FCC SAR TEST REPORT

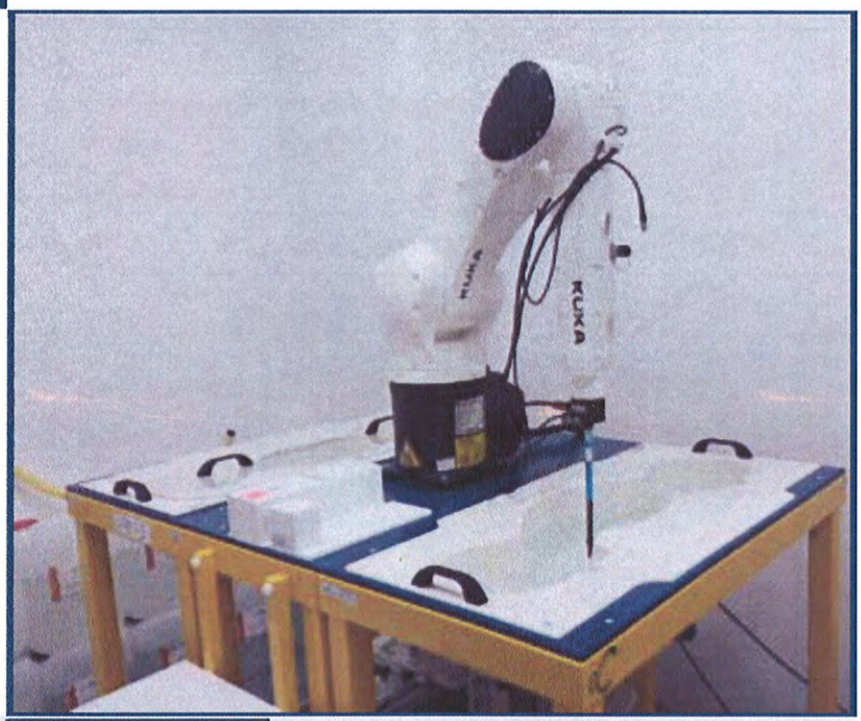
ISSUED BY
Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

FOR

XM20 MOBILE BARCODE TERMINAL

ISSUED TO
Janam Technologies LLC

100 CROSSWAYS PARK WEST, SUITE 105, WOODBURY, New York, United States 11797



Report No:	BL-SZ1550060-701
EUT Type:	XM20 MOBILE BARCODE TERMINAL
Model Name:	XM20
Brand Name:	XM
FCC ID:	UTWXM20-R
Test Standard:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093
	ANSI C95.1-1992
	IEEE 1528-2013
Maximum SAR:	Hand (10-g): 3.663 W/kg
Test conclusion:	Pass
Test Date:	Mar. 12, 2015 ~ Jun. 1, 2015
Date of Issue:	Jun. 3, 2015

Prepared by: Heng Aiping
Heng Aiping
(Reporting Specialist)
Date: Jun. 3, 2015

Approved by:
Liao Jianming
(Technical Director)
Date: JUN. 3, 2015

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Block B, 1st FL,Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China 518055
TEL: +86-755-66850100, FAX: +86-755-61824271
Email: info@baluntek.com
www.baluntek.com

Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions
Rev. 01	Mar. 13, 2015	Initial Issue
Rev. 02	Jun. 3, 2015	Added Railway(RFID Mode) SAR test

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Identification of the Testing Laboratory

Company Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100
Fax Number	+86 755 6182 4271

1.2 Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Test Location	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1st FL, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 11524A-1. The laboratory has been listed by US Federal Communications Commission to perform electromagnetic emission measurements. The recognition numbers of test site are 832625. The laboratory has met the requirements of the IAS Accreditation Criteria for Testing Laboratories (AC89), has demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2005. The accreditation certificate number is TL-588. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is L6791.
Description	All measurement facilities used to collect the measurement data are located at Block B, FL 1, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China 518055

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 23 ℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	42 to 47 %
Ambient Pressure	100 to 102 KPa

1.4 Announce

(1) The test report is invalid if not marked with the signatures of the persons responsible for preparing and approving the test report.

(2) The test report is invalid if there is any evidence and/or falsification.

(3) The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein.

(4) This document may not be altered or revised in any way unless done so by BALUN and all revisions are duly noted in the revisions section.

(5) Content of the test report, in part or in full, cannot be used for publicity and/or promotional purposes without prior written approval from the laboratory.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant

Applicant	Janam Technologies LLC
Address	100 CROSSWAYS PARK WEST, SUITE 105, WOODBURY, New York, United States 11797

2.2 Manufacturer

Manufacturer	Janam Technologies LLC
Address	100 CROSSWAYS PARK WEST, SUITE 105, WOODBURY, New York, United States 11797

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Type	XM20 MOBILE BARCODE TERMINAL
Model Under the test	XM20
Hardware Version	N/A
Software Version	N/A
Dimensions	148x73x43 mm
Weight	300 g
Network and Wireless connectivity	RFID, WLAN, Bluetooth

2.4 Technical Information

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode1	18000C
Modulation Type	ASK
Frequency Range	902.75 MHz to 927.25 MHz for RFID
Channel	50 channels with 0.5MHz for RFID
Operating Mode2	Railway
Modulation Type	Carrier only
Frequency Range	918.70 MHz to 921.45 MHz for RFID
Channel	51 channels with 25KHz for RFID
Operating Mode3	WLAN: 802.11b/g
Frequency Range	2412 MHz to 2462 MHz
Operating Mode4	Bluetooth 2.0
Frequency Range	2402 MHz to 2480 MHz
Antenna Type	RFID: Patch Antenna WLAN: Chip Antenna Bluetooth: Chip Antenna
DTM	Not Support
Hotspot Function	Not Support

Environment	Uncontrolled
EUT Stage	Portable Device

2.5 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment 1	Battery	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No	BA-PT-1
	Serial No	AE14051953184
	Capacitance	1920 mAh
	Rated Voltage	3.7 V
	Extreme Voltage	Low: 3.5 V / High:4.25 V
Ancillary Equipment 1	AC Adapter (Charger for Battery)	
	Brand Name	N/A
	Model No	N/A
	Serial No	(n.a. marked #1 by test site)
	Rated Input	⎓ 100 - 240 V, 2000 mA, 50/60 Hz
	Rated Output	⎓ 5.5 V, 2000 mA

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01	RF Exposure Reporting

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table Of Exposure Limits:

	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/Controlled Exposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
partial-body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. 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.

Occupational/Controlled: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, 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.

3.3 Summary of SAR Value

Highest SAR

Position	Band	Maximum Measurement Scaled SAR 10-g (W/kg)	Maximum Report SAR 10-g (W/kg)	SAR Limit (W/kg)	Verdict
Body	18000C	0.505	3.663	4.0	Pass
	Railway	3.663			Pass
	WLAN	0.189			Pass

Highest Simultaneous SAR

Position	Simultaneous Configuration	Maximum Sum. 10-g Report SAR (W/kg)	SAR Limit (W/kg)	Verdict
Body-worn	Railway + WLAN + BT	3.861	4.0	Pass

Note: This device was designed as a handle RFID scanner, the SAR limit comply with limit for hands, wrists, feet and ankles which is 4.0 over any 10 grams of tissue.

3.4 SAR Test Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2013.This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

Uncertainty Component	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.80	5.80	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.41	1.41	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	2.38	2.38	∞
Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Reponse Time	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algoritms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	N−1
Output power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	2.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity (deviation from target values)	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	0.92	0.62	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.64	0.43	3.20	2.15	M
Liquid permittivity (deviation from target values)	2.5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	0.87	0.71	∞
Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	N	1	0.60	0.49	3.00	2.45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.14	9.67	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)		k				20.29	19.35	

4 SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

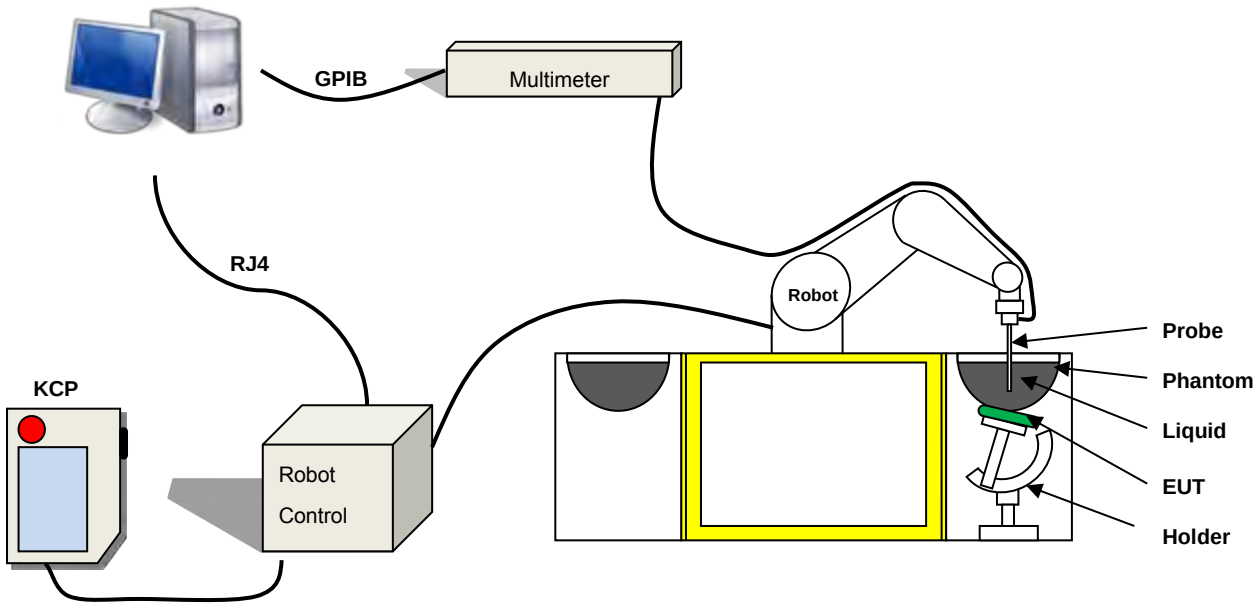
$$\mathbf{SAR} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{E}^2}{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 SATIMO SAR System

SATIMO SAR System Diagram:



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 850 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR standard and found to be better than ±0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1/-2.

4.2.1 Robot

The SATIMO SAR system uses the high precision robots from KUKA. For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (KUKA) from KUKA is used. The KUKA robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

4.2.2 E-Field Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 27/14 EPG 210 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 1.0mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 4 mm

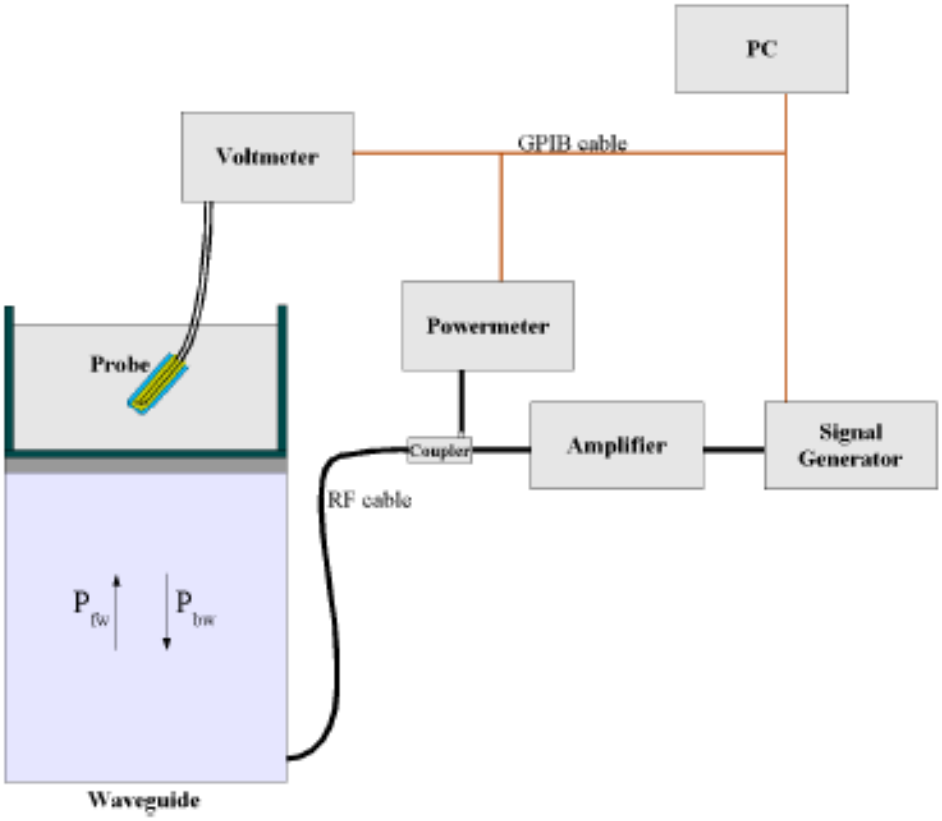
(repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: +/- 0.06 dB
- Axial Isotropy: ＜0.15 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: ＜0.15 dB
- Calibration range: 450MHz to 5800MHz for head & body simulating liquid.
Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 27/13 EP187 with following specifications is used
- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 1.0mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 4 mm
(repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: +/- 0.06 dB

- Axial Isotropy: ＜0.15 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: ＜0.15 dB
- Calibration range: 750MHz to 2600MHz for head & body simulating liquid.
Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.



$$SAR = \frac{4(P_{fw} - P_{bw})}{ab\sigma}\cos^2\left(\pi\frac{y}{a}\right)c^{(2\pi/\sigma)}$$

Where :

Pfw = Forward Power

Pbw = Backward Power

a and b = Waveguide dimensions

ı = Skin depth

Keithley configuration

Rate = Medium; Filter =ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

The calibration factors, CF(N), for the 3 sensors corresponding to dipole 1, dipole 2 and dipole 3 are:

CF(N)=SAR(N)/Vlin(N) (N=1,2,3)

The linearised output voltage Vlin(N) is obtained from the displayed output voltage V(N) using

Vlin(N)=V(N)*(1+V(N)/DCP(N)) (N=1,2,3)

Where the DCP is the diode compression point in mV.

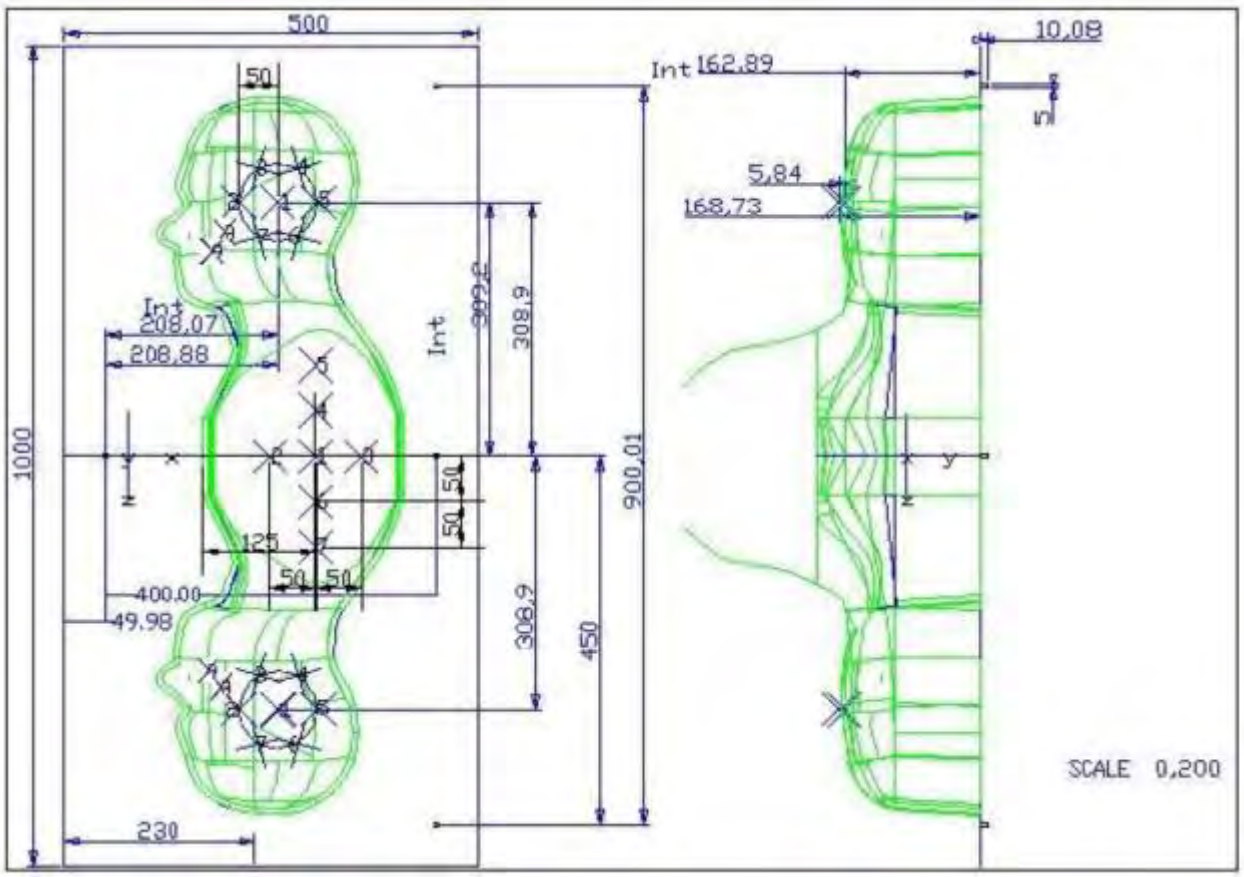
4.2.3 Phantoms

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM103

Photo of Phantom SN 30/13 SAM104

Serial Number	Positionner Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 30/13 SAM103	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02
SN 30/13 SAM104	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02



Serial Number	Left Head		Right Head		Flat Part	
SN 30/13 SAM103	2	2.00	2	2.03	1	2.09
	3	2.02	3	2.05	2	2.10
	4	2.04	4	2.04	3	2.09
	5	2.04	5	2.07	4	2.11
	6	2.02	6	2.07	5	2.11
	7	2.01	7	2.09	6	2.09
	8	2.04	8	2.10	7	2.11
	9	2.02	9	2.09	-	-
SN 30/13 SAM104	2	2.05	2	2.06	1	2.03
	3	2.08	3	2.03	2	2.03
	4	2.05	4	2.03	3	2.01
	5	2.06	5	2.02	4	2.03
	6	2.08	6	2.02	5	2.03
	7	2.06	7	2.04	6	2.00
	8	2.07	8	2.04	7	1.98
	9	2.07	9	2.05	-	-

4.2.4 Device Holder

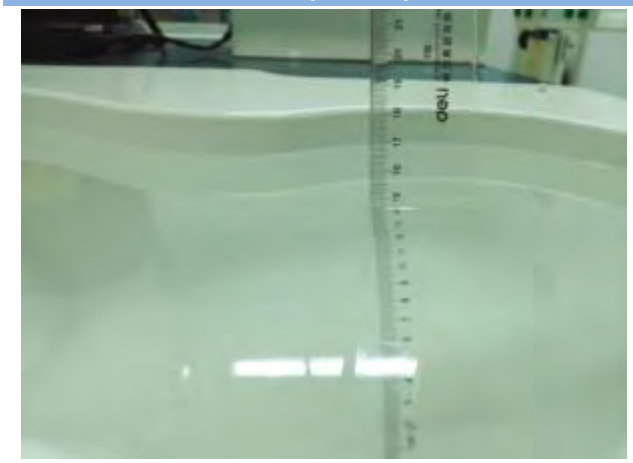
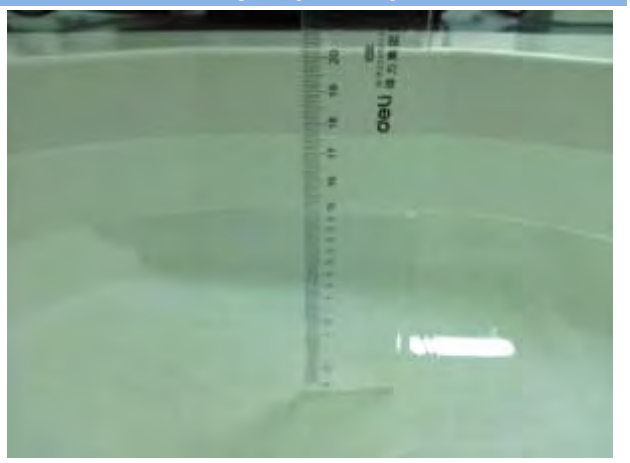
The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for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

Serial Number	Holder Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 25/13 MSH87	Deirin	3.7	0.005
SN 25/13 MSH88	Deirin	3.7	0.005

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.

4.2.5 Simulating Liquid

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.

Head Liquid Depth	Body Liquid Depth
	

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water %	Sugar %	Cellulose %	Salt %	Preventol %	DGBE %	Conductivity σ	Permittivity ε
Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

4.2.6 Simulating Liquid Validation

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an SATIMO SCLMP Dielectric Probe Kit and an RS Network Analyzer.

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Temp. (℃)	Meas. Conductivity (σ)	Meas. Permittivity (ε)	Target conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ε)	Conductivity tolerance (%)	Permittivity tolerance (%)
2015.03.12	Body	900	22.1	1.07	55.13	1.05	55.00	1.90	0.24
2015.03.12	Body	2450	22.1	1.96	52.45	1.95	52.70	0.51	-0.47
2015.06.01	Body	900	22.2	1.03	55.16	1.05	55.00	-1.90	0.29
Note: 1. The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is± 5%.									

5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Antenna Port Test Requirement

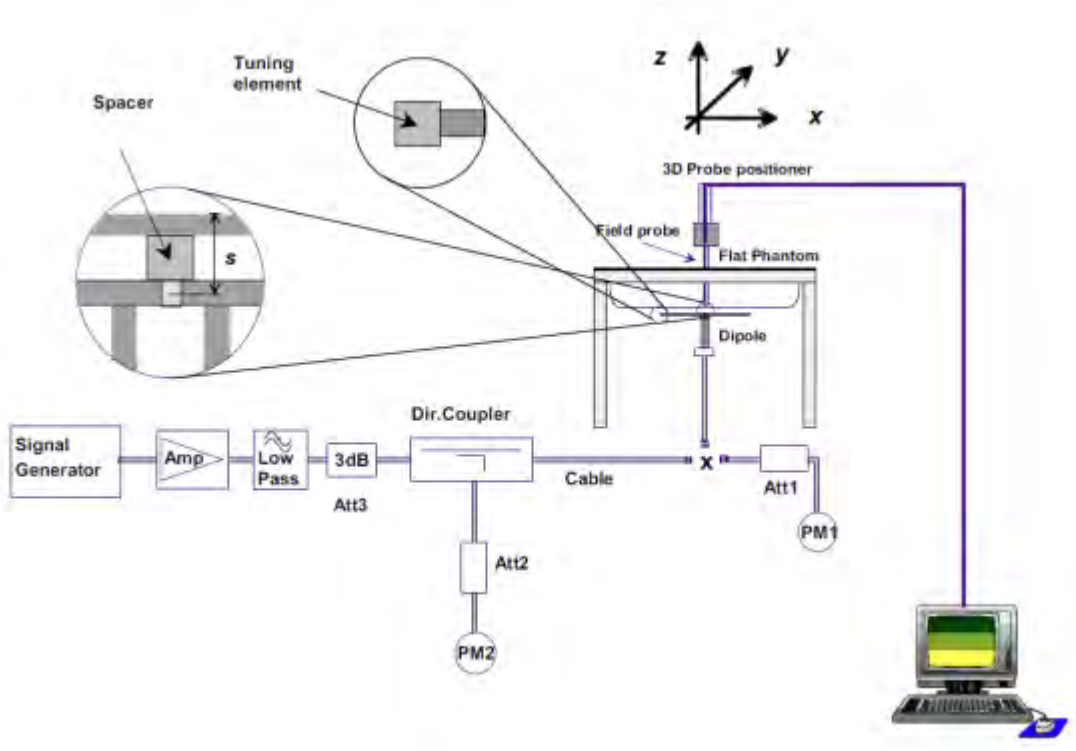
The SATIMO SAR system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to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

5.2 Purpose of System Check

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.

5.3 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT 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:



5.4 System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)	Targeted SAR(W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2015.03.12	Body	900	100	1.068	10.68	11.21	-4.73	10.90	-2.02
2015.03.12	Body	2450	100	5.233	52.33	52.37	-0.08	52.40	-0.13
2015.06.01	Body	900	100	1.157	11.57	11.21	3.21	10.90	6.15
Note: 1. The tolerance limit of System validation ±10%.									

6 EUT TEST POSITION CONFIGURATUONS

According to KDB 648474 D04 Handset v01r01, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

6.1 Head Exposure Conditions

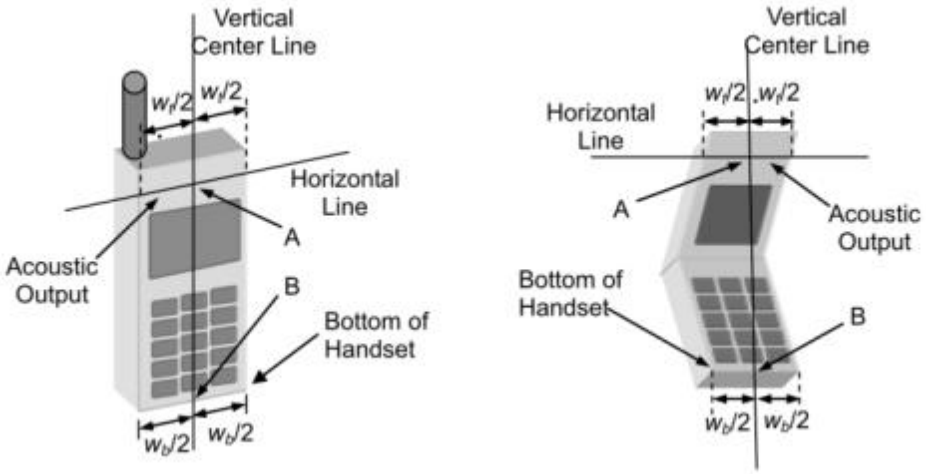
Head exposure is limited to next to the ear voice mode operations. Head SAR compliance is tested according to the test positions defined in IEEE Std 1528-2013 using the SAM phantom illustrated as below.

6.1.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset

(a) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w b of the bottom of the handset.

(b) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

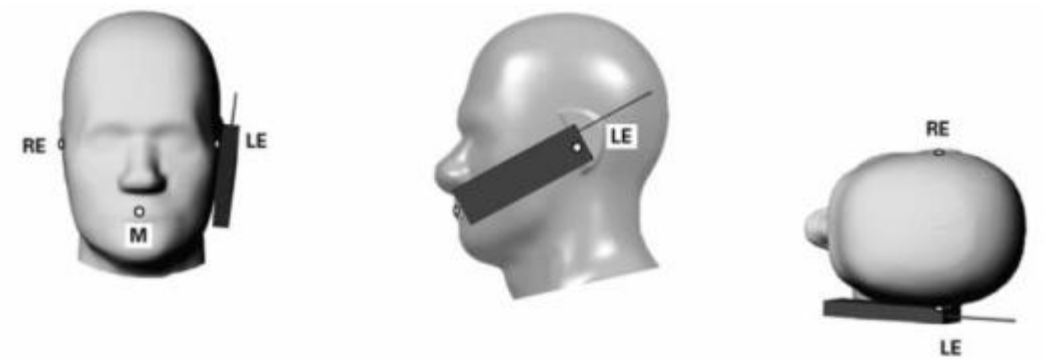
(c) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



6.1.2 Cheek Position

(a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

(b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.



6.1.3 Tilted Position

(a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
(b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost.

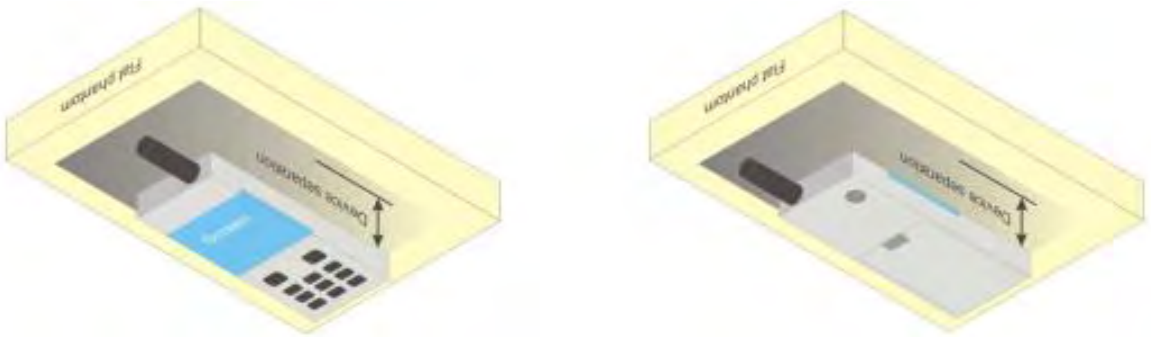
6.2 Body-worn Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

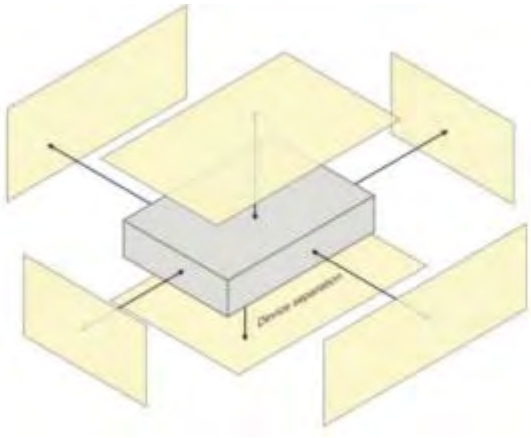
Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be

acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance <= 5 mm to support compliance.



6.3 Hotspot Mode Exposure Position Conditions

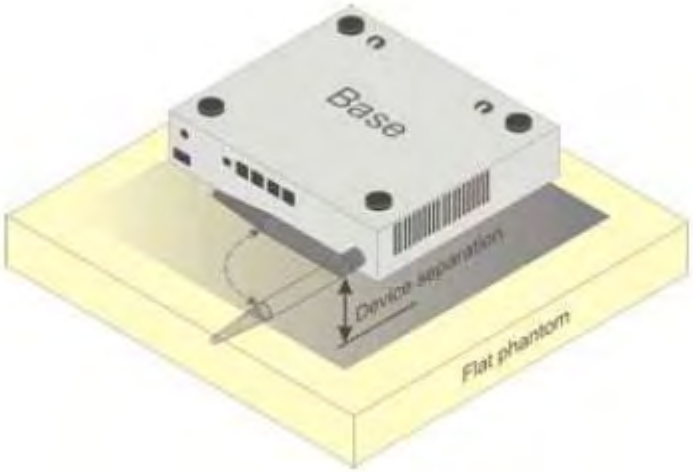
For handsets that support hotspot mode operations, with wireless router capabilities and various web browsing functions, the relevant hand and body exposure conditions are tested according to the hotspot SAR procedures in KDB 941225. A test separation distance of 10 mm is required between the phantom and all surfaces and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge. When the form factor of a handset is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm (instead of 10 mm) is required for testing hotspot mode. When the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, in the same wireless mode and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface).



6.4 Devices with hinged or swivel antenna

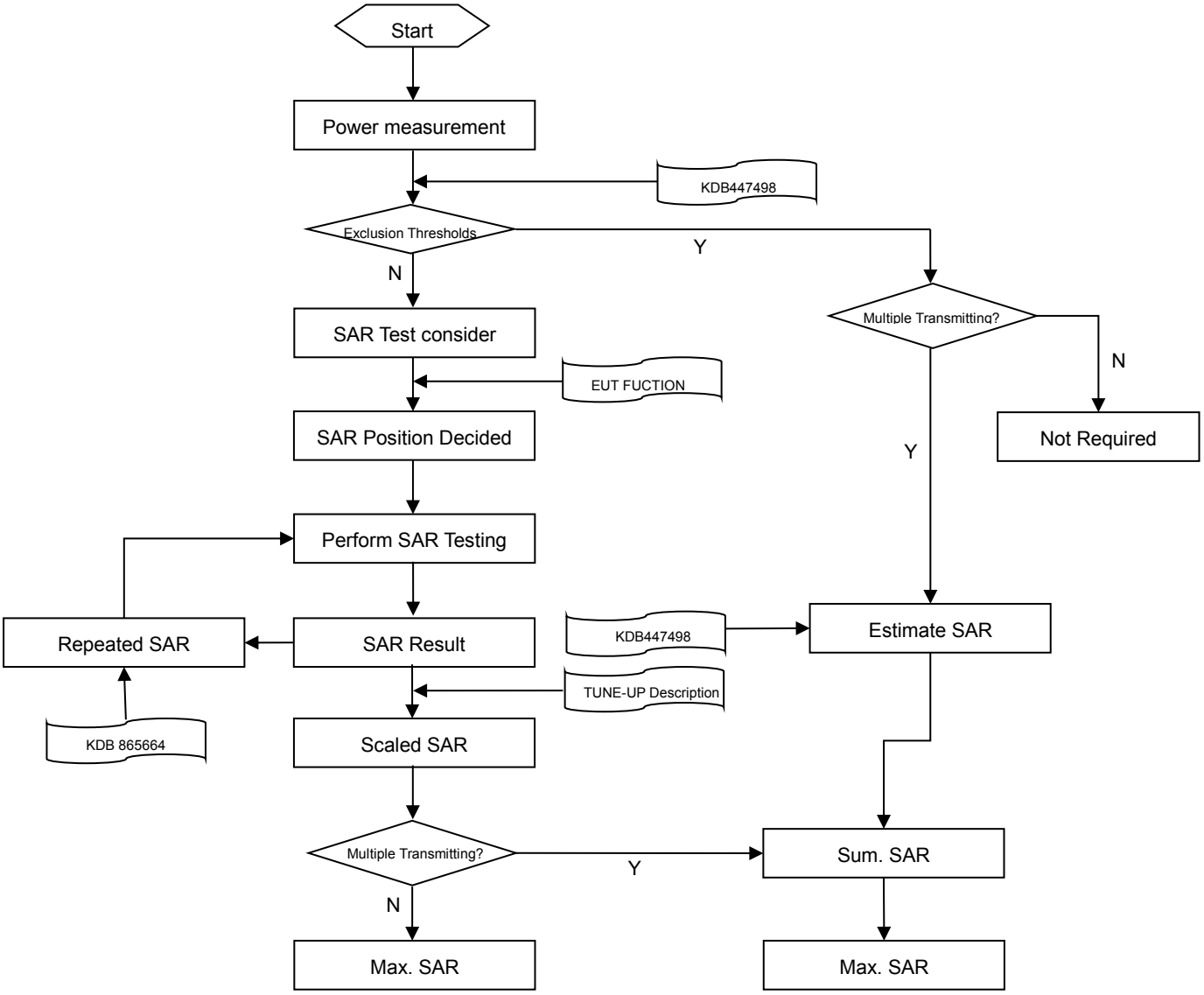
For devices that employ one or more one external antennas with variable positions (e.g. antenna extended, retracted, rotated), these shall be positioned in accordance with the user instructions provided by the manufacturer. For a device with only one antenna, if no intended antenna position is specified, tests shall be performed if applicable in both the horizontal and vertical position relative to the phantom, and with the antenna oriented away from the body of the DUT and / or with the antenna extended and retracted such as to abtain the

highest exposure condition. For antennas that may be rotated through one or two planes, an evaluation should be made and documented in the measurement report to the highest exposure scenario and only that position need to be tested.



7 SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

7.1 SAR Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirements

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤3GHz</th><th>>3GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5±1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2)±0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30°±1°</td><td>20°±1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 –3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 5 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">graded grid</td><td rowspan="2">Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td rowspan="2">≤ 4 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points</td><td>≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-1)</td><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">x, y, z</td><td rowspan="3">≥30 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note:
1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

7.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

18000C:

Mode	ASK		
Channel	1	26	50
Frequency (MHz)	902.75	915.25	927.25
Average Power (dBm)	22.03	21.64	21.22

Railway:

Mode	ASK		
Channel	1	26	51
Frequency (MHz)	908.70	915.325	921.45
Average Power (dBm)	26.07	26.82	26.94

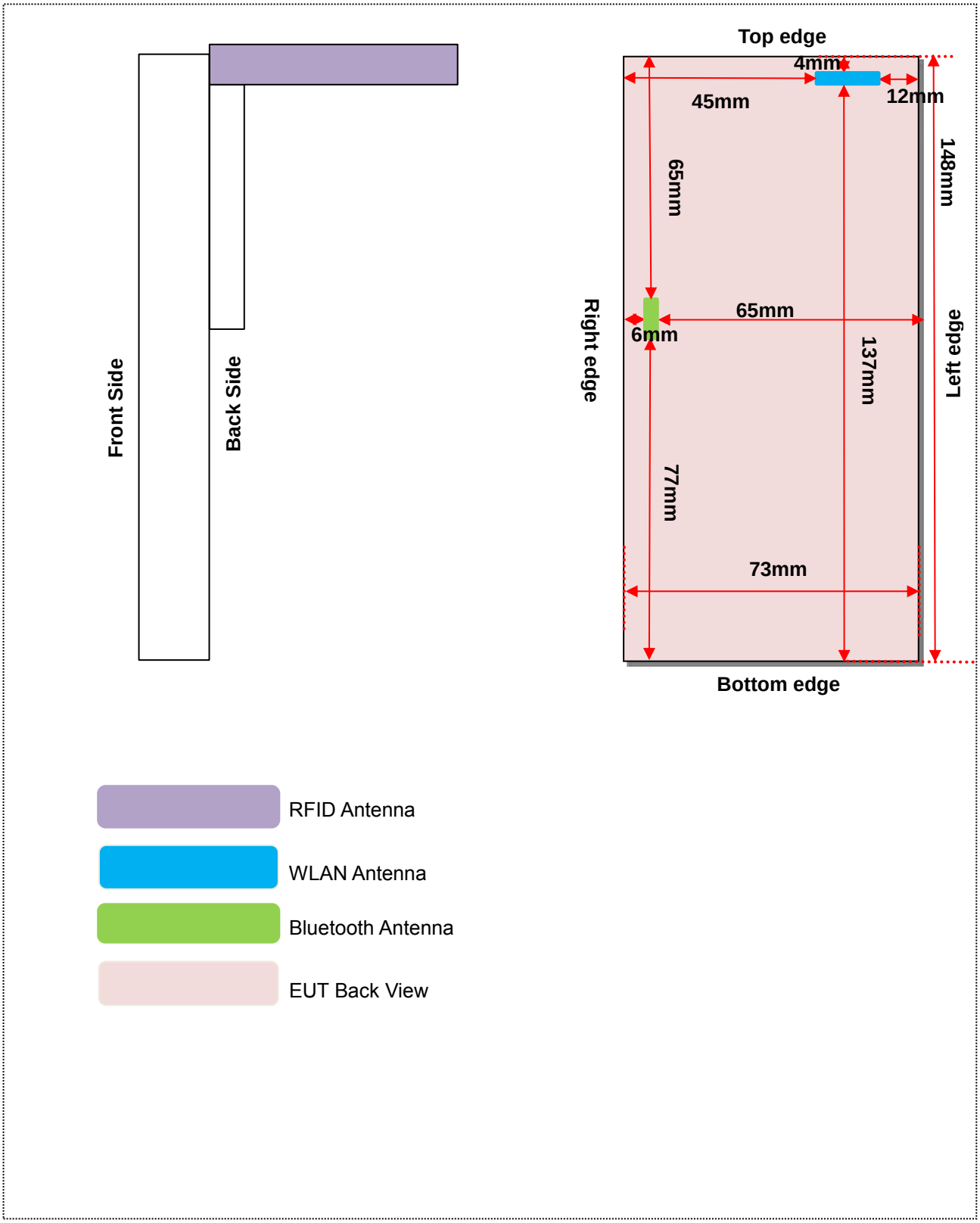
WLAN 2.4G mode:

Mode	802.11b			802.11g		
Channel	1	6	11	1	6	11
Frequency (MHz)	2412	2437	2462	2412	2437	2462
Average Power (dBm)	10.28	9.27	9.08	11.39	10.31	10.31

Bluetooth mode:

Mode	GFSK		
Channel	1	39	79
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2441	2480
Average Power (dBm)	-0.618	-0.745	-1.081

9 EUT ANTENNA LOCATION SKETCH



9.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consider Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02, Appendix A, <SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm> Table, this Device SAR test configurations consider as following :

Band	Mode	Max. Peak Power		Test Position Configurations					
		dBm	mW	Front	Back	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
	Distance to User			0mm	<5mm	8mm	8mm	0mm	135mm
18000C	RFID	22.03	159.588	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Railway	RFID	26.94	494.311	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
WLAN 2.4GHz	Distance to User			7mm	<5mm	12mm	45mm	4mm	137mm
	802.11b	10.28	10.666	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	802.11g	11.39	13.772	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bluetooth	Distance to User			14mm	<5mm	6mm	65mm	65mm	77mm
	GFSK	-0.618	0.867	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note:

1. Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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)] • [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

   f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

   Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

   The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

   For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.

   This formula is [3.0] / [√f(GHz)] • [(min. test separation distance, mm)] = exclusion threshold of mW.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following

   a) [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

   b) [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) • 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz
6. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA /HSUPA /DC-HSDPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC12.2Kbps, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA/DC-HSDPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
7. Per KDB 248227 D01 v02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.8. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
9. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v02 11g, 11n-HT20 and HT40 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

10 SAR TEST RESULTS

10.1 Hands SAR (10-g 0mm separation)

Band	Mode	Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift	Meas. SAR(W/Kg) (10-g)	Meas. Power(dBm)	Max. tune-up Power(dBm)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR(W/Kg) (10-g)	Meas. No.
18000C	ASK	Front side	1	902.75	-0.83	0.055	22.03	22.5	1.021	0.056	1#
		Top Edge	1	902.75	-3.41	0.428	22.03	22.5	1.021	0.437	2#
		Top Edge	26	915.25	-3.44	0.486	21.64	22.5	1.040	0.505	3#
		Top Edge	50	927.25	-2.26	0.424	21.22	22.5	1.060	0.449	4#
		Left Edge	1	902.75	0.01	0.050	22.03	22.5	1.021	0.051	5#
		Right Edge	1	902.75	-1.80	0.056	22.03	22.5	1.021	0.057	6#
802.11g	DATA	Front side	1	2412.0	-1.12	0.184	11.39	11.5	1.026	0.189	7#
		Left Edge	1	2412.0	-3.97	0.077	11.39	11.5	1.026	0.079	8#
		Top Edge	1	2412.0	3.90	0.143	11.39	11.5	1.026	0.147	9#
Railway	ASK	Front side	51	921.45	-1.38	0.083	26.94	27.0	1.01	0.084	10#
		Top Edge	1	908.70	-0.57	3.570	26.07	26.1	1.01	3.606	11#
		Top Edge	26	915.325	-0.28	3.591	26.82	26.9	1.02	3.663	12#
		Top Edge	51	921.45	-0.45	3.014	26.94	27.0	1.01	3.044	13#
		Left Edge	51	921.45	0.18	0.772	26.94	27.0	1.01	0.780	14#
		Right Edge	51	921.45	-0.84	0.425	26.94	27.0	1.01	0.429	15#

SAR Repeated Measurement

Band	Mode	Position	Ch.	Freq.	Original	first repeated	ratio	second repeated	ratio	Third repeated	ratio
Railway	ASK	Top Edge	1	908.70	3.570	3.498	1.02	-	-	-	-
Railway	ASK	Top Edge	26	915.325	3.591	3.576	1.00	-	-	-	-
Railway	ASK	Top Edge	51	921.45	3.014	3.002	1.00	-	-	-	-

Note:

1. The ratio of largest to original and first repeated measurements is less than 1.20; second repeated measurement is not required.

11 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

11.1 Simultaneous Transmission Mode Consider

Simultaneous Transmitting	（Yes/NO）
RFID + WLAN + BT	Yes
RFID + WLAN	Yes
RFID+ BT	Yes
WLAN + BT	Yes

11.2 Estimated SAR Calculation

According to KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following formula to result in substantially conservative SAR values of <= 0.4 W/kg to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{Max.Tune\ Up\ Power_{(mW)}}{Min.Test\ Separation\ Distance_{(mm)}} * \frac{\sqrt{f_{GHz}}}{18.75}$$

If the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is > 50 mm, the 1.0 W/kg is used for SAR-10g.

Band	Mode	Position	Antenna To user (mm)	SAR Testing	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Frequency (GHz)	Calculation Distance/Gap (mm)	Estimated SAR 10-g (W/kg)
Bluetooth	GFSK	Front side	6	NO	-0.618	0.867	2.402	5	0.014
		Back Side	6	NO	-0.618	0.867	2.402	5	0.014
		Right Edge	6	NO	-0.618	0.867	2.402	5	0.014
		Top Edge	6	NO	-0.618	0.867	2.402	5	0.014

11.3 Sum SAR of Simultaneous Transmission

Simultaneous Mode	Position	Mode	Max. 10-g SAR (W/kg)	10-g Sum SAR (W/kg)
Railway + WLAN + BT	hands	Railway	3.663	3.861
		WLAN	0.184	
		BT	0.014	

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR 10g of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR 10g 4.0 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR 10g is greater than the SAR limit (SAR 10g 4.0 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

12 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
900MHz Dipole	SATIMO	SID900	S/N 25/13 DIP 0G900-247	2014/08/17	2015/08/16
2450MHz Dipole	SATIMO	SID2450	S/N 25/13 DIP 2G450-251	2014/08/17	2015/08/16
E-Field Probe	SATIMO	SSE2	SN 27/14 EPG210	2014/05/16	2015/05/05
E-Field Probe	SATIMO	SSE1	SN 27/13 EP187	2014/08/17	2015/08/16
Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA3	SN 17/13 ZNTA45	N/A	N/A
Phantom1	SATIMO	SAM	SN 30/13 SAM013	N/A	N/A
Phantom2	SATIMO	SAM	SN 30/13 SAM014	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	SATIMO	SCLMP	SN 25/13 OCPG56	2014/08/05	2015/08/04
MultiMeter	Keithley	MultiMeter 2000	4024022	2014/08/17	2015/08/16
Signal Generator	R&S	SMF100A	1167.0000k02/104260	2014/07/07	2015/07/06
Power Meter	Agilent	5738A	11290	2014/10/18	2015/10/17
Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z21	103971	2014/11/03	2015/11/02
Power Amplifier	Agilent	6552B	22374	N/A	N/A
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515C	MY50260493	2014/10/18	2015/10/17
Network Analyzer	RS	5071C	EMY46103472	2014/11/03	2015/11/02
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

13 REFERENCES

1 FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

2 ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992

3 IEEE Std. 1528-2013, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003

4 FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02, “SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11(Wi-Fi) Transmitters”, March 2015

5 FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, May 2013

6 FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r02, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, May 2013

7 FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03, “3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES”, October 2014

8 FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers”, May 2013

9 FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", May 2013.

10 FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations”, May 2013

11 SATIMO COMOSAR_V4

12 SATIMO OPENSAR_V4

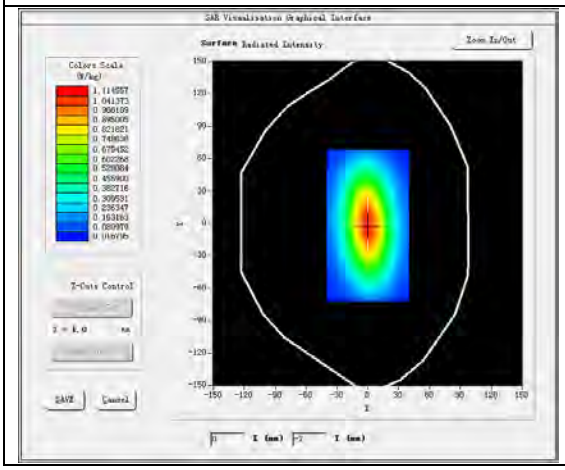
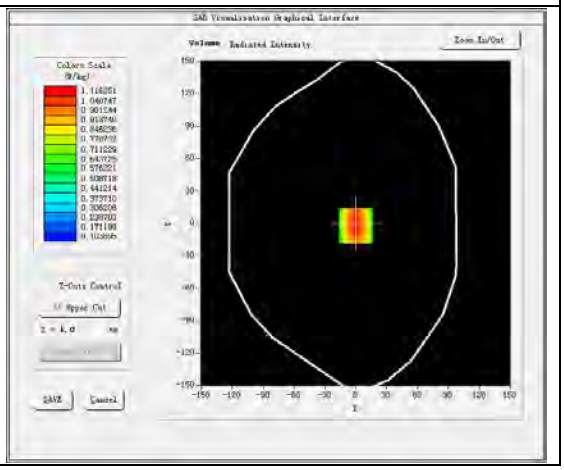
ANNEX A SAR TEST RESULT OF SYSTEM VERIFICATION

System Performance Check Data(900MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 2015.03.12
Measurement duration: 14 minutes 46 seconds

Experimental conditions.

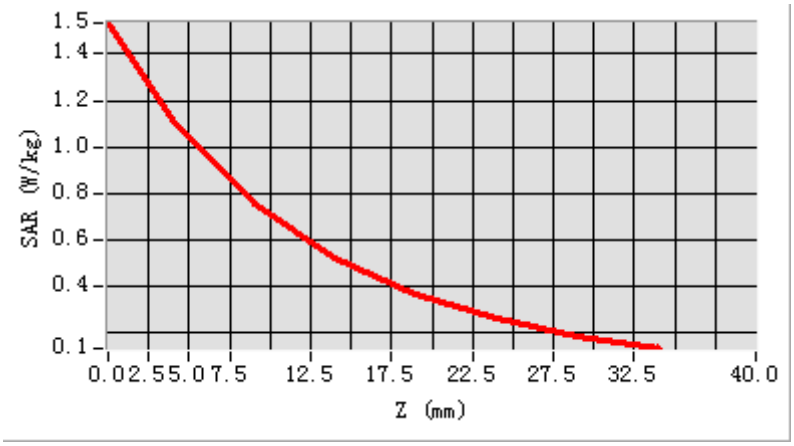
Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Band	900MHz
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	900.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.1300024
Relative permittivity	11.9512387
Conductivity (S/m)	1.0700204
Power drift (%)	0.42000
Ambient Temperature:	22.5℃
Liquid Temperature:	22.1℃
ConvF:	24.10
Crest factor:	1:1

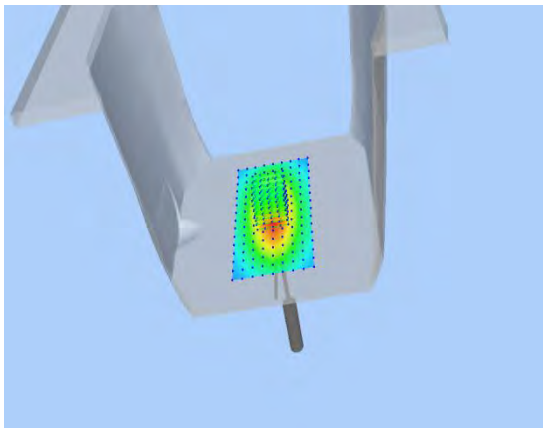
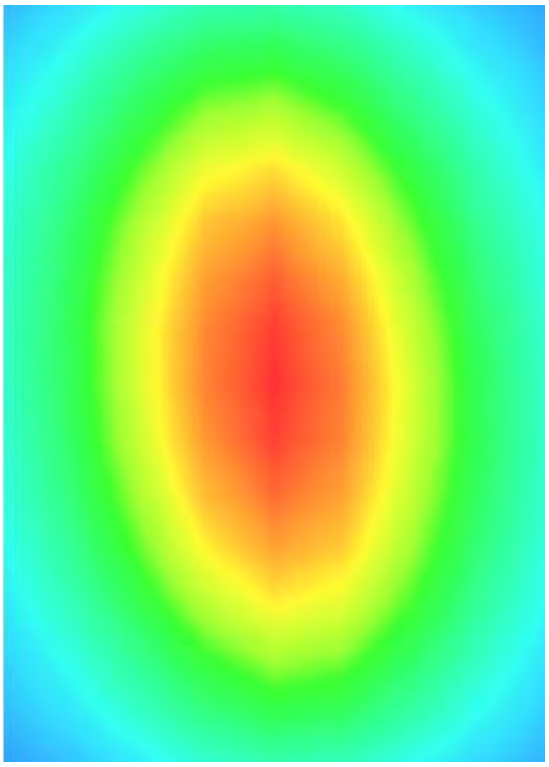
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.69322
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.067939

Z Axis Scan



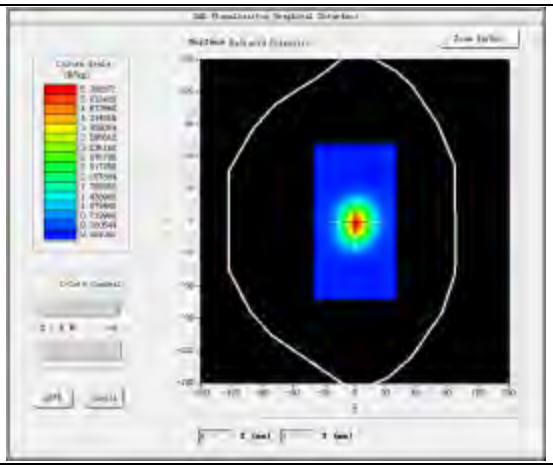
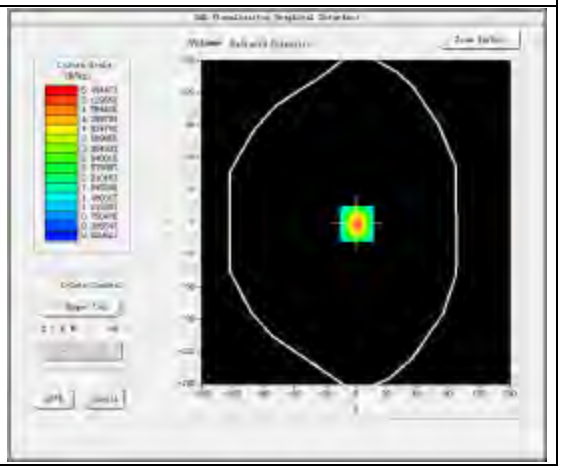
3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

System Performance Check Data(2450MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 2015.03.12
Measurement duration: 14 minutes 46 seconds

Experimental conditions.

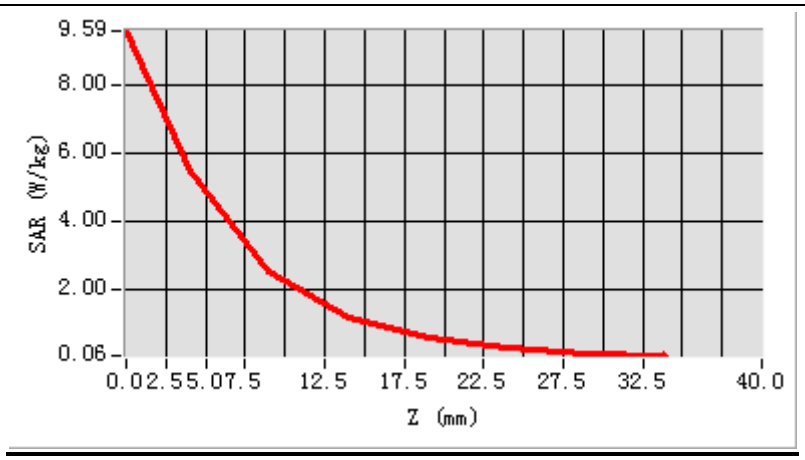
Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Band	2450MHz
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.450024
Relative permittivity	11.9512387
Conductivity (S/m)	1.9600148
Power drift (%)	0.42000
Ambient Temperature:	22.5℃
Liquid Temperature:	22.1℃
ConvF:	26.09
Crest factor:	1:1

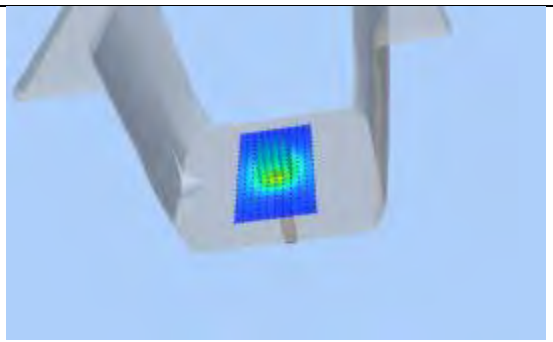
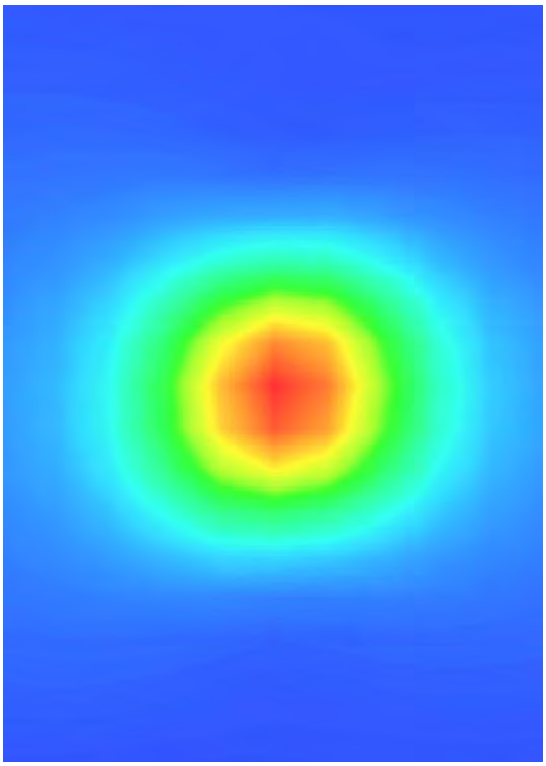
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.225634
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.233447

Z Axis Scan



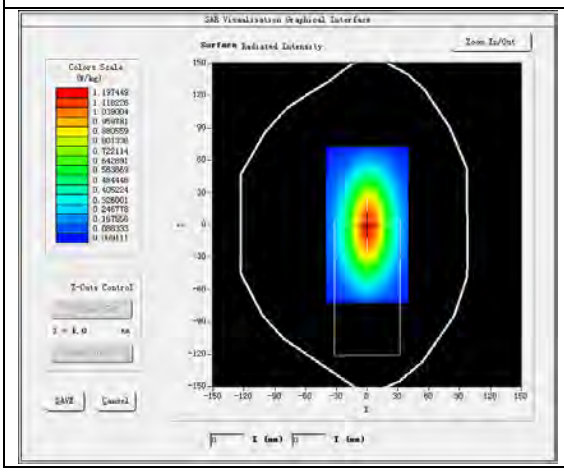
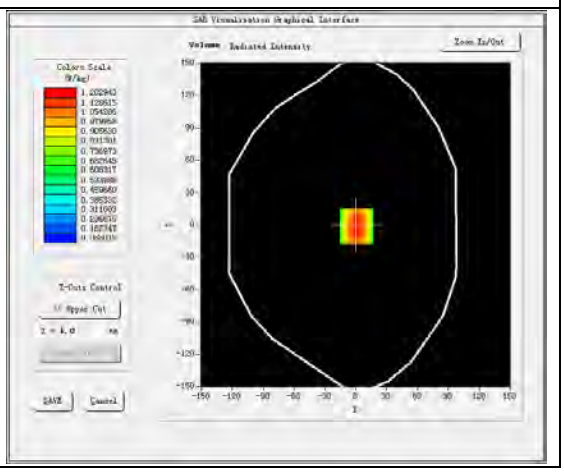
3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

System Performance Check Data(900MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)
Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Date of measurement: 2015.06.01
Measurement duration: 15 minutes 32 seconds

Experimental conditions.

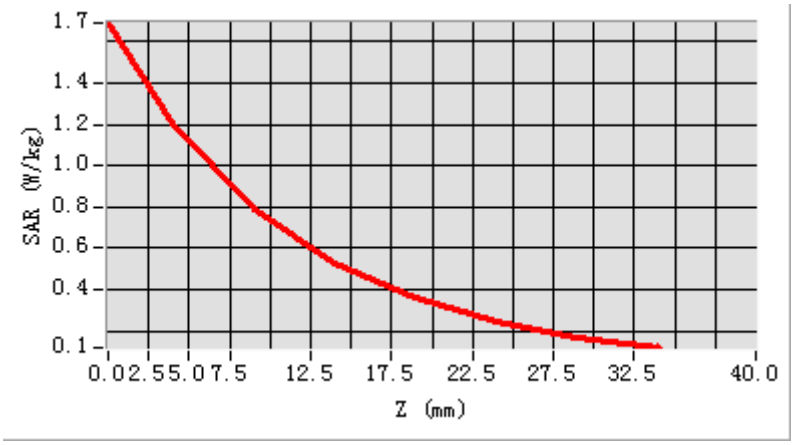
Phantom File	surf_sam_plan.txt
Phantom	Validation plane
Band	900MHz
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	900.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.1615200
Relative permittivity	11.9602523
Conductivity (S/m)	1.0300523
Power drift (%)	0.42000
Ambient Temperature:	22.5℃
Liquid Temperature:	22.1℃
ConvF:	24.10
Crest factor:	1:1

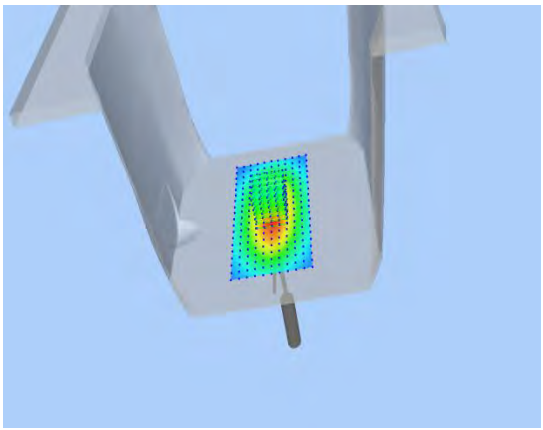
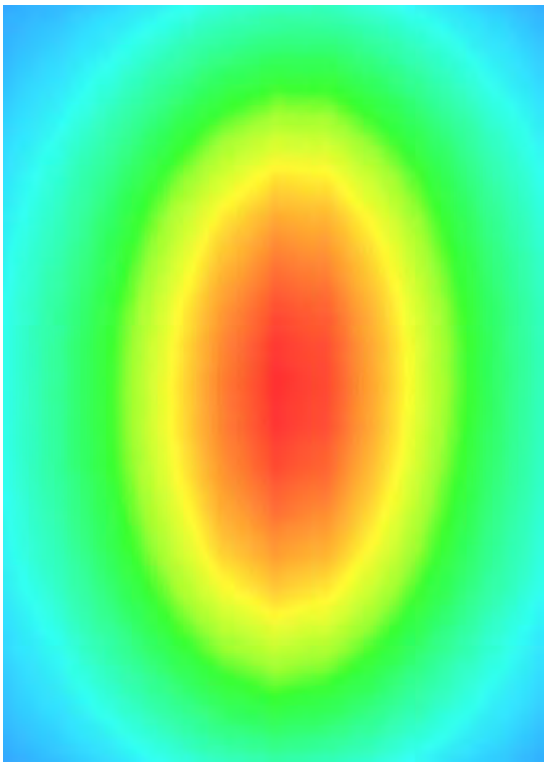
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.730155
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.156802

Z Axis Scan



3D sceen shot	Hot spot position
	

ANNEX B SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer to appendix Test Setup Photos

ANNEX C SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

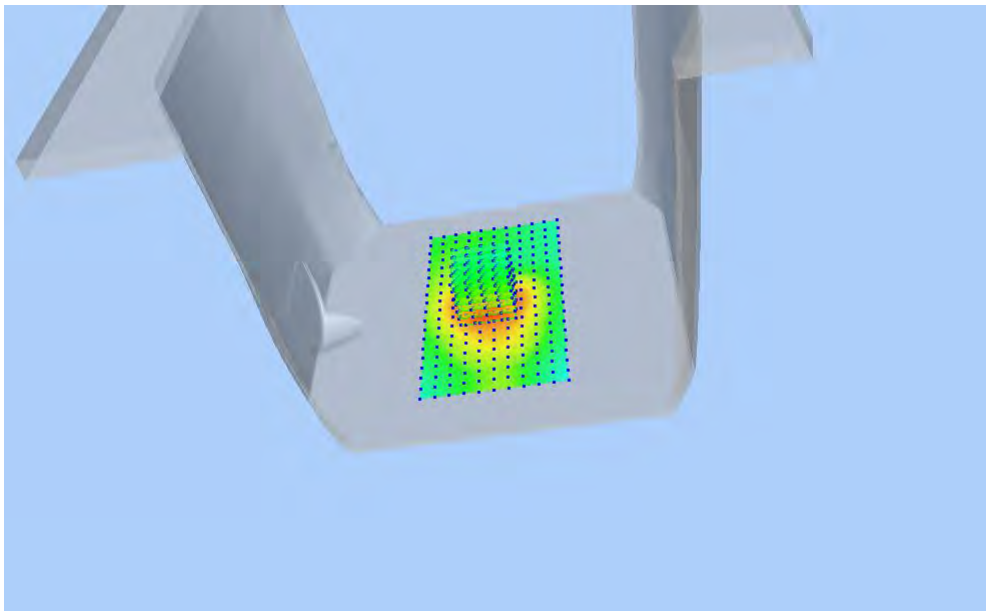
TABLE OF MEASUREMENT RESULT LIST

Band	POSITION	PARAMETERS
18000C	**BODY**	MEAS.1: Body Plane with Front Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode
		MEAS. 2: Body Plane with Top Side on Low Channel in 18000C RFID mode
		MEAS. 3: Body Plane with Top Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode
		MEAS. 4: Body Plane with Top Side on High Channel in 18000C RFID mode
		MEAS. 5: Body Plane with Left Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode
		MEAS. 6: Body Plane with Right Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode
IEEE 802.11g ISM	**BODY**	MEAS. 7: Body Plane with Front Side on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.g mode
		MEAS. 8: Body Plane with Left Side on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.g mode
		MEAS. 9: Body Plane with Top Side on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.g mode
Railway	**BODY**	MEAS.10: Body Plane with Front Side on Middle Channel in Railway RFID mode
		MEAS. 11: Body Plane with Top Side on Low Channel in Railway RFID mode
		MEAS. 12: Body Plane with Top Side on Middle Channel in Railway RFID mode
		MEAS. 13: Body Plane with Top Side on High Channel in Railway RFID mode
		MEAS. 14: Body Plane with Left Side on Middle Channel in Railway RFID mode
		MEAS. 15: Body Plane with Right Side on Middle Channel in Railway RFID mode
Note: Data of 18000C (RFID Mode1) and IEEE 802.11g are tested under E-Field Probe EPG210; Data of Railway (RFID Mode2) are tested under E-Field Probe EP187.		

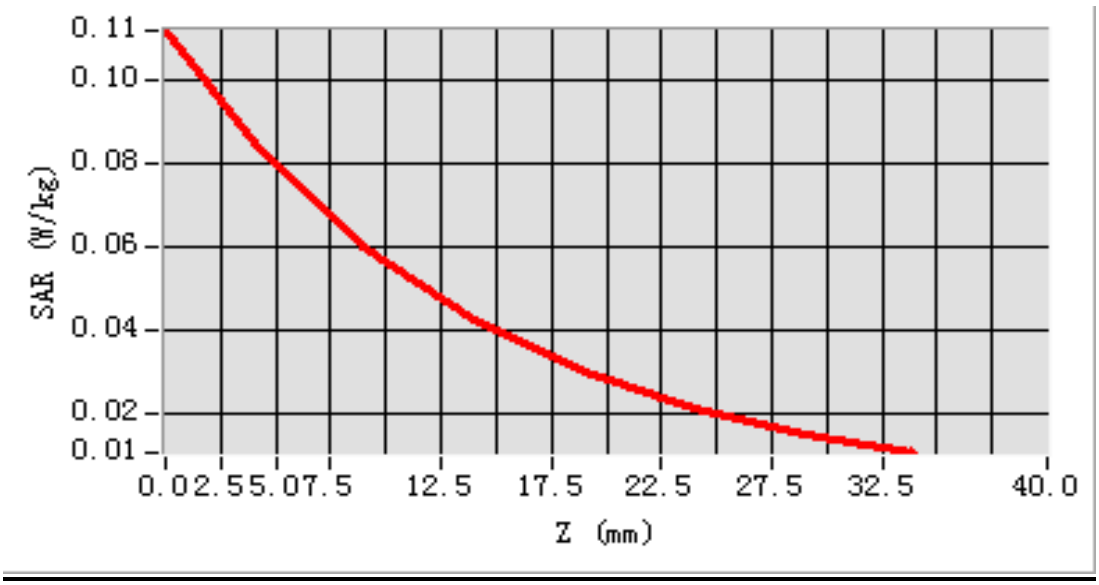
MEAS. 1 Body Plane with Front Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.13; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 24.10
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=0.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.054986
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.081295
Power drift (%):	-0.83

3D screen shot



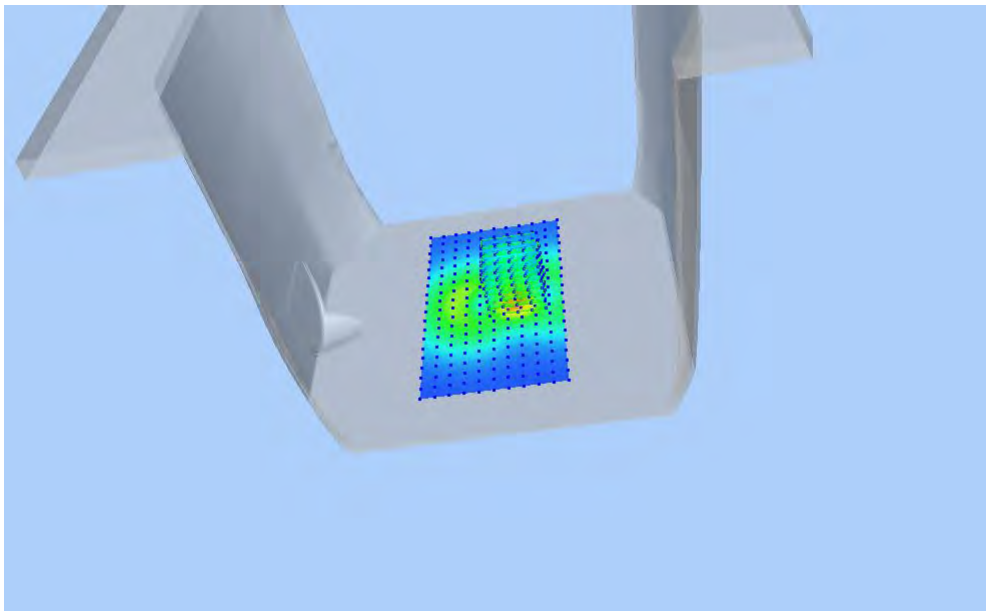
Z Axis Scan



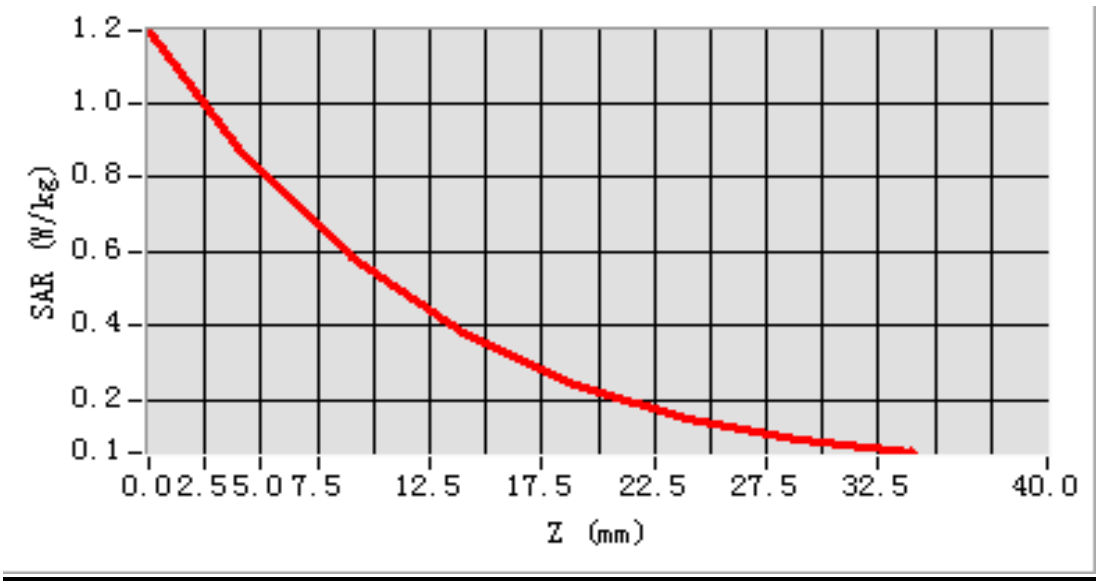
MEAS. 2 Body Plane with Top Side on Low Channel in 18000C RFID mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.13; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 24.10
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=16.000000, Y=8.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.427699
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.805679
Power drift (%):	-6.41

3D screen shot



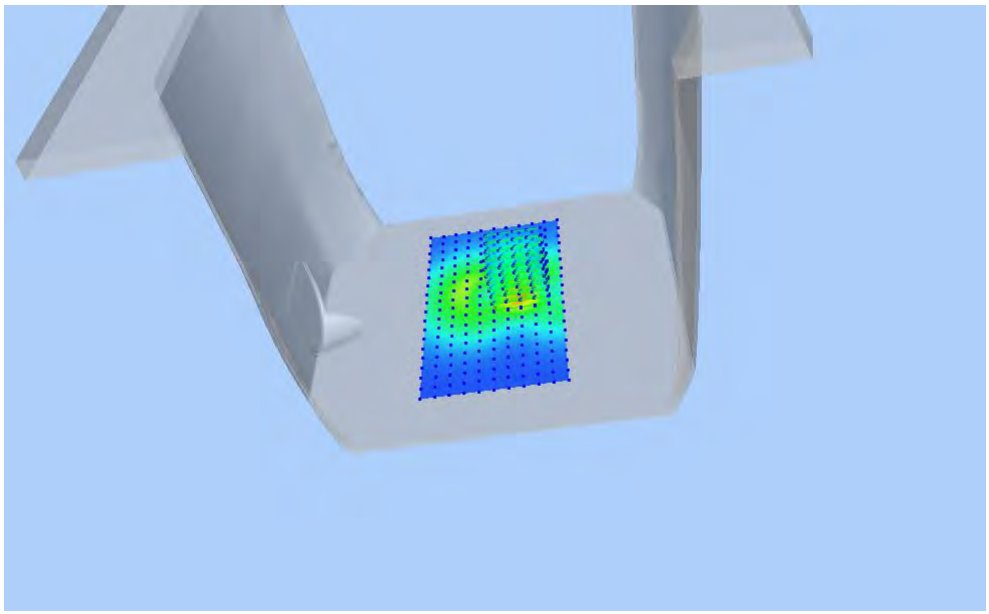
Z Axis Scan



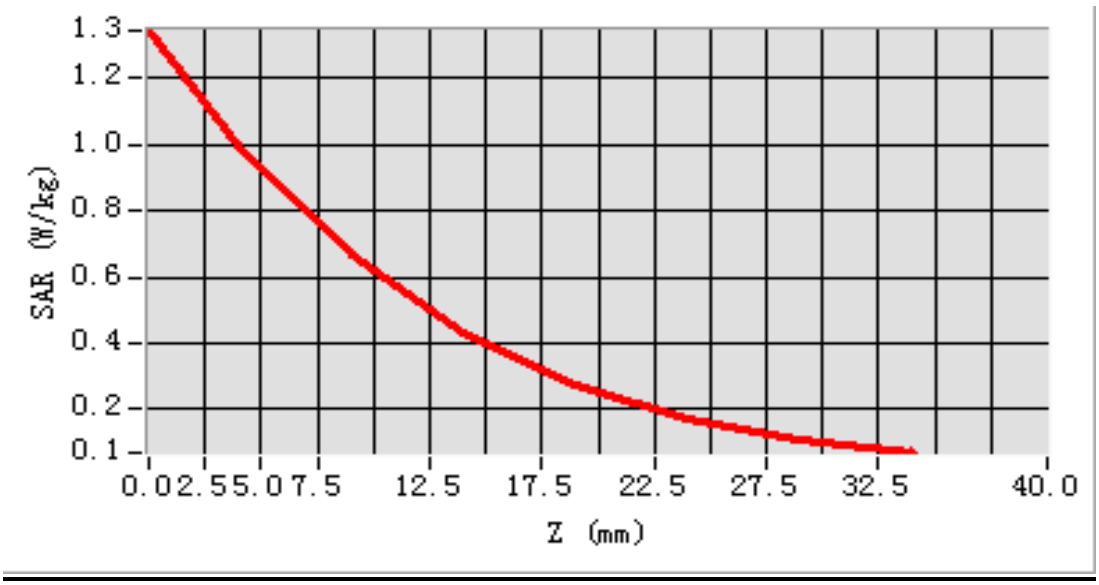
MEAS. 3 Body Plane with Top Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.13; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 24.10
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=16.000000, Y=8.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.486253
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.907517
Power drift (%):	-5.44

3D screen shot



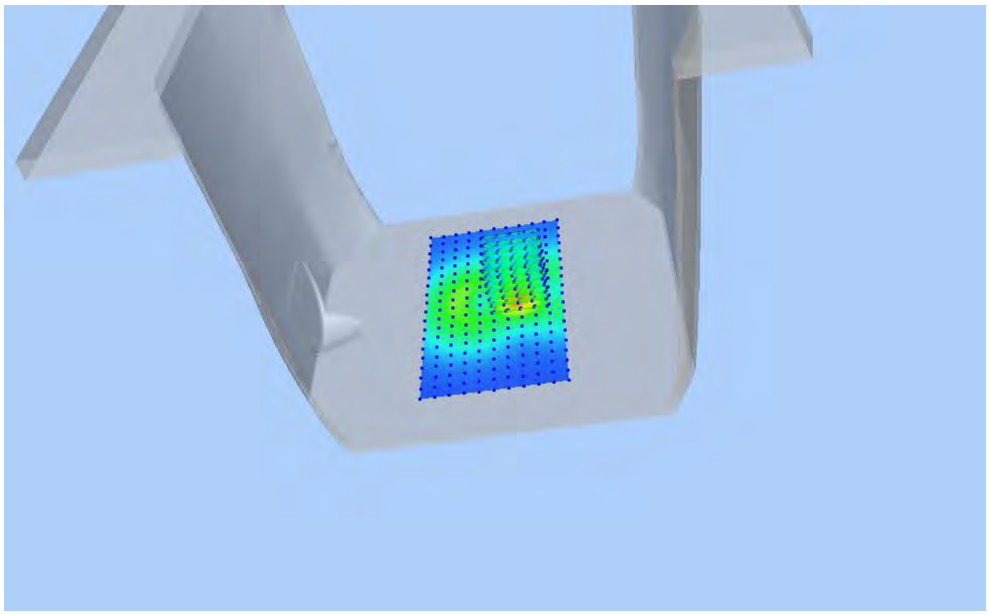
Z Axis Scan



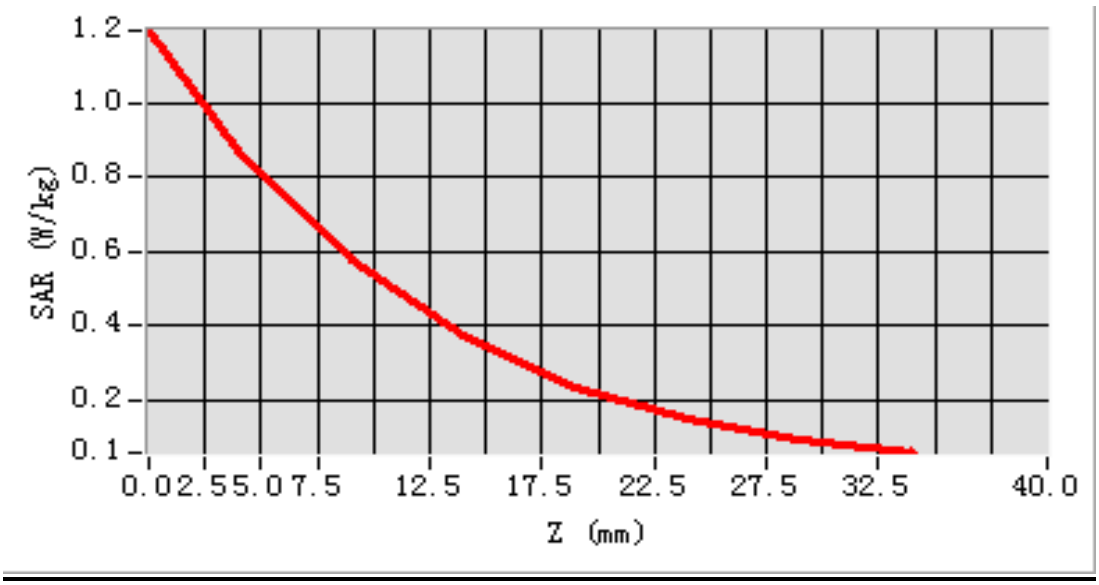
MEAS. 4 Body Plane with Top Side on High Channel in 18000C RFID mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.13; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 24.10
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=16.000000, Y=8.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.424209
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.798272
Power drift (%):	-22.26

3D screen shot



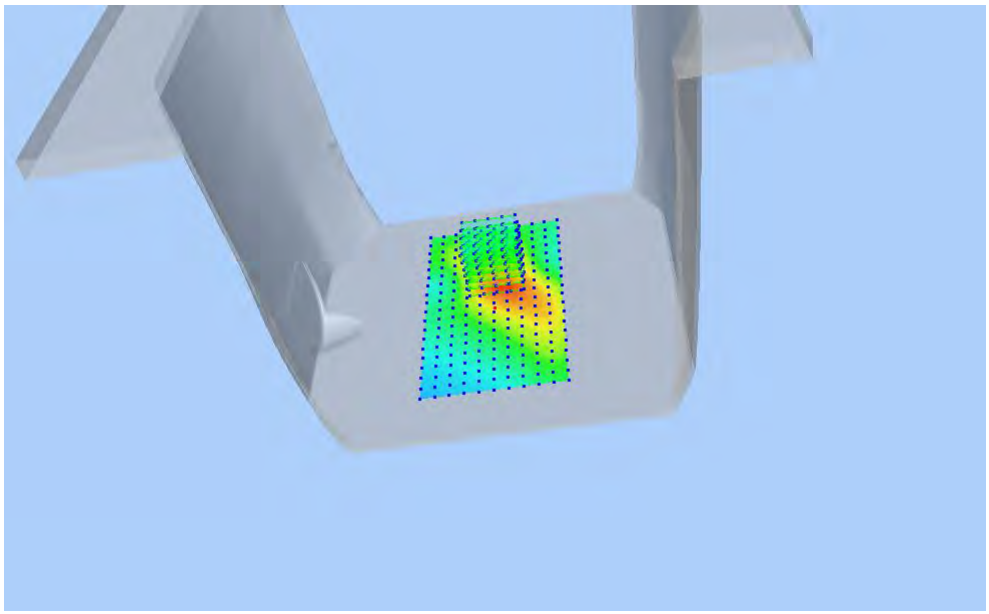
Z Axis Scan



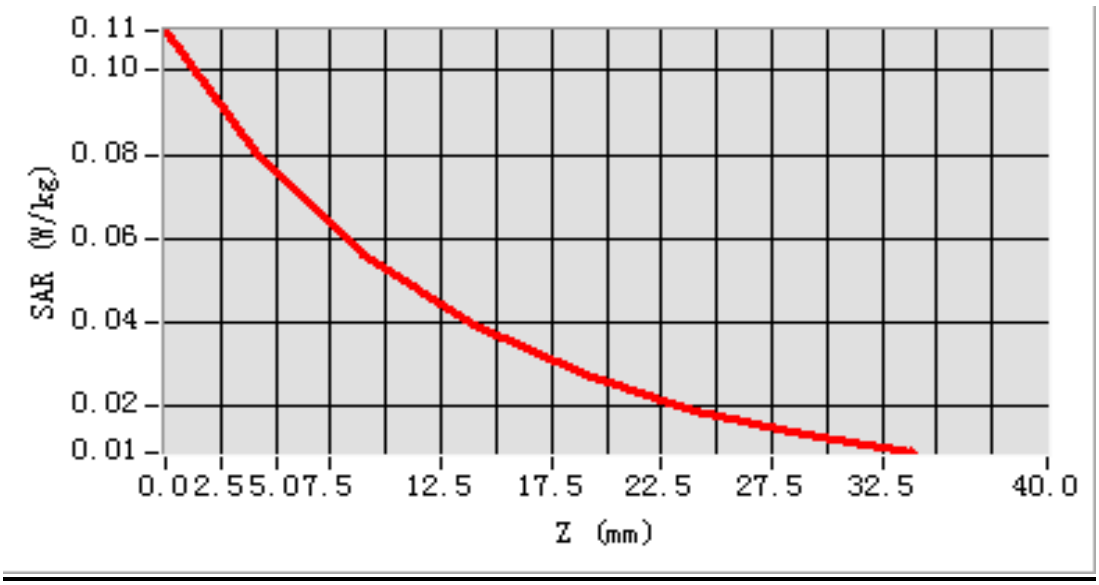
MEAS. 5 Body Plane with Left Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.13; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 24.10
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=0.000000, Y=24.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.050026
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.077464
Power drift (%):	0.01

3D screen shot



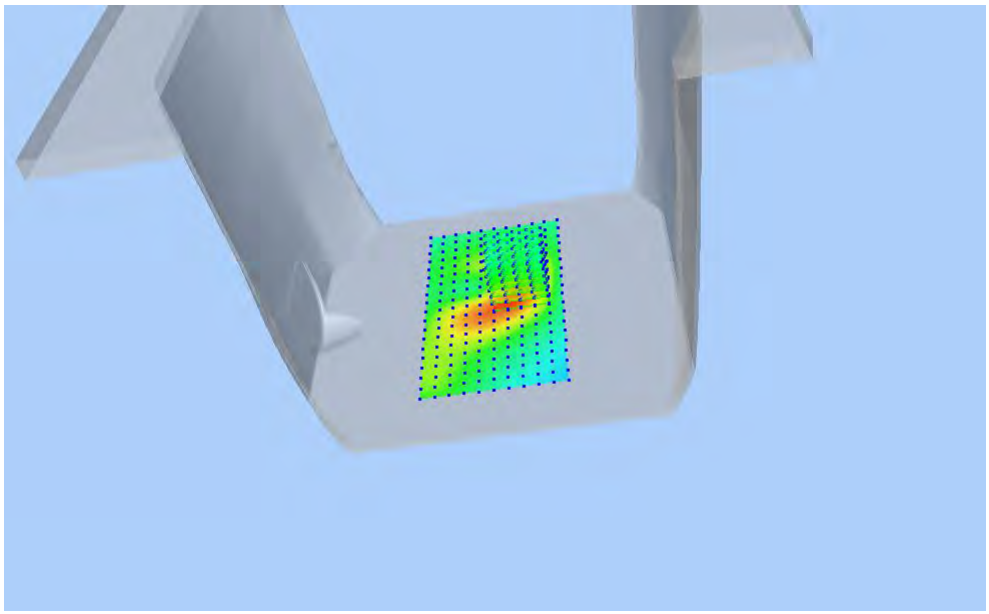
Z Axis Scan



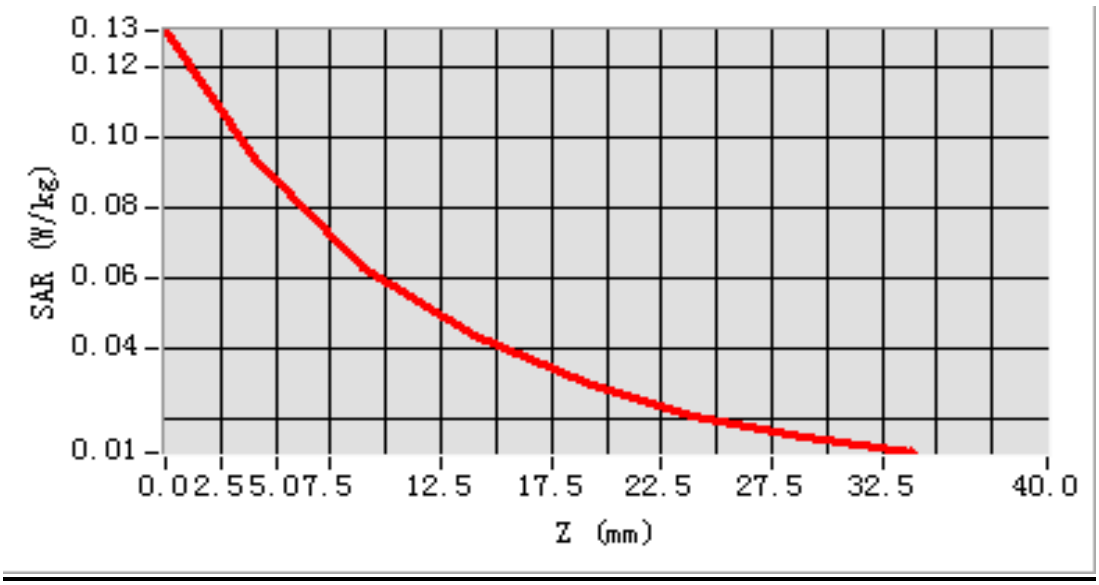
MEAS. 6 Body Plane with Right Side on Middle Channel in 18000C RFID mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.13; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 24.10
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=16.000000, Y=8.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.056034
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.089641
Power drift (%):	-1.80

3D screen shot



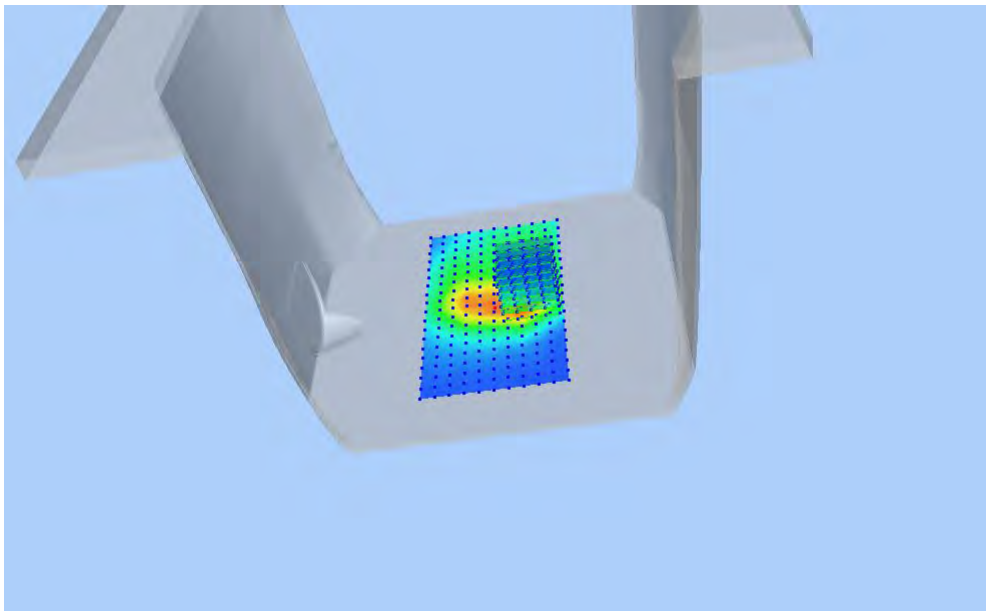
Z Axis Scan



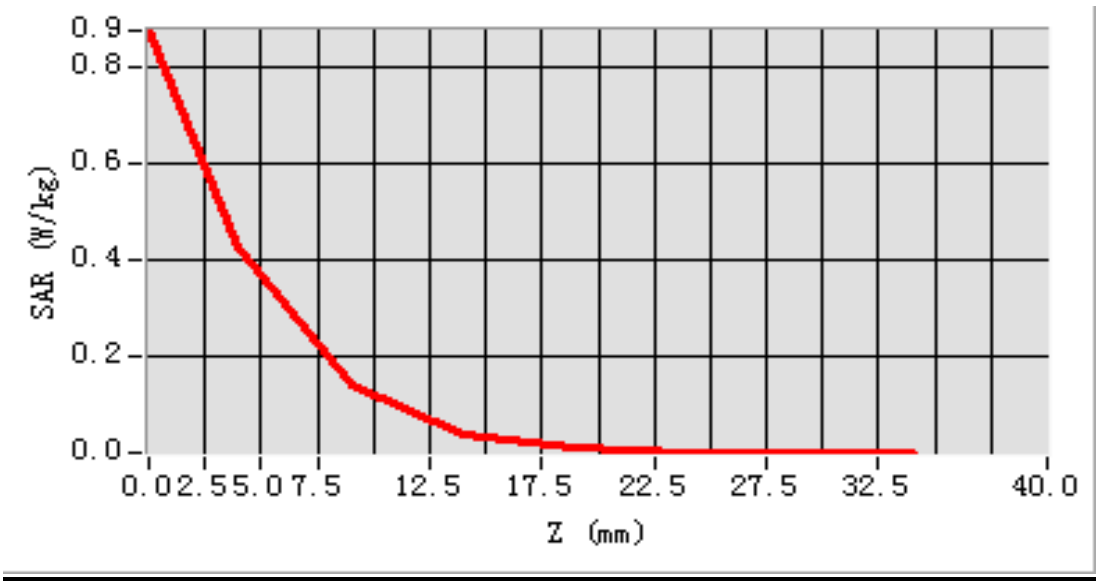
MEAS. 7 Body Plane with Front Side on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.g mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	OFDM, f=2412.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.72; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 26.09
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=24.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.184072
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.449580
Power drift (%):	-1.12

3D screen shot



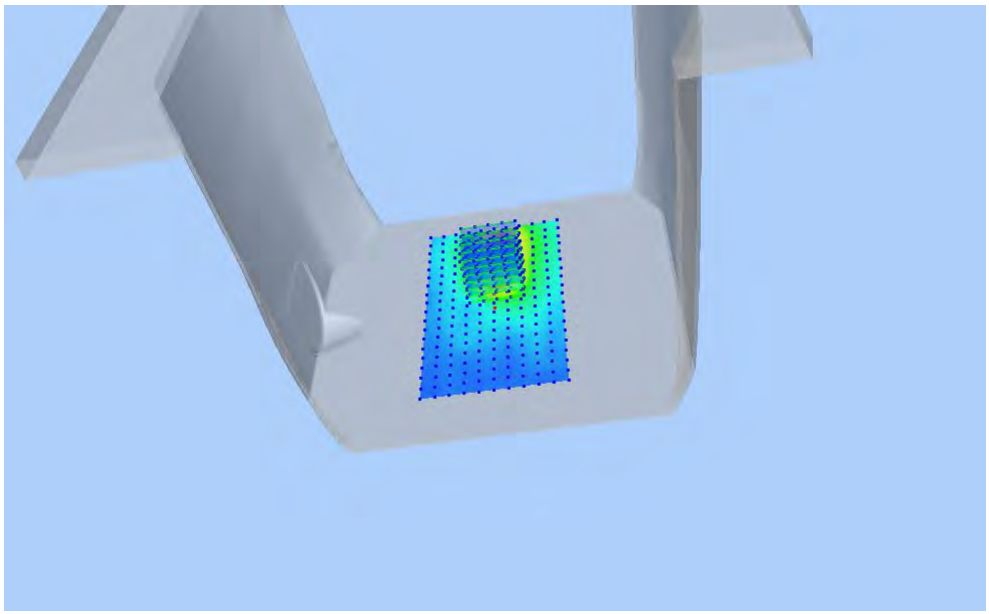
Z Axis Scan



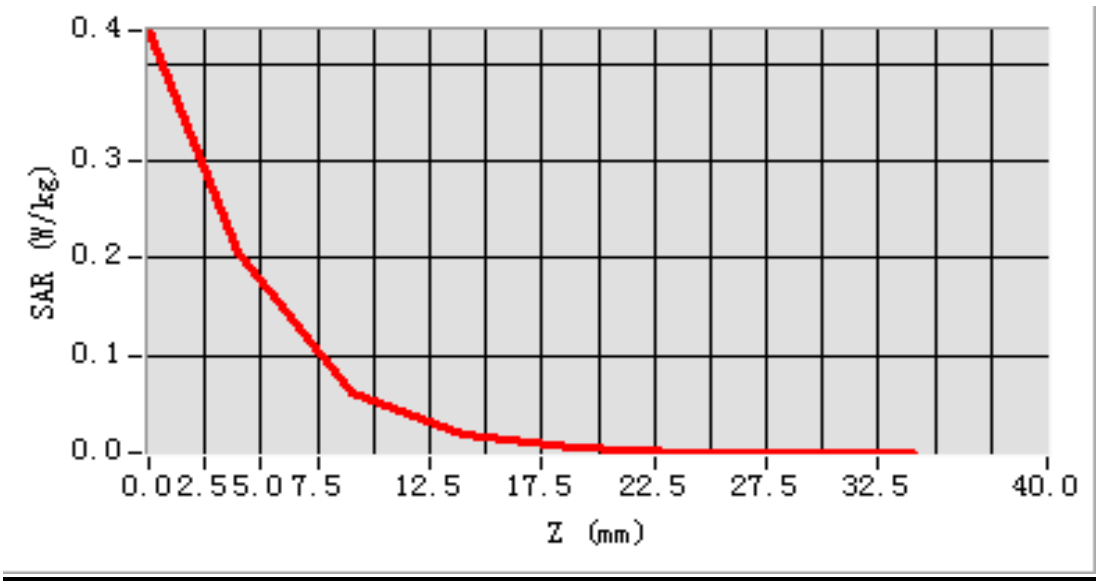
MEAS. 8 Body Plane with Left Side on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.g mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	OFDM, f=2412.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.72; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 26.09
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=0.000000, Y=16.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.077086
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.198964
Power drift (%):	-3.97

3D screen shot



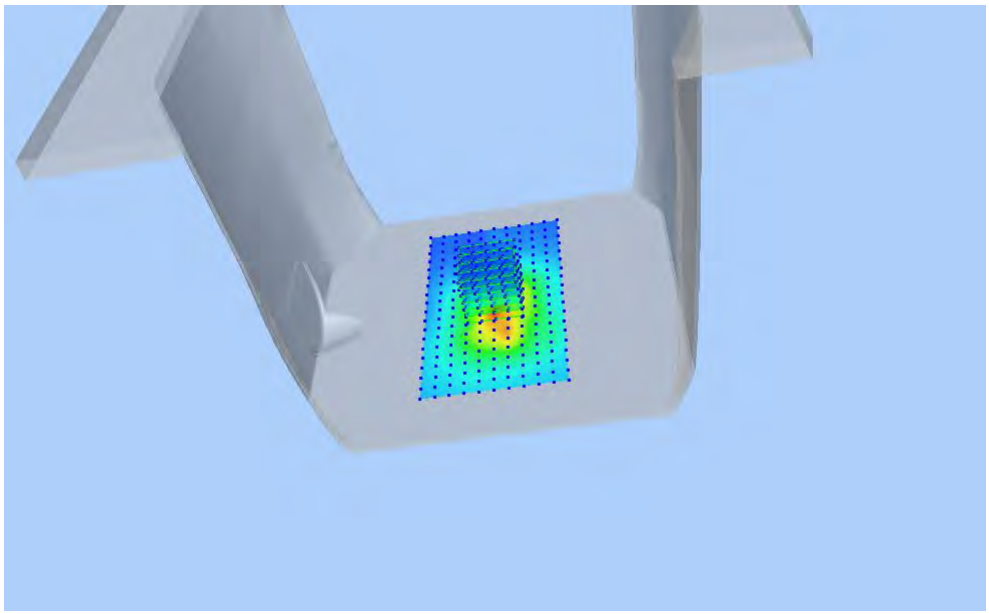
Z Axis Scan



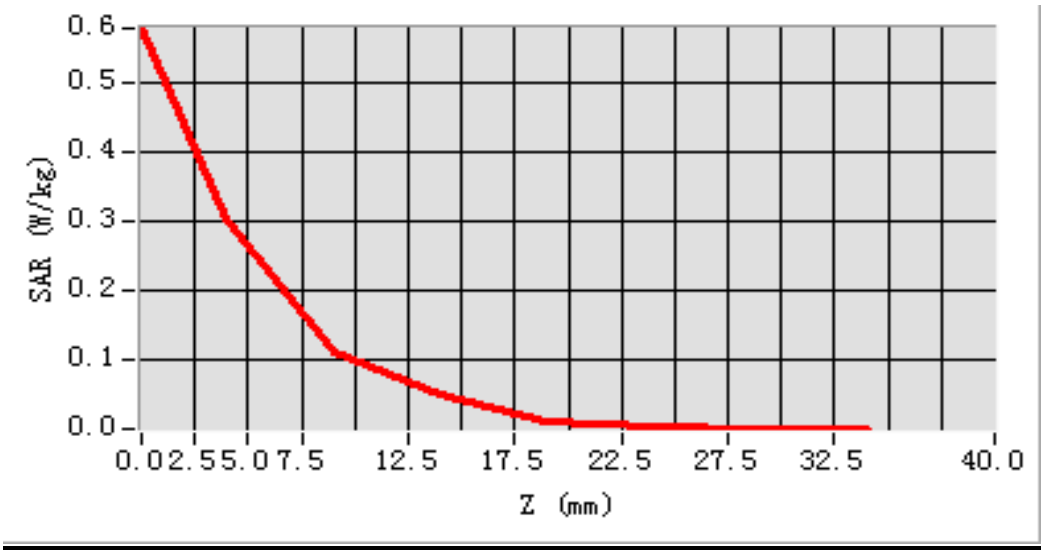
MEAS. 9 Body Plane with Top Side on Middle Channel in IEEE 802.g mode

Test Date:	12/3/2015
Signal:	OFDM, f=2412.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 52.72; Conductivity: 1.94 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C
Probe:	EPG 210, ConvF: 26.09
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=0.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.142906
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.374847
Power drift (%):	21.90

3D screen shot



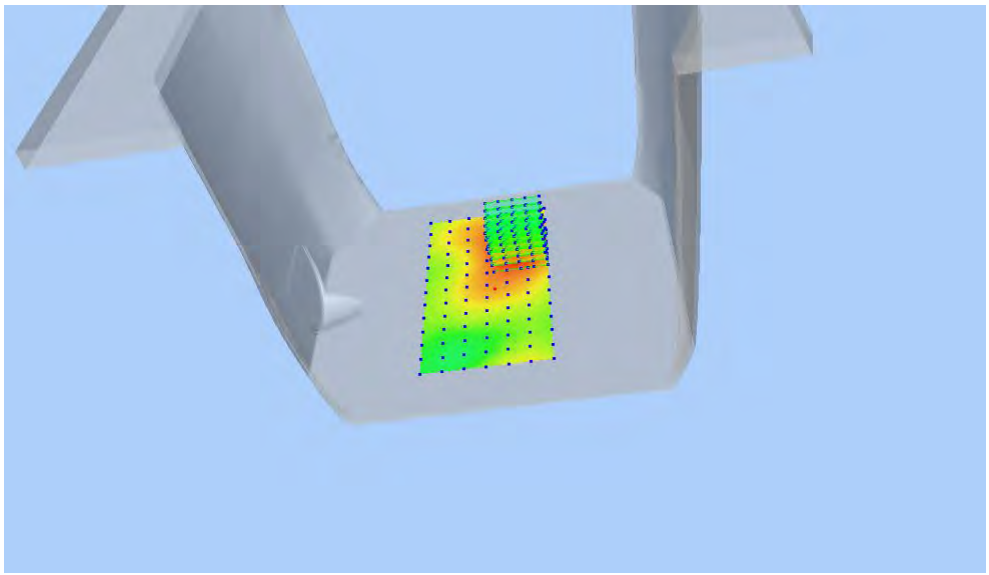
Z Axis Scan



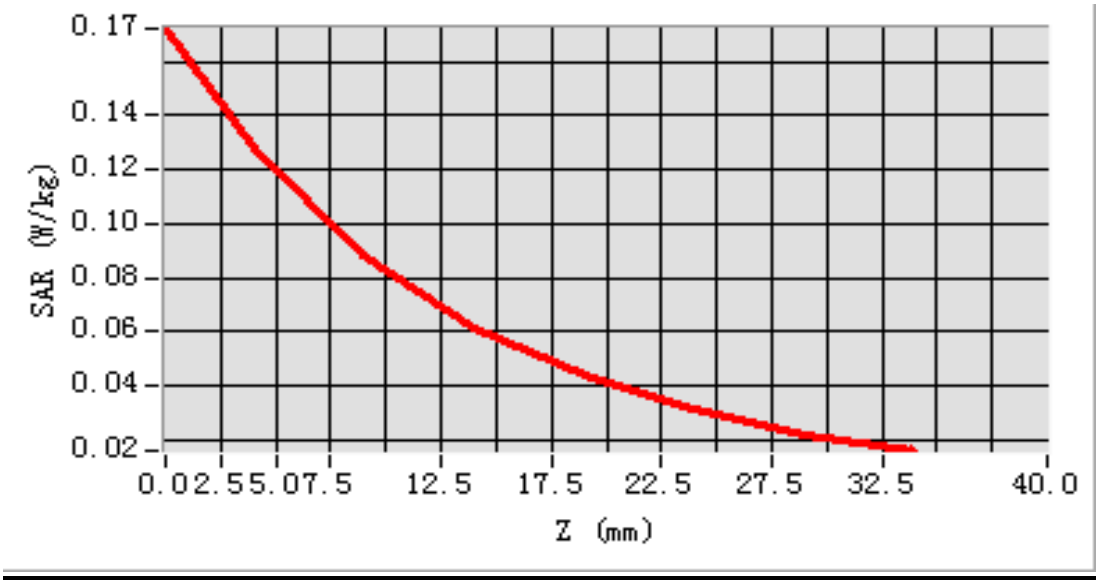
MEAS. 10 Body Plane with Front Side on High Channel in Railway RFID921 mode

Test Date:	1/6/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.00; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C
Probe:	EP187, ConvF: 3.44
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=20.000000, Y=24.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.083176
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.123256
Power drift (%):	-1.38

3D screen shot



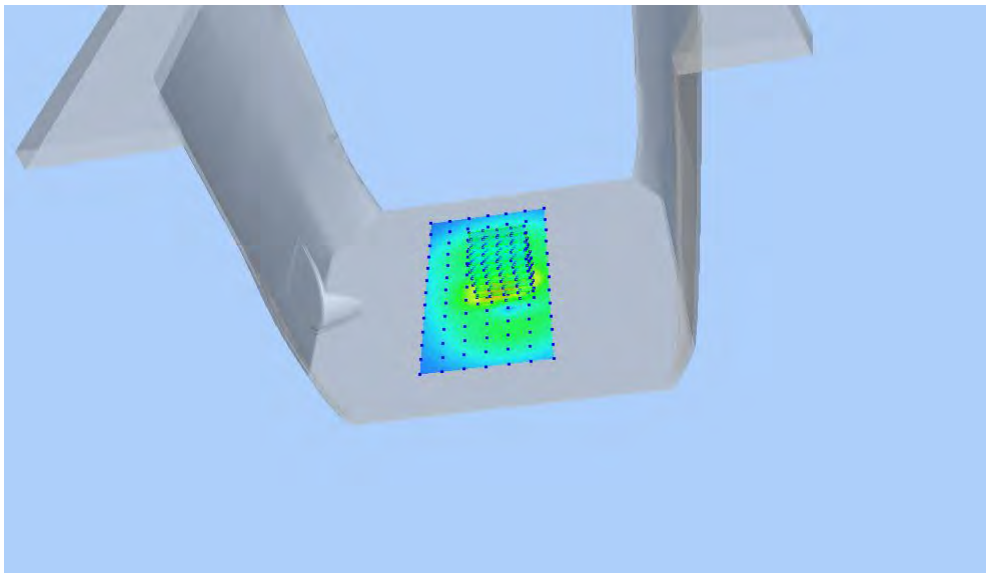
Z Axis Scan



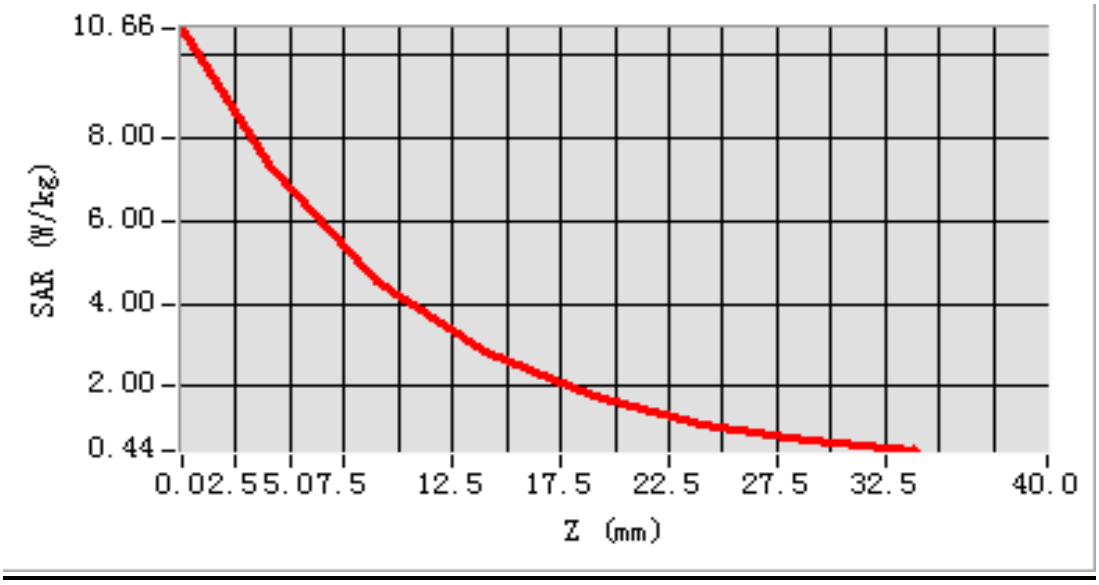
MEAS. 11 Body Plane with Top Edge on Low Channel in Railway RFID918 mode

Test Date:	1/6/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.00; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C
Probe:	EP187, ConvF: 3.44
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	3.569838
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	6.838708
Power drift (%):	-0.57

3D screen shot



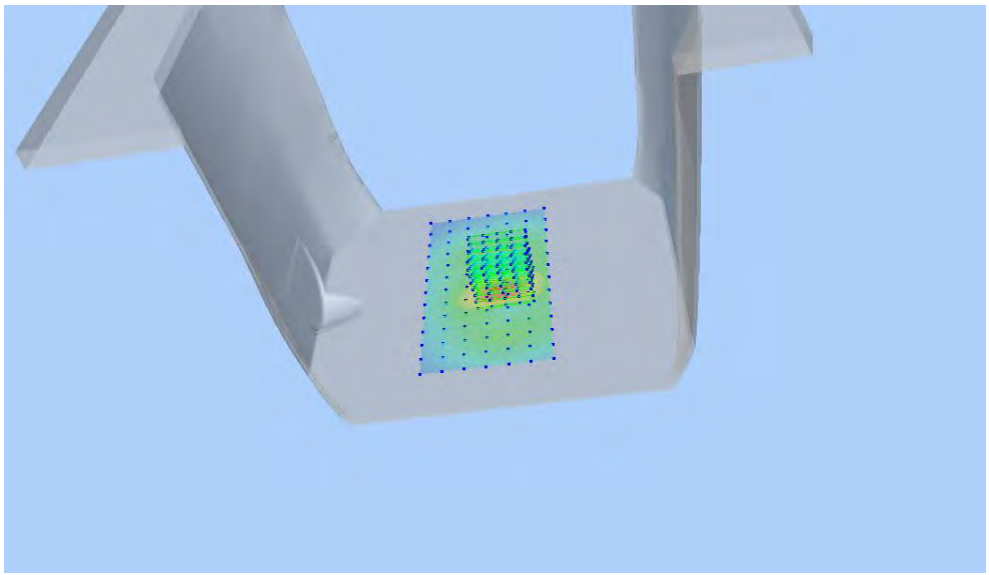
Z Axis Scan



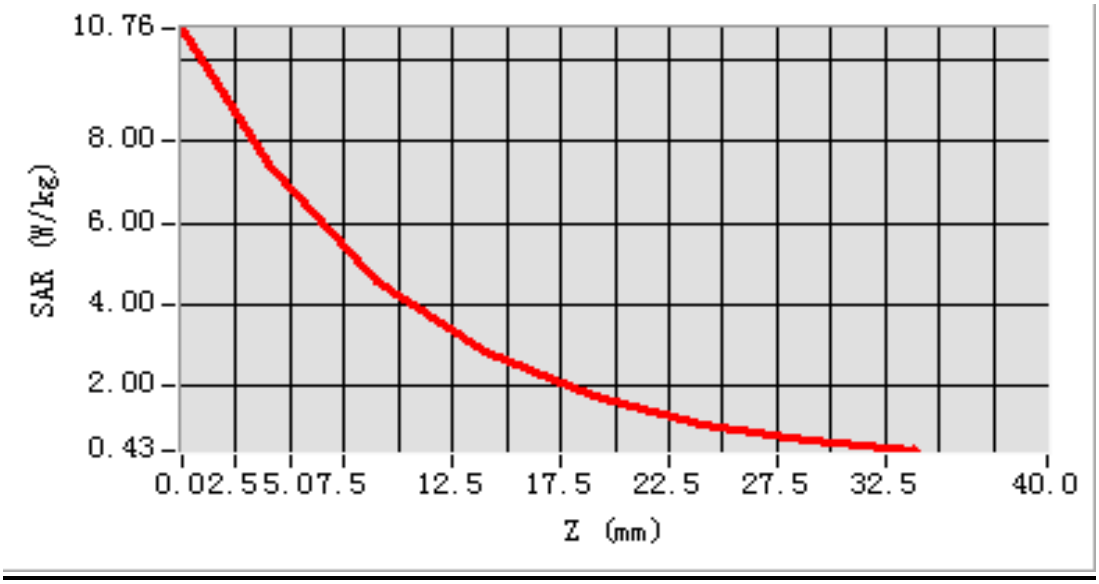
MEAS. 12 Body Plane with Top Edge on Middle Channel in Railway RFID919 mode

Test Date:	1/6/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.00; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C
Probe:	EP187, ConvF: 3.44
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=8.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	3.590762
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	6.874938
Power drift (%):	-0.28

3D screen shot



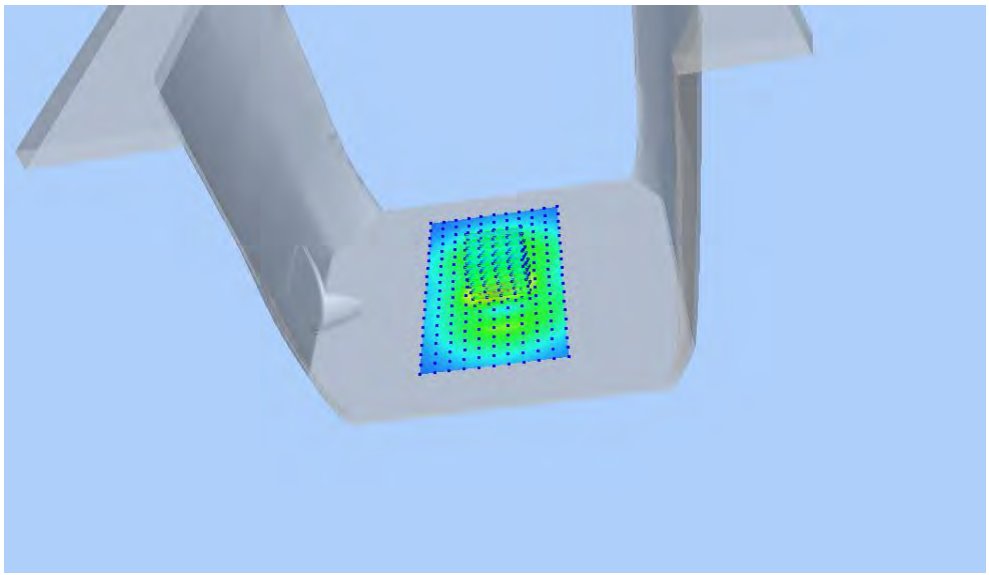
Z Axis Scan



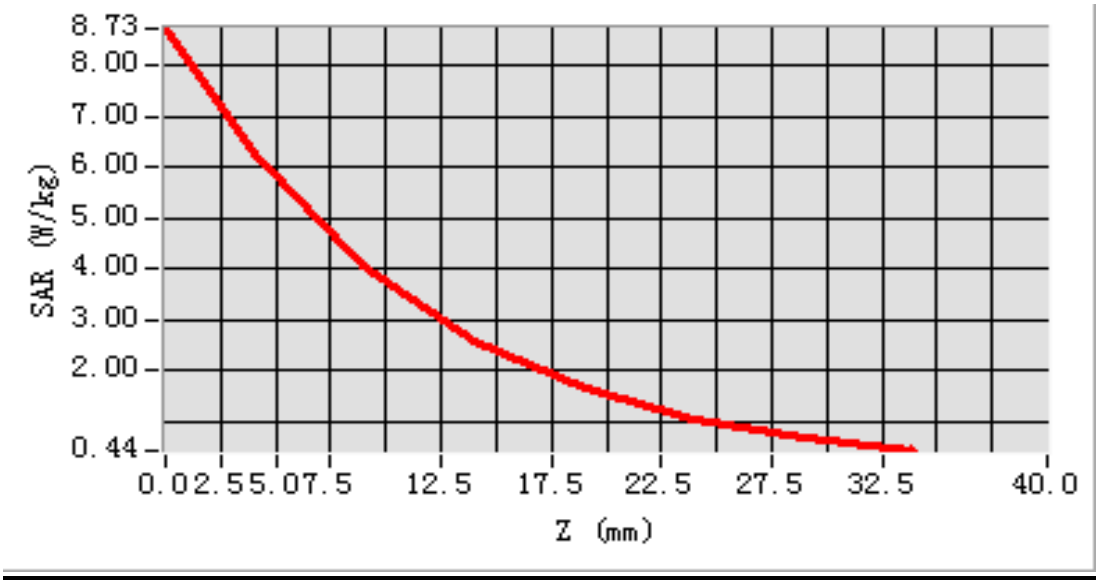
MEAS. 13 Body Plane with Top Edge on High Channel in Railway RFID921 mode

Test Date:	14/5/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.00; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C
Probe:	EP187, ConvF: 3.44
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	3.014380
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	5.726833
Power drift (%):	-0.45

3D screen shot



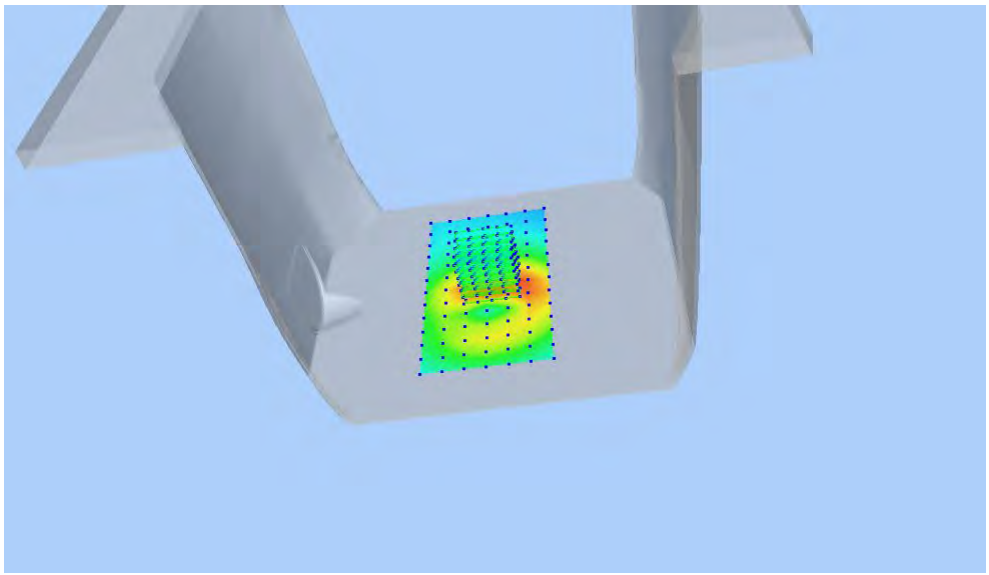
Z Axis Scan



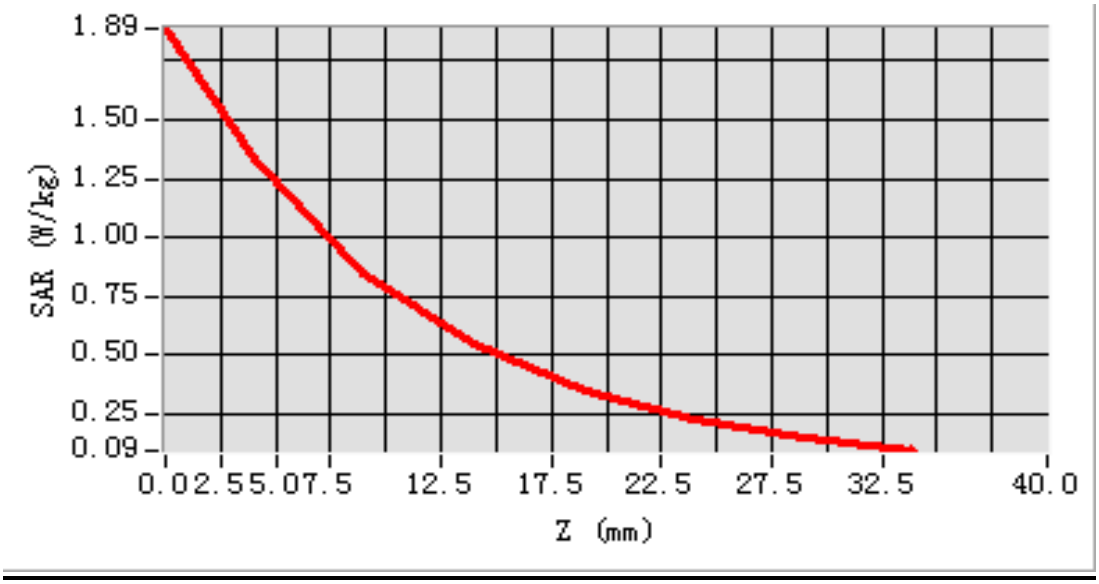
MEAS. 14 Body Plane with Left Edge on High Channel in Railway RFID921 mode

Test Date:	1/6/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.00; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C
Probe:	EP187, ConvF: 3.44
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-4.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.772499
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	1.277837
Power drift (%):	0.18

3D screen shot



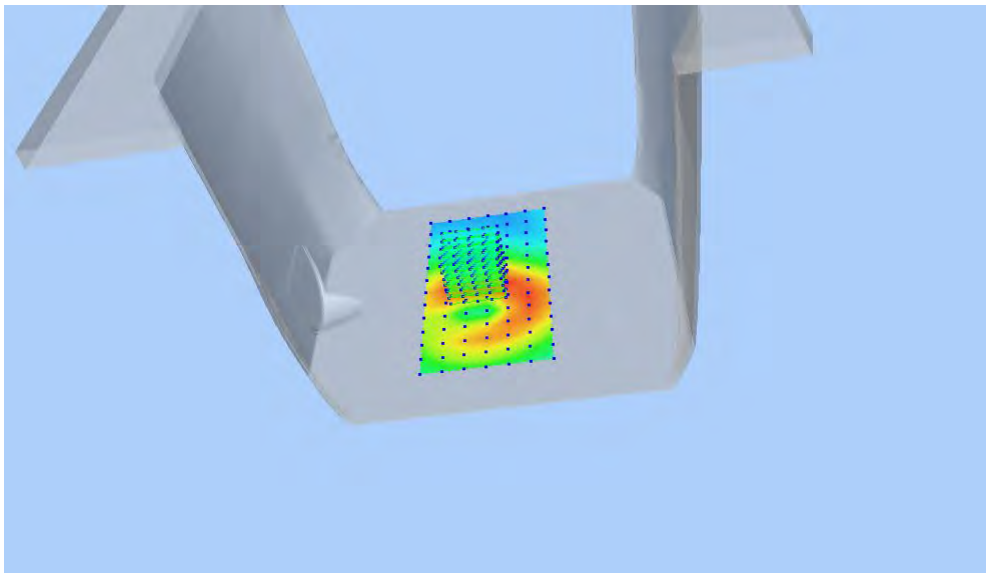
Z Axis Scan



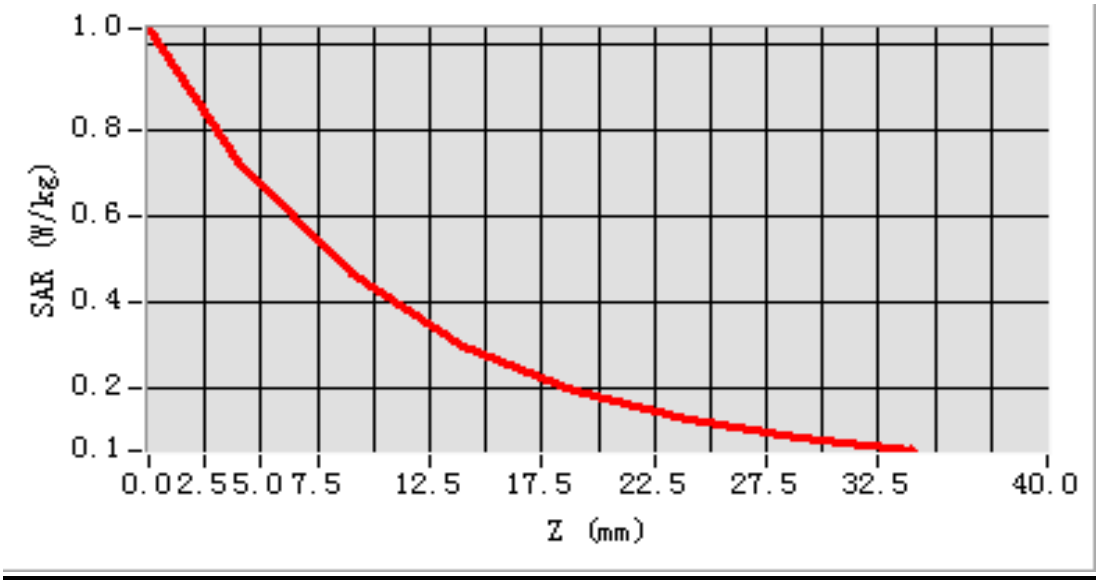
MEAS. 15 Body Plane with Right Edge on High Channel in Railway RFID921 mode

Test Date:	1/6/2015
Signal:	ASK, f=900.0 MHz, Duty Cycle: 1:1.0
Liquid Parameters:	Permittivity: 55.00; Conductivity: 1.05 S/m
Test condition:	Ambient Temperature: 22.8°C, Liquid Temperature: 22.2°C
Probe:	EP187, ConvF: 3.44
Area Scan:	sam_direct_droit2_surf12mm.txt, h= 5.00 mm
Zoom Scan:	5x5x7,dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm,Complete
Maximum location:	X=-16.000000, Y=0.000000
SAR 10g (W/Kg):	0.424874
SAR 1g (W/Kg):	0.696635
Power drift (%):	-0.84

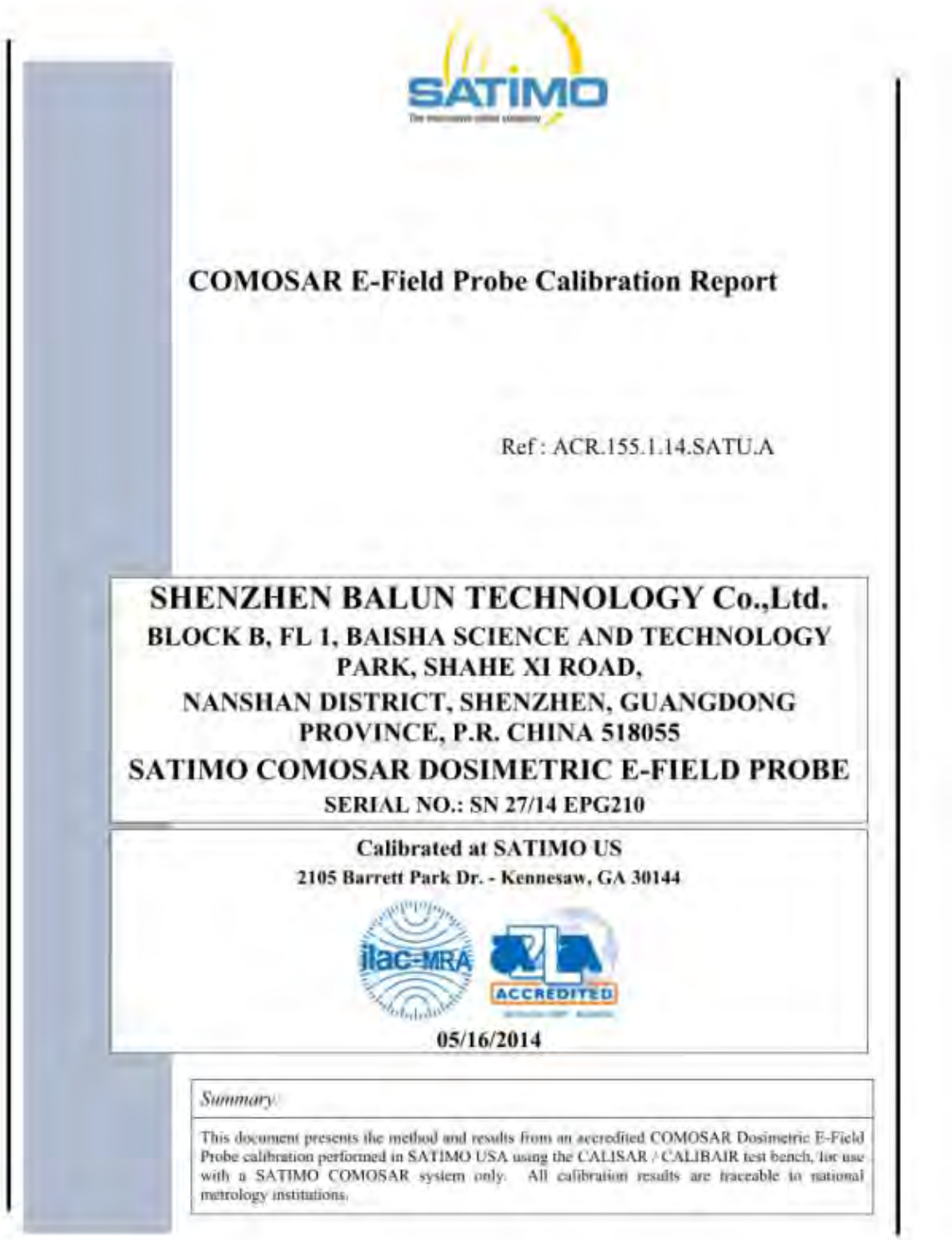
3D screen shot



Z Axis Scan



ANNEX D CALIBRATION FOR PROBE AND DIPOLE



SATIMO

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.155.1.14.SATU.A

SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY Co.,Ltd.
BLOCK B, FL 1, BAISHA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, SHAHE XI ROAD,
NANSHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, P.R. CHINA 518055

SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 27/14 EPG210

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

ilac-MRA ACCREDITED

05/16/2014

Summary:

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

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	6/4/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	6/4/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	6/4/2014	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	ChangNing (Shenzhen) Electronics Co., Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	6/4/2014	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 27/14 EPG210
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.3 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.197 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.220 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.241 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The 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 %

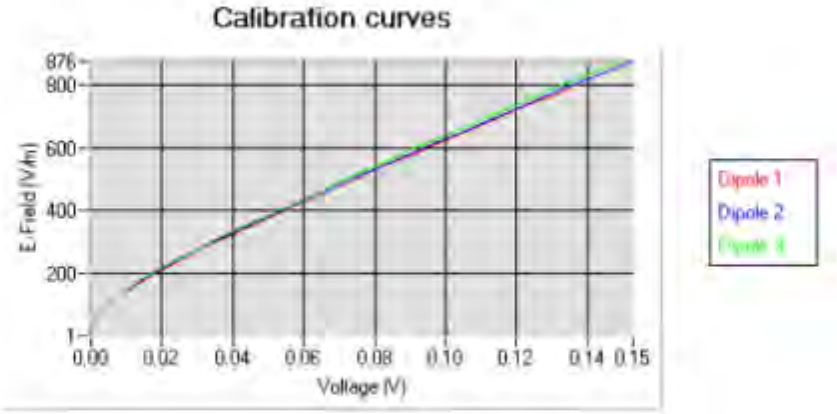
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 (μV/(V/m)²)	Normy dipole 2 (μV/(V/m)²)	Normz dipole 3 (μV/(V/m)²)
0.44	0.54	0.52

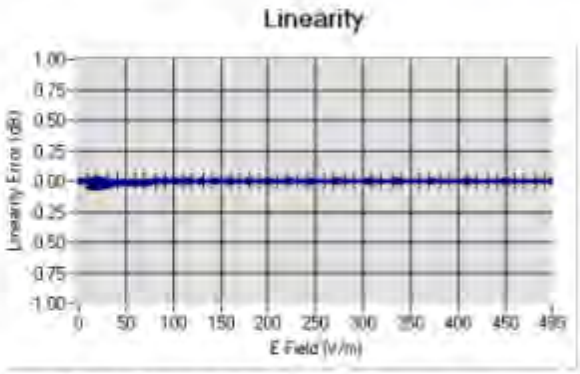
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
90	90	90

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: +/-1.25% (+/-0.05dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

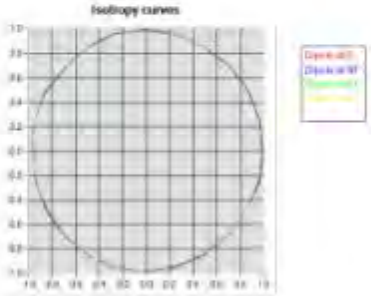
Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	43.02	0.85	30.15
BL450	450	57.52	0.96	31.02
HL750	750	42.10	0.88	22.51
BL750	750	54.79	0.96	23.36
HL850	835	43.03	0.87	23.67
BL850	835	53.35	0.96	24.58
HL900	900	42.29	0.96	23.35
BL900	900	56.82	1.06	24.10
HL1800	1800	40.93	1.36	23.21
BL1800	1800	52.57	1.47	23.69
HL1900	1900	40.92	1.45	26.70
BL1900	1900	53.60	1.52	27.47
HL2000	2000	39.36	1.44	25.28
BL2000	2000	52.17	1.53	26.28
HL2450	2450	39.12	1.78	25.25
BL2450	2450	52.17	1.90	26.09
HL2600	2600	38.46	1.92	25.94
BL2600	2600	51.76	2.19	26.66
HL5200	5200	36.47	4.91	22.36
BL5200	5200	51.18	4.84	22.88
HL5400	5400	36.83	5.02	25.63
BL5400	5400	48.35	5.81	26.47
HL5600	5600	35.39	5.49	24.82
BL5600	5600	49.03	6.17	25.66
HL5800	5800	34.91	5.76	22.60
BL5800	5800	47.18	6.32	23.20

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

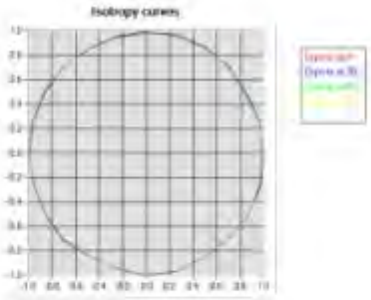
HL900 MHz

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



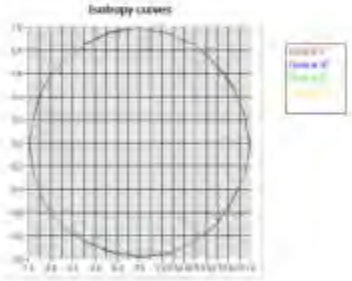
HL1800 MHz

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



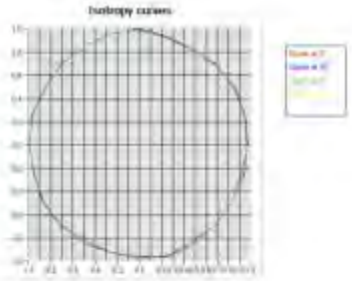
HL2450 MHz

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



HL5400 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.05 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.10 dB



6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EP 94 SN 37/08	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01366	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2012	8/2015

SATIMO
The microwave vision company

受控文件

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.219.1.13.SATU.A

SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
BLOCK B, FL 1, BAISHA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, SHAHE XI ROAD, NANSHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, 518055 P. R. CHINA

SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 27/13 EP187

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

ACCREDITED
Calibration CERT #2246.02

17/08/2014

Summary:

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

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	8/17/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	8/17/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	8/17/2014	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen Balun Technology Co.,Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	8/17/2014	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE1
Serial Number	SN 27/13 EP187
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.1 GHz-3GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.1482 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.2189 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.1968 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The 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 %

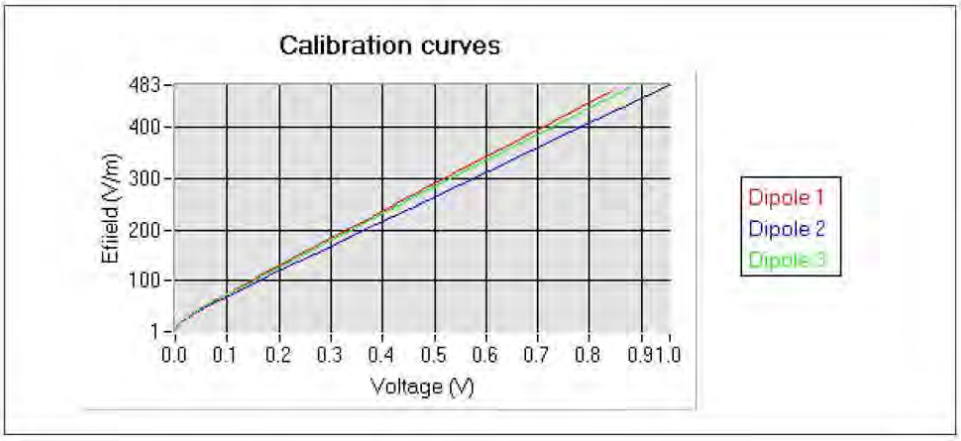
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 (μV/(V/m)^2)	Normy dipole 2 (μV/(V/m)^2)	Normz dipole 3 (μV/(V/m)^2)
0.52	0.53	0.52

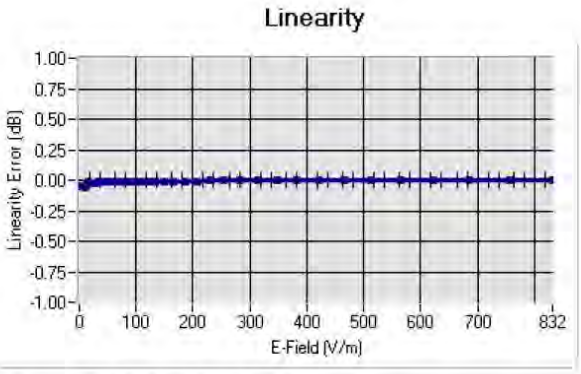
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
98	99	97

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: +/-1.42% (+/-0.06dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

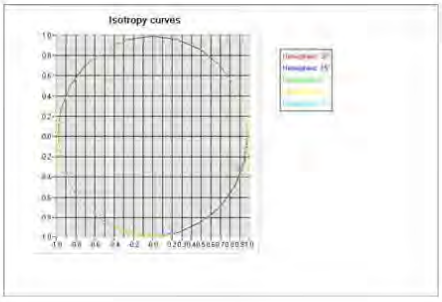
Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HI750	750	41.90	0.89	3.17
BL750	750	55.70	0.96	3.20
HL850	835	42.56	0.88	3.34
BL850	835	55.26	0.96	3.58
HL900	900	41.79	0.96	3.31
BL900	900	55.98	1.04	3.44
HL1800	1800	40.17	1.38	3.68
BL1800	1800	52.05	1.48	3.79
HL1900	1900	39.80	1.43	4.27
BL1900	1900	52.55	1.50	4.38
HL2000	2000	38.93	1.44	4.11
BL2000	2000	53.12	1.51	4.19
HL2450	2450	38.64	1.82	4.38
BL2450	2450	52.02	1.94	4.42
HL2600	2600	38.31	1.95	4.73
BL2600	2600	51.97	2.17	4.91

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 9mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

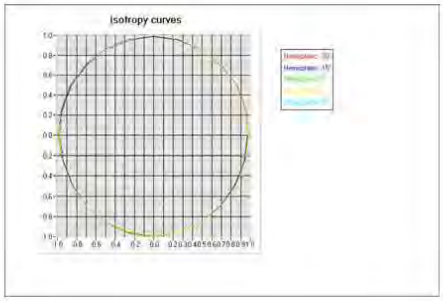
HL900 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.06 dB



HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.05 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.06 dB



6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EP 94 SN 37/08	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2012	12/2015
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2012	12/2015
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	11/2012	11/2015
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	11/2012	11/2015
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	3/2013	3/2015

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.219.5.13.SATU.A

SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
BLOCK B, FL 1, BAISHA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, SHAHE XI ROAD, NANSHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, 518055 P. R. CHINA

SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 900 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 25/13 DIP 0G900-247

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

ACCREDITED

17/08/2014

Summary:

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

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.219.5.13.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	8/17/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	81/7/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	8/17/2014	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen Balun Technology Co.,Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	8/17/2014	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID900
Serial Number	SN 25/13 DIP 0G900-247
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

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

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

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

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

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

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

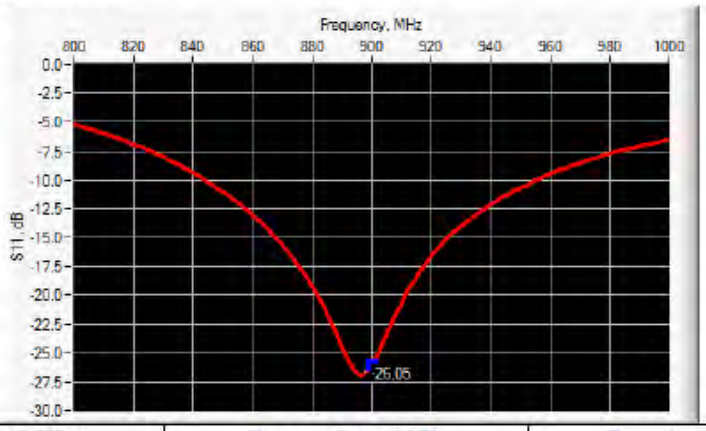
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

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

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)
900	-26.05	-20

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 ± 1 %.		250.0 ± 1 %.		6.35 ± 1 %.	
450	290.0 ± 1 %.		166.7 ± 1 %.		6.35 ± 1 %.	
750	176.0 ± 1 %.		100.0 ± 1 %.		6.35 ± 1 %.	
835	161.0 ± 1 %.		89.8 ± 1 %.		3.6 ± 1 %.	
900	149.0 ± 1 %.	PASS	83.3 ± 1 %.	PASS	3.6 ± 1 %.	PASS
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, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

7.1 MEASUREMENT CONDITION

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 41.8 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=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

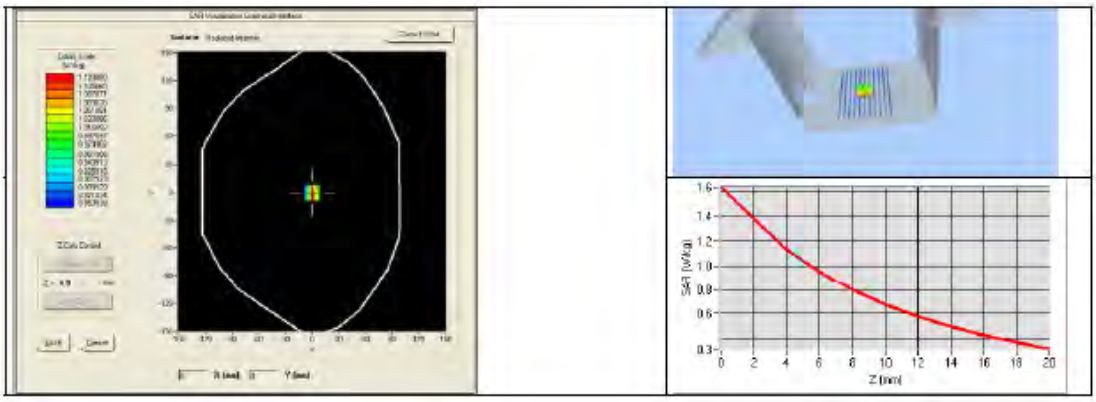
7.2 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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 %	PASS	0.97 ±5 %	PASS
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 %	

7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

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.

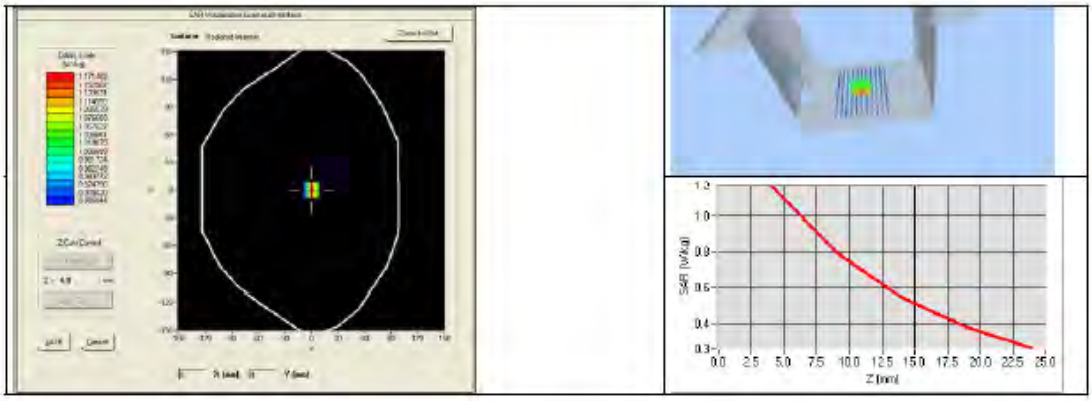
Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9	10.71 (1.07)	6.99	6.64 (0.66)
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
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	



7.4 BODY MEASUREMENT RESULT

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 56.0 sigma : 1.04
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	900 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
900	11.21 (1.12)	7.09 (0.71)



8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
SAM Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2012	12/2015
Reference Probe	Satimo	EPG122 SN 18/11	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	11/2012	11/2015
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2012	12/2015
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	11/2012	11/2015
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	11/2012	11/2015
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	3/2013	3/2015

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.219.9.13.SATU.A

SHENZHEN BALUN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
BLOCK B, FL 1, BAISHA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, SHAHE XI ROAD, NANSHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, 518055 P. R. CHINA

SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 25/13 DIP 2G450-251

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

17/08/2014

Summary:

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

SATIMO

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	8/17/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	8/17/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	8/17/2014	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen Balun Technology Co.,Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	8/17/2014	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 2450 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID2450
Serial Number	SN 25/13 DIP 2G450-251
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

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

4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

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

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

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

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

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

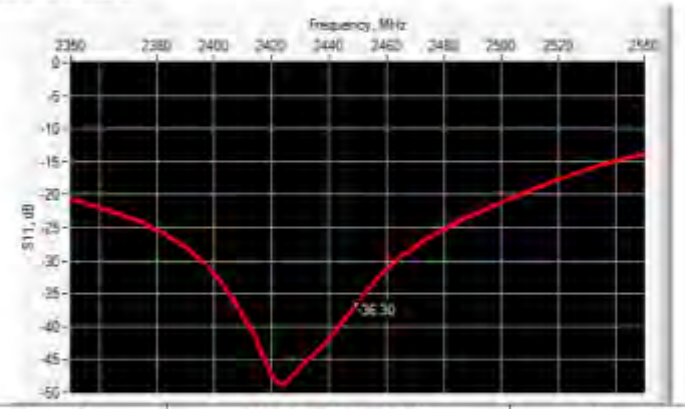
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

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

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)
2450	-36.30	-20

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

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

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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

7.1 MEASUREMENT CONDITION

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 38.6 sigma : 1.82
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

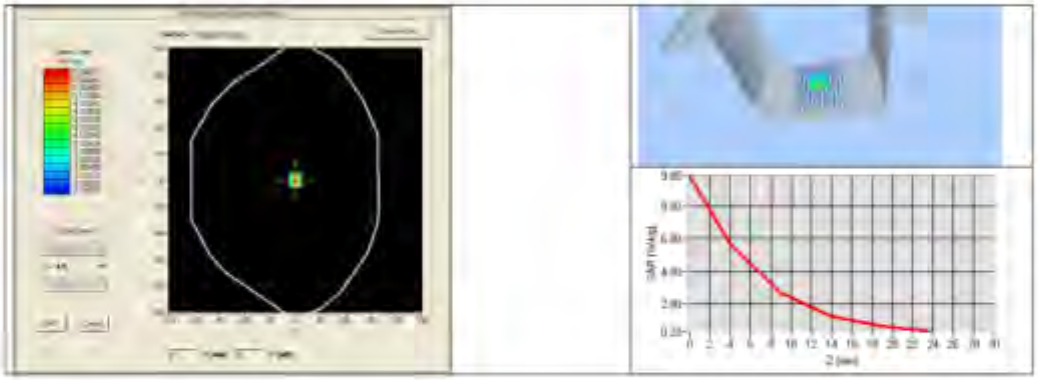
7.2 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε,')		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 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %	PASS	1.80 ±5 %	PASS
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

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.

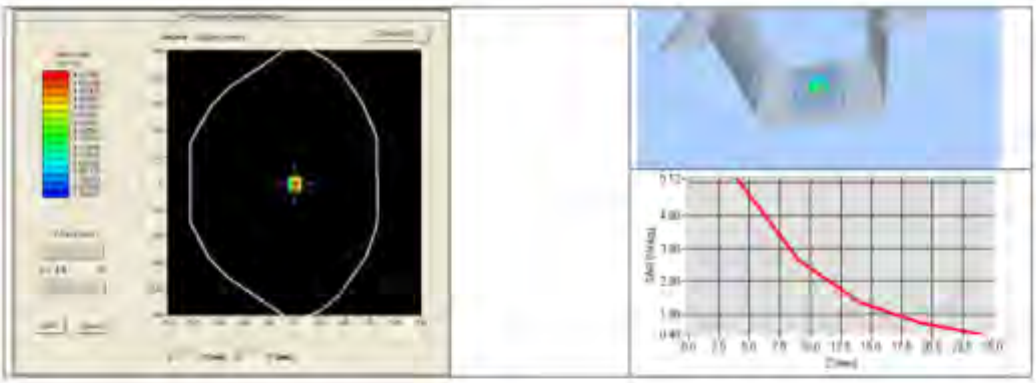
Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	53.96 (5.40)	24	23.92 (2.39)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



7.4 BODY MEASUREMENT RESULT

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: eps' : 52.0 sigma : 1.94
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	2450 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
2450	52.37 (5.24)	24.26 (2.43)



8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2012	12/2015
Reference Probe	Satimo	EPG122 SN 18/11	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	11/2012	11/2015
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2012	12/2015
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	11/2012	11/2015
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	11/2012	11/2015
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	3/2013	3/2015

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