



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

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Date of Testing:

11/07/16 & 12/05/16

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

0Y1612061885.A3L

FCC ID:

A3LSMA520X

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

DUT Type:

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Certification

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model:

SM-A520X

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR	
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	1.06	0.16
NII	U-NII-1	5180 - 5240 MHz	N/A	N/A
NII	U-NII-2A	5260 - 5320 MHz	0.85	0.21
NII	U-NII-2C	5500 - 5720 MHz	0.69	0.39
NII	U-NII-3	5745 - 5825 MHz	0.77	0.35
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A	

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.8 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.


Randy Ortañez
President



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FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 1 of 27	

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

1	DEVICE UNDER TEST	3
2	INTRODUCTION	6
3	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT	7
4	DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS.....	8
5	TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS.....	9
6	RF EXPOSURE LIMITS	12
7	FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.....	13
8	RF CONDUCTED POWERS.....	16
9	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	18
10	SAR DATA SUMMARY	20
11	SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY	22
12	EQUIPMENT LIST	23
13	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES.....	24
14	CONCLUSION.....	25
15	REFERENCES	26
APPENDIX A: SAR TEST PLOTS		
APPENDIX B: SAR DIPOLE VERIFICATION PLOTS		
APPENDIX C: PROBE AND DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES		
APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS		
APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION		
APPENDIX F: DUT ANTENNA DIAGRAM & SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS		

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 2 of 27	

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
2.4 GHz WLAN	Voice/Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz
ANT+	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
MST	Data	1 - 8.3 kHz

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

This device uses a fixed level power reduction mechanism for WLAN operations during voice or VoIP held to ear scenarios. Per FCC Guidance, the held-to-ear exposure conditions were evaluated at reduced power according to the head SAR positions described in IEEE 1528-2013. Detailed descriptions of the power reduction mechanism are included in the operational description.

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

1.3.1 Maximum Power

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)	
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	18.5	
	Nominal	18.0	
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)		CH 1, 11	CH 2-10
	Maximum	14.5	17.5
	Nominal	14.0	17.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)		CH 1, 11	CH 2-10
	Maximum	14.5	17.5
	Nominal	14.0	17.0
Bluetooth	Maximum	10.5	
	Nominal	10.0	
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	2.0	
	Nominal	1.5	

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 3 of 27

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)			
		20 MHz Bandwidth		40 MHz Bandwidth	80 MHz Bandwidth
		CH 36, 64	CH 40-60, 100 - 165		
IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)	Maximum	15.5	17.5		
	Nominal	15.0	17.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	15.5	17.5	12.5	
	Nominal	15.0	17.0	12.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	15.5	17.5	12.5	11.5
	Nominal	15.0	17.0	12.0	11.0

1.3.2 Reduced Powers

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.5
	Nominal	14.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.5
	Nominal	14.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.5
	Nominal	14.0

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		20 MHz Bandwidth	40 MHz Bandwidth	80 MHz Bandwidth
IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5		
	Nominal	11.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5	11.5	
	Nominal	11.0	11.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	11.5	11.5	11.5
	Nominal	11.0	11.0	11.0

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are > 9 x 5 cm. The overall diagonal dimension of the device is ≤160 mm and the diagonal display is ≤150 mm. A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in Appendix F.

1.5 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the device for this model. Therefore, all SAR tests were performed with the device which already incorporates the NFC antenna. A diagram showing the location of the NFC antenna can be found in Appendix F.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 4 of 27

1.6 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

2.4 GHz WLAN, 5 GHz WLAN, and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously. Since this device does not support any simultaneous transmission scenarios, simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 procedures is not required.

1.7 Miscellaneous SAR Test Considerations

(A) WIFI/BT

Since U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands have the same maximum output power and the highest reported SAR for U-NII-2A is less than 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band according to FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Dist (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, body-worn Bluetooth SAR was not required; $[(11/15) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 1.2 < 3.0$. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

This device supports IEEE 802.11ac with the following features:

- a) Up to 80 MHz Bandwidth only
- b) No aggregate channel configurations
- c) 1 Tx antenna output
- d) 256 QAM is supported
- e) TDWR and Band gap channels are supported

This device supports VOIP and VOWIFI operations. Therefore, this device was evaluated per the procedures outlined in KDB 648474 D04v01r03 for handsets.

1.8 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, D02v01r02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)

1.9 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples with identical hardware were used to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.

	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number
2.4 GHz WLAN	58365	48373
5 GHz WLAN	70103	58365

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 5 of 27

2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 6 of 27

3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. 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. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

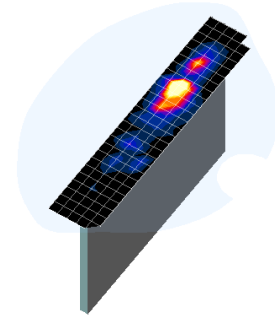


Figure 3-1 point
Sample SAR Area Scan

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
				$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)^*$	
≤2 GHz	≤15	≤8	≤5	≤4	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥30
2-3 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤5	≤4	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥30
3-4 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤4	≤3	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥28
4-5 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤3	≤2.5	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥25
5-6 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤2	≤2	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset			Page 7 of 27

4

DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front), also called the Reference Pivoting Line, is not perpendicular to the reference plane (see Figure 4-1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

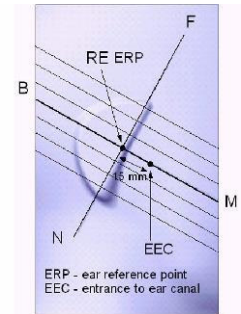


Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the acoustic output located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Figure 4-3). The acoustic output was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.



Figure 4-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

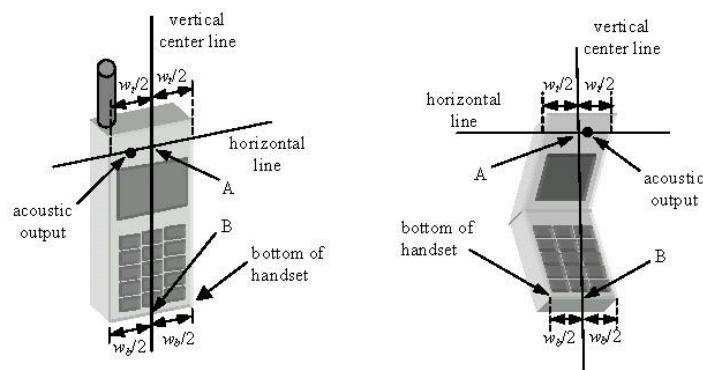


Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 8 of 27

5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

5.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$.

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

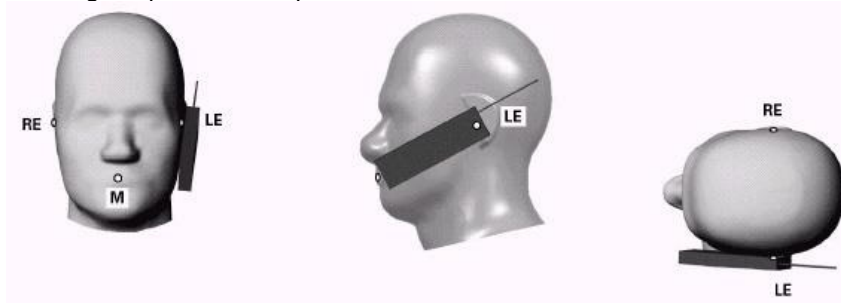


Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the pinna.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the reference plane.
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the device contact with the ear, the device was rotated about the NF line until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 5-2).

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. In this situation, the tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 5-2).

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset
		Page 9 of 27

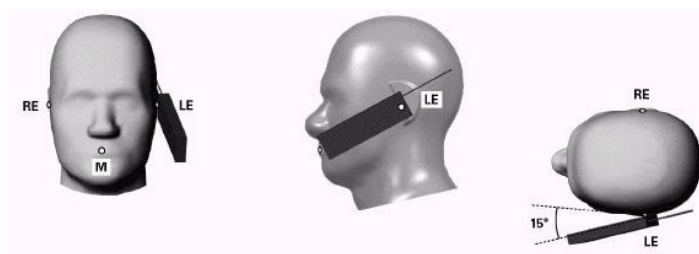


Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

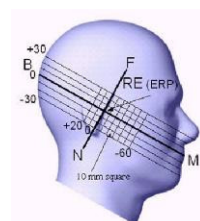


Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

5.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. Per IEEE 1528-2013, a rotated SAM phantom is necessary to allow probe access to such regions. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed from the table for emptying and cleaning.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

5.5 Body-Worn Accessory 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 (see Figure 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, 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 D01v06 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 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.

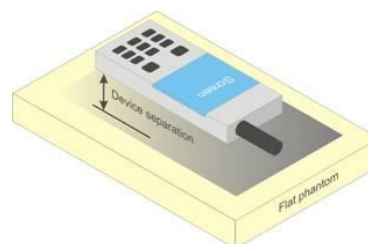


Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

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

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 10 of 27

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.

5.6 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, Cell phones (handsets) are not normally designed to be used on extremities or operated in extremity only exposure conditions. The maximum output power levels of handsets generally do not require extremity SAR testing to show compliance. Therefore, extremity SAR was not evaluated for this device.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 11 of 27

6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 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.

6.2 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. This 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.

Table 6-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 12 of 27

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, when SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

7.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

The normal network operating configurations of 802.11 transmitters are not suitable for SAR measurements. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for more details.

7.2.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters.

A periodic duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. The reported SAR is scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

7.2.2 U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A

For devices that operate in both U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, when the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, SAR measurement using OFDM SAR test procedures is not required for U-NII-1 unless the highest reported SAR for U-NII-2A is > 1.2 W/kg. When different maximum output powers are specified for the bands, SAR measurement for the U-NII band with the lower maximum output power is not required unless the highest reported SAR for the U-NII band with the higher maximum output power, adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands, is > 1.2 W/kg.

7.2.3 U-NII-2C and U-NII-3

The frequency range covered by U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. When Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification. Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, SAR must be considered for these channels. Each band is tested independently according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurement and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 13 of 27

7.2.4 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

7.2.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either the fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that position using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power, is > 1.2 W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

7.2.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

When the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g then 802.11n, is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

7.2.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

For OFDM, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order IEEE 802.11 mode. The channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output conducted power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured. When there are multiple untested channels having the

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 14 of 27

same subsequent highest average RF output power, the channel with higher frequency from the lowest 802.11 mode is considered for SAR measurements (See Section 7.2.6).

7.2.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure. When the highest reported SAR (for the initial test configuration), adjusted by the ratio of the specified maximum output power of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration, is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR tests for the subsequent test configurations are required.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 15 of 27

8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 8-1
2.4 GHz WLAN Maximum Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n
2412	1	18.30	14.47	14.45
2417	2	-	17.01	16.83
2437	6	17.95	16.99	17.25
2457	10	-	17.06	17.36
2462	11	17.84	14.39	14.41

Table 8-2
2.4 GHz WLAN Reduced Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11b	802.11g	802.11n
2412	1	14.36	14.47	14.45
2437	6	14.28	14.20	14.43
2462	11	14.10	14.39	14.41

Table 8-3
5 GHz WLAN Maximum Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (20MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11a	802.11n	802.11ac
5180	36	14.86	14.56	14.76
5200	40	16.47	17.23	16.75
5220	44	16.69	16.98	16.58
5240	48	16.65	17.03	16.67
5260	52	16.65	17.22	16.68
5280	56	16.64	17.26	16.80
5300	60	16.74	17.06	16.73
5320	64	14.59	14.78	14.67
5500	100	16.62	17.28	16.97
5600	120	16.54	17.23	16.99
5620	124	16.66	17.33	17.19
5720	144	16.69	17.48	17.26
5745	149	16.81	17.45	17.36
5785	157	16.57	17.46	17.28
5825	165	16.65	17.37	17.28

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 16 of 27

Table 8-4
5 GHz WLAN Reduced Average RF Power

5GHz (80MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
Freq [MHz]	Channel	IEEE Transmission Mode
		802.11ac
5210	42	11.18
5290	58	11.45
5530	106	10.57
5610	122	10.75
5690	138	10.96
5775	155	10.95

Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02:

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

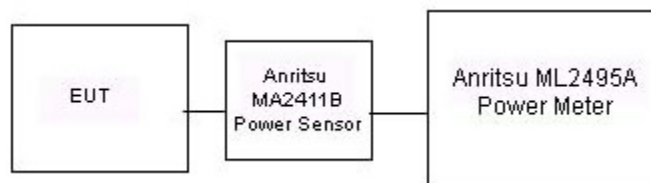


Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths < 50 MHz

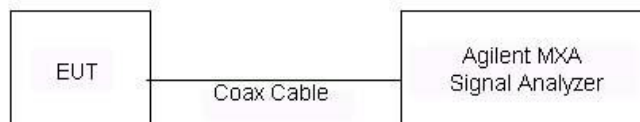


Figure 8-2
Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths > 50 MHz

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 17 of 27

9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
12/5/2016	2450H	22.1	2400	1.808	38.575	1.756	39.289	2.96%	-1.82%
			2450	1.859	38.377	1.800	39.200	3.28%	-2.10%
			2500	1.916	38.206	1.855	39.136	3.29%	-2.38%
11/07/2016	5200H-5800H	19.6	5240	4.637	34.828	4.696	35.940	-1.26%	-3.09%
			5260	4.658	34.789	4.717	35.917	-1.25%	-3.14%
			5280	4.682	34.779	4.737	35.894	-1.16%	-3.11%
			5300	4.698	34.731	4.758	35.871	-1.26%	-3.18%
			5600	4.996	34.274	5.065	35.529	-1.36%	-3.53%
			5680	5.082	34.171	5.147	35.437	-1.26%	-3.57%
			5700	5.101	34.119	5.168	35.414	-1.30%	-3.66%
			5745	5.154	34.035	5.214	35.363	-1.15%	-3.76%
			5765	5.178	34.040	5.234	35.340	-1.07%	-3.68%
12/5/2016	2450B	22.5	2400	1.934	51.659	1.902	52.767	1.68%	-2.10%
			2450	1.993	51.441	1.950	52.700	2.21%	-2.39%
			2500	2.063	51.258	2.021	52.636	2.08%	-2.62%
12/05/2016	5200B-5800B	22.8	5240	5.484	47.519	5.346	48.960	2.58%	-2.94%
			5260	5.490	47.413	5.369	48.933	2.25%	-3.11%
			5300	5.565	47.286	5.416	48.879	2.75%	-3.26%
			5600	5.995	46.876	5.766	48.471	3.97%	-3.29%
			5700	6.122	46.664	5.883	48.336	4.06%	-3.46%
			5745	6.177	46.658	5.936	48.275	4.06%	-3.35%
			5765	6.173	46.697	5.959	48.248	3.59%	-3.21%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 18 of 27

9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix E.

Table 9-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{1g} (%)
D	2450	HEAD	12/05/2016	22.2	22.1	0.100	981	3213	5.200	52.800	52.000	-1.52%
J	5250	HEAD	11/07/2016	20.9	19.6	0.050	1237	7357	3.710	79.200	74.200	-6.31%
J	5750	HEAD	11/07/2016	20.9	19.6	0.050	1237	7357	3.880	81.500	77.600	-4.79%
E	2450	BODY	12/05/2016	23.8	22.5	0.100	797	7406	4.930	50.700	49.300	-2.76%
D	5250	BODY	12/05/2016	23.0	22.8	0.050	1237	3914	3.720	74.800	74.400	-0.53%
D	5750	BODY	12/05/2016	23.0	22.8	0.050	1237	3914	3.620	75.400	72.400	-3.98%

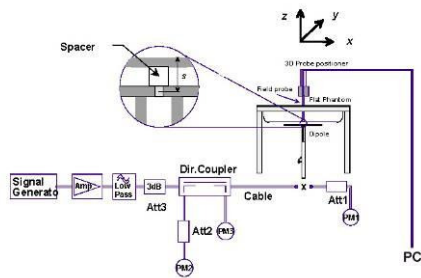


Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 19 of 27

10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 10-1
DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.36	-0.03	Right	Cheek	58365	1	94.3	1.163	0.968	1.033	1.060	1.060	A1
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.28	-0.03	Right	Cheek	58365	1	94.3	0.960	0.913	1.052	1.060	1.018	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.36	-0.04	Right	Tilt	58365	1	94.3	1.078	0.925	1.033	1.060	1.013	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.28	0.01	Right	Tilt	58365	1	94.3	0.812	0.918	1.052	1.060	1.024	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.36	-0.04	Left	Cheek	58365	1	94.3	0.556	-	1.033	1.060	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.36	0.00	Left	Tilt	58365	1	94.3	0.593	0.548	1.033	1.060	0.600	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.36	0.07	Right	Cheek	58365	1	94.3	0.910	0.916	1.033	1.060	1.003	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

Note: Blue entry represents variability measurement

Table 10-2
NII Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
5290	58	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	11.45	0.15	Right	Cheek	70103	29.3	88.3	1.610	0.738	1.012	1.133	0.846	A2
5290	58	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	11.45	0.17	Right	Tilt	70103	29.3	88.3	1.240	0.571	1.012	1.133	0.655	
5290	58	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	11.45	-0.17	Left	Cheek	70103	29.3	88.3	1.035	-	1.012	1.133	-	
5290	58	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	11.45	-0.15	Left	Tilt	70103	29.3	88.3	0.775	-	1.012	1.133	-	
5690	138	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.96	0.12	Right	Cheek	70103	29.3	88.3	1.071	0.536	1.132	1.133	0.687	
5690	138	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.96	0.10	Right	Tilt	70103	29.3	88.3	0.818	-	1.132	1.133	-	
5690	138	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.96	0.15	Left	Cheek	70103	29.3	88.3	0.823	0.317	1.132	1.133	0.407	
5690	138	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.96	-0.09	Left	Tilt	70103	29.3	88.3	0.628	-	1.132	1.133	-	
5775	155	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.95	0.11	Right	Cheek	70103	29.3	88.3	1.157	0.597	1.135	1.133	0.768	
5775	155	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.95	0.13	Right	Tilt	70103	29.3	88.3	0.897	0.460	1.135	1.133	0.592	
5775	155	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.95	-0.01	Left	Cheek	70103	29.3	88.3	0.821	-	1.135	1.133	-	
5775	155	802.11ac	OFDM	80	11.5	10.95	-0.07	Left	Tilt	70103	29.3	88.3	0.643	-	1.135	1.133	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 10-3
DTS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	18.5	18.30	0.06	15 mm	48373	1	back	94.3	0.205	0.144	1.047	1.060	0.160	A3
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X			SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16		DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 20 of 27

Table 10-4
NII Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)	(W/kg)			
5300	60	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.5	16.74	0.13	15 mm	58365	6	back	94.0	0.359	0.169	1.191	1.064	0.214	
5720	144	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.5	16.69	0.01	15 mm	58365	6	back	94.0	0.579	0.300	1.205	1.064	0.385	A4
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.5	16.81	0.03	15 mm	58365	6	back	94.0	0.646	0.284	1.172	1.064	0.354	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram										

10.3 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
- Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements.
- Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
- The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
- SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
- Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 15 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
- Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported body-worn SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
- Per FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than or equal to 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 11 for variability analysis.

WLAN Notes:

- For held-to-ear operations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
- Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4 GHz WIFI operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 7.2.5 for more information.
- Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 5 GHz WIFI operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed powers. Other transmission modes were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than 1.2 W/kg. See Section 7.2.6 for more information.
- When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg or all test channels were measured.
- The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools. The reported SAR was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. Procedures used to measure the duty factor are identical to that in the associated EMC test reports.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 21 of 27

11 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

11.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, 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

Table 11-1
Head SAR Measurement Variability Results

HEAD VARIABILITY RESULTS														
Band	FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio
	MHz	Ch.						(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2450	2412.00	1	802.11b, 22 MHz Bandwidth	DSSS	Right	Cheek	1	0.968	0.916	1.06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT					Head									
Spatial Peak					1.6 W/kg (mW/g)									
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population					averaged over 1 gram									

11.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 22 of 27

12 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	9/13/2016	Annual	9/13/2017	797
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	7/25/2016	Annual	7/25/2017	981
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	8/2/2016	Annual	8/2/2017	1237
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/19/2016	Annual	2/19/2017	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/18/2016	Annual	2/18/2017	1272
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/14/2016	Annual	4/14/2017	1407
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	9/13/2016	Annual	9/13/2017	1091
SPEAG	DAK-12	Dielectric Assessment Kit (10MHz - 3GHz)	3/1/2016	Annual	3/1/2017	1102
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/19/2016	Annual	2/19/2017	3213
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/22/2016	Annual	2/22/2017	3914
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	4/19/2016	Annual	4/19/2017	7357
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	4/19/2016	Annual	4/19/2017	7406
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	11/6/2015	Biennial	11/6/2017	22313
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	3/2/2016	Biennial	3/2/2018	13264162
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194895
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194896
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	1/22/2015	Biennial	1/22/2017	150053029
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	1/22/2015	Biennial	1/22/2017	150053036
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/16/2015	Biennial	10/16/2017	941001
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	3/5/2016	Annual	3/5/2017	1351001
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/18/2016	Annual	8/18/2017	1126066
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	6/2/2016	Annual	6/2/2017	1231535
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	10/27/2016	Annual	10/27/2017	1349509
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433978
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	3/2/2016	Annual	3/2/2017	MY45470194
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	3/2/2016	Annual	3/2/2017	JP38020182
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/13/2015	Biennial	3/13/2017	MY42082385
Agilent	E4432B	ESG-D Series Signal Generator	3/5/2016	Annual	3/5/2017	US40053896
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/28/2016	Annual	10/28/2017	US46470561
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	10/27/2016	Annual	10/27/2017	MY47420603
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	8/19/2016	Annual	8/19/2017	MY40003841

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset		Page 23 of 27

13 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	6.7	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2.7	N	1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	1.67	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	0.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	10
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	4.1	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	10
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Uncertainty	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)						RSS	11.5	11.3
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)						k=2	23.0	22.6

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 24 of 27

14 CONCLUSION

14.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT	 Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 25 of 27

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FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 26 of 27

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FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: 0Y1612061885.A3L	Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset	Page 27 of 27

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMA520X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 58365

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.82 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.527$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 22.2°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/18/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v5.0 Front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1646

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Right Head, Cheek, Ch 1, 1 Mbps

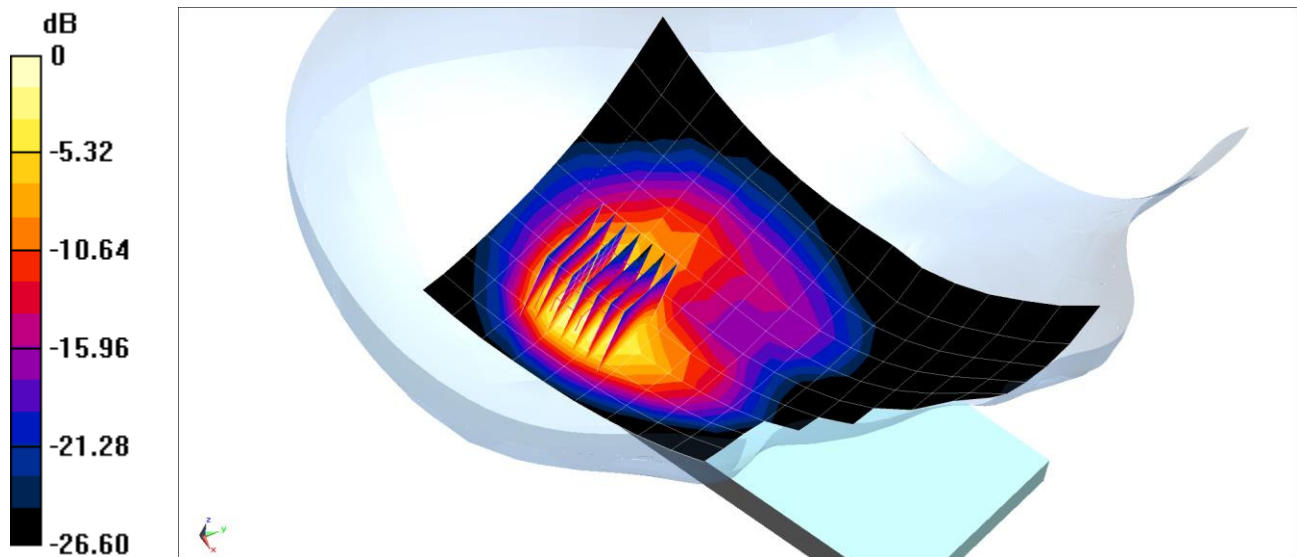
Area Scan (11x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 16.82 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.49 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.968 W/kg



0 dB = 1.38 W/kg = 1.40 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMA520X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 70103

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11ac 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5290 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5290 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.69 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.755$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 11-07-2016; Ambient Temp: 20.9°C; Tissue Temp: 19.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 4/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/19/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1800

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11ac, U-NII-2A, 80 MHz Bandwidth, Right Head, Cheek, Ch 58, 29.3 Mbps

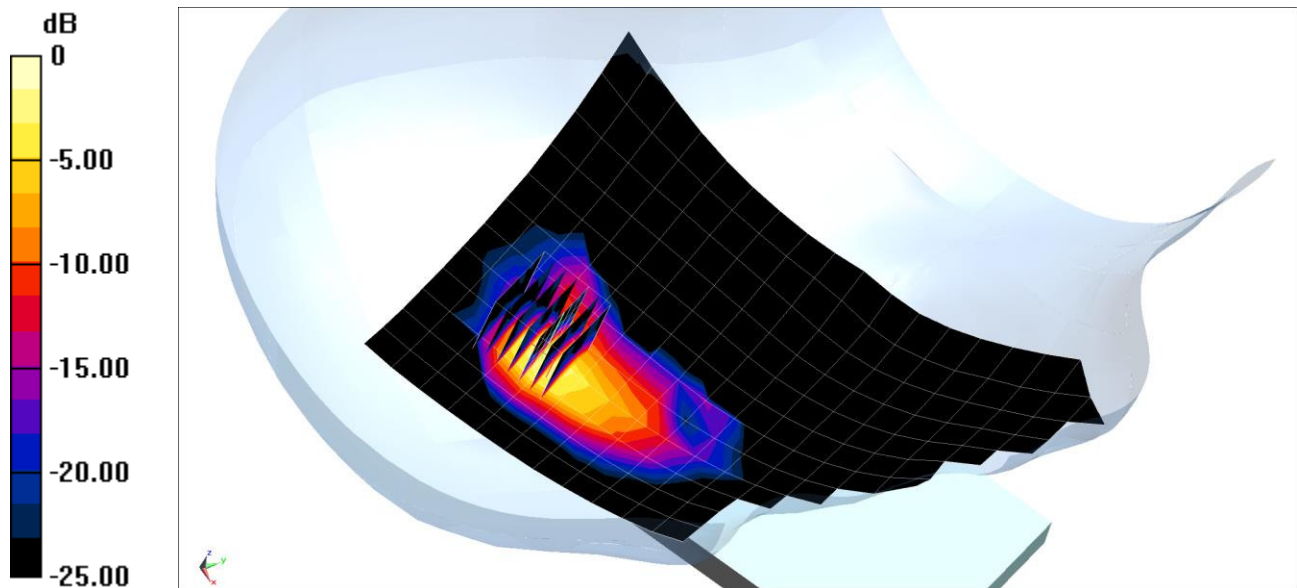
Area Scan (13x22x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Reference Value = 2.708 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.738 W/kg



0 dB = 1.92 W/kg = 2.83 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMA520X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 48373

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.948 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.607$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7406; ConvF(7.24, 7.24, 7.24); Calibrated: 4/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/14/2016

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Body SAR, Ch 01, 1 Mbps, Back Side

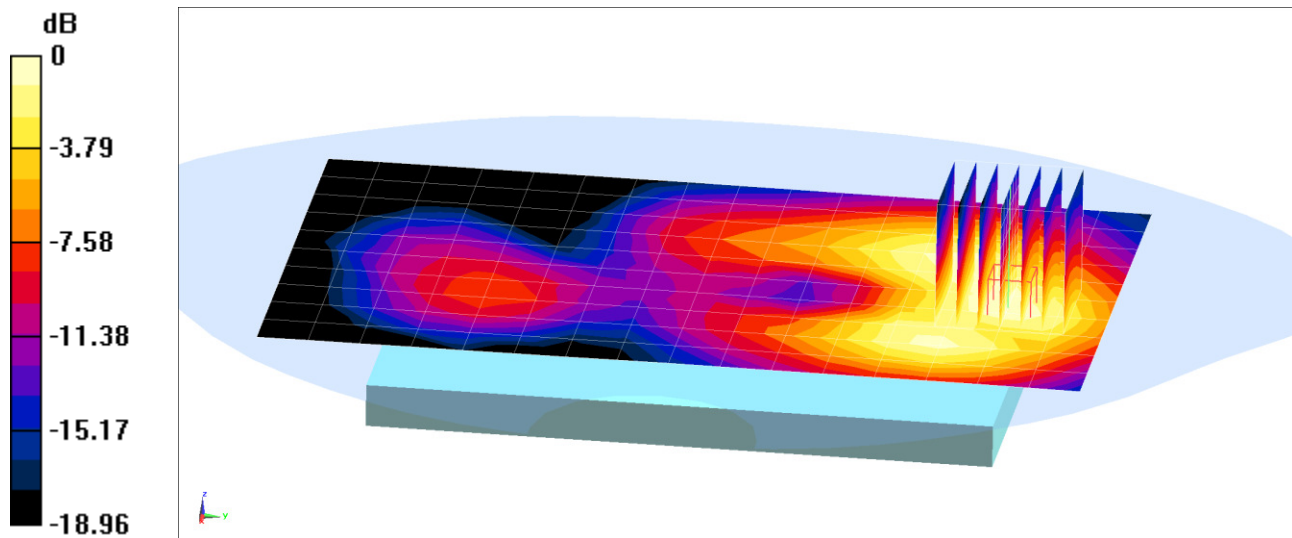
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.100 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.267 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.144 W/kg



0 dB = 0.221 W/kg = -6.56 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMA520X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 58365

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5720 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.146 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.661$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3914; ConvF(3.86, 3.86, 3.86); Calibrated: 2/22/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/18/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1687

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, UNII-2C, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Body SAR, Ch 144, 6 Mbps, Back Side

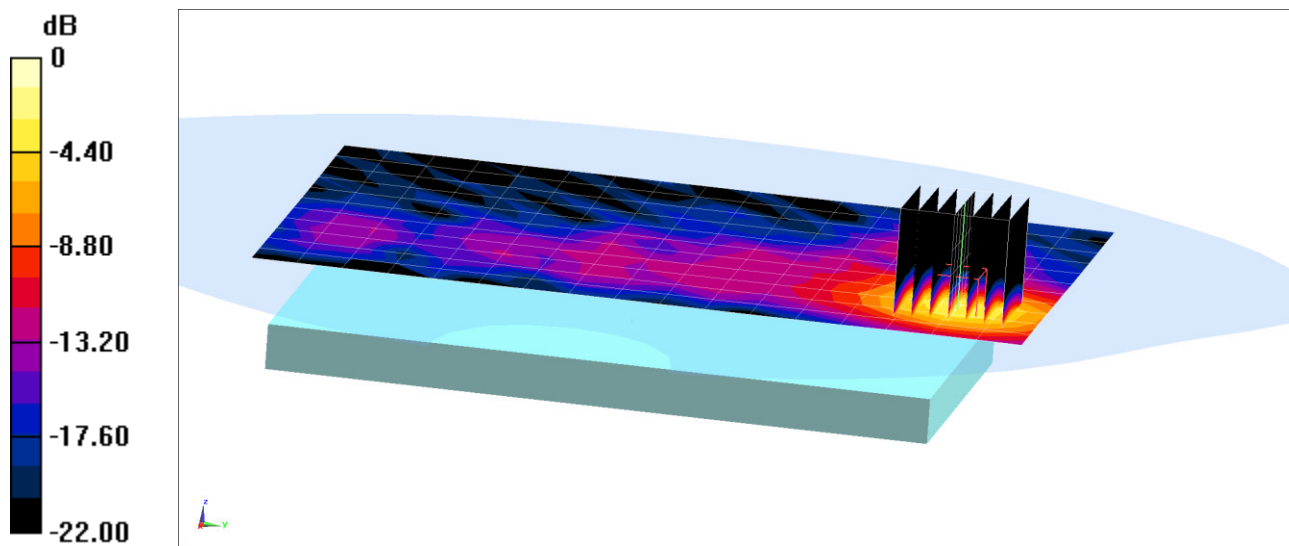
Area Scan (12x18x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Reference Value = 7.416 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.07 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.300 W/kg



0 dB = 0.666 W/kg = -1.77 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 981

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.859 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.377$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 22.2°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/18/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v5.0 Front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1646

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

2450 MHz System Verification at 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

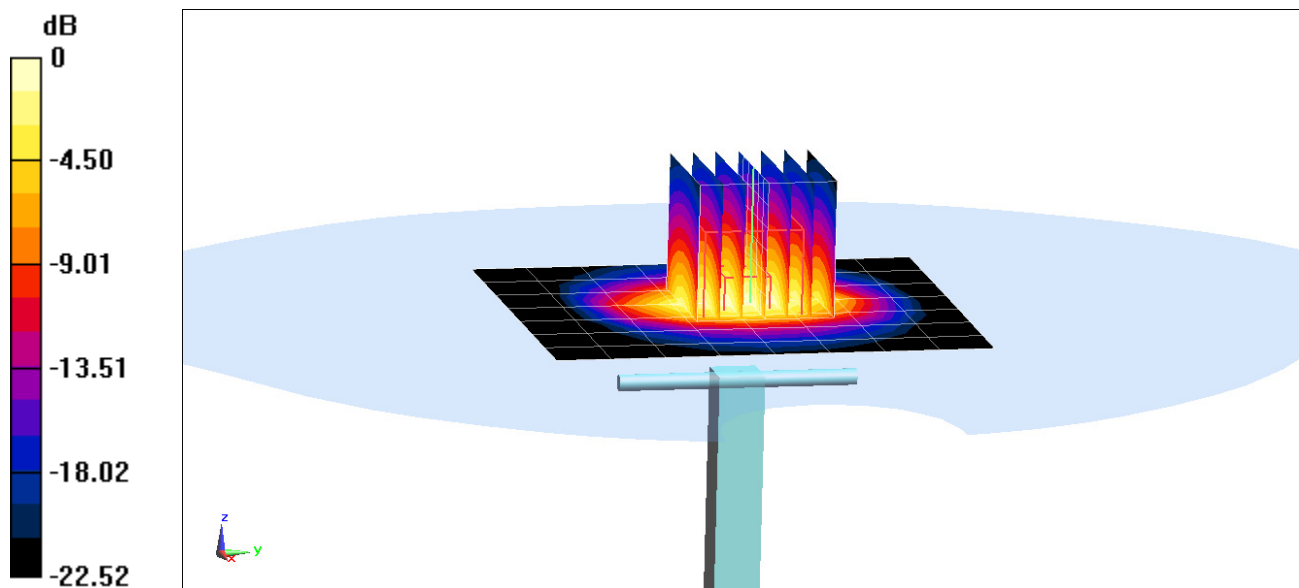
Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.2 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -1.52%



0 dB = 6.86 W/kg = 8.36 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1237

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.648 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.809$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 11-07-2016; Ambient Temp: 20.9°C; Tissue Temp: 19.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 4/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/19/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1800

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

5250 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

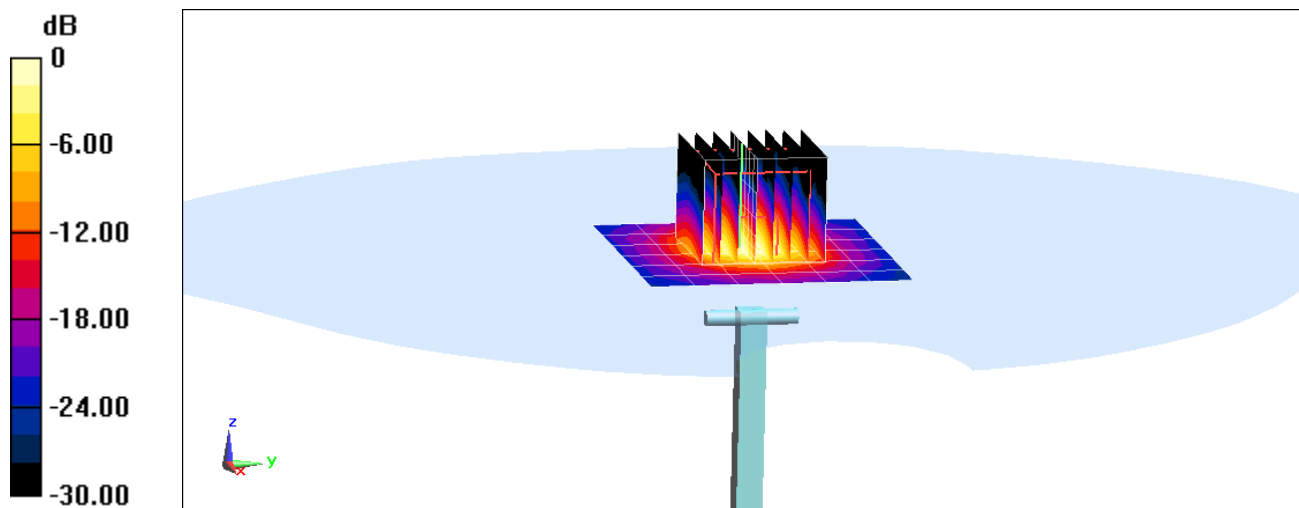
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.71 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -6.31%



0 dB = 8.81 W/kg = 9.45 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1237

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.16 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.036$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 11-07-2016; Ambient Temp: 20.9°C; Tissue Temp: 19.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 4/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/19/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1800

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

5750 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

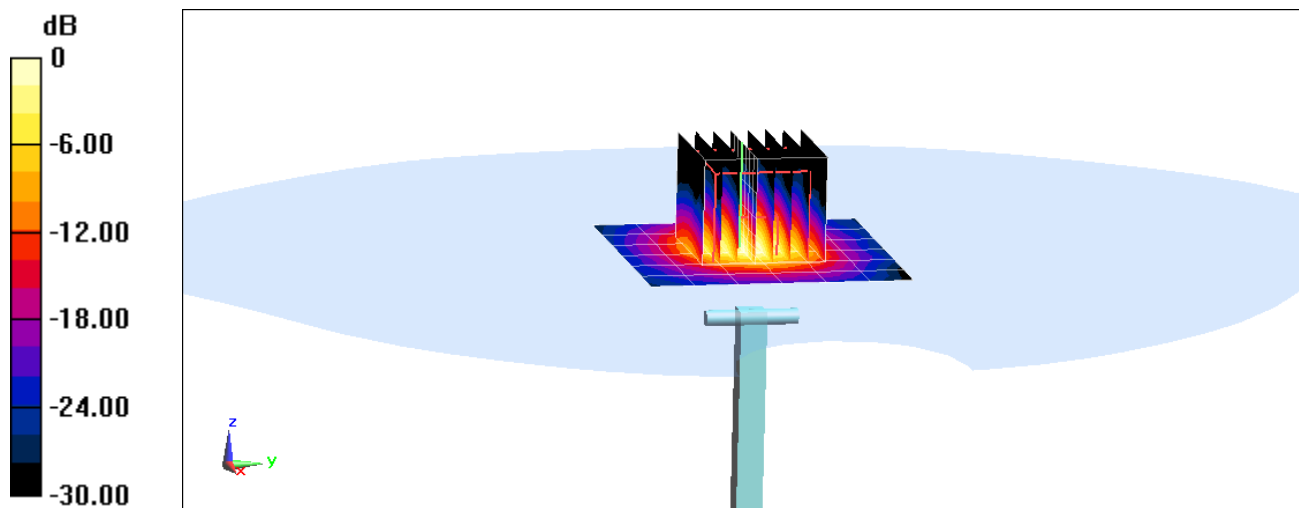
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.88 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -4.79%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.993 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.441$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7406; ConvF(7.24, 7.24, 7.24); Calibrated: 4/19/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/14/2016

Phantom: SAM 5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:-1648

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

2450 MHz System Verification at 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

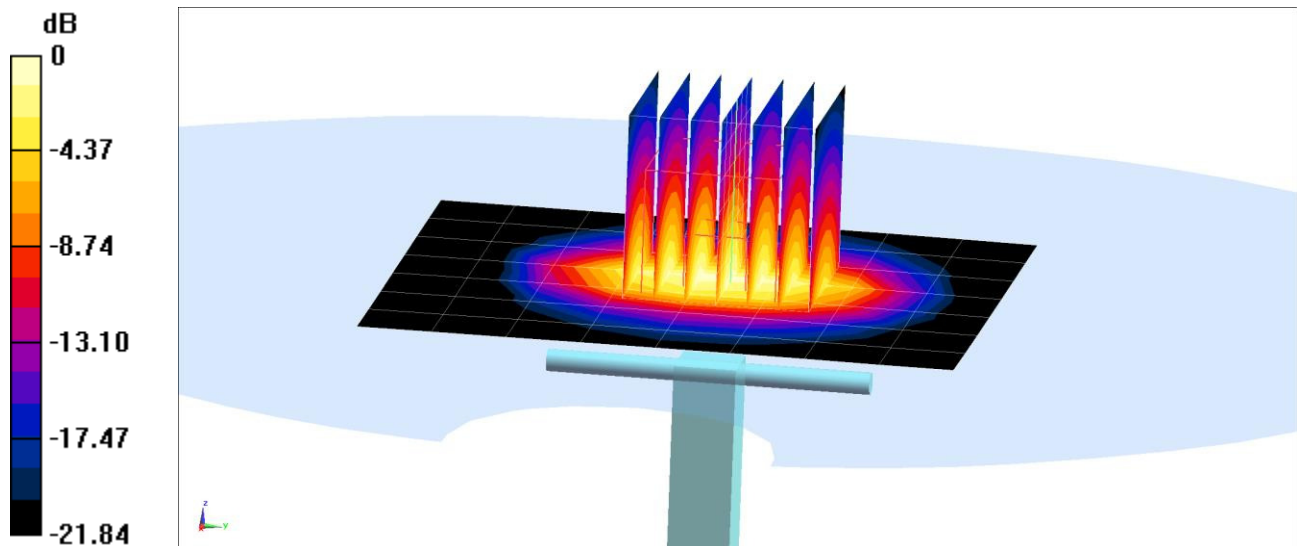
Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.93 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -2.76%



0 dB = 8.16 W/kg = 9.12 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1237

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.487 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.466$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3914; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 2/22/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/18/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1687

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

5250 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

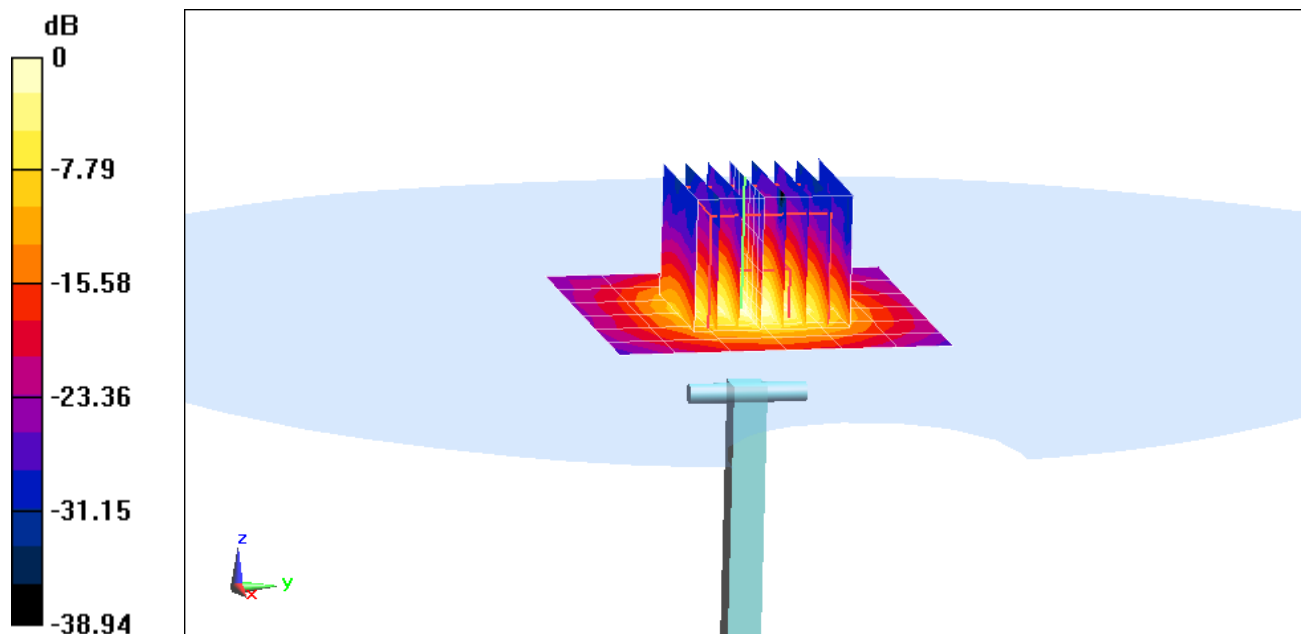
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.72 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -0.53%



0 dB = 8.67 W/kg = 9.38 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1237

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.176 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.668$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-05-2016; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3914; ConvF(3.86, 3.86, 3.86); Calibrated: 2/22/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 2/18/2016

Phantom: SAM with CRP v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1687

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

5750 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

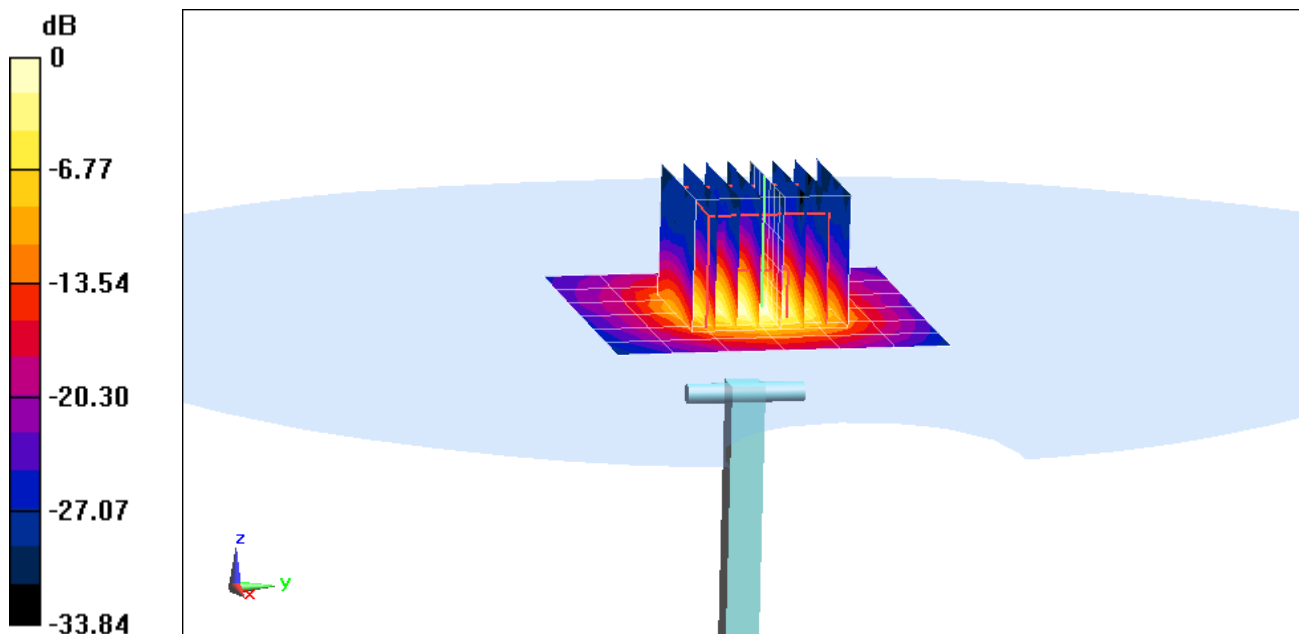
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.62 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -3.98%



0 dB = 8.70 W/kg = 9.40 dBW/kg

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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 **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3213_Feb16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3213**

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

BN ✓
03/01/2016

Calibration date: **February 19, 2016**

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
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	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-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-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
Issued: February 20, 2016 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
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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

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 ES3DV3

SN:3213

Manufactured: October 14, 2008
Calibrated: February 19, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	1.50	1.38	1.34	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.8	101.9	99.8	

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	195.2	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		214.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		215.1	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	5.06	68.1	14.5	10.00	42.1	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	11.23	76.3	17.0		39.8	
		Z	6.02	70.0	14.9		39.7	
10012-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.09	69.2	18.8	1.87	137.2	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.15	70.3	19.6		133.1	
		Z	2.82	67.6	18.0		132.3	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.22	66.6	19.2	5.67	125.7	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.51	68.0	20.1		146.0	
		Z	6.41	67.3	19.6		143.7	
10103-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.84	76.7	26.6	9.29	143.8	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.81	77.3	27.2		137.5	
		Z	10.28	75.3	25.8		136.3	
10108-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.44	67.4	19.8	5.80	148.4	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.38	67.6	20.0		142.8	
		Z	6.32	67.1	19.5		141.5	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.08	75.4	26.1	9.28	137.0	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.08	76.2	26.8		131.6	
		Z	9.63	74.3	25.4		130.7	
10154-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.09	66.7	19.5	5.75	144.2	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	6.07	67.1	19.8		139.5	
		Z	5.98	66.4	19.3		137.4	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.59	67.5	19.8	5.82	149.8	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.51	67.6	20.1		146.2	
		Z	6.44	67.0	19.5		145.3	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.13	67.0	19.8	5.73	146.8	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	5.10	67.4	20.2		144.4	
		Z	4.99	66.5	19.5		141.2	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.31	76.6	26.9	9.21	125.5	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.61	84.9	31.4		149.4	
		Z	8.76	78.4	27.8		143.6	
10175-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	66.6	19.6	5.72	144.9	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	5.06	67.2	20.1		142.1	
		Z	4.99	66.5	19.5		140.5	

10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.12	66.9	19.8	5.72	145.1	±1.4 %
		Y	5.09	67.3	20.2		143.7	
		Z	5.00	66.6	19.5		140.2	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.18	76.1	26.7	9.21	124.8	±3.3 %
		Y	10.45	84.4	31.2		148.6	
		Z	8.75	78.3	27.7		143.4	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.24	74.1	25.5	9.24	126.6	±2.7 %
		Y	9.21	74.8	26.2		122.2	
		Z	9.78	76.0	26.5		147.7	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.92	75.0	25.9	9.30	133.4	±3.3 %
		Y	9.95	75.8	26.6		128.8	
		Z	9.55	74.0	25.3		127.2	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.43	67.3	19.8	5.81	146.2	±1.4 %
		Y	6.42	67.7	20.1		141.6	
		Z	6.28	66.9	19.5		140.2	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.70	66.9	19.5	6.06	128.1	±1.7 %
		Y	6.97	68.2	20.4		147.3	
		Z	6.91	67.7	20.0		146.2	

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 E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 6 and 7).

^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: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.55	1.36	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.58	1.33	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.23	5.23	5.23	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.60	1.30	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.59	1.41	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.58	4.58	4.58	0.75	1.30	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.71	1.38	± 12.0 %

^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: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	5.98	5.98	5.98	0.60	1.31	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.36	1.70	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.48	1.57	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.52	1.55	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.74	1.34	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.80	1.20	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.90	1.05	± 12.0 %

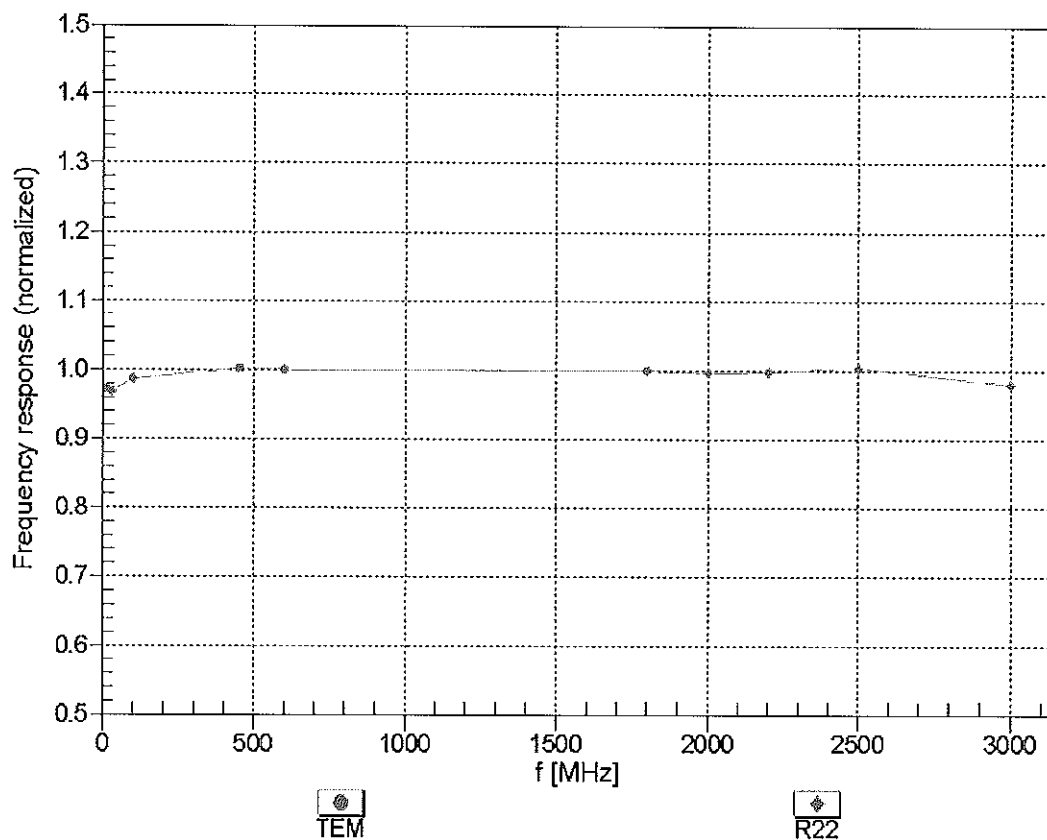
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 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

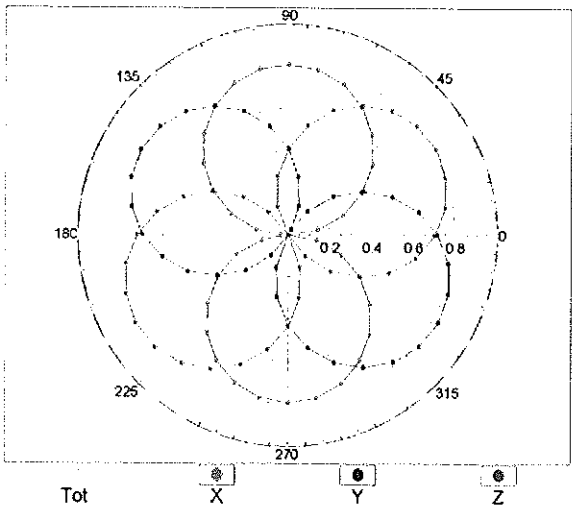
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



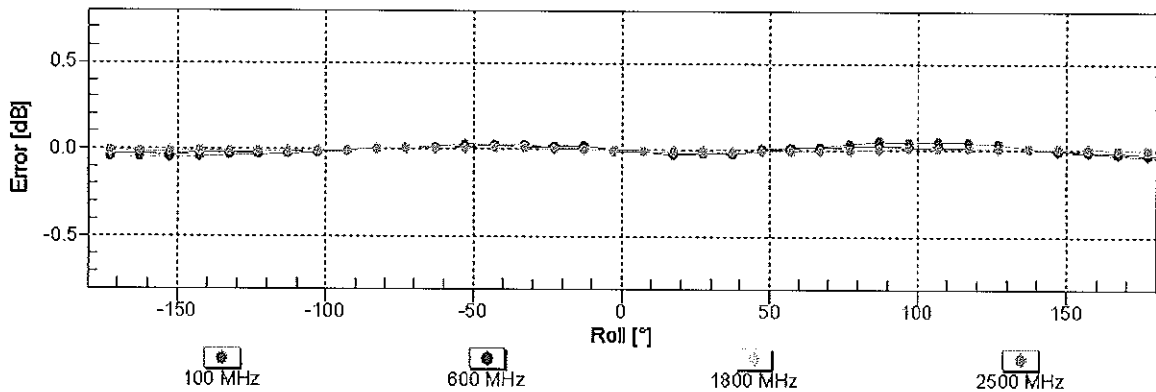
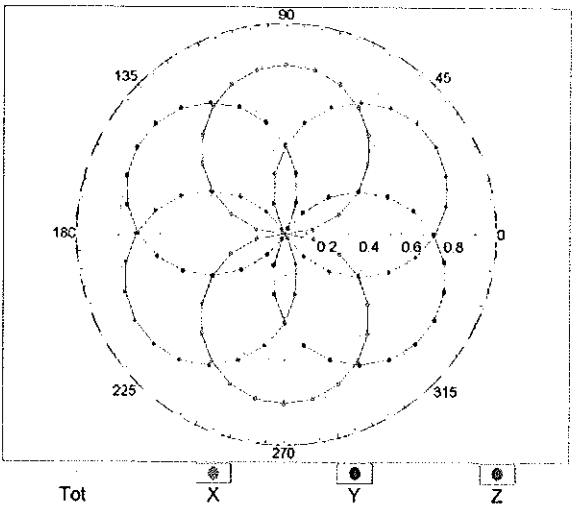
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

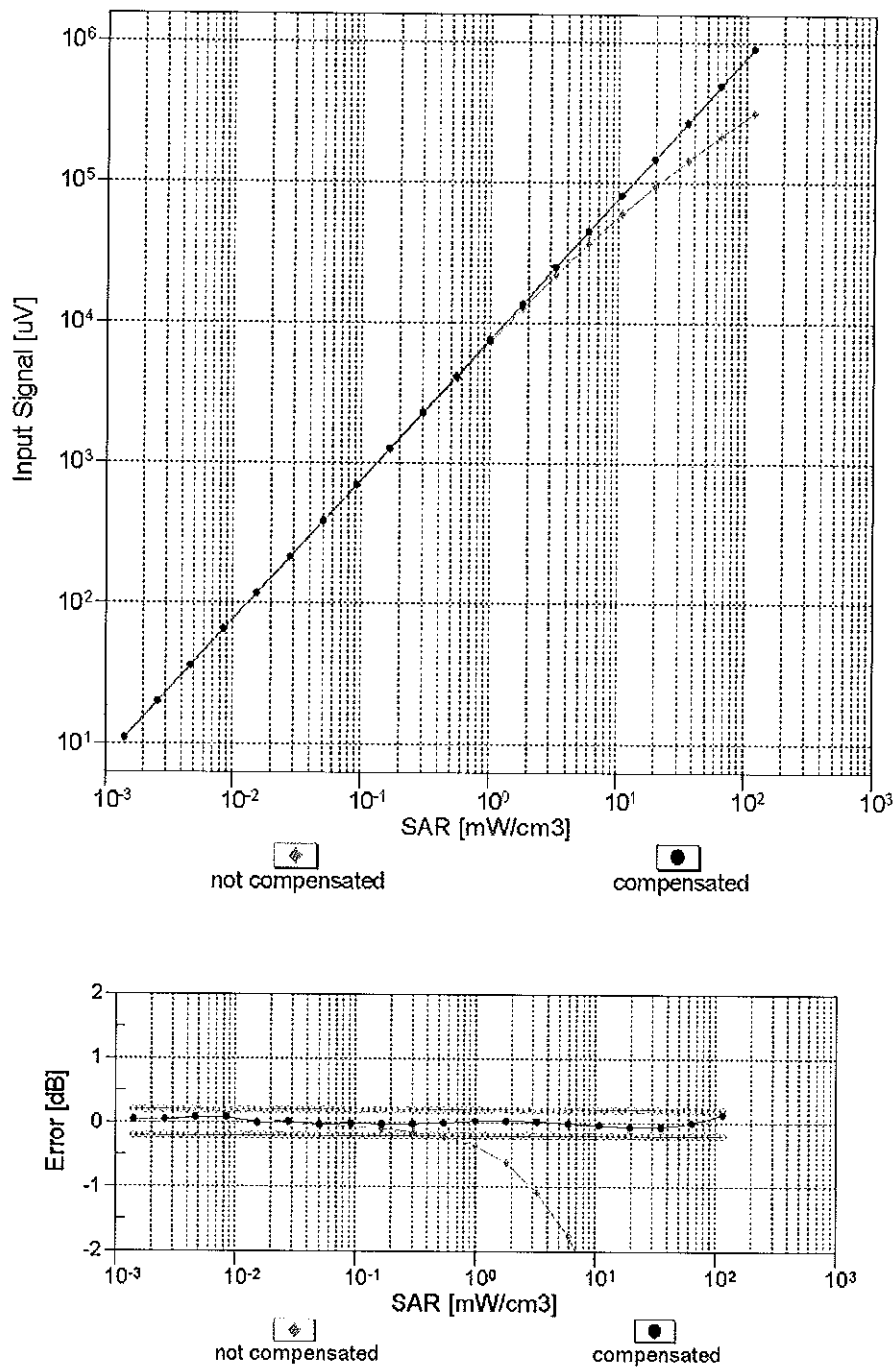


f=1800 MHz,R22



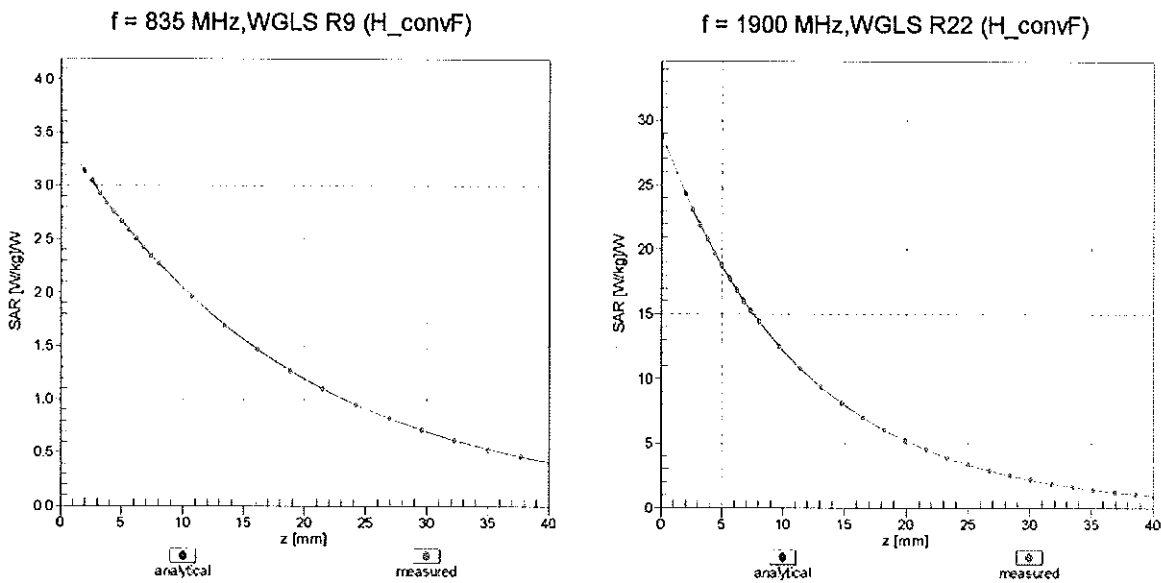
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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

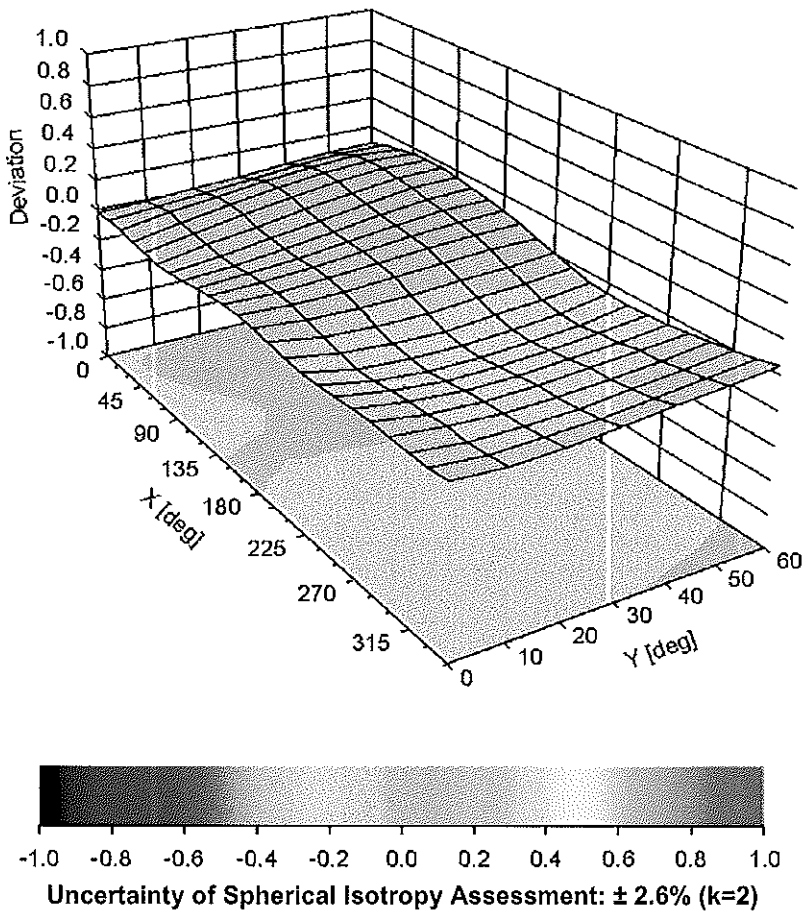


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



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



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	97.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm



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

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-3914_Feb16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3914**

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

BN
03/01/2016

Calibration date: **February 22, 2016**

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
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	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-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-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by:	Name Jeon Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
Issued: February 22, 2016 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

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:3914

Manufactured: December 18, 2012
Calibrated: February 22, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3914

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.48	0.42	0.46	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.1	102.6	97.6	

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	137.4	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		133.7	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	4.02	69.7	14.2	10.00	41.0	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	2.42	64.8	12.4		41.8	
		Z	2.11	63.9	12.8		44.9	
10062-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.26	68.5	21.3	8.68	127.9	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.16	68.6	21.4		127.8	
		Z	10.42	68.8	21.4		144.6	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.15	68.2	20.7	8.07	129.4	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.18	68.5	20.9		131.7	
		Z	10.42	68.8	20.9		148.3	
10196-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.13	68.8	21.1	8.10	146.4	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	9.80	68.3	20.9		126.3	
		Z	9.98	68.3	20.8		139.8	
10400-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.33	68.8	21.3	8.37	145.0	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	10.13	68.7	21.3		132.0	
		Z	10.21	68.5	21.0		140.2	
10401-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.67	68.4	21.1	8.60	125.8	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.92	69.3	21.6		140.7	
		Z	10.94	69.0	21.3		148.7	
10402-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.64	68.4	20.8	8.53	125.5	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	11.11	69.7	21.6		142.1	
		Z	10.93	69.0	21.1		149.2	

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 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:3914

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)	Unc (k=2)
5250	35.9	4.71	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.74	4.74	4.74	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:3914

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.57	9.57	9.57	0.47	0.85	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.44	9.44	9.44	0.47	0.85	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.82	7.82	7.82	0.42	0.83	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.48	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.46	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.32	0.99	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.63	3.63	3.63	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	3.86	3.86	3.86	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

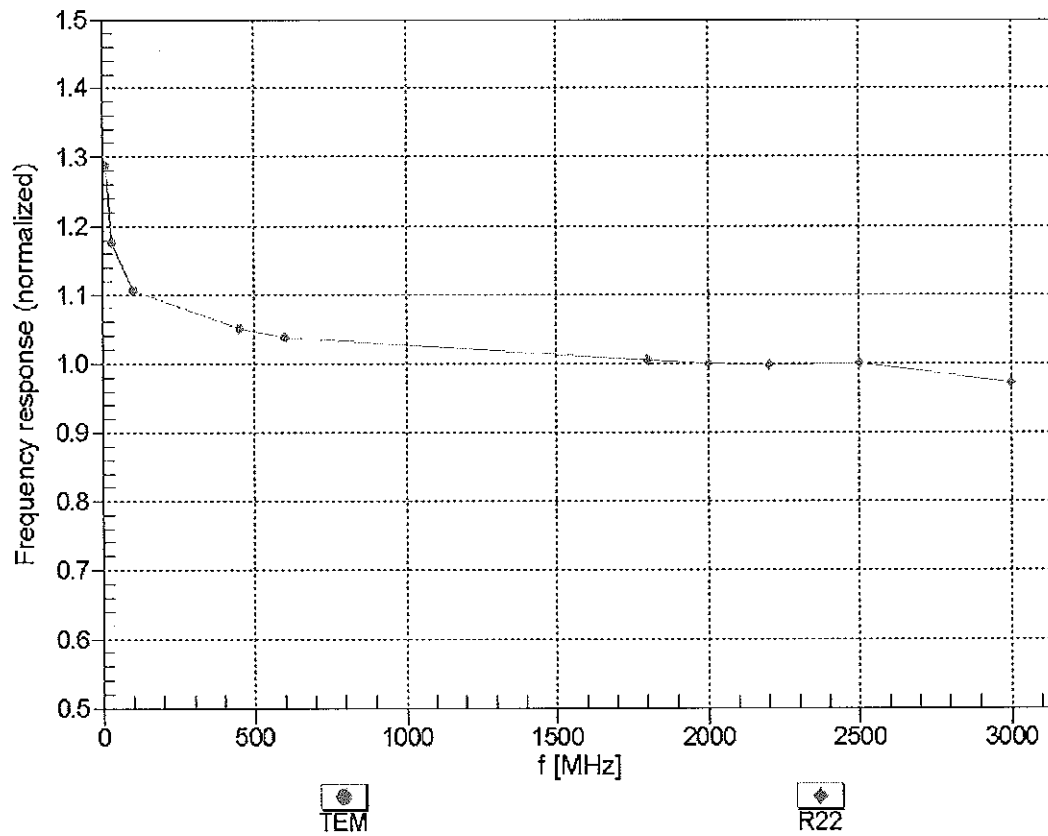
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 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

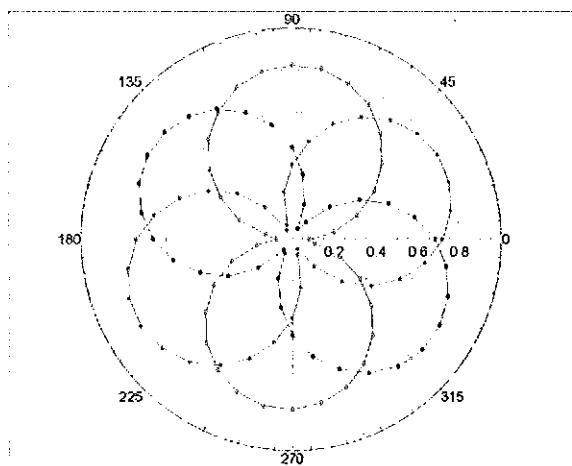
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



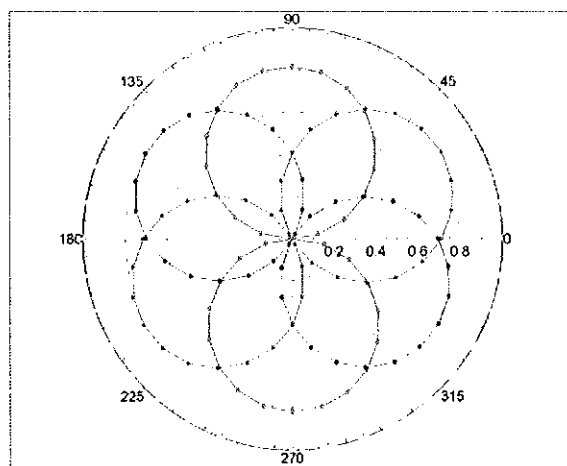
Tot

X

Y

Z

f=1800 MHz,R22

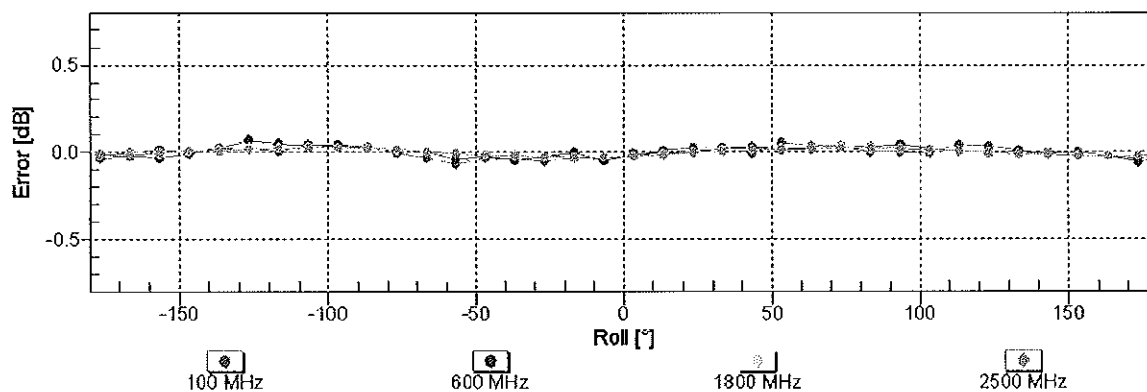


Tot

X

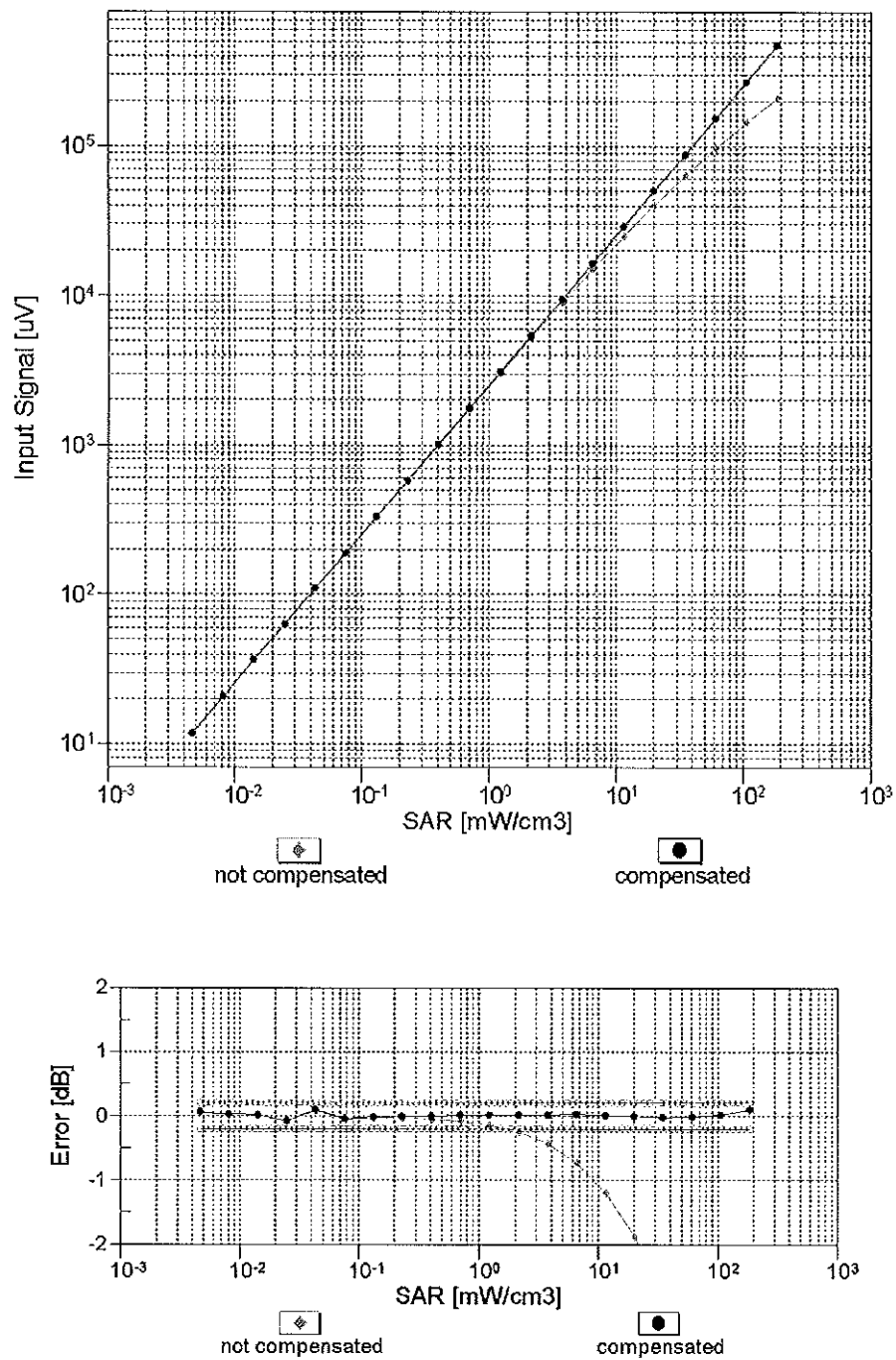
Y

Z



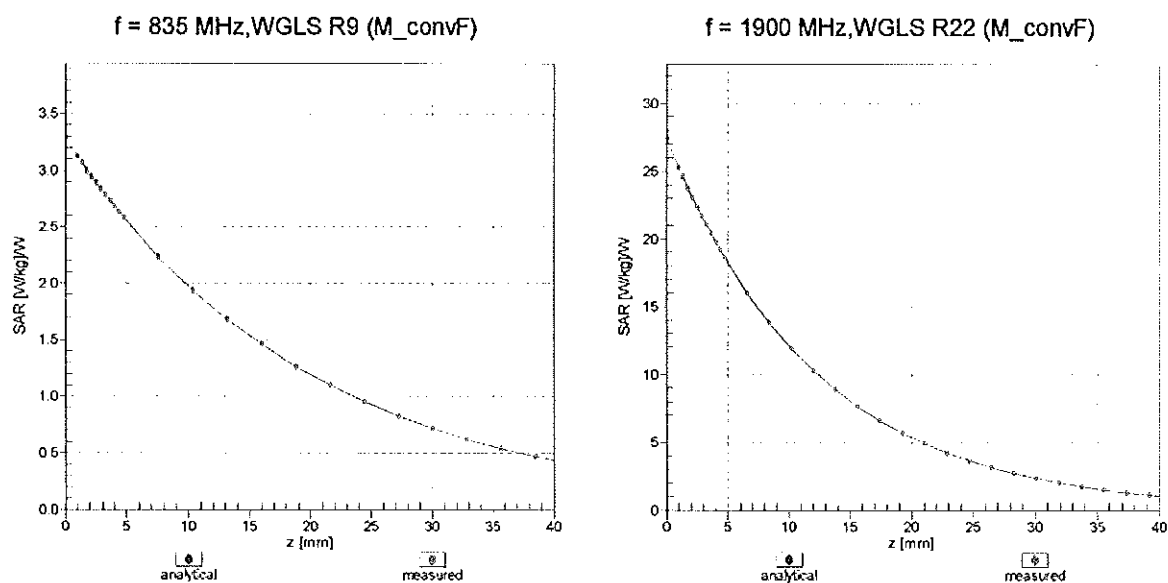
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



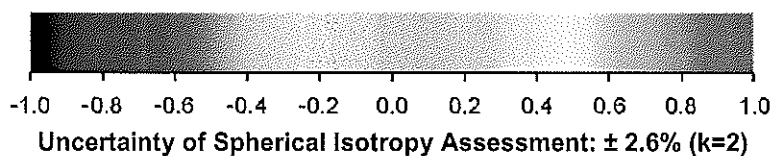
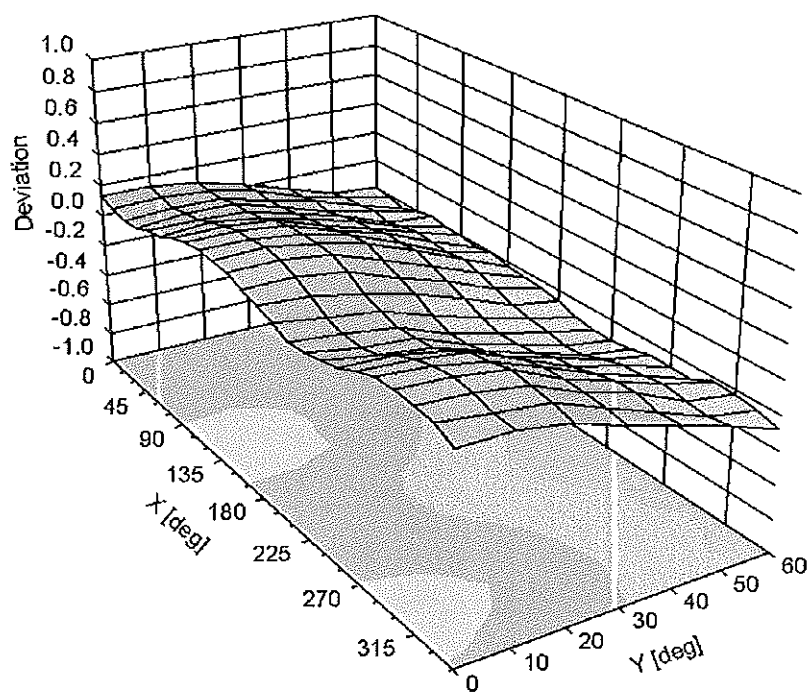
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3914

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	133.3
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 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-7357_Apr16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7357**

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

BN 04126116

Calibration date: **April 19, 2016**

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
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02285/02284)	In house check: Jun-16
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02285)	In house check: Jun-16
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02284)	In house check: Jun-16
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Jun-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by:	Name Leif Klysner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: April 21, 2016

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

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:7357

Manufactured: February 5, 2015
Calibrated: April 19, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7357

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.49	0.41	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.8	97.2	96.9	

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	153.4	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		128.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		136.1	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	0.91	56.3	8.7	10.00	47.8	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.06	72.5	15.7		44.9	
		Z	1.42	61.4	10.6		43.6	
10062- CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.02	67.8	20.9	8.68	112.1	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	10.67	69.9	22.4		141.6	
		Z	10.36	68.8	21.5		139.7	
10117- CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.12	68.1	20.6	8.07	121.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	10.75	69.9	21.9		149.3	
		Z	10.43	68.9	21.1		147.5	
10196- CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.77	67.9	20.6	8.10	116.1	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	10.28	69.5	21.8		141.5	
		Z	10.05	68.6	21.0		138.3	
10400- AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.02	68.1	20.9	8.37	116.5	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	10.56	69.7	22.1		142.1	
		Z	10.23	68.6	21.2		137.4	
10401- AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.73	68.6	21.1	8.60	123.1	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	10.37	67.9	21.0		99.7	
		Z	11.03	69.3	21.6		147.8	
10402- AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.70	68.5	20.9	8.53	121.8	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	10.46	68.2	21.0		99.9	
		Z	10.94	69.1	21.3		146.0	

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 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:7357

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)	Unc (k=2)
5250	35.9	4.71	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.50	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:7357

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.90	9.90	9.90	0.53	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.46	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.06	8.06	8.06	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.84	7.84	7.84	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.38	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.30	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.29	0.95	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.63	3.63	3.63	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

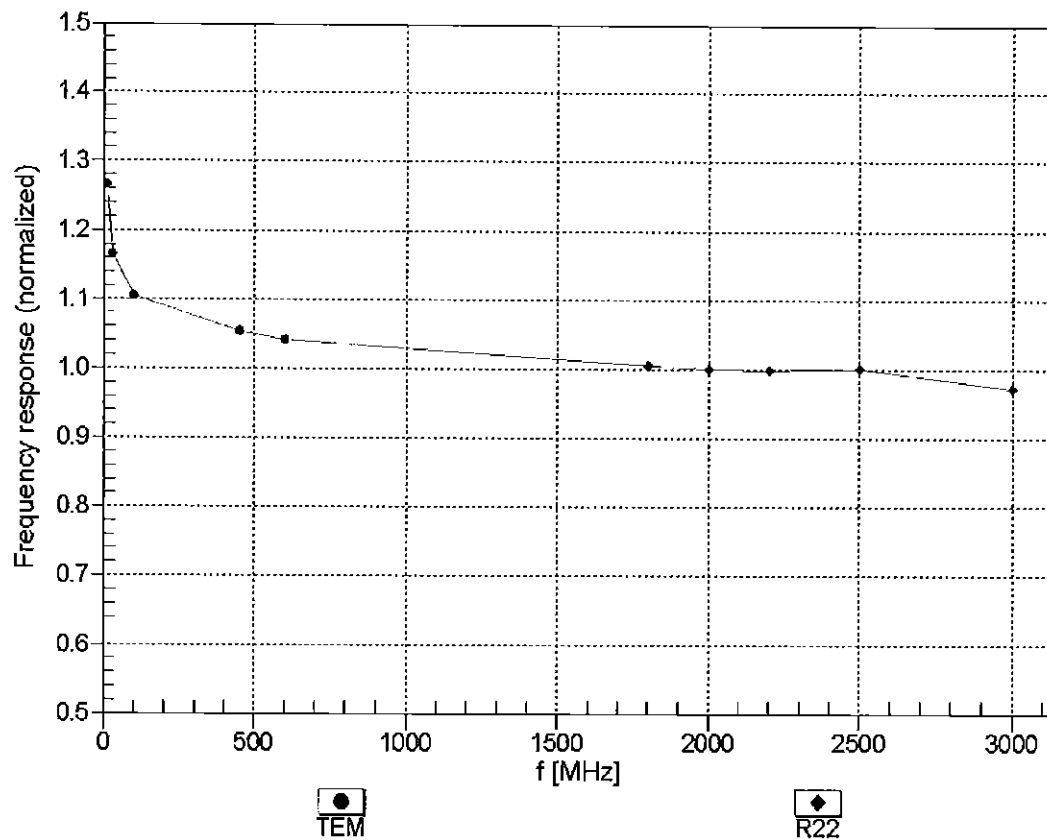
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 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

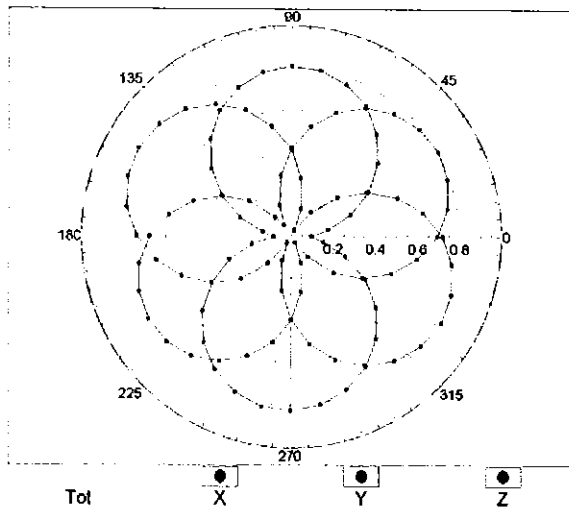
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



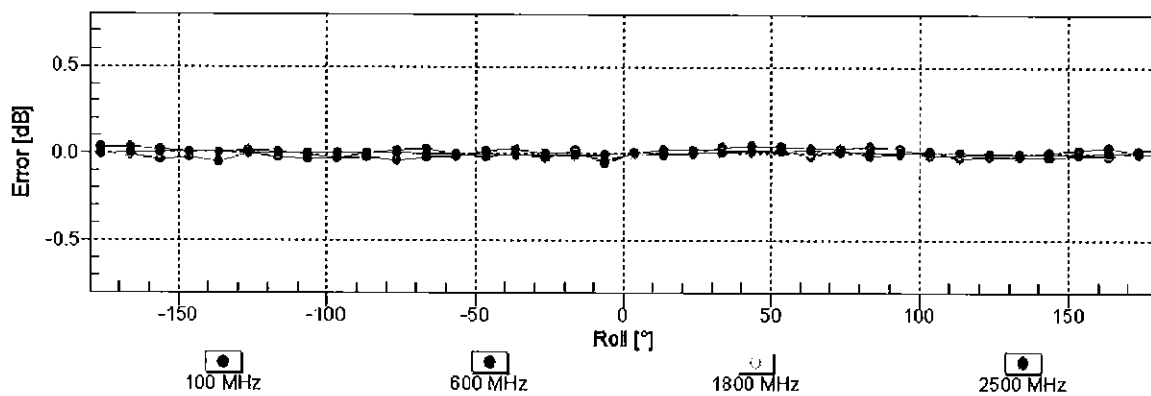
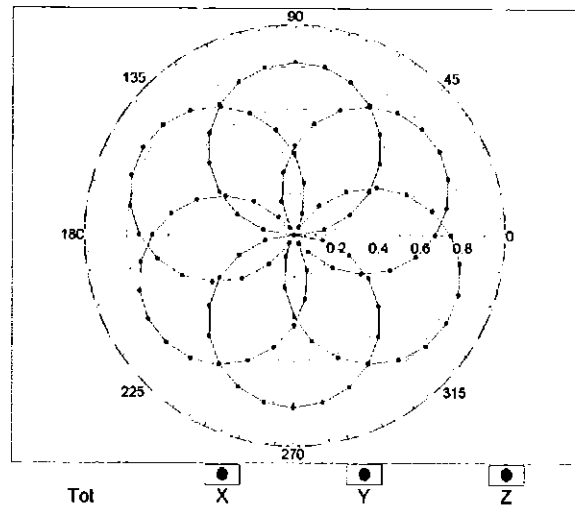
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

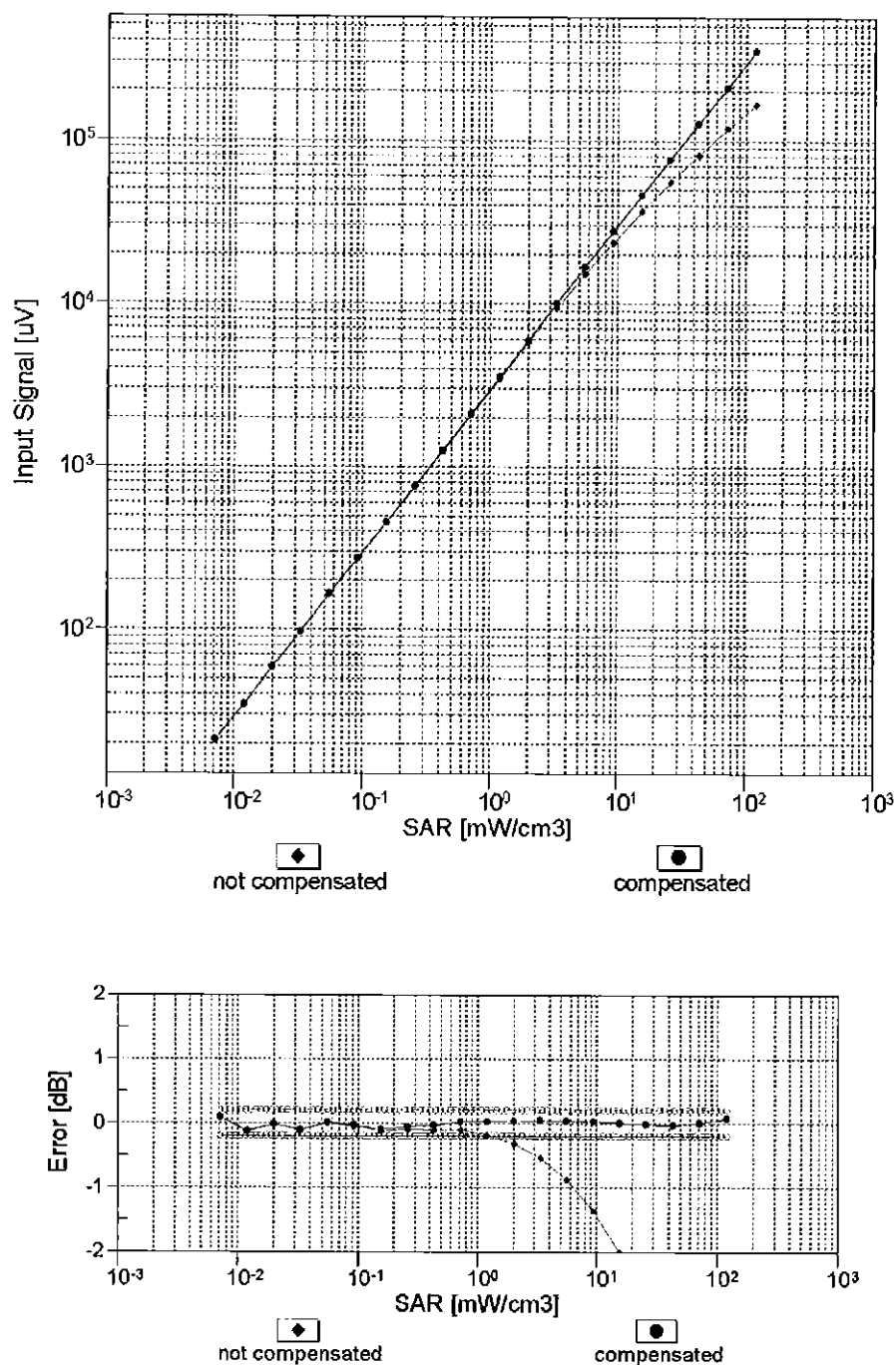


f=1800 MHz,R22



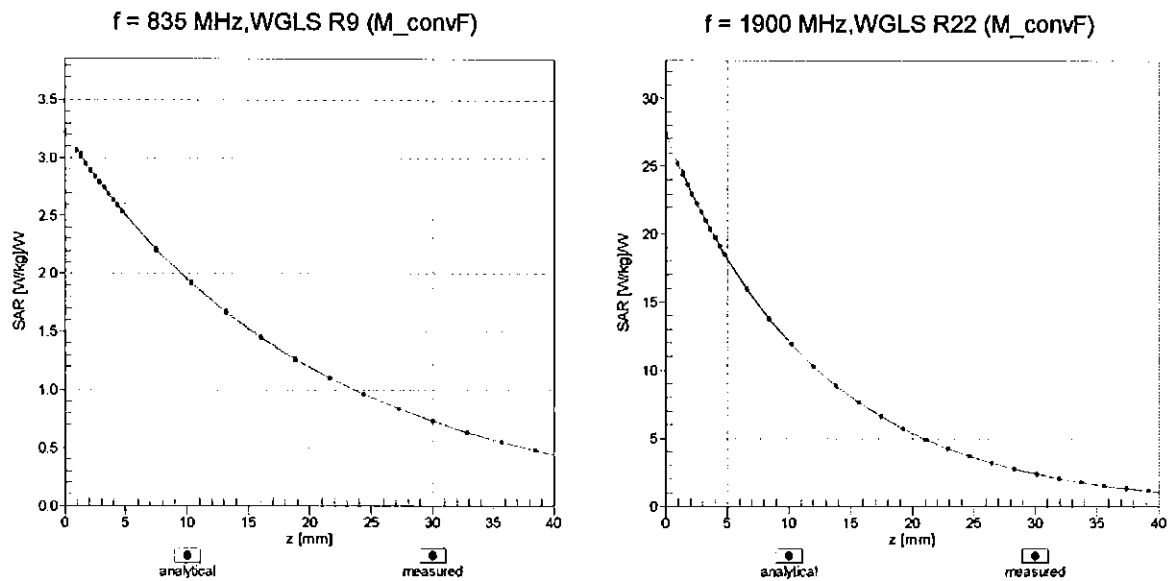
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



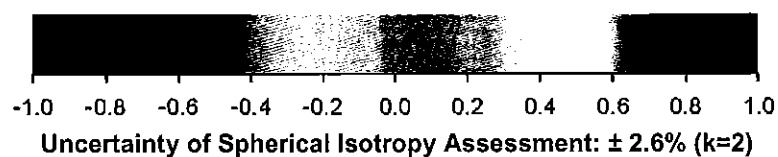
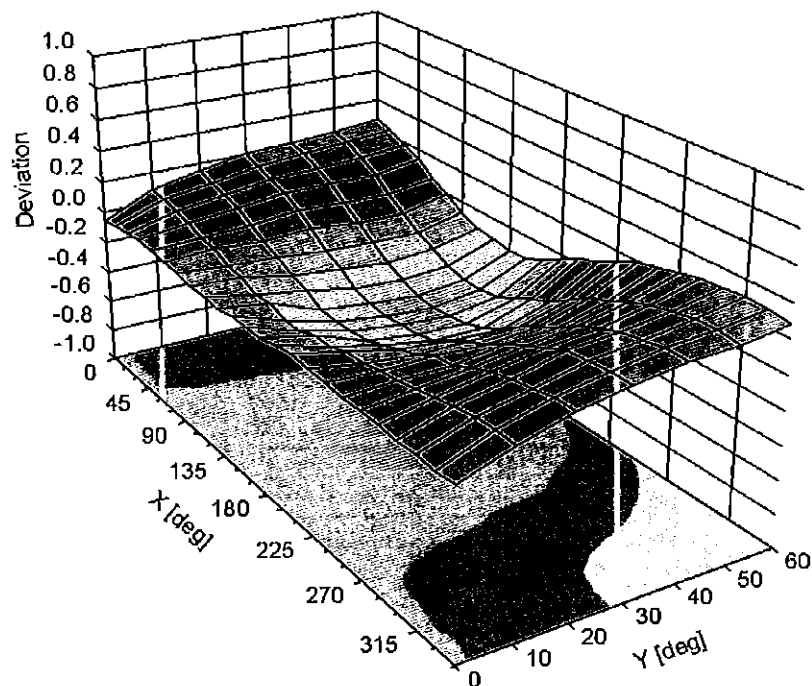
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7357

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	13.5
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



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 **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-7406_Apr16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7406**

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

BN 04/26/2d6

Calibration date: **April 19, 2016**

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
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02285/02284)	In house check: Jun-16
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02285)	In house check: Jun-16
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02284)	In house check: Jun-16
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Jun-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: April 20, 2016
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
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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

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:7406

Manufactured: November 24, 2015
Calibrated: April 19, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7406

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.48	0.44	0.47	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.7	97.9	98.6	

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	120.4	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.7	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	0.81	54.6	7.4	10.00	50.3	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	0.68	55.1	7.9		47.9	
		Z	1.34	61.0	11.0		46.8	
10012-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	2.83	68.0	18.3	1.87	127.8	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	2.82	68.4	18.4		117.8	
		Z	3.00	69.2	19.0		115.9	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.54	67.4	19.5	5.67	142.1	$\pm 1.2 \%$
		Y	6.19	66.7	19.3		127.6	
		Z	6.37	66.7	19.2		125.7	
10103-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.58	67.9	21.8	9.29	114.4	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	7.34	68.3	22.5		144.3	
		Z	7.53	67.7	21.8		139.5	
10108-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.34	66.9	19.4	5.80	137.5	$\pm 1.2 \%$
		Y	5.90	65.9	19.0		123.8	
		Z	6.24	66.4	19.2		123.7	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.17	67.2	21.5	9.28	109.5	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.83	67.6	22.3		137.0	
		Z	7.23	67.4	21.7		135.1	
10154-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.99	66.4	19.2	5.75	132.4	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	5.61	65.8	19.1		119.4	
		Z	5.91	65.9	19.0		120.1	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.47	67.0	19.5	5.82	137.0	$\pm 1.2 \%$
		Y	5.96	66.0	19.1		123.9	
		Z	6.33	66.3	19.1		124.2	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.71	65.5	18.9	5.73	113.2	$\pm 1.2 \%$
		Y	4.60	66.2	19.6		144.2	
		Z	4.93	66.5	19.5		143.2	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.68	68.2	22.4	9.21	117.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	5.56	70.1	24.1		146.1	
		Z	5.87	69.4	23.2		143.7	
10175-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.75	65.7	19.1	5.72	112.3	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.58	66.1	19.5		143.2	
		Z	4.95	66.7	19.6		142.0	

10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.71	65.5	18.9	5.72	110.2	±0.9 %
		Y	4.53	65.8	19.4		141.4	
		Z	4.90	66.5	19.5		138.1	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.69	68.3	22.5	9.21	117.3	±1.7 %
		Y	5.47	69.5	23.8		145.1	
		Z	5.85	69.3	23.1		142.0	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.04	68.1	22.2	9.24	141.2	±1.9 %
		Y	6.35	67.2	22.2		125.4	
		Z	6.82	67.1	21.7		127.5	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.45	68.3	22.2	9.30	148.0	±1.9 %
		Y	6.84	67.5	22.3		132.0	
		Z	7.24	67.4	21.8		134.6	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.35	66.9	19.4	5.81	135.3	±1.2 %
		Y	5.92	65.9	19.0		122.9	
		Z	6.26	66.4	19.2		122.1	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.92	67.4	19.7	6.06	139.3	±1.2 %
		Y	6.52	66.6	19.5		127.9	
		Z	6.82	66.9	19.5		126.8	

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 E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 6 and 7).

^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:7406

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.52	10.52	10.52	0.52	0.89	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.83	9.83	9.83	0.54	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.85	8.85	8.85	0.49	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.40	0.88	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.36	0.89	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.08	7.08	7.08	0.37	0.95	± 12.0 %

^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:7406

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.54	9.54	9.54	0.46	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.35	9.35	9.35	0.45	0.84	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.37	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.49	7.49	7.49	0.33	0.91	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.37	7.37	7.37	0.42	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.37	0.88	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.27	0.99	± 12.0 %

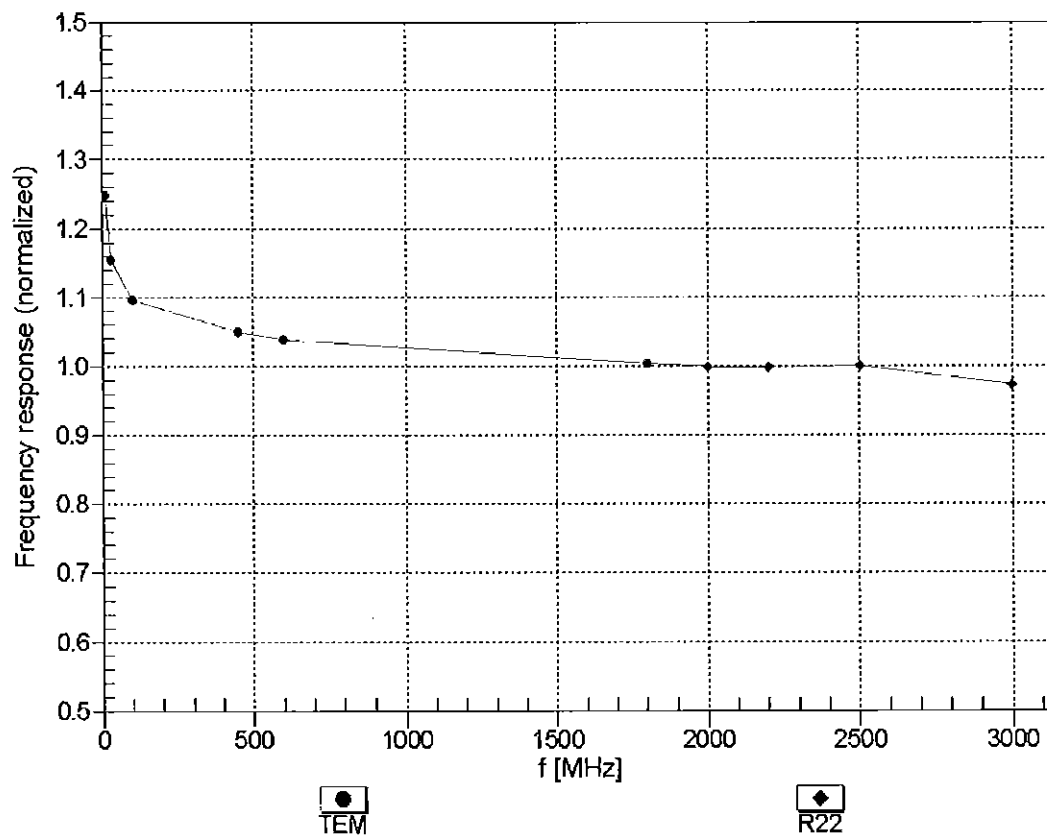
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 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

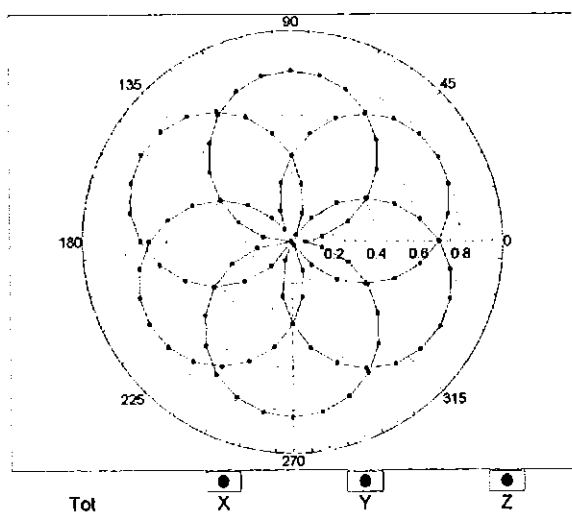
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



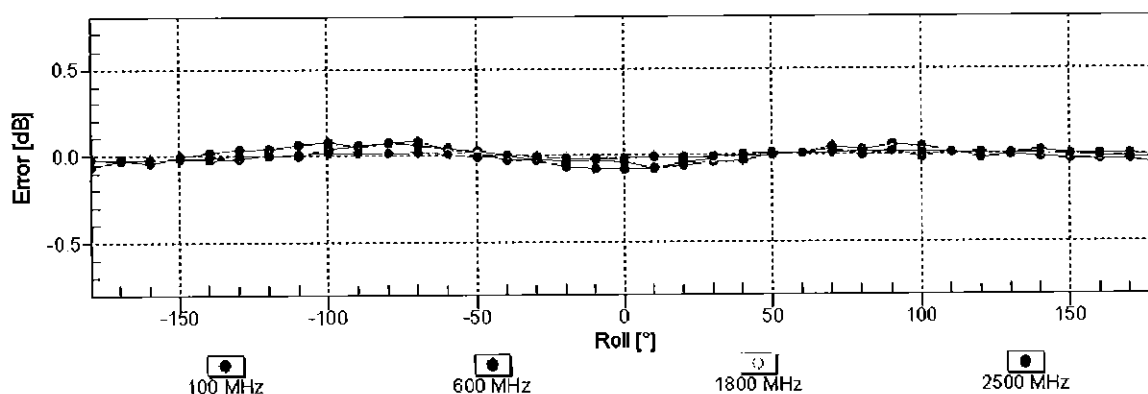
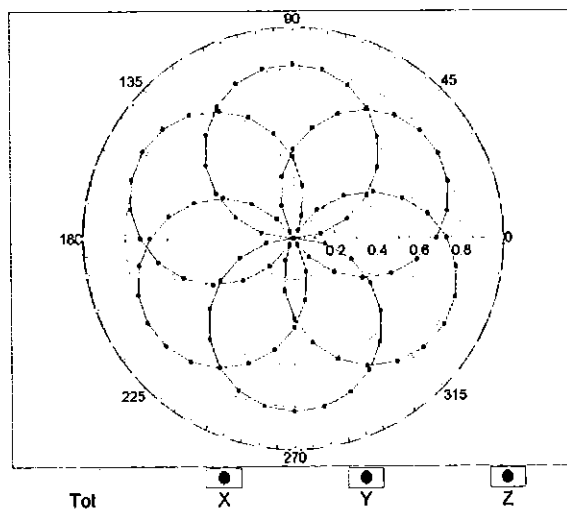
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

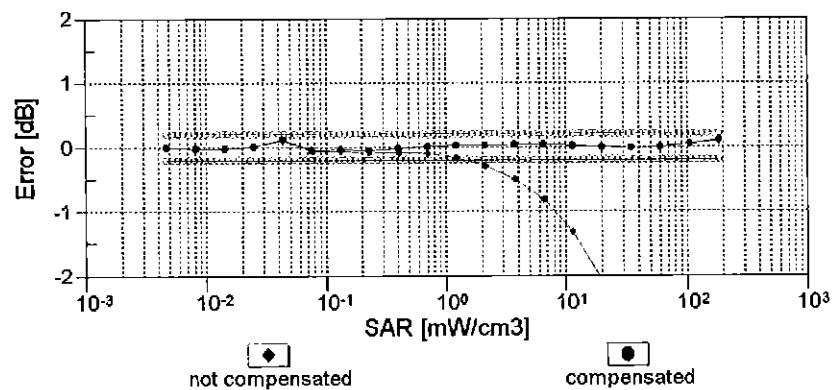
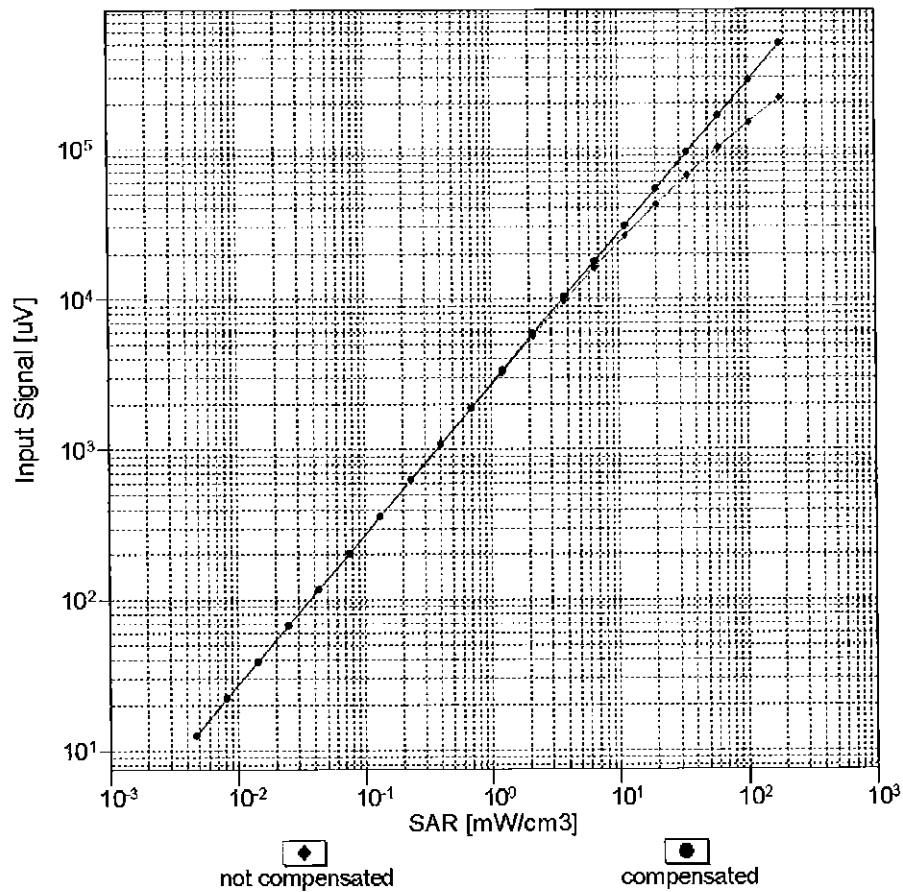


f=1800 MHz,R22



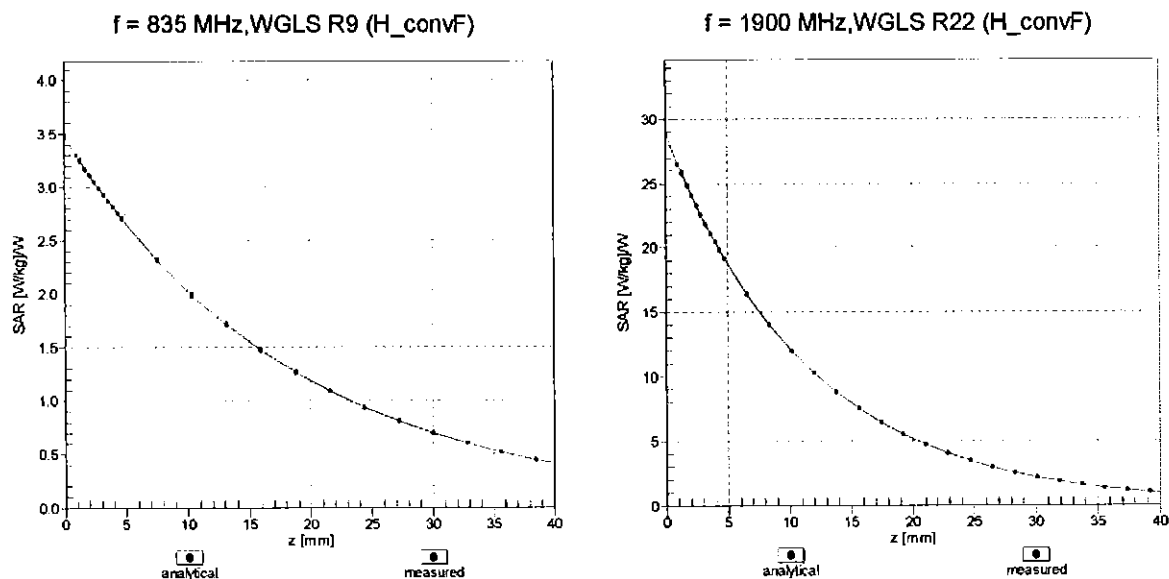
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



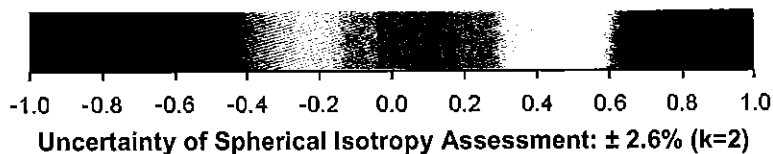
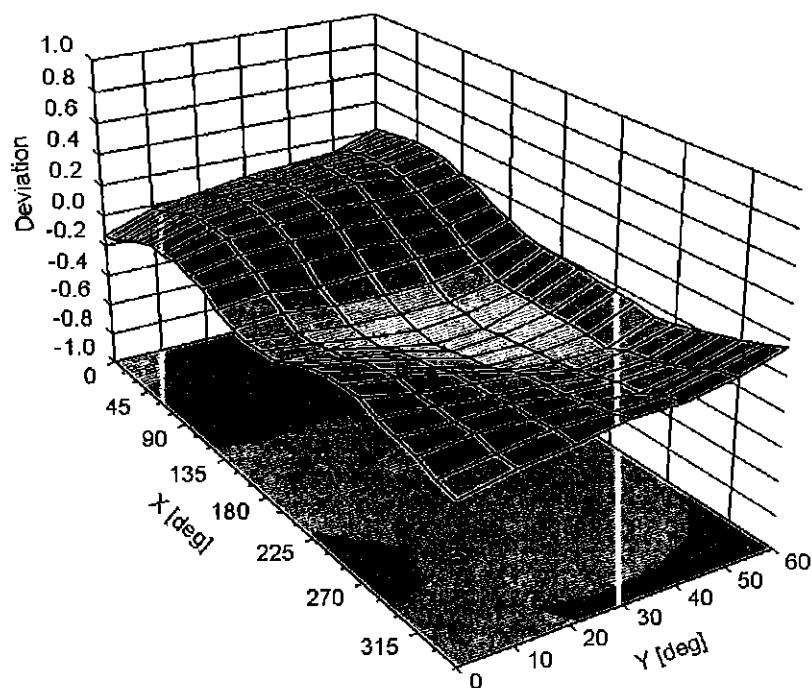
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7406**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	0.4
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 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-797_Sep16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN:797**

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

BNV
09-28-2016

Calibration date: **September 13, 2016**

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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	15-Jun-16 (No. EX3-7349_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager

Signature
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

Issued: September 13, 2016

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- 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	37.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.88 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.26 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 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	51.6 $\pm$ 6 %	2.04 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.7 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 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	$53.8 \Omega + 6.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.8 \Omega + 8.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 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	January 24, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 13.09.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:797

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.88$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.72, 7.72, 7.72); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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

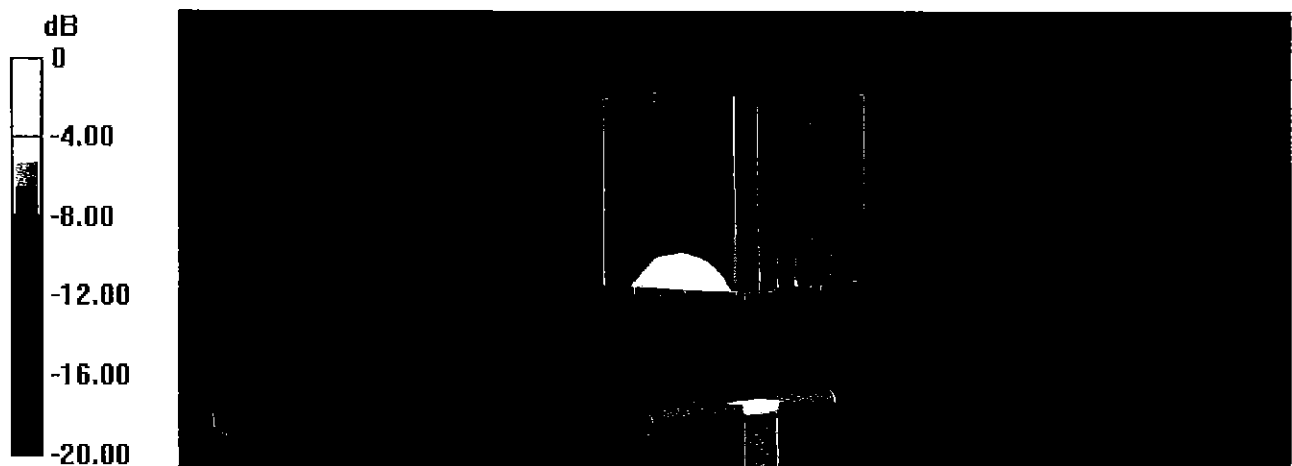
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 113.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.26 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.9 W/kg

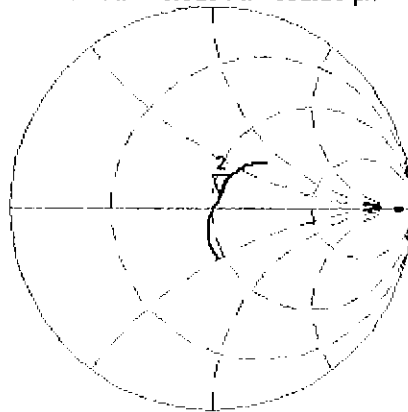


0 dB = 21.9 W/kg = 13.40 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

12 Sep 2016 12:42:03
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 2: 53.771 Ω 6.0234 Ω 391.29 μH 2 450.000 000 MHz

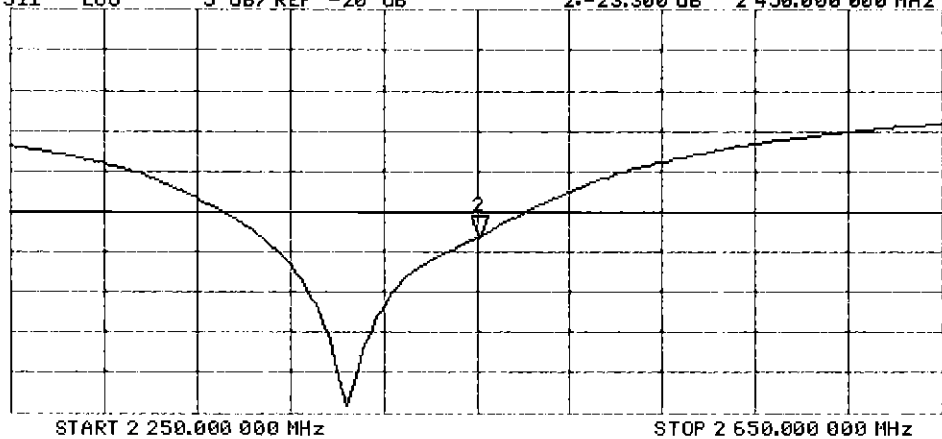
*
 De1
 CA



Avg
 16
 H1 d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-23.300 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA
 Avg
 16
 H1 d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 13.09.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:797

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.04$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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

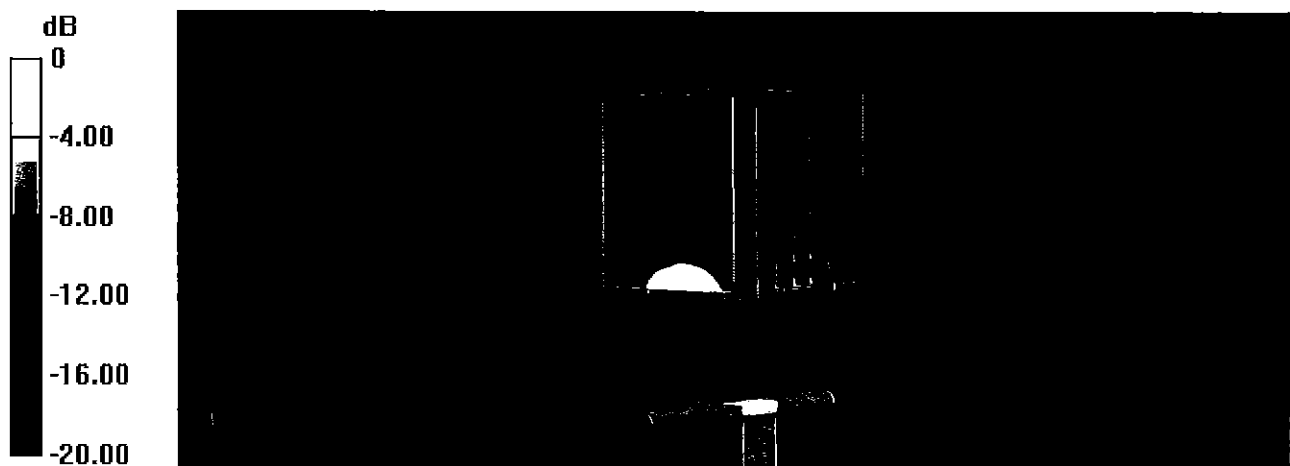
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 106.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.2 W/kg

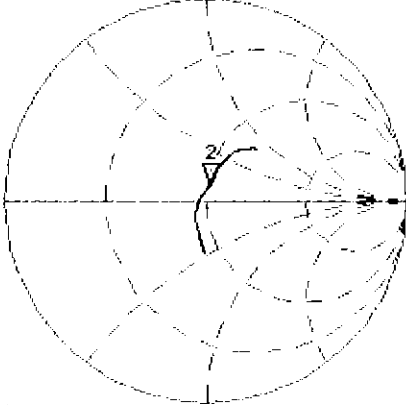


0 dB = 21.2 W/kg = 13.26 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

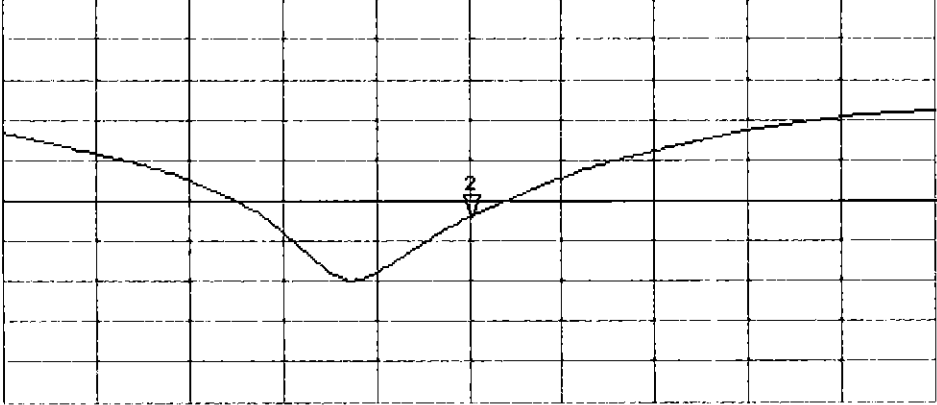
12 Sep 2016 12:40:39
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 2: 50.842 Ω 7.9531 Ω 516.64 μ H 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
De1
CA
Avg
16
H1d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-22.037 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA
Avg
16
H1d



START 2 250.000 000 MHz STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-981_Jul16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN:981**

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

Calibration date: **July 25, 2016**

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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	15-Jun-16 (No. EX3-7349_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber** Name: **Michael Weber** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature

M. Weber

K. Pokovic

Issued: July 27, 2016

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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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- 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 %	1.86 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.26 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.7 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	51.8 $\pm$ 6 %	2.03 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 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	$53.2 \Omega + 3.4 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.2 \Omega + 4.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 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	December 30, 2014

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 13.07.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:981

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.86$ 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: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.72, 7.72, 7.72); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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

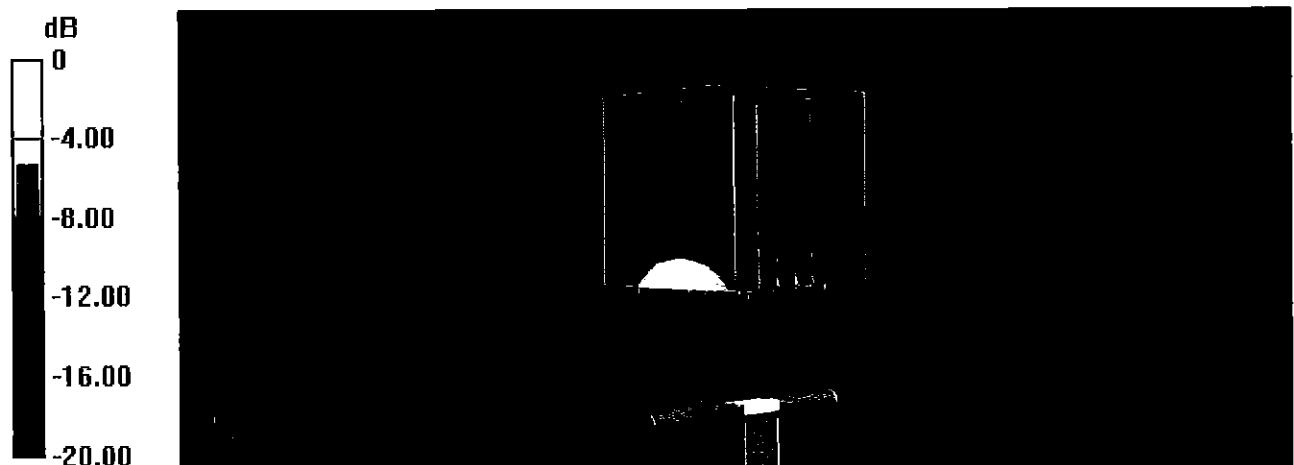
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 115.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.26 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.5 W/kg



0 dB = 22.5 W/kg = 13.52 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

13 Jul 2016 12:53:29
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 3: 53.234 Ω 3.3633 Ω 218.48 μH 2 450.000 000 MHz

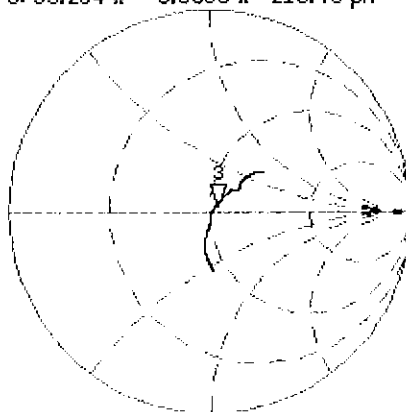
*

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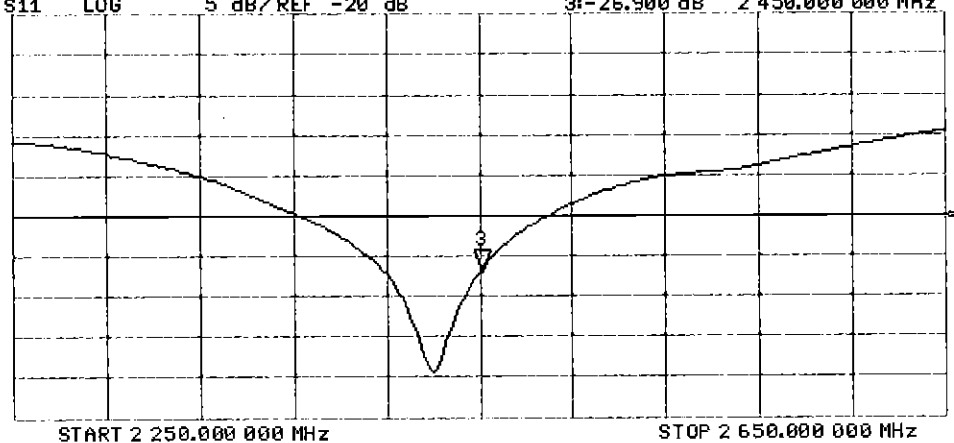


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3:-26.900 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.07.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:981

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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 = 107.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg

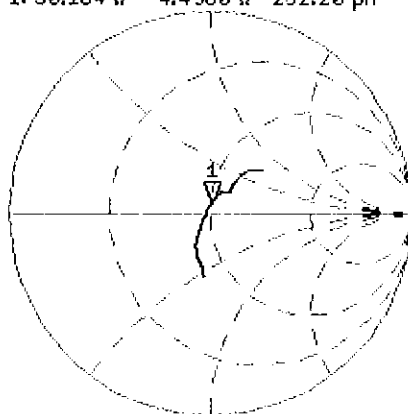


0 dB = 21.4 W/kg = 13.30 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

25 Jul 2016 10:03:11
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.184 Ω 4.4980 Ω 292.20 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

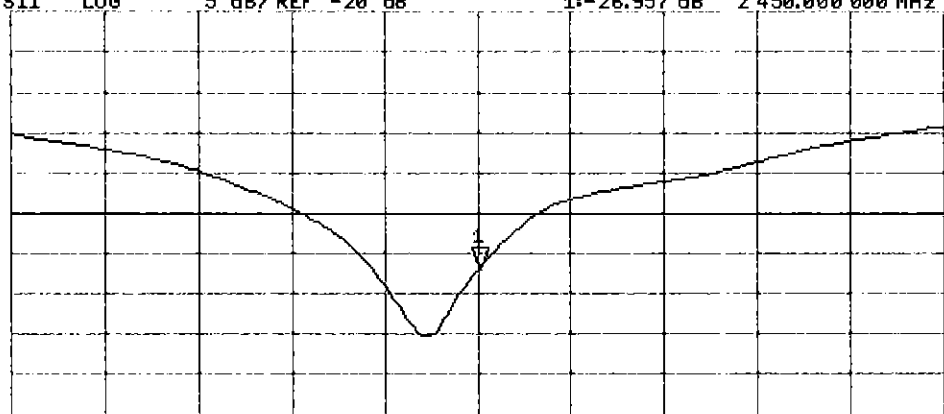
*
 De1
 CA



Avg
 16
 H1 d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB 1: -26.957 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA



H1 d



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 **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1237_Aug16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN:1237**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v2**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

✓PN
8/9/16

Calibration date: **August 02, 2016**

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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Jun-16 (No. EX3-3503_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

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

Signature

Issued: August 4, 2016

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 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- 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 V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	34.4 $\pm$ 6 %	4.52 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.2 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.7 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.9 ± 6 %	4.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.3 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.7 ± 6 %	5.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.1 ± 6 %	5.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.5 ± 6 %	5.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.2 ± 6 %	6.11 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.60 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.6 \Omega - 2.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.9 \Omega + 1.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 35.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.8 \Omega + 5.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.0 \Omega - 3.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$51.5 \Omega + 3.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.8 \Omega + 0.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.193 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	May 04, 2015

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 02.08.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1237

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.52$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.86$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 33.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 33.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 30.06.2016; ConvF(4.89, 4.89, 4.89); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 30.06.2016,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 74.10 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 73.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.42 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg

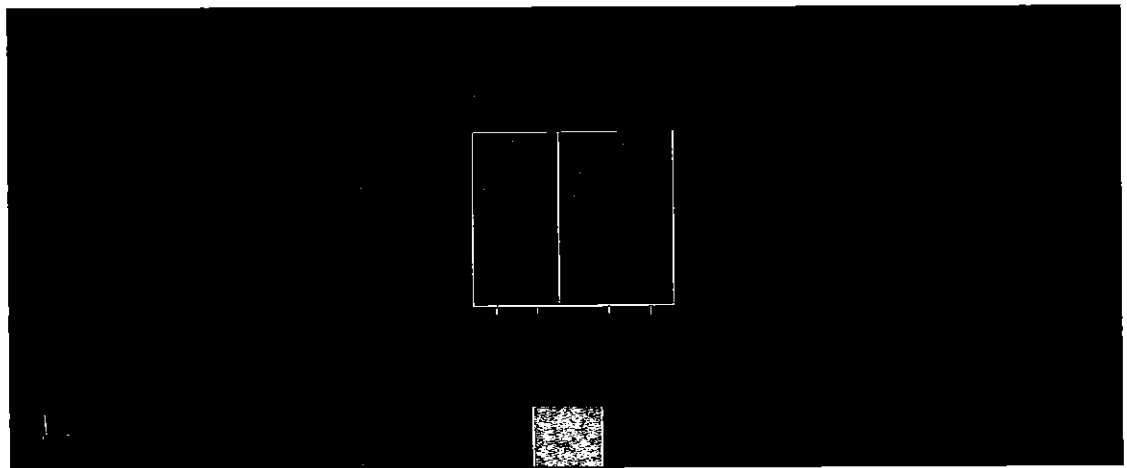
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 72.23 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

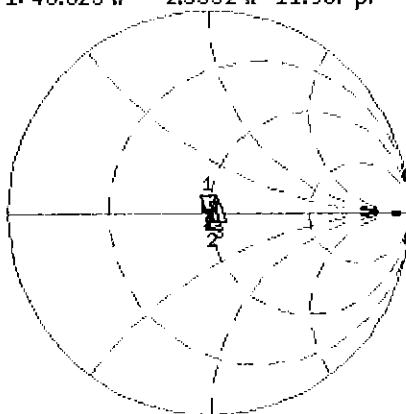


0 dB = 18.3 W/kg = 12.62 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

2 Aug 2016 08:52:20
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.623 Ω -2.5332 Ω 11.967 pF 5 250.000 000 MHz

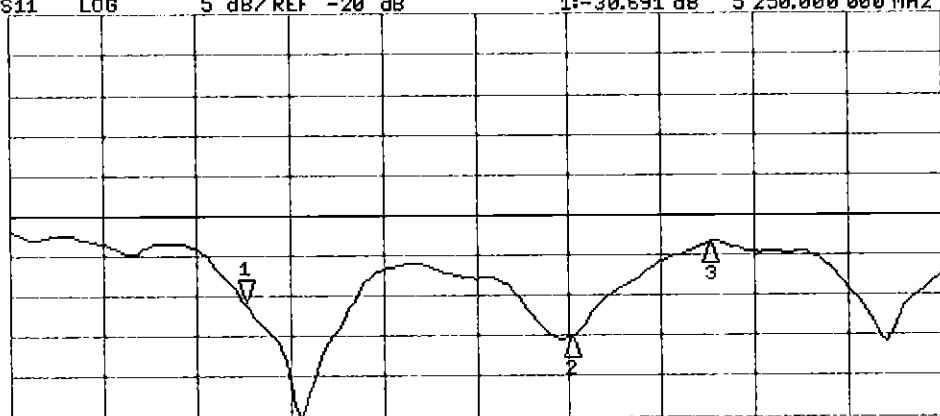
*
 Del
 Cor
 Avg
 16
 H1d



CH1 Markers
 2: 50.867 Ω
 1.4961 Ω
 5.60000 GHz
 3: 53.785 Ω
 5.8164 Ω
 5.75000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -30.691 dB 5 250.000 000 MHz

Cor
 Avg
 16
 H1d



CH2 Markers
 2: -35.297 dB
 5.60000 GHz
 3: -23.501 dB
 5.75000 GHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 02.08.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1237

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.42$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.88$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.11$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.3, 4.3, 4.3); Calibrated: 30.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAB4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 W/kg

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

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.80 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.76 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

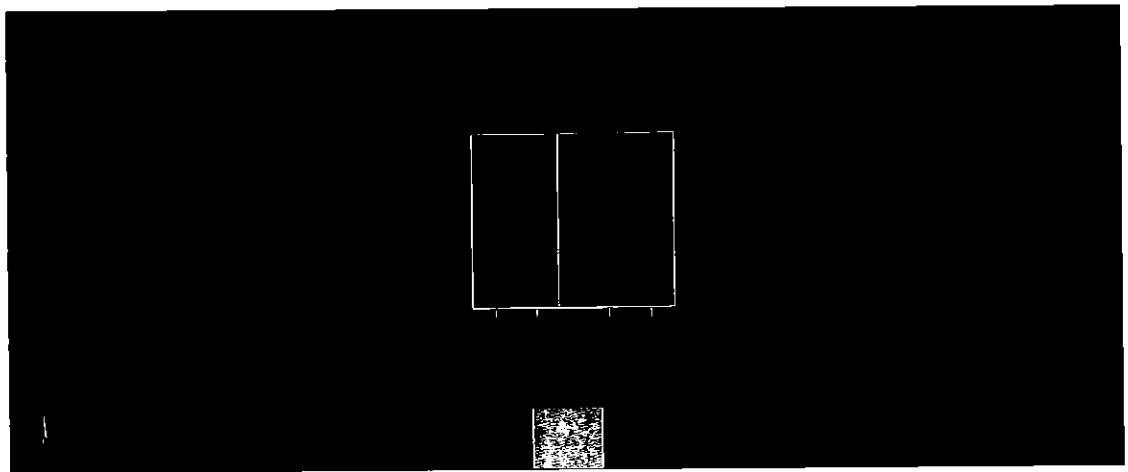
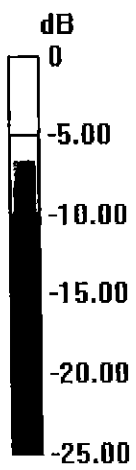
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg

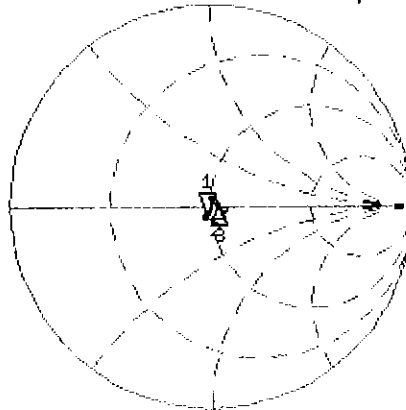


0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

2 Aug 2016 08:49:13
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 46.998 Ω -3.8984 Ω 7.7763 pF 5 250.000 000 MHz

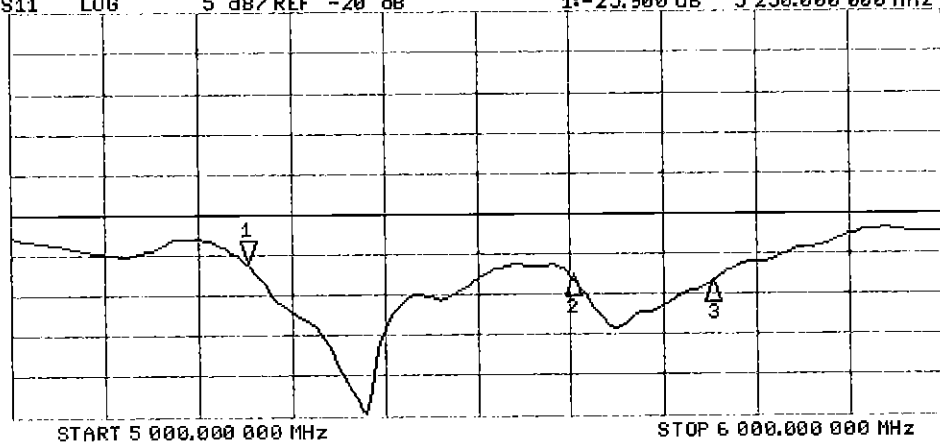
*
 Del
 Cor
 Avg
 16
 H1d



CH1 Markers
 2: 51.525 Ω
 3.8945 Ω
 5.60000 GHz
 3: 53.848 Ω
 0.2930 Ω
 5.75000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -25.900 dB 5 250.000 000 MHz

Cor
 Avg
 16
 H1d



CH2 Markers
 2: -27.699 dB
 5.60000 GHz
 3: -28.596 dB
 5.75000 GHz

APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the tissue. The tissue was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity ϵ' can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon_r'\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

Table D-I
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	2450	2450	5200-5800	5200-5800
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)				
DGBE	See page 2	26.7	See page 3	
NaCl		0.1		
Polysorbate (Tween) 80				20
Water		73.2		80

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D: Page 1 of 3

2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

H ₂ O	Water, 52 – 75%
C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₃	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE), 25 – 48% (CAS-No. 112-34-5, EC-No. 203-961-6, EC-index-No. 603-096-00-8) Relevant for safety; Refer to the respective Safety Data Sheet*.
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, <1.0%

Figure D-1

Composition of 2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

Note: 2.4 GHz head liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

Item Name	Head Tissue Simulating Liquid (HSL2450V2)
Product No.	SL AAH 245 BA (Charge: 150206-3)
Manufacturer	SPEAG

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe.

Setup Validation

Validation results were within $\pm 2.5\%$ towards the target values of Methanol.

Target Parameters

Target parameters as defined in the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 compliance standards.

Test Condition

Ambient	Environment temperatur (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.
TSL Temperature	23°C
Test Date	11-Feb-15
Operator	IEN

Additional Information

TSL Density	0.988 g/cm ³
TSL Heat-capacity	3.680 kJ/(kg·K)

f (MHz)	Measured			Target		Diff. to Target (%)	
	HP-e'	HP-e''	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ -eps	Δ -sigma
1900	40.4	11.89	1.26	40.0	1.40	1.0	-10.2
1925	40.3	11.98	1.28	40.0	1.40	0.7	-8.3
1950	40.2	12.07	1.31	40.0	1.40	0.4	-6.4
1975	40.1	12.15	1.34	40.0	1.40	0.2	-4.6
2000	40.0	12.23	1.36	40.0	1.40	-0.1	-2.8
2025	39.9	12.32	1.39	40.0	1.42	-0.2	-2.4
2050	39.8	12.41	1.42	39.9	1.44	-0.3	-2.0
2075	39.7	12.50	1.44	39.9	1.47	-0.4	-1.6
2100	39.6	12.59	1.47	39.8	1.49	-0.5	-1.2
2125	39.5	12.66	1.50	39.8	1.51	-0.7	-0.9
2150	39.4	12.73	1.52	39.7	1.53	-0.8	-0.7
2175	39.3	12.83	1.55	39.7	1.56	-0.9	-0.2
2200	39.2	12.92	1.58	39.6	1.58	-1.1	0.2
2225	39.1	13.00	1.61	39.6	1.60	-1.2	0.6
2250	39.0	13.08	1.64	39.6	1.62	-1.3	0.9
2275	38.9	13.17	1.67	39.5	1.64	-1.5	1.4
2300	38.8	13.26	1.70	39.5	1.67	-1.7	1.8
2325	38.7	13.34	1.73	39.4	1.69	-1.8	2.2
2350	38.6	13.42	1.75	39.4	1.71	-2.0	2.5
2375	38.5	13.50	1.78	39.3	1.73	-2.1	2.9
2400	38.4	13.58	1.81	39.3	1.76	-2.3	3.3
2425	38.3	13.65	1.84	39.2	1.78	-2.4	3.6
2450	38.2	13.73	1.87	39.2	1.80	-2.6	3.9
2475	38.1	13.80	1.90	39.2	1.83	-2.8	4.0
2500	38.0	13.87	1.93	39.1	1.85	-3.0	4.0
2525	37.9	13.90	1.95	39.1	1.88	-3.1	3.8
2550	37.8	13.93	1.98	39.1	1.91	-3.2	3.5
2575	37.7	14.05	2.01	39.0	1.94	-3.5	4.0
2600	37.6	14.17	2.05	39.0	1.96	-3.7	4.4
2625	37.4	14.23	2.08	39.0	1.99	-3.9	4.4
2650	37.3	14.29	2.11	38.9	2.02	-4.1	4.4
2675	37.2	14.37	2.14	38.9	2.05	-4.3	4.6
2700	37.1	14.45	2.17	38.9	2.07	-4.5	4.7

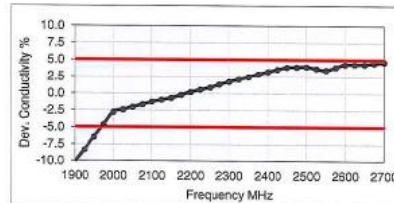
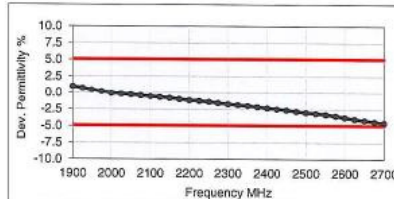


Figure D-2

2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D: Page 2 of 3

2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

Water	50 – 65%
Mineral oil	10 – 30%
Emulsifiers	8 – 25%
Sodium salt	0 – 1.5%

Figure D-3

Composition of 5 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

Note: 5GHz head liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

Item Name	Head Tissue Simulating Liquid (HBBL3500-5800V5)
Product No.	SL AAH 502 AE (Charge: 141104-1)
Manufacturer	SPEAG

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe.

Setup Validation

Validation results were within $\pm 2.5\%$ towards the target values of Methanol.

Target Parameters

Target parameters as defined in the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 compliance standards.

Test Condition

Ambient	Environment temperatur (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.
TSL Temperature	22°C
Test Date	25-Feb-15
Operator	IEN

Additional Information

TSL Density	0.985 g/cm ³
TSL Heat-capacity	3.383 kJ/(kg*K)

f [MHz]	Measured			Target			Diff.to Target [%]	
	HP-e'	HP-e''	sigma	eps	sigma	Delta-eps	Delta-sigma	
3400	38.5	15.11	2.86	38.0	2.81	1.2	1.8	
3500	38.4	15.08	2.94	37.9	2.91	1.2	0.9	
3600	38.2	15.07	3.02	37.8	3.02	1.0	0.2	
3700	38.1	15.05	3.10	37.7	3.12	1.1	-0.6	
3800	38.0	15.04	3.18	37.6	3.22	1.1	-1.2	
3900	37.9	15.05	3.27	37.5	3.32	1.1	-1.6	
4000	37.8	15.07	3.35	37.4	3.43	1.2	-2.2	
4100	37.6	15.09	3.44	37.2	3.53	1.0	-2.5	
4200	37.5	15.14	3.54	37.1	3.63	1.0	-2.5	
4300	37.4	15.18	3.63	37.0	3.73	1.0	-2.7	
4400	37.3	15.24	3.73	36.9	3.84	1.1	-2.7	
4500	37.1	15.29	3.83	36.8	3.94	0.9	-2.7	
4600	37.0	15.37	3.93	36.7	4.04	0.9	-2.7	
4700	36.8	15.42	4.03	36.6	4.14	0.7	-2.7	
4800	36.7	15.47	4.13	36.4	4.25	0.7	-2.7	
4850	36.6	15.50	4.18	36.4	4.30	0.6	-2.7	
4900	36.5	15.54	4.24	36.3	4.35	0.5	-2.5	
4950	36.5	15.55	4.28	36.3	4.40	0.6	-2.7	
5000	36.4	15.59	4.34	36.2	4.45	0.5	-2.5	
5050	36.3	15.62	4.39	36.2	4.50	0.4	-2.5	
5100	36.2	15.66	4.44	36.1	4.55	0.3	-2.5	
5150	36.2	15.67	4.49	36.0	4.60	0.4	-2.5	
5200	36.1	15.71	4.55	36.0	4.66	0.3	-2.3	
5250	36.0	15.73	4.59	35.9	4.71	0.2	-2.5	
5300	35.9	15.76	4.65	35.9	4.76	0.1	-2.3	
5350	35.9	15.78	4.70	35.8	4.81	0.2	-2.3	
5400	35.8	15.81	4.75	35.8	4.86	0.1	-2.3	
5450	35.7	15.82	4.80	35.7	4.91	0.0	-2.3	
5500	35.6	15.84	4.85	35.6	4.96	-0.1	-2.3	
5550	35.6	15.87	4.90	35.6	5.01	0.0	-2.3	
5600	35.5	15.90	4.95	35.5	5.07	-0.1	-2.3	
5650	35.4	15.94	5.01	35.5	5.12	-0.2	-2.1	
5700	35.4	15.96	5.06	35.4	5.17	0.0	-2.1	
5750	35.3	16.00	5.12	35.4	5.22	-0.2	-1.9	
5800	35.2	16.01	5.16	35.3	5.27	-0.3	-2.1	
5850	35.1	16.04	5.22	35.3	5.34	-0.6	-2.2	
5900	35.1	16.06	5.27	35.3	5.40	-0.6	-2.4	

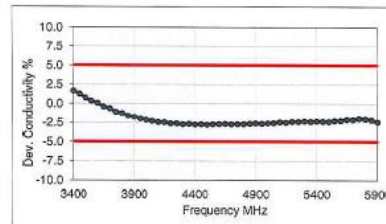
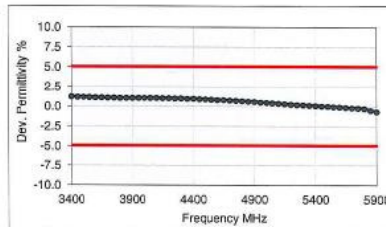


Figure D-4

5GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D: Page 3 of 3

APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table E-I
SAR System Validation Summary

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ϵ_r)	SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
D	2450	5/9/2016	3213	ES3DV3	2450	Head	1.819	40.155	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
J	5250	4/25/2016	7357	EX3DV4	5250	Head	4.508	34.565	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
J	5750	4/25/2016	7357	EX3DV4	5750	Head	5.021	33.850	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	2450	4/27/2016	7406	EX3DV4	2450	Body	2.016	51.629	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
D	5250	3/1/2016	3914	EX3DV4	5250	Body	5.438	47.912	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5750	3/1/2016	3914	EX3DV4	5750	Body	6.111	47.085	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04.

FCC ID: A3LSMA520X	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 11/07/16 & 12/05/16	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX E: Page 1 of 1