SAR TEST REPORT

Reference No.	:	WTS18S06116268-1W
FCC ID...............................	:	GAO-MINIX
Applicant	:	Collage Investments LLC.
Address	:	6030 NW 99 Ave #414, DORAL, FL, 33178, United States
Manufacturer	:	The same as above
Address	:	The same as above
Product	:	MOBILE PHONE
Model(s).	:	MINI X
Brand Name	:	S SMOOTH
Standards	:	FCC 47 CFR Part2(2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006 IEEE 1528-2013 & Published RF Exposure KDB Procedures
Date of Receipt sample....	:	2018-06-29
Date of Test	:	2018-07-03 to 2018-07-04
Date of Issue	:	2018-07-12
Test Result	:	**Pass**

Remarks:
The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested, this test report cannot be reproduced, except in full, without prior written permission of the company. The report would be invalid without specific stamp of test institute and the signatures of compiler and approver.

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2 Laboratories Introduction

Waltek Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd is a professional third-party testing and certification laboratory with multi-year product testing and certification experience, established strictly in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements, and accredited by ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) member. A2LA (American Association for Laboratory Accreditation) of USA, Meanwhile, Waltek has got recognition as registration and accreditation laboratory from EMSD (Electrical and Mechanical Services Department), and American Energy star, FCC(The Federal Communications Commission), CEC(California energy efficiency), IC(Industry Canada). It's the strategic partner and data recognition laboratory of international authoritative organizations, such as Intertek(ETL-SEMKO), TÜV Rheinland, TÜV SÜD, etc.

Waltek Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd is one of the largest and the most comprehensive third party testing laboratory in China. Our test capability covered four large fields: safety test. Electro Magnetic Compatibility (EMC), and energy performance, wireless radio. As a professional, comprehensive, justice international test organization, we still keep the scientific and rigorous work attitude to help each client satisfy the international standards and assist their product enter into globe market smoothly.

Test Facility:

A. Accreditations for Conformity Assessment (International)

Country/Region	Accreditation Body	Scope	Note
USA	**A2LA (Certificate No.: 4243.01)**	FCC ID \ DOC \ VOC	1
Canada		IC ID \ VOC	2
Japan		MIC-T \ MIC-R	-
Europe		EMCD \ RED	-
Taiwan		NCC	-
Hong Kong		OFCA	-
Australia		RCM	-
India	**International Services**	WPC	-
Thailand		NTC	-
Singapore		IDA	-

Note:

1. FCC Designation No.: CN1201. Test Firm Registration No.: 523476.
2. IC Canada Registration No.: 7760A

B. TCBs and Notify Bodies Recognized Testing Laboratory.

Recognized Testing Laboratory of …	Notify body number
TUV Rheinland	Optional.
Intertek	
TUV SUD	
SGS	
Phoenix Testlab GmbH	0700
Element Materials Technology Warwick Ltd	0891
Timco Engineering, Inc.	1177
Eurofins Product Service GmbH	0681

3 Contents

4 Revision History

Test report No.	Date of Receipt sample	Date of Test	Date of Issue	Purpose	Comment	Approved
WTS18S06116268 -1W	2018-06-29	2018-07-03 to 2018-07-04	2018-07-12	original	-	Valid

5 General Information

5.1 General Description of E.U.T.

Product:	MOBILE PHONE
Model(s):	MINI X
Model Description:	N/A
GSM Band(s):	GSM 850/900/1800/1900MHz
GPRS Class:	12
Bluetooth Version:	Bluetooth v2.1+EDR
GPS:	N/A
NFC:	N/A
Hardware Version:	DF800_PCB_V1.0
Software Version:	DF800_TCD_X506Q-Smooth_P01_M_EZFM_128X160_ENG
Note:	N/A

5.2 Details of E.U.T.

Operation Frequency:	GSM/GPRS 850: 824~849MHz PCS/GPRS 1900: 1850~1910MHz Bluetooth: 2402~2480MHz
Max. RF output power:	GSM 850: 32.20dBm PCS1900: 29.54dBm Bluetooth: 4.32dBm
Max.SAR:	0.58 W/Kg 1g Head Tissue 0.79 W/Kg 1g Body-worn Tissue
Max Simultaneous SAR	0.84 W/Kg
Type of Modulation:	GSM,GPRS: GMSK Bluetooth: GFSK, Pi/4 DQPSK, 8DPSK
Antenna installation:	GSM: internal permanent antenna Bluetooth: internal permanent antenna
Antenna Gain:	GSM 850: 0.6dBi PCS1900: 1.3dBi Bluetooth: 0.3dBi
Ratings:	Battery DC 3.7V, 1200mAh DC 5V, 500mA±50mA, charging from adapter (Adapter Input: 100-240V~50/60Hz)
Adapter:	Manufacturer: SHENZHEN HELIANSHENG ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD. Model No.: HLS-001A

6 Equipment Used during Test

6.1 Equipment List

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR6 R900 SIXX	502635	N/A	N/A
SATIMO Test Software	MVG	OPENSAR	OPENSAR V_4_02_27	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	MVG	N/A	SAR_1215_01	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	MVG	SAM118	SN 11/15 SAM118	N/A	N/A
MultiMeter	Keithley	MiltiMeter 2000	4073942	2018-02-28	2019-02-27
Data Acquisition Electronics	MVG	DAE4	915	2018-02-28	2019-02-27
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753E	JP38160684	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	CMU200	112461	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE&SCHWARZ	CMW500	/	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
E-Field Probe	MVG	SSE5	SN 07/15 EP249	2017-09-10	2018-09-09
DIPOLE 835	MVG	SID835	SN 09/15 DIP 0G835-358	2018-02-28	2019-02-27
DIPOLE 1900	MVG	SID1900	SN 09/15 DIP 1G900-361	2018-02-28	2019-02-27
Limesar Dielectric Probe	MVG	SCLMP	SN 11/15 OCPG 69	2018-02-28	2019-02-27
Power Amplifier	BONN	BLWA 0830 -160/100/40D	128740	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	105942	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
Power Meter	R&S	NRP2	102031	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
Power Meter	R&S	NRVD	102284	2017-09-11	2018-09-10
USB Wideband Power Sensor	Malaysia Keysight	U2021XA	MY54340009	2018-04-20	2019-04-19
USB Wideband Power Sensor	Malaysia Keysight	U2021XA	MY54340010	2018-04-20	2019-04-19

6.2 Test Equipment Calibration

All the test equipments used are valid and calibrated by CEPREI Certification Body that address is No.110 Dongguan Zhuang RD. Guangzhou, P.R.China.

7 SAR Introduction

7.1 Introduction

This measurement report shows compliance of the EUT with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006 and FCC 47 CFR Part2 (2.1093)

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The test procedures, as described in IEEE 1528-2013 Standard for IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques(300MHz~6GHz) and Published RF Exposure KDB Procedures

7.2 SAR Definition

- SAR : Specific Absorption Rate
- The SAR characterize the absorption of energy by a quantity of tissue
- This is related to a increase of the temperature of these tissues during a time period.

$$DAS = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

$$DAS = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dV}\right)$$

$$DAS = c_h \left.\frac{dT}{dt}\right|_{t=0}$$

SAR definition

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

- SAR : Specific Absorption Rate
  - σ : Liquid conductivity
    - $\varepsilon_r = \varepsilon' - j\varepsilon''$ (complex permittivity of liquid)
    - $\sigma = \frac{\varepsilon'' \omega}{\varepsilon_0}$
  - ρ: Liquid density
    - ρ = 1000 g/L = 1000Kg/m³

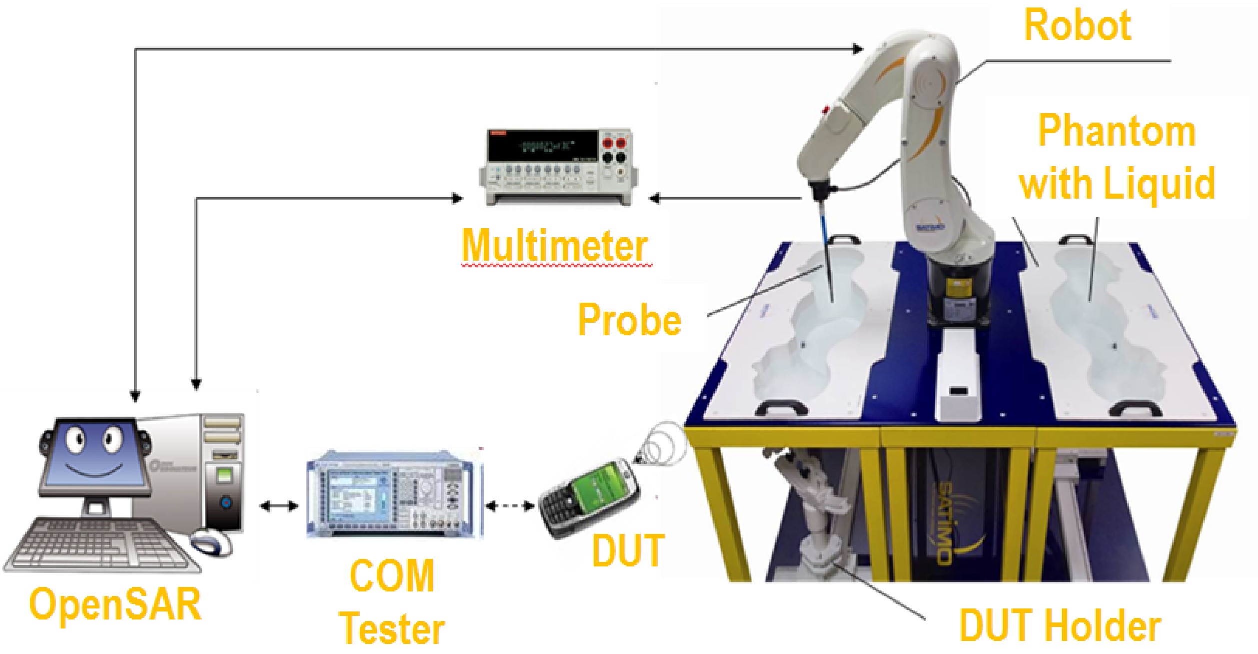
where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m3)

E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

8 SAR Measurement Setup

SAR bench sub-systems



Scanning System (robot)

- It must be able to scan all the volume of the phantom to evaluate the tridimensional distribution of SAR.
- Must be able to set the probe orthogonal of the surface of the phantom (±30°).
- Detects stresses on the probe and stop itself if necessary to keep the integrity of the probe.

SAM Phantom (Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin)

- The probe scanning of the E-Field is done in the 2 half of the normalized head.
- The normalized shape of the phantom corresponds to the dimensions of 90% of an adult head size.
- The materials for the phantom should not affect the radiation of the device under test (DUT)
  - Permittivity < 5
- The head is filled with tissue simulating liquid.
- The hand holding the DUT does not have to be modeled.

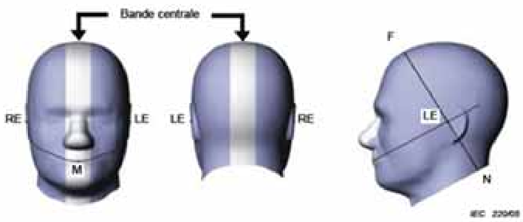
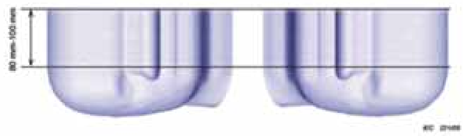
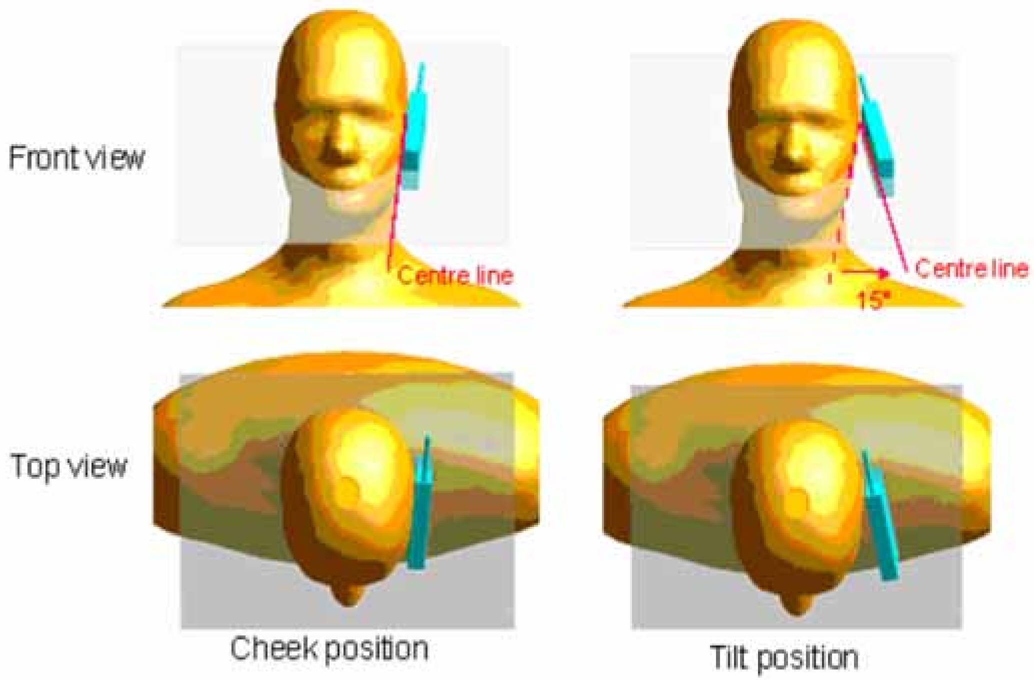


Illustration du fantôme donnant les points de référence des oreilles, RE et LE, le point de référence de la bouche, M, la ligne de référence N-F et la bande centrale



Bi-section sagittale du fantôme avec périmètre étendu (montrée sur le côté comme lors des essais de DAS de l'appareil)



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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.
2. KUKA Control Panel (KCP).
3. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
4. The functions of the PC plug-in card are to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.
5. A computer operating Windows 7.
6. OPENSAR software.
7. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
8. The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.
9. The Position device for handheld EUT.
10. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes (see Application Note).
11. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

Data Evaluation

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

Probe Parameters	· Sensitivity	$Norm_i$
	· Conversion factor	ConvFi
	· Diode compression point Dcpi	
Device Parameter	· Frequency	f
	· Crest factor	cf
Media Parametrs	· Conductivity	σ
	· Density	ρ

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

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

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

Where V_i *= Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*

U_i *= Input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*

cf *= Crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)*

dcp_i *= Diode compression point (DASY parameter)*

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

E-field probes: $$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field probes: $$H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i10} + a_{i11} f + a_{i12} f^2}{f}$$

Where V_i *= Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
$Norm_i$ *= Sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
μV/(V/m)2 for E0field Probes
ConvF= Sensitivity enhancement in solution
a_{ij} *= Sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes*

f = Carrier frequency (GHz)
E_i *= Electric field strength of channel i in V/m*
H_i *= Magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m*

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

where SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} *= 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.

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

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

where P_{pwe} *= Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2*
E_{tot} *= total electric field strength in V/m*
H_{tot} *= total magnetic field strength in A/m*

SAR Evaluation – Peak Spatial - Average

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 doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in OPENSAR software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid was at to 15 mm by 15 mm and can be edited by a user.

- **Zoom Scan**

  Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more then one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly (The default number inserted is 1).

- **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.

SAR Evaluation – Peak SAR

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1528 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g. The OPENSAR system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maximum searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.

They are used in the Cube Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the fourth order least square polynomial method for extrapolation. For a grid using 5x5x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Definition of Reference Points

Ear Reference Point

Figure 6.2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

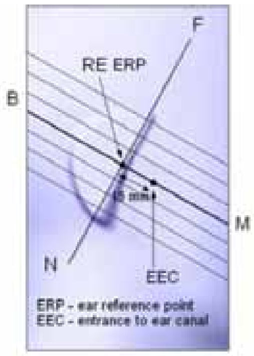


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP’s

Figure 6.2 Front, back and side view of SAM

Device Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the device need to be established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device is placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Fig. 6.3). The “test device reference point” is than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device is positioned so that the “vertical centerline” is bisecting the front surface of the device at it’s top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point [5].

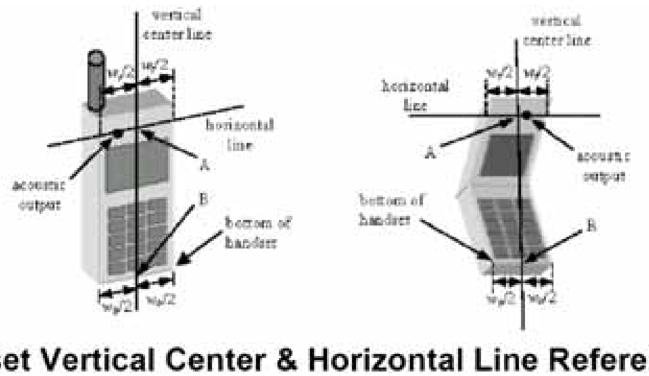


Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

Test Configuration – Positioning for Cheek / Touch

1. Position the device close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure below), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the device is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom

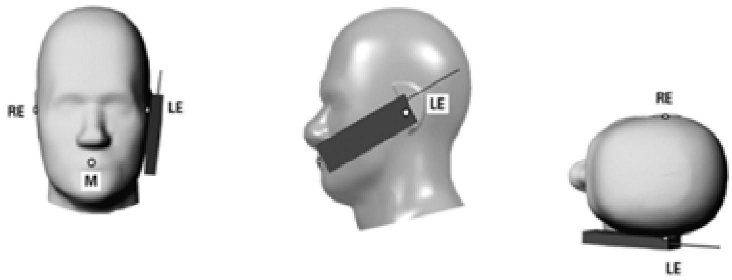


Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. Translate the device towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the device touches the ear.

3. While maintaining the device in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
4. Rotate the device around the vertical centerline until the device (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.

5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the device contact with the ear, rotate the device about the line NF until any point on the device is in contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure below.

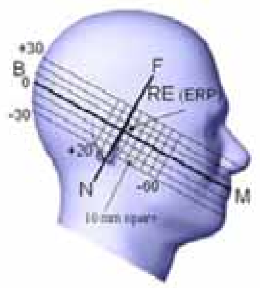


Figure 7.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

Test Configuration – Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the device, retracted the device parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the device by 15 degrees.

2. Rotate the device around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.

3. While maintaining the orientation of the device, move the device parallel to the reference plane until any part of the device touches the head. (In this position, point A is located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the device shall be reduced. The tilted position is obtained when any part of the device is in contact with the ear as well as a second part of the device is in contact with the head (see Figure below).

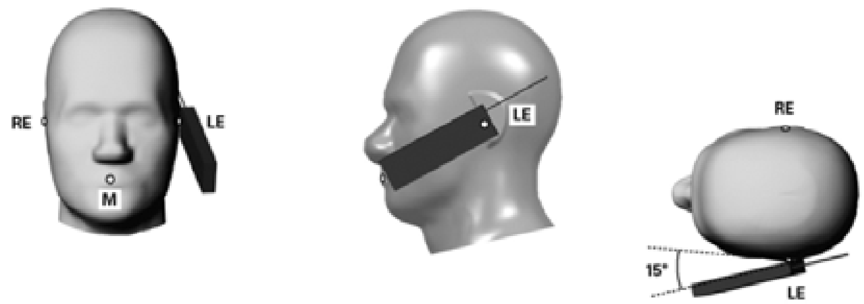
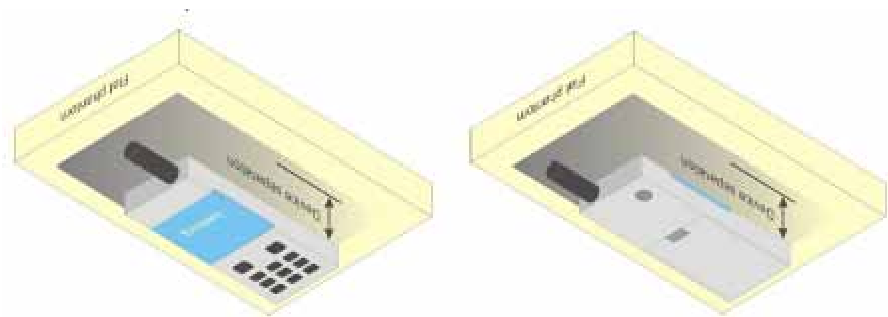


Figure 7.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

Test Position – Body Configurations

Body Worn Position
(a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
(b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
(c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1.0 cm or holster surface and the flat phantom to 0 cm.



9 Exposure limit

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 8.1 Human Exposure Limits

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIROMENT Professional Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR[2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[3] Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

[1] The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
[2] The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
[3] The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

10 System and liquid validation

10.1 System validation

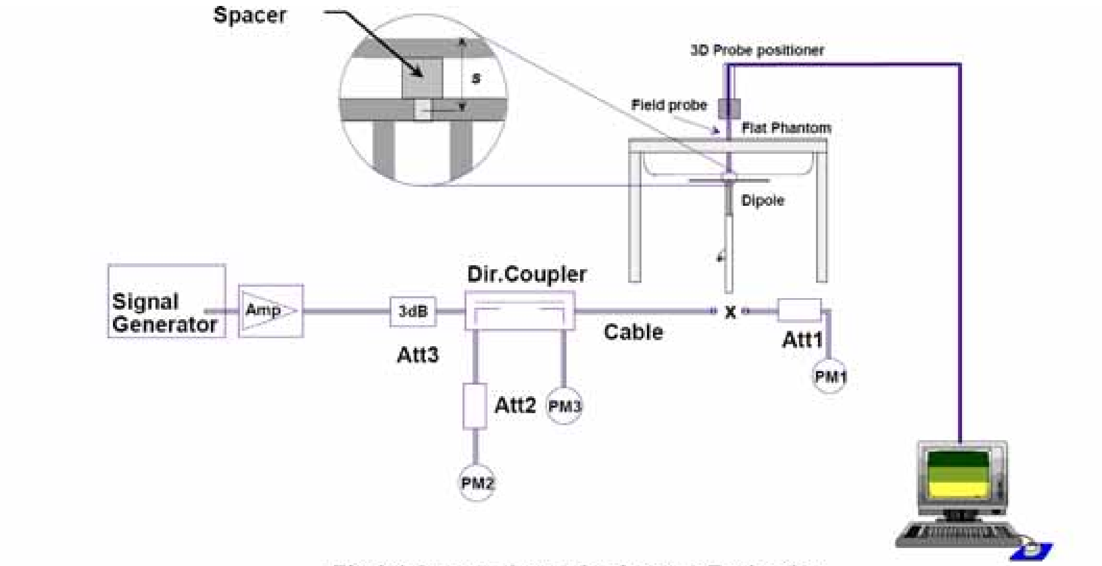


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

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

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 30 dBm (1000 mW) before dipole is connected.

Numerical reference SAR values (W/kg) for reference dipole and flat phantom

Frequency (MHz)	1g SAR	10g SAR	Local SAR at surface(above feed-point)	Local SAR at surface(y = 2 cm offset from feedpoint)
300	3.02	2.04	4.40	2.10
450	4.92	3.28	7.20	3.20
750	8.49	5.55	12.6	4.59
835	9.56	6.22	14.1	4.90
900	10.9	6.99	16.4	5.40
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.50
1800	38.4	20.1	69.5	6.80
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.60
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.50
2450	52.4	24.0	104	7.70
2600	55.3	24.6	113	8.29
3000	63.8	25.7	140	9.50

Table 1: system validation (1g)

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type (head/body)	1W Target SAR1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2018-07-04	835	head	9.58	0.0960	9.60	0.2
2018-07-04	835	body	9.78	0.0963	9.63	-1.5
2018-07-03	1900	head	39.49	0.3944	39.44	-0.1
2018-07-03	1900	body	40.01	0.3961	39.61	-1.0

Note: system check input power: 10mW

10.2 liquid validation

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the HP85070C dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters measured are reported in each correspondent section.

KDB 865664 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The head and body tissue parameters given in this below table should be used to measure the SAR of transmitters operating in 100 MHz to 6 GHz frequency range. The tissue dielectric parameters of the tissue medium at the test frequency should be within the tolerance required in this document. The dielectric parameters should be linearly interpolated between the closest pair of target frequencies to determine the applicable dielectric parameters corresponding to the device test frequency.

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by IEEE Std 1528-2013 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in 1528 are derived from tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described above and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in 1528.

Target Frequency	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
MHz	εr	Ơ (S/m)	εr	Ơ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.91
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	0.95	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

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness Power drifts in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Table 2: Recommended Dielectric Performance of Tissue

Recommended Dielectric Performance of Tissue										
Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	750		835		1800		1900		2600	
Tissue Type	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**
Water	40.52	51.83	41.46	52.4	55.2	70.2	54.9	40.4	54.8	68.1
Salt (Nacl)	1.61	1.52	1.45	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.18	0.5	0.1	0.01
Sugar	57.67	46.45	56.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	29.4	44.92	0.0	45.1	31.8
Dielectric	40.91	54.32	42.54	56.1	40.0	53.3	39.9	54.0	39.0	52.5
Conductivity	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.95	1.40	1.52	1.43	1.45	1.96	2.15

Table 3: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

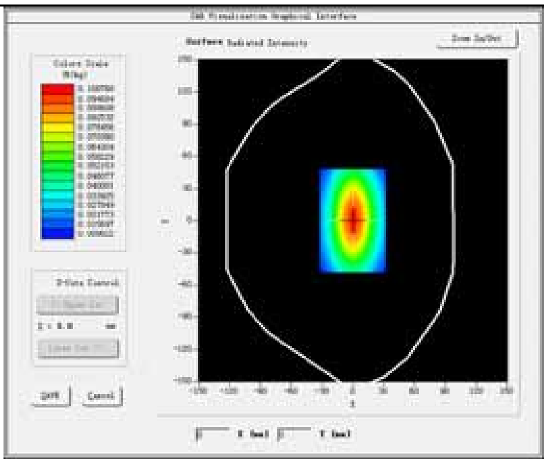
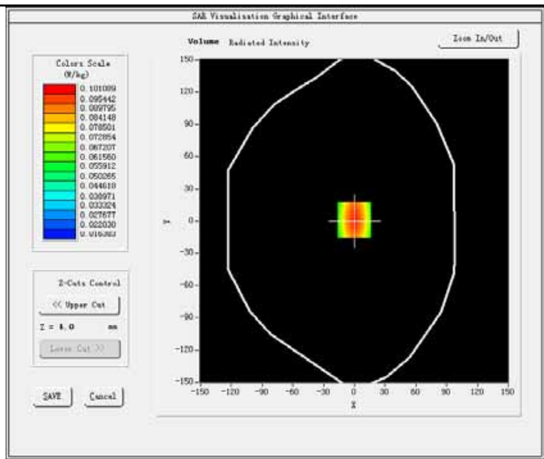
Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57%				
Frequency(MHz)	Measured Date	Description	Dielectric Parameters	
			εr	σ(s/m)
835	2018-07-04	Target Value ±5% window	41.48 39.43 — 43.58	0.90 0.855 — 0.945
		Measurement Value	41.52	0.93
1900	2018-07-03	Target Value ±5% window	40.00 38.00 — 42.00	1.40 1.33 — 1.47
		Measurement Value	40.79	1.45

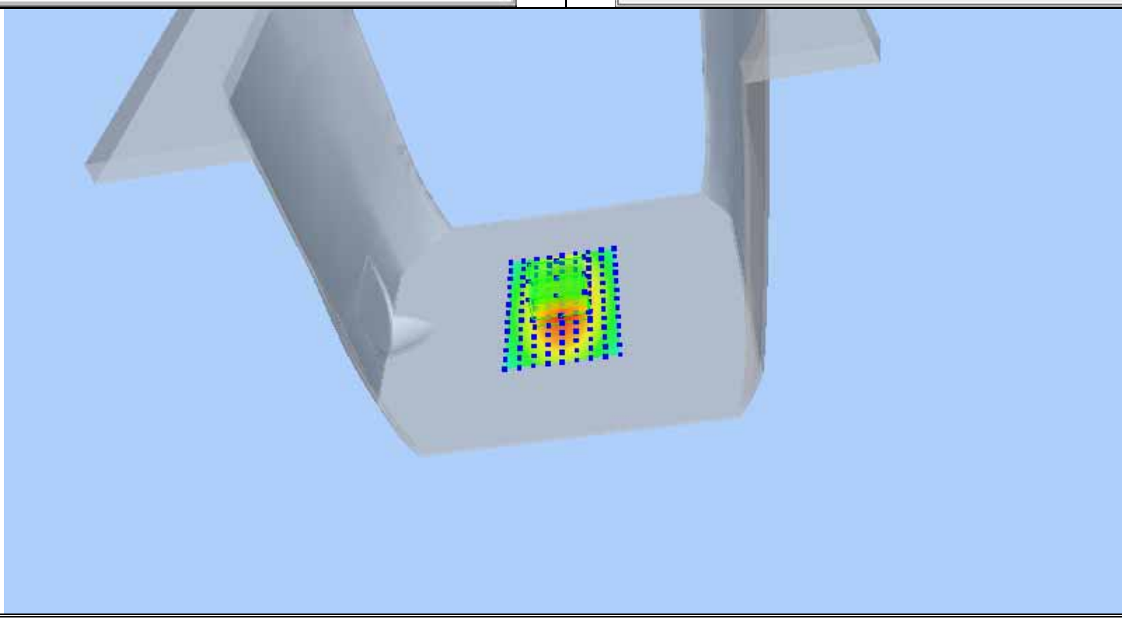
Table 4: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57% , Measured Date: 2018-07-03				
Frequency(MHz)	Measured Date	Description	Dielectric Parameters	
			εr	σ(s/m)
835	2018-07-04	Target Value ±5% window	55.2 52.25 — 57.75	0.97 0.912 — 1.018
		Measurement Value	54.21	0.94
1900	2018-07-03	Target Value ±5% window	53.30 50.64 — 55.97	1.52 1.44 — 1.60
		Measurement Value	54.30	1.48

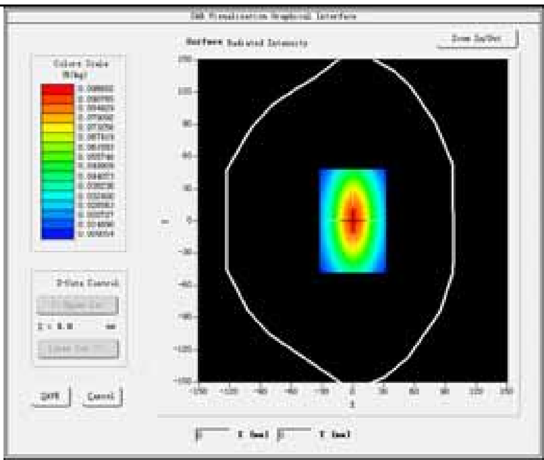
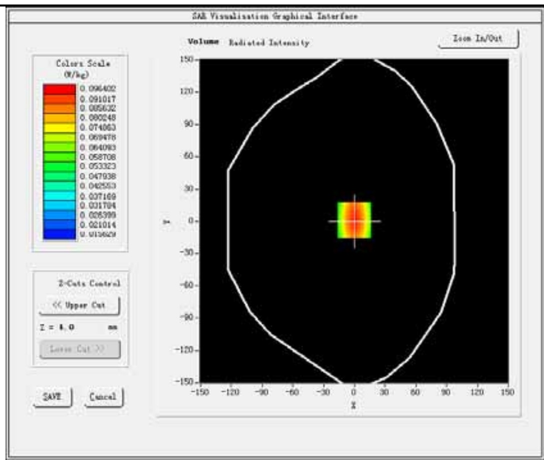
System Verification Plots

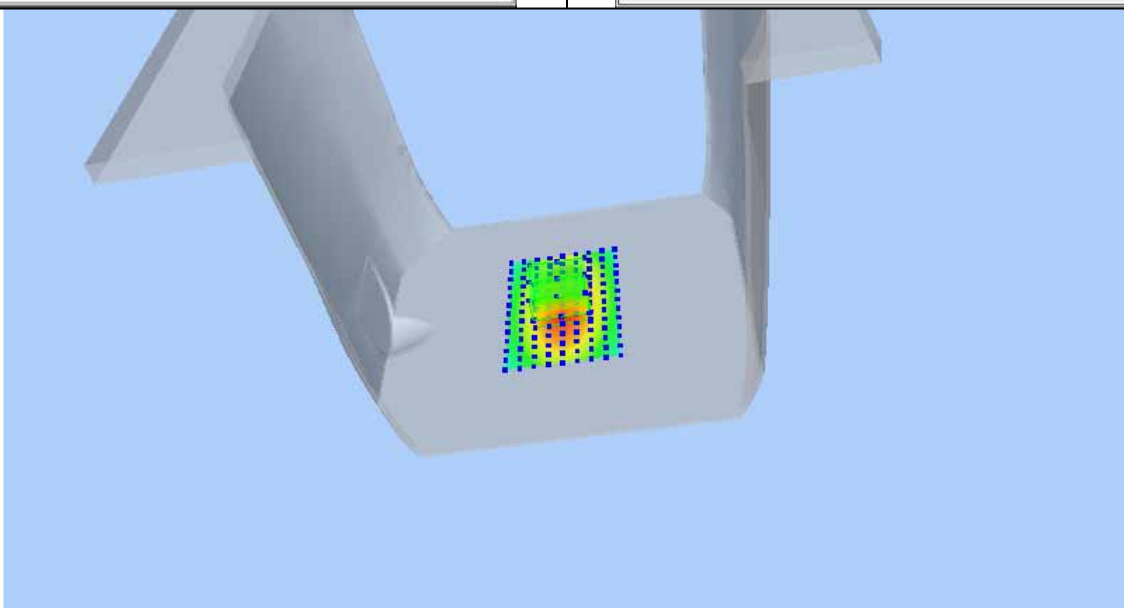
Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID835
Test Date: 2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.52
Conductivity (S/m)	0.93
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	5.03
Sensor-surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.15
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.064302
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.096009
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

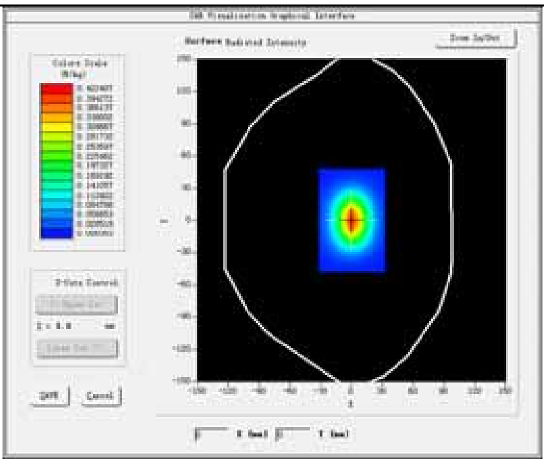
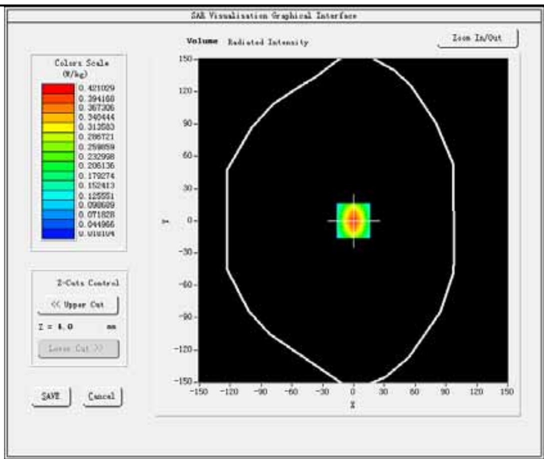


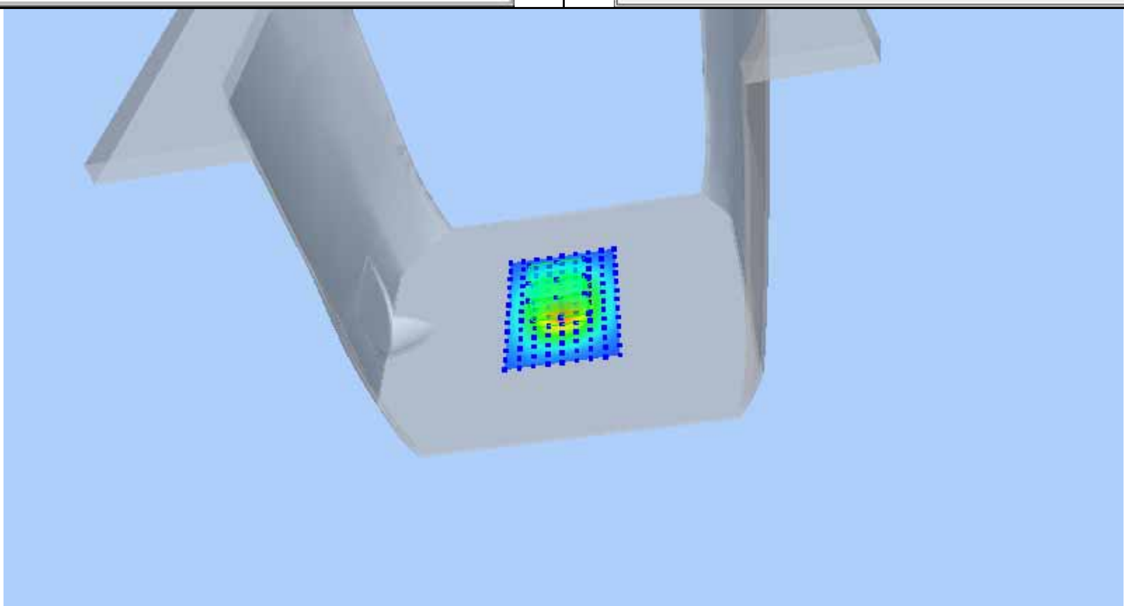
Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID835
Test Date: 2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.21
Conductivity (S/m)	0.94
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	5.24
Sensor-surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.14
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.061544
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.096269
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

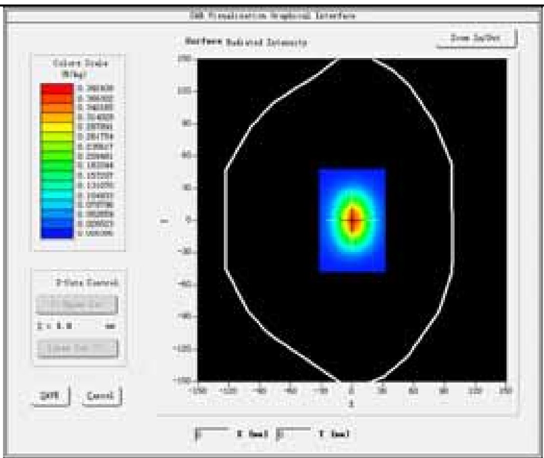
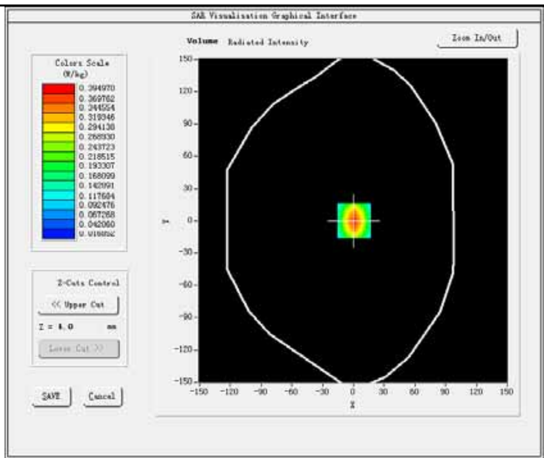


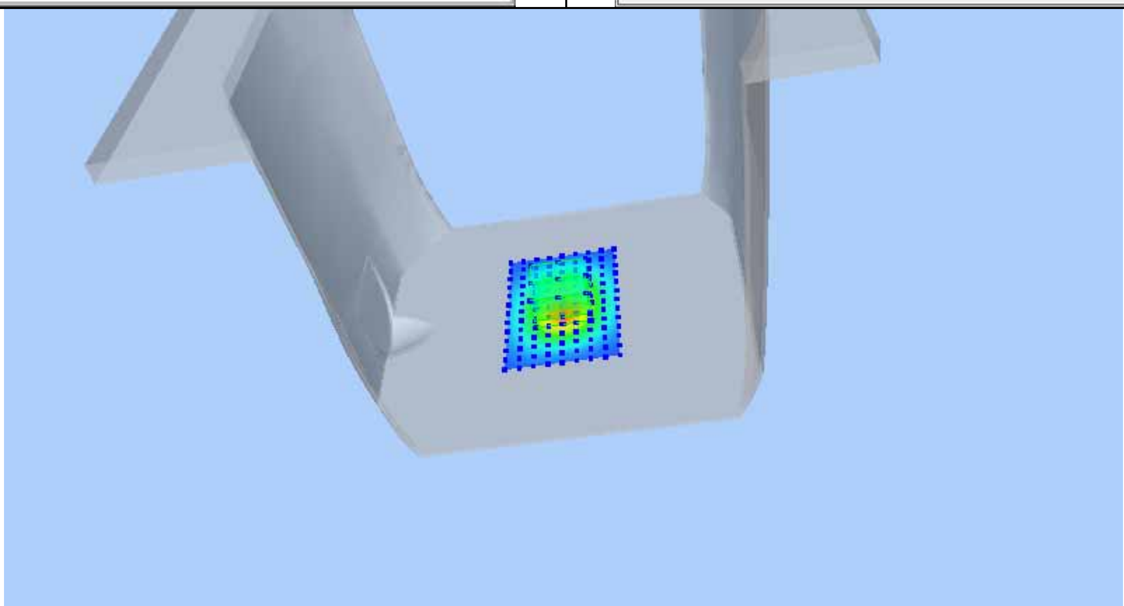
Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID1900
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.79
Conductivity (S/m)	1.45
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	4.87
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.14
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.202814
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.394417
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID1900
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.48
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Duty cycle	1:1
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.25
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.199510
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.396147
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



11 Type a Measurement Uncertainty

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table below :

Uncertainty Distribution	Normal	Rectangle	Triangular	U Shape
Multi-plying Factor(a)	1/k(b)	1 / √3	1 / √6	1 / √2

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
(b) κ is the coverage factor

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type -sum-by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %.

The COMOSAR Uncertainty Budget is show in below table:

UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK								
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	1 g ui (± %)	10 g ui (± %)	vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	(1-cp)1/2	(1-cp)1/2	1,42887	1,42887	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	√Cp	√Cp	2,40866	2,40866	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71355	2,71355	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73205	1,73205	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,32791	1,32791	∞
Dipole								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2	N	√3	1	1	1,1547	1,1547	N-1
Input Power and SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,88675	2,88675	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,3094	2,3094	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,84752	1,2413	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73205	1,41451	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.6671	9.1646	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				19.3342	18.3292	

UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST								
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1 g)	c_i (10 g)	1 g u_i (± %)	10 g u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	1,43	1,43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2,41	2,41	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,58	0,58	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71	2,71	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,58	0,58	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,50	0,50	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0,00	0,00	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73	1,73	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,33	1,33	∞
Test sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2,6	N	1	1	1	2,60	2,60	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3	N	1	1	1	3,00	3,00	N-1
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,89	2,89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,31	2,31	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,85	1,24	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73	1,41	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3,00	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.39	9.92	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				20.78	19.84	

12 Output Power Verification

Test Condition:

1. Conducted Measurement
EUT was set for low, mid, high channel with modulated mode and highest RF output power.
The base station simulator was connected to the antenna terminal.
2 Conducted Emissions Measurement Uncertainty
All test measurements carried out are traceable to national standards. The uncertainty of the measurement at a confidence level of approximately 95% (in the case where distributions are normal), with a coverage factor of 2, in the range 30MHz – 40GHz is ±1.5dB.
3 Environmental Conditions Temperature 23°C
Relative Humidity 53%
Atmospheric Pressure 1019mbar
4 Test Date : 2018-07-03
Tested By : Andy Feng

Test Procedures:

MOBILE PHONE radio output power measurement

1. The transmitter output port was connected to base station emulator.
2. Establish communication link between emulator and EUT and set EUT to operate at maximum output power all the time.
3. Select lowest, middle, and highest channels for each band and different possible test mode.
4. Measure the conducted peak burst power and conducted average burst power from EUT antenna port.

Other radio output power measurement:

The output power was measured using power meter at low, mid, and high channels.

Source-based Time Averaged Burst Power Calculation:

For TDMA, the following duty cycle factor was used to calculate the source-based time average power

Number of Time slot	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:4	1:2.66	1:2
Duty cycle factor	-9.03 dB	-6.02 dB	-4.26 dB	-3.01 dB
Crest Factor	8	4	2.66	2

Remark: *Time slot duty cycle factor = 10 * log (Time Slot Duty Cycle)*
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) – 9.03 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) – 6.02 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Uplink) – 4.26 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) – 3.01 dB

Test Result:

Burst Average Power (dBm);								
Band	GSM850				PCS1900			
Channel	128	190	251	Tune up Power tolerant	512	661	810	Tune up Power tolerant
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	/	1850.2	1880	1909.8	/
GSM Voice	32.20	31.69	31.75	32±1	29.54	28.93	28.75	29±1
GPRS 1 slots	32.14	32.13	31.70	32±1	28.55	27.55	27.79	28±1
GPRS 2 slots	31.47	31.45	32.01	31±1	27.74	26.73	26.96	27±1
GPRS 3 slots	30.62	30.59	31.19	30±1	26.98	25.99	26.24	26±1
GPRS 4 slots	29.84	29.82	30.43	30±1	26.19	25.21	25.45	26±1

Remark :
GPRS, CS1 coding scheme.
Multi 1 Slot , Support Max 4 downlink, 1 uplink , 5 working link
Multi 2 Slots , Support Max 4 downlink, 2 uplink , 5 working link
Multi 3 Slots , Support Max 4 downlink, 3 uplink , 5 working link
Multi 4 Slots , Support Max 4 downlink, 4 uplink , 5 working link

Source Based time Average Power (dBm)								
Band	GSM850				PCS1900			
Channel	128	190	251	Time Average factor	512	661	810	Time Average factor
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	/	1850.2	1880	1909.8	/
GSM Voice	23.17	22.66	22.72	-9.03	20.51	19.90	19.72	-9.03
GPRS 1 slots	23.11	23.10	22.67	-9.03	19.52	18.52	18.76	-9.03
GPRS 2 slots	25.45	25.43	25.99	-6.02	21.72	20.71	20.94	-6.02
GPRS 3 slots	26.36	26.33	26.93	-4.26	22.72	21.73	21.98	-4.26
GPRS 4 slots	26.83	26.81	27.42	-3.01	23.18	22.20	22.44	-3.01

Remark :
Time average factor = 1 uplink , 10*log(1/8)=-9.03dB , 2 uplink , 10*log(2/8)=-6.02dB , 3 uplink , 10*log(3/8)=-4.26dB ,4 uplink , 10*log(4/8)=-3.01dB
Source based time average power = Burst Average power + Time Average factor

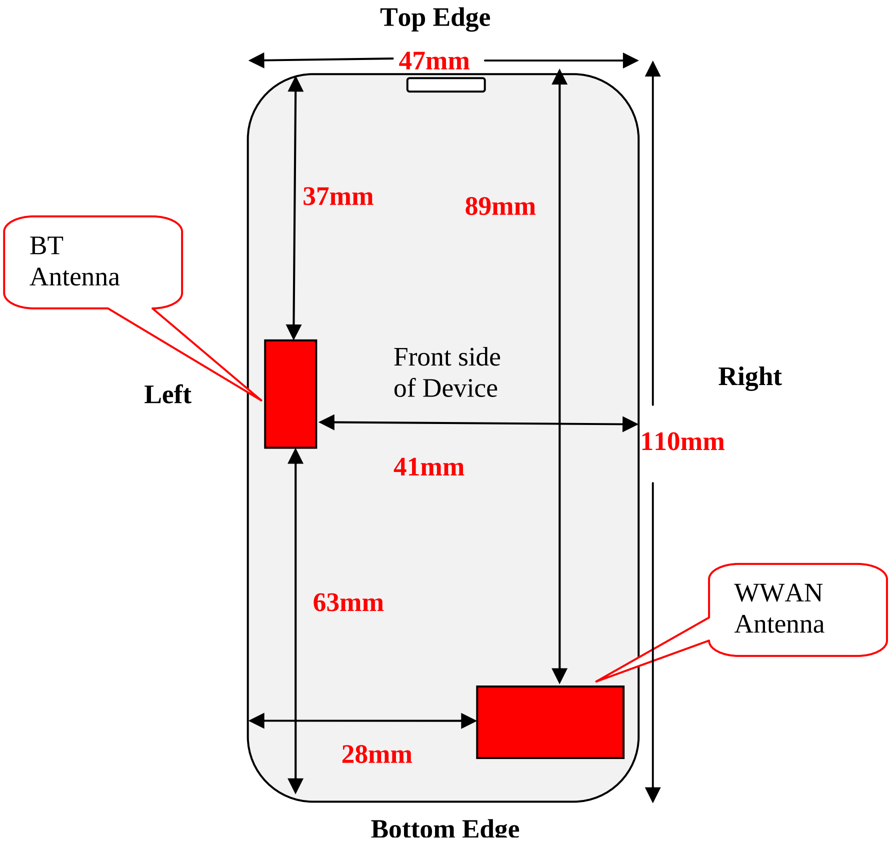
Note: DUT was set in GPRS(4Tx slots) due to the Maximum source-base time average output power for body SAR

Bluetooth Measurement Result

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Average Output Power(dBm)	Tune up limited(dBm)
GFSK	2402	3.50	3.0±1
	2441	3.85	3.0±1
	2480	3.91	3.0±1
π/4DQPSK	2402	2.57	3.0±1
	2441	2.85	3.0±1
	2480	2.75	3.0±1
8DPSK	2402	3.01	3.0±1
	2441	2.74	3.0±1
	2480	2.96	3.0±1

13 Exposure Conditions Consideration

EUT antenna location:



Test position consideration:

Distance of EUT antenna-to-edge/surface(mm), Test distance:10mm						
Antennas	Back side	Front side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
WWAN	3	9	28	3	89	7
Bluetooth	3	9	2	41	37	63

Test distance:10mm						
Antennas	Back side	Front side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
WWAN	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Bluetooth	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Note:
1. Head/Body-worn SAR assessments are required.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for handsets the test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user, which is 0 mm for head SAR, and 10 mm for body-worn SAR.

RF Exposure

MOBILE PHONE –SNAP MINI X, FCC ID: GAO-MINIX

Standard Requirement:

According to §15.247 (i) and §1.1307(b)(1), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

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,[16] where

- $f_{(GHz)}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation[17]
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum *test separation distance* is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum *test separation distance* is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Routine SAR evaluation refers to that specifically required by § 2.1093, using measurements or computer simulation. When routine SAR evaluation is not required, portable transmitters with output power greater than the applicable low threshold require SAR evaluation to qualify for TCB approval.

Exclusion Thresholds = $P\sqrt{F}/D$

P= Maximum turn-up power in mW

F= Channel frequency in GHz

D= Minimum test separation distance in mm

Test Distance (5mm)

Mode	MAX Power (dBm)	Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (mW)	Exclusion Thresholds	Limit
Bluetooth	3.91	3.0±1	4	2.51	0.791	3

Test Distance (10mm)

Mode	MAX Power (dBm)	Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (dBm)	Max Tune Up Power (mW)	Exclusion Thresholds	Limit
Bluetooth	3.91	3.0±1	4	2.51	0.395	3

Result: Compliance

No SAR measurement is required.

14 SAR Test Results

Test Condition:

1. SAR Measurement
   The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is more than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB less than the output power of EUT.

2	Environmental Conditions	Temperature	23^{o}C
		Relative Humidity	57%
		Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

3 Test Date : 2018-07-03- 2018-07-04
Tested By : Andy Feng

Generally Test Procedures:

1. Establish communication link between EUT and base station emulation by air link.
2. Place the EUT in the selected test position. (Cheek, tilt or flat)
3. Perform SAR testing at middle or highest output power channel under the selected test mode. If the measured 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, then testing for the other channel will not be performed.
4. When SAR is<0.8W/kg, no repeated SAR measurement is required

For WCDMA test:

1. KDB941225 D01-Body SAR is not required for HSDPA when the average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than 0.25dB higher than measured without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC<75% of the SAR limit.
2. KDB941225 D01-Body SAR is not required for handset with HSPA capabilities when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than 0.25dB higher than that measure without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC AND THE maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC is<75% of the SAR limit

For LTE test:

1. According to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r05:
   a. Per Section 5.2.1, SAR is required for QPSK 1 RB Allocation for the largest bandwidth
      i. The required channel and offset combination with the highest maximum output power is required for SAR.
      ii. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required. Otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels using the RB offset configuration with highest output power for that channel.
      iii. When the reported SAR for a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all RB offset configurations for that channel.
   b. Per Section 5.2.2, SAR is required for 50% RB allocation using the largest bandwidth following the same procedures outlined in Section 5.2.1.
   c. Per Section 5.2.3, QPSK SAR is not required for the 100% allocation when the highest maximum output power for the 100% allocation is less than the highest maximum output power of the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations and the reported SAR for the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations is < 0.8 W/kg.
   d. Per Section 5.2.4 and 5.3, SAR tests for higher order modulations and lower bandwidths configurations are not required when the conducted power of the required test configurations determined by Sections 5.2.1 through 5.2.3 is less than or equal to ½ dB higher than the equivalent configuration using QPSK modulation and when the QPSK SAR for those configurations is <1.45 W/kg.
   e. A-MPR was disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).

SAR Summary Test Result:

Table 5: SAR Values of GSM 850MHz Band

Test Positions		Channel		Test Mode	Power(dBm)		SAR 1g(W/Kg), Limit(1.6W/kg)		Plot No.
		CH.	MHz		Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	Measured output power(dBm)	Measured SAR 1g(W/kg)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	
Right Head	Cheek	128	824.2	Voice call	33	32.20	**0.338**	**0.41**	**1**
	Tilt	128	824.2	Voice call	33	32.20	0.143	0.17	2
Left Head	Cheek	128	824.2	Voice call	33	32.20	0.127	0.15	3
	Tilt	128	824.2	Voice call	33	32.20	0.071	0.09	4
Body-worn (10mm Separation)	Front side	251	848.8	GPRS 4 slots	31	30.43	0.591	0.67	5
	Back side	251	848.8	GPRS 4 slots	31	30.43	**0.693**	**0.79**	**6**
	Right edge	251	848.8	GPRS 4 slots	31	30.43	0.309	0.35	7
	Bottom edge	251	848.8	GPRS 4 slots	31	30.43	0.047	0.05	8

Table 6: SAR Values of GSM 1900MHz Band

Test Positions		Channel		Test Mode	Power(dBm)		SAR 1g(W/Kg), Limit(1.6W/kg)		Plot No.
		CH.	MHz		Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	Measured output power(dBm)	Measured SAR 1g(W/kg)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	
Right Head	Cheek	512	1850.2	Voice call	30	29.54	**0.519**	**0.58**	**9**
	Tilt	512	1850.2	Voice call	30	29.54	0.348	0.39	10
Left Head	Cheek	512	1850.2	Voice call	30	29.54	0.491	0.55	11
	Tilt	512	1850.2	Voice call	30	29.54	0.396	0.44	12
Body-worn (10mm Separation)	Front side	512	1850.2	GPRS 4 slots	27	26.19	0.094	0.11	13
	Back side	512	1850.2	GPRS 4 slots	27	26.19	**0.315**	**0.38**	**14**
	Right edge	512	1850.2	GPRS 4 slots	27	26.19	0.121	0.15	15
	Bottom edge	512	1850.2	GPRS 4 slots	27	26.19	0.224	0.27	16

Measurement variability consideration

According to KDB 865664 D01v01r04 section 2.8.1, repeated measurements are required following the procedures as below:

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

No Repeated SAR

Simultaneous Transmission SAR Analysis.

List of Mode for Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission:

No.	Configurations	Head SAR	Body-worn SAR	Hotspot SAR
1	GSM(Voice) + Bluetooth(Data)	Yes	-	-
2	GPRS (Data) + Bluetooth(Data)	-	Yes	-

Remark:

1. Voice and data can not transmit simultaneously, and VOIP is not supported.
2. Hotspot mode is not supported.

3. According to the KDB 447498 D01 v06, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:
(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.
For simultaneous transmission analysis, WIFI/Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01 v06 as below:

Bluetooth:

Tune-Up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	X	SAR(1g) 5mm	SAR(1g) 10mm
4.0	2.51	5/10	2.480	7.5	0.11	0.05

5. The maximum SAR summation is calculated based onthe same configuration and test position

Head SAR Simultaneous

WWAN and BT

	WWAN(maximum)		BT(5mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
Position	Band	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM850	0.41	0.11	0.52
Right Cheek	GSM1900	**0.58**	0.11	**0.69**

Remark: BT the 1g SAR value is not being captured by the measurement system, the 1g-SAR value is conservatively used for simultaneous transmission analysis.

Body-worn SAR Simultaneous

WWAN and BT

	WWAN(maximum)		BT(10mm)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
Position	Band	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	
Back	GSM850	**0.79**	0.05	**0.84**
Back	GSM1900	0.38	0.05	0.43

Remark: BT the 1g SAR value is not being captured by the measurement system, the 1g-SAR value is conservatively used for simultaneous transmission analysis.

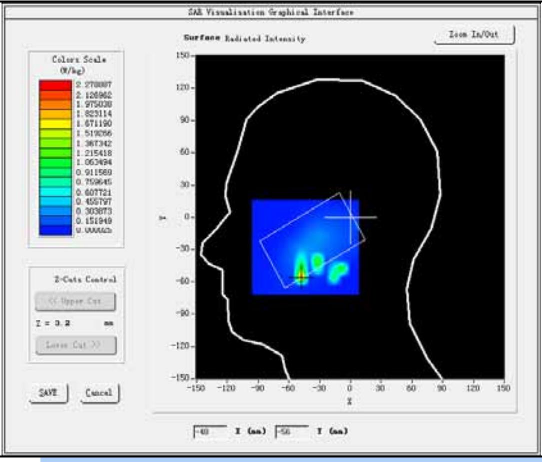
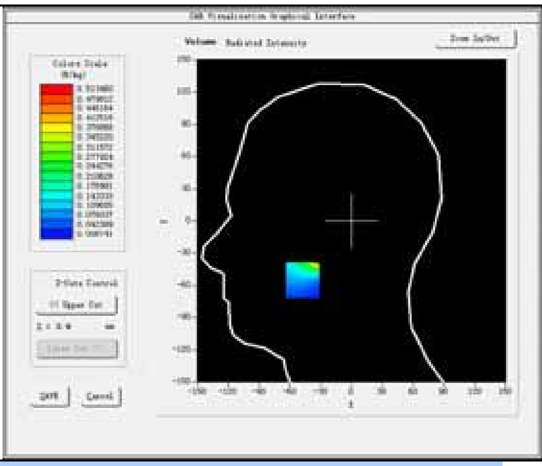
15 SAR Measurement Reference

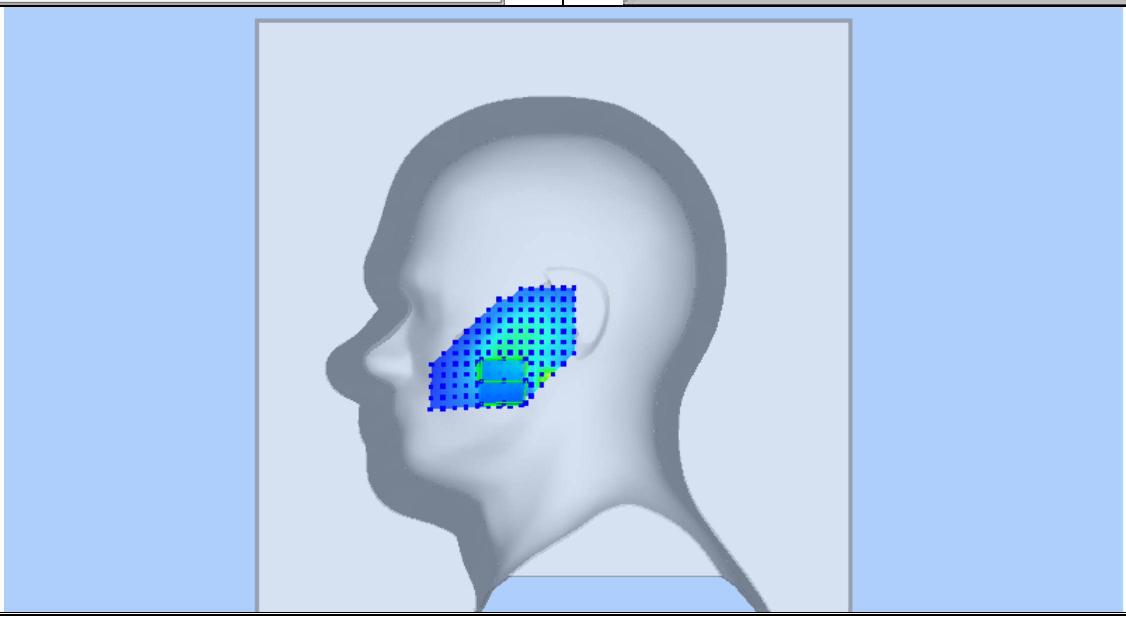
References

1. **FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"**
2. **IEEE Std. C95.1-2005, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300GHz", 2005**
3. **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", June 2013**
4. **IEC 62209-2, "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices—Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate(SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body(frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", April 2010**
5. **FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 23th, 2015**
6. **FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, "3G SAR Measurement Procedures", Oct 23th, 2015**
7. **FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", Dec 16th, 2015**
8. **FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 23th, 2015**
9. **FCC KDB865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements 100MHz to 6GHz", Aug 7th, 2015**
10. **FCC KDB865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations ", Oct 23th", 2015**
11. **FCC KDB648474 D04 v01r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Oct 23th", 2015**
12. **FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters, Oct 23th, 2015.**

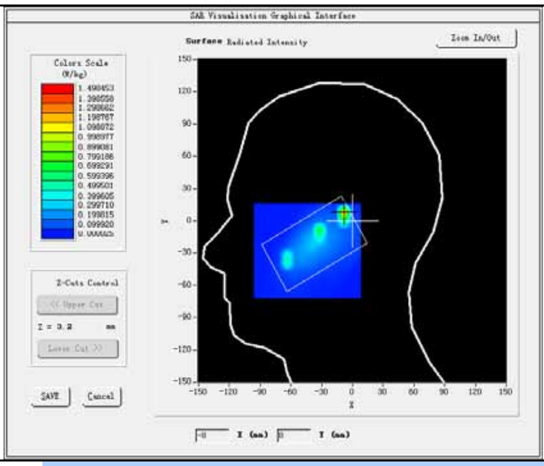
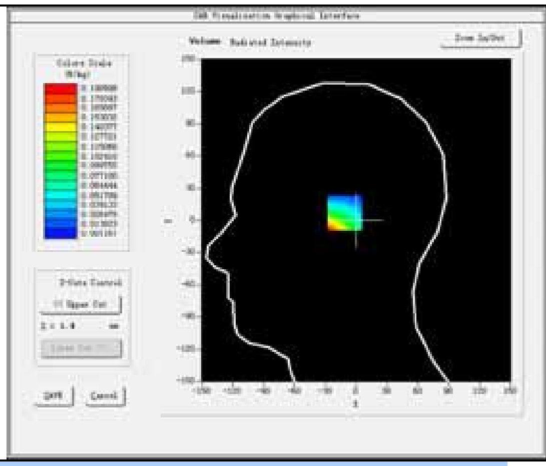
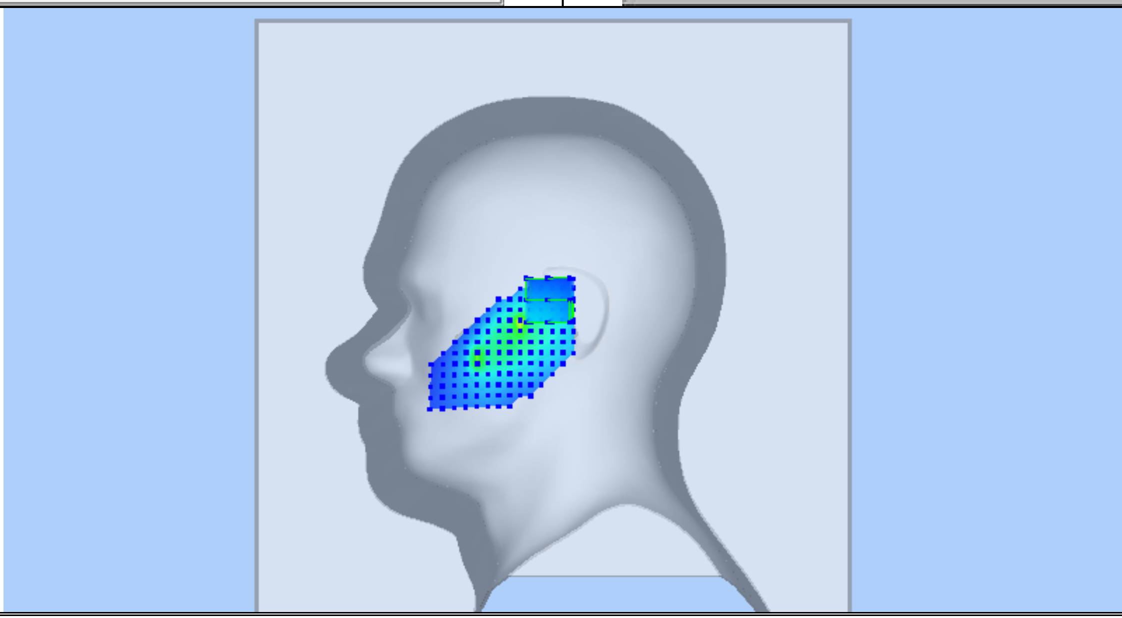
Maximum SAR measurement Plots

Plot 1: GSM850MHz, Low channel (Right Head , Cheek)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date:2018-07-04

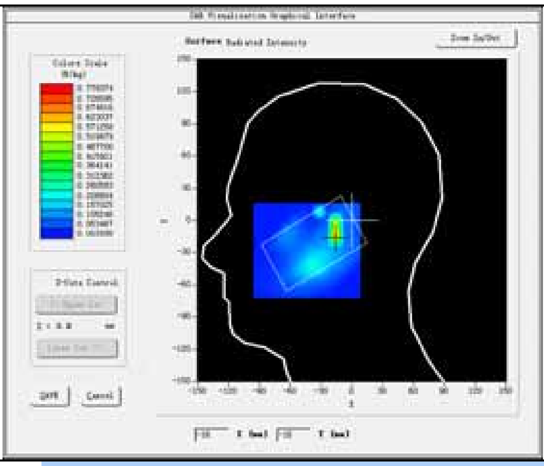
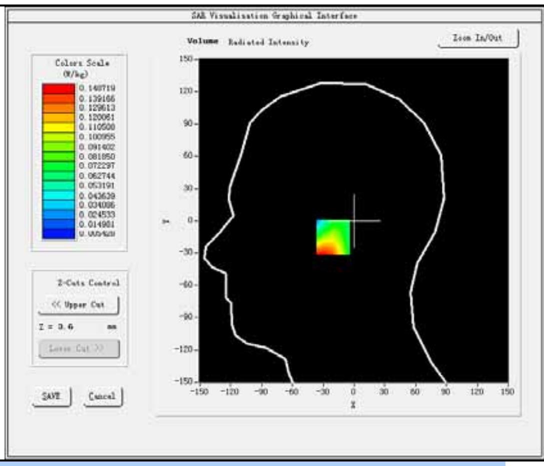
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.20000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.52
Conductivity (S/m)	0.93
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.03
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.69
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.127799
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.337858
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

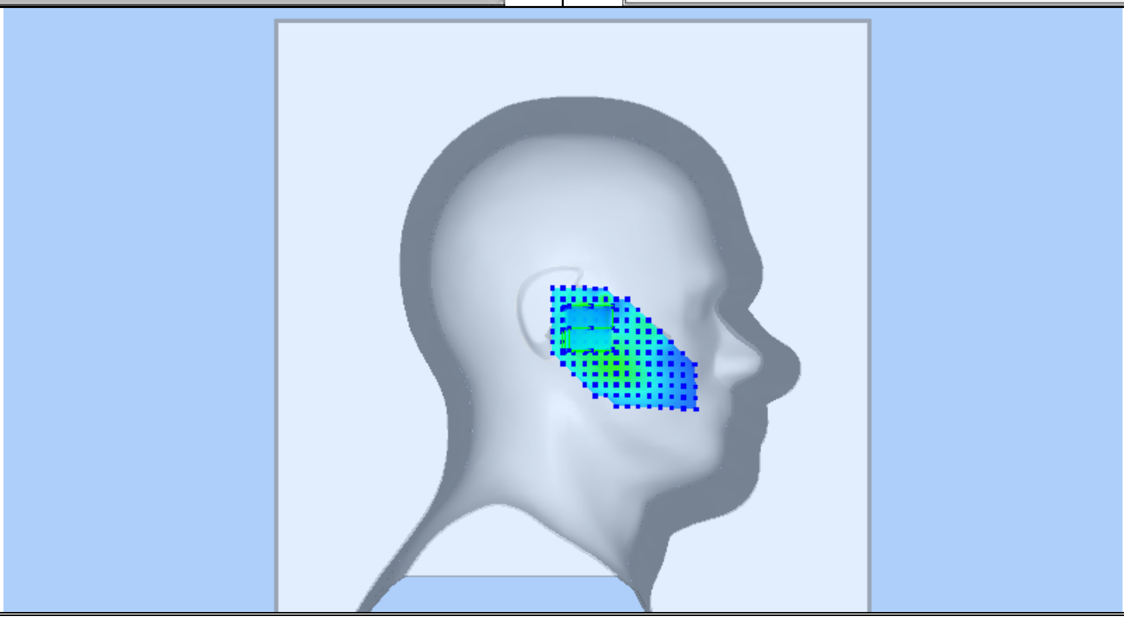


Plot 2: GSM850MHz, Low channel (Right Head , Tilt)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date:2018-07-04

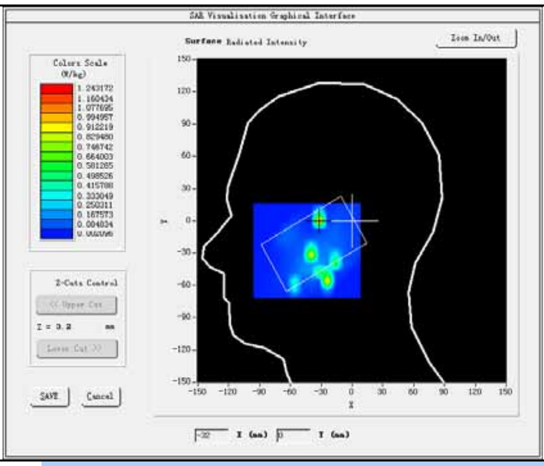
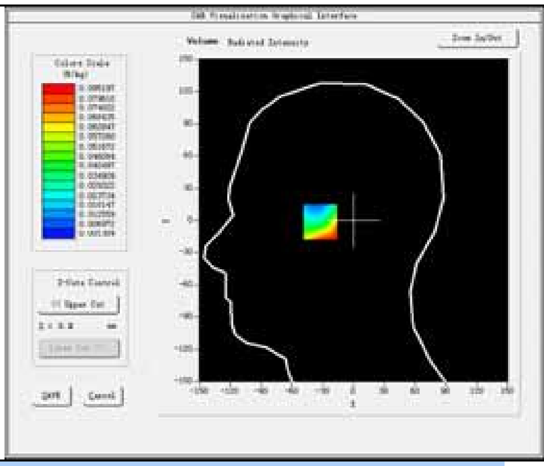
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.20000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.52
Conductivity (S/m)	0.93
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.03
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.01
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.076446
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.142899
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

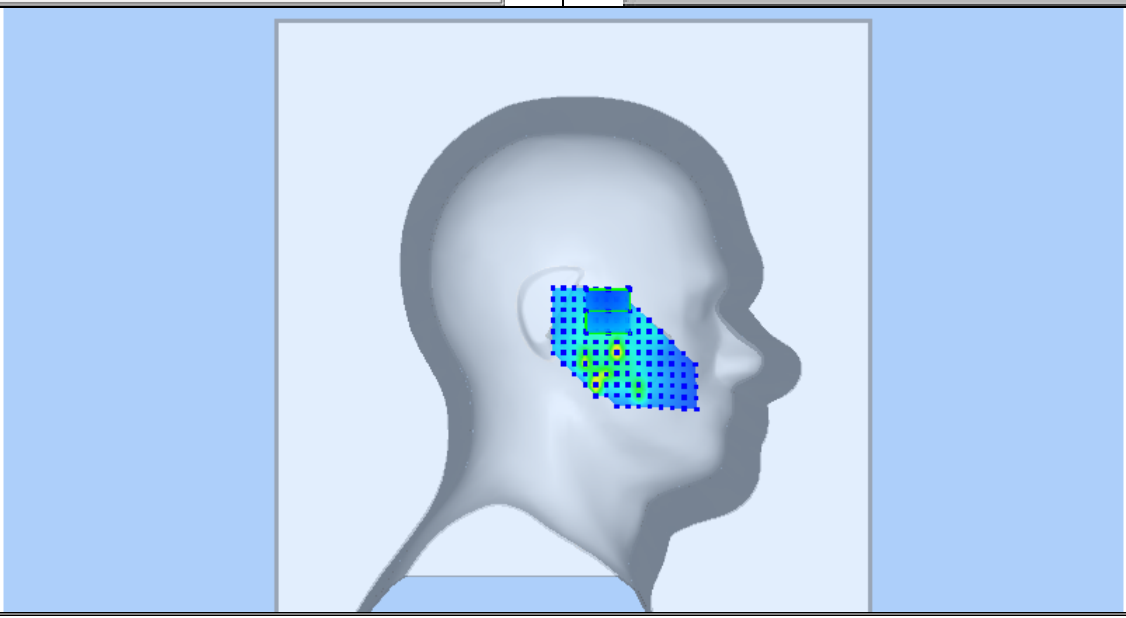
Plot 3: GSM850MHz, Low channel (Left Head , Cheek)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date:2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.20000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.52
Conductivity (S/m)	0.93
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.03
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.35
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.073676
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.127391
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

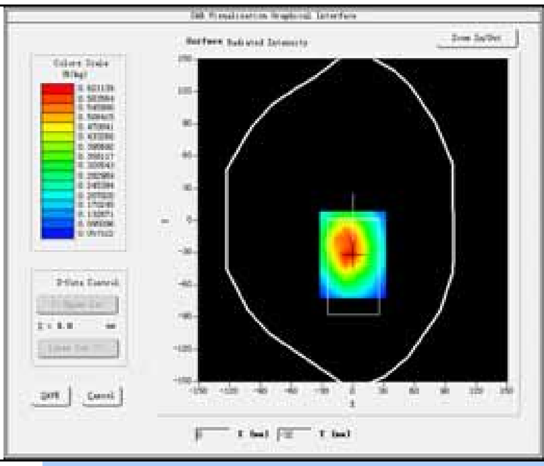
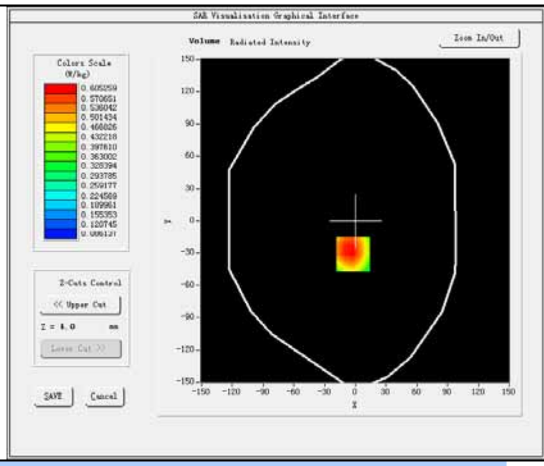


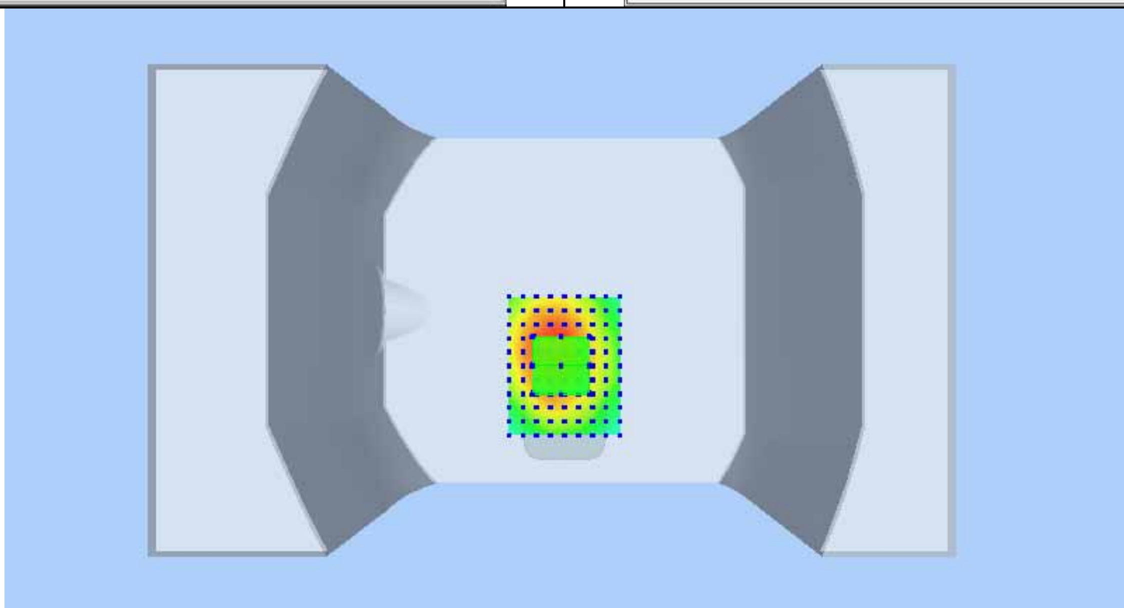
Plot 4: GSM850MHz, Low channel (Left Head , Tilt)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date:2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.20000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.52
Conductivity (S/m)	0.93
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.03
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.84
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.039781
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.071258
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

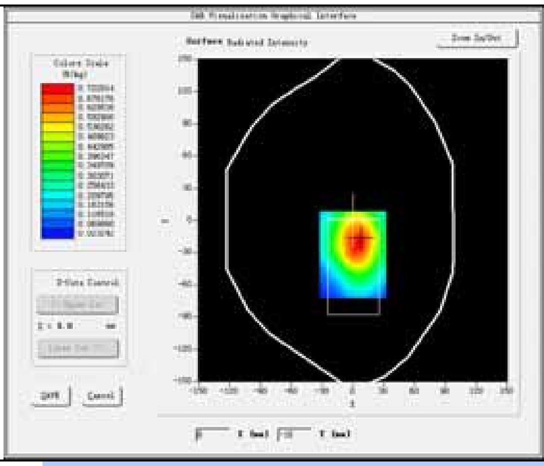
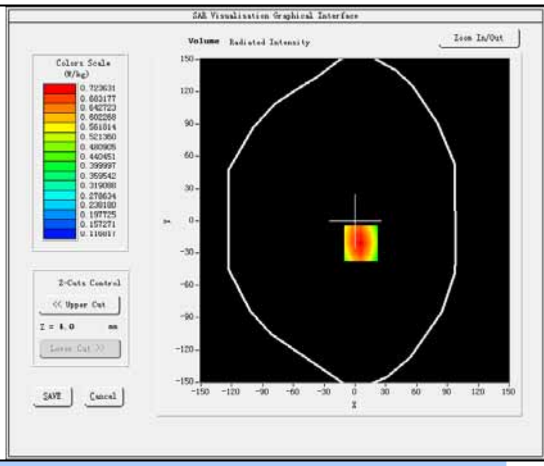


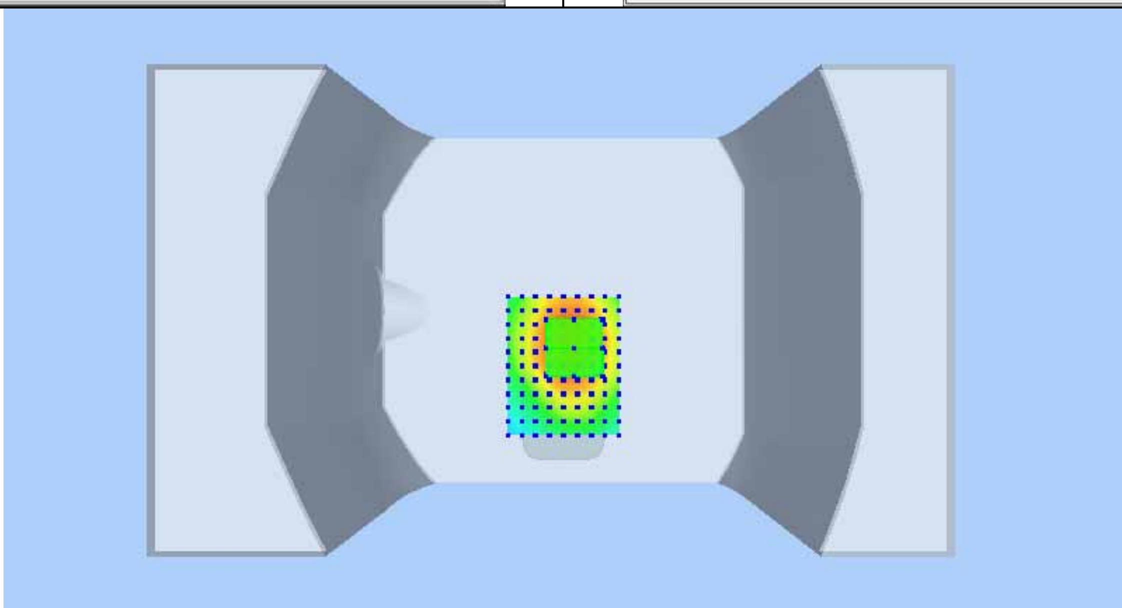
Plot 5: GPRS850MHz, High channel(Body-worn, Front Surface)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	848.80000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.21
Conductivity (S/m)	0.94
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.24
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.77
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.392626
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.590851
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

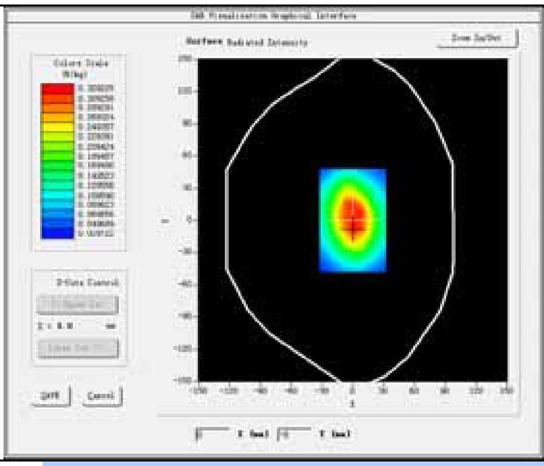
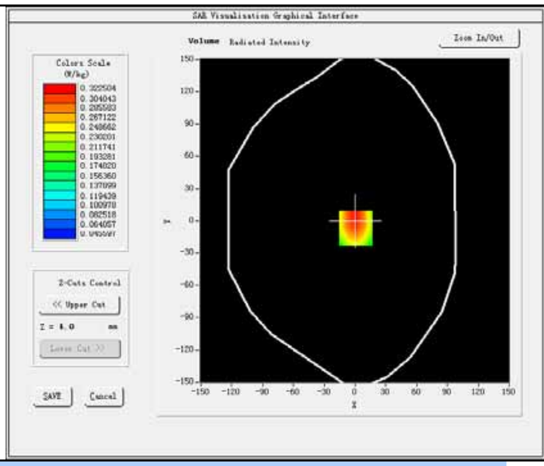


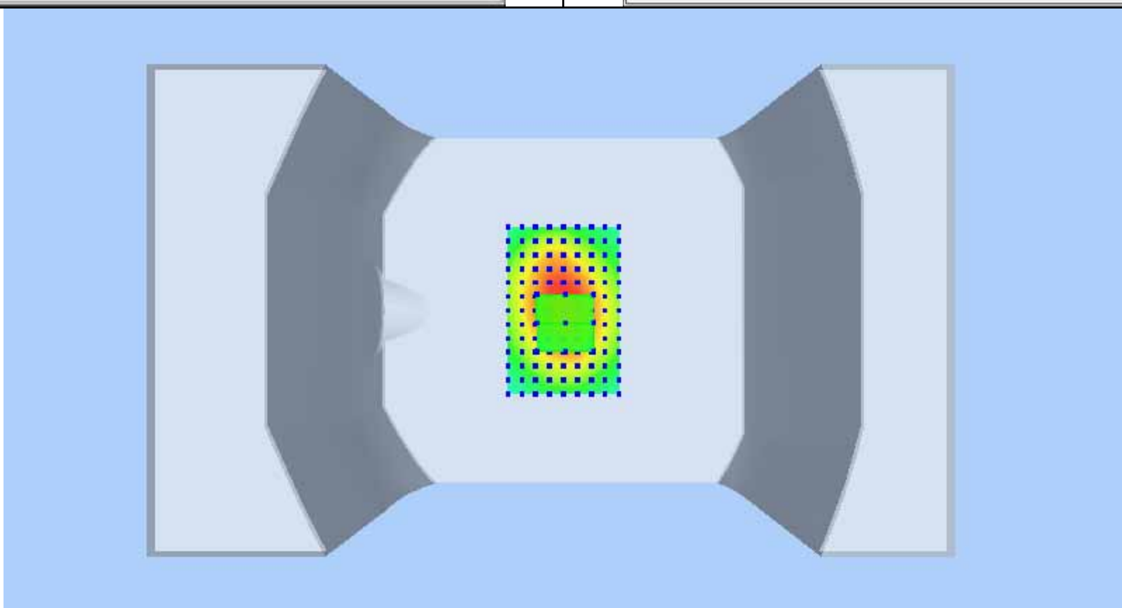
Plot 6: GPRS850MHz, High channel(Body-worn, Back Surface)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	848.80000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.21
Conductivity (S/m)	0.94
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.24
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.51
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.455708
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.693020
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

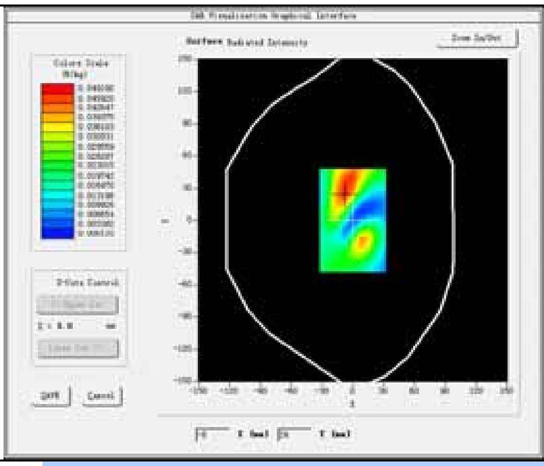
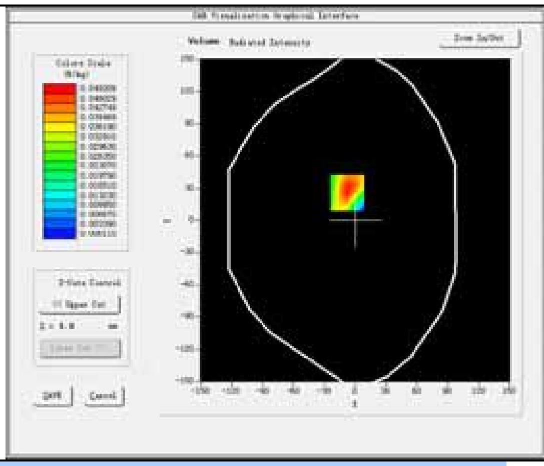


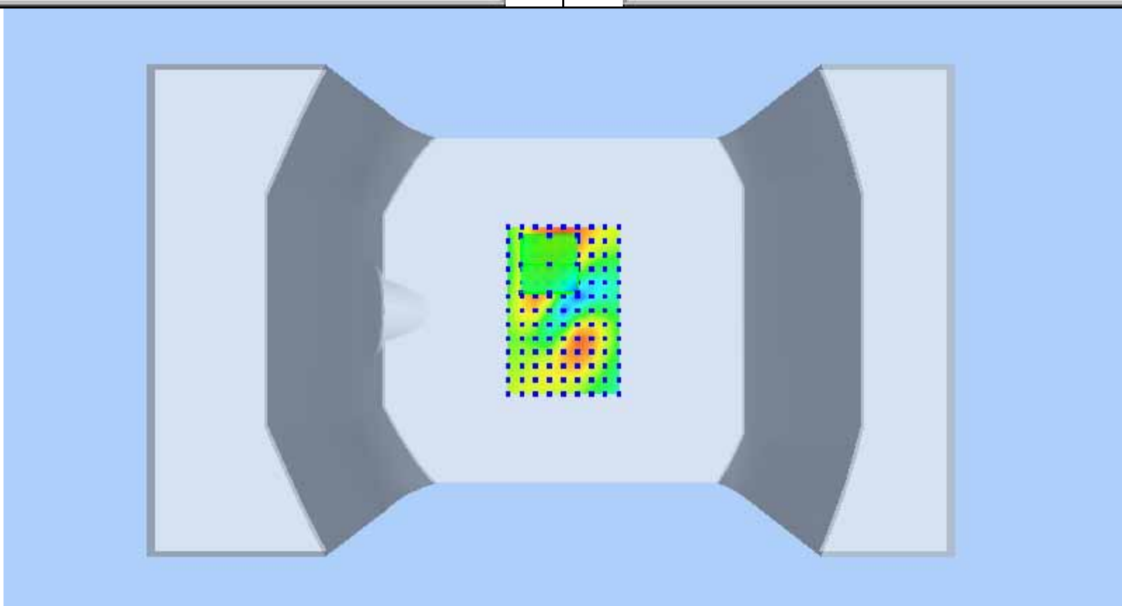
Plot 7: GPRS850MHz, High channel(Body-worn, Right edge)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-04

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	848.80000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.21
Conductivity (S/m)	0.94
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.24
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.21
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.206804
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.308678
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



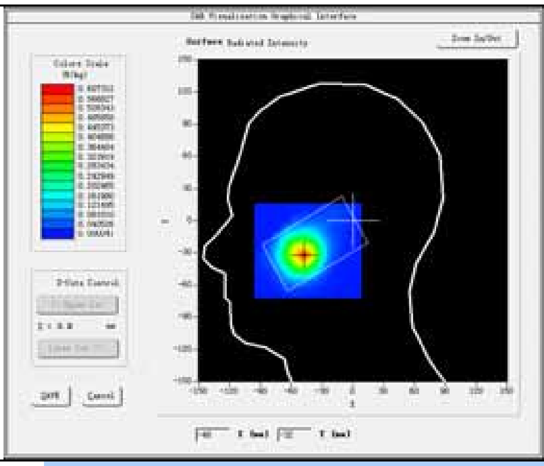
Plot 8: GPRS850MHz, High channel(Body-worn, Bottom edge)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-04

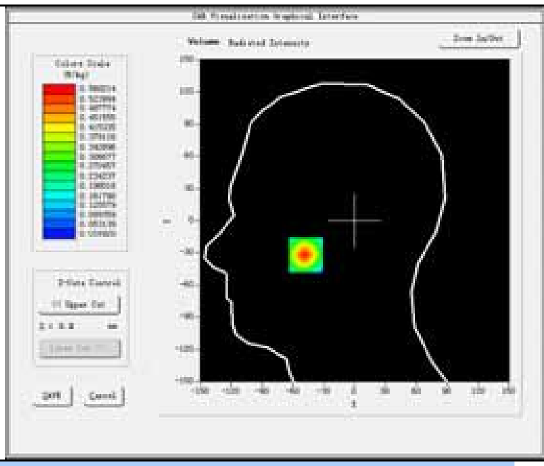
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	848.80000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.21
Conductivity (S/m)	0.94
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.24
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.67
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.028806
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.046944
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

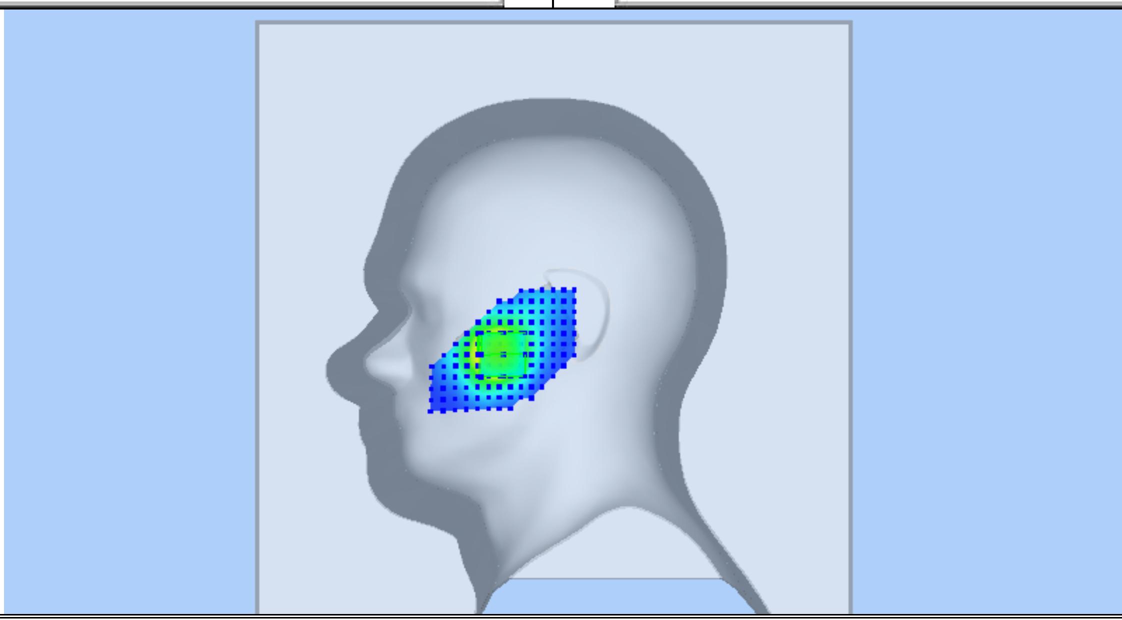


Plot 9: GSM1900, Low channel(Right Head, Cheek)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

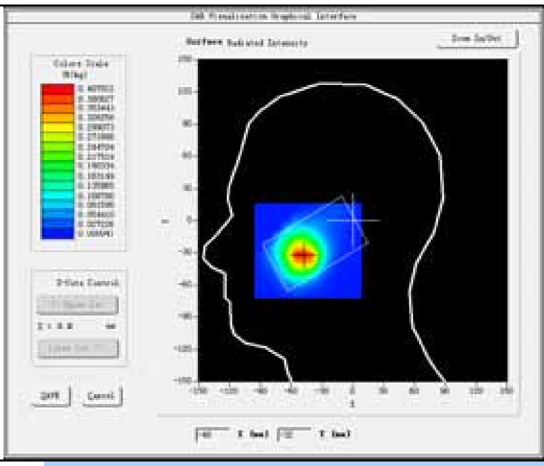
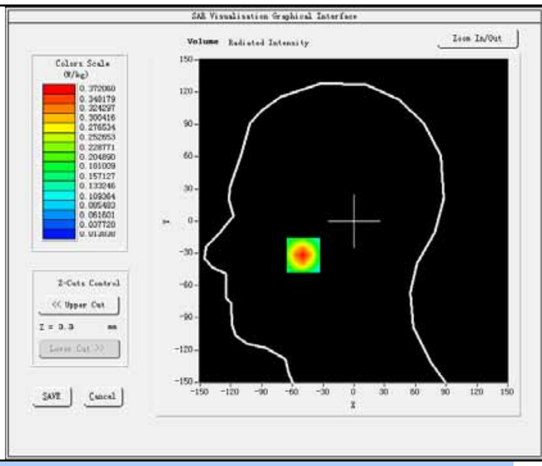
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.79
Conductivity (S/m)	1.45
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.87
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-2.06
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.310907
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.518935
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

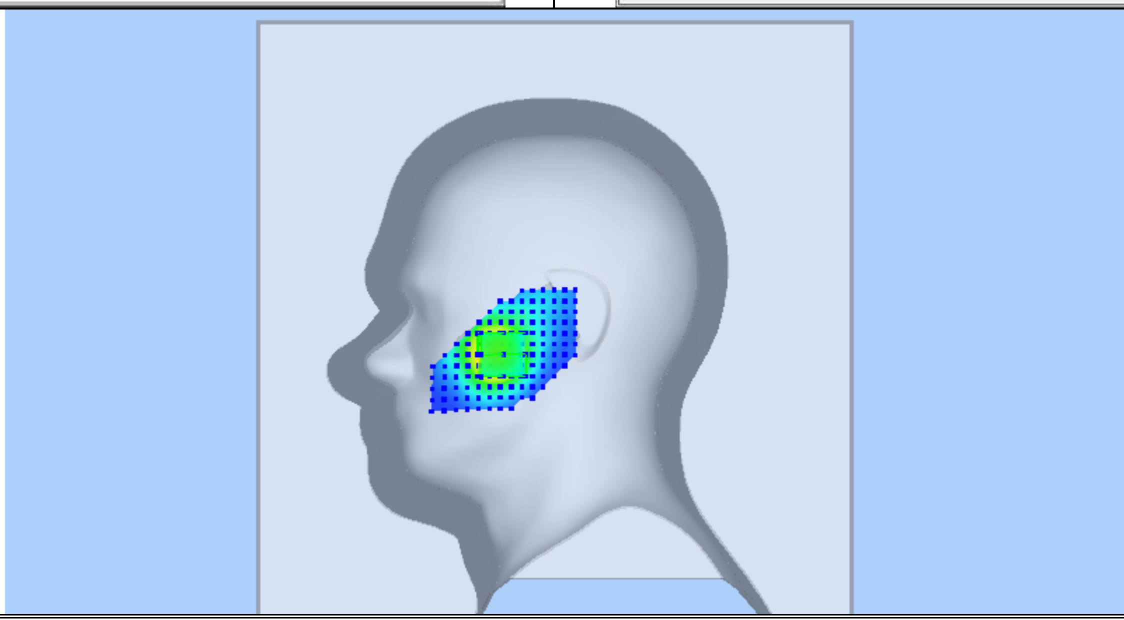




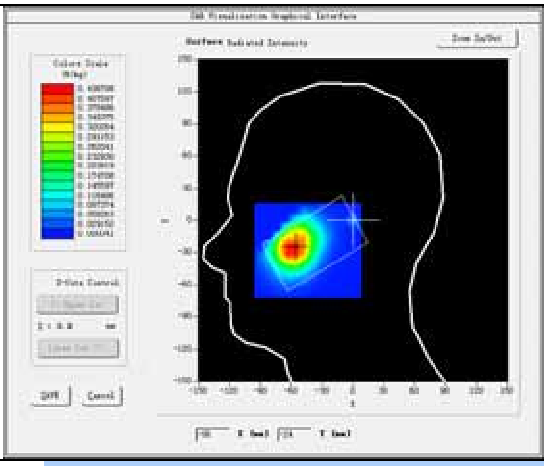
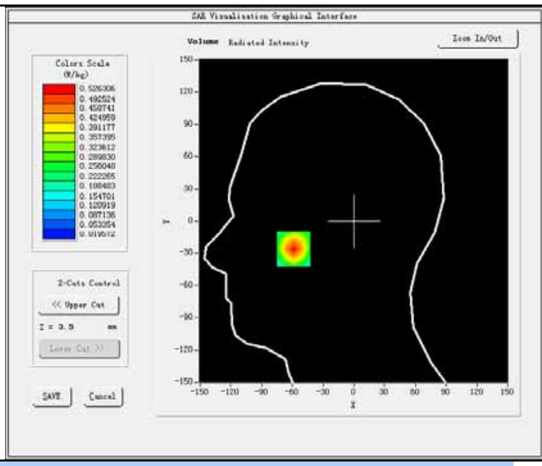


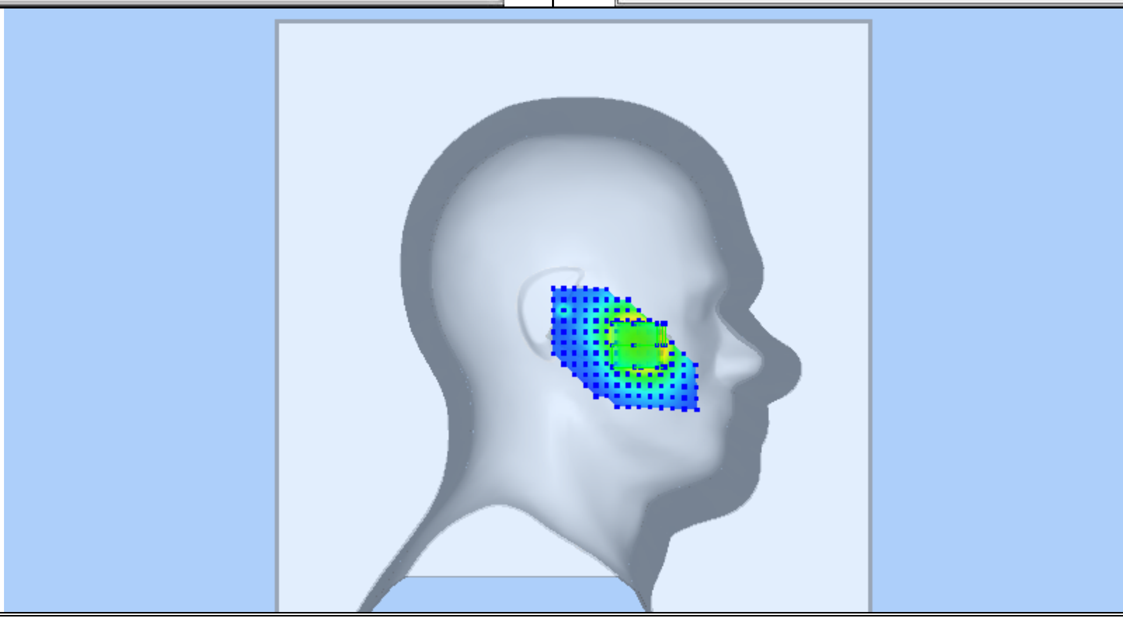
Plot 10: GSM1900, Low channel(Right Head, Tilt)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.79
Conductivity (S/m)	1.45
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.87
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.23
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.207362
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.348233
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

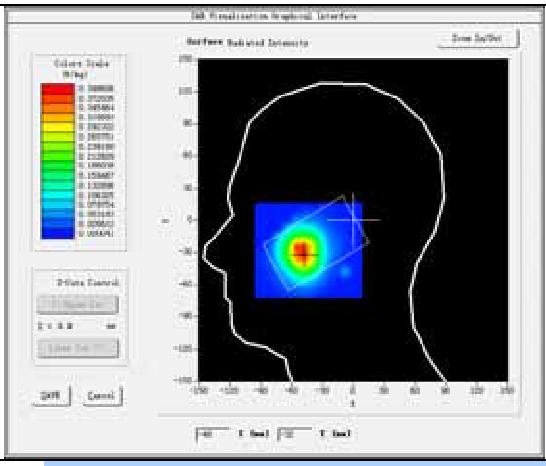
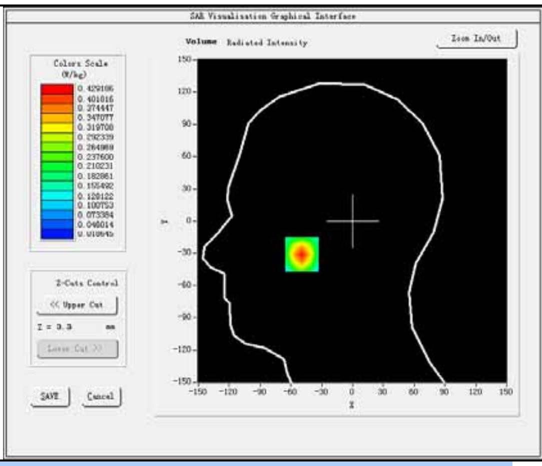


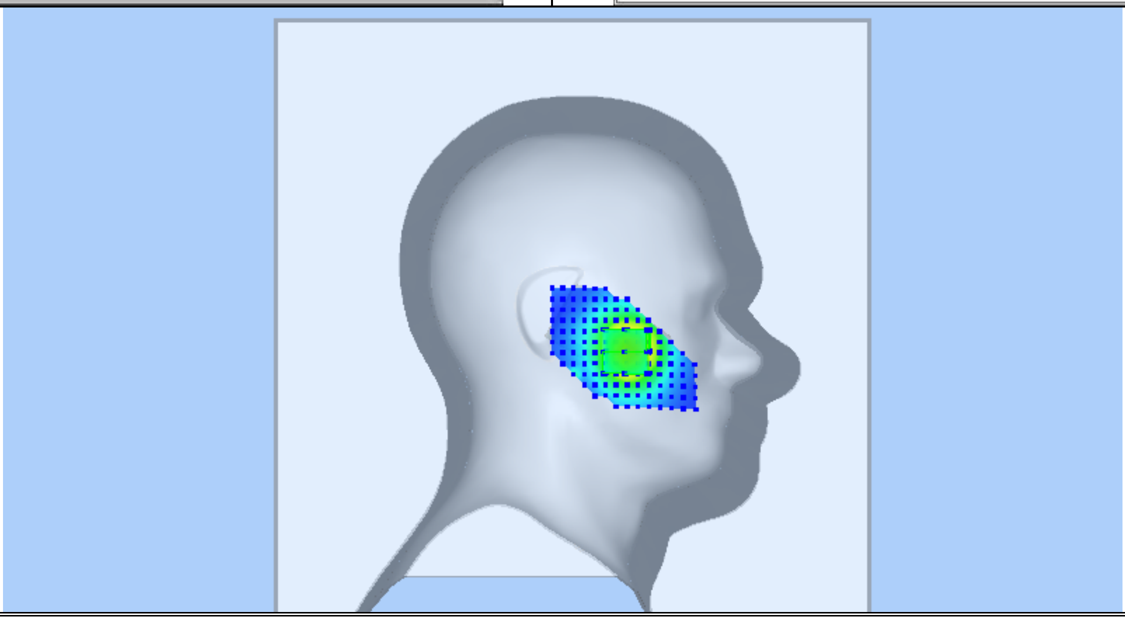
Plot 11: GSM1900, Low channel(Left Head, Cheek)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.79
Conductivity (S/m)	1.45
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.87
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.51
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.279966
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.491437
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

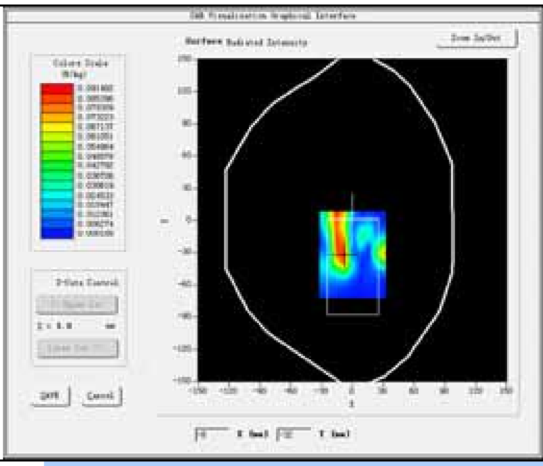
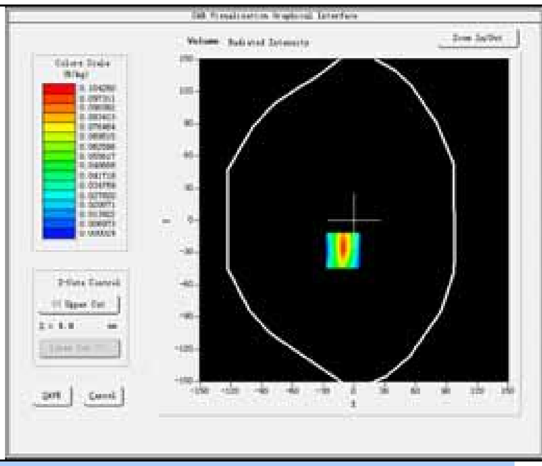


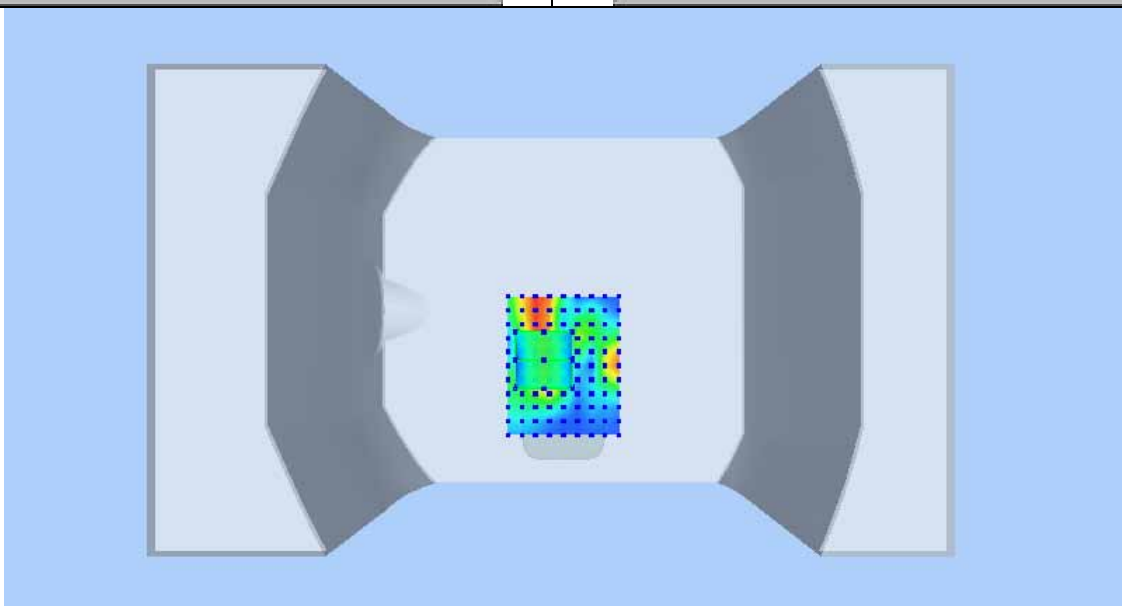
Plot 12: GSM1900, Low channel(Left Head, Tilt)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.79
Conductivity (S/m)	1.45
Signal	GSM (Duty cycle: 1:8)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	4.87
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.20
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.230343
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.396420
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

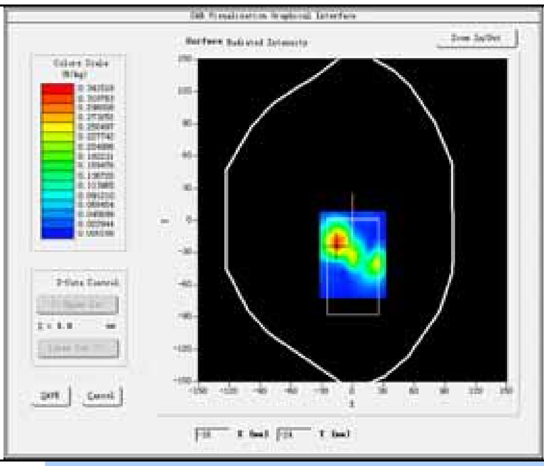
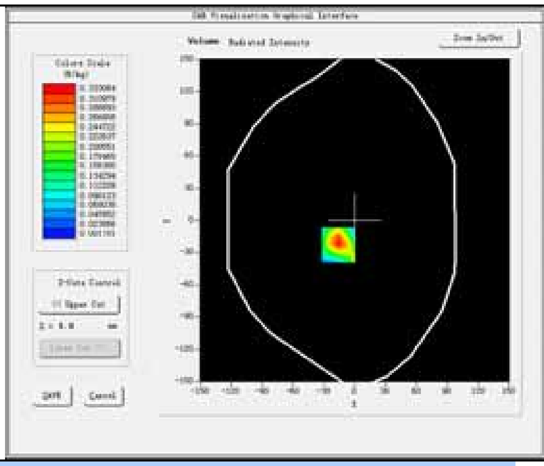
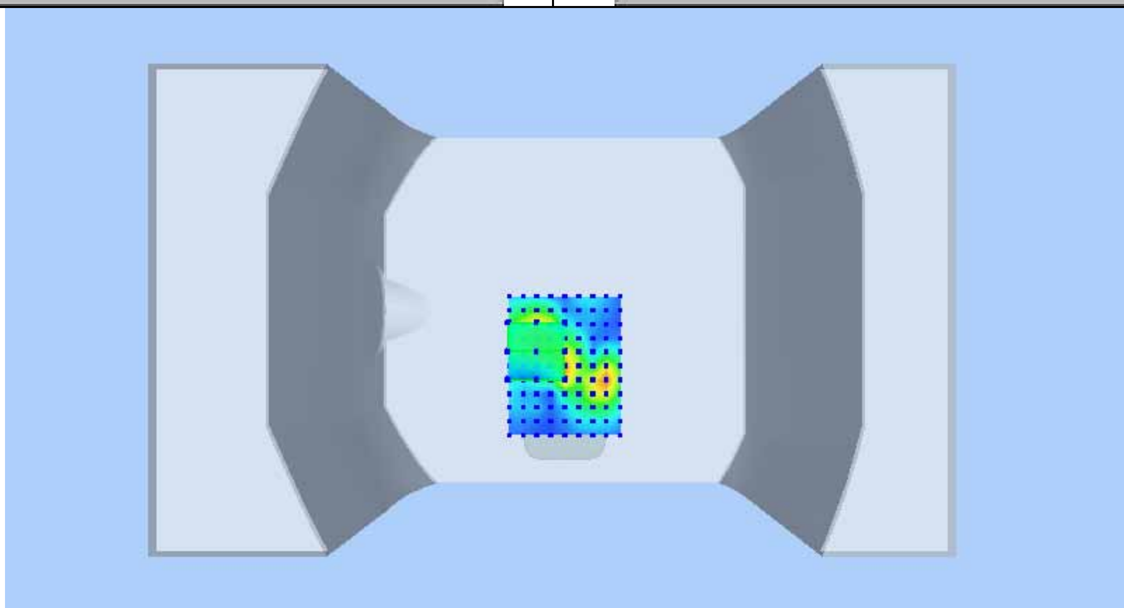


Plot 13: GPRS1900, Low channel(Body-worn, Front Surface)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

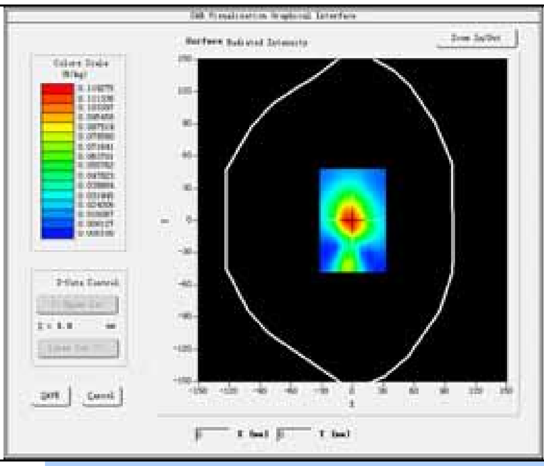
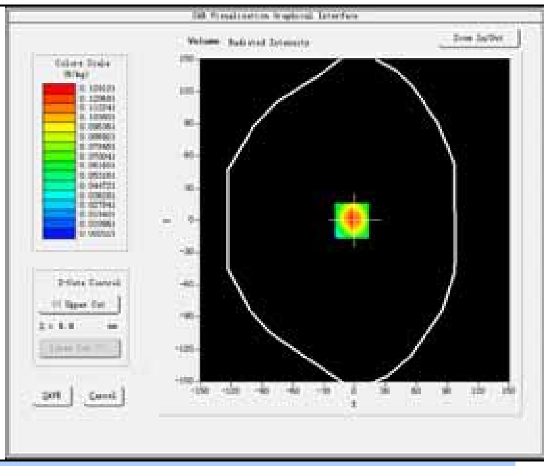
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.48
Signal	GPRS (Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.06
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.045722
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.093954
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

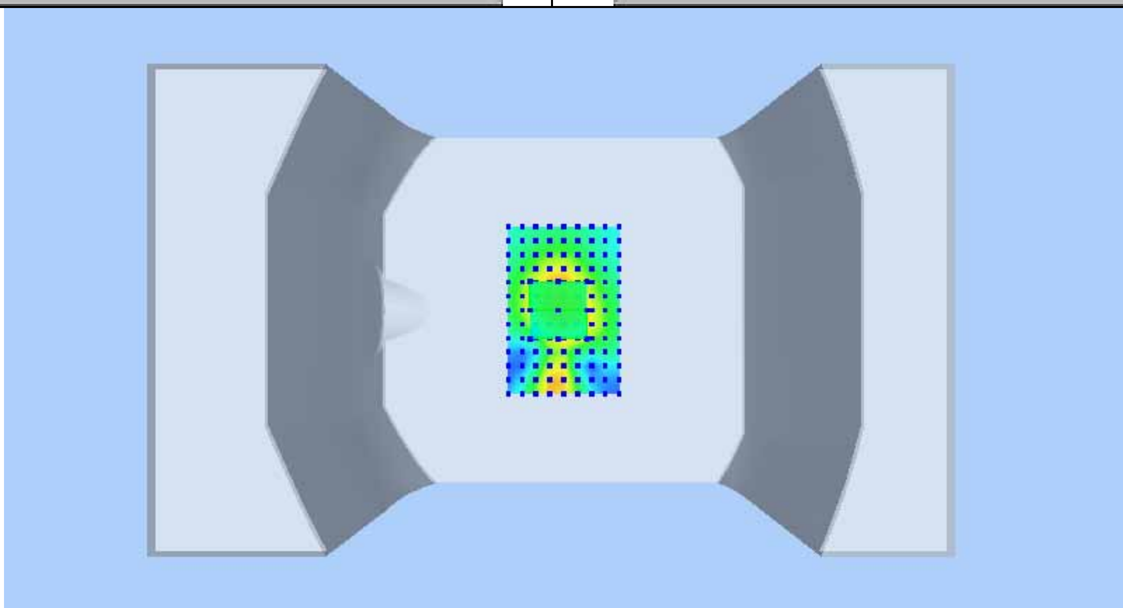


Plot 14: GPRS1900, Low channel(Body-worn, Back Surface)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

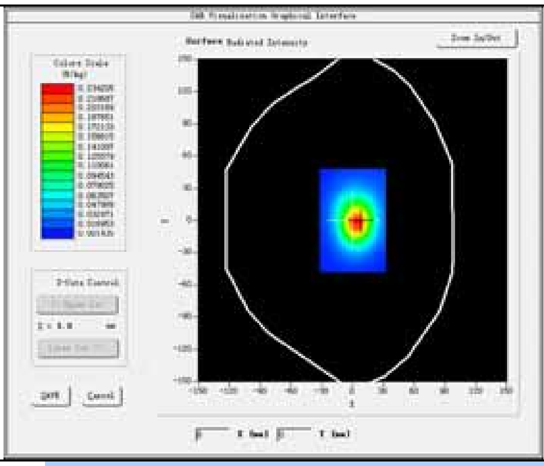
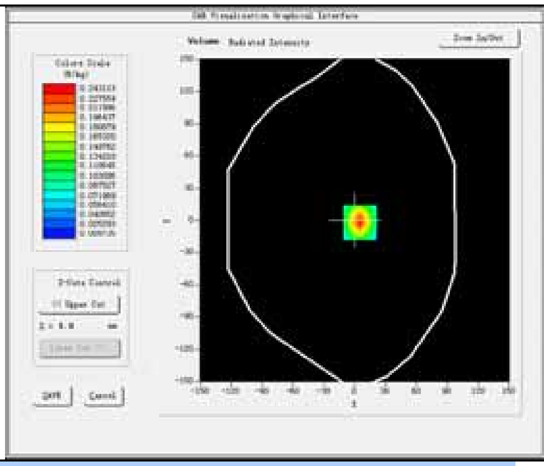
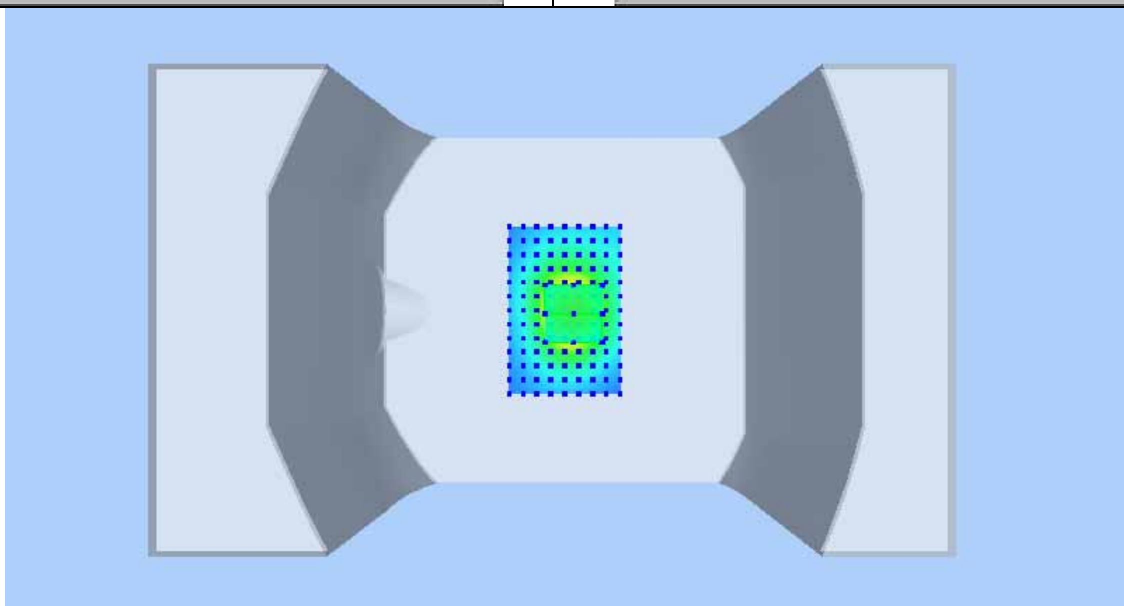
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.48
Signal	GPRS(Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	3.01
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.157181
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.314576
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

Plot 15: GPRS1900, Low channel(Body-worn,Right edge)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.48
Signal	GPRS(Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.16
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.065606
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.120837
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



Plot 16: GPRS1900, Low channel(Body-worn, Bottom edge)
Product Description: MOBILE PHONE
Test Date: 2018-07-03

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.48
Signal	GPRS(Duty cycle: 1:2)
E-Field Probe	SN 07/15 EP249
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.75
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.118730
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.223614
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	
	

16 Calibration Reports-Probe and Dipole

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.102.1.17.SATU.A

WALTEK SERVICES (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD
1/F., FUKANGTAI BUILDING, WEST BAIMA ROAD,
SONGGANG STREET
BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG 518105,
CHINA

MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 07/15 EP249

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

Calibration Date: 09/10/2017

Summary:

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

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2017	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2017	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	9/19/2017	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Waltek Services (Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	9/19/2017	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 07/15 EP249
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.45 GHz-3GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.233 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.204 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.234 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

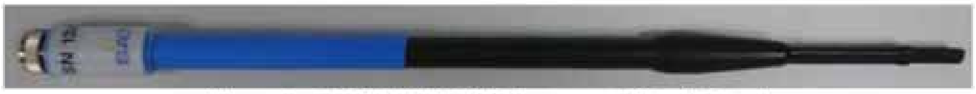


Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

3.1 LINEARITY

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

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

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

3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide

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

Field probe linearity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

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

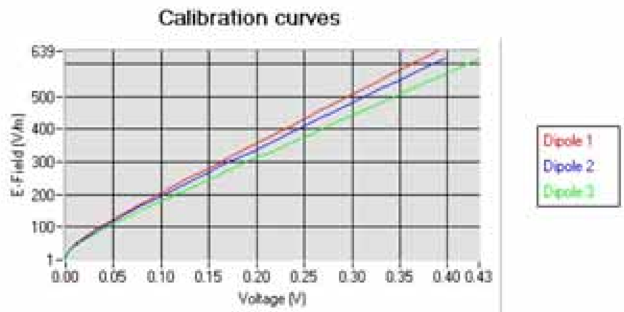
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
5.26	5.31	6.46

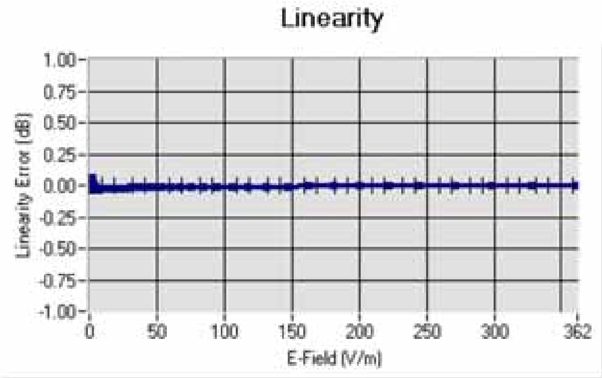
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
95	97	93

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

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



5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:+/-1.32% (+/-0.06dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

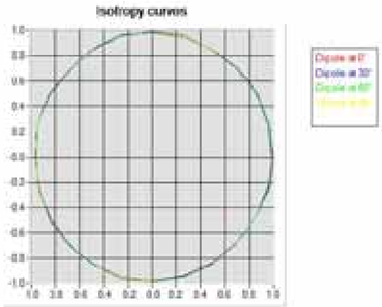
Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	43.61	0.86	5.27
BL450	450	58.39	0.98	5.41
HL750	750	41.85	0.92	4.72
BL750	750	56.20	0.96	4.87
HL850	835	42.52	0.93	5.03
BL850	835	53.21	0.94	5.24
HL900	900	42.07	0.94	4.85
BL900	900	56.31	1.07	4.97
HL1800	1800	41.72	1.37	4.23
BL1800	1800	53.09	1.53	4.34
HL1900	1900	40.37	1.43	4.87
BL1900	1900	53.91	1.54	5.04
HL2000	2000	40.15	1.44	4.39
BL2000	2000	53.62	1.52	4.53
HL2450	2450	38.31	1.81	4.22
BL2450	2450	52.76	1.94	4.34
HL2600	2600	38.18	1.92	4.19
BL2600	2600	51.56	2.20	4.33

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 8mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

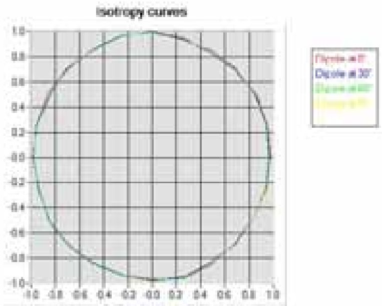
HL900 MHz

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



HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2016	02/2019
Reference Probe	MVG	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2016	10/2017
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	01/2017	01/2020
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	01/2017	01/2020
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	01/2017	01/2020
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	01/2017	01/2020
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	10/2015	10/2017

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.93.3.18.SATU.A

WALTEK SERVICES(SHENZHEN) CO.,LTD
1/F., FUKANGTAI BUILDING,WEST BAIMA ROAD, SONGGANG STREET
BAOAN DISTRICT,SHENZHEN GUANGDONG 518105,CHINA

MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 835 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 09/15 DIP 0G835-358

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

Calibration Date: 02/28/2018

Summary:

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

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT Ref: ACR.93.3.18.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	3/14/2018	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	3/14/2018	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	3/14/2018	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Waltek Services (Shenzhen)Co., Ltd

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	3/14/2018	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 835 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID835
Serial Number	SN 09/15 DIP 0G835-358
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs 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

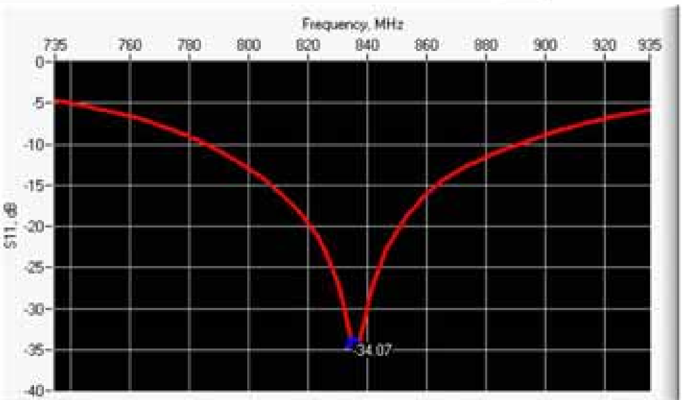
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %

10 g	20.1 %

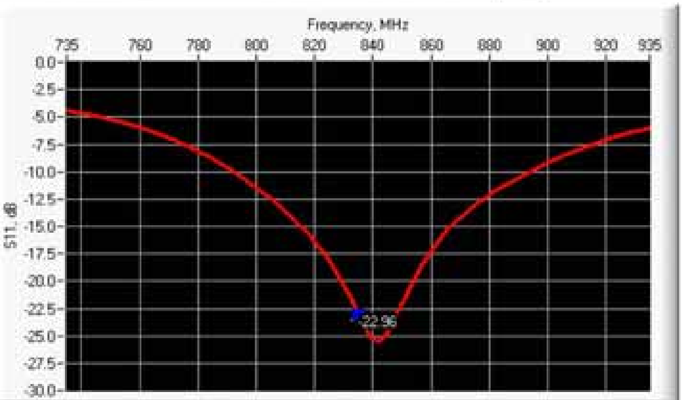
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-34.07	-20	49.3 Ω + 1.8 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-22.96	-20	45.3 Ω + 5.3 jΩ

6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	

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

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %	PASS	0.90 ±5 %	PASS
900	41.5 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	

1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

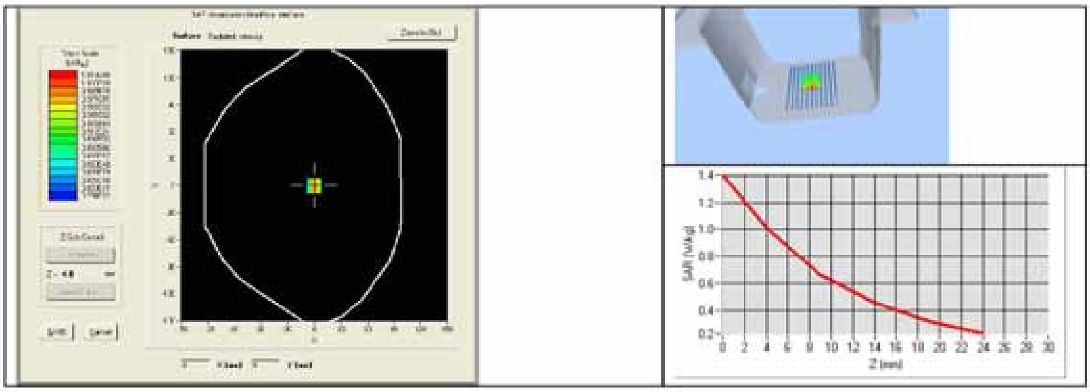
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 40.0 sigma : 0.90
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56	9.58 (0.96)	6.22	6.10 (0.61)
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	

1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	
3700	67.4		24.2	



7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

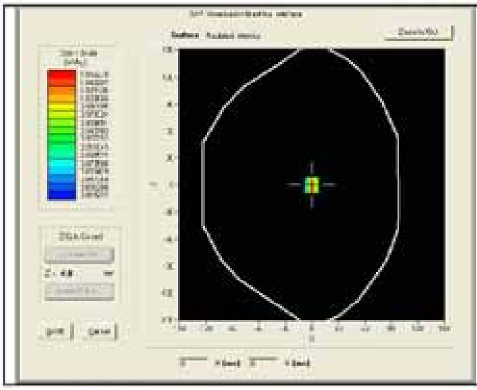
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ±5 %		0.80 ±5 %	
300	58.2 ±5 %		0.92 ±5 %	
450	56.7 ±5 %		0.94 ±5 %	
750	55.5 ±5 %		0.96 ±5 %	
835	55.2 ±5 %	PASS	0.97 ±5 %	PASS
900	55.0 ±5 %		1.05 ±5 %	
915	55.0 ±5 %		1.06 ±5 %	
1450	54.0 ±5 %		1.30 ±5 %	
1610	53.8 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1800	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
1900	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2000	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2100	53.2 ±5 %		1.62 ±5 %	

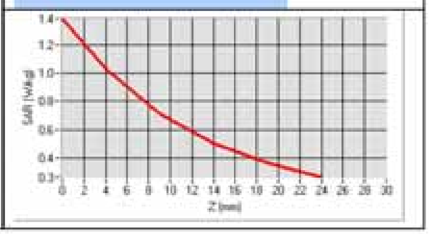
2300	52.9 ±5 %		1.81 ±5 %	
2450	52.7 ±5 %		1.95 ±5 %	
2600	52.5 ±5 %		2.16 ±5 %	
3000	52.0 ±5 %		2.73 ±5 %	
3500	51.3 ±5 %		3.31 ±5 %	
3700	51.0 ±5 %		3.55 ±5 %	
5200	49.0 ±10 %		5.30 ±10 %	
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %		5.53 ±10 %	
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 57.5 sigma : 0.96
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
835	9.78 (0.98)	6.39 (0.64)





8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2016	02/2019
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	01/2017	01/2020
Reference Probe	MVG	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2017	10/2018
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	01/2017	01/2020
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	01/2017	01/2020
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	01/2017	01/2020
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	01/2017	01/2020
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	10/2017	10/2019

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.93.6.18.SATU.A

WALTEK SERVICES(SHENZHEN) CO.,LTD
1/F., FUKANGTAI BUILDING,WEST BAIMA ROAD,
SONGGANG STREET
BAOAN DISTRICT,SHENZHEN GUANGDONG
518105,CHINA
MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 1900 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 09/15 DIP 1G900-361

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

Calibration Date: 02/28/2018

Summary:

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

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.93.6.18.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	3/14/2018	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	3/14/2018	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	3/14/2018	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Waltek Services (Shenzhen)Co., Ltd

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	3/14/2018	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 1900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID1900
Serial Number	SN 09/15 DIP 1G900-361
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs 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

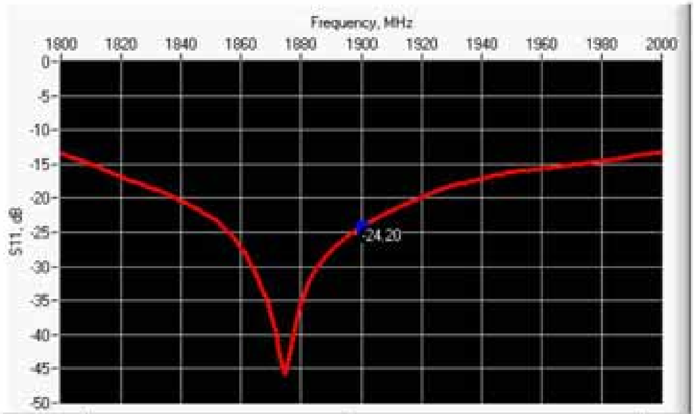
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %

10 g	20.1 %

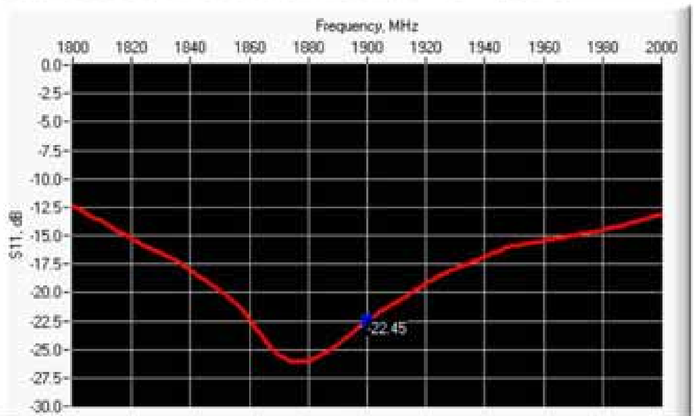
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1900	-24.20	-20	51.2 Ω + 6.0 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1900	-22.45	-20	46.7 Ω + 6.7 jΩ

6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ±1 %.		250.0 ±1 %.		6.35 ±1 %.	

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

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %		0.90 ±5 %	
900	41.5 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	

1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %	PASS	1.40 ±5 %	PASS
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

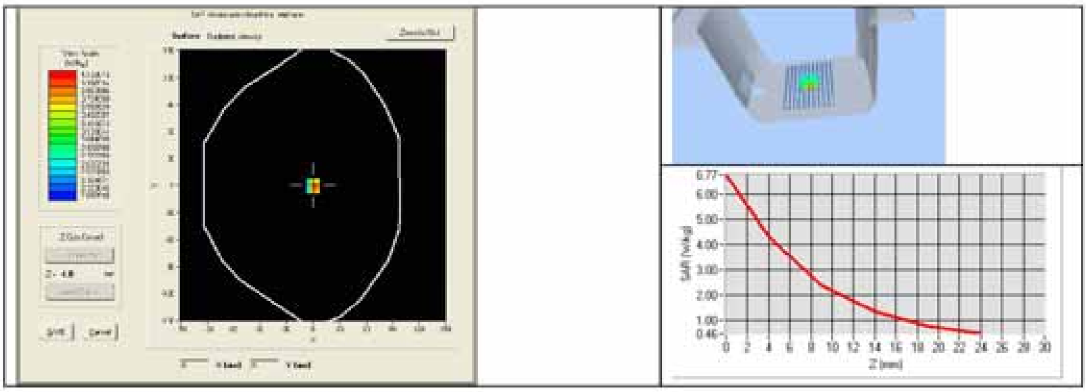
7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

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

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 38.5 sigma : 1.45
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	1900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	

1900	39.7	39.49 (3.95)	20.5	20.25 (2.02)
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	
3700	67.4		24.2	



7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

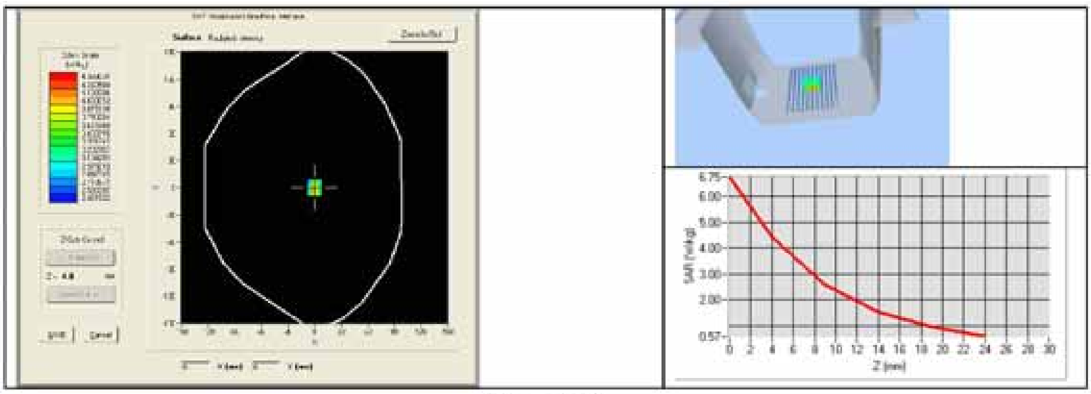
Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (εr')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ±5 %		0.80 ±5 %	
300	58.2 ±5 %		0.92 ±5 %	
450	56.7 ±5 %		0.94 ±5 %	
750	55.5 ±5 %		0.96 ±5 %	
835	55.2 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
900	55.0 ±5 %		1.05 ±5 %	
915	55.0 ±5 %		1.06 ±5 %	
1450	54.0 ±5 %		1.30 ±5 %	
1610	53.8 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1800	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
1900	53.3 ±5 %	PASS	1.52 ±5 %	PASS
2000	53.3 ±5 %		1.52 ±5 %	
2100	53.2 ±5 %		1.62 ±5 %	

2300	52.9 ±5 %		1.81 ±5 %	
2450	52.7 ±5 %		1.95 ±5 %	
2600	52.5 ±5 %		2.16 ±5 %	
3000	52.0 ±5 %		2.73 ±5 %	
3500	51.3 ±5 %		3.31 ±5 %	
3700	51.0 ±5 %		3.55 ±5 %	
5200	49.0 ±10 %		5.30 ±10 %	
5300	48.9 ±10 %		5.42 ±10 %	
5400	48.7 ±10 %		5.53 ±10 %	
5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 53.3 sigma : 1.56
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	1900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
1900	40.01 (4.00)	20.84 (2.08)



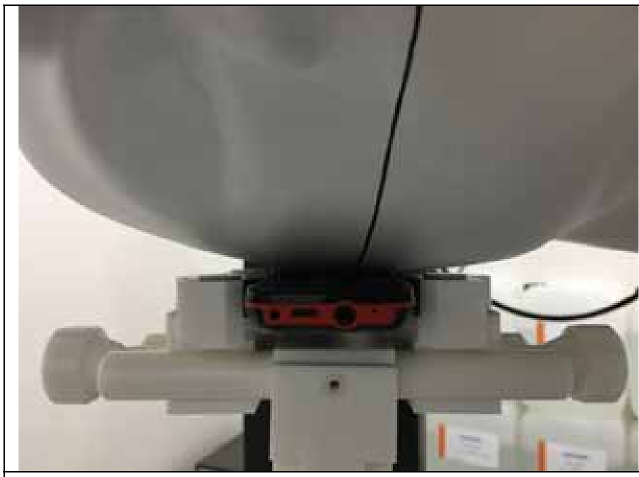
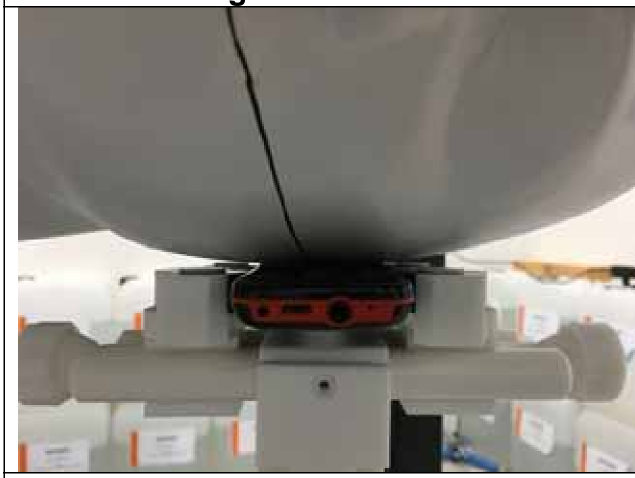
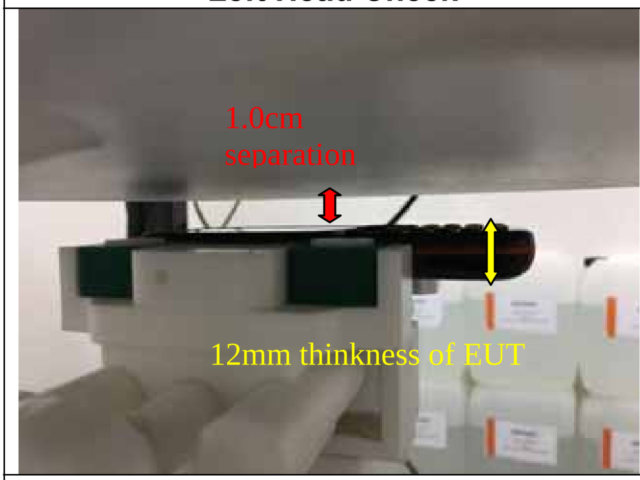
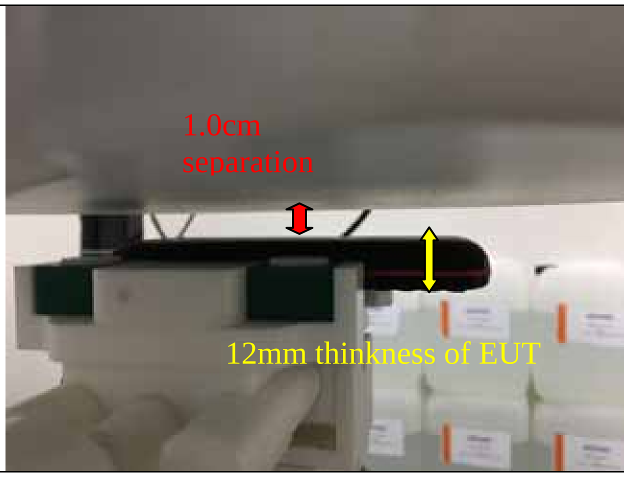
8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

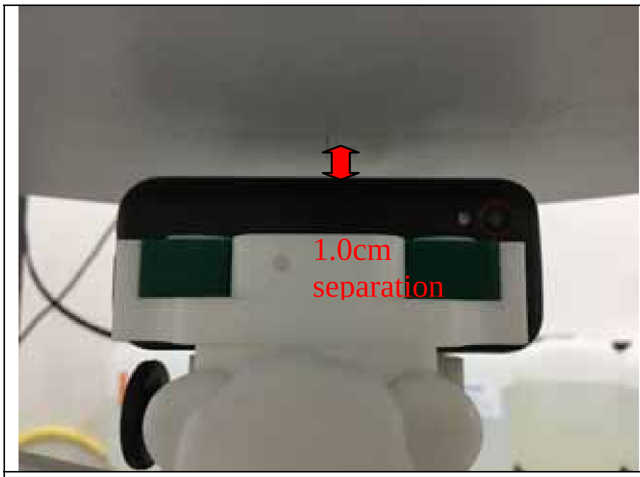
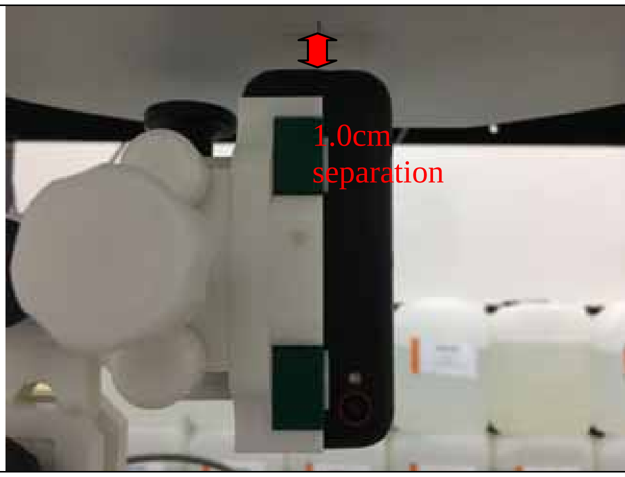
Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2016	02/2019
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	01/2017	01/2020
Reference Probe	MVG	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2017	10/2018
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	01/2017	01/2020
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	01/2017	01/2020
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	01/2017	01/2020
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	01/2017	01/2020
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	150798832	10/2017	10/2019

17 SAR System Photos

Liquid depth ≥ 15cm

18 Setup Photos

	
Right Head Cheek	**Right Head Tilt**
	
Left Head Cheek	**Left Head Tilt**
	
Body-Worn(LCD UP)	**Body-Worn(LCD Down)**

	
Body-Worn(Left edge)	**Body-Worn(Bottom edge)**

19 EUT Photos

Front side

Back side

======End of report======