

WIFI 5.8G

SAR Measurement at IEEE 802.11ac U-NII (Body, Validation Plane)

Date of measurement: 14/12/2022

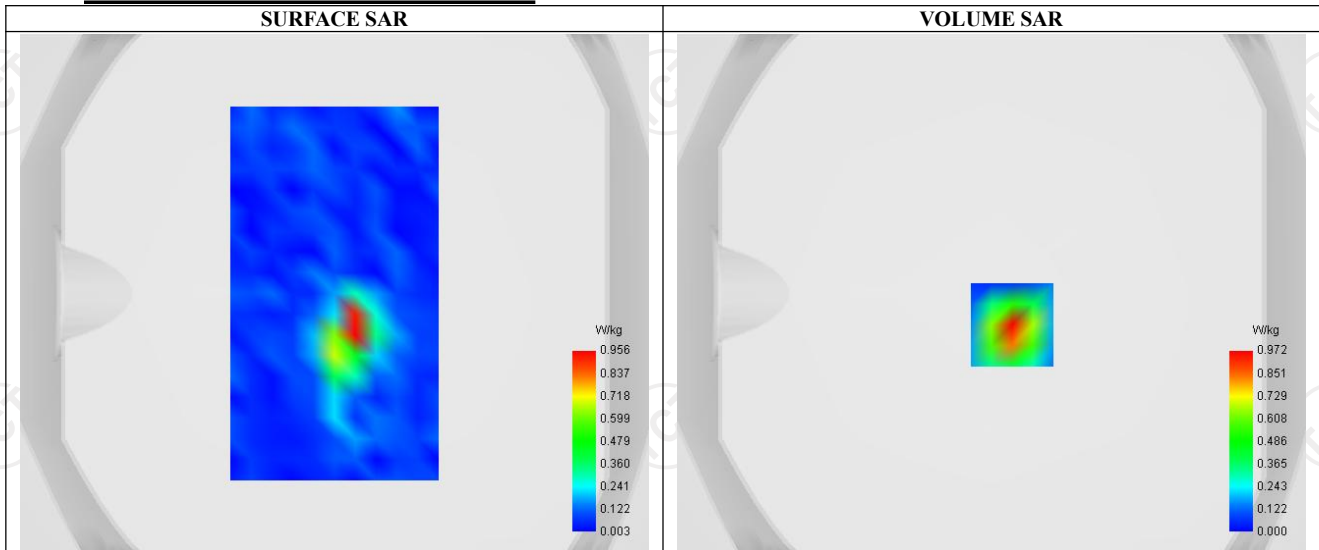
A. Experimental conditions.

Probe	SSE2 (SN 36/20 EPGO346)
ConvF	2.13
Area Scan	surf sam plan.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11ac U-NII
Channels	Middle (151)
Signal	IEEE 802.11

B. Permittivity

Frequency (MHz)	5755.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	47.804
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.935
Conductivity (S/m)	5.955

C. SAR Surface and Volume



Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=-12.00 ; SAR Peak: 1.73 W/kg

D. SAR 1g & 10g

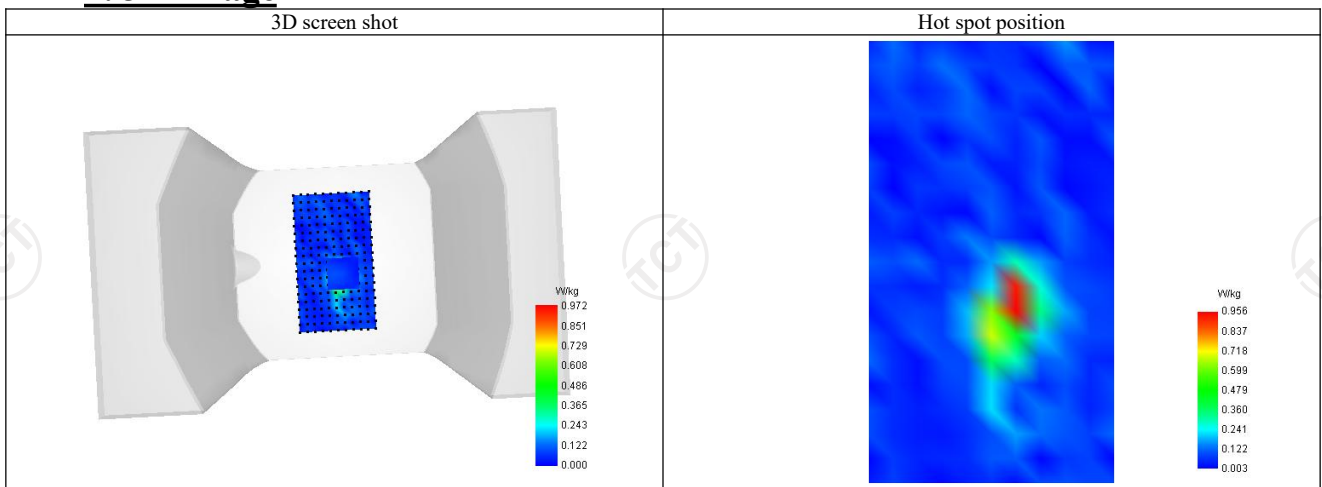
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.227
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.568
Variation (%)	-0.540
Horizontal validation criteria: minimum distance (mm)	0.000000
Vertical validation criteria: SAR ratio M2/M1 (%)	0.000000

E. Z Axis Scan

Z (mm)	0.00	2.00	7.00	12.00	17.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.615	0.972	0.202	0.039	0.035



F. 3D Image



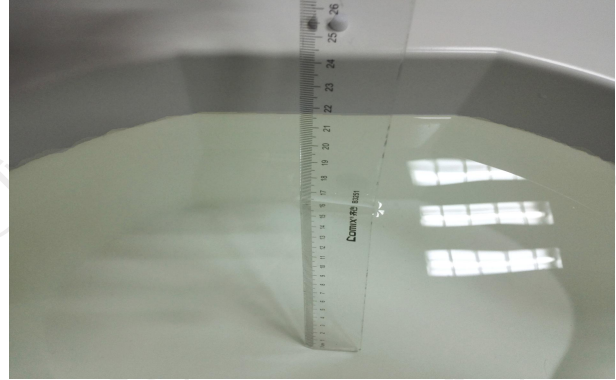
Appendix A: EUT Photos

Please refer to RF report.

Liquid depth

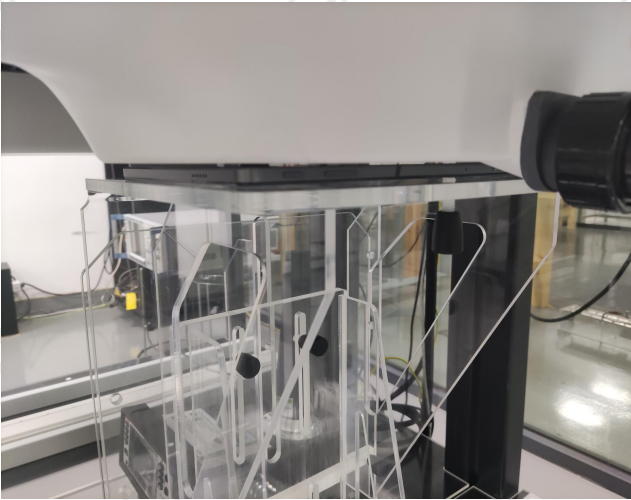


The Body Liquid of 2450MHz (15.3cm)



The Body Liquid of 5000-6000MHz (16.5cm)

Appendix B: Test Setup Photos



Back (0mm)



Right (0mm)

Appendix C: Probe Calibration Certificate

COMOSAR E-FIELD Probe



COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref: ACR.297.1.20.MVGB.A

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TCT TESTING INDUSTRIAL PARK, FUQIAO 5TH
INDUSTRIAL ZONE, FUHAI STREET,
BAOAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG ,
518103, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 36/20 EPG0346

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

Calibration date: 10/08/2022



Accreditations #2-6789 and #2-6814
Scope available on www.cofrac.fr

Summary:

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



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.297.1.20.MVGB.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	10/08/2022	<i>JS</i>
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	10/08/2022	<i>JS</i>
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	10/11/2022	<i>Yann Toutain</i>

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENHEN TONGCE TESTING LAB.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme LUC	10/08/2022	Initial release



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 36/20 EPGO346
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.217 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.245 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.219 MΩ

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, FCC KDB865664 D01, CENELEC EN62209 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.



Figure 1 – MVG 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, FCC KDB865664 D01, CENELEC EN62209 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 to 360 degrees in 15-degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

3.1 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

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

$$SAR_{uncertainty} [\%] = \Delta SAR_{be} \frac{(d_{be} + d_{step})^2 \left(\frac{e^{-4\alpha(\delta/2)}}{\delta/2} \right)}{2d_{step}} \quad \text{for } (d_{be} + d_{step}) < 10 \text{ mm}$$

where

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



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

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 (%)
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					14 %

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-80 %

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)
0.81	0.71	0.80

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
115	112	112

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

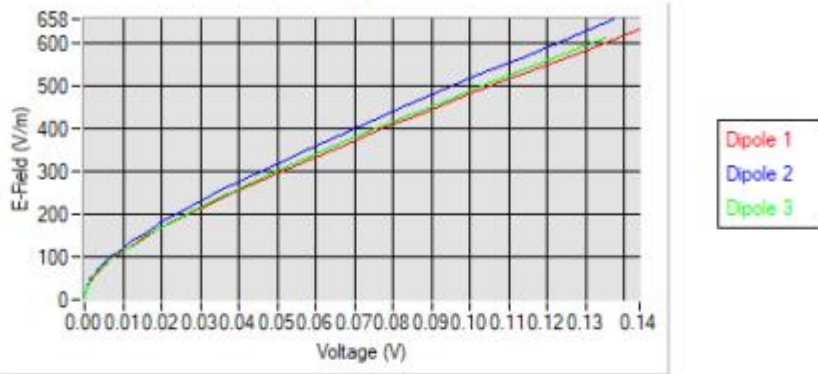
$$E = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2}$$



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

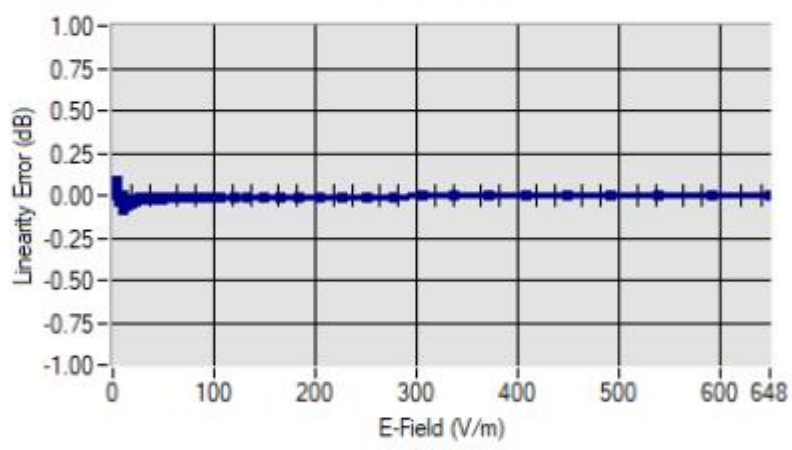
Ref: ACR.297.1.20.MVGB.A

Calibration curves



5.2 LINEARITY

Linearity



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



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.297.1.20.MVGB.A

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	45.43	0.86	1.85
BL450	450	58.80	0.90	1.92
HL750	750	40.76	0.93	1.71
BL750	750	56.70	0.98	1.78
HL850	835	40.86	0.92	1.80
BL850	835	56.35	0.99	1.86
HL900	900	41.94	0.93	1.91
BL900	900	54.62	0.98	1.96
HL1800	1800	40.86	1.29	2.08
BL1800	1800	52.27	1.47	2.16
HL1900	1900	39.67	1.38	2.23
BL1900	1900	52.84	1.59	2.32
HL2000	2000	38.71	1.42	2.03
BL2000	2000	52.03	1.52	2.10
HL2450	2450	38.72	1.80	2.31
BL2450	2450	54.91	1.97	2.37
HL2600	2600	39.98	1.89	2.16
BL2600	2600	54.42	2.18	2.23
HL3500	3500	37.96	2.87	2.21
BL3500	3500	53.40	3.28	2.28
HL5200	5200	36.68	4.45	2.01
BL5200	5200	49.02	5.46	2.08
HL5400	5400	36.08	4.69	1.94
BL5400	5400	49.55	5.53	1.99
HL5600	5600	35.34	4.95	2.07
BL5600	5600	47.60	5.77	2.12
HL5800	5800	34.81	5.08	2.06
BL5800	5800	47.81	6.12	2.13

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 9mW/kg

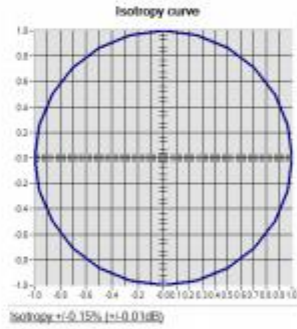
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5.4 ISOTROPY

HL1800 MHz





6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2022	05/2024
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2022	05/2024
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2022	04/2024
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2022	05/2024
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	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023