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PART 0 SAR CHAR REPORT

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APPLICANT:	**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD**

Report Type:	Part 0 SAR Characterization
DUT Type:	Portable Handset
Model(s):	SC-52C, SCG14

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez
President

ACCREDITED
CERT #2041.01

REV 1.0
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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 - 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 - 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Voice/Data	2412 - 2472 MHz
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
U-NII-4	Voice/Data	5845 - 5885 MHz
U-NII-5	Voice/Data	5935 - 6415 MHz
U-NII-6	Voice/Data	6435 - 6525 MHz
U-NII-7	Voice/Data	6535 - 6875 MHz
U-NII-8	Voice/Data	6895 - 7115 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz

This device uses the Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with the FCC requirement at all times for 2G/3G/4G WWAN operations. Additionally, this device supports WLAN/BT/NFC technologies, but the output power of these modems is not controlled by the Smart Transmit algorithm.

1.2 Time-Averaging for SAR and Power Density

This device is enabled with Qualcomm® Smart Transmit algorithm to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure that the time-averaged RF exposure from 2G/3G/4G WWAN is in compliance with FCC requirements. This Part 0 report shows SAR characterization of WWAN radios for 2G/3G/4G. Characterization is achieved by determining P_{Limit} for 2G/3G/4G that corresponds to the exposure design targets after accounting for all device design related uncertainties. The SAR characterization is denoted as SAR Char in this report. Section 1.3 includes a nomenclature of the specific terms used in this report.

The compliance test under the static transmission scenario and simultaneous transmission analysis are reported in Part 1 report.

1.3 Nomenclature for Part 0 Report

Technology	Term	Description
2G/3G/4G	P_{limit}	Power level that corresponds to the exposure design target (*SAR_design_target)* after accounting for all device design related uncertainties
	P_{max}	Maximum tune up output power
	SAR_design_target	Target SAR level < FCC SAR limit after accounting for all device design related uncertainties
	SAR Char	Table containing *Plimit* for all technologies and bands

1.4 Bibliography

Report Type	Report Serial Number
RF Exposure Part 1 Test Report	1M2112100159-19.A3L

2 SAR AND POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

σ	=	conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ	=	mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E	=	Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

2.2 SAR Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 2-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

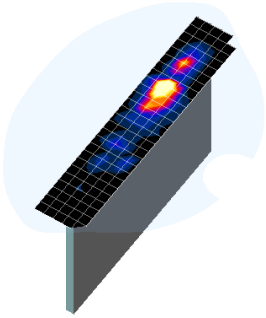

Figure 2-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 2-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the

basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 2-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 2-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

3 SAR CHARACTERIZATION

3.1 DSI and SAR Determination

This device uses different Device State Index (DSI) to configure different time averaged power levels based on certain exposure scenarios. Depending on the detection scheme implemented in the smartphone, the worst-case SAR was determined by measurements for the relevant exposure conditions for that DSI. Detailed descriptions of the detection mechanisms are included in the operational description.

When 1g SAR and 10g SAR exposure comparison is needed, the worst-case was determined from SAR normalized to 1g or 10g SAR limit.

The device state index (DSI) conditions used in Table 3-1 represent different exposure scenarios.

Table 3-1
DSI and Corresponding Exposure Scenarios

Scenario	Description	SAR Test Cases
Head (DSI = 2)	▪ Device positioned next to head ▪ Receiver Active	*Head SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04*
Hotspot mode (DSI = 3)	▪ Device transmits in hotspot mode near body ▪ Hotspot Mode Active	*Hotspot SAR per KDB Publication 941225 D06*
Phablet Grip (DSI=1 or 4)	▪ Device is held with hand and grip sensor is triggered ▪ Grip sensor triggered or earjack is active	*Phablet SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04 & KDB Publication 616217 D04*
Phablet (DSI = 0)	▪ Device is held with hand and grip sensor is not triggered ▪ Distance grip sensor not triggered	*Phablet SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04 & KDB Publication 616217 D04*
Body-worn (DSI = 0)	▪ Device being used with a body-worn accessory	*Body-worn SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04*

3.2 SAR Design Target

SAR_design_target is determined by ensuring that it is less than FCC SAR limit after accounting for total device designed related uncertainties specified by the manufacturer (see Table 3-2).

Table 3-2
***SAR_design_target* Calculations**

SAR_design_target			
$SAR\_design\_target < SAR\_regulatory\_limit \times 10^{\frac{-Total\ Uncertainty}{10}}$			
1g SAR (W/kg)		**10g SAR (W/kg)**	
Total Uncertainty	1.0 dB	*Total Uncertainty*	1.0 dB
SAR_regulatory_limit	1.6 W/kg	*SAR_regulatory_limit*	4.0 W/kg
SAR_design_target	1.0 W/kg	*SAR_design_target*	2.5 W/kg

3.3 SAR Char

SAR test results corresponding to *Pmax* for each antenna/technology/band/DSI can be found in Appendix A.

Plimit is calculated by linearly scaling with the measured SAR at the Ppart0 to correspond to the *SAR_design_target*. When *Plimit* < *Pmax*, *Ppart0* was used as Plimit in the Smart Transmit EFS. When *Plimit* > *Pmax* and *Ppart0*=Pmax, calculated *Plimit* was used in the Smart Transmit EFS. All reported SAR obtained from the Ppart0 SAR tests was less than *SAR_Design_target*+ 1 dB Uncertainty. The final *Plimit* determination for each exposure scenario corresponding to *SAR_design_target* are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3
***PLimit* Determination**

Device State Index (DSI)	*PLimit* Determination Scenarios
0	The worst-case SAR exposure is determined as maximum SAR normalized to the limit among: 1. Body Worn SAR 2. Extremity SAR measured at 8, 6 and 12 mm spacing for back, front, bottom respectively 3. Extremity SAR measured at 0 mm for left and right surfaces
1 or 4	P_{limit} is calculated based on 10g Extremity SAR at 0 mm for back, front, bottom, left, and right surfaces
2	P_{limit} is calculated based on 1g Head SAR
3	P_{limit} is calculated based on 1g Hotspot SAR at 10 mm

Note:

For DSI = 0, P_{limit} is calculated by:

$$P_{limit} = \min\{ P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 1g Body Worn SAR evaluation at 15 mm spacing},$$
$$P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 6}\sim\text{12 mm spacing},$$
$$P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 0 mm for left \& right surfaces}\}$$

Table 3-4
SAR Characterizations

Exposure Senario		Body-Worn	Phablet Max	Phablet Reduced	Head	Hotspot	Earjack	Maximum Tune-Up Output Power*
Averaging Volume		1g	10g	10g	1g	1g	10g	
Spacing		15 mm	12, 8, 6, 0 mm	0 mm	0 mm	10 mm	0 mm	
DSI		0	0	1	2	3	4	
Technology/Band	Antenna							Pmax
GSM 850	A	31.4		28.9	32.3	28.9	28.9	25.3
GSM 1900	A	24.5		17.8	33.8	17.8	17.8	22.1
UMTS 850	A	30.2		27.3	31.7	27.3	27.3	23.0
LTE Band 12	A	31.3		26.8	32.7	26.8	26.8	23.0
LTE Band 13	A	30.1		26.5	30.6	26.5	26.5	23.0
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	A	29.0		26.6	31.5	26.3	26.6	23.0
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	A	25.7		19.0	33.2	19.0	19.0	23.0
LTE Band 41 (PC3)	B	25.9		18.0	39.1	18.0	18.0	22.0

Notes:

1. For all modes/bands, when Hotspot Mode (DSI=3) and Extremity sensor (DSI=1) are triggered at the same time, DSI=3 takes priority, thus the P_{limit} for DSI=3 is set to be less or equal to P_{limit} for DSI=1.
2. When $P_{max} < P_{limit}$, the DUT will operate at a power level up to P_{max}.
3. P_{limit} for DSI=1 and DSI =4 are the same.

4 EQUIPMENT LIST

For SAR measurements

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	85033E	3.5mm Standard Calibration Kit	7/7/2021	Annual	7/7/2022	MY53402352
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	2/2/2021	Annual	2/2/2022	US39170122
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	4/14/2021	Annual	4/14/2022	US39170118
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	12/14/2020	Biennial	12/14/2022	MY42082385
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	11/21/2021	Annual	11/21/2022	MY47270002
Agilent	N4010A	Wireless Connectivity Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB46170464
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	11/17/2021	Annual	11/17/2022	US46240505
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	6/15/2021	Annual	6/15/2022	MY47420800
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	5/10/2021	Annual	5/10/2022	109892
Amplifier Research	150A100C	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	350132
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	8/10/2021	Annual	8/10/2022	1231538
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	8/10/2021	Annual	8/10/2022	1231535
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/2/2021	Annual	3/2/2022	1244524
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	9/21/2021	Annual	9/21/2022	1244515
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/10/2021	Annual	8/10/2022	1207364
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	9/21/2021	Annual	9/21/2022	1315051
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	2/19/2021	Annual	2/19/2022	1138001
Anritsu	MS2028C	Vector Network Analyzer	2/26/2021	Annual	2/26/2022	1204153
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	10/23/2021	Annual	10/23/2022	6201300731
Anritsu	MT8821C	Radio Communication Analyzer	4/16/2021	Annual	4/16/2022	6200901190
Anritsu	MT8821C	Radio Communication Analyzer	3/23/2021	Annual	3/23/2022	6201144418
Anritsu	MT8862A	Wireless Connectivity Test Set	10/27/2021	Annual	10/27/2022	6261782395
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	2/23/2021	Annual	2/23/2022	160574418
Insize	1108-150	Digital Caliper	1/17/2020	Biennial	1/17/2022	409193536
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	3/2/2021	Annual	3/2/2022	160508097
Control Company	4352	Ultra Long Stem Thermometer	3/2/2021	Annual	3/2/2022	160508122
Fairview Microwave	FM2CP1122-10	2.92mm Directional Coupler	7/7/2021	Annual	7/7/2022	1946
Keysight Technologies	85033E	Standard Mechanical Calibration Kit (DC to 9GHz, 3.5mm)	9/27/2021	Annual	9/27/2022	MY53401181
Keysight Technologies	E4438C	VECTOR SIGNAL GENERATOR	10/15/2021	Annual	10/15/2022	MY45092078
Keysight Technologies	N6705B	DC Power Analyzer	5/5/2021	Triennial	5/5/2024	MY53004059
Keysight Technologies	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	2/24/2021	Annual	2/24/2022	MY48010233
MCL	BW-N10W5+	Attenuator	7/6/2021	Annual	7/6/2022	1507
MCL	BW-N3W5+	Attenuator	7/6/2021	Annual	7/6/2022	1608
Mini-Circuits	BW-N10W5+	Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1350
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter	7/6/2021	Annual	7/6/2022	UU19201507
Mini-Circuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
Mini-Circuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	7/6/2021	Annual	7/6/2022	31634
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-6	Dual Directional Coupler	7/6/2021	Annual	7/6/2022	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	12/30/2021	Annual	12/30/2022	106578
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	7/19/2021	Annual	7/19/2022	128635
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	3/22/2021	Annual	3/22/2022	167283
Seekonk	TSF-100	Torque Wrench 5/16", 8" lbs	7/8/2021	Annual	7/8/2022	47639-1256
Seekonk	TSF-100	Torque Wrench	7/8/2021	Annual	7/8/2022	47639-29
SPEAG	MAIA	Modulation and Audio Interference Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	1237
SPEAG	MAIA	Modulation and Audio Interference Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	1243
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/12/2021	Annual	5/12/2022	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/20/2021	Annual	10/20/2022	1091
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	3/3/2021	Annual	3/3/2022	7640
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/20/2021	Annual	7/20/2022	7406
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	6/28/2021	Annual	6/28/2022	7660
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	8/4/2021	Annual	8/4/2022	7668
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	10/7/2021	Annual	10/7/2022	7558
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	3/3/2021	Annual	3/3/2022	7637
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	4/19/2021	Annual	4/19/2022	7357
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/10/2022	Annual	1/10/2023	7571
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/20/2021	Annual	7/20/2022	7410
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	5/18/2021	Annual	5/18/2022	3914
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	9/20/2021	Annual	9/20/2022	7552
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/11/2021	Annual	1/11/2022	1645
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	6/21/2021	Annual	6/21/2022	1676
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	6/22/2021	Annual	6/22/2022	1677
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/18/2021	Annual	3/18/2022	1272
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/13/2021	Annual	9/13/2022	1364
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/1/2021	Annual	3/1/2022	1652
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/7/2021	Annual	4/7/2022	1407
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	12/8/2021	Annual	12/8/2022	859
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	7/13/2021	Annual	7/13/2022	1583
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/11/2021	Annual	5/11/2022	728
SPEAG	D750V3	750 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2021	Annual	2/17/2022	1046
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/15/2021	Annual	4/15/2022	4d119
SPEAG	D1750V2	1750 MHz SAR Dipole	5/12/2020	Biennial	5/12/2022	1148
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	10/22/2021	Annual	10/22/2022	5d080
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/18/2021	Annual	8/18/2022	719
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	4/14/2021	Annual	4/14/2022	1004
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	9/15/2021	Annual	9/15/2022	1191
SPEAG	D750V3	750 MHz SAR Dipole	5/11/2021	Annual	5/11/2022	1034
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	5/14/2021	Annual	5/14/2022	1008
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	11/25/2021	Annual	11/25/2022	981
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	11/12/2019	Triennial	11/12/2022	1071

Note:

1. CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.
2. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

For SAR Measurements

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i 1gm	c_i 10 gms	1gm u_i (± %)	10gms u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	7	N	1	1	1	7.0	7.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	2	R	1.73	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.4	0.25	R	1.73	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Modulation Response	E.2.5	4.8	R	1.73	1	1	2.8	2.8	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E.6.1	3	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E.6.1	3	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.8	R	1.73	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	6.7	R	1.73	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	4	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	3.12	N	1	1	1	3.1	3.1	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	1.67	N	1	1	1	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	E.2.9	5	R	1.73	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	E.6.5	0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.3	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	76
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.2	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	75
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	E.3.4	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Unceritainty	E.3.4	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.2	12.0	191
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			k=2				24.4	24.0	