8.0	14.9	5.0
750	41.9	0.89	61.8	39.8	8.0	13.8	5.0
835	41.5	0.90	55.8	38.9	8.0	13.5	5.0
900	41.5	0.97	51.7	36.1	8.0	12.5	5.0
1450	40.5	1.20	32.5	28.6	8.0	9.9	5.0
1800	40.0	1.40	26.4	24.3	8.0	8.4	5.0
2000	40.0	1.40	23.7	24.2	8.0	8.4	5.0
2450	39.2	1.80	19.6	18.7	6.5	6.5	5.0
2600	39.0	1.96	18.5	17.2	6.2	5.9	5.0
3000	38.5	2.40	16.1	13.9	5.4	4.8	5.0
4000	37.4	3.43	12.3	9.6	4.1	3.3	3.3
5000	36.2	4.45	10.0	7.3	3.3	2.5	2.5
5200	36.0	4.66	9.6	7.0	3.2	2.4	2.4
5400	35.8	4.86	9.3	6.7	3.1	2.3	2.3
5600	35.5	5.07	9.0	6.4	3.0	2.2	2.2
5800	35.3	5.27	8.7	6.1	2.9	2.1	2.1
6000	35.1	5.48	8.4	5.9	2.8	2.0	2.0

Further probe parameters can be seen in Annex M of IEC 62209-2.

7.1.7 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The cDASY6/DASY8 Module SAR software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values. Based on the IEEE 1528 standard, a new algorithm has been implemented. The spatial-peak SAR can be computed over any required mass.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement in a volume of 30mm³ below 3GHz or 22mm³ above 3GHz. The measured volume must include the 1 g 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. If the 10g cube or both cubes are not entirely inside the measured volumes, the system issues a warning regarding the evaluated spatial peak values within the post-processing engine. This means that if the measured volume is shifted, higher values might be possible. To get the correct values a finer measurement grid for the area scan is used. In complicated field distributions, a large grid spacing for the area scan might miss some details and give an incorrectly interpolated peak location. cDASY6/DASY8 Module SAR allows to automatically extend the grid to make sure that both cubes are inside the measured volume.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the application in case of cDASY6/DASY8 Module SAR software. The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The DASY6 software allow to automatically extend the grid to make sure that both cubes are inside the measured volume. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g The significant parts are outlined in more detail within the following sections.

Interpolation, Extrapolation and Detection of Maxima

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors which is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated.

The choice of the coordinate system defining the location of the measurement points has no influence on the uncertainty of the interpolation, Maxima Search and extrapolation routines. The interpolation, extrapolation and maximum search routines are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method [Robert J. Renka, "Multivariate Interpolation Of Large Sets Of Scattered Data", University of North Texas ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, vol. 14, no. 2, June 1988, pp. 139-148.].

Thereby, 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. The DASY6 routines construct a once-continuously differentiable function that interpolates the measurement values as follows:

- For each measurement point a trivariate (3-D) / bivariate (2-D) quadratic is computed. It interpolates the measurement values at the data point and forms a least-square fit to neighbouring measurement values.
- the spatial location of the quadratic with respect to the measurement values is attenuated by an inverse distance weighting. This is performed since the calculated quadratic will fit measurement values at nearby points more accurate than at points located further away.
- After the quadratics are calculated at all measurement points, the interpolating function is calculated as a weighted average of the quadratics.

There are two control parameters that govern the behavior of the interpolation method.

One specifies the number of measurement points to be used in computing the least-square fits for the local quadratics. These measurement points are the ones nearest the input point for which the quadratic is being computed.

The second parameter specifies the number of measurement points that will be used in calculating the weights for the quadratics to produce the final function. The input data points used there are the ones nearest the point at which the interpolation is desired. Appropriate defaults are chosen for each of the control parameters.

The trivariate quadratics that have been previously computed for the 3-D interpolation and whose input data are at the closest distance from the phantom surface, are used in order to extrapolate the fields to the surface of the phantom.

In order to determine all the field maxima in 2-D (Area Scan) and 3-D (Zoom Scan), the measurement grid is refined by a default factor of 10 (area) and 5 (zoom), respectively, and the interpolation function is used to evaluate all field values between corresponding measurement points. Subsequently, a linear search is applied to find all the candidate maxima. In a last step, non physical maxima are removed and only those maxima which are within 2 dB of the global maximum value are retained.

Important: To be processable by the interpolation/extrapolation scheme, the Area Scan requires at least 6 measurement points. The Zoom Scan requires at least 10 measurement points to allow the application of these algorithms.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extrema of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extrema is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maxima within 2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Zoom Scan measurement.

In the Zoom Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

Averaging and Determination of spatial Peak SAR

Within cDASY6/DASY8 Module SAR software, the measured grid is interpolated to a high resolution grid, where the resolution is around 1mm and chosen such that the cube volume is a multiple of the resolution. Points which are outside of the measured grid are masked out and set to zero. Then, the antiderivative of the interpolated grid is computed by using a Gaussian quadrature consecutively for all spatial dimensions.

The antiderivative is used to compute all cube averages of the volume with the same resolution as the interpolated grid. The maximum of these SAR averages is reported. If the cube containing the maximum averaged SAR touches the surface of the measured volume, an appropriate warning is issued within the Post-processing engine.

7.1.8 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY 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 with the extension ".DA4", ".DA5x". 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], [W/kg], [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 by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD 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	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- 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 DASY 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf/dcp_i$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2)/f$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/kg
 E_{tot} = 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.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with 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

Data Evaluation in cDASY6/DASY8

cDASY6/DASY8 features basic evaluation capabilities comparable to the above described SEMCAD evaluation.

7.1.9 Tissue simulating liquids: dielectric properties

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

HBBL600-10000MHz Simulating Head Liquid, Manufactured by SPEAG:

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	50-65%
Mineral oil	10-30%
Emulsifiers	8-25%
Sodium salt	0-1.5%

Table 2: Head tissue dielectric properties

7.1.10 Tissue simulating liquids: parameters

Freq. (MHz)	Target head tissue		Measurement head tissue					Measurement date
	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	Permittivity	Dev. %	Conductivity		Dev. %	
					ϵ''	[S/m]		
704	42.15	0.89	41.4	-1.7	22.37	0.88	-1.2	2025-04-08
707	42.13	0.89	41.4	-1.6	22.30	0.88	-1.1	
713	42.10	0.89	41.4	-1.6	22.17	0.88	-0.9	
750	41.90	0.89	41.3	-1.5	21.36	0.89	0.1	
779	41.76	0.89	41.2	-1.3	20.81	0.90	1.0	
782	41.75	0.89	41.2	-1.3	20.76	0.90	1.0	
784	41.74	0.89	41.2	-1.3	20.72	0.90	1.1	
822	41.56	0.90	41.1	-1.1	20.07	0.92	2.1	
829	41.53	0.90	41.1	-1.1	19.96	0.92	2.3	
832	41.51	0.90	41.1	-1.1	19.91	0.92	2.4	
835	41.50	0.90	41.1	-1.1	19.86	0.92	2.5	
837	41.50	0.90	41.0	-1.1	19.83	0.92	2.3	
842	41.50	0.91	41.0	-1.1	19.75	0.93	1.9	
844	41.50	0.91	41.0	-1.1	19.72	0.93	1.8	
1720	40.11	1.35	38.8	-3.3	14.18	1.36	0.2	
1732	40.10	1.36	38.8	-3.3	14.15	1.36	0.2	
1745	40.08	1.37	38.7	-3.3	14.11	1.37	0.1	
1750	40.07	1.37	38.7	-3.3	14.10	1.37	0.1	
1860	40.00	1.40	38.6	-3.5	13.81	1.43	2.1	
1880	40.00	1.40	38.6	-3.6	13.77	1.44	2.8	
1900	40.00	1.40	38.5	-3.6	13.72	1.45	3.6	
2412	39.27	1.77	38.7	-1.5	13.61	1.83	3.4	2025-04-04
2437	39.22	1.79	38.6	-1.5	13.62	1.85	3.2	
2450	39.20	1.80	38.6	-1.5	13.62	1.86	3.1	
2462	39.20	1.81	38.6	-1.6	13.62	1.87	2.9	
5200	36.00	4.66	33.6	-6.6	15.21	4.40	-5.6	
5260	35.94	4.72	33.5	-6.7	15.26	4.46	-5.4	
5500	35.65	4.96	33.1	-7.2	15.33	4.69	-5.5	
5700	35.40	5.17	32.7	-7.5	15.43	4.89	-5.3	
5785	35.32	5.26	32.7	-7.5	15.52	5.00	-4.9	
5800	35.30	5.27	32.7	-7.5	15.54	5.01	-4.9	
5805	35.30	5.28	32.7	-7.5	15.54	5.02	-4.8	
5825	35.28	5.30	32.6	-7.5	15.57	5.04	-4.8	

Table 3: Parameter of the head tissue simulating liquid (HSL)

Note: The dielectric properties have been measured using the contact probe method at 22°C.

*) as the liquid parameters deviation is $\geq \pm 5\%$ an extrapolation according IEC / IEEE 62209-1528 chapter 7.8.2 approach 3 is necessary. The DASY software is capable to perform the necessary corrections directly from the tissue and measurement data. The uncertainties in this document have been adjusted accordingly.

For detailed information see chapter 8.2.3 SAR correction for deviations of complex permittivity from target on page 42.

7.1.11 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

DASY6/8 Uncertainty Budget									
According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 (Frequency band: 300 MHz - 3 GHz range)									
Symbol	Error Description	Uncertainty Value		Probability Distribution	Divisor	c _i	c _i	Standard Uncertainty	
						(1g)	(10g)	± %, (1g)	± %, (10g)
Measurement System Errors									
CF	Probe Calibration Repeat.	± 12.0	%	Normal	2	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
CFdrift	Probe Calibration Drift	± 1.7	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.0 %	± 1.0 %
LIN	Probe linearity	± 4.7	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
BBS	Broadband Signal	± 3.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
ISO	Probe Isotropy (axial)	± 7.6	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 4.4 %	± 4.4 %
DAE	Data Acquisition	± 0.3	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
AMB	RF Ambient	± 1.8	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.8 %	± 1.8 %
Δ _{sys}	Probe Positioning	± 0.006	mm	Normal	1	0.14	0.14	± 0.1 %	± 0.1 %
DAT	Data Processing	± 1.2	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.2 %	± 1.2 %
Phantom and Device Errors									
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	± 2.5	%	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	± 2.0 %	± 1.8 %
LIQ(Tσ)	Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	± 3.3	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0.78	0.71	± 1.5 %	± 1.4 %
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	± 14.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0	0	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %
DIS	Distance DUT - TSL	± 2.0	%	Normal	1	2	2	± 4.0 %	± 4.0 %
D _{xyz}	Device Positioning	± 1.0	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.0 %	± 1.0 %
H	Device Holder	± 3.6	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
MOD	DUT Modulation ^m	± 2.4	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.4 %	± 1.4 %
TAS	Time-average SAR	± 1.7	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.0 %	± 1.0 %
RF _{drift}	DUT drift	± 2.5	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.5 %	± 2.5 %
VAL	Val Antenna Unc. ^{val}	± 0.0	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %
RF _{in}	Unc. Input Power ^{val}	± 0.0	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %
Correction to the SAR results									
C(ε, σ)	Deviation to Target	± 1.9	%	Normal	1	1	0.84	± 1.9 %	± 1.6 %
C(R)	SAR scaling ^p	± 0.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %
u(ΔSAR)	Combined Uncertainty							± 11.0 %	± 10.9 %
U	Expanded Uncertainty							± 21.9 %	± 21.7 %

Table 4: Measurement uncertainties

Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY6/8 assessed according to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 [4]. The budget is valid for the frequency range 300MHz - 3 GHz and represents a worst-case analysis. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerable smaller. All listed error components have *veff* equal to ∞.

Footnote details:

^m SMC calibration is a new method for determining the total deviation from linearity. The uncertainty is ≤ 2.4% for psSAR ≤ 2 W/kg, ≤ 4.8% for psSAR1g/10g ≤ 4 W/kg and ≤ 9.6% for psSAR1g/10g ≤ 10 W/kg (see modulation calibration parameter uncertainty in the probe calibration certificate);

^{BB} if SPEAG's broad-band liquids (BBL) are used that have low temperature coefficients;

^{DAK} if SPEAG's high precision dielectric probe kit (DAK) is applied;

^p if power scaling is used, error item "SAR Scaling" must be adjusted accordingly;

^{val} only applies in case of validation measurements.

DASY8 Uncertainty Budget									
According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 (Frequency band: 3 GHz - 6 GHz range)									
Symbol	Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c _i	c _i	Standard Uncertainty		
					(1g)	(10g)	± %, (1g)	± %, (10g)	
Measurement System Errors									
CF	Probe Calibration Repeat.	± 13.1 %	Normal	2	1	1	± 6.6 %	± 6.6 %	
CFdrift	Probe Calibration Drift	± 1.7 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.0 %	± 1.0 %	
LIN	Probe linearity	± 4.7 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	
BBS	Broadband Signal	± 2.6 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	
ISO	Probe Isotropy (axial)	± 7.6 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 4.4 %	± 4.4 %	
DAE	Data Acquisition	± 0.3 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	
AMB	RF Ambient	± 1.8 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.8 %	± 1.8 %	
Δ _{sys}	Probe Positioning	± 0.005 mm	Normal	1	0.29	0.29	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	
DAT	Data Processing	± 2.3 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	
Phantom and Device Errors									
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	± 2.5 %	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	± 2.0 %	± 1.8 %	
LIQ(Tσ)	Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	± 3.4 %	Rectangular	√ 3	0.78	0.71	± 1.5 %	± 1.4 %	
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	± 14.0 %	Rectangular	√ 3	0.25	0.25	± 2.0 %	± 2.0 %	
DIS	Distance DUT - TSL	± 2.0 %	Normal	1	2	2	± 4.0 %	± 4.0 %	
D _{xyz}	Device Positioning	± 1.0 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.0 %	± 1.0 %	
H	Device Holder	± 3.6 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %	
MOD	DUT Modulation ^m	± 2.4 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.4 %	± 1.4 %	
TAS	Time-average SAR	± 1.7 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.0 %	± 1.0 %	
RF _{drift}	DUT drift	± 2.5 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.5 %	± 2.5 %	
VAL	Val Antenna Unc. ^{val}	± 0.0 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %	
RF _{in}	Unc. Input Power ^{val}	± 0.0 %	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %	
Correction to the SAR results									
C(ε, σ)	Deviation to Target	± 1.9 %	Normal	1	1	0.84	± 1.9 %	± 1.6 %	
C(R)	SAR scaling ^p	± 0.0 %	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 0.0 %	
u(ΔSAR)	Combined Uncertainty						± 11.6 %	± 11.5 %	
U	Expanded Uncertainty						± 23.2 %	± 23.0 %	

Table

5: Measurement uncertainties

Worst-Case uncertainty budget for DASY8 assessed according to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 [4]. The budget is valid for the frequency range 3 GHz – 6 GHz and represents a worst-case analysis. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerable smaller. All listed error components have ν_{eff} equal to ∞ .

Footnote details:

^m SMC calibration is a new method for determining the total deviation from linearity. The uncertainty is $\leq 2.4\%$ for $psSAR \leq 2 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 4.8\%$ for $psSAR_{1g/10g} \leq 4 \text{ W/kg}$ and $\leq 9.6\%$ for $psSAR_{1g/10g} \leq 10 \text{ W/kg}$ (see modulation calibration parameter uncertainty in the probe calibration certificate);

^{BB} if SPEAG's broad-band liquids (BBL) are used that have low temperature coefficients;

^{DAK} if SPEAG's high precision dielectric probe kit (DAK) is applied;

^p if power scaling is used, error item "SAR Scaling" must be adjusted accordingly;

^{val} only applies in case of validation measurements.

7.1.12 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for System Check

Repeatability Budget for System Check (Frequency band: 300MHz - 6GHz range) with DASY6/8 System											
Symbol	Error Description	Uncertainty Value		Probability Distribution	Divisor	c _i	c _i	Standard Uncertainty			
						(1g)	(10g)	± %, (1g)	± %, (10g)		
Measurement System Errors											
CF	Probe Calibration Repeat.	± 3.6	%	Normal	2	2	1	± 5.1	%	± 2.5	%
CFdrift	Probe Calibration Drift	± 1.7	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 1.0	%	± 1.0	%
LIN	Probe linearity	± 4.7	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0	0	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
BBS	Broadband Signal	± 0.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0	0	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
ISO	Probe Isotropy (axial)	± 4.7	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0	0	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
DAE	Data Acquisition	± 0.3	%	Normal	1	0	0	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
AMB	RF Ambient	± 0.6	%	Normal	1	0	0	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
Δ _{sys}	Probe Positioning	± 0.2	%	Normal	1	0.33	0.33	± 0.1	%	± 0.1	%
DAT	Data Processing	± 0.0	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
Phantom and Device Errors											
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	± 2.5	%	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	± 2.0	%	± 1.8	%
LIQ(Tσ)	Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	± 3.4	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0.78	0.71	± 1.5	%	± 1.4	%
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	± 14.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	0	0	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
DIS	Distance Phantom - DUT	± 1.0	%	Normal	1	2	2	± 2.0	%	± 2.0	%
MOD	DUT Modulation ^m	± 0.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
TAS	Time-average SAR	± 0.0	%	Rectangular	√ 3	1	1	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
VAL	Validation antenna	± 0.0	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.0	%	± 0.0	%
P _{in}	Accepted power	± 1.2	%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.2	%	± 1.2	%
Correction to the SAR results											
C(ε, σ)	Deviation to Target	± 1.9	%	Normal	1	1	0.84	± 1.9	%	± 1.6	%
u(ΔSAR)	Combined Uncertainty							± 6.5	%	± 4.5	%
U	Expanded Uncertainty							± 13.0	%	± 9.1	%

Table 6: Repeatability of the system check (300MHz - 6 GHz).

All listed error components have v_{eff} equal to ∞ .

Footnote details:

^{BB} if SPEAG's broad-band liquids (BBL) are used that have low temperature coefficients;

^{DAK} if SPEAG's high precision dielectric probe kit (DAK) is applied.

Note: Worst case probe calibration uncertainty has been applied for all probes used during the measurements.

7.1.13 System check

The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests (plot(s) see annex A).

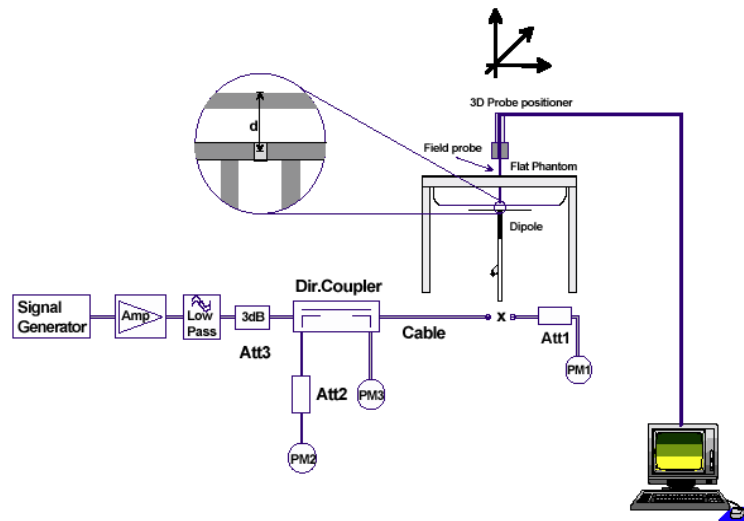
System performance check (1000 mW)									
System validation Kit	Probe	Frequency	Target SAR _{1g}	Target SAR _{10g}	Measured SAR _{1g}	SAR _{1g}	Measured SAR _{10g}	SAR _{10g}	Measured date
		MHz	W/kg (+/- 10%)		W/kg	dev.	W/kg	dev.	
D750V3 S/N: 1041	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	750	8.52	5.60	8.18	-4.0%	5.42	-3.2%	2025-04-09
D835V2 S/N: 4d153	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	835	9.63	6.27	9.14	-5.1%	6.00	-4.3%	2025-04-09
D1750V2 S/N: 1093	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	1750	36.10	19.30	35.40	-1.9%	18.90	-2.1%	2025-04-08
D1900V2 S/N: 5d009	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	1900	39.10	20.60	37.00	-5.4%	19.38	-5.9%	2025-04-08
D2450V2 S/N: 710	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	2450	51.80	24.10	48.40	-6.6%	22.80	-5.4%	2025-04-04
D5GHzV2 S/N: 1055	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	5200	78.30	22.30	76.20	-2.7%	22.20	-0.4%	2025-04-04
D5GHzV2 S/N: 1055	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	5500	85.80	24.40	84.00	-2.1%	24.20	-0.8%	2025-04-04
D5GHzV2 S/N: 1055	EX3DV4 S/N: 3944	5800	80.90	22.90	76.40	-5.6%	22.00	-3.9%	2025-04-04

Table 7: Results system check

7.1.14 System check procedure

The system check is performed by using a validation dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 100 mW or 50 mW if used Powersource1. To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the validation to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



7.1.15 System validation

The system validation is performed in a similar way as a system check. It needs to be performed once a SAR measurement system has been established and allows an evaluation of the system accuracy with all components used together with the specified system. It has to be repeated at least once a year or when new system components are used (DAE, probe, phantom, dipole, liquid type).

In addition to the procedure used during system check a system validation also includes checks of probe isotropy, probe modulation factor and RF signal.

8 Detailed Test Results

8.1 Conducted power measurements

For the measurements the Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMW500 or Anritsu MT8000A were used.

The output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

8.1.1 Conducted power measurements LTE FDD 2 Cat. M1 1900 MHz

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	1850.7	18607	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	21.70
low	1850.7	18607	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	21.76
low	1850.7	18607	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	19.57
low	1850.7	18607	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	19.58
mid	1880	18900	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	21.79
mid	1880	18900	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	21.57
mid	1880	18900	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	19.66
mid	1880	18900	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	19.69
high	1909.3	19193	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.94
high	1909.3	19193	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.82
high	1909.3	19193	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	19.81
high	1909.3	19193	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	19.76
mid	1880	18900	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	21.94
mid	1880	18900	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	21.59
mid	1880	18900	3	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	19.62
mid	1880	18900	3	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	19.61
low	1851.5	18615	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	21.80
low	1851.5	18615	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	21.74
low	1851.5	18615	3	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	19.54
low	1851.5	18615	3	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	19.53
high	1908.5	19185	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.95
high	1908.5	19185	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.84
high	1908.5	19185	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	19.73
high	1908.5	19185	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	19.72
low	1852.5	18625	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	20.68
low	1852.5	18625	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	21.97
low	1852.5	18625	5	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	20.71
low	1852.5	18625	5	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	20.59
mid	1880	18900	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.04
mid	1880	18900	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	21.80
mid	1880	18900	5	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	20.81
mid	1880	18900	5	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	20.80
high	1907.5	19175	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.17
high	1907.5	19175	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.93
high	1907.5	19175	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.89
high	1907.5	19175	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.00
low	1855	18650	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	21.82
low	1855	18650	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	21.93
low	1855	18650	10	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	20.70
low	1855	18650	10	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	20.60

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
mid	1880	18900	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	21.98
mid	1880	18900	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	21.81
mid	1880	18900	10	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	20.81
mid	1880	18900	10	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	20.80
high	1905	19150	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.16
high	1905	19150	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.94
high	1905	19150	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.97
high	1905	19150	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	20.95
low	1857.5	18675	15	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	21.93
low	1857.5	18675	15	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	21.85
low	1857.5	18675	15	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.67
low	1857.5	18675	15	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.66
high	1902.5	19125	15	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.17
high	1902.5	19125	15	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.95
high	1902.5	19125	15	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.94
high	1902.5	19125	15	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.93
mid	1880	18900	15	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.00
mid	1880	18900	15	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	21.84
mid	1880	18900	15	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.73
mid	1880	18900	15	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.85
low	1860	18700	20	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	22.03
low	1860	18700	20	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	21.95
low	1860	18700	20	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.68
low	1860	18700	20	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.67
mid	1880	18900	20	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	21.90
mid	1880	18900	20	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	21.84
mid	1880	18900	20	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.72
mid	1880	18900	20	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.72
high	1900	196	20	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.97
high	1900	196	20	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.00
high	1900	196	20	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.01
high	1900	196	20	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.00

Table 8: Test results conducted power measurement LTE FDD 2 Cat. M1 1900 MHz.

8.1.2 Conducted power measurements LTE FDD 4 Cat. M1 1700 MHz

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	1710.7	19957	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	22.71
low	1710.7	19957	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	22.80
low	1710.7	19957	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	20.62
low	1710.7	19957	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	20.50
mid	1732.5	20175	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	20.59
mid	1732.5	20175	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	22.68
mid	1732.5	20175	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	20.59
mid	1732.5	20175	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	20.59
high	1754.3	20393	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.74
high	1754.3	20393	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.63
high	1754.3	20393	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	19.74
high	1754.3	20393	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	19.72
mid	1732.5	20175	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.48
mid	1732.5	20175	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	22.57
mid	1732.5	20175	3	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	20.53
mid	1732.5	20175	3	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	20.51
high	1753.5	20385	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.35
high	1753.5	20385	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.58
high	1753.5	20385	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	19.87
high	1753.5	20385	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	19.68
low	1712.5	19975	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	22.71
low	1712.5	19975	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	22.82
low	1712.5	19975	5	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.56
low	1712.5	19975	5	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.68
mid	1732.5	20175	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.60
mid	1732.5	20175	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	22.53
mid	1732.5	20175	5	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.56
mid	1732.5	20175	5	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.64
high	1752.5	20375	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.70
high	1752.5	20375	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.56
high	1752.5	20375	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.82
high	1752.5	20375	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	20.73
low	1715	20000	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	22.57
low	1715	20000	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	22.78
low	1715	20000	10	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.67
low	1715	20000	10	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.54
mid	1732.5	20175	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.48
mid	1732.5	20175	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	22.56
mid	1732.5	20175	10	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.49
mid	1732.5	20175	10	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.49
high	1750	20350	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.75
high	1750	20350	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.54
high	1750	20350	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.67
high	1750	20350	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	20.78

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	1717.5	20025	15	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	22.71
low	1717.5	20025	15	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	22.64
low	1717.5	20025	15	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.57
low	1717.5	20025	15	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.55
mid	1732.5	20175	15	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.55
mid	1732.5	20175	15	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	22.54
mid	1732.5	20175	15	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.54
mid	1732.5	20175	15	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.55
high	1747.5	20325	15	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.67
high	1747.5	20325	15	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.73
high	1747.5	20325	15	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.84
high	1747.5	20325	15	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.75
low	1720	20050	20	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	22.64
low	1720	20050	20	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	22.75
low	1720	20050	20	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.57
low	1720	20050	20	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.56
mid	1732.5	20175	20	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	22.56
mid	1732.5	20175	20	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	22.56
mid	1732.5	20175	20	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.55
mid	1732.5	20175	20	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.56
high	1745	20300	20	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.78
high	1745	20300	20	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.64
high	1745	20300	20	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.76
high	1745	20300	20	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.76

Table 9: Test results conducted power measurement LTE FDD 4 Cat. M1 1700 MHz.

8.1.3 Conducted power measurements LTE FDD 5 Cat. M1 850 MHz

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	824.7	20407	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.46
low	824.7	20407	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.40
low	824.7	20407	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.23
low	824.7	20407	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.24
mid	836.5	20525	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	21.17
mid	836.5	20525	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.23
mid	836.5	20525	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.15
mid	836.5	20525	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.18
high	848.3	20643	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.89
high	848.3	20643	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.73
high	848.3	20643	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.76
high	848.3	20643	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	20.75
low	825.5	20415	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	21.24
low	825.5	20415	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.31
low	825.5	20415	3	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.17
low	825.5	20415	3	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.24
mid	836.5	20525	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.46
mid	836.5	20525	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.12
mid	836.5	20525	3	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.15
mid	836.5	20525	3	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.24
high	847.5	20635	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.82
high	847.5	20635	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.69
high	847.5	20635	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.66
high	847.5	20635	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	20.66
low	826.5	20425	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.51
low	826.5	20425	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.30
low	826.5	20425	5	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.34
low	826.5	20425	5	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.34
mid	836.5	20525	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.58
mid	836.5	20525	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.25
mid	836.5	20525	5	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.35
mid	836.5	20525	5	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.35
high	846.5	20625	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.04
high	846.5	20625	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.84
high	846.5	20625	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.84
high	846.5	20625	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.86
low	829	20450	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.37
low	829	20450	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.33
low	829	20450	10	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.30
low	829	20450	10	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.30
mid	836.5	20525	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.54
mid	836.5	20525	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.21
mid	836.5	20525	10	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.30
mid	836.5	20525	10	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.32
high	844	20600	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.02
high	844	20600	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.76
high	844	20600	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.83
high	844	20600	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.84

Table 10: Test results conducted power measurement LTE FDD 5 Cat. M1 850 MHz.

8.1.4 Conducted power measurements LTE FDD 12 Cat. M1 700 MHz

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	699.7	23017	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.63
low	699.7	23017	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.53
low	699.7	23017	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.47
low	699.7	23017	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.48
mid	707.5	23095	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.81
mid	707.5	23095	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.48
mid	707.5	23095	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.60
mid	707.5	23095	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.60
high	715.3	23173	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.65
high	715.3	23173	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	23.42
high	715.3	23173	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.62
high	715.3	23173	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.64
low	700.5	23025	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.69
low	700.5	23025	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.64
low	700.5	23025	3	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.50
low	700.5	23025	3	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.50
mid	707.5	23095	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.68
mid	707.5	23095	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.48
mid	707.5	23095	3	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.59
mid	707.5	23095	3	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.58
high	714.5	23165	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.57
high	714.5	23165	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	23.47
high	714.5	23165	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.52
high	714.5	23165	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.53
low	701.5	23035	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.61
low	701.5	23035	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.66
low	701.5	23035	5	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.67
low	701.5	23035	5	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.59
mid	707.5	23095	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.66
mid	707.5	23095	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.72
mid	707.5	23095	5	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.74
mid	707.5	23095	5	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.73
high	713.5	23155	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.70
high	713.5	23155	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	23.54
high	713.5	23155	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.65
high	713.5	23155	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.66
low	704	23060	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.59
low	704	23060	10	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.76
low	704	23060	10	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.71
low	704	23060	10	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.63
mid	707.5	23095	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.70
mid	707.5	23095	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.67
mid	707.5	23095	10	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.65
mid	707.5	23095	10	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.65
high	711	23130	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.70
high	711	23130	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	23.57
high	711	23130	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.58
high	711	23130	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.59

Table 11: Test results conducted power measurement LTE FDD12 Cat. M1 700 MHz.

8.1.5 Conducted power measurements LTE FDD 13 Cat. M1 700 MHz

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	779.5	23205	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.96
low	779.5	23205	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	24.03
low	779.5	23205	5	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.98
low	779.5	23205	5	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.98
mid	782	23230	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	24.09
mid	782	23230	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.83
mid	782	23230	5	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.89
mid	782	23230	5	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.90
high	784.5	23255	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	24.00
high	784.5	23255	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	23.89
high	784.5	23255	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.92
high	784.5	23255	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.93
mid	782	23230	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	24.03
mid	782	23230	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.89
mid	782	23230	10	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.85
mid	782	23230	10	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.87

Table 12: Test results conducted power measurement LTE FDD13 Cat. M1 700 MHz.

8.1.6 Conducted power measurements LTE FDD 26 Cat. M1 850 MHz

Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Resource block allocation	Modulation	P _{avg} [dBm]
low	814.7	26697	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.58
low	814.7	26697	1.4	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.48
low	814.7	26697	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	21.41
low	814.7	26697	1.4	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	21.50
mid	831.5	26865	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.60
mid	831.5	26865	1.4	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.25
mid	831.5	26865	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.46
mid	831.5	26865	1.4	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.48
high	848.3	27033	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.11
high	848.3	27033	1.4	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.93
high	848.3	27033	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	20.98
high	848.3	27033	1.4	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.01
low	815.5	26705	3	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	21.49
mid	831.5	26865	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.46
mid	831.5	26865	3	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.32
mid	831.5	26865	3	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	21.51
mid	831.5	26865	3	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	21.50
high	847.5	27025	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.01
high	847.5	27025	3	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.88
high	847.5	27025	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	21.03
high	847.5	27025	3	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	21.04
low	816.5	26715	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.78
low	816.5	26715	5	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.46
low	816.5	26715	5	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	22.51
low	816.5	26715	5	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	22.51
mid	831.5	26865	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.64
mid	831.5	26865	5	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.33
mid	831.5	26865	5	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.64
mid	831.5	26865	5	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.65
high	846.5	27015	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.20
high	846.5	27015	5	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.91
high	846.5	27015	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.10
high	846.5	27015	5	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.01
mid	831.5	26865	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.57
mid	831.5	26865	10	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.41
mid	831.5	26865	10	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	22.56
mid	831.5	26865	10	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	22.56
high	844	26990	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.19
high	844	26990	10	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.92
high	844	26990	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	22.08
high	844	26990	10	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.08
low	821.5	26765	15	RB_1_low_NBposLow	QPSK	23.70
low	821.5	26765	15	RB_1_low_NBposLow	16QAM	23.40
low	821.5	26765	15	RB_6_NBposLow	QPSK	23.50
low	821.5	26765	15	RB_6_NBposLow	16QAM	23.49
mid	831.5	26865	15	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	QPSK	23.69
mid	831.5	26865	15	RB_1_mid_NBposMid	16QAM	23.34
mid	831.5	26865	15	RB_6_NBposMid	QPSK	23.57
mid	831.5	26865	15	RB_6_NBposMid	16QAM	23.41
high	841.5	26965	15	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.23
high	841.5	26965	15	RB_1_high_NBposHigh	16QAM	22.94
high	841.5	26965	15	RB_6_NBposHigh	QPSK	23.10
high	841.5	26965	15	RB_6_NBposHigh	16QAM	23.12

Table 13: Test results conducted power measurement LTE FDD 26 Cat. M1 850 MHz.

8.1.7 Conducted power measurements WLAN 2450 MHz

802.11b		maximum avg. conducted output power [dBm]			
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
2412	1	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.1
2437	6	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5
2462	11	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.2

Table 14: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11b

802.11g		maximum average conducted output power [dBm]							
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
2412	1	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.5
2437	6	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.1	14.1
2462	11	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.0

Table 15: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11g

802.11n HT-20		maximum average conducted output power [dBm]							
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	MCS-0	MCS-1	MCS-2	MCS-3	MCS-4	MCS-5	MCS-6	MCS-7
		6.5Mbps	13Mbps	19.5Mbps	26Mbps	39Mbps	52Mbps	58.5Mbps	65Mbps
2412	1	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.6
2437	6	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.9
2462	11	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.7

Table 16: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11n HT-20

802.11n HT-40		maximum average conducted output power [dBm]							
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	MCS-0	MCS-1	MCS-2	MCS-3	MCS-4	MCS-5	MCS-6	MCS-7
		13.5Mbps	27Mbps	40.5Mbps	54Mbps	81Mbps	108Mbps	121.5Mbps	135Mbps
2422	3	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.3	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.2
2437	6	14.0	13.6	13.3	13.0	11.5	11.0	10.9	10.8
2452	9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.4	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.2

Table 17: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11n HT-40

8.1.8 Conducted power measurements WLAN 5 GHz

802.11a		maximum average conducted output power [dBm]							
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
5180	36	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.0	11.9
5200	40	13.4	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
5220	44	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.8
5240	48	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.5
5260	52	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.4
5280	56	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.0
5300	60	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.9
5320	64	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.8
5500	100	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.9
5520	104	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.4
5540	108	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8
5560	112	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.4
5580	116	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8
5600	120	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.8
5620	124	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.6
5640	128	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.4
5660	132	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.2
5680	136	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.3
5700	140	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.4
5745	149	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.8
5765	153	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.0
5785	157	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.8
5805	161	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.6
5825	165	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.1

Table 18: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11a

802.11n HT-20 / 802.11ac VHT-20 maximum average conducted output power [dBm]									
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	MCS-0	MCS-1	MCS-2	MCS-3	MCS-4	MCS-5	MCS-6	MCS-7
		6.5Mbps	13Mbps	19.5Mbps	26Mbps	39Mbps	52Mbps	58.5Mbps	65Mbps
5180	36	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.1	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.5
5200	40	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.2	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.6
5220	44	12.2	11.9	11.7	11.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.0
5240	48	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8
5260	52	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8
5280	56	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5
5300	60	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5
5320	64	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2
5500	100	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3
5520	104	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9
5540	108	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
5560	112	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8
5580	116	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2
5600	120	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1
5620	124	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9
5640	128	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7
5660	132	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5
5680	136	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7
5700	140	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8
5745	149	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.8	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2
5765	153	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5
5785	157	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.7
5805	161	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6
5825	165	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5

Table 19: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11n HT-20 / 802.11ac VHT-20

802.11n HT-40 / 802.11ac VHT-40 maximum average conducted output power [dBm]									
Freq. [MHz]	Ch	MCS-0	MCS-1	MCS-2	MCS-3	MCS-4	MCS-5	MCS-6	MCS-7
		13.5Mbps	27Mbps	40.5Mbps	54Mbps	81Mbps	108Mbps	121.5Mbps	135Mbps
5190	38	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.4
5230	46	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.5
5270	54	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.6
5310	62	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1
5510	102	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.3
5550	110	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.8
5590	118	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.1
5630	126	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.7	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.8
5670	134	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9
5755	151	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2
5795	159	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.6

Table 20: Test results conducted power measurement 802.11n HT-40 / 802.11ac VHT-40

8.2 SAR test results

8.2.1 General description of test procedures

- LTE Cat M1 is tested using a CMW 500 communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.
- Test positions as described in the tables below are in accordance with the specified test standard.
- WLAN was tested using a test software in 802.11a/b mode with 1 MBit/s and 6 MBit/s.
- Required WLAN test channels were selected according to KDB 248227
- According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 the SAR test shall be performed at the channel producing the highest rated output power.
 - When the width of the transmit frequency band ($\Delta f = f_{\text{high}} - f_{\text{low}}$) exceeds 1 % of its centre frequency f_c , the channels at the lowest and highest frequencies of the transmit band shall also be tested.
 - When the width of the transmit frequency band exceeds 10 % of its centre frequency. The following formula shall be used to determine the number of channels, N_c , to be tested:

$$N_c = 2 \times \text{roundup} \left[\frac{10 * (f_{\text{high}} - f_{\text{low}})}{f_c} \right] + 1$$

where

f_c is the centre frequency channel of the transmission band in Hz;

f_{high} is the highest frequency channel of the transmission band in Hz;

f_{low} is the lowest frequency channel of the transmission band in Hz;

N_c is the number of channels
- 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

8.2.2 Results overview

measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - LTE FDD Cat M1 2 1900 MHz - 0 mm disatnce											
Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	RB offset	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		SAR _{10g} (W/kg)		P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	measured	meas.	extrap.	meas.	extrap.		
20MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
18700	1860	low	front	23.0	22.0	0.612	0.765	0.338	0.423	-0.01	21.8
18700	1860	low	back	23.0	22.0	0.484	0.605	0.272	0.340	-0.01	21.8
18700	1860	low	left	23.0	22.0	0.439	0.549	0.248	0.310	0.13	21.8
18700	1860	low	right	23.0	22.0	0.035	0.044	0.022	0.028	0.04	21.8
18700	1860	low	top	23.0	22.0	0.066	0.083	0.038	0.048	-0.02	21.8
18900	1880	mid	front	23.0	21.9	0.616	0.794	0.342	0.441	-0.03	21.8
19100	1900	high	front	23.0	22.0	0.636	0.806	0.352	0.446	-0.04	21.8
20MHz BW/6RB/QPSK											
19100	1900	high	front	23.0	22.0	0.633	0.795	0.350	0.440	-0.13	21.8
measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - LTE FDD Cat M1 4 1700 MHz - 0 mm disatnce											
Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	RB offset	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		SAR _{10g} (W/kg)		P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	measured	meas.	extrap.	meas.	extrap.		
20MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
20050	1720.0	low	front	23.0	22.6	0.553	0.601	0.318	0.345	-0.15	21.8
20050	1720.0	low	back	23.0	22.6	0.723	0.785	0.403	0.438	0.00	21.8
20050	1720.0	low	left	23.0	22.6	0.644	0.700	0.372	0.404	-0.02	21.8
20050	1720.0	low	right	23.0	22.6	0.032	0.035	0.019	0.021	-0.10	21.8
20050	1720.0	low	top	23.0	22.6	0.162	0.176	0.093	0.101	-0.04	21.8
20175	1732.5	mid	back	23.0	22.6	0.554	0.613	0.320	0.354	0.11	21.8
20300	1745.0	high	back	23.0	21.8	0.527	0.698	0.297	0.393	-0.04	21.8
20MHz BW/6RB/QPSK											
20050	1720.0	low	back	23.0	22.6	0.605	0.668	0.342	0.378	-0.01	21.8
measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - LTE FDD Cat M1 5 850 MHz - 0 mm disatnce											
Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	RB offset	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		SAR _{10g} (W/kg)		P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	measured	meas.	extrap.	meas.	extrap.		
10MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
20525	836.5	mid	front	24.0	23.5	0.406	0.451	0.245	0.272	-0.06	21.2
20525	836.5	mid	back	24.0	23.5	0.322	0.358	0.191	0.212	0.08	21.2
20525	836.5	mid	left	24.0	23.5	0.204	0.227	0.120	0.133	-0.01	21.2
20525	836.5	mid	right	24.0	23.5	0.193	0.215	0.132	0.147	0.02	21.2
20525	836.5	mid	top	24.0	23.5	0.043	0.048	0.027	0.030	0.01	21.2
20450	829.0	low	front	24.0	23.4	0.403	0.466	0.244	0.282	0.03	21.2
20600	844.0	high	front	24.0	23.2	0.393	0.472	0.237	0.285	0.08	21.2
10MHz BW/6RB/QPSK											
20525	836.5	mid	left	23.0	22.3	0.158	0.186	0.093	0.109	0.13	21.2

Table 21: Test results SAR LTE FDD Cat M1 (see max. SAR plot Annex B.1: SAR results - WWAN page 52)

* - maximum possible output power declared by manufacturer

measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - LTE FDD Cat M1 12 700 MHz - 0 mm disatnce											
Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	RB offset	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		SAR _{10g} (W/kg)		P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	measured	meas.	extrap.	meas.	extrap.		
10MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
23095	707.5	mid	front	24.0	23.7	0.427	0.458	0.276	0.296	0.00	21.2
23095	707.5	mid	back	24.0	23.7	0.169	0.181	0.105	0.113	-0.09	21.2
23095	707.5	mid	left	24.0	23.7	0.180	0.193	0.122	0.131	0.02	21.2
23095	707.5	mid	right	24.0	23.7	0.220	0.236	0.150	0.161	0.00	21.2
23095	707.5	mid	top	24.0	23.7	0.032	0.034	0.021	0.023	0.07	21.2
23060	704.0	low	front	24.0	23.6	0.446	0.489	0.288	0.316	-0.03	21.2
23130	711.0	high	front	24.0	23.7	0.417	0.447	0.268	0.287	0.00	21.2
10MHz BW/6RB/QPSK											
23095	707.5	mid	front	23.0	22.7	0.371	0.402	0.236	0.256	-0.01	21.2
measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - LTE FDD Cat M1 13 750 MHz - 0 mm disatnce											
Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	RB offset	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		SAR _{10g} (W/kg)		P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	measured	meas.	extrap.	meas.	extrap.		
10MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
23230	782.0	mid	front	24.5	24.0	0.390	0.435	0.247	0.275	0.02	21.2
23230	782.0	mid	back	24.5	24.0	0.275	0.306	0.174	0.194	0.02	21.2
23230	782.0	mid	left	24.5	24.0	0.263	0.293	0.176	0.196	0.01	21.2
23230	782.0	mid	right	24.5	24.0	0.276	0.308	0.184	0.205	0.02	21.2
23230	782.0	mid	top	24.5	24.0	0.055	0.061	0.035	0.039	0.00	21.2
5MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
23205	779.5	low	front	24.5	24.0	0.418	0.473	0.265	0.300	-0.05	21.2
23255	784.5	high	front	24.5	24.0	0.342	0.384	0.216	0.242	-0.02	21.2
10MHz BW/6RB/QPSK											
23230	782.0	mid	front	23.5	22.9	0.323	0.375	0.204	0.237	0.00	21.2
measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - LTE FDD Cat M1 26 850 MHz - 0 mm disatnce											
Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	RB offset	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		SAR _{10g} (W/kg)		P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	measured	meas.	extrap.	meas.	extrap.		
15MHz BW/1RB/QPSK											
26865	831.5	mid	front	24.0	23.7	0.372	0.400	0.230	0.247	-0.02	21.2
26865	831.5	mid	back	24.0	23.7	0.291	0.313	0.190	0.204	0.07	21.2
26865	831.5	mid	left	24.0	23.7	0.187	0.201	0.115	0.124	0.06	21.2
26865	831.5	mid	right	24.0	23.7	0.196	0.211	0.131	0.141	0.06	21.2
26865	831.5	mid	top	24.0	23.7	0.044	0.047	0.028	0.030	0.00	21.2
26765	821.5	low	front	24.0	23.7	0.389	0.417	0.243	0.260	-0.01	21.2
26965	841.5	high	front	24.0	23.2	0.342	0.408	0.211	0.252	-0.01	21.2
15MHz BW/6RB/QPSK											
26865	831.5	mid	front	24.0	23.6	0.341	0.376	0.223	0.246	0.00	21.2

Table 22: Test results SAR LTE FDD Cat M1 (see max. SAR plot Annex B.1: SAR results - WWAN)

* - maximum possible output power declared by manufacturer

measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - WLAN 2.4 GHz with 0 mm distance

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	test cond.	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)			SAR _{10g} (W/kg)			P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	meas.	meas.	extrap.	100% DF	meas.	extrap.	100% DF		
6	2437	1Mbit/s	front	18.0	16.8	0.765	1.008	1.029	0.335	0.442	0.451	0.10	21.6
6	2437	1Mbit/s	back	18.0	16.8	0.049	0.065	0.066	0.028	0.037	0.038	0.09	21.6
6	2437	1Mbit/s	left	18.0	16.8	0.696	0.918	0.936	0.293	0.386	0.394	-0.06	21.6
6	2437	1Mbit/s	right	18.0	16.8	0.034	0.045	0.046	0.017	0.022	0.023	-0.01	21.6
6	2437	1Mbit/s	top	18.0	16.8	0.014	0.018	0.019	0.008	0.011	0.011	0.03	21.6
1	2412	1Mbit/s	front	18.0	16.4	0.650	0.940	0.959	0.288	0.416	0.425	-0.04	21.6
11	2462	1Mbit/s	front	18.0	16.5	0.626	0.884	0.902	0.277	0.391	0.399	0.00	21.6

Table 23: Test results SAR WLAN 2.4 GHz (see max. SAR plot Annex B.2: SAR results – WLAN page 59)

measured / extrapolated SAR numbers - WLAN 5 GHz with 0 mm distance

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	test cond.	Position	cond. P _{max} (dBm)		SAR _{1g} (W/kg)			SAR _{10g} (W/kg)			P _{drift} (dB)	liquid (°C)
				declared*	meas.	meas.	extrap.	100% DF	meas.	extrap.	100% DF		
40	5200	6Mbit/s	front	13.5	13.4	0.428	0.438	0.447	0.155	0.159	0.162	0.03	21.6
52	5260	6Mbit/s	front	13.5	12.6	0.388	0.477	0.487	0.139	0.171	0.174	-0.06	21.6
140	5700	6Mbit/s	front	12.0	11.6	0.308	0.338	0.345	0.108	0.118	0.121	0.02	21.6
157	5785	6Mbit/s	front	12.0	12.0	0.436	0.436	0.445	0.153	0.153	0.156	0.08	21.6
161	5805	6Mbit/s	front	12.0	11.8	0.478	0.501	0.511	0.166	0.174	0.177	-0.04	21.6
40	5200	6Mbit/s	back	13.5	13.4	0.051	0.052	0.053	0.024	0.025	0.025	0.02	21.6
52	5260	6Mbit/s	back	13.5	12.6	0.046	0.057	0.058	0.021	0.026	0.026	0.03	21.6
140	5700	6Mbit/s	back	12.0	11.6	0.064	0.070	0.072	0.027	0.030	0.030	-0.12	21.6
157	5785	6Mbit/s	back	12.0	12.0	0.062	0.062	0.063	0.026	0.026	0.027	0.08	21.6
40	5200	6Mbit/s	left	13.5	13.4	0.729	0.746	0.761	0.255	0.261	0.266	0.01	21.6
52	5260	6Mbit/s	left	13.5	12.6	0.660	0.812	0.829	0.227	0.279	0.285	0.05	21.6
140	5700	6Mbit/s	left	12.0	11.6	0.715	0.784	0.800	0.236	0.259	0.264	0.04	21.6
157	5785	6Mbit/s	left	12.0	12.0	1.080	1.080	1.102	0.358	0.358	0.365	0.02	21.6
161	5805	6Mbit/s	left	12.0	11.8	1.140	1.194	1.218	0.383	0.401	0.409	0.03	21.6
165	5825	6Mbit/s	left	12.0	11.3	1.190	1.398	1.427	0.397	0.466	0.476	0.02	21.6
165	5825	6Mbit/s	left**	12.0	11.3	1.250	1.469	1.499	0.413	0.485	0.495	-0.01	21.6
40	5200	6Mbit/s	right	13.5	13.4	0.025	0.026	0.026	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.09	21.6
52	5260	6Mbit/s	right	13.5	12.6	0.027	0.033	0.034	0.011	0.014	0.014	-0.17	21.6
140	5700	6Mbit/s	right	12.0	11.6	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.05	21.6
157	5785	6Mbit/s	right	12.0	12.0	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.11	21.6
40	5200	6Mbit/s	top	13.5	13.4	0.039	0.040	0.041	0.016	0.016	0.017	-0.14	21.6
52	5260	6Mbit/s	top	13.5	12.6	0.037	0.046	0.046	0.016	0.020	0.020	0.08	21.6
140	5700	6Mbit/s	top	12.0	11.6	0.017	0.019	0.019	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.13	21.6
157	5785	6Mbit/s	top	12.0	12.0	0.039	0.039	0.040	0.014	0.014	0.014	-0.17	21.6

Table 24: Test results SAR WLAN 5 GHz (see max. SAR plot Annex B.2: SAR results – WLAN)

* - maximum possible output power declared by manufacturer

** - repeated at the highest SAR measurement according to the FCC KDB 865664

8.2.3 SAR correction for deviations of complex permittivity from targets

The max reported SAR values are once more corrected wherever the deviation of the liquid parameters is larger than $\pm 5\%$.

According IEC / IEEE 62209-1528 chapter 7.8.2 SAR correction formula

there is a linear relationship between the percentage change in SAR (denoted ΔSAR) and the percentage change in the permittivity and conductivity from the target values (denoted $\Delta\epsilon$ and $\Delta\sigma$, respectively).

The relationship is given by:

$$\Delta\text{SAR} = c_\epsilon \Delta\epsilon + c_\sigma \Delta\sigma$$

where

$c_\epsilon = \partial (\Delta\text{SAR}) / \partial (\Delta\epsilon)$ is the coefficient representing the sensitivity of SAR to permittivity where SAR is normalized to output power;

$c_\sigma = \partial (\Delta\text{SAR}) / \partial (\Delta\sigma)$ is the coefficient representing the sensitivity of SAR to conductivity, where SAR is normalized to output power.

The values of c_ϵ and c_σ have a simple relationship with frequency that can be described using polynomial equations. For dipole antennas at frequencies from 4 MHz to 6 GHz, the **1 g averaged SAR** c_ϵ and c_σ are given by

$$c_\epsilon = -7.854 \times 10^{-4} \times f^3 + 9.402 \times 10^{-3} \times f^2 - 2.742 \times 10^{-2} \times f - 0.2026$$

$$c_\sigma = 9.804 \times 10^{-3} \times f^3 - 8.661 \times 10^{-2} \times f^2 + 2.981 \times 10^{-2} \times f + 0.7829$$

where f is the frequency in GHz. Above 6 GHz, the sensitivity is non-varying with frequency due to the small penetration depth; the values of $c_\epsilon = -0,198$ and $c_\sigma = 0$ shall be used.

For frequencies from 4 MHz to 6 GHz, the **10 g averaged SAR** c_ϵ and c_σ are given by:

$$c_\epsilon = 3.456 \times 10^{-3} \times f^3 - 3.531 \times 10^{-2} \times f^2 + 7.675 \times 10^{-2} \times f - 0.1860$$

$$c_\sigma = 4.479 \times 10^{-3} \times f^3 - 1.586 \times 10^{-2} \times f^2 - 0.1972 \times f + 0.7717$$

where f is the frequency in GHz. Above 6 GHz, the sensitivity is non-varying with frequency due to the small penetration depth; the values of $c_\epsilon = -0,250$ and $c_\sigma = 0$ shall be used.

NOTE:

The Tables in the uncertainties of this report are updated accordingly with the values from table 6 – Root-mean-squared error SAR correction formula as a function of the maximum change in permittivity or conductivity:

Max. change in ϵ or σ	RMS uncertainty for SAR _{1g} %	RMS uncertainty for SAR _{10g} %
$\pm 5\%$	1.2	0.97
$\pm 10\%$	1.9	1.6

NOTE:

The DASY software is capable of directly correcting the measured values according to the above-described procedure, fully compliant to IEC / IEEE 62209-1528, so that no further evaluation is necessary.

9 Test equipment and ancillaries used for tests

To simplify the identification of the test equipment and/or ancillaries which were used, the reporting of the relevant test cases only refer to the test item number as specified in the table below.

Equipment	Type	Manufacturer	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Frequency (months)
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	3944	May 21, 2024	12
750 MHz System Validation Dipole	D750V3	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1041	May 11, 2023	36
835 MHz System Validation Dipole	D835V2	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	4d153	May 11, 2023	36
1750 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1750V2	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1093	August 15, 2024	36
1900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1900V2	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	5d009	May 12, 2023	36
2450 MHz System Validation Dipole	D2450V2	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	710	May 11, 2022	36
5 GHz System Validation Dipole	D5GHzV2	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1055	May 16, 2024	36
Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	477	May 22, 2024	12
Software	V16.4.0.5005	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	---	N/A	--
Phantom ELI 8.0	QD OVA 004 AA	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	2101	N/A	--
Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	Rohde & Schwarz	166977	December 13, 2023	24
Network Analyser 300 kHz to 6 GHz	8753ES	Agilent Technologies)*	US39174 436	December 14, 2023	24
Dielectric Assessment Kit (DAK)	DAK 200MHz – 20GHz Package	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1127	N/A	--
Powersource1	SE UMS 160 CC	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	4342	May 15, 2024	24
Signal Generator	8671B	Hewlett Packard	2823A006 56	December 10, 2024	24
Signal Generator	SML03	Rohde & Schwarz	102519	December 05, 2023	24
RF Power Amplifier	BLMA 0760-6 (6 Watt)	BONN Elektronik	1510273	N/A	--
Power Meter	NRP	Rohde & Schwarz	101367	December 05, 2024	12
Power Meter Sensor	NRP Z22	Rohde & Schwarz	100227	December 03, 2024	12
Power Meter Sensor	NRP Z22	Rohde & Schwarz	100234	December 03, 2024	12
Directional Coupler	778D	Hewlett Packard	19171	December 05, 2024	12

)* : Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

10 Observations

No observations exceeding those reported with the single test cases have been made.

Annex A: System performance check

Date/Time: 2025-04-09, 19:59 2025-04-09, 20:04

SystemPerformanceCheck-D750**DUT: Dipole; Type: D750V3; Serial: SN1041**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 750.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 750.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.891$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(9.17, 10.02, 9.43); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/750.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 90.0

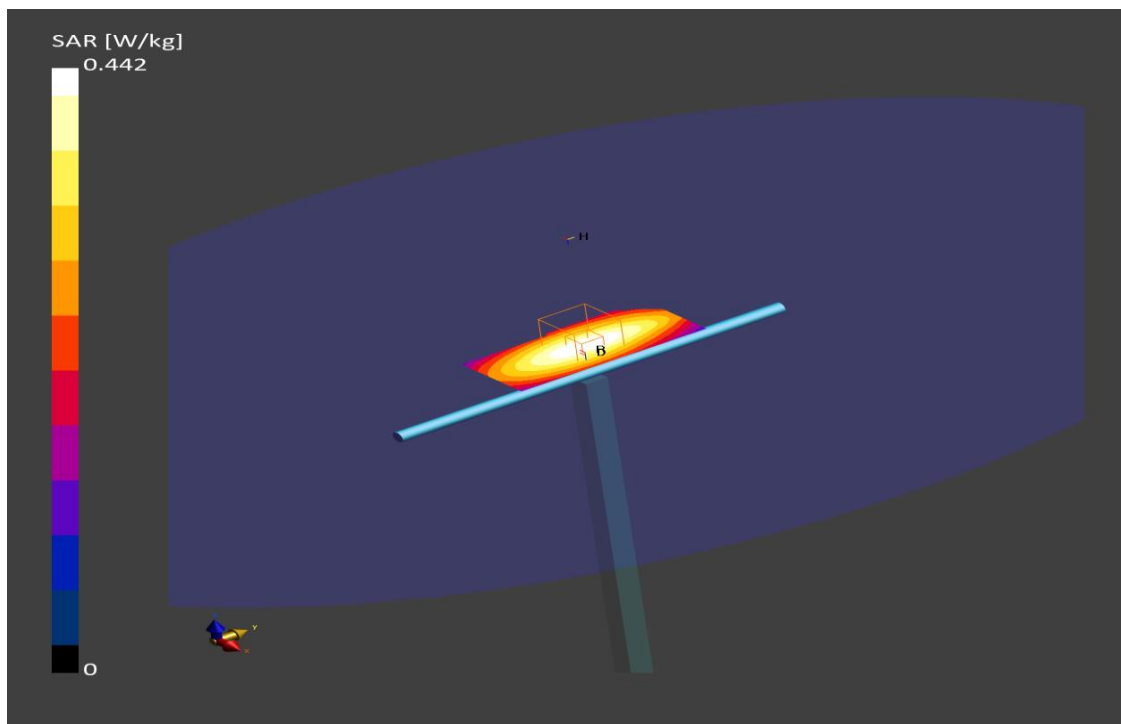
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.411 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.274 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/750.0MHz/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = -0.04 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.409 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.271 W/kg**Additional information:**

ambient temperature: 23.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D835**DUT: Dipole; Type: D835V2; Serial: SN4d153**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 835.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.922$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(8.97, 9.49, 9.29); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/835.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 90.0

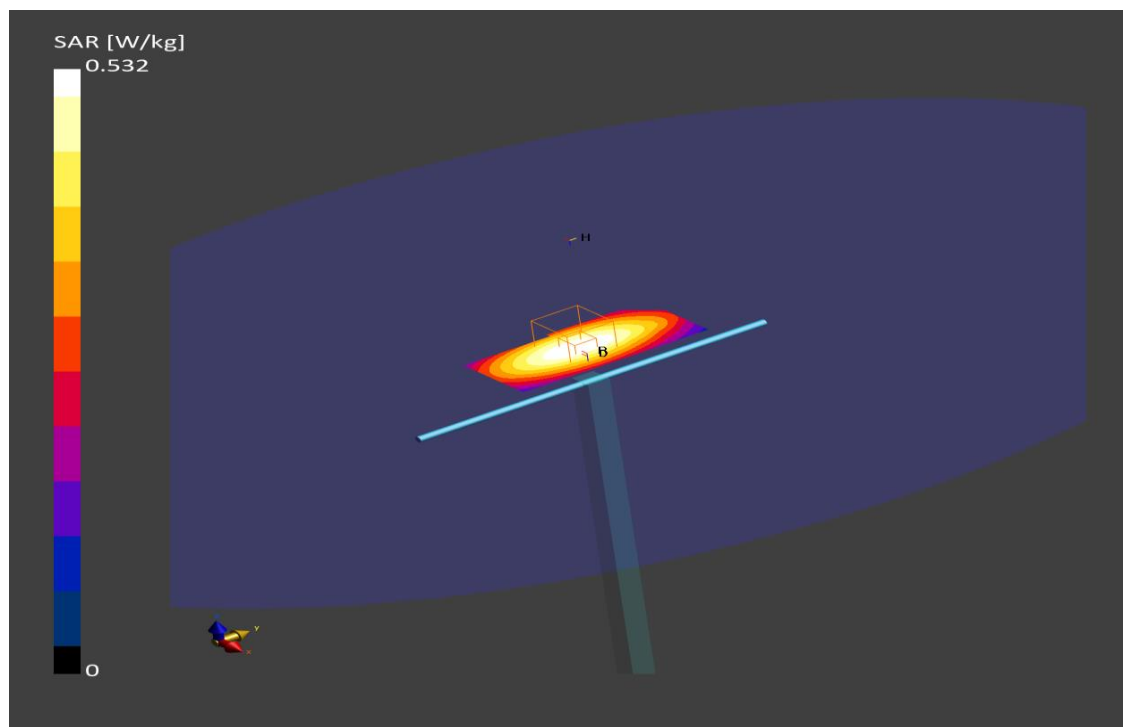
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.472 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.313 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/835.0MHz/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = 0.15 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.457 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 W/kg**Additional information:**

ambient temperature: 22.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1750

DUT: Dipole; Type: D1750V2; Serial: SN1093

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 1750.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 1.37$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(7.79, 8.41, 8.04); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/1750.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 90.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 1.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.956 W/kg

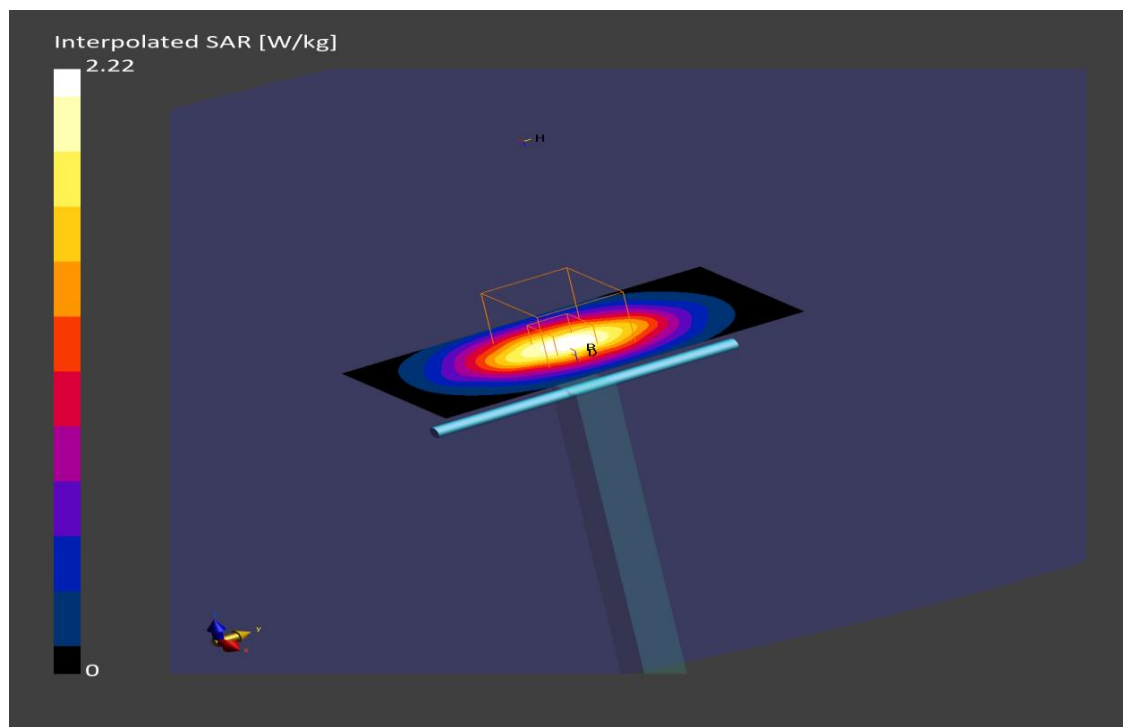
HBBL-600-10000/1750.0MHz/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = 0.00 dB

SAR(1 g) = 1.77 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.945 W/kg



Additional information:

ambient temperature: 21.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900

DUT: Dipole; Type: D1900V2; Serial: SN5d009

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 1900.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 1.45$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(7.67, 8.22, 7.88); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/1900.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 90.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 1.91 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.997 W/kg

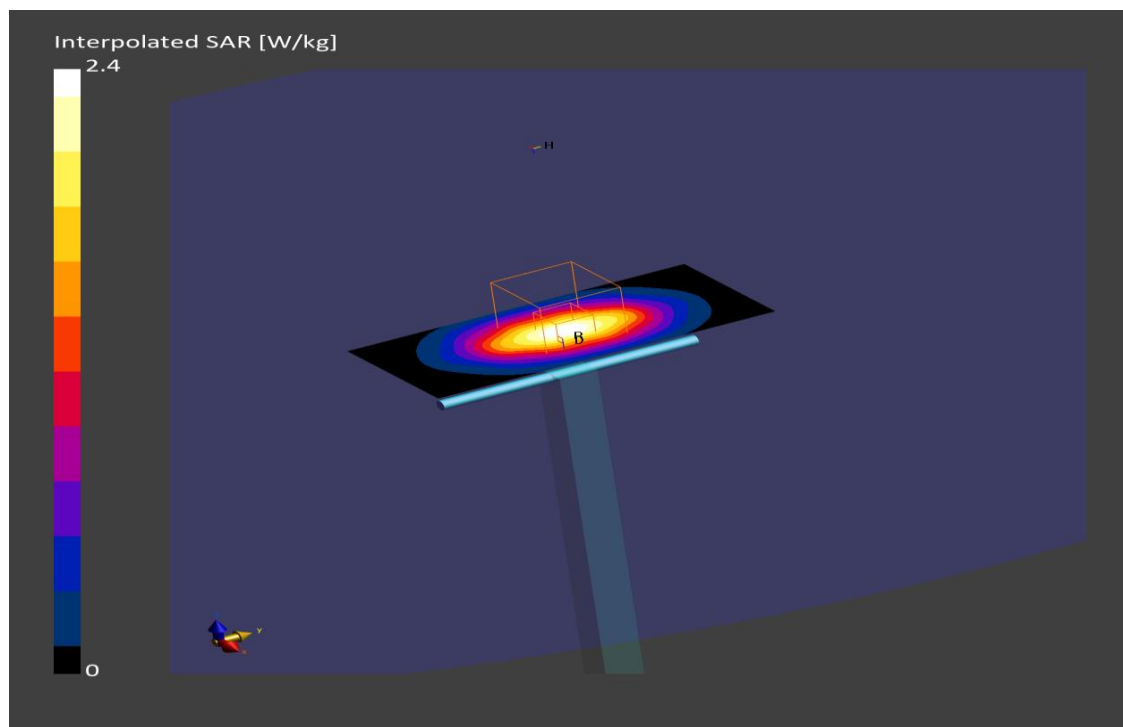
HBBL-600-10000/1900.0MHz/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = 0.12 dB

SAR(1 g) = 1.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.969 W/kg



Additional information:

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.8°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450

DUT: Dipole; Type: D2450V2; Serial: SN710

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 2450.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 1.86$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(7.33, 7.85, 7.49); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/2450.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 80.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 2.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.11 W/kg

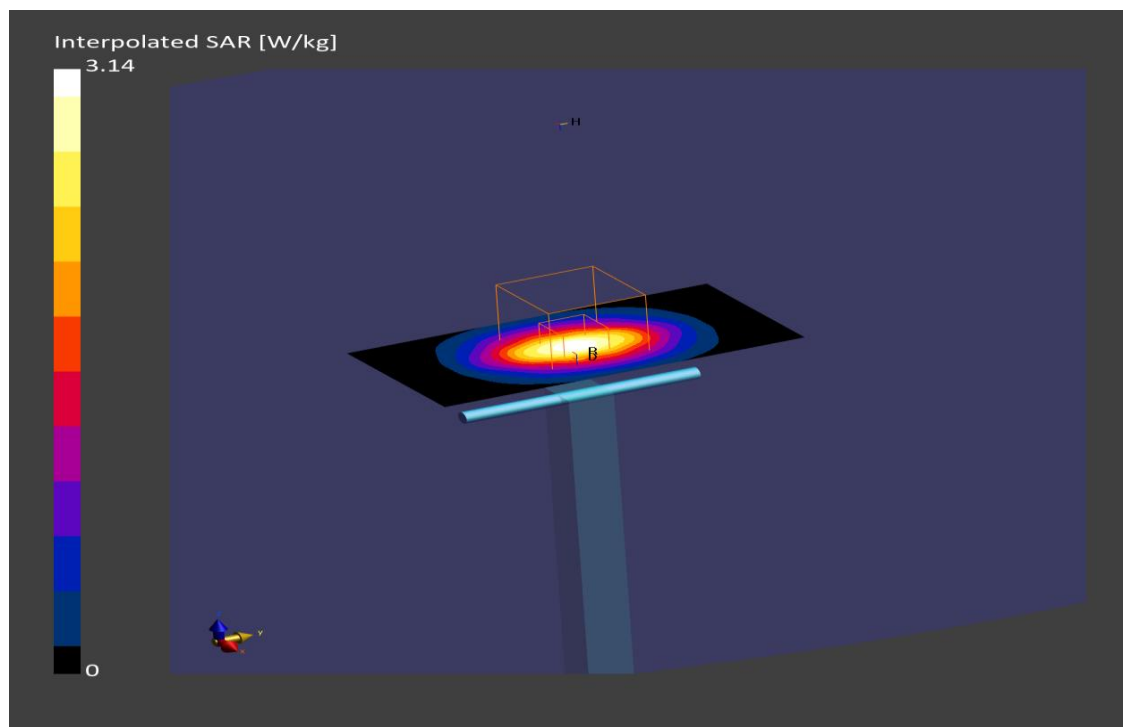
HBBL-600-10000/2450.0MHz/Zoom Scan (5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = 0.08 dB

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.14 W/kg



Additional information:

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5GHz

DUT: Dipole; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: SN1055

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 5200.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 4.40$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 33.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(5.34, 5.65, 5.36); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/5200.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 80.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 3.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.02 W/kg

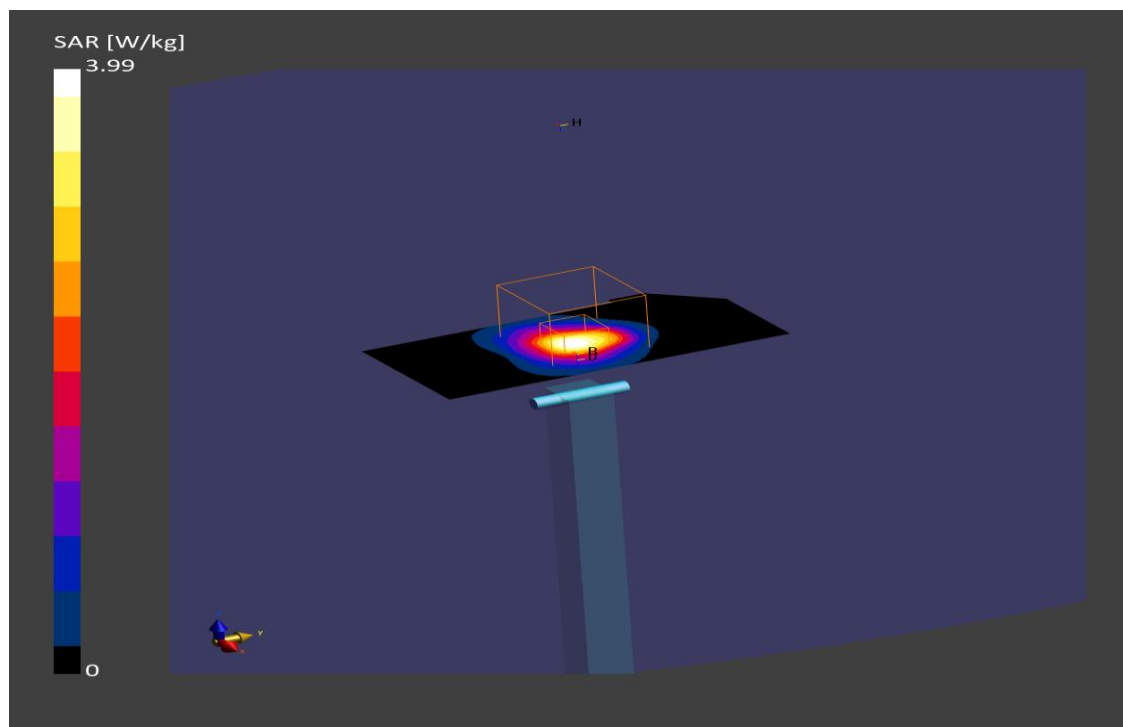
HBBL-600-10000/5200.0MHz/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = -0.10 dB

SAR(1 g) = 3.81 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.11 W/kg



Additional information:

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5GHz

DUT: Dipole; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: SN1055

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 5500.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5500.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 4.69$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 33.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(4.78, 5.04, 4.78); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/5500.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 80.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 3.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.12 W/kg

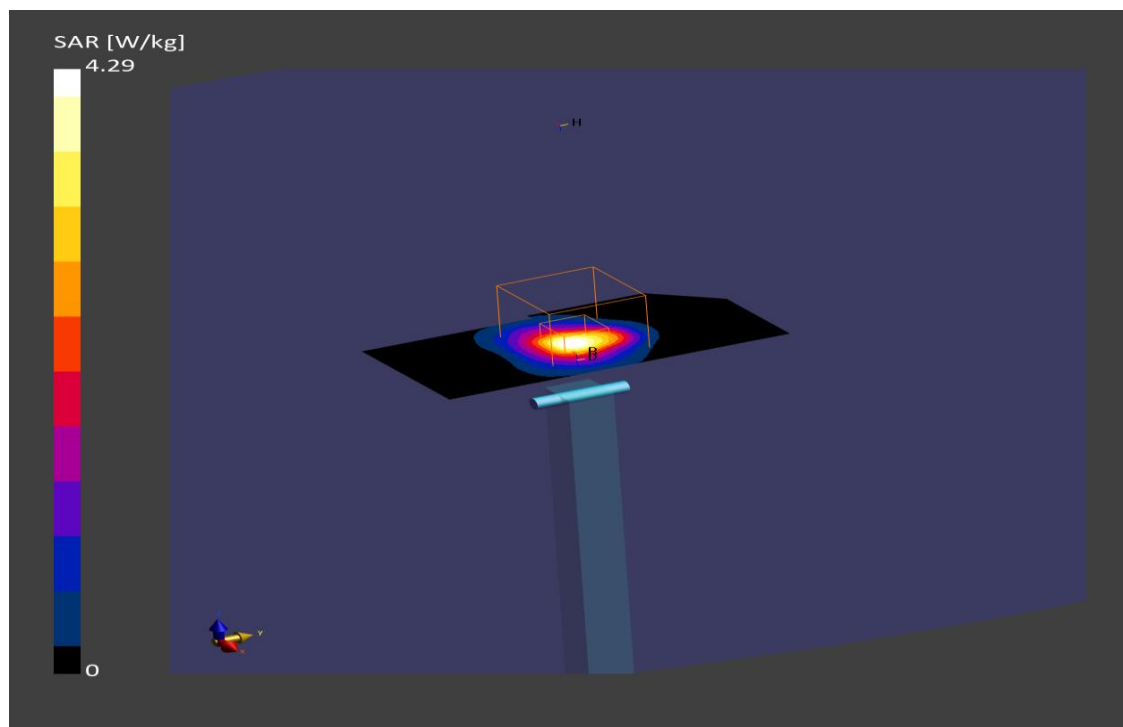
HBBL-600-10000/5500.0MHz/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = -0.12 dB

SAR(1 g) = 4.20 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.21 W/kg



Additional information:

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5GHz

DUT: Dipole; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: SN1055

Communication System: CW; Communication System Frequency: 5800.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5800.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 5.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 32.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(4.67, 4.85, 4.61); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/5800.0MHz/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 40.0 x 80.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 3.65 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.04 W/kg

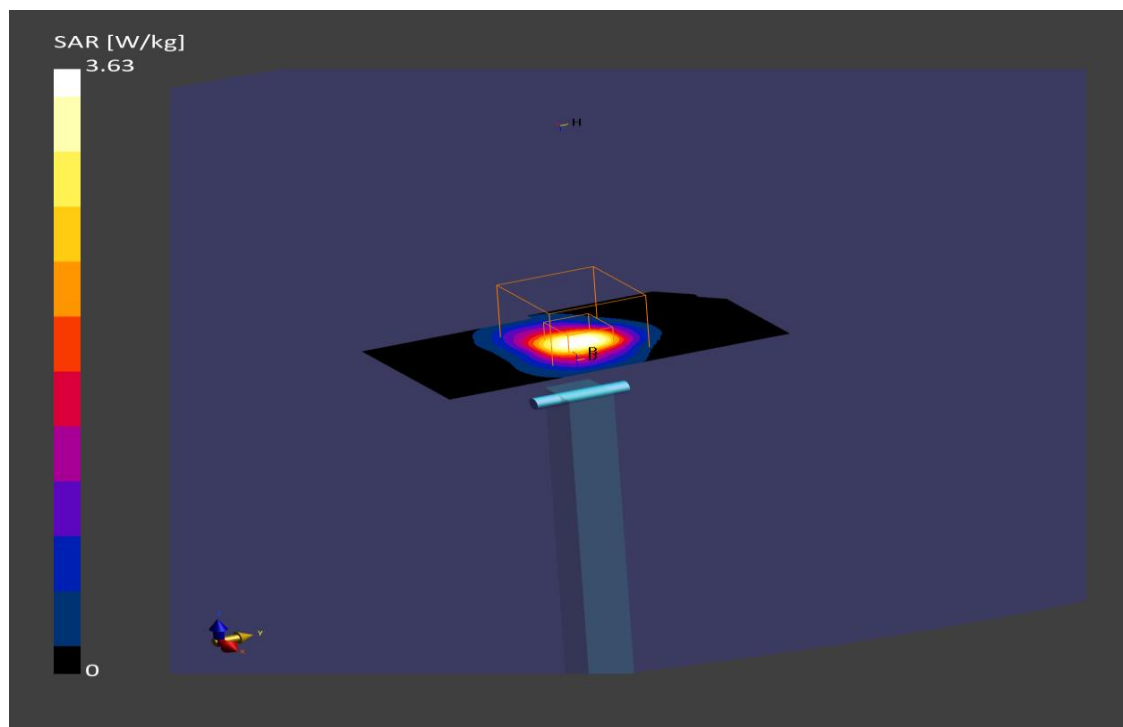
HBBL-600-10000/5800.0MHz/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

SPCPower = 17.0 dBm

Power Drift = -0.12 dB

SAR(1 g) = 3.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.10 W/kg



Additional information:

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

Annex B: DASY measurement results

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

Annex B.1: SAR results - WWAN

Date/Time: 2025-04-08, 17:57 2025-04-08, 18:04

IEC_IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 2

DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:High AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 2; Communication System Frequency: 1900.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 1.45$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(7.67, 8.22, 7.88); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 19100/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.617 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.338 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 19100/Zoom Scan (5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

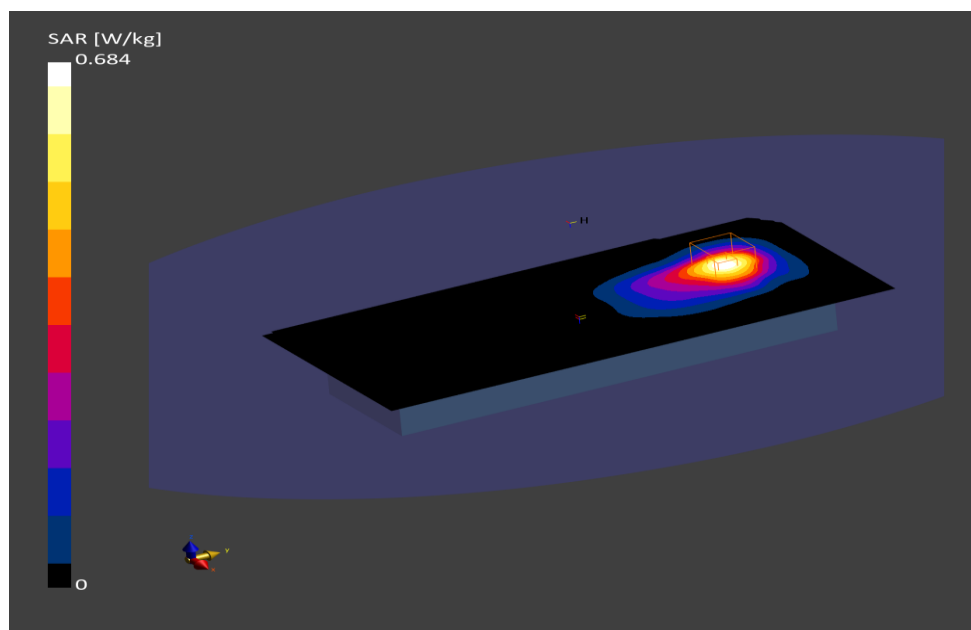
Power Drift = -0.04 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.636 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.352 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 12.2

M2/M1 [%]: 82.2



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.8°C;

Date/Time: 2025-04-08, 19:57 2025-04-08, 20:03

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 4**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005**

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:Low AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 4; Communication System Frequency: 1720.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1720.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 1.36$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(7.79, 8.41, 8.04); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/BACK, 0 mm - Channel 20050/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.668 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.372 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/BACK, 0 mm - Channel 20050/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

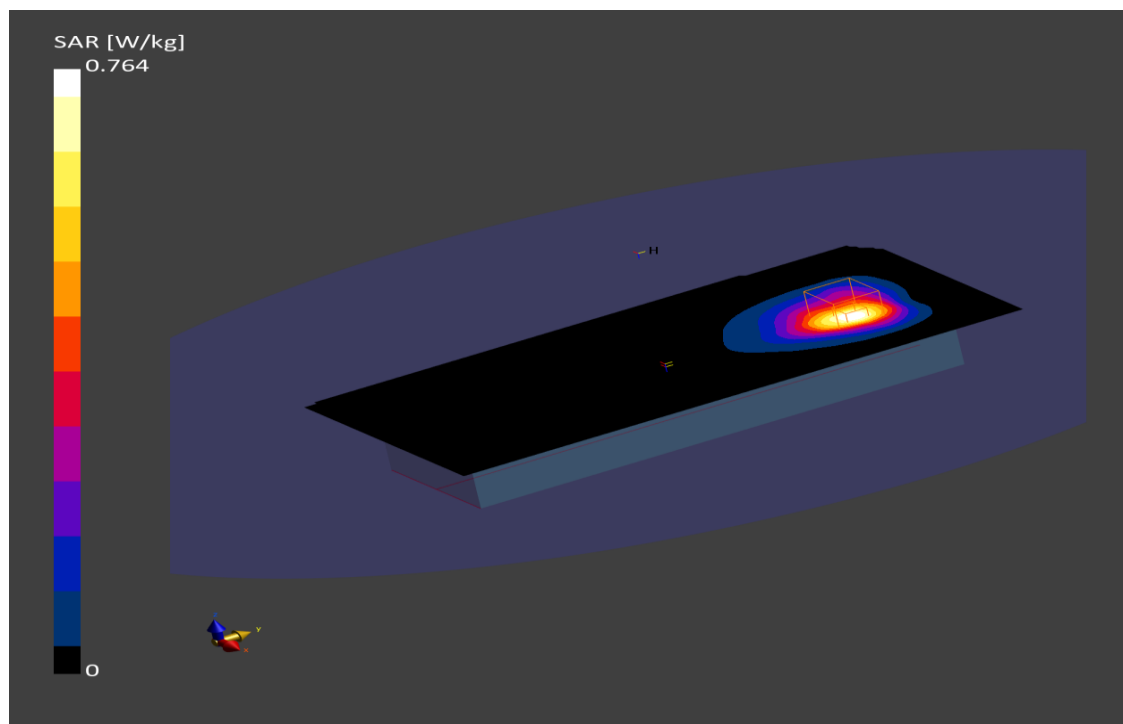
Power Drift = -0.00 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.723 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.403 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 12.0

M2/M1 [%]: 81.0

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.8°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 5**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005**

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:Mid AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 5; Communication System Frequency: 836.5 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.923$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.0$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(8.97, 9.49, 9.29); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 20525/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.391 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.256 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 20525/Zoom Scan (3.75 x 3.75 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

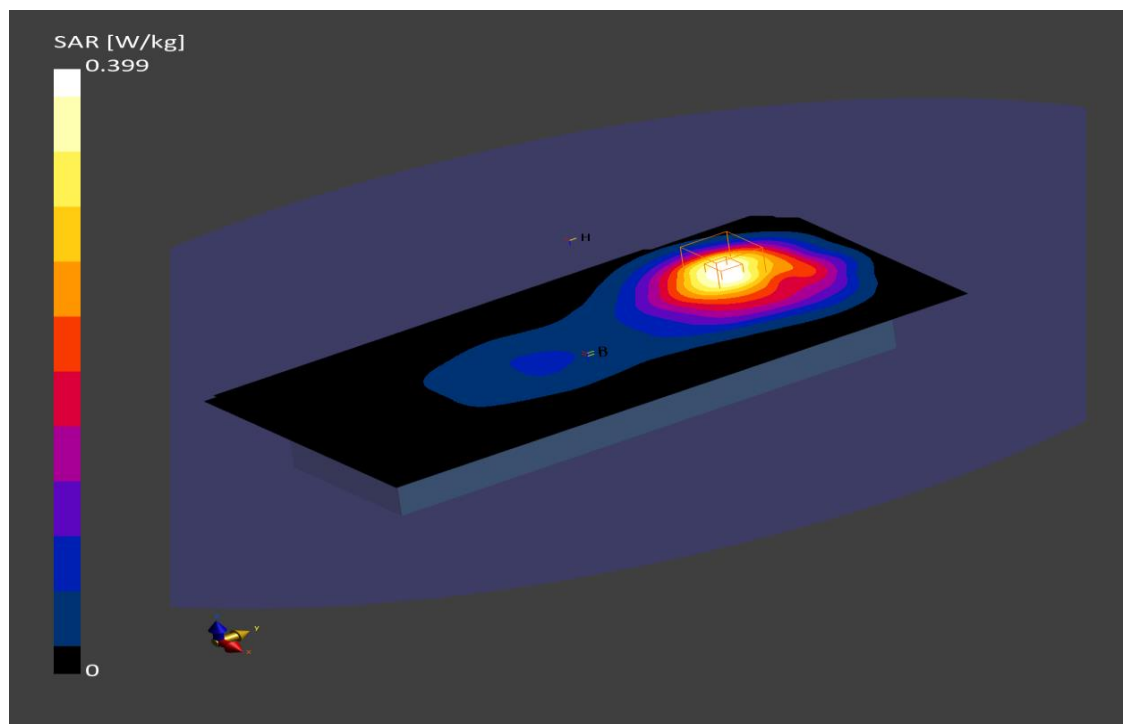
Power Drift = -0.06 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.406 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.245 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 13.9

M2/M1 [%]: 84.1

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 21.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 5**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005**

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:High AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 10; Communication System Frequency: 844.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 844.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.926$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.0$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(8.97, 9.49, 9.29); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 20600/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.398 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.252 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 20600/Zoom Scan (3.75 x 3.75 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

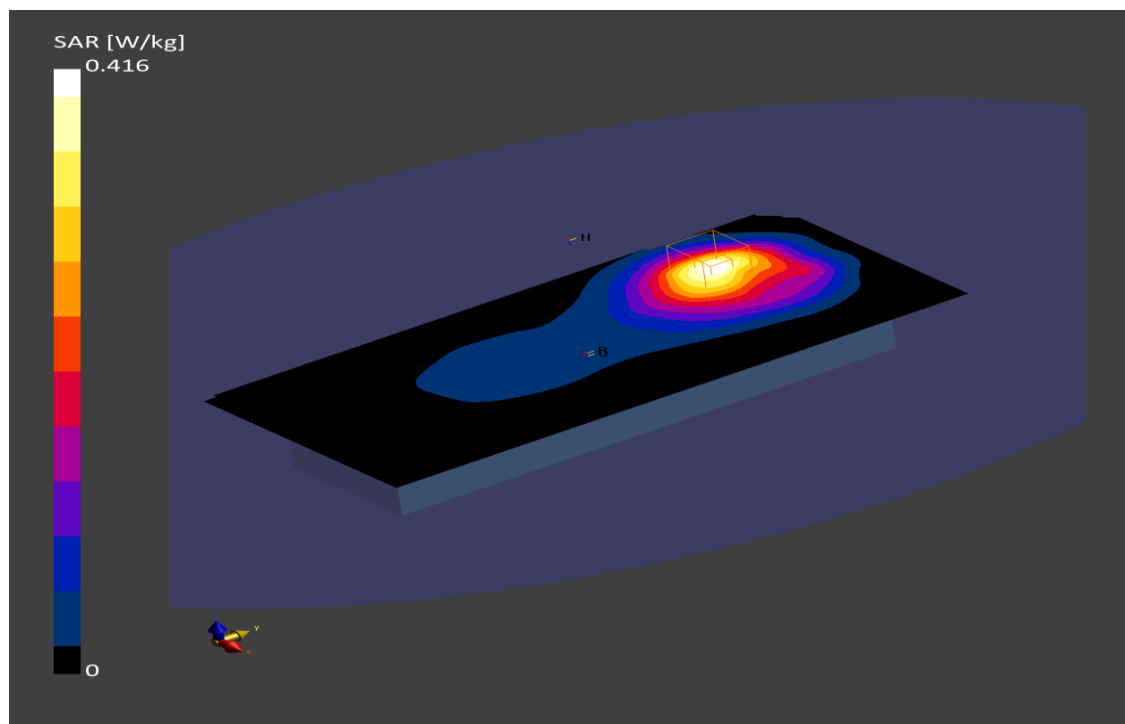
Power Drift = 0.08 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.393 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.237 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 14.1

M2/M1 [%]: 83.8

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 21.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 12**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005**

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:Low AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 12; Communication System Frequency: 704.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 704.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.876$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(9.17, 10.02, 9.43); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 23060/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.435 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.291 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 23060/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

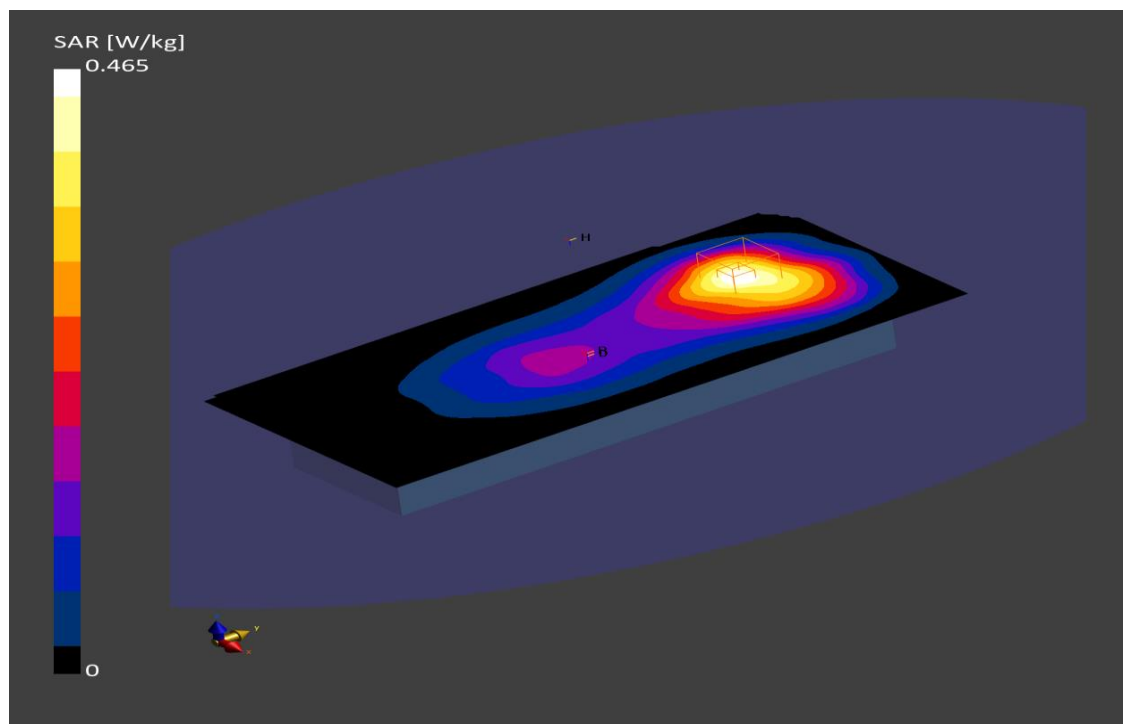
Power Drift = -0.03 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.446 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.288 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: > 15.0

M2/M1 [%]: 85.0

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 13**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005**

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:Low AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 13; Communication System Frequency: 779.5 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 779.5$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.902$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(9.17, 10.02, 9.43); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 23205/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.406 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.270 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 23205/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

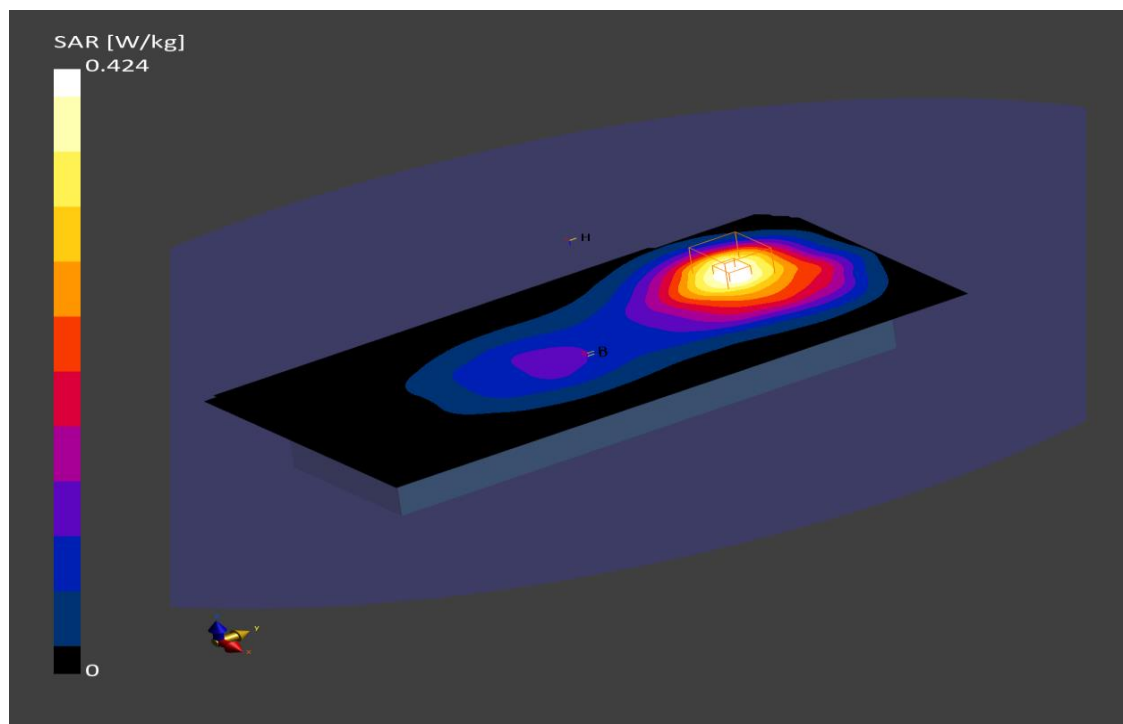
Power Drift = -0.05 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.418 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 19.9

M2/M1 [%]: 85.9

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 LTE CAT M1 BD 26**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900005**

Communication System: LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK) RBPosition:Low AntennaCfg:SISO;

Communication System Band: Band 26; Communication System Frequency: 821.5 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 821.5$ MHz, $\sigma = 0.917$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(8.97, 9.49, 9.29); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 26765/Area Scan (15.0 x 15.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.379 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.248 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 26765/Zoom Scan (6.0 x 6.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

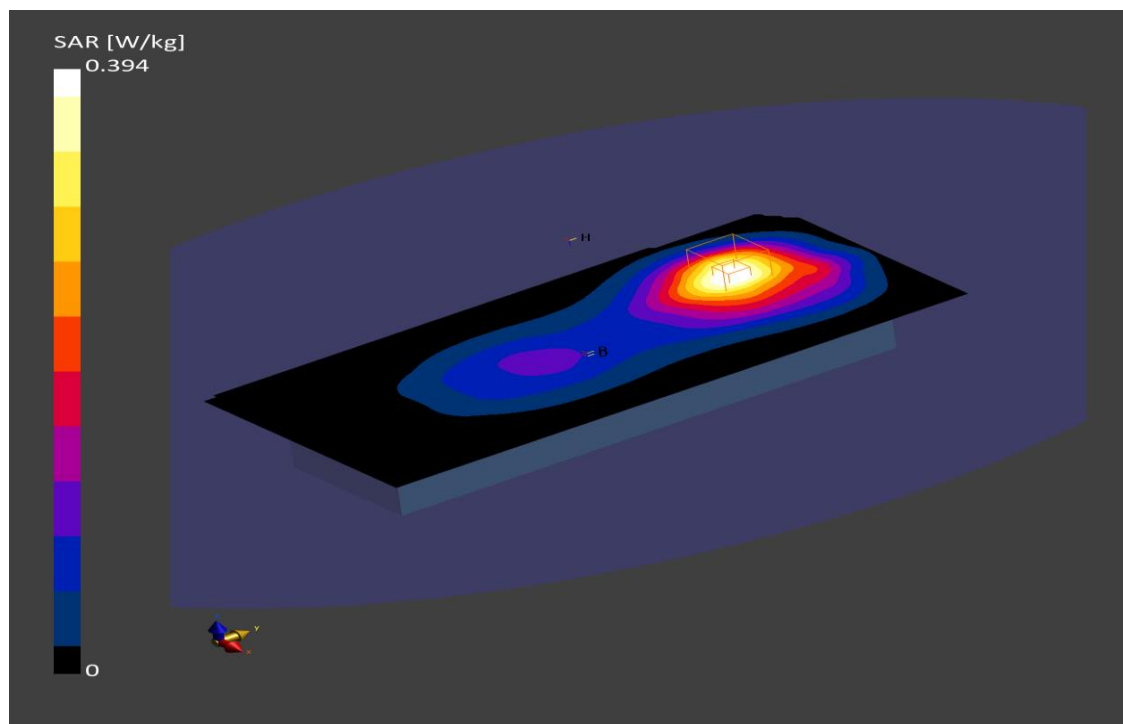
Power Drift = -0.01 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.389 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.243 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 18.0

M2/M1 [%]: 85.1

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.8°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C;

Annex B.2: SAR results – WLAN

Date/Time: 2025-04-04, 15:50 2025-04-04, 15:57

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 WLAN 2.4 GHz**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900000**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle); Communication System

Band: WLAN 2.4GHz; Communication System Frequency: 2437.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 1.85$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(7.33, 7.85, 7.49); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 6/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.722 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.331 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/FRONT, 0 mm - Channel 6/Zoom Scan (5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.5 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

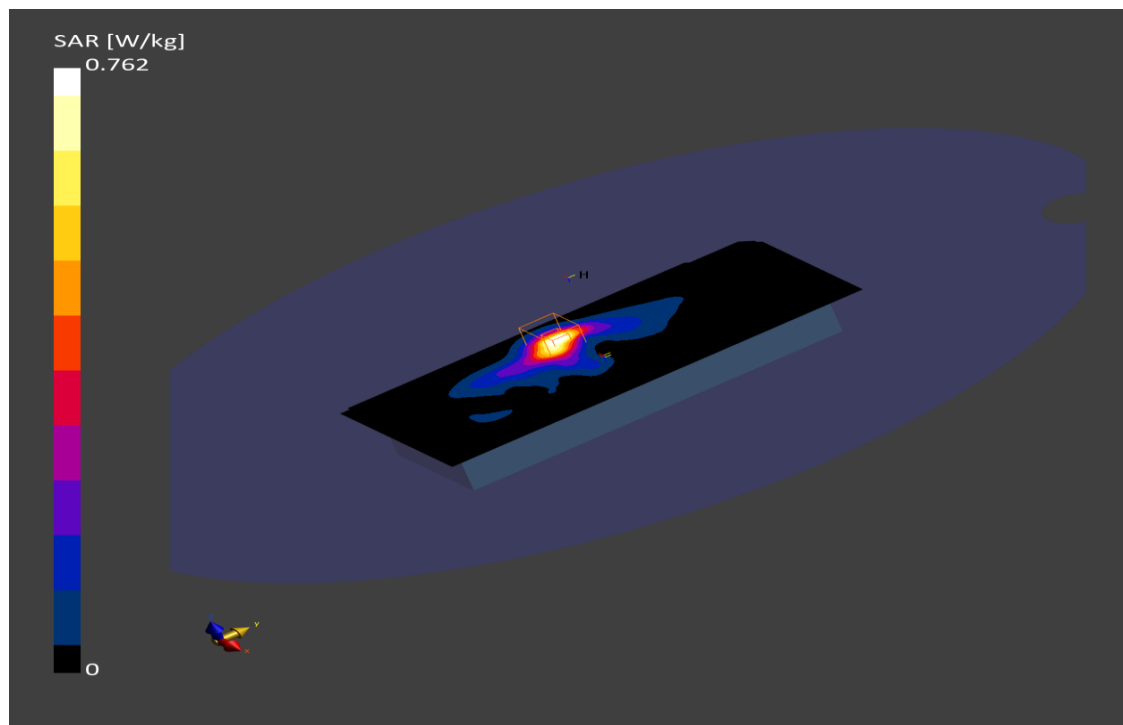
Power Drift = 0.10 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.765 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.335 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 8.1

M2/M1 [%]: 77.9

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 WLAN 5GHz**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900000**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle); Communication

System Band: WLAN 5GHz; Communication System Frequency: 5200.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 4.40$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 33.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(5.34, 5.65, 5.36); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 40/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.687 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.241 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 40/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.4 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

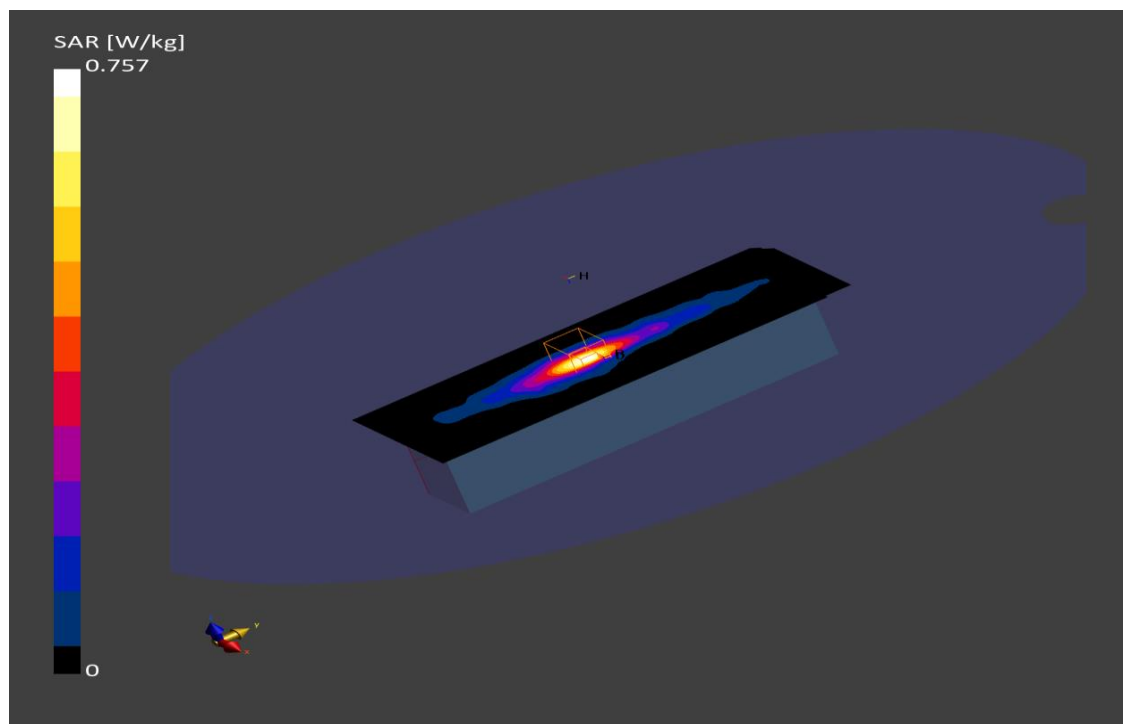
Power Drift = 0.01 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.729 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.255 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 7.2

M2/M1 [%]: 63.8

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 WLAN 5GHz**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900000**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle); Communication System Band: WLAN 5GHz; Communication System Frequency: 5260.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5260.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 4.46$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 33.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(5.2, 5.41, 5.09); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 52/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.620 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.217 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 52/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.4 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

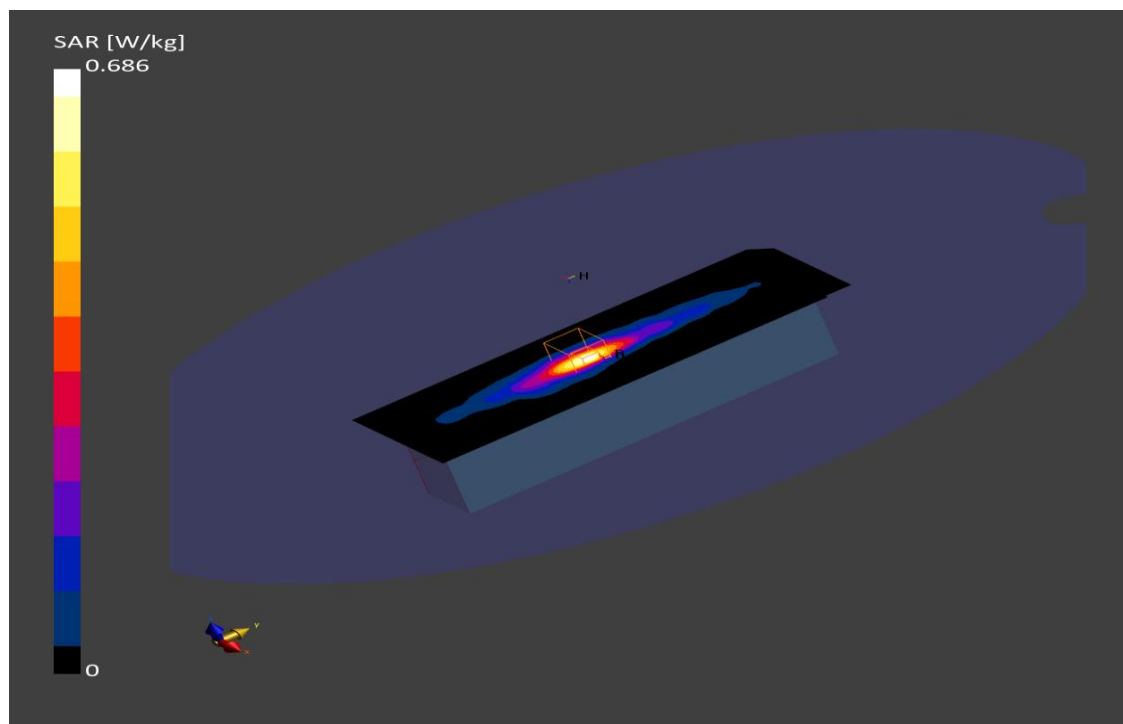
Power Drift = 0.05 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.660 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.227 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 7.2

M2/M1 [%]: 64.0

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 WLAN 5GHz**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900000**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle); Communication System Band: WLAN 5GHz; Communication System Frequency: 5700.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5700.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 4.89$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 32.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(4.62, 4.88, 4.61); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 140/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 0.686 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.225 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 140/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.4 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

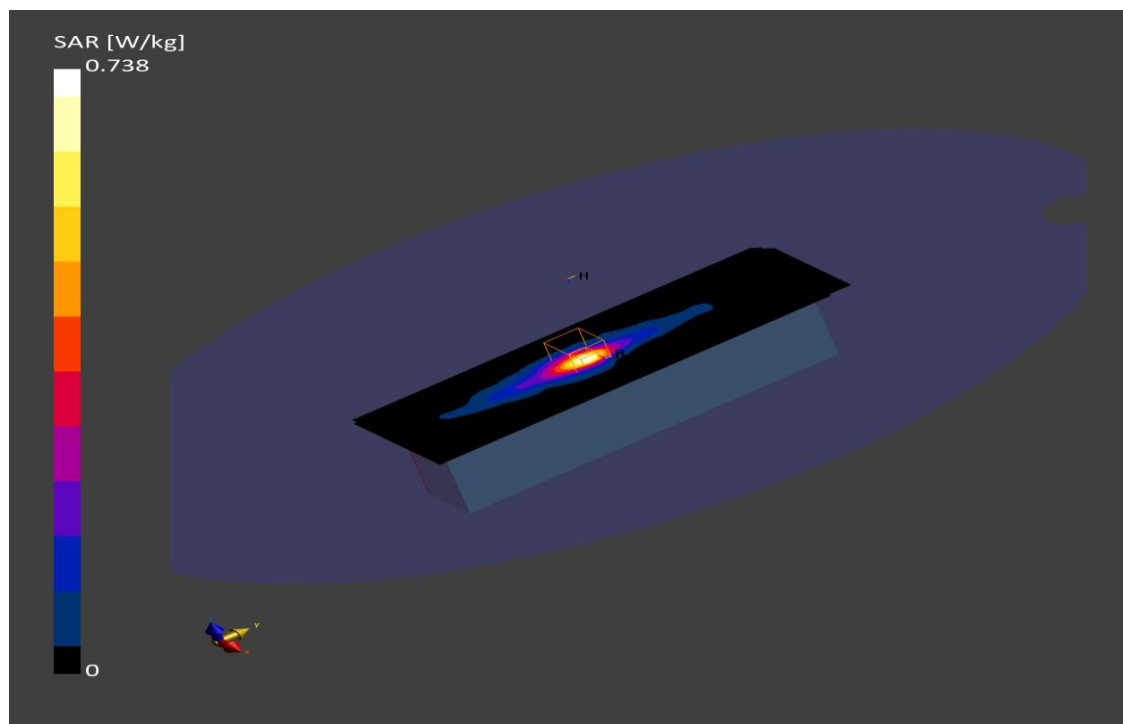
Power Drift = 0.04 dB

SAR(1 g) = 0.715 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.236 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 7.2

M2/M1 [%]: 61.5

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

IEC_ IEEE 62209-1528 WLAN 5GHz**DUT: Status interrogation system; Type: BIOexpress; Serial: 79900000**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle); Communication

System Band: WLAN 5GHz; Communication System Frequency: 5825.0 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5825.0$ MHz, $\sigma = 5.04$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 32.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom Section: Flat

Measurement Standard: DASY 8

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3944; ConvF(4.67, 4.85, 4.61); Calibrated: 2024-05-21
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm
- DAE: DAE4 Sn477; Calibrated: 2024-05-22
- Phantom: ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt); Serial: 2101;
- Software: DASY8 Module SAR V16.4.0.5005

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 165/Area Scan (10.0 x 10.0 x 1.0) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 60.0 x 60.0

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) - SAR(1 g) = 1.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.395 W/kg

HBBL-600-10000/EDGE LEFT, 0 mm - Channel 165/Zoom Scan (4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4) :

Grid Extents [mm]: 22.0 x 22.0 x 22.0

Graded Grid: Ratio 1.4 - Distance Sensor to Surface 1.4 mm

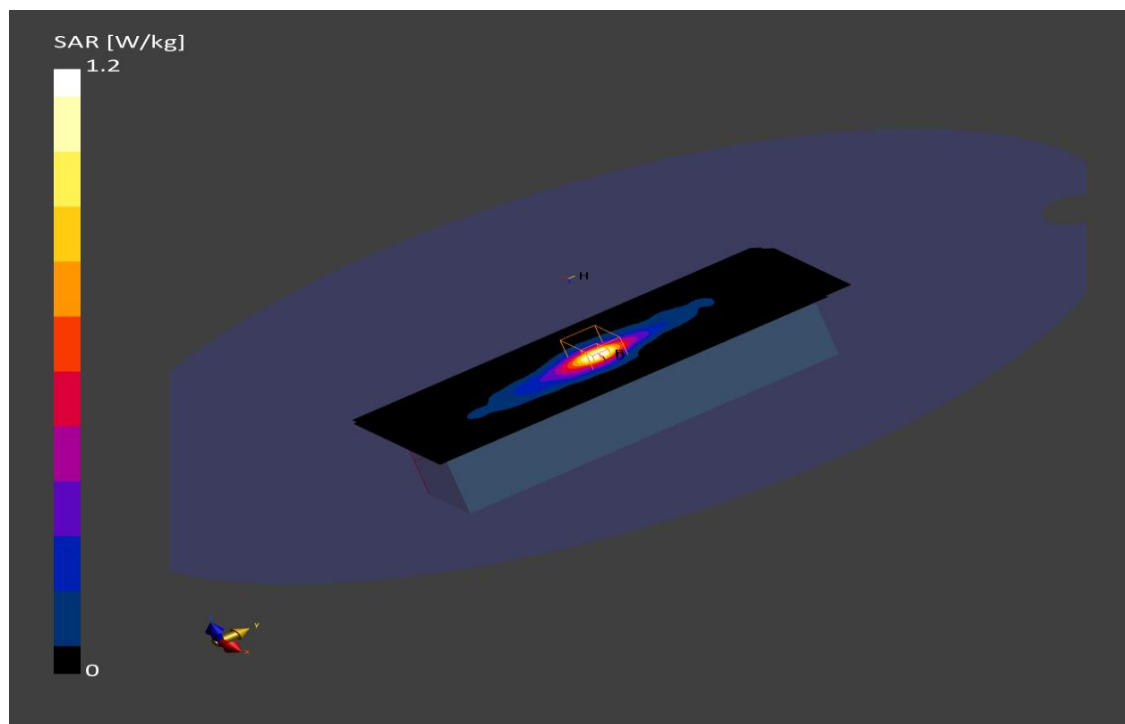
Power Drift = -0.01 dB

SAR(1 g) = 1.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.413 W/kg

Additional Info for IEC 62209-2 AMD1:

TDist 3dB Peak [mm]: 7.2

M2/M1 [%]: 60.5

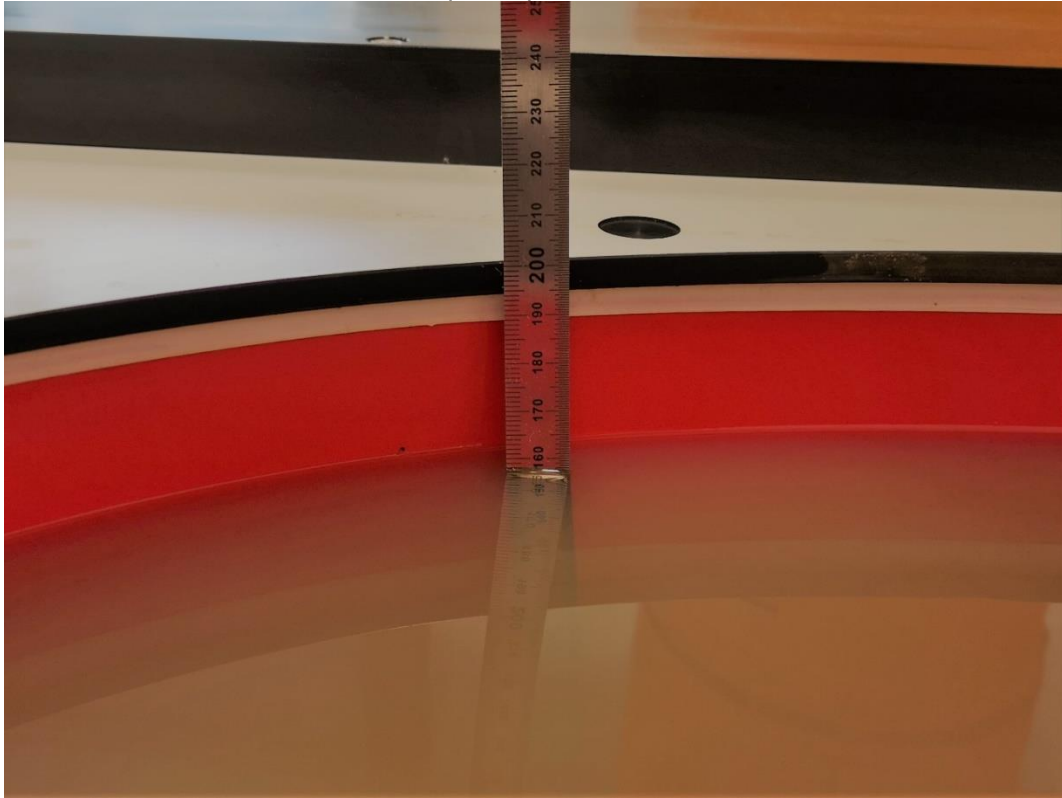
**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 0 mm

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 21.6°C;

Annex B.3: Liquid depth

Photo 1: Liquid depth 600-10000 MHz



Annex C: Photo documentation

Photo documentation is described in the additional document:
1-9602-25-01-02_TR1-A101-R01_Photos

Annex D: Calibration parameters

Calibration parameters are described in the additional document:
1-9602-25-01-02_TR1-A201-R01_Caldata

Annex E: Document History

Version	Applied Changes	Date of Release
	Initial Release	2025-04-23

Annex F: Further Information**Glossary**

BW	-	Bandwidth
DTS	-	Distributed Transmission System
DUT	-	Device under Test
EUT	-	Equipment under Test
FCC	-	Federal Communication Commission
FCC ID	-	Company Identifier at FCC
HW	-	Hardware
LTE	-	Long Term Evolution
N/A	-	not applicable
PCB	-	PCS Licensed Transmitter
PCE	-	Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCS Licensed Transmitter held to ear)
PCS	-	Personal Consumption Services
OET	-	Office of Engineering and Technology
RB	-	resource block(s)
SAR	-	Specific Absorption Rate
S/N	-	Serial Number
SW	-	Software
UNII	-	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure