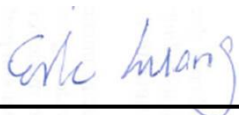


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Motorola Mobility, LLC
EQUIPMENT : Mobile Cellular Phone
BRAND NAME : Motorola
MODEL NAME : 5062
FCC ID : IHDT56UB3
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL 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 INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)



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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA550147-05A	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jul. 09, 2015



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Motorola Mobility, LLC, Mobile Cellular Phone, 5062**, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary			Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
		Head (Separation 0mm)	Body-worn (Separation 15mm)	Wireless Router (Separation 10mm)	
		1g SAR (W/kg)			
PCE	GSM850	0.27	0.35	0.45	1.38
	GSM1900	0.38	0.35	0.86	
	WCDMA Band V	0.41	0.48	0.58	
	WCDMA Band II	0.80	0.89	0.78	
	LTE Band 5	0.27	0.33	0.42	
	LTE Band 7	0.61	1.07	1.00	
	LTE Band 38	0.23	0.48	1.04	
	LTE Band 41	0.12	0.39	1.19	
DTS	2.4GHz WLAN	0.46	0.10	0.20	1.26
NII	5.2GHz WLAN			0.47	1.38
	5.3GHz WLAN	0.58	0.40		
	5.5GHz WLAN	0.48	0.50		
	5.8GHz WLAN	0.24	0.26	0.41	
DSS	Bluetooth	0.06	0.01	0.03	1.19
Date of Testing:		2015/06/10 ~ 2015/07/08			

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

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	Motorola Mobility, LLC
Address	222 W Merchandise Mart Plaza, Suite 1800, Chicago, IL 60654, United States

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Motorola Mobility, LLC
Address	222 W Merchandise Mart Plaza, Suite 1800, Chicago, IL 60654, United States

3. Guidance Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r03
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02



4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mobile Cellular Phone
Brand Name	Motorola
Model Name	5062
FCC ID	IHDT56UB3
IMEI Code	35896706000655
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
Mode	• GSM/GPRS/EGPRS • RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps • HSDPA • HSUPA • DC-HSDPA • LTE: QPSK, 16QAM • 802.11a/b/g/n HT20/HT40 • Bluetooth v3.0 with EDR , Bluetooth v4.0 with LE • NFC: ASK
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: 1. The WLAN and Bluetooth conducted power and SAR testing results were referred to Sporton FCC SAR Test Report, Brand Name: Motorola, Model Name: 4602, FCC ID: IHDT56UB1, Report No: FA550147A or Appendix D and also used perform transmission simultaneous analysis. 2. While operating in body-adjacent exposure configurations during a mobile hotspot session, reduced power limits are enforced on the GSM1900, WCDMA B2 and LTE B7 transmitter. More detailed information which can be referred to “operational description”.	

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r03								
FCC ID	IHDT56UB3							
Equipment Name	Mobile Cellular Phone							
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 05: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 07: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 38: 2572.5 MHz ~ 2617.5 MHz LTE Band 41: 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz							
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 05:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 07: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 38: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 41: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz							
Release and Category	Rel10, Cat4							
uplink modulations used	QPSK, and 16QAM							
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Voice and Data							
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3							
	Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)
		1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
	QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1
	16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
	16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)							
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.							
Power reduction applied to satisfy SAR compliance	Yes, When operating in hotspot mode that LTE B7 power reduction applied to satisfy SAR compliance.							
Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band								
LTE Band 5								
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844
LTE Band 7								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	20775	2502.5	20800	2505	20825	2507.5	20850	2510
M	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535
H	21425	2567.5	21400	2565	21375	2562.5	21350	2560
LTE Band 38								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	37775	2572.5	37800	2575	37825	2577.5	37850	2580
M	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595	38000	2595
H	38225	2617.5	38200	2615	38175	2612.5	38150	2610
LTE Band 41								
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	39675	2498.5	39700	2501	39725	2503.5	39750	2506
L M	40148	2545.8	40160	2547	40173	2548.3	40185	2549.5
M	40620	2593	40620	2590	40620	2593	40620	2593
H M	41093	2640.3	41080	2639	41068	2637.8	41055	2636.5
H	41565	2687.5	41540	2685	41515	2682.5	41490	2680

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

1. 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:

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

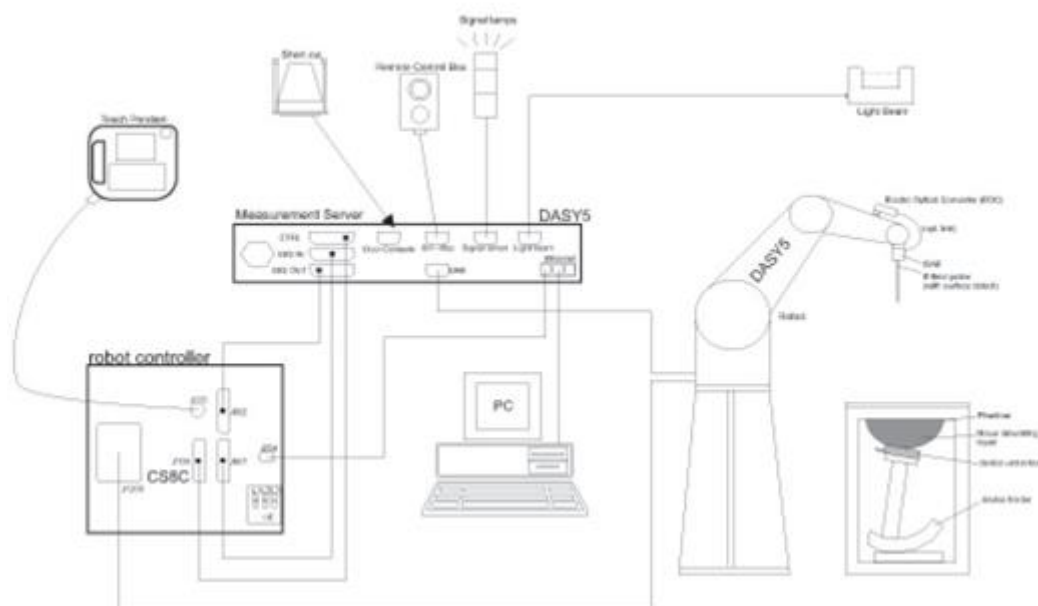
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

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.

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 WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

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 from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

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 D01v01r03 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	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to 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 whose 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 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 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: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
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 <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> 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 to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT 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	499	Mar. 20, 2015	Mar. 19, 2016
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d041	Mar. 24, 2015	Mar. 23, 2016
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1070	Nov. 19, 2014	Nov. 18, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Aug. 21, 2014	Aug. 20, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1388	Sep. 24, 2014	Sep. 23, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	577	Oct. 06, 2014	Oct. 05, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	916	Dec. 29, 2014	Dec. 28, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3697	Sep. 29, 2014	Sep. 28, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3931	Sep. 25, 2014	Sep. 24, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3925	May. 27, 2015	May. 26, 2016
WonDer	Thermometer	WD-5015	TM685	Oct. 21, 2014	Oct. 20, 2015
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM642	Oct. 21, 2014	Oct. 20, 2015
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM281	Oct. 21, 2014	Oct. 20, 2015
H.M.IRIS	Thermometer	TH-08	TM658	Oct. 21, 2014	Oct. 20, 2015
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8820C	6201074414	Feb. 06, 2015	Feb. 05, 2016
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8820C	6201341952	Dec. 11, 2014	Dec. 10, 2015
R&S	Radio communication Tester	CMW500	113998	Sep. 30, 2014	Sep. 29, 2015
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 11, 2014	Dec. 10, 2015
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 11, 2015	Feb. 10, 2016
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1138	Nov. 18, 2014	Nov. 17, 2015
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Dec. 03, 2014	Dec. 02, 2015
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Dec. 03, 2014	Dec. 02, 2015
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP 7	101131	Jul. 10, 2014	Jul. 09, 2015
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note 1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note 1	

General Note:

1. 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 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 (ϵ_r)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

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

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	HSL	22.4	0.896	41.887	0.90	41.50	-0.44	0.93	±5	2015/6/15
835	HSL	22.3	0.920	42.522	0.90	41.50	2.22	2.46	±5	2015/7/8
835	MSL	22.5	0.990	57.599	0.97	55.20	2.06	4.35	±5	2015/6/13
835	MSL	22.3	0.976	53.012	0.97	55.20	0.62	-3.96	±5	2015/7/8
1900	HSL	22.4	1.419	41.233	1.40	40.00	1.36	3.08	±5	2015/6/14
1900	MSL	22.3	1.544	53.760	1.52	53.30	1.58	0.86	±5	2015/6/11
2600	HSL	22.3	2.007	37.833	1.96	39.00	2.40	-2.99	±5	2015/6/16
2600	HSL	22.4	1.981	38.254	1.96	39.00	1.07	-1.91	±5	2015/6/27
2600	MSL	22.4	2.188	51.898	2.16	52.50	1.30	-1.15	±5	2015/6/10
2600	MSL	22.4	2.240	50.206	2.16	52.50	3.70	-4.37	±5	2015/6/18
2600	MSL	22.5	2.234	51.822	2.16	52.50	3.43	-1.29	±5	2015/6/26

10.2 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 (%)
2015/6/15	835	HSL	250	D835V2-499	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	2.39	9.20	9.56	3.91
2015/7/8	835	HSL	250	D835V2-499	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE4 Sn916	2.45	9.20	9.80	6.52
2015/6/13	835	MSL	250	D835V2-499	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE4 Sn778	2.45	9.30	9.80	5.38
2015/7/8	835	MSL	250	D835V2-499	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE4 Sn916	2.36	9.30	9.44	1.51
2015/6/14	1900	HSL	250	D1900V2-5d041	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	10.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
2015/6/11	1900	MSL	250	D1900V2-5d041	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn1388	9.70	39.80	38.80	-2.51
2015/6/16	2600	HSL	250	D2600V2-1070	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	14.20	56.90	56.80	-0.18
2015/6/27	2600	HSL	250	D2600V2-1070	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	14.40	56.90	57.60	1.23
2015/6/10	2600	MSL	250	D2600V2-1070	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn1388	14.50	55.30	58.00	4.88
2015/6/18	2600	MSL	250	D2600V2-1070	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn916	14.80	55.30	59.20	7.05
2015/6/26	2600	MSL	250	D2600V2-1070	EX3DV4 - SN3931	DAE3 Sn577	14.40	55.30	57.60	4.16

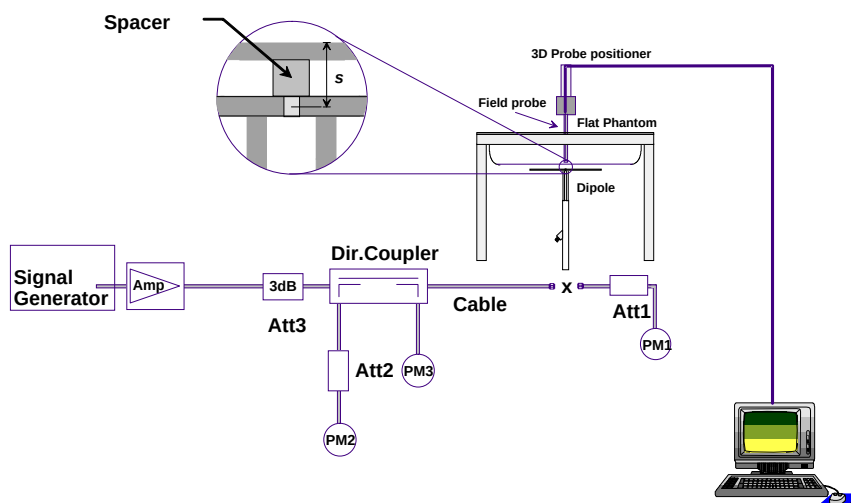


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

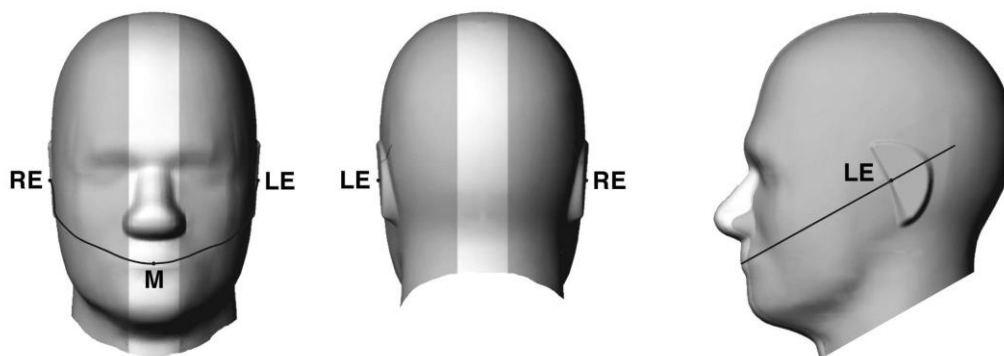


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

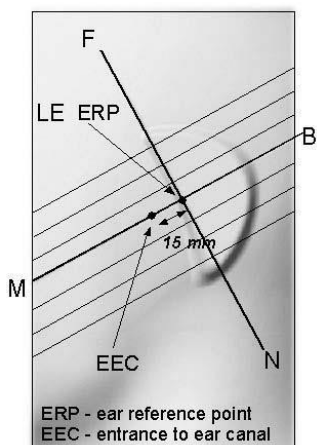


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

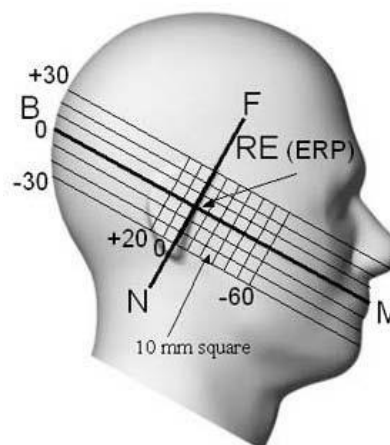


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

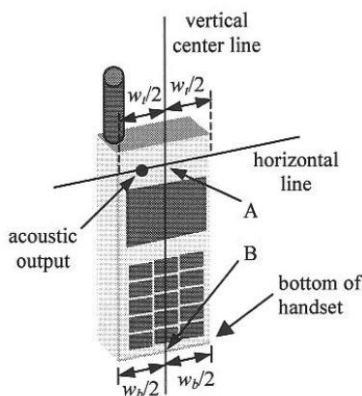


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case"

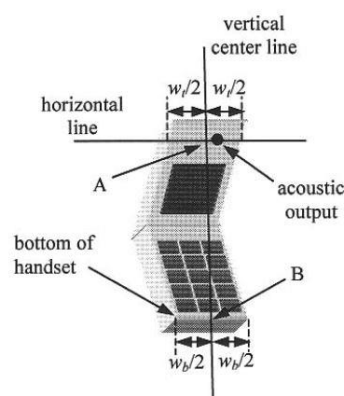


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

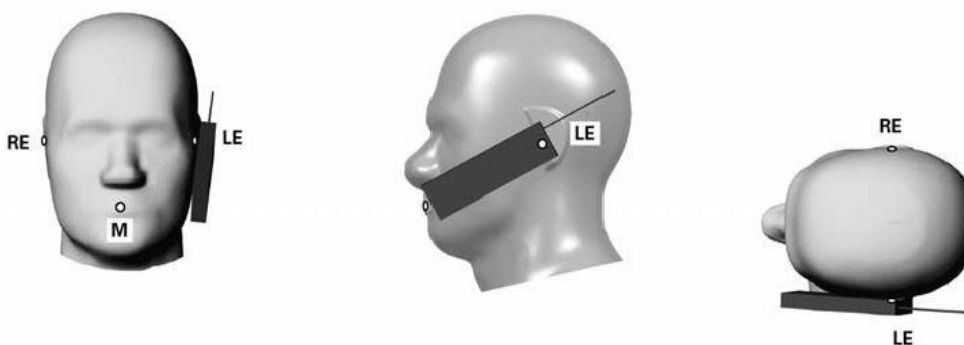


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

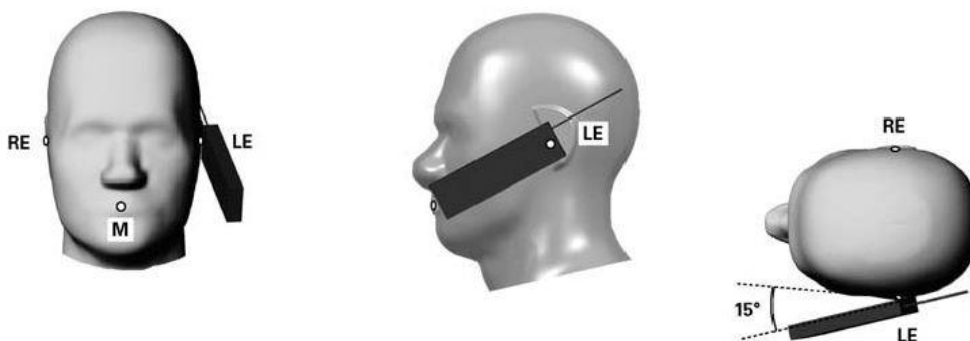


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is $< 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

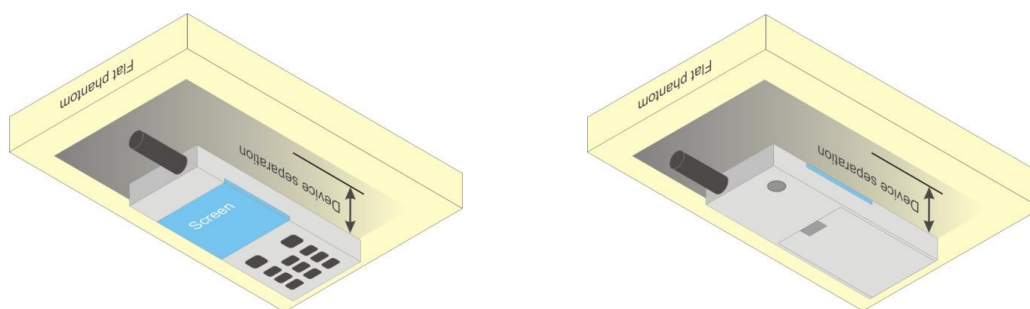


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06 v02 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS and EDGE modes 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 EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900.
3. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, for modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested, therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900.

Band 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	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.12	32.30	32.40	33.50	23.12	23.30	23.40	24.50
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.12	32.30	32.41	33.50	23.12	23.30	23.41	24.50
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	28.91	29.24	29.38	30.50	22.91	23.24	23.38	24.50
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots)	27.06	27.31	27.53	28.75	22.80	23.05	23.27	24.49
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots)	25.75	26.00	26.13	27.50	22.75	23.00	23.13	24.50
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	26.50	26.51	26.65	28.50	17.50	17.51	17.65	19.50
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	24.05	24.24	24.45	25.50	18.05	18.24	18.45	19.50
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots)	22.19	22.37	22.57	23.75	17.93	18.11	18.31	19.49
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots)	21.33	21.56	21.88	22.50	18.33	18.56	18.88	19.50

Band 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	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.08	29.03	29.10	30.50	20.08	20.03	20.10	21.50
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.03	29.04	29.11	30.50	20.03	20.04	20.11	21.50
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	26.18	26.07	26.00	27.50	20.18	20.07	20.00	21.50
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots)	24.30	24.17	24.21	25.75	20.04	19.91	19.95	21.49
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots)	23.00	22.86	22.88	24.50	20.00	19.86	19.88	21.50
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	25.62	25.52	25.53	27.50	16.62	16.52	16.53	18.50
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	23.17	23.03	23.02	24.50	17.17	17.03	17.02	18.50
EDGE (8PSK, 3 Tx slots)	21.34	21.20	21.19	22.75	17.08	16.94	16.93	18.49
EDGE (8PSK, 4 Tx slots)	20.73	20.58	20.58	21.50	17.73	17.58	17.58	18.50

<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 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.
3. For DC-HSDPA, the device was configured according to the H-Set 12, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) configuration in Table C.8.1.12 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1, with the primary and the secondary serving HS-DSCH Cell enabled during the power measurement.

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} (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5
Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$. Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$. Note 3: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCCH, 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 $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.							

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} (Note 1)	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	209/25	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_{ed1} : 47/15 β_{ed2} : 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 $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, 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 $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

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

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

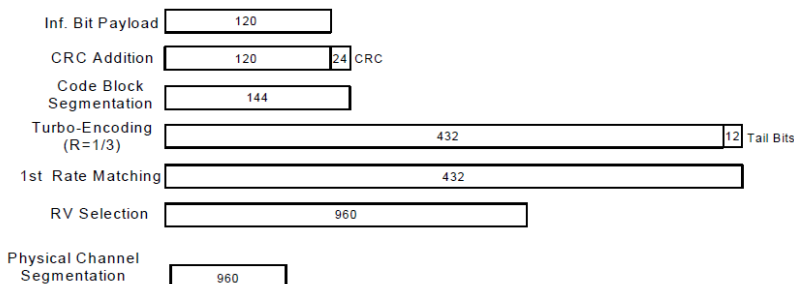
DC-HSDPA 3GPP release 8 Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration below
- 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 RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - ii. Set Cell Power = -25 dBm
 - iii. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 12, QPSK)
 - iv. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - v. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - a). Subtest 1: $\beta_c/\beta_d=2/15$
 - b). Subtest 2: $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15$
 - c). Subtest 3: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/8$
 - d). Subtest 4: $\beta_c/\beta_d=15/4$
 - vi. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - vii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - viii. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - ix. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - x. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

C.8.1.12 Fixed Reference Channel Definition H-Set 12
Table C.8.1.12: Fixed Reference Channel H-Set 12

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	60
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	1
Number of HARQ Processes	Processes	6
Information Bit Payload (N_{INF})	Bits	120
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	960
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	3200
Coding Rate		0.15
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	1
Modulation		QPSK
Note 1: The RMC is intended to be used for DC-HSDPA mode and both cells shall transmit with identical parameters as listed in the table.		
Note 2: Maximum number of transmission is limited to 1, i.e., retransmission is not allowed. The redundancy and constellation version 0 shall be used.		


Figure C.8.19: Coding rate for Fixed reference Channel H-Set 12 (QPSK)
Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>
General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for Head / Hotspot / Body-worn exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, 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 / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ 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 / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

Band			WCDMA V			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	WCDMA II			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel			4132	4182	4233		9262	9400	9538	
Rx Channel			4357	4407	4458		9662	9800	9938	
Frequency (MHz)			826.4	836.4	846.6		1852.4	1880	1907.6	
MPR (dB)	3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2Kbps	22.72	22.61	22.75	24.00	22.61	22.64	22.69	24.00
	3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	22.75	22.63	22.77	24.00	22.63	22.65	22.71	24.00
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	21.78	21.75	21.73	23.00	21.83	21.81	21.85	23.00
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	21.75	21.74	21.76	23.00	21.83	21.84	21.83	23.00
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	21.24	21.25	21.34	22.50	21.25	21.34	21.22	22.50
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	21.23	21.22	21.32	22.50	21.25	21.22	21.23	22.50
0	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-1	21.76	21.74	21.72	23.00	21.82	21.80	21.83	23.00
0	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-2	21.74	21.74	21.71	23.00	21.81	21.80	21.82	23.00
0.5	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-3	21.23	21.24	21.34	22.50	21.23	21.34	21.22	22.50
0.5	3GPP Rel 8	DC-HSDPA Subtest-4	21.23	21.22	21.30	22.50	21.24	21.26	21.22	22.50
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	21.66	21.66	21.26	23.00	21.00	21.03	21.05	23.00
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	20.59	20.38	20.03	21.00	20.60	20.65	20.68	21.00
1	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	20.61	20.57	20.15	22.00	20.72	20.76	20.80	22.00
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	20.72	20.68	20.38	21.00	20.83	20.86	20.91	21.00
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	21.69	21.81	21.81	23.00	21.80	21.79	21.82	23.00

**<LTE Conducted Power>****General Note:**

1. Anritsu MT8820C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.



<LTE Band 5>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				20450	20525	20600		
Frequency (MHz)				829	836.5	844		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.45	22.70	22.65	24	0
10	QPSK	1	24	22.43	22.48	22.48		
10	QPSK	1	49	22.24	22.42	22.45		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.56	21.65	21.61	23	1
10	QPSK	25	12	21.49	21.57	21.57		
10	QPSK	25	24	21.50	21.55	21.54		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.50	21.63	21.61	23	1
10	16QAM	1	0	21.74	21.93	21.69		
10	16QAM	1	24	21.74	21.78	21.59		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.71	21.72	21.58	22	2
10	16QAM	25	0	20.58	20.59	20.62		
10	16QAM	25	12	20.58	20.60	20.57		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.50	20.55	20.50	22	2
10	16QAM	50	0	20.52	20.36	20.64		
Channel				20425	20525	20625	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				826.5	836.5	846.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	22.34	22.50	22.55	24	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.48	22.56	22.42		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.34	22.38	22.37		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.53	21.53	21.58	23	1
5	QPSK	12	6	21.52	21.51	21.54		
5	QPSK	12	11	21.53	21.52	21.51		
5	QPSK	25	0	21.52	21.48	21.62	23	1
5	16QAM	1	0	21.79	21.69	21.89		
5	16QAM	1	12	21.72	21.78	21.85		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.69	21.67	21.76	22	2
5	16QAM	12	0	20.42	20.48	20.50		
5	16QAM	12	6	20.43	20.43	20.56		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.51	20.45	20.49	22	2
5	16QAM	25	0	20.49	20.49	20.49		
Channel				20415	20525	20635	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				825.5	836.5	847.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	22.36	22.39	22.49	24	0
3	QPSK	1	7	22.54	22.59	22.55		
3	QPSK	1	14	22.61	22.62	22.29		
3	QPSK	8	0	21.52	21.58	21.57	23	1
3	QPSK	8	4	21.59	21.52	21.63		
3	QPSK	8	7	21.59	21.60	21.60		
3	QPSK	15	0	21.50	21.56	21.52	23	1
3	16QAM	1	0	21.83	21.83	21.92		
3	16QAM	1	7	21.81	21.80	21.75		
3	16QAM	1	14	21.84	21.80	21.75	22	2
3	16QAM	8	0	20.62	20.57	20.52		
3	16QAM	8	4	20.61	20.50	20.47		
3	16QAM	8	7	20.65	20.45	20.37	22	2
3	16QAM	15	0	20.60	20.35	20.38		



Channel				20407	20525	20643	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				824.7	836.5	848.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	22.46	22.50	22.35	24	0
1.4	QPSK	1	2	22.49	22.55	22.62		
1.4	QPSK	1	5	22.57	22.39	22.61		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	22.46	22.52	22.53		
1.4	QPSK	3	1	22.39	22.68	22.54		
1.4	QPSK	3	2	22.44	22.54	22.54		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	21.54	21.57	21.55	23	1
1.4	16QAM	1	0	21.67	21.76	21.63	23	1
1.4	16QAM	1	2	21.70	21.78	21.55		
1.4	16QAM	1	5	21.71	21.44	21.51		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	21.62	21.59	21.56		
1.4	16QAM	3	1	21.68	21.72	21.67		
1.4	16QAM	3	2	21.64	21.73	21.42		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	20.43	20.57	20.28	22	2



<LTE Band 7>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Measured Power			Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				20850	21100	21350		
Frequency (MHz)				2510	2535	2560		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.85	23.04	22.90	24	0
20	QPSK	1	49	22.74	23.02	22.72		
20	QPSK	1	99	22.77	22.73	22.71		
20	QPSK	50	0	21.83	21.95	21.79	23	1
20	QPSK	50	24	21.83	21.94	21.76		
20	QPSK	50	49	21.77	21.89	21.71		
20	QPSK	100	0	21.80	21.92	21.83	23	1
20	16QAM	1	0	22.13	22.26	22.32		
20	16QAM	1	49	21.97	22.12	22.02		
20	16QAM	1	99	21.99	21.94	21.97	22	2
20	16QAM	50	0	20.84	20.88	20.69		
20	16QAM	50	24	20.78	20.74	20.80		
20	16QAM	50	49	20.77	20.73	20.68	22	2
20	16QAM	100	0	20.75	20.83	20.87		
Channel				20825	21100	21375	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2507.5	2535	2562.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	22.86	22.98	22.79	24	0
15	QPSK	1	37	22.59	22.87	22.74		
15	QPSK	1	74	22.64	22.65	22.74		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.76	21.96	21.74	23	1
15	QPSK	36	18	21.73	21.85	21.68		
15	QPSK	36	37	21.73	21.92	21.68		
15	QPSK	75	0	21.76	21.91	21.76	23	1
15	16QAM	1	0	22.15	22.27	22.25		
15	16QAM	1	37	21.93	22.17	22.02		
15	16QAM	1	74	21.90	22.05	22.15	22	2
15	16QAM	36	0	20.67	20.82	20.78		
15	16QAM	36	18	20.60	20.84	20.71		
15	16QAM	36	37	20.70	20.83	20.69	22	2
15	16QAM	75	0	20.71	20.78	20.57		
Channel				20800	21100	21400	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2505	2535	2565		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.79	22.87	22.75	24	0
10	QPSK	1	24	22.65	22.74	22.73		
10	QPSK	1	49	22.65	22.69	22.71		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.71	21.81	21.61	23	1
10	QPSK	25	12	21.64	21.87	21.60		
10	QPSK	25	24	21.61	21.79	21.60		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.67	21.81	21.58	23	1
10	16QAM	1	0	21.97	22.12	21.97		
10	16QAM	1	24	21.87	22.02	21.80		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.87	22.10	21.91	22	2
10	16QAM	25	0	20.66	20.77	20.63		
10	16QAM	25	12	20.62	20.75	20.65		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.69	20.78	20.71	22	2
10	16QAM	50	0	20.51	20.60	20.63		



Channel				20775	21100	21425	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2502.5	2535	2567.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	22.69	22.86	22.71	24	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.68	22.80	22.58		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.42	22.72	22.55		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.59	21.73	21.56	23	1
5	QPSK	12	6	21.62	21.80	21.53		
5	QPSK	12	11	21.61	21.72	21.57		
5	QPSK	25	0	21.54	21.80	21.57		
5	16QAM	1	0	21.91	22.05	21.83	23	1
5	16QAM	1	12	21.83	22.03	21.80		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.84	22.01	21.79		
5	16QAM	12	0	20.52	20.73	20.48	22	2
5	16QAM	12	6	20.54	20.71	20.46		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.53	20.70	20.52		
5	16QAM	25	0	20.57	20.68	20.60		

<TDD LTE SAR Measurement>

TDD LTE configuration setup for SAR measurement

SAR was tested with a fixed periodic duty factor according to the highest transmission duty factor implemented for the device and supported by 3GPP.

- 3GPP TS 36.211 section 4.2 for Type 2 Frame Structure and Table 4.2-2 for uplink-downlink configurations
- “special subframe S” contains both uplink and downlink transmissions, it has been taken into consideration to determine the transmission duty factor according to the worst case uplink and downlink cyclic prefix requirements for UpPTS
- Establishing connections with base station simulators ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and recommended for evaluating SAR. The Anritsu MT8820C (firmware: #22.52#004) was used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing.

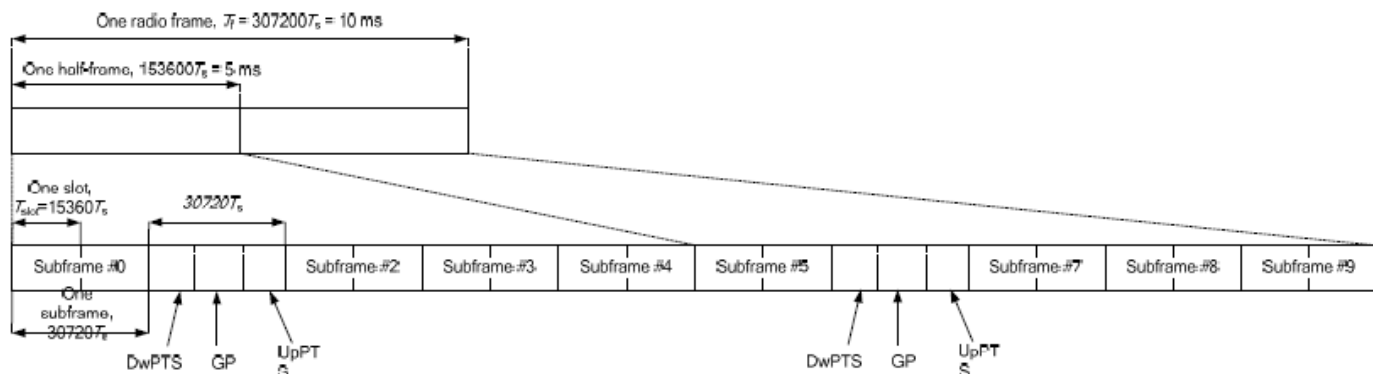


Figure 4.2-1: Frame structure type 2 (for 5 ms switch-point periodicity).

Table 4.2-2: Uplink-downlink configurations.

Uplink-downlink configuration	Downlink-to-Uplink Switch-point periodicity	Subframe number									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D

Table 4.2-1: Configuration of special subframe (lengths of DwPTS/GP/UpPTS).

Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in downlink			Extended cyclic prefix in downlink		
	DwPTS	UpPTS		DwPTS	UpPTS	
		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink		Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
0	$6592 \cdot T_s$	$2192 \cdot T_s$	$2560 \cdot T_s$	$7680 \cdot T_s$	$2192 \cdot T_s$	$2560 \cdot T_s$
1	$19760 \cdot T_s$			$20480 \cdot T_s$		
2	$21952 \cdot T_s$			$23040 \cdot T_s$		
3	$24144 \cdot T_s$			$25600 \cdot T_s$		
4	$26336 \cdot T_s$	$4384 \cdot T_s$	$5120 \cdot T_s$	$7680 \cdot T_s$	$4384 \cdot T_s$	$5120 \cdot T_s$
5	$6592 \cdot T_s$			$20480 \cdot T_s$		
6	$19760 \cdot T_s$			$23040 \cdot T_s$		
7	$21952 \cdot T_s$			$12800 \cdot T_s$	-	-
8	$24144 \cdot T_s$			-		
9	$13168 \cdot T_s$			-		

Special subframe (30720·T _s): Normal cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)			
	Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
Uplink duty factor in one special subframe	0~4	7.13%	8.33%
	5~9	14.3%	16.7%

Special subframe(30720·T _s): Extended cyclic prefix in downlink (UpPTS)			
	Special subframe configuration	Normal cyclic prefix in uplink	Extended cyclic prefix in uplink
Uplink duty factor in one special subframe	0~3	7.13%	8.33%
	4~7	14.3%	16.7%

The highest duty factor is resulted from:

- Uplink-downlink configuration: 0. In a half-frame consisted of 5 subframes, uplink operation is in 3 uplink subframes and 1 special subframe.
- special subframe configuration: 5-9 for normal cyclic prefix in downlink, 4-7 for extended cyclic prefix in downlink
- for special subframe with extended cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is:
 $(3+0.167)/5 = 63.3\%$
- for special subframe with normal cyclic prefix in uplink, the total uplink duty factor in one half-frame is:
 $(3+0.143)/5 = 62.9\%$
- For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix $63.3\%/62.9\% = 1.006$ is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The scaled TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.



<LTE Band 38>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				37850	38000	38150		
Frequency (MHz)				2580	2595	2610		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.65	22.21	22.21		
20	QPSK	1	49	22.30	22.08	22.17	24	0
20	QPSK	1	99	22.05	22.06	22.00		
20	QPSK	50	0	21.61	21.45	21.34		
20	QPSK	50	24	21.52	21.40	21.25	23	1
20	QPSK	50	49	21.47	21.25	21.29		
20	QPSK	100	0	21.53	21.30	21.25		
20	16QAM	1	0	21.78	21.66	21.46	23	1
20	16QAM	1	49	21.76	21.57	21.43		
20	16QAM	1	99	21.43	21.34	21.35		
20	16QAM	50	0	20.55	20.41	20.28	22	2
20	16QAM	50	24	20.47	20.35	20.23		
20	16QAM	50	49	20.53	20.21	20.12		
20	16QAM	100	0	20.48	20.35	20.19		
Channel				37825	38000	38175	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2577.5	2595	2612.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	22.64	22.44	22.30		
15	QPSK	1	37	22.48	22.23	22.24	24	0
15	QPSK	1	74	22.43	22.26	22.19		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.55	21.51	21.43		
15	QPSK	36	18	21.50	21.35	21.37	23	1
15	QPSK	36	37	21.54	21.30	21.39		
15	QPSK	75	0	21.62	21.36	21.47		
15	16QAM	1	0	21.68	21.64	21.70	23	1
15	16QAM	1	37	21.41	21.44	21.25		
15	16QAM	1	74	21.46	21.46	21.40		
15	16QAM	36	0	20.56	20.16	20.12	22	2
15	16QAM	36	18	20.50	20.12	20.06		
15	16QAM	36	37	20.46	20.07	20.09		
15	16QAM	75	0	20.33	20.30	20.30		
Channel				37800	38000	38200	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2575	2595	2615		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.58	22.47	22.10		
10	QPSK	1	24	22.20	22.02	22.01	24	0
10	QPSK	1	49	22.19	22.06	22.03		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.49	21.35	21.34		
10	QPSK	25	12	21.49	21.35	21.23	23	1
10	QPSK	25	24	21.53	21.27	21.20		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.45	21.31	21.28		
10	16QAM	1	0	21.75	21.68	21.57	23	1
10	16QAM	1	24	21.33	21.27	21.35		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.30	21.10	21.25		
10	16QAM	25	0	20.69	20.27	20.38	22	2
10	16QAM	25	12	20.70	20.31	20.30		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.70	20.43	20.26		
10	16QAM	50	0	20.32	20.22	20.33		



Channel				37775	38000	38225	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2572.5	2595	2617.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	22.56	22.45	22.06	24	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.12	22.01	22.03		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.13	22.00	22.00		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.42	21.25	21.28	23	1
5	QPSK	12	6	21.40	21.35	21.23		
5	QPSK	12	11	21.52	21.20	21.16		
5	QPSK	25	0	21.41	21.24	21.24		
5	16QAM	1	0	21.68	21.68	21.55	23	1
5	16QAM	1	12	21.29	21.20	21.31		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.25	21.07	21.20		
5	16QAM	12	0	20.62	20.23	20.31	22	2
5	16QAM	12	6	20.70	20.31	20.27		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.62	20.38	20.21		
5	16QAM	25	0	20.28	20.13	20.24		



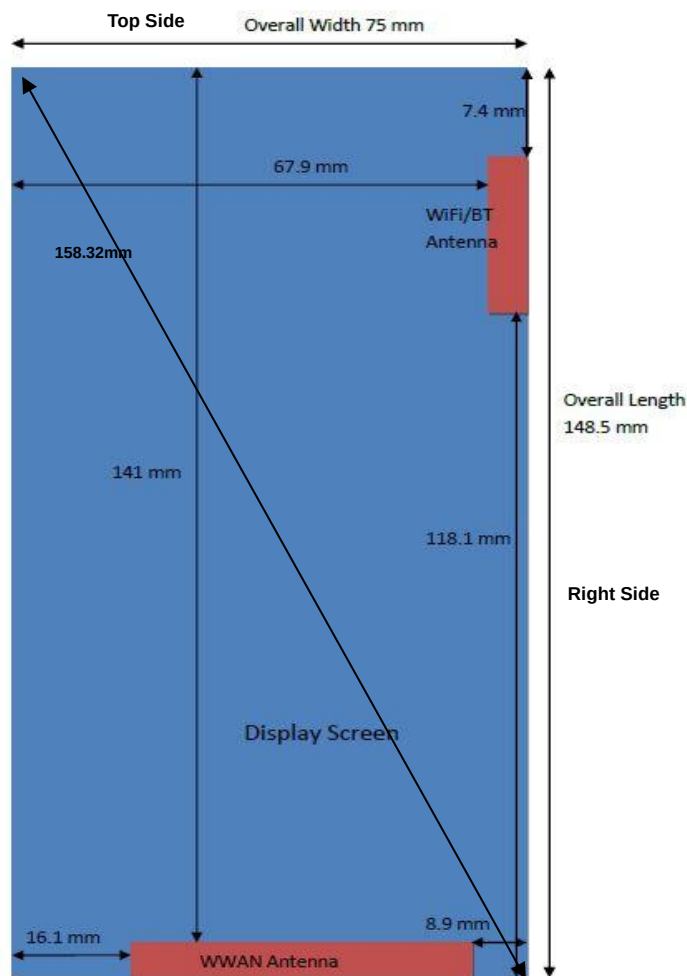
<LTE Band 41>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				39750	40185	40620	41055	41490		
Frequency (MHz)				2506	2549.5	2593	2636.5	2680		
20	QPSK	1	0	22.95	22.84	22.64	22.67	22.73		
20	QPSK	1	49	22.70	22.73	22.61	22.65	22.43	24	0
20	QPSK	1	99	22.87	22.78	22.43	22.64	22.38		
20	QPSK	50	0	21.90	21.86	21.87	21.88	21.85		
20	QPSK	50	24	21.89	21.80	21.75	21.80	21.63	23	1
20	QPSK	50	49	21.88	21.85	21.72	21.82	21.55		
20	QPSK	100	0	21.88	21.78	21.85	21.83	21.63		
20	16QAM	1	0	22.13	22.13	21.87	21.90	21.98	23	1
20	16QAM	1	49	22.11	22.09	21.92	22.10	21.84		
20	16QAM	1	99	22.07	22.01	21.87	21.96	21.52		
20	16QAM	50	0	20.98	20.91	20.71	20.82	20.74	22	2
20	16QAM	50	24	20.99	20.80	20.53	20.81	20.70		
20	16QAM	50	49	20.98	20.86	20.61	20.79	20.54		
20	16QAM	100	0	20.99	20.87	20.75	20.81	20.78		
Channel				39725	40173	40620	41068	41515	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2503.5	2548.3	2593	2637.8	2682.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	22.94	22.79	22.72	22.70	22.74	24	0
15	QPSK	1	37	22.84	22.67	22.55	22.68	22.53		
15	QPSK	1	74	22.93	22.78	22.56	22.61	22.53		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.87	21.96	21.79	21.80	21.75	23	1
15	QPSK	36	18	21.89	21.83	21.71	21.79	21.66		
15	QPSK	36	37	21.90	21.81	21.67	21.76	21.51		
15	QPSK	75	0	21.88	21.85	21.71	21.80	21.57		
15	16QAM	1	0	21.97	21.97	22.00	21.90	21.94	23	1
15	16QAM	1	37	21.94	21.90	21.72	21.72	21.64		
15	16QAM	1	74	21.84	22.04	21.80	21.77	21.49		
15	16QAM	36	0	20.94	21.01	20.59	20.84	20.78	22	2
15	16QAM	36	18	20.95	20.87	20.47	20.82	20.68		
15	16QAM	36	37	20.62	20.95	20.52	20.80	20.54		
15	16QAM	75	0	20.81	20.74	20.70	20.67	20.61		
Channel				39700	40160	40620	41080	41540	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2501	2547	2593	2639	2685		
10	QPSK	1	0	22.68	22.84	22.66	22.56	22.54	24	0
10	QPSK	1	24	22.60	22.77	22.51	22.61	22.32		
10	QPSK	1	49	22.85	22.71	22.48	22.52	22.57		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.80	21.92	21.70	21.76	21.63	23	1
10	QPSK	25	12	21.83	21.90	21.64	21.76	21.48		
10	QPSK	25	24	21.84	21.80	21.69	21.73	21.42		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.89	21.88	21.69	21.80	21.62		
10	16QAM	1	0	22.00	21.95	21.74	22.09	21.82	23	1
10	16QAM	1	24	21.97	22.10	21.68	21.94	21.54		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.71	22.05	21.80	22.01	21.56		
10	16QAM	25	0	20.85	21.03	20.76	20.72	20.84	22	2
10	16QAM	25	12	20.87	20.96	20.73	20.74	20.86		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.87	20.98	20.65	20.79	20.52		
10	16QAM	50	0	20.91	20.87	20.77	20.79	20.64		



Channel				39675	40148	40620	41093	41565	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2498.5	2545.8	2593	2640.3	2687.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	22.55	22.58	22.62	22.57	22.30	24	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.84	22.62	22.46	22.81	22.60		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.61	22.58	22.53	22.45	22.36		
5	QPSK	12	0	21.77	21.86	21.81	21.79	21.61	23	1
5	QPSK	12	6	21.76	21.84	21.69	21.71	21.57		
5	QPSK	12	11	21.82	21.87	21.67	21.72	21.51		
5	QPSK	25	0	21.80	21.85	21.70	21.76	21.49		
5	16QAM	1	0	21.88	21.93	21.83	21.84	21.63	23	1
5	16QAM	1	12	21.80	21.92	21.74	21.81	21.54		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.87	21.82	21.83	21.86	21.53		
5	16QAM	12	0	20.94	20.76	20.69	20.60	20.57	22	2
5	16QAM	12	6	20.89	20.79	20.80	20.51	20.45		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.99	21.01	20.73	20.84	20.46		
5	16QAM	25	0	21.09	21.06	20.73	20.96	20.59		

13. Antenna Location



Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN Main	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	141mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN Main	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

General Note:

- Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v02, when the overall device length and width are $\geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge

14. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - d. 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.
 - e. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - f. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - g. For TDD LTE SAR measurement, the duty cycle 1:1.59 (62.9 %) was used perform testing and considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix 63.3%/62.9% = 1.006 is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result. The Reported TDD LTE SAR = measured SAR (W/kg)* Tune-up Scaling Factor* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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 648474 D04v01r02, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
4. While operating in body-adjacent exposure configurations during a mobile hotspot session, reduced power limits are enforced on the GSM1900, WCDMA B2 and LTE B7 transmitter. More detailed information which can be referred to "operational description".

GSM Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS and EDGE modes 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 EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, for modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested, therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900.

UMTS Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for next to the ear head / Hotspot / Body-worn exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's".
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, 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 / DC-HSDPA is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ 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 / DC-HSDPA to RMC12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA / DC-HSDPA.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.

14.1 Head 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)	Right Cheek	0mm	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	-0.1	0.196	0.269
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	0mm	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	-0.03	0.123	0.169
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	0mm	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0.07	0.164	0.225
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	0mm	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	-0.05	0.119	0.163
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Cheek	0mm	512	1850.2	23.00	24.50	1.413	-0.12	0.083	0.117
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	0mm	512	1850.2	23.00	24.50	1.413	-0.16	0.051	0.072
02	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	0mm	512	1850.2	23.00	24.50	1.413	-0.08	0.269	0.380
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	0mm	512	1850.2	23.00	24.50	1.413	0.19	0.047	0.066

<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 V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	0	0.311	0.413
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	0mm	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	-0.1	0.164	0.218
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	0mm	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	0	0.256	0.340
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	0mm	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	0.05	0.163	0.216
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	9538	1907.6	22.71	24.00	1.346	-0.07	0.285	0.384
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	0mm	9538	1907.6	22.71	24.00	1.346	-0.14	0.200	0.269
04	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	0mm	9538	1907.6	22.71	24.00	1.346	-0.12	0.593	0.798
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	0mm	9538	1907.6	22.71	24.00	1.346	-0.1	0.165	0.222



<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)
05	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	-0.14	0.198	0.267
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	0.07	0.171	0.233
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	0.16	0.131	0.177
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	0.06	0.107	0.146
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	0.05	0.188	0.254
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	0.07	0.153	0.209
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	0.02	0.121	0.163
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	0.14	0.104	0.142
06	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	21100	2535	23.04	24.00	1.247	-0.13	0.491	0.612
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	21100	2535	21.95	23.00	1.274	-0.16	0.293	0.373
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	21100	2535	23.04	24.00	1.247	0.06	0.276	0.344
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	21100	2535	21.95	23.00	1.274	0.11	0.163	0.208
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	21100	2535	23.04	24.00	1.247	-0.14	0.395	0.493
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	21100	2535	21.95	23.00	1.274	-0.15	0.234	0.298
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	21100	2535	23.04	24.00	1.247	0.05	0.382	0.477
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	21100	2535	21.95	23.00	1.274	-0.12	0.231	0.294

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)
07	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	-0.18	0.170	0.233
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	-0.11	0.128	0.177
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	-0.11	0.087	0.119
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.069	0.096
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	-0.09	0.133	0.183
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.11	0.060	0.083
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.032	0.044
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	-0.1	0.040	0.055
08	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.13	0.091	0.117
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Cheek	0mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	-0.08	0.072	0.093
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.16	0.036	0.046
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Tilted	0mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	0.1	0.027	0.035
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.062	0.079
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Cheek	0mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	0.14	0.046	0.060
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.15	0.048	0.061
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Tilted	0mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	0.01	0.036	0.047

14.2 Hotspot SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	10mm	OFF	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0.06	0.273	0.374
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	10mm	OFF	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	-0.02	0.292	0.400
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Side	10mm	OFF	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0.01	0.245	0.336
09	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Side	10mm	OFF	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0.01	0.326	0.447
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10mm	OFF	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0.11	0.078	0.107
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	0.01	0.655	0.655
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	0.08	0.333	0.333
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Side	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	0.19	0.184	0.184
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Side	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	0.16	0.001	0.001
10	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	-0.08	0.860	0.860
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	661	1880		16.50	1.000	0.08	0.788	0.788
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	810	1909.8		16.50	1.000	0.16	0.726	0.726

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10mm	OFF	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	0.01	0.376	0.499
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	OFF	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	-0.03	0.408	0.542
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	10mm	OFF	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	0.06	0.314	0.417
11	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Side	10mm	OFF	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	-0.03	0.439	0.583
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	10mm	OFF	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	0.08	0.077	0.102
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	10mm	ON	9538	1907.6		18.00	1.000	-0.1	0.776	0.776
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	ON	9538	1907.6		18.00	1.000	0.04	0.407	0.407
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	10mm	ON	9538	1907.6		18.00	1.000	0.15	0.195	0.195
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Side	10mm	ON	9538	1907.6		18.00	1.000	0.13	0.007	0.007
12	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	9538	1907.6		18.00	1.000	-0.07	0.780	0.780



<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	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)
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	-0.15	0.274	0.370
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Front	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	-0.06	0.227	0.310
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	0.07	0.266	0.359
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Back	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	-0.04	0.214	0.292
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	-0.14	0.233	0.314
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	-0.1	0.190	0.259
13	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	0.15	0.308	0.415
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	-0.06	0.254	0.347
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	-0.17	0.046	0.062
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	OFF	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	-0.1	0.040	0.055
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	-0.07	0.814	0.814
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	20850	2510		20.50	1.000	0.01	0.737	0.737
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	21350	2560		20.50	1.000	0.11	0.804	0.804
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.05	0.835	0.835
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	20850	2510		20.50	1.000	-0.14	0.847	0.847
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	21350	2560		20.50	1.000	0.02	0.873	0.873
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100RB	0offset	Front	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	-0.05	0.841	0.841
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	-0.06	0.404	0.404
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Back	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.03	0.392	0.392
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.09	0.196	0.196
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.15	0.172	0.172
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.13	0.228	0.228
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.08	0.234	0.234
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.06	0.985	0.985
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	20850	2510		20.50	1.000	-0.03	0.870	0.870
14	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	21350	2560		20.50	1.000	-0.1	1.000	1.000
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0.06	0.979	0.979
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	20850	2510		20.50	1.000	0.07	0.869	0.869
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	21350	2560		20.50	1.000	-0.02	0.997	0.997
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	21100	2535		20.50	1.000	0	0.924	0.924



<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)
15	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	0.07	0.735	1.009
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	38000	2595	22.21	24.00	1.510	62.9	1.006	0.14	0.681	1.035
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	38150	2610	22.21	24.00	1.510	62.9	1.006	0.11	0.655	0.995
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.18	0.546	0.756
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	100RB	0offset	Front	10mm	37850	2580	21.53	23.00	1.403	62.9	1.006	0.15	0.538	0.759
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	10mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	-0.18	0.318	0.437
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Back	10mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.14	0.205	0.284
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.089	0.122
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.01	0.066	0.091
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	-0.04	0.136	0.187
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	-0.03	0.107	0.148
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	0.07	0.582	0.799
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.06	0.451	0.625
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.589	0.755
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	40185	2549.5	22.84	24.00	1.306	62.9	1.006	-0.12	0.653	0.858
16	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	40620	2593	22.64	24.00	1.368	62.9	1.006	-0.1	0.628	0.864
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	41055	2636.5	22.67	24.00	1.358	62.9	1.006	-0.17	0.502	0.686
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	10mm	41490	2680	22.73	24.00	1.340	62.9	1.006	-0.06	0.442	0.596
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	-0.1	0.478	0.619
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	40185	2549.5	21.86	23.00	1.300	62.9	1.006	-0.19	0.533	0.697
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	40620	2593	21.87	23.00	1.297	62.9	1.006	-0.1	0.505	0.659
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	41055	2636.5	21.88	23.00	1.294	62.9	1.006	-0.17	0.403	0.525
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	10mm	41490	2680	21.85	23.00	1.303	62.9	1.006	-0.12	0.352	0.461
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	100RB	0offset	Front	10mm	39750	2506	21.88	23.00	1.294	62.9	1.006	-0.01	0.462	0.602
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	10mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	0.08	0.275	0.352
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Back	10mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.221	0.286
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.07	0.176	0.225
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Left Side	10mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.140	0.181
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.04	0.170	0.218
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Right Side	10mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.135	0.175
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.08	0.755	0.967
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	40185	2549.5	22.84	24.00	1.306	62.9	1.006	-0.03	0.856	1.125
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	40620	2593	22.64	24.00	1.368	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.868	1.194
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	41055	2636.5	22.67	24.00	1.358	62.9	1.006	-0.03	0.699	0.955
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	41490	2680	22.73	24.00	1.340	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.626	0.844
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	-0.13	0.594	0.770
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	40185	2549.5	21.86	23.00	1.300	62.9	1.006	-0.11	0.677	0.885
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	40620	2593	21.87	23.00	1.297	62.9	1.006	-0.06	0.654	0.853
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	41055	2636.5	21.88	23.00	1.294	62.9	1.006	-0.11	0.539	0.702
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	41490	2680	21.85	23.00	1.303	62.9	1.006	-0.04	0.484	0.635
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	100RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	39750	2506	21.88	23.00	1.294	62.9	1.006	-0.07	0.529	0.689

14.3 Body Worn Accessory 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)
17	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	15mm	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0	0.258	0.354
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	15mm	251	848.8	26.13	27.50	1.371	0	0.249	0.341
18	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	15mm	512	1850.2	23.00	24.50	1.413	0.07	0.248	0.350
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	15mm	512	1850.2	23.00	24.50	1.413	0.17	0.144	0.203

<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)
19	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15mm	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	-0.01	0.359	0.477
	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	4233	846.6	22.77	24.00	1.327	-0.04	0.342	0.454
20	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15mm	9538	1907.6	22.71	24.00	1.346	-0.05	0.659	0.887
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15mm	9262	1852.4	22.63	24.00	1.371	0.06	0.511	0.701
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15mm	9400	1880	22.65	24.00	1.365	0.01	0.572	0.781
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	9538	1907.6	22.71	24.00	1.346	0.08	0.405	0.545

<FDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)
21	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	15mm	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	-0.12	0.242	0.326
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Front	15mm	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	0.09	0.203	0.277
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	15mm	20525	836.5	22.70	24.00	1.349	0.05	0.228	0.308
	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	25RB	0offset	Back	15mm	20525	836.5	21.65	23.00	1.365	-0.04	0.186	0.254
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	15mm	21100	2535	23.04	24.00	1.247	-0.01	0.838	1.045
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	15mm	20850	2510	22.85	24.00	1.303	0.14	0.781	1.018
22	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	15mm	21350	2560	22.90	24.00	1.288	0.14	0.831	1.071
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	15mm	21100	2535	21.95	23.00	1.274	0.11	0.521	0.663
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	100RB	0offset	Front	15mm	21100	2535	21.92	23.00	1.282	-0.08	0.510	0.654
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	15mm	21100	2535	23.04	24.00	1.247	-0.04	0.484	0.604
	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Back	15mm	21100	2535	21.95	23.00	1.274	0.11	0.281	0.358

<TDD LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)
23	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	15mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	0.19	0.349	0.479
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	15mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.1	0.269	0.373
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	15mm	37850	2580	22.65	24.00	1.365	62.9	1.006	0.19	0.120	0.165
	LTE Band 38	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Back	15mm	37850	2580	21.61	23.00	1.377	62.9	1.006	0.15	0.070	0.097
24	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Front	15mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.1	0.305	0.391
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Front	15mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	-0.12	0.238	0.308
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Back	15mm	39750	2506	22.95	24.00	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.06	0.156	0.200
	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	50RB	0offset	Back	15mm	39750	2506	21.90	23.00	1.288	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.131	0.170



14.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	-0.08	0.860	-	0.860
2nd	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	10mm	ON	512	1850.2		16.50	1.000	-0.08	0.818	1.05	0.818

No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	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)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	40620	2593	22.64	24.00	1.368	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.868	-	1.194
2nd	LTE Band 41	20M	QPSK	1RB	0offset	Bottom Side	10mm	40620	2593	22.64	24.00	1.368	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.833	1.04	1.146

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Portable Handset			Note
		Head	Body-worn	Wireless Router	
1.	GSM(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	WCDMA(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	LTE(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
4.	GSM(Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
5.	WCDMA(Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
6.	LTE(Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
7.	GSM(Voice) + WLAN5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
8.	WCDMA(Voice) + WLAN5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
9.	LTE(Voice) + WLAN5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
10.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
11.	WCDMA(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
12.	LTE(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
13.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
14.	WCDMA(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
15.	LTE(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
16.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	5GHz Hotspot
17.	WCDMA(data) + WLAN5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	5GHz Hotspot
18.	LTE(data) + WLAN5GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	5GHz Hotspot

General Note:

- The WLAN and Bluetooth conducted power and SAR testing results were referred to Sporton FCC SAR Test Report, Brand Name: Motorola, Model Name: 4602, FCC ID: IHDT56UB1, Report No: FA550147A or Appendix D and also used perform transmission simultaneous analysis.
- This device 2.4GHz / 5.2GHz / 5.8GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation and WiFi Direct (Group Client / Group Owner), and 5.3GHz / 5.5GHz WLAN supports WiFi Direct (Group Client).
- The worst case WLAN reported SAR for each configuration was used for SAR summation. Therefore, the following summations represent the absolute worst cases for simultaneous transmission with WLAN.
- WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, 2.4GHz WLAN and 5GHz WLAN will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
- The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - $SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, 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.
 - If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.

15.1 Head Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	4	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	2.4GHz Bluetooth	5GHz WLAN			
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	GSM850	Right Cheek	0.269	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.42	0.29	0.36
		Right Tilted	0.169	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.34	0.19	0.24
		Left Cheek	0.225	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.69	0.29	0.80
		Left Tilted	0.163	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.41	0.20	0.38
	GSM1900	Right Cheek	0.117	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.27	0.14	0.21
		Right Tilted	0.072	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.25	0.10	0.15
		Left Cheek	0.380	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.84	0.44	0.96
		Left Tilted	0.066	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.31	0.10	0.29
WCDMA	WCDMA V	Right Cheek	0.413	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.57	0.43	0.51
		Right Tilted	0.218	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.39	0.24	0.29
		Left Cheek	0.340	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.80	0.40	0.92
		Left Tilted	0.216	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.46	0.25	0.44
	WCDMA II	Right Cheek	0.384	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.54	0.41	0.48
		Right Tilted	0.269	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.44	0.29	0.34
		Left Cheek	0.798	0.462	0.063	0.578	1.26	0.86	1.38
		Left Tilted	0.222	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.47	0.26	0.44
LTE	LTE Band 5	Right Cheek	0.267	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.42	0.29	0.36
		Right Tilted	0.177	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.35	0.20	0.25
		Left Cheek	0.254	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.72	0.32	0.83
		Left Tilted	0.163	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.41	0.20	0.38
	LTE Band 7	Right Cheek	0.612	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.77	0.63	0.71
		Right Tilted	0.344	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.52	0.37	0.42
		Left Cheek	0.493	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.96	0.56	1.07
		Left Tilted	0.477	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.72	0.51	0.70
	LTE Band 38	Right Cheek	0.233	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.39	0.25	0.33
		Right Tilted	0.119	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.29	0.14	0.19
		Left Cheek	0.183	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.65	0.25	0.76
		Left Tilted	0.055	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.30	0.09	0.28
	LTE Band 41	Right Cheek	0.117	0.153	0.021	0.094	0.27	0.14	0.21
		Right Tilted	0.046	0.175	0.023	0.075	0.22	0.07	0.12
		Left Cheek	0.079	0.462	0.063	0.578	0.54	0.14	0.66
		Left Tilted	0.061	0.245	0.034	0.221	0.31	0.10	0.28



15.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	4	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	2.4GHz Bluetooth	5GHz WLAN			
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.374	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.48	0.39	0.43
		Back	0.400	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.59	0.43	0.73
		Left side	0.336				0.34	0.34	0.34
		Right side	0.447	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.65	0.47	0.92
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	0.107				0.11	0.11	0.11
	GSM1900	Front	0.655	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.76	0.67	0.71
		Back	0.333	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.52	0.36	0.67
		Left side	0.184				0.18	0.18	0.18
		Right side	0.001	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.20	0.02	0.47
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	0.860				0.86	0.86	0.86
WCDMA	WCDMA V	Front	0.499	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.60	0.51	0.56
		Back	0.542	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.73	0.57	0.87
		Left side	0.417				0.42	0.42	0.42
		Right side	0.583	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.78	0.60	1.06
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	0.102				0.10	0.10	0.10
	WCDMA II	Front	0.776	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.88	0.79	0.83
		Back	0.407	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.60	0.44	0.74
		Left side	0.195				0.20	0.20	0.20
		Right side	0.007	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.21	0.03	0.48
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	0.780				0.78	0.78	0.78
LTE	LTE Band 5	Front	0.370	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.47	0.38	0.43
		Back	0.359	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.55	0.39	0.69
		Left side	0.314				0.31	0.31	0.31
		Right side	0.415	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.62	0.43	0.89
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	0.062				0.06	0.06	0.06
	LTE Band 7	Front	0.873	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.98	0.89	0.93
		Back	0.404	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.59	0.43	0.74
		Left side	0.196				0.20	0.20	0.20
		Right side	0.234	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.44	0.25	0.71
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	1.000				1.00	1.00	1.00
	LTE Band 38	Front	1.035	0.104	0.013	0.057	1.14	1.05	1.09
		Back	0.437	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.63	0.47	0.77
		Left side	0.122				0.12	0.12	0.12
		Right side	0.187	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.39	0.21	0.66
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	0.799				0.80	0.80	0.80
	LTE Band 41	Front	0.864	0.104	0.013	0.057	0.97	0.88	0.92
		Back	0.352	0.188	0.028	0.332	0.54	0.38	0.68
		Left side	0.225				0.23	0.23	0.23
		Right side	0.218	0.201	0.019	0.473	0.42	0.24	0.69
		Top side		0.121	0.012	0.036	0.12	0.01	0.04
		Bottom side	1.194				1.19	1.19	1.19

15.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	4	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+4 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	2.4GHz WLAN	2.4GHz Bluetooth	5GHz WLAN			
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)			
GSM	GSM1900	Front	0.350	0.063	0.006	0.055	0.41	0.36	0.41
		Back	0.203	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.30	0.21	0.70
WCDMA	WCDMA V	Front	0.477	0.063	0.006	0.055	0.54	0.48	0.53
		Back	0.454	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.55	0.47	0.95
	WCDMA II	Front	0.887	0.063	0.006	0.055	0.95	0.89	0.94
		Back	0.545	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.64	0.56	1.04
LTE	LTE Band 5	Front	0.326	0.063	0.006	0.055	0.39	0.33	0.38
		Back	0.308	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.40	0.32	0.81
	LTE Band 7	Front	1.071	0.063	0.006	0.055	1.13	1.08	1.13
		Back	0.604	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.70	0.62	1.10
	LTE Band 38	Front	0.479	0.063	0.006	0.055	0.54	0.49	0.53
		Back	0.165	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.26	0.18	0.66
	LTE Band 41	Front	0.391	0.063	0.006	0.055	0.45	0.40	0.45
		Back	0.200	0.096	0.011	0.498	0.30	0.21	0.70

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16. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

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

Table 16.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

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

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

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

Table 16.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

17. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r01, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Jun 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Feb 2014
- [7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r02, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Dec 2013.
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2014
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", Dec 2013
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", Oct 2014.
- [11] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Feb 2014.
- [12] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" May 2013.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_835MHz_150615

DUT: D835V2-499

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_150615 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.896$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.887$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.06 W/kg

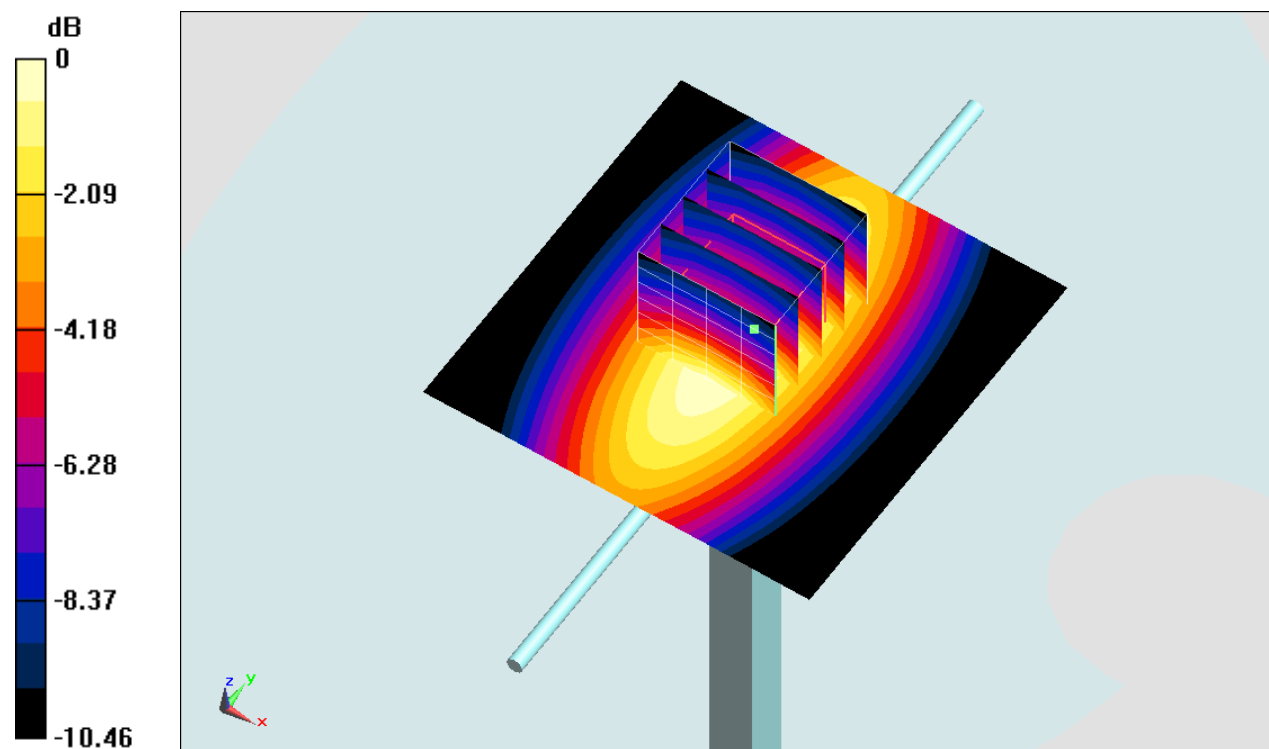
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 59.62 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kg

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



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

System Check_Head_835MHz_150708

DUT: D835V2-499

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_150708 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.522$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.14 W/kg

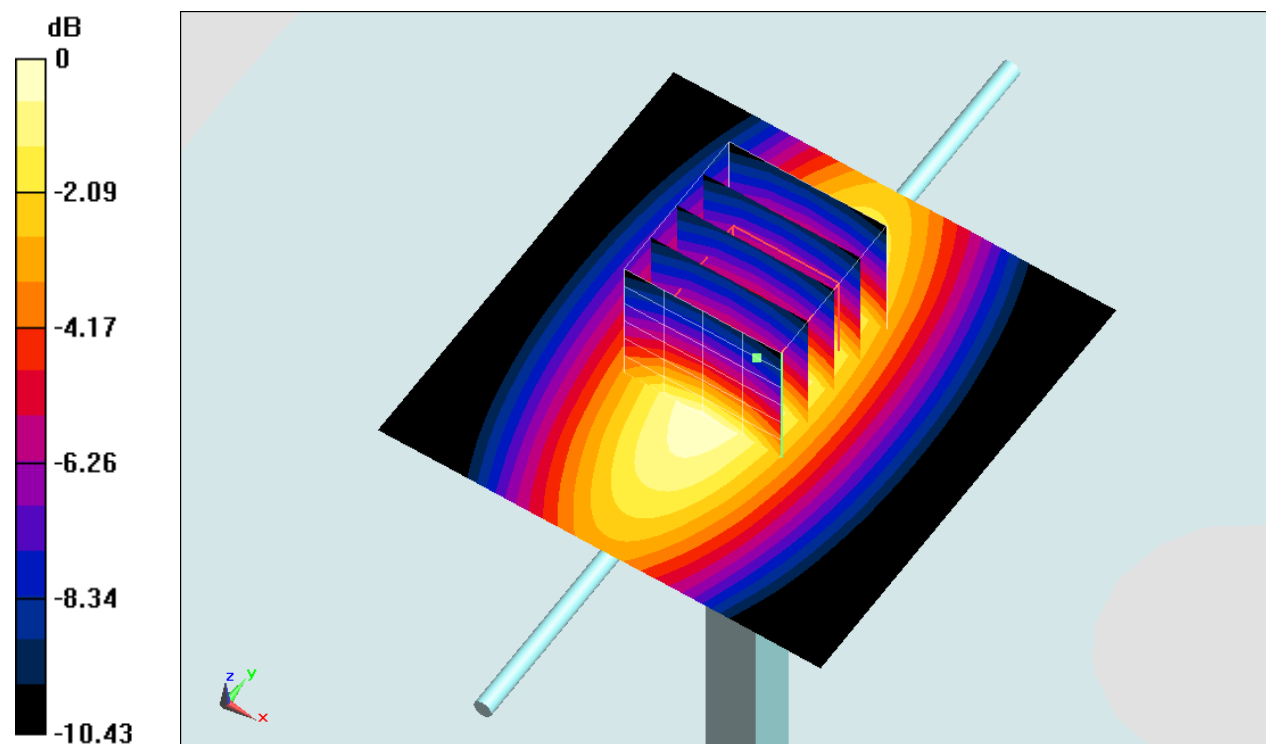
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 59.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.09 W/kg



0 dB = 3.09 W/kg = 4.90 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_835MHz_150613

DUT: D835V2-499

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_150613 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 57.599$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2014/8/21
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.07 W/kg

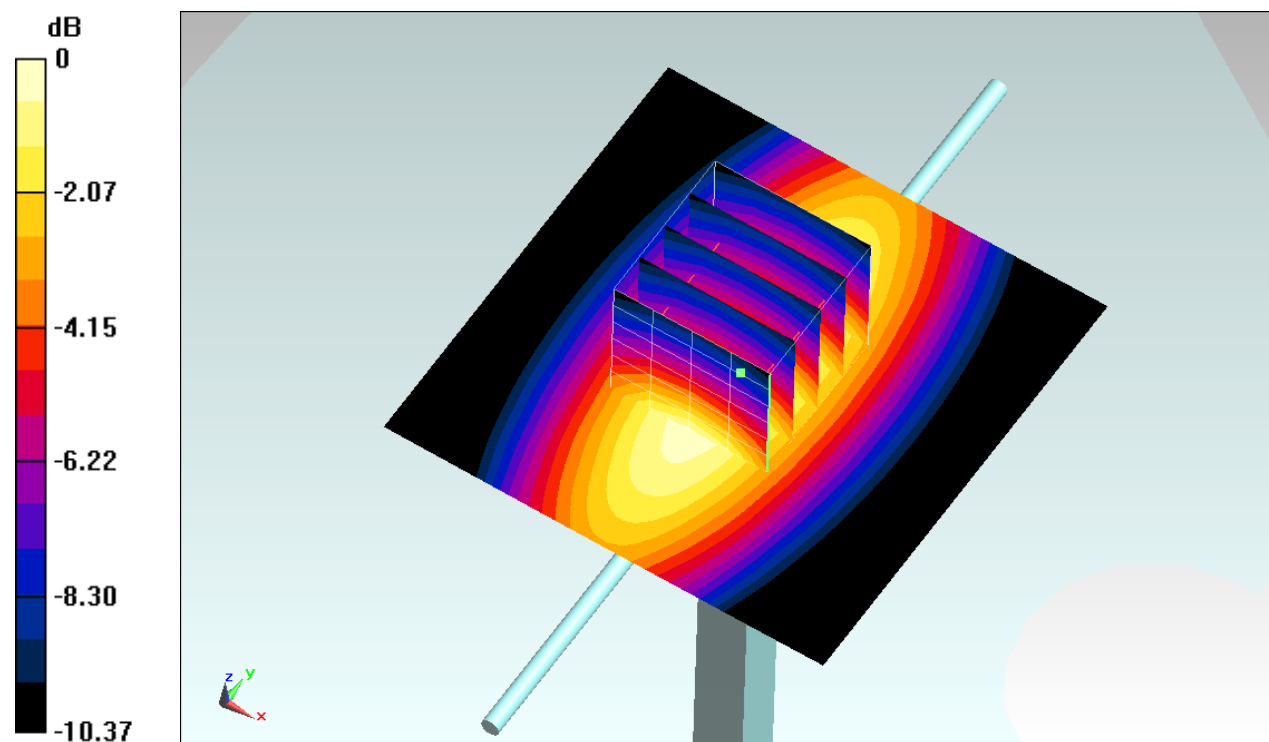
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.31 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.07 W/kg



0 dB = 3.07 W/kg = 4.87 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_835MHz_150708

DUT: D835V2-499

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_150708 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.976$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.012$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.13, 10.13, 10.13); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.39 W/kg

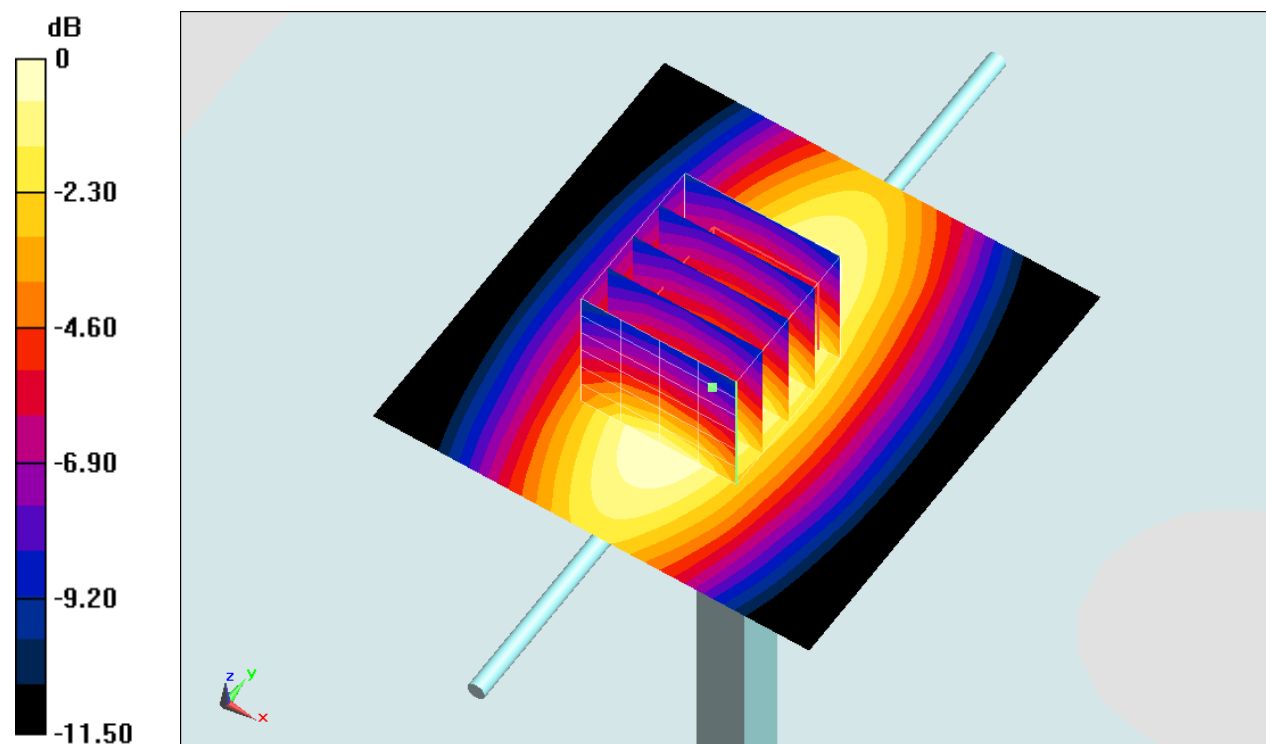
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 60.14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.92 W/kg



0 dB = 2.92 W/kg = 4.65 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_1900MHz_150614

DUT: D1900V2-5d041

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_150614 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.419$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.233$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(8.17, 8.17, 8.17); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

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

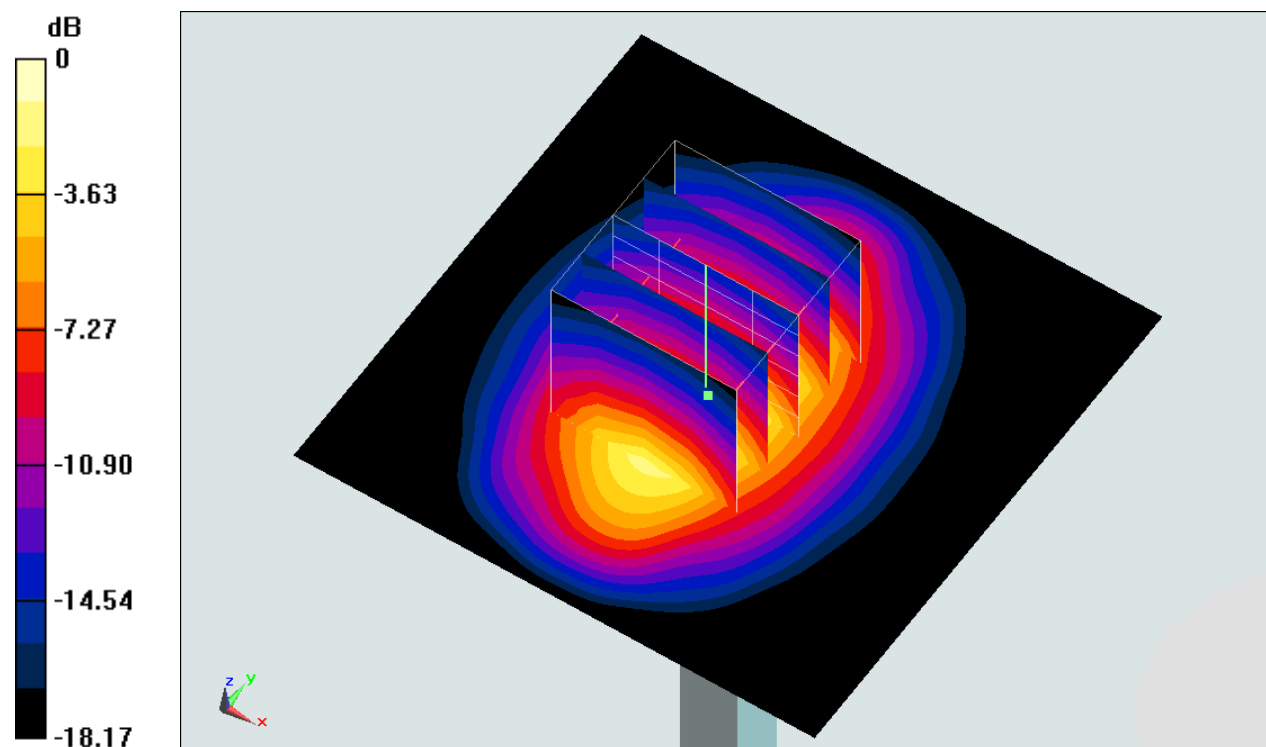
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg



0 dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_150611

DUT: D1900V2-5d041

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_150611 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.544$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.76$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(7.06, 7.06, 7.06); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.1 W/kg

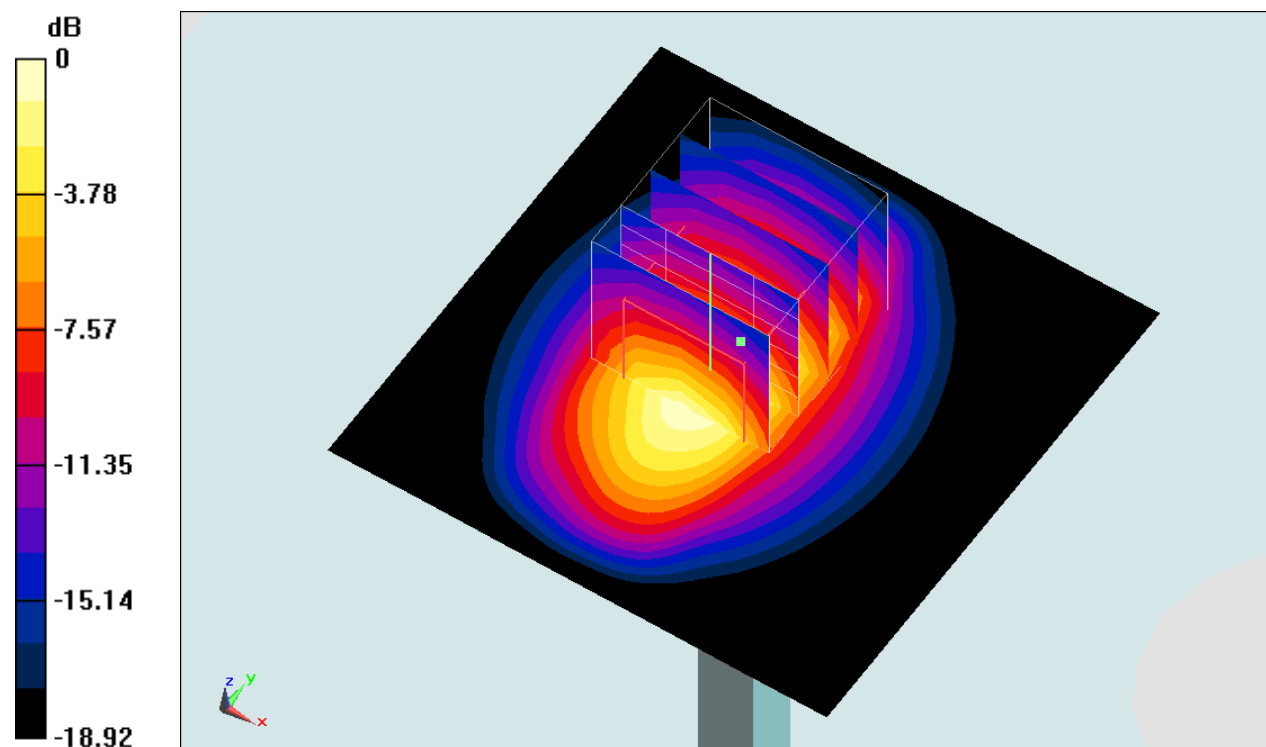
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.72 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.09 W/kg

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



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

System Check_Head_2600MHz_150616**DUT: D2600V2-1070**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2600_150616 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.007$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.833$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.09, 7.09, 7.09); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.5 W/kg

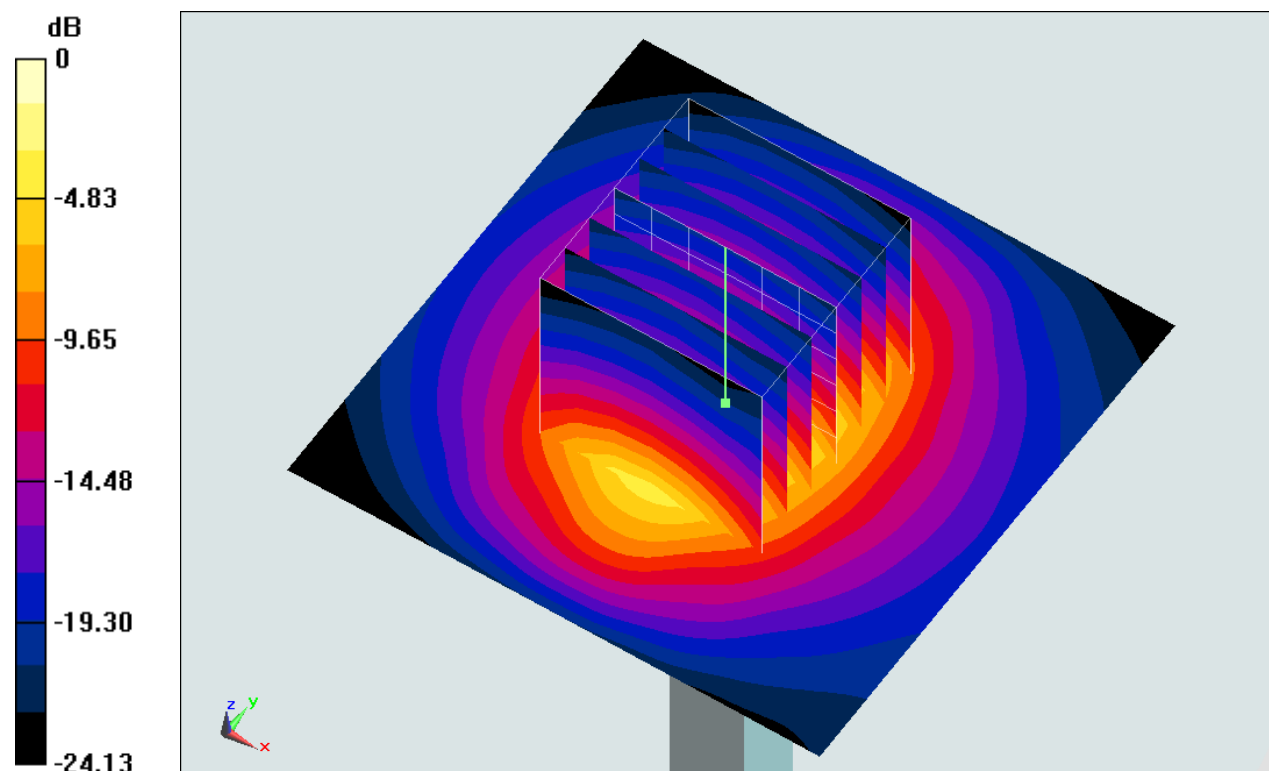
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 110.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.21 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 25.3 W/kg



0 dB = 25.3 W/kg = 14.03 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_2600MHz_150627**DUT: D2600V2-1070**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2600_150627 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.981$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.254$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.09, 7.09, 7.09); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 25.2 W/kg

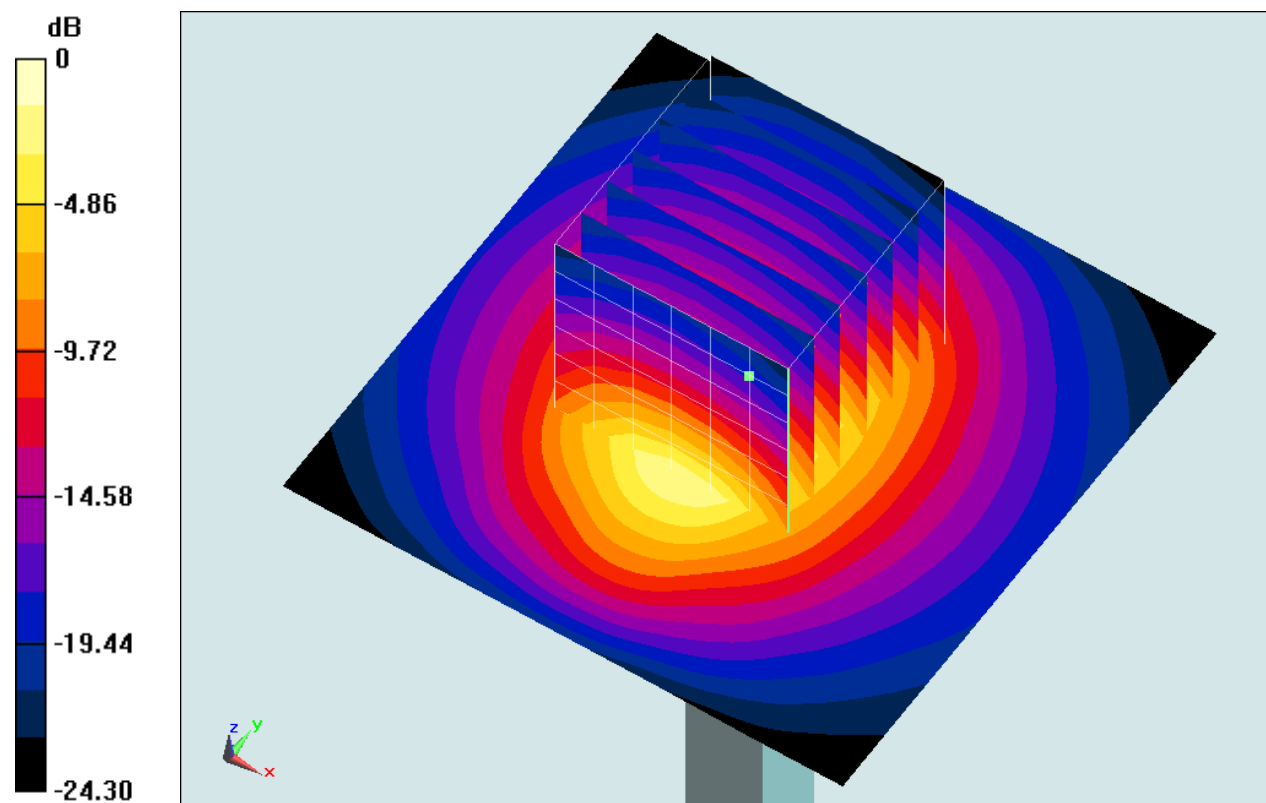
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 115.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.42 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.9 W/kg



0 dB = 24.9 W/kg = 13.96 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_2600MHz_150610**DUT: D2600V2-1070**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_150610 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.188$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.898$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 25.6 W/kg

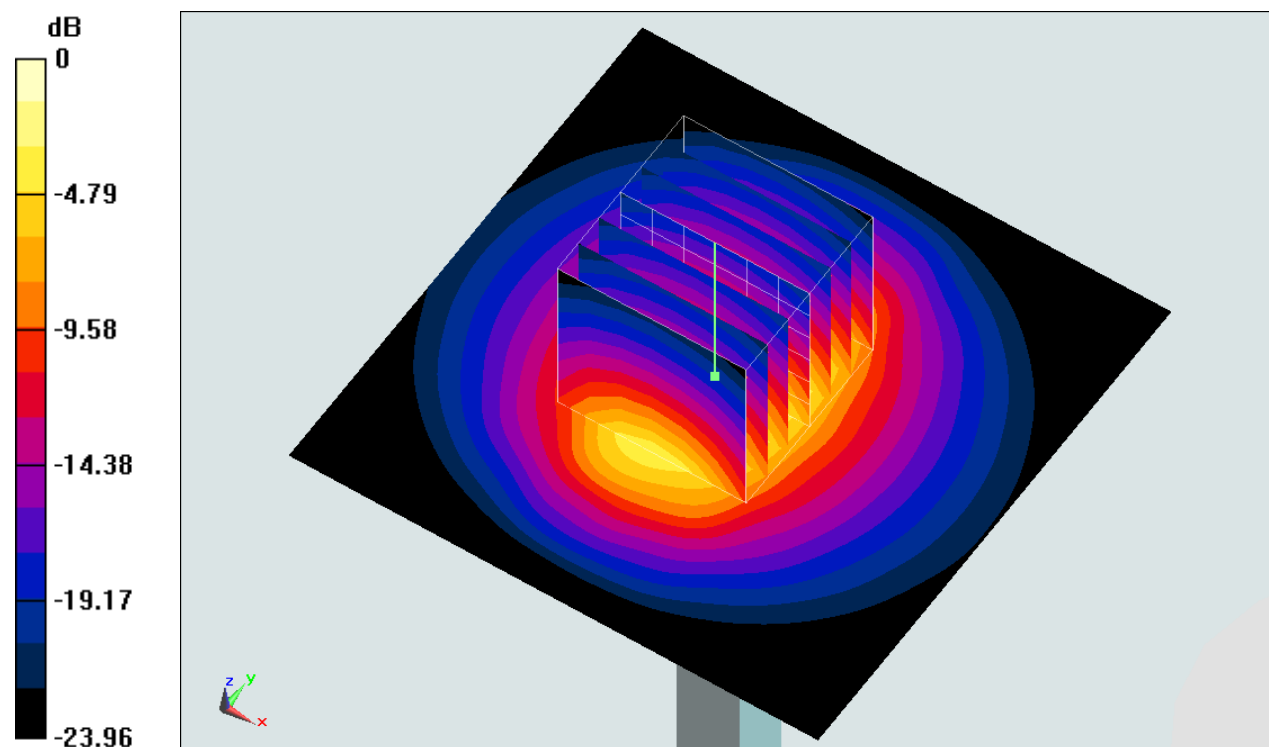
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 110.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.41 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 25.4 W/kg



0 dB = 25.4 W/kg = 14.05 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_2600MHz_150618

DUT: D2600V2-1070

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_150618 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.24$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.206$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 26.9 W/kg

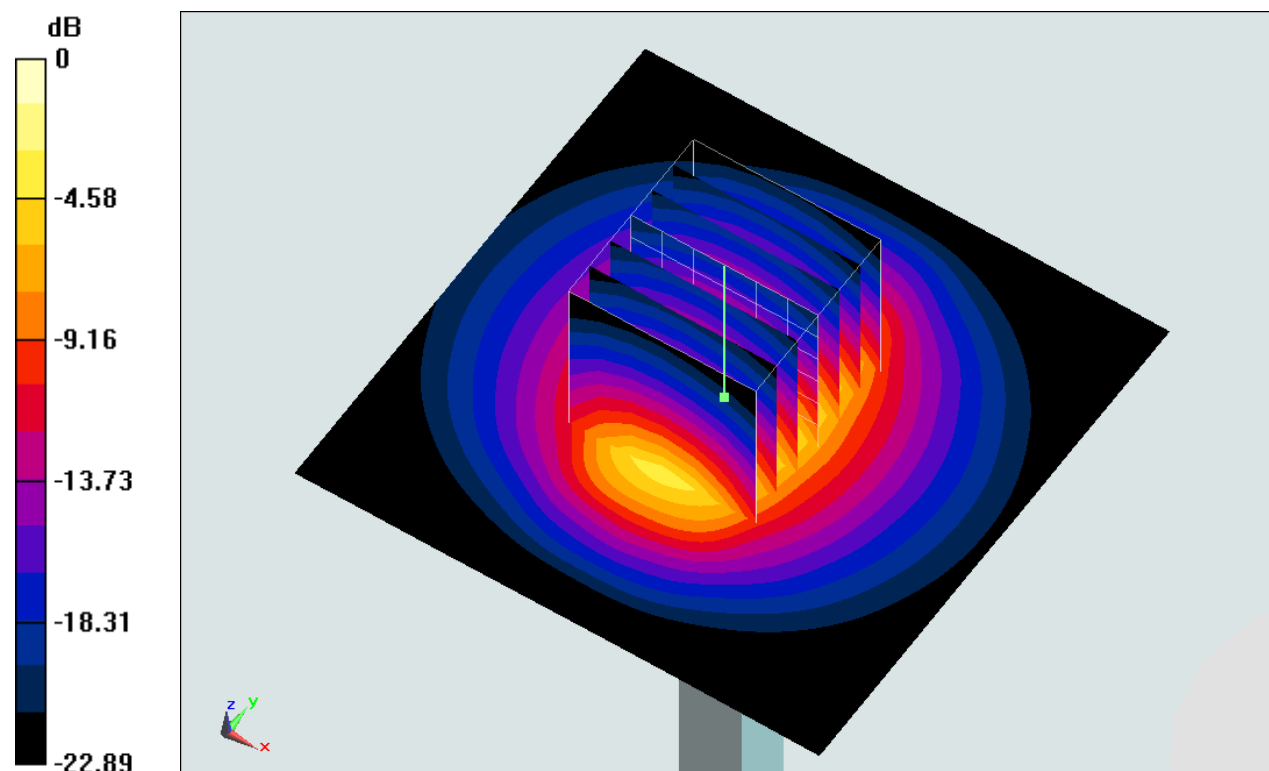
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 110.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 26.0 W/kg



0 dB = 26.0 W/kg = 14.15 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_2600MHz_150626**DUT: D2600V2-1070**

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_150626 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.234$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.822$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.7 W/kg

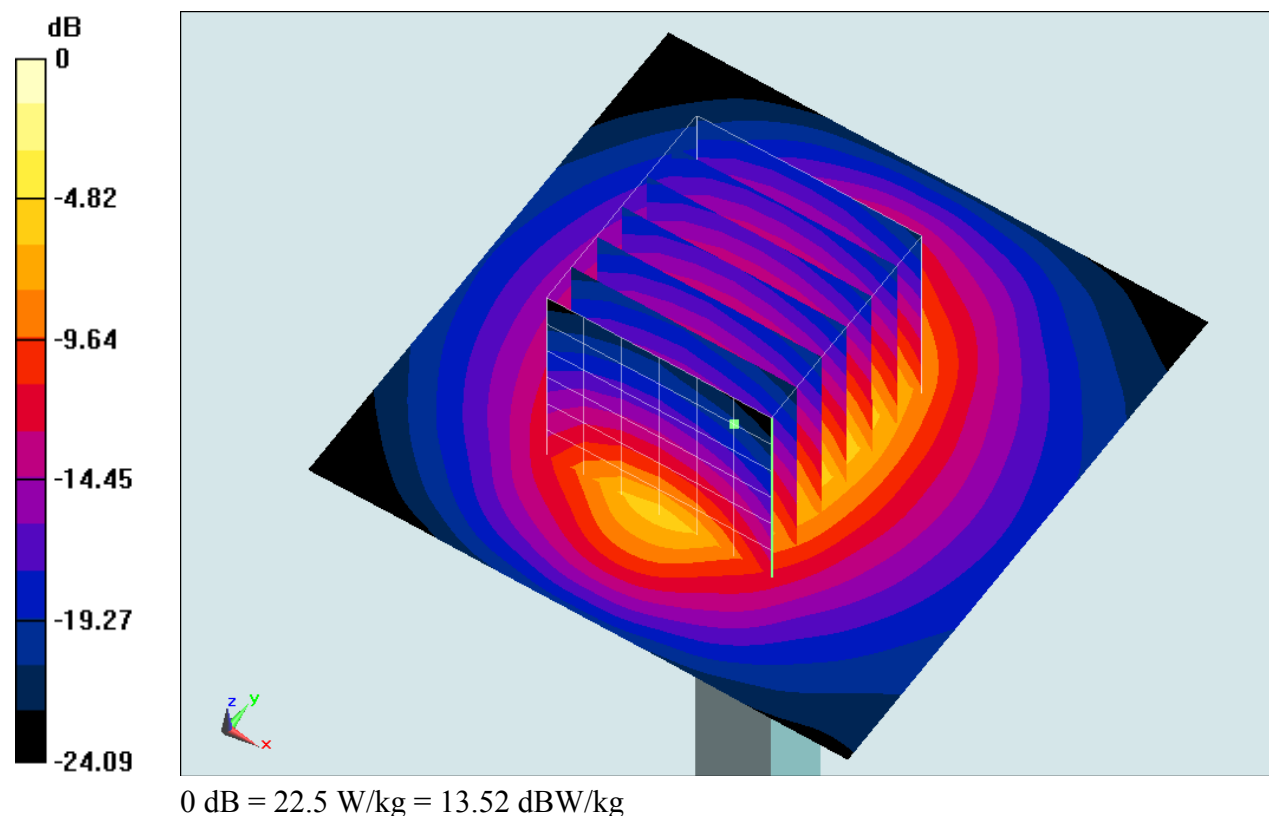
Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.5 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#01_GSM850_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Right Cheek_Ch251

Communication System: GSM850 ; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08

Medium: HSL_850_150615 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.723$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch251/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.230 W/kg

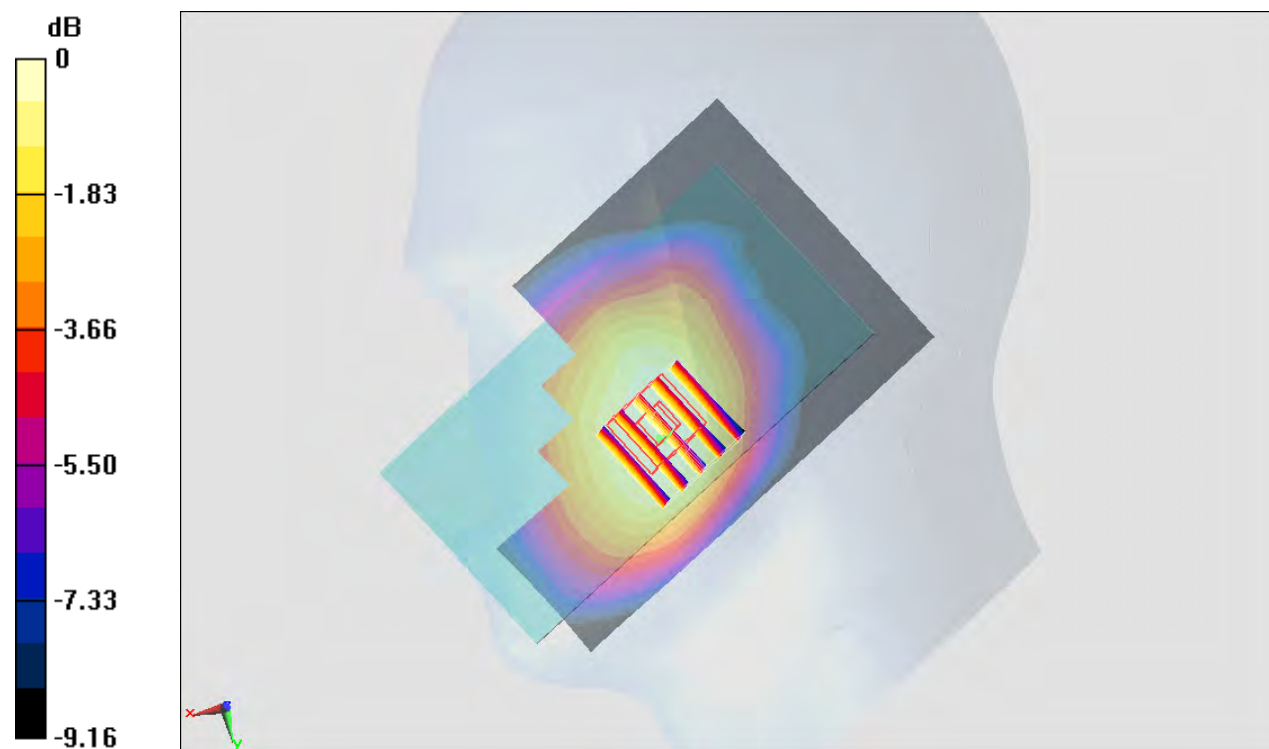
Configuration/Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.23 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.245 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.196 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.227 W/kg



0 dB = 0.227 W/kg = -6.44 dBW/kg

#02_GSM1900_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Left Cheek_Ch512

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08

Medium: HSL_1900_150614 Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.365$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.418$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(8.17, 8.17, 8.17); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch512/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.356 W/kg

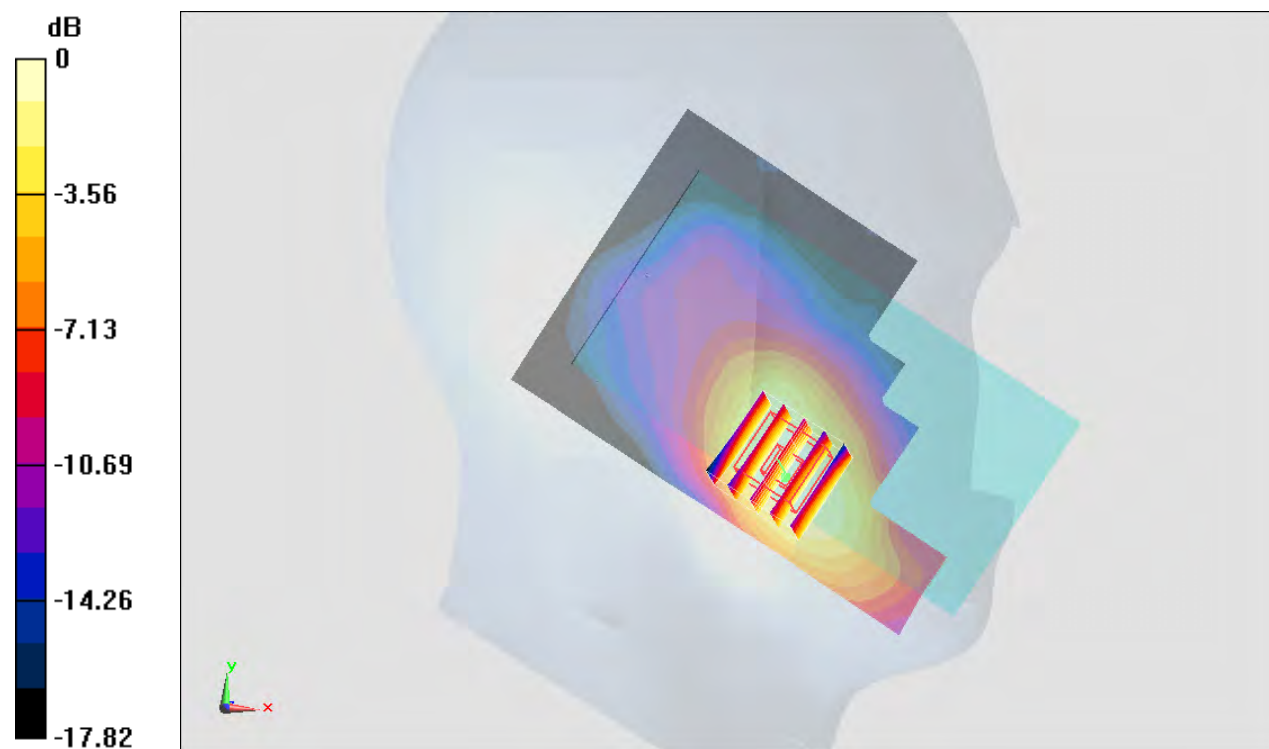
Configuration/Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.393 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.269 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.171 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.354 W/kg



#03_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Right Cheek_Ch4233

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_150615 Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.908$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.744$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch4233/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.355 W/kg

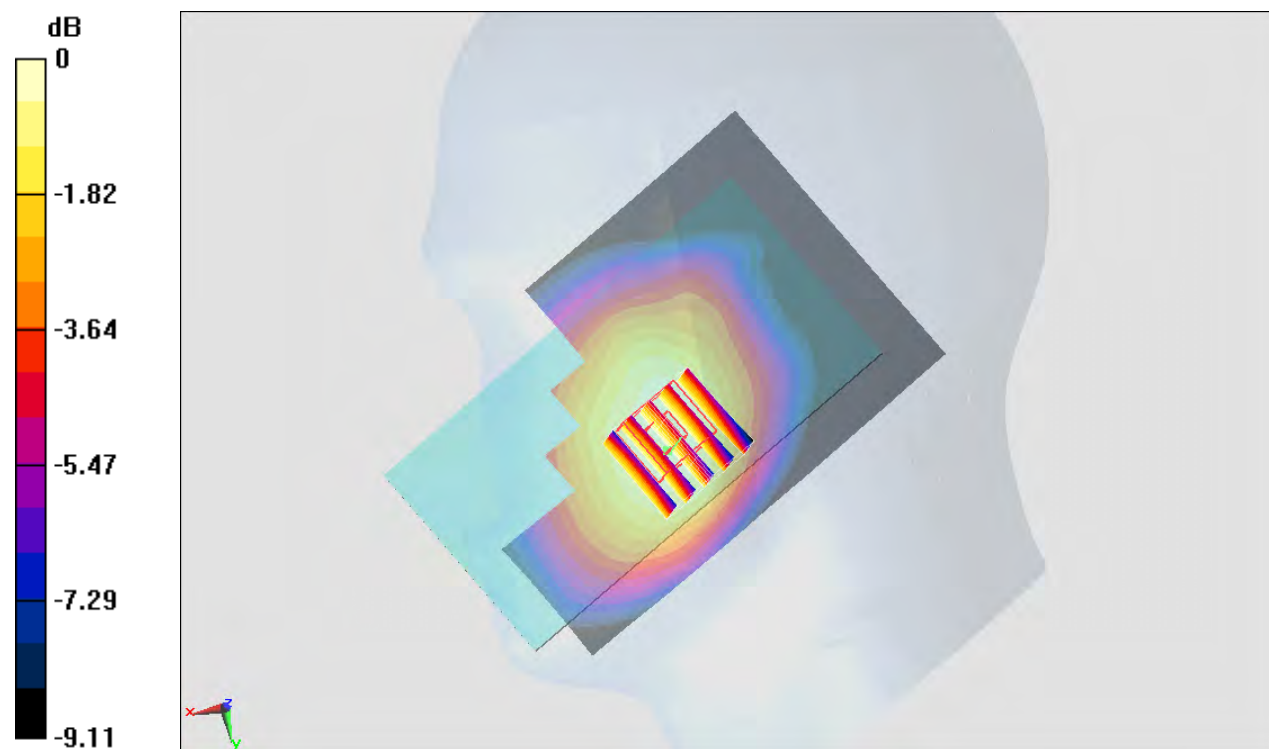
Configuration/Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.30 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.385 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.311 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.244 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.358 W/kg



0 dB = 0.358 W/kg = -4.46 dBW/kg

#04_WCDMA II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Left Cheek_Ch9538

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_150614 Medium parameters used: $f = 1908$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.427$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.199$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(8.17, 8.17, 8.17); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch9538/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.784 W/kg

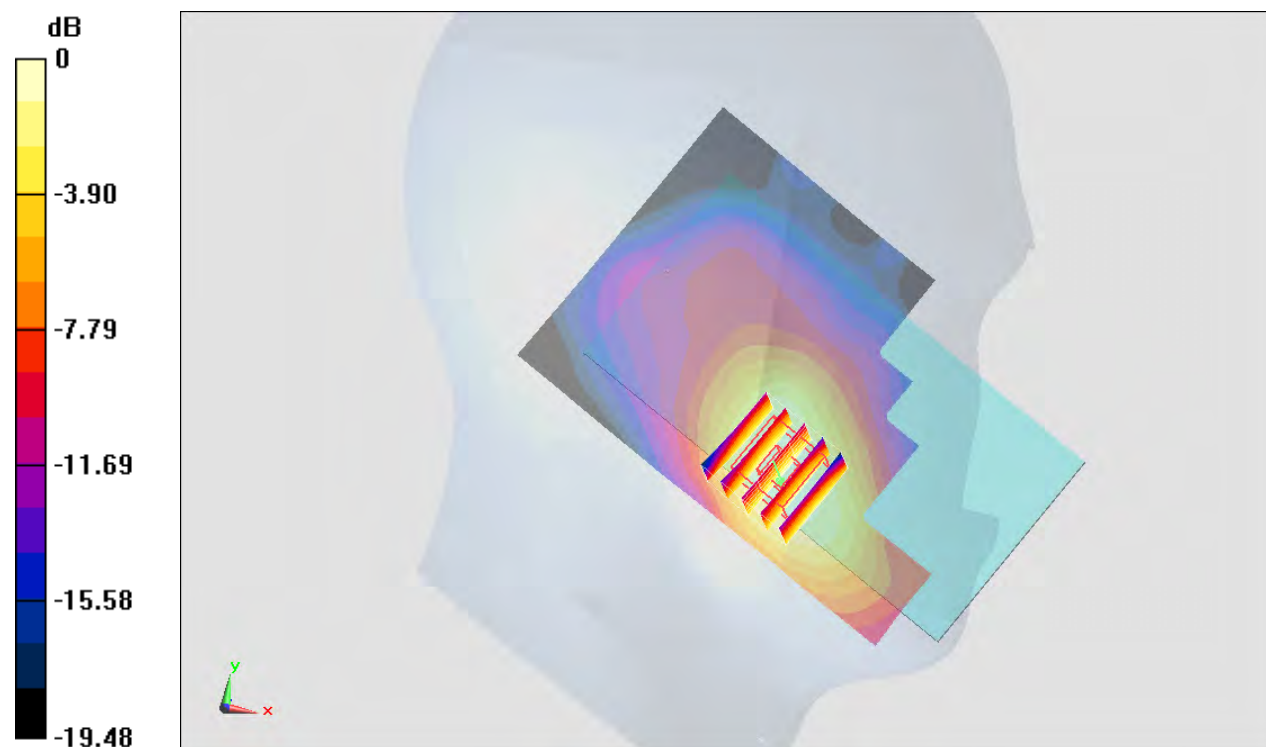
Configuration/Ch9538/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.886 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.593 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.367 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.796 W/kg



0 dB = 0.796 W/kg = -0.99 dBW/kg

#05_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Right Cheek_Ch20525

Communication System: LTE ; Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_150708 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.922$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.502$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch20525/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.244 W/kg

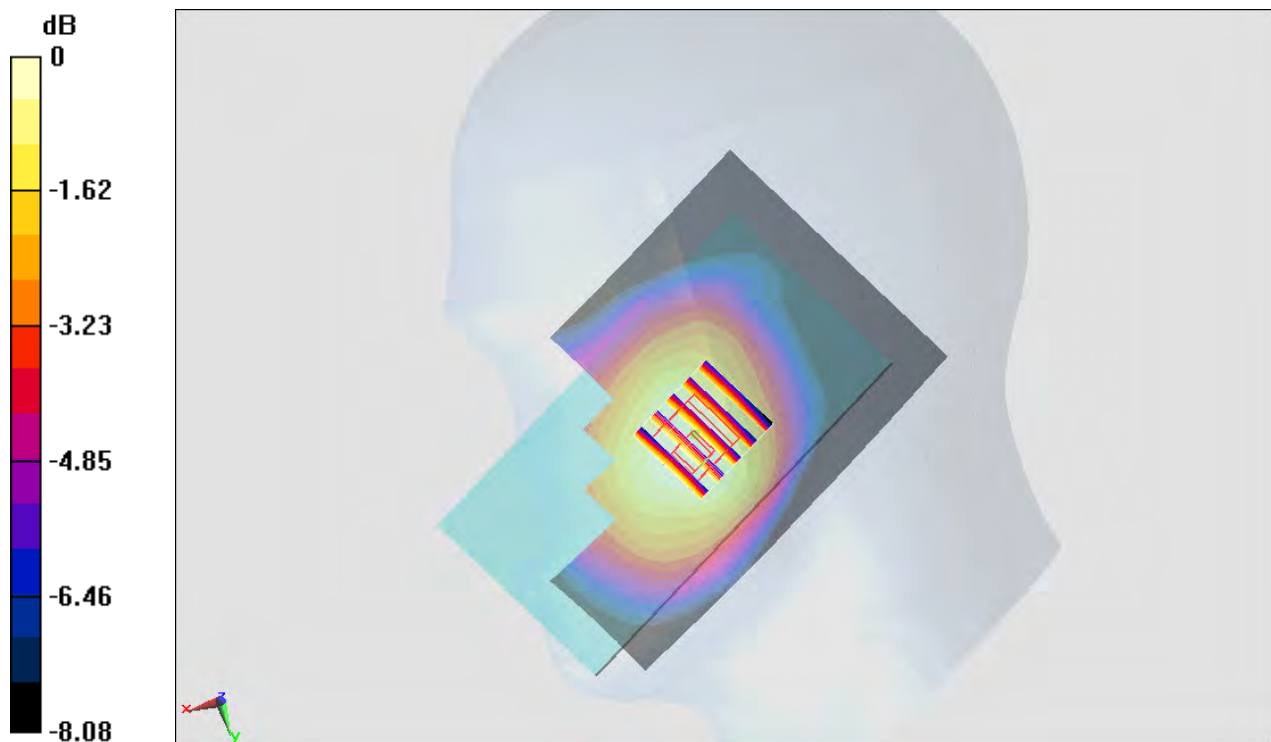
Configuration/Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.40 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.254 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.198 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.155 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.234 W/kg



0 dB = 0.234 W/kg = -6.31 dBW/kg

#06_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Right Cheek_Ch21100

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2535 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2600_150616 Medium parameters used: $f = 2535$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.928$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.11$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.09, 7.09, 7.09); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch21100/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.713 W/kg

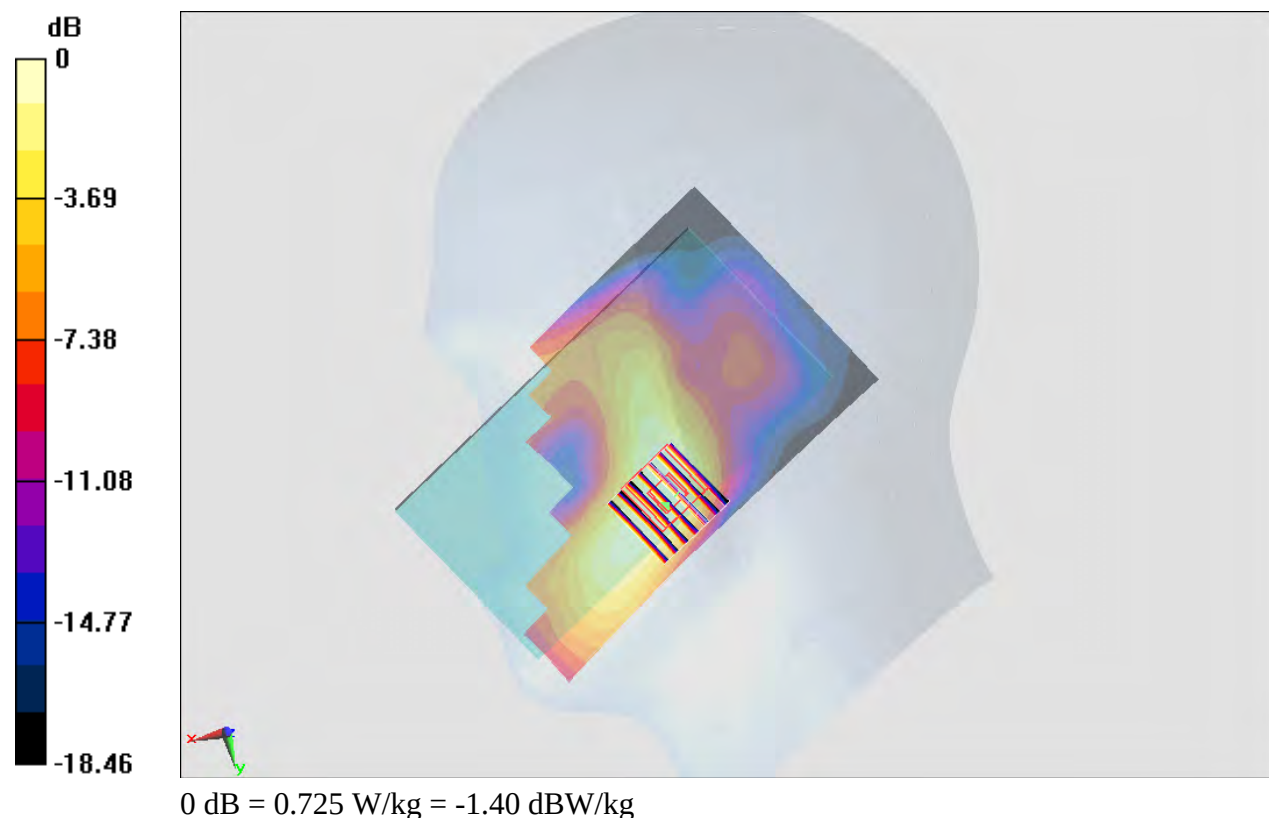
Configuration/Ch21100/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.879 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.491 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.263 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.725 W/kg



#07_LTE Band 38_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Right Cheek_Ch37850

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: HSL_2600_150616 Medium parameters used: $f = 2580$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.981$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.92$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.09, 7.09, 7.09); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch37850/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.299 W/kg

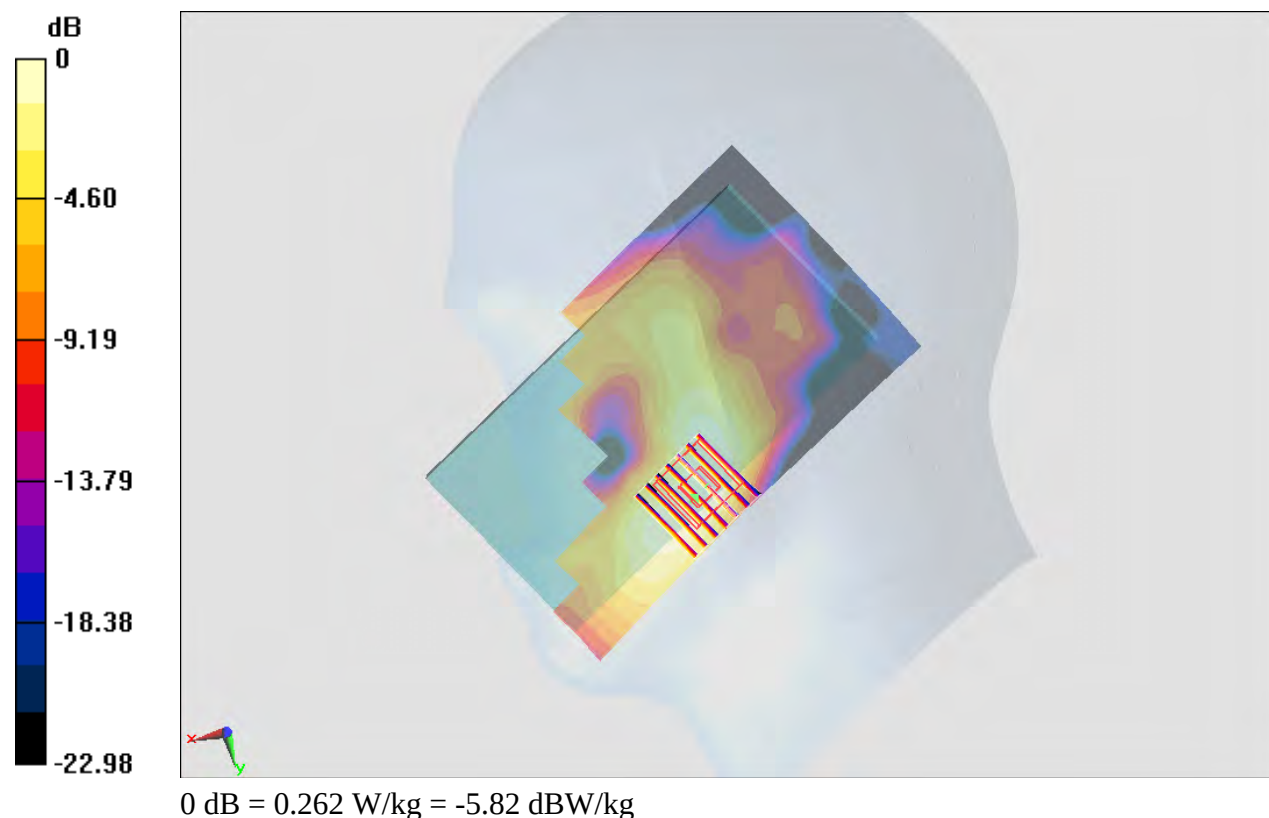
Configuration/Ch37850/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.321 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.170 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.089 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.262 W/kg



#08_LTE Band 41_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Right Cheek_Ch39750

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2506 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: HSL_2600_150627 Medium parameters used: $f = 2506$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.896$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.672$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.09, 7.09, 7.09); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch39750/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.179 W/kg

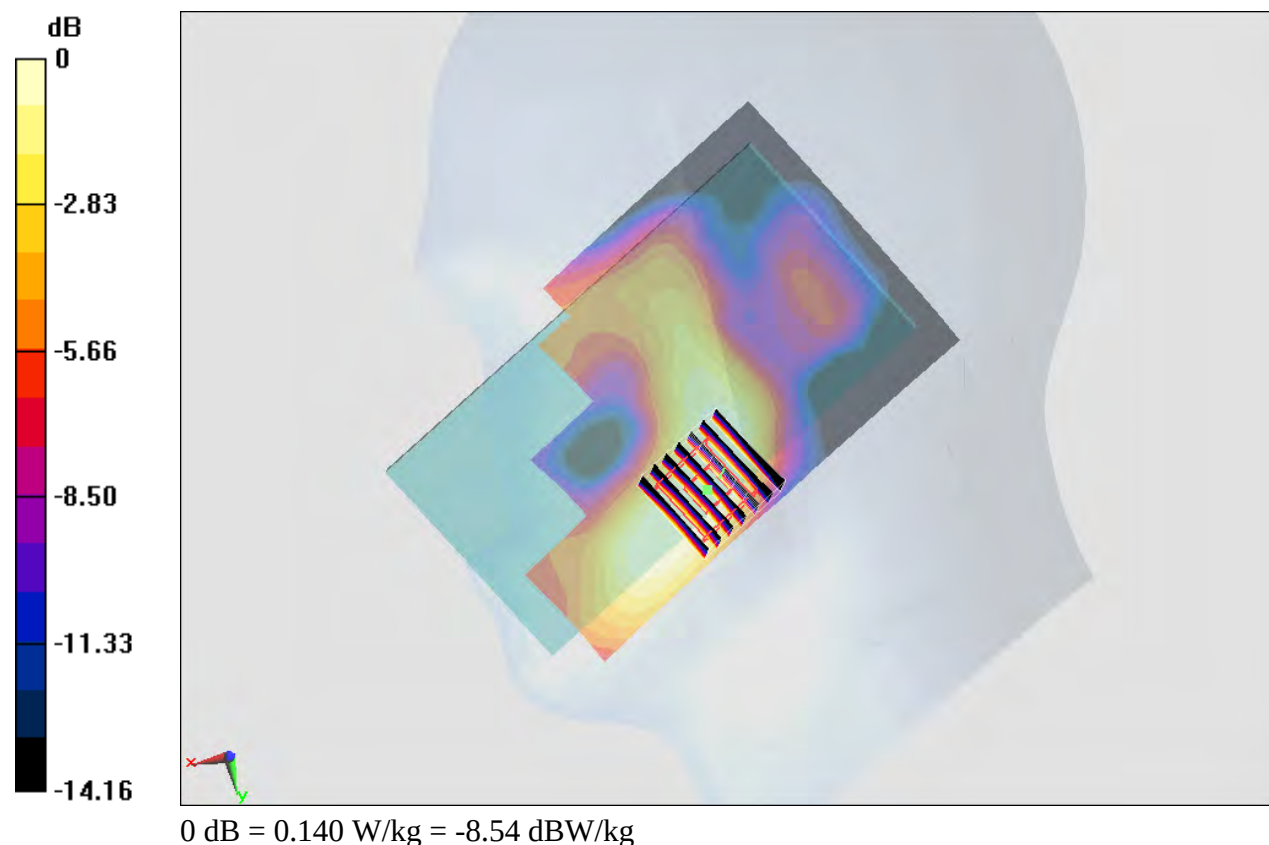
Configuration/Ch39750/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.051 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.172 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.091 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.047 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.140 W/kg



#09_GSM850_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Right Side_10mm_Ch251

Communication System: GSM850 ; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08

Medium: MSL_850_150613 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.003$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 57.494$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2014/8/21
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch251/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.419 W/kg

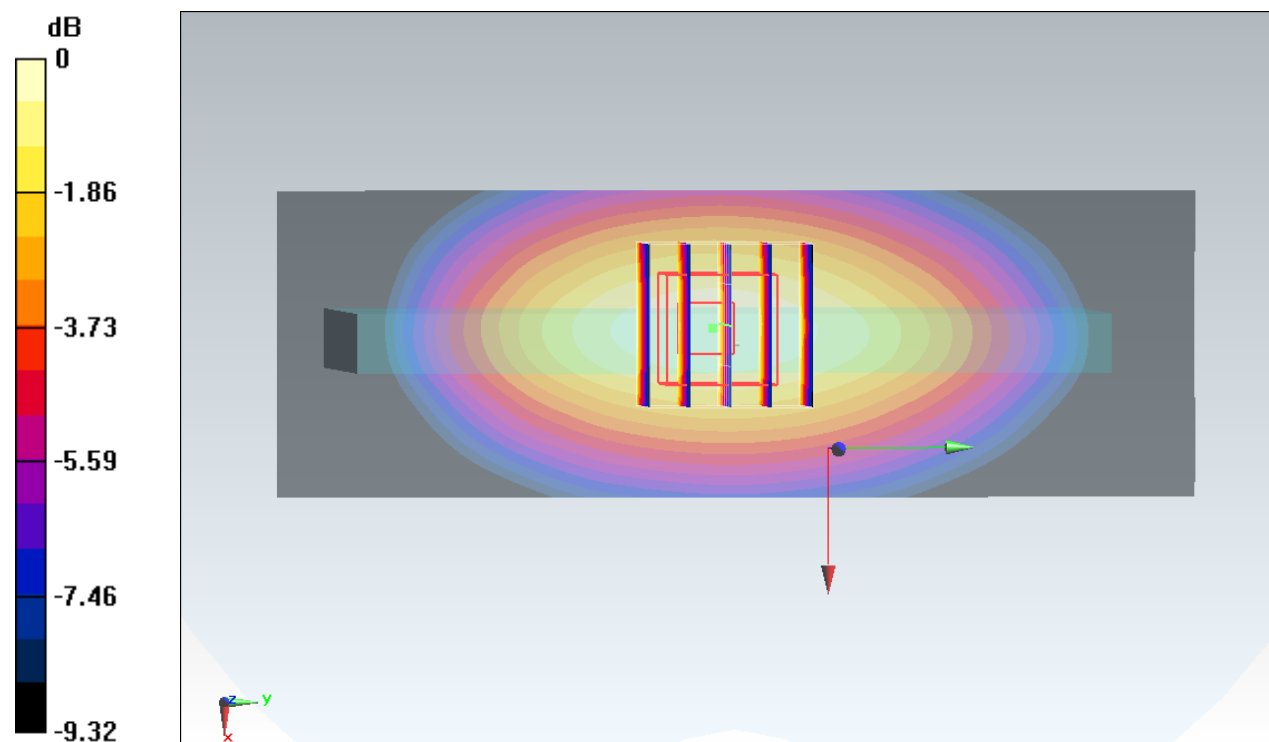
Configuration/Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.48 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.467 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.326 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.226 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.418 W/kg



0 dB = 0.418 W/kg = -3.79 dBW/kg

#10_GSM1900_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch512

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08

Medium: MSL_1900_150611 Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.482$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.779$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(7.06, 7.06, 7.06); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch512/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.39 W/kg

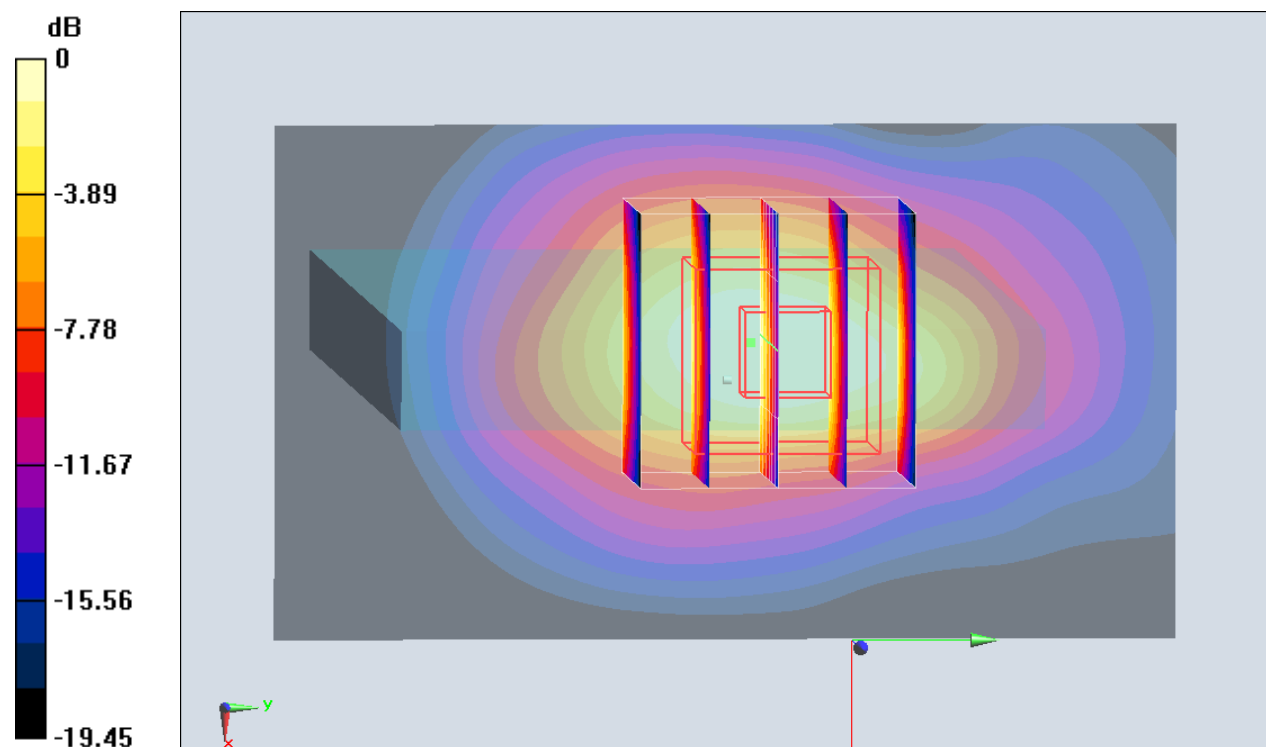
Configuration/Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.860 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.435 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg



0 dB = 1.16 W/kg = 0.64 dBW/kg

#11_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Right Side_10mm_Ch4233

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_150613 Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.001$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 57.509$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2014/8/21
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch4233/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.550 W/kg

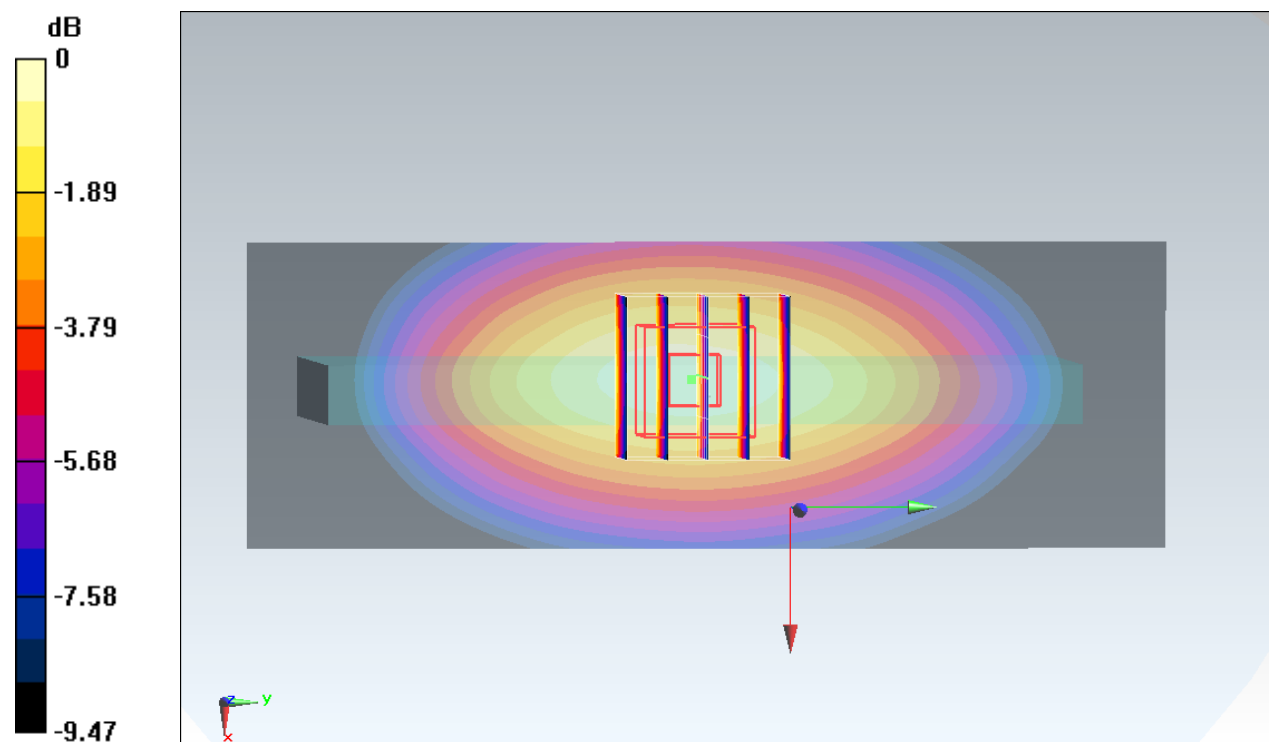
Configuration/Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.636 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.439 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.303 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.568 W/kg



0 dB = 0.568 W/kg = -2.46 dBW/kg

#12_WCDMA II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch9538

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_150611 Medium parameters used: $f = 1908$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.553$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.719$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(7.06, 7.06, 7.06); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch9538/Area Scan (41x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.26 W/kg

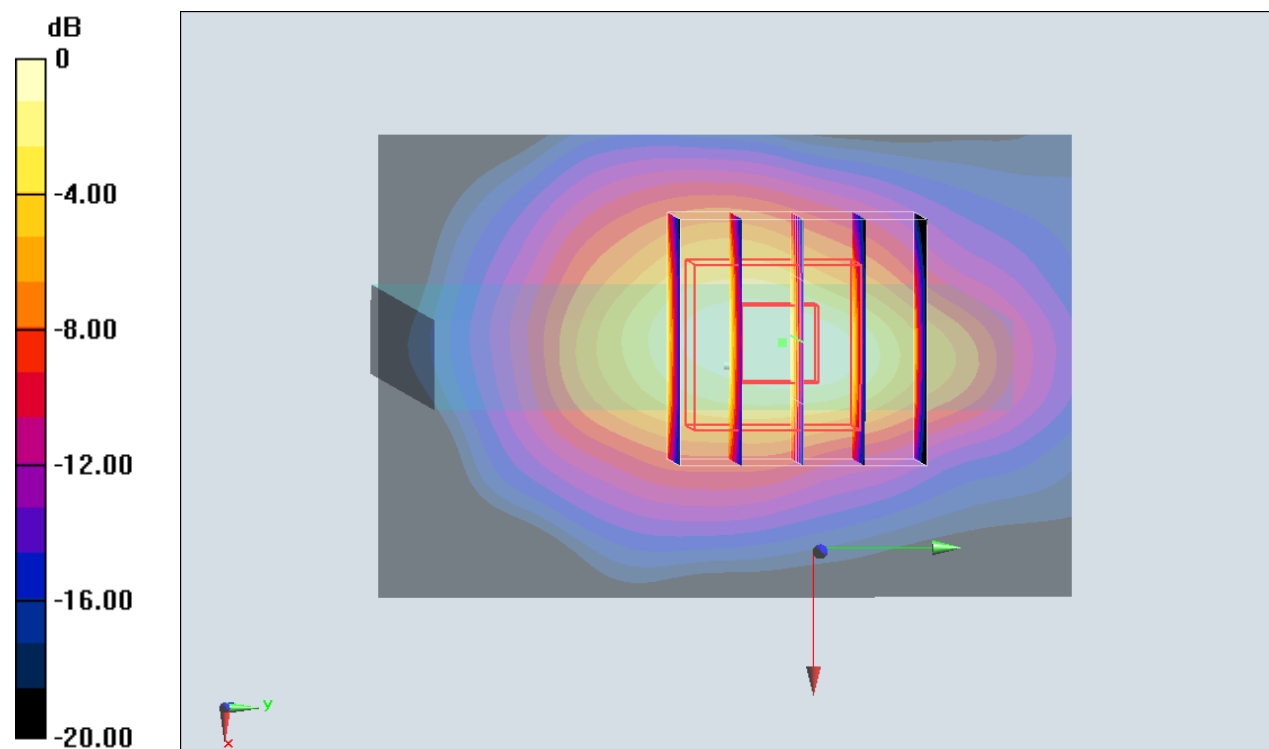
Configuration/Ch9538/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.43 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.780 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.387 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.20 W/kg



0 dB = 1.20 W/kg = 0.79 dBW/kg

#13_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Right Side_10mm_Ch20525

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_150708 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.977$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.991$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(10.13, 10.13, 10.13); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch20525/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.382 W/kg

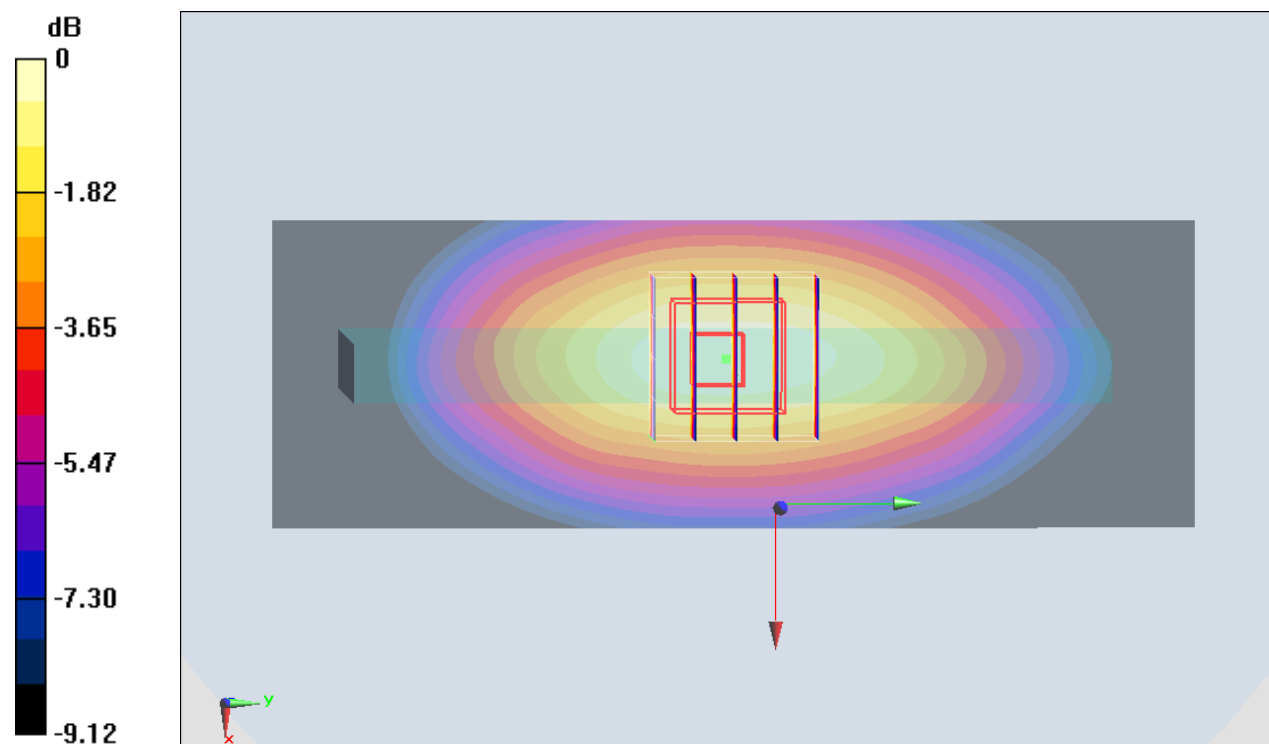
Configuration/Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.308 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.215 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.391 W/kg



#14_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch21350

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_150610 Medium parameters used: $f = 2560$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.133$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.054$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch21350/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.76 W/kg

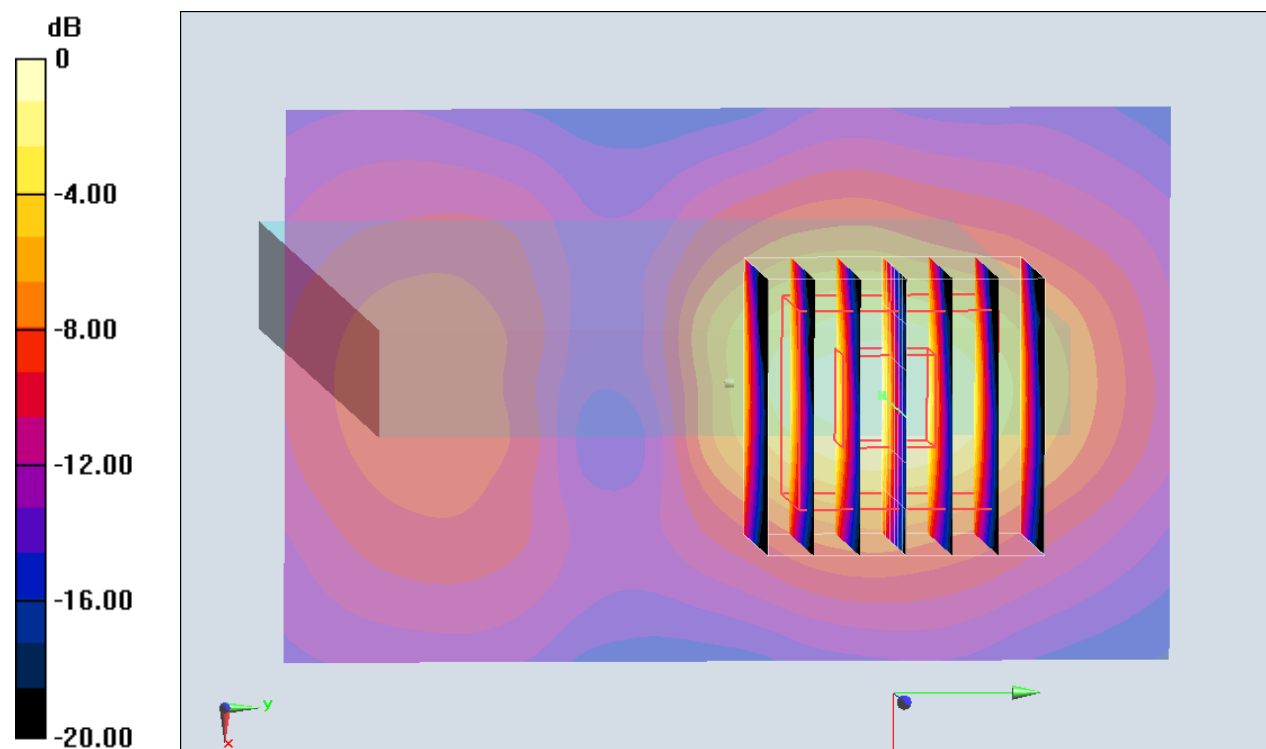
Configuration/Ch21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.447 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.72 W/kg



0 dB = 1.72 W/kg = 2.36 dBW/kg

#15_LTE Band 38_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Front_10mm_Ch38000

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2595 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: MSL_2600_150618 Medium parameters used: $f = 2595$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.233$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.227$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch38000/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 W/kg

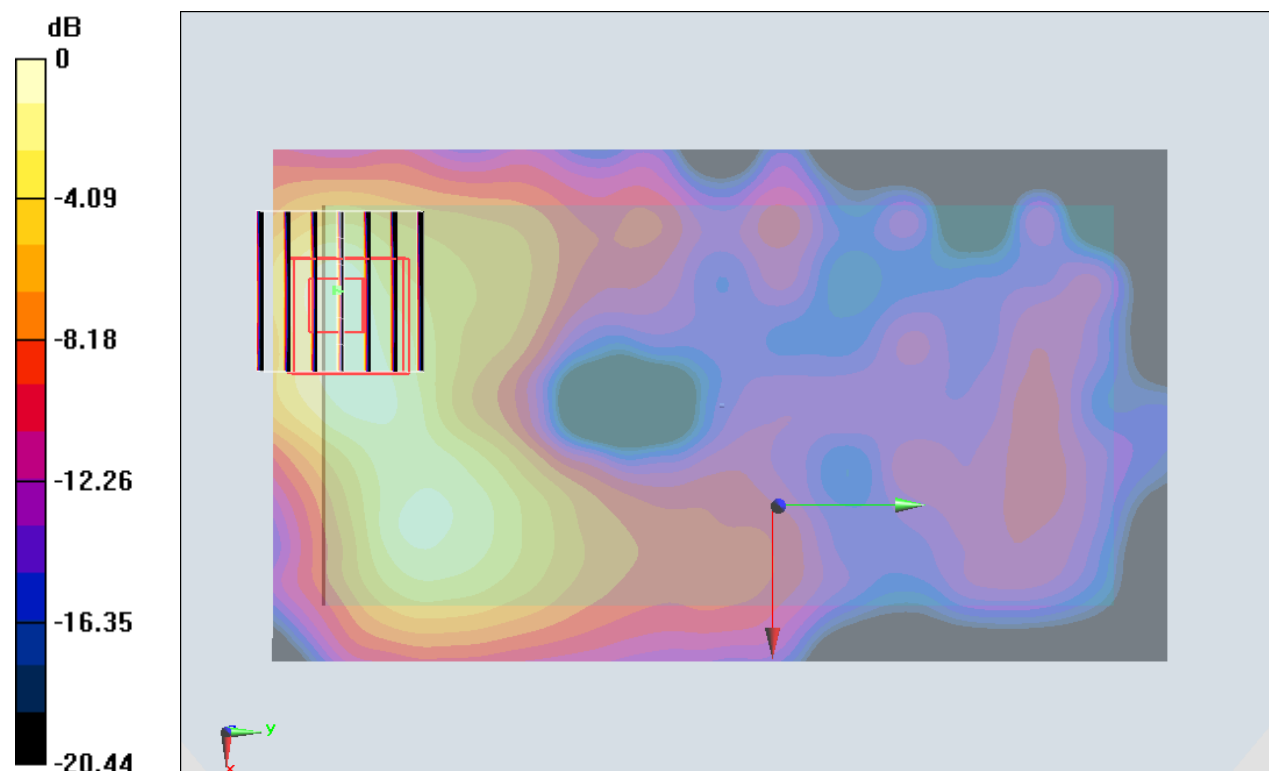
Configuration/Ch38000/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.681 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg



0 dB = 1.14 W/kg = 0.57 dBW/kg

#16_LTE Band 41_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Bottom Side_10mm_Ch40620

Communication System: LTE ; Frequency: 2593 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: MSL_2600_150626 Medium parameters used: $f = 2593$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.225$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.851$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch40620/Area Scan (51x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.49 W/kg

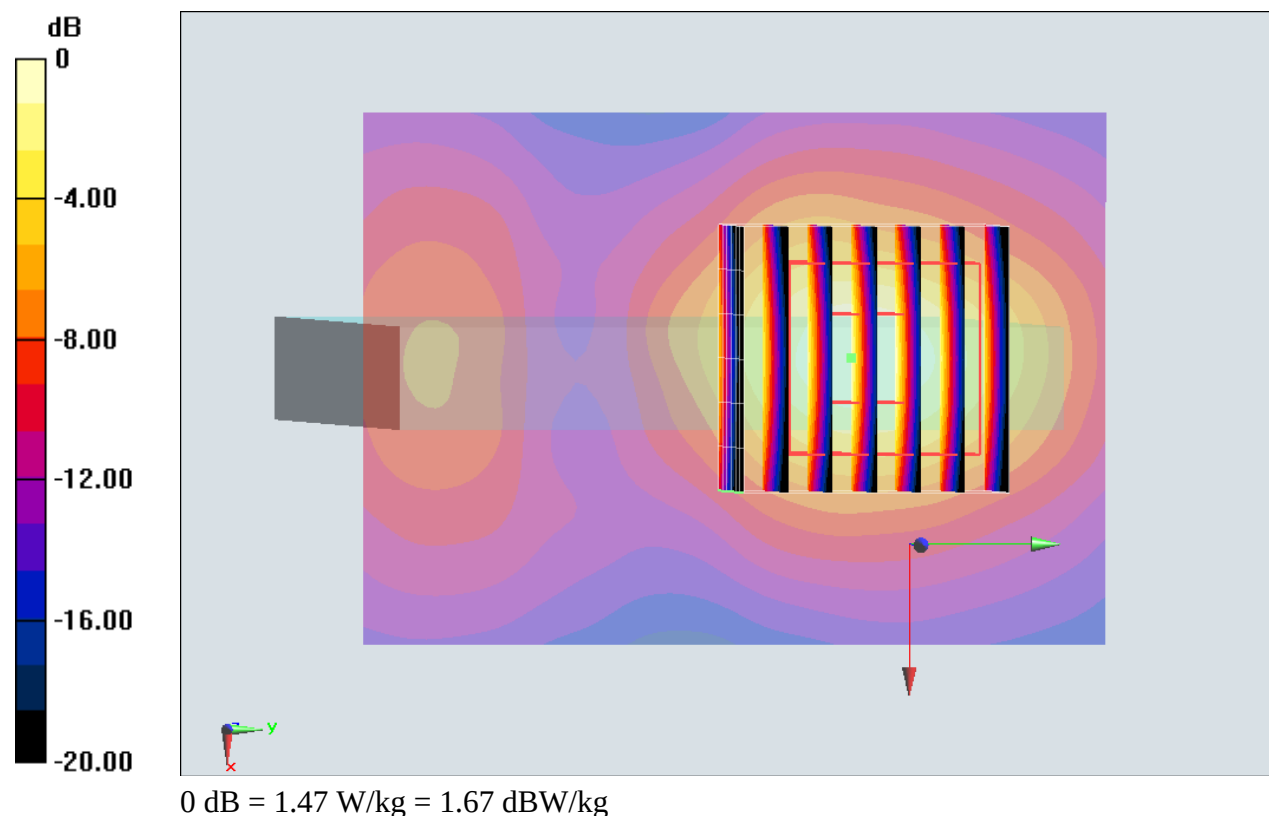
Configuration/Ch40620/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.88 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.868 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.383 W/kg

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



#17_GSM850_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Front_15mm_Ch251

Communication System: GSM850 ; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08

Medium: MSL_850_150613 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.003$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 57.494$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2014/8/21
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch251/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.295 W/kg

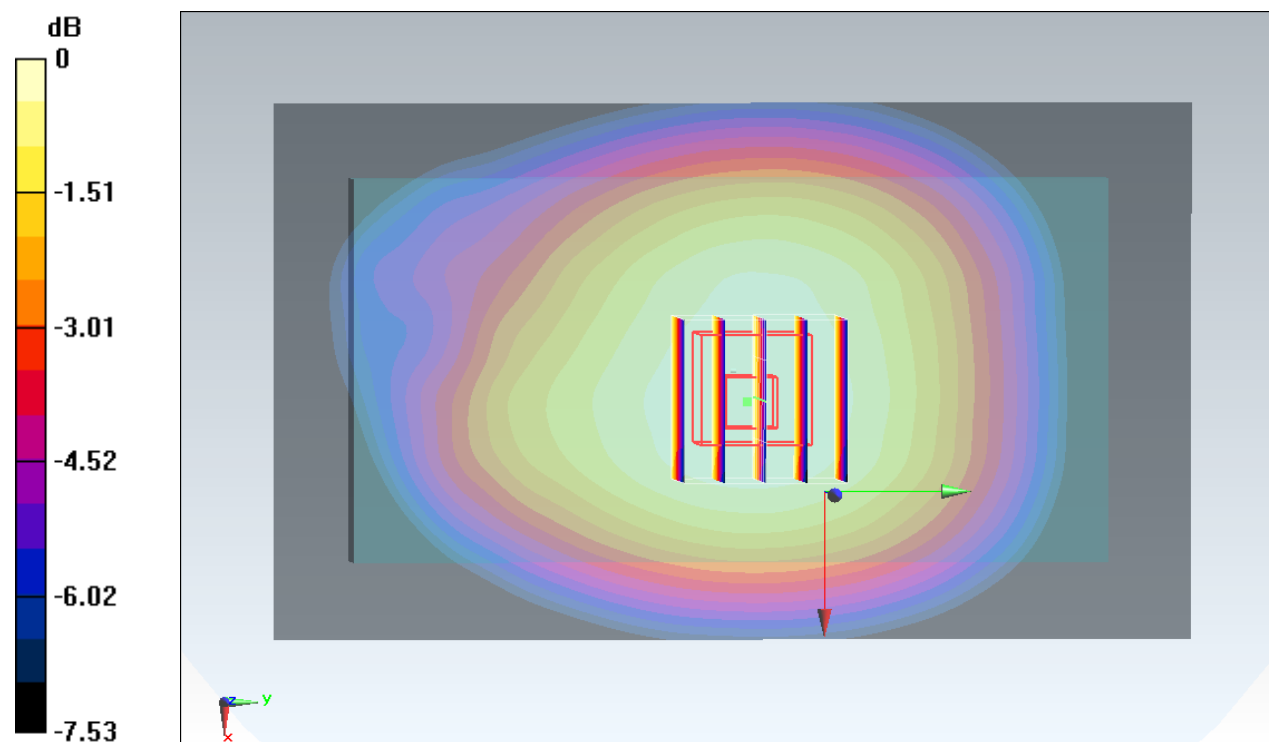
Configuration/Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.324 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.258 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.201 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.295 W/kg



0 dB = 0.295 W/kg = -5.30 dBW/kg

#18_GSM1900_GPRS (4 Tx slots)_Front_15mm_Ch512

Communication System: PCS ; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08

Medium: MSL_1900_150611 Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.482$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.779$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(7.06, 7.06, 7.06); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch512/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.310 W/kg

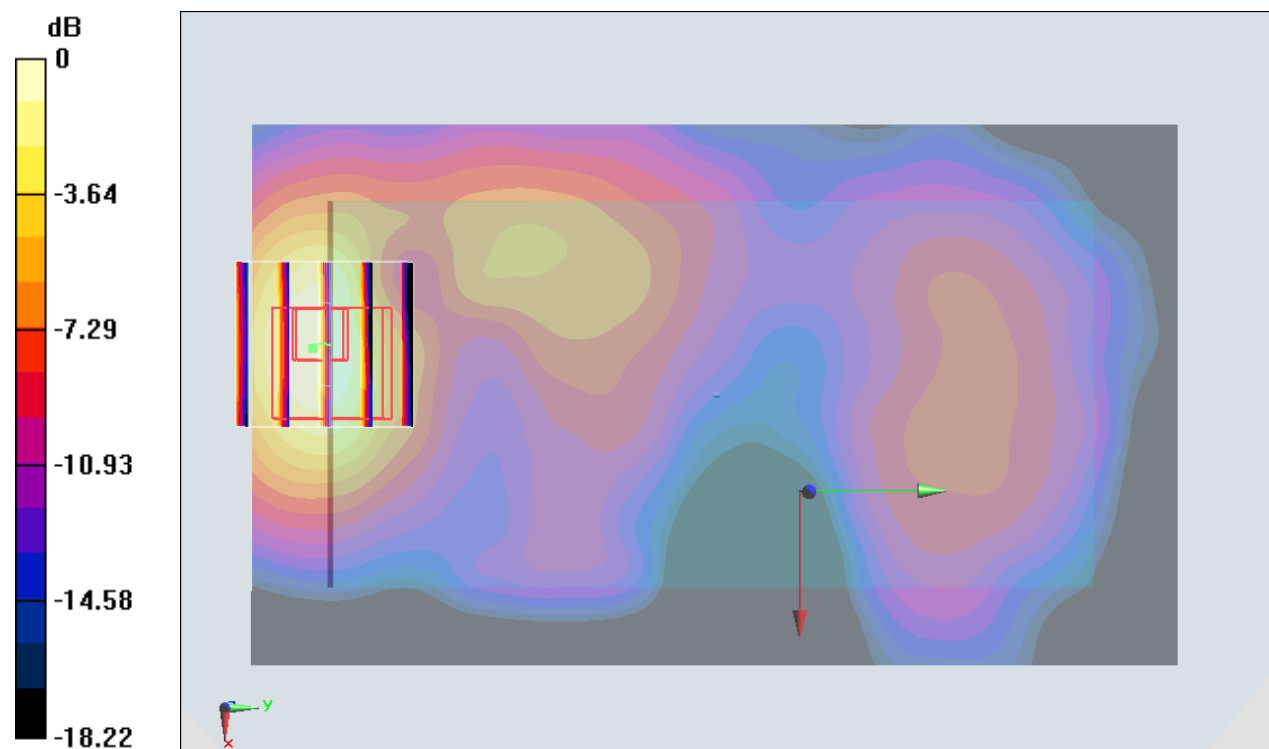
Configuration/Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.778 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.248 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.109 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.309 W/kg



#19_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_15mm_Ch4233

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_150613 Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.001$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 57.509$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(9.93, 9.93, 9.93); Calibrated: 2015/5/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2014/8/21
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1644
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch4233/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.433 W/kg

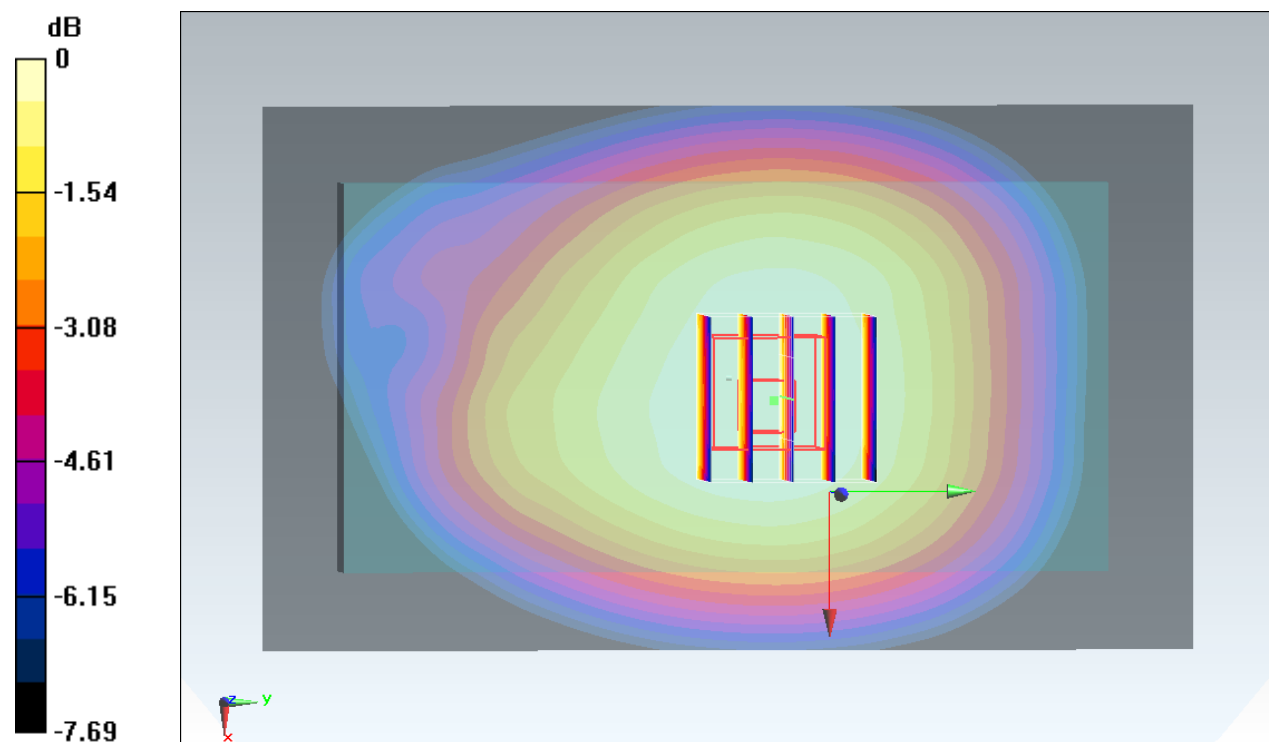
Configuration/Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.467 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.359 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.277 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.428 W/kg



#20_WCDMA II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Front_15mm_Ch9538

Communication System: WCDMA ; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_150611 Medium parameters used: $f = 1908$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.553$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.719$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(7.06, 7.06, 7.06); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch9538/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.987 W/kg

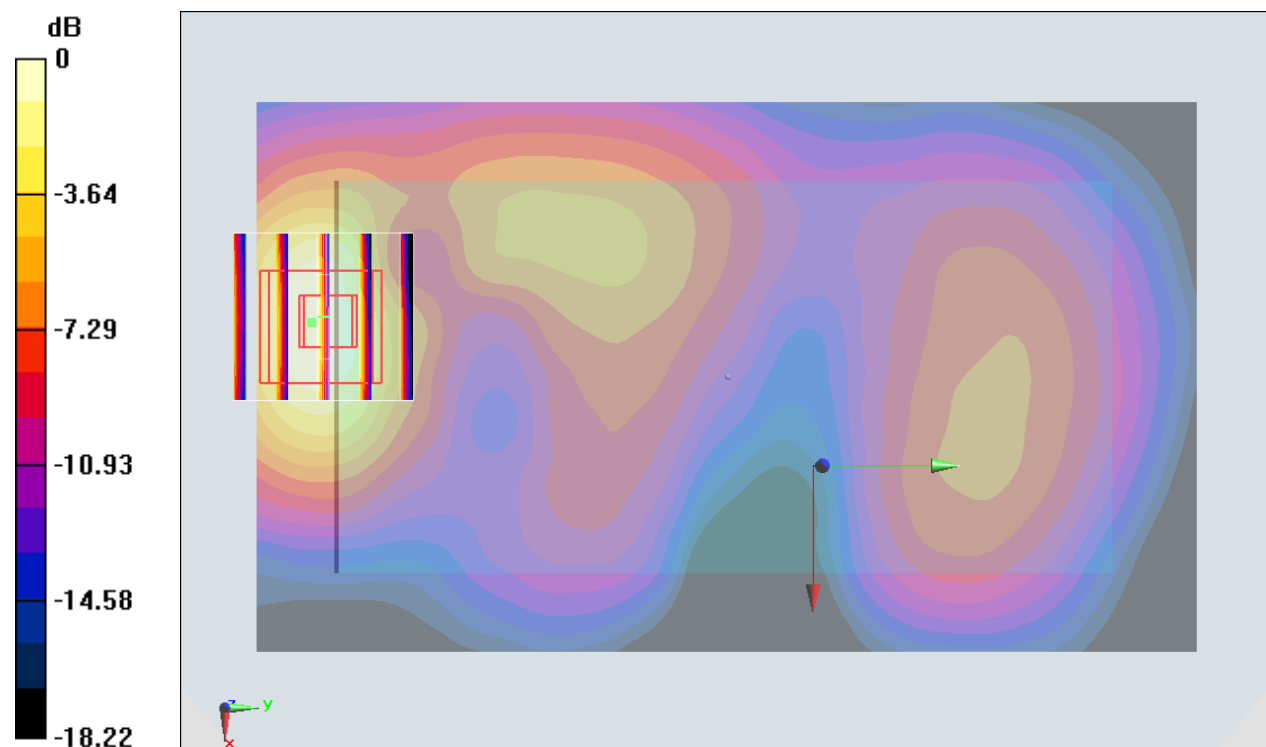
Configuration/Ch9538/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.659 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.354 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.938 W/kg



0 dB = 0.938 W/kg = -0.28 dBW/kg

$$0 \text{ dB} = 0.287 \text{ W/kg} = -5.42 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

#22_LTE Band 7_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Front_15mm_Ch21350

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2600_150610 Medium parameters used: $f = 2560$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.133$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.054$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1388; Calibrated: 2014/9/24
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch21350/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.34 W/kg

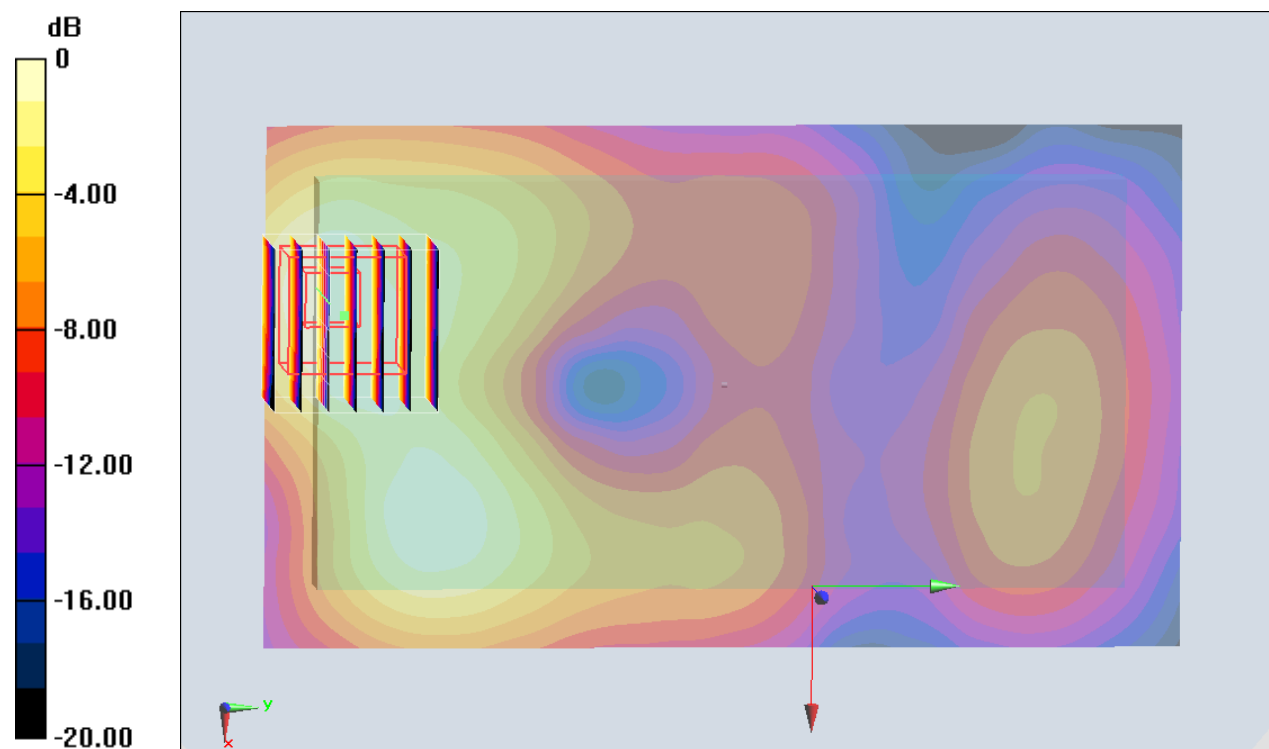
Configuration/Ch21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.36 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.60 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.831 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.436 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 W/kg



0 dB = 1.27 W/kg = 1.04 dBW/kg

#23_LTE Band 38_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Front_15mm_Ch37850

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: MSL_2600_150618 Medium parameters used: $f = 2580$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.211$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.288$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.63, 6.63, 6.63); Calibrated: 2014/9/29;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2014/12/29
- Phantom: SAM_Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1542
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch37850/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.553 W/kg

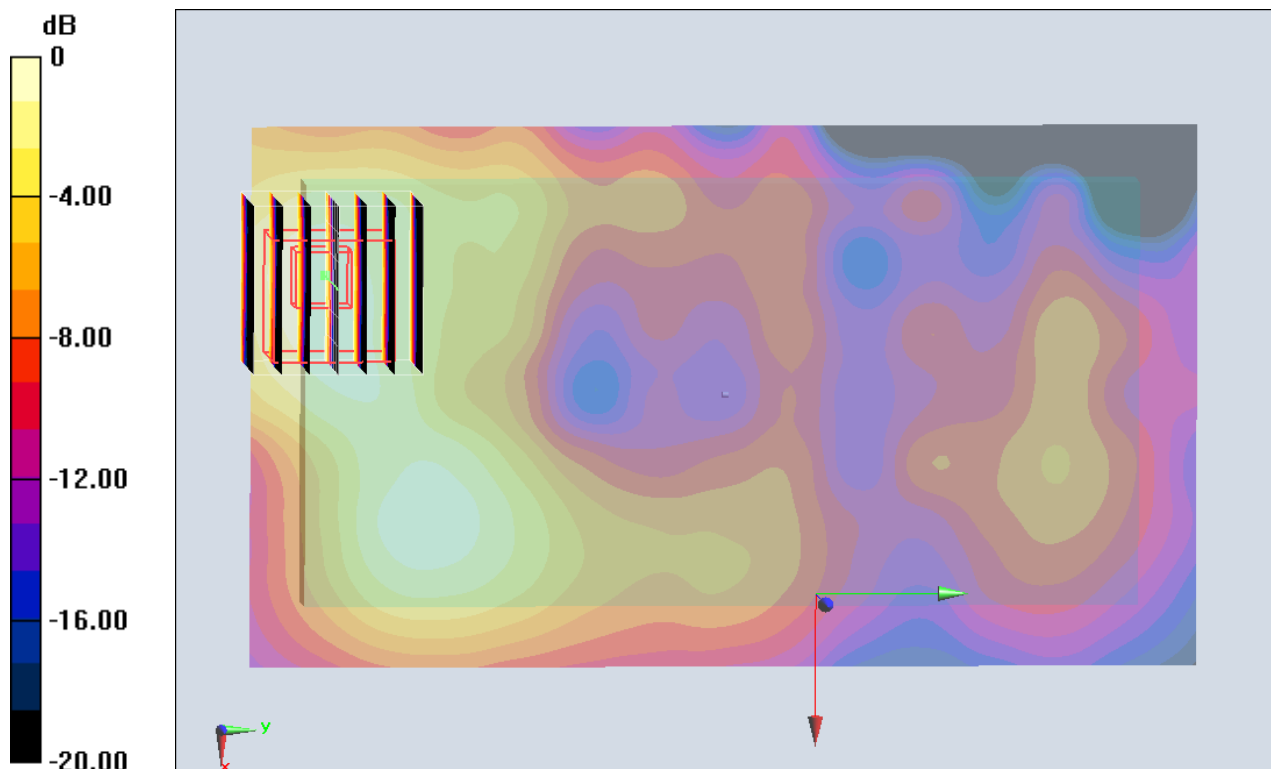
Configuration/Ch37850/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.743 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.349 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.159 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.590 W/kg



0 dB = 0.590 W/kg = -2.29 dBW/kg

#24_LTE Band 41_20M_QPSK_1RB_0offset_Front_15mm_Ch39750

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 2506 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: MSL_2600_150626 Medium parameters used: $f = 2506$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.106$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.139$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3931; ConvF(7.2, 7.2, 7.2); Calibrated: 2014/9/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2014/10/6
- Phantom: SAM_Right; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Configuration/Ch39750/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.474 W/kg

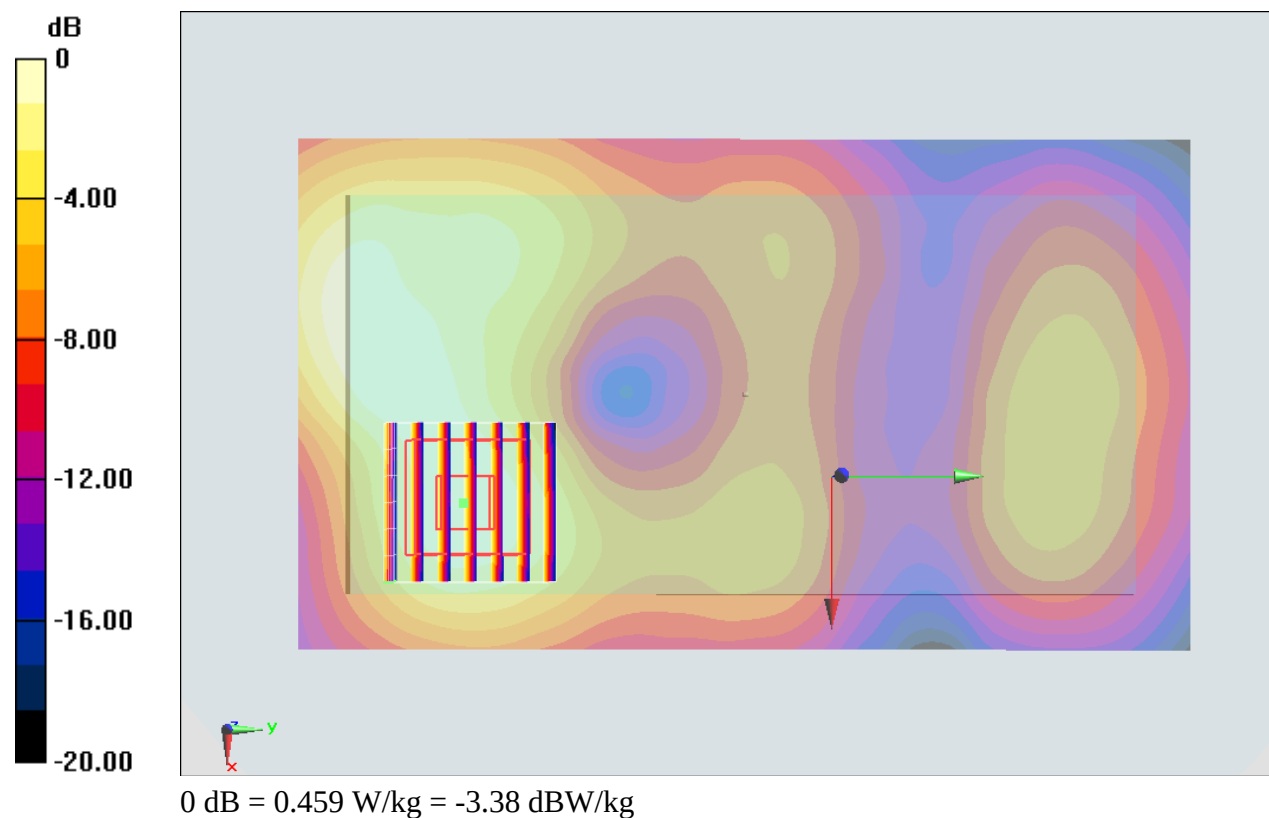
Configuration/Ch39750/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.42 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.554 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.305 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.167 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.459 W/kg





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-499_Mar15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN:499**

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

Calibration date: **March 20, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by: **Israe Elnaouq** Name: **Israe Elnaouq** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature

Issued: March 20, 2015

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.92 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.20 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.02 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.30 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.12 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.3 Ω - 3.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.6 Ω - 5.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.390 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 10, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

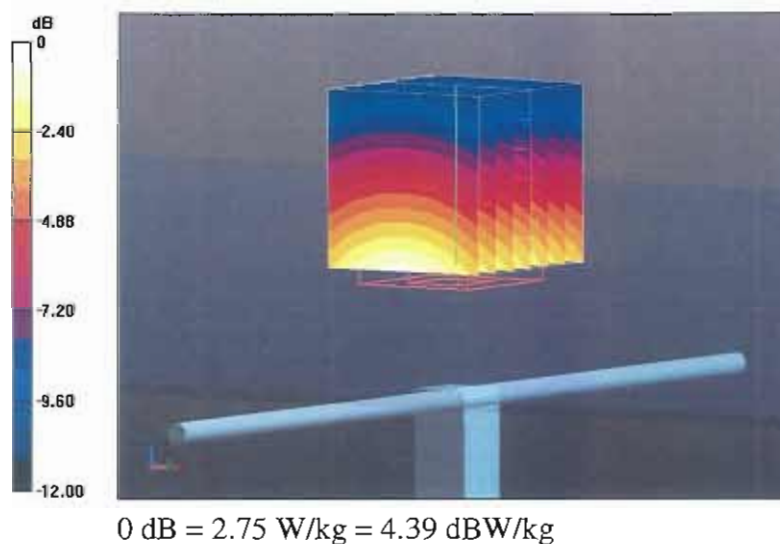
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

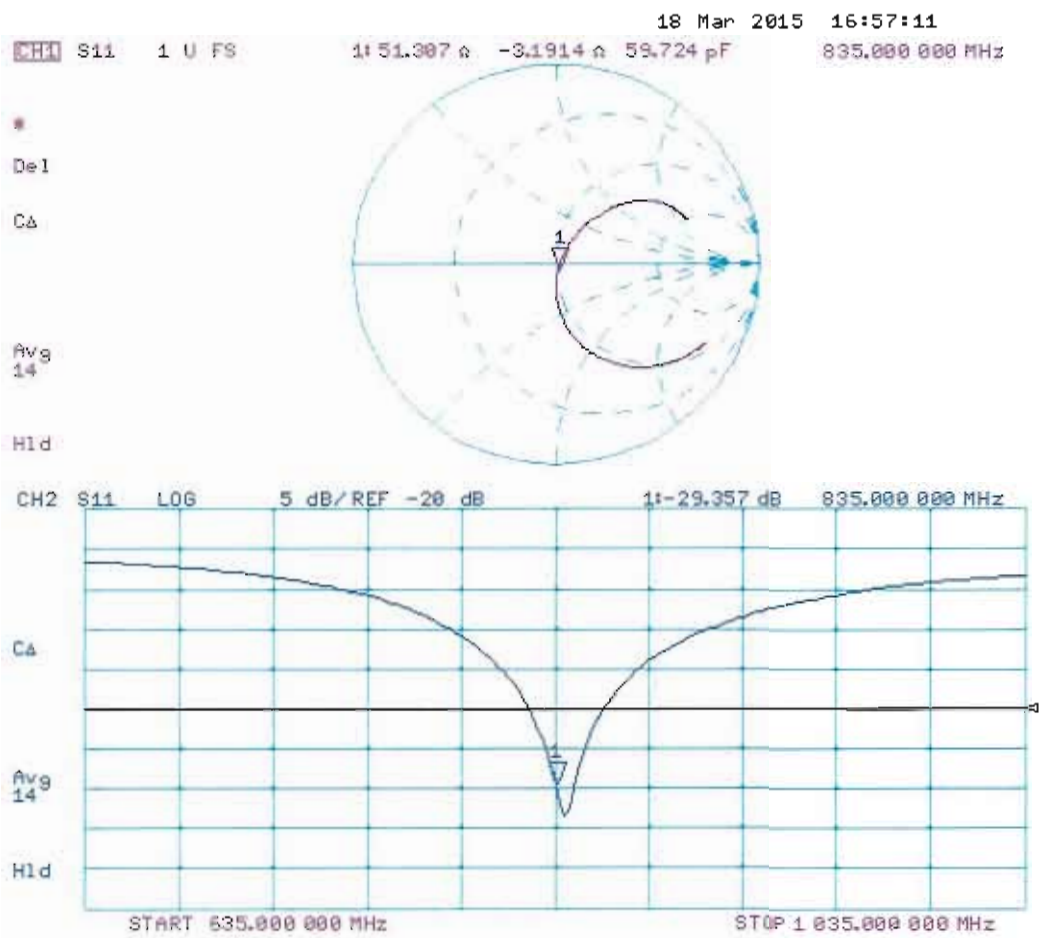
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.52 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.35 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.02 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/ $P_{in}=250 \text{ mW}$, $d=15\text{mm}$ /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

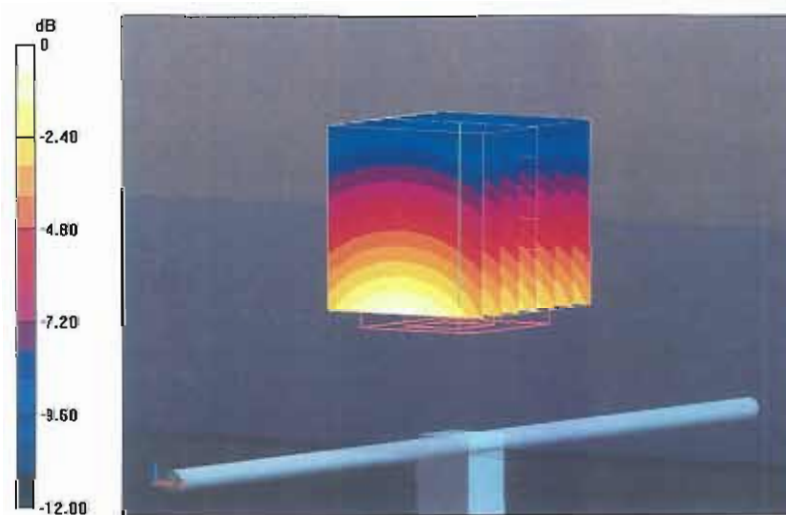
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.57 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.57 W/kg

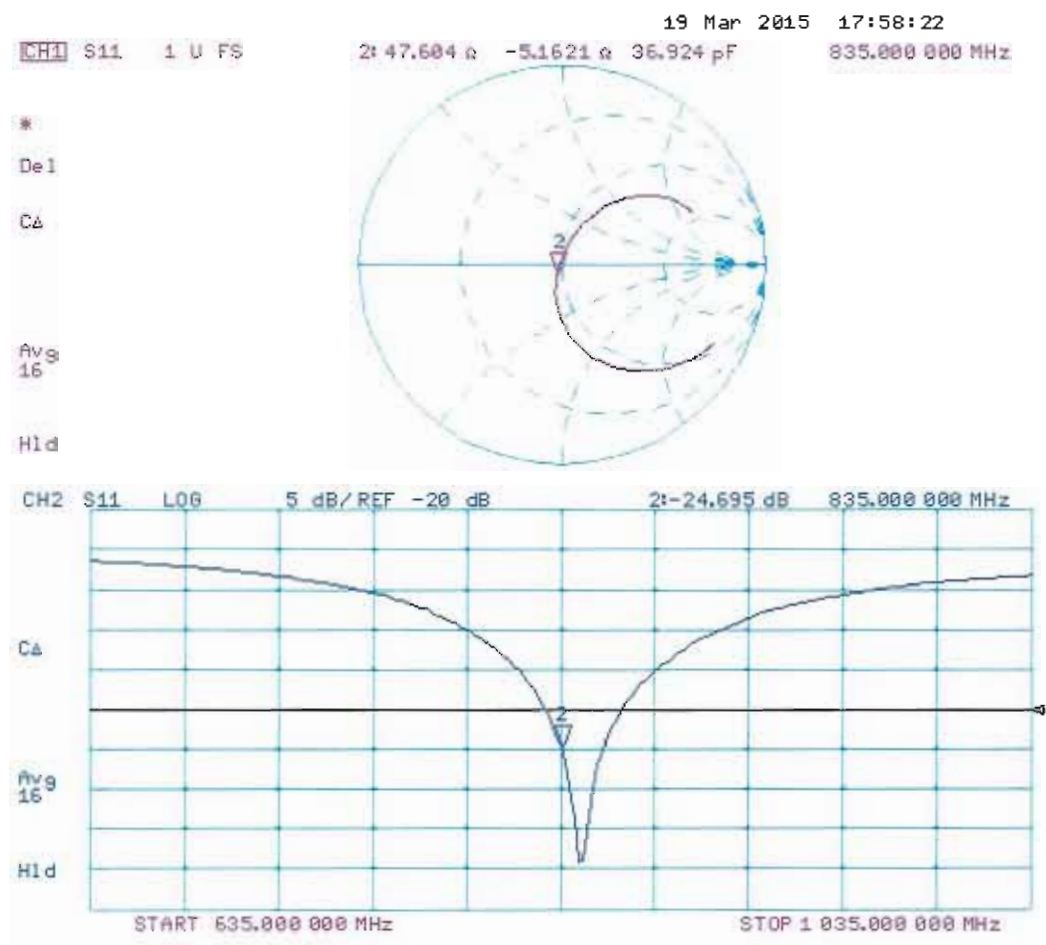
SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.82 W/kg



0 dB = 2.82 W/kg = 4.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d041_Mar15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN:5d041**

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

Calibration date: **March 24, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by: **Leif Klysner** **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature

Leif Klysner

Katja Pokovic

Issued: March 25, 2015

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.38 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.0 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.50 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.2 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω + 6.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 Ω + 7.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 04, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5, 5, 5); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

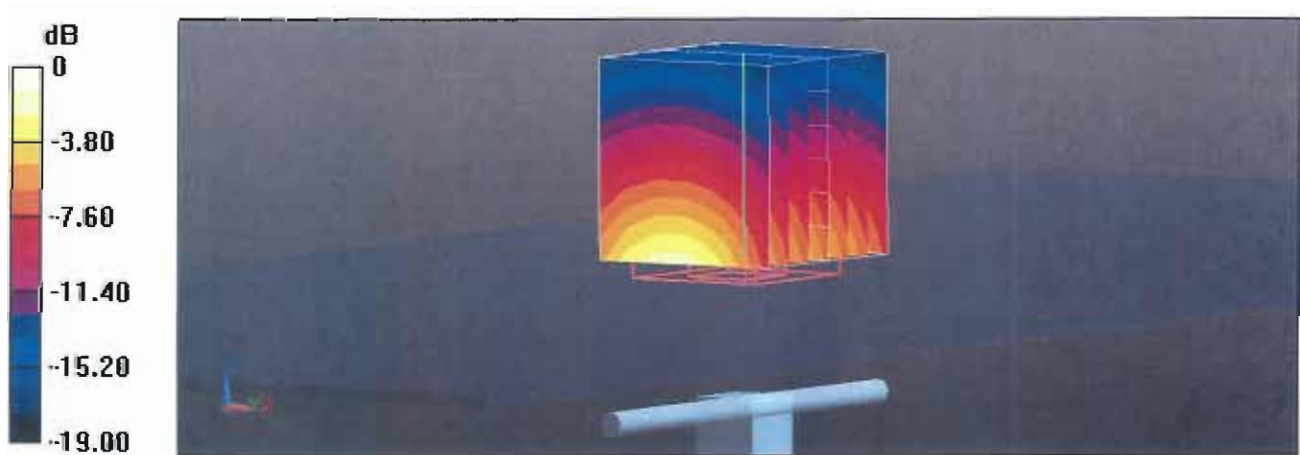
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

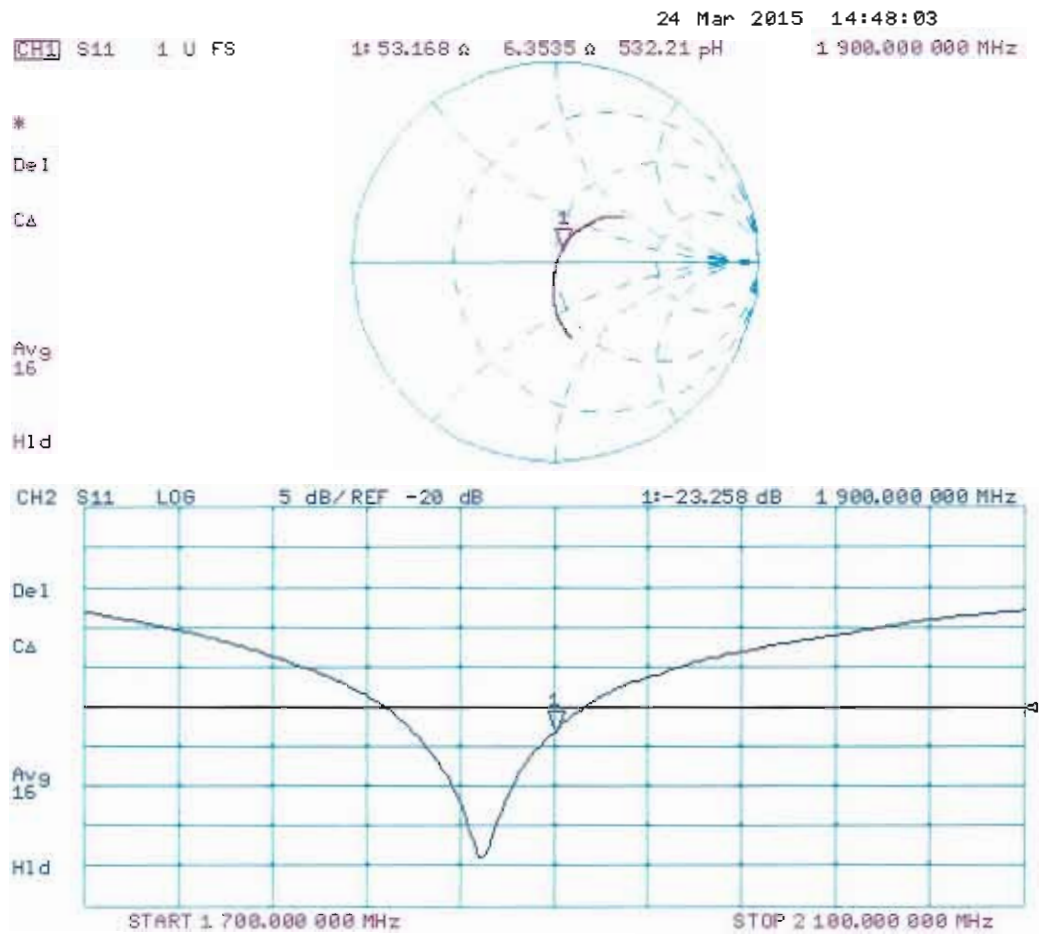
SAR(1 g) = 9.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.3 W/kg



0 dB = 12.3 W/kg = 10.90 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.03.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

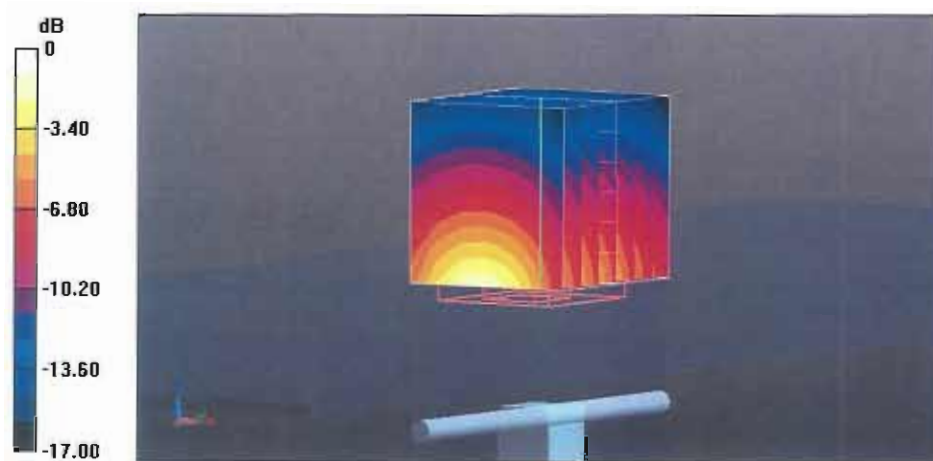
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

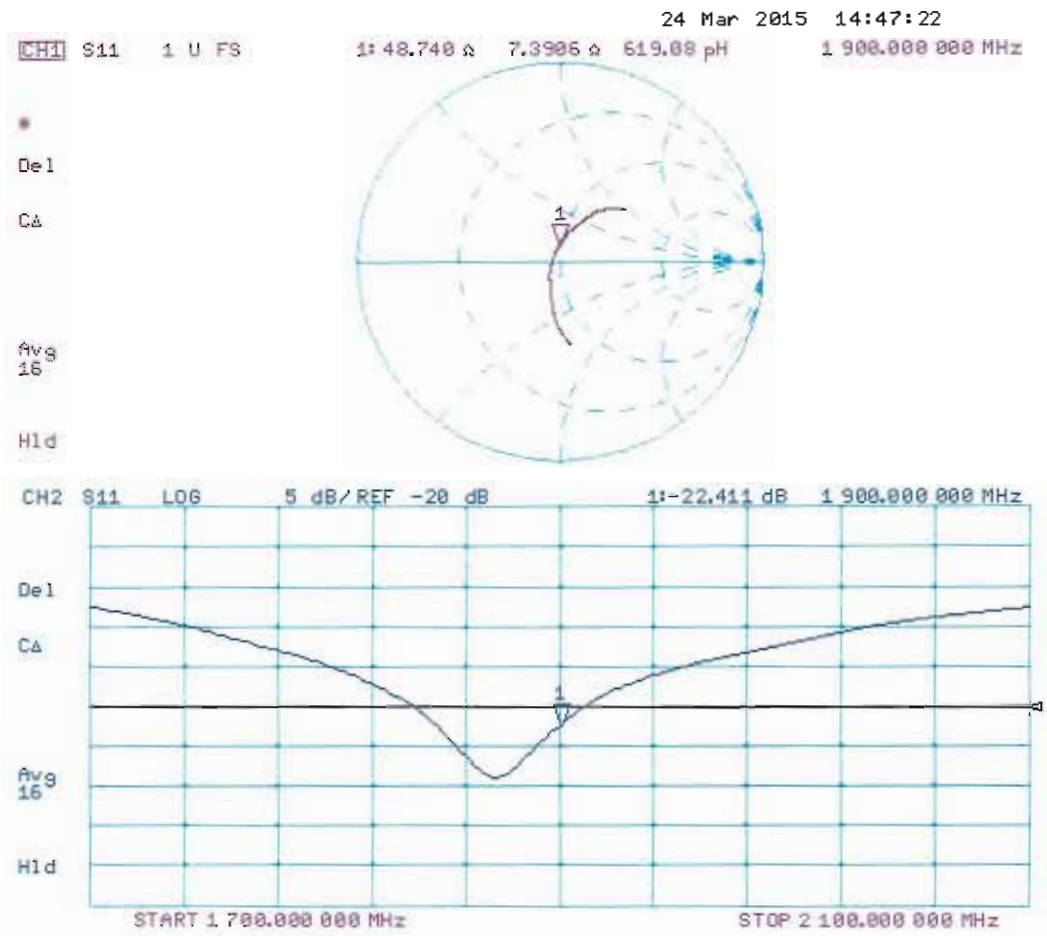
SAR(1 g) = 9.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.28 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.3 W/kg



0 dB = 12.3 W/kg = 10.90 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2600V2-1070_Nov14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2600V2 - SN: 1070**

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

Calibration date: **November 19, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Signature

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

Issued: November 20, 2014

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.4 $\pm$ 6 %	2.03 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	56.9 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.6 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	50.5 $\pm$ 6 %	2.21 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.3 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.9 Ω - 5.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.2 Ω - 4.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.146 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 17, 2013

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.11.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1070

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

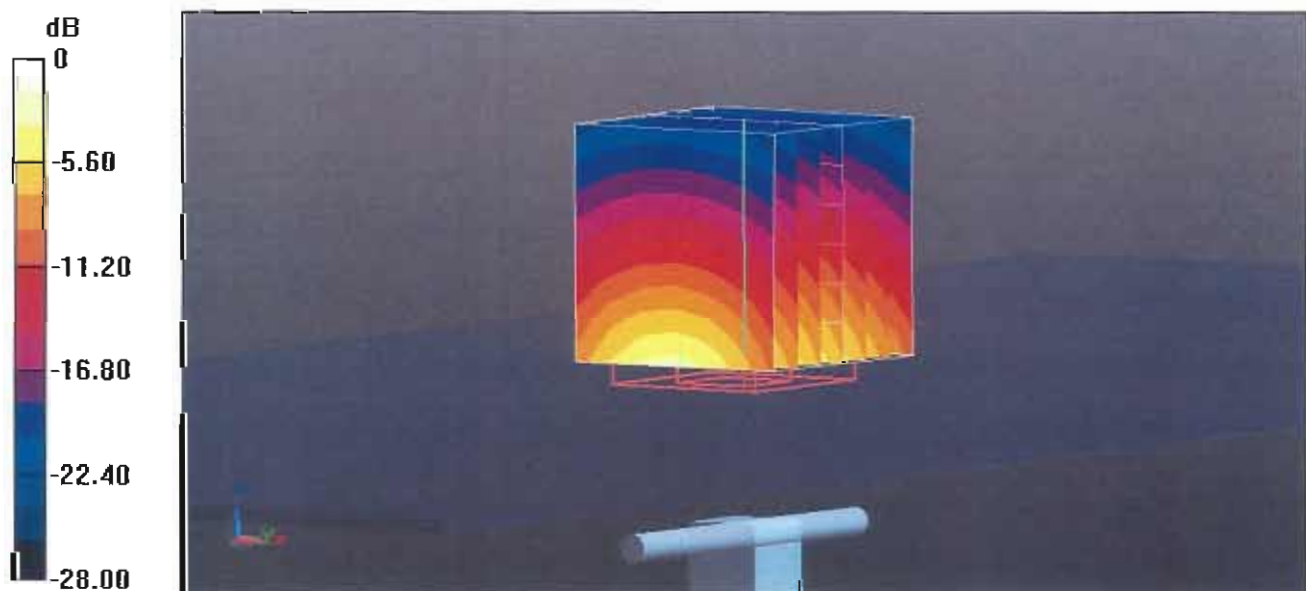
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

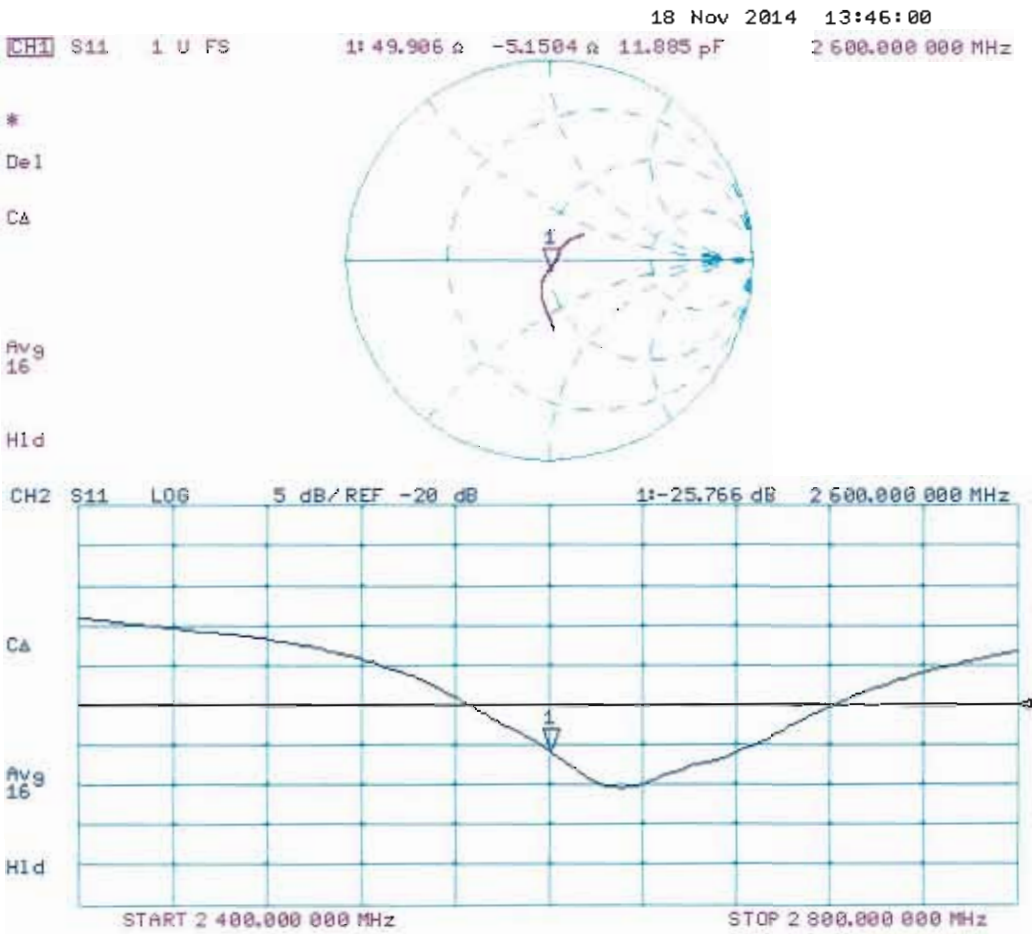
SAR(1 g) = 14.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.47 W/kg

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



0 dB = 19.5 W/kg = 12.90 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.11.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1070

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.21$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.24, 4.24, 4.24); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

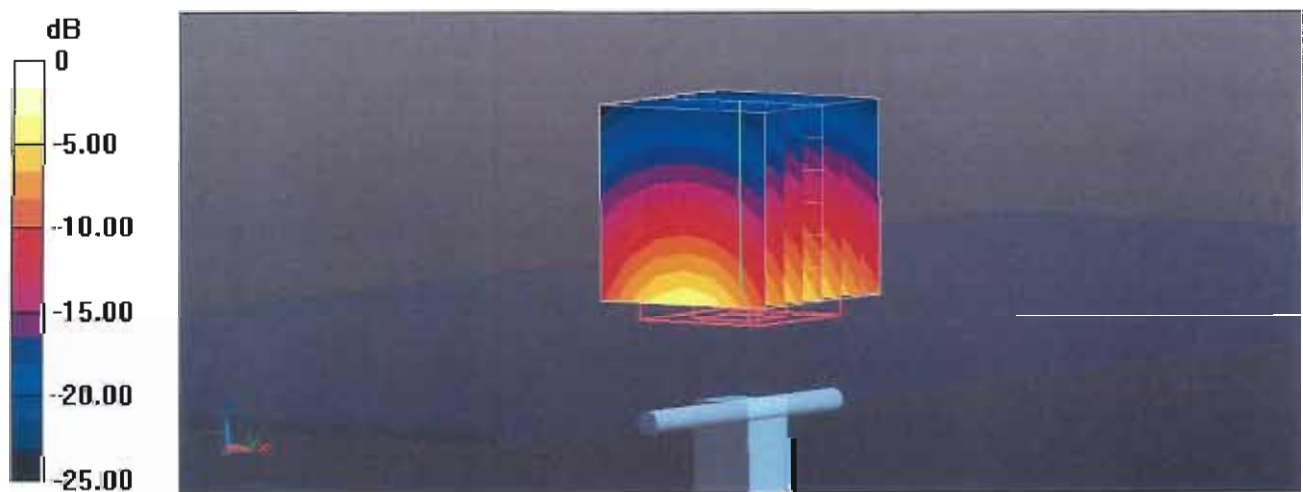
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.43 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

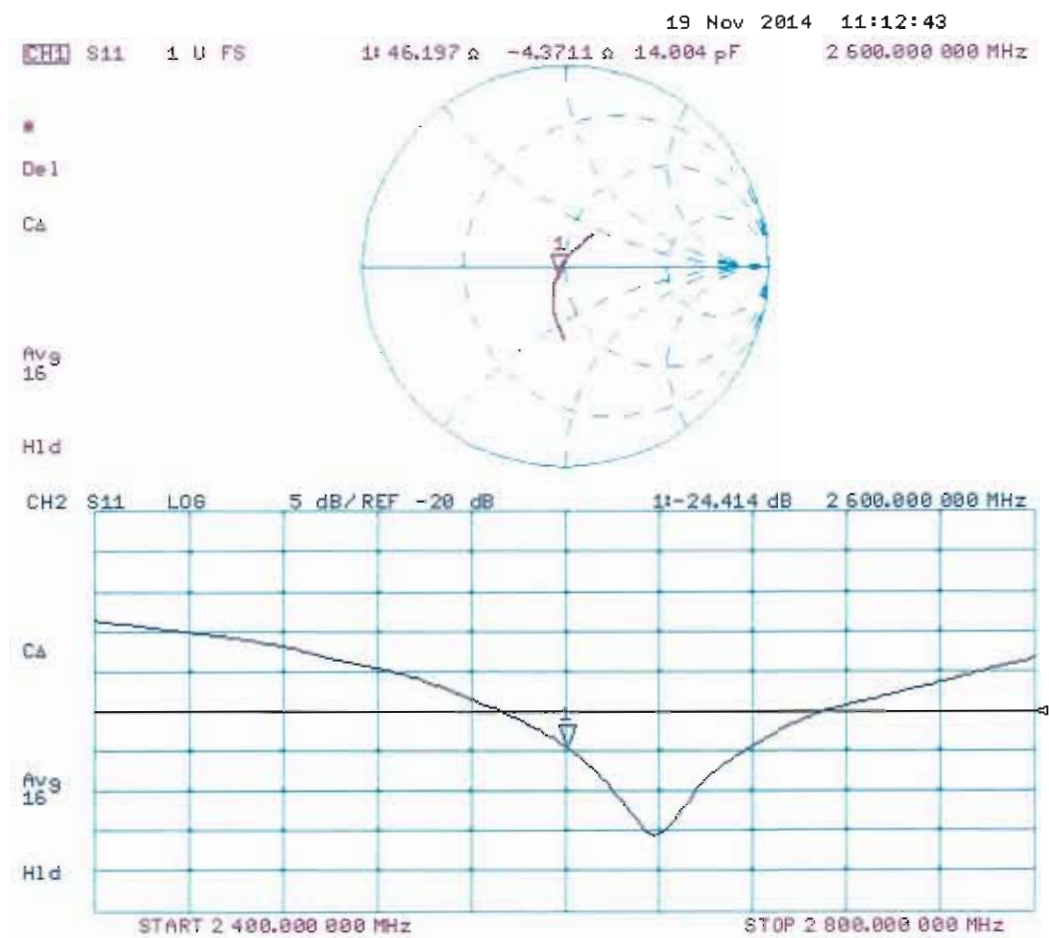
SAR(1 g) = 14.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

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



0 dB = 19.1 W/kg = 12.81 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-778_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 778**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v26**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **August 21, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No: 13976)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by:	Name R. Mayoraz	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: August 21, 2014

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.660 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.462 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.008 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98608 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.96528 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99925 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	283.5 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199995.84	-1.56	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.72	2.74	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19999.08	1.97	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199996.07	-1.42	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20001.31	0.31	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20000.87	0.11	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199998.93	0.77	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19999.69	-1.30	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20003.57	-2.56	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.21	0.06	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	202.70	1.25	0.62
Channel X	- Input	-197.74	0.80	-0.40
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.16	0.12	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	201.92	0.49	0.24
Channel Y	- Input	-200.16	-1.65	0.83
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.68	-0.34	-0.02
Channel Z	+ Input	200.74	-0.52	-0.26
Channel Z	- Input	-200.20	-1.64	0.82

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-4.66	-5.89
	- 200	7.17	5.70
Channel Y	200	-2.41	-2.68
	- 200	-1.01	-0.40
Channel Z	200	-9.89	-9.65
	- 200	7.53	7.85

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-1.80	-2.22
Channel Y	200	9.60	-	0.93
Channel Z	200	3.92	6.62	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16054	16785
Channel Y	16177	16252
Channel Z	16434	15484

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.87	-0.07	1.83	0.47
Channel Y	-0.91	-2.65	0.63	0.61
Channel Z	-0.54	-1.74	0.70	0.54

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1388_Sep14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1388**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v28**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 24, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13976)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by:	Name Dominique Steffen	Function Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: September 29, 2014

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.505 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.402 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.189 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97195 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.98797 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99129 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	154.5 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199997.40	0.80	0.00
Channel X + Input	20002.38	0.99	0.00
Channel X - Input	-19999.01	1.55	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	199996.91	0.18	0.00
Channel Y + Input	19998.73	-2.53	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20002.98	-2.36	0.01
Channel Z + Input	199996.26	-0.88	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19999.38	-1.82	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20002.39	-1.63	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2001.55	0.25	0.01
Channel X + Input	201.98	0.28	0.14
Channel X - Input	-197.54	0.60	-0.30
Channel Y + Input	2001.08	-0.22	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200.78	-1.00	-0.50
Channel Y - Input	-199.21	-0.99	0.50
Channel Z + Input	2000.84	-0.28	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.93	-0.65	-0.32
Channel Z - Input	-199.11	-0.76	0.38

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-0.64	-2.30
	- 200	3.99	2.37
Channel Y	200	7.98	7.61
	- 200	-10.72	-11.07
Channel Z	200	-1.38	-1.31
	- 200	-0.23	-0.43

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.91	-4.13
Channel Y	200	8.73	-	3.62
Channel Z	200	9.79	6.21	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15951	16480
Channel Y	15998	15585
Channel Z	16182	16535

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-1.16	-1.93	-0.45	0.28
Channel Y	-1.08	-1.92	0.20	0.36
Channel Z	-0.59	-1.64	0.63	0.36

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-577_Oct14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 577**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v28**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **October 06, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by:	Name Dominique Steffen	Function Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: October 6, 2014

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.482 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.471 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.779 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.91221 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.94944 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.96413 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	190.0 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200032.88	-1.99	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20008.32	4.67	0.02
Channel X - Input	-20001.95	3.91	-0.02
Channel Y + Input	200034.36	-0.48	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20004.96	1.49	0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20005.18	0.80	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200033.48	-1.14	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20005.14	1.72	0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20006.62	-0.60	0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.31	0.11	0.01
Channel X + Input	200.48	0.24	0.12
Channel X - Input	-199.49	0.14	-0.07
Channel Y + Input	1999.98	-0.10	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	199.48	-0.67	-0.34
Channel Y - Input	-200.14	-0.32	0.16
Channel Z + Input	1999.95	-0.08	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	199.09	-0.96	-0.48
Channel Z - Input	-201.17	-1.27	0.64

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-1.95	-3.98
	- 200	5.57	3.77
Channel Y	200	-13.96	-14.08
	- 200	13.30	13.19
Channel Z	200	2.29	2.64
	- 200	-5.81	-5.27

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.37	-3.20
Channel Y	200	9.80	-	0.72
Channel Z	200	6.30	6.84	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16130	15294
Channel Y	16097	15352
Channel Z	16126	12399

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.41	-0.20	1.04	0.30
Channel Y	-0.55	-1.63	1.48	0.44
Channel Z	-0.30	-1.93	0.42	0.40

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.



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Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **DAE4-916_Dec14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BK - SN: 916**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v28**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **December 29, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Eric Hainfeld	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: December 29, 2014

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Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.866 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.645 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.774 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97181 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.98512 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.97923 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	237.5 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200034.51	2.19	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20006.79	2.97	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20004.07	1.40	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200032.01	-0.73	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20004.86	1.06	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20005.03	0.65	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200033.57	1.38	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20003.86	0.07	0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20006.07	-0.32	0.00

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.47	0.20	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	200.61	0.26	0.13
Channel X	- Input	-199.20	0.49	-0.24
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.38	0.20	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199.82	-0.40	-0.20
Channel Y	- Input	-200.35	-0.59	0.29
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.68	0.57	0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	199.14	-1.05	-0.53
Channel Z	- Input	-200.71	-0.93	0.47

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	4.06	2.59
	- 200	-1.79	-3.16
Channel Y	200	-16.69	-16.92
	- 200	15.81	15.97
Channel Z	200	-23.05	-23.30
	- 200	21.33	20.90

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-1.06	-2.63
Channel Y	200	5.12	-	0.63
Channel Z	200	8.47	3.98	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15890	15851
Channel Y	16106	16659
Channel Z	15964	15963

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-0.30	-1.01	0.44	0.32
Channel Y	0.03	-0.92	0.97	0.33
Channel Z	-0.74	-1.66	0.57	0.42

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3697_Sep14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3697**

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

Calibration date: **September 29, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: September 29, 2014			
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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3697

Manufactured: April 22, 2009
Calibrated: September 29, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.35	0.39	0.34	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	97.3	100.9	105.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	129.6	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		131.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.5	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.35	9.35	9.35	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.41	0.85	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.77	8.77	8.77	0.44	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.98	7.98	7.98	0.53	0.72	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.62	0.67	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.58	0.67	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.35	0.87	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.43	0.81	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.83	8.83	8.83	0.46	0.81	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.75	8.75	8.75	0.72	0.66	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.72	0.63	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.69	0.66	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.80	0.58	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.78	6.78	6.78	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.63	6.63	6.63	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.04	4.04	4.04	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.79	3.79	3.79	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.93	3.93	3.93	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %

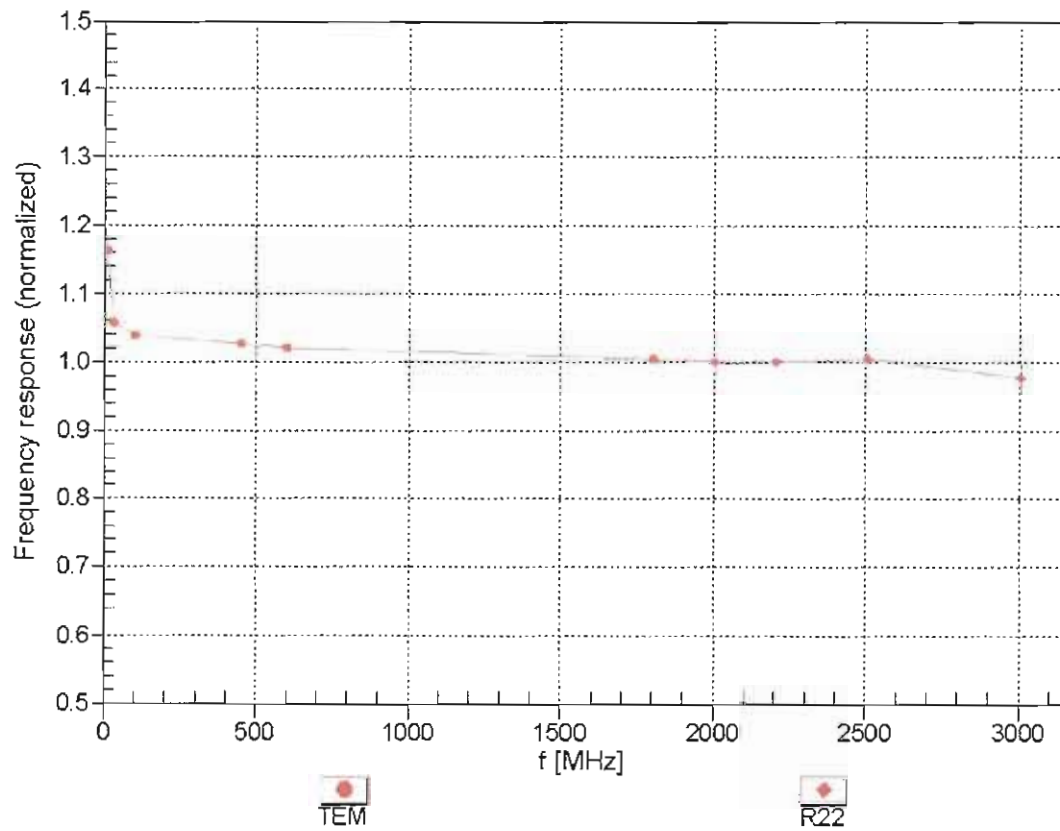
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

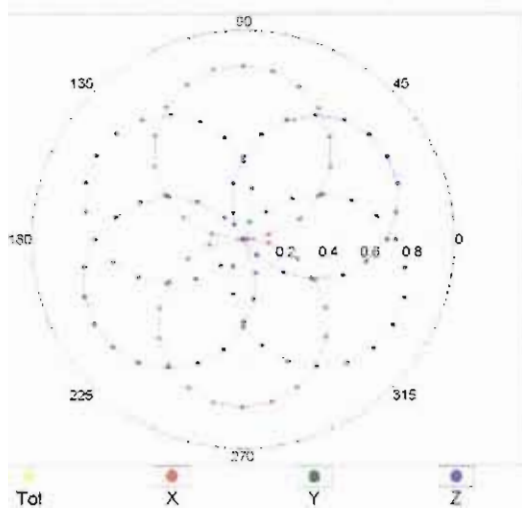
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



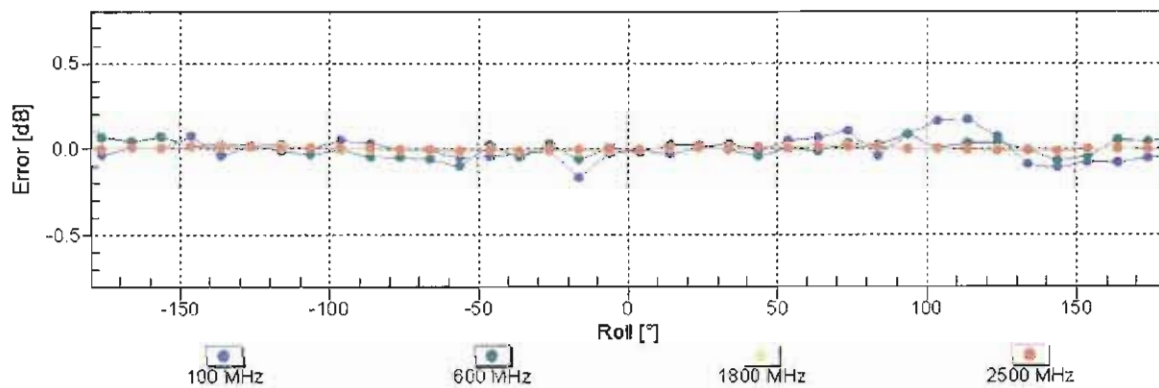
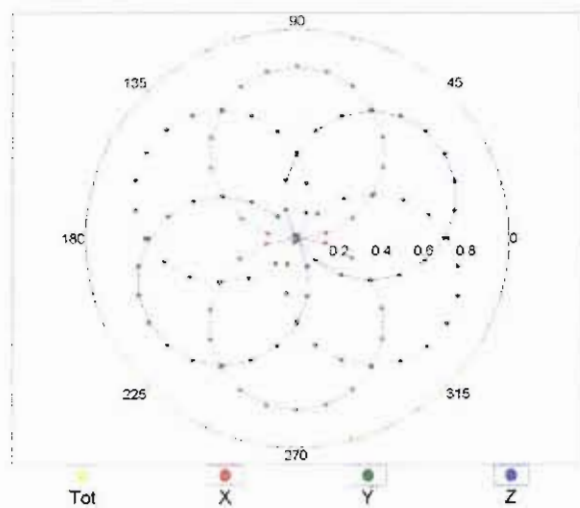
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

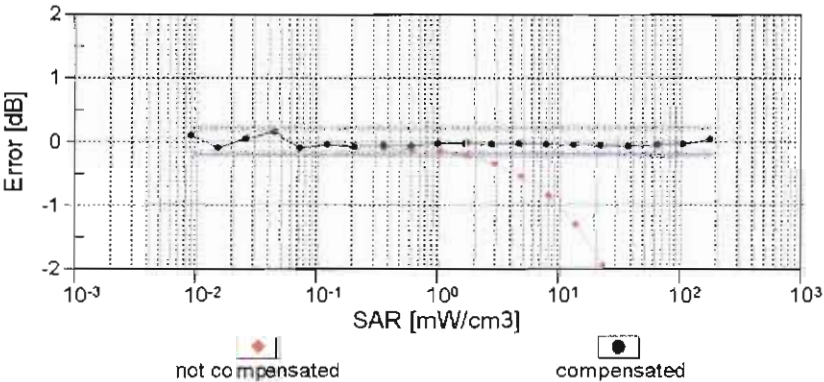
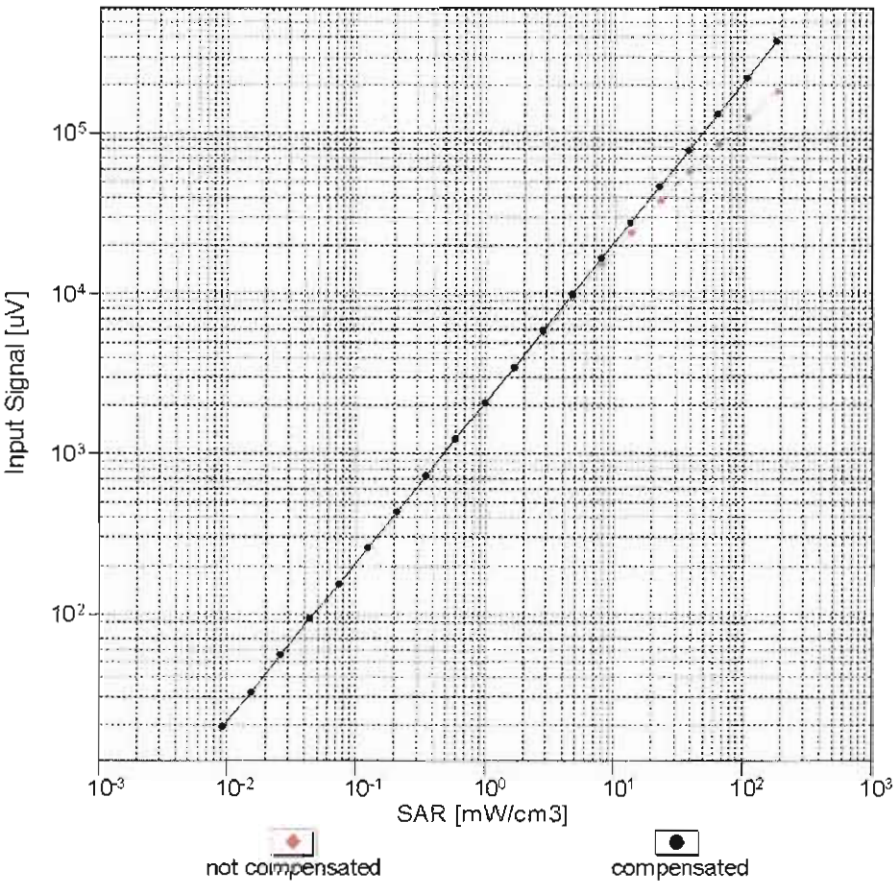


f=1800 MHz,R22



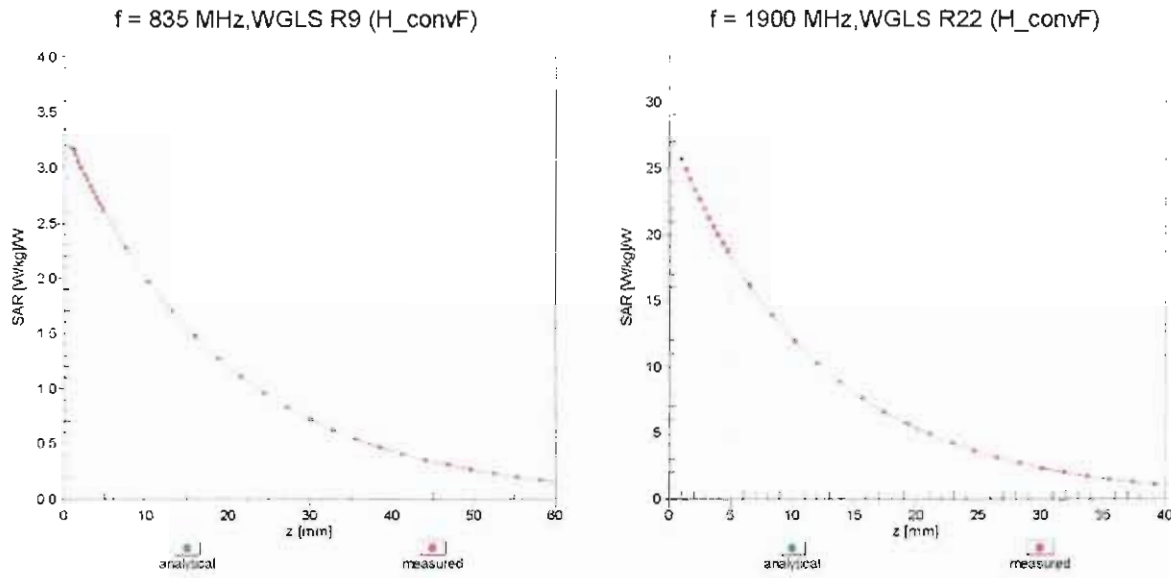
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



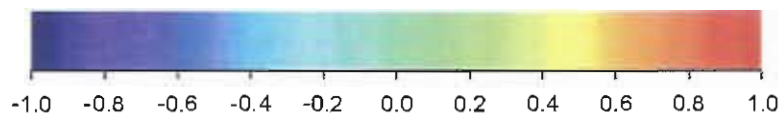
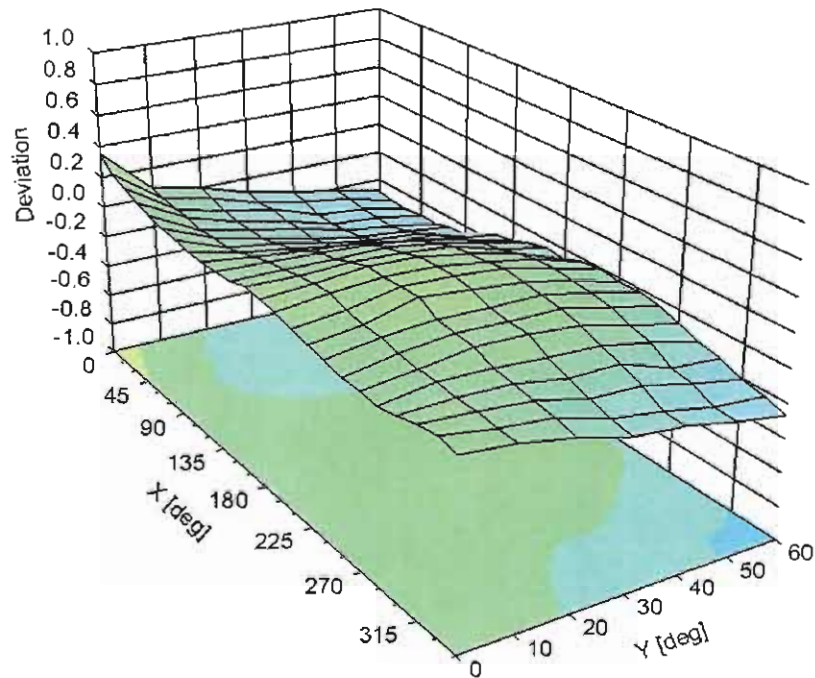
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-25.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3931_Sep14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3931**

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

Calibration date: **September 25, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: September 25, 2014			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3931

Manufactured: July 24, 2013
Calibrated: September 25, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3931

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.42	0.58	0.49	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.9	96.9	99.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	149.1	$\pm 3.8 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		132.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		145.1	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3931

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.75	10.75	10.75	0.41	0.79	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.32	10.32	10.32	0.20	1.13	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.07	10.07	10.07	0.52	0.72	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.74	8.74	8.74	0.20	1.48	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.48	8.48	8.48	0.57	0.69	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.31	0.96	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.43	0.77	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.33	0.88	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.09	7.09	7.09	0.37	0.86	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3931

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.10	10.10	10.10	0.27	1.14	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.13	10.13	10.13	0.40	0.93	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.72	8.72	8.72	0.24	1.22	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.48	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.38	0.89	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.36	7.36	7.36	0.80	0.56	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.76	0.58	± 12.0 %

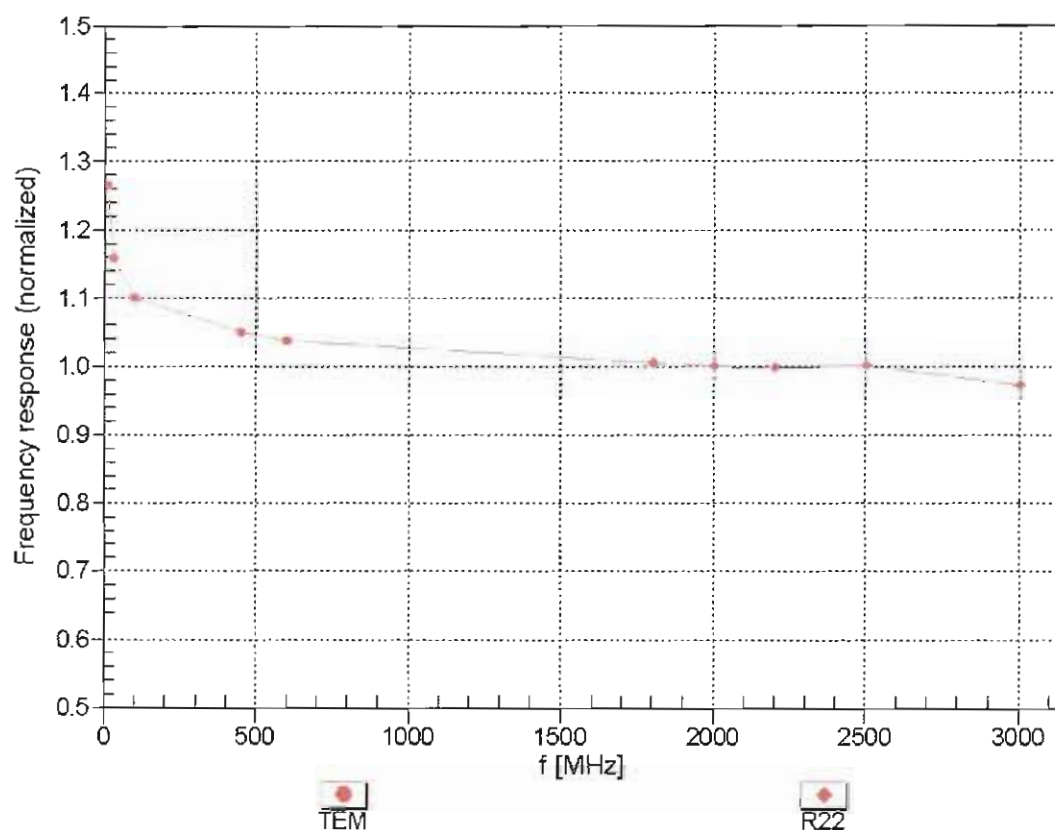
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

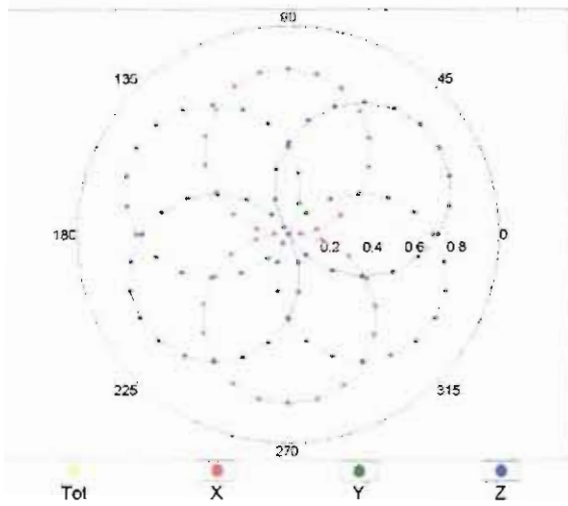
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



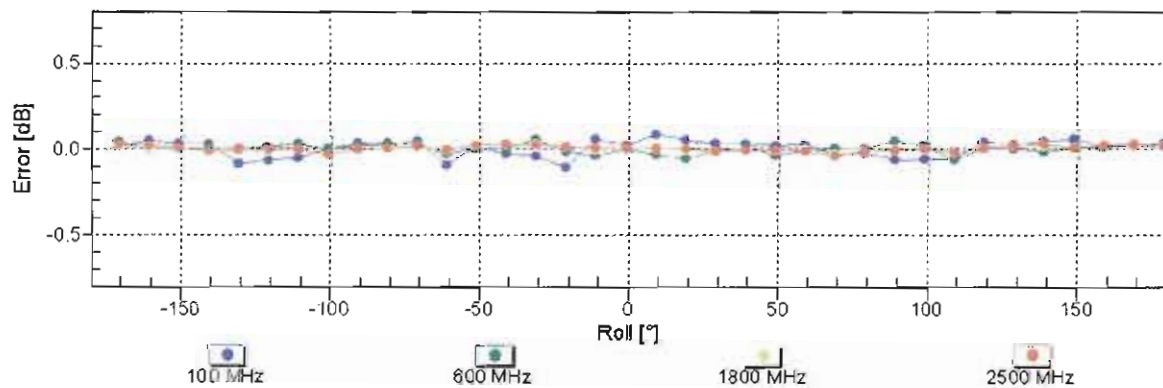
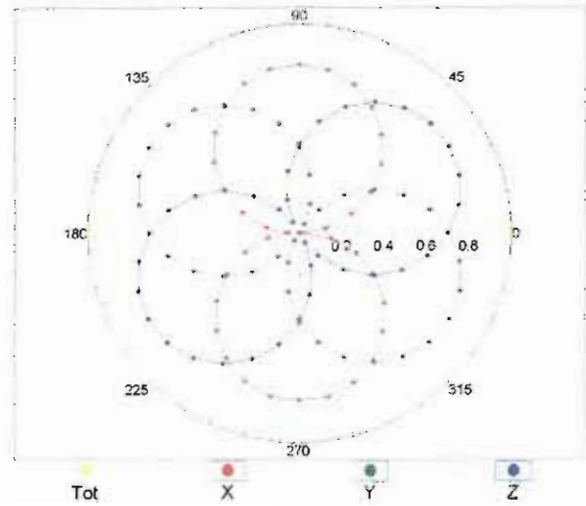
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

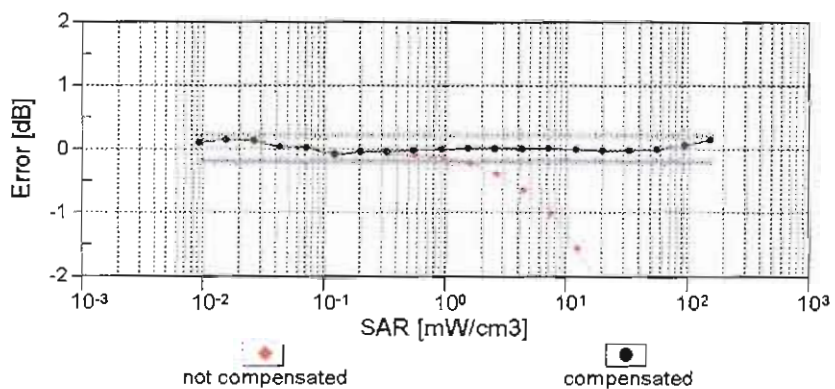
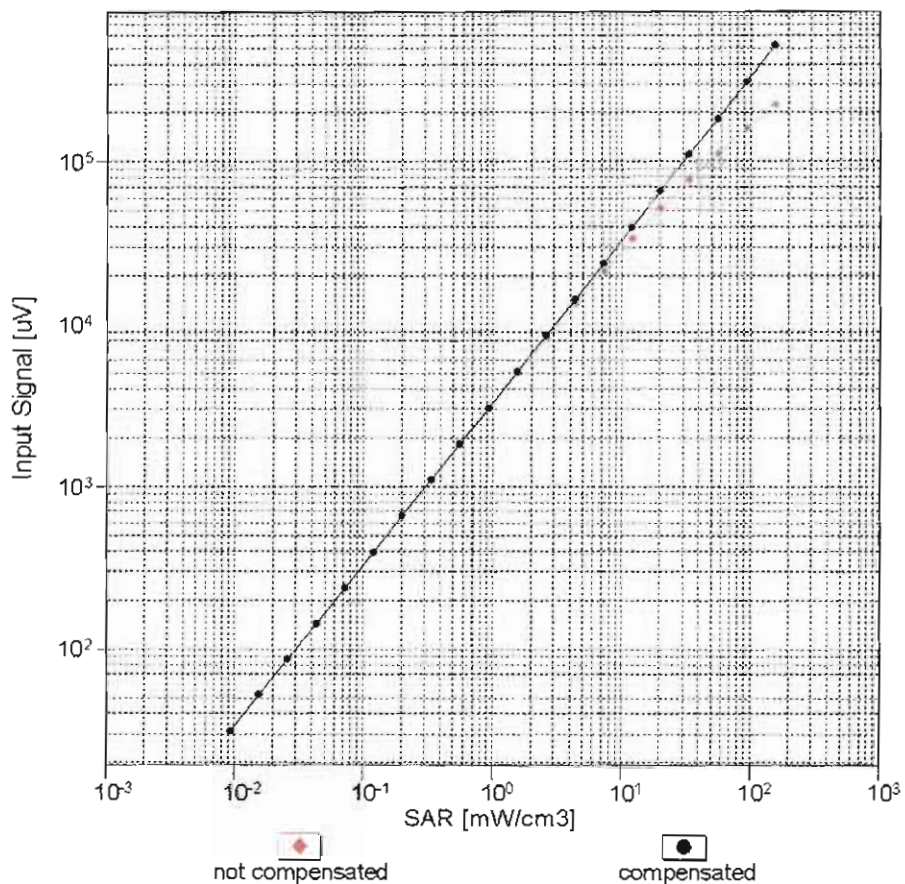
f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

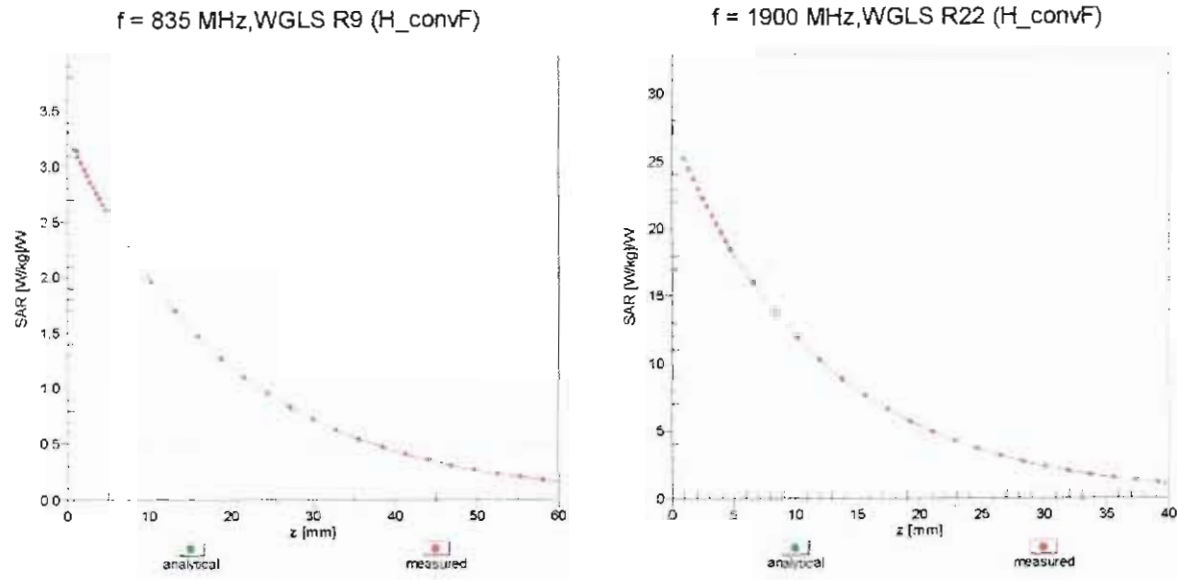
**Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)**

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



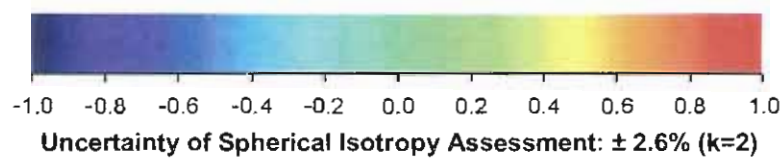
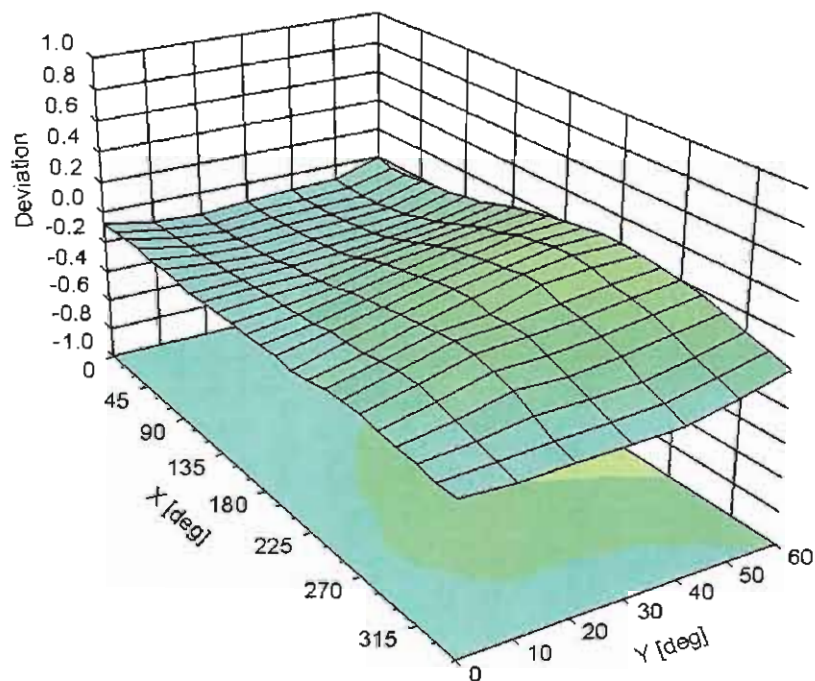
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3931

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-11.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3925_May15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3925**

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

Calibration date: **May 27, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe Elnaouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: June 1, 2015			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3925

Manufactured: March 8, 2013
Calibrated: May 27, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.59	0.52	0.50	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	95.1	100.6	100.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	129.8	±2.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		137.5	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.15	10.15	10.15	0.28	1.18	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.80	9.80	9.80	0.31	1.05	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.59	9.59	9.59	0.26	1.26	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.32	0.93	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2150	39.7	1.53	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.17	7.17	7.17	0.36	0.92	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.33	1.28	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.14	5.14	5.14	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

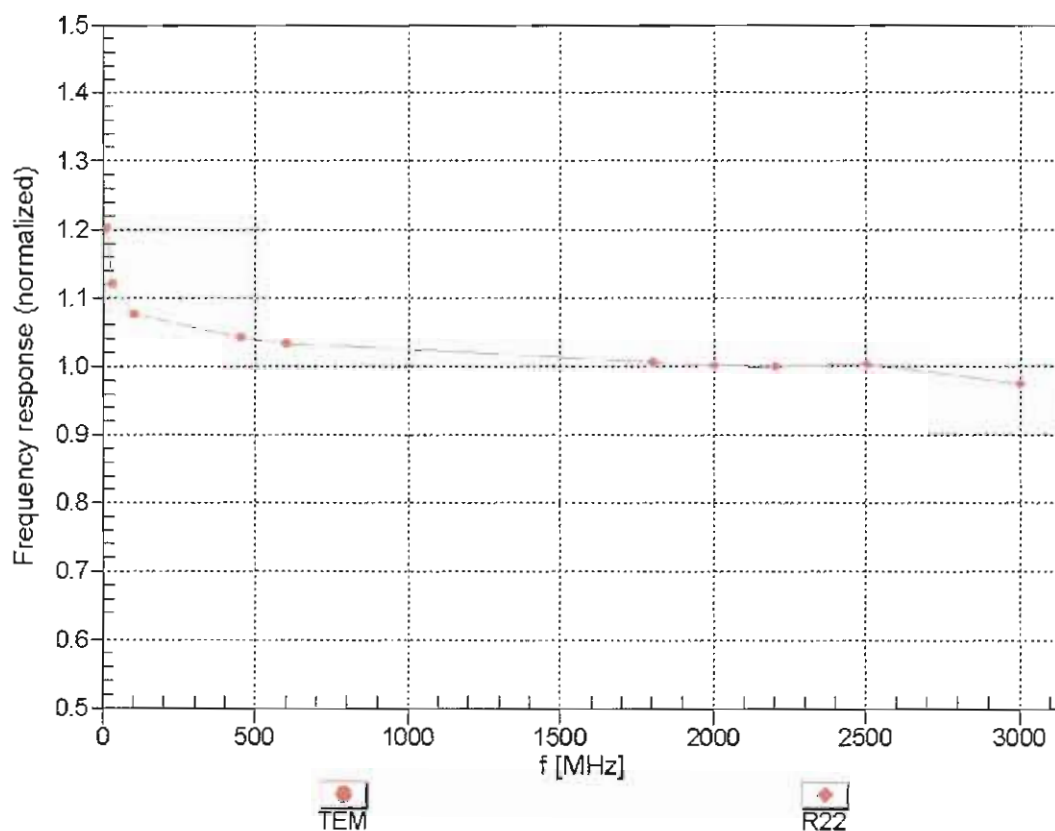
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.30	1.15	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.93	9.93	9.93	0.32	1.14	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.83	9.83	9.83	0.33	1.09	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.39	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.34	0.86	± 12.0 %
2150	53.1	1.66	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.38	0.83	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.54	7.54	7.54	0.24	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.25	1.98	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

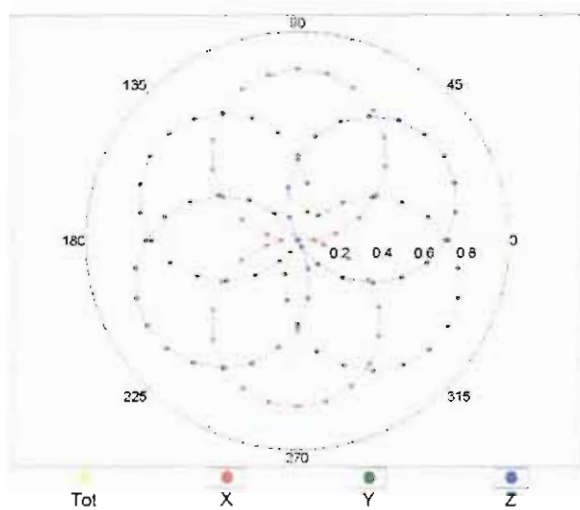
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



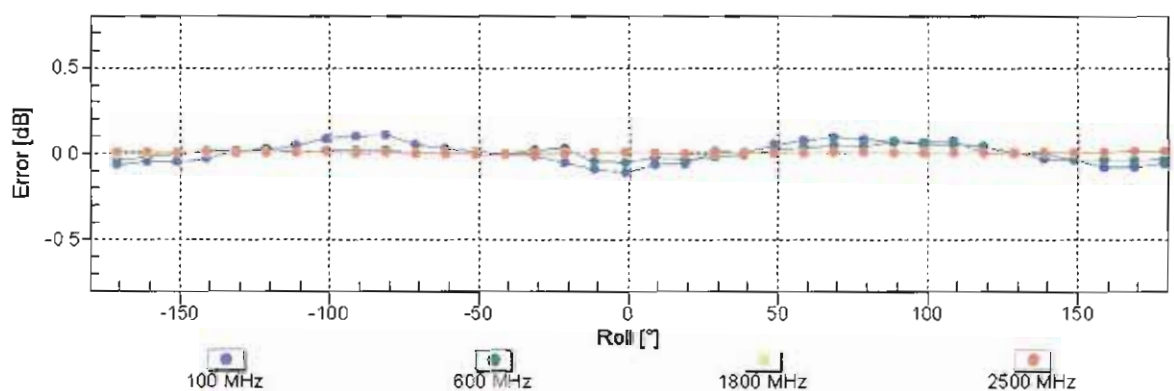
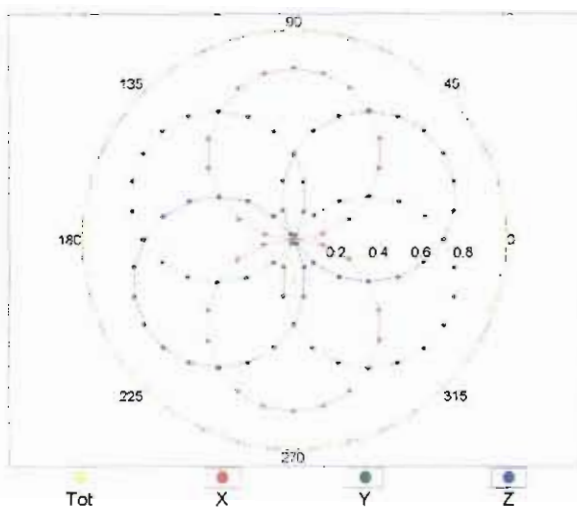
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

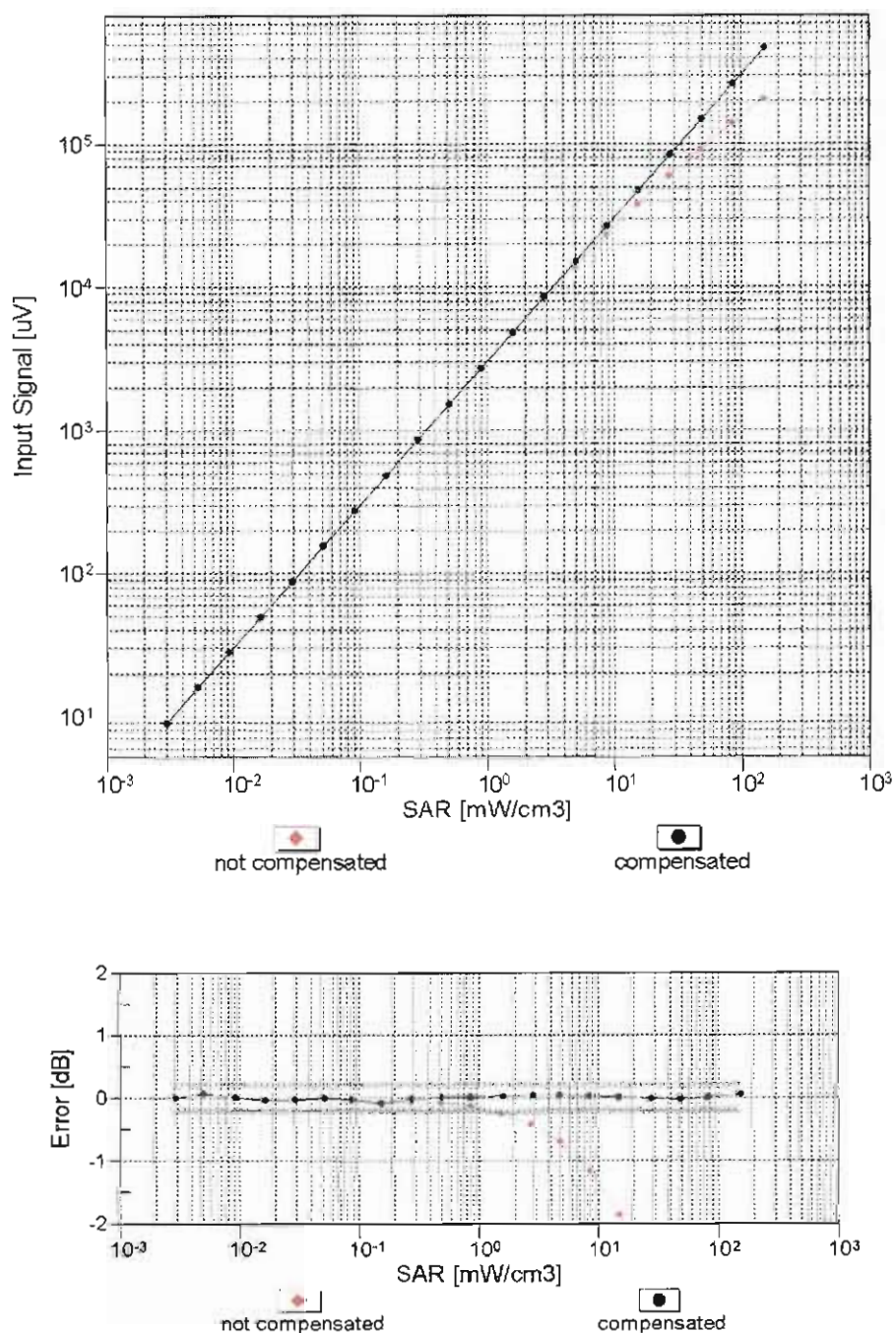


f=1800 MHz,R22



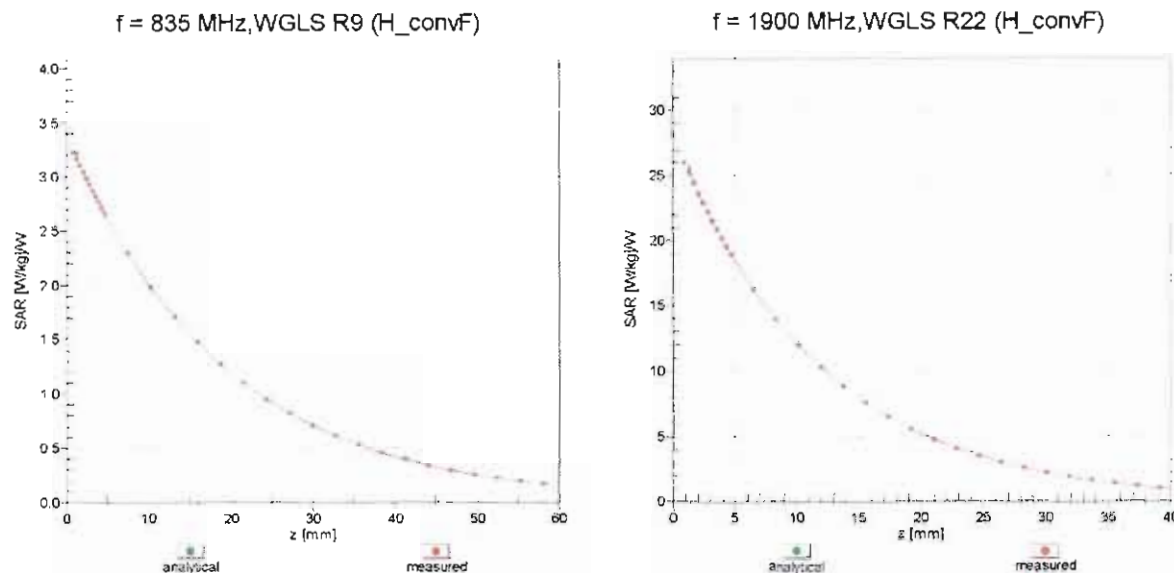
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



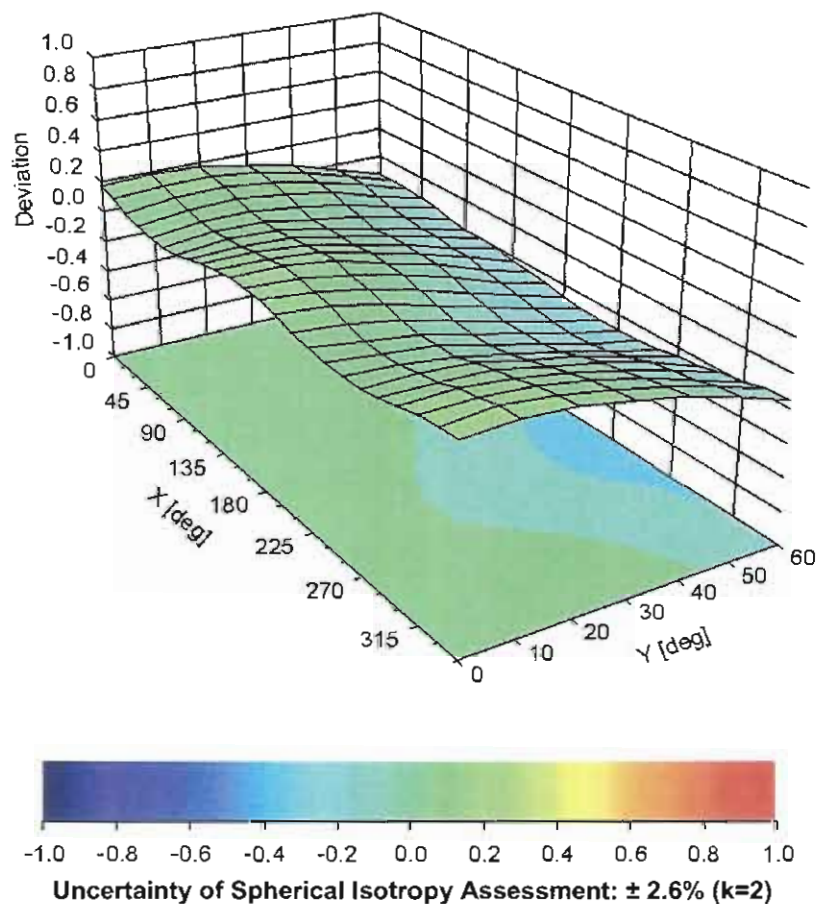
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	88.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm