FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	**Acer Incorporated**
EQUIPMENT	:	**WagTag**
BRAND NAME	:	**Pawbo**
MODEL NAME	:	**TK010**
FCC ID	:	**HLZTK010**
STANDARD	:	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)** **ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992** **IEEE 1528-2013**

We, Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in 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 (Kunshan) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Mark Qu

Approved by: Mark Qu / Manager

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Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc.
No.3-2 Ping-Xiang Rd, Kunshan Development Zone Kunshan City Jiangsu Province 215335 China

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA780201	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 08, 2017

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Acer Incorporated, WagTag, TK010,** are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest Standalone SAR Summary Body (Separation 15mm) 1g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	GSM	GSM850	**0.34**
		GSM1900	0.27
	WCDMA	Band V	0.11
		Band IV	0.25
		Band II	0.23
DTS	WLAN	WLAN 2.4GHz	<0.10
Date of Testing:			2017/8/15 ~ 2017/11/1

Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	GSM	GSM850	0.41
		GSM1900	
	WCDMA	Band V	
		Band IV	
		Band II	
DSS	Bluetooth	2.4GHz Bluetooth	

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 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc.
Test Site Location	No.3-2 Ping-Xiang Rd, Kunshan Development Zone Kunshan City Jiangsu Province 215335 China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958

Applicant	
Company Name	Acer Incorporated
Address	8F., No. 88, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 22181, Taiwan

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Shanghai Sunrise Simcom Limited
Address	No.888, Shengli Road, Qingpu Industrial Park, Shanghai, P. R. China

3. Guidance Applied

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 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	WagTag
Brand Name	Pawbo
Model Name	TK010
FCC ID	HLZTK010
IMEI Code	358919089992662
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1712.4 MHz ~ 1752.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GPRS/EGPRS RMC 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink is not supported) WLAN2.4GHz: 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0 LE
HW Version	V1.01
SW Version	V1.1.0008
EUT Stage	Production Unit
Remark: 1. This device does not support voice function. 2. This device supports GRPS/EGRPS mode up to multi-slot class 12.	

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 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.

6.2 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:

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

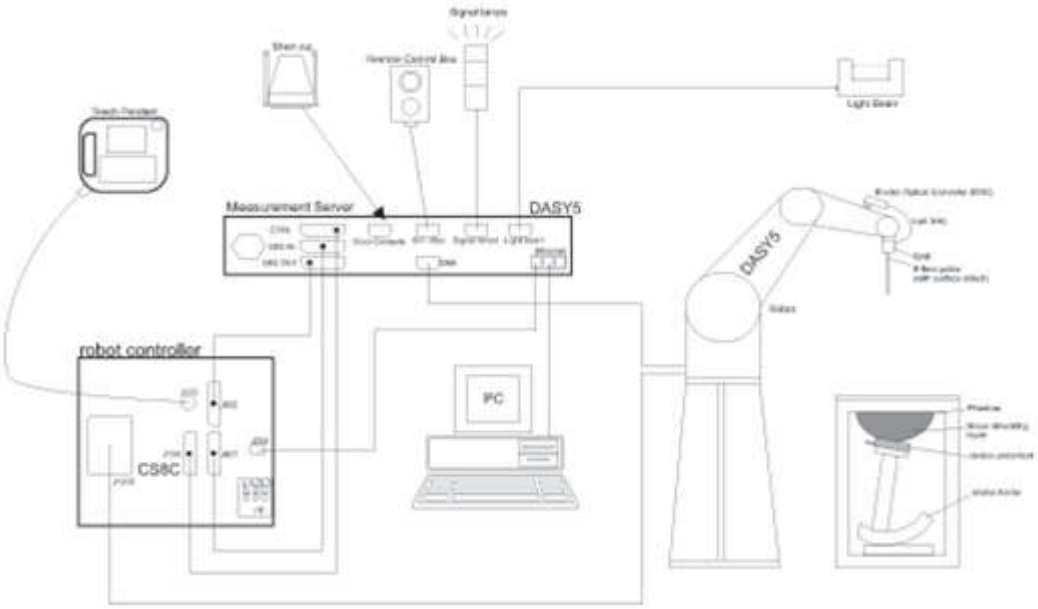
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

7.1 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.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

7.2 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 5.1 Photo of DAE

7.3 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

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.

<ELI Phantom>

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

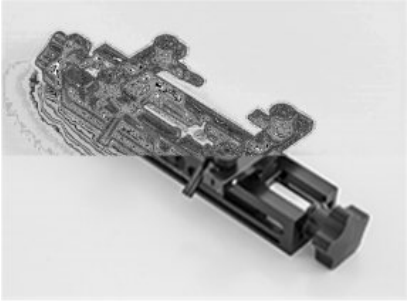
The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

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.

Mounting Device for Laptops

8. 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 BT/WLAN power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT BT/WLAN 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 BT/WLAN output power

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT BT/WLAN 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

8.1 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 form 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

8.2 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.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
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 ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
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 1st 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 *reported* 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.

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for 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 remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

8.6 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.

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d091	2016/11/22	2017/11/21
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1069	2016/11/23	2017/11/22
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	2016/11/24	2017/11/23
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	840	2016/11/25	2017/11/24
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1210	2017/5/25	2018/5/24
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3857	2017/5/26	2018/5/25
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1644	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1542	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY52102706	2017/4/18	2018/4/17
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46111157	2017/4/18	2018/4/17
SPEAG	DAK Kit	DAK3.5	1144	2016/11/23	2017/11/22
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	2017/1/19	2018/1/18
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1644003	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1531197	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1644004	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1531198	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV7	103712	2016/11/17	2017/11/16
WISEWIND	Hygrometer	WISEWIND 0905	0905	2017/4/20	2018/4/19
JM	DIGITAC THERMOMETER	JM222	AA1207166	2017/4/19	2018/4/18
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note	
PASTERNACK	Dual Directional Coupler	PE2214-10	N/A	Note	
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	333096	Note	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	162601250	Note	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	
MCL	Attenuation2	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	
MCL	Attenuation3	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	

Note:
Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

10. System Verification

10.1 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 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. 10.1.

Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
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

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Body	22.8	0.964	54.742	0.97	55.20	-0.62	-0.83	±5	2017/8/16
835	Body	22.8	0.972	56.886	0.97	55.20	0.21	3.05	±5	2017/9/25
1750	Body	22.6	1.442	53.561	1.49	53.40	-3.22	0.30	±5	2017/8/15
1900	Body	22.6	1.547	52.476	1.52	53.30	1.78	-1.55	±5	2017/8/15
2450	Body	22.5	2.024	52.385	1.95	52.70	3.79	-0.60	±5	2017/11/1

10.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table 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 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2017/8/16	835	Body	250	4d091	3857	1210	2.57	9.68	10.28	6.20
2017/9/25	835	Body	250	4d091	3857	1210	2.29	9.68	9.16	-5.37
2017/8/15	1750	Body	250	1069	3857	1210	10.00	37.70	40.00	6.10
2017/8/15	1900	Body	250	5d118	3857	1210	10.50	40.80	42.00	2.94
2017/11/1	2450	Body	250	840	3857	1210	12.30	50.90	49.20	-3.34

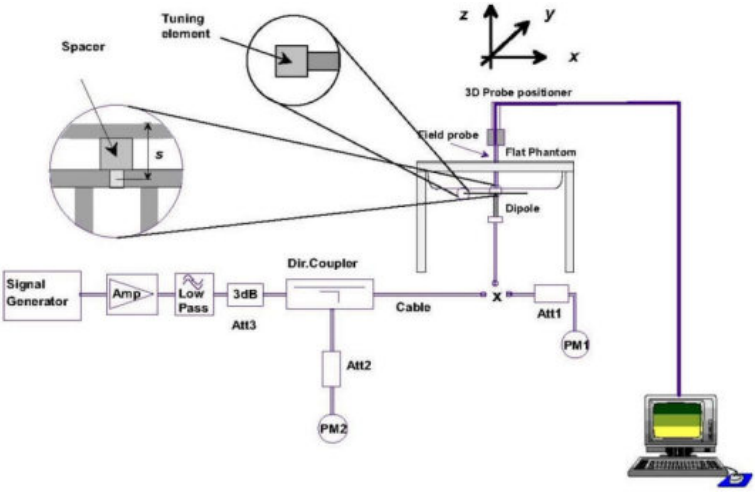


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Body Position

(a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with front of the device.
(b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
(c) To adjust the distance between the device and the flat phantom to 15 mm.

<EUT Setup Photos>

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR test reduction for GPRS / EDGE mode is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 are considered as the primary mode.
2. Other configurations of GPRS / EDGE are considered as secondary modes. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied, when the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ ¼ dB higher than the primary mode, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	128	189	251		128	189	251	
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8		824.2	836.4	848.8	
GPRS 1 Tx slot	33.08	33.02	**33.20**	33.50	24.08	24.02	24.20	24.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	32.24	32.24	32.40	33.00	26.24	26.24	26.40	27.00
GPRS 3 Tx slots	30.43	30.44	30.57	31.00	26.17	26.18	26.31	26.74
GPRS 4 Tx slots	29.38	29.34	29.52	30.00	26.38	26.34	26.52	**27.00**
EDGE 1 Tx slot	27.05	26.99	26.91	27.50	18.05	17.99	17.91	18.50
EDGE 2 Tx slots	26.04	26.05	25.95	26.50	20.04	20.05	19.95	20.50
EDGE 3 Tx slots	23.95	23.90	23.77	24.50	19.69	19.64	19.51	20.24
EDGE 4 Tx slots	22.75	22.78	22.62	23.50	19.75	19.78	19.62	20.50
GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GPRS 1 Tx slot	**30.13**	29.99	30.00	30.50	21.13	20.99	21.00	21.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	29.14	29.02	29.08	29.50	23.14	23.02	23.08	23.50
GPRS 3 Tx slots	27.10	26.98	27.06	27.50	22.84	22.72	22.80	23.24
GPRS 4 Tx slots	25.97	25.86	25.95	26.50	22.97	22.86	22.95	**23.50**
EDGE 1 Tx slot	28.21	27.55	27.28	28.50	19.21	18.55	18.28	19.50
EDGE 2 Tx slots	27.18	26.50	26.19	27.50	21.18	20.50	20.19	21.50
EDGE 3 Tx slots	25.34	24.53	24.22	25.50	21.08	20.27	19.96	21.24
EDGE 4 Tx slots	24.22	23.19	22.86	24.50	21.22	20.19	19.86	21.50

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01v03r01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
   i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
   ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
   iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
   vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
   vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
   viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
   ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
   x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
   xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c.

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

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

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
   i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
   ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
   v. Set UE Target Power
   vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
   vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
   viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/225	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed}1: 47/15 β_{ed}2: 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c .

Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

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

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

Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

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

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

Band		WCDMA Band II			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	WCDMA Band IV			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	WCDMA Band V			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel		9262	9400	9538		1312	1413	1513		4132	4182	4233	
Rx Channel		9662	9800	9938		1537	1638	1738		4357	4407	4458	
Frequency (MHz)		1852.4	1880	1907.6		1712.4	1732.6	1752.6		826.4	836.4	846.6	
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	22.16	**22.22**	22.17	22.50	21.11	21.10	**21.15**	21.50	23.10	**23.44**	23.05	24.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	21.00	21.25	21.25	21.50	19.64	19.04	18.91	20.00	22.02	22.28	21.95	22.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	20.95	21.25	21.26	21.50	19.64	19.03	18.87	20.00	22.03	22.26	21.89	22.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	20.48	20.80	20.81	21.00	19.15	18.55	18.40	19.50	21.54	21.86	21.47	22.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	20.45	20.76	20.77	21.00	19.12	18.53	18.39	19.50	21.54	21.85	21.46	22.00
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	15.39	14.19	14.22	15.50	17.72	17.05	16.95	18.00	20.06	20.34	20.01	20.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	15.29	14.14	14.12	15.50	17.72	17.08	16.94	18.00	20.07	20.33	20.03	20.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	16.29	15.13	15.10	16.50	18.71	18.07	17.94	19.00	21.03	21.32	20.98	21.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	14.73	13.53	13.59	15.50	17.16	16.57	16.42	18.00	19.49	19.75	19.43	20.50
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	17.30	16.10	16.00	17.50	19.70	19.10	18.90	20.00	22.10	22.30	21.90	22.50

<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
2. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
3. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
4. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
   a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
   b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
   c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

<2.4GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	CH 1	2412	1Mbps	13.71	15.00	100.00
		CH 6	2437		**14.87**	15.00	
		CH 11	2462		12.40	14.00	
	802.11g	CH 1	2412	6Mbps	11.94	12.00	97.20
		CH 6	2437		11.55	12.00	
		CH 11	2462		11.12	12.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	12.00	12.50	96.30
		CH 6	2437		11.56	12.50	
		CH 11	2462		11.16	12.50	

13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)	
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	Bluetooth v4.0 LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	7.00	0

Note:
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, 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:

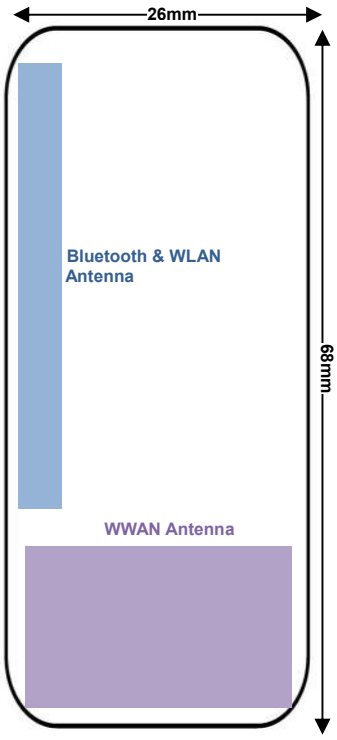
[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] ·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

- 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)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Exclusion Thresholds
7.00	15	2.48	0.5

Note: Per KDB 447498 D01v06, a distance of 15 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.5 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location



Front View

15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. 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.
   b. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
   c. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, 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
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is not required when the measured SAR is < 0.8W/kg.

GSM Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR test reduction for GPRS / EDGE mode is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 are considered as the primary mode.
2. Other configurations of GPRS / EDGE are considered as secondary modes. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied, when the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ ¼ dB higher than the primary mode, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

WCDMA Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR testing is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA / HSUPA is ≤ ¼ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

WLAN Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
2. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
3. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
4. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

15.1 Body SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	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)
#01	GSM850	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Front	15	251	848.8	29.52	30.00	1.117	0.19	0.303	**0.338**
#02	GSM1900	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Front	15	512	1850.2	25.97	26.50	1.130	-0.16	0.235	**0.266**

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	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)
#03	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15	4182	836.4	23.44	24.00	1.138	0.04	0.096	**0.109**
#04	WCDMA Band IV	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15	1513	1752.6	21.15	21.50	1.084	-0.16	0.233	**0.253**
#05	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15	9400	1880	22.22	22.50	1.067	-0.11	0.214	**0.228**

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
#06	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	15	6	2437	14.87	15.00	1.030	100.00	1.000	-0.09	0.073	**0.075**

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body
1.	GPRS/EDGE + Bluetooth	Yes
2.	WCDMA + Bluetooth	Yes

General Note:

1. Bluetooth and WLAN share the same antenna so can't transmit simultaneously.
2. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
3. EUT can't support WWAN and WLAN transmit simultaneously.
4. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5 / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of [(x1-x2)2 + (y1-y2)2 + (z1-z2)2], where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
6. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v06 based on the formula below.
   i) (*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)]·[√f(GHz)/*x*] W/kg for *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm; where *x* = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and *x* = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
   ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
   iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distances* is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Body
	Test separation	15 mm
7.00 dBm	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	0.070 W/kg

16.1 Body Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	Bluetooth	
			1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.338	0.070	**0.41**
	GSM1900	Front	0.266	0.070	0.34
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.109	0.070	0.18
	Band IV	Front	0.253	0.070	0.32
	Band II	Front	0.228	0.070	0.30

Test Engineer： Nick Hu

17. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An 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 below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor[a]	1/k[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 17.1. 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	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.4%	11.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						22.9%	22.7%

Table 17.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

18. 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. 1528-2013, “IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, Sep 2013

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015

[6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015

[7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015

[8] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters”, Oct 2015

[9] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, “3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES”, Oct 2015

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.16

System Check_Body_835MHz

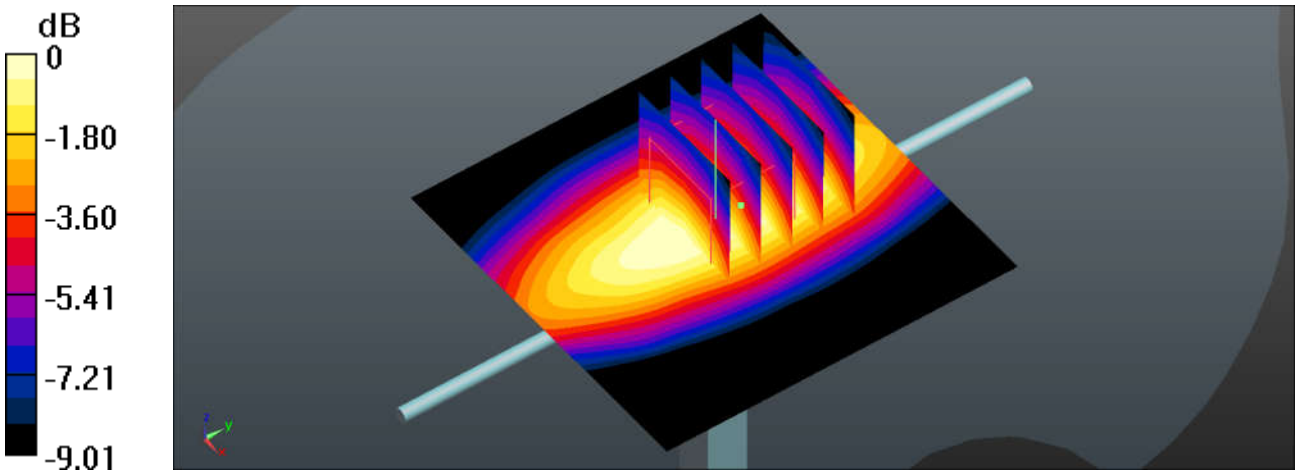
DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d091

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.964 S/m; ε_r = 54.742; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.17 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 53.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.71 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.57 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.18 W/kg



0 dB = 3.18 W/kg = 5.02 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.9.25

System Check_Body_835MHz

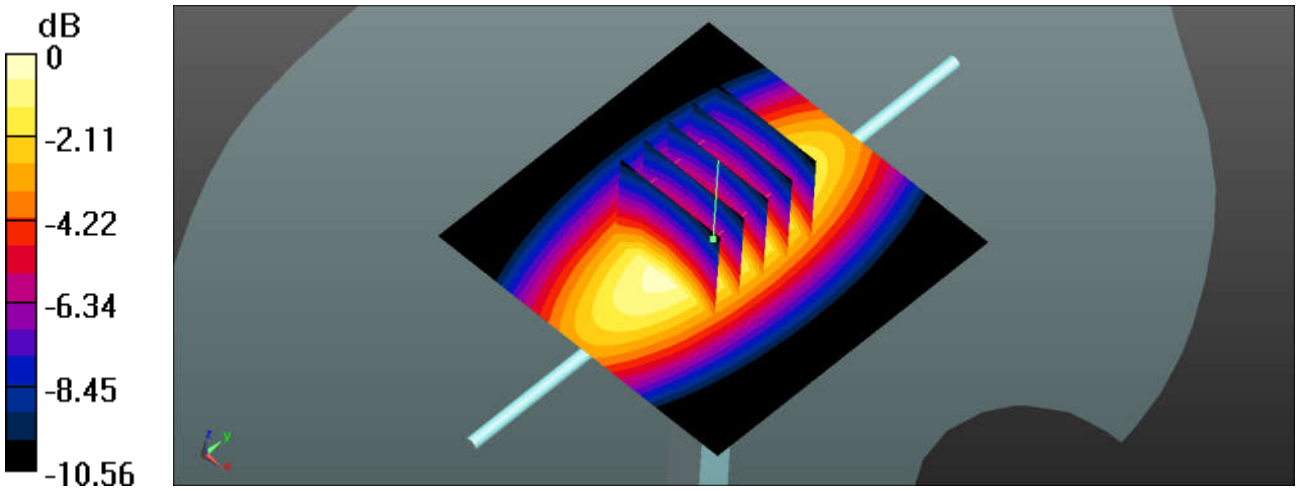
DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d091

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.972 S/m; ε_r = 56.886; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.87 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 50.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.37 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.87 W/kg



0 dB = 2.87 W/kg = 4.58 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.15

System Check_Body_1750MHz

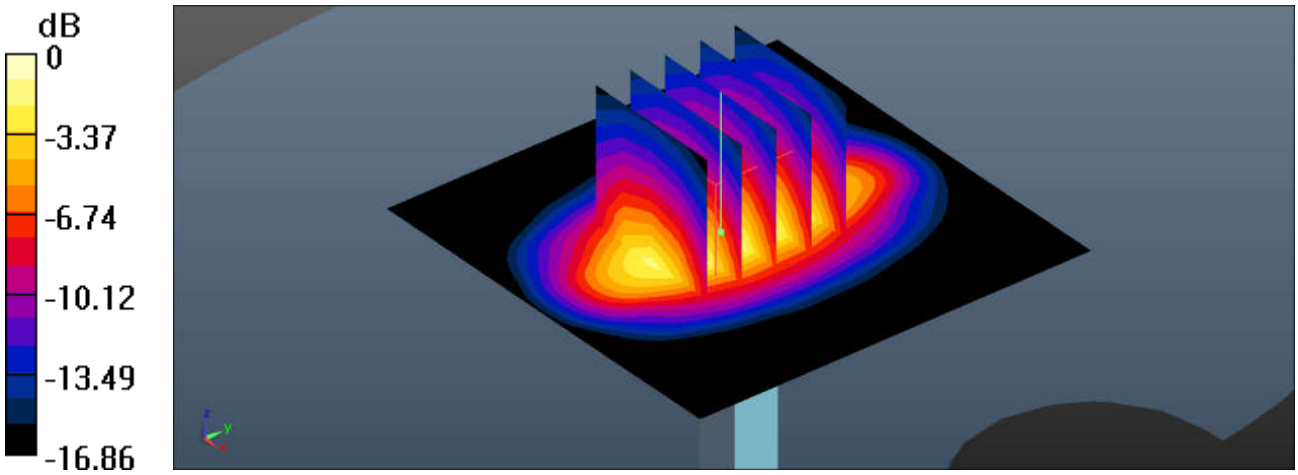
DUT: D1750V2 - SN:1069

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1750 Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.442 S/m; ε_r = 53.561; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.29, 8.29, 8.29); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.31 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.34 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg



0 dB = 14.2 W/kg = 11.52 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.15

System Check_Body_1900MHz

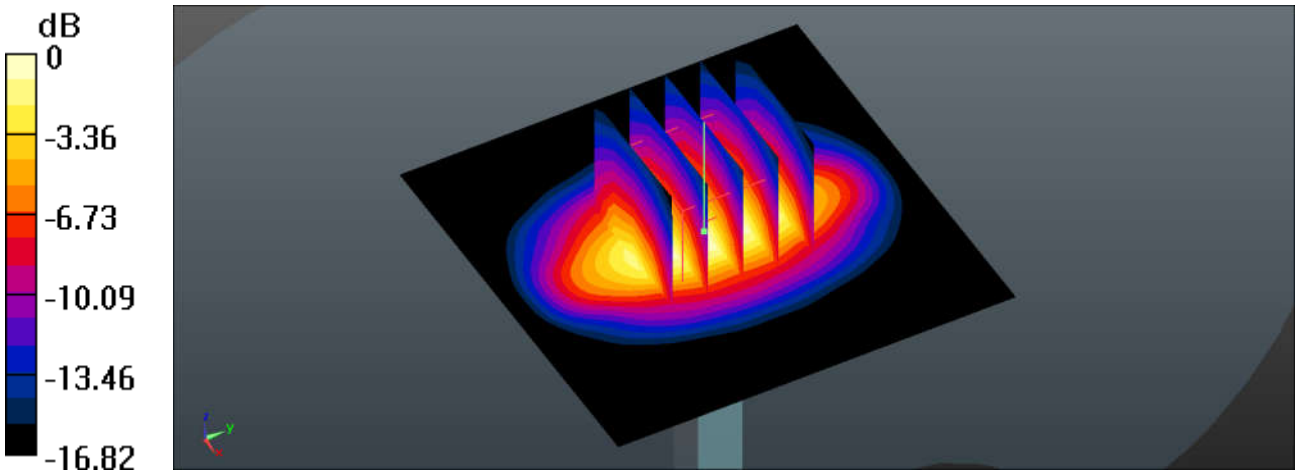
DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d118

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.547 S/m; ε_r = 52.476; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 90.60 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.54 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.3 W/kg



0 dB = 14.3 W/kg = 11.55 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.11.1

System Check_Body_2450MHz

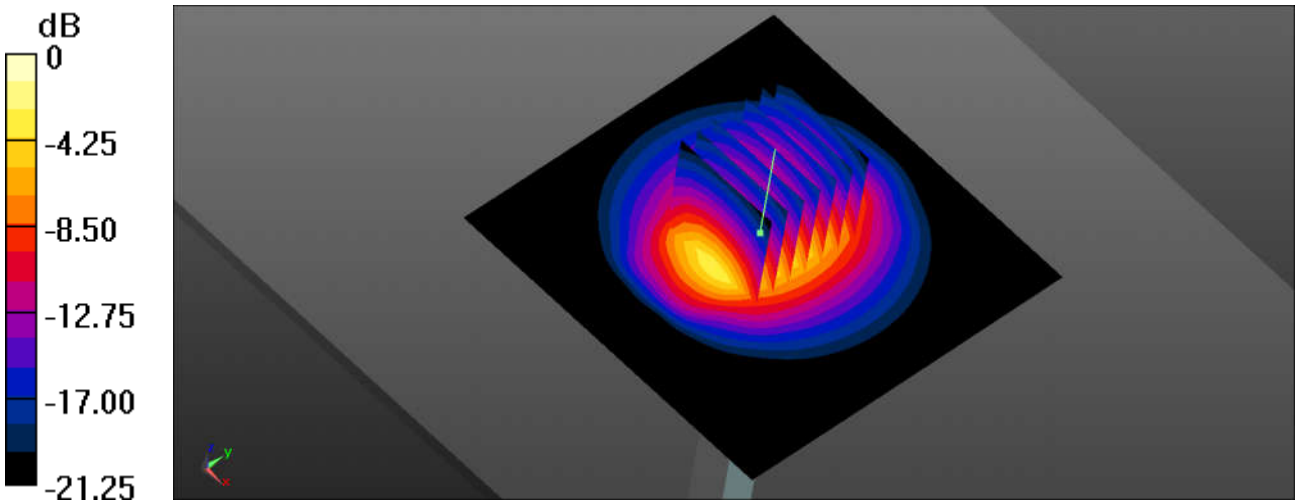
DUT: D2450V2 - SN:840

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.024 S/m; ε_r = 52.385; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.5 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 68.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.8 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg



0 dB = 18.7 W/kg = 12.72 dBW/kg

Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.9.25

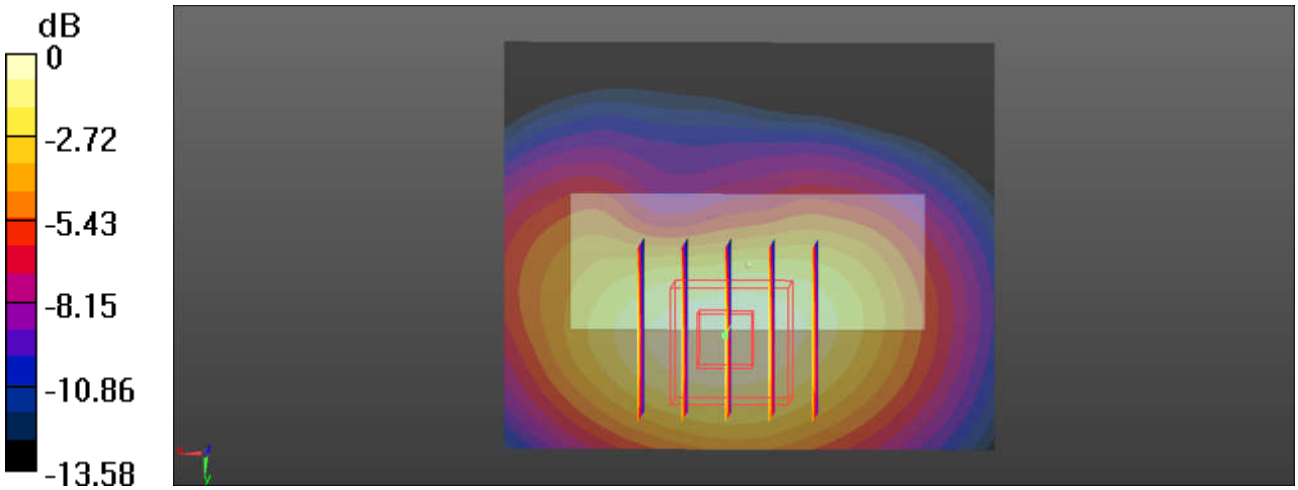
#01_GSM850_GPRS 4 Tx slots_Front_15mm_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (2 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:2.08
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: f = 848.8 MHz; σ = 0.985 S/m; ε_r = 56.767; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch251/Area Scan (61x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.393 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.114 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.462 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.303 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.192 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.389 W/kg



0 dB = 0.389 W/kg = -4.10 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.15

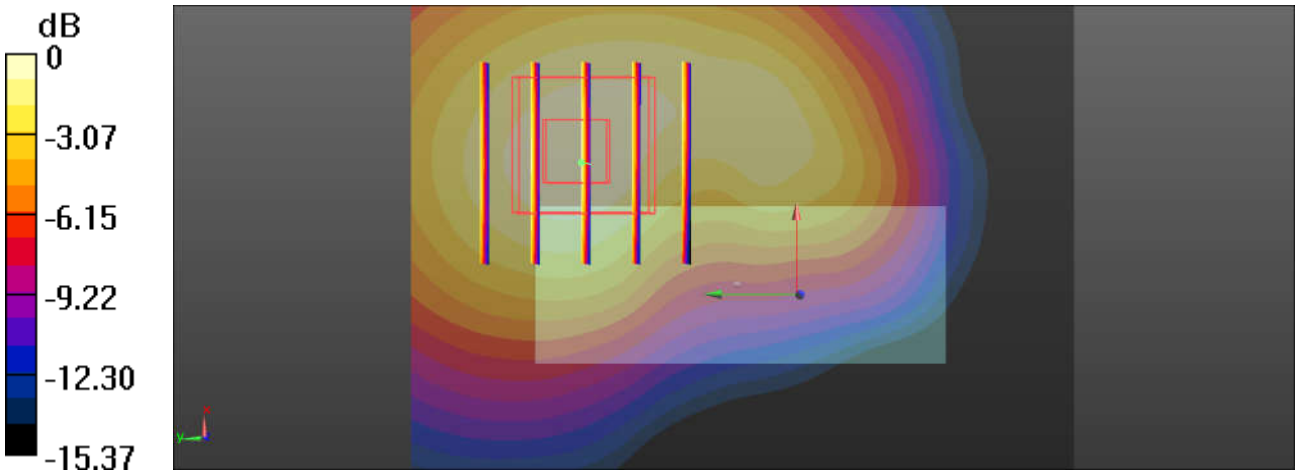
#02_GSM1900_GPRS 4 Tx slots_Front_15mm_Ch512

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE (4 Tx slots) (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:2.08
Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.492 S/m; ε_r = 52.629; ρ =1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch512/Area Scan (51x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.300 W/kg

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.429 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.372 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.235 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.148 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.308 W/kg



0 dB = 0.308 W/kg = -5.11 dBW/kg

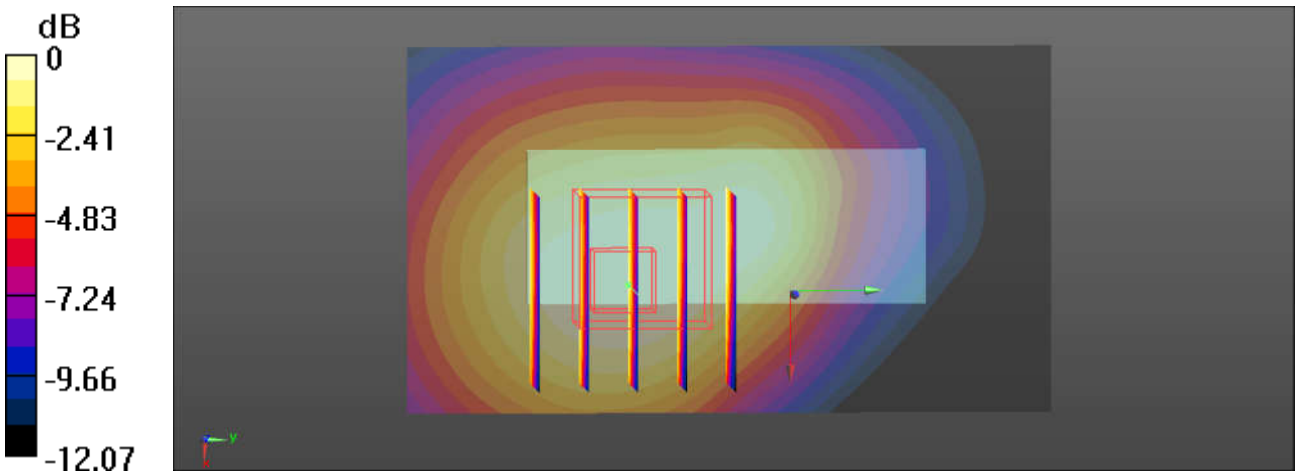
#03_WCDMA Band V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_15mm_Ch4182

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_850 Medium parameters used: f = 836.4 MHz; σ = 0.966 S/m; ε_r = 54.732; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch4182/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.126 W/kg

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.02 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.096 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.121 W/kg



0 dB = 0.121 W/kg = -9.17 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.15

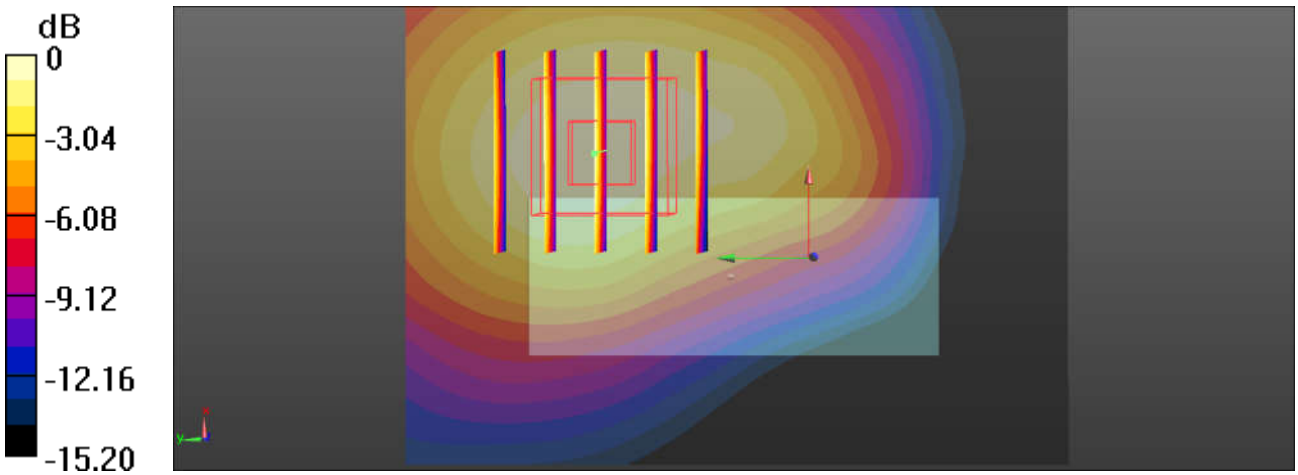
#04_WCDMA Band IV_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_15mm_Ch1513

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1752.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1750 Medium parameters used: f = 1752.6 MHz; σ = 1.446 S/m; ε_r = 53.556; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.29, 8.29, 8.29); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1513/Area Scan (51x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.304 W/kg

Ch1513/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.474 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.353 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.233 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.298 W/kg



0 dB = 0.298 W/kg = -5.26 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.15

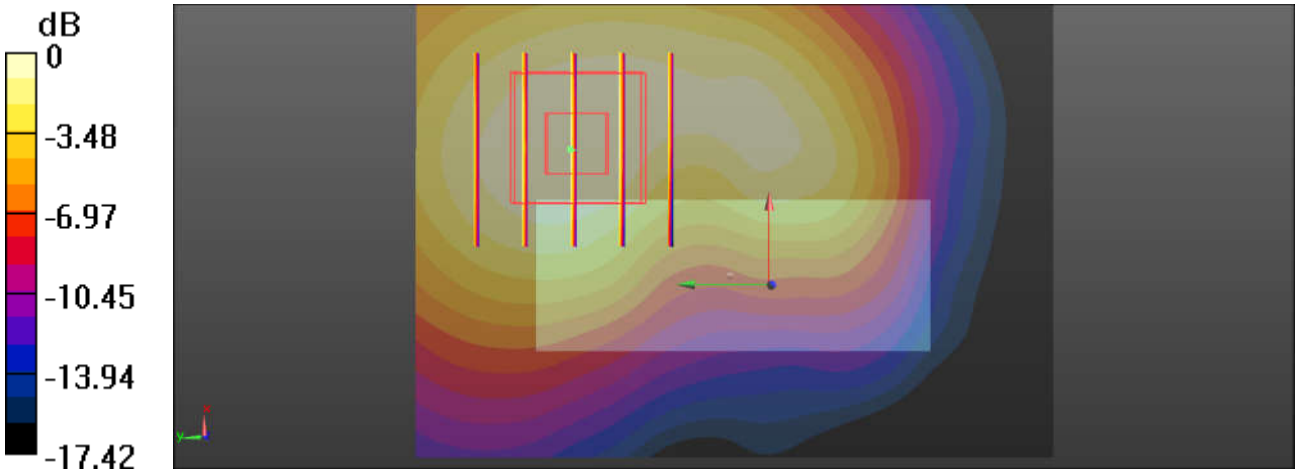
#05_WCDMA Band II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_15mm_Ch9400

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.524 S/m; ε_r = 52.533; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch9400/Area Scan (51x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.285 W/kg

Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.308 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.327 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.214 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.274 W/kg



0 dB = 0.274 W/kg = -5.62 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.11.1

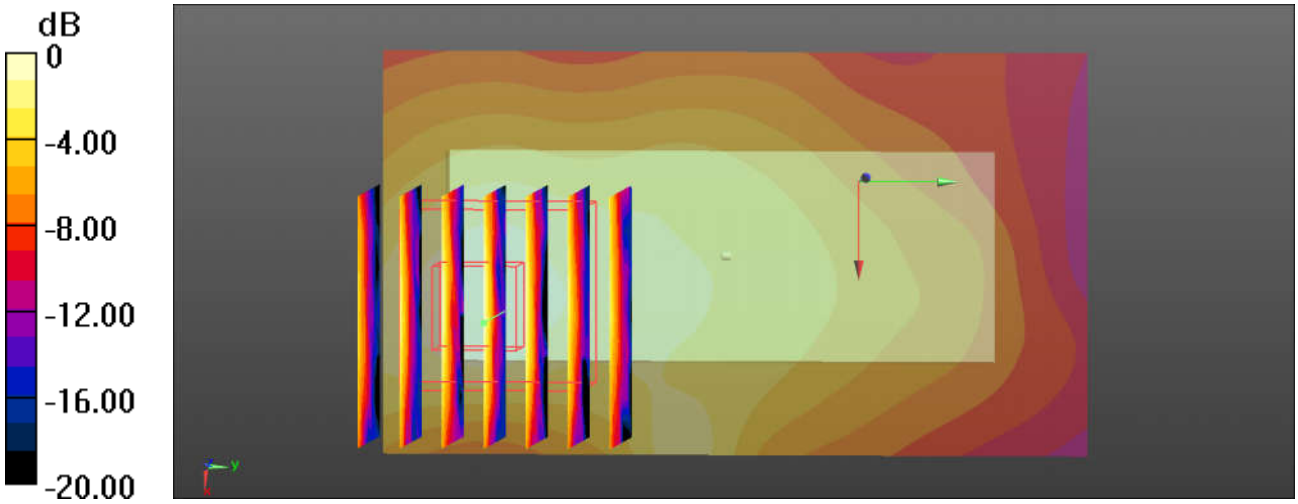
#06_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Front_15mm_Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 2.007 S/m; ε_r = 52.435; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃； Liquid Temperature：22.5 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 2017.5.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2017.5.25
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1164
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.109 W/kg

Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.567 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.073 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.106 W/kg



0 dB = 0.106 W/kg = -9.75 dBW/kg

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

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Client **Sporton-CN** **Certificate No: Z16-97223**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d091
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	November 22, 2016

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 26, 2016

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

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) 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%.

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.4 ± 6 %	0.92 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.36 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.31 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.54 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.09 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	0.95 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.40 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.68 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.45 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0Ω- 3.20jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8Ω- 1.59jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.282 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 11.21.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

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

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.916 S/m; ε_r = 41.41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.82, 9.82, 9.82); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

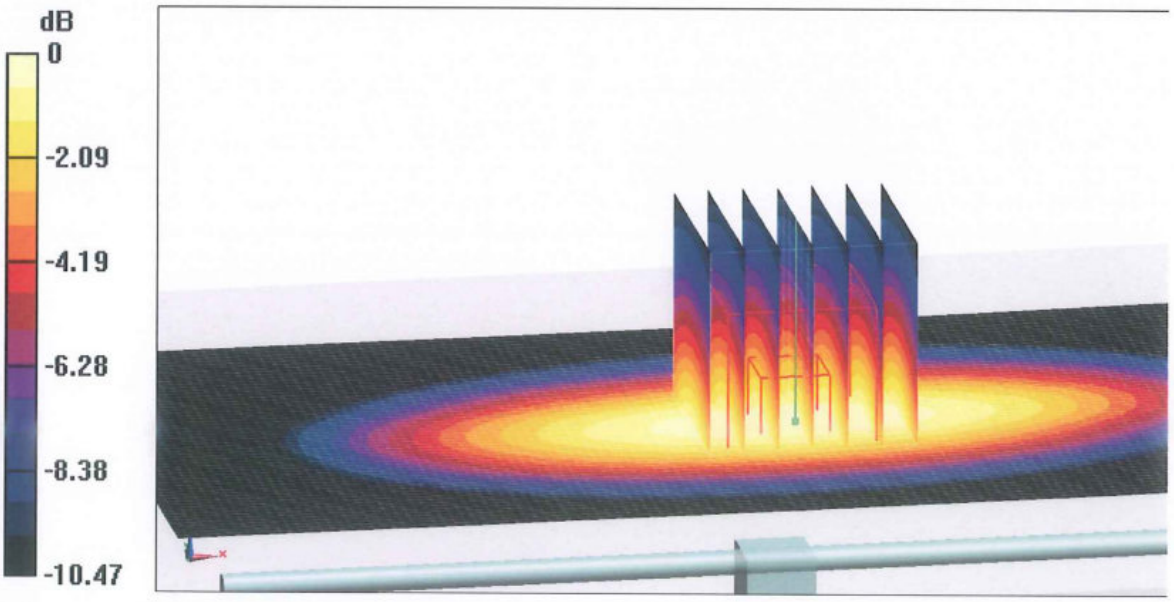
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.29V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.01 W/kg



0 dB = 3.01 W/kg = 4.79 dBW/kg

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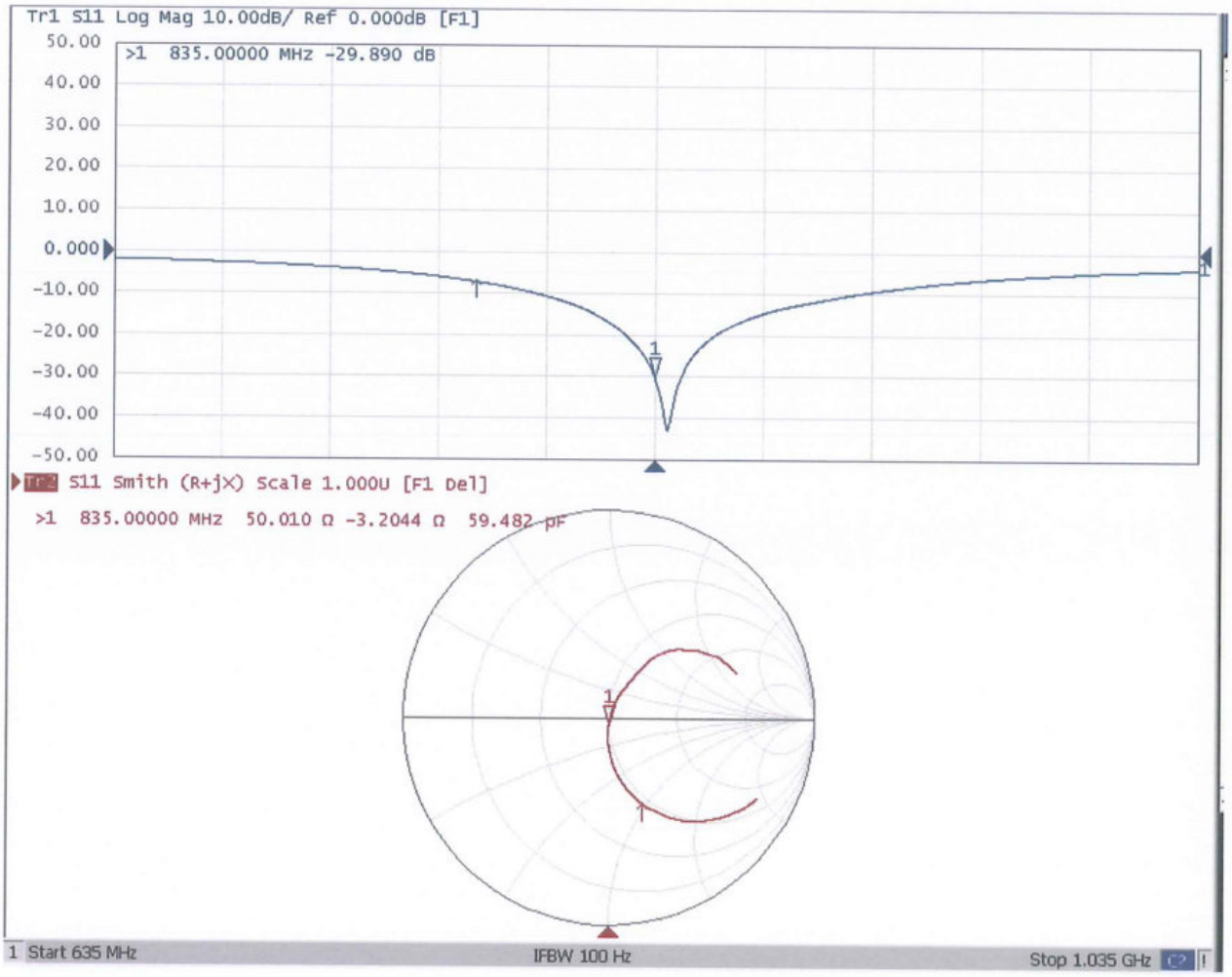
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 11.22.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

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

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.954 S/m; ε_r = 54.22; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.5,9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

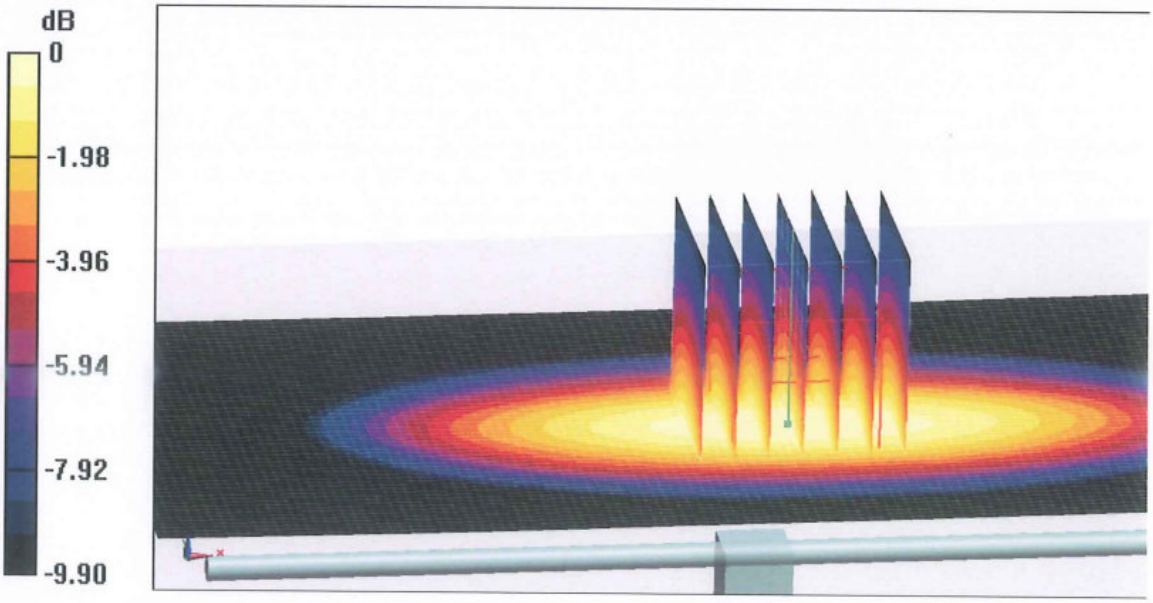
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.49 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.01 W/kg



0 dB = 3.01 W/kg = 4.79 dBW/kg

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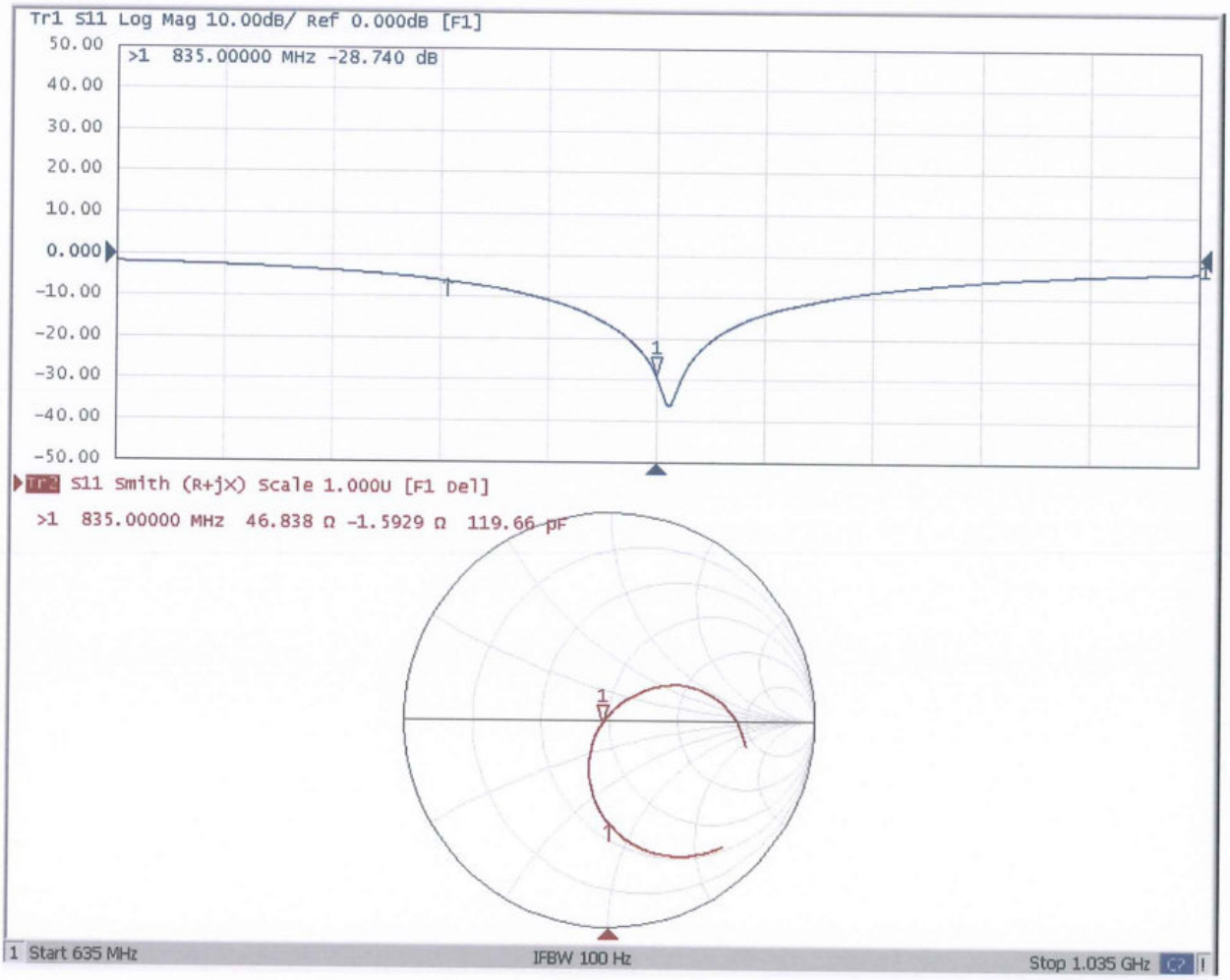
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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CNAS L0570

Client **Sporton-CN** **Certificate No: Z16-97226**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1750V2 - SN: 1069
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	November 23, 2016

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 27, 2016

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) 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%.

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.8 ± 6 %	1.36 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.34 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**37.5 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.01 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.1 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.5 ± 6 %	1.51 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.55 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**37.7 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.3 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1Ω+ 0.48jΩ
Return Loss	- 39.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.5Ω+ 0.42jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.5dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.101 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 11.23.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1069

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.357 S/m; εr = 39.79; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

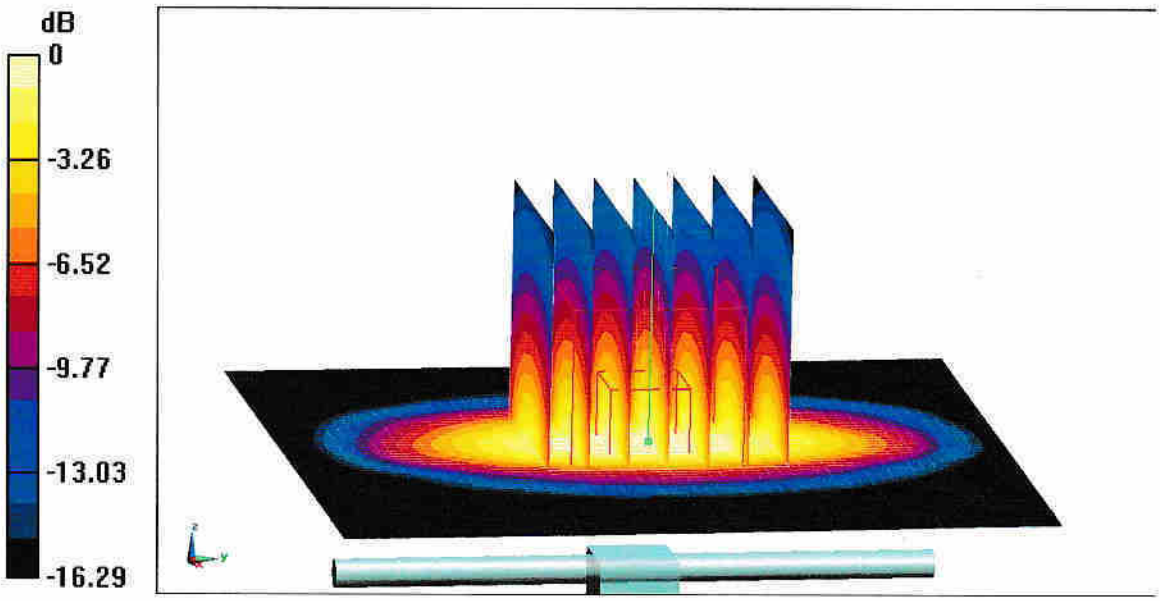
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.3V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.01 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.2 W/kg



0 dB = 13.2 W/kg = 11.21 dBW/kg

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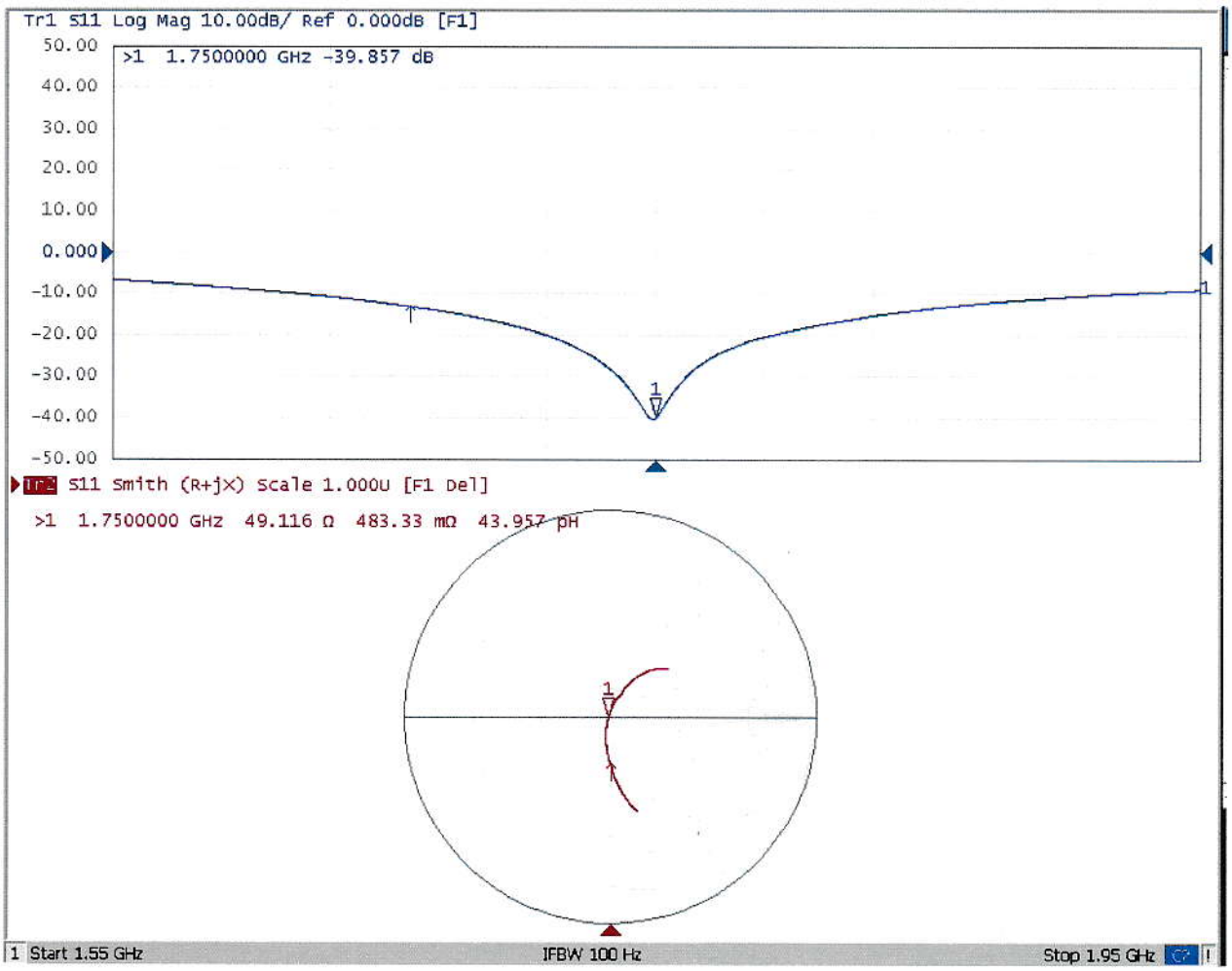
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 11.23.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1069

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.514 S/m; ε_r = 52.45; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.92, 7.92, 7.92); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

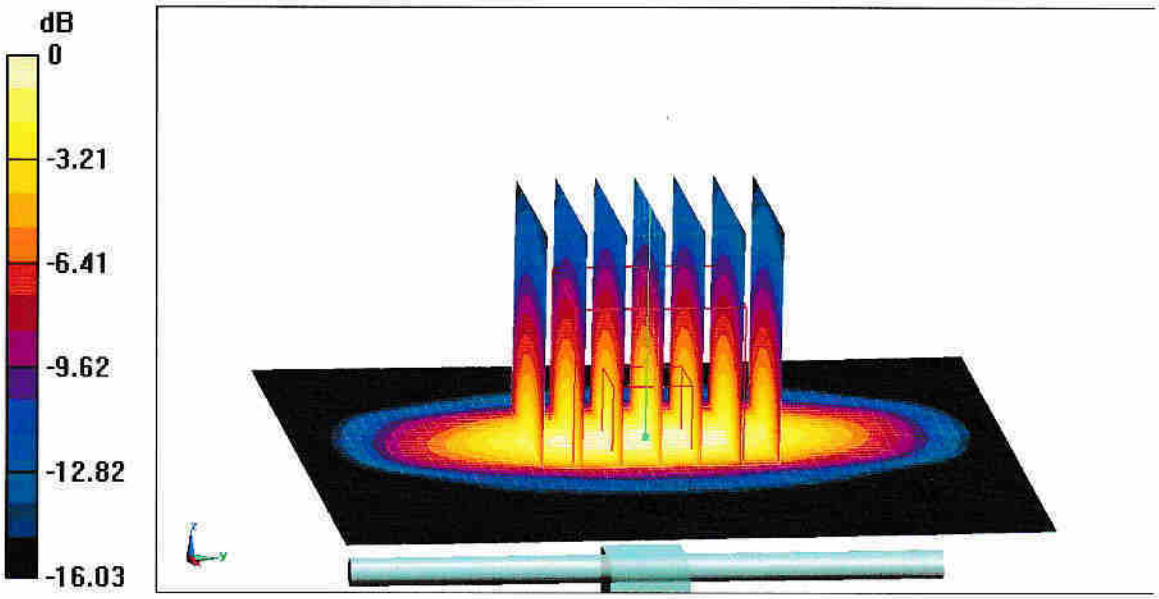
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.60 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.55 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 W/kg



0 dB = 13.4 W/kg = 11.27 dBW/kg

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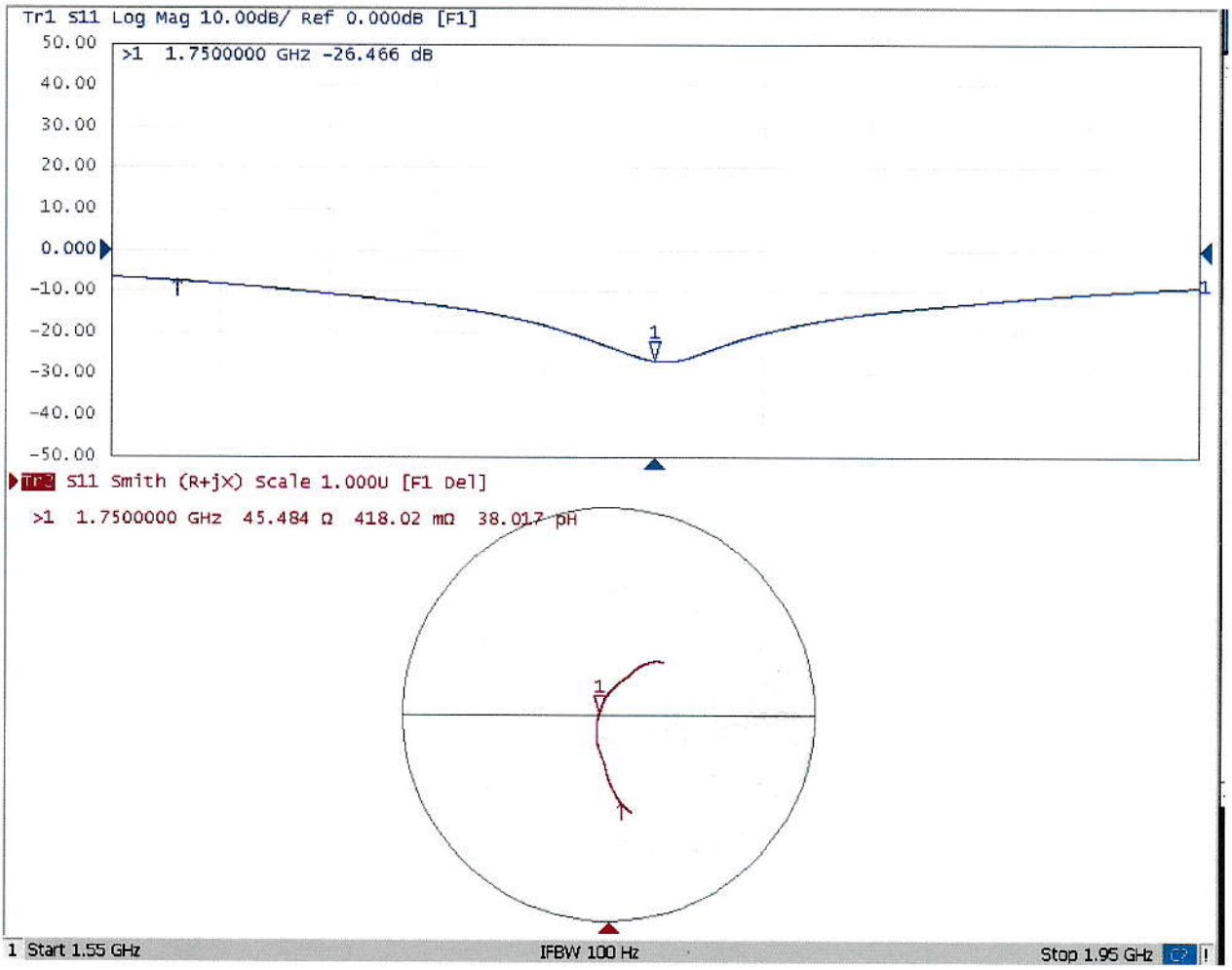
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client **Sporton-CN** **Certificate No: Z16-97229**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d118
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	November 24, 2016

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 27, 2016

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) 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%.

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.4 ± 6 %	1.43 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.4 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.29 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.0 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.6 ± 6 %	1.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.8 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.3 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.4Ω+ 6.22jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.2dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.5Ω+ 7.79jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.086 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 11.24.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

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

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.426 S/m; εr = 40.35; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

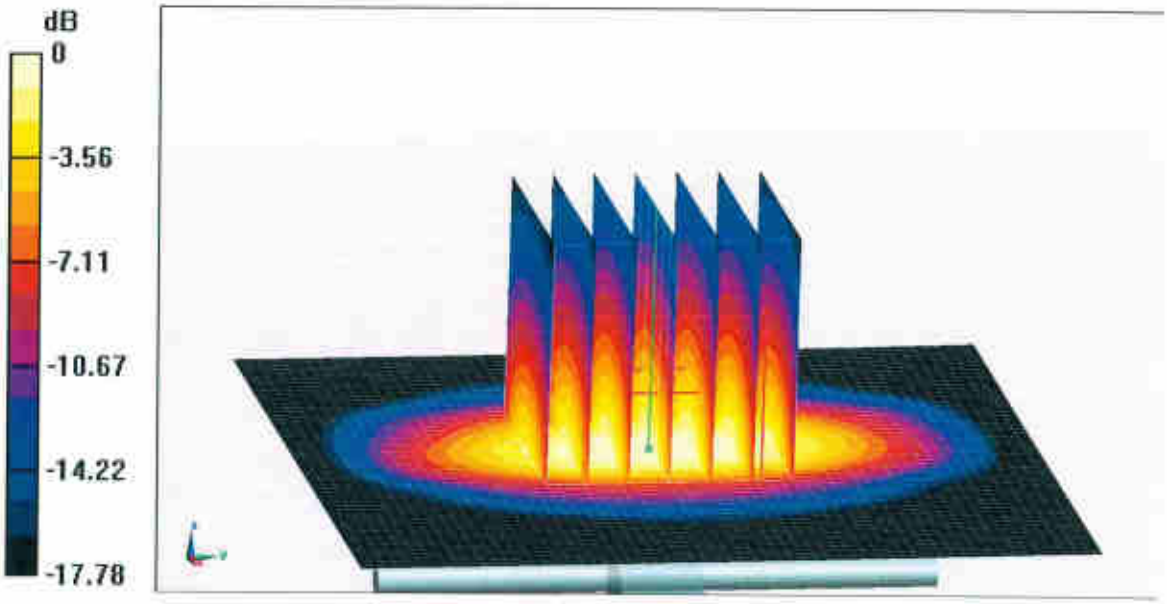
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 103.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.7 W/kg



0 dB = 14.7 W/kg = 11.67 dBW/kg

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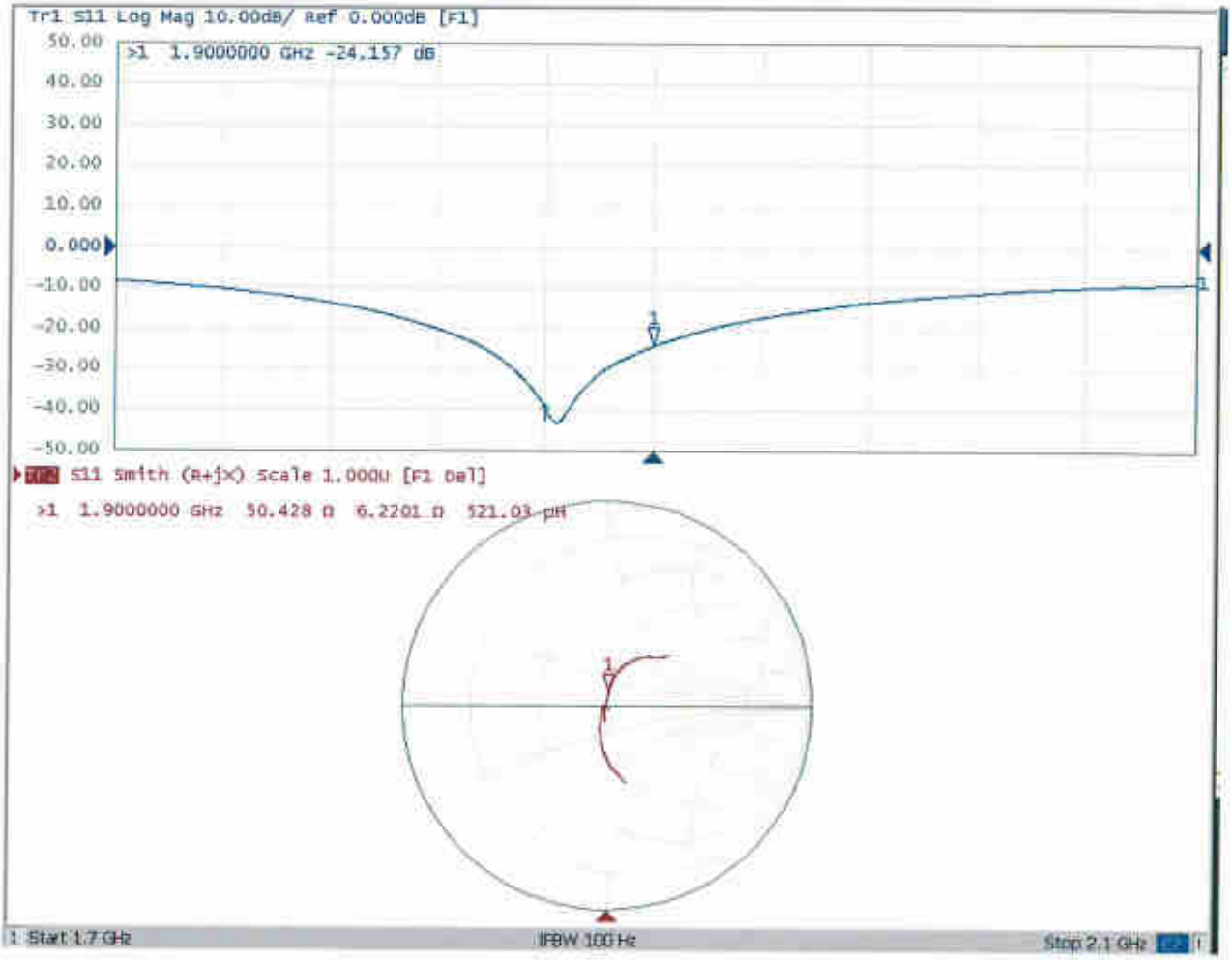
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 11.23.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

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

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.531 S/m; ε_r = 54.57; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

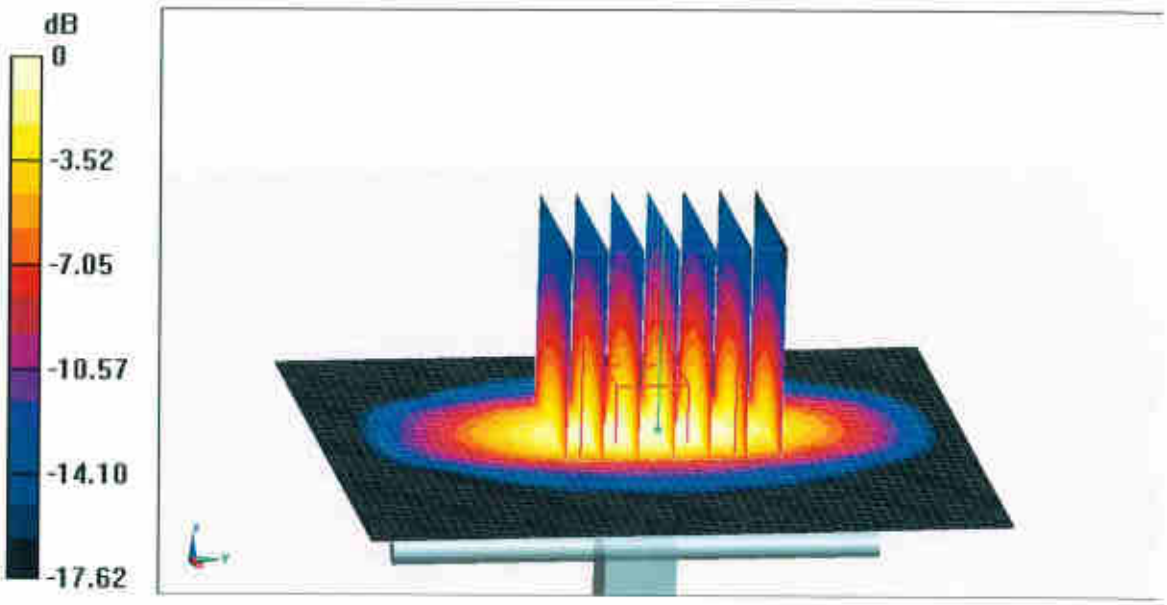
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.23 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg



0 dB = 14.6 W/kg = 11.64 dBW/kg

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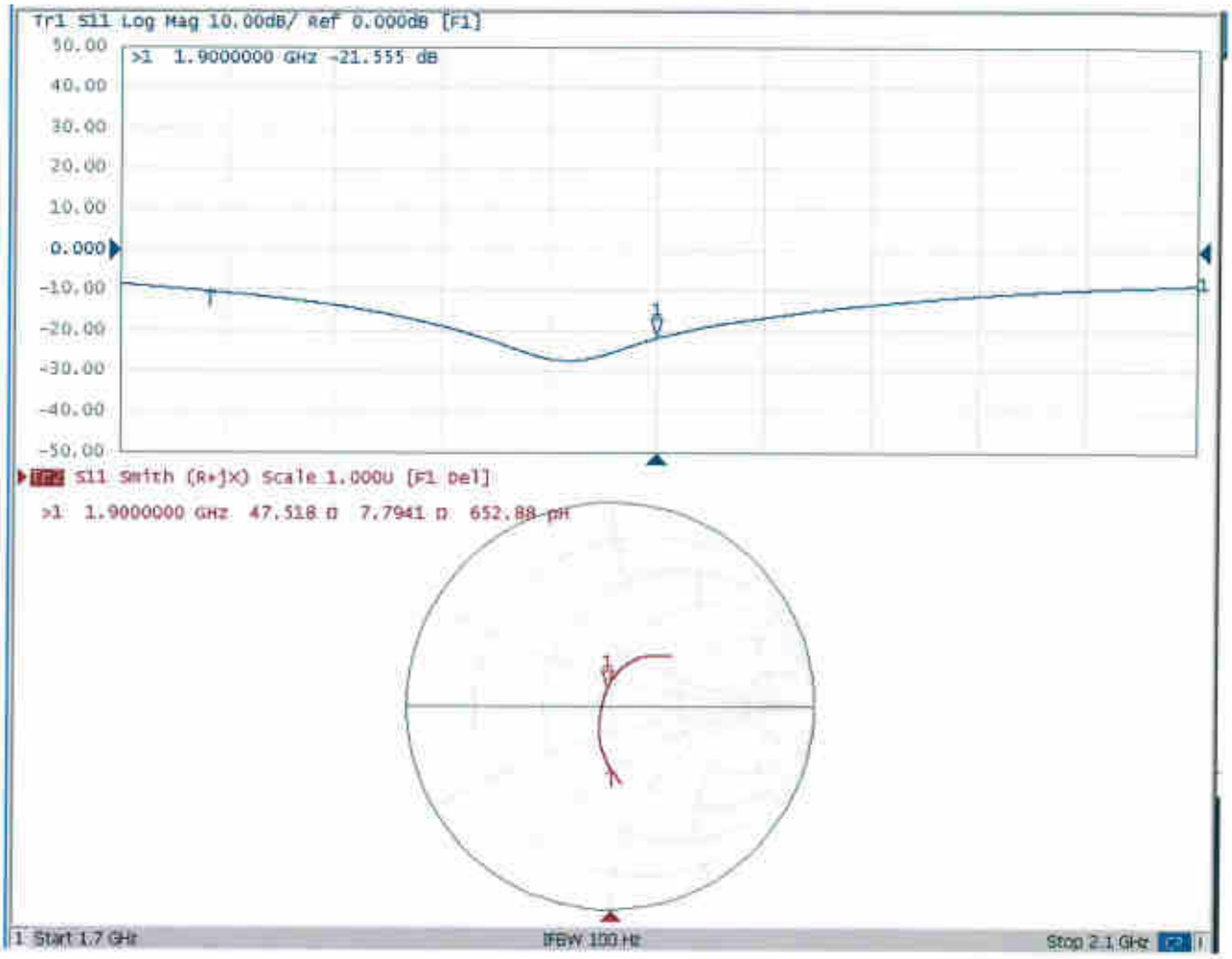
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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CNAS L0570

Client **Sporton-CN** **Certificate No: Z16-97231**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 840
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	November 25, 2016

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 27, 2016

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