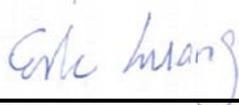


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT : LTE Ufi
BRAND NAME : ZTE
MODEL NAME : R226-Z
FCC ID : SRQ-R226-Z
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)



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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for ZTE CORPORATION, LTE Ufi, R226-Z, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary	
		Body 1g SAR Gap(10mm) (W/kg)	Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
PCB	GSM850	1.13	1.54
	GSM1900	1.16	
	WCDMA Band V	1.16	
	WCDMA Band II	1.19	
DTS	2.4GHz WLAN	0.21	1.54
Date of Testing:		2015/7/25 ~ 2015/8/1	

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 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

Manufacturer	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

3. Guidance Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	LTE Ufi
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	R226-Z
FCC ID	SRQ-R226-Z
IMEI Code	353190070000148
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz
Mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · GPRS/EGPRS · RMC12.2Kbps · HSDPA · HSUPA · DC-HSDPA · HSPA+ (Downlink Only) · 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 · 802.11a/n HT20/HT40 · 802.11ac VHT20/VHT40/VHT80
HW Version	R226-Z.H01
SW Version	BD_R226-ZV1.0
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: 1. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation and 5.2GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO). 2. This device supports GRPS mode up to multi-slot class 10 and EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class 12. 3. This device has no voice function.	

4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

Mode	Burst average power(dBm)	
	GSM 850	GSM 1900
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	31.50	30.00
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	29.50	28.00
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	26.50	27.00
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	24.00	24.00
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots)	24.00	23.50
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots)	22.00	21.50

Mode	Average power(dBm)	
	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II
RMC 12.2Kbps	22.00	22.00
HSDPA Subtest-1	22.00	22.00
HSDPA Subtest-2	22.00	22.00
HSDPA Subtest-3	21.50	21.50
HSDPA Subtest-4	21.50	21.50
DC-HSDPA Subtest-1	22.00	22.00
DC-HSDPA Subtest-2	22.00	22.00
DC-HSDPA Subtest-3	21.50	21.50
DC-HSDPA Subtest-4	21.50	21.50
HSUPA Subtest-1	22.00	22.00
HSUPA Subtest-2	20.00	20.00
HSUPA Subtest-3	21.00	21.00
HSUPA Subtest-4	20.00	20.00
HSUPA Subtest-5	22.00	22.00



Mode		Maximum Average Power (dBm)		
2.4GHz	802.11b	Chain Port 1	15.50	
		Chain Port 2	15.50	
	802.11g	Chain Port 1	13.00	
		Chain Port 2	13.00	
	802.11n HT20	Chain Port 1	11.00	
		Chain Port 2	11.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	12.00	
	802.11n HT40	Chain Port 1	11.00	
		Chain Port 2	11.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	12.00	
	5.2GHz	802.11a	Chain Port 1	9.00
			Chain Port 2	9.00
802.11n HT20		Chain Port 1	8.00	
		Chain Port 2	8.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	8.00	
802.11n HT40		Chain Port 1	8.00	
		Chain Port 2	8.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	8.50	
802.11ac-VHT20		Chain Port 1	7.00	
		Chain Port 2	7.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	7.50	
802.11ac-VHT40		Chain Port 1	7.50	
		Chain Port 2	8.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	7.50	
802.11ac-VHT80		Chain Port 1	7.50	
		Chain Port 2	7.00	
		Chain Port 1+2	7.00	



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

5.2 Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram 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.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

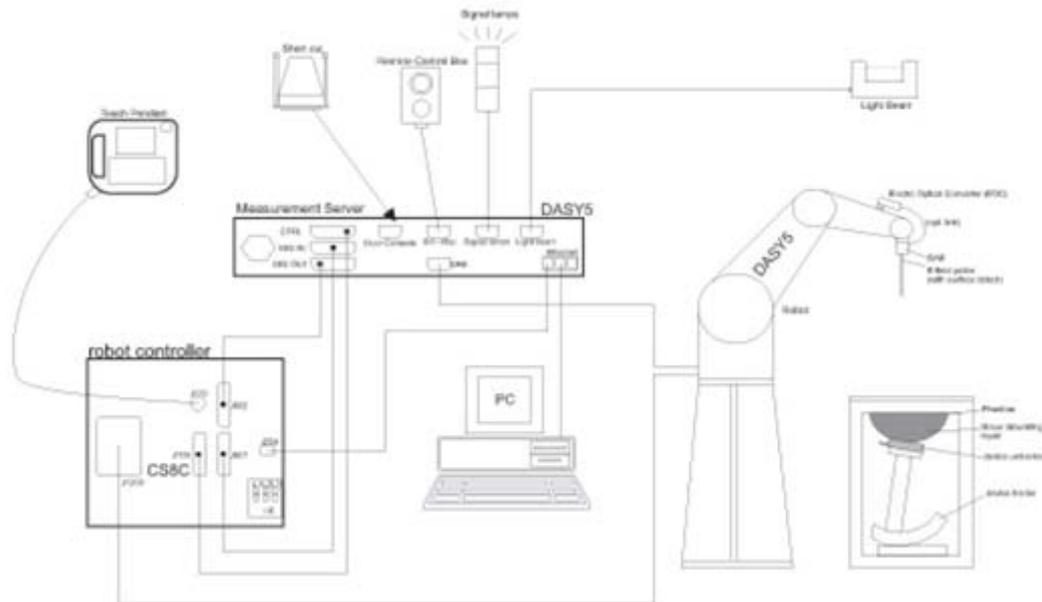
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

7. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot 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 or Win7 and the 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.



8. 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 power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN 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 output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY 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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}, \Delta y_{Area}$	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	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 ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}, \Delta y_{Zoom}$		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm	
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm	
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 <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 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.				

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY 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 dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.



9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	499	Mar. 20, 2015	Mar. 19, 2016
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d041	Mar. 24, 2015	Mar. 23, 2016
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Aug. 21, 2014	Aug. 20, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May 22, 2015	May 21, 2016
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1338	Nov. 14, 2014	Nov. 13, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric Probe	EX3DV4	3925	May 27, 2015	May 26, 2016
SPEAG	Dosimetric Probe	EX3DV4	3935	Nov. 18, 2014	Nov. 17, 2015
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD000P40CC	TP-1383	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD000P40CD	TP-1542	NCR	NCR
WonDer	Thermometer	WD-5015	TM685	Oct. 21, 2014	Oct. 20, 2015
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM281	Oct. 21, 2014	Oct. 20, 2015
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50266977	May 14, 2015	May 13, 2016
R&S	Radio communication Tester	CMW500	113998	Sep. 30, 2014	Sep. 29, 2015
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 11, 2014	Dec. 10, 2015
R&S	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	May 25, 2015	May 24, 2016
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 11, 2015	Feb. 10, 2016
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1047	Nov. 04, 2014	Nov. 03, 2015
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1138	Nov. 18, 2014	Nov. 17, 2015
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1419002	May 13, 2015	May 12, 2016
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339124	May 13, 2015	May 12, 2016
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Dec. 03, 2014	Dec. 02, 2015
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Dec. 03, 2014	Dec. 02, 2015
Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4408B	MY44211028	Aug. 23, 2014	Aug. 22, 2015
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	MS2830A	6201396378	Jun. 17, 2015	Jun. 16, 2016
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note	

General Note:

Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.



10. System Verification

10.1 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.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (εr)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (εr) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Body	22.3	0.965	55.890	0.97	55.20	-0.52	1.25	±5	2015/7/25
1900	Body	22.3	1.561	54.464	1.52	53.30	2.70	2.18	±5	2015/7/25
2450	Body	22.5	1.922	53.185	1.95	52.70	-1.44	0.92	±5	2015/8/1

10.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, 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 check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2015/7/25	835	Body	250	D835V2-499	3925	495	2.24	9.30	8.96	-3.66
2015/7/25	1900	Body	250	D1900V2-5d041	3925	495	9.94	39.80	39.76	-0.10
2015/8/1	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-736	3935	1338	13.20	50.60	52.8	4.35

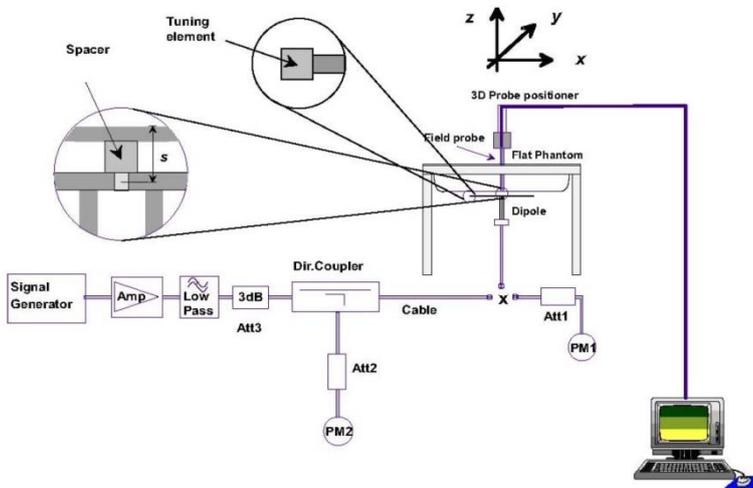


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo



11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Body Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with all sides and either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device and the flat phantom to 1 cm.

<EUT Setup Photos>

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

11.2 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06 v02 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.



12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
- Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Body SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900.

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	
	TX Channel	128	189		251	128	189		251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8		824.2	836.4	848.8		
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	31.02	31.23	31.26	31.50	22.02	22.23	22.26	22.50	
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	28.81	28.96	29.01	29.50	22.81	22.96	23.01	23.50	
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	26.01	26.14	26.10	26.50	17.01	17.14	17.10	17.50	
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	23.26	23.65	23.45	24.00	17.26	17.65	17.45	18.00	
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots)	23.37	23.74	23.74	24.00	19.11	19.48	19.48	19.74	
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots)	21.47	21.81	21.63	22.00	18.47	18.81	18.63	19.00	
Band GSM1900		Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	512	661	810	512		661	810		
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8		
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.70	29.20	29.22	30.00	20.70	20.20	20.22	21.00	
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	26.30	26.40	26.51	28.00	20.30	20.40	20.51	22.00	
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	25.52	25.45	25.43	27.00	16.52	16.45	16.43	18.00	
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	22.96	22.92	22.90	24.00	16.96	16.92	16.90	18.00	
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots)	22.23	22.11	21.95	23.50	17.97	17.85	17.69	19.24	
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots)	20.40	20.29	20.20	21.50	17.40	17.29	17.20	18.50	

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

- Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
- Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
- Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
- Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.
3. For DC-HSDPA, the device was configured according to the H-Set 12, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1, with the primary and the secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell enabled during the power measurement.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
 - i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
 - ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
 - vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
 - i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
 - ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
 - v. Set UE Target Power
 - vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
 - vii. Set and observe the E-TFCl
 - viii. Confirm that E-TFCl is equal to the target E-TFCl of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCl
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note 1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCl
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Setup Configuration

DC-HSDPA 3GPP release 8 Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration below
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
 - i. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - ii. Set Cell Power = -25 dBm
 - iii. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 12, QPSK)
 - iv. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - v. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - a). Subtest 1: $\beta_c/\beta_d=2/15$
 - b). Subtest 2: $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15$
 - c). Subtest 3: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/8$
 - d). Subtest 4: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/4$
 - vi. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - vii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - viii. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - ix. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - x. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

C.8.1.12 Fixed Reference Channel Definition H-Set 12

Table C.8.1.12: Fixed Reference Channel H-Set 12

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	60
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	1
Number of HARQ Processes	Processes	6
Information Bit Payload (N_{INF})	Bits	120
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	960
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	3200
Coding Rate		0.15
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	1
Modulation		QPSK
Note 1: The RMC is intended to be used for DC-HSDPA mode and both cells shall transmit with identical parameters as listed in the table. Note 2: Maximum number of transmission is limited to 1, i.e., retransmission is not allowed. The redundancy and constellation version 0 shall be used.		

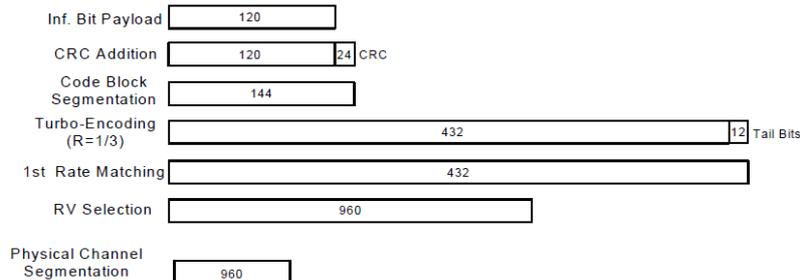


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)

Setup Configuration



<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for Hotspot / Body exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

Band		WCDMA Band V			WCDMA Band II		
TX Channel		4132	4182	4233	9262	9400	9538
Rx Channel		4357	4407	4458	9662	9800	9938
Frequency (MHz)		826.4	836.4	846.6	1852.4	1880	1907.6
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	21.34	21.45	21.33	21.85	21.68	21.36
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	20.60	20.56	20.70	20.57	20.56	20.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	20.52	20.60	20.72	20.54	20.52	20.46
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	20.01	20.06	20.21	20.03	20.04	19.96
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	20.00	20.05	20.19	20.02	20.02	20.01
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-1	20.59	20.54	20.68	20.56	20.54	20.49
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-2	20.50	20.59	20.70	20.53	20.51	20.43
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-3	19.98	20.04	20.19	19.98	20.02	19.95
3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-4	19.95	20.03	20.17	19.95	20.01	20.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	20.01	20.02	20.04	20.42	20.46	20.52
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	19.32	19.33	19.35	19.11	19.05	19.14
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	19.56	19.52	19.61	19.05	19.05	19.07
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	19.82	19.91	19.90	19.71	19.60	19.62
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	20.69	20.61	20.70	20.53	20.51	20.34

**<WLAN Conducted Power>****General Note:**

1. For WLAN SAR testing was performed on single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r01, the simultaneous SAR provisions in KDB publication 447498 should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion for WiFi MIMO. If the sum of 1g single transmission chain SAR measurements is < 1.6W/kg and SAR peak to location ratio < 0.04, no additional SAR measurements for MIMO.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r01, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
4. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
5. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
6. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
 - a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
 - b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
 - c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

<2.4GHz WLAN Antenna 1>

2.4GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11b	CH 1	2412	1Mbps	14.05	15.50	99.04
		CH 6	2437		14.53	15.50	
		CH 11	2462		14.01	15.50	
	802.11g	CH 1	2412	6Mbps	11.58	13.00	94.95
		CH 6	2437		12.23	13.00	
		CH 11	2462		11.85	13.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	9.69	11.00	94.18
		CH 6	2437		10.32	11.00	
		CH 11	2462		10.05	11.00	
802.11n-HT40	CH 3	2422	MCS0	9.81	11.00	89.73	
	CH 6	2437		10.26	11.00		
	CH 9	2452		10.14	11.00		

<2.4GHz WLAN Antenna 2>

2.4GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11b	CH 1	2412	1Mbps	15.10	15.50	99.04
		CH 6	2437		13.96	15.50	
		CH 11	2462		14.41	15.50	
	802.11g	CH 1	2412	6Mbps	12.79	13.00	94.95
		CH 6	2437		11.79	13.00	
		CH 11	2462		12.20	13.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	10.92	11.00	94.18
		CH 6	2437		9.73	11.00	
		CH 11	2462		10.07	11.00	
802.11n-HT40	CH 3	2422	MCS0	10.68	11.00	89.73	
	CH 6	2437		10.44	11.00		
	CH 9	2452		10.30	11.00		



<2.4GHz WLAN Antenna 1+2>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	11.54	12.00	94.14
		CH 6	2437		10.91	12.00	
		CH 11	2462		10.83	12.00	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 3	2422	MCS0	11.49	12.00	89.73
		CH 6	2437		11.22	12.00	
		CH 9	2452		11.16	12.00	

<5GHz WLAN Antenna 1>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a	CH 36	5180	6Mbps	8.73	9.00	95.83
		CH 40	5200		8.71	9.00	
		CH 44	5220		8.51	9.00	
		CH 48	5240		8.47	9.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	7.88	8.00	95.09
		CH 40	5200		7.64	8.00	
		CH 44	5220		7.50	8.00	
		CH 48	5240		7.39	8.00	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	7.63	8.00	89.94
		CH 46	5230		7.41	8.00	
	802.11ac-VHT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	6.96	7.00	95.75
		CH 40	5200		6.78	7.00	
		CH 44	5220		6.68	7.00	
		CH 48	5240		6.55	7.00	
	802.11ac-VHT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	7.09	7.50	90.57
		CH 46	5230		6.85	7.50	
802.11ac-VHT80	CH 42	5210	MCS0	7.02	7.50	82.65	



<5GHz WLAN Antenna 2>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a	CH 36	5180	6Mbps	8.75	9.00	95.48
		CH 40	5200		8.55	9.00	
		CH 44	5220		8.19	9.00	
		CH 48	5240		8.23	9.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	7.99	8.00	95.17
		CH 40	5200		7.94	8.00	
		CH 44	5220		7.58	8.00	
		CH 48	5240		7.65	8.00	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	7.91	8.00	91.35
		CH 46	5230		7.24	8.00	
	802.11ac-VHT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	6.78	7.00	95.19
		CH 40	5200		6.53	7.00	
		CH 44	5220		6.14	7.00	
		CH 48	5240		6.03	7.00	
	802.11ac-VHT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	7.25	8.00	90.62
		CH 46	5230		6.76	8.00	
802.11ac-VHT80	CH 42	5210	MCS0	6.97	7.00	82.89	



<5GHz WLAN Antenna 1+2>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %	
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11n-HT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	7.97	8.00	95.64	
		CH 40	5200		7.43	8.00		
		CH 44	5220		7.33	8.00		
		CH 48	5240		7.39	8.00		
	802.11n-HT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	8.12	8.50	91.41	
		CH 46	5230		7.84	8.50		
	802.11ac-VHT20		CH 36	5180	MCS0	7.01	7.50	95.38
			CH 40	5200		6.52	7.50	
			CH 44	5220		6.49	7.50	
			CH 48	5240		6.47	7.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40		CH 38	5190	MCS0	7.14	7.50	91.44
			CH 46	5230		6.95	7.50	
802.11ac-VHT80		CH 42	5210	MCS0	6.54	7.00	83.78	



13. WLAN 5GHz Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)
5.2GHz WLAN	9.00

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$$

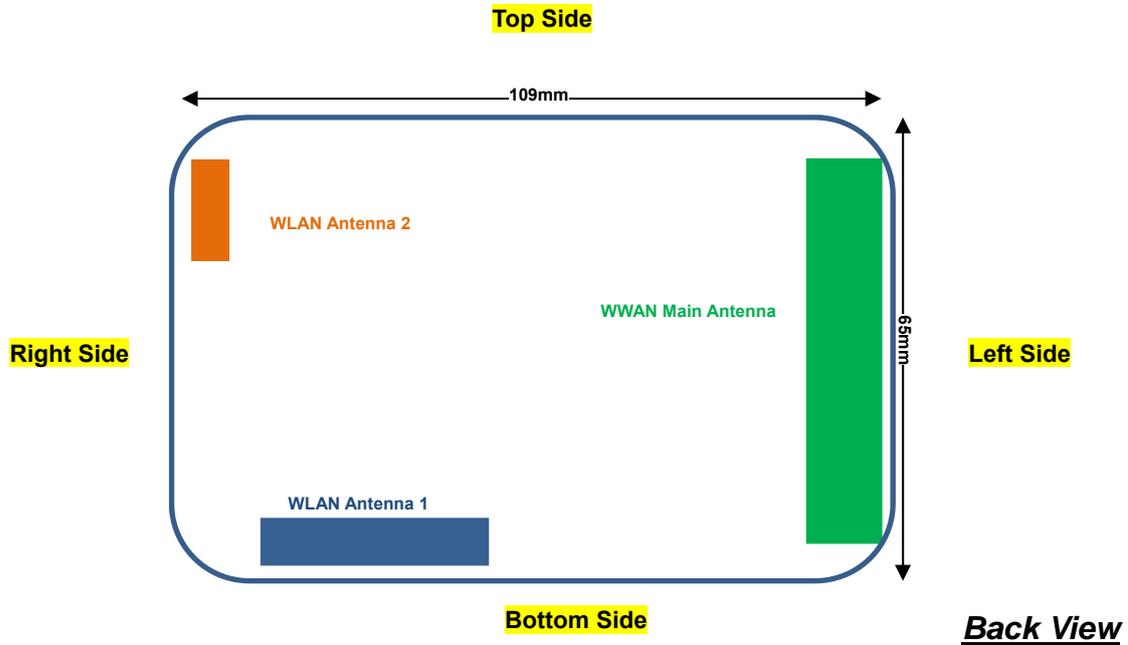
- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
9.00	10	5.24	1.83

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 1.83 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location



Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN Main	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	92mm	≤ 25mm
WLAN Antenna 1	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	58mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	47mm
WLAN Antenna 2	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	46mm	≤ 25mm	98mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN Main	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WLAN Antenna 1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
WLAN Antenna 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

General Note:

Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v02, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.



15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

GSM Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
- Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Body SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900.

UMTS Note:

- Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for Hotspot / Body exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
- Per KDB 941225 D01v03, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

WLAN Note:

- Per KDB 248227 D01v02r01, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
- For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
- For WLAN SAR testing was performed on single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode.
- Per KDB 248227 D01v02r01, the simultaneous SAR provisions in KDB publication 447498 should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion for WiFi MIMO. If the sum of 1g single transmission chain SAR measurements is < 1.6W/kg and SAR peak to location ratio < 0.04, no additional SAR measurements for MIMO.
- During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.



15.1 Body SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#01	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	-0.05	1.010	1.131
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	128	824.2	28.81	29.50	1.172	-0.02	0.610	0.715
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	189	836.4	28.96	29.50	1.132	-0.14	0.956	1.083
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	0.01	0.833	0.932
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	128	824.2	28.81	29.50	1.172	-0.06	0.817	0.958
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	189	836.4	28.96	29.50	1.132	-0.06	0.922	1.044
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Side	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	-0.07	0.050	0.056
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Top Side	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	-0.03	0.283	0.317
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	-0.02	0.413	0.462
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	810	1909.8	26.51	28.00	1.409	-0.13	0.443	0.624
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	810	1909.8	26.51	28.00	1.409	-0.03	0.808	1.139
#02	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	512	1850.2	26.30	28.00	1.479	-0.06	0.786	1.163
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	10	661	1880	26.40	28.00	1.445	-0.08	0.789	1.140
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Side	10	810	1909.8	26.51	28.00	1.409	-0.09	0.527	0.743
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Top Side	10	810	1909.8	26.51	28.00	1.409	0.01	0.061	0.086
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10	810	1909.8	26.51	28.00	1.409	-0.05	0.211	0.297



<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10	4182	836.4	21.45	22.00	1.135	0.03	0.890	1.010
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10	4132	826.4	21.34	22.00	1.164	-0.03	0.722	0.840
#03	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10	4233	846.6	21.33	22.00	1.167	0.01	0.992	1.157
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	4182	836.4	21.45	22.00	1.135	-0.04	0.879	0.998
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	4132	826.4	21.34	22.00	1.164	-0.02	0.805	0.937
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	4233	846.6	21.33	22.00	1.167	-0.08	0.981	1.145
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	10	4182	836.4	21.45	22.00	1.135	-0.07	0.060	0.068
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Top Side	10	4182	836.4	21.45	22.00	1.135	-0.08	0.272	0.309
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	10	4182	836.4	21.45	22.00	1.135	-0.03	0.369	0.419
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.06	0.715	0.740
#04	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.13	1.150	1.190
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9400	1880	21.68	22.00	1.076	-0.11	1.060	1.141
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9538	1907.6	21.36	22.00	1.159	-0.09	0.888	1.029
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.02	0.832	0.861
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	10	9400	1880	21.68	22.00	1.076	-0.01	0.758	0.816
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	10	9538	1880	21.36	22.00	1.159	0.03	0.623	0.722
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Top Side	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.09	0.124	0.128
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.02	0.348	0.360

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ant.	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Front	10	1	6	2437	14.53	15.50	1.250	99.04	1.010	0.17	0.087	0.110
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Back	10	1	6	2437	14.53	15.50	1.250	99.04	1.010	-0.03	0.107	0.135
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Right Side	10	1	6	2437	14.53	15.50	1.250	99.04	1.010	-0.11	0.050	0.063
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Bottom Side	10	1	6	2437	14.53	15.50	1.250	99.04	1.010	0.05	0.103	0.130
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Front	10	2	1	2412	15.10	15.50	1.096	99.04	1.010	-0.05	0.179	0.198
#05	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Back	10	2	1	2412	15.10	15.50	1.096	99.04	1.010	-0.09	0.190	0.210
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Right Side	10	2	1	2412	15.10	15.50	1.096	99.04	1.010	-0.12	0.028	0.031
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Top Side	10	2	1	2412	15.10	15.50	1.096	99.04	1.010	-0.02	0.133	0.147



15.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	-0.05	1.010	1	1.131
2nd	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	10	251	848.8	29.01	29.50	1.119	0.01	0.955	1.058	1.069
1st	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.13	1.150	1	1.190
2nd	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	9262	1852.4	21.85	22.00	1.035	-0.04	1.100	1.046	1.139

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

No.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body	Note
1.	WLAN2.4GHz Ant 1 + WLAN2.4GHz Ant 2	Yes	-
2.	WLAN5GHz Ant 1 + WLAN5GHz Ant 2	Yes	-
3.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz SISO(data)	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
4.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz MIMO(data)	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
5.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + WLAN5GHz SISO(data)	Yes	WiFi Direct
6.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + WLAN5GHz MIMO(data)	Yes	WiFi Direct
7.	WCDMA(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz SISO(data)	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
8.	WCDMA(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz MIMO(data)	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
9.	WCDMA(Data) + WLAN5GHz SISO(data)	Yes	WiFi Direct
10.	WCDMA(Data) + WLAN5GHz MIMO(data)	Yes	WiFi Direct

General Note:

1. This device has no voice function.
2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation and 5.2GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (GC/GO).
3. EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously.
4. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously.
5. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
6. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) $SPLSR = (SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5} / (min. separation distance, mm)$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - iii) If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
7. For simultaneous transmission analysis, WLAN 5GHz SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
 - i) $(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm) \cdot [\sqrt{f(GHz)/x}] W/kg$ for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

Max Power	Exposure Position	Body
	Test separation	10 mm
9.00dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.244 W/kg



16.1 Body Exposure Conditions

<WWAN+2.4GHz WLAN>

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN Ant 1	2.4GHz WLAN Ant 2	WWAN + 2.4GHz WLAN Ant 1	WWAN + 2.4GHz WLAN Ant 2	WWAN + 2.4GHz WLAN Ant 1+Ant 2	SPLSR	Case No	
		1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	850	Front	1.131	0.110	0.198	1.24	1.33	1.44		
		Back	1.044	0.135	0.210	1.18	1.25	1.39		
		Left Side	0.056			0.06	0.06	0.06		
		Right Side		0.063	0.031	0.06	0.03	0.09		
		Top Side	0.317		0.147	0.32	0.46	0.46		
		Bottom Side	0.462	0.130		0.59	0.46	0.59		
	1900	Front	0.624	0.110	0.198	0.73	0.82	0.93		
		Back	1.163	0.135	0.210	1.30	1.37	1.51		
		Left Side	0.743			0.74	0.74	0.74		
		Right Side		0.063	0.031	0.06	0.03	0.09		
		Top Side	0.086		0.147	0.09	0.23	0.23		
		Bottom Side	0.297	0.130		0.43	0.30	0.43		
WCDMA	Band V	Front	1.157	0.110	0.198	1.27	1.36	1.47		
		Back	1.145	0.135	0.210	1.28	1.36	1.49		
		Left Side	0.068			0.07	0.07	0.07		
		Right Side		0.063	0.031	0.06	0.03	0.09		
		Top Side	0.309		0.147	0.31	0.46	0.46		
		Bottom Side	0.419	0.130		0.55	0.42	0.55		
	Band II	Front	0.740	0.110	0.198	0.85	0.94	1.05		
		Back	1.190	0.135	0.210	1.33	1.40	1.54		
		Left Side	0.861			0.86	0.86	0.86		
		Right Side		0.063	0.031	0.06	0.03	0.09		
		Top Side	0.128		0.147	0.13	0.28	0.28		
		Bottom Side	0.360	0.130		0.49	0.36	0.49		



<WWAN+5GHz WLAN>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN	5GHz WLAN	Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
			1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	850	Front	1.131	0.244	1.38		
		Back	1.044	0.244	1.29		
		Left Side	0.056		0.06		
		Right Side		0.244	0.27		
		Top Side	0.317	0.244	0.56		
		Bottom Side	0.462	0.244	0.71		
	1900	Front	0.624	0.244	0.87		
		Back	1.163	0.244	1.41		
		Left Side	0.743		0.74		
		Right Side		0.244	0.30		
		Top Side	0.086	0.244	0.33		
		Bottom Side	0.297	0.244	0.54		
WCDMA	Band V	Front	1.157	0.244	1.40		
		Back	1.145	0.244	1.39		
		Left Side	0.068		0.07		
		Right Side		0.244	0.28		
		Top Side	0.309	0.244	0.55		
		Bottom Side	0.419	0.244	0.66		
	Band II	Front	0.740	0.244	0.98		
		Back	1.190	0.244	1.43		
		Left Side	0.861		0.86		
		Right Side		0.244	0.30		
		Top Side	0.128	0.244	0.37		
		Bottom Side	0.360	0.244	0.60		

Test Engineer : Ken Li

17. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture’s specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 17.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.4%	11.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						22.9%	22.7%

Table 17.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



18. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r01, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Jun 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Feb 2014
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2014
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2014.
- [9] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [10] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" May 2013.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Body_835MHz_150725

DUT: D835V2-499

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

Medium: MSL_850_150725 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.89$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2015/5/22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.80 W/kg

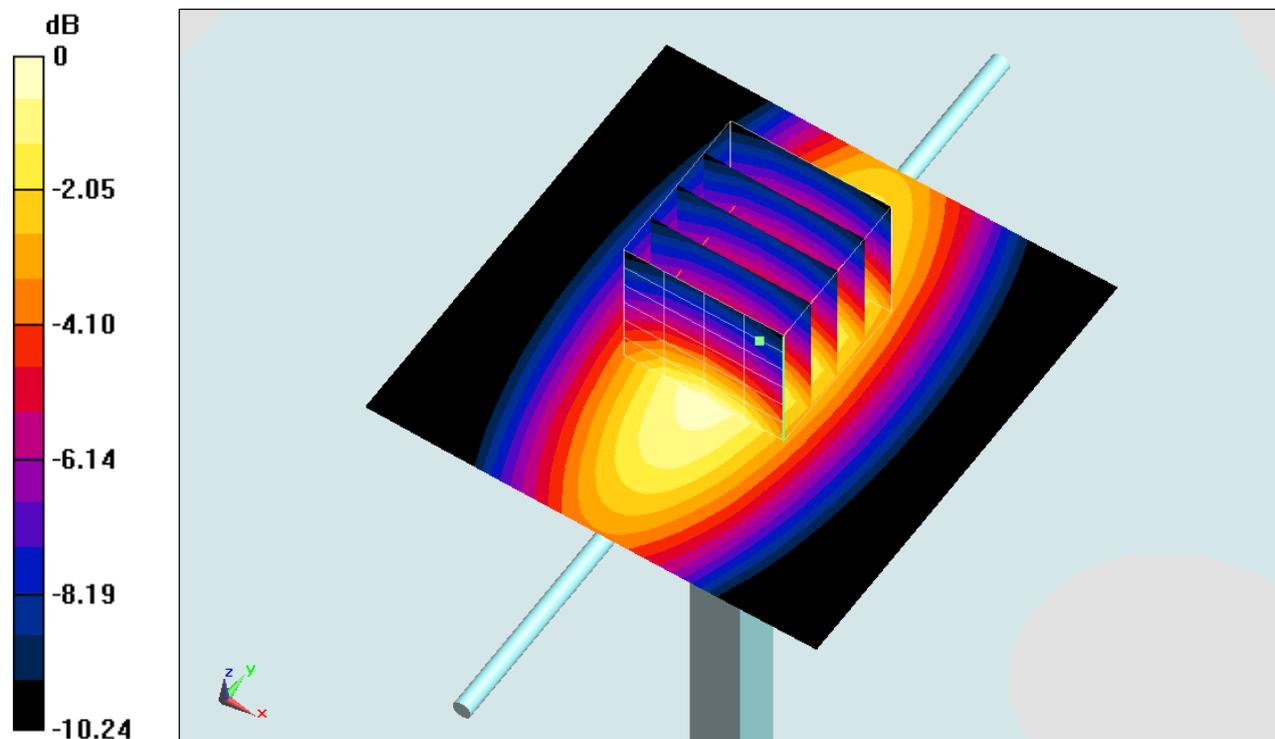
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.33 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 W/kg



0 dB = 2.80 W/kg = 4.47 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_150725

DUT: D1900V2-5d041

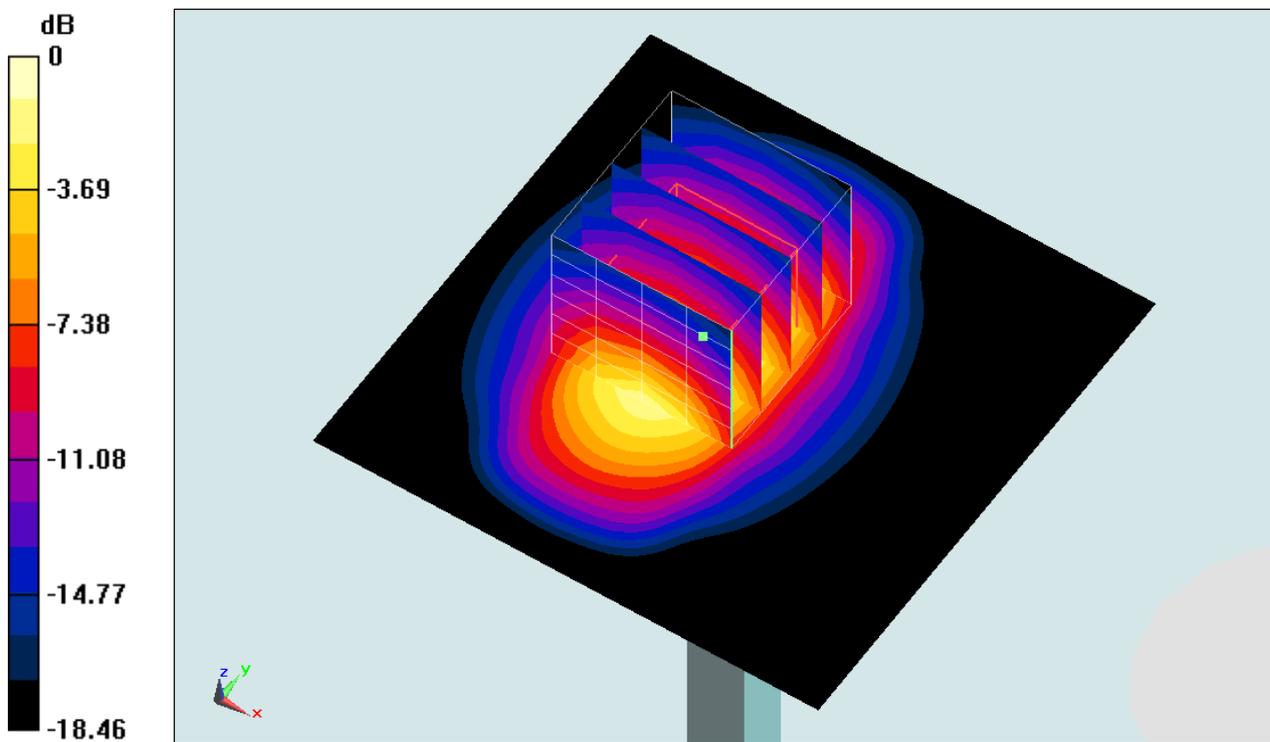
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_150725 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.561$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.464$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2015/5/22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.8 W/kg

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 79.07 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.14 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 W/kg



0 dB = 15.2 W/kg = 11.82 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_2450MHz_150801

DUT: D2450V2-736

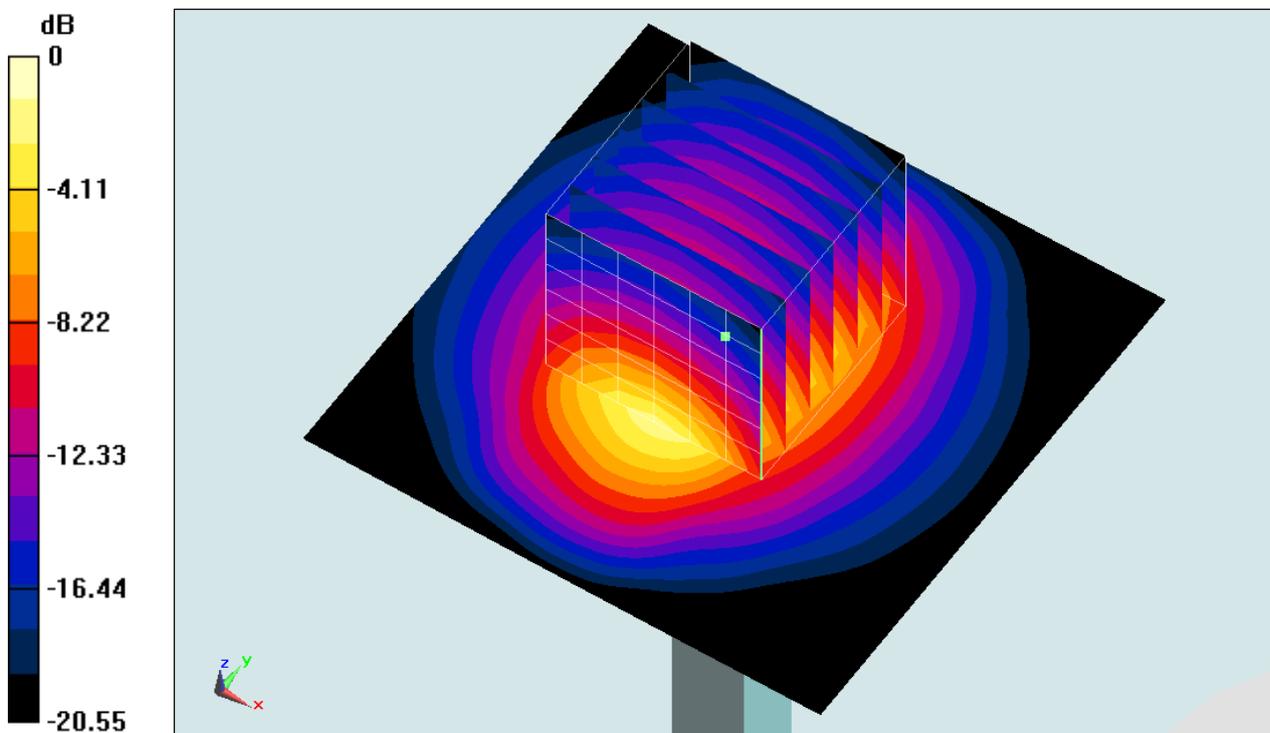
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450_150801 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.922$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.185$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2014/11/18;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2014/11/14
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.9 W/kg

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 98.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.24 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg



0 dB = 19.5 W/kg = 12.90 dBW/kg



Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#01_GSM850_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Front_10mm_Ch251

Communication System: GSM850 ; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_850_150725 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.978\text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.774$; $\rho = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $23.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2015/5/22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch251/Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500\text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500\text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.35 W/kg

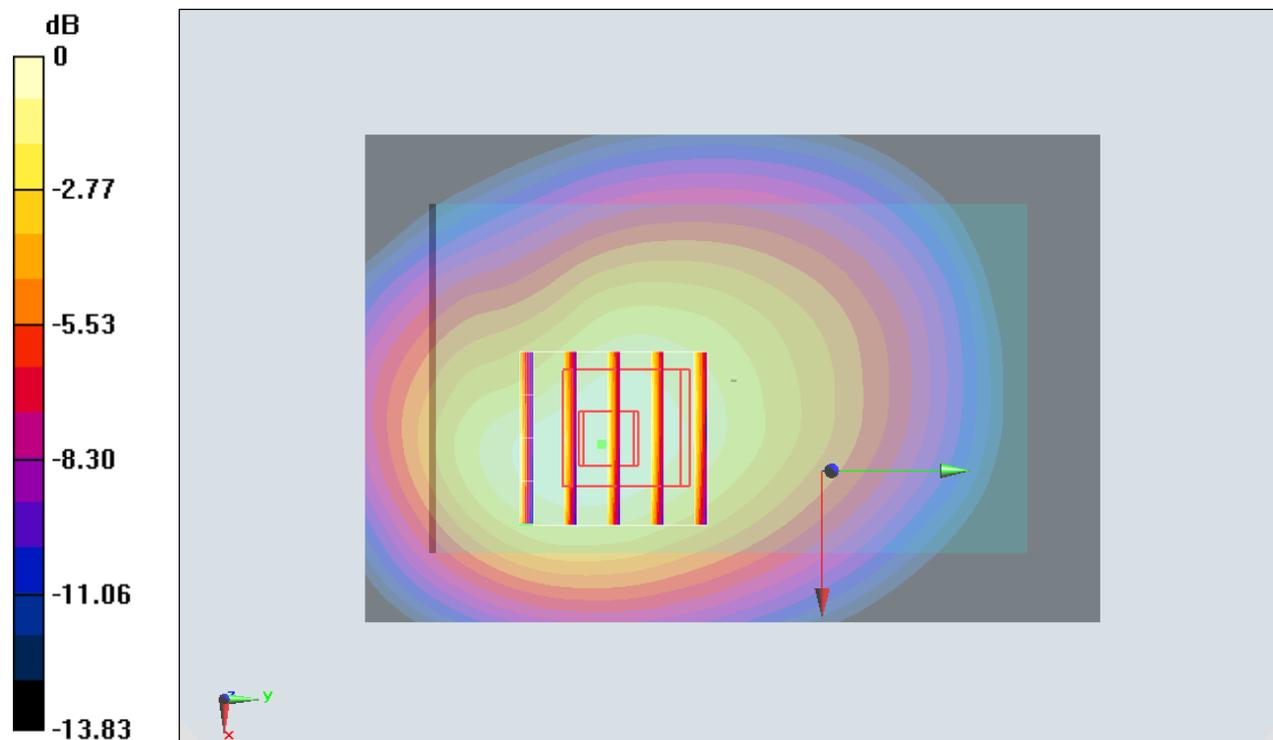
Configuration/Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 38.30 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.010 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 0.688 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



0 dB = 1.30 W/kg = 1.14 dBW/kg

#02_GSM1900_GPRS (2 Tx slots)_Back_10mm_Ch512

Communication System: PCS ; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: MSL_1900_150725 Medium parameters used : $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.508$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.634$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2015/5/22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch512/Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.17 W/kg

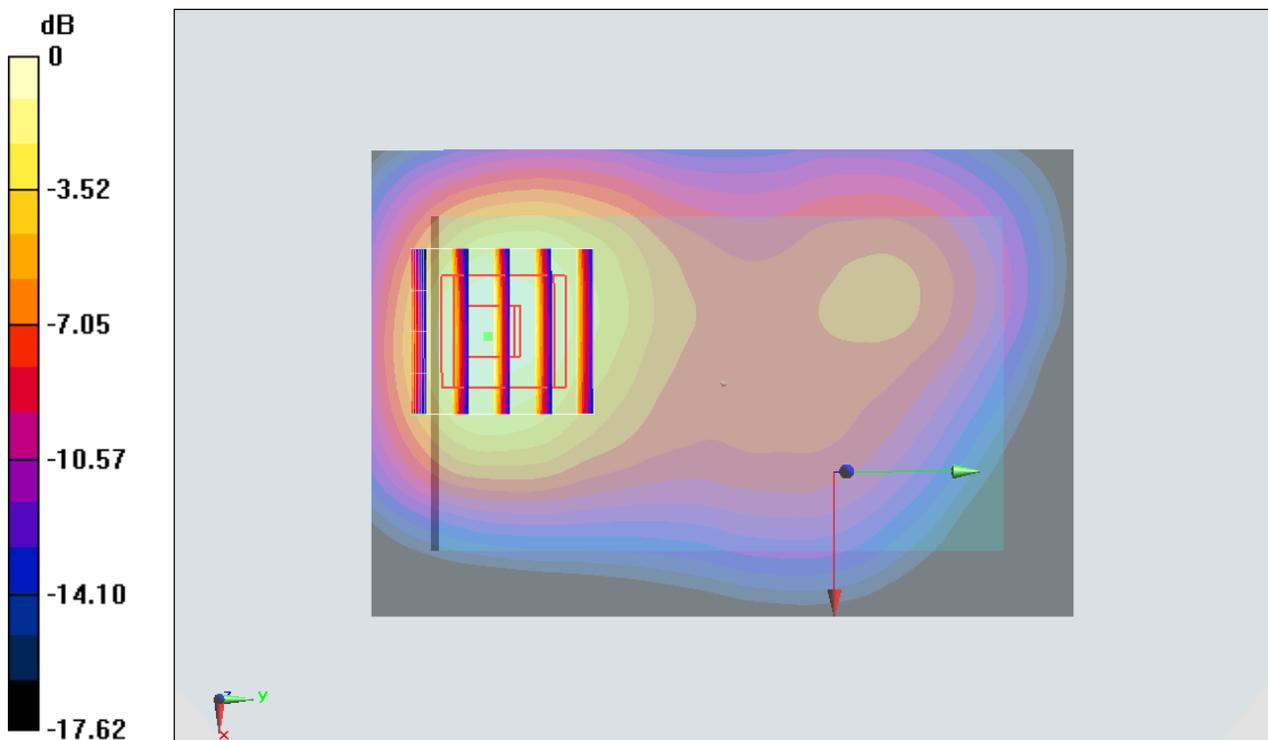
Configuration/Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.786 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.440 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg



#03_WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_10mm_Ch4233

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850_150725 Medium parameters used: $f = 846.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.976 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.788$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $23.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2015/5/22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.34 W/kg

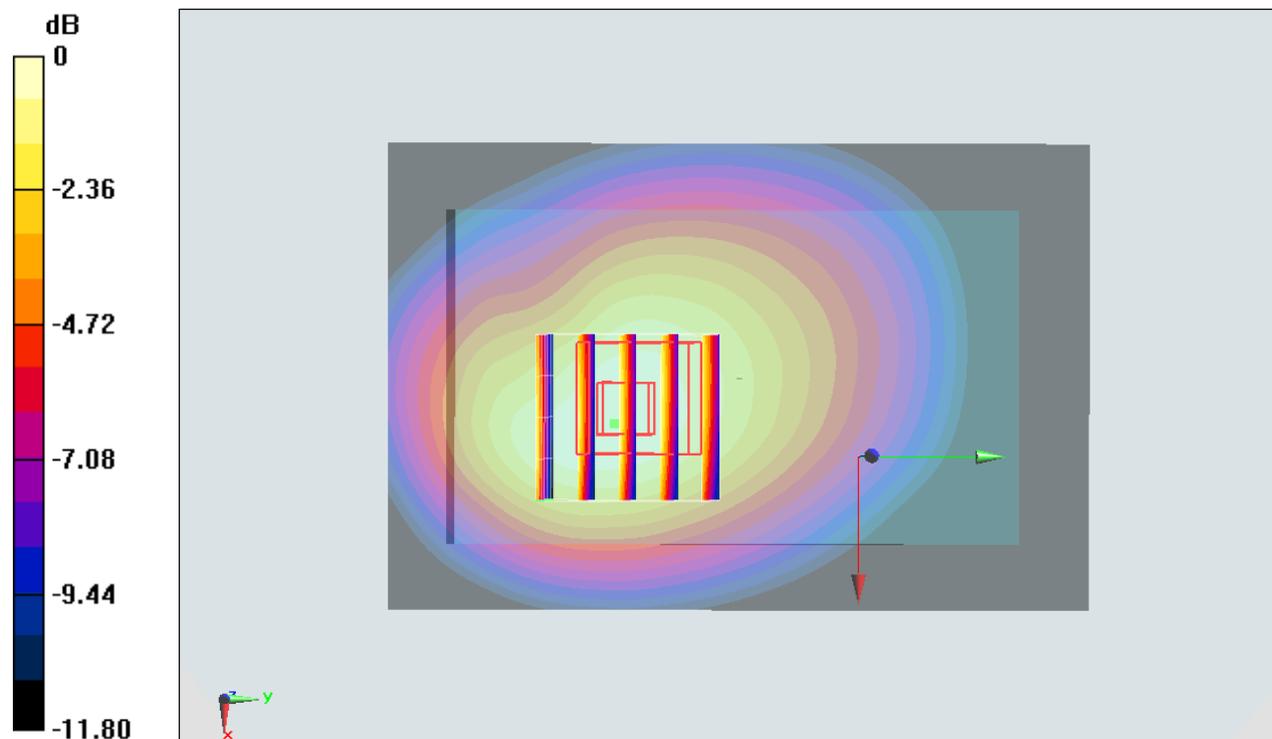
Configuration/Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 38.30 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.992 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 0.675 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.29 W/kg



0 dB = $1.29 \text{ W/kg} = 1.11 \text{ dBW/kg}$

#04_WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Back_10mm_Ch9262

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1900_150725 Medium parameters used: $f = 1852.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.509$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.625$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2015/5/22
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch9262/Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.70 W/kg

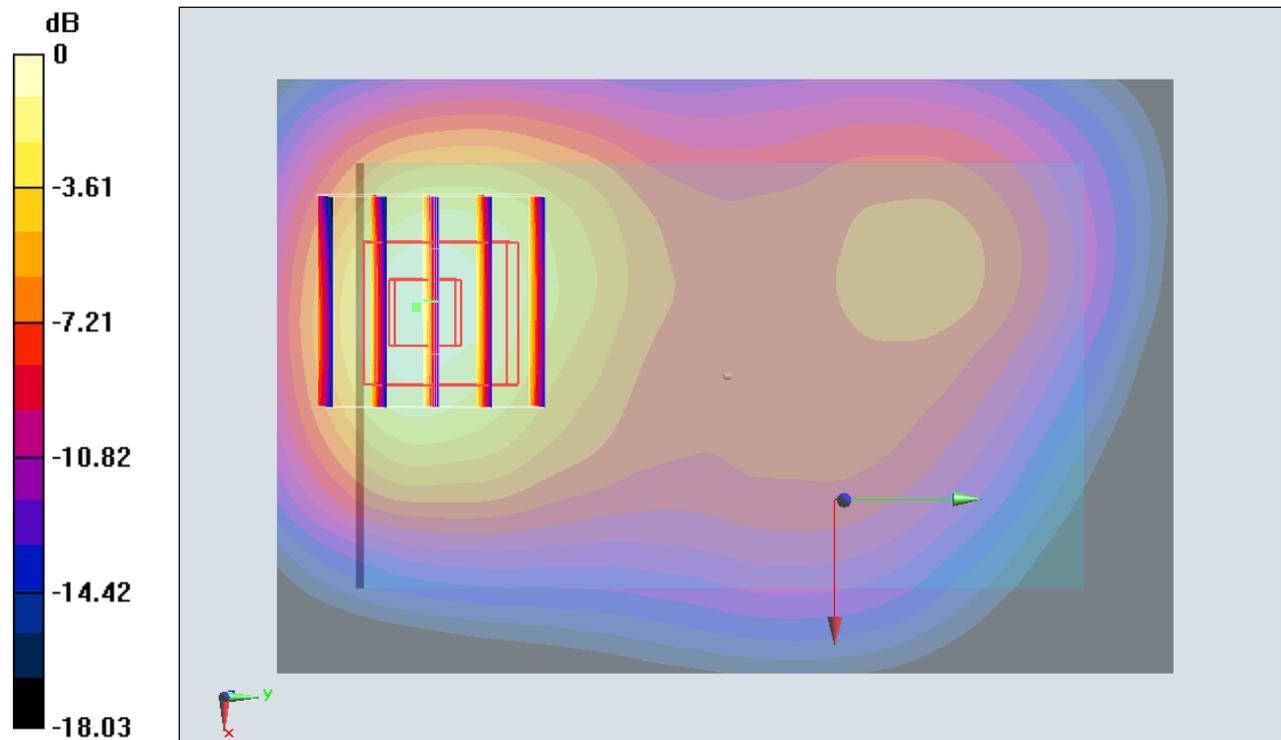
Configuration/Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 35.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.99 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.150 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.644 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.70 W/kg



0 dB = 1.70 W/kg = 2.30 dBW/kg

#05_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Back_10mm_Ch1 antenna 2

Communication System: 802.11b ; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.010
Medium: MSL_2450_150801 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.87$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.218$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34); Calibrated: 2014/11/18;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1338; Calibrated: 2014/11/14
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch1/Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.311 W/kg

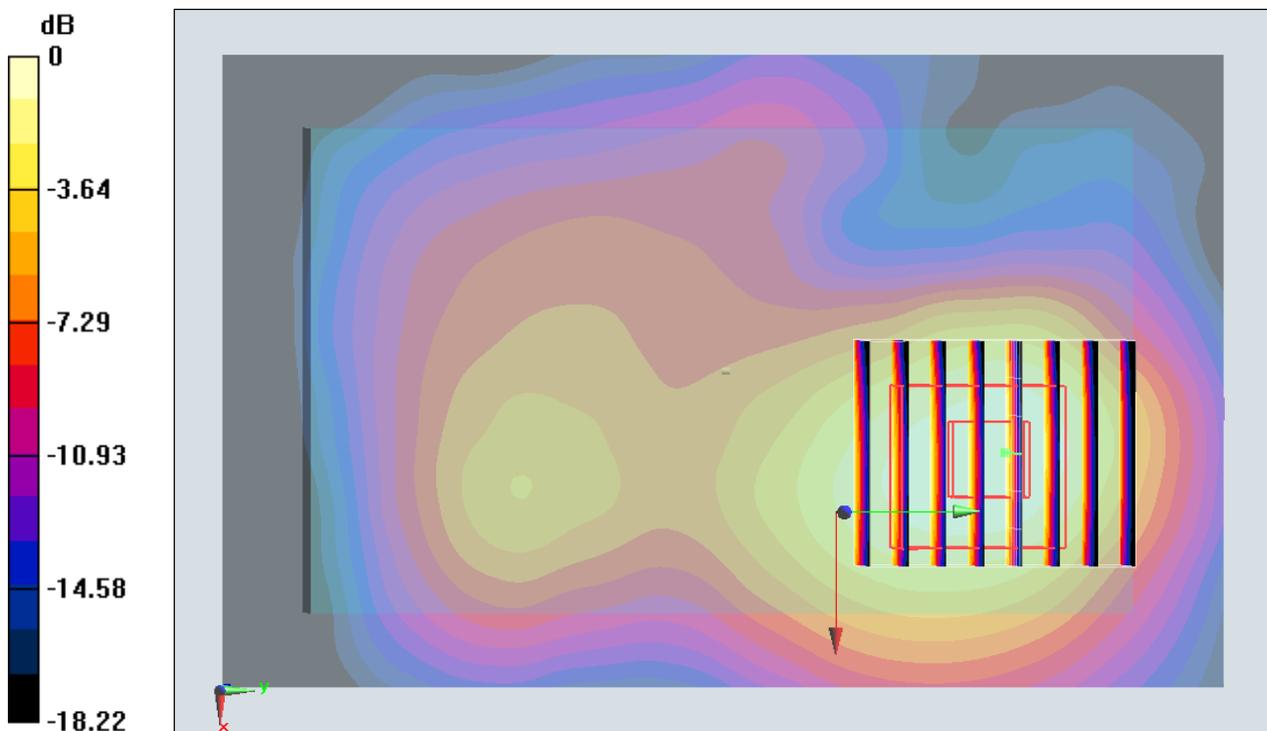
Configuration/Ch1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.354 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.190 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.102 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.290 W/kg



0 dB = 0.290 W/kg = -5.38 dBW/kg



Appendix C. DAS Y Calibration Certificate

The DAS Y calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-499_Mar15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN:499**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **March 20, 2015**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name Israe Elnaouq	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 20, 2015

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.6 ± 6 %	0.92 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.20 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.02 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.6 ± 6 %	1.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.30 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.12 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.3 Ω - 3.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.6 Ω - 5.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.390 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 10, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

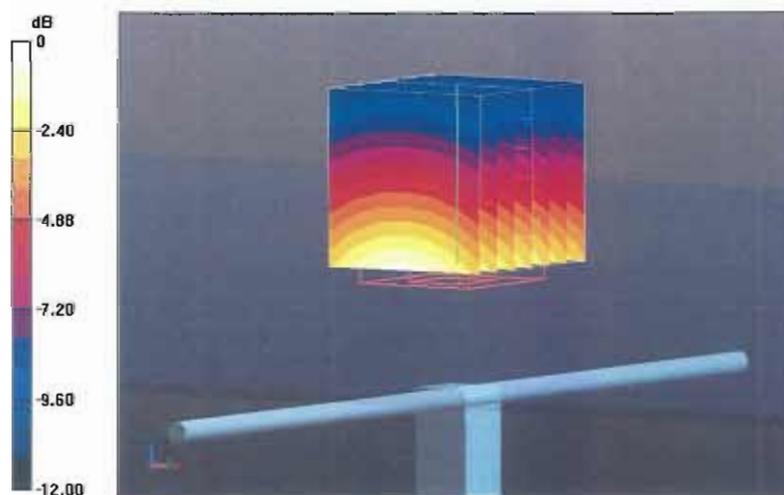
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.52 W/kg

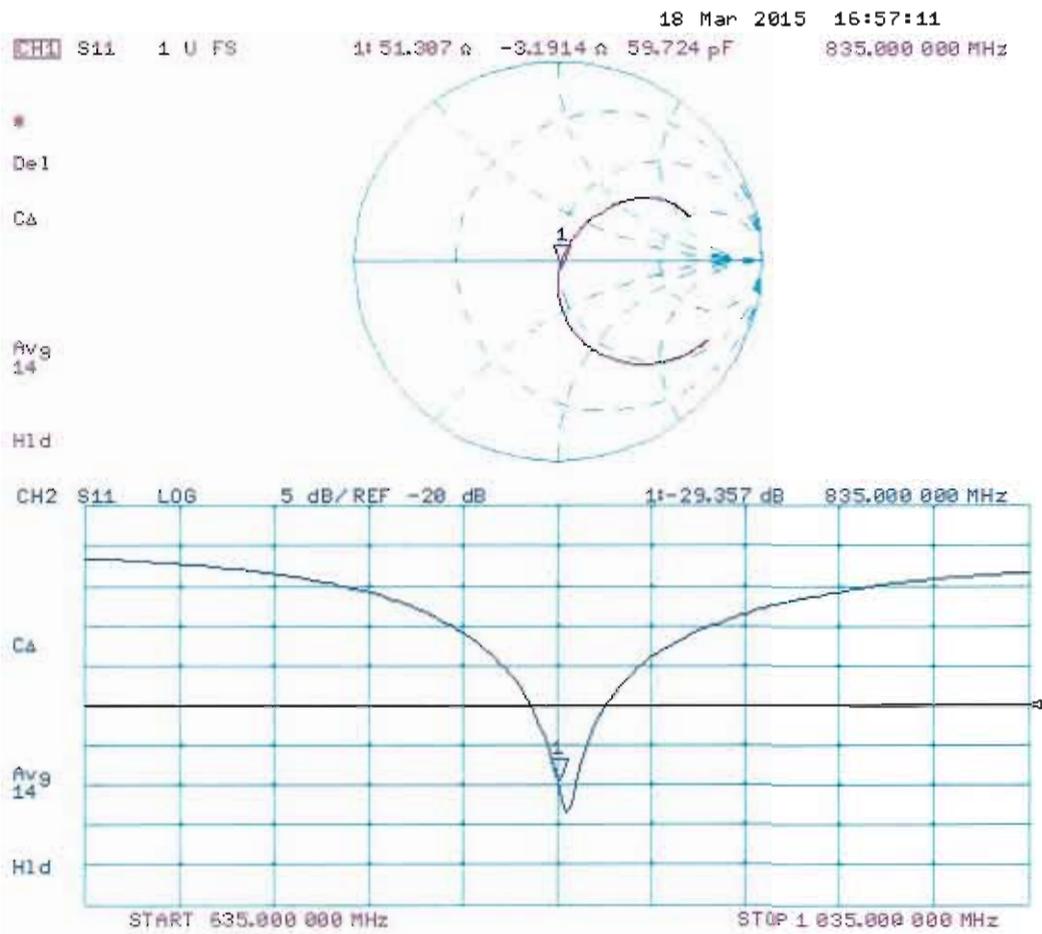
SAR(1 g) = 2.35 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg



0 dB = 2.75 W/kg = 4.39 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

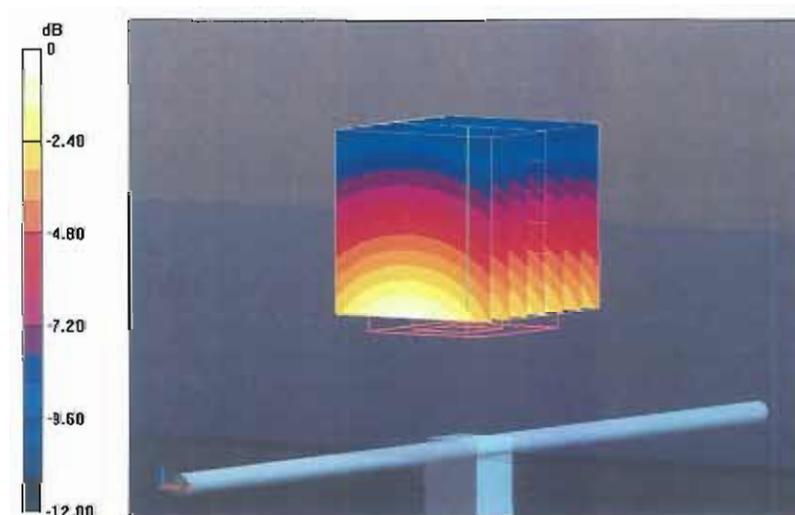
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.57 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.57 W/kg

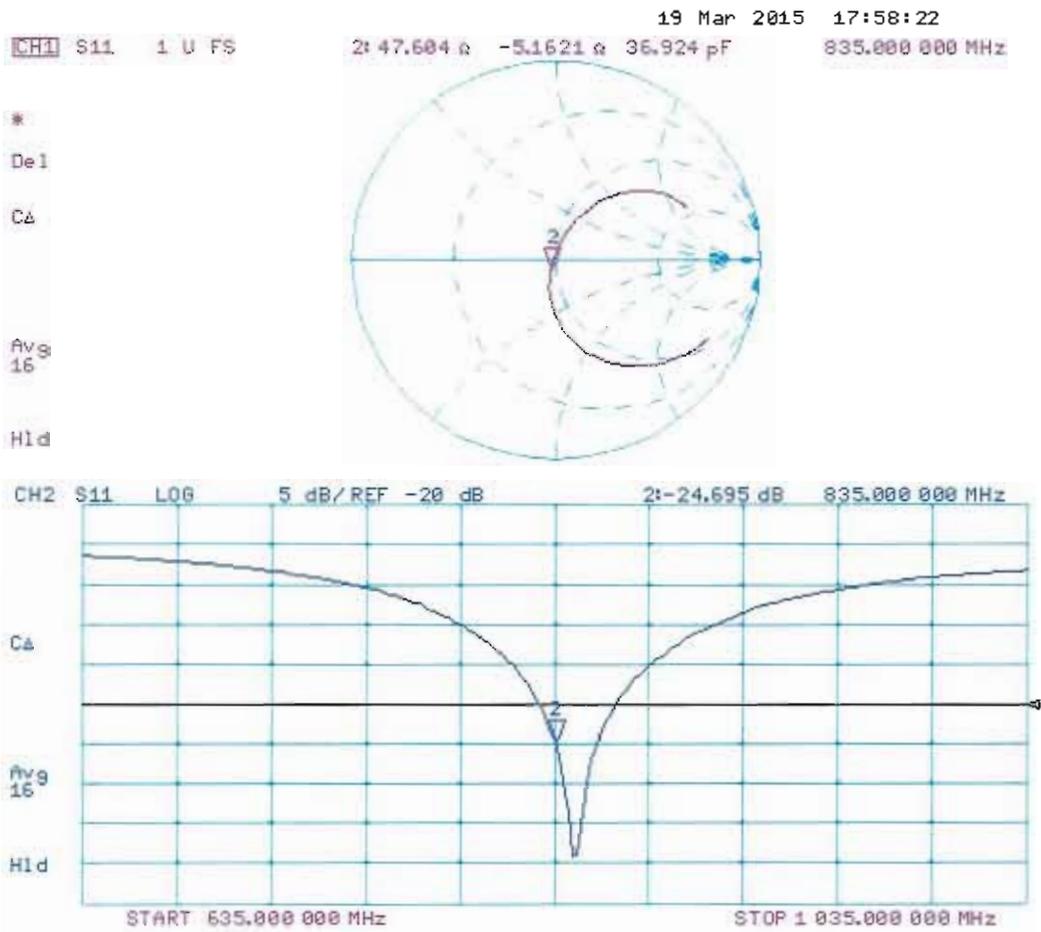
SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.82 W/kg



0 dB = 2.82 W/kg = 4.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d041_Mar15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN:5d041**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **March 24, 2015**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by: **Leif Klysner** **Function**
Laboratory Technician

Signature

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: March 25, 2015

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.0 \pm 6 %	1.38 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.0 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	52.8 \pm 6 %	1.50 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.8 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.2 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω + 6.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 Ω + 7.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 04, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5, 5, 5); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

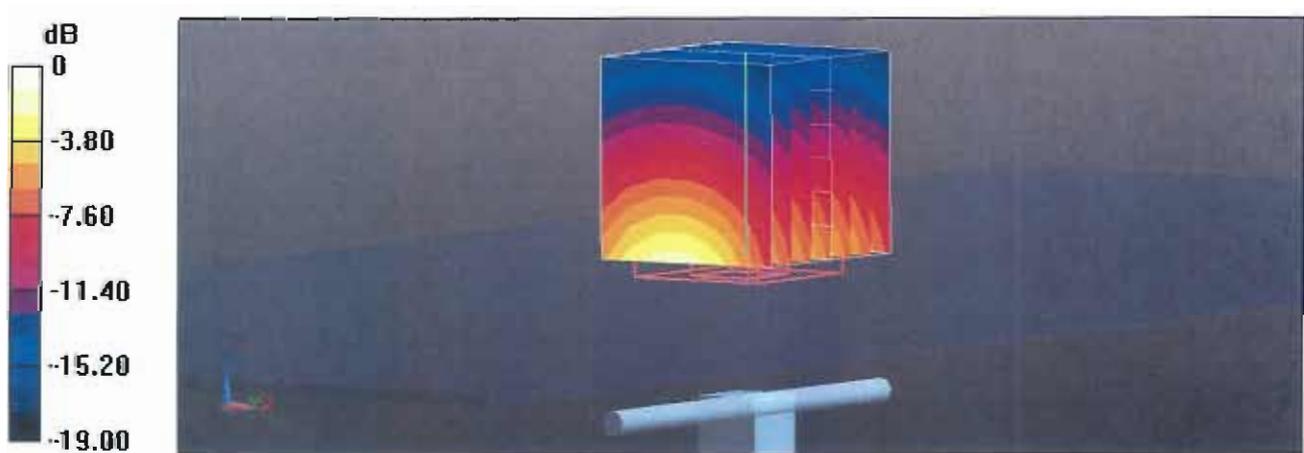
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

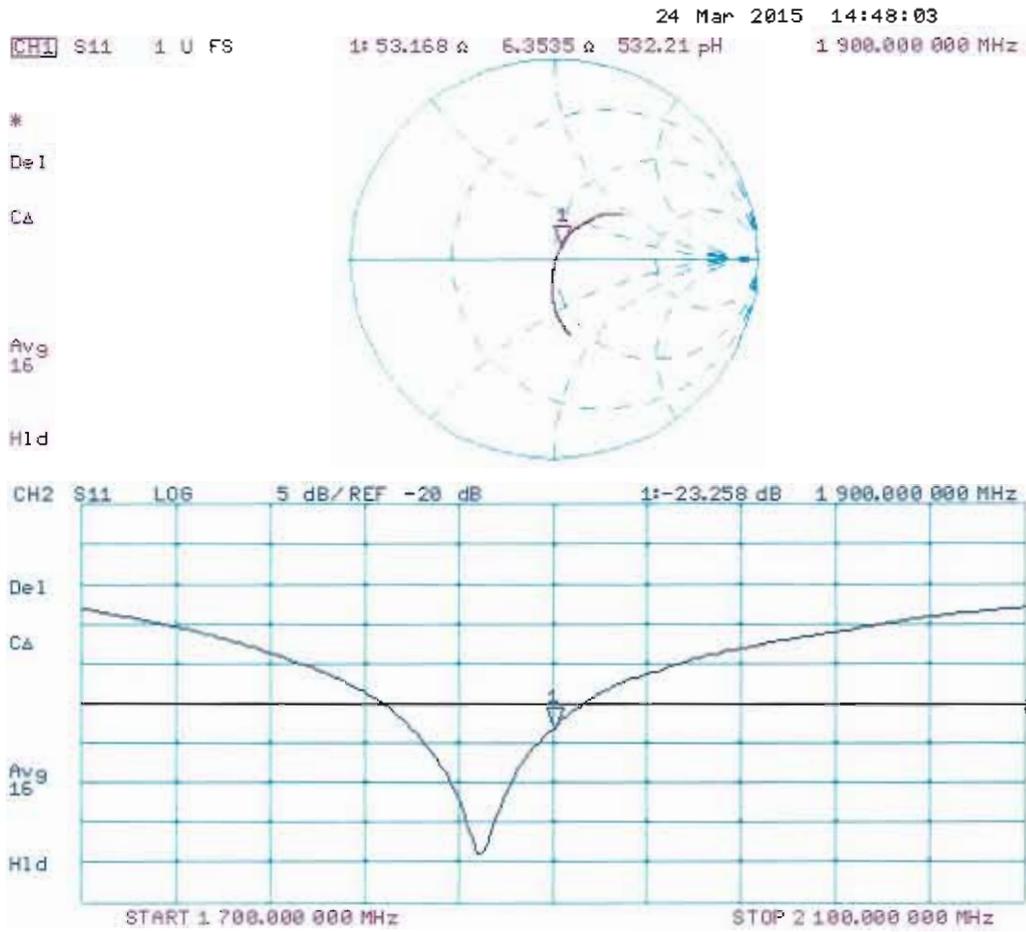
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.3 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

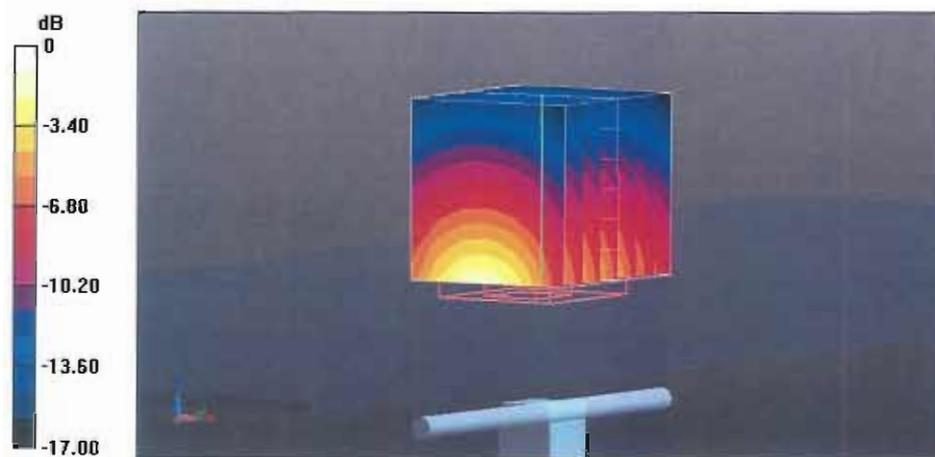
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

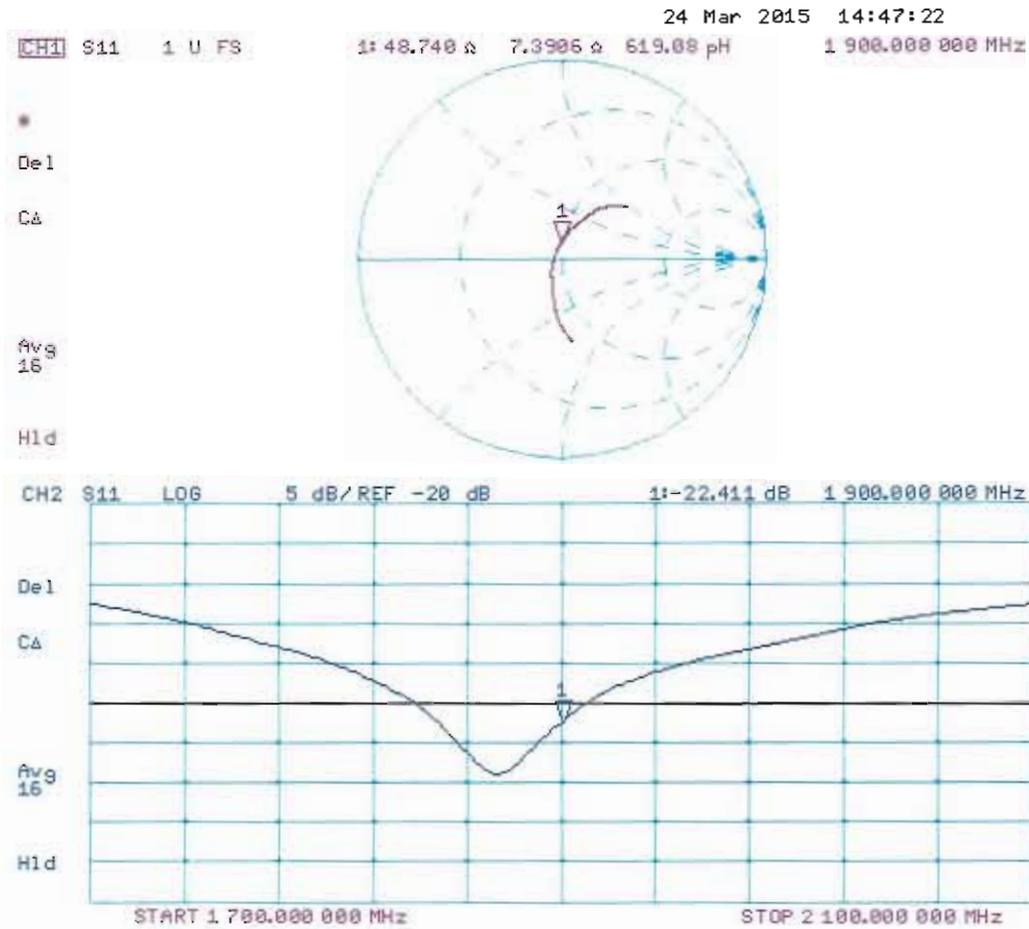
SAR(1 g) = 9.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.28 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.3 W/kg



0 dB = 12.3 W/kg = 10.90 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-736_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 736**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **August 21, 2014**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler** Name: Claudio Leubler Function: Laboratory Technician

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Name: Katja Pokovic Function: Technical Manager

Signature

Issued: August 21, 2014

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	38.0 \pm 6 %	1.82 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.8 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	50.5 \pm 6 %	2.02 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.6 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.99 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.5 Ω + 1.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6 Ω + 3.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.158 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 26, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.82$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

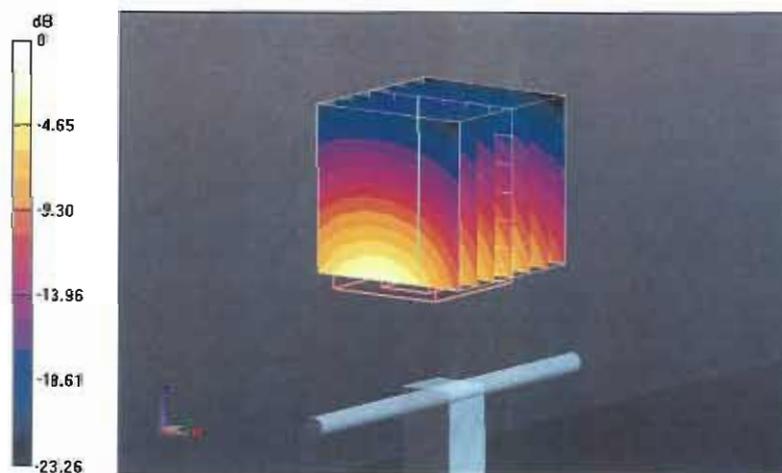
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

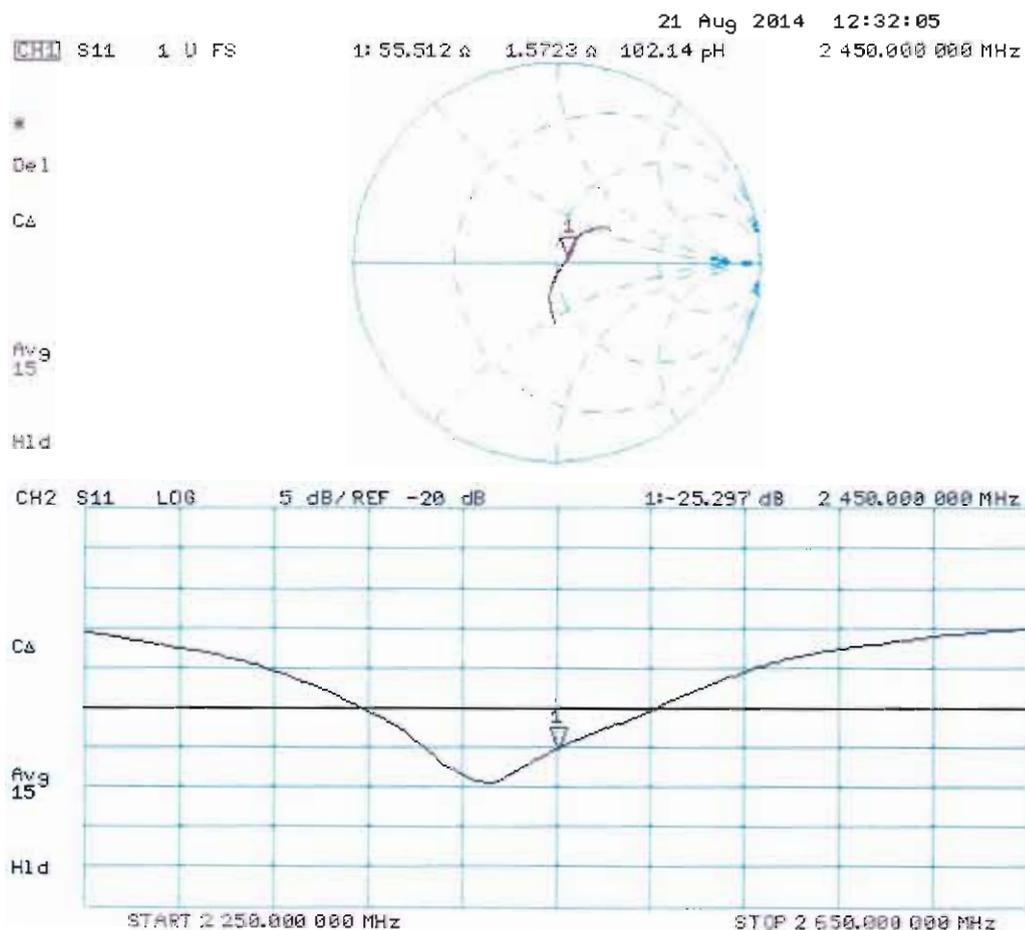
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.7 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

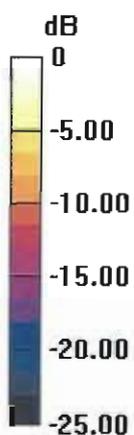
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.24 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

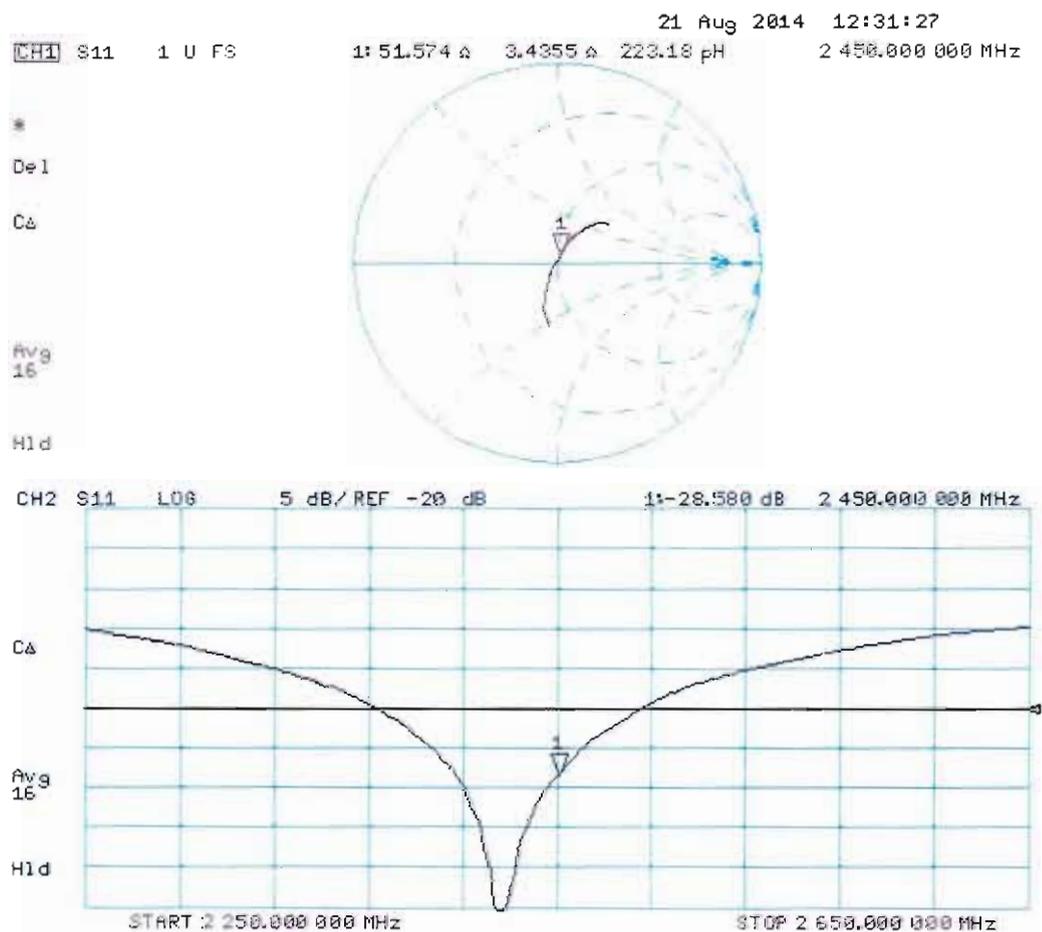
SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.1 W/kg



0 dB = 17.1 W/kg = 12.33 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-495_May15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AD - SN: 495**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v29
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **May 22, 2015**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: May 22, 2015

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.409 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	405.388 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	405.737 \pm 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95310 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.99143 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.96657 \pm 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	77.5 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199994.22	-1.72	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20001.17	0.44	0.00
Channel X - Input	-19996.62	4.46	-0.02
Channel Y + Input	199992.43	-3.06	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000.37	-0.43	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-19998.99	2.04	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	199994.10	-1.72	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20002.82	2.13	0.01
Channel Z - Input	-19997.04	4.08	-0.02

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.70	-0.09	-0.00
Channel X + Input	201.65	0.55	0.27
Channel X - Input	-199.11	-0.29	0.15
Channel Y + Input	2000.75	-0.12	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200.97	-0.14	-0.07
Channel Y - Input	-198.50	0.23	-0.12
Channel Z + Input	2000.99	0.28	0.01
Channel Z + Input	199.47	-1.59	-0.79
Channel Z - Input	-200.46	-1.65	0.83

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	3.75	2.04
	- 200	-1.76	-3.36
Channel Y	200	-0.19	-0.24
	- 200	-0.62	-0.54
Channel Z	200	1.80	2.15
	- 200	-5.03	-5.15

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-0.87	-2.35
Channel Y	200	8.09	-	-0.25
Channel Z	200	4.57	6.06	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15818	17604
Channel Y	15761	17038
Channel Z	15902	16889

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-0.71	-2.27	0.76	0.60
Channel Y	-0.10	-1.74	1.10	0.60
Channel Z	-0.62	-2.47	1.28	0.71

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton Korea (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1338_Nov14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1338**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v28
 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **November 14, 2014**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by:	Name Dominique Steffen	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: November 14, 2014

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.634 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	404.208 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	404.172 \pm 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97543 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.97822 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	4.00173 \pm 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	61.5 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199996.21	-0.73	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20001.60	0.52	0.00
Channel X - Input	-20000.05	0.77	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	199996.23	-0.68	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000.19	-0.88	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20001.85	-0.83	0.00
Channel Z + Input	199997.87	1.31	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000.05	-0.83	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-20002.72	-1.47	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2002.14	1.06	0.05
Channel X + Input	201.95	0.31	0.15
Channel X - Input	-198.15	0.15	-0.08
Channel Y + Input	2001.82	0.77	0.04
Channel Y + Input	201.04	-0.45	-0.23
Channel Y - Input	-199.05	-0.77	0.39
Channel Z + Input	2001.20	0.25	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.22	-1.24	-0.62
Channel Z - Input	-199.89	-1.49	0.75

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	7.41	6.20
	- 200	-4.80	-6.77
Channel Y	200	-20.96	-21.19
	- 200	20.29	20.05
Channel Z	200	-3.22	-3.07
	- 200	-0.16	0.00

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.30	-3.73
Channel Y	200	8.40	-	4.10
Channel Z	200	9.83	5.94	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16235	14862
Channel Y	16281	15772
Channel Z	16104	17022

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-0.84	-2.57	1.05	0.62
Channel Y	-0.18	-1.24	1.20	0.50
Channel Z	-1.21	-2.20	0.00	0.48

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3925_May15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3925**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **May 27, 2015**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe Elnaouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: June 1, 2015
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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}; A, B, C, D** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3925

Manufactured: March 8, 2013
Calibrated: May 27, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.59	0.52	0.50	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	95.1	100.6	100.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	129.8	±2.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		137.5	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.15	10.15	10.15	0.28	1.18	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.80	9.80	9.80	0.31	1.05	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.59	9.59	9.59	0.26	1.26	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.32	0.93	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2150	39.7	1.53	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.17	7.17	7.17	0.36	0.92	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.33	1.28	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.14	5.14	5.14	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

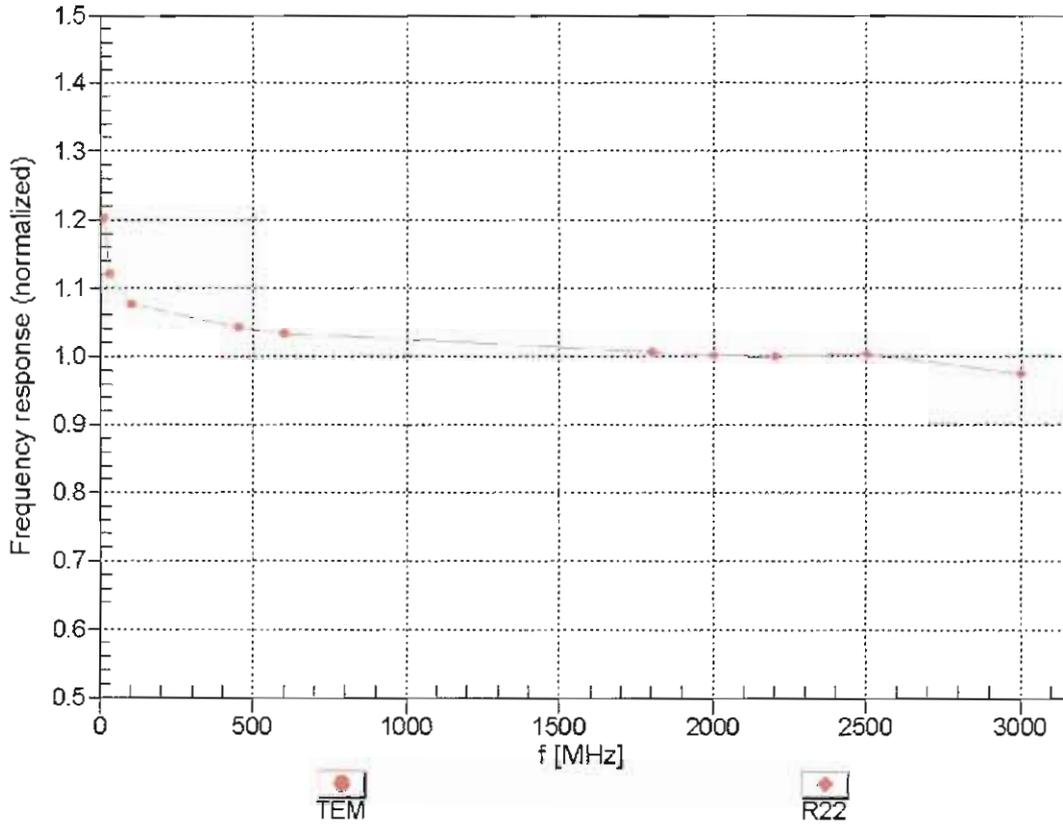
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.30	1.15	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.93	9.93	9.93	0.32	1.14	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.83	9.83	9.83	0.33	1.09	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.39	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.34	0.86	± 12.0 %
2150	53.1	1.66	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.38	0.83	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.54	7.54	7.54	0.24	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.25	1.98	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

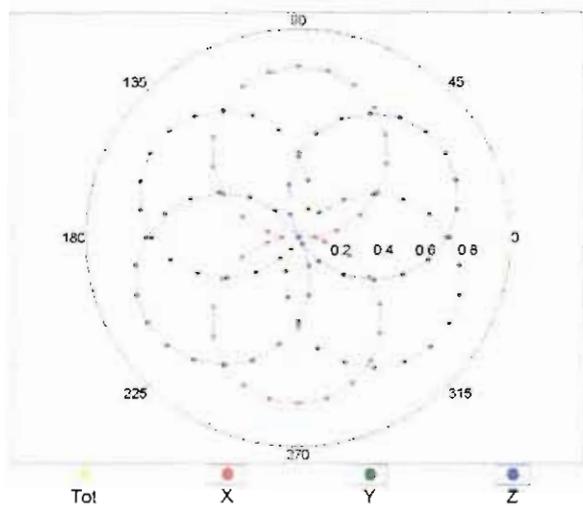
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



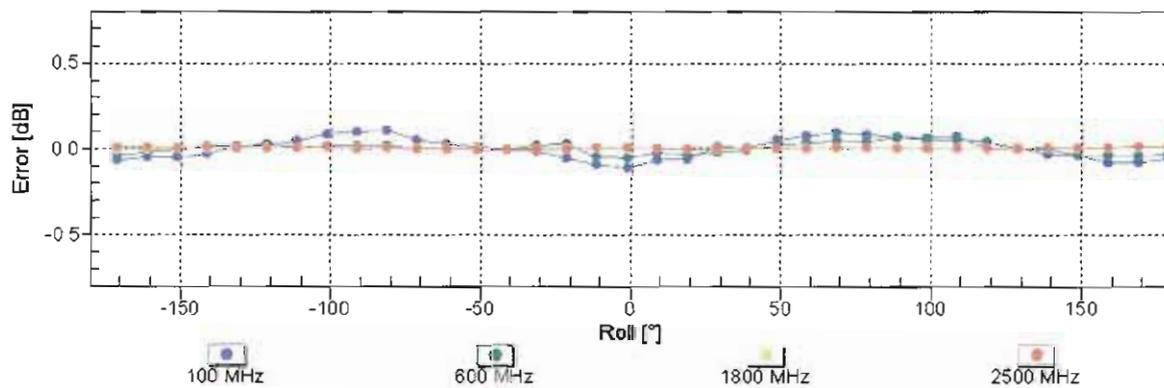
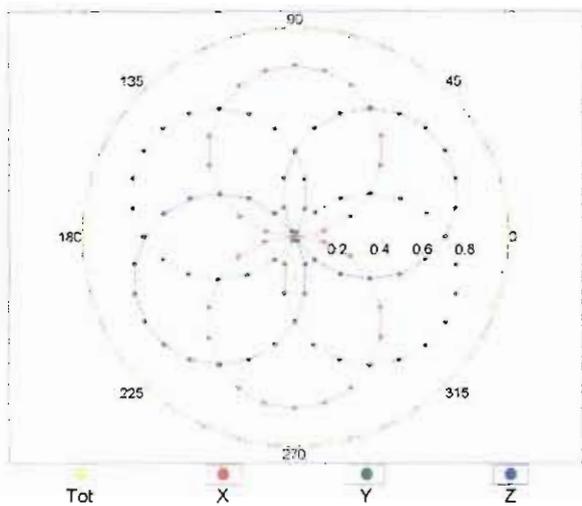
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz,TEM

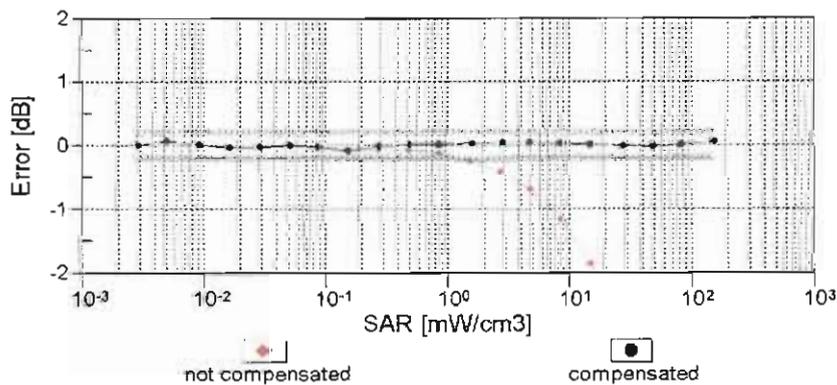
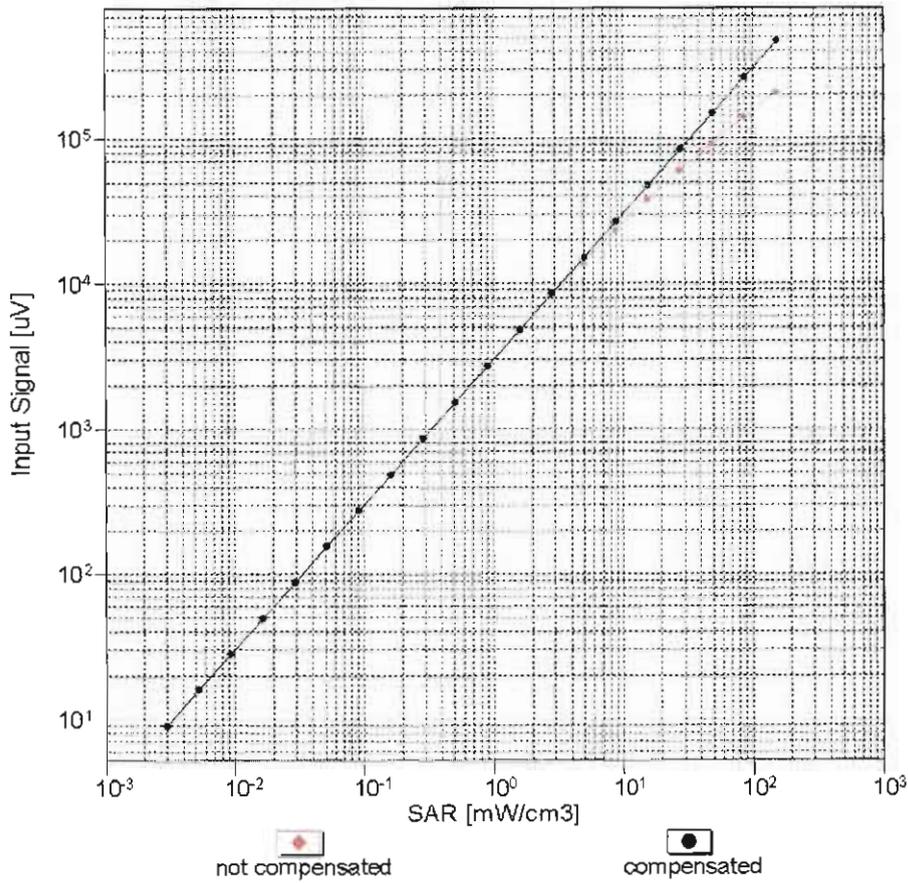


f=1800 MHz,R22



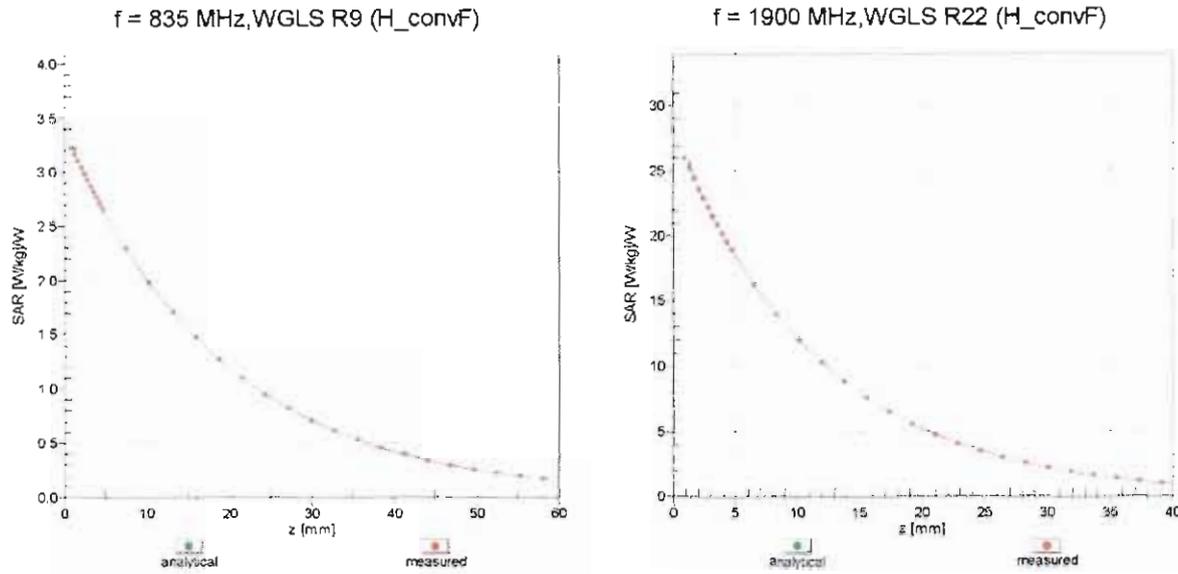
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f_{\text{eval}}= 1900 \text{ MHz}$)

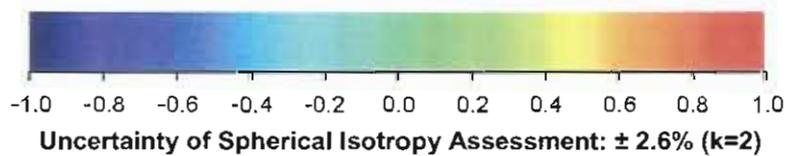
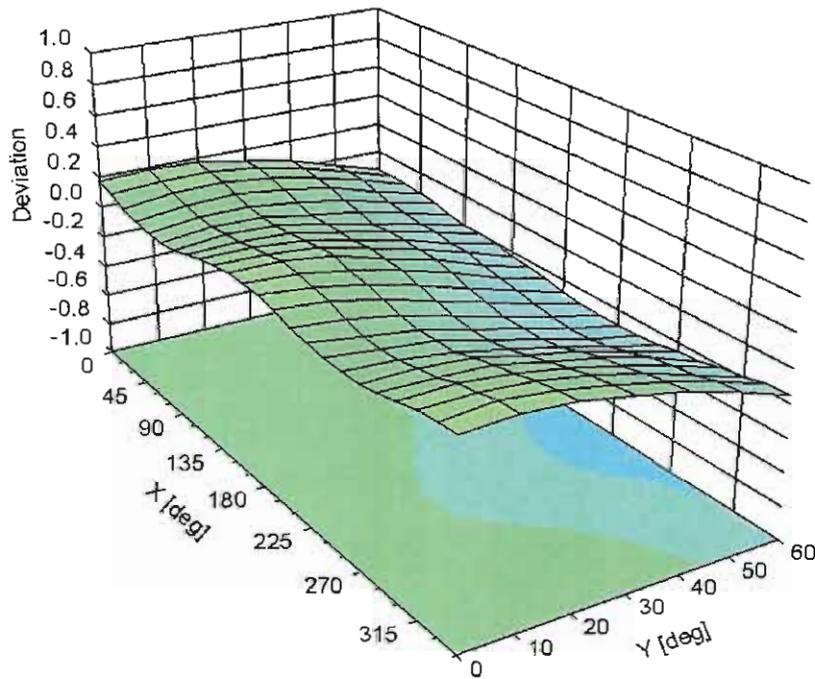


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	88.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton Korea (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3935_Nov14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3935**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **November 18, 2014**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: November 18, 2014

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORM_{x,y,z}*: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). *NORM_{x,y,z}* are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of *NORM_{x,y,z}* does not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)_{x,y,z}* = *NORM_{x,y,z}* * *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCP_{x,y,z}*: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR*: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *A_{x,y,z}*; *B_{x,y,z}*; *C_{x,y,z}*; *D_{x,y,z}*; *VR_{x,y,z}*: *A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORM_{x,y,z}* * *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORM_x* (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3935

Manufactured: July 24, 2013
Calibrated: November 18, 2014

Calibrated for DASYS/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3935

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.50	0.53	0.49	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	101.0	100.8	104.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	137.9	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		144.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		140.3	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3935

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.88	10.88	10.88	0.39	0.88	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.36	10.36	10.36	0.18	1.45	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.31	1.03	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.78	8.78	8.78	0.48	0.71	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.60	0.66	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.31	0.87	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.46	0.79	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.76	0.56	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.57	0.68	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.48	0.73	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.34	0.95	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.39	1.00	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.44	4.44	4.44	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3935

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

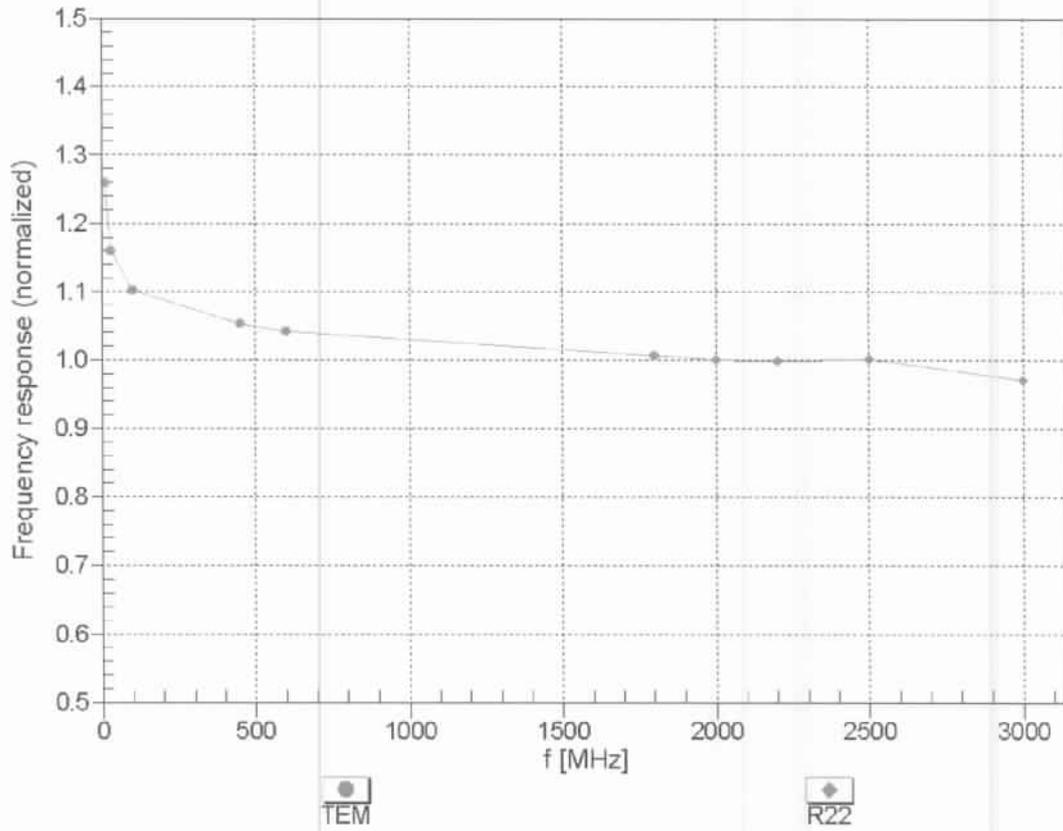
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.35	10.35	10.35	0.31	1.03	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.19	10.19	10.19	0.23	1.30	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.48	0.81	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.81	7.81	7.81	0.53	0.75	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.52	0.71	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.97	3.97	3.97	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.82	3.82	3.82	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.97	3.97	3.97	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

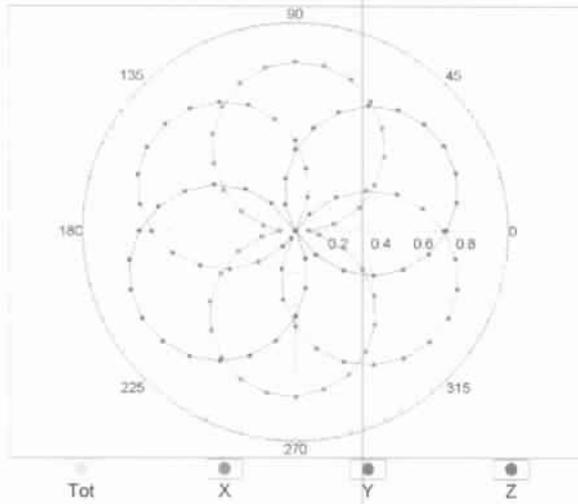
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



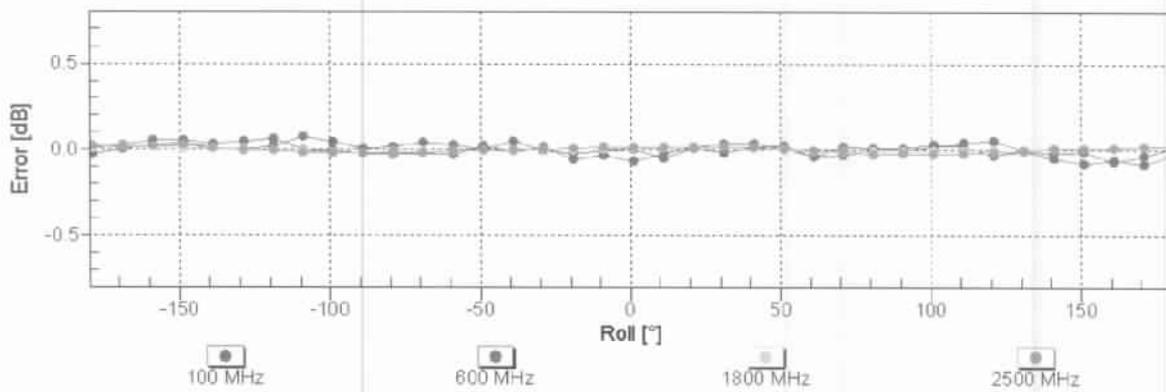
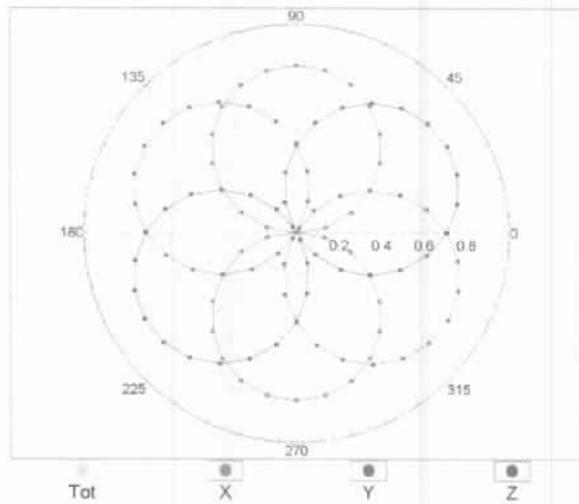
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

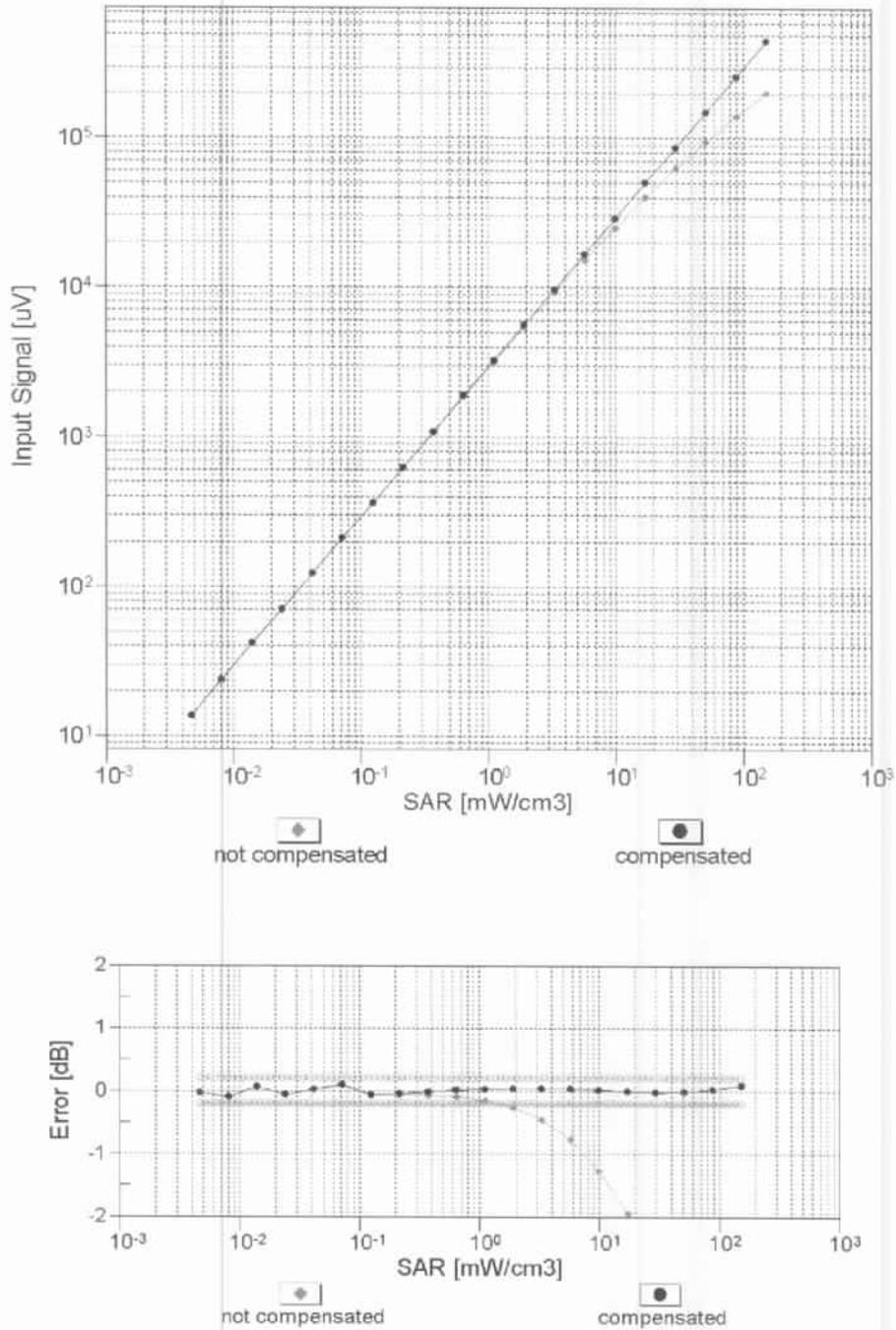


f=1800 MHz, R22



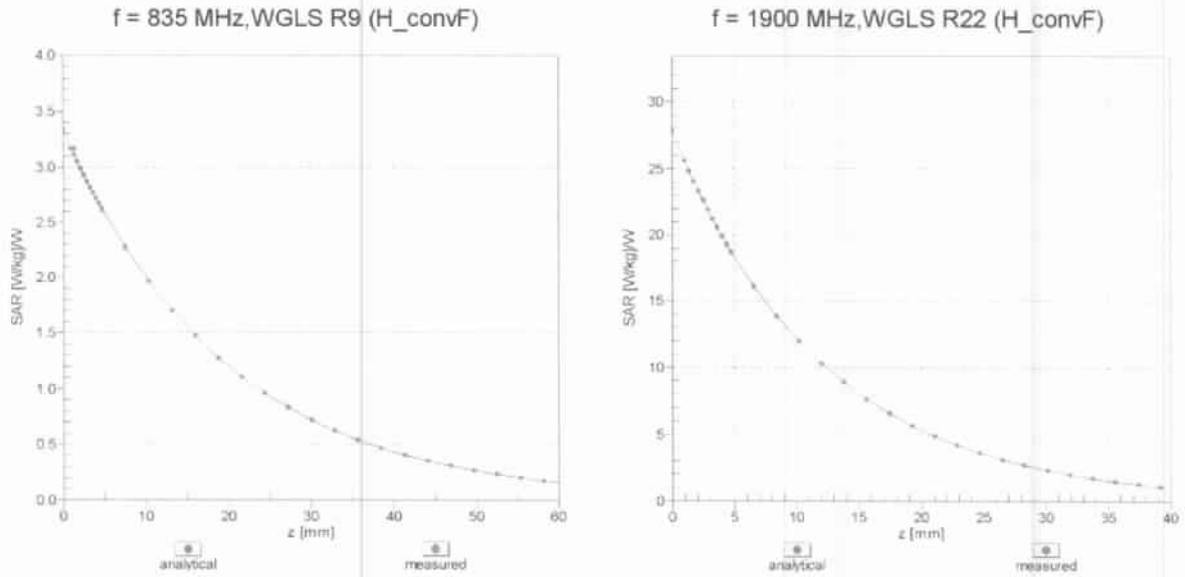
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell , $f_{eval}= 1900$ MHz)

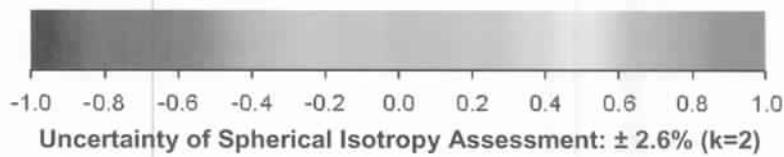
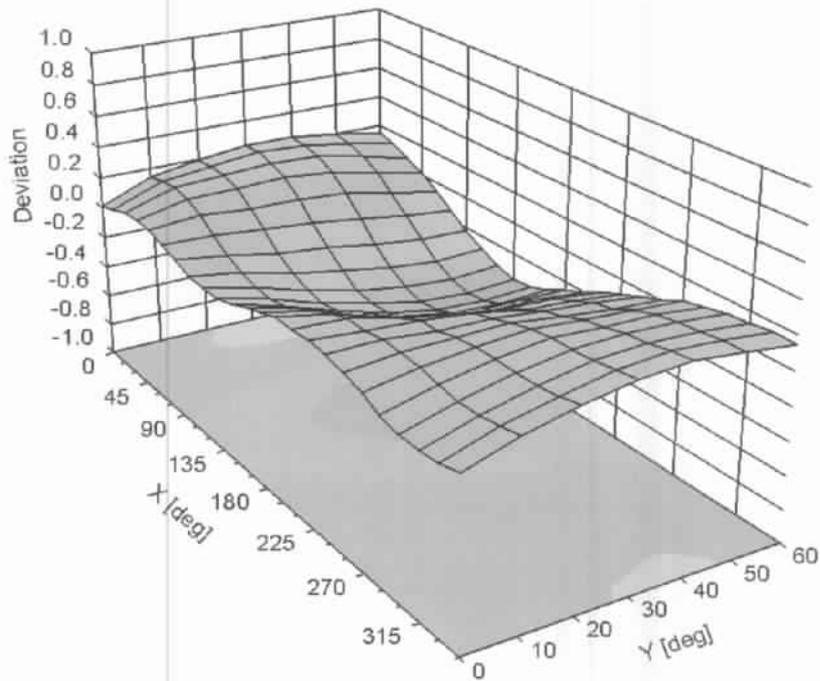


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3935

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-138.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm