Launch Tech Co., Ltd

Automotive Diagnosis Computer

Model: X-431 PRO
Serial Model: NA

Aug 20th, 2013
Report No.: 13070333-FCC-H
(This report supersedes NONE)

Modifications made to the product : None

This Test Report is Issued Under the Authority of:		
Chris You	Alex Liu	
Chris You Test Engineer	Alex Liu Technical Manager	

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All Test Data Presented in this report is only applicable to presented Test sample.

SAR Test Report

To: C95.1, IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-2, RSS 102 and Safety Code 6

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Canada	IC, A2LA, NIST	EMC, RF/Wireless , Telecom
Taiwan	BSMI , NCC , NIST	EMC, RF, Telecom , Safety
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Accreditations for Product Certifications

Country	Accreditation Body	Scope
USA	FCC TCB, NIST	EMC , RF , Telecom
Canada	IC FCB , NIST	EMC , RF , Telecom
Singapore	iDA, NIST	EMC , RF , Telecom
EU	NB, NIST	EMC,RF,Safety,Telecom

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CONTENTS

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1 Executive Summary & EUT information

The purpose of this test programmed was to demonstrate compliance of the Launch Tech Co., Ltd. Model: X-431 PRO against the current Stipulated Standards. The Tablet have demonstrated compliance with the C95.1, IEEE 1528, IEC62209-2& RSS-102 Issue 4 and Safety Code 6. The test has demonstrated that this unit complies with stipulated standards.

EUT Information	
EUT Description	Automotive Diagnosis Computer
Model No	X-431 PRO
Input Power	Li-ion Battery Charging Voltage:3.7V , 3000mAh Charge Cut-off Voltage: 5.0 V
Maximum Average Conducted Output Power to Antenna	802.11b : 16.56mW (12.19dBm) 802.11g : 12.91mW (11.11dBm) 802.11n(HT20) : 12.97mW (11.13dBm)
Highest Reported SAR Level(s)	0.79W/Kg 1g Body Tissue (WLAN)
Classification Per Stipulated Test Standard	Portable Device, Class B
Co-located TX	WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously with Bluetooth
Multi-SIM	NA
Antenna Separation distances	NA
Antenna Type(s)	PIFA Antenna(WIFI)
Accessory	NA

Equipment Class	Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)		
	Head	Body	Simultaneous sum SAR
2.4G WLAN/DTS	NA	0.79	NA

2 TECHNICAL DETAILS

Purpose	Compliance testing of Automotive Diagnosis Computer model X-431 PRO with stipulated standard
Applicant / Client	Launch Tech Co., Ltd. Launch Industrial Park, North of Wuhe Rd., Banxuegang, Longgang, Shenzhen, China
Manufacturer	Launch Tech Co., Ltd. Launch Industrial Park, North of Wuhe Rd., Banxuegang, Longgang, Shenzhen, China
Laboratory performing the tests	SIEMIC Laboratories Zone A,Floor 1,Building 2,Wan Ye Long Technology Park, South Side of Zhoushi Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen 518108 , Guangdong , P.R.C. Tel: +(86) 0755-26014629 VIP Line:950-4038-0435
Test report reference number	13070333-FCC-H
Date EUT received	Aug 14th 2013
Standard applied	See Page 9
Dates of test (from – to)	Aug 17th 2013
No of Units:	1
Equipment Category:	Portable Device
Trade Name:	LAUNCH
Model Name:	X-431 PRO
RF Operating Frequency (ies)	WiFi(802.11b/g/n):2412~ 2462MHz(TX/RX) BT:2402~2480MHz(TX/RX)
Modulation:	Wifi: CCK,OFDM BT:GFSK
FCC ID:	XUJX431PRO
IC ID:	NA

3 INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This measurement report shows compliance of the EUT with IEEE1528, IEC62209-2 & RSS 102 Issue 4.0.

The test procedures, as described in ANSI C95.1 – 1999 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [2], and ANSI C95.3 – 2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields [3], were employed.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as 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).

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

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m3)
E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

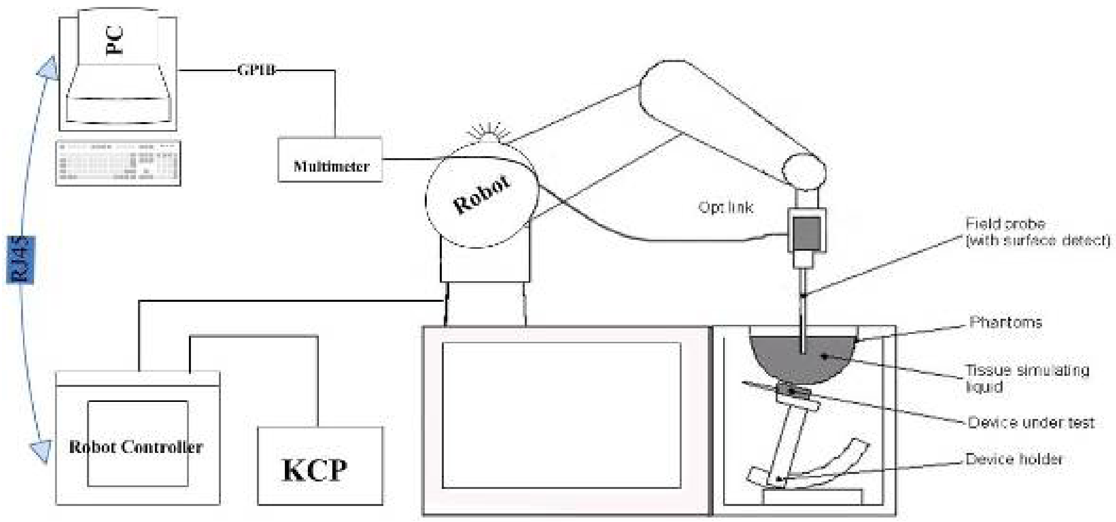
4 SAR Measurement Setup

Dosimetric Assessment System

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 starndard 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.

Measurement System Diagram



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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.
2. KUKA Control Panel (KCP).
3. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
4. The functions of the PC plug-in card are to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.

5. A computer operating Windows XP.
6. OPENSAR software.
7. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
8. The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.
9. The Position device for handheld EUT.
10. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes (see Application Note).
11. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

EP100 Probe

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular Core. Built-in shielding against static charges Calibration in air from 100 MHz to 2.5 GHz. In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies from 800 to 6000 MHz (accuracy of 8%) .

Frequency 100 MHz to 6 GHz;

Linearity ; 0.25 dB (100 MHz to 6 GHz) ,

Directivity : 0.25 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) 0.5 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)

Dynamic : 0.001W/kg to > 100W/kg;

Range Linearity: 0.25 dB

Surface : 0.2 mm repeatability in air and liquids

Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm

Tip length: 16 mm

Body diameter: 8 mm

Tip diameter: 2.6 mm

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: <1.5 mm

Application General dosimetric up to 6 GHz

Compliance tests of mobile phones

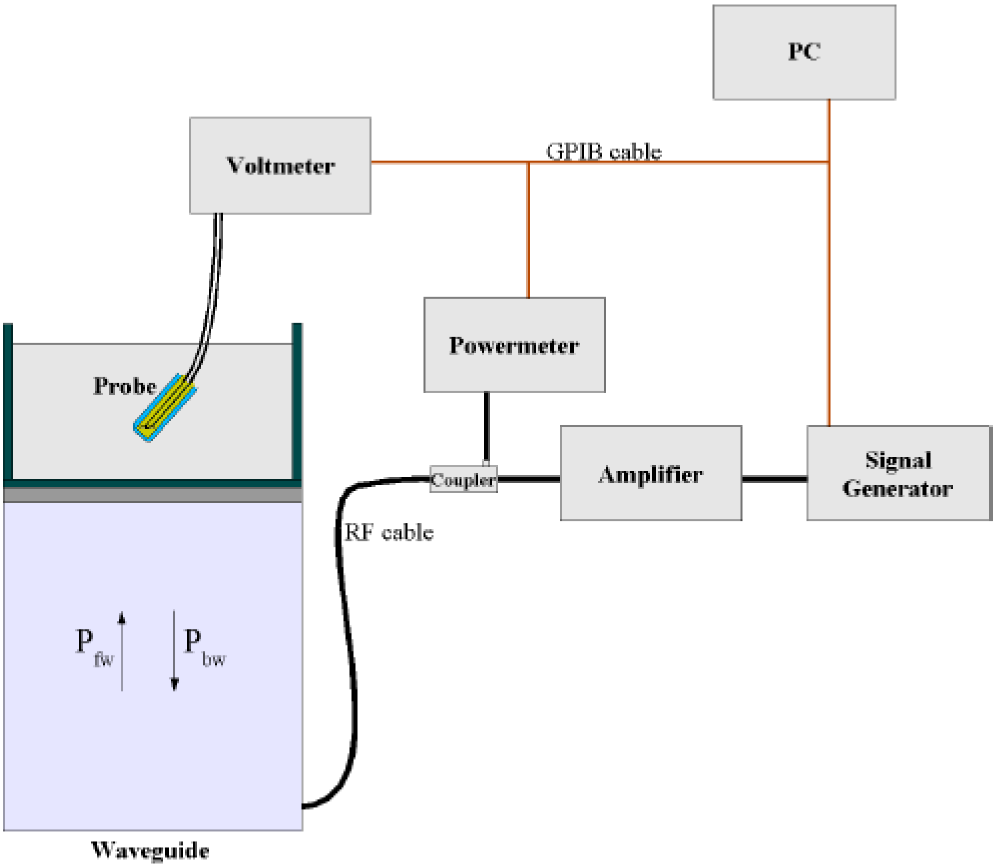
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique, with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates.

It is connected to the KRC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. The 3D file of the phantom is include in OpenSAR software. The Video Positioning System allow the system to take the automatic reference and to move the probe safely and accurately on the phantom.

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN50361; CEI/IEC 62209 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, SATIMO proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the technique using reference waveguide.



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

Where :

P_{fw} = Forward Power

P_{bw} = Backward Power

a and b = Waveguide dimensions

 = 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.

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR standard and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.
The free space E-field from probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 0.8 GHz, and in a waveguide above 0.8 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. E-field correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue.

SAM Phantom

The SAM Phantom SAM29 is constructed of a fiberglass shell ntegrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1. The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region.
A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.
Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.
Shell Thickness: 2 0.2 mm
Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions (H x L x W): 810 x 1000 x 500 mm
Liquid is filled to at least 15mm from the bottom of Phantom.

Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom V3.0, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations [10]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Data Evaluation

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

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

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as

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

Where V_i = *Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
U_i = *Input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
cf = *Crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)*
dcp_i = *Diode compression point (DASY parameter)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

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

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

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

SAR Evaluation – Peak Spatial - Average

The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps

- **Power Reference Measurement**

  The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

- **Area Scan**

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

- **Zoom Scan**

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

- **Power Drift measurement**

  The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have OPENSAR software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

SAR Evaluation – Peak SAR

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1529 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g. The OPENSAR system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

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

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

Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.
They are used in the Cube Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the fourth order least square polynomial method for extrapolation. For a grid using 5x5x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Definition of Reference Points

Ear Reference Point

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

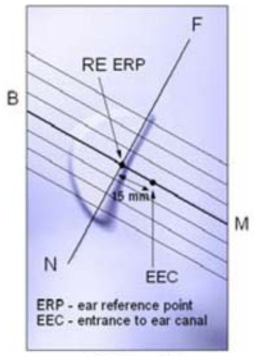


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP's

Figure 6.2 Front, back and side view of SAM

Device Reference Points

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

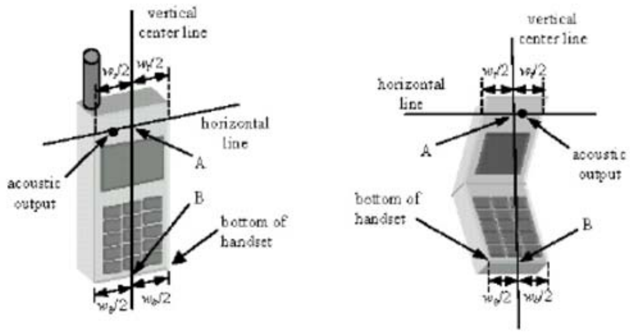


Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

Test Configuration – Positioning for Cheek / Touch

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

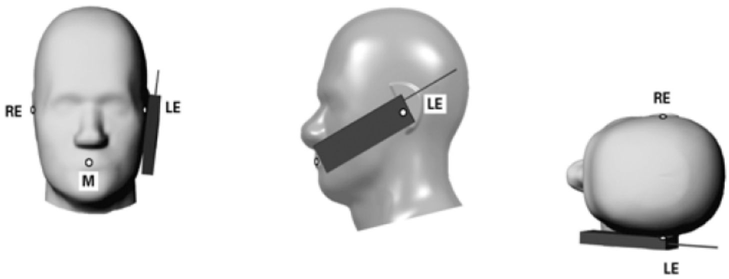


Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

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

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

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

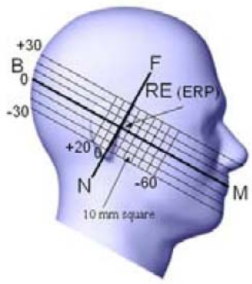


Figure 7.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

Test Configuration – Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

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

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

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

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

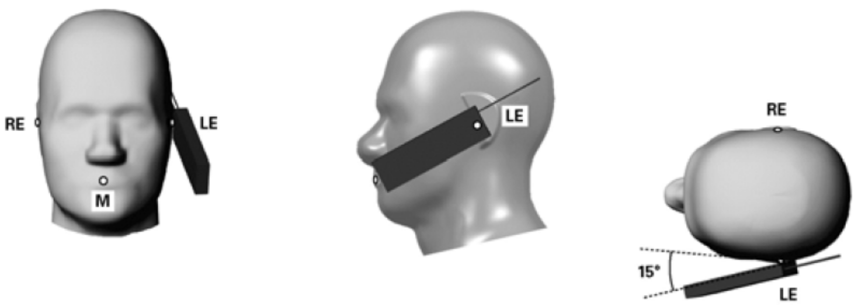
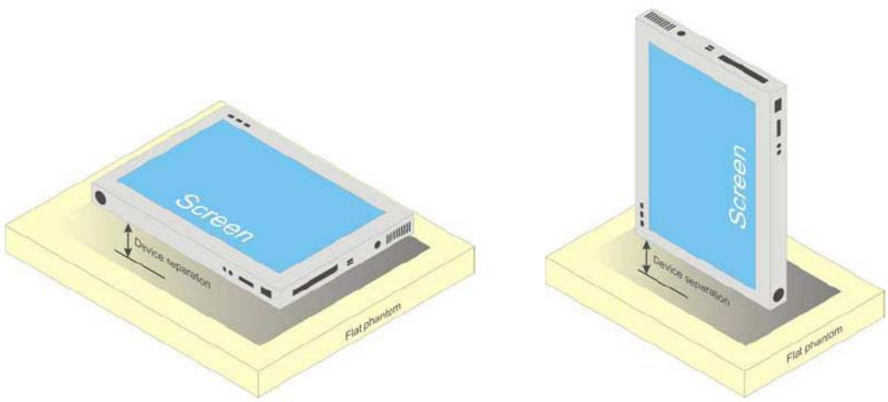


Figure 7.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

Test Position – Body Worn Configurations

Body Worn Position
(a) The device shall be positioned with its base against the flat phantom.
(b) Other orientations may be specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions
(c) If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom in all usable orientations.
Example:



b) Tablet form factor portable computer

5 ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1999 RF Exposure Limit

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

Uncontrolled Environment

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

Controlled Environment

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

Table 8.1 Human Exposure Limits

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

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

6 SYSTEM AND LIQUID VALIDATION

System Validation

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

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

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

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

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

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	Local SAR at surface (above feed-point)	Local SAR at surface (y = 2 cm offset from feed-point)[a]
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	4.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

Target and measurement SAR after Normalized:

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type (head/body)	Target SAR1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Normalized SAR1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Aug 17th, 2013	2450	body	52.4	0.511	51.1	-2.49

Note: system check input power: 10mW

Liquid Validation

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

KDB 865664 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

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

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by IEEE Std 1528-2003 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in 1528 are derived from tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described above and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in 1528.

Target Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	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
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

(ε_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)

Liquid Confirmation Result:

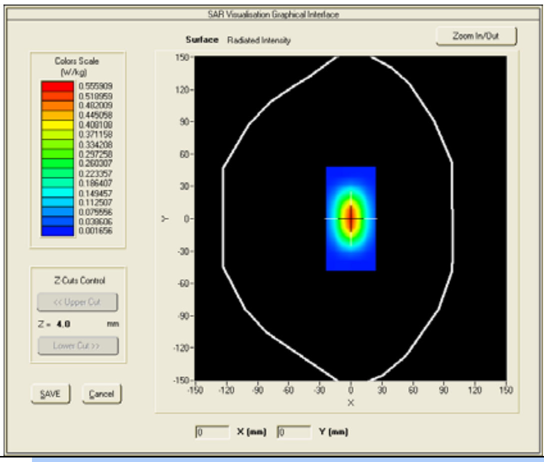
Temperature: 22°C			Relative humidity: 53%			
Freq(MHz)			Target	Measured	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)
2450	Body	Permittivity	52.7	53.79	2.06	5
		Conductivity	1.95	1.92	-1.56	5
2412	Body	Permittivity	52.7	53.98	2.42	5
		Conductivity	1.95	1.93	-1.02	5
2437	Body	Permittivity	52.7	53.29	1.12	5
		Conductivity	1.95	1.94	-0.51	5
2462	Body	Permittivity	52.7	53.01	0.58	5
		Conductivity	1.95	1.95	0	5

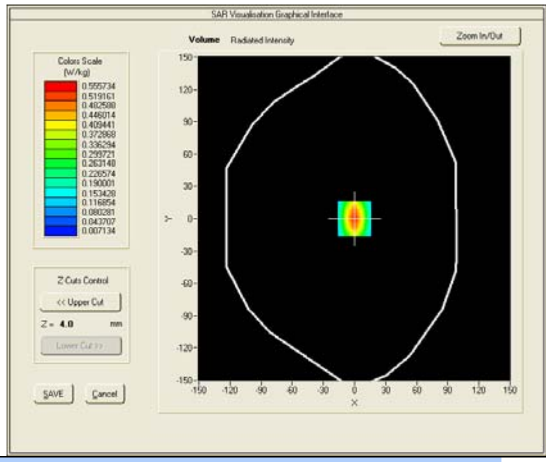
Note: The liquid validation was performed at Aug 17th, 2013.

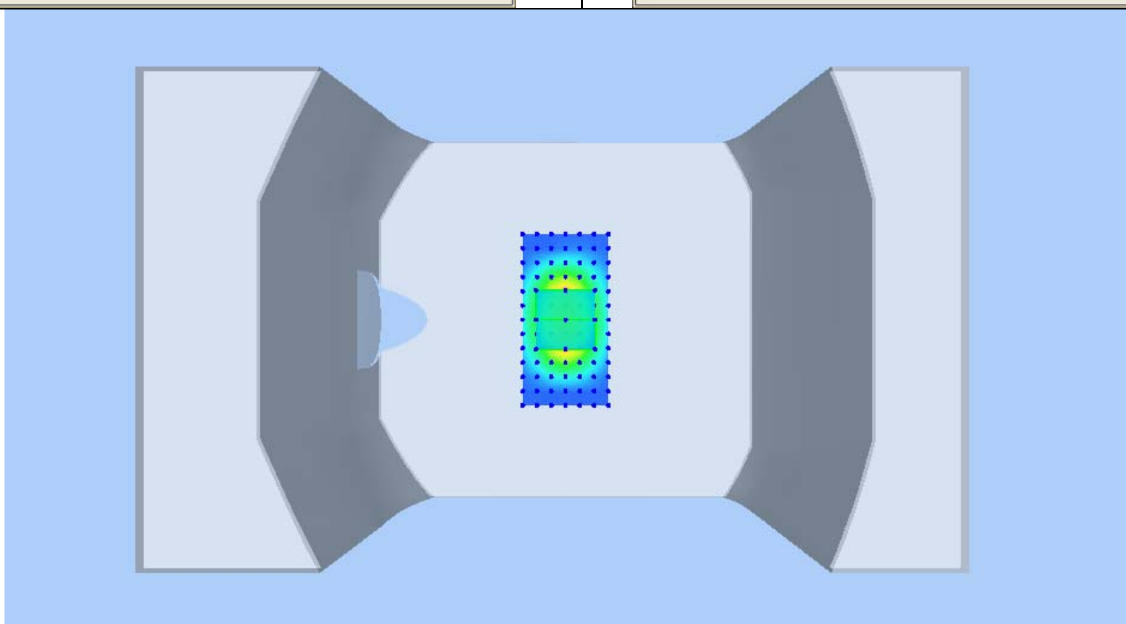
System Validation Plots

Product Description: Automotive Diagnosis Computer
Model: X-431 PRO
Test Date: Aug 17th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.00000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.79
Conductivity (S/m)	1.92
Input power	10mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	8.16
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.18000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.249152
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.510504







7 TYPE A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

Uncertainty Distribution	Normal	Rectangle	Triangular	U Shape
Multi-plying Factor[(a)]	1/k[(b)]	$1 / \sqrt{3}$	$1 / \sqrt{6}$	$1 / \sqrt{2}$

(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

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

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

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

The COMOSAR Uncertainty Budget is show in below table:
The following table includes the uncertainty table of the IEEE 1528 from 300MHz to 3GHz and KDB865664 to 6GHZ too,
The values are determined by Satimo.

UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	1 g ui (± %)	10 g ui (± %)	vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	(1-cp)1/2	(1-cp)1/2	1,42887	1,42887	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	√Cp	√Cp	2,40866	2,40866	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71355	2,71355	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73205	1,73205	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,32791	1,32791	∞
Dipole								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2	N	√3	1	1	1,1547	1,1547	N-1
Input Power and SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,88675	2,88675	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,3094	2,3094	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,84752	1,2413	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73205	1,41451	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.6671	9.1645	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				19.3342	18.3290	

UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST

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

8 TEST INSTRUMENT

TEST INSTRUMENTATION

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
P C	Compaq	PV 3.06GHz	375052-AA1	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	Agilent	8665B-008	3744A10293	05/15/2013	05/15/2014
MultiMeter	Keithley	MiltiMeter 2000	1259033	06/21/2013	06/21/2014
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US39173518	08/04/2013	08/04/2014
Wireless Communication Test Set	R & S	CMU200	111078	07/22/2013	07/22/2014
Power Meter	HP	437B	3038A03648	05/17/2013	05/17/2014
E-field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE2	SN 09/13 EPG176	05/01/2013	06/13/2014
DIPOLE 2450	SATIMO	SID 2450MHz	SN 18/11 DIPJ 155	06/01/2011	06/01/2014
COMOSAR Open Coaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCP43	SN 24/11 OCPG43	06/01/2013	06/01/2014
Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA3	SN 20/11 ANTA 3	06/20/2013	06/20/2014
Laptop POSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	LSH15	SN 24/11 LSH15	N/A	N/A
GSM Mobile Phone POSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH73	SN 24/11 MSH73	N/A	N/A
DUMMY PROBE	ANTENNESSA		DP41	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM87	SN 24/11 SAM87	N/A	N/A
Elliptic Phantom	SATIMO	ELLI20	SN 20/11ELLI20	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	SATIMO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR5	949272	N/A	N/A
high Power Solid State Amplifier (80MHz~1000MHz)	Instruments for Industry	CMC150	M631-0408	N/A	N/A
Medium Power Solid State Amplifier (0.8~4.2GHz)	Instruments for Industry	S41-25	M629-0408	N/A	N/A
Wave Tube Amplifier 4-8 GHz at 20Watt	Hughes Aircraft Company	1277H02F000	81	N/A	N/A

9 OUTPUT POWER VERIFICATION

Test Condition:

1. Conducted Measurement
   EUT was set for low, mid, high channel with modulated mode and highest RF output power.
2. Conducted Emissions Measurement Uncertainty
   All test measurements carried out are traceable to national standards. The uncertainty of the measurement at a confidence level of approximately 95% (in the case where distributions are normal), with a coverage factor of 2, in the range 30MHz – 40GHz is ±1.5dB.
3. Environmental Conditions

Temperature	23°C
Relative Humidity	58%
Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

4. Test Date : Aug 17th, 2013
   Tested By :Chris You

Test result:

802.11b/g/n/ mode (2.4Gband)

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate(Mbps)	Maximum Conducted Peak Output Power (dBm)	Maximum Conducted Average Output Power (dBm)	Av power Tune up tolerant (dBm)
802.11b	1	2412	1	15.02	12.19	11.5±1
	6	2437	1	14.32	11.42	11.5±1
	11	2462	1	14.62	11.51	11.5±1
802.11g	1	2412	6	16.34	11.11	11.5±1
	6	2437	6	16.33	10.36	10.5±1
	11	2462	6	15.99	10.88	10.5±1
802.11n(HT20)	1	2412	MCS0	16.49	11.11	10.5±1
	6	2437	MCS0	16.57	10.86	10.5±1
	11	2462	MCS0	16.40	11.13	10.5±1

Bluetooth Measurement Result

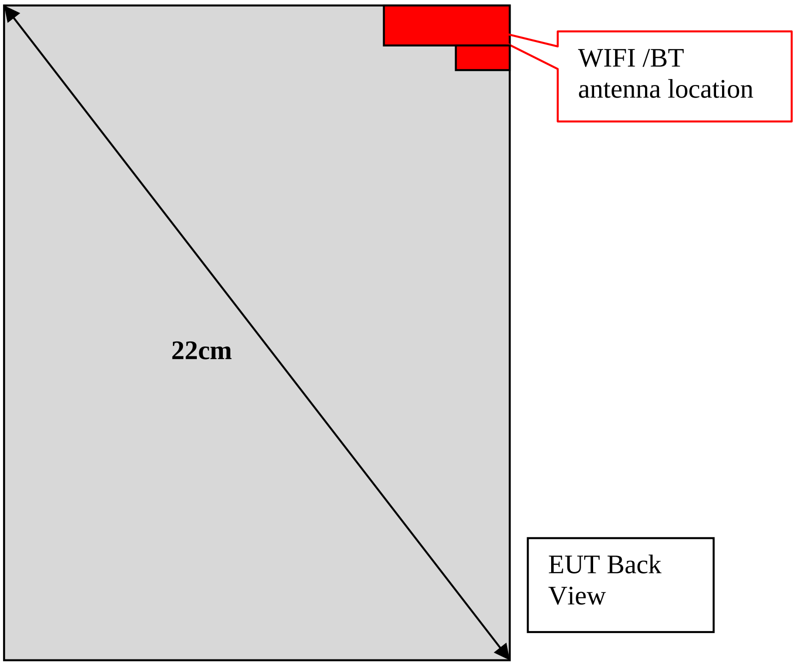
Channel number	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)	Tune up Power tolerant
0	2402	6.67	7.5±1
39	2441	7.85	7.5±1
78	2480	8.20	7.5±1

Note: 1. the power of the others data rate of WiFi was measured and only the worst case output power result was presented here.

2. KDB248227-SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4dB higher that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

10 DUT ANTENNA LOCATIONS

1. DUT antenna location:



2. Test positions & distance of Antenna-User

SAR is required only for both back and edge with the most conservative exposure conditions

Antenna	Edge/Antenna	Distance(cm)	SAR conclusion
WLAN	BACK Side	0.2	Tested
WLAN	Top	0.3	Tested
WLAN	Right	9.0	No
WLAN	Left	0.3	Tested
WLAN	Bottom	17.6	No

3. According to KDB447498:

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz.

1) The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] · [$\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR,[16] where

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

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

Note: SAR Test Exclusion Threshold for BT is 9.6mW, the maximum tune up power of BT is 8.5dBm=7.08mW no stand-alone SAR is required.

11 SAR TEST RESULTS

Test Condition:

1 Measurement Uncertainty: See page 26 for detail

2 Environmental Conditions

Environmental Conditions	Temperature	23°C
	Relative Humidity	58%
	Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

3 Test Date : Aug 17th, 2013
Tested By : Chris You

Test Procedures:

1. Place the EUT in the selected test position. (Body)
2. Perform SAR testing at highest output power channel under the selected test mode. If the measured 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, then testing for the other channel will not be performed.
3. When SAR is<0.8W/kg, no repeated SAR measurement is required

SAR measurement system will proceed the following basic steps:

1. Initial power reference measurement
2. Area Scan
3. Zoom Scan
4. Power drift measurement

SAR Summary Test Results:

802.11b:

Date of Measured : Aug 17th, 2013						**Body-Worn Separation Distance:0cm**		
Position	Channel	Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	measured output power (dBm)	Scaled Maximum SAR(W/kg)
Back Surface Touch Phantom	Low	1Mbps	0.733	1.6	1.65	12.5	12.19	**0.79**
	Mid	1Mbps	0.612	1.6	-0.33	12.5	11.42	0.78
	High	1Mbps	0.532	1.6	-0.2	12.5	11.51	0.67
Top Edge to Phantom	Low	1Mbps	0.543	1.6	-0.46	12.5	12.19	0.58
Left Edge To Phantom	Low	1Mbps	0.132	1.6	-1.18	12.5	12.19	0.14

Note: 1. KDB248227-SAR is not required for 802.11g/HT20 channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4dB higher that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.
2. According to KDB248227, each channel shout be tested at lowest data rate in each a/b/g mode
3. KDB447498 Simultaneous SAR Evaluation, WIFI and BT time-share Antenna; they cannot transmitter at the same time.

BT SAR:

Note: The Maximum Tune up power of BT is 8.5dBm=7.08mW, and the SAR Test Exclusion Threshold for BT is 9.6mW, so no stand-alone SAR is required.

Simultaneous Transmission SAR

Note: WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously with Bluetooth.

Measurement variability consideration

According to KDB 865664 D01v01 section 2.8.1, repeated measurements are required following the procedures as below:

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

Repeated SAR measurement:

Note: No repeated SAR was required.

12 SAR MEASUREMENT REFERENCES

References

1. FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
2. IEEE Std. C95.1-1991, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300GHz", 1991
3. IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communication Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
4. IEC 62209-2, "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices—Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate(SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body(frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
5. FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", May 28th, 2013.
6. FCC KDB 865664 D01, "SAR Measurement Requirements 100MHz to 6GHz", May 28th, 2013.
7. FCC KDB616217 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers, May 28th, 2013.
8. FCC KDB248227 D01 SAR Measurement procedures for 802.11a/b/g Transmitters. May 29th, 2007

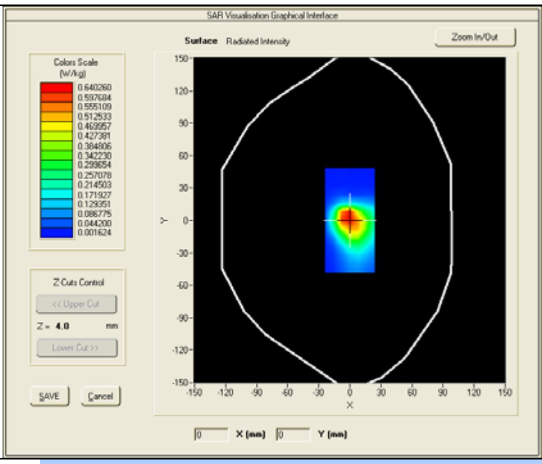
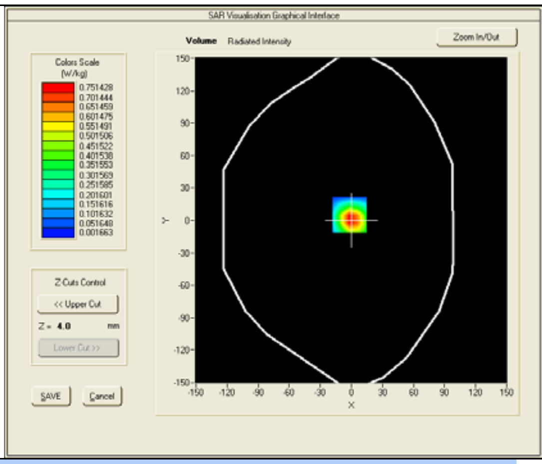
SAR measurement Plots

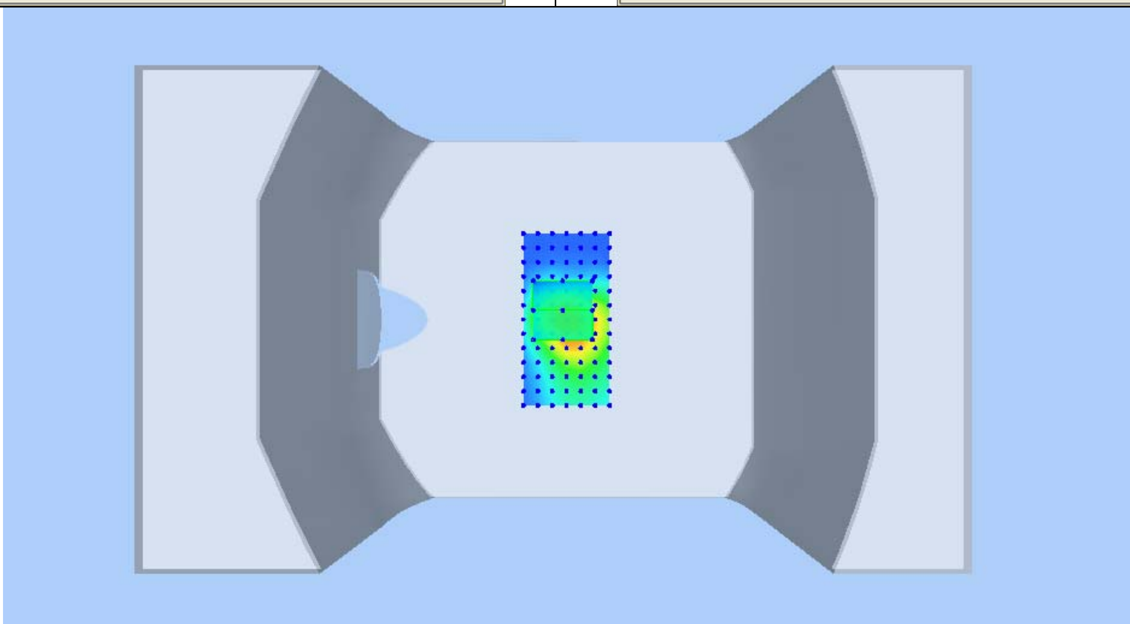
Test mode: 802.11b, low channel (Body Back)

Product Description: Automotive Diagnosis Computer

Model: X-431 PRO

Test Date: Aug 17th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2412.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.98
Conductivity (S/m)	1.93
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	8.16
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.65000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.350160
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.733193
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	



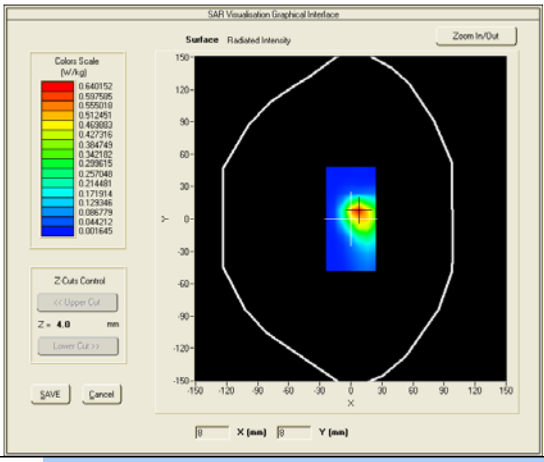
Test mode: 802.11b, middle channel (Body Back)

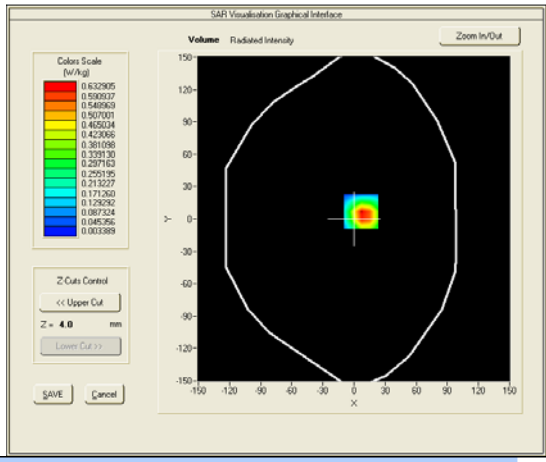
Product Description: Automotive Diagnosis Computer

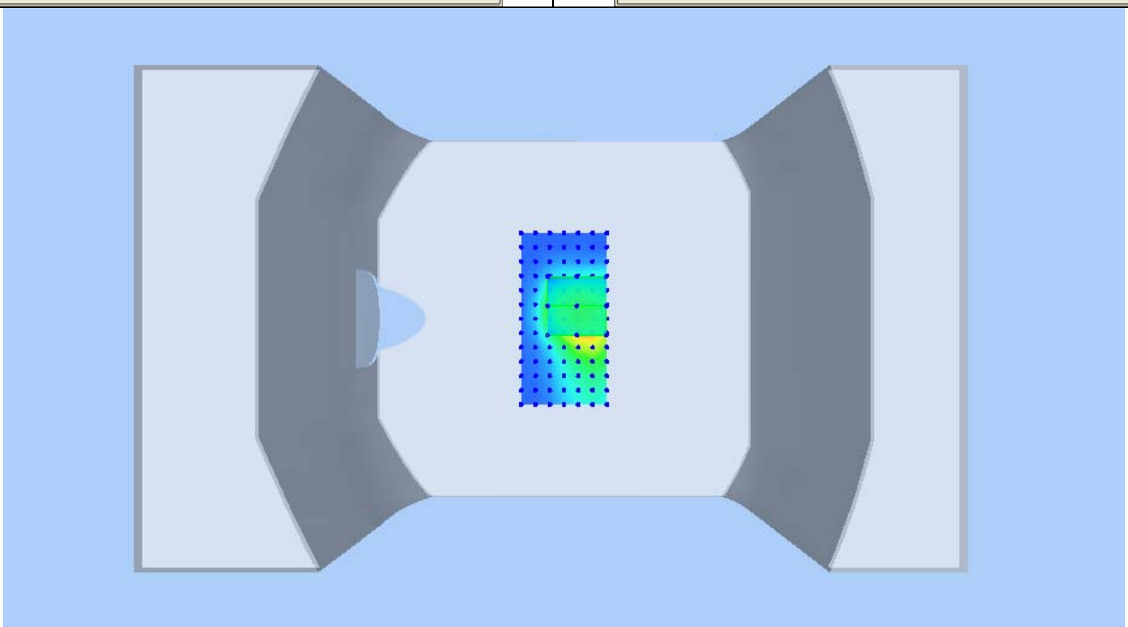
Model: X-431 PRO

Test Date: Aug 17th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.29
Conductivity (S/m)	1.94
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	8.16
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.33000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.303197
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.612573
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**



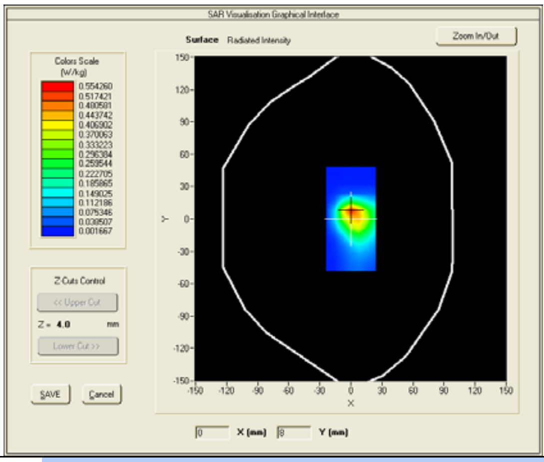


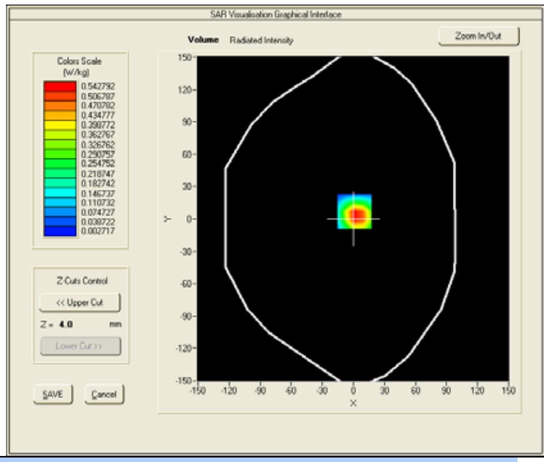


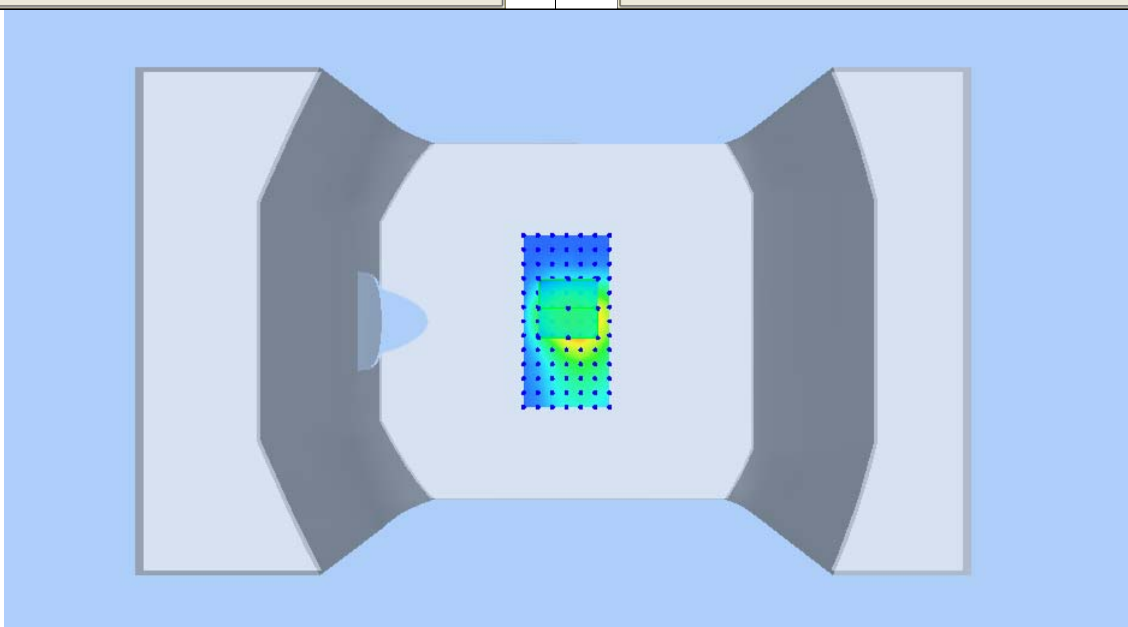
Test mode: 802.11b, high channel (Body Back)

Product Description: Automotive Diagnosis Computer
Model: X-431 PRO
Test Date: Aug 17th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.01
Conductivity (S/m)	1.95
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	8.16
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.20000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.258882
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.532457
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**







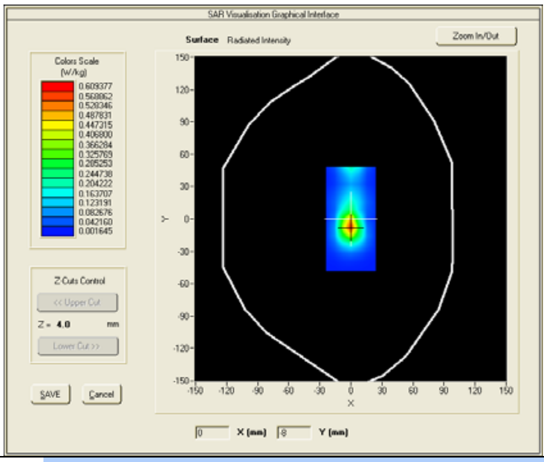
Test mode: 802.11b, low channel (Body Edge-Top)

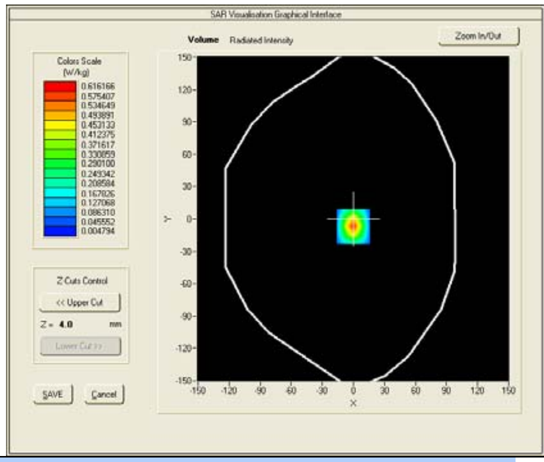
Product Description: Automotive Diagnosis Computer

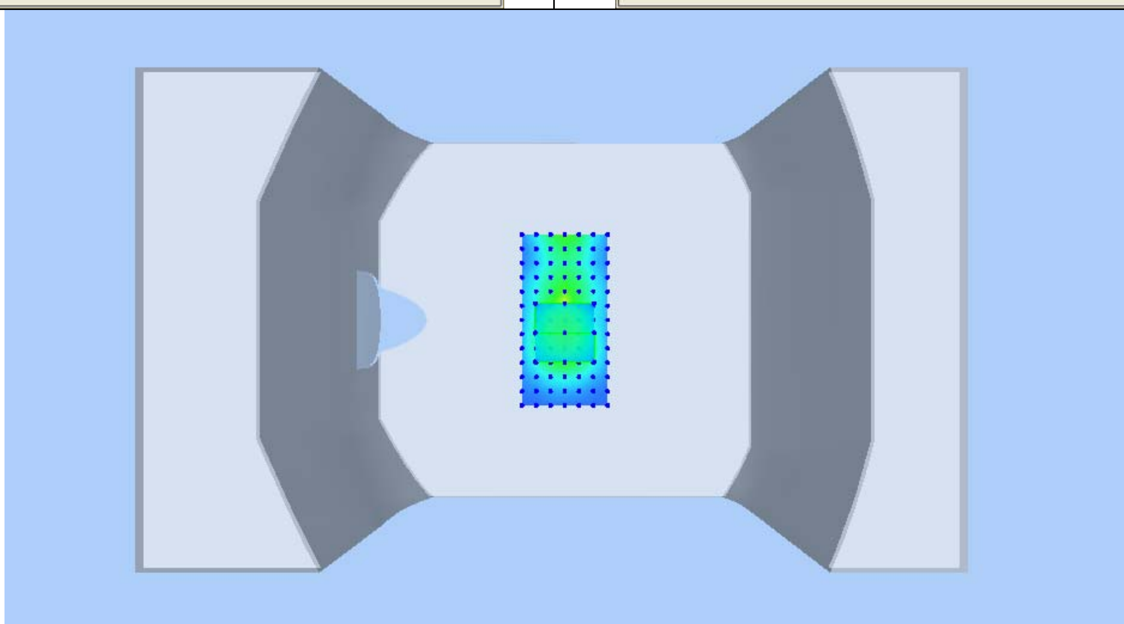
Model: X-431 PRO

Test Date: Aug 17th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2412.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.01
Conductivity (S/m)	1.95
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	8.16
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.46000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.247502
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.543885
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**







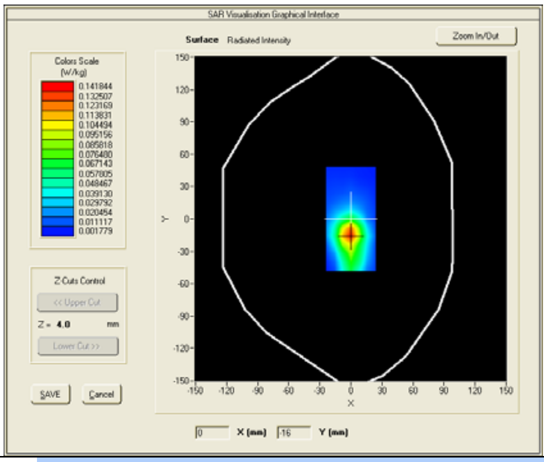
Test mode: 802.11b, low channel (Body Edge-Left)

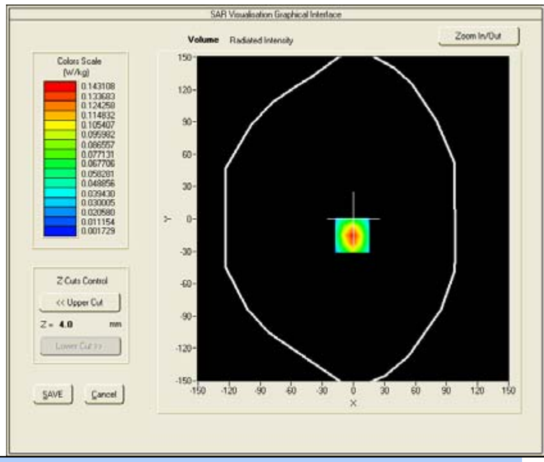
Product Description: Automotive Diagnosis Computer

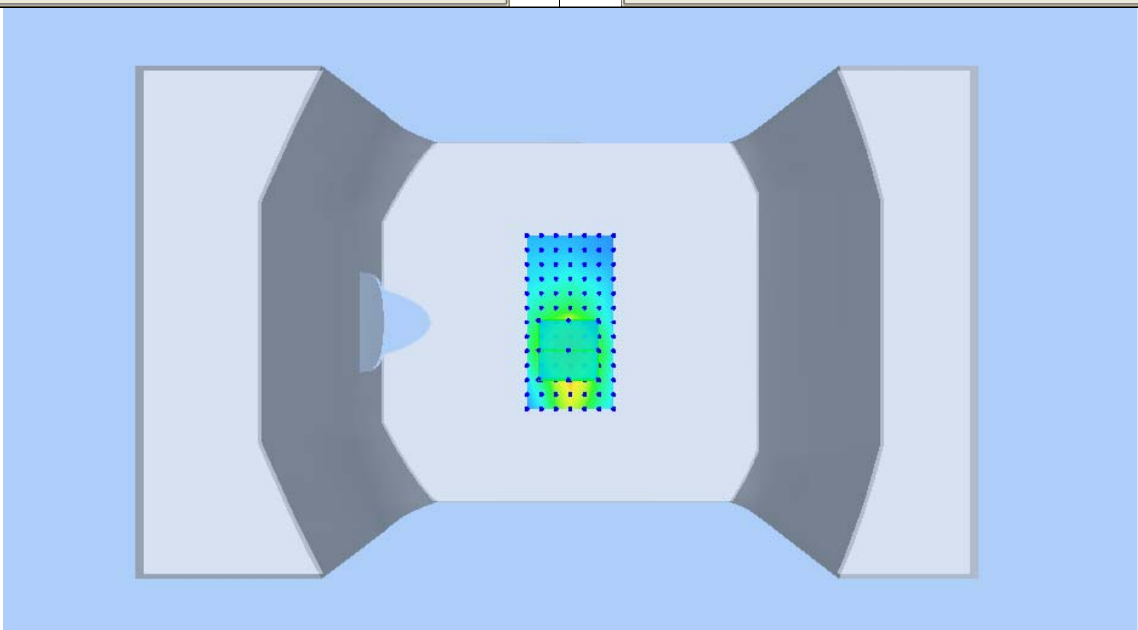
Model: X-431 PRO

Test Date: Aug 17th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2412.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.01
Conductivity (S/m)	1.95
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	8.16
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.18000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.061169
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.132537
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**







Annex A CALIBRATION REPORTS

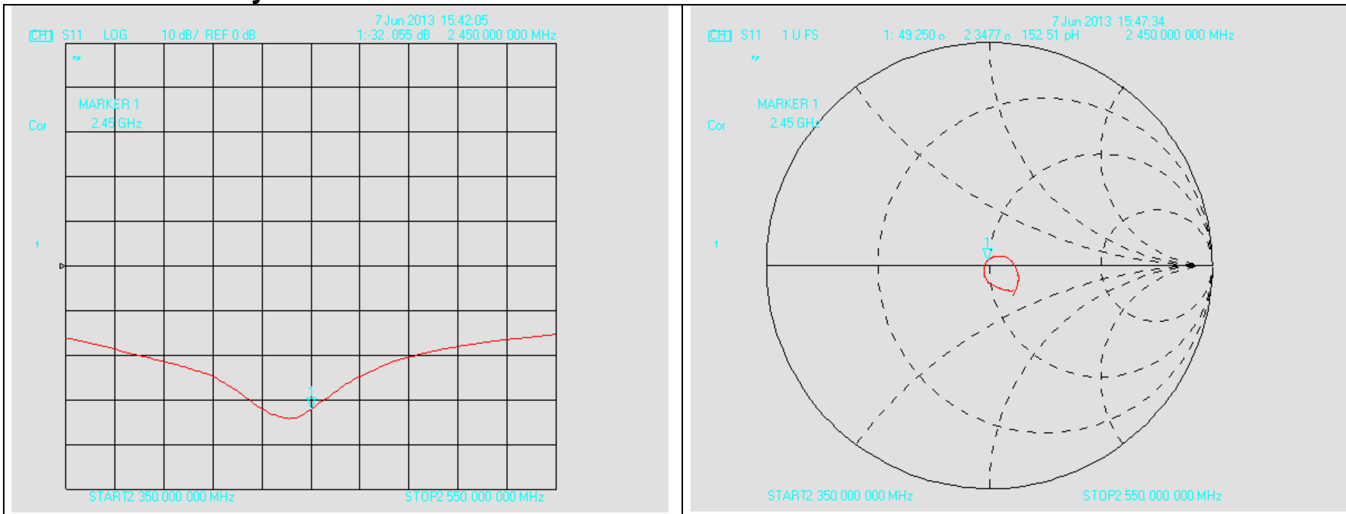
SARTIMO Calibration Certificate-Extended Dipole Calibrations

According to KDB 865664-D01, Dipoles must be recalibrated at least once every three years; however, immediate re-calibration is required for following conditions. The test laboratory must ensure that the required supporting information and documentation have been included in the SAR report to qualify for extended 3-year calibration interval, otherwise, the IEEE Std 1528-2003 recommended annual calibration applies

Immediate re-calibration is required for the following conditions.

a) After a dipole is damaged and properly repaired to meet required specifications.
b) When the measured SAR deviates from the calibrated SAR value by more than 10% due to changes in physical, mechanical, electrical or other relevant dipole conditions; i.e., the error is not introduced by incorrect measurement procedures or other issues relating to the SAR measurement system.
c) When the most recent return-loss, measured at least annually, deviates by more than 20% from the previous measurement (i.e. 0.2 of the dB value) or not meeting the required -20 dB return-loss specification
d) When the most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually, deviates by more than 5 ∩ from the previous measurement

Dipole Verification plot: SID 2450 SN 18/11 DIPJ 155
2450MHz for Body:



SID 2450 SN 18/11 SN 18/11 DIPJ 155 For Body					
Return- Loss (dB)	**Deviate (dB)**	**Real Impedance (Ω)**	**Imaginary Impedance (Ω)**	**Deviate (Ω)**	**Calibrate Date**
-32.00	-----	-----	50	-----	06/01/2011
-32.055	-0.055	49.250	50	-0.75	06/07/2013

According to up table, the return loss is <-20dB, deviates by less than 20% from the previous measurement; the real Impedance are all within 5 Ω compared to the required Impedance (50 Ω).

SATIMO
The microwave vision company

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.137.1.13.SATU.A

SIEMIC TESTING AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES

SUITE 311, BUILDING 1, SECTION 30 ,NO.2 KEFA ROAD, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

NAN SHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN 518057 , GUANGDONG ,P.R.C.

SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

SERIAL NO.: SN 09/13 EPG176

Calibrated at SATIMO US

2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144

A2LA ACCREDITED
Calibration CERT #2246.02

05/01/2013

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	5/17/2013	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	5/17/2013	JS
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	5/17/2013	Kim Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SIEMIC Testing and Certification Services

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	5/17/2013	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 09/13 EPG176
Product Condition (new / used)	new
Frequency Range of Probe	0.7 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.225 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.209 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.238 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.

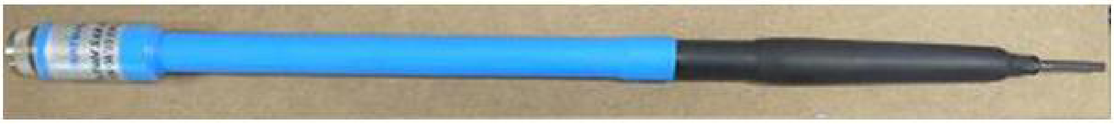


Figure 1 – *Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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 %

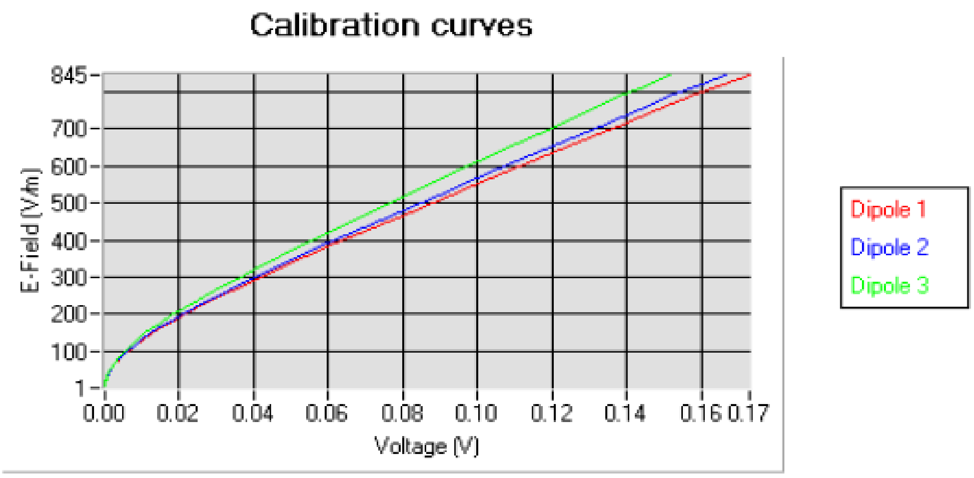
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
0.62	0.61	0.52

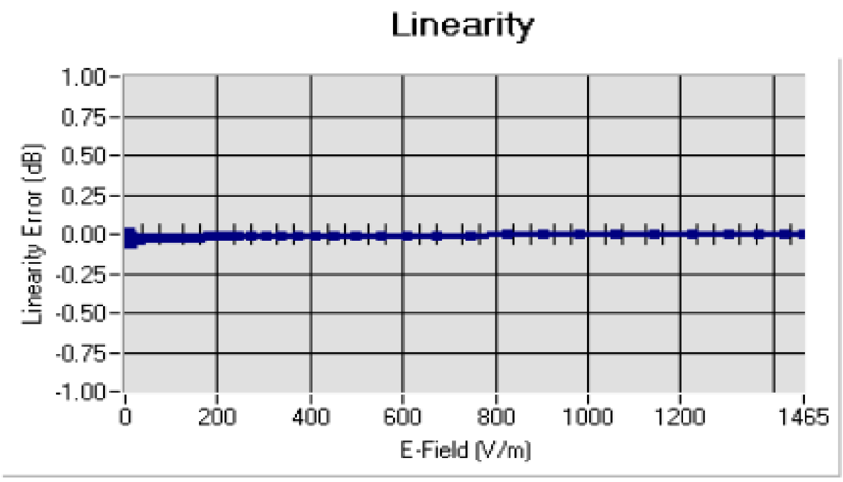
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
101	95	92

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:+/-1.50% (+/-0.07dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

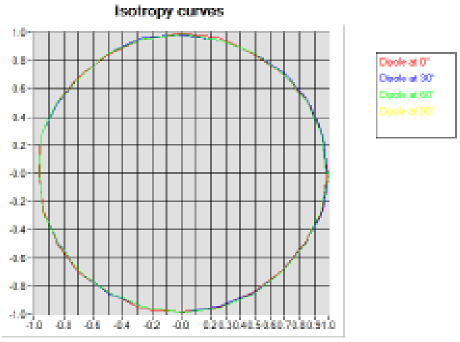
Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL850	835	42.56	0.88	3.49
BL850	835	55.26	0.96	3.59
HL900	900	41.79	0.96	3.40
BL900	900	55.98	1.04	3.53
HL1800	1750	40.17	1.38	3.95
BL1800	1750	52.05	1.48	4.04
HL1900	1880	39.80	1.43	4.53
BL1900	1880	52.55	1.50	4.68
HL2000	1950	38.93	1.44	4.08
BL2000	1950	53.12	1.51	4.22
HL2450	2450	38.64	1.82	4.31
BL2450	2450	52.02	1.94	4.43
HL3500	3500	36.42	3.07	4.55
BL3500	3500	51.56	3.24	4.72
HL5200	5200	36.11	4.81	4.95
BL5200	5200	49.87	4.99	5.11
HL5400	5400	36.61	5.08	5.35
BL5400	5400	49.09	5.64	5.54
HL5600	5600	35.97	5.37	5.25
BL5600	5600	48.64	5.99	5.41
HL5800	5800	35.33	5.59	5.65
BL5800	5800	47.76	6.21	5.80

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

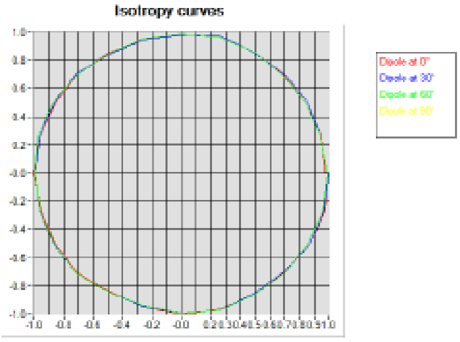
HL900 MHz

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



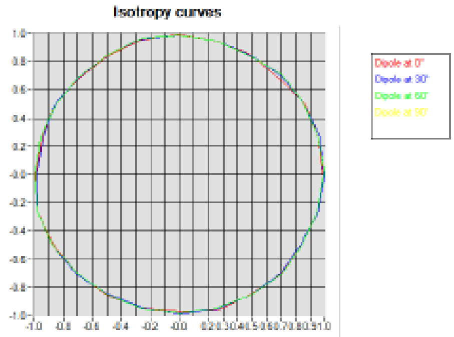
HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.05 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



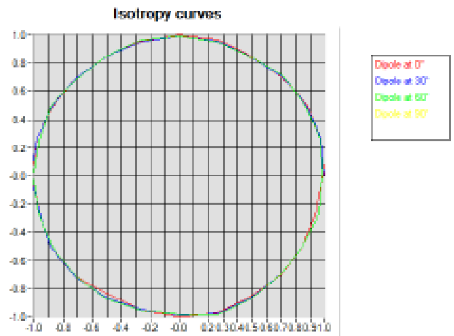
HL2450 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.07 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.10 dB



HL5800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.08 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.11 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	11/2010	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.
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

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.158.9.11.SATU.A

SIEMIC TESTING AND CERTIFICATION SERVICES

SUITE 311, BUILDING 1, SECTION 30 ,NO.2 KEFA ROAD, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

NAN SHAN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN 518057 , GUANGDONG ,P.R.C.

SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE

Calibrated at SATIMO US

2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144

ACCREDITED

Calibration CERT #2246.02

06/01/2011

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	6/7/2011	[signature]
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	6/7/2011	[signature]
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	6/7/2011	[signature]

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SIEMIC Testing and Certification Services

Issue	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	6/7/2011	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 18/11 DIPJ155
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

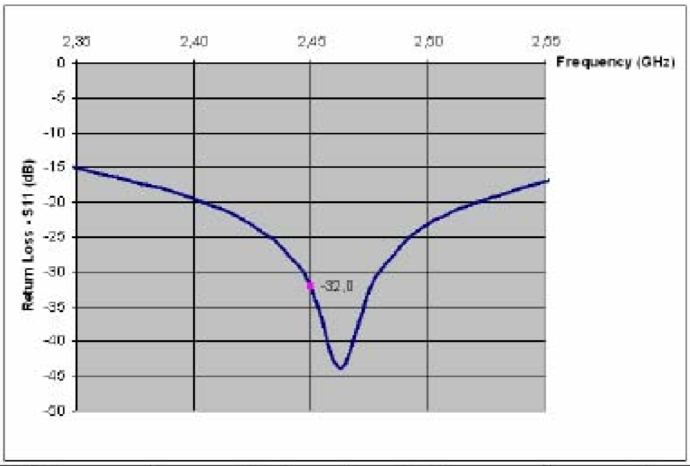
5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

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	16.19 %
10 g	15.86 %

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)
2450	-32.00	-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' : 38.8 sigma : 1.88
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 %

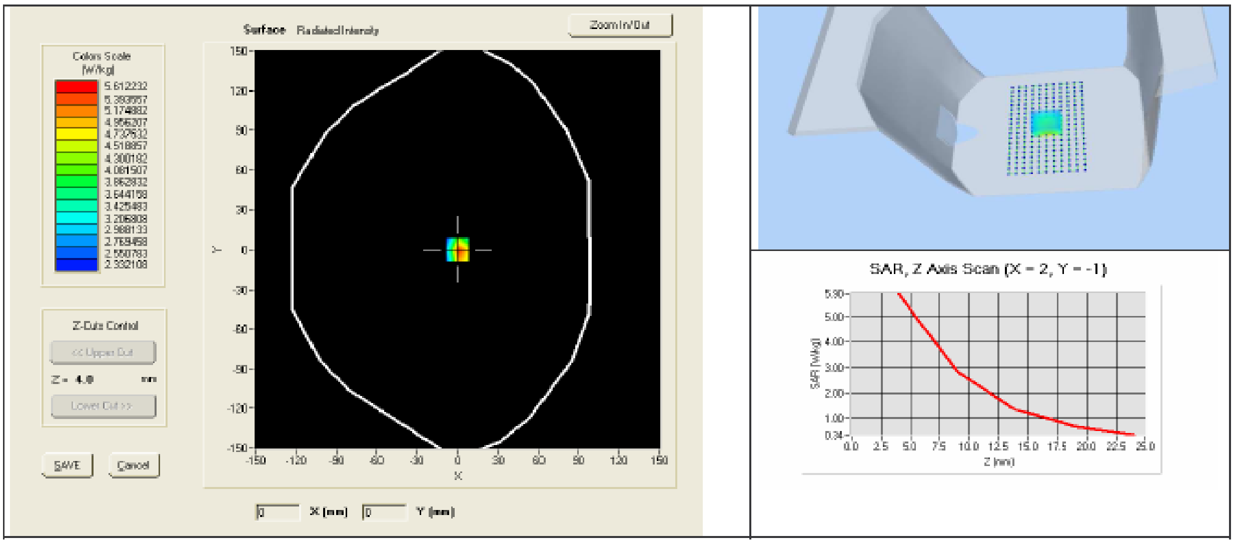
7.2 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

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.

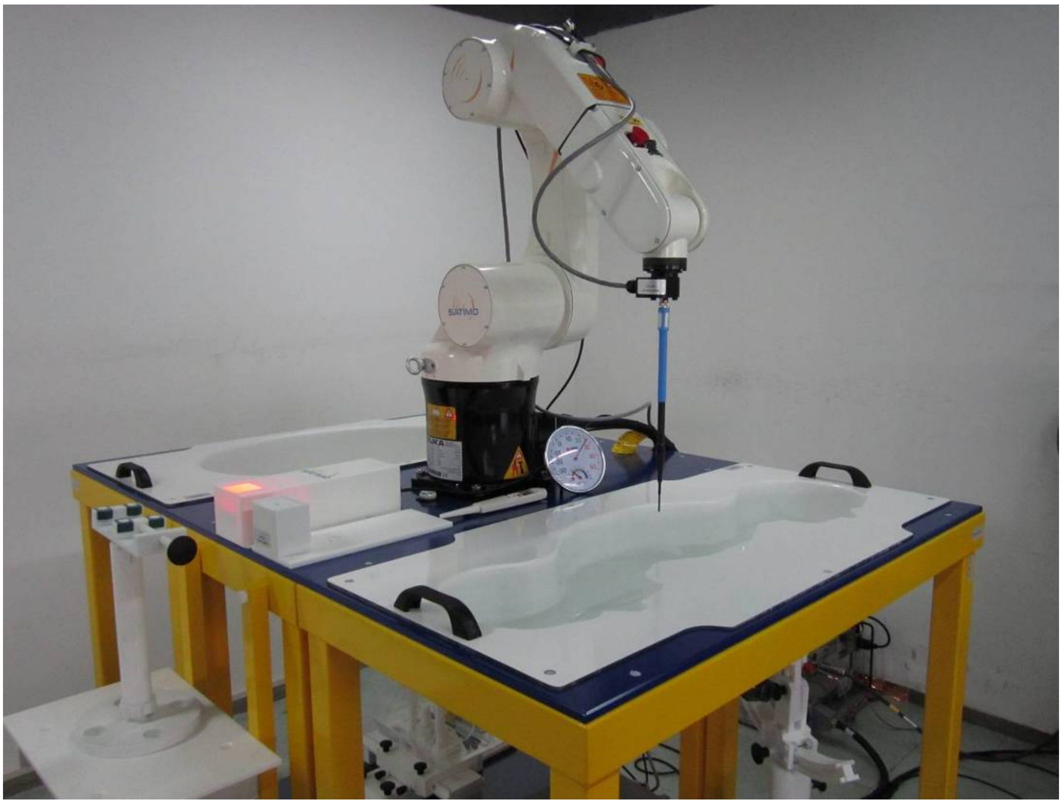
Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	53.82 (5.38)	24	24.12 (2.41)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



8 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	02/2010	02/2013
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	3/2010	3/2012

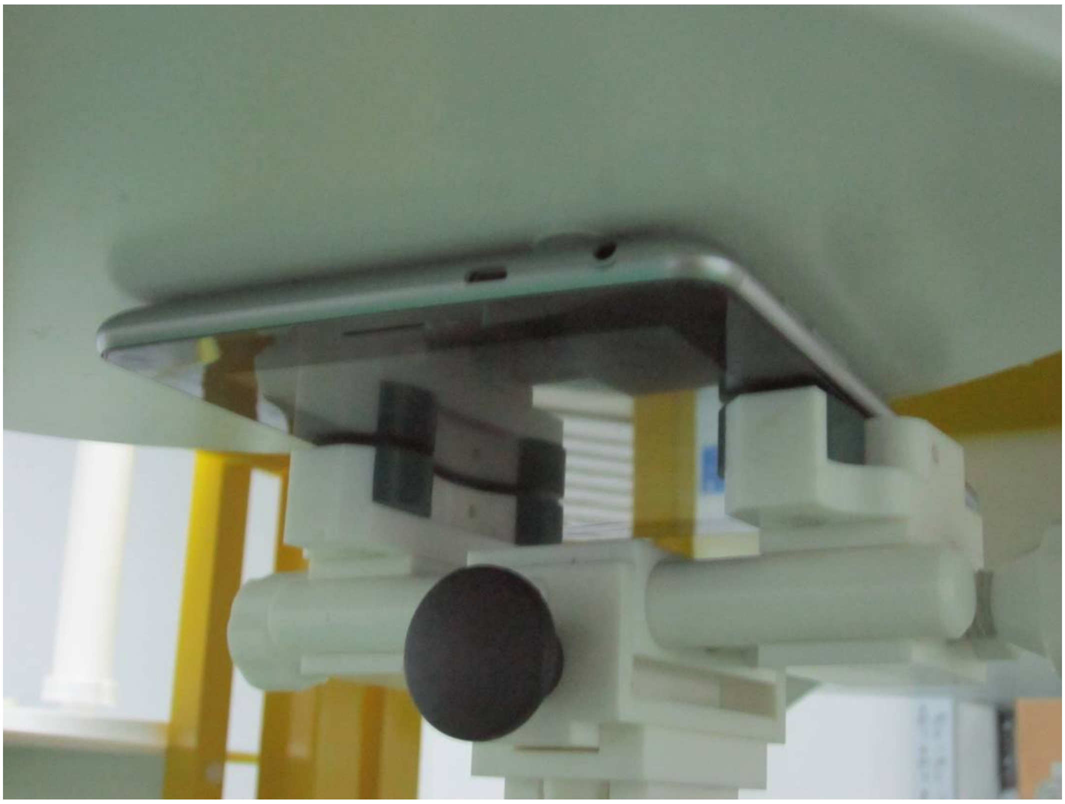
Annex B SAR System PHOTOGRAPHS



Liquid depth ≥ 15cm

Annex C SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Body Setup Photo (Back Side)

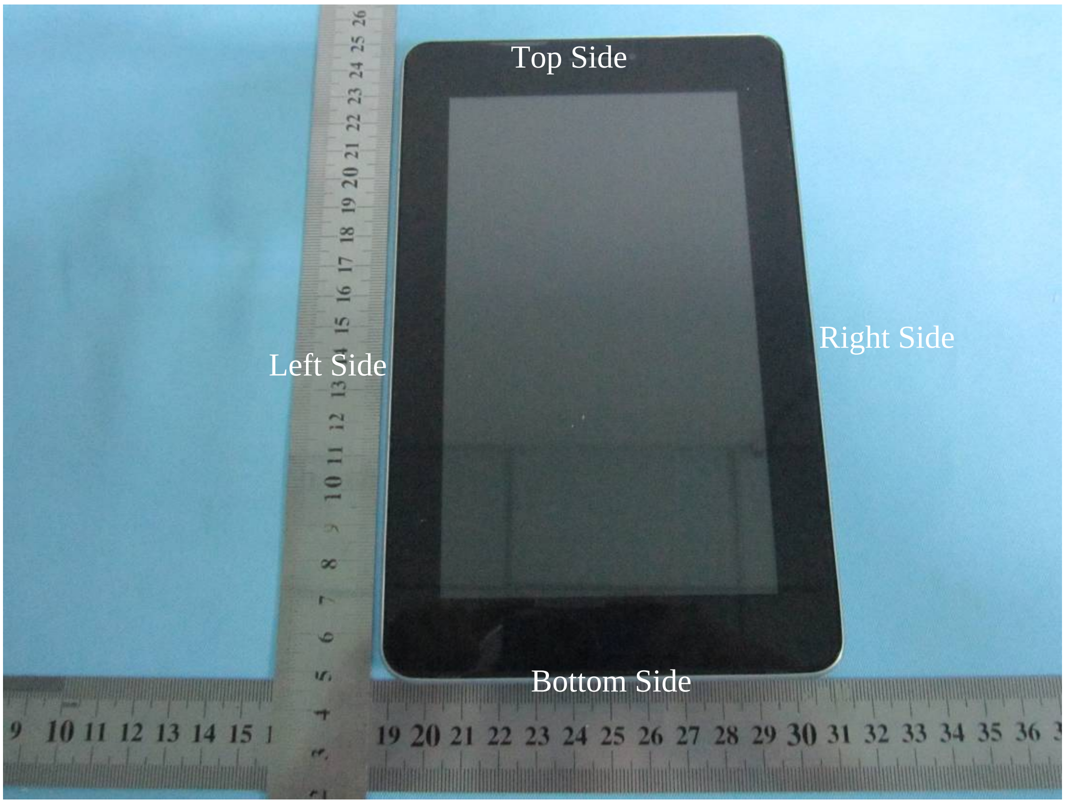


Body Setup Photo (Top Edge)

Body Setup Photo (Left Edge)

Annex D EUT PHOTO

EUT-Front Side View



EUT-Back Side View