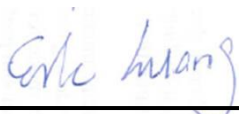


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Sony Corporation
EQUIPMENT : Personal Computer
BRAND NAME : SONY
MODEL NAME : SVT112A4LL
FCC ID : AK8SVT112A4LL
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

The product was completely tested on Oct. 31, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA382922	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 06, 2013
FA382922	Rev. 02	1. Revised Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR in page 4 2. Revised BT output power, exclusion analysis, estimated SAR and simultaneous SAR analysis in page 6,27,47,48.	Nov. 29, 2013



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Sony Corporation Personal Computer, SONY** are as follows.

<Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Body	WLAN 5.2GHz Band	0.59	NII	1.24
	WLAN 5.3GHz Band	1.24		
	WLAN 5.5GHz Band	0.86		
	WLAN 5.8GHz Band	1.04	DTS	1.04
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.38		

<Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR>

Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Exposure Position	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Bluetooth	DSS	Body	1.57
WLAN 5.5GHz Band	NII		

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.

2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Sony Corporation
Address	1-7-1 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0075, Japan

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	Sony Corporation
Address	1-7-1 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0075, Japan

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Oct. 24, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Oct. 31, 2013

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
EUT	Personal Computer
Brand Name	SONY
Model Name	SVT112A4LL
FCC ID	AK8SVT112A4LL
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	• 802.11a/b/g/n HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 • Bluetooth v2.1+EDR • Bluetooth v 4.0 LE • NFC:ASK
Antenna Type	WWLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna NFC: Loop Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: 1. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description. 2. WLAN5GHz operation in 5600 MHz ~ 5650 MHz is notched.	

3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

Band / Mode	Average Power (dBm)	
	v2.1+EDR	v4.0+LE
Bluetooth	9.09	7.21

Band / Frequency (MHz)		IEEE 802.11 Average Power (dBm)									
		Ant A				Ant B				Ant A+B	
		11b	11g	HT20	HT40	11b	11g	HT20	HT40	HT20	HT40
2.4GHz Band	2412	14.5	11.5	10.5		12.5	10.5	10.5		9.5	
	2422				10.5				8.5		7
	2437	14.5	15	15	15	12.5	14	14	12.5	12	11.5
	2452				11.5				11.0		10.5
	2462	14.5	11.5	11.5		12.5	12	12		9	



Band / Frequency (MHz)		IEEE 802.11 Average Power (dBm)										
		Ant A				Ant B				Ant A+B		
		11a	HT20 VTH20	HT40 VTH40	VHT80	11a	HT20 VTH20	HT40 VTH40	VHT80	HT20 VTH20	HT40 VTH40	VHT80
5.2GHz Band	5180	12	12			11	11			10.5		
	5190			9.5				9			6.5	
	5200	14	14			14	14			11		
	5210				8				8			6.5
	5220	14	14			14	14			11		
	5230			14				14			11	
	5240	14	14			14	14			11		
5.3GHz Band	5260	14.5	14.5			14.5	14.5			11.5		
	5270			9.5				9			7.5	
	5280	14.5	14.5			14.5	14.5			11.5		
	5290				9.5				10			7.5
	5300	14.5	14.5			14.5	14.5			11.5		
	5310			11				11			9	
	5320	12	12			12	12			11		
5.5GHz Band	5500	12	12			12	12			9		
	5510			9				9.5			6.5	
	5520	15	15			15	15			12		
	5530				7				7			5
	5540	15	15			15	15			12		
	5550			15				15			12	
	5560	15	15			15	15			12		
	5580	15	15			15	15			12		
	5600	15	15			15	15			12		
	5620	15	15			15	15			12		
	5630			15				15			12	
	5640	15	15			15	15			12		
	5660	15	15			15	15			12		
	5670			14.5				14.5			11.5	
	5680	15	15			15	15			12		
	5690				12.5				12.5			12
	5700	11	11			11	11			9		
	5710			15				15			12	
	5720	15	15			15	15			12		
5.8GHz Band	5745	15	15			15	15			12		
	5755			15				15			12	
	5765	15	15			15	15			12		
	5775				12.5				12.5			12
	5785	15	15			15	15			12		
	5795			15				15			12	
	5805	15	15			15	15			12		
	5825	15	15			15	15			12		

3.3 Applied Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r01
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- FCC KDB 644545 D01 v01r01
- FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r01

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool.

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5. SAR Measurement System

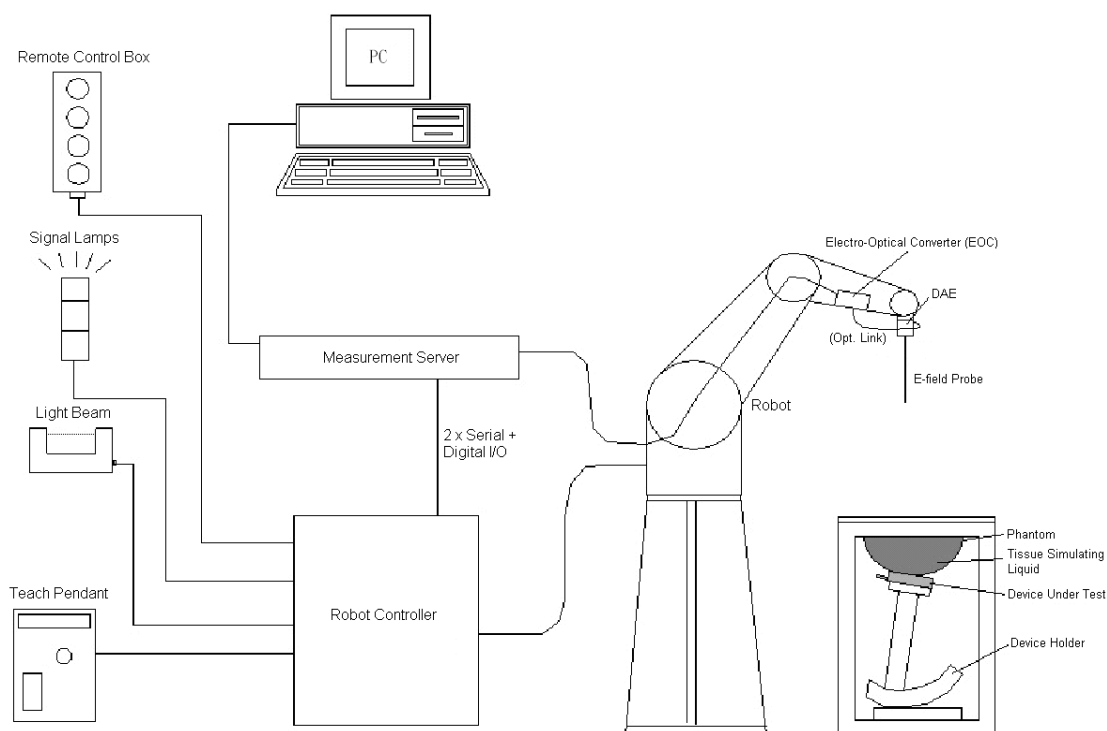


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm



Fig 5.2 Photo of EX3DV4/ES3DV4

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY4



Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 5.6 Photo of Server for DASY4



Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom



Fig 5.8 Photo of SAM Phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

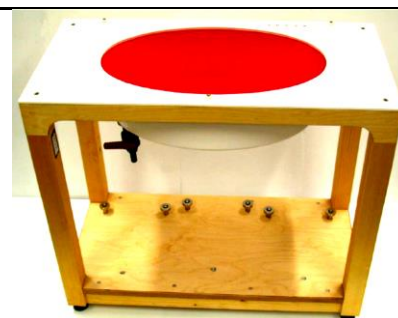


Fig 5.9 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.10 Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

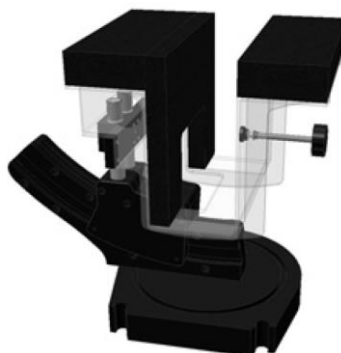


Fig 5.11 Laptop Extension Kit

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lossy media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software :

Probe parameters :	- Sensitivity	$Norm_i, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}$
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcp_i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as :

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals, the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated :

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field Probes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ for E-field Probes
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude) :

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$\text{SAR} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Aug. 23, 2013	Aug. 22, 2014
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1128	Jul. 24, 2013	Jul. 23, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May. 08, 2013	May. 07, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	913	Jan. 17, 2013	Jan. 16, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3801	Jun. 20, 2013	Jun. 19, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3820	Dec. 10, 2012	Dec. 09, 2013
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3925	Jun. 12, 2013	Jun. 11, 2014
Wisewind	Thermometer	ETP-101	TM560	Nov. 13, 2012	Nov. 12, 2013
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
R&S	Signal Generator	SMF 100A	101107	May. 27, 2013	May. 26, 2014
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Jul. 23, 2013	Jul. 22, 2014
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 07, 2013	Feb. 06, 2014
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1132003	Aug. 28, 2013	Aug. 27, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1126017	Aug. 27, 2013	Aug. 26, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 2	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 2	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 2	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	328767	Note 3	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP 7	101131	Jul. 09, 2013	Jul. 08, 2014

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
3. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
4. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.

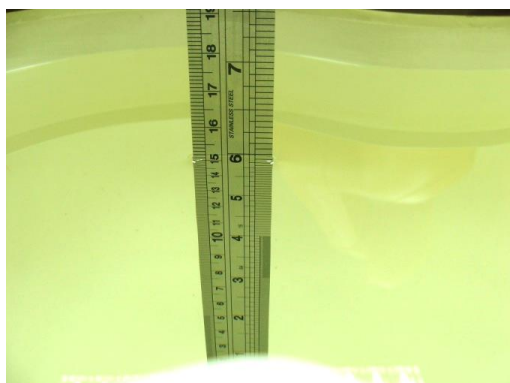

Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Simulating Liquid for 5G, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an SPEAG DAK-3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	Body	22.5	2.010	53.813	1.95	52.70	3.08	2.11	±5	2013/10/24
5200	Body	22.7	5.279	48.534	5.30	49.00	-0.40	-0.95	±5	2013/10/29
5300	Body	22.7	5.418	48.319	5.42	48.88	-0.04	-1.15	±5	2013/10/29
5300	Body	22.7	5.418	48.319	5.42	48.88	-0.04	-1.15	±5	2013/10/29
5600	Body	22.6	5.790	46.784	5.77	48.47	0.35	-3.48	±5	2013/10/30
5800	Body	22.6	6.144	46.492	6.00	48.20	2.40	-3.54	±5	2013/10/30
5800	Body	22.6	6.229	46.417	6.00	48.20	3.82	-3.70	±5	2013/10/31

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. System Verification Procedures

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

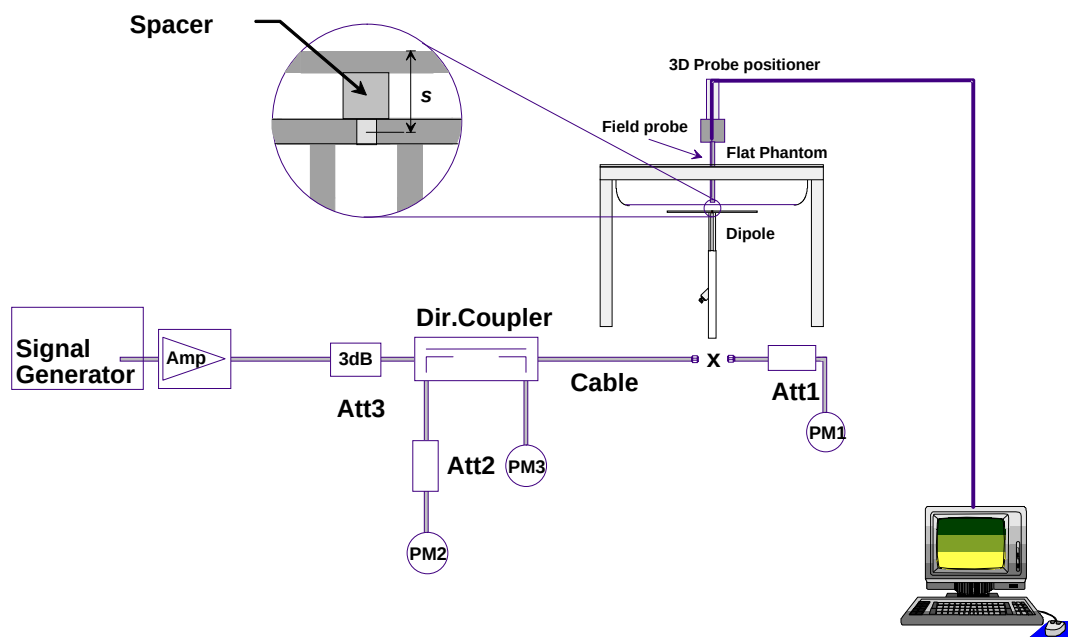


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2013/10/24	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-SN:736	3820	913	13.40	51.30	53.6	4.48
2013/10/29	5200	Body	100	D5GHzV2-SN:1128	3801	913	6.83	73.40	68.3	-6.95
2013/10/29	5300	Body	100	D5GHzV2-SN:1128	3801	913	7.67	74.30	76.7	3.23
2013/10/29	5300	Body	100	D5GHzV2-SN:1128	3925	495	7.32	74.30	73.2	-1.48
2013/10/30	5600	Body	100	D5GHzV2-SN:1128	3801	913	7.81	77.80	78.1	0.39
2013/10/30	5800	Body	100	D5GHzV2-SN:1128	3801	913	7.22	72.20	72.2	0.00
2013/10/31	5800	Body	100	D5GHzV2-SN:1128	3801	913	7.32	72.20	73.2	1.39

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

9.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1" two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

9.4 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remains in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scans use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scans are completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculate the multiband SAR.

9.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Note:

1. This device supports SISO mode and MIMO mode configuration, when the single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode

<Antenna A>

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11n-HT40 average output power is higher than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, these modes SAR will be verified at the highest RF exposure position found in 802.11b SAR testing.

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate
		1Mbps
CH 1	2412	14.43
CH 6	2437	14.40
CH 11	2462	14.47

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate
		6Mbps
CH 1	2412	11.34
CH 6	2437	14.37
CH 11	2462	11.47

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 1	2412	11.26
CH 6	2437	14.32
CH 11	2462	11.43

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 3	2422	10.48
CH 6	2437	14.96
CH 9	2452	11.38

<Antenna B>
Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11g and 11n-HT20 average output power is higher than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, these modes SAR will be verified at the highest RF exposure position found in 802.11b SAR testing.

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate
		1Mbps
CH 1	2412	12.44
CH 6	2437	12.46
CH 11	2462	12.22

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate
		6Mbps
CH 1	2412	10.48
CH 6	2437	13.88
CH 11	2462	11.85

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 1	2412	10.47
CH 6	2437	13.93
CH 11	2462	11.78

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 3	2422	8.43
CH 6	2437	12.47
CH 9	2452	10.87

<Antenna A+B>

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS8
CH 1	2412	9.46
CH 6	2437	11.81
CH 11	2462	8.93

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS8
CH 3	2422	6.94
CH 6	2437	10.76
CH 9	2452	10.34

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Bluetooth average power (dBm)		
Mode	v2.1+EDR	v4.0+LE
Maximum Power	9.09	7.21

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
9.09	5	2.48	2.52

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 exclusion thresholds is $2.52 < 3$, RF exposure evaluation is not required.

<WLAN 5GHz Conducted Power>
<Antenna A>
Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11n-HT20/HT40 and 11ac-VHT20/VHT40 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 802.11a mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.
4. For 802.11ac SAR evaluation for each frequency band, 802.11ac-VHT80 was verified at the worst case found in 802.11a SAR testing.

WLAN 5GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate
		6Mbps
CH 36	5180	11.95
CH 40	5200	13.96
CH 44	5220	13.55
CH 48	5240	13.74
CH 52	5260	14.28
CH 56	5280	14.22
CH 60	5300	14.33
CH 64	5320	11.97
CH 100	5500	11.89
CH 104	5520	14.92
CH 108	5540	14.88
CH 112	5560	14.68
CH 116	5580	14.73
CH 132	5660	14.84
CH 136	5680	14.70
CH 140	5700	10.98
CH144	5720	14.91
CH 149	5745	14.90
CH 153	5765	14.82
CH 157	5785	14.96
CH 161	5805	14.85
CH 165	5825	14.92

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 36	5180	11.77
CH 40	5200	13.89
CH 44	5220	13.52
CH 48	5240	13.95
CH 52	5260	14.20
CH 56	5280	14.19
CH 60	5300	14.30
CH 64	5320	11.97
CH 100	5500	11.75
CH 104	5520	14.83
CH 108	5540	14.82
CH 112	5560	14.80
CH 116	5580	14.99
CH 132	5660	14.77
CH 136	5680	14.63
CH 140	5700	10.85
Ch144	5720	14.81
CH 149	5745	14.96
CH 153	5765	14.81
CH 157	5785	14.87
CH 161	5805	14.89
CH 165	5825	14.77

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 38	5190	9.47
CH 46	5230	14.00
CH 54	5270	9.44
CH 62	5310	10.96
CH 102	5510	8.95
CH 110	5550	14.85
CH 134	5670	14.42
CH142	5710	14.76
CH 151	5755	14.86
CH 159	5795	14.95



WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 36	5180	11.66
CH 40	5200	13.74
CH 44	5220	13.51
CH 48	5240	13.88
CH 52	5260	14.12
CH 56	5280	14.18
CH 60	5300	14.29
CH 64	5320	11.91
CH 100	5500	11.63
CH 104	5520	14.87
CH 108	5540	14.82
CH 112	5560	14.72
CH 116	5580	14.81
CH 132	5660	14.73
CH 136	5680	14.66
CH 140	5700	10.76
CH144	5720	14.76
CH 149	5745	14.82
CH 153	5765	14.83
CH 157	5785	14.83
CH 161	5805	14.72
CH 165	5825	14.83

WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 38	5190	9.44
CH 46	5230	13.88
CH 54	5270	9.41
CH 62	5310	10.88
CH 102	5510	8.88
CH 110	5550	14.81
CH 134	5670	14.34
CH142	5710	14.72
CH 151	5755	14.81
CH 159	5795	14.84

WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT80 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 42	5210	7.95
CH 58	5290	9.43
CH 106	5530	6.83
CH 138	5690	12.46
CH 155	5775	12.49

**<Antenna B>****Note:**

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Apply the test exclusion rule in KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11n-HT20/HT40 and 11ac-VHT20/VHT40 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 802.11a mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.
4. For 802.11ac SAR evaluation for each frequency band, 802.11ac-VHT80 was verified at the worst case found in 802.11a SAR testing.

WLAN 5GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate
		6Mbps
CH 36	5180	10.81
CH 40	5200	13.92
CH 44	5220	13.51
CH 48	5240	13.70
CH 52	5260	14.21
CH 56	5280	14.15
CH 60	5300	14.28
CH 64	5320	11.84
CH 100	5500	11.88
CH 104	5520	14.74
CH 108	5540	14.75
CH 112	5560	14.56
CH 116	5580	14.66
CH 132	5660	14.76
CH 136	5680	14.70
CH 140	5700	10.89
CH144	5720	14.92
CH 149	5745	14.80
CH 153	5765	14.71
CH 157	5785	14.84
CH 161	5805	14.78
CH 165	5825	14.62

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 36	5180	10.75
CH 40	5200	13.83
CH 44	5220	13.53
CH 48	5240	13.84
CH 52	5260	14.14
CH 56	5280	14.11
CH 60	5300	14.22
CH 64	5320	11.81
CH 100	5500	11.85
CH 104	5520	14.80
CH 108	5540	14.72
CH 112	5560	14.71
CH 116	5580	14.72
CH 132	5660	14.71
CH 136	5680	14.56
CH 140	5700	10.81
CH144	5720	14.80
CH 149	5745	14.82
CH 153	5765	14.70
CH 157	5785	14.81
CH 161	5805	14.69
CH 165	5825	14.71

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 38	5190	8.88
CH 46	5230	13.81
CH 54	5270	8.86
CH 62	5310	10.86
CH 102	5510	9.21
CH 110	5550	14.80
CH 134	5670	14.38
CH142	5710	14.66
CH 151	5755	14.81
CH 159	5795	14.90



WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 36	5180	10.65
CH 40	5200	13.75
CH 44	5220	13.43
CH 48	5240	13.74
CH 52	5260	14.14
CH 56	5280	14.09
CH 60	5300	14.21
CH 64	5320	11.71
CH 100	5500	11.77
CH 104	5520	14.80
CH 108	5540	14.65
CH 112	5560	14.62
CH 116	5580	14.64
CH 132	5660	14.67
CH 136	5680	14.55
CH 140	5700	10.81
CH144	5720	14.70
CH 149	5745	14.75
CH 153	5765	14.63
CH 157	5785	14.75
CH 161	5805	14.67
CH 165	5825	14.64

WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 38	5190	8.76
CH 46	5230	13.76
CH 54	5270	8.82
CH 62	5310	10.85
CH 102	5510	9.16
CH 110	5550	14.75
CH 134	5670	14.33
CH142	5710	14.62
CH 151	5755	14.75
CH 159	5795	14.83

WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT80 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS0
CH 42	5210	7.68
CH 58	5290	9.81
CH 106	5530	6.69
CH138	5690	12.38
CH 155	5775	12.35

<Antenna A+B>

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS8
CH 36	5180	10.48
CH 40	5200	10.77
CH 44	5220	10.65
CH 48	5240	10.84
CH 52	5260	11.29
CH 56	5280	11.23
CH 60	5300	11.44
CH 64	5320	10.91
CH 100	5500	8.95
CH 104	5520	11.71
CH 108	5540	11.69
CH 112	5560	11.84
CH 116	5580	11.98
CH 132	5660	11.66
CH 136	5680	11.73
CH 140	5700	8.82
CH144	5720	11.81
CH 149	5745	11.97
CH 153	5765	11.85
CH 157	5785	11.98
CH 161	5805	11.75
CH 165	5825	11.83

WLAN 5GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS8
CH 38	5190	6.45
CH 46	5230	10.99
CH 54	5270	7.39
CH 62	5310	8.96
CH 102	5510	6.49
CH 110	5550	12.00
CH 134	5670	11.45
CH 142	5710	11.85
CH 151	5755	11.85
CH 159	5795	11.72

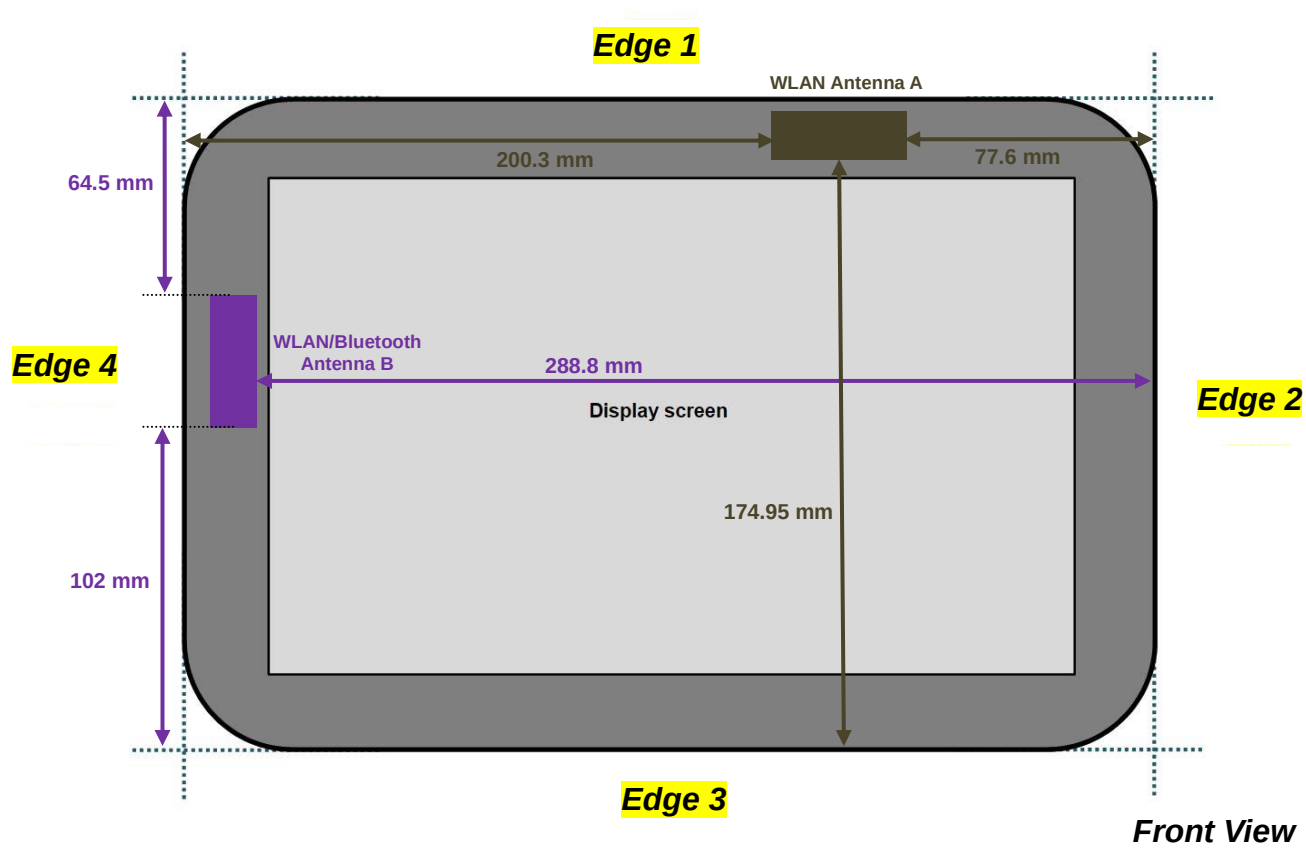


WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT20 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS 10
CH 36	5180	10.44
CH 40	5200	10.75
CH 44	5220	10.62
CH 48	5240	10.80
CH 52	5260	11.23
CH 56	5280	11.18
CH 60	5300	11.33
CH 64	5320	10.85
CH 100	5500	8.84
CH 104	5520	11.62
CH 108	5540	11.63
CH 112	5560	11.78
CH 116	5580	11.84
CH 132	5660	11.62
CH 136	5680	11.68
CH 140	5700	8.75
CH 144	5720	11.75
CH 149	5745	11.84
CH 153	5765	11.76
CH 157	5785	11.85
CH 161	5805	11.63
CH 165	5825	11.80

WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT40 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS10
CH 38	5190	6.35
CH 46	5230	10.81
CH 54	5270	7.26
CH 62	5310	8.85
CH 102	5510	6.36
CH 110	5550	11.86
CH 134	5670	11.33
CH 142	5710	11.75
CH 151	5755	11.80
CH 159	5795	11.66

WLAN 5GHz 802.11ac-VHT80 Average Power (dBm)		
Power vs. Channel		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index
		MCS10
CH 42	5210	6.45
CH 58	5290	7.48
CH 106	5530	4.98
CH 138	5690	11.95
CH 155	5775	11.97

11. Antenna Location



<SAR test exclusion table>

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	WLAN2.4GHz Ant A	WLAN2.4GHz Ant B	WLAN5GHz Ant A	WLAN5GHz Ant B
	Tune-up Maximum power	15	14	15	15
	Tune-up Maximum rated power(mW)	32.00	25.00	32.00	32.00
Bottom Face	Antenna to user (mm)	5	5	5	5
	SAR exclusion threshold	10.04	7.85	15.45	15.45
	SAR testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edge 1	Antenna to user (mm)	5	64.5	5	64.5
	SAR exclusion threshold	10.04	240.6	15.45	207.15
	SAR testing required?	Yes	No	Yes	No
Edge 2	Antenna to user (mm)	77.6	288.8	77.6	288.8
	SAR exclusion threshold	371.6	2483.6	338.15	2450.15
	SAR testing required?	No	No	No	No
Edge 3	Antenna to user (mm)	174.95	102	174.95	102
	SAR exclusion threshold	1345.1	615.6	1311.65	582.15
	SAR testing required?	No	No	No	No
Edge 4	Antenna to user (mm)	200.3	5	200.3	5
	SAR exclusion threshold	1598.6	7.85	1565.15	15.45
	SAR testing required?	No	Yes	No	Yes

Note:

- Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the distance of the antenna to the user is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare.
 This formula is $[3.0] / [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \cdot [(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] = \text{exclusion threshold of mW}$.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · (f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

12. SAR Test Results

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
- For the exposure positions that proximity sensor power reduction is applied for SAR compliance, additional SAR testing with EUT transmitting full power in normal mode was performed; 1.4cm for bottom face, 1.1cm for edge1
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
- This device supports SISO mode and MIMO mode configuration, when the single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode.

12.1 Body SAR

<WLAN SAR DTS>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	11	2462	14.47	14.5	1.007	-0.13	0.324	0.326
2	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	11	2462	14.47	14.5	1.007	-0.15	0.083	0.084
3	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	6	2437	14.96	15	1.009	0.04	0.375	0.378
50	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	157	5785	14.96	15	1.009	0.01	0.633	0.639
51	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	149	5745	14.9	15	1.023	0.06	0.445	0.455
52	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	165	5825	14.92	15	1.019	0.1	0.552	0.562
53	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	157	5785	14.96	15	1.009	-0.11	0.617	0.623
54	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	149	5745	14.85	15	1.035	-0.11	0.613	0.635
55	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	165	5825	14.92	15	1.019	0.12	0.687	0.700
56	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	155	5775	12.49	12.5	1.002	0.06	0.453	0.454
4	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	6	2437	12.46	12.5	1.009	-0.02	0.043	0.043
6	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	6	2437	12.46	12.5	1.009	0.13	0.018	0.018
7	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11g 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	6	2437	13.88	14	1.028	0.02	0.107	0.110
8	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	6	2437	13.93	14	1.016	-0.05	0.062	0.063
57	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	157	5785	14.84	15	1.038	0.01	0.974	1.011
58	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	149	5745	14.8	15	1.047	-0.05	0.869	0.910
64	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	161	5805	14.78	15	1.052	-0.02	0.99	1.041
60	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	157	5785	14.84	15	1.038	-0.05	0.589	0.611
61	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	149	5745	14.8	15	1.047	-0.12	0.428	0.448
62	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	161	5805	14.78	15	1.052	0.15	0.539	0.567
63	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	155	5775	12.5	12.5	1.000	0.14	0.678	0.678

**<WLAN SAR NII>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
27	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	40	5200	13.96	14	1.009	0.03	0.477	0.481
28	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	40	5200	13.96	14	1.009	-0.17	0.587	0.592
29	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	42	5210	7.95	8	1.012	0.16	0.173	0.175
19	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	60	5300	14.33	14.5	1.040	0.05	0.895	0.931
20	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	52	5260	14.28	14.5	1.052	-0.02	0.7	0.736
21	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	60	5300	14.33	14.5	1.040	-0.11	1.19	1.238
22	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	52	5260	14.28	14.5	1.052	-0.07	0.849	0.893
23	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	58	5290	9.43	9.5	1.016	-0.14	0.358	0.364
39	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	104	5520	14.92	15	1.019	-0.07	0.515	0.525
40	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	116	5580	14.73	15	1.064	-0.08	0.459	0.488
41	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant A	132	5660	14.84	15	1.038	-0.01	0.46	0.477
36	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	104	5520	14.92	15	1.019	-0.16	0.697	0.710
37	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	116	5580	14.73	15	1.064	-0.09	0.653	0.695
38	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	132	5660	14.84	15	1.038	-0.13	0.68	0.706
42	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	138	5690	12.46	12.5	1.009	0.06	0.474	0.478
31	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	40	5200	13.92	14	1.019	0.01	0.235	0.239
32	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	40	5200	13.92	14	1.019	0.02	0.217	0.221
33	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	42	5210	7.68	8	1.076	0.19	0.197	0.212
24	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	60	5300	14.28	14.5	1.052	0.14	0.724	0.762
25	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	60	5300	14.28	14.5	1.052	-0.15	0.512	0.539
26	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	58	5290	9.81	10	1.045	0.18	0.25	0.261
43	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	144	5720	14.92	15	1.019	0.07	0.591	0.602
44	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	108	5540	14.75	15	1.059	0.18	0.68	0.720
45	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	116	5580	14.66	15	1.081	0.14	0.796	0.861
46	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	144	5720	14.92	15	1.019	-0.13	0.373	0.380
47	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	108	5540	14.75	15	1.059	0.17	0.406	0.430
48	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0cm	Ant B	116	5580	14.66	15	1.081	0.13	0.463	0.501
49	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	138	5690	12.38	12.5	1.028	0.04	0.597	0.614

12.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
21	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	60	5300	14.33	14.5	1.040	-0.11	1.19	-	1.238
35	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 1	0cm	Ant A	60	5300	14.33	14.5	1.040	-0.1	1.12	1.06	1.165
64	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	161	5805	14.78	15	1.052	-0.02	0.99	-	1.041
59	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0cm	Ant B	161	5805	14.78	15	1.052	0.05	0.986	1.004	1.037

Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r01, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the largest SAR to the smallest SAR among original and repeated measurement.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

12.3 Highest SAR Plot

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/10/24

#03_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11n-HT40 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11n; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.078

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.612 W/kg

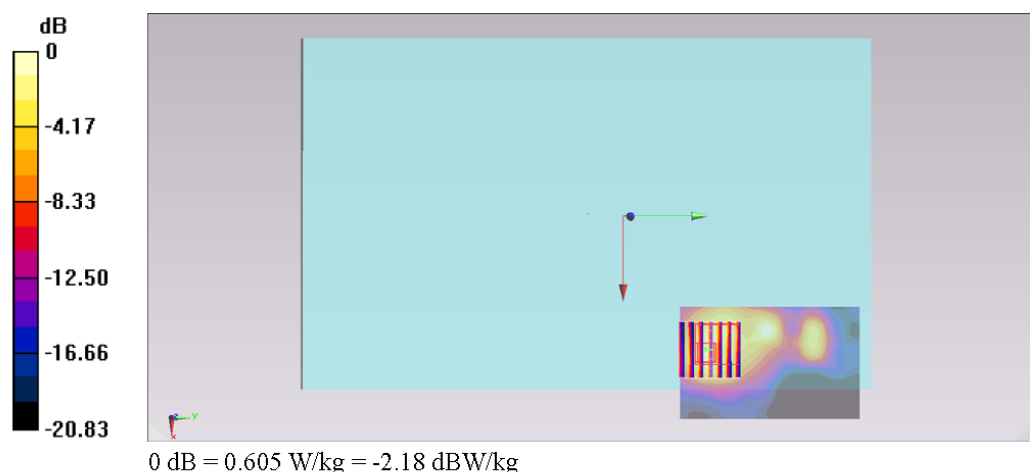
Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.769 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.889 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.375 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.180 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.605 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/10/29

#28_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch40;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.534$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch40/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.641 mW/g

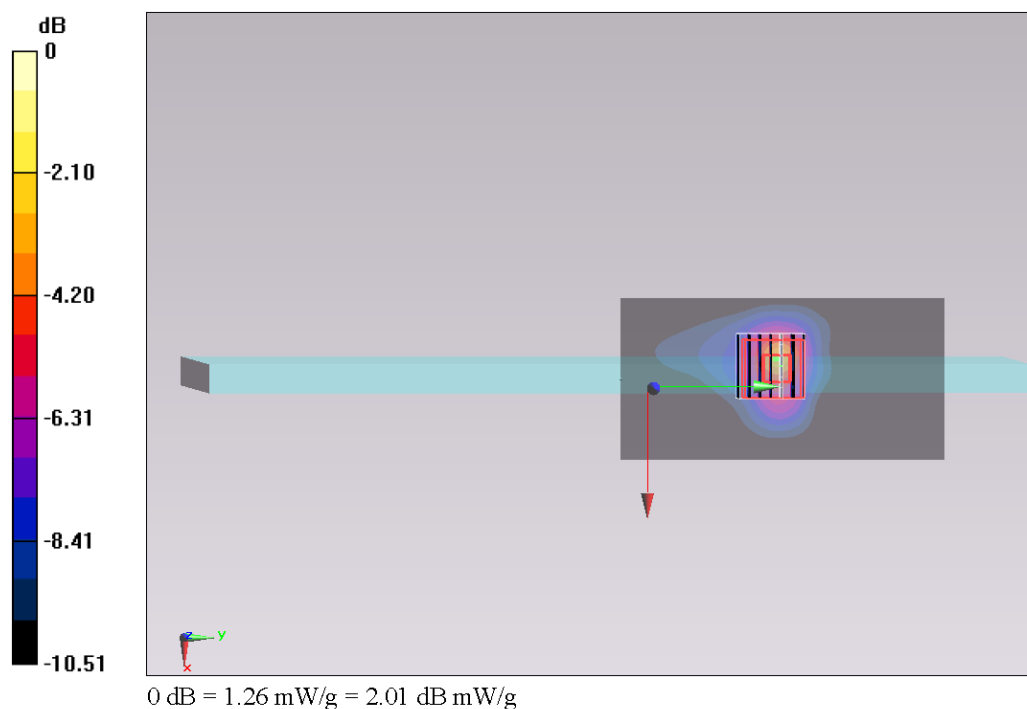
Configuration/Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.754 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.085 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.587 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.248 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/10/29

#21_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch60;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.418 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch60/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.06 mW/g

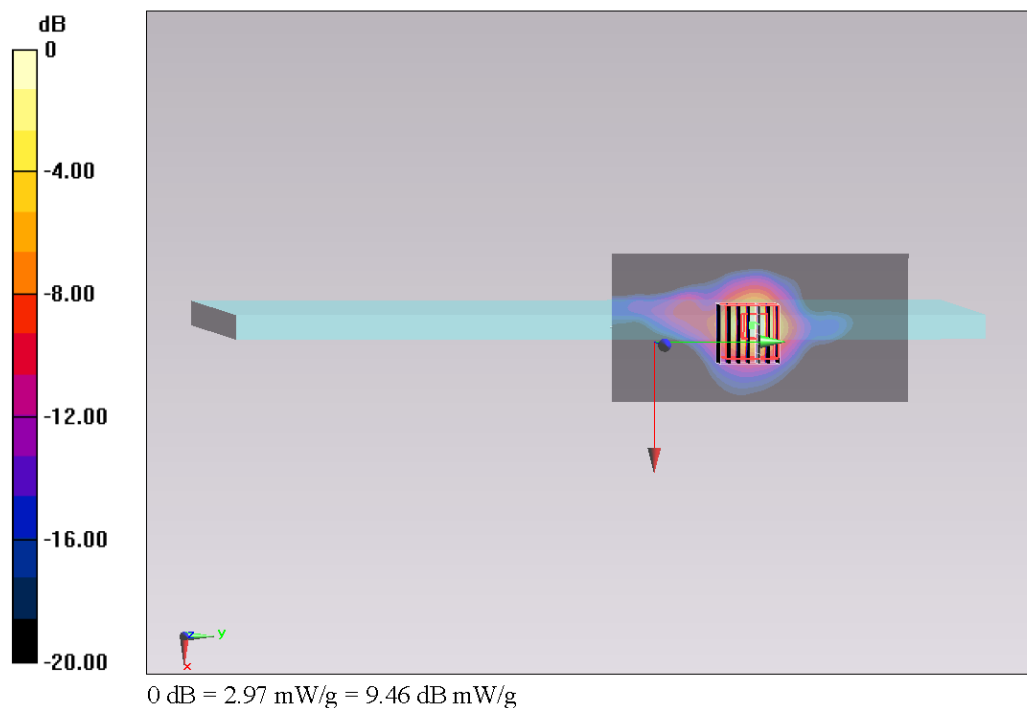
Configuration/Ch60/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 26.397 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.051 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.320 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.97 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/10/30

#45_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch116;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5580 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.764 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.85$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch116/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.07 mW/g

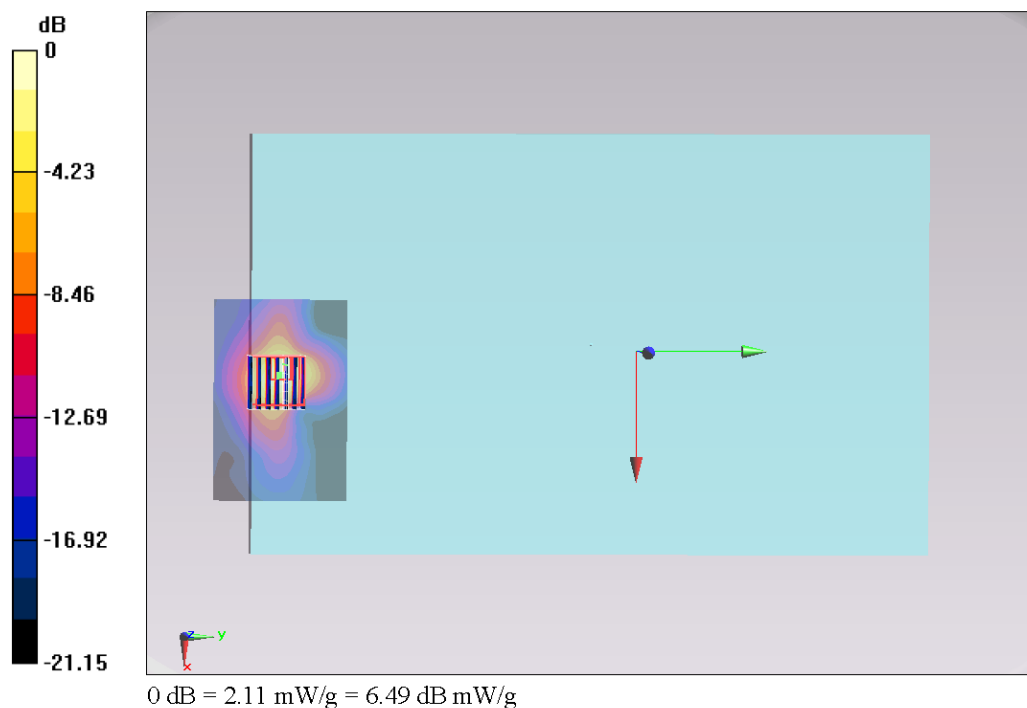
Configuration/Ch116/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 17.875 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.010 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.796 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.255 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.11 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013/10/31

#64_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch161;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used: $f = 5805 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.242 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.404$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch161/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.35 mW/g

Configuration/Ch161/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$,

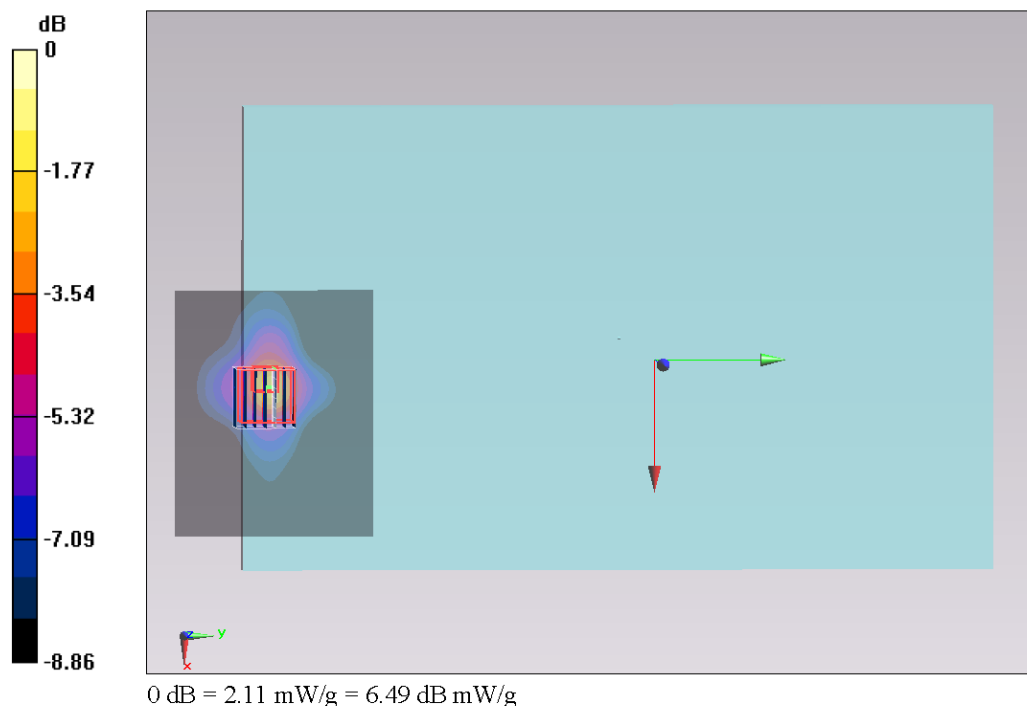
$dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 18.430 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.141 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.990 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.508 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.11 mW/g



13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Supported
1.	WLAN Antenna A + Bluetooth antenna B	Yes
2.	WLAN Antenna A + WLAN Antenna B (MIMO Mode)	Yes

Note:

- EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, 2.4GHz WLAN and 5GHz WLAN will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
- This device supports SISO mode and MIMO mode configuration, when the single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode.
- The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - Scalar SAR summation $< 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$.
 - $\text{SPLSR} = (\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
If $\text{SPLSR} \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary
 - Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR $< 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$
- For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r01 based on the formula below.
 - $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - When the minimum test separation distance is $< 5 \text{ mm}$, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is $> 50 \text{ mm}$.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Bottom Face	Edge 1
	Antenna to User	$< 5 \text{ mm}$	$< 5 \text{ mm}$
9.09 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.336 W/kg	0.336 W/kg

13.1 Tablet Body Exposure Conditions

< WLAN2.4GHz Antenna A + WLAN2.4GHz Antenna B > MIMO Mode

Position	WLAN Band	WLAN_Ant A		WLAN_Ant B		Summed SAR (W/kg)
		Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	
Bottom Face At 0cm	WLAN2.4GHz	3	0.378	7	0.11	0.49

< WLAN2.4GHz Antenna A + Bluetooth Antenna B>

Position	WLAN Band	WLAN_Ant A		Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)
		Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
Bottom Face At 0cm	WLAN2.4GHz	3	0.378	0.336	0.72
Edge1 At 0cm	WLAN2.4GHz	2	0.084	0.336	0.42

< WLAN5GHz Antenna A + WLAN5GHz Antenna B> MIMO Mode

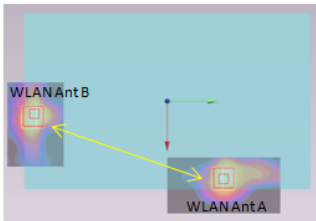
Position	WLAN ANT A			WLAN ANT B		Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
	WLAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)			
Bottom Face At 0cm	I	27	0.481	31	0.239	0.72		
	II	19	0.931	24	0.762	1.69	0.01	Case 1
	III	39	0.525	45	0.861	1.39		
	IV	50	0.639	64	1.041	1.68	0.01	Case 2

< WLAN5GHz Antenna A + Bluetooth Antenna B>

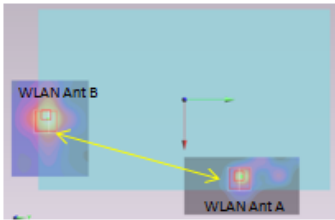
Position	WLAN ANT A			Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Case No
	WLAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)			
Bottom Face At 0cm	I	27	0.481	0.336	0.82		
	II	19	0.931	0.336	1.27		
	III	39	0.525	0.336	0.86		
	IV	50	0.639	0.336	0.98		
Edge1 At 0cm	I	28	0.592	0.336	0.93		
	II	21	1.238	0.336	1.57		
	III	36	0.710	0.336	1.05		
	IV	55	0.700	0.336	1.04		

13.2 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis

Case 1	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
Plot No					X	Y	Z				
19	WLAN5G Band 2 AntA	Bottom Face	0.931	0	0.083	0.059	-0.177	211.4	1.69	0.01	Not required
24	WLAN5G Band 2 AntB		0.762	0	0.009	-0.139	-0.175				



Case 2	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
Plot No					X	Y	Z				
50	WLAN5G Band 4 AntA	Bottom Face	0.639	0	0.079	0.057	-0.175	209.4	1.68	0.01	Not required
64	WLAN5G Band 4 AntB		1.041	0	0.011	-0.141	-0.176				



Test Engineer : Ken Li, Frank Wu, Ted Sun, Angelo Chang and Jack Wu

14. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 14.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/ κ ^(b)	1/ $\sqrt{3}$	1/ $\sqrt{6}$	1/ $\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 15.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

Table 15.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.55 %	± 6.55 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.2 %	± 1.2 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 5.7 %	± 5.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 12.8 %	± 12.6 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						± 25.6 %	± 25.2 %

Table 15.3. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

15. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", May 2013
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, "Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE", December 2008
- [8] FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers", May 2013
- [9] FCC KDB 644545 D01 v01r01, "Guidance for IEEE 802.11ac and Pre-ac Device Emission Testing", Apr 2013

System Check_Body_2450MHz_131024

DUT: D2450V2-SN:736

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.813$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.3 W/kg

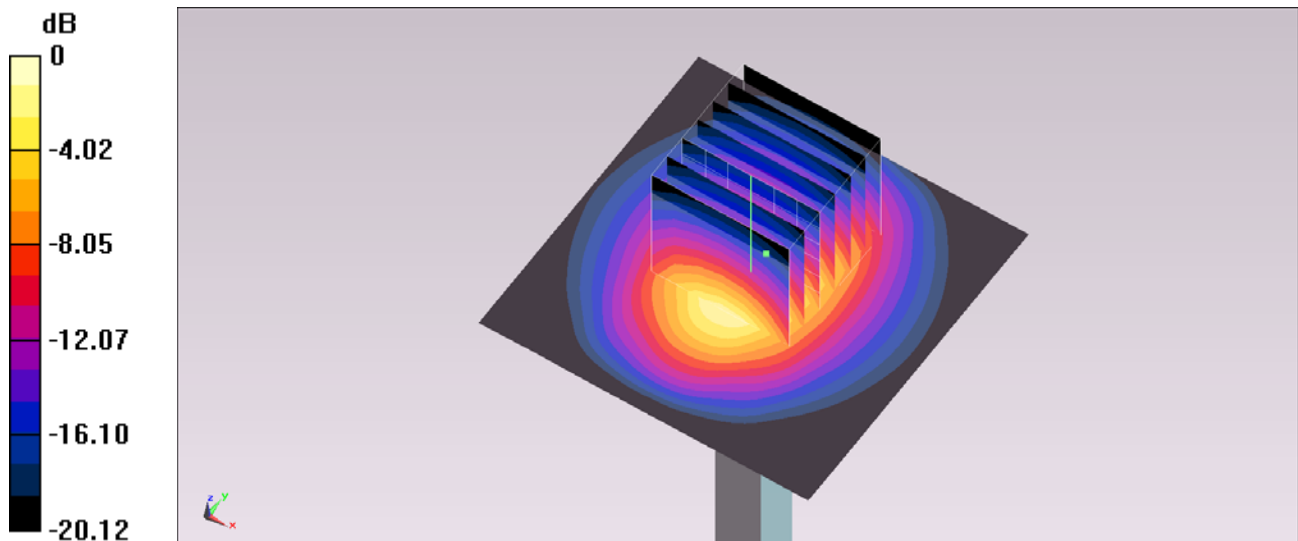
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.5 W/kg



0 dB = 20.5 W/kg = 13.12 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_5200MHz_131029**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.534$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.2 mW/g

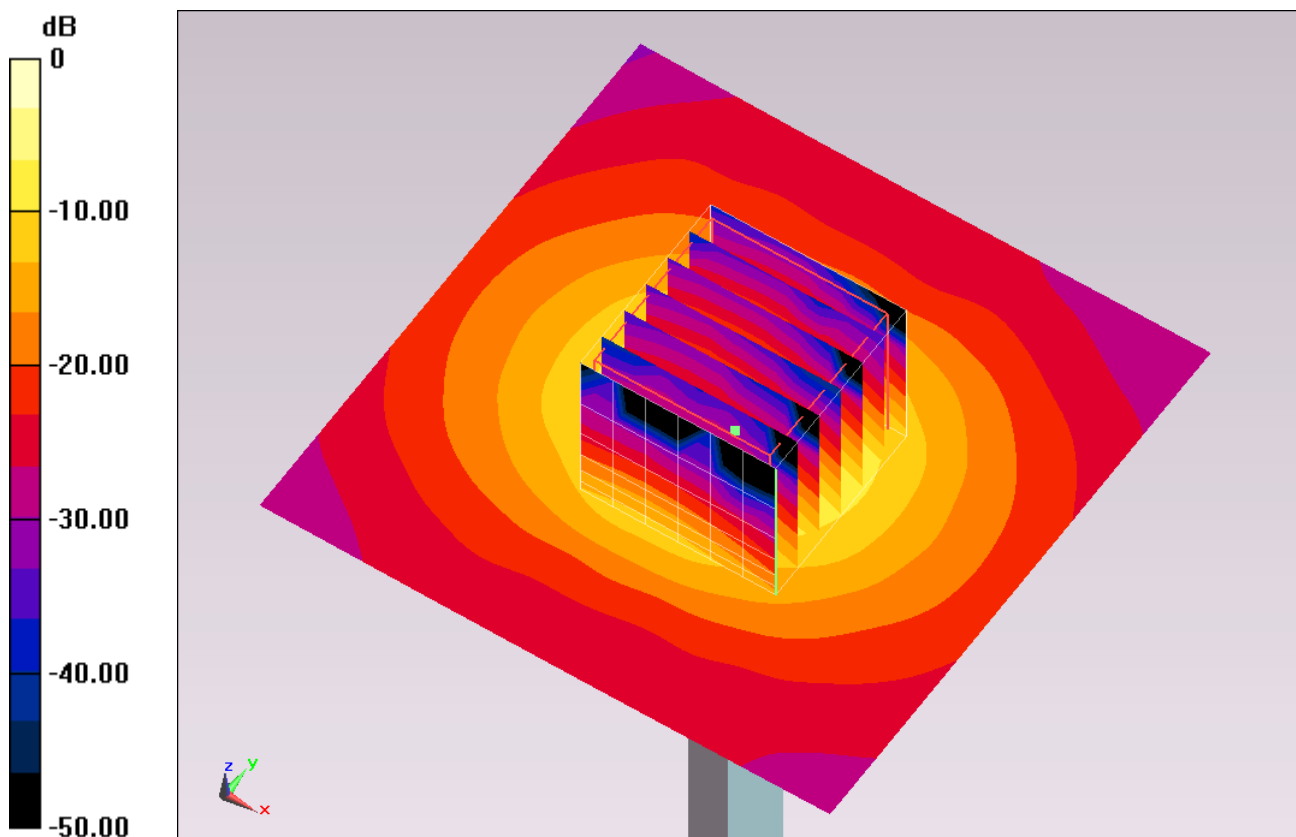
Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 45.712 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.720 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 6.83 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.83 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 mW/g



0 dB = 17.5 mW/g = 24.86 dB mW/g

System Check_Body_5300MHz_131029**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.0 W/kg

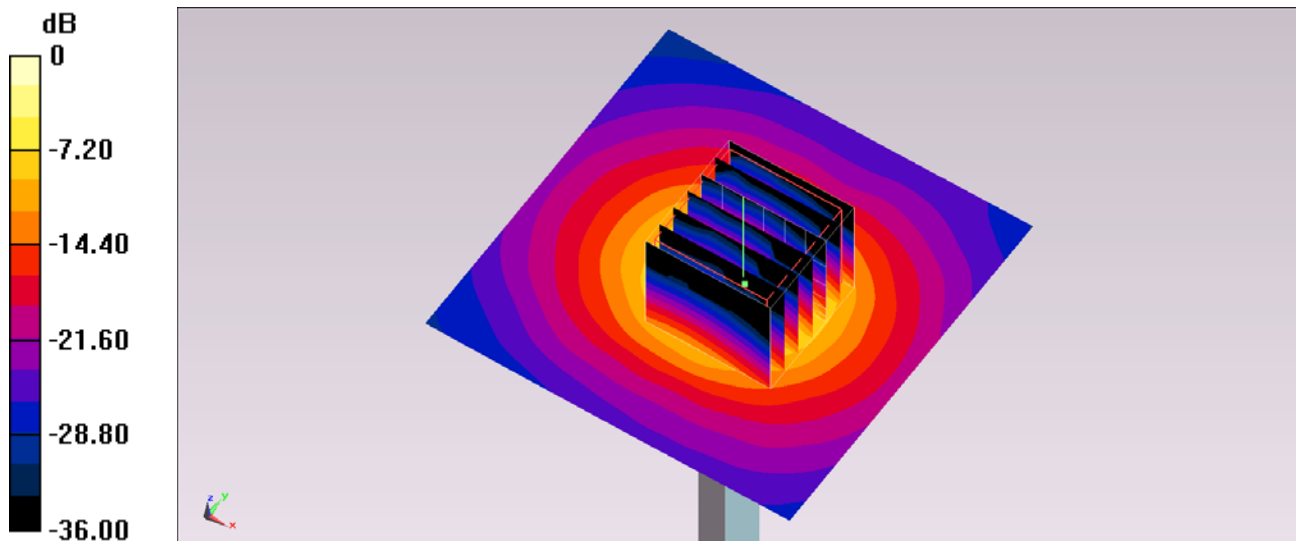
Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 48.885 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.67 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.01 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg



0 dB = 20.0 W/kg = 13.01 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_5300MHz_131029**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.2 mW/g

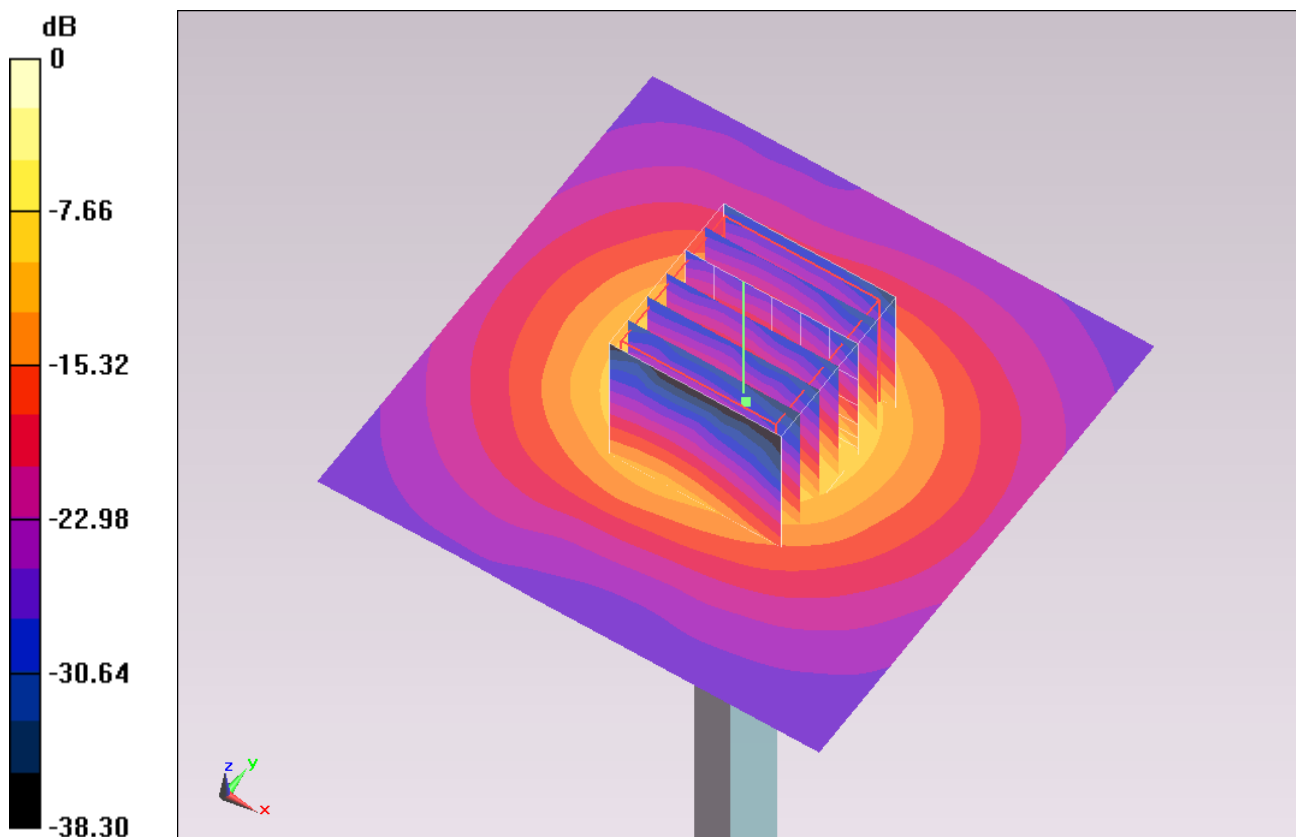
Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 45.640 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.029 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 7.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.03 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 mW/g



0 dB = 17.5 mW/g = 24.86 dB mW/g

System Check_Body_5600MHz_131030**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.79$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.784$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.1 mW/g

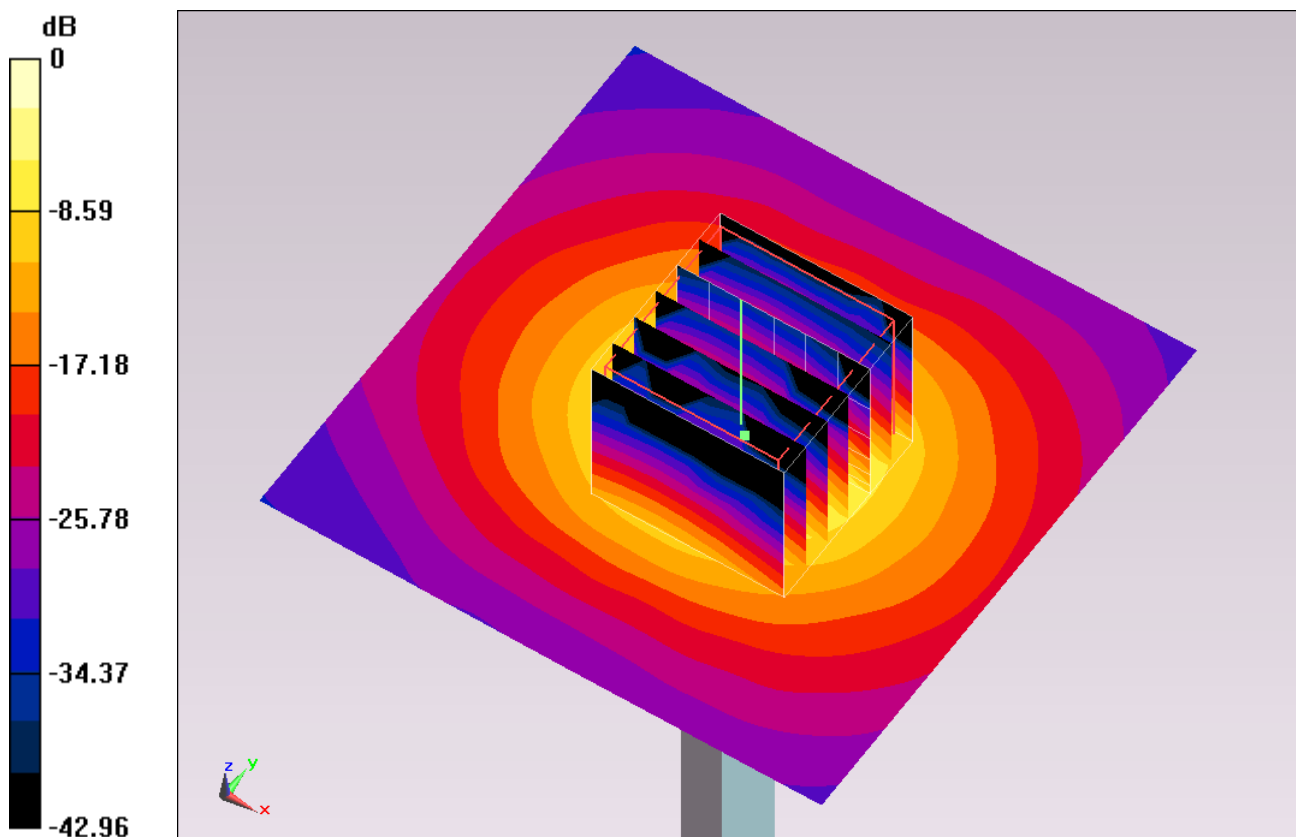
Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 48.103 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 38.279 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 7.81 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.5 mW/g



0 dB = 20.5 mW/g = 26.24 dB mW/g

System Check_Body_5800MHz_131030**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.144$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.492$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.8 mW/g

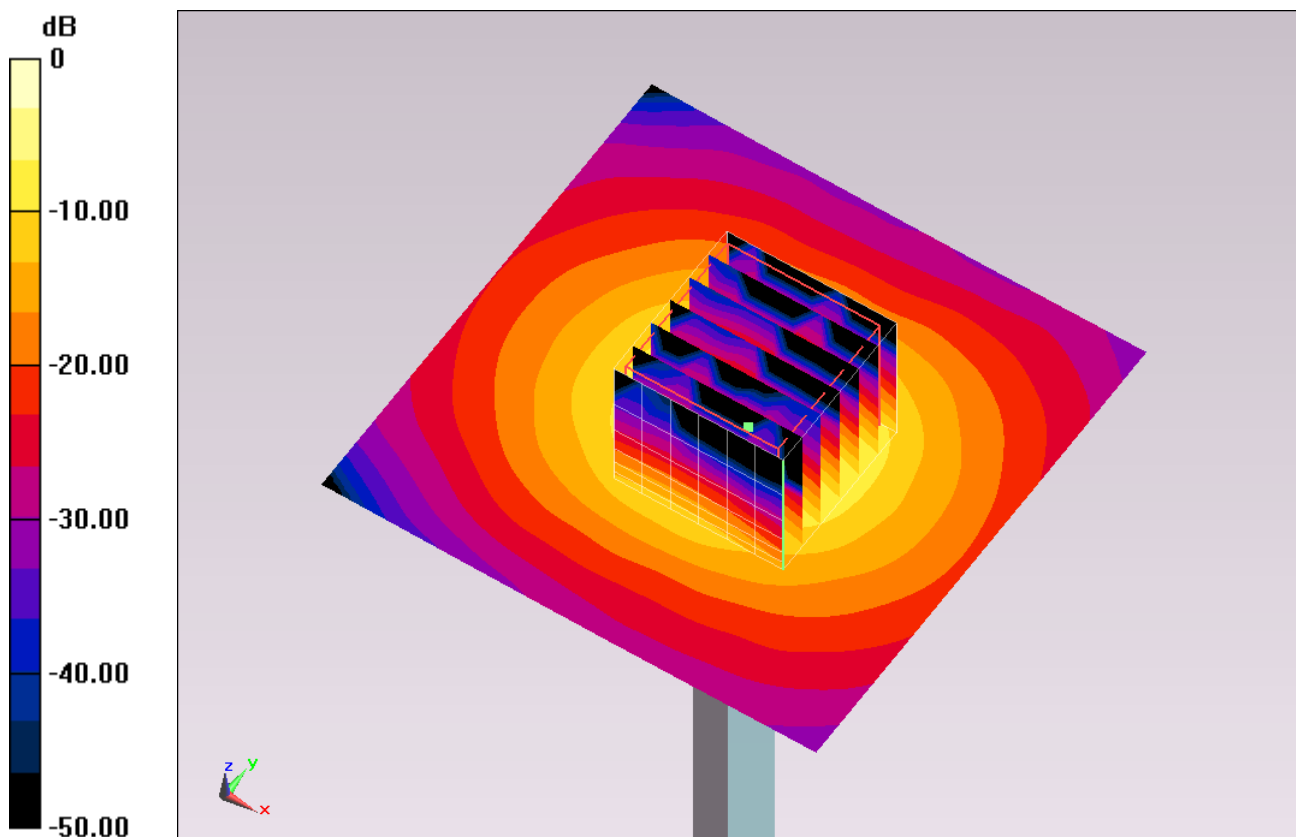
Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 43.368 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.617 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 7.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.94 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 mW/g



0 dB = 19.0 mW/g = 25.58 dB mW/g

System Check_Body_5800MHz_131031**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.229$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.417$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.0 mW/g

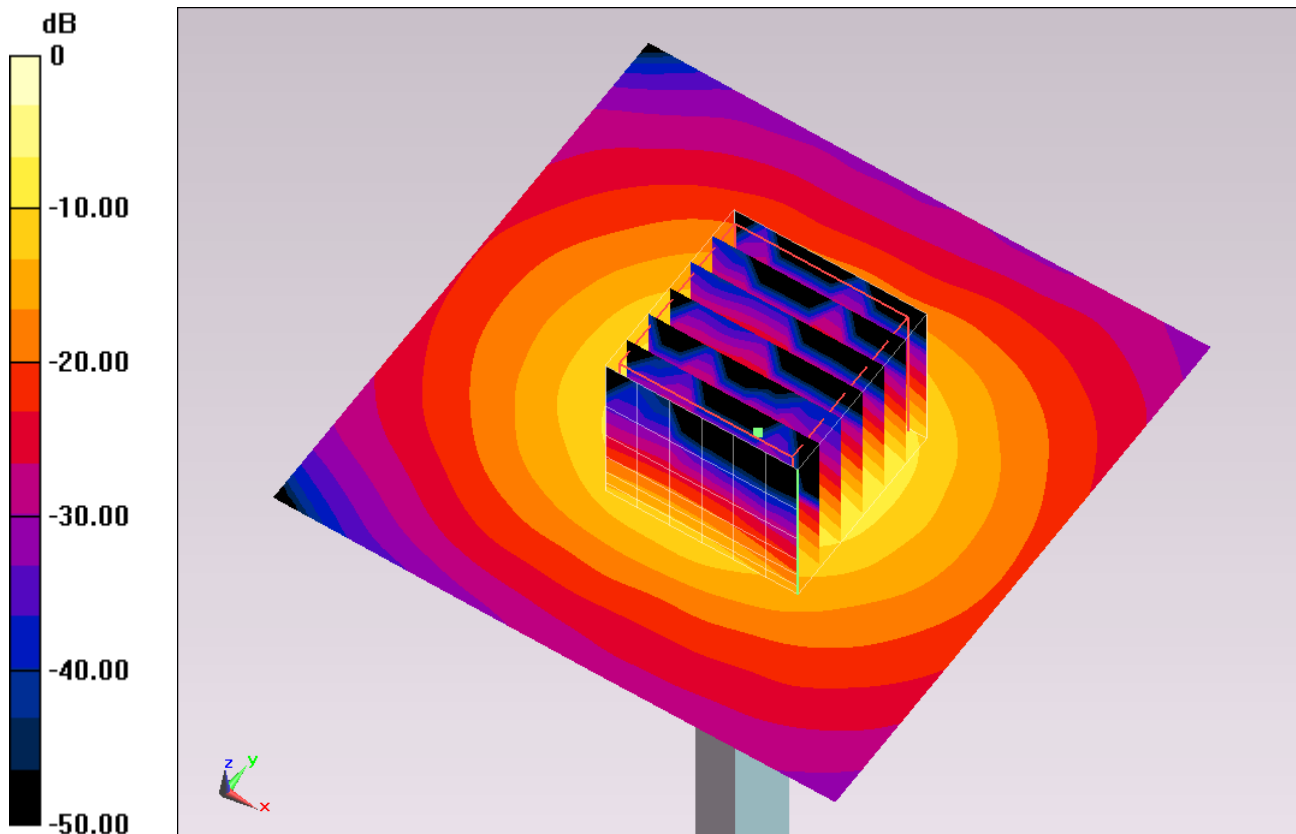
Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 43.368 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.081 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 7.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.97 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 mW/g



0 dB = 19.3 mW/g = 25.71 dB mW/g

#01_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch11;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.013

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.027$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.798$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch11/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.74 W/kg

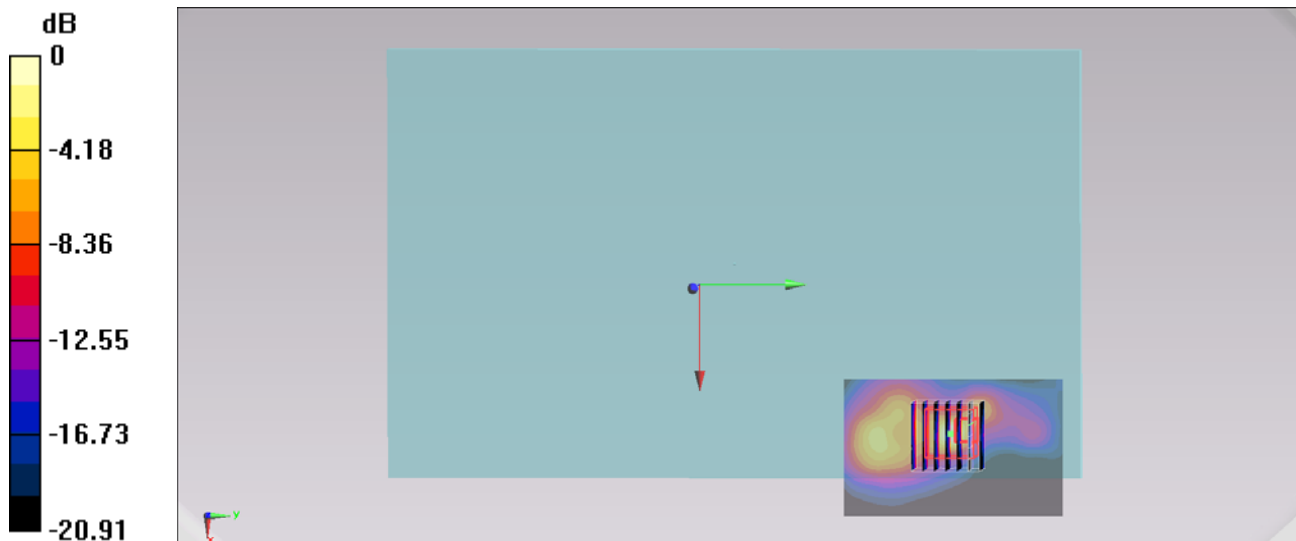
Configuration/Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 26.567 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.324 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.097 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 W/kg



0 dB = 1.39 W/kg = 1.43 dBW/kg

#02_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch11;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.013

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.027$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.798$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch11/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.132 W/kg

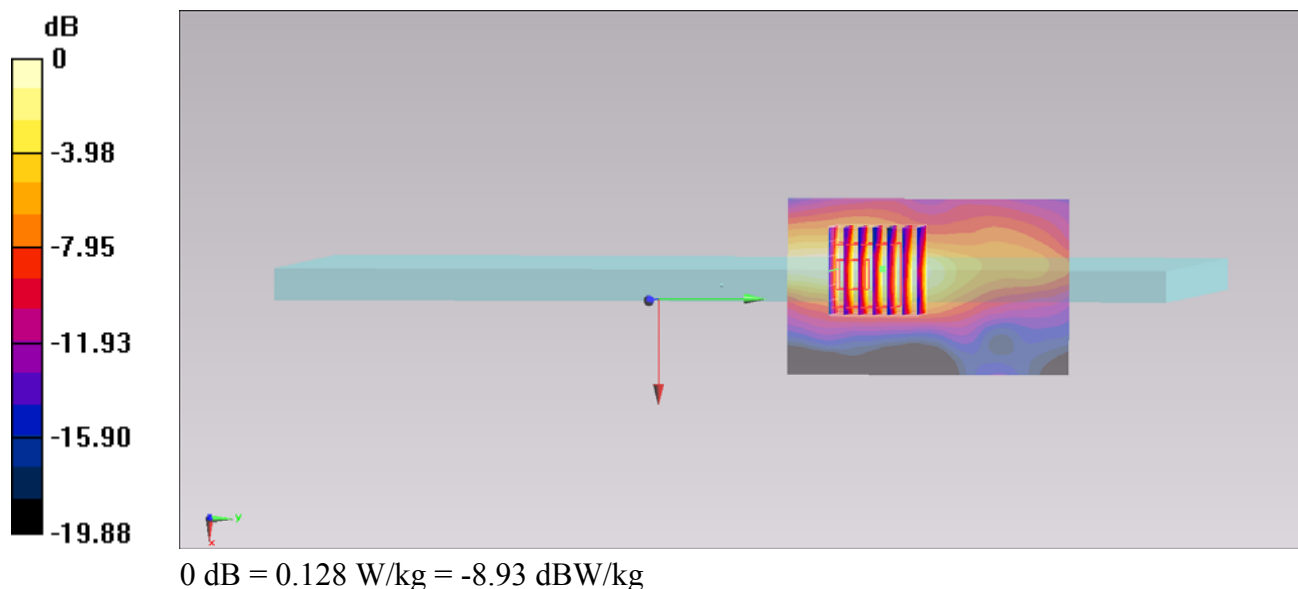
Configuration/Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.411 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.175 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.083 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.128 W/kg



#03_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11n-HT40 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11n; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.078

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.612 W/kg

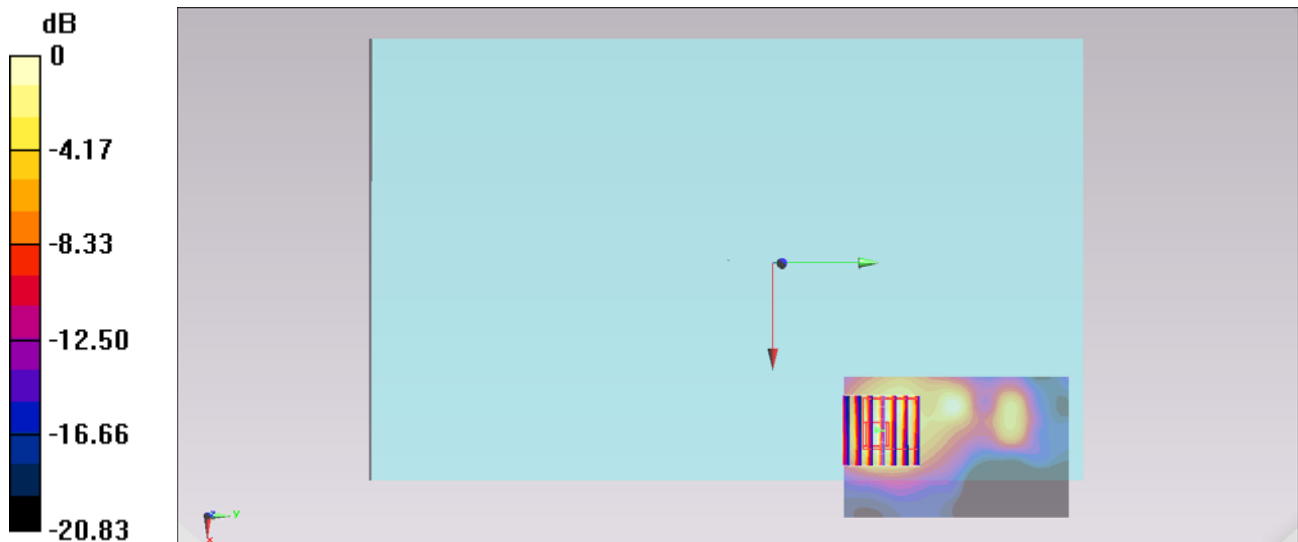
Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 17.769 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.889 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.375 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.180 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.605 W/kg



0 dB = 0.605 W/kg = -2.18 dBW/kg

#04_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.013

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (81x51x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0865 W/kg

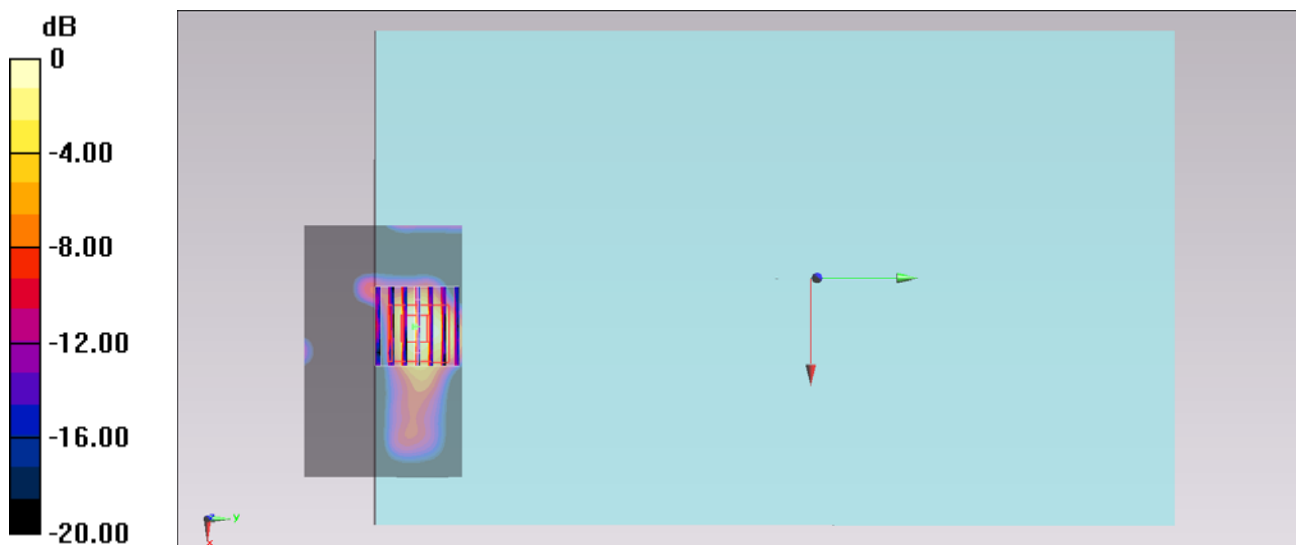
Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.148 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.112 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.043 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0744 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0744 W/kg = -11.28 dBW/kg

#06_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch6;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.013

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0477 W/kg

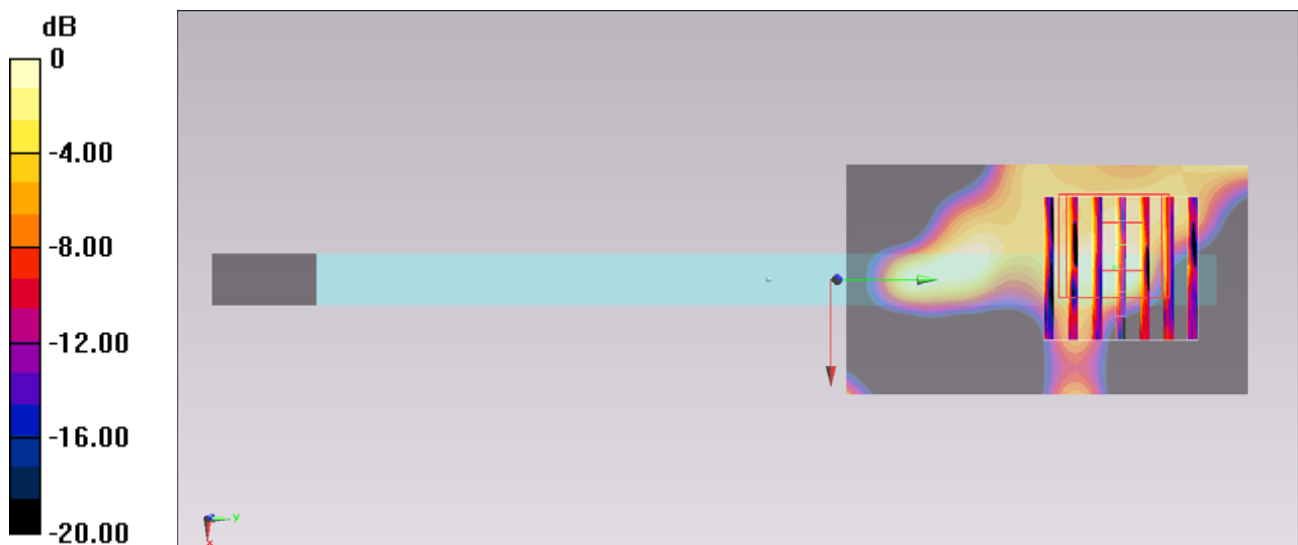
Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.591 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0340 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.018 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00821 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0269 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0269 W/kg = -15.70 dBW/kg

#07_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11g 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11g; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.021

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (81x51x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.168 W/kg

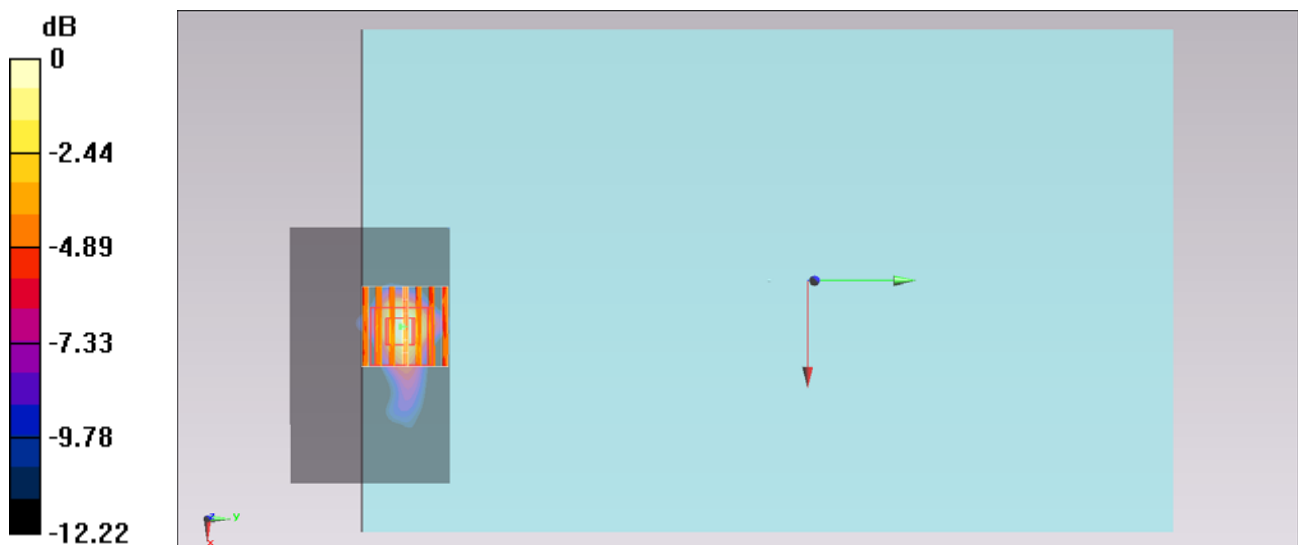
Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.753 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.236 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.107 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.067 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.146 W/kg



0 dB = 0.146 W/kg = -8.36 dBW/kg

#08_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11n-HT20 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch6;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11n; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.078

Medium: MSL_2450_131024 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.991$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.84, 6.84, 6.84); Calibrated: 2012/12/10;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1026
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (6); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.9 (7117)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (81x51x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.105 W/kg

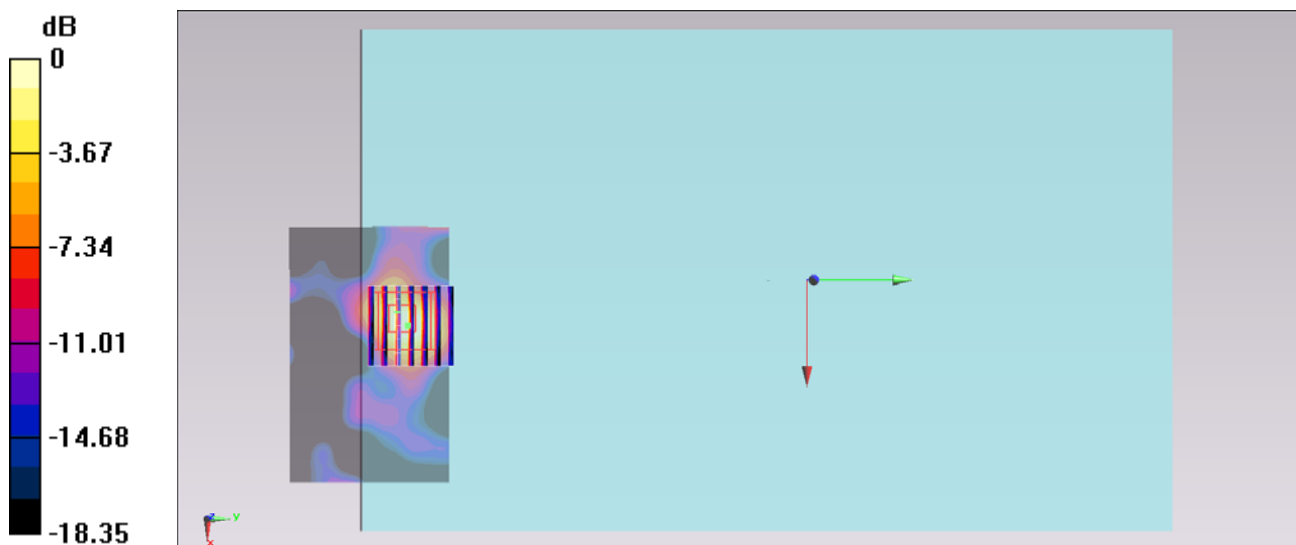
Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.989 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.160 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.062 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0973 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0973 W/kg = -10.12 dBW/kg

#27_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch40;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.534$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch40/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.969 mW/g

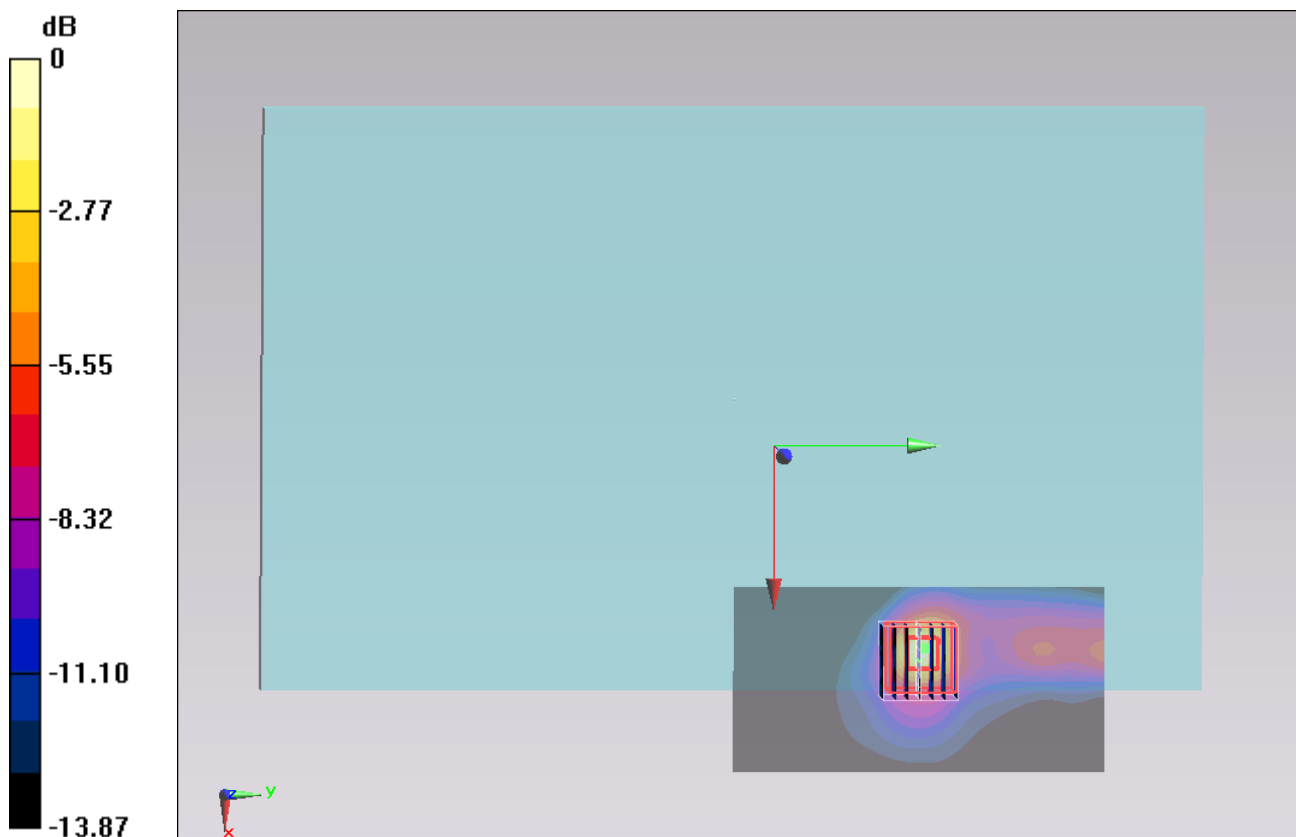
Configuration/Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.714 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.944 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.477 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.169 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 mW/g



0 dB = 1.10 mW/g = 0.83 dB mW/g

#28_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch40;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.534$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch40/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.641 mW/g

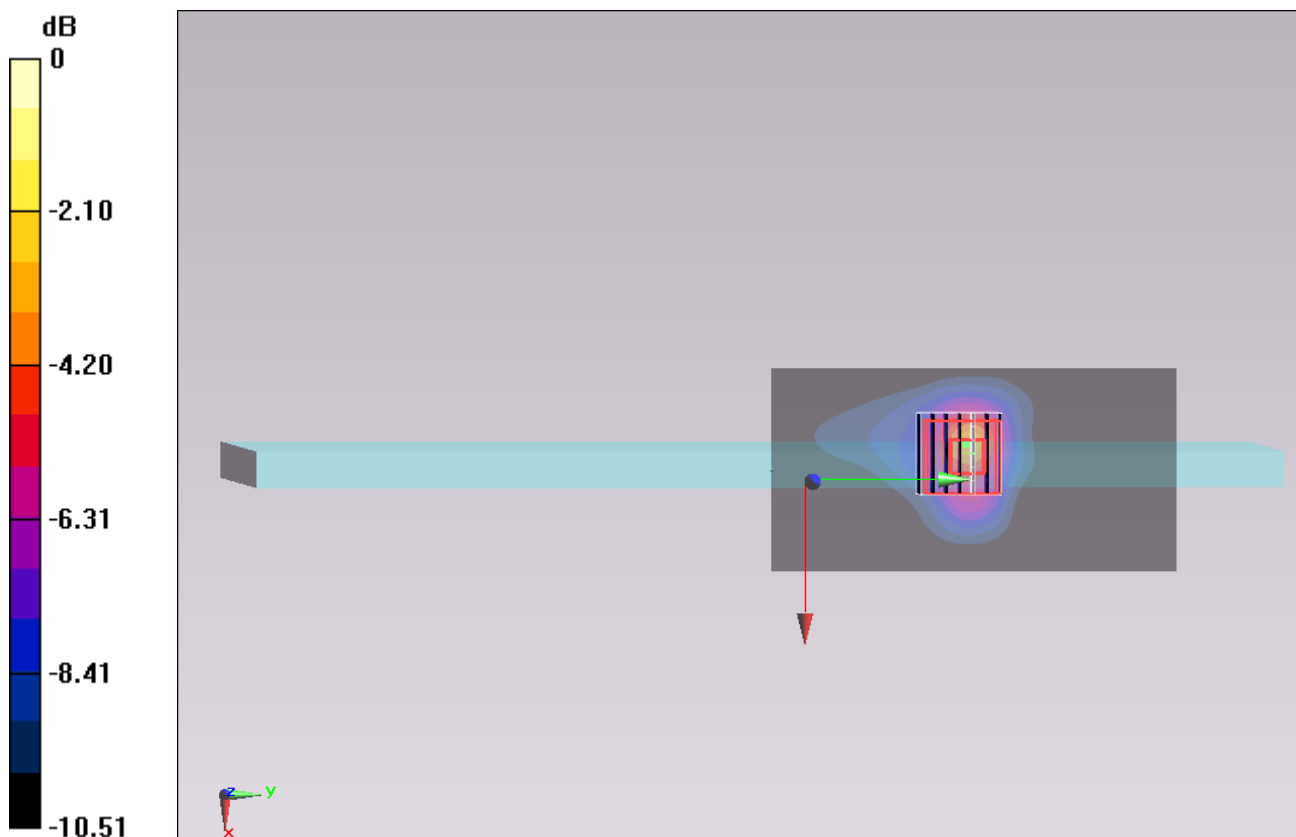
Configuration/Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.754 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.085 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.587 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.248 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 mW/g



0 dB = 1.26 mW/g = 2.01 dB mW/g

#29_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Edge 1_0cm_Ch42;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5210 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5210$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.294$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.519$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch42/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.355 mW/g

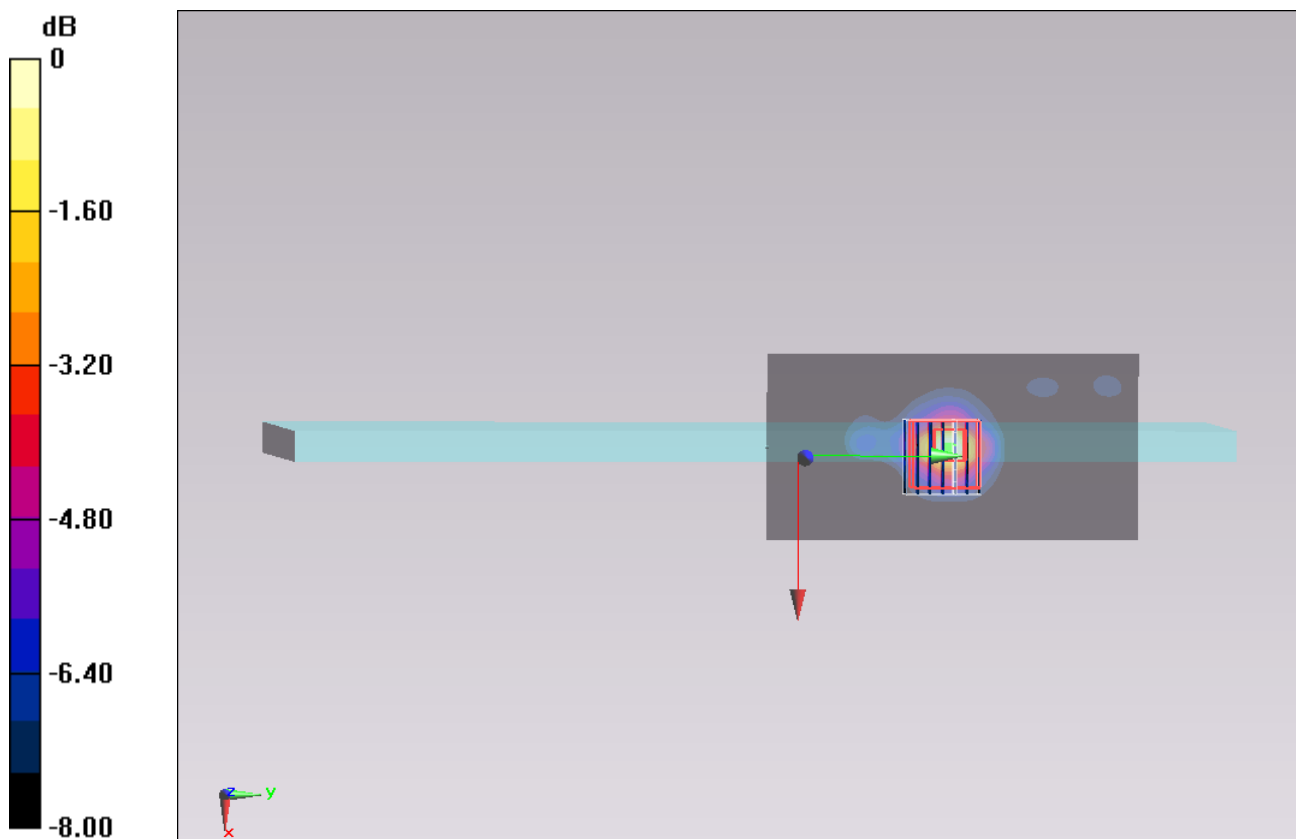
Configuration/Ch42/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 8.812 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.529 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.173 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.335 mW/g



0 dB = 0.335 mW/g = -9.50 dB mW/g

#19_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch60;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch60/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.17 mW/g

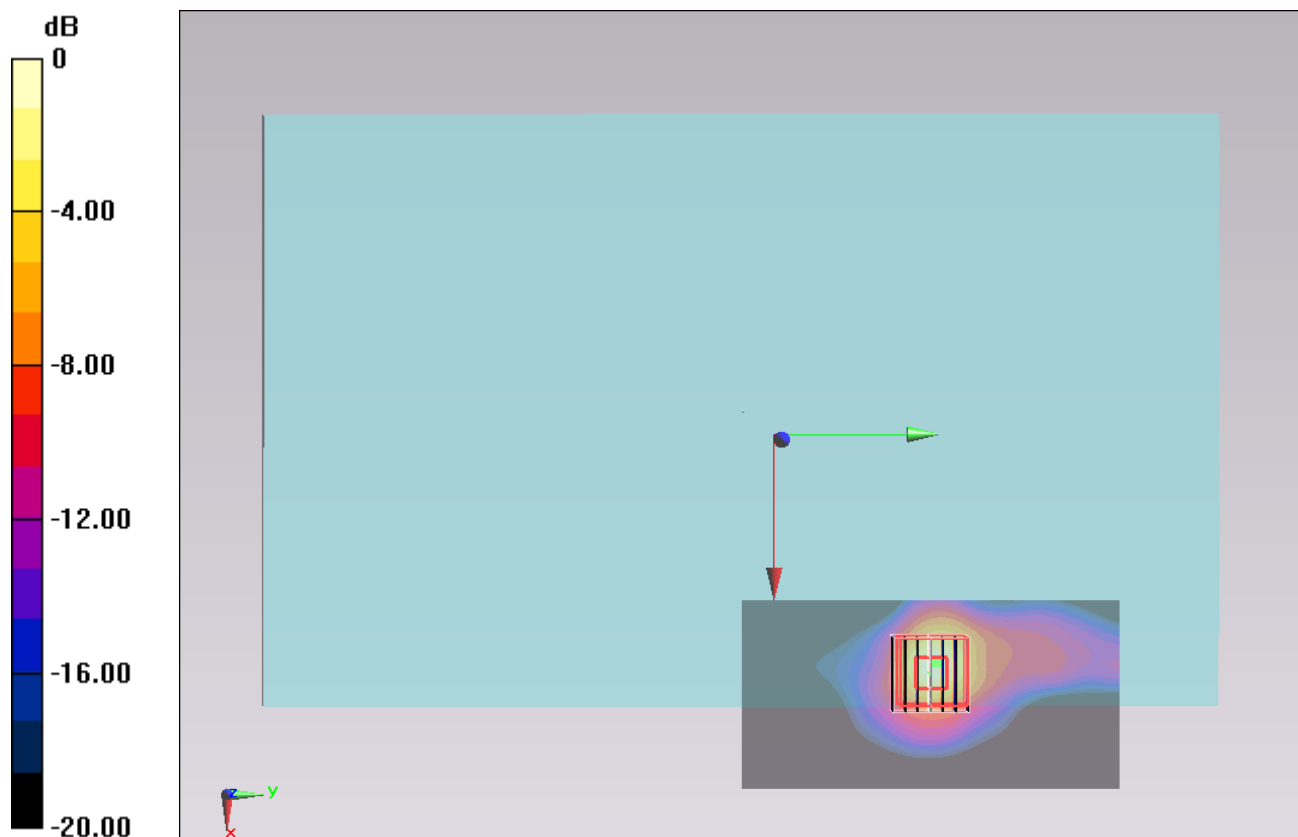
Configuration/Ch60/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 20.634 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.899 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.895 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.249 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.29 mW/g



0 dB = 2.29 mW/g = 7.20 dB mW/g

#20_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch52;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.367$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.431$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch52/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.65 mW/g

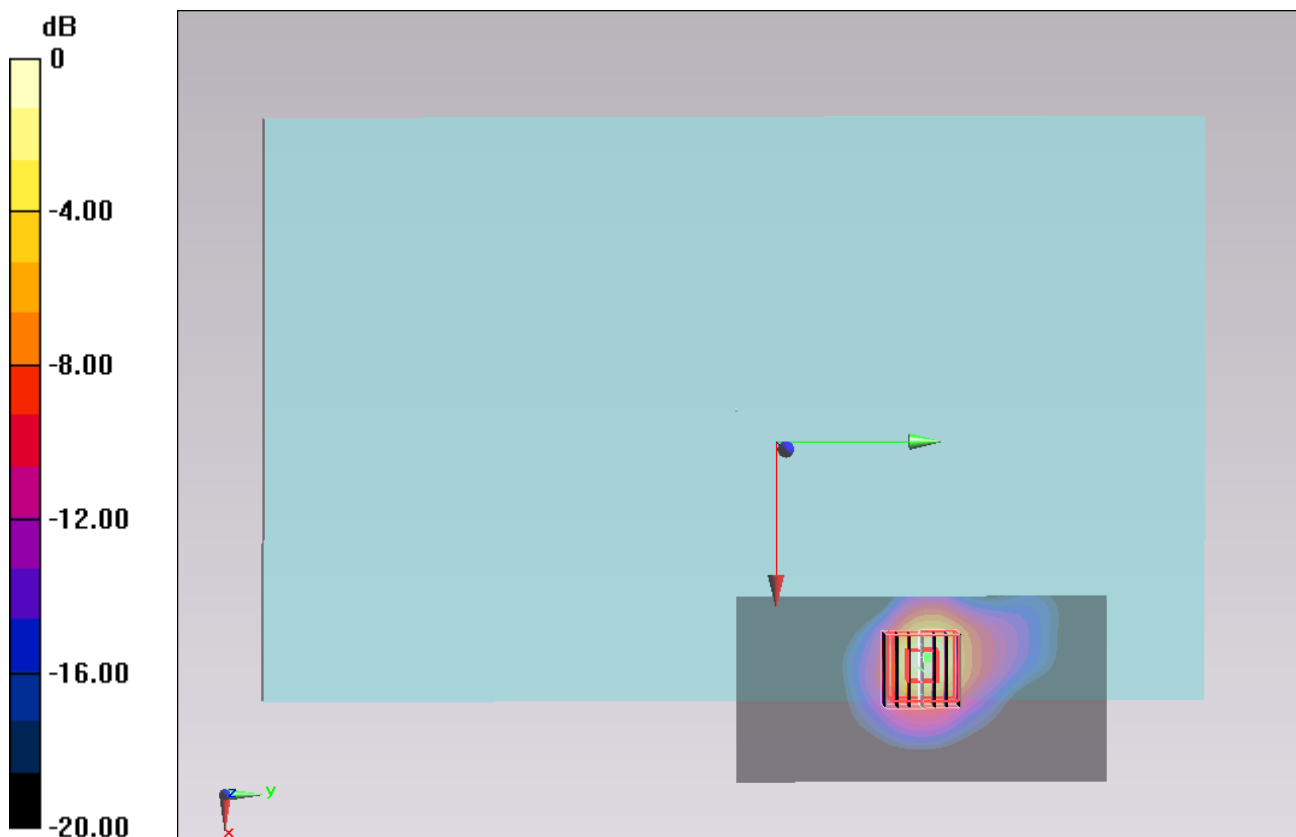
Configuration/Ch52/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 18.936 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.939 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.700 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.197 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.75 mW/g



0 dB = 1.75 mW/g = 4.86 dB mW/g

#21_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch60;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch60/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.06 mW/g

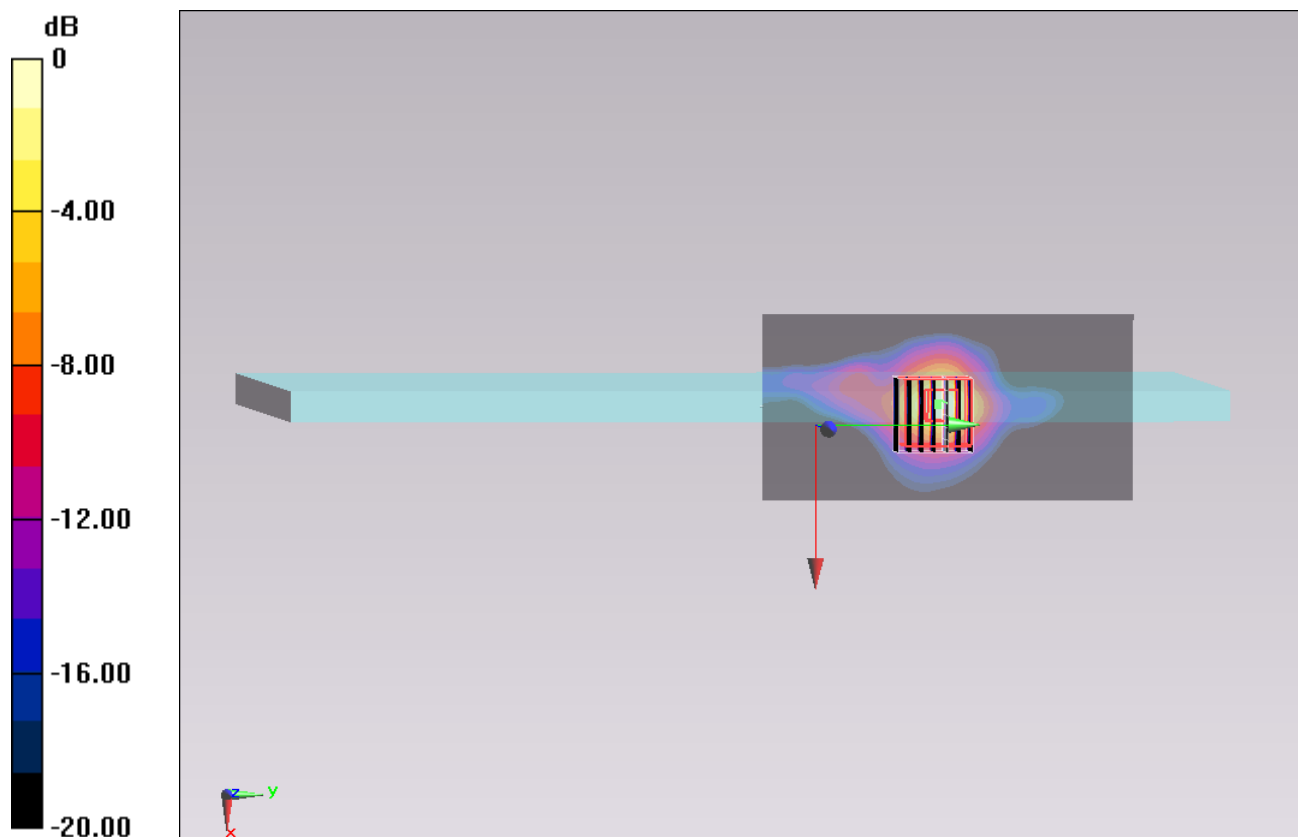
Configuration/Ch60/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 26.397 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.051 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.320 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.97 mW/g



0 dB = 2.97 mW/g = 9.46 dB mW/g

#35_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch60;Ant A_Repeat

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch60/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.88 mW/g

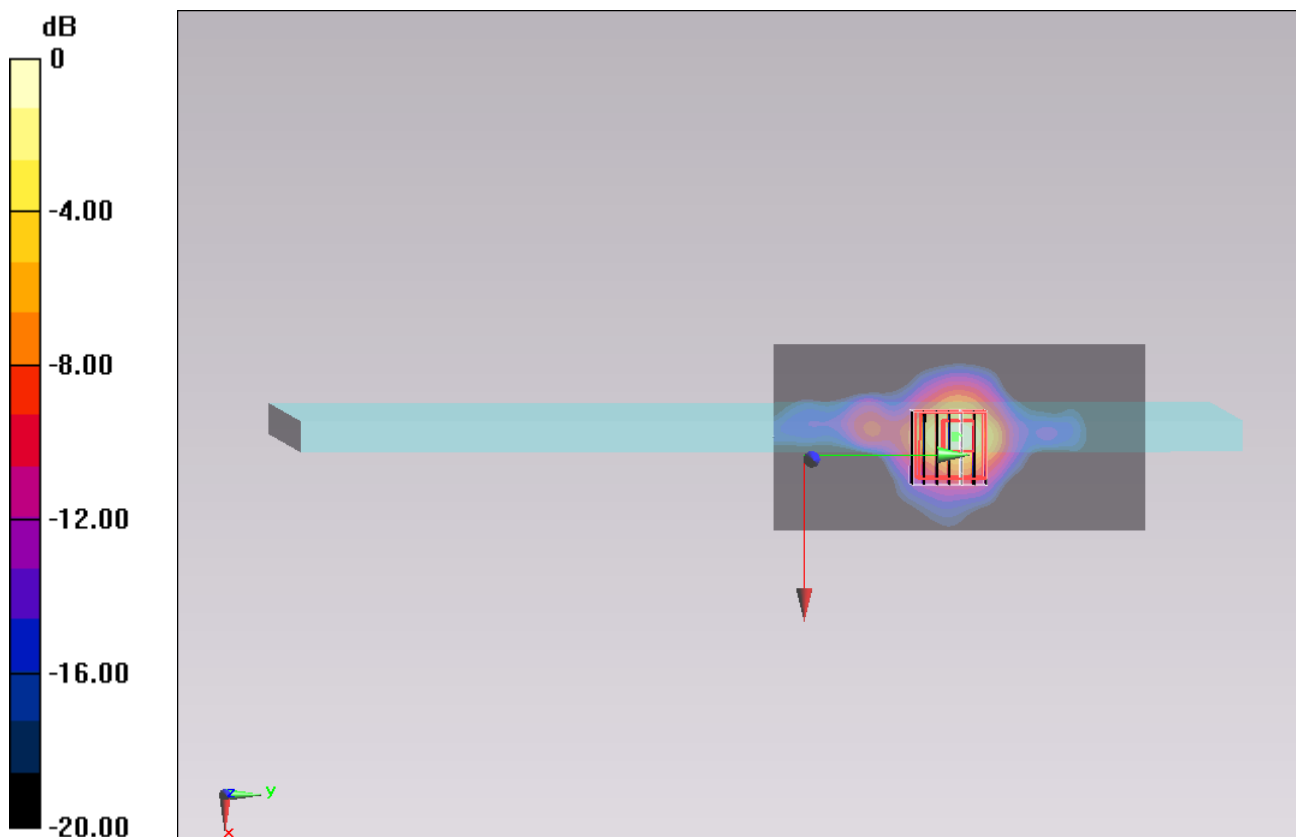
Configuration/Ch60/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 25.648 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.615 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 mW/g



0 dB = 2.83 mW/g = 9.04 dB mW/g

#22_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch52;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used : $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.367$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.431$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch52/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.05 mW/g

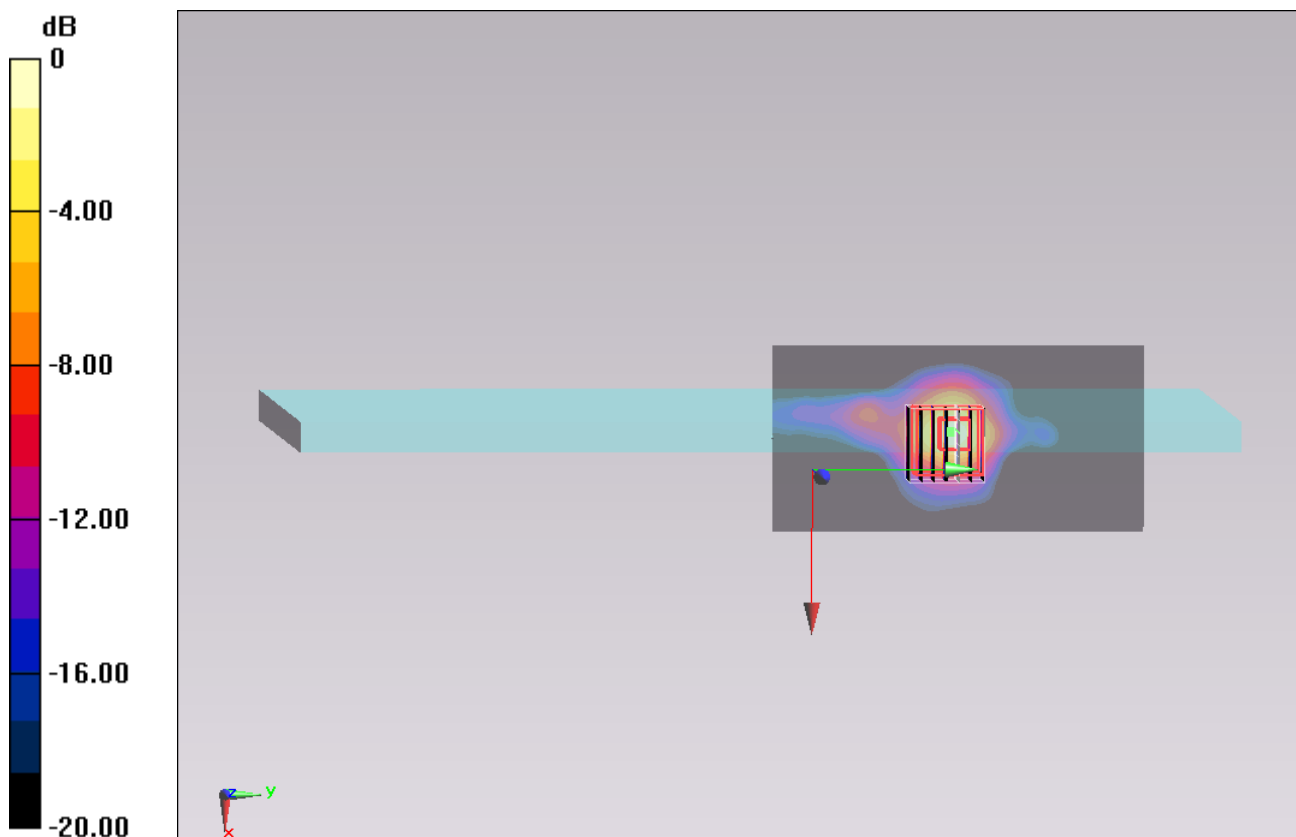
Configuration/Ch52/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 22.412 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.554 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.849 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.15 mW/g



0 dB = 2.15 mW/g = 6.65 dB mW/g

#23_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Edge 1_0cm_Ch58;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5290 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used : $f = 5290$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.405$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.347$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 2013/6/12;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2013/5/8
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch58/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.890 mW/g

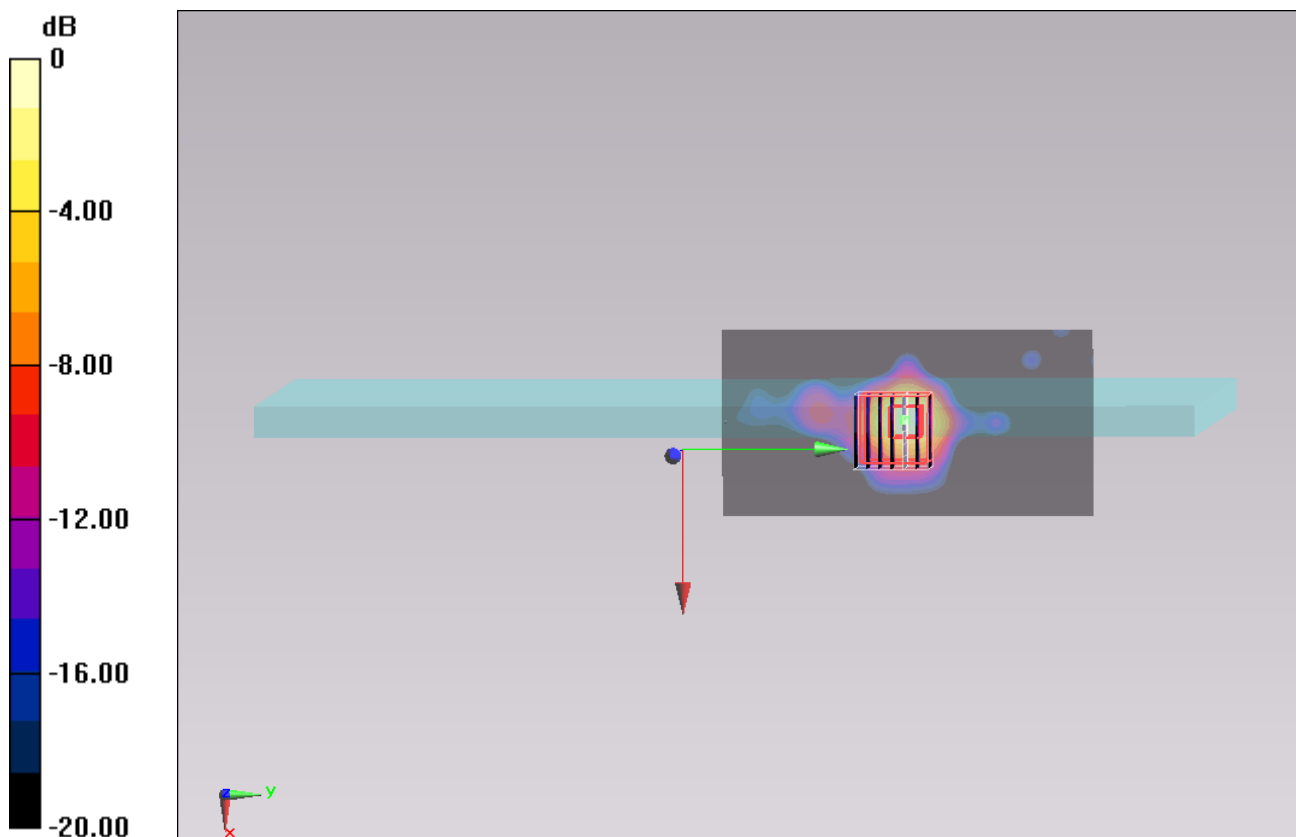
Configuration/Ch58/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.343 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.491 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.358 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.099 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.878 mW/g



0 dB = 0.878 mW/g = -1.13 dB mW/g

#39_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch104;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5520 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5520$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.678$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.984$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch104/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.01 mW/g

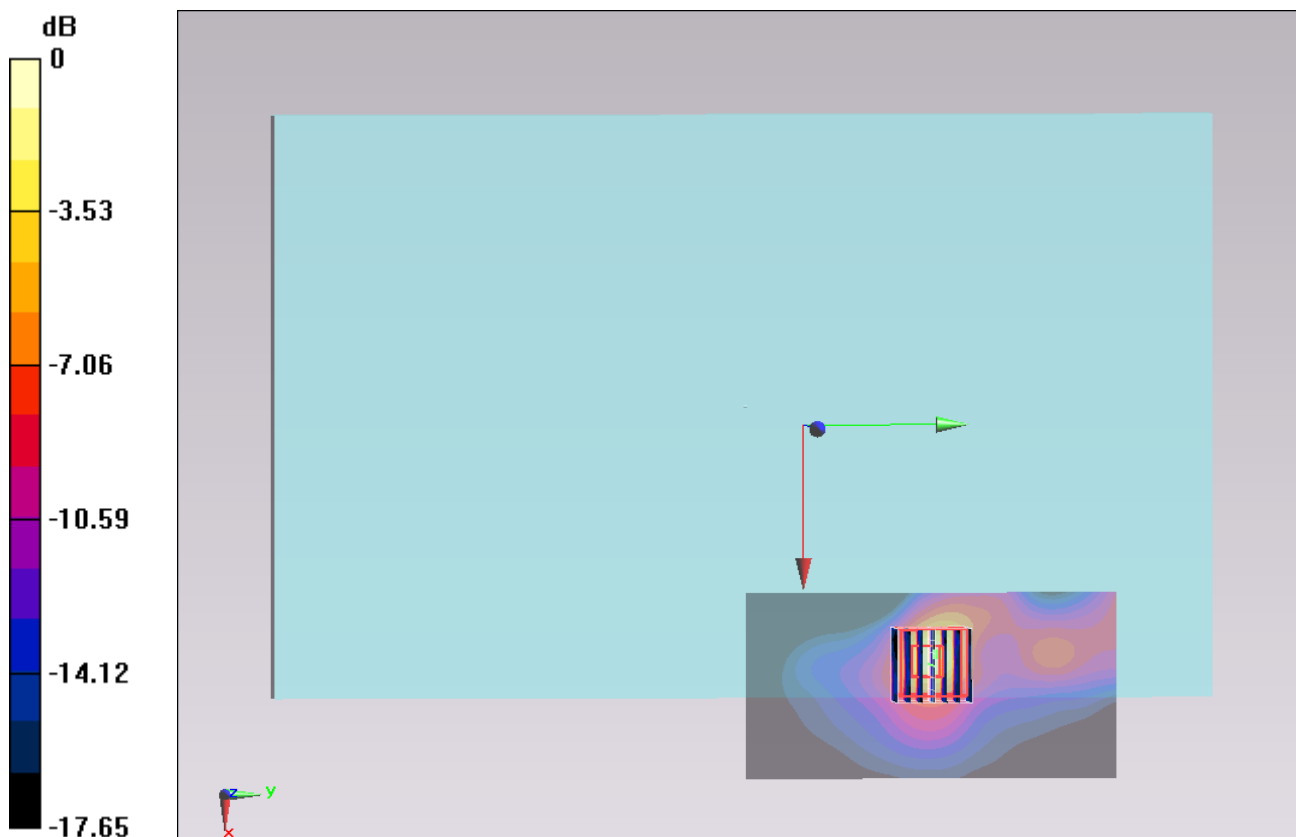
Configuration/Ch104/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.051 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.318 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.515 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.165 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 mW/g



0 dB = 1.27 mW/g = 2.08 dB mW/g

#40_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch116;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.764$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch116/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.00 mW/g

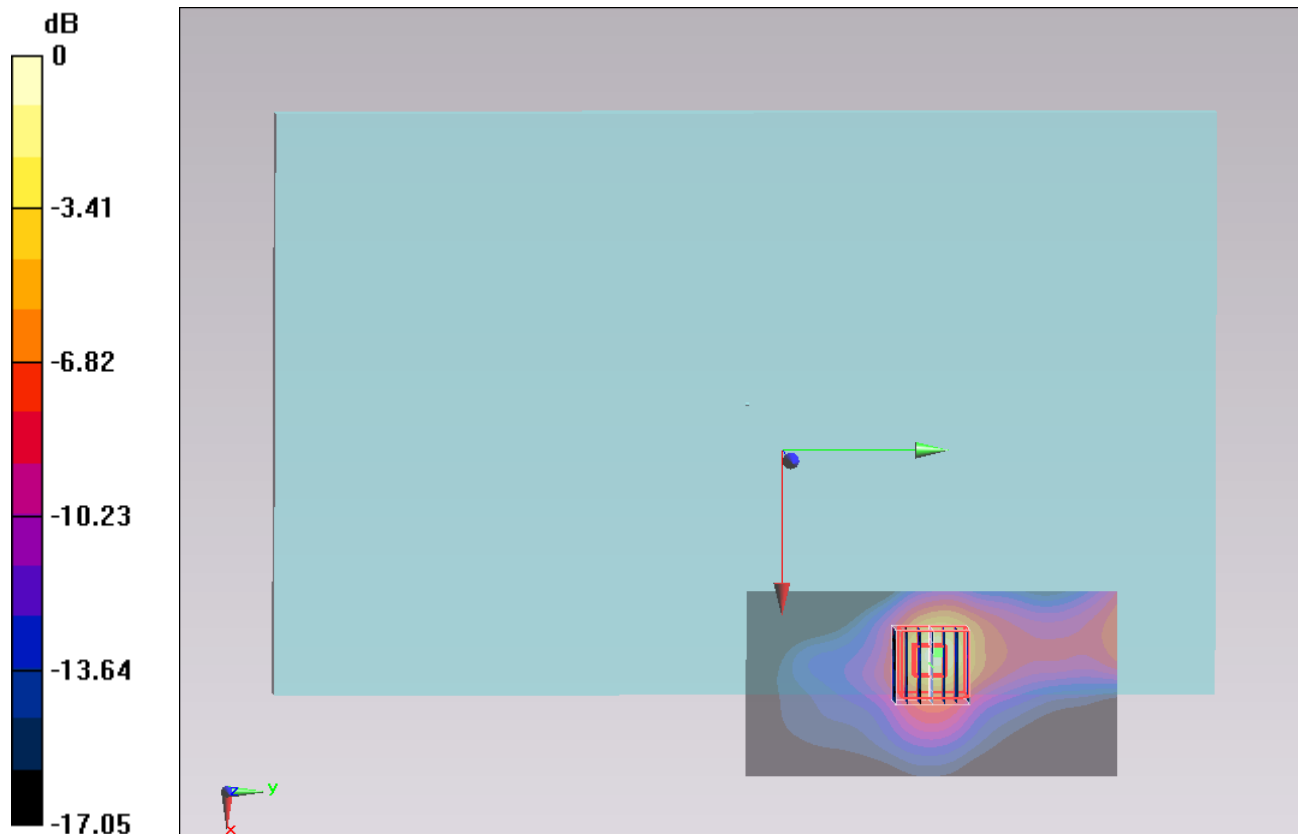
Configuration/Ch116/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.250 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.182 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.459 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.15 mW/g



0 dB = 1.15 mW/g = 1.21 dB mW/g

#41_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch132;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5660 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5660$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.903$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.707$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch132/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 mW/g

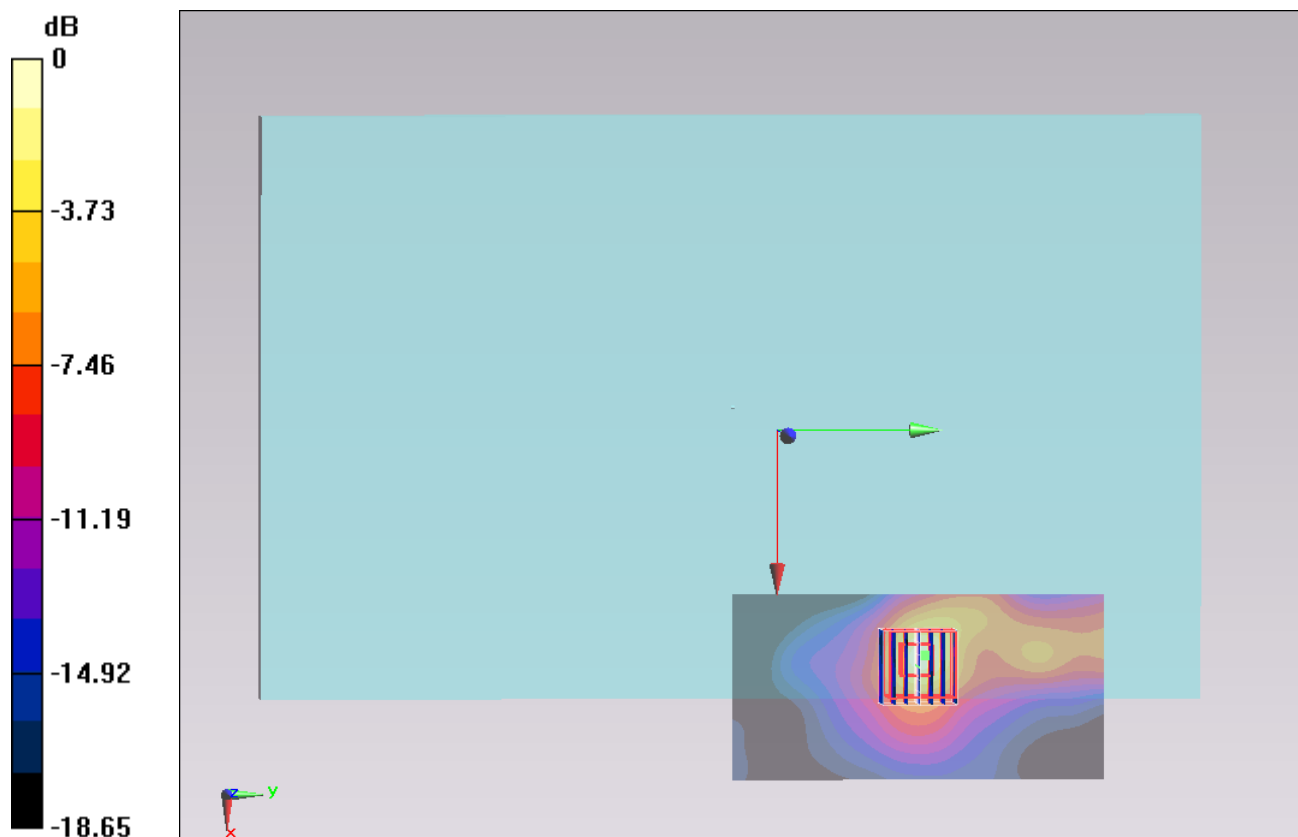
Configuration/Ch132/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.213 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.233 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.460 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 mW/g



0 dB = 1.14 mW/g = 1.14 dB mW/g

#36_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch104;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5520 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5520$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.678$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.984$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch104/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.689 mW/g

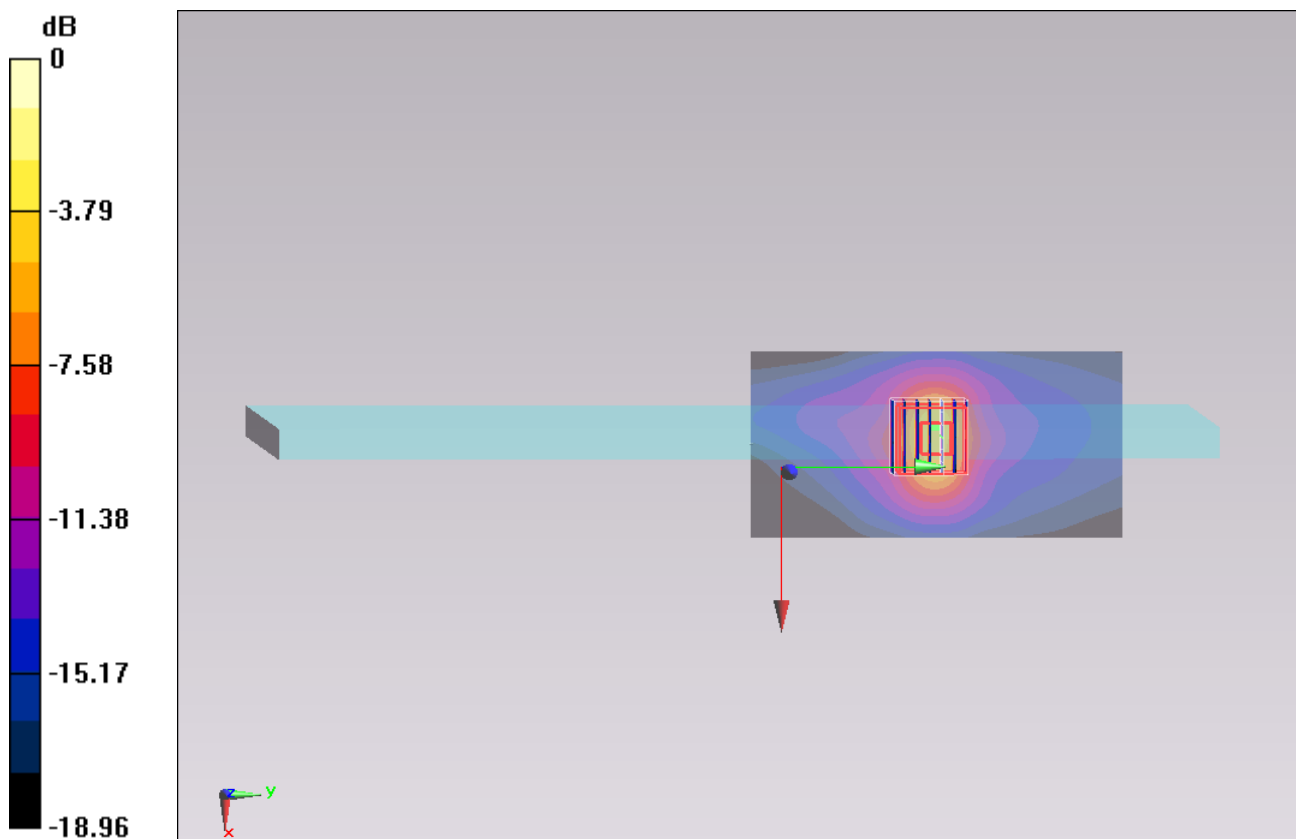
Configuration/Ch104/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 17.971 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.862 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.697 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.225 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.70 mW/g



0 dB = 1.70 mW/g = 4.61 dB mW/g

#37_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch116;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.764$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch116/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.612 mW/g

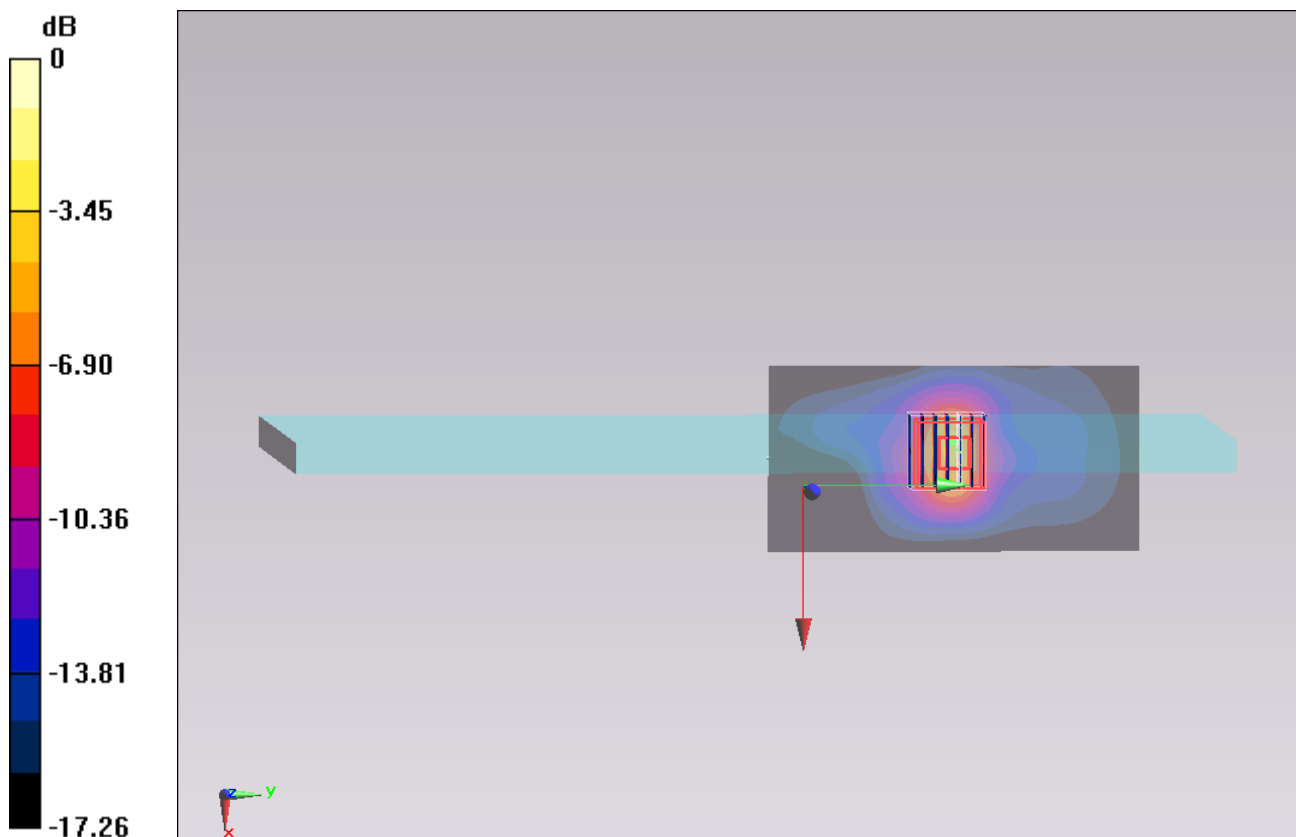
Configuration/Ch116/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 18.115 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.859 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.653 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.61 mW/g



0 dB = 1.61 mW/g = 4.14 dB mW/g

#38_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch132;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5660 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used: $f = 5660$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.903$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.707$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch132/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.806 mW/g

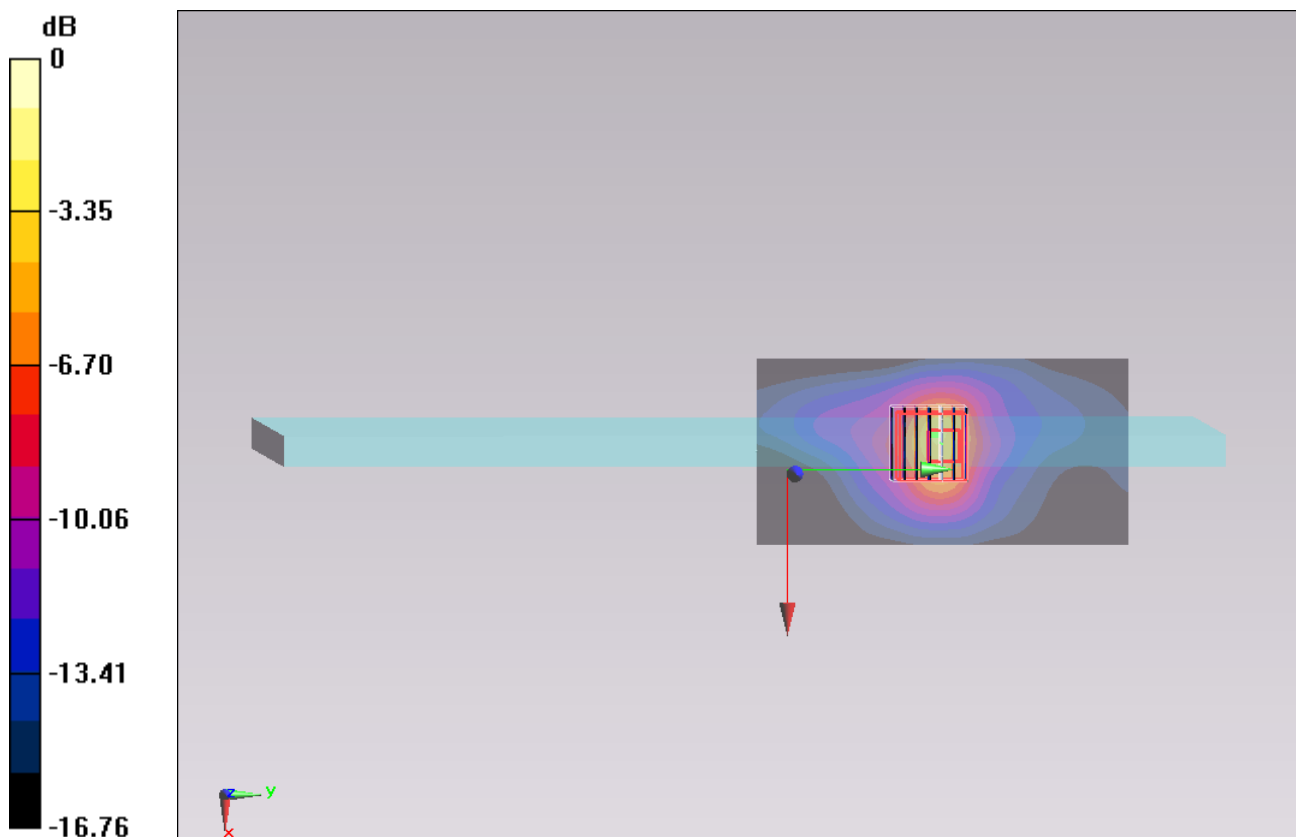
Configuration/Ch132/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 16.733 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.033 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.680 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.213 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.66 mW/g



0 dB = 1.66 mW/g = 4.40 dB mW/g

#42_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Edge 1_0cm_Ch138;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5690 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5690$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.945$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.665$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch138/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 W/kg

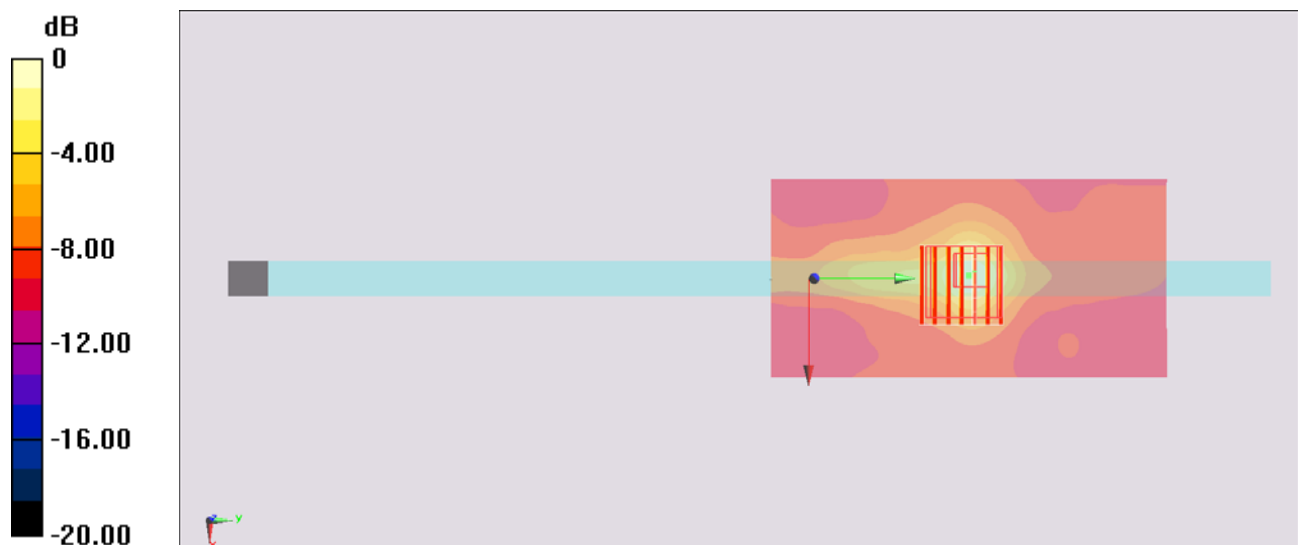
Configuration/Ch138/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.619 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.87 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.474 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.227 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 W/kg



0 dB = 1.02 W/kg = 0.09 dBW/kg

#50_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch157;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.131$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.556$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch157/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 mW/g

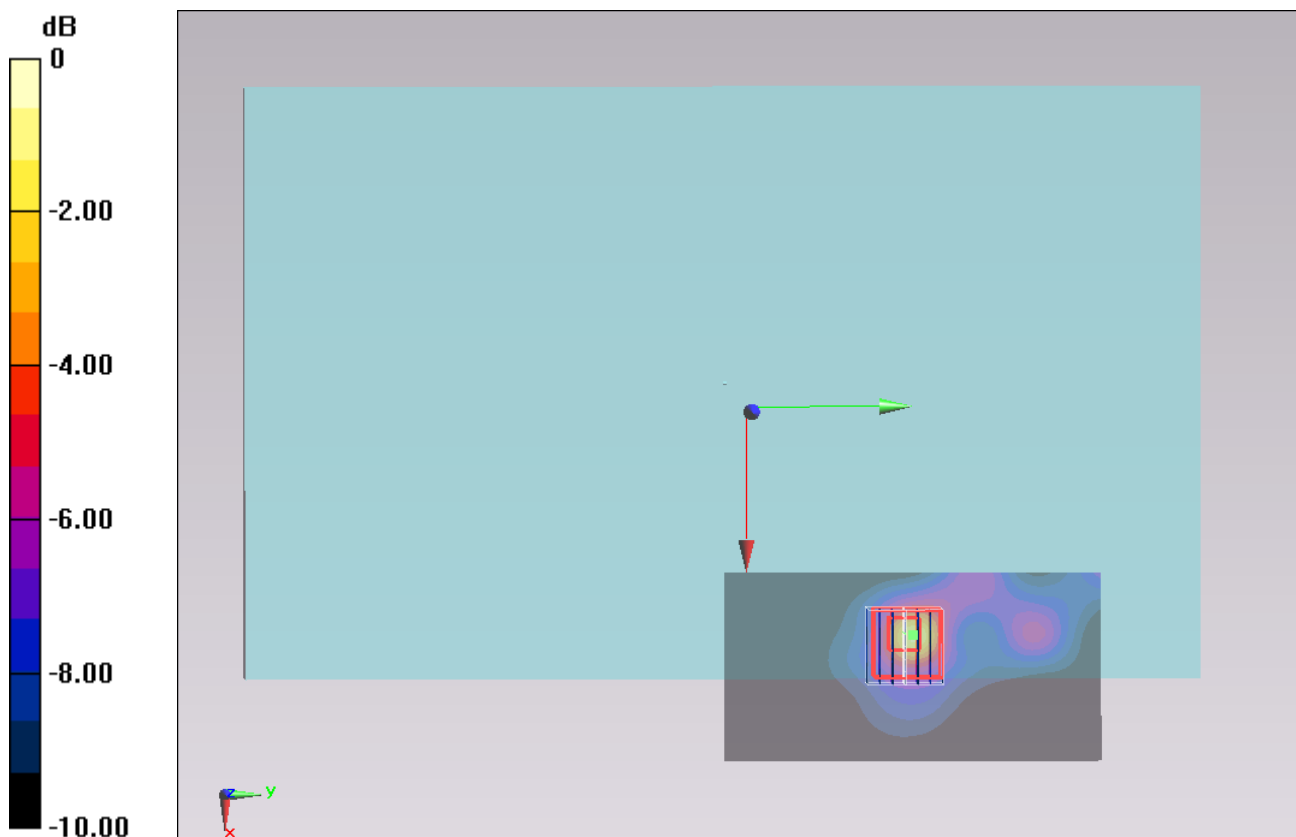
Configuration/Ch157/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.801 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.520 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.633 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.301 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 mW/g



0 dB = 1.39 mW/g = 2.86 dB mW/g

#51_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch149;Ant A

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

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.085$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch149/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.913 mW/g

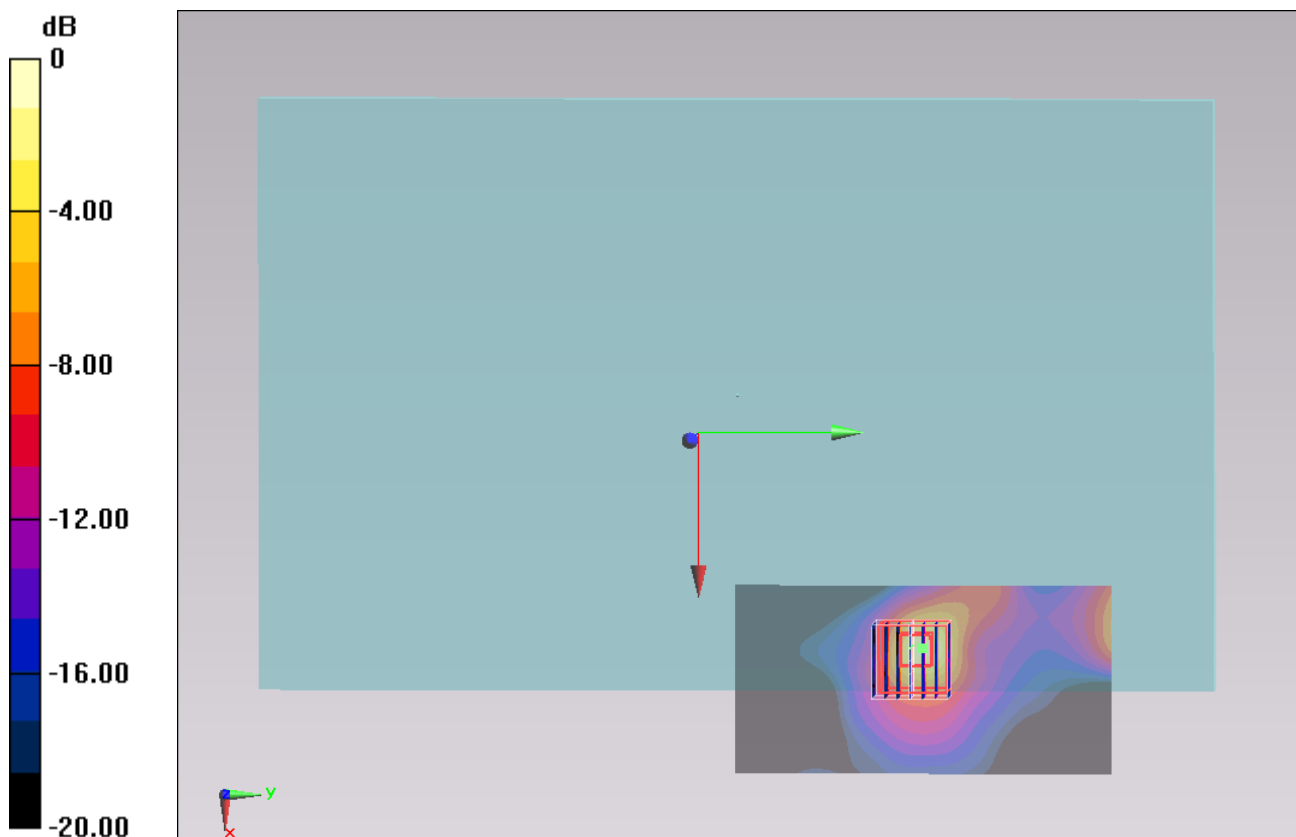
Configuration/Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.297 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.094 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.445 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 mW/g



0 dB = 1.13 mW/g = 1.06 dB mW/g

#52_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch165;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5825 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5825$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.211$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.434$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch165/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.896 mW/g

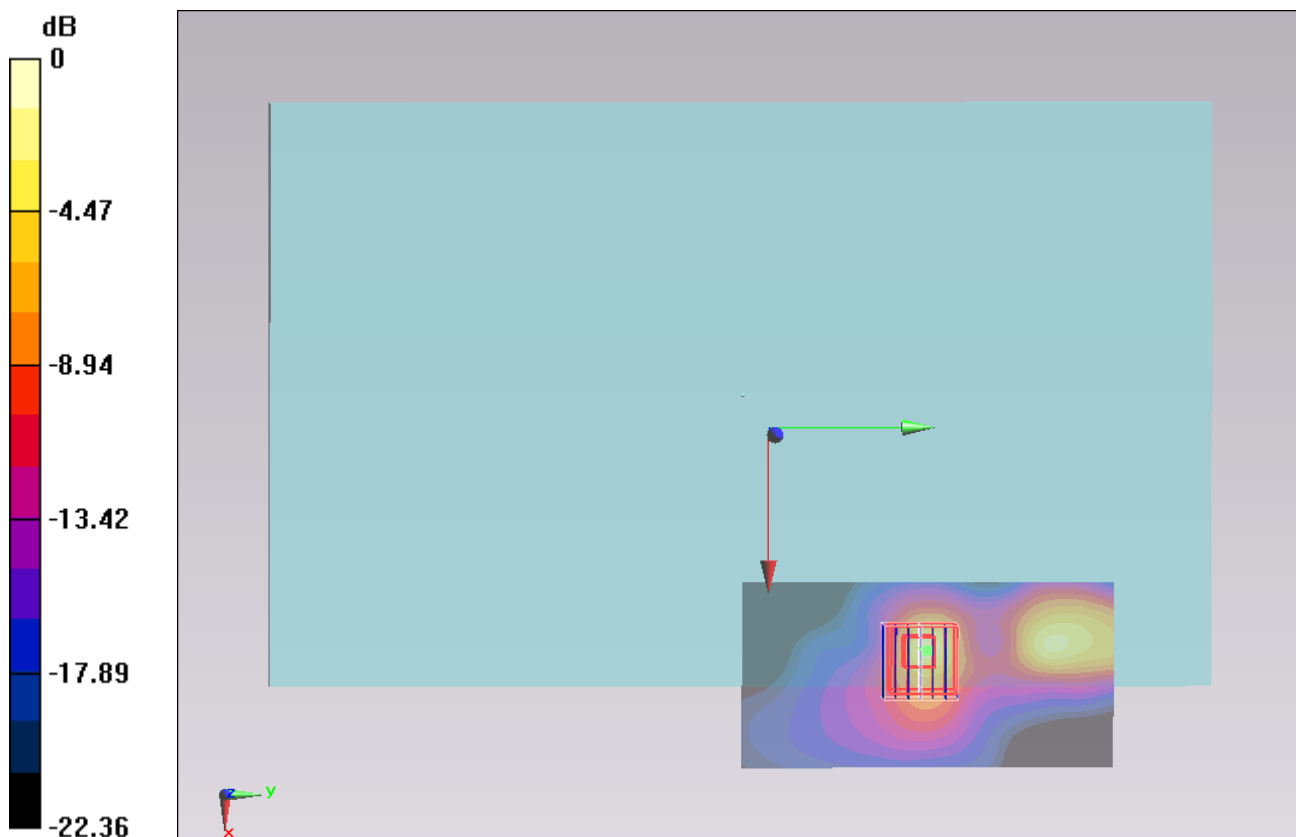
Configuration/Ch165/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.598 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.693 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.552 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.166 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.44 mW/g



0 dB = 1.44 mW/g = 3.17 dB mW/g

#53_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch157;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.131$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.556$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch157/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.831 mW/g

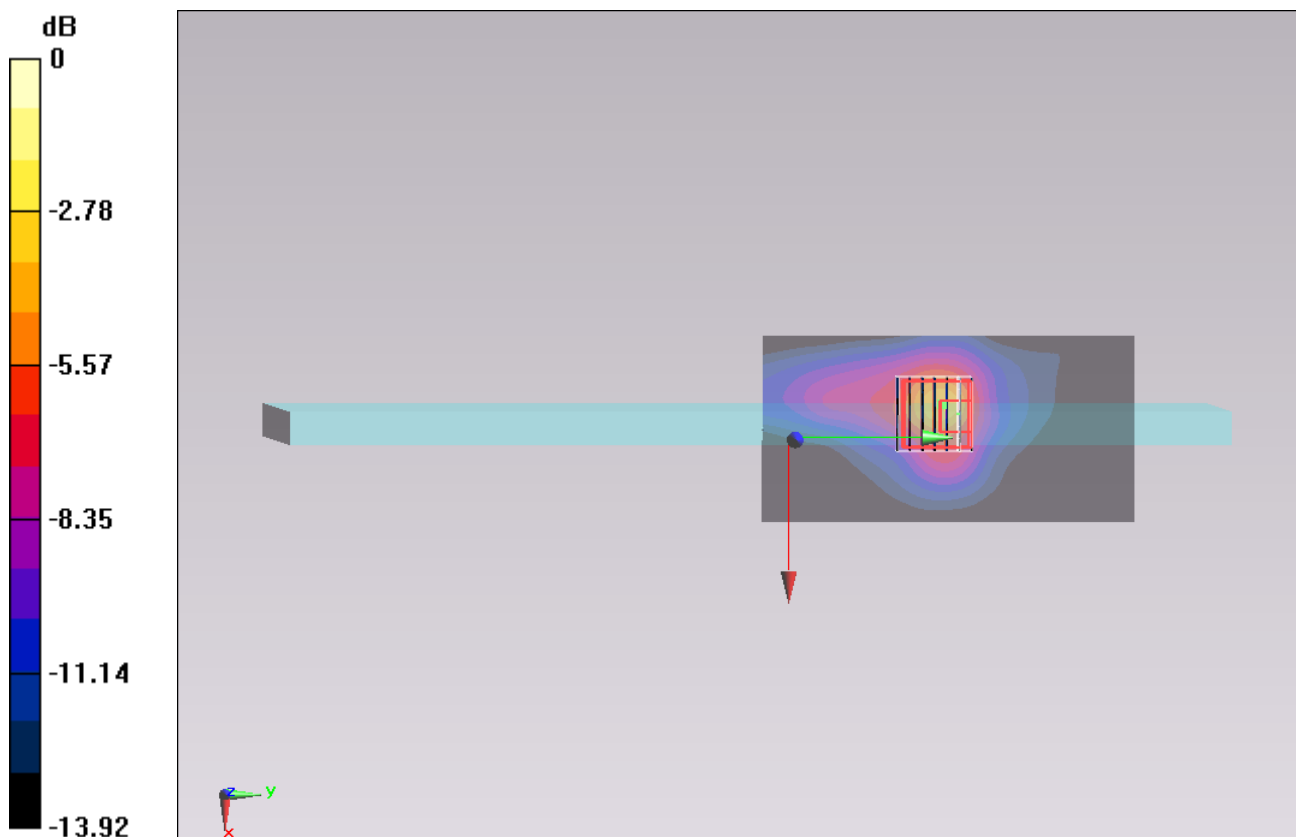
Configuration/Ch157/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.238 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.697 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.617 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.202 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.53 mW/g



#54_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch149;Ant A

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

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.085$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch149/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.801 mW/g

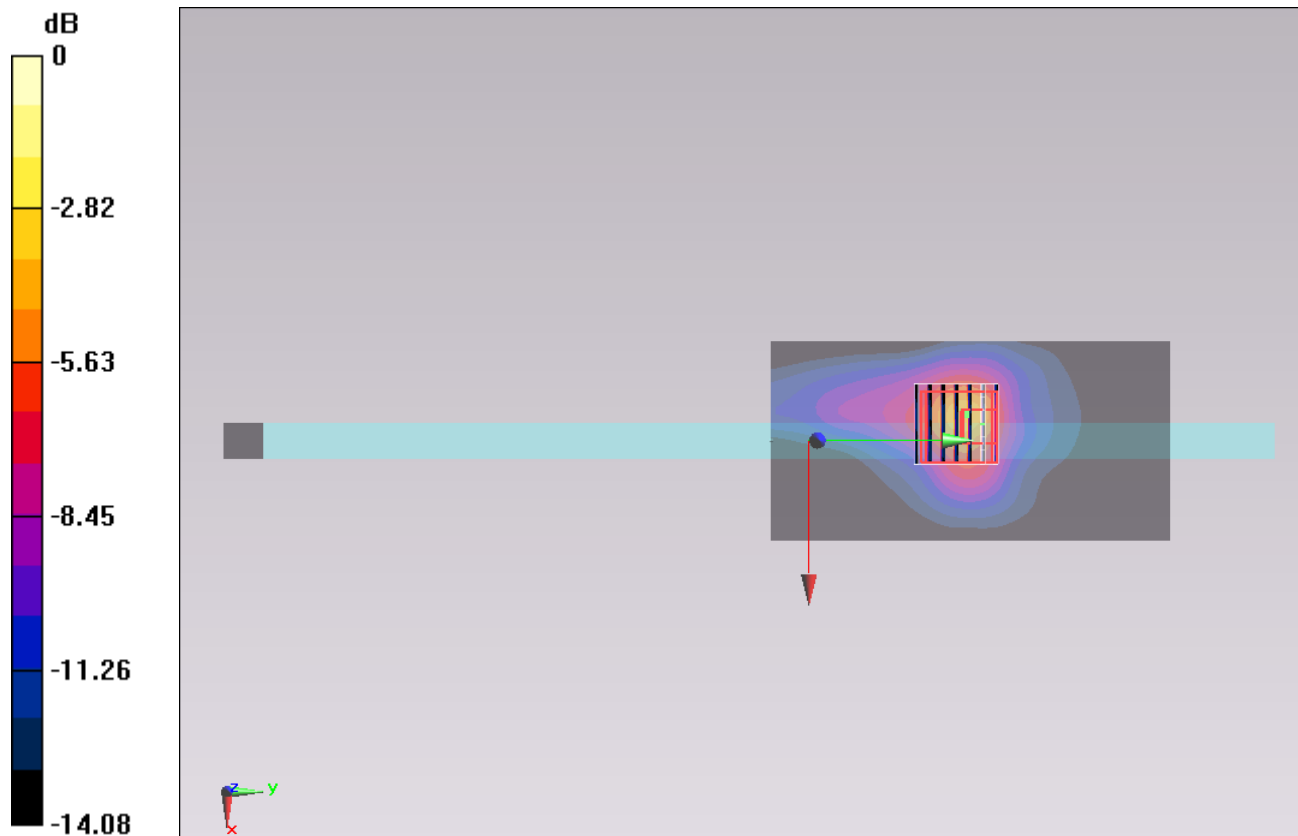
Configuration/Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.394 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.532 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.613 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.201 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.52 mW/g



#55_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 1_0cm_Ch165;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5825 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5825$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.211$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.434$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch165/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.49 mW/g

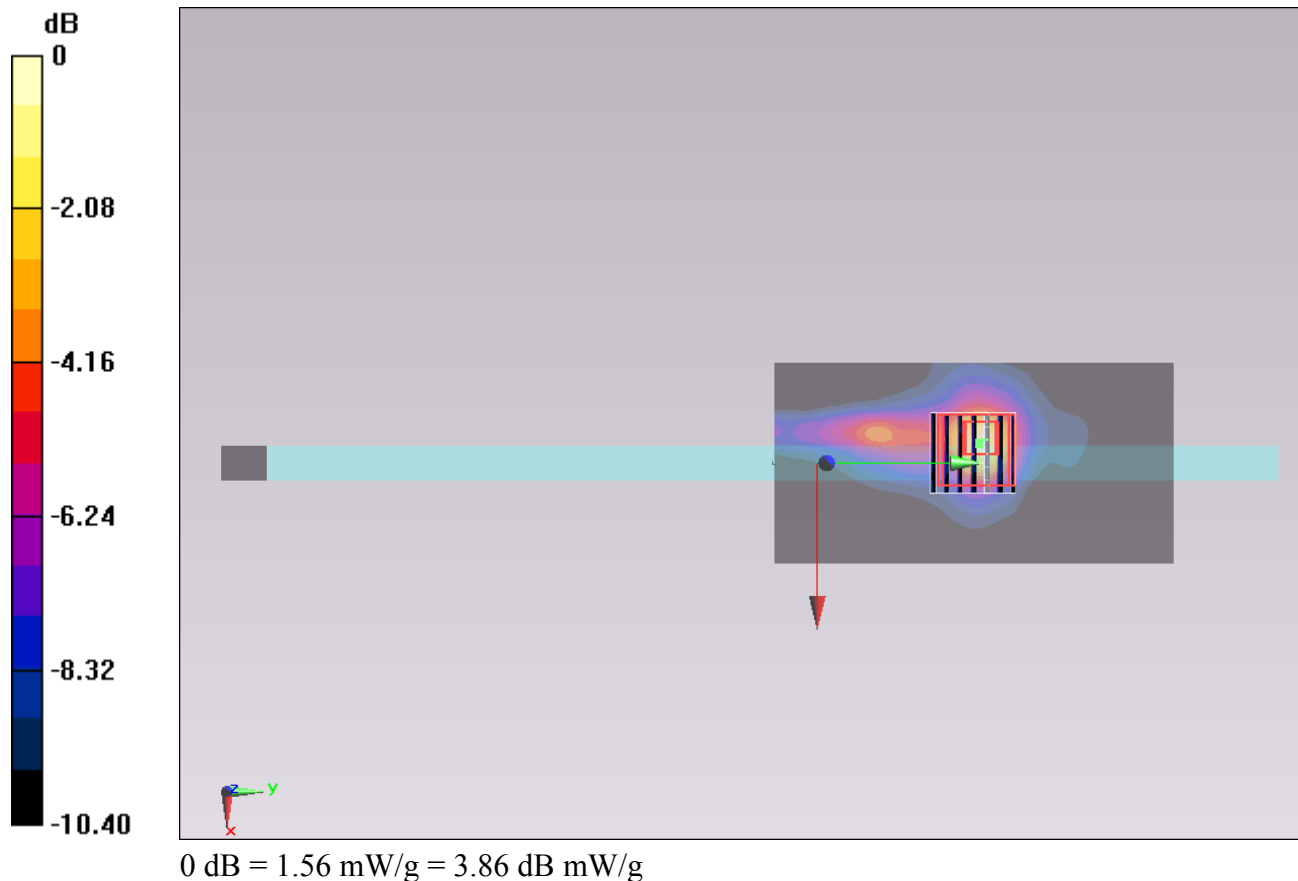
Configuration/Ch165/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 18.177 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.686 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.687 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.295 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.56 mW/g



#56_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Edge 1_0cm_Ch155;Ant A

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5775 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5775$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.121$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.599$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch155/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.03 mW/g

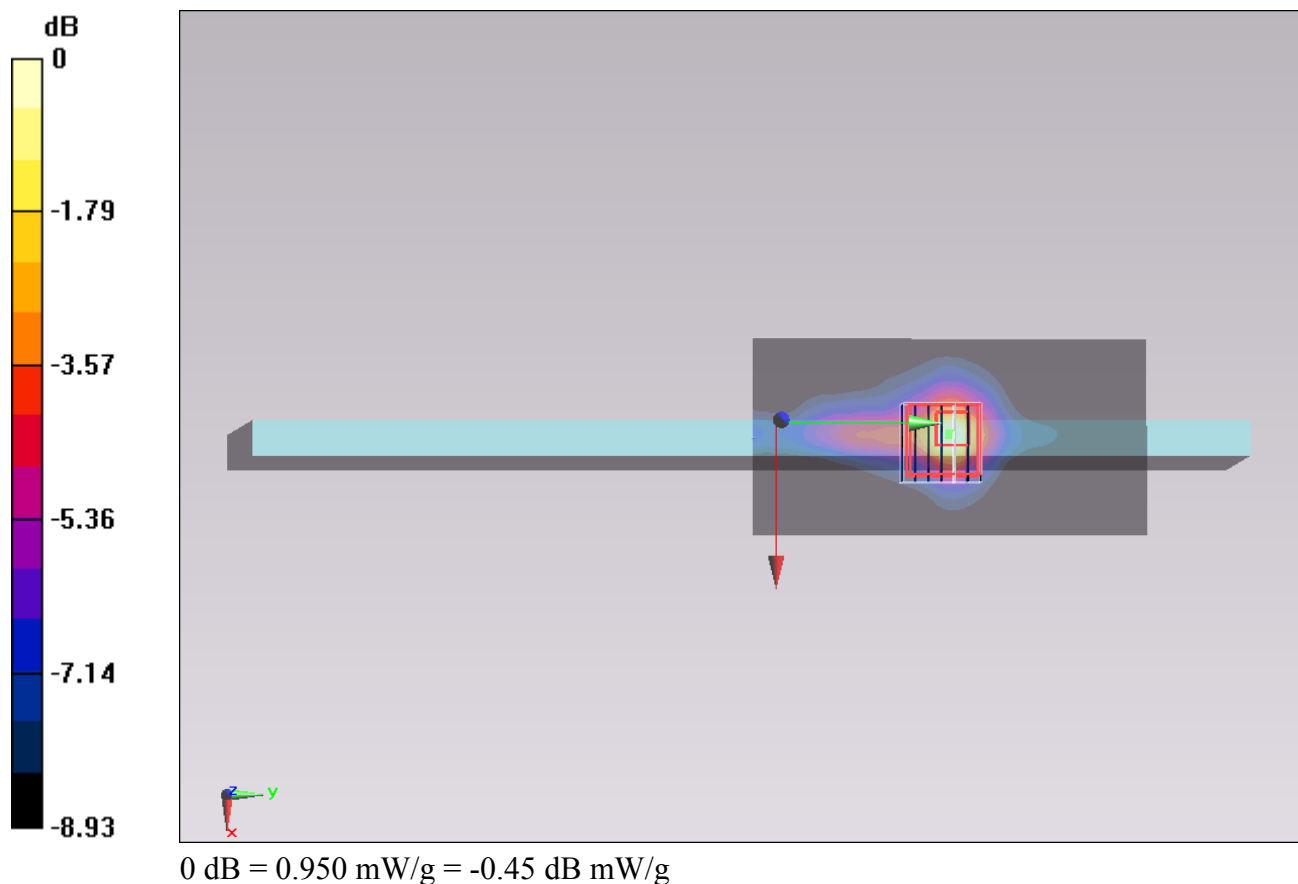
Configuration/Ch155/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.524 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.555 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.453 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.222 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.950 mW/g



#31_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch40;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.534$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch40/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.411 mW/g

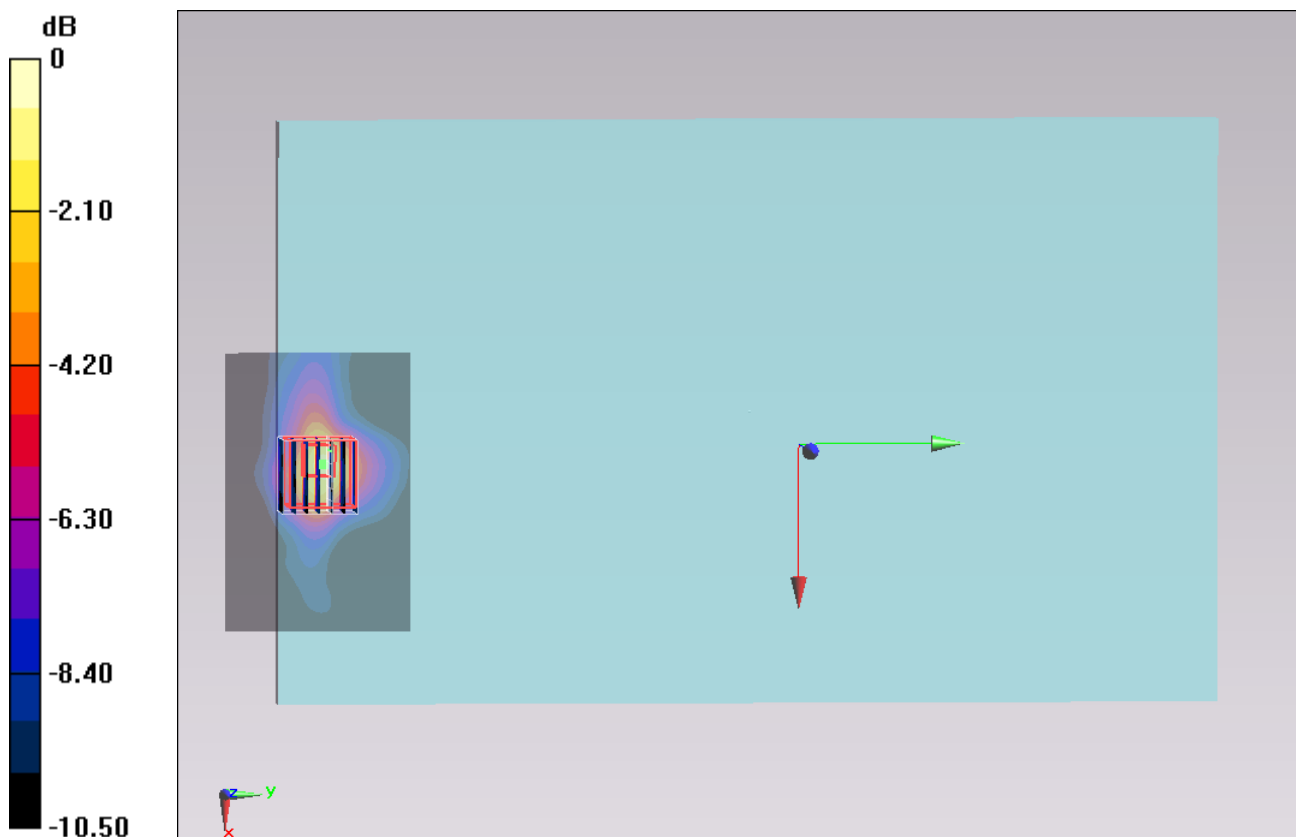
Configuration/Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 10.085 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.912 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.235 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.110 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.514 mW/g



0 dB = 0.514 mW/g = -5.78 dB mW/g

#32_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch40;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.534$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch40/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.326 mW/g

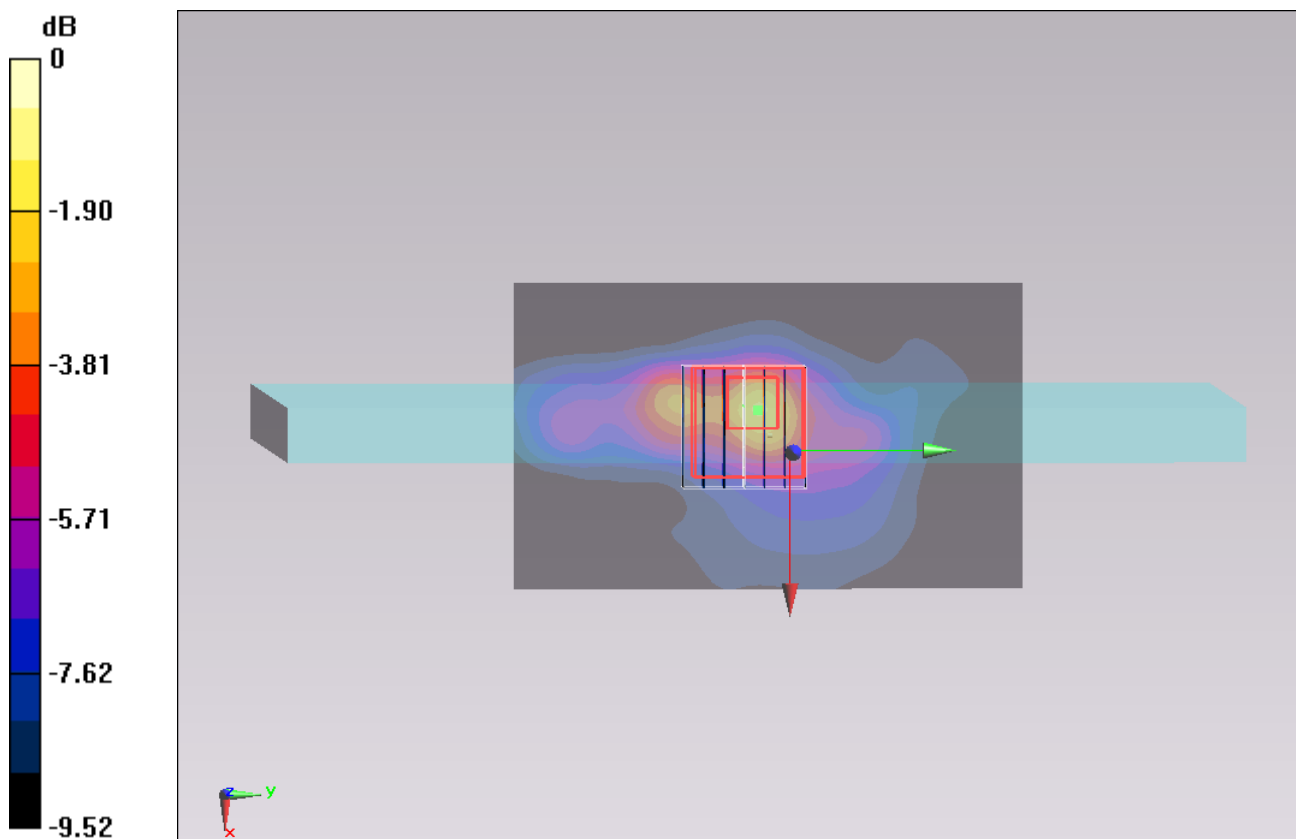
Configuration/Ch40/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 10.050 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.837 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.217 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.101 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.492 mW/g



#33_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch42;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5210 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5210$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.294$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.519$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch42/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.354 mW/g

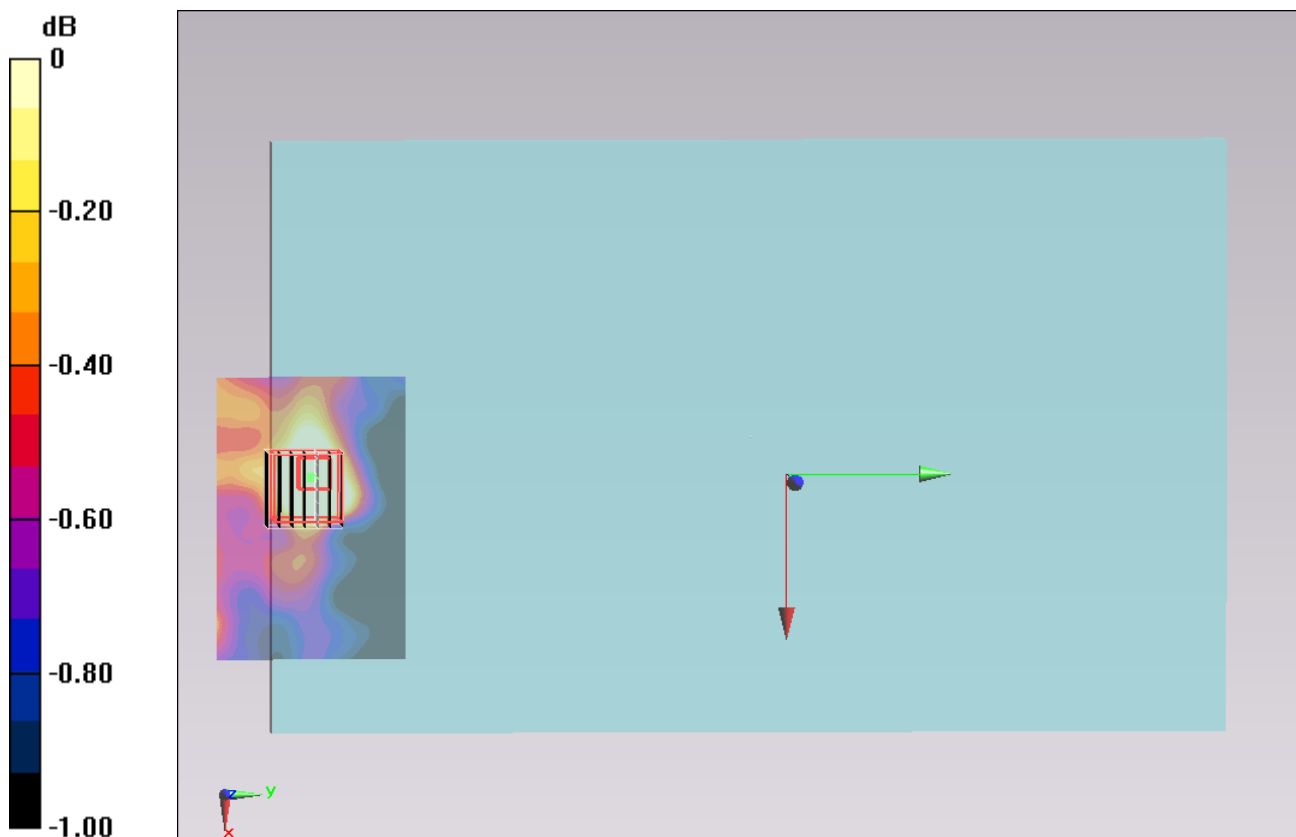
Configuration/Ch42/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 7.577 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.363 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.197 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.167 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.265 mW/g



#24_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch60;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch60/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.95 mW/g

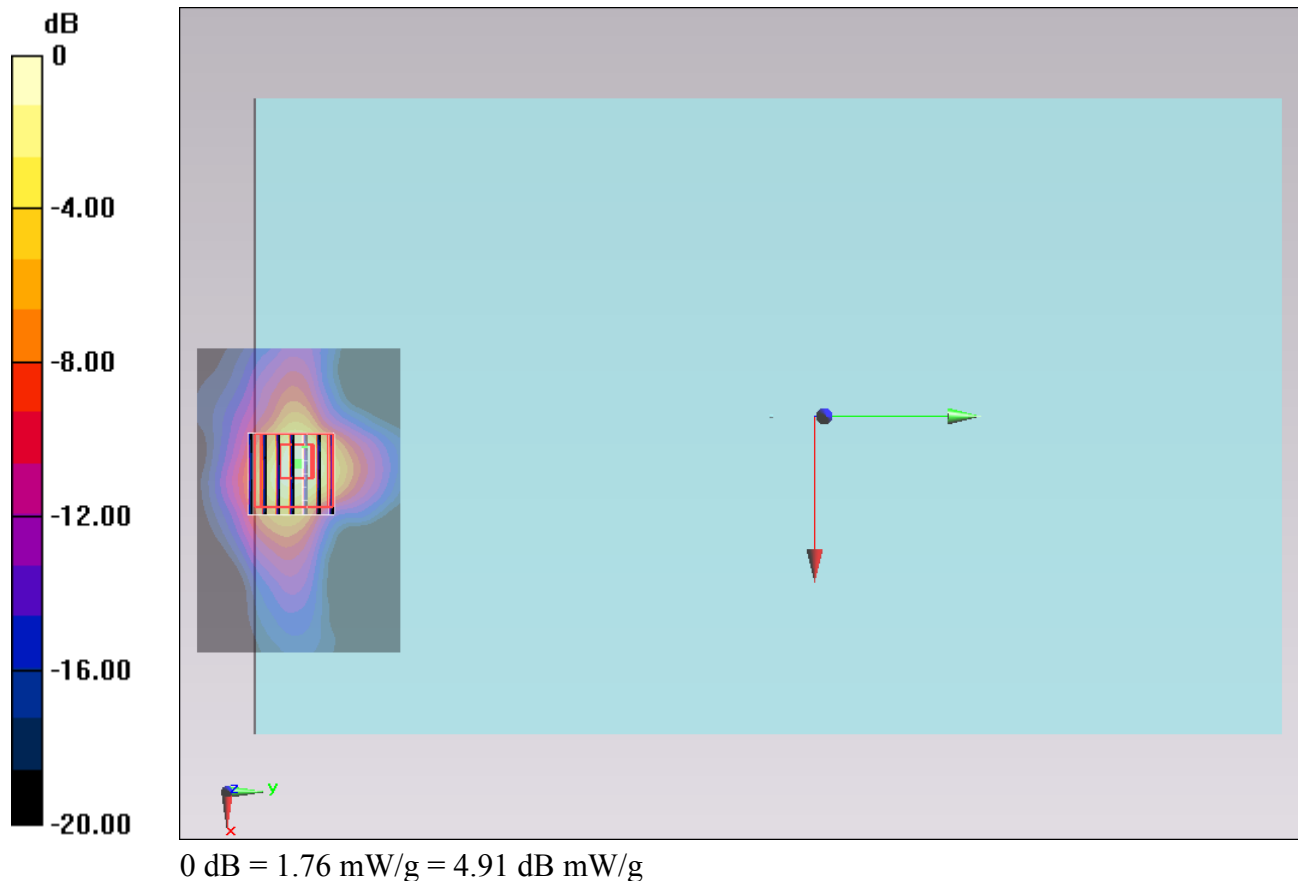
Configuration/Ch60/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 19.668 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.522 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.724 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.238 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.76 mW/g



#25_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch60;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.418$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.319$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch60/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.276 mW/g

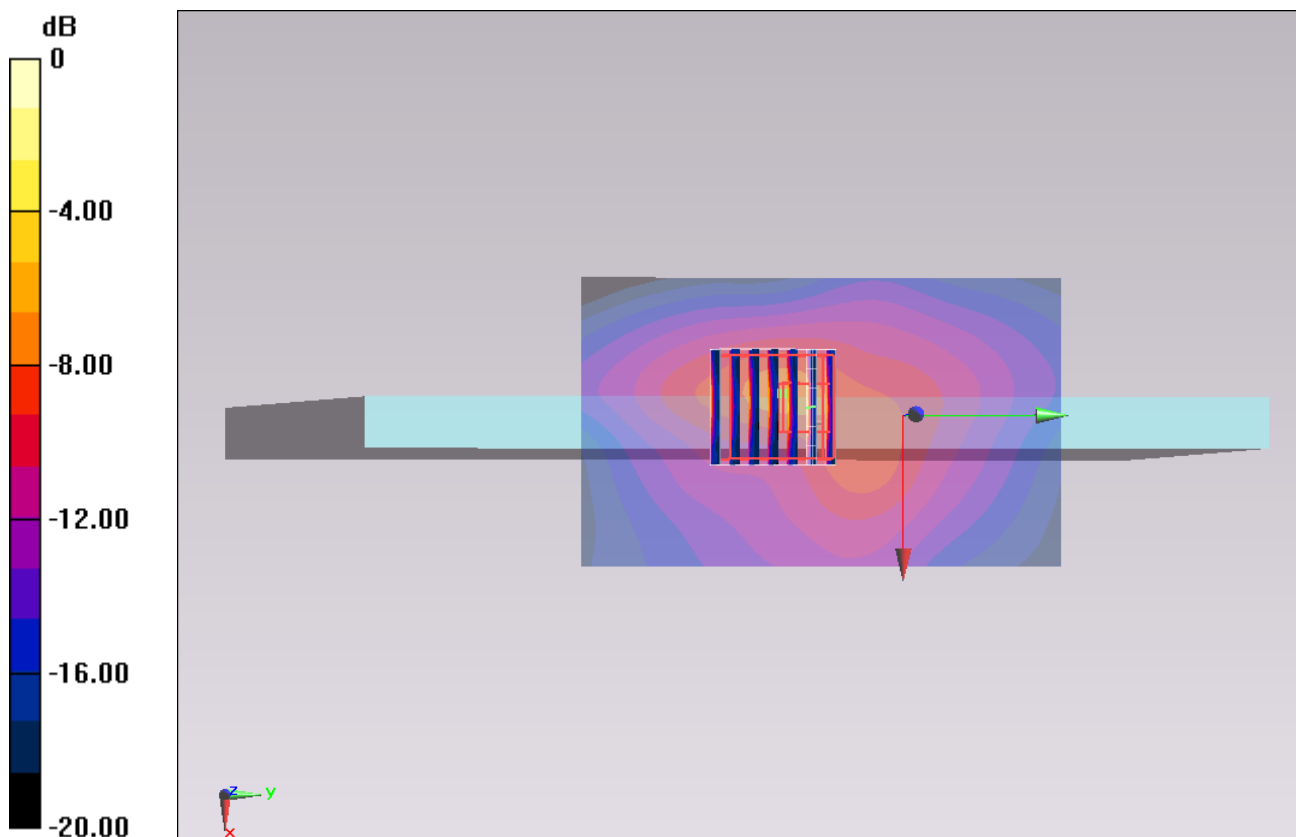
Configuration/Ch60/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.239 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.388 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.512 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.139 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.41 mW/g



0 dB = 1.41 mW/g = 2.98 dB mW/g

#26_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch58;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5290 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131029 Medium parameters used : $f = 5290$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.405$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.347$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch52/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.557 mW/g

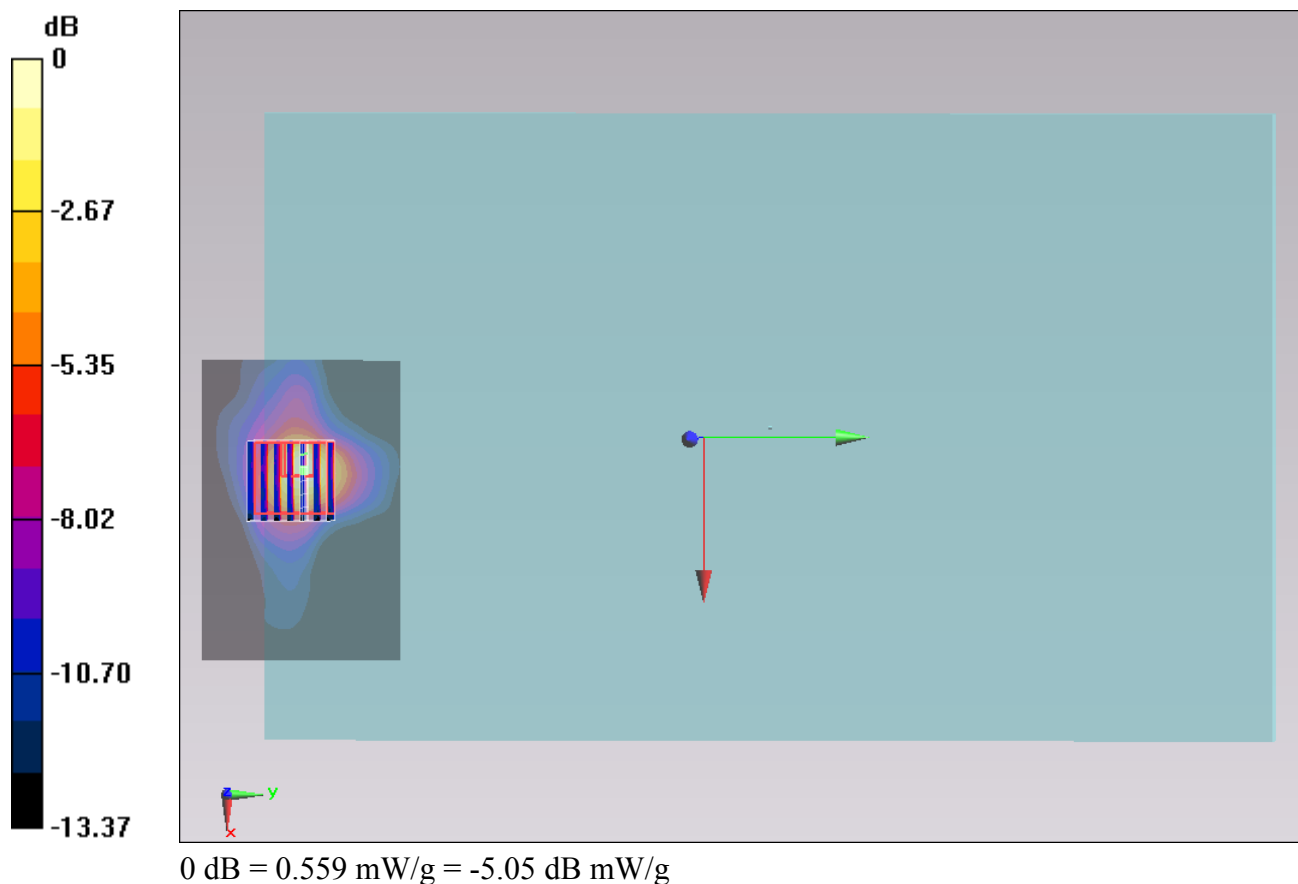
Configuration/Ch52/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 9.599 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.979 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.250 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.108 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.559 mW/g



#43_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch144;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5720$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.015$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.673$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- MMeasurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch144/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.47 W/kg

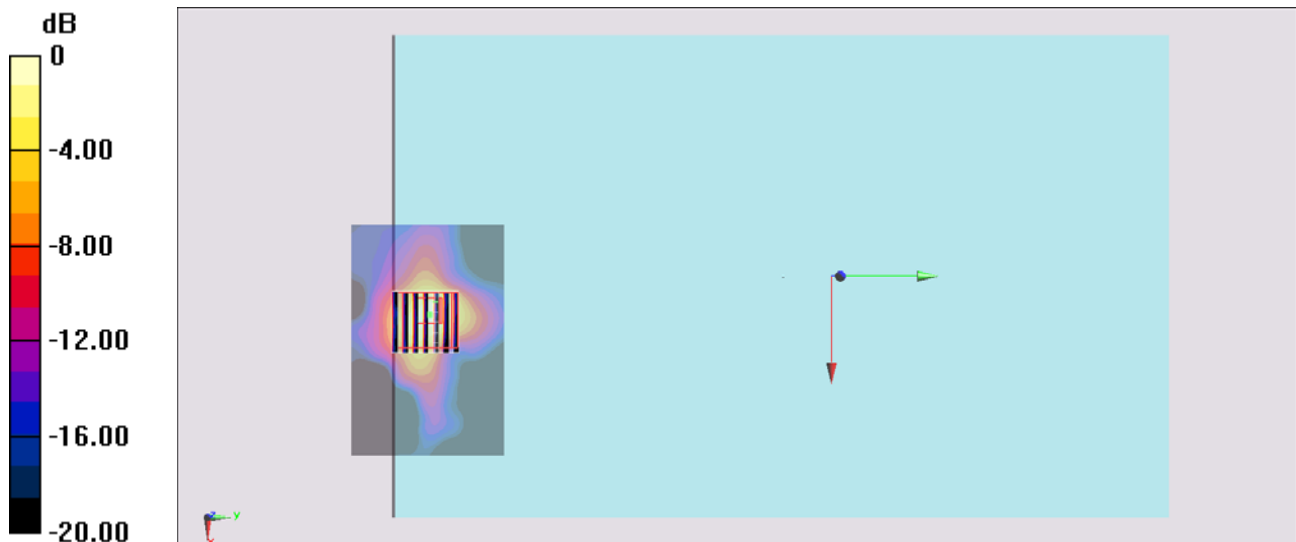
Configuration/Ch144/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 16.185 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.70 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.591 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.198 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.54 W/kg



0 dB = 1.54 W/kg = 1.88 dBW/kg

#44_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch108;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5540 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5540$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.71$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.96$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch108/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.75 mW/g

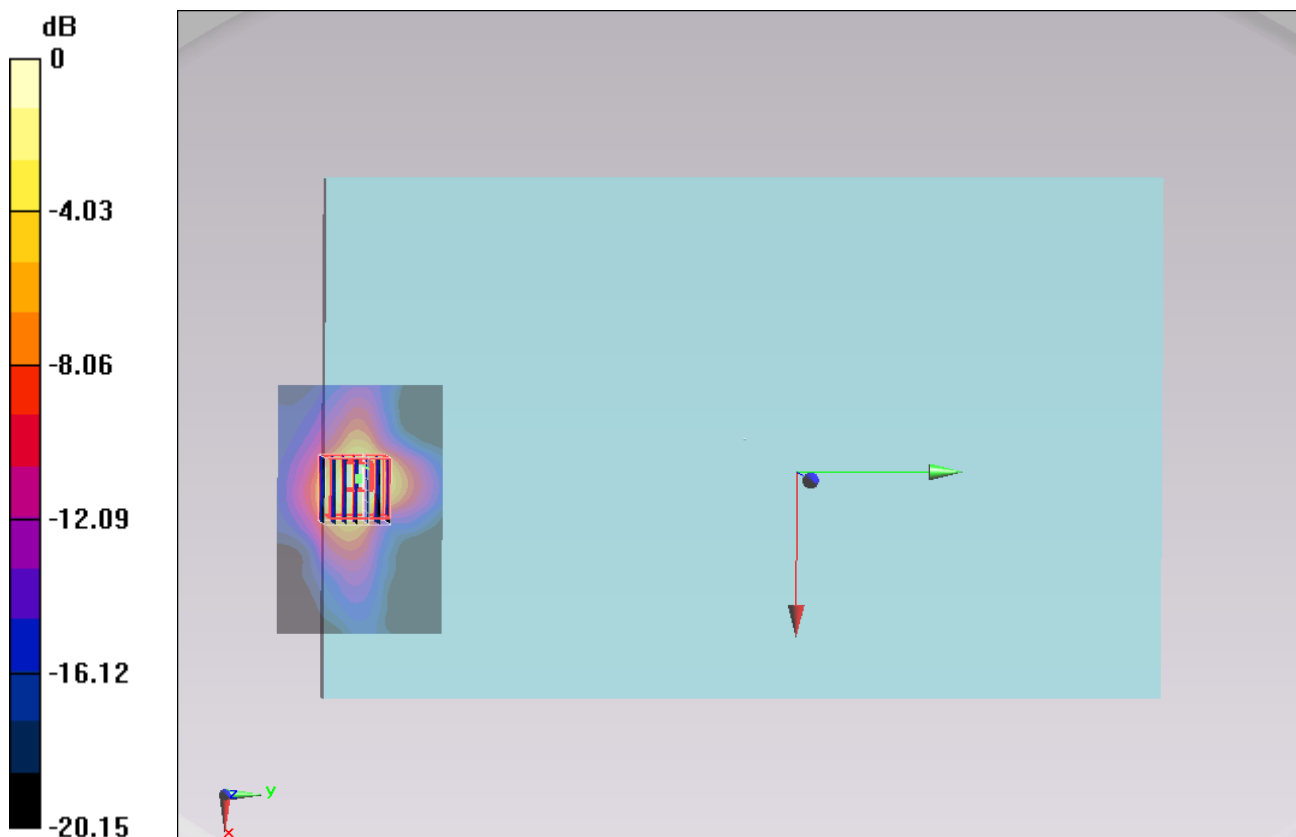
Configuration/Ch108/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 18.144 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.141 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.680 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.231 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.70 mW/g



0 dB = 1.70 mW/g = 4.61 dB mW/g

#45_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch116;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.764$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch116/Area Scan (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.07 mW/g

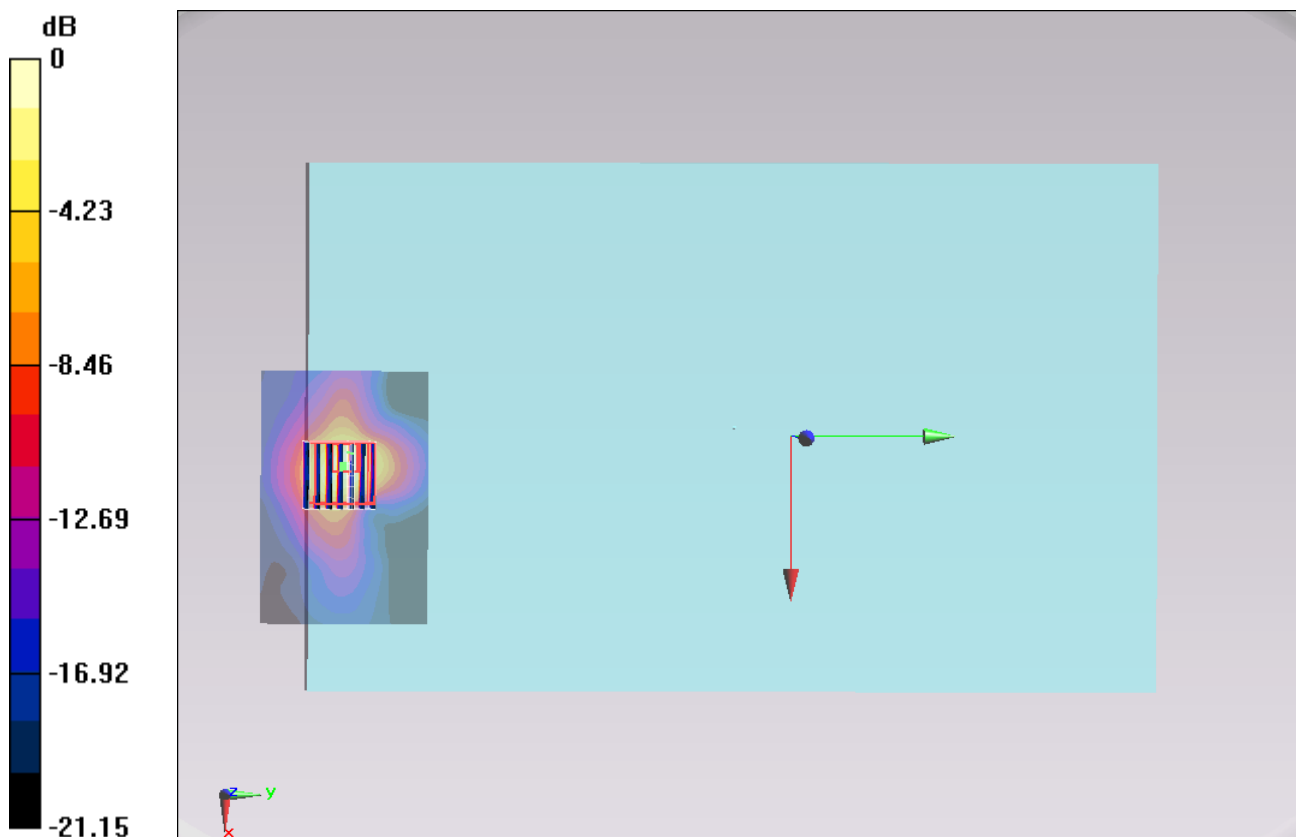
Configuration/Ch116/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 17.875 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.010 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.796 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.255 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.11 mW/g



0 dB = 2.11 mW/g = 6.49 dB mW/g

#46_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch144;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5720$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.015$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.673$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch144/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.979 W/kg

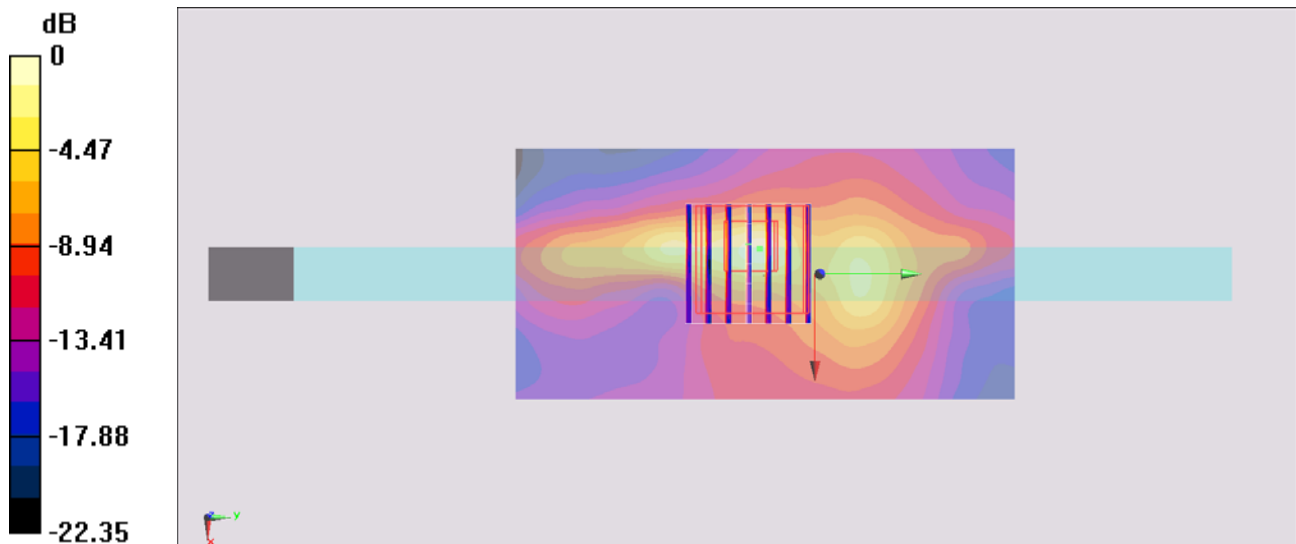
Configuration/Ch144/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 14.587 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.94 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.373 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.102 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg



#47_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch108;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5540 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5540$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.71$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.96$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch108/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 mW/g

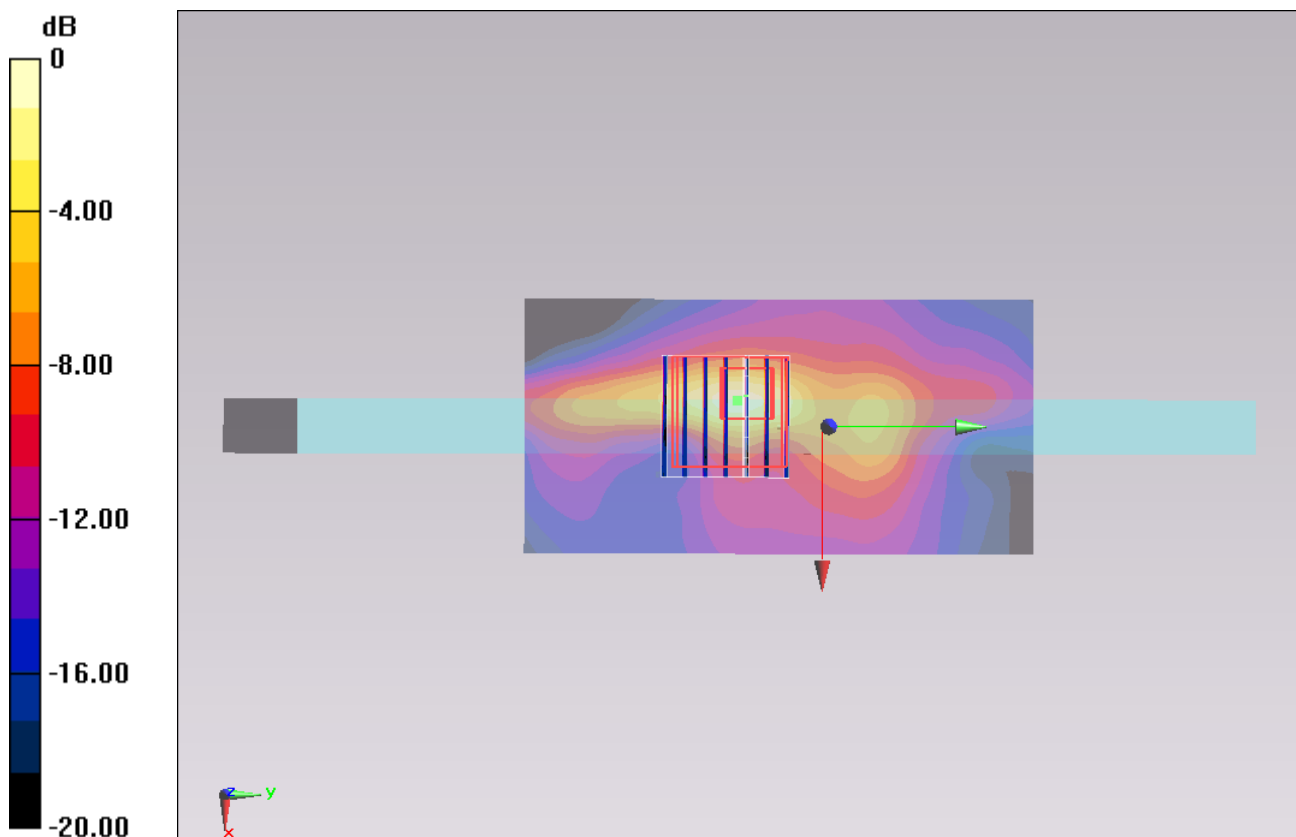
Configuration/Ch108/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.612 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.146 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.406 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.106 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.20 mW/g



#48_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch116;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.764$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch116/Area Scan (51x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g

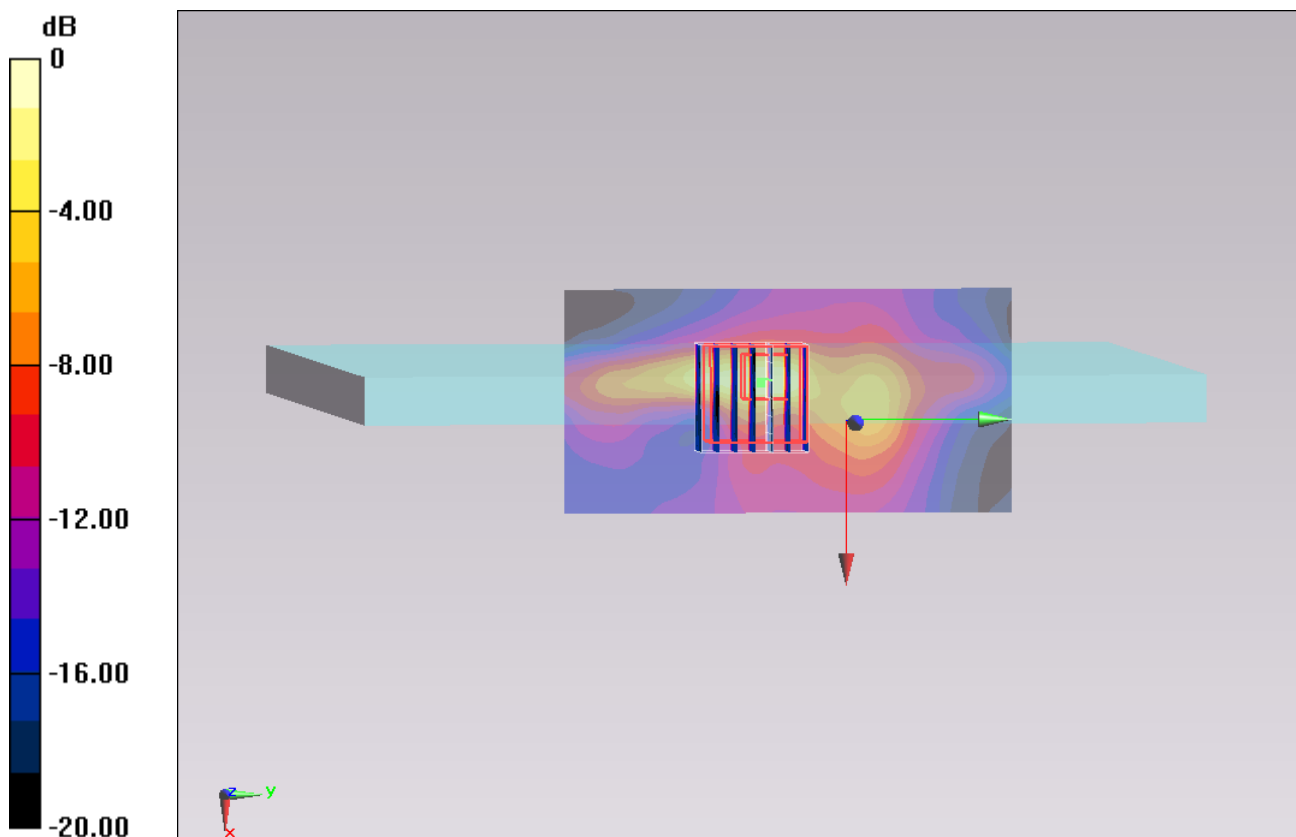
Configuration/Ch116/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 16.806 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.570 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.463 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.122 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.38 mW/g



#49_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch138;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5690 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131030 Medium parameters used : $f = 5690$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.945$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.665$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch138/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.917 W/kg

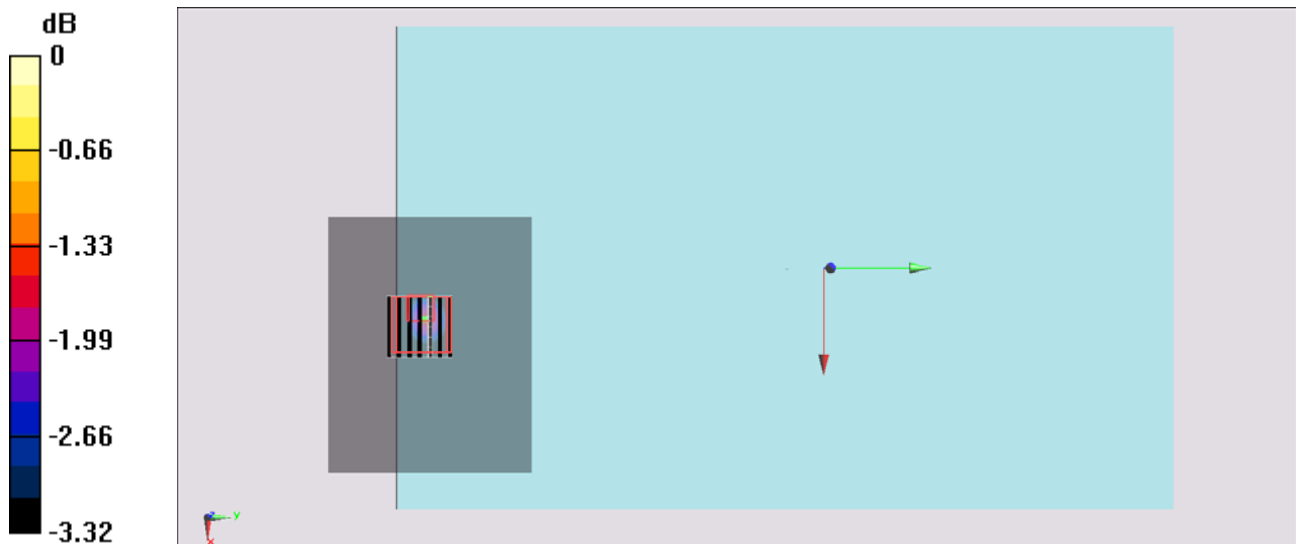
Configuration/Ch138/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 13.686 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.61 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.597 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.348 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.33 W/kg



#57_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch157;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.215$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.482$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch157/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.38 mW/g

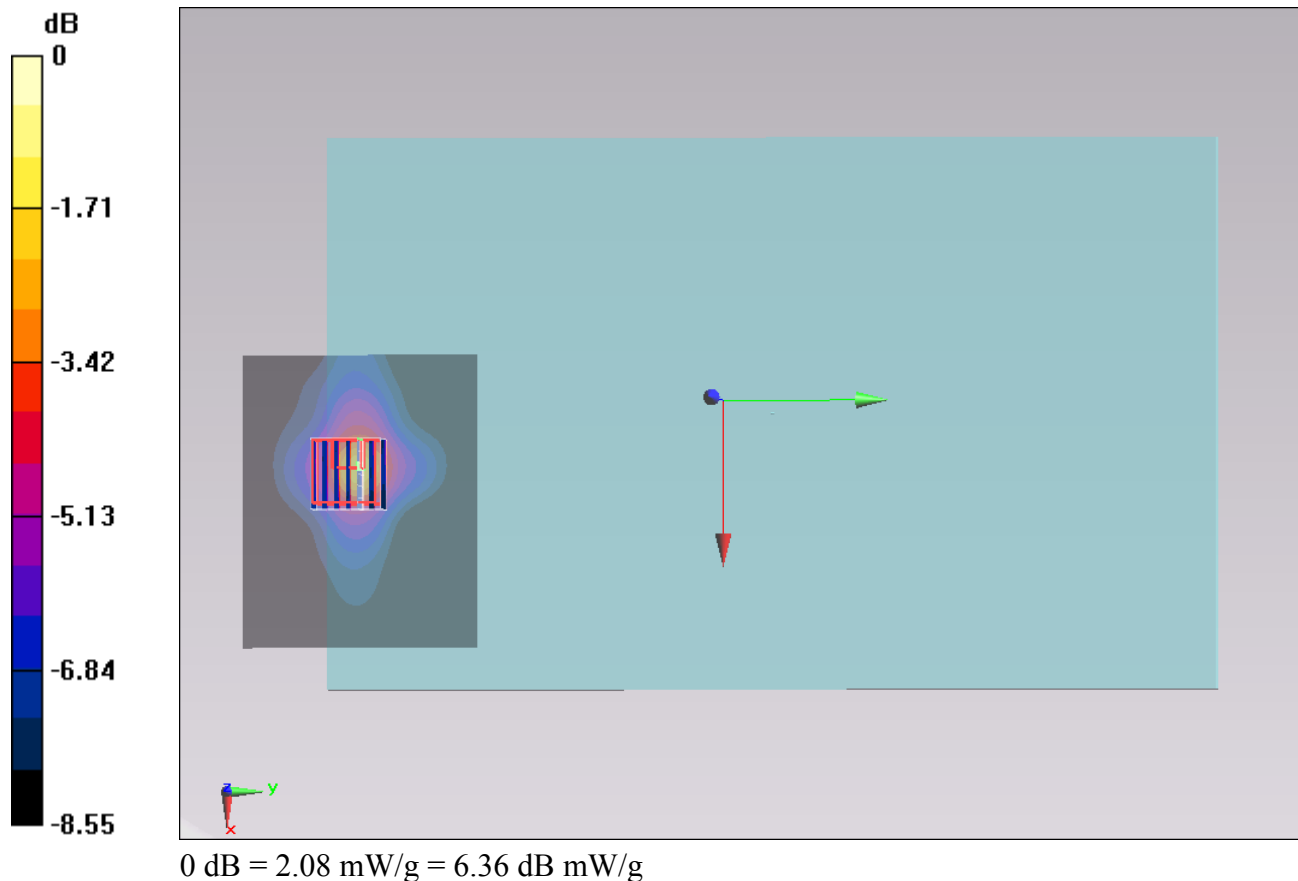
Configuration/Ch157/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 16.116 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.711 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.974 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.545 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.08 mW/g



#58_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch149;Ant B

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

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.17$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.632$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch149/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.36 mW/g

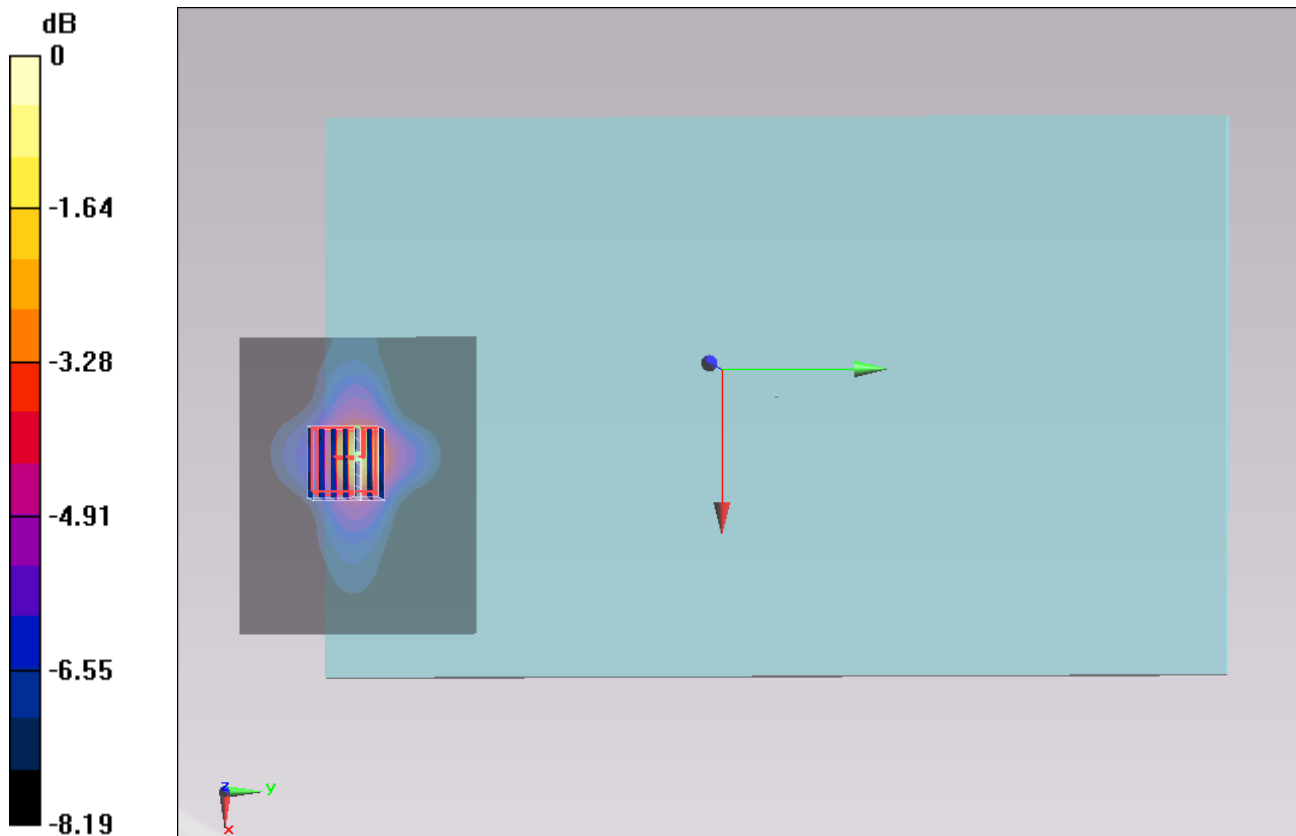
Configuration/Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.893 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.071 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.869 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.497 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.77 mW/g



0 dB = 1.77 mW/g = 4.96 dB mW/g

#64_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch161;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used: $f = 5805$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.242$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.404$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch161/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.35 mW/g

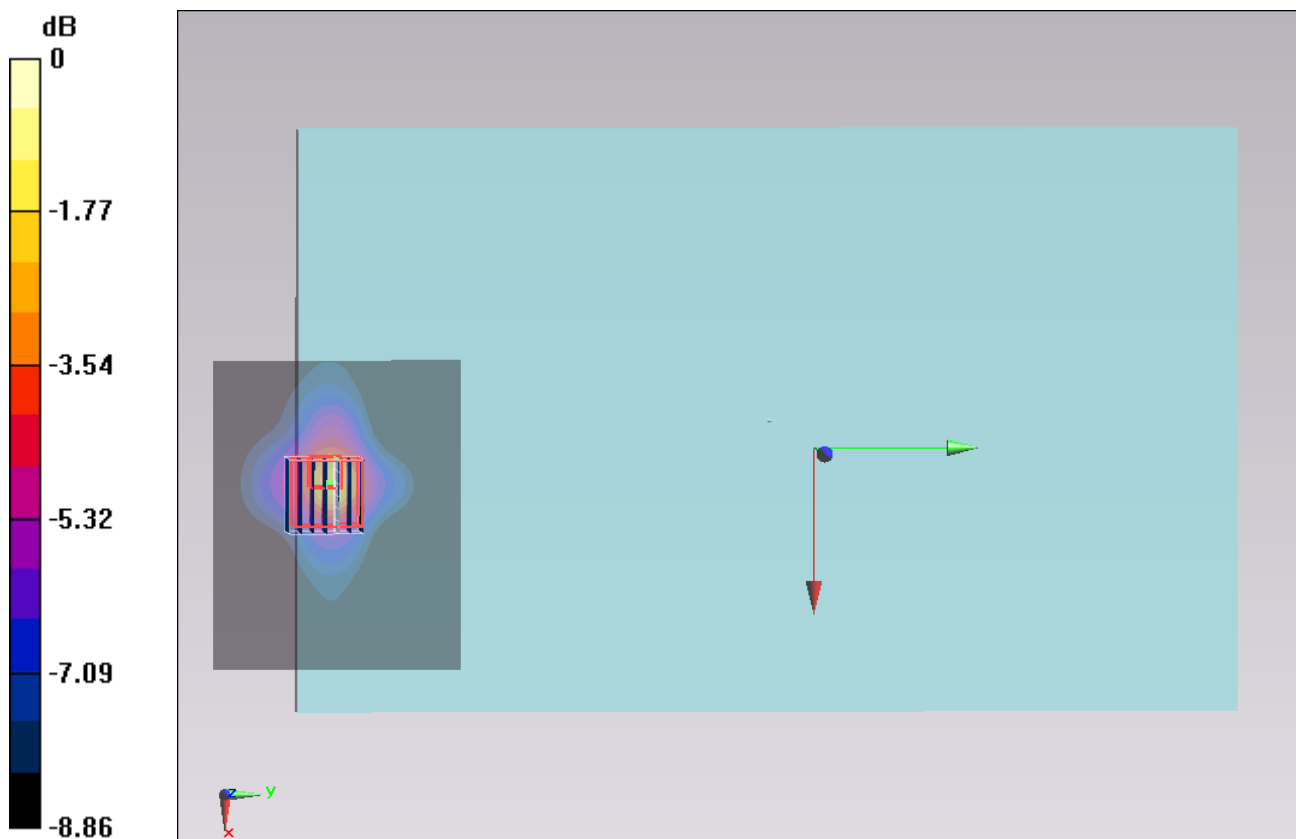
Configuration/Ch161/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 18.430 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.141 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.990 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.508 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.11 mW/g



0 dB = 2.11 mW/g = 6.49 dB mW/g

#59_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch161;Ant B_Repeat

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5805$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.242$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.404$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch161/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.63 mW/g

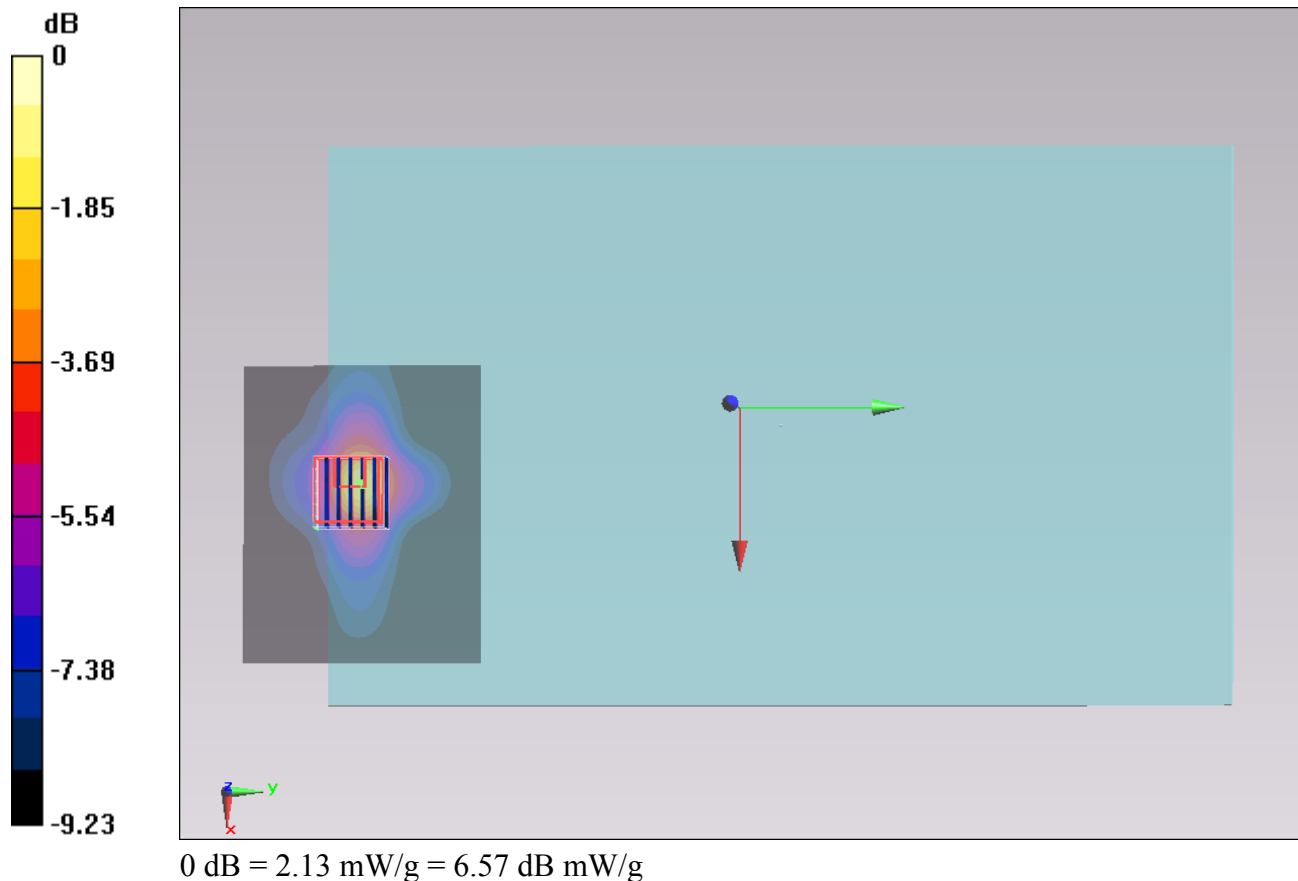
Configuration/Ch161/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 16.583 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.684 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.986 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.522 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.13 mW/g



#60_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch157;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.215$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.482$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch157/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.790 mW/g

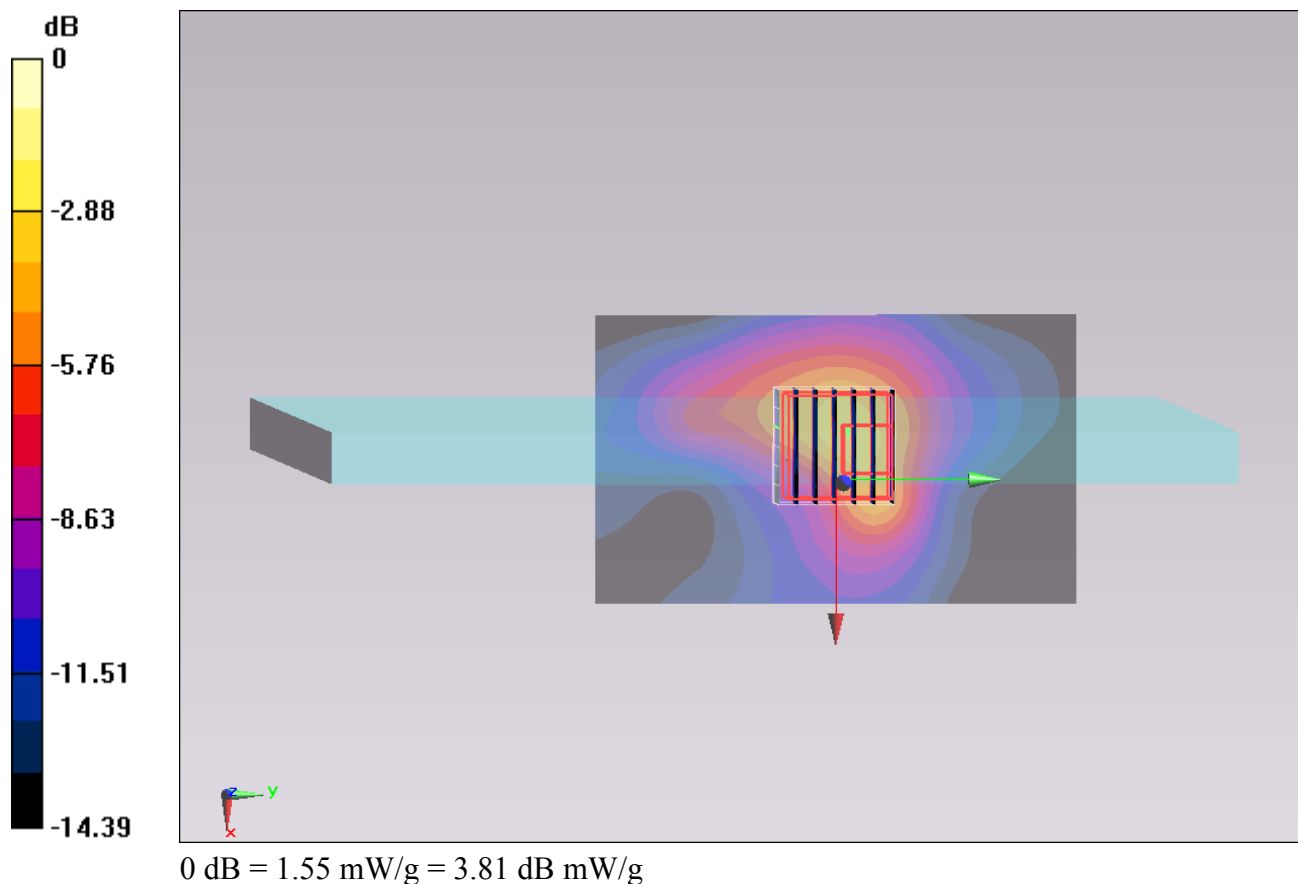
Configuration/Ch157/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.009 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.014 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.589 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.209 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.55 mW/g



#61_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch149;Ant B

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

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.17$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.632$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch149/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.578 mW/g

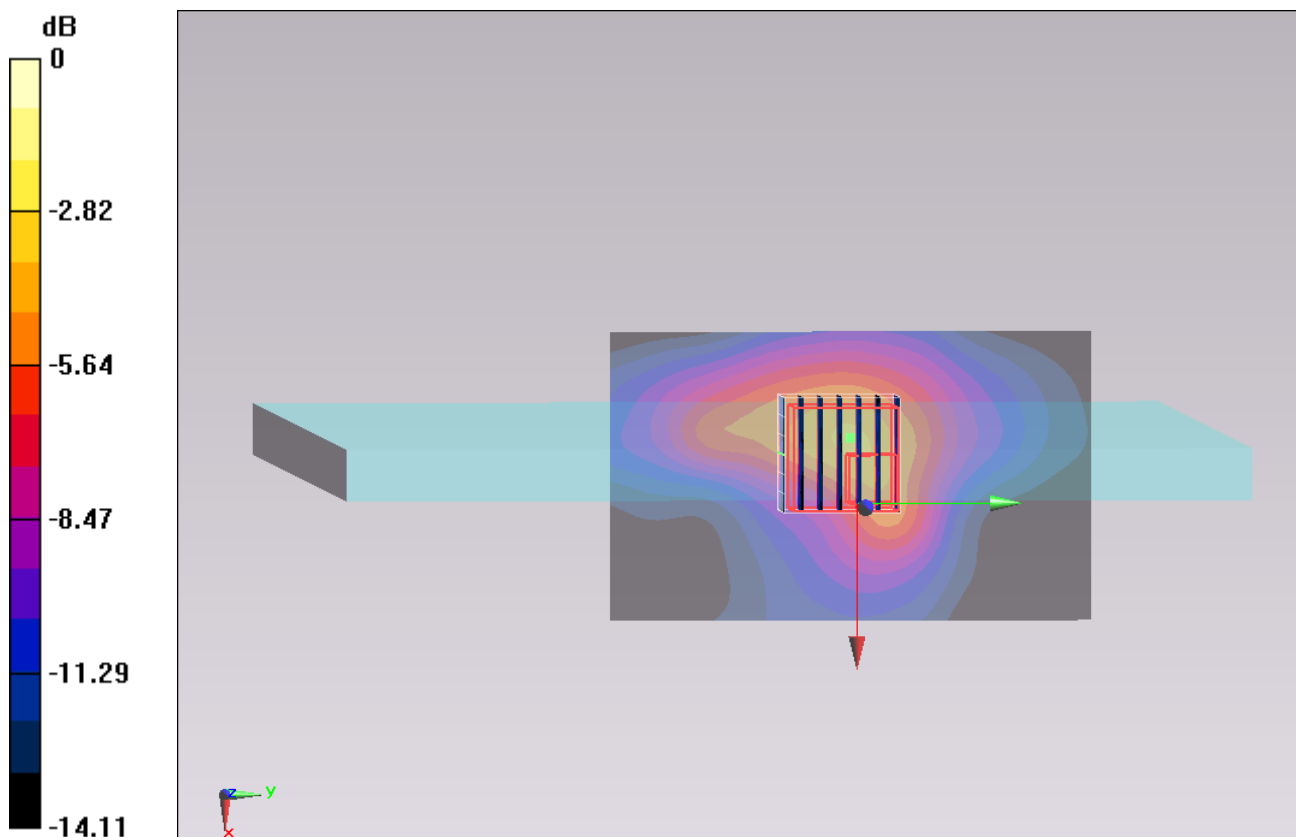
Configuration/Ch149/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 10.860 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.508 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.428 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.165 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.29 mW/g



#62_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0cm_Ch161;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5805 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5805$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.242$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.404$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch161/Area Scan (61x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.842 mW/g

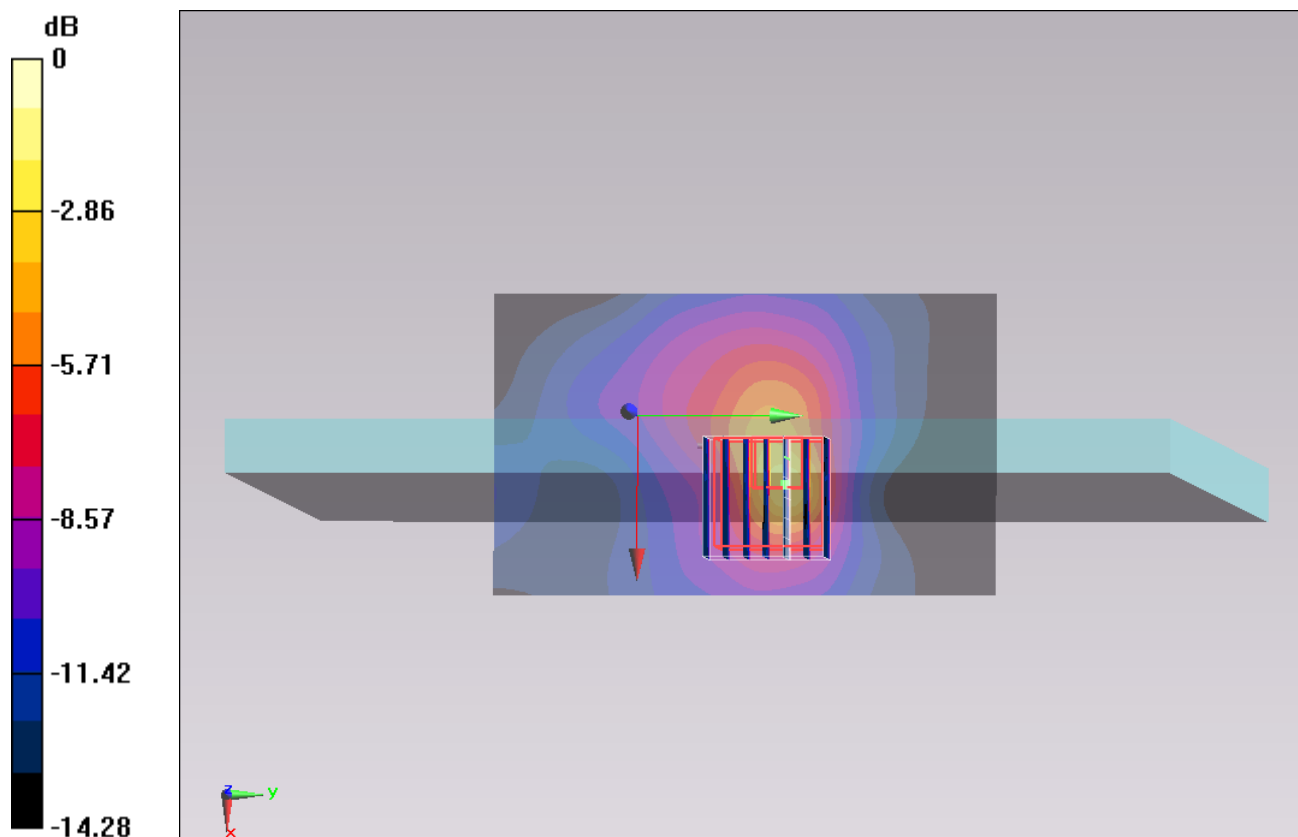
Configuration/Ch161/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 12.250 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.403 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.539 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.173 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 mW/g



0 dB = 1.30 mW/g = 2.28 dB mW/g

#63_WLAN5GHz_802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0_Bottom Face_0cm_Ch155;Ant B

Communication System: 802.11ac; Frequency: 5775 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_131031 Medium parameters used : $f = 5775$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.206$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.526$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(3.9, 3.9, 3.9); Calibrated: 2013/6/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn913; Calibrated: 2013/1/17
- Phantom: ELI 4.0_Front; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1029
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Configuration/Ch155/Area Scan (101x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.863 mW/g

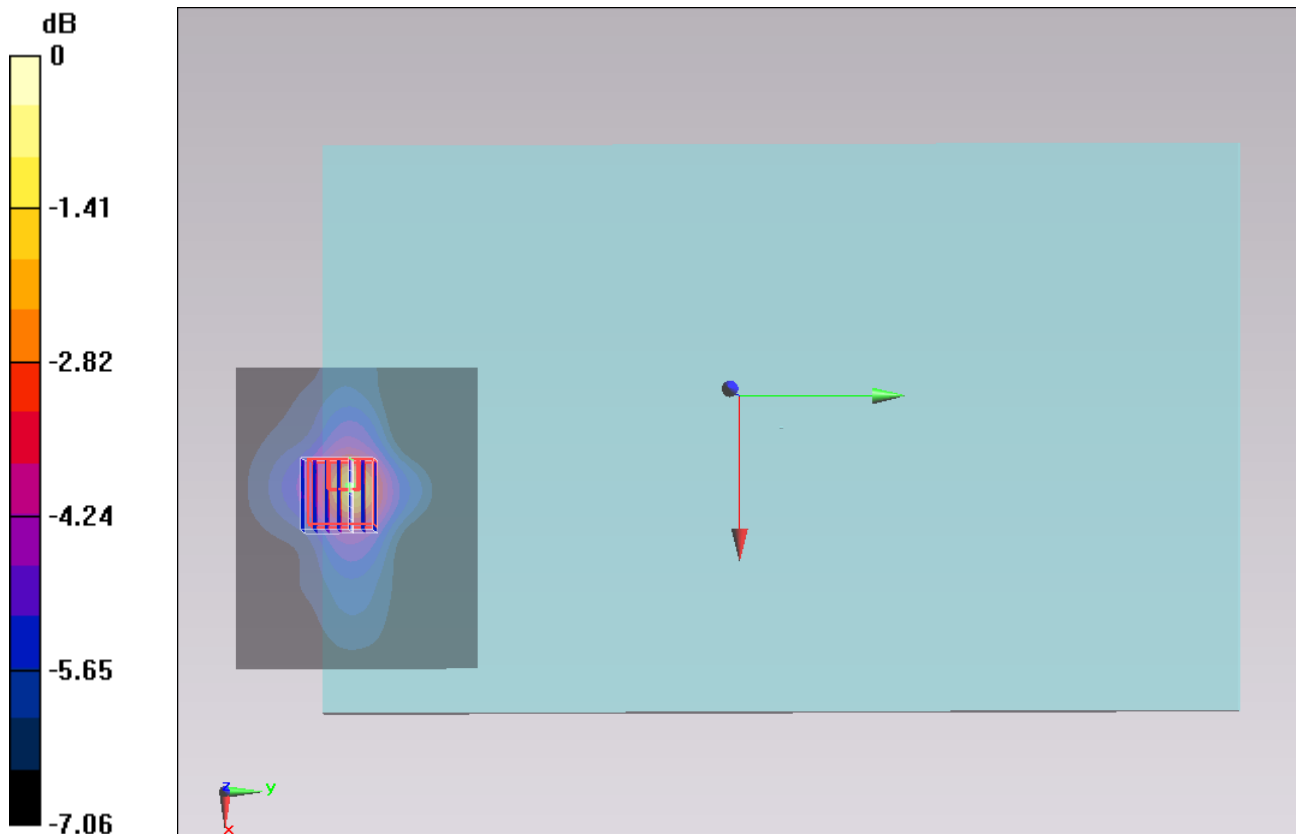
Configuration/Ch155/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 13.597 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.138 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.678 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.449 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 mW/g



0 dB = 1.26 mW/g = 2.01 dB mW/g



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-736_Aug13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 736**

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

Calibration date: **August 23, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: August 23, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	37.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.80 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.2 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	50.6 $\pm$ 6 %	2.03 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.3 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.4 \Omega + 1.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$51.6 \Omega + 4.2 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.157 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	August 26, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 22.08.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.8$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

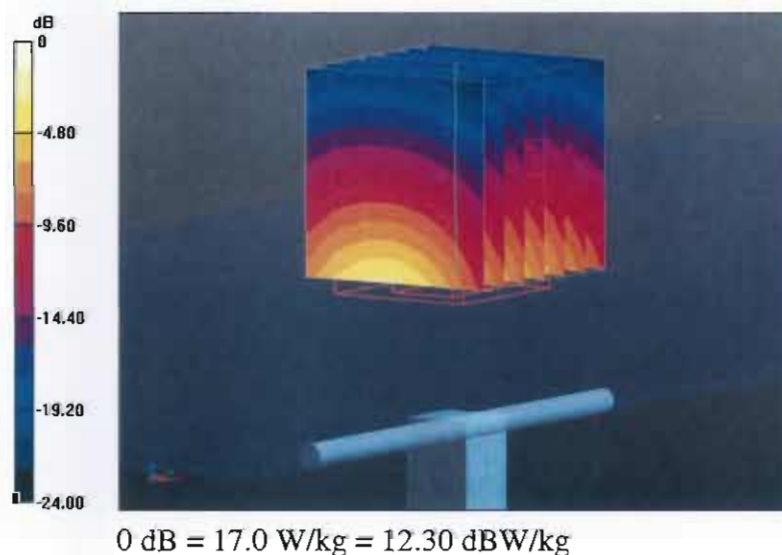
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

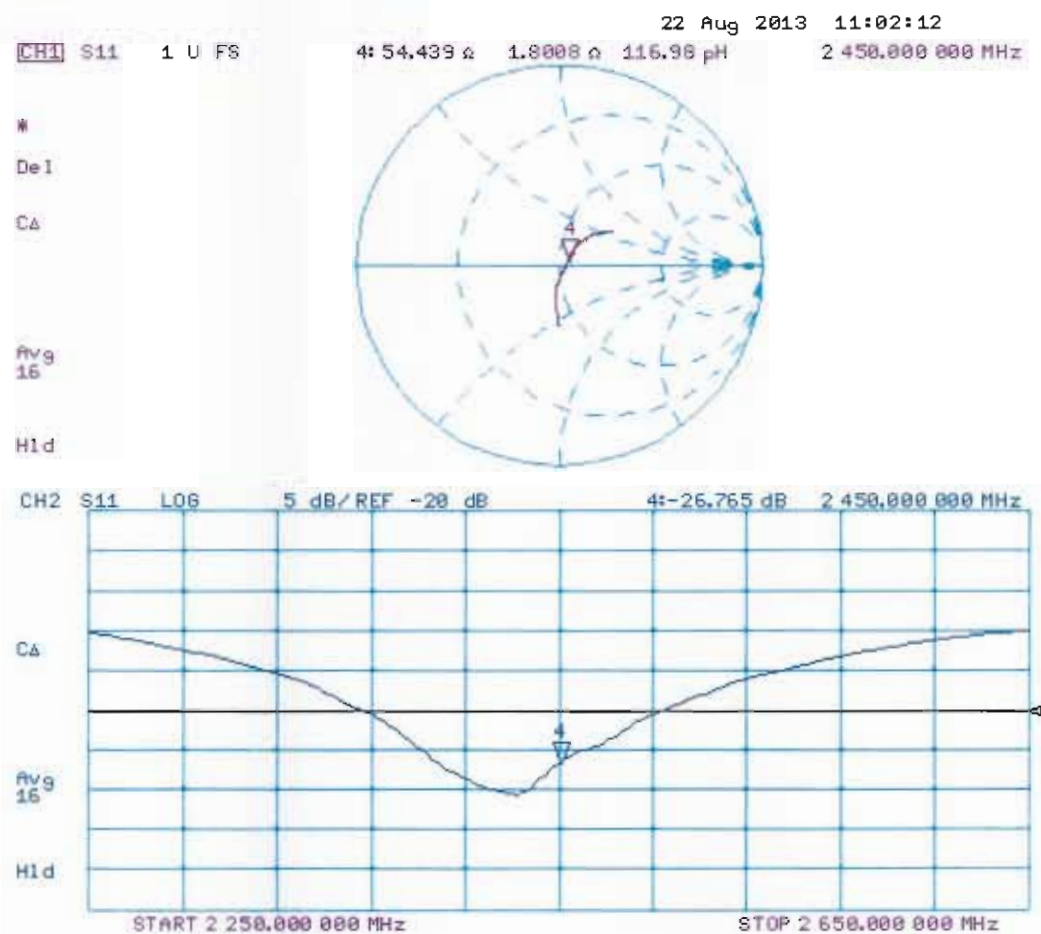
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.23 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.08.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

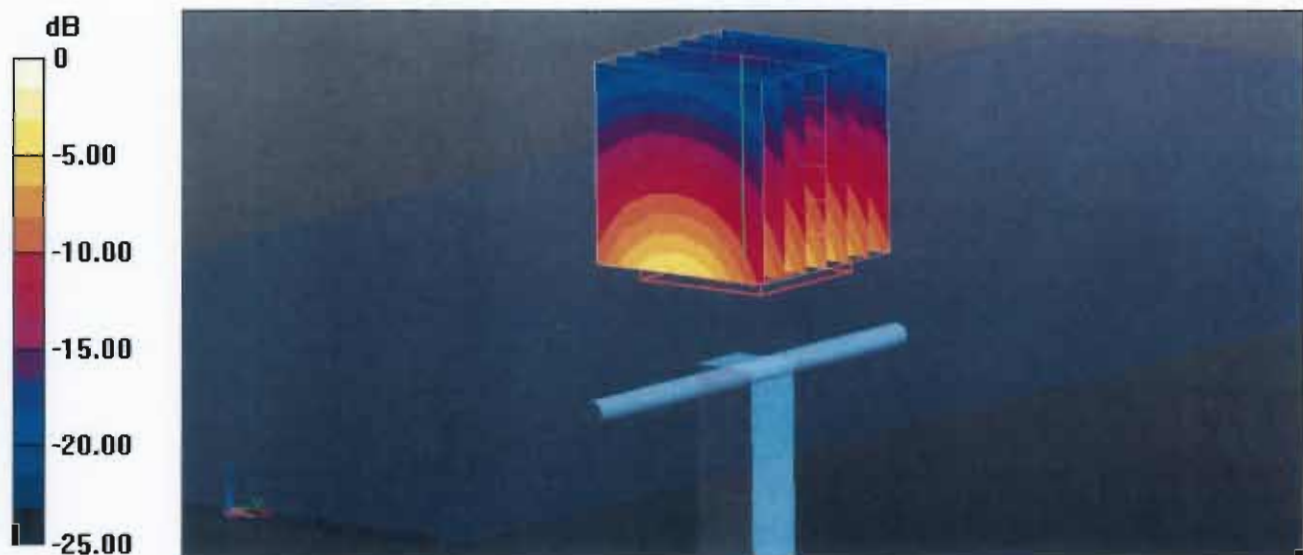
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.103 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

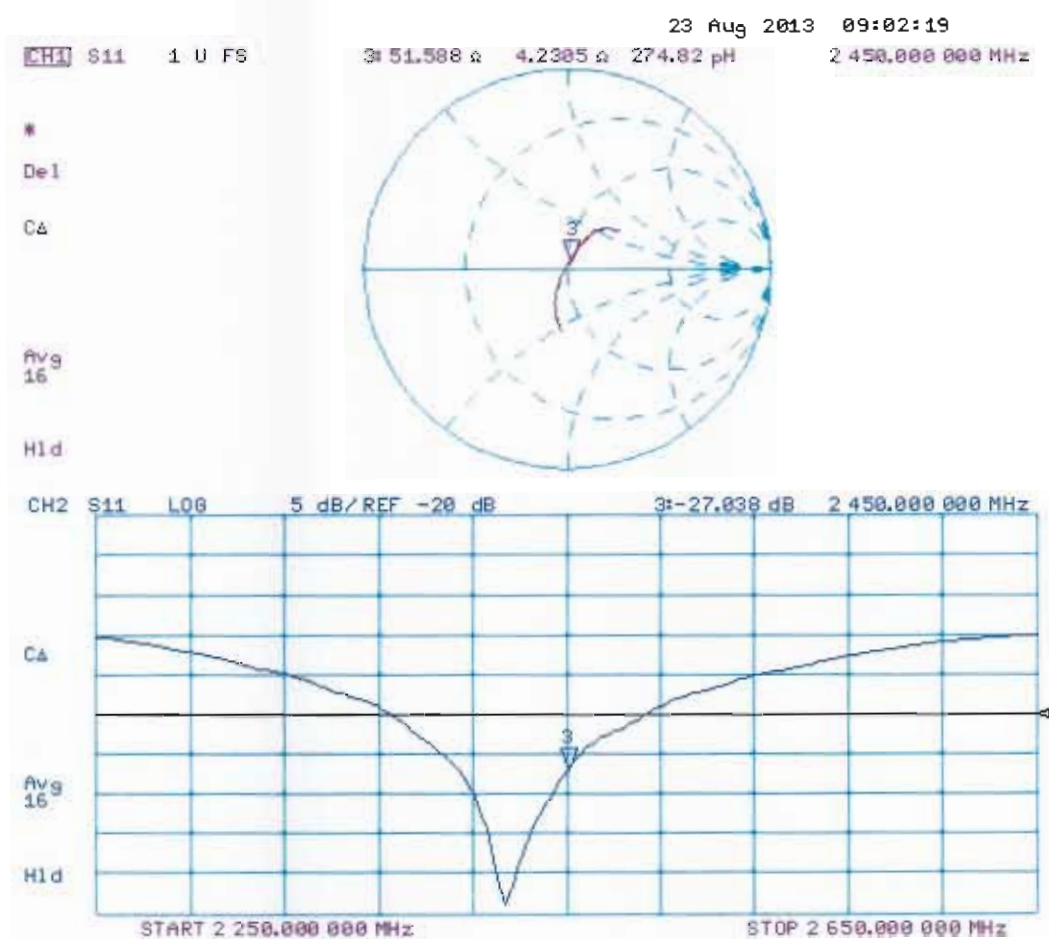
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1128_Jul13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1128**

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

Calibration date: **July 24, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	28-Dec-12 (No. EX3-3503_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

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

Signature

Issued: July 24, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom 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 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	35.2 $\pm$ 6 %	4.46 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	7.86 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.2 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.5 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	35.1 ± 6 %	4.55 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	8.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.6 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.2 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	34.7 ± 6 %	4.85 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	8.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 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	34.4 ± 6 %	5.05 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	7.78 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.1 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	48.9 ± 6 %	5.40 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	7.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 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	46.8 ± 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	7.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

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

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	48.2 ± 6 %	5.93 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	7.78 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.8 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	47.9 ± 6 %	6.21 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	7.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	72.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.02 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.6\ \Omega - 5.0\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.7\ \Omega - 1.6\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 35.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$56.2\ \Omega + 1.6\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$55.5\ \Omega + 1.2\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.3\ \Omega - 2.5\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.7\ \Omega + 0.0\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 42.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$56.4\ \Omega + 4.1\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$55.3\ \Omega + 2.8\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.209 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 08, 2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1128

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.46$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.55$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.85$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.05$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.41, 5.41, 5.41); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=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 = 63.593 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.86 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 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 = 63.984 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.11 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 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

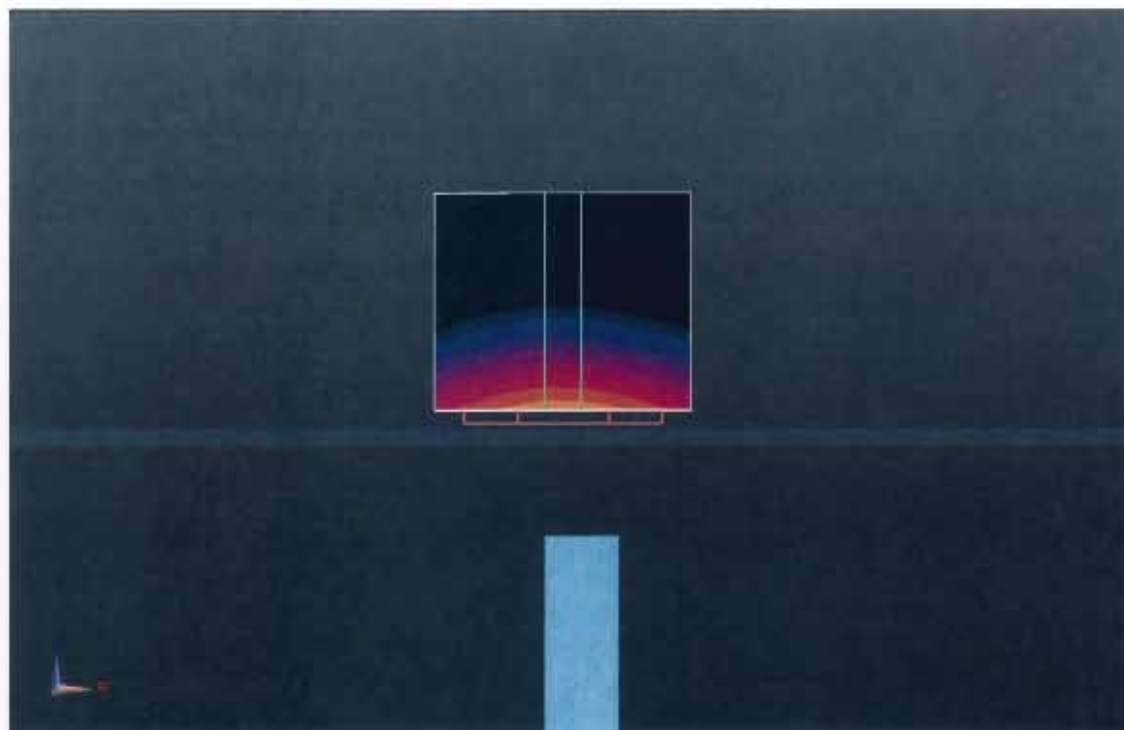
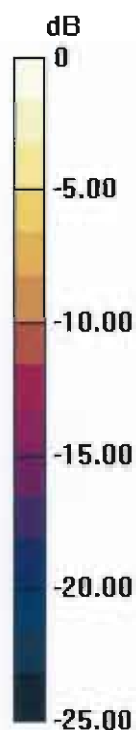
Reference Value = 62.627 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg

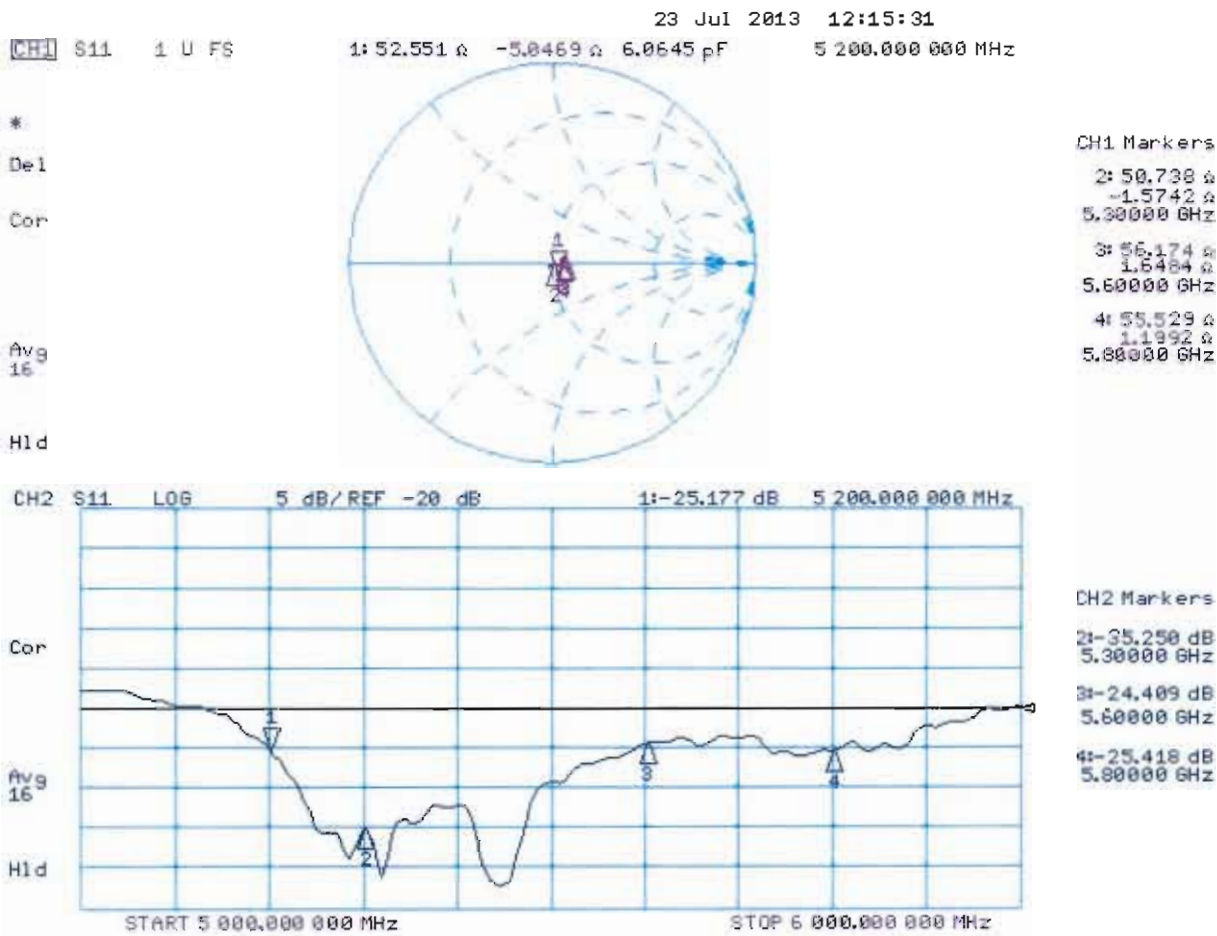
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg

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 = 60.557 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 W/kg
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg



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

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1128

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.4$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.55$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.93$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.21$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=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 = 57.643 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.6 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 = 57.535 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 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

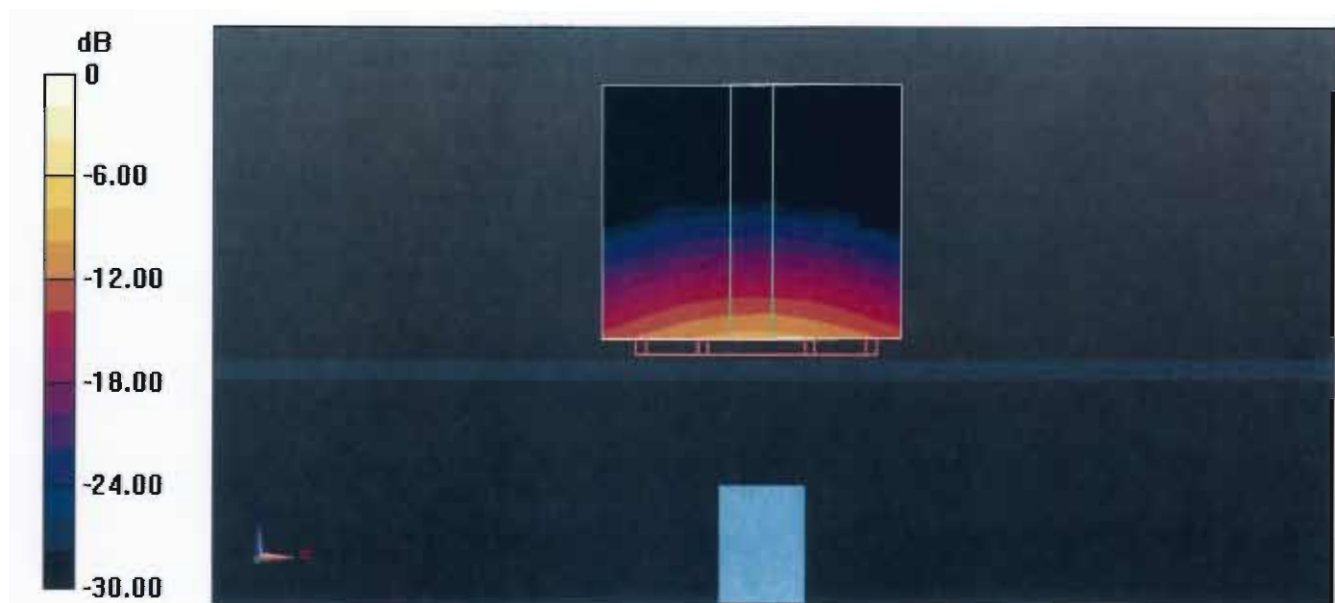
Reference Value = 57.173 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.18 W/kg

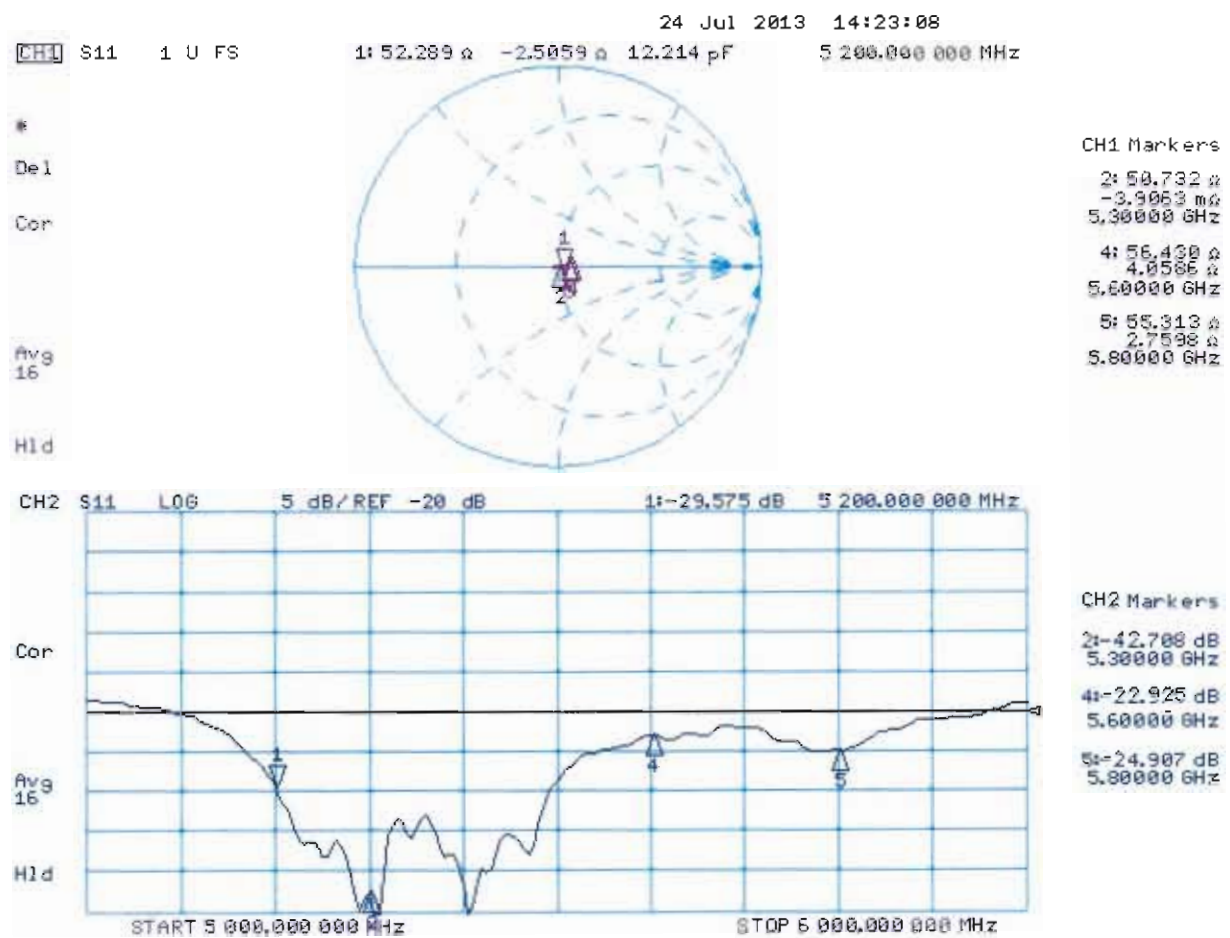
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg

**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 = 54.111 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.02 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg



0 dB = 17.8 W/kg = 12.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Amphenol-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-495_May13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 495**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v26**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **May 08, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	02-Oct-12 (No:12728)	Oct-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

Calibrated by:	Name R.Mayoraz	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: May 8, 2013

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.352 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.328 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.665 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95207 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99043 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.96554 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	78.0 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199989.76	-4.83	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.54	1.31	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19995.66	4.92	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199995.02	0.52	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.41	-0.85	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19999.04	1.61	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199994.06	-0.35	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20002.32	2.10	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19998.30	2.51	-0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.20	0.48	0.02
Channel X	+ Input	201.11	0.01	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-198.46	0.25	-0.12
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.81	0.07	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200.89	-0.19	-0.09
Channel Y	- Input	-198.51	0.20	-0.10
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.56	-0.12	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199.55	-1.51	-0.75
Channel Z	- Input	-199.07	-0.42	0.21

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	3.21	2.06
	- 200	-1.80	-2.79
Channel Y	200	0.11	-0.16
	- 200	-1.32	-1.56
Channel Z	200	3.11	2.75
	- 200	-4.96	-4.85

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-1.15	-2.03
Channel Y	200	7.90	-	-0.39
Channel Z	200	5.07	5.33	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15807	16438
Channel Y	15756	16559
Channel Z	15893	15989

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-3.55	-4.78	-2.32	0.53
Channel Y	0.18	-1.48	1.84	0.63
Channel Z	-0.04	-1.63	1.85	0.71

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **DAE4-913_Jan13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BK - SN: 913**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v25**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **January 17, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	02-Oct-12 (No:12728)	Oct-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	R.Mayoraz	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: January 17, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.111 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.505 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.059 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98038 $\pm$ 1.55% (k=2)	4.00381 $\pm$ 1.55% (k=2)	4.00723 $\pm$ 1.55% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	166.5 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199992.18	-3.17	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20004.64	4.17	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-19999.26	1.36	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199992.90	-2.62	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20002.29	1.82	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20001.68	-0.85	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199993.44	-1.64	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.93	1.54	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20003.09	-2.21	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.84	1.07	0.05
Channel X	+ Input	202.14	0.85	0.42
Channel X	- Input	-197.36	1.42	-0.71
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.54	1.00	0.05
Channel Y	+ Input	201.60	0.58	0.29
Channel Y	- Input	-198.30	0.53	-0.27
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.66	0.97	0.05
Channel Z	+ Input	199.65	-1.47	-0.73
Channel Z	- Input	-200.39	-1.51	0.76

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-13.74	-15.38
	- 200	16.94	15.33
Channel Y	200	-5.53	-5.64
	- 200	4.24	3.88
Channel Z	200	10.67	10.40
	- 200	-12.85	-13.37

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.78	-4.35
Channel Y	200	7.34	-	0.99
Channel Z	200	10.17	5.58	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15750	15632
Channel Y	15959	16616
Channel Z	16001	16838

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	1.01	-0.20	2.50	0.55
Channel Y	-0.10	-2.09	1.79	0.75
Channel Z	-0.93	-2.56	0.26	0.58

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3801_Jun13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3801**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **June 20, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: June 20, 2013			
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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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3801

Manufactured: April 5, 2011
Calibrated: June 20, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.54	0.60	0.53	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.9	99.9	99.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	176.6	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		176.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		171.9	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.39	9.39	9.39	0.40	0.85	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.27	1.06	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.41	0.81	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.53	0.73	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.47	0.79	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.38	0.79	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.33	0.87	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.91	4.91	4.91	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

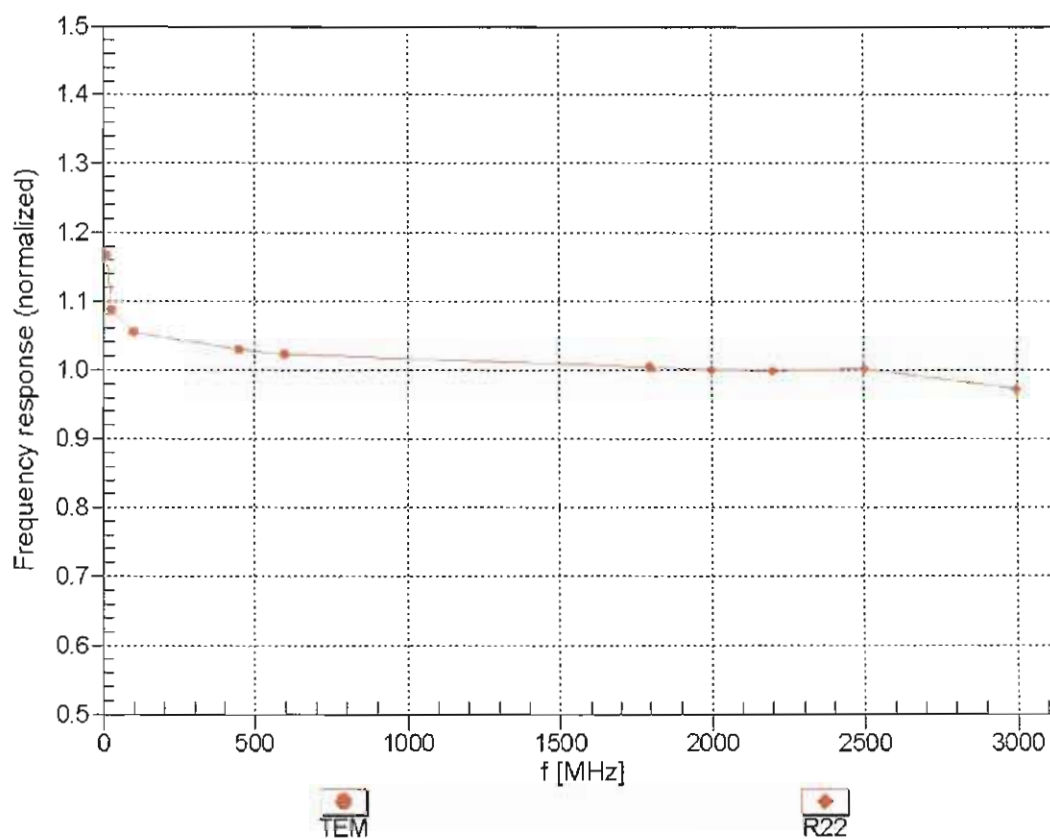
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.31	9.31	9.31	0.68	0.71	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.80	0.64	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.03	9.03	9.03	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.55	0.82	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.23	7.23	7.23	0.36	1.01	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.62	0.70	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.76	0.59	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.35	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

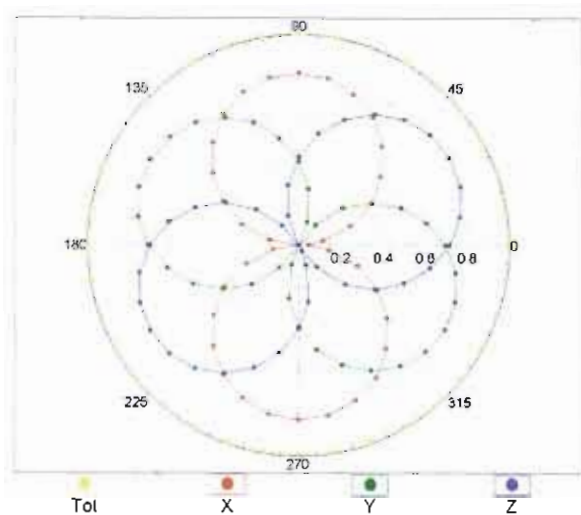
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



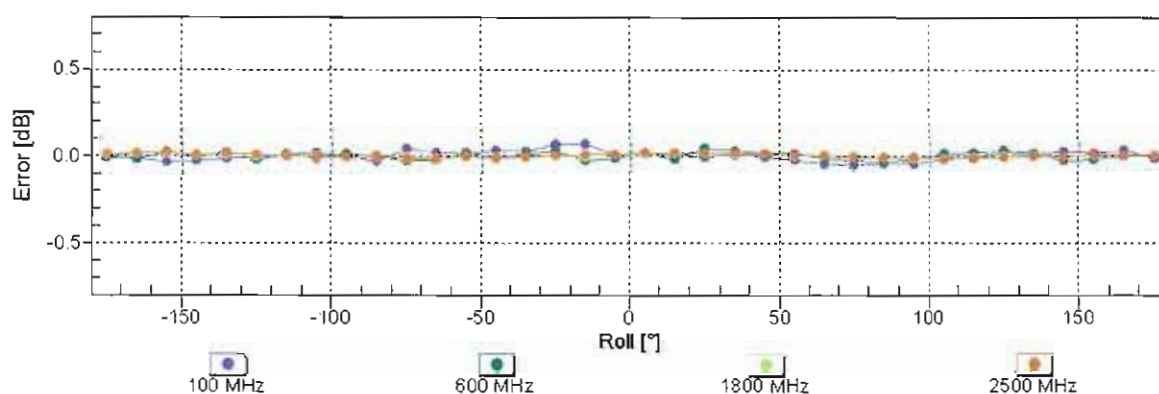
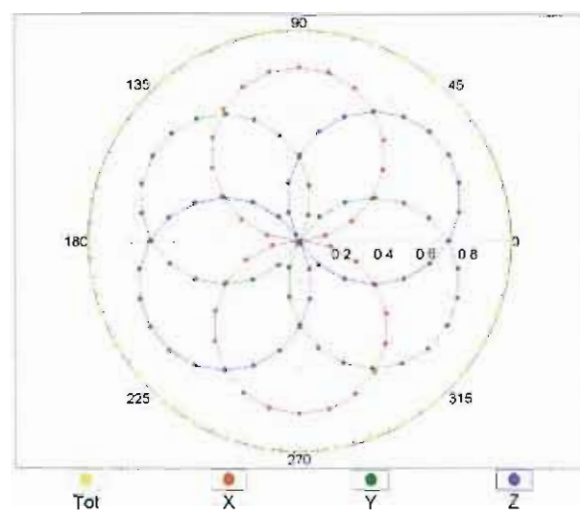
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

$f=600$ MHz, TEM

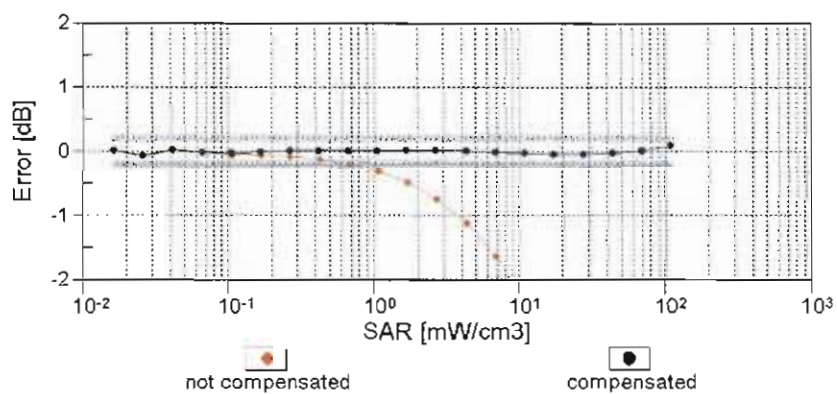
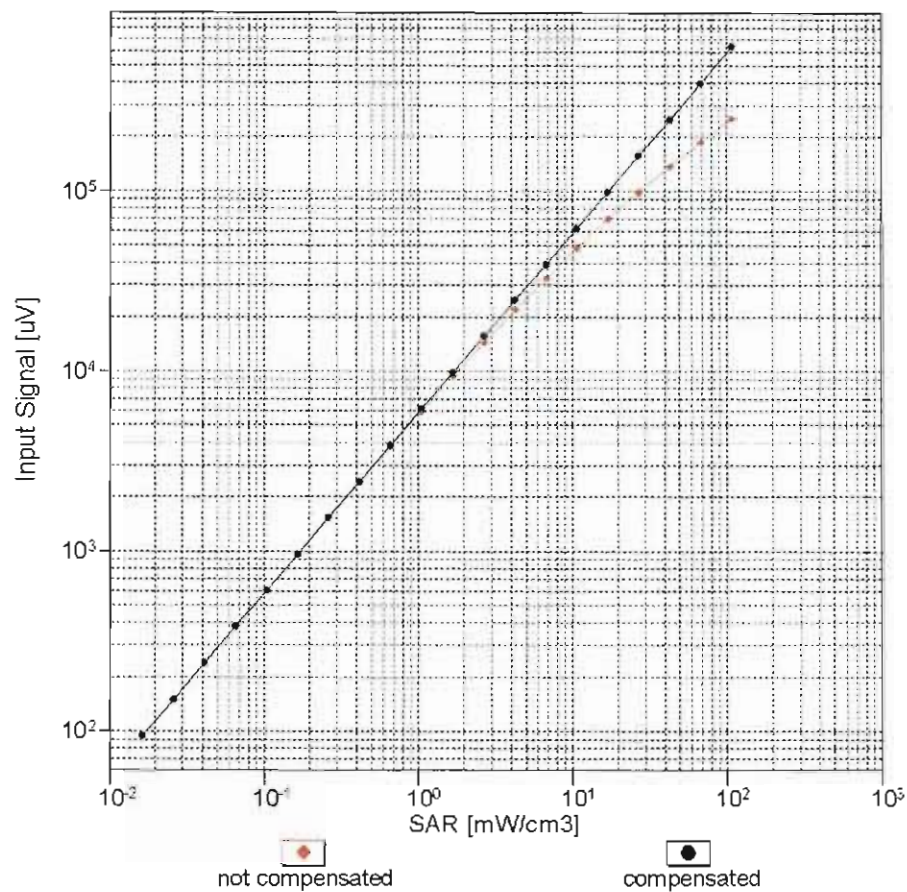


$f=1800$ MHz, R22



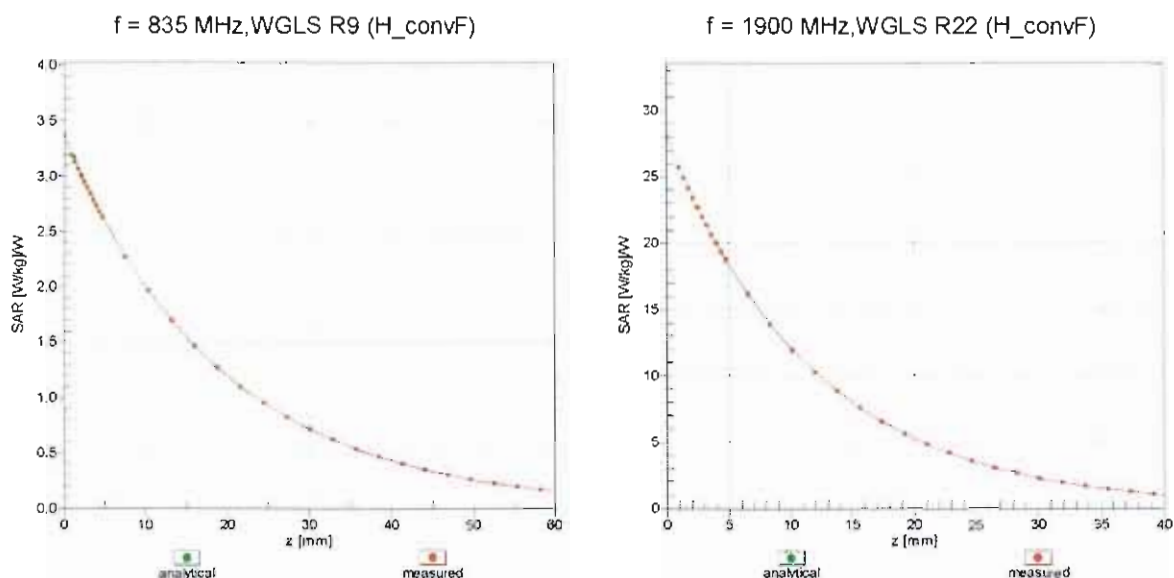
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



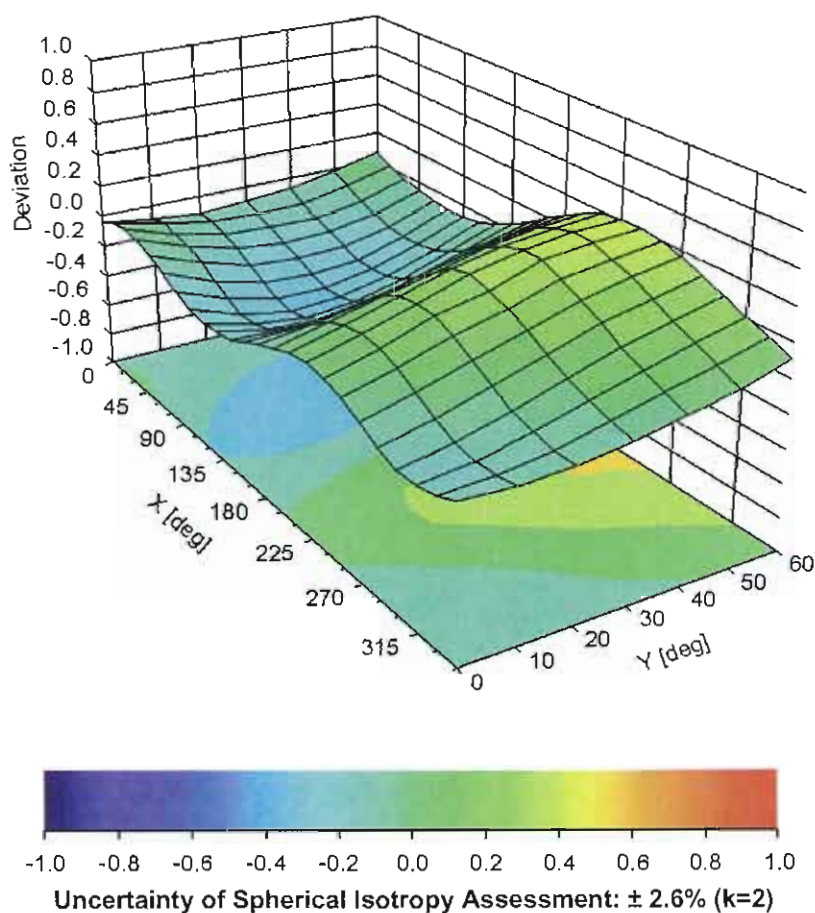
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-55.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3820_Dec12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3820**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **December 10, 2012**

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: December 11, 2012			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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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	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3820

Manufactured: September 2, 2011
Calibrated: December 10, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3820

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.44	0.35	0.44	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.1	100.3	99.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	149.3	$\pm 3.0 \%$
			Y	0.0	0.0	1.0	179.2	
			Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	147.4	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3820

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	9.19	9.19	9.19	0.80	0.66	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.81	7.81	7.81	0.49	0.77	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.51	7.51	7.51	0.46	0.78	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.42	0.81	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.74	6.74	6.74	0.37	0.89	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.58	4.58	4.58	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3820

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

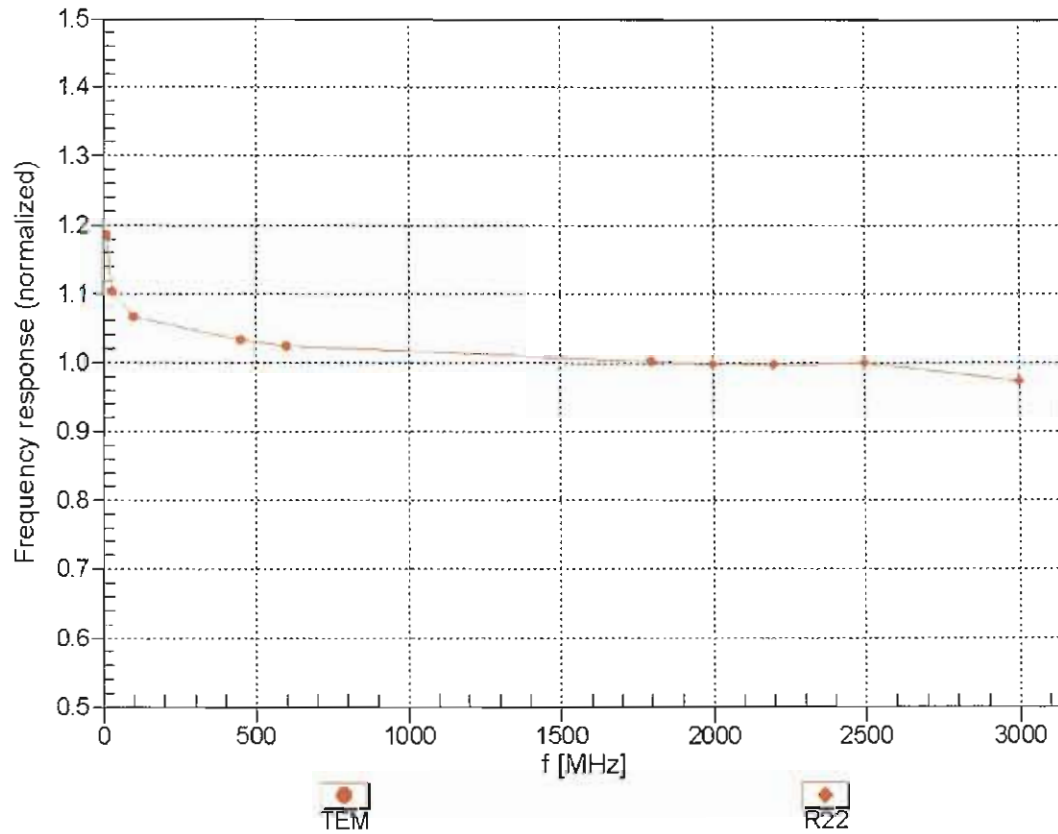
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	9.07	9.07	9.07	0.32	1.10	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.37	0.91	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.26	1.19	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.25	1.17	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.95	3.95	3.95	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.63	3.63	3.63	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.39	3.39	3.39	0.65	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

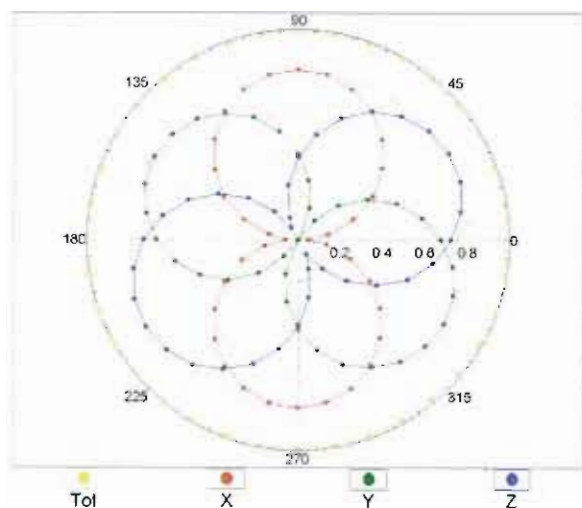
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



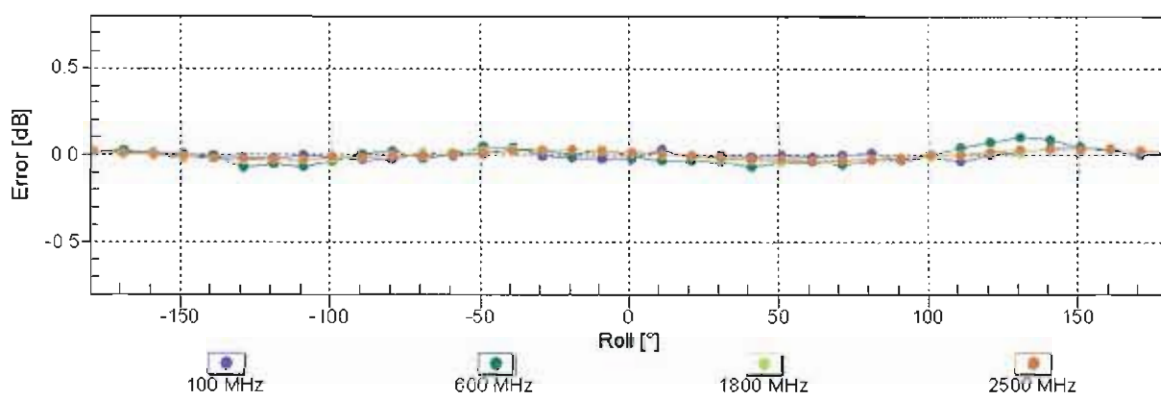
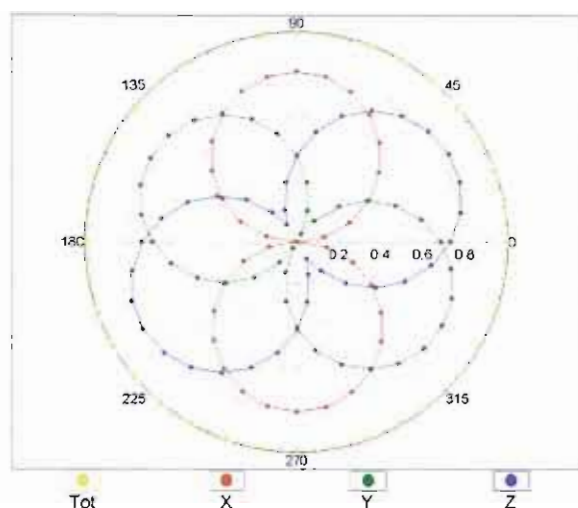
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

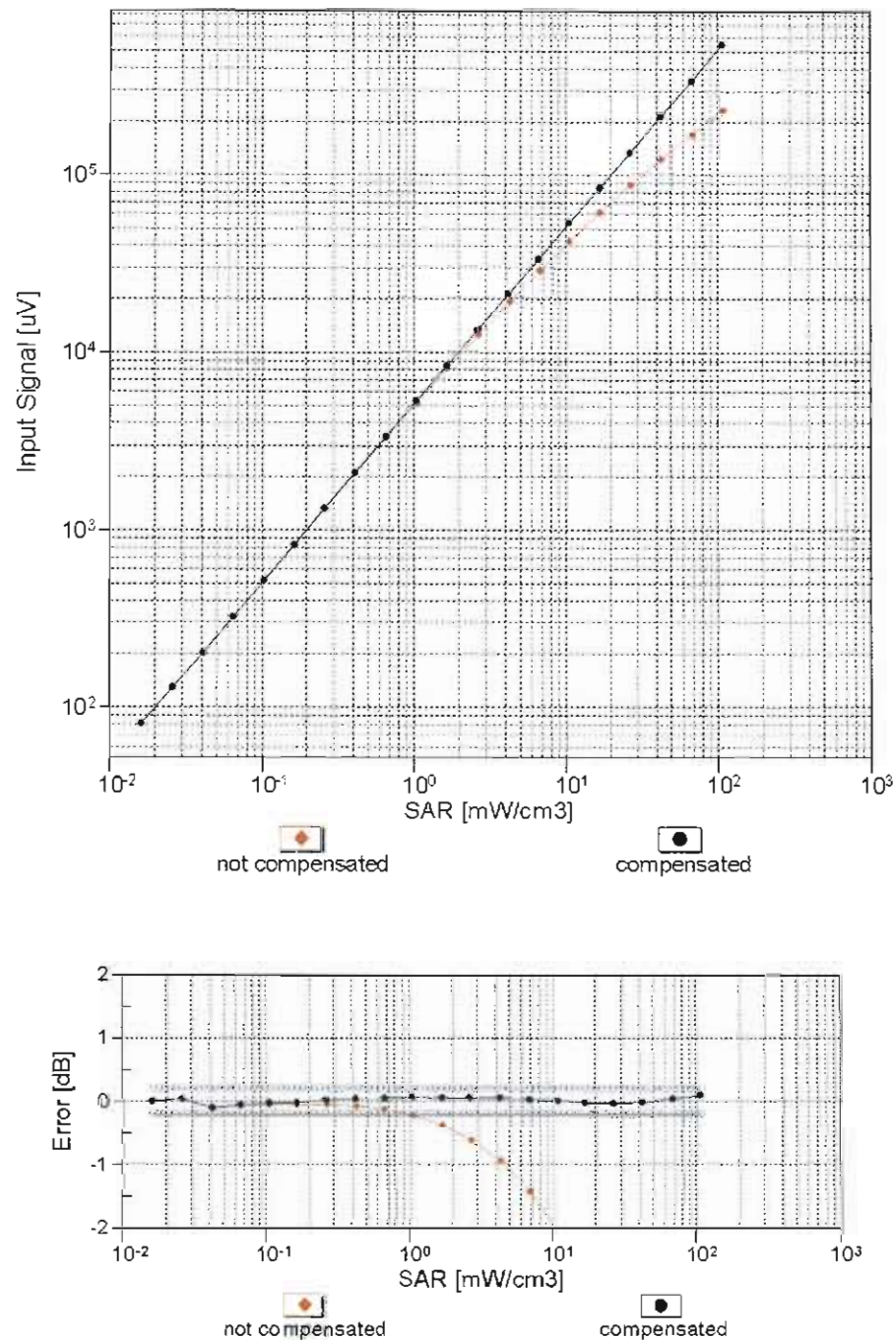


f=1800 MHz,R22



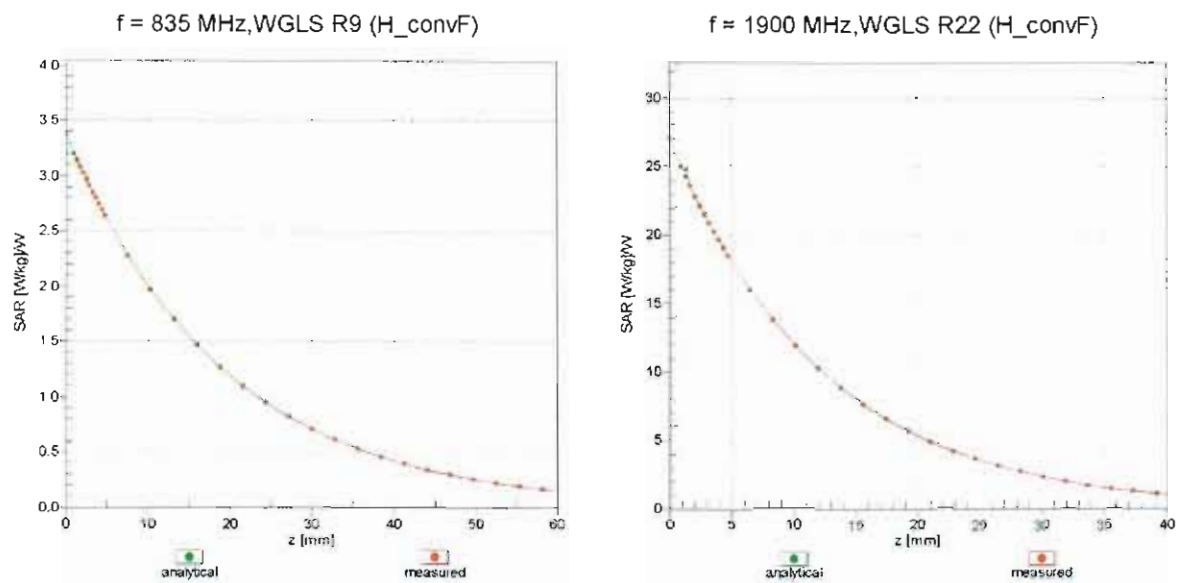
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



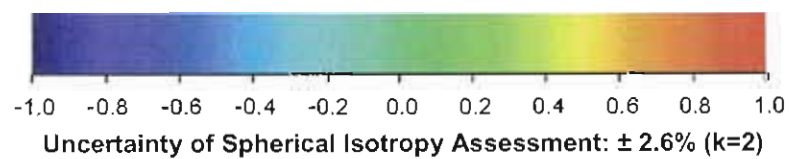
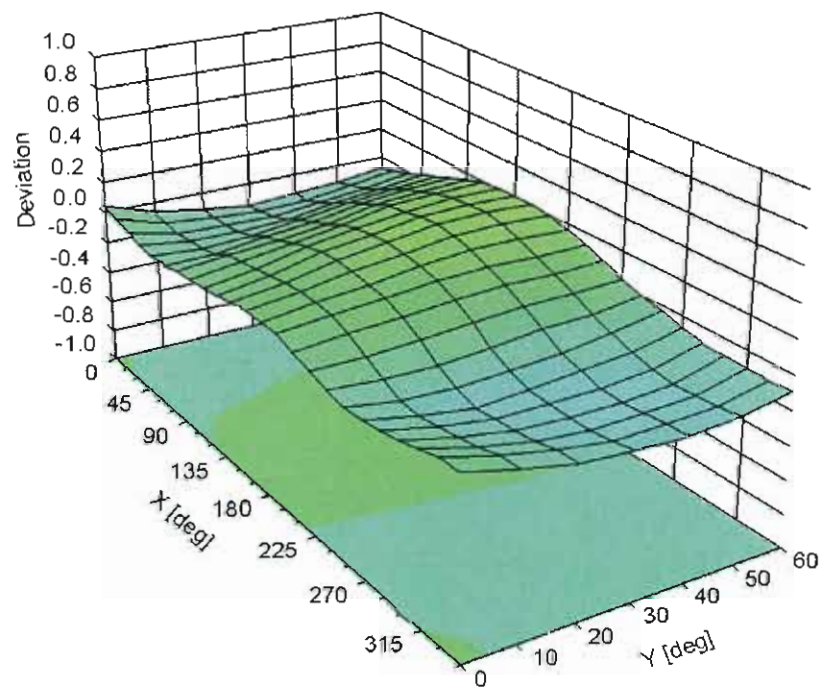
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3820

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-69.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **Sporton -TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3925_Jun13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3925**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **June 12, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: June 12, 2013			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3925

Manufactured: March 8, 2013
Calibrated: June 12, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.59	0.52	0.50	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	98.2	98.5	98.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	134.8	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		175.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		169.4	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.34	10.34	10.34	0.44	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.29	0.99	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.36	8.36	8.36	0.56	0.72	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.37	0.91	± 12.0 %
2150	39.7	1.53	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.54	0.74	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.25	7.25	7.25	0.59	0.72	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.25	5.25	5.25	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

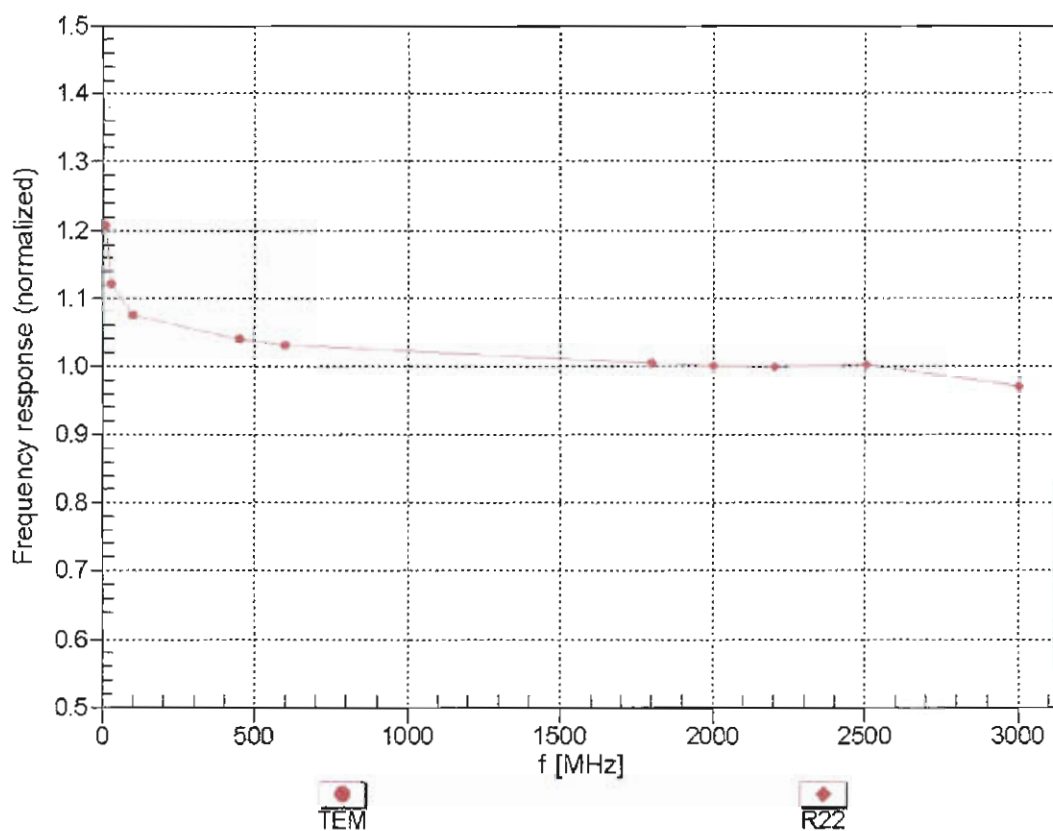
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.24	10.24	10.24	0.34	0.99	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.02	10.02	10.02	0.47	0.84	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.79	0.61	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.36	0.91	± 12.0 %
2150	53.1	1.66	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.64	0.66	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.80	0.57	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.98	3.98	3.98	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.78	3.78	3.78	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

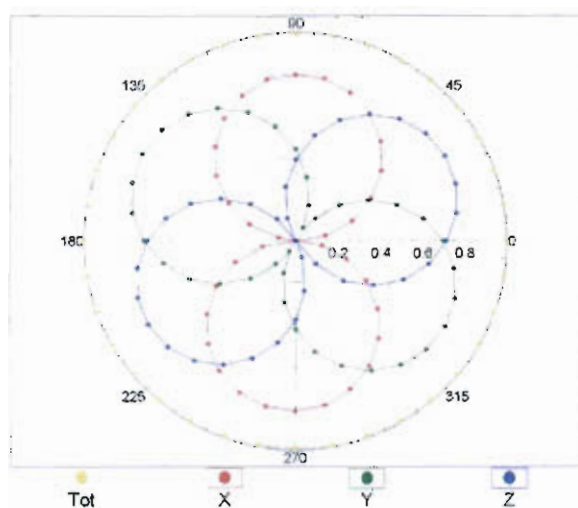
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



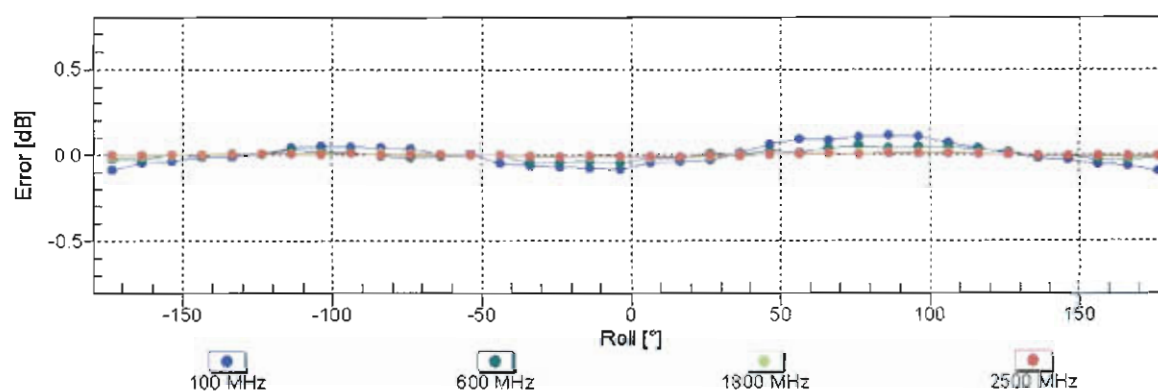
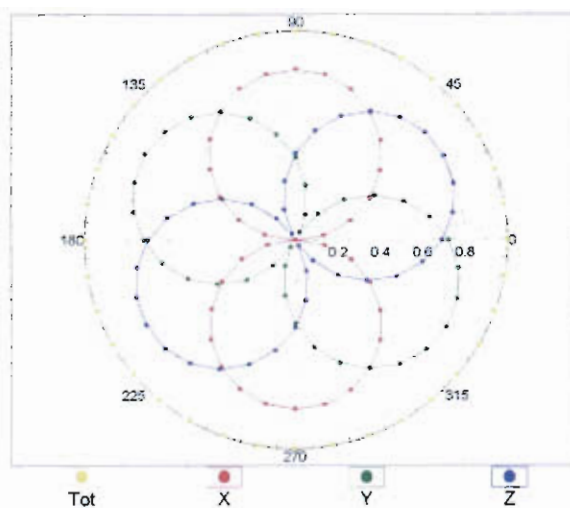
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

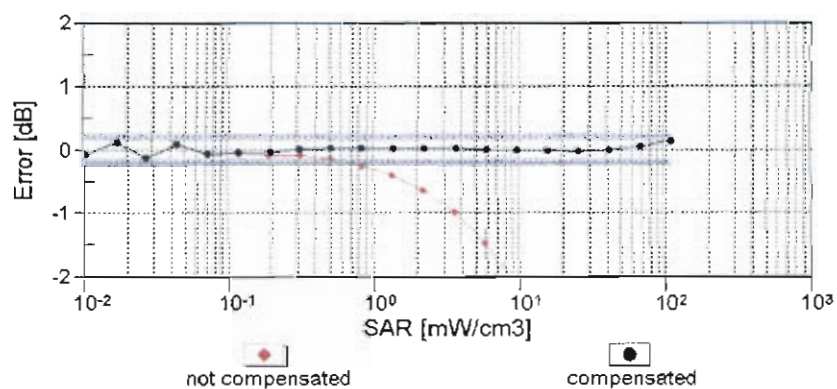
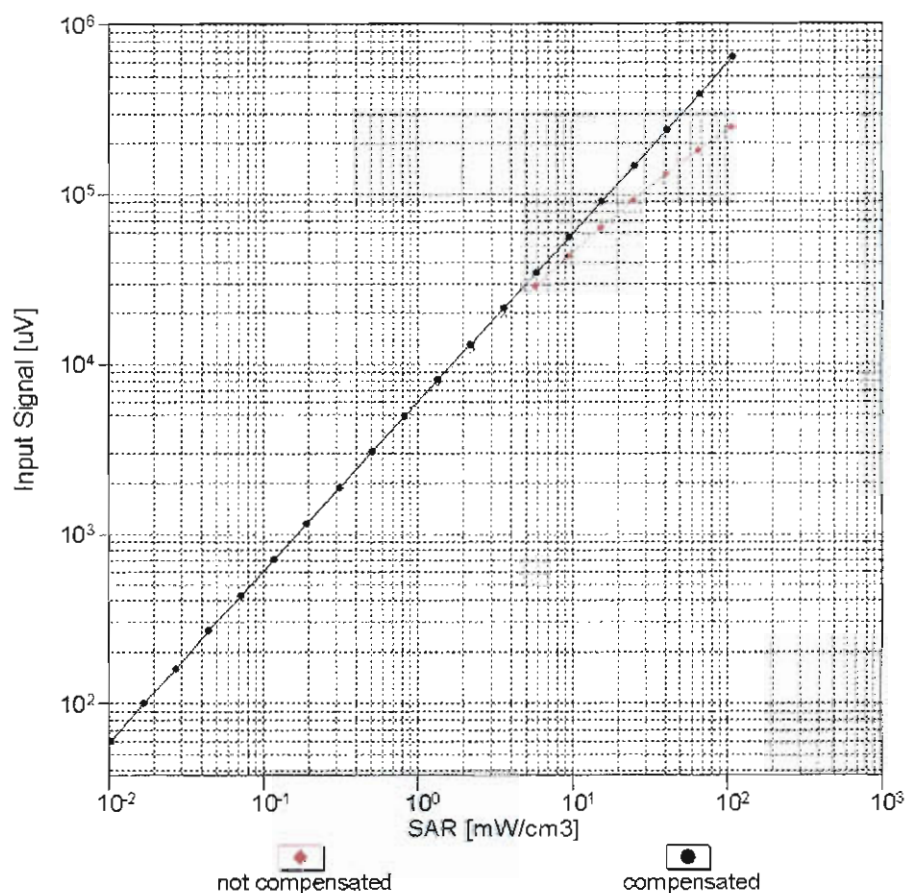


f=1800 MHz, R22



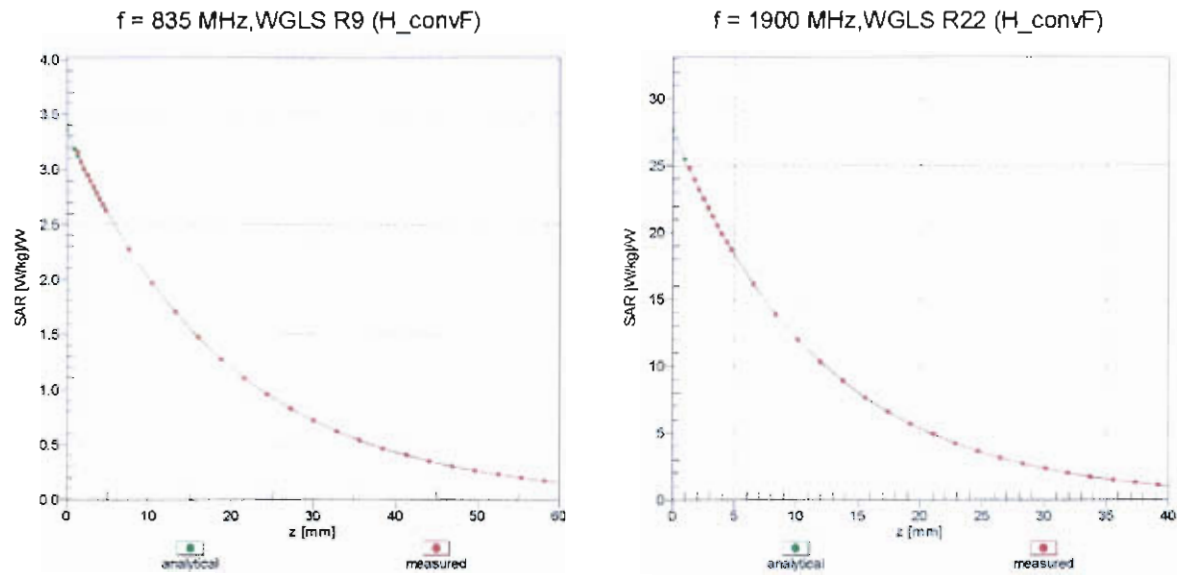
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



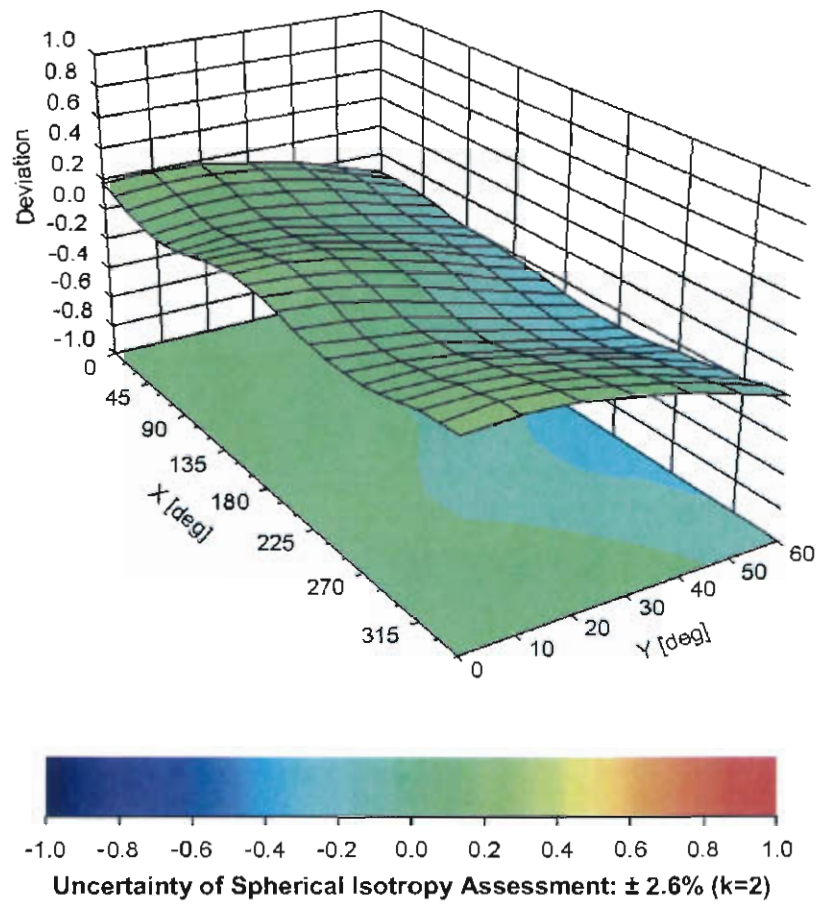
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-93.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm