TEST REPORT

No. 2014SAR0068

For

Client : D-Link Corporation

Production : EVDO Mobile Hotspot

Model Name : DWR-330

FCC ID: KA2WR330A1

Hardware Version: A1

Software Version: v1.00

Issued date: 2014-8-5

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of ECIT Shanghai.

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Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
2014SAR0068	00	2014/8/5	Initial creation of test report

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1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	ECIT Shanghai, East China Institute of Telecommunications
Address:	7-8F, G Area, No. 668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China
Postal Code:	200001
Telephone:	(+86)-021-63843300
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1.2 Testing Environment

Normal Temperature:	15-35℃
Relative Humidity:	20-75%
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Gong Yujuan
Testing Start Date:	2014-04-26
Testing End Date:	2014-08-05

1.4 Signature

Hu Jiajing
(Prepared this test report)

Yu Naiping
(Reviewed this test report)

Zheng Zhongbin
Director of the laboratory
(Approved this test report)

2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for DWR-330 are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 22.4%)

Table 2.1: Max. Reported SAR (1g)

Band	Position	Reported SAR 1g (W/Kg)
CDMA 800	Body	1.203
CDMA 1900	Body	0.891
Wi-Fi	Body	0.131

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in chapter 7 of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 3 of this test report. The maximum reported SAR value is obtained at the case of **(Table 2.1),** and the values are**: 1.203 W/kg (1g).**

The sample has three antennas. One is main antenna for CDMA, and the other is for WiFi. So simultaneous transmission is CDMA and WiFi.

Table 2.2: Simultaneous SAR (1g)

Simultaneous Transmission SAR(W/Kg)					
Test Position		**CDMA 800**	**CDMA 1900**	**WIFI**	**SUM**
Body	Phantom Side	**1.203**	0.542	**0.131**	**1.334**
	Ground Side	**0.838**	0.613	0.061	0.899
	Left Side	**0.470**	0.241	0.046	0.516
	Right Side	**0.340**	0.136	0.028	0.368
	Top Side	0.024	**0.612**	0.00185	0.614
	Bottom Side	0.128	**0.891**	0.019	0.910

According to the above table, the maximum sum of reported SAR values for CDMA and WiFi is **1.334 W/kg (1g)**. The detail for simultaneous transmission consideration is described in chapter 13.

3 Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	D-Link Corporation
Address:	No.289,Sinhu 3rd rd., Neihu District, Taipei City114, Taiwan
Telephone:	+886-2-66000123 ext 5821
Postcode:	114

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	D-Link Corporation
Address:	No.289,Sinhu 3rd rd., Neihu District, Taipei City114, Taiwan
Telephone:	+886-2-66000123 ext 5821
Postcode:	114

4 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1 About EUT

Description:	EVDO Mobile Hotspot
Model name:	DWR-330
Operation Model(s):	CDMA800/1900,Wifi2450
Tx Frequency:	824.7-848.3 MHz, 1851.2-1908.7MHz （CDMA） 2412-2462 MHz (Wi-Fi)
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
UE category:	3
Antenna type:	Inner antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	N/A
Form factor:	9.0cm×5.0cm
FCC ID:	KA2WR330A1

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
N06	IMEI:----------	A1	v1.00

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	BL-13	XD1312000022	N/A

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5 TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

IC RSS-102 ISSUE4: Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)

IEEE 1528–2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

IEEE1528a-2005: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head From Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

KDB648474 D04 SAR Handsets Multi Xmiter and Ant v01r02: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

KDB248227 SAR meas for 802.11abg v01r02: SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters.

KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB865664 D01 v01r02: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01: provides general reporting requirements as well as certain specific information required to support MPE and SAR compliance.

KDB941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devides v02: Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM/GPRS/EDGE.

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:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)
SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t})$$

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

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

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

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

7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

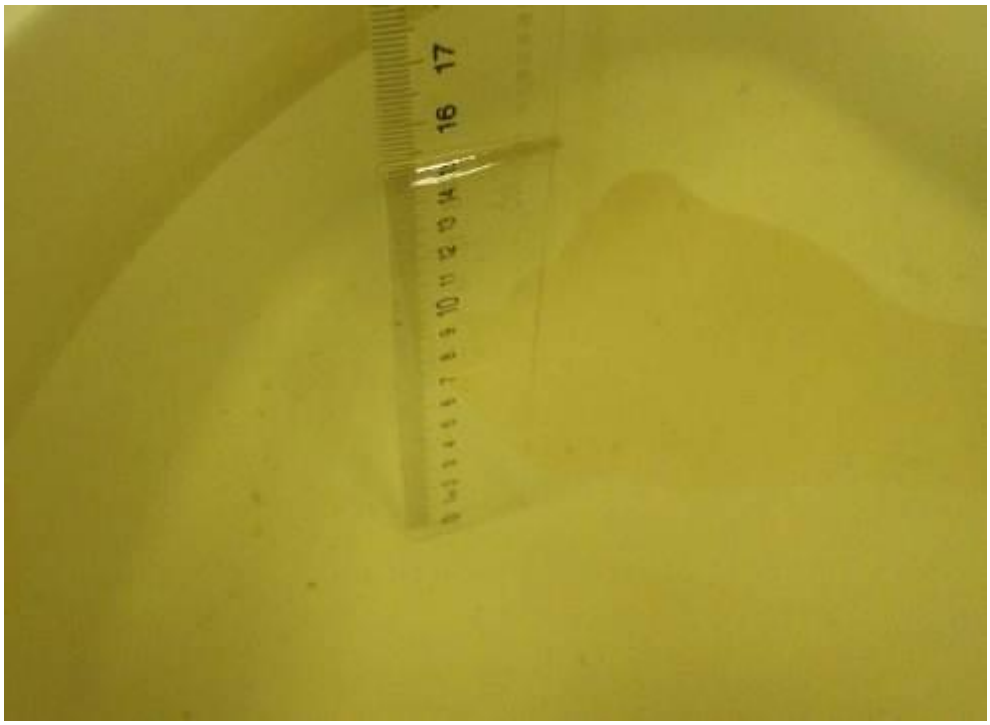
Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity (ε)	± 5% Range
835	Body	0.97	0.92～1.02	55.2	52.4～58.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44～1.60	53.3	50.6～56.0
2450	Body	1.95	1.85～2.05	52.7	50.1～55.3

7.2 Dielectric Performance

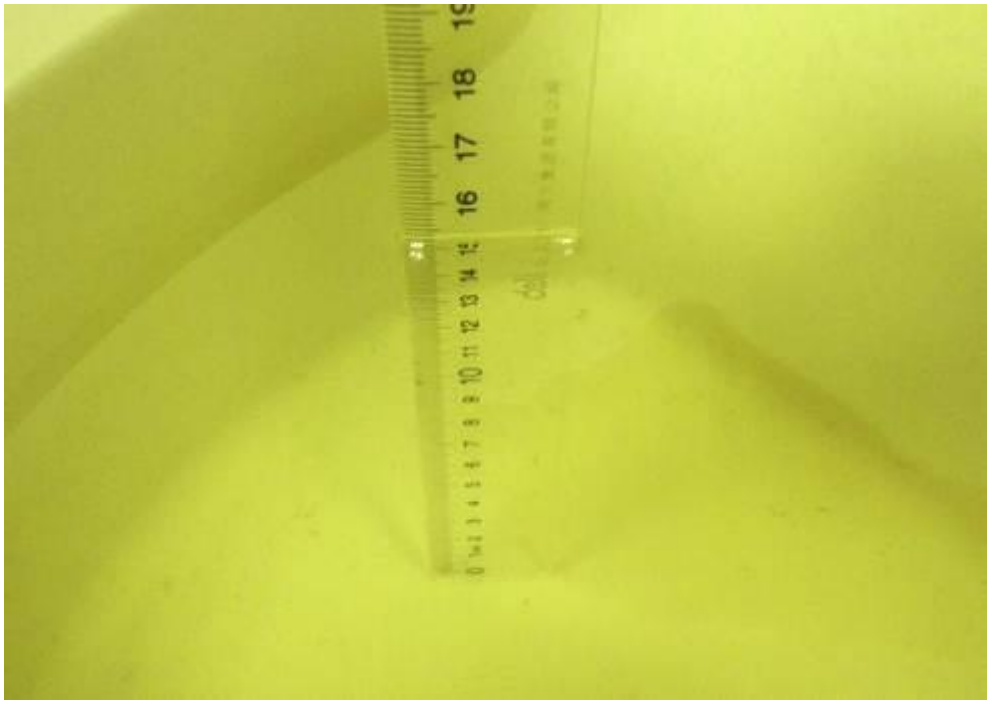
Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Date : 835 MHz Body **Feb 28, 2014** 1900 MHz Body **March 5, 2014**
835 MHz Body **Apr 26, 2014** 1900 MHz Body **Apr 29, 2014**
2450 MHz Body **Aug 05, 2014**

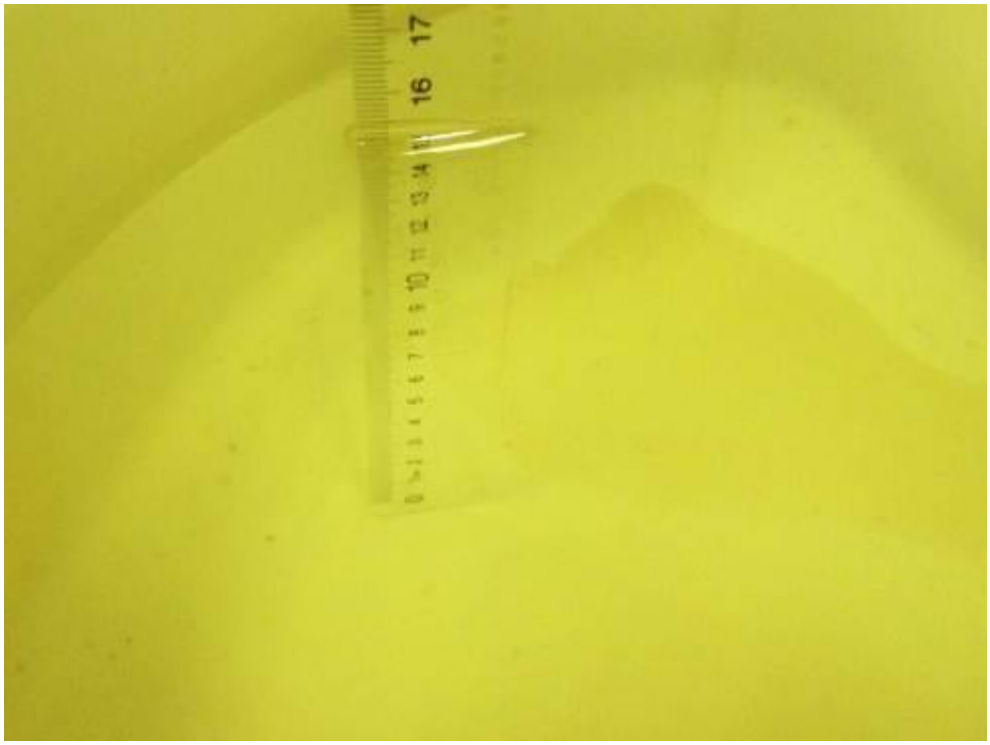
/	Type	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Drift (%)
Measurement value	Body	835 MHz	55.15	0.09%	0.9989	2.97%
	Body	835 MHz	55.15	0.09%	0.999	2.99%
	Body	1900 MHz	53.24	-0.11%	1.524	0.26%
	Body	1900 MHz	53.25	-0.09%	1.522	0.13%
	Body	2450 MHz	53.95	2.37%	1.918	1.64%



Picture 7-1: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz Body)



Picture 7-2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900 MHz Body)

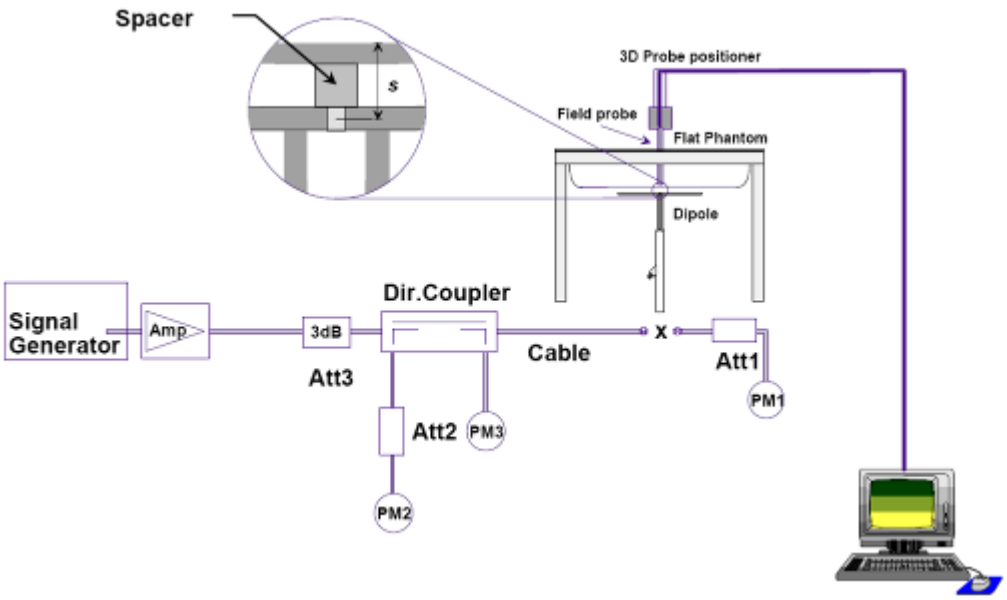


Picture 7-3: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450 MHz Body)

8 System verification

8.1 System Setup

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



Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.2 System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Body

Measurement Date : 835 MHz Body **Feb 28, 2014** 1900 MHz Body **March 5, 2014** 835 MHz Body **Apr 26, 2014** 1900 MHz Body **Apr 29, 2014** 2450 MHz Body **Aug 05, 2014**							
Input power level: 250mW							
	Frequency	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measured value (W/kg)**		**Deviation**	
		10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**
Verification results	835 MHz	6.06	9.15	6.28	10.12	3.63%	10.6%
	835 MHz	6.06	9.15	5.92	9.00	-2.31%	-1.64%
	1900 MHz	22.7	43.4	22.68	43.36	-0.09%	-0.09%
	1900 MHz	22.7	43.4	22.4	43.6	-1.32%	0.46%
	2450 MHz	23.6	50.3	22.64	48.92	-4.07%	-2.74%

9 Measurement Procedures

9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in Picture 11.1.

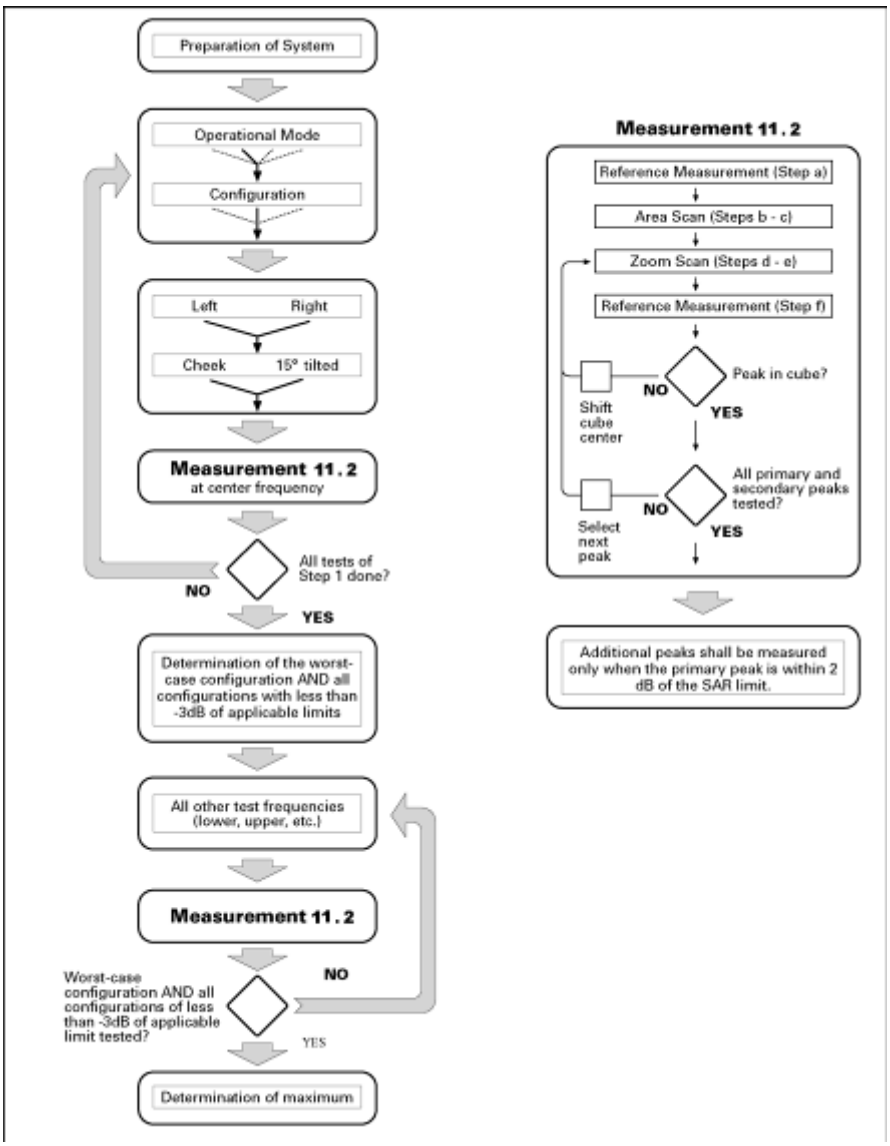
Step 1: The tests described in 11.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in Chapter 8),
b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., N_c > 3), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 11.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

9.2 General Measurement Procedure

The following procedure shall be performed for each of the test conditions (see Picture 11.1) described in 11.1:

a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm or less in the normal direction from the inner surface of the phantom.

b) Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grip spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and (60/f [GHz]) mm for frequencies of 3GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for

frequencies below 3 GHz and δ ln(2)/2 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and ln(x) is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface shall be ±1 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and ±0.5 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than 5°. If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

c) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that are not within the zoom-scan volume; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit. This is consistent with the 2 dB threshold already stated;

d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step c). The horizontal grid step shall be (24/f[GHz]) mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom size of 22 mm by 22 mm and 22 mm. The grip step in the vertical direction shall be (8-f[GHz]) mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be (12 / f[GHz]) mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between father points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1.5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and δ ln(2)/2 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and ln(x) is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved is the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than 5°. If this cannot be achieved an additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

e) Use post processing(e.g. interpolation and extrapolation) procedures to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging.

9.3 CDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR

SAR is measured using FTAP/RTAP and FETAP/RETAP respectively for Rev. 0 and Rev. A devices. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. Both FTAP and FETAP are configured with a Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots. AT power control should be in “All Bits Up” conditions for TAP/ETAP.

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. SAR for

Subtype 2 Physical layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channels in Rev. 0.
Head SAR is required for Ev-Do devices that support operations next to the ear; for example, with VOIP, using Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations according to the required handset configurations.
For Ev-Do devices that also support 1x RTT voice and/or data operations, SAR is not required for 1x RTT when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'CDMA 2000 1x Handsets' section should be applied.

9.4 Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.
Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.5 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 13.2 to Table 13.4 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10 Conducted Output Power

10.1 Manufacturing tolerance

Table 10.1: CDMA 800

1xRTT RC1 SO2			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
1xRTT RC1 SO55			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
1xRTT RC1 SO32+FCH-SCH			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
1xRTT RC1 SO32+SCH			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
1xRTT RC3 SO55			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
1xRTT RC3 SO32			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
EVDO Rev.0 RTAP 153.6K			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0
EVDO Rev.A Subtest2 RETAP			
Channel	Channel 1013	Channel 384	Channel 777
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23.0	23.0	23.0

Table 10.2: CDMA 1900

1xRTT RC1 SO2			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
1xRTT RC1 SO55			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
1xRTT RC1 SO32+FCH-SCH			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
1xRTT RC1 SO32+SCH			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
1xRTT RC3 SO55			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
1xRTT RC3 SO32			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
EVDO Rev.0 RTAP 153.6K			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0
EVDO Rev.A Subtest2 RETAP			
Channel	Channel 25	Channel 600	Channel 1175
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.0	22.0	22.0

Table 10.3: WiFi

WiFi 802.11b			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	16.0	16.0	16.0
WiFi 802.11g			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	13.0	13.0	13.0
WiFi 802.11n			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	13.0	13.0	13.0

10.2 CDMA Measurement result

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Rhode & Schwarz Digital Radio Communication tester (E5515C) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Table 10.4: The conducted power measurement results for CDMA 800

Mode	Test case			BC0 (800MHz) Channel		
	No.	FWD RC/TAP	REV RC/TAP	Conducted Power (dBm)		
				1013	384	777
1xRTT	1	RC1	SO2	22.05	22.45	22.34
	2	RC1	SO55	22.07	22.57	22.43
	3	RC1	SO32+FCH-SCH	22.08	22.58	22.39
	4	RC1	SO32+SCH	22.14	22.76	22.44
	5	RC3	SO55	22.14	22.77	22.43
	6	RC3	SO32	22.04	22.38	22.25
EVDO	1	Rev.0	RTAP 153.6K	22.13	22.68	22.43
EVDO	2	Rev.A	Subtest2 RETAP	22.10	22.57	22.33

Table 10.5: The conducted power measurement results for CDMA 1900

Mode	Test case			BC1 (1900MHz) Channel		
	No.	FWD RC/TAP	REV RC/TAP	Conducted Power (dBm)		
				25	600	1175
1xRTT	1	RC1	SO2	21.54	21.43	21.70
	2	RC1	SO55	21.54	21.61	21.80
	3	RC1	SO32+FCH-SCH	21.54	21.42	21.67
	4	RC1	SO32+SCH	21.58	21.58	21.77
	5	RC3	SO55	21.59	21.55	21.80
	6	RC3	SO32	21.53	21.49	21.79
EVDO	1	Rev.0	RTAP 153.6K	21.55	21.47	21.77
EVDO	2	Rev.A	Subtest2 RETAP	21.44	21.38	21.75

Note: According to the Table of conducted power, SAR measurement is required for EVDO mode Rev. 0.

10.3 Wi-Fi Measurement result

Table 10.6: The Peak conducted power for Wifi

Wifi Results (dBm)								
802.11b（dBm）								
Channel\data rate	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps				
1	18.72	18.33	18.42	18.25				
6	18.73	18.26	18.15	18.43				
11	18.89	18.31	18.13	18.78				
802.11g（dBm）								
Channel\data rate	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
1	19.89	18.22	18.13	18.15	18.45	19.03	19.03	18.99
6	17.84	16.49	16.82	16.76	17.19	17.47	17.19	17.57
11	17.65	17.24	17.08	16.99	16.86	16.53	17.19	17.41
20M 802.11n（dBm）								
Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
1	19.41	19.15	18.85	19.14	18.84	19.11	18.91	18.62
6	17.89	16.93	16.46	16.41	17.11	17.52	16.92	17.65
11	18.23	16.98	16.87	17.42	17.79	17.64	17.91	17.42

Table 10.7: The average conducted power for Wifi

Wifi Results (dBm)								
802.11b（dBm）								
Channel\data rate	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps				
1	15.28	14.11	14.37	15.14				
6	14.94	14.28	14.35	14.17				
11	15.12	14.31	14.70	15.07				
802.11g（dBm）								
Channel\data rate	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
1	12.83	10.16	10.11	10.56	11.21	11.55	11.61	11.62
6	12.47	11.49	11.26	11.53	11.67	11.49	12.31	12.08
11	11.79	11.42	11.07	11.10	11.20	11.53	11.24	11.64
20M 802.11n（dBm）								
Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
1	12.87	11.42	11.21	11.59	11.38	11.56	11.47	11.49
6	12.56	11.97	11.89	11.18	11.15	11.84	11.77	11.68
11	12.59	11.39	11.18	11.52	11.39	11.82	11.33	11.84

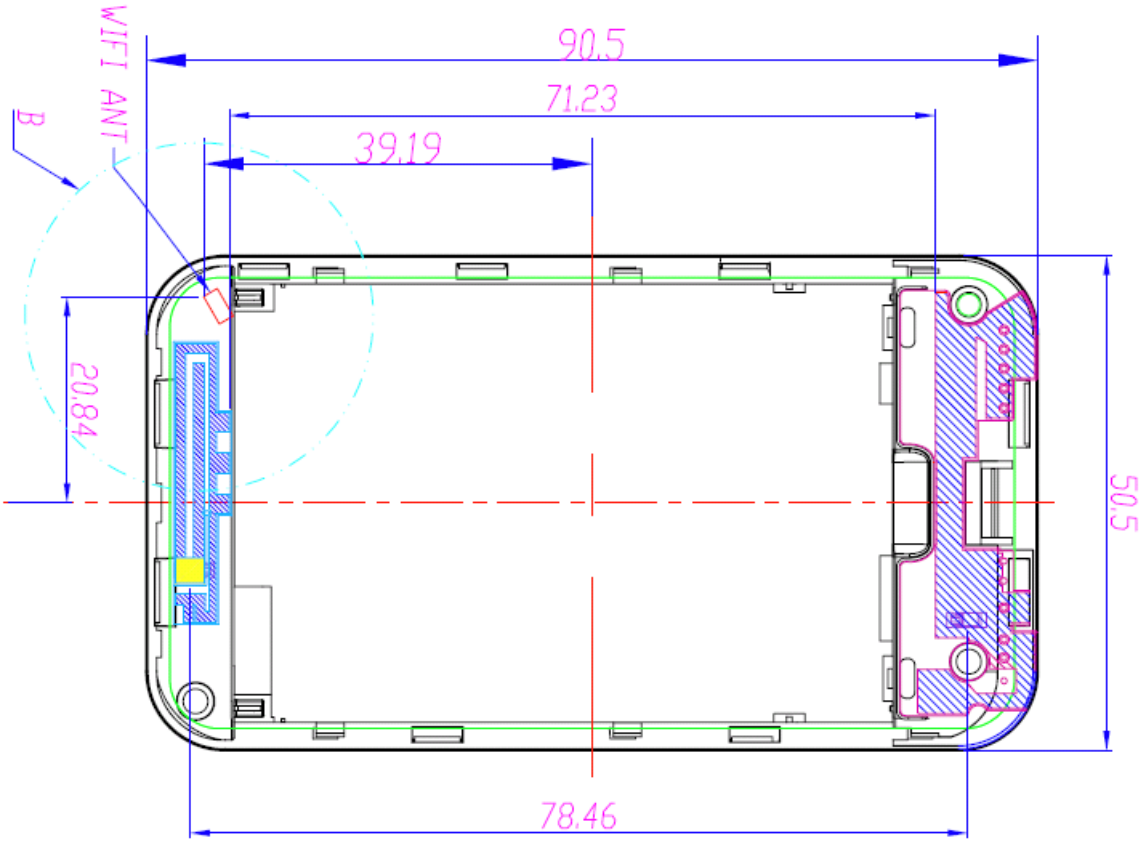
SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels if the output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels, and for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate. According to the above conducted power, the EUT should be tested for “802.11b, 1Mbps, channel 1”.

11 Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.
For this device, the BT and Wi-Fi can transmit simultaneous with other transmitters.

11.2 Transmit Antenna Separation Distances



Picture 11.1 Antenna Locations

11.3 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied. The 1-g SAR test exclusion threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

According to the KDB447498 D01, the SAR test exclusion threshold for distance＜5mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)}}{\text{(min. test separation distance, mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leqslant 3.0$$

Based on the above equation, WiFi SAR was required:

Evaluation=4.97＞3.0

12 Evaluation of Simultaneous

Table 12.1: Summary of Transmitters

Band/Mode	F(GHz)	SAR test exclusion threshold (mW)	RF output power (mW)
2.4GHz WLAN 802.11 b/g	2.45	10	15.85

Table12.2 Simultaneous transmission SAR

Simultaneous Transmission SAR(W/Kg)					
Test Position		**CDMA 800**	**CDMA 1900**	**WIFI**	**SUM**
Body	Phantom Side	**1.203**	0.542	**0.131**	**1.334**
	Ground Side	**0.838**	0.613	0.061	0.899
	Left Side	**0.470**	0.241	0.046	0.516
	Right Side	**0.340**	0.136	0.028	0.368
	Top Side	0.024	**0.612**	0.00185	0.614
	Bottom Side	0.128	**0.891**	0.019	0.910

According to the conducted power measurement result, we can draw the conclusion that: stand-alone SAR for WiFi should be performed. Then, simultaneous transmission SAR for WiFi is considered with measurement results of CDMA and WiFi. According to the above table, the sum of reported SAR values for CDMA and WiFi <1.6W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required for WiFi transmitter.

13 SAR Test Result

Table 13.1: Duty Cycle

	Duty Cycle
CDMA800/1900	1:1

Table 13.2: SAR Values (CDMA800 MHz Band-Body)

Frequency		Service	Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
836.5	384	EVDO	Phantom	23.00	22.78	1.052	0.657	0.691	0.03
836.5	384	EVDO	Ground	23.00	22.78	1.052	0.797	0.838	0.10
836.5	384	EVDO	Left	23.00	22.78	1.052	0.447	0.470	0.05
836.5	384	EVDO	Right	23.00	22.78	1.052	0.323	0.340	-0.15
836.5	384	EVDO	Top	23.00	22.78	1.052	0.023	0.024	0.15
836.5	384	EVDO	Bottom	23.00	22.78	1.052	0.122	0.128	0.16
824.7	1013	EVDO	Phantom	23.00	22.53	1.114	1.150	1.281	0.04
848.3	777	EVDO	Phantom	23.00	22.23	1.194	0.664	0.793	-0.01
Worst Case Position of Body of Original with Variant									
824.7	1013	EVDO	Phantom	23.00	22.53	1.114	1.08	1.203	0.01

Note: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

Table 13.3: SAR Values (CDMA1900 MHz Band-Body)

Frequency		Service	Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
1880	600	EVDO	Phantom	22.00	21.47	1.130	0.480	0.542	0.03
1880	600	EVDO	Ground	22.00	21.47	1.130	0.543	0.613	0.10
1880	600	EVDO	Left	22.00	21.47	1.130	0.213	0.241	0.13
1880	600	EVDO	Right	22.00	21.47	1.130	0.120	0.136	0.12
1880	600	EVDO	Top	22.00	21.47	1.130	0.542	0.612	-0.02
1880	600	EVDO	Bottom	22.00	21.47	1.130	0.681	0.769	-0.08
1851.25	25	EVDO	Bottom	22.00	21.77	1.054	0.569	0.600	-0.05
1908.75	1175	EVDO	Bottom	22.00	21.55	1.109	0.843	0.935	0.09
Worst Case Position of Body of Original with Variant									
1908.75	1175	EVDO	Bottom	22.00	21.55	1.109	0.803	0.891	0.01

Note: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

Table 13.4: SAR Values (Wi-Fi 802.11b - Body)

Frequency		Test Position	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.							
2412	1	Phantom	16.00	15.28	1.18	0.111	0.131	0.19
2412	1	Ground	16.00	15.28	1.18	0.052	0.061	0.15
2412	1	Left	16.00	15.28	1.18	0.039	0.046	0.12
2412	1	Right	16.00	15.28	1.18	0.024	0.028	-0.14
2412	1	Top	16.00	15.28	1.18	0.00157	0.00185	0.12
2412	1	Bottom	16.00	15.28	1.18	0.016	0.019	0.13

Note: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

14 SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Table 14.1: SAR Measurement Variability for Head Value (1g)

Frequency		Side	Test Position	Original SAR(1g) (W/kg)	First Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.					
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 14.2: SAR Measurement Variability for Body Value (1g)

Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.						
836.5	384	EVDO	Ground	10	0.797	0.794	1.00
824.7	1013	EVDO	Phantom	10	1.150	1.150	1.00
1908.75	1175	EVDO	Bottom	10	0.843	0.811	1.04
Worst Case Position of Body of Original with Variant							
824.7	1013	EVDO	Phantom	10	1.08	1.07	1.00
1908.75	1175	EVDO	Bottom	10	0.803	0.803	1.00

15 Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Unc. value, ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i 1g	c_i 10g	Std.Unc. ±%,1g	Std.Unc. ±%,10g	V_i v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Linearity	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.9	0.9	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Diople								
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Dipole Positioning	2.0	N	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Dipole Input Power	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞

(meas.)								
Combined Std Uncertainty						±11.2%	±10.9%	387
Expanded Std Uncertainty						**±22.4%**	**±21.8%**	

16 Main Test Instrument

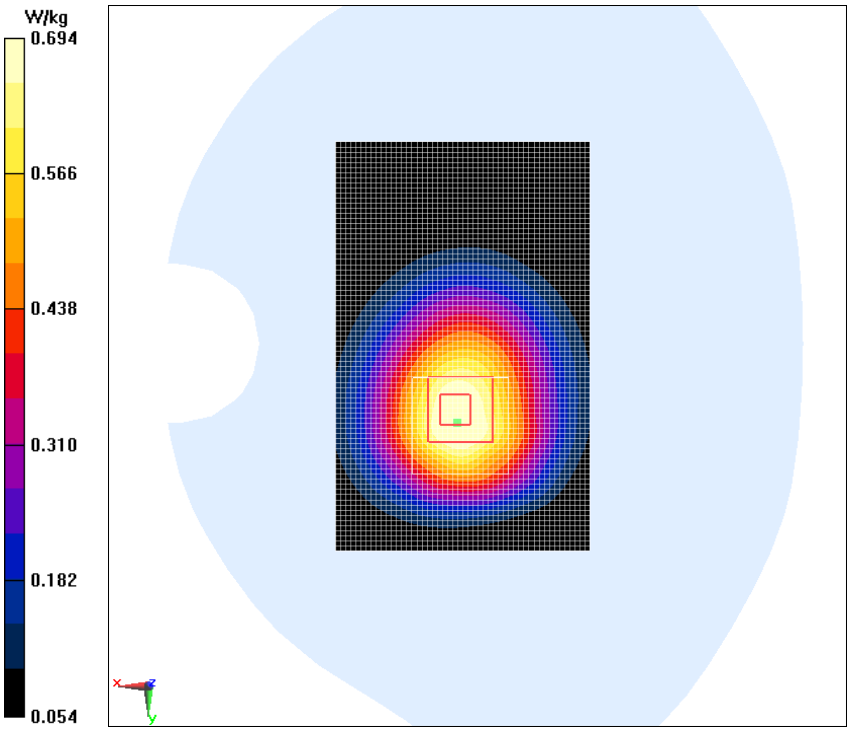
Table 16.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	N5242A	MY51221755	Jan 08, 2014	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	102257	Aug 31, 2013	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100644,100241		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49072044	Jan 08, 2014	One Year
05	Amplifier	NTWPA-0086010F	12023024	No Calibration Requested	
06	Coupler	778D	MY48220551	Aug 23, 2013	One year
07	BTS	E5515C	MY50266468	Jan 08, 2014	One year
08	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3252	Aug 5, 2013	One year
09	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3754	Aug 8, 2013	One year
10	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	1244	Jul 9, 2013	One year
11	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D835V2	4d112	Oct 9, 2013	One year
12	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D1900V2	5d134	Jul 12, 2013	One year
13	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D2450V2	858	Jun 13, 2014	One year
14	DAE	SPEAG DAE3	360	Feb 17, 2014	One year

ANNEX A GRAPH RESULTS

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Ground Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013
CDMA 800MHz EVDO Ground Mode Middle/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.725 W/kg
CDMA 800MHz EVDO Ground Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.028 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.861 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.657 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.473 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.694 W/kg

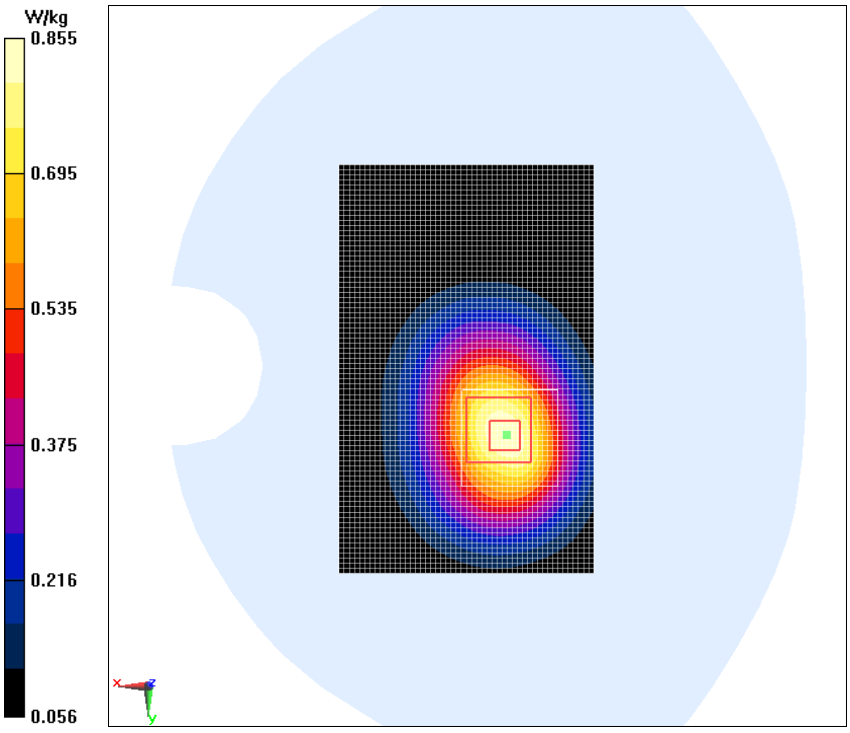


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.849 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.443 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.797 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.539 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.855 W/kg

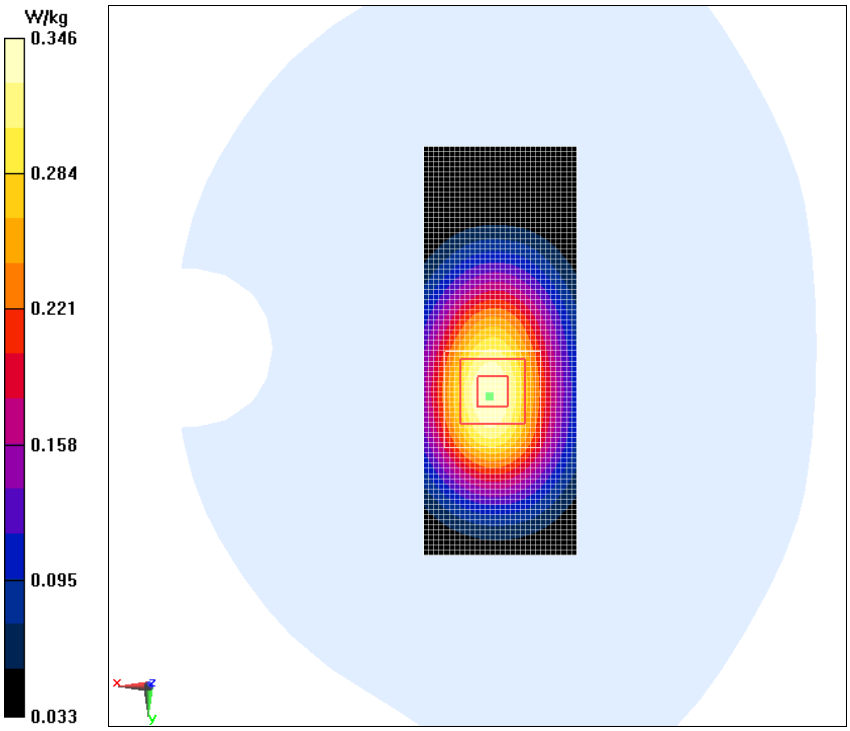


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Right Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Right Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.353 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Right Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 17.976 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.448 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.323 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.221 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.346 W/kg

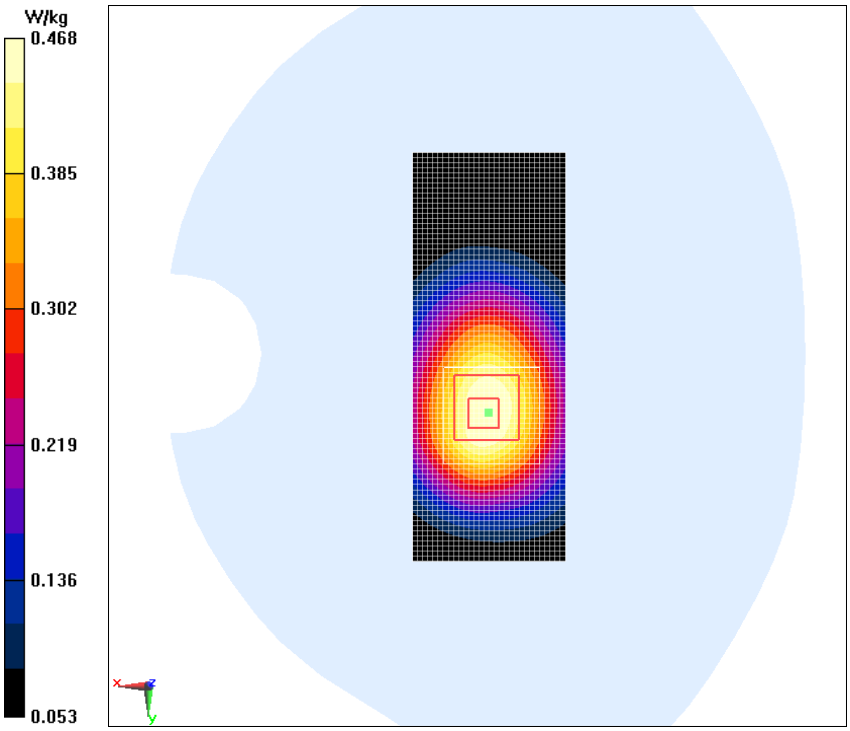


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Left Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Left Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.480 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Left Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.218 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.599 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.447 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.318 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.468 W/kg

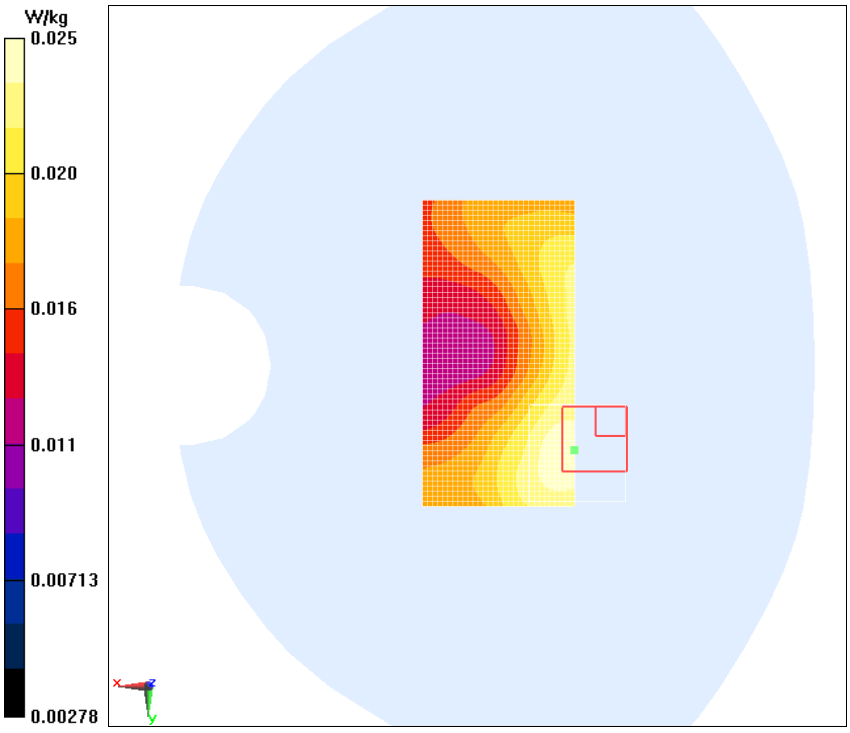


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Top Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Top Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0250 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Top Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.786 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0290 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.023 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.0245 W/kg

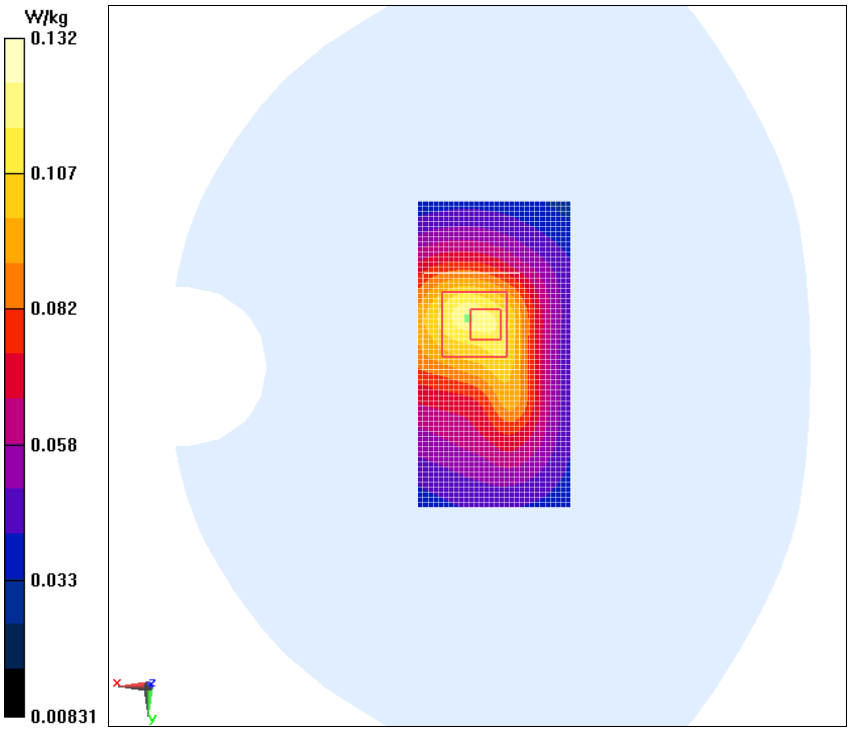


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.122 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.165 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.197 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.122 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.077 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.132 W/kg

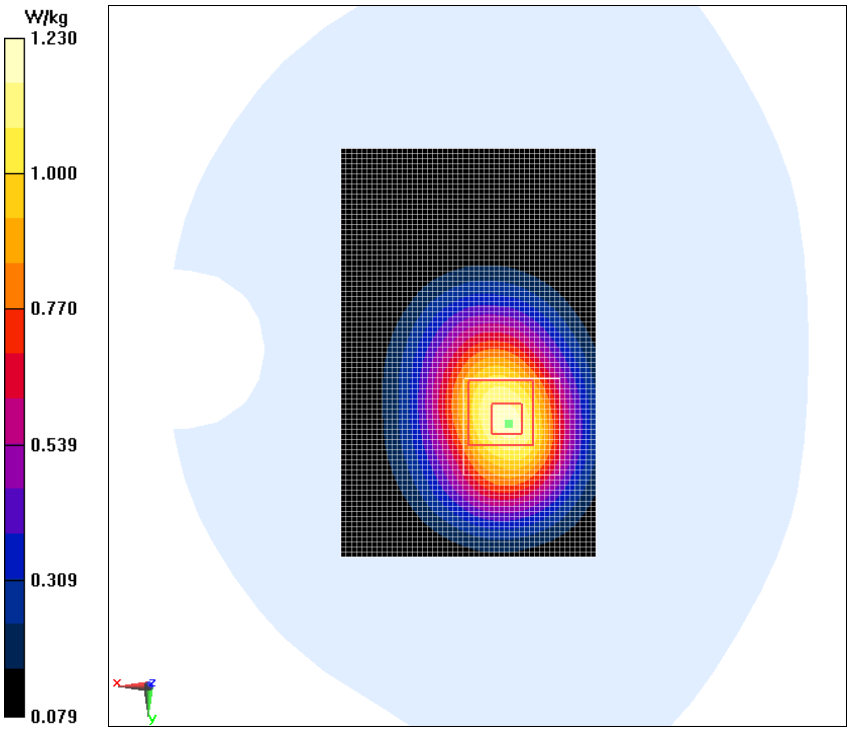


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.993 S/m; ε_r = 55.142; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.19 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.367 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.70 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.778 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 W/kg

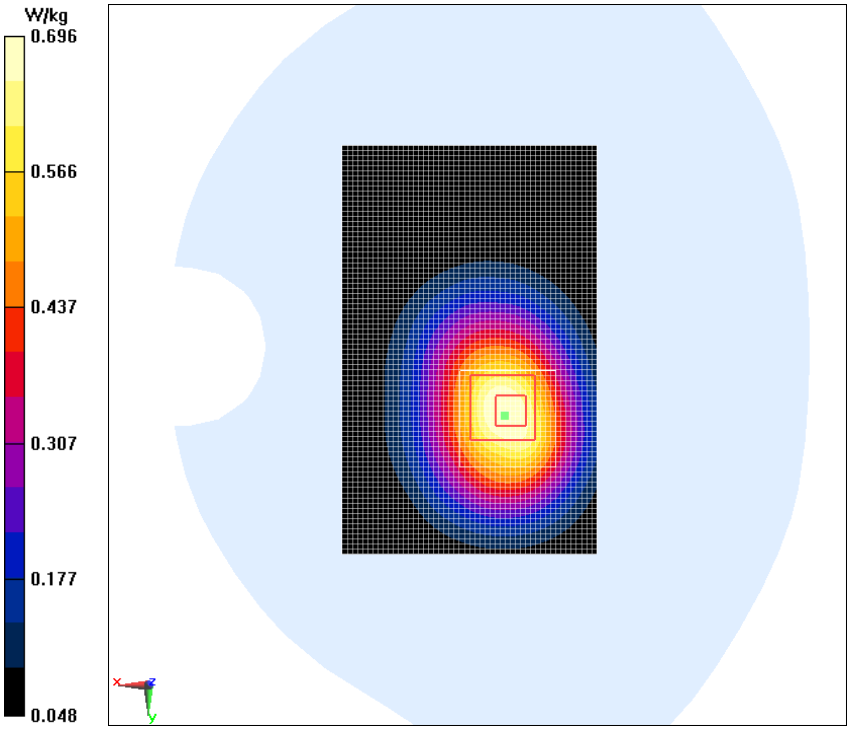


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode High

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 1.014 S/m; ε_r = 55.207; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode High/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.710 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.158 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.923 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.664 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.452 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.696 W/kg

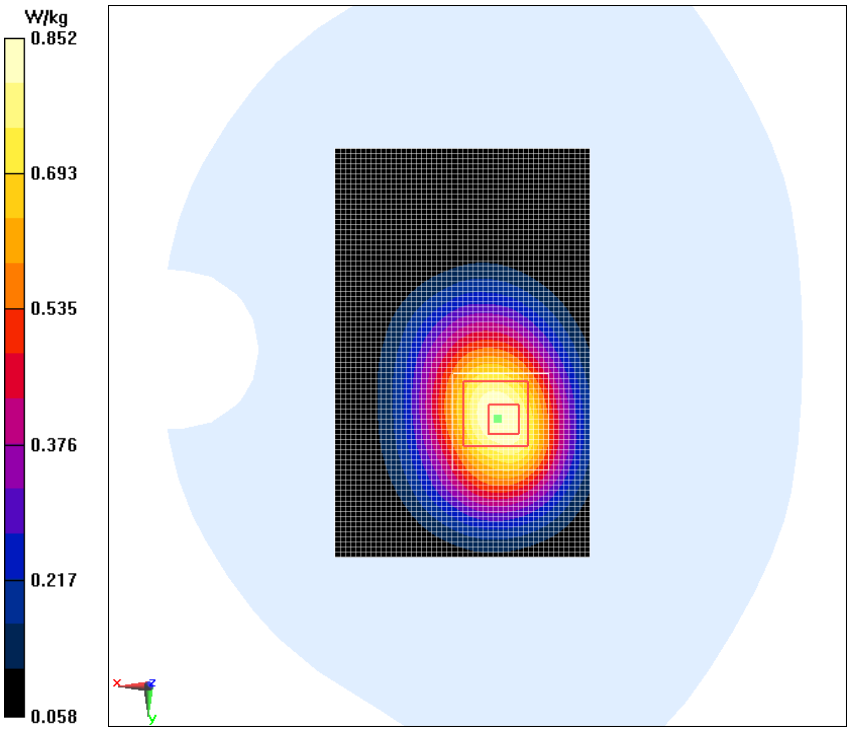


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle 2

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 55.152; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle 2/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.864 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.147 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.794 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.535 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.852 W/kg

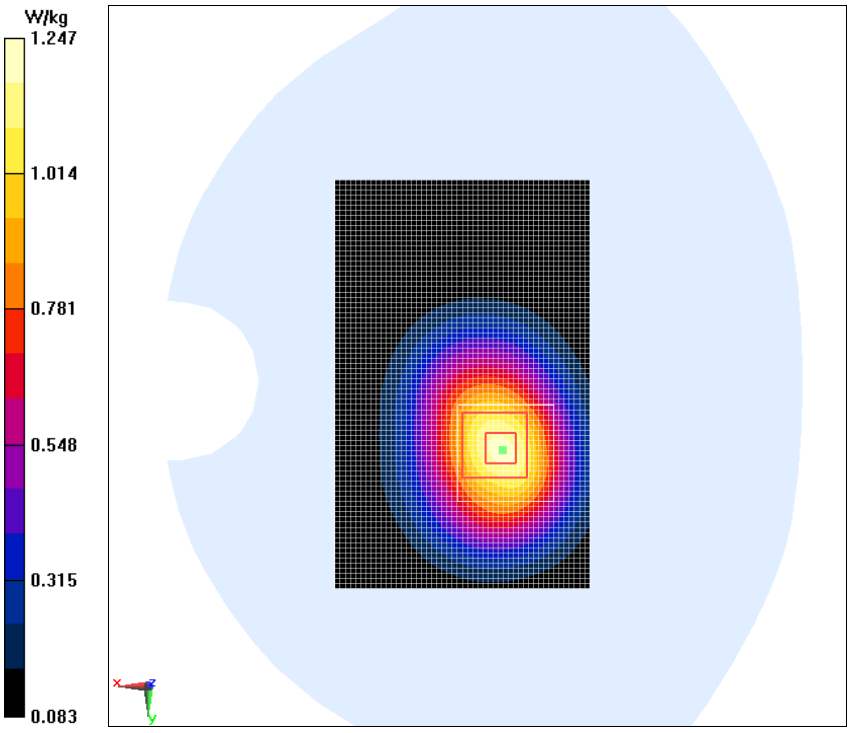


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low 2

Date/Time: 2014/2/28
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.993 S/m; ε_r = 55.142; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low 2/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.20 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 28.388 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.63 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.775 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.25 W/kg

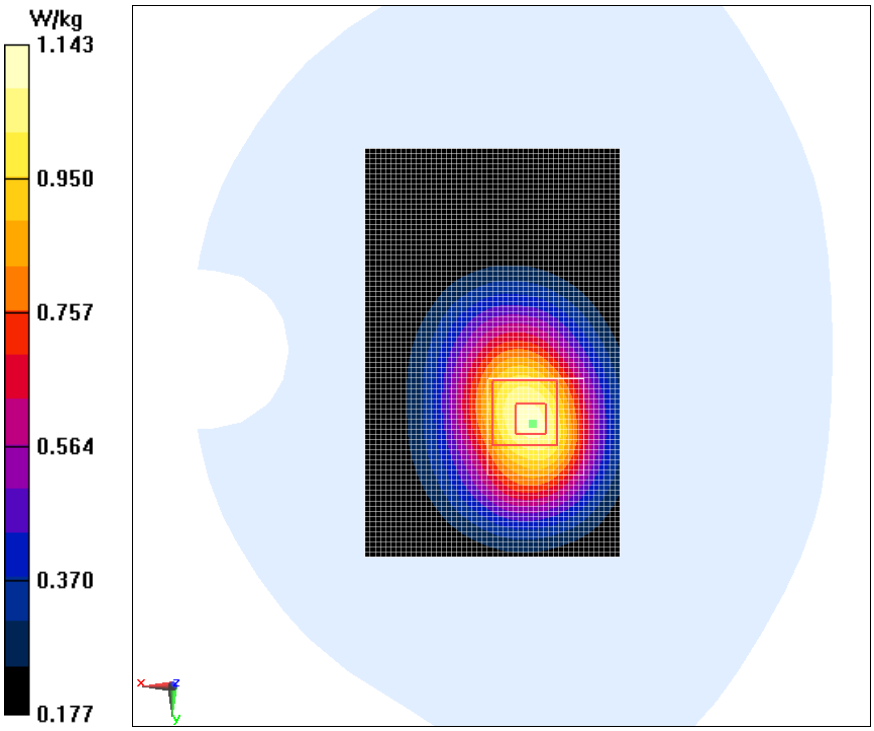


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low

Date/Time: 2014/4/26
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.994 S/m; ε_r = 55.144; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.03 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.653 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.70 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.716 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg

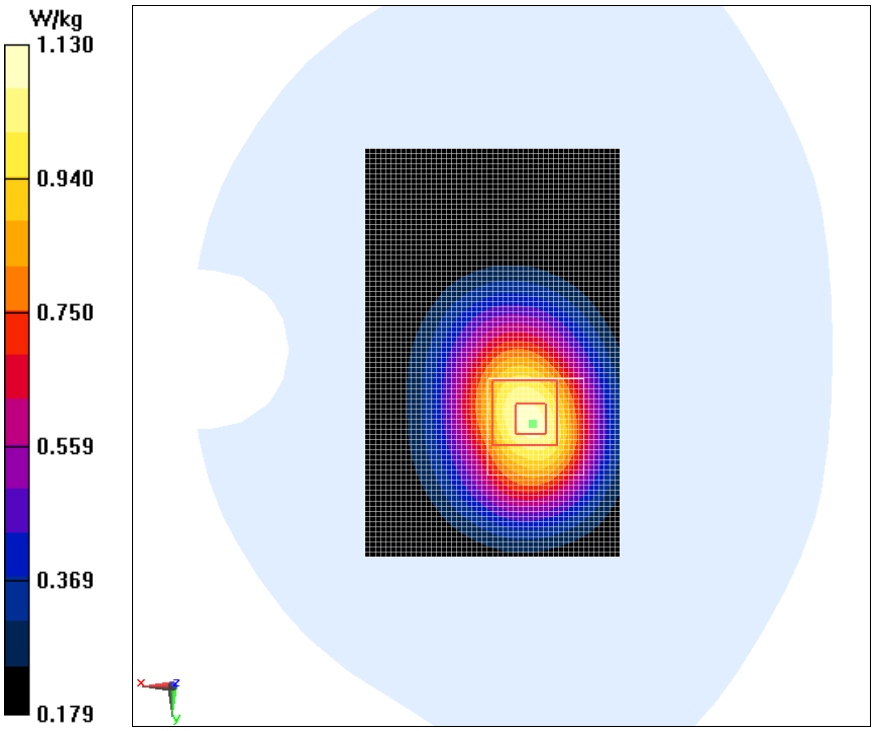


CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low 2

Date/Time: 2014/4/26
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 825 MHz; σ = 0.994 S/m; ε_r = 55.144; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 800MHz; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low 2/Area Scan (51x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.02 W/kg

CDMA 800MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Low 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.653 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.69 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.714 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg

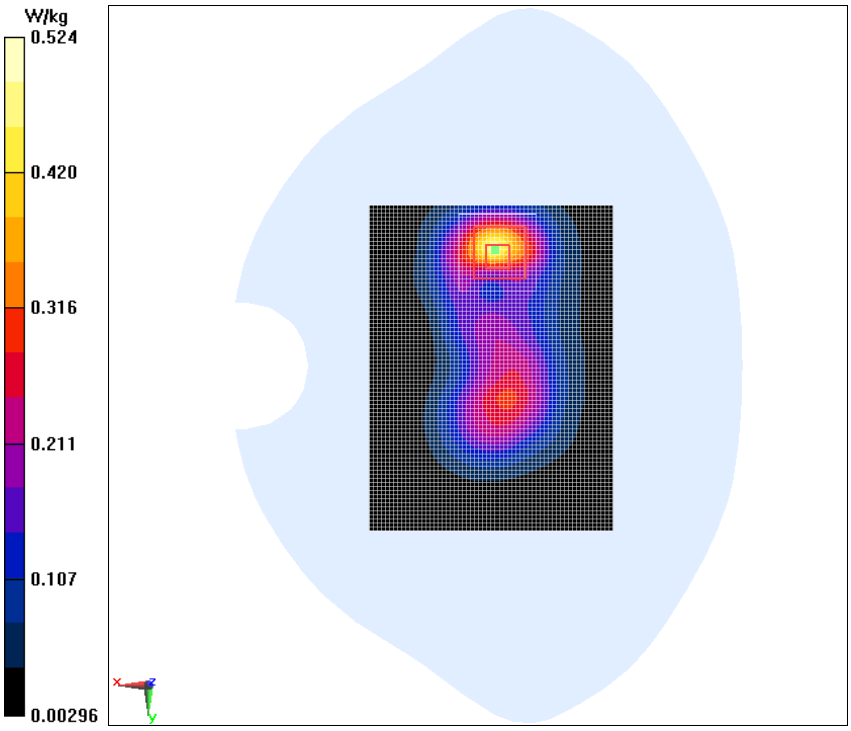


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.475 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Phantom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.098 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.850 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.480 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.247 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.524 W/kg

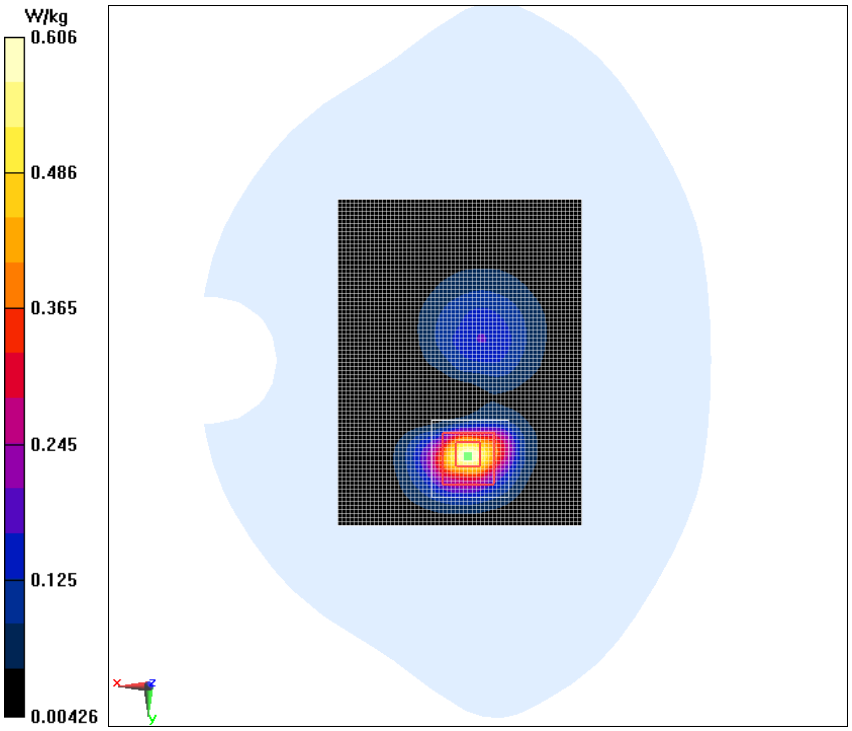


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Ground Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Ground Mode Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.616 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Ground Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.827 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.992 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.543 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.606 W/kg

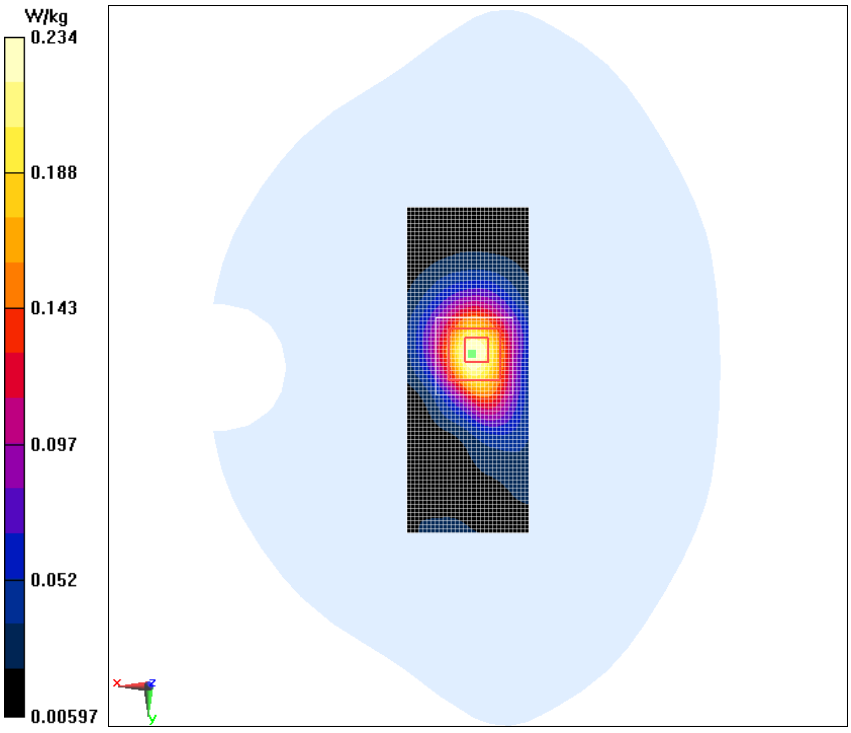


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Left Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Left Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.243 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Left Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.288 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.343 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.213 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.124 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.234 W/kg

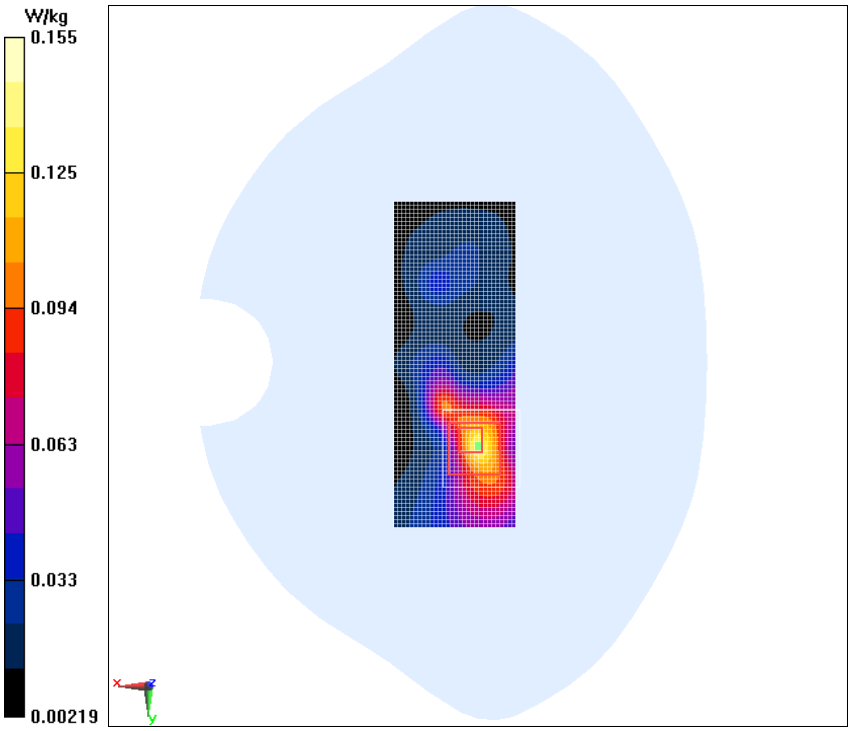


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Right Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Right Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x81x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.136 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Right Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.470 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.314 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.120 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.068 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.155 W/kg

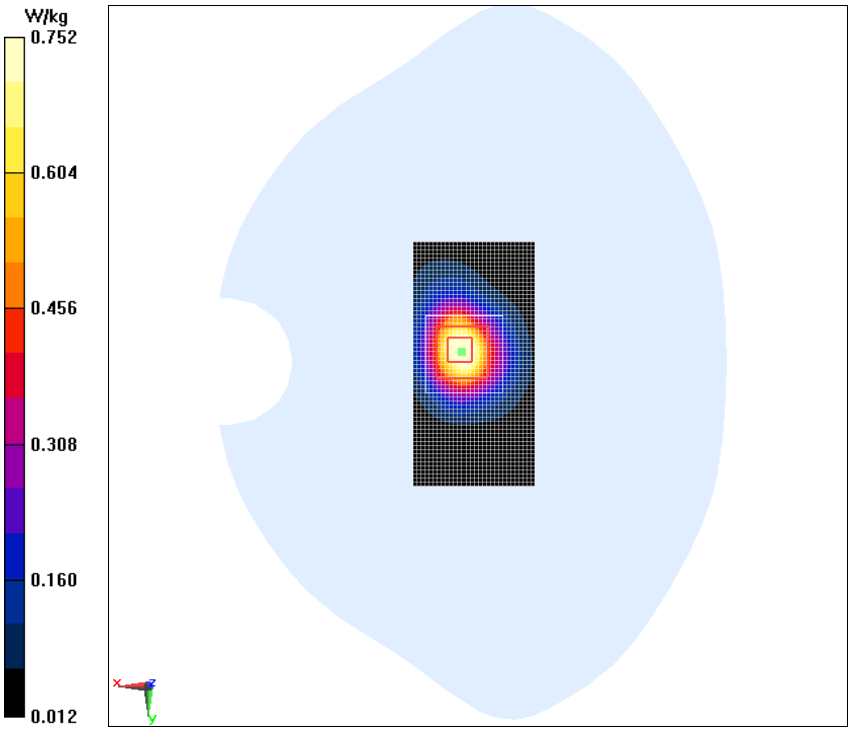


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.849 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.568 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.681 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.366 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.752 W/kg

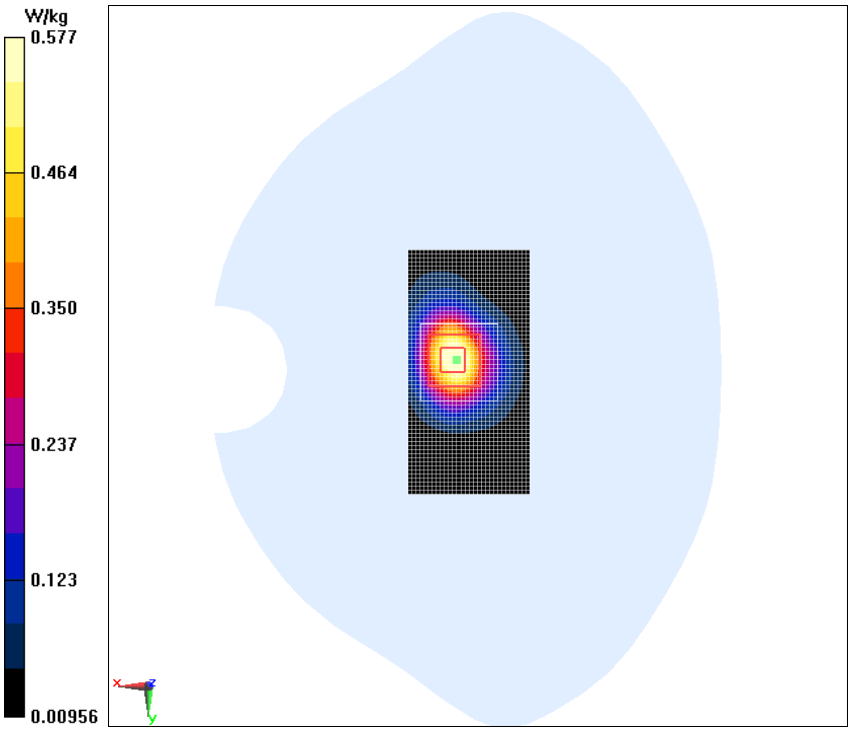


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Top Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.504 S/m; ε_r = 53.319; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Top Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.641 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Top Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.759 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.905 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.542 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.293 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.577 W/kg

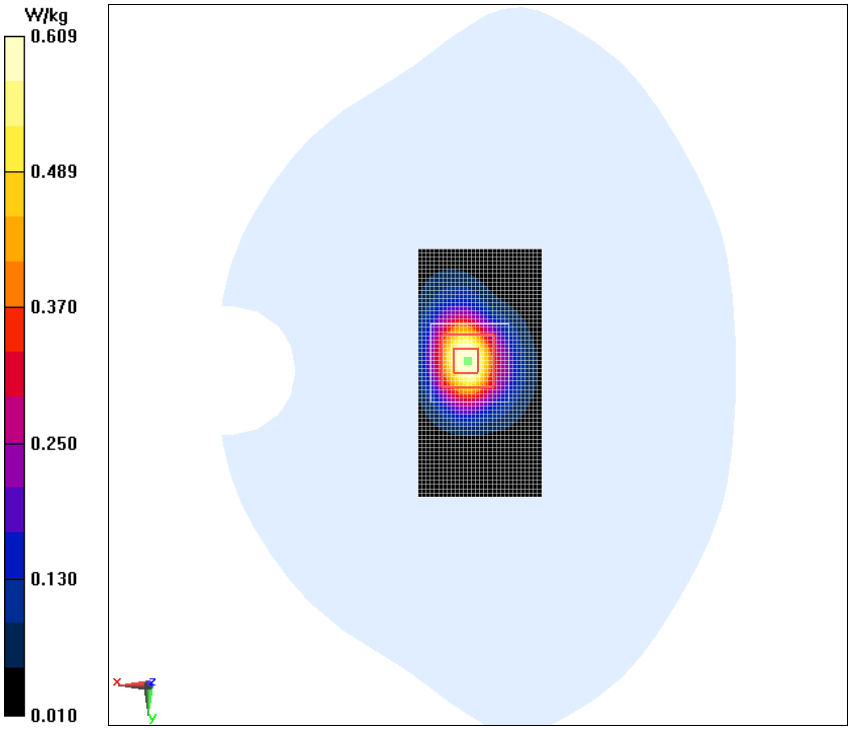


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Low

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1851.25 MHz; σ = 1.476 S/m; ε_r = 53.434; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Low/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.683 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 19.596 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.569 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.305 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.609 W/kg

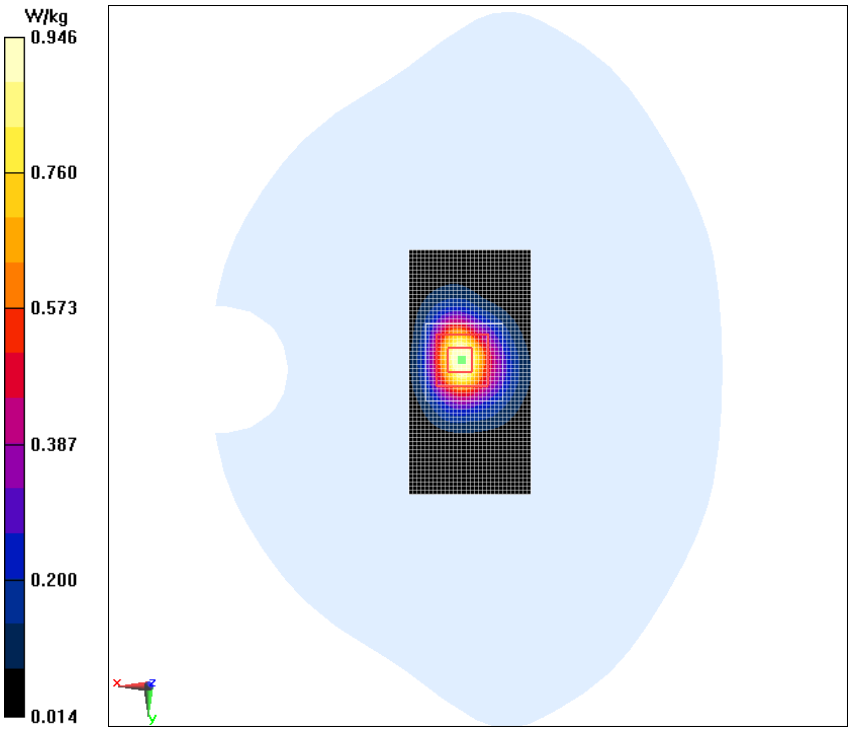


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1909 MHz; σ = 1.533 S/m; ε_r = 53.193; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.05 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.490 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.843 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.448 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.946 W/kg

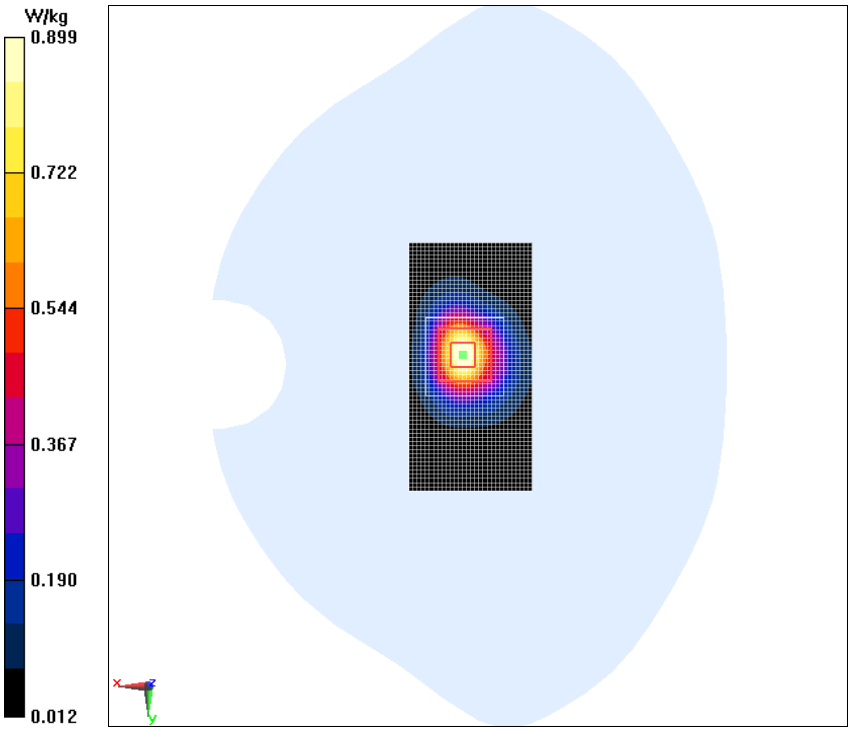


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High 2

Date/Time: 2014/3/5
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1909 MHz; σ = 1.533 S/m; ε_r = 53.193; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High 2/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.971 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.34 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.811 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.430 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.899 W/kg

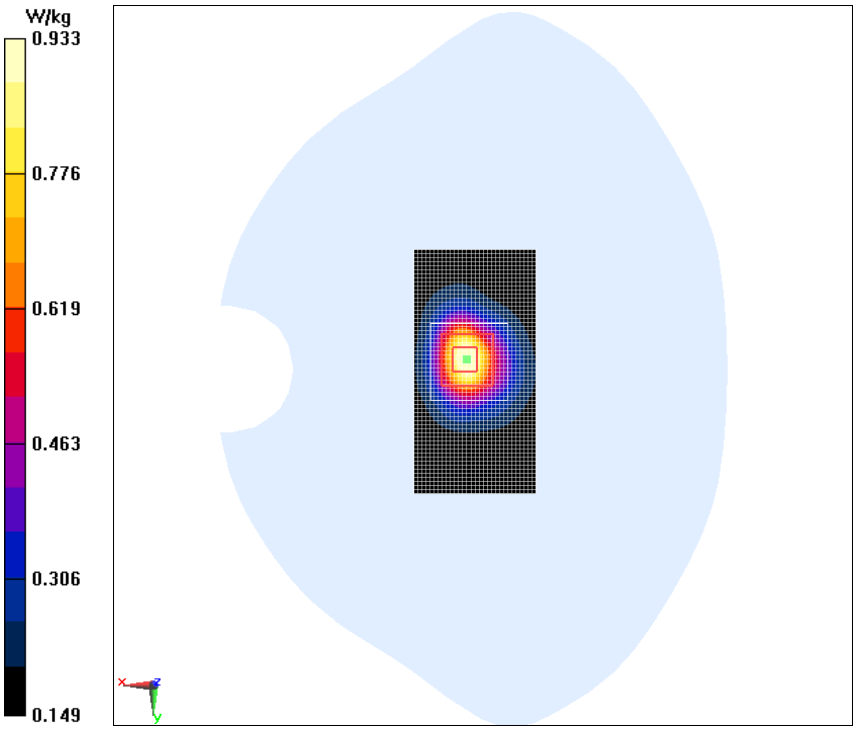


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High

Date/Time: 2014/4/29
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1909 MHz; σ = 1.533 S/m; ε_r = 53.193; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.01 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.803 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.421 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.933 W/kg

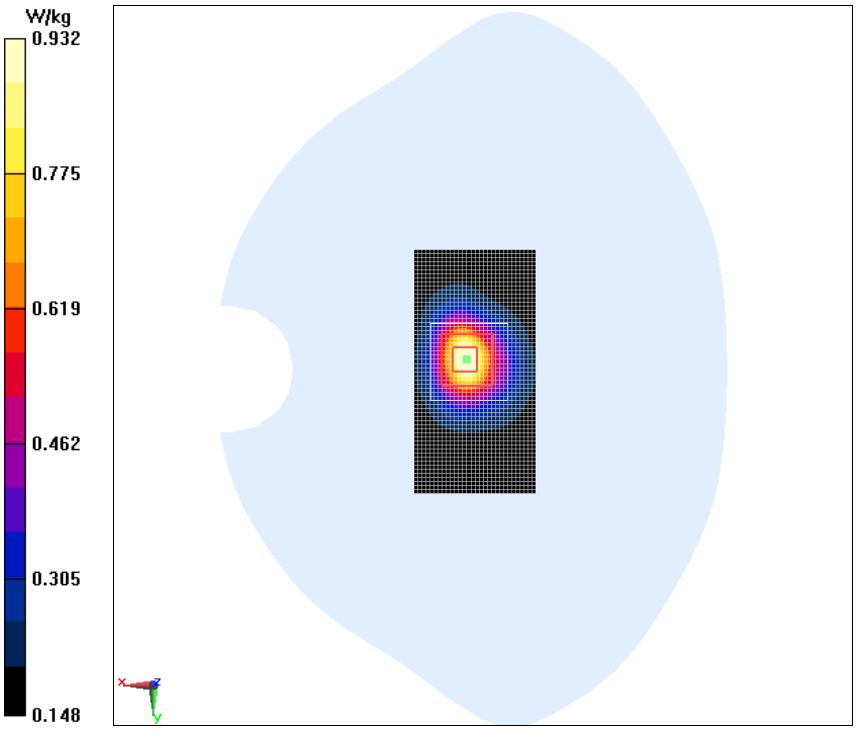


CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High 2

Date/Time: 2014/4/29
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1909 MHz; σ = 1.533 S/m; ε_r = 53.193; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CDMA 1900MHz; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High 2/Area Scan (31x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.02 W/kg

CDMA 1900MHz EVDO Bottom Mode High 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.05 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.803 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.420 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.932 W/kg

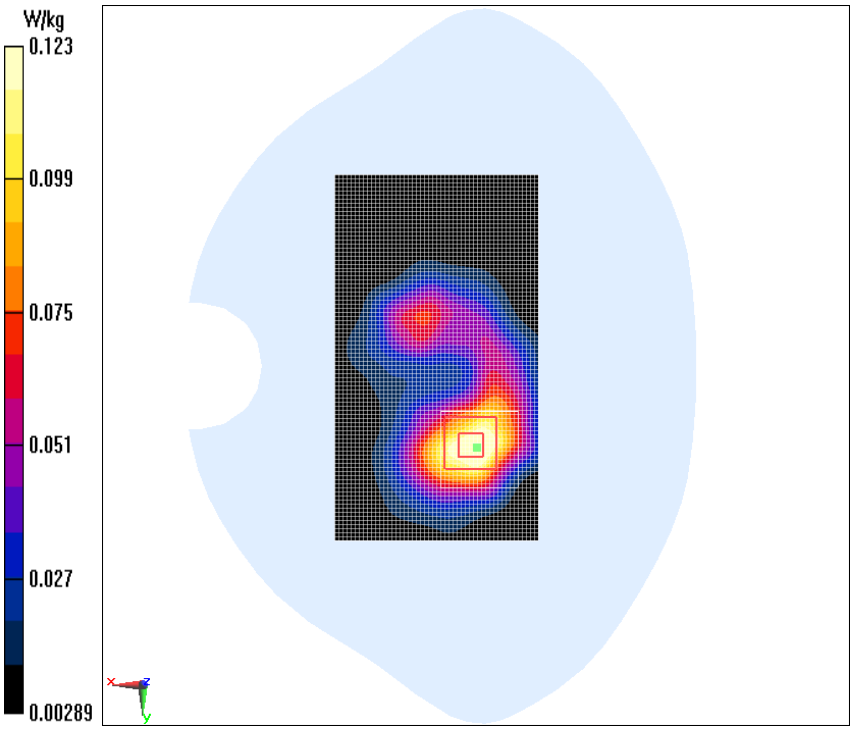


WiFi 802.11b Phantom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/8/5
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.902 S/m; ε_r = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System:WiFi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013

WiFi 802.11b Phantom Mode Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.164 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Phantom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.649 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.236 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.111 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.073 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.123 W/kg

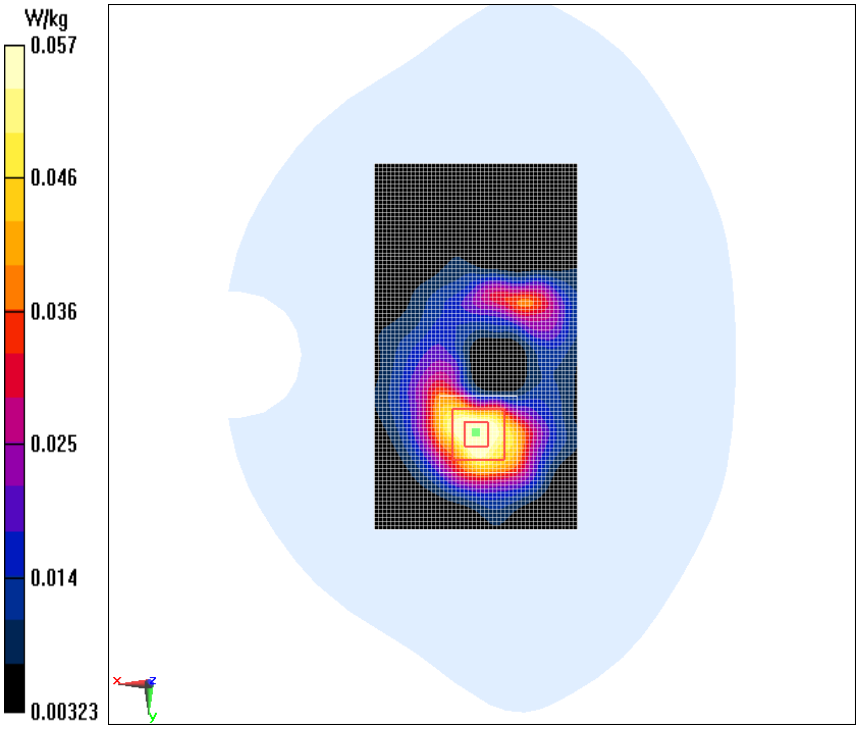


WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/8/5
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.902 S/m; ε_r = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System:WiFi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.124 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.595 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.106 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.052 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.027 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0571 W/kg

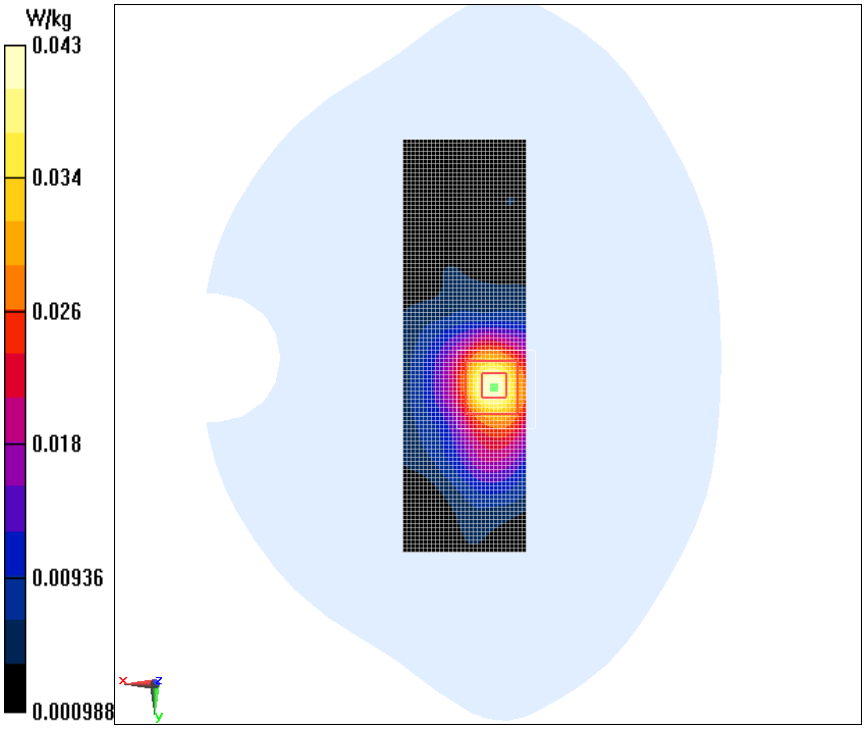


WiFi 802.11b Left Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/8/5
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.902 S/m; ε_r = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System:WiFi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013

WiFi 802.11b Left Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x101x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0727 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Left Mode Middle/Zoom Scan 2 (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.801 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.069 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.039 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0429 W/kg



WiFi 802.11b Right Mode Middle

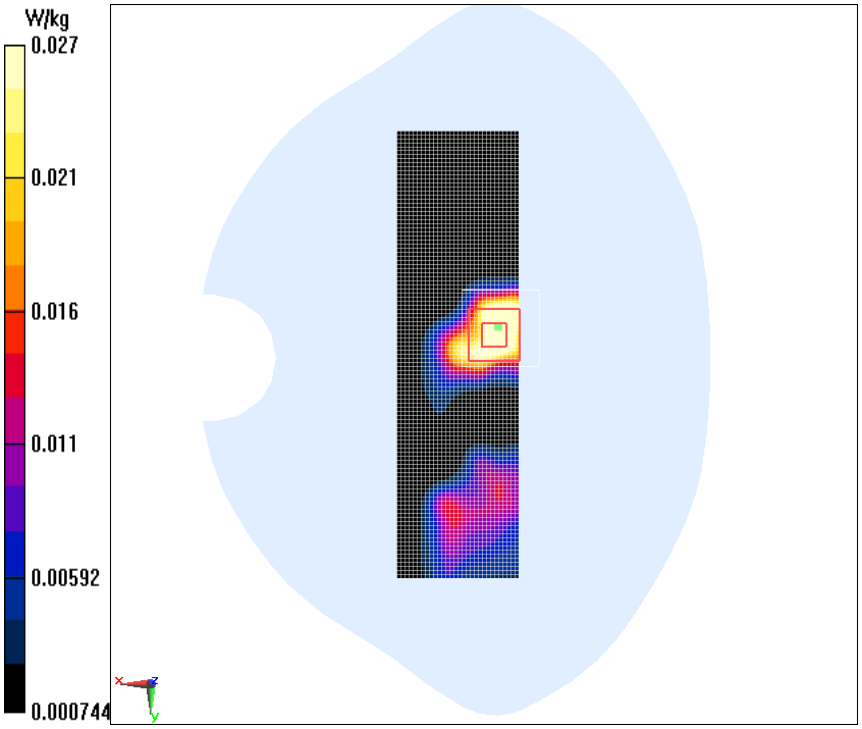
Date/Time: 2014/8/5
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.902 S/m; ε_r = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System:WiFi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013

WiFi 802.11b Right Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x111x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0549 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Right Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.202 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0440 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.024 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0266 W/kg

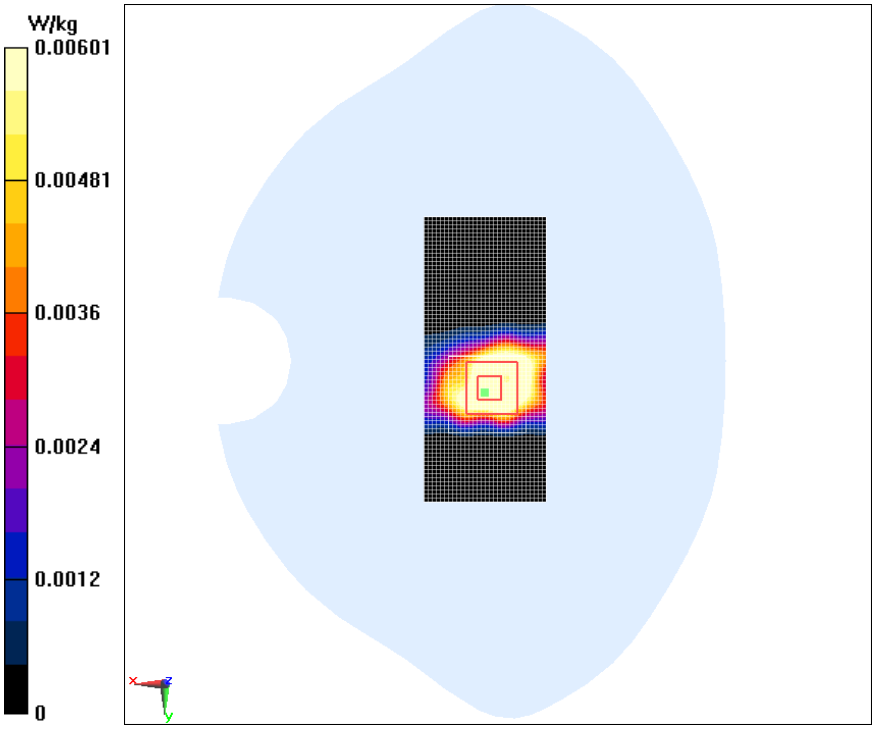


WiFi 802.11b Top Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/8/5
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.902 S/m; ε_r = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System:WiFi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013

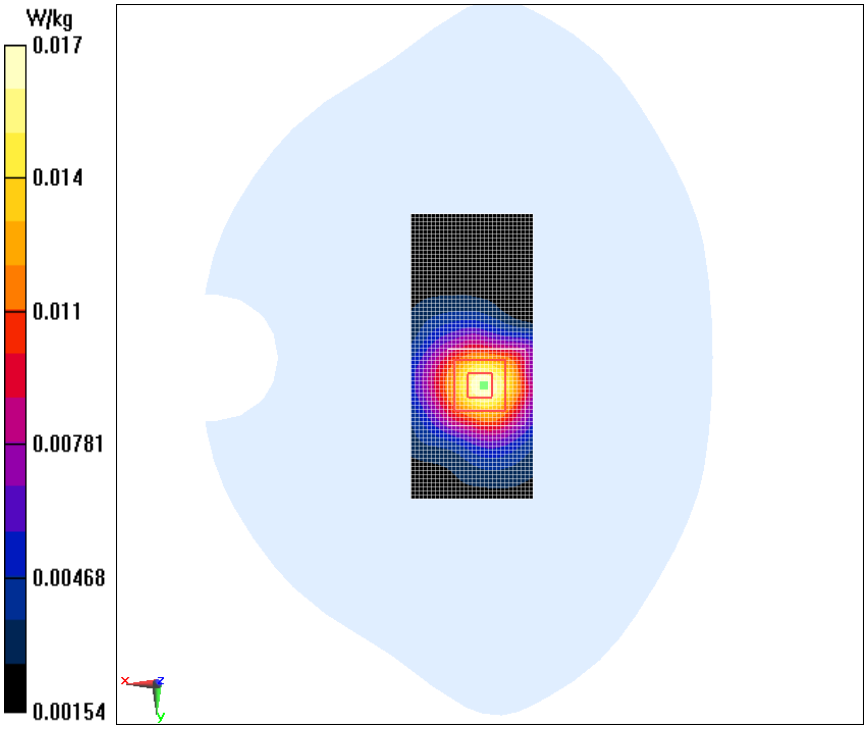
WiFi 802.11b Top Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0346 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Top Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.061 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0130 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00157 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.000225 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00601 W/kg



WiFi 802.11b Bottom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2014/8/5
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.902 S/m; ε_r = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System:WiFi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013
WiFi 802.11b Bottom Mode Middle/Area Scan (31x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0750 W/kg
WiFi 802.11b Bottom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0.915 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0320 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.016 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.010 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0172 W/kg



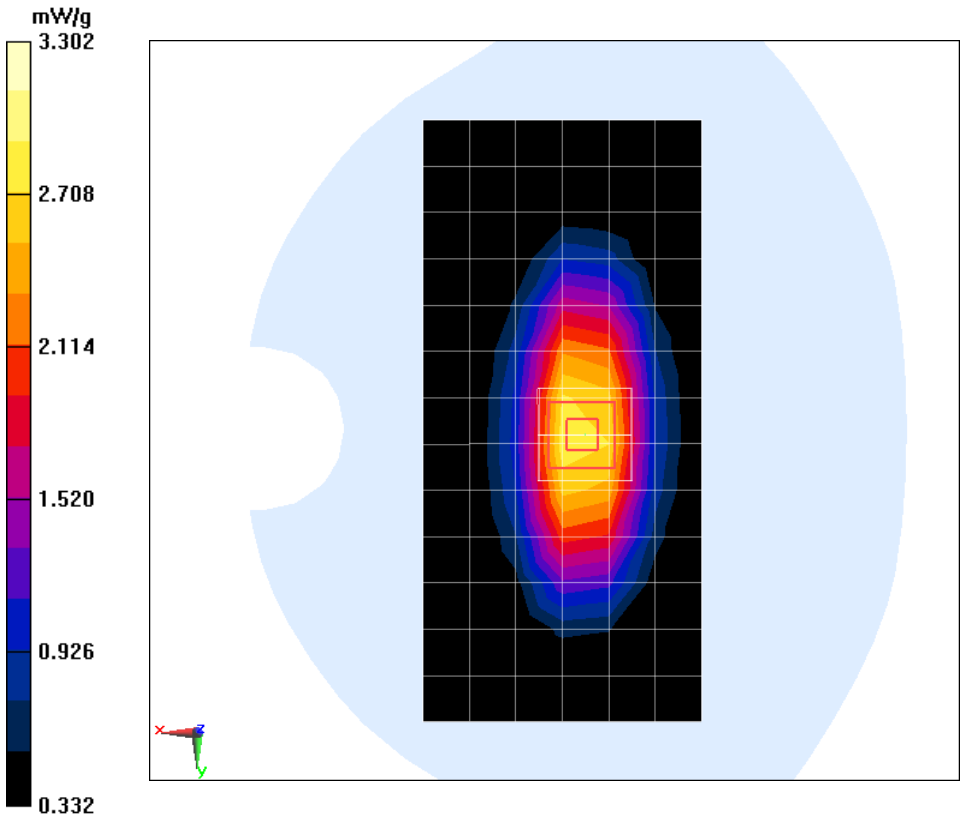
ANNEX B SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

835MHz-Body

Date/Time: 2/28/2014
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.999 mho/m; εr = 55.15; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.387 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 56.938 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.027 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.302 mW/g

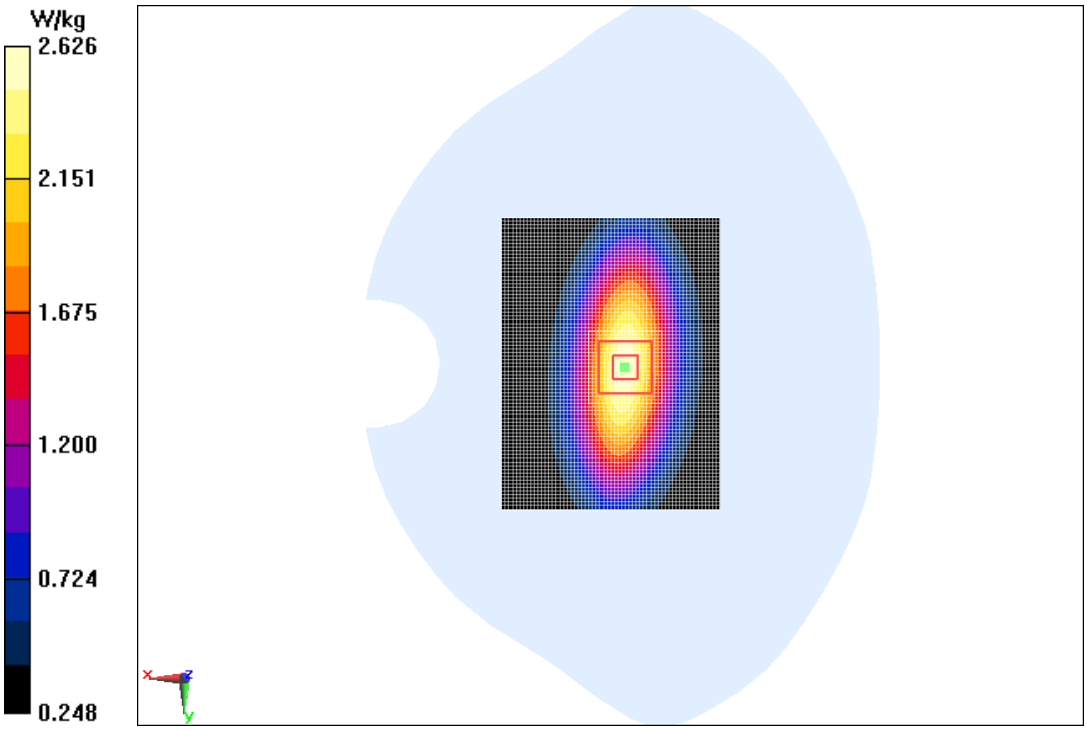


835MHz-Body

Date/Time: 4/26/2014
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 850MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.999 mho/m; εr = 55.15; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.14, 6.14, 6.14); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 60.203 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.34 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 2.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.48 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.63 mW/g

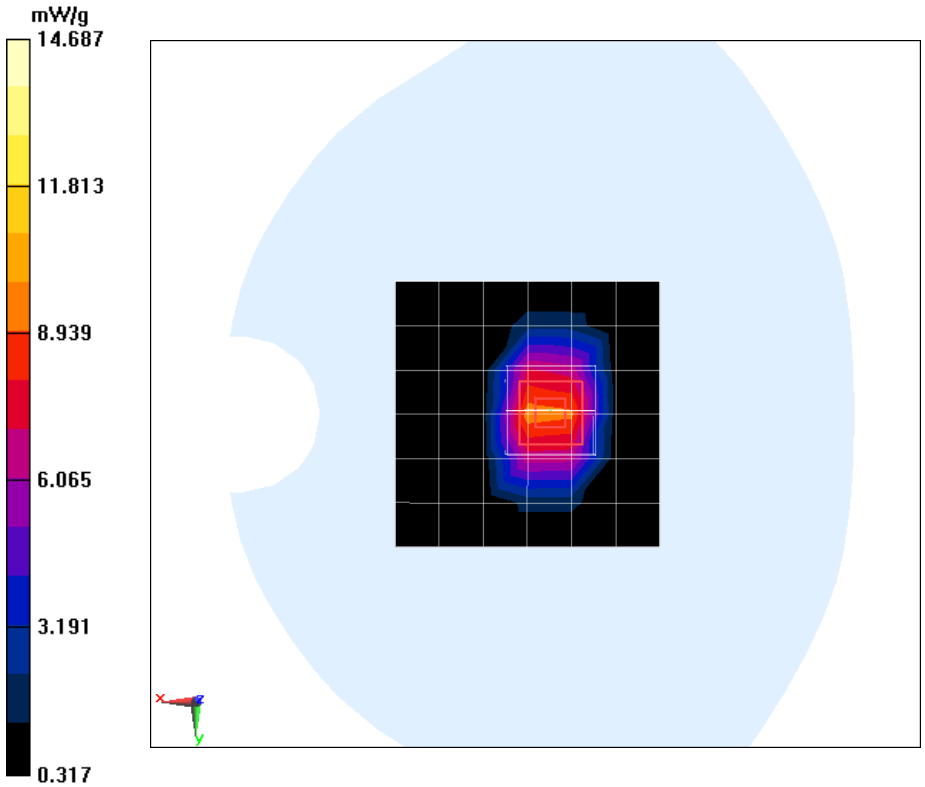


1900MHz-Body

Date/Time: 3/5/2014
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.524 mho/m; εr = 53.237; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.638 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 101.286 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.873 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.84 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.67 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.687 mW/g

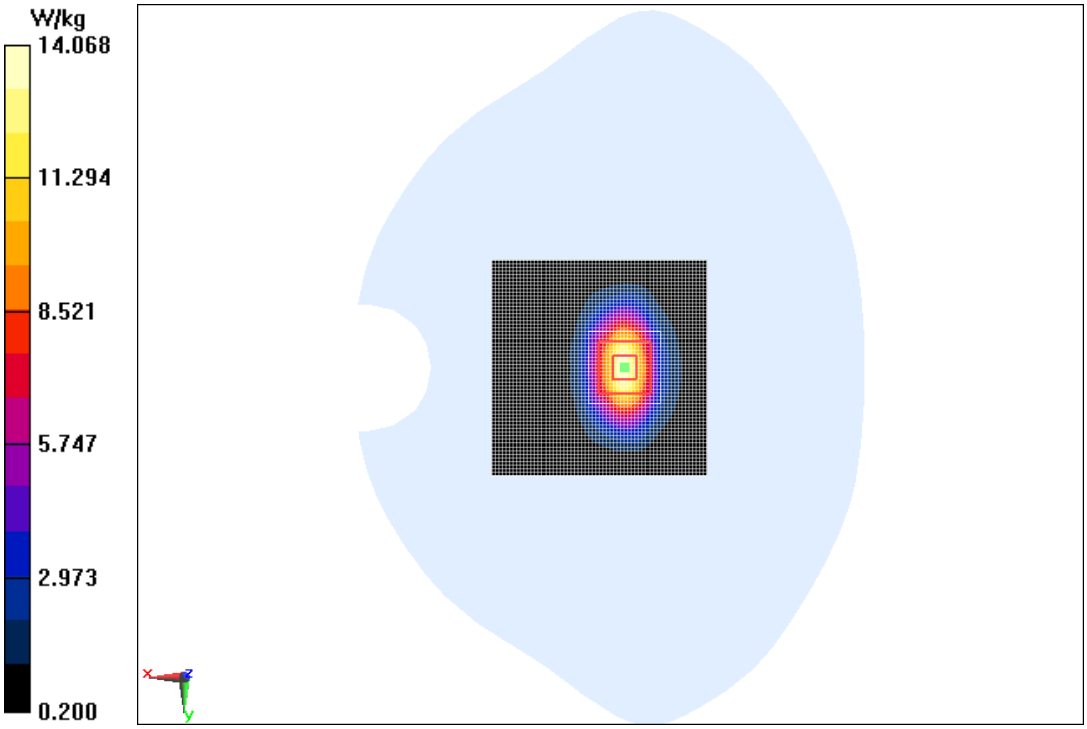


1900MHz-Body

Date/Time: 4/29/2014
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium: Body 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.524 mho/m; εr = 53.237; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambient Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/5/2013

System Validation/Area Scan(101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.8 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 92.696 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.376 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.9mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.6mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 mW/g

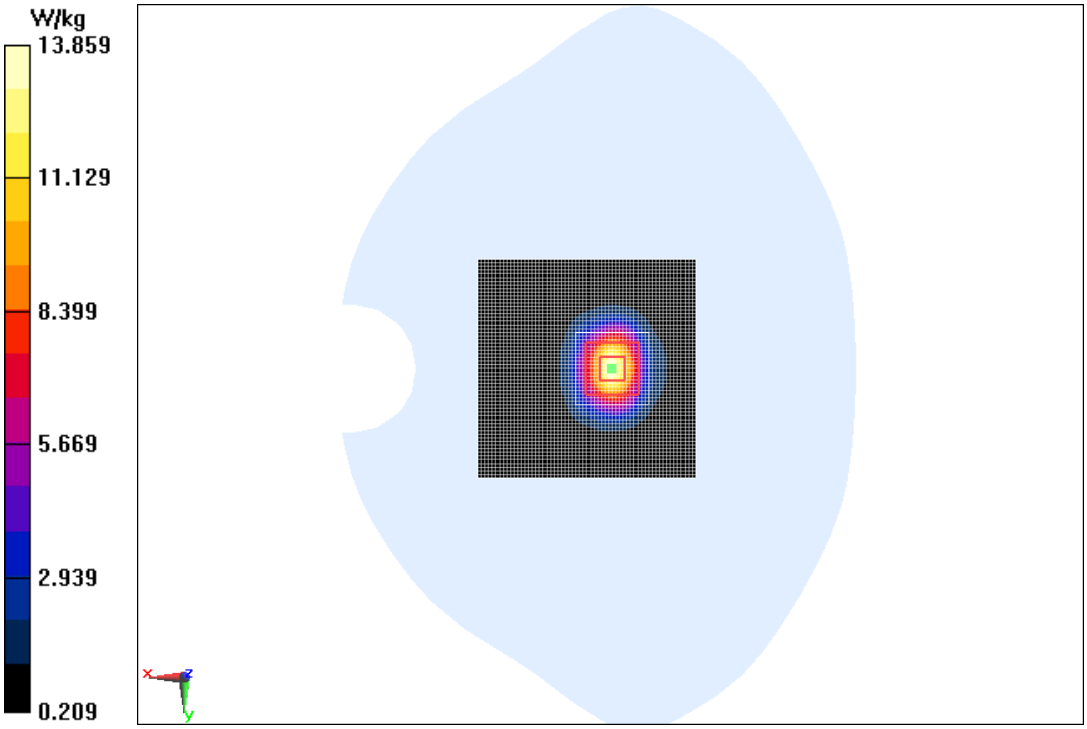


2450MHz-Body

Date/Time: 8/5/2014
Electronics: DAE3 Sn360
Medium: Body 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.918 mho/m; εr = 53.946; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Ambien Temperature:22.5° C Liquid Temperature:22.5° C
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(6.66, 6.66, 6.66); Calibrated: 8/8/2013

System Validation/ Area Scan (101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.098 mW/g

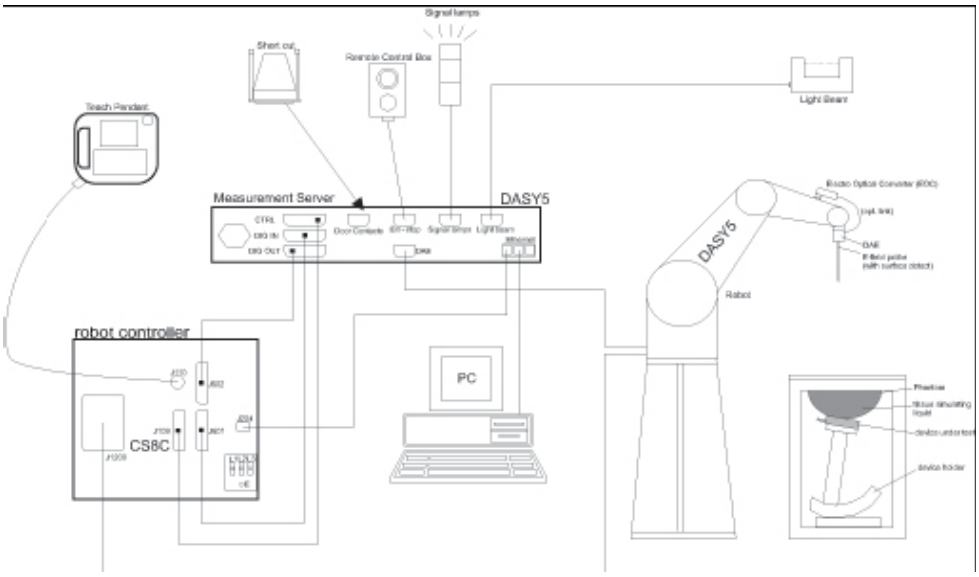
System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 85.543 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.877 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 12.23 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.66 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 mW/g



ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup

C.1 Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) 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 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.

C.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection durning a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model: ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency 2.0GHz — 3.0GHz(EX3DV4)
Range: 700MHz — 2.0GHz(ES3DV3)
Calibration: In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 2450MHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB(2.0GHz — 3.0GHz) for EX3DV4
± 0.2 dB(700MHz — 2.0GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range: 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg
Probe Length: 330 mm
Probe Tip Length: 20 mm
Body Diameter: 12 mm
Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center: 1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)
Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields

Picture C.2 Near-field Probe

Picture C.3 E-field Probe

C.3 E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm^2) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and inn a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/ cm^2.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

C.4 Other Test Equipment

C.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

The data acquisition electronics consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: RX90L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

Picture C.5 DASY 5

C.4.3 Measurement Server

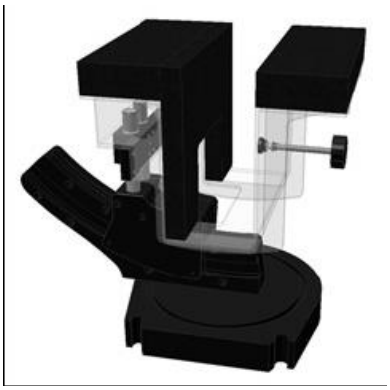
The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O broad, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU broad.
The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Picture C.6 Server for DASY 5

C.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.
The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss
POM material having the following dielectric
parameters: relative permittivity ε =3 and loss tangent δ =0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.
<Laptop Extension Kit>
The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.

Picture C.7: Device Holder



Picture C.8: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to
Represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

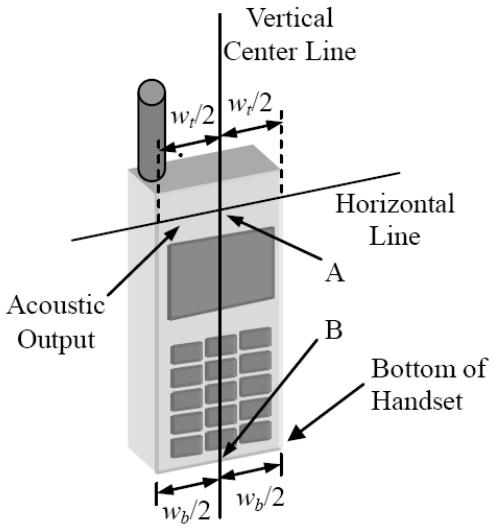
Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0. 2 mm
Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions: 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available: Special

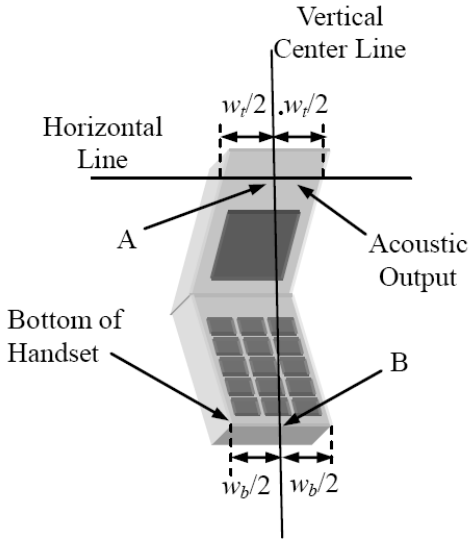
Picture C.9: SAM Twin Phantom

ANNEX D Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

D.1 General considerations

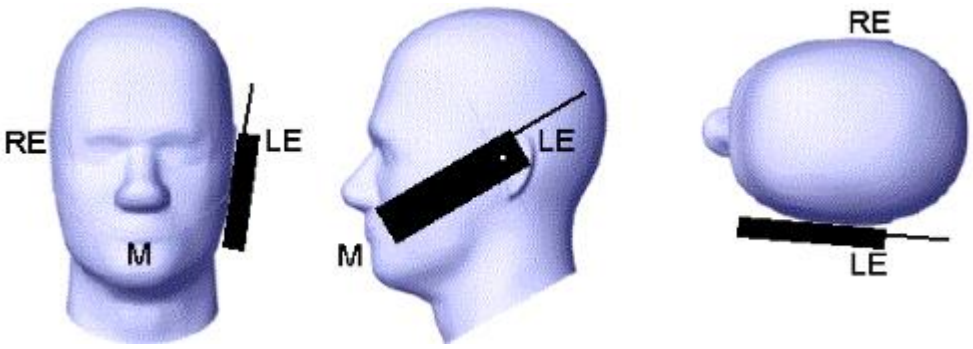
This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.



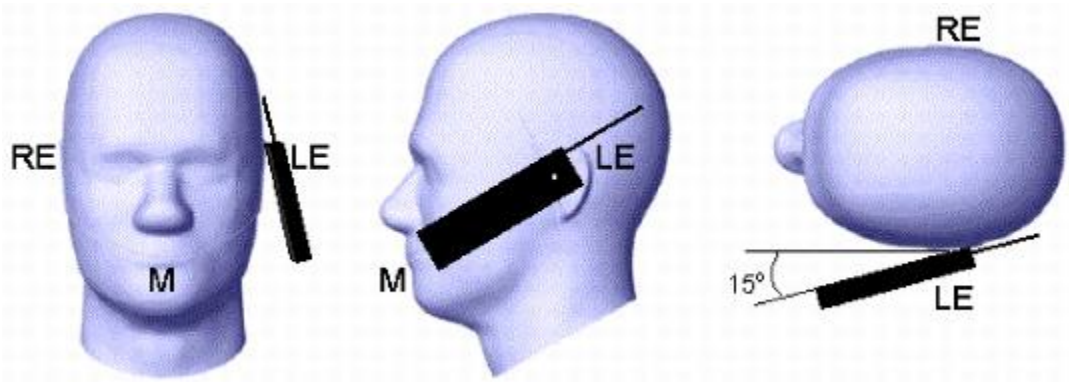


w_t	Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
w_b	Width of the bottom of the handset
A	Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B	Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset **Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset**



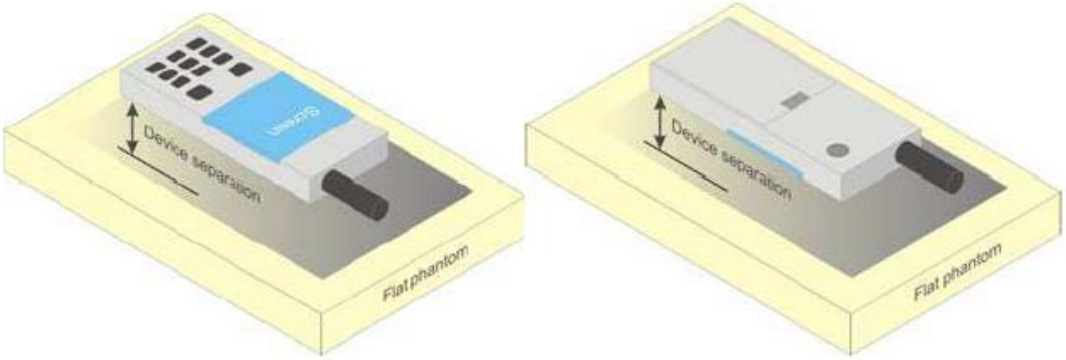
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2 Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

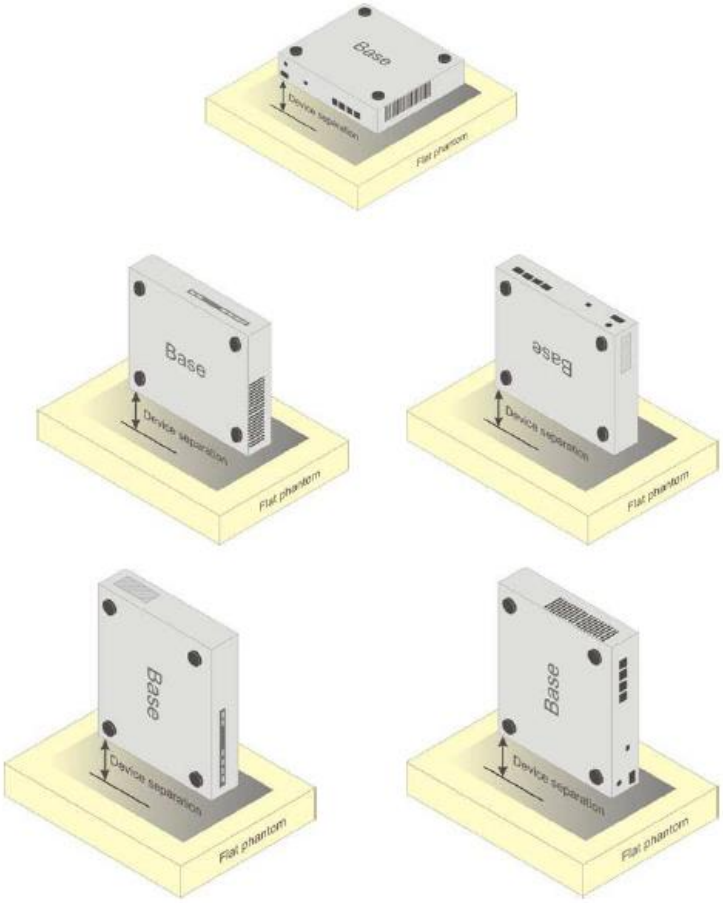


Picture D.4 Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3 Desktop device

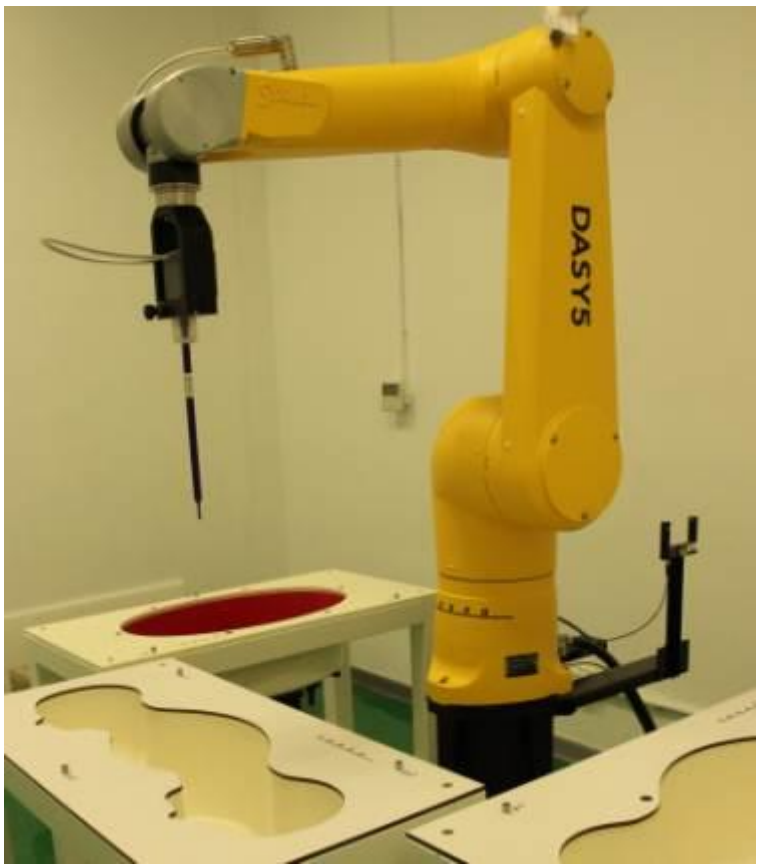
A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4 DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6 DSY5 system Set-up

Note:

The photos of test sample and test positions show in additional document.

ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

Table E.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835 Head	835 Body	1900 Head	1900 Body	2450 Head	2450 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)						
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	58.79	72.60
Sugar	56.0	45.0	\	\	\	\
Salt	1.45	1.4	0.306	0.13	0.06	0.18
Preventol	0.1	0.1	\	\	\	\
Cellulose	1.0	1.0	\	\	\	\
Glycol Monobutyl	\	\	44.452	29.96	41.15	27.22
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	ε=41.5 σ=0.90	ε=55.2 σ=0.97	ε=40.0 σ=1.40	ε=53.3 σ=1.52	ε=39.2 σ=1.80	ε=52.7 σ=1.95

ANNEX F System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation Part 1

System No.	Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	**Permittivity ε**	**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
1	3252	Head 835MHz	Oct 15,2013	835MHz	41.01	0.923
2	3252	Head 1900MHz	Aug 2,2013	1900MHz	39.66	1.424
3	3754	Head 2450MHz	July 1,2014	2450MHz	39.13	1.794
4	3252	Body 835MHz	Oct 15,2013	835MHz	55.13	0.979
5	3252	Body 1900MHz	Aug 2,2013	1900MHz	53.22	1.528
6	3754	Body 2450MHz	July 1,2014	2450MHz	53.94	1.946

Table F.2: System Validation Part 2

CW Validation	Sensitivity	PASS	PASS
	Probe linearity	PASS	PASS
	Probe Isotropy	PASS	PASS
Mod Validation	MOD.type	GMSK	GMSK
	Duty factor	PASS	PASS
	PAR	N/A	N/A

ANNEX G Probe and DAE Calibration Certificate

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CNAS 校准 CNAS L0442

Client : CATR-SH Certificate No:JZ13-2-2040

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1244
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-01-198 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	July 9, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-13 (TMC, No:JW13-049)	July-14

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

Issued: July 24, 2013

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Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 1 of 3

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , 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	403.907 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.655 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.564 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98600 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96971 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.01324 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	46° ± 1 °

Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 3 of 3

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Client CATR-SH Certificate No: J13-2-2042

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3252
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-195 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes
Calibration date:	August 5, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-044)	Jun-14
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-044)	Jun-14
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-044)	Jun-14
Reference10dBAttenuator	BT0520	12-Dec-12(TMC,No.JZ12-867)	Dec-14
Reference20dBAttenuator	BT0267	12-Dec-12(TMC,No.JZ12-866)	Dec-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	20-Dec-12(SPEAG,No.EX3-3846_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-045)	Jun-14
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-781)	Feb-14

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

Issued: August 7, 2013

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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 θ=0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z* frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (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.
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z;VRx,y,z:*A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,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±50MHz to±100MHz.
- *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 *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

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Probe ES3DV3

SN: 3252

Calibrated: August 5, 2013

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μV/(V/m)^2) [A]	1.29	1.34	1.32	±10.8%
DCP(mV) [B]	103.4	104.6	102.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc [E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	207.8	±3.3%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		209.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		209.5	

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 Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
850	41.5	0.92	6.10	6.10	6.10	0.27	1.98	±12%
900	41.5	0.97	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.31	1.79	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	5.58	5.58	5.58	0.37	1.87	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.43	1.82	±12%

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

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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
850	55.2	0.99	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.40	1.69	±12%
900	55.0	1.05	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.39	1.60	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.43	1.94	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.46	1.85	±12%

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

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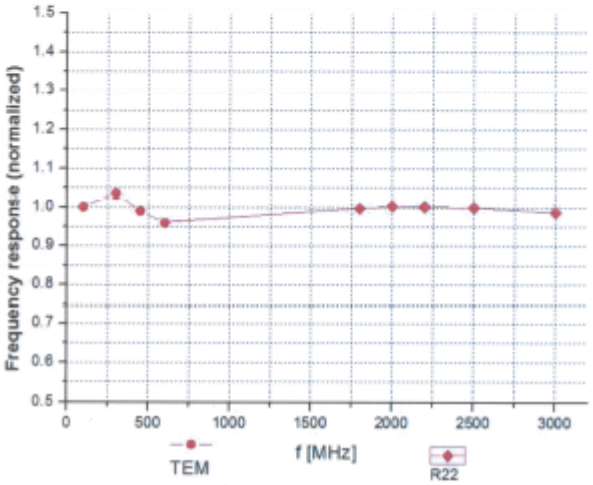
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.5% (k=2)

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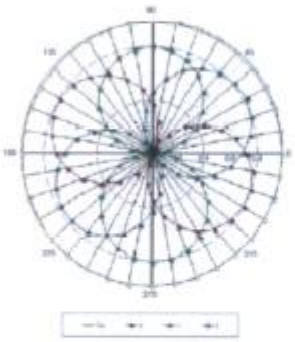
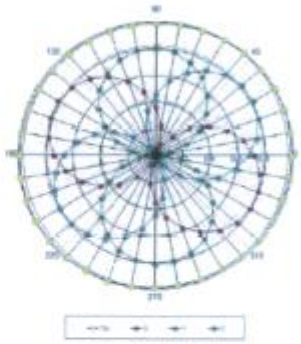
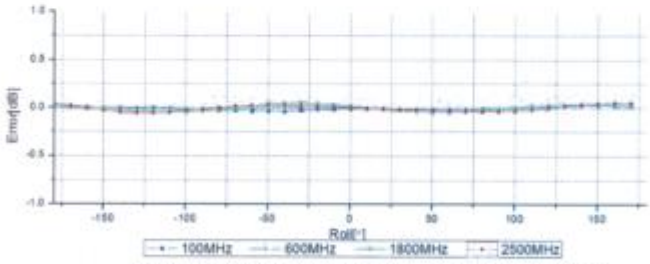
Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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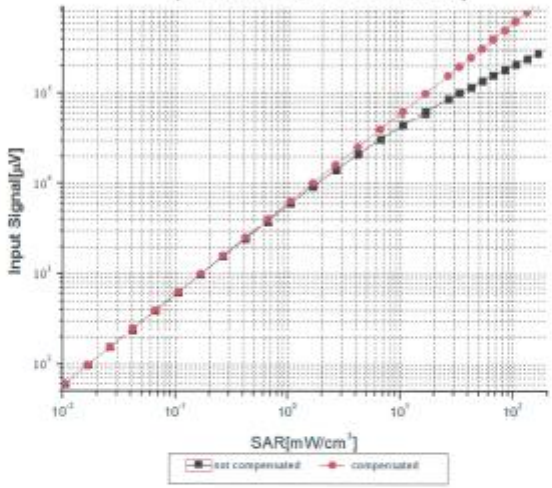
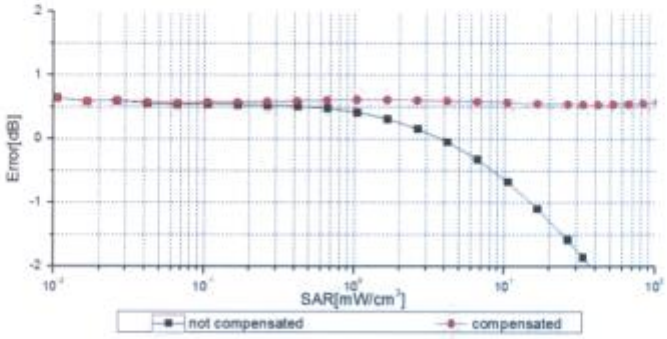
Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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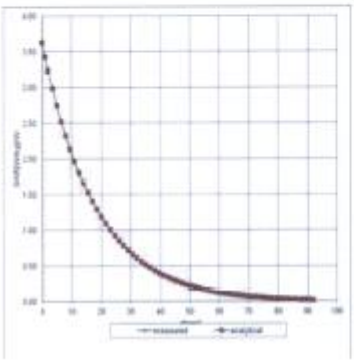
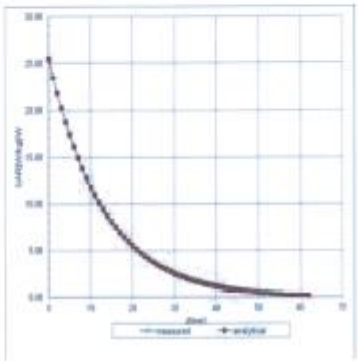
Conversion Factor Assessment

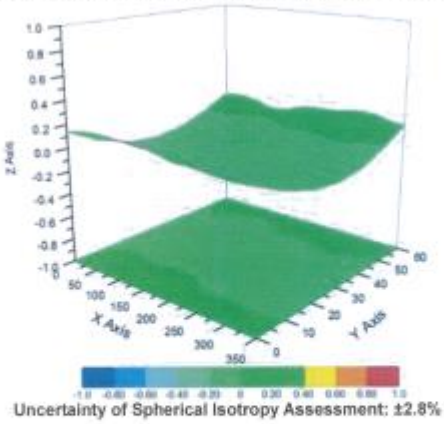
f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)



f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±2.8% (K=2)

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DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	129.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	10mm
Tip Diameter	4mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3mm

Certificate No: J13-2-2042 Page 11 of 11

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Client CATR-SH Certificate No: J13-2-2041

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3754
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-195 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes
Calibration date:	August 8, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-044)	Jun-14
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-044)	Jun-14
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-044)	Jun-14
Reference10dBAttenuator	BT0520	12-Dec-12(TMC,No.JZ12-867)	Dec-14
Reference20dBAttenuator	BT0267	12-Dec-12(TMC,No.JZ12-866)	Dec-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	20-Dec-12(SPEAG,No.EX3-3846_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-13 (TMC, No.JW13-045)	Jun-14
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-781)	Feb-14

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

Issued: August 9, 2013

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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 θ=0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z* frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (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.
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z;VRx,y,z:*A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,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±50MHz to±100MHz.
- *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 *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3754

Calibrated: August 8, 2013

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: J13-2-2041 Page 3 of 11

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DASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 3754

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μV/(V/m)^2)[A]	0.40	0.45	0.45	±10.8%
DCP(mV)[B]	104.0	104.0	103.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	108.0	±3.2%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		115.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		115.7	

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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DASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 3754

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
2000	40.0	1.40	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.13	3.89	±12%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.17	2.17	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.09	7.09	7.09	0.14	2.92	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.72	6.72	6.72	0.14	2.89	±12%

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

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DASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 3754

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity[F]	Conductivity (S/m)[F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
2000	53.3	1.52	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.17	2.87	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.19	2.05	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	6.66	6.66	6.66	0.17	3.22	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.14	3.23	±12%

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

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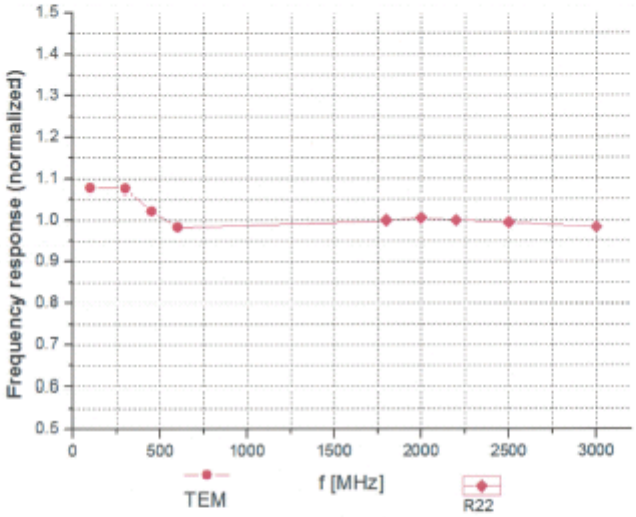
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.5% (k=2)

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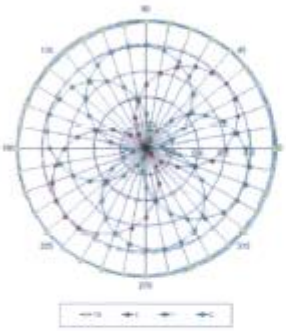
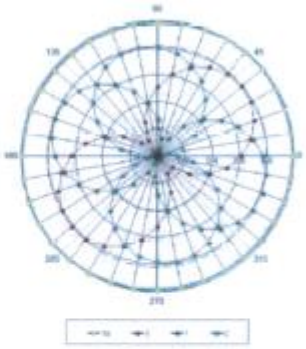
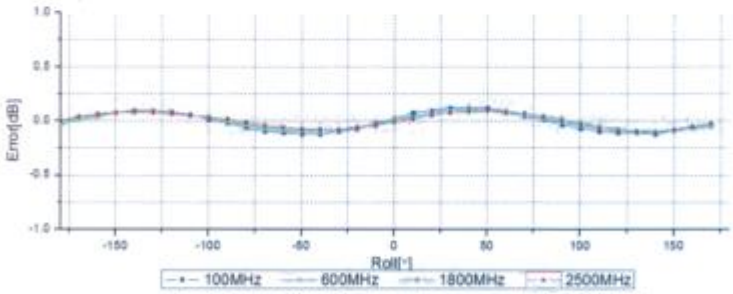
Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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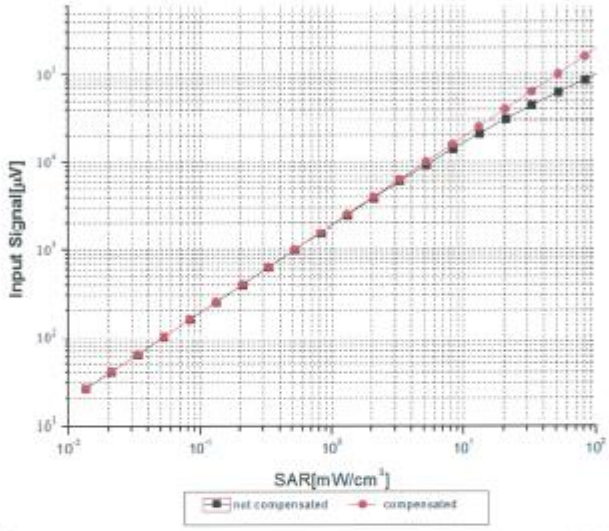
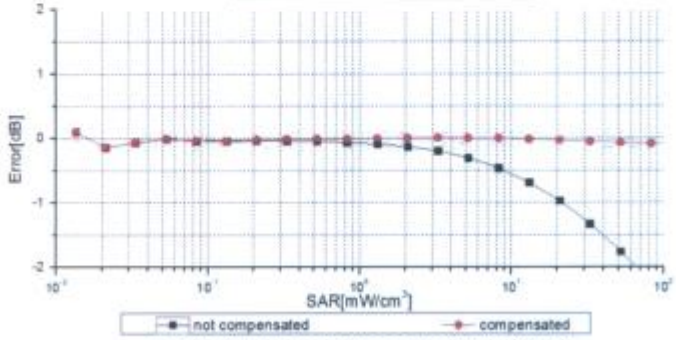
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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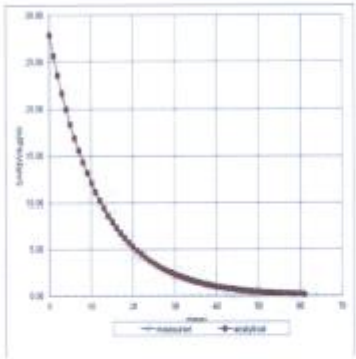
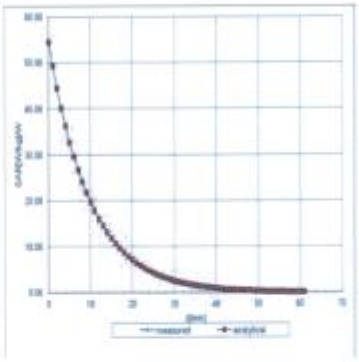
Conversion Factor Assessment

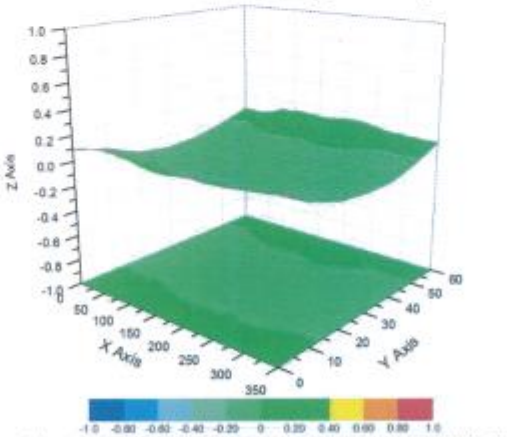
f=2000 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF



f=2450 MHz, WGLS R26(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±2.8% (K=2)

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DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 3754

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	15.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2mm

Certificate No: J13-2-2041 Page 11 of 11

ANNEX H Dipole Calibration Certificate

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Client CATR-SH Certificate No: J13-2-2032

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d112
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	October 9, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	3- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-394)	Nov-13
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-12 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-13

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

Issued: October 11, 2013

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

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

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: J13-2-2032 Page 2 of 8

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.3 ± 6 %	0.91 mho/m ± 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	2.31 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.12 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.98 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	56.1 ± 6 %	0.96 mho/m ± 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	2.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.15 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.06 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.0Ω - 4.61jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.1dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	42.6Ω - 5.07jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.4dB

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

Certificate No: J13-2-2032 Page 4 of 8

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 09.10.2013

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d112

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.914 mho/m; εr = 41.328; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(9.32,9.32,9.32); Calibrated: 2013/9/3
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection); 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2013
- Phantom: SAM 1593;Type: QD000P40CC;
- Measurement SW: DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

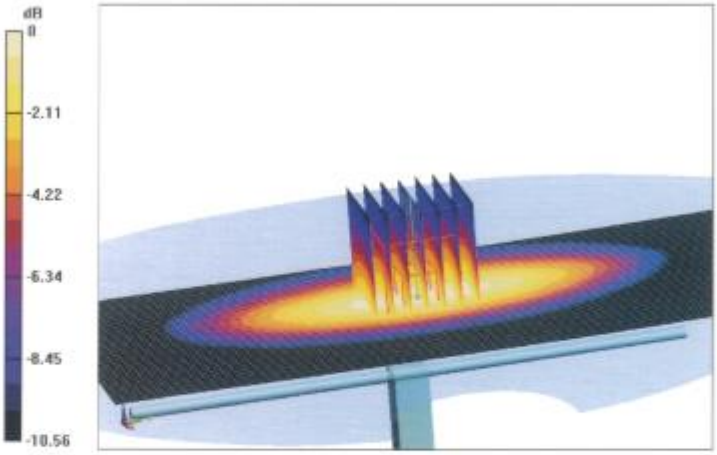
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.960 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.31 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 W/kg



0 dB = 2.93 W/kg = 4.67 dBW/kg

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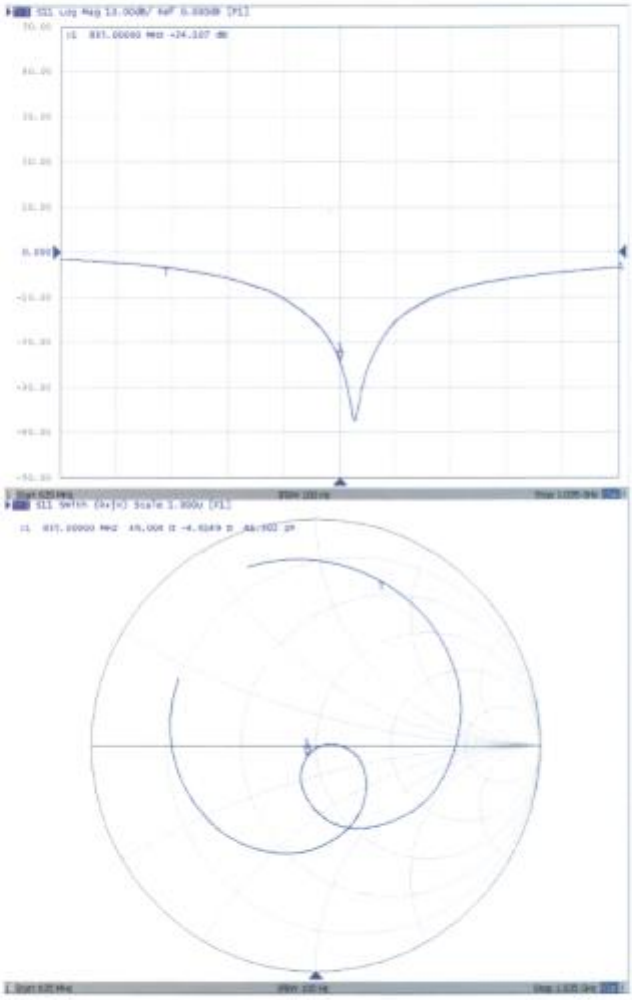
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 09.10.2013

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

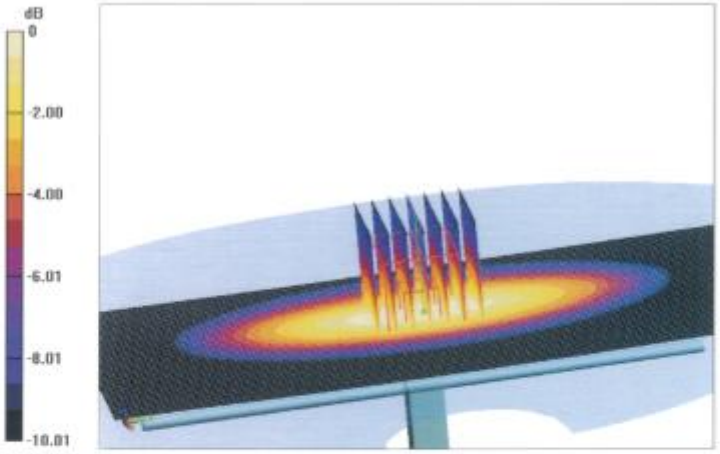
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d112

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.959 mho/m; εr = 56.13; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.96,8.96,8.96) ; Calibrated: 2013/9/3
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection); 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2013
- Phantom: SAM 1186;Type: QD000P40CC;
- Measurement SW: DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 53.919 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.37 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.26 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.5 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg



0 dB = 2.85 W/kg = 4.55 dBW/kg

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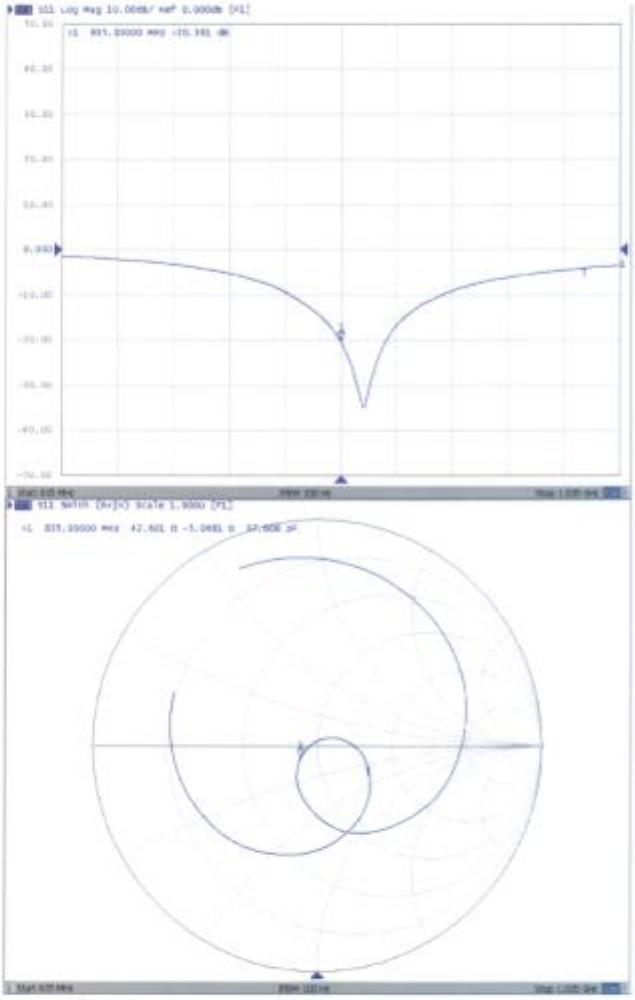
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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OET

June 26, 2013

Acceptable Conditions for SAR Measurements Using Probes and Dipoles Calibrated under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo Calibration Program to Support FCC Equipment Certification

The acceptable conditions for SAR measurements using probes, dipoles and DAEs calibrated by TMC (*Telecommunication Metrology Center of MITT in Beijing, China*), under the Dual-Logo Calibration Certificate program and quality assurance (QA) protocols established between SPEAG (*Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Switzerland*) and TMC, to support FCC (*U.S. Federal Communications Commission*) equipment certification are defined and described in the following.

1) The agreement established between SPEAG and TMC is only applicable to calibration services performed by TMC where its clients (companies and divisions of such companies) are headquartered in the Greater China Region, including Taiwan and Hong Kong. This agreement is subject to renewal at the end of each calendar year between SPEAG and TMC. TMC shall inform the FCC of any changes or early termination to the agreement.
2) Only a subset of the calibration services specified in the SPEAG-TMC agreement, while it remains valid, are applicable to SAR measurements performed using such equipment for supporting FCC equipment certification. These are identified in the following.
   a) Calibration of dosimetric (SAR) probes EX3DVx, ET3DVx and ES3DVx.
      i) Free-space E-field and H-field probes, including those used for HAC (hearing aid compatibility) evaluation, temperature probes, other probes or equipment not identified in this document, when calibrated by TMC, are excluded and cannot be used for measurements to support FCC equipment certification.
      ii) Signal specific and bundled probe calibrations based on PMR (probe modulation response) characteristics are handled according to the requirements of KDB 865664; that is, "Until standardized procedures are available to make such determination, the applicability of a signal specific probe calibration for testing specific wireless modes and technologies is determined on a case-by-case basis through KDB inquiries, including SAR system verification requirements."
   b) Calibration of SAR system validation dipoles, excluding HAC dipoles.
   c) Calibration of data acquisition electronics DAE3Vx, DAE4Vx and DAEasyVx.
   d) For FCC equipment certification purposes, the frequency range of SAR probe and dipole calibrations is limited to 700 MHz - 6 GHz and provided it is supported by the equipment identified in the TMC QA protocol (a separate attachment to this document).
   e) The identical system and equipment setup, measurement configurations, hardware, evaluation algorithms, calibration and QA protocols, including the format of calibration certificates and reports used by SPEAG shall be applied by TMC.
   f) The calibrated items are only applicable to SPEAG DASY 4 and DASY 5 or higher version systems.

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June 26, 2013

3) The SPEAG-TMC agreement includes specific protocols identified in the following to ensure the quality of calibration services provided by TMC under this SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration agreement are equivalent to the calibration services provided by SPEAG. TMC shall, upon request, provide copies of documentation to the FCC to substantiate program implementation.
   a) The Inter-laboratory Calibration Evaluation (ILCE) stated in the TMC QA protocol shall be performed between SPEAG and TMC at least once every 12 months. The ILCE acceptance criteria defined in the TMC QA protocol shall be satisfied for the TMC, SPEAG and FCC agreements to remain valid.
   b) Check of Calibration Certificate (CCC) shall be performed by SPEAG for all calibrations performed by TMC. Written confirmation from SPEAG is required for TMC to issue calibration certificates under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program. Quarterly reports for all calibrations performed by TMC under the program are also issued by SPEAG.
   c) The calibration equipment and measurement system used by TMC shall be verified before each calibration service according to the specific reference SAR probes, dipoles, and DAE calibrated by SPEAG. The results shall be reproducible and within the defined acceptance criteria specified in the TMC QA protocol before each actual calibration can commence. TMC shall maintain records of the measurement and calibration system verification results for all calibrations.
   d) Quality Check of Calibration (QCC) certificates shall be performed by SPEAG at least once every 12 months. SPEAG shall visit TMC facilities to verify the laboratory, equipment, applied procedures and plausibility of randomly selected certificates.
4) A copy of this document, to be updated annually, shall be provided to TMC clients that accept calibration services according to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program, which should be presented to a TCB (*Telecommunication Certification Body*), to facilitate FCC equipment approval.
5) TMC shall address any questions raised by its clients or TCBs relating to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program and inform the FCC and SPEAG of any critical issues.

Change Note: Revised on June 26 to clarify the applicability of PMR and Bundled probe calibrations according to the requirements of KDB 865664.

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Client CATR-SH Certificate No: J13-2-2035

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d134
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	July 12, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-443)	Sep-13
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-12 (TMC, No. JZ12-443)	Sep -13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	20- Dec-12 (SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-394)	Nov-13
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-12 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-13

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

Issued: July 26, 2013

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

Certificate No: J13-2-2035 Page 1 of 8

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

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

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.6 ± 6 %	1.37 mho/m ± 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	10.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**42.7 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.2 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.8 ± 6 %	1.50 mho/m ± 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	10.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**43.4 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.7 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.5Ω+0.78jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.8dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.9Ω+ 3.49jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.3dB

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	April 14, 2010

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 12.07.2013

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d134

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.365 mho/m; εr = 38.576; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.01,8.01,8.01); Calibrated:20.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: QD000P40CC;
- Measurement SW: DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

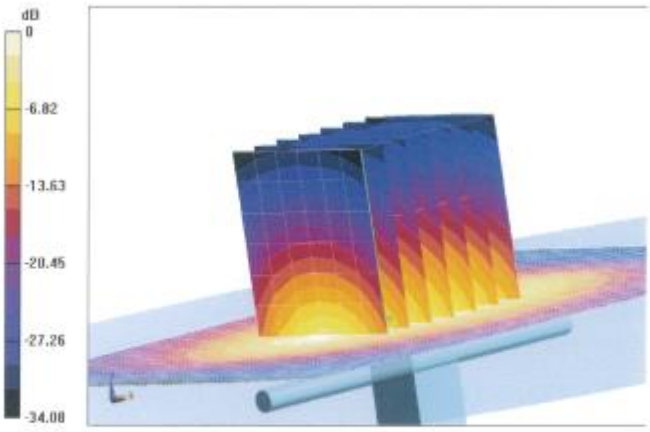
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 92.229 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.52 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.0 W/kg



0 dB = 12.3 W/kg = 10.91 dBW/kg

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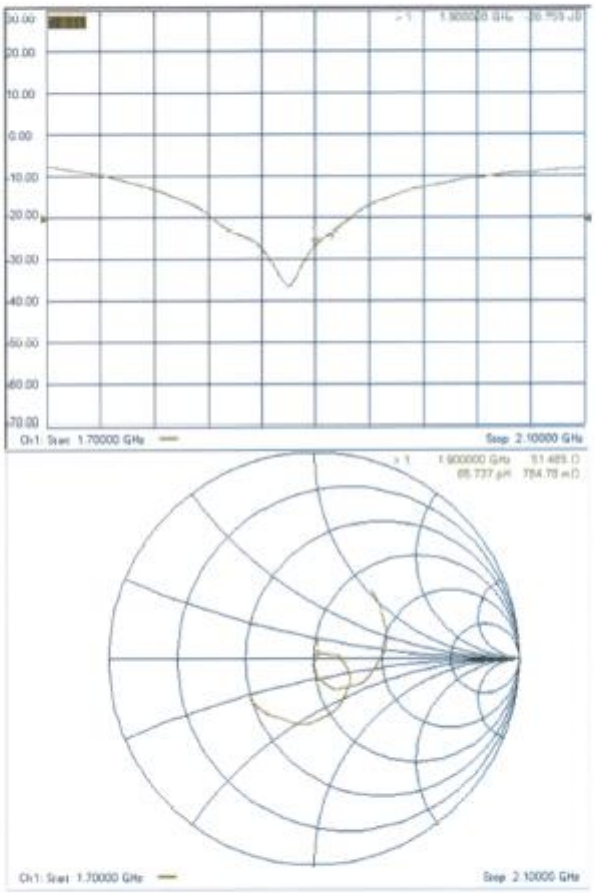
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 12.07.2013

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d134

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.502 mho/m; εr = 50.787; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Phantom

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.37,7.37,7.37) ; Calibrated:20.12.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: QD000P40CC
- Measurement SW: DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

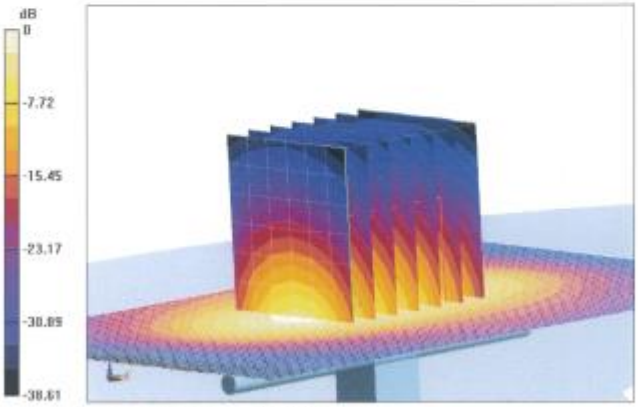
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 74.485 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.7 W/kg

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



0 dB = 12.4 W/kg = 10.95 dBW/kg

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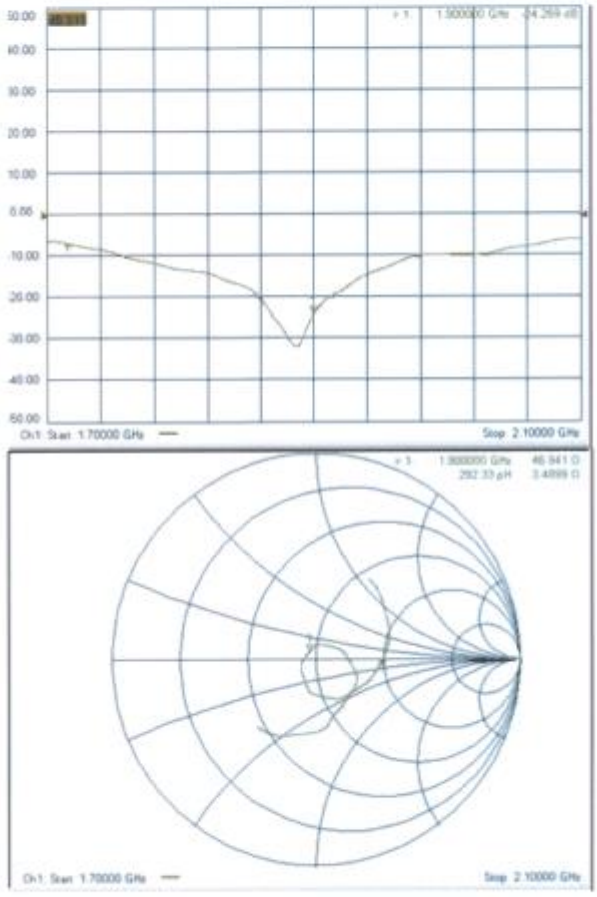
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: J13-2-2035 Page 8 of 8

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-869_Jun14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 869
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	June 13, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-14 (No. DAE4-601_Apr14)	Apr-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-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: June 13, 2014

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-869_Jun14 Page 1 of 8

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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Swiss Calibration Service

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:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.4 ± 6 %	1.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.1 ± 6 %	2.03 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**50.3 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.6 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4 Ω + 5.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5 Ω + 6.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 18, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 13.06.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

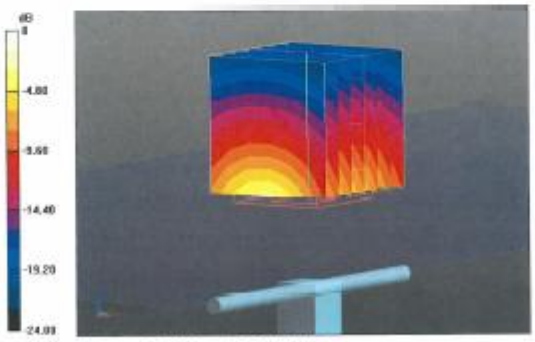
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 869

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.84 S/m; ε_r = 38.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

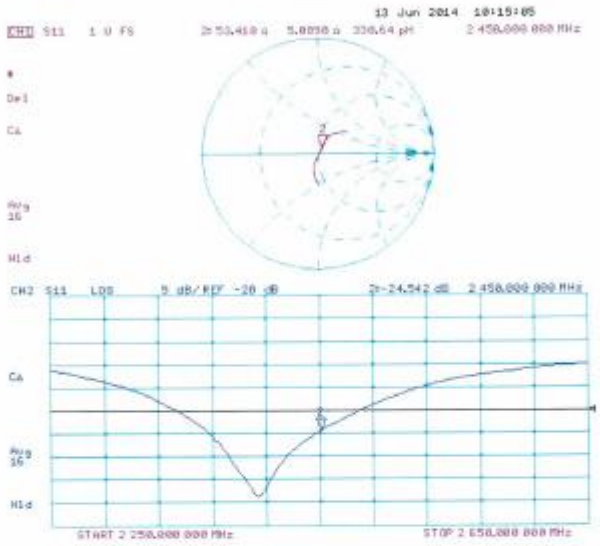
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 100.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg



0 dB = 17.2 W/kg = 12.36 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D2450V2-869_Jun14 Page 5 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-869_Jun14 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 13.06.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

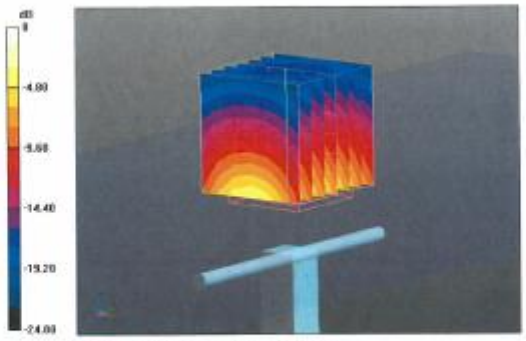
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 869

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.03 S/m; ε_r = 51.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

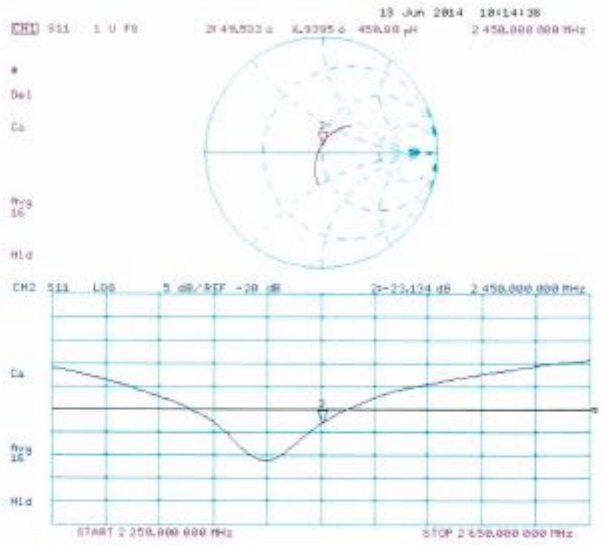
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.93 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg



0 dB = 17.0 W/kg = 12.30 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D2450V2-869_Jun14 Page 7 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-869_Jun14 Page 8 of 8

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CNAS 校准 CNAS L0442

Client : CATR-SH Certificate No:JZ13-2-2040

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1244
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-01-198 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	July 9, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-13 (TMC, No:JW13-049)	July-14

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

Issued: July 24, 2013

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

Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 1 of 3

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 2 of 3

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal
High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , 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	403.867 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.655 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.564 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98600 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96971 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.01324 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	46° ± 1 °

Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 3 of 3

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CNAS 校准 CNAS L0442

Client : CATR-SH Certificate No:JZ13-2-2040

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1244
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-01-198 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	July 9, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-13 (TMC, No:JW13-049)	July-14

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

Issued: July 24, 2013

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Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 1 of 3

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , 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	403.907 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.655 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.564 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98600 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96971 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.01324 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	46° ± 1 °

Certificate No: JZ13-2-2040 Page 3 of 3

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E-mail: info@emctlc.com Http://www.emctlc.com

Client : **Auden** **Certificate No: Z14-97006**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE3 - SN: 360
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-01-198 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	February 17, 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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-13 (TMC, No:JW13-049)	July-14

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

Issued: February 18, 2014

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Certificate No: Z14-97006 Page 1 of 3

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

Certificate No: Z14-97007 Page 2 of 3

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV, 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	404.198 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.046 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.074 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.93670 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.93807 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97346 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	223° ± 1 °

Certificate No: Z14-97006 Page 3 of 3

June 26, 2013

Acceptable Conditions for SAR Measurements Using Probes and Dipoles Calibrated under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo Calibration Program to Support FCC Equipment Certification

The acceptable conditions for SAR measurements using probes, dipoles and DAEs calibrated by TMC (*Telecommunication Metrology Center of MITT in Beijing, China*), under the Dual-Logo Calibration Certificate program and quality assurance (QA) protocols established between SPEAG (*Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Switzerland*) and TMC, to support FCC (*U.S. Federal Communications Commission*) equipment certification are defined and described in the following.

1) The agreement established between SPEAG and TMC is only applicable to calibration services performed by TMC where its clients (companies and divisions of such companies) are headquartered in the Greater China Region, including Taiwan and Hong Kong. This agreement is subject to renewal at the end of each calendar year between SPEAG and TMC. TMC shall inform the FCC of any changes or early termination to the agreement.
2) Only a subset of the calibration services specified in the SPEAG-TMC agreement, while it remains valid, are applicable to SAR measurements performed using such equipment for supporting FCC equipment certification. These are identified in the following.
   a) Calibration of dosimetric (SAR) probes EX3DVx, ET3DVx and ES3DVx.
      i) Free-space E-field and H-field probes, including those used for HAC (hearing aid compatibility) evaluation, temperature probes, other probes or equipment not identified in this document, when calibrated by TMC, are excluded and cannot be used for measurements to support FCC equipment certification.
      ii) Signal specific and bundled probe calibrations based on PMR (probe modulation response) characteristics are handled according to the requirements of KDB 865664; that is, "Until standardized procedures are available to make such determination, the applicability of a signal specific probe calibration for testing specific wireless modes and technologies is determined on a case-by-case basis through KDB inquiries, including SAR system verification requirements."
   b) Calibration of SAR system validation dipoles, excluding HAC dipoles.
   c) Calibration of data acquisition electronics DAE3Vx, DAE4Vx and DAEasyVx.
   d) For FCC equipment certification purposes, the frequency range of SAR probe and dipole calibrations is limited to 700 MHz - 6 GHz and provided it is supported by the equipment identified in the TMC QA protocol (a separate attachment to this document).
   e) The identical system and equipment setup, measurement configurations, hardware, evaluation algorithms, calibration and QA protocols, including the format of calibration certificates and reports used by SPEAG shall be applied by TMC.
   f) The calibrated items are only applicable to SPEAG DASY 4 and DASY 5 or higher version systems.

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June 26, 2013

3) The SPEAG-TMC agreement includes specific protocols identified in the following to ensure the quality of calibration services provided by TMC under this SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration agreement are equivalent to the calibration services provided by SPEAG. TMC shall, upon request, provide copies of documentation to the FCC to substantiate program implementation.
   a) The Inter-laboratory Calibration Evaluation (ILCE) stated in the TMC QA protocol shall be performed between SPEAG and TMC at least once every 12 months. The ILCE acceptance criteria defined in the TMC QA protocol shall be satisfied for the TMC, SPEAG and FCC agreements to remain valid.
   b) Check of Calibration Certificate (CCC) shall be performed by SPEAG for all calibrations performed by TMC. Written confirmation from SPEAG is required for TMC to issue calibration certificates under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program. Quarterly reports for all calibrations performed by TMC under the program are also issued by SPEAG.
   c) The calibration equipment and measurement system used by TMC shall be verified before each calibration service according to the specific reference SAR probes, dipoles, and DAE calibrated by SPEAG. The results shall be reproducible and within the defined acceptance criteria specified in the TMC QA protocol before each actual calibration can commence. TMC shall maintain records of the measurement and calibration system verification results for all calibrations.
   d) Quality Check of Calibration (QCC) certificates shall be performed by SPEAG at least once every 12 months. SPEAG shall visit TMC facilities to verify the laboratory, equipment, applied procedures and plausibility of randomly selected certificates.
4) A copy of this document, to be updated annually, shall be provided to TMC clients that accept calibration services according to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program, which should be presented to a TCB (*Telecommunication Certification Body*), to facilitate FCC equipment approval.
5) TMC shall address any questions raised by its clients or TCBs relating to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program and inform the FCC and SPEAG of any critical issues.

Change Note: Revised on June 26 to clarify the applicability of PMR and Bundled probe calibrations according to the requirements of KDB 865664.

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The end of report