

14 SAR Measurement Variability

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. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

- 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 ($\sim 10\%$ 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 .

Table 14.1: SAR Measurement Variability for Body GSM850 (1g)

Frequency		Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio	Second Repeated SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.						
848.8	251	Rear closed	10	1.42	1.41	1.01	/

Table 14.2: SAR Measurement Variability for Body GSM1900 (1g)

Frequency		Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio	Second Repeated SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.						
1850.2	512	Rear closed	10	0.975	0.973	1.00	/

15 Measurement Uncertainty

15.1 Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	N	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test sample related										
14	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
15	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
16	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
17	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
18	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
20	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521

Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					9.55	9.43	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$					19.1	18.9	

15.2 Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (3~6GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
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Measurement system

1	Probe calibration	B	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
13	Post-processing	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞

Test sample related

14	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
15	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
16	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞

Phantom and set-up

17	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
18	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43

20	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
	Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						10.7	10.6	257
	Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$						21.4	21.1	

15.3 Measurement Uncertainty for Fast SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. Restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
14	Fast SAR z-Approximation	B	7.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.0	4.0	∞
Test sample related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
17	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞

Phantom and set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						10.4	10.3	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						20.8	20.6	

15.4 Measurement Uncertainty for Fast SAR Tests (3~6GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
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Measurement system

1	Probe calibration	B	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. Restrictions	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
14	Fast SAR z-Approximation	B	14.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	8.1	8.1	∞

Test sample related

15	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
17	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						13.5	13.4	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						27.0	26.8	

16 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 16.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	E5071C	MY46110673	January 26, 2016	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	102196	March 03, 2016	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100596		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49071430	February 01, 2016	One Year
05	Amplifier	60S1G4	0331848	No Calibration Requested	
06	BTS	E5515C	MY50263375	January 30, 2016	One year
07	E-field Probe	SPEAG EX3DV4	3617	August 26, 2015	One year
08	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	777	August 26, 2015	One year
09	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D835V2	4d069	July 23, 2015	One year
10	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D1900V2	5d101	July 23, 2015	One year
11	E-field Probe	SPEAG EX3DV4	7307	February 19, 2016	One year
12	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	1331	January 21, 2016	One year
13	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D835V2	4d069	July 20, 2016	One year
14	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D1900V2	5d101	July 28, 2016	One year

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A Graph Results

GSM850 Right Cheek High

Date: 2016-7-22

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Head 850 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.912$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.367$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: GSM 850 Frequency: 848.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617 ConvF(9.56, 9.56, 9.56)

Area Scan (61x161x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.785 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.70 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.640 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.398 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.729 W/kg

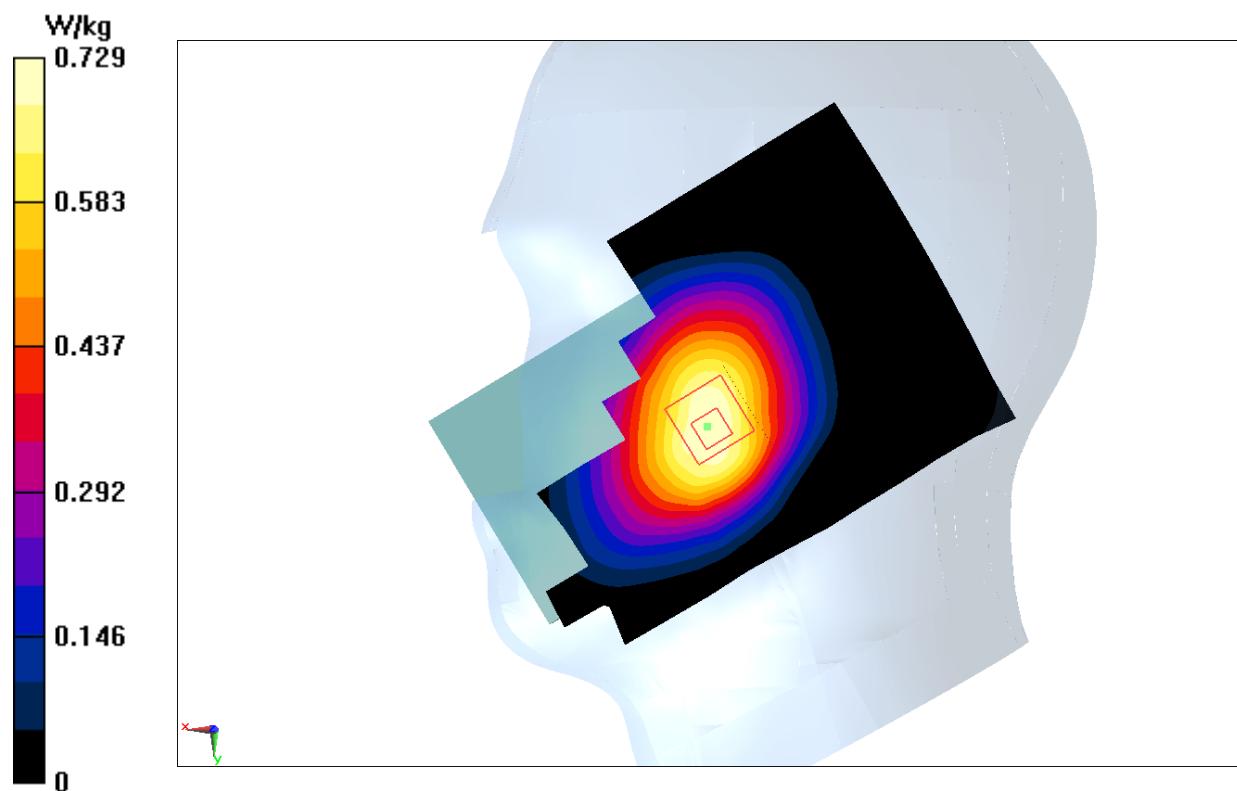


Fig.1 GSM850MHz

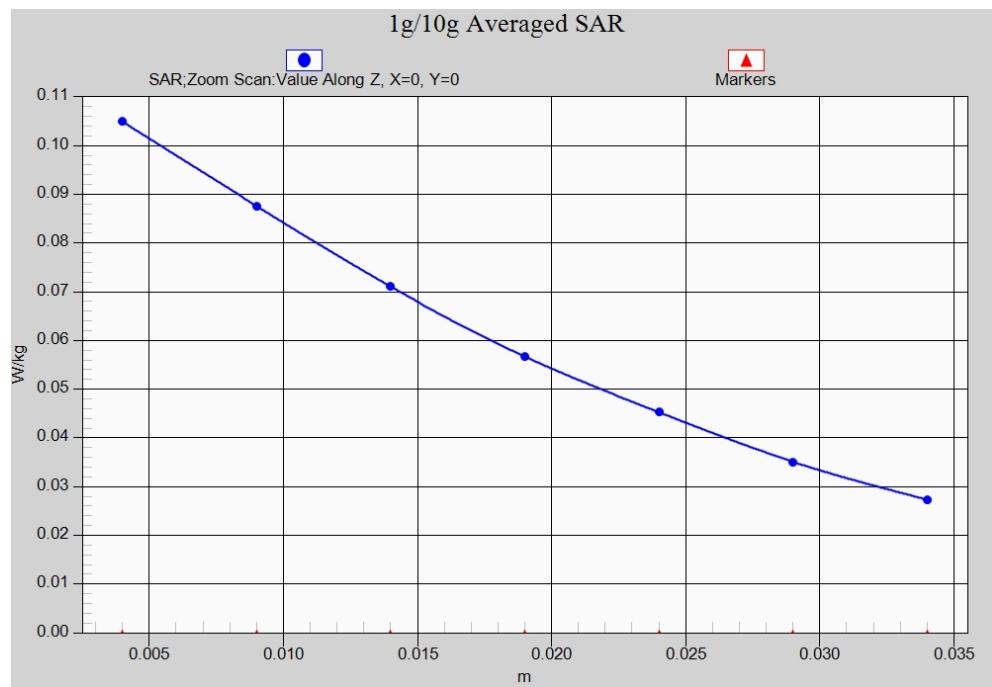


Fig. 1-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz)

GSM850 Body Rear closed High

Date: 2016-7-22

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 850 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.932$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.413$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: GSM 850 GPRS Frequency: 848.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:2.67

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617 ConvF(9.71, 9.71, 9.71)

Area Scan (91x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.67 W/kg

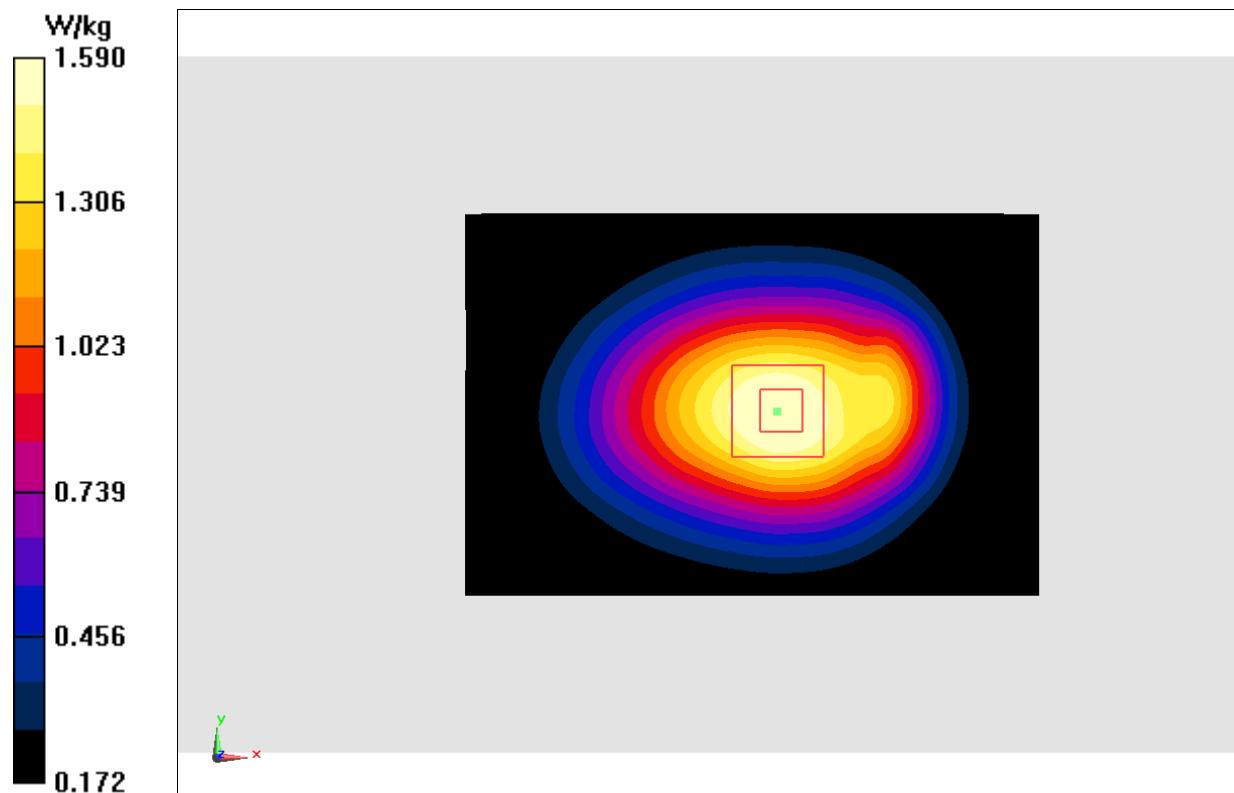
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 40.25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.87 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.02 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.59 W/kg

**Fig.2 GSM850 MHz**

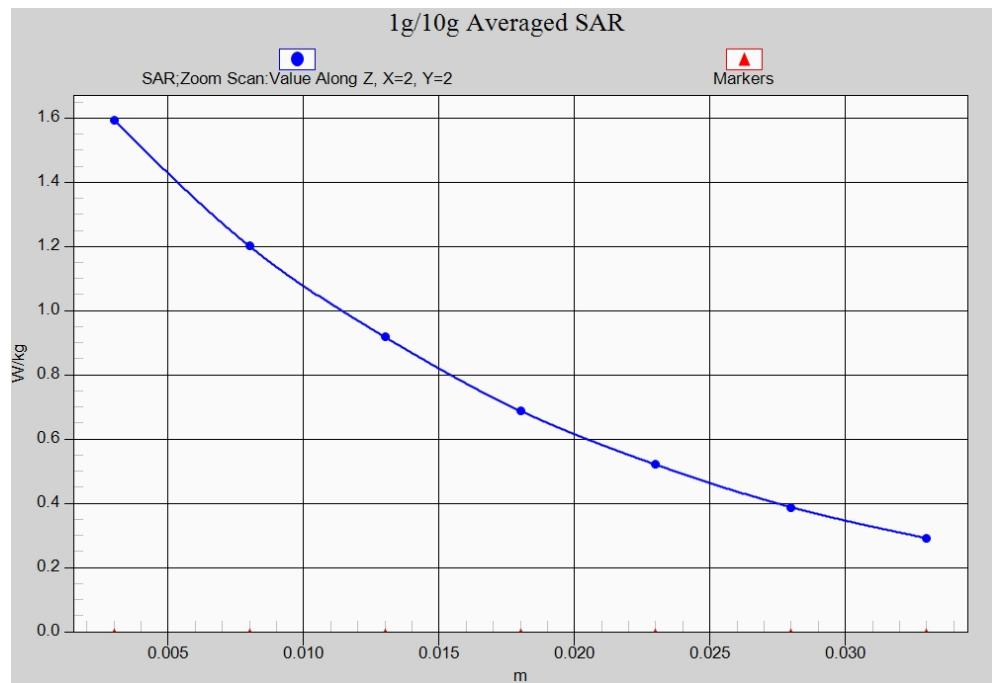


Fig. 2-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz)

PCS1900 Right Cheek Middle

Date: 2016-7-13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Head 1900 MHz

Medium parameters use (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.417$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.568$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617 ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

Area Scan (61x151x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.428 W/kg

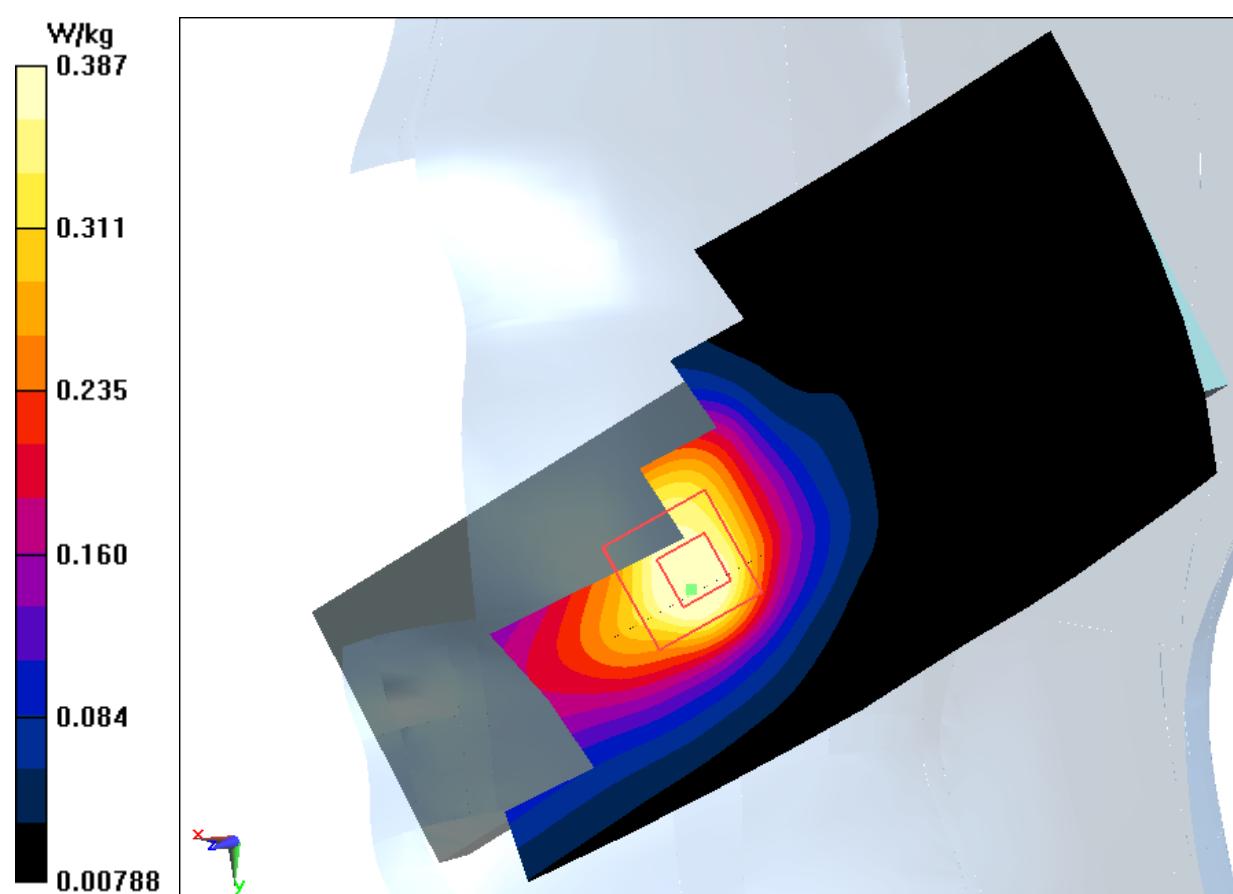
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.459 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.511 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.343 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.215 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.387 W/kg

**Fig.3 PCS1900 MHz**

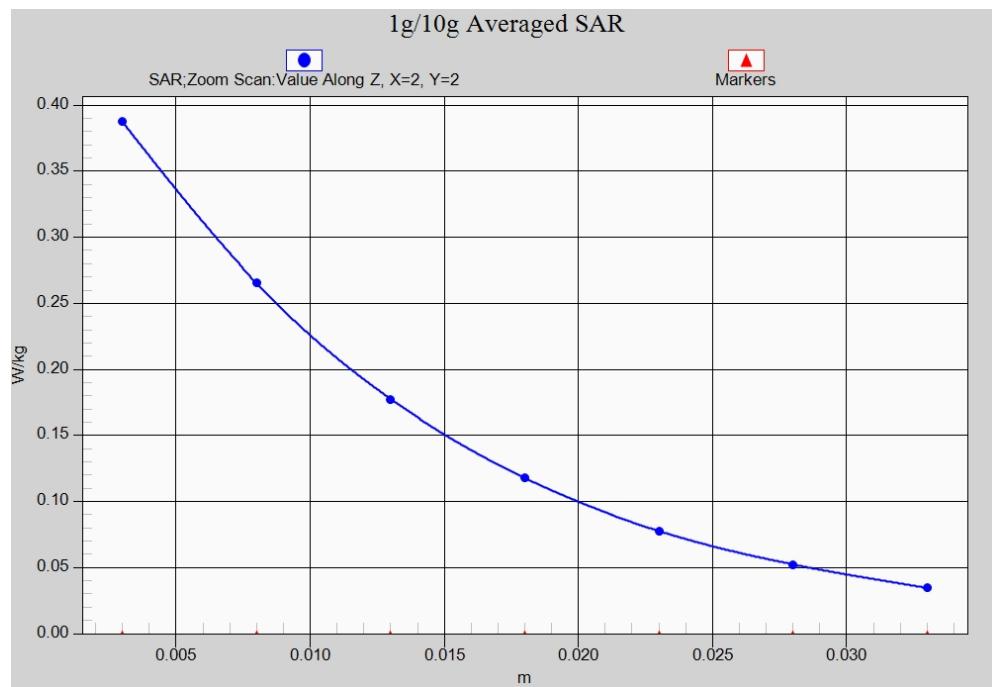


Fig. 3-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz)

PCS1900 Body Rear closed Low

Date: 2016-7-13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.561$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.743$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:2.67

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617 ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74)

Area Scan (91x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.22 W/kg

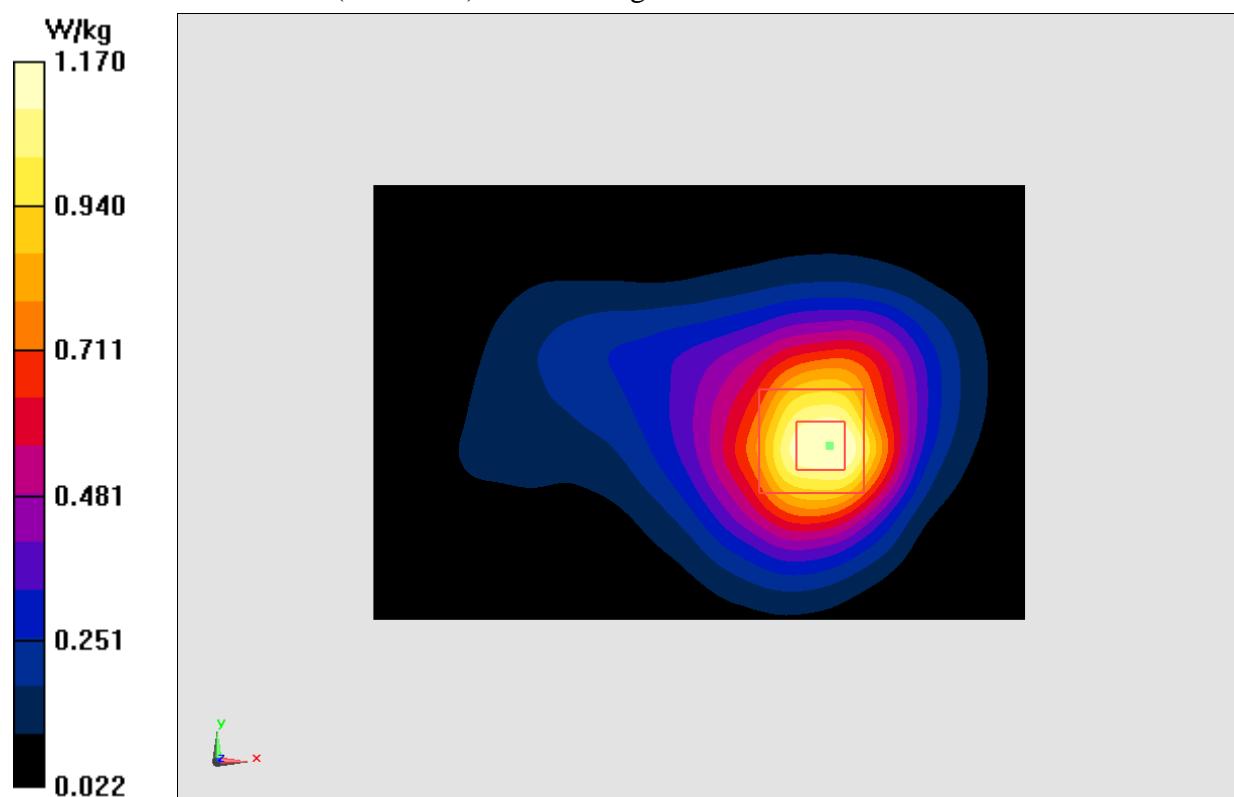
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.42 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.975 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.581 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg

**Fig.4 PCS1900 MHz**

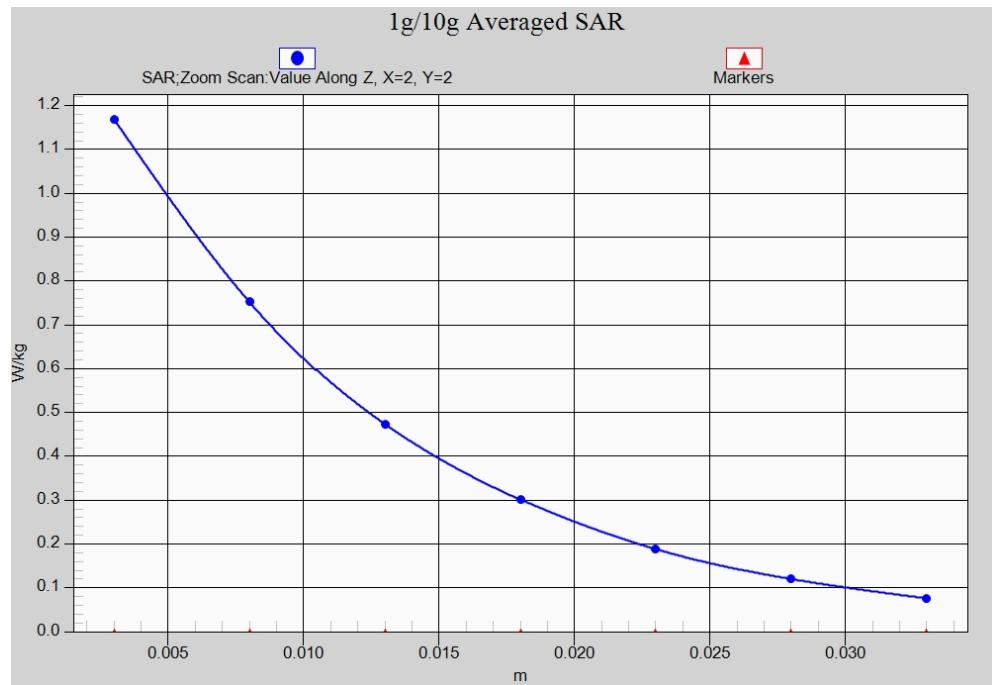


Fig.4-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (1900 MHz)

ANNEX B System Verification Results

835MHz

Date: 2016-07-22

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Head 850 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.924 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.23$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 835 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN3617 ConvF(9.56, 9.56, 9.56)

System Validation /Area Scan (81x161x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.000 \text{ mm}$

Reference Value = 51.281 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Fast SAR: $\text{SAR}(1 \text{ g}) = 2.25 \text{ W/kg}$; $\text{SAR}(10 \text{ g}) = 1.47 \text{ W/kg}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.50 W/kg

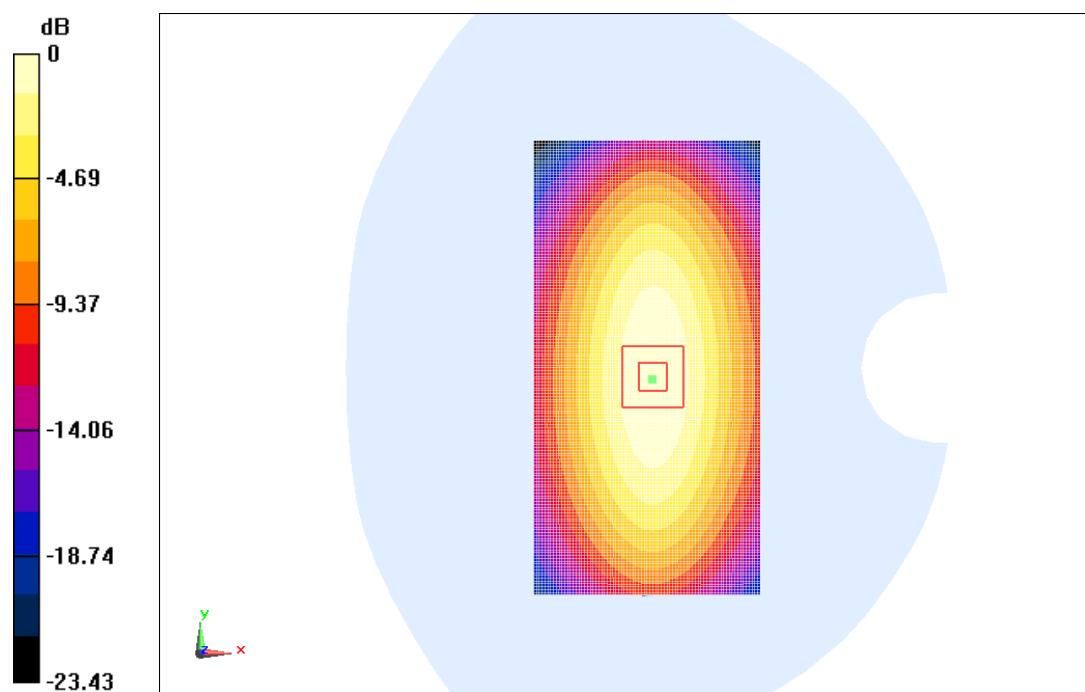
System Validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 51.281 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.27 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.53 W/kg



$0 \text{ dB} = 2.53 \text{ W/kg} = 4.03 \text{ dBW/kg}$

Fig.B.1 validation 835MHz 250mW

835MHz

Date: 2016-07-22

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 850 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.947$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.37$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 835 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN3617 ConvF(9.71, 9.71, 9.71)

System Validation /Area Scan (81x171x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 51.697 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 2.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.51 W/kg

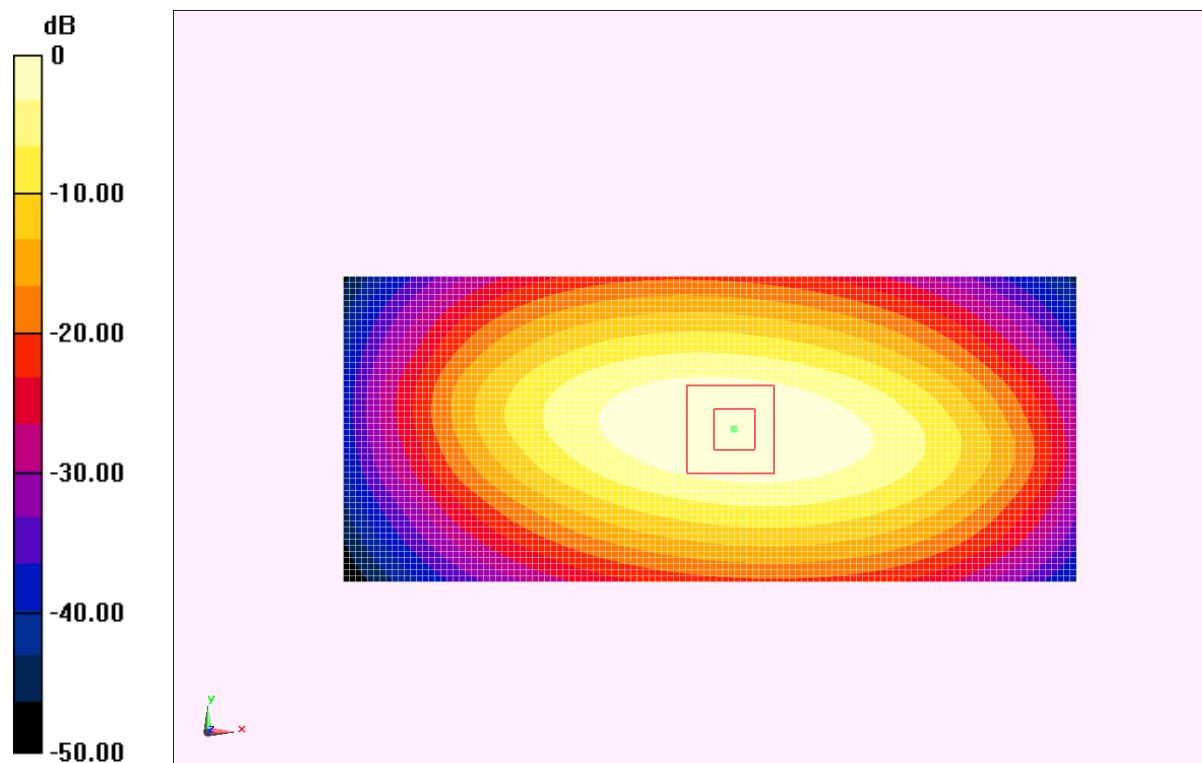
System Validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.697 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.53 W/kg



0 dB = 2.53 W/kg = 4.03 dBW/kg

Fig.B.2 validation 835MHz 250mW

1900MHz

Date: 2016-07-13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Head 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.409$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.69$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m 3

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 1900 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617 ConvF(8.07, 8.07, 8.07)

System Validation /Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 91.803 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 10.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.67 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.1 W/kg

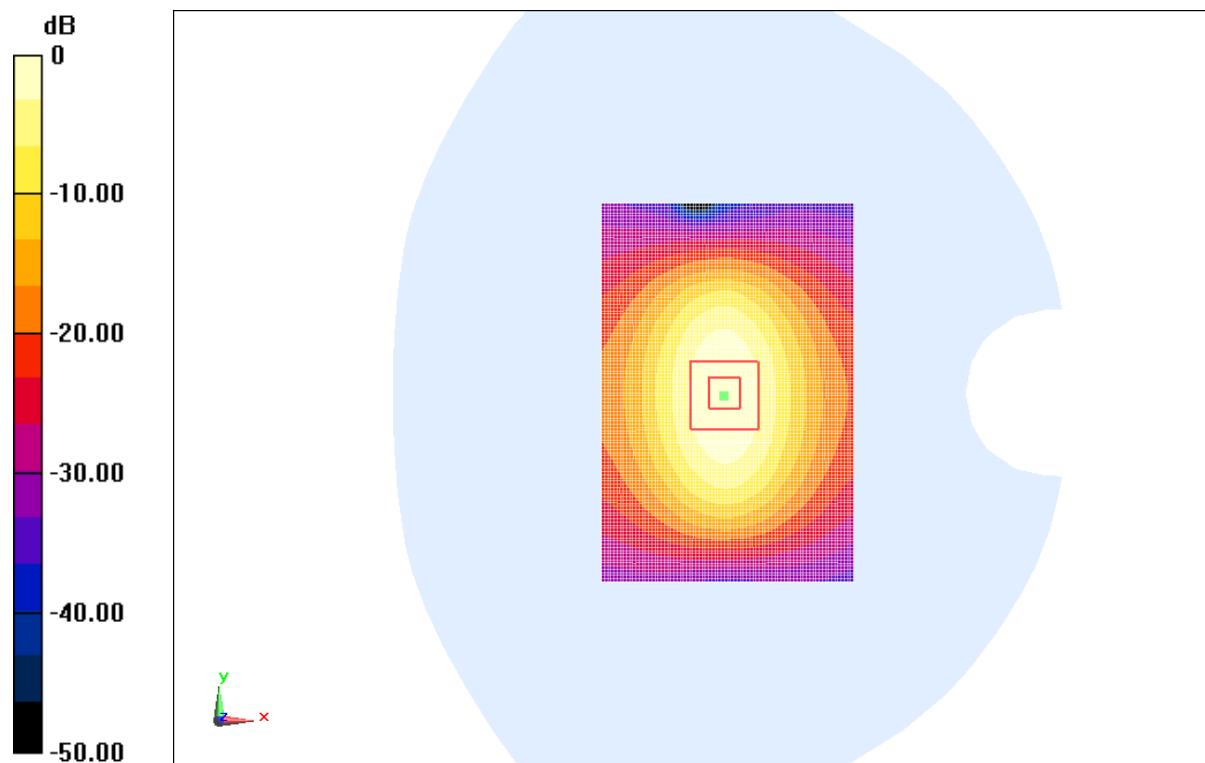
System Validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.803 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.11 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.52 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.9 W/kg



0 dB = 11.9 W/kg = 10.76 dBW/kg

Fig.B.3 validation 1900MHz 250mW

1900MHz

Date: 2016-07-13

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.575$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.62$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 1900 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN3617 ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74)

System validation /Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 60.572 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 10.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.66 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.6 W/kg

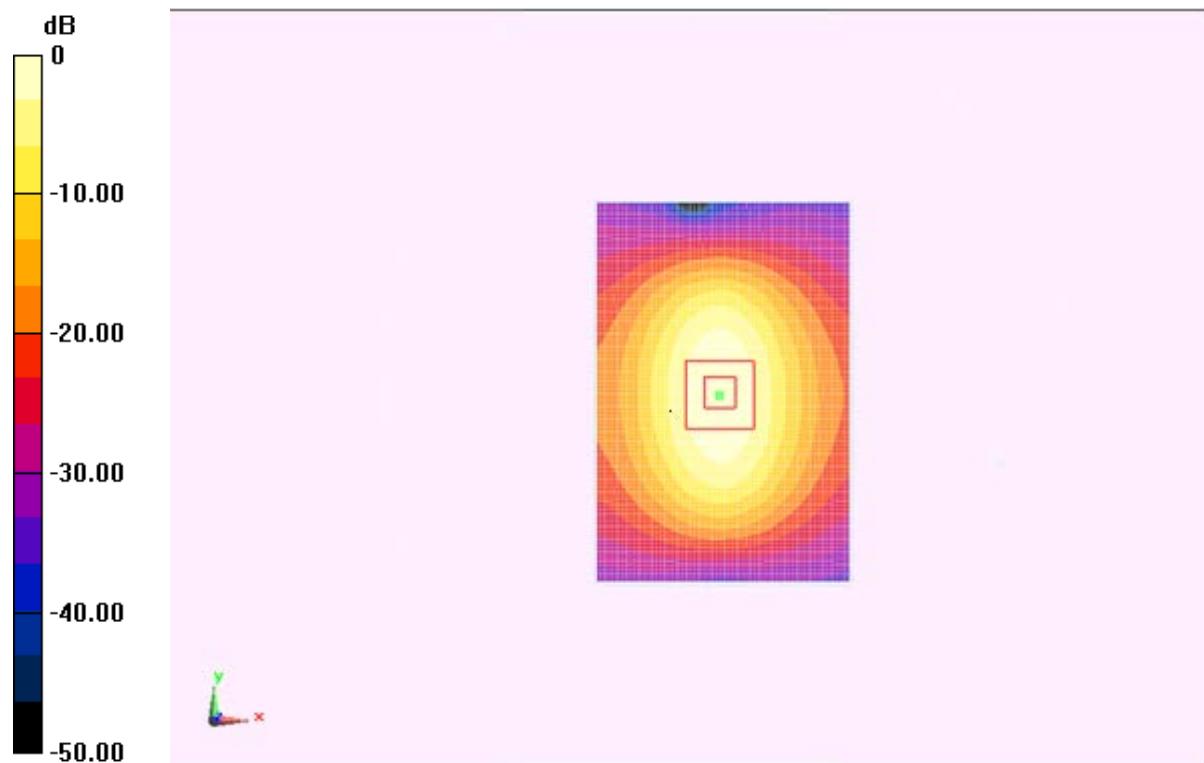
System validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 60.572 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.49 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.4 W/kg



0 dB = 12.4 W/kg = 10.93 dBW/kg

Fig.B.4 validation 1900MHz 250mW

835MHz

Date: 2016-11-10

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331

Medium: Head 850 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.925$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.93$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 835 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7307 ConvF(10.01, 10.01, 10.01)

System Validation /Area Scan (81x161x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 51.522 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 2.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.52 W/kg

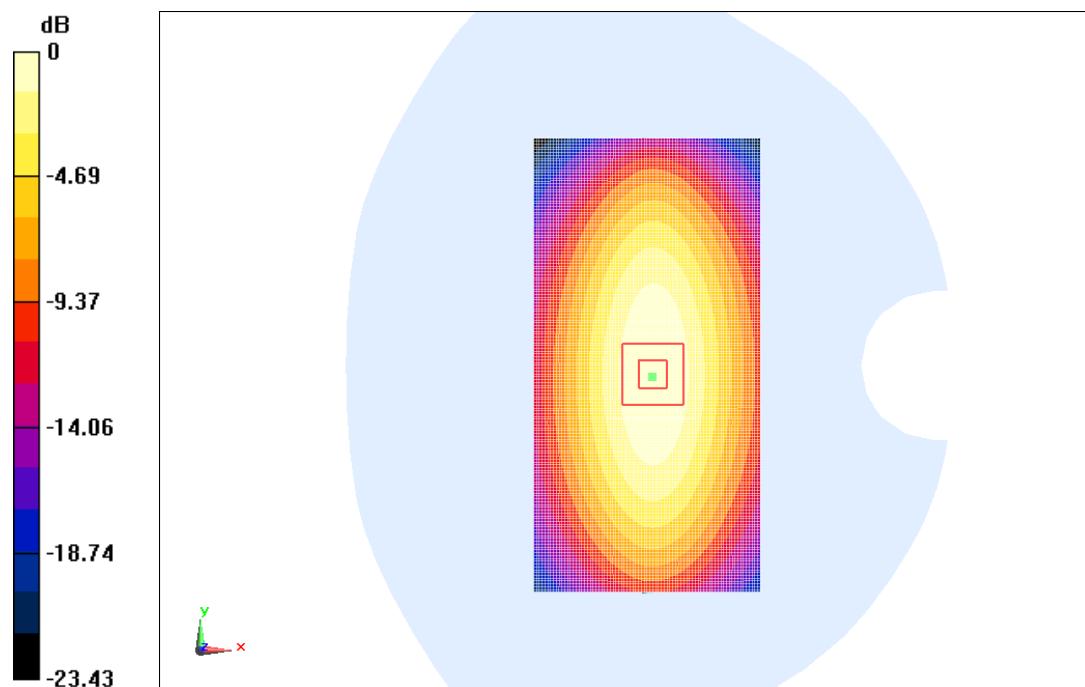
System Validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.522 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.5 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.55 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 2.55 \text{ W/kg} = 4.07 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

Fig.B.5 validation 835MHz 250mW

835MHz

Date: 2016-11-10

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331

Medium: Body 850 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.953$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 56.61$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 835 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7307 ConvF(9.83, 9.83, 9.83)

System Validation /Area Scan (81x171x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 51.907 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 2.35 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.52 W/kg

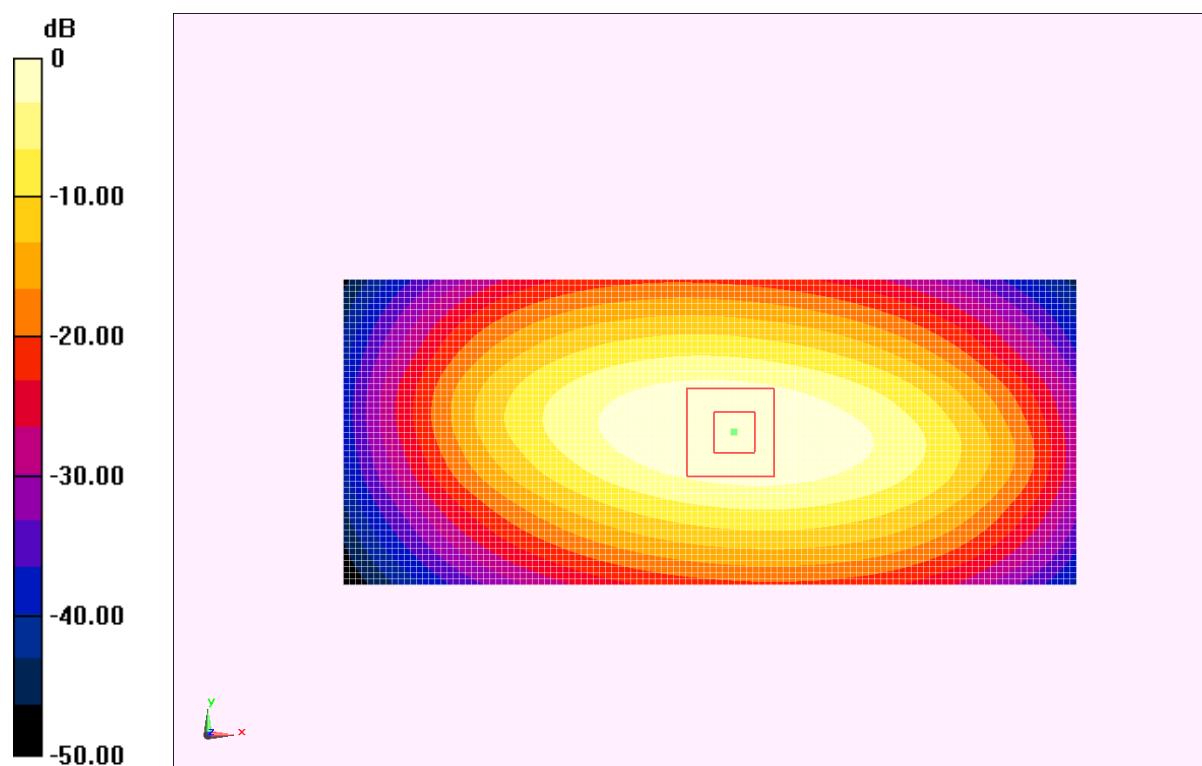
System Validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.907 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.54 W/kg



0 dB = 2.54 W/kg = 4.05 dBW/kg

Fig.B.6 validation 835MHz 250mW

1900MHz

Date: 2016-11-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331

Medium: Head 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.427$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.37$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m 3

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 1900 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7307 ConvF(8.10, 8.10, 8.10)

System Validation /Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 90.624 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 10.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.53 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.0 W/kg

System Validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.624 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.95 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.38 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 W/kg

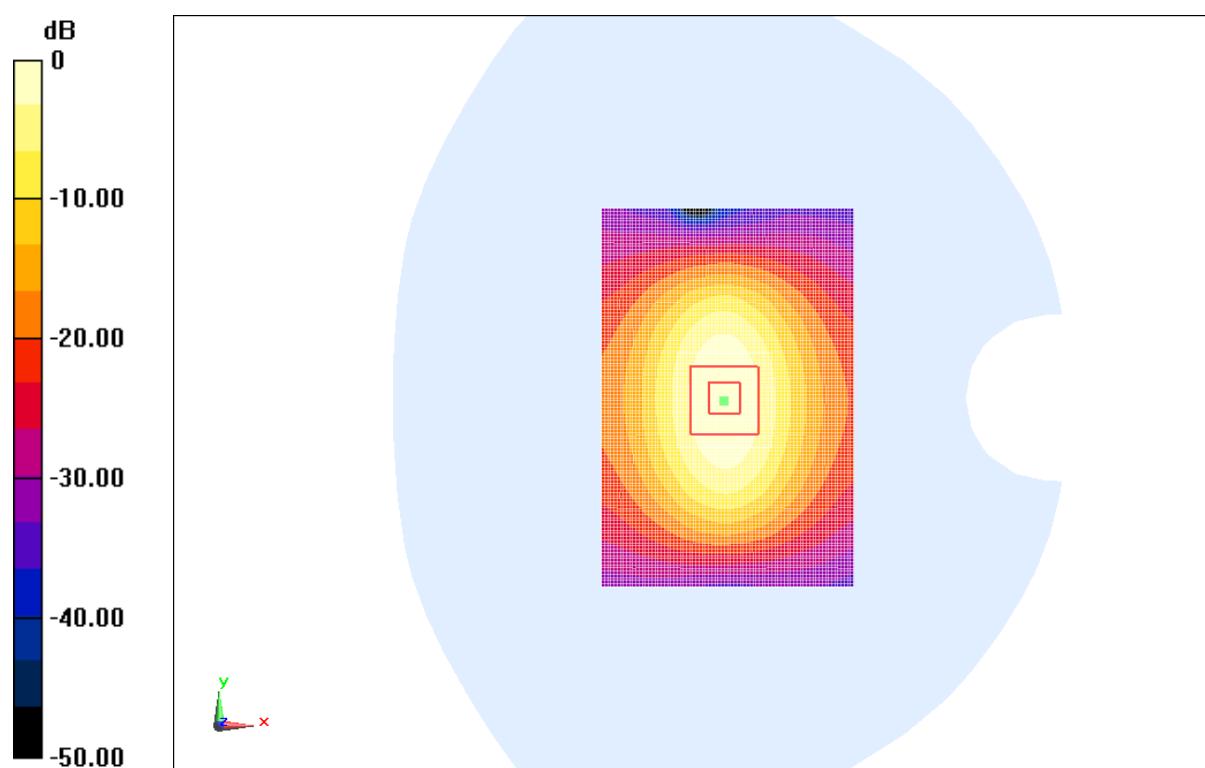


Fig.B.7 validation 1900MHz 250mW

1900MHz

Date: 2016-11-11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.545$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.27$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m 3

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 1900 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7307 ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67)

System validation /Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Reference Value = 60.246 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 10.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.6 W/kg

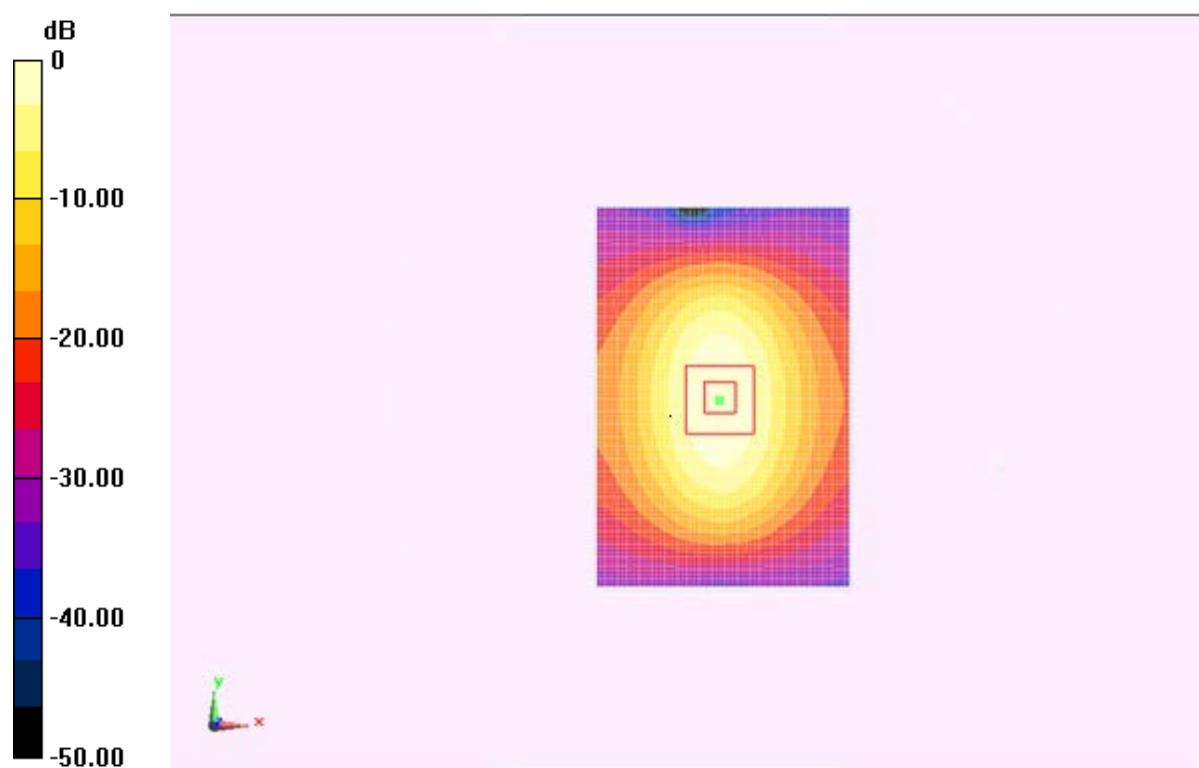
System validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 60.246 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.4 W/kg



0 dB = 12.4 W/kg = 10.93 dBW/kg

Fig.B.8 validation 1900MHz 250mW

The SAR system verification must be required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR.

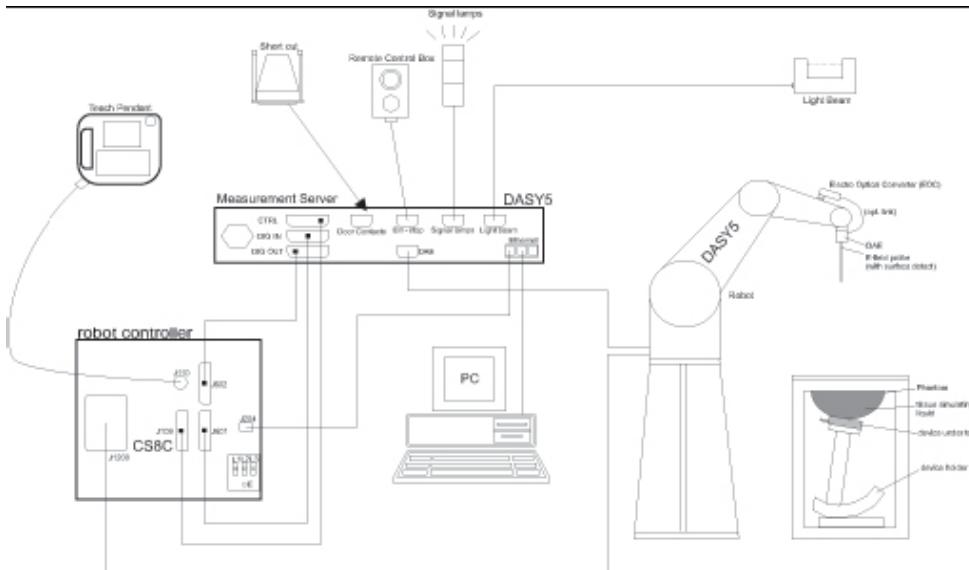
Table B.1 Comparison between area scan and zoom scan for system verification

Date	Band	Position	Area scan (1g)	Zoom scan (1g)	Drift (%)
2016-07-22	835	Head	2.25	2.27	-0.88
	835	Body	2.34	2.37	-1.27
2016-07-13	1900	Head	10.7	10.5	1.90
	1900	Body	10.5	10.3	1.94
2016-11-10	835	Head	2.25	2.29	-1.75
	835	Body	2.35	2.38	-1.26
2016-11-11	1900	Head	10.6	10.4	1.92
	1900	Body	10.5	10.3	1.94

ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup

C.1 Measurement Set-up

The Dasy4 or DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (StäubliTX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY4 or DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

C.2 Dasy4 or DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 or DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model:	ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency	10MHz — 6.0GHz(EX3DV4)
Range:	10MHz — 4GHz(ES3DV3)
Calibration:	In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz
Linearity:	± 0.2dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4 ± 0.2dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range:	10 mW/kg — 100W/kg
Probe Length:	330 mm
Probe Tip	
Length:	20 mm
Body Diameter:	12 mm
Tip Diameter:	2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center:	1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)
Application:	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones Dosimetry in strong gradient fields



Picture C.2 Near-field Probe



Picture C.3 E-field Probe

C.3 E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed