

## SAR TEST REPORT

For

Shenzhen YLW Technology Co., Ltd.

Tablet PC

Model No.: T711

Additional Model No.: T722, T733, T744, T755, T811, T822,  
T833, T911, T922, T933, T1011, T1022, T1033, T1044

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Date of receipt of test sample : March 01, 2016  
Number of tested samples : 1  
Serial number : Prototype  
Date of Test : March 01, 2016 - March 21, 2016  
Date of Report : March 21, 2016

## SAR TEST REPORT

**Report Reference No.....:** **LCS1603010021E**

Date Of Issue.....: March 21, 2016

**Testing Laboratory Name .....**: **Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.**

Address.....: 1/F., Xingyuan Industrial Park, Tongda Road, Bao'an Avenue, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Testing Location/ Procedure .....: Full application of Harmonised standards  Partial application of Harmonised standards  Other standard testing method

**Applicant's Name .....**: **Shenzhen YLW Technology Co., Ltd.**

Address.....: 2F, Shabian haibin industrial park, Gusu, Xixiang, Bao'an, Shenzhen, China

**Test Specification:**

Standard .....: IEEE 1528:2013/KDB865664  
47CFR §2.1093

Test Report Form No. ....: LCSEMC-1.0

TRF Originator.....: Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Master TRF .....: Dated 2014-09

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**Test Item Description.....:** **Tablet PC**

Trade Mark.....: N/A

Model/Type Reference.....: T711

Operation Frequency.....: GSM 850/PCS1900, WCDMA Band II/Band V, WLAN2.4G, Bluetooth4.0

Modulation Type.....: GMSK for GSM/GPRS; QPSK for WCDMA/HSUPA/HSDPA; WIFI(DSSS,OFDM); Bluetooth(GFSK,8DPSK,Π/4DQPSK)

Ratings .....: DC 3.7V by Lithium ion polymer battery(2500mAh)  
Recharged by DC 5V/1A Travel Charger

**Result .....**: **Positive**

**Compiled by:**

Linda He/ File administrators

**Supervised by:**

Glin Lu/ Technique principal

**Approved by:**

Gavin Liang/ Manager

## SAR -- TEST REPORT

<b>Test Report No.:</b>	<b>LCS1603010021E</b>	<u>March 21, 2016</u>
		Date of issue

Type / Model..... : T711

EUT..... : Tablet PC

**Applicant..... : Shenzhen YLW Technology Co., Ltd.**

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Telephone..... : /

Fax..... : /

<b>Test Result</b>	<b>Positive</b>
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

## Revision History

Revision	Issue Date	Revisions	Revised By
00	2016-03-21	Initial Issue	Gavin Liang

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. TEST STANDARDS .....	6
1.2. TEST DESCRIPTION.....	6
1.3. GENERAL REMARKS .....	6
1.4. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION .....	6
1.5. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE .....	8
<b>2. TEST ENVIRONMENT .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1. TEST FACILITY .....	9
2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS .....	9
2.3. SAR LIMITS .....	9
2.4. EQUIPMENTS USED DURING THE TEST .....	10
<b>3. SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1. SARMEASUREMENT SET-UP.....	12
3.2. OPENSAR E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM.....	13
3.3. PHANTOMS.....	14
3.4. DEVICE HOLDER .....	14
3.5. SCANNING PROCEDURE .....	15
3.6. DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION.....	16
3.7. POSITION OF THE WIRELESS DEVICE IN RELATION TO THE PHANTOM .....	17
3.8. TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS FOR HEAD AND BODY PHANTOMS .....	19
3.9. TISSUE EQUIVALENT LIQUID PROPERTIES .....	19
3.10. SYSTEM CHECK .....	20
3.11. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE .....	22
<b>4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1. CONDUCTED POWER RESULTS .....	27
4.2. MANUFACTURING TOLERANCE .....	29
4.3. TRANSMIT ANTENNAS AND SAR MEASUREMENT POSITION .....	32
4.4. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS .....	33
4.5. SIMULTANEOUS TX SAR CONSIDERATIONS .....	36
4.6. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY .....	38
4.7. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TEST PROCEDURES .....	38
4.8. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY (300MHz-3GHz) .....	38
4.9. SYSTEM CHECK RESULTS .....	39
4.10. SAR TEST GRAPH RESULTS.....	45
<b>5. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES .....</b>	<b>55</b>
5.1 PROBE-EP220 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE .....	55
5.2 PROBE-EP221 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE .....	64
5.3 SID835DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE.....	73
5.4 SID1900 DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE.....	84
5.5 SID2450 DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE.....	95
<b>6. EUT TEST PHOTOGRAPHS .....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>7. EUT PHOTOGRAPHS .....</b>	<b>112</b>

# 1. TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION

## 1.1. Test Standards

[IEEE Std C95.1, 2005](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

[IEEE Std 1528™-2013](#): IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

[FCC Part 2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation](#): Portable Devices

[KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06](#) : Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[KDB648474 D04, Handset SAR v01r03](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

[KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04](#) : SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02](#): SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS

[KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01](#): 3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES

[KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01](#): SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PORTABLE DEVICES WITH WIRELESS ROUTER CAPABILITIES

## 1.2. Test Description

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

## 1.3. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	March 01, 2016
	:	
Testing commenced on	:	March 01, 2016
	:	
Testing concluded on	:	March 21, 2016

## 1.4. Product Description

The **Shenzhen YLW Technology Co., Ltd.'s** Model: T711 or the “EUT” as referred to in this report; more general information as follows, for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

General Description	
Product Name:	Tablet PC
Trade Mark:	N/A
Model/Type reference:	T711
Listed Model(s):	T722, T733, T744, T755, T811, T822, T833, T911, T922, T933, T1011, T1022, T1033, T1044
Modulation Type:	GMSK for GSM/GPRS; QPSK for WCDMA/HSUPA/HSDPA; WIFI(DSSS,OFDM); Bluetooth(GFSK,8DPSK,Π/4DQPSK)
Device category:	Portable Device
Exposure category:	General population/uncontrolled environment
EUT Type:	Production Unit
Hardware Version	V1.0
Software Version:	V1.0
Power supply:	DC 3.7V by li-ion battery(2500mAh) Recharged Voltage: DC 5V/1A
Hotspot:	Supported, power not reduced when Hotspot open
<i>The EUT is GSM,WCDMA tablet. the tablet is intended for speech and Multimedia Message Service (MMS) transmission. It is equipped with GPRS class 12 for GSM850, PCS1900, WCDMA Band II/Band V , and Bluetooth, WiFi2.4G, and camera functions. For more information see the following datasheet</i>	

Technical Characteristics	
<b>GSM</b>	
Support Networks	GSM, GPRS
Support Band	GSM850, PCS1900
Frequency	GSM850: 824.2~848.8MHz GSM1900: 1850.2~1909.8MHz
Power Class:	GSM850:Power Class 5 PCS1900:Power Class 0
Modulation Type:	GMSK for GSM/GPRS
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna, 0dBi(Max.)
GSM Release Version	R99
GPRS Multislot Class	12
EGPRS Multislot Class	Not Supported
DTM Mode	Not Supported
<b>UMTS</b>	
Support Networks	WCDMA RMC12.2K,HSDPA,HSUPA
Operation Band:	WCDMA Band II/Band V
Frequency Range	WCDMA Band V: 826.4 ~ 846.6MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4MHz ~ 1907.6MHz
Modulation Type:	QPSK for WCDMA/HSUPA/HSDPA
Power Class:	Class 3
WCDMA Release Version:	R99
HSDPA Release Version:	R8
HSUPA Release Version:	R8
DC-HSUPA Release Version:	Not Supported
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna, -1.0dBi(Max.)
<b>WIFI</b>	
Supported Standards:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20&HT40)
Operation frequency:	2412-2462MHz for 11b/g/n(HT20) 2422-2452MHz for 11n(HT40)
Type of Modulation:	CCK, OFDM, QPSK, BPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM
Data Rate:	1-11Mbps, 6-54Mbps, up to 150Mbps
Channel number:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20): 11; 802.11n(HT40): 7
Channel separation:	5MHz
Antenna Description	PIFA Antenna, 0.5dBi(Max.)
<b>Bluetooth</b>	
Bluetooth Version:	V4.0
Modulation:	GFSK(1Mbps) , $\pi/4$ -DQPSK(2Mbps), 8DPSK(3Mbps)
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	40/79
Channel separation:	1MHz/2MHz
Antenna Description	PIFA Antenna, 0.5dBi(Max.)

## 1.5. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for SF550 are follows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Classment Class	Frequency Band	Head (Report 1g SAR(W/Kg))	Hotspot Body-worn (Report 1g SAR(W/Kg))
PCE	GSM 850	0.145	0.264
	GSM1900	0.110	0.392
	WCDMA Band V	0.140	0.295
	WCDMA Band II	<b>0.385</b>	<b>0.691</b>
DTS	WIFI2.4G	0.084	0.160

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.

<Highest Reported simultaneous SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Classment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Hotspot Body-worn	WCDMA Band II	0.691	PCE	<b>0.851</b>
	WLAN2.4G	0.160	DTS	

## 2. TEST ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1. Test Facility

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

#### Site Description

#### EMC Lab.

- : CNAS Registration Number. is L4595.
- FCC Registration Number. is 899208.
- Industry Canada Registration Number. is 9642A-1.
- VCCI Registration Number. is C-4260 and R-3804.
- ESMD Registration Number. is ARCB0108.
- UL Registration Number. is 100571-492.
- TUV SUD Registration Number. is SCN1081.
- TUV RH Registration Number. is UA 50296516-001.

### 2.2. Environmental conditions

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

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

### 2.3. SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

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

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

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

## 2.4. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Calibration Date	Calibration Due
PC	Lenovo	G5005	MY42081102	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY42081396	09/25/2015	09/24/2016
Multimeter	Keithley	MiltiMeter 2000	4059164	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
S-parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432944	09/25/2015	09/24/2016
Wireless Communication Test Set	R & S	CMU200	105988	09/25/2015	09/24/2016
Power Meter	Agilent	E4407B	MY41440754	09/25/2015	09/24/2016
E-Field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE5	SN 17/14 EP220	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
E-Field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE5	SN 17/14 EP221	09/01/2015	08/31/2016
DIPOLE 835	SATIMO	SID 835	SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
DIPOLE 1900	SATIMO	SID 1900	SN 30/14 DIP 1G900-333	09/01/2015	08/31/2016
DIPOLE 2450	SATIMO	SID 2450	SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
COMOSAR OPEN Coaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCPG 68	SN 40/14 OCPG68	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA57	SN 39/14 ANTA57	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
Mobile Phone POSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH98	SN 40/14 MSH98	N/A	N/A
DUMMY PROBE	SATIMO	DP60	SN 03/14 DP60	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM117	SN 40/14 SAM117	N/A	N/A
Simulated Tissue 900 MHzBody and Head	SATIMO	SAM-9-H	SN 21/14 HLD438	Each Time	N/A
Simulated Tissue 1900 MHz For Head	SATIMO	SAM-18-H	SN 21/14 HLF439	Each Time	N/A
Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz Body and Head	SATIMO	SAM-24-H	SN 21/14 HLJ445	Each Time	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	SATIMO	TABP98	SN 40/14 TABP98	N/A	N/A
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR6-R900	501217	N/A	N/A
High Power Solid State Amplifier (80MHz~1000MHz)	Instruments for Industry	CMC150	M631-0627	09/25/2015	09/24/2016
Medium Power Solid State Amplifier (0.8~4.2GHz)	Instruments for Industry	S41-25	M629-0539	09/25/2015	09/24/2016
Wave Tube Amplifier 48 GHz at 20Watt	Hughes Aircraft Company	1277H02F000	102	09/25/2015	09/24/2016

## Note:

- 1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with following criteria at least on annual interval.
  - a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
  - b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated values;
  - c) The most recent return-loss results, measured at least annually, deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
  - d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within  $5\Omega$  from the previous measurement.
- 2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

### 3. SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

#### 3.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

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

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

KUKA Control Panel (KCP)

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

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

A computer operating Windows XP.

OPENSAR software

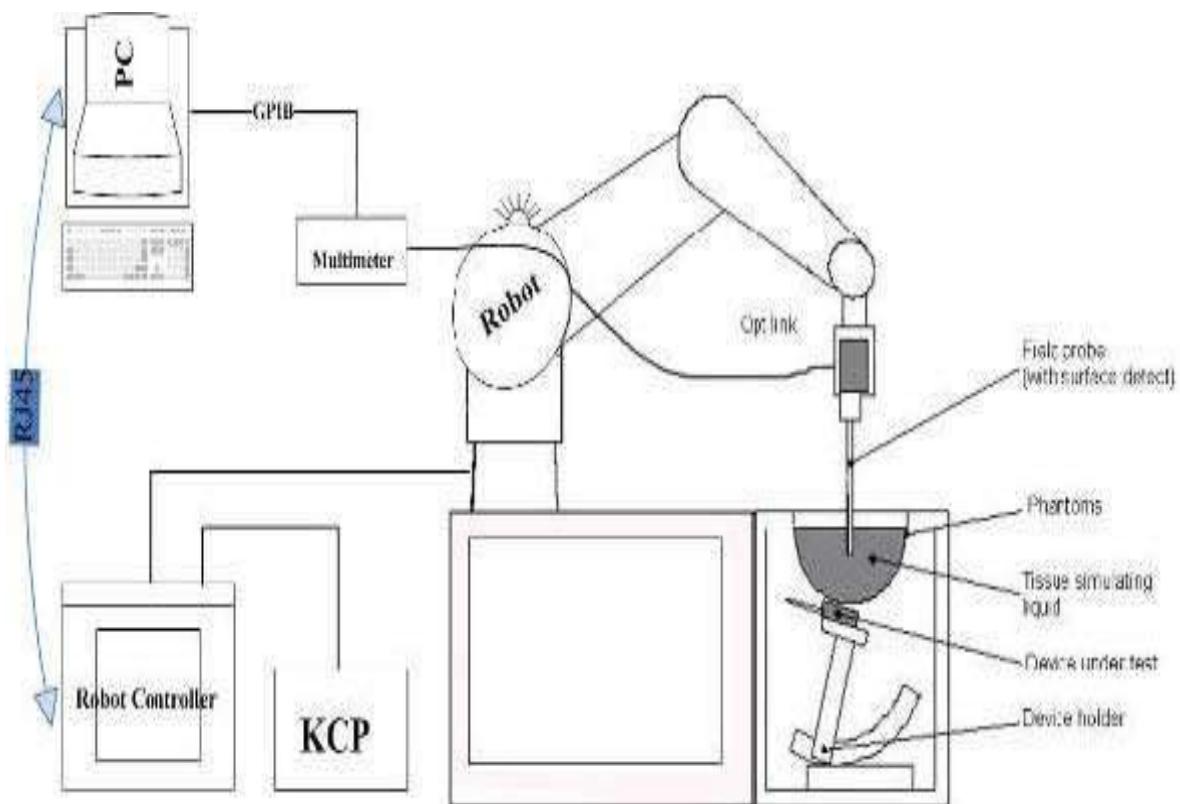
Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

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

The Position device for handheld EUT

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes .

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



### 3.2. OPENSAR E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EP220 (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

#### Probe Specification

**Construction** Symmetrical design with triangular core

Interleaved sensors

Built-in shielding against static charges

PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

**Calibration** ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

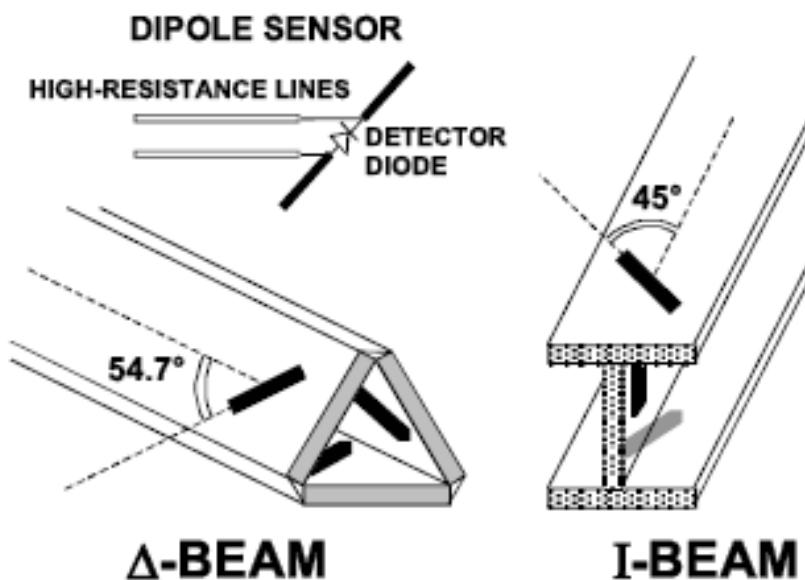
Frequency	700 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: 0.25dB(700 MHz to 3GHz)
Directivity	0.25 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	0.01W/kg to > 100 W/kg; Linearity: 0.25 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16mm) Tip diameter: 5 mm (Body: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



#### Isotropic E-Field Probe

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

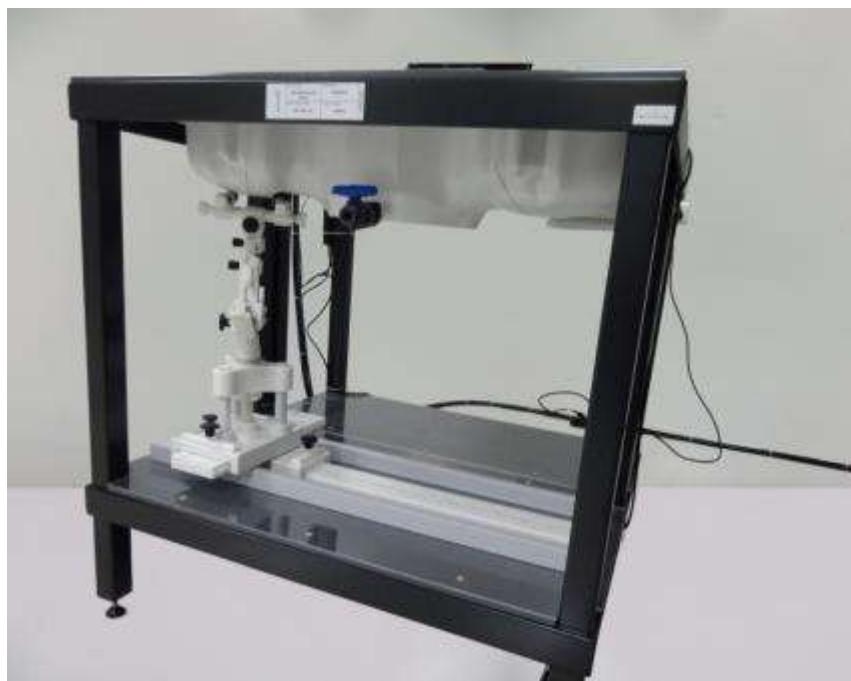
The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



### 3.3. Phantoms

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

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



SAM Twin Phantom

### 3.4. Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom SAM117, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



Device holder supplied by SATIMO

### 3.5. Scanning Procedure

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

#### Power Reference Measurement

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

#### Area Scan

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

	$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \text{ mm} \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}$ , $\Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	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.	

#### Zoom Scan

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

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}$ , $\Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$		$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	graded grid $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points		$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1) \text{ mm}$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \geq 22 \text{ mm}$

Note:  $\delta$  is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.

\* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is  $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$ ,  $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$  and  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$  zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

### Power Drift measurement

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

## 3.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

### Data Storage

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

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm<sup>2</sup>], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

### Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2  
- Conversion factor ConvFi

- Diode compression point Dcp*i*

Device parameters: - Frequency f

- Crest factor cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity σ  
- Density ρ

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

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

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

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i ( i = x, y, z )

Ui = input signal of channel i ( i = x, y, z )

cf = crest factor of exciting field

dcpi = diode compression point

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

$$\text{E-fieldprobes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{Vi}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i ( i = x, y, z )

Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel i

( i = x, y, z )

[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

$a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  
 $f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in V/m  
 $H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel  $i$  in A/m

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

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

#### General considerations

This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.

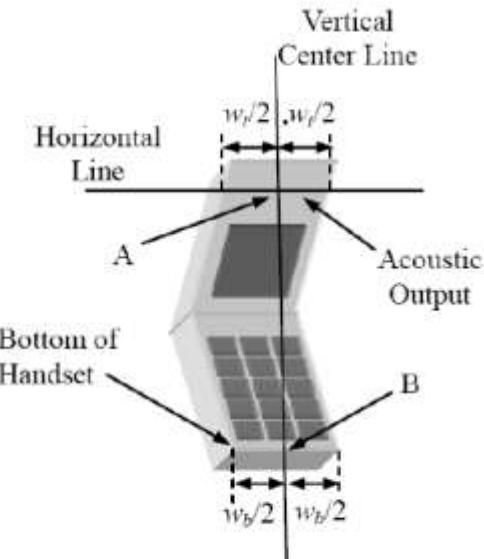
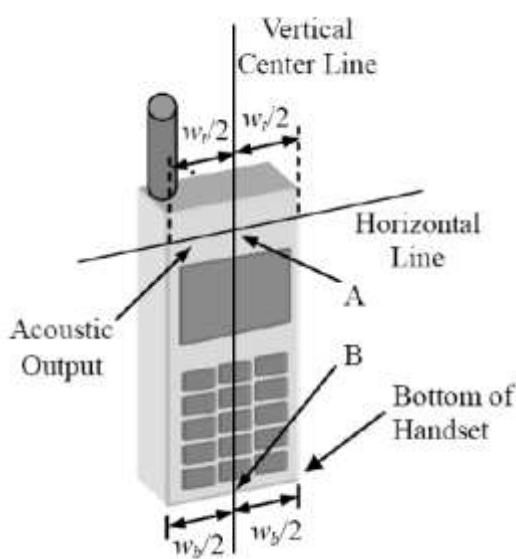
The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field

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

Where  $P_{pwe}$ =Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

$E_{tot}$ =total electric field strength in V/m

$H_{tot}$ =total magnetic field strength in A/m



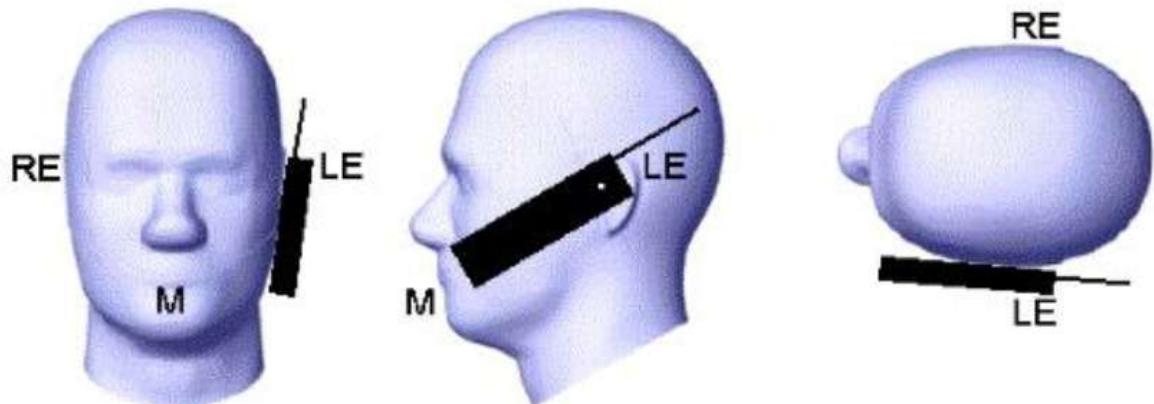
$w_t$  Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic

$w_b$  Width of the bottom of the handset

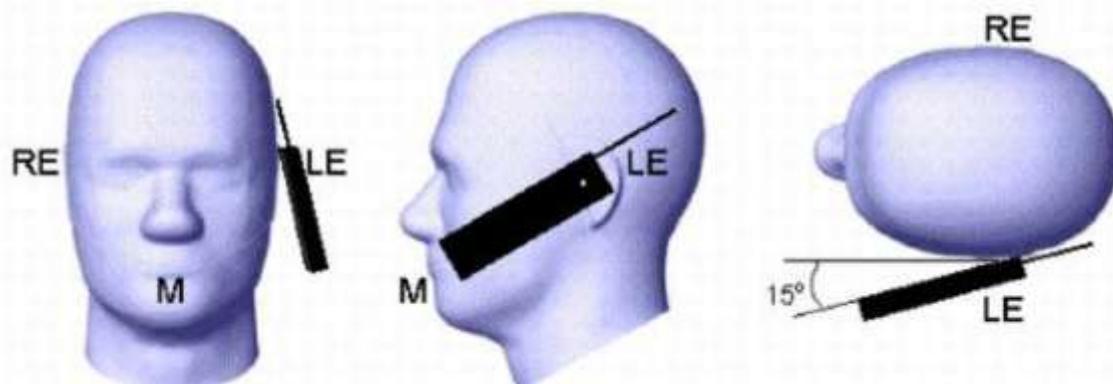
A Midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output

B Midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the bottom of the handset

Picture 1-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture 1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset



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



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

For body SAR test we applied to FCC KDB941225 D03v01, KDB447498 D01v06, KDB248227 D01v02r02, KDB616217 D04v01r03.

### 3.8. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

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

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight)	835MHz		1900 MHz		2450MHz	
	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	41.45	52.5	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Preventol	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGBE	0.00	0.00	44.92	59.10	36.80	26.70
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(S/m)$	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(S/m)$
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
2600	39.0	1.96	52.5	2.16
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

### 3.9. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

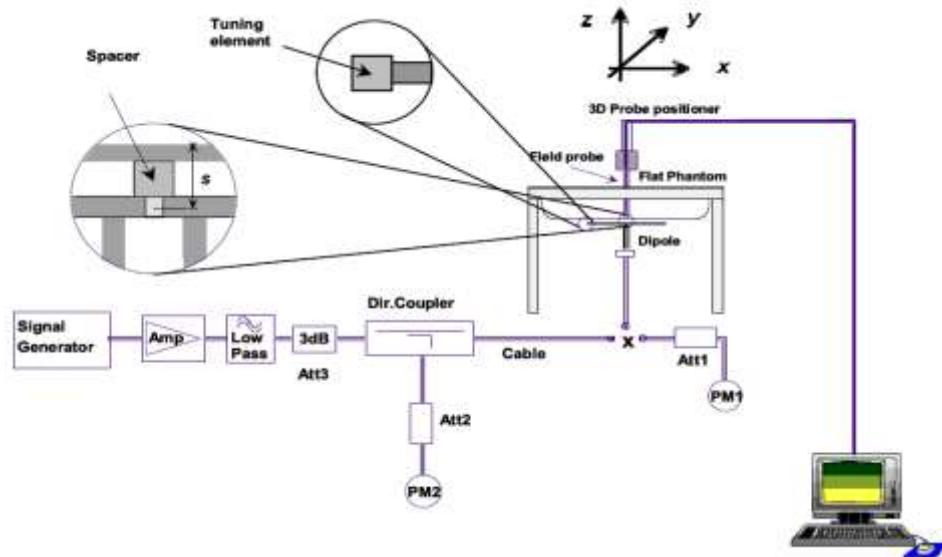
Dielectric Performance of Head and Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue			Liquid Temp.	Test Data
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$	$\epsilon_r$	Dev.	$\sigma$	Dev.	
835H	835	0.89	42.81	0.92	3.37	42.78	-0.07	21.5 03/16/2016
1900H	1900	1.42	41.09	1.40	-1.41	41.26	0.41	21.5 03/17/2016
2450H	2450	1.77	39.05	1.80	1.69	39.01	0.28	21.5 03/18/2016
835B	835	0.96	53.46	0.93	--3.12	53.34	-0.22	21.5 03/16/2016
1900B	1900	1.54	54.20	1.53	-0.65	54.26	0.11	21.5 03/17/2016
2450B	2450	1.93	52.97	1.95	1.04	52.68	-0.43	21.5 03/18/2016

### 3.10. System Check

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

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



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



Photo of Dipole Setup

Mixture Type	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/Kg)	SAR <sub>10g</sub> (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Liquid Temp	Date
						SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/Kg)	SAR <sub>10g</sub> (W/Kg)	1g	10g		
Head	835	100 mW	0.942	0.631	2.75	9.60	6.20	-0.83%	0.81%	21.5	03/16/2016
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.42	6.31							
Body	835	100 mW	0.978	0.645	1.62	9.90	6.39	-1.21%	0.94%	21.5	03/16/2016
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.78	6.45							
Head	1900	100 mW	3.687	2.113	3.06	39.84	20.20	-0.38%	4.60%	21.5	03/17/2016
		Normalize to 1 Watt	39.687	21.13							
Body	1900	100 mW	4.218	2.086	0.87	43.33	21.59	-2.65%	-3.38%	21.5	03/17/2016
		Normalize to 1 Watt	42.18	20.86							
Head	2450	100 mW	5.285	2.326	-2.14	53.89	24.15	-1.93%	-3.69%	21.5	03/18/2016
		Normalize to 1 Watt	52.85	23.26							
Body	2450	100 mW	5.226	2.385	3.56	54.65	24.58	-4.37%	-2.97%	21.5	03/18/2016
		Normalize to 1 Watt	52.26	23.85							

### 3.11. SAR measurement procedure

The measurement procedures are as follows:

#### 3.11.1 Conducted power measurement

- a. For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- b. Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- c. For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously Transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- d. Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

#### 3.11.2 GSM Test Configuration

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

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

#### 3.11.3 UMTS Test Configuration

##### 3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure

In the following procedures, the mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is  $\leq \frac{1}{4}$  dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.<sup>3</sup> This is referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure in the following SAR test guidance, where the primary mode is identified in the applicable wireless mode test procedures and the secondary mode is wireless mode being considered for SAR test reduction by that procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, it is identified as "otherwise" in the applicable procedures; SAR measurement is required for the secondary mode.

##### Output power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the high, middle and low channels according to procedures described in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1's" for WCDMA/HSDPA or by applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA) are required in the SAR report. All configurations that are not supported by the handset or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations must be clearly identified.

##### Head SAR

SAR for next to the ear head exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to AMR configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for 12.2 kbps AMR in 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC for head exposure.

##### Body-Worn Accessory SAR

SAR for body-worn accessory configurations is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn configurations supported by the handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured using an applicable RMC configuration with the corresponding spreading code or DPDCHn, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When more than 2 DPDCHn are supported by the handset, it may be necessary to configure additional DPDCHn using FTM (Factory Test Mode) or other chipset based test approaches with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

#### Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSDPA body-worn accessory configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA using the HSDPA body SAR procedures in the "Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices" section of this document, for the highest reported SAR body-worn accessory exposure configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. Handsets with both HSDPA and HSUPA are tested according to Release 6 HSPA test procedures.

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HSDSCH/HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors( $\beta_c$ ,  $\beta_d$ ), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters ( $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{CQI}$ ) should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

**Table 2: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA**

Sub-set	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}$ (note 1, note 2)	CM(dB) (note 3)	MPR(dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (note 4)	15/15 (note 4)	64	12/15 (note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note1:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI}$  are 3.  $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ .  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$   
Note2: CM=1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ .  
Note3: For subtest 2 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period(TF1,TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TFC1,TF1) to  $\beta_c=11/15$  and  $\beta_d=15/15$ .

#### HSUPA Test Configuration

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA with RMC) body-worn accessory configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSPA using the HSPA body SAR procedures in the "Release 6 HSPA Data Devices" section of this document, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When VOIP is applicable for next to the ear head exposure in HSPA, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body-worn accessory measurements is tested for next to the ear head exposure.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a communication test set is required for output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSPA are configured according to the  $\beta$  values indicated in Table 2 and other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of this document

**Table 3: Sub-Test 5 Setup for Release 6 HSUPA**

Sub - set	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (codes)	CM <sup>(2)</sup> (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG <sup>(4)</sup> Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup> )	15/15 <sup>(3)</sup> )	64	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1} 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2} 47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup> )	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup> )	64	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 10/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Figure 5.1g.

Note 6:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

### 3.11.4 WIFI Test Configuration

The SAR measurement and test reduction procedures are structured according to either the DSSS or OFDM transmission mode configurations used in each standalone frequency band and aggregated band. For devices that operate in exposure configurations that require multiple test positions, additional SAR test reduction may be applied. The maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, are used to determine initial SAR test requirements for the 802.11 transmission modes in a frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel for the initial test configuration. SAR measurement and test reduction for the remaining 802.11 modes and test channels are determined according to measured or specified maximum output power and reported SAR of the initial measurements. The general test reduction and SAR measurement approaches are summarized in the following:

1. The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures. Channels with measured maximum output power within 1/4 dB are considered to have the same maximum output.
  2. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, an “initial test configuration” is first determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band according to the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units.
    - a. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.
    - b. SAR is measured for OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures. Additional frequency band specific SAR test reduction may be considered for individual frequency bands
    - c. Depending on the reported SAR of the highest maximum output power channel tested in the initial test configuration, SAR test reduction may apply to subsequent highest output channels in the initial test configuration to reduce the number of SAR measurements.
  3. The Initial test configuration does not apply to DSSS. The 2.4 GHz band SAR test requirements and 802.11b DSSS procedures are used to establish the transmission configurations required for SAR measurement.
  4. An “initial test position” is applied to further reduce the number of SAR tests for devices operating in next to the ear, UMPCE mini-tablet or hotspot mode exposure configurations that require multiple test positions .
    - a. SAR is measured for 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure using the exposure condition established by the initial test position.
    - b. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration.
- 802.11b/g/n operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g/n modes are tested on the maximum average output channel.

5. The Initial test position does not apply to devices that require a fixed exposure test position. SAR is measured in a fixed exposure test position for these devices in 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure or in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures .
6. The “subsequent test configuration”procedures are applied to determine if additional SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission modes that have not been tested in the initial test configuration. SAR test exclusion is determined according to reported SAR in the initial test configuration and maximum output power specified or measured for these other OFDM configurations.

## 2.4 GHz and 5GHz SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in section 5.2.2.

### 1. 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- a. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel (section 3.1) for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- b. When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

### 1. 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- a. When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration
- b. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .

### 2. SAR Test Requirements for OFDM Configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 a/g/n/ac OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, additional SAR test reduction applies. When band gap channels between U-NII-2C band and 5.8 GHz U-NII-3 or §15.247 band are supported, the highest maximum output power transmission mode configuration and maximum output power channel across the bands must be used to determine SAR test reduction, according to the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration requirements.<sup>20</sup> In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

### 3. OFDM Transmission Mode SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection Requirements

The initial test configuration for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM transmission modes is determined by the 802.11 configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR for the initial test configuration is measured using the highest maximum output power channel determined by the default power measurement procedures (section 4). When multiple configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is determined according to the following steps applied sequentially.

- a. The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected among the multiple configurations with the same specified maximum output power.
- b. If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power and largest channel bandwidth, the lowest order modulation among the largest channel bandwidth configurations is selected.
- c. If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth and lowest order modulation, the lowest data rate configuration among these configurations is selected.
- d. When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n.

After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following. These channel selection procedures apply to both the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s), with respect to the default power measurement procedures or additional power measurements required for further SAR test reduction. The same procedures also apply to subsequent highest output power channel(s) selection.

- a. Channels with measured maximum output power within  $\frac{1}{4}$  dB of each other are considered to have the same maximum output.
- b. When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- c. When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

#### Initial Test Configuration Procedures

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required (see section 5.3.2). SAR test reduction of subsequent highest output test channels is based on the reported SAR of the initial test configuration. For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode.<sup>23</sup> For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration. When the reported SAR of the initial test configuration is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR measurement is required for the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.

#### 4. Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. The initial test position procedure is applied to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple transmission modes, the procedures in section 5.3.2 are applied to determine the test configuration. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. The subsequent test configuration and SAR measurement procedures are described in the following.

- a. When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and exposure configuration.
  - b. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.
  - c. The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.
- 1). SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.
  - 2). SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the reported SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is  $> 1.2$  W/kg or until all required channels are tested.
    - a) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.
    - d. SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:
      - 1) replace "subsequent test configuration" with "next subsequent test configuration" (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)
      - 2) replace "initial test configuration" with "all tested higher output power configurations."

## 4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

### 4.1. Conducted Power Results

Max Conducted power measurement results and power drift from tune-up tolerance provide by manufacturer:

Conducted power measurement results for GSM850/PCS1900								
GSM 850		Burst Conducted power (dBm)			/	Average power (dBm)		
		Channel/Frequency(MHz)				Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		128/824.2	190/836.6	251/848.8		128/824.2	190/836.6	251/848.8
GSM		32.42	32.71	32.56	-9.03dB	23.39	23.68	23.53
GPRS (GMSK)	1TX slot	31.96	31.85	32.00	-9.03dB	22.93	22.82	22.97
	<b>2TX slot</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>-6.02dB</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>24.54</b>	<b>24.49</b>
	3TX slot	28.67	28.77	28.53	-4.26dB	24.41	24.51	24.27
	4TX slot	27.33	27.42	27.35	-3.01dB	24.32	24.41	24.34
GSM 1900		Burst Conducted power (dBm)			/	Average power (dBm)		
		Channel/Frequency(MHz)				Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		512/ 1850.2	661/ 1880	810/ 1909.8		512/ 1850.2	661/ 1880	810/ 1909.8
GSM		29.73	29.77	29.69	-9.03dB	20.70	20.74	20.66
GPRS (GMSK)	1TX slot	29.45	29.50	29.46	-9.03dB	20.42	20.47	20.43
	2TX slot	27.79	27.91	27.73	-6.02dB	21.77	21.89	21.71
	<b>3TX slot</b>	<b>26.32</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>26.28</b>	<b>-4.26dB</b>	<b>22.06</b>	<b>22.09</b>	<b>22.02</b>
	4TX slot	24.23	24.30	24.17	-3.01dB	21.22	21.29	21.16

**Notes:**

1. Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.00dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.00dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB

4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.00dB

2. According to the conducted power as above, the GPRS measurements are performed with 2Txslot for GPRS850 and 3Txslot GPRS1900.

### Conducted Power Measurement Results(WCDMA Band V)

Item	band	WCDMA Band V result (dBm)			WCDMA Band II result (dBm)		
		Channel/Frequency(MHz)			Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
		ARFCN	4132/826.4	4180/836.6	4233/846.6	9262/1852.4	9400/1880
RMC	12.2kbps RMC	22.66	<b>22.70</b>	22.34	22.63	<b>22.73</b>	22.24
	64kbps RMC	22.45	22.23	22.52	22.03	22.12	21.84
	144kbps RMC	22.47	22.62	22.41	21.63	21.56	22.14
	384kbps RMC	22.30	22.53	22.48	21.75	22.10	21.62
HSDPA	Sub - Test 1	22.46	22.47	22.32	21.85	21.84	21.82
	Sub - Test 2	21.63	21.71	21.65	21.59	21.66	21.68
	Sub - Test 3	20.96	21.22	21.15	21.15	21.2	21.1
	Sub - Test 4	20.64	20.74	20.63	21.46	21.58	21.57
HSUPA	Sub - Test 1	21.71	21.50	21.67	22.48	22.16	22.15
	Sub - Test 2	21.43	21.43	21.41	22.11	22.09	22.08
	Sub - Test 3	21.12	21.21	21.09	21.63	21.66	21.65
	Sub - Test 4	20.96	21.12	21.08	21.07	21.11	21.06
	Sub - Test 5	21.48	21.59	21.50	22.15	22.36	22.47

**Note:** When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is  $\leq 1/2$ dB higher than the primary mode (RMC12.2kbps) or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

**Conducted power measurement of WLAN**

<b>Mode</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>Worst case Data rate of worst case</b>	<b>Conducted Average Output Power (dBm)</b>
802.11b	1	2412	1Mbps	<b>13.78</b>
	6	2437	1Mbps	13.56
	11	2462	1Mbps	13.48
802.11g	1	2412	6Mbps	12.45
	6	2437	6Mbps	13.01
	11	2462	6Mbps	12.65
802.11n HT20	1	2412	6.5 Mbps	11.78
	6	2437	6.5 Mbps	11.85
	11	2462	6.5 Mbps	11.79
802.11n HT40	3	2422	13.5 Mbps	11.23
	6	2437	13.5 Mbps	11.21
	9	2452	13.5 Mbps	11.16

**Note:** SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions as the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .

**Conducted power measurement of BluetoothV4.0**

<b>Mode</b>	<b>channel</b>	<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>Conducted AVG output power</b>	
			<b>(dBm)</b>	<b>(mW)</b>
BLE	0	2402	-4.26	0.38
	19	2440	-4.38	0.37
	39	2480	-4.57	0.35
GFSK	0	2402	1.05	<b>1.92</b>
	39	2441	1.08	1.77
	78	2480	1.06	1.61
$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	0	2402	<b>1.11</b>	1.69
	39	2441	1.09	1.56
	78	2480	1.04	1.45
8DPSK	0	2402	1.07	1.72
	39	2441	1.05	1.60
	78	2480	1.08	1.47

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$  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  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR

- $f(\text{GHz})$  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

<b>Bluetooth Turn up Power (dBm)</b>	<b>Separation Distance (mm)</b>	<b>Frequency (GHz)</b>	<b>Exclusion Thresholds</b>
2.5	5	2.45	0.6

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5 \text{ mm}$ , a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 1.4 which is  $< 3$ , SAR testing is not required.

## 4.2. Manufacturing tolerance

### GSM Speech

<b>GSM 850 (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)</b>			
Channel	Channel 251	Channel 190	Channel 128
Target (dBm)	32.0	32.0	32.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>GSM 1900 (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)</b>			
Channel	Channel 810	Channel 661	Channel 512
Target (dBm)	29.0	29.0	29.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

### GSM 850 GPRS (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)

Channel	128	190	251
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	31.5	31.5
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	30.0	30.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	28.0	28.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	27.0	27.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
<b>GSM 1900 GPRS (GMSK) (Burst Average Power)</b>			
Channel	512	661	810
1 Txslot	Target (dBm)	29.0	29.0
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
2 Txslot	Target (dBm)	27.5	27.5
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
3 Txslot	Target (dBm)	25.5	25.5
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0
4 Txslot	Target (dBm)	23.5	23.5
	Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0

### UMTS

#### UMTS Band V

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

#### UMTS Band V HSDPA(sub-test 1)

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

#### UMTS Band V HSDPA(sub-test 2)

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

#### UMTS Band V HSDPA(sub-test 3)

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

#### UMTS Band V HSDPA(sub-test 4)

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	20.5	20.5	20.5
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

#### UMTS Band V HSUPA(sub-test 1)

Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

<b>UMTS Band V HSUPA(sub-test 2)</b>			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band V HSUPA(sub-test 3)</b>			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band V HSUPA(sub-test 4)</b>			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band V HSUPA(sub-test 5)</b>			
Channel	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSDPA(sub-test 1)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSDPA(sub-test 2)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSDPA(sub-test 3)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSDPA(sub-test 4)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSUPA(sub-test 1)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSUPA(sub-test 2)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSUPA(sub-test 3)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSUPA(sub-test 4)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>UMTS Band II HSUPA(sub-test 5)</b>			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Target (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

**WiFi 2.4G****802.11b (Average)**

Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

**802.11g (Average)**

Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	12.5	12.5	12.5
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

**802.11n HT20 (Average)**

Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	11.0	11.0	11.0
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

**802.11n HT40 (Average)**

Channel	Channel 3	Channel 6	Channel 9
Target (dBm)	11.0	11.0	11.0
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

**Bluetooth V4.0****BLE-GFSK (Average)**

Channel	Channel 0	Channel 19	Channel 39
Target (dBm)	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

**GFSK (Average)**

Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

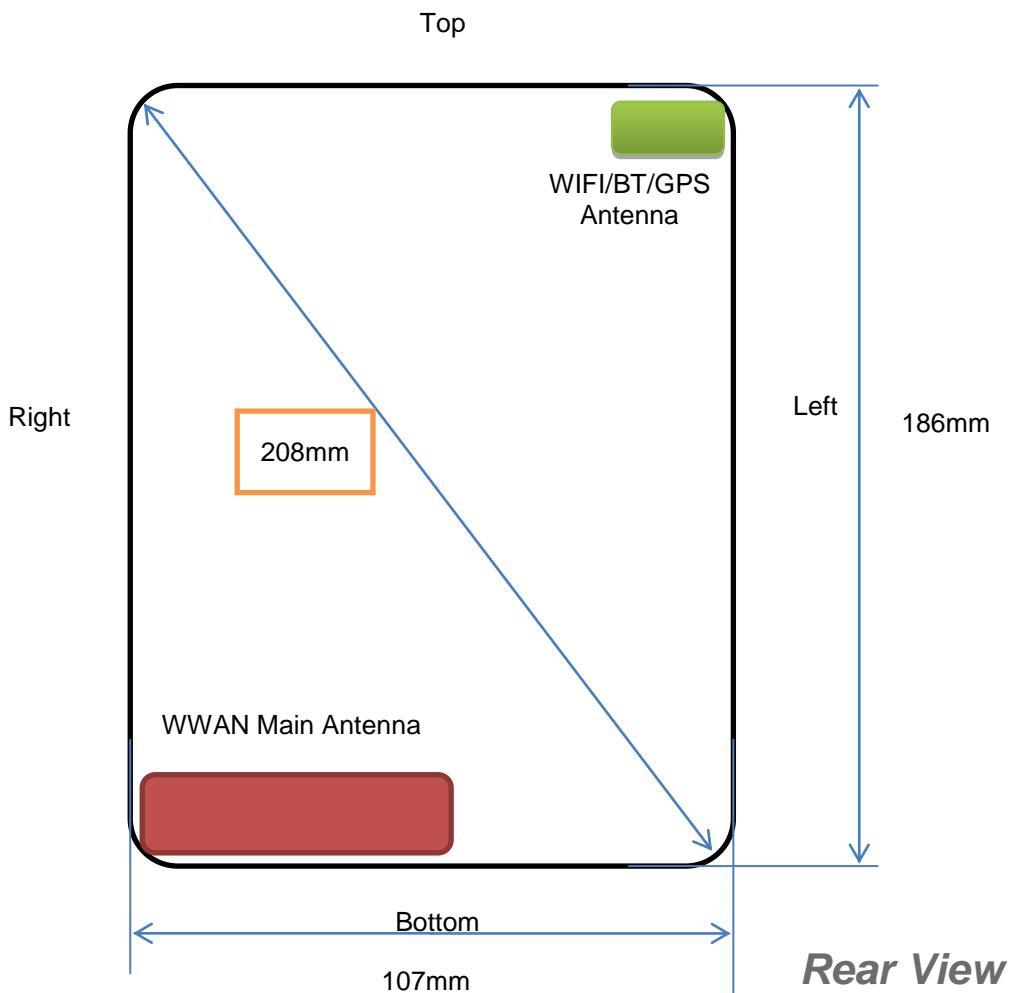
**8DPSK (Average)**

Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

 **$\pi/4$ DQPSK (Average)**

Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

### 4.3. Transmit Antennas and SAR Measurement Position



#### Antenna information:

WWAN Main Antenna	GSM/UMTS/LTE TX/RX
LTEDiversity antenna	Only RX
WLAN/GPS/BT Antenna	WLAN/BT TX/RX

#### Note:

- 1). Per KDB648474 D04, because the overall diagonal distance of this devices is 164mm>160mm, it is considered as "Phablet" device.
- 2). Per KDB648474 D04, 10-g extremity SAR is not required when Body-Worn mode 1-g reported SAR < 1.2 W/Kg.
- 3). According to the KDB941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR v02, the edges with less than 2.5 cm distance to the antennas need to be tested for SAR.

Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge (mm)						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
WWAN	<5	<5	170	<5	45	<5
BT/WLAN	<5	<5	<5	156	<25	<5

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
WWAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
BT/WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

**General Note:** Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v02, When the overall device length and width are  $\geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$ , the test distance is 10mm, SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located with 25mm from that surface or edge.

#### 4.4. SAR Measurement Results

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{Reported SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} * 10^{(\text{P}_{\text{target}} - \text{P}_{\text{measured}})/10}$$

$$\text{Scaling factor} = 10^{(\text{P}_{\text{target}} - \text{P}_{\text{measured}})/10}$$

$$\text{Reported SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} * \text{Scaling factor}$$

Where

$\text{P}_{\text{target}}$  is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

$\text{P}_{\text{measured}}$  is the measured power;

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

Reported SAR which including Power Drift and Scaling factor

The product with 2 SIMs and 2 SIMs(SIM1 and SIM2) can not used Simultaneous, we tested 2 SIMs(SIM1 and SIM2) and recorded worst case at SIM 1

#### Duty Cycle

Test Mode		Duty Cycle	
Speech for GSM850/1900		1:8	
GPRS850		1:6.02	
GPRS1900		1:4.06	
UMTS		1:1	
WiFi2450		1:1	

##### 4.4.1 SAR Results

#### SAR Values [GSM 850]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Time slots	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Head</b>										
190	836.6	Voice	Left Cheek	32.71	33.00	1.71	1.07	0.136	0.145	Plot 1
190	836.6	Voice	Left Tilt	32.71	33.00	1.95	1.07	0.051	0.055	
190	836.6	Voice	Right Cheek	32.71	33.00	2.15	1.07	0.102	0.109	
190	836.6	Voice	Right Tilt	32.71	33.00	1.32	1.07	0.056	0.060	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)</b>										
190	836.6	2Txslots	Front	30.56	31.00	-2.89	1.11	0.167	0.185	
190	836.6	2Txslots	Rear	30.56	31.00	2.30	1.11	0.239	0.264	Plot 2
190	836.6	2Txslots	Right	30.56	31.00	1.52	1.11	0.106	0.117	
190	836.6	2Txslots	Bottom	30.56	31.00	-1.30	1.11	0.139	0.154	

#### SAR Values [GSM 1900]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	time slots	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Head</b>										
661	1880.0	Voice	Left Cheek	29.77	30.00	-1.82	1.05	0.104	0.110	Plot 3
661	1880.0	Voice	Left Tilt	29.77	30.00	-2.50	1.05	0.039	0.041	
661	1880.0	Voice	Right Cheek	29.77	30.00	2.37	1.05	0.062	0.065	
661	1880.0	Voice	Right Tilt	29.77	30.00	1.14	1.05	0.043	0.045	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers – Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)</b>										
661	1880.0	3Txslots	Front	26.35	26.50	-1.22	1.04	0.338	0.350	
661	1880.0	3Txslots	Rear	26.35	26.50	-1.90	1.04	0.379	0.392	Plot 4
661	1880.0	3Txslots	Right	26.35	26.50	-2.13	1.04	0.237	0.245	
661	1880.0	3Txslots	Bottom	26.35	26.50	-0.06	1.04	0.250	0.259	

**SAR Values [WCDMA Band V]**

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Head</b>										
4183	836.6	RMC	Left Cheek	22.70	23.00	-0.43	1.07	<b>0.131</b>	<b>0.140</b>	Plot 5
4183	836.6	RMC	Left Tilt	22.70	23.00	-1.72	1.07	0.059	0.063	
4183	836.6	RMC	Right Cheek	22.70	23.00	-1.12	1.07	0.123	0.132	
4183	836.6	RMC	Right Tilt	22.70	23.00	-2.06	1.07	0.055	0.059	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)</b>										
4183	836.6	RMC	Front	22.70	23.00	0.95	1.07	0.205	0.220	
4183	836.6	RMC	Rear	22.70	23.00	0.61	1.07	<b>0.275</b>	<b>0.295</b>	Plot 6
4183	836.6	RMC	Right	22.70	23.00	1.12	1.07	0.176	0.189	
4183	836.6	RMC	Bottom	22.70	23.00	1.57	1.07	0.180	0.193	

**SAR Values [WCDMA Band II]**

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Head</b>										
9400	1880	RMC	Left Cheek	22.73	23.00	-0.45	1.06	<b>0.362</b>	<b>0.385</b>	Plot 7
9400	1880	RMC	Left Tilt	22.73	23.00	-2.74	1.06	0.102	0.109	
9400	1880	RMC	Right Cheek	22.73	23.00	-1.02	1.06	0.349	0.371	
9400	1880	RMC	Right Tilt	22.73	23.00	-4.04	1.06	0.092	0.098	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)</b>										
9400	1880	RMC	Front	22.73	23.00	0.64	1.06	0.483	0.514	
9400	1880	RMC	Rear	22.73	23.00	-2.72	1.06	<b>0.649</b>	<b>0.691</b>	Plot 8
9400	1880	RMC	Right	22.73	23.00	-0.82	1.06	0.526	0.560	
9400	1880	RMC	Bottom	22.73	23.00	0.11	1.06	0.499	0.531	

**SAR Values [WIFI2.4G]**

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Service	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Head</b>										
6	2437	DSSS	Left Cheek	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	-0.17	1.05	<b>0.080</b>	<b>0.084</b>	Plot 9
6	2437	DSSS	Left Tilt	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	-2.49	1.05	0.039	0.041	
6	2437	DSSS	Right Cheek	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	0.28	1.05	0.074	0.078	
6	2437	DSSS	Right Tilt	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	-1.24	1.05	0.033	0.035	
<b>measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)</b>										
6	2437	DSSS	Front	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	-0.23	1.05	0.129	0.136	
6	2437	DSSS	Rear	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	-0.47	1.05	<b>0.152</b>	<b>0.160</b>	Plot 10
6	2437	DSSS	Left	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	0.59	1.05	0.059	0.062	
6	2437	DSSS	Right	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	2.72	1.05	0.082	0.086	
6	2437	DSSS	Top	<b>13.78</b>	14.00	-1.25	1.05	0.021	0.022	

Note:

1. The value with black color is the maximum Reported SAR Value of each test band.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
3. Per KDB 941225 D02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
4. Per KDB 248227-SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel for the initial test configuration.
5. Per KDB 248227- When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg. So ODFM SAR test is not required.

12. Per KDB 648474 D04, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.

#### 4.4.2 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations and Estimated SAR

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

- $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}] \text{ W/kg}$  for test separation distances  $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$ ; where  $x = 7.5$  for 1-g SAR, and  $x = 18.75$  for 10-g SAR.
  - 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is  $> 50 \text{ mm}$
- Per FCC KD B447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the transmitting antenna in a specific physical test configuration is  $\leq 1.6 \text{ W/Kg}$ . When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

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

Estimated stand alone SAR					
Communication system	Frequency (MHz)	Configuration	Maximum Power (including tune-up tolerance) (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/kg)
Bluetooth*	2450	Head and Hotspot	2.5	5	0.074

Bluetooth\*- Including Lower power Bluetooth

## 4.5. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

### 4.5.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from "FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters" are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

For the DUT, the BT and WiFi modules sharing same antenna, GSM module sharing a single antenna;

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type	Simultaneous Transmissions	Voice over Digital Transport(Data)
GSM	850	VO	Yes,WLAN or BT	N/A
	1900	VO		
	GPRS/EDGE	DT		
WCDMA	BandV/Band II	DT	Yes,WLAN or BT	N/A
WLAN	2450	DT	Yes,GSM,GPRS,UMTS	Yes
BT	2450	DT	Yes,GSM,GPRS,UMTS	N/A

Note: VO-Voice Service only; DT-Digital Transport

Note: BT and WLAN can be active at the same time, but only with interleaving of packages switched on board level. That means that they don't transmit at the same time.

BT- Classical Bluetooth

### 4.5.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

#### Head Exposure Conditions

Simultaneous transmission SAR for WiFi2.4G and GSM/UMTS

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band V Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band II Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	WiFi2.4G Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	MAX. ΣSAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> Limit (W/Kg)	Peak location separation ratio	Simult. Meas. Required
Left Cheek	0.145	0.110	0.140	<b>0.385</b>	0.084	<b>0.469</b>	1.6	no	no
Left Tilt	0.055	0.041	0.063	0.109	0.041	0.150	1.6	no	no
Right Cheek	0.109	0.065	0.132	0.371	0.078	0.449	1.6	no	no
Right Tilt	0.060	0.045	0.059	0.098	0.035	0.133	1.6	no	no

Simultaneous transmission SAR for Bluetooth and GSM/UMTS

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band V Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band II Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	Bluetooth Estimated SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	MAX. ΣSAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> Limit (W/Kg)	Peak location separation ratio	Simult. Meas. Required
Left Cheek	0.145	0.110	0.140	<b>0.385</b>	0.074	<b>0.459</b>	1.6	no	no
Left Tilt	0.055	0.041	0.063	0.109	0.074	0.183	1.6	no	no
Right Cheek	0.109	0.065	0.132	0.371	0.074	0.445	1.6	no	no
Right Tilt	0.060	0.045	0.059	0.098	0.074	0.172	1.6	no	no

**Body Hotspot Exposure Conditions****Simultaneous transmission SAR for WiFi2.4G and GSM/UMTS**

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band V Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band II Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	WiFi2.4G Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	MAX. ΣSAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> Limit (W/Kg)	Peak location separation ratio	Simult. Meas. Required
Front	0.185	0.350	0.220	0.514	0.136	0.650	1.6	no	no
Back	0.264	0.392	0.295	<b>0.691</b>	0.160	<b>0.851</b>	1.6	no	no
Left	/	/	/	/	0.062	0.062	1.6	no	no
Right	0.117	0.245	0.189	0.560	0.086	0.646	1.6	no	no
Bottom	0.154	0.259	0.193	0.531	/	0.531	1.6	no	no
Top	/	/	/	/	0.022	0.022	1.6	no	no

**Simultaneous transmission SAR for Bluetooth and GSM/UMTS**

Test Position	GSM850 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band V Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	UMTS Band II Reported SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	Bluetooth Estimated SAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	MAX. ΣSAR <sub>1-g</sub> (W/Kg)	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> Limit (W/Kg)	Peak location separation ratio	Simult. Meas. Required
Front	0.185	0.350	0.220	0.514	0.074	0.588	1.6	no	no
Back	0.264	0.245	0.295	<b>0.691</b>	0.074	<b>0.765</b>	1.6	no	no
Left	/	/	/	/	0.074	0.074	1.6	no	no
Right	0.117	0.392	0.189	0.560	0.074	0.634	1.6	no	no
Bottom	0.154	0.259	0.193	0.531	/	0.531	1.6	no	no
Top	/	/	/	/	0.074	0.074	1.6	no	no

Note:

1. The WiFi and BT share same antenna, so cannot transmit at same time.
2. The value with black color is the maximum values of standalone
3. The value with blue color is the maximum values of  $\Sigma$ SAR<sub>1-g</sub>

#### 4.6. SAR Measurement Variability

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

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg ( $\sim 10\%$  from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$

#### 4.7. General description of test procedures

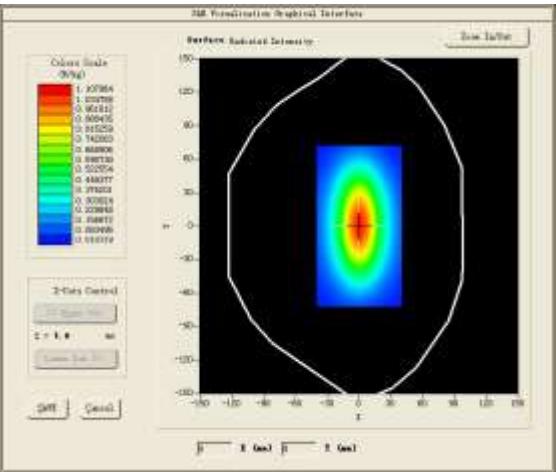
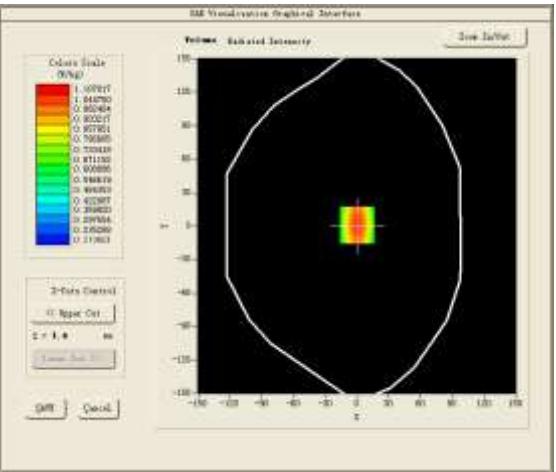
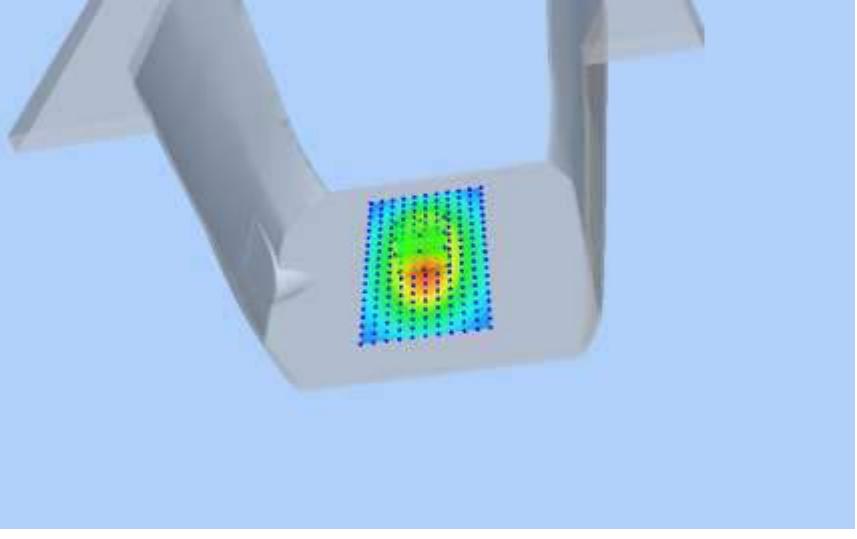
1. The DUT is tested using CMU 200 communications testers as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.
2. Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.
3. Tests in body position were performed in that configuration, which generates the highest time based averaged output power (see conducted power results).
4. Tests in head position with GSM were performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS/DTM function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots.
5. UMTS was tested in RMC mode with 12.2 kbit/s and TPC bits set to 'all 1'.
6. WiFi was tested in 802.11b/g/n mode with 1 Mbit/s and 6 Mbit/s. According to KDB 248227 the SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required since When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
7. Required WiFi test channels were selected according to KDB 248227

#### 4.8. Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz-3GHz)

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

## 4.9. System Check Results

Test mode:835MHz(Head)  
 Product Description:Validation  
 Model:Dipole SID835  
 E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP220)  
 Test Date: March 16, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_900
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.68
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.86
Variation (%)	0.5100000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.6341423
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.9548732
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>
	
	

Test mode:835MHz(Body)

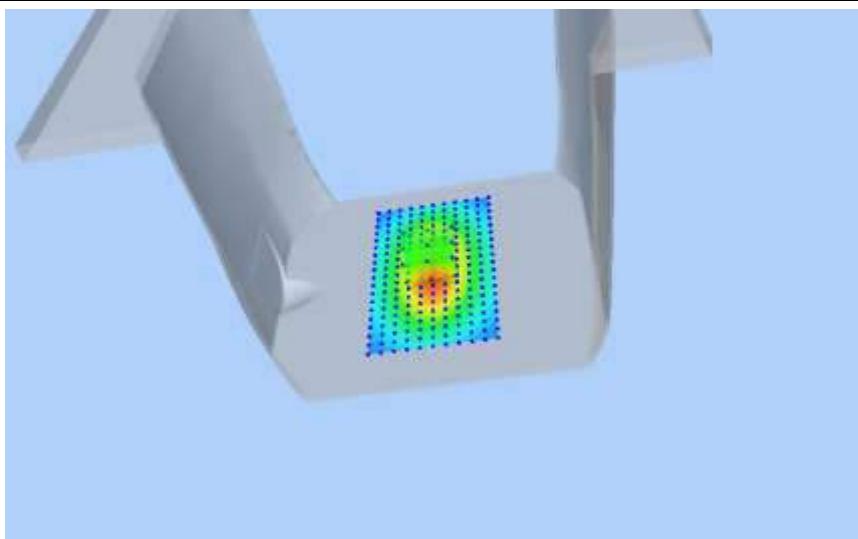
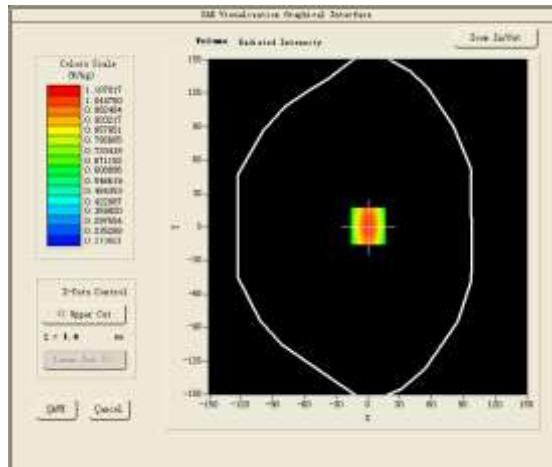
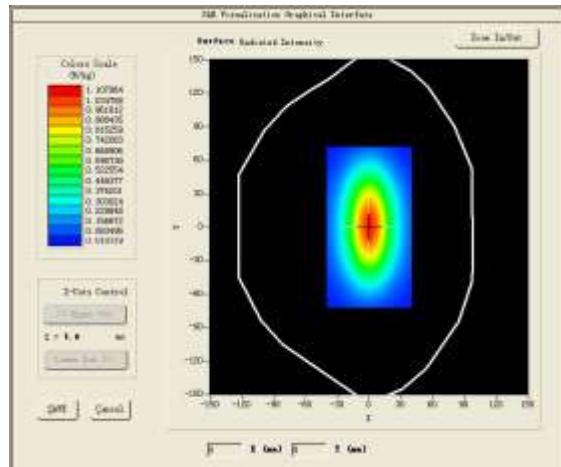
Product Description:Validation

Model:Dipole SID835

E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP220)

Test Date: March 16, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_900
Frequency (MHz)	835.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.24
Conductivity (S/m)	0.94
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Variation (%)	1.0600000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.6348979
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.9768104

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

Test mode:1900MHz(Head)

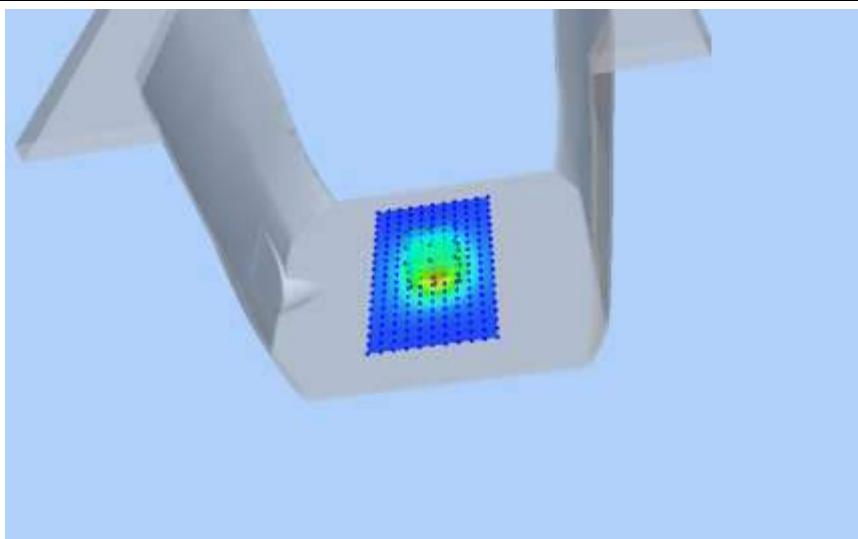
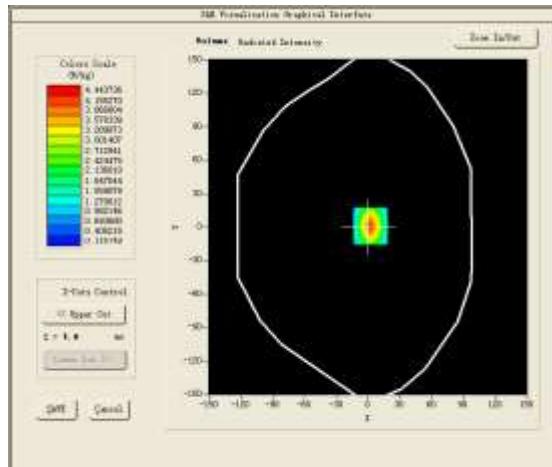
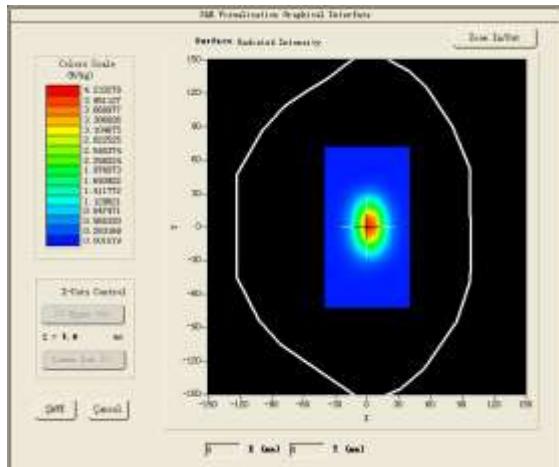
Product Description:Validation

Model :Dipole SID1900

E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP221)

Test Date: March 17, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.25
Conductivity (S/m)	1.41
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.71
Variation (%)	2.3900000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.2087497
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.9201154

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

Test mode:1900MHz(Body)

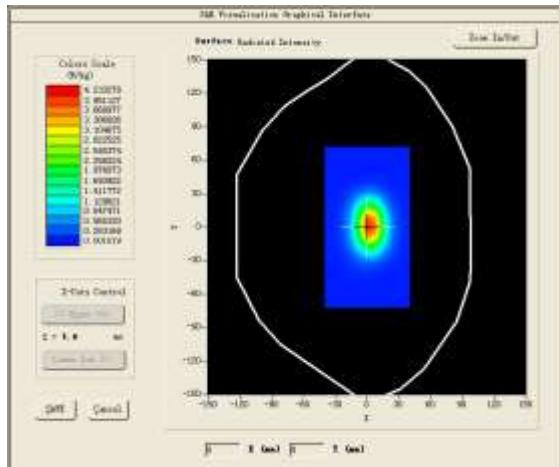
Product Description:Validation

Model :Dipole SID1900

E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP221)

Test Date: March 17, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.46
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.85
Variation (%)	-0.3200000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.9743882
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	4.0762697
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



Test mode:2450MHz(Head)

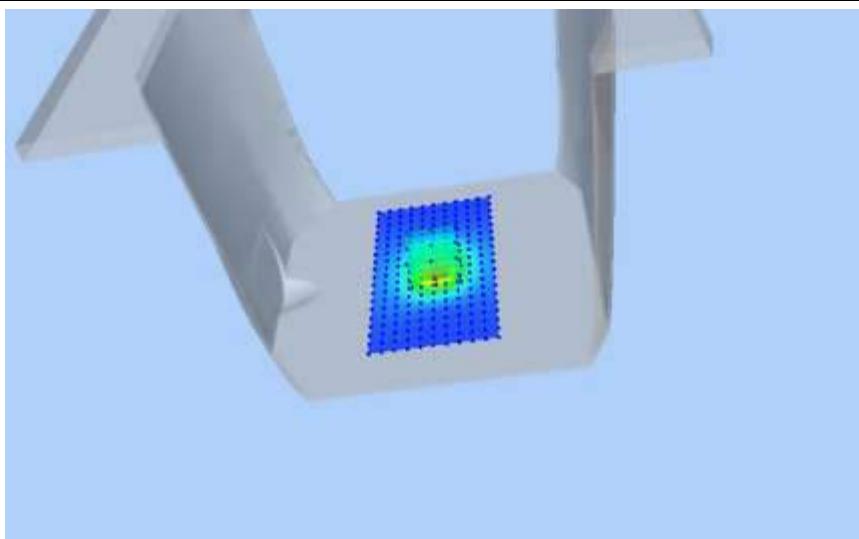
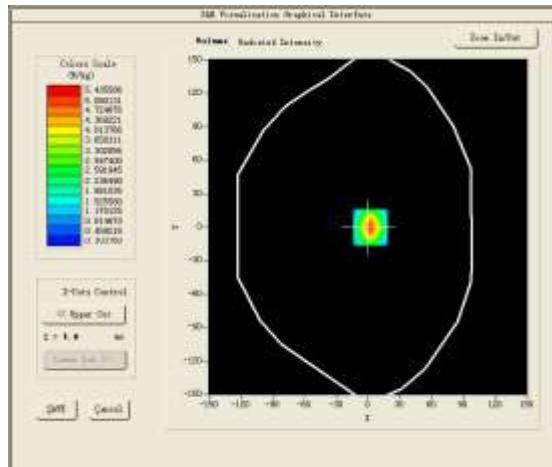
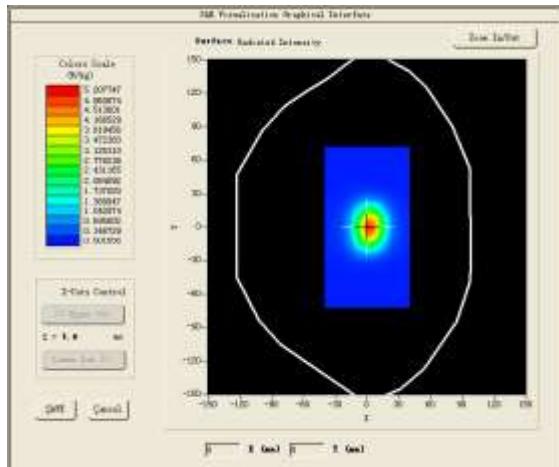
Product Description:Validation

Model:Dipole SID2450

E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP221)

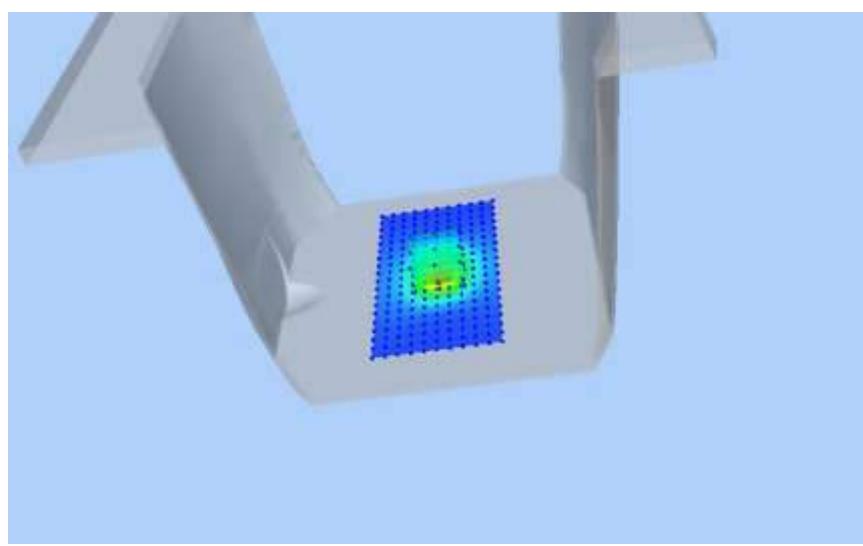
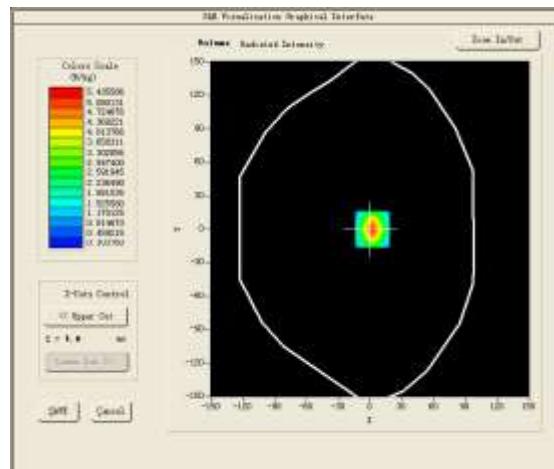
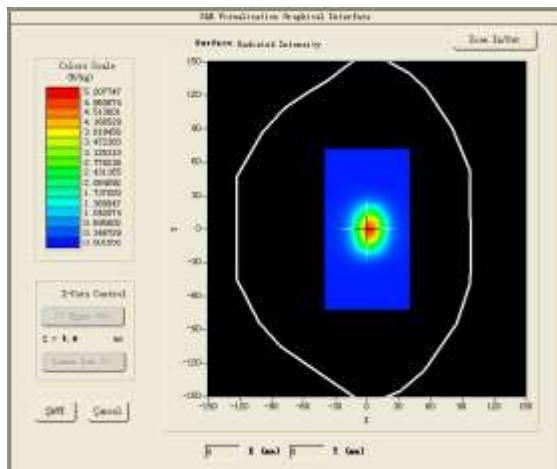
Test Date: March 18, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.11
Conductivity (S/m)	1.79
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.11
Variation (%)	2.5900000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.3768495
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	4.9673667

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

Test mode:2450MHz(Body)  
Product Description:Validation  
Model:Dipole SID2450  
E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP221)  
Test Date: March 18, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.78
Conductivity (S/m)	1.94
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.25
Variation (%)	4.1700000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.3301966
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.0196472
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



## 4.10. SAR Test Graph Results

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

#1

Test Mode: GSM 850MHz, Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Tablet PC

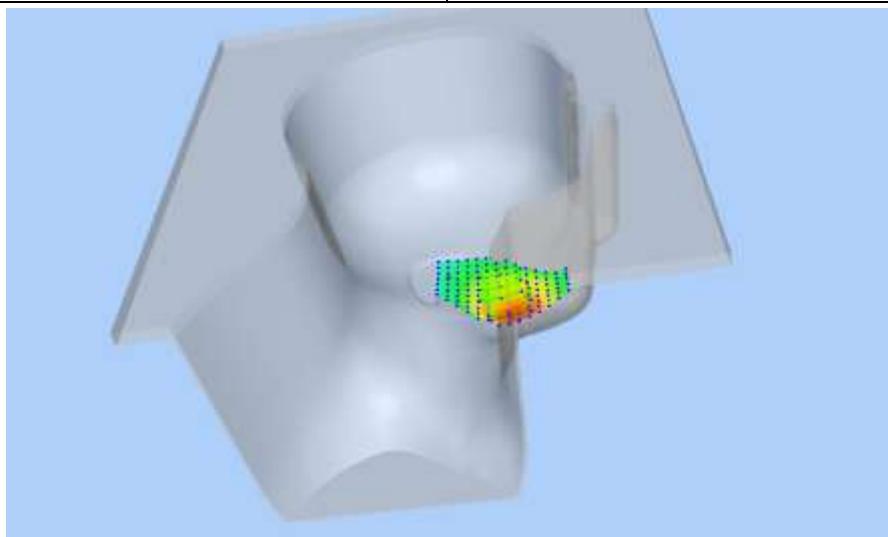
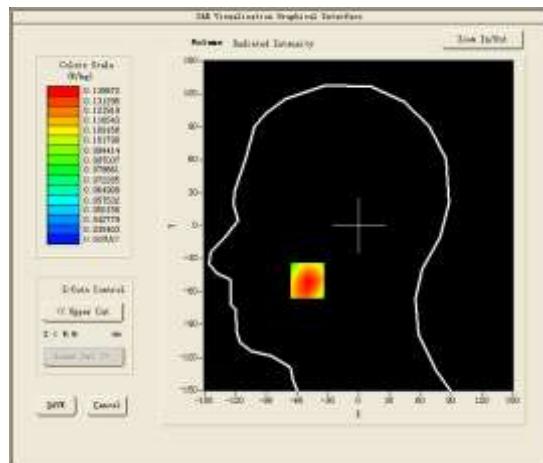
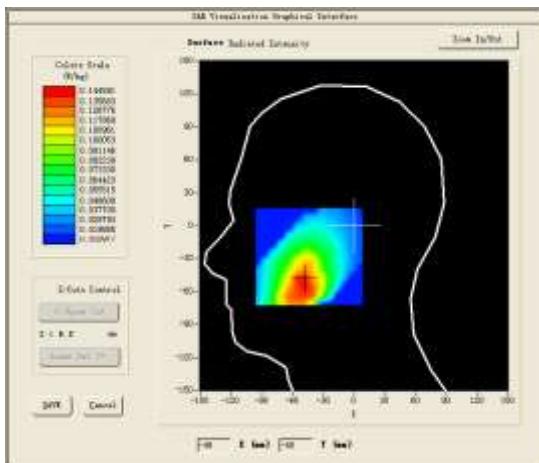
Model: T711

Test Date: March 16, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_900
Frequency (MHz)	836.600000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.81
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.83
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.710000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.103749
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.136412

### SURFACE SAR

### VOLUME SAR



#2

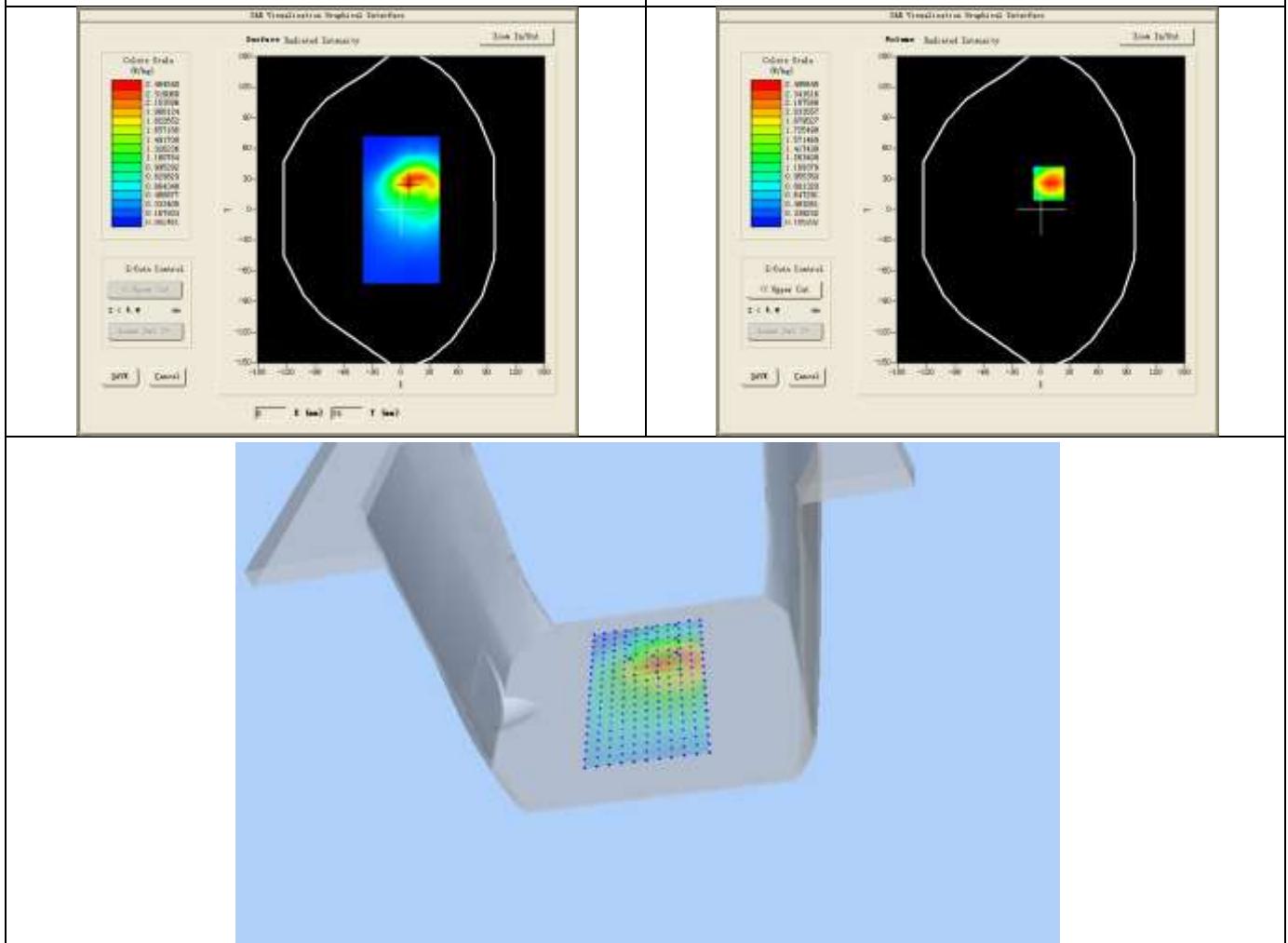
Test Mode: Hotspot GSM850MHz, Mid channel(Body Back Side)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 16, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_900
Frequency (MHz)	836.600000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.46
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	6.02
Conversion Factor	5.02
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	2.300000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.138563
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.238529
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR



#3

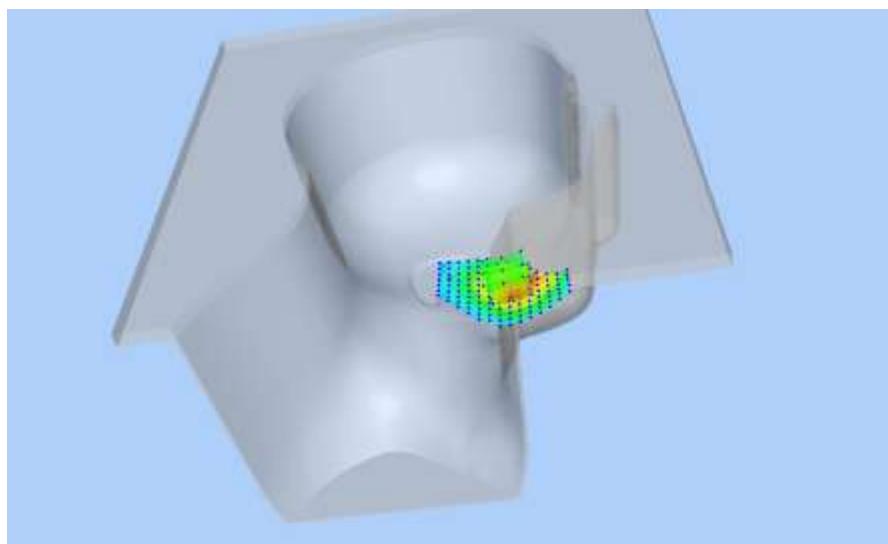
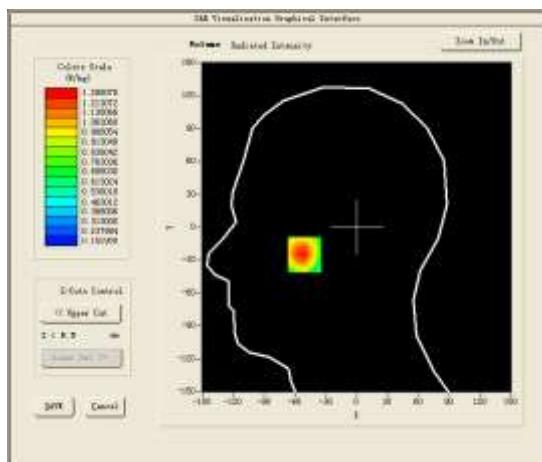
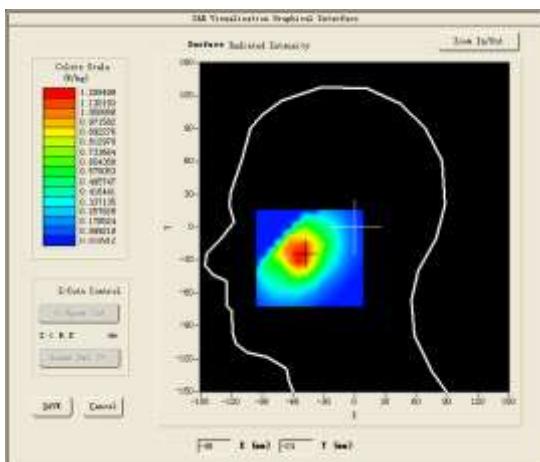
Test Mode: GSM 1900MHz, Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 17, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.09
Conductivity (S/m)	1.42
E-Field Probe	SN17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.71
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.820000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.086603
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.104065

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

#4

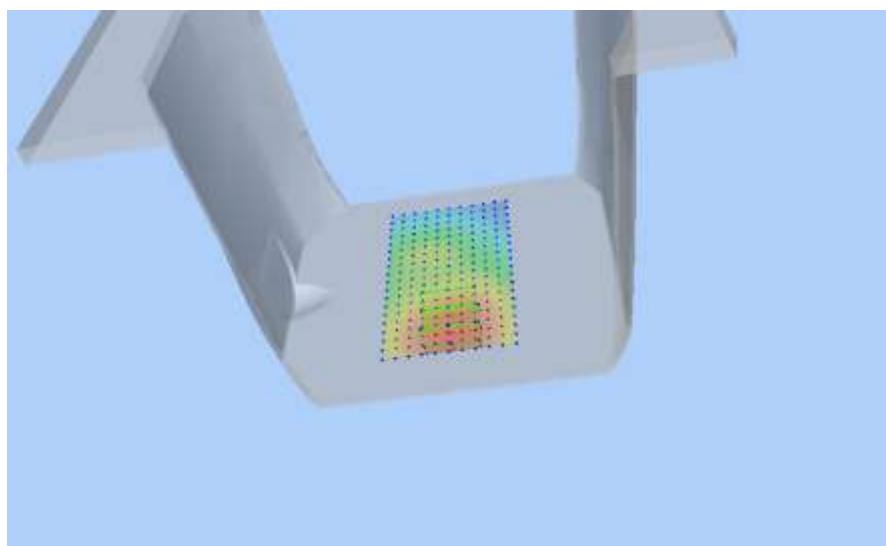
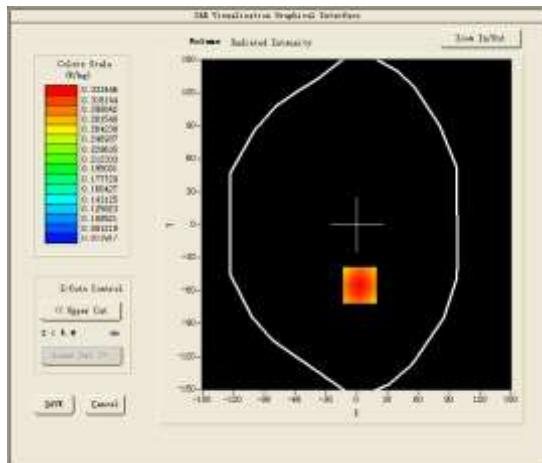
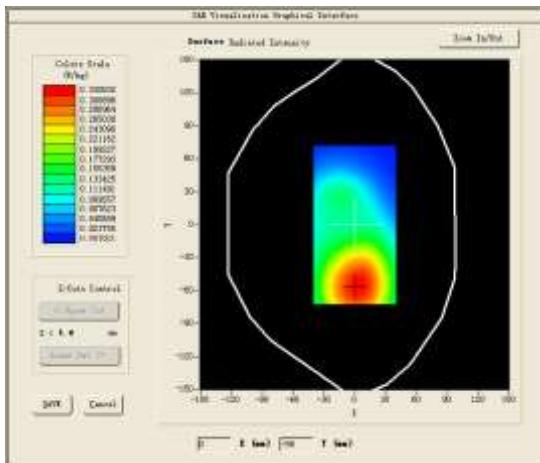
Test Mode: Hotspot GPRS1900MHz, Mid channel(Body Back Side)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 17, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.20
Conductivity (S/m)	1.54
E-Field Probe	SN17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	4.06
Conversion Factor	4.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.900000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.275348
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.378762
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



#5

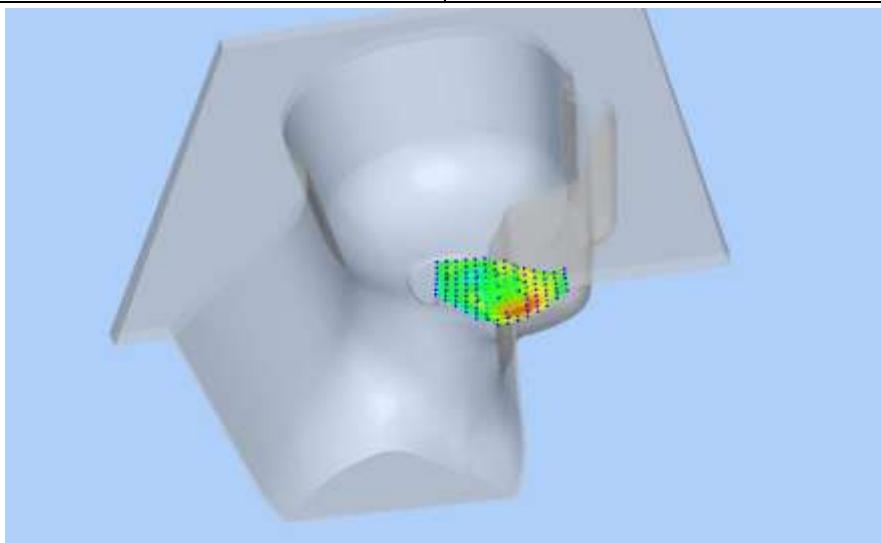
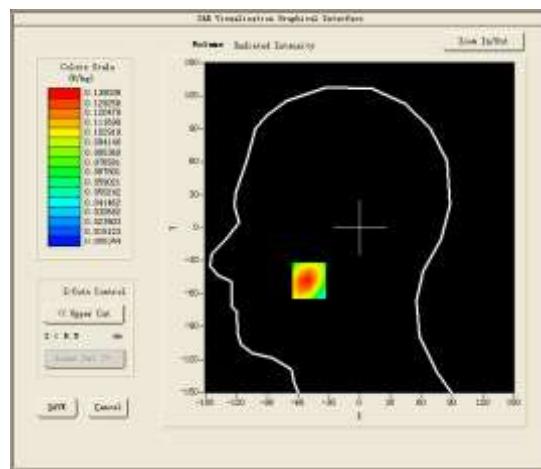
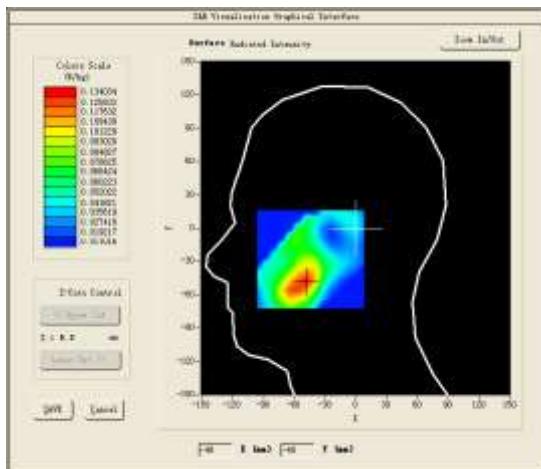
Test Mode: WCDMA Band V, Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 16, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_900
Frequency (MHz)	836.400000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.81
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.83
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.430000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.079553
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.131270
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



#6

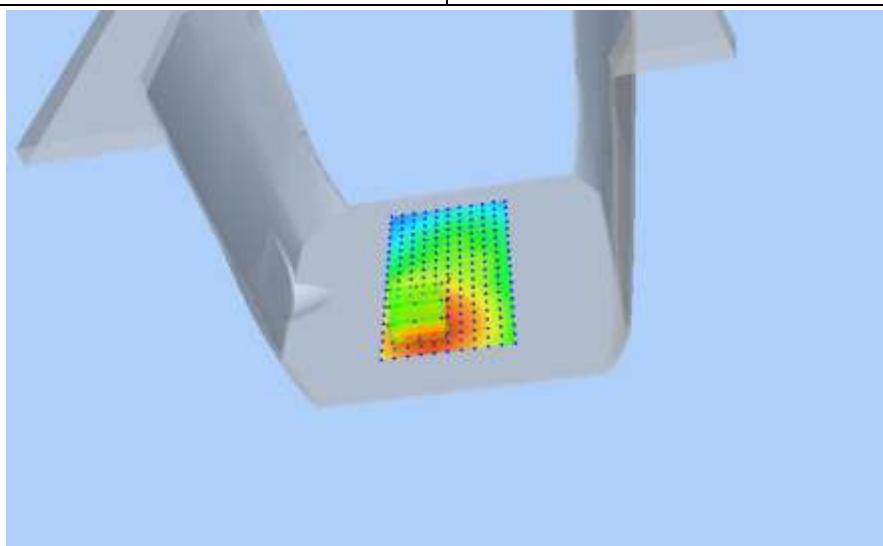
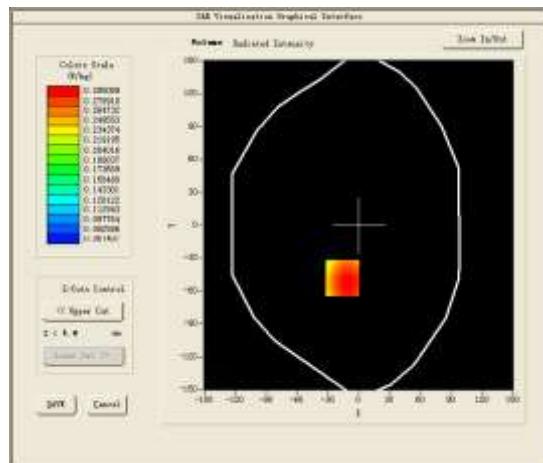
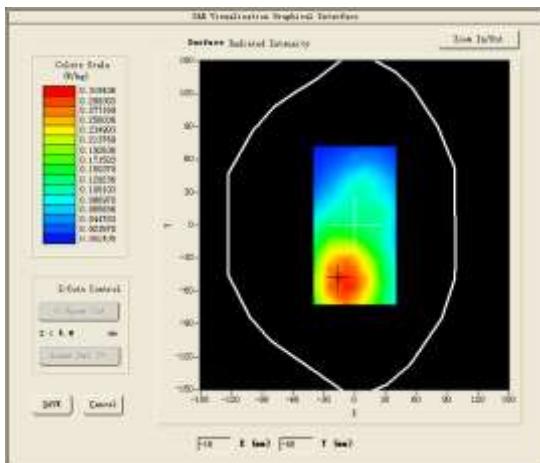
Test Mode: Hotspot WCDMA Band V, Mid channel(Body Back Side)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 16, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_900
Frequency (MHz)	836.400000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.46
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	5.02
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.610000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.169521
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.275136

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

#7

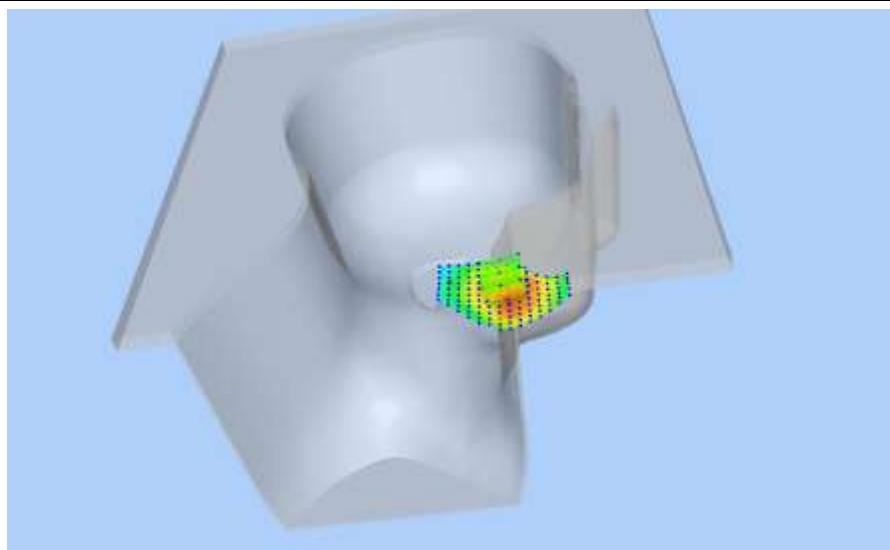
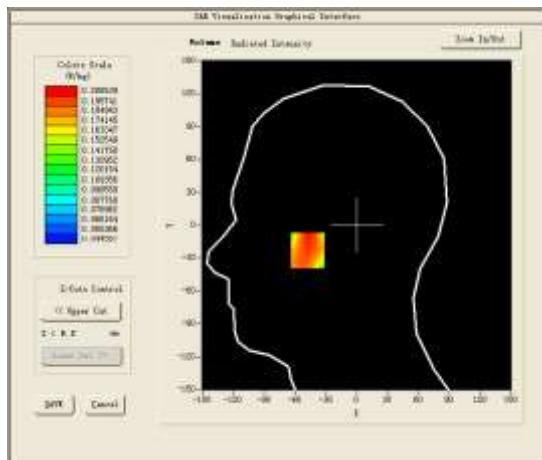
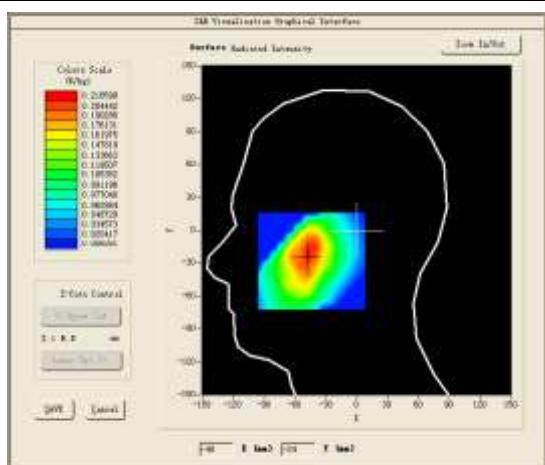
Test Mode: WCDMA Band II, Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 17, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.09
Conductivity (S/m)	1.42
E-Field Probe	SN17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.71
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.450000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.203402
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.362375

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

#8

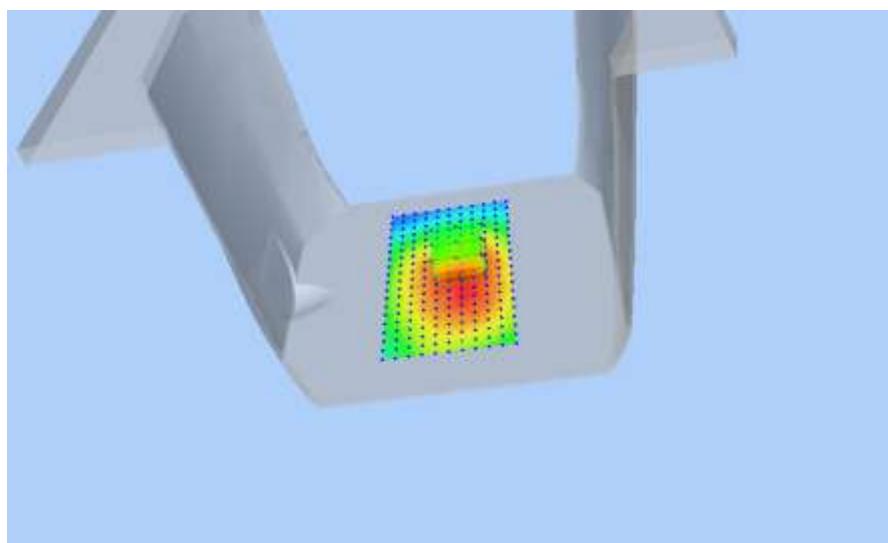
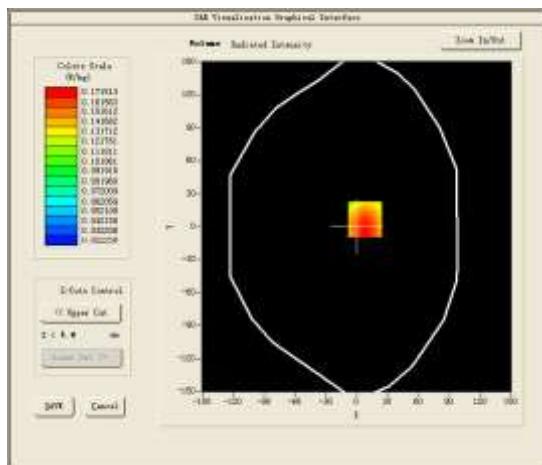
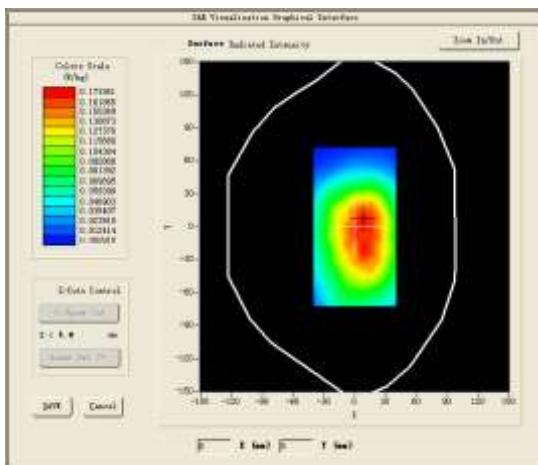
Test Mode: Hotspot WCDMA Band II, Mid channel (Body Back Side)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 17, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.20
Conductivity (S/m)	1.54
E-Field Probe	SN17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	4.06
Conversion Factor	4.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-2.720000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.326517
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.648621
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



#9

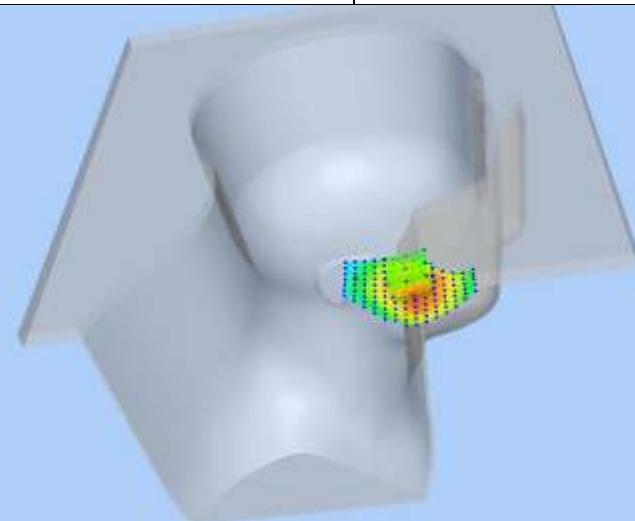
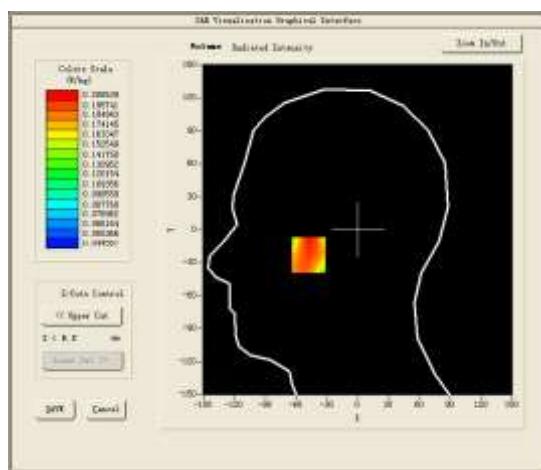
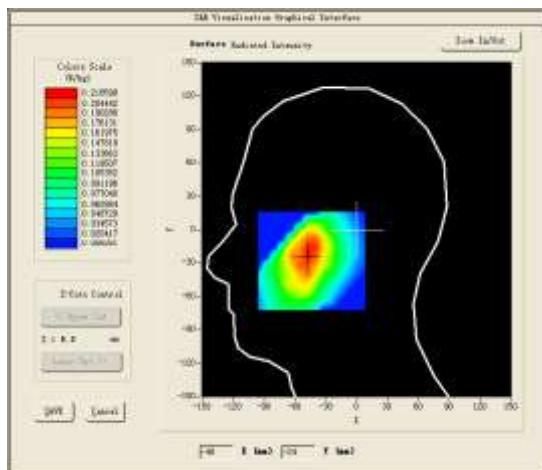
Test Mode:802.11b(WiFi2.4G),Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 18, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.05
Conductivity (S/m)	1.77
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.11
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.170000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.063547
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.080392

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

#10

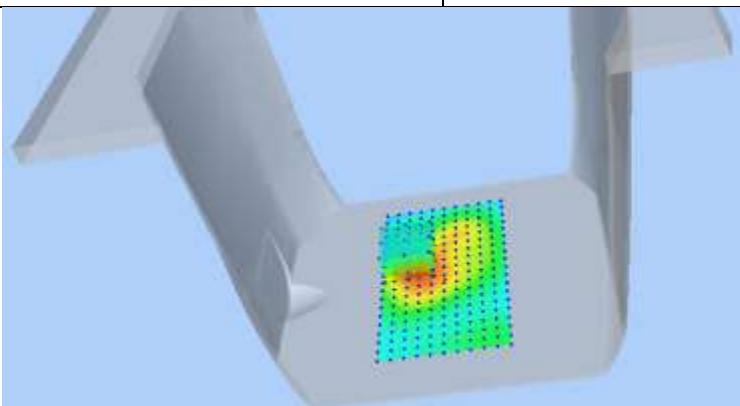
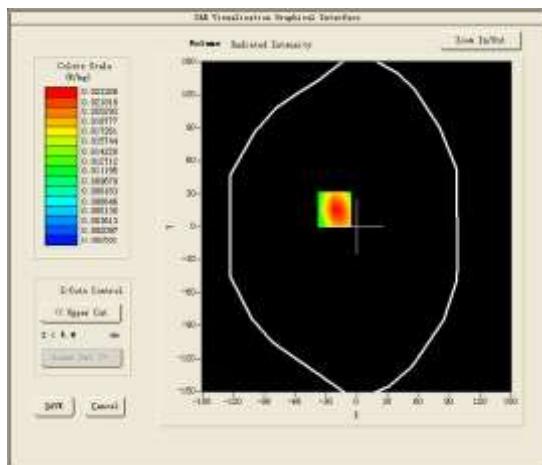
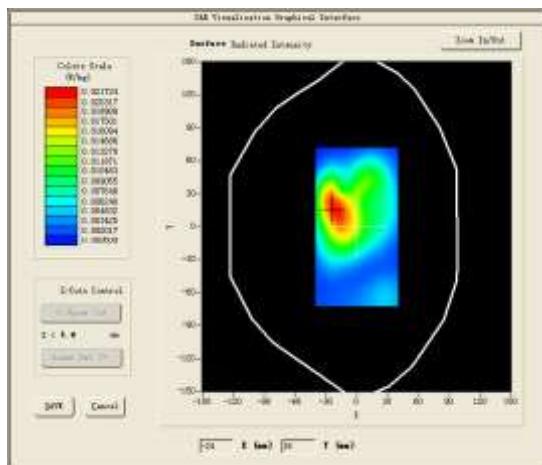
Test Mode: Hotspot 802.11b(WiFi2.4G), Mid channel ( Body Back Side)

Product Description: Tablet PC

Model: T711

Test Date: March 18, 2016

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.97
Conductivity (S/m)	1.93
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.25
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.470000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.132685
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.151753

**SURFACE SAR****VOLUME SAR**

## 5. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

### 5.1 Probe-EP220 Calibration Certificate



### COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING  
LABORATORY LTD.**  
**1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD,  
BAO'AN BLVD**  
**BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA**  
**SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE**  
**SERIAL NO.: SN 17/14 EP220**

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



**10/01/2015**

#### Summary:

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



## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.1.14.SATU.A

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

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/14/2015	Initial release

Page: 2/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Device Under Test .....	4
2	Product Description .....	4
2.1	General Information .....	4
3	Measurement Method .....	4
3.1	Linearity .....	4
3.2	Sensitivity .....	5
3.3	Lower Detection Limit .....	5
3.4	Isotropy .....	5
3.5	Boundary Effect .....	5
4	Measurement Uncertainty.....	5
5	Calibration Measurement Results.....	6
5.1	Sensitivity in air .....	6
5.2	Linearity .....	7
5.3	Sensitivity in liquid .....	7
5.4	Isotropy .....	8
6	List of Equipment .....	9

Page: 3/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.1.14.SATU.A

**1 DEVICE UNDER TEST**

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 17/14 EP220
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.7 GHz-3GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.179 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.175 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.180 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

**2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION****2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

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



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole**

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	4.5 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	2.7 mm

**3 MEASUREMENT METHOD**

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

**3.1 LINEARITY**

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



## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.1.14.SATU.A

**3.2 SENSITIVITY**

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

**3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT**

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

**3.4 ISOTROPY**

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

**3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT**

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

**4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

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

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

Page: 5/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

<b>Combined standard uncertainty</b>					5.831%
<b>Expanded uncertainty</b> 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

**5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

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

**5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR**

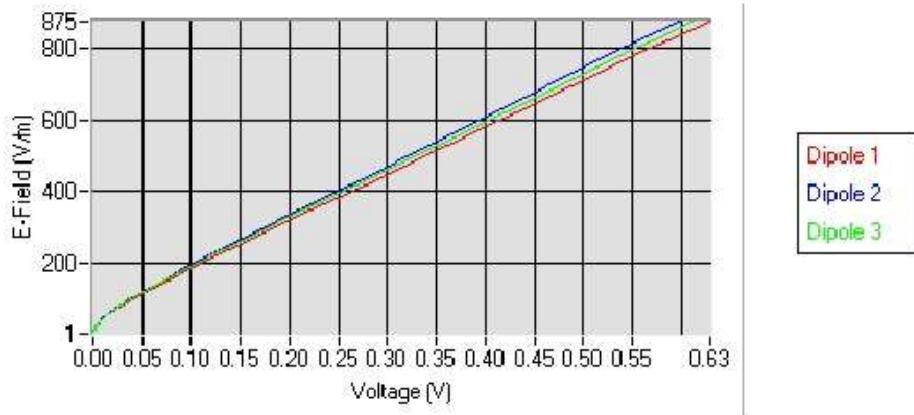
Normx dipole 1 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normy dipole 2 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normz dipole 3 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )
6.02	5.52	5.72

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
99	98	99

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

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

Calibration curves



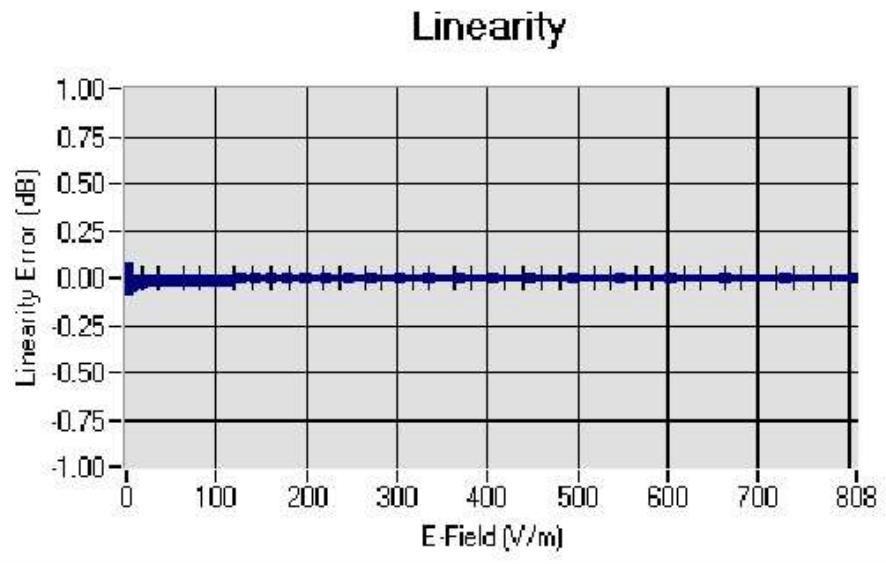
Page: 6/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

5.2 LINEARITYLinearity: +/-1.47% (+/-0.06dB)5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL750	750	42.06	0.89	4.58
BL750	750	56.57	0.99	4.71
HL850	835	42.81	0.89	4.86
BL850	835	53.46	0.96	5.04
HL900	900	42.47	0.96	4.74
BL900	900	56.69	1.08	4.92
HL1800	1800	41.31	1.38	4.16
BL1800	1800	53.27	1.51	4.29
HL2000	2000	39.72	1.43	4.19
BL2000	2000	53.91	1.53	4.28
HL2450	2450	39.05	1.77	3.94
BL2450	2450	52.97	1.93	4.05

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

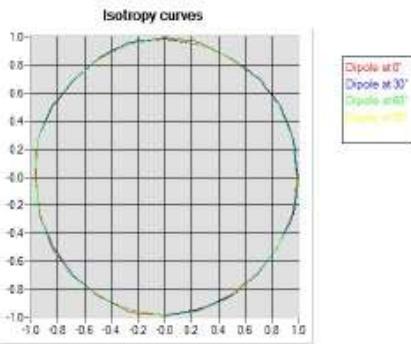


## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

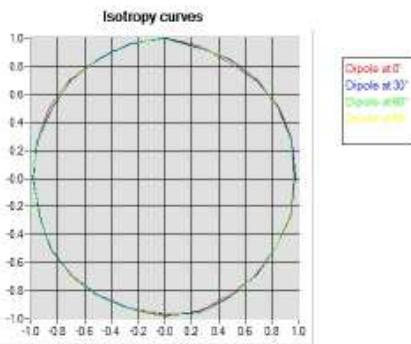
Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

5.4 ISOTROPY**HL900 MHz**

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.07 dB

**HL1800 MHz**

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





## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.1.14.SATU.A

## 6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
Flat Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2015	10/2016
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2013	8/2016

Page: 9/9

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## 5.2 Probe-EP221 Calibration Certificate



### COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING  
LABORATORY LTD.**  
**1/F, KINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD,  
BAO'AN BLVD**  
**BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA**  
**SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE**  
**SERIAL NO.: SN 17/14 EP221**

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



**09/01/2015**

#### Summary:

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



## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2015	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2015	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	9/19/2015	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	9/19/2015	Initial release

Page: 2/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Device Under Test .....	4
2	Product Description .....	4
2.1	General Information .....	4
3	Measurement Method .....	4
3.1	Linearity .....	4
3.2	Sensitivity .....	5
3.3	Lower Detection Limit .....	5
3.4	Isotropy .....	5
3.5	Boundary Effect .....	5
4	Measurement Uncertainty.....	5
5	Calibration Measurement Results.....	6
5.1	Sensitivity in air .....	6
5.2	Linearity .....	7
5.3	Sensitivity in liquid .....	7
5.4	Isotropy .....	8
6	List of Equipment .....	9

Page: 3/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

**1 DEVICE UNDER TEST**

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 17/14 EP221
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.4 GHz- 6 GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.179 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.167 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.178 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

**2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION****2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

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



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole**

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	4.5 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	2.7 mm

**3 MEASUREMENT METHOD**

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

**3.1 LINEARITY**

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



## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

**3.2 SENSITIVITY**

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

**3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT**

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

**3.4 ISOTROPY**

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

**3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT**

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

**4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

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

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

Page: 5/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

<b>Combined standard uncertainty</b>					5.831%
<b>Expanded uncertainty</b> 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

**5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

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

**5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR**

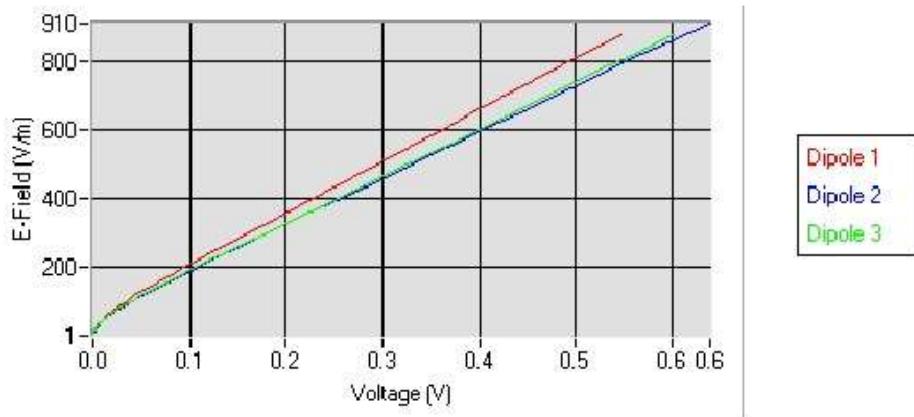
Normx dipole 1 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normy dipole 2 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normz dipole 3 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )
4.81	6.15	6.02

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
95	100	90

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

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

Calibration curves



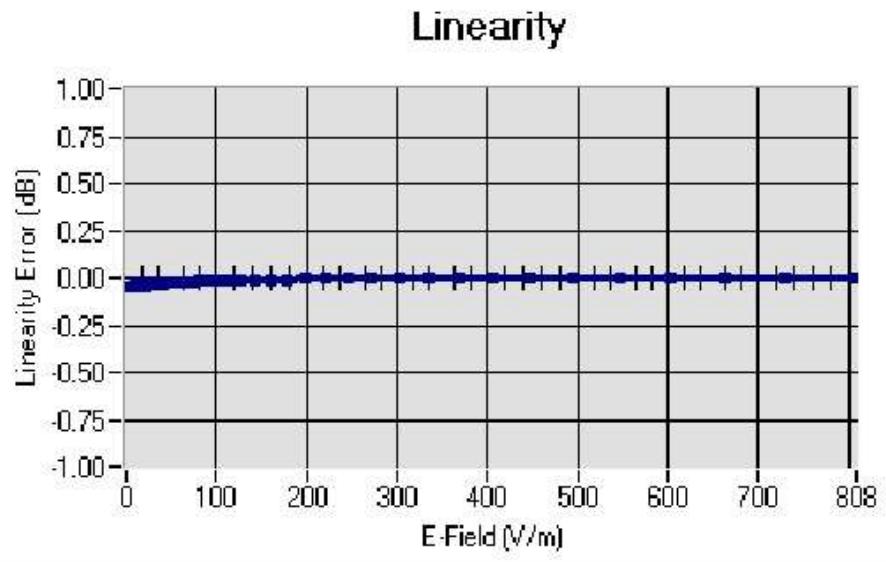
Page: 6/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

5.2 LINEARITYLinearity: +/-1.16% (+/-0.05dB)5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	43.90	0.87	4.84
BL450	450	58.63	0.98	4.98
HL750	750	42.06	0.89	4.53
BL750	750	56.57	0.99	4.70
HL850	835	42.81	0.89	4.83
BL850	835	53.46	0.96	5.02
HL900	900	42.47	0.96	4.74
BL900	900	56.69	1.08	4.89
HL1800	1800	41.31	1.38	4.25
BL1800	1800	53.27	1.51	4.34
HL1900	1900	41.09	1.42	4.71
BL1900	1900	54.20	1.54	4.85
HL2000	2000	39.72	1.43	4.27
BL2000	2000	53.91	1.53	4.44
HL2450	2450	39.05	1.77	4.11
BL2450	2450	52.97	1.93	4.25
HL2600	2600	38.35	1.92	4.20
BL2600	2600	51.81	2.19	4.32

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

Page: 7/9

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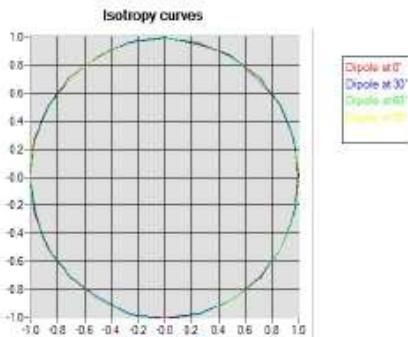


## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

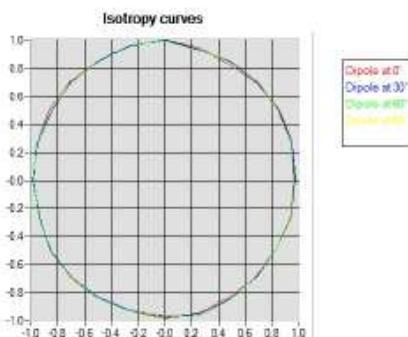
Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

5.4 ISOTROPY**HL900 MHz**

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.07 dB

**HL1800 MHz**

- Axial isotropy: 0.05 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB





## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.1.14.SATU.A

**6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
Flat Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2015	10/2016
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2013	8/2016

Page: 9/9

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## 5.3 SID835Dipole Calibration Ceriticate



### SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

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

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



**10/01/2015**

#### Summary:

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



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.4.14.SATU.A

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

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/14/2015	Initial release

Page: 2/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Device Under Test .....	4
3	Product Description .....	4
3.1	General Information .....	4
4	Measurement Method .....	5
4.1	Return Loss Requirements .....	5
4.2	Mechanical Requirements .....	5
5	Measurement Uncertainty.....	5
5.1	Return Loss .....	5
5.2	Dimension Measurement .....	5
5.3	Validation Measurement .....	5
6	Calibration Measurement Results.....	6
6.1	Return Loss and Impedance .....	6
6.2	Mechanical Dimensions .....	6
7	Validation measurement .....	7
7.1	Head Liquid Measurement .....	7
7.2	SAR Measurement Result With Head Liquid .....	7
7.3	Body Liquid Measurement .....	9
7.4	SAR Measurement Result With Body Liquid .....	9
8	List of Equipment .....	11

Page: 3/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.4.14.SATU.A

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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

## 2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

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

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole**



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

#### 4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

##### 4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

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

##### 4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

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

### 5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

##### 5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

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

##### 5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

##### 5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

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

Page: 5/11

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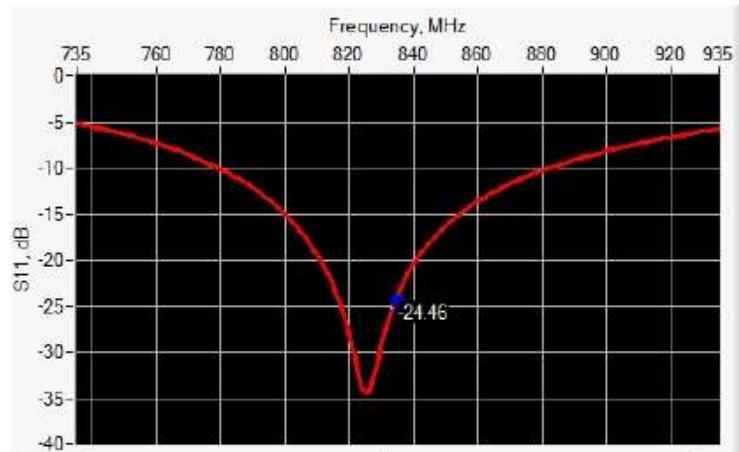


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

## 6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

## 6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-24.46	-20	$55.4 \Omega + 2.4 j\Omega$

## 6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

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

Page: 6/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

## 7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

### 7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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

### 7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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

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

Page: 7/11

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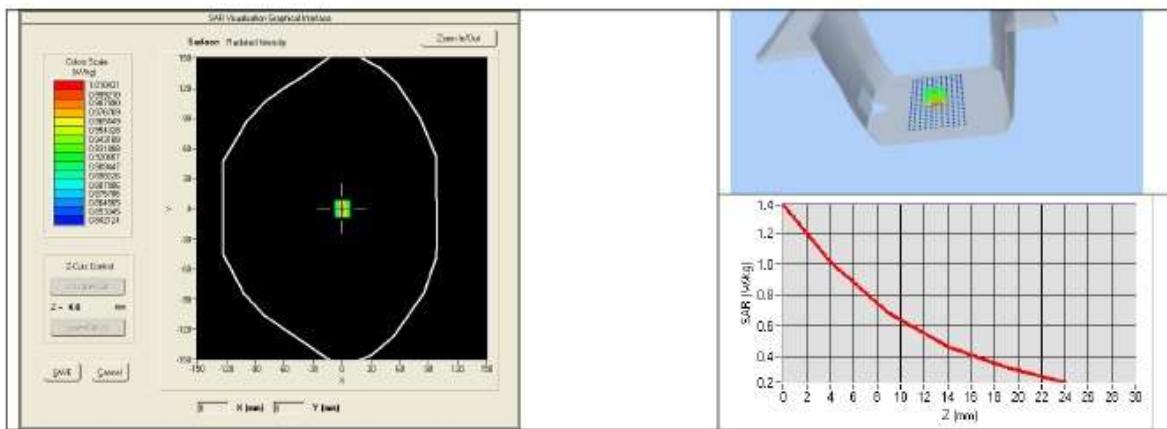


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

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

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56	9.60 (0.96)	6.22	6.20 (0.62)
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



Page: 8/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

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

Page: 9/11

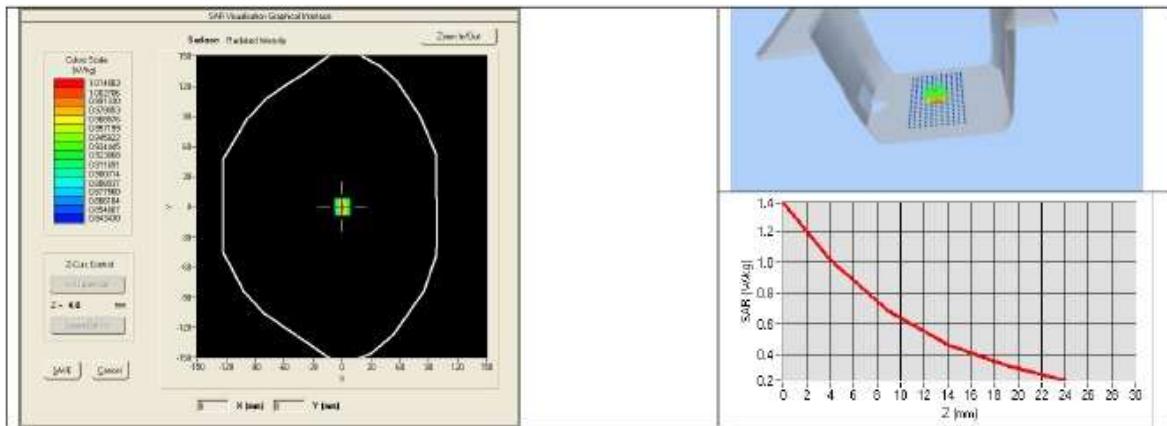
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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

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



Page: 10/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.4.14.SATU.A

**8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT**

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

Page: 11/11

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## 5.4 SID1900 Dipole Calibration Certificate



### COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

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

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



**10/01/2015**

#### Summary:

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



## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

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

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/14/2015	Initial release

Page: 2/9

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Device Under Test .....	4
3	Product Description .....	4
3.1	General Information .....	4
4	Measurement Method .....	5
4.1	Return Loss Requirements .....	5
4.2	Mechanical Requirements .....	5
5	Measurement Uncertainty.....	5
5.1	Return Loss .....	5
5.2	Dimension Measurement .....	5
5.3	Validation Measurement .....	5
6	Calibration Measurement Results.....	6
6.1	Return Loss and Impedance In Head Liquid .....	6
6.2	Return Loss and Impedance In Body Liquid .....	6
6.3	Mechanical Dimensions .....	6
7	Validation measurement .....	7
7.1	Head Liquid Measurement .....	7
7.2	SAR Measurement Result With Head Liquid .....	8
7.3	Body Liquid Measurement .....	9
7.4	SAR Measurement Result With Body Liquid .....	10
8	List of Equipment .....	11

Page: 3/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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

## 2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 1900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID1900
Serial Number	SN 30/14 DIP1G900-333
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole**



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

**4 MEASUREMENT METHOD**

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

**4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS**

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

**4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS**

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

**5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

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

**5.1 RETURN LOSS**

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

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

**5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT**

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

**5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT**

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

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

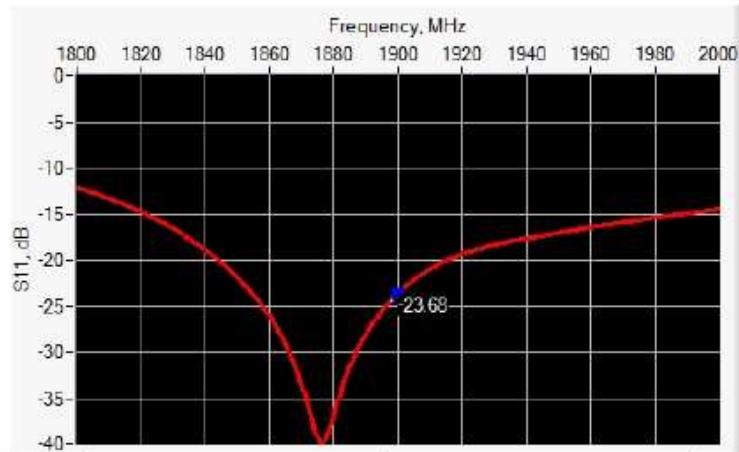
Page: 5/11

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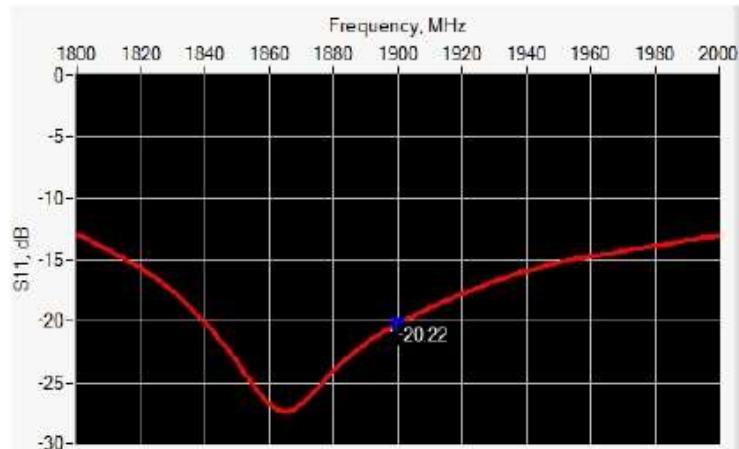


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

**6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS****6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID**

Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1900	-23.68	-20	$51.2 \Omega + 6.4 j\Omega$

**6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID**

Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1900	-20.22	-20	$48.8 \Omega + 9.6 j\Omega$

**6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS**

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
450	290.0 ±1 %.		166.7 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
750	176.0 ±1 %.		100.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	
835	161.0 ±1 %.		89.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

Page: 6/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

900	149.0 ±1 %.		83.3 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1450	89.1 ±1 %.		51.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1500	80.5 ±1 %.		50.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1640	79.0 ±1 %.		45.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1750	75.2 ±1 %.		42.9 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1800	72.0 ±1 %.		41.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1900	68.0 ±1 %.	PASS	39.5 ±1 %.	PASS	3.6 ±1 %.	PASS
1950	66.3 ±1 %.		38.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2000	64.5 ±1 %.		37.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2100	61.0 ±1 %.		35.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2300	55.5 ±1 %.		32.6 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2450	51.5 ±1 %.		30.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0 ±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7 ±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

**7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT**

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

**7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT**

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r'$ )		Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %		0.90 ±5 %	
900	41.5 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	
1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %	PASS	1.40 ±5 %	PASS
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	

Page: 7/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 41.1 sigma : 1.42
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	1900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7	39.84 (3.98)	20.5	20.20 (2.02)
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	

Page: 8/11

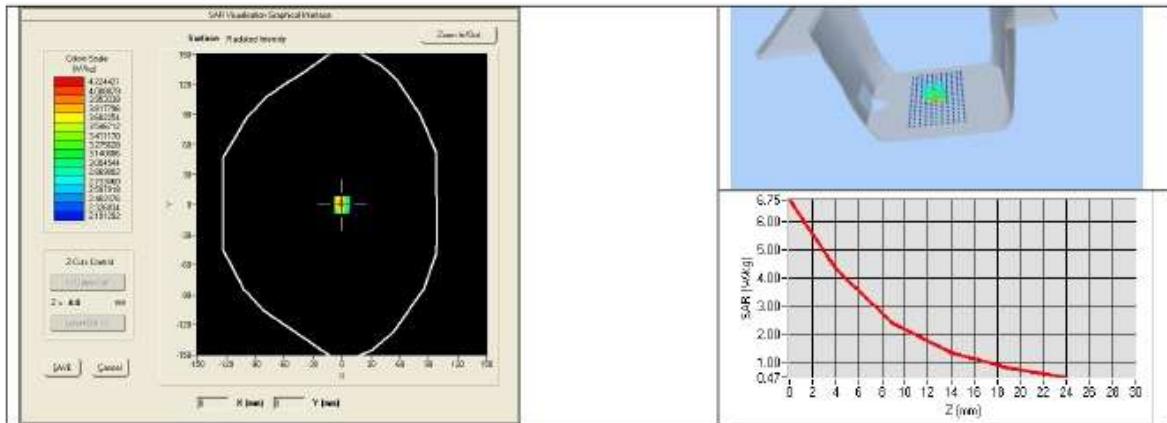
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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



## 7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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

Page: 9/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

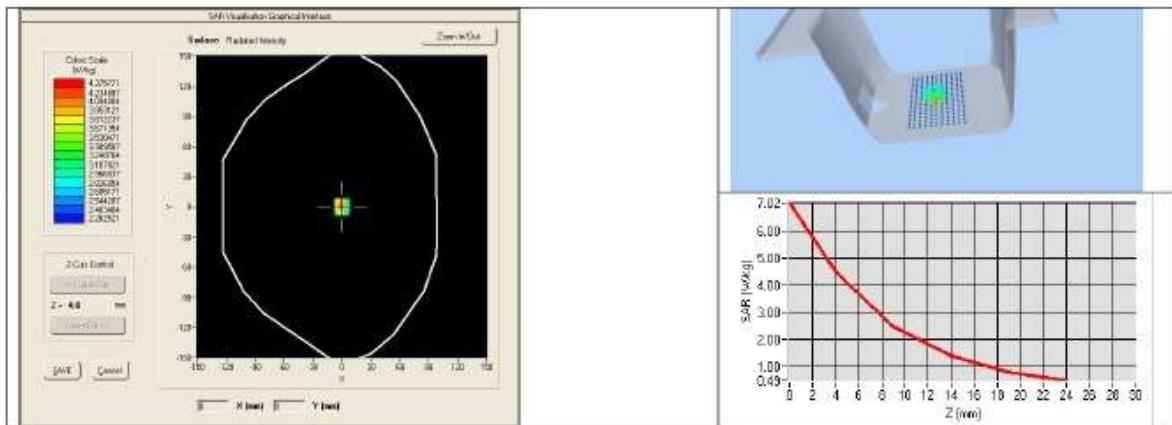
Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

5500	$48.6 \pm 10\%$		$5.65 \pm 10\%$	
5600	$48.5 \pm 10\%$		$5.77 \pm 10\%$	
5800	$48.2 \pm 10\%$		$6.00 \pm 10\%$	

## 7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: $\epsilon' = 54.2$ sigma : 1.54
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8mm$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm$
Frequency	1900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
1900	43.33 (4.33)	21.59 (2.16)





## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-262.8.14.SATU.A

**8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT**

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

Page: 11/11

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## 5.5 SID2450 Dipole Calibration Certificate



### SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.287.8.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING  
LABORATORY LTD.**  
**1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD,  
BAO'AN BLVD**  
**BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA**  
**SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE**

**FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ**

**SERIAL NO.: SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306**

**Calibrated at SATIMO US**

**2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144**



**10/01/2015**

#### Summary:

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



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.8.14.SATU.A

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

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/14/2015	Initial release

Page: 2/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.8.14.SATU.A

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Device Under Test .....	4
3	Product Description .....	4
3.1	General Information .....	4
4	Measurement Method .....	5
4.1	Return Loss Requirements .....	5
4.2	Mechanical Requirements .....	5
5	Measurement Uncertainty.....	5
5.1	Return Loss .....	5
5.2	Dimension Measurement .....	5
5.3	Validation Measurement .....	5
6	Calibration Measurement Results.....	6
6.1	Return Loss and Impedance .....	6
6.2	Mechanical Dimensions .....	6
7	Validation measurement .....	7
7.1	Head Liquid Measurement .....	7
7.2	SAR Measurement Result With Head Liquid .....	7
7.3	Body Liquid Measurement .....	9
7.4	SAR Measurement Result With Body Liquid .....	9
8	List of Equipment .....	11

Page: 3/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.8.14.SATU.A

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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

## 2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 2450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID2450
Serial Number	SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole**



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.8.14.SATU.A

**4 MEASUREMENT METHOD**

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

**4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS**

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

**4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS**

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

**5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

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

**5.1 RETURN LOSS**

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

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

**5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT**

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

**5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT**

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

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

Page: 5/11

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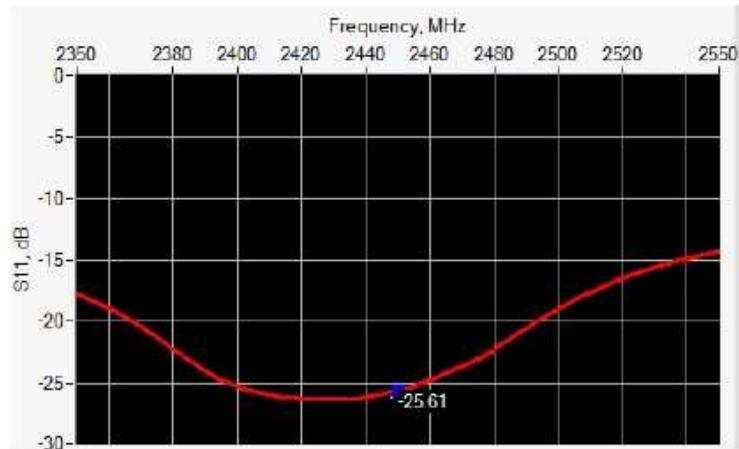


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.8.14.SATU.A

## 6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

## 6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-25.61	-20	44.9 Ω - 0.9 jΩ

## 6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

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

Page: 6/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.8.14.SATU.A

## 7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

### 7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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

### 7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: $\epsilon_r'$ : 39.0 sigma : 1.77
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm

Page: 7/11

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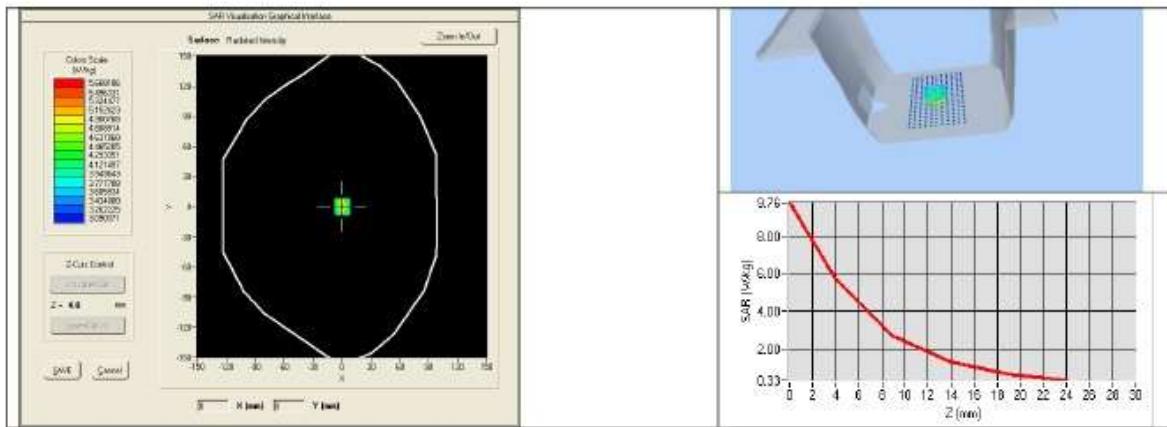


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.8.14.SATU.A

Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	53.89 (5.39)	24	24.15 (2.42)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



Page: 8/11

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.8.14.SATU.A

7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: $\epsilon_r'$ : 53.0 sigma : 1.93
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Page: 9/11

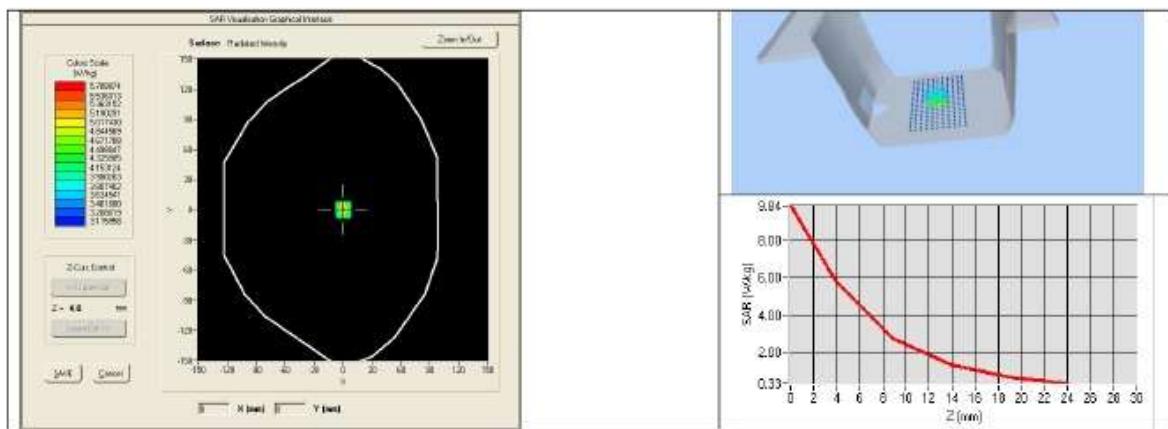
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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.8.14.SATU.A

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
2450	54.65 (5.46)	24.58 (2.46)





## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR-287.8.14.SATU.A

**8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT**

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

Page: 11/11

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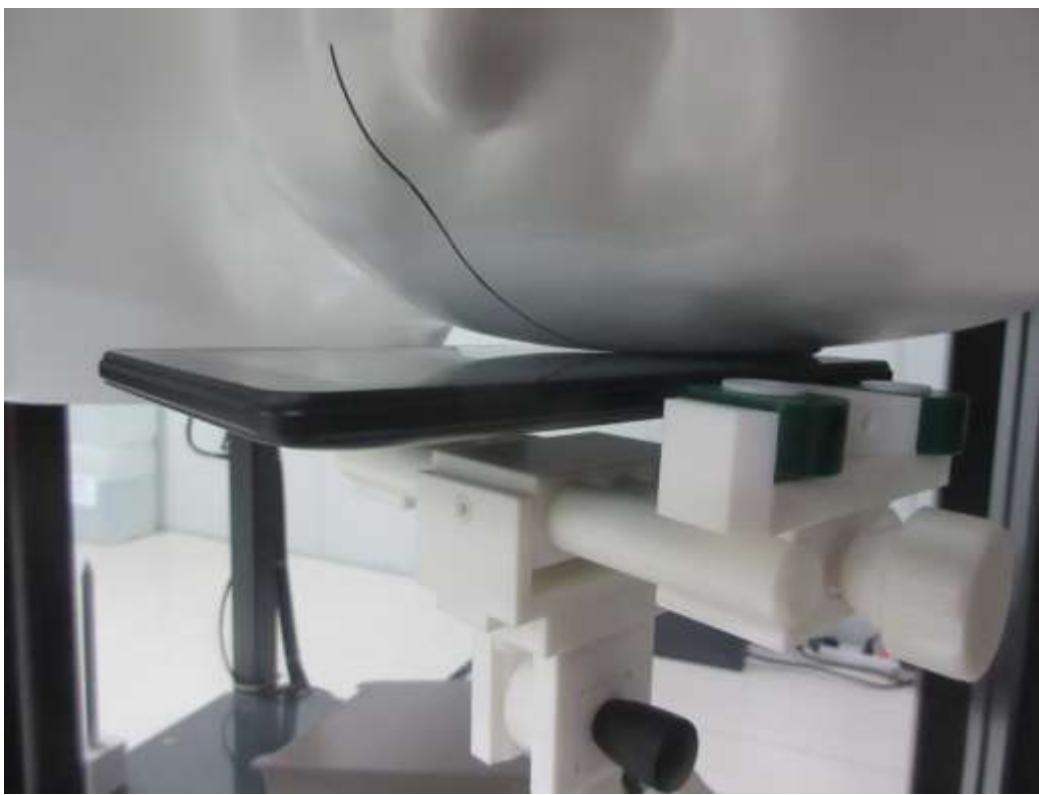
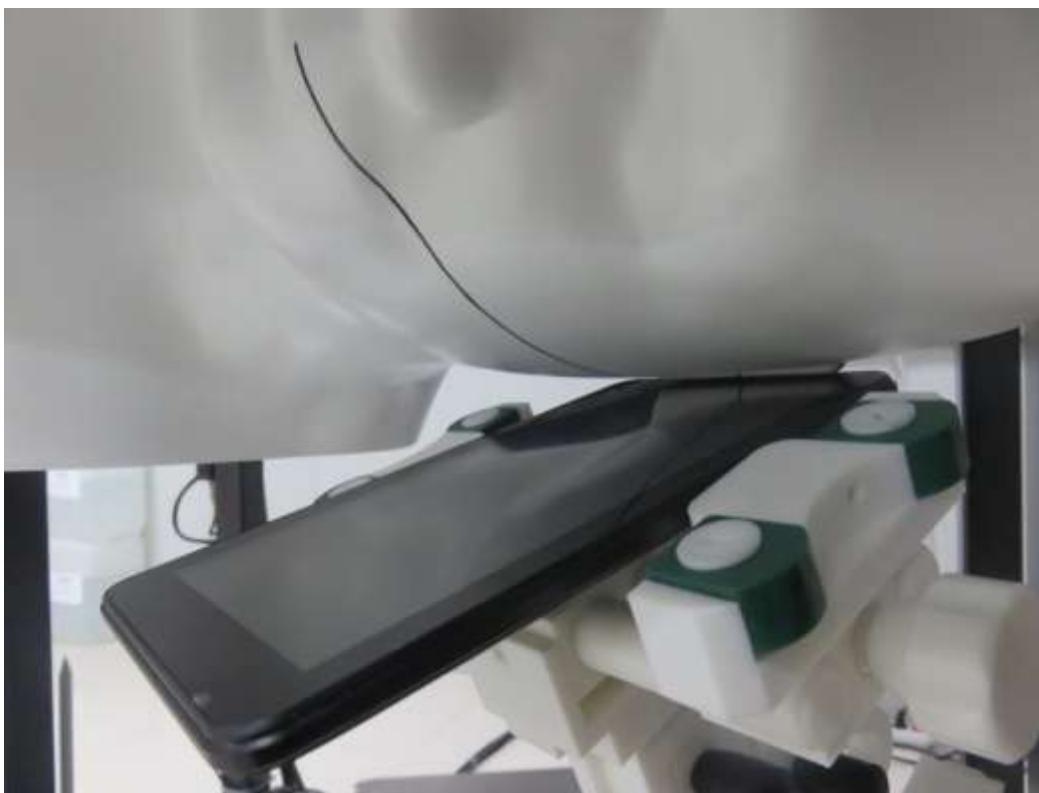
## 6. EUT TEST PHOTOGRAPHS

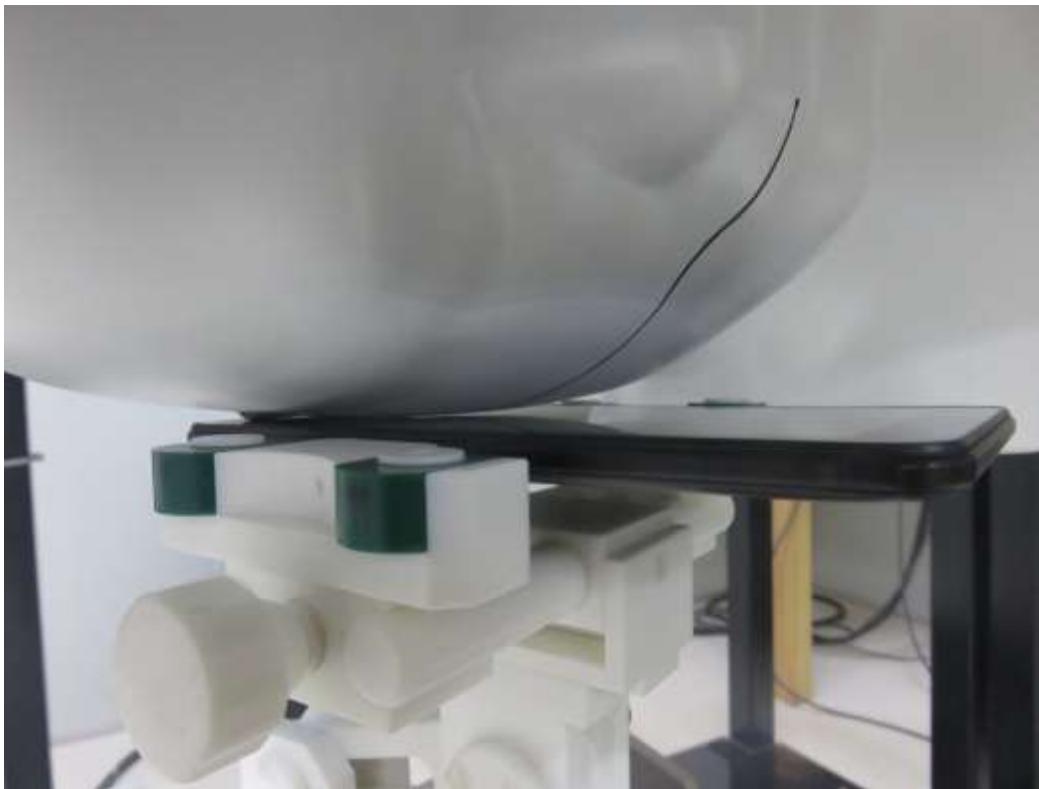
Photograph of the depth in the Head Phantom



Photograph of the depth in the Body Phantom



**Head Setup Photo(Left cheek)****Head Setup Photo(Left Tilt )**

**Head Setup Photo(Right Cheek )****Head Setup Photo(Right Tilt )**

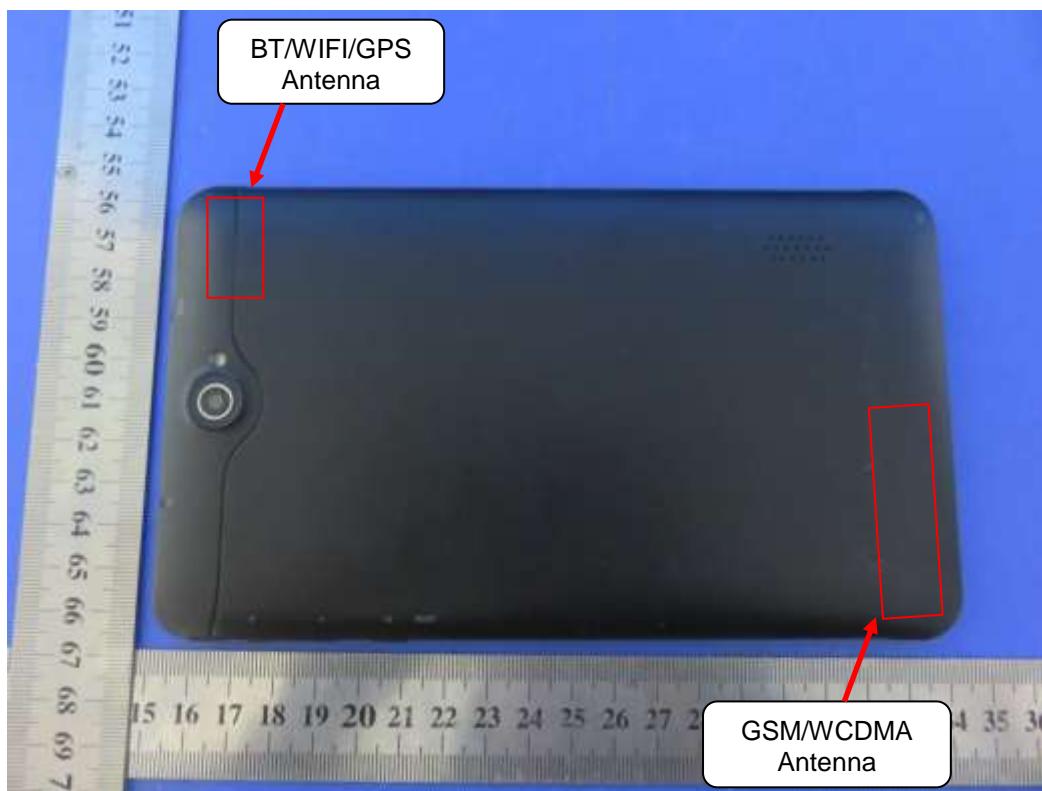
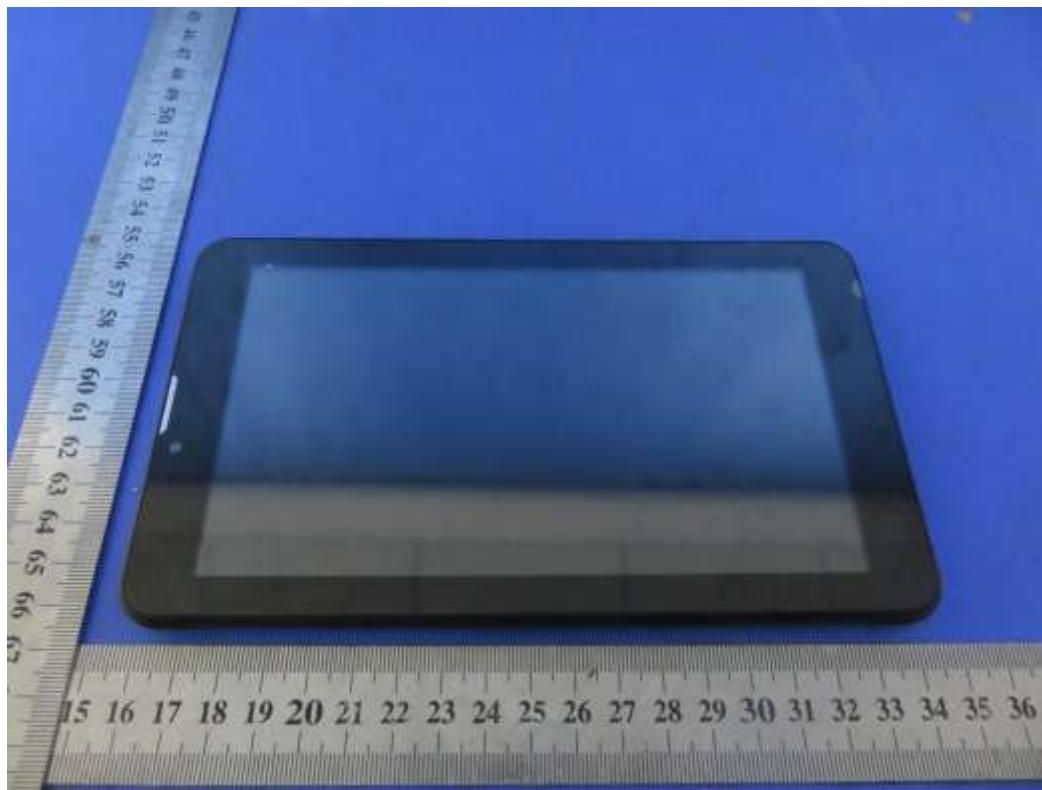
**0mm body-worn Front Side Setup Photo****0mm body-worn Back Side Setup Photo**

**0mm body-worn Right Side Setup Photo(hotspot)****0mm body-worn Top Side Setup Photo(hotspot)**

**0mm body-worn Bottom Side Setup Photo(hotspot)**



## 7.EUT Photographs



.....The End of Test Report.....