SAR TEST REPORT

Report No.:	SET2021-01578
Product:	Xview Infrared Thermal Imager
Trade Name:	InfiRay
Model No.:	V2,Search
FCC ID:	2AY3N-XVIEW
Applicant:	InfiRay Techonlogy Co.,Ltd.
Address:	Building C3,A1,Innovation Industrial Park Hefei Anhui,P.R.China
Issued by:	CCIC Southern Testing Co., Ltd.
Lab Location:	Electronic Testing Building, No. 43 Shahe Road, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.
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Test Report

Product. ……………….:	InfiRay Xview thermal Imaging
Model No. ……………..:	V2,Search
Brand Name…………..:	InfiRay
FCC ID…………….…….:	2AY3N-XVIEW
Applicant………………..:	InfiRay Techonlogy Co.,Ltd.
Applicant Address…….:	Building C3,A1,Innovation Industrial Park Hefei Anhui,P.R.China
Manufacturer…………:	InfiRay Techonlogy Co.,Ltd.
Manufacturer Address:	Building C3,A1,Innovation Industrial Park Hefei Anhui,P.R.China
Test Standards……….:	**47CFR §2.1093-** Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices; **ANSI C95.1–1992:** Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991) **IEEE 1528–2013:** IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
Test Result…………….:	Pass
Test Date………………:	2021.01.26-2021.01.26

Tested by …………..:

Xinyuan Fang 2021-02-01

Xinyuan Fang, Test Engineer

Reviewed by…………:

Chris You 2021-02-01

Chris You, Senior Engineer

Approved by……………:

Shuangwen Zhang 2021-02-01

Shuangwen Zhang, Manager

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1. Administrative Data

1.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site:	CCIC Southern Testing Co., Ltd.
Address:	Electronic Testing Building, No. 43 Shahe Road, Xili Street, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
A2LA Lab Code:	CCIC-SET is a third party testing organization accredited by A2LA according to ISO/IEC 17025. The accreditation certificate number is 5721.01
FCC Registration:	CCIC Southern Testing Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Designation Number: CN1283, valid time is until June 30th, 2021.
ISED Registration:	CAB identifier: CN0064 CCIC Southern Testing Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the perf ormance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 11185A-1 on Aug. 04, 2016, valid time is until June 30th, 2021
Test Environment Condition:	Temperature (℃): 21 ℃ Relative Humidity (%): 60% Atmospheric Pressure (kPa): 86KPa-106KPa

2. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Identification of the Equipment under Test

Device Type:	Portable	
Exposure Category:	Population/Uncontrolled	
Sample Name:	Xview Infrared Thermal Imager	
Brand Name:	InfiRay	
Model Name:	V2,Search	
General description:	Support Band	WIFI 2.4G
	Test Band	WIFI 2.4G
	Development Stage	Identical Prototype
	Accessories	Power Supply
	Antenna type	Internal Antenna
	Operation mode	WIFI
	Modulation mode	WIFI(DSSS, OFDM)
	Hardware Version	V1_2,V1-3
	Software Version	2.21.1.4
	Battery options :	Brand Name: Jinqu Battery Model No.: JQ033-06L Capacitance:2200mAh Rated Voltage:3.6V Charge Limit:4.2V Manufacturer: JinQu New Energy （Zhejiang）Co.，Ltd
	Max. SAR Value	Body-Support: 0.050 W/Kg(Limit:1.6W/Kg, 5mm distance)

NOTE:

a. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.

3. SAR Summary

Highest Standalone SAR Summary

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Scaled 1g-SAR(W/kg)	Highest Scaled 1g-SAR(W/kg)
Body-Support (5mm Gap)	2.4G WIFI	0.050	0.050

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\mathrm{SAR} = C\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}$$

where C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

where σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the rms electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

4.2 Applicable Standards and Limits

4.2.1 Applicable Standards

47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI C95.1–1992	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991)
IEEE 1528–2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 248227 D01	v02r02 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR
KDB 447498 D01	v06 General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB 865664 D01	v01r04 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz
KDB 865664 D02	v01r02 SAR Exposure Reporting

4.2.2 RF exposure Limits

Human Exposure	**Uncontrolled Environment General Population**
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body)	**1.60 mW/g**
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Limbs)	4.00 mW/g

The limit applied in this test report is shown in bold letters.

Notes:

* 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

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** 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.

4.3 Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SATIMO. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

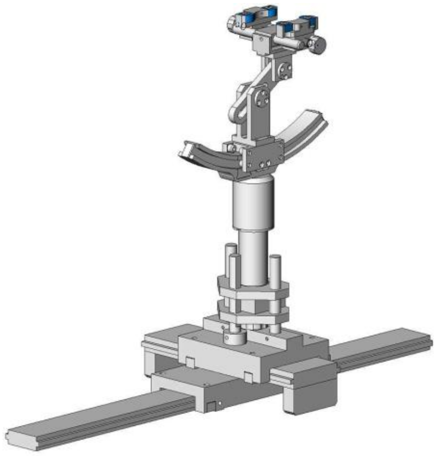
System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

SAM Twin Phantom

4.4 Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SATIMO as an integral part of the COMOSAR test system.

The device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder

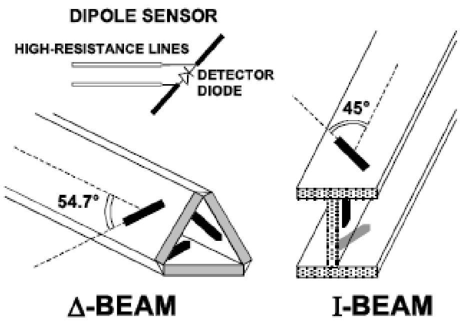
4.5 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	700 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ±0.5 dB (700 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	±0.25 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	1.5 µW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ±0.5 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 5 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: <2.7 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	COMOSAR

Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



5. Tissue check and recommend Dielectric Parameters

5.1 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

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

Table 1: Recommended Dielectric Performance of Tissue

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)											
	450		835		915		1900		2450		2600	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.46	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2	55.24	64.49
Salt (Nacl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04	0.5	0.024
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	44.45	32.25
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.2	52.5	39.0	52.5
Conductivity (s/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.80	1.78	1.96	2.16

MSL/HSL750 (Body and Head liquid for 650 – 850 MHz)

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquid HSL750 Muscle(body)Tissue Simulation Liquid MSL750			
H2O	Water, 35 – 58%			
Sucrese	Sugar, white, refined, 40-60%			
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, 0-6%			
Hydroxyethel-cellulsoe	Medium Viscosity (CAS# 9004-62-0), <0.3%			
Preventol-D7	Preservative: aqueous preparation, (CAS# 55965-84-9), containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone and 2-methyyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 0.1-0.7%			
Frequency (MHz)	Head εr	Head σ(S/m)	Body εr	Bodyσ(S/m)
750	41.9	0.89	55.2	0.97

Note: The liquid of 700MHz&2600MHz typical liquid composition is provided by SATIMO.

Frequency:5200/5400/5600/5800MHz	
Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	78
Mineral oil	11
Emulsifiers	9
Additives and Salt	2

Table 2 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	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

5.2 Simulate liquid

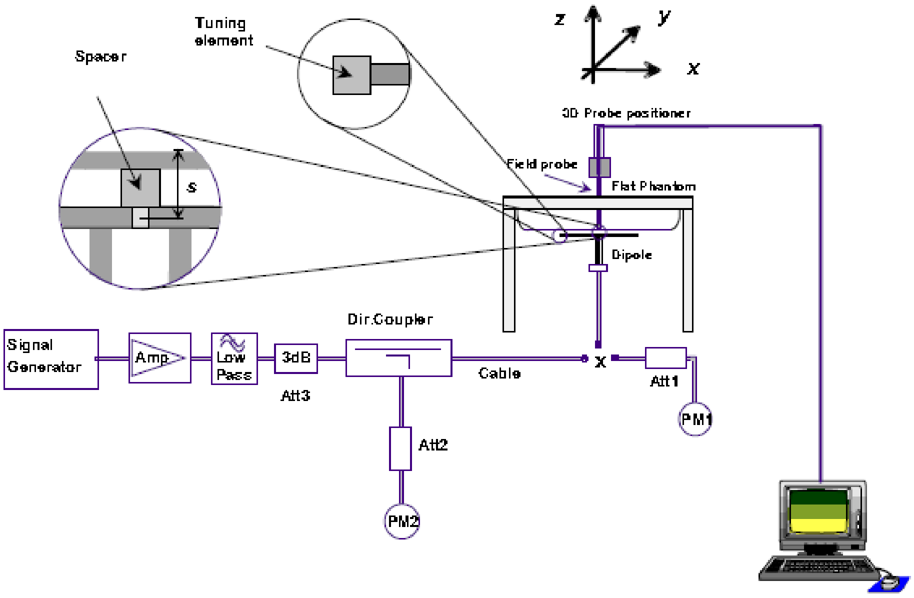
Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Temperature: 23.2 ℃; Humidity: 64%;			
/	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	2450MHz	52.7 ±5%	1.95 ±5%
Validation value (2021-01-26)	2450MHz	52.73	1.97

SAR System validation

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

The following procedure, recommended for performing validation tests using box phantoms is based on the procedures described in the IEEE standard P1528. Setup according to the setup diagram below:



With the SG and Amp and with directional coupler in place, set up the source signal at the relevant frequency and use a power meter to measure the power at the end of the SMA cable that you intend to connect to the balanced dipole. Adjust the SG to make this, say, 0.01W (10 dBm). If this level is too high to read directly with the power meter sensor, insert a calibrated attenuator (e.g. 10 or 20 dB) and make a suitable correction to the power meter reading.

Note 1: In this method, the directional coupler is used for monitoring rather than setting the exact feed power level. If, however, the directional coupler is used for power measurement, you should check the frequency range and power rating of the coupler and measure the coupling factor (referred to output) at the test frequency using a VNA.

Note 2: Remember that the use of a 3dB attenuator (as shown in Figure 8.1 of P1528) means that you need an RF amplifier of 2 times greater power for the same feed power. The other issue is the cable length. You might get up to 1dB of loss per meter of cable, so the cable length after the coupler needs to be quite short.

Note 3: For the validation testing done using CW signals, most power meters are suitable. However, if you are measuring the output of a modulated signal from either a signal generator or a handset, you must ensure that the power meter correctly reads the modulated signals.

The measured 1-gram averaged SAR values of the device against the phantom are provided in Tables 5 and Table 6. The humidity and ambient temperature of test facility were 64% and 23.2℃ respectively. The body phantom were full of the body tissue simulating liquid. The EUT was supplied with full-charged battery for each measurement.

The distance between the back of the EUT and the bottom of the flat phantom is 10 mm (taking into account of the IEEE 1528 and the place of the antenna).

Body SAR system validation (1g)

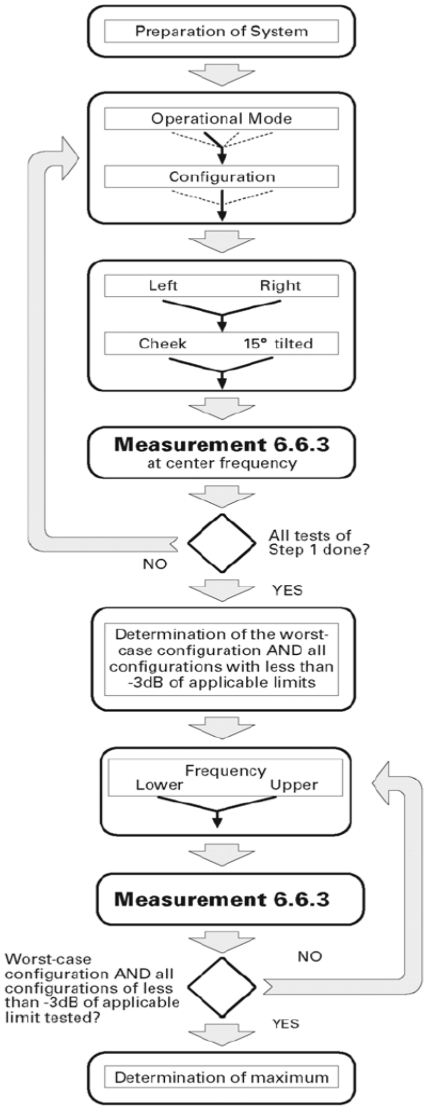
Frequency	Duty cycle	Target value（W/kg）	Test value (W/kg)	
			10 mW	1W
2450MHz(2021-01-26)	1:1	54.83±10%	0.5461	54.61

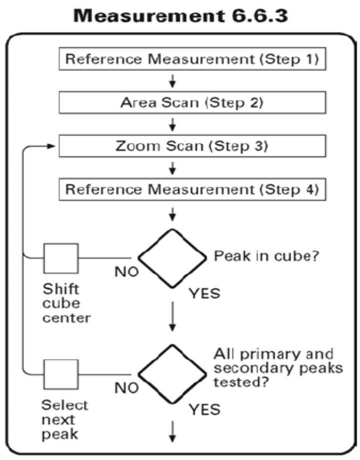
* Note: Target value was referring to the measured value in the calibration certificate of reference dipole.

Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.

6. SAR measurement procedure

The SAR test against the head phantom was carried out as follow:





Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator, the connection between the EUT and the base station simulator is established via air interface.

After an area scan has been done at a fixed distance of 2mm from the surface of the phantom on the source side, a 3D scan is set up around the location of the maximum spot SAR. First, a point within the scan area is visited by the probe and a SAR reading taken at the start of testing. At the end of testing, the probe is returned to the same point and a second reading is taken. Comparison between these start and end readings enables the power drift during measurement to be assessed.

Above is the scanning procedure flow chart and table from the IEEEp1528 standard. This is the procedure for which all compliant testing should be carried out to ensure that all variations of the device position and transmission behavior are tested.

7. Conducted RF Output Power

7.1 WIFI Conducted Power

WLAN 2.4GHz Band Conducted Power

Channel/Freq.(MHz)	Maximum Conducted Out Power (dBm)		
	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n(HT20)
1(2412)	17.78	13.14	13.14
6(2437)	17.37	12.57	12.85
11(2462)	17.23	12.96	12.87

Channel/Freq.(MHz)	Maximum Conducted Out Power (dBm)
	802.11n(HT40)
3(2422)	12.11
6(2437)	11.97
9(2452)	12.43

Note:

1. Per KDB248227 D01 v02r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at lowest data rate
3. Per KDB248227 D01 v02r02, 802.11g /11n-HT20/11n-HT40 is not required. . When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤1.2W/Kg. Thus the SAR can be excluded.

8. Scaling Factor calculation

Operation Mode	Channel /Frequency	Output Power(dBm)	Tune up Power in tolerance (dBm)	Max. Tune up(dBm)	Scaling Factor
WIFI 2.4G 802.11b	1/2412	17.78	17.0 ±1.0	18.00	1.052
	6/2437	17.37	17.0 ±1.0	18.00	1.156
	11/2462	17.23	17.0 ±1.0	18.00	1.194

9. Test Results

Results overview of WIFI2.4G 802.11b

Body-Wornt(5mm)	Channel /Frequency	Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)1-g	Power drift(%)	Scaled Factor	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)1-g	SAR Plot.
Face Upward	1/2412	DSSS	0.036	1.53	1.052	0.038	/
Face Upward	6/2437	DSSS	**0.043**	-2.47	1.156	**0.050**	Yes
Face Upward	11/2462	DSSS	0.040	-3.37	1.194	0.048	/
Back Upward	6/2437	DSSS	0.031	-4.00	1.156	0.036	/
Left Side	6/2437	DSSS	0.023	-3.87	1.156	0.027	/
Right Side	6/2437	DSSS	0.027	3.94	1.156	0.031	/
Bottom Side	6/2437	DSSS	0.037	3.59	1.156	0.043	/

Note:

Per KDB941225 D06 v02r01, When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm, such position does not need to be tested. As the manufacture requirement the separation distance use 5mm for Hotspot mode.

Per KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01. RMC 12.2kbps was as primary mode SAR, when the primary mode SAR less than 1.2W/kg, secondary SAR (HSPA) was not requires.

When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel or the channel with the highest output power satisfy the following conditions, testing of the other channels in the band is not required. (Per KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06)

• ≤ 0.8 W/kg, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
• ≤ 0.6 W/kg, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
• ≤ 0.4 W/kg, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

10.Measurement Uncertainty

No.	Uncertainty Component	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%) ui(%)	Degree of freedom Veff or vi
	Measurement System							
1	– Probe Calibration	B	5.8	N	1	1	5.8	∞
2	– Axial isotropy	B	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	1.43	∞
3	—Hemispherical Isotropy	B	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	2.41	∞
4	– Boundary Effect	B	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
5	– Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.71	∞
6	– System Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
7	Modulation response	B	3	N	1	1	3.00	
8	– Readout Electronics	B	0.5	N	1	1	0.50	∞
9	– Response Time	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
10	– Integration Time	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
11	– RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
12	– Probe Position Mechanical tolerance	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
13	– Probe Position with respect to Phantom Shell	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
14	– Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR evaluation	B	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.33	∞
	Uncertainties of the DUT							

15	− Position of the DUT	A	2.6	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.6	5
16	− Holder of the DUT	A	3	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	3.0	5
17	− Output Power Variation –SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
18	− Phantom Uncertainty(shape and thickness tolerances)	B	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	∞
19	Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation(in permittivity and conductivity)	B	2	N	1	1	2.00	
20	− Liquid Conductivity Target –tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
21	− Liquid Conductivity –measurement Uncertainty)	B	4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.92	9
22	− Liquid Permittivity Target tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
23	− Liquid Permittivity –measurement uncertainty	B	5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.15	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty				RSS			10.63	
Expanded uncertainty (Confidence interval of 95 %)				K=2			21.26	

System Check Uncertainty

No.	Uncertainty Component	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%) ui(%)	Degree of freedom Veff or vi
	Measurement System							
1	− Probe Calibration	B	5.8	N	1	1	5.8	∞
2	− Axial isotropy	B	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	1.43	∞

3	－Hemispherical Isotropy	B	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	2.41	∞
4	– Boundary Effect	B	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
5	– Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.71	∞
6	– System Detection Limits	B	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
7	Modulation response	B	0	N	1	1	0.00	
8	– Readout Electronics	B	0.5	N	1	1	0.50	∞
9	– Response Time	B	0.00	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.00	∞
10	– Integration Time	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
11	– RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
12	– Probe Position Mechanical tolerance	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
13	– Probe Position with respect to Phantom Shell	B	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.81	∞
14	– Extrapolation, Interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR evaluation	B	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.33	∞
	Uncertainties of the DUT							
15	Deviation of experimental source from numberical source	A	4	N	1	1	4.00	5
16	Input Power and SAR drift measurement	A	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	5
17	Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	B	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.2	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
18	– Phantom Uncertainty(shape	B	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	∞

	and thickness tolerances)							
19	Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation(in permittivity and conductivity)	B	2	N	1	1	2.00	
20	− Liquid Conductivity Target –tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
21	− Liquid Conductivity –measurement Uncertainty)	B	4	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.92	9
22	− Liquid Permittivity Target tolerance	B	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.95	∞
23	− Liquid Permittivity –measurement uncertainty	B	5	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.15	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty				RSS			10.15	
Expanded uncertainty (Confidence interval of 95 %)				K=2			20.29	

11.Equipment List

This table is a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment. Devices used during the test described are marked ☒.

	EQUIPMENT	Model	Serial number	Calibration Date	Due Date
☒	SAR Probe	SSE2	SN27/15 EPGO261	2020/06/25	2021/06/24
☒	Dipole	SID2450	SN_09/13_DIP2G450-220	2020/06/25	2021/06/24
☒	Multimeter	Keithley-2000	4014020	2020/04/03	2021/04/03
☒	System Simulator(R&S)	CMW500	130805	2020/07/26	2021/07/25
☒	KEYSIGHT	E7515A	MY56040357	2020/04/03	2021/04/03
☒	Vector Network Analyzer(R&S)	ZVB8	A0802530	2020/04/03	2021/04/03
☒	PC 3.5 Fixed Match Calibration Kit	ZV-Z32	100571	2020/11/26	2021/11/25
☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	SCLMP	SN 09/13 OCPG51	2020/11/26	2021/11/25
☒	Signal Generator	SMU200A	A140801888	2020/03/16	2021/03/15
☒	Amplifier	Nucletudes	143060	2020/03/16	2021/03/15
☒	Directional Coupler	DC6180A	305827	2020/03/16	2021/03/15
☒	Power Meter	NRP2	A140401673	2020/03/16	2021/03/15
☒	Power Sensor	NPR-Z11	1138.3004.02-114072-nq	2020/03/16	2021/03/15
☒	Power Meter	NRVS	A0802531	2020/03/16	2021/03/15
☒	Power Sensor	NRV-Z4	100069	2020/03/16	2021/03/15

ANNEX A: Appendix A: SAR System performance Check Plots

System Performance Check (Body, 2450MHz)

Type: Phone measurement

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Zoom scan resolution: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=4mm

Date of measurement: 01/26/2021

Measurement duration: 22 minutes 09 seconds

A. Experimental conditions.

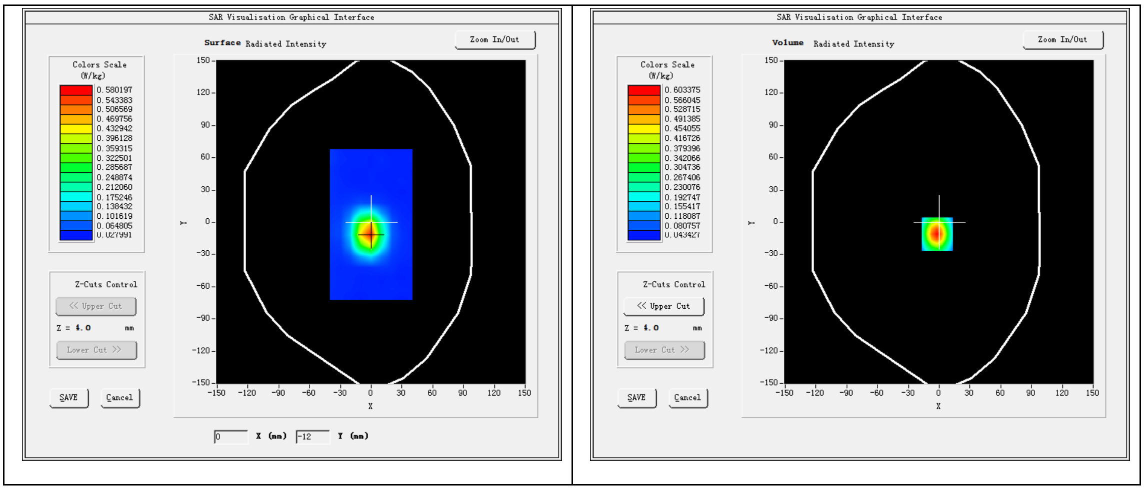
Phantom File	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Phantom	7x7x8,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=4mm
Device Position	Dipole
Band	2450MHz
Channels	
Signal	CW

B. SAR Measurement Results

Band SAR

E-Field Probe	SATIMO SN_27/15_EPG0261
Frequency (MHz)	2450
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.73
Relative permittivity	14.47
Conductivity (S/m)	1.97
Power Drift (%)	-0.84
Ambient Temperature:	22.1 ℃
Liquid Temperature:	22.6 ℃
ConvF:	2.47
Duty factor:	1:1

SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

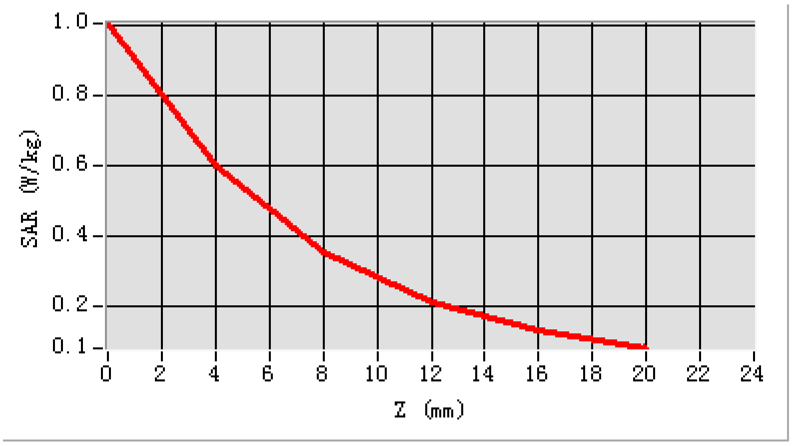


Maximum location: X=-2.00, Y=-11.00

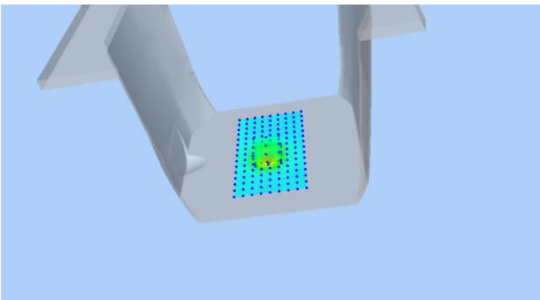
SAR Peak: 1.01 W/kg

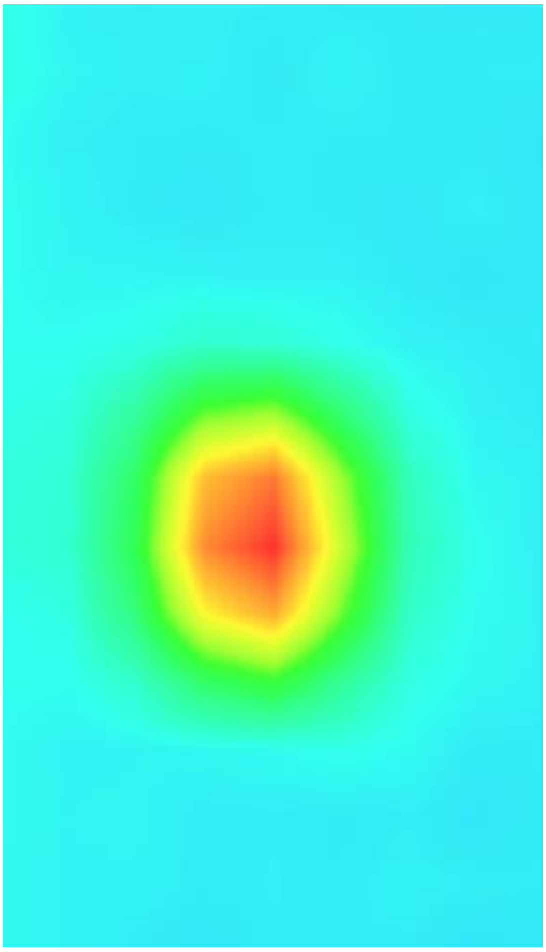
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.267245
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.546066

Z (mm)	**0.00**	**4.00**	**8.00**	**12.00**	**16.00**
SAR (W/Kg)	**1.0082**	**0.6034**	**0.3545**	**0.2117**	**0.1326**



3D screen shot	**Hot spot position**





ANNEX B: Appendix B: SAR Measurement results Plots

Plot 1: Wi-Fi 802.11b, Face ,Middle, 5mm

Type: Phone measurement

Date of measurement: 01/26/2021

Measurement duration: 22 minutes 10 seconds

Mobile Phone IMEI number: --

A. Experimental conditions.

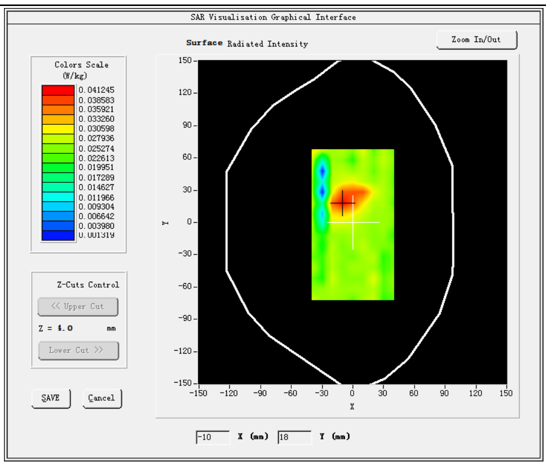
Area Scan	dx=5mm,dy=5mm
ZoomScan	7x7x8,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=4mm
Phantom	Validation plane

Device Position	Face
Band	WIFI
Channels	6
Signal	DSSS (Duty cycle: 1:1)

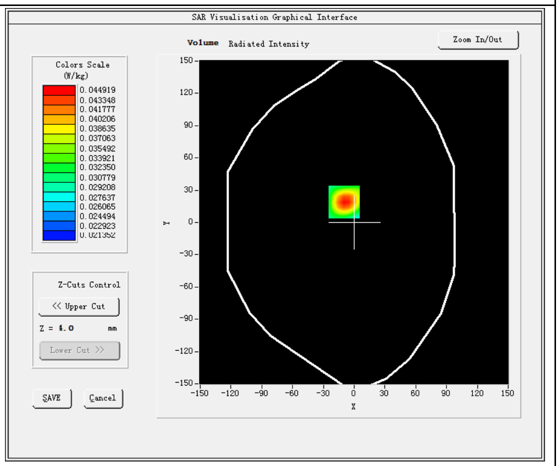
B. SAR Measurement Results

E-Field Probe	SATIMO SN_27/15_EPG0261
Frequency (MHz)	2437
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.73
Relative permittivity	14.47
Conductivity (S/m)	1.97
Variation (%)	-2.47
ConvF:	2.47

SURFACE SAR



VOLUME SAR

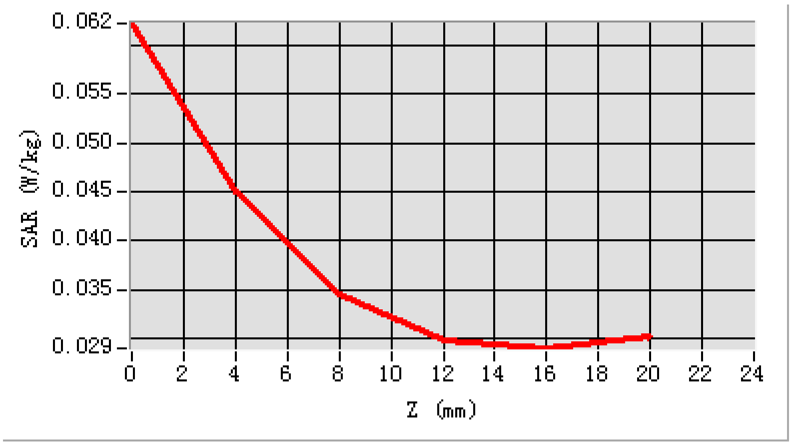


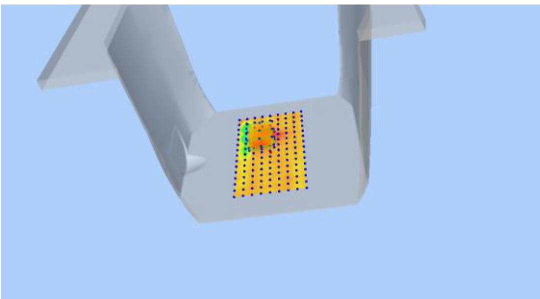
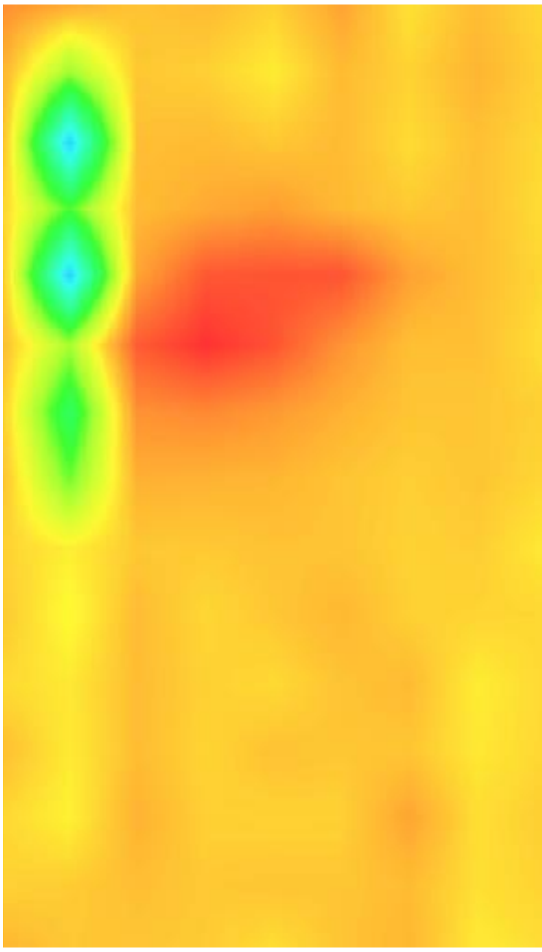
Maximum location: X=-10.00, Y=19.00

SAR Peak: 0.06 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.034524
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.043369

Z (mm)	**0.00**	**4.00**	**8.00**	**12.00**	**16.00**
SAR (W/Kg)	**0.0622**	**0.0449**	**0.0345**	**0.0297**	**0.0290**



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

ANNEX C: Appendix C: Calibration reports

EPGO261 Probe Calibration Report

COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.178.1.20.MVGB.A

CCIC SOUTHERN TESTING CO., LTD
ELECTRONIC TESTING BUILDING, NO. 43 SHAHE ROAD, XILI STREET, NANSHAN DISTRICT
SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 27/15 EPGO261

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

Calibration date: 06/25/2020

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

Summary:

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

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	6/26/2020	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	CCIC SOUTHERN TESTING CO., LTD

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Jérôme LUC	6/26/2020	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 27/15 EPGO261
Product Condition (new / used)	Used
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.216 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.218 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.222 MΩ

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole*

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

3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDB865664 D01, CENELEC EN62209 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

3.1 LINEARITY

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

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

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

3.1 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

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

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

where

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

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

4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide

ERROR SOURCES	Uncertainty value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%)
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					14 %

5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

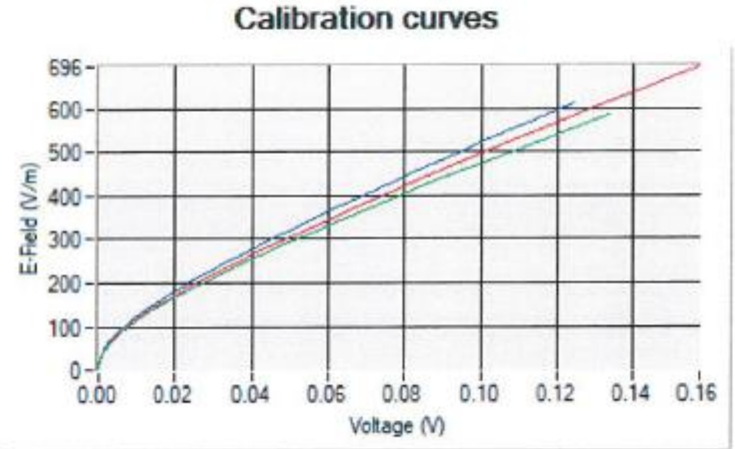
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
0.77	0.70	0.81

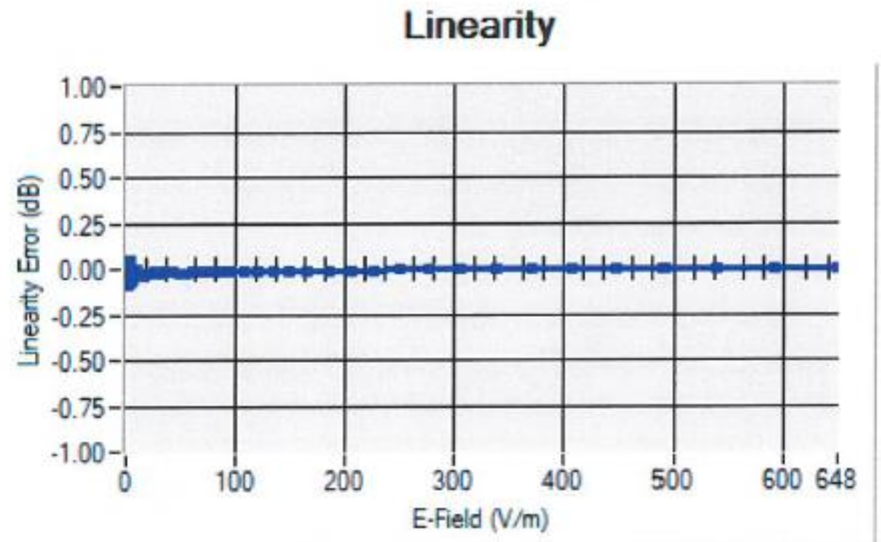
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
116	114	126

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

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



5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:+/-1.84% (+/-0.08dB)

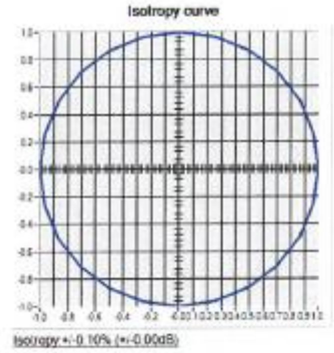
5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	ConvF
HL750	750	1.78
BL750	750	1.88
HL850	835	1.86
BL850	835	1.90
HL900	900	1.84
BL900	900	1.92
HL1800	1800	2.04
BL1800	1800	2.09
HL1900	1900	2.20
BL1900	1900	2.26
HL2000	2000	2.21
BL2000	2000	2.22
HL2300	2300	2.23
BL2300	2300	2.47
HL2450	2450	2.18
BL2450	2450	2.47
HL2600	2600	2.07
BL2600	2600	2.25
HL5200	5200	2.02
BL5200	5200	2.09
HL5400	5400	2.12
BL5400	5400	2.22
HL5600	5600	2.28
BL5600	5600	2.39
HL5800	5800	2.24
BL5800	5800	2.34

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

5.4 ISOTROPY

HL1800 MHz



6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
Flat Phantom	MVG	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz ZVM	100203	05/2019	05/2022
Network Analyzer – Calibration kit	Rohde & Schwarz ZV-Z235	101223	05/2019	05/2022
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1160271	02/2020	02/2023
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz SMB	106589	04/2019	04/2022
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	NI-USB 5680	170100013	05/2019	05/2022
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	150798832	11/2017	11/2020

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.178.8.20.MVGB.A

CCIC SOUTHERN TESTING CO., LTD
ELECTRONIC TESTING BUILDING, NO. 43 SHAHE ROAD, XILI STREET, NANSHAN DISTRICT
SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 09/13 DIP2G450-220

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

Calibration date: 06/25/2020

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

Summary:

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

	Name	*Function*	*Date*	*Signature*
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Technical Manager	6/26/2020	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	6/26/2020	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	CCIC SOUTHERN TESTING CO., LTD

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Jérôme LUC	6/26/2020	Initial release

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs 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	MVG
Model	SID2450
Serial Number	SN 09/13 DIP2G450-220
Product Condition (new / used)	Used

3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

MVG's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.

Figure 1 – *MVG COMOSAR Validation Dipole*

4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs 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 constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. A direct method is used with a network analyser and its calibration kit, both with a valid ISO17025 calibration.

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 dimension's 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. A direct method is used with a ISO17025 calibrated caliper.

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	0.08 LIN

5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
0 - 300	0.20 mm
300 - 450	0.44 mm

5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

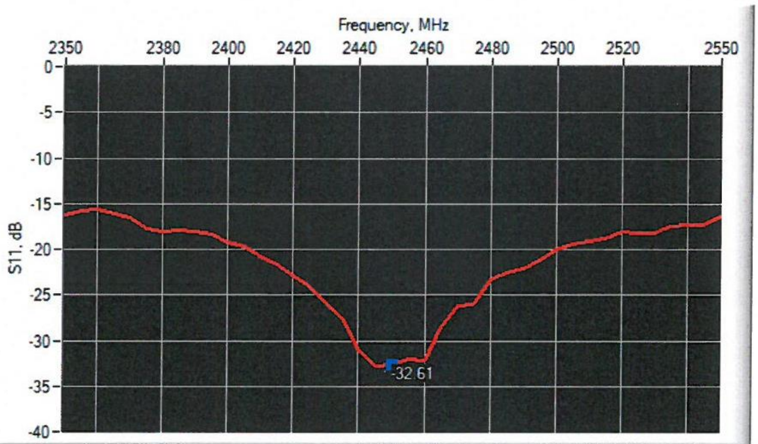
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty

1 g	19 % (SAR)
10 g	19 % (SAR)

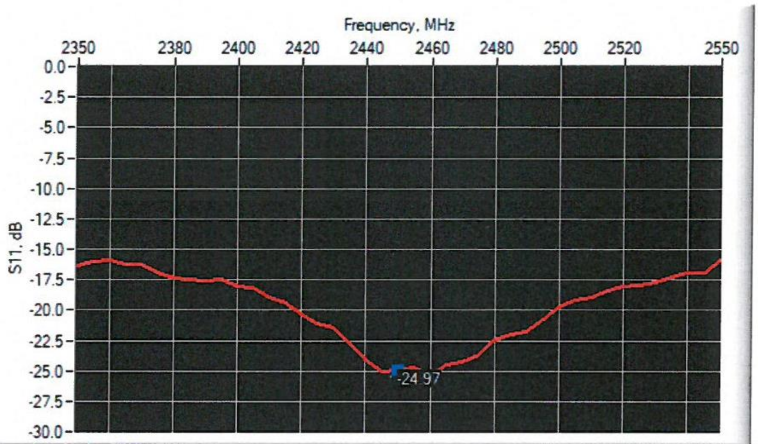
6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-32.61	-20	52.3 Ω + 0.3 jΩ

6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-24.97	-20	55.6 Ω - 0.4 jΩ

6.3 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 %.	-	30.4 ±1 %.	-	3.6 ±1 %.	-
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The IEEE Std. 1528, FCC KDBs 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 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity (ε_r')		Conductivity (σ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±10 %		0.87 ±10 %	
450	43.5 ±10 %		0.87 ±10 %	
750	41.9 ±10 %		0.89 ±10 %	
835	41.5 ±10 %		0.90 ±10 %	
900	41.5 ±10 %		0.97 ±10 %	
1450	40.5 ±10 %		1.20 ±10 %	
1500	40.4 ±10 %		1.23 ±10 %	
1640	40.2 ±10 %		1.31 ±10 %	