



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

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Date of Testing:

08/20/14 - 08/26/14

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

OY1408191749.A3L

FCC ID:

A3LSMR750B

APPLICANT:

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

DUT Type:

Portable Wrist Device

Application Type:

Certification

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model(s):

SM-R750B

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR	
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	10 gm Extremity (W/kg)
TNB	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	0.10	0.20
TNB	UMTS 850	826.40 - 846.60 MHz	< 0.1	0.11
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	0.11	0.24
DSS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	< 0.1	0.21
DTS	Bluetooth LE	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:			0.20	0.44

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 1.7 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



The SAR Tick is an initiative of the Mobile Manufacturers Forum (MMF). While a product may be considered eligible, use of the SAR Tick logo requires an agreement with the MMF. Further details can be obtained by emailing: sartick@mmfai.info.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 1 of 31	

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

1	DEVICE UNDER TEST	3
2	INTRODUCTION	7
3	DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT	8
4	TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR WRIST-WORN DEVICES.....	9
5	RF EXPOSURE LIMITS	10
6	FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.....	11
7	RF CONDUCTED POWERS.....	14
8	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	18
9	SAR DATA SUMMARY	20
10	FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS.....	23
11	SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY	26
12	EQUIPMENT LIST	27
13	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	28
14	CONCLUSION.....	29
15	REFERENCES	30
APPENDIX A: SAR TEST PLOTS		
APPENDIX B: SAR DIPOLE VERIFICATION PLOTS		
APPENDIX C: PROBE AND DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES		
APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS		
APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION		
APPENDIX F: SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS		

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 2 of 31

1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
Bluetooth LE	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz

1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

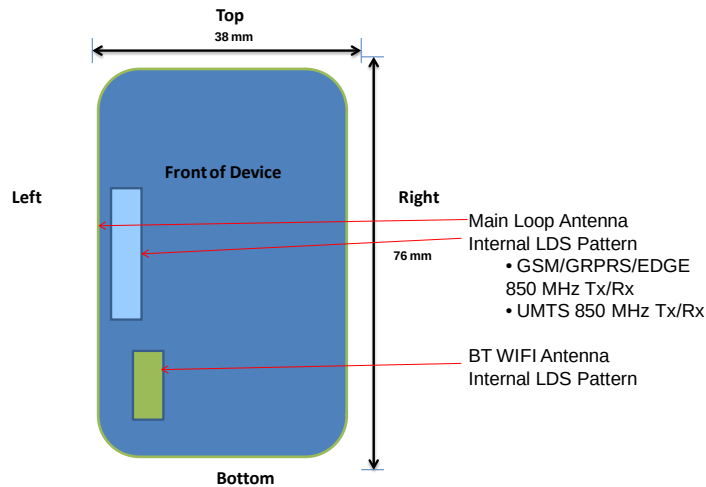
Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)		Burst Average 8-PSK (dBm)	
		1 TX Slot	1 TX Slot	2 TX Slots	1 TX Slot	2 TX Slots
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Maximum	33.0	33.0	30.5	25.5	25.5
	Nominal	32.5	32.5	30.0	25.0	25.0

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		3GPP RMC Rel 99	3GPP HSDPA Rel 5	3GPP HSUPA Rel 6
UMTS Band 5 (850 MHz)	Maximum	23.0	22.0	22.0
	Nominal	22.5	21.5	21.5

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	17.5
	Nominal	17.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.5
	Nominal	13.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.5
	Nominal	13.0
Bluetooth	Maximum	18.0
	Nominal	17.5
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	7.0
	Nominal	6.5

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 3 of 31

1.3 DUT Antenna Locations



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

Figure 1-1
DUT Antenna Locations

1.4 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 1-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Extremity
1	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes	Yes
2	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	Yes	Yes
3	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	Yes	Yes
4	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	Yes	Yes
5	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	N/A	Yes
6	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes

- 2.4 GHz WLAN, and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- All licensed modes share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- When the user utilizes multiple services in UMTS 3G mode it uses multi-Radio Access Bearer or multi-RAB. The power control is based on a physical control channel (Dedicated Physical Control Channel [DPCCH]) and power control will be adjusted to meet the needs of both services. Therefore, the UMTS+WLAN scenario also represents the UMTS Voice/DATA + WLAN scenario.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 4 of 31

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI/BT

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 LE (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, head Bluetooth LE SAR was not required; $[(5/10) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 0.8 < 3.0$. 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 LE (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, extremity Bluetooth LE SAR was not required; $[(5/5) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 1.6 < 7.5$. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

(B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

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

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

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.7 Guidance Applied

- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v02, D03v01 (2G/3G)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (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)
- October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes (GPRS Testing Considerations)

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 5 of 31

1.8 Device Serial Numbers

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

	Head Serial Number	Extremity Serial Number
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	30E70	30E68
UMTS 850	30E70	30E68
2.4 GHz WLAN	314F4	314F4
Bluetooth	314F4	314F4

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 6 of 31

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/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 7 of 31

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.

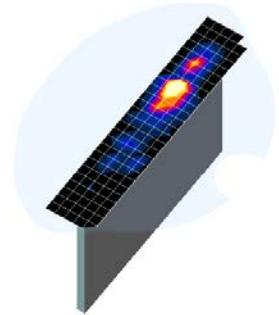


Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

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

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

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 			Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 8 of 31

4 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR WRIST-WORN DEVICES

4.1 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 $\delta = 0.02$.

4.2 Positioning for Head

Devices that are designed to be worn on the wrist may operate in speaker mode for voice communication, with the device worn on the wrist and positioned next to the mouth. When next-to-mouth SAR evaluation is required, the device is positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium. The device is evaluated with wrist bands strapped together to represent normal use conditions. The 1-g head SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

4.3 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. When extremity SAR evaluation is required, the device is evaluated with the back of the device touching the flat phantom, which is filled with body tissue-equivalent medium. The device is evaluated with wrist bands unstrapped and touching the phantom; the space between the device and the phantom must represent actual use conditions. The 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 9 of 31	

5 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. 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 5-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

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

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

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 10 of 31

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

6.1 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.

6.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

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

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

6.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS

6.3.1 Output Power Verification

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

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

6.3.2 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR for that RF channel in the 12.2 kbps RMC mode.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 11 of 31

6.3.3 Body SAR Measurements

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

6.3.4 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR HSDPA Data Devices

The following procedures are applicable to HSDPA data devices operating under 3GPP Release 5. Body exposure conditions are typically applicable to these devices, including handsets and data modems operating in various electronic devices. HSDPA operates in conjunction with UMTS and requires an active DPCCH. The default test configuration is to measure SAR in UMTS without HSDPA, with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set with 12.2 kbps RMC mode configured in Test Loop Mode 1; and tested with HSDPA with FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC using the highest SAR configuration in UMTS. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Maximum output power is verified according to 3GPP TS 23.121 (Release 5) and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions.

Sub-Test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5
Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 8$ ($A_{hs} = 30/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 7$ ($A_{hs} = 24/15$) with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$. Note 3: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.							

Figure 6-1
Table C.10.1.4 of TS 234.121-1

6.3.5 SAR Measurement Conditions for HSUPA Data Devices

SAR for body exposure configurations are measured according to the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'WCDMA Handsets' section of the KDB 941225 D01 FCC 3G document. In addition, Body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least ¼ dB higher of that measured without HSPA in 12.2 kbps RMC mode or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP is applicable for head exposure, SAR is not required when the maximum output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured using 12.2 kbps RMC; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body measurements should be used to test for head exposure.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 12 of 31

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and EDCH configurations for HSPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of the FCC 3G document.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM ⁽²⁾ (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

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

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

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

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

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.

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

6.4 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. 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 D01v01r02 for more details.

6.4.1 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. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

6.4.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [24]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg and if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 13 of 31	

7 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

7.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	32.51	32.49	30.09	25.42	25.34
	190	32.67	32.72	30.25	25.50	25.32
	251	32.76	32.57	30.28	25.49	25.49
		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	23.48	23.46	24.07	16.39	19.32
	190	23.64	23.69	24.23	16.47	19.30
	251	23.73	23.54	24.26	16.46	19.47
GSM 850	Frame Avg.Targets:	23.47	23.47	23.98	15.97	18.98

Note:

- Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. Per October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes, the configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for extremity SAR. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.
- GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.
- EDGE (8-PSK) output powers were measured with MCS7 on the base station simulator. MCS7 coding scheme was used to measure the output powers for EDGE since investigation has shown that choosing MCS7 coding scheme will ensure 8-PSK modulation. It has been shown that MCS levels that produce 8PSK modulation do not have an impact on output power.

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

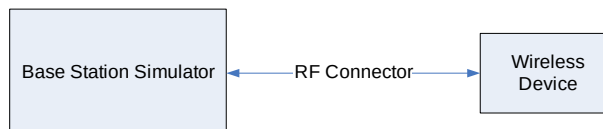


Figure 7-1
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 14 of 31	

7.2 UMTS Conducted Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]
			4132	4183	4233	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	22.78	22.70	22.73	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	22.69	22.64	22.65	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	21.64	21.52	21.62	0
6		Subtest 2	21.63	21.52	21.54	0
6		Subtest 3	21.24	21.02	21.02	0.5
6		Subtest 4	21.33	21.12	21.01	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	21.41	21.58	21.36	0
6		Subtest 2	19.79	19.92	20.37	2
6		Subtest 3	20.20	20.20	20.31	1
6		Subtest 4	20.97	21.17	20.99	2
6		Subtest 5	21.53	21.38	21.40	0

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

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.

It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSUPA subtests may be as low as 0 dB according to the chipset implementation in this model.



Figure 7-2
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 15 of 31

7.3 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 7-1
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]			
			Data Rate [Mbps]			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1*	17.12	17.01	17.01	17.09
802.11b	2437	6*	17.14	17.17	17.09	17.16
802.11b	2462	11*	17.19	17.30	17.23	17.09

Table 7-2
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	13.46	13.45	13.30	13.45	13.42	13.36	13.45	13.27
802.11g	2437	6	12.91	12.95	12.72	12.89	12.85	12.89	12.99	12.76
802.11g	2462	11	12.80	12.77	12.68	12.80	12.82	12.70	12.91	12.66

Table 7-3
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	12.65	12.54	12.62	12.63	12.72	12.58	12.65	12.64
802.11n	2437	6	12.96	12.84	12.91	12.88	13.03	12.84	12.88	12.96
802.11n	2462	11	12.74	12.68	12.76	12.73	12.77	12.74	12.70	12.77

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012/April 2013 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz operations, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b was selected for SAR evaluation. IEEE 802.11g/n modes were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 16 of 31

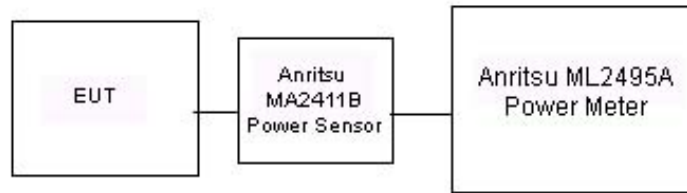


Figure 7-3
Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths < 50 MHz

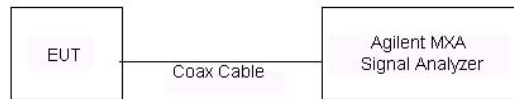


Figure 7-4
Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths > 50 MHz

7.4 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Frequency [MHz]	Data Rate [Mbps]	Channel No.	Avg Conducted Power	
			[dBm]	[mW]
2402	1.0	0	16.10	40.719
2441	1.0	39	16.99	49.971
2480	1.0	78	17.80	60.259
2402	2.0	0	12.51	17.828
2441	2.0	39	13.28	21.297
2480	2.0	78	13.63	23.069
2402	3.0	0	12.50	17.783
2441	3.0	39	13.33	21.549
2480	3.0	78	13.70	23.445

Note: The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

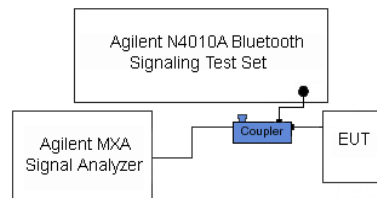


Figure 7-5
Power Measurement Setup

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 17 of 31

8.1 Tissue Verification

Table 8-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated Date:	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
8/25/2014	835H	21.5	820	0.888	40.032	0.899	41.578	-1.22%	-3.72%
			835	0.903	39.855	0.900	41.500	0.33%	-3.96%
			850	0.916	39.642	0.916	41.500	0.00%	-4.48%
8/25/2014	2450H	23.9	2401	1.784	37.666	1.756	39.287	1.59%	-4.13%
			2450	1.846	37.475	1.800	39.200	2.56%	-4.40%
			2499	1.897	37.286	1.853	39.138	2.37%	-4.73%
8/26/2014	835B	23.6	820	0.978	53.802	0.969	55.258	0.93%	-2.63%
			835	0.994	53.640	0.970	55.200	2.47%	-2.83%
			850	1.007	53.492	0.988	55.154	1.92%	-3.01%
8/20/2014	2450B	22.0	2401	1.944	50.954	1.903	52.765	2.15%	-3.43%
			2450	2.017	50.824	1.950	52.700	3.44%	-3.56%
			2499	2.077	50.608	2.019	52.638	2.87%	-3.86%

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.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 18 of 31

8.2 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 8-2
System Verification Results – 1g SAR

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} (%)
K	835	HEAD	08/25/2014	23.4	21.5	0.100	4d119	3287	0.915	9.220	9.150	-0.76%
G	2450	HEAD	08/25/2014	22.3	23.9	0.100	797	3258	4.770	51.800	47.700	-7.92%

Table 8-3
System Verification Results – 10g SAR

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} (%)
D	835	BODY	08/26/2014	23.4	23.6	0.100	4d119	3263	0.621	6.150	6.210	0.98%
G	2450	BODY	08/20/2014	23.5	22.0	0.100	797	3258	2.410	23.100	24.100	4.33%

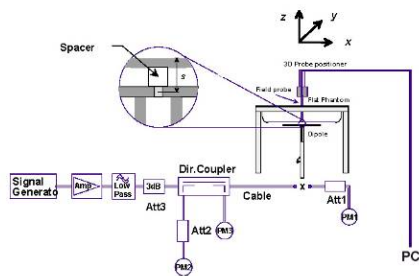


Figure 8-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 8-2
System Verification Setup Photo

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 19 of 31

9

SAR DATA SUMMARY

9.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

Table 9-1
GSM 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.0	32.67	0.04	Front	10 mm	30E70	1:8.3	0.090	1.079	0.097	A1
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 9-2
UMTS 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.0	22.70	0.04	Front	10 mm	30E70	1:1	0.031	1.072	0.033	A2
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 9-3
DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	17.19	-0.04	Front	10 mm	314F4	1	1:1	0.100	1.074	0.107	A3
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

Table 9-4
Bluetooth Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2480	78	Bluetooth	FHSS	18.0	17.80	0.12	Front	10 mm	314F4	1	1:1	0.008	1.047	0.008	A4
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC. SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 20 of 31

9.2 Standalone Extremity SAR Data

Table 9-5
GPRS/UMTS Extremity SAR Data

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	30.5	30.25	-0.07	0 mm	30E68	2	1:4.15	back	0.187	1.059	0.198	A5
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.0	22.70	-0.09	0 mm	30E68	N/A	1:1	back	0.105	1.072	0.113	A6
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams								

Table 9-6
WLAN Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.5	17.19	-0.18	0 mm	314F4	1	back	1:1	0.222	1.074	0.238	A7
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams								

Table 9-7
Bluetooth Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Num ber	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2480	78	Bluetooth	FHSS	18.0	17.80	-0.20	0 mm	314F4	1	back	1:1	0.200	1.047	0.209	A8
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams								

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B			SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device			Page 21 of 31

9.3 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in 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. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were not required since the measured SAR results were less than 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and less than 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. Please see Section 11 for more information.

GSM Test Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03v01 and October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for extremity SAR. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

UMTS Notes:

1. UMTS mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR and ≤ 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI operations: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11g/n modes were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
3. Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is < 1.6 W/kg, the reported 1g averaged SAR is < 0.8 W/kg and reported 10g averaged SAR is < 2.0 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was not required.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 22 of 31

10 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Introduction

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

10.2 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.

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

1g SAR estimation

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f \text{ (GHz)}}}{18.75} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Seperation Distance, mm}}$$

10g SAR estimation

Table 10-1
Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Estimated SAR (Head)	Separation Distance
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[W/kg]	[mm]
Bluetooth LE	2480	7.00	0.105	10

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 23 of 31	

10.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 10-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Head at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Front	0.097	0.107	0.204
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Front	0.033	0.107	0.140

Table 10-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Head at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Front	0.097	0.105	0.202
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 850 SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Front	0.033	0.105	0.138

Note: Bluetooth LE SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion. Estimated Bluetooth LE was used for simultaneous transmission scenarios as it was more conservative than Bluetooth measurements.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 24 of 31	

10.4 Extremity Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 10-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Extremity at 0.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.198	0.238	0.436
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.113	0.238	0.351

Table 10-5
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Extremity at 0.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.198	0.209	0.407
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.113	0.209	0.322

Note: Bluetooth LE SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Measured Bluetooth was used for simultaneous transmission scenarios for extremity as it was more conservative than the estimated Bluetooth LE SAR.

10.5 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.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 25 of 31

11 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

11.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability is assessed when measured 1g SAR is > 0.80 W/kg or 10g SAR is > 2.0 W/kg. Since highest measured SAR for this device was below these limits, measurement variability was not assessed.

11.2 Measurement Uncertainty

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

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 26 of 31

12 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	3629U00687
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US39170122
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/31/2014	Annual	3/31/2015	MY42082659
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US46470561
Agilent	N4010A	Wireless Connectivity Test Set	CBT	N/A	CBT	GB44450273
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1244515
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1248508
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	1244512
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	1244524
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/14/2013	Annual	11/14/2014	1126066
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	5605
Anritsu	ML2469A	Power Meter	3/14/2014	Annual	3/14/2015	1306009
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/31/2013	Annual	10/31/2014	1039008
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	12/12/2013	Annual	12/12/2014	6200901190
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	12/12/2013	Annual	12/12/2014	6201300731
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	5/6/2014	Annual	5/6/2015	6201144419
COMTECH	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
Control Company	4052	Long Stem Thermometer	9/27/2013	Biennial	9/27/2015	130567447
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	9/25/2012	Biennial	9/25/2014	122541139
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	9/25/2012	Biennial	9/25/2014	122541143
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	8650319
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
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-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
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	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/6/2014	Annual	6/6/2015	109892
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	10/4/2013	Annual	10/4/2014	108798
Rohde & Schwarz	SME06	Signal Generator	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	832026
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/19/2013	Annual	11/19/2014	1408
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	859
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/6/2014	Annual	5/6/2015	1070
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/20/2013	Annual	11/20/2014	3287
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	3263
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Biennial	8/8/2015	130477866
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Biennial	8/8/2015	130477877
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/7/2014	Annual	4/7/2015	4d119
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2014	Annual	1/21/2015	797
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/25/2014	Annual	2/25/2015	3258
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/26/2014	Annual	2/26/2015	665

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

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 27 of 31

13 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

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

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 28 of 31

14 CONCLUSION

14.1 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]

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device		Page 29 of 31

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FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 30 of 31

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FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Document S/N: OY1408191749.A3L	Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	Page 31 of 31

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 30E70

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.832$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1797

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

Mode: GSM 850, Head SAR, Front Side, Mid.ch

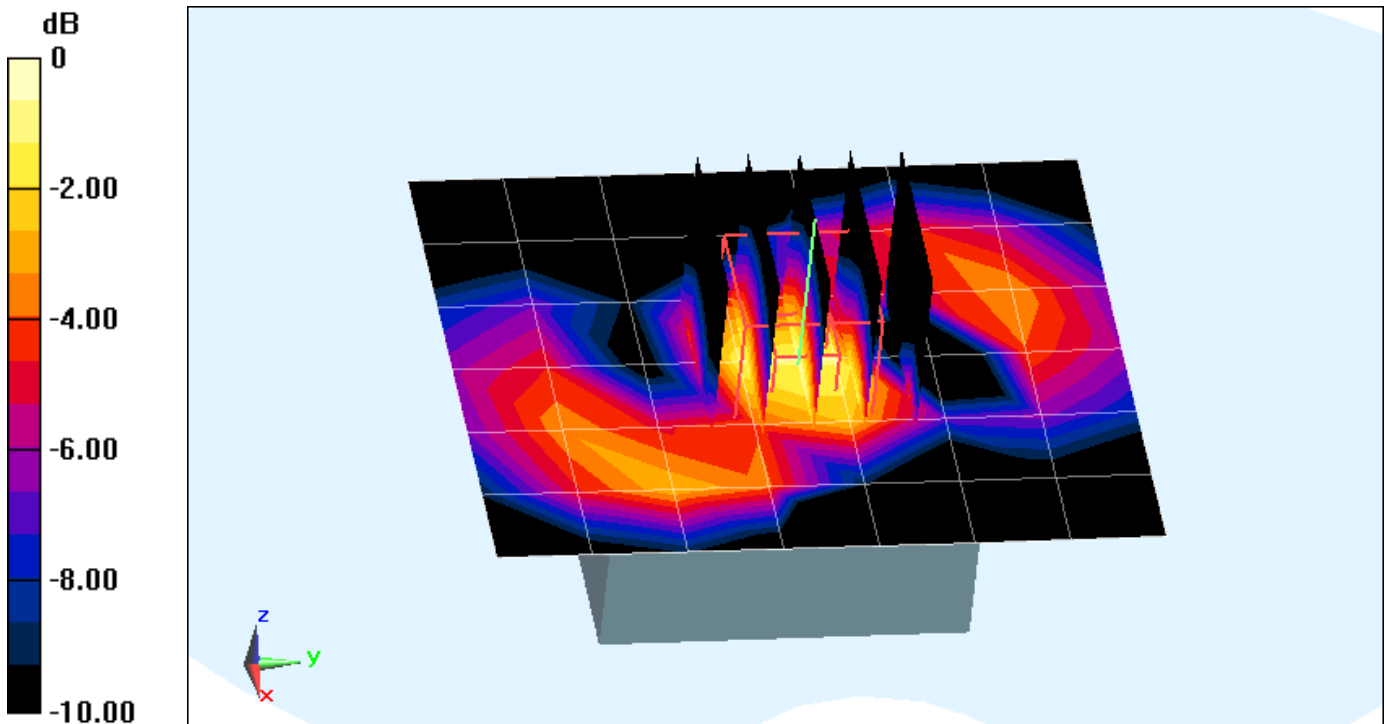
Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 9.291 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.153 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.090 W/kg



0 dB = 0.109 W/kg = -9.63 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 30E70

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.832$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1797

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

Mode: UMTS 850, Head SAR, Front Side, Mid.ch

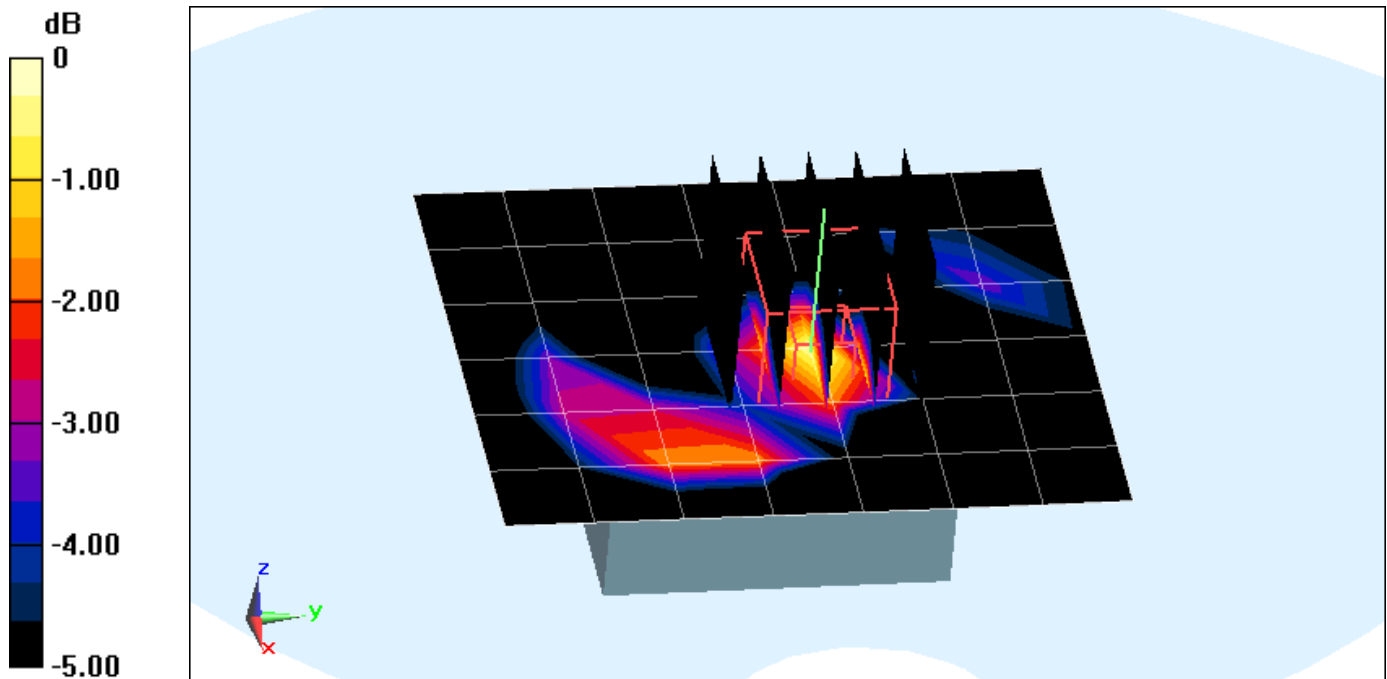
Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 6.132 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0510 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.031 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0364 W/kg = -14.39 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 314F4

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.858 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.429$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Head SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Front Side

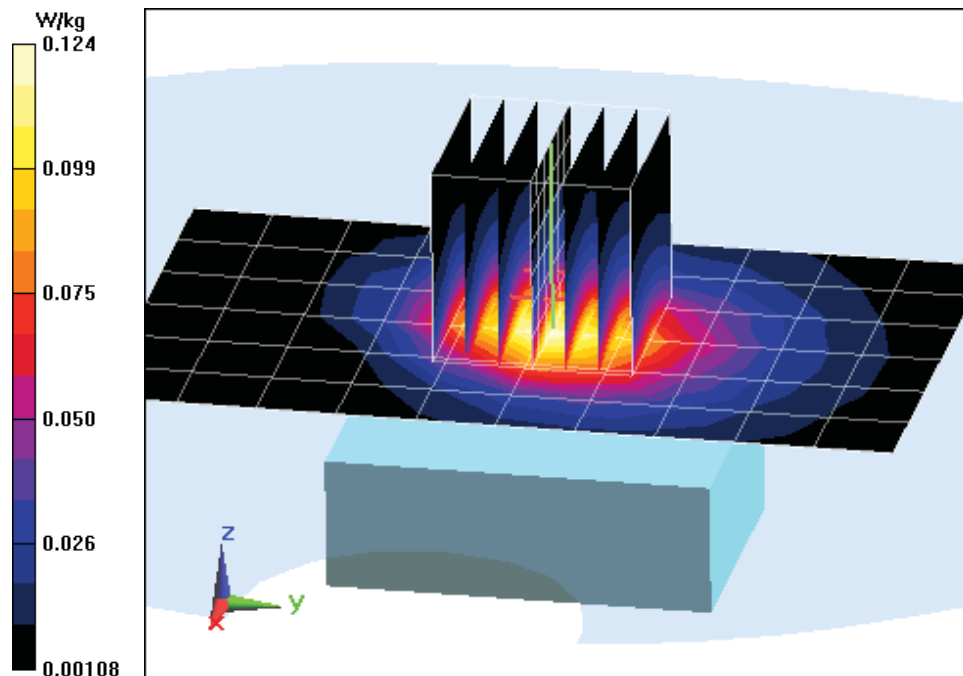
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 7.868 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.183 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.100 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 314F4

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth; Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

$f = 2480 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.877 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.359$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: Bluetooth, Head SAR, Ch 78, 1 Mbps, Front Side

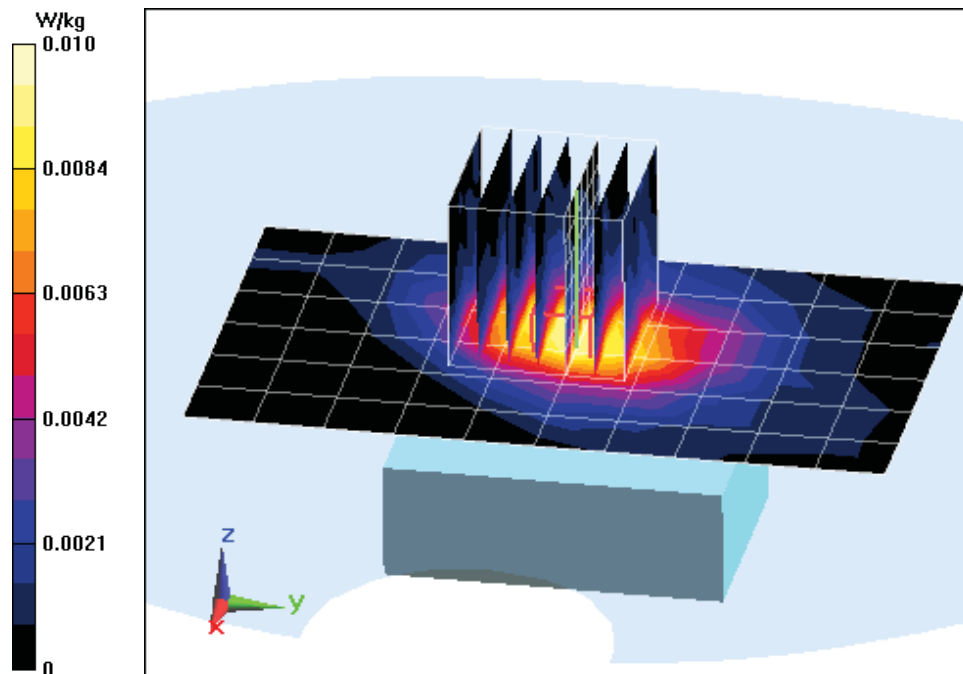
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 2.153 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0390 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00827 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 30E68

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.995 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.624$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(6.16, 6.16, 6.16); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014

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: GPRS 850, Extremity SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

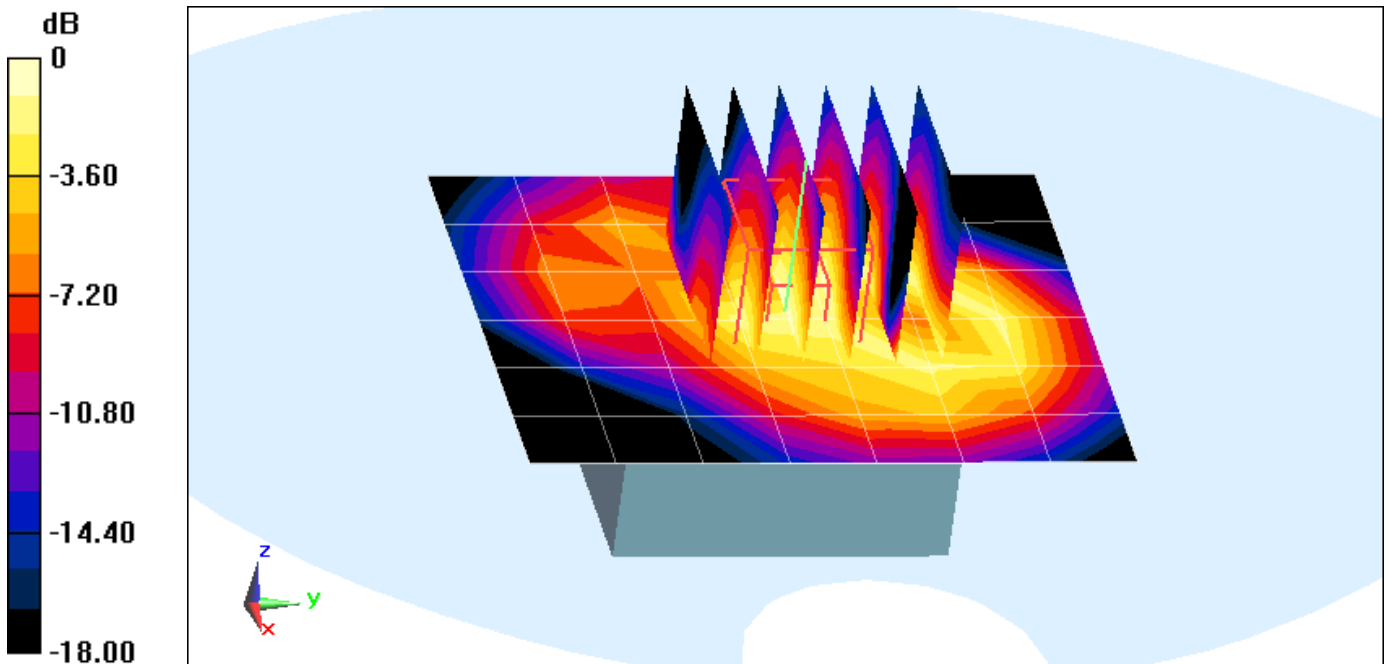
Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.580 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.187 W/kg



0 dB = 0.398 W/kg = -4.00 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 30E68

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.995 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.624$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(6.16, 6.16, 6.16); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014

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: UMTS 850, Extremity SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

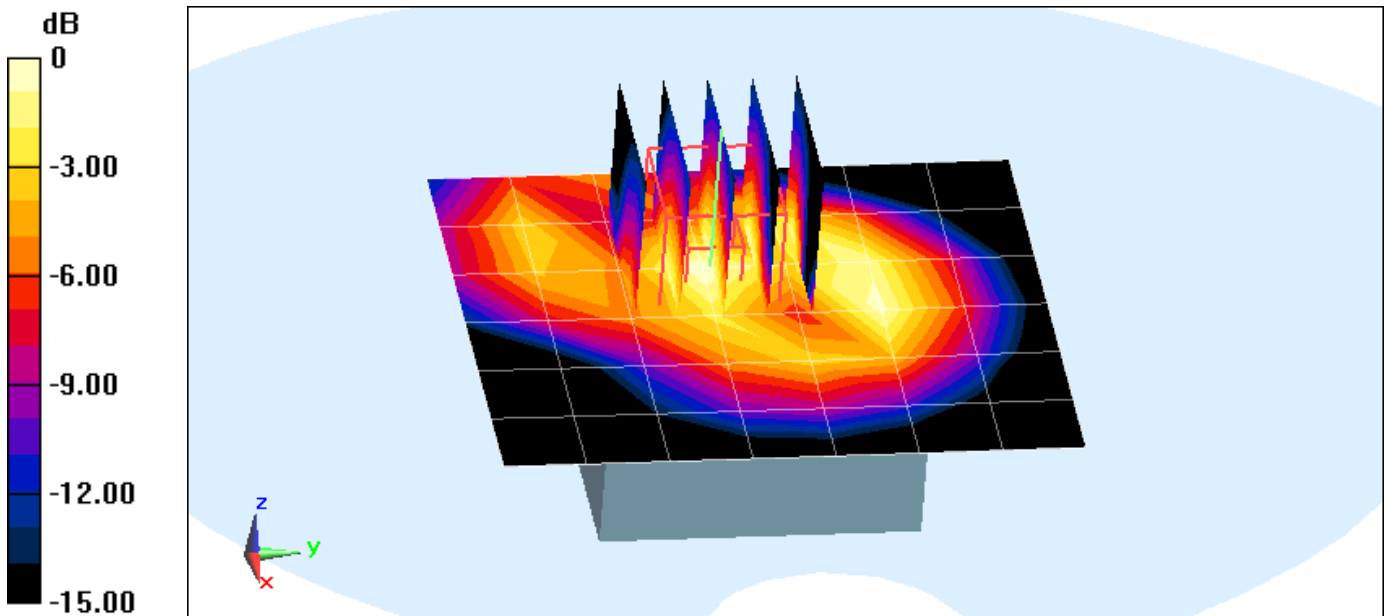
Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.384 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.105 W/kg



0 dB = 0.240 W/kg = -6.20 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 314F4

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

$f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.032 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.771$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 08-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Extremity SAR, Ch 11, 1 Mbps, Back Side

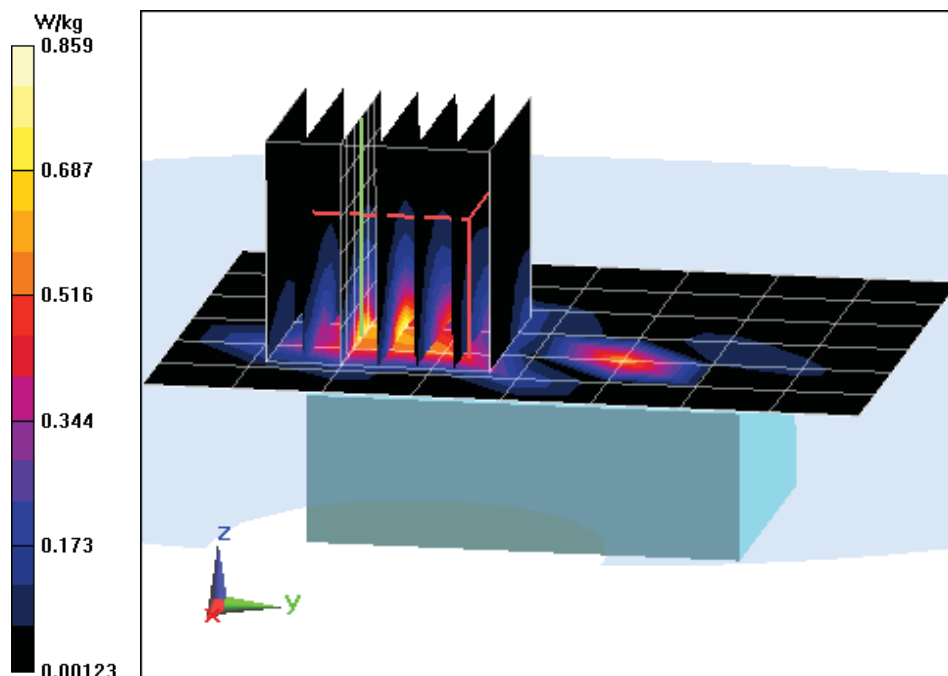
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 16.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.74 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.222 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: A3LSMR750B; Type: Portable Wrist Device; Serial: 314F4

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth; Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

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

$f = 2480 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.054 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.692$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 08-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: Bluetooth, Extremity SAR, Ch 78, 1 Mbps, Back Side

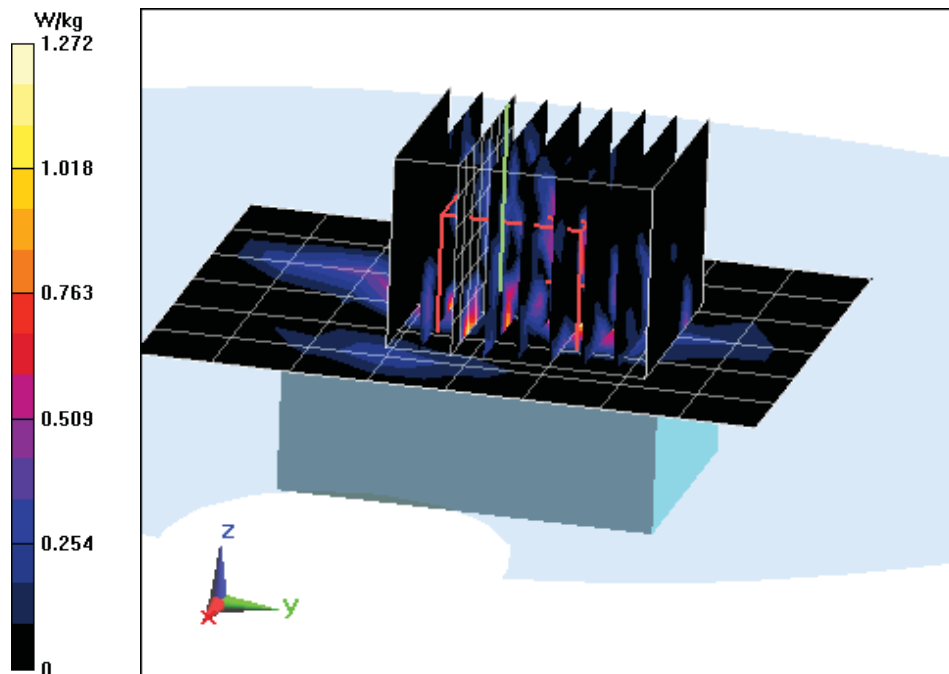
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (8x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.26 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.200 W/kg



APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.903 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.855$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 21.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(6.3, 6.3, 6.3); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1797

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

835 MHz System Verification

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

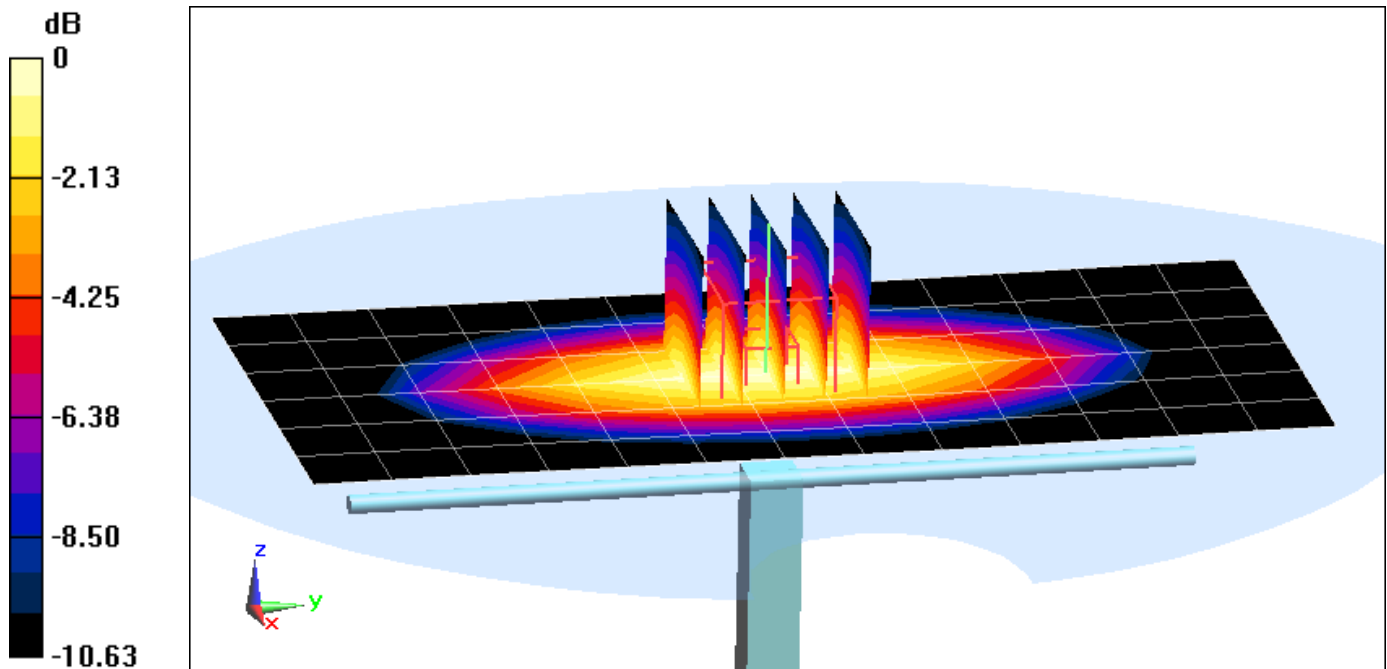
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.915 W/kg

Deviation = -0.76 %



0 dB = 1.07 W/kg = 0.29 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head, Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.846 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 37.475$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-25-2014; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

2450 MHz System Verification

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

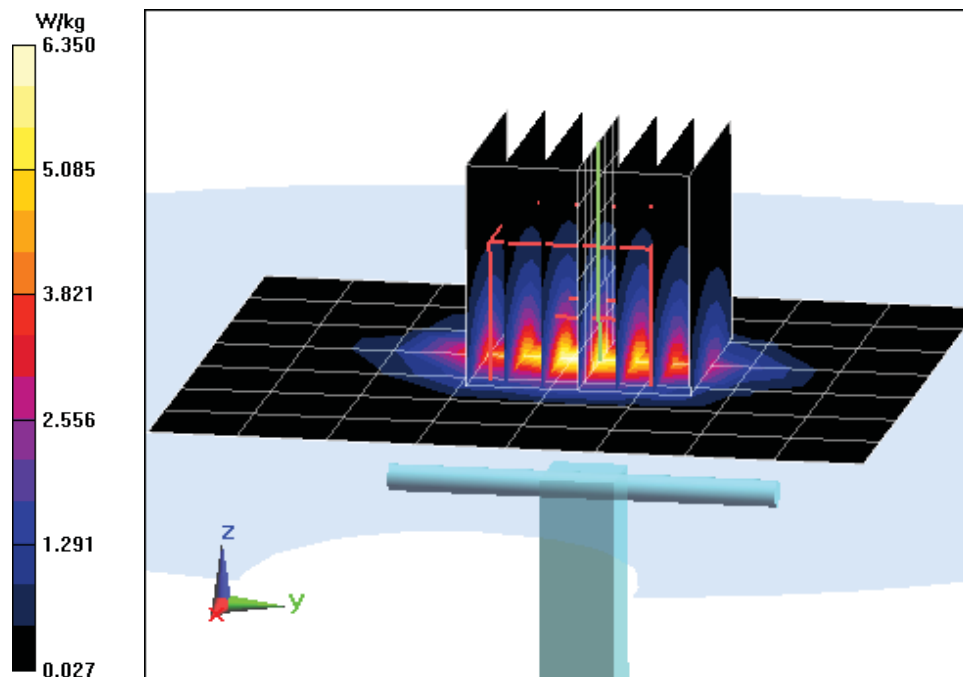
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.77 W/kg

Deviation = -7.92%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.994 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.64$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 08-26-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(6.16, 6.16, 6.16); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014

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

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

835 MHz System Verification

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

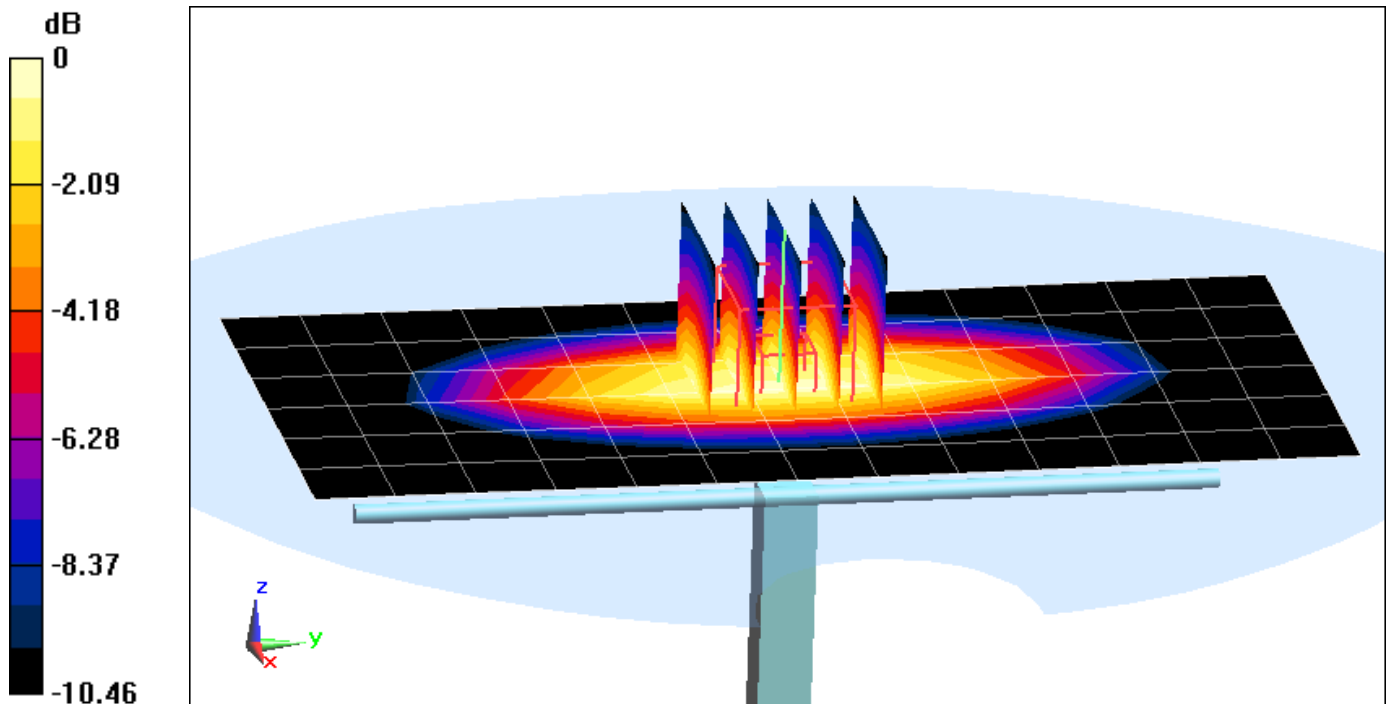
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.621 W/kg

Deviation = 0.98 %



0 dB = 1.10 W/kg = 0.41 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Body, Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.017 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.824$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 08-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

2450 MHz System Verification

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

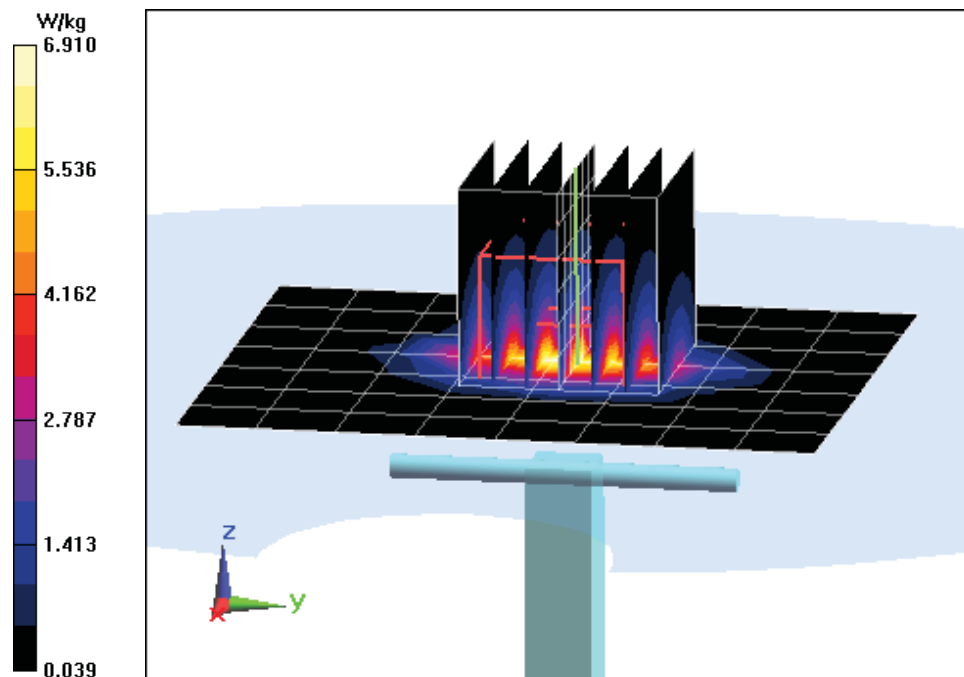
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.2 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg

Deviation = 4.33%



APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3263_May14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3263**

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

CCV
 7/17/14

Calibration date: **May 15, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: May 15, 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:3263

Manufactured: January 25, 2010
Calibrated: May 15, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.21	1.24	1.13	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	103.8	102.3	104.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	156.3	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		203.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		197.2	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	2.33	59.4	10.8	10.00	46.4	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	4.39	63.4	13.6		50.8	
		Z	1.35	55.5	7.8		39.6	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.49	68.2	19.1	2.91	126.7	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.28	66.9	18.5		120.7	
		Z	2.74	63.1	15.1		113.5	
10012-CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.51	72.0	20.3	1.87	127.9	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.21	69.4	18.8		124.1	
		Z	1.93	60.6	12.6		113.3	
10013-CAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	11.30	70.8	23.3	9.46	125.2	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	12.42	72.7	24.4		129.4	
		Z	10.03	67.8	21.1		105.5	
10021-DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	24.45	99.1	27.6	9.39	141.4	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	29.93	99.5	29.0		124.5	
		Z	4.53	73.0	18.1		111.6	
10023-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	25.10	99.7	27.9	9.57	134.2	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	24.85	96.1	28.0		120.2	
		Z	5.99	76.5	19.1		142.5	
10024-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	24.34	93.0	23.0	6.56	117.1	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	26.49	92.6	24.2		148.7	
		Z	4.00	69.6	13.8		136.6	
10027-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	51.24	99.9	23.5	4.80	131.1	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	56.83	99.5	24.3		101.8	
		Z	1.70	61.4	9.1		107.7	
10028-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	60.12	99.6	22.2	3.55	138.7	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	64.73	99.9	23.4		105.5	
		Z	1.13	58.4	6.0		116.0	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	77.27	99.6	19.6	1.16	149.5	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	60.44	99.7	21.0		109.4	
		Z	0.34	55.9	2.9		131.4	
10039-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.79	66.8	19.0	4.57	124.5	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.85	66.4	18.8		125.6	
		Z	4.06	63.4	16.1		108.1	

10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	3.93	66.1	18.5	3.97	119.8	±0.7 %
		Y	3.90	65.5	18.2		120.1	
		Z	3.29	62.4	15.3		108.5	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.68	66.9	18.7	3.98	131.2	±0.7 %
		Y	4.64	66.6	18.6		130.5	
		Z	4.15	64.5	16.5		118.8	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.61	68.1	20.0	5.67	137.5	±1.7 %
		Y	6.70	68.4	20.2		137.7	
		Z	5.90	65.6	17.9		124.0	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.44	67.5	19.8	5.80	135.1	±1.7 %
		Y	6.60	68.0	20.1		135.4	
		Z	5.75	64.9	17.6		121.8	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.14	67.1	19.7	5.75	131.6	±1.2 %
		Y	6.28	67.4	19.9		132.7	
		Z	5.62	65.5	18.2		118.4	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.18	68.8	21.2	8.10	124.3	±1.9 %
		Y	10.60	69.7	21.8		126.2	
		Z	9.38	67.0	19.8		108.4	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.23	68.9	21.3	8.07	125.0	±1.9 %
		Y	10.56	69.6	21.7		127.1	
		Z	9.37	67.1	19.8		109.1	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.23	75.7	26.0	9.28	125.0	±2.7 %
		Y	14.60	83.3	29.5		147.3	
		Z	8.05	69.7	22.3		106.3	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.12	67.0	19.6	5.75	131.6	±1.4 %
		Y	6.28	67.4	19.9		132.4	
		Z	5.49	64.7	17.4		117.9	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.57	67.5	19.8	5.82	136.0	±1.4 %
		Y	6.71	67.9	20.1		137.1	
		Z	5.89	65.2	17.8		122.4	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.82	66.0	19.3	5.73	113.5	±1.4 %
		Y	5.12	66.3	19.4		116.6	
		Z	4.75	65.9	18.3		142.7	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.53	80.6	28.6	9.21	136.5	±2.2 %
		Y	11.32	81.6	28.8		109.2	
		Z	6.84	72.0	23.8		117.3	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.86	66.2	19.4	5.72	112.9	±1.2 %
		Y	5.10	66.2	19.4		115.9	
		Z	4.55	64.9	17.8		137.7	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.81	66.0	19.2	5.72	111.6	±1.2 %
		Y	5.13	66.4	19.5		116.1	
		Z	4.70	65.7	18.3		137.1	
10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.80	68.3	21.0	8.09	117.2	±2.2 %
		Y	10.23	69.1	21.6		121.5	
		Z	9.85	68.9	20.8		148.4	

10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.81	68.4	21.1	8.10	117.7	±2.2 %
		Y	10.23	69.2	21.6		121.7	
		Z	9.87	69.0	20.9		149.9	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.71	68.3	21.0	8.03	117.8	±2.2 %
		Y	10.12	69.1	21.6		121.0	
		Z	8.90	66.6	19.6		104.1	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.14	68.7	21.2	8.06	122.3	±1.9 %
		Y	10.52	69.5	21.7		125.4	
		Z	9.28	66.8	19.6		108.5	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	7.25	67.8	19.9	5.97	146.3	±1.7 %
		Y	7.32	67.5	19.8		149.3	
		Z	6.52	65.7	18.0		130.7	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.55	80.7	28.7	9.21	137.2	±2.5 %
		Y	11.34	81.7	28.9		109.9	
		Z	6.98	72.5	24.0		119.5	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.26	74.1	25.3	9.24	115.6	±3.3 %
		Y	13.72	82.5	29.3		137.9	
		Z	8.83	73.3	24.4		144.1	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.06	75.2	25.8	9.30	122.9	±2.7 %
		Y	14.69	83.4	29.6		147.6	
		Z	8.02	69.6	22.3		103.4	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	6.08	67.2	19.0	4.87	140.2	±1.2 %
		Y	6.23	67.5	19.2		143.5	
		Z	5.52	65.4	17.4		125.1	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.44	66.7	18.7	3.96	122.1	±0.7 %
		Y	4.39	66.3	18.5		124.4	
		Z	3.83	63.7	16.0		114.0	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.64	66.7	18.6	3.46	115.7	±0.7 %
		Y	3.60	66.0	18.2		118.0	
		Z	3.17	64.2	16.3		108.4	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.62	67.0	18.8	3.39	116.9	±0.9 %
		Y	3.54	66.1	18.2		119.1	
		Z	3.24	64.2	15.8		145.6	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.43	67.5	19.8	5.81	132.0	±1.4 %
		Y	6.60	68.0	20.1		134.9	
		Z	5.81	65.4	18.0		115.0	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.04	68.1	20.2	6.06	137.5	±1.4 %
		Y	7.19	68.6	20.5		140.3	
		Z	6.26	65.7	18.2		119.6	
10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	3.05	70.0	19.4	1.71	121.7	±0.7 %
		Y	2.91	68.7	18.7		123.4	
		Z	1.83	60.2	12.3		108.4	
10316-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	10.05	68.7	21.4	8.36	117.3	±1.9 %
		Y	10.57	69.7	22.0		122.8	
		Z	9.11	66.5	19.7		103.1	

10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.81	68.3	18.8	3.76	125.8	±0.7 %
		Y	4.65	66.5	18.1		130.8	
		Z	3.98	64.7	16.0		114.7	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.91	69.1	19.2	3.77	123.3	±0.7 %
		Y	4.60	66.6	18.1		128.5	
		Z	3.73	64.0	15.4		112.0	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	2.78	69.0	19.0	1.54	121.9	±0.7 %
		Y	2.46	66.8	17.9		122.5	
		Z	1.83	60.9	13.0		112.4	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.88	68.4	21.2	8.23	116.6	±1.7 %
		Y	10.29	69.2	21.7		121.5	
		Z	9.25	67.3	20.2		103.4	

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:3263

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	6.42	6.42	6.42	0.72	1.18	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.27	2.02	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.41	5.41	5.41	0.74	1.23	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.80	1.16	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.47	4.47	4.47	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.66	1.41	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

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	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.52	1.41	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.68	1.28	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.98	4.98	4.98	0.38	1.91	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.66	1.35	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.72	1.13	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.74	1.07	± 12.0 %

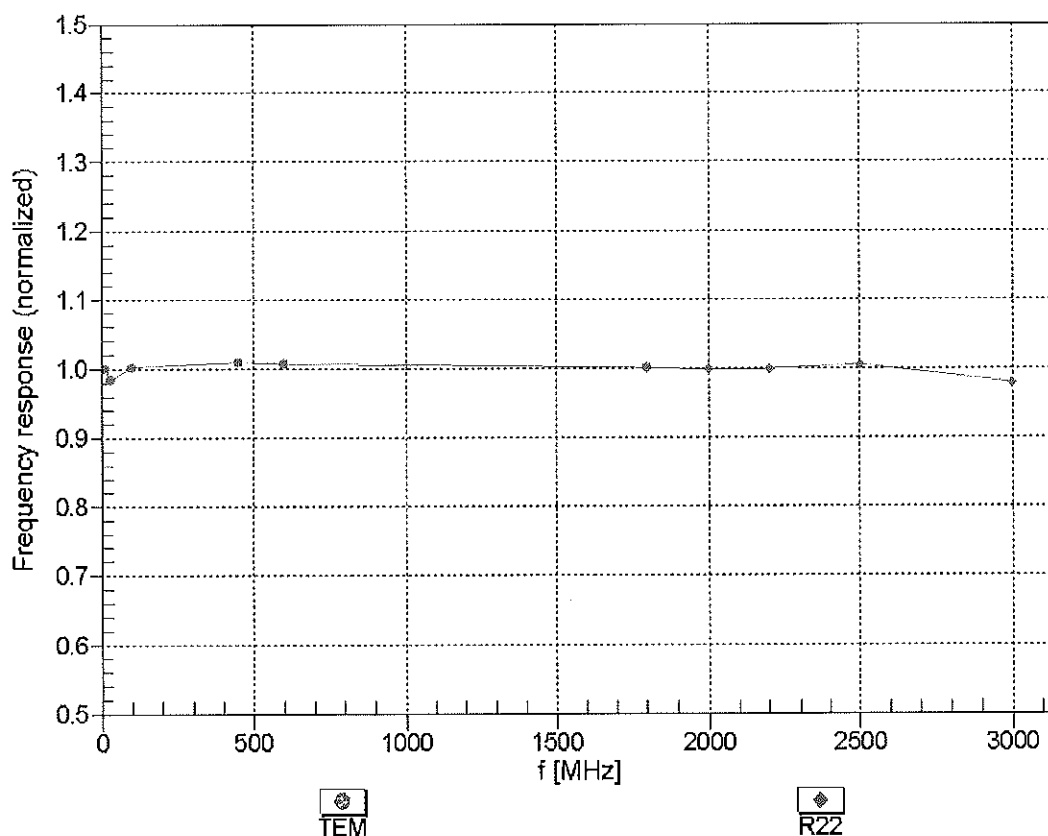
^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

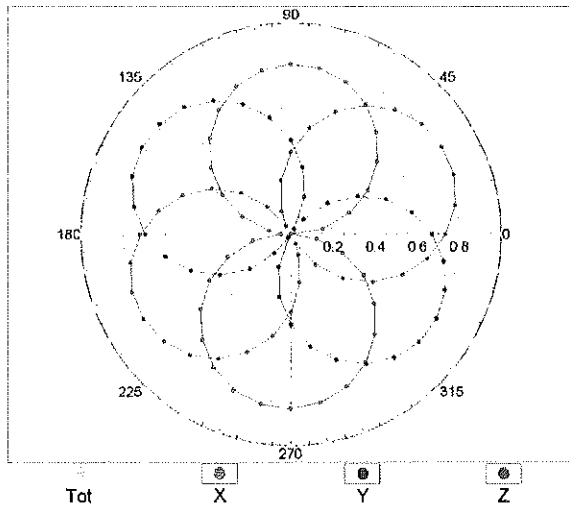
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



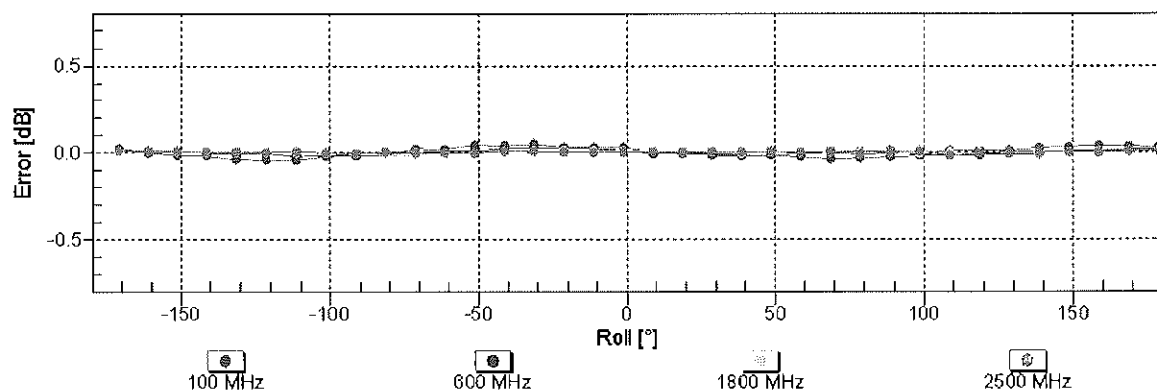
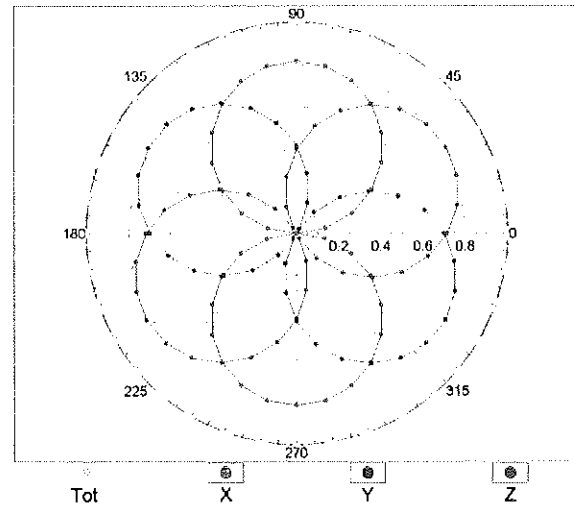
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

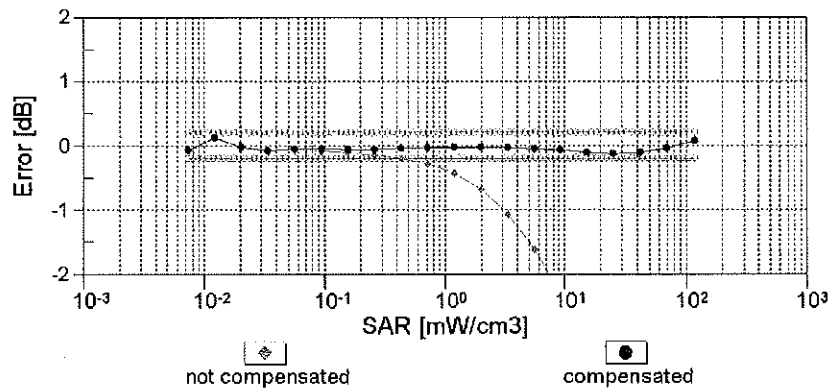
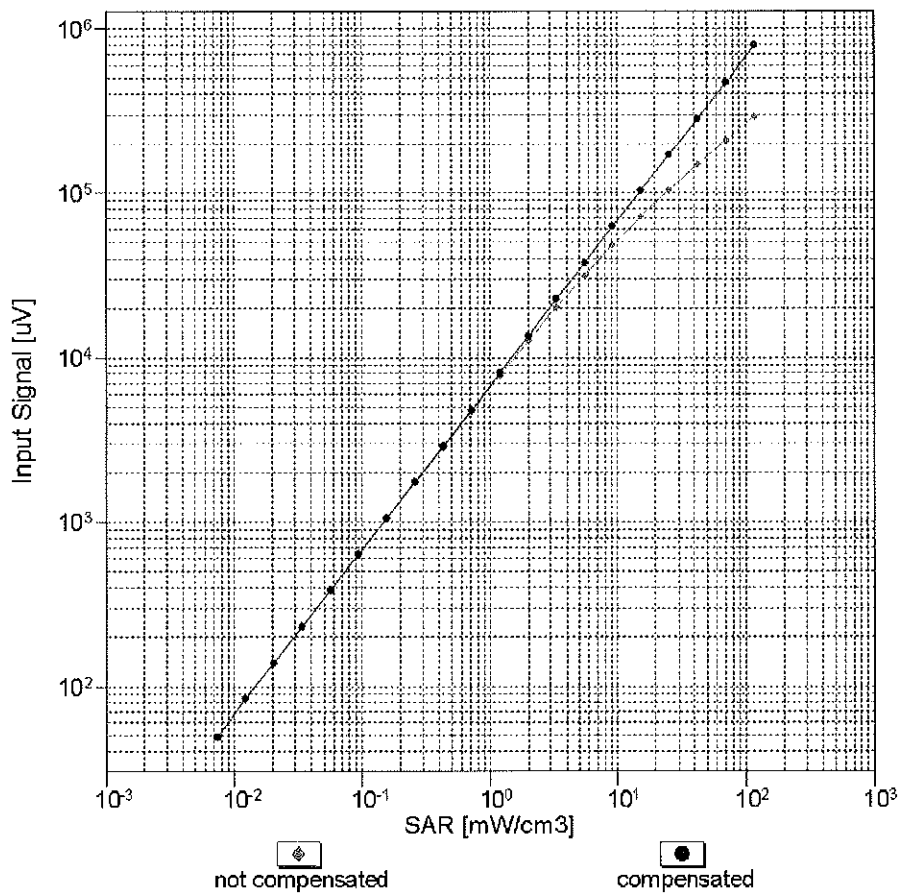


f=1800 MHz,R22



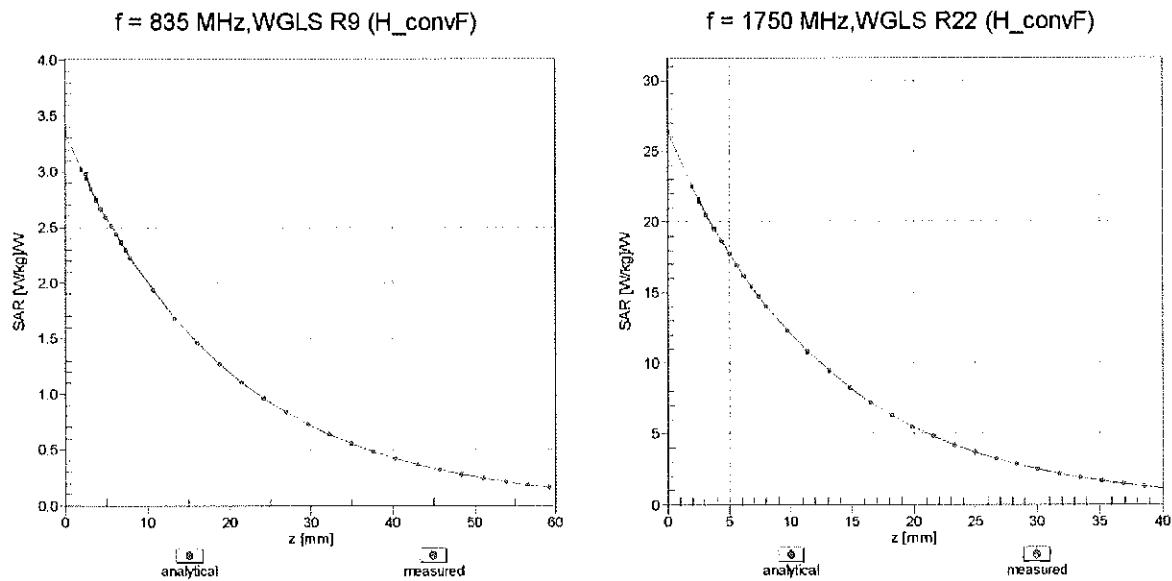
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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

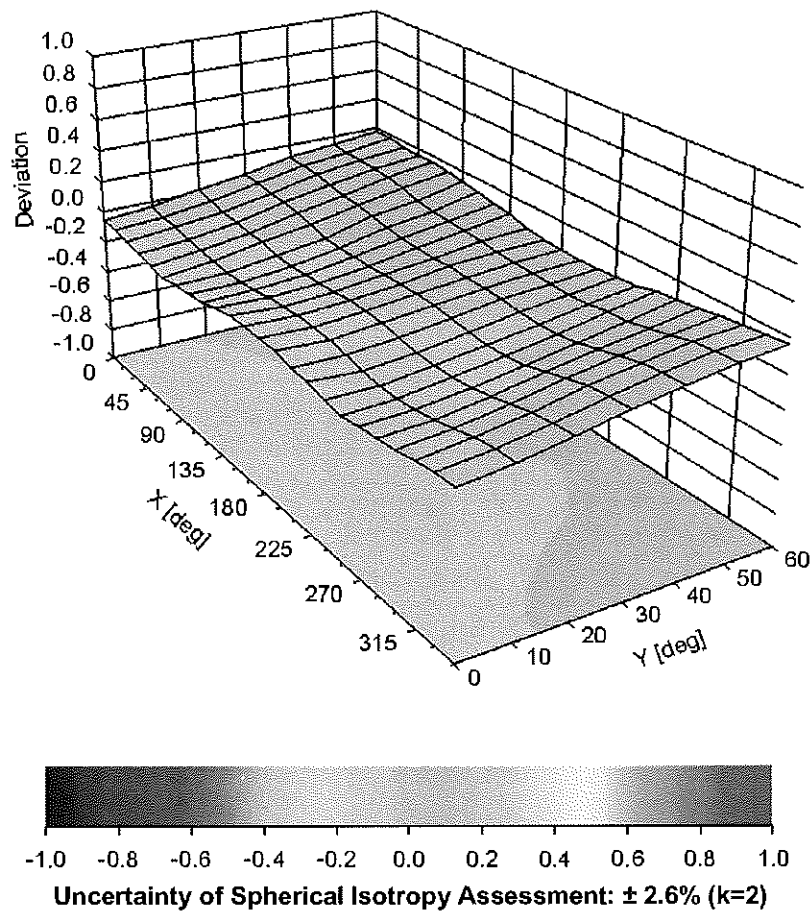


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3263

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-111.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 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: **D2450V2-797_Jan14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 797**

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

Calibration date: **January 21, 2014**

CC ✓
2/5/14

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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	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)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
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

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

Issued: January 21, 2014

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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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	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	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	38.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.86 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 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	51.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.3 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.3 $\pm$ 6 %	2.04 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	49.4 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.86 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.5 \Omega + 3.2 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.0 \Omega + 4.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.151 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	January 24, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.01.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.86$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

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: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

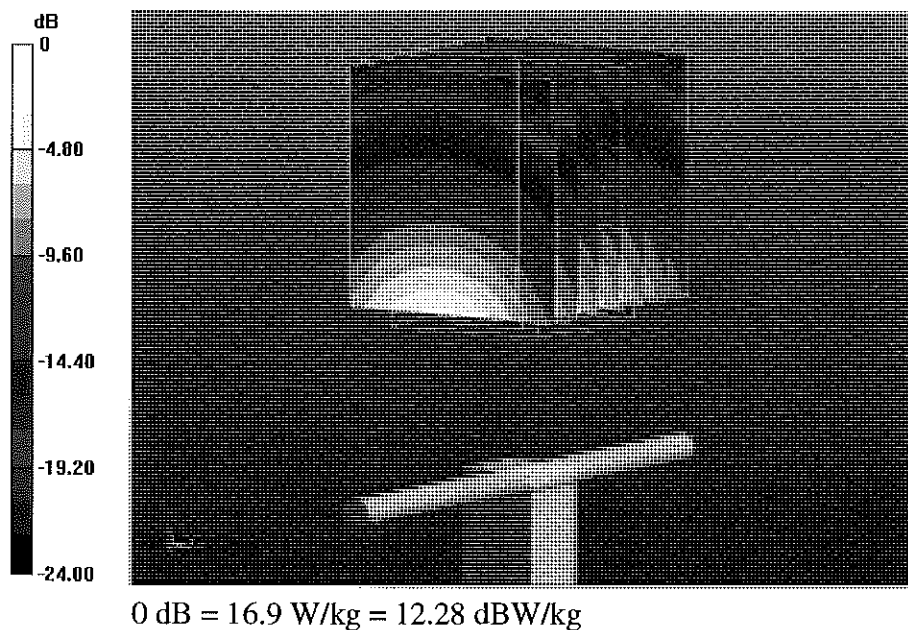
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.151 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 W/kg



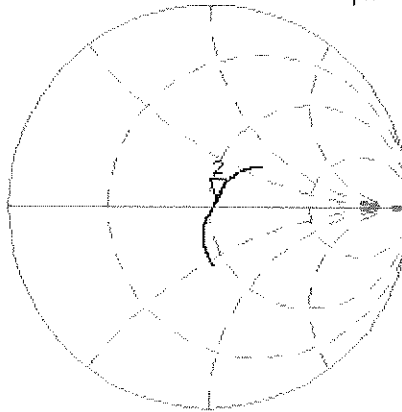
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

21 Jan 2014 11:31:52
 [CH1] S11 1 U FS 2: 53.512 $\angle$ 3.2285 $\angle$ 209.73 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
 Del
 CA

Avg
 16

H1d

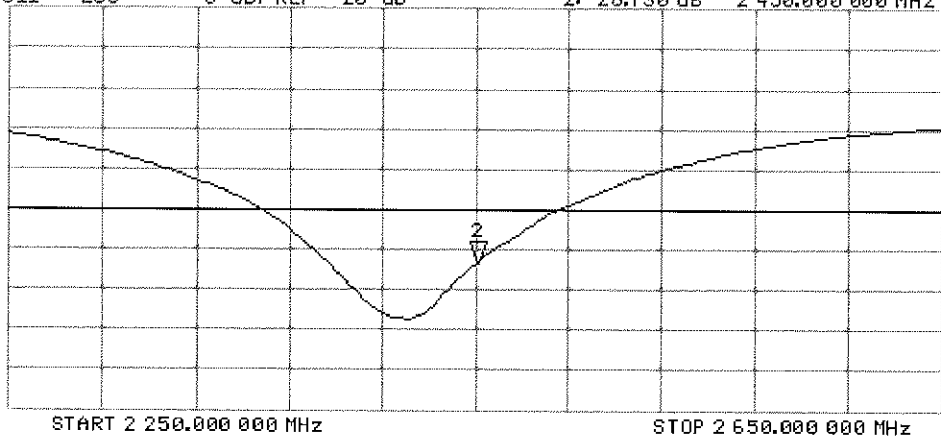


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-26.730 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
 16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.01.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.04$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

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: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

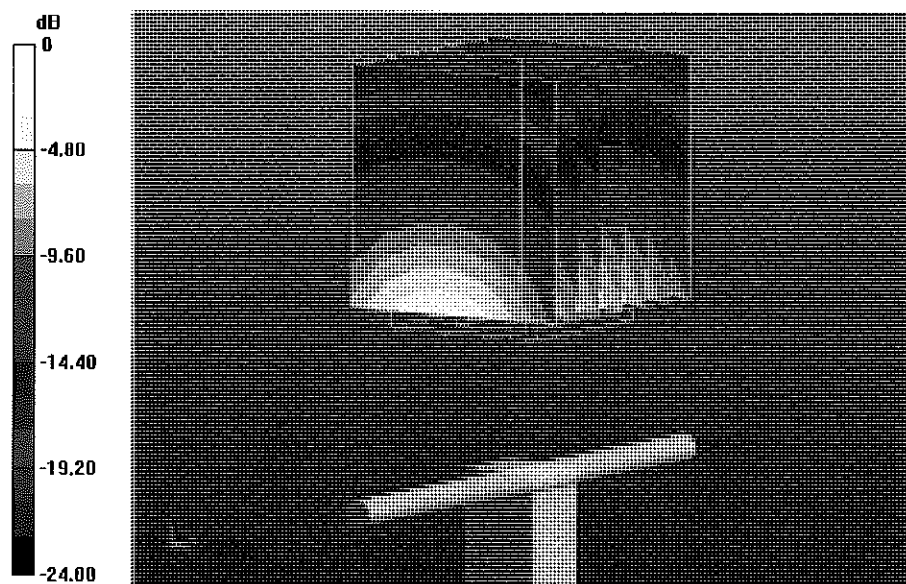
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.709 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.86 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



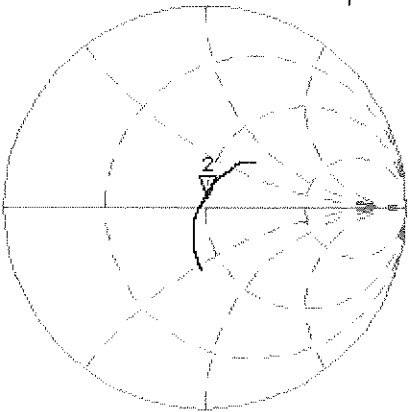
0 dB = 16.8 W/kg = 12.25 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

21 Jan 2014 11:31:29

CH1 S11 1 U FS 2: 49.994 Ω 4.9258 Ω 319.98 μH 2 450.000 000 MHz

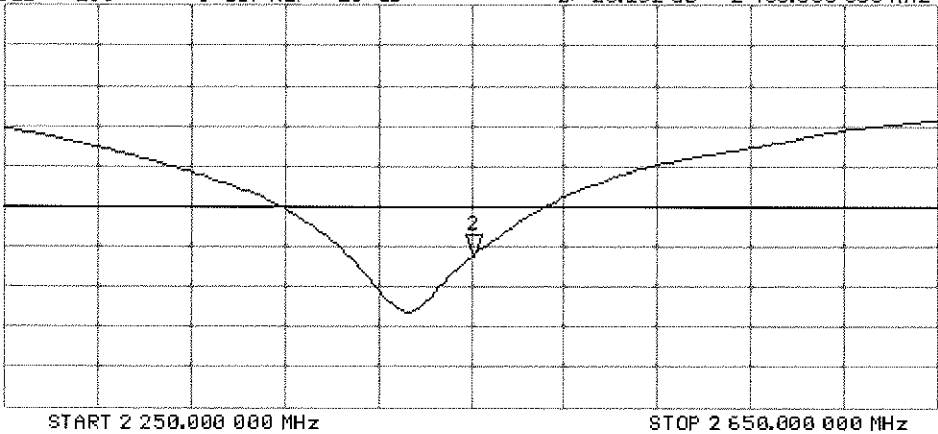
*
Del
CA



Avg
16
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-26.162 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA
Avg
16
H1d





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d119_Apr14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d119**

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

CCV
 4/25/14

Calibration date: **April 07, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
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:	Name Leif Klysner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 9, 2014

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.22 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.97 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.34 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.15 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω - 1.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 34.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.3 Ω - 4.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.386 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	June 29, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 07.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.94$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.22, 6.22, 6.22); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

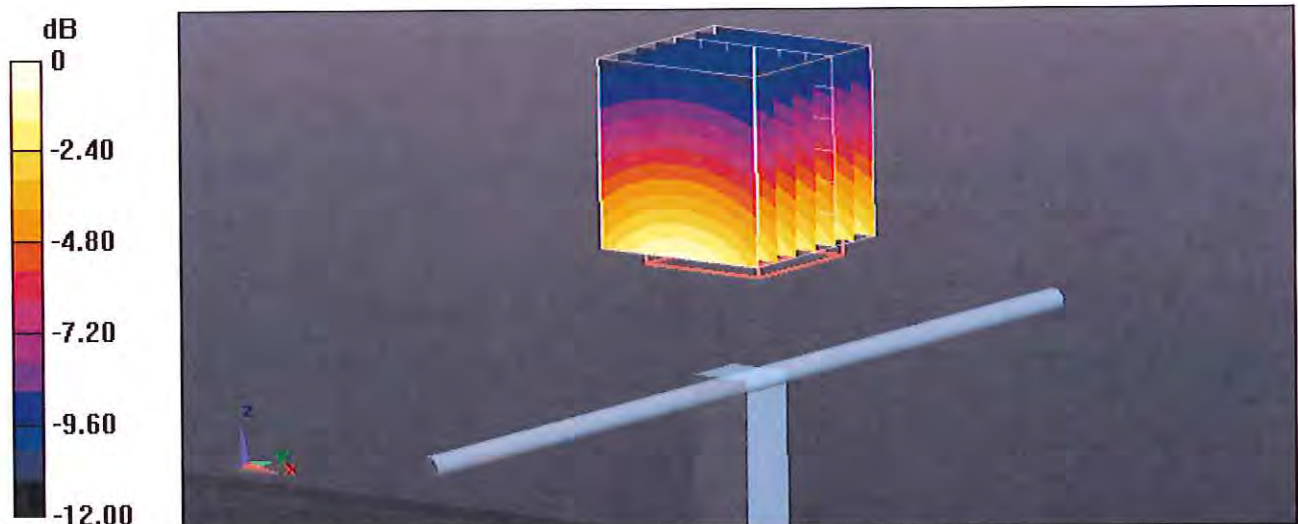
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.289 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

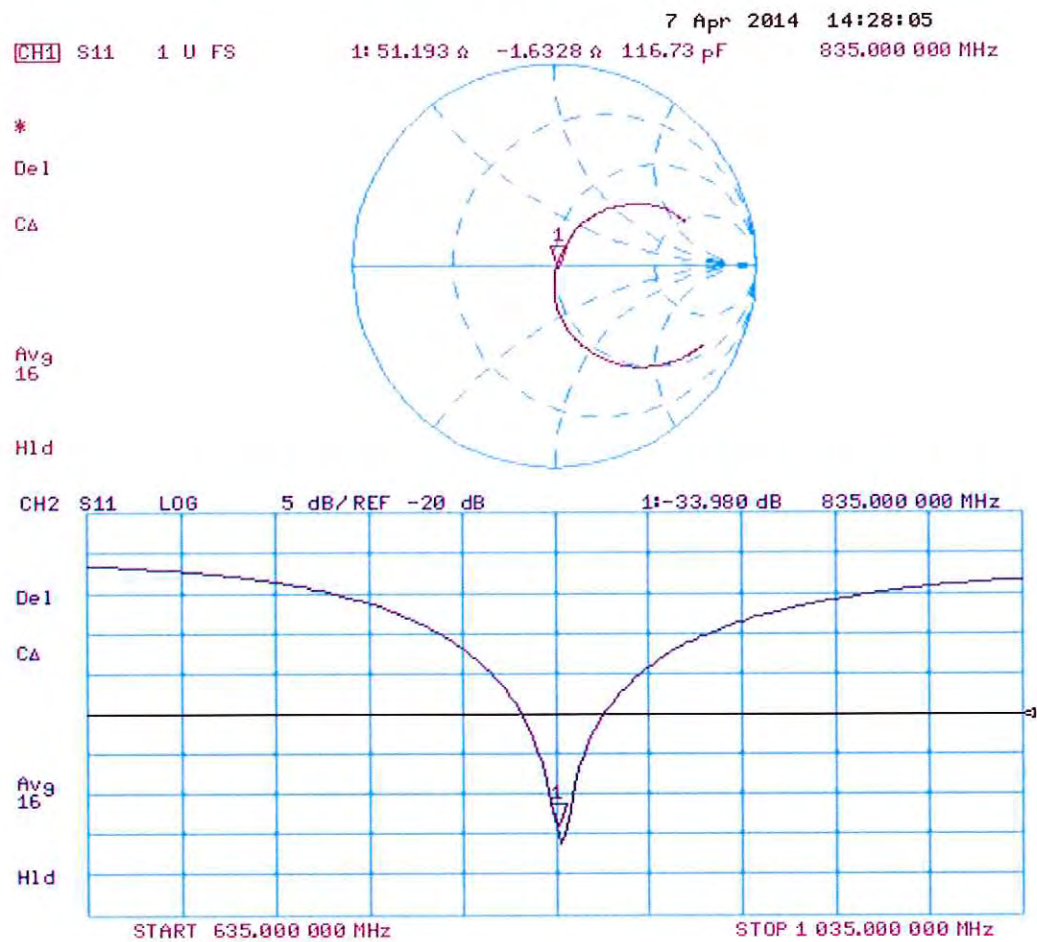
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg

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



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 07.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

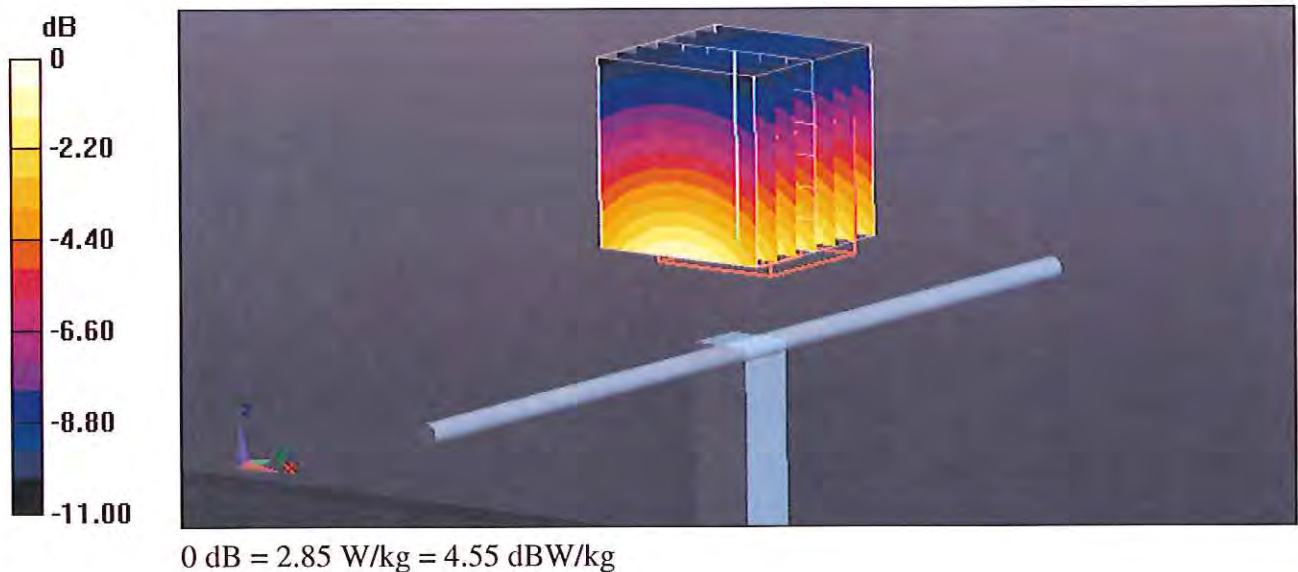
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.594 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

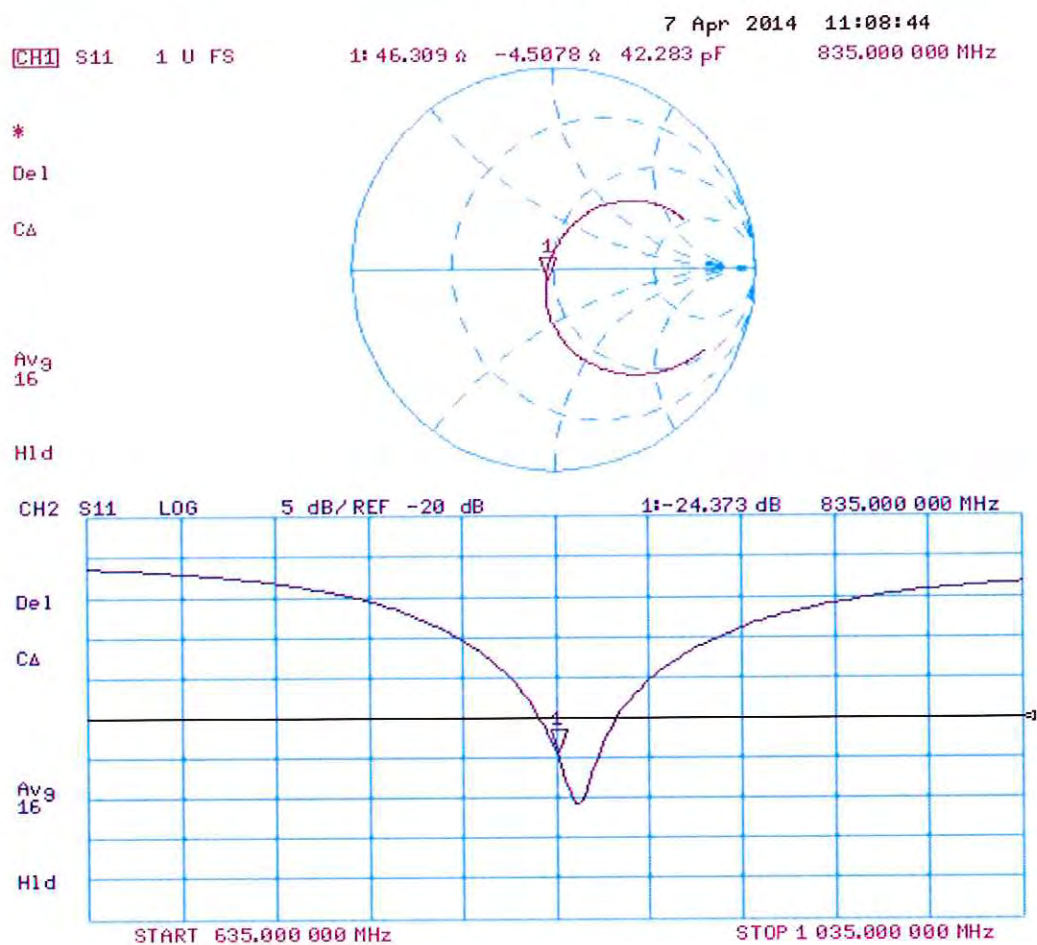
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.61 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3258_Feb14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3258**

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

CCV
 3/6/14

Calibration date: **February 25, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by:	Name Israe El-Naouq	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: February 27, 2014
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3258

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

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

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

Basic Calibration Parameters

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

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	222.4	$\pm 3.8 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		202.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		207.1	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	5.09	65.6	14.1	10.00	44.8	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	1.68	57.4	9.3		40.7	
		Z	4.01	62.4	13.0		51.1	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.34	67.5	18.9	2.91	131.2	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	3.43	67.9	18.7		137.1	
		Z	3.42	67.8	19.0		146.0	
10012- CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.40	70.9	19.8	1.87	134.2	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.19	70.2	19.2		137.9	
		Z	3.46	70.8	19.6		149.6	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	30.24	99.7	28.7	9.39	131.2	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	12.91	88.5	23.9		147.5	
		Z	30.37	99.5	28.9		128.0	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	29.88	100.0	29.0	9.57	123.0	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	16.02	92.5	25.4		140.7	
		Z	30.01	100.0	29.4		125.8	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	44.57	99.7	25.9	6.56	119.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	28.97	95.3	23.2		127.6	
		Z	43.72	99.8	26.3		120.1	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	53.52	99.7	24.4	4.80	129.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	54.55	99.9	22.9		143.3	
		Z	51.63	99.7	24.8		127.5	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	58.93	99.8	23.4	3.55	133.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	77.54	99.7	21.3		125.3	
		Z	56.64	99.8	23.8		130.8	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	47.03	99.5	21.3	1.16	136.3	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	95.86	95.2	17.1		138.2	
		Z	39.68	100.0	22.2		132.3	
10039- CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.84	66.8	19.1	4.57	131.3	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.75	67.0	18.9		135.2	
		Z	4.86	66.7	19.0		127.2	

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

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

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

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

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

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

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

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

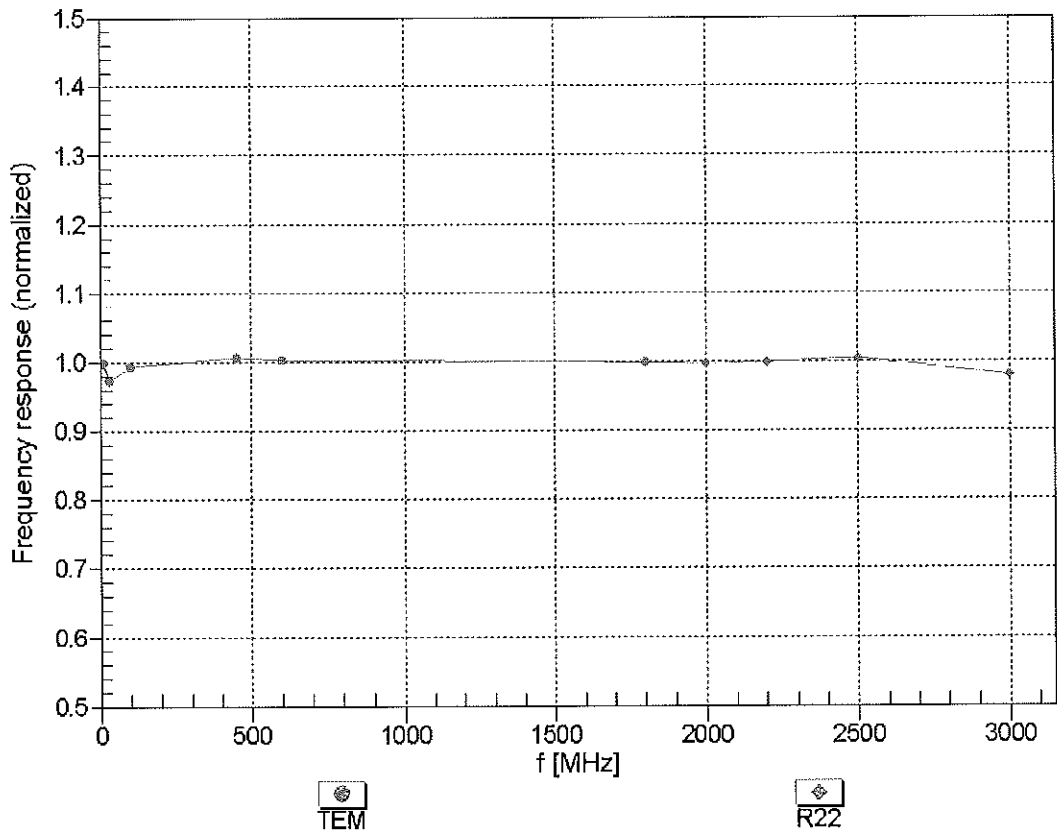
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.61	1.32	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.47	1.74	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.55	1.59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

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

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

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

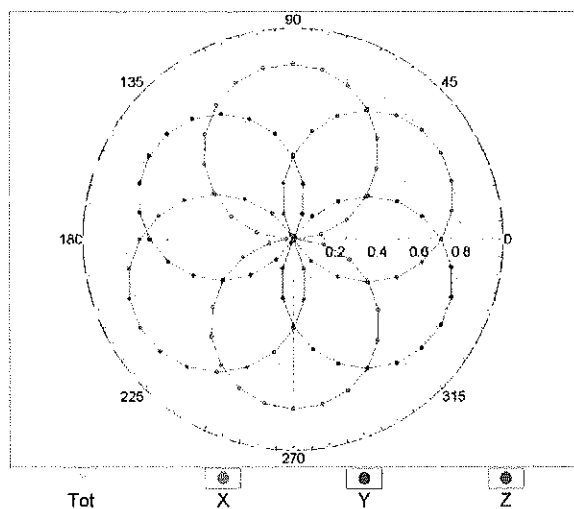
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



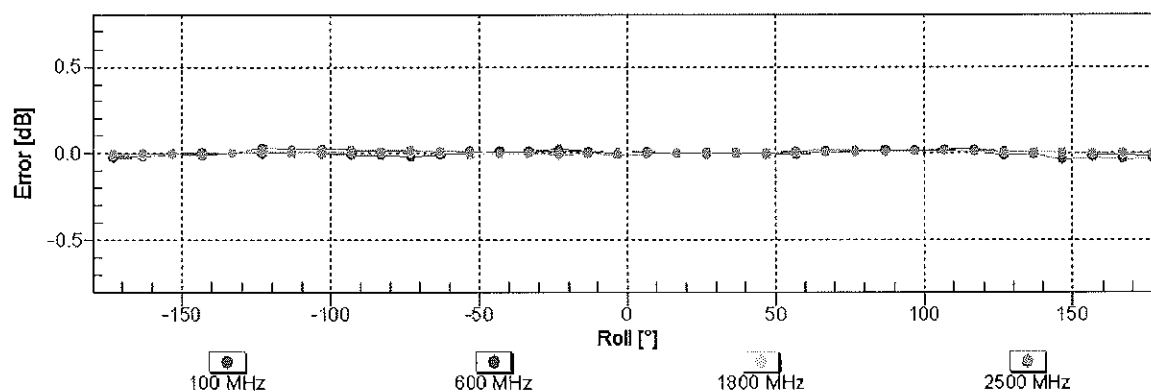
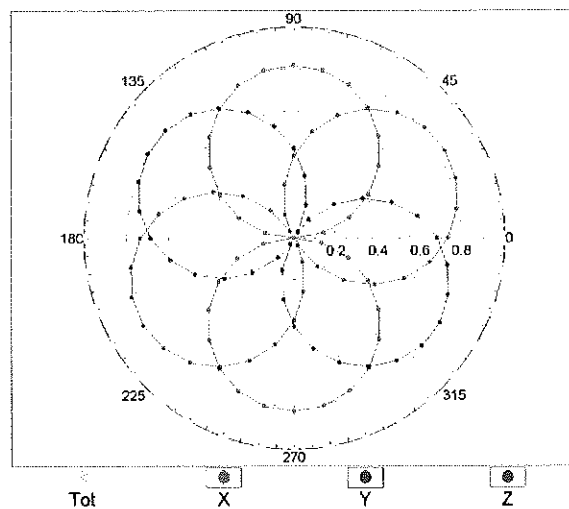
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

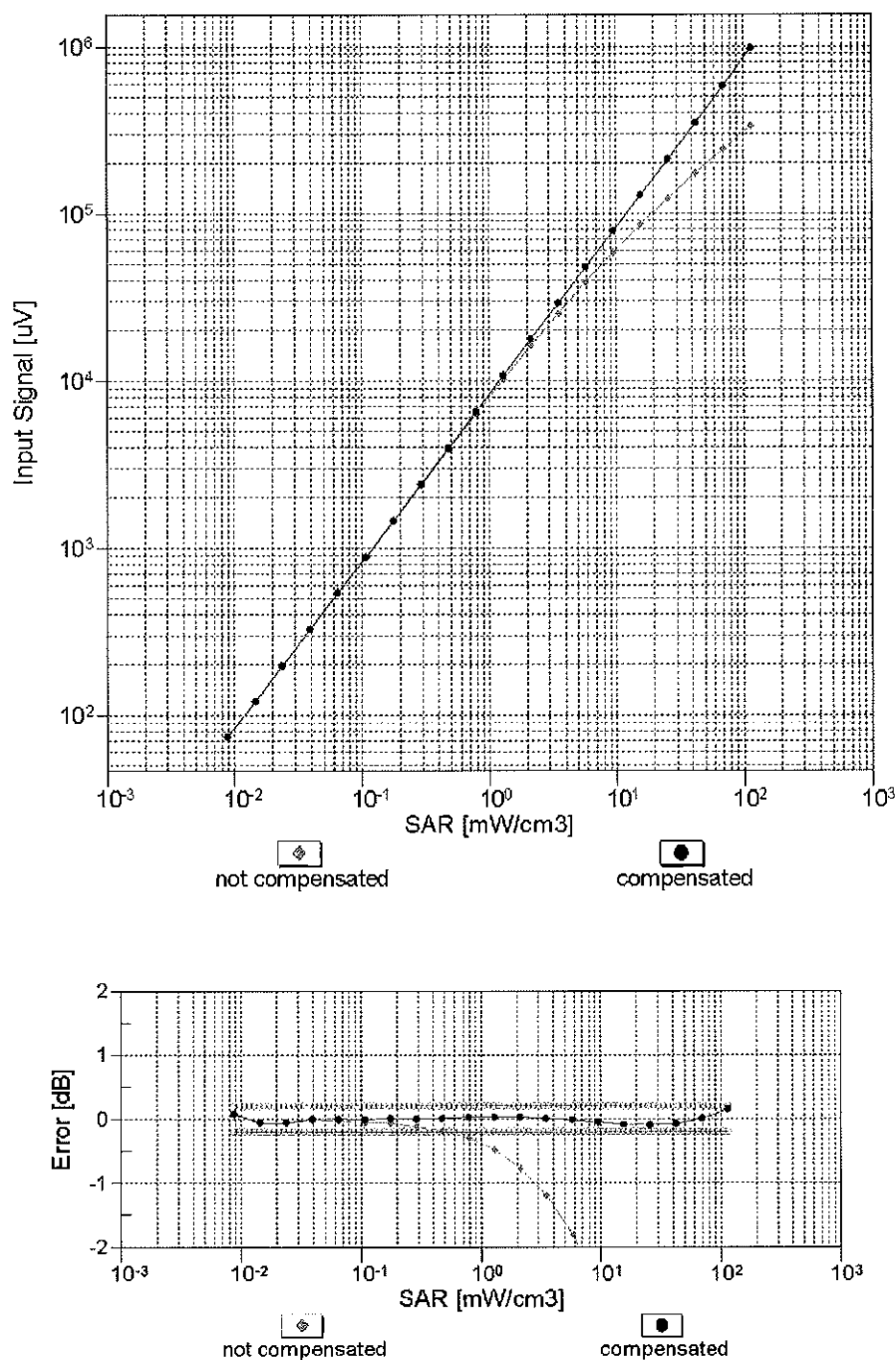


f=1800 MHz,R22



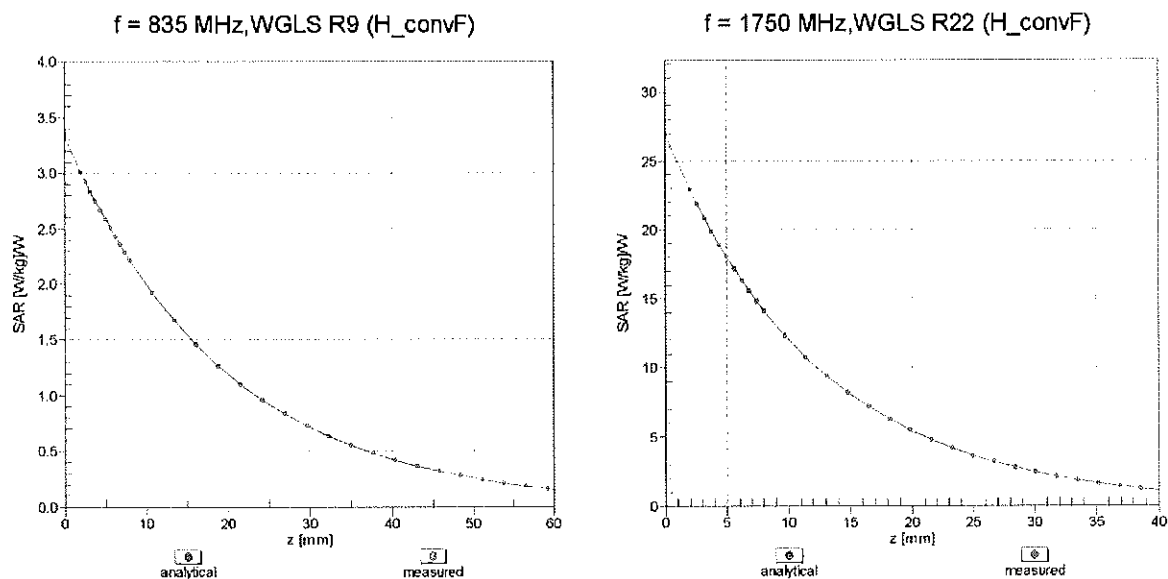
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



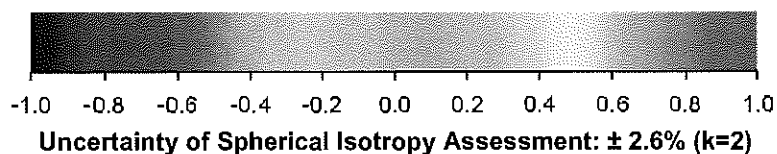
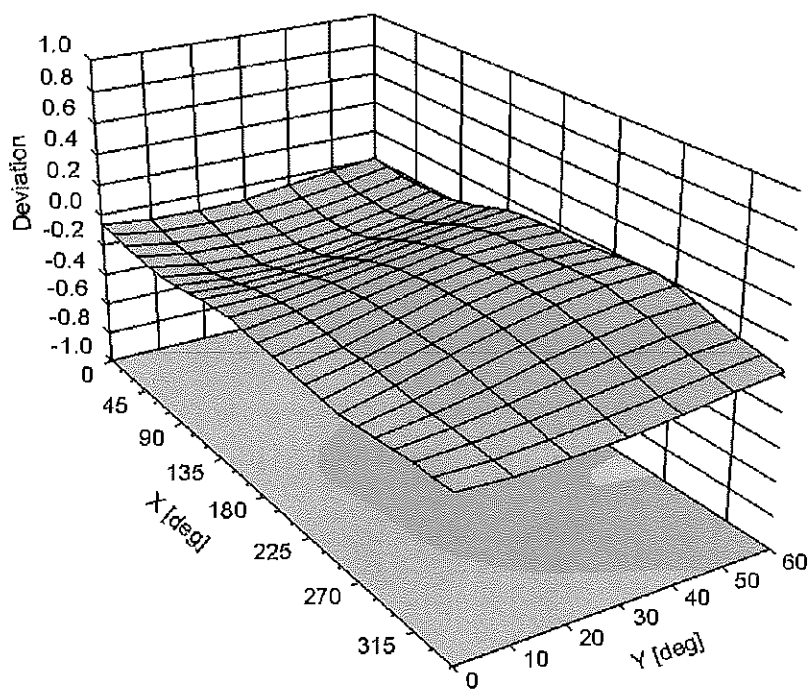
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



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

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-123.1
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm



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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 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3287_Nov13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3287**

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

Calibration date: **November 20, 2013**

CC
11/20/2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Kalja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: November 20, 2013			
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 E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3287

Manufactured: June 7, 2010
Calibrated: November 20, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	1.31	1.25	1.25	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	102.6	102.5	100.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	157.3	±2.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		152.5	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	2.23	57.9	9.9	10.00	45.7	±1.4 %
		Y	2.13	57.6	9.8		46.6	
		Z	3.31	61.1	11.8		47.6	
10011-CAA	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.25	66.3	17.9	2.91	124.8	±0.5 %
		Y	3.16	65.7	17.4		127.4	
		Z	3.15	65.5	17.4		122.8	
10012-CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.08	68.7	18.3	1.87	127.2	±0.7 %
		Y	3.03	68.2	17.9		129.4	
		Z	2.87	67.0	17.3		126.5	
10021-DAA	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	15.99	90.6	25.0	9.39	99.9	±1.2 %
		Y	12.41	86.6	23.6		101.5	
		Z	29.18	99.9	28.5		109.2	
10023-DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	25.67	98.9	27.8	9.57	97.9	±1.7 %
		Y	14.20	88.5	24.3		100.6	
		Z	27.68	99.8	28.8		107.7	
10024-DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	42.95	99.6	24.9	6.56	124.4	±1.4 %
		Y	45.27	99.9	24.8		128.8	
		Z	42.64	99.6	25.5		135.7	
10027-DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	27.78	91.3	21.1	4.80	136.0	±1.4 %
		Y	32.74	93.9	21.9		146.6	
		Z	23.93	89.5	21.1		144.8	
10028-DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	59.17	99.6	22.4	3.55	142.5	±1.2 %
		Y	78.76	99.7	21.7		104.9	
		Z	38.06	94.2	21.4		148.8	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	93.35	99.7	19.5	1.16	108.1	±0.9 %
		Y	96.67	94.0	16.9		114.7	
		Z	98.17	96.2	18.2		108.9	
10039-CAA	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.84	66.7	18.8	4.57	126.5	±0.9 %
		Y	4.83	66.6	18.6		134.4	
		Z	4.76	66.0	18.3		125.9	
10081-CAA	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	4.00	66.2	18.5	3.97	121.9	±0.7 %
		Y	3.91	65.5	17.9		128.9	
		Z	3.88	65.2	17.8		120.7	

10098-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.66	66.6	18.4	3.98	132.5	±0.7 %
		Y	4.66	66.5	18.2		141.3	
		Z	4.54	65.9	17.9		130.7	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.65	68.3	20.1	5.67	139.5	±1.4 %
		Y	6.69	68.3	19.9		148.9	
		Z	6.60	67.9	19.8		137.5	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.52	67.8	20.0	5.80	137.3	±1.4 %
		Y	6.53	67.6	19.7		147.5	
		Z	6.51	67.6	19.8		135.3	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.19	67.2	19.7	5.75	134.3	±1.2 %
		Y	6.24	67.3	19.6		142.9	
		Z	6.23	67.1	19.6		132.3	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.56	79.1	27.9	9.28	130.1	±3.0 %
		Y	11.01	76.8	26.2		141.9	
		Z	12.98	81.2	28.7		135.7	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.25	67.4	19.8	5.75	135.1	±1.2 %
		Y	6.17	66.9	19.3		143.6	
		Z	6.16	66.8	19.4		132.8	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.66	67.8	20.0	5.82	140.3	±1.4 %
		Y	6.72	67.9	19.9		148.8	
		Z	6.66	67.6	19.8		137.4	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	66.7	19.5	5.73	117.8	±0.9 %
		Y	4.93	66.0	18.9		125.0	
		Z	5.08	66.3	19.3		116.3	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.47	76.8	26.9	9.21	100.3	±2.2 %
		Y	8.06	74.6	25.3		107.5	
		Z	9.43	78.2	27.4		102.5	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.98	66.3	19.3	5.72	118.2	±0.9 %
		Y	4.96	66.1	19.0		119.9	
		Z	5.03	66.1	19.1		116.1	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.06	66.7	19.6	5.72	118.7	±0.9 %
		Y	4.97	66.2	19.1		120.0	
		Z	5.03	66.1	19.1		116.3	
10225-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.78	66.1	18.9	5.97	105.3	±1.2 %
		Y	6.68	65.7	18.6		106.8	
		Z	7.32	67.6	19.7		148.0	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.56	77.1	27.1	9.21	100.8	±1.9 %
		Y	8.33	75.8	26.1		103.8	
		Z	9.39	78.0	27.3		101.9	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.58	77.8	27.4	9.24	123.3	±2.5 %
		Y	10.48	76.9	26.5		128.1	
		Z	11.79	79.6	28.0		127.0	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.52	79.1	27.9	9.30	130.1	±2.7 %
		Y	11.24	77.7	26.9		136.0	
		Z	12.96	81.2	28.8		134.8	

10274-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	6.14	67.4	19.0	4.87	145.5	±1.2 %
		Y	6.19	67.4	19.0		149.2	
		Z	6.10	66.9	18.8		142.3	
10275-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.41	66.4	18.3	3.96	126.4	±0.7 %
		Y	4.43	66.3	18.2		130.4	
		Z	4.36	65.9	18.0		123.8	
10291-AAA	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.57	65.9	17.9	3.46	120.0	±0.5 %
		Y	3.55	65.6	17.6		121.7	
		Z	3.50	65.1	17.5		117.2	
10292-AAA	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.55	66.1	18.0	3.39	121.3	±0.5 %
		Y	3.54	66.0	17.8		123.6	
		Z	3.45	65.2	17.4		118.9	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.53	67.8	20.0	5.81	136.2	±1.2 %
		Y	6.48	67.5	19.6		139.3	
		Z	6.52	67.6	19.8		134.1	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.12	68.4	20.4	6.06	141.7	±1.4 %
		Y	7.11	68.3	20.1		145.3	
		Z	7.14	68.4	20.3		139.8	
10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	2.79	67.6	18.0	1.71	125.5	±0.5 %
		Y	2.71	66.9	17.3		128.2	
		Z	2.64	66.2	17.0		123.5	
10403-AAA	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.78	67.5	18.3	3.76	130.6	±0.5 %
		Y	4.77	67.5	18.2		133.8	
		Z	4.65	66.5	17.8		130.0	
10404-AAA	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.83	68.2	18.6	3.77	129.2	±0.7 %
		Y	4.68	67.4	18.0		131.9	
		Z	4.52	66.3	17.7		128.7	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 7 and 8).

^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:3287

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	6.52	6.52	6.52	0.47	1.46	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.40	1.59	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.63	1.34	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.62	1.37	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.79	1.28	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.77	1.38	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

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	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.55	1.37	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.04	6.04	6.04	0.55	1.39	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.39	1.73	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.38	1.75	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.60	1.20	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.60	1.10	± 12.0 %

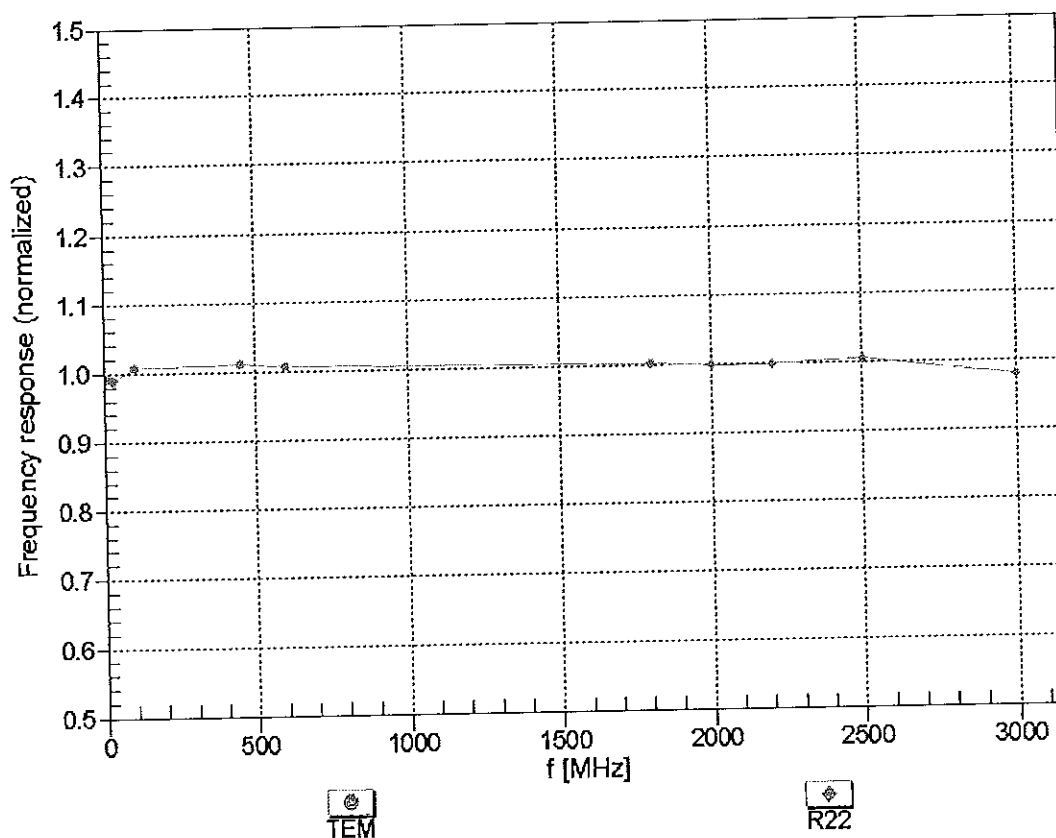
^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

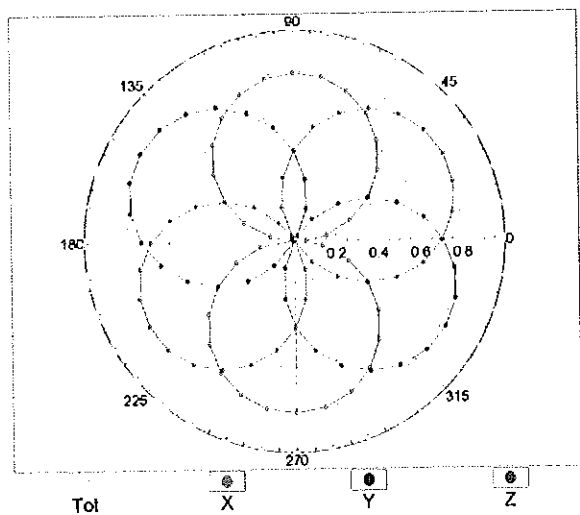
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



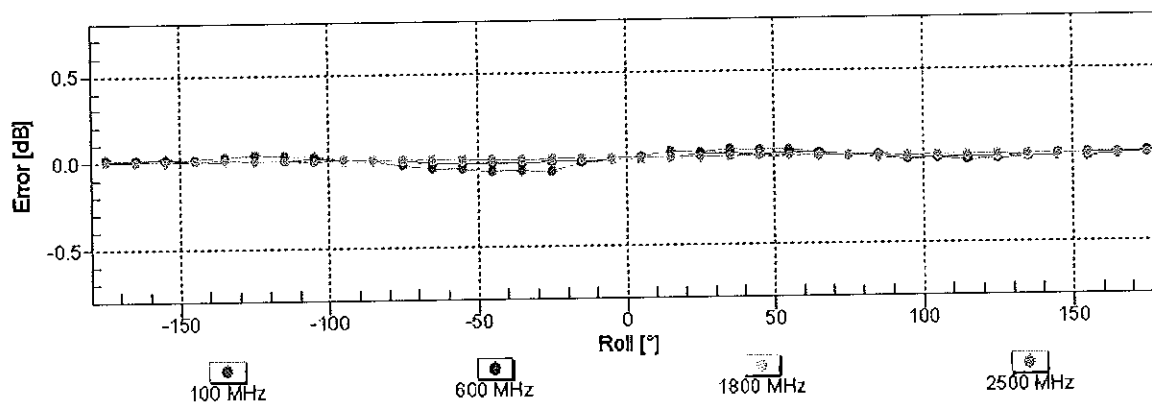
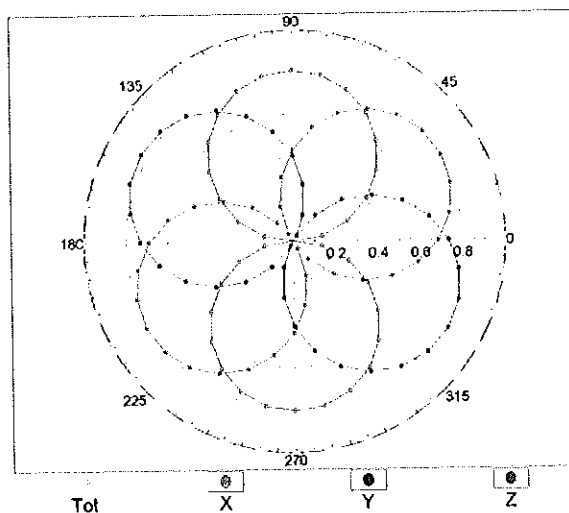
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



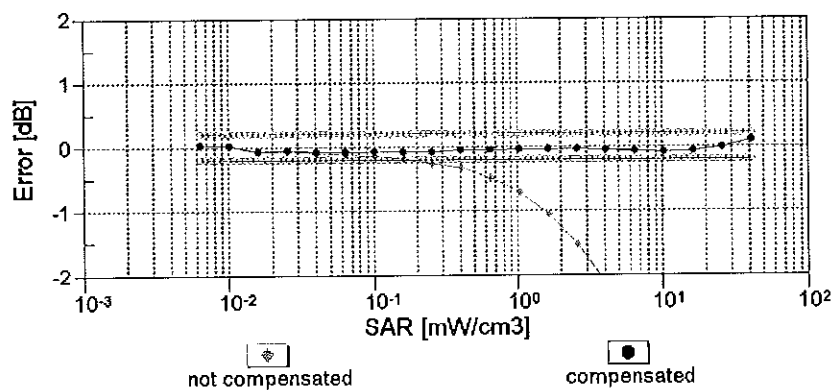
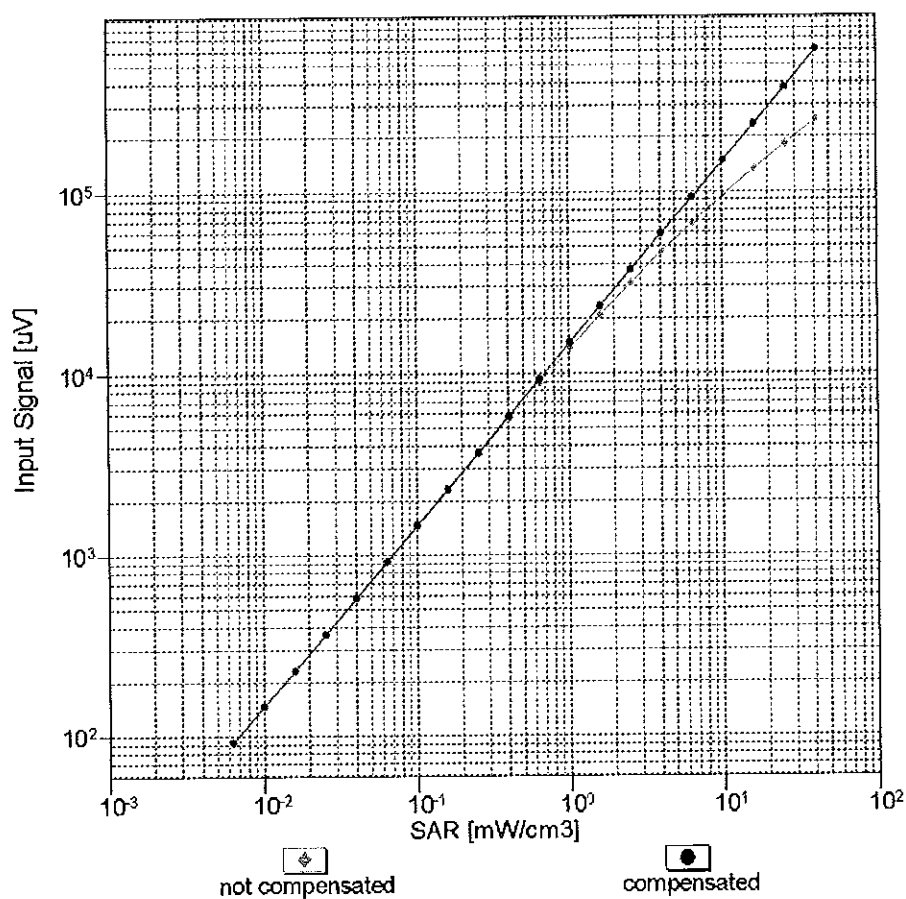
f=1800 MHz,R22



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

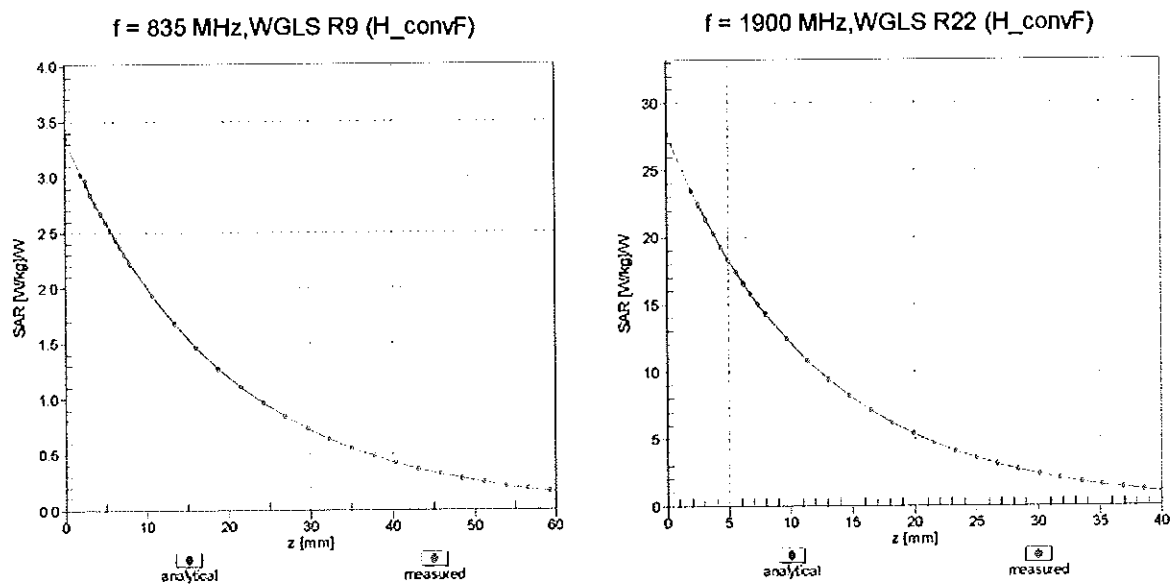
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



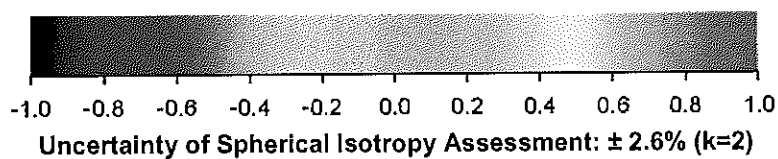
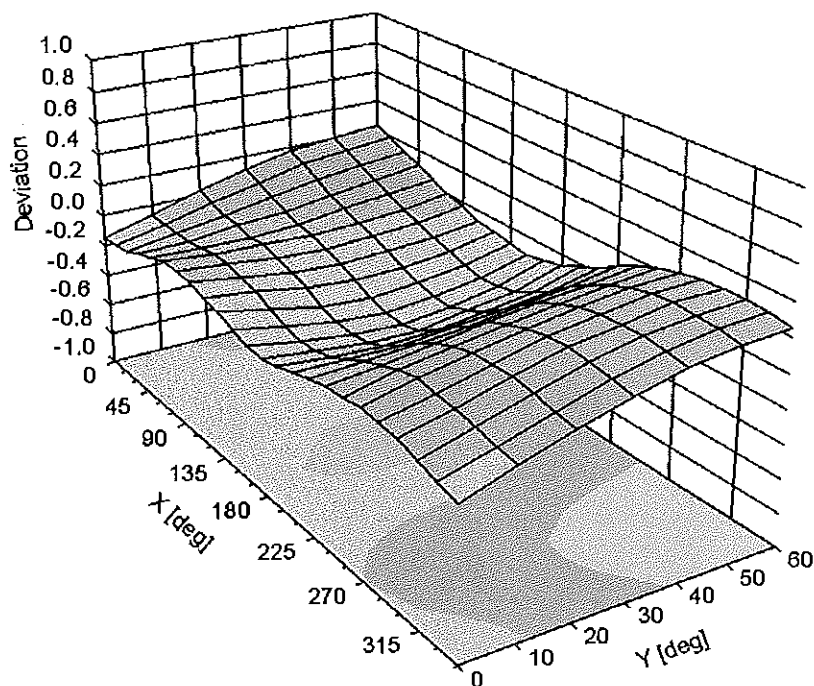
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-15
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

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

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

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

Table D-I
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835	835	2450	2450
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)				
Bactericide	0.1	0.1	See page 2	
DGBE				26.7
HEC	1	1		
NaCl	1.45	0.94		0.1
Sucrose	57	44.9		
Water	40.45	53.06		73.2

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	APPENDIX D: Page 1 of 2		

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: 130212-2)
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	13-Feb-13
Operator	DI

Additional Information

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

f (MHz)	Measured			Target			Diff. to Target [%]	
	HP-e*	HP-e*	sigma	eps	sigma	delta-eps	delta-sigma	
1900	40.4	11.94	1.26	40.0	1.40	1.0	-9.9	
1925	40.3	12.02	1.29	40.0	1.40	0.7	-8.0	
1950	40.2	12.11	1.31	40.0	1.40	0.5	-6.2	
1975	40.1	12.20	1.34	40.0	1.40	0.2	-4.2	
2000	40.0	12.29	1.37	40.0	1.40	-0.1	-2.3	
2025	39.9	12.39	1.40	40.0	1.42	-0.2	-1.9	
2050	39.8	12.49	1.42	39.9	1.44	-0.4	-1.4	
2075	39.6	12.57	1.45	39.9	1.47	-0.6	-1.1	
2100	39.5	12.65	1.48	39.8	1.49	-0.7	-0.7	
2125	39.4	12.74	1.51	39.8	1.51	-0.9	-0.4	
2150	39.3	12.82	1.53	39.7	1.53	-1.0	0.0	
2175	39.2	12.89	1.56	39.7	1.56	-1.2	0.3	
2200	39.1	12.97	1.59	39.6	1.58	-1.3	0.6	
2225	39.0	13.04	1.61	39.6	1.60	-1.5	0.9	
2250	38.9	13.11	1.64	39.6	1.62	-1.7	1.2	
2275	38.8	13.20	1.67	39.5	1.64	-1.8	1.6	
2300	38.7	13.28	1.70	39.5	1.67	-2.0	2.0	
2325	38.6	13.35	1.73	39.4	1.69	-2.1	2.3	
2350	38.5	13.42	1.75	39.4	1.71	-2.3	2.6	
2375	38.4	13.50	1.78	39.3	1.73	-2.4	2.9	
2400	38.3	13.58	1.81	39.3	1.76	-2.6	3.3	
2425	38.2	13.65	1.84	39.2	1.78	-2.7	3.6	
2450	38.1	13.73	1.87	39.2	1.80	-2.9	4.0	
2475	38.0	13.79	1.90	39.2	1.83	-3.1	3.9	
2500	37.9	13.85	1.93	39.1	1.85	-3.3	3.9	
2525	37.8	13.94	1.96	39.1	1.88	-3.4	4.0	
2550	37.7	14.02	1.99	39.1	1.91	-3.6	4.2	
2575	37.6	14.09	2.02	39.0	1.94	-3.8	4.3	
2600	37.5	14.17	2.05	39.0	1.96	-4.0	4.6	
2625	37.4	14.23	2.08	39.0	1.99	-4.2	4.4	
2650	37.3	14.29	2.11	38.9	2.02	-4.3	4.4	
2675	37.1	14.36	2.14	38.9	2.06	-4.5	4.5	
2700	37.0	14.43	2.17	38.9	2.07	-4.8	4.6	

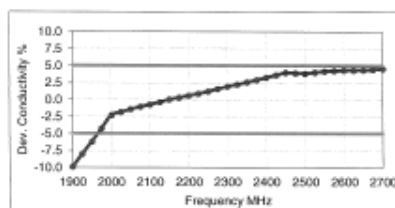
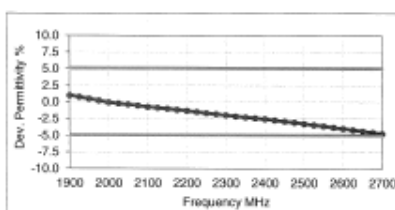


Figure D-2

2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device			APPENDIX D: Page 2 of 2

APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

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

Table E-I
SAR System Validation Summary

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ϵ_r)	SENSI-TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
K	835	6/23/2014	3287	ES3DV3	835	Head	0.906	40.24	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
G	2450	6/17/2014	3258	ES3DV3	2450	Head	1.743	39.94	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	N/A	PASS

Table E-II
SAR System Validation Summary - Extremity SAR Considerations

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ϵ_r)	SENSI-TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
D	835	8/11/2014	3263	ES3DV3	835	Body	1.000	53.26	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
G	2450	6/17/2014	3258	ES3DV3	2450	Body	2.024	51.13	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	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 periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

FCC ID: A3LSMR750B	 SAR EVALUATION REPORT 	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 08/20/14 - 08/26/14	DUT Type: Portable Wrist Device	APPENDIX E: Page 1 of 1