



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

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Date of Testing:

03/26/14 - 03/31/14

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

0Y1403260631.A3L

FCC ID:

A3LSMG900A

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

DUT Type:

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Class II Permissive Change

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model(s):

SM-G900A

Permissive Change(s):

See FCC Change Document

Date of Original Certification:

3/7/2014

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR		
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	0.28	0.58	0.81
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	0.34	0.42	0.54
PCE	UMTS 1900	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz	0.53	0.78	0.78
PCE	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz	0.52	0.77	0.79
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r02:			1.42		

Note: The table above shows Test Data evaluated for the current test report. Please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report 0Y1401270204-R2.A3L for original compliance evaluation.

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 1.9 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 Ortanez
President



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Data	1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

This device requires power reduction for SAR compliance. It always applies power reduction in voice or VOIP held to ear scenarios on the WIFI transmitter, and does not impact any other transmitter in the device. Therefore, WIFI Head SAR was evaluated at reduced power according to the head SAR test positions described in IEEE 1528. Please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report OY1401270204-R2.A3L for original WLAN powers and compliance.

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 D01v05.

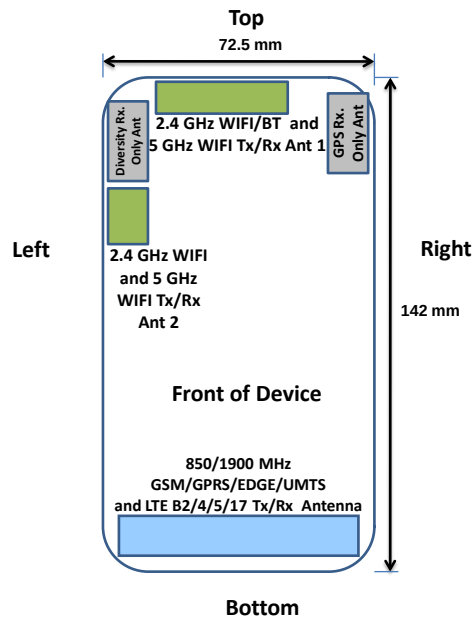
Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)		Burst Average 8-PSK (dBm)	
		1 TX Slot	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Maximum	33.0	33.0	31.5	27.5	27.5
	Nominal	32.5	32.5	31.0	27.0	27.0
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Maximum	30.5	30.5	29.0	26.5	26.5
	Nominal	30.0	30.0	28.5	26.0	26.0

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		3GPP WCDMA Rel 99	3GPP HSDPA Rel 5	3GPP HSUPA Rel 6
UMTS Band 2 (1900 MHz)	Maximum	23.0	22.0	22.0
	Nominal	22.5	21.5	21.5

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Maximum	23.5
	Nominal	23.0

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1.4 DUT Antenna Locations



Note: Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are described in the Technical Descriptions in the FCC Filing.

Figure 1-1
DUT Antenna Locations

Table 1-1
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
GPRS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
UMTS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01 guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

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1.5 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the standard battery. The SAR tests were performed with the standard battery (model: **EB-BG900BBU**).

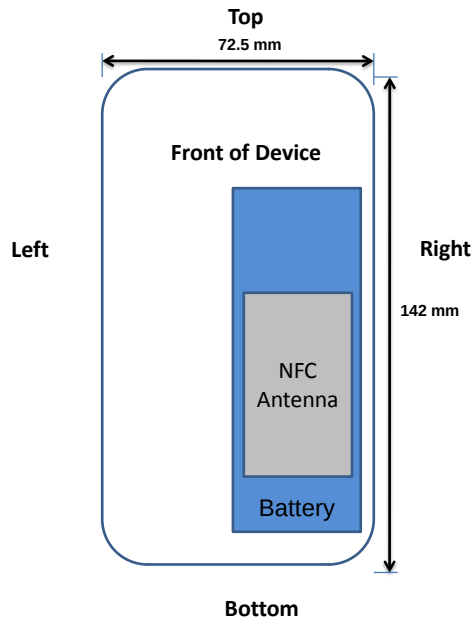


Figure 1-2
DUT Antenna Locations

1.6 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. Possible transmission paths for the DUT are shown in Figure 1-3 and are color-coded to indicate communication modes which share the same path. Modes which share the same transmission path cannot transmit simultaneously with one another. This device supports MIMO Tx for WLAN 802.11n/ac. Each WLAN antenna can transmit independently or together when operating with MIMO.



Figure 1-3
Simultaneous Transmission Paths

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

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Table 1-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Wireless Router	Notes
1	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes	Yes	N/A	
2	GSM voice + 5 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes	Yes	N/A	
3	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	
4	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	UMTS + 5 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	
7	LTE + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
8	LTE + 5 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
9	LTE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes*	N/A	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
10	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	N/A	N/A	Yes	
11	GPRS/EDGE + 5.8 GHz Wi-Fi	N/A	N/A	Yes	
12	GPRS/EDGE + 5.2-5.7 GHz Wi-Fi	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Supported by S/W
13	UMTS Data + 5.2-5.7 GHz Wi-Fi	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Supported by S/W

Notes:

1. (*) = for VOIP 3rd party applications possibly installed and used by the end-user.
2. 2.4 GHz WLAN, 2.4 GHz Bluetooth, and 5 GHz WLAN share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. GSM/GPRS/EDGE, UMTS, and LTE share the same antenna and cannot transmit simultaneously.
4. When the user utilizes multiple services in UMTS 3G mode it uses multi-Radio Access Bearer or multi-RAB. The power control is based on a physical control channel (Dedicated Physical Control Channel [DPCCH]) and power control will be adjusted to meet the needs of both services. Therefore, the UMTS+WLAN scenario also represents the UMTS Voice/DATA + WLAN Hotspot scenario.
5. Per the manufacturer, WIFI Direct is not expected to be used in conjunction with a held-to-ear or body-worn accessory voice call. Therefore, there are no simultaneous transmission scenarios involving WIFI direct beyond that listed in the above table.
6. This device supports 2x2 MIMO Tx for WLAN 802.11n/ac. Each WLAN antenna can transmit independently or together when operating with MIMO.
7. 5 GHz Wireless Router is only supported for the 5.8 GHz Band by S/W, therefore all other 5 GHz NII Bands were not evaluated for wireless router conditions.

1.7 Wireless Charging Cover

This DUT may be used with a standard battery cover or with an optional wireless charging battery cover. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, SAR was measured using the standard battery cover and then repeated with the wireless charging battery cover for the highest reported SAR for each wireless technology, frequency band, operating mode, and exposure condition. No additional evaluations with wireless charging cover were required since all reported SAR values were less than 1.2 W/kg.

1.8 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) Licensed Transmitter(s)

GSM/GPRS/EDGE DTM is not supported for US bands. Therefore, the GSM Voice modes in this report do not transmit simultaneously with GPRS/EDGE Data.

This device is only capable of QPSK HSUPA in the uplink. Therefore, no additional SAR tests are required beyond that described for devices with HSUPA in KDB 941225 D01v02.

LTE SAR for the higher modulations and lower bandwidths were not tested since the maximum average output power of all required channels and configurations was not more than 0.5 dB higher than the highest bandwidth; and the reported LTE SAR for the highest bandwidth was less than 1.45 W/kg for all configurations according to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02.

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This device supports inter-band LTE Carrier Aggregation (CA) in the downlink only. All uplink communications are identical to Release 8 specifications. Per FCC Guidance, LTE CA SAR was not needed for testing since the data sent by uplink on uplink physical channels does not change between Rel 8 and Rel 10.

1.9 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01-D06 (2G/3G/4G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01-D02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D03-D04 (Wireless Charging Cover)
- October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes (GPRS Testing Considerations)

1.10 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	Hotspot Serial Number
GSM 850	Sar-01	Sar-01	Sar-01
GSM 1900	Sar-02	Sar-01	Sar-01
UMTS 1900	Sar-02	Sar-01	Sar-01
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Sar-02	Sar-01	Sar-01

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LTE INFORMATION

LTE Information			
FCC ID	A3LSMG900A		
Form Factor	Portable Handset		
Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 17 (706.5 - 713.5 MHz)		
	LTE Band 5 (Cell) (824.7 - 848.3 MHz)		
	LTE Band 4 (AWS) (1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz)		
	LTE Band 2 (PCS) (1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz)		
Channel Bandwidths	LTE Band 17: 5 MHz, 10 MHz		
	LTE Band 5 (Cell): 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz		
	LTE Band 4 (AWS): 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 15 MHz, 20 MHz		
	LTE Band 2 (PCS): 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 15 MHz, 20 MHz		
Channel Numbers and Frequencies (MHz)	Low	Mid	High
LTE Band 17: 5 MHz	706.5 (23755)	710 (23790)	713.5 (23825)
LTE Band 17: 10 MHz	709 (23780)	710 (23790)	711 (23800)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 1.4 MHz	824.7 (20407)	836.5 (20525)	848.3 (20643)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 3 MHz	825.5 (20415)	836.5 (20525)	847.5 (20635)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 5 MHz	826.5 (20425)	836.5 (20525)	846.5 (20625)
LTE Band 5 (Cell): 10 MHz	829 (20450)	836.5 (20525)	844 (20600)
LTE Band 4 (AWS): 1.4 MHz	1710.7 (19957)	1732.5 (20175)	1754.3 (20393)
LTE Band 4 (AWS): 3 MHz	1711.5 (19965)	1732.5 (20175)	1753.5 (20385)
LTE Band 4 (AWS): 5 MHz	1712.5 (19975)	1732.5 (20175)	1752.5 (20375)
LTE Band 4 (AWS): 10 MHz	1715 (20000)	1732.5 (20175)	1750 (20350)
LTE Band 4 (AWS): 15 MHz	1717.5 (20025)	1732.5 (20175)	1747.5 (20325)
LTE Band 4 (AWS): 20 MHz	1720 (20050)	1732.5 (20175)	1745 (20300)
LTE Band 2 (PCS): 1.4 MHz	1850.7 (18607)	1880 (18900)	1909.3 (19193)
LTE Band 2 (PCS): 3 MHz	1851.5 (18615)	1880 (18900)	1908.5 (19185)
LTE Band 2 (PCS): 5 MHz	1852.5 (18625)	1880 (18900)	1907.5 (19175)
LTE Band 2 (PCS): 10 MHz	1855 (18650)	1880 (18900)	1905 (19150)
LTE Band 2 (PCS): 15 MHz	1857.5 (18675)	1880 (18900)	1902.5 (19125)
LTE Band 2 (PCS): 20 MHz	1860 (18700)	1880 (18900)	1900 (19100)
UE Category	4		
Modulations Supported in UL	QPSK, 16QAM		
LTE Carrier Aggregation Possible Considerations	<u>B2 (PCC) + B17(SCC)</u>	<u>B4 (PCC) + B17(SCC)</u>	<u>B17 (PCC) + B2 (SCC)</u>
	5MHz (B2) + 5MHz (B17)	5MHz (B4) + 5MHz (B17)	5MHz (B17) + 5MHz (B2)
	5MHz (B2) + 10MHz (B17)	5MHz (B4) + 10MHz (B17)	5MHz (B17) + 10MHz (B2)
	10MHz (B2) + 5MHz (B17)	10MHz (B4) + 5MHz (B17)	10MHz (B17) + 5MHz (B2)
	10MHz (B2) + 10MHz (B17)	10MHz (B4) + 10MHz (B17)	10MHz (B17) + 10MHz (B2)
LTE Aggregation Additional Information	This device does not support full CA features on 3GPP Release 10. It supports a maximum of 2 carriers in the downlink with a total maximum bandwidth of 10 MHz of the spectrum. All uplink communications are identical to the Release 8 Specifications. Uplink communications are done on the PCC. Due to carrier capability, only B2 (PCC) + B17(SCC), B4 (PCC) + B17(SCC), and B17 (PCC) + B2 (SCC) are supported.		
LTE MPR Permanently implemented per 3GPP TS 36.101 section 6.2.3-6.2.5? (manufacturer attestation to be provided)	YES		
A-MPR (Additional MPR) disabled for SAR Testing?	YES		

The following LTE Release 10 Features are not supported: Relay, HetNet, Enhanced MIMO, eICIC, WiFi offloading, MDT, eMBMA, Cross-Carrier Scheduling, SC-FDMA.

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The FCC and Industry 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.

3.1 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 3-1).

Equation 3-1
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]

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DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 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 D01v01 (See Table 4-1) 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 D01v01 (See Table 4-1) 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 4-1. 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.

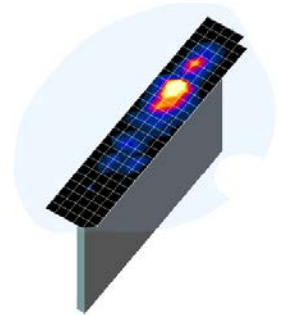


Figure 4-1
Sample SAR Area
Scan

Table 4-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01*

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

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

5.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 5-2 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 5-1. 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 5-1). 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].

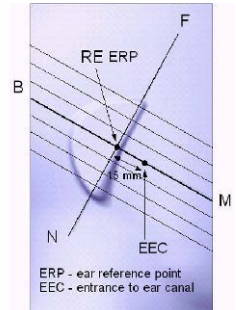


Figure 5-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

5.2 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 5-3). 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 5-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

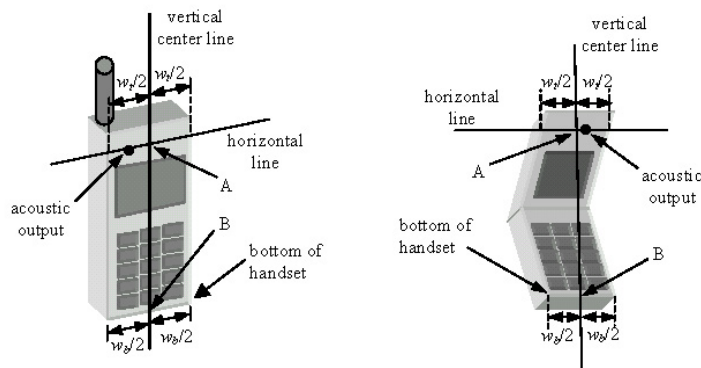


Figure 5-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

6.1 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 $\delta = 0.02$.

6.2 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 6-1), 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.

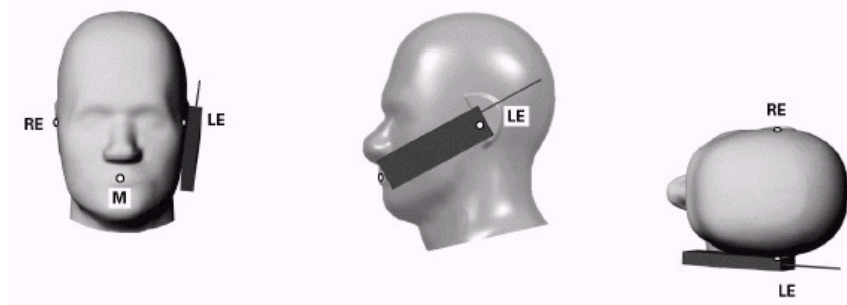


Figure 6-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

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 6-2).

6.3 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 6-2).

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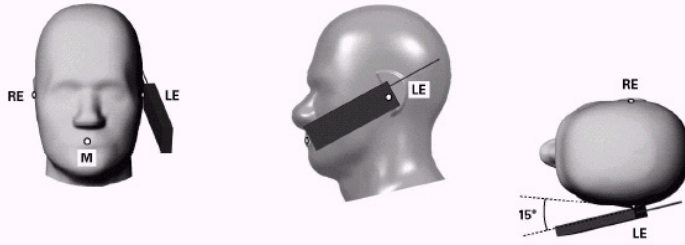


Figure 6-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

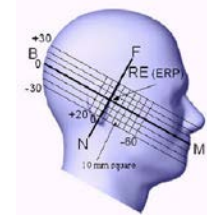


Figure 6-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

6.4 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 D04_v01. 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.

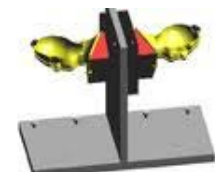


Figure 6-4 Twin SAM Chin20

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6.5 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 6-5). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, 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 D01v05 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

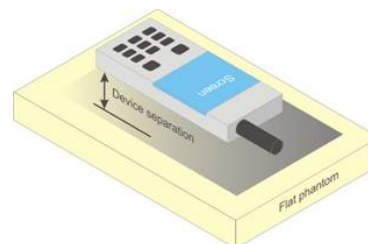


Figure 6-5
Sample Body-Worn Diagram

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 contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

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

6.6 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 D01v05 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, 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.

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6.7 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

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7 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

7.1 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.

7.2 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 7-1
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.

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Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

8.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, 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 D01v01r02.

8.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

8.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

8.3.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is measured on the High, Middle and Low channels for each applicable transmission band according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s".

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121 (release 5), using the appropriate RMC with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s" or applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH etc) are tabulated in this test report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations are identified.

8.3.2 Head SAR Measurements for Handsets

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a

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3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR for that RF channel in the 12.2 kbps RMC mode.

8.3.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all “1s”.

8.3.4 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 5 HSDPA

Body SAR for HSDPA is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output power of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is $\leq 75\%$ of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration measured in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC mode for that RF channel.

The H-set used in FRC for HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HSPDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the applicable H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the FRC for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 2 ms to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors of $\beta_c=9$ and $\beta_d=15$, and power offset parameters of $\Delta_{ACK} = \Delta_{NACK} = 5$ and $\Delta_{CQI}=2$ is used. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the FRC.

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

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{HS} = \beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 8$ ($A_{HS} = 30/15$) with $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 7$ ($A_{HS} = 24/15$) with $\beta_{HS} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

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

Figure 8-1
Table C.10.1.4 of TS 234.121-1

8.3.5 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 6 HSUPA

Body SAR for HSUPA is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than 0.25 dB higher than as measured without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is $\leq 75\%$ of the SAR limit. Otherwise SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for the body exposure configuration produced highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel, using the additional procedures under “Release 6 HSPA data devices”

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Head SAR for VOIP operations under HSPA is not required when maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than 0.25 dB higher than as measured using 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise SAR is measured using same HSPA configuration as used for body SAR.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM ⁽²⁾ (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed} : 47/15 β_{hs} : 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Rightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Rightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

8.4 SAR Measurement Conditions for LTE

LTE modes were tested according to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02 publication. Please see notes after the tabulated SAR data for required test configurations. Establishing connections with base station simulators ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. The R&S CMW500 was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).

8.4.1 Spectrum Plots for RB Configurations

A properly configured base station simulator was used for SAR tests and power measurements. Therefore, spectrum plots for RB configurations were not required to be included in this report.

8.4.2 MPR

MPR is permanently implemented for this device by the manufacturer. The specific manufacturer target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results. MPR is enabled for this device, according to 3GPP TS36.101 Section 6.2.3 – 6.2.5 under Table 6.2.3-1.

8.4.3 A-MPR

A-MPR (Additional MPR) has been disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator.

8.4.4 Required RB Size and RB Offsets for SAR Testing

According to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r01:

- a. Per Section 5.2.1, SAR is required for QPSK 1 RB Allocation for the largest bandwidth
 - i. The required channel and offset combination with the highest maximum output power is required for SAR.
 - ii. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required. Otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels using the RB offset configuration with highest output power for that channel.
 - iii. When the reported SAR for a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all RB offset configurations for that channel.

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- b. Per Section 5.2.2, SAR is required for 50% RB allocation using the largest bandwidth following the same procedures outlined in Section 5.2.1.
- c. Per Section 5.2.3, QPSK SAR is not required for the 100% allocation when the highest maximum output power for the 100% allocation is less than the highest maximum output power of the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations and the reported SAR for the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations is < 0.8 W/kg.
- d. Per Section 5.2.4 and 5.3, SAR tests for higher order modulations and lower bandwidths configurations are not required when the conducted power of the required test configurations determined by Sections 5.2.1 through 5.2.3 is less than or equal to ½ dB higher than the equivalent configuration using QPSK modulation and when the QPSK SAR for those configurations is <1.45 W/kg.

8.4.5 Carrier Aggregation

LTE Carrier Aggregation (CA) measurements were made in accordance to 3GPP TS 36.521-1 V10.4.0 (2012-12). The RRC connection is only handled by one cell, the Primary component carrier (PCC) for downlink and uplink communications. After making a data connection to the PCC, the UE device adds the Secondary component carrier (SCC) on the downlink only. All uplink communications and acknowledgements remain identical to release 8 specifications on the PCC. Additional output powers were measured using two carriers in the downlink for the release 8 configurations with the highest output power among all channels, RB configurations and bandwidths for each uplink band. Per FCC Guidance, no SAR measurements were required.

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9 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

9.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	31.77	31.98	31.07	26.95	26.42
	190	32.09	31.90	31.33	26.85	26.43
	251	31.87	32.07	31.12	26.77	26.32
GSM 1900	512	29.53	29.55	28.16	25.63	25.25
	661	29.37	29.43	28.25	25.76	25.21
	810	29.46	29.52	28.29	25.81	25.26
		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	22.74	22.95	25.05	17.92	20.40
	190	23.06	22.87	25.31	17.82	20.41
	251	22.84	23.04	25.10	17.74	20.30
GSM 1900	512	20.50	20.52	22.14	16.60	19.23
	661	20.34	20.40	22.23	16.73	19.19
	810	20.43	20.49	22.27	16.78	19.24
GSM 850	Frame Avg.Targets:	23.47	23.47	24.98	17.97	20.98
GSM 1900		20.97	20.97	22.48	16.97	19.98

Notes:

- Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for hotspot SAR. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.
- GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.
- EDGE (8-PSK) output powers were measured with MCS7 on the base station simulator. MCS7 coding scheme was used to measure the output powers for EDGE since investigation has shown that choosing MCS7 coding scheme will ensure 8-PSK modulation. It has been shown that MCS levels that produce 8PSK modulation do not have an impact on output power.

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 10 (Max 2 Tx uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: 10 (Max 2 Tx uplink slots)
DTM Multislot Class: N/A



Figure 9-1
Power Measurement Setup

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9.2 UMTS Conducted Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	PCS Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]
			9262	9400	9538	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	22.78	22.63	22.80	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	22.82	22.62	22.79	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	21.93	21.78	21.94	0
6		Subtest 2	22.00	21.81	21.99	0
6		Subtest 3	21.45	21.30	21.49	0.5
6		Subtest 4	21.49	21.31	21.50	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	21.84	21.83	21.96	0
6		Subtest 2	21.00	20.85	20.98	2
6		Subtest 3	20.42	20.15	20.23	1
6		Subtest 4	21.29	20.74	21.50	2
6		Subtest 5	21.93	21.75	21.91	0

UMTS SAR was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.

It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSPA subtests may be up to 2 dB more than specified by 3GPP, but also as low as 0 dB according to the chipset implementation in this model.

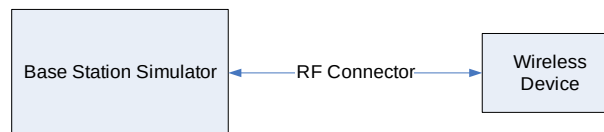


Figure 9-2
Power Measurement Setup

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9.3 LTE Conducted Powers

9.3.1 LTE Band 2 (PCS)

Table 9-1
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Conducted Powers - 20 MHz Bandwidth

	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Conducted Power [dBm]	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
Low	1860	18700	20	QPSK	1	0	23.41	0	0
	1860	18700	20	QPSK	1	50	23.42	0	0
	1860	18700	20	QPSK	1	99	23.28	0	0
	1860	18700	20	QPSK	50	0	22.35	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	QPSK	50	25	22.41	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	QPSK	50	50	22.42	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	QPSK	100	0	22.33	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	16QAM	1	0	22.25	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	16QAM	1	50	22.42	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	16QAM	1	99	22.25	0-1	1
	1860	18700	20	16QAM	50	0	21.29	0-2	2
	1860	18700	20	16QAM	50	25	21.36	0-2	2
	1860	18700	20	16QAM	50	50	21.31	0-2	2
Mid	1860	18700	20	16QAM	100	0	21.25	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	1	0	23.33	0	0
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	1	50	23.21	0	0
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	1	99	23.21	0	0
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	50	0	22.34	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	50	25	22.24	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	50	50	22.26	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	QPSK	100	0	22.21	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	1	0	22.26	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	1	50	22.15	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	1	99	22.15	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	50	0	21.23	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	50	25	21.18	0-2	2
High	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	50	50	21.15	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	20	16QAM	100	0	21.15	0-2	2
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	1	0	23.45	0	0
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	1	50	23.32	0	0
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	1	99	23.16	0	0
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	50	0	22.28	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	50	25	22.26	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	50	50	22.30	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	QPSK	100	0	22.28	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	1	0	21.99	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	1	50	22.01	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	1	99	22.10	0-1	1
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	50	0	21.27	0-2	2
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	50	25	21.22	0-2	2
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	50	50	21.25	0-2	2
	1900	19100	20	16QAM	100	0	21.21	0-2	2

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Table 9-2
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Conducted Powers - 15 MHz Bandwidth

	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Conducted Power [dBm]	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
Low	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	1	0	23.26	0	0
	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	1	36	23.25	0	0
	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	1	74	23.30	0	0
	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	36	0	22.22	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	36	18	22.18	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	36	37	22.25	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	QPSK	75	0	22.24	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	1	0	22.07	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	1	36	21.84	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	1	74	21.89	0-1	1
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	36	0	20.81	0-2	2
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	36	18	20.88	0-2	2
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	36	37	20.96	0-2	2
	1857.5	18675	15	16QAM	75	0	21.25	0-2	2
Mid	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	1	0	23.26	0	0
	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	1	36	23.10	0	0
	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	1	74	23.07	0	0
	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	36	0	22.05	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	36	18	22.12	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	36	37	22.11	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	QPSK	75	0	22.12	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	1	0	22.07	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	1	36	21.94	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	1	74	21.89	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	36	0	21.01	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	36	18	21.08	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	36	37	21.06	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	15	16QAM	75	0	21.05	0-2	2
High	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	1	0	23.06	0	0
	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	1	36	23.45	0	0
	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	1	74	23.50	0	0
	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	36	0	22.12	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	36	18	22.28	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	36	37	22.35	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	QPSK	75	0	22.34	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	1	0	21.87	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	1	36	21.74	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	1	74	21.79	0-1	1
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	36	0	21.01	0-2	2
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	36	18	20.98	0-2	2
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	36	37	20.86	0-2	2
	1902.5	19125	15	16QAM	75	0	21.15	0-2	2

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Table 9-3
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Conducted Powers - 10 MHz Bandwidth

	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Conducted Power [dBm]	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
Low	1855	18650	10	QPSK	1	0	23.24	0	0
	1855	18650	10	QPSK	1	25	23.26	0	0
	1855	18650	10	QPSK	1	49	23.33	0	0
	1855	18650	10	QPSK	25	0	22.14	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	QPSK	25	12	22.12	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	QPSK	25	25	22.10	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	QPSK	50	0	22.24	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	1	0	22.14	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	1	25	22.06	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	1	49	22.01	0-1	1
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	25	0	21.09	0-2	2
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	25	12	21.13	0-2	2
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	25	25	21.11	0-2	2
	1855	18650	10	16QAM	50	0	21.15	0-2	2
Mid	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	1	0	23.34	0	0
	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	1	25	23.15	0	0
	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	1	49	23.04	0	0
	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	25	0	22.04	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	25	12	22.03	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	25	25	22.06	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	QPSK	50	0	22.11	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	1	0	22.10	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	1	25	21.96	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	1	49	21.88	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	25	0	21.09	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	25	12	21.05	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	25	25	21.06	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	10	16QAM	50	0	21.04	0-2	2
High	1905	19150	10	QPSK	1	0	23.08	0	0
	1905	19150	10	QPSK	1	25	23.33	0	0
	1905	19150	10	QPSK	1	49	23.22	0	0
	1905	19150	10	QPSK	25	0	22.12	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	QPSK	25	12	22.18	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	QPSK	25	25	22.20	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	QPSK	50	0	22.25	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	1	0	21.93	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	1	25	22.06	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	1	49	22.16	0-1	1
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	25	0	21.15	0-2	2
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	25	12	21.14	0-2	2
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	25	25	21.15	0-2	2
	1905	19150	10	16QAM	50	0	21.21	0-2	2

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Table 9-4
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Conducted Powers - 5 MHz Bandwidth

	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Conducted Power [dBm]	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
Low	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	1	0	23.28	0	0
	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	1	12	23.30	0	0
	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	1	24	23.25	0	0
	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	12	0	22.16	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	12	6	22.14	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	12	13	22.15	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	QPSK	25	0	22.13	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	1	0	22.14	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	1	12	22.03	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	1	24	22.12	0-1	1
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	12	0	21.01	0-2	2
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	12	6	21.01	0-2	2
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	12	13	21.02	0-2	2
	1852.5	18625	5	16-QAM	25	0	21.08	0-2	2
Mid	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	1	0	23.29	0	0
	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	1	12	23.17	0	0
	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	1	24	23.16	0	0
	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	12	0	22.05	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	12	6	22.01	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	12	13	22.04	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	QPSK	25	0	22.06	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	1	0	22.13	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	1	12	21.92	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	1	24	22.06	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	12	0	20.98	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	12	6	20.95	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	12	13	20.96	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	5	16-QAM	25	0	21.00	0-2	2
High	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	1	0	23.32	0	0
	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	1	12	23.34	0	0
	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	1	24	23.08	0	0
	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	12	0	22.18	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	12	6	22.12	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	12	13	22.15	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	QPSK	25	0	22.17	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	1	0	22.16	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	1	12	22.18	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	1	24	22.09	0-1	1
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	12	0	21.03	0-2	2
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	12	6	21.04	0-2	2
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	12	13	21.11	0-2	2
	1907.5	19175	5	16-QAM	25	0	21.18	0-2	2

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Table 9-5
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Conducted Powers - 3 MHz Bandwidth

	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Conducted Power [dBm]	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
Low	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	1	0	23.18	0	0
	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	1	7	23.20	0	0
	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	1	14	23.15	0	0
	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	8	0	22.16	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	8	4	22.14	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	8	7	22.15	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	QPSK	15	0	22.23	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	1	0	22.04	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	1	7	21.93	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	1	14	22.12	0-1	1
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	8	0	20.91	0-2	2
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	8	4	21.11	0-2	2
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	8	7	21.12	0-2	2
	1851.5	18615	3	16-QAM	15	0	20.98	0-2	2
Mid	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	1	0	23.19	0	0
	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	1	7	23.17	0	0
	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	1	14	23.06	0	0
	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	8	0	21.95	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	8	4	21.91	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	8	7	21.94	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	QPSK	15	0	22.16	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	1	0	22.03	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	1	7	21.82	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	1	14	22.16	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	8	0	20.88	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	8	4	20.85	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	8	7	21.06	0-2	2
	1880.0	18900	3	16-QAM	15	0	21.10	0-2	2
High	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	1	0	23.32	0	0
	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	1	7	23.44	0	0
	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	1	14	23.08	0	0
	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	8	0	22.08	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	8	4	22.12	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	8	7	22.15	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	QPSK	15	0	22.27	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	1	0	22.26	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	1	7	22.28	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	1	14	21.99	0-1	1
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	8	0	21.03	0-2	2
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	8	4	21.04	0-2	2
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	8	7	21.11	0-2	2
	1908.5	19185	3	16-QAM	15	0	21.08	0-2	2

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Table 9-6
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Conducted Powers -1.4 MHz Bandwidth

	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Bandwidth [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Conducted Power [dBm]	MPR Allowed per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
Low	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.14	0	0
	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	1	2	23.19	0	0
	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.11	0	0
	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.20	0	0
	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	3	2	23.06	0	0
	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	3	3	23.11	0	0
	1850.7	18607	1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.05	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	1	0	21.94	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	1	2	21.95	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	1	5	21.73	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	3	0	22.15	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	3	2	21.91	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	3	3	21.51	0-1	1
	1850.7	18607	1.4	16-QAM	6	0	20.90	0-2	2
Mid	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.14	0	0
	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	1	2	23.17	0	0
	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.13	0	0
	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.12	0	0
	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	3	2	23.04	0	0
	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	3	3	23.03	0	0
	1880.0	18900	1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.10	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	1	0	21.95	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	1	2	22.00	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	1	5	21.80	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	3	0	22.20	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	3	2	22.01	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	3	3	21.52	0-1	1
	1880.0	18900	1.4	16-QAM	6	0	20.80	0-2	2
High	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.09	0	0
	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	1	2	23.23	0	0
	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.22	0	0
	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.08	0	0
	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	3	2	23.01	0	0
	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	3	3	23.08	0	0
	1909.3	19193	1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.02	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	1	0	21.89	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	1	2	22.06	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	1	5	21.83	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	3	0	22.27	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	3	2	21.92	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	3	3	21.51	0-1	1
	1909.3	19193	1.4	16-QAM	6	0	20.87	0-2	2

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9.4 LTE Carrier Aggregation Conducted Powers

Table 9-7

LTE Carrier Aggregation Conducted Powers - Band 2 (PCC) + Band 17 (SCC) 10 MHz BW

Band 2 (PCC) + Band 17 (SCC), 10 MHz			
1880 MHz / ch.18900 + 710 MHz /ch.23790	PCC UL# RB	PCC UL RB Offset	Tx. Power (dBm)
	1	0	23.40

Notes:

1. The device does not support all Rel. 10 Carrier Aggregation features due to modem chipset limitation.
2. The device only supports downlink Carrier Aggregation. Uplink Carrier Aggregation is not supported. Power measurements were performed with two DL carriers for the Release 8 configuration that had the highest output power (across all bandwidths, channels and RB Configurations) for each band.
3. This device only supports inter-band CA with 5 carriers (B2+B17, B4+B17, B17+B2) with a maximum of 10 MHz of spectrum. Since no changes were made with LTE B4 and B17 on the uplink for this permissive change, only the LTE B2 (PCC) + LTE B17 (SCC) combination was evaluated.
4. All control and acknowledge data is sent on uplink channels that operate identical to release 8 specifications.

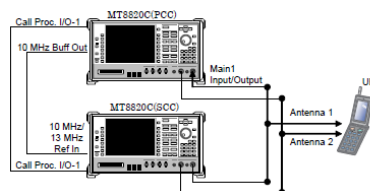


Figure 9-3
Power Measurement Setup

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10 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

Table 10-1
Measured Head 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
03/26/2014	835H	23.1	820	0.904	41.808	0.899	41.578	0.56%	0.55%
			835	0.920	41.602	0.900	41.500	2.22%	0.25%
			850	0.935	41.386	0.916	41.500	2.07%	-0.27%
03/27/2014	1900H	22.2	1850	1.403	40.928	1.400	40.000	0.21%	2.32%
			1880	1.437	40.821	1.400	40.000	2.64%	2.05%
			1910	1.469	40.670	1.400	40.000	4.93%	1.68%
03/27/2014	835B	22.5	820	0.991	54.297	0.969	55.258	2.27%	-1.74%
			835	1.005	54.137	0.970	55.200	3.61%	-1.93%
			850	1.020	53.994	0.988	55.154	3.24%	-2.10%
03/31/2014	1900B	23.3	1850	1.510	51.115	1.520	53.300	-0.66%	-4.10%
			1880	1.545	51.042	1.520	53.300	1.64%	-4.24%
			1910	1.581	50.925	1.520	53.300	4.01%	-4.46%

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 865664 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.

10.2 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 10-2
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} (%)
G	835	HEAD	03/26/2014	24.4	23.5	0.100	4d119	3258	0.953	9.680	9.530	-1.55%
G	1900	HEAD	03/27/2014	24.5	23.2	0.100	5d149	3258	4.070	40.400	40.700	0.74%
K	835	BODY	03/27/2014	24.5	22.5	0.100	4d119	3333	1.000	9.540	10.000	4.82%
D	1900	BODY	03/31/2014	23.2	21.6	0.100	5d149	3022	4.200	40.500	42.000	3.70%

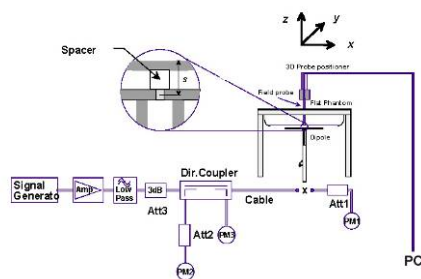


Figure 10-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 10-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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11 SAR DATA SUMMARY

11.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 11-1
GSM 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Cover Type	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	-0.07	Right	Cheek	Standard	Sar-01	1:8.3	0.206	1.233	0.254	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	-0.06	Right	Tilt	Standard	Sar-01	1:8.3	0.144	1.233	0.178	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	-0.01	Left	Cheek	Standard	Sar-01	1:8.3	0.228	1.233	0.281	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	0.03	Left	Cheek	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	1:8.3	0.229	1.233	0.282	A1
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	0.07	Left	Tilt	Standard	Sar-01	1:8.3	0.130	1.233	0.160	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 11-2
GSM 1900 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Cover Type	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	0.01	Right	Cheek	Standard	Sar-02	1:8.3	0.153	1.297	0.198	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	0.06	Right	Tilt	Standard	Sar-02	1:8.3	0.125	1.297	0.162	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	0.02	Left	Cheek	Standard	Sar-02	1:8.3	0.257	1.297	0.333	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	0.03	Left	Cheek	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-02	1:8.3	0.261	1.297	0.339	A2
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	-0.05	Left	Tilt	Standard	Sar-02	1:8.3	0.078	1.297	0.101	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 11-3
UMTS 1900 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Cover Type	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.03	Right	Cheek	Standard	Sar-02	1:1	0.375	1.089	0.408	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	-0.01	Right	Tilt	Standard	Sar-02	1:1	0.337	1.089	0.367	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.01	Left	Cheek	Standard	Sar-02	1:1	0.460	1.089	0.501	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.00	Left	Cheek	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-02	1:1	0.483	1.089	0.526	A3
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.03	Left	Tilt	Standard	Sar-02	1:1	0.365	1.089	0.397	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

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Table 11-4
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																				
FREQUENCY		Mode	Bandwidth [MHz]	Cover Type	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	MPR [dB]	Side	Test Position	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR [1g]	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR [1g]	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.															(W/kg)		(W/kg)		
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.00	0	Right	Cheek	QPSK	1	0	Sar-02	1:1	0.277	1.012	0.280	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.02	1	Right	Cheek	QPSK	50	50	Sar-02	1:1	0.214	1.019	0.218	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	-0.01	0	Right	Tilt	QPSK	1	0	Sar-02	1:1	0.241	1.012	0.244	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.06	1	Right	Tilt	QPSK	50	50	Sar-02	1:1	0.210	1.019	0.214	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.02	0	Left	Cheek	QPSK	1	0	Sar-02	1:1	0.515	1.012	0.521	A4
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Wireless Charging Cover	23.5	23.45	0.07	0	Left	Cheek	QPSK	1	0	Sar-02	1:1	0.489	1.012	0.495	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.05	1	Left	Cheek	QPSK	50	50	Sar-02	1:1	0.417	1.019	0.425	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	-0.01	0	Left	Tilt	QPSK	1	0	Sar-02	1:1	0.174	1.012	0.176	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.08	1	Left	Tilt	QPSK	50	50	Sar-02	1:1	0.142	1.019	0.145	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram										

11.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 11-5
GSM/UMTS Body-Worn SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Cover Type	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	-0.03	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	1	1:8.3	back	0.471	1.233	0.581	A5
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.09	0.01	10 mm	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	1	1:8.3	back	0.368	1.233	0.454	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	0.09	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	1	1:8.3	back	0.326	1.297	0.423	A6
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	29.37	0.00	10 mm	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	1	1:8.3	back	0.276	1.297	0.358	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	-0.10	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.713	1.089	0.776	A7
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	-0.05	10 mm	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.494	1.089	0.538	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

Table 11-6
LTE Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																				
FREQUENCY		Mode	Bandwidth [MHz]	Cover Type	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	MPR [dB]	Device Serial Number	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Spacing	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.															(W/kg)		(W/kg)		
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.03	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	back	1:1	0.759	1.012	0.768	A8
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Wireless Charging Cover	23.5	23.45	0.04	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	back	1:1	0.617	1.012	0.624	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.04	1	Sar-01	QPSK	50	50	10 mm	back	1:1	0.547	1.019	0.557	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT										Body										
Spatial Peak										1.6 W/kg (mW/g)										
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										averaged over 1 gram										

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11.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

Table 11-7
GPRS/UMTS Hotspot SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Cover Type	Device Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
824.20	128	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.07	-0.09	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	back	0.650	1.104	0.718	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.33	0.01	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	back	0.769	1.040	0.800	
848.80	251	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.12	0.02	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	back	0.646	1.091	0.705	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.33	-0.06	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	front	0.562	1.040	0.584	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.33	-0.06	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	bottom	0.114	1.040	0.119	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.33	-0.15	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	right	0.464	1.040	0.483	
824.20	128	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.07	-0.07	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	left	0.560	1.104	0.618	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.33	0.01	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	left	0.774	1.040	0.805	A9
848.80	251	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.12	-0.06	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	left	0.537	1.091	0.586	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.5	31.33	-0.08	10 mm	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	left	0.742	1.040	0.772	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.0	28.25	-0.13	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	back	0.457	1.189	0.543	A10
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.0	28.25	-0.06	10 mm	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	back	0.330	1.189	0.392	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.0	28.25	-0.05	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	front	0.429	1.189	0.510	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.0	28.25	0.00	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	bottom	0.327	1.189	0.389	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.0	28.25	0.07	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	right	0.035	1.189	0.042	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.0	28.25	0.01	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	2	1:4.15	left	0.221	1.189	0.263	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	-0.10	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.713	1.089	0.776	A7
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	-0.05	10 mm	Wireless Charging Cover	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.494	1.089	0.538	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.00	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	front	0.647	1.089	0.705	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.04	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	bottom	0.419	1.089	0.456	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.00	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	right	0.044	1.089	0.048	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.0	22.63	0.02	10 mm	Standard	Sar-01	N/A	1:1	left	0.308	1.089	0.335	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

Table 11-8
LTE Band 2 (PCS) Hotspot SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																				
FREQUENCY		Mode	Bandwidth [MHz]	Cover Type	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	MPR [dB]	Device Serial Number	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Spacing	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.																			
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.03	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	back	1:1	0.759	1.012	0.768	A11
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.04	1	Sar-01	QPSK	50	50	10 mm	back	1:1	0.547	1.019	0.557	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.01	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	front	1:1	0.784	1.012	0.793	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Wireless Charging Cover	23.5	23.45	-0.01	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	front	1:1	0.599	1.012	0.606	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.01	1	Sar-01	QPSK	50	50	10 mm	front	1:1	0.588	1.019	0.599	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	-0.04	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	bottom	1:1	0.507	1.012	0.513	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.05	1	Sar-01	QPSK	50	50	10 mm	bottom	1:1	0.416	1.019	0.424	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.13	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	right	1:1	0.057	1.012	0.058	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	0.13	1	Sar-01	QPSK	50	50	10 mm	right	1:1	0.039	1.019	0.040	
1900.00	19100	High	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	23.5	23.45	0.02	0	Sar-01	QPSK	1	0	10 mm	left	1:1	0.387	1.012	0.392	
1860.00	18700	Low	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	20	Standard	22.5	22.42	-0.06	1	Sar-01	QPSK	50	50	10 mm	left	1:1	0.315	1.019	0.321	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram											

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11.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. 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.
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 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.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, body worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional body worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were not performed since the measured SAR results for all frequency bands were not greater than 0.8 W/kg. Please see Section 13 for variability analysis.
9. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 6.7 for more details).
10. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, SAR was measured using the standard battery cover and then repeated with the wireless charging battery cover for the highest reported SAR for each wireless technology, frequency band, operating mode, and exposure condition. No additional evaluations with wireless charging cover were required since all reported SAR values were less than 1.2 W/kg.

GSM Test Notes:

1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03v01 and October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for hotspot SAR. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.
3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

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UMTS Notes:

1. UMTS mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

LTE Notes:

1. LTE Considerations: LTE test configurations are determined according to SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D05v02r01. The general test procedures used for testing can be found in Section 8.4.4.
2. MPR is permanently implemented for this device by the manufacturer. The specific manufacturer target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results. MPR is enabled for this device, according to 3GPP TS36.101 Section 6.2.3 – 6.2.5 under Table 6.2.3-1.
3. A-MPR was disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).
4. Per FCC Guidance, LTE CA SAR was not needed for testing since the data sent by uplink on uplink physical channels does not change between Rel 8 and Rel 10.

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12 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

12.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11a/b/g/n/ac and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

12.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

Table 12-1
Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	10.00	10	0.208

Note: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation. Please refer to RF Exposure Technical Report OY1401270204-R2.A3L for original WLAN powers and compliance.

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12.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN Antenna 1 (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.254	0.403	0.657	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.198	0.403	0.601
	Right Tilt	0.178	0.310	0.488		Right Tilt	0.162	0.310	0.472
	Left Cheek	0.282	0.263	0.545		Left Cheek	0.339	0.263	0.602
	Left Tilt	0.160	0.222	0.382		Left Tilt	0.101	0.222	0.323
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.408	0.403	0.811	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.280	0.403	0.683
	Right Tilt	0.367	0.310	0.677		Right Tilt	0.244	0.310	0.554
	Left Cheek	0.526	0.263	0.789		Left Cheek	0.521	0.263	0.784
	Left Tilt	0.397	0.222	0.619		Left Tilt	0.176	0.222	0.398

Table 12-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN Antenna 2 (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.254	0.131	0.385	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.198	0.131	0.329
	Right Tilt	0.178	0.030	0.208		Right Tilt	0.162	0.030	0.192
	Left Cheek	0.282	0.055	0.337		Left Cheek	0.339	0.055	0.394
	Left Tilt	0.160	0.024	0.184		Left Tilt	0.101	0.024	0.125
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.408	0.131	0.539	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.280	0.131	0.411
	Right Tilt	0.367	0.030	0.397		Right Tilt	0.244	0.030	0.274
	Left Cheek	0.526	0.055	0.581		Left Cheek	0.521	0.055	0.576
	Left Tilt	0.397	0.024	0.421		Left Tilt	0.176	0.024	0.200

Table 12-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN MIMO (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.254	0.238	0.492	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.198	0.238	0.436
	Right Tilt	0.178	0.199	0.377		Right Tilt	0.162	0.199	0.361
	Left Cheek	0.282	0.181	0.463		Left Cheek	0.339	0.181	0.520
	Left Tilt	0.160	0.150	0.310		Left Tilt	0.101	0.150	0.251
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.408	0.238	0.646	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.280	0.238	0.518
	Right Tilt	0.367	0.199	0.566		Right Tilt	0.244	0.199	0.443
	Left Cheek	0.526	0.181	0.707		Left Cheek	0.521	0.181	0.702
	Left Tilt	0.397	0.150	0.547		Left Tilt	0.176	0.150	0.326

Table 12-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN Antenna 1 (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.254	0.308	0.562	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.198	0.308	0.506
	Right Tilt	0.178	0.561	0.739		Right Tilt	0.162	0.561	0.723
	Left Cheek	0.282	0.357	0.639		Left Cheek	0.339	0.357	0.696
	Left Tilt	0.160	0.361	0.521		Left Tilt	0.101	0.361	0.462
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.408	0.308	0.716	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.280	0.308	0.588
	Right Tilt	0.367	0.561	0.928		Right Tilt	0.244	0.561	0.805
	Left Cheek	0.526	0.357	0.883		Left Cheek	0.521	0.357	0.878
	Left Tilt	0.397	0.361	0.758		Left Tilt	0.176	0.361	0.537

Note: The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, regardless of whether the WLAN channel has WIFI Hotspot capability. Therefore, the summations above represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.

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Table 12-6
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN Antenna 2 (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.254	0.141	0.395	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.198	0.141	0.339
	Right Tilt	0.178	0.044	0.222		Right Tilt	0.162	0.044	0.206
	Left Cheek	0.282	0.020	0.302		Left Cheek	0.339	0.020	0.359
	Left Tilt	0.160	0.007	0.167		Left Tilt	0.101	0.007	0.108
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.408	0.141	0.549	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.280	0.141	0.421
	Right Tilt	0.367	0.044	0.411		Right Tilt	0.244	0.044	0.288
	Left Cheek	0.526	0.020	0.546		Left Cheek	0.521	0.020	0.541
	Left Tilt	0.397	0.007	0.404		Left Tilt	0.176	0.007	0.183

Note: The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, regardless of whether the WLAN channel has WIFI Hotspot capability. Therefore, the summations above represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.

Table 12-7
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN MIMO (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.254	0.043	0.297	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.198	0.043	0.241
	Right Tilt	0.178	0.077	0.255		Right Tilt	0.162	0.077	0.239
	Left Cheek	0.282	0.080	0.362		Left Cheek	0.339	0.080	0.419
	Left Tilt	0.160	0.081	0.241		Left Tilt	0.101	0.081	0.182
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.408	0.043	0.451	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.280	0.043	0.323
	Right Tilt	0.367	0.077	0.444		Right Tilt	0.244	0.077	0.321
	Left Cheek	0.526	0.080	0.606		Left Cheek	0.521	0.080	0.601
	Left Tilt	0.397	0.081	0.478		Left Tilt	0.176	0.081	0.257

Note: The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, regardless of whether the WLAN channel has WIFI Hotspot capability. Therefore, the summations above represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.

12.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 12-8
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN Antenna 1 (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.261	0.842
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.261	0.684
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.261	1.037
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.261	1.029

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Table 12-9
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN Antenna 2 (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.096	0.677
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.096	0.519
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.096	0.872
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.096	0.864

Table 12-10
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN MIMO (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.068	0.649
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.068	0.491
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.068	0.844
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.068	0.836

Table 12-11
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN Antenna 1 (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.639	1.220
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.639	1.062
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.639	1.415
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.639	1.407

Note: The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, regardless of whether the WLAN channel has WIFI Hotspot capability. Therefore, the summations above represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.

Table 12-12
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN Antenna 2 (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.351	0.932
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.351	0.774
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.351	1.127
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.351	1.119

Note: The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, regardless of whether the WLAN channel has WIFI Hotspot capability. Therefore, the summations above represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.

Table 12-13
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN MIMO (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.222	0.803
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.222	0.645
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.222	0.998
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.222	0.990

Note: The worst case 5 GHz WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation, regardless of whether the WLAN channel has WIFI Hotspot capability. Therefore, the summations above represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with 5 GHz WLAN.

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Table 12-14
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth Antenna 1 (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G/4G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.581	0.208	0.789
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.423	0.208	0.631
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.776	0.208	0.984
Back Side	LTE Band 2 (PCS)	0.768	0.208	0.976

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

12.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the devices edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR ("-").

Table 12-15
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (2.4 GHz Antenna 1 Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.800	0.261	1.061
	Front	0.584	0.214	0.798
	Top	-	0.126	0.126
	Bottom	0.119	-	0.119
	Right	0.483	-	0.483
	Left	0.805	0.123	0.928
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.776	0.261	1.037
	Front	0.705	0.214	0.919
	Top	-	0.126	0.126
	Bottom	0.456	-	0.456
	Right	0.048	-	0.048
	Left	0.335	0.123	0.458

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.543	0.261	0.804
	Front	0.510	0.214	0.724
	Top	-	0.126	0.126
	Bottom	0.389	-	0.389
	Right	0.042	-	0.042
	Left	0.263	0.123	0.386
Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.768	0.261	1.029
	Front	0.793	0.214	1.007
	Top	-	0.126	0.126
	Bottom	0.513	-	0.513
	Right	0.058	-	0.058
	Left	0.392	0.123	0.515

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Table 12-16
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (2.4 GHz Antenna 2 Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.800	0.096	0.896	Body SAR	Back	0.543	0.096	0.639
	Front	0.584	0.059	0.643		Front	0.510	0.059	0.569
	Top	-	-	0.000		Top	-	-	0.000
	Bottom	0.119	-	0.119		Bottom	0.389	-	0.389
	Right	0.483	-	0.483		Right	0.042	-	0.042
	Left	0.805	0.085	0.890		Left	0.263	0.085	0.348
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.776	0.096	0.872	Body SAR	Back	0.768	0.096	0.864
	Front	0.705	0.059	0.764		Front	0.793	0.059	0.852
	Top	-	-	0.000		Top	-	-	0.000
	Bottom	0.456	-	0.456		Bottom	0.513	-	0.513
	Right	0.048	-	0.048		Right	0.058	-	0.058
	Left	0.335	0.085	0.420		Left	0.392	0.085	0.477

Table 12-17
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (2.4 GHz MIMO Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.800	0.068	0.868	Body SAR	Back	0.543	0.068	0.611
	Front	0.584	0.058	0.642		Front	0.510	0.058	0.568
	Top	-	0.038	0.038		Top	-	0.038	0.038
	Bottom	0.119	-	0.119		Bottom	0.389	-	0.389
	Right	0.483	-	0.483		Right	0.042	-	0.042
	Left	0.805	0.030	0.835		Left	0.263	0.030	0.293
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.776	0.068	0.844	Body SAR	Back	0.768	0.068	0.836
	Front	0.705	0.058	0.763		Front	0.793	0.058	0.851
	Top	-	0.038	0.038		Top	-	0.038	0.038
	Bottom	0.456	-	0.456		Bottom	0.513	-	0.513
	Right	0.048	-	0.048		Right	0.058	-	0.058
	Left	0.335	0.030	0.365		Left	0.392	0.030	0.422

Table 12-18
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (5 GHz Antenna 1 Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.800	0.479	1.279	Body SAR	Back	0.543	0.479	1.022
	Front	0.584	0.191	0.775		Front	0.510	0.191	0.701
	Top	-	0.684	0.684		Top	-	0.684	0.684
	Bottom	0.119	-	0.119		Bottom	0.389	-	0.389
	Right	0.483	-	0.483		Right	0.042	-	0.042
	Left	0.805	0.039	0.844		Left	0.263	0.039	0.302
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.776	0.479	1.255	Body SAR	Back	0.768	0.479	1.247
	Front	0.705	0.191	0.896		Front	0.793	0.191	0.984
	Top	-	0.684	0.684		Top	-	0.684	0.684
	Bottom	0.456	-	0.456		Bottom	0.513	-	0.513
	Right	0.048	-	0.048		Right	0.058	-	0.058
	Left	0.335	0.039	0.374		Left	0.392	0.039	0.431

Table 12-19
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (5 GHz Antenna 2 Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.800	0.327	1.127	Body SAR	Back	0.543	0.327	0.870
	Front	0.584	0.089	0.673		Front	0.510	0.089	0.599
	Top	-	-	0.000		Top	-	-	0.000
	Bottom	0.119	-	0.119		Bottom	0.389	-	0.389
	Right	0.483	-	0.483		Right	0.042	-	0.042
	Left	0.805	0.197	1.002		Left	0.263	0.197	0.460
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.776	0.327	1.103	Body SAR	Back	0.768	0.327	1.095
	Front	0.705	0.089	0.794		Front	0.793	0.089	0.882
	Top	-	-	0.000		Top	-	-	0.000
	Bottom	0.456	-	0.456		Bottom	0.513	-	0.513
	Right	0.048	-	0.048		Right	0.058	-	0.058
	Left	0.335	0.197	0.532		Left	0.392	0.197	0.589

Table 12-20
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (5 GHz MIMO Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.800	0.222	1.022	Body SAR	Back	0.543	0.222	0.765
	Front	0.584	0.032	0.616		Front	0.510	0.032	0.542
	Top	-	0.098	0.098		Top	-	0.098	0.098
	Bottom	0.119	-	0.119		Bottom	0.389	-	0.389
	Right	0.483	-	0.483		Right	0.042	-	0.042
	Left	0.805	0.060	0.865		Left	0.263	0.060	0.323
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	LTE Band 2 (PCS) SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.776	0.222	0.998	Body SAR	Back	0.768	0.222	0.990
	Front	0.705	0.032	0.737		Front	0.793	0.032	0.825
	Top	-	0.098	0.098		Top	-	0.098	0.098
	Bottom	0.456	-	0.456		Bottom	0.513	-	0.513
	Right	0.048	-	0.048		Right	0.058	-	0.058
	Left	0.335	0.060	0.395		Left	0.392	0.060	0.452

12.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

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13 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

13.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, all measured SAR values were <0.8 W/kg. Therefore, no SAR measurement variability analysis was required.

13.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

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14 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/18/2012	Biennial	10/18/2014	GB43193563
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/16/2013	Annual	4/16/2014	MY45470194
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	4/17/2013	Annual	4/17/2014	3629U00687
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	7/23/2013	Annual	7/23/2014	US37390350
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US39170122
Agilent	85047A	S-Parameter Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	2904A00579
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	6/28/2013	Annual	6/28/2014	6201240328
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	5605
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/31/2013	Annual	10/31/2014	1039008
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/14/2013	Annual	11/14/2014	1126066
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	1/3/2014	Annual	1/3/2015	1349501
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
Fisher Scientific	S407993	Long Stem Thermometer	11/4/2013	Biennial	11/4/2015	130671821
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Digital Thermometer	12/4/2013	Biennial	12/4/2015	130764558
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	8650319
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
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
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	101695
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	836019/013
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/17/2013	Annual	4/17/2014	DE27259
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	6/6/2013	Annual	6/6/2014	111427
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	9/23/2013	Annual	9/23/2014	109892
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVS	Single Channel Power Meter	10/31/2013	Annual	10/31/2014	835360/0079
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench 5/16", 8" lbs	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/25/2013	Annual	4/25/2014	4d119
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	7/22/2013	Annual	7/22/2014	5d149
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/18/2013	Annual	8/18/2014	1009
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/21/2013	Annual	8/21/2014	1322
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/22/2013	Annual	8/22/2014	3022
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	11/13/2013	Annual	11/13/2014	1091
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/19/2013	Annual	11/19/2014	1408
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/22/2013	Annual	11/22/2014	3333
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/25/2014	Annual	2/25/2015	3258
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/26/2014	Annual	2/26/2015	665
Tektronix	RSA6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/17/2013	Annual	4/17/2014	8010177
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Annual	8/8/2014	130477877

Notes:

1. 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.
2. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

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15 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for frequencies less than 3000 MHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1gm	c _i 10 gms	1gm u _i (± %)	10gms u _i (± %)	v _i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)							RSS	12.1	11.7
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	24.2	23.5
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The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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16 CONCLUSION

16.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry 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]

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.922 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.579$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-26-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

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

Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, Wireless Charging Cover

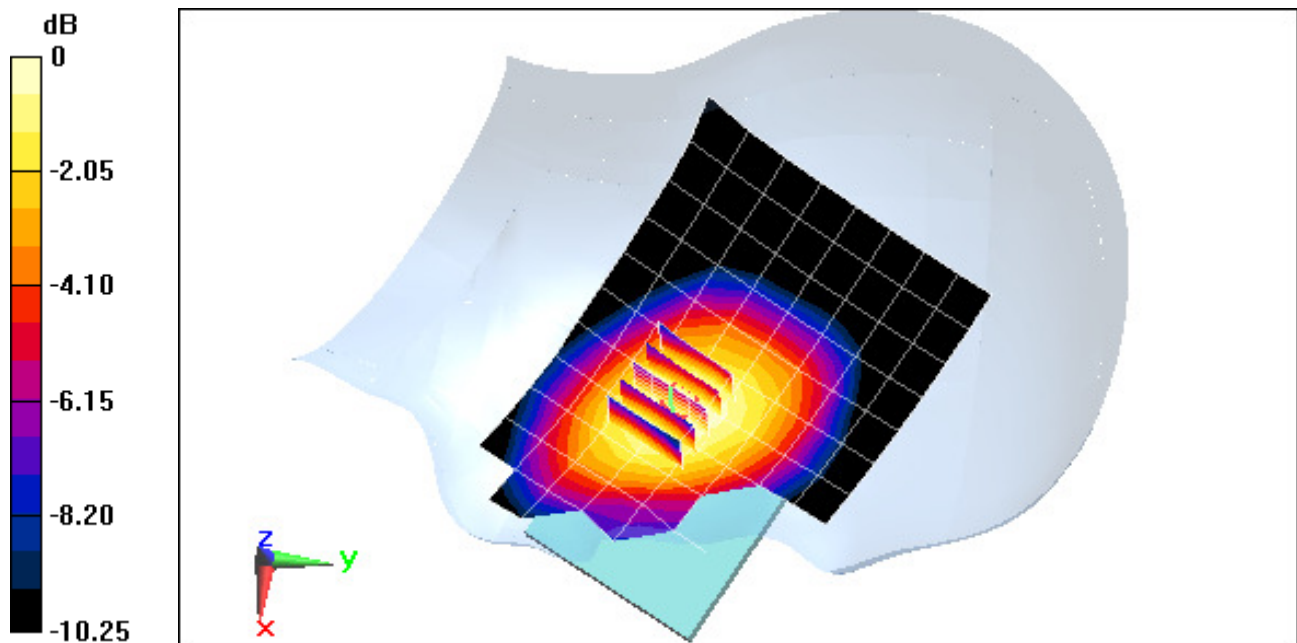
Area Scan (9x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.899 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.295 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.229 W/kg



0 dB = 0.238 W/kg = -6.23 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-02

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.437 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.821$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, Wireless Charging Cover

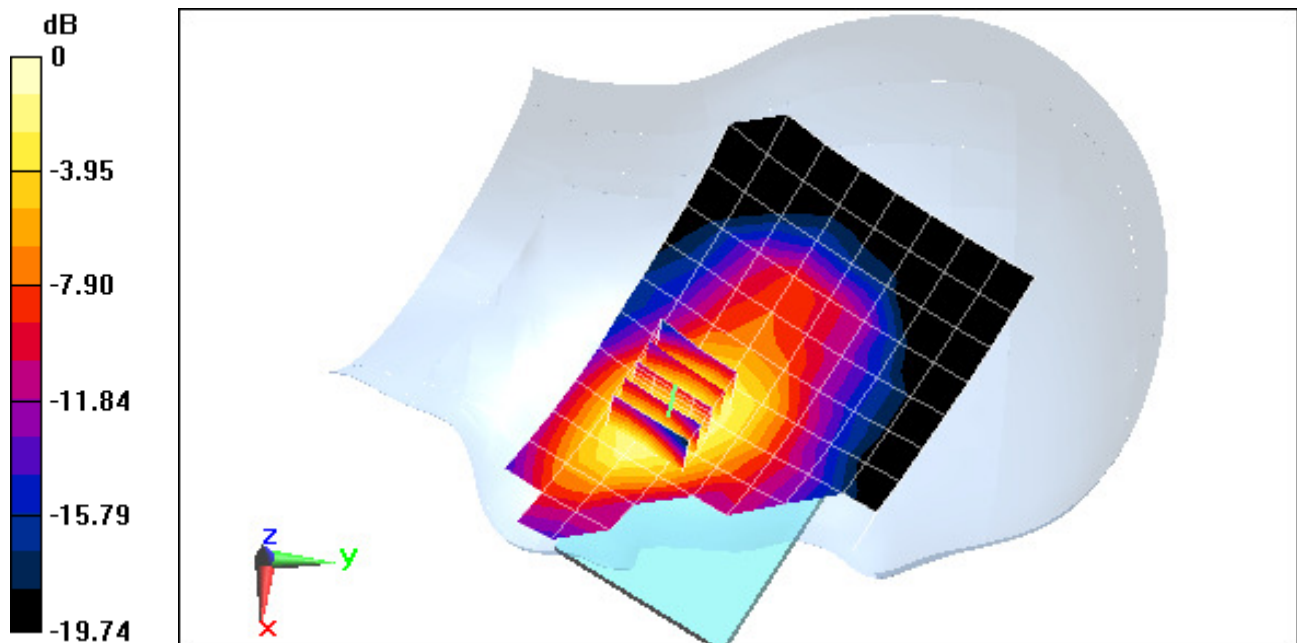
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 13.554 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.396 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.261 W/kg



0 dB = 0.282 W/kg = -5.50 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-02

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.437 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.821$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

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

Mode: UMTS 1900, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, Wireless Charging Cover

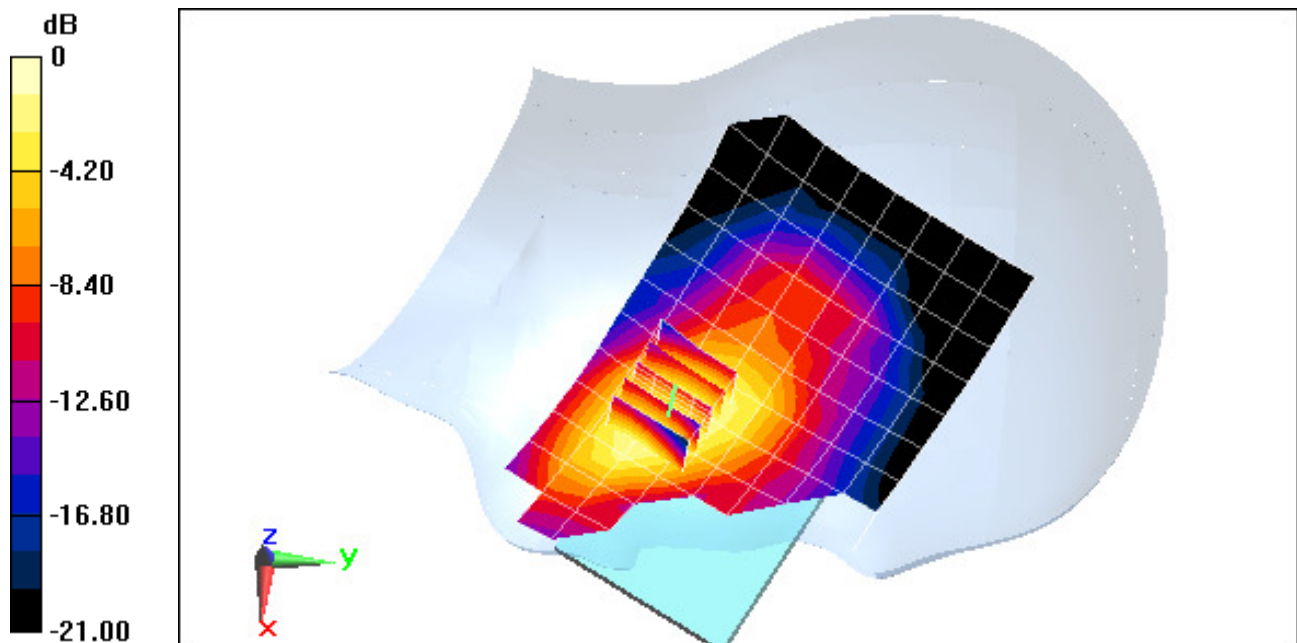
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 18.491 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.483 W/kg



0 dB = 0.526 W/kg = -2.79 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-02

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 2 (PCS); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.458 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.72$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

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

**Mode: LTE Band 2 (PCS), Left Head, Cheek, High.ch,
QPSK, 20 MHz Bandwidth, 1 RB, 0 RB Offset, Standard Battery Cover**

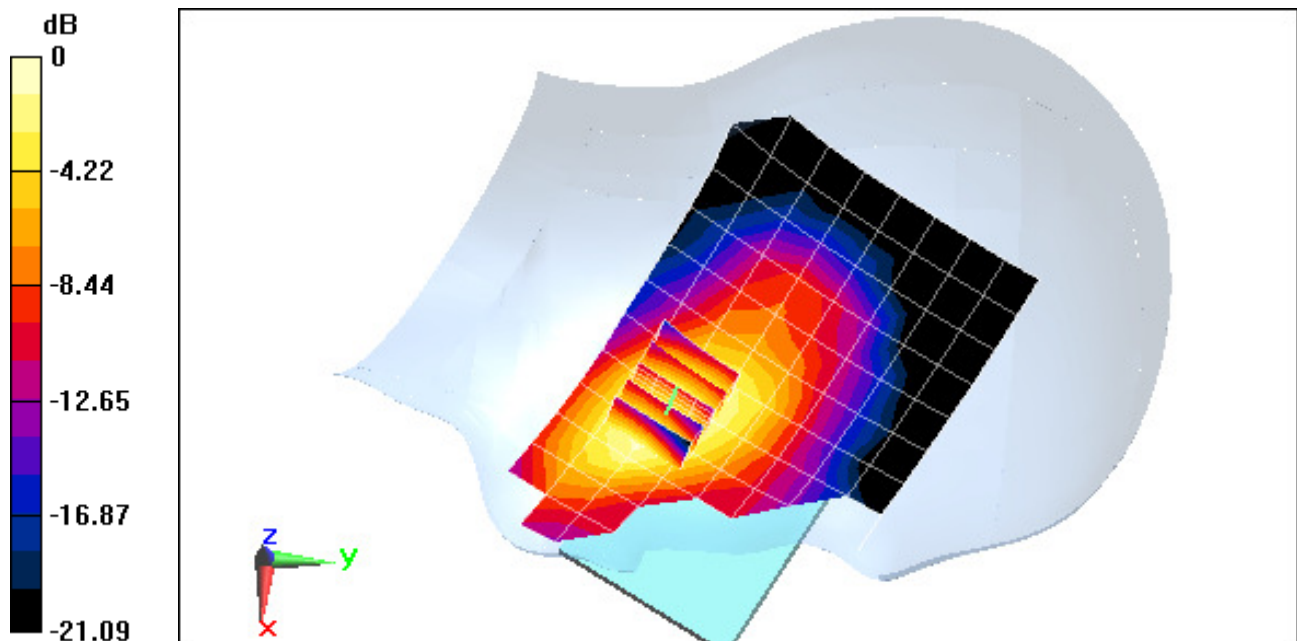
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 20.361 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.772 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.515 W/kg



0 dB = 0.552 W/kg = -2.58 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.007 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.122$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 11/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229

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

Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, Standard Battery Cover

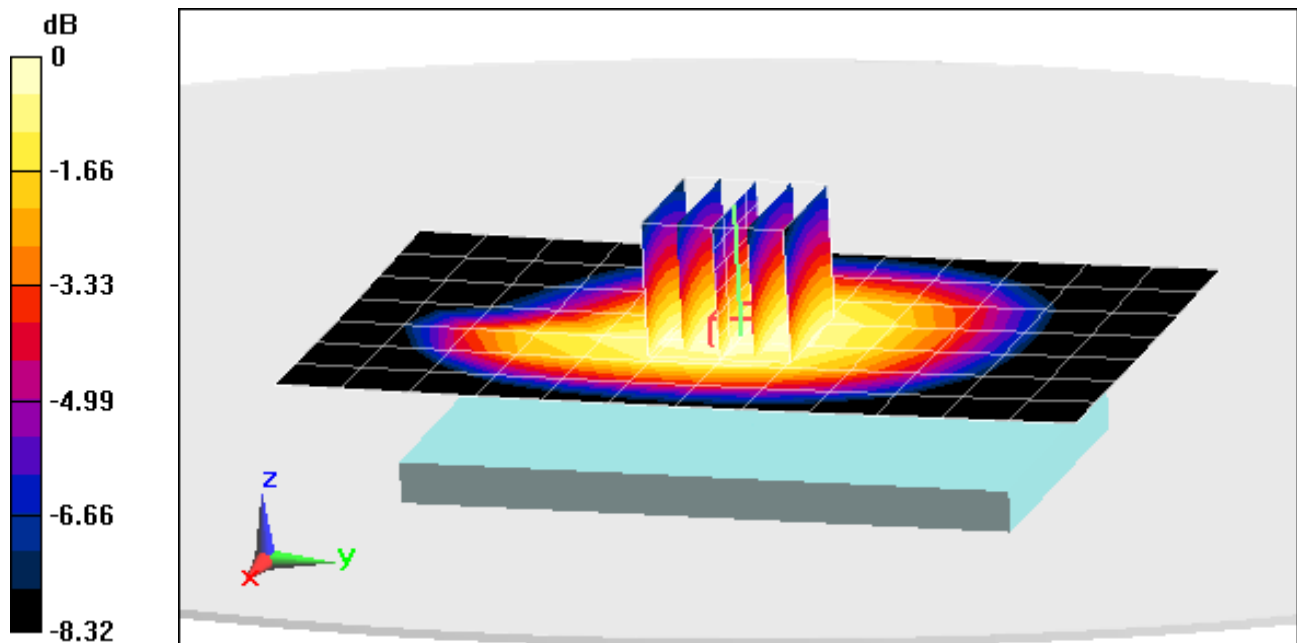
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 22.437 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.591 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.471 W/kg



0 dB = 0.494 W/kg = -3.06 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.545 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.042$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-31-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

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

Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, Standard Battery Cover

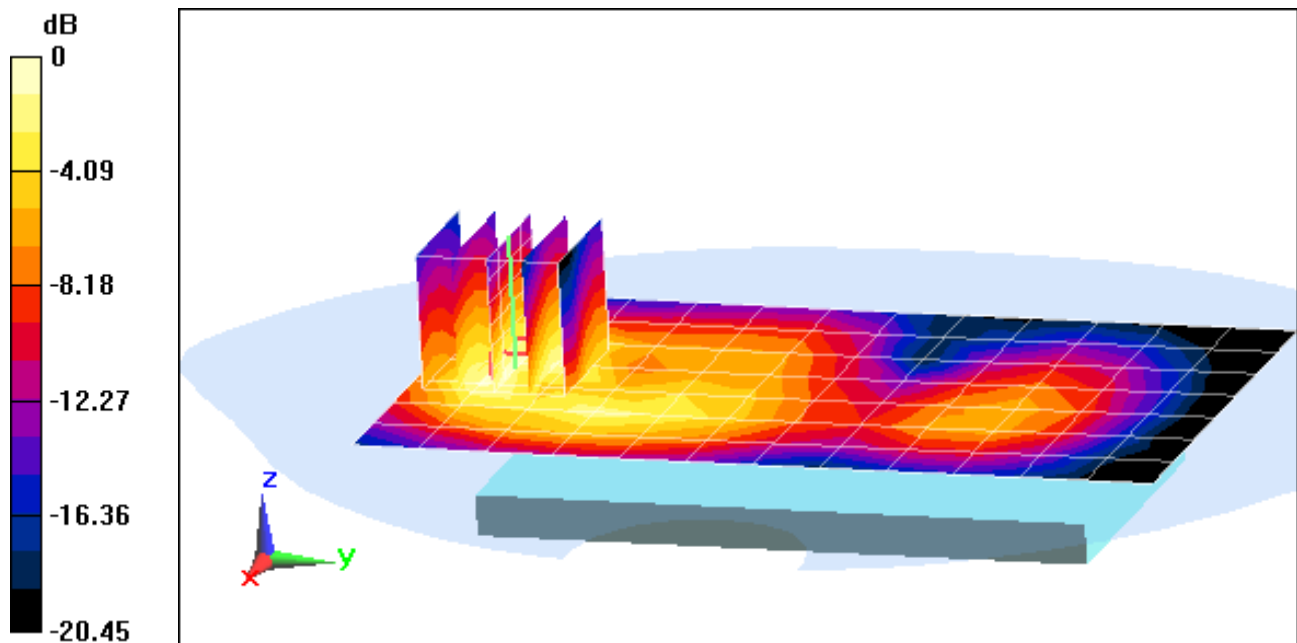
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 13.934 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.574 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.326 W/kg



0 dB = 0.355 W/kg = -4.50 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.545 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.042$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-31-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

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

Mode: UMTS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, Standard Battery Cover

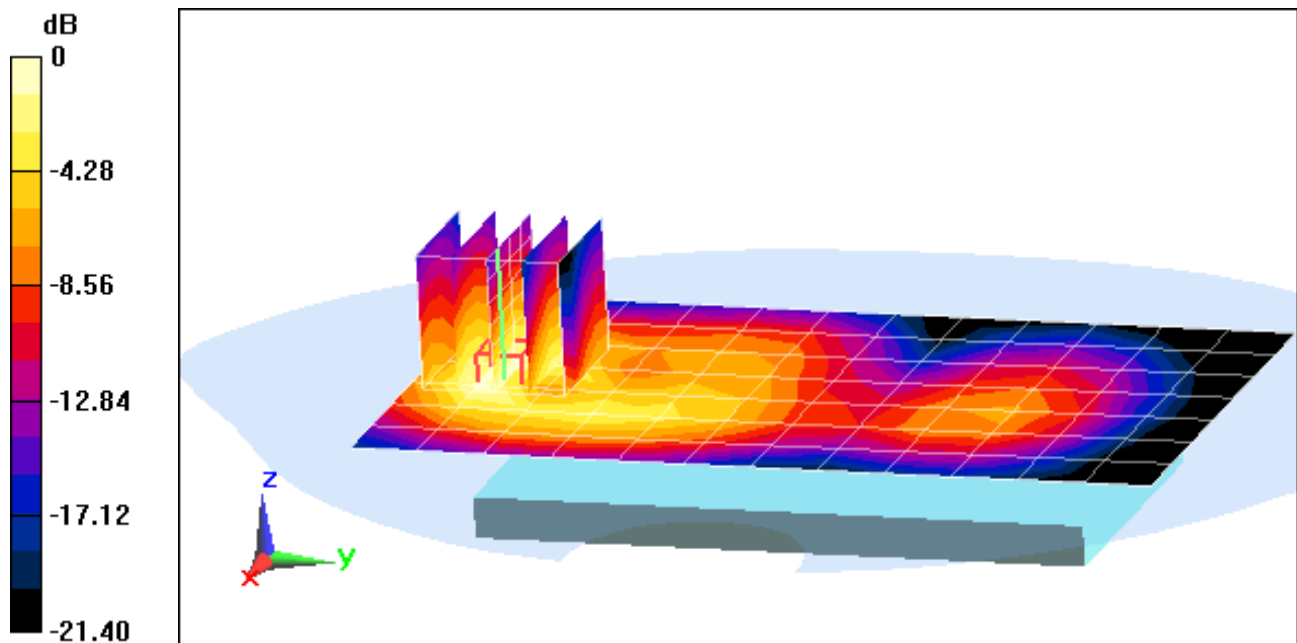
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 21.608 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.713 W/kg



0 dB = 0.783 W/kg = -1.06 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 2 (PCS); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.569 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.964$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-31-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

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

**Mode: LTE Band 2 (PCS), Body SAR, Back side, High.ch, 20 MHz Bandwidth,
QPSK, 1 RB, 0 RB Offset, Standard Battery Cover**

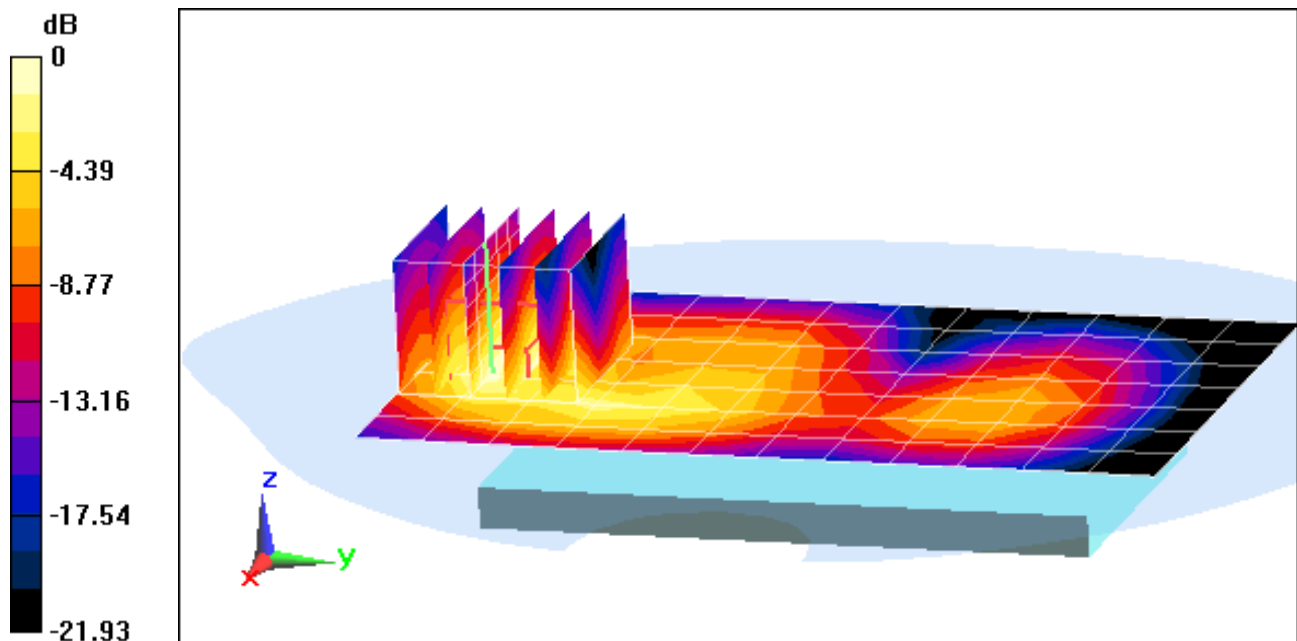
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.771 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.759 W/kg



0 dB = 0.781 W/kg = -1.07 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.007 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.122$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 11/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229

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

**Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Left Edge, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots,
Standard Battery Cover**

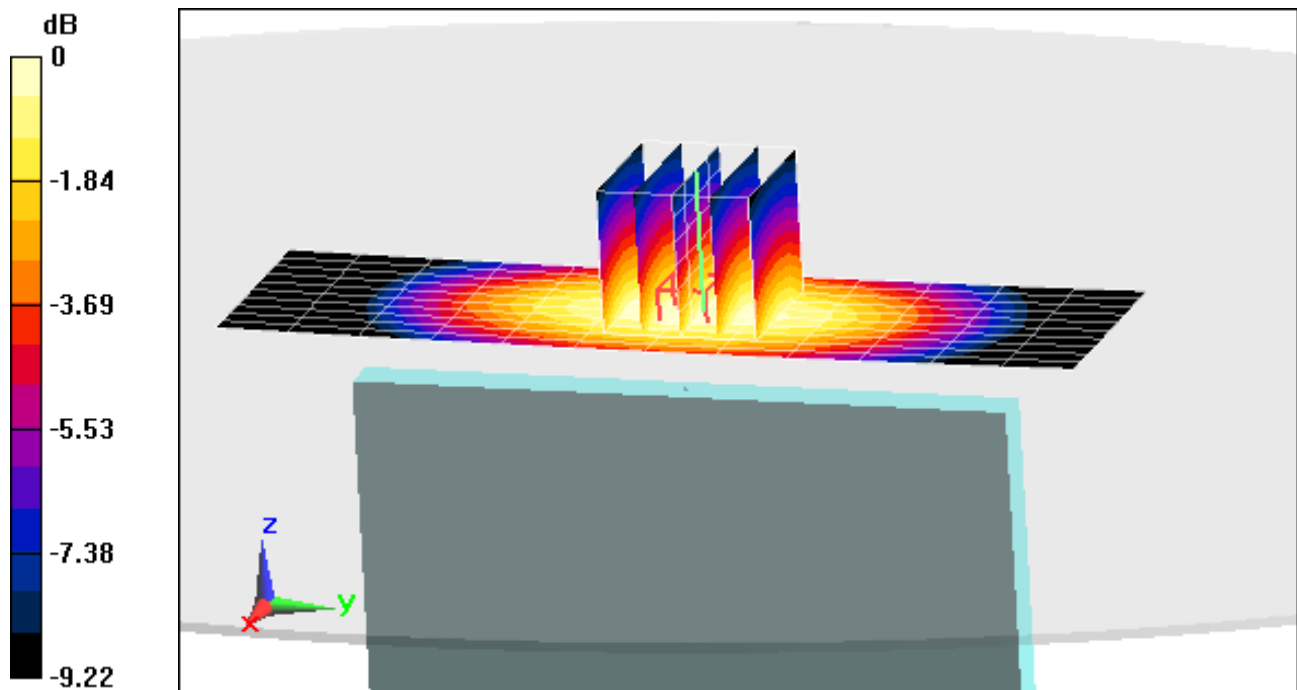
Area Scan (11x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 28.964 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.06 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.774 W/kg



0 dB = 0.826 W/kg = -0.83 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.545 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.042$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-31-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

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

**Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots,
Standard Battery Cover**

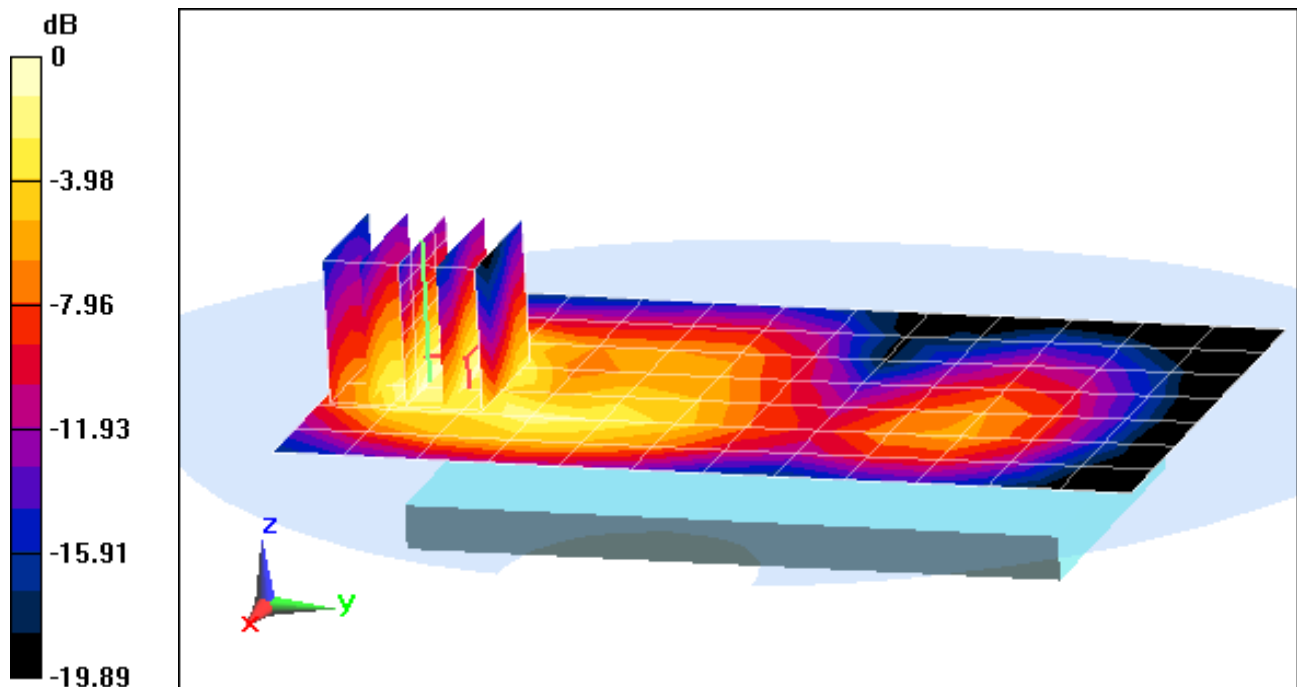
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 16.946 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.821 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.457 W/kg



0 dB = 0.485 W/kg = -3.14 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG900A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: Sar-01

Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 2 (PCS); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.569 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.964$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-31-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

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

**Mode: LTE Band 2 (PCS), Body SAR, Front side, High.ch, 20 MHz Bandwidth,
QPSK, 1 RB, 0 RB Offset, Standard Battery Cover**

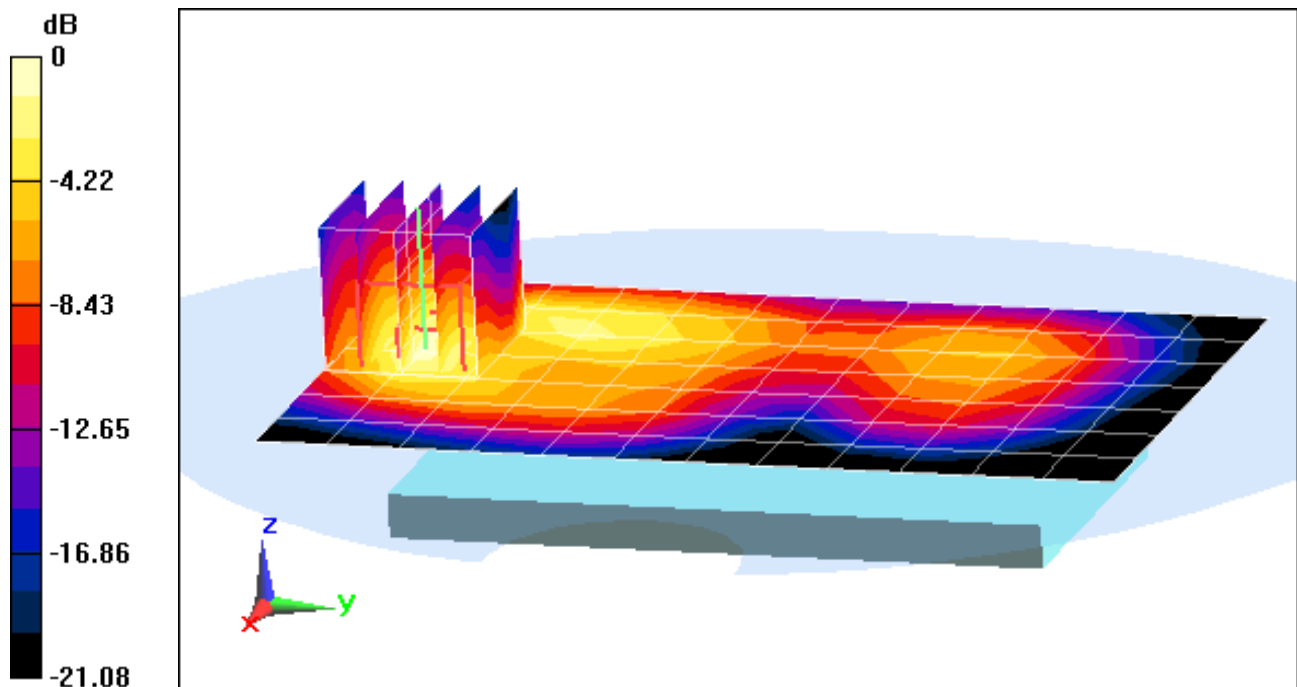
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 24.536 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.784 W/kg



0 dB = 0.908 W/kg = -0.42 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d119

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.602$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 03-26-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

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

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

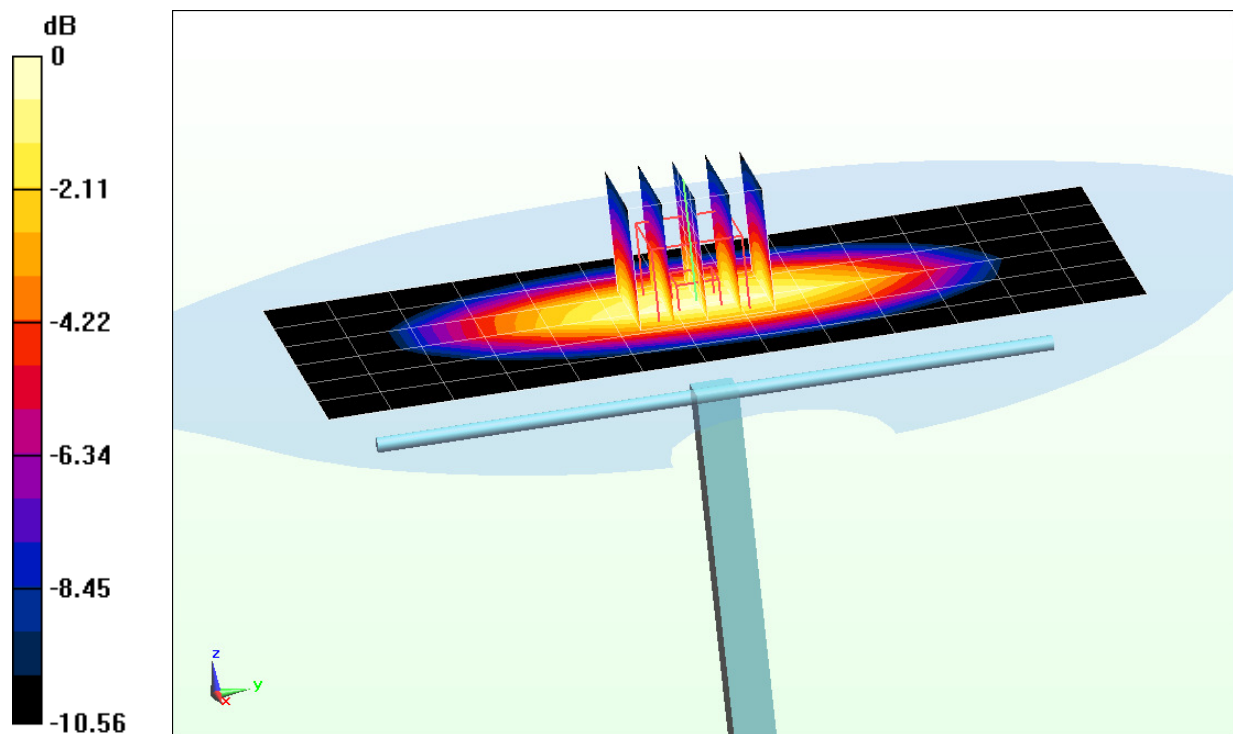
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.43 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.953 W/kg

Deviation: -1.55%



0 dB = 1.03 W/kg = 0.13 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.458 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.72$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

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

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

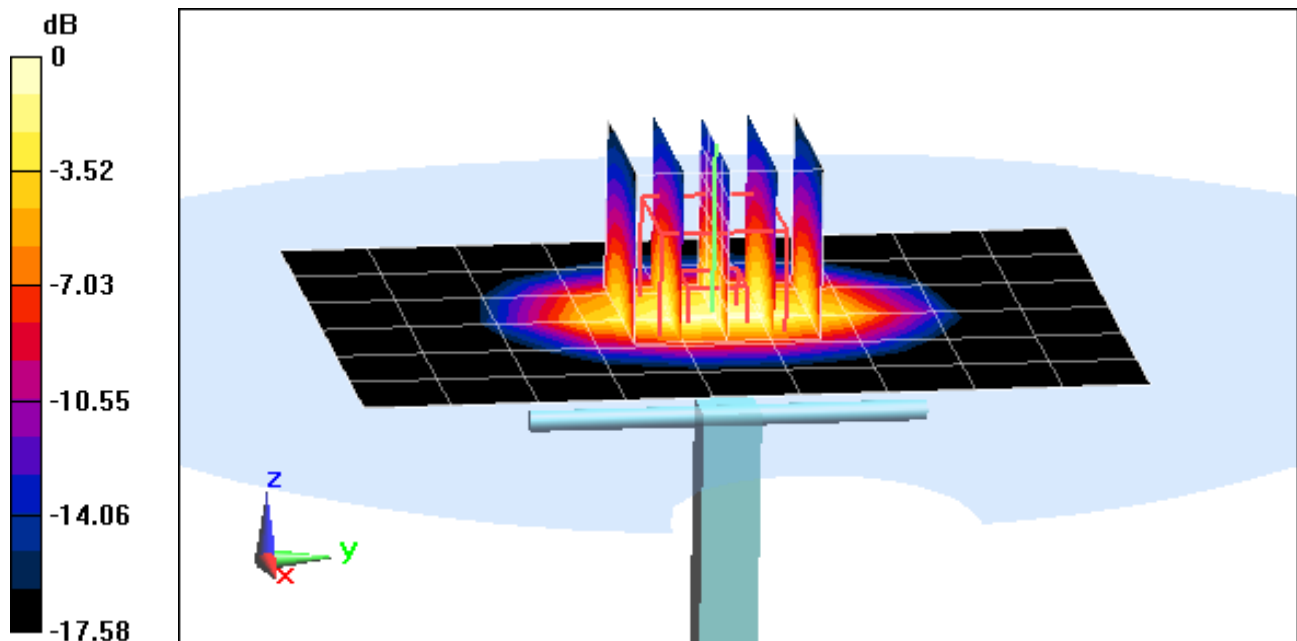
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.07 W/kg

Deviation: 0.74%



0 dB = 4.59 W/kg = 6.62 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d119

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.005 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.137$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 03-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 11/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229

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

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

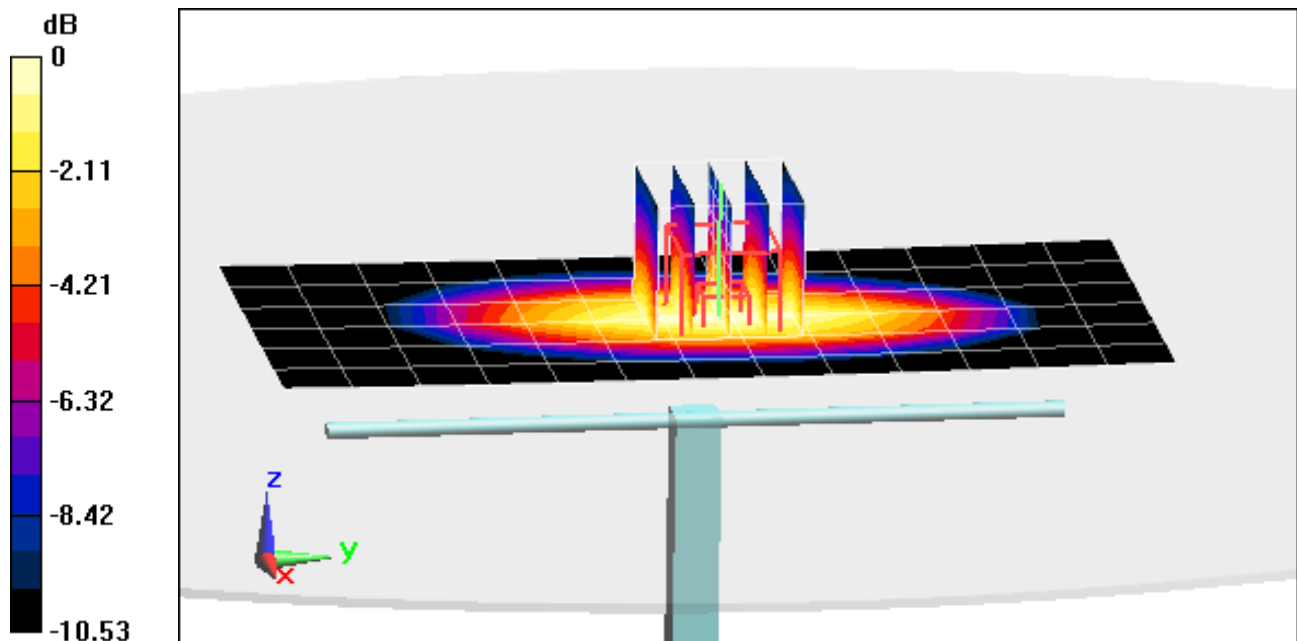
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.00 W/kg

Deviation: 4.82%



0 dB = 1.08 W/kg = 0.33 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.569 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.964$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-31-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.2°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

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

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

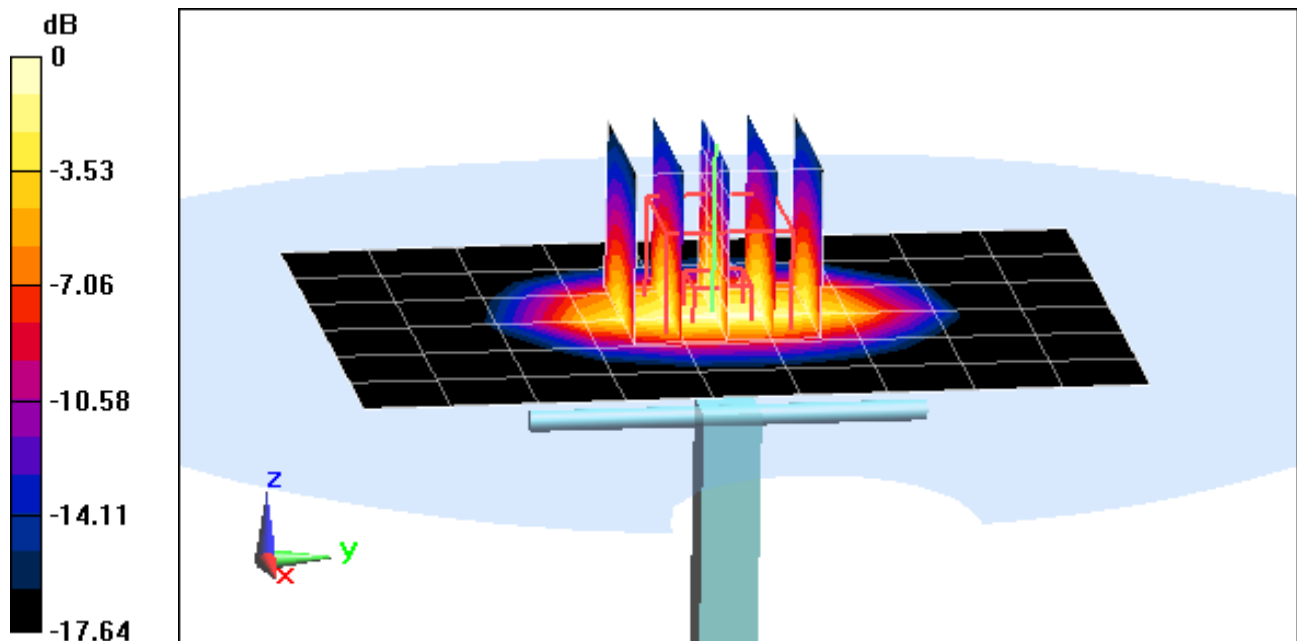
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.20 W/kg

Deviation: 3.70%



0 dB = 4.73 W/kg = 6.75 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 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d119_Apr13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d119**

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

Calibration date: **April 25, 2013**

✓
KOK
5/8/13

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 909	11-Sep-12 (No. DAE4-909_Sep12)	Sep-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

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

Signature

Issued: April 26, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) 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	V52.8.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.8 $\pm$ 6 %	0.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.51 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.68 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.30 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	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.01 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.54 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.31 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω - 4.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.8 Ω - 6.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.385 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	June 29, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.04.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d119

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.94$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.05, 6.05, 6.05); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 11.09.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

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

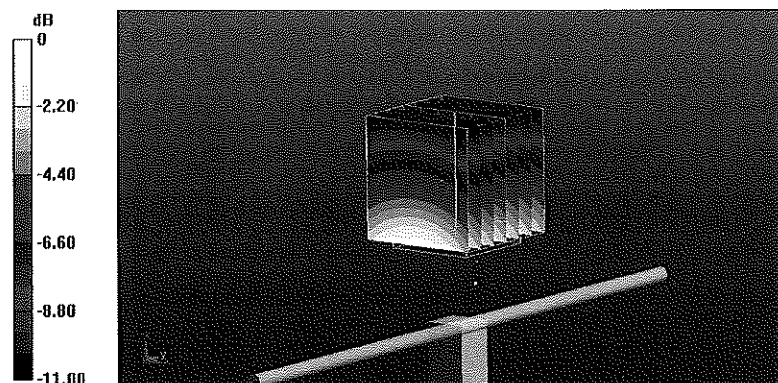
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.387 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.86 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

25 Apr 2013 09:11:06
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.061 Ω -4.6621 Ω 40.884 pF 835.000 000 MHz

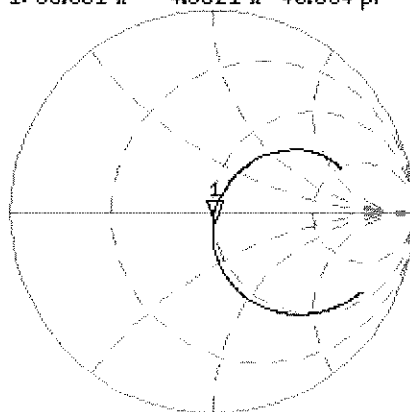
*

Del

CA

Avg
16

H1 d

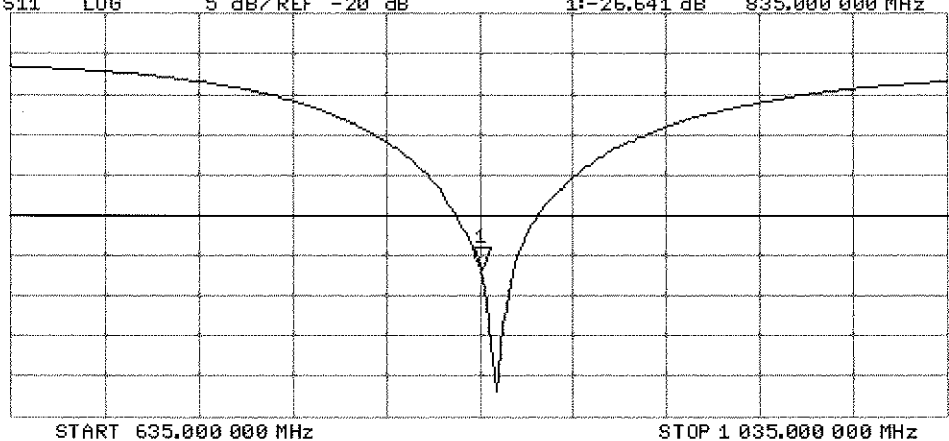


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.641 dB 835.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

H1 d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.04.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d119

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 11.09.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

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

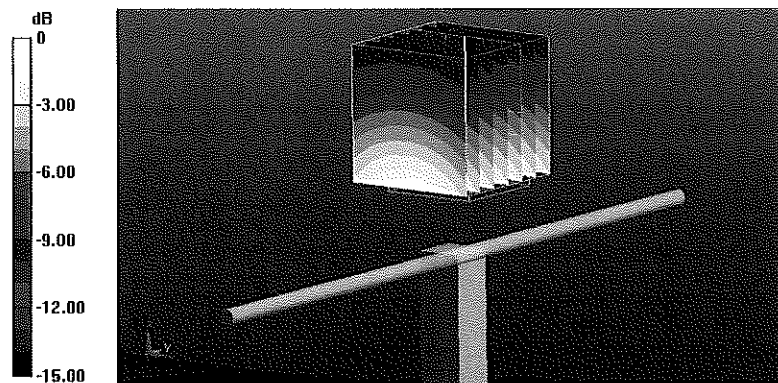
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 55.178 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.68 W/kg

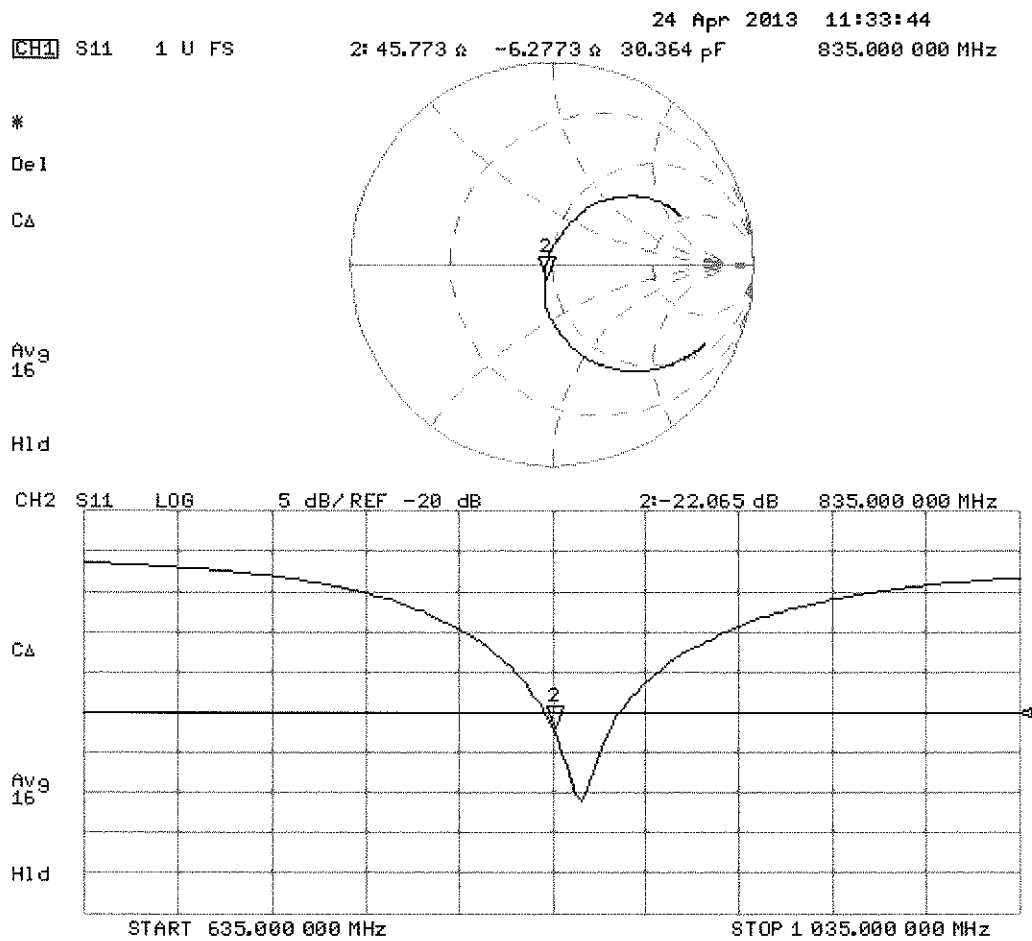
SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.89 W/kg



0 dB = 2.89 W/kg = 4.61 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d149_Jul13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d149**

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

Calibration date: **July 22, 2013**

✓
 KOK
 8/19/13

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrali	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 22, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

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	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.36 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	9.99 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.4 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	5.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.49 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	10.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.5 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	5.36 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.9 \Omega + 6.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.5 \Omega + 6.4 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.196 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	March 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 22.07.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d149

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

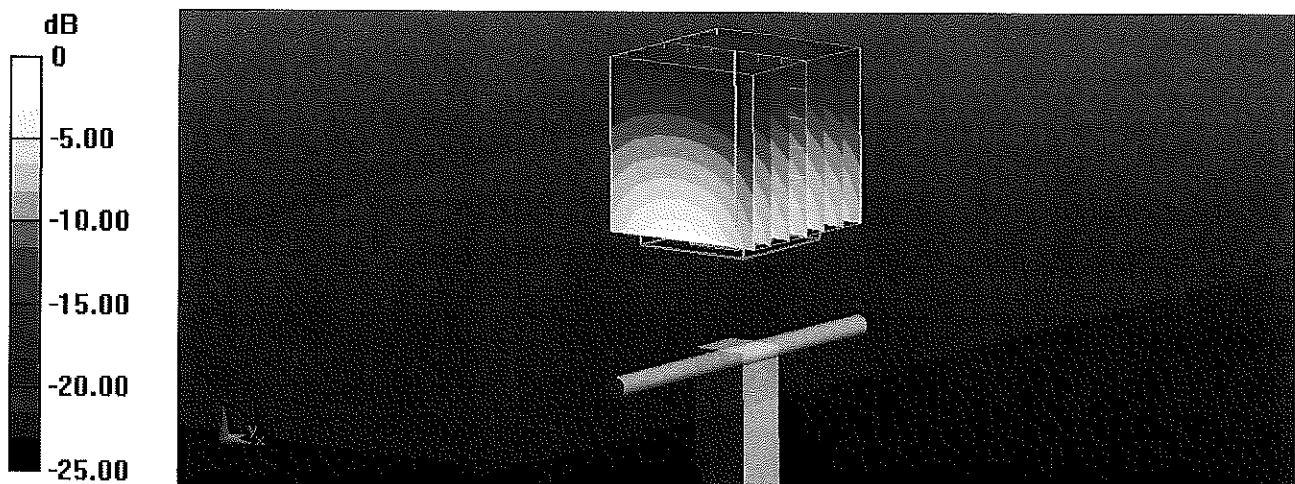
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 96.173 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.99 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.28 W/kg

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



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

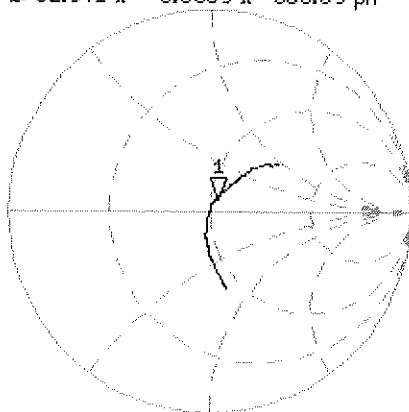
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

22 Jul 2013 11:59:34
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.941 Ω 6.0059 Ω 503.09 μ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
 Del
 CA

Avg
 16

H1d

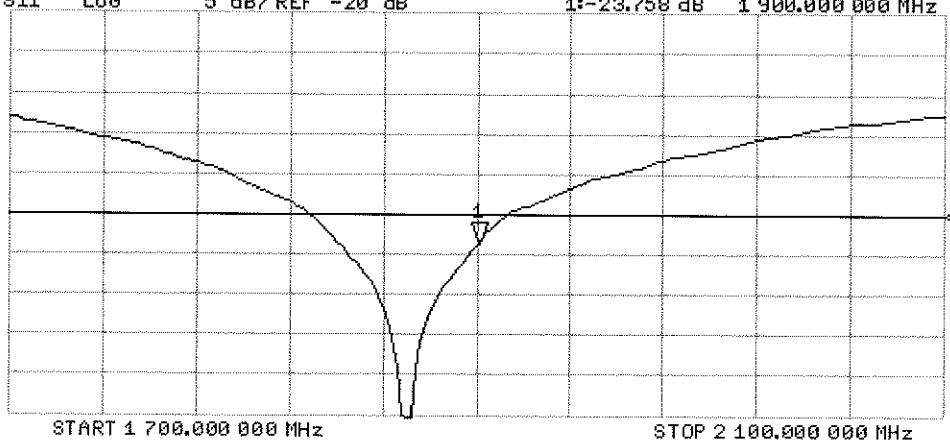


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-23.758 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
 16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.07.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d149

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

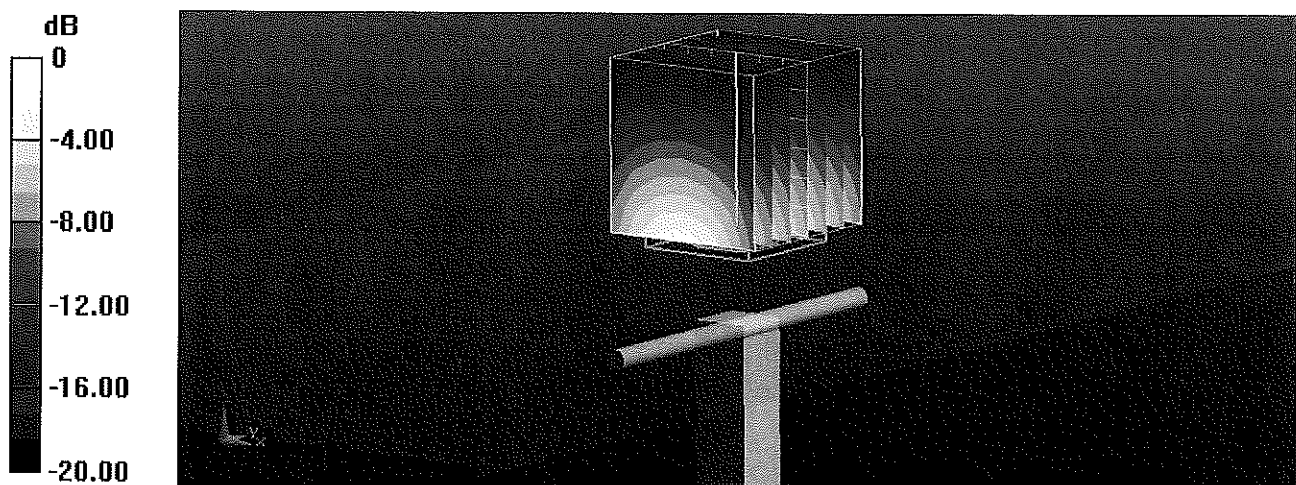
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.173 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.36 W/kg

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

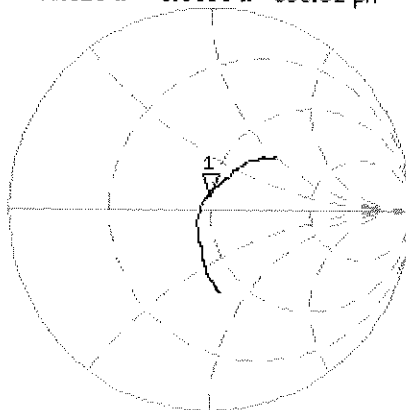


0 dB = 12.6 W/kg = 11.00 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

22 Jul 2013 11:32:14
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1:48.525 $\angle$ 6.3906 $\angle$ 535.32 μ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

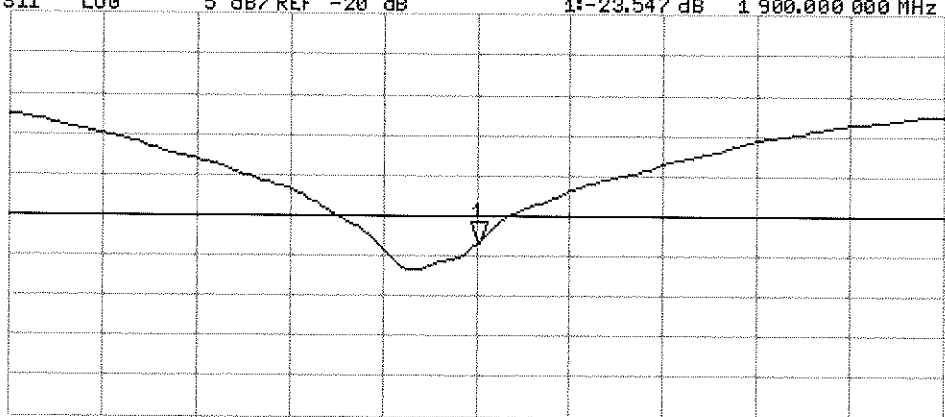
*
 Del
 CA



Avg
 16
 H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-23.547 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA



Avg
 16
 H1d

START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3258_Feb14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3258**

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

CCV
 3/6/14

Calibration date: **February 25, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name Israe El-Naouq	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 27, 2014

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the 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:3258

Manufactured: January 25, 2010
Calibrated: February 25, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3258

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.29	1.19	1.23	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	104.5	107.0	103.0	

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	222.4	$\pm 3.8 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		202.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		207.1	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	5.09	65.6	14.1	10.00	44.8	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	1.68	57.4	9.3		40.7	
		Z	4.01	62.4	13.0		51.1	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.34	67.5	18.9	2.91	131.2	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	3.43	67.9	18.7		137.1	
		Z	3.42	67.8	19.0		146.0	
10012- CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.40	70.9	19.8	1.87	134.2	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.19	70.2	19.2		137.9	
		Z	3.46	70.8	19.6		149.6	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	30.24	99.7	28.7	9.39	131.2	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	12.91	88.5	23.9		147.5	
		Z	30.37	99.5	28.9		128.0	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	29.88	100.0	29.0	9.57	123.0	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	16.02	92.5	25.4		140.7	
		Z	30.01	100.0	29.4		125.8	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	44.57	99.7	25.9	6.56	119.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	28.97	95.3	23.2		127.6	
		Z	43.72	99.8	26.3		120.1	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	53.52	99.7	24.4	4.80	129.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	54.55	99.9	22.9		143.3	
		Z	51.63	99.7	24.8		127.5	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	58.93	99.8	23.4	3.55	133.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	77.54	99.7	21.3		125.3	
		Z	56.64	99.8	23.8		130.8	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	47.03	99.5	21.3	1.16	136.3	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	95.86	95.2	17.1		138.2	
		Z	39.68	100.0	22.2		132.3	
10039- CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.84	66.8	19.1	4.57	131.3	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.75	67.0	18.9		135.2	
		Z	4.86	66.7	19.0		127.2	

10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	4.06	66.8	19.0	3.97	148.4	±0.7 %
		Y	3.96	66.6	18.6		134.7	
		Z	4.13	66.9	19.1		143.4	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.63	66.8	18.7	3.98	137.3	±0.7 %
		Y	4.75	67.5	18.8		148.4	
		Z	4.65	66.7	18.7		133.2	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.66	68.5	20.3	5.67	144.0	±1.2 %
		Y	6.27	67.1	19.3		130.6	
		Z	6.62	68.2	20.1		140.5	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.53	68.0	20.2	5.80	142.6	±1.4 %
		Y	6.17	66.8	19.3		129.2	
		Z	6.52	67.8	20.1		139.0	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.19	67.3	19.9	5.75	137.9	±1.4 %
		Y	6.12	67.3	19.6		149.5	
		Z	6.19	67.1	19.8		136.1	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.49	69.5	21.7	8.10	132.4	±2.5 %
		Y	10.23	69.1	21.3		144.3	
		Z	10.45	69.3	21.6		129.5	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.46	69.5	21.7	8.07	133.9	±2.5 %
		Y	10.26	69.2	21.3		147.4	
		Z	10.47	69.4	21.7		130.5	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.61	77.4	26.8	9.28	118.8	±3.0 %
		Y	9.89	75.2	25.7		144.9	
		Z	12.01	77.8	26.9		119.6	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.20	67.3	19.9	5.75	139.2	±1.2 %
		Y	5.86	66.2	19.0		128.5	
		Z	6.22	67.3	19.9		136.3	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.63	67.8	20.1	5.82	144.1	±1.4 %
		Y	6.31	66.8	19.3		133.1	
		Z	6.66	67.7	20.0		140.9	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.25	67.5	20.2	5.73	143.6	±1.2 %
		Y	4.92	66.7	19.5		131.0	
		Z	5.29	67.4	20.2		140.7	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	13.49	87.5	31.6	9.21	139.0	±2.7 %
		Y	7.83	75.5	26.0		124.9	
		Z	13.47	86.5	31.1		137.8	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.22	67.4	20.1	5.72	144.3	±1.4 %
		Y	5.08	67.5	19.9		147.9	
		Z	5.26	67.2	20.0		139.6	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.24	67.5	20.1	5.72	144.5	±1.2 %
		Y	5.06	67.4	19.8		147.0	
		Z	5.29	67.3	20.1		139.2	

10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.12	69.1	21.6	8.09	128.8	±2.2 %
		Y	9.76	68.4	21.0		132.8	
		Z	10.08	68.9	21.5		123.4	
10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.15	69.2	21.7	8.10	130.2	±2.2 %
		Y	9.77	68.5	21.0		134.1	
		Z	10.10	69.0	21.5		124.0	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.02	69.0	21.5	8.03	128.7	±2.2 %
		Y	9.67	68.5	21.0		133.3	
		Z	10.02	68.9	21.5		123.9	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.46	69.6	21.7	8.06	134.0	±2.2 %
		Y	10.09	68.8	21.1		139.7	
		Z	10.40	69.3	21.6		128.7	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	7.09	67.1	19.6	5.97	131.2	±1.4 %
		Y	6.98	67.2	19.4		138.0	
		Z	7.06	66.8	19.4		127.2	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	13.63	87.8	31.7	9.21	141.6	±3.0 %
		Y	7.85	75.5	26.0		126.5	
		Z	13.99	87.7	31.6		141.4	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	12.86	81.4	28.9	9.24	142.1	±3.0 %
		Y	8.91	73.4	24.8		129.9	
		Z	13.15	81.4	28.8		142.0	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.63	77.5	26.8	9.30	118.7	±3.0 %
		Y	9.62	74.3	25.2		138.4	
		Z	11.96	77.7	26.9		119.3	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	6.14	67.4	19.3	4.87	149.9	±0.9 %
		Y	5.90	66.9	18.7		132.8	
		Z	6.20	67.5	19.3		146.6	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.45	66.9	18.9	3.96	130.1	±0.7 %
		Y	4.50	67.2	18.8		137.9	
		Z	4.64	67.6	19.3		149.2	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.79	67.5	19.2	3.46	145.3	±0.7 %
		Y	3.74	67.5	18.9		128.2	
		Z	3.78	67.3	19.1		139.1	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.77	67.8	19.3	3.39	147.0	±0.5 %
		Y	3.69	67.7	18.9		130.1	
		Z	3.73	67.3	19.0		141.3	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.52	67.9	20.1	5.81	141.4	±1.4 %
		Y	6.41	67.6	19.7		147.4	
		Z	6.51	67.7	20.1		135.4	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.17	68.7	20.7	6.06	147.7	±1.4 %
		Y	6.69	67.2	19.6		128.6	
		Z	7.12	68.4	20.5		142.0	

10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	3.04	70.0	19.6	1.71	129.8	±0.5 %
		Y	3.25	71.3	19.7		136.9	
		Z	3.09	69.9	19.5		148.7	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.73	67.3	18.6	3.76	135.7	±0.5 %
		Y	4.93	69.1	19.0		141.5	
		Z	4.73	67.1	18.4		132.7	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.67	67.5	18.6	3.77	134.0	±0.5 %
		Y	4.92	69.4	19.1		139.8	
		Z	4.65	67.1	18.5		130.7	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 8 and 9).

^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:3258

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.40	1.60	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.80	1.17	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.19	5.19	5.19	0.80	1.10	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.68	1.27	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.78	1.23	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.76	1.33	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity 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.

^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:3258

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

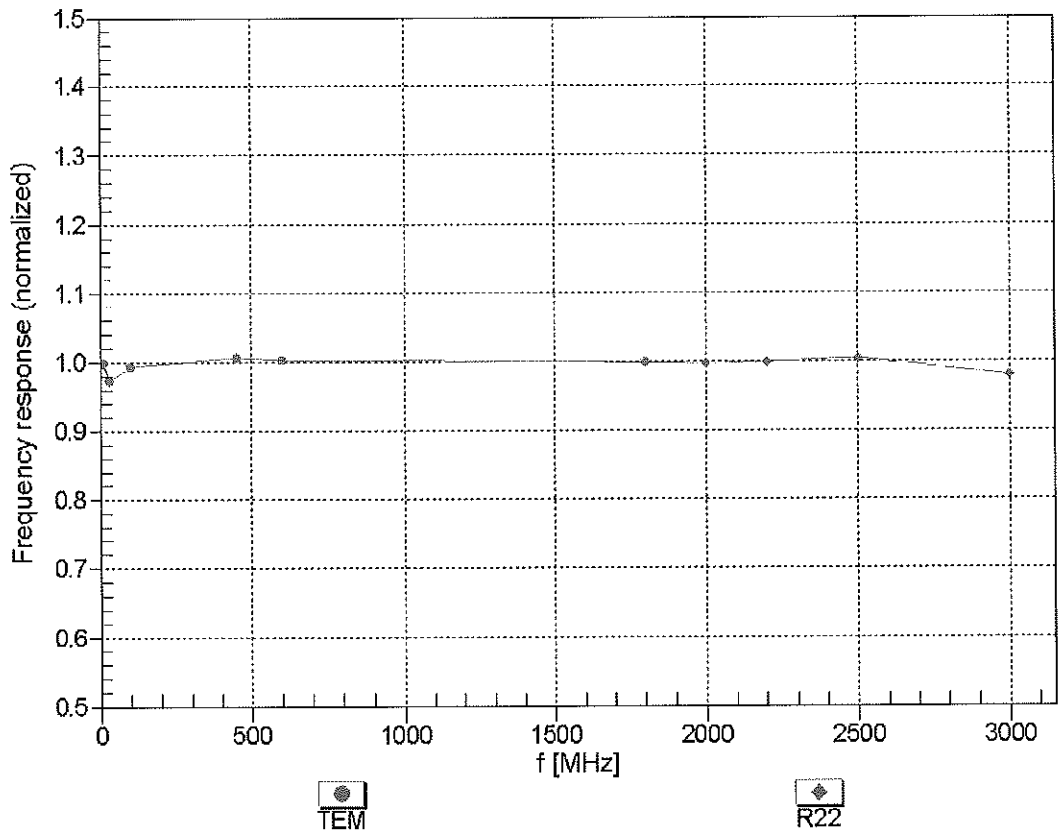
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.61	1.32	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.47	1.74	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.55	1.59	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.80	1.11	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity 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.

^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.

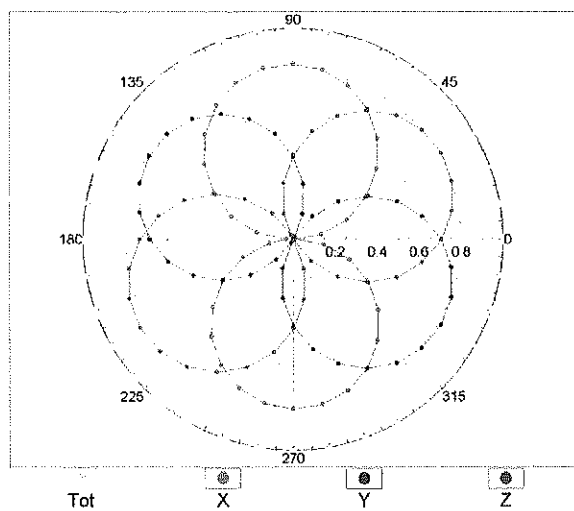
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



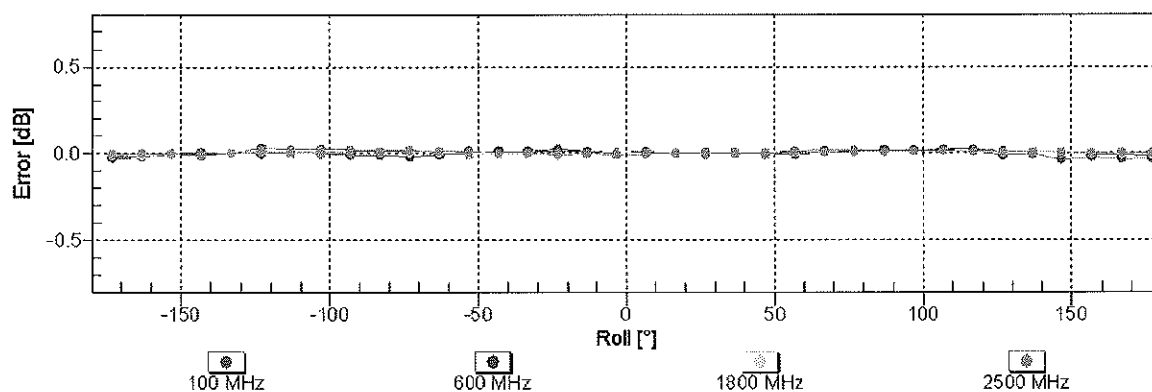
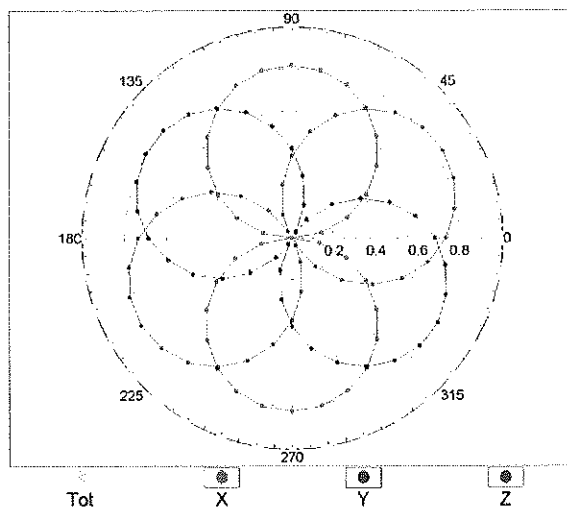
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



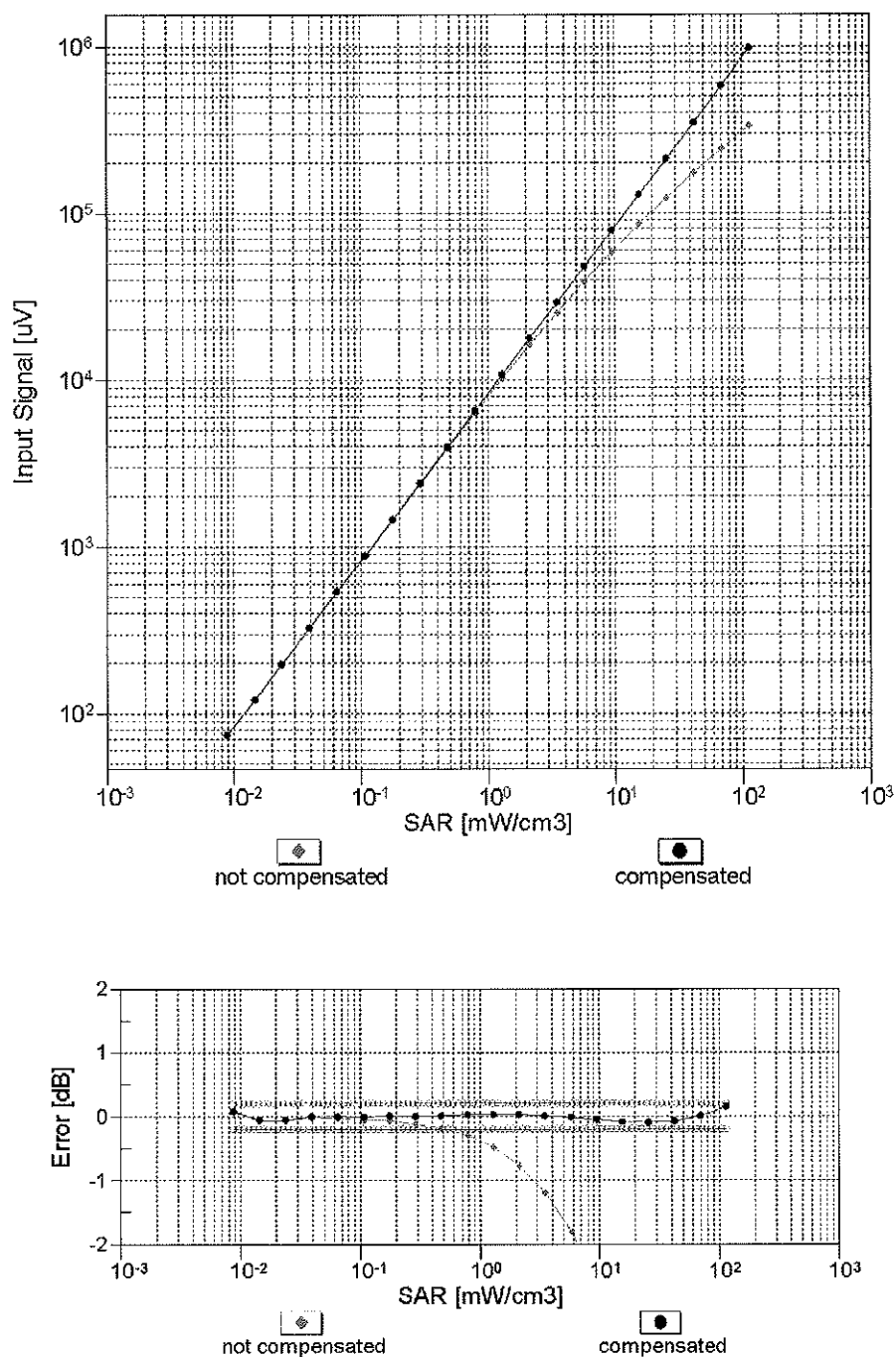
f=1800 MHz,R22



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

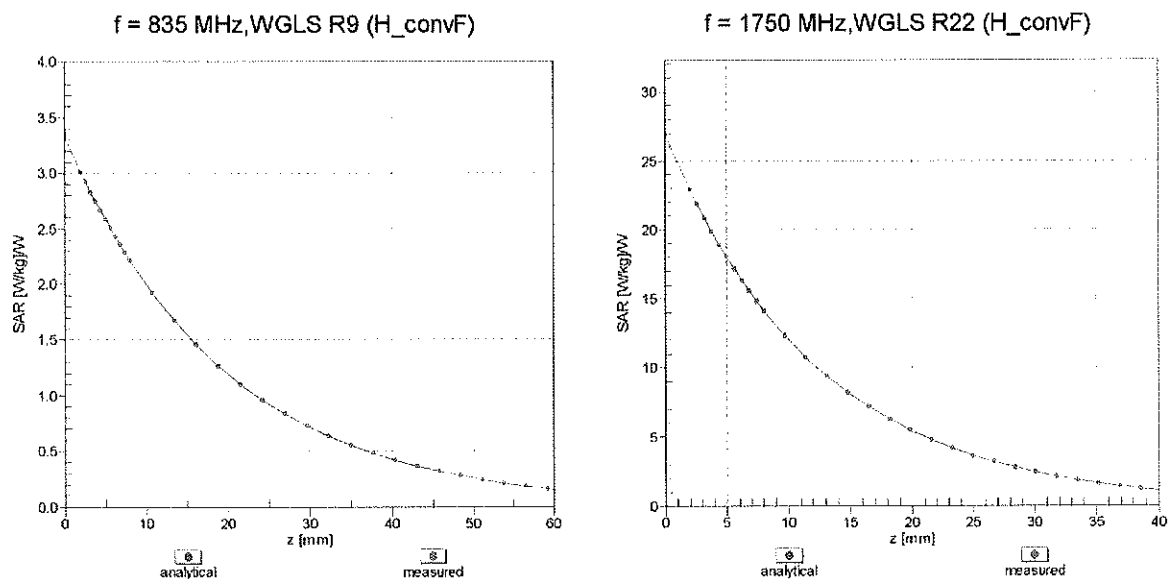
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)



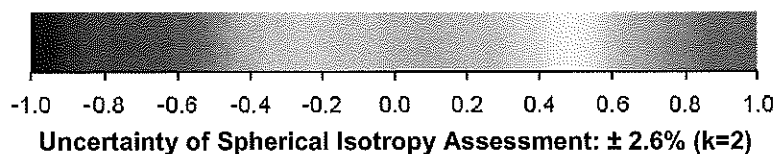
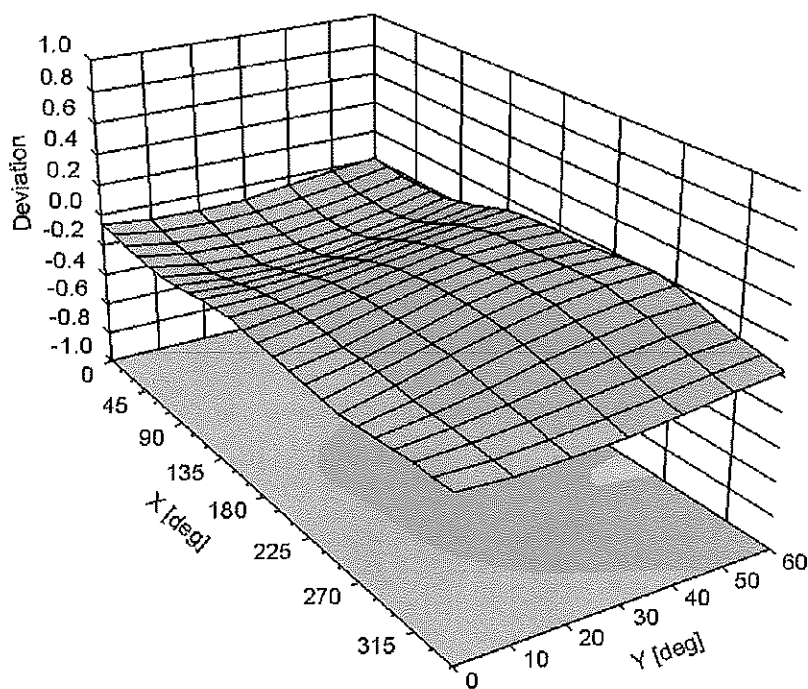
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3258**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-123.1
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 108**

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: **ES3-3333_Nov13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3333**

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

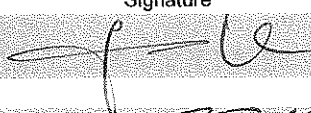
Calibration date: **November 22, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	4-Sep-13 (No. DAE4-660_Sep13)	Sep-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 

Issued: November 25, 2013

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 108**

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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

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:3333

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: November 22, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.08	0.90	0.88	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	104.9	103.3	101.7	

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	140.9	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		132.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		170.3	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -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: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.44	1.54	± 12.0 %
850	41.5	0.92	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.46	1.48	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.23	5.23	5.23	0.77	1.17	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.42	4.42	4.42	0.74	1.31	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.80	1.30	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity 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.

^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:3333

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.33	1.90	± 12.0 %
850	55.2	0.99	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.49	1.54	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.80	0.95	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.80	1.07	± 12.0 %

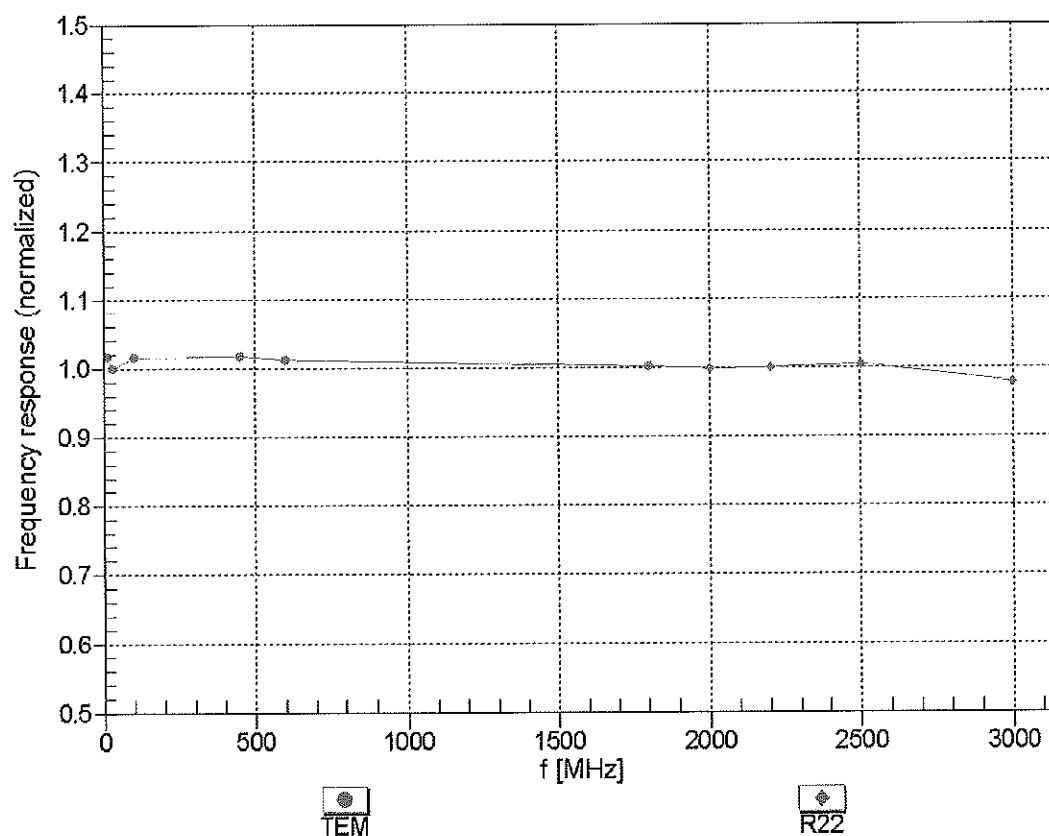
^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^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

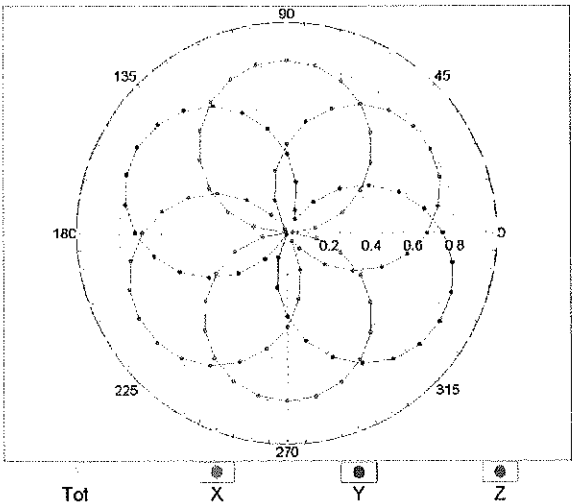
(TEM-Cell:ifi1110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



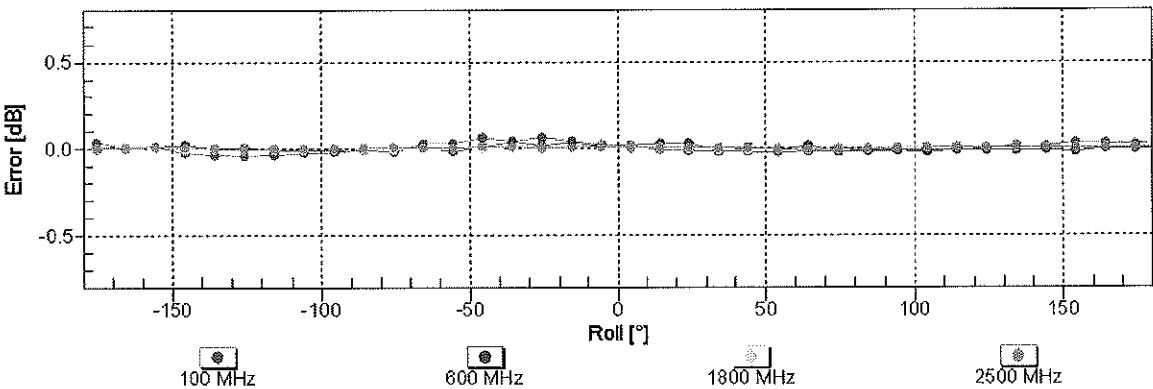
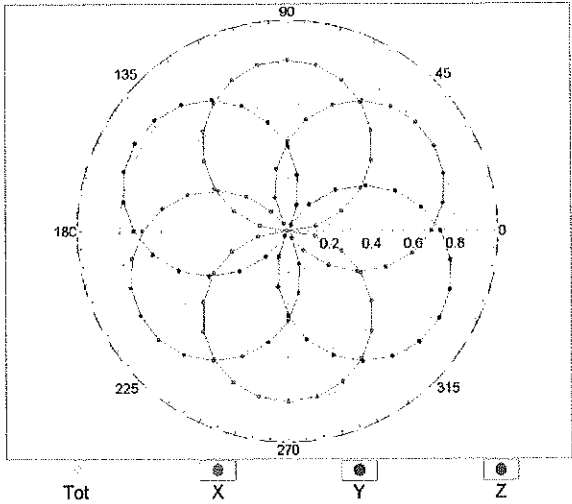
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

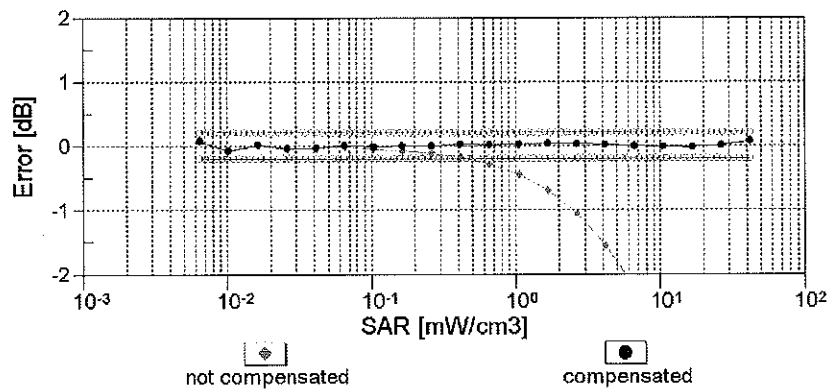
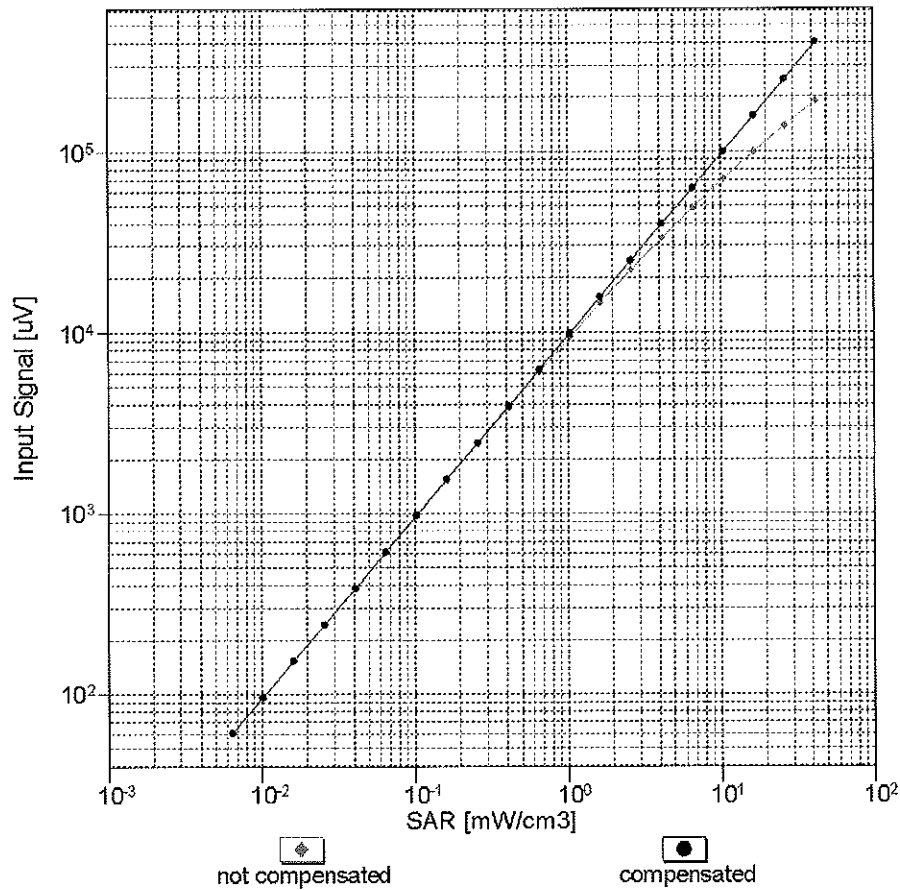


f=1800 MHz,R22



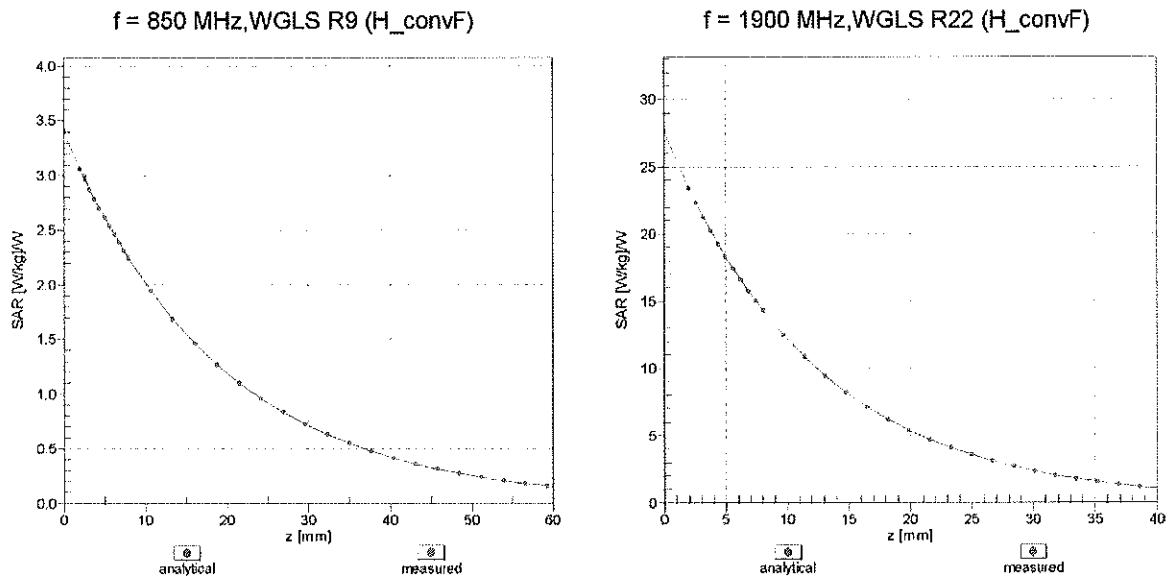
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



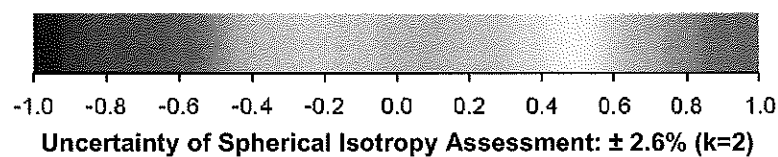
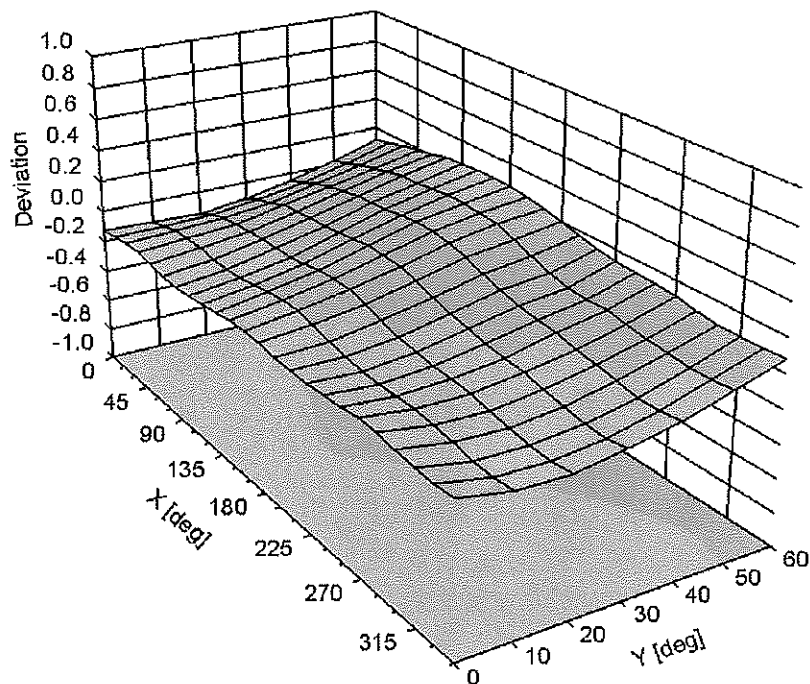
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-35.7
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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3022_Aug13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV2 - SN:3022**

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

Calibration date: **August 22, 2013**

UTC
9/13/13

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	31-Jan-13 (No. DAE4-660_Jan13)	Jan-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: August 23, 2013			
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 108**

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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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003
Calibrated: August 22, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.00	1.04	0.99	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	100.7	97.4	99.7	

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	178.6	±3.0 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		141.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		134.7	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.19	2.37	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.30	1.70	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.19	5.19	5.19	0.65	1.23	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.51	1.43	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.51	1.51	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.74	1.29	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity 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.

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

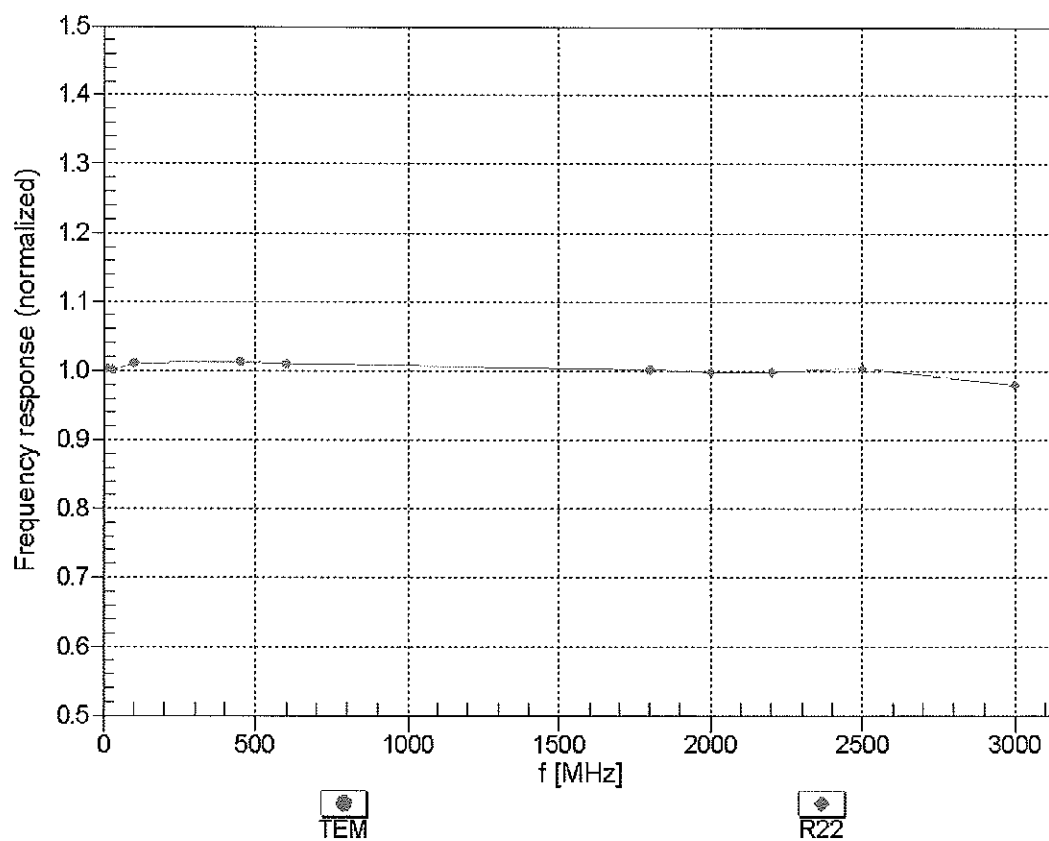
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	5.92	5.92	5.92	0.24	1.99	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	5.91	5.91	5.91	0.29	1.85	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.52	1.52	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.49	1.56	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.70	1.02	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.85	3.85	3.85	0.58	0.90	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity 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.

^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.

Frequency Response of E-Field

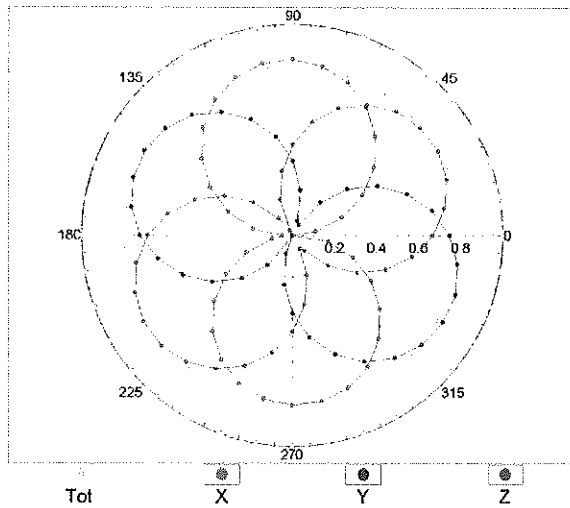
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



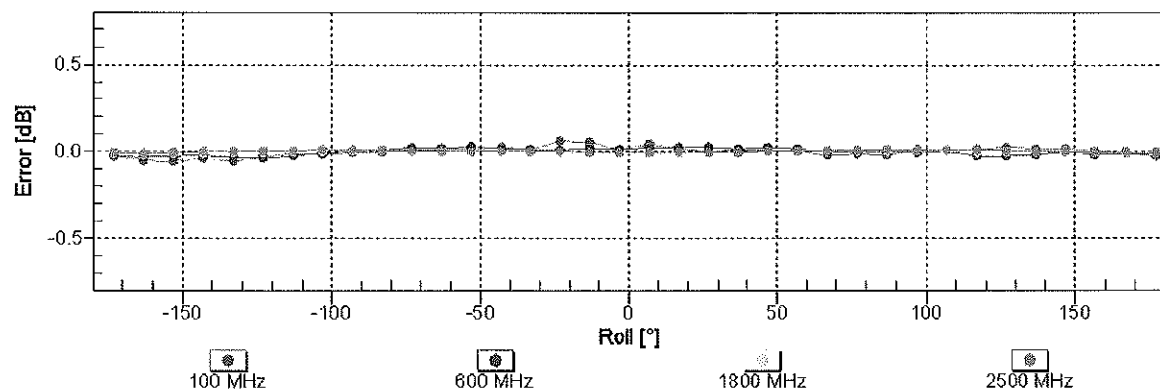
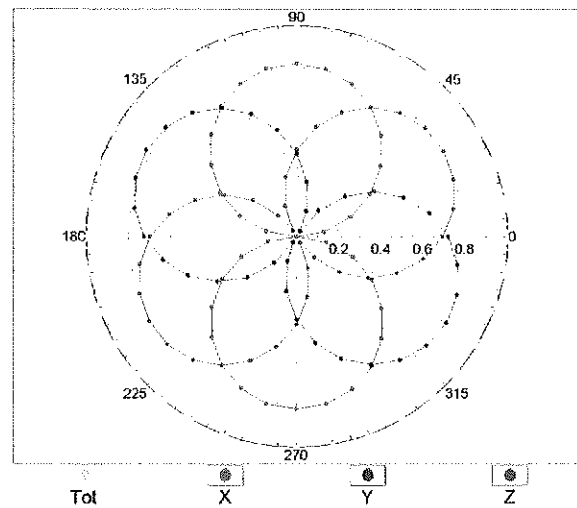
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

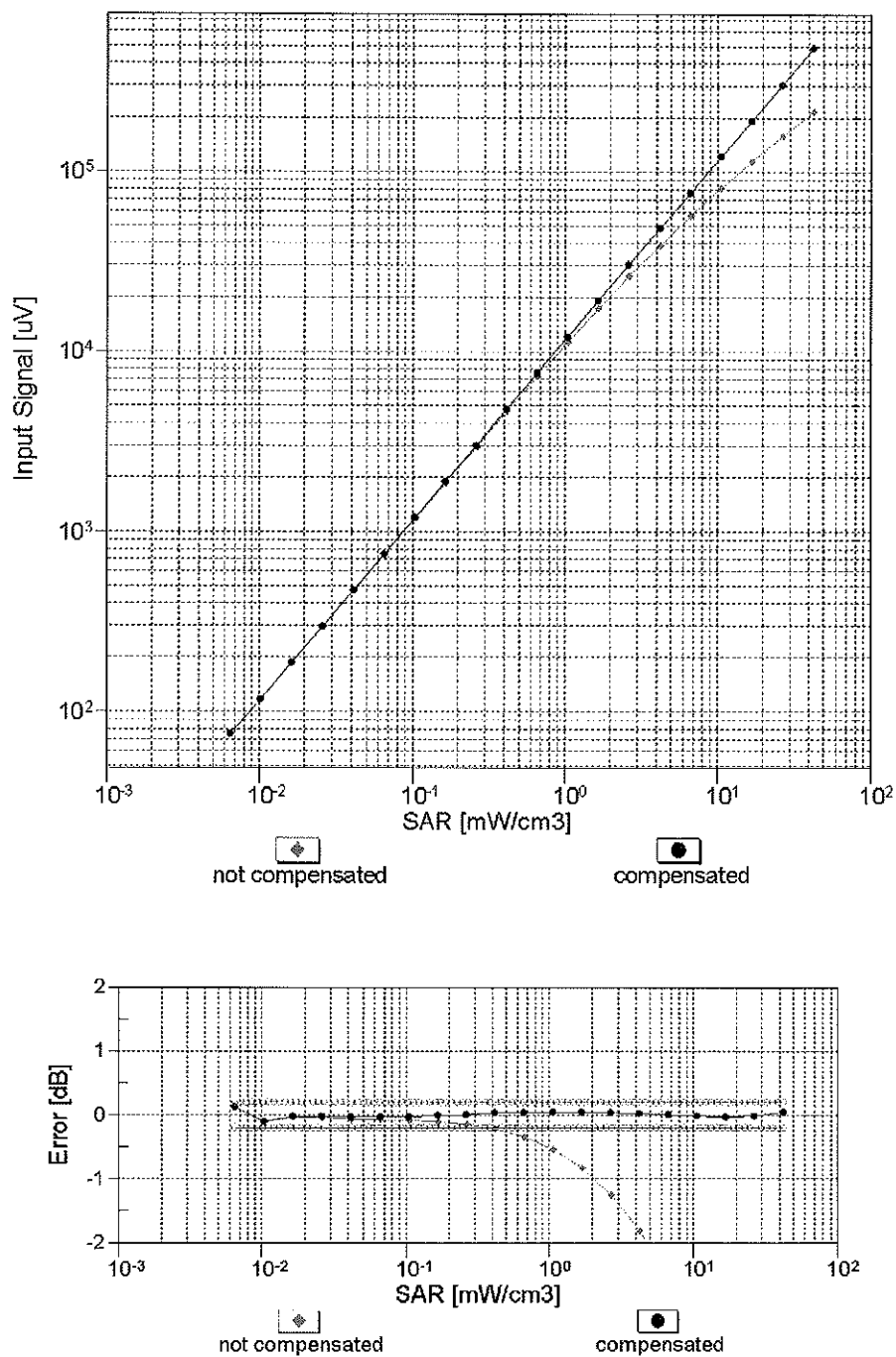


f=1800 MHz,R22



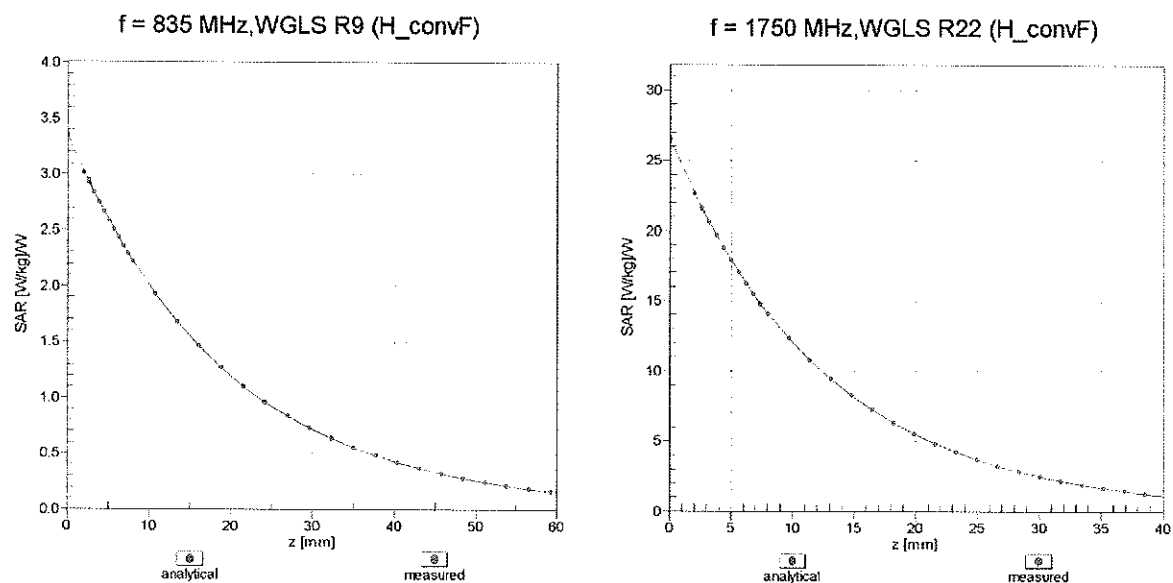
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



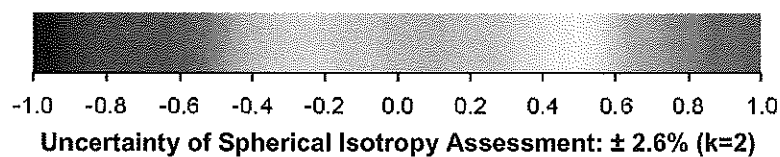
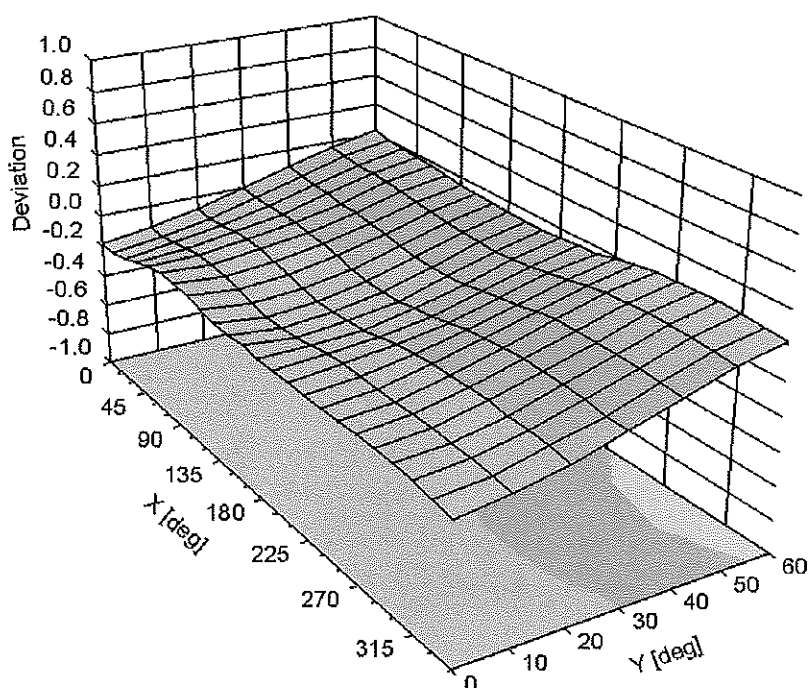
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-83.1
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

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)	835	835	1900	1900
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)				
Bactericide	0.1	0.1		
DGBE			44.92	29.44
HEC	1	1		
NaCl	1.45	0.94	0.18	0.39
Sucrose	57	44.9		
Water	40.45	53.06	54.9	70.17

FCC ID: A3LSMG900A		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 03/26/14 - 03/31/14	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D Page 1 of 1

APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, 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 865664 D01 v01 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)	SENSI-TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
G	835	3/10/2014	3258	ES3DV3	835	Head	0.914	41.20	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
G	1900	3/7/2014	3258	ES3DV3	1900	Head	1.448	40.49	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
K	835	12/19/2013	3333	ES3DV3	835	Body	1.006	53.18	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
D	1900	9/10/2013	3022	ES3DV2	1900	Body	1.516	52.49	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A

NOTES: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using probes 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 D01v01 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 KDB 865664.

FCC ID: A3LSMG900A		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 03/26/14 - 03/31/14	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX E Page 1 of 1