SAR Test Report

Report No.: AGC00851141001FH01

FCC ID	:	VLJ-MBP621PU
APPLICATION PURPOSE	:	Original Equipment
PRODUCT DESIGNATION	:	Video Baby Monitor (Parent Unit)
BRAND NAME	:	motorola
MODEL NAME	:	MBP621PU
CLIENT	:	Binatone Electronics International Ltd.
DATE OF ISSUE	:	Oct. 24,2014
STANDARD(S)	:	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
REPORT VERSION	:	V1.0

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	Oct. 24,2014	Valid	Original Report

The test plans were performed in accordance with IEEE Std. 1528:2003; 47CFR § 2.1093; IEEE/ANSI C95.1 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

· KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01

· KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01

· KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11 a b g v01r02

Test Report Certification

Applicant Name	Binatone Electronics International Ltd.
Applicant Address	Floor 23A, 9 Des Voeux Road West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.
Manufacturer Name	VTech (Dongguan) Telecommunication Ltd.
Manufacturer Address	VTech Science Park, Xia Ling Bei Management Zone, Liaobu, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.
Product Designation	Video Baby Monitor (Parent Unit)
Brand Name	motorola
Model Name	MBP621PU
Different Description	N/A
EUT Voltage	DC2.4V/750mAh by battery
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
Test Date	Oct. 24,2014
Performed Location	Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. 2 F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China
Report Template	AGCRT-US-2.4G/SAR (2014-04-01)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Highest Report standalone SAR Summary

Exposure Position	Test Mode	Highest Tested 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	Highest Reported Maximum SAR(W/Kg)
Body	2.4G	0.327	**0.413**

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/Kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1, and had been tested in accordance with measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and the relevant KDB files like KDB 941225 D01 , KDB 941225 D03 ,KDB 865664 D02….etc.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Designation	Video Baby Monitor (Parent Unit)
Test Model	MBP621PU
Hardware Version	---
Software Version	---
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Antenna Type	Internal
Operation Frequency	2400-2483.5MHz
Type of modulation	FSK
Max. Average Power (Max. Peak Power)	18.14dBm (18.464Bm- Peak Power)

Product	Type	
	☒ Production unit	☐ Identical Prototype

2.2. Test Procedure

1	Setup the EUT and simulators as shown on above.
2	Turn on the power of all equipment.
3	Make EUT into engineering mode for transmission , and test them respectively at US bands

2.3. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55±2

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

3.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in 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 occupational/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 (dv) of given mass density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/Kg)
SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

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

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
c_h	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;
$\frac{dT}{dt} \mid t = 0$	is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

3.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

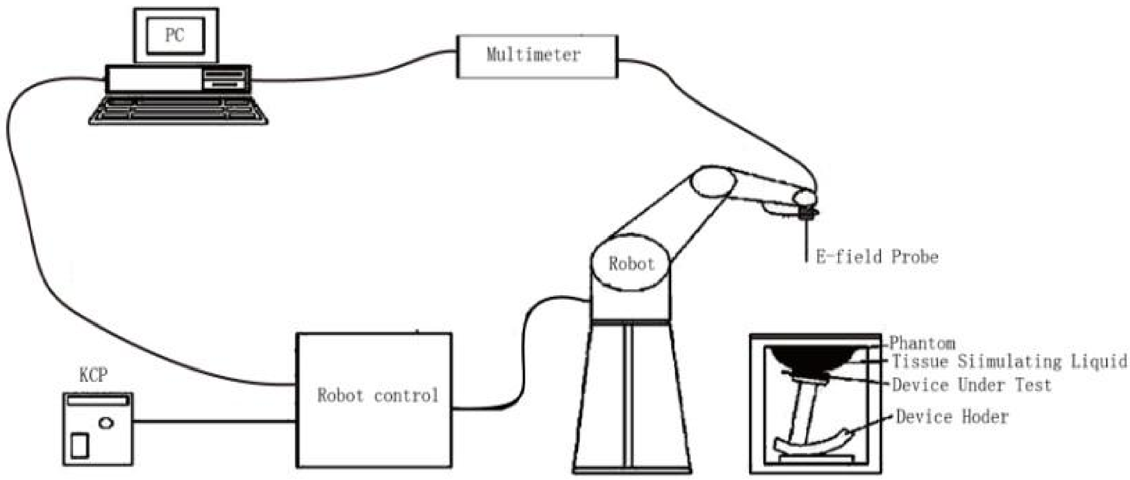
Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at $1mm^2$) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at $1mm^3$).

When multiple peak SAR location were found during the same configuration or test mode, Zoom scan shall performed on each peak SAR location, only the peak point with maximum SAR value will be reported for the configuration or test mode.

3.3. COMOSAR System Description



A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.

- The PC. It controls most of the bench devices and stores measurement data. A computer running WinXP and the Opensar software.
- The E-Field probe. The probe is a 3-axis system made of 3 distinct dipoles. Each dipole returns a voltage in function of the ambient electric field.
- The Keithley multimeter measures each probe dipole voltages.
- The SAM phantom simulates a human head. The measurement of the electric field is made inside the phantom.
- The liquids simulate the dielectric properties of the human head tissues.
- The network emulator controls the mobile phone under test.
- The validation dipoles are used to measure a reference SAR. They are used to periodically check the bench to make sure that there is no drift of the system characteristics over time.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

3.3.1. Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, EN 50360, EN 50383 and others.

3.3.2. Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for applications utilize a 10mm^2 step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

3.3.3. Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm. The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

3.3.4. Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Post processor, COMOSAR allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528.The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x,y,z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}}\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sqrt{x'^2+y'^2}}{5a}\right)$$

$$f_2(x,y,z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}}\frac{a^2}{a^2+x'^2}\left(3-e^{-\frac{2z}{a}}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{y'}{3a}\right)$$

$$f_3(x,y,z) = A\frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4}+x'^2+y'^2}\left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}}+\frac{a^2}{2(a+2z)^2}\right)$$

3.4. COMOSAR E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dissymmetric probe manufactured by SATIMO. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dissymmetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SATIMO conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. EEE 1528, EN62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) Under ISO17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

3.5. Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

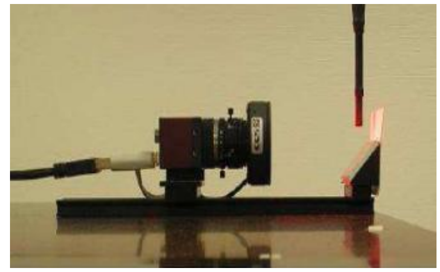
Model	SSE5	
Manufacture	SATIMO	
Frequency	0.3GHz-3 GHz Linearity:±0.09dB(300MHz-3GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.09dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:330mm Length of individual dipoles:4.5mm Maximum external diameter:8mm Probe Tip external diameter:5mm Distance between dipoles/ probe extremity:2.7mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 3 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

3.6. Robot

The COMOSAR system uses the KUKA robot from SATIMO SA (France).For the 6-axis controller COMOSAR system, the KUKA robot controller version from SATIMO is used.
The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:
 High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
 High reliability (industrial design)
 Jerk-free straight movements
 Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
 6-axis controller

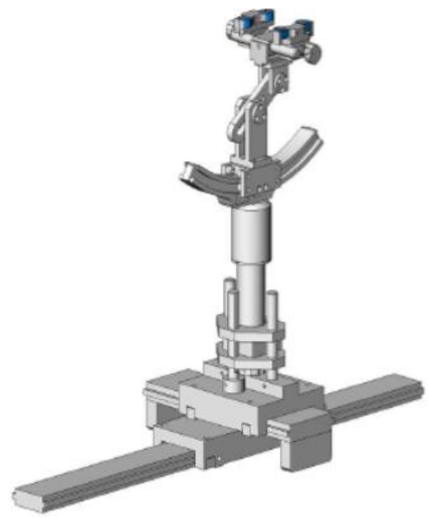
3.7. Video Positioning System

The video positioning system is used in OpenSAR to check the probe. Which is composed of a camera, LED, mirror and mechanical parts. The camera is piloted by the main computer with firewire link.
During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.
The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



3.8. Device Holder

The COMOSAR device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).
Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
The COMOSAR device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\varepsilon r = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



3.9. Elliptic Phantom

The Elliptic Phantom is a fiberglass shell flat phantom with 2mm+/- 0.2 mm shell thickness. It has only one measurement area for Flat phantom	

4. TISSUE 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 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm.The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 4.2

4.1. The composition of the tissue Stimulant liquid

Ingredient	2450MHz
(% Weight)	Body
Water	73.2
Salt	0.04
Sugar	0.00
HEC	0.00
Preventol	0.00
DGBE	26.7
TWEEN	48.34

4.2. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using COMOSAR Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6 .

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 2450 MHz					
Fr. (MHz)	Ch.	Dielectric Parameters (±5%) body εr 52.7 50.065-55.335	Dielectric Parameters (±5%) body δ[s/m] 1.95 1.8525-2.0475	Tissue Temp [^{o}C]	Test time
2450	Low	53.02	1.94	21	Oct. 24,2014
2450	Mid	52.68	1.96	21	Oct. 24,2014
2450	High	52.77	1.93	21	Oct. 24,2014

4.3. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

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

Target Frequency (MHz)	head		body	
	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.91	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2100	39.8	1.49	**52.7**	**1.95**
2450	39.2	1.80	52.0	2.73
3000	38.5	2.40	48.2	6.00
5800	35.3	5.27	35.3	5.27

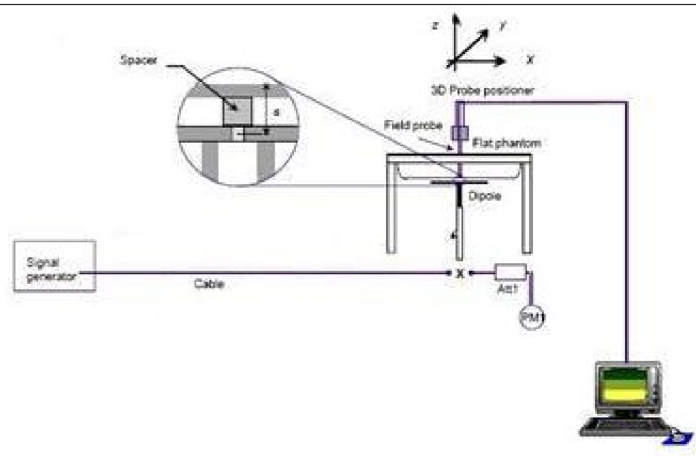
(εr = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m3)

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

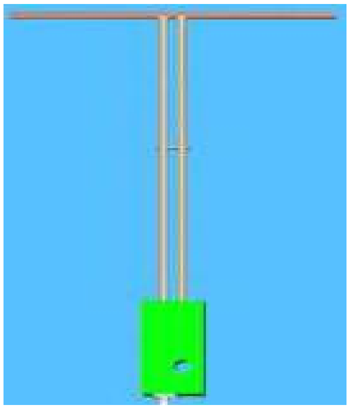
5.1. SAR System Validation Procedures

ach SATIMO 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 kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It’s performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.

5.2. SAR System Validation
5.2.1. Validation Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical
and electrical specifications in line with the
requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
2450 MHz	51.5	30.4	3.6

5.5.2. Validation Result

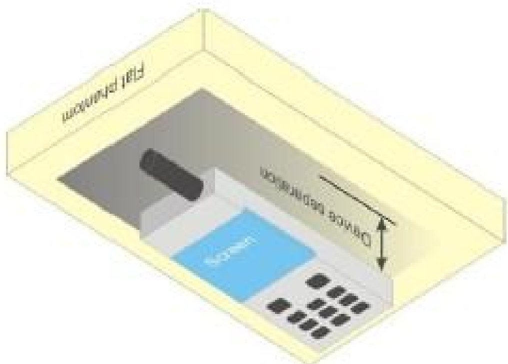
System Performance Check at 2450MHz for Body								
Validation Kit: SN 46/11DIP 2G450-189								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result (± 10%)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
2450	54.19	24.96	48.771-59.609	22.464-27.456	50.032	23.024	21	Oct. 24,2014

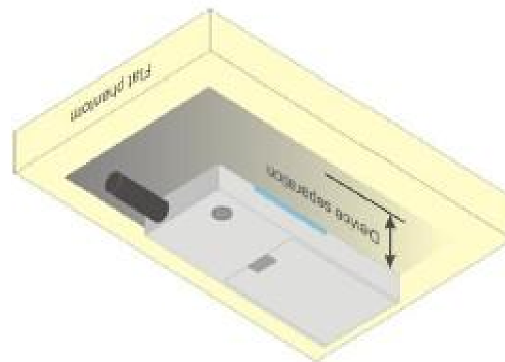
6. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in **Body back, Body front, Body left, Body right, Body top and Body bottom.**

6.1. Body Worn Position

(1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
(2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
(3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **0mm.**





7. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 “Uncontrolled Environments” limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as “Uncontrolled Environment” which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg

8. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
SAR Probe	SATIMO	SN 22/12 EP159	01/12/2014	01/11/2015
Tissue Probe	SATIMO	SN 45/11 OCPG45	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
Phantom	SATIMO	SN_4511_SAM90	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid	SATIMO	-	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Comm Tester	R&S - CMU200	069Y7-158-13-712	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Comm Tester	Agilent-8960	GB46310822	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Dipole	SATIMO SID2450	SN46/11 DIP 2G450-189	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	MY44260051	02/23/2014	02/22/2015
Power Probe	NRP-Z23	US38261498	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Agilent- E4440A	US41421290	05/27/2014	05/26/2015
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/17/2014	02/16/2015

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation Verification, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.

9. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

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

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

Uncertainty Distributions	**Normal**	**Rectangular**	**Triangular**	**U-Shape**
Multi-plying Factor(a)	1/k(b)	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

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

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 13.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

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

Measurement uncertainty evaluation template for DUT SAR test									
Source of Uncertainty	Sec	Sec	Tol (±%)	Prob. Dist.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g) (±%)	Std. Unc. (10g)(±%)	(Vi) Veff
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	7.2.2.1	6	N	1	1	1	6	6	∞
Axial Isotropy	7.2.2.2	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-C_p)^{1/2}$	1.22474	1.22474	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	7.2.2.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.04124	2.04124	∞
Probe modulation response	7.2.2.4	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.56542	0.56542	∞
Boundary Effects	7.2.2.6	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	∞
Linearity	7.2.2.3	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.88675	2.88675	∞
Detection Limits	7.2.2.5	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.2.7	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Response Time	7.2.2.8	0.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.11547	0.11547	∞
Integration Time	7.2.2.9	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1547	1.1547	∞
RF ambient conditions-noise	7.2.4.5	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73205	1.73205	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	7.2.4.5	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73205	1.73205	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	7.2.3.1	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1547	1.1547	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	7.2.3.3	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	∞
Extrapolation,interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	7.2.5.3	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.86603	0.86603	∞
Test sample related									
Device holder uncertainty	7.2.3.4.2	1.0	N	1	1	1	1	1	N-1
Test sample positioning	7.2.3.4.3	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	N-1
Power scaling	L.3	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Drift of output power (measured SAR Drift)	7.2.2.10	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty	7.2.3.2	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3094	2.3094	∞
Algorithm for correcting SAR for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	7.2.4.3	1,9	N	1	1	0.84	1,9	1,6	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	7.2.4.3	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.075	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	7.2.4.3	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.225	M
Liquid	7.2.4.4	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.03923	0.8487	∞

permitticity-temperature uncertainty									
Liquid conductivity-temperature uncertainty	7.2.4.4	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	1.84752	1.2413	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty	7.3.1		RSS				8.09272	7.9296	
Expanded Uncertainty (95%CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)	7.3.2		K=2				24.18544	20.8592	

10. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Peak Power (dBm)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)
2450MHz	2407	17.93	17.66
	2441	18.24	17.99
	2475	18.46	**18.14**

11. TEST RESULTS

11.1. SAR Test Results Summary

11.1.1. Test position and configuration

Body SAR was performed with the device 0mm from the phantom.

11.1.2. Operation Mode

· According to KDB 447498 D01 v05r01 ,for each exposure position, if the highest 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.

· Per KDB 865664 D01 v01r01,for each frequency band, if the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg, testing for repeated SAR measurement is required , that the highest measured SAR is only to be tested. When the SAR results are near the limit, the following procedures are required for each device to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns by repeating the highest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.

(1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg, repeat that measurement once.

(2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is ＞1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥1.45 W/Kg.

(3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first and second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/Kg and ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second measurement is ≥1.20.

·Maximum Scaling SAR in order to calculate the Maximum SAR values to test under the standard Peak Power, Calculation method is as follows:
Maximum Scaling SAR =tested SAR (Max.) × [maximum turn-up power (mw)/ maximum measurement output power(mw)]

11.1.3. SAR Test Results Summary

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2				Relative Humidity (%): 55					
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					
Product: Video Baby Monitor (Parent Unit)									
Test Mode: 2.4G with FSK modulation									
Position	**Mode**	**Ch.**	**Fr. (MHz)**	**Power Drift (<±5%)**	**SAR (1g) (W/kg)**	**Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)**	**Meas. output Power (dBm)**	**Scaled SAR (W/Kg)**	**Limit W/kg**
Body-back(1)	DTS	Mid	2441	-0.25	**0.327**	19	17.99	**0.413**	1.6
Body front	DTS	Mid	2441	0.63	0.178	19	17.99	0.225	1.6
Body - left	DTS	Mid	2441	-0.47	0.222	19	17.99	0.280	1.6
Body - right	DTS	Mid	2441	-0.15	0.164	19	17.99	0.207	1.6
Body-top	DTS	Mid	2441	0.69	0.232	19	17.99	0.293	1.6
Body-bottom	DTS	Mid	2441	-0.32	0.023	19	17.99	0.029	1.6
Body-back (2)	DTS	Mid	2441	-0.25	0.171	19	17.99	0.216	1.6

Note:

· When the 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.

· The test separation of all above table for body part is 0mm.

• All of above “DTS” means data transmitters.

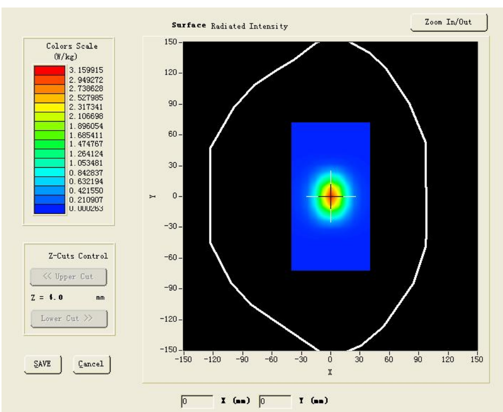
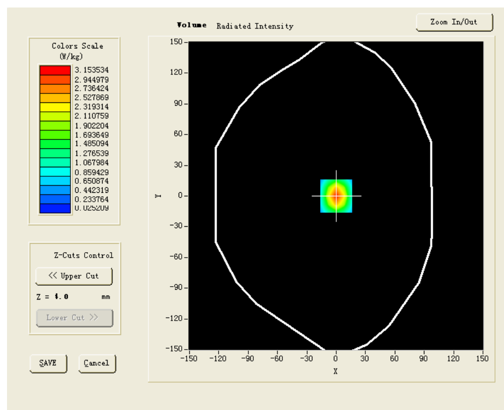
APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
System Check Body 2450 MHz
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type: SID 2450
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm
Ambient temperature (℃): 21, Liquid temperature (℃): 21

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

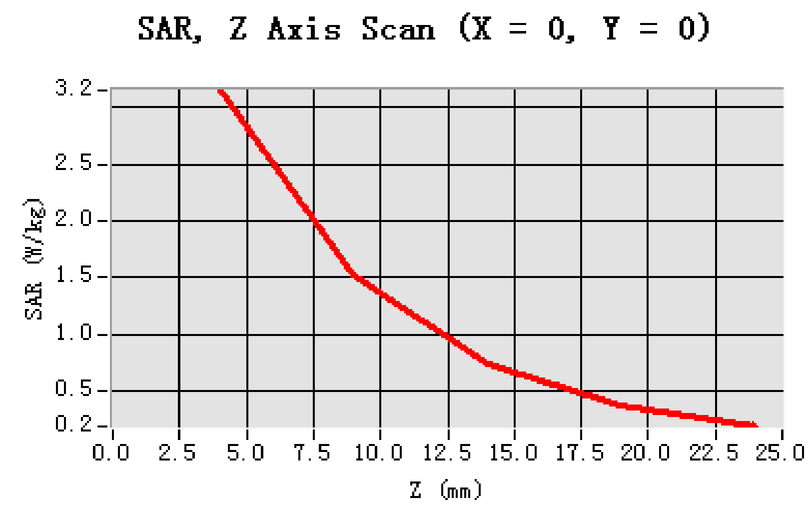
Configuration/System Check 2450 MHz Body/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm
Configuration/System Check 2450 MHz Body/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

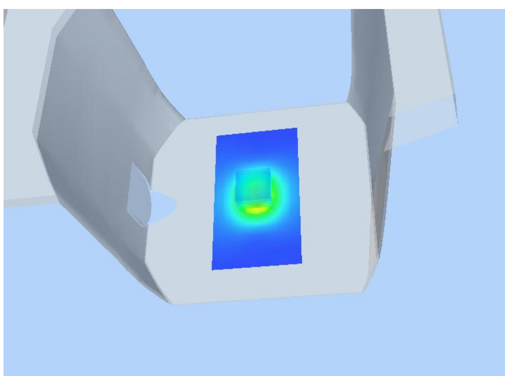
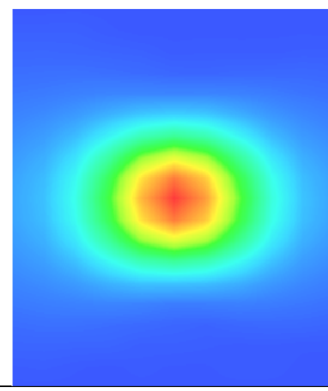
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.439012
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.127593

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	3.1540	1.5276	0.7294	0.3708



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid- Body back(1)
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

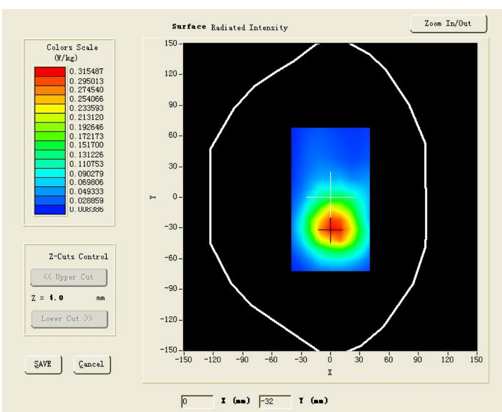
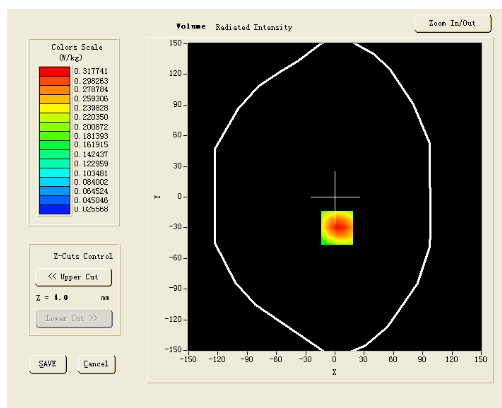
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 2450; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2441 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid-Body back/Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid- Body back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

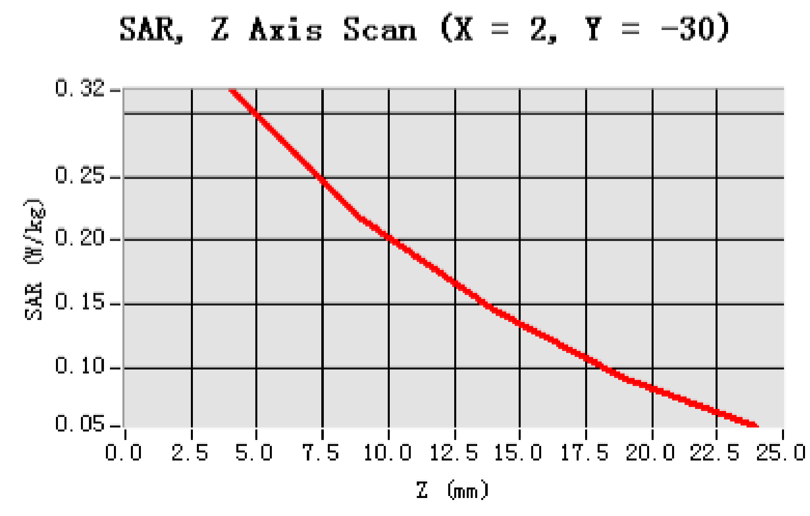
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

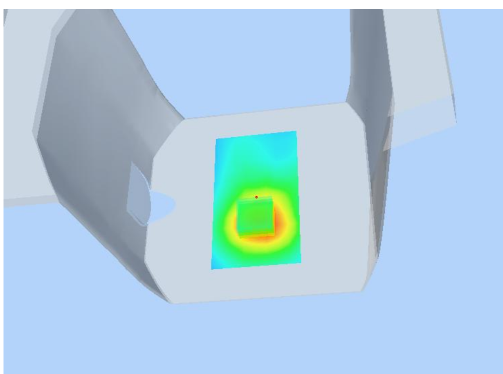
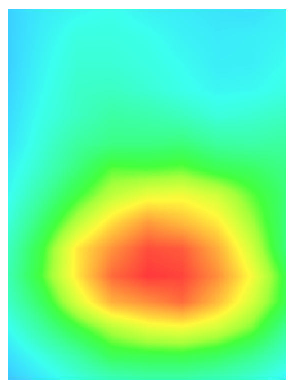
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=2.00, Y=-30.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.204986
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.326823

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.3158	0.2131	0.1436	0.0918



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid-Body front
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

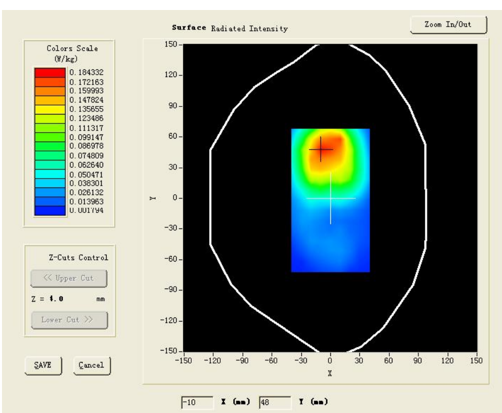
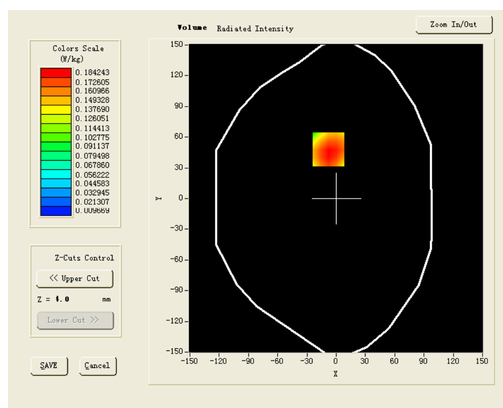
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2442 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid-body front/Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid-body front /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

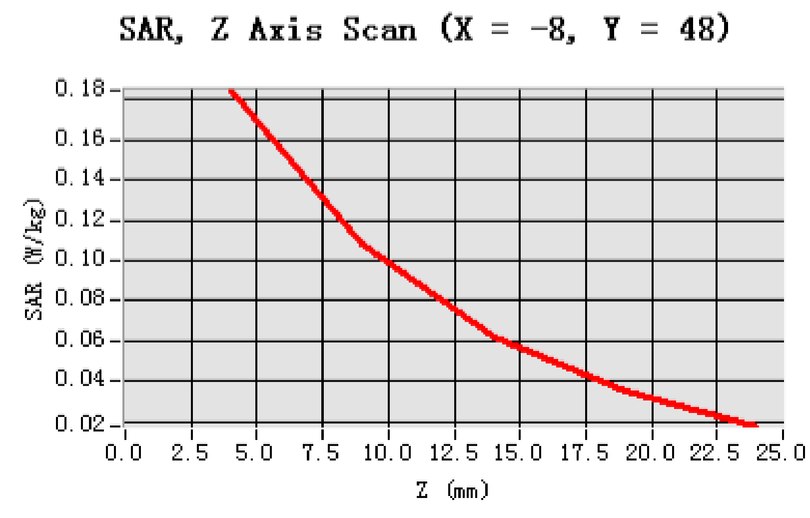
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

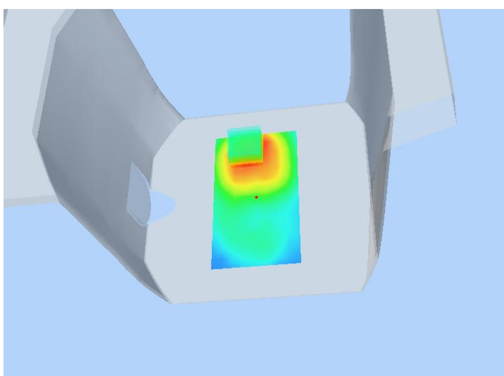
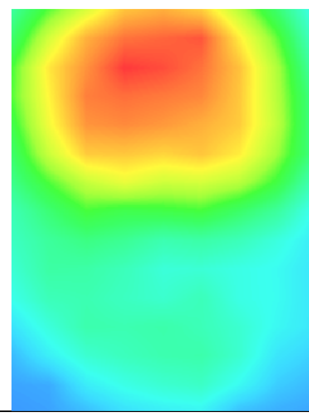
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=-8.00, Y=48.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.106355
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.178389

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.1849	0.1072	0.0623	0.0350



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid –Body left
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

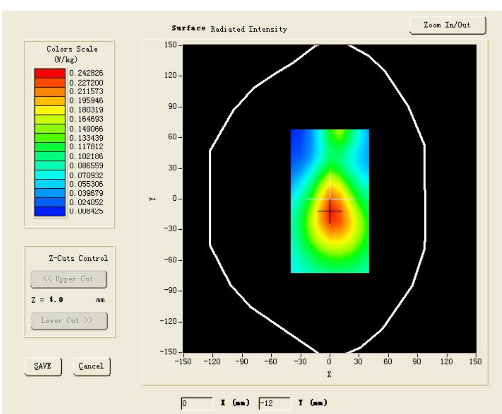
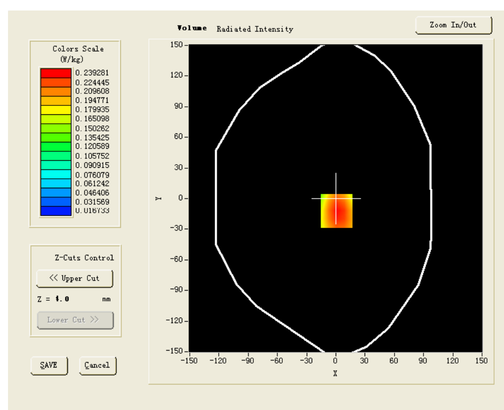
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 2450; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2441 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; ε_r =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m^3 ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid Body left /Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid Body left /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

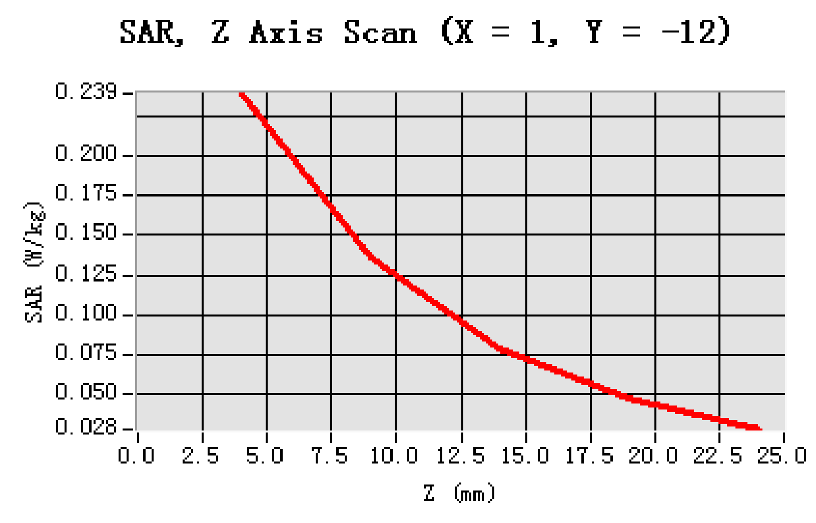
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

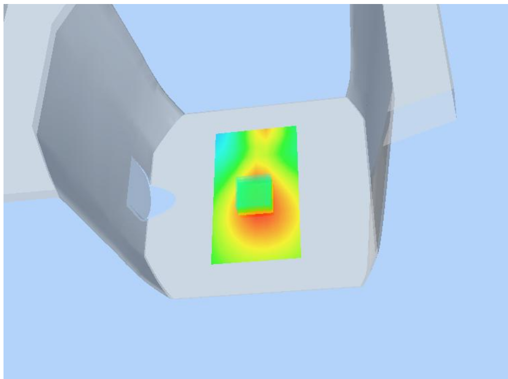
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-12.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.134217
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.221964

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.2393	0.1362	0.0782	0.0470



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid –Body right
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

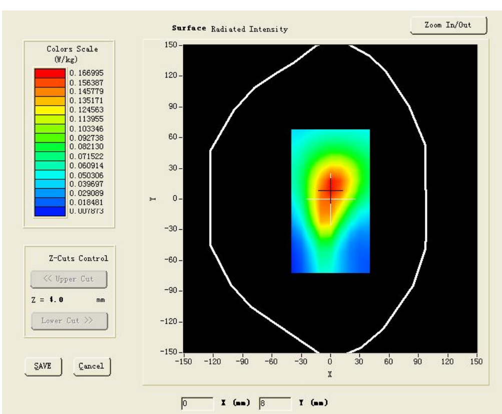
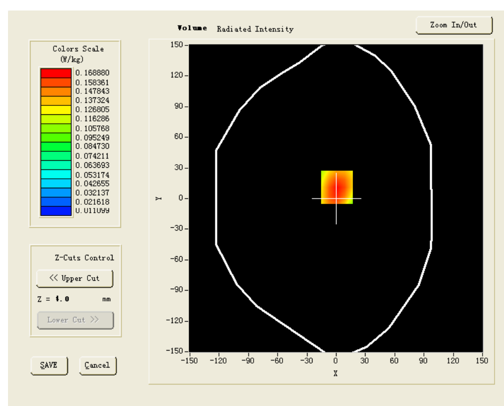
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 2450; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2441 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid Body right /Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid Body right /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

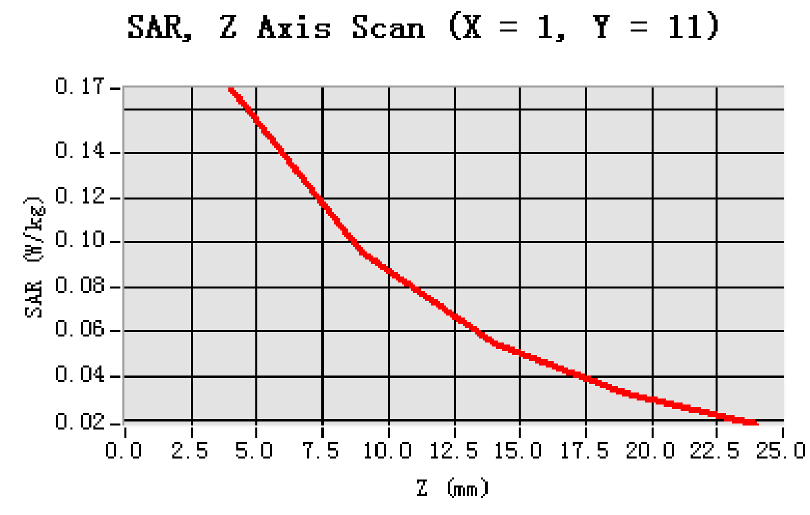
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)

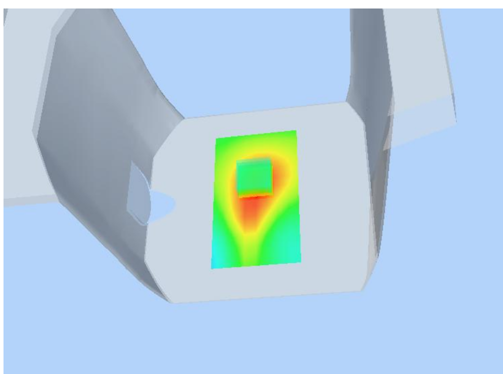
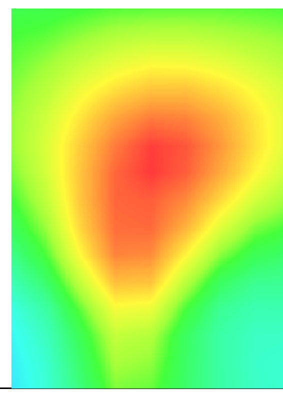
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=11.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.091085
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.164317

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.1689	0.0955	0.0541	0.0318



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid –Body top
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

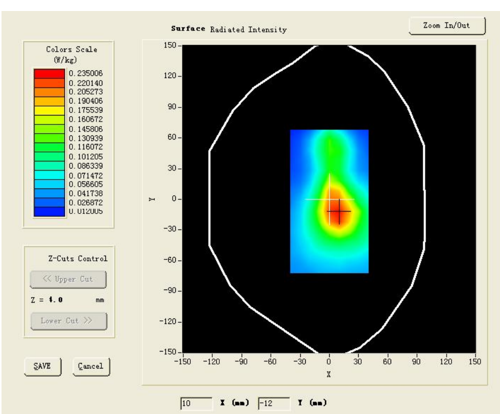
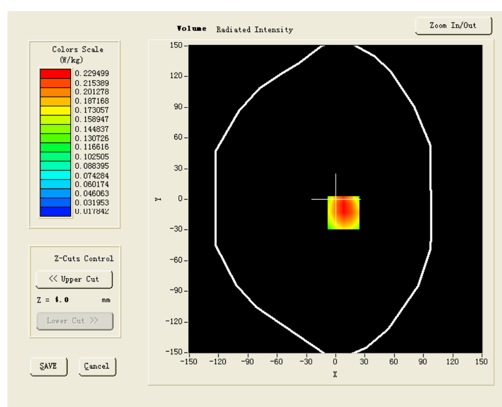
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 2450; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2441 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid Body top /Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid Body top /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

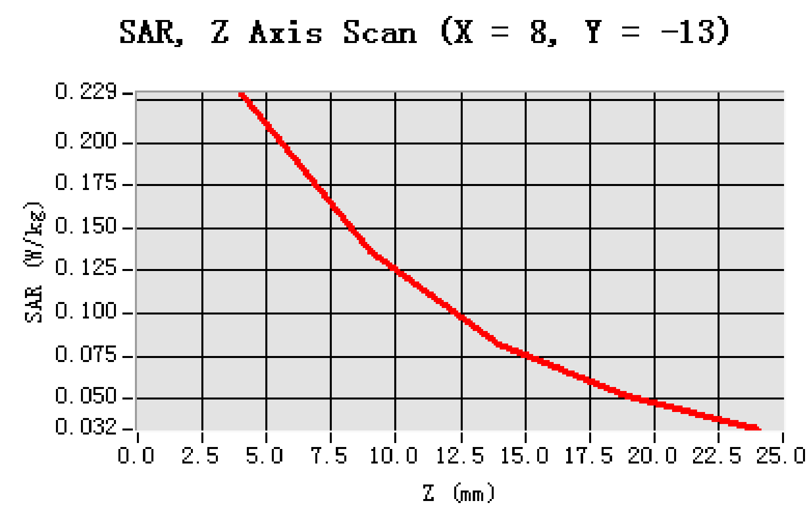
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450Mhz
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

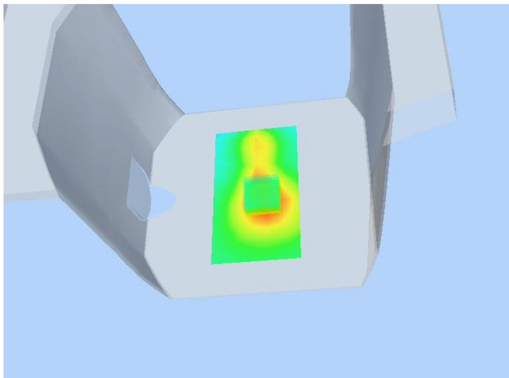
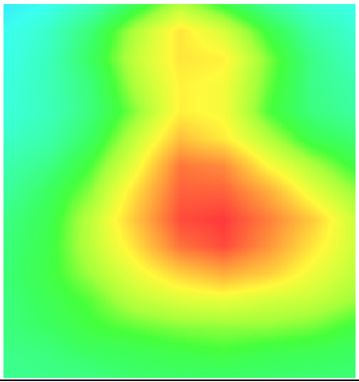
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=-13.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.144273
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.232169

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.2241	0.1362	0.0822	0.0517



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid–Body bottom
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

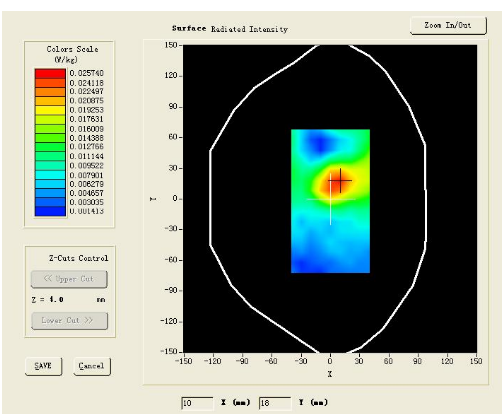
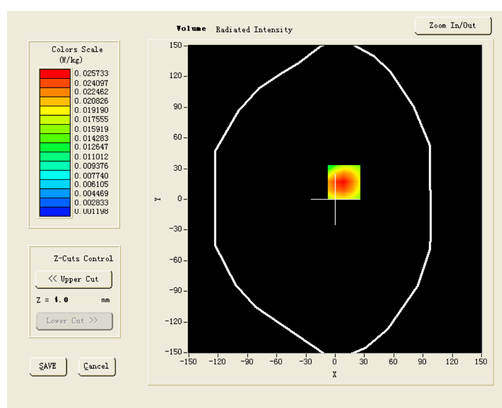
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 2450; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2441 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid Body bottom /Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid / Body bottom Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

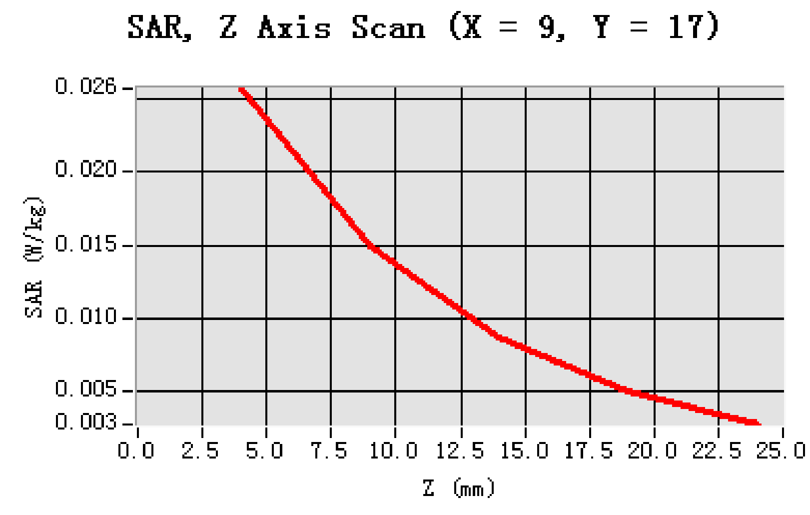
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

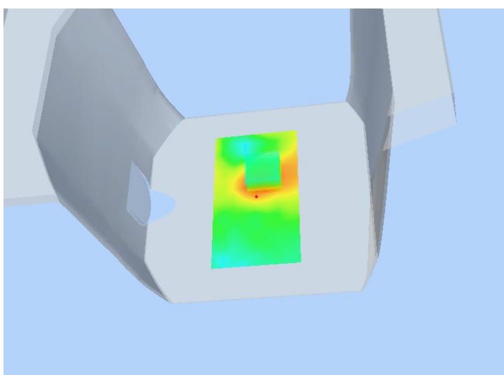
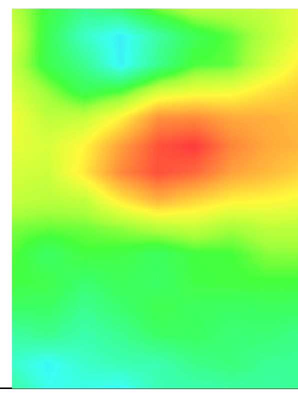
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=9.00, Y=17.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.015218
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.023109

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.0257	0.0150	0.0086	0.0050



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Oct. 24,2014**
2.4G Mid –Body back (2)
DUT: VIDEO BABY MONITOR (PARENT UNIT); Type: MBP621PU

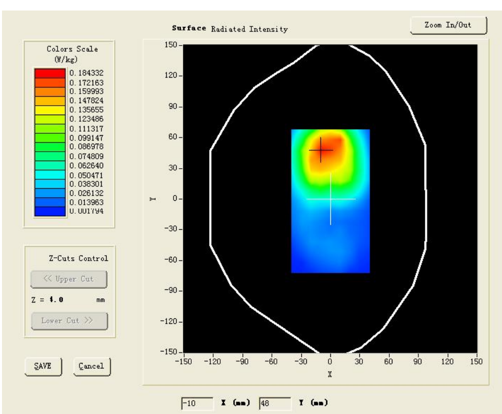
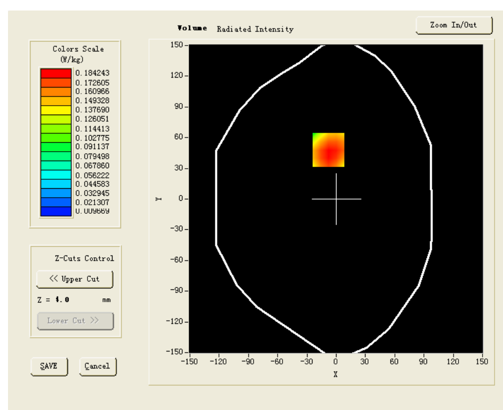
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 2450; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.42;
Frequency: 2441 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.96 mho/m; εr =52.68 ; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (℃): 21.0, Liquid temperature (℃): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:
Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: 01/12/2014; Serial No.:SN 22/12 EP159

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/2.4G Mid Body back /Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/2.4G Mid Body back /Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

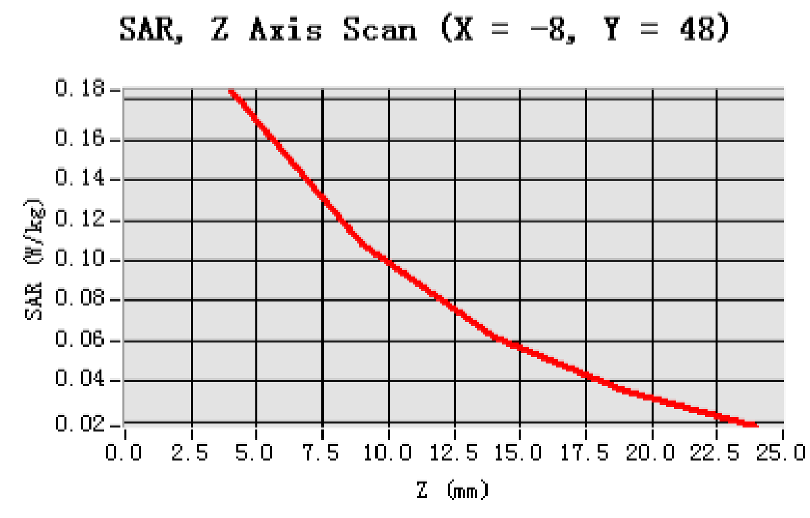
Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

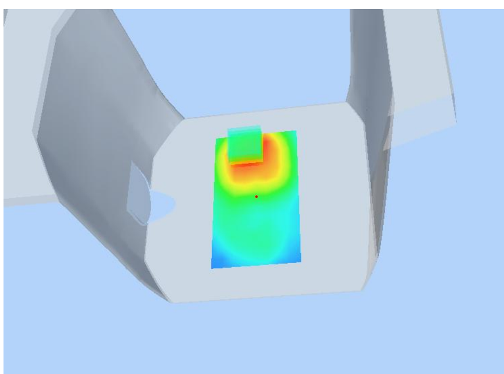
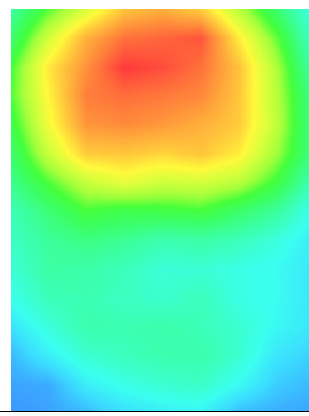
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=-8.00, Y=48.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.106375
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.171385

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.0000	0.1842	0.1084	0.0623	0.0350

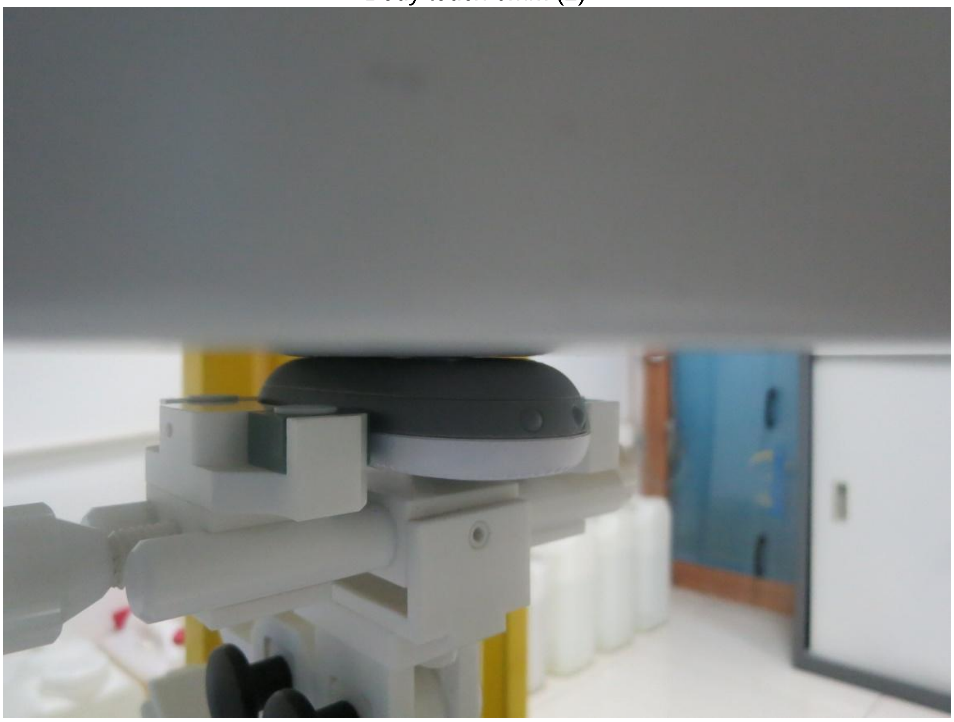


3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

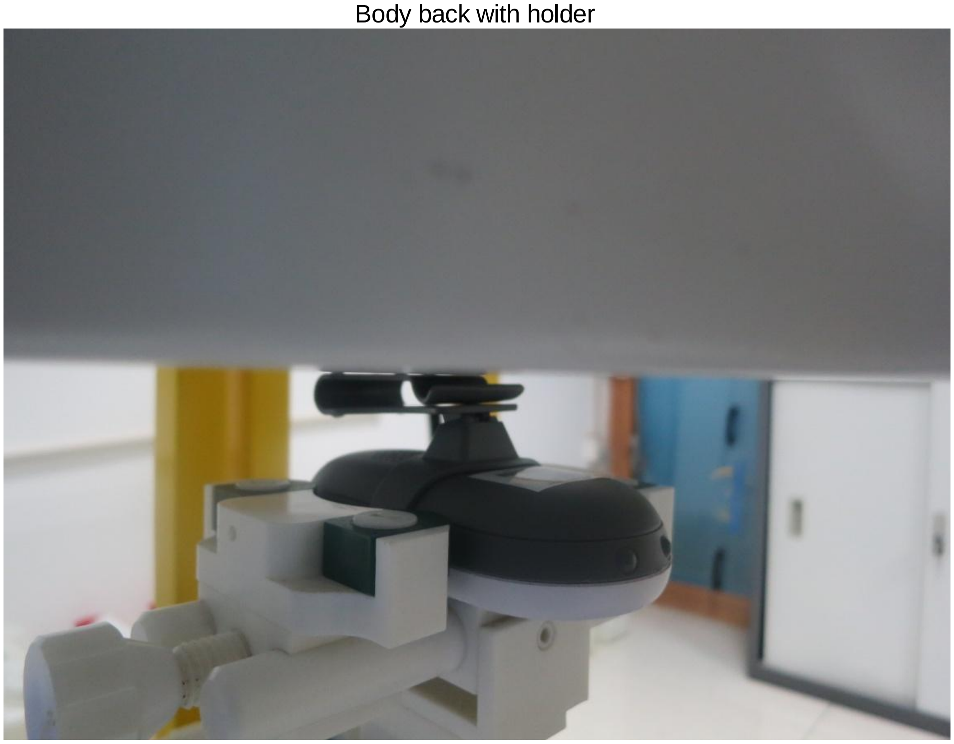
APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS &EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Test Setup Photographs

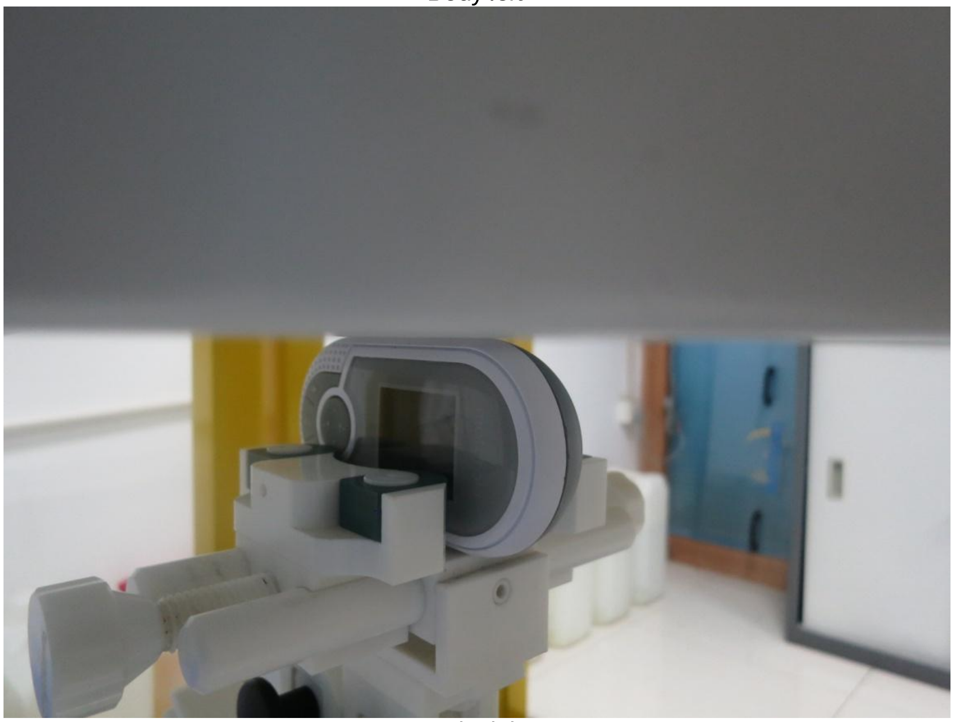
Body touch 0mm (1)



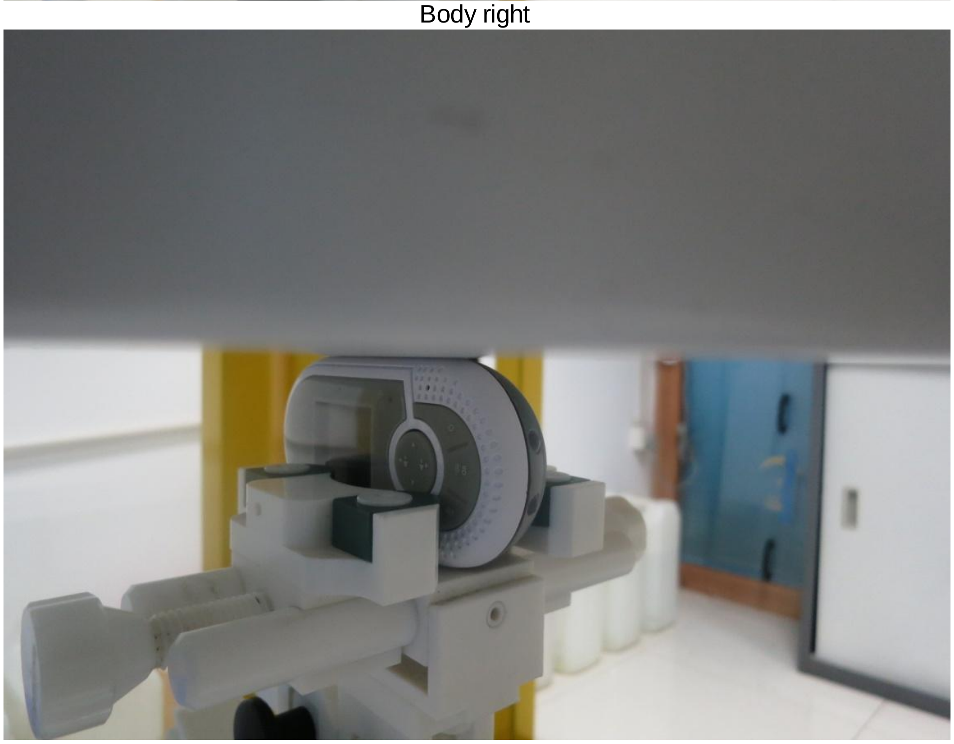
Body back with holder



Body left



Body right

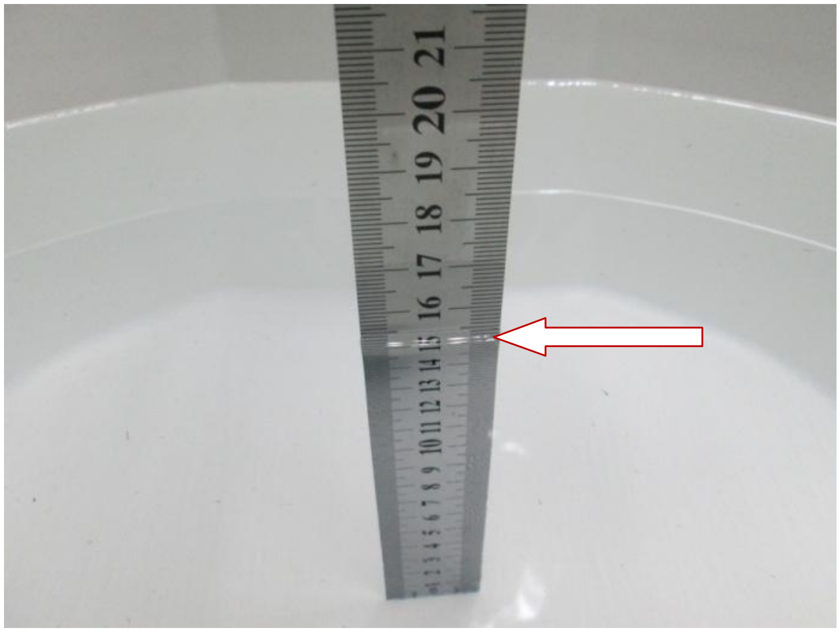


Body top

Body bottom

DEPTH OF THE LIQUID IN THE PHANTOM—ZOOM IN

Note：The position used in the measurement were according to IEEE 1528-2003



EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

All VIEW OF EUT

TOP VIEW OF EUT

BOTTOM VIEW OF EUT

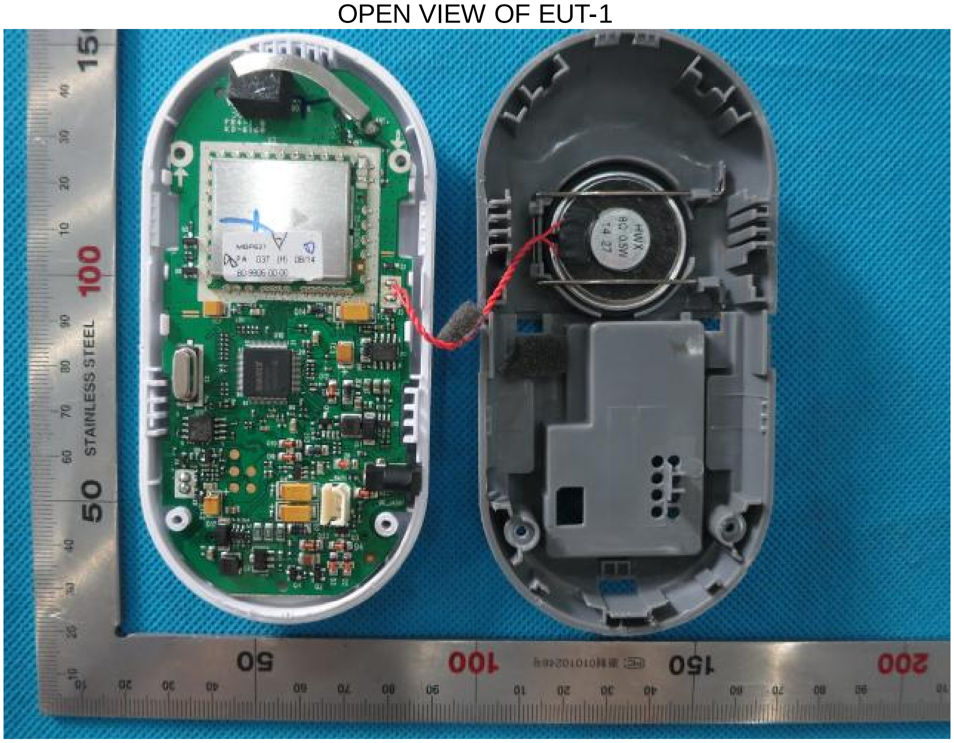
LEFTVIEW OF EUT

RIGHTVIEW OF EUT

FRONT VIEW OF EUT

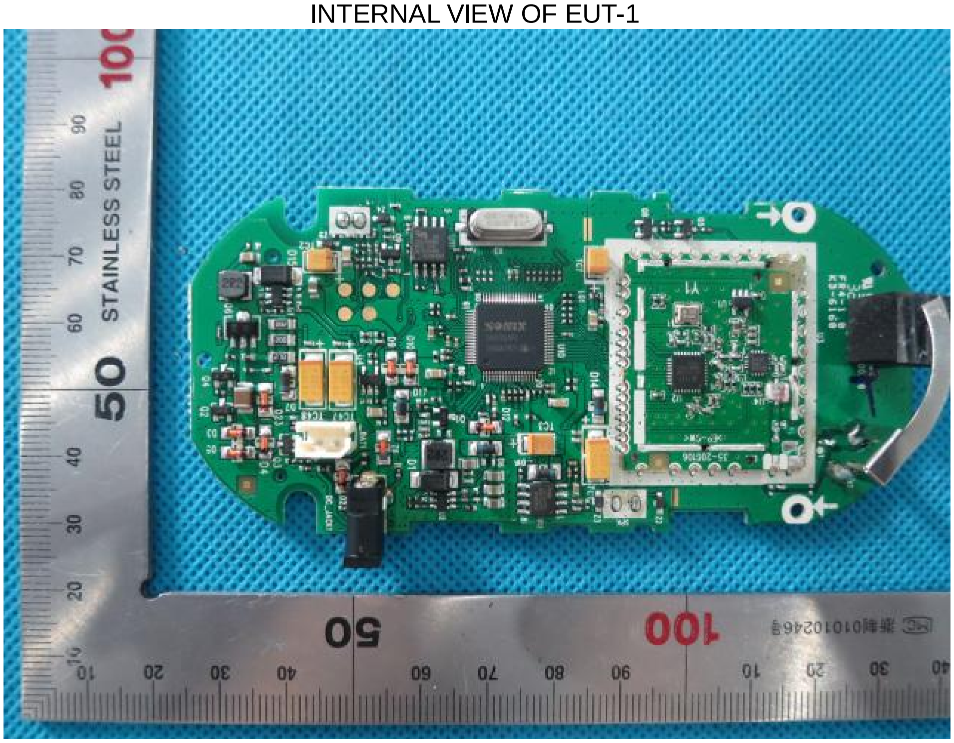
BACK VIEW OF EUT

OPEN VIEW OF EUT-1

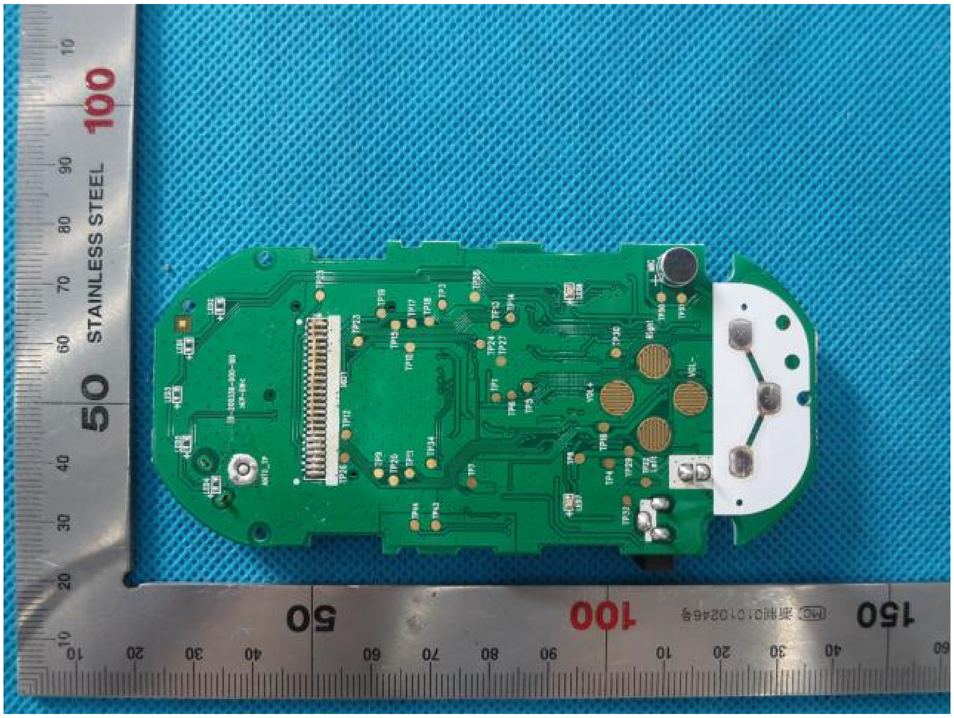


OPEN VIEW OF EUT-2

INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-1



INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-2



APPENDIX D. PROBE CALIBRATION DATA

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.351.1.14.SATU.A

ATTESTATION OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CO. LTD.

1&2F, NO.2 BUILDING, HUAFENG NO.1 INDUSTRIAL PARK, GUSHU COMMUNITY XIXIANG STREET

BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, P.R. CHINA

SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

SERIAL NO.: SN 22/12 EP159

Calibrated at SATIMO US

2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144

ACCREDITED
Calibration CERT #2246.02

01/12/14

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	1/12/2014	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	1/12/2014	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	1/12/2014	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	ATTESTATION OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CO. LTD.

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	1/12/2014	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 22/12 EP159
Product Condition (new / used)	used
Frequency Range of Probe	0.3 GHz-3GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.230 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.226 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.231 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.

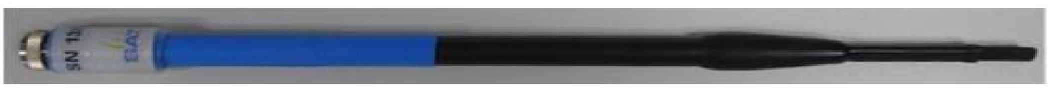


Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

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

3.1 LINEARITY

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

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

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

3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					11.662%

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

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

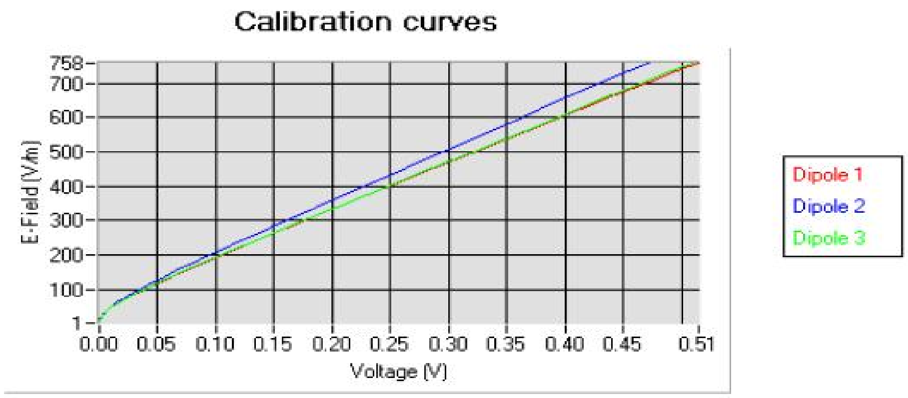
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
5.41	4.68	5.48

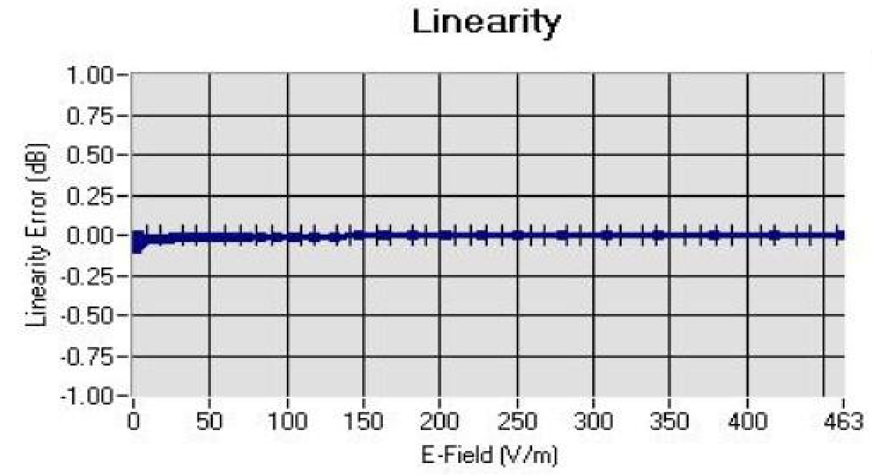
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
102	99	95

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:+/-1.97% (+/-0.09dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

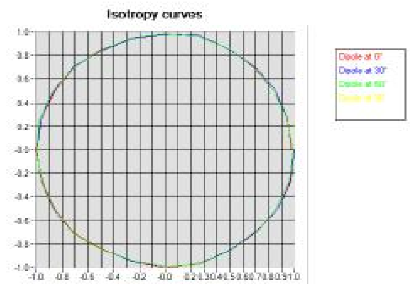
Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)*	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL300	300	45.27	0.85	4.60
BL300	300	58.01	0.94	4.68
HL450	450	42.87	0.89	4.71
BL450	450	56.37	0.93	4.83
HL850	835	41.12	0.91	5.27
BL850	835	55.03	0.97	5.48
HL900	900	40.77	0.98	5.20
BL900	900	55.49	1.04	5.28
HL1800	1750	39.22	1.38	4.58
BL1800	1750	53.27	1.51	4.71
HL1900	1880	39.54	1.41	4.51
BL1900	1880	52.88	1.55	4.45
HL2000	1950	38.97	1.45	4.31
BL2000	1950	52.01	1.58	4.33
HL2450	2450	39.17	1.85	4.42
BL2450	2450	52.47	1.99	4.31

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 9mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

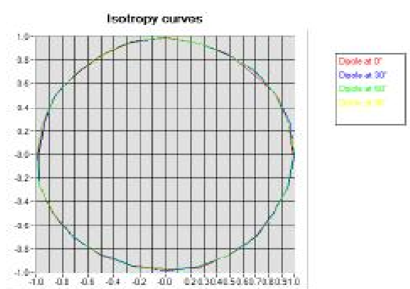
HL900 MHz

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



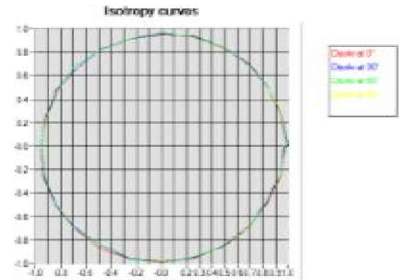
HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.07 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.12 dB



HL2450 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.09 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.14 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	11/2013	11/2016
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	11/2013	11/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	11/2013	11/2016
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	3/2012	3/2014

APPENDIX E. DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA

SATIMO
The microwave vision company

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.318.9.13.SATU.A

ATTESTATION OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CO. LTD.
1&2F, NO.2 BUILDING, HUAFENG NO.1 INDUSTRIAL PARK, GUSHU COMMUNITY XIXIANG STREET
BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, P.R. CHINA
SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 46/11 DIP 2G450-189

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

ACCREDITED
Calibration CERT #2246.02

11/14/13

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	11/14/2013	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	11/14/2013	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	11/14/2013	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	ATTESTATION OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CO. LTD.

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	11/14/2013	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 46/11 DIP 2G450-189
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

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

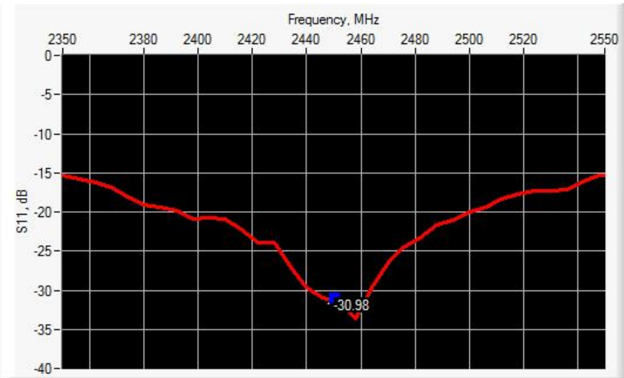
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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 AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-30.98	-20	47.3 Ω + 0.1 jΩ

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
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 %

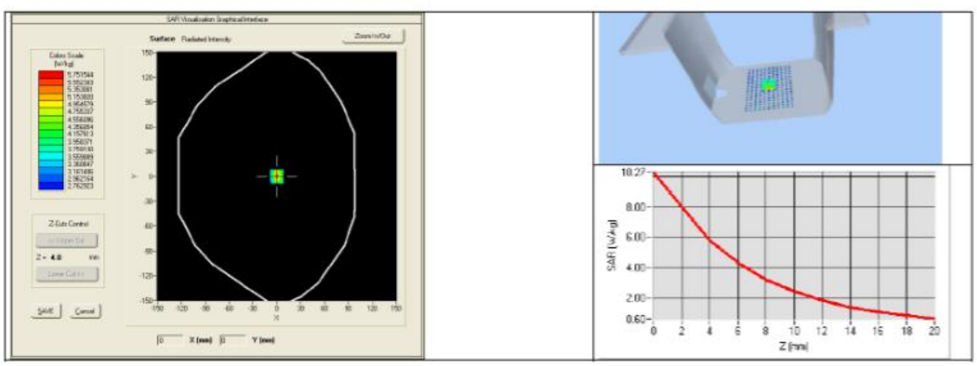
7.2 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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 %		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.

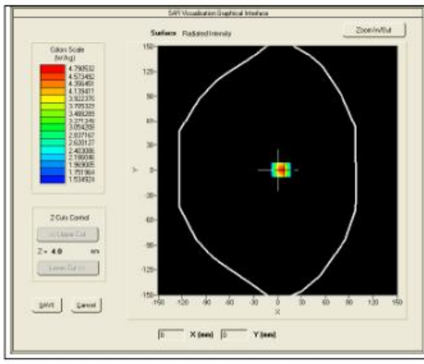
Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	54.40 (5.44)	24	23.75 (2.38)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	

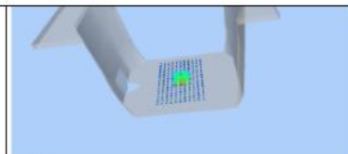


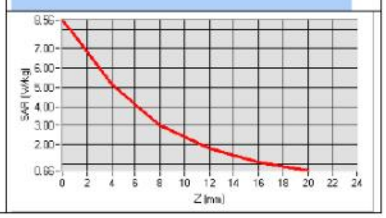
7.4 BODY MEASUREMENT RESULT

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	54.19 (5.42)	24.96 (2.50)







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	12/2010	12/2013
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	11/2010	11/2013
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2010	12/2013
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	11/2010	11/2013
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	11/2010	11/2013
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	3/2012	3/2014