SAR TEST REPORT

For

Shenzhen Omni Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.

Locator

Test Model: O301

Additional Model No. : /

Prepared for	:	Shenzhen Omni Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	:	11th Floor, Building 31, Phase III, Lianchuang Technology Park, Nanwan street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, China
Prepared by	:	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
Address	:	101, 201 Bldg A & 301 Bldg C, Juji Industrial Park Yabianxueziwei, Shajing Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen, 518000, China
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Web	:	www.LCS-cert.com
Mail	:	webmaster@LCS-cert.com
Date of receipt of test sample	:	November 18, 2022
Number of tested samples	:	2
Sample number	:	A111822023-1, A111822023-2
Serial number	:	Prototype
Date of Test	:	November 18, 2022 ~ November 24, 2022
Date of Report	:	December 19, 2022

SAR TEST REPORT

Report Reference No. .... :	**LCSA111822023E001**
Date Of Issue .... :	December 19, 2022
Testing Laboratory Name............ :	**Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.**
Address .... :	101, 201 Bldg A & 301 Bldg C, Juji Industrial Park Yabianxueziwei, Shajing Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen, 518000, China
Testing Location/ Procedure .... :	Full application of Harmonised standards ■ Partial application of Harmonised standards □ Other standard testing method □
Applicant's Name .... :	**Shenzhen Omni Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.**
Address .... :	11th Floor, Building 31, Phase III, Lianchuang Technology Park, Nanwan street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, China
Test Specification:	
Standard .... :	IEEE Std C95.1-2019& IEEE Std 1528™-2013 & FCC Part 2.1093
Test Report Form No. .... :	LCSEMC-1.0
TRF Originator................................ :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.
Master TRF .... :	Dated 2011-03

Test Item Description.................. :	**Locator**
Trade Mark .... :	Omni
Model/Type Reference.................. :	O301
Operation Frequency .... :	LTE2,4,5,7,12,13;WLAN2.4G and Bluetooth4.2.
Ratings .... :	DC 3.7V from Li-battery or DC 5.0V from adapter with AC 120(240)V/60Hz
Result .... :	**Positive**

Compiled by:	**Supervised by:**	**Approved by:**
Jay Zhan/ File administrators	Cary Luo/ Technique principal	Gavin Liang/ Manager

SAR -- TEST REPORT

Test Report No. :	LCSA111822023E001	December 19, 2022 Date of issue

Type / Model........................	:	O301
EUT......................................	:	Locator
Applicant.............................	**:**	**Shenzhen Omni Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.**
Address.................................	:	11th Floor, Building 31, Phase III, Lianchuang Technology Park, Nanwan street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, China
Telephone.............................	:	/
Fax..	:	/
Manufacturer......................	**:**	**Shenzhen Omni Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.**
Address.................................	:	11th Floor, Building 31, Phase III, Lianchuang Technology Park, Nanwan street, Longgang District, Shenzhen, China
Telephone.............................	:	/
Fax..	:	/
Factory.................................	**:**	**/**
Address.................................	:	/
Telephone.............................	:	/
Fax..	:	/

Test Result	**Positive**

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.

Revison History

Revision	Issue Date	Revision Content	Revised By
000	November 25, 2022	Initial Issue	---
001	December 19, 2022	See notes	Jay Zhan

Note: This report is based on the report No. LCSA111822023E to Modify the Position of antenna and Output Power. This report is invalid without original report.

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1. TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION

1.1. Test Standards

IEEE Std 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.
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
KDB447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01: SAR Measurement Procedures For USB Dongle Transmitters.
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
KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02: SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS
KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices: SAR Evaluation Considerations For LTE Devices

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	:	November 18, 2022
Testing commenced on	:	November 18, 2022
Testing concluded on	:	November 24, 2022

1.4. Product Description

The Shenzhen Omni Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.'s Model: O301 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	
EUT :	Locator
Model/Type reference:	O301
Additional Model No.	/
Model Declaration:	/
Hardware Version	/
Software Version	/
Power supply:	DC 3.7V from Li-battery or DC 5.0V from adapter with AC 120(240)V/60Hz
The EUT is Locator. the Locator is intended for WLAN transmission. It is equipped with WiFi2.4G; LTE 2,4,5,7,12,13. For more information see the following datasheet	

Technical Characteristics	
LTE	
Support Band	☒E-UTRA Band 2(U.S.-Band) ☒E-UTRA Band 4(U.S.-Band) ☒E-UTRA Band 5(U.S.-Band) ☒E-UTRA Band 7(U.S.-Band) ☒E-UTRA Band 12(U.S.-Band) ☒E-UTRA Band 13(U.S.-Band)
CAT-M1 Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: TX: 1850.7-1909.3MHz RX: 1930.7-1989.3MHz LTE Band 4: TX: 1710.7-1754.3MHz RX: 2110.7-2154.3MHz LTE Band 5: TX: 824.7-848.3MHzRX: 869.7-893.3MHz LTE Band 7: TX: 2502.5-2567.5MHzRX: 2622.5-2687.5MHz LTE Band 12: TX: 699.7-715.3MHz RX: 729.7-745.3MHz LTE Band 13: TX: 779.5-784.5MHz RX: 748.5-753.5MHz
Modulation Type:	QPSK/16QAM
Release Version:	R8
Power Class:	Class 3
Antenna Description:	Internal Antenna LTE Band 2: -1.25dBi, LTE Band 4: -0.86dBi, LTE Band 5: -1.3dBi LTE Band 7: -0.52dBi, LTE Band 12: -0.93dBi, LTE Band 13: -0.81dBi
Bluetooth	
Frequency Range	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel Number	40 channels for Bluetooth V4.2 (DTS)
Channel Spacing	2MHz for Bluetooth V4.2 (DTS)
Modulation Type	GFSK for Bluetooth V4.2 (DTS)
Bluetooth Version	V4.2
Antenna Description	Chip Antenna,3.5dBi(Max.)

WIFI 2.4G	
Frequency Range:	802.11b/g/n20:2412~2462MHz
Type of Modulation:	CCK, OFDM, DBPSK, DAPSK
Number of Channels::	802.11b/g/n20: 11CH
Channel separation:	5MHz
Antenna Description:	Chip Antenna , 3.5dBi(Max.)

1.5. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing for O301 are follows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Classment Class	Frequency Band	Body-worn (Report SAR_{1-g} (W/kg) (Separation Distance 0mm)
PCB	LTE band 2	0.406
	LTE band 4	0.489
	LTE band 5	0.254
	LTE band 7	0.509
	LTE band 12	0.353
	LTE band 13	0.303
DTS	WIFI2.4G	0.162

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 C95.1-2019, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.

<Highest Reported simultaneous SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Classment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission SAR_{1-g} (W/kg)
Body-worn	PCB	**0.671**
	DTS	

2. TEST ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Test Facility

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

Site Description

EMC Lab. : NVLAP Accreditation Code is 600167-0.
FCC Designation Number is CN5024.
CAB identifier is CN0071.
CNAS Registration Number is L4595.
Test Firm Registration Number: 254912.

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

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal Date	Due Date
1	PC	Lenovo	G5005	MY42081102	N/A	N/A
2	SAR Measurement system	SATIMO	4014_01	SAR_4014_01	N/A	N/A
3	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY49072627	2022-06-16	2023-06-15
4	S-parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432944	2022-06-16	2023-06-15
5	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	103818-1	2022-06-16	2023-06-15
6	E-Field PROBE	MVG	SSE2	SN 25/22 EPGO376	2022-06-29	2023-06-28
7	DIPOLE 750	SATIMO	SID 750	SN 07/14 DIP 0G750-302	2021-09-29	2024-09-28
8	DIPOLE 835	SATIMO	SID 835	SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303	2021-09-29	2024-09-28
9	DIPOLE 1800	SATIMO	SID 1800	SN 07/14 DIP 1G800-301	2021-09-29	2024-09-28
10	DIPOLE 1900	SATIMO	SID 1900	SN 38/18 DIP 1G900-466	2021-09-22	2024-09-21
11	DIPOLE 2450	SATIMO	SID 2450	SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306	2021-09-29	2024-09-28
12	DIPOLE 2600	SATIMO	SID 2600	SN 38/18 DIP 2G600-468	2021-09-22	2024-09-21
13	COMOSAR OPENCoaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCPG 68	SN 40/14 OCPG68	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
14	SAR Locator	SATIMO	VPS51	SN 40/14 VPS51	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
15	Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA57	SN 39/14 ANTA57	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
16	FEATURE PHONEPOSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH98	SN 40/14 MSH98	N/A	N/A
17	DUMMY PROBE	SATIMO	DP60	SN 03/14 DP60	N/A	N/A
18	SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM117	SN 40/14 SAM117	N/A	N/A
19	Liquid measurement Kit	HP	85033D	3423A03482	N/A	N/A
20	Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45104493	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
21	Power meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45100308	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
22	Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495616	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
23	Power sensor	Agilent	E9301H	MY41495234	2022-10-29	2023-10-28
24	Directional Coupler	MCLI/USA	4426-20	03746	2022-06-16	2023-06-15

Note:

1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evalute 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,measued 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 5Ω from the provious 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. SARMeasurement 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

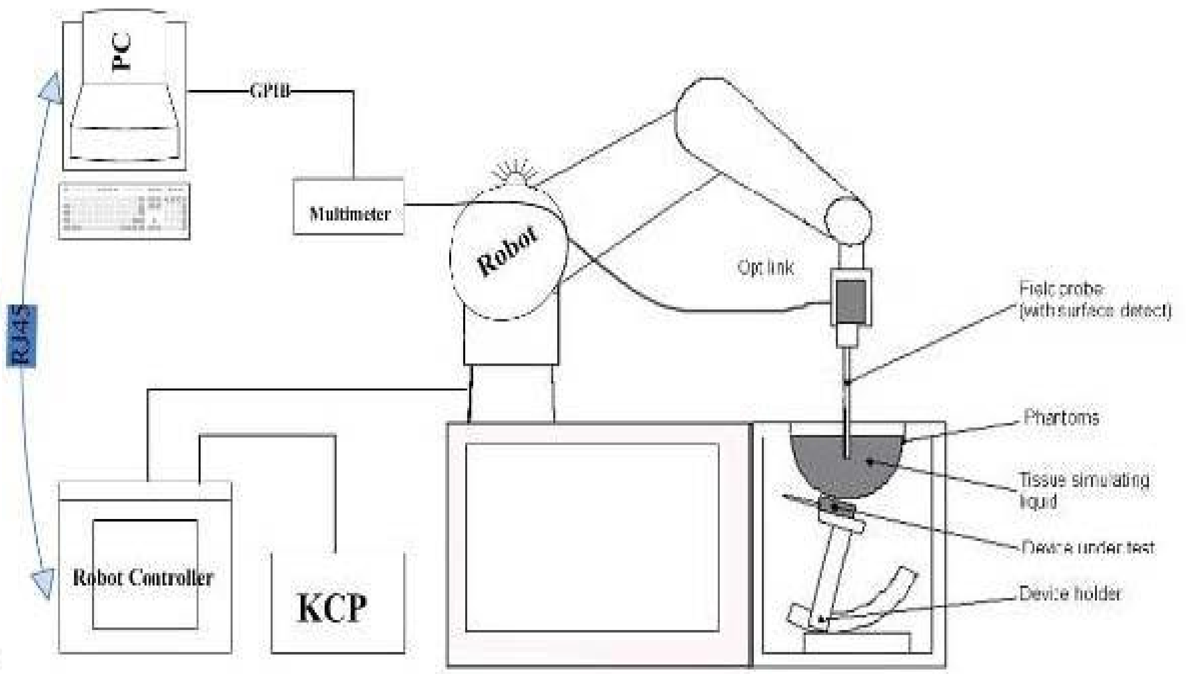
Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

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 EPGO376 (manufactured by MVG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

Probe Specification

ConstructionSymmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

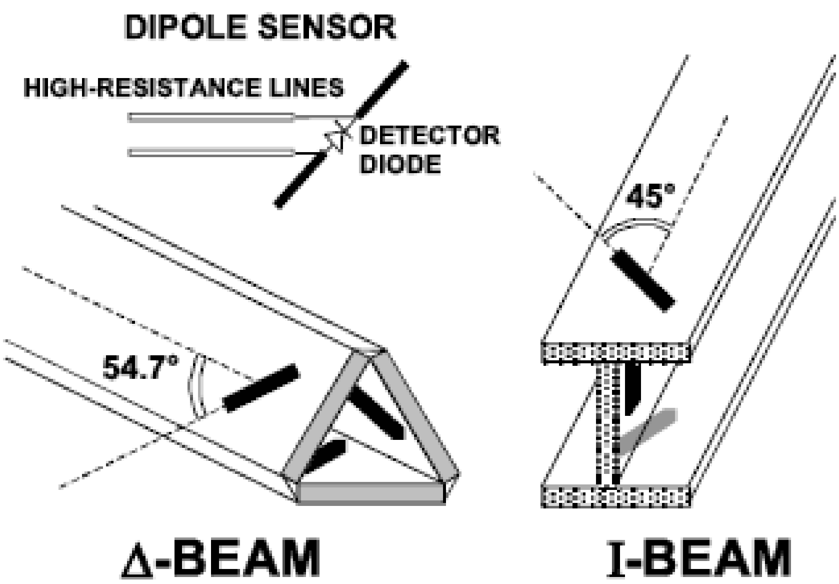
CalibrationISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Frequency	450 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity:0.25dB(450 MHz to 6 GHz)
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 6 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.

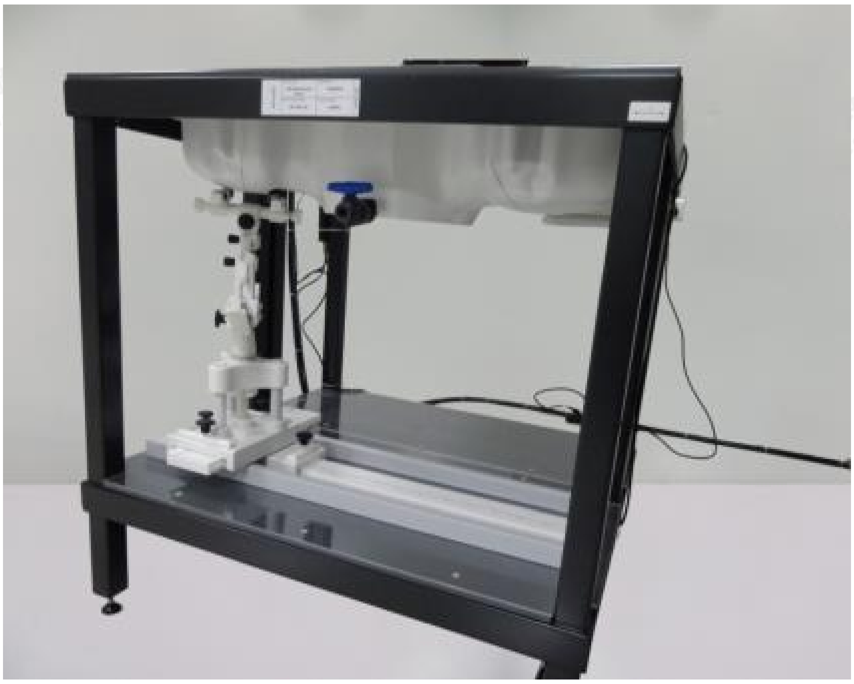
The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



3.3. Phantoms

The SAM Phantom SAM117 is constructed of a fiberglass shell ntegrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE 1528 and EN62209-1 , EN62209-2.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 allpredefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robo

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 PhantomSAM117, 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 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.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 mm ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) mm ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

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: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ $1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see 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 ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

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/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation
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	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the 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:

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

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Ui = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field
dcpi = diode compression point

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

$$\mathrm{E-fieldprobes:}\quad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

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
aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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
Etot = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

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

3.7. 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

Frequency (MHz)	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	1,2-Propanediol	X100	Water	Conductivity	Permittivity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	σ	εr
750	/	/	/	0.79	/	64.81	/	34.40	0.97	41.8
835	/	/	/	0.79	/	64.81	/	34.40	0.97	41.8
900	/	/	/	0.79	/	64.81	/	34.40	0.97	41.8
1800	/	13.84	/	0.35	/	/	30.45	55.36	1.38	41.0
1900	/	13.84	/	0.35	/	/	30.45	55.36	1.38	41.0
2000	/	7.99	/	0.16	/	/	19.97	71.88	1.55	41.1
2450	/	7.99	/	0.16	/	/	19.97	71.88	1.88	40.3
2600	/	7.99	/	0.16	/	/	19.97	71.88	1.88	40.3

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(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

3.8. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

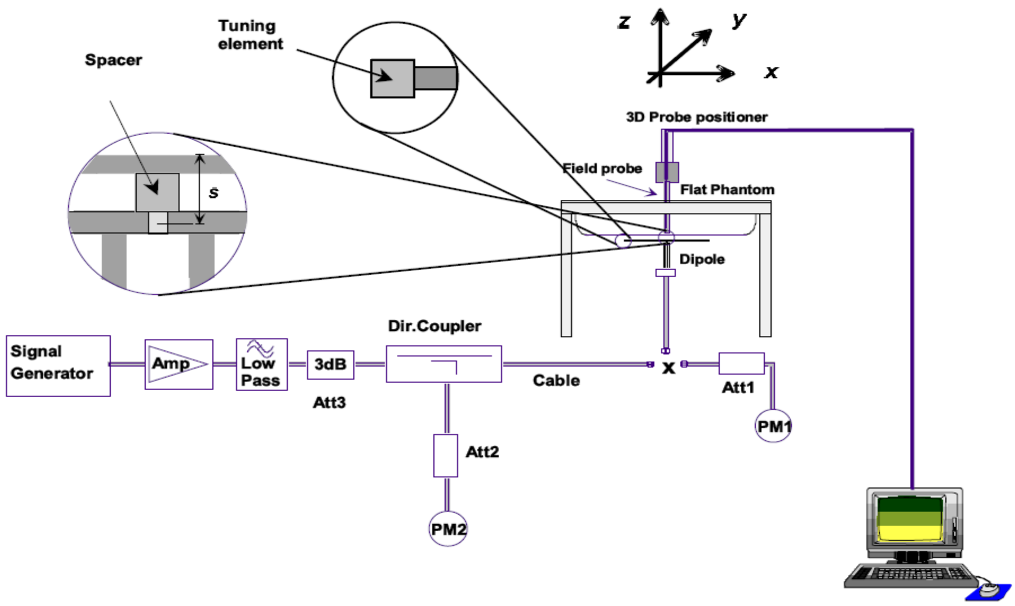
Dielectric Performance of Head and Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Test Engineer: Jerry hu									
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue				Liquid Temp.	Test Data
		σ	ε_r	σ	Dev.	ε_r	Dev.		
750H	750	0.99	56.57	0.95	-2.02%	57.24	1.18%	21.3	11/18/2022
835H	835	0.90	41.50	0.92	2.22%	42.82	1.81%	20.5	11/19/2022
1800H	1800	1.52	53.30	1.56	-1.32%	52.11	-2.23%	22.2	11/21/2022
1900H	1900	1.40	40.00	1.37	-2.14%	38.56	-3.60%	21.4	11/22/2022
2450H	2450	1.80	39.20	1.84	2.22%	39.70	1.28%	22.3	11/23/2022
2600H	2600	1.96	39.00	1.92	-2.04%	38.43	-1.46%	22.4	11/24/2022

3.9. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the decice 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 (±10 %).



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

Photo of Dipole Setup

Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664D01V01r04, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.While calibration intervals not exceed 3 years.

SID750 SN 07/14 DIP 0G750-302 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-29	-34.80		50.7		1.6	
2022-09-29	-34.35	-1.29	51.2	0.5	1.5	-0.1

SID835 SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-29	-24.49		54.9		2.8	
2022-09-29	-24.17	-1.31	54.5	-0.4	2.6	-0.2

SID1800 SN 30/14 DIP 1G800-301 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-29	-20.26		43.1		6.9	
2022-09-29	-20.13	-0.64	42.9	-0.2	6.7	-0.2

SID1900 SN 38/18 DIP 1G900-466 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-22	-26.43		50.5		4.7	
2022-09-22	-26.33	-0.38	50.2	-0.3	4.5	-0.2

SID2450 SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-29	-25.59		44.7		-1.1	
2022-09-29	-25.68	0.35	44.8	0.1	-1.0	0.1

SID2600 SN 38/18 DIP 2G600-468 Extend Dipole Calibrations

Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-09-22	-29.14		49.2		3.4	
2022-09-22	-29.12	-0.07	49.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1

Mixture Type	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR_{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR_{10g} (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Liquid Temp	Date
						SAR_{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR_{10g} (W/Kg)	1g	10g		
Head	750	100 mW	0.824	0.562	1.42	8.38	5.53	-1.67%	1.63%	21.3	11/18/2022
		Normalize to 1 Watt	8.24	5.62							
Head	835	100 mW	0.923	0.639	2.03	9.60	6.20	-3.85%	3.06%	20.5	11/19/2022
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.23	6.39							
Head	1800	100 mW	3.853	2.055	1.62	38.13	20.20	1.05%	1.73%	22.2	11/21/2022
		Normalize to 1 Watt	38.53	20.55							
Head	1900	100 mW	3.911	2.096	-1.20	40.03	20.55	-2.30%	2.00%	21.4	11/22/2022
		Normalize to 1 Watt	39.11	20.96							
Head	2450	100 mW	5.487	2.521	-0.08	53.89	24.15	1.82%	4.39%	22.3	11/23/2022
		Normalize to 1 Watt	54.87	25.21							
Head	2600	100 mW	5.747	2.246	3.14	56.91	24.69	0.98%	-9.03%	22.4	11/24/2022
		Normalize to 1 Watt	57.47	22.46							

3.10. SAR measurement procedure

The measurement procedures are as follows:

3.10.1 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.

3.10.2 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.

3.10.3 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 ≤ ¼ 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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.3 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.

<u>Output power Verification</u>

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 requied 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.

<u>Head SAR</u>

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.

1) 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 spreaing 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.

2) 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 shouldbe configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain aconstant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors(βc, βd), and HS-DPCCHpower offset parameters (ΔACK, ΔNACK, ΔCQI) should be set according to values indicated in theTable below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, numberof HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set

Table 2: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{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: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI}= 8 ⇔ $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c$=30/15 ⇔ β_{hs}=30/15*β_c
Note2: CM=1 forβ_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_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 β_c=11/15 and β_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 β 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	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG(4) Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15(3)	15/15(3)	64	11/15(3)	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	β_{ed1}:47/15 β_{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(4)	15/15(4)	64	15/15(4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, ΔNACK and Δ_{CQI} = 8 ⇔ A_{hs} = β_{hs}/β_c = 30/15 ⇔ β_{hs}= 30/15 *β_c.
Note 2: CM = 1 for βc/βd =12/15, β_{hs}/β_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 βc/βd 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 βc = 10/15 and βd = 15/15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the βc/βd 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 βc = 14/15 and βd = 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: βed can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

3.10.4 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.
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, UMPC 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 ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
b. When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 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 ≤ 1.2 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.20 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 ¼ 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.23 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 ≤ 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 ≤ 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.

3.11. Power Reduction

The product without any power reduction.

3.12. Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, SAR 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. This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

4. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

4.1. Conducted Power Results

According KDB 447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 Section 4.1 2) states that "Unless it is specified differently in the published RF exposure KDB procedures, these requirements also apply to test reduction and test exclusion considerations. Time-averaged maximum conducted output power applies to SAR and, as required by § 2.1091(c), time-averaged ERP applies to MPE. When an antenna port is not available on the device to support conducted power measurement, such as FRS and certain Part 15 transmitters with built-in integral antennas, the maximum output power allowed for production units should be used to determine RF exposure test exclusion and compliance."

LTE Band 2

CAT M1 LTE Band 2 Maximum Average Power (dBm)					
Bandwidth	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Conducted Power (dBm)	
				QPSK	16QAM
1.4MHz	18607/1850.7	0	6#0	21.70	20.47
		0	1#0	20.60	19.58
	18900/1880	0	6#0	21.56	20.66
		0	1#0	20.66	19.64
	19193/1909.3	0	6#0	21.45	20.38
		0	1#0	20.51	19.59
3MHz	8615/1851.5	0	6#0	21.79	20.73
		0	1#0	20.68	19.70
	18900/1880	0	6#0	21.64	20.48
		0	1#0	20.67	19.56
	19185/1908.5	1	6#0	21.67	20.35
		1	1#0	20.55	20.31
5MHz	18625/1852.5	0	6#0	21.74	21.06
		3	1#0	20.66	20.91
	18900/1880	0	6#0	21.90	20.72
		0	1#0	20.63	20.53
	19175/1907.5	3	6#0	21.55	20.60
		0	1#0	20.48	19.46
10MHz	18650/1855	0	6#0	21.95	20.76
		3	1#0	20.83	19.82
	18900/1880	0	6#0	21.96	20.91
		0	1#0	20.71	20.44
	19150/1905	7	6#0	21.43	20.77
		4	1#0	20.49	19.64
15MHz	18675/1857.5	0	6#0	21.82	21.04
		3	1#0	21.17	21.12
	18900/1880	0	6#0	21.89	20.82
		0	1#0	21.16	21.08
	19125/1902.5	11	6#0	21.76	20.61
		8	1#0	20.57	20.48
20MHz	18700/1860	0	6#0	21.78	21.78
		3	1#0	20.62	20.67
	18900/1880	0	6#0	22.18	22.15
		0	1#0	20.71	21.66
	19100/1900	15	6#0	21.78	21.72
		12	1#0	21.28	20.26

LTE Band4

CAT M1 LTE Band 4 Maximum Average Power (dBm)					
Bandwidth	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Average Power (dBm)	
				QPSK	16QAM
1.4MHz	19957 1710.7	0	6#0	22.50	21.89
		0	1#0	21.20	20.56
	20175/1732.5	0	6#0	22.38	21.63
		0	1#0	21.57	20.60
	20393/1754.3	0	6#0	22.63	21.24
		0	1#0	21.41	20.78
3MHz	19965/1711.5	0	6#0	22.78	21.71
		0	1#0	21.65	20.76
	20175/1732.5	0	6#0	22.36	21.56
		0	1#0	21.17	20.79
	20385/1753.5	1	6#0	22.60	21.38
		1	1#0	21.46	20.33
5MHz	19975/1712.5	0	6#0	22.88	21.09
		0	1#0	21.63	20.93
	20175/1732.5	0	6#0	22.89	21.75
		0	1#0	21.91	20.52
	20375/1752.5	3	6#0	22.91	21.65
		3	1#0	21.74	20.49
10MHz	20000/1715	0	6#0	22.89	21.82
		0	1#0	21.91	20.79
	20175/1732.5	0	6#0	22.96	21.95
		0	1#0	21.71	20.48
	20350/1750	7	6#0	22.38	21.79
		7	1#0	21.29	20.67
15MHz	20025/1717.5	0	6#0	22.99	21.08
		0	1#0	21.10	20.18
	20175/1732.5	0	6#0	22.97	21.95
		0	1#0	21.20	20.10
	20325/1747.5	11	6#0	22.81	21.78
		11	1#0	21.49	20.36
20MHz	20050/1720	0	6#0	22.88	21.99
		0	1#0	21.74	20.84
	20175/1732.5	0	6#0	23.03	22.02
		0	1#0	21.71	20.39
	20300/1745	15	6#0	22.79	21.77
		15	1#0	21.32	20.39

LTE Band5

CAT M1 LTE Band 5 Maximum Average Power (dBm)					
Bandwidth	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Average Power (dBm)	
				QPSK	16QAM
1.4MHz	20407/824.7	0	6#0	23.78	22.69
		0	1#0	22.69	21.67
	20525/836.5	0	6#0	22.90	21.65
		0	1#0	21.85	20.86
	20643/848.3	0	6#0	23.22	22.19
		0	1#0	22.31	21.32
3MHz	20415/825.5	0	6#0	23.90	22.84
		0	1#0	22.83	21.85
	20525/836.5	0	6#0	22.88	21.74
		0	1#0	21.85	20.81
	20635/847.5	1	6#0	23.40	22.59
		1	1#0	22.30	21.32
5MHz	20425/826.5	0	6#0	23.91	23.06
		0	1#0	22.79	21.94
	20525/836.5	0	6#0	22.87	21.98
		0	1#0	21.83	20.95
	20625/846.5	3	6#0	23.53	22.35
		3	1#0	22.40	21.37
10MHz	20450/829	0	6#0	23.32	22.18
		0	1#0	22.06	21.08
	20525/836.5	0	6#0	23.99	22.89
		0	1#0	22.06	21.01
	20600/844	7	6#0	23.40	22.28
		7	1#0	22.52	21.50

LTE Band 7

CAT M1 LTE Band 7 Maximum Average Power (dBm)					
Bandwidth	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Average Power (dBm)	
				QPSK	16QAM
5MHz	20775/2502.5	3	6#0	24.02	22.90
		0	1#0	23.01	21.94
	21100/2535	0	6#0	24.05	23.07
		0	1#0	23.13	22.15
	21425/2567.5	0	6#0	23.51	22.35
		3	1#0	22.56	21.44
10MHz	20800/2505	3	6#0	24.13	22.89
		0	1#0	23.08	22.13
	21100/2535	0	6#0	24.21	22.86
		0	1#0	23.18	22.14
	21400/2565	4	6#0	23.49	22.45
		7	1#0	22.73	21.68
15MHz	20825/2507.5	3	6#0	23.60	22.58
		0	1#0	22.58	22.57
	21100/2535	0	6#0	23.78	22.66
		0	1#0	22.80	22.63
	21375/2562.5	8	6#0	22.87	21.80
		11	1#0	21.86	21.07
20MHz	20850/2510	3	6#0	23.53	22.32
		0	1#0	22.84	21.76
	21100/2535	0	6#0	22.87	21.71
		0	1#0	24.68	23.18
	21350/2560	12	6#0	22.58	21.47
		15	1#0	22.01	20.90

LTE Band 12

CAT M1 LTE Band 12 Maximum Average Power (dBm)					
Bandwidth	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Average Power (dBm)	
				QPSK	16QAM
1.4MHz	23017/699.7	0	6#0	24.26	23.19
		0	1#0	24.19	23.16
	23095/707.5	0	6#0	24.38	23.35
		0	1#0	24.37	23.36
	23173/715.3	0	6#0	23.93	22.78
		0	1#0	23.06	21.93
3MHz	23025/700.5	0	6#0	24.19	23.30
		0	1#0	23.19	23.21
	23095/707.5	0	6#0	24.40	23.48
		0	1#0	23.39	23.38
	23165/714.5	1	6#0	24.16	22.98
		1	1#0	23.01	23.00
5MHz	23035/701.5	3	6#0	24.22	23.11
		0	1#0	23.22	23.23
	23095/707.5	0	6#0	23.34	23.46
		0	1#0	23.30	23.31
	23155/713.5	0	6#0	24.22	23.16
		3	1#0	23.23	23.21
10MHz	23060/704	3	6#0	24.15	23.23
		0	1#0	23.41	23.40
	23095/707.5	0	6#0	24.56	23.62
		0	1#0	24.18	23.34
	23130/711	4	6#0	24.31	23.23
		7	1#0	23.12	23.14

LTE Band13

CAT M1 LTE Band 13 Maximum Average Power (dBm)					
Bandwidth	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Average Power (dBm)	
				QPSK	16QAM
5MHz	23205/779.5	0	6#0	22.79	22.72
		0	1#0	21.80	21.07
	23230/782	0	6#0	22.93	22.76
		0	1#0	21.94	20.21
	23255/784.5	3	6#0	22.87	22.72
		3	1#0	21.80	21.16
10MHz	23230/782	0	6#0	23.08	22.80
		0	1#0	22.51	22.06

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data rate (Mbps)	Average Output Power (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b	1	2412	1	12.27
			2	12.15
			5.5	12.08
			11	12.00
	6	2437	1	11.76
			2	11.66
			5.5	11.52
			11	11.39
	11	2462	1	11.16
			2	11.10
			5.5	11.04

			11	10.89
14.IEEE 802.11g	1	2412	6	11.30
			9	11.26
			12	11.15
			18	11.08
			24	11.02
			36	10.94
			48	10.86
			54	10.77
	6	2437	6	10.40
			9	10.33
			12	10.24
			18	10.15
			24	10.10
			36	10.04
			48	9.89
			54	9.77
	11	2462	6	9.90
			9	9.82
			12	9.76
			18	9.67
			24	9.55
			36	9.43
			48	9.11
			54	9.06
IEEE 802.11n HT20	1	2412	MCS0	10.68
			MCS1	10.61
			MCS2	10.55
			MCS3	10.45
			MCS4	10.36
			MCS5	10.29
			MCS6	10.22
			MCS7	10.15
	6	2437	MCS0	9.91
			MCS1	9.85
			MCS2	9.78
			MCS3	9.66
			MCS4	9.55
			MCS5	9.46
			MCS6	9.37
			MCS7	9.22
	11	2462	MCS0	9.42
			MCS1	9.36
			MCS2	9.18
			MCS3	9.11
			MCS4	9.06
			MCS5	9.00
			MCS6	8.85
			MCS7	8.66

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 ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

<BT Conducted Power>

Mode	channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted AVG output power (dBm)
GFSK-BLE	0	2402	-7.192
	19	2440	-7.247
	39	2480	-8.876

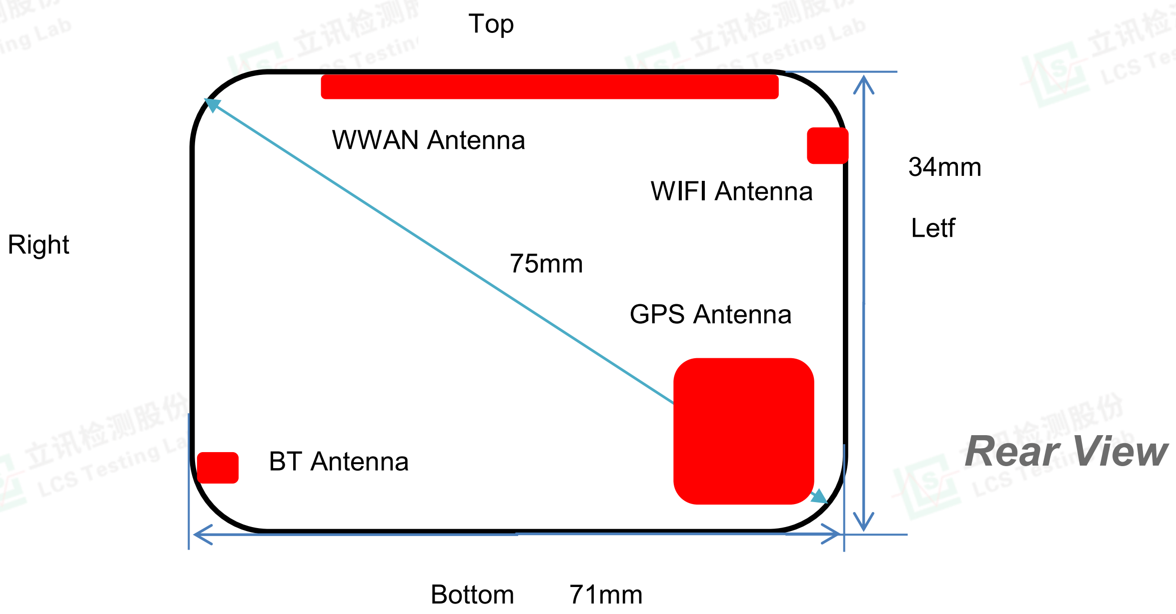
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] ·[$\sqrt{f(GHz)}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

- f(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

Bluetooth Turn up Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Exclusion Thresholds
-7.0	5	2.45	0.1

Per KDB 447498 D01v06, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.1< 3.0, SAR testing is not required.

4.2. Transmit Antennas and SAR Measurement Position



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	<5	31	<5	<5
WLAN	<5	<5	<5	28	<5	55

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

1. SAR is required only for both back and edge with the most conservation exposure condition
2. For Body mode,SAR is not required when the main antenna to edge is >2.5cm (refer to EUT photographs)

4.3. SAR Measurement Results

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

Reported SAR=Measured SAR*$10^{(Ptarget-Pmeasured))/10}$

Scaling factor=$10^{(Ptarget-Pmeasured))/10}$

Reported SAR= Measured SAR* Scaling factor

Where

P_{target} is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

$P_{measured}$ 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

Duty Cycle

Test Mode	Duty Cycle
LTE	1:1
WLAN2450	1:1

4.3.1 SAR Results

SAR Values [LTE Band 2]

Ch.	*Freq. (MHz)*	*Channel Type (20M)*	*Test Position*	*Conducted Power (dBm)*	*Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)*	*Power Drift (%)*	*Scaling Factor*	*SAR_{1-g} results(W/kg)*		*Graph Results*
								Measured	*Reported*	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
18900	1880.0	1RB	Front	22.18	22.50	-0.34	1.076	0.352	0.379	
18900	1880.0	1RB	Back	22.18	22.50	-0.23	1.076	0.377	0.406	**Plot 1**
18900	1880.0	1RB	Letf	22.18	22.50	3.45	1.076	0.344	0.370	
18900	1880.0	1RB	Right	22.18	22.50	-4.74	1.076	0.316	0.340	
18900	1880.0	1RB	Top	22.18	22.50	2.50	1.076	0.300	0.323	
19100	1900.0	50%RB	Front	21.28	21.50	-2.35	1.052	0.183	0.193	
19100	1900.0	50%RB	Back	21.28	21.50	-0.77	1.052	0.186	0.196	
19100	1900.0	50%RB	Letf	21.28	21.50	2.09	1.052	0.166	0.175	
19100	1900.0	50%RB	Right	21.28	21.50	-0.92	1.052	0.152	0.160	
19100	1900.0	50%RB	Top	21.28	21.50	-2.22	1.052	0.144	0.151	

SAR Values [LTE Band 4]

Ch.	*Freq. (MHz)*	*Channel Type (20M)*	*Test Position*	*Conducted Power (dBm)*	*Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)*	*Power Drift (%)*	*Scaling Factor*	*SAR_{1-g} results(W/kg)*		*Graph Results*
								Measured	*Reported*	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
20175	1732.5	1RB	Front	23.03	23.50	-0.96	1.114	0.363	0.404	
20175	1732.5	1RB	Back	23.03	23.50	0.73	1.114	0.439	0.489	**Plot 2**
20175	1732.5	1RB	Letf	23.03	23.50	4.44	1.114	0.349	0.389	
20175	1732.5	1RB	Right	23.03	23.50	-0.52	1.114	0.333	0.371	
20175	1732.5	1RB	Top	23.03	23.50	3.45	1.114	0.312	0.348	
20050	1720.0	50%RB	Front	21.74	22.00	-0.66	1.062	0.188	0.200	
20050	1720.0	50%RB	Back	21.74	22.00	-0.72	1.062	0.220	0.234	
20050	1720.0	50%RB	Letf	21.74	22.00	1.05	1.062	0.167	0.177	
20050	1720.0	50%RB	Right	21.74	22.00	3.06	1.062	0.157	0.167	
20050	1720.0	50%RB	Top	21.74	22.00	-4.07	1.062	0.135	0.143	

SAR Values [LTE Band 5]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type (20M)	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR_{1-g} results(W/kg) Measured	Reported	Graph Results
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
20525	836.5	1RB	Front	23.99	24.00	0.62	1.002	0.178	0.178	
20525	836.5	1RB	Back	23.99	24.00	-0.15	1.002	0.253	0.254	**Plot 3**
20525	836.5	1RB	Letf	23.99	24.00	4.41	1.002	0.158	0.158	
20525	836.5	1RB	Right	23.99	24.00	0.31	1.002	0.144	0.144	
20525	836.5	1RB	Top	23.99	24.00	-0.89	1.002	0.133	0.133	
20600	844.0	50%RB	Front	22.52	23.00	-3.65	1.117	0.092	0.103	
20600	844.0	50%RB	Back	22.52	23.00	3.12	1.117	0.133	0.149	
20600	844.0	50%RB	Letf	22.52	23.00	-4.85	1.117	0.085	0.095	
20600	844.0	50%RB	Right	22.52	23.00	3.12	1.117	0.074	0.083	
20600	844.0	50%RB	Top	22.52	23.00	0.05	1.117	0.066	0.074	

SAR Values [LTE Band 7]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type (10M)	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR1-g results(W/kg) Measured	Reported	Graph Results
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
21100	2535.0	1RB	Front	24.68	25.00	-0.34	1.076	0.185	0.199	
21100	2535.0	1RB	Rear	24.68	25.00	1.39	1.076	0.473	0.509	**Plot 4**
21100	2535.0	1RB	Letf	24.68	25.00	4.52	1.076	0.166	0.179	
21100	2535.0	1RB	Right	24.68	25.00	3.13	1.076	0.148	0.159	
21100	2535.0	1RB	Top	24.68	25.00	0.20	1.076	0.133	0.143	
21100	2535.0	50%RB	Front	22.87	23.00	-4.71	1.030	0.094	0.097	
21100	2535.0	50%RB	Rear	22.87	23.00	3.45	1.030	0.244	0.251	
21100	2535.0	50%RB	Letf	22.87	23.00	0.55	1.030	0.083	0.086	
21100	2535.0	50%RB	Right	22.87	23.00	-3.46	1.030	0.066	0.068	
21100	2535.0	50%RB	Top	22.87	23.00	2.06	1.030	0.052	0.054	

SAR Values [LTE Band 12]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type (10M)	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR1-g results(W/kg) Measured	Reported	Graph Results
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
23095	707.5	1RB	Front	24.56	25.00	0.37	1.107	0.234	0.259	
23095	707.5	1RB	Back	24.56	25.00	-0.13	1.107	0.319	0.353	**Plot 5**
23095	707.5	1RB	Letf	24.56	25.00	4.05	1.107	0.211	0.233	
23095	707.5	1RB	Right	24.56	25.00	-3.46	1.107	0.199	0.220	
23095	707.5	1RB	Top	24.56	25.00	-2.09	1.107	0.187	0.207	
23095	707.5	50%RB	Front	24.18	24.50	2.00	1.076	0.122	0.131	
23095	707.5	50%RB	Back	24.18	24.50	4.75	1.076	0.160	0.172	
23095	707.5	50%RB	Letf	24.18	24.50	-4.10	1.076	0.113	0.122	
23095	707.5	50%RB	Right	24.18	24.50	3.55	1.076	0.099	0.107	
23095	707.5	50%RB	Top	24.18	24.50	-0.78	1.076	0.089	0.096	

SAR Values [LTE Band 13]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Channel Type (20M)	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR1-g results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
23230	782.0	1RB	Front	23.08	23.50	-0.28	1.102	0.223	0.246	
23230	782.0	1RB	Back	23.08	23.50	0.68	1.102	0.275	0.303	**Plot 6**
23230	782.0	1RB	Letf	23.08	23.50	3.45	1.102	0.211	0.232	
23230	782.0	1RB	Right	23.08	23.50	0.03	1.102	0.196	0.216	
23230	782.0	1RB	Top	23.08	23.50	-1.11	1.102	0.178	0.196	
23230	782.0	50%RB	Front	22.51	23.00	-4.02	1.119	0.113	0.126	
23230	782.0	50%RB	Back	22.51	23.00	3.64	1.119	0.188	0.210	
23230	782.0	50%RB	Letf	22.51	23.00	-1.23	1.119	0.102	0.114	
23230	782.0	50%RB	Right	22.51	23.00	-0.67	1.119	0.094	0.105	
23230	782.0	50%RB	Top	22.51	23.00	2.98	1.119	0.078	0.087	

SAR Values [WIFI2.4G]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Service	Test Position	Conducted Power (dBm)	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Power Drift (%)	Scaling Factor	SAR1-g results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
1	2412	802.11b	Front	12.27	12.50	2.95	1.054	0.090	0.095	
1	2412	802.11b	Back	12.27	12.50	4.27	1.054	0.154	0.162	**Plot 7**
1	2412	802.11b	Letf	12.27	12.50	4.44	1.054	0.077	0.081	
1	2412	802.11b	Top	12.27	12.50	-0.85	1.054	0.068	0.072	

Remark:
1. The value with blue color is the maximum 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. When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements.19 If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
4. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

4.3.2 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;

● (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√ f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 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 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 a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 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 (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated $SAR_{1\text{-}g}$ (W/kg)
Bluetooth*	2450	Body-worn	-7.0	5	0.008

Remark:

1. *Bluetooth*- Including Lower power Bluetooth*
2. *Maximum average power including tune-up tolerance;*
3. *When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion*
4. *Body as body use distance is 10mm from manufacturer declaration of user manual*

4.4. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

4.4.1 Introduction

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmiting antenna. The device has 4 antennas, WWAN main antenna, WWAN diversity antenna(RX only), and WiFi antenna supports 2.4Wi-Fi.The 2 TX antennas can always transmit simultaneously.The work mode combination is showed as below table.;

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Combination No.	Mode
1	WWAN+WIFI
2	WWAN+BT

4.4.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

Body Exposure Conditions

SAR for WiFi and LTE

Reported SAR1-g(W/kg)	Test Position					
	Front	Rear	Left	Right	Bottom	Top
LTE Band2	0.379	0.406	0.370	0.340	/	0.323
LTE Band4	**0.404**	0.489	**0.389**	**0.371**	/	**0.348**
LTE Band5	0.178	0.254	0.158	0.144	/	0.133
LTE Band7	0.199	**0.509**	0.179	0.159	/	0.143
LTE Band12	0.259	0.353	0.233	0.220	/	0.207
LTE Band13	0.246	0.303	0.232	0.216	/	0.196
WiFi2.4G	**0.095**	**0.162**	**0.081**	**/**	/	**0.072**
MAX. ΣSAR1-g (W/kg)	0.499	0.671	0.470	0.371	/	0.420
SAR1-g Limit (W/kg)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Peak location separation ra/tio	no	no	no	no	no	no
Simut Meas. Required	no	no	no	no	no	no

Simultaneous transmission SAR for BT and LTE

Reported SAR1-g(W/kg)	Test Position					
	Front	Rear	Left	Right	Bottom	Top
LTE Band2	0.379	0.406	0.370	0.340	/	0.323
LTE Band4	**0.404**	0.489	**0.389**	**0.371**	/	**0.348**
LTE Band5	0.178	0.254	0.158	0.144	/	0.133
LTE Band7	0.199	**0.509**	0.179	0.159	/	0.143
LTE Band12	0.259	0.353	0.233	0.220	/	0.207
LTE Band13	0.246	0.303	0.232	0.216	/	0.196
BT Estimated SAR1-g (W/kg)	**0.008**	**0.008**	**/**	**0.008**	**0.008**	**/**
MAX. ΣSAR1-g (W/kg)	0.412	0.517	0.389	0.379	0.008	0.348
SAR1-g Limit (W/kg)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Peak location separation ratio	no	no	no	no	no	no
Simut Meas. Required	no	no	no	no	no	no

Note:
1. The value with black color is the maximum values of standalone
2. The value with blue color is the maximum values of $\sum SAR_{1-g}$

4.5. SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB865664, Repeated measurements are required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg. If the measured SAR value of the initial repeated measurement is < 1.45 W/kg with ≤ 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.19 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.

3) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
4) 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).
5) 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.
6) 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

Frequency Band (MHz)	Air Interface	RF Exposure Configuration	Test Position	Repeated SAR (yes/no)	Highest Measured SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	First Repeated	
						Measued SAR_{1-g} (W/Kg)	Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
750	LTE Band 12	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.319	n/a	n/a
	LTE Band 13	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.275	n/a	n/a
850	LTE Band 5	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.253	n/a	n/a
1800	LTE Band 4	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.439	n/a	n/a
1900	LTE Band 2	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.377	n/a	n/a
2450	2.4GWLAN	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.154	n/a	n/a
2600	LTE Band 7	Standalone	Body-Rear	no	0.473	n/a	n/a

Remark:
1. *Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the orignal and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20 or 3 (1-g or 10-g respectively)*

4.6. General description of test procedures

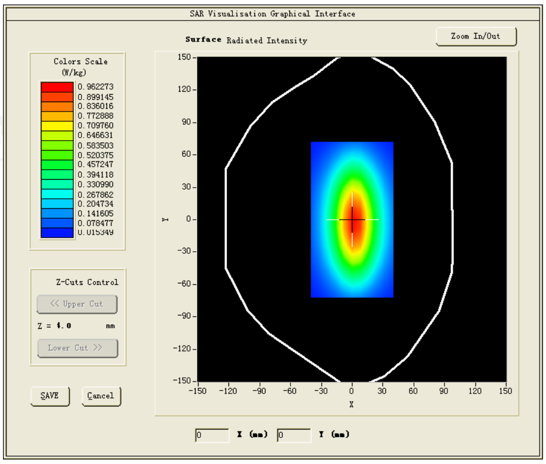
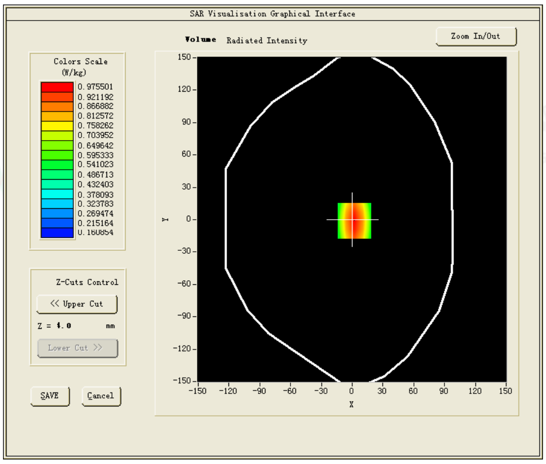
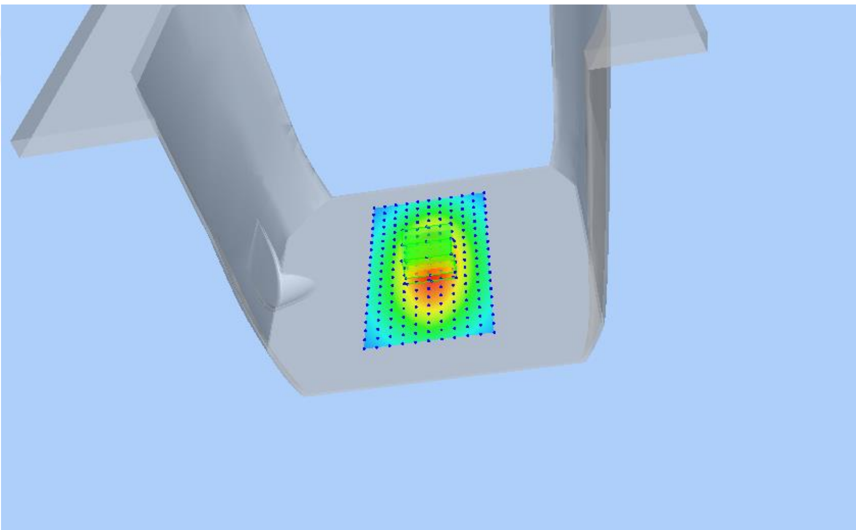
1. Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.
2. Tests in body position were performed in that configuration, which generates the highest time based averaged output power (see conducted power results).
3. According to IEEE 1528 the SAR test shall be performed at middle channel. Testing of top and bottom channel is optional.
4. According to KDB 447498 D01 testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
   ● ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
   ● ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
   ● ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
5. IEEE 1528-2003 require the middle channel to be tested first. This generally applies to wireless devices that are designed to operate in technologies with tight tolerances for maximum output power variations across channels in the band. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
6. When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements.19 If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
7. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

4.7. Measurement Uncertainty (450MHz-6GHz)

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

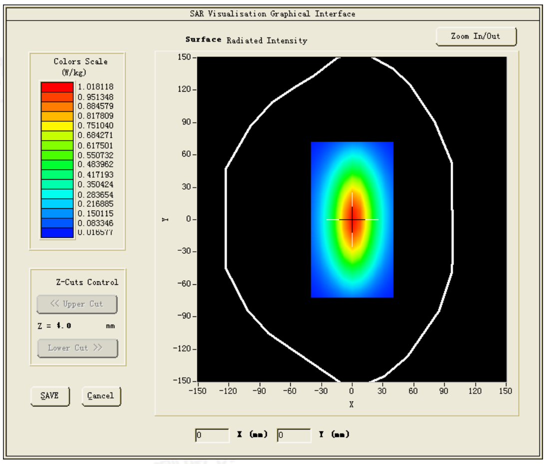
4.8. System Check Results

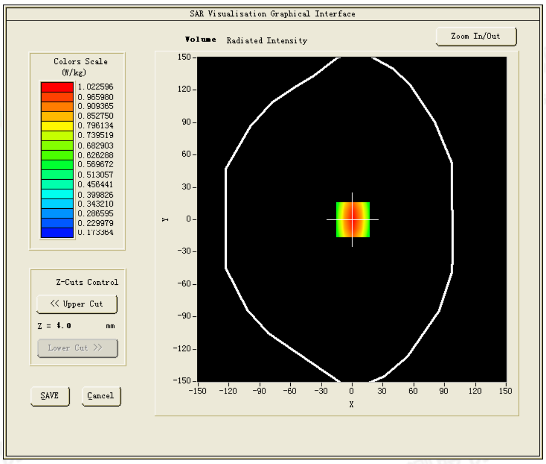
Test mode:750MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model:Dipole SID750
E-Field Probe: SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)
Test Date: November 18, 2022

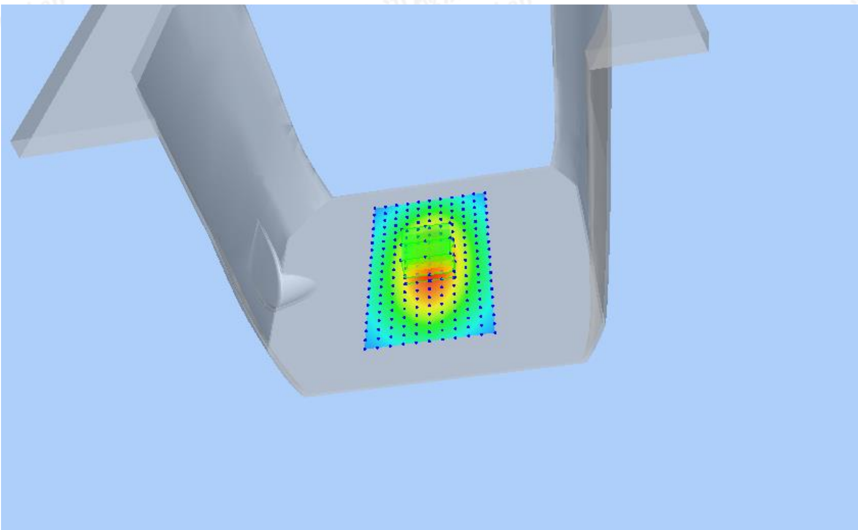
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_750
Frequency (MHz)	750.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	57.24
Conductivity (S/m)	0.95
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	1.69
Variation (%)	1.420000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.562452
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.824413
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

Test mode:835MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model:Dipole SID835
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)
Test Date: November 19, 2022

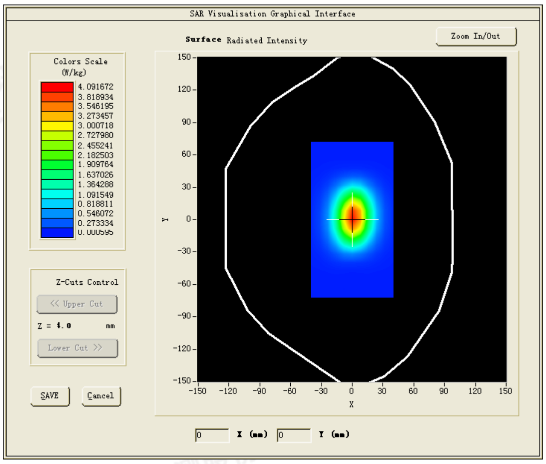
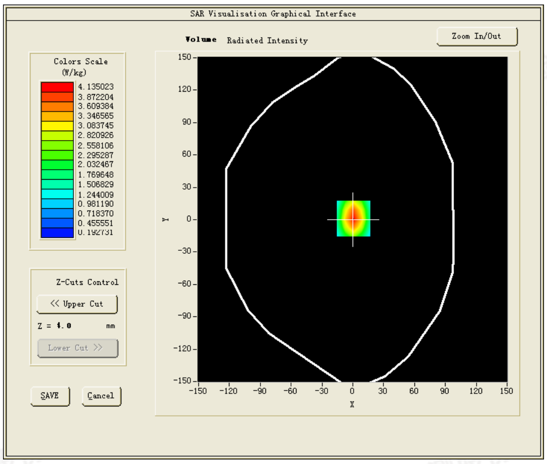
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	835.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.82
Conductivity (S/m)	0.92
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	1.75
Variation (%)	2.030000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.639132
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.923488
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

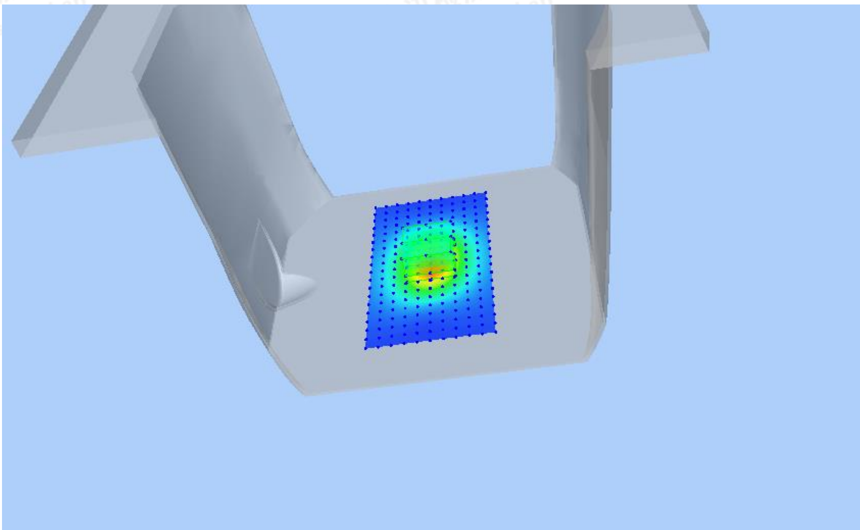




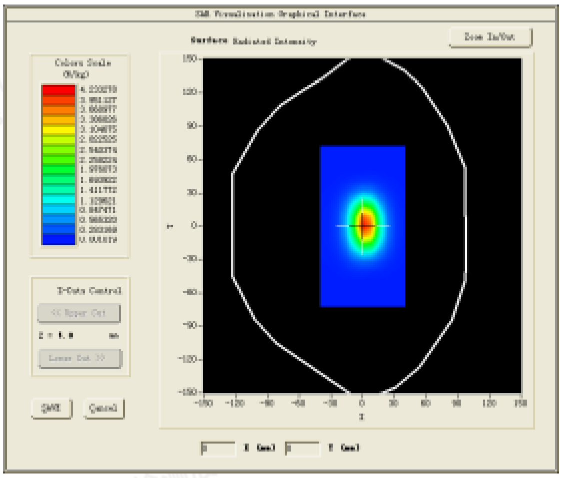
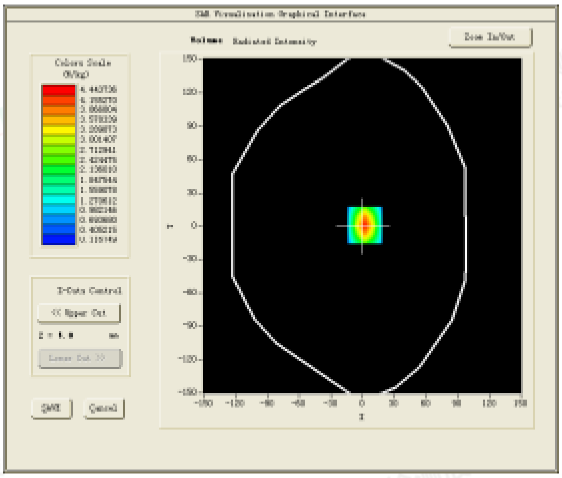


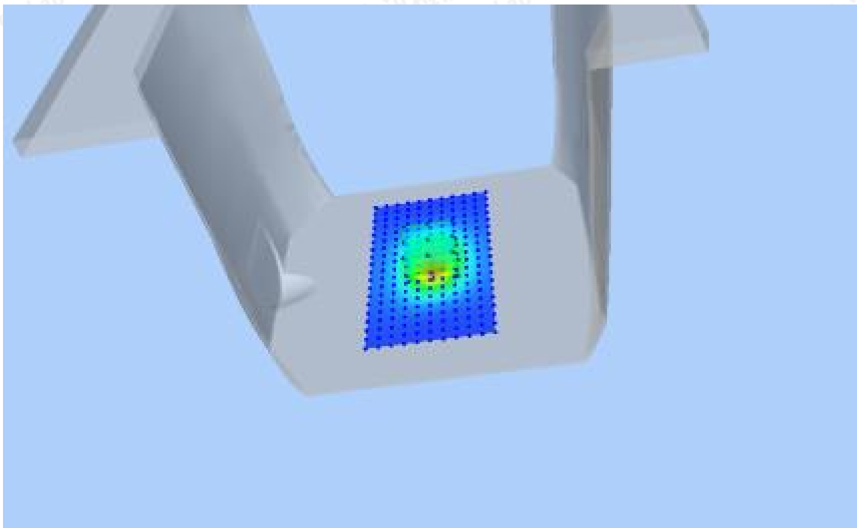
Test mode:1800MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model :Dipole SID1800
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)
Test Date: November 21, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1800
Frequency (MHz)	1800.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.11
Conductivity (S/m)	1.56
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.09
Variation (%)	1.620000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.055283
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.853085
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

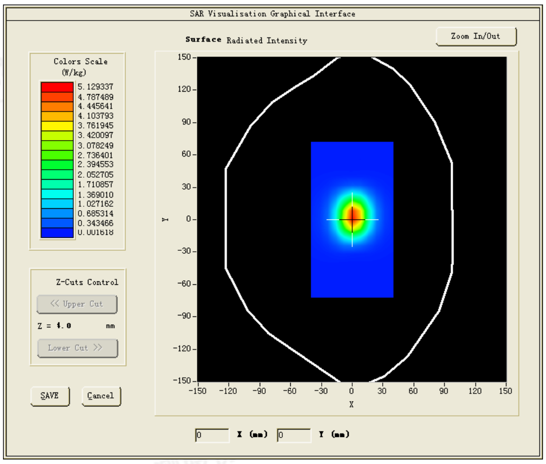
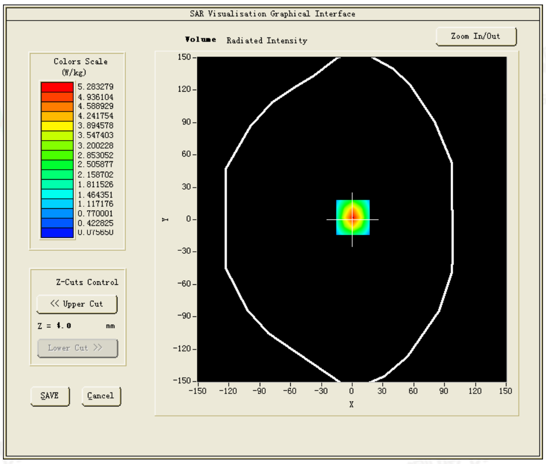


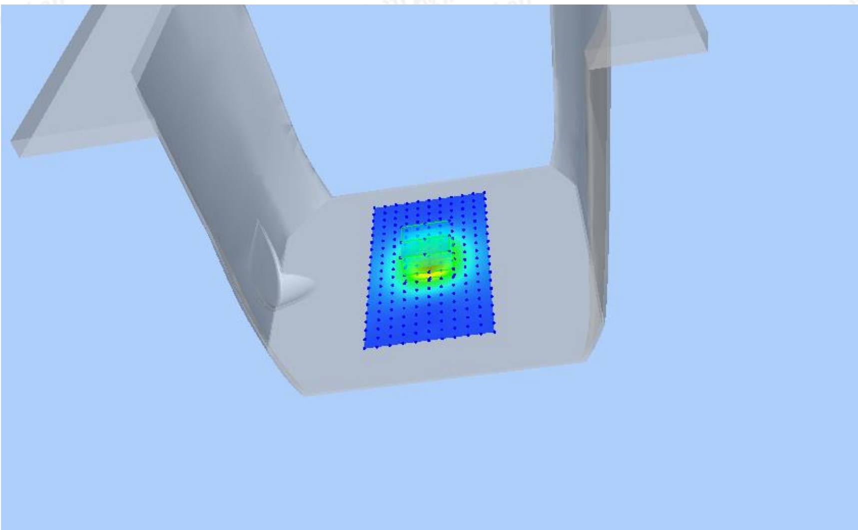
Test mode:1900MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model :Dipole SID1900
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)
Test Date: November 22, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.56
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.14
Variation (%)	-1.200000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.096260
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.911162
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

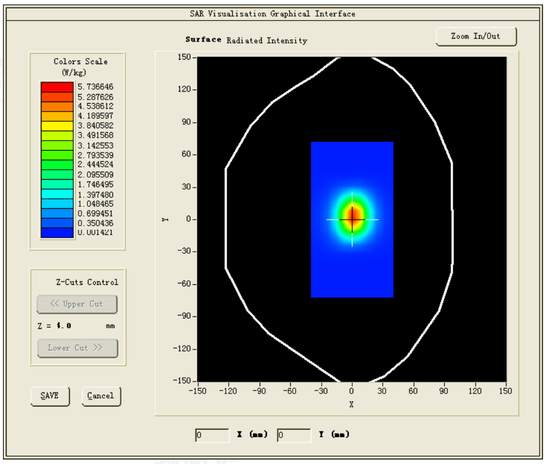
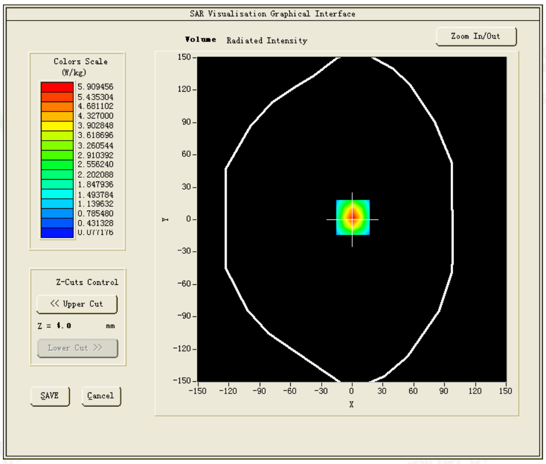


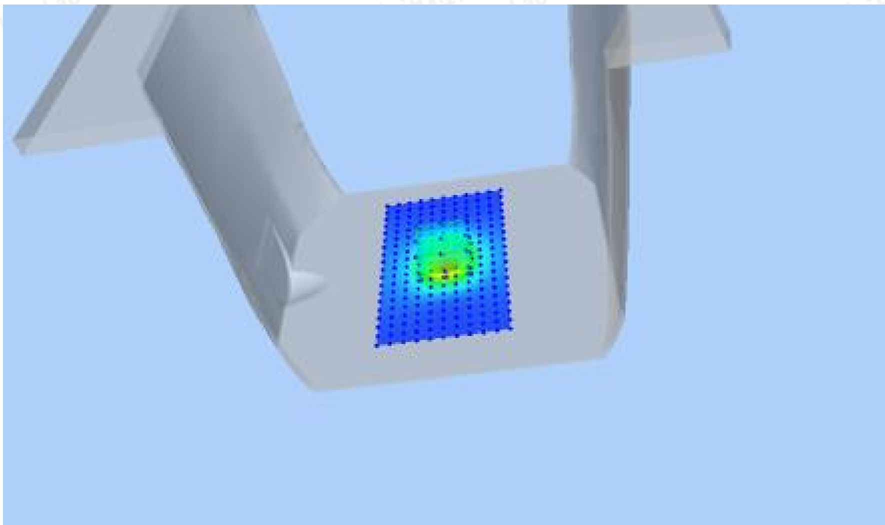
Test mode:2450MHz(Head)
Product Description:Validation
Model:Dipole SID2450
E-Field Probe:SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)
Test Date: November 23, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.70
Conductivity (S/m)	1.84
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Variation (%)	-0.080000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.521463
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.487016
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



Test mode:2600MHz
Product Description:Validation
Model:Dipole SID2600
E-Field Probe: SSE2(SN 25/22 EPGO376)
Test Date: November 24, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2600
Frequency (MHz)	2600.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.43
Conductivity (S/m)	1.92
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.39
Variation (%)	3.140000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.246207
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.747311
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



4.9. SAR Test Graph Results

SAR plots for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination

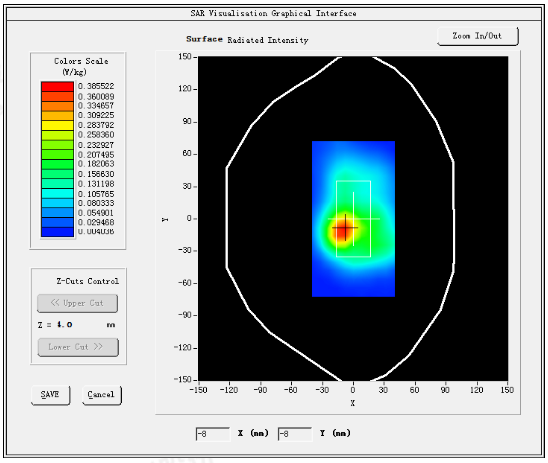
#1Test Mode: LTE Band 2, 1RB, Middle channel(Body Rear Side)

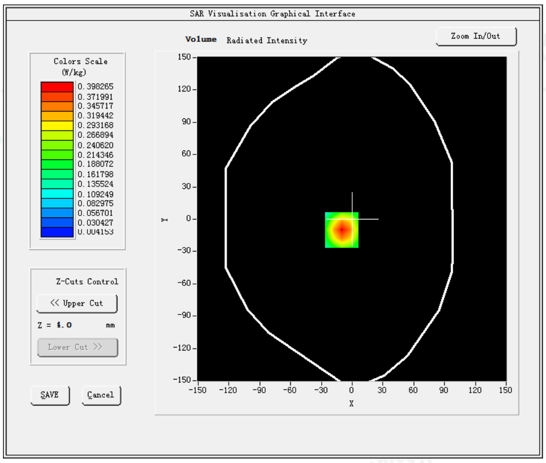
Product Description:Locator

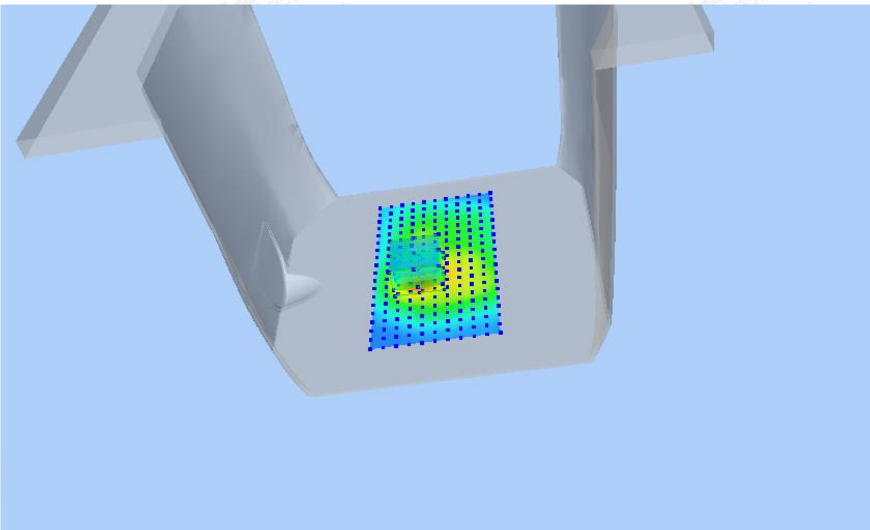
Model:O301

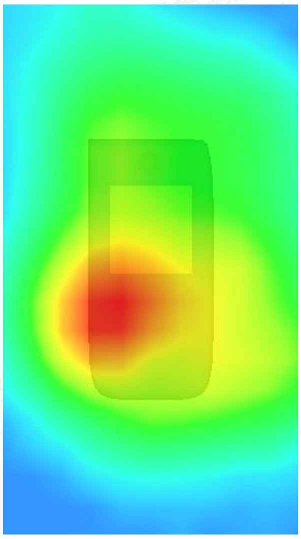
Test Date: November 22, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL _1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.56
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.14
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.230000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.173924
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.377407
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**



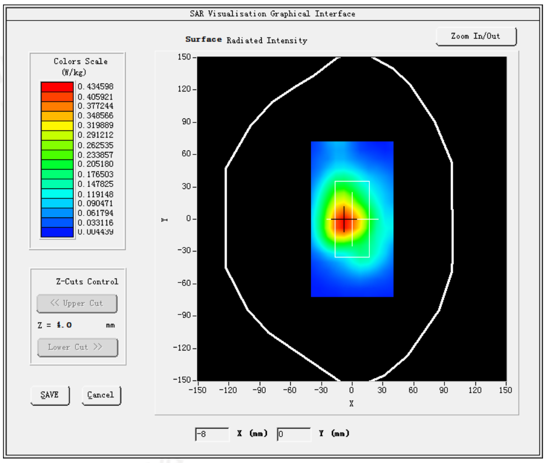


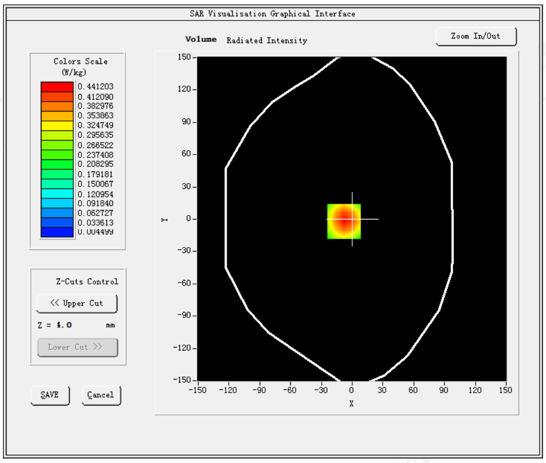


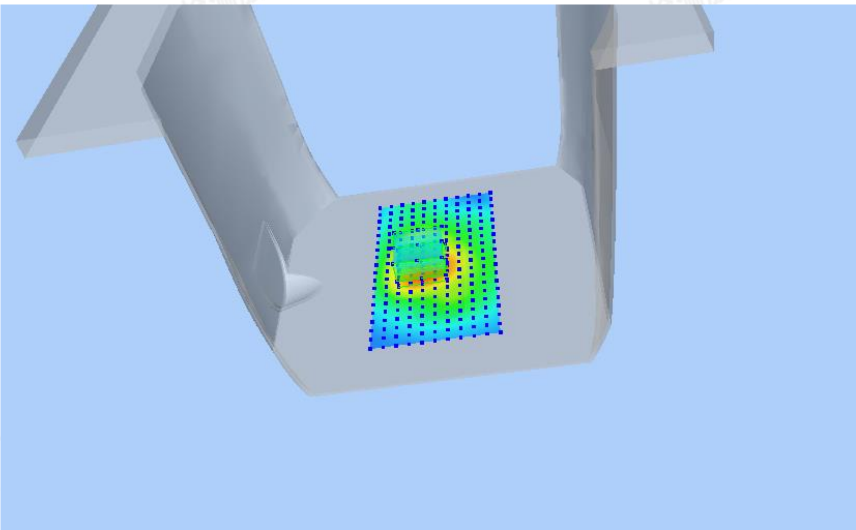


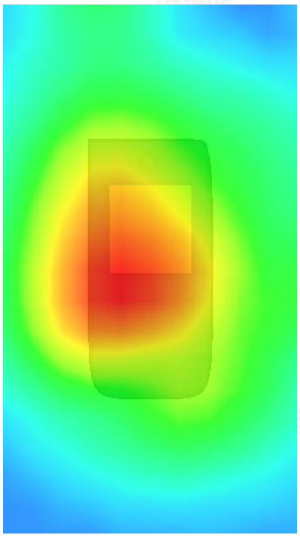
#2Test Mode: LTE Band 4, 1RB, Middle channel(Body Rear Side)
Product Description:Locator
Model:O301
Test Date: November 21, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL _1800
Frequency (MHz)	1732.5000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.11
Conductivity (S/m)	1.56
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.09
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.730000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.223119
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.439373
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**







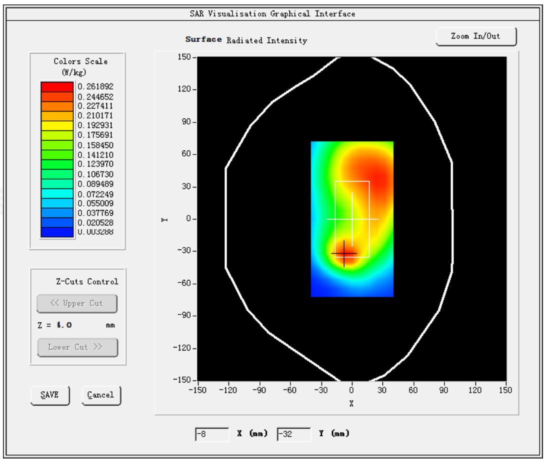
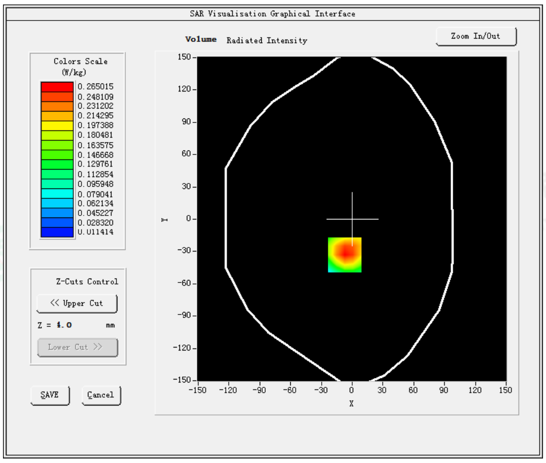
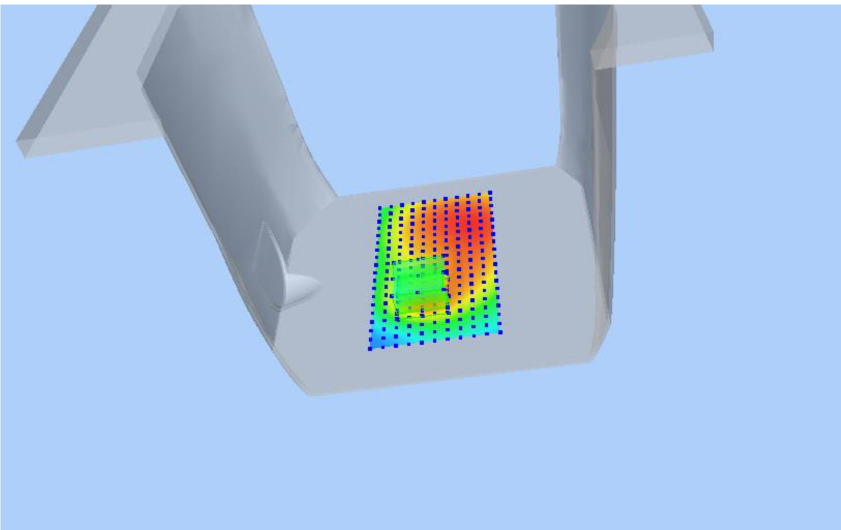
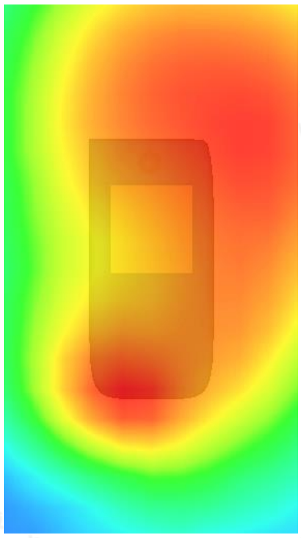


#3Test Mode: LTE Band 5, 1RB,Middle channel(Body Rear Side)

Product Description:Locator

Model:O301

Test Date: November 19, 2022

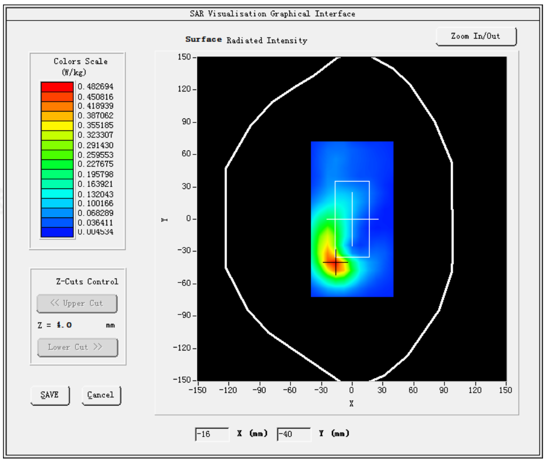
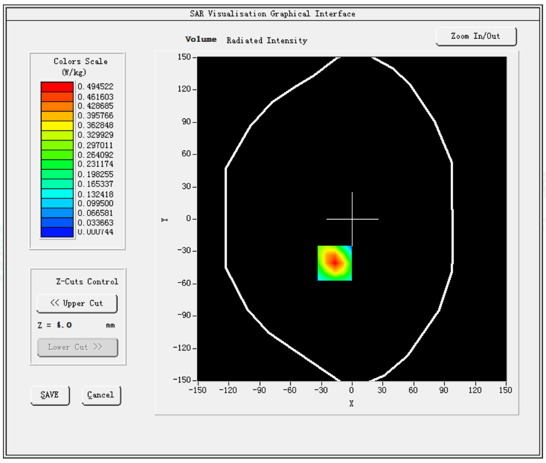
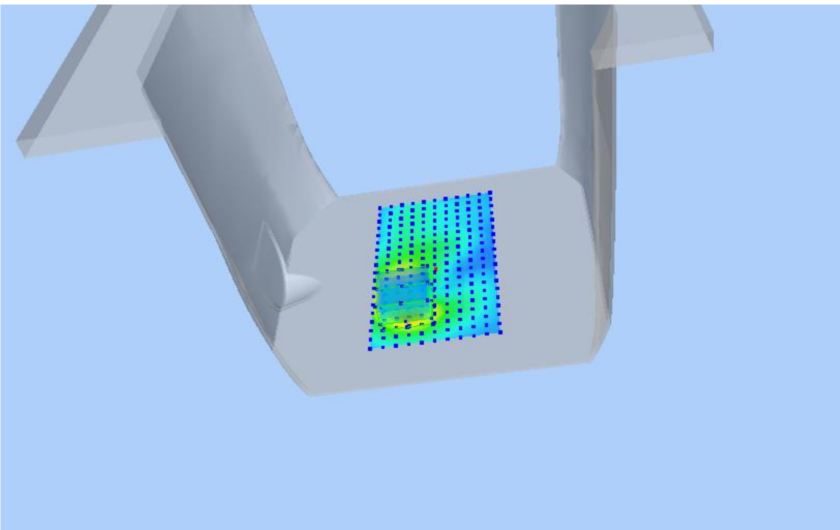
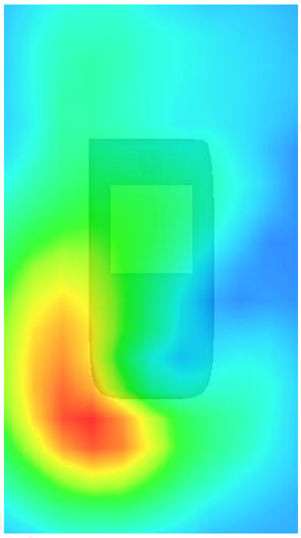
Medium(liquid type)	HSL _835
Frequency (MHz)	836.5000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.82
Conductivity (S/m)	0.92
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	1.75
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.150000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.152312
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.253175
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

#4Test Mode: LTE Band 7, 1RB, Middle channel(Body Rear Side)

Product Description:Locator

Model:O301

Test Date: November 24, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL _2600
Frequency (MHz)	2535.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.43
Conductivity (S/m)	1.92
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.39
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.390000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.202127
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.473233
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

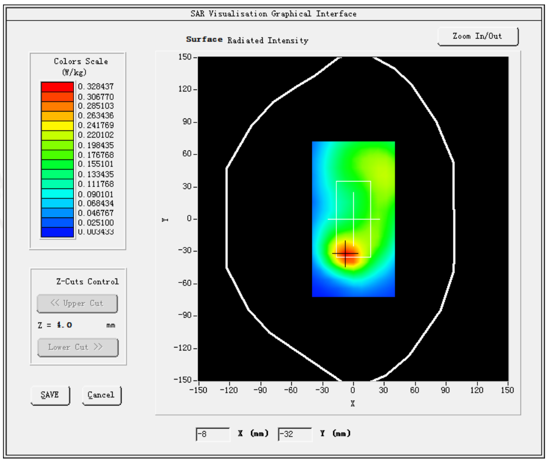
#5Test Mode: LTE Band 12, 1RB,Middle channel (Body Rear Side)

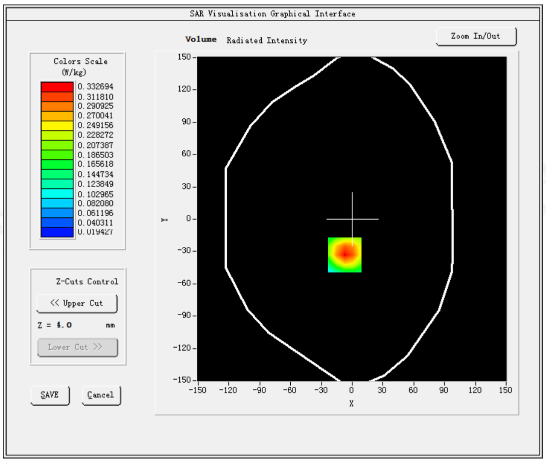
Product Description:Locator

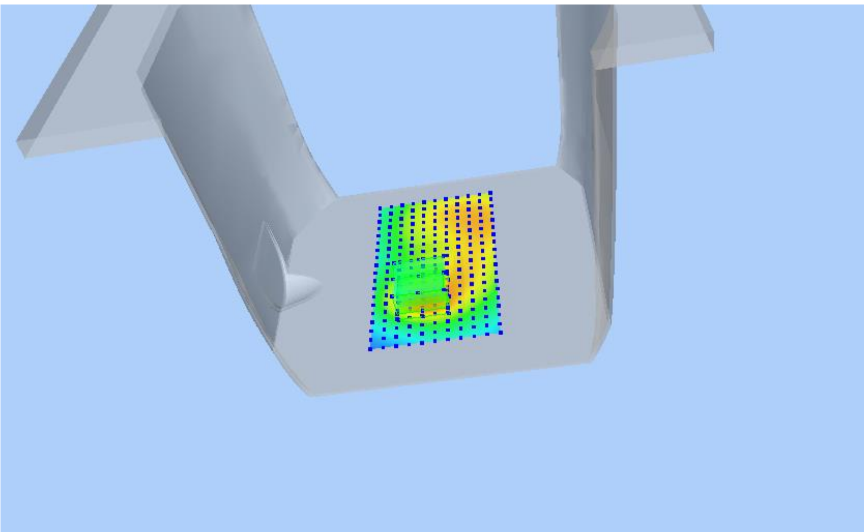
Model:O301

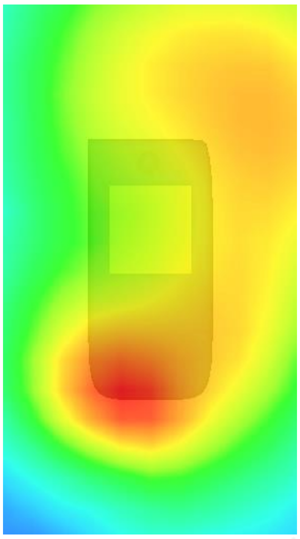
Test Date: November 18, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL _750
Frequency (MHz)	707.5000
Relative permittivity (real part)	57.24
Conductivity (S/m)	0.95
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	1.69
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.130000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.188644
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.319113
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**









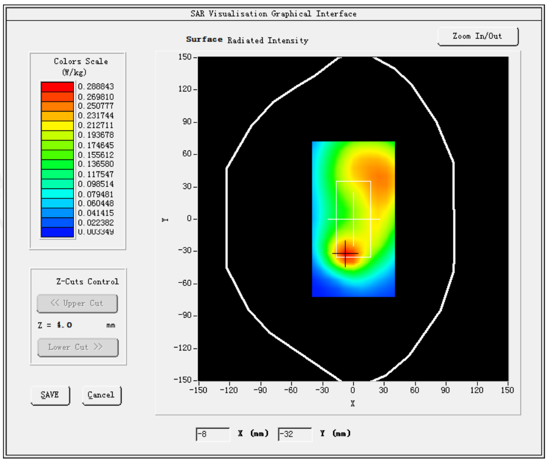
#6Test Mode: LTE Band 13, 1RB,Middle channel (Body Rear Side)

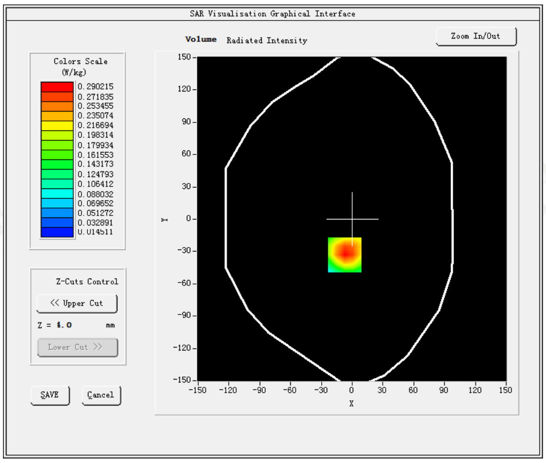
Product Description:Locator

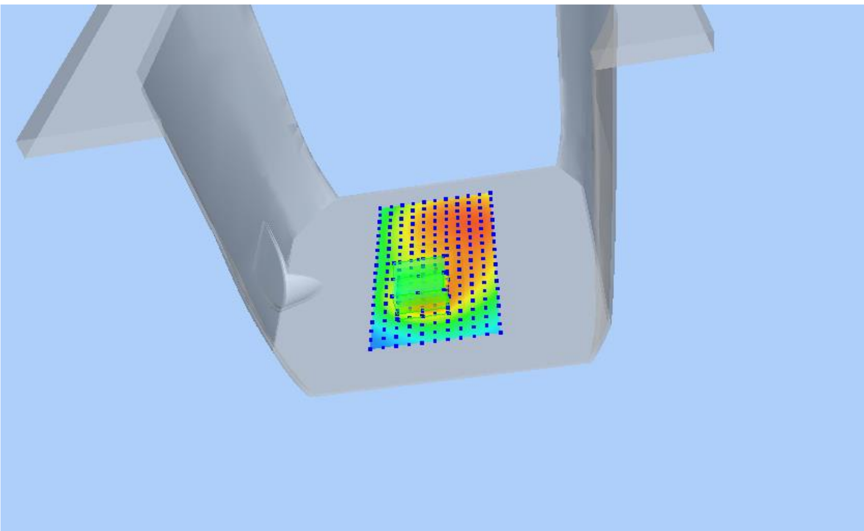
Model:O301

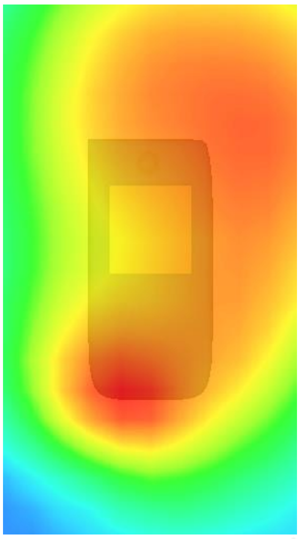
Test Date: November 18, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL _750
Frequency (MHz)	782.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	57.24
Conductivity (S/m)	0.95
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	1.69
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.680000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.166545
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.274979
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**



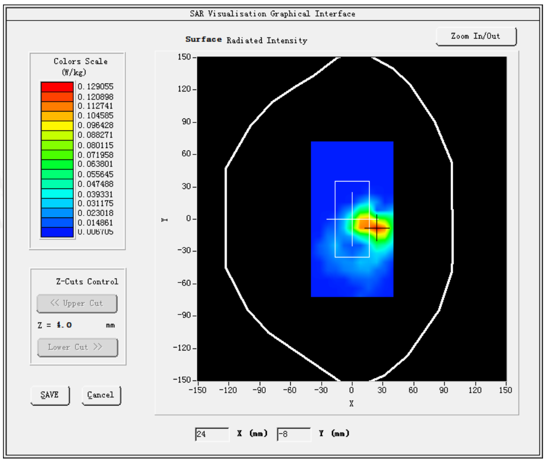


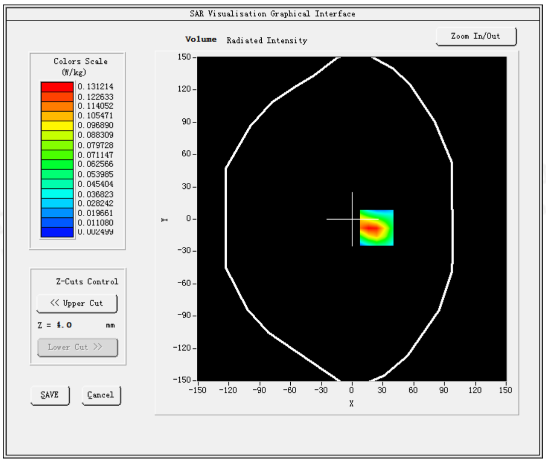


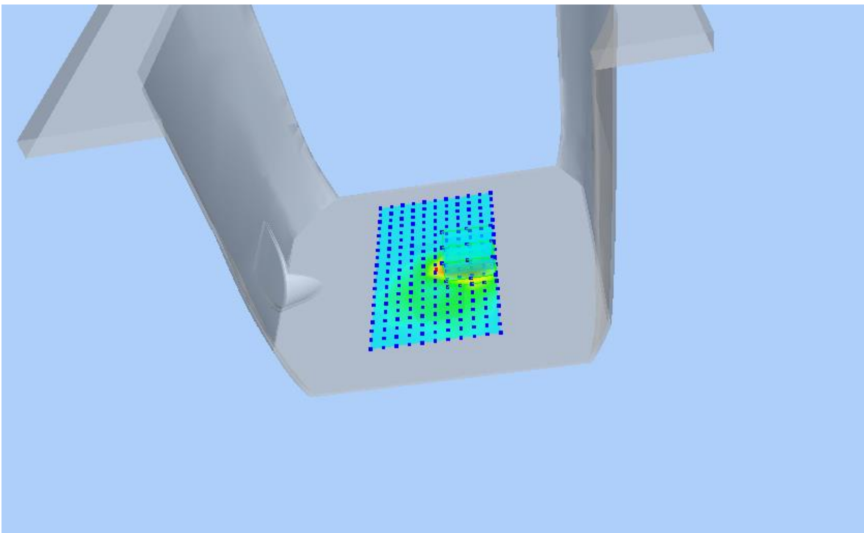


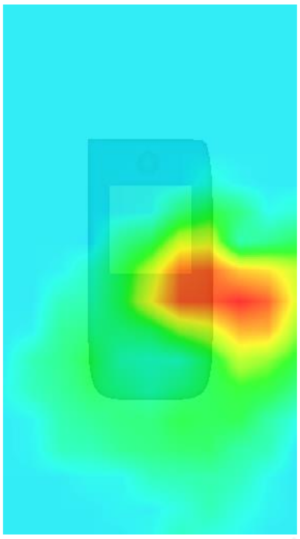
#7Test Mode: 802.11b(WiFi2.4G),Low channel(Body Rear Side)
Product Description:Locator
Model:O301
Test Date: November 23, 2022

Medium(liquid type)	HSL _2450
Frequency (MHz)	2412.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.70
Conductivity (S/m)	1.84
E-Field Probe	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	2.60
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	4.270000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.060186
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.154404
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**









5. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

5.1 Probe-EPGO376 Calibration Certificate

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.180.4.22.BES.A

SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING LABORATORY LTD.
1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD, BAO'AN BLVD
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 25/22 EPGO376

Calibrated at MVG
Z.I. de la pointe du diable
Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 06/29/2022

Accreditations #2-6789
Scope available on www.cofrac.fr

Summary:

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

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.180.4.22.BES.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Le Gall	Measurement Responsible	6/30/2022	
Checked & approved by:	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	6/30/2022	
Authorized by:	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	6/30/2022	Yann TOUTAIN

2022.06.30
13:37:53 +02'00'

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Le Gall	6/30/2022	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 25/22 EPGO376
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.193 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.188 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.198 MΩ

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

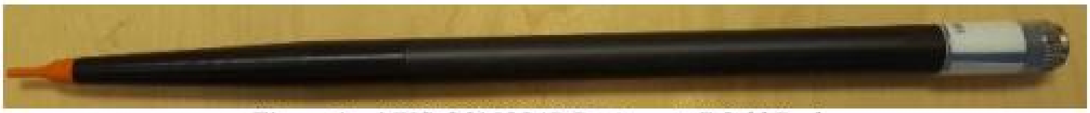

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Probe*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

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 to 360 degrees in 15-degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

3.1 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

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

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

where

$SAR_{uncertainty}$	is the uncertainty in percent of the probe boundary effect
d_{be}	is the distance between the surface and the closest *zoom-scan* measurement point, in millimetre
Δ_{step}	is the separation distance between the first and second measurement points that are closest to the phantom surface, in millimetre, assuming the boundary effect at the second location is negligible
δ	is the minimum penetration depth in millimetres of the head tissue-equivalent liquids defined in this standard, i.e., $\delta \approx 14$ mm at 3 GHz;
ΔSAR_{be}	in percent of SAR is the deviation between the measured SAR value, at the distance d_{be} from the boundary, and the analytical SAR value.

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

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and FCC KDB865664 D01 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with 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 (%)**
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					14 %

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 (μV/(V/m)²)	Normy dipole 2 (μV/(V/m)²)	Normz dipole 3 (μV/(V/m)²)
0.76	0.78	0.76

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
106	107	108

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

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

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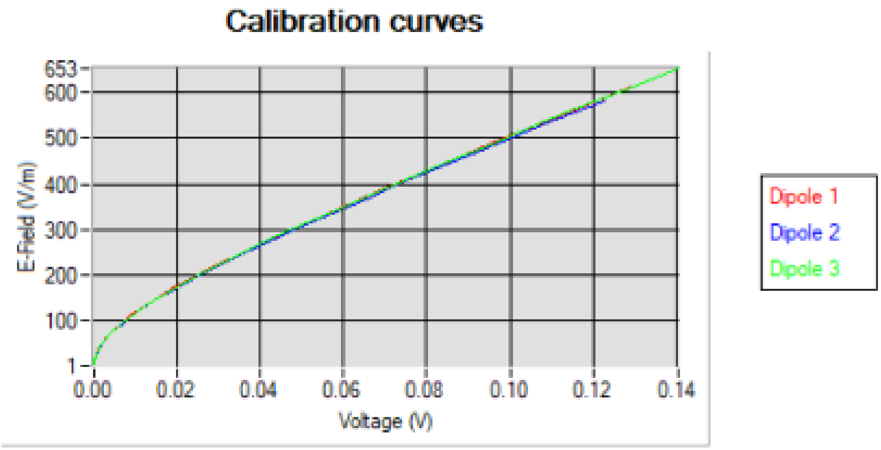
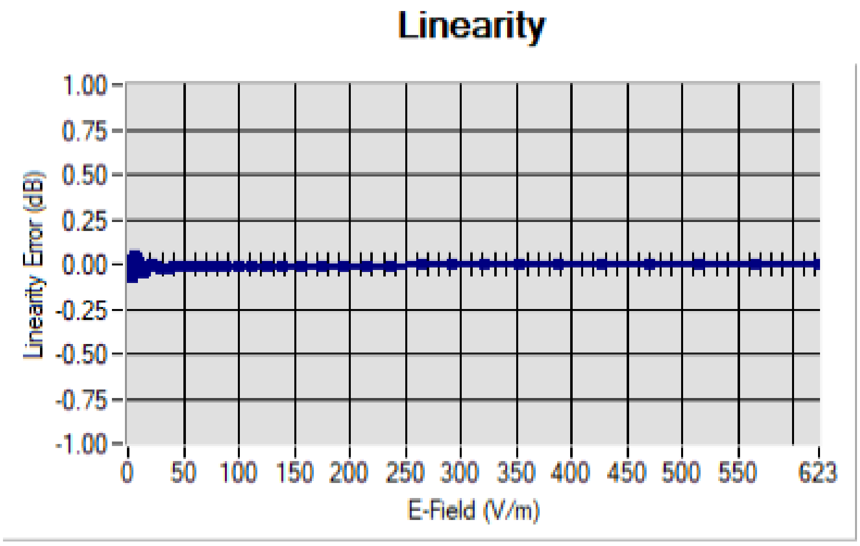


5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:+/-1.81% (+/-0.08dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	ConvF
HL450*	450*	1.74*
BL450*	450*	1.67*
HL750	750	1.69
BL750	750	1.73
HL850	835	1.75
BL850	835	1.80
HL900	900	1.87
BL900	900	1.85
HL1800	1800	2.09
BL1800	1800	2.15
HL1900	1900	2.14
BL1900	1900	2.27
HL2000	2000	2.31
BL2000	2000	2.34
HL2300	2300	2.46
BL2300	2300	2.51
HL2450	2450	2.60
BL2450	2450	2.70
HL2600	2600	2.39
BL2600	2600	2.50
HL5200	5200	1.85
BL5200	5200	1.81
HL5400	5400	2.07
BL5400	5400	2.00
HL5600	5600	2.19
BL5600	5600	2.11
HL5800	5800	2.01
BL5800	5800	1.97

* Frequency not cover by COFRAC scope, calibration not accredited

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

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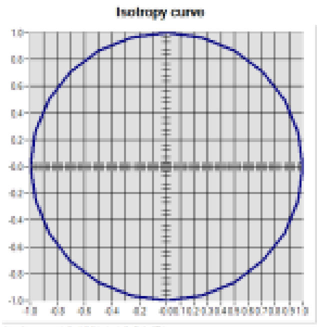
5.4 ISOTROPY

HL1800 MHz



Isotropy +/-0.19% (+/-0.01dB)

6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
CALIPROBE Test Bench	Version 2	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	08/2021	08/2024
Network Analyzer	Agilent 8753ES	MY40003210	10/2019	10/2022
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	HP 85033D	3423A08186	06/2021	06/2027
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	03/2022	03/2025
Amplifier	MVG	MODU-023-C-0002	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	06/2021	06/2024
Power Meter	Rohde & Schwarz NRVD	832839-056	11/2019	11/2022
Directional Coupler	Krytar 158020	131467	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG4_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_0G900_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG6_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G500_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG8_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G800B_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_1G800H_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG10_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_3G500_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide	MVG	SN 32/16 WG12_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.

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Liquid transition	MVG	SN 32/16 WGLIQ_5G000_1	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44225320	06/2021	06/2024

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5.2 SID750Dipole Calibration Ceriticate

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.287.3.14.SATU.A

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1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD, BAO'AN BLVD
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 750 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 07/14 DIP 0G750-302

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

Calibration CERT #2246-02

09/29/2021

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.

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/12/2021	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/12/2021	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	10/12/2021	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	10/12/2021	Initial release

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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 750 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID750
Serial Number	SN 07/14 DIP 0G750-302
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*

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 constucted 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 %

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