SAR TEST REPORT

Application No.:	SUCR2507000669WM
Applicant:	Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.
Address of Applicant:	NO.18 HaiBin Road, Wusha Village, Chang'an Town, DongGuan City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China
Manufacturer:	Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd.
Address of Manufacturer:	NO.18 HaiBin Road, Wusha Village, Chang'an Town, DongGuan City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China
EUT Description:	Mobile Phone
Model No.:	CPH2797
Trade Mark:	OPPO
Standards:	FCC 47CFR §2.1093
Date of Receipt:	2025-07-17
Date of Test:	2025-08-08 to 2025-09-02
Date of Issue:	2025-09-08
Test Result :	**PASS ***

* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

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Revision Record			
Version	**Description**	**Date**	**Remark**
01	Original	2025-09-08	/

Authorized for issue by:		
Prepared By		Leon Liu **Leon Liu/ Project Manager**
Approved By		Nick Hu **Nick Hu/ Technical Manager**

TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR(W/kg)			
	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	Product specific 10g SAR
GSM850	0.87	0.42	0.61	/
GSM1900	0.69	0.45	0.67	/
WCDMA Band II	0.71	0.30	0.45	/
WCDMA Band IV	0.78	0.33	0.42	/
WCDMA Band V	0.54	0.37	0.59	/
LTE Band 2	0.76	0.34	0.56	/
LTE Band 4	0.96	0.39	0.46	/
LTE Band 7	1.05	0.16	0.27	/
LTE Band 12 (17)	0.41	0.34	0.46	/
LTE Band 13	0.54	0.23	0.37	/
LTE Band 26 (5)	0.59	0.28	0.51	/
LTE Band 41(38)	1.16	0.38	0.67	/
LTE Band 66	0.79	0.29	0.39	/
NR Band n2	1.13	0.51	0.69	/
NR Band n7	1.08	0.48	0.90	/
NR Band n12	1.00	0.32	0.45	/
NR Band n26 (5)	1.02	**0.64**	**0.97**	/
NR Band n38	1.10	0.44	0.87	/
NR Band n41	**1.18**	0.38	0.65	/
NR Band n66	1.13	0.41	0.62	/
NR Band n77	0.93	0.52	0.56	/
NR Band n78	1.05	0.31	0.55	/
WI-FI (2.4GHz)	0.24	<0.10	0.18	/
WI-FI (5GHz)	1.05	0.36	0.64	**1.98**
WI-FI 6E	0.35	0.12	/	0.13
BT	0.53	0.22	0.29	/
NFC	/	/	/	<0.10
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.6			4.0
Maximum Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)				
Scenario	**Head**	**Body-worn**	**Hotspot**	**Product specific 10g SAR**
Sum SAR	1.59	1.28	1.48	1.98
SPLSR	/	/	/	/
SPLSR Limited	0.04			0.1

Note:
1) The Simultaneous transmission SAR is the same test position of the WWAN Antenna + WiFi/BT Antenna.
2) According to TCB workshop October, 2014 RF Exposure Procedures Update (Overlapping Bands): SAR for LTE Band 5 (Frequency range: 824 - 849 MHz) /LTE Band 17 (Frequency range:704-716 MHz)/ LTE Band 38 (Frequency range: 2570 - 2620 MHz) / NR Band n5 (Frequency range: 824 - 849 MHz) is respectively covered by LTE Band 26 (Frequency range: 814 - 849 MHz) / LTE Band 12 (Frequency range:699-716 MHz)/ LTE Band 41 (Frequency range: 2496 - 2690 MHz) / NR Band n26 (Frequency range: 814 - 849 MHz) due to similar frequency range, same maximum tune up limit and same channel bandwidth. Because the frequency range is similar, the maximum tuning limit is the same, and the channel bandwidth and other operating parameters for the smaller band is fully supported by the larger band.

Frequency Band	Report Power Density (W/m²)
WIFI 6E	**9.84**
PD Limited(W/m²)	10.0

Contents

1 General Information 7
1.1 General Description of EUT 7
1.2 Test Specification 9
1.3 RF exposure limits 10
1.4 RF exposure limits for above 6GHz 11
1.5 Test Location 12
1.6 Test Facility 12
2 Laboratory Environment 13
3 SAR Measurements System Configuraion 14
3.1 The SAR Measurement System 14
3.2 Isotropic E-field Proble EX3DV4 16
3.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE) 17
3.4 SAM Twin Phantom 17
3.5 ELI Phantom 18
3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters 19
3.7 Measurement Procedure 20
3.7.1 Scanning procedure 20
3.7.2 Data storage 22
3.7.3 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD 22
4 Power density measurement system 24
4.1 EUmmWaVe probe 25
5 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty 26
5.1 SAR measurement variability 26
5.2 SAR measurement uncertainty 26
5.3 PD measurement uncertainty 27
6 Desciption of Test Position 29
6.1 The Head Test Position 29
6.1.1 SAM Phantom Shape 29
6.1.2 EUT constructions 30
6.1.3 Definition of the “check” position 31
6.1.4 Definition of the “tilted” position 31
6.2 The Body Test Position 32
6.2.1 Body-worn exposure conditions 32
6.2.2 Wireless Router exposure conditions 33
6.3 Extremity exposure conditions 33
7 SAR System Verificaion Procedure 34
7.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid 34
7.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid 34
7.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid 35
7.2 SAR System Check 36
7.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations 37
7.2.2 Summary System Check Result(s) 38
7.2.3 Detailed System Check Results 38
8 PD System Check 39
9 Test Configuration 40
9.1 MediaTek Time-averaged for RF Exposure compliance 40
9.2 Operation Configurations 41
9.2.1 GSM Test Configuration 41
9.2.2 WCDMA Test Configuration 41
9.2.3 WIFI Test Configuration 47

9.2.4 BT Test Configuration 55
9.2.5 LTE Test Configuration 56
9.2.6 NR Band Test Configuration 61
10 Test Result 65
10.1 DUT Antenna Locations (Back View) 65
10.2 Measurement of RF Conducted Power 66
10.2.1 RF Conducted Power reduction specification 66
10.2.2 RF Conducted Power Data 66
10.3 Measurement of SAR Data 67
10.3.1 SAR Result of GSM850 68
10.3.2 SAR Result of GSM1900 69
10.3.3 SAR Result of WCDMA Band II 70
10.3.4 SAR Result of WCDMA Band IV 71
10.3.5 SAR Result of WCDMA Band V 72
10.3.6 SAR Result of LTE Band 2 73
10.3.7 SAR Result of LTE Band 4 75
10.3.8 SAR Result of LTE Band 7 78
10.3.9 SAR Result of LTE Band 12 81
10.3.10 SAR Result of LTE Band 13 83
10.3.11 SAR Result of LTE Band 26 85
10.3.12 SAR Result of LTE Band 38 87
10.3.13 SAR Result of LTE Band 41 88
10.3.14 SAR Result of LTE Band 66 94
10.3.15 SAR Result of NR Band n2 97
10.3.16 SAR Result of NR Band n7 100
10.3.17 SAR Result of NR Band n12 104
10.3.18 SAR Result of NR Band n26 106
10.3.19 SAR Result of NR Band n38 108
10.3.20 SAR Result of NR Band n41 112
10.3.21 SAR Result of NR Band n66 115
10.3.22 SAR Result of NR Band n77 (3450-3550) 119
10.3.23 SAR Result of NR Band n77 (3700-3980) 123
10.3.24 SAR Result of NR Band n78 (3450-3550) 127
10.3.25 SAR Result of NR Band n78 (3700-3800) 130
10.3.26 SAR Result of WIFI 2.4G 133
10.3.27 SAR Result of WIFI 5G 135
10.3.28 SAR Result of WIFI 6E 140
10.3.29 SAR Result of BT 144
10.3.30 SAR Result of NFC 145
10.4 Measurement of PD Data 146
10.4.1 PD Result of WIFI 6E 146
10.5 FR1 N41 Power Class 2 and Power Class 3 Linearity 147
10.6 Multiple Transmitter Evaluation 150
10.6.1 Simultaneous SAR test evaluation 150
10.6.2 Simultaneous Transmission SAR Summation Scenario 152
11 Equipment list 171
12 Calibration certificate 173
13 Photographs 173
Appendix A: Detailed System Check Results 173
Appendix B: Detailed Test Results 173
Appendix C: Calibration certificate 173
Appendix D: Photographs 173
Appendix E: Conducted RF Output Power 173

1 General Information

1.1 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Mobile Phone		
Model No.:	CPH2797		
Trade Mark:	OPPO		
Product Phase:	production unit		
Device Type:	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
IMEI:	863215080044555/863215080044548 863215080044498/863215080044480		
Hardware Version:	11		
Software Version:	Color OS 16.0		
Antenna Type:	WWAN/BT/WLAN/GNSS: IFA Antenna; NFC/WPT: Loop Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Modulation Mode:	**GSM**:GMSK,8PSK; **WCDMA**:QPSK,16QAM **LTE**:QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM **5G NR**:DFT-s-OFDM(QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM) CP-OFDM(QPSK,16QAM,64QAM,256QAM) **WIFI**:DSSS,OFDM,OFDMA; **BT**:GFSK, π/4DQPSK,8DPSK **NFC**:ASK		
Device Class:	B		
GPRS Multi-slots Class:	33	EGPRS Multi-slots Class:	33
HSDPA UE Category:	24	HSUPA UE Category:	6
DC-HSDPA UE Category:	24		
Power Class:	4, tested with power level 5(GSM850)		
	1, tested with power level 0(GSM1900)		
	3, tested with power control “all 1”(WCDMA Band)		
	3, tested with power control “max power”(LTE Band)		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx(MHz)	
	GSM850	824~849	
	GSM1900	1850~1910	
	WCDMA Band II	1850~1910	
	WCDMA Band IV	1710~1755	
	WCDMA Band V	824~849	
	LTE Band 2	1850 ~1910	
	LTE Band 4	1710~1755	
	LTE Band 5	824~849	
	LTE Band 7	2500~2570	
	LTE Band 12	699~716	
	LTE Band 13	777~787	
	LTE Band 17	704-716	
	LTE Band 26	814~849	
	LTE Band 38	2570~2620	
	LTE Band 41	2496~2690	
	LTE Band 66	1710~1780	
	NR Band n2	1850 ~1910	

	NR Band n5	824~849
	NR Band n7	2500~2570
	NR Band n12	699~716
	NR Band n26	814~849
	NR Band n38	2570~2620
	NR Band n41	2496~2690
	NR Band n66	1710~1780
	NR Band n77	3450~3550
		3700~3980
	NR Band n78	3450~3550
		3700~3800
	WIFI 2.4G	2412~2462
	WIFI 5G	5150~5250
		5250~5350
		5470~5725
		5725~5850
	WIFI 6E	5925~6425
		6425~6525
		6525~6875
		6875~7125
	BT	2402~2480
	NFC	13.56
RF Cable:	☒Provided by applicant ☐Provided by the laboratory	
Battery Information:	Model:	BLPD37
	Normal Voltage:	3.75V
	Rated capacity:	6840mAh
	Manufacturer:	Dongguan NVT Technology Co., Ltd.

Note:
*Since the above data and/or information is provided by the client relevant results or conclusions of this report are only made for these data and/or information, SGS is not responsible for the authenticity, integrity and results of the data and information and/or the validity of the conclusion.

1.2 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020	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)
IEC/IEEE 63195-1:2022	Assessment of power density of human exposure to radio frequency fields from wireless devices in close proximity to the head and body (frequency range of 6 GHz to 300 GHz) – Part 1: Measurement procedure
KDB 941225 D01	3G SAR Measurement Procedures v03r01
KDB 941225 D05	SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
KDB 941225 D05A	LTE Rel.10 KDB Inquiry Sheet v01r02
KDB 941225 D06	Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01
KDB 248227 D01	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB 648474 D04	Handset SAR v01r03
KDB 447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 865664 D01	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02	RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
KDB 616217 D04	SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02

1.3 RF exposure limits

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

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.)

1.4 RF exposure limits for above 6GHz

According to ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, the criteria listed in Table 1 shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio frequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1310.

Peak Spatially Averaged Power Density was evaluated over a circular area of 4cm2 per interim FCC Guidance for near-field power density evaluations per October 2018 TCB Workshop notes

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm^2)	Averaging time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	*(100)	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f2)	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			f/300	6
1500-100,000			5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f2)	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			f/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

Note: 1.0 mW/cm^2 is equal to 10 W/m^2

1.5 Test Location

All tests were performed at:
SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
South of No. 6 Plant, No. 1, Runsheng Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou Area, China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone
No tests were sub-contracted.

1.6 Test Facility

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

• A2LA (Certificate No. 6336.01)

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 6336.01.

• Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.
CAB identifier: CN0120.
IC#: 27594.

• FCC –Designation Number: CN1312

SGS-CSTC STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES (SUZHOU) CO., LTD. has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.
Designation Number: CN1312.
Test Firm Registration Number: 717327

2 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

3 SAR Measurements System Configuraion

3.1 The SAR Measurement System

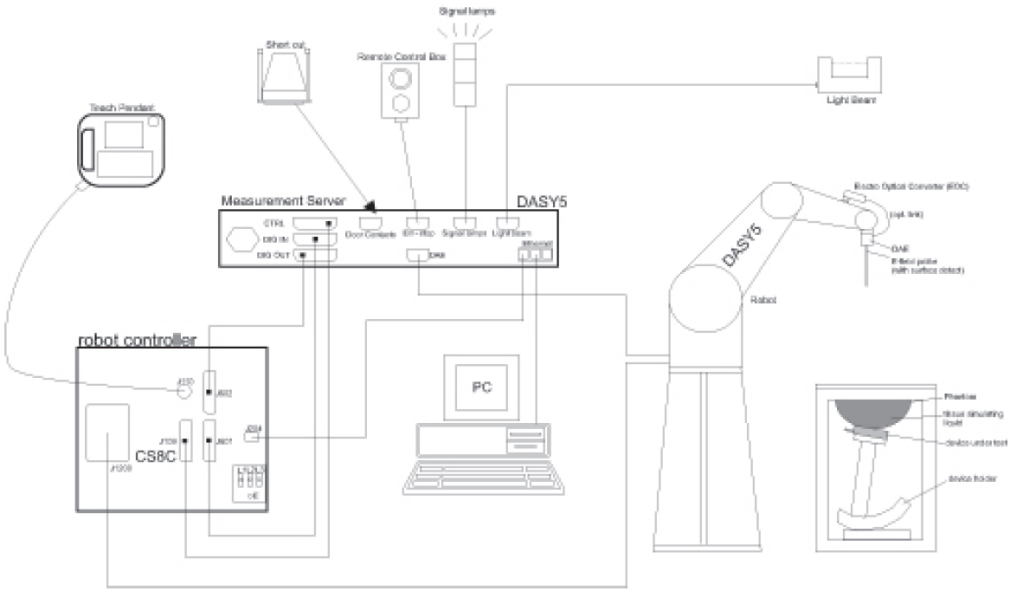
This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation SAR= σ (|Ei|2)/ ρ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

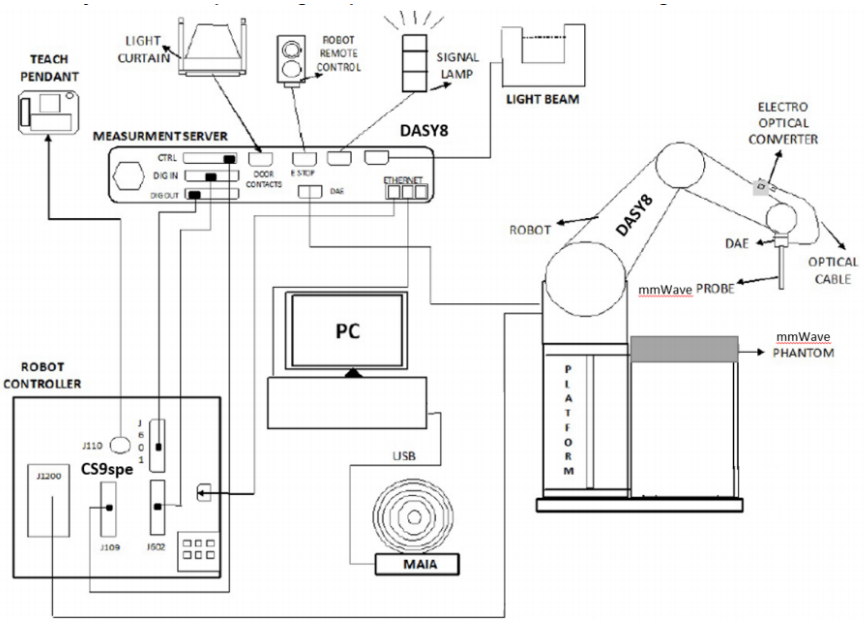
The DASY system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:
A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

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 electronics (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.

The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.





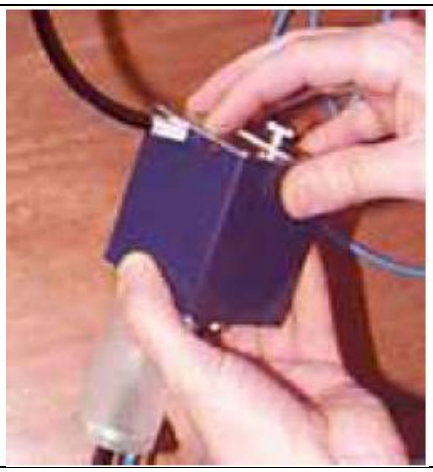
F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows system.
- DASY software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

3.2 Isotropic E-field Proble EX3DV4

	Symmetrical design with triangular core 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 Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

3.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5μV (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 f A	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

3.4 SAM Twin Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	pprox.. 25 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.
Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.

3.5 ELI Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm(bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	pprox.. 30 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEEE 1528 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.
ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4 but has reinforced top structure.

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

F-2. Device Holder for Transmitters

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ=0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

3.7 Measurement Procedure

3.7.1 Scanning procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

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.

Step 2: Area scan

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm*15mm or 12mm*12mm or 10mm*10mm.Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Zoom scan

Around this point, a volume of 32mm*32mm*30mm (f≤2GHz), 30mm*30mm*30mm (f for 2-3GHz) and 24mm*24mm*22mm (f for 5-6GHz) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points (f≤2GHz), 7x7x7 points (f for 2-3GHz) and 7x7x12 points (f for 5-6GHz). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification).The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2013.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max ± 5 %.

3.7.2 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 “DAE”. 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], [m W/g], [m W/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.

3.7.3 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	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	ε
	- 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 Vi = compensated signal of channel I (I = x, y, z)
Ui = input signal of channel I (I = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (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 Vi = compensated signal of channel I (I = x, y, z)
Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel I (I = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel I in V/m
Hi = magnetic field strength of channel I in A/m

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

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

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

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

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

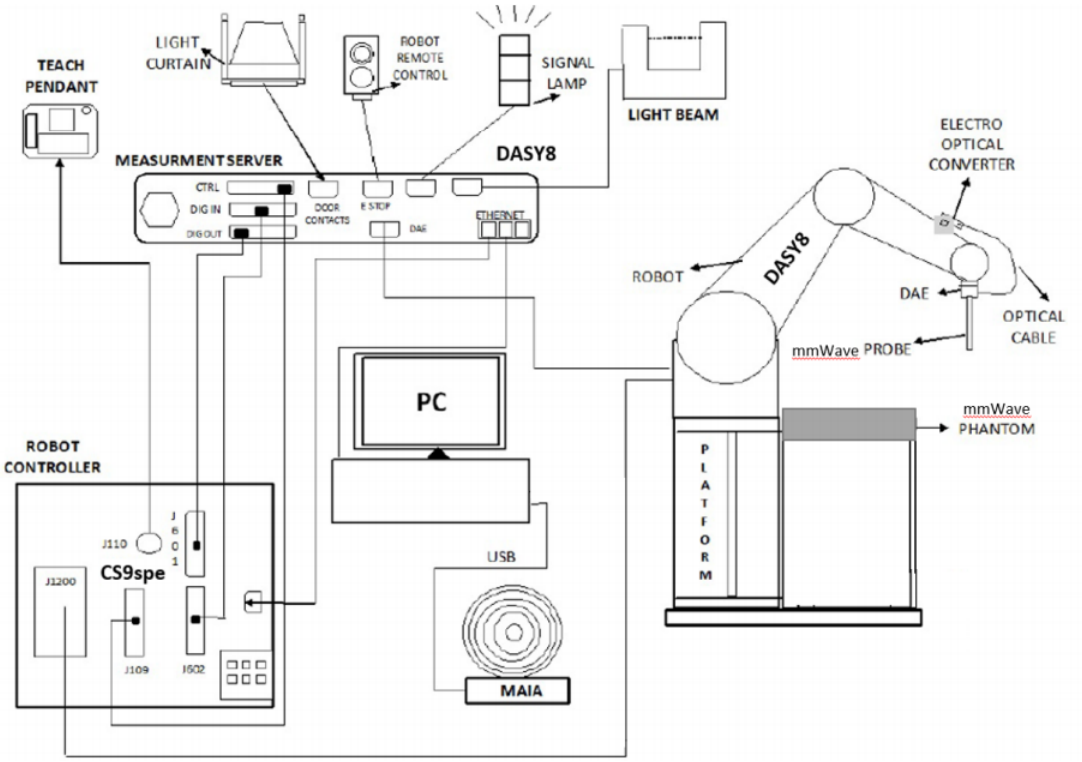
Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

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

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

4 Power density measurement system

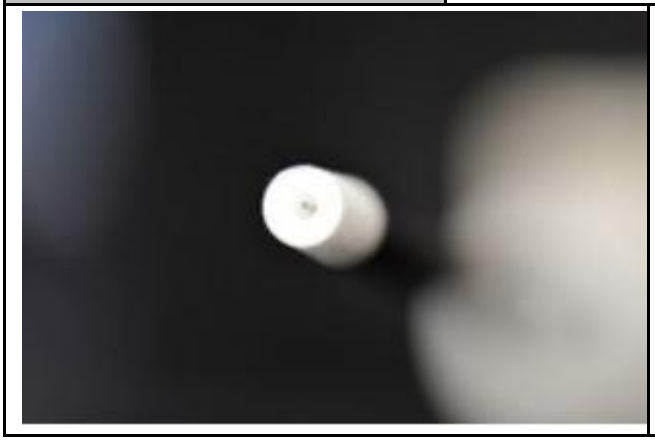
Power density measurements for mmWave frequencies were performed using SPEAG DASY8 with cDASY8 5G module. The DASY8 included a high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the 5G phantom cover.

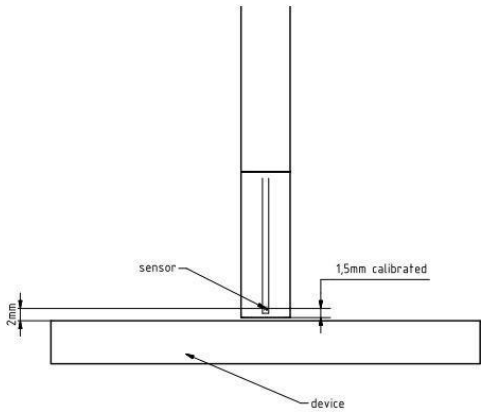


Measurement System Configuration

4.1 EUmmWaVe probe

Frequency	750 MHz – 110 GHz
Probe Overall Length	320 mm
Probe Body Diameter	8.0 mm
Tip Length	23.0 mm
Tip Diameter	8.0 mm
Probe's two dipoles length	0.9 mm – Diode loaded
Dynamic Range	< 20 V/m - 10000 V/m with PRE-10 (min < 50 V/m - 3000 V/m)
Position Precision	< 0.2 mm
Distance between diode sensors and probe's tip	1.5 mm
Minimum Mechanical separation between probe tip and a Surface	0.5 mm
Applications	E-field measurements of 5G devices and other mm-wave transmitters operating above 10GHz in < 2 mm distance from device (free-space) Power density, H-field and far-field analysis using total field reconstruction.
Compatibility	cDASY8 + 5G-Module SW1.0 and higher





The EUmmWaVe probe is based on the pseudo-vector probe design, which not only measures the field magnitude but also derives its polarization ellipse. The design entails two small 0.8mm dipole sensors mechanically protected by high-density foam, printed on both sides of a 0.9mm wide and 0.12mm thick glass substrate. The body of the probe is specifically constructed to minimize distortion by the scattered fields. The probe consists of two sensors with different angles (1 and 2) arranged in the same plane in the probe axis. Three or more measurements of the two sensors are taken for different probe rotational angles to derive the amplitude and polarization information. The probe design allows measurements at distances as small as 2mm from the sensors to the surface of the device under test (DUT). The typical sensor to probe tip distance is 1.5 mm. The exact distance is calibrated.

5 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1 SAR measurement variability

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

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

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

5.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

5.3 PD measurement uncertainty

Declaration of Conformity:
The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded is presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.
Comments and Explanations:
The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The e valuation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed stand ard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quan tify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowle dge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtai ned from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangu lar distributions indicated in t able below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi plying Factor[(a)]	1/k[(b)]	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution
(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in thefollowing tables.
Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined s
The judgment of conformity in thereport is based on the measurement results excluding the measurement uncertainty.

a	b	c	d	e	f=b*e/d	g
Error Description	**Uncertainty Value (±dB)**	**Probability**	**Div.**	**Ci**	**Standard Uncertainty (±dB)**	**Vi (Veff)**
Probe Calibration	0.49	N	1	1	0.49	∞
Probe correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Frequency response (BW ≤1 GHz)	0.20	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Sensor cross coupling	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Isotropy	0.50	R	1.732	1	0.29	∞
Linearity	0.20	R	1.732	1	0.12	∞
Probe scattering	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Probe positioning offset	0.30	R	1.732	1	0.17	∞
Probe positioning repeatability	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Sensor mechanical offset	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Probe spatial resolution	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Field impedance dependance	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Amplitude and phase drift	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Amplitude and phase noise	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Measurement area truncation	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Data acquisition	0.03	N	1	1	0.03	∞
Sampling	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Field reconstruction	2.00	R	1.732	1	1.15	∞
Forward transformation	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Power density scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Spatial averaging	0.10	R	1.732	1	0.06	∞
System detection limit	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Probe coupling with DUT	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Modulation response	0.40	R	1.732	1	0.23	∞
Integration time	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Response time	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Device holder influence	0.10	R	1.732	1	0.06	∞
DUT alignment	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Ambient reflections	0.04	R	1.732	1	0.02	∞
Immunity / secondary reception	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Drift of the DUT		R	1.732	1	0.00	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty					1.33	
Expanded STD Uncertainty (95%)，K=2					2.67	

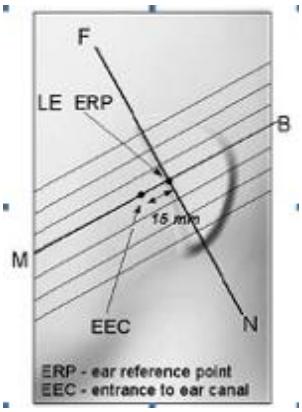
6 Desciption of Test Position

6.1 The Head Test Position

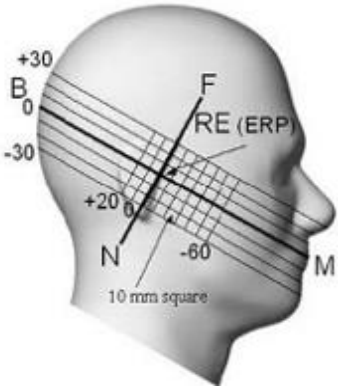
6.1.1 SAM Phantom Shape

F-3. Front, back, and side views of SAM (model for the phantom shell). Full-head model is for illustration purposes only-procedures in this recommended practice are intended primarily for the phantom setup. Note: The centre strip including the nose region has a different thickness tolerance.

F-4. Sagittally bisected phantom with extended perimeter (shown placed on its side as used for SAR measurements)

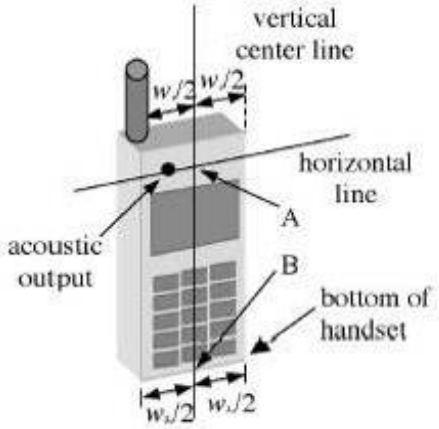


F-5. Close-up side view of phantom, showing the ear region, N-F and B-M lines, and seven cross-sectional plane locations

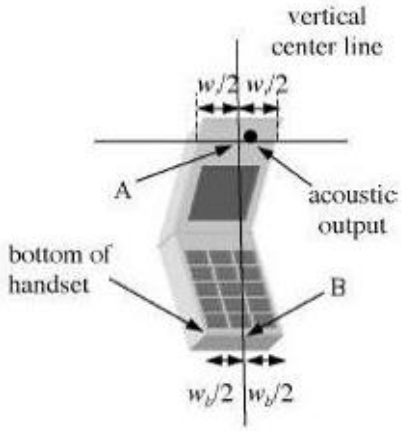


F-6.Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

6.1.2 EUT constructions



F-7. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines- "fixed case"



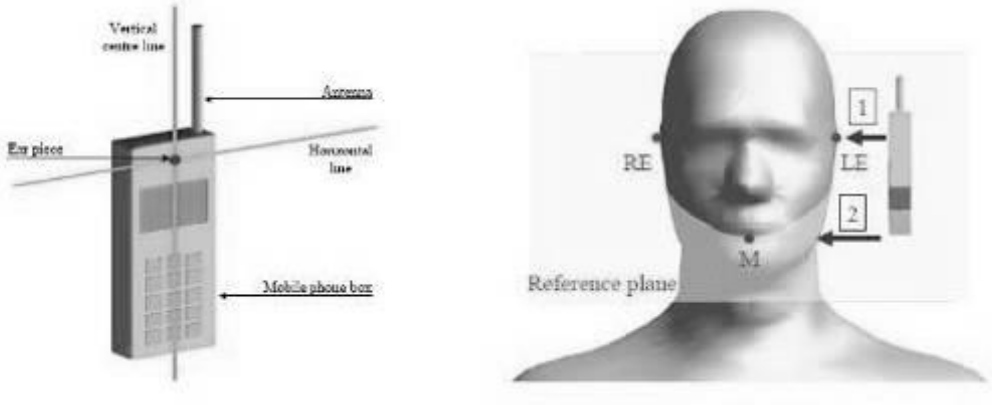
F-8.Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines- "clam-shell case"

6.1.3 Definition of the “check” position

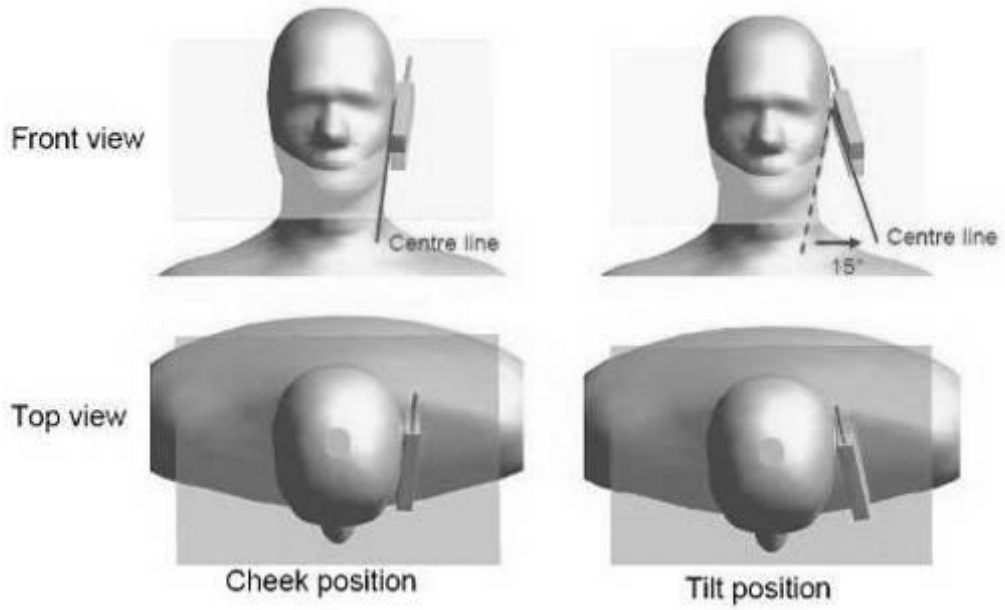
a) Position the device with the vertical centre line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the centre of the ear piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom (“initial position”). While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical centre line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference points (M, RE and LE) and align the centre of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
b) Translate the mobile phone box towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until telephone touches the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the box until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.

6.1.4 Definition of the “tilted” position

a) Position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
b) While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, move it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost.



F-9.Definition of the reference lines and points, on the phone and on the phantom and initial position



F-10. “Cheek” and “tilt” positions of the mobile phone on the left side

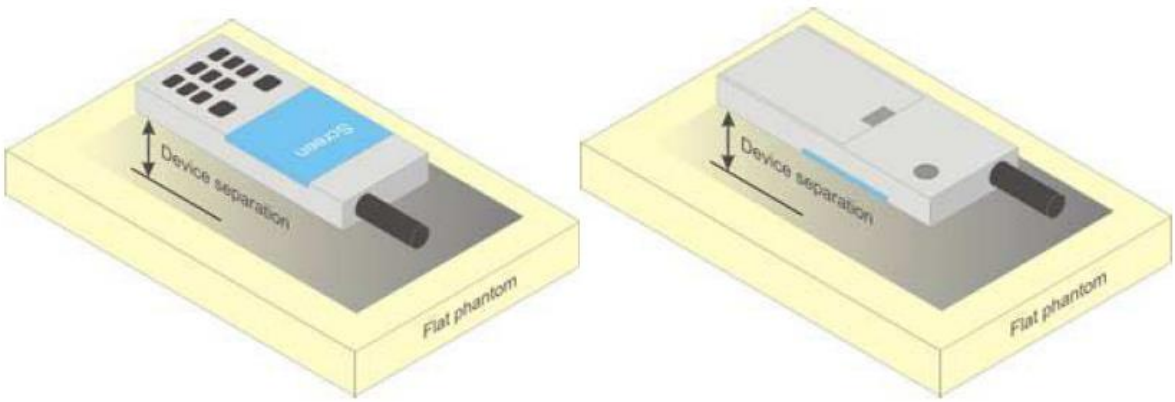
6.2 The Body Test Position

6.2.1 Body-worn exposure conditions

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.
Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.



F-11.Test positions for body-worn devices

6.2.2 Wireless Router exposure conditions

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed-use conditions for this type of devices. For devices with form factors smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm is required.

6.3 Extremity exposure conditions

Per FCC KDB 648474 D04, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, the device is marketed as “Phablet”.
The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for Product Specific 10-g SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, Product Specific 10-g SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg; however, when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for phablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold.

Due to the SAR result, WLAN 5G/6E and NFC frequency bands need to test with 0mm for the Product Specific 10-g SAR, the others are not required.

7 SAR System Verificaion Procedure

7.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

7.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The bellowing tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands:

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)				
	450	700-1000	1700-2000	2300-2500	2500-2700
Water	38.56	40.30	55.24	55.00	54.92
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.38	0.31	0.2	0.23
Sucrose	56.32	57.90	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.24	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.18	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	44.45	44.80	44.85
Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ+ resistivity Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate			Sucrose: 98+% Pure Sucrose HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose		
Head Tissue Simulate Liquid (HBBL600-10000V6) is composed of the following ingredients: (Manufactured by SPEAG) Water: 50-65% Mineral oil: 10-30% Emulsifiers: 8-25% Sodium salt: 0-1.5%					

Table 1： Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid

7.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (εr) are listed in Table 2. For the SAR measurement given in this report.

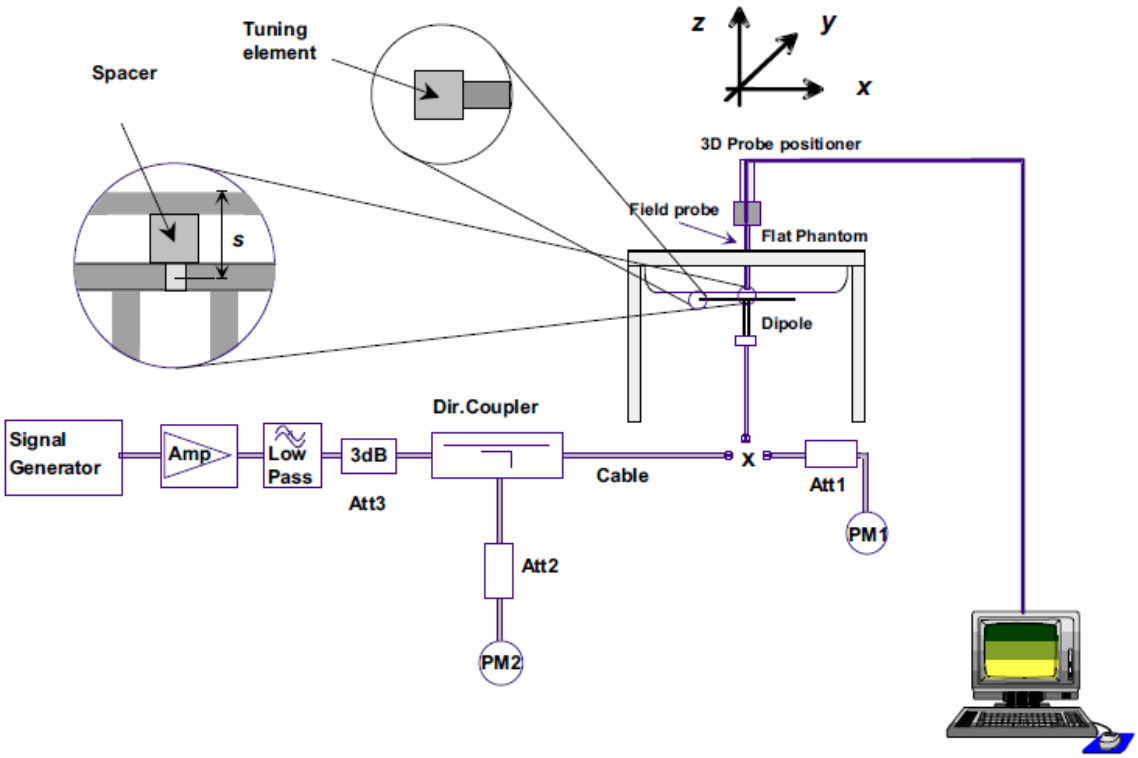
The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was 22±2°C.

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Tissue		Target Tissue (±5%)		Deviation (Within ±5%)		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
		ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)		
13 Head	13	56.400	0.732	55.00	0.75	2.55%	-2.40%	22.6	2025/8/28
750 Head	750	42.965	0.916	41.90	0.89	2.54%	2.92%	22.3	2025/8/15
750 Head	750	41.649	0.895	41.90	0.89	-0.60%	0.56%	22.4	2025/8/8
835 Head	835	42.349	0.920	41.50	0.90	2.05%	2.22%	22.4	2025/8/17
835 Head	835	42.040	0.909	41.50	0.90	1.30%	1.00%	22.5	2025/8/11
1750 Head	1750	40.621	1.389	40.10	1.37	1.30%	1.39%	22.1	2025/8/21
1750 Head	1750	40.757	1.332	40.10	1.37	1.64%	-2.77%	22.6	2025/8/14
1950 Head	1950	40.545	1.418	40.00	1.40	1.36%	1.29%	22.3	2025/8/19
1950 Head	1950	40.507	1.417	40.00	1.40	1.27%	1.21%	22.7	2025/8/24
2450 Head	2450	38.232	1.806	39.20	1.80	-2.47%	0.33%	22.5	2025/8/26
2600 Head	2600	38.588	1.939	39.00	1.96	-1.06%	-1.07%	22.5	2025/8/23
2600 Head	2600	37.735	1.969	39.00	1.96	-3.24%	0.46%	22.7	2025/8/28
3500 Head	3500	38.234	3.005	37.90	2.91	0.88%	3.26%	22.8	2025/8/30
3700 Head	3700	37.590	3.227	37.70	3.12	-0.29%	3.43%	22.8	2025/8/31
3900 Head	3900	37.343	3.456	37.50	3.32	-0.42%	4.10%	22.8	2025/9/1
4100 Head	4100	37.046	3.568	37.20	3.53	-0.41%	1.08%	22.8	2025/9/2
5250 Head	5250	36.295	4.774	35.90	4.71	1.10%	1.36%	22.4	2025/8/25
5600 Head	5600	35.941	5.135	35.50	5.07	1.24%	1.28%	22.4	2025/8/26
5750 Head	5750	35.795	5.292	35.40	5.22	1.12%	1.38%	22.4	2025/8/27
6500 Head	6500	34.600	6.300	34.50	6.07	0.29%	3.79%	22.7	2025/8/29

Table 2： Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

7.2 SAR System Check

The microwave circuit arrangement for system Check is sketched in F-12. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the following table (A power level of 250mW (below 3GHz) or 100mW (3-6GHz) was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 22±2°C, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15±0.5 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-12.The microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system Check