FCC SAR EVALUATION REPORT

In accordance with the requirements of
FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093), ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and
IEEE Std 1528-2013

Product Name： Blaze Evercade EXP Handheld - EFIGS

Trademark： EVERCADE

Model Name： FG-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS

Family Model： FG-HHEX-HHC-GU, FG-HHEX-HHC-USA, BM-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS-LTD

Report No.： S22102604502001

FCC ID： 2A3DY-2022HEFIGSV

Prepared for

Blaze Entertainment Ltd.

208, Spirella Building,Bridge Road,Letchworth Garden City,Hertfordshire, SG6 4ET,UK

Prepared by

Shenzhen NTEK Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
1/F, Building E, Fenda Science Park, Sanwei Community, Xixiang Street,
Bao'an District, Shenzhen 518126 P.R.China.
Tel. 400-800-6106, 0755-2320 0050, 0755-2320 0090
Website: http://www.ntek.org.cn

TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant's name .... Blaze Entertainment Ltd.
Address .... 208, Spirella Building,Bridge Road,Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire, SG6 4ET,UK

Manufacturer's Name....... LiteStar Electronics Technology Co.,LTD.
Address .... Xingchen Science & Technology Park,Lianbi Road, Wulian Industry Area Fenggang Town, Dongguan, China

Product description

Product name..................... Blaze Evercade EXP Handheld - EFIGS
Trademark .... EVERCADE
Model Name .... FG-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS
Family Model...................... FG-HHEX-HHC-GU, FG-HHEX-HHC-USA, BM-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS-LTD
Standards......................... FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE Std 1528-2013
Published RF exposure KDB procedures

This device described above has been tested by Shenzhen NTEK. In accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013 and KDB 865664 D01. Testing has shown that this device is capable of compliance with localized specific absorption rate (SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992. The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

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Test Sample Number S221026045002

Date of Test

Date (s) of performance of tests .... Nov. 01, 2022
Date of Issue .... Nov. 07, 2022
Test Result .... **Pass**

Prepared By (Test Engineer) : Jacob . chen
(Jacob Chen)

Approved By (Lab Manager) : Alex
(Alex Li)

※ ※ Revision History ※ ※

REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	Nov. 07, 2022	Jacob Chen

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1. General Information

1.1. RF exposure limits

(A).Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

(B).Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

NOTE: ***Whole-Body SAR*** is averaged over the entire body, ***partial-body SAR*** is averaged over any 1 gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. ***SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles*** is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

Occupational/Controlled Environments:
Are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

General Population/Uncontrolled Environments:
Are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

NOTE
TRUNK LIMIT
1.6 W/kg
APPLIED TO THIS EUT

1.2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for FG-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS are as follows.

Band	Max Reported SAR Value(W/kg)
	1-g Body (Separation distance of 0mm)
WLAN 2.4G	0.251

Note: This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population / uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013 & KDB 865664 D01.

1.3. EUT Description

Device Information			
Product Name	Blaze Evercade EXP Handheld - EFIGS		
Trade Name	EVERCADE		
Model Name	FG-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS		
Family Model	FG-HHEX-HHC-GU, FG-HHEX-HHC-USA, BM-HHEX-HHC-EFIGS-LTD		
Model Difference	All the model are the same circuit and RF module,except the model names.		
FCC ID	2A3DY-2022HEFIGSV		
Device Phase	Identical Prototype		
Exposure Category	General population / Uncontrolled environment		
Antenna Type	FPC Antenna		
Battery Information	DC 3.7V, 3000mAh, 11.1Wh		
Hardware version	N/A		
Software version	N/A		
Device Operating Configurations			
Supporting Mode(s)	WLAN 2.4G		
Test Modulation	WLAN(DSSS/OFDM)		
Device Class	B		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	WLAN 2.4G	2412-2462	

1.4. Test specification(s)

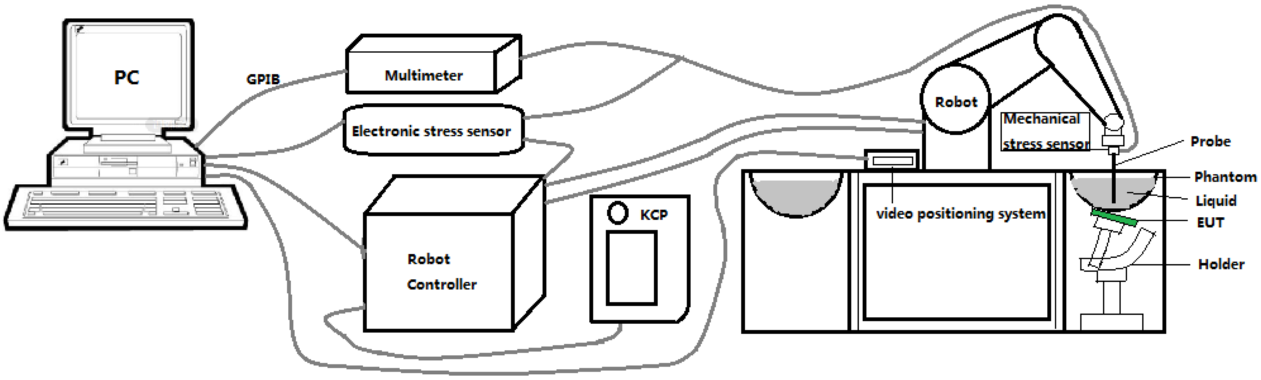
FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE Std 1528-2013
KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting
KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR

1.5. Ambient Condition

Ambient temperature	20°C – 24°C
Relative Humidity	30% – 70%

2. SAR Measurement System

2.1. SATIMO SAR Measurement Set-up Diagram



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 901 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.03 mm. The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

The first step of the field measurement is the evaluation of the voltages induced on the probe by the device under test. Probe diode detectors are nonlinear. Below the diode compression point, the output voltage is proportional to the square of the applied E-field; above the diode compression point, it is linear to the applied E-field. The compression point depends on the diode, and a calibration procedure is necessary for each sensor of the probe.

The Keithley multimeter reads the voltage of each sensor and send these three values to the PC. The corresponding E field value is calculated using the probe calibration factors, which are stored in the working directory. This evaluation includes linearization of the diode characteristics. The field calculation is done separately for each sensor. Each component of the E field is displayed on the "Dipole Area Scan Interface" and the total E field is displayed on the "3D Interface"

2.2. Robot

The SATIMO SAR system uses the high precision robots from KUKA. For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (KUKA) from KUKA is used. The KUKA robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.03 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

2.3. E-Field Probe

This E-field detection probe is composed of three orthogonal dipoles linked to special Schottky diodes with low detection thresholds. The probe allows the measurement of electric fields in liquids such as the one defined in the IEEE and CENELEC standards.

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 08/16 EPGO287 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter : 2.5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 1 mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 2 mm (repeatability better than ±1 mm).
- Probe linearity: ±0.08 dB
- Axial isotropy: ±0.01 dB
- Hemispherical Isotropy: ±0.01 dB
- Calibration range: 650MHz to 5900MHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Lower detection limit: 8mW/kg

Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°.

2.3.1. E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ±0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, and Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix D of this report.

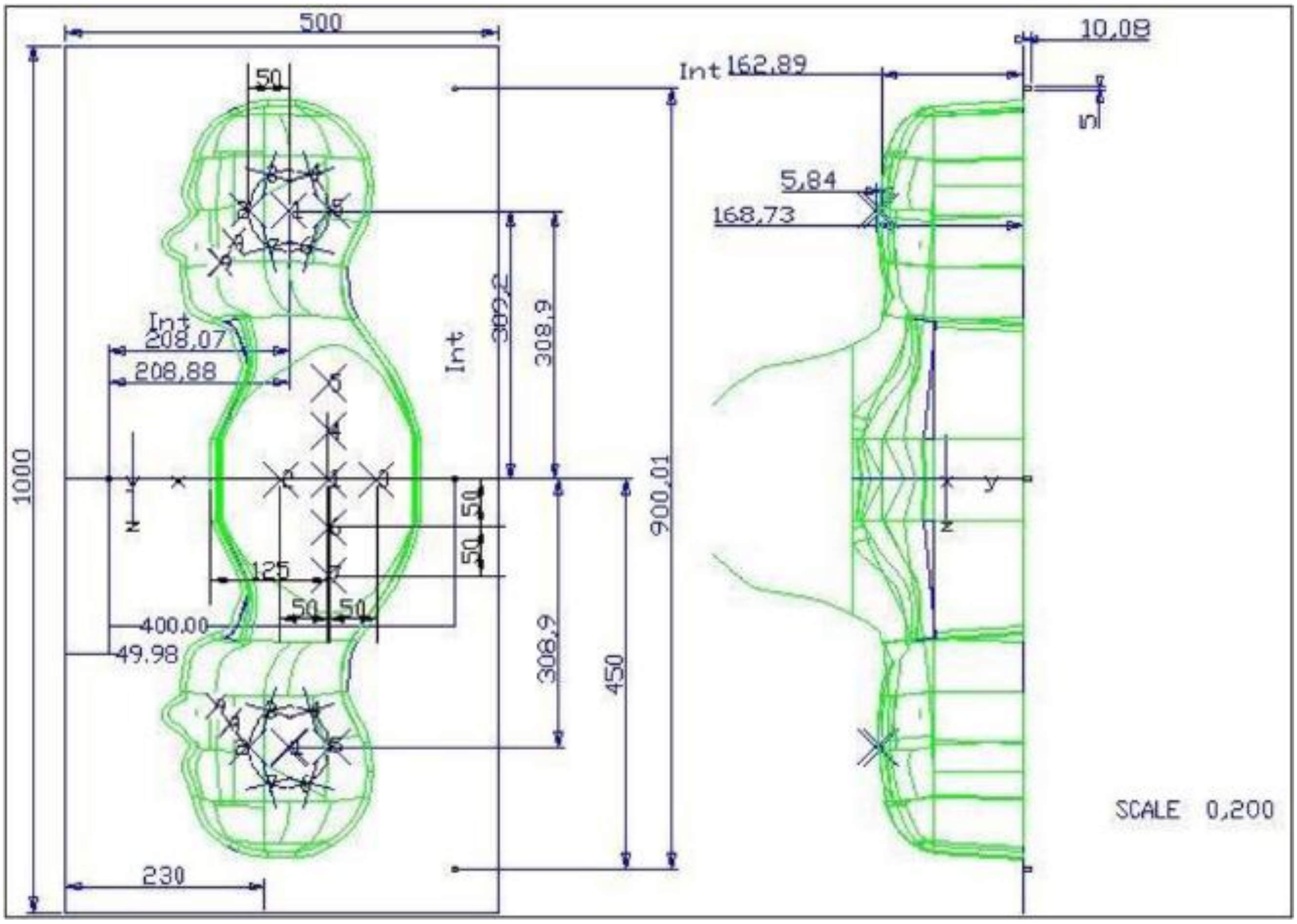
2.4. SAM phantoms

Photo of SAM phantom SN 16/15 SAM119

The SAM phantom is used to measure the SAR relative to people exposed to electro-magnetic field radiated by mobile phones.

2.4.1. Technical Data

Serial Number	Shell thickness	Filling volume	Dimensions	Positionner Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 16/15 SAM119	2 mm ±0.2 mm	27 liters	Length:1000 mm Width:500 mm Height:200 mm	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02

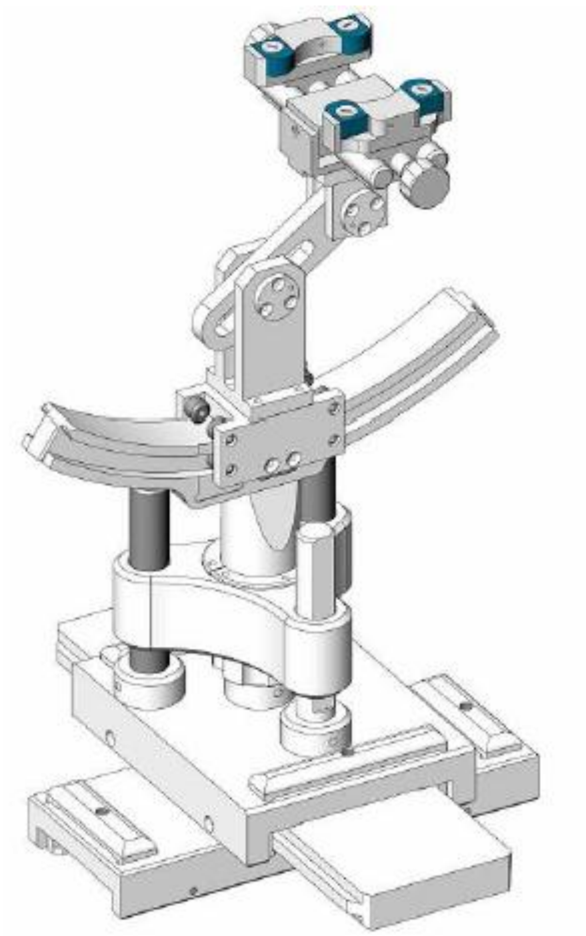


Serial Number	Left Head(mm)		Right Head(mm)		Flat Part(mm)	
SN 16/15 SAM119	2	2.02	2	2.08	1	2.09
	3	2.05	3	2.06	2	2.06
	4	2.07	4	2.07	3	2.08
	5	2.08	5	2.08	4	2.10
	6	2.05	6	2.07	5	2.10
	7	2.05	7	2.05	6	2.07
	8	2.07	8	2.06	7	2.07
	9	2.08	9	2.06	-	-

The test, based on ultrasonic system, allows measuring the thickness with an accuracy of 10 μm.

2.5. Device Holder

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1 degree.



Serial Number	Holder Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 16/15 MSH100	Delrin	3.7	0.005

2.6. Test Equipment List

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment.

Devices used during the test described are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
					Last Cal.	Due Date
☒	MVG	E FIELD PROBE	SSE2	SN 08/16 EPGO287	Feb. 01, 2022	Jan. 31, 2023
☐	MVG	750 MHz Dipole	SID750	SN 03/15 DIP 0G750-355	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	835 MHz Dipole	SID835	SN 03/15 DIP 0G835-347	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	900 MHz Dipole	SID900	SN 03/15 DIP 0G900-348	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	1800 MHz Dipole	SID1800	SN 03/15 DIP 1G800-349	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	1900 MHz Dipole	SID1900	SN 03/15 DIP 1G900-350	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	2000 MHz Dipole	SID2000	SN 03/15 DIP 2G000-351	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	2300 MHz Dipole	SID2300	SN 03/16 DIP 2G300-358	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☒	MVG	2450 MHz Dipole	SID2450	SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	2600 MHz Dipole	SID2600	SN 03/15 DIP 2G600-356	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☐	MVG	5000 MHz Dipole	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA 33	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2024
☒	MVG	Liquid measurement Kit	SCLMP	SN 21/15 OCPG 72	NCR	NCR
☒	MVG	Power Amplifier	N.A	AMPLISAR_28/14_003	NCR	NCR
☒	KEITHLEY	Millivoltmeter	2000	4072790	NCR	NCR
☐	R&S	Universal radio communication tester	CMU200	117858	Jun. 17, 2022	Jun. 16, 2023
☐	R&S	Wideband radio communication tester	CMW500	103917	Jun. 17, 2022	Jun. 16, 2023
☒	HP	Network Analyzer	8753D	3410J01136	Jun. 17, 2022	Jun. 16, 2023

☒	Agilent	MXG Vector Signal Generator	N5182A	MY47070317	Jun. 16, 2022	Jun. 15, 2023
☒	Agilent	Power meter	E4419B	MY45102538	Jun. 17, 2022	Jun. 16, 2023
☒	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	MY41495644	Jun. 17, 2022	Jun. 16, 2023
☒	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	US39212148	Jun. 17, 2022	Jun. 16, 2023
☒	MCLI/USA	Directional Coupler	CB11-20	0D2L51502	Jul. 17, 2020	Jul. 16, 2023

3. SAR Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

(a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.

(b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.

(c) For WLAN/Bluetooth power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/Bluetooth continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.

(d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/Bluetooth output power.

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/Bluetooth continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.

(b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix A demonstrates.

(c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the OPENSAR software.

(d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.

(e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.

(f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg.

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

(a) Power reference measurement

(b) Area scan

(c) Zoom scan

(d) Power drift measurement

3.1. Power Reference

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

3.2. Area scan & Zoom scan

The area scan is a 2D scan to find the hot spot location on the DUT. The zoom scan is a 3D scan above the hot spot to calculate the 1g and 10g SAR value.

Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16 mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 *30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8 * 4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit (e.g., 1 W/kg for 1,6 W/kg 1 g limit, or 1,26 W/kg for 2 W/kg, 10 g limit).

Area scan & Zoom scan scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>$\leq$ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

3.3. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimise measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.
An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1 mm step.
The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

3.4. Volumetric Scan

The volumetric scan consists to a full 3D scan over a specific area. This 3D scan is useful form multi Tx SAR measurement. Indeed, it is possible with OpenSAR to add, point by point, several volumetric scan to calculate the SAR value of the combined measurement as it is define in the standard IEEE1528 and IEC62209.

3.5. Power Drift

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In OpenSAR measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in V/m. If the power drifts more than ±5%, the SAR will be retested.

4. System Verification Procedure

4.1. Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Ingredients (% of weight)	Head Tissue									
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Water	34.40	34.40	34.40	55.36	55.36	57.87	57.87	57.87	65.53	65.53
NaCl	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	64.81	64.81	64.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.45	30.45	19.97	19.97	19.97	24.24	24.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.84	13.84	22.00	22.00	22.00	10.23	10.23
Ingredients (% of weight)	Body Tissue									
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Water	50.30	50.30	50.30	69.91	69.91	71.88	71.88	71.88	79.54	79.54
NaCl	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	49.10	49.10	49.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.99	9.99	19.97	19.97	19.97	11.24	11.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.97	19.97	7.99	7.99	7.99	9.22	9.22

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid depth from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm.

Photo of Liquid depth for Head Position

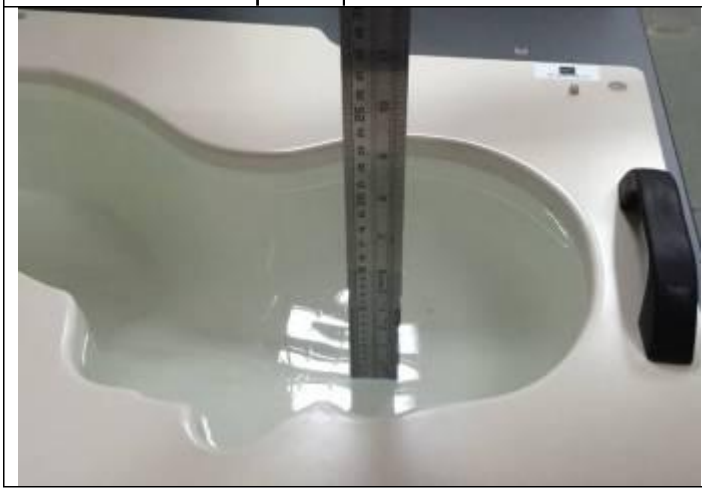


Photo of Liquid depth for Body Position

4.1.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within ±5% of the target values.

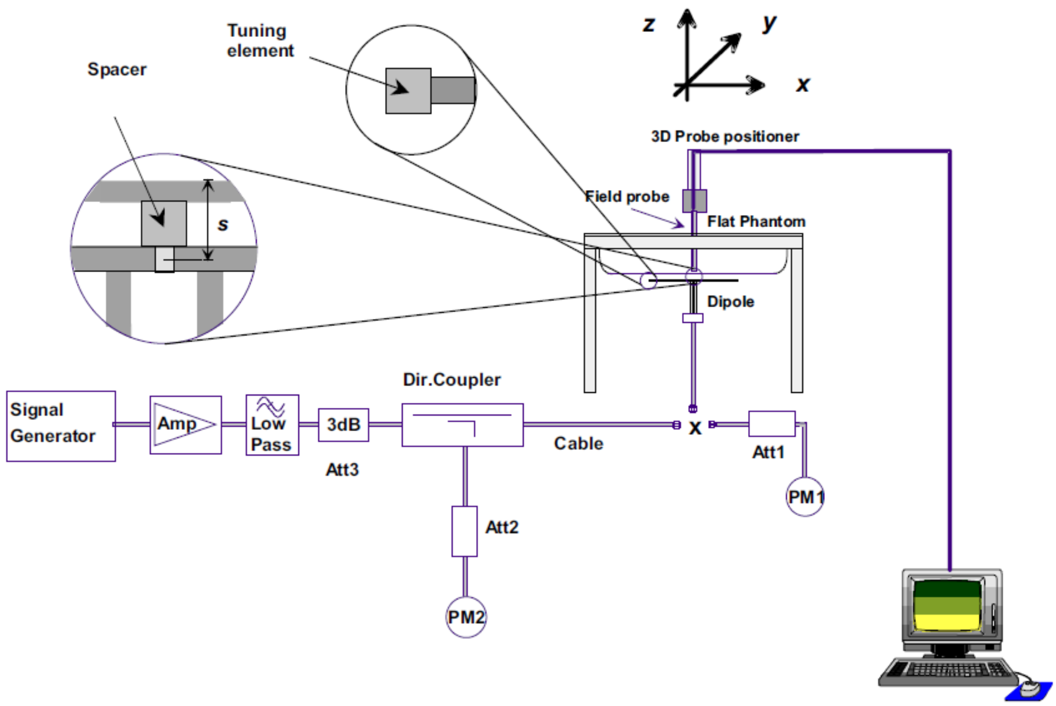
Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		εr (±5%)	σ (S/m) (±5%)	εr	σ (S/m)		
Head 2450	2450	39.20 (37.24~41.16)	1.80 (1.71~1.89)	37.57	1.77	21.7 °C	Nov. 01, 2022

NOTE: The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

4.2. System Verification Procedure

The system verification is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 100mW (below 5GHz) or 100mW (above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system verification to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system verification to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

The system verification is shown as below picture:



4.2.1. System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the verification data should be within its specification of ±10%. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance verification can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix B of this report.

System Verification	Target SAR (1W) (±10%)		Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)		
2450MHz	53.69 (48.33~59.05)	23.94 (21.55~26.33)	55.33	21.96	21.7 °C	Nov. 01, 2022

5. SAR Measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1. SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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

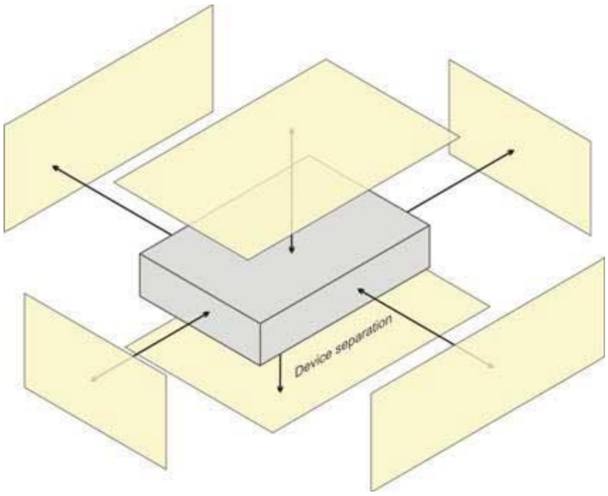
5.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

6. RF Exposure Positions

6.1. Generic Device

The SAR evaluation shall be performed for surface of the DUT that are accessible during intended use, as indicated in Figure 6.1. Adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 0mm.



7. RF Output Power

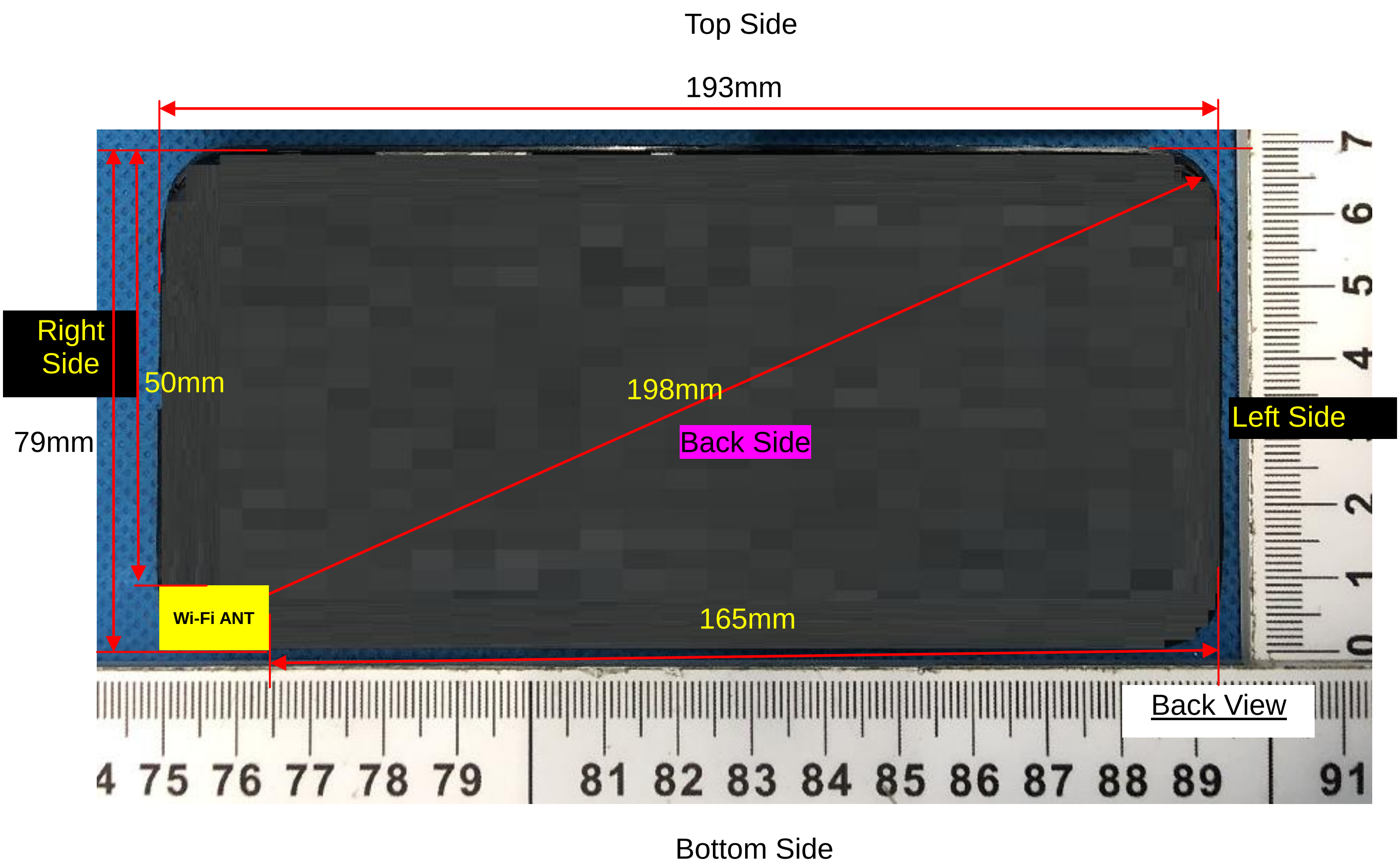
7.1. WLAN Output Power

7.1.1. Output Power Results Of WLAN 2.4G

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Tune-up	Output Power (dBm)
802.11b	1	2412	17.50	17.29
	6	2437	17.50	16.78
	11	2462	17.50	15.85
802.11g	1	2412	17.00	16.51
	6	2437	17.00	16.00
	11	2462	17.00	14.84
802.11n HT20	1	2412	17.00	16.02
	6	2437	17.00	16.85
	11	2462	17.00	14.14
802.11n HT40	3	2422	16.50	16.10
	6	2437	16.50	15.47
	9	2452	16.50	14.92

NOTE: Power measurement results of WLAN 2.4G.

8. Antenna Location



Note: Since the confidentiality request of EUT，the antenna location example diagram see as above.

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Front Side	Back Side	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	> 25mm	≤ 25mm	> 25mm	≤ 25mm
Positions for SAR tests						
Antennas	Front Side	Back Side	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
WLAN	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	Yes

9. SAR Results

9.1. SAR measurement results

9.1.1. SAR measurement Result of WLAN 2.4G

Test Position of Body with 0mm	Test channel /Freq.	Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift(%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/Kg)	Date	Plot
			1-g	10-g						
Front Side	1/2412	802.11b	**0.239**	0.125	4.60	17.29	17.50	**0.251**	2022/11/01	1#
Back Side	1/2412	802.11b	0.200	0.103	2.67	17.29	17.50	0.210	2022/11/01	

Right Side	1/2412	802.11b	0.112	0.057	-2.24	17.29	17.50	0.118	2022/11/01	
Bottom Side	1/2412	802.11b	0.105	0.050	1.66	17.29	17.50	0.110	2022/11/01	

NOTE: Body SAR test results of WLAN 2.4G

9.2. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO simultaneous transmissions are possible for this device.

10. Appendix A. Photo documentation

Refer to appendix Test Setup photo---SAR

11. Appendix B. System Check Plots

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MEASUREMENT 1

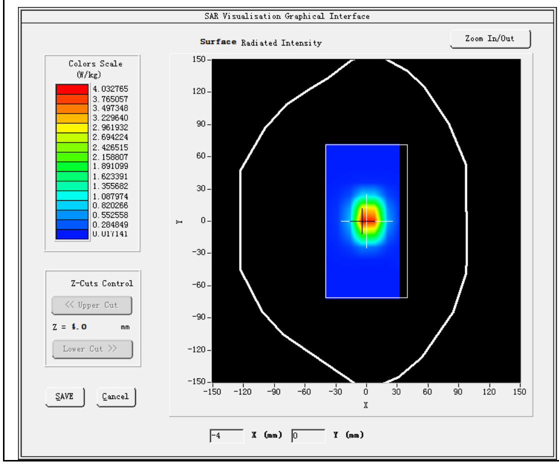
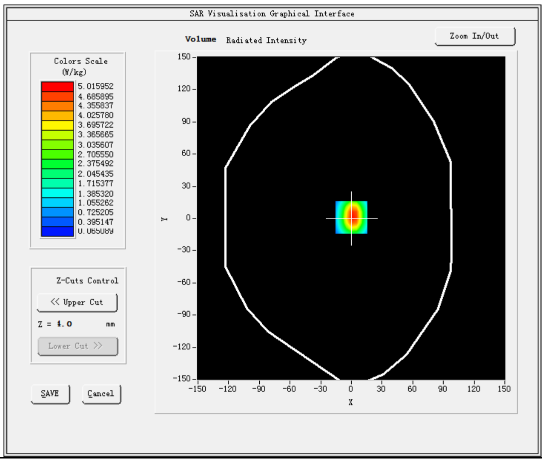
Date of measurement: 1/11/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW2450
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)
ConvF	1.98

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2450.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	37.567995
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.008427
Conductivity (S/m)	1.770591
Variation (%)	1.640000

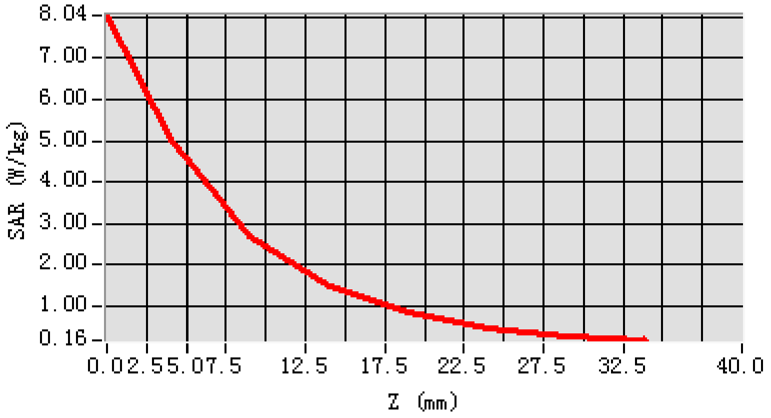
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

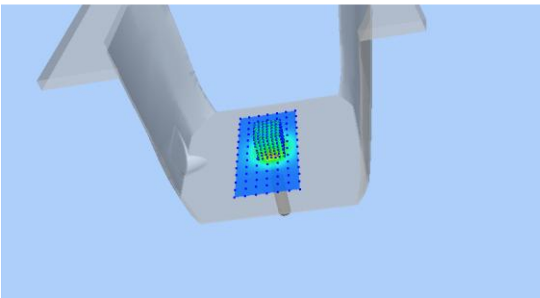
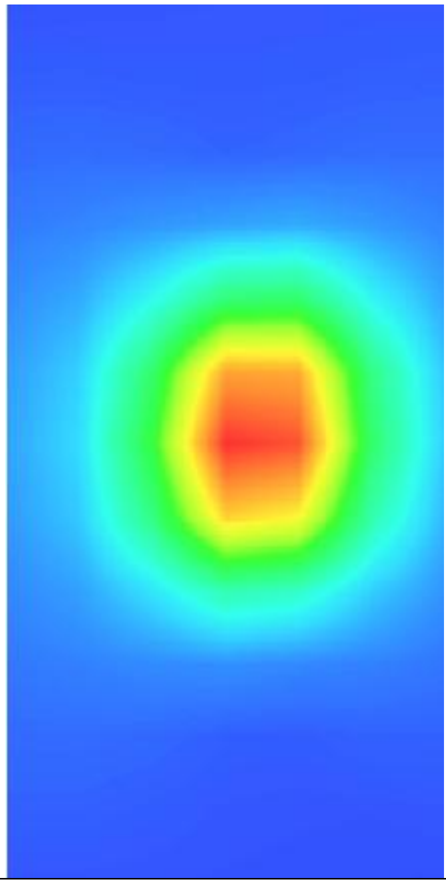
Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=1.00

SAR Peak: 8.14 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.196380
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.533335

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	8.0355	5.0123	2.6970	1.4878	0.8370	0.4648	0.2673



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

12. Appendix C. Plots of High SAR Measurement

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MEASUREMENT 1

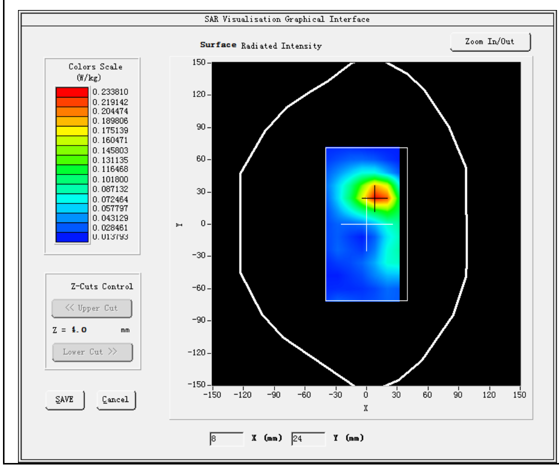
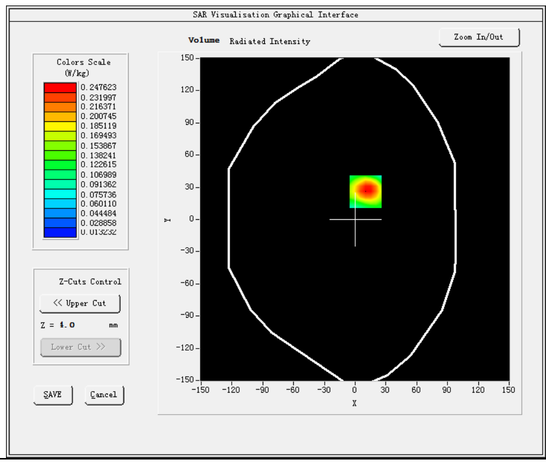
Date of measurement: 1/11/2022

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=12mm dy=12mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	IEEE 802.11b ISM
Channels	Low
Signal	IEEE802.11b (Crest factor: 1.0)
ConvF	1.98

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	2412.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	37.664696
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	12.957627
Conductivity (S/m)	1.736322
Variation (%)	4.600000

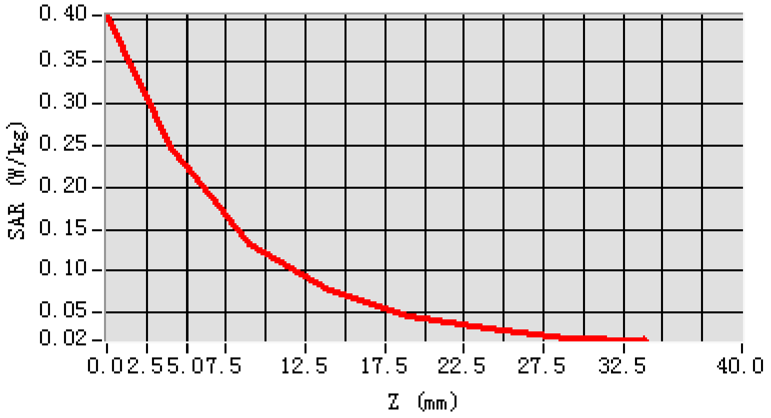
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

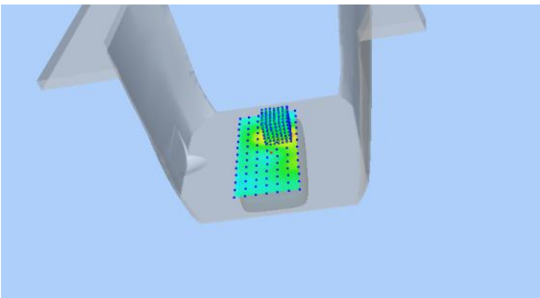
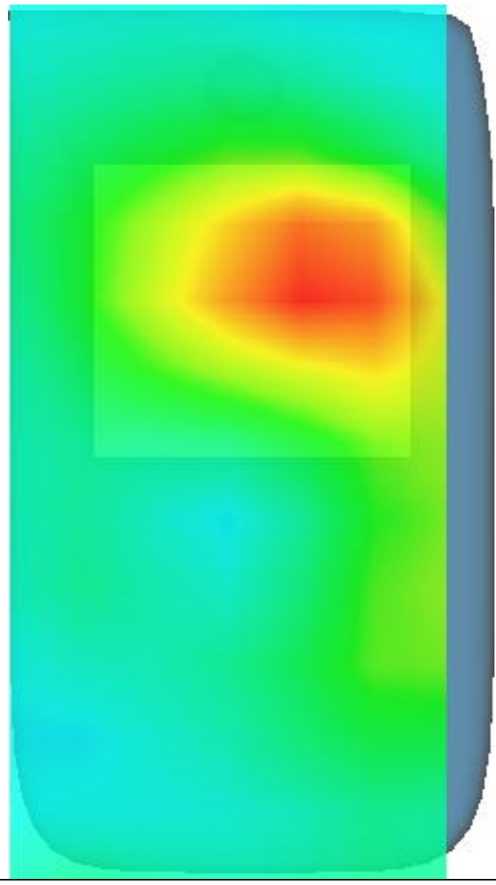
Maximum location: X=10.00, Y=26.00

SAR Peak: 0.40 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.124702
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.238601

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.4045	0.2476	0.1327	0.0773	0.0465	0.0322	0.0203



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

13. Appendix D. Calibration Certificate

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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: 02/01/2022

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

Summary:

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

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/1/2022	JS
Checked by :	Jérôme Luc	Technical Manager	2/1/2022	JS
Approved by :	Yann Toutain	Laboratory Director	2/1/2022	Yann Toutain

2022.02.01 10:07:13 +01'00'

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

Issue	Name	Date	Modifications
A	Jérôme Luc	2/1/2022	Initial release

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	MVG
Model	SSE2
Serial Number	SN 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.

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:

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

where

$\mathrm{SAR}_{\mathrm{uncertainty}}$	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;
$\Delta\mathrm{SAR}_{\mathrm{be}}$	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 %

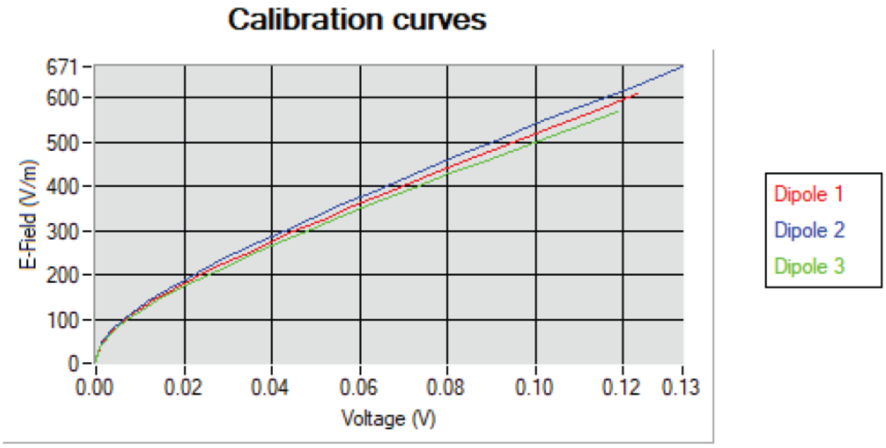
5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

Normx dipole 1 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normy dipole 2 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)	Normz dipole 3 ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)
0.72	0.66	0.77

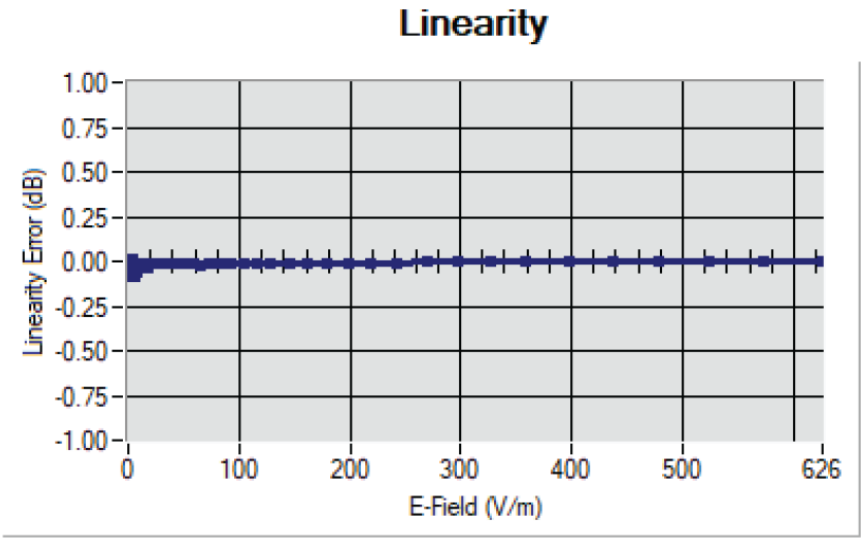
DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
107	110	110

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

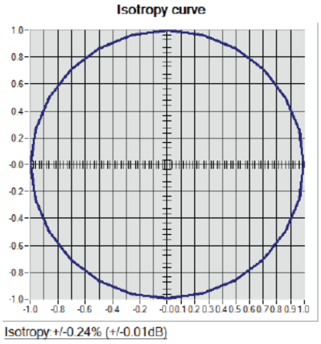
5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

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

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	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023

SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.60.8.21.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 REFERENCE DIPOLE
FREQUENCY: 2450 MHZ
SERIAL NO.: SN 03/15 DIP2G450-352

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

Ref: ACR.60.8.21.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	Yann Toutain

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

Issue	*Name*	*Date*	*Modifications*
A	Jérôme LE GALL	3/1/2021	Initial release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 03/15 DIP2G450-352
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

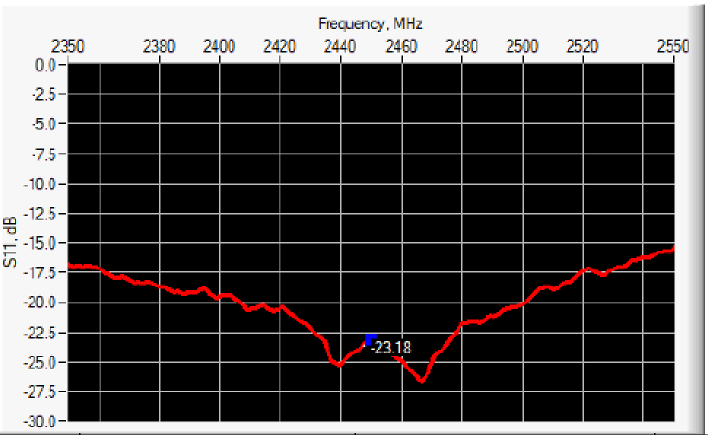
The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, FCC KDBs, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty

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

6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE



Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
2450	-23.18	-20	56.3 Ω - 2.9 jΩ

6.2 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

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

Software	OPENSAR V5
Phantom	SN 13/09 SAM68
Probe	SN 41/18 EPGO333
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: eps' : 41.9 sigma : 1.88
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=5mm/dy=5mm/dz=5mm
Frequency	24502450 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 %		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 %	
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 %	

2100	39.8 ±10 %		1.49 ±10 %	
2300	39.5 ±10 %		1.67 ±10 %	
2450	39.2 ±10 %	41.9	1.80 ±10 %	1.88
2600	39.0 ±10 %		1.96 ±10 %	
3000	38.5 ±10 %		2.40 ±10 %	
3500	37.9 ±10 %		2.91 ±10 %	

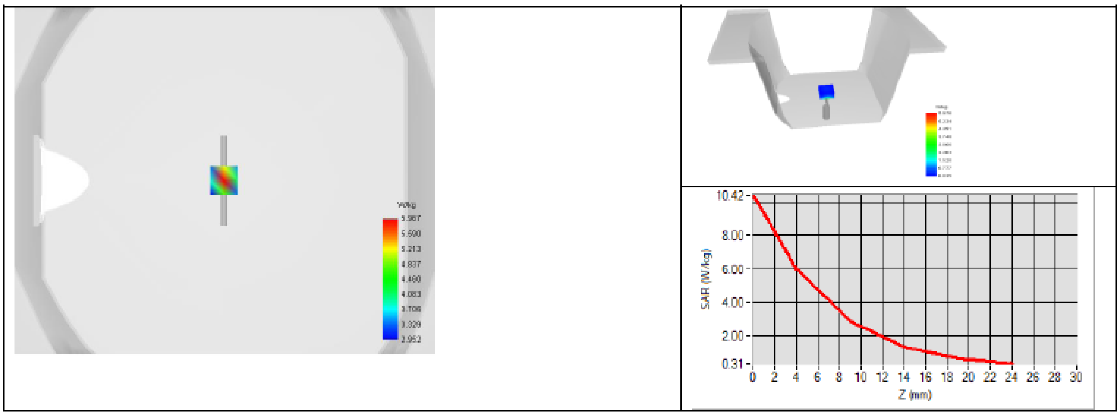
7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

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		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	
2450	52.4	53.69 (5.37)	24	23.94 (2.39)
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	

SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.60.8.21.MVGB.A



8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	**Manufacturer / Model**	**Identification No.**	**Current Calibration Date**	**Next Calibration Date**
SAM Phantom	MVG	SN-13/09-SAM68	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
Calipers	Mitutoyo	SN 0009732	10/2019	10/2022
Reference Probe	MVG	EPGO333 SN 41/18	05/2020	05/2021
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.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Testo 184 H1	44220687	05/2020	05/2023

<Justification of the extended calibration>

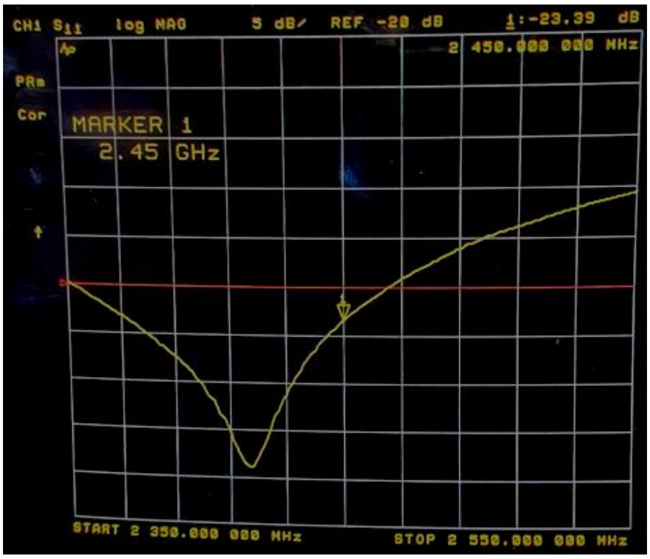
If dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration for below 3GHz, and <-8dB, within 20% of prior calibration for 5GHz to 6GHz), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Head 2450MHz>

Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance	Delta(ohm)	Date of Measurement
-23.18	-	56.30	-	Mar. 01, 2021
-23.39	0.91	56.342	0.042	Feb. 28, 2022

The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data



END