



SAR TEST REPORT

Product Name	YI Action Camera
Model Name	YDXJ01XY
Applicant	Shanghai Xiaoyi Technology Co., Ltd.
Manufacturer	Shanghai Xiaoyi Technology Co., Ltd.
Date of issue	October 13, 2015

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 2 of 65

GENERAL SUMMARY

Reference Standard(s)	FCC 47CFR §2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices ANSI C95.1, 1992: Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991) 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. KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v05r02: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r01: SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmitters
Conclusion	This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards for the tested bands only. General Judgment: Pass
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.

Approved by



Kai Xu
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Revised by



Jiang peng Lan
SAR Manager

Performed by



Liang Ye
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TABLE OF CONTENT

1. General Information	5
1.1. Notes of the Test Report.....	5
1.2. Testing Laboratory	5
1.3. Applicant Information	6
1.4. Manufacturer Information.....	6
1.5. Information of EUT.....	7
1.6. EUT Antenna Locations	8
1.7. The Maximum Reported SAR _{1g}	9
1.8. Test Date	9
2. SAR Measurements System Configuration	10
2.1. SAR Measurement Set-up	10
2.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System	11
2.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification	11
2.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration	12
2.3. Other Test Equipment.....	12
2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters	12
2.3.2. Phantom	13
2.4. Scanning Procedure	13
2.5. Data Storage and Evaluation	15
2.5.1. Data Storage.....	15
2.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD	15
3. Laboratory Environment.....	17
4. Tissue-equivalent Liquid	18
4.1. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients.....	18
4.2. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties	19
5. System Check.....	20
5.1. Description of System Check.....	20
5.2. System Check Results.....	21
6. Operational Conditions during Test.....	22
6.1. Test Positions	22
6.1.1. Against Phantom Head	22
6.1.2. Body Worn Configuration.....	22
6.2. Measurement Variability	23
6.3. WiFi Test Configuration	24
7. Test Results	25
7.1. Conducted Power Results	25
7.2. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations	27
7.3. SAR Test Results.....	28
7.3.1. WiFi	28
7.4. Simultaneous Transmission Conditions	29

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 4 of 65

8. Measurement Uncertainty	31
9. Main Test Instruments.....	32
ANNEX A: Test Layout.....	33
ANNEX B: System Check Results	35
ANNEX C: Plots Results	37
ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate	39
ANNEX E: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate	49
ANNEX F: DAE4 Calibration Certificate	57
ANNEX G: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration.....	62

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 5 of 65

1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

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The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of **TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.**

If the electronic report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

1.2. Testing Laboratory

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 6 of 65

1.3. Applicant Information

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1.4. Manufacturer Information

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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

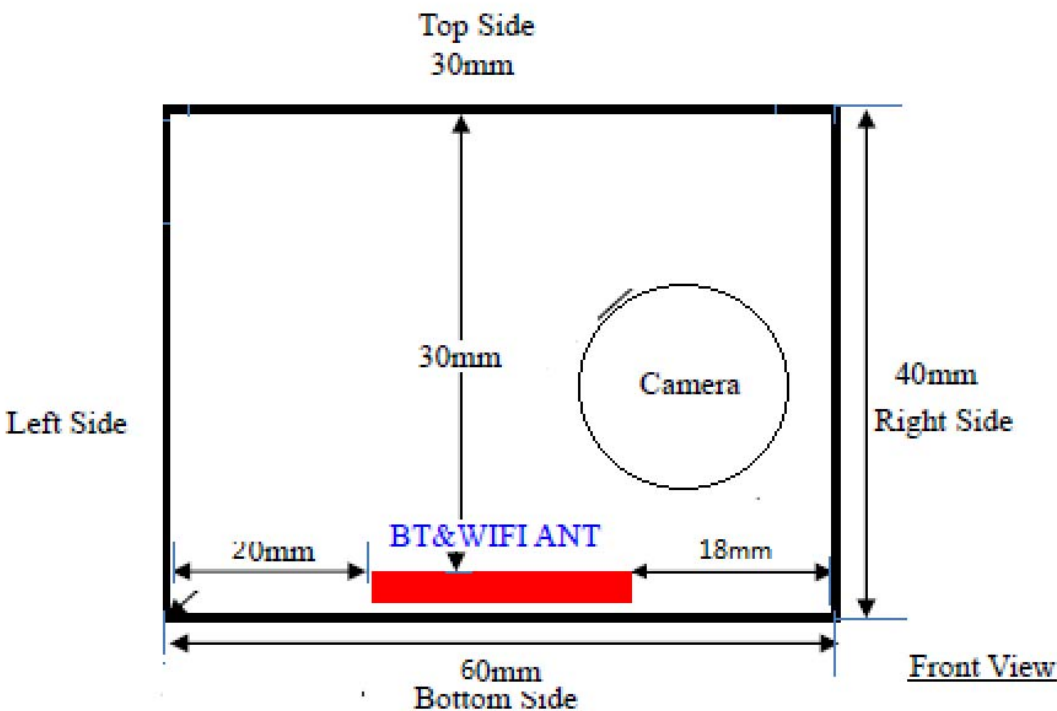
Page 7 of 65

1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device	
Exposure Category:	General Population	
State of Sample:	Prototype Unit	
Product SN:	Z221511S5449818	
Hardware Version:	V2.3	
Software Version:	1.2.12	
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna	
Device Operating Configurations :		
Test Mode(s):	802.11b/g/n HT20; Bluetooth /Bluetooth 4.0;	
Test Modulation:	(WiFi)DSSS/OFDM, (BT) GFSK/ $\pi/4$ DQPSK/8DQPSK	
Test Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)
	WiFi	2402 ~2480
	Bluetooth /Bluetooth 4.0	2402 ~2480

1.6. EUT Antenna Locations



Sides for SAR Testing

Mode	Back Side	Front Side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
WiFi(802.11b)	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 9 of 65

1.7. The Maximum Reported SAR_{1g}

Head SAR Configuration

Mode	Test Position	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg	
			Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
WiFi(802.11b)	Bottom	6/2437	0.545	0.569

Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Test Position	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg	
			Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
WiFi(802.11b)	Bottom	6/2437	0.536	0.560

1.8. Test Date

The test performed on September 14, 2015.

2. SAR Measurements System Configuration

2.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (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.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

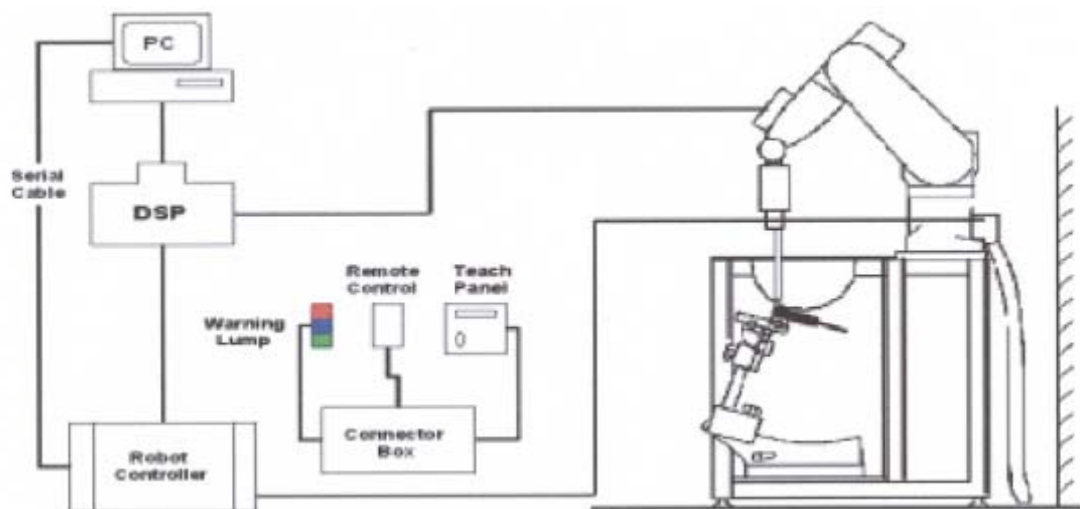


Figure 1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

2.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

2.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



Figure 2.EX3DV4 E-field Probe



Figure 3. EX3DV4 E-field probe

2.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),
C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
 ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.
Or

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

Where:
 σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,
 ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

2.3. Other Test Equipment

2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard.

It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Figure 4 Device Holder

2.3.2. Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W) Available Special



Figure 5 Generic Twin Phantom

2.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$.
- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- Area Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 14 of 65

before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing is set according to FCC KDB Publication 865664. During scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan

After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm.

- Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area} , Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom} , Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$	Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22

2.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

2.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DAE4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

2.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, a_{i0} , a_{i1} , a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	Dcp _i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	
	- Density	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 16 of 65

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = (E_{tot})^2 \cdot \sigma / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 17 of 65

with **SAR** = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

= conductivity in [mho/m]

or [Siemens/m]

= equivalent tissue density

in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

3. Laboratory Environment

Table 2: The Requirements of the Ambient Conditions

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards.	
Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 18 of 65

4. Tissue-equivalent Liquid

4.1. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients

The liquid is consisted of water, salt, Glycol, Preventol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The table 3 and table 4 show the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB 865664 D01.

Table 3: Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Brain) 2450MHz		
Water	62.7		
Glycol	36.8		
Salt	0.5		
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz	$\epsilon=39.2$	$\sigma=1.80$

Table 4: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 2450MHz		
Water	73.2		
Glycol	26.7		
Salt	0.1		
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz	$\epsilon=52.7$	$\sigma=1.95$

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 19 of 65

4.2. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

Table 5: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Temp ℃	Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within ±5%)	
			ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$	Dev $\epsilon_r(\%)$	Dev $\sigma(\%)$
2450MHz (head)	9/14/2015	21.5	38.3	1.83	39.2	1.80	-2.27	1.67
2450MHz (body)	9/14/2015	21.5	52.5	1.98	52.7	1.95	-0.38	1.54

5. System Check

5.1. Description of System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulates, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 6 and table 7.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.

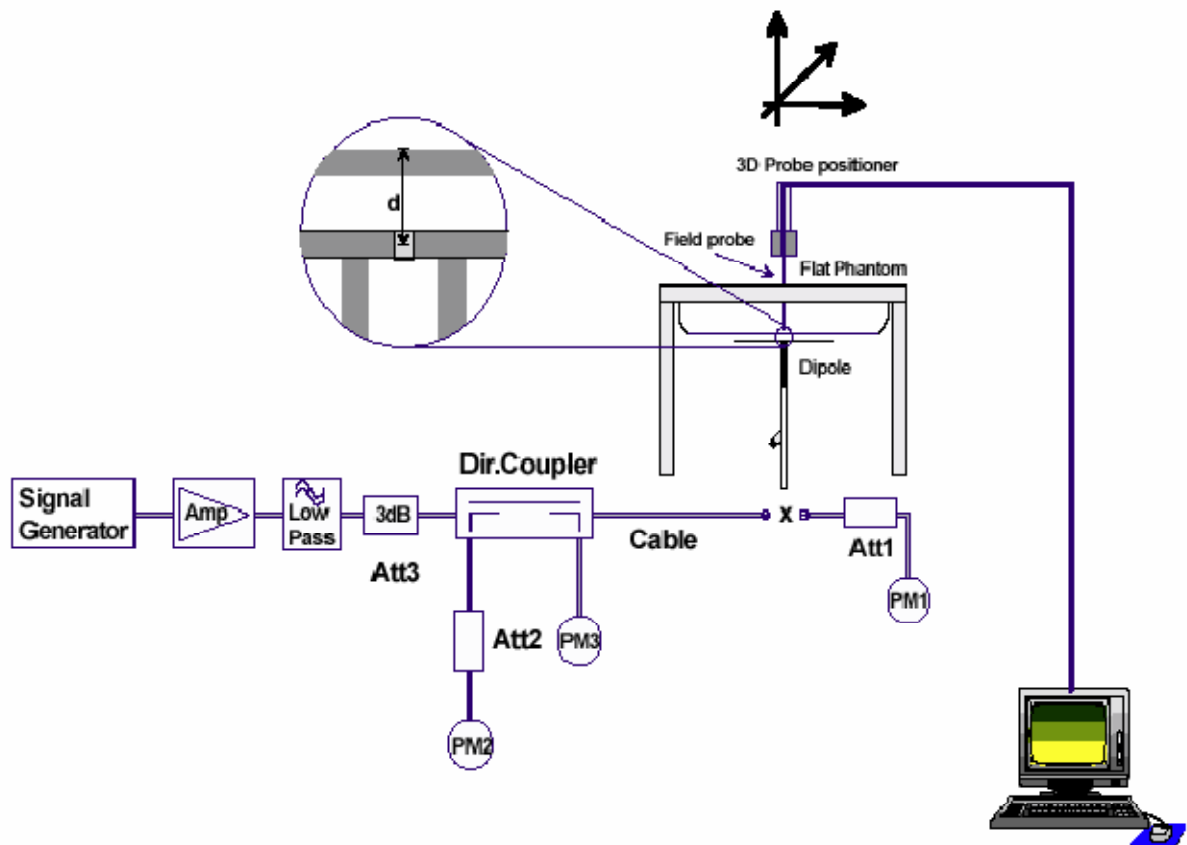


Figure 6 System Check Set-up

Page 21 of 65

Frequency	Test Date	Dielectric Parameters		250mW Measured SAR _{1g}	1W Normalized SAR _{1g}	1W Target SAR _{1g}	Limit (±10% Deviation)
		ε _r	σ(s/m)	(W/kg)			
2450MHz	9/14/2015	52.5	1.98	12.50	50.00	52.40	-4.58%

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.
2. Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate

6. Operational Conditions during Test

6.1. Test Positions

6.1.1. Against Phantom Head

Measurements were made in “cheek” and “tilt” positions on both the left hand and right hand sides of the phantom.

The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528 - 2013 "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques".

6.1.2. Body Worn Configuration

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

6.2. Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

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

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

6.3. WiFi Test Configuration

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the *initial test position(s)* by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The *initial test position(s)* is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). When the *reported SAR* for 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 wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
- 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test 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 *reported SAR* is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.
 - ✧ For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
 - ✧ When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
- For all positions/configurations tested using the *initial test position* and subsequent test positions, when the *reported SAR* is > 0.8 W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the *reported SAR* is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.
 - ✧ The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 25 of 65

7. Test Results

7.1. Conducted Power Results

Table 8: Conducted Power Measurement Results

BT	AV Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel/Frequency(MHz)		
	Ch 0/2402 MHz	Ch 39/2441 MHz	Ch 78/2480 MHz
GFSK	3.55	3.58	3.26
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	2.51	2.56	1.88
8DPSK	1.45	2.18	1.32
BT 4.0	Ch 0/2402 MHz	Ch 19/2440 MHz	Ch 39/2480 MHz
BLE	-1.95	-1.78	-2.72

Mode	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	Data rate (Mbps)	AV Power (dBm)
802.11b	1/2412	1	12.75
		2	12.68
		5.5	12.51
		11	12.23
	6/2437	1	12.81
		2	12.73
		5.5	12.68
		11	12.55
	11/2462	1	12.53
		2	12.47
		5.5	12.17
		11	12.03
802.11g	1/2412	6	11.40
		9	11.33
		12	11.16
		18	10.78
		24	10.68
		36	10.55
		48	10.38
		54	10.22

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 26 of 65

	6/2437	6	11.46
		9	11.38
		12	11.33
		18	11.10
		24	10.90
		36	10.64
		48	10.44
		54	10.30
	11/2462	6	11.18
		9	11.12
		12	10.82
		18	10.58
		24	10.57
		36	10.34
		48	10.20
		54	9.90
802.11n HT20	1/2412	MCS0	10.10
		MCS1	10.03
		MCS2	9.96
		MCS3	9.59
		MCS4	9.47
		MCS5	9.34
		MCS6	9.17
		MCS7	9.01
	6/2437	MCS0	10.16
		MCS1	10.08
		MCS2	10.03
		MCS3	9.91
		MCS4	9.69
		MCS5	9.43
		MCS6	9.23
		MCS7	9.09
	11/2462	MCS0	9.98
		MCS1	9.92
		MCS2	9.62
		MCS3	9.39
		MCS4	9.36
		MCS5	9.13
		MCS6	8.99
		MCS7	8.69

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 27 of 65

7.2. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Band	Configuration	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Calculation Result	SAR Exclusion Thresholds	Standalone SAR
Bluetooth	Head/Body	2480	4	5	0.8	3.0	No
Wifi 2.4GHz	Head/Body	2462	13	5	6.3	3.0	Yes

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 28 of 65

7.3. SAR Test Results

7.3.1. WiFi

Table 9: SAR Values

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Service	Duty Cycle	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Area Scan Max. SAR (W/kg)	Drift ± 0.21dB	Limit of SAR 1.6 W/kg			
							Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Graph Results
Test Position of Head with 802.11b(Distance 0mm)											
Back Side	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.077	0.048	0.049	1.04	0.051	/
Front Side	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	/
Left Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.081	0.105	0.084	1.04	0.087	/
Right Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.036	0.020	0.051	1.04	0.053	/
Top Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.030	0.027	0.048	1.04	0.050	/
Bottom Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.294	0.077	0.545	1.04	0.569	Figure.9
Test position of Body with 802.11b (Distance 0mm)											
Back Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.049	0.161	0.032	1.04	0.033	/
Front Side	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	/
Left Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.082	-0.198	0.095	1.04	0.099	/
Right Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.072	-0.042	0.082	1.04	0.085	/
Top Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.033	-0.022	0.045	1.04	0.047	/
Bottom Edge	6/2437	DSSS	1:1	13	12.81	0.490	0.053	0.536	1.04	0.560	Figure.10

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is optional for such test configuration(s).

3. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.

Highest reported SAR is > 0.4 W/kg. Due to the highest reported SAR for this test position, other test positions in Head exposure condition were evaluated until a SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg was reported.

4. Test temperature changed within 21°C~23°C.

Mode	Maximum Allowed Power(dBm)	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
802.11b Measured	13	0.569
802.11g adjusted	11.5	0.404
802.11n adjusted	10.5	0.320
Note 1. 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, SAR measurement is not required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations.		

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 29 of 65

7.4. Simultaneous Transmission Conditions

Air-Interface	Band (MHz)	Type	Simultaneous Transmissions Note: Not to be tested
WiFi	2450	Data	Yes BT
Bluetooth (BT)	2450	Data	Yes WiFi

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01, the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} * \frac{\sqrt{f \text{ (GHz)}}}{7.5}$$

Band	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
Bluetooth	2480	4	5	0.106

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5}}{(\text{peak location separation, mm})} < 0.04$$

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 30 of 65

Simultaneous transimition SAR For Bluetooth and WiFi

SAR _{1g} (W/kg) Test Position	WiFi	Bluetooth	MAX. Σ SAR _{1g}	Peak location separation ratio
Back Side(Head)	0.049	0.106	0.155	No
Left Edge(Head)	0.084	0.106	0.190	No
Right Edge(Head)	0.051	0.106	0.157	No
Top Edge(Head)	0.048	0.106	0.154	No
Bottom Edge(Head)	0.545	0.106	0.651	No
Back Side(Body)	0.032	0.106	0.138	No
Left Edge(Body)	0.095	0.106	0.201	No
Right Edge(Body)	0.082	0.106	0.188	No
Top Edge(Body)	0.045	0.106	0.151	No
Bottom Edge(Body)	0.536	0.106	0.642	No
Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum Σ SAR _{1g} Value. MAX. Σ SAR _{1g} =Unlicensed SAR _{MAX} +Licensed SAR _{MAX} 3. The highest SAR measured for the initial test position or initial test configuration should be used to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g SAR and SAR peak to location ratio provisions in KDB 447498.				

MAX. Σ SAR_{1g} = 0.651 W/kg <1.6 W/kg, So the Simultaneous transimition SAR with volum scan are not required for BT and WiFi antenna.

8. Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR were <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands, therefore per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2003 is not required in SAR reports.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 32 of 65

9. Main Test Instruments

Table 10: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Expiration Time	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	E5071B	MY42404014	2015-05-25	2016-05-24	1 year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested		
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	2015-03-08	2016-03-07	1 year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	2014-09-24	2015-09-23	1 year
05	Power sensor	E9327A	US40441622	2015-01-02	2016-01-01	1 year
06	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	2015-09-01	2016-08-30	1 year
07	Dual directional coupler	777D	50146	2015-03-02	2016-03-01	1 year
08	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested		
09	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3677	2015-01-30	2016-01-29	1 year
10	DAE	DAE4	1291	2014-11-14	2015-11-13	1 year
11	Validation Kit 2450MHz	D2450V2	786	2014-09-01	2017-08-31	3 years
12	Temperature Probe	JM222	AA1009129	2015-03-02	2016-03-01	1 year
13	Hygrothermograph	WS-1	64591	2014-09-24	2015-09-23	1 year

*****END OF REPORT *****

ANNEX A: Test Layout

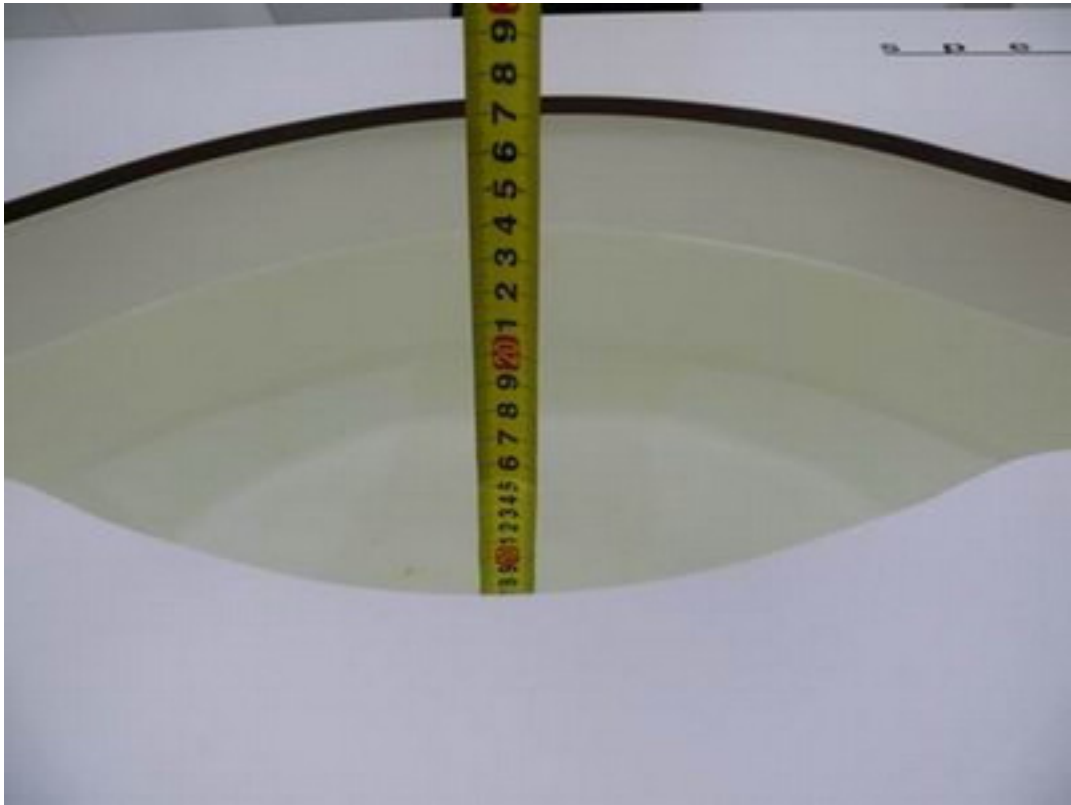


Picture 1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 34 of 65



Picture 2: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.3cm depth)



Picture 3: Liquid depth in the head Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.4cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Head TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Date: 9/14/2015

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.825$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.31$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.22, 7.22, 7.22); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.2 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.075 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.22 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 mW/g

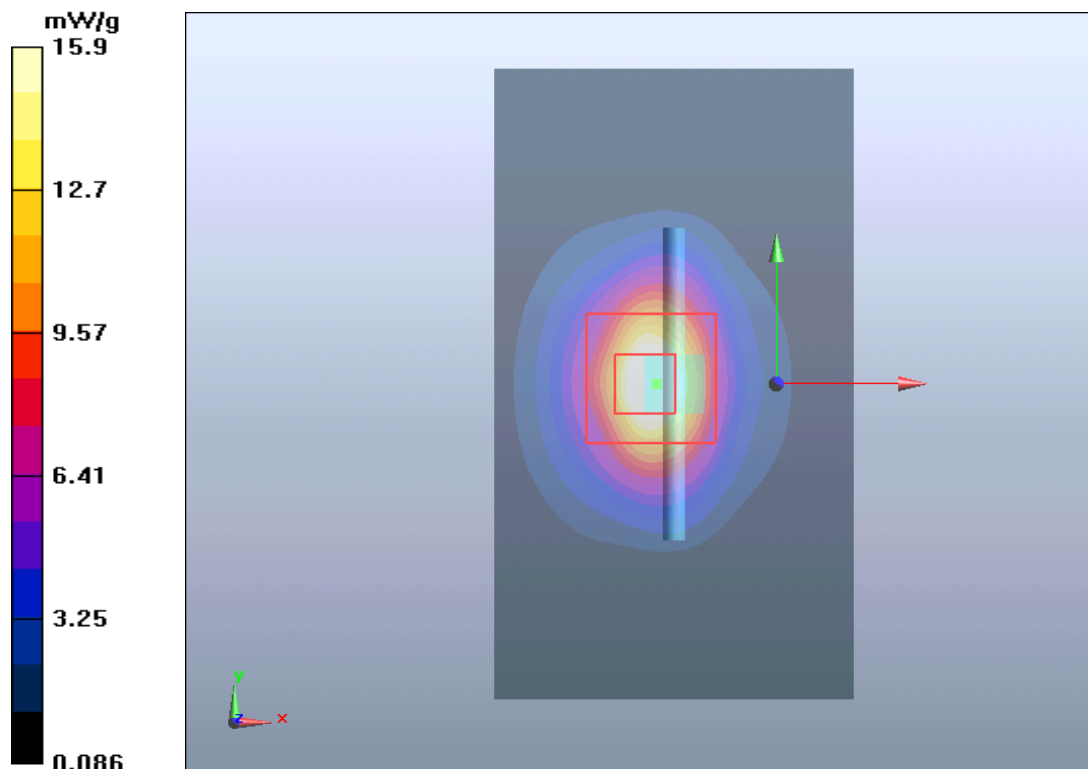


Figure 7 System Performance Check 2450MHz 250mW

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 36 of 65

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Date: 9/14/2015

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.20 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 mW/g

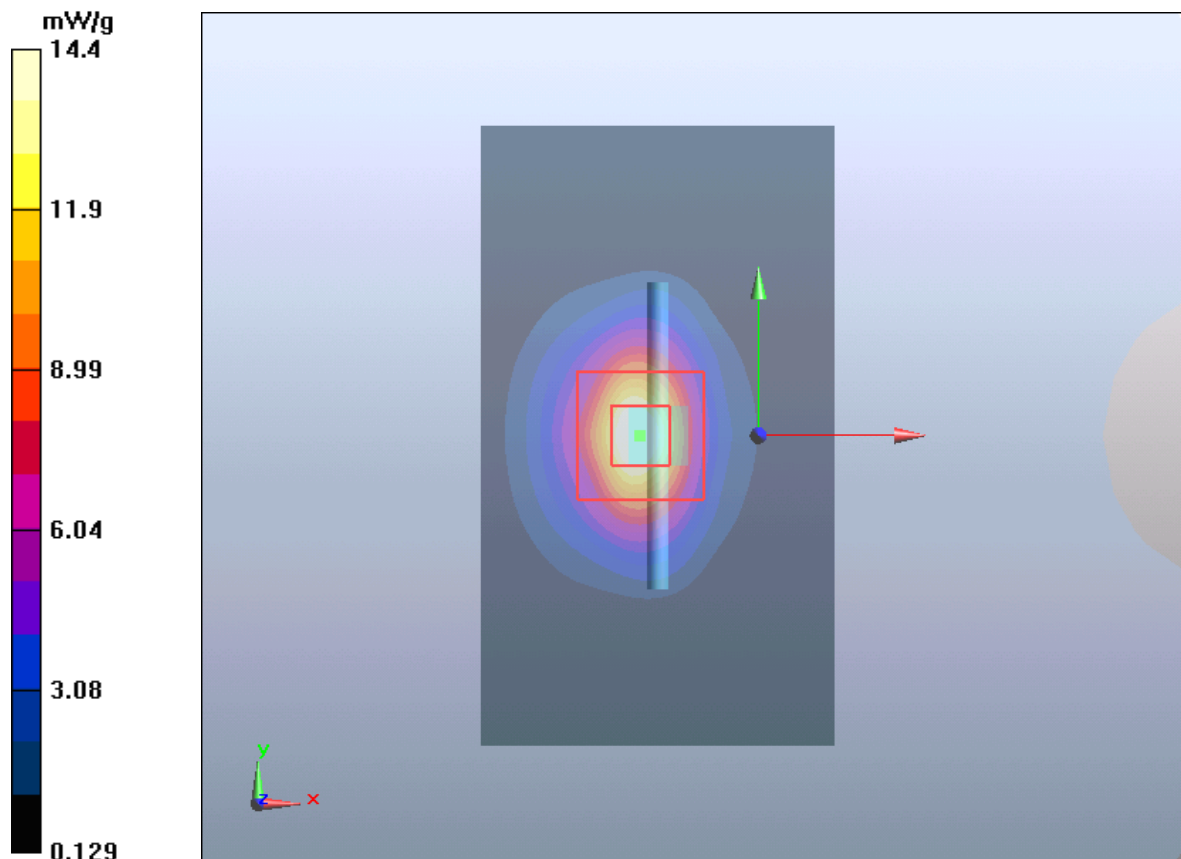


Figure 8 System Performance Check 2450MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Plots Results

802.11b Bottom Edge Middle (Head)

Date: 9/14/2015

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.811$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.352$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.22, 7.22, 7.22); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (41x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.486 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 5.642 V/m; Power Drift = 0.077dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.44 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.545 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.675 W/kg

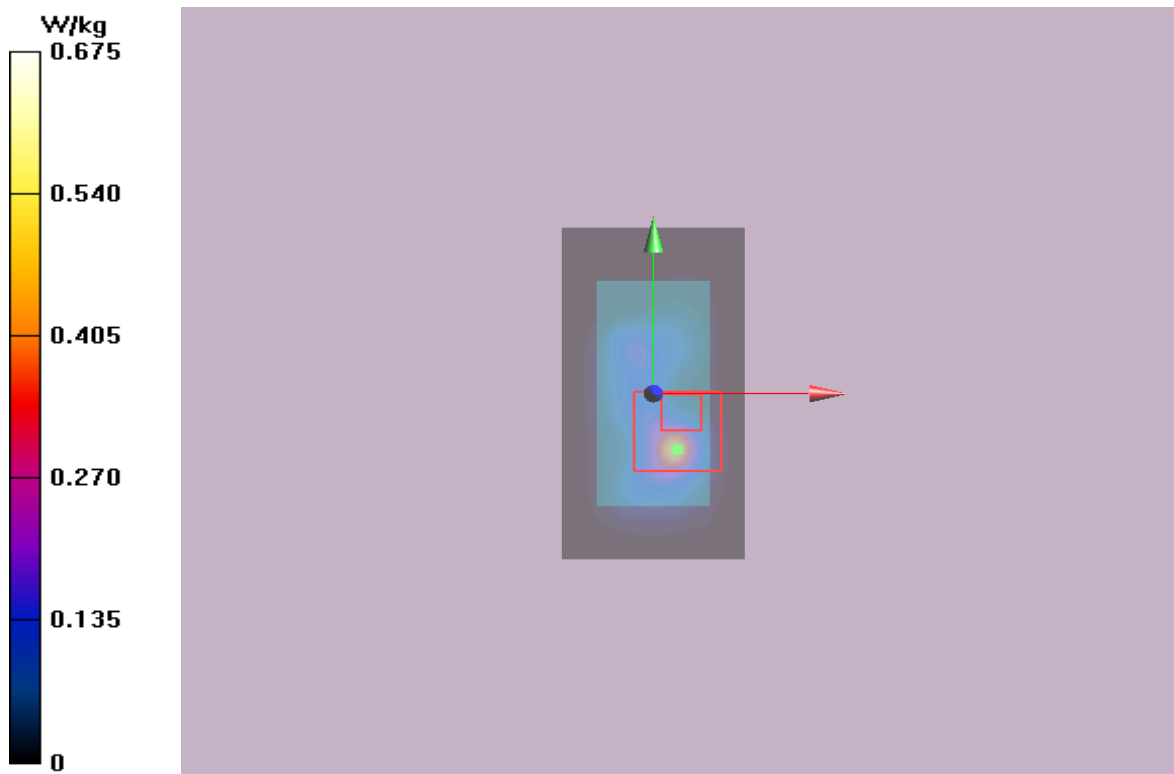


Figure 9 Head 802.11b Channel 6

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 38 of 65

802.11b Bottom Edge Middle (Body)

Date: 9/14/2015

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.963$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Bottom Edge Middle /Area Scan (41x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.696 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 15.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0533dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.536 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.185 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.455 W/kg

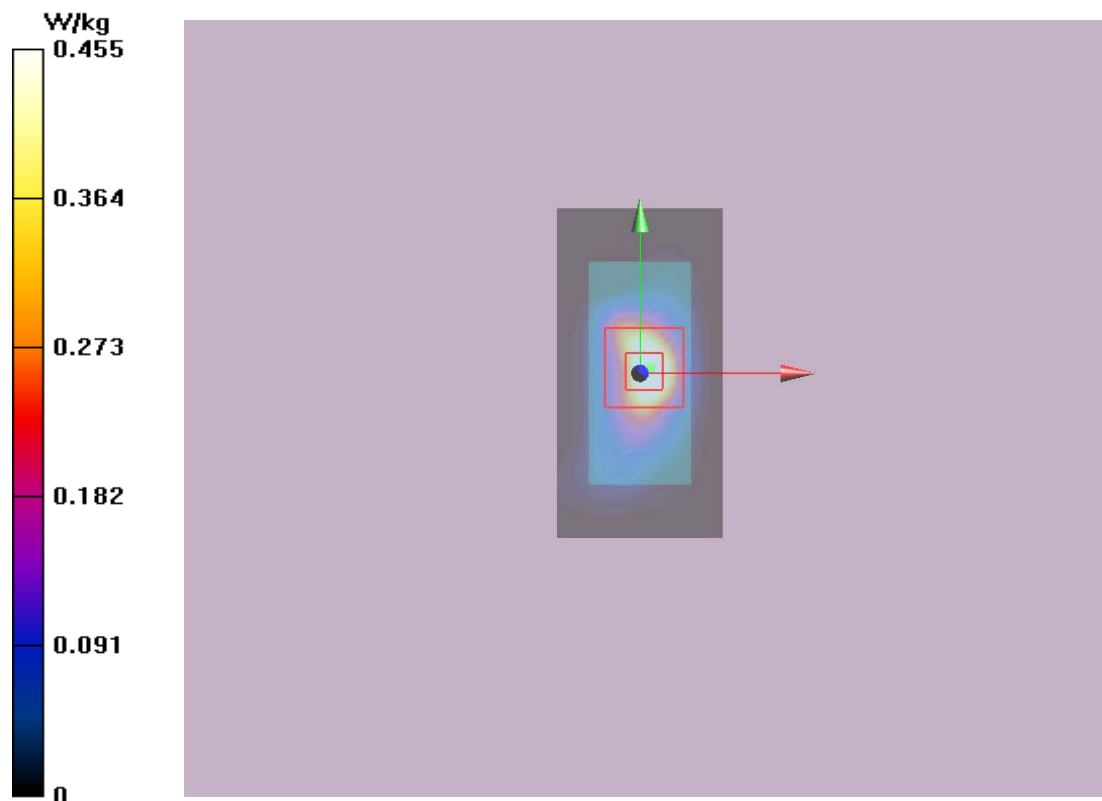


Figure 10 Body, Back Side, 802.11b Channel 6

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 39 of 65

ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com <http://www.chinattl.cn>



Client **TA-ShangHai**

Certificate No: **Z15-97010**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3677**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-2-004-01**
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: **January 30, 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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1103)	Mar-16
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1104)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 777	17-Sep-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Sep14)	Sep -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02145)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: January 31, 2015

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

Certificate No: Z15-97010

Page 1 of 11

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 40 of 65



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

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 $\theta=0$ 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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ (fs900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect 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.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (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}; VR_{x,y,z}: A,B,C 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 fs800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued 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).



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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3677

Calibrated: January 30, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 42 of 65



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.46	0.40	±10.8%
DCP(mV) ^B	101.9	102.0	104.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB· μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	182.5	±2.3%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		198.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		179.8	

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 Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 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.

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 43 of 65



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

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	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.30	0.84	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.19	1.05	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.21	1.14	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.24	1.04	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.65	0.68	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.33	0.95	±12%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.55	5.55	5.55	0.42	1.18	±13%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.45	1.05	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.42	1.26	±13%
5800	35.3	5.27	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.48	1.13	±13%

^C Frequency validity of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 44 of 65



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

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	9.53	9.53	9.53	0.15	1.46	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.45	9.45	9.45	0.17	1.35	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.18	1.36	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.18	1.31	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.37	1.08	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.40	0.97	±12%
5200	49.0	5.30	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.45	1.42	±13%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.46	1.48	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.49	1.80	±13%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.50	1.20	±13%

^C Frequency validity of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

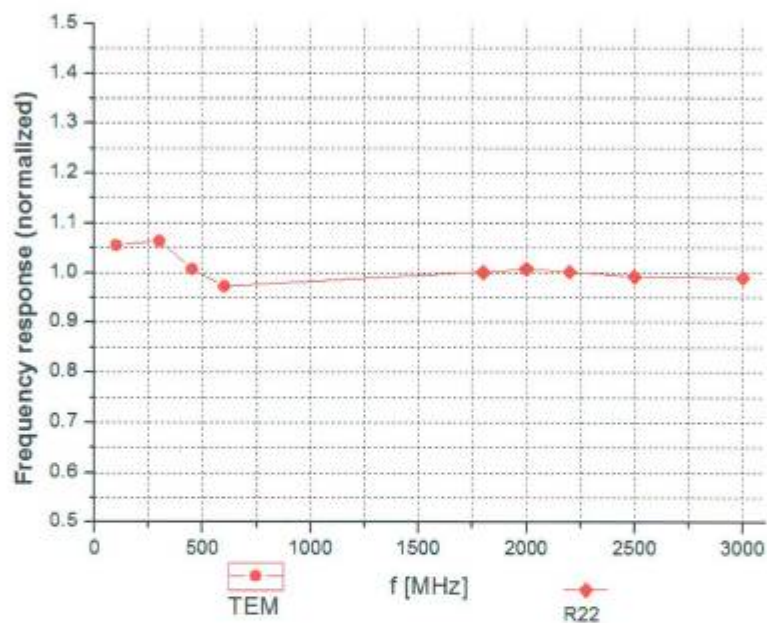
^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

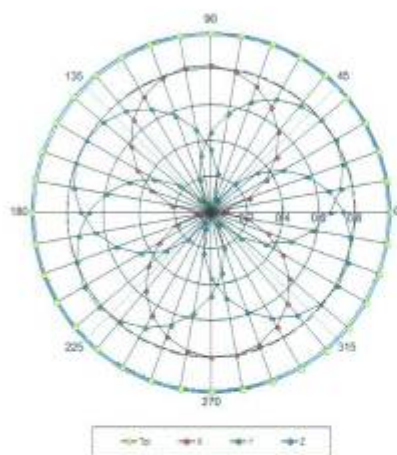
Page 46 of 65



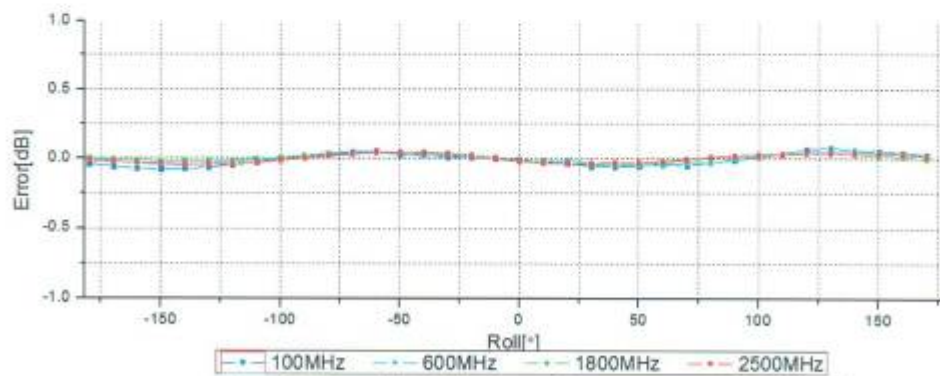
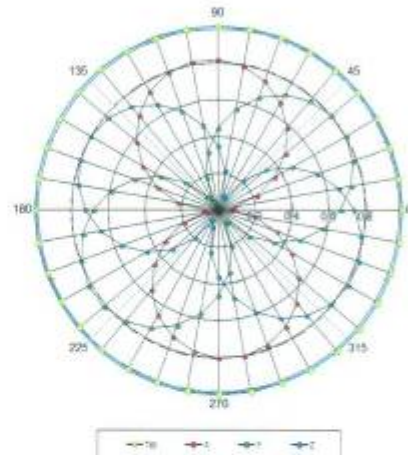
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22

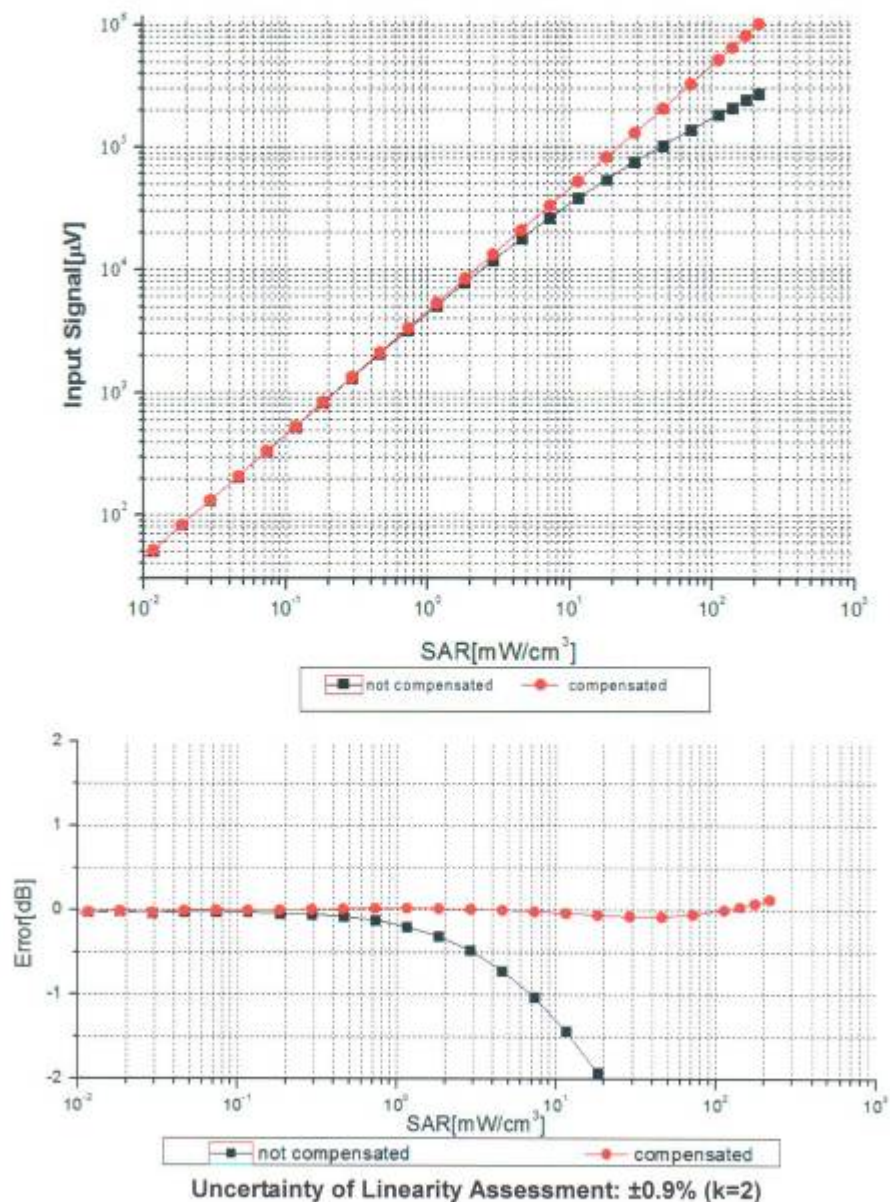


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ ($k=2$)



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Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



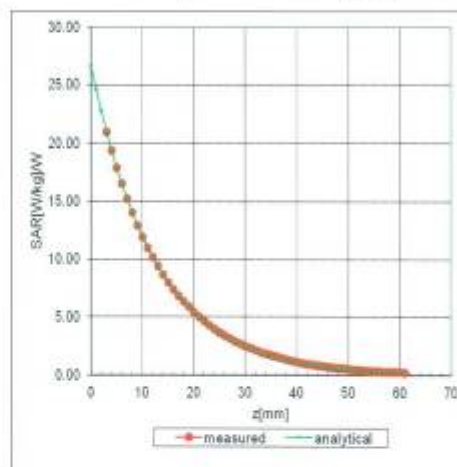
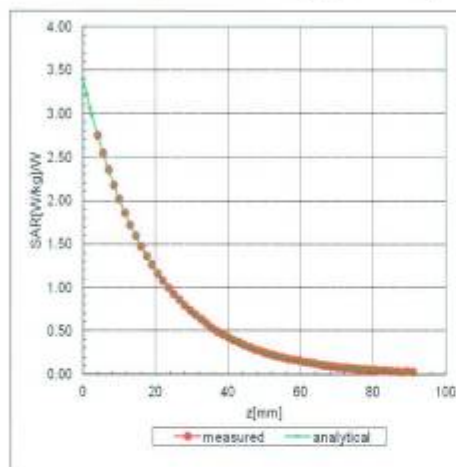


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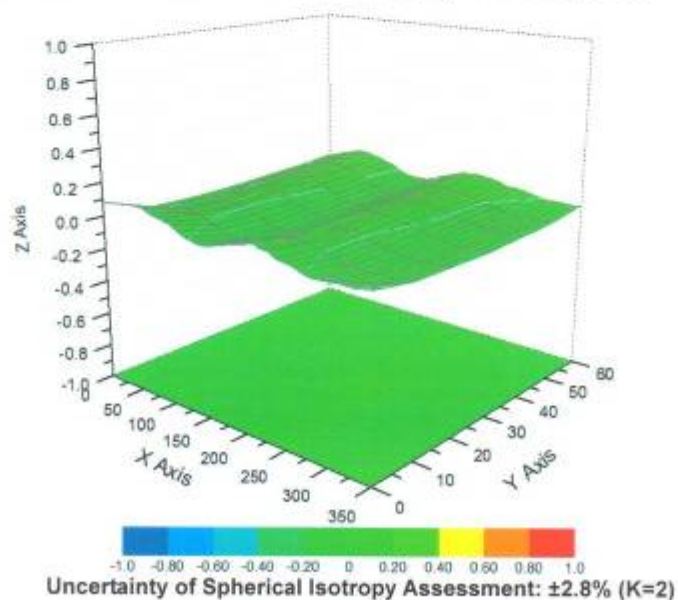
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=835 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 49 of 65

ANNEX E: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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ILAC-MRA
CNAS
CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z14-97075**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 786

Calibration Procedure(s)

TMC-OS-E-02-194
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

September 1, 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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE3	SN 536	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE3-536_Jan14)	Jan -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

Name

Function

Signature

Calibrated by:

Zhao Jing

SAR Test Engineer

Reviewed by:

Qi Dianyuan

SAR Project Leader

Approved by:

Lu Bingsong

Deputy Director of the laboratory

Issued: September 4, 2014

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

Certificate No: Z14-97075

Page 1 of 8

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 50 of 65



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- KDB865664, 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%.

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 51 of 65



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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1222
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
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	40.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.84 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.5 mW/g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 mW/g $\pm$ 20.4 % (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	51.3 $\pm$ 6 %	2.00 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW/g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW/g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 52 of 65



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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$57.1\Omega - 0.57j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$56.0\Omega + 3.31j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.192 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
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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 53 of 65



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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 01.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.84$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2013-09-05;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

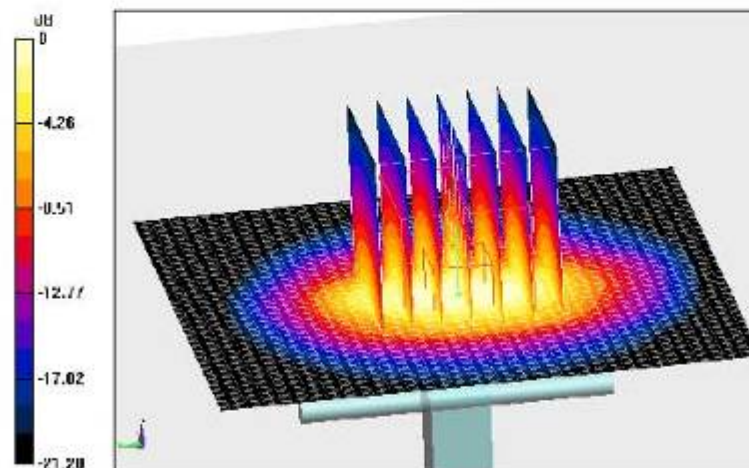
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 99.583 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 W/kg



0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 54 of 65



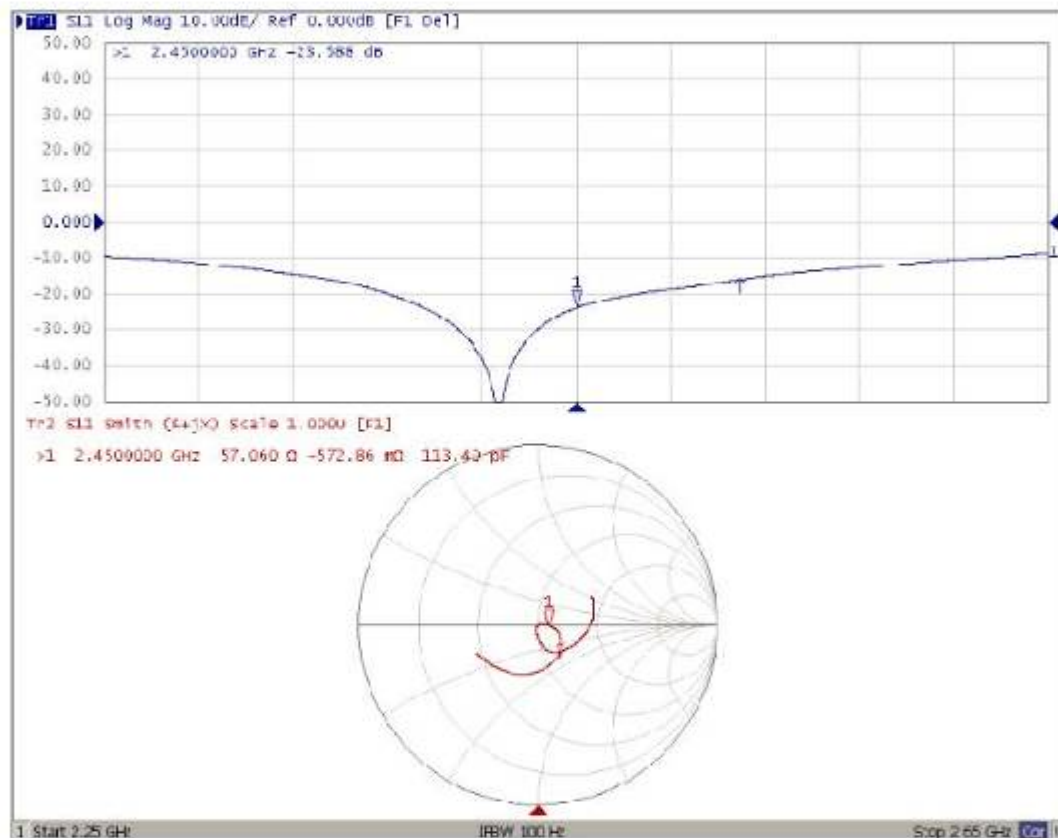
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 55 of 65



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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 01.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.25$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

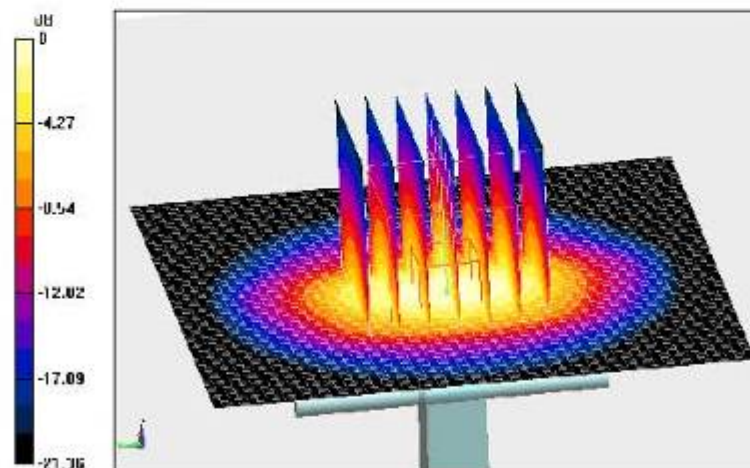
$dx=5mm$, $dy=5mm$, $dz=5mm$

Reference Value = 97.120 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.7 W/kg



0 dB = 17.7 W/kg = 12.48 dBW/kg

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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 56 of 65



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CALIBRATION
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 57 of 65

ANNEX F: DAE4 Calibration Certificate

**Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

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**

Client **TA-Shanghai (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1291_Nov14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1291**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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	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: **Dominique Steffen** **Technician** **Signature**

Approved by: **Fin Bornholt** **Deputy Technical Manager**

Issued: November 14, 2014

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 58 of 65

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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.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 59 of 65

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	402.613 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.293 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.205 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97544 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.93356 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99377 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	308.5 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 60 of 65

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200033.82	-3.10	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20004.15	-0.02	-0.00
Channel X - Input	-20004.31	1.85	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200033.24	-3.41	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20003.47	-0.54	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20006.08	0.19	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200036.05	-0.73	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20001.26	-2.68	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20007.69	-1.47	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.57	-0.08	-0.00
Channel X + Input	200.57	-0.14	-0.07
Channel X - Input	-199.31	-0.00	0.00
Channel Y + Input	1999.81	-0.79	-0.04
Channel Y + Input	200.05	-0.62	-0.31
Channel Y - Input	-199.06	0.30	-0.15
Channel Z + Input	2001.14	0.56	0.03
Channel Z + Input	199.16	-1.42	-0.71
Channel Z - Input	-200.73	-1.23	0.62

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	9.64	7.77
	- 200	-6.77	-8.44
Channel Y	200	13.71	13.30
	- 200	-14.01	-14.19
Channel Z	200	-16.88	-16.56
	- 200	13.70	13.86

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	-	3.91	-4.26
Channel Y	200	8.88	-	3.64
Channel Z	200	10.51	7.45	-

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 61 of 65

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	16003	13374
Channel Y	15805	15470
Channel Z	16035	14317

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	0.37	-1.17	1.61	0.49
Channel Y	0.25	-0.91	1.56	0.48
Channel Z	-0.62	-1.83	0.60	0.47

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (k Ω m)	Measuring (M Ω m)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

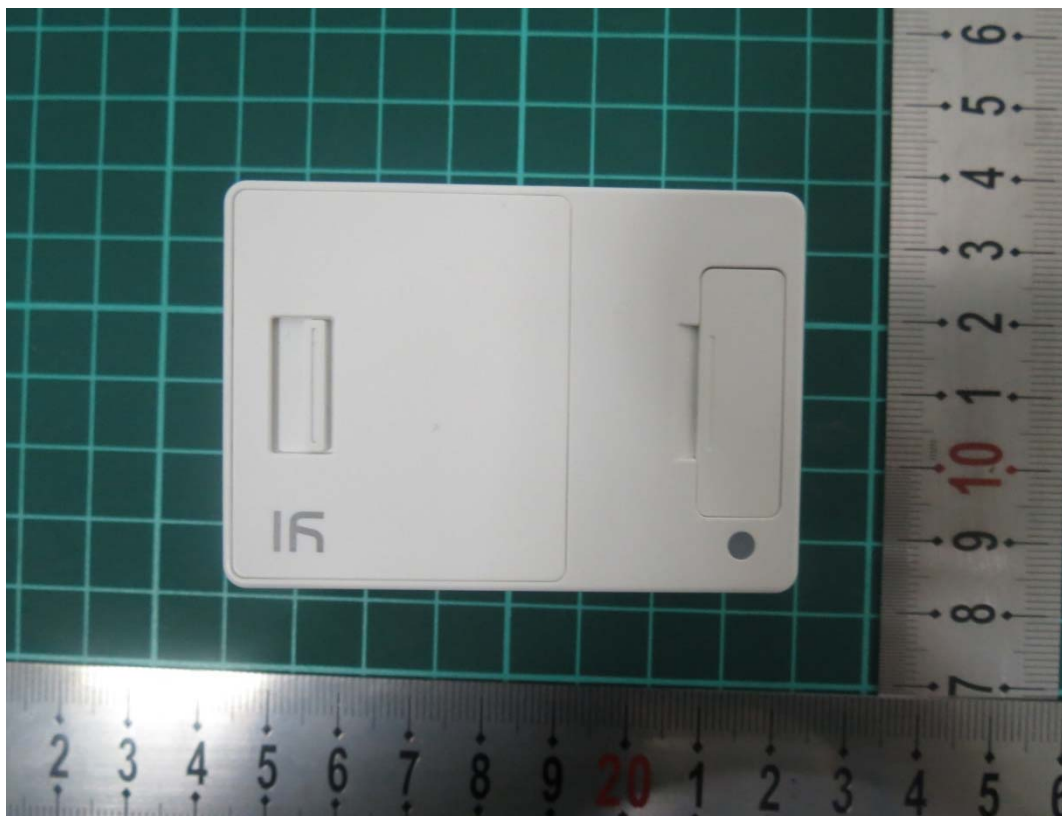
8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

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

ANNEX G: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration



a: EUT

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

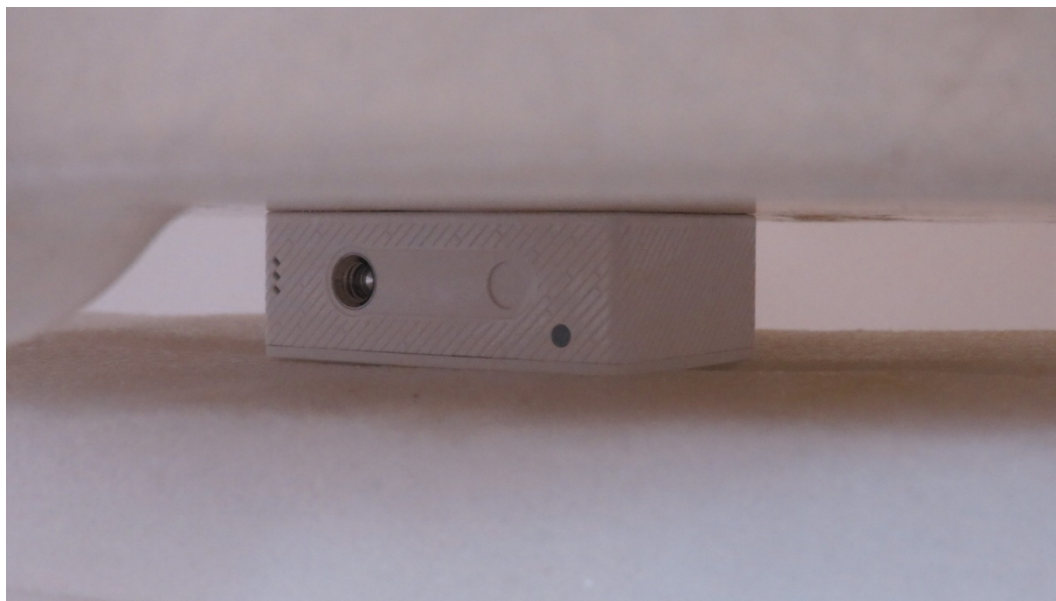
Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 63 of 65



Antenna

Picture 4: Constituents of EUT



Picture 5: Back Side, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 0mm

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 64 of 65



Picture 6: Left Edge, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 0mm



Picture 7: Right Edge, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 0mm

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report

Report No.: RXA1509-0169SAR01R3

Page 65 of 65



Picture 8: Top Edge, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 0mm



Picture 9: Bottom Side, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 0mm