



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

Panasonic Corporation of North America
Two Riverfront Plaza, 9th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102
United States

Date of Testing:

12/18/15 - 12/28/15

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

1M1704040136-01.ACJ

FCC ID:

ACJFZN1A

APPLICANT:

PANASONIC CORPORATION OF NORTH AMERICA

DUT Type:

Portable Handset

Application Type:

Class II Permissive Change

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model:

FZ-N1WF2

Serial Number:

Pre-Production [S/N: 2206]

Permissive Change(s):

See FCC Change Document

Date of Original Certification:

02/11/2016

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR			
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	10 gm Phablet (W/kg)	10 gm Extremity (W/kg)
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	0.14	0.11	0.61	< 0.1
NII	U-NII-1	5180 - 5240 MHz	N/A			
NII	U-NII-2A	5260 - 5320 MHz	0.18	0.28	0.40	0.22
NII	U-NII-2C	5500 - 5700 MHz	0.28	0.39	0.65	0.26
NII	U-NII-3	5745 - 5825 MHz	0.23	0.41	0.64	0.28
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A	< 0.1	0.25	< 0.1

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.9 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

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


Randy Ortanez
President



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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Data	5500 - 5700 MHz
U-NII-3	Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

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

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

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

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Channel	1-11		
	Maximum	15.9		
	Nominal	14.0		
	Minimum	12.1		
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Channel	1	2-10	11
	Maximum	11.9	13.9	11.9
	Nominal	10.0	12.0	10.0
	Minimum	8.1	10.1	8.1
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Channel	1	2-10	11
	Maximum	11.9	12.9	11.9
	Nominal	10.0	11.0	10.0
	Minimum	8.1	9.1	8.1

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)					
IEEE 802.11a/n/ac (5 GHz HT20)	Channel	36-48	52-60	64-100	104-136	140	149-165
	Maximum	15.9	17.4	15.9	17.4	15.9	17.4
	Nominal	14.0	15.5	14.0	15.5	14.0	15.5
	Minimum	12.1	13.6	12.1	13.6	12.1	13.6
IEEE 802.11n/ac (5 GHz HT40)	Channel	38-159					
	Maximum	12.9					
	Nominal	11.0					
	Minimum	9.1					
IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz HT80)	Channel	42-155					
	Maximum	13.4					
	Nominal	11.5					
	Minimum	9.6					

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Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
Bluetooth (BR)	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Maximum	13.4	13.9	12.9
	Nominal	11.5	12.0	11.0
	Minimum	9.6	10.1	9.1
Bluetooth (EDR 2 Mbps/3 Mbps)	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Maximum	11.2	11.7	10.7
	Nominal	9.3	9.8	8.8
	Minimum	7.4	7.9	6.9
Bluetooth LE	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Maximum	4.9	5.4	4.4
	Nominal	3.0	3.5	2.5
	Minimum	1.1	1.6	0.6

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

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

**Table 1-1
Device Edges/Sides for SAR Testing**

Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
5 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for wireless router SAR or phablet SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03. The distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device are included in the filing.

1.5 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

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

1.6 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

2.4 GHz WIFI, 2.4 GHz Bluetooth and 5 GHz WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously since they share the same antenna path. This device does not contain multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore does not require a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 procedures.

1.7 Body Holster and Hand Strap Device Accessories

This DUT may also be used with two accessories containing metallic components: a body holster and a hand strap. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 v06, the accessories were tested in conjunction with the host device to demonstrate compliance. The belt holster was evaluated as a body-worn accessory with front and back side evaluated for 1 g body-worn SAR with the belt holster for each wireless technology and frequency band at 0 mm from the phantom. The hand strap accessory was evaluated for compliance by measuring back side 10 g extremity SAR at 0 mm for each wireless technology and frequency band.

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1.8 Miscellaneous SAR Test Considerations

(A) WIFI/BT

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

This device supports IEEE 802.11ac with the following features:

- a) Up to 80 MHz Bandwidth only
- b) No aggregate channel configurations
- c) 1 Tx antenna output
- d) 256 QAM is supported
- e) TDWR channels are supported
- f) Band gap channels are not supported

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

1.9 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, D02v01r02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03 (Phablet Procedures, Device Accessories)

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2 INTRODUCTION

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

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

2.1 SAR Definition

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

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

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

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

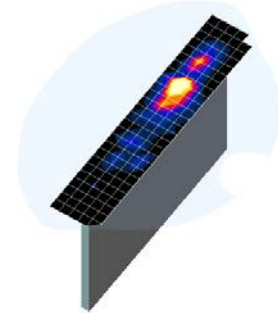


Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

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

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

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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4 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

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

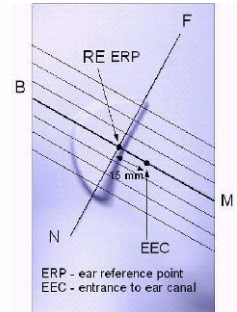


Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view
of ERP

4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

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



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

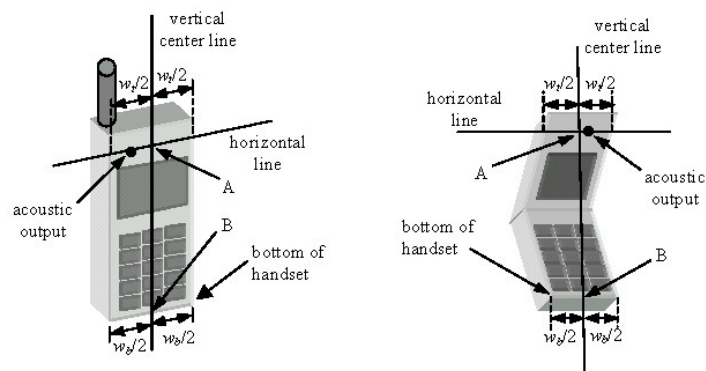


Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

5.1 Device Holder

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

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

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

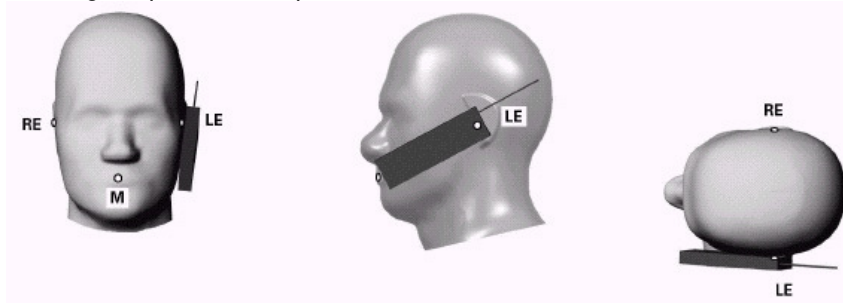


Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

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

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

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

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

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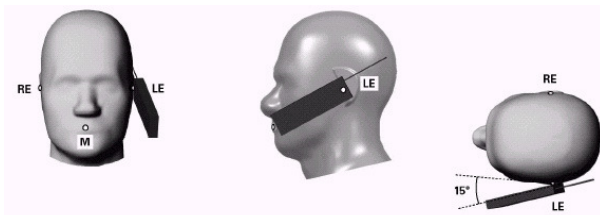


Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

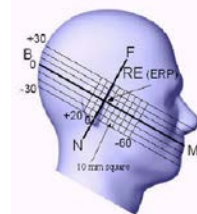


Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

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

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

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

5.5 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

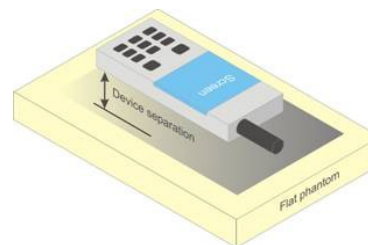


Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same

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metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

5.6 Extremity Exposure Configurations

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

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

5.7 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

5.8 Phablet Configurations

For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension $> 150 \text{ mm}$ or an overall diagonal dimension $> 160 \text{ mm}$ that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, the phablets procedures outlined in KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03 should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance. A device marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance. In addition to the normally required head and body-worn accessory SAR test procedures required for handsets, the UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna $\leq 25 \text{ mm}$ from that surface or edge, in direct contact with the phantom, for 10-g SAR.

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5.9 SAR Test Positioning Based on Form Factor

This phablet has sloped surfaces on the back side and top edge of the device. Two device orientations were considered to evaluate the back side and top edge Phablet SAR based on possible usage conditions and worst case exposure scenarios. Per KDB Publication 648474 D04 for SAR testing for phablets, the device was first positioned with the back and top surfaces touching and top surface parallel to the flat phantom. In addition to standard testing, the device was positioned tilted with the sloped back side touching the flat phantom (back tilt), and with the sloped top edge touching the flat phantom (top tilt).

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6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

6.2 Controlled Environment

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

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

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

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

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7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

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

7.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

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

7.2.1 General Device Setup

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

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

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

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

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

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

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7.2.4 Initial Test Position Procedure

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

7.2.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

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

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

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

7.2.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

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

7.2.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

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

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

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

7.2.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

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

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8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 WLAN Conducted Powers

Table 8-1
2.4 GHz WLAN Maximum Average RF Power

2.4GHz Conducted Power [dBm]			
Freq [MHz]	Channel	IEEE Transmission Mode	
		802.11b	802.11g
2412	1	13.91	9.27
2417	2	N/A	11.25
2437	6	13.41	11.44
2457	10	N/A	11.30
2462	11	13.25	9.00

Table 8-2
5 GHz WLAN Maximum Average RF Power

Freq [MHz]	Channel	5GHz (20MHz) Conducted Power [dBm]		
		IEEE Transmission Mode		
		802.11a	802.11n	802.11ac
5180	36	14.01	13.81	14.00
5200	40	13.94	13.92	13.90
5220	44	14.00	13.99	13.94
5240	48	13.96	13.89	13.94
5260	52	15.61	15.59	15.66
5280	56	15.67	15.53	15.55
5300	60	15.60	15.40	15.57
5320	64	13.98	13.94	13.84
5500	100	14.06	13.98	14.03
5520	104	15.55	15.54	15.51
5600	120	15.61	15.56	15.53
5680	136	15.50	15.45	15.42
5700	140	14.00	13.90	13.79
5745	149	15.63	15.51	15.52
5785	157	15.57	15.55	15.42
5825	165	15.55	15.61	15.56

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

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.

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- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.
- For U-NII-2C, channel 104 and 136 were additionally considered for SAR testing since channels 100 and 140 have lower maximum allowed output power.

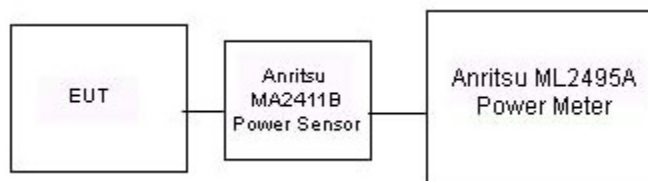


Figure 8-1

Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths < 50 MHz

8.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Table 8-3
Bluetooth Average RF Power

Frequency [MHz]	Data Rate [Mbps]	Channel No.	Avg Conducted Power	
			[dBm]	[mW]
2402	1.0	0	12.00	15.852
2441	1.0	39	12.39	17.327
2480	1.0	78	11.07	12.802
2402	2.0	0	9.37	8.642
2441	2.0	39	9.77	9.485
2480	2.0	78	8.45	6.993
2402	3.0	0	9.33	8.573
2441	3.0	39	9.70	9.338
2480	3.0	78	8.43	6.968

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

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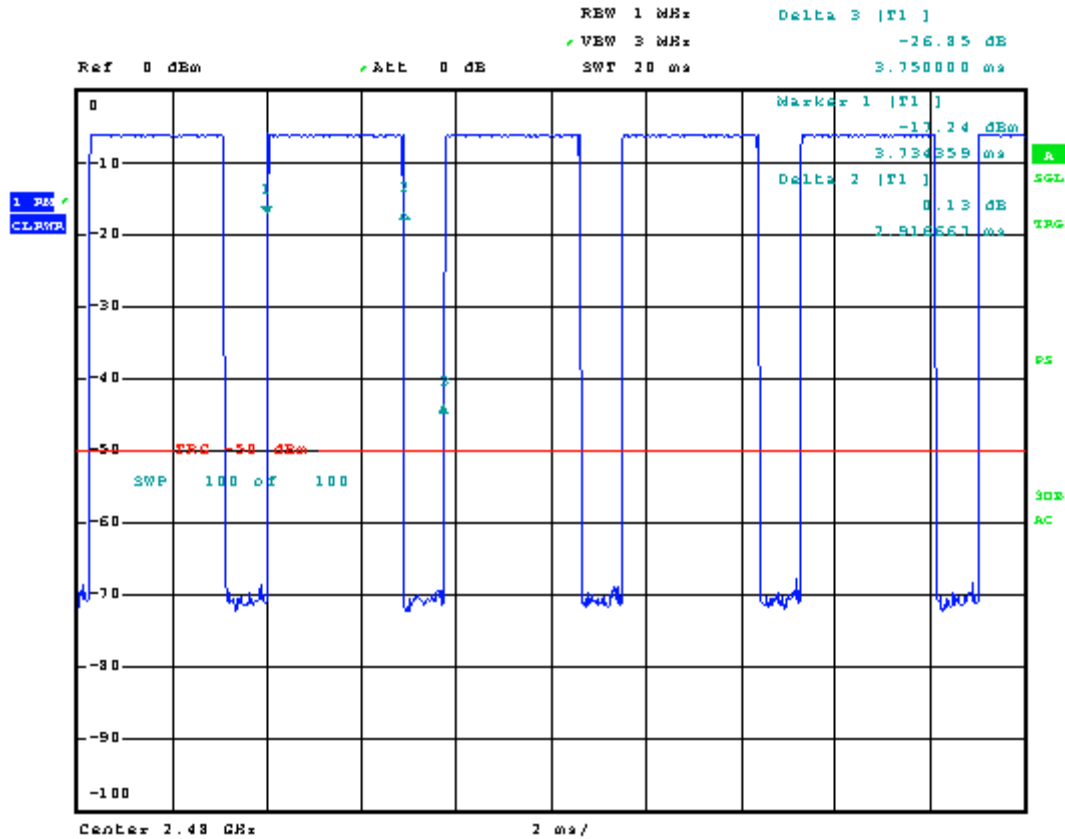


Figure 8-2
Bluetooth Transmission Plot

Equation 2
Bluetooth Duty Cycle Calculation

$$Duty\ Cycle = Pulse\ \frac{Width}{Period} * 100\% = \frac{2.917ms}{3.750ms} * 100\% = 77.8\%$$

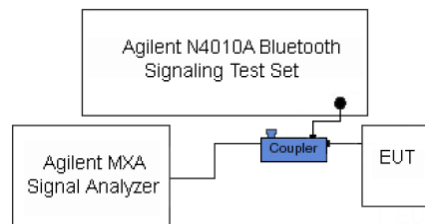


Figure 8-3
Bluetooth Power Measurement Setup

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9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
12/18/2015	2450H	24.1	2400	1.804	40.249	1.756	39.289	2.73%	2.44%
			2412	1.818	40.189	1.767	39.268	2.89%	2.35%
			2450	1.861	40.001	1.800	39.200	3.39%	2.04%
			2500	1.920	39.825	1.855	39.136	3.50%	1.76%
12/21/2015	5200H-5800H	21.4	5240	4.514	34.988	4.696	35.940	-3.88%	-2.65%
			5250	4.523	34.974	4.707	35.929	-3.90%	-2.66%
			5260	4.532	34.959	4.717	35.917	-3.92%	-2.67%
			5280	4.559	34.932	4.737	35.894	-3.76%	-2.68%
			5580	4.855	34.493	5.045	35.551	-3.77%	-2.98%
			5600	4.879	34.483	5.065	35.529	-3.67%	-2.94%
			5745	5.028	34.255	5.214	35.363	-3.57%	-3.13%
			5750	5.032	34.252	5.219	35.357	-3.58%	-3.13%
12/28/2015	2450B	22.9	5765	5.044	34.244	5.234	35.340	-3.63%	-3.10%
			2400	1.965	50.946	1.902	52.767	3.31%	-3.45%
			2412	1.981	50.861	1.914	52.751	3.53%	-3.58%
			2441	2.020	50.656	1.941	52.712	4.05%	-3.90%
12/21/2015	5200B-5800B	24.0	2450	2.032	50.592	1.950	52.700	4.21%	-4.00%
			2500	2.110	50.468	2.021	52.636	4.40%	-4.12%
			5745	6.022	46.409	5.936	48.275	1.45%	-3.87%
			5800	6.091	46.307	6.000	48.200	1.52%	-3.93%
12/28/2015	5200B-5800B	22.6	5300	5.435	47.514	5.416	48.879	0.35%	-2.79%
			5500	5.704	47.196	5.650	48.607	0.96%	-2.90%
			5520	5.731	47.128	5.673	48.580	1.02%	-2.99%
			5580	5.820	47.028	5.743	48.499	1.34%	-3.03%
			5600	5.839	47.011	5.766	48.471	1.27%	-3.01%
			5680	5.946	46.884	5.860	48.363	1.47%	-3.06%
			5745	6.047	46.769	5.936	48.275	1.87%	-3.12%
			5785	6.096	46.730	5.982	48.220	1.91%	-3.09%
			5800	6.117	46.686	6.000	48.200	1.95%	-3.14%
			5825	6.156	46.643	6.029	48.166	2.11%	-3.16%

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

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9.2 Test System Verification

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

Table 9-2
System Verification Results – 1 g

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{1g} (%)
I	2450	HEAD	12/18/2015	23.9	24.1	0.100	719	3333	5.130	54.200	51.300	-5.35%
E	5250	HEAD	12/21/2015	23.9	22.2	0.050	1191	7308	3.970	82.500	79.400	-3.76%
E	5600	HEAD	12/21/2015	23.9	22.2	0.050	1191	7308	4.390	84.500	87.800	3.91%
E	5750	HEAD	12/21/2015	23.9	22.2	0.050	1191	7308	3.990	80.000	79.800	-0.25%
G	2450	BODY	12/28/2015	22.7	21.0	0.100	719	3334	5.440	51.900	54.400	4.82%
D	5300	BODY	12/28/2015	22.3	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	3.780	74.200	75.600	1.89%
D	5600	BODY	12/28/2015	22.4	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	4.000	77.700	80.000	2.96%
D	5800	BODY	12/28/2015	22.4	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	3.690	75.100	73.800	-1.73%

Table 9-3
System Verification Results – 10 g

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{10g} (%)
G	2450	BODY	12/28/2015	22.7	21.0	0.100	719	3334	2.470	24.300	24.700	1.65%
D	5300	BODY	12/28/2015	22.3	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	1.060	20.900	21.200	1.44%
D	5500	BODY	12/28/2015	22.3	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	1.090	22.000	21.800	-0.91%
D	5600	BODY	12/28/2015	22.4	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	1.120	21.500	22.400	4.19%
D	5800	BODY	12/21/2016	23.4	22.1	0.050	1057	7357	1.030	20.600	20.600	0.00%
D	5800	BODY	12/28/2015	22.4	22.6	0.050	1057	7357	1.040	20.600	20.800	0.97%

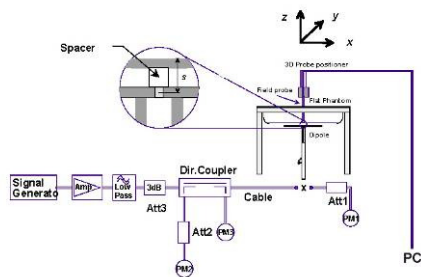


Figure 9-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 9-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

**Table 10-1
DTS Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																	
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.05	Right	Cheek	1	98.3	0.106	0.089	1.581	1.017	0.143	A1
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.01	Right	Tilt	1	98.3	0.036	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.09	Left	Cheek	1	98.3	0.039	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.08	Left	Tilt	1	98.3	0.034	-	1.581	1.017	-	
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 10-2
NII Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																	
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.09	Right	Cheek	6	97.2	0.257	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.13	Right	Tilt	6	97.2	0.199	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.15	Left	Cheek	6	97.2	0.267	0.119	1.489	1.029	0.182	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.18	Left	Tilt	6	97.2	0.254	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.06	Right	Cheek	6	97.2	0.425	0.180	1.510	1.029	0.280	A2
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.13	Right	Tilt	6	97.2	0.414	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.08	Left	Cheek	6	97.2	0.399	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.09	Left	Tilt	6	97.2	0.404	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.07	Right	Cheek	6	97.2	0.283	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.08	Right	Tilt	6	97.2	0.292	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.12	Left	Cheek	6	97.2	0.345	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.06	Left	Tilt	6	97.2	0.353	0.147	1.503	1.029	0.227	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

**Table 10-3
DTS Body-Worn SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Accessory	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.05	10 mm	None	1	back	98.3	0.041	0.053	1.581	1.017	0.085	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	-0.08	0 mm	Holster	1	back	98.3	0.095	0.069	1.581	1.017	0.111	A3
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.13	0 mm	Holster	1	front	98.3	0.011	-	1.581	1.017	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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Table 10-4
NII Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Accessory	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.08	10 mm	None	6	back	97.2	0.276	0.140	1.489	1.029	0.215	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.16	0 mm	Holster	6	back	97.2	0.361	0.181	1.489	1.029	0.277	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.14	0 mm	Holster	6	front	97.2	0.051	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.11	10 mm	None	6	back	97.2	0.415	0.211	1.510	1.029	0.328	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.18	0 mm	Holster	6	back	97.2	0.511	0.249	1.510	1.029	0.387	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.14	0 mm	Holster	6	front	97.2	0.073	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.12	10 mm	None	6	back	97.2	0.540	0.265	1.503	1.029	0.410	A4
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.10	0 mm	Holster	6	back	97.2	0.394	0.190	1.503	1.029	0.294	
5785	157	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.57	0.18	10 mm	None	6	back	97.2	0.522	0.251	1.524	1.029	0.394	
5825	165	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.55	0.16	10 mm	None	6	back	97.2	0.465	0.235	1.531	1.029	0.370	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.10	0 mm	Holster	6	front	97.2	0.061	-	1.503	1.029	-	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population											Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Table 10-5
DSS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Accessory	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	0.20	10 mm	None	1	back	77.8	0.018	1.416	1.285	0.033	A5
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	0.10	0 mm	Holster	1	back	77.8	0.017	1.416	1.285	0.031	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	0.19	0 mm	Holster	1	front	77.8	0.004	1.416	1.285	0.007	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

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10.3 Standalone Phablet/Extremity SAR Data

Table 10-6
WLAN Phablet/Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																		
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Bandwidth [MHz]	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Accessory	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	Peak SAR of Area Scan	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.												W/kg	(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.18	0 mm	None	1	back	98.3	0.097	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.07	0 mm	None	1	back tilt	98.3	0.130	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.03	0 mm	Hand Strap	1	back	98.3	0.087	0.056	1.581	1.017	0.090	A9
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.16	0 mm	None	1	front	98.3	0.151	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.09	0 mm	None	1	top	98.3	0.062	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	0.13	0 mm	None	1	top tilt	98.3	0.126	-	1.581	1.017	-	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	22	15.9	13.91	-0.07	0 mm	None	1	left	98.3	1.050	0.376	1.581	1.017	0.605	A6
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.19	0 mm	None	6	back	97.2	1.199	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.14	0 mm	None	6	back tilt	97.2	1.320	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.15	0 mm	Hand Strap	6	back	97.2	0.688	0.142	1.489	1.029	0.218	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.18	0 mm	None	6	front	97.2	0.286	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.19	0 mm	None	6	top	97.2	0.313	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.17	0 mm	None	6	top tilt	97.2	0.439	-	1.489	1.029	-	
5280	56	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.67	0.11	0 mm	None	6	left	97.2	2.599	0.263	1.489	1.029	0.403	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.18	0 mm	None	6	back	97.2	1.370	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.12	0 mm	None	6	back tilt	97.2	1.750	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.13	0 mm	Hand Strap	6	back	97.2	0.822	0.170	1.510	1.029	0.264	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.18	0 mm	None	6	front	97.2	0.408	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.18	0 mm	None	6	top	97.2	0.495	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	0.19	0 mm	None	6	top tilt	97.2	0.651	-	1.510	1.029	-	
5520	104	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.55	0.10	0 mm	None	6	left	97.2	5.341	0.412	1.531	1.029	0.649	
5600	120	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.61	-0.20	0 mm	None	6	left	97.2	4.268	0.418	1.510	1.029	0.649	A7
5680	136	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.50	-0.16	0 mm	None	6	left	97.2	4.379	0.381	1.549	1.029	0.607	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.14	0 mm	None	6	back	97.2	1.516	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.19	0 mm	None	6	back tilt	97.2	1.804	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.19	0 mm	Hand Strap	6	back	97.2	0.900	0.181	1.503	1.029	0.280	A10
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.13	0 mm	None	6	front	97.2	0.246	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.12	0 mm	None	6	top	97.2	0.391	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	0.16	0 mm	None	6	top tilt	97.2	0.435	-	1.503	1.029	-	
5745	149	802.11a	OFDM	20	17.4	15.63	-0.10	0 mm	None	6	left	97.2	4.961	0.411	1.503	1.029	0.636	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Phablet/Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams								

Table 10-7
DSS Phablet/Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Accessory	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle (%)	SAR (10g)	Scaling Factor (Power)	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	Reported SAR (10g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)			(W/kg)	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	0.04	0 mm	None	1	back	77.8	0.023	1.416	1.285	0.042	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	0.15	0 mm	None	1	back tilt	77.8	0.031	1.416	1.285	0.056	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	-0.01	0 mm	Hand Strap	1	back	77.8	0.017	1.416	1.285	0.031	A11
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	-0.06	0 mm	None	1	front	77.8	0.026	1.416	1.285	0.047	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	-0.05	0 mm	None	1	top	77.8	0.014	1.416	1.285	0.025	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	0.05	0 mm	None	1	top tilt	77.8	0.025	1.416	1.285	0.045	
2441	39	Bluetooth	FHSS	13.9	12.39	-0.06	0 mm	None	1	left	77.8	0.135	1.416	1.285	0.246	A8
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Phablet/Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 grams							

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10.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
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 D01v06.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance. A body-worn distance of 0 mm was used for testing with the belt holder accessory.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported body-worn SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01v01, variability SAR tests were not performed since the measured 1 g and 10 g results for a frequency band were not greater than 0.8 W/kg and 2.0 W/kg respectively. Please see Section 11 for more variability information.
9. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, this device is considered a "phablet" since the diagonal dimension is > 160 mm and < 200 mm. Therefore phablet SAR tests are required since wireless router mode does not apply.
10. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the metallic body-worn accessories (body-holster and hand strap) were tested in conjunction with the host device to demonstrate compliance. The belt holster was evaluated as a body-worn accessory with front and back side evaluated for 1 g body-worn SAR with the belt holster for each wireless technology and frequency band at 0 mm from the phantom. The hand strap accessory was evaluated for compliance by measuring back side 10 g extremity SAR at 0 mm for each wireless technology and frequency band.

WLAN/Bluetooth Notes:

1. For held-to-ear and Phablet operations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured. 10 g measurement analysis applies a factor of 2.5 applies to the procedures outlined above.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4 GHz WIFI operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 7.2.5 for more information.
3. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 5 GHz WIFI operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed powers. Other transmission modes were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than 1.2 W/kg for 1 g SAR and 3.0 W/kg for 10 g. See Section 7.2.6 for more information.
4. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg and 10 g averaged SAR is ≤ 2.0 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg for 1 g and ≤ 3.0 W/kg for 10 g or all test channels were measured.
5. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools. The

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reported SAR was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. Procedures used to measure the duty factor are identical to that in the associated EMC test reports.

6. Additional channels were tested for the configuration with the highest reported SAR for each 1 g and 10 g per Manufacturer's request.
7. For U-NII-2C, channel 104 and 136 were additionally considered for SAR testing since channels 100 and 140 have lower maximum allowed output power.
8. Per October 2016 TCB Workshop Notes, the reported SAR for Bluetooth was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. See Section 8.2 for the time-domain plot and calculation for the duty factor of the device.

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11 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

11.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, all measured 1 g SAR values were <0.8 W/kg and all measured 10 g SAR values were <2.0 W/kg. Therefore, no SAR measurement variability analysis was required.

11.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured 1 g SAR was <1.5 W/kg and measured 10 g SAR was <3.75 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

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12 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	3/15/2015	Annual	3/15/2016	MY45470194
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	3/15/2015	Annual	3/15/2016	3629U00687
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	3/12/2015	Annual	3/12/2016	MY45090700
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	11/5/2015	Annual	11/5/2016	US46470561
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	3/16/2015	Annual	3/16/2016	MY47420800
Agilent	8753ES	Network Analyzer	3/20/2015	Annual	3/20/2016	MY40001472
Agilent	N4010A	Wireless Connectivity Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB44450273
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	N/A	CBT	N/A	433977
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	N/A	CBT	N/A	433978
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/16/2015	Biennial	10/15/2017	941001
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	3/11/2015	Annual	3/11/2016	5318
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	8/3/2015	Annual	8/3/2016	1126066
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	3/13/2015	Annual	3/13/2016	1207470
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	11/12/2015	Annual	11/12/2016	6201144418
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	12/4/2015	Annual	12/4/2016	6201300731
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/11/2015	Annual	3/11/2016	1349509
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/11/2015	Annual	3/11/2016	1349514
COMTECH	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	N/A	CBT	N/A	M155A00-009
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	N/A	CBT	N/A	M3W1A00-1002
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194895
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194896
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	3/5/2015	Biennial	3/5/2017	150149534
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	3/5/2015	Biennial	3/5/2017	150149565
Keysight	772D	Dual Directional Coupler	N/A	CBT	N/A	MY52180215
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	N/A	CBT	N/A	1139
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	N/A	CBT	N/A	R8979500903
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	N/A	CBT	N/A	1226
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	5/8/2014	Biennial	5/8/2016	13264165
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	N/A	CBT	N/A	120
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	N/A	CBT	N/A	9406
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	N/A	CBT	N/A	N/A
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	5/21/2015	Biennial	5/21/2017	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	N/A	CBT	N/A	101695
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor	N/A	CBT	N/A	836019/013
Rohde & Schwarz	SME06	Signal Generator	N/A	CBT	N/A	832026
Rohde & Schwarz	SMI030B	Signal Generator	N/A	CBT	N/A	DE27259
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	22313
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/20/2015	Annual	8/20/2016	719
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	9/16/2015	Annual	9/16/2016	1191
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2015	Annual	1/21/2016	1057
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	10/27/2015	Annual	10/27/2016	1333
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/24/2015	Annual	8/24/2016	1322
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/11/2015	Annual	11/11/2016	1415
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/20/2015	Annual	4/20/2016	1407
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/12/2015	Annual	5/12/2016	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/20/2015	Annual	10/20/2016	1091
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	10/29/2015	Annual	10/29/2016	3333
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	7/21/2015	Annual	7/21/2016	7308
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/17/2015	Annual	11/17/2016	3334
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	4/23/2015	Annual	4/23/2016	7357

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.

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13 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

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

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14 CONCLUSION

14.1 Measurement Conclusion

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

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

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.818 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.189$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 12-18-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 24.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 10/29/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 10/27/2015

Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1757

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

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

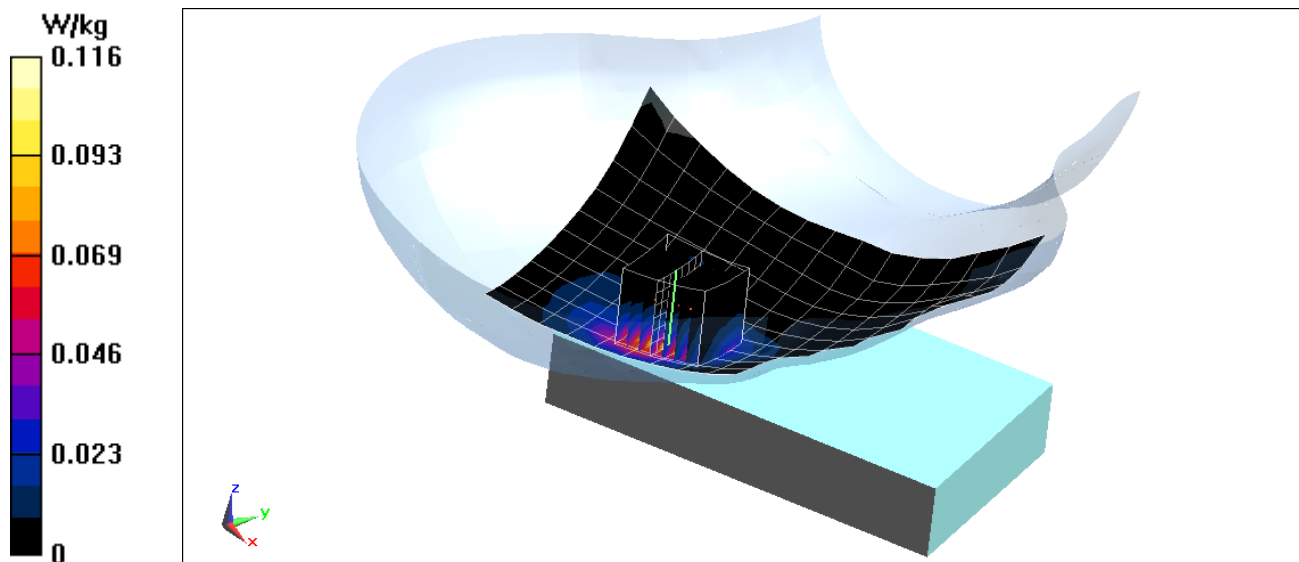
Area Scan (11x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 7.253 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.209 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.089 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.879 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.483$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 12-21-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7308; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 7/21/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2015

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, U-NII-2C, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Right Head, Cheek, Ch 120, 6 Mbps

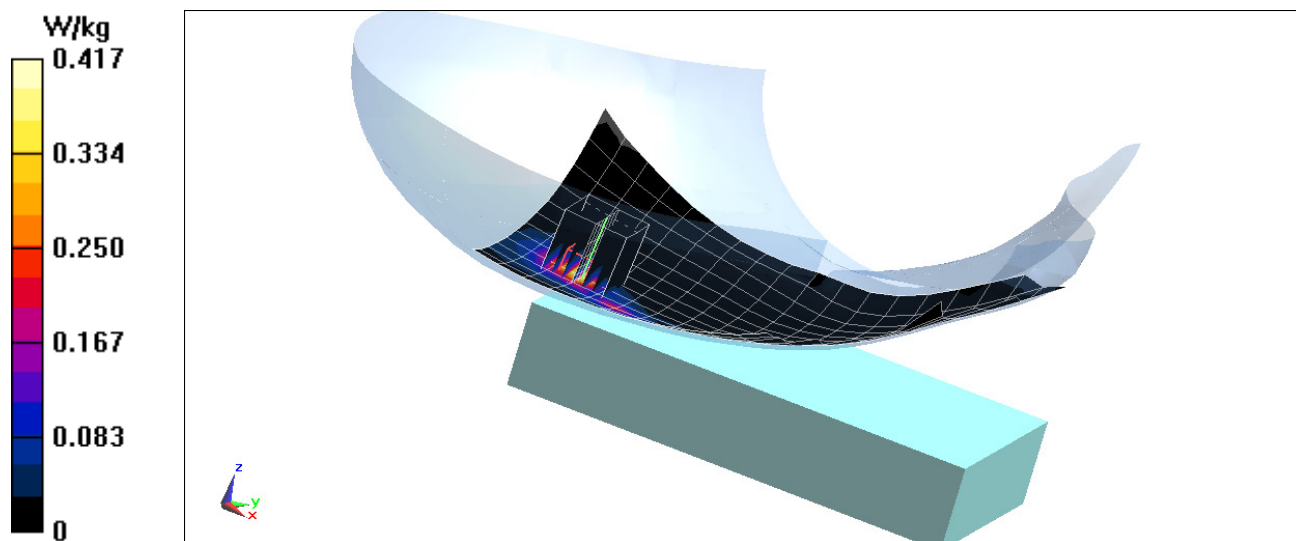
Area Scan (13x22x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Reference Value = 6.305 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.669 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.180 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.981 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.861$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Body SAR, Ch 01, 1 Mbps, Back Side,
with Holster Body Worn Accessory**

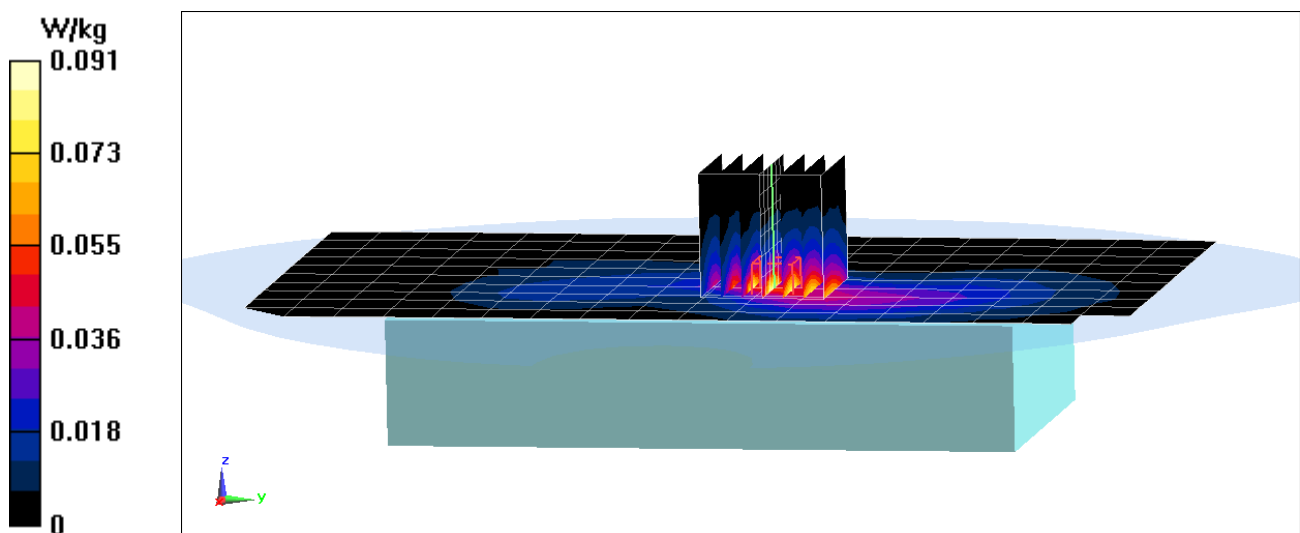
Area Scan (11x19x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 6.303 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.163 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.069 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.047 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.769$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(3.82, 3.82, 3.82); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, U-NII-3, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Body SAR, Ch 149, 6 Mbps, Back Side, without Body Worn Accessory

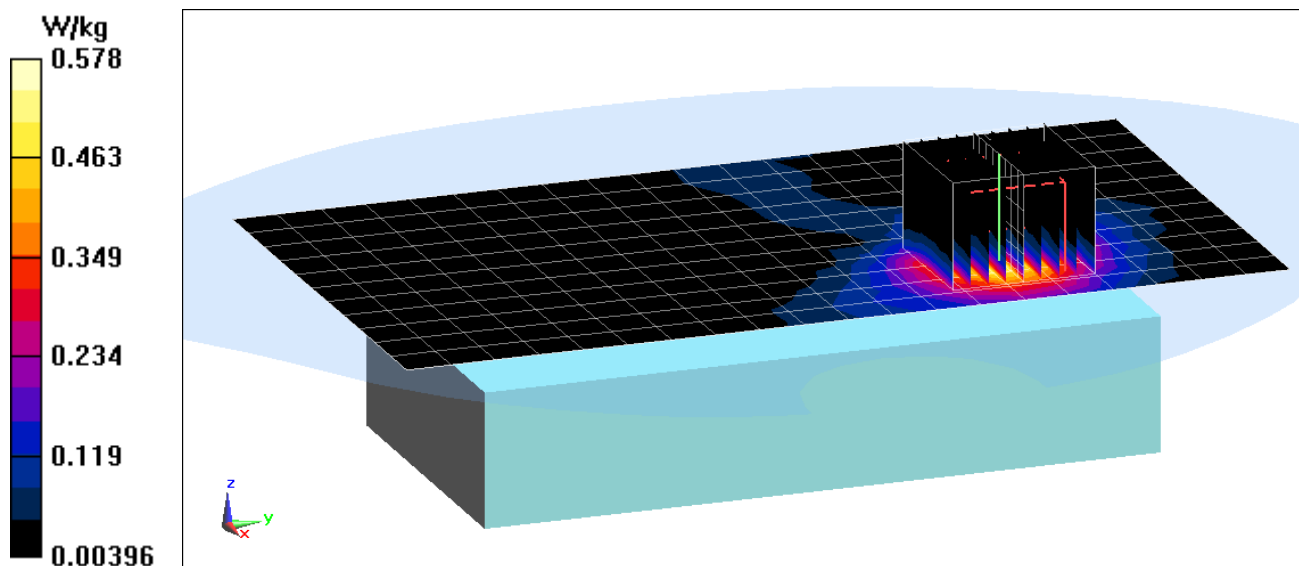
Area Scan (12x21x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (9x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Reference Value = 6.663 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.913 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.265 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.285

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2441 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.656$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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

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

**Mode: Bluetooth, Body SAR, Ch 39, 1 Mbps, Back Side,
without Body Worn Accessory**

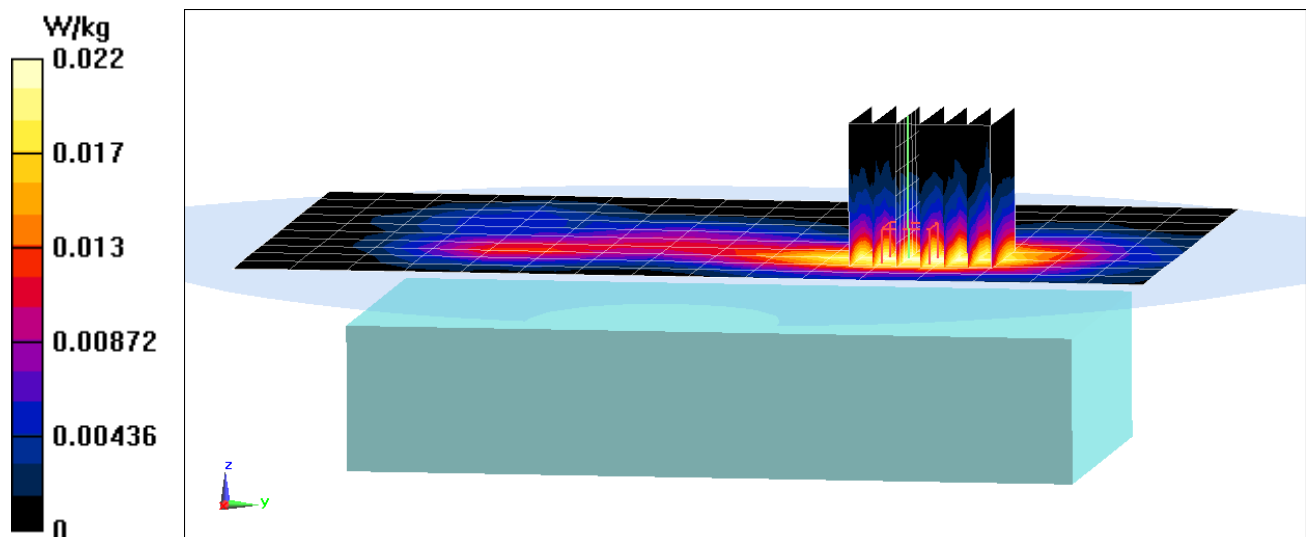
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 3.102 V/m; Power Drift = 0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0350 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.018 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.981 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.861$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Phablet SAR, Ch 01, 1 Mbps, Left Edge,
without Accessory**

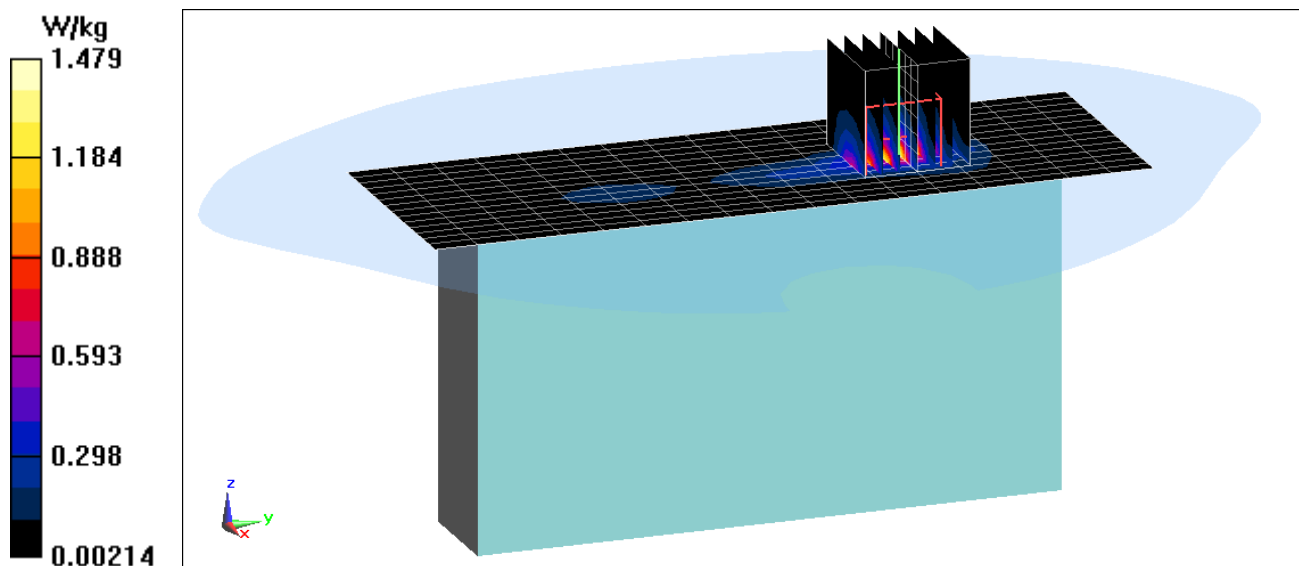
Area Scan (15x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 25.37 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.64 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.376 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11a; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.839$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.011$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(3.72, 3.72, 3.72); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, U-NII-2C, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Phablet SAR,
Ch 120, 6 Mbps, Left Edge, without Accessory**

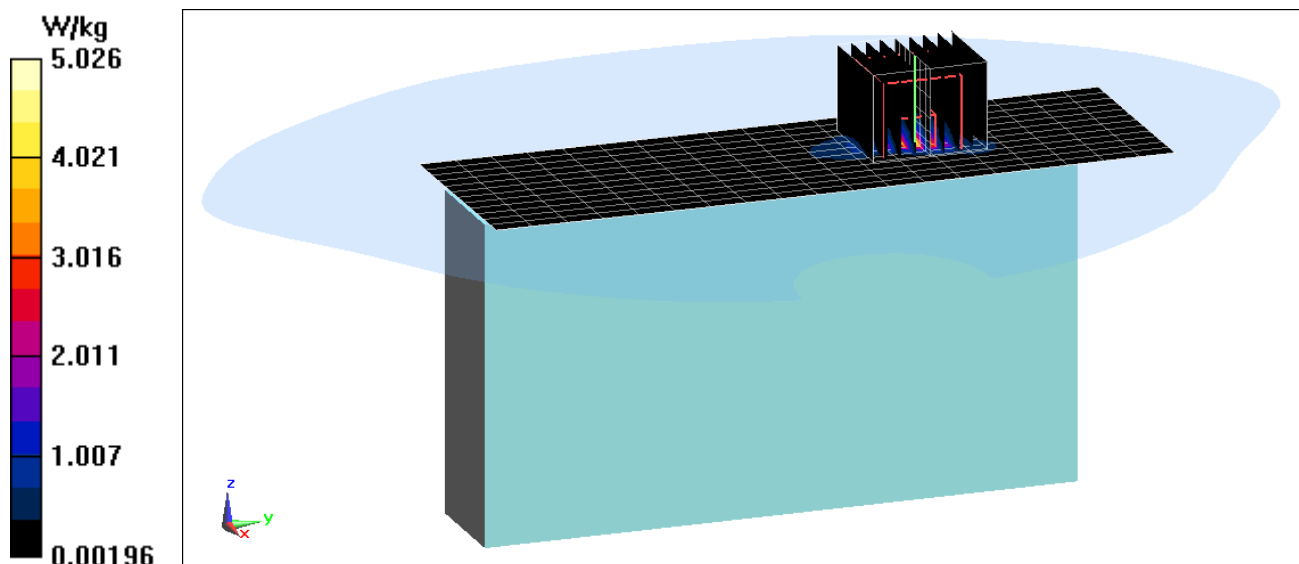
Area Scan (13x20x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (8x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Reference Value = 18.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.66 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.418 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.285

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2441 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.656$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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

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

**Mode: Bluetooth, Phablet SAR, Ch 39, 1 Mbps, Left Edge,
without Accessory**

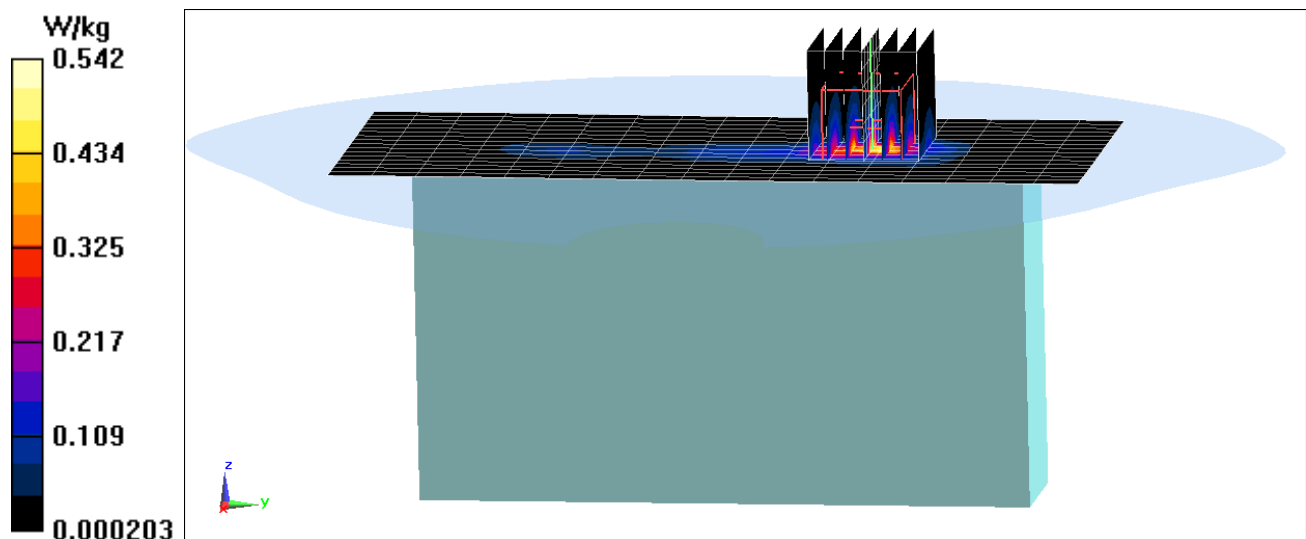
Area Scan (17x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 15.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.940 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.135 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.981 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.861$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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, 22 MHz Bandwidth, Extremity SAR, Ch 1, 1 Mbps, Back Side,
with Hand Strap Accessory**

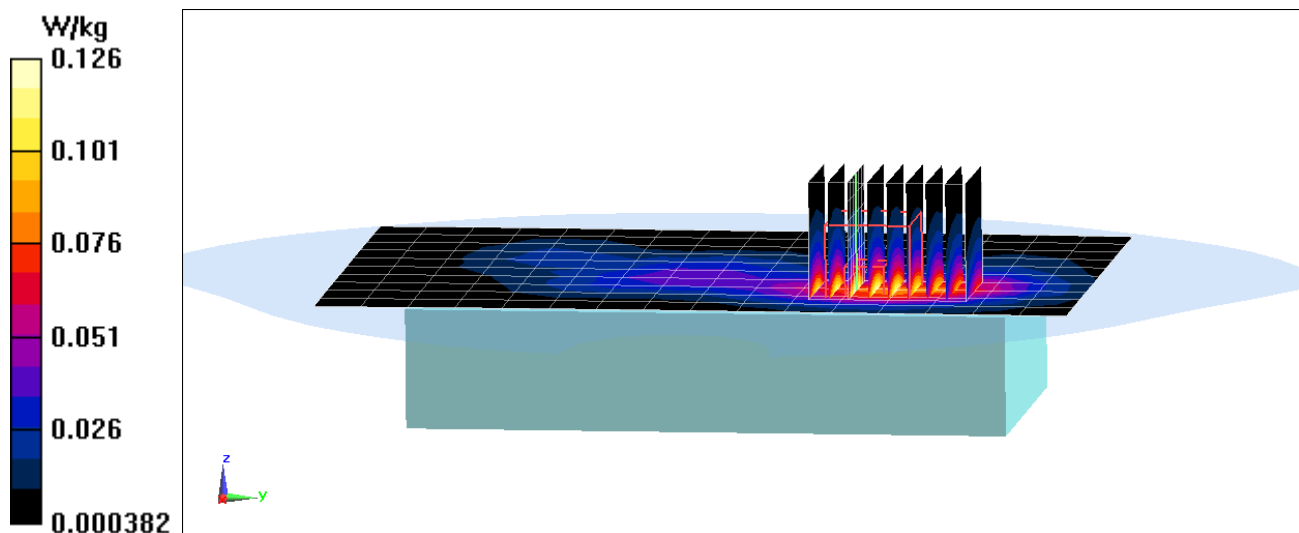
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.147 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.189 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.056 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.022 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.409$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-21-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(3.82, 3.82, 3.82); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, U-NII-3, 20 MHz Bandwidth, Extremity SAR,
Ch 149, 6 Mbps, Back Side, with Hand Strap Accessory**

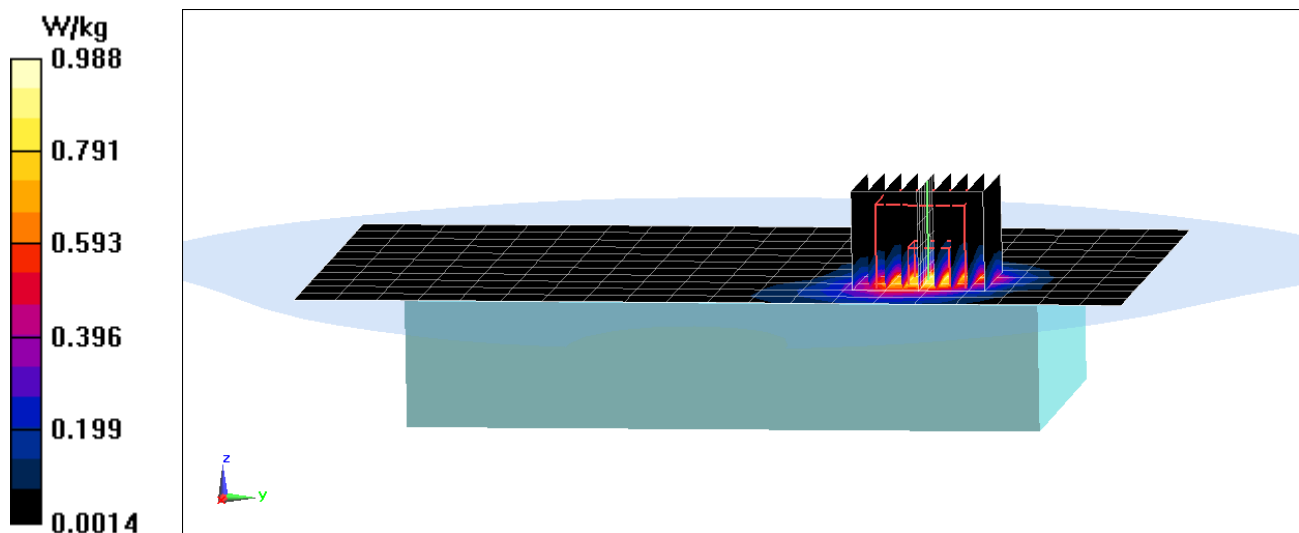
Area Scan (12x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (8x9x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm; Graded Ratio: 1.4

Reference Value = 8.546 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.62 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.181 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ACJFZN1A; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2206

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.285

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2441 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.02 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.656$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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 39, 1 Mbps, Back Side,
with Hand Strap Accessory**

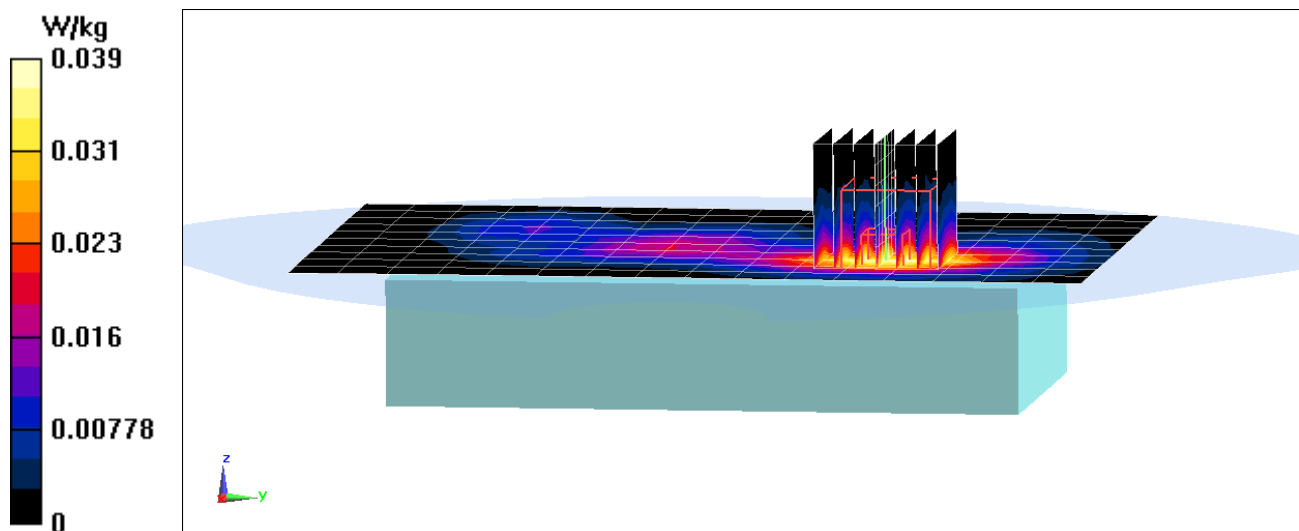
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 4.108 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0580 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg



APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.861 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.001$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-18-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 24.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 10/29/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 10/27/2015

Phantom: SAM Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1757

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

2450 MHz System Verification at 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

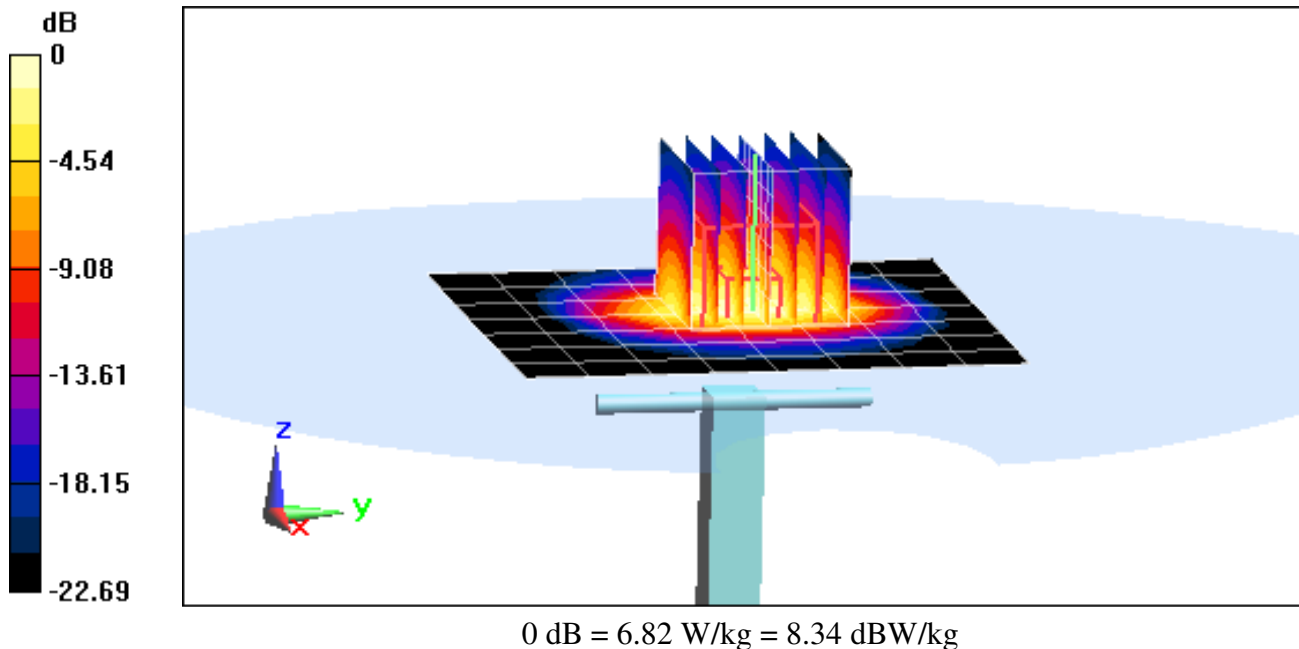
Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.13 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -5.35 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1191

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

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

$f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.523 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.974$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-21-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7308; ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 7/21/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2015

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

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

5250 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

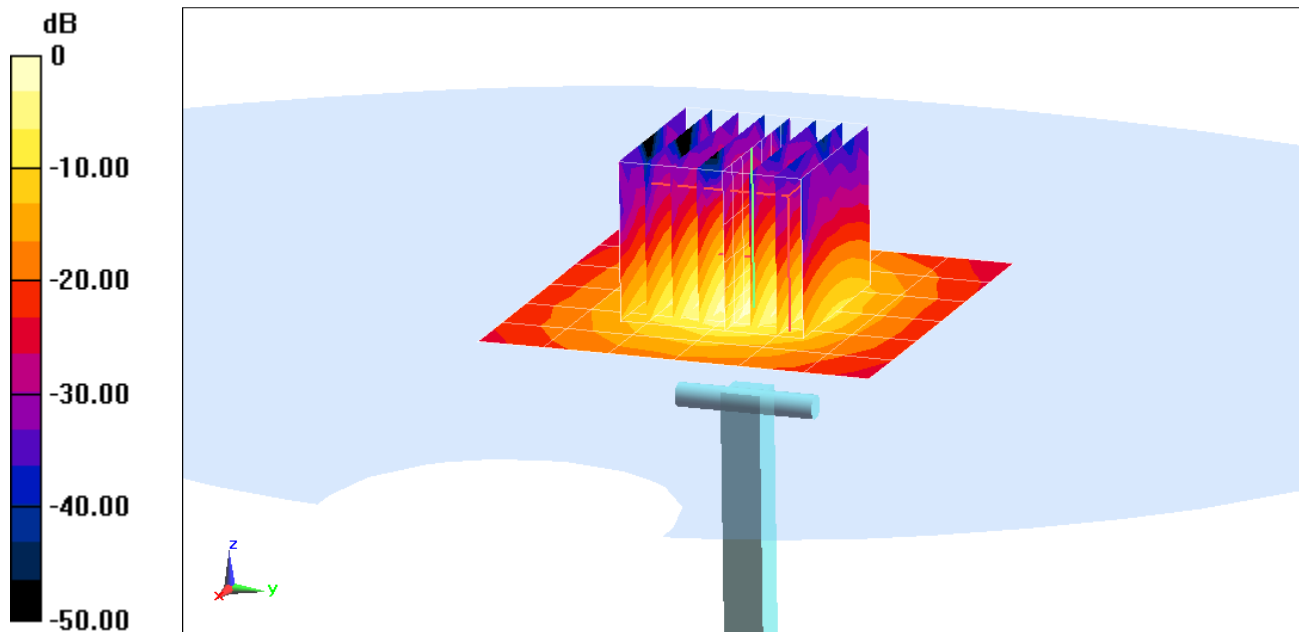
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.97 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -3.76 %



0 dB = 9.31 W/kg = 9.69 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1191

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.879 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.483$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-21-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7308; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 7/21/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2015

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

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

5600 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

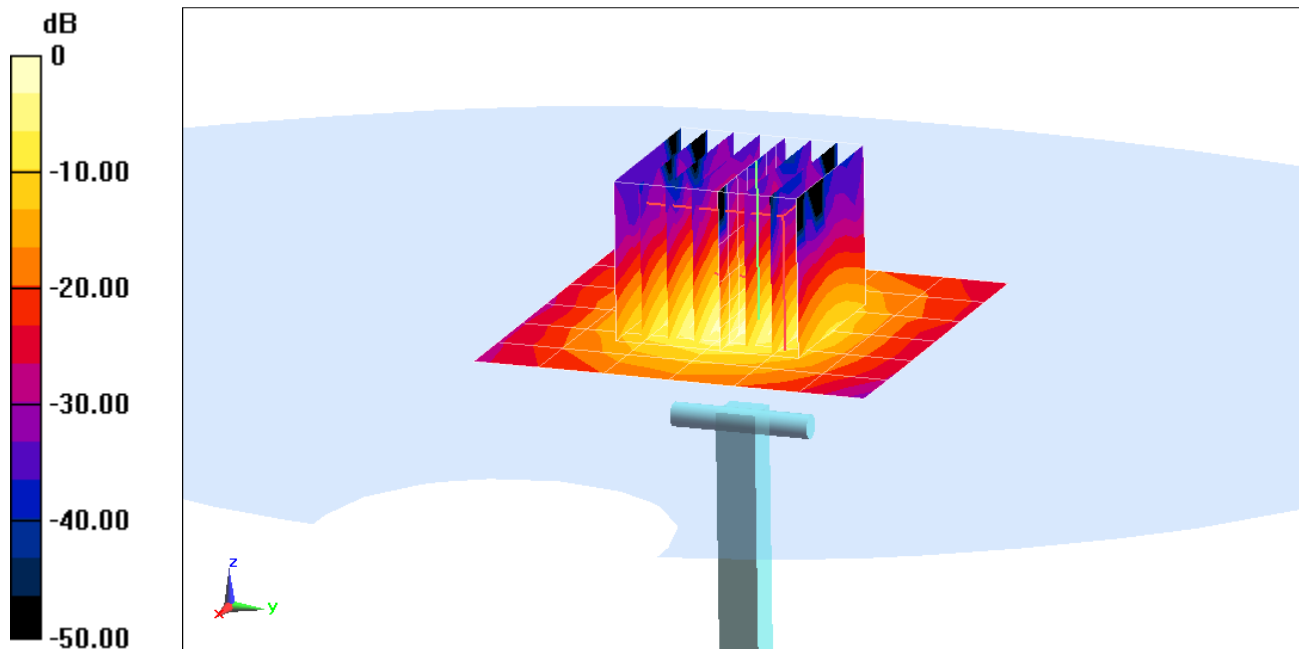
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.39 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 3.91 %



0 dB = 10.5 W/kg = 10.21 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1191

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

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

$f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.032 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.252$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-21-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7308; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 7/21/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2015

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

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

5750 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

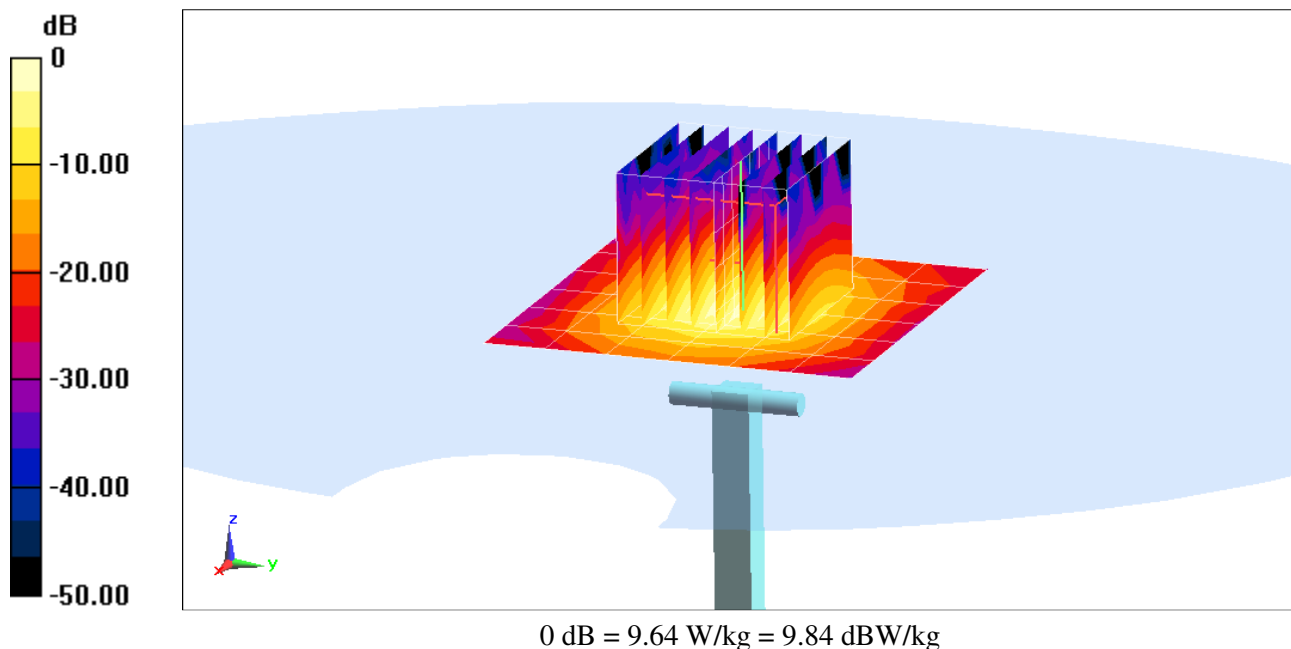
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.99 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -0.25 %



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.032 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.592$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3334; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 11/17/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1415; Calibrated: 11/11/2015

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 at 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

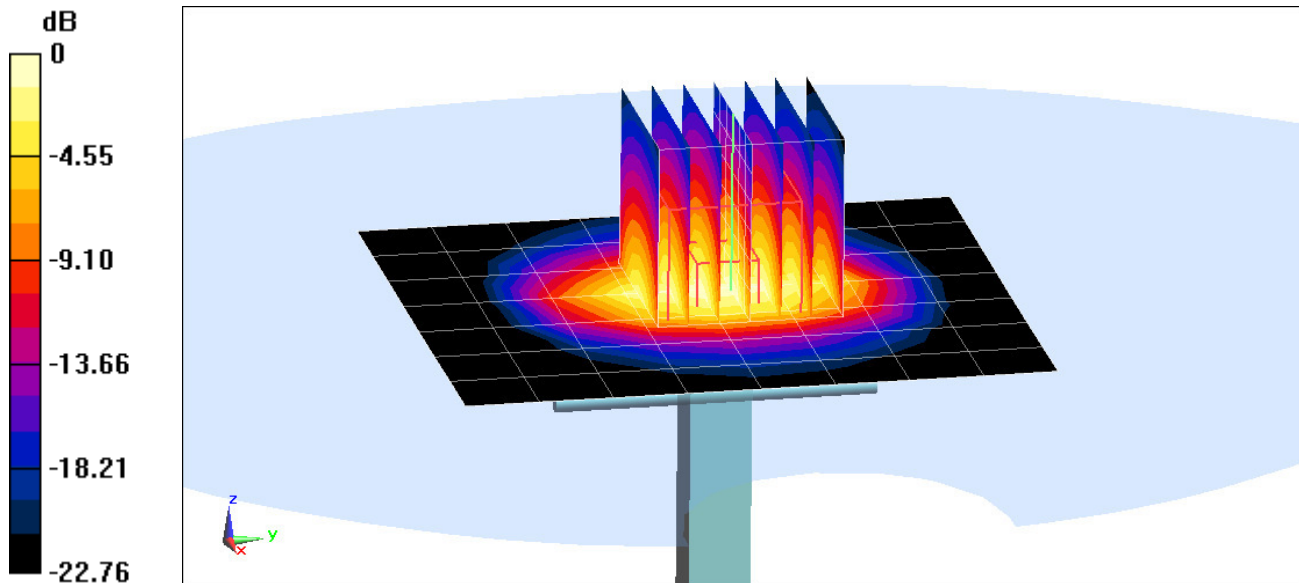
Area Scan (8x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.47 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 4.82 %; Deviation(10 g) = 1.65 %



0 dB = 7.19 W/kg = 8.57 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.435 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.514$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(4.11, 4.11, 4.11); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

5300 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

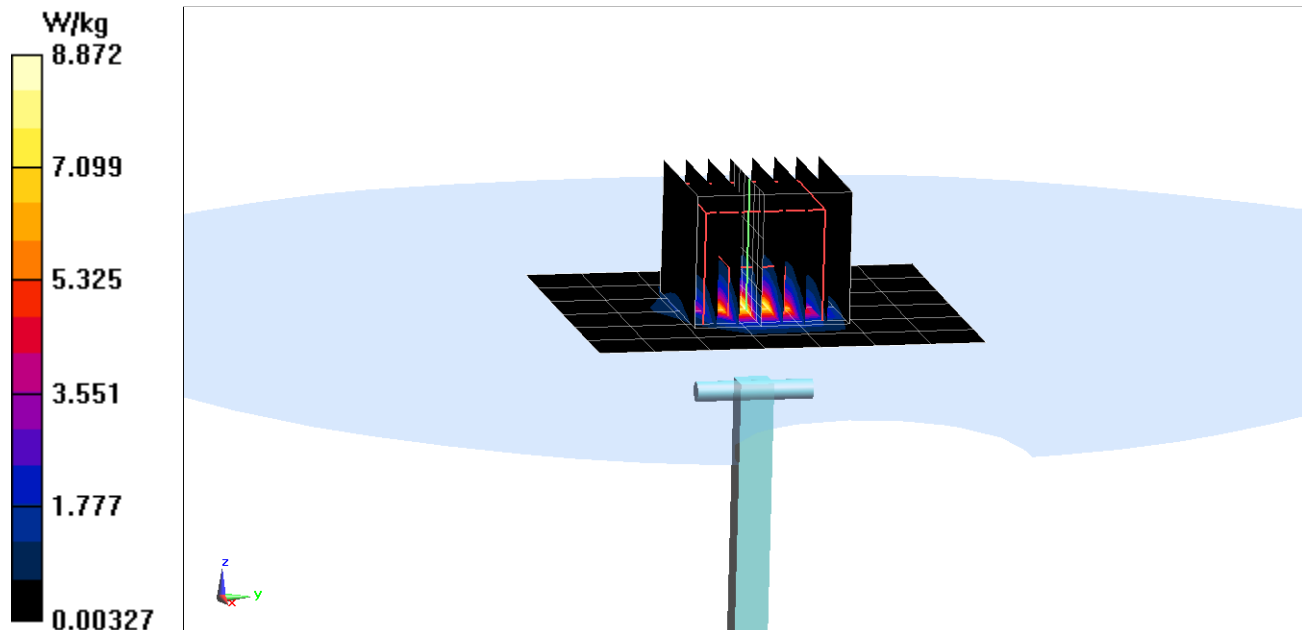
Area Scan (7x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.06 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 1.89%; Deviation(10 g) = 1.44%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.704 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.196$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

5500 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

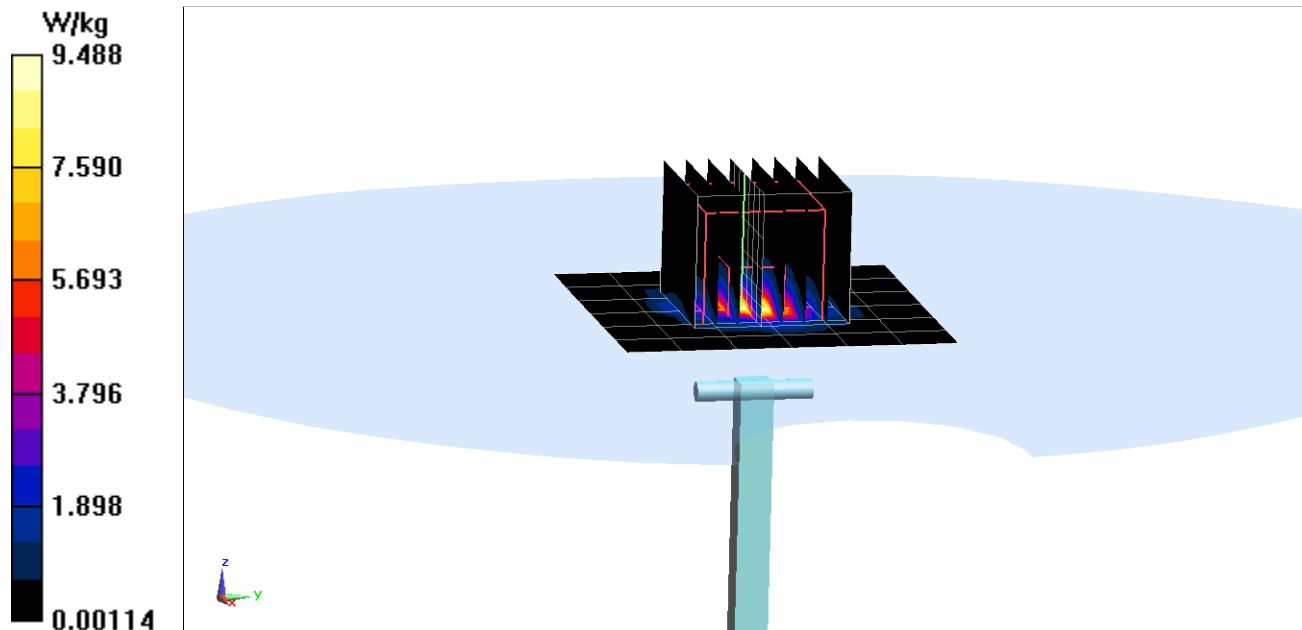
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg

SAR(10 g) = 1.09 W/kg

Deviation(10 g) = -0.91%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.839 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.011$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(3.72, 3.72, 3.72); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

5600 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

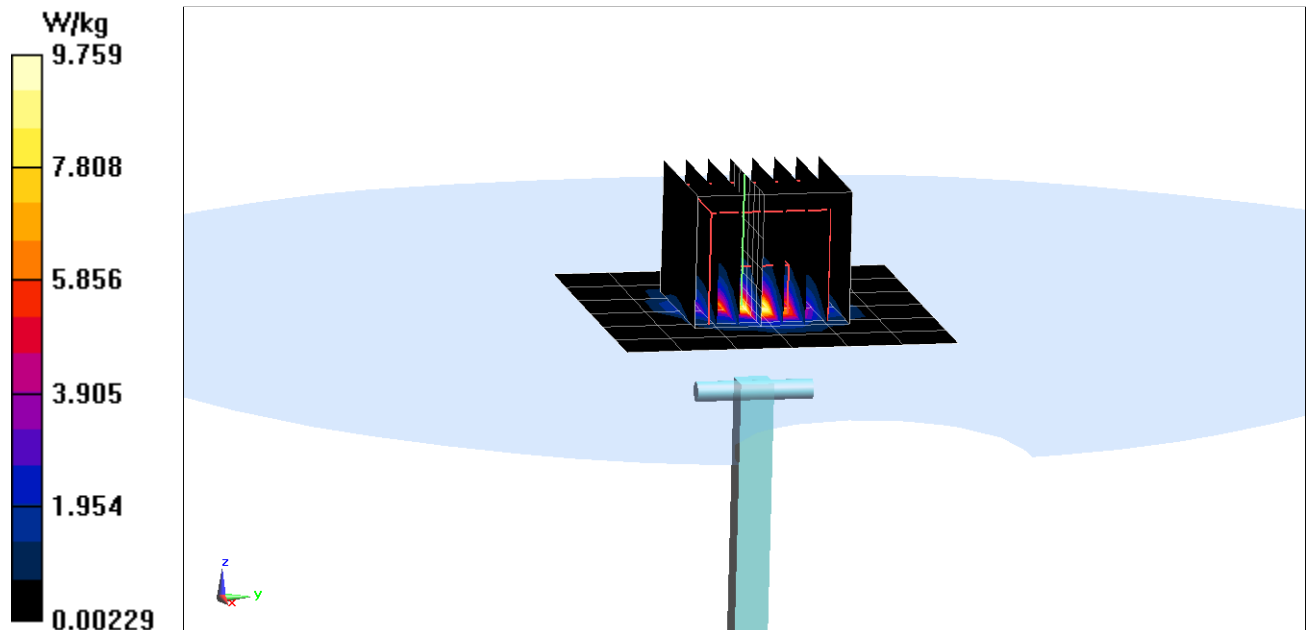
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.00 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.12 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = 2.96%; Deviation(10 g) = 4.19%



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.117 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.686$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 12-28-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7357; ConvF(3.82, 3.82, 3.82); Calibrated: 4/23/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 4/20/2015

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

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

5800 MHz System Verification at 17.0 dBm (50 mW)

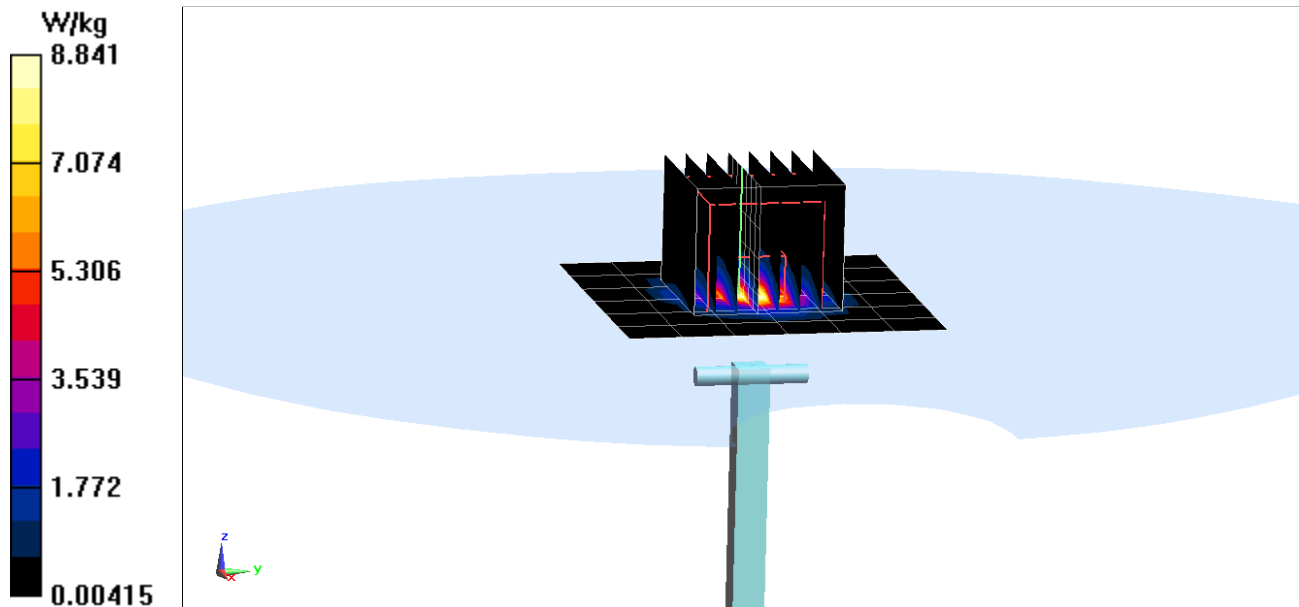
Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.69 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.04 W/kg

Deviation(1 g) = -1.73%; Deviation(10 g) = 0.97%



APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3333_Oct15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3333**

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

*DN ✓
14/03/15*

Calibration date: **October 29, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by:	Name Lutz Klysner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

Issued: October 29, 2015



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865604, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3333

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: October 29, 2015

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

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

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.07	0.90	0.88	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	106.8	108.5	106.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	201.0	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		187.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		184.8	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	2.43	80.7	11.4	10.00	41.6	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	4.35	67.4	13.2		35.6	
		Z	1.46	57.0	8.7		36.2	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.35	67.9	19.1	2.91	138.2	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	3.48	68.8	19.2		127.5	
		Z	3.37	67.6	18.6		149.0	
10012- CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.80	72.8	20.8	1.87	141.0	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.68	73.3	20.8		128.0	
		Z	3.01	69.3	18.8		128.2	
10013- CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	11.52	71.7	23.9	9.46	139.3	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	10.94	70.4	22.9		147.1	
		Z	10.95	70.8	23.4		144.5	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	21.45	95.2	26.5	9.39	139.9	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	9.12	82.9	21.9		142.0	
		Z	11.47	88.1	23.9		127.6	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	20.81	95.6	27.0	9.57	135.8	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	9.78	84.4	22.7		135.3	
		Z	9.12	83.5	22.1		144.6	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	39.84	99.8	25.2	6.56	140.9	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	35.07	100.0	25.0		128.4	
		Z	35.20	99.8	24.7		131.9	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	47.16	99.8	23.9	4.80	124.9	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	49.75	99.6	22.8		145.4	
		Z	45.37	99.9	23.1		148.5	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	56.24	99.6	22.6	3.55	140.4	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	56.95	99.7	21.9		129.1	
		Z	48.45	99.6	22.1		133.2	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	18.03	98.1	22.8	1.16	127.5	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	35.17	99.6	20.7		141.1	
		Z	21.08	99.9	21.9		127.5	
10100- CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.36	67.6	19.8	5.67	137.5	$\pm 1.2 \%$
		Y	6.29	67.4	19.6		128.9	
		Z	6.35	67.5	19.7		139.5	

10103-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.85	76.6	28.4	9.29	130.8	±2.7 %
		Y	9.58	73.7	24.8		143.0	
		Z	9.94	75.6	26.2		149.3	
10108-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.21	67.0	19.7	5.80	128.9	±1.2 %
		Y	6.16	66.9	19.5		129.2	
		Z	6.22	67.2	19.7		138.0	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.05	68.7	21.2	8.07	126.1	±2.5 %
		Y	10.13	69.0	21.3		146.1	
		Z	9.97	68.7	21.1		126.2	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.11	75.5	26.0	9.28	125.8	±3.3 %
		Y	9.08	73.2	24.7		138.2	
		Z	9.32	74.8	26.0		143.1	
10154-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.97	66.8	19.6	5.75	133.4	±1.2 %
		Y	5.92	66.7	19.5		127.0	
		Z	5.91	68.7	19.5		134.2	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.40	67.3	19.9	5.82	137.8	±1.2 %
		Y	6.31	67.1	19.6		130.7	
		Z	6.32	67.1	19.8		139.8	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	67.3	20.1	5.73	136.8	±1.2 %
		Y	4.89	67.0	19.9		131.1	
		Z	4.93	67.2	20.0		137.4	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.74	83.9	30.3	9.21	136.8	±2.7 %
		Y	7.34	74.3	25.5		125.9	
		Z	7.74	76.6	27.1		131.2	
10175-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.97	66.9	19.9	5.72	130.8	±1.2 %
		Y	4.86	66.9	19.8		128.5	
		Z	4.97	67.3	20.1		137.0	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.99	67.0	19.9	5.72	130.1	±1.2 %
		Y	4.88	67.0	19.9		127.6	
		Z	4.95	67.2	20.0		136.2	
10196-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.00	69.2	21.7	8.10	137.9	±2.2 %
		Y	9.75	68.7	21.2		137.5	
		Z	9.94	69.4	21.7		145.3	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	7.08	67.5	19.8	5.97	147.1	±1.4 %
		Y	7.06	67.7	19.8		142.3	
		Z	7.04	67.7	19.9		148.8	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.66	83.5	30.1	9.21	144.0	±3.0 %
		Y	7.43	74.7	25.7		127.6	
		Z	7.86	77.1	27.4		132.3	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.81	78.7	27.9	9.24	139.7	±3.0 %
		Y	8.48	72.4	24.4		130.1	
		Z	8.71	74.1	25.8		135.2	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.73	79.9	28.3	9.30	148.6	±3.3 %
		Y	9.11	73.2	24.8		139.0	
		Z	9.38	74.9	26.1		142.7	

10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Ref8.4)	X	4.52	67.6	19.3	3.96	144.5	±0.7 %
		Y	4.67	68.3	19.6		146.0	
		Z	4.41	67.0	18.9		130.0	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.66	67.2	19.0	3.46	134.5	±0.5 %
		Y	3.91	68.9	19.9		133.2	
		Z	3.86	68.5	19.6		146.9	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.63	67.5	19.1	3.39	134.9	±0.5 %
		Y	3.93	69.3	20.0		136.0	
		Z	3.81	68.5	19.6		148.6	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.20	67.1	19.7	5.81	129.0	±1.2 %
		Y	6.20	67.0	19.6		128.0	
		Z	6.32	67.5	19.9		142.7	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.76	67.6	20.0	6.06	134.7	±1.4 %
		Y	6.75	67.5	19.9		133.5	
		Z	6.90	68.1	20.3		149.2	
10400-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.30	69.7	22.1	8.37	140.1	±2.5 %
		Y	10.05	69.0	21.5		141.2	
		Z	9.94	69.0	21.7		126.3	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.80	68.5	19.0	3.76	129.3	±0.5 %
		Y	5.30	71.1	20.2		148.4	
		Z	5.10	70.4	19.9		135.2	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.77	68.8	19.2	3.77	127.3	±0.7 %
		Y	5.35	71.7	20.5		145.4	
		Z	5.03	70.6	20.1		133.3	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	2.77	69.7	19.7	1.54	147.0	±0.7 %
		Y	3.73	75.4	22.2		143.7	
		Z	3.25	72.2	20.7		133.9	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 8 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.11	69.4	21.8	8.23	144.7	±2.5 %
		Y	9.86	68.8	21.4		139.3	
		Z	9.72	68.6	21.3		126.0	

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the 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:3333

Calibration Parameter Determined In Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.75	1.22	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.36	1.67	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.21	5.21	5.21	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.73	1.25	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.60	1.43	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.80	1.28	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.39	4.39	4.39	0.80	1.29	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

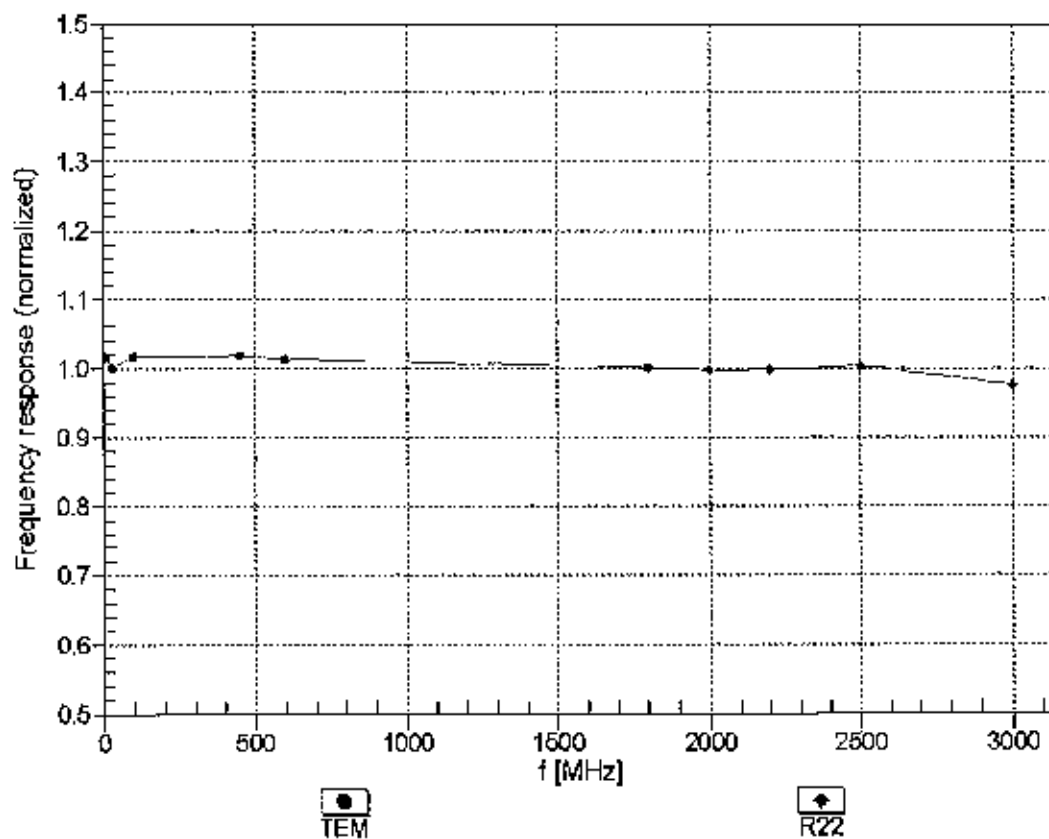
f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^g (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.98	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.70	1.26	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.47	1.54	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.49	1.63	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.54	1.49	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.80	1.03	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 160 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

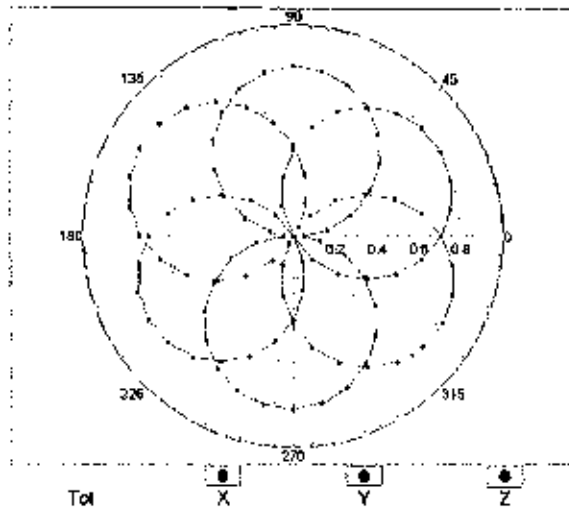
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



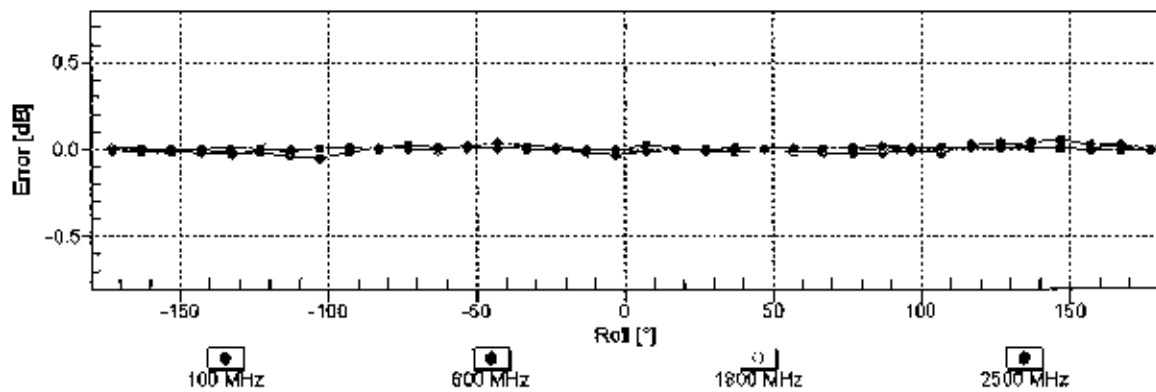
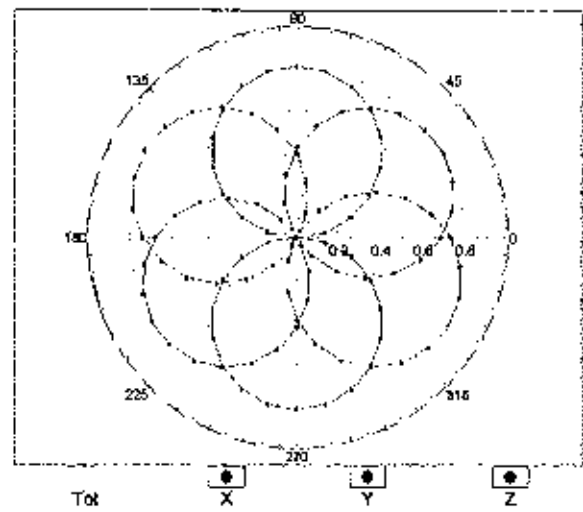
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

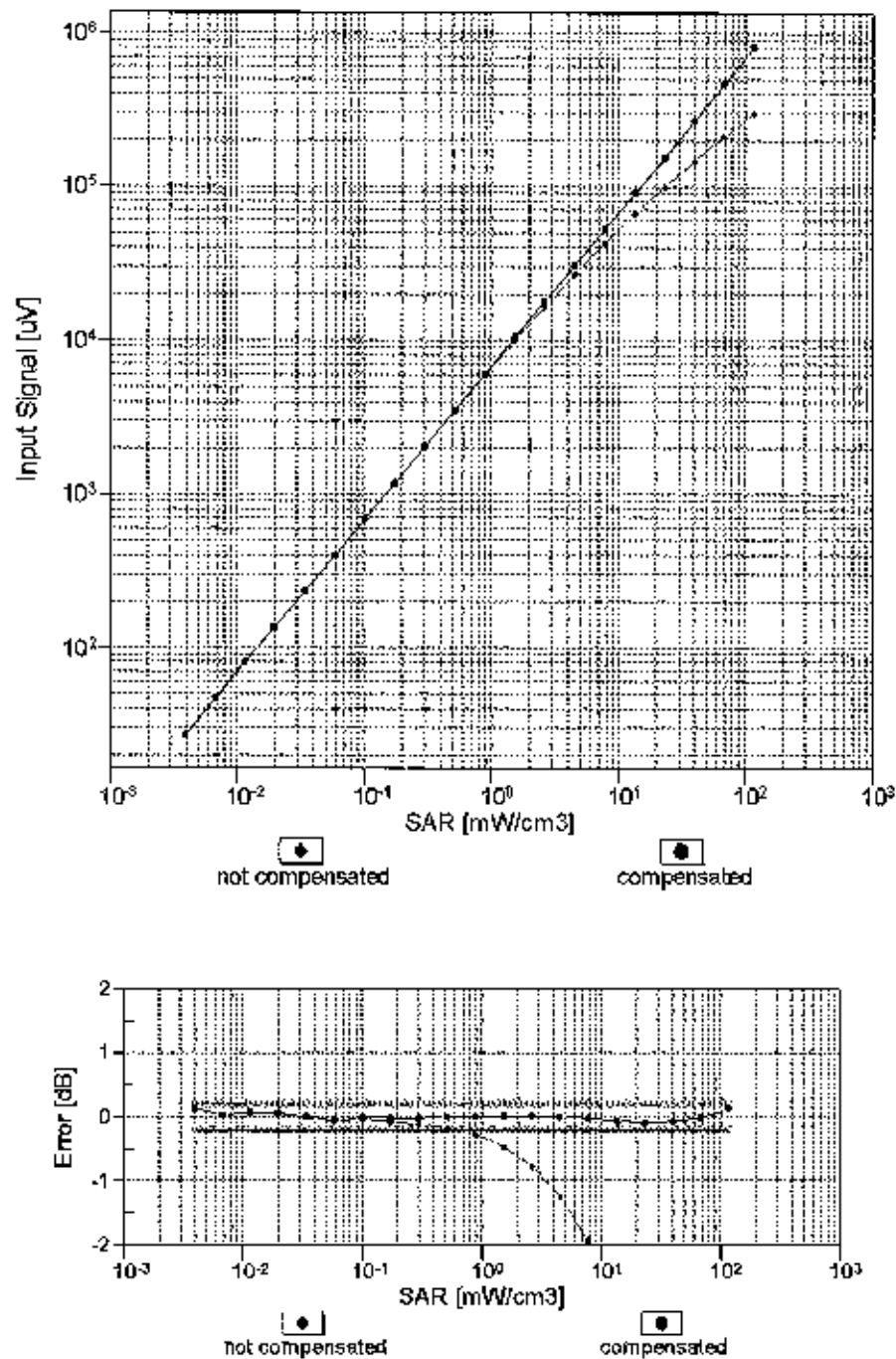


f=1800 MHz,R22



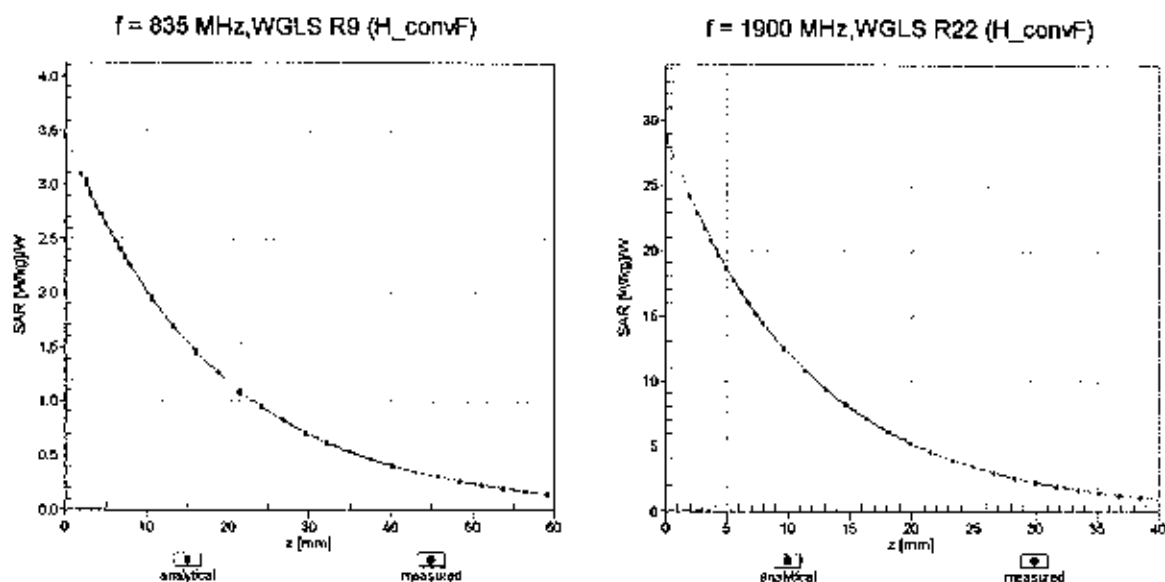
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



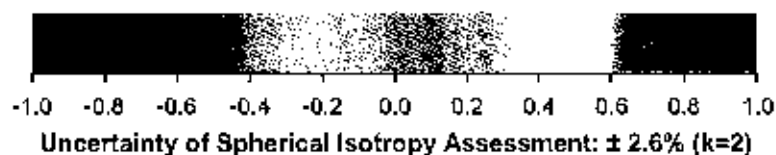
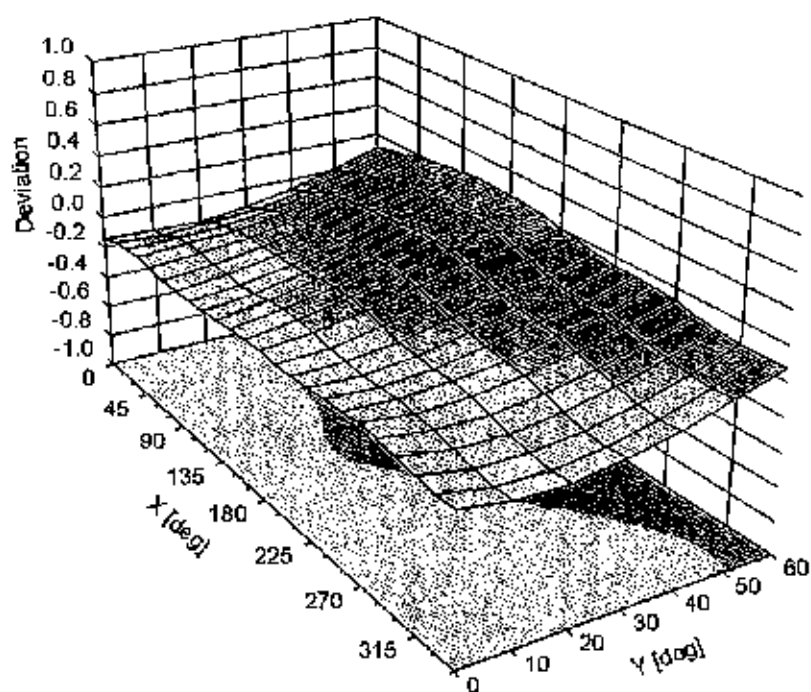
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



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

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-32.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-7308_Jul15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7308**

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

Calibration date: **July 21, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: July 22, 2015			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7308

Manufactured: March 11, 2014
Calibrated: July 21, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7308

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.50	0.60	0.45	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	98.7	98.5	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	157.9	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		152.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.1	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	1.57	63.2	12.0	10.00	44.9	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.80	74.9	16.5		43.8	
		Z	0.93	58.1	8.8		41.8	
10062-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.36	69.2	21.9	8.68	145.4	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.44	69.2	21.9		144.1	
		Z	9.89	68.5	21.5		130.2	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.03	68.2	20.8	8.07	127.1	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	10.43	69.2	21.4		148.2	
		Z	10.05	68.6	21.1		138.2	
10196-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.03	68.9	21.4	8.10	146.1	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	10.09	68.9	21.4		143.5	
		Z	9.59	68.3	21.1		131.0	
10317-AAB	IEEE 802.11a WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	10.17	69.0	21.6	8.36	144.5	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.23	69.0	21.6		141.8	
		Z	9.72	68.4	21.3		130.2	
10400-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.28	69.1	21.6	8.37	144.6	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.32	69.1	21.6		142.0	
		Z	9.81	68.5	21.3		129.4	
10401-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.70	68.8	21.5	8.60	129.8	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	10.55	68.4	21.2		123.2	
		Z	10.64	69.1	21.6		140.3	
10402-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.84	69.0	21.4	8.53	130.1	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	10.57	68.4	21.0		123.5	
		Z	10.91	69.6	21.7		142.7	

10417-AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	10.10	68.9	21.5	8.23	145.0	±3.0 %
		Y	10.15	68.9	21.5		142.0	
		Z	9.64	68.3	21.1		130.3	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7308

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
5250	35.9	4.71	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7308

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
5250	48.9	5.36	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

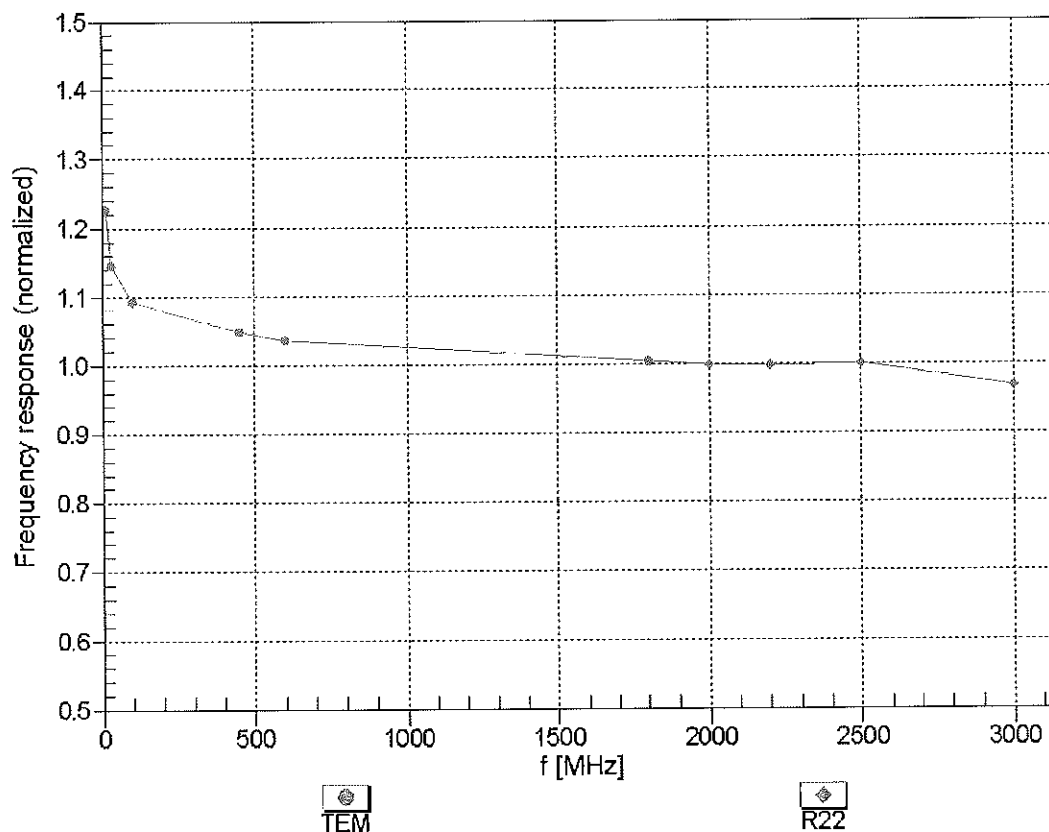
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

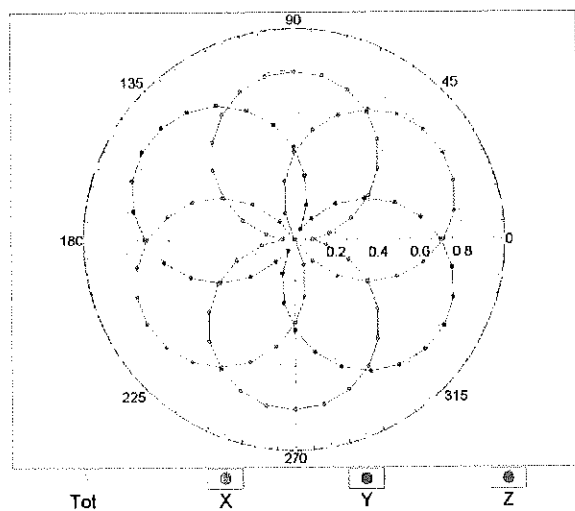
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



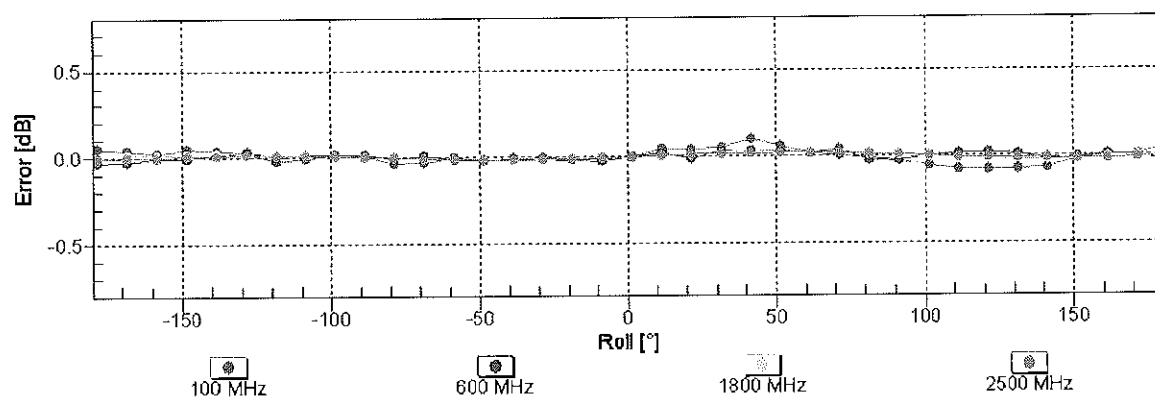
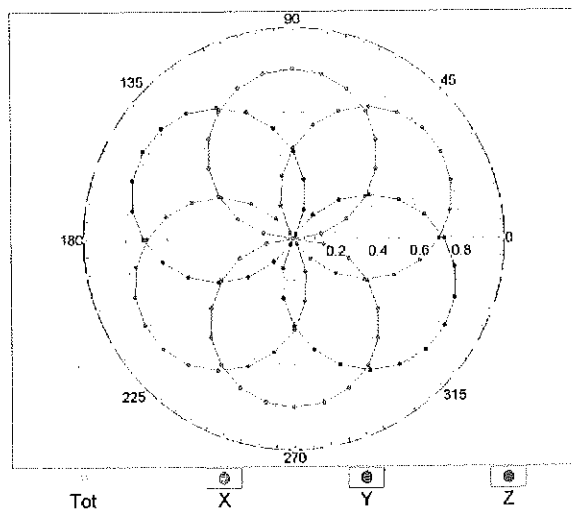
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

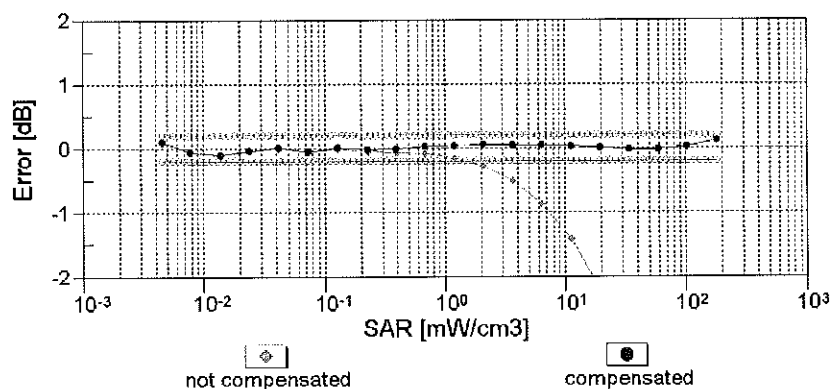
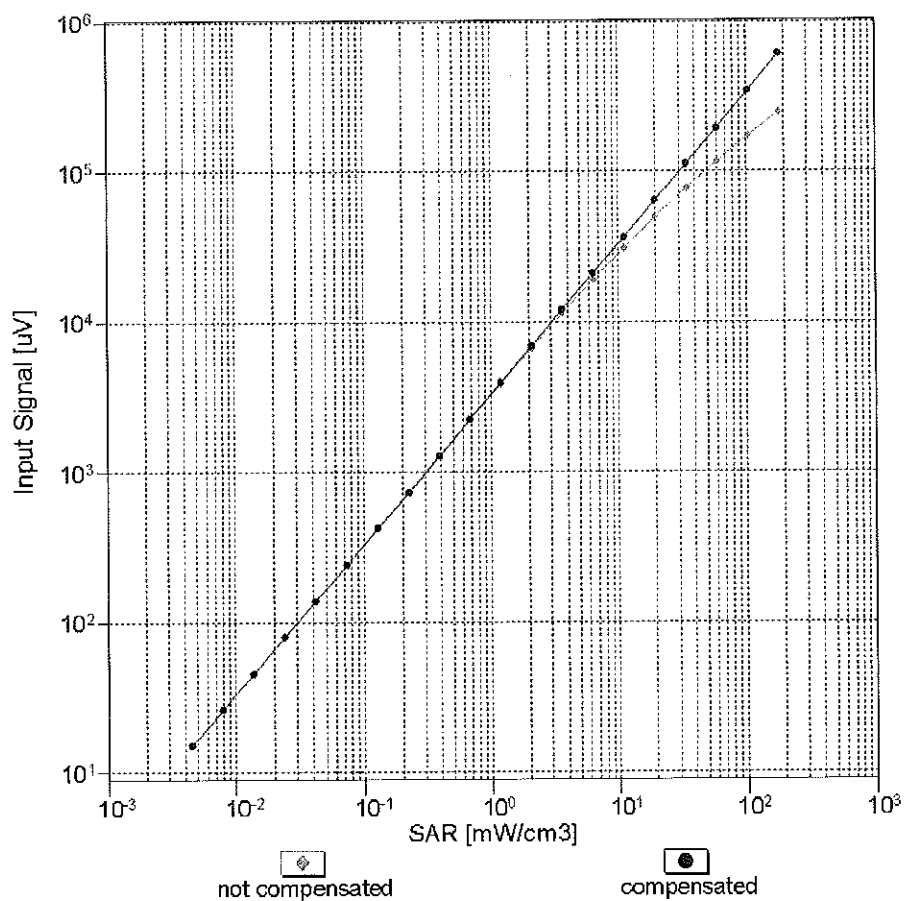


f=1800 MHz,R22



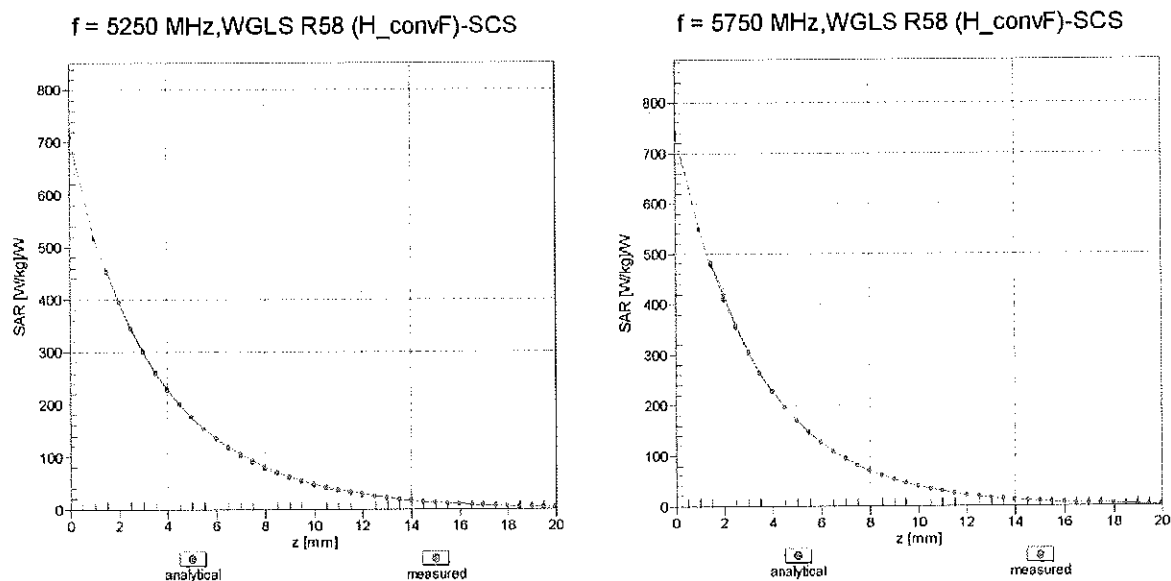
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



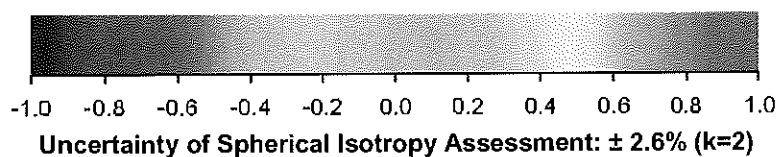
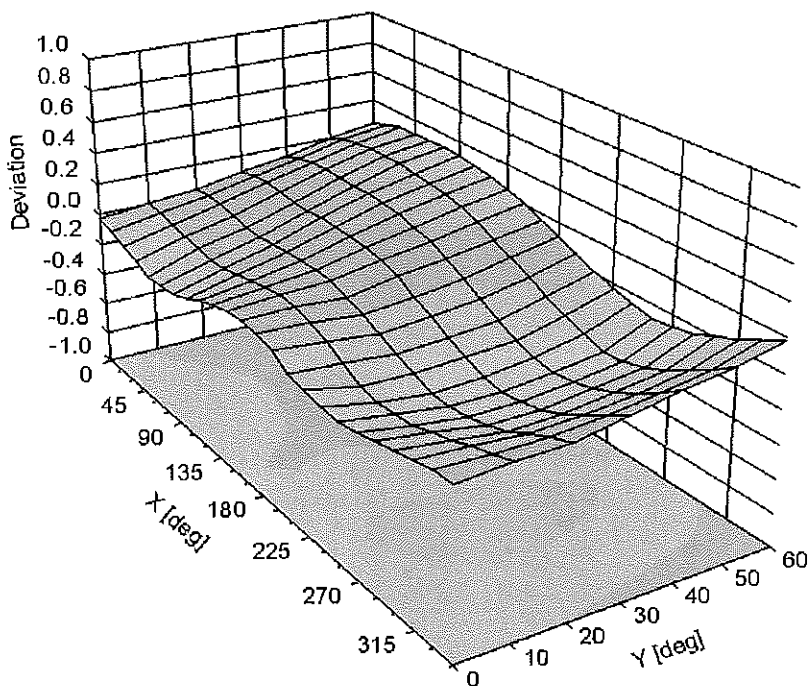
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7308

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	111.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PG Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3334_Nov15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3334**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

BV ✓
 11/24/15

Calibration date: **November 17, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US3739J585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrioti	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: November 17, 2015			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3334

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: November 17, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3334

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.03	1.03	0.99	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	107.6	105.3	107.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	192.1	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		183.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		183.3	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	2.27	60.1	10.2	10.00	38.6	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	1.99	59.3	10.2		38.4	
		Z	5.38	67.8	12.9		37.2	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.40	68.0	18.9	2.91	131.7	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	3.27	67.0	18.2		130.2	
		Z	3.41	68.3	19.1		148.5	
10012- CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	2.93	68.9	18.7	1.87	132.9	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.12	69.6	18.8		130.2	
		Z	3.24	71.1	19.7		128.2	
10013- CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	10.90	70.3	23.0	9.46	133.5	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	10.53	69.0	22.1		124.6	
		Z	11.14	71.2	23.6		147.1	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	15.05	91.0	24.4	9.39	139.5	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	10.11	85.5	23.3		131.9	
		Z	11.84	87.6	23.4		130.0	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	10.42	84.9	22.6	9.57	131.5	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	13.29	89.7	24.6		141.1	
		Z	14.17	90.2	24.2		148.7	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	11.26	83.1	19.4	6.56	140.7	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	26.29	95.5	23.8		134.7	
		Z	16.82	88.9	21.3		131.6	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	64.74	99.9	22.2	4.80	131.5	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	56.71	99.8	22.7		124.7	
		Z	63.10	99.9	22.2		124.1	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	62.11	99.6	21.6	3.55	146.1	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	77.61	99.8	21.2		132.0	
		Z	72.33	99.7	21.2		133.3	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	96.24	92.7	15.9	1.16	137.2	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	95.69	93.1	16.2		129.5	
		Z	98.67	94.1	16.4		149.7	
10100- CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.14	66.8	19.2	5.67	126.2	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.21	66.8	19.1		139.9	
		Z	6.41	67.9	19.9		145.9	

10103-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.07	75.4	25.8	9.29	138.2	±2.5 %
		Y	9.54	73.3	24.5		130.5	
		Z	9.84	75.1	25.8		130.6	
10108-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.34	67.6	19.8	5.80	149.5	±1.4 %
		Y	6.13	66.6	19.1		132.1	
		Z	6.19	67.2	19.7		137.8	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.13	68.9	21.2	8.07	138.8	±2.7 %
		Y	10.16	68.9	21.1		149.6	
		Z	9.96	68.7	21.1		127.1	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.42	74.4	25.5	9.28	132.9	±3.0 %
		Y	9.50	74.0	25.0		143.7	
		Z	9.01	73.4	25.0		126.5	
10154-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.03	67.1	19.6	5.75	145.5	±1.4 %
		Y	5.81	66.0	18.9		128.9	
		Z	5.91	66.8	19.5		135.1	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.19	66.5	19.2	5.82	126.7	±1.4 %
		Y	6.20	66.4	19.0		132.8	
		Z	6.39	67.5	19.8		141.1	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	67.6	20.0	5.73	146.8	±1.4 %
		Y	4.82	66.2	19.2		132.2	
		Z	4.96	67.4	20.0		143.8	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.88	79.7	28.3	9.21	147.9	±3.0 %
		Y	8.00	76.1	26.2		138.9	
		Z	8.39	78.5	27.8		141.5	
10175-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.99	67.3	19.9	5.72	140.7	±1.2 %
		Y	4.80	66.2	19.1		131.3	
		Z	4.90	67.1	19.8		136.1	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.99	67.3	19.9	5.72	145.4	±1.4 %
		Y	4.81	66.2	19.2		130.9	
		Z	4.89	67.1	19.8		136.0	
10196-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.78	68.8	21.3	8.10	131.0	±2.5 %
		Y	9.73	68.4	21.0		140.7	
		Z	9.94	69.4	21.6		146.6	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.88	66.9	19.3	5.97	133.9	±1.7 %
		Y	6.96	67.1	19.3		144.8	
		Z	6.71	66.6	19.2		125.7	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.00	80.2	28.5	9.21	148.2	±3.0 %
		Y	7.73	75.1	25.7		131.6	
		Z	8.27	78.2	27.7		136.1	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.59	76.3	26.7	9.24	144.1	±2.7 %
		Y	8.74	72.9	24.5		133.4	
		Z	9.14	75.2	26.1		136.9	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.25	73.9	25.3	9.30	124.8	±3.0 %
		Y	9.40	73.7	24.9		142.1	
		Z	9.86	76.1	26.5		145.3	

10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.38	66.9	18.7	3.96	133.3	±0.9 %
		Y	4.44	66.9	18.6		148.2	
		Z	4.30	66.7	18.6		128.9	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SQ55, Full Rate	X	3.68	67.3	18.7	3.46	145.8	±0.7 %
		Y	3.58	66.6	18.2		136.3	
		Z	3.62	67.3	18.8		139.4	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SQ32, Full Rate	X	3.73	68.0	19.1	3.39	147.5	±0.7 %
		Y	3.55	66.7	18.3		138.5	
		Z	3.60	67.6	18.9		143.0	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.30	67.4	19.7	5.81	141.4	±1.2 %
		Y	6.11	66.5	19.1		130.3	
		Z	6.17	67.0	19.5		136.8	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.88	68.0	20.1	6.06	147.0	±1.7 %
		Y	6.68	67.1	19.5		136.0	
		Z	6.75	67.7	20.0		141.6	
10400-AAC	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.97	68.8	21.4	8.37	126.9	±2.7 %
		Y	10.07	68.9	21.4		143.6	
		Z	10.21	69.7	22.0		147.4	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.77	68.5	18.8	3.76	134.9	±0.5 %
		Y	4.69	68.1	18.5		126.7	
		Z	4.74	68.8	18.9		129.4	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.72	68.7	18.8	3.77	132.9	±0.7 %
		Y	4.78	68.9	18.9		147.4	
		Z	4.63	68.7	18.9		127.1	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	2.72	68.9	18.8	1.54	131.9	±0.5 %
		Y	2.65	68.0	18.1		145.9	
		Z	2.72	69.3	19.0		127.3	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.81	68.6	21.2	8.23	131.6	±2.7 %
		Y	9.90	68.7	21.2		144.1	
		Z	9.97	69.3	21.7		146.0	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^C 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:3334

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^e	Conductivity (S/m) ^e	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth (mm) ^g	Unc (k=2)
6	55.5	0.75	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.00	1.00	± 13.3 %
13	55.5	0.75	5.76	5.76	5.76	0.00	1.00	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.24	2.36	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.37	1.70	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.39	5.39	5.39	0.58	1.32	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.77	1.20	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.71	1.28	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.58	4.58	4.58	0.79	1.17	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %

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

^e 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:3334

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^g (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.74	1.22	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.31	1.94	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.50	1.57	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.50	1.58	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.74	1.23	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.74	1.20	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.80	1.20	± 12.0 %

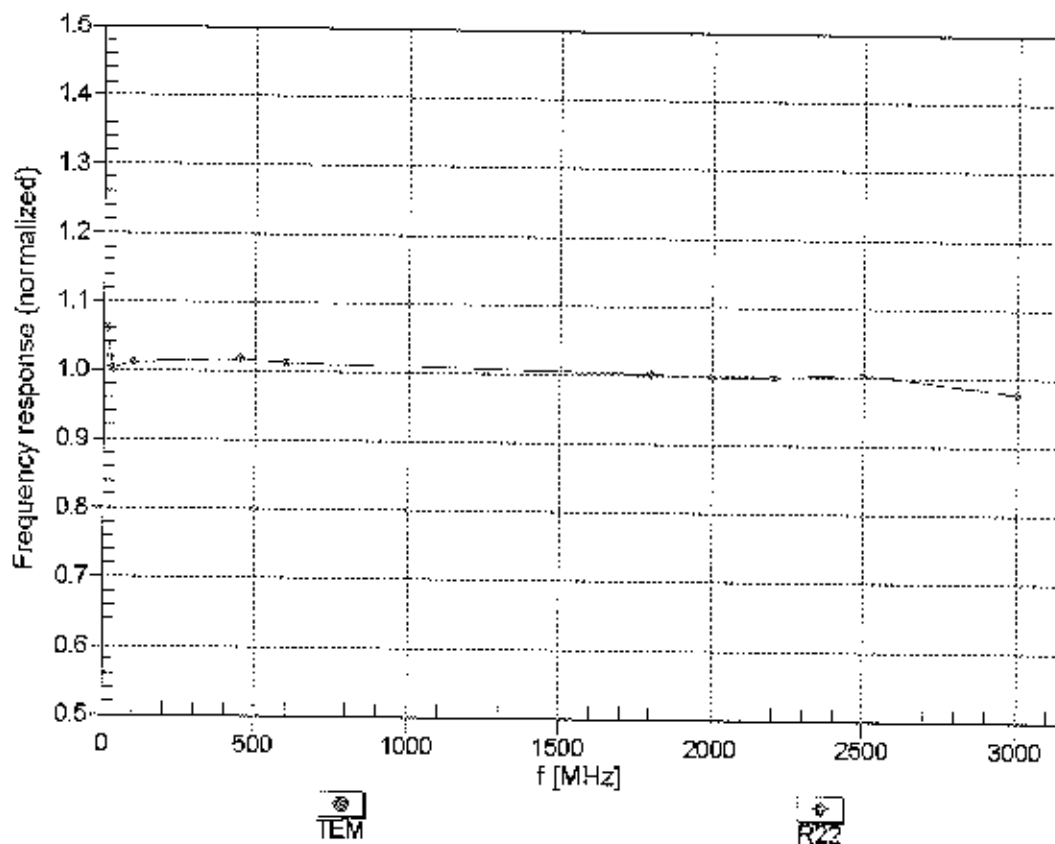
^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

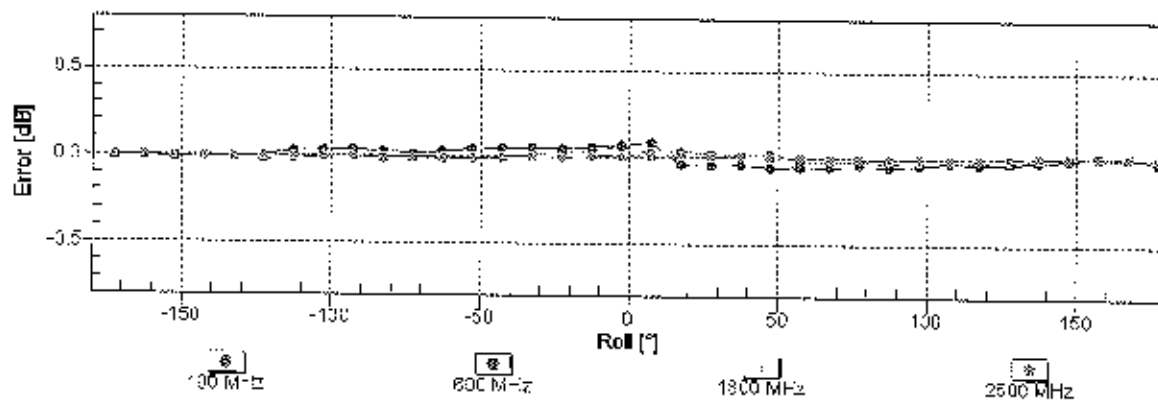
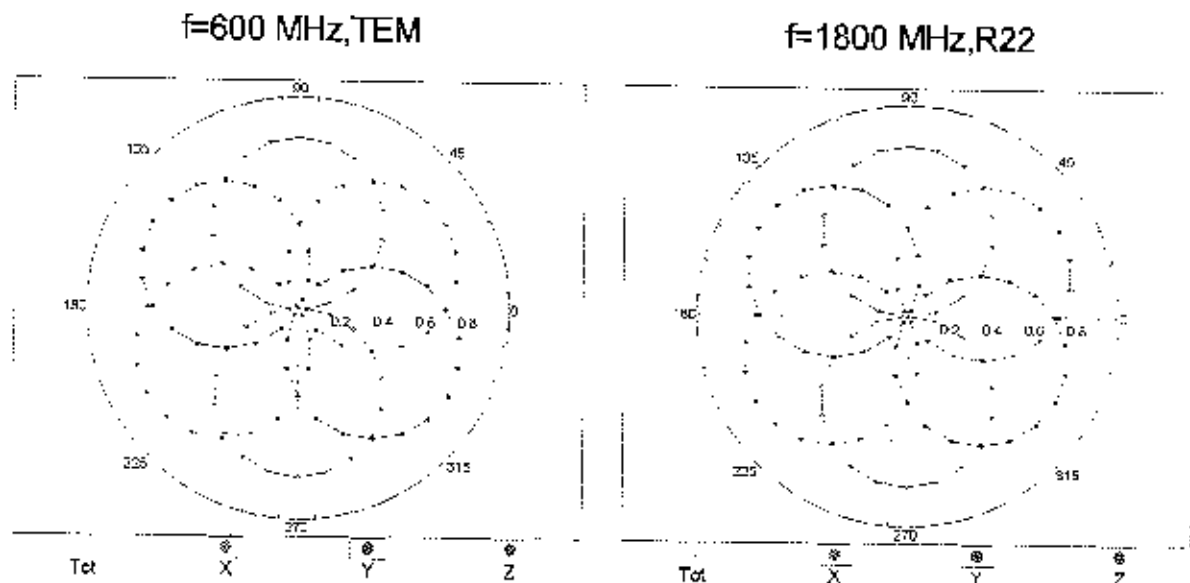
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



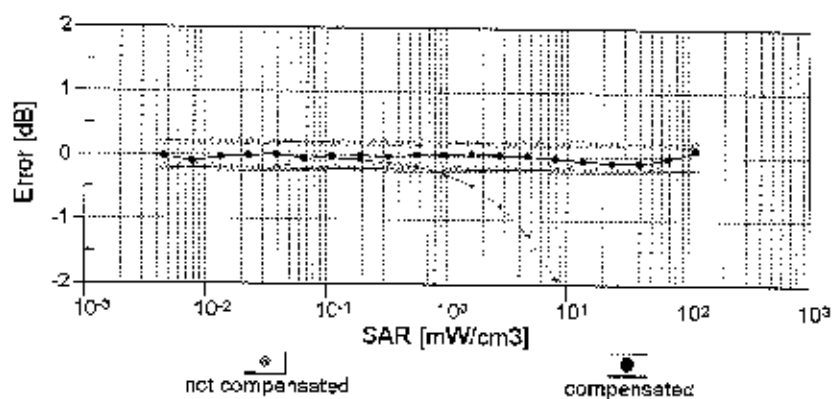
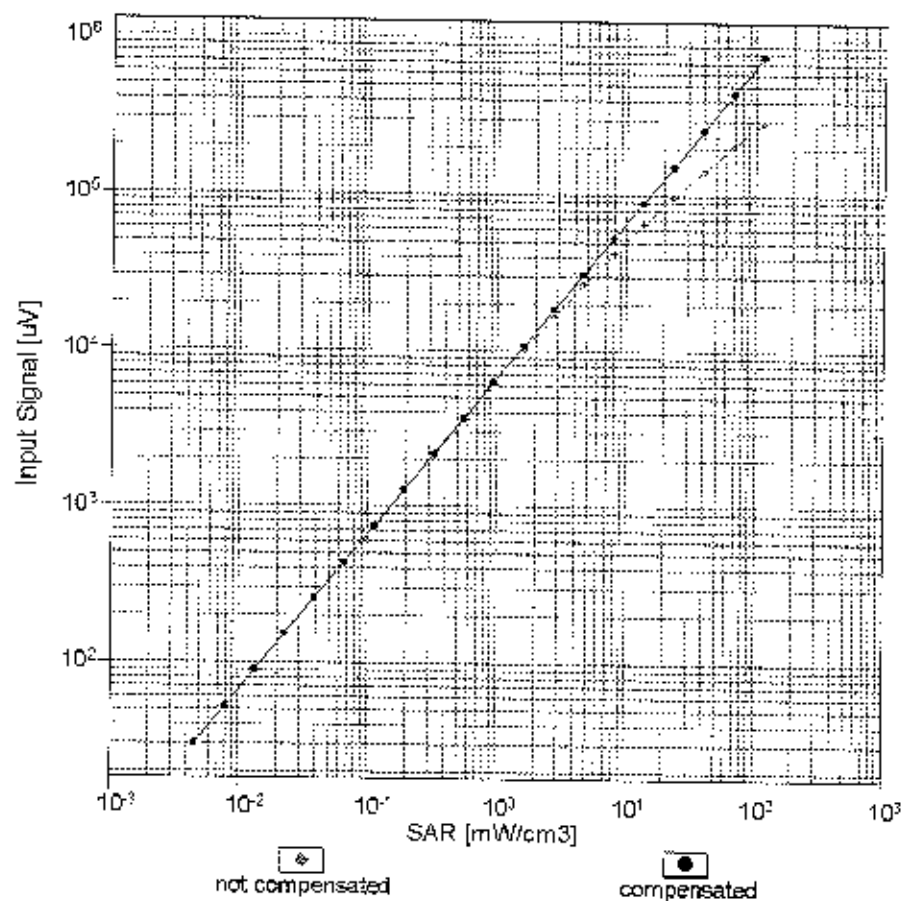
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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



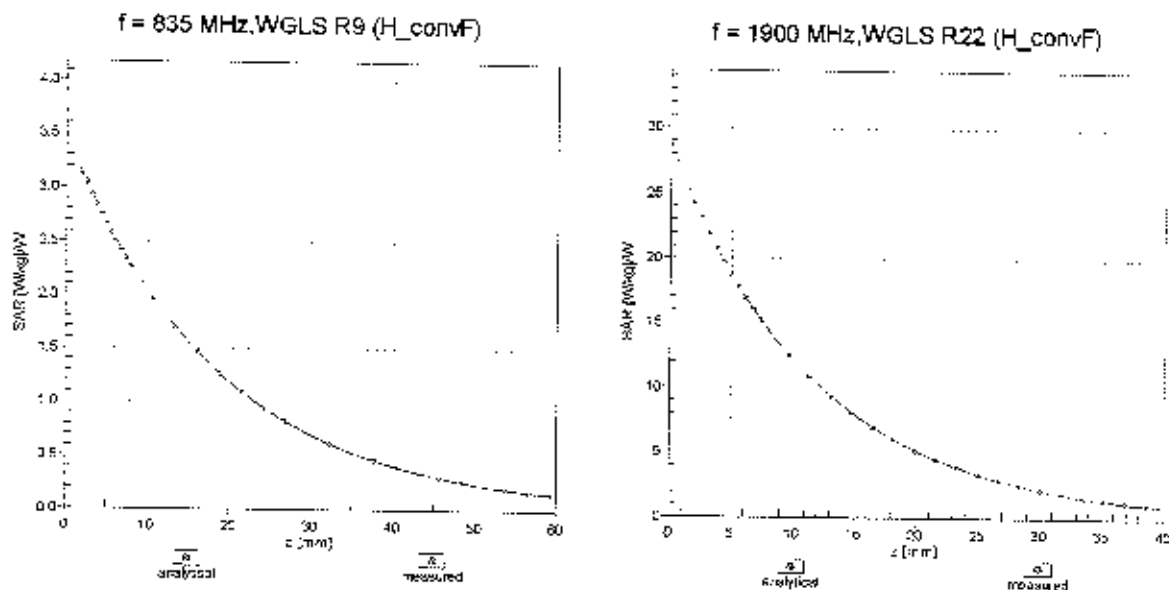
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



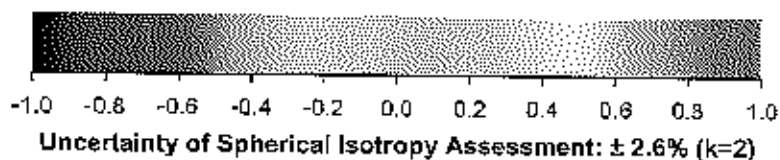
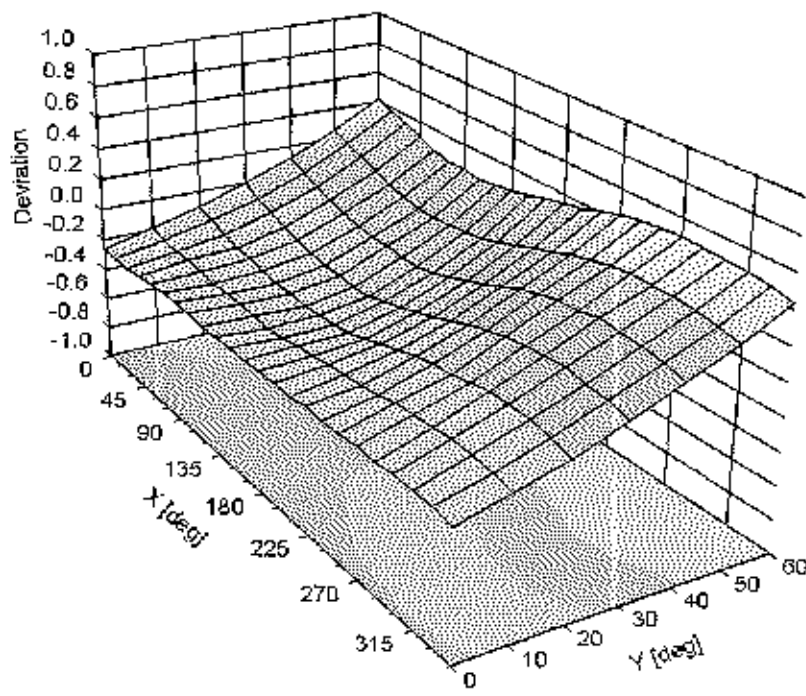
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3334

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	17.4
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 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-7357_Apr15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7357**

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

*PN ✓
05/05/15*

Calibration date: **April 23, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: April 23, 2015			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7357

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

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

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

Basic Calibration Parameters

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

Modulation Calibration Parameters

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

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

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

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

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

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

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

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

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

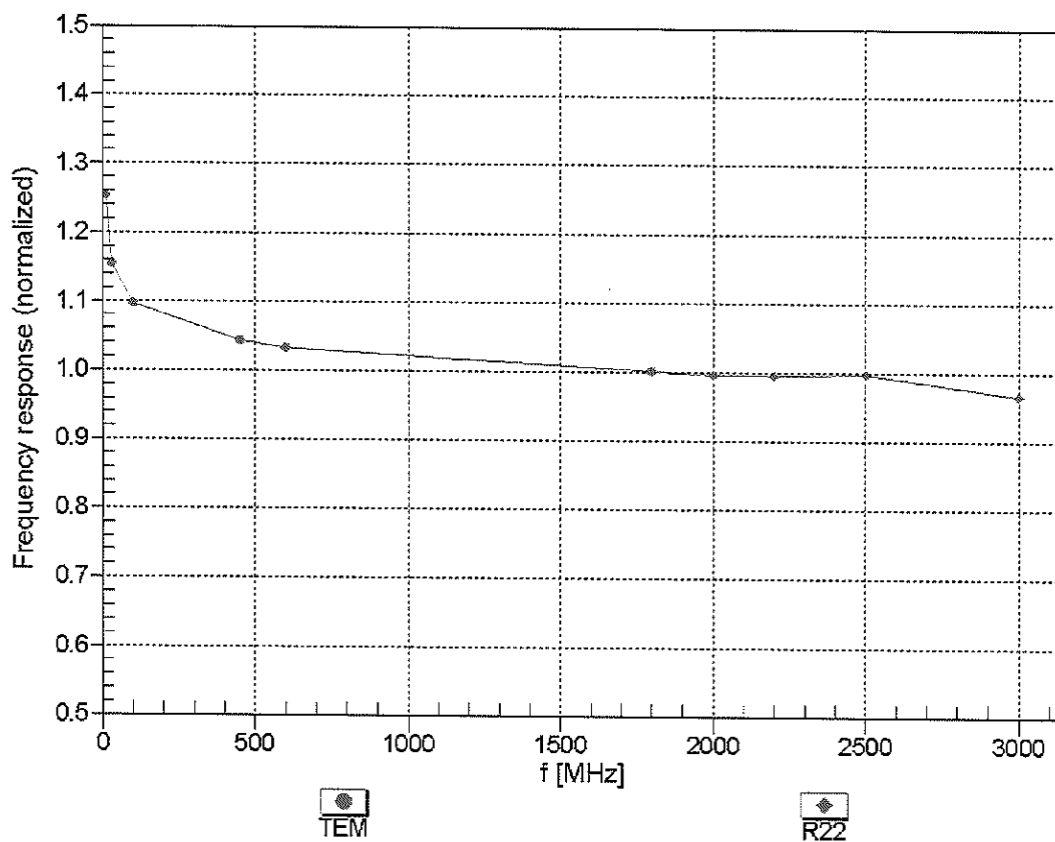
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

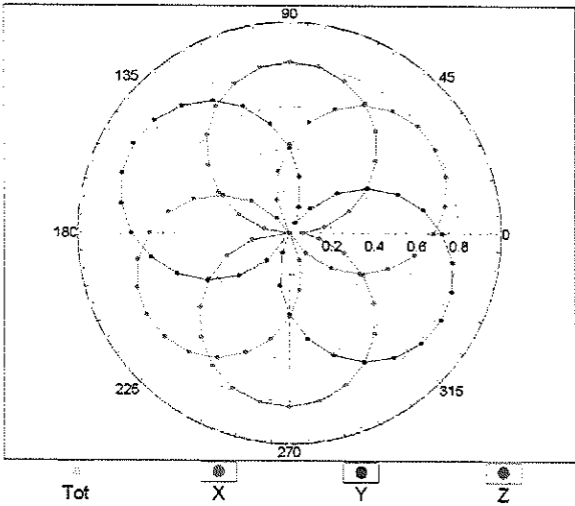
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



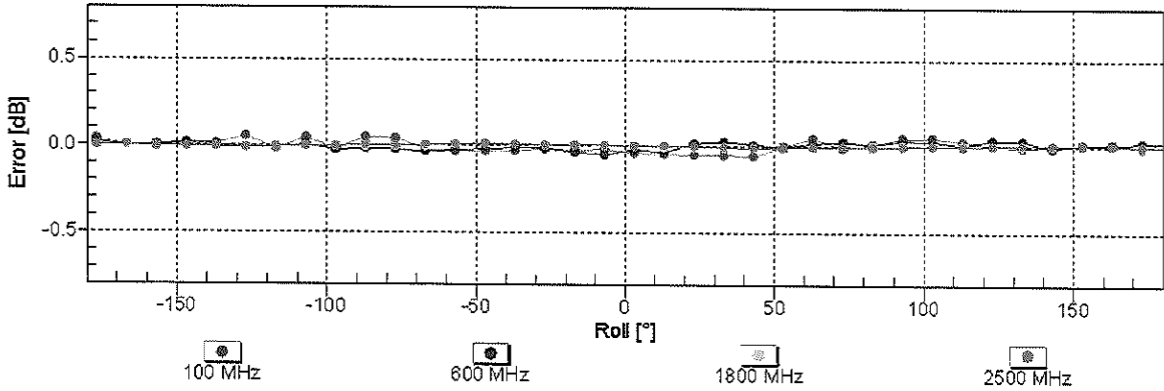
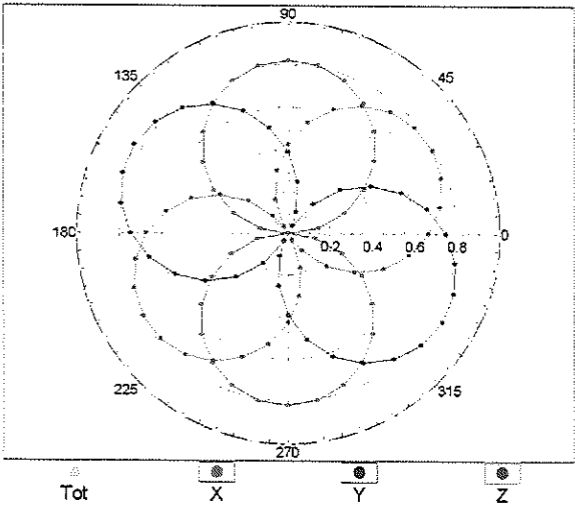
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM



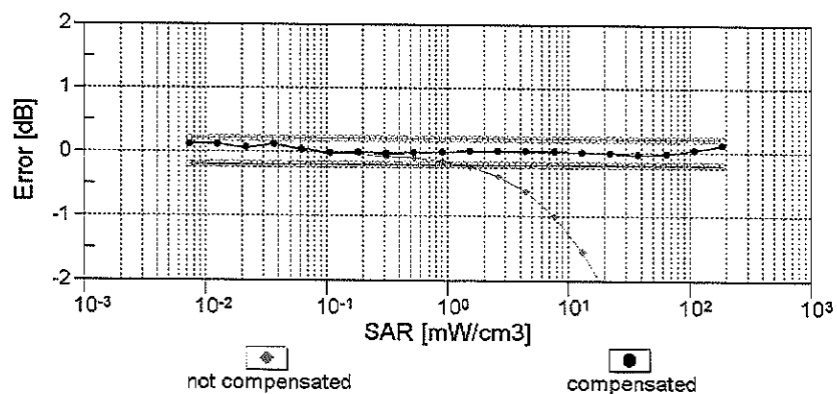
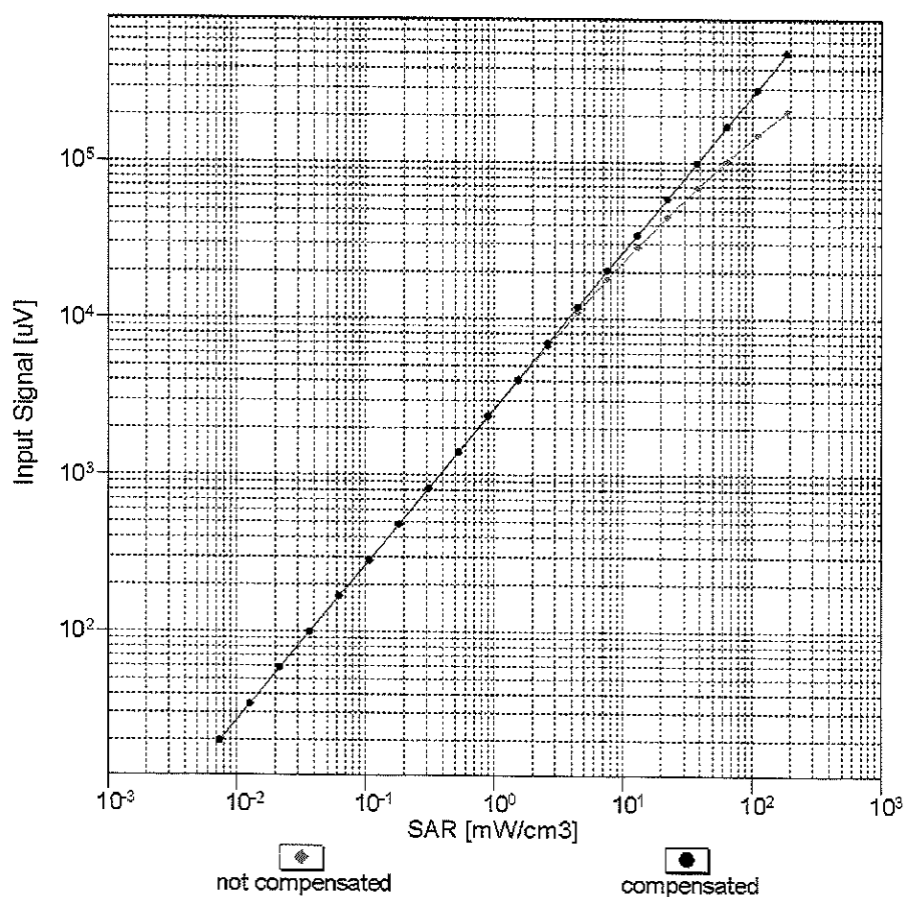
f=1800 MHz,R22



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

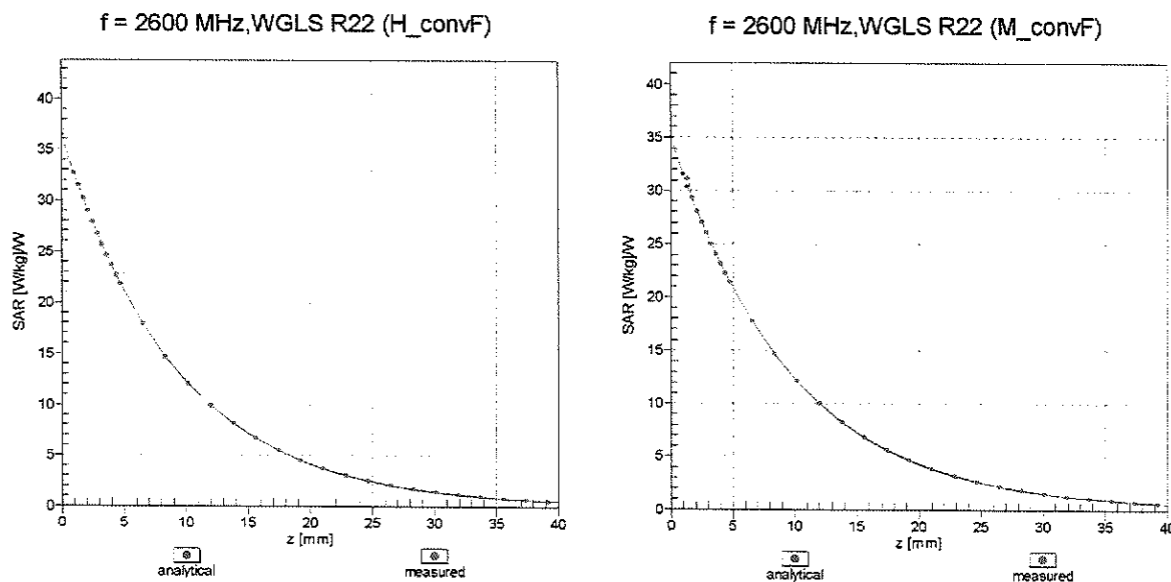
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

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



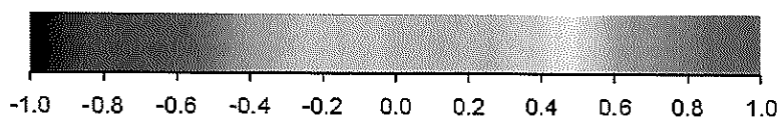
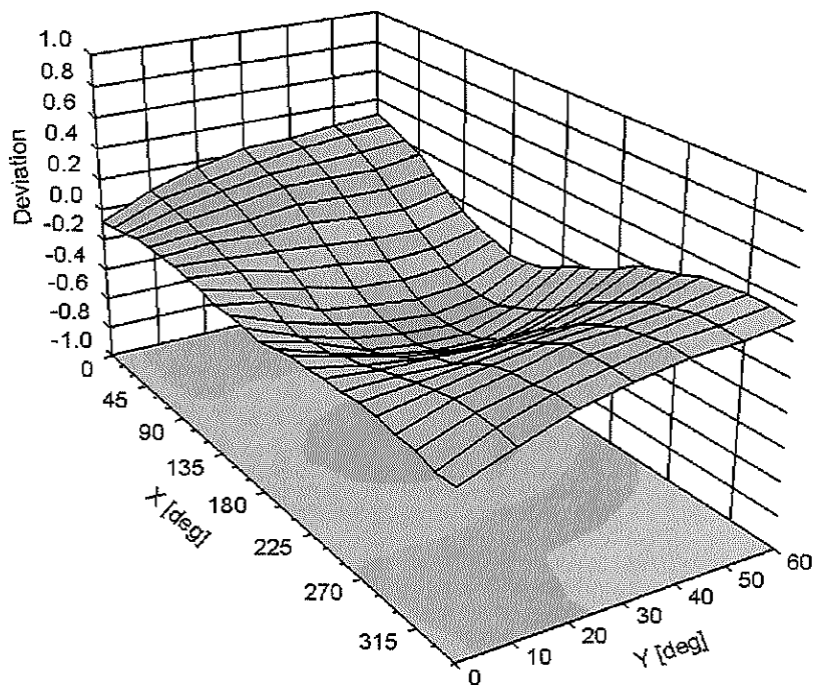
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)

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

Other Probe Parameters

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-719_Aug15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 719**

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

Calibration date: **August 20, 2015**

BN ✓
9/3/15

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	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Signature

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager

Issued: August 21, 2015

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.87 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.2 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.48 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.7 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.2 $\pm$ 6 %	2.00 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.9 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.3 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.5 Ω + 5.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω + 6.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 10, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

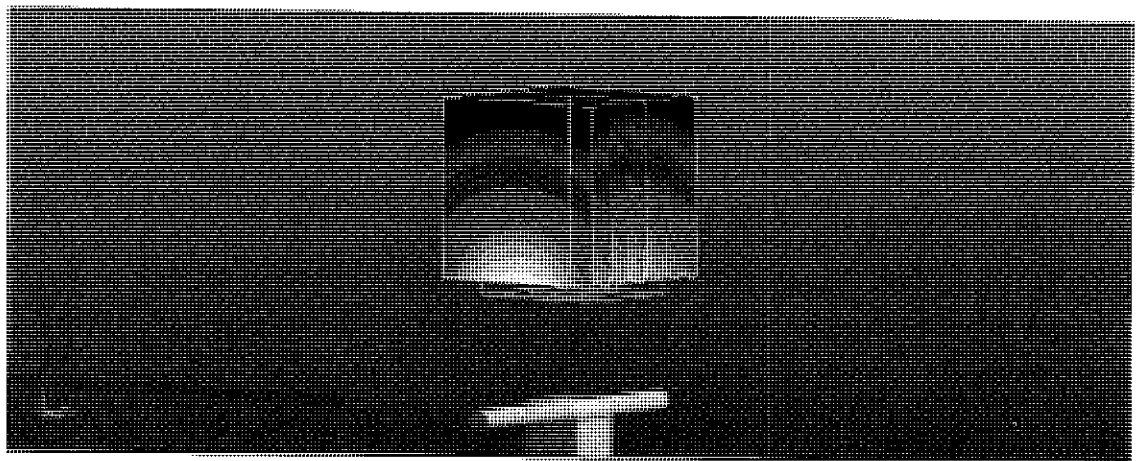
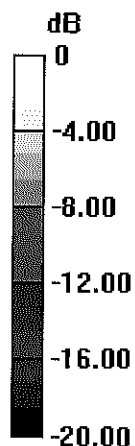
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 102.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.48 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 W/kg

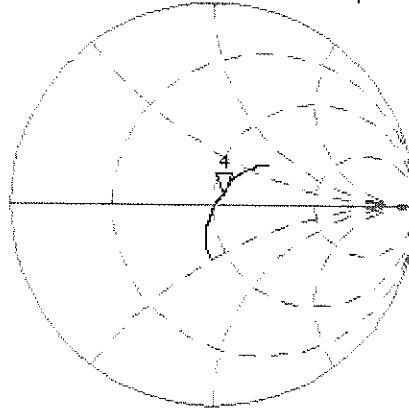


0 dB = 18.2 W/kg = 12.60 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

CH1 S11 1 U FS 19 Aug 2015 12:34:37
4: 54.510 Ω 5.3223 Ω 345.74 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
De1
CA



Avg
16

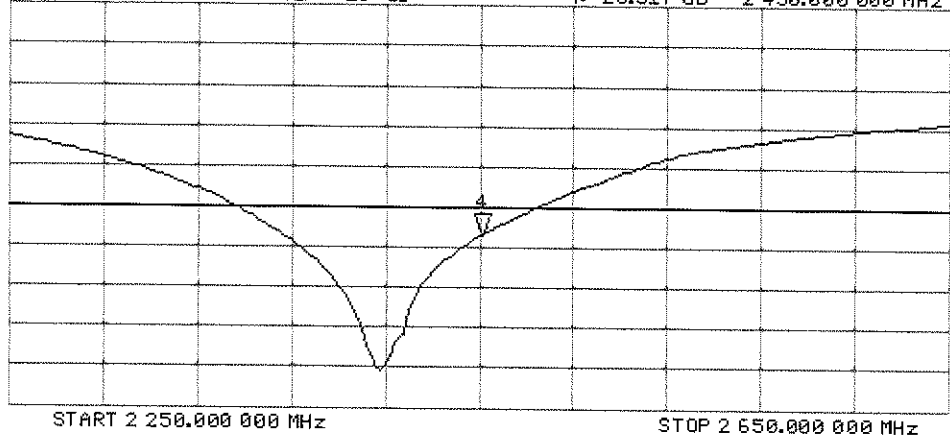
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 4:-23.517 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

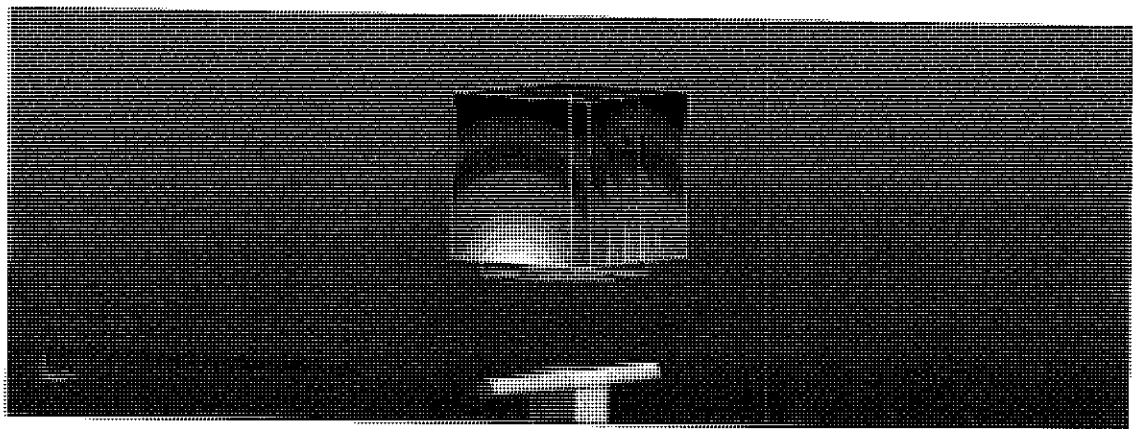
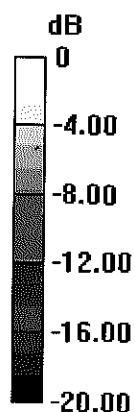
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.73 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 W/kg

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

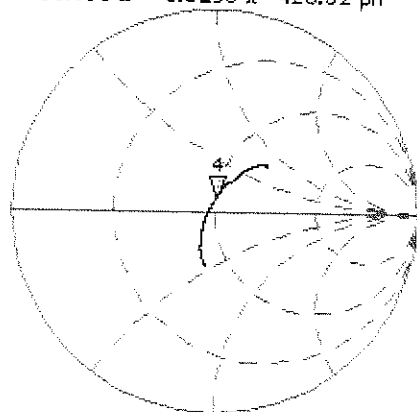


0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

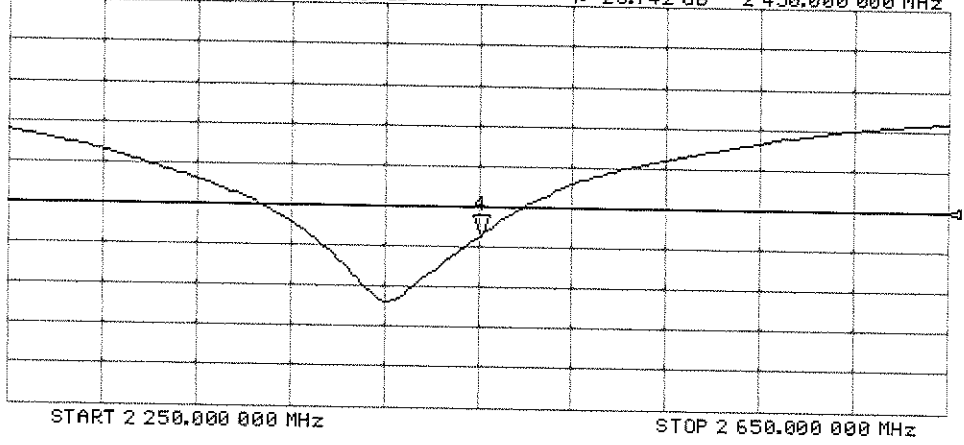
CH1 S11 1 U FS 19 Aug 2015 12:33:47
4: 50.098 Ω 6.5195 Ω 423.52 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
De1
CΔ
Avg
16
H1d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 4:-23.742 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CΔ
Avg
16
H1d





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1191_Sep15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1191**

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

Calibration date: **September 16, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 6047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-3503_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

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

Signature

Issued: September 18, 2015

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy = 4.0 \text{ mm}, dz = 1.4 \text{ mm}$	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ 5600 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ 5750 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	$(22.0 \pm 0.2) \text{ °C}$	$34.9 \pm 6 \%$	$4.54 \text{ mho/m} \pm 6 \%$
Head TSL temperature change during test	$< 0.5 \text{ °C}$	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.5 W/kg $\pm 19.9 \%$ (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 W/kg $\pm 19.5 \%$ (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	4.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.52 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.2 ± 6 %	5.04 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.3 ± 6 %	5.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.77 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

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

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.7 ± 6 %	5.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.5 ± 6 %	6.20 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.1 Ω - 5.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.0 Ω - 3.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.2 Ω + 3.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.5 Ω - 3.9 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.0 Ω - 2.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 21.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.9 Ω + 4.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.203 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 28, 2003

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1191

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.54$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.88$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.04$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.45, 5.45, 5.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.92, 4.92, 4.92); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Reference Value = 64.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.31 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 63.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.43 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.7 W/kg

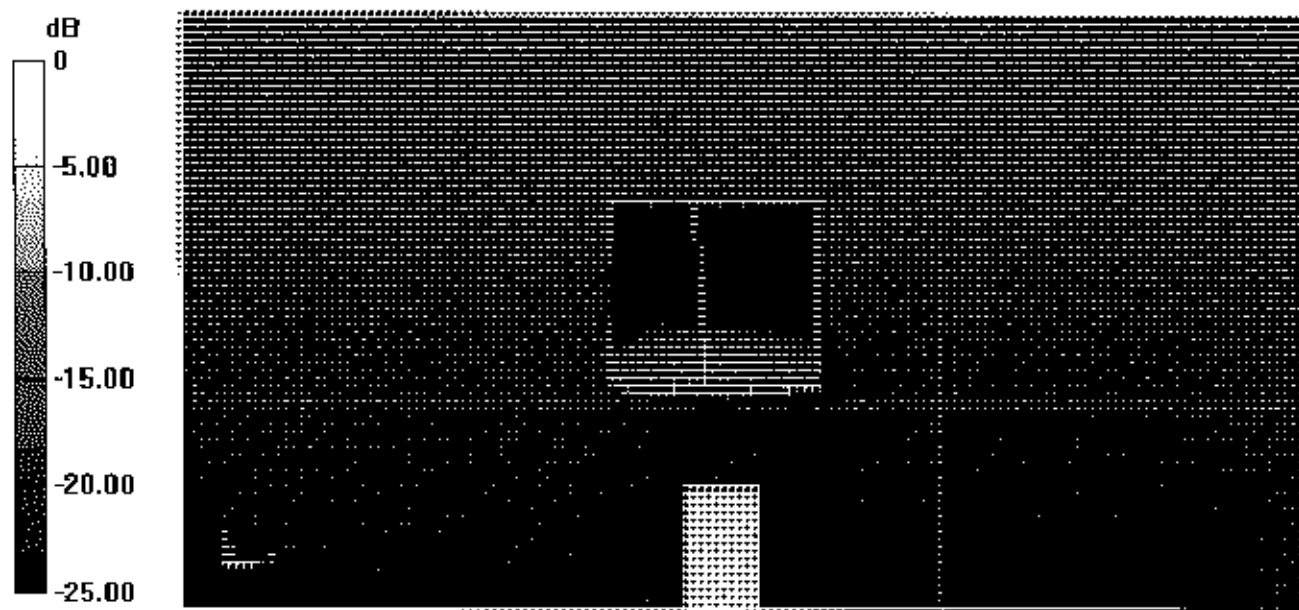
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 61.52 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.4 W/kg

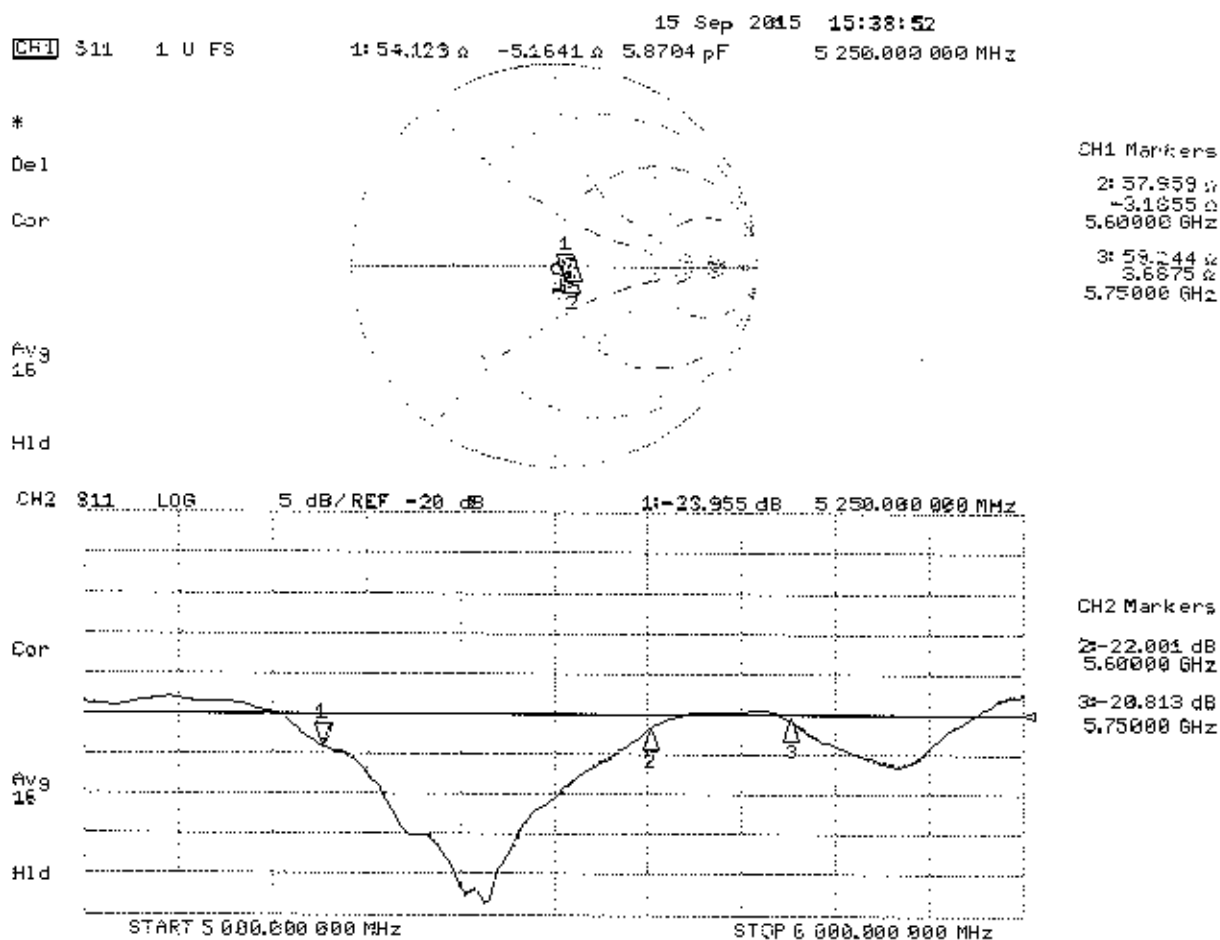
SAR(1 g) = 8.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 W/kg



0 dB = 19.9 W/kg = 12.99 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1191

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz
Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.53$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.2$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Reference Value = 58.40 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.77 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 59.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.0 W/kg

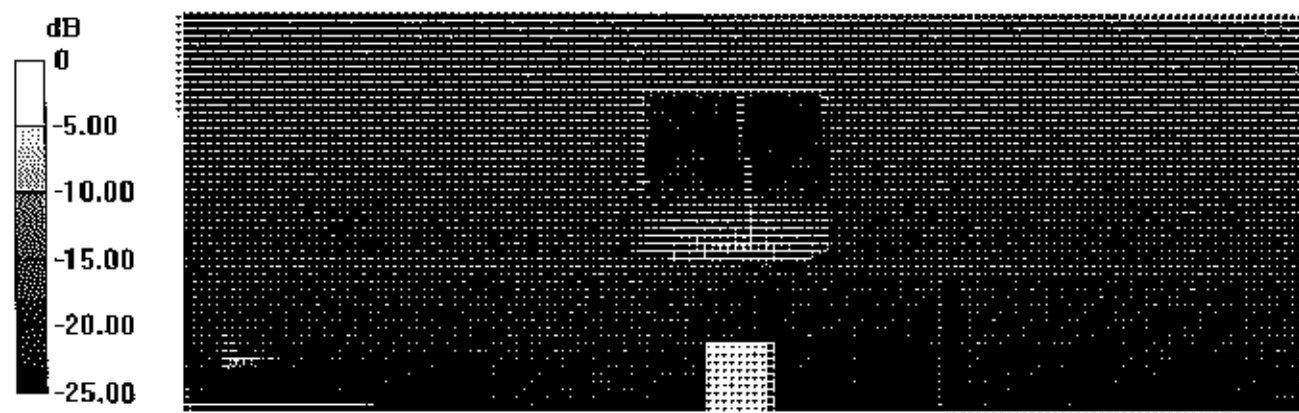
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 56.52 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.5 W/kg

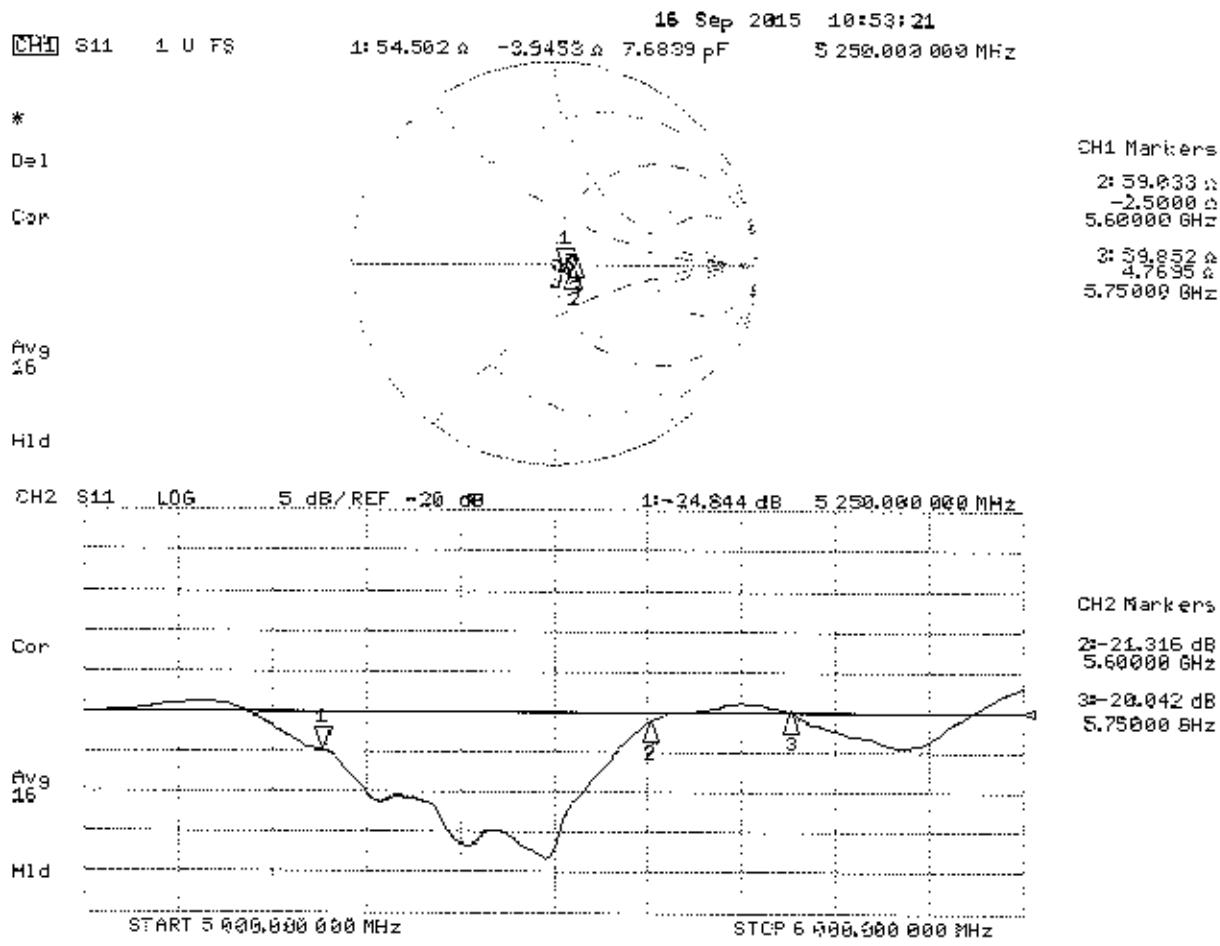
SAR(1 g) = 7.76 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 W/kg



0 dB = 19.9 W/kg = 12.99 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1057_Jan15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN:1057**

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

CC
2/3/15

Calibration date: **January 21, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Signature

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

Issued: January 22, 2015

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"
- c) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

Additional Documentation:

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

Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

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

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

Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.7 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

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

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

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

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

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

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

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

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

Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

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

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

Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

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

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

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

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

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

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

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

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

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

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

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

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

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	November 27, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

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

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

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

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

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.1 W/kg

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

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

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

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

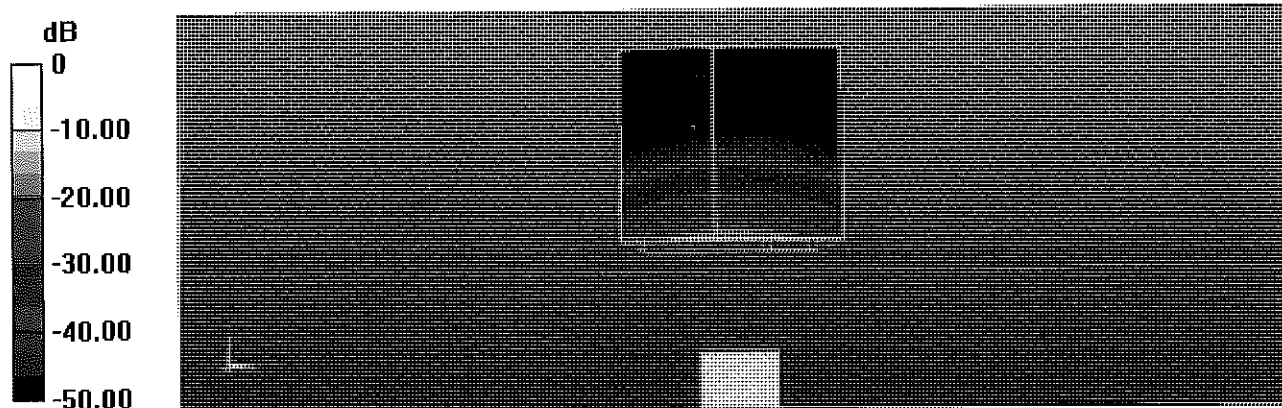
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

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

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

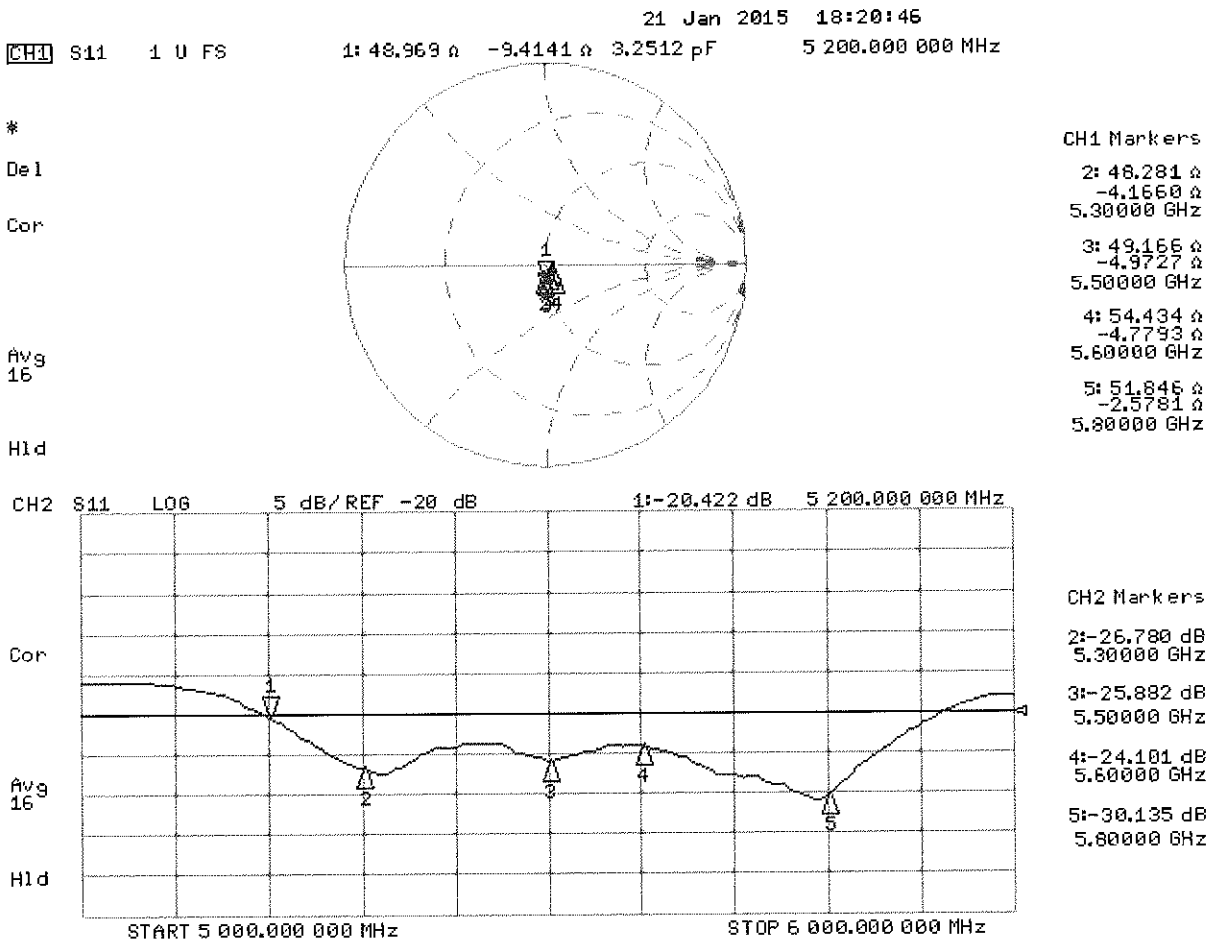
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.47 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR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

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



0 dB = 19.3 W/kg = 12.86 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

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

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.9 W/kg

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

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

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

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

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

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.7 W/kg

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

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

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.1 W/kg

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

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

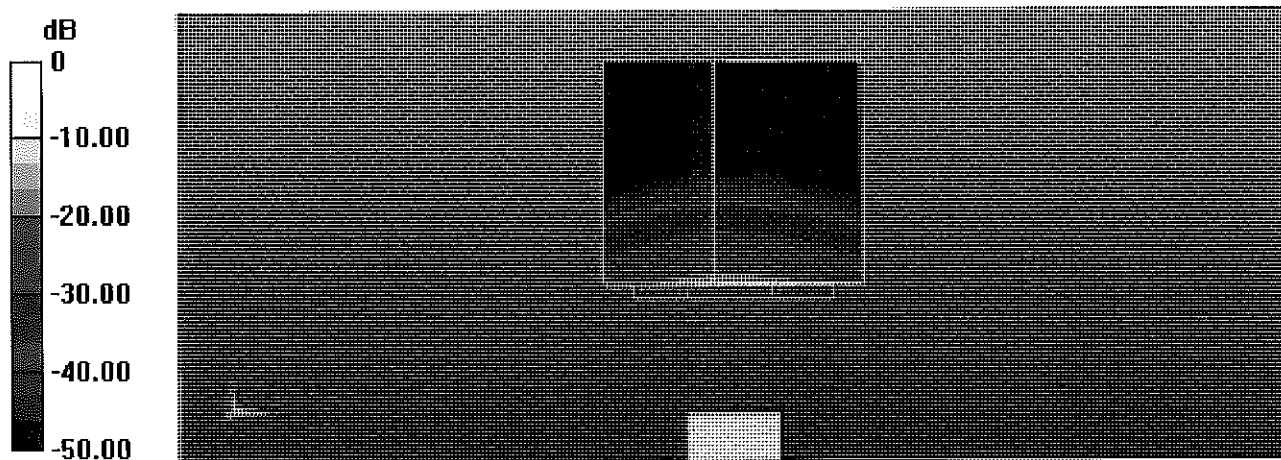
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

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

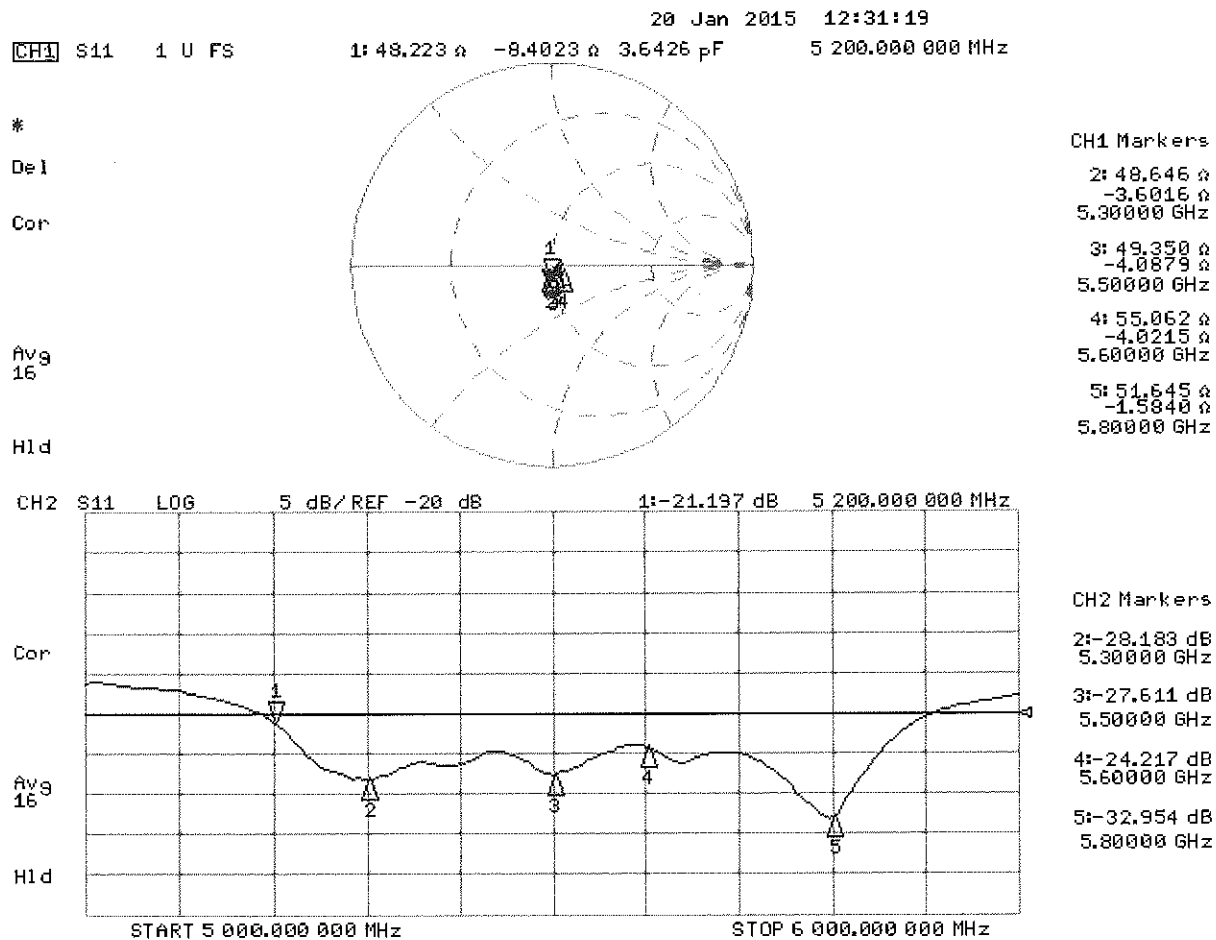
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.7 W/kg

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

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



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

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

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

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

Table D-I
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

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

FCC ID: ACJFZN1A		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Approved by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 12/18/15 - 12/28/15	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D: Page 1 of 3

3 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

Water	50 – 73 %	
Non-ionic detergents	25 – 50 %	polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate
NaCl	0 – 2 %	
Preservative	0.05 – 0.1%	Preventol-D7

Safety relevant ingredients:

CAS-No. 55965-84-9	< 0.1 %	aqueous preparation, containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone and 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone
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CAS-No. 9005-64-5	<50 %	polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate
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According to international guidelines, the product is not a dangerous mixture and therefore not required to be marked by symbols.

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

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

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

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

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe.

Setup Validation

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

Target Parameters

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

Test Condition

Ambient Environment temperatur (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

TSL Temperature **23°C**

Test Date 11-Feb-15

Operator IEN

Additional Information

TSL Density 0.988 g/cm³

TSL Heat-capacity 3.680 kJ/(kg°K)

	Measured	Target			Diff to Target (%)		
f (MHz)	HP-e ¹	HP-e ²	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ-eps	Δ-sigma
1900	40.4	11.89	1.26	40.0	1.40	1.0	-10.2
1925	40.3	11.98	1.28	40.0	1.40	0.7	-8.3
1950	40.2	12.07	1.31	40.0	1.40	0.4	-6.4
1975	40.1	12.15	1.34	40.0	1.40	0.2	-4.6
2000	40.0	12.23	1.36	40.0	1.40	-0.1	-2.8
2025	39.9	12.32	1.39	40.0	1.42	-0.2	-2.4
2050	39.8	12.41	1.42	39.9	1.44	-0.3	-2.0
2075	39.7	12.50	1.44	39.9	1.47	-0.4	-1.6
2100	39.6	12.59	1.47	39.8	1.49	-0.5	-1.2
2125	39.5	12.66	1.50	39.8	1.51	-0.7	-0.9
2150	39.4	12.73	1.52	39.7	1.53	-0.8	-0.7
2175	39.3	12.83	1.55	39.7	1.56	-0.9	-0.2
2200	39.2	12.92	1.58	39.6	1.58	-1.1	0.2
2225	39.1	13.00	1.61	39.6	1.60	-1.2	0.6
2250	39.0	13.08	1.64	39.6	1.62	-1.3	0.9
2275	38.9	13.17	1.67	39.5	1.64	-1.5	1.4
2300	38.8	13.26	1.70	39.5	1.67	-1.7	1.8
2325	38.7	13.34	1.73	39.4	1.69	-1.8	2.2
2350	38.6	13.42	1.75	39.4	1.71	-2.0	2.5
2375	38.5	13.50	1.78	39.3	1.73	-2.1	2.9
2400	38.4	13.58	1.81	39.3	1.76	-2.3	3.3
2425	38.3	13.65	1.84	39.2	1.78	-2.4	3.6
2450	38.2	13.73	1.87	39.2	1.80	-2.6	3.9
2475	38.1	13.80	1.90	39.2	1.83	-2.8	4.0
2500	38.0	13.87	1.93	39.1	1.85	-3.0	4.0
2525	37.9	13.90	1.95	39.1	1.88	-3.1	3.8
2550	37.8	13.93	1.98	39.1	1.91	-3.2	3.5
2575	37.7	14.05	2.01	39.0	1.94	-3.5	4.0
2600	37.6	14.17	2.05	39.0	1.96	-3.7	4.4
2625	37.4	14.23	2.08	39.0	1.99	-3.9	4.4
2650	37.3	14.29	2.11	38.9	2.02	-4.1	4.4
2675	37.2	14.37	2.14	38.9	2.05	-4.3	4.6
2700	37.1	14.45	2.17	38.9	2.07	-4.5	4.7

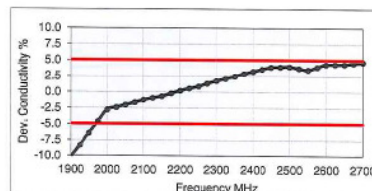
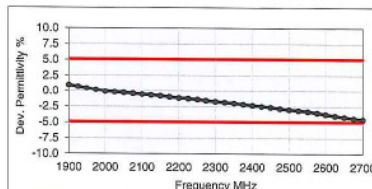


Figure D-2
2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

FCC ID: ACJFZN1A		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Approved by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 12/18/15 - 12/28/15	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D: Page 2 of 3

2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

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

Figure D-3

Composition of 5 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

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

Measurement Certificate / Material Test

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

Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe.

Setup Validation

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

Target Parameters

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

Test Condition

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

Additional Information

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

	Measured			Target			Diff.to Target (%)	
f [MHz]	HP-e'	HP-e"	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ-eps	Δ-sigma	
3400	38.5	15.11	2.86	38.0	2.81	1.2	1.8	
3500	38.4	15.08	2.94	37.9	2.91	1.2	0.9	
3600	38.2	15.07	3.02	37.8	3.02	1.0	0.2	
3700	38.1	15.05	3.10	37.7	3.12	1.1	-0.6	
3800	38.0	15.04	3.18	37.6	3.22	1.1	-1.2	
3900	37.9	15.05	3.27	37.5	3.32	1.1	-1.6	
4000	37.8	15.07	3.35	37.4	3.43	1.2	-2.2	
4100	37.6	15.09	3.44	37.2	3.53	1.0	-2.5	
4200	37.5	15.14	3.54	37.1	3.63	1.0	-2.5	
4300	37.4	15.18	3.63	37.0	3.73	1.0	-2.7	
4400	37.3	15.24	3.73	36.9	3.84	1.1	-2.7	
4500	37.1	15.29	3.83	36.8	3.94	0.9	-2.7	
4600	37.0	15.37	3.93	36.7	4.04	0.9	-2.7	
4700	36.8	15.42	4.03	36.6	4.14	0.7	-2.7	
4800	36.7	15.47	4.13	36.4	4.25	0.7	-2.7	
4850	36.6	15.50	4.18	36.4	4.30	0.6	-2.7	
4900	36.5	15.54	4.24	36.3	4.35	0.5	-2.5	
4950	36.5	15.55	4.28	36.3	4.40	0.6	-2.7	
5000	36.4	15.59	4.34	36.2	4.45	0.5	-2.5	
5050	36.3	15.62	4.39	36.2	4.50	0.4	-2.5	
5100	36.2	15.66	4.44	36.1	4.55	0.3	-2.5	
5150	36.2	15.67	4.49	36.0	4.60	0.4	-2.5	
5200	36.1	15.71	4.55	36.0	4.66	0.3	-2.3	
5250	36.0	15.73	4.59	35.9	4.71	0.2	-2.5	
5300	35.9	15.76	4.65	35.9	4.76	0.1	-2.3	
5350	35.9	15.78	4.70	35.8	4.81	0.2	-2.3	
5400	35.8	15.81	4.75	35.8	4.86	0.1	-2.3	
5450	35.7	15.82	4.80	35.7	4.91	0.0	-2.3	
5500	35.6	15.84	4.85	35.6	4.96	-0.1	-2.3	
5550	35.6	15.87	4.90	35.6	5.01	0.0	-2.3	
5600	35.5	15.90	4.95	35.5	5.07	-0.1	-2.3	
5650	35.4	15.94	5.01	35.5	5.12	-0.2	-2.1	
5700	35.4	15.98	5.06	35.4	5.17	0.0	-2.1	
5750	35.3	16.00	5.12	35.4	5.22	-0.2	-1.9	
5800	35.2	16.01	5.16	35.3	5.27	-0.3	-2.1	
5850	35.1	16.04	5.22	35.3	5.34	-0.6	-2.2	
5900	35.1	16.06	5.27	35.3	5.40	-0.6	-2.4	

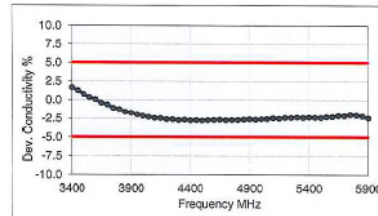
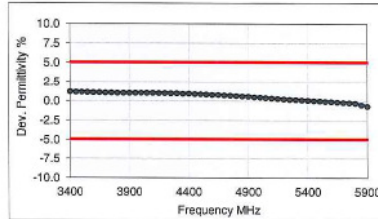


Figure D-4

5GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

FCC ID: ACJFZN1A		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Approved by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 12/18/15 - 12/28/15	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX D: Page 3 of 3

APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

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

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

Table E-I
1g SAR System Validation Summary

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ε _r)	SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
I	2450	11/16/2015	3333	ES3DV3	2450	Head	1.862	39.522	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
E	5250	10/6/2015	7308	EX3DV4	5250	Head	4.621	36.087	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	5600	10/6/2015	7308	EX3DV4	5600	Head	4.982	35.624	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
E	5750	10/6/2015	7308	EX3DV4	5750	Head	5.151	35.406	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
G	2450	12/4/2015	3334	ES3DV3	2450	Body	1.997	51.699	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
D	5300	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5300	Body	5.568	47.186	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5600	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5600	Body	5.977	46.653	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5800	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5800	Body	6.257	46.285	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

Table E-II
10g SAR System Validation Summary

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ε _r)	SENSITIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
G	2450	12/4/2015	3334	ES3DV3	2450	Body	1.997	51.699	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
D	5300	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5300	Body	5.568	47.186	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5500	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5500	Body	5.824	46.816	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5600	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5600	Body	5.977	46.653	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5800	11/9/2015	7357	EX3DV4	5800	Body	6.257	46.285	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

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

FCC ID: ACJFZN1A		SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Approved by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 12/18/15 - 12/28/15	DUT Type: Portable Handset			APPENDIX E: Page 1 of 1