

FCC SAR EVALUATION REPORT

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

Product Name : Wireless Communication Systems

Trademark : SENA

Model Name : NAUTITALK OPEN

Family Model : SP158

Report No. : N25102005132E

FCC ID : S7A-SP158

Prepared for

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TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION**Applicant's name**.....: Sena Technologies Co., Ltd.

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Manufacturer's Name.....: Sena Technologies Co., Ltd.

Address: 19, Heolleung-ro 569-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Product description

Product name: Wireless Communication Systems

Trademark: SENA

Model Name: NAUTITALK OPEN

Family Model.....: SP158

FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)

ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

Standards.....: IEEE Std 1528-2013

Published RF exposure KDB procedures

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

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Test Sample Number S2510210069-1#

Date of Test

Date (s) of performance of tests: Oct. 28, 2025

Date of Issue.....: Dec. 10, 2025

Test Result.....: **Pass**Prepared By : Owen Xiao
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※ ※ Revision History ※ ※

REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	Dec. 10, 2025	Owen Xiao

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1. General Information

1.1. RF exposure limits

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational/Controlled Environments:

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

General Population/Uncontrolled Environments:

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

NOTE
TRUNK LIMIT
1.6 W/kg
APPLIED TO THIS EUT

1.2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for NAUTITALK OPEN are as follows.

Band	Max Reported SAR Value(W/kg)
	1-g Body (Separation distance of 0mm)
SRD 2.4G (2405-2480)	1.461
Max Simultaneous Tx	1.491

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

1.3. EUT Description

Device Information			
Product Name	Wireless Communication Systems		
Trade Name	SENA		
Model Name	NAUTITALK OPEN		
Family Model	SP158		
Model Difference	All models have the same circuit and RF module, except for model names.		
FCC ID	S7A-SP158		
Device Phase	Identical Prototype		
Exposure Category	General population / Uncontrolled environment		
Antenna	Chip Antenna		
Battery Information	DC 3.91V, 300mAh, 1.173Wh		
Hardware version	NAUTITALK_OPEN_v0.6		
Software version	NAUTITALK_OPEN_v0.9.1		
Device Operating Configurations			
Supporting Mode(s)	User-defined/Bluetooth(GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK,8DPSK)		
Test Modulation	OQPSK, Bluetooth(GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK,8DPSK)		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	SRD 2.4G	2405-2480	
	Bluetooth	2402-2480	

1.4. Test specification(s)

FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE Std 1528-2013
KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

1.5. Ambient Condition

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

1.6. Facilities And Accreditations**1.6.1. Facilities**

All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Building 1, No. 24 Xinfu East Road, Xiangshan Community, Xinqiao Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020

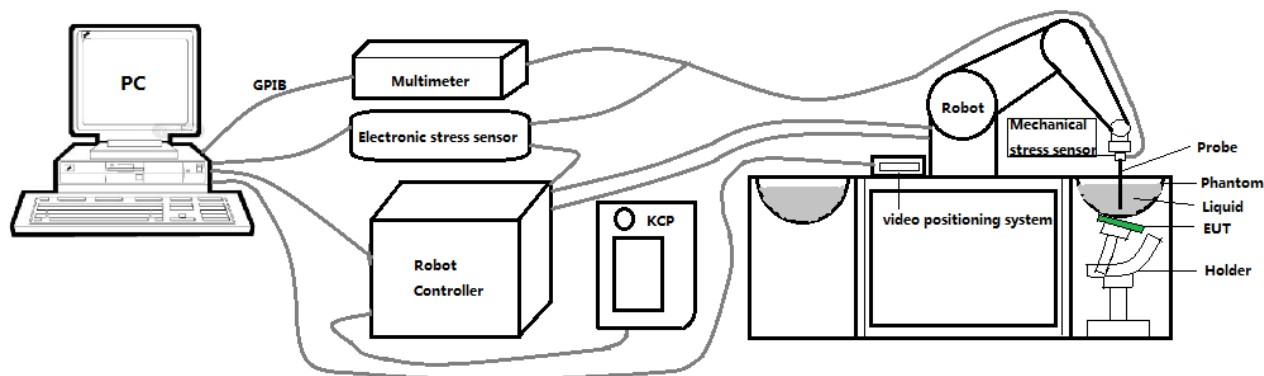
1.6.2. Laboratory Accreditations And Listings

Site Description

CNAS Lab. : The Certificate Registration Number is L5516
A2LA Lab. : The Certificate Registration Number is 4298.01
FCC Accredited : Test Firm Registration Number: 463705
Designation Number: CN1184
ISED Registration : Company Number: 9270A
CAB identifier: CN0074

2. SAR Measurement System

2.1. SATIMO SAR Measurement Set-up Diagram



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

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

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

2.2. Robot

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



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

2.3. E-Field Probe

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

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe 0725-EPGO-448 with following specifications is used



- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
 - Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
 - Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 1 mm
 - Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 2 mm (repeatability better than ± 1 mm).
 - Probe linearity: ± 0.08 dB
 - Axial isotropy: ± 0.01 dB
 - Hemispherical Isotropy: ± 0.01 dB
 - Calibration range: 650MHz to 5900MHz for head & body simulating liquid.
 - Lower detection limit: 8mW/kg
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30° .

2.3.1. E-Field Probe Calibration

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

2.4. SAM phantoms

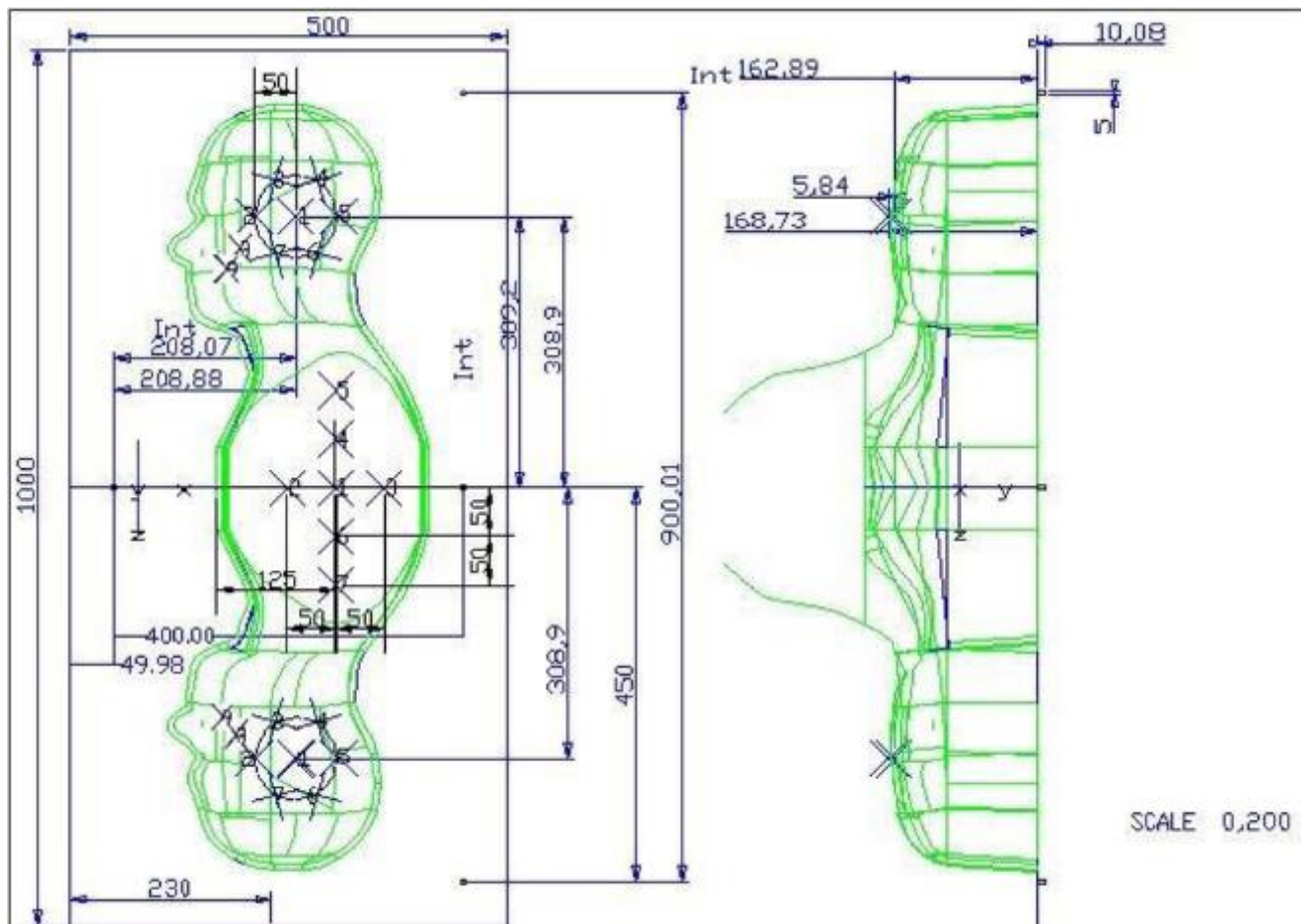
Photo of SAM phantom SN 16/15 SAM119



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

2.4.1. Technical Data

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

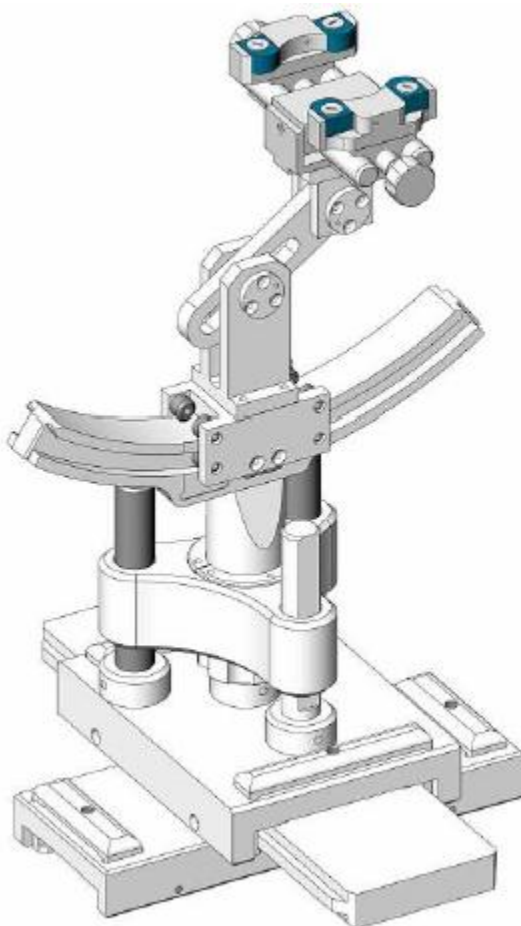


Serial Number	Left Head(mm)		Right Head(mm)		Flat Part(mm)	
SN 16/15 SAM119	2	2.02	2	2.08	1	2.09
	3	2.05	3	2.06	2	2.06
	4	2.07	4	2.07	3	2.08
	5	2.08	5	2.08	4	2.10
	6	2.05	6	2.07	5	2.10
	7	2.05	7	2.05	6	2.07
	8	2.07	8	2.06	7	2.07
	9	2.08	9	2.06	-	-

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

2.5. Device Holder

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



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

2.6. Test Equipment List

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

Devices used during the test described are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
					Last Cal.	Due Date
☒	MVG	E FIELD PROBE	SSE2	0725-EPGO-448	Apr. 15, 2025	Apr. 14, 2026
☐	MVG	750 MHz Dipole	SID750	SN 03/15 DIP 0G750-355	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	835 MHz Dipole	SID835	SN 03/15 DIP 0G835-347	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	900 MHz Dipole	SID900	SN 03/15 DIP 0G900-348	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	1800 MHz Dipole	SID1800	SN 03/15 DIP 1G800-349	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	1900 MHz Dipole	SID1900	SN 03/15 DIP 1G900-350	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	2000 MHz Dipole	SID2000	SN 03/15 DIP 2G000-351	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	2300 MHz Dipole	SID2300	SN 03/16 DIP 2G300-358	Feb. 22, 2024	Feb. 21, 2027
☒	MVG	2450 MHz Dipole	SID2450	SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	2600 MHz Dipole	SID2600	SN 03/15 DIP 2G600-356	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☐	MVG	5000 MHz Dipole	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA 33	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 20, 2027
☒	MVG	Liquid measurement Kit	SCLMP	SN 21/15 OCPG 72	NCR	NCR
☒	MVG	Power Amplifier	N/A	AMPLISAR_28/14_003	NCR	NCR
☒	KEITHLEY	Millivoltmeter	2000	4072790	May. 12, 2025	May. 11, 2026
☐	R&S	Universal radio communication tester	CMU200	105747	Apr. 17, 2025	Apr. 16, 2026
☐	R&S	Wideband radio	CMW500	103917	May. 12, 2025	May. 11, 2026

		communication tester				
☐	Anritsu	4G LTE comprehensive tester	MT8821C	6262192315	Apr.16 2025	Apr.15 2026
☐	Anritsu	5G NR comprehensive tester	MT8000A	6262186364	Apr.16 2025	Apr.15 2026
☒	Keysight	Network Analyzer	E5071C	LPS-461	Jun. 3, 2025	Jun. 2, 2026
☒	Agilent	Calibration Kit	85033E	N/A	May. 31, 2024	May. 30, 2027
☒	Agilent	MXG Vector Signal Generator	N5182A	MY47070317	Apr. 17, 2025	Apr. 16, 2026
☒	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	LES-413-C	May. 6, 2025	May. 5, 2026
☒	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	US39212148	Apr. 17, 2025	Apr. 16, 2026
☒	MCLI/USA	Directional Coupler	CB11-20	0D2L51502	Apr. 26, 2024	Apr. 25, 2027
☒	N/A	Thermometer	N/A	LES-085	Mar. 27, 2023	Mar. 26, 2026
☒	MVG	SAM Phantom	SSM2	SN 16/15 SAM119	NCR	NCR
☒	MVG	Device Holder	SMPPD	SN 16/15 MSH100	NCR	NCR

Measurement Software

Manufacturer	Software Name	Software Version
SATIMO	OpenSAR	V5.3.15.11

3. SAR Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) use engineering software to configure EUT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure EUT output power.

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

3.1. Power Reference

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

3.2. Area scan & Zoom scan

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

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

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

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

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$	$20^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$
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 $\leq$ 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 1 st 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	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 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.				

3.3. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

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

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

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

3.4. Volumetric Scan

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

3.5. Power Drift

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

4. System Verification Procedure

4.1. Tissue Verification

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

Ingredients (% of weight)	Head Tissue									
	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Frequency Band (MHz)										
Water	34.40	34.40	34.40	55.36	55.36	57.87	57.87	57.87	65.53	65.53
NaCl	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	64.81	64.81	64.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.45	30.45	19.97	19.97	19.97	24.24	24.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.84	13.84	22.00	22.00	22.00	10.23	10.23

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

Photo of Liquid depth for Head Position	Photo of Liquid depth for Body Position
	

4.1.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results

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

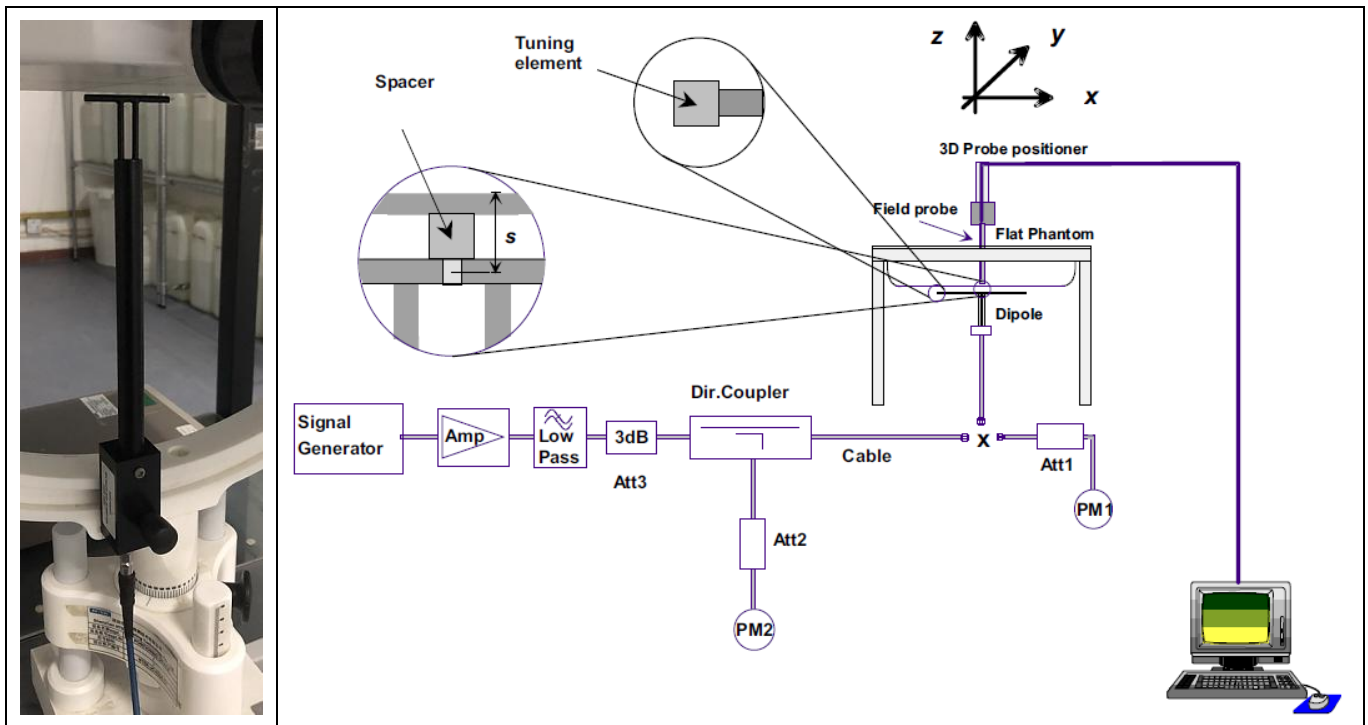
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Delta(%)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)		
Head 2450	2450	39.20	1.80	38.14	1.86	-2.70	3.33	21.6 °C	Oct. 28, 2025

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

4.2. System Verification Procedure

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

The system verification is shown as below picture:



4.2.1. System Verification Results

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

System Verification	Target SAR (1W)		Measured SAR			Measured SAR		Delta (%)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
						(Normalized to 1W)					
	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	Input Power (mW)	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	1-g (%)	10-g (%)		
2450MHz	50.05	23.80	100.00	5.15	2.24	51.48	22.41	2.86	-5.84	21.6 °C	Oct. 28, 2025

5. SAR Measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1. SAR measurement variability

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

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .

5.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

6. RF Exposure Positions

6.1. Generic device

The SAR evaluation shall be performed for surface of the DUT that are accessible during intended use, as indicated in Figure 6.1. Adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 0mm.

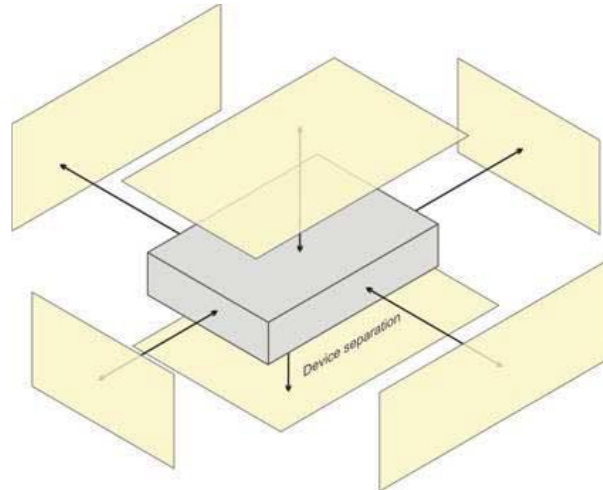


Figure 6.1 – Test positions for generic device

7. RF Output Power

SRD 2.4G	Channel	Tune-up (dBm)	Output Power (dBm)
	2405	12.5	12.03
	2440	12.5	11.07
	2480	12.5	11.36

NOTE: Power measurement results of SRD 2.4G

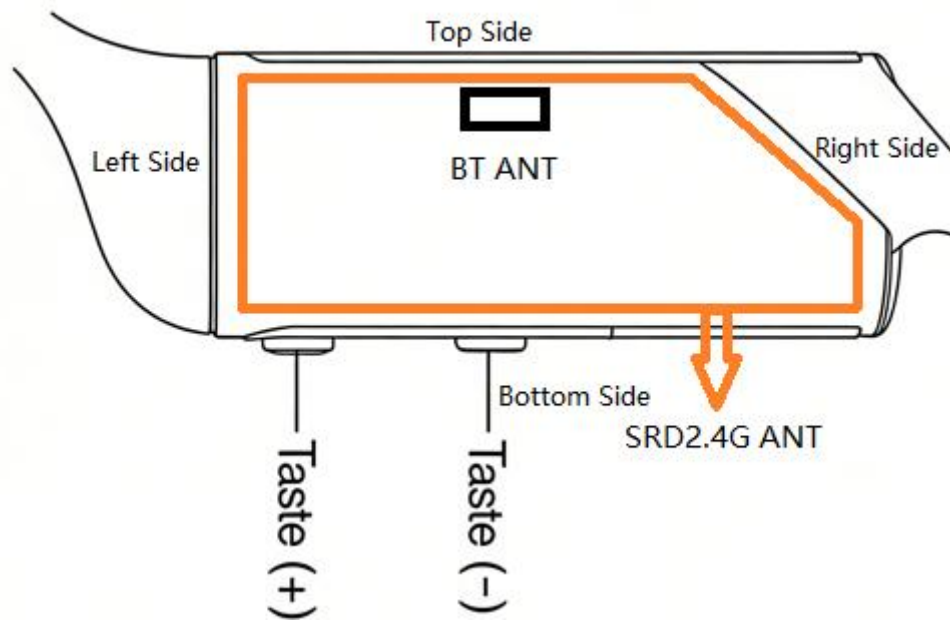
BLE	Output Power (dBm)				
	Data Rates	Tune-up (dBm)	Channel		
			0CH	19CH	39CH
	1M	-1.50	-2.87	-2.16	-1.66
	2M	-1.50	-2.86	-2.17	-1.68

NOTE: Power measurement results of BLE

BR+EDR	Output Power (dBm)				
	Data Rates	Tune-up (dBm)	Channel		
			0CH	39CH	78CH
	1M	-1.50	-2.88	-2.09	-1.57
	2M	-1.50	-2.86	-2.06	-1.57
	3M	-1.50	-2.78	-2.02	-1.52

NOTE: Power measurement results of BR+EDR

8. Antenna Location



Back View

9. Stand-alone SAR test exclusion

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

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

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

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

Mode	P_{max} (dBm)	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	Calculation Result	SAR exclusion threshold (mW)	SAR test exclusion
Bluetooth	-1.50	0.708	5	2.480	0.223	3	Yes

NOTE: Standalone SAR test exclusion for Bluetooth.

When standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}}/x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50\text{mm}$, where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.

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

Mode	Position	P_{max} (dBm)	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	x	Estimated SAR (W/Kg)
Bluetooth	Body	-1.50	0.708	5	2.48	7.5	0.030

NOTE: Estimated SAR calculation for Bluetooth

10. SAR Results

10.1. SAR measurement results

10.1.1. SAR measurement Result of SRD 2.4G

Test Position of Body with 0mm	Test channel /Freq.	Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift(%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/Kg)	Date	Plot
			1-g	10-g						
Front Side	2405	MESH 2M	1.064	0.411	-2.43	12.03	12.50	1.186	2025/10/28	
Back Side	2405	MESH 2M	0.660	0.255	0.84	12.03	12.50	0.735	2025/10/28	
Left Side	2405	MESH 2M	0.540	0.204	-2.52	12.03	12.50	0.602	2025/10/28	
Right Side	2405	MESH 2M	0.268	0.102	3.06	12.03	12.50	0.299	2025/10/28	
Top Side	2405	MESH 2M	1.311	0.606	-2.14	12.03	12.50	1.461	2025/10/28	1#
Bottom Side	2405	MESH 2M	0.469	0.179	-2.21	12.03	12.50	0.523	2025/10/28	
Front Side	2440	MESH 2M	0.831	0.411	-2.81	11.07	12.50	1.155	2025/10/28	
Front Side	2480	MESH 2M	0.854	0.411	-1.52	11.36	12.50	1.110	2025/10/28	
Top Side	2440	MESH 2M	0.932	0.367	-3.90	11.07	12.50	1.295	2025/10/28	
Top Side	2480	MESH 2M	0.888	0.415	-2.64	11.36	12.50	1.155	2025/10/28	
Front Side Repeated 1#	2405	MESH 2M	1.064	0.411	-2.43	12.03	12.50	1.186	2025/10/28	
Top Side Repeated 1#	2405	MESH 2M	1.302	0.592	-2.19	12.03	12.50	1.451	2025/10/28	
Top Side Repeated 2#	2405	MESH 2M	1.287	0.581	-1.84	12.03	12.50	1.434	2025/10/28	

NOTE: Body SAR test results of SRD 2.4G

10.2. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Test Position		Scaled SAR _{MAX}		Σ 1-g SAR (W/Kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		SRD 2.4G	DSS			
Body	Front Side	1.186	0.030	1.216	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	0.735	0.030	0.765	N/A	N/A
	Left Side	0.602	0.030	0.632	N/A	N/A
	Right Side	0.299	0.030	0.329	N/A	N/A
	Top Side	1.461	0.030	1.491	N/A	N/A
	Bottom Side	0.523	0.030	0.553	N/A	N/A

11. Appendix A. Photo documentation

Refer to appendix Test Setup photo---SAR

12. Appendix B. System Check Plots

Table of contents
MEASUREMENT 1 System Performance Check - 2450MHz

1# System check at 2450 MHz

Date of measurement: 28/10/2025

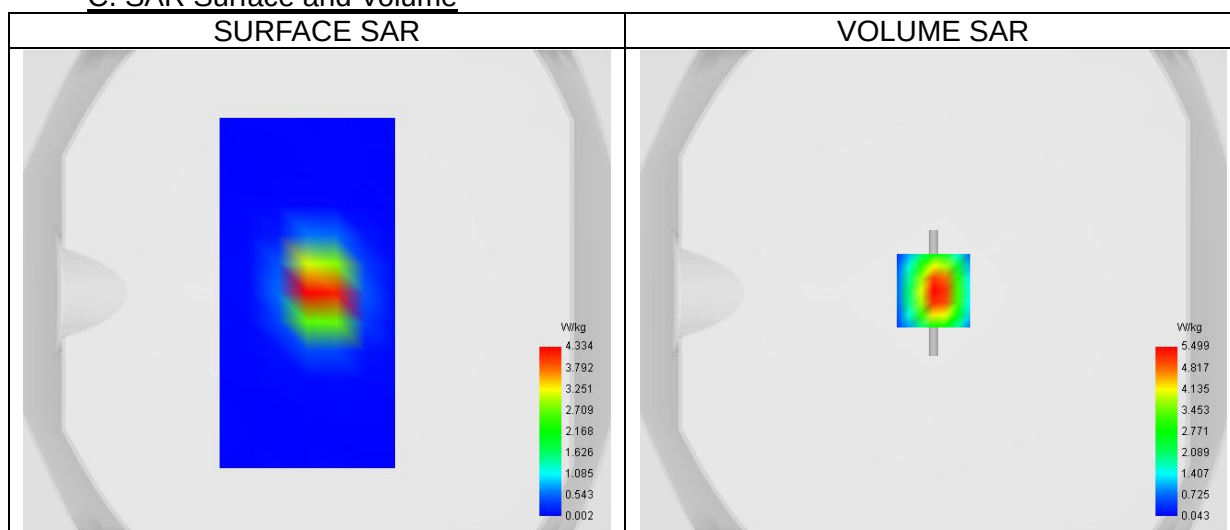
A. Experimental conditions.

Probe	0725-EPGO-448
ConvF	1.63
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm, Complete
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5.0mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW2450
Signal	CW
Channels/Frequency	Middle

B. Permittivity

Middle TX Frequency (MHz)	2450.00
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.14
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.64
Conductivity (S/m)	1.86

C. SAR Surface and Volume



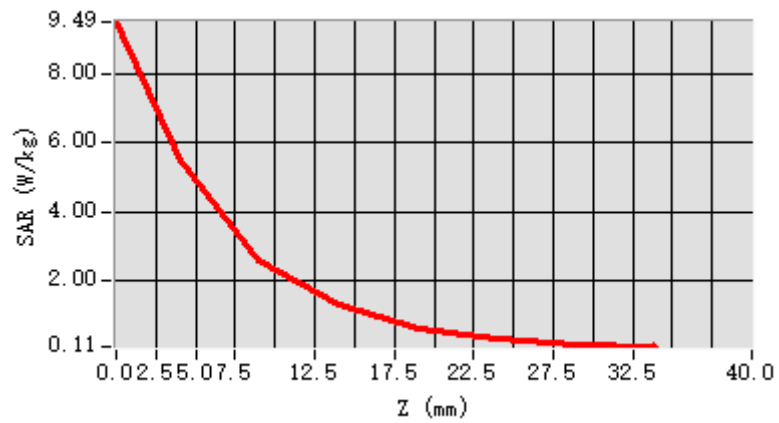
Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=1.00 ; SAR Peak: 9.55 W/kg

D. SAR 1g & 10g

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.241
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.148
Variation (%)	-0.31
Horizontal validation criteria: minimum distance (mm)	10.00
Vertical validation criteria: SAR ratio M2/M1 (%)	47.34

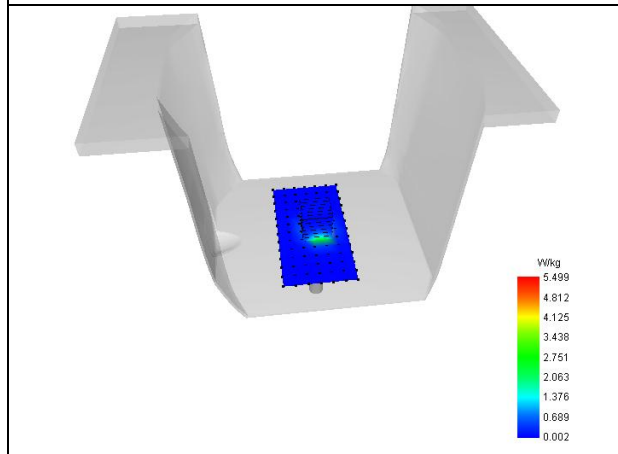
E. Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	9.494	5.499	2.603	1.319	0.649	0.330	0.181

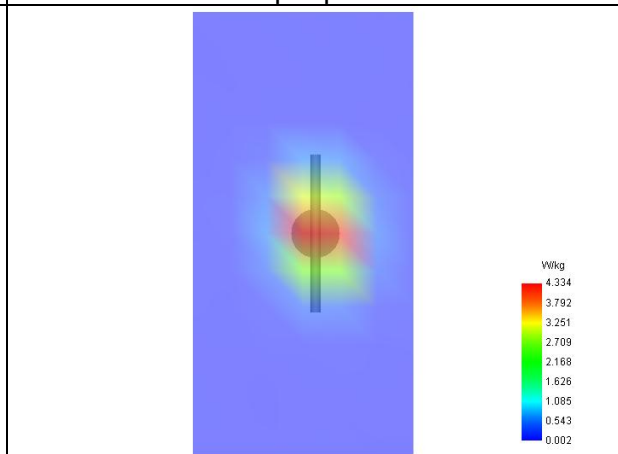


F. 3D Image

3D screen shot



Hot spot position



13. Appendix C. Plots of High SAR Measurement

Table of contents
MEASUREMENT 1 SRD 2.4G Body

1# SAR Measurement at ISM (Body, Validation Plane)

Date of measurement: 28/10/2025

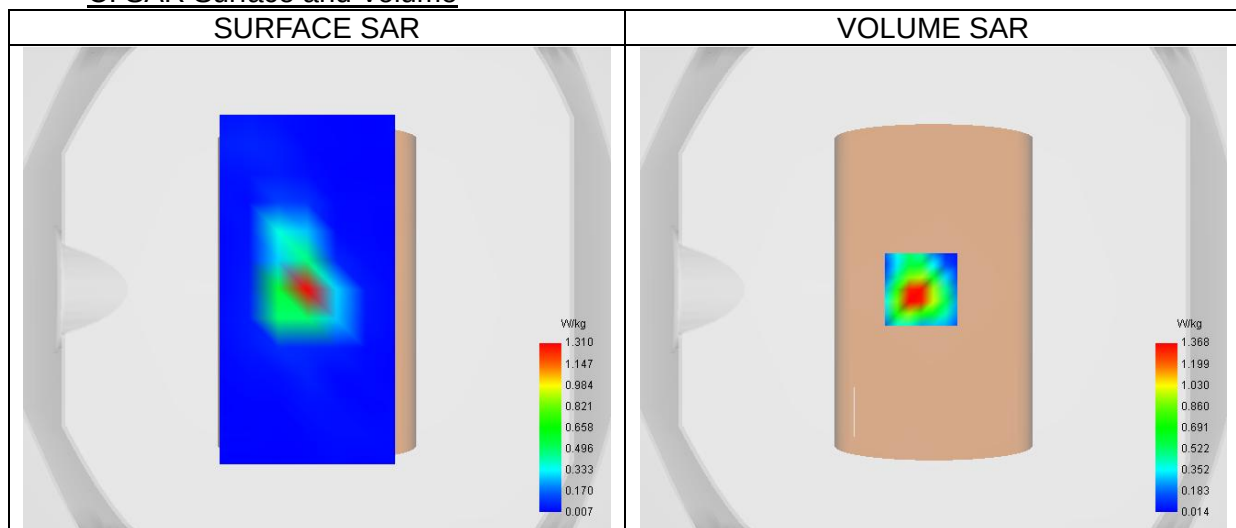
A. Experimental conditions.

Probe	0725-EPGO-448
ConvF	1.63
Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm, Complete
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5.0mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	ISM
Signal	custom
Channels/Frequency	Low (11)/ frequency 2405.00 Mhz

B. Permittivity

Middle TX Frequency (MHz)	2405.00
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.23
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.54
Conductivity (S/m)	1.81

C. SAR Surface and Volume



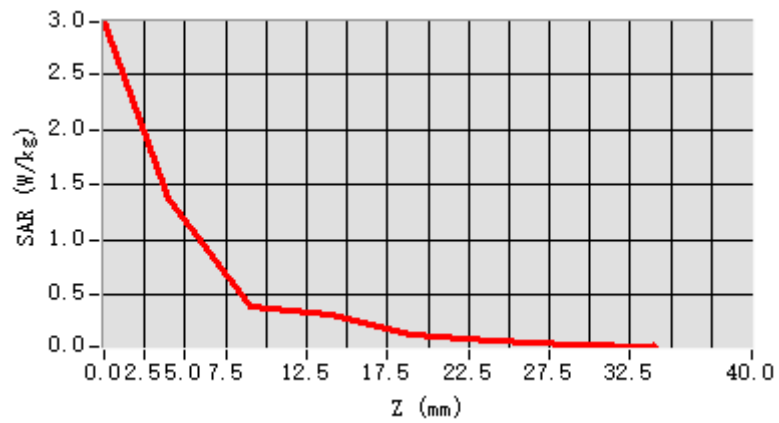
Maximum location: X=-5.00, Y=0.00 ; SAR Peak: 2.57 W/kg

D. SAR 1g & 10g

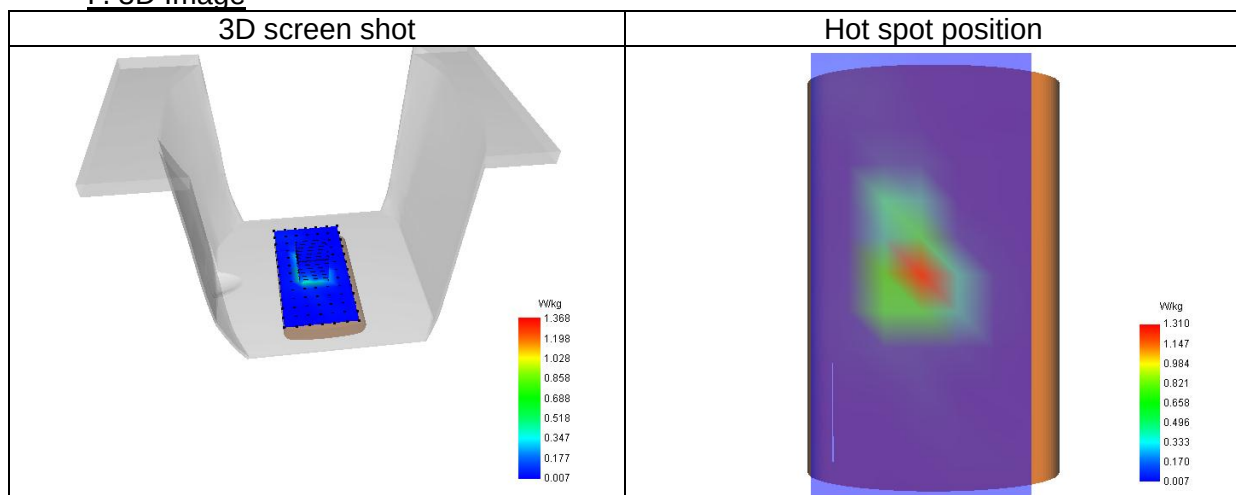
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.506
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.311
Variation (%)	-2.14
Horizontal validation criteria: minimum distance (mm)	10.00
Vertical validation criteria: SAR ratio M2/M1 (%)	47.61

E. Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	2.978	1.368	0.391	0.318	0.135	0.080	0.042



F. 3D Image



14. Appendix D. Calibration Certificate

Table of contents
E Field Probe - 0725-EPGO-448
2450 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352
<Justification of the extended calibration>

DocuSign Envelope ID: 8D8CB647-C2B4-4414-A550-C6E3F74EB7AD



COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.108.1.25.BES.A

SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI
COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET,
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: 0725-EPGO-448

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 04/15/2025



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Summary:

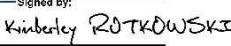
This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed at MVG, using the CALIPROBE test bench, for use with a MVG COMOSAR system only. The test results covered by accreditation are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.108.125.BES.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Pedro Ruiz	Technical Manager	4/18/2025	
Checked & approved by:	Pedro Ruiz	Technical Manager	4/18/2025	
Authorized by:	Kim Rutkowski	Quality Manager	4/23/2025	Signed by:  2B68547AD1743...

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

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Pedro Ruiz	4/18/2025	Initial release

Docusign Envelope ID: 8D8CB647-C2B4-4414-A550-C6E3F74EB7AD



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.108.125.BES.A

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.108.125.BES.A

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	0725-EPGO-448
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-7.5GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.191 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.212 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.208 MΩ

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

**Figure 1 – MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Probe**

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

3.1 SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity factors of the three dipoles were determined using a two step calibration method (air and tissue simulating liquid) using waveguides as outlined in the standards for frequency range 600-7500MHz and using the calorimeter cell method (transfer method) as outlined in the standards for frequency 150-450 MHz.

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3.2 LINEARITY

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

3.3 ISOTROPY

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

3.4 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

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

$$SAR_{uncertainty} [\%] = \frac{\Delta SAR_{be}}{SAR_{be}} \frac{(d_{be} + d_{step})^2}{2d_{step}} \frac{(e^{-d_{be}/\delta} - e^{-d_{step}/\delta})}{\delta/2} \quad \text{for } (d_{be} + d_{step}) < 10 \text{ mm}$$

where

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

d_{be} is the distance between the surface and the closest *zoom-scan* measurement point, in millimetre

Δ_{step} is the separation distance between the first and second measurement points that are closest to the phantom surface, in millimetre, assuming the boundary effect at the second location is negligible

δ is the minimum penetration depth in millimetres of the head tissue-equivalent liquids defined in this standard, i.e., $\delta \approx 14$ mm at 3 GHz;

ΔSAR_{be} in percent of SAR is the deviation between the measured SAR value, at the distance d_{be} from the boundary, and the analytical SAR value.

The measured worst case boundary effect $SAR_{uncertainty}[\%]$ for scanning distances larger than 4mm is 1.0% Limit ,2%).

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3.5 PROBE MODULATION RESPONSE

MVG's probe were evaluated experimentally with various modulated signal and the deviation from CW response were found neglectable in the used power range of the probe. So the correction to taking into account the linearization parameters for different modulation is null, therefore the CW factor given in this report can be used whatever the measured modulation

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with a SAR probe calibration using the waveguide or calorimetric cell technique depending on the frequency.

The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for SAR (W/kg) is +/-11% for the frequency range 150-450MHz.

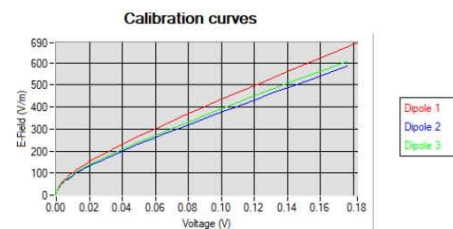
The estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) in calibration for SAR (W/kg) is +/-14% for the frequency range 600-7500MHz.

5 CALIBRATION RESULTS

Ambient condition	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

5.1 CALIBRATION IN AIR

The following curve represents the measurement in waveguide of the voltage picked up by the probe toward the E-field generated inside the waveguide.



From this curve, the sensitivity in air is calculated using the below formula.

$$E^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{V_i (1 + V_i / DCP_i)}{Norm_i}$$

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where

V_i =voltage readings on the 3 channels of the probe

DCPi=diode compression point given below for the 3 channels of the probe

Normi=dipole sensitivity given below for the 3 channels of the probe

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$)
1.03	1.37	1.26

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
109	107	108

5.2 CALIBRATION IN LIQUID

The calorimeter cell or the waveguide is used to determine the calibration in liquid using the formula below.

$$ConvF = \frac{E_{liquid}^2}{E_{air}^2}$$

The E-field in the liquid is determined from the SAR measurement according to the below formula.

$$E_{liquid}^2 = \frac{\rho SAR}{\sigma}$$

where

σ =the conductivity of the liquid

ρ =the volumetric density of the liquid

SAR=the SAR measured from the formula that depends on the setup used. The SAR formulas are given below

For the calorimeter cell (150-450 MHz), the formula is:

$$SAR = c \frac{dT}{dt}$$

where

c =the specific heat for the liquid

dT/dt =the temperature rises over the time

For the waveguide setup (600-75000 MHz), the formula is:

$$SAR = \frac{4P_W}{ab\delta} e^{-\frac{2z}{\delta}}$$

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where

a=the larger cross-sectional of the waveguide

b=the smaller cross-sectional of the waveguide

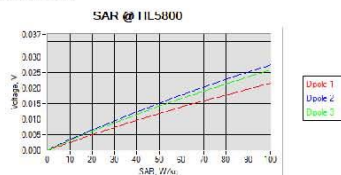
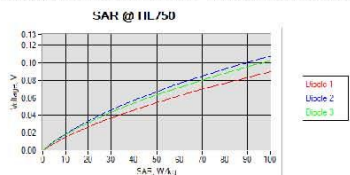
δ =the skin depth for the liquid in the waveguide

Pw=the power delivered to the liquid

The below table summarize the ConvF for the calibrated liquid. The curves give examples for the measured SAR depending on the voltage in some liquid.

Liquid	Frequency (MHz*)	ConvF
HL750	750	1.39
HL850	850	1.32
HL900	900	1.33
HL1800	1800	1.50
HL1900	1900	1.58
HL2000	2000	1.63
HL2300	2300	1.64
HL2450	2450	1.63
HL2600	2600	1.52
HL3300	3300	1.36
HL3500	3500	1.39
HL3700	3700	1.35
HL3900	3900	1.41
HL4200	4200	1.58
HL4600	4600	1.61
HL4900	4900	1.38
HL5200	5200	1.37
HL5400	5400	1.37
HL5600	5600	1.36
HL5800	5800	1.35

(*) Frequency validity is ± 50 MHz below 600MHz, ± 100 MHz from 600MHz to 6GHz and ± 700 MHz above 6GHz



6 VERIFICATION RESULTS

The figures below represent the measured linearity and axial isotropy for this probe. The probe specification is ± 0.2 dB for linearity and ± 0.15 dB for axial isotropy.

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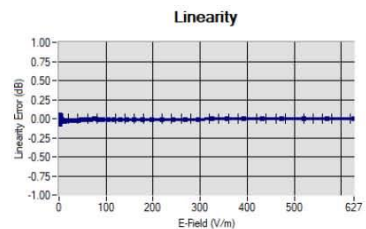
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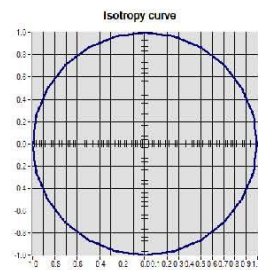


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Linearity: $\pm 1.54\%$ ($\pm 0.07\text{dB}$)



Isotropy: $\pm 0.18\%$ ($\pm 0.01\text{dB}$)

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7 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
CALIPROBE Test Bench	Version 2	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	08/2021	08/2026
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	07/2022	07/2027
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	4013982	02/2023	02/2026
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	183277	05/2022	05/2026
Amplifier	MVG	MODU-023-C-0002	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	06/2021	06/2026
USB Sensor	Keysight U2000A	SN: MY62340002	10/2024	10/2027
Directional Coupler	Krytar 158020	131467	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Fluoroptic Thermometer	LumaSense Luxtron 812	94264	09/2022	09/2025
Coaxial cell	MVG	SN 32/16 COAXCELL_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG2_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_0G600_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG4_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_0G900_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG6_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G500_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG8_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G800B_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G800H_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.

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Template: ACR.DDD.N.YY.MVGB.ISSUE_COMOSAR Probe vM

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.108.125.BES.A

Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG10_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_3G500_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG12_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_5G000_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG14_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_7G000_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44235403	02/2024	02/2027



SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

**SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY
CO., LTD.**

**BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI
COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET,
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA**

MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ

SERIAL NO.: SN 03/15DIP2G450-352

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

**Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE**

Calibration date: 02/21/2024



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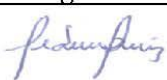
Summary:

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



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Pedro Ruiz	Measurement Responsible	2/22/2024	
Checked & approved by:	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/22/2024	
Authorized by:	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	2/27/2024	

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Toutain ID

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Date : 2024.02.27
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	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Pedro Ruiz	2/22/2024	Initial release



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref.: ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

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SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

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

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.



Figure 1 – MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

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4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

4.1 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimension's frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness. A direct method is used with a ISO17025 calibrated caliper.

4.2 S11 PARAMETER REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a S11 of -20 dB or better. The S11 measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. A direct method is used with a network analyser and its calibration kit, both with a valid ISO17025 calibration.

4.3 SAR REQUIREMENTS

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore-mentioned standards.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

5.1 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

For the measurement in the range 0-300mm, the estimated expanded uncertainty ($k=2$) in calibration for the dimension measurement in mm is ± 0.20 mm with respect to measurement conditions.

For the measurement in the range 300-450mm, the estimated expanded uncertainty ($k=2$) in calibration for the dimension measurement in mm is ± 0.44 mm with respect to measurement conditions.

5.2 S11 PARAMETER

The estimated expanded uncertainty ($k=2$) in calibration for the S11 parameter in linear is ± 0.08 with respect to measurement conditions.

5.3 SAR

The guidelines outlined in the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

The estimated expanded uncertainty ($k=2$) in calibration for the 1g and 10g SAR measurement in W/kg is $\pm 19\%$ with respect to measurement conditions.



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref.: ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

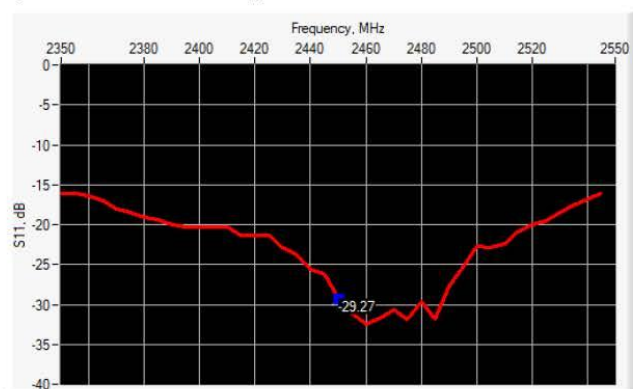
6 CALIBRATION RESULTS

6.1 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

L mm		h mm		d mm	
Measured	Required	Measured	Required	Measured	Required
-	51.50 +/- 2%	-	30.40 +/- 2%	-	3.60 +/- 2%

6.2 S11 PARAMETER

6.2.1 S11 parameter in Head Liquid



Frequency (MHz)	S11 parameter (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-29.27	-20	$53.6\Omega + 0.1j\Omega$

6.3 SAR

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

6.3.1 SAR with Head Liquid

The IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

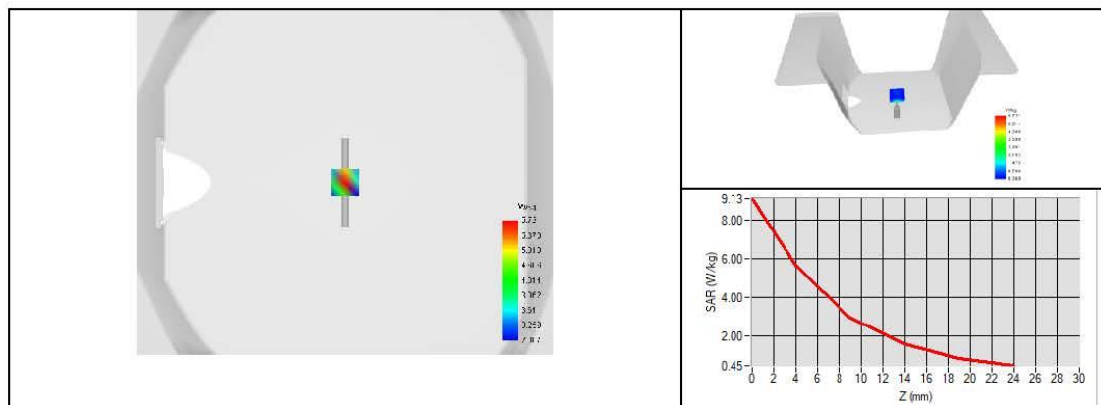


SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	3523-EPGO-429
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: ϵ_p' : 42.1 σ : 1.83
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8mm$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm$
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

Frequency	1g SAR (W/kg)			10g SAR (W/kg)		
	Measured	Measured normalized to 1W	Target normalized to 1W	Measured	Measured normalized to 1W	Target normalized to 1W
2450 MHz	5.00	50.05	52.40	2.38	23.80	24.00





SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.53.29.24.BES.A

7 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN 13/09 SAM68	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	08/2021	08/2024
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	07/2022	07/2025
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	11/2022	11/2025
Reference Probe	MVG	3523-EPGO-429	11/2023	11/2024
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	4013982	02/2023	02/2026
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	03/2022	03/2025
Amplifier	MVG	MODU-023-C-0002	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	06/2021	06/2024
Power Meter	Keysight U2000A	SN: MY62340002	10/2022	10/2025
Directional Coupler	Krytar 158020	131467	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44225320	06/2021	06/2024

<Justification of the extended calibration>

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

<Head 2450MHz>

Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance	Delta(ohm)	Date of Measurement
-29.27	-	53.6	-	Feb. 21, 2024
-25.738	12.07	55.969	2.369	Feb. 13, 2025

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

Dipole Verification Data

