



### 3.3 DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF SIMULANT LIQUIDS

The fluid properties of the simulant fluids used during routine SAR evaluation meet the dielectric properties required KDB 865665.

#### IEEE 1528 Recipes

Frequency (MHz)	300	450		835	900			1450	1800					1900		1950	2000	2100			2450			3000
Recipe#	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	2			
Ingredients (% by weight)																								
1, 2-Propanediol						64.81																		
Bactericide	0.19	0.19	0.50	0.10	0.10		0.50														0.50			
Diacetin			48.90				49.20														49.45			
DGBE								45.41	47.00	13.84	44.92		44.94	13.84	45.00	50.00	50.00	7.99	7.99		7.99			
HEC	0.98	0.96		1.00	1.00																			
NaCl	5.95	3.95	1.70	1.45	1.48	0.79	1.10	0.67	0.36	0.35	0.18	0.64	0.18	0.35				0.16	0.16		0.16			
Sucrose	55.32	56.32		57.00	56.50																			
Triton X-100										30.45			30.45					19.97	19.97		19.97			
Water	37.56	38.56	48.90	40.45	40.92	34.40	49.20	53.80	52.64	55.36	54.90	49.43	54.90	55.36	55.00	50.00	50.00	71.88	71.88	49.75	71.88			
Measured dielectric parameters																								
ε <sub>r</sub>	46.00	43.40	44.30	41.60	41.20	41.80	42.70	40.9	39.3	41.00	40.40	39.20	39.90	41.00	40.10	37.00	36.80	41.10	40.30	39.20	37.90			
σ (S/m)	0.86	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.98	0.97	0.99	1.21	1.39	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.38	1.41	1.40	1.51	1.55	1.88	1.82	2.46			
Temp (°C)	22	22	20	22	22	22	20	22	22	21	22	20	21	21	20	22	22	20	20	20	20			
Target dielectric parameters (Table 2)																								
ε <sub>r</sub>	45.30	43.50	41.5	41.50	40.50	40.00											39.80	39.20	38.50					
σ (S/m)	0.87	0.87	0.9	0.97	1.20	1.40											1.49	1.80	2.40					
NOTE – Multiple columns for any single frequency are optional recipe #, reference: 1 (Kanda et al. [B185]), 2 (Vigneras [B143]), 3 (Peyman and Gabriel [B119]), 4 (Fukunaga et al [B50])																								

NOTE – Multiple columns for any single frequency are optional recipe #, reference: 1 (Kanda et al. [B185]), 2 (Vigneras [B143]), 3 (Peyman and Gabriel [B119]), 4 (Fukunaga et al [B50])

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulant liquids used for the SAR testing at TÜV SÜD Product Service are as follows:-

Fluid Type and Frequency	Relative Permittivity $\epsilon_R$ ( $\epsilon'$ ) Target	Relative Permittivity $\epsilon_R$ ( $\epsilon'$ ) Measured	Conductivity $\sigma$ Target	Conductivity $\sigma$ Measured
835MHz Head	41.5	43.12	0.90	0.91
835MHz Body	55.2	55.72	0.97	0.99
1900MHz Head	40.0	41.17	1.40	1.45
1900MHz Body	53.3	52.64	1.52	1.59
2450 MHz Head	39.2	37.97	1.80	1.79
2450MHz Body	52.7	50.53	1.95	2.00



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### 3.4 TEST CONDITIONS

#### 3.4.1 Test Laboratory Conditions

Ambient temperature: Within +15°C to +35°C.

The actual temperature during the testing ranged from 22.7°C to 22.9°C.

The actual humidity during the testing ranged from 23.1% to 45.9% RH.

#### 3.4.2 Test Fluid Temperature Range

Frequency	Body / Head Fluid	Min Temperature °C	Max Temperature °C
835MHz	Head	23.0	23.3
835MHz	Body	22.7	23.0
1900MHz	Head	22.5	22.5
1900MHz	Body	22.6	22.6
2450MHz	Head	22.8	22.8
2450MHz	Body	22.7	22.7

#### 3.4.3 SAR Drift

The SAR Drift was within acceptable limits during scans. The maximum SAR Drift, drift due to the handset electronics, was recorded as 8.6% (1.094 dB) for head and 5.6% (1.59 dB) for body. The measurement uncertainty budget for this assessment includes the maximum SAR Drift figures for Head and/or Body as applicable.



### 3.5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Head SAR Measurements.

Source of Uncertainty	Description	Tolerance / Uncertainty $\pm$ %	Probability distribution	Div	$c_i$ (1g)	Standard Uncertainty $\pm$ % (1g)	$V_i$ or $V_{eff}$
<i>Measurement System</i>							
Probe calibration	7.2.1	8.73	N	1	1	8.73	$\infty$
Isotropy	7.2.1.2	3.18	R	1.73	1	1.84	$\infty$
Probe angle >30deg	additional	12.00	R	1.73	1	6.93	$\infty$
Boundary effect	7.2.1.5	0.49	R	1.73	1	0.28	$\infty$
Linearity	7.2.1.3	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	$\infty$
Detection limits	7.2.1.4	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	$\infty$
Readout electronics	7.2.1.6	0.30	N	1	1	0.30	$\infty$
Response time	7.2.1.7	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	$\infty$
Integration time (equiv.)	7.2.1.8	1.38	R	1.73	1	0.80	$\infty$
RF ambient conditions	7.2.3.6	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	$\infty$
Probe positioner mech. restrictions	7.2.2.1	5.35	R	1.73	1	3.09	$\infty$
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.2.3	5.00	R	1.73	1	2.89	$\infty$
Post-processing	7.2.4	7.00	R	1.73	1	4.04	$\infty$
<i>Test sample related</i>							
Test sample positioning	7.2.2.4	1.50	R	1.73	1	0.87	$\infty$
Device holder uncertainty	7.2.2.4.2	1.73	R	1.73	1	1.00	$\infty$
Drift of output power	7.2.3.4	8.6	R	1.73	1	4.97	$\infty$
<i>Phantom and set-up</i>							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	7.2.2.2	2.01	R	1.73	1	1.16	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (target)	7.2.3.3	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	7.2.3.3	5.00	N	1	0.64	3.20	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (target)	7.2.3.4	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	7.2.3.4	3.00	N	1	0.6	1.80	$\infty$
Combined standard uncertainty			RSS			11.36	
Expanded uncertainty (95% confidence interval)			K=2			22.73	



## Body SAR Measurements.

Source of Uncertainty	Description	Tolerance / Uncertainty $\pm$ %	Probability distribution	Div	$c_i$ (1g)	Standard Uncertainty $\pm$ % (1g)	$V_i$ or $V_{eff}$
<i>Measurement System</i>							
Probe calibration	7.2.1	8.73	N	1	1	8.73	$\infty$
Isotropy	7.2.1.2	3.18	R	1.73	1	1.84	$\infty$
Boundary effect	7.2.1.5	0.49	R	1.73	1	0.28	$\infty$
Linearity	7.2.1.3	1.00	R	1.73	1	0.58	$\infty$
Detection limits	7.2.1.4	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	$\infty$
Readout electronics	7.2.1.6	0.30	N	1	1	0.30	$\infty$
Response time	7.2.1.7	0.00	R	1.73	1	0.00	$\infty$
Integration time (equiv.)	7.2.1.8	1.38	R	1.73	1	0.80	$\infty$
RF ambient conditions	7.2.3.6	3.00	R	1.73	1	1.73	$\infty$
Probe positioner mech. restrictions	7.2.2.1	0.60	R	1.73	1	0.35	$\infty$
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.2.3	2.00	R	1.73	1	1.15	$\infty$
Post-processing	7.2.4	7.00	R	1.73	1	4.04	$\infty$
<i>Test sample related</i>							
Test sample positioning	7.2.2.4	1.50	R	1.73	1	0.87	$\infty$
Device holder uncertainty	7.2.2.4.2	1.73	R	1.73	1	1.00	$\infty$
Drift of output power	7.2.3.4	5.6	R	1.73	1	3.23	$\infty$
<i>Phantom and set-up</i>							
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	7.2.2.2	2.01	R	1.73	1	1.16	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (target)	7.2.3.3	5.00	R	1.73	0.64	1.85	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	7.2.3.3	5.00	N	1	0.64	3.20	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (target)	7.2.3.4	5.00	R	1.73	0.6	1.73	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	7.2.3.4	3.00	N	1	0.6	1.80	$\infty$
Combined standard uncertainty			RSS			10.49	
Expanded uncertainty (95% confidence interval)			K=2			20.98	



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## **SECTION 4**

### **ACCREDITATION, DISCLAIMERS AND COPYRIGHT**



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#### 4.1 ACCREDITATION, DISCLAIMERS AND COPYRIGHT



This report relates only to the actual item/items tested.

Our UKAS Accreditation does not cover opinions and interpretations and any expressed are outside the scope of our UKAS Accreditation.

Results of tests not covered by our UKAS Accreditation Schedule are marked NUA (Not UKAS Accredited).

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## **ANNEX A**

### **PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT**



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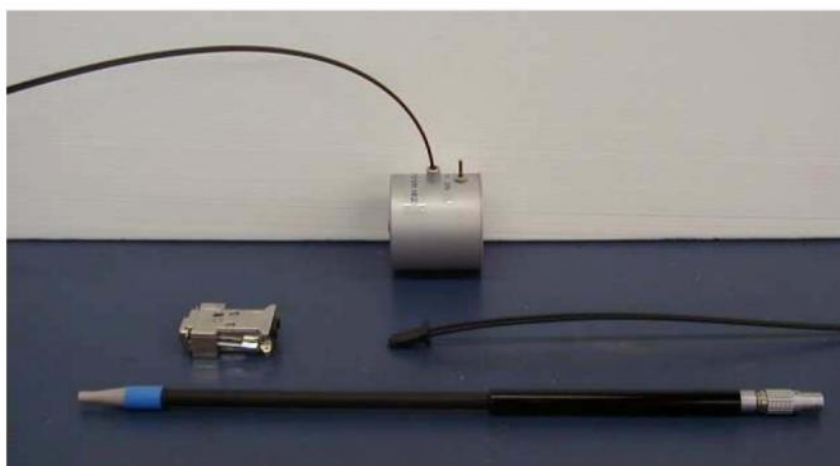
**IMMERSIBLE SAR PROBE**

**CALIBRATION REPORT**

**Part Number: IXP – 050**

**S/N 0204**

**April 2013**



**Indexsar Limited  
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**Calibration Certificate 1304/0204**  
**Date of Issue: 23rd April 2013**  
**Immersible SAR Probe**

Type:	IXP-050
Manufacturer:	IndexSAR, UK
Serial Number:	0204
Place of Calibration:	IndexSAR, UK
Date of Receipt of Probe:	N/A
Calibration Dates:	14 <sup>th</sup> January – 7 <sup>th</sup> March 2013
Customer:	TUV Sud

IndexSAR Ltd hereby declares that the IXP-050 Probe named above has been calibrated for conformity to the current versions of IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, and FCC OET65 standards using the methods described in this calibration document. Where applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to the UK's National Physical Laboratory.

Calibrated by:

A. Brinklow

Technical Manager

Approved by:

Director

Please keep this certificate with the calibration document. When the probe is sent for a calibration check, please include the calibration document.



## INTRODUCTION

Straight probes can work on either SARA-C (to measure SAR values in flat phantoms containing Body tissue simulant fluid) or on SARA2 (where they can measure either in a flat phantom with Body fluid, or in a SAM phantom containing Head fluid).

This Report presents measured calibration data for a particular Indexsar SAR probe (S/N 0204) for use on SARA-C only. **The calibration factors do not apply to, and will not give correct readings on, the IndexSAR SARA2 system.**

Indexsar probes are characterised using procedures that, where applicable, follow the recommendations of IEC 62209-1 [Ref 1], IEEE 1528 [Ref 2], IEC 62209-2 [Ref 3] and FCC OET65 [Ref 4] standards. The procedures incorporate techniques for probe linearisation, isotropy assessment and determination of liquid factors (conversion factors). Calibrations are determined by comparing probe readings with analytical computations in canonical test geometries (waveguides) using normalised power inputs.

Each step of the calibration procedure and the equipment used is described in the sections below.

## CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

### 1. Objectives

The calibration process comprises the following stages

- 1) Determination of the channel sensitivity factors which optimise the probe's overall axial isotropy in 900MHz brain fluid
- 2) Measure the incidental spherical isotropy using these derived channel sensitivity factors.
- 3) Since isotropy and channel sensitivity factors are frequency independent, these channel sensitivity factors can be applied to model the exponential decay of SAR in a waveguide fluid cell at each frequency of interest, and hence derive the liquid conversion factors at that frequency.

### 2. Probe output

The probe channel output signals are linearised in the manner set out in Refs [1] - [4]. The following equation is utilized for each channel:

$$U_{lin} = U_{o/p} + U_{o/p}^2 / DCP \quad (1)$$

where  $U_{lin}$  is the linearised signal,  $U_{o/p}$  is the raw output signal in mV and DCP is the diode compression potential, also in mV.



DCP is determined from fitting equation (1) to measurements of  $U_{lin}$  versus source feed power over the full dynamic range of the probe. The DCP is a characteristic of the Schottky diodes used as the sensors. For the IXP-020 probes with CW signals the DCP values are typically 100mV.

For this value of DCP, the typical linearity response of IXP-050 probes to CW and to GSM modulation is shown in Figure 7, along with departures of this same dataset from linearity.

In turn, measurements of E-field are determined using the following equation:

$$E_{liq}^2 \text{ (V/m)} = U_{linx} * \text{Air Factor}_x * \text{Liq Factor}_x + U_{liny} * \text{Air Factor}_y * \text{Liq Factor}_y + U_{linz} * \text{Air Factor}_z * \text{Liq Factor}_z \quad (3)$$

Here, "Air Factor" represents each channel's sensitivity, while "Liq Factor" represents the enhancement in signal level when the probe is immersed in tissue-simulant liquids at each frequency of interest.

### 3. Selecting channel sensitivity factors to optimise isotropic response

Within SARA-C, an L-probe's predominant mode of operation is with the tip pointing directly towards the source of radiation. Consequently, optimising the probe's response to boresight signals ("axial isotropy") is far more important than optimising its spherical isotropy (where the direction, as well as the polarisation angle, of the incoming radiation must be taken into account).

The setup for measuring the probe's axial isotropy is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** Since isotropy is frequency-independent, measurements are normally made at a frequency of 900MHz as lower frequencies are more tolerant of positional inaccuracies.

A 900MHz waveguide containing head-fluid simulant is selected. Like all waveguides used during probe calibration, this particular waveguide contains two distinct sections: an air-filled launcher section, and a liquid cell section, separated by a dielectric matching window designed to minimise reflections at the air-liquid interface.

The waveguide stands in an upright position and the liquid cell section is filled with 900MHz brain fluid to within 10 mm of the open end. The depth of liquid ensures there is negligible radiation from the waveguide open top and that the probe calibration is not influenced by reflections from nearby objects.

During the measurement, a  $TE_{01}$  mode is launched into the waveguide by means of an N-type-to-waveguide adapter. The probe is then lowered vertically into the liquid until the tip is exactly 10mm above the centre of the dielectric window. This particular separation ensures that the probe is operating in a part of the waveguide where boundary corrections are not necessary.

Care must also be taken that the probe tip is centred while rotating.





The exact power applied to the input of the waveguide during this stage of the probe calibration is immaterial since only relative values are of interest while the probe rotates. However, the power must be sufficiently above the noise floor and free from drift.

The dedicated Indexsar calibration software rotates the probe in 10 degree steps about its axis, and at each position, an Indexsar 'Fast' amplifier samples the probe channels 500 times per second for 0.4 s. The raw  $U_{op}$  data from each sample are packed into 10 bytes and transmitted back to the PC controller via an optical cable.  $U_{linx}$ ,  $U_{liny}$  and  $U_{linz}$  are derived from the raw  $U_{op}$  values and written to an Excel template.

Once data have been collected from a full probe rotation, the Air Factors are adjusted using a special Excel Solver routine to equalise the output from each channel and hence minimise the axial isotropy. This automated approach to optimisation removes the effect of human bias.

Figure 2 represents the output from each diode sensor as a function of probe rotation angle.

#### 4. Measurement of Spherical Isotropy

As mentioned earlier, in SARA-C a straight probe is always positioned so as to be end-on to the incoming signal source. The probe's axial isotropy response is therefore far more important than its spherical isotropy, which is included here for completeness only.

The setup for assessing the probe's spherical isotropy is shown in Figure 1.

A box phantom containing 900MHz head fluid is irradiated by a tuned dipole, mounted to the side of the phantom on the SARA2 robot's seventh axis. During calibration, the spherical response is generated by rotating the probe about its axis in 15 degree steps and changing the dipole polarisation in 10 degree steps.

The relative channel sensitivities are fixed by the earlier measurement of, and optimisation for, axial isotropy. The effect on spherical isotropy is shown in Figure 3.

#### 5. Determination of Conversion ("Liquid") Factors at each frequency of interest

A lookup table of conversion factors for a probe allows a SAR value to be derived at the measured frequencies, and for either brain or body fluid-simulant.

The method by which the conversion factors are assessed is based on the comparison between measured and analytical rates of decay of SAR with height above a dielectric window. This way, not only can the conversion factors for that frequency/fluid combination be determined, but an allowance can also be made for the scale and range of boundary layer effects.

The theoretical relationship between the SAR at the cross-sectional centre of the lossy waveguide as a function of the longitudinal distance ( $z$ ) from the



dielectric separator is given by Equation 4:

$$SAR(z) = \frac{4(P_f - P_b)}{\rho ab \delta} e^{-2z/\delta} \quad (4)$$

Here, the density  $\rho$  is conventionally assumed to be 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>,  $ab$  is the cross-sectional area of the waveguide, and  $P_f$  and  $P_b$  are the forward and reflected power inside the lossless section of the waveguide, respectively. The penetration depth  $\delta$  (which is the reciprocal of the waveguide-mode attenuation coefficient) is a property of the lossy liquid and is given by Equation (5).

$$\delta = \left[ \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sqrt{(\pi/a)^2 + j\omega\mu_o (\sigma + j\omega\epsilon_o \epsilon_r)} \right\} \right]^{-1} \quad (5)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue-simulant liquid in S/m,  $\epsilon_r$  is its relative permittivity, and  $\omega$  is the radial frequency (rad/s). Values for  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon_r$  are obtained prior to each waveguide test using an Indexsar DiLine measurement kit, which uses the TEM method as recommended in [2].  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon_r$  are both temperature- and fluid-dependent, so are best measured using a sample of the tissue-simulant fluid immediately prior to the actual calibration.

Wherever possible, all DiLine and calibration measurements should be made in the open laboratory at  $22 \pm 2.0^\circ\text{C}$ ; if this is not possible, the values of  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon_r$  should reflect the actual temperature. Values employed for calibration are listed in the tables below.

By ensuring the liquid height in the waveguide is at least three penetration depths, reflections at the upper surface of the liquid are negligible. The power absorbed in the liquid is therefore determined solely from the waveguide forward and reflected power.

Different waveguides are used for 700MHz, 835/900MHz, 1450MHz, 1800/1900MHz, 2100/2450/2600MHz and 5200/5800MHz measurements. Table A.1 of [1] can be used for designing calibration waveguides with a return loss greater than 20 dB at the most important frequencies used for personal wireless communications, and better than 15dB for frequencies greater than 5GHz. Values for the penetration depth for these specific fixtures and tissue-simulating mixtures are also listed in Table A.1.

According to [1], this calibration technique provides excellent accuracy, with standard uncertainty of less than 3.6% depending on the frequency and medium. The calibration itself is reduced to power measurements traceable to a standard calibration procedure. The practical limitation to the frequency band of 800 to 5800 MHz because of the waveguide size is not severe in the context of compliance testing.

During calibration, the probe is lowered carefully until it is just touching the cross-sectional centre of the dielectric window. 200 samples are then taken and written to an Excel template file before moving the probe vertically



upwards. This cycle is repeated 150 times. The vertical separation between readings is determined from practical considerations of the expected SAR decay rate, and range from 0.2mm steps at low frequency, through 0.1mm at 2450MHz, down to 0.05mm at 5GHz.

Once the data collection is complete, a Solver routine is run which optimises the measured-theoretical fit by varying the conversion factor, and the boundary correction size and range.

For calibrations at 450MHz, where waveguide calibrations become unfeasible, a full 3D SAR scan over a tuned dipole is performed, and the conversion factor adjusted to make the measured 1g and 10g volume-averaged SAR values agree with published targets.

#### **CALIBRATION FACTORS MEASURED FOR PROBE S/N 0204**

The probe was calibrated at 450, 835, 900, 1800, 2100, 2450 and 2600MHz in liquid samples representing brain and body liquid at these frequencies.

The calibration was for CW signals only, and the axis of the probe was parallel to the direction of propagation of the incident field i.e. end-on to the incident radiation. The axial isotropy of the probe was measured by rotating the probe about its axis in 10 degree steps through 360 degrees in this orientation.

The reference point for the calibration is in the centre of the probe's cross-section at a distance of 2.7 mm from the probe tip in the direction of the probe amplifier. A value of 2.7 mm should be used for the tip to sensor offset distance in the software. The distance of 2.7mm for assembled probes has been confirmed by taking X-ray images of the probe tips (see Figure 8).

It is important that the diode compression point and air factors used in the software are the same as those quoted in the results tables, as these are used to convert the diode output voltages to a SAR value.

#### **CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT**

The table on page 20 indicates the calibration status of all test equipment used during probe calibration.



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**MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES**

A complete measurement uncertainty analysis for the SARA-C measurement system has been published in Reference [6]. Table 17 from that document is re-created below, and lists the uncertainty factors associated just with the calibration of probes.

Source of uncertainty	Uncertainty value $\pm$ %	Probability distribution	Divisor	$c_i$	Standard uncertainty $u_i \pm$ %	$v_i$ or $v_{eff}$
Forward power	3.92	N	1.00	1	3.92	$\infty$
Reflected power	4.09	N	1.00	1	4.09	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity	1.308	N	1.00	1	1.31	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity	1.271	N	1.00	1	1.27	$\infty$
Field homogeneity	3.0	R	1.73	1	1.73	$\infty$
Probe positioning	0.22	R	1.73	1	0.13	$\infty$
Field probe linearity	0.2	R	1.73	1	0.12	$\infty$
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS			6.20	

At the 95% confidence level, therefore, the expanded uncertainty is  $\pm 12.4\%$





## SUMMARY OF CAL FACTORS FOR PROBE IXP-020 S/N 0204

Relative Channel Sensitivities (to optimise Axial Isotropy)				
	X	Y	Z	
<b>Air Factors</b>	91.78	66.90	81.32	$(V/m)^2/mV$
<b>DCPs</b>	100	100	100	mV

Measured Isotropy	(+/-) dB
Axial Isotropy	0.02
Spherical Isotropy	0.66

Additional Information	
Sensor offset (mm)	2.7
Elbow – Tip dimension (mm)	0.0





SAR Conversion Factors/ Boundary Corrections							
Frequency* (MHz)	Head Fluid			Body Fluid			Notes
	SAR Conv Factor	Boundary Correction f(0)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	SAR Conv Factor	Boundary Correction f(0)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	
450	0.317	0	1	0.317	0	1	3
700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
835	0.310	1.69	1.08	0.327	0.59	1.91	1,2
900	0.313	0.80	1.52	0.327	1.17	1.31	1,2
1450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	0.357	0.77	1.68	0.381	0.64	2.07	1,2
1900	0.366	0.71	1.83	0.388	0.64	2.12	1,2
2100	0.397	0.70	1.96	0.413	0.78	1.86	1,2
2450	0.397	1.09	1.44	0.440	1.09	1.51	1,2
2600	0.394	1.26	1.35	0.449	1.17	1.46	1,2
Notes							
1)	Calibrations done at 22°C +/-2°C						
2)	Waveguide calibration						
3)	By validation						

The valid frequency of SARA-C probe calibrations are ±100MHz (F<300MHz) and ±200MHz (F>300MHz).



## PROBE SPECIFICATIONS

Indexsar probe 0204, along with its calibration, is compared with BSEN 62209-1 and IEEE standards recommendations (Refs [1] and [2]) in the Tables below. A listing of relevant specifications is contained in the tables below:

<b>Dimensions</b>	S/N 0204	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Overall length (mm)	350		
Tip length (mm)	10		
Body diameter (mm)	12		
Tip diameter (mm)	5.2	8	8
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers (mm)	2.7		

<b>Typical Dynamic range</b>	S/N 0204	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Minimum (W/kg)	0.01	<0.02	0.01
Maximum (W/kg) N.B. only measured to > 100 W/kg on representative probes	>100	>100	100

<b>Isotropy (measured at 900MHz)</b>	S/N 0204	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Axial rotation with probe normal to source (+/- dB)	0.02	0.5	0.25
Spherical isotropy covering all orientations to source (+/- dB)	0.66	N/A	N/A

NB Isotropy is frequency independent

<b>Construction</b>	Each probe contains three orthogonal dipole sensors arranged on a triangular prism core, protected against static charges by built-in shielding, and covered at the tip by PEEK cylindrical enclosure material. No adhesives are used in the immersed section. Outer case materials are PEEK and heat-shrink sleeving.
<b>Chemical resistance</b>	Tested to be resistant to TWEEN20 and sugar/salt-based simulant liquids but probes should be removed, cleaned and dried when not in use.  NOT recommended for use with glycol or soluble oil-based liquids.



Product Service

**REFERENCES**

References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.

For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

- [1] IEC 62209-1.  
Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)
- [2] IEEE 1528  
Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
- [3] 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 30 MHz to 6 GHz)
- [4] FCC OET65  
Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields
- [5] Indexsar Report IXS-0300, October 2007.  
Measurement uncertainties for the SARA2 system assessed against the recommendations of BS EN 62209-1:2006
- [6] SARA-C SAR Testing System: Measurement Uncertainty, v1.0.3. October 2011.

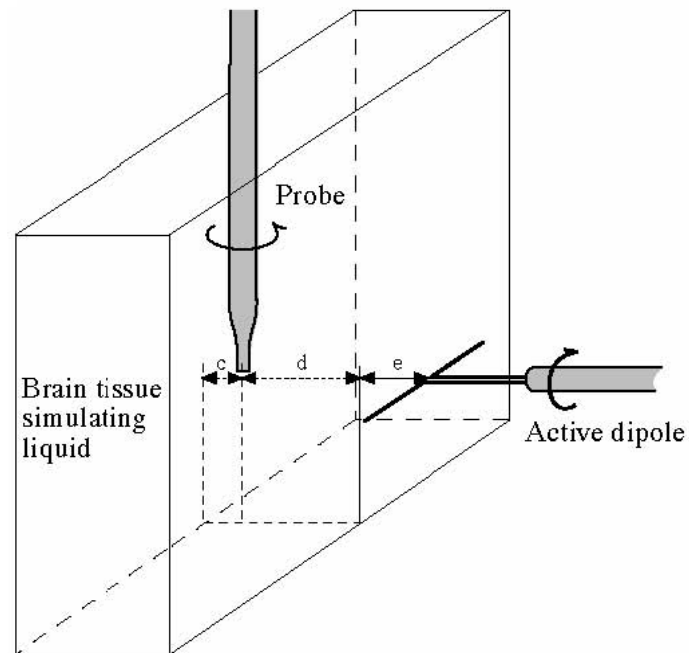


Figure 1. Spherical isotropy jig showing probe, dipole and box filled with simulated brain liquid (see Ref [2], Section A.5.2.1)

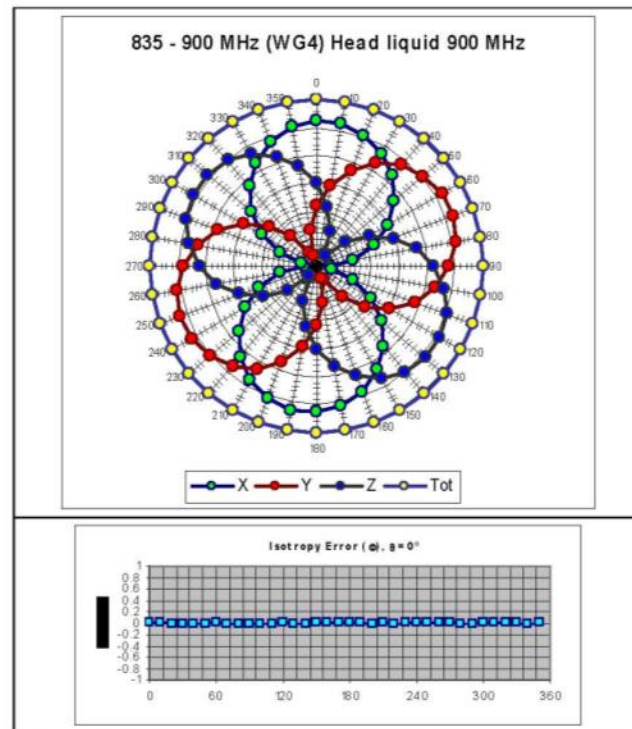


Figure 2. The axial isotropy of probe S/N 0204 obtained by rotating the probe in a liquid-filled waveguide at 900 MHz. (NB Axial Isotropy is frequency independent)

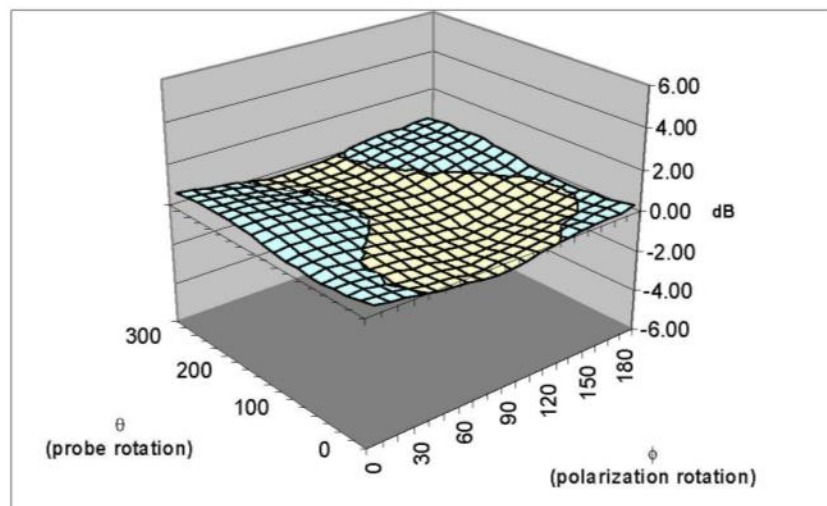


Figure 3 Spherical isotropy diagram after optimisation of relative channel sensitivities for axial isotropy

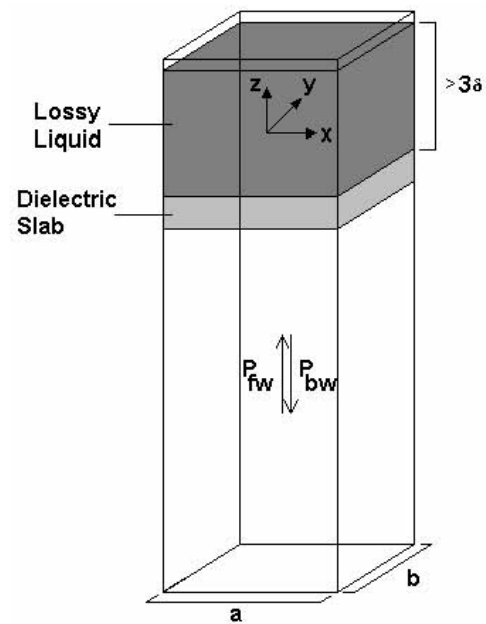


Figure 4. Geometry used for waveguide calibration (after Ref [2]. Section A.3.2.2)

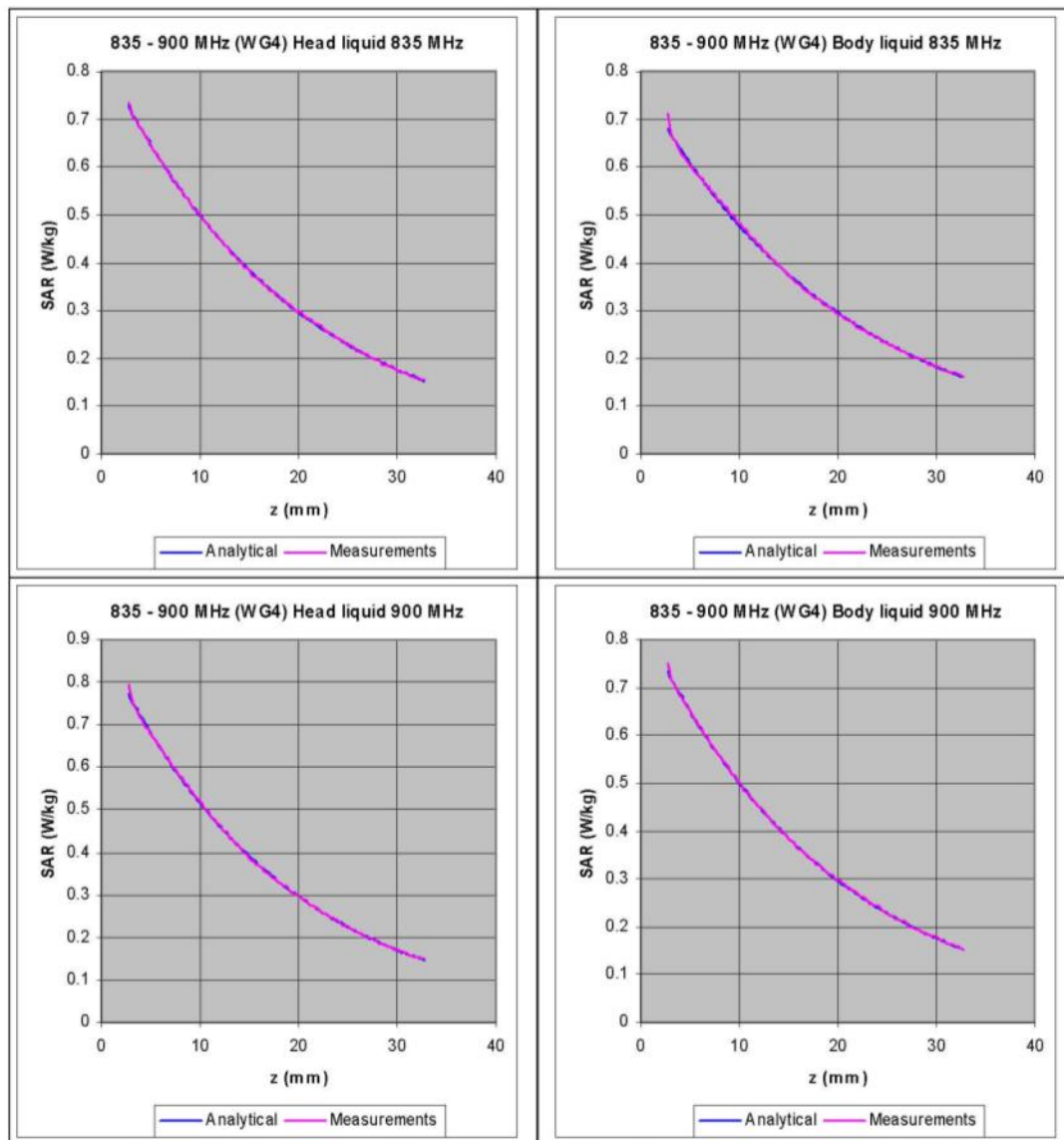
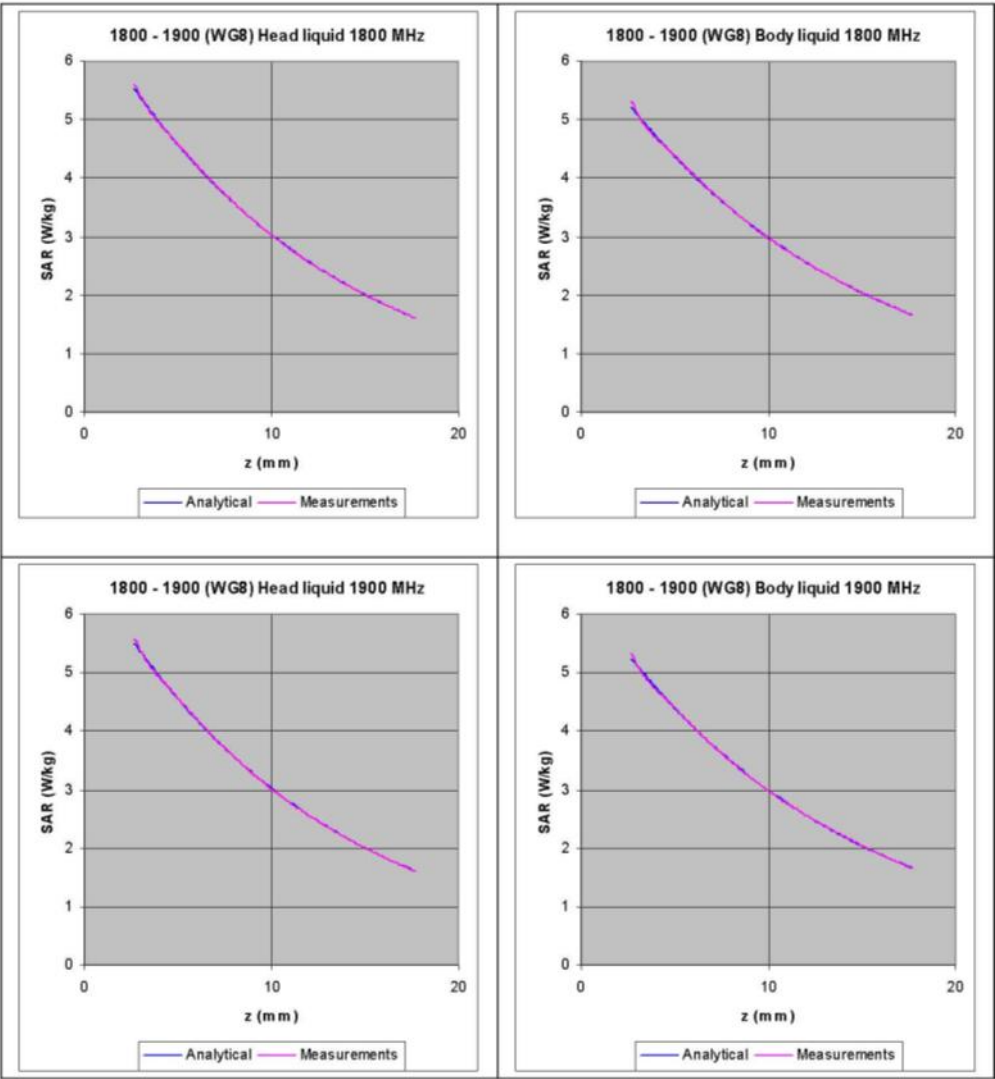


Figure 5 . The measured SAR decay function along the centreline of the WG4 waveguide with conversion factors adjusted to fit to the theoretical function for the particular dimension, frequency, power and liquid properties employed.

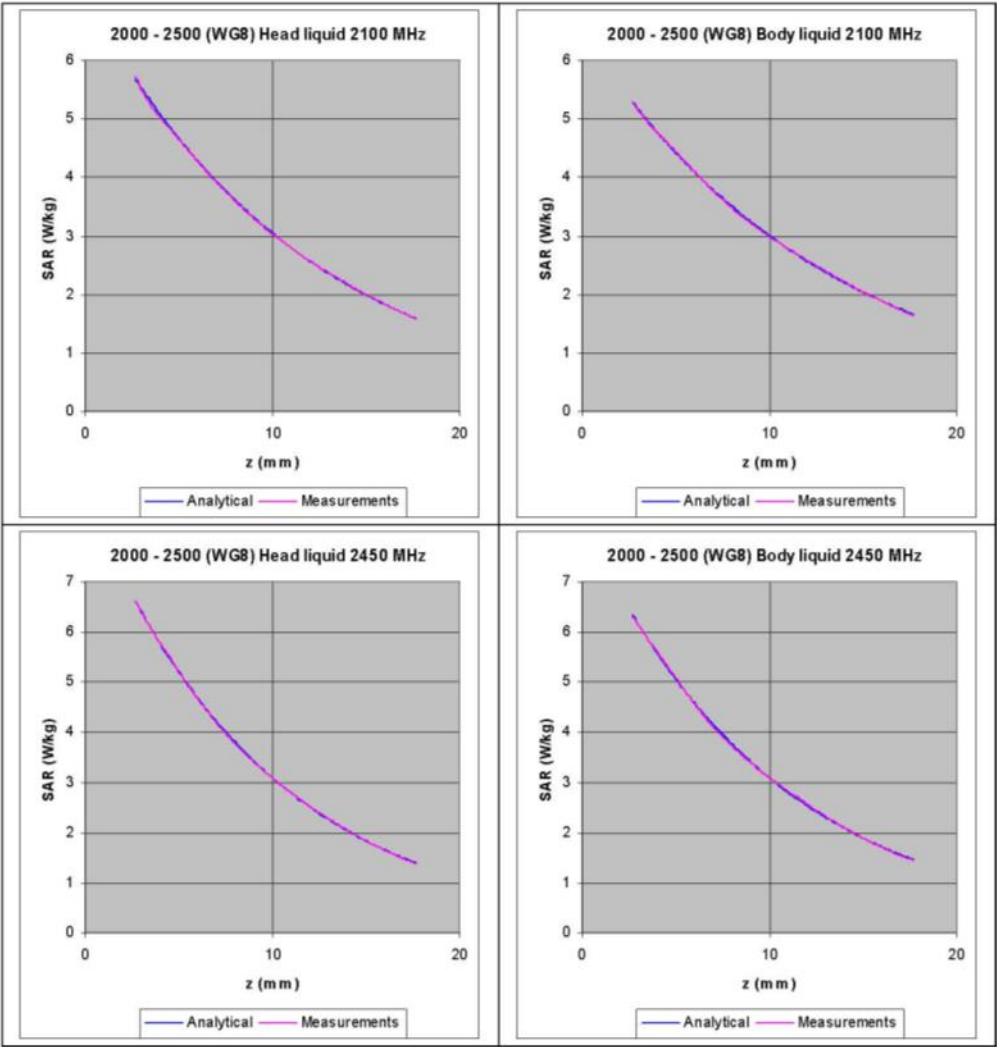




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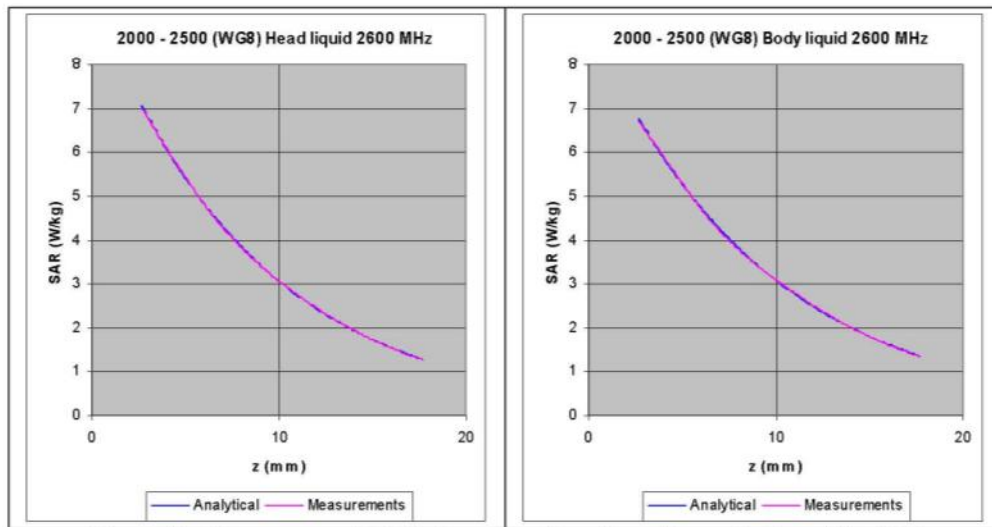


Figure 6 . The measured SAR decay function along the centreline of the R22 waveguide with conversion factors adjusted to fit to the theoretical function for the particular dimension, frequency, power and liquid properties employed.



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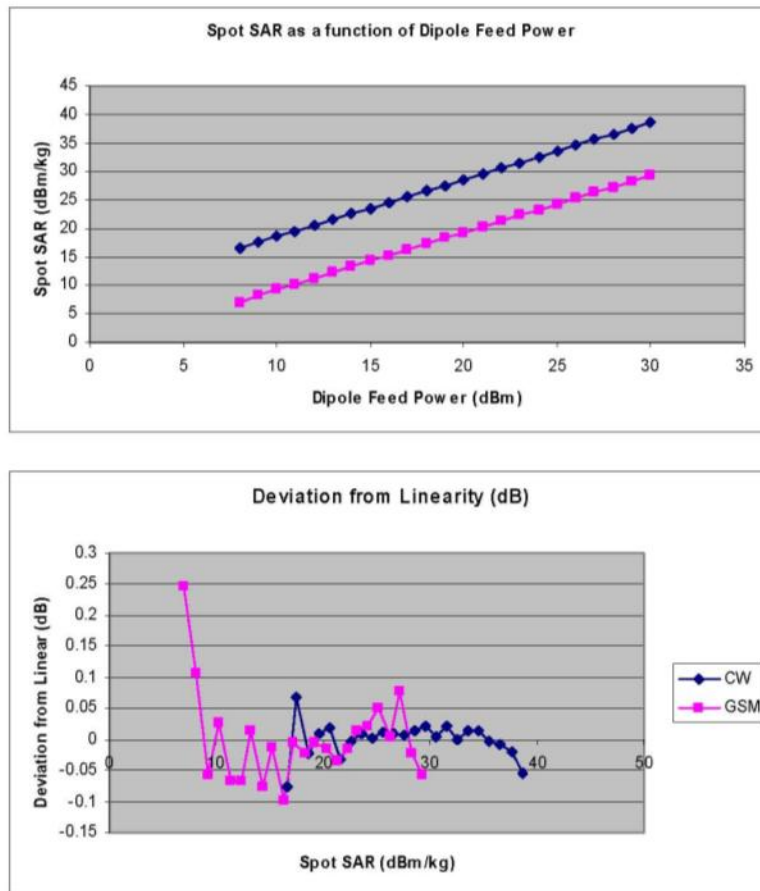
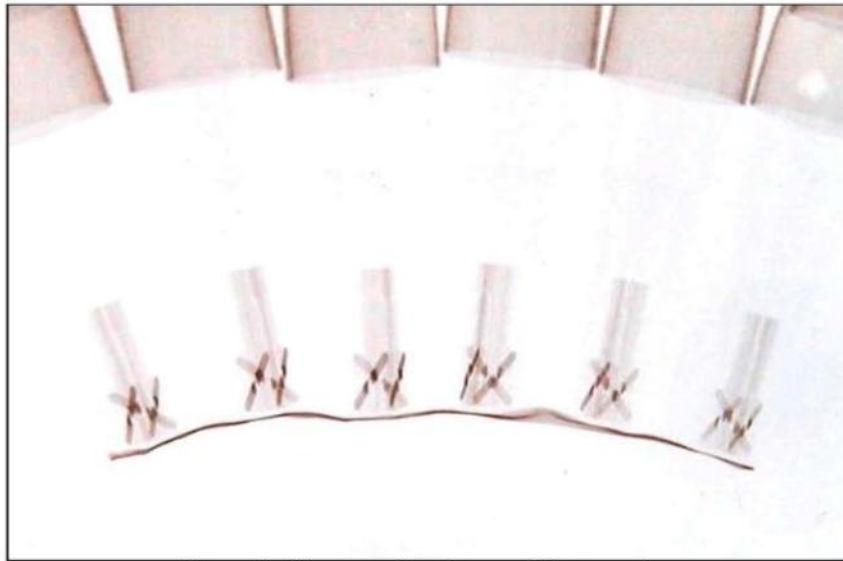


Figure 7 : The typical linearity response of IXP-050 probes to both CW (blue) and GSM (pink) modulation in close proximity to a source dipole. The top diagram shows the SAR reading as a function of dipole feed power, with GSM modulation being approx a factor of 8 (ie 9dB) lower than CW. The lower diagram shows the departure from linearity of the same two datasets.



*Figure 8 : X-ray positive image of 5mm probes*



Table indicating the dielectric parameters of the liquids used for calibrations at each frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Fluid Type	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity
450	Head	44.33	0.835	43.5	0.87	1.9	-4.0	Pass	Pass
835		42.25	0.900	41.5	0.90	1.8	0.0	Pass	Pass
900		41.45	0.962	41.5	0.97	-0.1	-0.8	Pass	Pass
1800		39.92	1.395	40.0	1.40	-0.2	-0.4	Pass	Pass
1900		39.67	1.400	40.0	1.40	-0.8	0.0	Pass	Pass
2100		40.96	1.500	39.8	1.49	2.9	0.7	Pass	Pass
2450		39.81	1.821	39.2	1.80	1.6	1.2	Pass	Pass
2600		39.30	1.971	39.0	1.96	0.8	0.6	Pass	Pass
450	Body	57.53	0.902	56.7	0.94	1.5	-3.7	Pass	Pass
835		55.14	0.958	55.2	0.97	-0.1	-1.2	Pass	Pass
900		54.53	1.023	55	1.05	-0.9	-2.6	Pass	Pass
1800		53.07	1.521	53.3	1.52	-0.4	0.1	Pass	Pass
1900		52.85	1.533	53.3	1.52	-0.8	0.9	Pass	Pass
2100		53.92	1.568	53.2	1.62	1.4	-3.2	Pass	Pass
2450		52.90	1.957	52.7	1.95	0.4	0.4	Pass	Pass
2600		52.47	2.132	52.5	2.16	-0.1	-1.3	Pass	Pass



Product Service



**IMMERSIBLE SAR PROBE**

**CALIBRATION REPORT**

**Part Number: IXP-020**

**S/N L0006**

**April 2013**



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**Calibration Certificate 1304/L0006**  
**Date of Issue: 24 April 2013**  
**Immersible SAR Probe**

Type:	IXP-020
Manufacturer:	IndexSAR, UK
Serial Number:	L0006
Place of Calibration:	IndexSAR, UK
Date of Receipt of Probe:	N/A
Calibration Dates:	15 March – 23 April 2013
Customer:	TUV Sud

IndexSAR Ltd hereby declares that the IXP-050 Probe named above has been calibrated for conformity to the current versions of IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, and FCC OET65 standards using the methods described in this calibration document. Where applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to the UK's National Physical Laboratory.

Calibrated by:

A. Brinklow

Technical Manager

Approved by:

Director

Please keep this certificate with the calibration document. When the probe is sent for a calibration check, please include the calibration document.





## INTRODUCTION

L-shaped probes are designed solely for use on the SARA-C SAR-measuring system. They are not designed to work on SARA2.

This Report presents measured calibration data for a particular Indexsar SAR probe (S/N L0006) only and describes the procedures used for characterisation and calibration.

Indexsar probes are characterised using procedures that, where applicable, follow the recommendations of IEC 62209-1 [Ref 1], IEEE 1528 [Ref 2], IEC 62209-2 [Ref 3] and FCC OET65 [Ref 4] standards. The procedures incorporate techniques for probe linearisation, isotropy assessment and determination of liquid factors (conversion factors). Calibrations are determined by comparing probe readings with analytical computations in canonical test geometries (waveguides) using normalised power inputs.

Each step of the calibration procedure and the equipment used is described in the sections below.

## CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

### 1. Objectives

The calibration process comprises the following stages:-

- 1) Determination of the relative channel sensitivity factors which optimise the probe's overall axial isotropy in 900MHz brain fluid.
- 2) Measure the incidental spherical isotropy using these derived channel sensitivity factors.
- 3) Since isotropy and channel sensitivity factors are frequency independent, these channel sensitivity factors can be applied to model the exponential decay of SAR in a waveguide fluid cell at each frequency of interest, and hence derive the liquid conversion factors at that frequency.

### 2. Probe output

The probe channel output signals are linearised in the manner set out in Refs [1] - [4]. The following equation is utilized for each channel:

$$U_{lin} = U_{o/p} + U_{o/p}^2 / DCP \quad (1)$$

where  $U_{lin}$  is the linearised signal,  $U_{o/p}$  is the raw output signal in mV and DCP is the diode compression potential, also in mV.

DCP is determined from fitting equation (1) to measurements of  $U_{lin}$  versus source feed power over the full dynamic range of the probe. The DCP is a





characteristic of the Schottky diodes used as the sensors. For the IXP-020 probes with CW signals the DCP values are typically 100mV.

For this value of DCP, the typical linearity response of IXP-050 probes to CW and to GSM modulation is shown in Figure 7, along with departures of this same dataset from linearity.

In turn, measurements of E-field are determined using the following equation:

$$E_{liq}^2 \text{ (V/m)} = U_{linx} * \text{Air Factor}_x * \text{Liq Factor}_x + U_{liny} * \text{Air Factor}_y * \text{Liq Factor}_y + U_{linz} * \text{Air Factor}_z * \text{Liq Factor}_z \quad (3)$$

Here, "Air Factor" represents each channel's sensitivity, while "Liq Factor" represents the enhancement in signal level when the probe is immersed in tissue-simulant liquids at each frequency of interest.

### 3. Selecting channel sensitivity factors to optimise isotropic response

Within SARA-C, an L-probe's predominant mode of operation is with the tip pointing directly towards the source of radiation. Consequently, optimising the probe's response to boresight signals ("axial isotropy") is far more important than optimising its spherical isotropy (where the direction, as well as the polarisation angle, of the incoming radiation must be taken into account).

The setup for measuring the probe's axial isotropy is shown in Figure 1, and this allows spherical isotropy to be measured at the same time. Moreover, since isotropy is frequency-independent, measurements are normally made at a frequency of 900MHz as lower frequencies are more tolerant of positional inaccuracies.

A box phantom containing 900MHz head fluid is irradiated by a tuned dipole, mounted at the side of the phantom on the SARA2 robot's seventh axis. Note: although the probe is used on SARA-C, it is actually calibrated on SARA2. The dipole is connected to a signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler and power meter. The absolute power level is not important as long as it is stable, with stability being monitored using the coupler and power meter.

During calibration, the spherical isotropy response is measured by changing the orientation of the probe sensors with respect to the dipole, while keeping the long shaft of the probe vertical and the probe sensors at precisely the same position in space. Correctly aligning the probe sensors in this way is essential to an accurate measurement of isotropy.

Initially, the short shaft of the probe is positioned parallel to the phantom wall with its sensors at the same vertical height as the centre of the source dipole and the line joining sensors to dipole perpendicular to the phantom wall (see Figure 1). In this position, the probe is said to be at a position angle of -90 degrees. During the scan, the probe is rotated from -90 to +90 degrees in 10 degree steps, and at each position angle, the dipole polarisation changes



Here, the density  $\rho$  is conventionally assumed to be  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $ab$  is the cross-sectional area of the waveguide, and  $P_f$  and  $P_b$  are the forward and reflected power inside the lossless section of the waveguide, respectively. The penetration depth  $\delta$  (which is the reciprocal of the waveguide-mode attenuation coefficient) is a property of the lossy liquid and is given by Equation (5).

$$\delta = \left[ \text{Re} \left\{ \sqrt{(\pi/a)^2 + j\omega\mu_o(\sigma + j\omega\epsilon_o\epsilon_r)} \right\} \right]^{-1} \quad (5)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue-simulant liquid in S/m,  $\epsilon_r$  is its relative permittivity, and  $\omega$  is the radial frequency (rad/s). Values for  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon_r$  are obtained prior to each waveguide test using an Indexsar DiLine measurement kit, which uses the TEM method as recommended in [2].  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon_r$  are both temperature- and fluid-dependent, so are best measured using a sample of the tissue-simulant fluid immediately prior to the actual calibration.

Wherever possible, all DiLine and calibration measurements should be made in the open laboratory at  $22 \pm 2.0^\circ\text{C}$ ; if this is not possible, the values of  $\sigma$  and  $\epsilon_r$  should reflect the actual temperature. Values employed for calibration are listed in the tables below.

Dedicated waveguides have been designed to accommodate the geometry of an L-shaped probe as it traces out the decay profile. Traditional straight probes measure the decay rate of a vertical-travelling signal above a horizontal dielectric window; for the L-shaped probes, the geometry has had to be changed, and the waveguide now lies horizontally and instead of being open at the end, is capped with a metal plate (see Figure 2). A slot is cut in the top ("b") face through which tissue simulant fluid can be poured, and through which the probe can enter the guide and be offered up to the now vertical waveguide window.

During calibration, the probe tip is moved carefully towards the dielectric window until the flat face of the tip is just touching the exact centre of the face. 200 samples are then taken and written to an Excel template file before moving the probe into the liquid away from the waveguide window. This cycle is repeated 150 times at each separation. The spatial separation between readings is determined from practical considerations of the expected SAR decay rate, and range from 0.2mm steps at low frequency, through 0.1mm at 2450MHz, down to 0.05mm at 5GHz.

Once the data collection is complete, a Solver routine is run which optimises the measured-theoretical fit by varying the conversion factor, and the boundary correction size and range.

By ensuring the waveguide cap is at least three penetration depths, reflections are negligible. The power absorbed in the liquid is therefore determined solely from the waveguide forward and reflected power.



Different waveguides are used for 700MHz, 835/900MHz, 1450MHz, 1800/1900MHz, 2100/2450/2600MHz and 5200/5800MHz measurements. Table A.1 of [1] can be used for designing calibration waveguides with a return loss greater than 20 dB at the most important frequencies used for personal wireless communications, and better than 15dB for frequencies greater than 5GHz. Values for the penetration depth for these specific fixtures and tissue-simulating mixtures are also listed in Table A.1.

According to [1], this calibration technique provides excellent accuracy, with standard uncertainty of less than 3.6% depending on the frequency and medium. The calibration itself is reduced to power measurements traceable to a standard calibration procedure. The practical limitation to the frequency band of 800 to 5800 MHz because of the waveguide size is not severe in the context of compliance testing.

For calibrations at 450MHz, where waveguide calibrations become unfeasible, a full 3D SAR scan over a tuned dipole is performed, and the conversion factor adjusted to make the measured 1g and 10g volume-averaged SAR values agree with published targets.

#### **CALIBRATION FACTORS MEASURED FOR PROBE S/N L0006**

The probe was calibrated at 450, 835, 900, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2450 and 2600 MHz in liquid samples representing brain liquid at these frequencies.

The calibration was for CW signals only, and the horizontal axis of the probe was parallel to the direction of propagation of the incident field i.e. end-on to the incident radiation.

The reference point for the calibration is in the centre of the probe's cross-section at a distance of 2.7 mm from the probe tip in the direction of the probe amplifier. A value of 2.7 mm should be used for the tip to sensor offset distance in the software. The distance of 2.7mm for assembled probes has been confirmed by taking X-ray images of the probe tips (see Figure 9).

It is important that the diode compression point and air factors used in the software are the same as those quoted in the results tables, as these are used to convert the diode output voltages to a SAR value.

#### **CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT**

The Table on page 21 indicates the calibration status of all test equipment used during probe calibration.



**MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES**

A complete measurement uncertainty analysis for the SARA-C measurement system has been published in Reference [3]. Table 17 from that document is re-created below, and lists the uncertainty factors associated just with the calibration of probes.

Source of uncertainty	Uncertainty value $\pm$ %	Probability distribution	Divisor	$c_i$	Standard uncertainty $u_i \pm$ %	$v_i$ or $v_{eff}$
Forward power	3.92	N	1.00	1	3.92	$\infty$
Reflected power	4.09	N	1.00	1	4.09	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity	1.308	N	1.00	1	1.31	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity	1.271	N	1.00	1	1.27	$\infty$
Field homogeneity	3.0	R	1.73	1	1.73	$\infty$
Probe positioning	0.22	R	1.73	1	0.13	$\infty$
Field probe linearity	0.2	R	1.73	1	0.12	$\infty$
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS			6.20	

At the 95% confidence level, therefore, the expanded uncertainty is 12.4%.



## SUMMARY OF CAL FACTORS FOR PROBE IXP-020 S/N L0006

Relative Channel Sensitivities (to optimise Axial Isotropy)				
	X	Y	Z	
Air Factors	72.81	90.02	77.16	(V/m) <sup>2</sup> /mV
CW DCPs	100	100	100	mV

Measured Isotropy at 900MHz	Probe orientation range relative to dipole	(+/-) dB
Axial Isotropy	0° (end-on to dipole)	0.01
Spherical Isotropy	±20°	0.17
	±30°	0.28
	±60°	0.58
	±90°	0.63

SAR Conversion Factors/ Boundary Corrections (Head Fluid)				
Frequency* (MHz)	SAR Conv Factor	Boundary Correction f(θ)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	Notes
450	0.298	0.0	1.0	3
835	0.304	0.8	1.5	1,2
900	0.305	1.0	1.4	1,2
1800	0.373	0.9	1.5	1,2
1900	0.382	0.5	2.3	1,2
2100	0.396	0.6	2.0	1,2
2450	0.423	0.9	1.5	1,2
2600	0.427	1.1	1.4	1,2
Notes				
1)	Calibrations done at 22°C +/-2°C			
2)	Waveguide calibration			
3)	By validation			

The valid frequency of SARA-C probe calibrations are ±100MHz (F<300MHz) and ±200MHz (F>300MHz).

Physical Information	
Sensor offset (mm)	2.7
Elbow – Tip dimension (mm)	84.55



## PROBE SPECIFICATIONS

Indexsar probe L0006, along with its calibration, is compared with BSEN 62209-1 and IEEE standards recommendations (Refs [1] and [2]) in the Tables below. A listing of relevant specifications is contained in the tables below:

Dimensions	S/N L0006	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Vertical shaft (mm)	510		
Horizontal shaft (mm)	90		
Tip length (mm)	10		
Body diameter (mm)	12		
Tip diameter (mm)	5.2	8	8
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers (mm)	2.7		

Dynamic range	S/N L0006	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Minimum (W/kg)	0.01	<0.02	0.01
Maximum (W/kg) N.B. only measured to > 100 W/kg on representative probes	>100	>100	100

Isotropy (measured at 900MHz)		S/N L0006	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Axial	Probe at 0°	0.01	0.5	0.25
	Probe at ±20°	0.17	N/A	N/A
Spherical	Probe at ±30°	0.28		
	Probe at ±60°	0.58		
	Probe at ±90°	0.63		

<b>Construction</b>	Each probe contains three orthogonal dipole sensors arranged on a triangular prism core, protected against static charges by built-in shielding, and covered at the tip by PEEK cylindrical enclosure material. Outer case materials are PEEK and heat-shrink sleeving.
<b>Chemical resistance</b>	Tested to be resistant to TWEEN and sugar/salt-based simulant liquids but probes should be removed, cleaned and dried when not in use.  NOT recommended for use with glycol or soluble oil-based liquids.

**REFERENCES**

References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.

For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

- [1] IEC 62209-1.  
Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)
- [2] IEEE 1528  
Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
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- [5] Indexsar Report IXS-0300, October 2007.  
Measurement uncertainties for the SARA2 system assessed against the recommendations of BS EN 62209-1:2006
- [6] SARA-C SAR Testing System: Measurement Uncertainty, v1.0.3. October 2011.

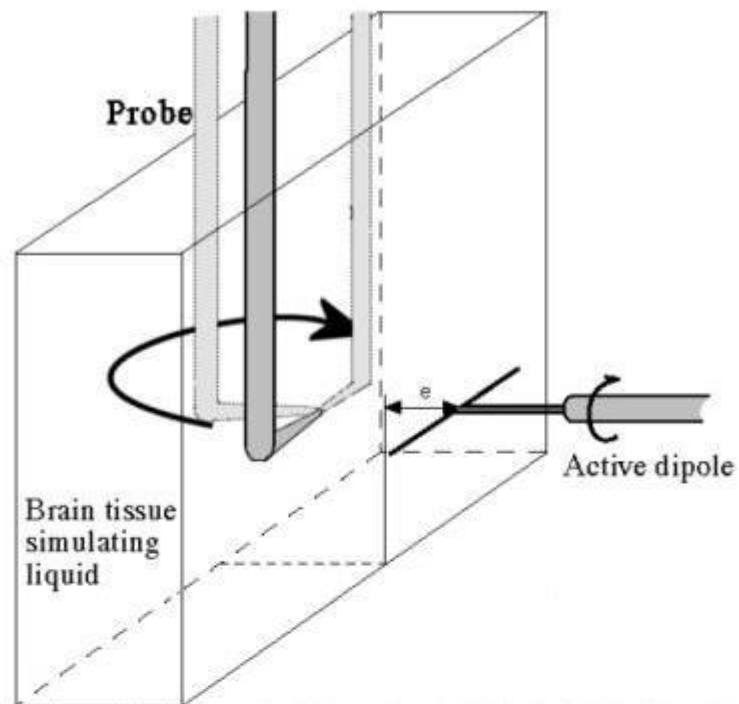


Figure 1 Isotropy jig showing probe, dipole and box filled with simulated brain liquid (see Ref [2], Section A.5.2.1)

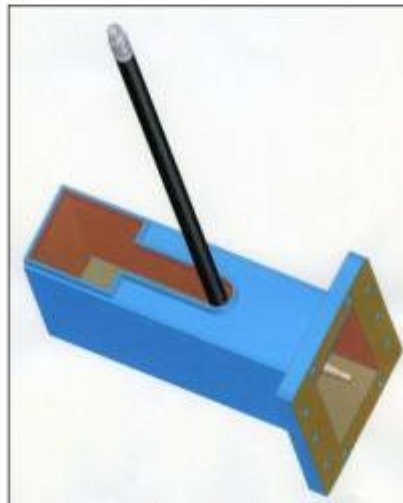


Figure 2 Schematic showing the innovative design of slot in the waveguide termination



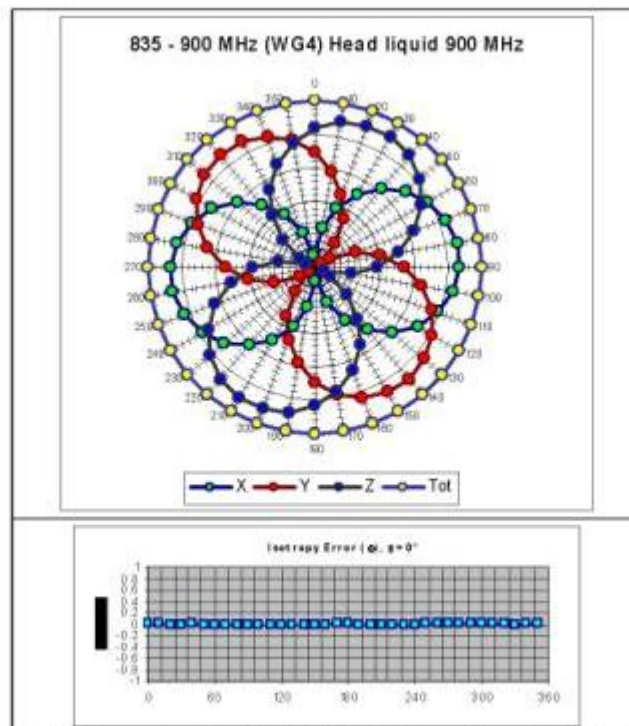


Figure 3 The axial isotropy of probe S/N L0006 obtained by rotating a 900MHz dipole with probe tip aligned with dipole boresight (NB Axial Isotropy is frequency independent)

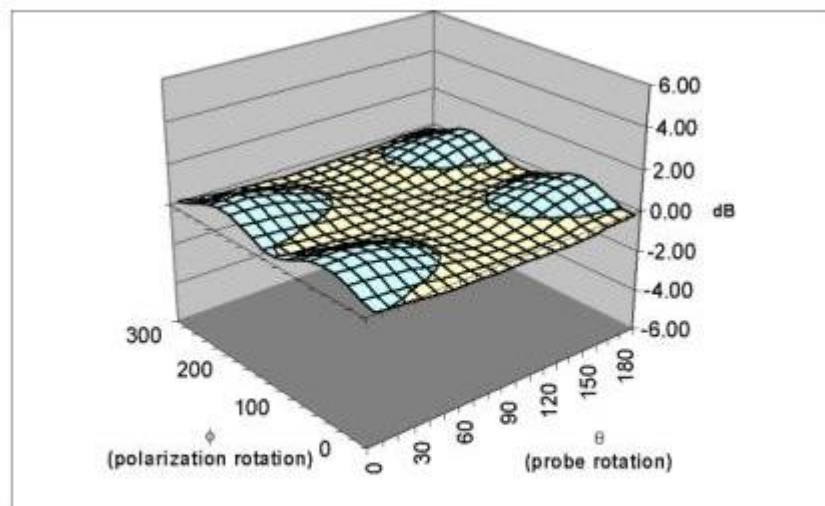


Figure 4 Residual Surface Isotropy at 900 MHz after optimisation for axial isotropy

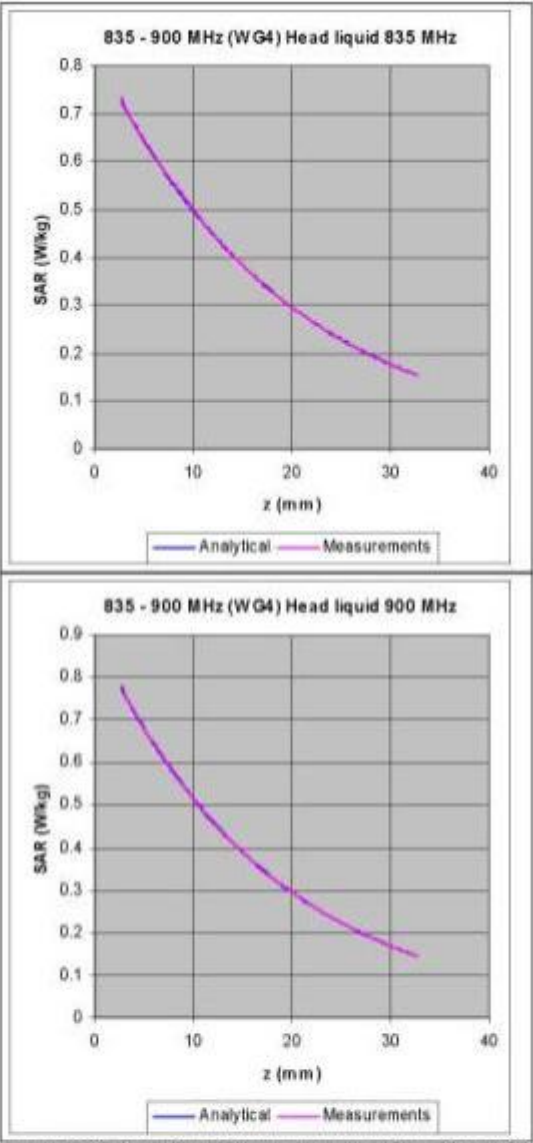
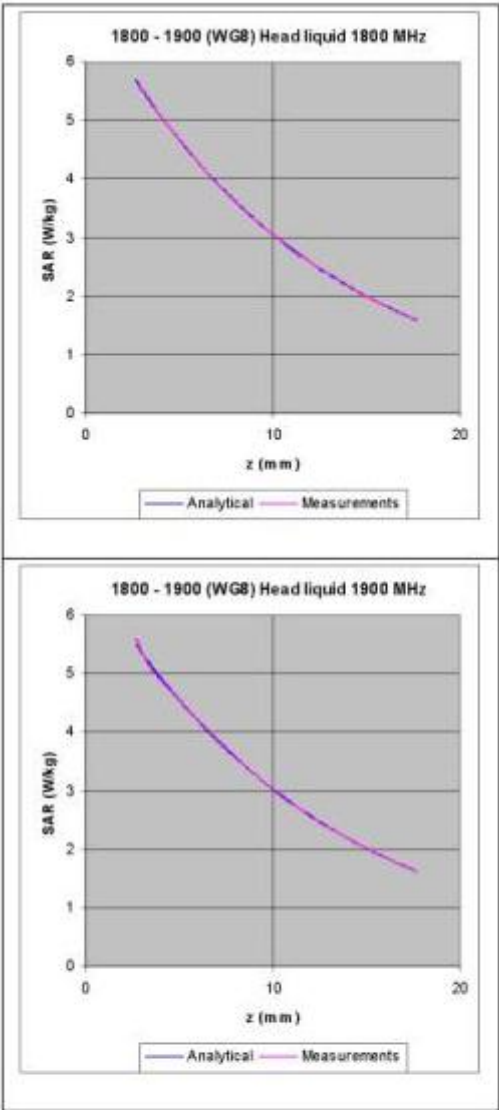


Figure 5 The measured SAR decay function along the centreline of the WG4 waveguide with conversion factors adjusted to fit to the theoretical function for the particular dimension, frequency, power and liquid properties employed.

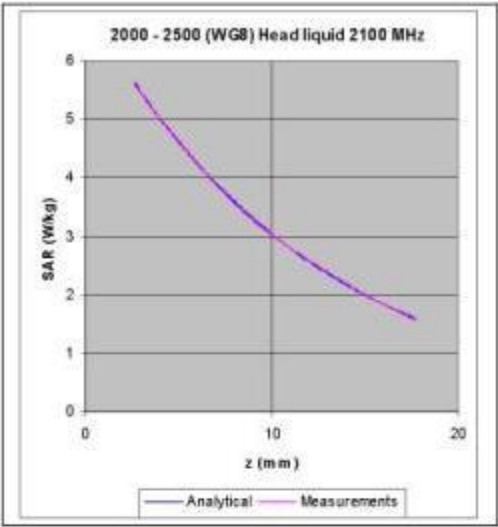


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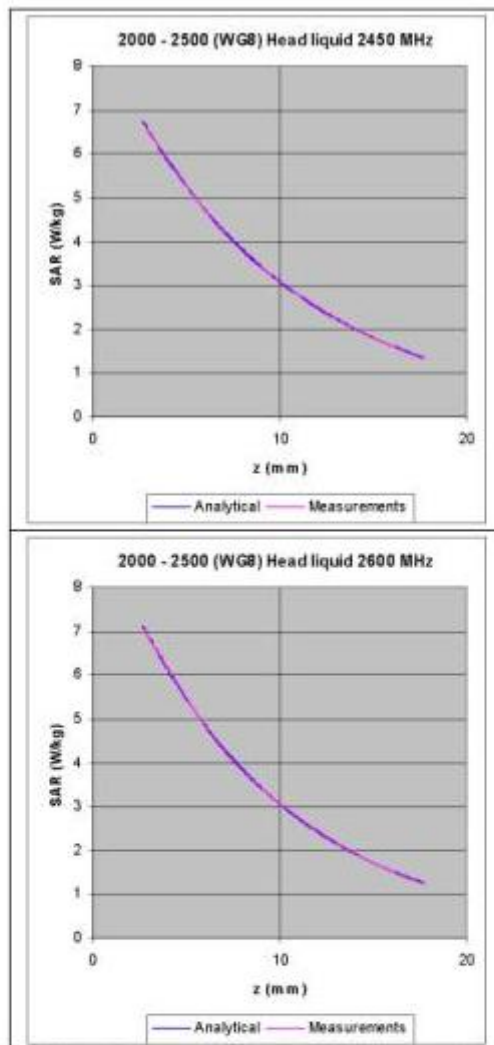


Figure 6. The measured SAR decay function along the centreline of the R22 waveguide with conversion factors adjusted to fit to the theoretical function for the particular dimension, frequency, power and liquid properties employed.

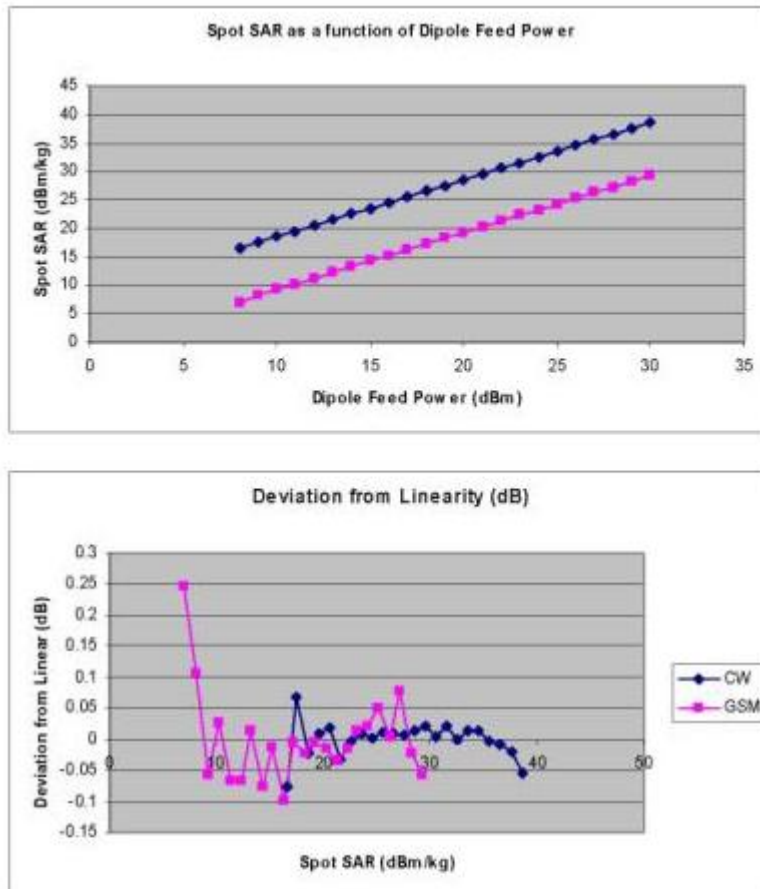
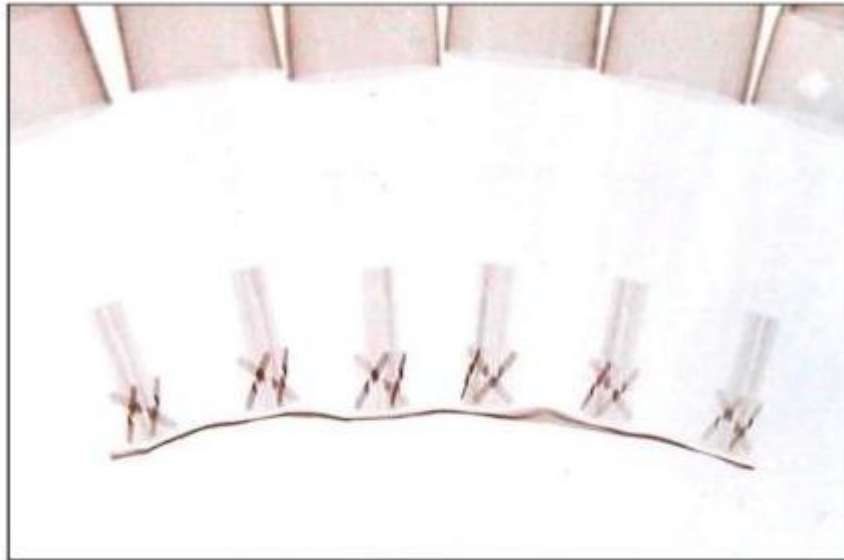


Figure 7: The typical linearity response of 5mm probes to both CW (blue) and GSM (pink) modulation in close proximity to a source dipole. The top diagram shows the SAR reading as a function of dipole feed power, with GSM modulation being approx a factor of 8 (ie 9dB) lower than CW. The lower diagram shows the departure from linearity of the same two datasets.



*Figure 8 X-ray positive image of 5mm probes*





Table indicating the dielectric parameters of the liquids used for calibrations at each frequency

Frequency (MHz)	Fluid Type	Measured		Target		% Deviation		Verdict	
		Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity
450	Head	44.142	0.845	43.5	0.87	1.5	-2.9	Pass	Pass
835		42.114	0.901	41.5	0.90	1.5	0.1	Pass	Pass
900		41.13	0.961	41.5	0.97	-0.9	-0.9	Pass	Pass
1800		39.719	1.428	40.0	1.40	-0.7	2.0	Pass	Pass
1900		39.744	1.396	40.0	1.40	-0.6	-0.3	Pass	Pass
2100		40.541	1.463	39.8	1.49	1.9	-1.8	Pass	Pass
2450		39.265	1.815	39.2	1.80	0.2	0.8	Pass	Pass
2600		38.715	1.975	39.0	1.96	-0.7	0.8	Pass	Pass



Product Service

## **ANNEX B**

### **DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORTS**



Product Service

Test Equipment Number (TE): 3857

Calibration Class: A

## **TUV SUD Product Service**

### **Internal Calibration Laboratory Report**

Date of Calibration: 19/02/2014

Report Number: 26553



Calibration Expiry Date: 19/02/2017

Page 1 of 6

It is certified that the test(s) detailed in the above Calibration Report have been carried out to the requirement of the specification, unless otherwise stated above. The quality control arrangements adopted in respect of these tests have accorded with the conditions of our UKAS registration. The uncertainties are for an estimated confidence probability of not less than 95%.

Manufacturer: Speag

Item: Dipoles

Model: D835V2

Serial No: 447

Calibration Procedure, as per: CP036/CAL

The results recorded, were taken after a warm up period of 1 Hour(s) in an ambient temperature of  $22.6^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  @ 43.9% RH  $\pm 10\%$  RH. The mains voltage was  $240\text{V} \pm 10\%$ .

Calibration Engineer: \_\_\_\_\_   
N. R. Grigsby

Approved Signatory: \_\_\_\_\_   
A. T. Pearce



## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

### TUV SUD Product Service

#### Calibration Classification and Key to Results

**(X) Class A:** All results measured, lie within the specification limits, even when extended by their measurement uncertainties. The instrument therefore complies with the specification.

**( ) Class B:** Some/all results measured, lie **INSIDE** the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that compliance is more probable than non-compliance. (\*\*\*)

**( ) Class C:** Some/all results measured, lie **OUTSIDE** the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that non-compliance is more probable than compliance. (\*\*)

**( ) Class D:** Some/all results measured, lie **OUTSIDE** the specification limits, by a margin greater than their measurement uncertainties. Those results therefore, do not comply with the specification. (\*)

**( ) Class R:** The instrument was repaired prior to calibration. Refer to enclosed repair report for details.

#### Test Equipment Used On This Calibration

Make & Model	Description	Calibration Due	TE ID
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV-Z1	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE0060
Hewlett Packard: ESG4000A	Signal Generator	22/05/2014	TE0061
Narda: 766F-20	Attenuator (20dB, 20W)	13/06/2014	TE0483
Hewlett Packard: 8753D	Network Analyser	23/04/2014	TE1149
Hewlett Packard: 85054A	'N' Calibration Kit	24/12/2014	TE1309
IndexSar Ltd: 7401 (VDC0830-20)	Bi-directional Coupler		TE2414
IndexSar Ltd: VBM2500-3	Validation Amplifier (10MHz - 2.5GHz)		TE2415
Rotronic: I-1000	Hygrometer	03/04/2014	TE2784
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV- Z5	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE2878
Rohde & Schwarz: NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	14/06/2014	TE3259
R.S Components: Meter 615-8206 & Type K T/C	Meter & T/C	08/07/2014	TE3612
IndexSar Ltd: Cartesian Leg Extension	Part of SARAC System		TE4078
IndexSar Ltd: SARAC	Cartesian 4-axis Robot		TE4079
IndexSar Ltd: White Benchtop	Part of SARAC System		TE4080
IndexSar Ltd: Wooden Bench	Part of SARAC System		TE4081
IndexSar Ltd: IPX-050	Immersible SAR Probe	07/03/2015	TE4313
IndexSar Ltd: IXB-2HF 700- 6000MHz	Flat Phantom		TE4400



Product Service

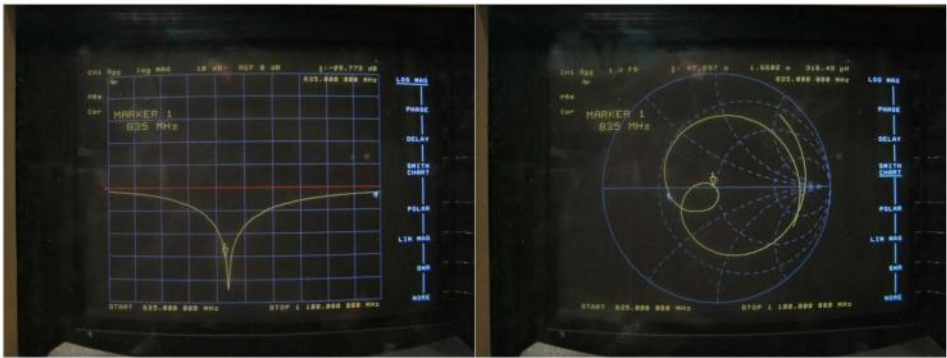
Report № 26553  
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 15mm from the liquid (for 835MHz).

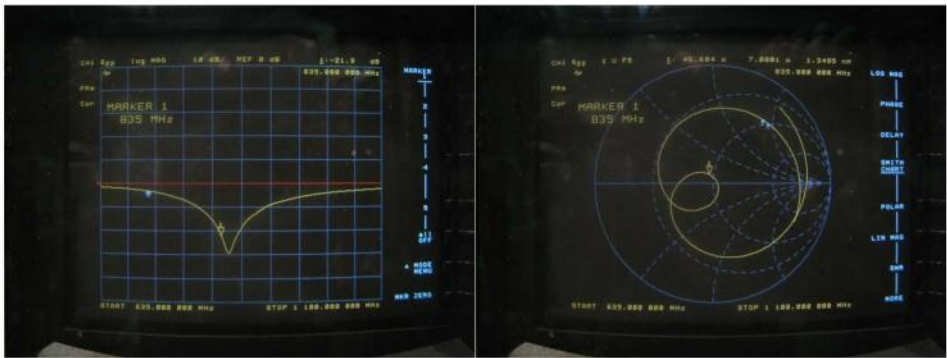
The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser.  
The following parameters were measured against Head fluid:



Dipole impedance at 835MHz	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 47.30 \, \Omega$
Return loss at 835MHz	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 1.56 \, \Omega$
	-29.77 dB

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

The measurements repeated against Body fluid:





## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance at 835MHz	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 46.68 \, \Omega$ $\text{Im}\{Z\} = 7.08 \, \Omega$
<b>Return loss at 835MHz</b>	<b>-21.90 dB</b>

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

### SAR Validation Measurement in Brain Fluid

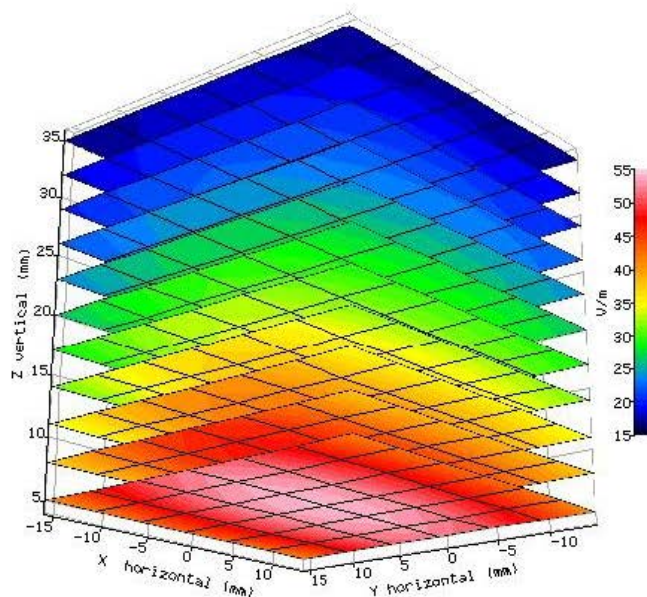
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 835MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.6 °C and the relative humidity was 43.9% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 835MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indxsar DiLine kit) at 835MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity	<b>41.67</b>
Conductivity	<b>0.895 S/m</b>
Fluid Temperature	22.6 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indxsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurement made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:







## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	
<b>1g SAR</b>	2.65	10.55	1.93	10.35
<b>10g SAR</b>	1.73	6.88	2.12	6.74

All validation measurements are with  $\pm 10\%$  of Target values as required in standards [1][2][3][4]

### SAR Measurement in Body Fluid

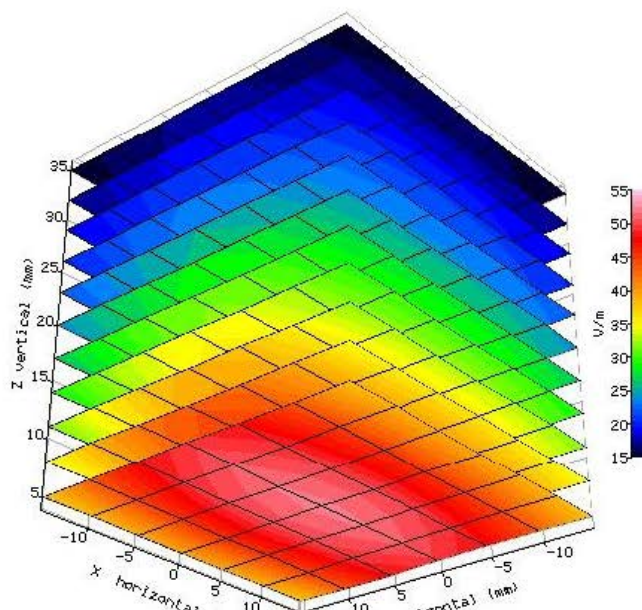
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 835MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.9°C and the relative humidity was 35.4% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 835MHz body liquid using a recipe from [1][4], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indxsar DiLine kit) at 835MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity      **56.6**  
 Conductivity                **1.006 S/m**  
 Fluid Temperature        22.5 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indxsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurement made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:





## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	
<b>1g SAR</b>	2.65	10.56	2.01**	10.35*
<b>10g SAR</b>	1.77	7.05	4.60**	6.74*

\* In the specifications, SAR validation target values are only define for standardised measurements in brain fluid. Using the target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid the validation measurements are within  $\pm 10\%$  of Target values.

\*\*Variance against target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid.

## References

[1] IEEE Std 1528-2013. IEEE recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Measurement Techniques – Description.

[2]BS EN 62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz).

[3]BS EN 62209-2:2010 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 hand-held devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

[4] FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz V01r03



Product Service

Test Equipment Number (TE): 3876

Calibration Class: A

## **TUV SUD Product Service**

### **Internal Calibration Laboratory Report**

Date of Calibration: 19/02/2014

Report Number: 26575



Calibration Expiry Date: 19/02/2017

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It is certified that the test(s) detailed in the above Calibration Report have been carried out to the requirement of the specification, unless otherwise stated above. The quality control arrangements adopted in respect of these tests have accorded with the conditions of our UKAS registration. The uncertainties are for an estimated confidence probability of not less than 95%.

Manufacturer: Speag

Item: Dipoles

Model: D1900V2

Serial No: 546

Calibration Procedure, as per: CP036/CAL

The results recorded, were taken after a warm up period of 1 Hour(s) in an ambient temperature of 22.4°C  $\pm$ 3°C @ 43.4% RH  $\pm$ 10% RH. The mains voltage was 240V  $\pm$ 10%.

Calibration Engineer: \_\_\_\_\_

N. R. Grigsby

Approved Signatory: \_\_\_\_\_

A. T. Pearce



## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

### TUV SUD Product Service

#### Calibration Classification and Key to Results

**(X) Class A:** All results measured, lie within the specification limits, even when extended by their measurement uncertainties. The instrument therefore complies with the specification.

**( ) Class B:** Some/all results measured, lie INSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that compliance is more probable than non-compliance. (\*\*\*)

**( ) Class C:** Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that non-compliance is more probable than compliance. (\*\*)

**( ) Class D:** Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin greater than their measurement uncertainties. Those results therefore, do not comply with the specification. (\*)

**( ) Class R:** The instrument was repaired prior to calibration. Refer to enclosed repair report for details.

#### Test Equipment Used On This Calibration

Make & Model	Description	Calibration Due	TE ID
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV-Z1	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE0060
Hewlett Packard: ESG4000A	Signal Generator	22/05/2014	TE0061
Narda: 766F-20	Attenuator (20dB, 20W)	13/06/2014	TE0483
Hewlett Packard: 8753D	Network Analyser	23/04/2014	TE1149
Hewlett Packard: 85054A	'N' Calibration Kit	24/12/2014	TE1309
IndexSar Ltd: 7401 (VDC0830-20)	Bi-directional Coupler		TE2414
IndexSar Ltd: VBM2500-3	Validation Amplifier (10MHz - 2.5GHz)		TE2415
Rotronic: I-1000	Hygrometer	03/04/2014	TE2784
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV- Z5	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE2878
Rohde & Schwarz: NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	14/06/2014	TE3259
R.S Components: Meter 615-8206 & Type K T/C	Meter & T/C	08/07/2014	TE3612
IndexSar Ltd: SARAC	Cartesian 4-axis Robot		TE4079
IndexSar Ltd: White Benchtop	Part of SARAC System		TE4080
IndexSar Ltd: Wooden Bench	Part of SARAC System		TE4081
IndexSar Ltd: IPX-050	Immersible SAR Probe	07/03/2015	TE4313
IndexSar Ltd: IXB-2HF 700- 6000MHz	Flat Phantom		TE4400





CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 10mm from the liquid (for 1900MHz).

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser.  
The following parameters were measured against Head fluid:



Dipole impedance at 1900MHz	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 47.36 \, \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -1.06 \, \Omega$
Return loss at 1900MHz	-30.59 dB

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

The measurements repeated against Body fluid:





### CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance at 1900MHz	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 49.46 \, \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -5.06 \, \Omega$
<b>Return loss at 1900MHz</b>	<b>-25.73 dB</b>

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

#### SAR Validation Measurement in Brain Fluid

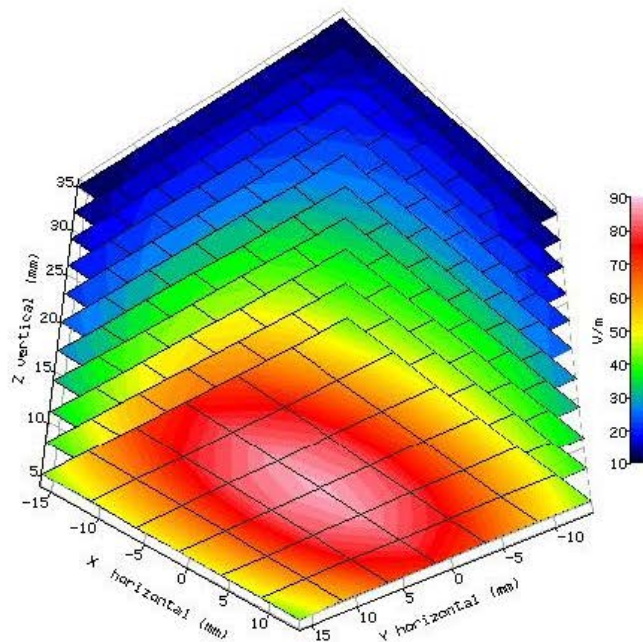
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 1900MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.4 °C and the relative humidity was 43.4% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 1900MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indxsar DiLine kit) at 1900MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity	<b>39.28</b>
Conductivity	<b>1.433 S/m</b>
Fluid Temperature	22.6 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indxsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurement made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:







## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	
<b>1g SAR</b>	10.37	41.28	3.10	40.04
<b>10g SAR</b>	5.464	21.75	2.17	21.29

All validation measurements are with  $\pm 10\%$  of Target values as required in standards [1][2][3][4]

### SAR Measurement in Body Fluid

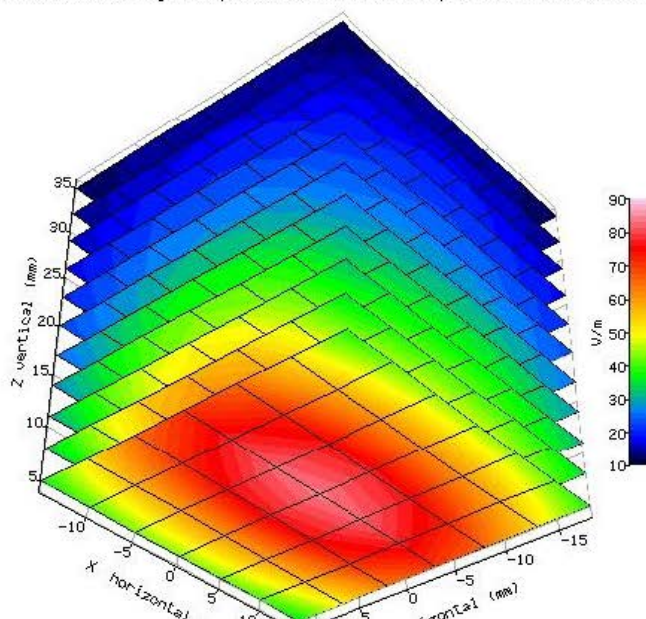
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 1900MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.2°C and the relative humidity was 49.1% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 1900MHz body liquid using a recipe from [1][4], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indxsar DiLine kit) at 1900MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity      **53.21**  
 Conductivity                **1.596 S/m**  
 Fluid Temperature        22.7 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indxsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurement made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:





## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	
<b>1g SAR</b>	10.12	40.29	0.63**	40.04*
<b>10g SAR</b>	5.38	21.41	0.54**	21.29*

\* In the specifications, SAR validation target values are only define for standardised measurements in brain fluid. Using the target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid the validation measurements are within  $\pm 10\%$  of Target values.

\*\*Variance against target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid.

### References

[1] IEEE Std 1528-2013. IEEE recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Measurement Techniques – Description.

[2]BS EN 62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz).

[3]BS EN 62209-2:2010 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 hand-held devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

[4] FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz V01r03



Product Service

Test Equipment Number (TE): 3875

Calibration Class: A

## **TUV SUD Product Service**

### **Internal Calibration Laboratory Report**

Date of Calibration: 19/02/2014

Report Number: 26576



Calibration Expiry Date: 19/02/2017

Page 1 of 6

It is certified that the test(s) detailed in the above Calibration Report have been carried out to the requirement of the specification, unless otherwise stated above. The quality control arrangements adopted in respect of these tests have accorded with the conditions of our UKAS registration. The uncertainties are for an estimated confidence probability of not less than 95%.

Manufacturer: Speag

Item: Dipoles

Model: D2450V2

Serial No: 715

Calibration Procedure, as per: CP036/CAL

The results recorded, were taken after a warm up period of 1 Hour(s) in an ambient temperature of  $22.6^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  @ 34.0% RH  $\pm 10\%$  RH. The mains voltage was  $240\text{V} \pm 10\%$ .

Calibration Engineer: \_\_\_\_\_

N. R. Grigsby

Approved Signatory: \_\_\_\_\_

A. T. Pearce



## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

### TUV SUD Product Service

#### Calibration Classification and Key to Results

**(X) Class A:** All results measured, lie within the specification limits, even when extended by their measurement uncertainties. The instrument therefore complies with the specification.

**( ) Class B:** Some/all results measured, lie INSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that compliance is more probable than non-compliance. (\*\*\*)

**( ) Class C:** Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that non-compliance is more probable than compliance. (\*\*)

**( ) Class D:** Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin greater than their measurement uncertainties. Those results therefore, do not comply with the specification. (\*)

**( ) Class R:** The instrument was repaired prior to calibration. Refer to enclosed repair report for details.

#### Test Equipment Used On This Calibration

Make & Model	Description	Calibration Due	TE ID
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV-Z1	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE0060
Hewlett Packard: ESG4000A	Signal Generator	22/05/2014	TE0061
Narda: 766F-20	Attenuator (20dB, 20W)	13/06/2014	TE0483
Hewlett Packard: 8753D	Network Analyser	23/04/2014	TE1149
Hewlett Packard: 85054A	'N' Calibration Kit	24/12/2014	TE1309
IndexSar Ltd: 7401 (VDC0830-20)	Bi-directional Coupler		TE2414
IndexSar Ltd: VBM2500-3	Validation Amplifier (10MHz - 2.5GHz)		TE2415
Rotronic: I-1000	Hygrometer	03/04/2014	TE2784
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV- Z5	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE2878
Rohde & Schwarz: NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	14/06/2014	TE3259
R.S Components: Meter 615-8206 & Type K T/C	Meter & T/C	08/07/2014	TE3612
IndexSar Ltd: SARAC	Cartesian 4-axis Robot		TE4079
IndexSar Ltd: White Benchtop	Part of SARAC System		TE4080
IndexSar Ltd: Wooden Bench	Part of SARAC System		TE4081
IndexSar Ltd: IPX-050	Immersible SAR Probe	07/03/2015	TE4313
IndexSar Ltd: IXB-2HF 700- 6000MHz	Flat Phantom		TE4400





Product Service

Report № 26576  
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 10mm from the liquid (for 2450MHz).

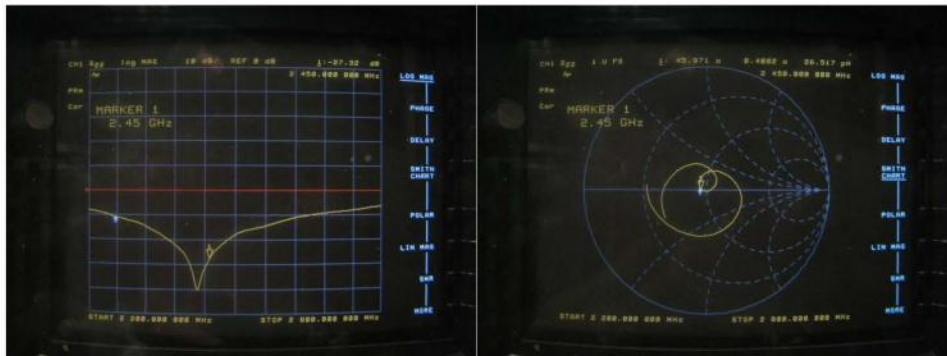
The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser.  
The following parameters were measured against Head fluid:



Dipole impedance at 2450MHz	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 47.69 \, \Omega$
Return loss at 2450MHz	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 2.827 \, \Omega$
	-28.63 dB

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

The measurements repeated against Body fluid:





### CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance at 2450MHz	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 45.97 \, \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 0.41 \, \Omega$
<b>Return loss at 2450MHz</b>	<b>-27.32 dB</b>

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

#### SAR Validation Measurement in Brain Fluid

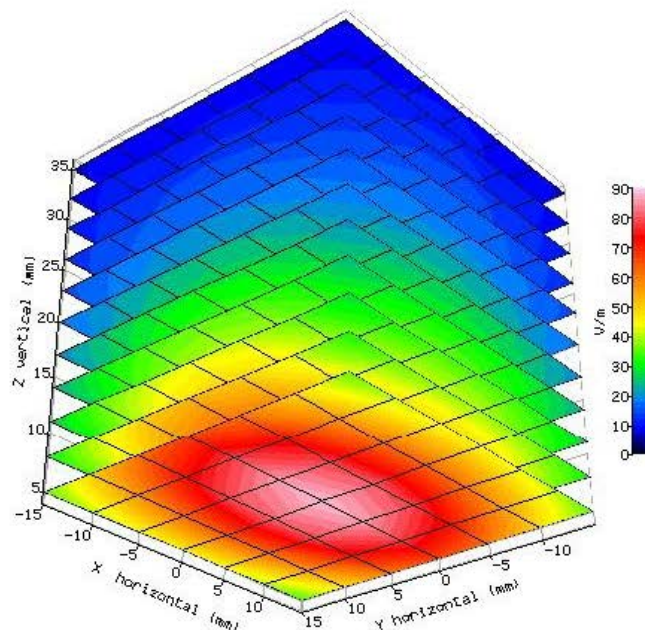
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 2450MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.6°C and the relative humidity was 34.0% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 2450MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indxsar DiLine kit) at 2450MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity	<b>39.11</b>
Conductivity	<b>1.797 S/m</b>
Fluid Temperature	22.6 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indxsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurement made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:







## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	
<b>1g SAR</b>	13.64	54.30	2.50	52.98
<b>10g SAR</b>	6.39	25.45	2.48	24.83

All validation measurements are with  $\pm 10\%$  of Target values as required in standards [1][2][3][4]

### SAR Measurement in Body Fluid

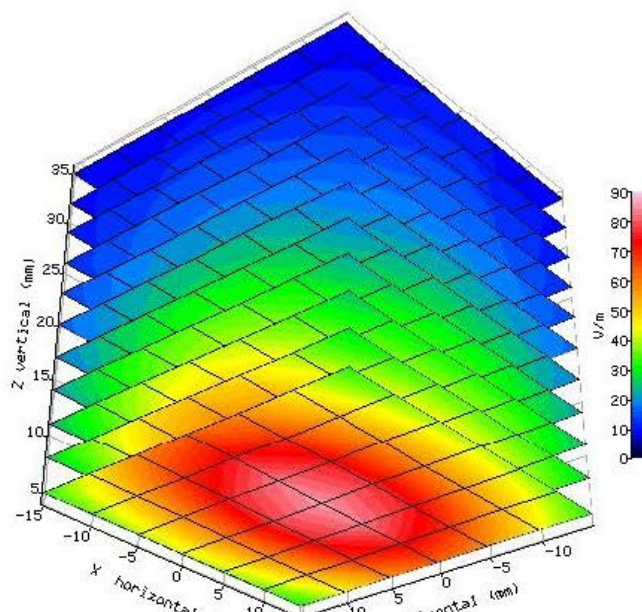
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 2450MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.8°C and the relative humidity was 30.2% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 2450MHz body liquid using a recipe from [1][4], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indxsar DiLine kit) at 2450MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity      **51.09**  
 Conductivity                **1.983 S/m**  
 Fluid Temperature        22.7 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indxsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.

The 3D measurement made using the dipole at the bottom of the phantom box is shown below:





## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	
<b>1g SAR</b>	13.47	53.64	1.25**	52.98*
<b>10g SAR</b>	6.37	25.36	2.13**	24.83*

\* In the specifications, SAR validation target values are only define for standardised measurements in brain fluid. Using the target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid the validation measurements are within  $\pm 10\%$  of Target values.

\*\*Variance against target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid.

## References

[1] IEEE Std 1528-2013. IEEE recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Measurement Techniques – Description.

[2]BS EN 62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz).

[3]BS EN 62209-2:2010 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 hand-held devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

[4] FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz V01r03