

MEASUREMENT 9

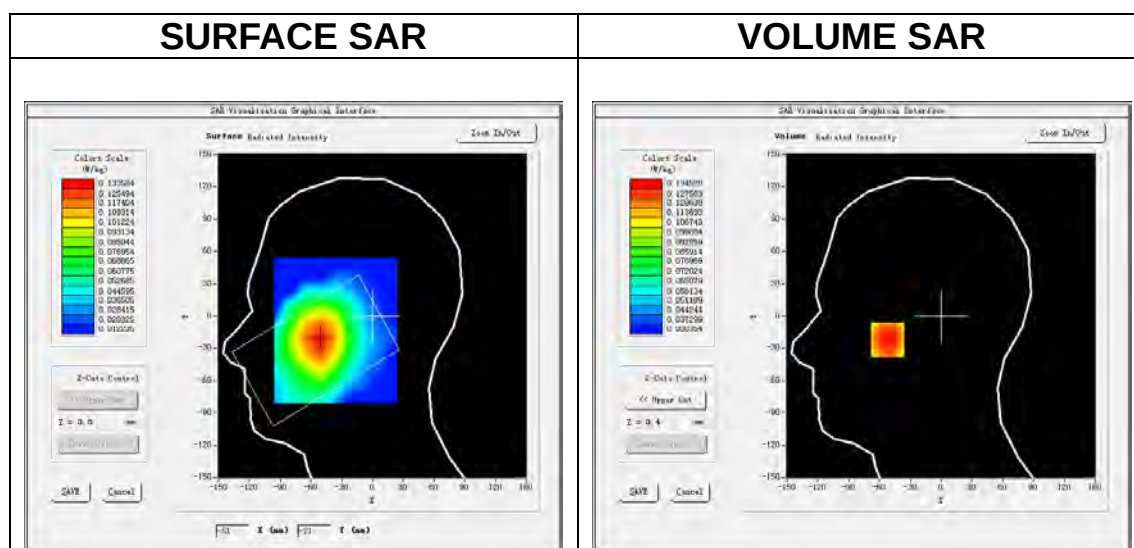
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>Band5 WCDMA850</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>WCDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	836.400000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.267426
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.732481
Conductivity (S/m)	0.916903
Variation (%)	-0.630000



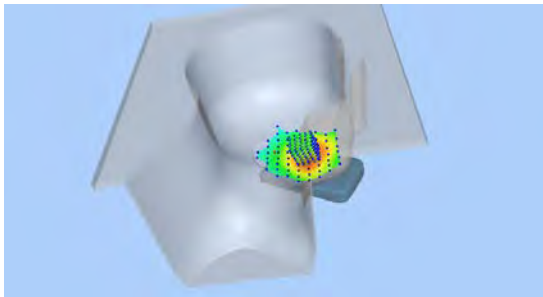
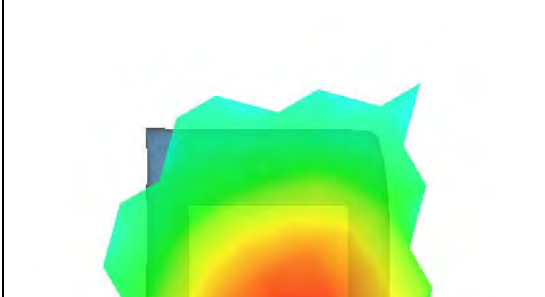
Maximum location: X=-52.00, Y=-22.00

SAR Peak: 0.15 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.106108
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.131518

A line graph showing the relationship between SAR (W/kg) and Z (mm). The y-axis is labeled 'SAR (W/kg)' and ranges from 0.05 to 0.15 with major grid lines every 0.02 units. The x-axis is labeled 'Z (mm)' and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0 with major grid lines every 5.0 units. A red curve starts at approximately (0.0, 0.15) and decreases as Z increases, reaching approximately (32.5, 0.05).

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.15
5.0	0.13
10.0	0.11
15.0	0.09
20.0	0.075
25.0	0.065
30.0	0.055
32.5	0.05

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D visualization of a knee joint model. The femur (thigh bone) is at the top, and the tibia (shin bone) is at the bottom. A small, rectangular, multi-colored hot spot is visible on the tibia, indicating a specific area of interest. The hot spot is composed of many small, colored dots, with colors ranging from blue (low intensity) to red (high intensity).	 A 3D visualization of the hot spot position. It shows a large, irregular, multi-colored area, likely representing the hot spot's position and intensity. The colors range from blue (low intensity) to red (high intensity), with a prominent red/yellow center. The area is surrounded by a green, semi-transparent, irregular shape, possibly representing a boundary or a specific region of interest.

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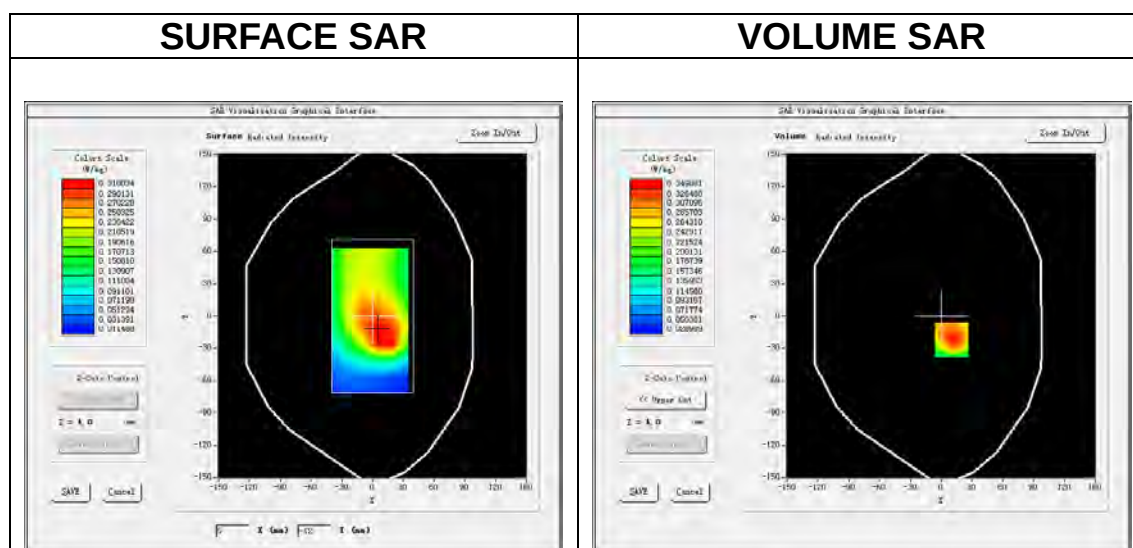
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>Band5 WCDMA850</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>WCDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	836.400000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.267426
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.732481
Conductivity (S/m)	0.916903
Variation (%)	-0.510000



Maximum location: X=10.00, Y=-22.00

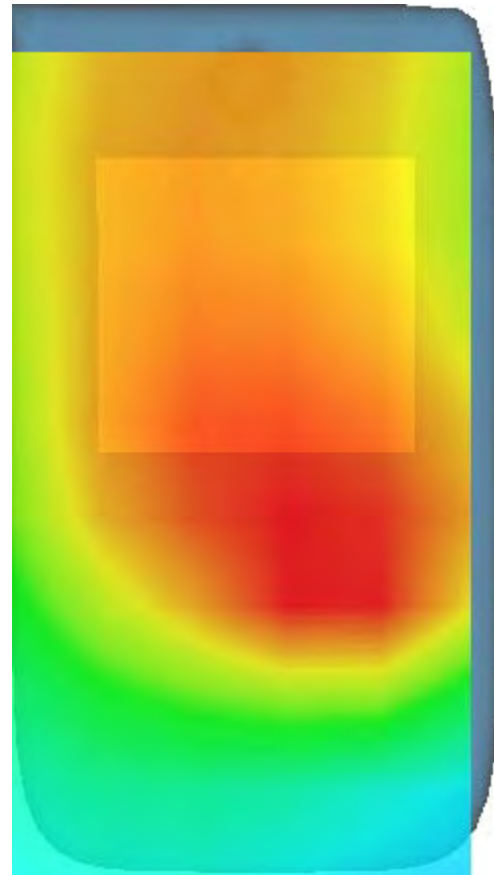
SAR Peak: 0.50 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.214605
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.336977

A line graph showing the relationship between SAR (W/kg) and Z (mm) for a 100 W CW horn antenna. The y-axis represents SAR (W/kg) and ranges from 0.0 to 0.5 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. The x-axis represents Z (mm) and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0 with major grid lines every 5.0 units. A red curve starts at (0, 0.5) and decreases monotonically, reaching 0.0 at approximately Z = 35 mm.

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.50
2.5	0.40
5.0	0.35
7.5	0.30
10.0	0.25
12.5	0.20
15.0	0.17
17.5	0.14
20.0	0.11
22.5	0.09
25.0	0.07
27.5	0.05
30.0	0.03
32.5	0.01
35.0	0.00

Hot spot position



MEASUREMENT 11

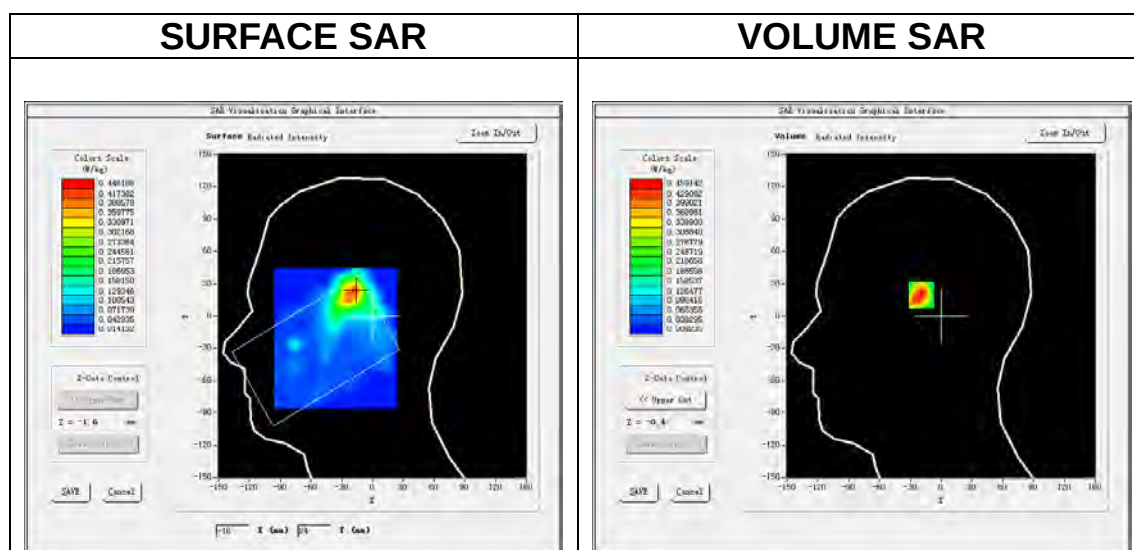
Date of measurement: 18/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	<u>dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm</u>
ZoomScan	<u>7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm</u>
Phantom	<u>Left head</u>
Device Position	<u>Cheek</u>
Band	<u>IEEE 802.11a U-NII</u>
Channels	<u>Middle</u>
Signal	<u>IEEE802.11a (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	5200.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	36.891037
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	15.892865
Conductivity (S/m)	4.591272
Variation (%)	-2.070000



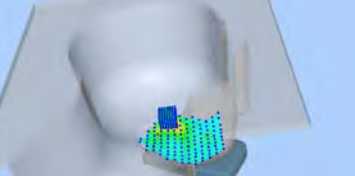
Maximum location: X=-18.00, Y=23.00

SAR Peak: 1.19 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.187523
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.452769

The graph shows the SAR distribution for the 100 MHz case. The y-axis represents SAR in W/kg, ranging from 0.0 to 0.8. The x-axis represents the depth Z in mm, ranging from 0 to 26. The SAR starts at approximately 0.8 W/kg at Z=0 and decreases rapidly, reaching near zero by Z=10 mm.

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0	0.80
2	0.45
4	0.22
6	0.12
8	0.05
10	0.02
12	0.01
14	0.005
16	0.002
18	0.001
20	0.001
22	0.002
24	0.001

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D rendering of a knee joint model. A sensor array, represented by a grid of small blue and yellow cubes, is positioned on the skin surface of the knee. The model is shown from a perspective view against a light blue background.	 A visualization of the hot spot position on the knee joint model. The model is shown from a perspective view, and a color-coded heatmap is overlaid on the skin surface. The heatmap shows a prominent red area, indicating the highest intensity of the hot spot, surrounded by yellow and green areas. A white rectangular box highlights the region of interest.

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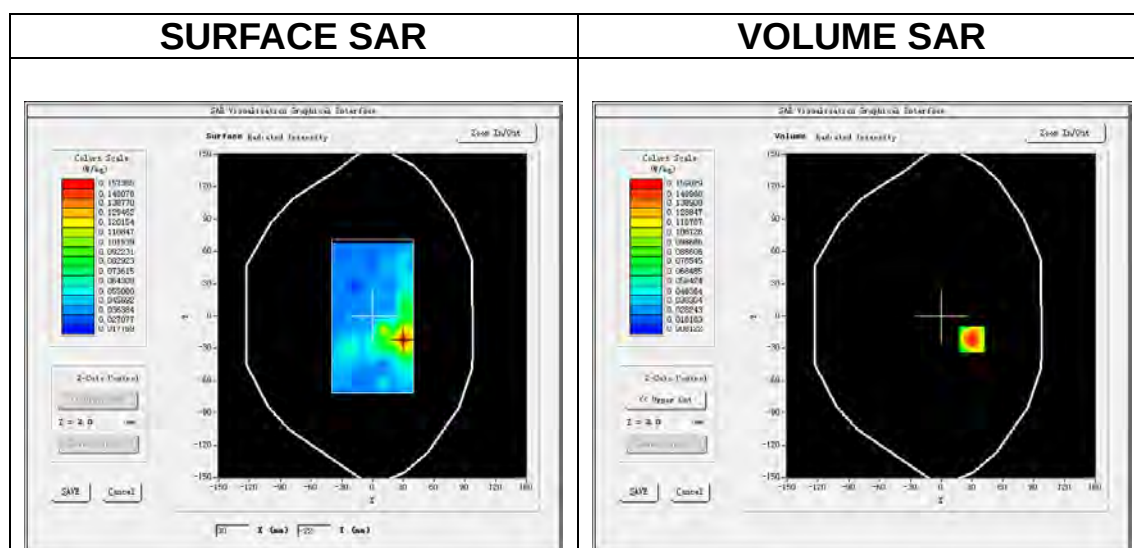
Date of measurement: 18/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11a U-NII</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>IEEE802.11a (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	5200.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	36.891037
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	15.892865
Conductivity (S/m)	4.591272
Variation (%)	-1.780000

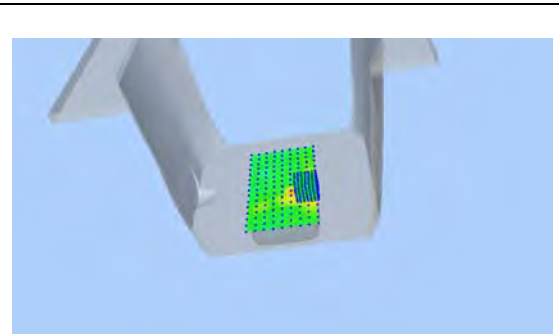


Maximum location: X=30.00, Y=-22.00

SAR Peak: 0.25 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.058155
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.098723

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0	0.23
2	0.16
4	0.10
6	0.07
8	0.04
10	0.035
12	0.03
14	0.028
16	0.025
18	0.02
20	0.03
22	0.03
24	0.01

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D rendering of a robotic arm holding a tray. The tray contains a grid of points, with a central cluster of points highlighted in yellow and green, indicating a hot spot.	 A visualization of the hot spot position. The background is green, and a rectangular area in the center is highlighted in yellow and red, indicating the hot spot. The hot spot is located in the center of the tray.

MEASUREMENT 13

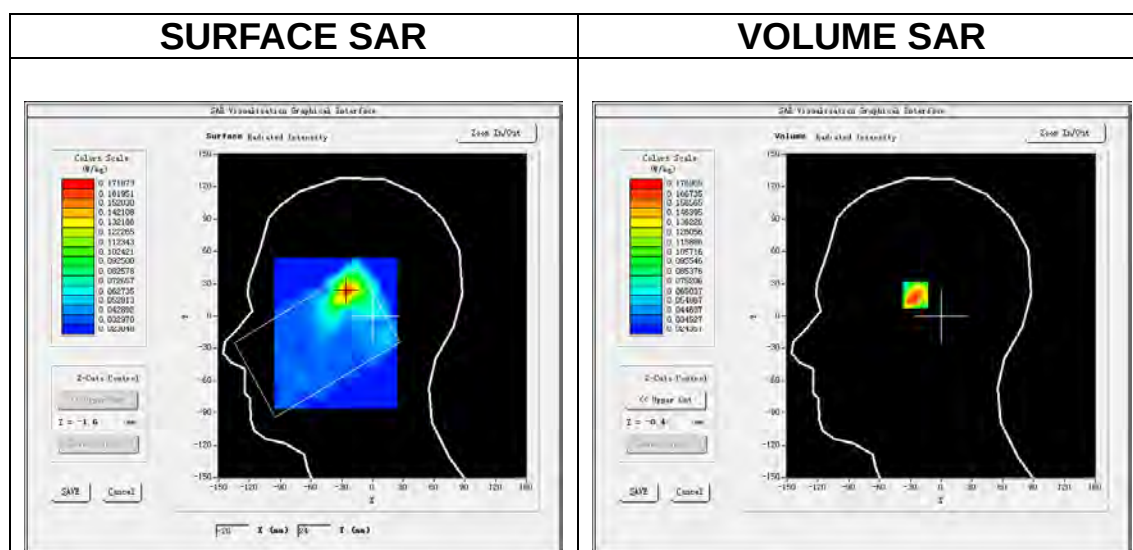
Date of measurement: 13/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	<u>dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm</u>
ZoomScan	<u>7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm</u>
Phantom	<u>Left head</u>
Device Position	<u>Cheek</u>
Band	<u>IEEE 802.11a U-NII</u>
Channels	<u>Middle</u>
Signal	<u>IEEE802.11a (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	5785.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	35.916252
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	15.815150
Conductivity (S/m)	5.082814
Variation (%)	4.850000

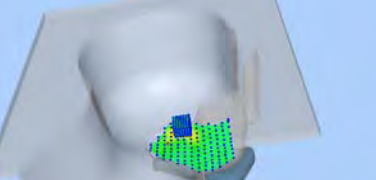
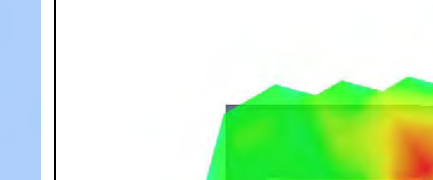


Maximum location: X=-25.00, Y=24.00

SAR Peak: 0.44 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.086005
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.168157

Graph of SAR (W/kg) vs Z (mm) for the 100 MHz case. The SAR starts at approximately 0.28 W/kg at Z=0 and decreases rapidly, reaching a minimum of about 0.03 W/kg at Z=14 mm, then slightly increases to 0.04 W/kg at Z=22 mm before decreasing again.

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D rendering of a knee joint model. A sensor array, represented by a grid of small colored squares (blue, green, yellow, red), is positioned on the patella (kneecap). The joint is shown in a flexed position, with the femur (thigh bone) and tibia (shin bone) visible.	 A visualization of the hot spot position on the knee joint model. The sensor array area is highlighted with a color gradient, where red indicates the highest intensity (hot spot) and green indicates lower intensity. The hot spot is located on the right side of the patella, near the femoral condyle.

MEASUREMENT 14

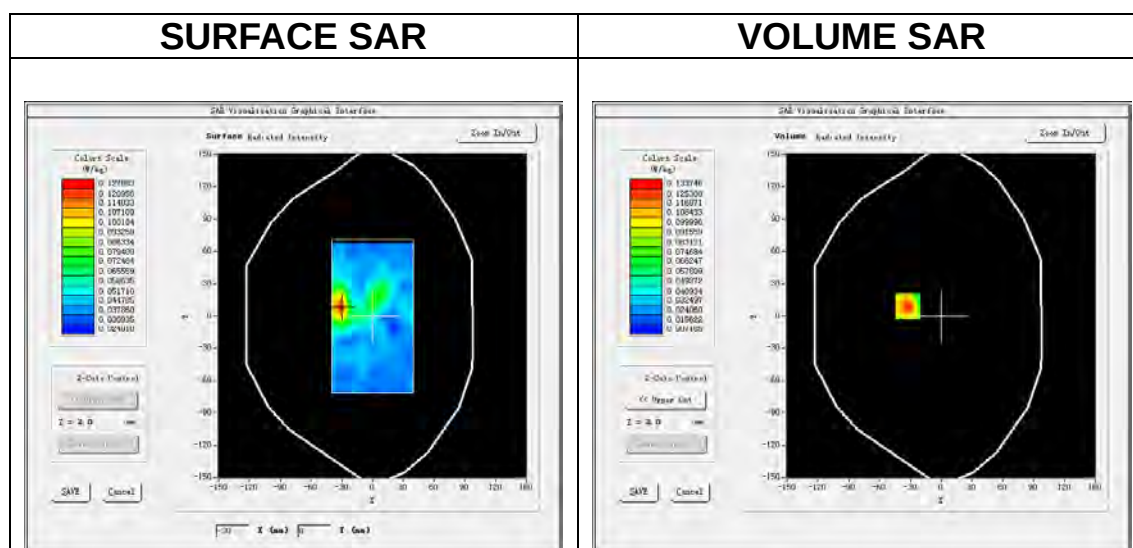
Date of measurement: 13/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=10mm dy=10mm, h= 2.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>7x7x12,dx=4mm dy=4mm dz=2mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11a U-NII</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>IEEE802.11a (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	5785.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	35.916252
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	15.815150
Conductivity (S/m)	5.082814
Variation (%)	-4.700000

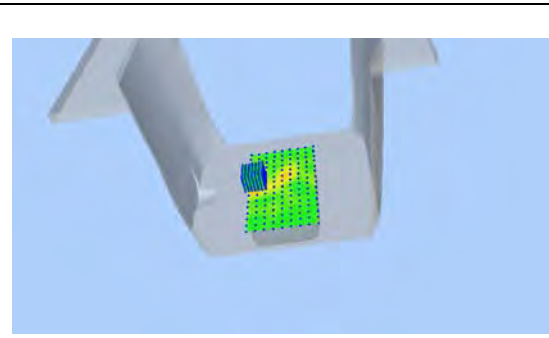
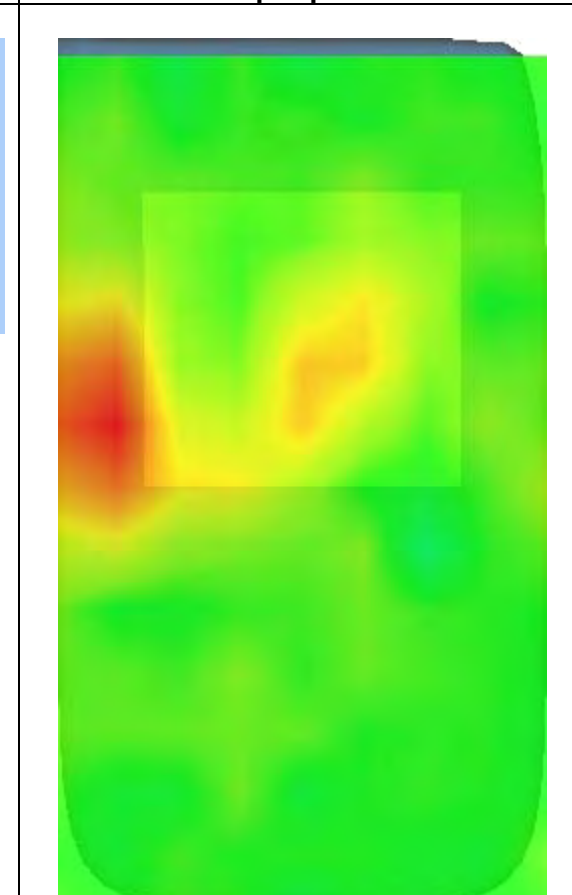


Maximum location: X=-32.00, Y=9.00

SAR Peak: 0.24 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.053541
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.086874

Graph of SAR (W/kg) vs Z (mm) for the 100 MHz case. The SAR starts at approximately 0.223 W/kg at Z=0 and decreases rapidly, reaching a minimum of about 0.033 W/kg at Z=8 mm, then remains relatively constant around 0.033 W/kg up to Z=26 mm.

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D perspective view of a robotic gripper holding a small, rectangular object. The object's surface is covered with a grid of small, colored dots in shades of blue, green, and yellow, representing different data points or sensor readings. The gripper is light gray, and the background is a solid light blue.	 A heatmap visualization showing the spatial distribution of 'hot spots' on the object. The color scale ranges from green (low intensity) to red (high intensity). A prominent red and yellow region is visible on the left side of the object, indicating a high-intensity hot spot. The rest of the object is predominantly green, indicating lower intensity.

MEASUREMENT 15

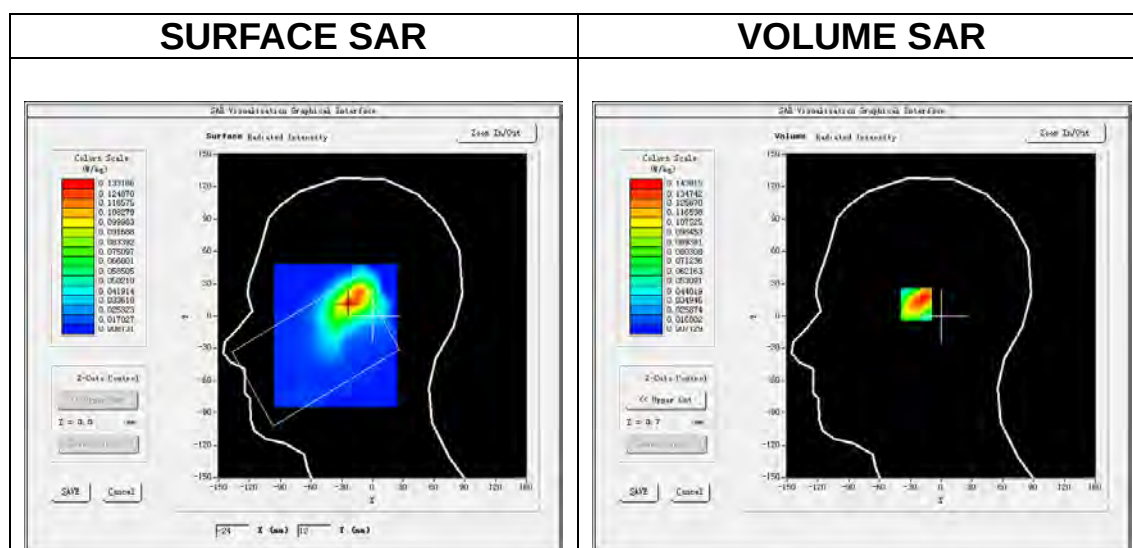
Date of measurement: 12/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11b ISM</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>IEEE802.11b (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.420174
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.345988
Conductivity (S/m)	1.806898
Variation (%)	0.340000



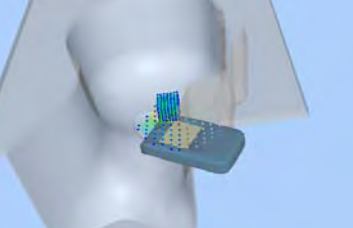
Maximum location: X=-23.00, Y=12.00

SAR Peak: 0.24 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.072507
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.136048

A line graph showing the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in W/kg as a function of depth Z in mm for a 1000 MHz plane wave. The y-axis is labeled 'SAR (W/kg)' and ranges from 0.01 to 0.25. The x-axis is labeled 'Z (mm)' and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0. A red curve starts at (0, 0.25) and decreases rapidly, leveling off after approximately 20 mm.

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.25
2.5	0.18
5.0	0.14
7.5	0.10
10.0	0.07
12.5	0.055
15.0	0.045
17.5	0.038
20.0	0.032
22.5	0.028
25.0	0.025
27.5	0.022
30.0	0.020
32.5	0.018

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D visualization of a knee joint model. A rectangular sensor array with a grid of colored dots (blue, green, yellow, red) is positioned over the joint. The background is a light blue gradient.	 A visualization showing the hot spot position. A rectangular area is highlighted with a color gradient from cyan to red, indicating the intensity of the hot spot. The background is a light blue gradient.

MEASUREMENT 16

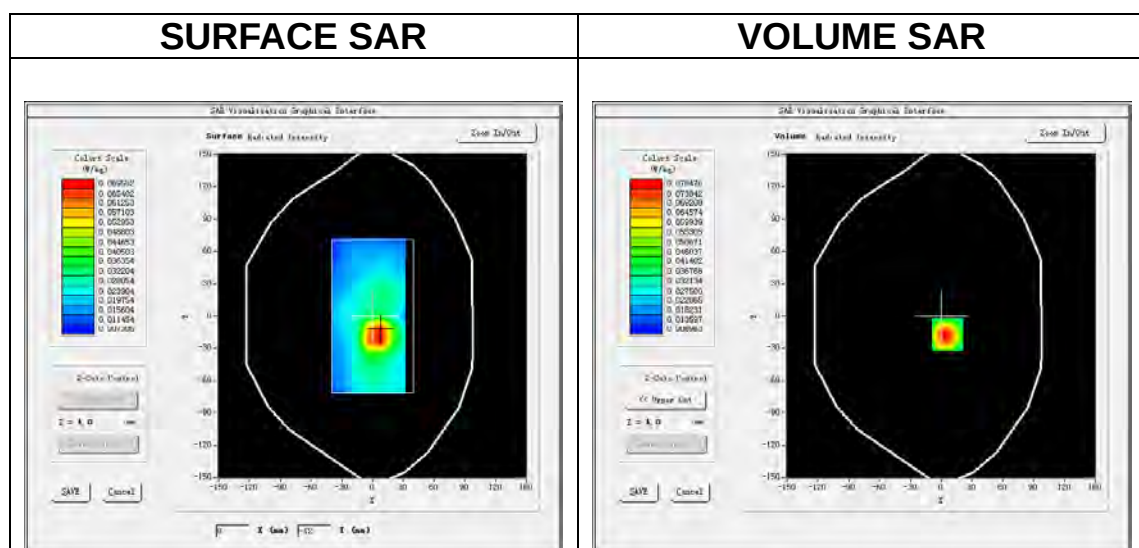
Date of measurement: 12/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>IEEE 802.11b ISM</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>IEEE802.11b (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

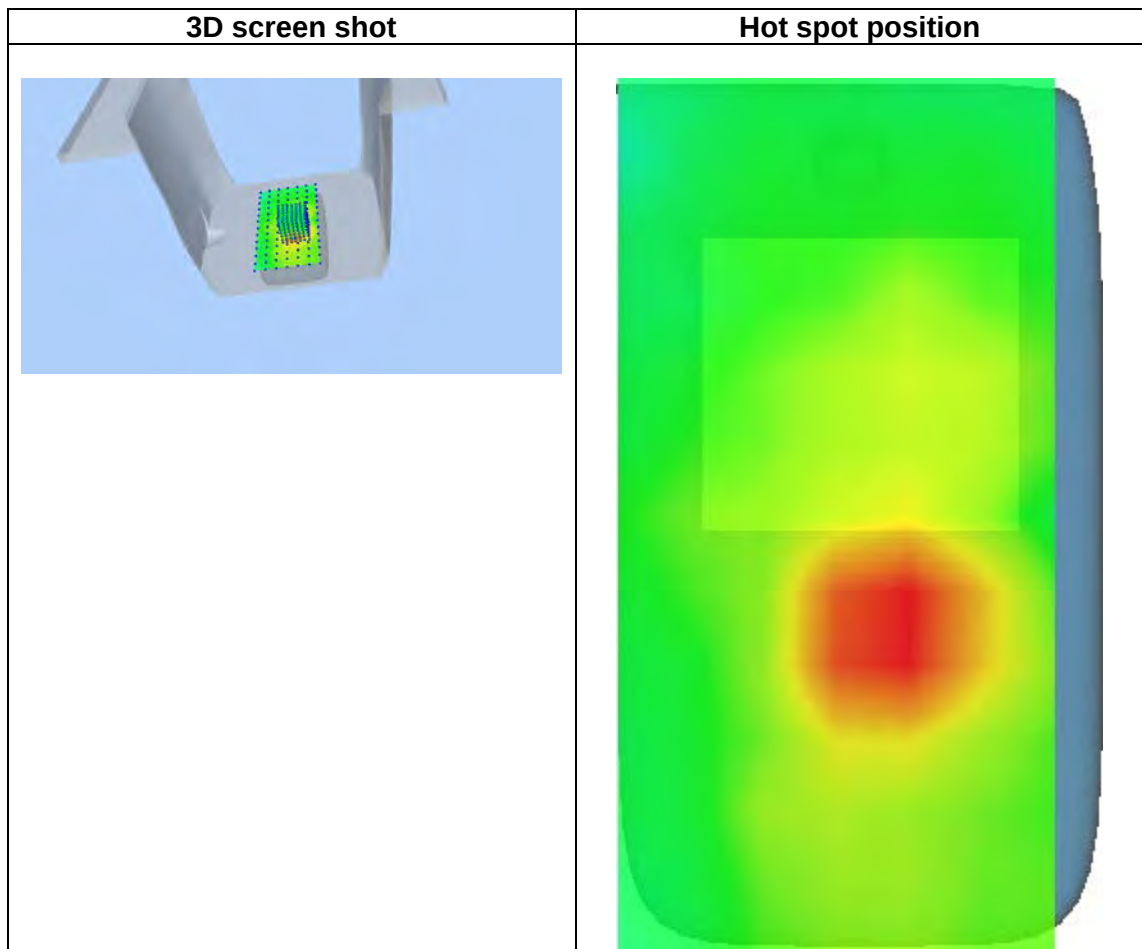
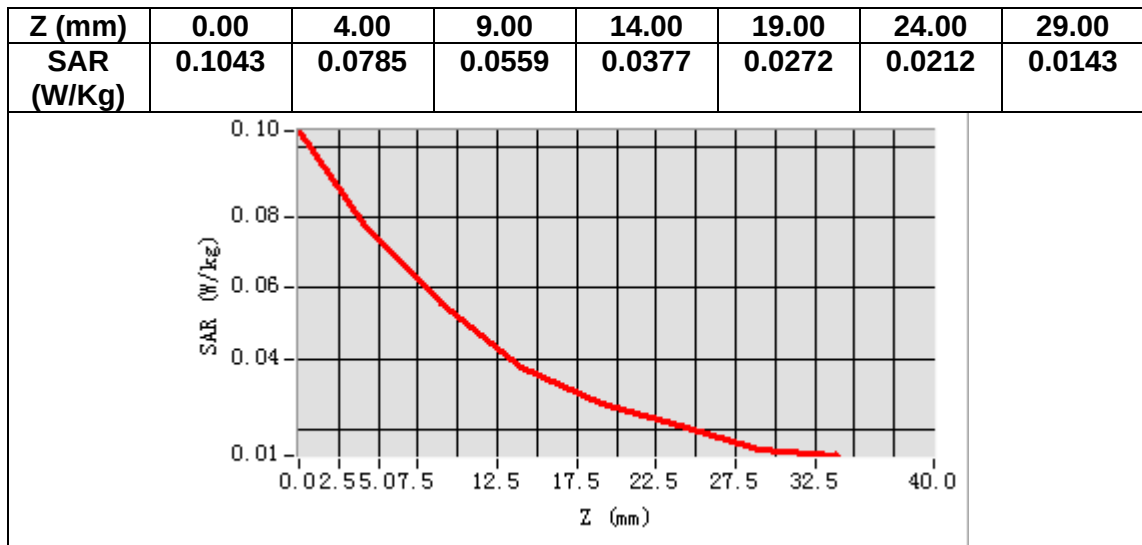
Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.420174
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.345988
Conductivity (S/m)	1.806898
Variation (%)	2.420000



Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=-17.00

SAR Peak: 0.11 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.044983
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.073159



MEASUREMENT 17

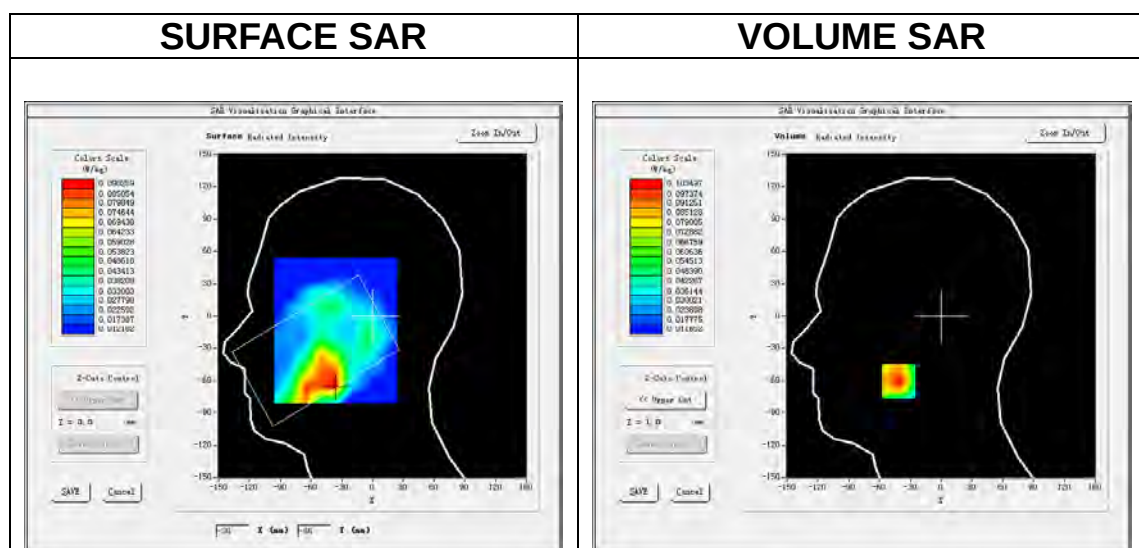
Date of measurement: 17/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 2</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.590061
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.367389
Conductivity (S/m)	1.396150
Variation (%)	2.690000



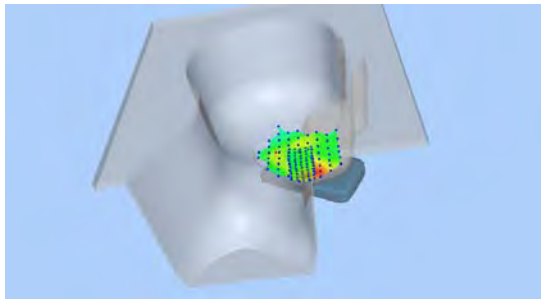
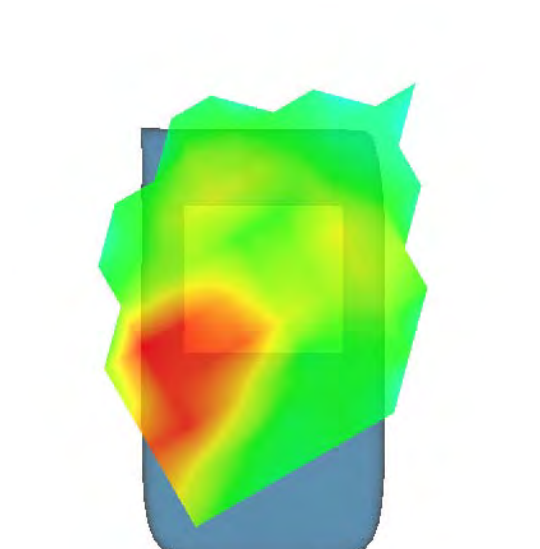
Maximum location: X=-41.00, Y=-61.00

SAR Peak: 0.14 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.062102
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.096366

A line graph showing the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in W/kg as a function of depth Z in mm for a 1000 MHz plane wave. The y-axis is labeled 'SAR (W/kg)' and ranges from 0.02 to 0.13. The x-axis is labeled 'Z (mm)' and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0. A red curve starts at approximately (0, 0.125) and decreases monotonically, reaching approximately 0.02 W/kg at Z = 32.5 mm.

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.125
2.5	0.115
5.0	0.105
7.5	0.095
10.0	0.085
12.5	0.075
15.0	0.065
17.5	0.055
20.0	0.048
22.5	0.042
25.0	0.038
27.5	0.034
30.0	0.030
32.5	0.025

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D visualization of a knee joint model. The femur (thigh bone) is at the top, and the tibia (shin bone) is at the bottom. A cluster of colored dots, representing a hot spot, is located on the posterior surface of the tibia, near the joint space. The dots are colored in a gradient from blue to red, indicating varying intensity.	 A 3D visualization of the same knee joint model, showing the hot spot position. The hot spot is represented by a large, irregularly shaped region of high intensity, colored in a gradient from blue to red. The region is located on the posterior surface of the tibia, near the joint space. The visualization shows the spatial distribution of the hot spot across the joint.

MEASUREMENT 18

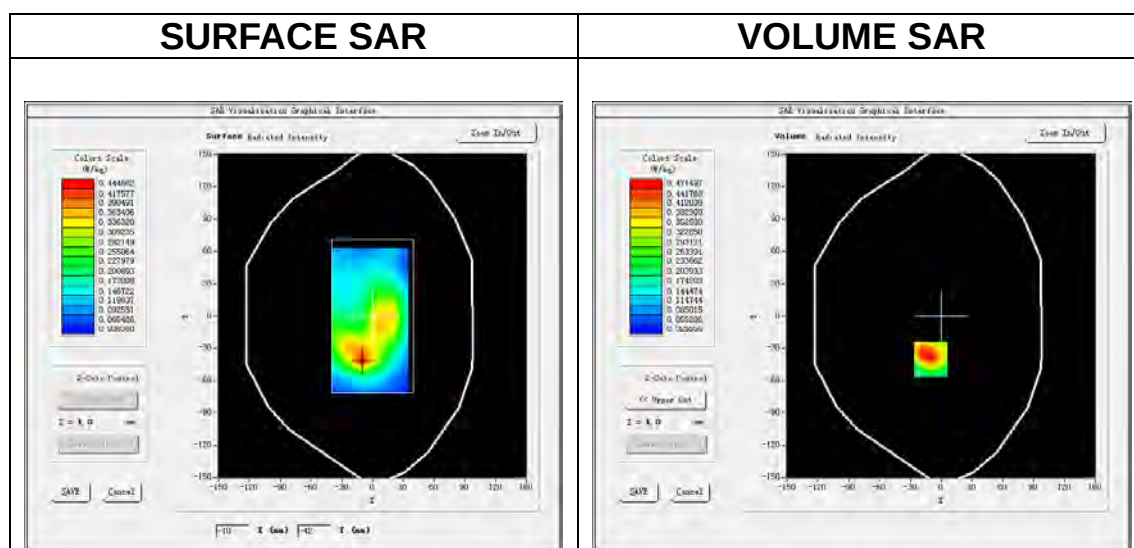
Date of measurement: 17/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 2</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

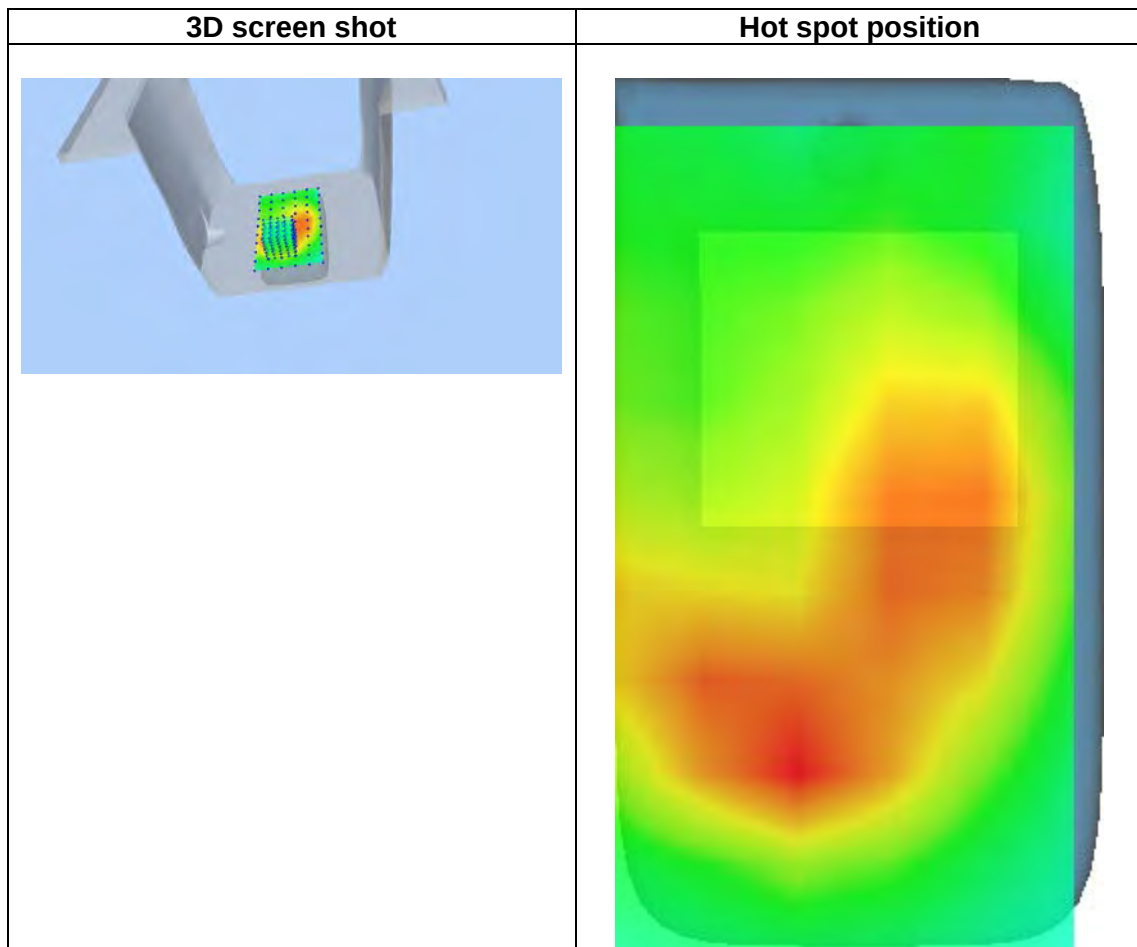
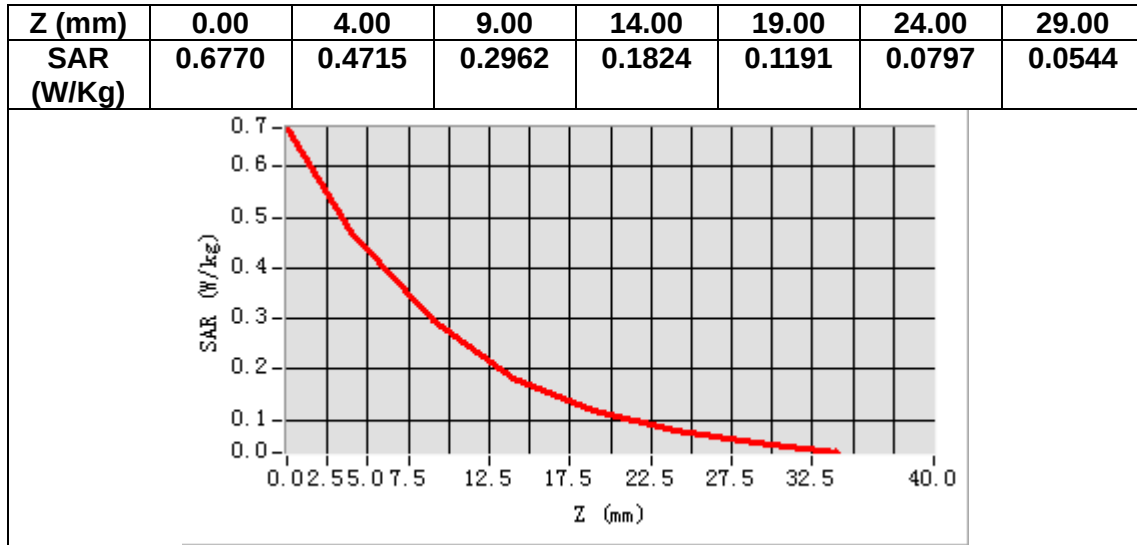
Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.590061
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.367389
Conductivity (S/m)	1.396150
Variation (%)	-0.100000



Maximum location: X=-10.00, Y=-40.00

SAR Peak: 0.72 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.261673
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.458249



MEASUREMENT 19

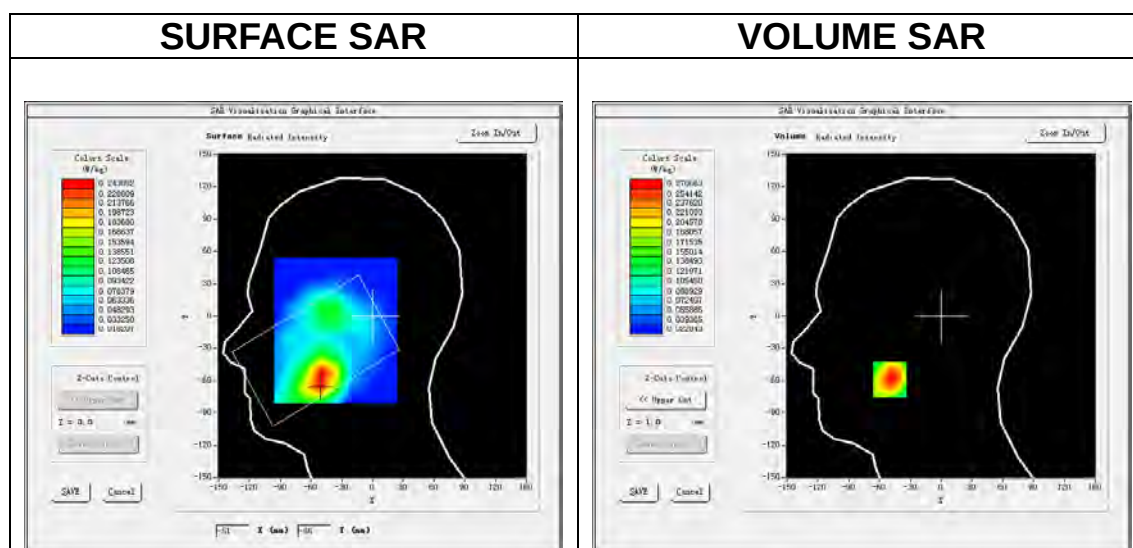
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 4</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1732.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.724846
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.755177
Conductivity (S/m)	1.323936
Variation (%)	-4.490000



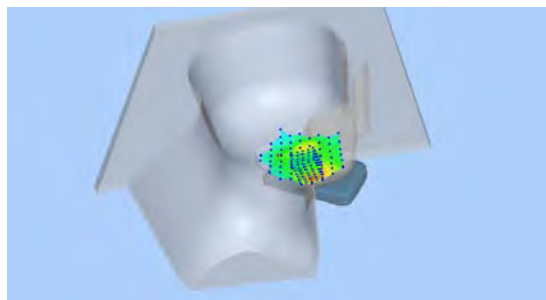
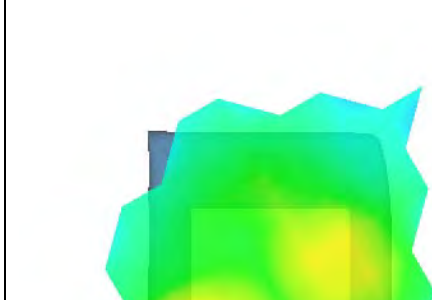
Maximum location: X=-50.00, Y=-59.00

SAR Peak: 0.38 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.168807
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.263955

A line graph showing the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in W/kg as a function of depth Z in mm for a 1000 MHz plane wave. The y-axis ranges from 0.05 to 0.37 W/kg with major ticks every 0.05 units. The x-axis ranges from 0.0 to 40.0 mm with major ticks every 5.0 mm. A red curve starts at (0, 0.37) and decreases monotonically, reaching approximately 0.05 W/kg at Z = 32.5 mm.

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.37
2.5	0.30
5.0	0.25
7.5	0.20
10.0	0.18
12.5	0.15
15.0	0.13
17.5	0.11
20.0	0.09
22.5	0.08
25.0	0.07
27.5	0.06
30.0	0.055
32.5	0.05

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D visualization of a knee joint model. The femur (thigh bone) is shown in a light blue color, and the tibia (shin bone) is shown in a darker blue color. A cluster of small, multi-colored dots (red, yellow, green, blue) is concentrated on the tibia, representing the hot spot position.	 A 3D visualization of the hot spot position on a knee joint model. The femur is shown in a light blue color, and the tibia is shown in a darker blue color. A large, irregular, multi-colored region (red, yellow, green, blue) is overlaid on the tibia, representing the hot spot position.

MEASUREMENT 20

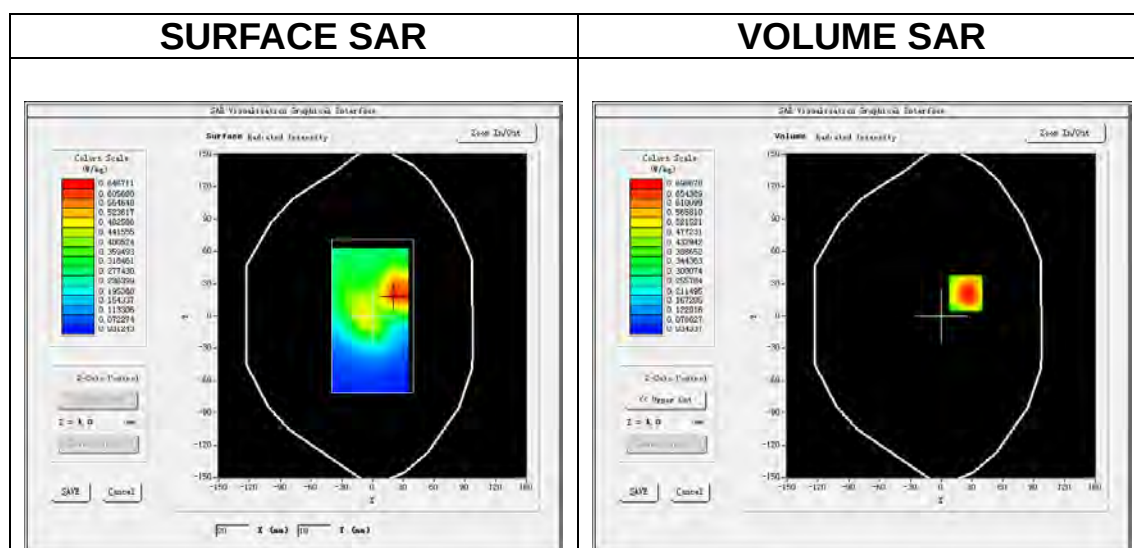
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 4</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1732.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.724846
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.755177
Conductivity (S/m)	1.323936
Variation (%)	-0.880000



Maximum location: X=24.00, Y=21.00

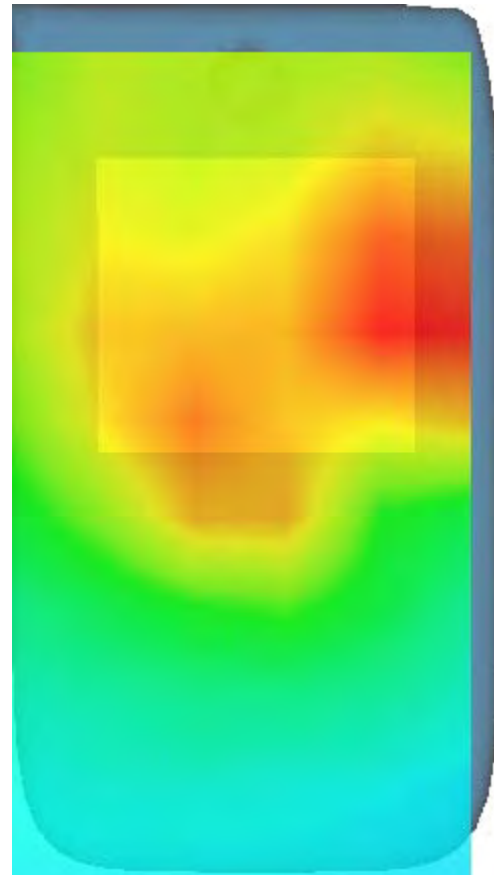
SAR Peak: 1.04 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.402750
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.679300

A line graph showing the relationship between SAR (W/kg) and Z (mm) for a 100 W CW antenna. The y-axis represents SAR (W/kg) and ranges from 0.1 to 1.0 with major grid lines every 0.2 units. The x-axis represents Z (mm) and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0 with major grid lines every 5.0 units. A red curve starts at (0, 1.0) and decreases as Z increases, passing through approximately (5, 0.65), (10, 0.4), (15, 0.25), (20, 0.18), and ending near (35, 0.1).

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	1.00
2.5	0.80
5.0	0.65
7.5	0.55
10.0	0.45
12.5	0.38
15.0	0.32
17.5	0.26
20.0	0.22
22.5	0.19
25.0	0.17
27.5	0.15
30.0	0.13
32.5	0.12
35.0	0.11

Hot spot position



MEASUREMENT 21

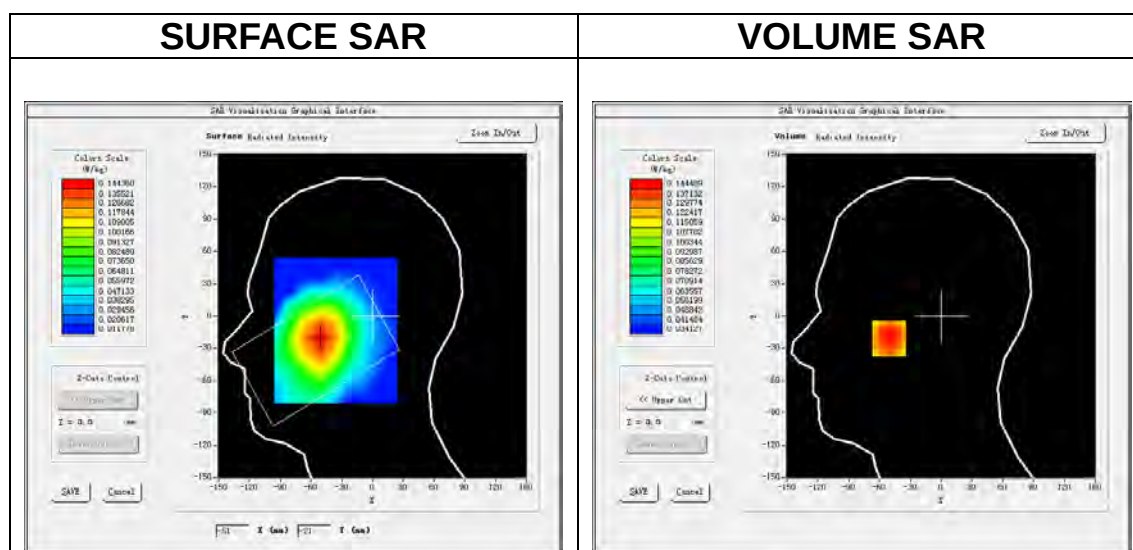
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 5</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

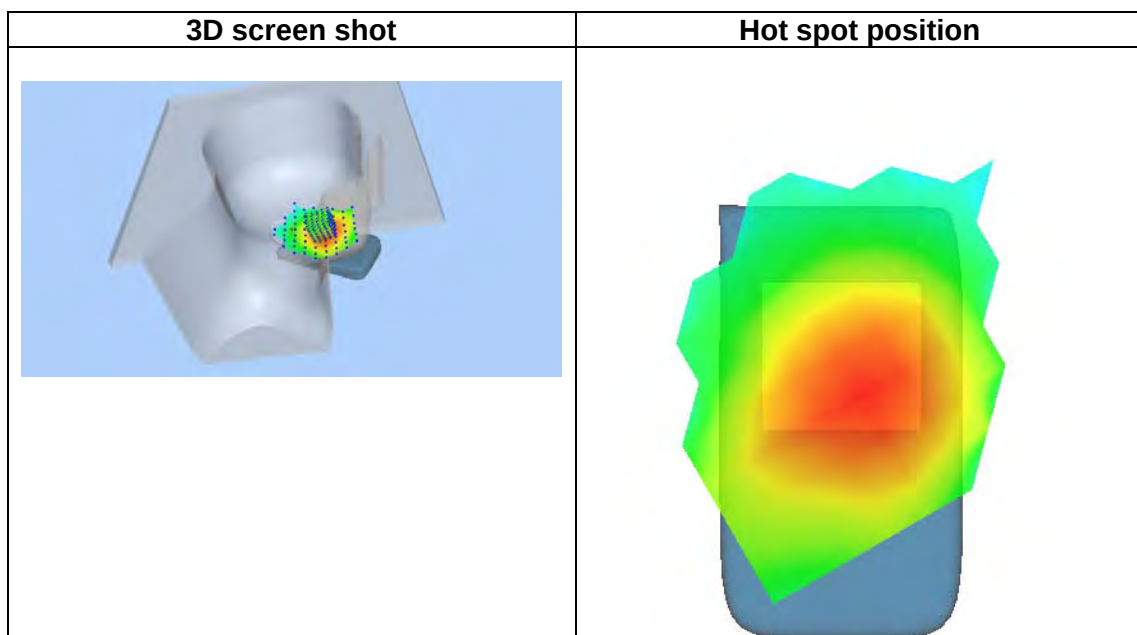
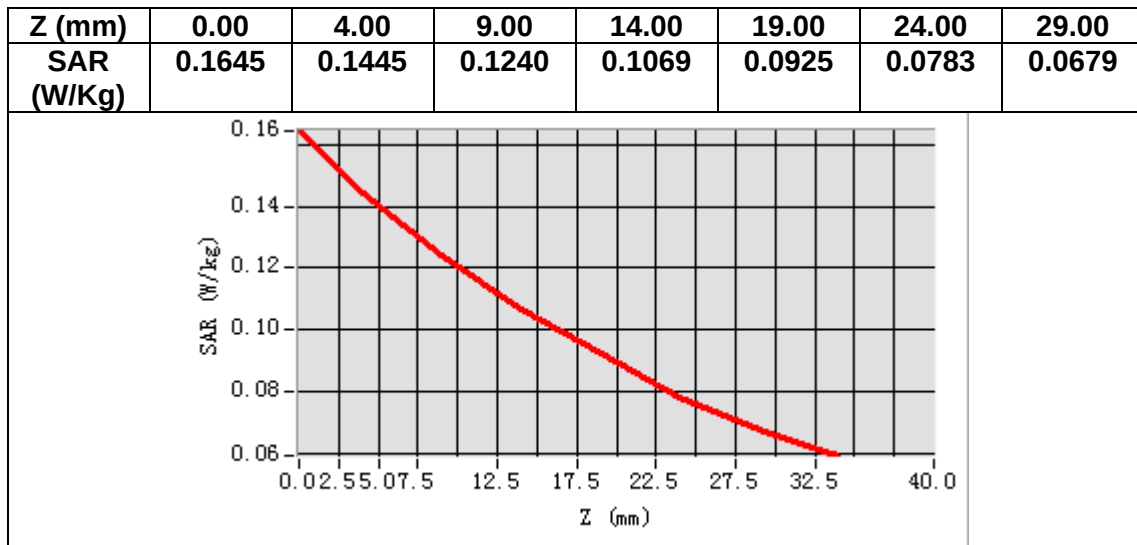
Frequency (MHz)	836.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.270016
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.731140
Conductivity (S/m)	0.916950
Variation (%)	1.790000



Maximum location: X=-51.00, Y=-21.00

SAR Peak: 0.17 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.114942
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.143192



MEASUREMENT 22

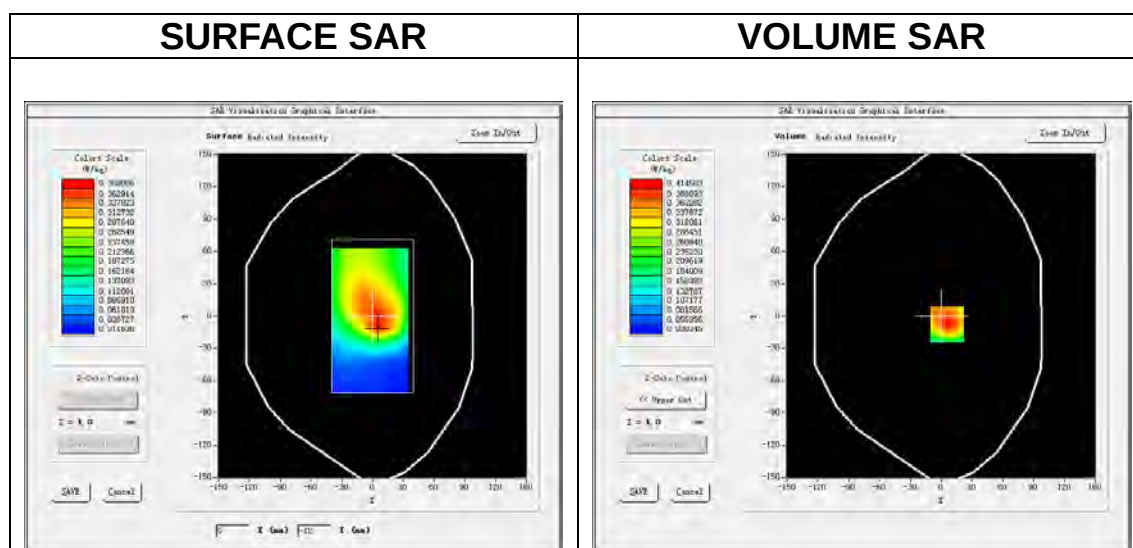
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7, dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 5</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	836.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.270016
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.731140
Conductivity (S/m)	0.916950
Variation (%)	0.290000



Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=-8.00

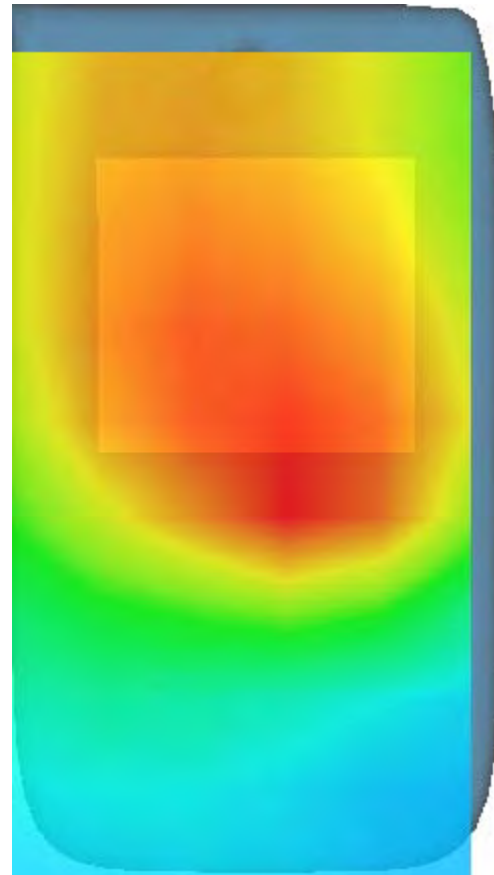
SAR Peak: 0.62 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.257585
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.406946

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the relationship between SAR (W/kg) and Z (mm). The x-axis represents Z (mm) and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0 with major grid lines every 5.0 units. The y-axis represents SAR (W/kg) and ranges from 0.1 to 0.6 with major grid lines every 0.1 units. A smooth, red curve starts at approximately (0.0, 0.6) and decreases monotonically, reaching approximately (35.0, 0.1).

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.60
2.5	0.50
5.0	0.42
7.5	0.35
10.0	0.30
12.5	0.25
15.0	0.20
17.5	0.18
20.0	0.15
22.5	0.12
25.0	0.10
27.5	0.09
30.0	0.08
32.5	0.07
35.0	0.06

Hot spot position



MEASUREMENT 23

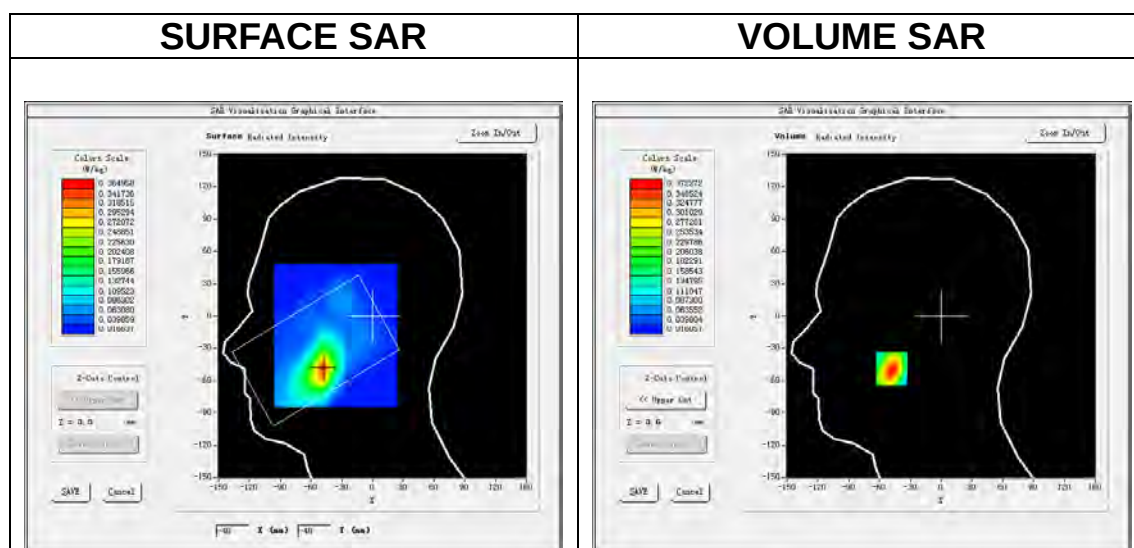
Date of measurement: 17/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 7</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2535.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.437260
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.098780
Conductivity (S/m)	1.844745
Variation (%)	0.590000



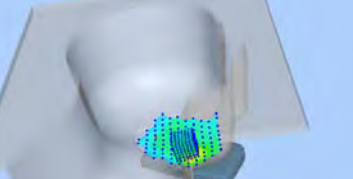
Maximum location: X=-48.00, Y=-49.00

SAR Peak: 0.55 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.182707
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.338415

The graph shows the SAR distribution along the Z-axis. The y-axis is labeled 'SAR (W/kg)' and ranges from 0.0 to 0.5. The x-axis is labeled 'Z (mm)' and ranges from 0.0 to 40.0. A red curve starts at approximately (0, 0.5) and decreases monotonically, reaching near zero at Z=35 mm.

Z (mm)	SAR (W/kg)
0.0	0.50
2.5	0.42
5.0	0.35
7.5	0.28
10.0	0.22
12.5	0.18
15.0	0.14
17.5	0.10
20.0	0.07
22.5	0.05
25.0	0.03
27.5	0.02
30.0	0.01
32.5	0.005
35.0	0.00

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D rendering of a hand model positioned over a grey, curved surface. A grid of small, multi-colored dots (blue, green, yellow, red) is overlaid on the palm side of the hand, representing a sensor array or data points.	 A visualization showing a heat map or density plot overlaid on the same hand and surface. The color scale ranges from blue (low density) to red (high density). A prominent red and yellow 'hot spot' is visible on the palm side of the hand, indicating a region of high activity or concentration.

MEASUREMENT 24

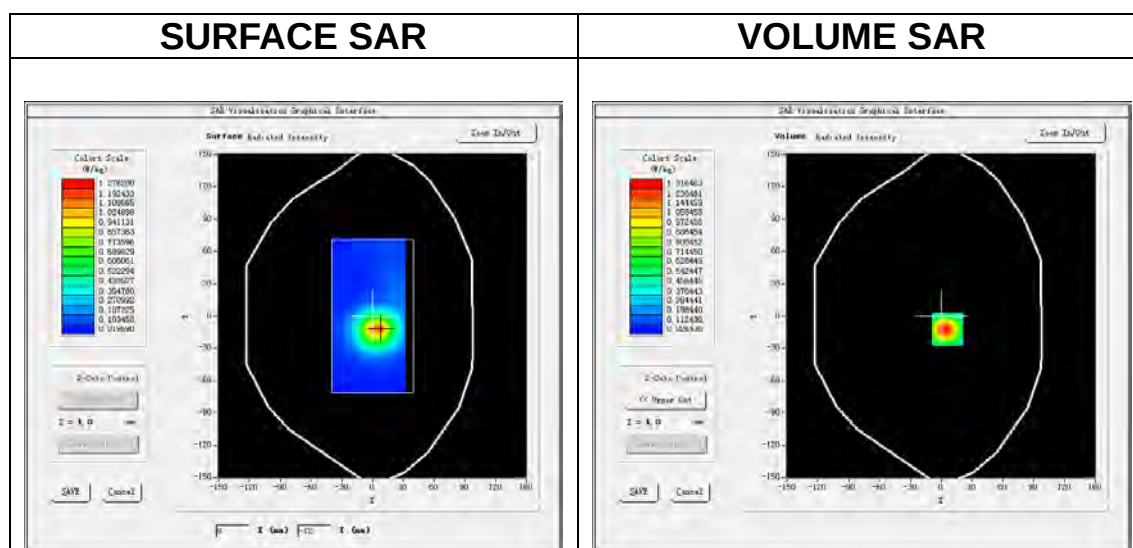
Date of measurement: 17/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 7</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

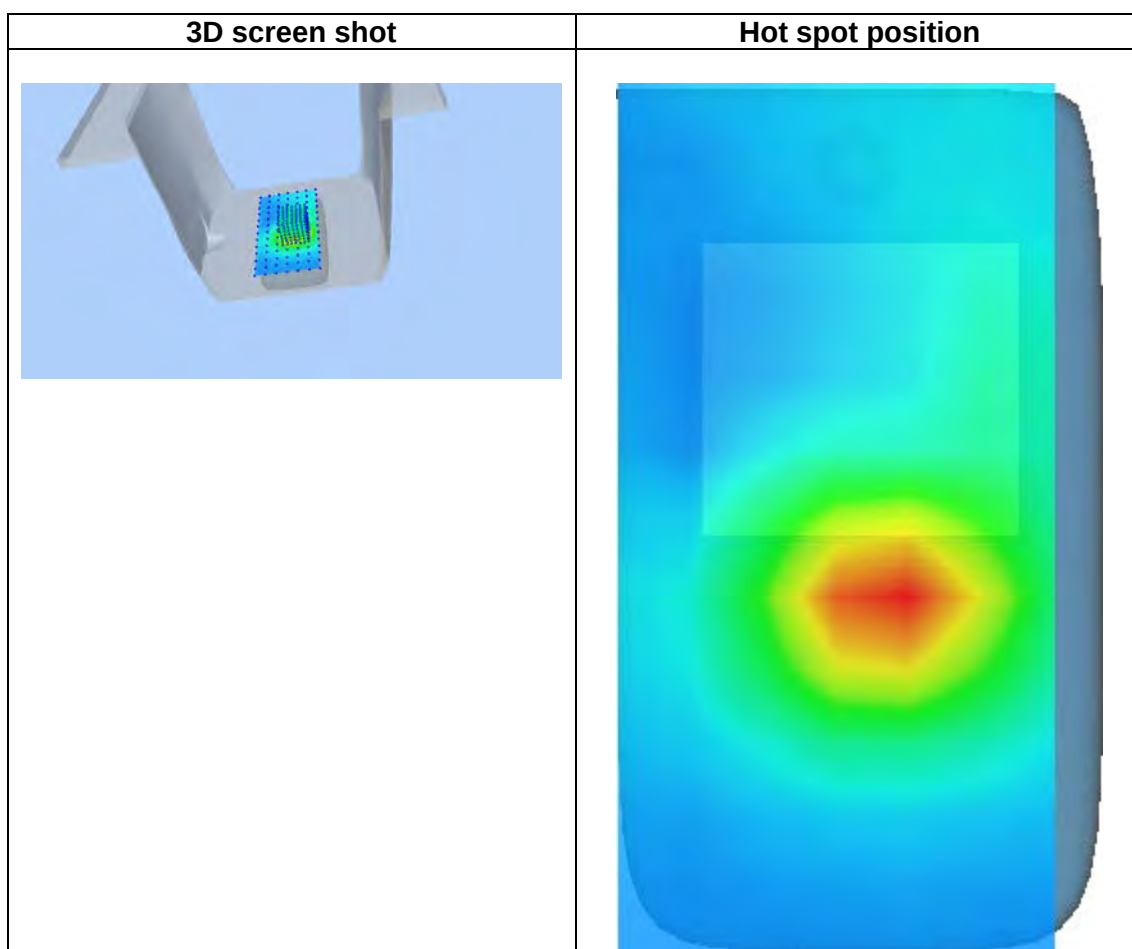
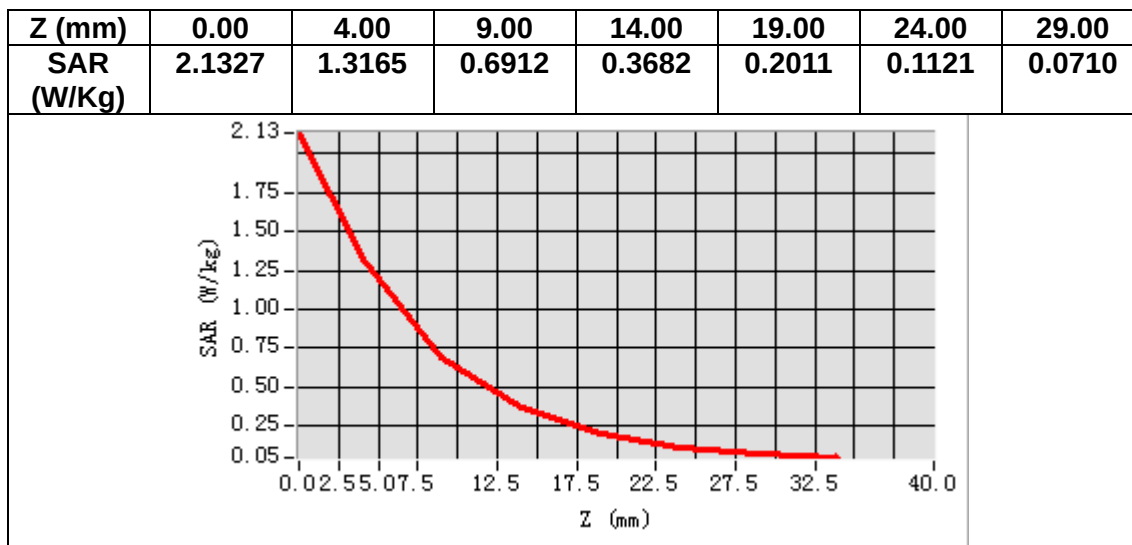
Frequency (MHz)	2535.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.437260
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.098780
Conductivity (S/m)	1.844745
Variation (%)	-0.360000



Maximum location: X=6.00, Y=-12.00

SAR Peak: 2.13 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.591008
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.090317



MEASUREMENT 25

Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

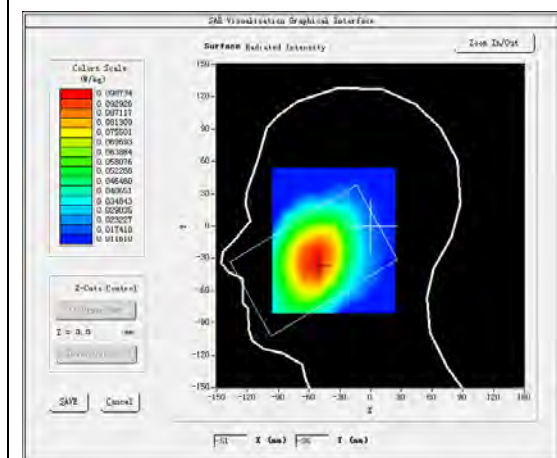
A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 12</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

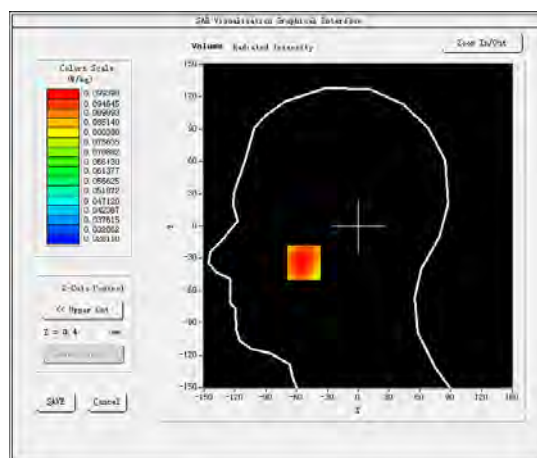
B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	707.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.589821
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	21.587030
Conductivity (S/m)	0.848490
Variation (%)	2.630000

SURFACE SAR



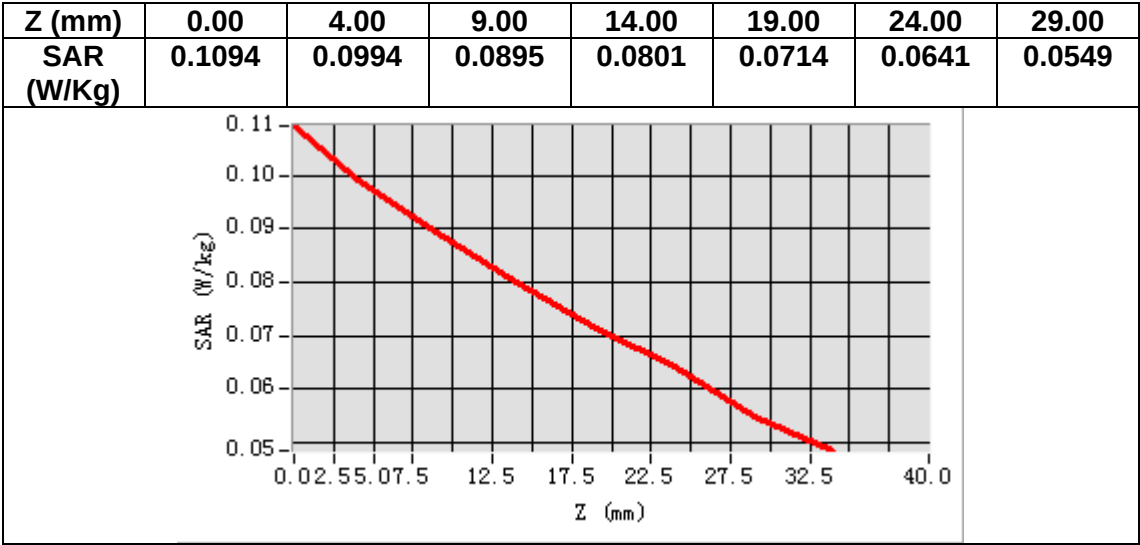
VOLUME SAR



Maximum location: X=-53.00, Y=-34.00

SAR Peak: 0.12 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.083305
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.098584



MEASUREMENT 26

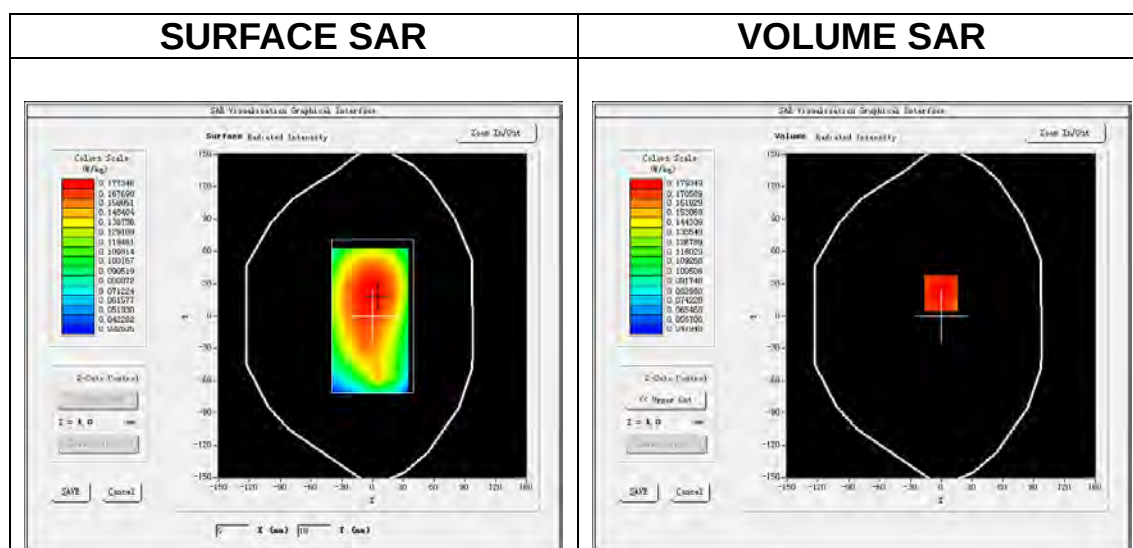
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 12</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	707.500000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.589821
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	21.587030
Conductivity (S/m)	0.848490
Variation (%)	0.200000



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=21.00

SAR Peak: 0.21 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.141882
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.175473

Graph of SAR (W/kg) vs Z (mm) for the 100 MHz case. The SAR decreases from approximately 0.21 W/kg at Z=0 to 0.06 W/kg at Z=32.5 mm.

Hot spot position



MEASUREMENT 27

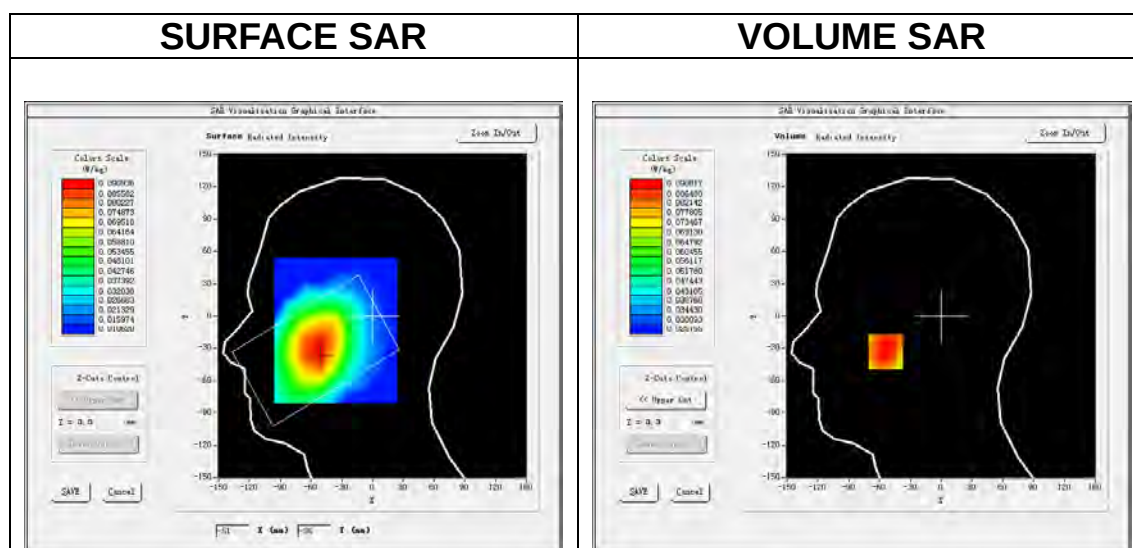
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Left head</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Cheek</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 17</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	710.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.574471
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	21.527481
Conductivity (S/m)	0.849140
Variation (%)	1.150000

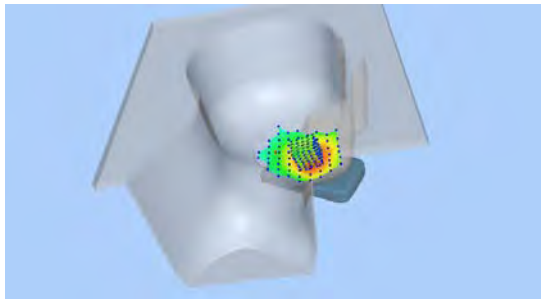
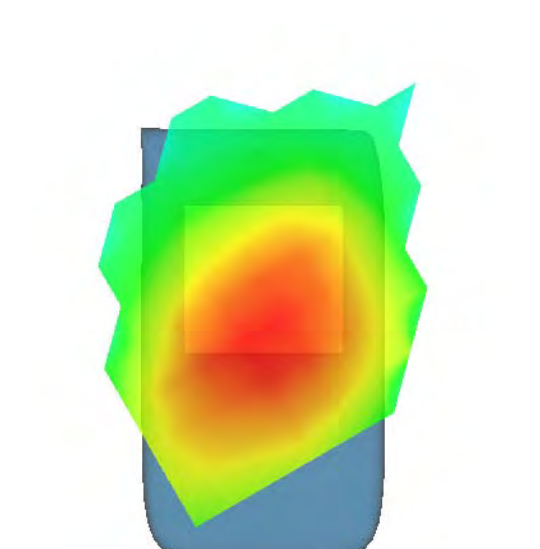


Maximum location: X=-54.00, Y=-33.00

SAR Peak: 0.11 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.077095
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.090546

Figure 10 is a line graph showing the SAR (W/kg) as a function of Z (mm) for the 100 MHz case. The x-axis represents Z (mm) from 0.0 to 40.0, and the y-axis represents SAR (W/kg) from 0.05 to 0.11. The SAR value starts at approximately 0.11 W/kg at Z=0 and decreases to about 0.05 W/kg at Z=40 mm. The curve shows a series of small oscillations as it decreases.

3D screen shot	Hot spot position
 A 3D visualization of a knee joint model. The femur (thigh bone) is at the top, and the tibia (shin bone) is at the bottom. A rectangular region on the tibia is highlighted with a color-coded hot spot, showing a gradient from blue (low) to red (high). The hot spot is centered on the tibia, indicating a specific area of interest for the study.	 A 3D visualization of the hot spot position. The hot spot is represented by a color-coded area on the tibia, showing a gradient from blue (low) to red (high). The hot spot is centered on the tibia, indicating a specific area of interest for the study.

MEASUREMENT 28

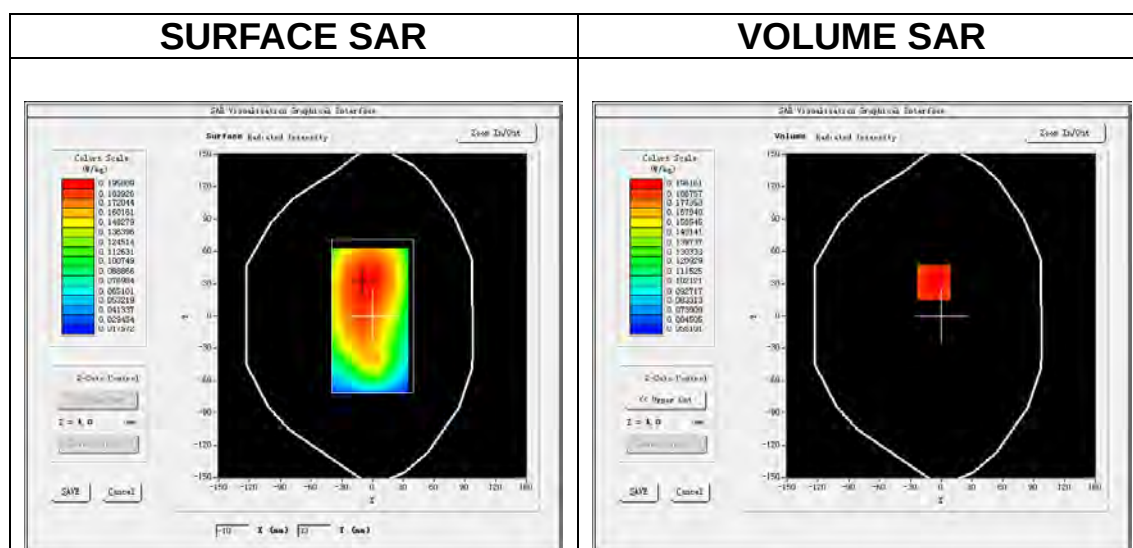
Date of measurement: 14/5/2021

A. Experimental conditions.

<u>Area Scan</u>	<u>dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm</u>
<u>ZoomScan</u>	<u>5x5x7, dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm</u>
<u>Phantom</u>	<u>Validation plane</u>
<u>Device Position</u>	<u>Body</u>
<u>Band</u>	<u>LTE band 17</u>
<u>Channels</u>	<u>Middle</u>
<u>Signal</u>	<u>LTE (Crest factor: 1.0)</u>

B. SAR Measurement Results

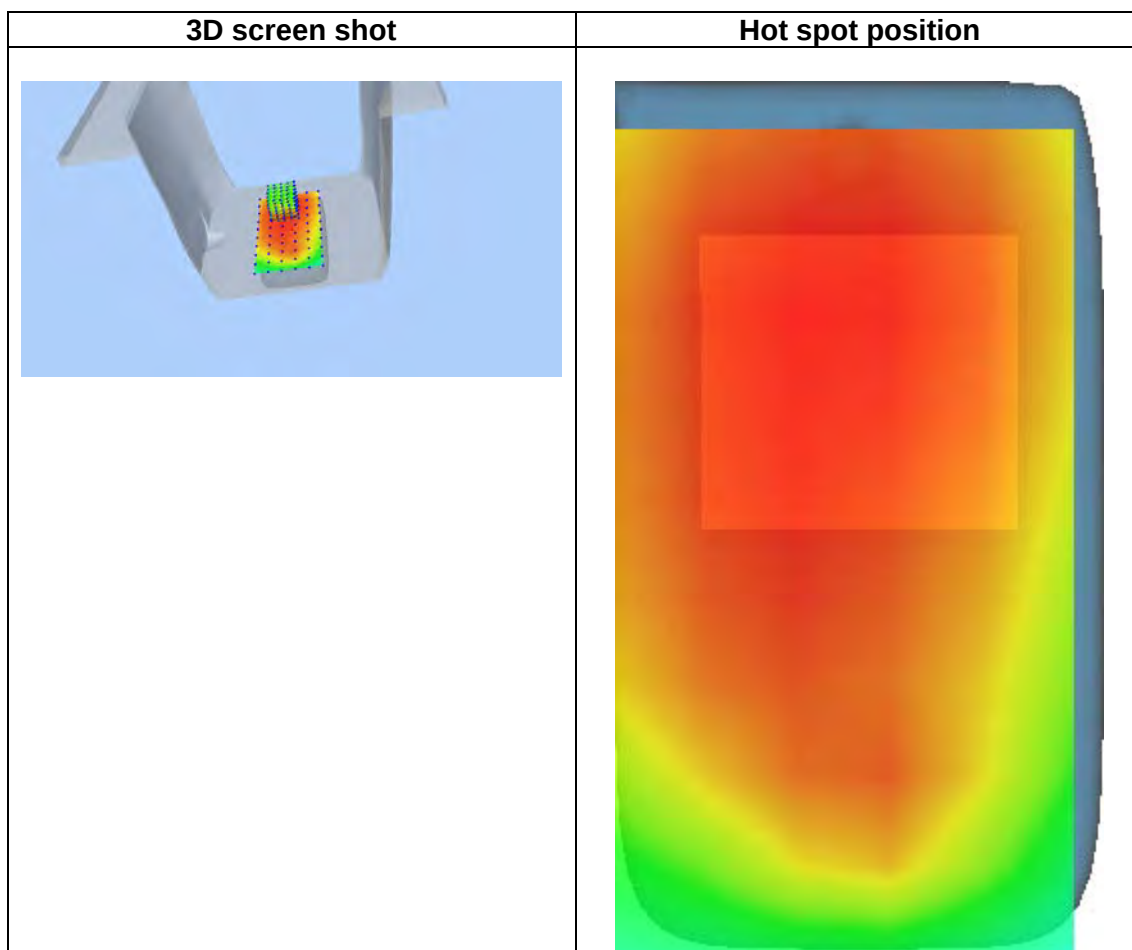
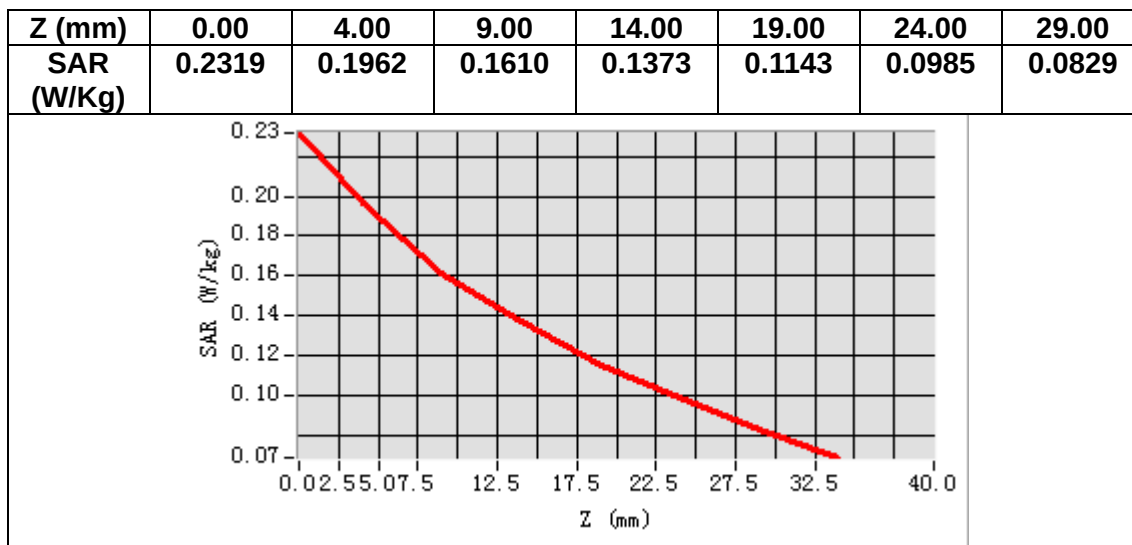
Frequency (MHz)	710.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.574471
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	21.527481
Conductivity (S/m)	0.849140
Variation (%)	-1.120000



Maximum location: X=-7.00, Y=31.00

SAR Peak: 0.36 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.154857
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.194406



14. Appendix D. Calibration Certificate

Table of contents
E Field Probe - SN 08/16 EPGO287
750 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 0G750-355
835 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 0G835-347
1800 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 1G800-349
1900 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 1G900-350
2450 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352
2600 MHz Dipole - SN 03/15 DIP 2G600-356
5000-6000 MHz Dipole - SN 13/14 WGA 33



COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI
COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET,
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE
SERIAL NO.: SN 08/16 EPGO287

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE

Calibration date: 03/01/2021



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

Summary:

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



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	3/1/2021	
Checked by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	3/1/2021	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	3/1/2021	

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PHILIPS

	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Luc	3/1/2021	Initial release



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

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COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 08/16 EPGO287
Product Condition (new / used)	Used
Frequency Range of Probe	0.15 GHz-6GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.211 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.199 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.199 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.



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.1.21.MVGB.A

3.2 SENSITIVITY

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

3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

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

3.4 ISOTROPY

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

3.1 BOUNDARY EFFECT

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

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

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

where

$SAR_{uncertainty}$ is the uncertainty in percent of the probe boundary effect

d_{be} is the distance between the surface and the closest *zoom-scan* measurement point, in millimetre

Δ_{step} is the separation distance between the first and second measurement points that are closest to the phantom surface, in millimetre, assuming the boundary effect at the second location is negligible

δ is the minimum penetration depth in millimetres of the head tissue-equivalent liquids defined in this standard, i.e., $\delta \approx 14$ mm at 3 GHz;

ΔSAR_{be} in percent of SAR is the deviation between the measured SAR value, at the distance d_{be} from the boundary, and the analytical SAR value.



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The measured worst case boundary effect SAR uncertainty [%] 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 (μV/(V/m) ²)	Normy dipole 2 (μV/(V/m) ²)	Normz dipole 3 (μV/(V/m) ²)
0.72	0.66	0.77

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
107	110	110

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

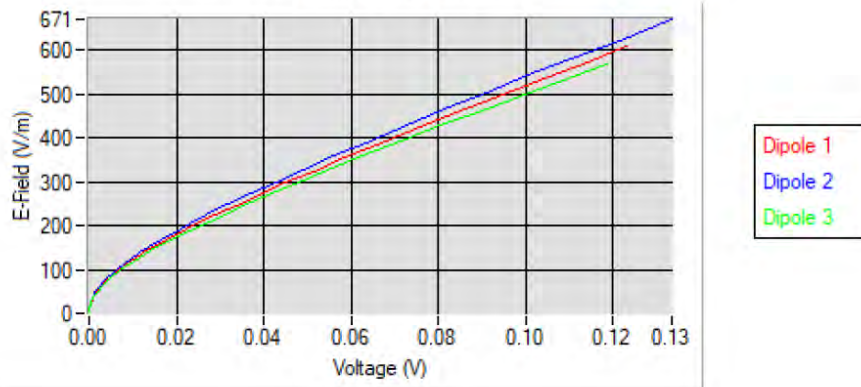
$$E = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2}$$



COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

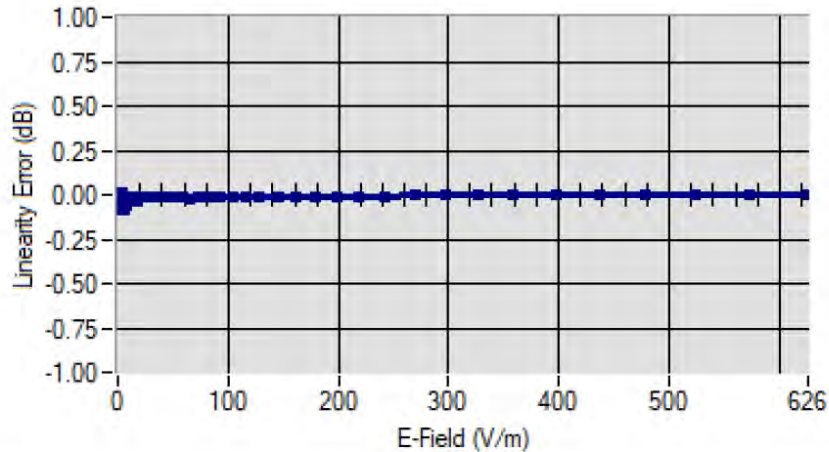
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Calibration curves



5.2 LINEARITY

Linearity



Linearity: +/-1.90% (+/-0.08dB)



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5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	ConvF
HL750	750	1.49
HL850	835	1.50
HL900	900	1.61
HL1800	1800	1.73
HL1900	1900	1.91
HL2000	2000	1.97
HL2300	2300	1.92
HL2450	2450	1.98
HL2600	2600	1.87
HL3300	3300	1.79
HL3500	3500	1.85
HL3700	3700	1.79
HL3900	3900	2.07
HL4200	4200	2.21
HL4600	4600	2.25
HL4900	4900	2.05
HL5200	5200	1.80
HL5400	5400	2.05
HL5600	5600	2.16
HL5800	5800	2.07

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 8mW/kg

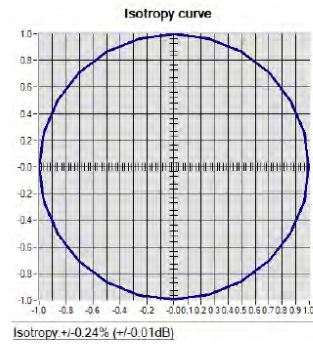


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5.4 ISOTROPY

HL1800 MHz





COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

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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	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023



SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

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**SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY
CO., LTD.**

**BUILDING E, FENDA SCIENCE PARK, SANWEI
COMMUNITY, XIXIANG STREET,
BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN GUANGDONG, CHINA
MVG COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE**

FREQUENCY: 750 MHZ

SERIAL NO.: SN 03/15 DIP0G750-355

Calibrated at MVG

Z.I. de la pointe du diable

**Technopôle Brest Iroise – 295 avenue Alexis de Rochon
29280 PLOUZANE - FRANCE**

Calibration date: 03/01/2021



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

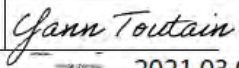
Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited SAR reference dipole calibration performed at MVG, using the COMOSAR test bench. The test results covered by accreditation are traceable to the International System of Units (SI).



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

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	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	3/1/2021	
Checked by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	3/1/2021	
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	3/1/2021	

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	Customer Name
Distribution :	SHENZHEN NTEK TESTING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Luc	3/1/2021	Initial release



SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

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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 750 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SID750
Serial Number	SN 03/15 DIP0G750-355
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



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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
-------------	----------------------

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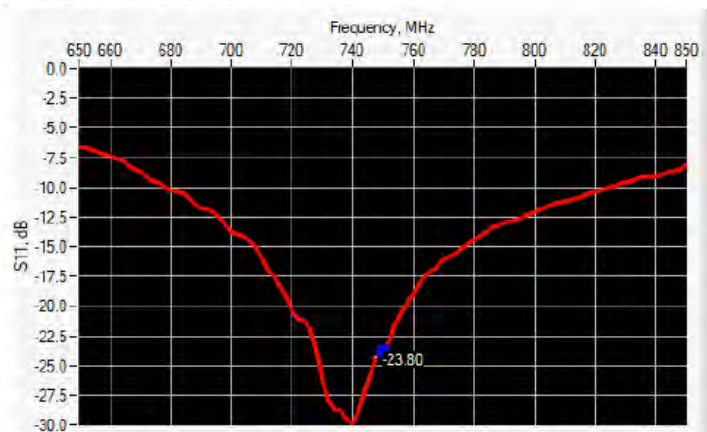
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1 g	19 % (SAR)
10 g	19 % (SAR)

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
750	-23.80	-20	56.4 Ω - 0.1 j Ω

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	420.0 $\pm$ 1 %		250.0 $\pm$ 1 %		6.35 $\pm$ 1 %	
450	290.0 $\pm$ 1 %		166.7 $\pm$ 1 %		6.35 $\pm$ 1 %	
750	176.0 $\pm$ 1 %	-	100.0 $\pm$ 1 %	-	6.35 $\pm$ 1 %	-
835	161.0 $\pm$ 1 %		89.8 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
900	149.0 $\pm$ 1 %		83.3 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1450	89.1 $\pm$ 1 %		51.7 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1500	80.5 $\pm$ 1 %		50.0 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1640	79.0 $\pm$ 1 %		45.7 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1750	75.2 $\pm$ 1 %		42.9 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1800	72.0 $\pm$ 1 %		41.7 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1900	68.0 $\pm$ 1 %		39.5 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
1950	66.3 $\pm$ 1 %		38.5 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
2000	64.5 $\pm$ 1 %		37.5 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
2100	61.0 $\pm$ 1 %		35.7 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
2300	55.5 $\pm$ 1 %		32.6 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	
2450	51.5 $\pm$ 1 %		30.4 $\pm$ 1 %		3.6 $\pm$ 1 %	

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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 MEASUREMENT CONDITION

Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPG0333
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: ϵ_r' : 41.8 σ : 0.82
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8mm$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8mm/dz=5mm$
Frequency	750750 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Temperature	20 +/- 1 °C
Lab Humidity	30-70 %

7.2 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 %	41.8	0.89 ±10 %	0.82
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 %	
1750	40.1 ±10 %		1.37 ±10 %	
1800	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1900	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
1950	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	
2000	40.0 ±10 %		1.40 ±10 %	

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2100	39.8 ±10 %		1.49 ±10 %	
2300	39.5 ±10 %		1.67 ±10 %	
2450	39.2 ±10 %		1.80 ±10 %	
2600	39.0 ±10 %		1.96 ±10 %	
3000	38.5 ±10 %		2.40 ±10 %	
3500	37.9 ±10 %		2.91 ±10 %	

7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49	8.53 (0.85)	5.55	5.56 (0.56)
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



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