



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

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Date of Testing:

06/15/15 - 06/26/15

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

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FCC ID:

A3LSMG928X

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

DUT Type:

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Certification

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model(s):

SM-G928X

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR		
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	10 gm Extremity (W/kg)
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2472 MHz	0.43	0.23	0.96
NII	U-NII-1	5180 - 5240 MHz	N/A		
NII	U-NII-2A	5260 - 5320 MHz	0.33	< 0.1	0.56
NII	U-NII-2C	5500 - 5720 MHz	0.49	< 0.1	0.42
NII	U-NII-3	5745 - 5825 MHz	0.43	< 0.1	0.34
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:			0.91	0.35	1.46

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

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


Randy Ortanez
President



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2472 MHz
U-NII-1	Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz
ANT+	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
MST	Data	1 - 8.3 kHz

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

This device utilizes a power reduction mechanism for SAR compliance for the WLAN transmitter. This device uses an independent single-step fixed level power reduction mechanism for WLAN operations during voice or VoIP held to ear scenarios. Per FCC Guidance, the held-to-ear exposure conditions were evaluated at reduced power according to the head SAR positions described in IEEE 1528. The reduced powers for this mechanism were confirmed via conducted power measurements at the RF port (See section 9). Detailed description of the proximity sensor mechanism is included in the Technical Descriptions in the FCC filing.

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.

1.3.1 Maximum Output Power

Mode / Band		Modulated Average - Single Tx Chain (dBm)		
		Antenna 1 & Antenna 2	Antenna 1	Antenna 2
		Channels 1-11	Channels 12-13	Channels 12-13
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	17.5	6.5	2.5
	Nominal	17.0	6.0	2.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.5	2.5	3.0
	Nominal	14.0	2.0	2.5
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.5	2.5	2.5
	Nominal	13.0	2.0	2.0

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Mode / Band	Modulated Average - Single Tx Chain (dBm)			
	Bandwidth	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz
IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)	Maximum	13.5		
	Nominal	13.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	13.5	12.5	
	Nominal	13.0	12.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	12.5	12.5	11.5
	Nominal	12.0	12.0	11.0

Mode / Band	Modulated Average - MIMO (dBm)			
	Bandwidth	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz) Channels 1 - 11	Maximum	16.5		
	Nominal	16.0		
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz) Channels 12 - 13	Maximum	5.5		
	Nominal	5.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	16.5	15.5	
	Nominal	16.0	15.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	15.5	15.5	14.5
	Nominal	15.0	15.0	14.0

Mode/Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
Bluetooth	Maximum	12.0
	Nominal	11.5
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	9.0
	Nominal	8.5

1.3.2 Reduced Output Power – Held to Ear

Mode / Band		Modulated Average - Single Tx Chain (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.5
	Nominal	14.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
	Nominal	11.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	10.5
	Nominal	10.0

Mode / Band	Modulated Average - Single Tx Chain (dBm)			
	Bandwidth	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz
IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)	Maximum	10.5		
	Nominal	10.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	10.5	9.5	
	Nominal	10.0	9.0	
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	9.5	9.5	8.5
	Nominal	9.0	9.0	8.0

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Mode / Band	Modulated Average - MIMO (dBm)			
	Bandwidth	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz) Channels 1 - 11	Maximum	13.5		
	Nominal	13.0		
IEEE 802.11n (5 GHz)	Maximum	13.5		
	Nominal	13.0		
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz)	Maximum	12.5	12.5	11.5
	Nominal	12.0	12.0	11.0

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are $\geq 9 \times 5$ cm. A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in Appendix F. Since the diagonal dimension of this device is > 160 mm and < 200 mm, it is considered a “phablet.”

Table 1-1
Device Edges/Sides for SAR Testing

Mode	Configuration	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
2.4 GHz WLAN	Extremity	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
U-NII-2A, U-NII-2C & U-NII-3	Extremity	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Extremity SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB 648474 D04v01r02.

1.5 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

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

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.

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.

Table 1-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Extremity	Notes
1	2.4 GHz WIFI Ant 1 + 2.4 GHz WIFI Ant 2	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
2	2.4 GHz WIFI Ant 1 + 5 GHz WIFI Ant 2	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
3	5 GHz WIFI Ant 1 + 5 GHz WIFI Ant 2	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
4	5 GHz WIFI Ant 1 + 2.4 GHz WIFI Ant 2	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.
5	2.4 GHz WIFI Ant 1 + 5 GHz WIFI Ant 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Supported by HW
6	2.4 GHz WIFI Ant 2 + 5 GHz WIFI Ant 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Supported by HW

- 2.4 GHz WLAN, 5 GHz WLAN, and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth that share the same antenna path cannot transmit simultaneously.
- This device supports 2x2 MIMO Tx for WLAN 802.11n/ac. Each WLAN antenna can transmit independently or together when operating with MIMO.

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1.7 Miscellaneous SAR Test Considerations

(A) WIFI/BT

This device does not support network-based voice services but does support VOIP operations. Therefore, this device was evaluated per the procedures outlined in KDB 648474 D04 for handsets.

This device supports IEEE 802.11ac with the following features:

- a) Up to 80 MHz Bandwidth only
- b) No aggregate channel configurations
- c) 2 Tx antenna output
- d) 256 QAM is supported
- e) Band gap and TDWR channels are supported

Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02, this device is considered a "phablet" since the diagonal dimension is greater than 160mm and less than 200mm. Extremity SAR tests are required when wireless router mode does not apply or if wireless router 1g SAR > 1.2 W/kg. Because wireless router operations are not supported for 2.4 GHz WLAN, U-NII-1, U-NII-2A, U-NII-2C & U-NII-3 WLAN, extremity SAR tests were performed.

Since U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands have the same maximum output power and the highest reported SAR for U-NII-2A is less than 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR and less than 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band according to FCC KDB 248227 D01v02r01.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

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

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, body-worn Bluetooth SAR was not required; $[(16/10) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 2.5 < 3.0$. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, the 10g SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Dist (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency(GHz)}} \leq 7.5$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, extremity Bluetooth SAR was not required; $[(16/5) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 5.0 < 7.5$. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

This device supports channel 1-13 for 2.4 GHz WLAN. However, due to the reduced output power for channels 12 and 13, channels 1, 6, and 11 were considered for SAR testing per KDB 248227 D01v02r01.

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1.8 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r01 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, D02v01r01 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02 (Phablet Procedures)

1.9 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware 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	Extremity Serial Number
2.4 GHz WLAN	95BE4	95C04	95C04
5 GHz WLAN	95BE4	95BE4	95BE4

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2 INTRODUCTION

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.

2.1 SAR Definition

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

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
- 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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3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 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 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

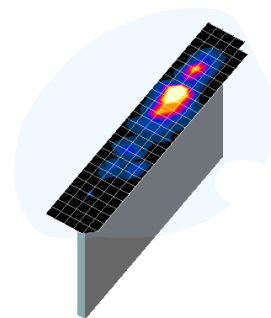


Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area} , Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom} , Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)^*$	
≤ 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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4

DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

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

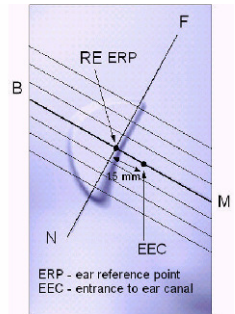


Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

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

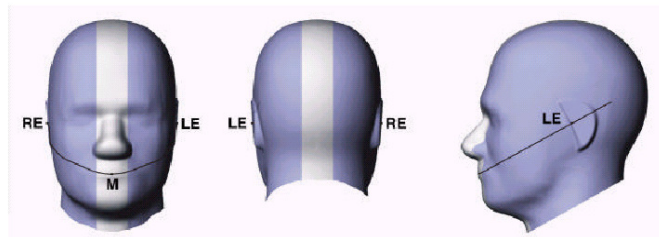


Figure 4-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

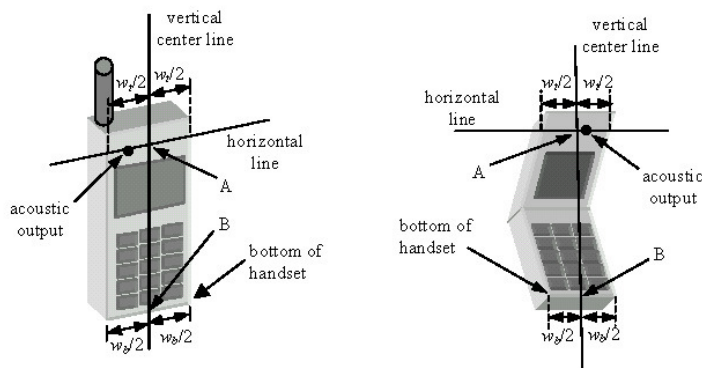


Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

5.1 Device Holder

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

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

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

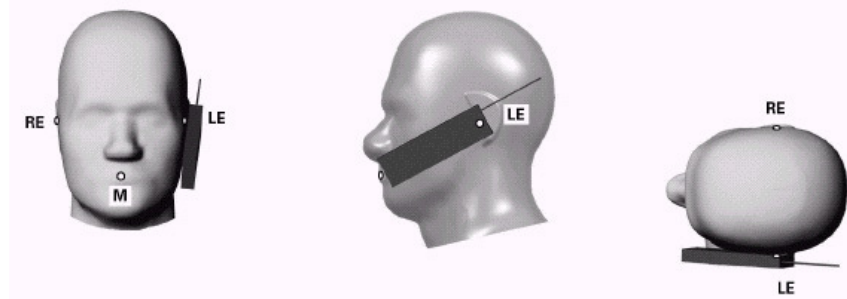


Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

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

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

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

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

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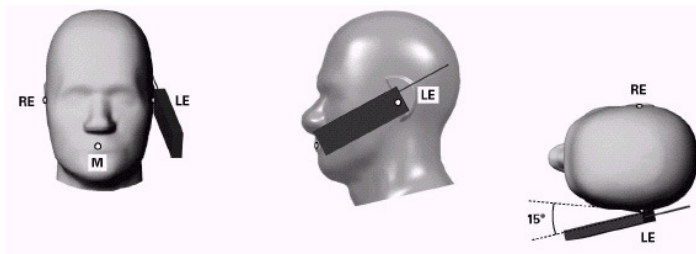


Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

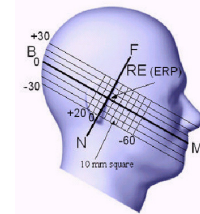


Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

5.4 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02, 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.

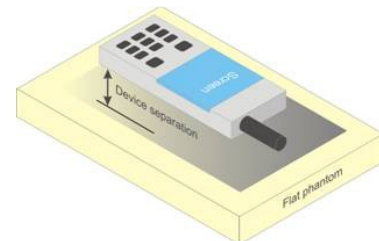


Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not 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.

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5.5 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.

For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, the phablets procedures outlined in KDB Publication 648474 D04 v01r02 should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance. A device marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance. In addition to the normally required head and body-worn accessory SAR test procedures required for handsets, the UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with the phantom, for 10-g SAR. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. Extremity SAR evaluation is required when wireless router mode does not apply.

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6

RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

6.2 Controlled Environment

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

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

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

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

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Power measurements for licensed transmitters are performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

7.1 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.

7.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

The normal network operating configurations of 802.11 transmitters are not suitable for SAR measurements. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r01 for more details.

7.2.1 General Device Setup

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

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

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

For devices that operate in both U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, when the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, SAR measurement using OFDM SAR test procedures is not required for U-NII-1 unless the highest reported SAR for U-NII-2A is > 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR or > 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. When different maximum output powers are specified for the bands, SAR measurement for the U-NII band with the lower maximum output power is not required unless the highest reported SAR for the U-NII band with the higher maximum output power, adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands, is > 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR or > 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR.

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

The frequency range covered by U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements. When Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification.

Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, SAR must be considered for these channels. When band gap channels are disabled, each band is tested independently according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurement and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

7.2.4 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 1.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, no additional testing for the remaining test positions is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR or all test positions are measured.

7.2.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

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

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR or > 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, SAR is required for that position using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR or > 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power, is > 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR or > 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

7.2.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

For the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g then 802.11n, is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

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7.2.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode. The channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output conducted power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, no additional measurements on other test channels are required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR or all channels are measured. When there are multiple untested channels having the same subsequent highest average RF output power, the channel with higher frequency from the lowest 802.11 mode is considered for SAR measurements (See Section 7.2.6).

7.2.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure. When the highest reported SAR (for the initial test configuration), adjusted by the ratio of the specified maximum output power of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration, is ≤ 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, no additional SAR tests for the subsequent test configurations are required.

7.2.9 MIMO SAR considerations

Per KDB 248227 D01v02r01, the simultaneous SAR provisions in KDB Publication 447498 should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion for WIFI MIMO. If the sum of 1g single transmission chain SAR measurements is < 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR and < 4 W/kg for 10g SAR, no additional SAR measurements for MIMO are required. Alternatively, SAR for MIMO can be measured with all antennas transmitting simultaneously at the specified maximum output power of MIMO operation.

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8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 8-1
2.4 GHz WLAN Maximum Average RF Power

Antenna	Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4 GHz Conducted Power [dBm]	
			IEEE Transmission Mode	
			802.11b	802.11g
Antenna 1	2412	1	16.50	14.26
	2437	6	17.35	14.00
	2462	11	17.33	13.98
Antenna 2	2412	1	17.40	13.98
	2437	6	17.48	14.27
	2462	11	16.64	14.34

Table 8-2
2.4 GHz WLAN Reduced Average RF Power – Held to Ear

Antenna	Freq [MHz]	Channel	2.4 GHz Conducted Power [dBm]	
			IEEE Transmission Mode	
			802.11b	802.11g
Antenna 1	2412	1	14.04	11.27
	2437	6	13.71	10.63
	2462	11	14.12	11.03
Antenna 2	2412	1	13.84	10.57
	2437	6	14.48	11.36
	2462	11	13.86	10.75

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Table 8-3
5 GHz WLAN (20 MHz) Maximum Average RF Power

Antenna	Freq [MHz]	Channel	5 GHz (20 MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]	
			IEEE Transmission Mode	
			802.11a	802.11n
Antenna 1	5180	36	12.80	12.57
	5200	40	12.81	12.55
	5220	44	12.85	12.57
	5240	48	12.86	12.51
	5260	52	13.45	12.52
	5280	56	13.40	12.50
	5300	60	13.42	13.07
	5320	64	13.25	13.03
	5500	100	13.45	13.34
	5600	120	12.88	12.91
	5620	124	12.76	12.80
	5720	144	13.38	13.06
	5745	149	13.30	13.32
	5785	157	13.40	13.32
	5825	165	13.32	13.25
Antenna 2	5180	36	12.92	12.57
	5200	40	12.88	12.51
	5220	44	12.95	12.52
	5240	48	12.90	12.55
	5260	52	13.00	12.56
	5280	56	12.98	12.56
	5300	60	12.90	12.65
	5320	64	13.11	12.60
	5500	100	12.70	12.65
	5600	120	12.56	12.37
	5620	124	12.47	12.34
	5720	144	12.55	12.62
	5745	149	12.70	12.40
	5785	157	12.72	12.44
	5825	165	12.65	12.45

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Table 8-4
5 GHz WLAN (20 MHz) Reduced Average RF Power – Held to Ear

Antenna	Freq [MHz]	Channel	5 GHz (20 MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]	
			IEEE Transmission Mode	
			802.11a	802.11n
Antenna 1	5180	36	9.56	9.52
	5200	40	9.42	9.41
	5220	44	9.35	9.29
	5240	48	9.49	9.31
	5260	52	9.67	9.41
	5280	56	9.74	9.55
	5300	60	9.61	9.41
	5320	64	9.44	9.35
	5500	100	9.91	9.85
	5600	120	9.74	9.67
	5620	124	9.61	9.55
	5720	144	9.55	9.41
	5745	149	9.91	9.75
	5785	157	10.01	9.89
	5825	165	9.90	9.65
Antenna 2	5180	36	9.59	9.39
	5200	40	9.57	9.31
	5220	44	9.51	9.29
	5240	48	9.44	9.37
	5260	52	9.47	9.45
	5280	56	9.43	9.39
	5300	60	9.48	9.25
	5320	64	9.45	9.42
	5500	100	9.53	9.47
	5600	120	9.48	9.47
	5620	124	9.39	9.32
	5720	144	9.52	9.42
	5745	149	9.67	9.50
	5785	157	9.86	9.74
	5825	165	9.58	9.55

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Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r01:

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

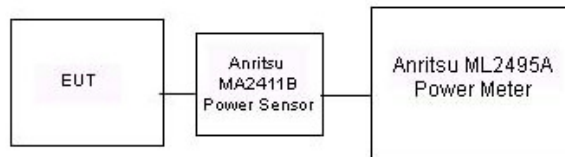


Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths < 50 MHz

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9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
06/17/2015	2450H	23.7	2400	1.764	39.081	1.756	39.289	0.46%	-0.53%
			2450	1.825	38.879	1.800	39.200	1.39%	-0.82%
			2500	1.883	38.670	1.855	39.136	1.51%	-1.19%
06/15/2015	5200H-5800H	21.6	5280	4.710	34.444	4.737	35.894	-0.57%	-4.04%
			5300	4.720	34.391	4.758	35.871	-0.80%	-4.13%
			5500	4.950	34.051	4.963	35.643	-0.26%	-4.47%
			5785	5.264	33.603	5.255	35.317	0.17%	-4.85%
			5800	5.268	33.587	5.270	35.300	-0.04%	-4.85%
06/20/2015	2450B	22.0	2400	1.958	51.583	1.902	52.767	2.94%	-2.24%
			2450	2.030	51.318	1.950	52.700	4.10%	-2.62%
			2500	2.096	51.154	2.021	52.636	3.71%	-2.82%
06/26/2015	2450B	21.6	2400	1.910	51.454	1.902	52.767	0.42%	-2.49%
			2450	1.974	51.205	1.950	52.700	1.23%	-2.84%
			2500	2.043	51.031	2.021	52.636	1.09%	-3.05%
06/15/2015	5200B-5800B	21.8	5260	5.253	48.754	5.369	48.933	-2.16%	-0.37%
			5300	5.298	48.672	5.416	48.879	-2.18%	-0.42%
			5320	5.327	48.627	5.439	48.851	-2.06%	-0.46%
			5500	5.561	48.347	5.650	48.607	-1.58%	-0.53%
			5785	5.944	47.950	5.982	48.220	-0.64%	-0.56%
06/23/2015	5200B-5800B	21.8	5800	5.960	47.927	6.000	48.200	-0.67%	-0.57%
			5785	6.144	47.175	5.982	48.220	2.71%	-2.17%
			5800	6.165	47.151	6.000	48.200	2.75%	-2.18%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 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.

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9.2 Test System Verification

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

Table 9-2
System Verification Results – 1 g

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} (%)
E	2450	HEAD	06/17/2015	23.0	22.2	0.100	719	3332	5.170	52.100	51.700	-0.77%
D	5300	HEAD	06/15/2015	23.1	21.6	0.050	1057	7357	4.440	84.700	88.800	4.84%
D	5500	HEAD	06/15/2015	22.5	21.6	0.050	1057	7357	4.280	84.300	85.600	1.54%
D	5800	HEAD	06/15/2015	22.7	21.6	0.050	1057	7357	4.200	81.100	84.000	3.58%
E	2450	BODY	06/20/2015	22.1	22.0	0.100	719	3332	5.300	51.800	53.000	2.32%
E	5300	BODY	06/15/2015	22.4	21.8	0.050	1057	3589	3.770	74.200	75.400	1.62%
E	5500	BODY	06/15/2015	22.3	21.6	0.050	1057	3589	3.810	79.200	76.200	-3.79%
E	5800	BODY	06/15/2015	22.5	21.7	0.050	1057	3589	3.390	75.100	67.800	-9.72%

Table 9-3
System Verification Results – 10 g

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 _{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{10g} (%)
E	2450	BODY	06/26/2015	23.5	21.7	0.100	719	3332	2.370	24.000	23.700	-1.25%
E	5300	BODY	06/15/2015	22.4	21.8	0.050	1057	3589	1.060	20.900	21.200	1.44%
E	5500	BODY	06/15/2015	22.3	21.6	0.050	1057	3589	1.070	22.000	21.400	-2.73%
E	5800	BODY	06/23/2015	22.9	21.2	0.050	1057	3589	0.964	20.600	19.280	-6.41%

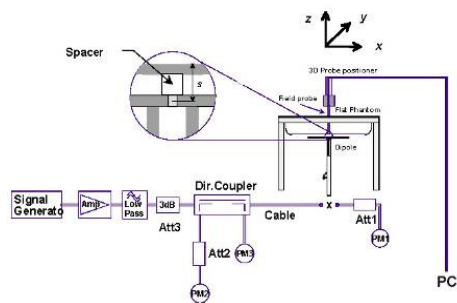


Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 10-1
DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Antenna Config.	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.													W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.12	0.14	Right	Cheek	1	95BE4	1	99.7	0.489	0.390	1.091	1.003	0.426	
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.12	-0.04	Right	Tilt	1	95BE4	1	99.7	0.395	0.313	1.091	1.003	0.342	
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.12	-	Left	Cheek	1	95BE4	1	99.7	0.289	-	1.091	1.003	-	
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.12	-	Left	Tilt	1	95BE4	1	99.7	0.188	-	1.091	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.48	0.16	Right	Cheek	2	95BE4	1	99.7	0.458	0.419	1.005	1.003	0.422	A1
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.48	0.07	Right	Tilt	2	95BE4	1	99.7	0.418	0.377	1.005	1.003	0.380	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.48	-	Left	Cheek	2	95BE4	1	99.7	0.218	-	1.005	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	14.5	14.48	-	Left	Tilt	2	95BE4	1	99.7	0.304	-	1.005	1.003	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT												Head							
Spatial Peak												1.6 W/kg (mW/g)							
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population												averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-2
NII Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Antenna Config.	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.													W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.74	0.13	Right	Cheek	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.288	0.124	1.191	1.014	0.150	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.74	-	Right	Tilt	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.160	-	1.191	1.014	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.74	-	Left	Cheek	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.049	-	1.191	1.014	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.74	-	Left	Tilt	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.045	-	1.191	1.014	-	
5300	60	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.48	0.18	Right	Cheek	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.483	0.255	1.265	1.006	0.325	
5300	60	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.48	-	Right	Tilt	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.357	-	1.265	1.006	-	
5300	60	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.48	-	Left	Cheek	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.036	-	1.265	1.006	-	
5300	60	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.48	-	Left	Tilt	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.029	-	1.265	1.006	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.91	0.18	Right	Cheek	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.088	0.022	1.146	1.014	0.025	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.91	-	Right	Tilt	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.046	-	1.146	1.014	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.91	-	Left	Cheek	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.014	-	1.146	1.014	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.91	-	Left	Tilt	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.010	-	1.146	1.014	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.53	0.02	Right	Cheek	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.609	0.311	1.250	1.006	0.391	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.53	0.18	Right	Tilt	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.683	0.388	1.250	1.006	0.488	A2
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.53	-	Left	Cheek	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.488	-	1.250	1.006	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.53	-	Left	Tilt	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.499	-	1.250	1.006	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	10.01	0.18	Right	Cheek	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.043	0.012	1.119	1.014	0.013	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	10.01	-	Right	Tilt	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.018	-	1.119	1.014	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	10.01	-	Left	Cheek	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.008	-	1.119	1.014	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	10.01	-	Left	Tilt	1	95BE4	6	98.6	0.009	-	1.119	1.014	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.86	0.18	Right	Cheek	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.931	0.371	1.159	1.006	0.433	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.86	0.16	Right	Tilt	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.826	0.315	1.159	1.006	0.367	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.86	-	Left	Cheek	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.472	-	1.159	1.006	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	10.5	9.86	-	Left	Tilt	2	95BE4	6	99.4	0.476	-	1.159	1.006	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT														Head					
Spatial Peak														1.6 W/kg (mW/g)					
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population														averaged over 1 gram					

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10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

Table 10-3
DTS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Antenna Config.	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.													W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.35	0.09	10 mm	1	95C04	1	back	99.7	0.145	0.122	1.035	1.003	0.126	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.48	0.01	10 mm	2	95C04	1	back	99.7	0.277	0.224	1.005	1.003	0.226	A3
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram									

Table 10-4
NII Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Antenna Config.	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.													W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-0.12	10 mm	1	95BE4	6	back	98.6	0.028	0.016	1.012	1.014	0.016	
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.11	0.18	10 mm	2	95BE4	6	back	99.4	0.062	0.032	1.094	1.006	0.035	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	0.10	10 mm	1	95BE4	6	back	98.6	0.014	0.002	1.012	1.014	0.002	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.70	0.14	10 mm	2	95BE4	6	back	99.4	0.067	0.030	1.202	1.006	0.036	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.40	0.00	10 mm	1	95BE4	6	back	98.6	0.013	0.003	1.023	1.014	0.003	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.72	0.12	10 mm	2	95BE4	6	back	99.4	0.082	0.035	1.197	1.006	0.042	A4
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT										Body									
Spatial Peak										1.6 W/kg (mW/g)									
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										averaged over 1 gram									

10.3 Standalone Extremity SAR Data

Table 10-5
DTS Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Antenna Config.	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Scaled SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.													W/kg	(W/kg)	(W/kg)			
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.35	-	0 mm	1	95C04	1	back	99.7	1.119	-	1.035	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.35	0.09	0 mm	1	95C04	1	front	99.7	1.211	0.480	1.035	1.003	0.498	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.35	-	0 mm	1	95C04	1	top	99.7	0.507	-	1.035	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.35	-	0 mm	1	95C04	1	left	99.7	0.648	-	1.035	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.48	-0.10	0 mm	2	95C04	1	back	99.7	2.821	0.954	1.005	1.003	0.962	A5
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.48	-	0 mm	2	95C04	1	front	99.7	2.271	-	1.005	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.48	-	0 mm	2	95C04	1	top	99.7	1.451	-	1.005	1.003	-	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	22	17.5	17.48	-	0 mm	2	95C04	1	left	99.7	0.618	-	1.005	1.003	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT										Extremity									
Spatial Peak										4.0 W/kg (mW/g)									
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										averaged over 10 grams									

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Table 10-6
NII Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																			
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Antenna Config.	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Scaled SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.													W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	back	98.6	1.009	-	1.012	1.014	-	
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-0.19	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	front	98.6	2.529	0.139	1.012	1.014	0.143	
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	top	98.6	0.390	-	1.012	1.014	-	
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	left	98.6	0.274	-	1.012	1.014	-	
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.11	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	back	99.4	1.864	-	1.094	1.006	-	
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.11	-0.10	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	front	99.4	2.706	0.505	1.094	1.006	0.555	A6
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.11	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	top	99.4	1.052	-	1.094	1.006	-	
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.11	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	left	99.4	0.128	-	1.094	1.006	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	back	98.6	0.483	-	1.012	1.014	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	0.11	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	front	98.6	0.700	0.028	1.012	1.014	0.028	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	top	98.6	0.047	-	1.012	1.014	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.45	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	left	98.6	0.102	-	1.012	1.014	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.70	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	back	99.4	2.463	-	1.202	1.006	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.70	-0.08	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	front	99.4	2.771	0.344	1.202	1.006	0.415	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.70	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	top	99.4	1.448	-	1.202	1.006	-	
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.70	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	left	99.4	0.037	-	1.202	1.006	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.40	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	back	98.6	0.119	-	1.023	1.014	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.40	0.17	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	front	98.6	0.163	0.004	1.023	1.014	0.004	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.40	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	top	98.6	0.011	-	1.023	1.014	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	13.40	-	0 mm	1	95BE4	6	left	98.6	0.012	-	1.023	1.014	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.72	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	back	99.4	1.552	-	1.197	1.006	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.72	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	front	99.4	2.125	-	1.197	1.006	-	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.72	-0.14	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	top	99.4	2.972	0.284	1.197	1.006	0.342	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	13.5	12.72	-	0 mm	2	95BE4	6	left	99.4	0.546	-	1.197	1.006	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT										Extremity									
Spatial Peak										4.0 W/kg (mW/g)									
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										averaged over 10 grams									

10.4 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.
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 D04v01r02, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported body-worn SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were not performed because the measured SAR results for a frequency band were less than 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. Please see Section 12 for more information.

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9. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02, this device is considered a "phablet" since the diagonal dimension is > 160 mm and < 200 mm. Therefore, hand SAR tests are required when wireless router mode does not apply.

WLAN Notes:

1. For held-to-ear and extremity operations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 1.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r01 for 2.4 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 7.2.5 for more information.
3. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r01 for 5 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed powers. Other transmission modes were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than 1.2 W/kg for 1g SAR and less than 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. See Section 7.2.6 for more information.
4. Per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r01, SAR for MIMO was evaluated by following the simultaneous SAR provisions from KDB Publication 447498. Please see Section 11 for complete analysis.
5. When the maximum reported averaged SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 3.0 W/kg for 10g SAR or all test channels were measured.
6. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools. The reported SAR was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. Procedures used to measure the duty factor are identical to that in the associated EMC test reports.
7. For SAR compliance, this device always uses power reduction when the device is in a held-to-ear RF exposure condition with 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz WLAN data modes. Therefore, WLAN head SAR was evaluated at reduced power levels.

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11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 are applicable to devices with built-in unlicensed transmitter such as 802.11 and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the other unlicensed transmitter.

11.2 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 and the sum of 10-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 4 W/kg. The different test positions in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR.

11.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for MIMO 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Head SAR	0.426	0.422	0.848

Table 11-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for MIMO 5 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Exposure Condition	5 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Head SAR	0.150	0.488	0.638

Table 11-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for 2.4 GHz Ant 1 and 5 GHz Ant 2 WLAN (Held to Ear)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Head SAR	0.426	0.488	0.914

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Table 11-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for 2.4 GHz Ant 2 and 5 GHz Ant 1 WLAN (Held to Ear)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Head SAR	0.422	0.150	0.572

11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for MIMO 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Body-Worn	0.126	0.226	0.352

Table 11-6
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for MIMO 5 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	5 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Body-Worn	0.016	0.042	0.058

Table 11-7
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for 2.4 GHz Ant 1 and 5 GHz Ant 2 WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Body-Worn	0.126	0.042	0.168

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Table 11-8
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for 2.4 GHz Ant 2 and 5 GHz Ant 1 WLAN
(Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Body-Worn	0.226	0.016	0.242

11.5 Extremity SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-9
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for MIMO 2.4 GHz WLAN
(Extremity at 0.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Extremity SAR	0.498	0.962	1.460

Table 11-10
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for MIMO 5 GHz WLAN
(Extremity at 0.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	5 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Extremity SAR	0.143	0.555	0.698

Table 11-11
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for 2.4 GHz Ant 1 and 5 GHz Ant 2 WLAN
(Extremity at 0.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Extremity SAR	0.498	0.555	1.053

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Table 11-12
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for 2.4 GHz Ant 2 and 5 GHz Ant 1 WLAN
(Extremity at 0.0 cm)

Exposure Condition	2.4 GHz WLAN Ant 2 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN Ant 1 SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1 + 2
Extremity SAR	0.962	0.143	1.105

11.6 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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12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was not assessed for each frequency band since all measured SAR values are < 0.80 W/kg for 1g SAR and < 2.00 W/kg for 10g SAR.

12.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured 1g SAR was < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10g SAR was < 3.75 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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13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	3/15/2015	Annual	3/15/2016	3629U00687
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	12/30/2014	Annual	12/30/2015	JP38020182
Agilent	8753ES	Network Analyzer	3/20/2015	Annual	3/20/2016	MY40001472
Agilent	E4432B	ESG-D Series Signal Generator	3/16/2015	Annual	3/16/2016	US40053896
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	4/1/2014	Biennial	4/1/2016	MY47270002
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	3/15/2015	Annual	3/15/2016	MY45470194
Agilent	N4010A	Wireless Connectivity Test Set	CBT	N/A	CBT	GB44450273
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	3/16/2015	Annual	3/16/2016	MY47420800
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/27/2014	Annual	10/27/2015	US46470561
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/11/2015	Annual	3/11/2016	1349509
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/11/2015	Annual	3/11/2016	1349514
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/17/2014	Annual	11/17/2015	1126066
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/17/2014	Annual	11/17/2015	1207364
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	3/10/2015	Annual	3/10/2016	2400
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	3/11/2015	Annual	3/11/2016	5318
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/31/2013	Biennial	10/31/2015	941001
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/31/2013	Biennial	10/31/2015	1039008
Anritsu	ML2496A	Power Meter	3/13/2015	Annual	3/13/2016	1351001
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194895
Control Company	4052	Long Stem Thermometer	9/27/2013	Biennial	9/27/2015	130567447
Control Company	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	122014488
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	111331323
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Digital Thermometer	12/4/2013	Biennial	12/4/2015	130764551
Fisher Scientific	S407993	Long Stem Thermometer	11/4/2013	Biennial	11/4/2015	130671801
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/30/2014	Annual	10/30/2015	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/30/2014	Annual	10/30/2015	8650319
Keysight	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	MY52180215
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mitutoyo	CD-6°CSX	Digital Caliper	5/8/2014	Biennial	5/8/2016	13264162
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	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
Paternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	5/21/2015	Biennial	5/21/2017	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	22313
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/11/2014	Annual	8/11/2015	719
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2015	Annual	1/21/2016	1057
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/17/2014	Annual	9/17/2015	1323
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/13/2015	Annual	3/13/2016	1334
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/12/2015	Annual	5/12/2016	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/21/2014	Annual	10/21/2015	1091
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	9/18/2014	Annual	9/18/2015	3332
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/22/2015	Annual	1/22/2016	3589
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	4/23/2015	Annual	4/23/2016	7357
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	111859323

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. All equipment was used within its calibration period

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14 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

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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Applicable for frequencies up to 6 GHz.

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	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞
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	12.4	12.0
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	24.7	24.0

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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15 CONCLUSION

15.1 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: A3LSMG928X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 95BE4

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

Medium: 2450 Head, Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.809 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.932$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 06-17-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Right Head, Cheek,
Antenna 2, Ch 6, 1 Mbps**

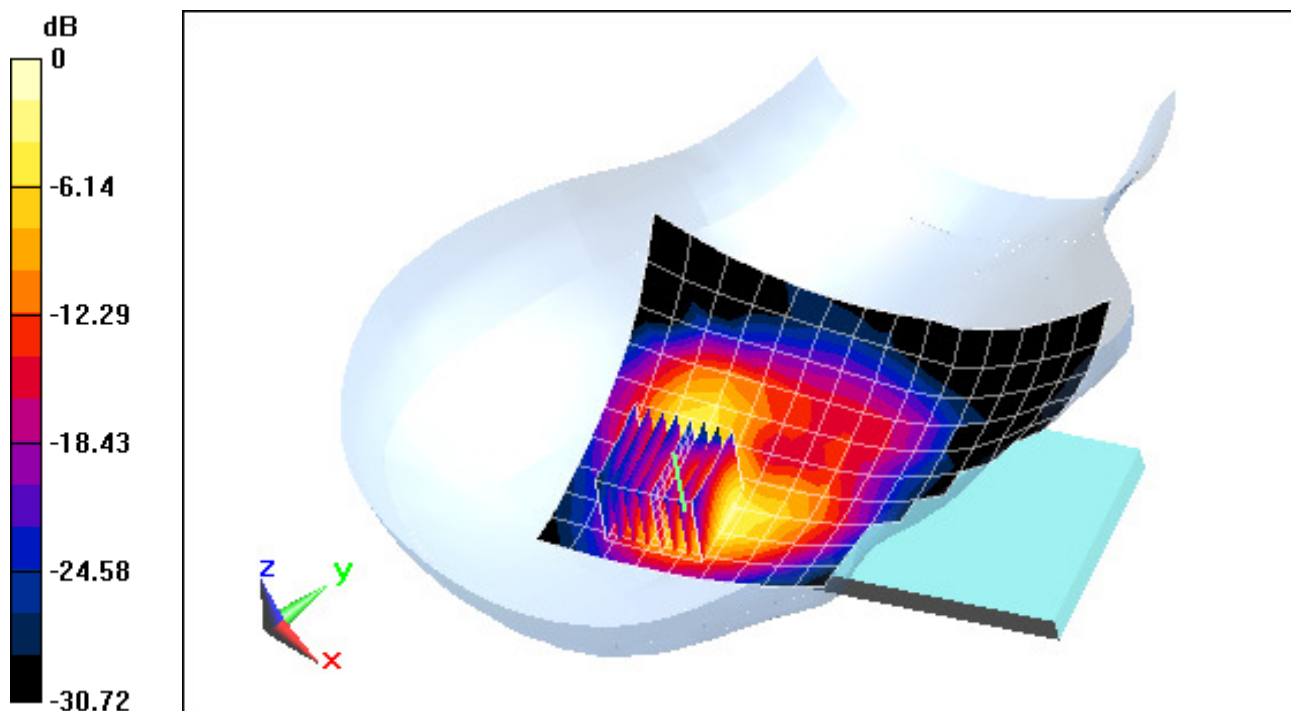
Area Scan (11x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 13.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.971 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.419 W/kg



0 dB = 0.577 W/kg = -2.39 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG928X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 95BE4

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.95 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.051$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 3/13/2015

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Right Head, Tilt,
Antenna 2, Ch 100, 6 Mbps**

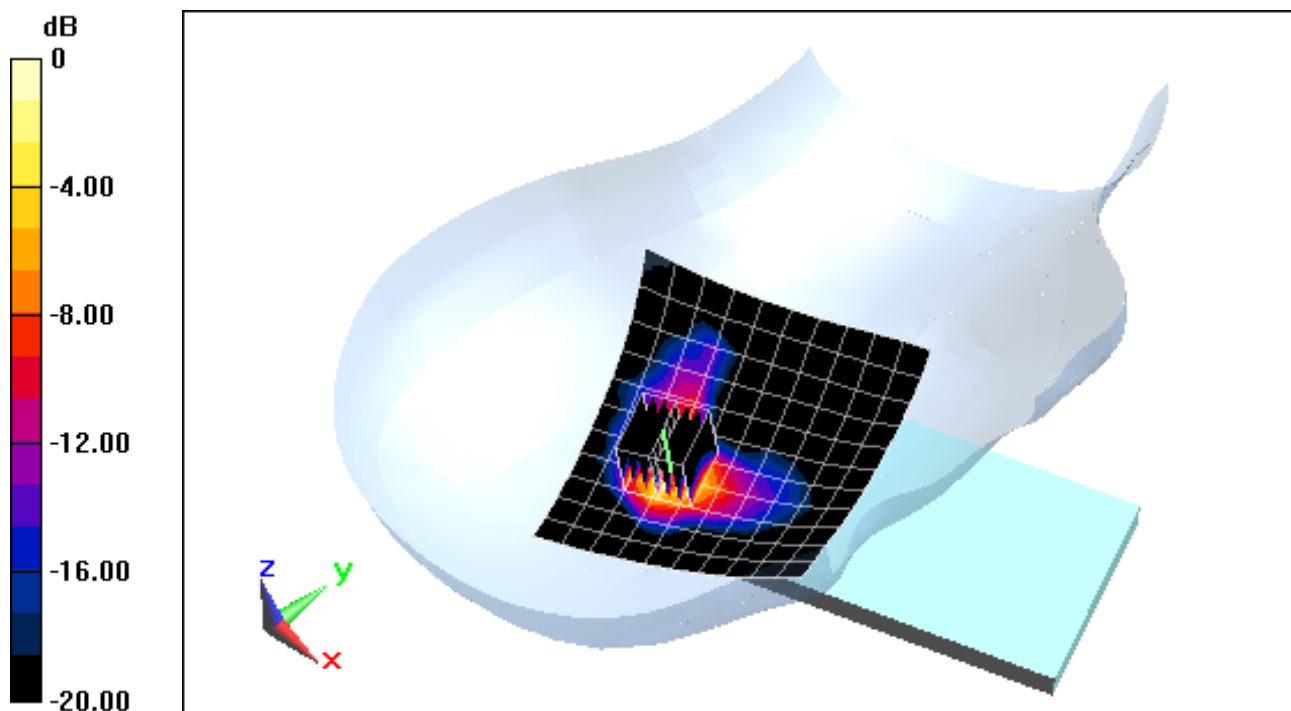
Area Scan (12x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.339 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.388 W/kg



0 dB = 0.919 W/kg = -0.37 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG928X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 95C04

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

Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.011 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.387$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-20-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Body SAR, Back Side,
Antenna 2, Ch 6, 1 Mbps**

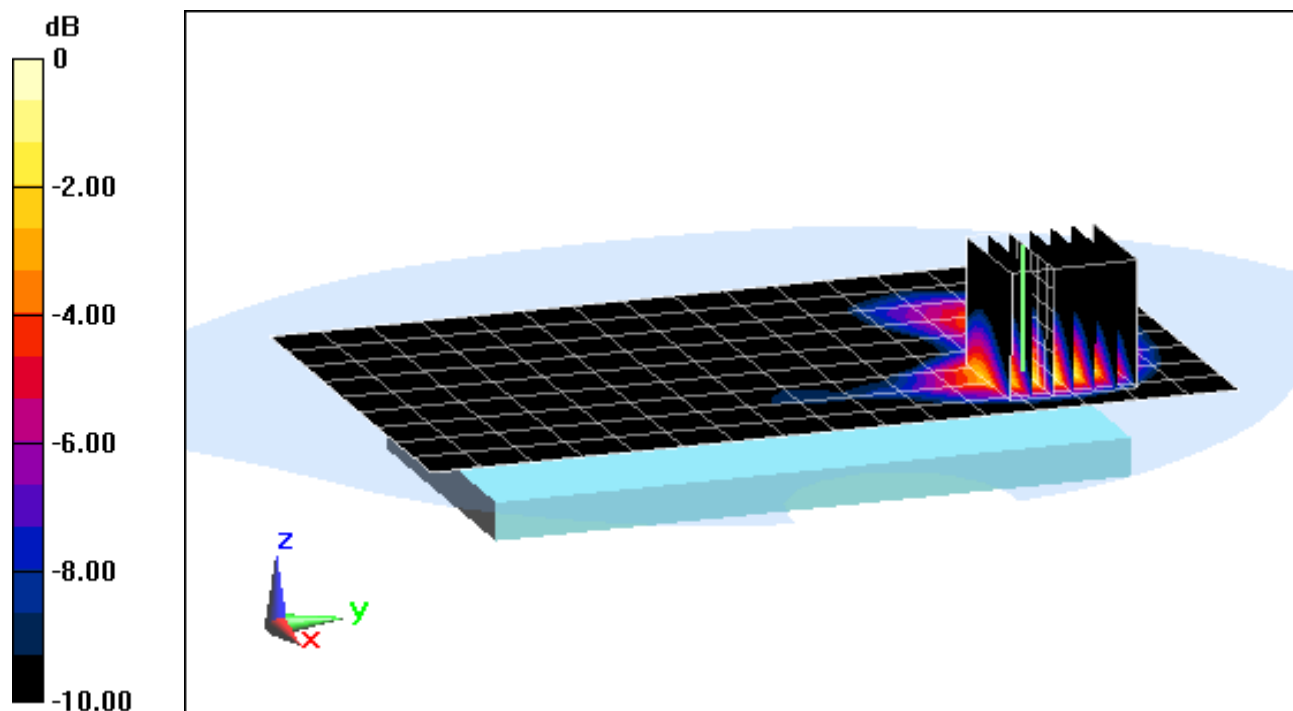
Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 11.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.474 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.224 W/kg



0 dB = 0.288 W/kg = -5.41 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG928X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 95BE4

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5785 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.944 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.95$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.79, 3.79, 3.79); Calibrated: 1/22/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Body SAR, Back Side,
Antenna 2, Ch 157, 6 Mbps**

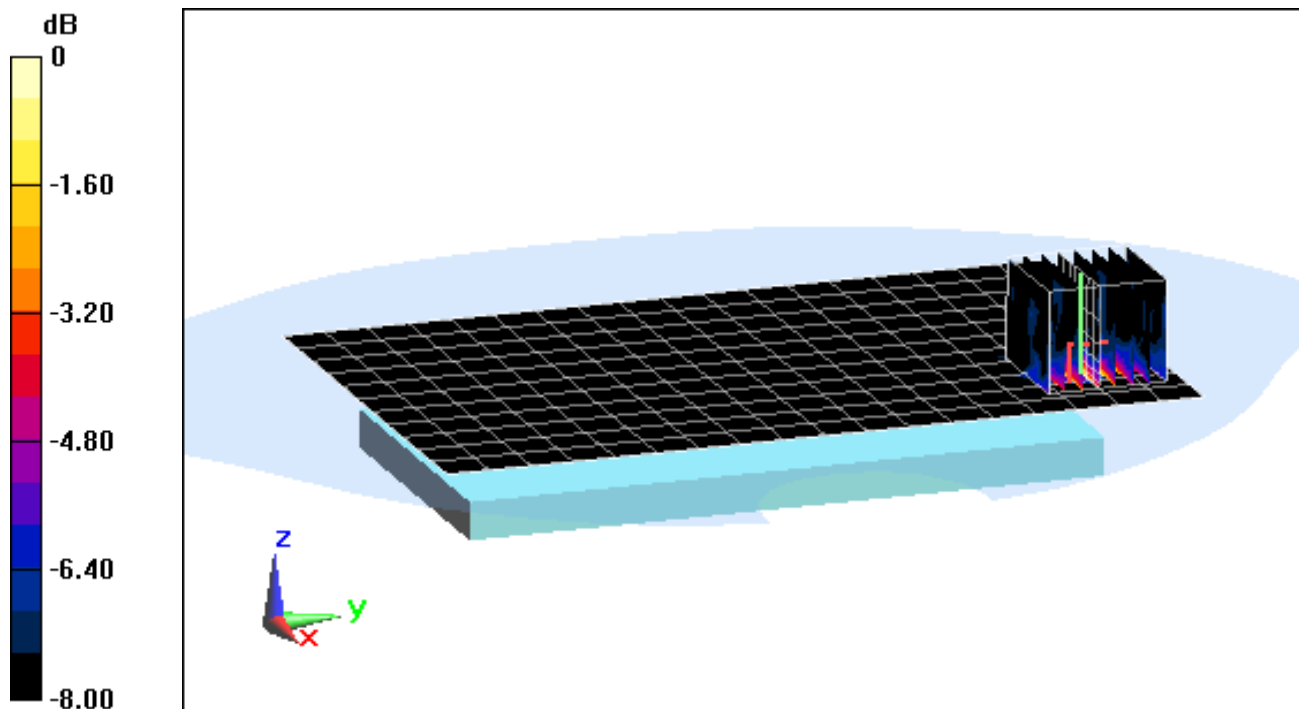
Area Scan (12x19x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 2.537 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.035 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0887 W/kg = -10.52 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG928X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 95C04

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

Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.957 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.27$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 06-26-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Extremity SAR, Back Side,
Antenna 2, Ch 6, 1 Mbps**

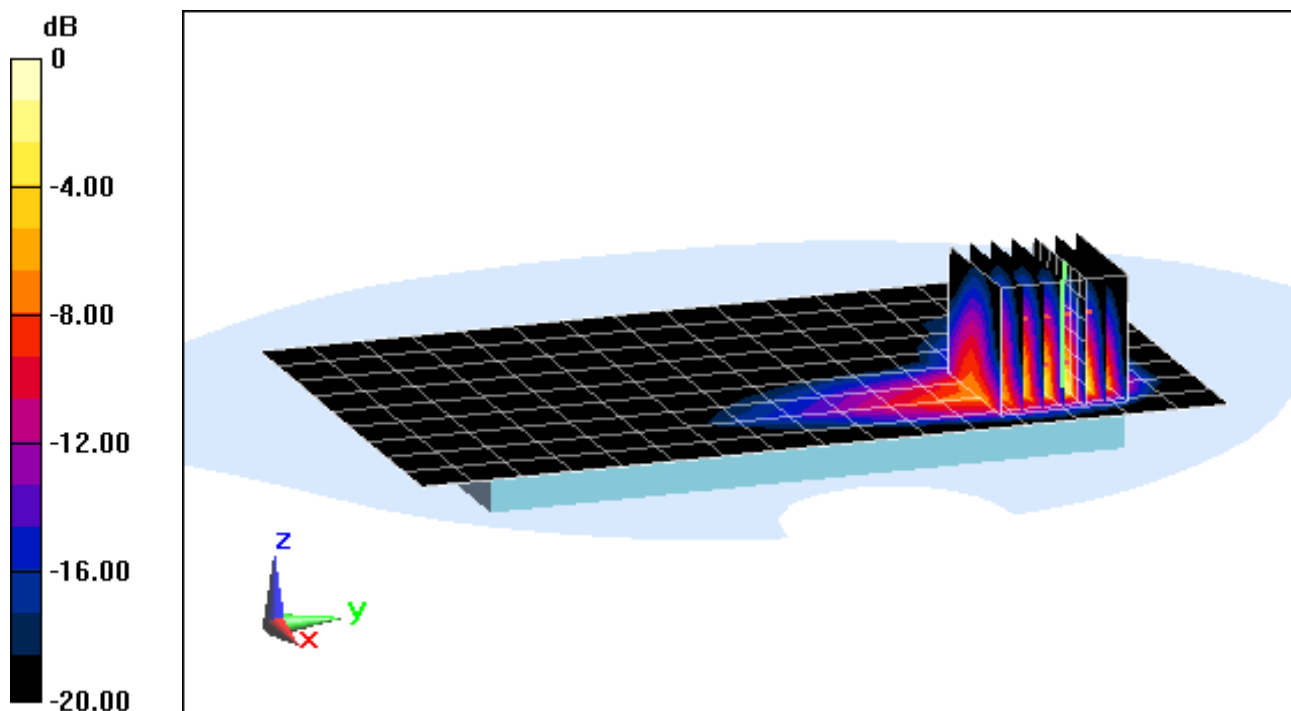
Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (8x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 38.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.40 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.954 W/kg



0 dB = 3.54 W/kg = 5.49 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMG928X; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 95BE4

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5320 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5320 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.327 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 48.627$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.79, 3.79, 3.79); Calibrated: 1/22/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.3 GHz, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Extremity SAR, Front Side,
Antenna 2, Ch 64, 6 Mbps**

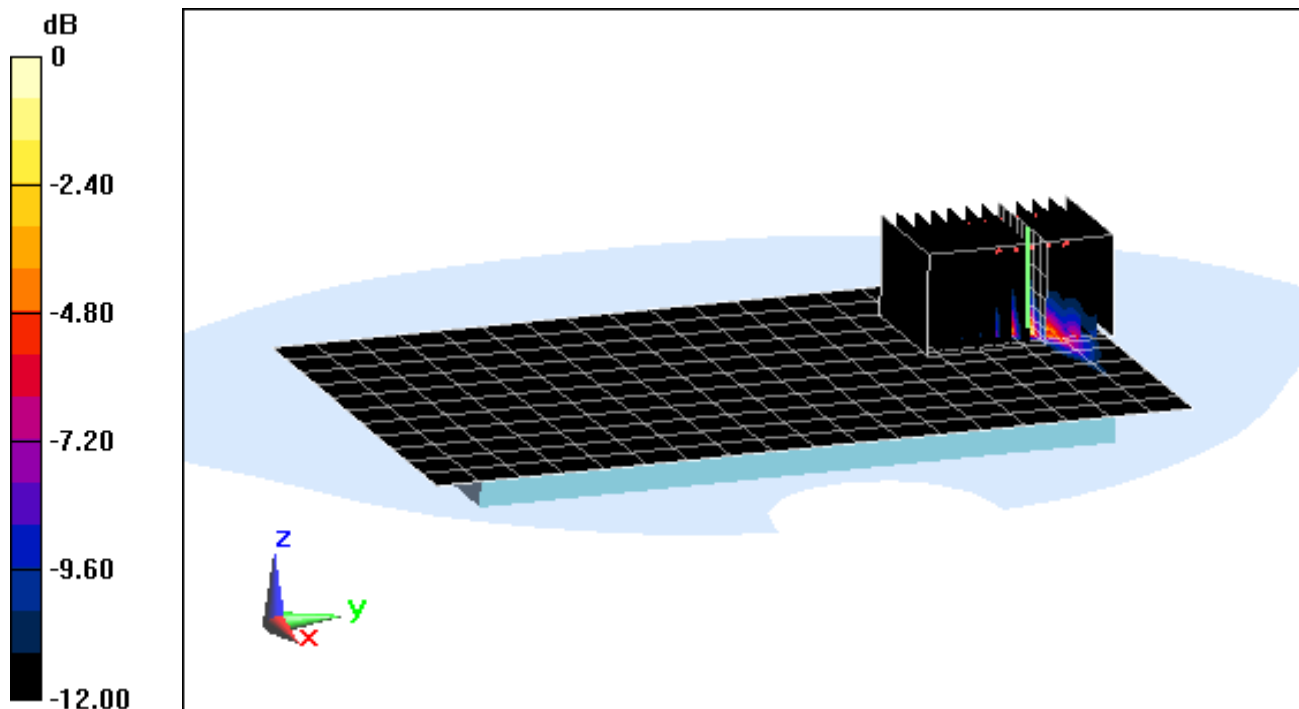
Area Scan (12x19x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (9x12x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Reference Value = 16.60 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.12 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.505 W/kg



0 dB = 2.98 W/kg = 4.74 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

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

Medium: 2450 Head, Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.825 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.879$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-17-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

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

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

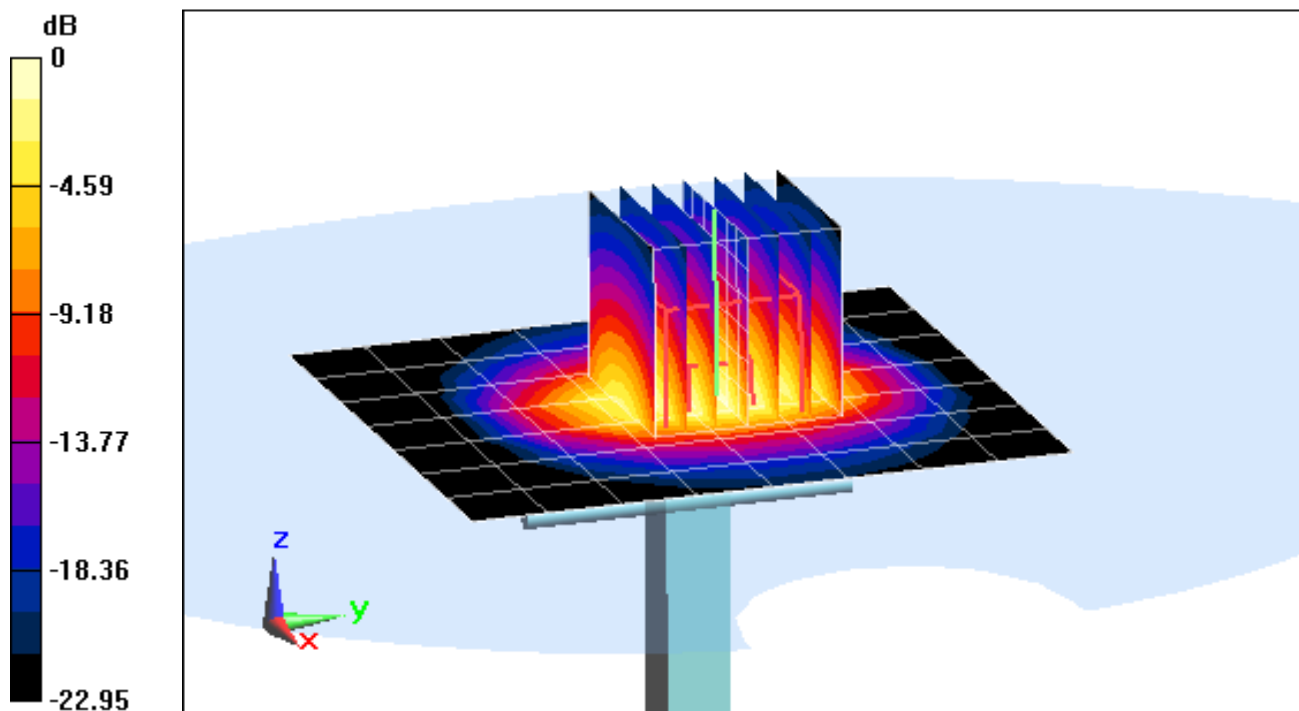
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.17 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -0.77%



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

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5300 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.72 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.391$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(4.93, 4.93, 4.93); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 3/13/2015

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

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

5300 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

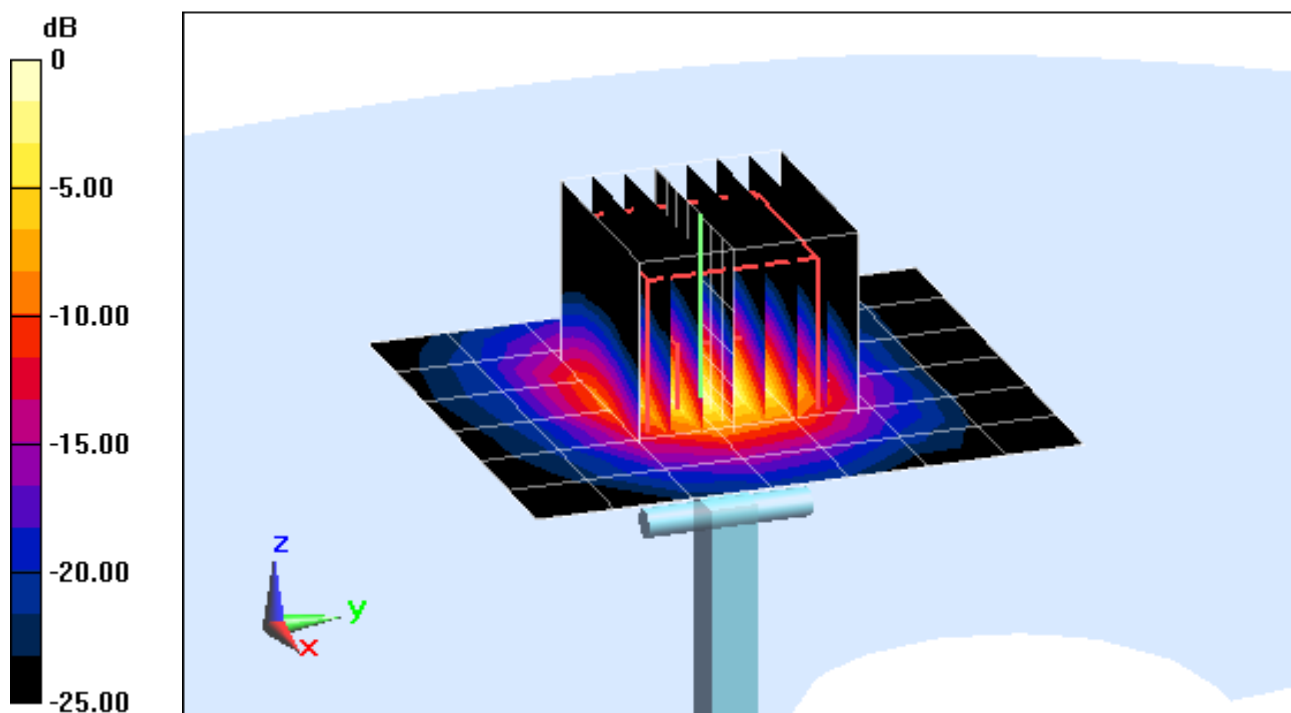
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.44 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 4.84%



0 dB = 10.6 W/kg = 10.25 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.95 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.051$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 3/13/2015

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

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

5500 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

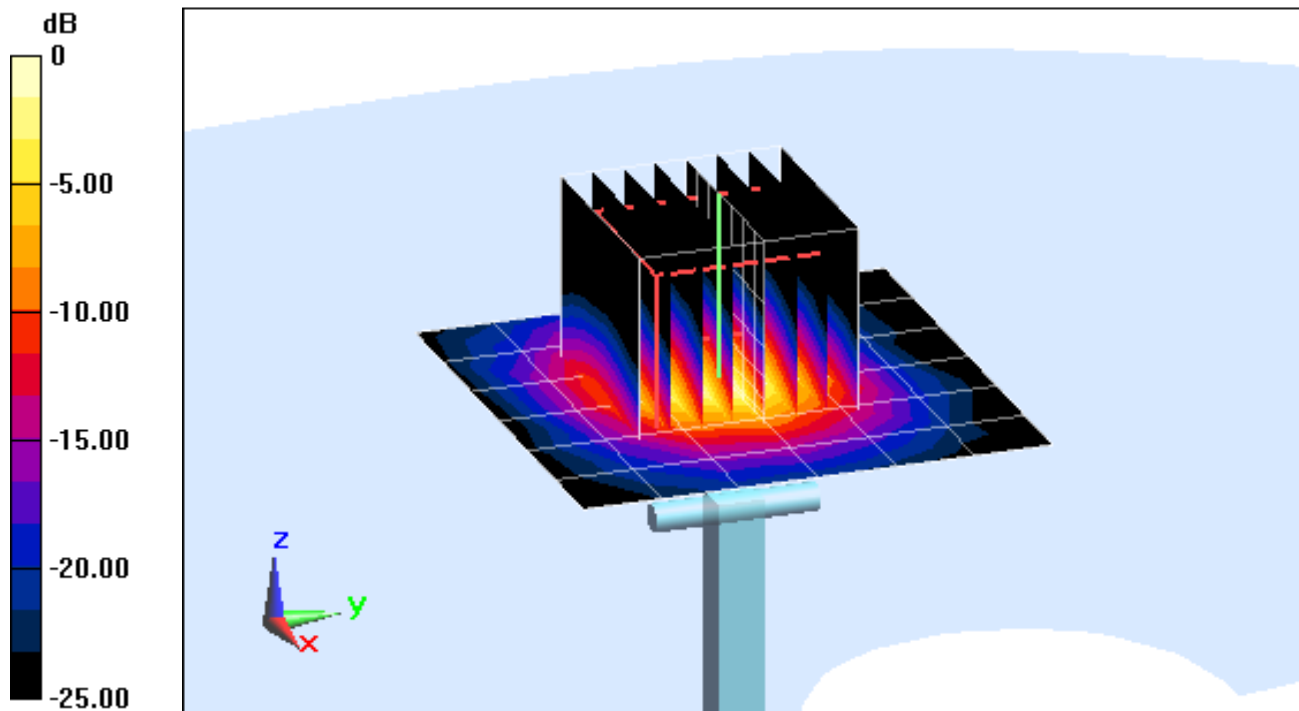
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.28 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 1.54%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.268 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 33.587$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(4.41, 4.41, 4.41); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 3/13/2015

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

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

5800 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

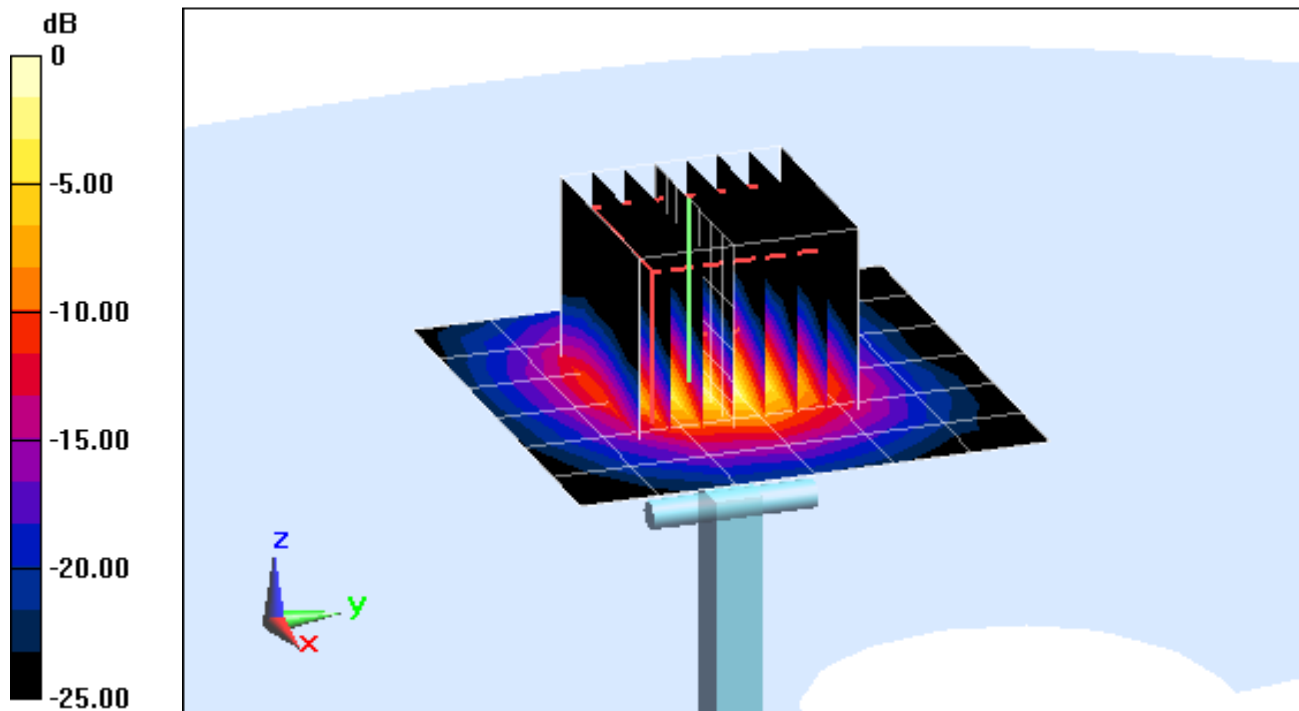
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.20 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 3.58%



0 dB = 10.3 W/kg = 10.13 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

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

Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.03 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.318$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-20-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

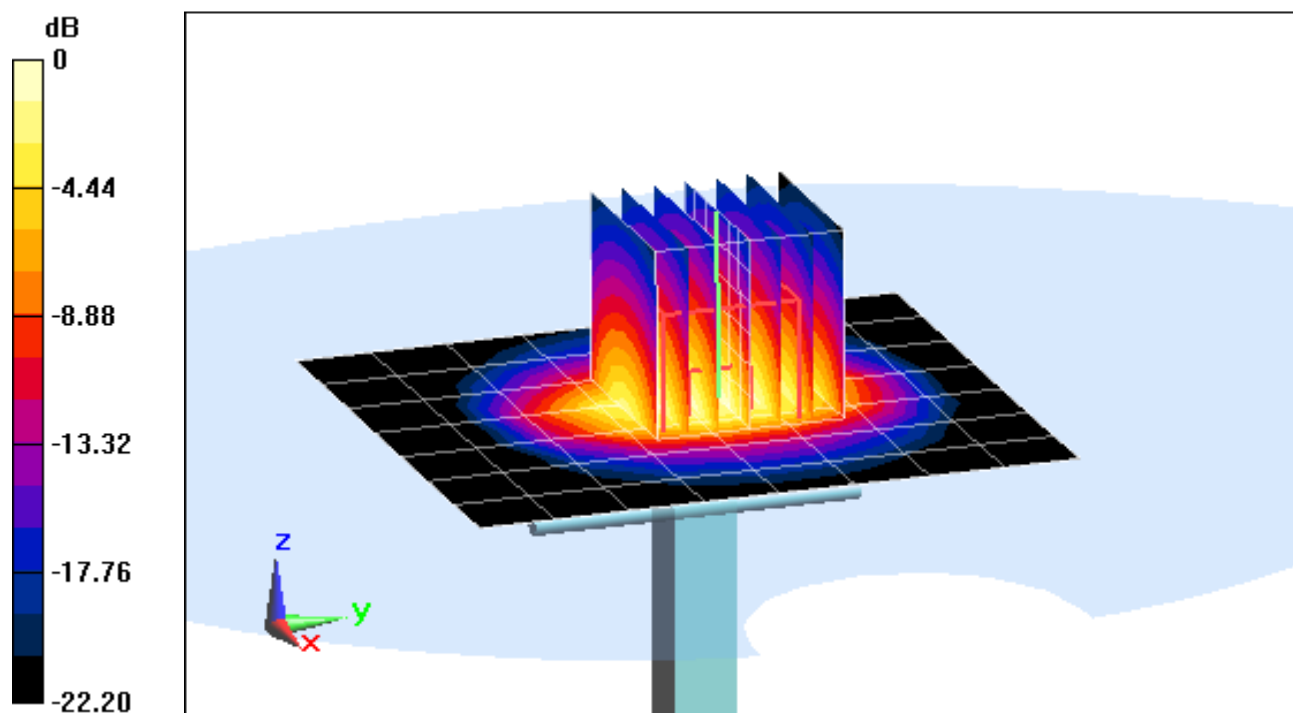
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.30 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 2.32%



0 dB = 7.00 W/kg = 8.45 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

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

Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.974 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.205$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-26-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 9/18/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

2450 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

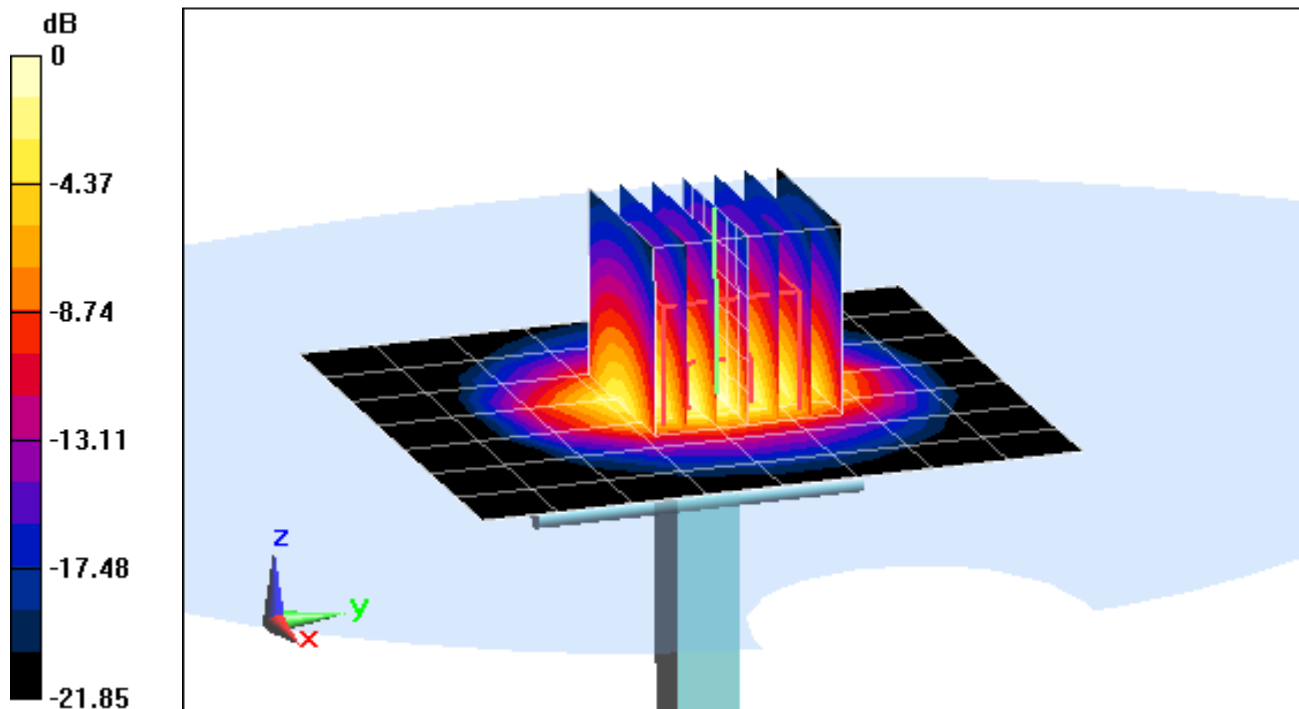
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.5 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg

Deviation(10 g) = -1.25%



0 dB = 6.68 W/kg = 8.25 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5300 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.298 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 48.672$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.79, 3.79, 3.79); Calibrated: 1/22/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

5300 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

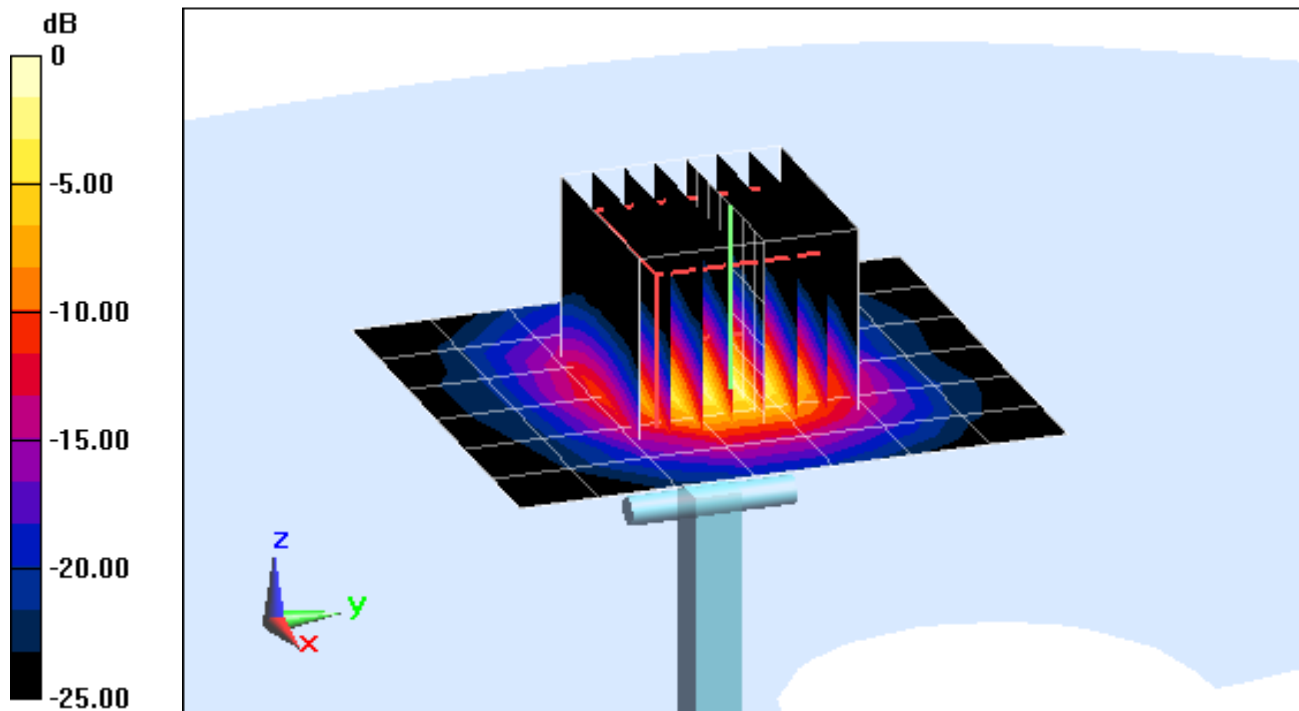
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.77 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.06 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 1.62%; Deviation(10 g) = 1.44%



0 dB = 8.74 W/kg = 9.42 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.561 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 48.347$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 21.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.65, 3.65, 3.65); Calibrated: 1/22/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

5500 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

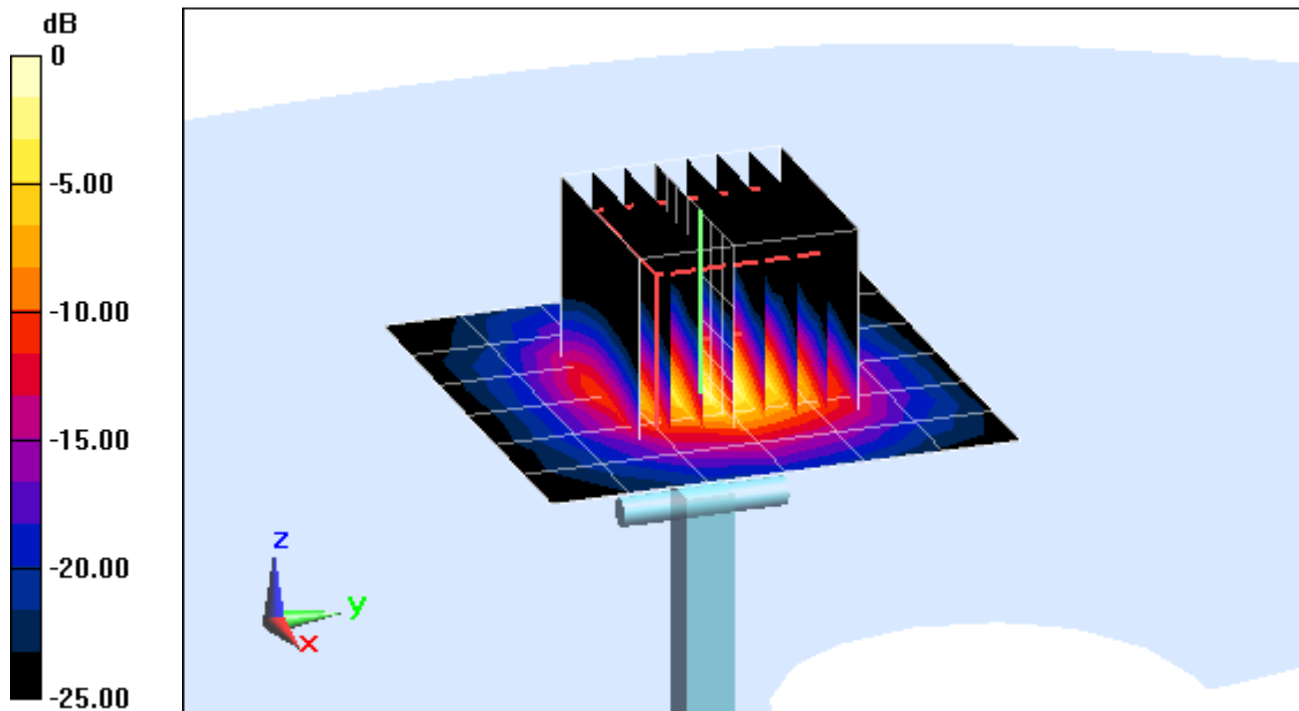
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.81 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.07 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -3.79%; Deviation(10 g) = -2.73%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.96 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.927$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.5°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.79, 3.79, 3.79); Calibrated: 1/22/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

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

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

5800 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

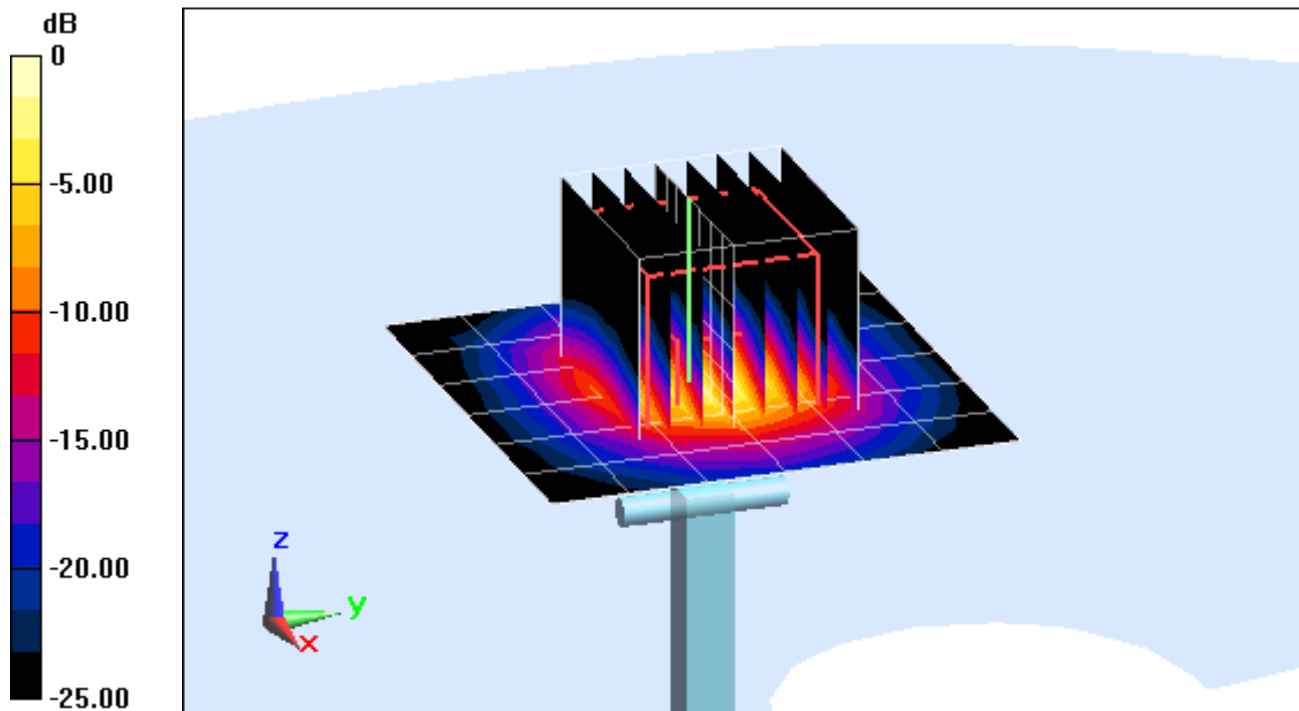
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.39 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -9.72%



0 dB = 8.42 W/kg = 9.25 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.165 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.151$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 06-23-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.9°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.79, 3.79, 3.79); Calibrated: 1/22/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/17/2014

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

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

5800 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

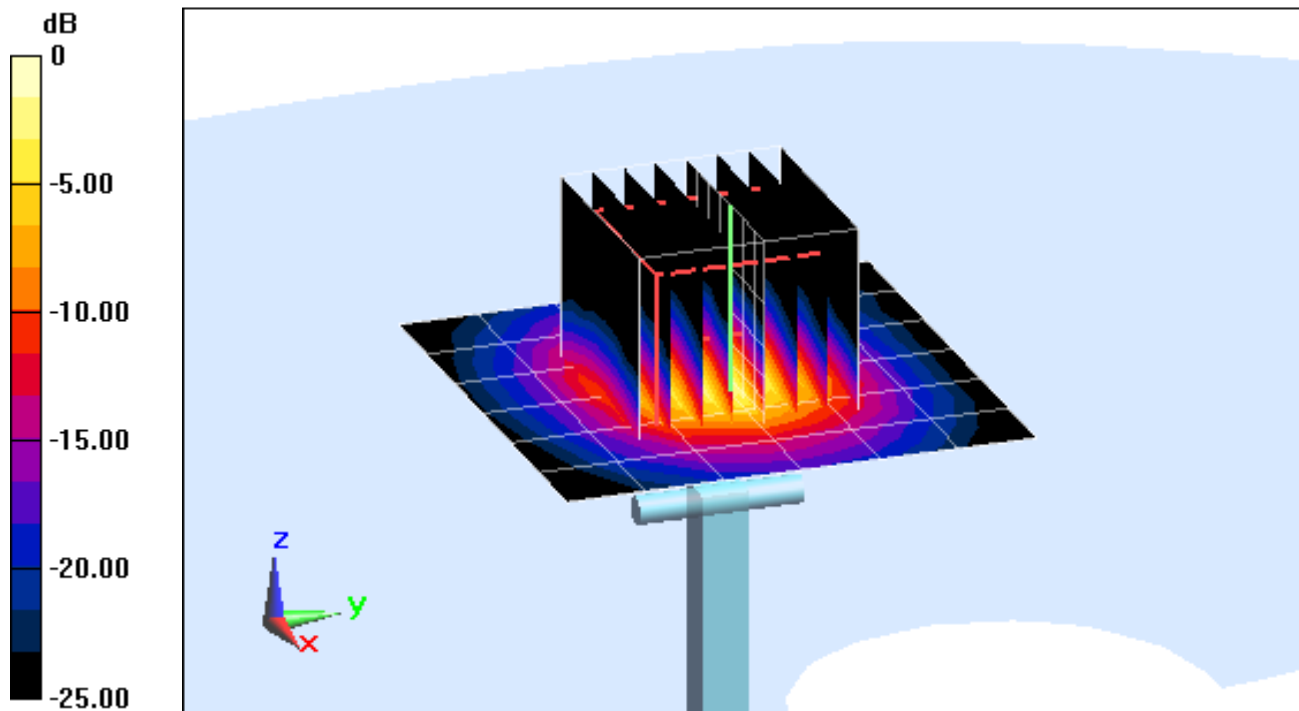
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Input Power = 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.7 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.964 W/kg

Deviation(10 g) = -6.41%



0 dB = 8.41 W/kg = 9.25 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: **D2450V2-719_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 719**

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

Calibration date: **August 11, 2014**

✓
KOK
9/8/14

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-14 (No. DAE4-601_Apr14)	Apr-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Signature

M. Weber

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager

Katja Pokovic

Issued: August 12, 2014

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**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.9 \Omega + 3.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.9 \Omega + 5.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 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	September 10, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 11.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 719

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

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

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

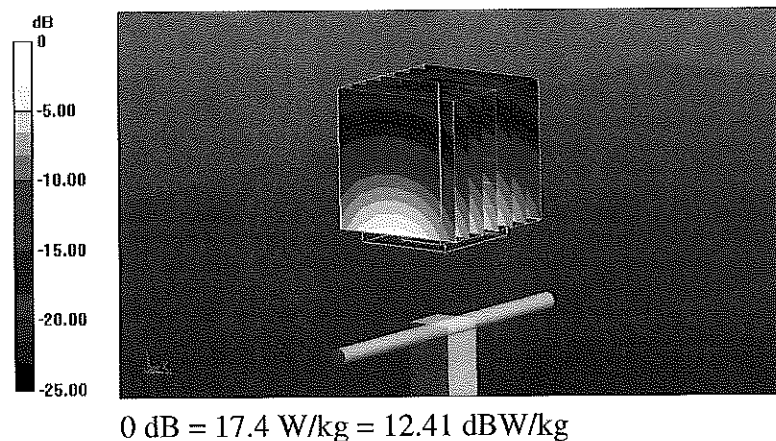
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

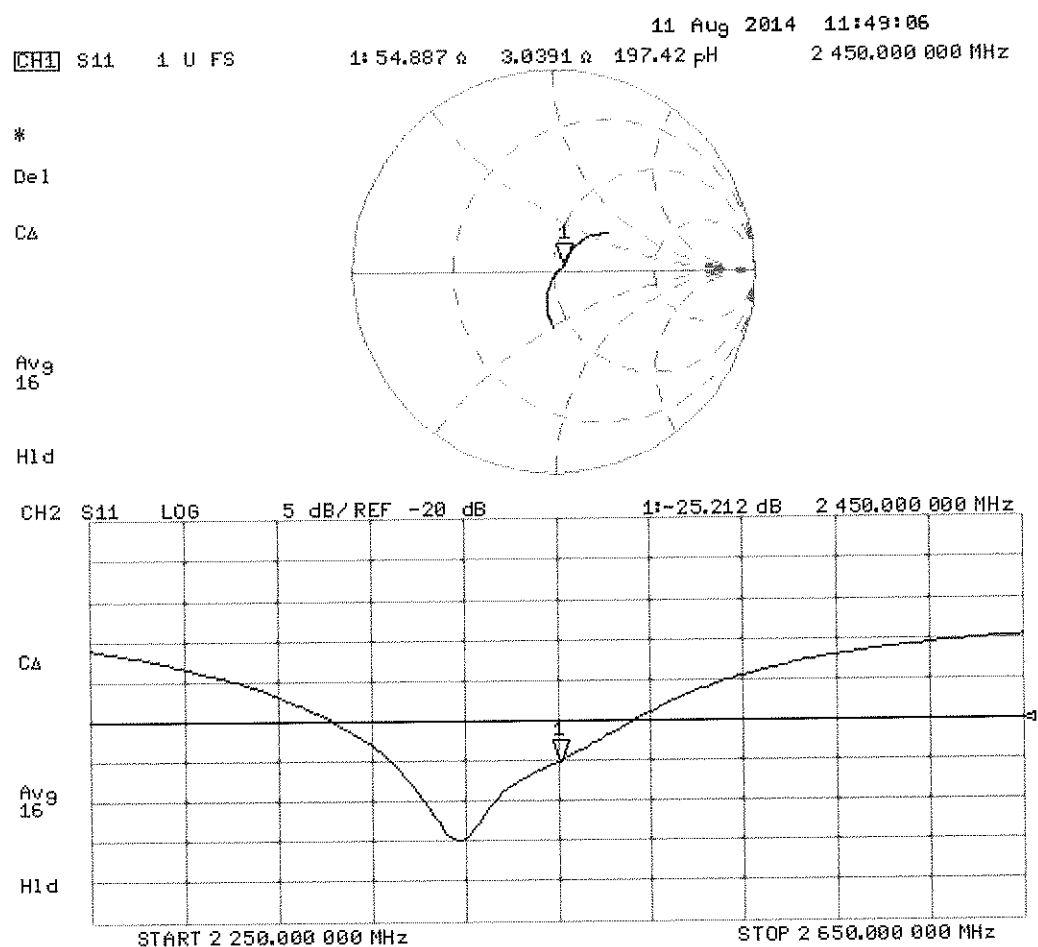
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 11.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 719

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

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

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

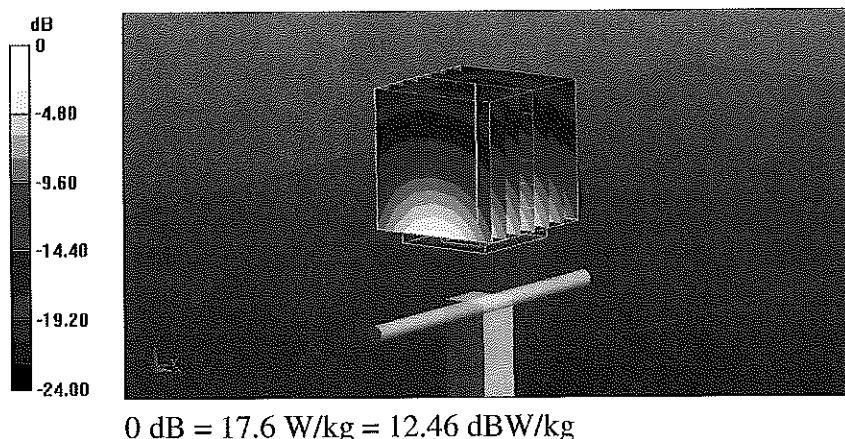
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

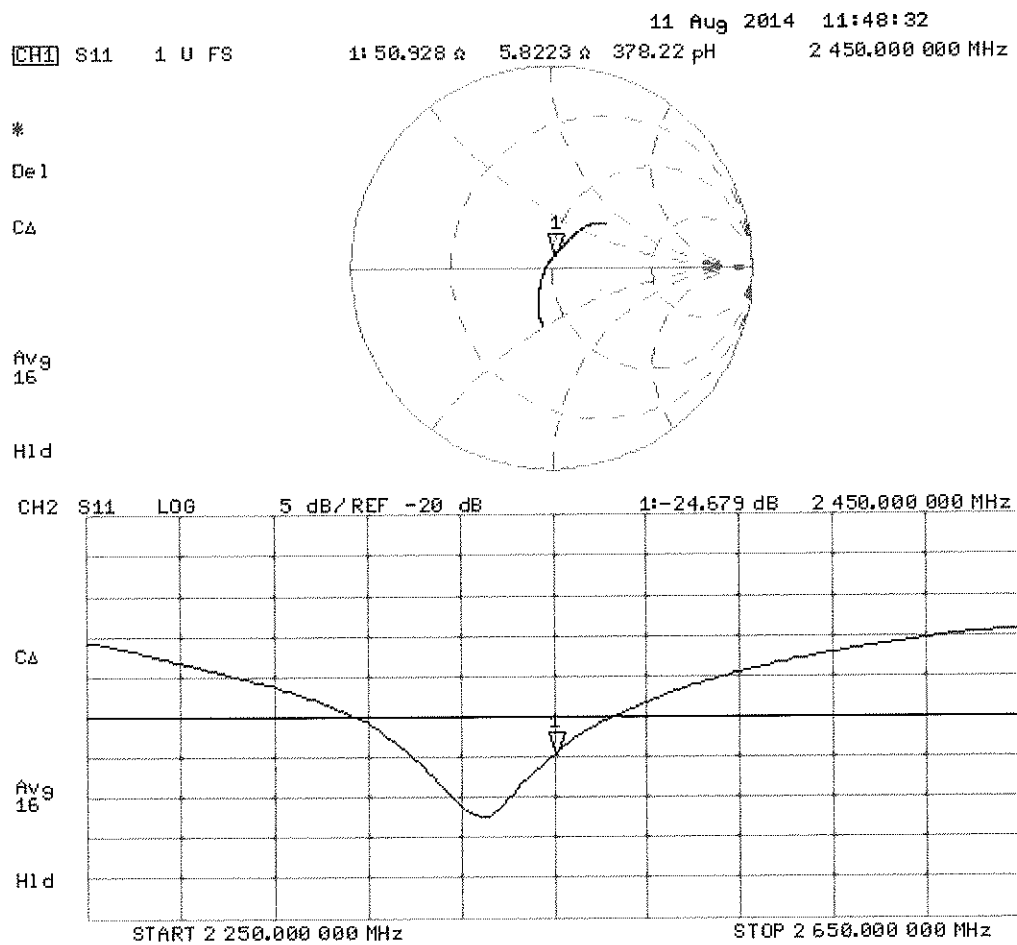
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1057_Jan15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN:1057**

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

CC
 2/3/15

Calibration date: **January 21, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-3503_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Signature

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

Issued: January 22, 2015

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"
- 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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5300 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5500 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	36.3 $\pm$ 6 %	4.56 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.5 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.1 ± 6 %	4.66 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.7 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.9 ± 6 %	4.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.6 ± 6 %	4.97 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.4 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.4 ± 6 %	5.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.2 ± 6 %	5.55 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.9 ± 6 %	5.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.7 ± 6 %	5.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.75 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.4 ± 6 %	6.25 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.0 Ω - 9.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3 Ω - 4.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.2 Ω - 5.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.4 Ω - 4.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8 Ω - 2.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 30.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.2 Ω - 8.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 21.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6 Ω - 3.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.4 Ω - 4.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.1 Ω - 4.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6 Ω - 1.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 33.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns
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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	November 27, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1057

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.56$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.66$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.86$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.97$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.18$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.51, 5.51, 5.51); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(5.21, 5.21, 5.21); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.92, 4.92, 4.92); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.30 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

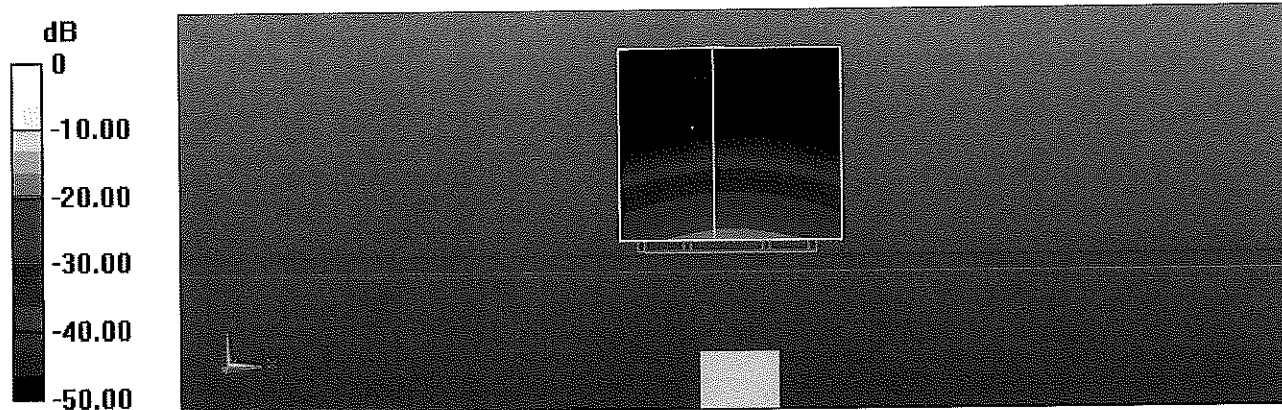
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.47 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.2 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 62.34 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.11 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg



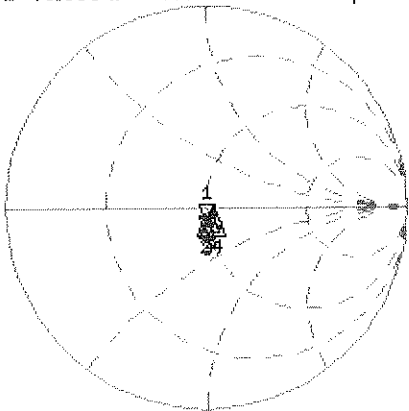
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

21 Jan 2015 18:20:46
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 48.969 Ω -9.4141 Ω 3.2512 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

*
Del
Cor

Avg
16

H1d



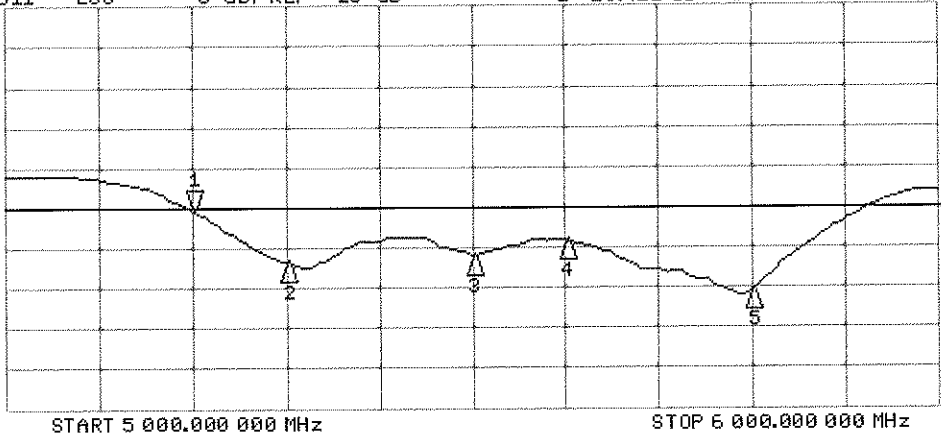
CH1 Markers
2: 48.281 Ω
-4.1660 Ω
5.30000 GHz
3: 49.166 Ω
-4.9727 Ω
5.50000 GHz
4: 54.434 Ω
-4.7793 Ω
5.60000 GHz
5: 51.646 Ω
-2.5781 Ω
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB 1: -20.422 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

H1d



CH2 Markers
2: -26.780 dB
5.30000 GHz
3: -25.882 dB
5.50000 GHz
4: -24.101 dB
5.60000 GHz
5: -30.135 dB
5.80000 GHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1057

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.42$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 49.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.55$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 49.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.82$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.25$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.78, 4.78, 4.78); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.05 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 59.04 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 57.74 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.75 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg

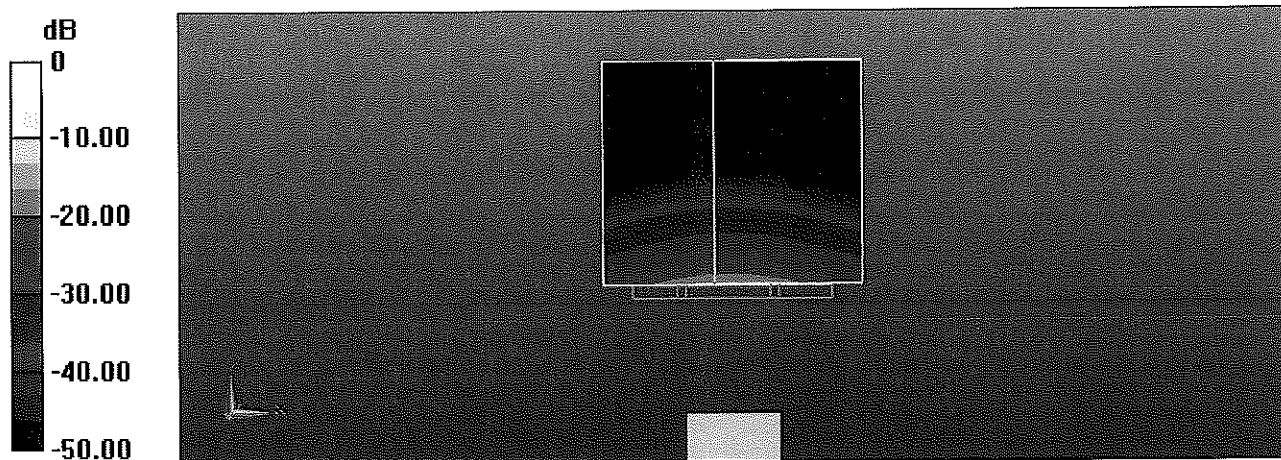
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 55.86 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.06 W/kg

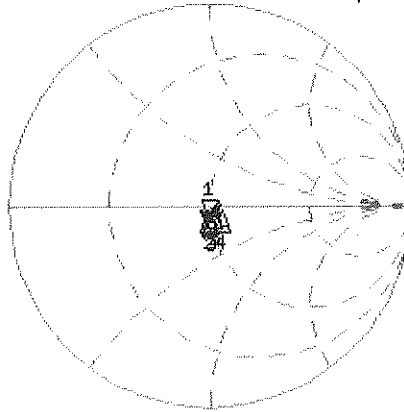
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

20 Jan 2015 12:31:19
 CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.223 Ω -8.4023 Ω 3.6426 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

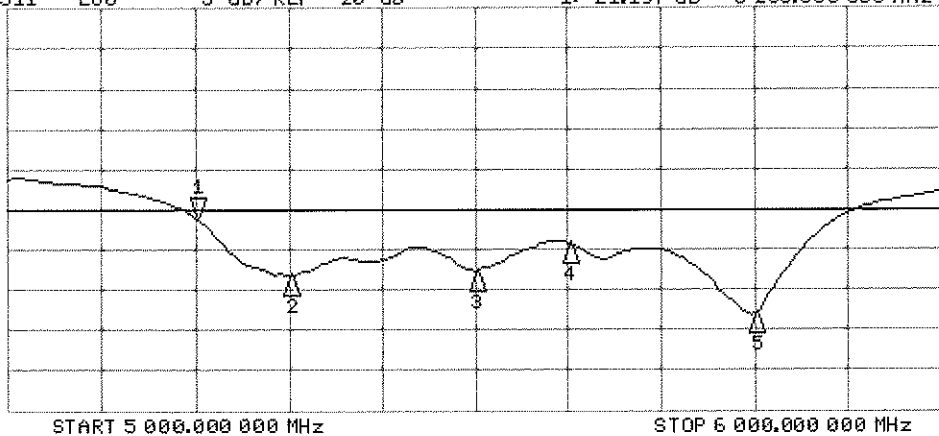
*
 Del
 Cor
 Avg
 16
 H1d



CH1 Markers
 2: 48.646 Ω
 -3.6016 Ω
 5.30000 GHz
 3: 49.350 Ω
 -4.0879 Ω
 5.50000 GHz
 4: 55.062 Ω
 -4.0215 Ω
 5.60000 GHz
 5: 51.645 Ω
 -1.5840 Ω
 5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -21.137 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
 Avg
 16
 H1d



CH2 Markers
 2: -28.183 dB
 5.30000 GHz
 3: -27.611 dB
 5.50000 GHz
 4: -24.217 dB
 5.60000 GHz
 5: -32.954 dB
 5.80000 GHz

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3332_Sep14/2**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: ES3-3332_Sep14)

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3332**

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

CC
12/14/14

Calibration date: **September 18, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: November 3, 2014			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3332

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: September 18, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.94	1.15	0.98	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	105.8	103.8	112.4	

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	178.7	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		199.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		186.5	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	55.60	92.4	20.6	10.00	35.7	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	2.80	61.2	11.6		42.9	
		Z	10.49	80.1	18.0		36.1	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.47	67.9	18.8	2.91	141.3	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.29	67.0	18.4		138.2	
		Z	3.78	70.4	20.1		147.9	
10012-CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.53	72.0	20.1	1.87	141.7	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.03	69.1	18.8		141.1	
		Z	4.06	75.5	21.6		148.2	
10013-CAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.87	69.8	22.6	9.46	137.3	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	11.63	71.7	23.9		141.9	
		Z	10.51	69.6	22.5		139.2	
10021-DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	6.92	78.4	20.1	9.39	137.0	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	26.20	99.6	27.8		141.5	
		Z	5.13	78.3	21.1		144.7	
10023-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	9.10	83.6	22.5	9.57	144.0	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	26.31	100.0	28.1		136.7	
		Z	6.15	81.6	22.5		139.9	
10024-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	10.54	84.1	20.4	6.56	141.8	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	40.55	99.6	24.9		142.2	
		Z	6.45	81.5	20.2		145.7	
10027-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	28.34	94.6	21.9	4.80	131.4	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	52.22	99.6	23.3		126.8	
		Z	28.33	99.5	23.9		140.7	
10028-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	52.17	100.0	22.2	3.55	147.0	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	57.29	99.6	22.4		133.0	
		Z	25.84	99.5	23.3		126.2	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	59.05	100.0	19.9	1.16	135.5	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	100.00	99.7	19.2		143.5	
		Z	34.97	100.0	20.4		143.1	

10039-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.78	66.9	18.9	4.57	134.6	±0.9 %
		Y	4.85	67.1	19.1		141.0	
		Z	4.76	67.8	19.4		140.7	
10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	3.98	66.4	18.6	3.97	130.4	±0.7 %
		Y	3.98	66.5	18.7		136.2	
		Z	4.04	67.7	19.2		137.4	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.75	67.3	18.8	3.98	144.4	±0.7 %
		Y	4.55	66.5	18.5		126.5	
		Z	4.72	67.9	19.0		128.1	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.26	66.9	19.2	5.67	124.5	±1.2 %
		Y	6.38	67.4	19.7		131.7	
		Z	6.36	67.7	19.7		132.3	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.44	67.5	19.7	5.80	147.4	±1.4 %
		Y	6.31	67.2	19.7		130.2	
		Z	6.17	67.2	19.6		130.1	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.08	66.9	19.5	5.75	142.7	±1.4 %
		Y	5.97	66.6	19.4		127.3	
		Z	5.84	66.7	19.3		126.2	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.13	68.7	21.0	8.10	136.9	±2.5 %
		Y	10.57	69.9	21.9		146.3	
		Z	10.06	69.0	21.1		143.6	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.12	68.6	21.0	8.07	138.2	±2.5 %
		Y	10.60	69.9	21.9		148.0	
		Z	10.07	69.0	21.1		146.6	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.76	71.7	23.8	9.28	130.7	±3.0 %
		Y	10.03	75.2	25.9		121.5	
		Z	8.15	70.7	23.5		134.1	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.10	67.0	19.5	5.75	144.4	±1.4 %
		Y	5.98	66.6	19.4		127.8	
		Z	5.84	66.6	19.3		127.2	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.56	67.5	19.7	5.82	149.5	±1.7 %
		Y	6.41	67.1	19.6		132.5	
		Z	6.17	66.8	19.4		130.4	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.01	67.0	19.7	5.73	147.8	±1.2 %
		Y	5.01	66.9	19.8		132.1	
		Z	4.75	66.9	19.7		130.3	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.65	75.0	25.8	9.21	144.9	±2.7 %
		Y	10.17	82.4	29.7		136.4	
		Z	6.53	72.3	24.6		145.6	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.98	66.9	19.6	5.72	141.0	±1.2 %
		Y	4.98	66.7	19.7		130.5	
		Z	4.71	66.7	19.5		128.1	

10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.95	66.7	19.5	5.72	139.8	±1.2 %
		Y	4.97	66.7	19.7		129.5	
		Z	4.72	66.8	19.6		128.0	
10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.75	68.2	20.9	8.09	131.8	±2.5 %
		Y	10.16	69.4	21.7		139.2	
		Z	9.62	68.6	21.0		137.3	
10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.77	68.3	20.9	8.10	133.6	±2.5 %
		Y	10.17	69.4	21.8		140.1	
		Z	9.61	68.5	21.0		140.1	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.69	68.3	20.9	8.03	133.6	±2.5 %
		Y	10.05	69.3	21.7		139.2	
		Z	9.58	68.7	21.1		139.4	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.13	68.7	21.0	8.06	140.7	±2.5 %
		Y	10.61	69.8	21.8		145.1	
		Z	10.11	69.1	21.2		148.4	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	7.03	67.2	19.4	5.97	138.0	±1.4 %
		Y	7.07	67.2	19.6		140.2	
		Z	6.97	67.8	19.7		144.6	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.11	72.9	24.7	9.21	124.6	±2.7 %
		Y	10.04	82.0	29.5		135.7	
		Z	6.29	71.2	24.0		126.2	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.61	72.5	24.3	9.24	145.2	±3.3 %
		Y	10.53	77.8	27.4		136.7	
		Z	7.56	70.0	23.1		126.7	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.74	71.6	23.8	9.30	128.7	±3.3 %
		Y	11.51	79.1	28.0		147.2	
		Z	8.07	70.4	23.2		134.1	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	5.90	66.7	18.7	4.87	128.0	±0.9 %
		Y	5.93	66.8	18.9		134.5	
		Z	5.92	67.6	19.1		138.2	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.53	67.1	18.8	3.96	133.8	±0.7 %
		Y	4.48	67.0	18.8		139.6	
		Z	4.62	68.3	19.3		145.0	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.82	67.8	19.0	3.46	147.6	±0.7 %
		Y	3.66	67.0	18.8		131.7	
		Z	3.97	69.6	20.0		135.9	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.70	67.5	18.8	3.39	128.1	±0.7 %
		Y	3.60	66.9	18.7		132.5	
		Z	3.80	68.9	19.5		139.8	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.47	67.6	19.8	5.81	149.7	±1.7 %
		Y	6.24	66.9	19.5		126.3	
		Z	6.20	67.3	19.6		130.9	

10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.72	67.1	19.5	6.06	128.8	±1.4 %
		Y	6.85	67.7	20.0		132.4	
		Z	6.75	67.7	19.8		136.6	
10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	3.27	71.1	19.8	1.71	140.1	±0.7 %
		Y	2.95	69.4	19.1		139.8	
		Z	3.75	74.4	21.2		146.9	
10316-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	10.04	68.7	21.3	8.36	136.3	±2.5 %
		Y	10.42	69.8	22.1		138.1	
		Z	9.84	68.9	21.3		139.7	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	5.01	69.3	19.2	3.76	144.3	±0.7 %
		Y	4.79	68.1	18.7		146.3	
		Z	5.40	72.5	20.8		146.7	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.97	69.5	19.3	3.77	141.3	±0.7 %
		Y	4.72	68.2	18.8		143.1	
		Z	5.12	71.8	20.5		144.4	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	3.05	70.5	19.5	1.54	139.7	±0.7 %
		Y	2.71	68.7	18.9		140.2	
		Z	4.22	77.3	22.5		145.9	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.92	68.6	21.1	8.23	136.3	±2.5 %
		Y	10.20	69.4	21.8		138.3	
		Z	9.76	68.8	21.3		138.9	

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:3332

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	0.50	1.43	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.61	1.31	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.17	5.17	5.17	0.62	1.33	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.80	1.17	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.77	1.24	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.73	1.38	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332

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	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.50	1.50	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.45	1.59	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.39	1.78	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.61	1.47	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.80	1.18	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.68	0.99	± 12.0 %

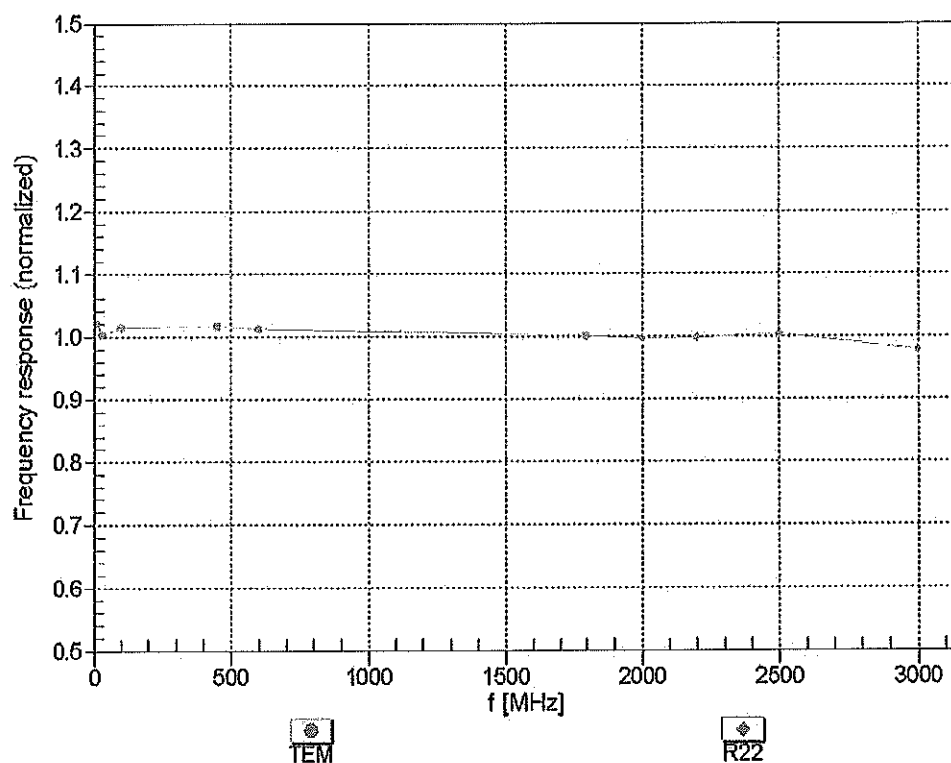
^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell: Ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

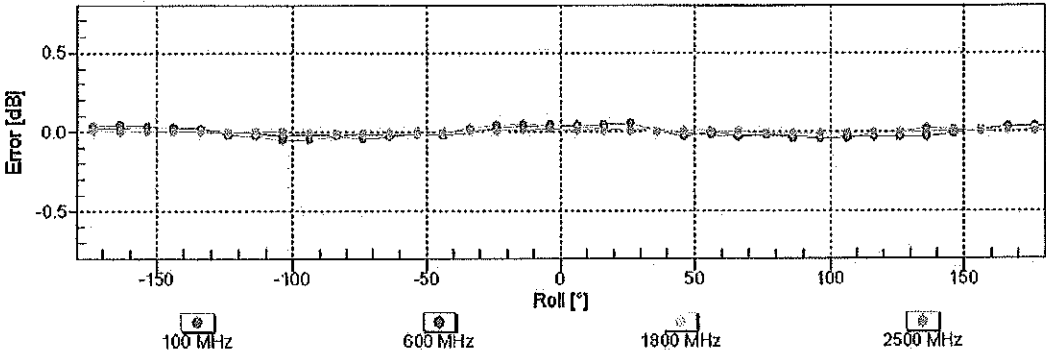
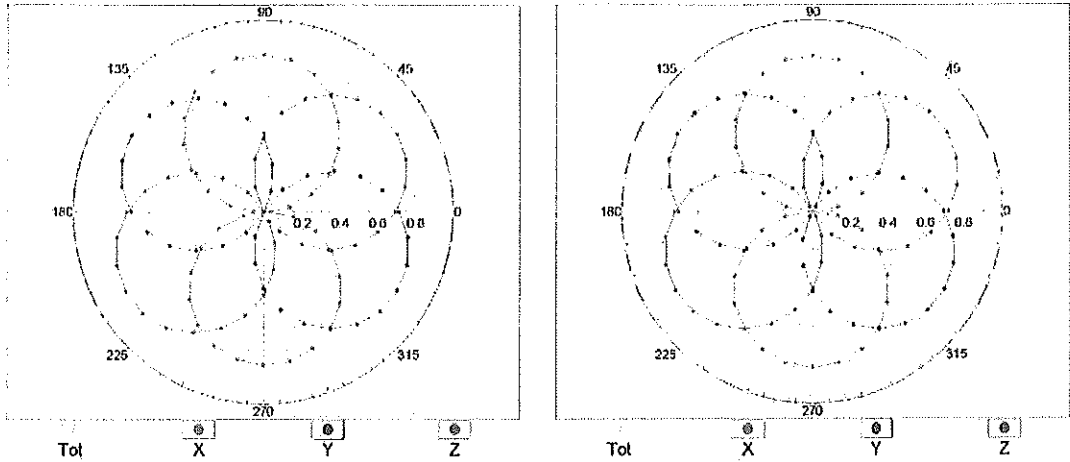


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

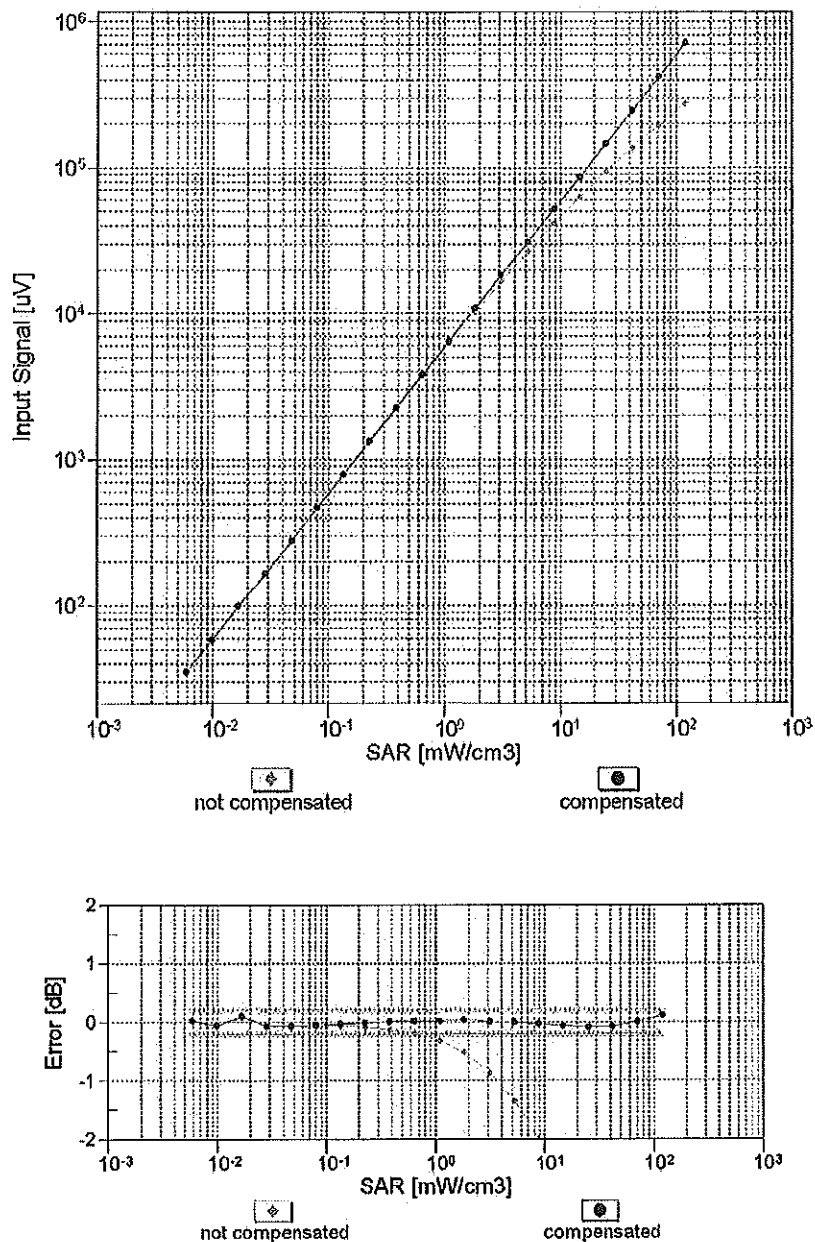
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



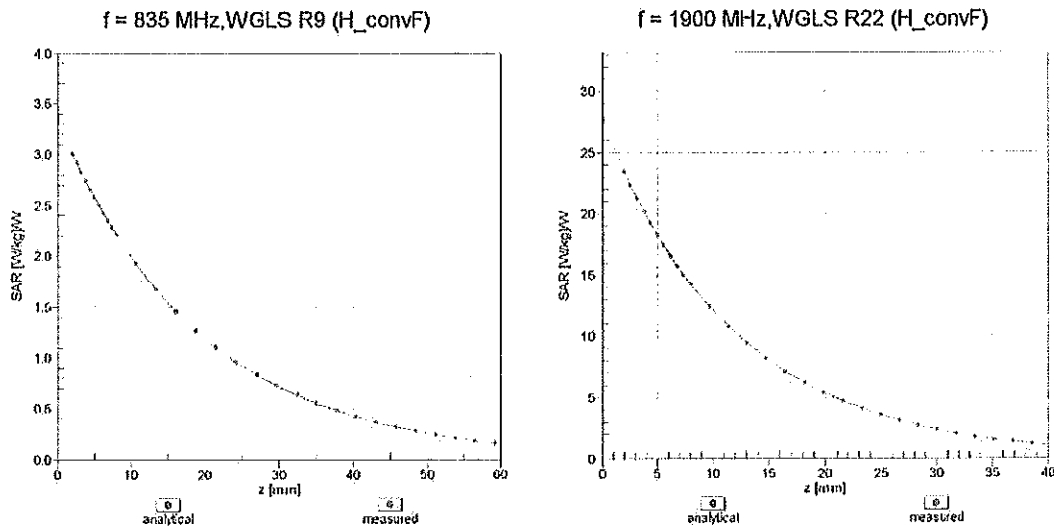
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



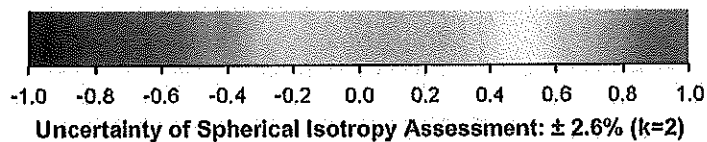
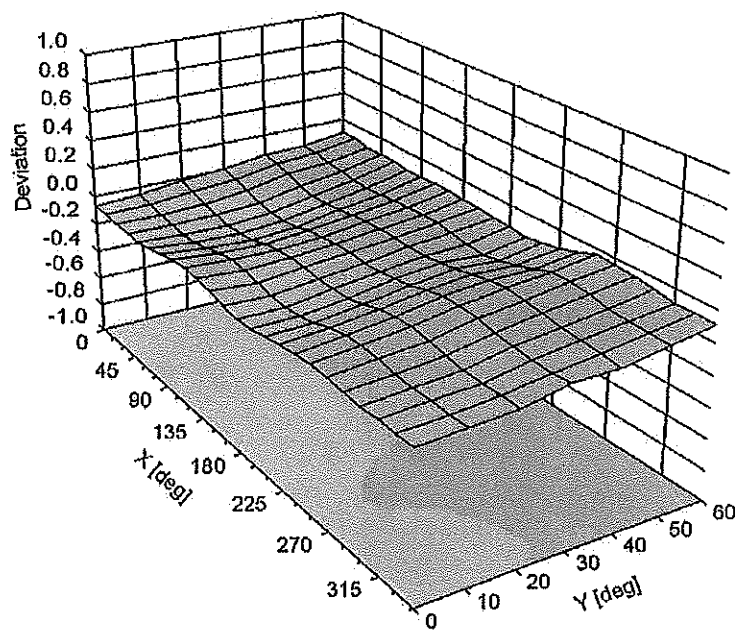
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-3.7
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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 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-7357_Apr15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7357**

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

Calibration date: **April 23, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: April 23, 2015

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7357

Manufactured: February 5, 2015
Calibrated: April 23, 2015

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

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

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.49	0.42	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	103.9	96.9	101.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^F (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	146.9	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		157.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		138.2	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	0.83	57.1	8.0	10.00	45.6	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	1.12	59.0	9.6		45.6	
		Z	0.93	58.4	8.9		43.4	
10012- CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.61	73.9	21.5	1.87	133.3	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	2.64	66.3	17.3		127.2	
		Z	3.06	70.4	19.9		149.2	
10013- CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.42	68.9	22.1	9.46	142.7	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.68	69.5	22.6		140.9	
		Z	10.33	68.6	21.9		134.3	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	0.06	0.0	100.0	1.16	149.4	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.26	57.7	4.5		143.7	
		Z	0.05	0.6	100.0		143.3	
10062- CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.19	68.8	21.5	8.68	144.0	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	10.40	69.2	21.8		145.6	
		Z	10.11	68.5	21.4		138.3	
10103- CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.21	67.1	21.4	9.29	132.3	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	7.94	69.4	22.8		136.4	
		Z	7.15	66.8	21.3		145.0	
10117- CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.10	68.5	20.9	8.07	131.3	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	10.12	68.3	20.8		128.9	
		Z	9.95	68.0	20.6		124.4	
10151- CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.97	67.1	21.5	9.28	148.9	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	7.50	68.7	22.5		130.8	
		Z	6.89	66.6	21.3		141.8	
10172- CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.57	68.9	22.9	9.21	141.8	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	5.84	69.6	23.4		139.9	
		Z	5.43	68.1	22.5		134.4	
10196- CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.69	68.2	20.8	8.10	124.8	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.09	69.0	21.4		148.5	
		Z	9.90	68.6	21.1		143.9	
10237- CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.57	69.0	22.9	9.21	140.3	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	5.85	69.6	23.4		141.2	
		Z	5.43	68.0	22.4		133.8	

10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.62	67.0	21.6	9.24	143.6	±2.2 %
		Y	7.21	68.9	22.9		144.8	
		Z	6.54	66.4	21.3		137.3	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.00	67.1	21.6	9.30	149.1	±1.9 %
		Y	7.52	68.7	22.6		128.6	
		Z	6.91	66.6	21.3		142.7	
10317-AAB	IEEE 802.11a WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	9.81	68.2	21.0	8.36	123.5	±3.3 %
		Y	10.26	69.1	21.6		148.1	
		Z	10.06	68.7	21.3		144.2	
10400-AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.88	68.2	21.0	8.37	123.6	±2.7 %
		Y	9.94	68.1	21.0		124.7	
		Z	10.15	68.8	21.3		144.7	
10401-AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.61	68.7	21.2	8.60	132.4	±3.0 %
		Y	10.82	69.0	21.5		134.7	
		Z	10.54	68.4	21.1		126.8	
10402-AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.66	68.6	21.1	8.53	133.5	±3.0 %
		Y	11.03	69.4	21.5		136.6	
		Z	10.56	68.3	20.9		126.5	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	4.15	76.8	22.5	1.54	130.0	±0.9 %
		Y	2.63	66.8	17.4		129.6	
		Z	3.25	72.3	20.7		147.1	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.99	68.7	21.2	8.23	146.6	±3.3 %
		Y	10.19	69.0	21.5		149.3	
		Z	9.96	68.6	21.2		141.2	
10417-AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.02	68.8	21.3	8.23	148.2	±2.7 %
		Y	9.78	68.0	20.9		124.2	
		Z	9.96	68.6	21.2		142.5	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 6 and 7).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
2450	39.2	1.80	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.14	5.14	5.14	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
2450	52.7	1.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	0.26	0.99	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.28	0.99	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.72	3.72	3.72	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.82	3.82	3.82	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %

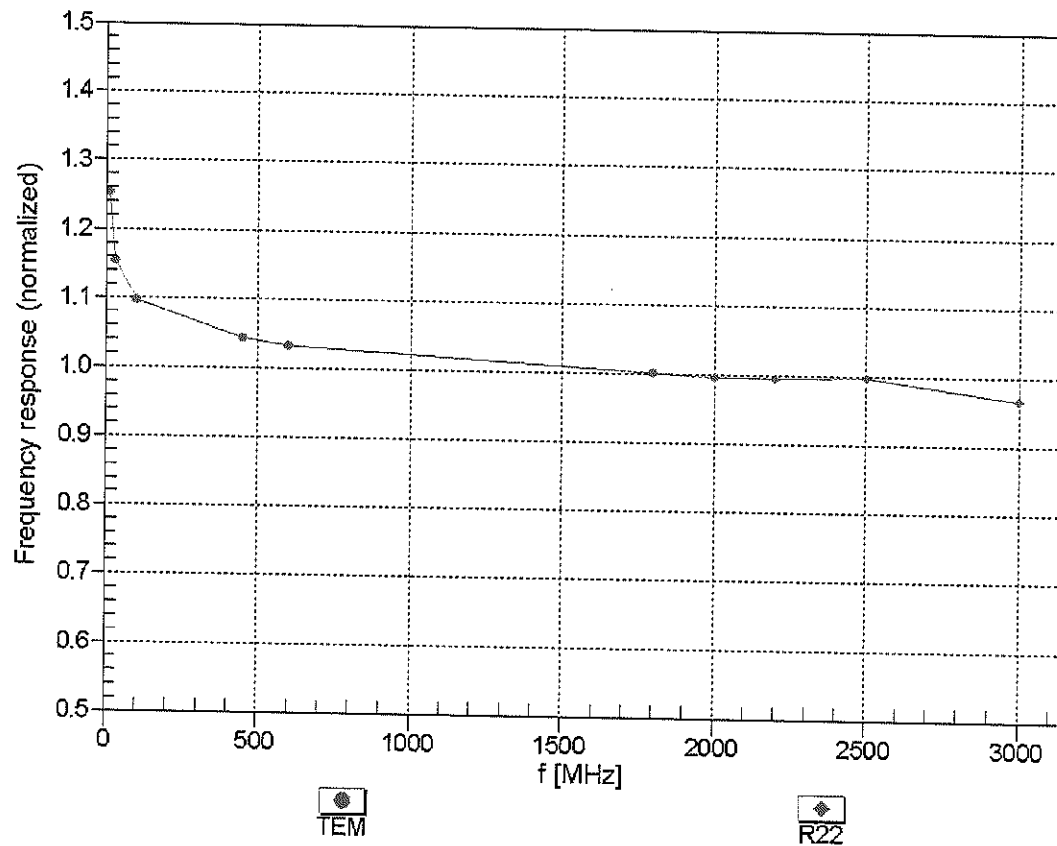
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

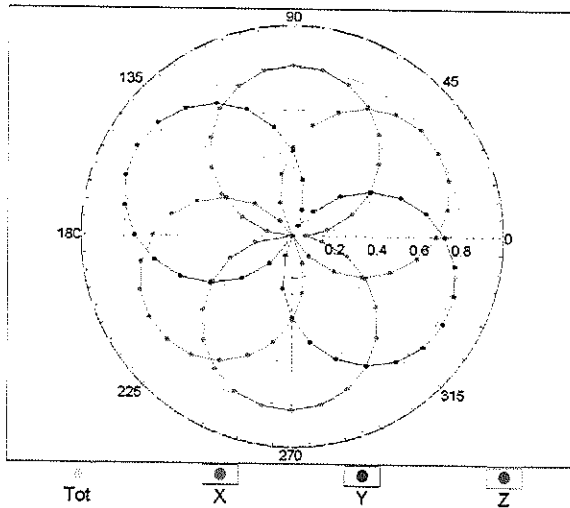
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



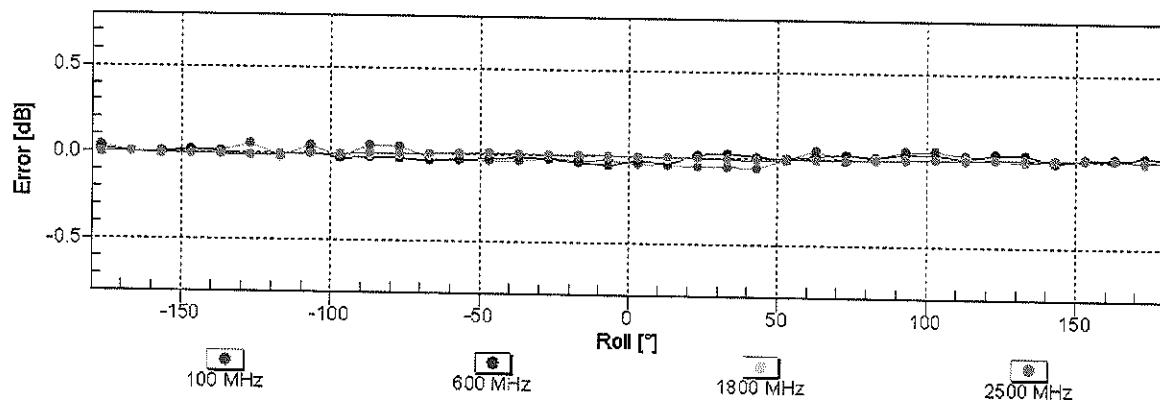
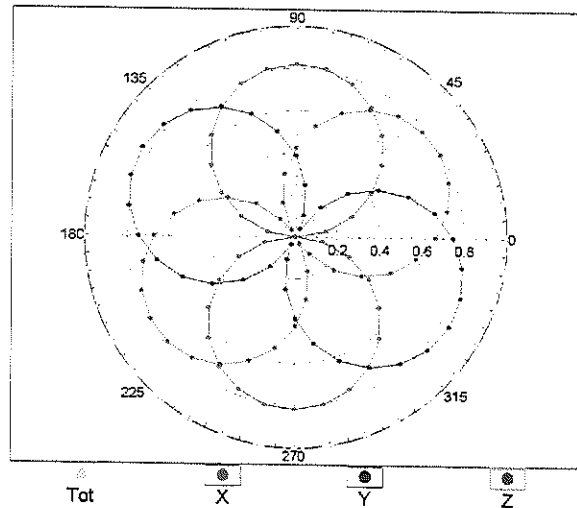
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

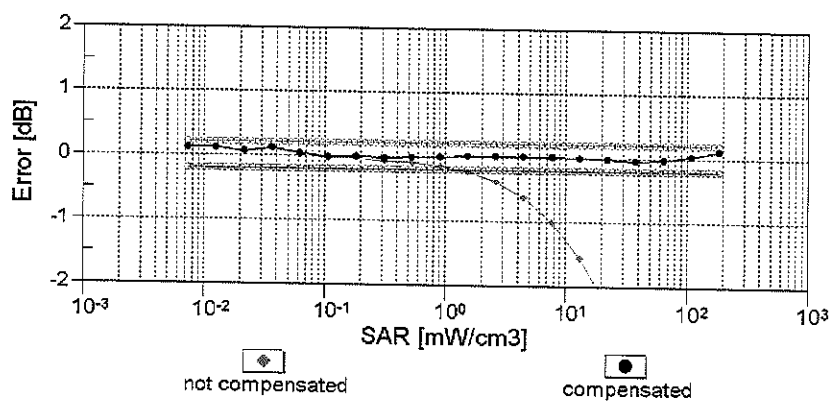
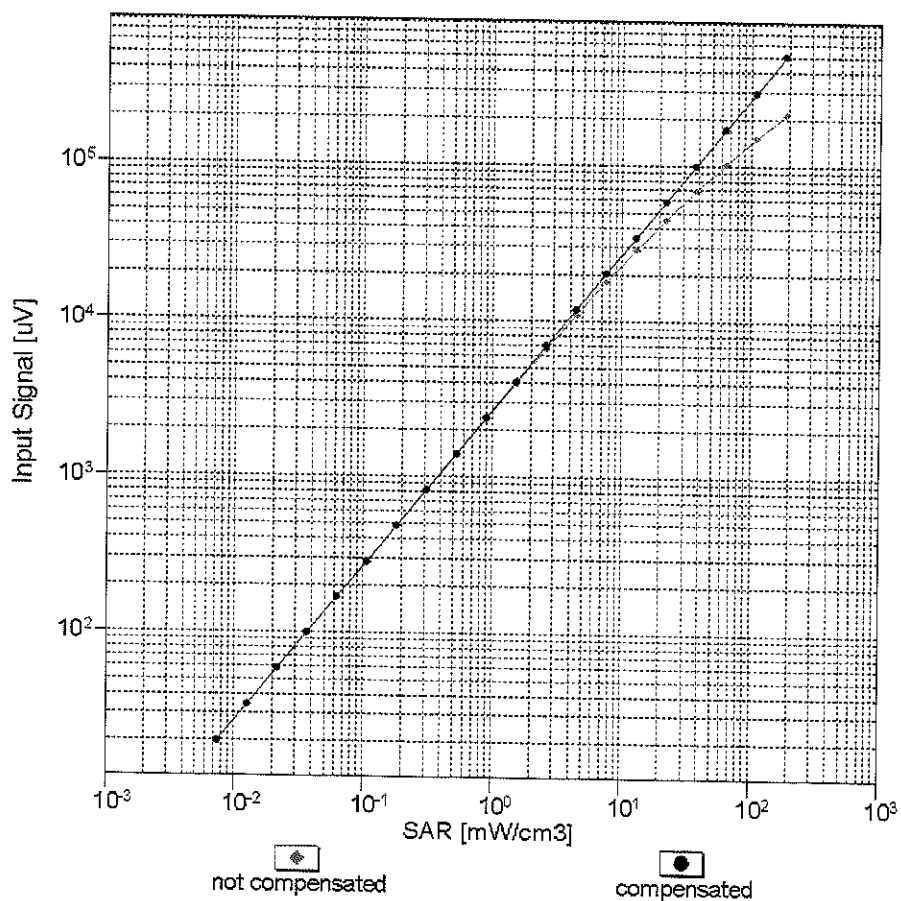


f=1800 MHz,R22



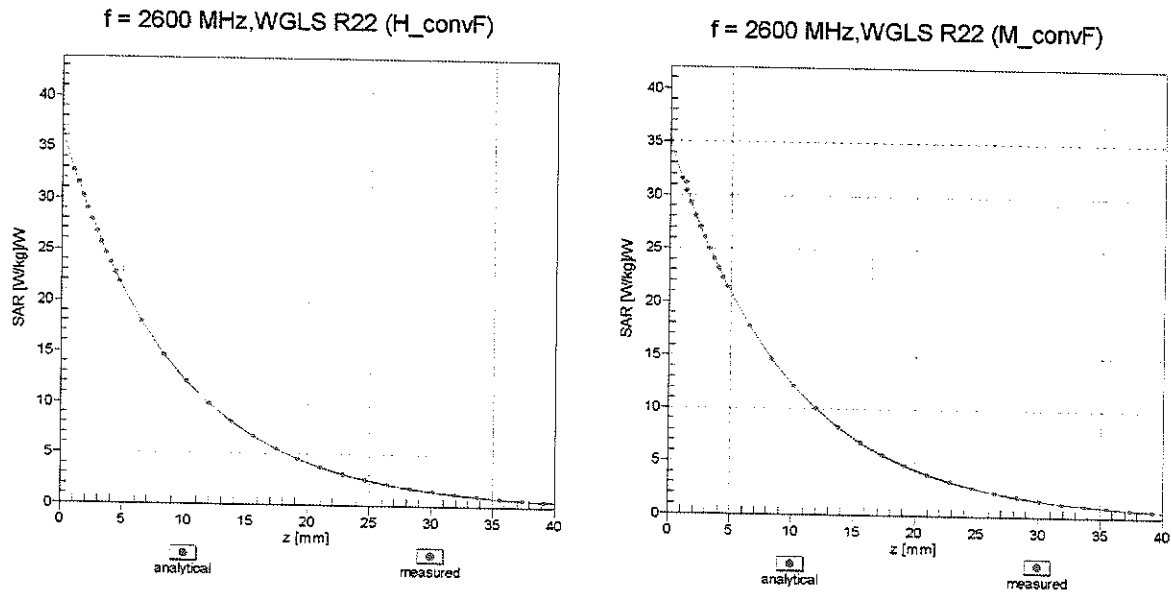
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



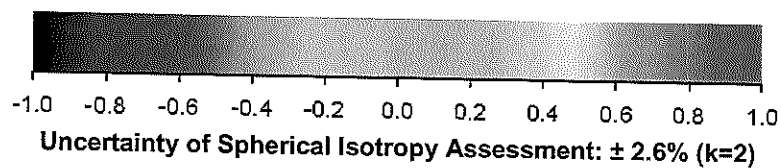
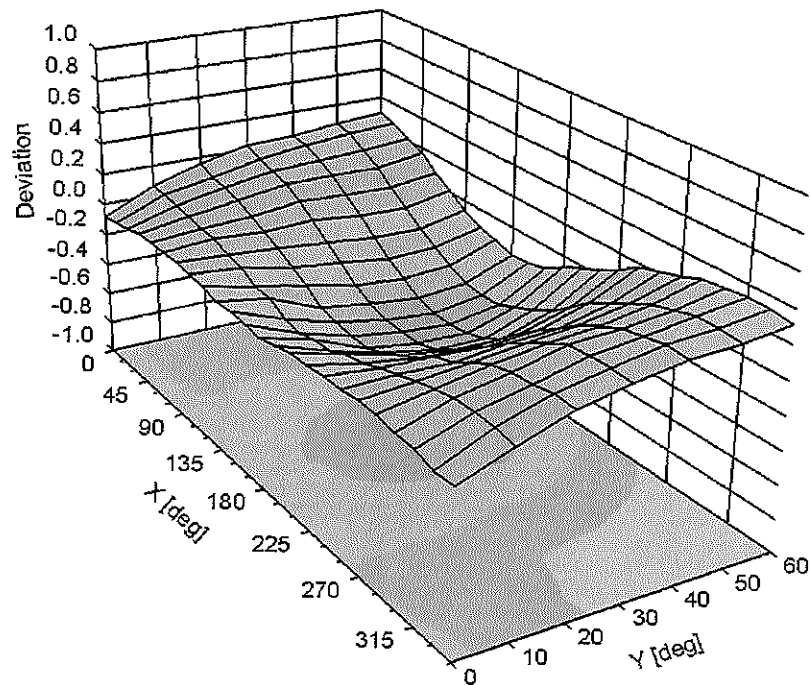
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



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

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	13.1
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-3589_Jan15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3589**

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

CC
 1/30/15

Calibration date: **January 22, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: January 26, 2015
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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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 EX3DV4

SN:3589

Manufactured: March 30, 2006
Calibrated: January 22, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.46	0.41	0.39	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	103.1	102.4	104.4	

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	146.6	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		143.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		170.4	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	16.82	80.0	16.9	10.00	39.1	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	7.79	73.4	15.1		39.0	
		Z	2.50	64.1	12.2		43.2	
10012-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.02	68.9	18.6	1.87	115.1	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.08	69.3	18.8		114.1	
		Z	3.07	70.1	19.4		134.9	
10013-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.36	68.2	21.5	9.46	104.8	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	10.20	68.2	21.6		104.2	
		Z	10.36	68.6	21.7		122.2	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	79.80	100.0	18.7	1.16	134.5	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	98.53	99.4	18.2		133.2	
		Z	0.27	57.7	4.8		113.6	
10062-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	9.91	67.7	20.7	8.68	104.8	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	9.83	67.7	20.9		105.4	
		Z	10.08	68.3	21.1		126.6	
10103-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.73	67.7	21.4	9.29	106.3	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	8.16	69.5	22.6		106.5	
		Z	7.50	67.6	21.5		121.6	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.91	67.7	20.3	8.07	112.1	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	9.90	67.8	20.5		111.8	
		Z	10.04	68.2	20.6		134.2	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.99	69.5	22.6	9.28	146.2	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	8.43	71.4	23.8		148.8	
		Z	7.09	66.7	21.0		116.8	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.34	69.7	22.8	9.21	118.1	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.41	70.8	23.7		115.8	
		Z	6.10	69.1	22.6		132.9	
10196-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.49	67.3	20.2	8.10	101.7	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	9.44	67.3	20.3		106.1	
		Z	9.71	68.1	20.6		127.1	
10317-AAB	IEEE 802.11a WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	9.70	67.5	20.5	8.36	102.8	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	9.68	67.7	20.7		108.0	
		Z	9.97	68.5	21.0		127.5	

10400-AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.73	67.5	20.4	8.37	102.2	±1.9 %
		Y	9.78	67.8	20.7		109.0	
		Z	10.00	68.4	20.9		129.9	
10401-AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.39	67.9	20.7	8.60	108.7	±2.2 %
		Y	10.63	68.6	21.2		117.4	
		Z	10.71	68.9	21.2		138.2	
10402-AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.38	67.8	20.5	8.53	107.9	±2.2 %
		Y	10.82	69.0	21.2		119.6	
		Z	10.65	68.6	20.9		137.1	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	3.06	70.1	19.2	1.54	108.9	±0.7 %
		Y	3.37	71.8	19.9		116.8	
		Z	2.93	69.8	19.1		135.5	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.23	69.0	21.2	8.23	149.0	±2.2 %
		Y	9.64	67.7	20.7		109.5	
		Z	9.67	67.8	20.5		125.2	
10417-AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.56	67.3	20.3	8.23	101.7	±1.9 %
		Y	9.64	67.8	20.7		109.6	
		Z	9.79	68.1	20.7		128.3	

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 6 and 7).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

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)
2450	39.2	1.80	6.48	6.48	6.48	0.39	0.82	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.38	0.89	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.03	4.03	4.03	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to $\pm 10\%$ 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 $\pm 1\%$ for frequencies below 3 GHz and below $\pm 2\%$ for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

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)
2450	52.7	1.95	6.60	6.60	6.60	0.80	0.57	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.36	6.36	6.36	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.79	3.79	3.79	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.79	3.79	3.79	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

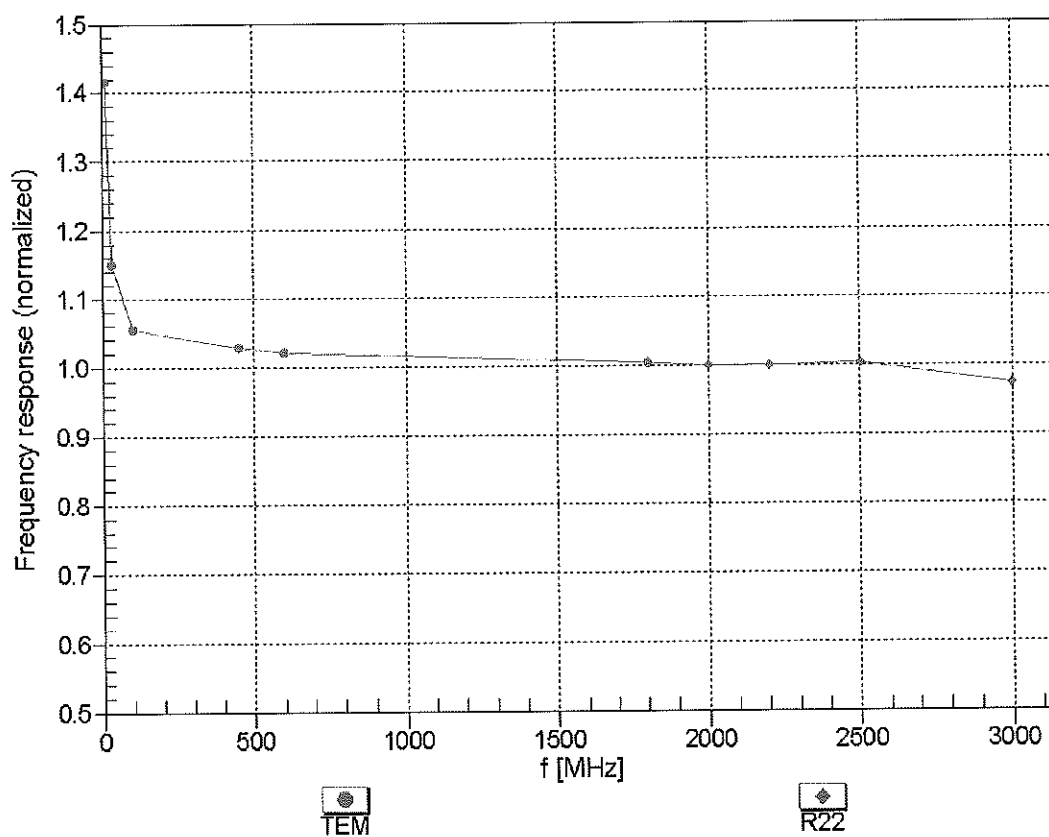
^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

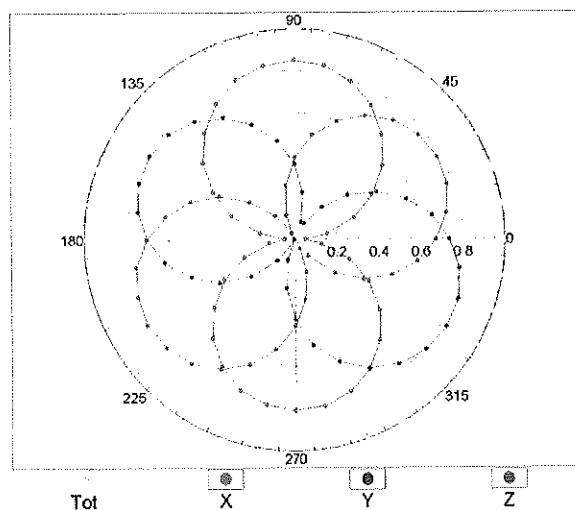
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



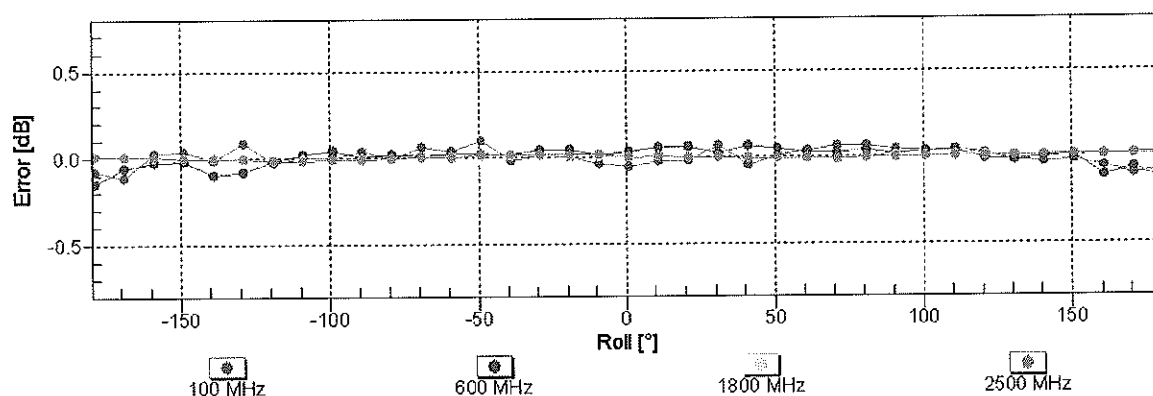
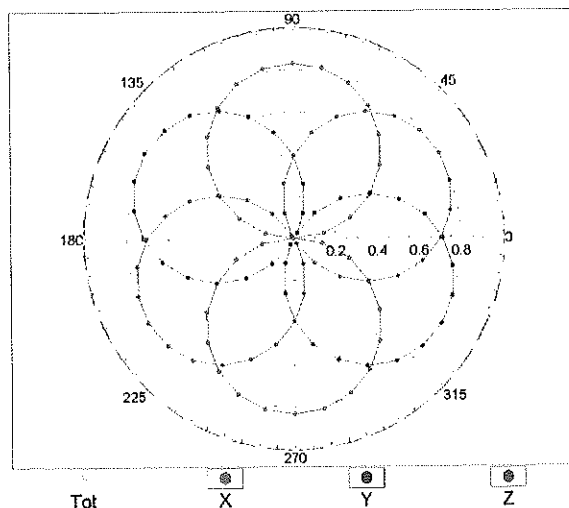
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

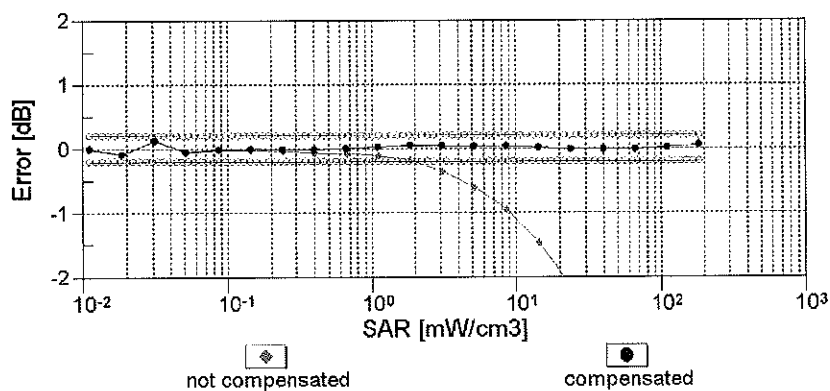
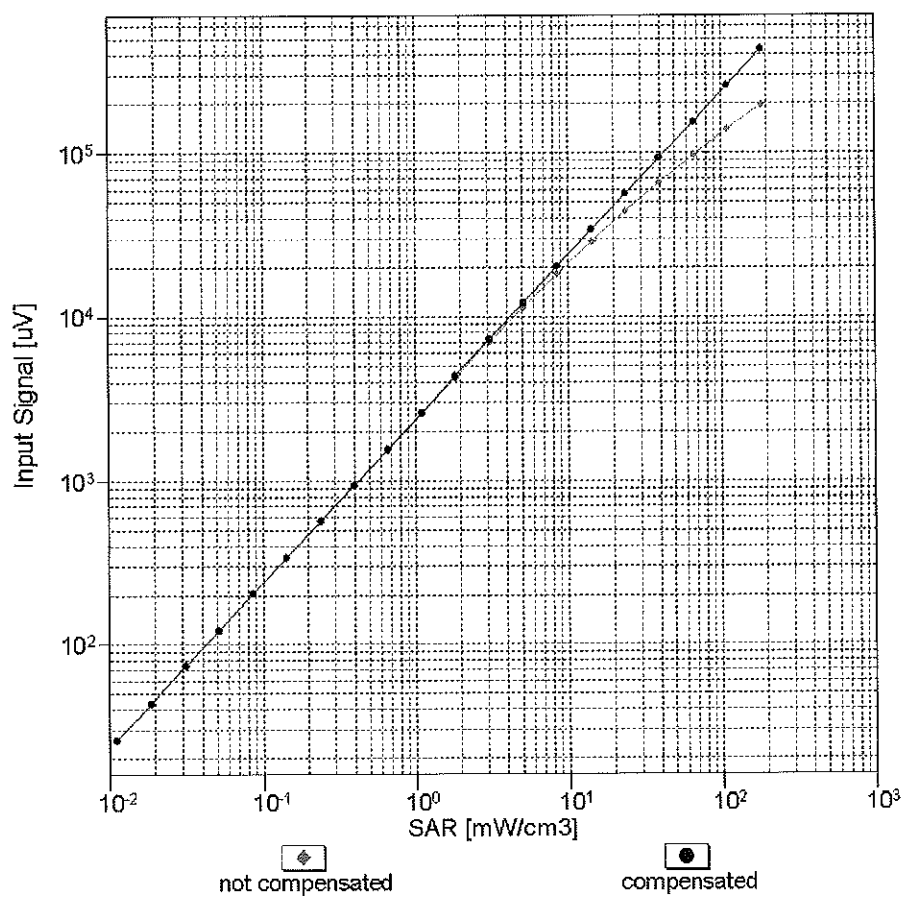


f=1800 MHz,R22



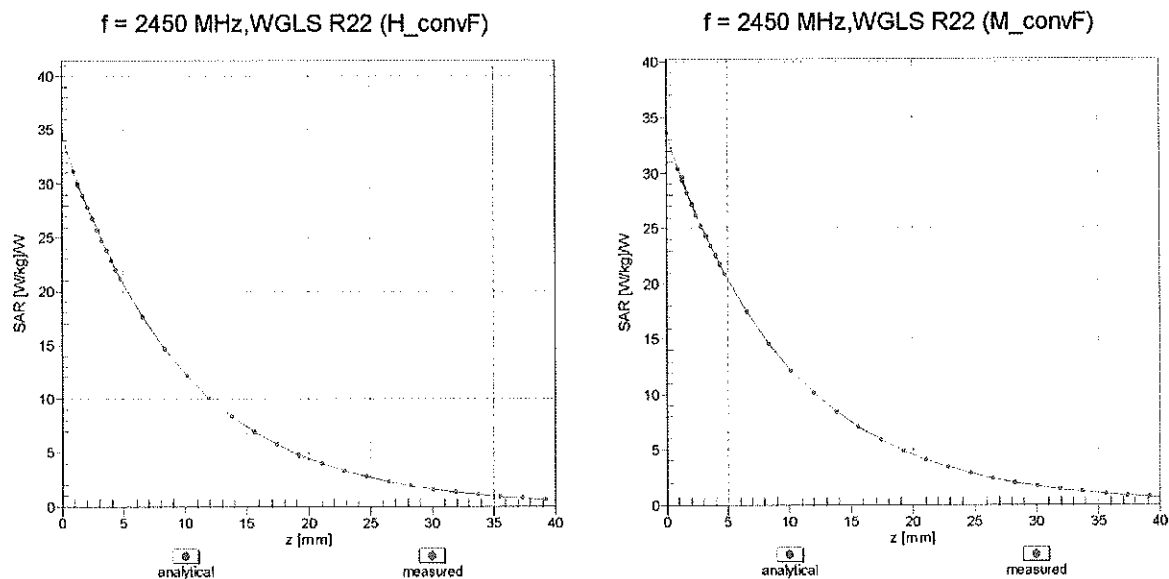
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



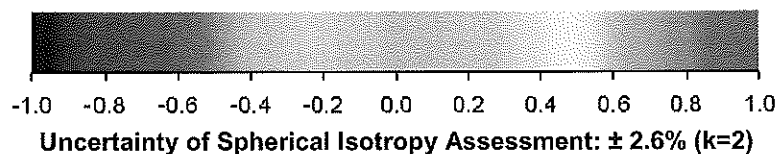
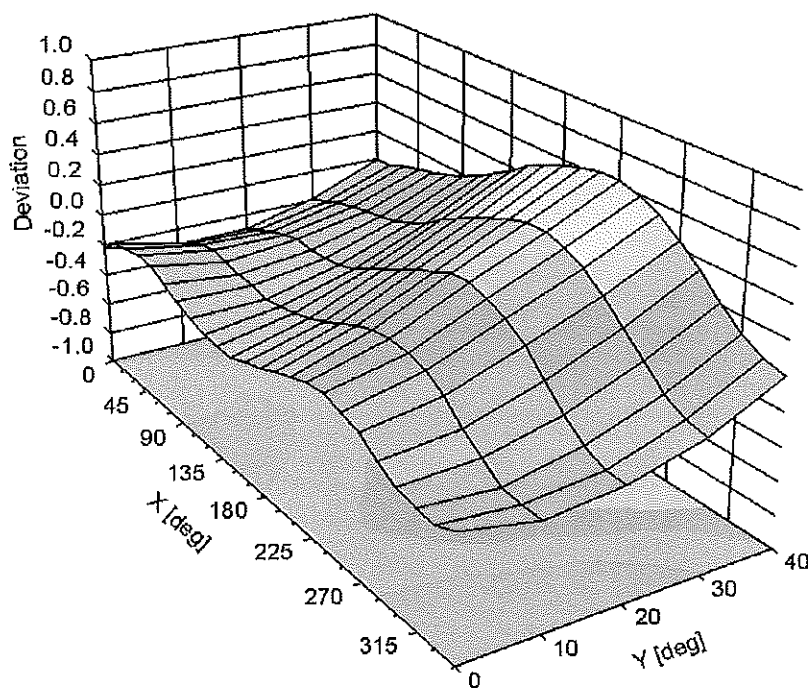
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-39.1
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

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

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

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

Table D-I
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

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

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2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

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

Figure D-1
Composition of 2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

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

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

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

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe.

Setup Validation

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

Target Parameters

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

Test Condition

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

Additional Information

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

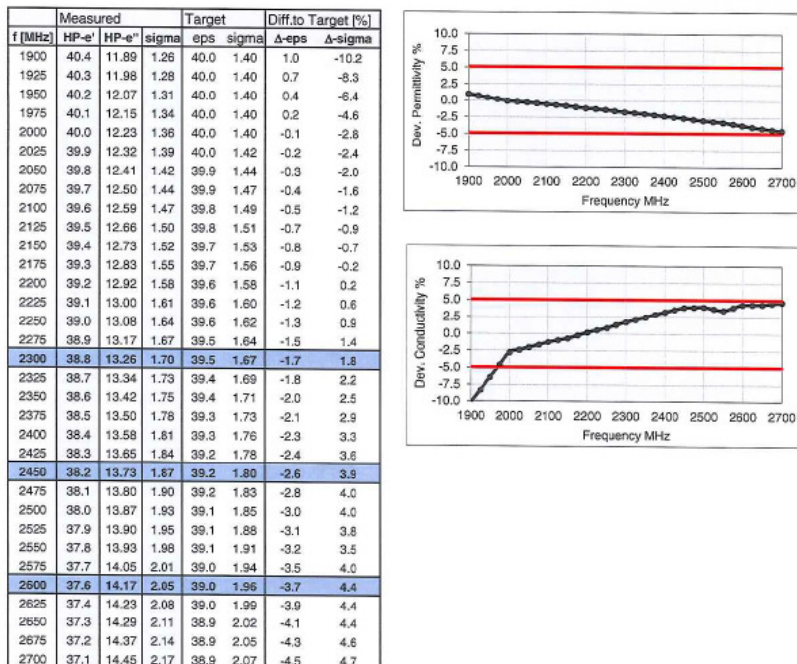


Figure D-2
2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

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2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

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

Figure D-3
Composition of 5 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

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

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

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

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe.

Setup Validation

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

Target Parameters

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

Test Condition

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

Additional Information

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

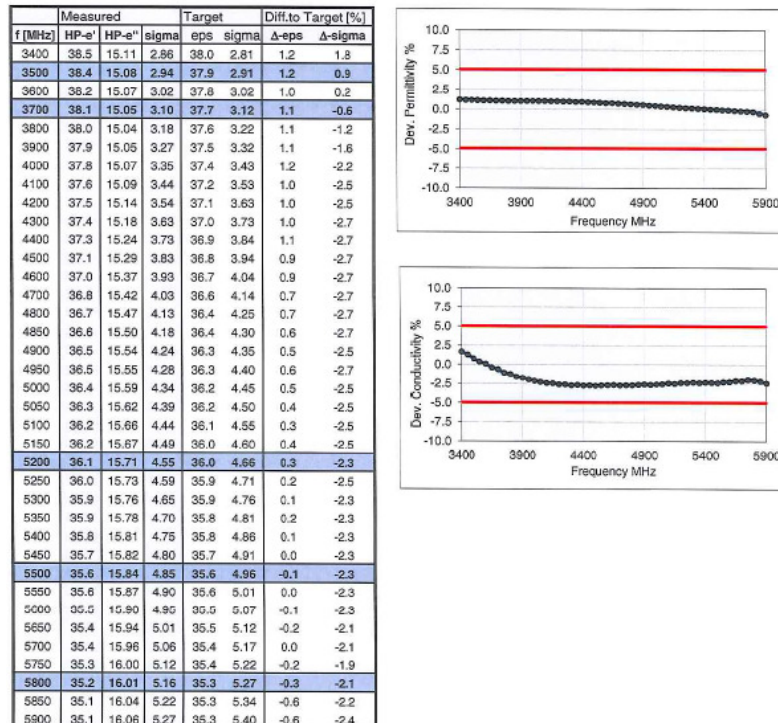


Figure D-4
5GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

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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 – 1g

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ϵ_r)	SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
E	2450	11/5/2014	3332	ES3DV3	2450	Head	1.868	39.670	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
D	5300	5/21/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5300	Head	4.592	36.469	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5500	5/21/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5500	Head	4.798	36.206	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5800	5/21/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5800	Head	5.109	35.781	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	2450	11/3/2014	3332	ES3DV3	2450	Body	1.996	52.210	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
E	5300	4/20/2015	3589	EX3DV4	5300	Body	5.460	48.600	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	5500	4/20/2015	3589	EX3DV4	5500	Body	5.724	48.270	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	5800	4/20/2015	3589	EX3DV4	5800	Body	6.150	47.800	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

Table E-II
SAR System Validation Summary – 10g

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ϵ_r)	SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
E	2450	11/3/2014	3332	ES3DV3	2450	Body	1.996	52.210	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
E	5300	4/20/2015	3589	EX3DV4	5300	Body	5.460	48.600	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	5500	4/20/2015	3589	EX3DV4	5500	Body	5.724	48.270	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	5800	4/20/2015	3589	EX3DV4	5800	Body	6.150	47.800	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM, according to KDB 865664.

FCC ID: A3LSMG928X		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 06/15/15 - 06/26/15	DUT Type: Portable Handset	APPENDIX E: Page 1 of 1		