



TEST REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: B23W00632-SAR-Rev2

ON

Type of Equipment: GSM Mobile phone

Type of Designation: T302D,T302X

Brand Name: TCL

Manufacturer: TCL Communication Ltd.

FCC ID: 2ACCJB209

ACCORDING TO

IEEE C95.1-2019

IEEE 1528-2013

Chongqing Academy of Information and Communication Technology

Month date, year

Jun. 12th, 2023

Signature



Xiang Luoyong

Director

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology.

Chongqing Academy of Information and Communication Technology

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Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
B23W00632-SAR	00	2023-05-26	Initial creation of test report
B23W00632-SAR-Rev1	01	2023-06-09	First change of test report
B23W00632-SAR-Rev2	02	2023-06-12	Second change of test report

Note: This version has added the KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01 standard in Page 10 and added designation number in Page 5.

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1. Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	Chongqing Academy of Information and Communications Technology
Designation Number:	CN1239
Address:	No. 8, Yuma Road, Chayuan New City, Nan'an District, Chongqing, P. R. China
Postal Code:	401336
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1.2 Testing Environment

Normal Temperature:	18°C-25°C
Relative Humidity:	30%-70%
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3 Project Data

Testing Start Date:	2023-5-12
Testing End Date:	2023-5-15

1.4 Signature



2023-06-09

Hu Bo
(Prepared this test report)

Date



2023-06-09

Yu Chun
(Reviewed this test report)

Date



2023-06-09

Xiang Luoyong
Director of the laboratory
(Approved this test report)

Date

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2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **TCL Communication Ltd. GSM Mobile phone T302D,T302X** are as follow:

Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (1g, W/kg)

Technology Band	Head (1g,W/kg)	Body (1g,W/kg)
GSM 850	0.39	1.13
PCS 1900	0.29	0.68
BT 2.4GHz	0.12	0.01

Remark: The SAR values found for the tracker are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the IEEE C95.1-2019.

For body operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 15 mm between this device and the body of the user. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

The maximum SAR value is obtained at the case of **Table 2.1**, and the values are:

Body: 1.13 W/kg (1g), Head: 0.39W/kg (1g).

3.Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	TCL Communication Ltd.
Address /Post:	5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue, Hong Kong Science Park,Shatin,NT,Hong Kong
Telephone:	+86 75536611621
Fax:	+86 75536612000-81722
Email:	nianxiang.jiang@tcl.com
Contact Person:	Annie Jiang

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	TCL Communication Ltd.
Address /Post:	5/F, Building 22E, 22 Science Park East Avenue, Hong Kong Science Park,Shatin,NT,Hong Kong
Telephone:	+86 75536611621
Fax:	+86 75536612000-81722
Email:	nianxiang.jiang@tcl.com
Contact Person:	Annie Jiang

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1 About EUT

Description:	GSM Mobile phone
Model name:	T302D,T302X
Operating mode(s):	GSM 850/PCS 1900/BT
Tested Tx Frequency:	824.2– 848.8MHz (GSM850)
	1850.2– 1909.8MHz (PCS1900)
	2402–2480 MHz (BT)
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Integrated antenna
Hotspot mode:	Not support

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version	Date of receipt
EUT1	351052820002331/351052820002349	V1.0	V1.1	2023-5-12
EUT2	352734400000103	V1.0	V1.1	2023-5-12

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	TLi010EA	/	Zhongshan Tianmao Battery Co.,Ltd.
AE2	Battery	TLi010CA	/	Zhongshan Tianmao Battery Co.,Ltd.
AE3	Battery	TLi010CB	/	Shenzhen Aerospace Electronic Co., Ltd.
AE4	Battery	TLi010EB	/	Shenzhen Aerospace Electronic Co., Ltd.

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5.Reference Documents

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

IEEE C95.1: 2019 IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz 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.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

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

KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v06: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB865664 D01SAR 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.

KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01: 3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: c is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

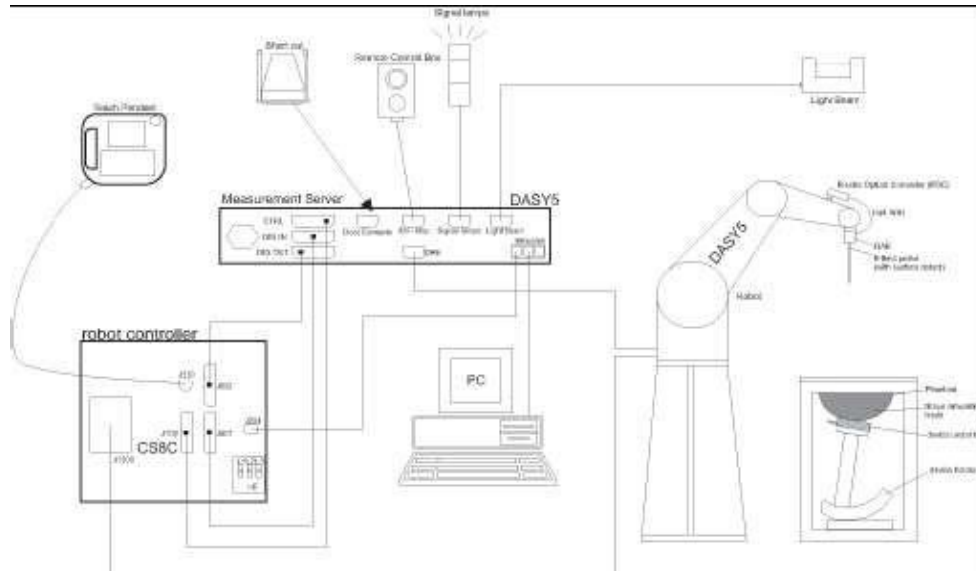
Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7.SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

7.1 Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture 7.1-1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

7.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd order curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model: EX3DV4
Frequency: 650MHz — 6GHz
Calibration: In head and body simulating tissue at
 Frequencies from 650 up to 4900MHz
Linearity: ± 0.2dB

Dynamic Range: 10mW/kg-100W/kg

Probe Length: 330 mm

Probe Tip Length: 20mm

Body Diameter: 12 mm

Tip Diameter: 2.5mm

Tip-Center : 1 mm

Application: SAR Dosimetry Test Compliance tests of
 trackers Dosimetry in strong gradient
 fields



Picture 7-2 Near-field Probe



Picture 7-3 E-field Probe

7.3 E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equate to 1 mW/cm².

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot \sigma}{\rho}$$

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

7.4 Other Test Equipment

7.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

The data acquisition electronics consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Picture7.4.1-1: DAE

7.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)



Picture7.4.2-1: DASY 5

7.4.3 Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.



Picture 7.4.3-1: Server for DASY 5

7.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters:

relative permittivity=3 and loss tangent=0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.



Picture7.4.4-1: Device Holder



Picture 7.4.4-2: Laptop Extension Kit

7.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. 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. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0.2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Available: Special

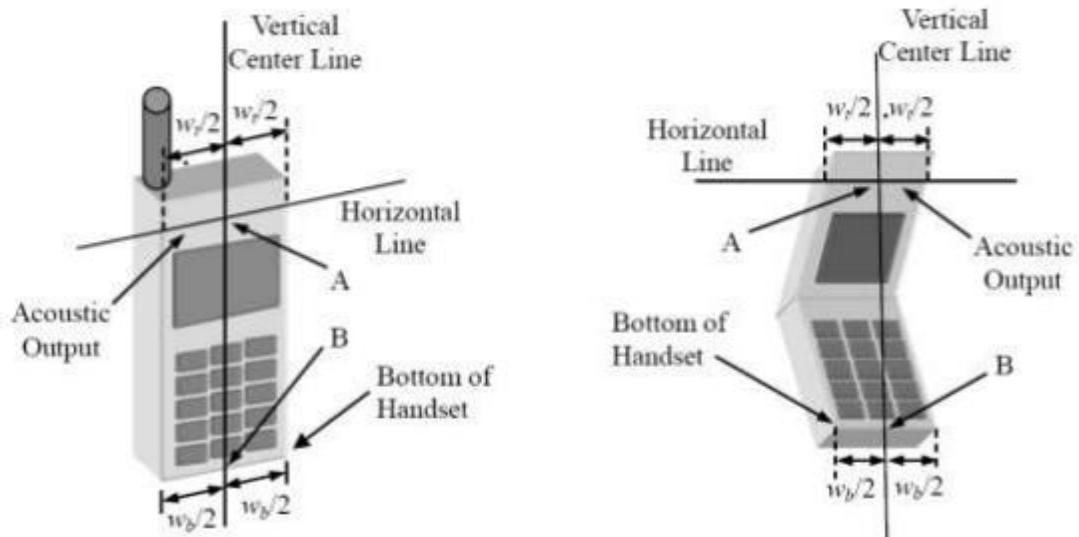


Picture 7.4.5-1: SAM Twin Phantom

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

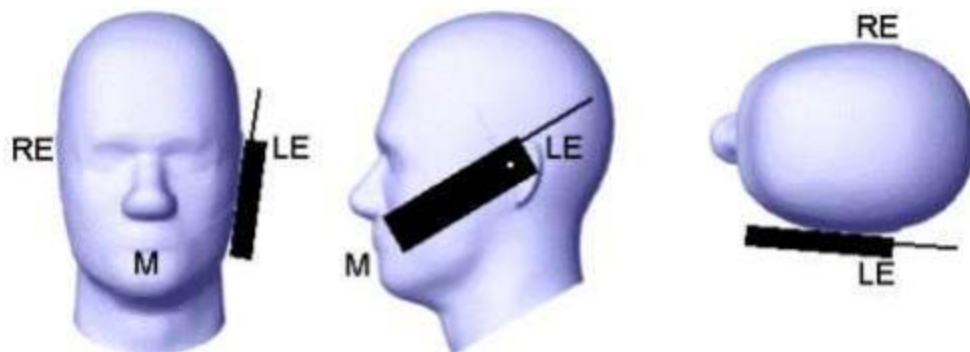
8.1 General considerations

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

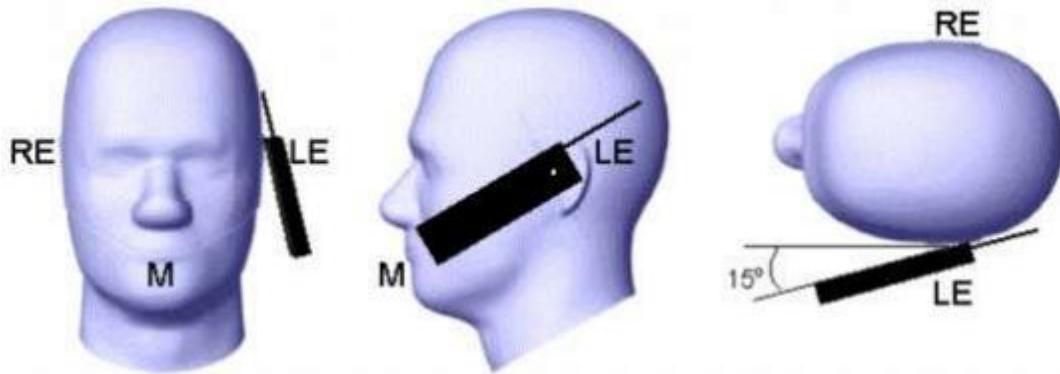


- w_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
- w_b Width of the bottom of the handset
- A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
- B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture 12-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture 12-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset



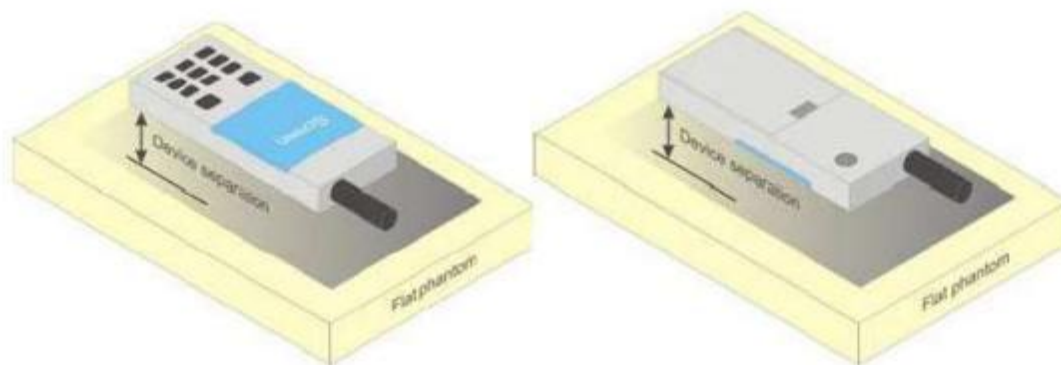
Picture 8.1-1 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture 8.1-2 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

8.2 Body-worn device

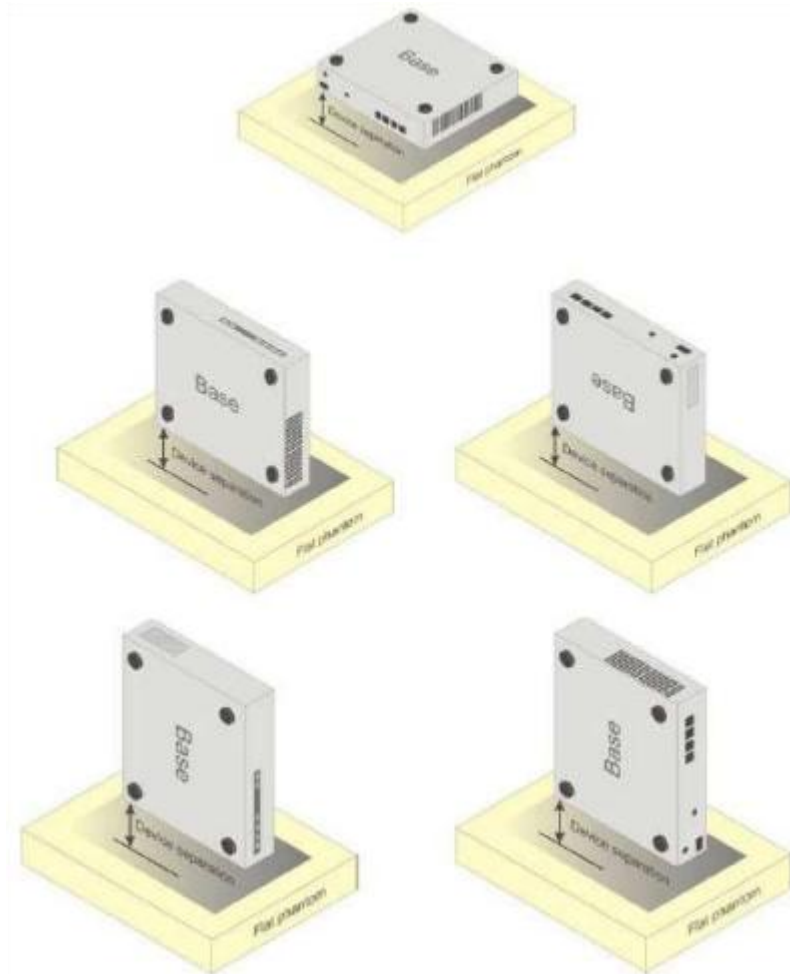
A typical example of a body-worn device is a tracker, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.



Picture 8.2-1 Test positions for body-worn devices

8.3 Desktop device

A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used. The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 16 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture8.3-1 Test positions for desktop devices

8.4 DUT Setup Photo



Picture 8.4-1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout

9. Tissue Simulating Liquids

9.1 Equivalent Tissues

The liquid used for the frequency range of 750-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 9.1-1 and 9.1-2 shows the detail solution. The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Table 9.1-1 Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835	1900	2450
Ingredients (% by weight)			
water	41.45	54.89	58.79
sugar	56.00	/	/
salt	1.45	0.18	0.06
preventol	0.1	/	/
cellulose	1.0	/	/
ClycolMonobutyl	/	44.93	41.15
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz ε=41.5 σ=0.91	f=1950MHz ε=40.0 σ=1.40	f=2450MHz ε=39.20 σ=1.80

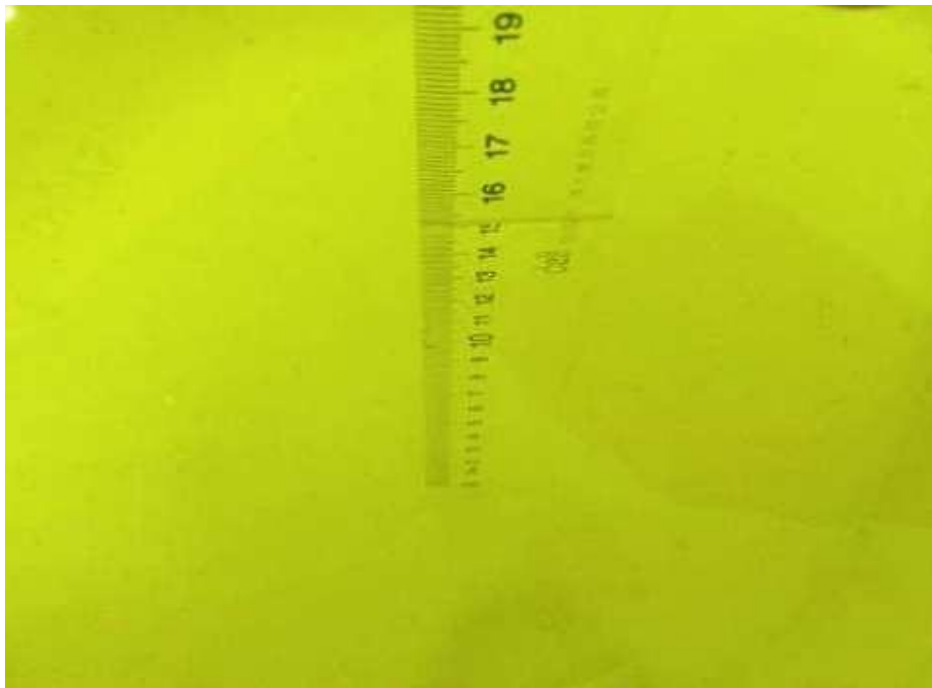
Table 9.1-2 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity (ε)	± 5% Range
835	Head	0.910	0.865~0.956	41.555	39.477~43.632
1900	Head	1.40	1.330~1.470	40.000	38.000~42.000
2450	Head	1.800	1.710~1.890	39.200	37.240~41.160

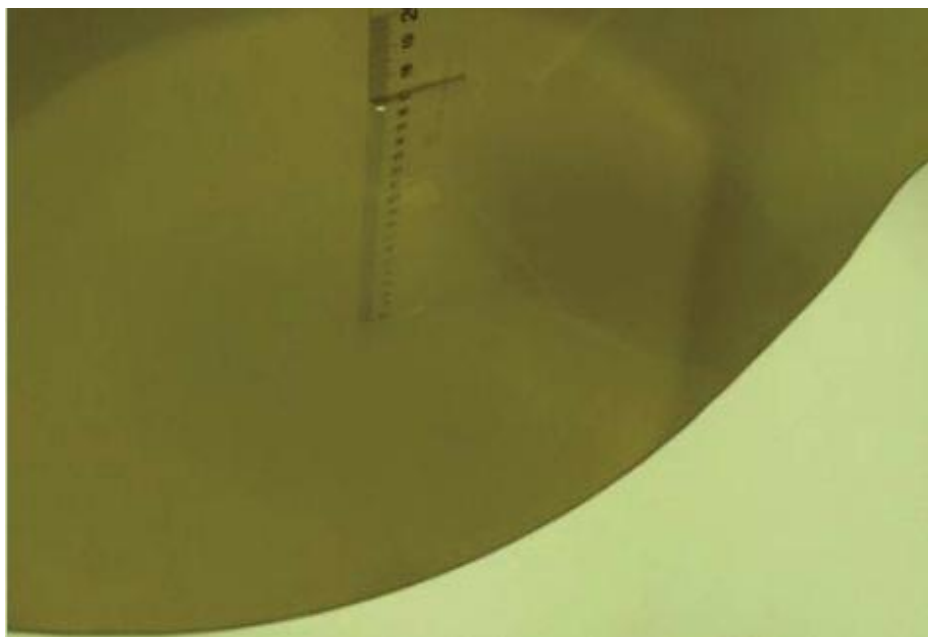
9.2 Dielectric Performance

Table 9.2-1: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

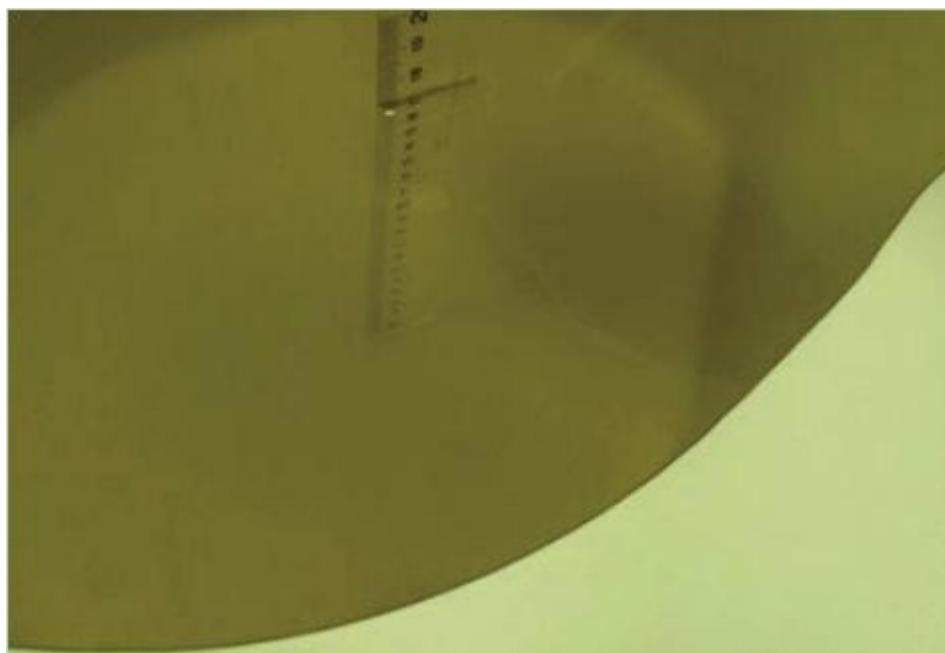
Measurement Value						
Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C						
Type	Frequency (MHz)	Permittivity ϵ	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ	Drift (%)	Test Date
Head	835	41.963	0.98	0.904	-0.66	2023-05-12
Head	1900	38.562	-3.60	1.384	-1.14	2023-05-13
Head	2450	40.446	3.18	1.886	4.78	2023-05-15



Picture 9.2-1: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (Head 835 MHz)



Picture 9.2-2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (Head 1900 MHz)



Picture 9.2-3: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (Head 2450 MHz)

10. System Validation

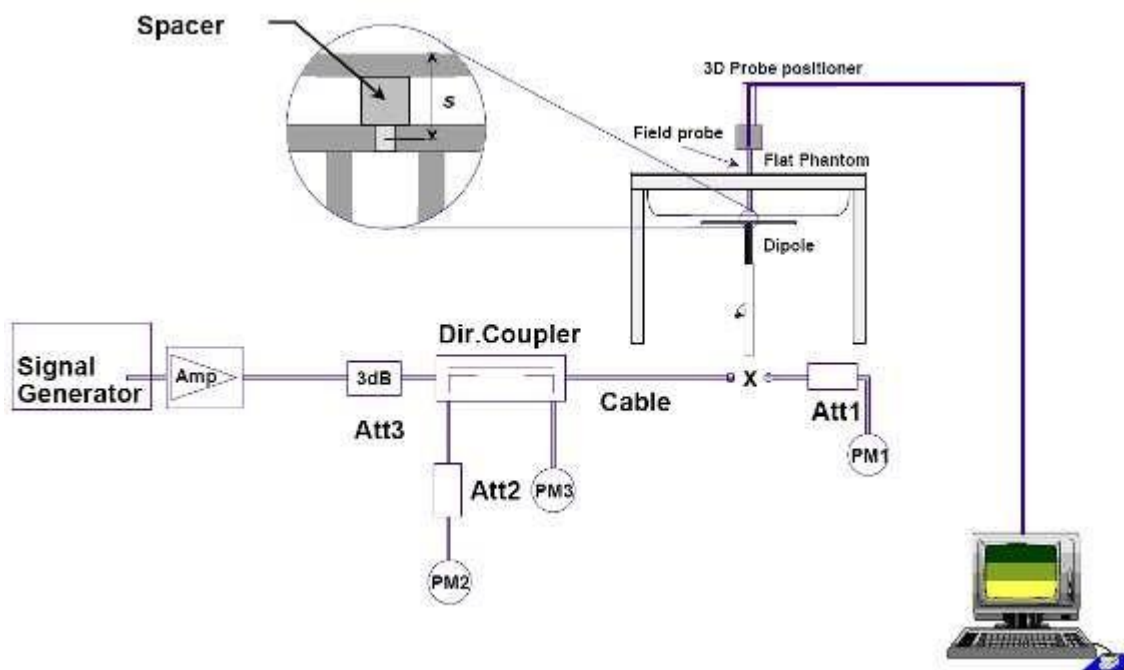
10.1 System Validation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

10.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

Picture 10.2-1 System Setup for System Evaluation



The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250mW) before dipole is connected. The results are normalized to 1 W input power.



Picture 10.2-1: Photo of Dipole Setup

Table 10.2-1: System Validation of Head

Validation Results							
Input power level: 1W							
Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation		Test date
	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average(%)	10 g Average(%)	
835MHz	2.4	1.6	2.530	1.570	5.42	-1.91	2023-5-12
1900MHz	9.78	5.04	9.460	4.900	-3.27	-2.78	2023-5-13
2450MHz	13.5	6.18	13.2	5.98	-2.27	-3.34	2023-5-15

11. Measurement Procedures

11.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in Picture 19

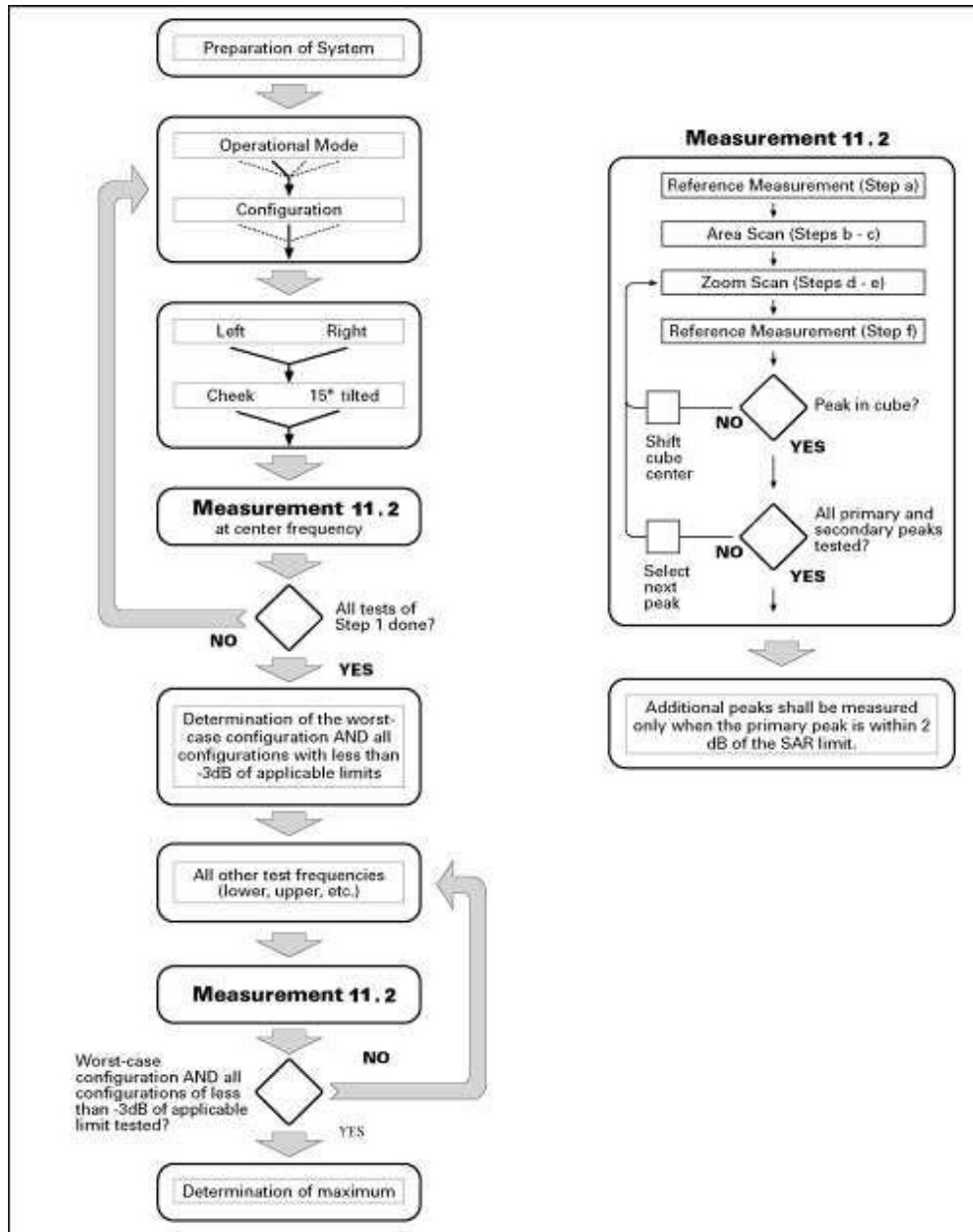
Step 1: The tests described in 11.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

- a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in Chapter 8),
- b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
- c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., $N_c > 3$), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 11.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 11.1-1: Block diagram of the tests to be performed

11.2 Measurement procedure

The following procedure shall be performed for each of the test conditions (see Picture 19) described in 11.1:

- a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm or less in the normal direction from the inner surface of the phantom.

- b) Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grid spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $(60/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm for frequencies of 3GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\delta \ln(2)/2$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and $\ln(x)$ is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface shall be ± 1 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and ± 0.5 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than 5° . If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

- c) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that are not within the zoom-scan volume; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit. This is consistent with the 2 dB threshold already stated;

- d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step

- e) The horizontal grid step shall be $(24 / f[\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom size of 22 mm by 22 mm and 22 mm. The grid step in the vertical direction shall be $(8-f[\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be $(12 / f[\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between further points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1.5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\delta \ln(2)/2$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and $\ln(x)$ is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved if the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than 5° . If this cannot be achieved an additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.
- f) Use post processing(e.g. interpolation and extrapolation) procedures to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging.

11.3 GSM Measurement Procedures for SAR

The following procedures may be considered for each frequency band to determine SAR test reduction for devices operating in GSM/GPRS/EDGE modes to demonstrate RF exposure compliance. GSM voice mode transmits with 1 time slot. GPRS and EDGE may transmit up to 4 time slots in the 8 time-slot frame according to the multislot class implemented in a device.

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.

11.4 Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures For SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

11.5 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY5 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Section 15 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

12. Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

12.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498D01v06, when the implementation is based on the specific polynomial algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between isotropic peak and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex A). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

12.2 Fast SAR Algorithms

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1-g and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1-g and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively. The paper describing the algorithm in detail is expected to be published in August 2004 within the Special Issue of Transactions on MTT.

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to a Polynomial fit where the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000 MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings. Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

13. Conducted Output Power

13.1 GSM Measurement Result

Table 13.1-1: The conducted power measurement results-GSM850

GSM 850 Speech (GMSK)	Measured timeslot-averaged output power (dBm)			Tune up (dBm)	calculation	Source-based time- averaged output power (dBm)		
	128	190	251			128	190	251
1 Txslot	32.86	32.98	32.91	33.5	/	/	/	/
GSM 850 GPRS (GMSK)	Measured timeslot-averaged output power (dBm)			Tune up (dBm)	calculation	Source-based time- averaged output power (dBm)		
	128	190	251			128	190	251
1 Txslot	32.78	32.94	32.87	33.5	-9.03	23.75	23.91	23.84
2 Txslots	30.68	30.88	30.5	31	-6.02	24.66	24.86	24.48
3 Txslots	29.01	29.27	29.16	30	-4.26	24.75	25.01	24.9
4 Txslots	27.15	27.37	27.06	28	-3.01	24.14	24.36	24.05

Table 13.1-2: The conducted power measurement results-PCS1900

PCS1900 Speech (GMSK)	Measured timeslot-averaged output power (dBm)			Tune up (dBm)	calculation	Source-based time- averaged output power (dBm)		
	512	661	810			512	661	810
1 Txslot	29.24	29.12	29.66	30.8	/	/	/	/
PCS1900 GPRS (GMSK)	Measured timeslot-averaged output power (dBm)			Tune up (dBm)	calculation	Source-based time- averaged output power (dBm)		
	512	661	810			512	661	810
1 Txslot	29.38	29.37	29.75	30.8	-9.03	20.35	20.34	20.72
2 Txslots	27.44	27.36	27.58	28.5	-6.02	21.42	21.34	21.56
3 Txslots	25.61	25.70	26.27	27	-4.26	21.35	21.44	22.01
4 Txslots	23.66	23.56	24.36	25	-3.01	20.65	20.55	21.35

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) => -9.03dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB

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) => -3.01dB

According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 3 Txslots for GSM850 and PCS1900.

13.2 BT Measurement Result

GFSK			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
DH5 (dBm)	8.53	8.31	8.31
Tune up (dBm)	9	9	9

QDPSK			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
2DH5 (dBm)	6.90	6.69	6.66
Tune up (dBm)	7.6	7.5	7.5

8DPSK			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
3DH5 (dBm)	6.90	6.70	6.66
Tune up(dBm)	7.8	7.7	7.5

14.Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

14.1 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 and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter. For this device, bluetooth can transmit simultaneous with the other transmitters.

14.2 Transmit Antenna Position

For antenna location map, please see the photo file.

14.3 Simultaneous Transmission for EUT

Table 14.3-1: The sum of SAR values for main antenna GSM850+BT (1g)

Test Position		Main antenna GSM850 (W/kg)	BT (W/kg)	Sum (W/kg)
Highest SAR value for Head	Cheek Left	0.39	0.08	0.47
Highest SAR value for Body	Rear (15mm)	1.13	0.01	1.14

Table 14.3-2: The sum of SAR values for main antenna PCS1900+BT (1g)

Test Position		Main antenna PCS1900 (W/kg)	BT (W/kg)	Sum (W/kg)
Highest SAR value for Head	Cheek Left	0.29	0.08	0.37
Highest SAR value for Body	Rear (15mm)	0.68	0.01	0.69

Conclusion:

According to these above tables, the sum of reported SAR values is 1.6W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR with volume scans is not required.

15.SAR Test Result

15.1 SAR Result

There are some notes in the data table below:

Note1: The data is tested with the battery model of TLi010EA

Note2: The data is tested with the battery model of TLi010CA

Note3: The data is tested with the battery model of TLi010CB

Note4: The data is tested with the battery model of TLi010EB

Note5: The data is tested for the sample with single SIM card

Table 15.1-1: SAR Values(GSM 850MHz-Head)

Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Figure No.	Note
Ch.	MHz										
190	836.6	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.98	33.5	0.251	0.28	-0.14	/	Note1
128	824.2	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.86	33.5	0.237	0.27	-0.14	/	Note1
251	848.8	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.91	33.5	0.344	0.39	0.01	Fig A.1	Note1
190	836.6	Speech	Tilt Left	0	32.98	33.5	0.130	0.15	-0.02	/	Note1
190	836.6	Speech	Cheek Right	0	32.98	33.5	0.239	0.27	0.16	/	Note1
190	836.6	Speech	Tilt Right	0	32.98	33.5	0.127	0.14	-0.06	/	Note1
251	848.8	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.91	33.5	0.294	0.34	-0.11	/	Note2
251	848.8	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.91	33.5	0.307	0.35	-0.06	/	Note3
251	848.8	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.91	33.5	0.310	0.36	-0.16	/	Note4
251	848.8	Speech	Cheek Left	0	32.91	33.5	0.311	0.36	-0.06	/	Note5

Table 15.1-2: SAR Values(GSM850MHz-Body)

Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune- up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Figure No.	Note
Ch.	MHz										
190	836.6	GPRS(3TS)	Front	15	29.27	30	0.624	0.74	0.16	/	Note1
190	836.6	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.27	30	0.892	1.06	0.12	/	Note1
128	824.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.01	30	0.901	1.13	-0.18	Fig A.2	Note1
251	848.8	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.16	30	0.821	1.00	-0.13	/	Note1
128	824.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.27	30	0.874	1.03	-0.14	/	Note2
128	824.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.27	30	0.855	1.01	-0.13	/	Note3
128	824.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.27	30	0.852	1.01	-0.18	/	Note4
128	824.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	29.27	30	0.859	1.02	-0.13	/	Note5

Table 15.1-3: SAR Values(PCS 1900MHz-Head)

Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Figure No.	Note
Ch.	MHz										
810	1909.8	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.66	30.8	0.169	0.22	-0.02	/	Note1
810	1909.8	Speech	Tilt Left	0	29.66	30.8	0.101	0.13	0.16	/	Note1
810	1909.8	Speech	Cheek Right	0	29.66	30.8	0.135	0.18	-0.06	/	Note1
810	1909.8	Speech	Tilt Right	0	29.66	30.8	0.054	0.07	0.01	/	Note1
661	1880	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.12	30.8	0.155	0.23	-0.06	/	Note1
512	1850.2	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.24	30.8	0.202	0.29	-0.16	Fig A.3	Note1
512	1850.2	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.24	30.8	0.200	0.29	-0.04	/	Note2
512	1850.2	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.24	30.8	0.200	0.29	0.16	/	Note3
512	1850.2	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.24	30.8	0.198	0.28	0.07	/	Note4
512	1850.2	Speech	Cheek Left	0	29.24	30.8	0.191	0.27	0.15	/	Note5

Table 15.1-4: SAR Values(PCS 1900MHz-Body)

Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Figure No.	Note
Ch.	MHz										
810	1909.8	GPRS(3TS)	Front	15	26.27	27	0.156	0.18	-0.02	/	Note1
810	1909.8	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	26.27	27	0.303	0.36	-0.11	/	Note1
512	1850.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	25.70	27	0.502	0.68	0.16	Fig A.4	Note1
661	1880	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	25.61	27	0.328	0.45	-0.04	/	Note1
512	1850.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	26.27	27	0.348	0.41	0.07	/	Note2
512	1850.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	26.27	27	0.401	0.47	0.15	/	Note3
512	1850.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	26.27	27	0.279	0.33	-0.01	/	Note4
512	1850.2	GPRS(3TS)	Rear	15	26.27	27	0.411	0.49	0.03	/	Note5

Table 15.1-5: SAR Values(BT-Head)

Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Figure No.	Note
Ch.	MHz										
0	2402	GFSK	Cheek Left	0	8.53	9	0.070	0.08	0.03	/	Note1
0	2402	GFSK	Tilt Left	0	8.53	9	0.010	0.01	0.12	/	Note1
0	2402	GFSK	Cheek Right	0	8.53	9	0.105	0.12	0.15	Fig A.5	Note1
0	2402	GFSK	Tilt Right	0	8.53	9	0.009	0.01	0.10	/	Note1
0	2402	GFSK	Cheek Right	0	8.53	9	0.095	0.11	0.12	/	Note4
0	2402	GFSK	Cheek Right	0	8.53	9	0.105	0.12	0.15	/	Note3
0	2402	GFSK	Cheek Right	0	8.53	9	0.093	0.10	0.12	/	Note2
0	2402	GFSK	Cheek Right	0	8.53	9	0.093	0.10	-0.10	/	Note5

Table 15.1-6: SAR Values(BT-Body)

Frequency		Mode (number of timeslots)	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Figure No.	Note
Ch.	MHz										
0	2402	GFSK	Front	15	8.53	9	0.012	0.01	-0.16	Fig A.6	Note1
0	2402	GFSK	Rear	15	8.53	9	0.008	0.01	0.15	/	Note1
0	2402	GFSK	Front	15	8.53	9	0.011	0.01	0.17	/	Note2
0	2402	GFSK	Front	15	8.53	9	0.011	0.01	0.17	/	Note3
0	2402	GFSK	Front	15	8.53	9	0.011	0.01	0.17	/	Note4
0	2402	GFSK	Front	15	8.53	9	0.087	0.10	0.16	/	Note5

15.2. SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

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

Table15.2-1 SAR Measurement Variability for Body (1g)

Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Original Measured SAR(W/kg)	First Repeated measured SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio (%)	Note
Ch.	MHz							
128	824.2	GPRS (3TS)	Rear	15	0.901	0.870	1.04	battery model: TLi010EA
251	848.8	GPRS (3TS)	Rear	15	0.821	0.792	1.04	battery model: TLi010EA
128	824.2	GPRS (3TS)	Rear	15	0.874	0.858	1.02	battery model: TLi010CA
128	824.2	GPRS (3TS)	Rear	15	0.855	0.814	1.05	battery model: TLi010CB
128	824.2	GPRS (3TS)	Rear	15	0.852	0.806	1.06	battery model: TLi010EB
128	824.2	GPRS (3TS)	Rear	15	0.859	0.861	1.00	Single SIM card

16. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (below 3GHz)

Error Description	Uncert. Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(Ci)	(Ci)	Std. Unc. [%]	Std. Unc. [%]	(U _i) u _{eff}
				1g	10g	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	12.1	N	2	1	1	6.05	6.05	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.88	3.88	∞
Boundary effects	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF ambient conditions-noise	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflection	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Probe Positioned mech.restrictions	0.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.12	0.12	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Post-processing	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Holder	2.54	N	1	1	1	2.54	2.54	3
Test dample Positioning	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	63
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	7.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.33	4.33	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas..)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.60	1.08	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas..)	0.4	N	1	0.6	0.49	0.24	0.20	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty	$U'_C = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{23} C_i^2 U_i^2}$	RSS				10.09	9.96	
Expanded STD Uncertainty	$U_C = 2U'_C$					20.18	19.93	

Measurement Uncertainty for Fast SAR Tests (below 3GHz)

Error Description	Uncert. Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(Ci)	(Ci)	Std. Unc.[%]	Std. Unc.[%]	(Ui) ueff
				1g	10g	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	12.1	N	2	1	1	6.05	6.05	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90	1.90	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.88	3.88	∞
Boundary effects	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF ambient conditions-noise	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-reception	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Probe Positioned mech.restrictions	0.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.12	0.12	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Post-processing	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Fast SAR-Z-Approximation	7.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.0	4.0	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Holder	2.54	N	1	1	1	2.54	2.54	3
Test dample Positioning	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	63
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	7.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.33	4.33	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas..)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.60	1.08	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas..)	0.4	N	1	0.6	0.49	0.24	0.20	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty	$U_c' = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{23} Ci^2 Ui^2}$	RSS				10.85	10.73	
Expanded STD Uncertainty	$U_c = 2U_c'$					21.70	21.46	

17. MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 17-1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Software version	Hardware version	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Probe	EX3D V4	3844	--	--	2022-07-08	2023-07-07
02	DAE	DAE4	797	--	--	2022-05-17	2023-05-16
03	Power Meter	N1914 A	MY50001 660	--	--	2022-05-30	2023-5-29
04	Radio Communication Analyzer	CMW 500	109616	--	--	2022-05-30	2023-05-29
05	Signal Generator	N518 1A	MY50143 363	--	--	2022-05-30	2023-5-29
06	Power Sensor	E8481 H	MY51020 011	--	--	2022-05-30	2023-5-29
07	Power Amplifier	ZHL	QA12020 03	--	--	2022-05-30	2023-05-29
08	Network Analyzer	E5071 C	MY46212 462	A.10.0x	8.0	2022-05-30	2023-5-29
09	D835V2	Dipole	4d135	--	--	2020-10-14	2023-10-13
10	D1900V2	Dipole	5d153	--	--	2020-10-14	2023-10-13
11	D2450V2	Dipole	886	--	--	2020-10-14	2023-10-13

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A. GRAPH RESULTS

GSM 850MHz Cheek Left

Date/Time: 2023/5/12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.932$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.13$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(9.96, 9.96, 9.96)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.314 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.565 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.475 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.344 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.235 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.371 W/kg

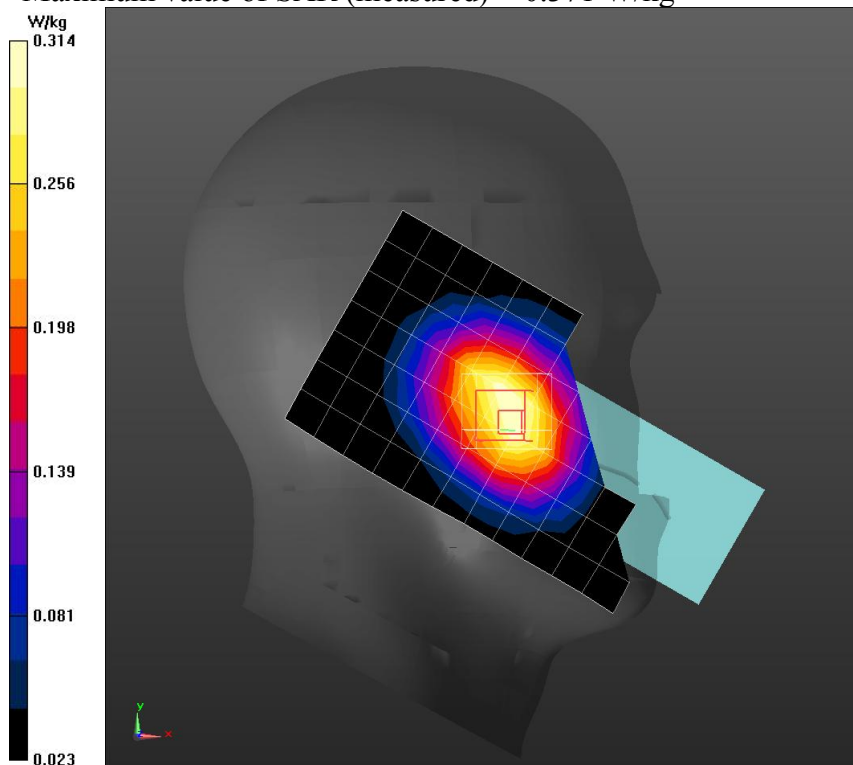


Fig A.1

GSM 850MHz Body Rear

Date/Time: 2023/5/12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.883$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.836$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.67

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(9.96, 9.96, 9.96)

Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.924 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.82 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.74 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.901 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.543 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.771 W/kg

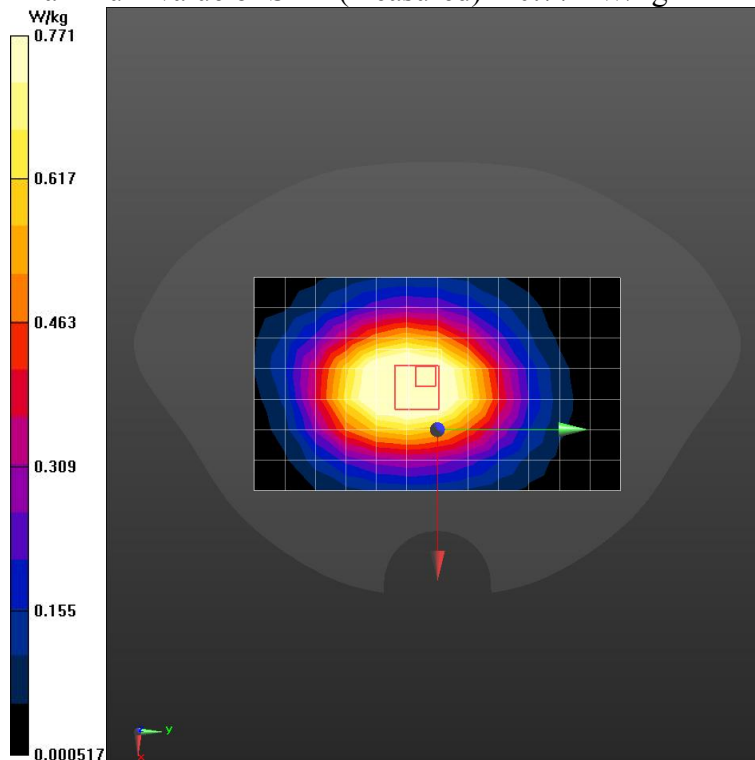


Fig A.2

PCS 1900MHz Cheek Left

Date/Time: 2023/5/13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head1900MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.384$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.562$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.5°C Liquid Temperature:22.1°C

Communication System: Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.1, 8.1, 8.1)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.196 W/kg

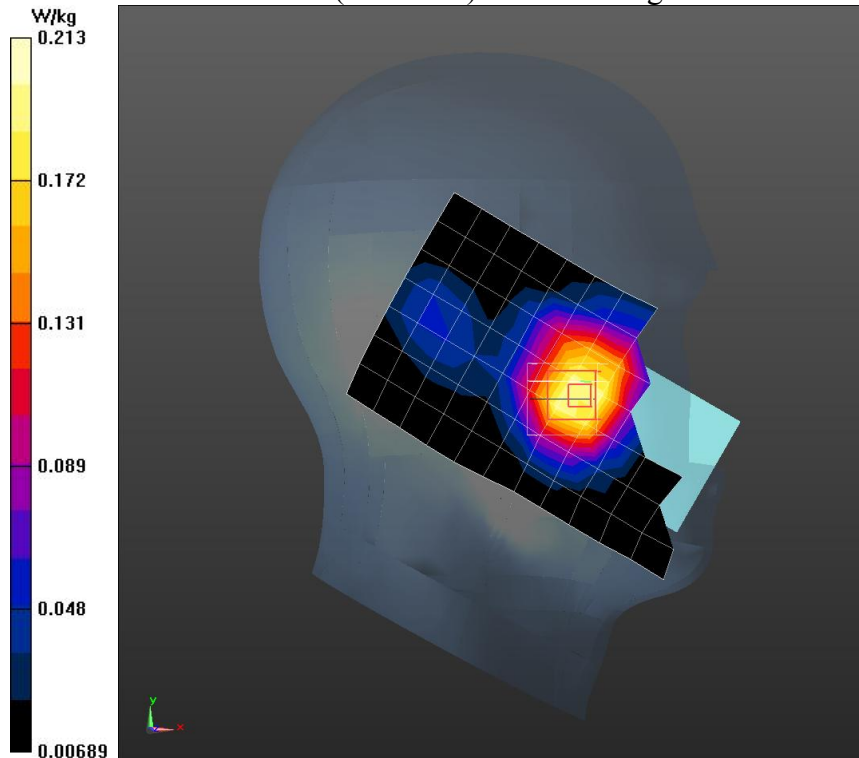
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.201 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.281 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.202 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.137 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.213 W/kg



PCS 1900MHz Body Rear

Date/Time: 2023/5/13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.384$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.562$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.67

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.1, 8.1, 8.1)

Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.547 W/kg

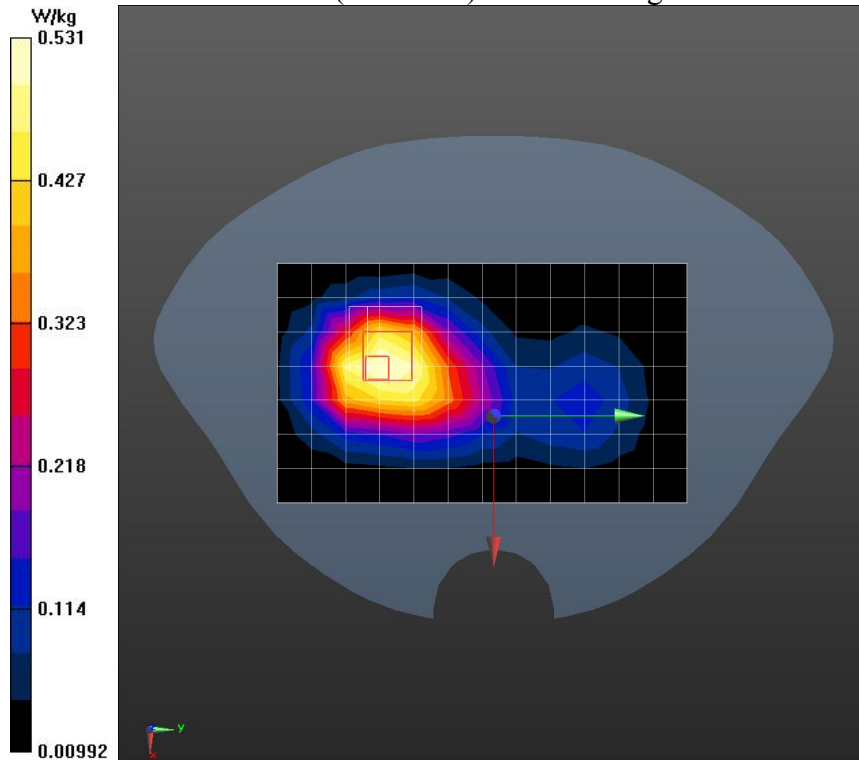
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.843 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.502 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.309 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.531 W/kg



BT 2450MHz Cheek Right

Date/Time: 2023/5/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2450MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.446$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: Bluetooth 2.4G (0); Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.69, 7.69, 7.69)

Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0905 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.9090 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.255 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.105 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.043 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.123 W/kg

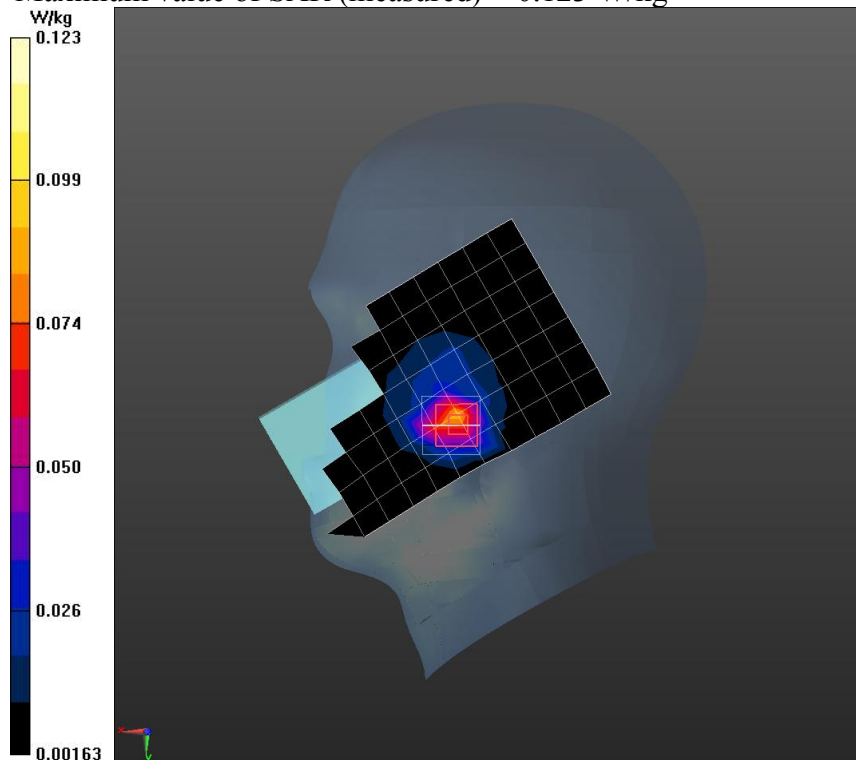


Fig A.3

BT 2450MHz Body Front

Date/Time: 2023/5/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 2450MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.446$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: Bluetooth 2.4G (0); Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.69, 7.69, 7.69)

Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0135 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.847 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0370 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.012 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.007W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0139 W/kg

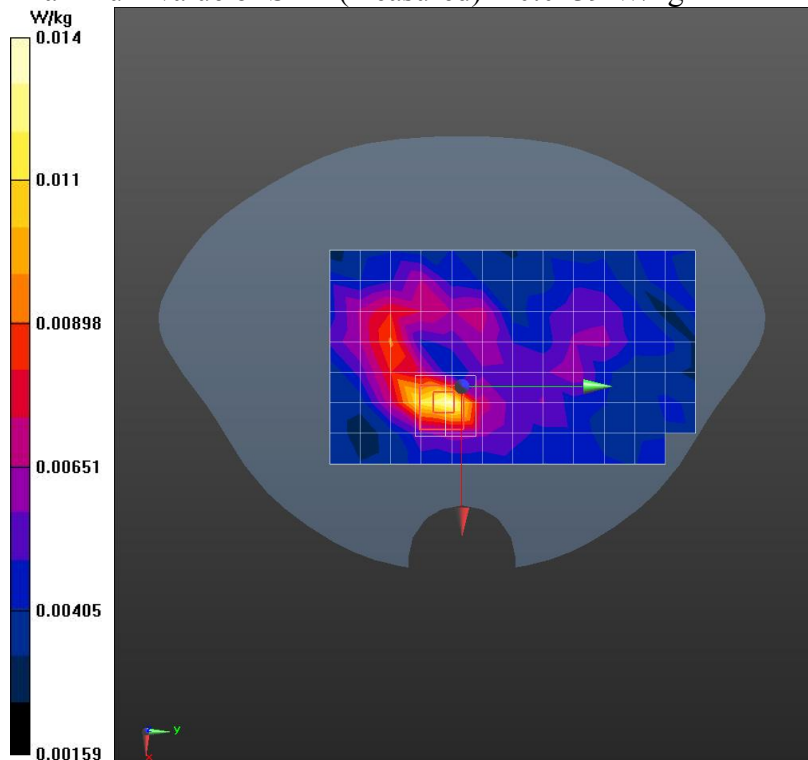


Fig A.4

ANNEX B. SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

System Validation 835MHz

Date/Time: 2023/5/12

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 835MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.963$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(9.96, 9.96, 9.96)

Area Scan (5x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.67 W/kg

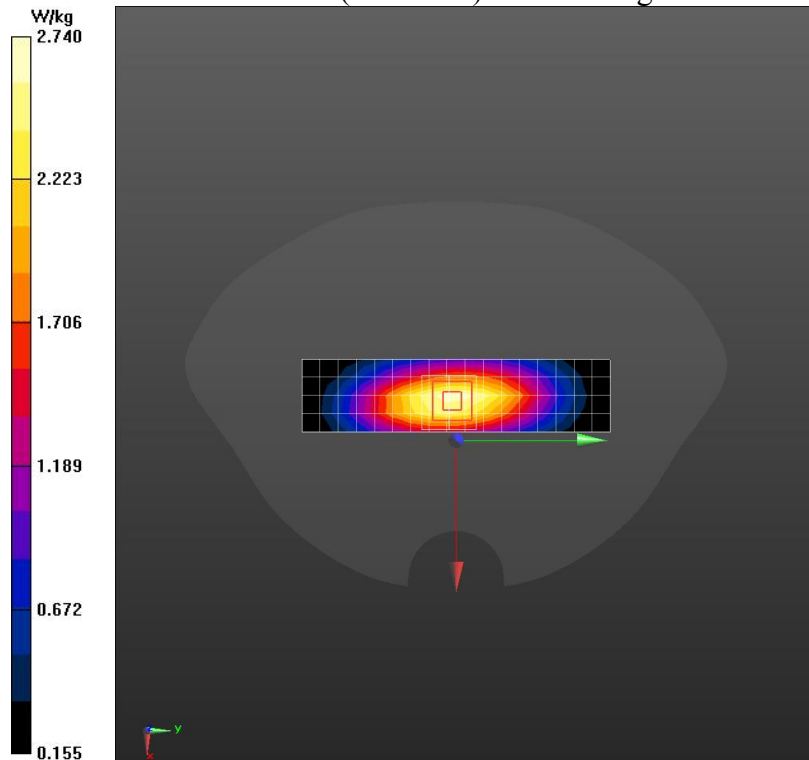
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.530 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.570 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.74 W/kg



System Validation 1900MHz

Date/Time: 2023/5/13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.384 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.562$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(8.1, 8.1, 8.1)

Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.6 W/kg

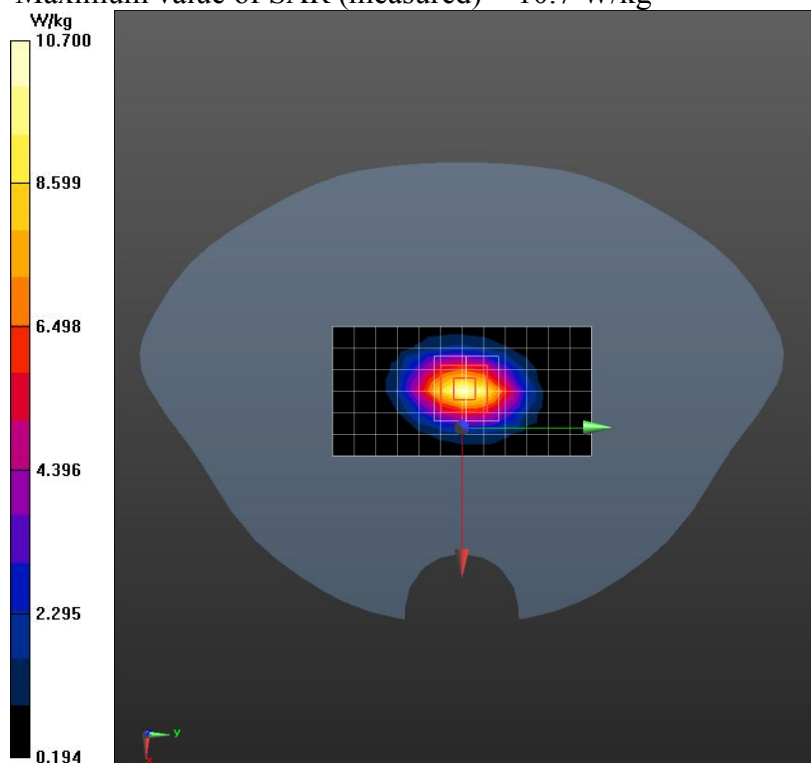
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 87.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.460 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.900 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.7 W/kg



System Validation 2450MHz

Date/Time: 2023/5/15

Electronics: DAE4 Sn797

Medium: 2400-2500MHZ

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.446$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

Communication System: CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3844ConvF(7.69, 7.69, 7.69)

Area Scan (6x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.2 W/kg

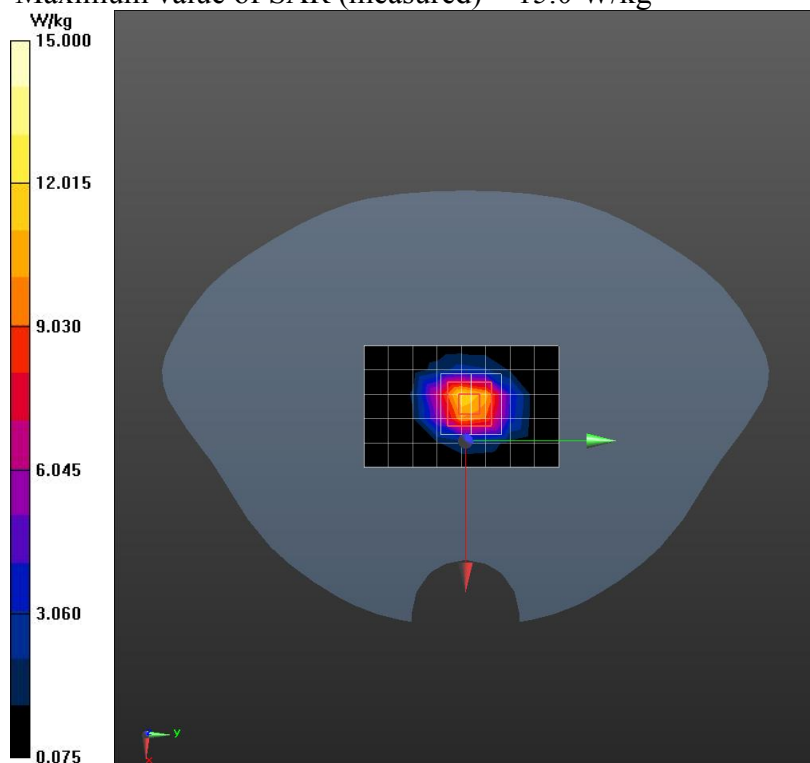
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.200 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.980 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.0 W/kg





ANNEX C. CALIBRATION REPORT

In Collaboration with
TTL s p e a g
 CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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 E-mail: ctrl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

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 国际互认
 校准
 CALIBRATION
 CNAS L0570

Client : **CATR(Chongqing)** Certificate No: **Z22-60163**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SN: 797**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FF-Z11-002-01**
 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: **May 17, 2022**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	15-Jun-21 (CTTL, No.J21X04465)	Jun-22

Calibrated by:	Name: Yu Zongying	Function: SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Name: Lin Hao	Function: SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Name: Qi Dianyuan	Function: SAR Project Leader	


Issued: May 23, 2022
 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z22-60163
Page 1 of 3


Chongqing Academy of Information and Communication Technology

Address: No. 8, Yuma Road, Chayuan New City, Nan'an District, Chongqing, P. R. China, 401336
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Glossary:

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.

- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.

- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

Certificate No: Z22-60163Page 2 of 3



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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal
 High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV, full range = -100...+300 mV
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV
 DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.835 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.092 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.825 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95845 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96789 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97952 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	43° ± 1 °
---	-----------



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CNAS L0570

Client **CATR(Chongqing)** Certificate No: **Z22-60227**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN : 3844**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FF-Z11-004-02**
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: **July 08, 2022**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00486)	Jan-23
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00485)	Jan-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG, No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)	Aug-22

Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04182)	Jun-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22(CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: July 20, 2022

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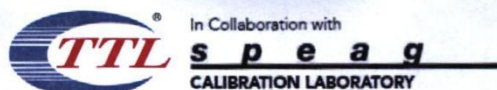
Certificate No: Z22-60227

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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com <http://www.caict.ac.cn>

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}:** A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

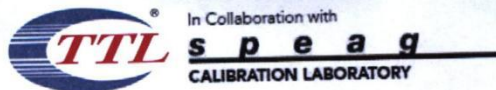
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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3844

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.49	0.41	0.19	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) ^B	103.0	101.8	97.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

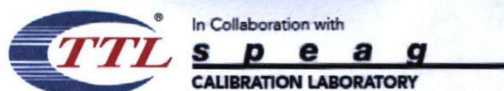
UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\cdot\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	162.7	$\pm 2.5\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		144.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		85.6	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



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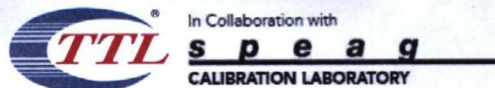
Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.96	9.96	9.96	0.21	1.17	± 12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.55	9.55	9.55	0.29	1.00	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.50	8.50	8.50	0.24	1.03	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.24	1.01	± 12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.23	1.18	± 12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.65	0.67	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.65	0.68	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.49	7.49	7.49	0.65	0.67	± 12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.46	0.96	± 13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.48	0.97	± 13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.78	6.78	6.78	0.43	1.03	± 13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.74	6.74	6.74	0.40	1.25	± 13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.55	1.17	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.60	1.16	± 13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.55	1.22	± 13.3%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

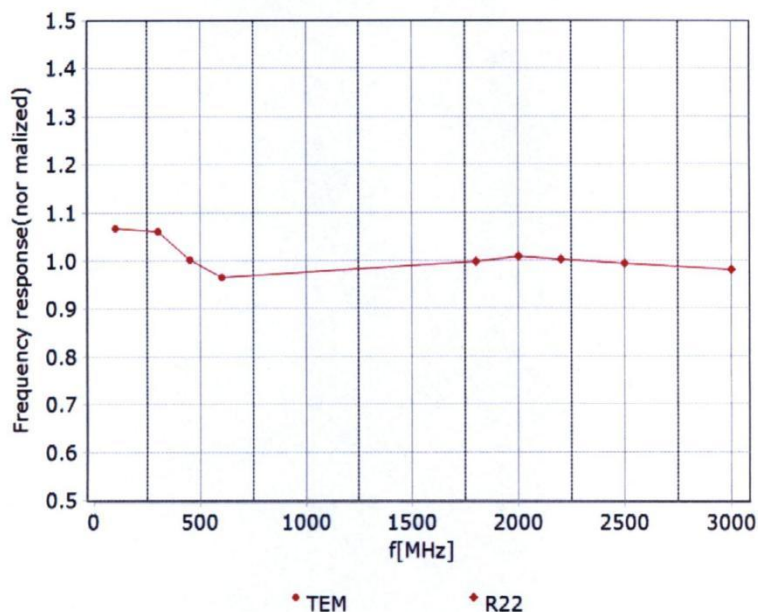
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



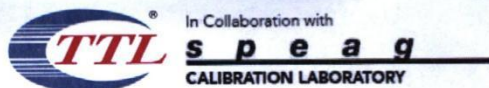
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Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

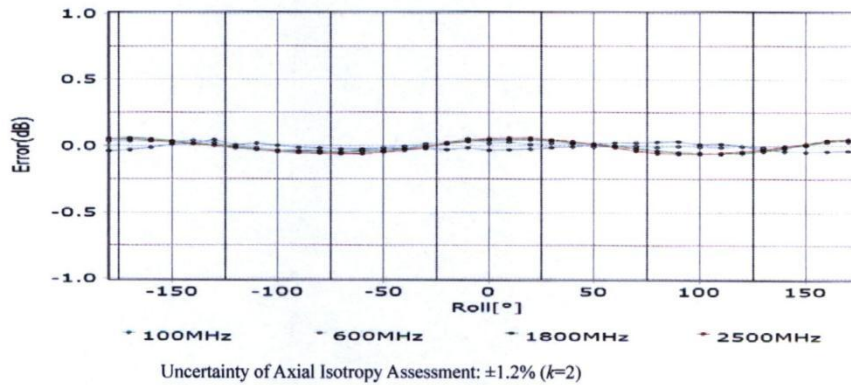
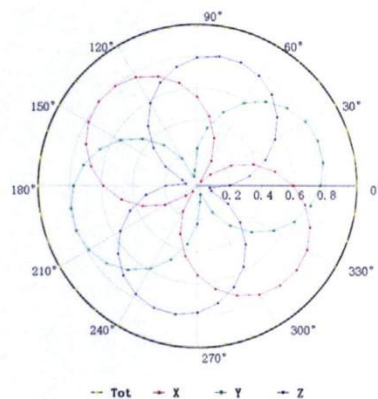
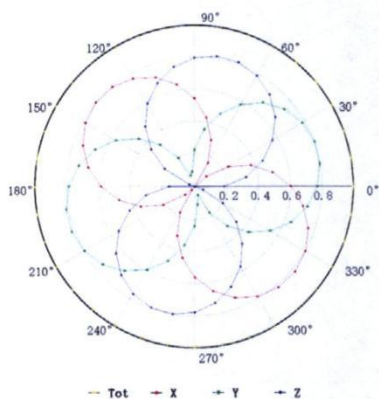


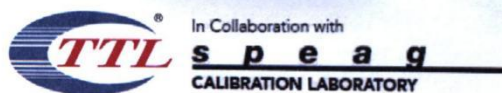
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

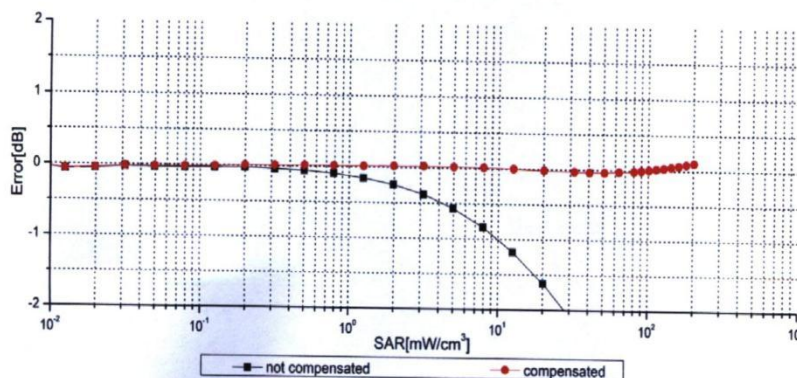
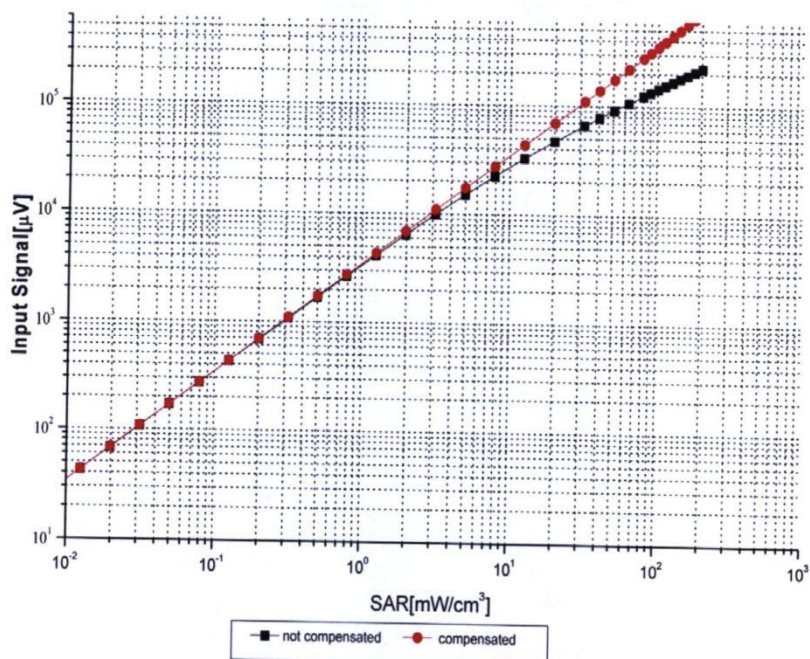
f=1800 MHz, R22





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Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900$ MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ ($k=2$)

Certificate No: Z22-60227

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