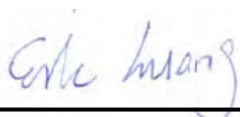


FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT : CDMA/EVDO/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME : ZTE
MODEL NAME : ZTE N9130
FCC ID : SRQ-ZTEN9130
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

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



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C.



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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA491004	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Nov. 05, 2014



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION, CDMA/EVDO/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone, ZTE N9130**, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Operating Mode	Highest SAR Summary			
			Head 1g SAR (W/kg)	Body-worn 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1.5cm)	Wireless Router 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1cm)	Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)
PCE	CDMA 2000 BC10	Voice/Data	0.33	0.63	0.76	1.16
	CDMA 2000 BC0	Voice/Data	0.47	0.50	0.80	
	CDMA 2000 BC1	Voice/Data	0.53	0.38	1.16	
	LTE Band 26	Data	0.35	0.63	0.72	
	LTE Band 25	Data	0.42	0.29	0.67	
	LTE Band 41	Data	0.94	0.46	0.87	
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	Data	0.27	<0.10	<0.10	1.16
DSS	Bluetooth	Data				1.16
Date of Testing:			10/18/2014 ~ 10/25/2014			

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

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C. TEL: +86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: +86-0512-5790-0958

Applicant	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

Manufacturer	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

3. Guidance Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r03
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	CDMA/EVDO/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	ZTE N9130
FCC ID	SRQ-ZTEN9130
IMEI Code	990002229728496
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC10: 817.9 MHz ~ 823.1 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz LTE Band 26: 814.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 25: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1914.3 MHz LTE Band 41 : 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	• CDMA2000 : 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rcv.0)/1xEv-Do(Rcv.A) • LTE: QPSK, 16QAM • 802.11b/g/n HT20 • Bluetooth v3.0+EDR , Bluetooth v4.0 LE
HW Version	cwfb
SW Version	N9130V1.0.0B01C
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: 1. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation. 2. This device supported VoIP in Ev-Do Rev A (RETAP 4096 bits)/LTE (e.g. 3rd party VoIP). 3. 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN.	

4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

Average Power (dBm)			
Band	CDMA2000 BC0	CDMA2000 BC1	CDMA2000 BC10
1xRTT RC1 SO55	25	25	25
1xRTT RC3 SO55	25	25	25
1xRTT RC3 SO32 (+ F-SCH)	25	25	25
1xRTT RC3 SO32 (+SCH)	25	25	25
1xEV-DO Rev 0 (RTAP 153.6kbps)	25	25	25
1xEV-DO Rev A (RETAP 4096bits)	25	25	25

LTE Band 25				
Modulation	BW (MHz)	RB size	Target MPR	Target Power (dBm)
QPSK	20	≤ 18	0	24
QPSK	20	> 18	1	23
16QAM	20	≤ 18	1	23
16QAM	20	> 18	2	22
QPSK	15	≤ 16	0	24
QPSK	15	> 16	1	23
16QAM	15	≤ 16	1	23
16QAM	15	> 16	2	22
QPSK	10	≤ 12	0	24
QPSK	10	> 12	1	23
16QAM	10	≤ 12	1	23
16QAM	10	> 12	2	22
QPSK	5	≤ 8	0	24
QPSK	5	> 8	1	23
16QAM	5	≤ 8	1	23
16QAM	5	> 8	2	22
QPSK	3	≤ 4	0	24
QPSK	3	> 4	1	23
16QAM	3	≤ 4	1	23
16QAM	3	> 4	2	22
QPSK	1.4	≤ 5	0	24
QPSK	1.4	> 5	1	23
16QAM	1.4	≤ 5	1	23
16QAM	1.4	> 5	2	22

LTE Band 26				
Modulation	BW (MHz)	RB size	Target MPR	Target Power (dBm)
QPSK	15	≤ 16	0	24.5
QPSK	15	> 16	1	23.5
16QAM	15	≤ 16	1	23.5
16QAM	15	> 16	2	22.5
QPSK	10	≤ 12	0	24.5
QPSK	10	> 12	1	23.5
16QAM	10	≤ 12	1	23.5
16QAM	10	> 12	2	22.5
QPSK	5	≤ 8	0	24.5
QPSK	5	> 8	1	23.5
16QAM	5	≤ 8	1	23.5
16QAM	5	> 8	2	22.5
QPSK	3	≤ 4	0	24.5
QPSK	3	> 4	1	23.5
16QAM	3	≤ 4	1	23.5
16QAM	3	> 4	2	22.5
QPSK	1.4	≤ 5	0	24.5
QPSK	1.4	> 5	1	23.5
16QAM	1.4	≤ 5	1	23.5
16QAM	1.4	> 5	2	22.5

LTE Band 41				
Modulation	BW (MHz)	RB size	Target MPR	Target Power (dBm)
QPSK	20	≤ 18	0	24.3
QPSK	20	> 18	1	23.3
16QAM	20	≤ 18	1	23.3
16QAM	20	> 18	2	22.3
QPSK	15	≤ 16	0	24.3
QPSK	15	> 16	1	23.3
16QAM	15	≤ 16	1	23.3
16QAM	15	> 16	2	22.3
QPSK	10	≤ 12	0	24.3
QPSK	10	> 12	1	23.3
16QAM	10	≤ 12	1	23.3
16QAM	10	> 12	2	22.3
QPSK	5	≤ 8	0	24.3
QPSK	5	> 8	1	23.3
16QAM	5	≤ 8	1	23.3
16QAM	5	> 8	2	22.3

Mode		Maximum Average Power (dBm)
2.4GHz	802.11b	15.5
	802.11g	12
	802.11n HT20	12
Bluetooth v3.0 + EDR		1
Bluetooth v4.0 LE		0

4.3 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r03																																																					
FCC ID	SRQ-ZTEN9130																																																				
Equipment Name	CDMA/EVDO/LTE Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone																																																				
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 26: 814.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 25: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1914.3 MHz LTE Band 41 : 2498.5 MHz ~ 2687.5 MHz																																																				
Channel Bandwidth	1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz (LTE Band 25) 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz (LTE Band 26) 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz (LTE Band 41)																																																				
uplink modulations used	QPSK, and 16QAM																																																				
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Data only																																																				
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	<table><tr><th colspan="8">Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Modulation</th><th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)</th><th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th></tr><tr><th>1.4 MHz</th><th>3.0 MHz</th><th>5 MHz</th><th>10 MHz</th><th>15 MHz</th><th>20 MHz</th></tr><tr><td>QPSK</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr><tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>≤ 5</td><td>≤ 4</td><td>≤ 8</td><td>≤ 12</td><td>≤ 16</td><td>≤ 18</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr><tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>> 5</td><td>> 4</td><td>> 8</td><td>> 12</td><td>> 16</td><td>> 18</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr></table>							Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3								Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1	16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1	16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2
Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3																																																					
Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)																																														
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz																																															
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1																																														
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1																																														
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2																																														
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)																																																				
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.																																																				

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 25												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	26047	1850.7	26055	1851.5	26065	1852.5	26090	1855	26115	1857.5	26140	1860
M	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880	26340	1880
H	26683	1914.3	26675	1913.5	26665	1912.5	26640	1910	26615	1907.5	26590	1905
LTE Band 26												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	26697	814.7	26705	815.5	26715	816.5	26740	819	26765	821.5	26790	824.5
M	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5	26865	831.5
H	27033	848.3	27025	847.5	27015	846.5	26990	844	26965	841.5	26940	838.5
LTE Band 41												
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz		Bandwidth 25 MHz		Bandwidth 30 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	39675	2498.5	39700	2501	39725	2503.5	39750	2506	39775	2508.5	39800	2511
L M	40148	2545.8	40160	2547	40173	2548.3	40185	2549.5	40197	2550.5	40210	2551.5
M	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593	40620	2593
M H	41093	2640.3	41080	2639	41068	2637.8	41055	2636.5	41042	2635.2	41030	2634
H	41565	2687.5	41540	2685	41515	2682.5	41490	2680	41465	2677.5	41440	2675

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

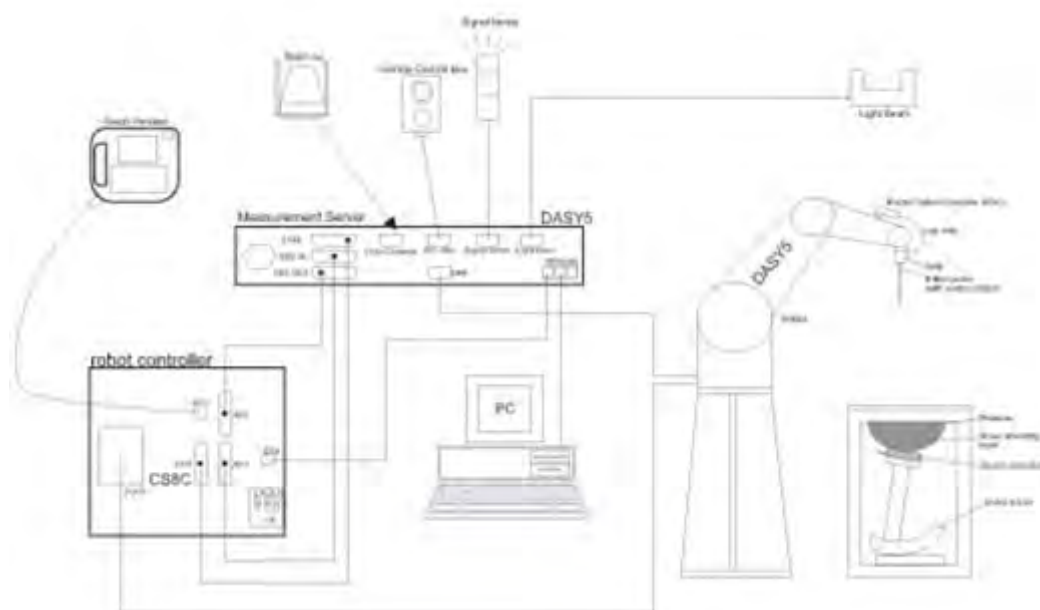
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



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

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

8.3 Area Scan

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

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

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

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d091	Nov. 18, 2011	Nov. 14, 2014
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	Nov. 21, 2011	Nov. 14, 2014
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	924	Nov. 13, 2013	Nov. 12, 2014
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1070	Nov. 13, 2013	Nov. 12, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1210	May 19, 2014	May 18, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3857	May 23, 2014	May 22, 2015
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1477	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1479	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201091028	Jul. 10, 2014	Jul. 09, 2015
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY52102706	May 03, 2014	May 02, 2015
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46111157	May 04, 2014	May 03, 2015
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300475	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Jan. 04, 2014	Jan. 03, 2015
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	0917070	Feb. 27, 2014	Feb. 26, 2015
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1005002	Feb. 27, 2014	Feb. 26, 2015
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101045	Dec. 30, 2013	Dec. 29, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note1	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	13440021344	Note1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r03, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 4d091, D1900V2, SN: 5d118 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Verification

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.7	0.885	41.086	0.90	41.50	-1.67	-1.00	±5	2014/10/23
1900	Head	22.9	1.425	38.906	1.40	40.00	1.79	-2.74	±5	2014/10/22
2450	Head	22.5	1.831	39.169	1.80	39.20	1.72	-0.08	±5	2014/10/25
2600	Head	22.5	1.981	38.254	1.96	39.00	1.07	-1.91	±5	2014/10/25
835	Body	22.9	0.983	54.868	0.97	55.20	1.34	-0.60	±5	2014/10/22
1900	Body	22.8	1.552	53.373	1.52	53.30	2.11	0.14	±5	2014/10/21
2450	Body	22.7	1.949	51.497	1.95	52.70	-0.05	-2.28	±5	2014/10/21
2600	Body	22.8	2.209	51.123	2.16	52.50	2.27	-2.62	±5	2014/10/18

10.2 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2014/10/23	835	Head	250	4d091	3857	1210	2.35	9.40	9.4	0.00
2014/10/22	1900	Head	250	5d118	3857	1210	9.86	40.30	39.44	-2.13
2014/10/25	2450	Head	250	924	3857	1210	12.80	52.40	51.2	-2.29
2014/10/25	2600	Head	250	1070	3857	1210	15.10	56.60	60.4	6.71
2014/10/22	835	Body	250	4d091	3857	1210	2.27	9.42	9.08	-3.61
2014/10/21	1900	Body	250	5d118	3857	1210	10.40	41.80	41.6	-0.48
2014/10/21	2450	Body	250	924	3857	1210	12.90	50.20	51.6	2.79
2014/10/18	2600	Body	250	1070	3857	1210	13.40	55.70	53.6	-3.77

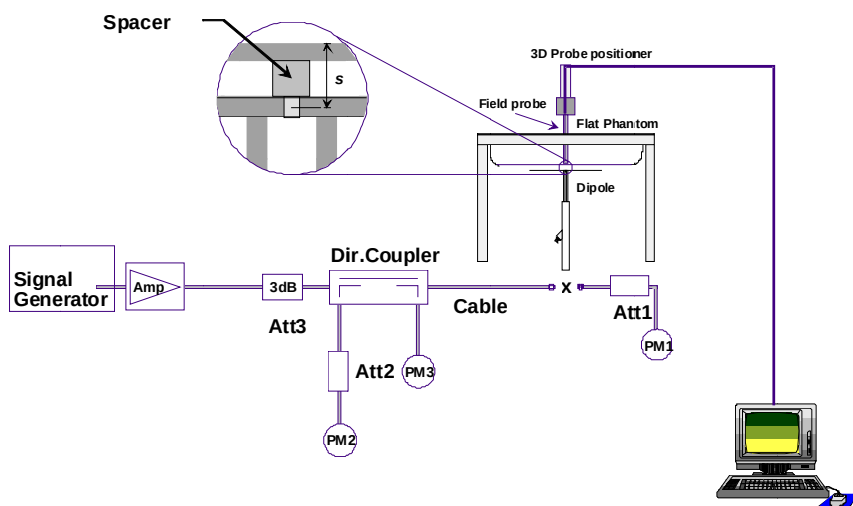


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

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

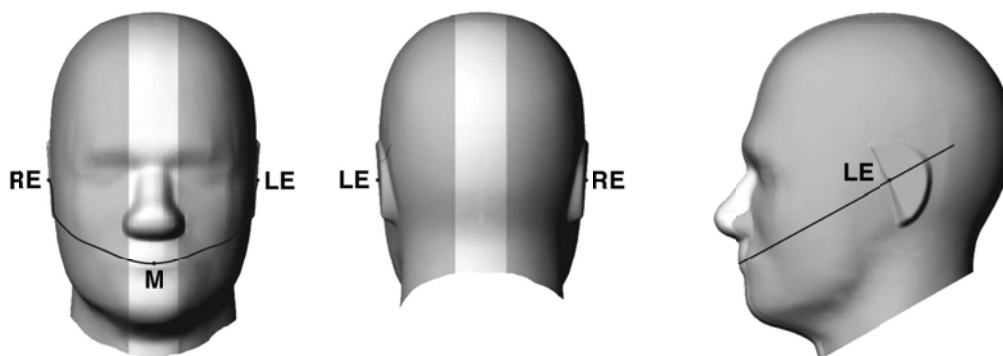


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

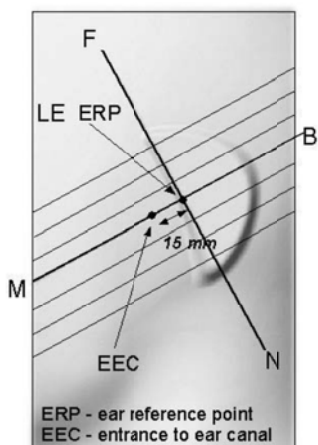


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

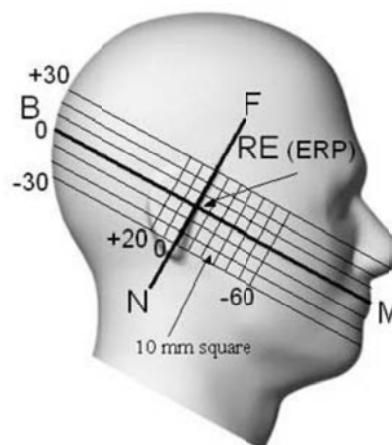


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

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

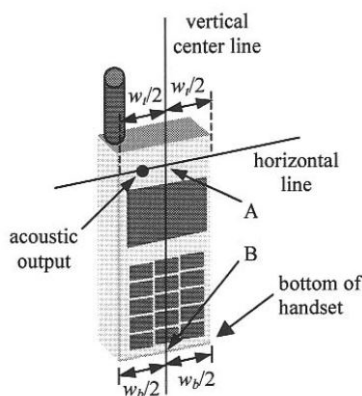


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—“fixed case”

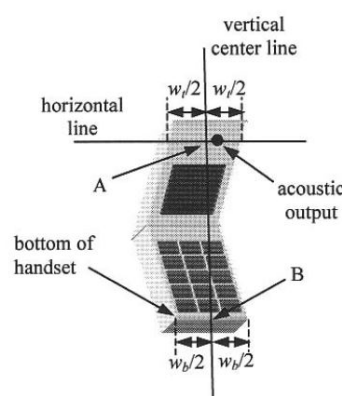


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—“clam-shell case”

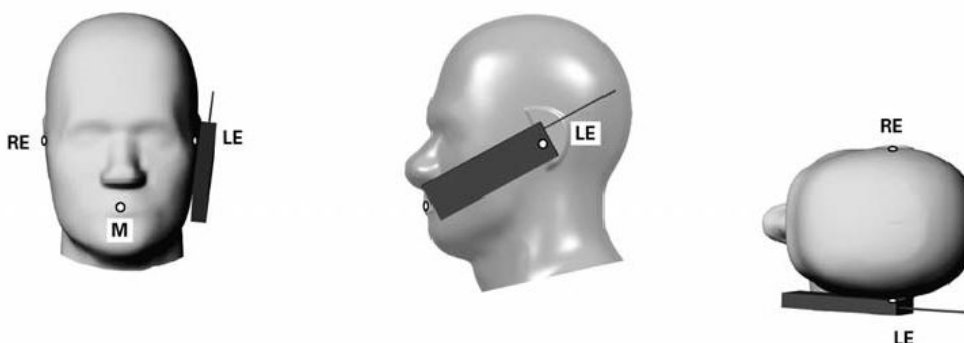


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

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

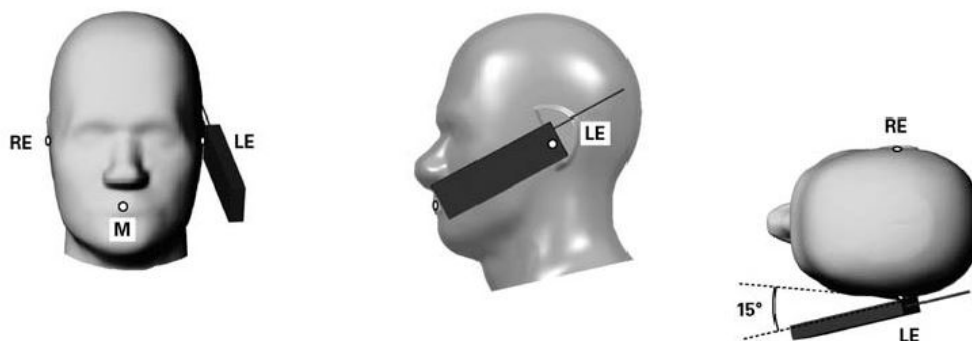


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

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

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

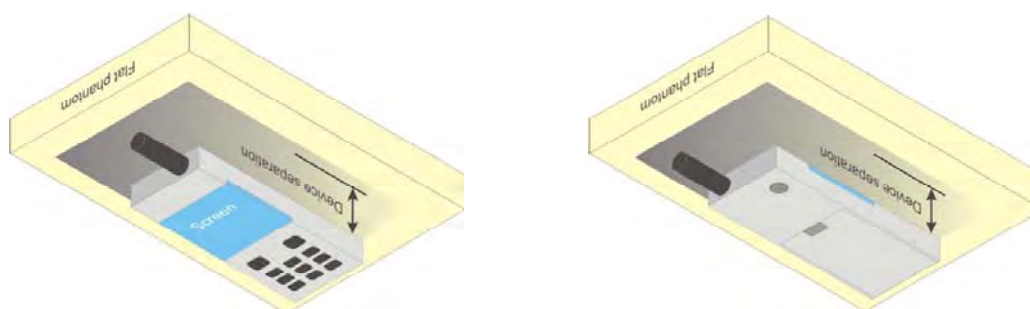


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06v01r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

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

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<CDMA2000 Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for next to the ear head exposure is measured in RC3 with the handset configured to transmit at full rate in SO55.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, in Hotspot mode EUT is treated as data device and SAR is tested with Ev-Do Rev 0 (RTAP 153.6kbps) as the primary mode.
3. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, for Body-worn accessory SAR is measured in RC3 with the handset configured in TDSO/SO32 to transmit at full rate on FCH only with all other code channels disabled. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB Publication 447498 are applied. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to the multiple code channel configuration (FCH+SCH), with FCH only as the primary mode.

Band	CDMA2000 BC10			CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1		
TX Channel	476	580	684	1013	384	777	25	600	1175
Frequency (MHz)	817.9	820.5	823.1	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75
1xRTT RC1 SO55	24.74	24.65	24.41	24.46	24.48	24.53	24.50	24.69	24.67
1xRTT RC3 SO55	24.67	24.55	24.38	24.39	24.43	24.48	24.48	24.63	24.60
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	24.75	24.68	24.43	24.45	24.53	24.56	24.53	24.70	24.69
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	24.73	24.66	24.40	24.44	24.49	24.55	24.50	24.68	24.67
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	24.73	24.62	24.44	24.41	24.46	24.52	24.49	24.63	24.62
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	24.68	24.60	24.39	24.42	24.45	24.48	24.45	24.62	24.61

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

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

<LTE Band 26>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				26765	26865	26965		
Frequency (MHz)				821.5	831.5	841.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	23.69	23.53	23.53	24.5	0
15	QPSK	1	37	23.77	23.91	23.55		
15	QPSK	1	74	23.62	23.47	23.53		
15	QPSK	36	0	22.59	22.70	22.64	23.5	0-1
15	QPSK	36	18	22.55	22.51	22.55		
15	QPSK	36	37	22.52	22.48	22.54		
15	QPSK	75	0	22.57	22.46	22.62	23.5	0-1
15	16QAM	1	0	23.14	23.04	22.96		
15	16QAM	1	37	23.15	23.22	23.02		
15	16QAM	1	74	23.37	22.32	22.93	22.5	0-2
15	16QAM	36	0	21.48	21.54	21.51		
15	16QAM	36	18	21.65	21.55	21.50		
15	16QAM	36	37	21.57	21.53	21.40		
15	16QAM	75	0	21.54	21.50	21.58		
Channel				26740	26865	26990	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				819	831.5	844		
10	QPSK	1	0	23.32	23.63	23.60	24.5	0
10	QPSK	1	24	23.15	23.46	23.66		
10	QPSK	1	49	23.16	23.06	23.39		
10	QPSK	25	0	22.60	22.45	22.61	23.5	0-1
10	QPSK	25	12	22.46	22.50	22.57		
10	QPSK	25	24	22.55	22.42	22.56		
10	QPSK	50	0	22.58	22.44	22.59	23.5	0-1
10	16QAM	1	0	23.13	22.73	22.70		
10	16QAM	1	24	23.12	22.68	22.69		
10	16QAM	1	49	23.12	22.57	22.68	22.5	0-2
10	16QAM	25	0	21.56	21.50	21.61		
10	16QAM	25	12	21.45	21.47	21.53		
10	16QAM	25	24	21.52	21.37	21.43		
10	16QAM	50	0	21.49	21.49	21.55		
Channel				26715	26865	27015	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				816.5	831.5	846.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	23.54	23.35	23.60	24.5	0
5	QPSK	1	12	23.42	23.90	23.72		
5	QPSK	1	24	23.20	23.41	23.48		
5	QPSK	12	0	22.68	22.57	22.54	23.5	0-1
5	QPSK	12	6	22.66	22.57	22.49		
5	QPSK	12	11	22.56	22.51	22.47		
5	QPSK	25	0	22.61	22.54	22.51	23.5	0-1
5	16QAM	1	0	22.76	22.79	22.40		
5	16QAM	1	12	22.85	22.31	22.44		
5	16QAM	1	24	22.78	22.20	22.50	22.5	0-2
5	16QAM	12	0	21.54	21.68	21.76		
5	16QAM	12	6	21.46	21.68	21.73		
5	16QAM	12	11	21.46	21.82	21.62		
5	16QAM	25	0	21.42	21.28	21.66		



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Channel				26705	26865	27025	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				815.5	831.5	847.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	23.56	23.54	23.68	24.5	0
3	QPSK	1	7	23.71	23.55	23.49		
3	QPSK	1	14	23.34	23.59	23.56		
3	QPSK	8	0	22.65	22.61	22.70	23.5	0-1
3	QPSK	8	4	22.72	22.55	22.56		
3	QPSK	8	7	22.61	22.64	22.59		
3	QPSK	15	0	22.68	22.58	22.56		
3	16QAM	1	0	22.99	22.75	22.84	23.5	0-1
3	16QAM	1	7	23.15	22.72	22.89		
3	16QAM	1	14	22.81	22.71	22.75		
3	16QAM	8	0	21.65	21.36	21.41	22.5	0-2
3	16QAM	8	4	21.62	21.36	21.40		
3	16QAM	8	7	21.62	21.28	21.34		
3	16QAM	15	0	21.56	21.10	21.17		
Channel				26697	26865	27033	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				814.7	831.5	848.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.18	23.30	23.55	24.5	0
1.4	QPSK	1	2	23.35	23.54	23.60		
1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.32	23.37	23.44		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.43	23.56	23.57		
1.4	QPSK	3	1	23.61	23.75	23.55		
1.4	QPSK	3	2	23.48	23.56	23.52		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.55	22.60	22.44	23.5	0-1
1.4	16QAM	1	0	22.17	22.69	22.65	23.5	0-1
1.4	16QAM	1	2	22.52	22.71	22.74		
1.4	16QAM	1	5	22.26	22.59	22.46		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	22.48	22.35	22.98		
1.4	16QAM	3	1	22.53	22.48	22.98		
1.4	16QAM	3	2	22.52	22.44	23.05		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	21.03	21.26	21.49	22.5	0-2



<LTE Band 25>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				26140	26340	26590		
Frequency (MHz)				1860	1880	1905		
20	QPSK	1	0	23.05	23.43	23.22		
20	QPSK	1	49	23.34	23.65	23.39	24	0
20	QPSK	1	99	22.81	23.14	23.08	23	0-1
20	QPSK	50	0	22.05	22.39	22.29		
20	QPSK	50	24	22.00	22.16	22.26		
20	QPSK	50	49	22.00	22.27	22.21		
20	QPSK	100	0	22.02	22.21	22.25		
20	16QAM	1	0	22.68	22.18	22.94	23	0-1
20	16QAM	1	49	22.65	21.97	22.67		
20	16QAM	1	99	22.50	21.95	22.42		
20	16QAM	50	0	20.96	21.07	21.27	22	0-2
20	16QAM	50	24	20.91	20.98	21.28		
20	16QAM	50	49	20.83	21.12	21.19		
20	16QAM	100	0	20.98	21.15	21.22		
Channel				26115	26340	26615	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1857.5	1880	1907.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	23.10	23.36	23.38	24	0
15	QPSK	1	37	23.07	23.16	23.29		
15	QPSK	1	74	23.04	23.18	23.23		
15	QPSK	36	0	21.96	22.28	22.36	23	0-1
15	QPSK	36	18	22.04	22.25	22.20		
15	QPSK	36	37	21.98	22.23	22.18		
15	QPSK	75	0	22.00	22.21	22.27		
15	16QAM	1	0	22.70	22.98	22.90	23	0-1
15	16QAM	1	37	22.48	22.90	22.88		
15	16QAM	1	74	22.34	22.13	22.82		
15	16QAM	36	0	20.87	21.30	21.20	22	0-2
15	16QAM	36	18	20.84	21.23	21.09		
15	16QAM	36	37	20.87	21.05	21.14		
15	16QAM	75	0	20.91	21.23	21.19		
Channel				26090	26340	26640	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1855	1880	1910		
10	QPSK	1	0	23.38	23.42	23.64	24	0
10	QPSK	1	24	23.18	23.22	23.62		
10	QPSK	1	49	23.21	23.32	23.23		
10	QPSK	25	0	21.95	22.21	22.30	23	0-1
10	QPSK	25	12	21.91	22.23	22.21		
10	QPSK	25	24	21.98	22.29	22.22		
10	QPSK	50	0	21.98	22.21	22.28		
10	16QAM	1	0	22.22	22.78	22.26	23	0-1
10	16QAM	1	24	21.73	22.31	22.16		
10	16QAM	1	49	22.03	22.25	22.13		
10	16QAM	25	0	20.97	21.19	21.27	22	0-2
10	16QAM	25	12	20.91	21.19	21.13		
10	16QAM	25	24	20.96	21.23	21.22		
10	16QAM	50	0	20.84	21.14	21.15		



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Channel				26065	26340	26665	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1852.5	1880	1912.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	23.02	23.24	23.44	24	0
5	QPSK	1	12	22.94	23.18	23.36		
5	QPSK	1	24	22.86	23.21	23.34		
5	QPSK	12	0	22.07	22.12	22.25	23	0-1
5	QPSK	12	6	22.07	22.21	22.32		
5	QPSK	12	11	22.03	22.25	22.33		
5	QPSK	25	0	22.01	22.19	22.32		
5	16QAM	1	0	22.13	22.69	22.30	23	0-1
5	16QAM	1	12	22.26	22.73	22.90		
5	16QAM	1	24	21.98	22.68	22.58		
5	16QAM	12	0	21.04	21.10	21.13	22	0-2
5	16QAM	12	6	21.05	21.09	21.09		
5	16QAM	12	11	20.81	20.99	21.09		
5	16QAM	25	0	20.91	21.22	21.27		
Channel				26055	26340	26675	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1851.5	1880	1913.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	23.03	23.15	23.21	24	0
3	QPSK	1	7	22.92	23.18	23.19		
3	QPSK	1	14	23.25	23.32	23.25		
3	QPSK	8	0	22.15	22.20	22.45	23	0-1
3	QPSK	8	4	22.18	22.28	22.38		
3	QPSK	8	7	22.11	22.28	22.42		
3	QPSK	15	0	22.04	22.25	22.44		
3	16QAM	1	0	22.23	22.95	22.54	23	0-1
3	16QAM	1	7	22.48	22.96	22.86		
3	16QAM	1	14	22.46	22.94	22.75		
3	16QAM	8	0	21.34	21.46	21.15	22	0-2
3	16QAM	8	4	21.14	21.45	21.02		
3	16QAM	8	7	21.08	21.37	21.25		
3	16QAM	15	0	20.79	21.15	20.91		
Channel				26047	26340	26683	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				1850.7	1880	1914.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	23.15	23.11	23.30	24	0
1.4	QPSK	1	2	23.28	23.31	23.37		
1.4	QPSK	1	5	23.12	23.15	23.28		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	23.04	23.16	23.27		
1.4	QPSK	3	1	23.11	23.27	23.29		
1.4	QPSK	3	2	23.07	23.26	23.30		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	22.14	22.15	22.38	23	0-1
1.4	16QAM	1	0	21.75	22.34	22.21	23	0-1
1.4	16QAM	1	2	21.65	21.98	22.05		
1.4	16QAM	1	5	21.99	22.63	22.30		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	21.61	22.02	22.28		
1.4	16QAM	3	1	21.94	22.11	22.27		
1.4	16QAM	3	2	21.76	22.08	22.28		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	20.84	21.00	21.21	22	0-2

TDD LTE configuration setup for SAR measurement

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

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

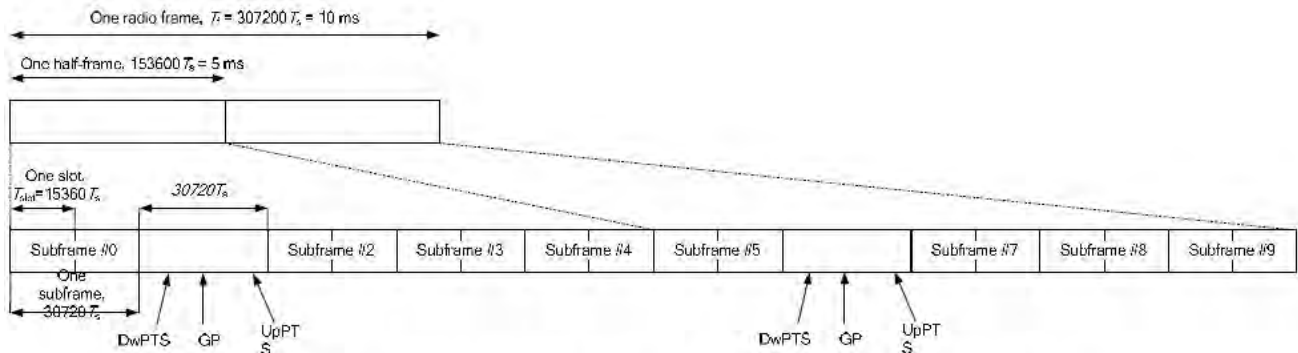


Figure 4.2-1: Frame structure type 2 (for 5 ms switch-point periodicity)

Table 4.2-2: Uplink-downlink configurations.

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

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

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

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

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

The highest duty factor is resulted from:

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

<LTE Band 41>

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle High Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				39750	40185	40620	41055	41490		
Frequency (MHz)				2506	2549.5	2593	2636.5	2680		
20	QPSK	1	0	23.25	23.29	23.40	23.08	23.29	24.3	0
20	QPSK	1	49	23.02	23.01	23.16	22.90	23.12		
20	QPSK	1	99	23.11	22.96	22.97	22.95	23.02		
20	QPSK	50	0	22.27	22.33	22.55	22.32	22.51	23.3	0-1
20	QPSK	50	24	22.13	22.22	22.38	22.26	22.50		
20	QPSK	50	49	22.12	22.16	22.26	22.19	22.37		
20	QPSK	100	0	22.25	22.17	22.26	22.24	22.24	23.3	0-1
20	16QAM	1	0	22.32	22.28	22.71	22.78	22.92		
20	16QAM	1	49	22.17	22.08	22.68	22.56	22.76		
20	16QAM	1	99	21.90	21.88	22.59	22.62	22.50	22.3	0-2
20	16QAM	50	0	21.22	21.15	21.29	21.43	21.58		
20	16QAM	50	24	21.06	21.04	21.11	21.20	21.50		
20	16QAM	50	49	21.05	21.08	21.06	21.21	21.26	22.3	0-2
20	16QAM	100	0	21.18	21.10	21.24	21.34	21.45		
Channel				39725	40173	40620	41068	41515	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)				2503.5	2548.3	2593	2637.8	2682.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	23.28	23.30	23.18	23.15	23.26	24.3	0
15	QPSK	1	37	23.12	23.10	23.15	23.14	23.22		
15	QPSK	1	74	23.17	23.18	23.13	22.92	23.18		
15	QPSK	36	0	22.26	22.32	22.23	22.32	22.42	23.3	0-1
15	QPSK	36	18	22.12	22.23	22.21	22.24	22.39		
15	QPSK	36	37	22.05	22.16	22.17	22.22	22.31		
15	QPSK	75	0	22.10	22.30	22.20	22.32	22.41	23.3	0-1
15	16QAM	1	0	22.39	22.27	22.14	22.78	22.56		
15	16QAM	1	37	22.08	22.02	22.10	22.56	22.46		
15	16QAM	1	74	22.01	22.11	21.68	22.63	22.55	22.3	0-2
15	16QAM	36	0	21.31	21.28	21.21	21.28	21.52		
15	16QAM	36	18	21.17	21.29	21.19	21.10	21.41		
15	16QAM	36	37	21.11	21.13	21.15	21.07	21.37	22.3	0-2
15	16QAM	75	0	21.01	21.11	21.05	21.35	21.38		

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Low Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle High Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune up Limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				39700	40160	40620	41080	41540	24.3	0
Frequency (MHz)				2501	2547	2593	2639	2685		
10	QPSK	1	0	23.32	23.31	23.31	23.20	23.11	24.3	0
10	QPSK	1	24	23.11	23.14	23.28	23.15	22.96		
10	QPSK	1	49	23.22	23.23	23.24	23.06	23.03		
10	QPSK	25	0	22.27	22.37	22.20	22.30	22.41	23.3	0-1
10	QPSK	25	12	22.16	22.19	22.22	22.22	22.39		
10	QPSK	25	24	22.11	22.31	22.25	22.23	22.24		
10	QPSK	50	0	22.15	22.29	22.32	22.32	22.53		
10	16QAM	1	0	22.30	22.39	22.59	22.80	22.35	23.3	0-1
10	16QAM	1	24	22.04	22.11	22.58	22.75	22.32		
10	16QAM	1	49	21.99	22.01	22.49	22.67	22.28		
10	16QAM	25	0	21.30	21.30	21.02	21.45	21.60	22.3	0-2
10	16QAM	25	12	21.30	21.21	20.93	21.63	21.53		
10	16QAM	25	24	21.22	21.21	21.03	21.63	21.50		
10	16QAM	50	0	21.05	21.22	21.05	21.29	21.39		
Channel				39675	40148	40620	41093	41565	24.3	0
Frequency (MHz)				2498.5	2545.8	2593	2640.3	2687.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	23.22	23.21	23.20	23.22	23.24	24.3	0
5	QPSK	1	12	23.18	23.18	23.15	23.12	23.12		
5	QPSK	1	24	23.15	23.05	23.18	23.19	23.15		
5	QPSK	12	0	22.29	22.31	22.17	22.28	22.45	23.3	0-1
5	QPSK	12	6	22.23	22.29	22.25	22.26	22.36		
5	QPSK	12	11	22.22	22.26	22.21	22.22	22.34		
5	QPSK	25	0	22.19	22.29	22.34	22.35	22.43		
5	16QAM	1	0	22.99	22.52	22.12	22.22	22.59	23.3	0-1
5	16QAM	1	12	22.98	22.43	22.10	22.16	22.51		
5	16QAM	1	24	22.34	22.38	22.10	22.21	22.40		
5	16QAM	12	0	21.47	21.15	21.30	21.60	21.62	22.3	0-2
5	16QAM	12	6	21.40	21.15	21.36	21.15	21.52		
5	16QAM	12	11	21.39	21.10	21.45	21.10	21.54		
5	16QAM	25	0	21.32	21.30	21.54	21.41	21.55		

Note:

TDD LTE Band41 has 5 required test channels was according to KDB 447498 D01v05r02.

<WLAN Conducted Power>
General Note:

For 2.4GHz WLAN SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11g/n HT20 were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.

<2.4GHz WLAN>

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)							Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate				
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 1Mbps	Channel	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps	
CH 01	2412	14.84	CH 11	15.07	15.15	15.14	15.5
CH 06	2437	14.80					
CH 11	2462	15.18					

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)											Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate								
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 6Mbps	Channel	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps	
CH 01	2412	11.52	CH 06	11.75	11.72	11.68	11.77	11.83	11.79	11.88	12
CH 06	2437	11.89									
CH 11	2462	11.35									

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n HT20 Average Power (dBm)											Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. MCS Index								
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index MCS0	Channel	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7	
CH 01	2412	11.70	CH 01	11.66	11.60	11.62	11.58	11.64	11.61	11.68	12
CH 06	2437	11.36									
CH 11	2462	11.26									

13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)	
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	Bluetooth v4.0 LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	1	0

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

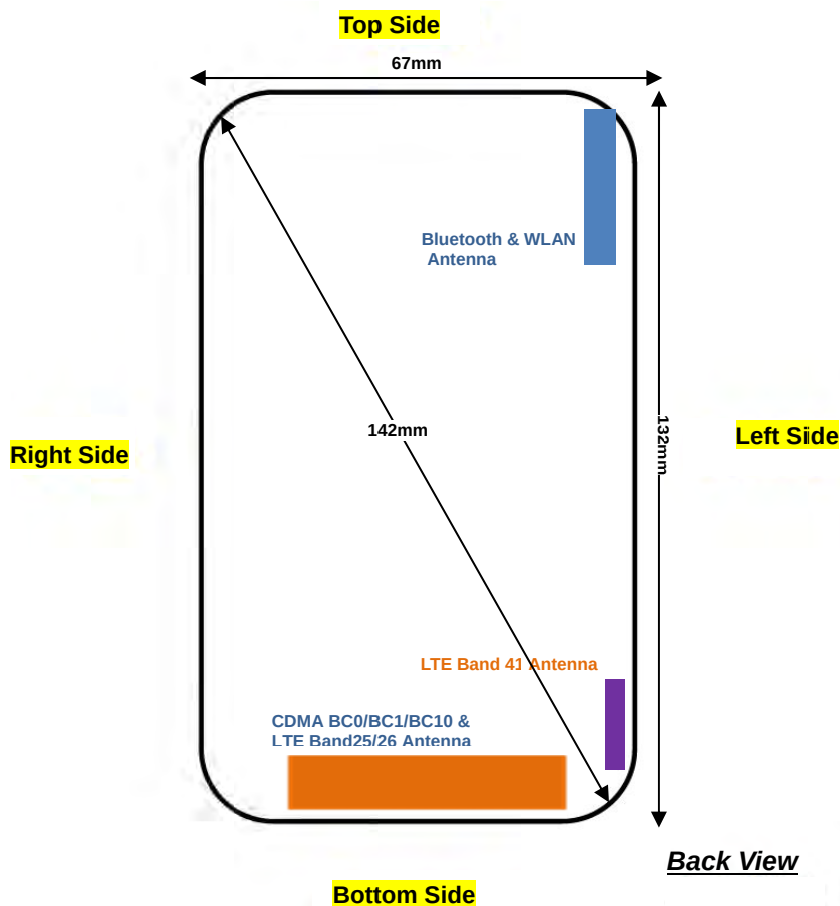
- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
1	< 5	2.48	0.3

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.3 which is ≤ 3, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location



Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
LTE Band 41	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	111mm	≤ 25mm	59mm	≤ 25mm
CDMA BC0/BC1/BC10& LTE Band25/26	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	119mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	104mm	60mm	≤ 25mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
LTE Band 41	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
CDMA BC0/BC1/BC10& LTE Band25/26	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT&WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

General Note: Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge

15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - c. Duty cycle of TDD was fixed, therefore not require scaled to 100% of duty cycle. For SAR system, the crest factor 1:1.59 (62.9%) was used perform testing. Considering the theoretical duty cycle of 63.3% for extended cyclic prefix in the uplink, and the theoretical duty cycle of 62.9% for normal cyclic prefix in uplink, a scaling factor of extended cyclic prefix 63.3%/62.9% = 1.006 is applied to scale-up the measured SAR result.
 - d. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - e. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
 - f. For TDD LTE Band: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* scaling factor for extended cyclic prefix * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, Head SAR for RC1+SO55 is not required because the maximum average output power of RC1 is less than 1/4 dB higher than RC3+SO55. Considering VOIP function at RETAP 4096 bits, Head SAR was performed at the worst position identified by RC3+SO55 SAR test results.
4. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, in Hotspot mode EUT is treated as data device and SAR is tested with Ev-Do Rev 0 (RTAP 153.6kbps). If 1xRTT and Ev-Do Rev A (RETAP 4096 bits) power is not high than 1/4dB higher than Re v0, SAR tests with those settings are not necessary.
5. Per KDB 941225 D01v03, SAR for body-worn exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCH) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. To account for VOIP operation, Ev-Do Rev. A (RETAP 4096 bits) SAR testing was performed at the worst position identified by 1xRTT SAR test results, for both head and body-worn accessory exposure conditions.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
8. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
9. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
10. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not ½ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r03, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
11. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
12. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation.



15.1 Head SAR

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	476	817.9	24.67	25.00	1.079	-0.18	0.277	0.299
	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Right Tilted	476	817.9	24.67	25.00	1.079	-0.09	0.227	0.245
01	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	476	817.9	24.67	25.00	1.079	0.1	0.303	0.327
	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO55	Left Tilted	476	817.9	24.67	25.00	1.079	0.06	0.235	0.254
	CDMA2000 BC10	RETAP 4096	Left Cheek	476	817.9	24.68	25.00	1.076	0.18	0.302	0.325
	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	777	848.31	24.48	25.00	1.127	0.05	0.383	0.432
	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Right Tilted	777	848.31	24.48	25.00	1.127	-0.03	0.241	0.272
	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	777	848.31	24.48	25.00	1.127	-0.0053	0.419	0.472
	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Left Tilted	777	848.31	24.48	25.00	1.127	-0.05	0.219	0.247
02	CDMA2000 BC0	RETAP 4096	Left Cheek	777	848.31	24.48	25.00	1.127	0.1	0.420	0.473
	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.09	0.473	0.515
	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Right Tilted	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.0045	0.153	0.167
	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.1	0.406	0.442
	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Left Tilted	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.06	0.175	0.191
03	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Right Cheek	600	1880	24.62	25.00	1.091	-0.04	0.488	0.533

<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Mode	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Right Cheek	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	-0.14	0.287	0.329
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Right Cheek	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	-0.02	0.211	0.254
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Right Tilted	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	0.11	0.214	0.245
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Right Tilted	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	-0.14	0.159	0.191
04	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Left Cheek	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	0.15	0.304	0.348
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Left Cheek	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.1	0.220	0.264
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Left Tilted	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	0.17	0.204	0.234
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Left Tilted	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.07	0.160	0.192
05	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Right Cheek	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	-0.06	0.387	0.419
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Right Cheek	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	0.11	0.317	0.365
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Right Tilted	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	0.09	0.134	0.145
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Right Tilted	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	0.12	0.107	0.123
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Left Cheek	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	0.03	0.281	0.305
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	0.17	0.226	0.260
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Left Tilted	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	0.04	0.152	0.165
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Tilted	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	0.08	0.123	0.142



Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Mode	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Right Cheek	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	0.08	0.389	0.481
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Right Cheek	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	0.02	0.313	0.374
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Right Tilted	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	-0.0051	0.251	0.311
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Right Tilted	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	-0.06	0.207	0.247
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	0.04	0.668	0.827
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	39750	2506	23.25	24.30	1.274	62.9	1.006	0.15	0.663	0.849
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	40185	2549.5	23.29	24.30	1.262	62.9	1.006	0.044	0.687	0.872
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	41055	2636.5	23.08	24.30	1.324	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.704	0.938
06	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Cheek	41490	2680	23.29	24.30	1.262	62.9	1.006	0.059	0.741	0.941
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	0.01	0.531	0.635
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	39750	2506	22.27	23.30	1.268	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.500	0.638
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	40185	2549.5	22.33	23.30	1.250	62.9	1.006	0.06	0.520	0.654
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	41055	2636.5	22.32	23.30	1.253	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.558	0.703
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Cheek	41490	2680	22.51	23.30	1.199	62.9	1.006	0.07	0.577	0.696
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	100	0	Left Cheek	40620	2593	22.26	23.30	1.271	62.9	1.006	-0.06	0.437	0.559
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Tilted	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	-0.05	0.150	0.186
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Tilted	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	0.15	0.134	0.160

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
07	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	0.13	0.248	0.273
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	0.04	0.199	0.219
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	0.05	0.099	0.109
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	0.17	0.120	0.132

15.2 Hotspot SAR

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
LTE Band 41	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	111mm	≤ 25mm	59mm	≤ 25mm
CDMA BC0/BC1/BC10& LTE Band25/26	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	119mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	104mm	60mm	≤ 25mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
LTE Band 41	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
CDMA BC0/BC1/BC10& LTE Band25/26	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT&WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

General Note: Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Front	1	476	817.9	24.73	25.00	1.064	-0.1	0.443	0.471
08	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	476	817.9	24.73	25.00	1.064	-0.02	0.711	0.757
	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	476	817.9	24.73	25.00	1.064	0.02	0.601	0.640
	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Right Side	1	476	817.9	24.73	25.00	1.064	0.02	0.512	0.545
	CDMA2000 BC10	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	476	817.9	24.73	25.00	1.064	0.08	0.086	0.092
	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Front	1	777	848.31	24.52	25.00	1.117	-0.02	0.448	0.500
09	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	777	848.31	24.52	25.00	1.117	0.001	0.712	0.795
	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	777	848.31	24.52	25.00	1.117	0.04	0.538	0.601
	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Right Side	1	777	848.31	24.52	25.00	1.117	0.05	0.352	0.393
	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	777	848.31	24.52	25.00	1.117	0.03	0.154	0.172
	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Front	1	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	-0.07	0.679	0.739
	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.01	0.631	0.687
	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.07	0.201	0.219
	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Right Side	1	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.02	0.333	0.363
	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	600	1880	24.63	25.00	1.089	0.08	0.745	0.811
	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	25	1851.25	24.49	25.00	1.125	0.07	0.606	0.682
10	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	1175	1908.75	24.62	25.00	1.091	0.14	1.060	1.157



<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Mode	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Front	1	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	0.0089	0.435	0.498
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Front	1	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.0012	0.320	0.385
11	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Back	1	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	-0.08	0.630	0.722
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Back	1	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.0048	0.487	0.586
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Left Side	1	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	-0.1	0.520	0.596
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Left Side	1	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	-0.05	0.420	0.505
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Right Side	1	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	0.14	0.372	0.426
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Right Side	1	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	-0.05	0.332	0.399
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Bottom Side	1	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	0.17	0.105	0.120
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Bottom Side	1	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.02	0.078	0.094
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Front	1	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	-0.13	0.502	0.544
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Front	1	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	0.05	0.384	0.442
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Back	1	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	-0.03	0.449	0.487
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Back	1	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	0.08	0.390	0.449
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Left Side	1	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	0.01	0.171	0.185
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Side	1	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	-0.07	0.134	0.154
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Right Side	1	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	-0.12	0.318	0.345
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Right Side	1	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	-0.07	0.251	0.289
12	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Bottom Side	1	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	-0.04	0.622	0.674
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Bottom Side	1	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	-0.07	0.482	0.555

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Mode	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Front	1	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	-0.14	0.461	0.571
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Front	1	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	-0.06	0.374	0.447
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	1	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	-0.02	0.522	0.646
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	1	39750	2506	23.25	24.30	1.274	62.9	1.006	-0.045	0.658	0.843
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	1	40185	2549.5	23.29	24.30	1.262	62.9	1.006	-0.0015	0.619	0.786
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	1	41055	2636.5	23.08	24.30	1.324	62.9	1.006	-0.11	0.487	0.649
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	1	41490	2680	23.29	24.30	1.262	62.9	1.006	-0.048	0.506	0.642
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Back	1	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	-0.09	0.421	0.503
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	100	0	Back	1	40620	2593	22.26	23.30	1.271	62.9	1.006	0.05	0.309	0.395
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Left Side	1	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	0.029	0.459	0.568
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Left Side	1	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	0.03	0.435	0.520
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	1	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	-0.19	0.598	0.740
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	1	39750	2506	23.25	24.30	1.274	62.9	1.006	0.028	0.507	0.650
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	1	40185	2549.5	23.29	24.30	1.262	62.9	1.006	-0.02	0.592	0.751
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	1	41055	2636.5	23.08	24.30	1.324	62.9	1.006	0.11	0.611	0.814
13	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	1	41490	2680	23.29	24.30	1.262	62.9	1.006	0.022	0.685	0.870
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Bottom Side	1	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	0.19	0.476	0.569
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	100	0	Bottom Side	1	40620	2593	22.26	23.30	1.271	62.9	1.006	0.1	0.511	0.653

**<DTS WLAN SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	-0.09	0.075	0.083
14	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	-0.051	0.083	0.091
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Side	1	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	-0.035	0.069	0.076
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	1	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	0.07	0.074	0.082



15.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO32	Front	1.5	476	817.9	24.75	25.00	1.059	0.04	0.445	0.471
15	CDMA2000 BC10	RC3 SO32	Back	1.5	476	817.9	24.75	25.00	1.059	0.04	0.599	0.634
	CDMA2000 BC10	RETAP 4096	Back	1.5	476	817.9	24.68	25.00	1.076	0.02	0.580	0.624
	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Front	1.5	777	848.31	24.56	25.00	1.107	-0.03	0.319	0.353
16	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Back	1.5	777	848.31	24.56	25.00	1.107	-0.05	0.454	0.502
	CDMA2000 BC0	RETAP 4096	Back	1.5	777	848.31	24.48	25.00	1.127	0.03	0.401	0.452
17	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Front	1.5	600	1880	24.70	25.00	1.072	-0.07	0.358	0.384
	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1.5	600	1880	24.70	25.00	1.072	-0.07	0.307	0.329
	CDMA2000 BC1	RETAP 4096	Front	1.5	600	1880	24.62	25.00	1.091	-0.07	0.331	0.361

<LTE SAR>

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Mode	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Front	1.5	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	-0.0011	0.414	0.474
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Front	1.5	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.01	0.309	0.371
18	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	1	37	Back	1.5	26865	831.5	23.91	24.50	1.146	-0.1	0.548	0.628
	LTE Band 26	15	QPSK	36	0	Back	1.5	26865	831.5	22.70	23.50	1.202	0.0012	0.422	0.507
19	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Front	1.5	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	-0.14	0.269	0.292
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Front	1.5	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	-0.12	0.202	0.232
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	1	49	Back	1.5	26340	1880	23.65	24.00	1.084	0.12	0.223	0.242
	LTE Band 25	20	QPSK	50	0	Back	1.5	26340	1880	22.39	23.00	1.151	-0.04	0.175	0.201

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Mode	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Front	1.5	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	0.06	0.308	0.381
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Front	1.5	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	-0.03	0.249	0.298
20	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	1	0	Back	1.5	40620	2593	23.40	24.30	1.230	62.9	1.006	-0.1	0.375	0.464
	LTE Band 41	20	QPSK	50	0	Back	1.5	40620	2593	22.55	23.30	1.189	62.9	1.006	-0.13	0.298	0.356

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
21	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1.5	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	0.021	0.045	0.050
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1.5	11	2462	15.18	15.50	1.076	97.62	1.024	-0.026	0.034	0.037

15.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	1175	1908.75	24.62	25.00	1.091	0.14	1.060	1	1.157
2nd	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	1175	1908.75	24.62	25.00	1.091	0.09	1.010	1.048	1.102

General Note:

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

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Portable Handset			Note
		Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	
1.	CDMA(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	CDMA(Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	CDMA(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
4.	LTE(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
5.	CDMA(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
6.	LTE(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering

General Note:

- This device supported VoIP in CDMA, (e.g. 3rd party VoIP)/LTE.
- This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports Hotspot operation.
- WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- CDMA2000 or LTE Band 25/26 share the same antenna, EUT will choose either CDMA2000 or LTE Band 25/26 according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously.
- CDMA2000 and LTE Band 41 share the same transmission module and they can't transmit simultaneously.
- The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - $SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$, where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
- For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
 - $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body worn
	Test separation	0 mm	10 mm	15 mm
1 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.042 W/kg	0.021 W/kg	0.014 W/kg

16.1 Head Exposure Conditions
<WWAN + WLAN>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE	WLAN DTS	Summed SAR (W/kg)
			Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	
CDMA	BC10	Right Cheek	0.299	0.273	0.57
		Right Tilted	0.245	0.219	0.46
		Left Cheek	0.327	0.109	0.44
		Left Tilted	0.254	0.132	0.39
	BC0	Right Cheek	0.432	0.273	0.71
		Right Tilted	0.272	0.219	0.49
		Left Cheek	0.473	0.109	0.58
		Left Tilted	0.247	0.132	0.38
	BC1	Right Cheek	0.533	0.273	0.81
		Right Tilted	0.167	0.219	0.39
		Left Cheek	0.442	0.109	0.55
		Left Tilted	0.191	0.132	0.32
LTE	Band 26	Right Cheek	0.329	0.273	0.60
		Right Tilted	0.245	0.219	0.46
		Left Cheek	0.348	0.109	0.46
		Left Tilted	0.234	0.132	0.37
	Band 25	Right Cheek	0.419	0.273	0.69
		Right Tilted	0.145	0.219	0.36
		Left Cheek	0.305	0.109	0.41
		Left Tilted	0.165	0.132	0.30
	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.481	0.273	0.75
		Right Tilted	0.311	0.219	0.53
		Left Cheek	0.941	0.109	1.05
		Left Tilted	0.186	0.132	0.32

<WWAN + Bluetooth>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE	Bluetooth DSS	Summed SAR (W/kg)
			Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	
CDMA	BC10	Right Cheek	0.299	0.042	0.34
		Right Tilted	0.245	0.042	0.29
		Left Cheek	0.327	0.042	0.37
		Left Tilted	0.254	0.042	0.30
	BC0	Right Cheek	0.432	0.042	0.47
		Right Tilted	0.272	0.042	0.31
		Left Cheek	0.473	0.042	0.52
		Left Tilted	0.247	0.042	0.29
	BC1	Right Cheek	0.533	0.042	0.58
		Right Tilted	0.167	0.042	0.21
		Left Cheek	0.442	0.042	0.48
		Left Tilted	0.191	0.042	0.23
LTE	Band 26	Right Cheek	0.329	0.042	0.37
		Right Tilted	0.245	0.042	0.29
		Left Cheek	0.348	0.042	0.39
		Left Tilted	0.234	0.042	0.28
	Band 25	Right Cheek	0.419	0.042	0.46
		Right Tilted	0.145	0.042	0.19
		Left Cheek	0.305	0.042	0.35
		Left Tilted	0.165	0.042	0.21
	Band 41	Right Cheek	0.481	0.042	0.52
		Right Tilted	0.311	0.042	0.35
		Left Cheek	0.941	0.042	0.98
		Left Tilted	0.186	0.042	0.23

16.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions
<WWAN + WLAN>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
CDMA	BC10	Front	0.471	0.083	0.55
		Back	0.757	0.091	0.85
		Left side	0.640	0.076	0.72
		Right side	0.545		0.55
		Top side		0.082	0.08
		Bottom side	0.092		0.09
	BC0	Front	0.500	0.083	0.58
		Back	0.795	0.091	0.89
		Left side	0.601	0.076	0.68
		Right side	0.393		0.39
		Top side		0.082	0.08
		Bottom side	0.172		0.17
	BC1	Front	0.739	0.083	0.82
		Back	0.687	0.091	0.78
		Left side	0.219	0.076	0.30
		Right side	0.363		0.36
		Top side		0.082	0.08
		Bottom side	1.157		1.16
LTE	Band 26	Front	0.498	0.083	0.58
		Back	0.722	0.091	0.81
		Left side	0.596	0.076	0.67
		Right side	0.426		0.43
		Top side		0.082	0.08
		Bottom side	0.120		0.12
	Band 25	Front	0.544	0.083	0.63
		Back	0.487	0.091	0.58
		Left side	0.185	0.076	0.26
		Right side	0.345		0.35
		Top side		0.082	0.08
		Bottom side	0.674		0.67
	Band 41	Front	0.571	0.083	0.65
		Back	0.843	0.091	0.93
		Left side	0.568	0.076	0.64
		Top side		0.082	0.08
		Bottom side	0.870		0.87

<WWAN + Bluetooth>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
CDMA	BC10	Front	0.471	0.021	0.49
		Back	0.757	0.021	0.78
		Left side	0.640	0.021	0.66
		Right side	0.545		0.55
		Top side		0.021	0.02
		Bottom side	0.092		0.09
	BC0	Front	0.500	0.021	0.52
		Back	0.795	0.021	0.82
		Left side	0.601	0.021	0.62
		Right side	0.393		0.39
		Top side		0.021	0.02
		Bottom side	0.172		0.17
	BC1	Front	0.739	0.021	0.76
		Back	0.687	0.021	0.71
		Left side	0.219	0.021	0.24
		Right side	0.363		0.36
		Top side		0.021	0.02
		Bottom side	1.157		1.16
LTE	Band 26	Front	0.498	0.021	0.52
		Back	0.722	0.021	0.74
		Left side	0.596	0.021	0.62
		Right side	0.426		0.43
		Top side		0.021	0.02
		Bottom side	0.120		0.12
	Band 25	Front	0.544	0.021	0.57
		Back	0.487	0.021	0.51
		Left side	0.185	0.021	0.21
		Right side	0.345		0.35
		Top side		0.021	0.02
		Bottom side	0.674		0.67
	Band 41	Front	0.571	0.021	0.59
		Back	0.843	0.021	0.86
		Left side	0.568	0.021	0.59
		Top side		0.021	0.02
		Bottom side	0.870		0.87

16.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

<WWAN + WLAN>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
CDMA	BC10	Front	0.471	0.050	0.52
		Back	0.634	0.037	0.67
	BC0	Front	0.353	0.050	0.40
		Back	0.502	0.037	0.54
	BC1	Front	0.384	0.050	0.43
		Back	0.329	0.037	0.37
LTE	Band 26	Front	0.474	0.050	0.52
		Back	0.628	0.037	0.67
	Band 25	Front	0.292	0.050	0.34
		Back	0.242	0.037	0.28
	Band 41	Front	0.381	0.050	0.43
		Back	0.464	0.037	0.50

<WWAN + Bluetooth>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
CDMA	BC10	Front	0.471	0.014	0.49
		Back	0.634	0.014	0.65
	BC0	Front	0.353	0.014	0.37
		Back	0.502	0.014	0.52
	BC1	Front	0.384	0.014	0.40
		Back	0.329	0.014	0.34
LTE	Band 26	Front	0.474	0.014	0.49
		Back	0.628	0.014	0.64
	Band 25	Front	0.292	0.014	0.31
		Back	0.242	0.014	0.26
	Band 41	Front	0.381	0.014	0.40
		Back	0.464	0.014	0.48

Test Engineer : Fulu Hu

17. Uncertainty Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

(b) k is the coverage factor

Table 16.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

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

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

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

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

18. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Feb 2014
- [7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r02, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Dec 2013.
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03, “3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES”, Oct 2014
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r03, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2013
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities”, May 2013.
- [11] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, “SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz”, Feb 2014.
- [12] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” May 2013.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

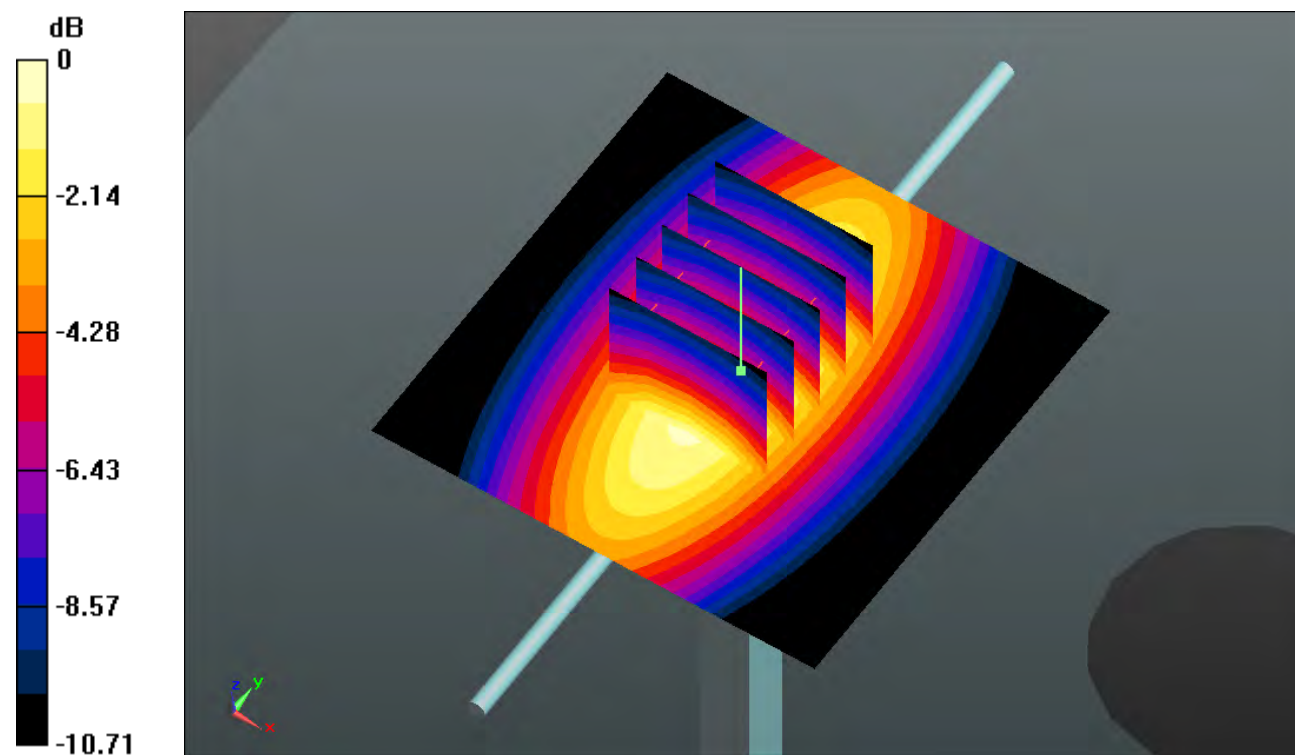
System Check_Head_835MHz_141023**DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d091**

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

Medium: HSL_835_141023 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.885 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.086$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Ambient Temperature : $23.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.41, 9.41, 9.41); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.849 mW/g **Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 52.265 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.480 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.969 mW/g 0 dB = 2.970 mW/g

System Check_Head_1900MHz_141022**DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d118**

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

Medium: HSL_1900_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.425$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

38.906 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.4, 8.4, 8.4); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.226 mW/g

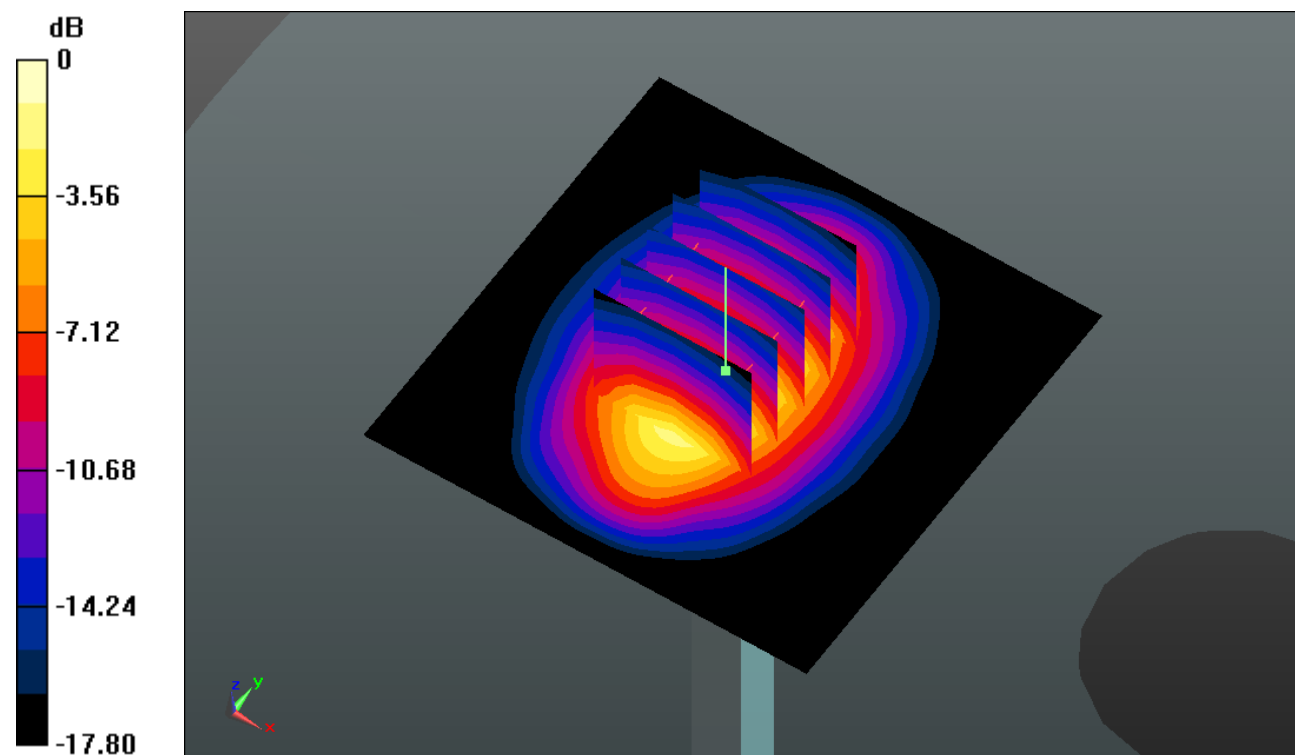
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.652 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.122 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.86 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.15 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.254 mW/g



0 dB = 14.250mW/g

System Check_Head_2450MHz_141025**DUT: D2450V2 - SN:924**

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

Medium: HSL_2450_141025 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.831$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

39.169 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.244 mW/g

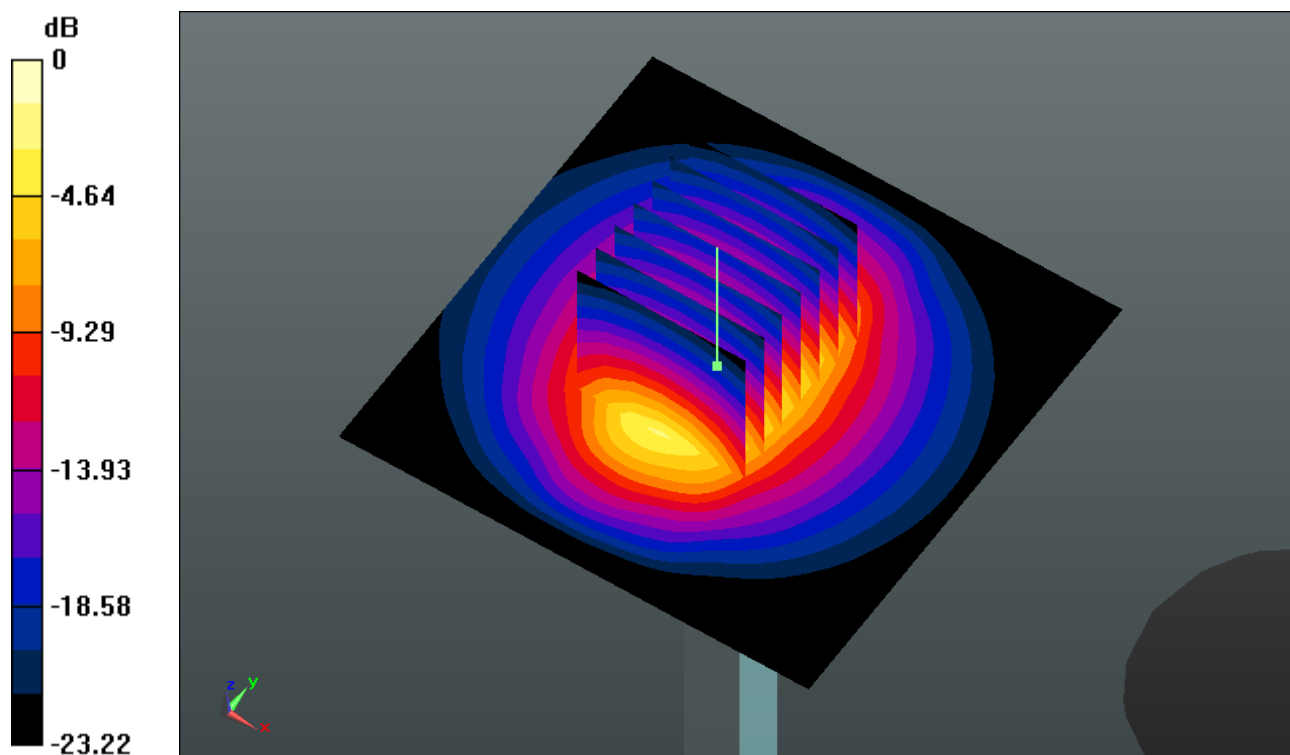
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 86.914 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.758 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.8 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.093 mW/g



0 dB = 20.090mW/g

System Check_Head_2600MHz_141025**DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1070**

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

Medium: HSL_2600_141025 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.981$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.254$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2014.05.23;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 24.7 W/kg

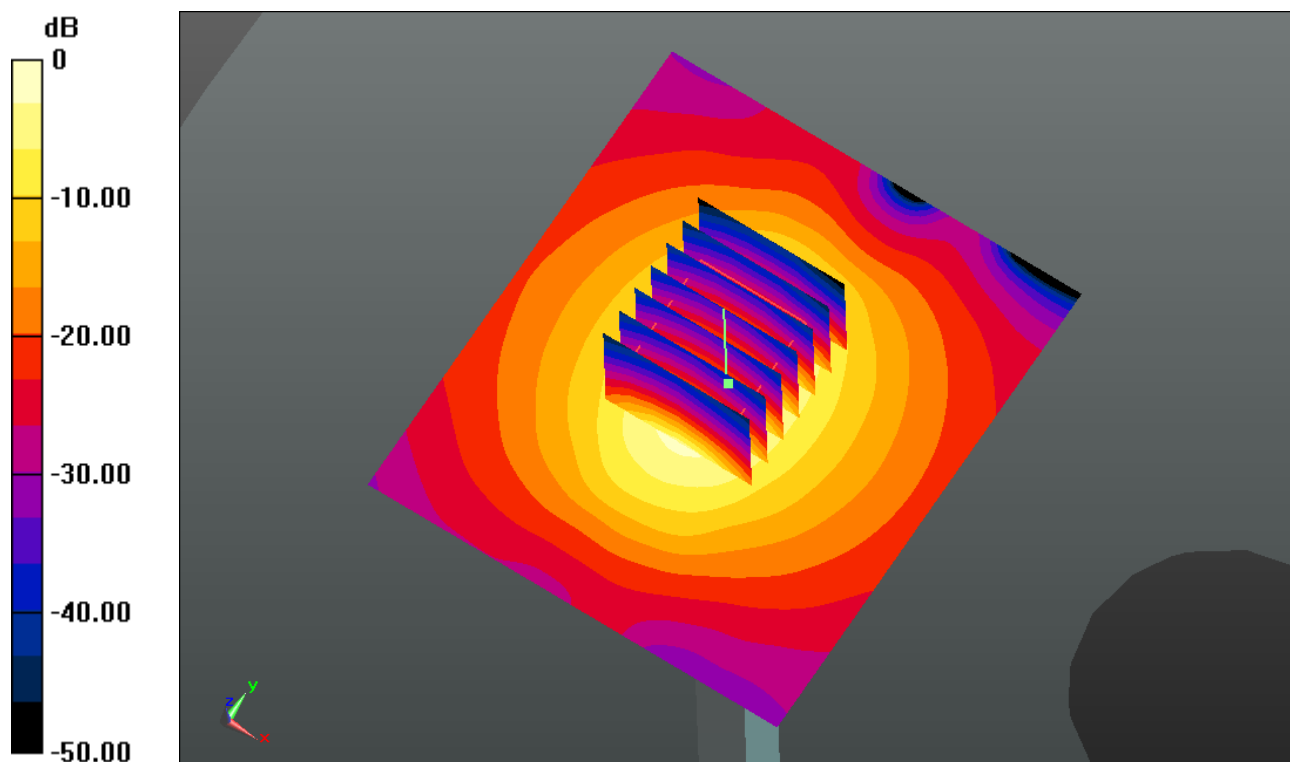
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 112.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 15.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.89 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.5 W/kg



0 dB = 24.7 W/kg = 13.93 dBW/kg

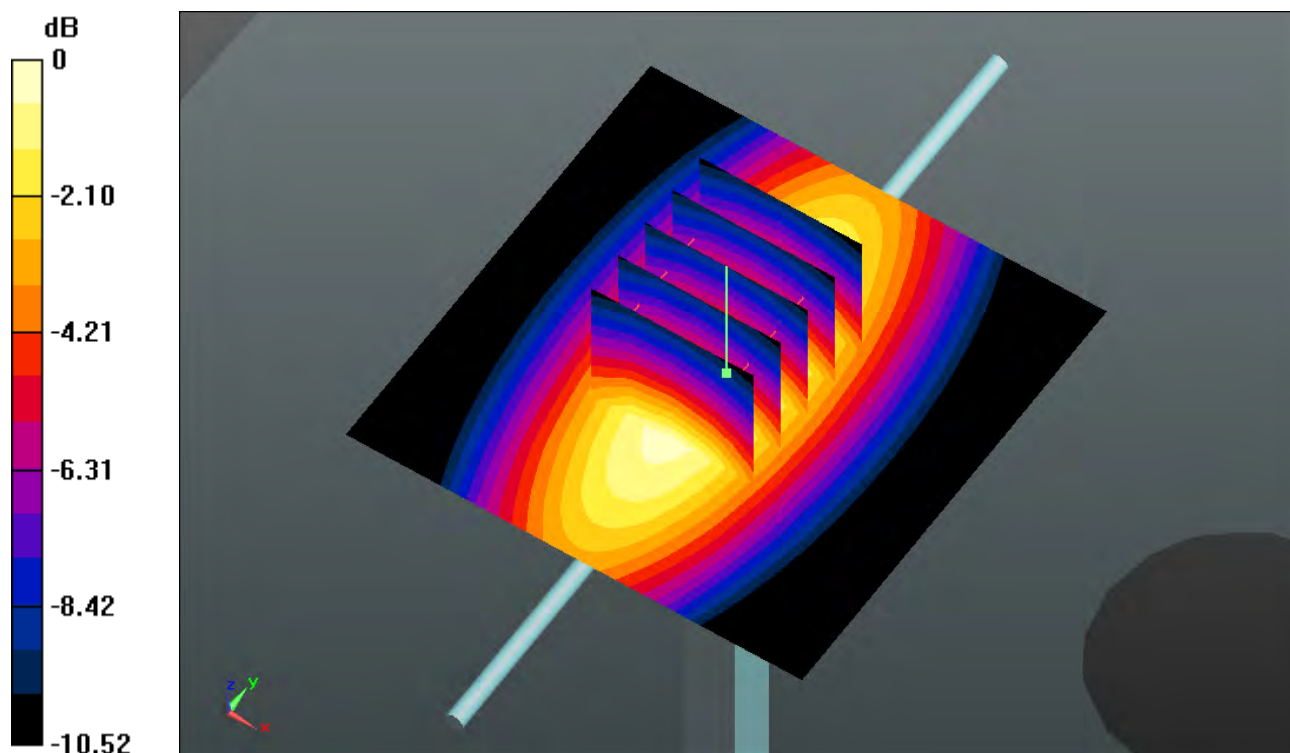
System Check_Body_835MHz_141022**DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d091**

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

Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.983 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.868$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Ambient Temperature : 23.4°C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.9°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.857 mW/g **Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 50.056 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.04 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.330 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 2.27 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.861 mW/g 0 dB = 2.860 mW/g

System Check_Body_1900MHz_141021**DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d118**

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

Medium: MSL_1900_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.552$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.373; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.200 mW/g

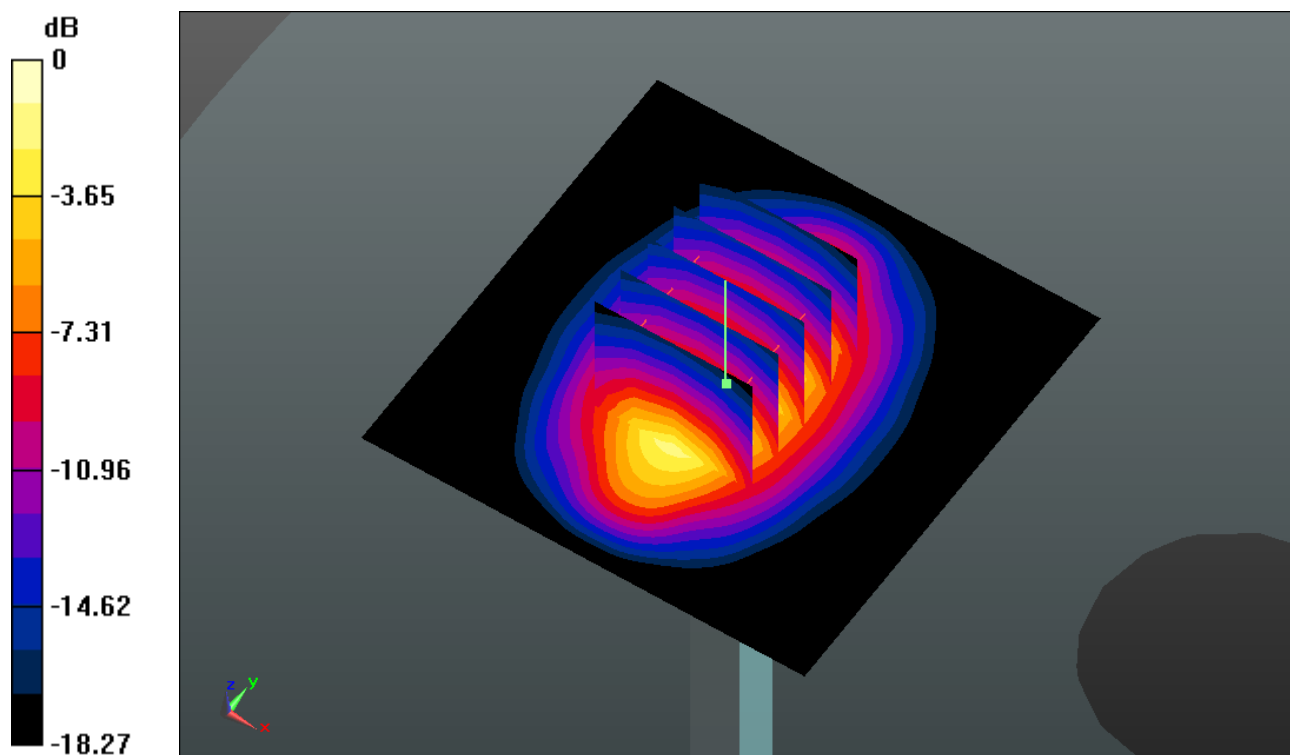
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.679 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.045 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.34 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.105 mW/g



0 dB = 15.110mW/g

System Check_Body_2450MHz_141021**DUT: D2450V2 - SN:924**

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

Medium: MSL_2450_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.949$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.497; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.706 mW/g

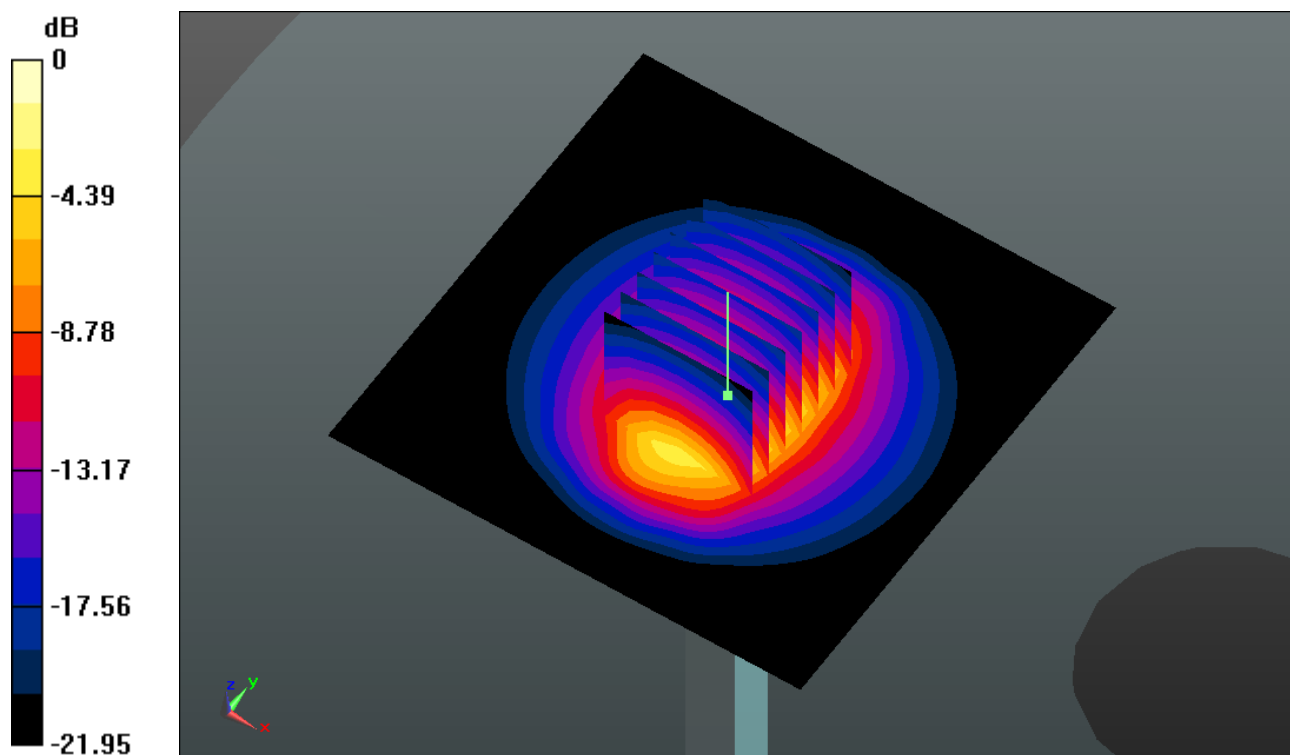
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.416 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.677 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.96 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.770 mW/g



0 dB = 19.770mW/g

System Check_Body_2600MHz_141018**DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1070**

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

Medium: MSL_2600_141018 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.209$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.123 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(6.82, 6.82, 6.82); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.890 mW/g

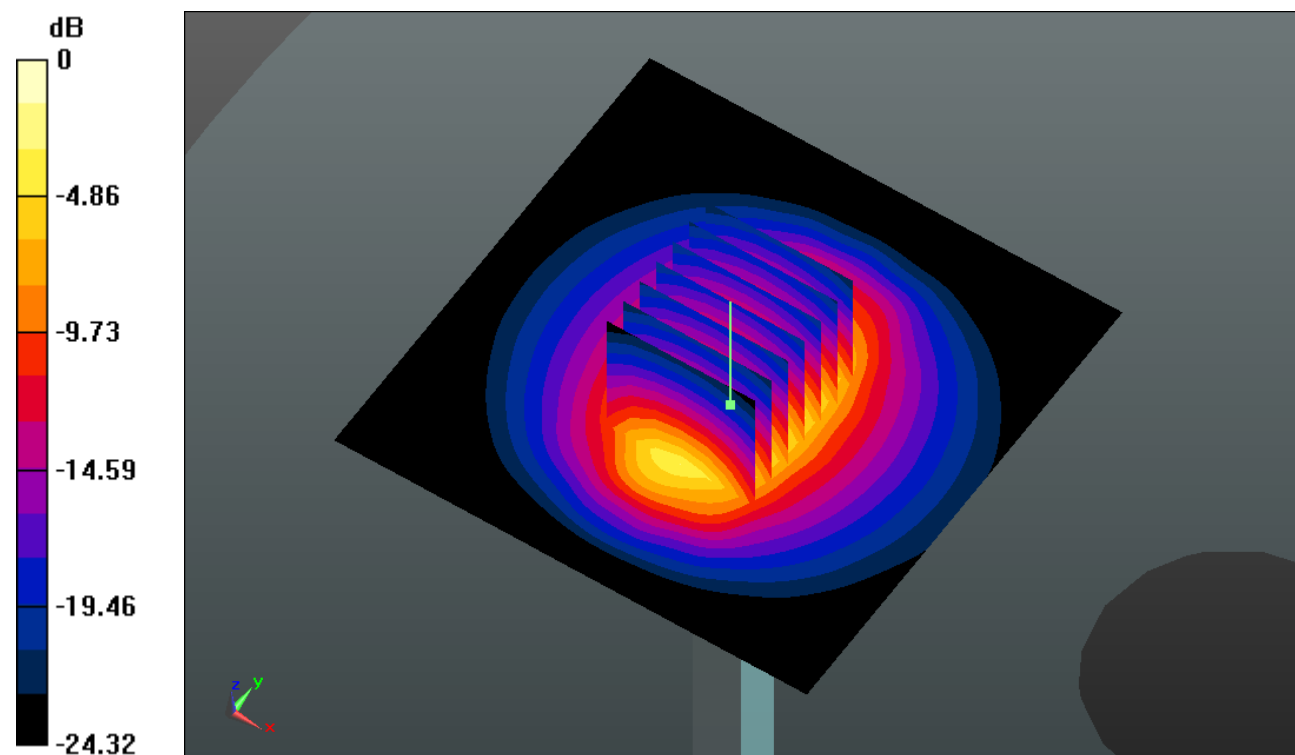
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 83.706 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.017 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.856 mW/g



0 dB = 20.860mW/g



Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01_CDMA2000 BC10_RC3 SO55_Left Cheek_Ch476

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 817.9 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_141023 Medium parameters used: $f = 817.9$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.87$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.289$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.41, 9.41, 9.41); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch476/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.344 mW/g

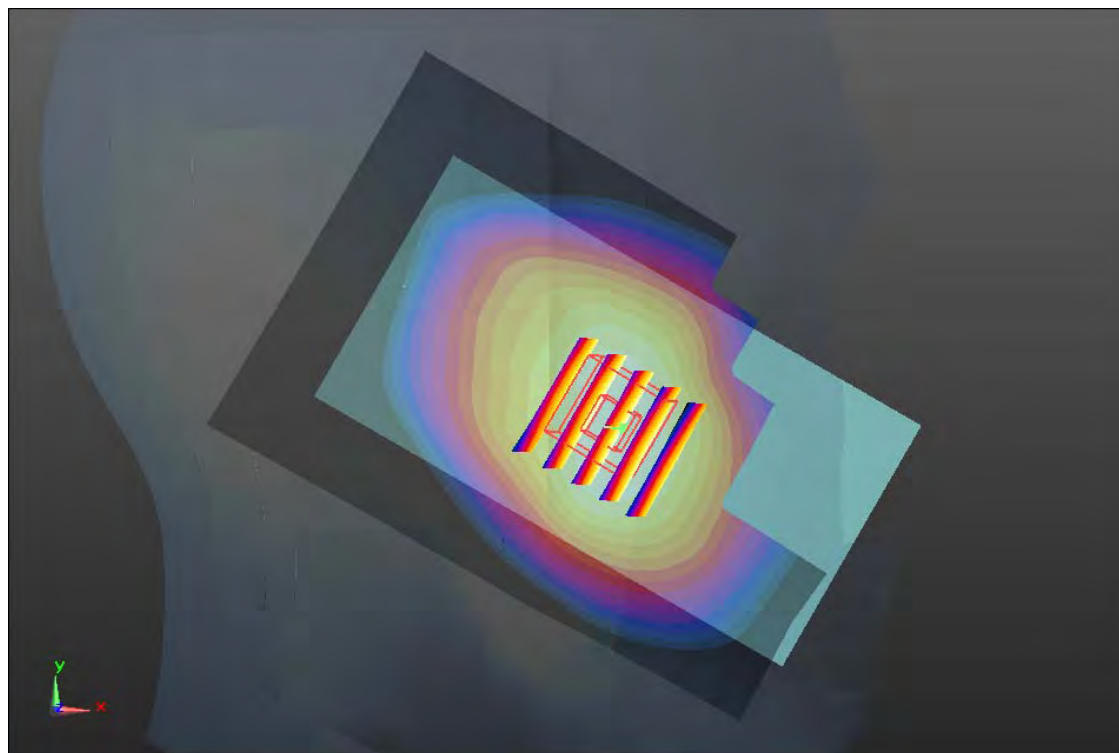
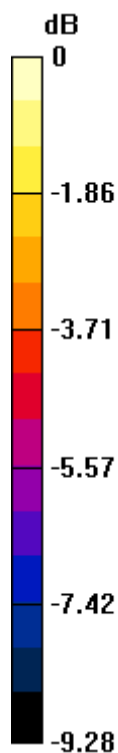
Ch476/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.695 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.373 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.303 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.232 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.340 mW/g



0 dB = 0.340mW/g

02_CDMA2000 BC0_RTEAP 4096_Left Cheek_Ch777

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_141023 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.897$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.908$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.41, 9.41, 9.41); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch777/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.479 mW/g

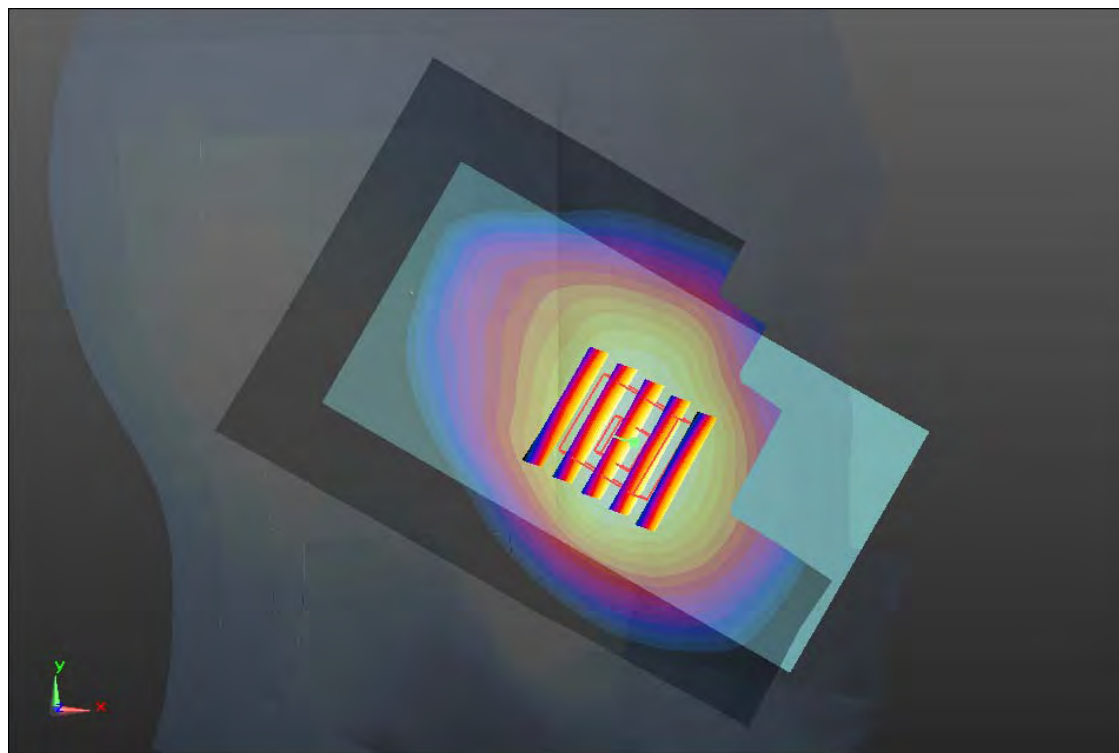
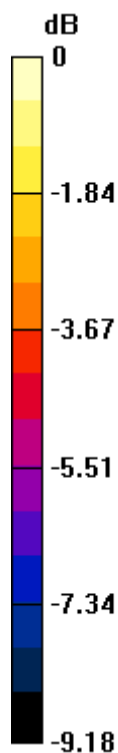
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.256 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.526 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.317 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.474 mW/g



0 dB = 0.470mW/g

03_CDMA2000 BC1_RETAP 4096_Right Cheek_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.404$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

38.992 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.4, 8.4, 8.4); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch600/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.650 mW/g

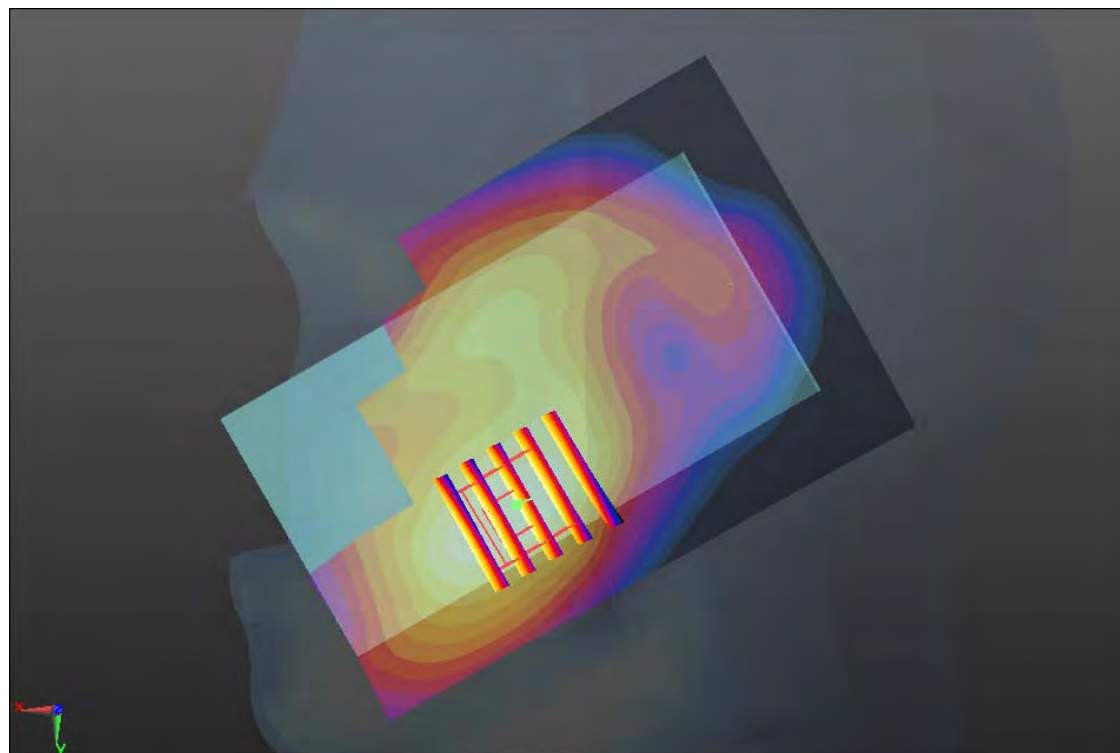
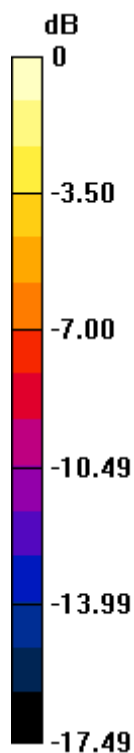
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.512 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.751 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.488 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.610 mW/g



0 dB = 0.610 mW/g

04_LTE Band26_15M_QPSK(1,37)_Left Cheek 1cm_Ch26865

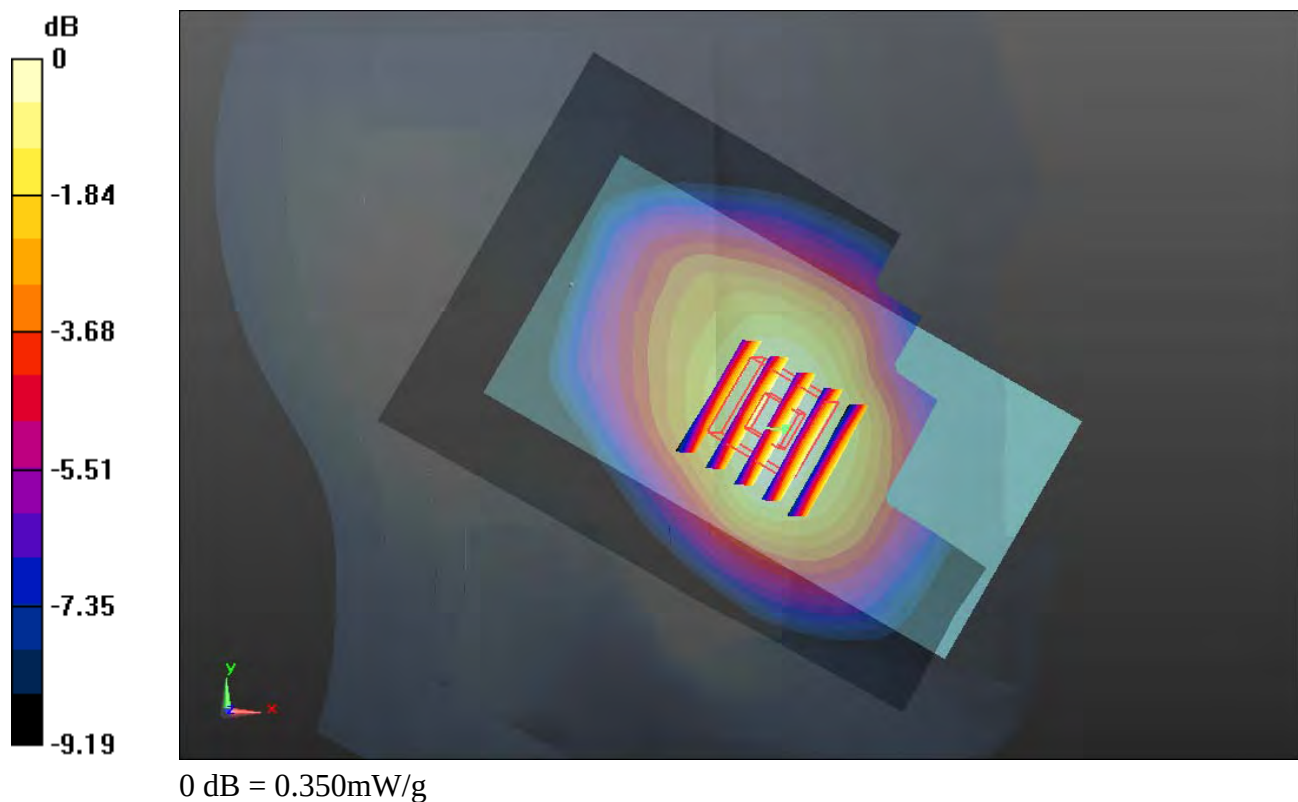
Communication System: FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 831.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835_141023 Medium parameters used: $f = 831.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.882$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.125$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.41, 9.41, 9.41); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch26865/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.338 mW/g

Ch26865/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.856 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.381 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.304 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.229 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.346 mW/g



05_LTE Band25_20M_QPSK(1,49)_Right Cheek_Ch26340

Communication System: FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.404$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

38.992 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(8.4, 8.4, 8.4); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch26340/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.531 mW/g

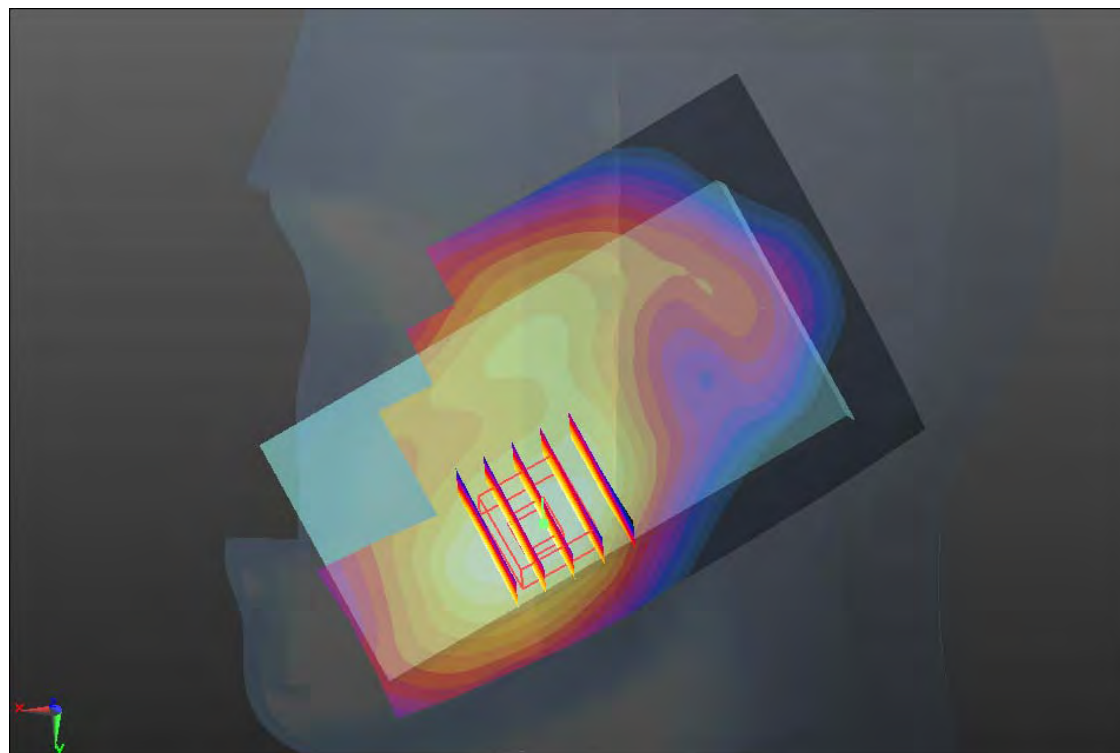
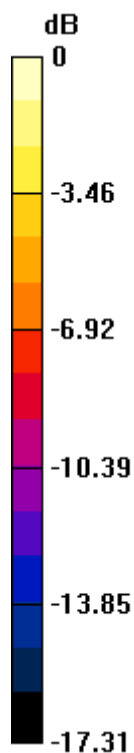
Ch26340/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 7.588 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.594 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.387 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.239 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.490 mW/g



0 dB = 0.490 mW/g

06_LTE TDD Band41_20M_QPSK(1,0)_Left Cheek_Ch41490

Communication System: TDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2680 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: HSL_2600_141025 Medium parameters used: $f = 2680$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.056$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

37.972 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch41490/Area Scan (81x131x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.143 mW/g

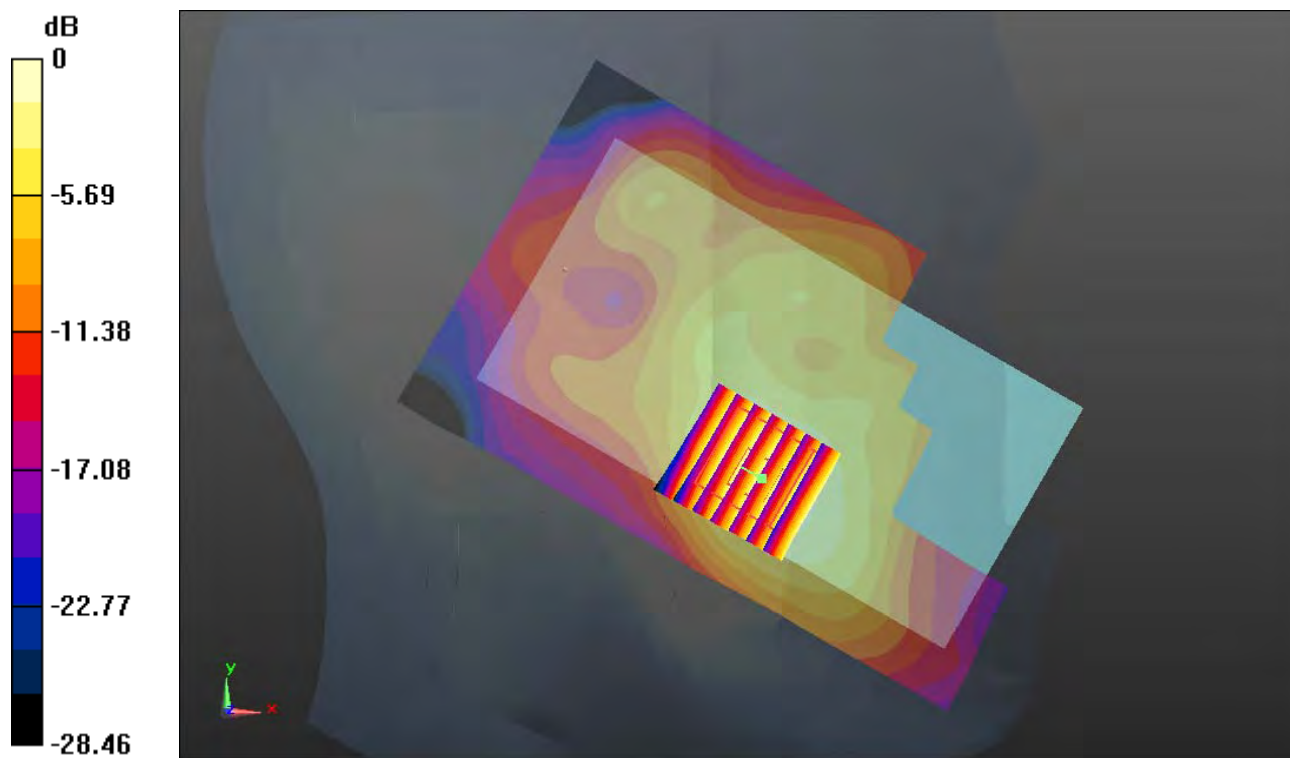
Ch41490/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.830 V/m; Power Drift = 0.059 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.476 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.741 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.374 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.078 mW/g



0 dB = 1.080 mW/g

07_WLAN2.4G_802.11b_1M_Right Cheek_Ch11

Communication System: WIFI (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.024

Medium: HSL_2450_141025 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.845$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

39.124; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.367 mW/g

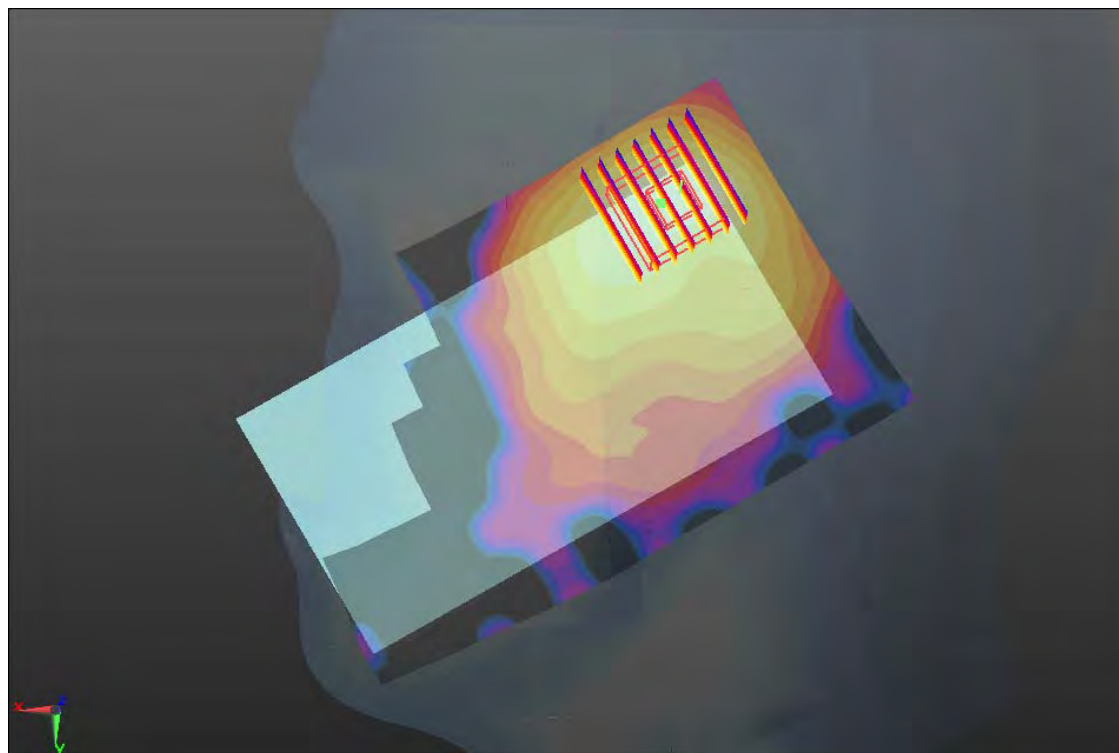
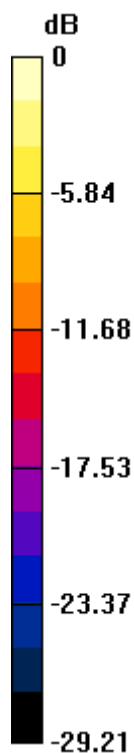
Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.848 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.539 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.248 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.119 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.380 mW/g



0 dB = 0.380mW/g

08_CDMA2000 BC10_RTAP 153.6_Back 1cm_Ch476

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 817.9 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 817.9$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

55.031; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch476/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.812 mW/g

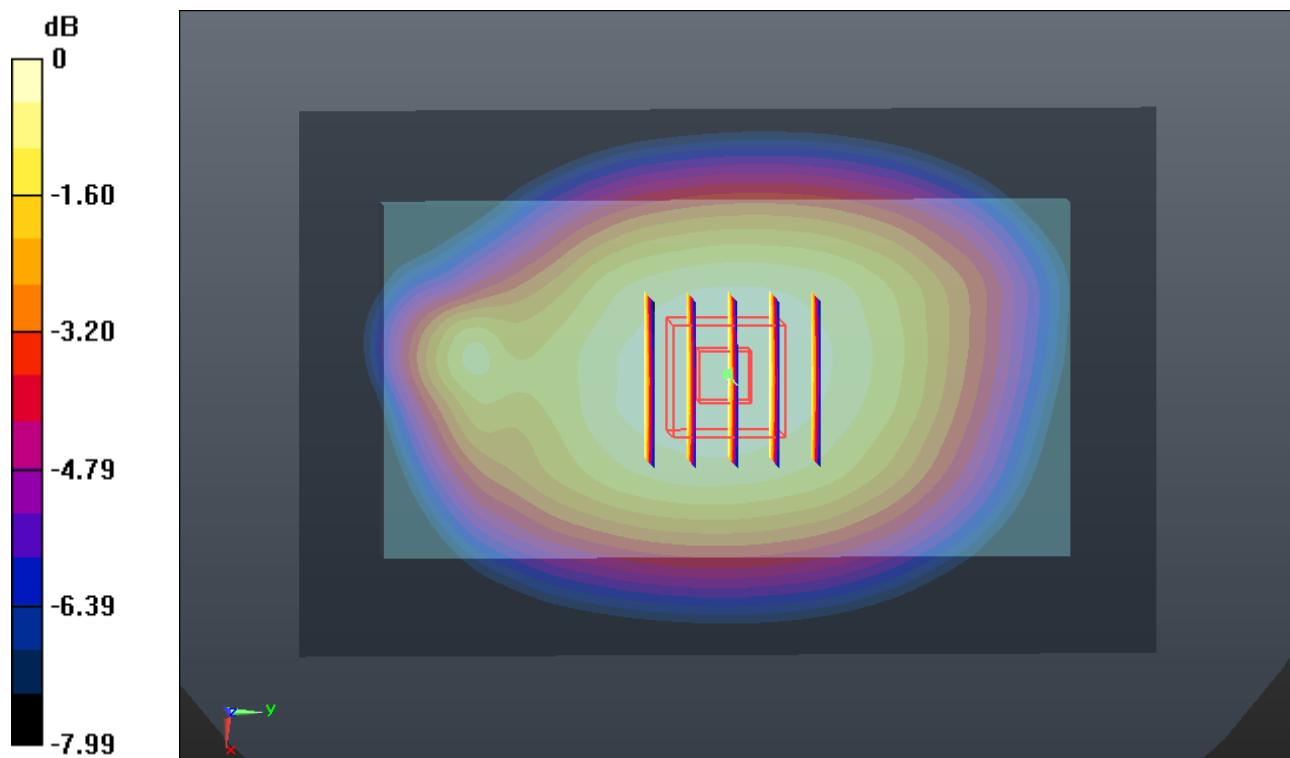
Ch476/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.818 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.887 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.711 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.549 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.813 mW/g



0 dB = 0.810mW/g

09_CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Back 1cm_Ch777

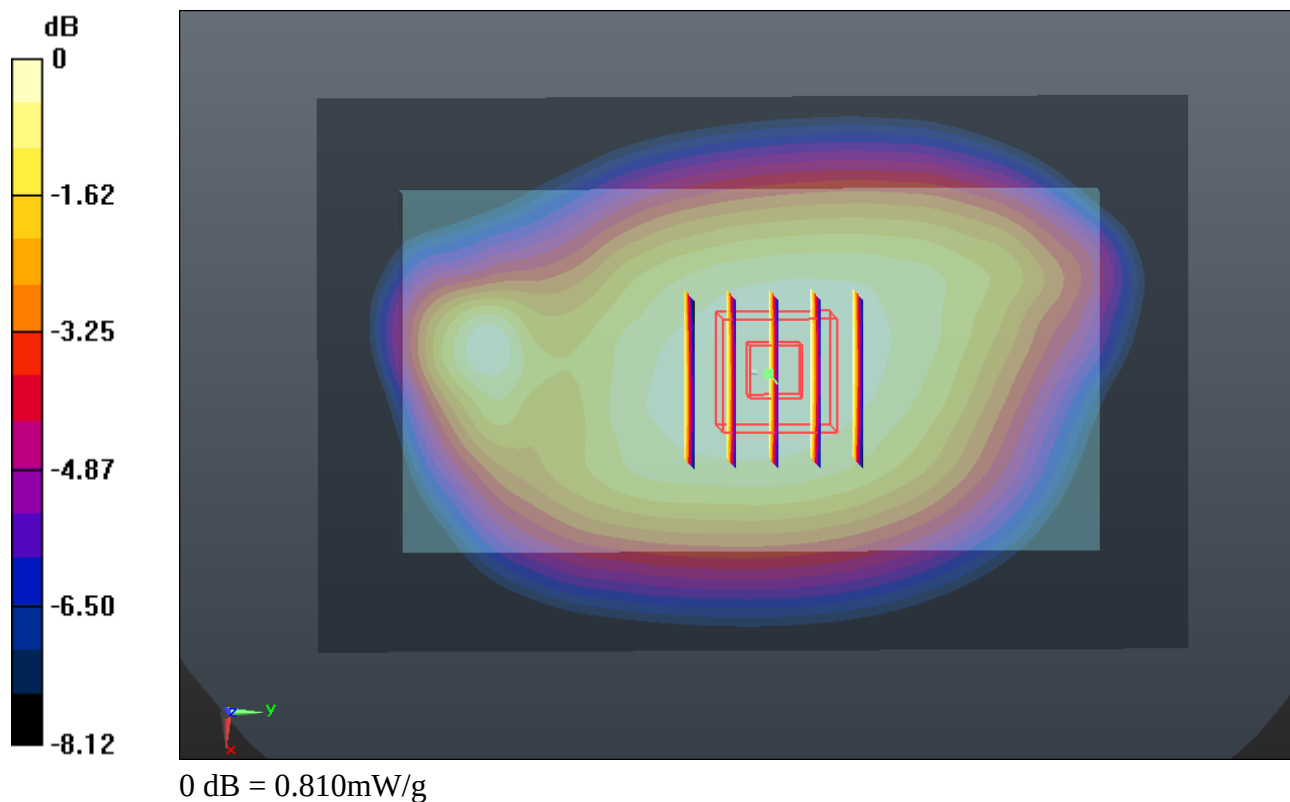
Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.996$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.728$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch777/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.808 mW/g

Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.411 V/m; Power Drift = 0.001 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.890 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.712 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.548 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.814 mW/g



10_CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Bottom Side 1cm_Ch1175

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 1908.75$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.561$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.346; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch1175/Area Scan (31x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.197 mW/g

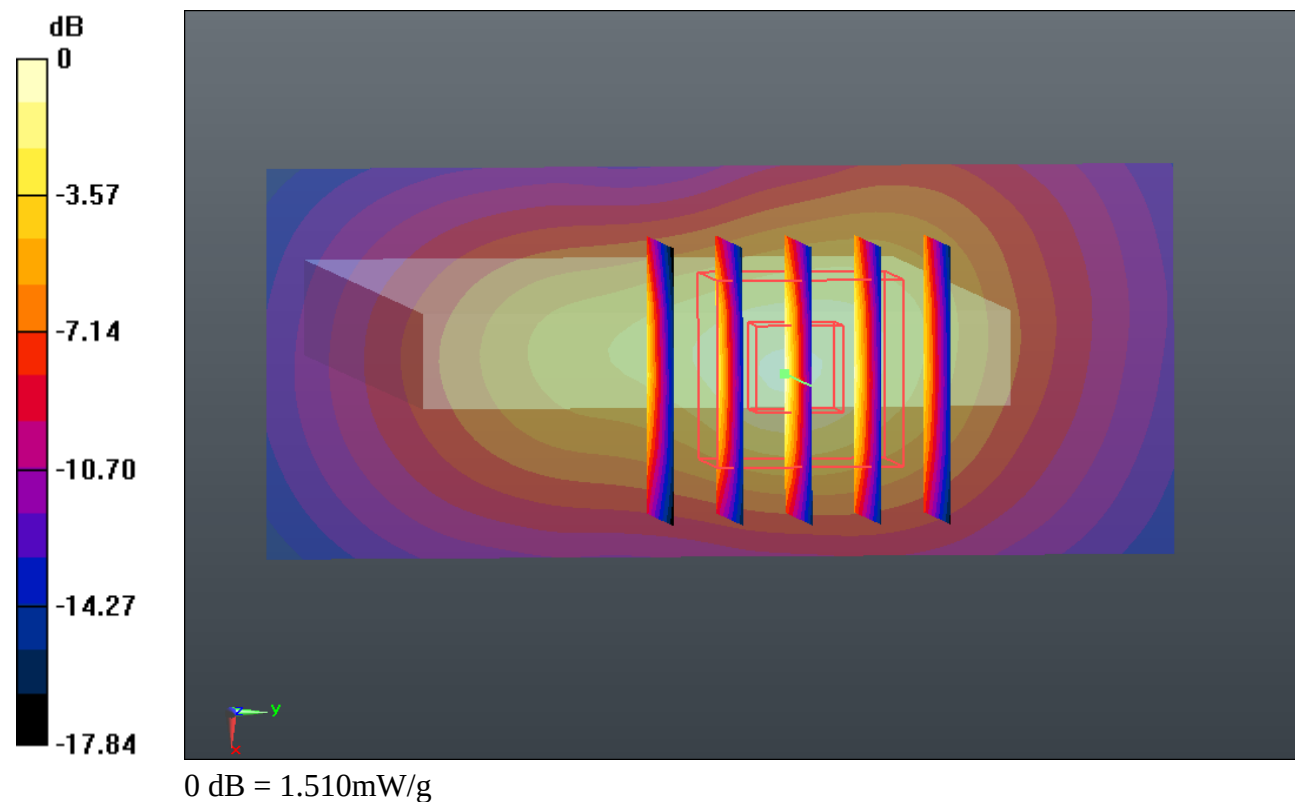
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.561 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.857 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.060 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.547 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.513 mW/g



11_LTE Band26_15M_QPSK(1,37)_Back 1cm_Ch26865

Communication System: FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 831.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 831.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.979$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

54.903; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch26865/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.756 mW/g

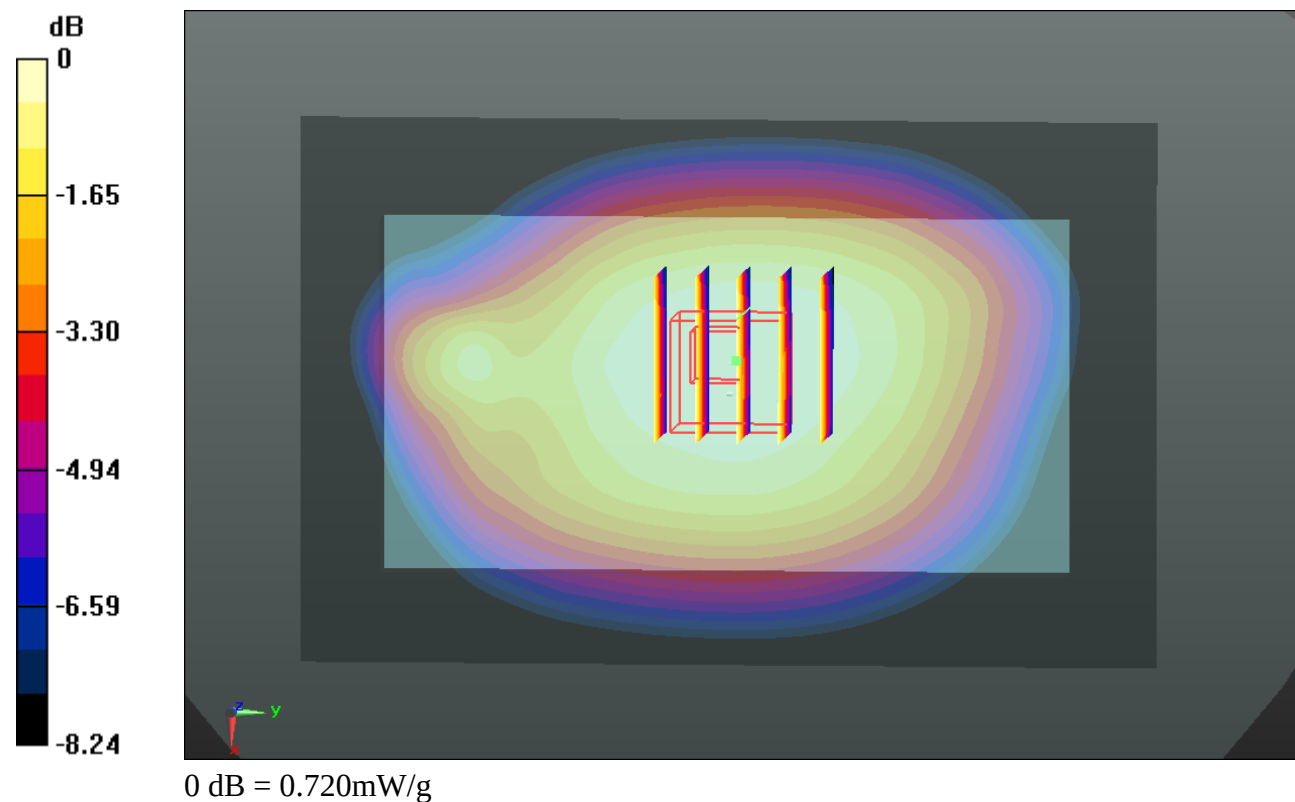
Ch26865/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.930 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.796 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.630 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.487 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.717 mW/g



12_LTE Band25_20M_QPSK(1,49)_Bottom Side 1cm_Ch26340

Communication System: FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.528$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.426; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch26340/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.907 mW/g

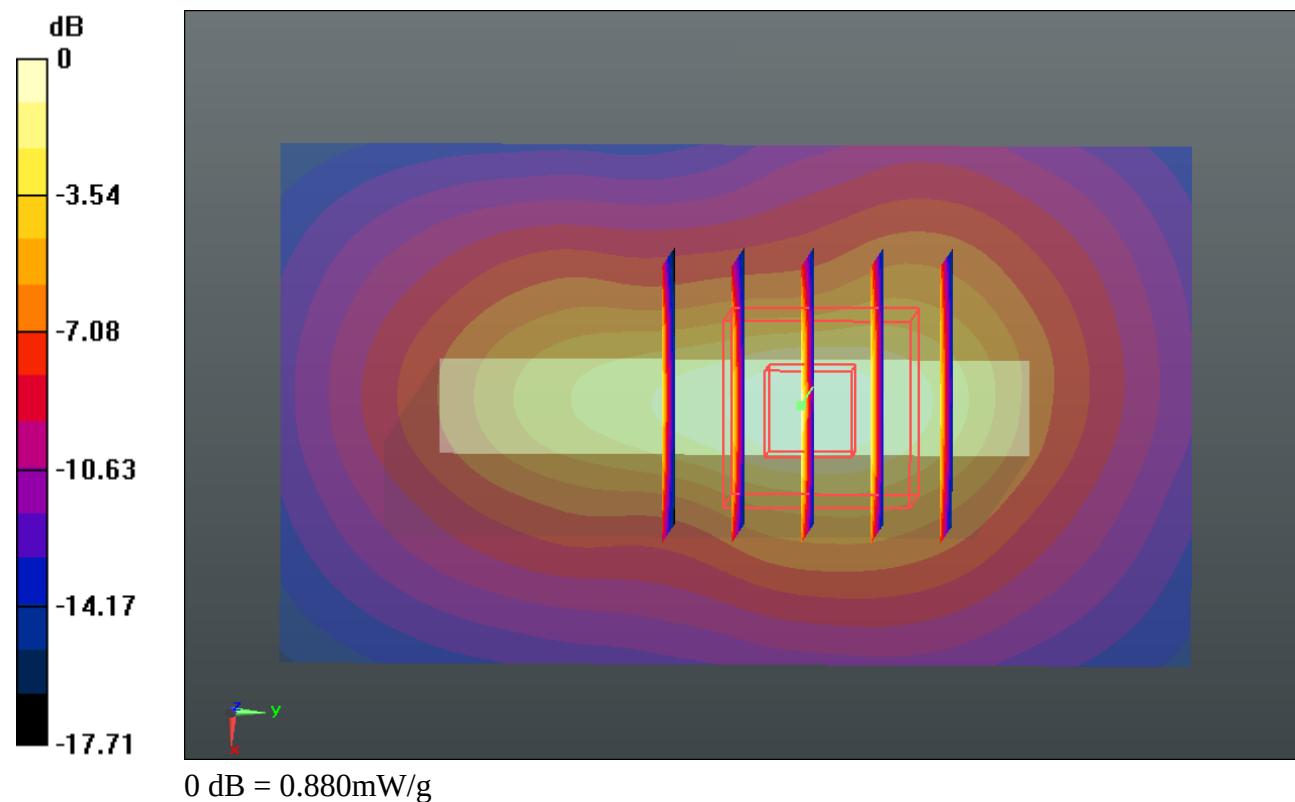
Ch26340/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.870 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.076 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.622 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.324 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.882 mW/g



13_TDD LTE Band 41_20M_QPSK(1,0)_Bottom Side 1cm_41490

Communication System: TDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2680 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: MSL_2600_141018 Medium parameters used: $f = 2680$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.246$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

50.872 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(6.82, 6.82, 6.82); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch41490/Area Scan (41x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.063 mW/g

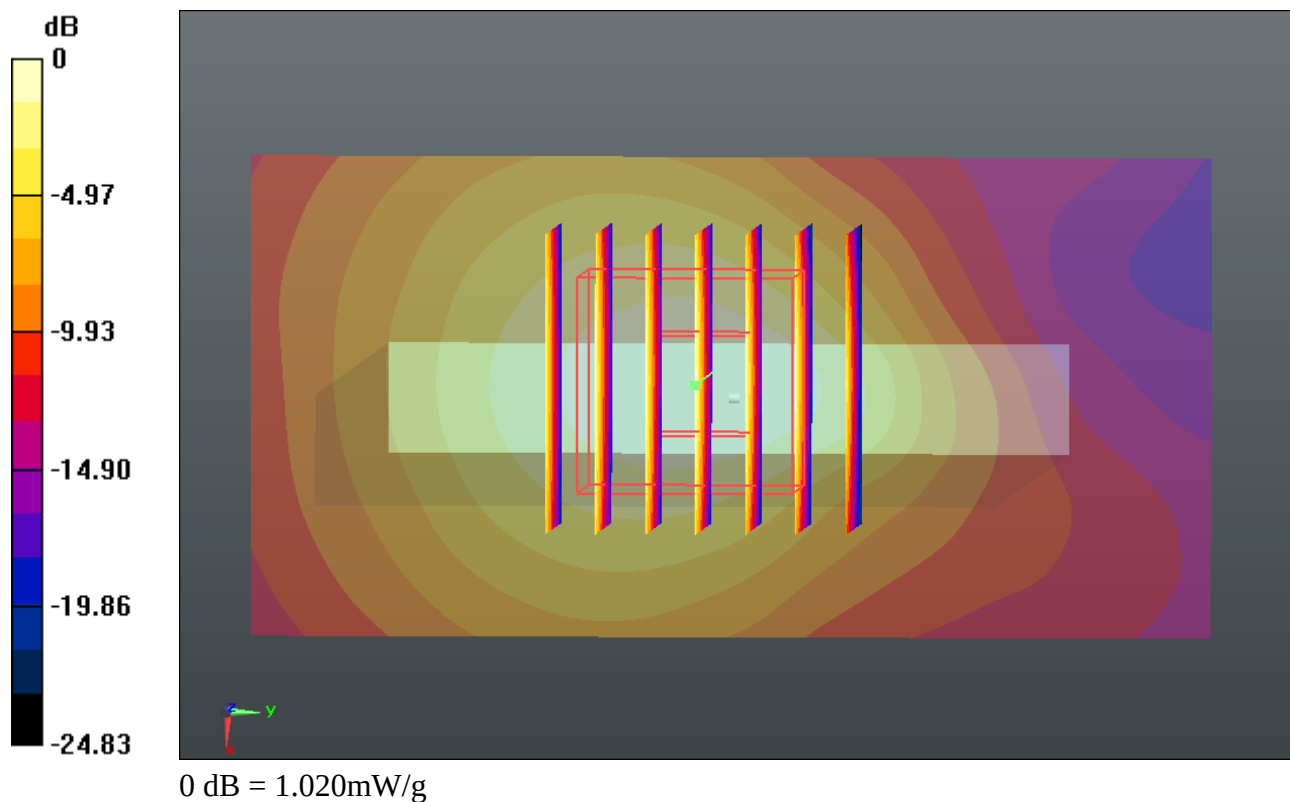
Ch41490/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 18.134 V/m; Power Drift = 0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.396 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.685 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.336 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.025 mW/g



14_WLAN2.4G_802.11b_1M_Back 1cm_Ch11

Communication System: WIFI (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.024

Medium: MSL_2450_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.966$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.444; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.119 mW/g

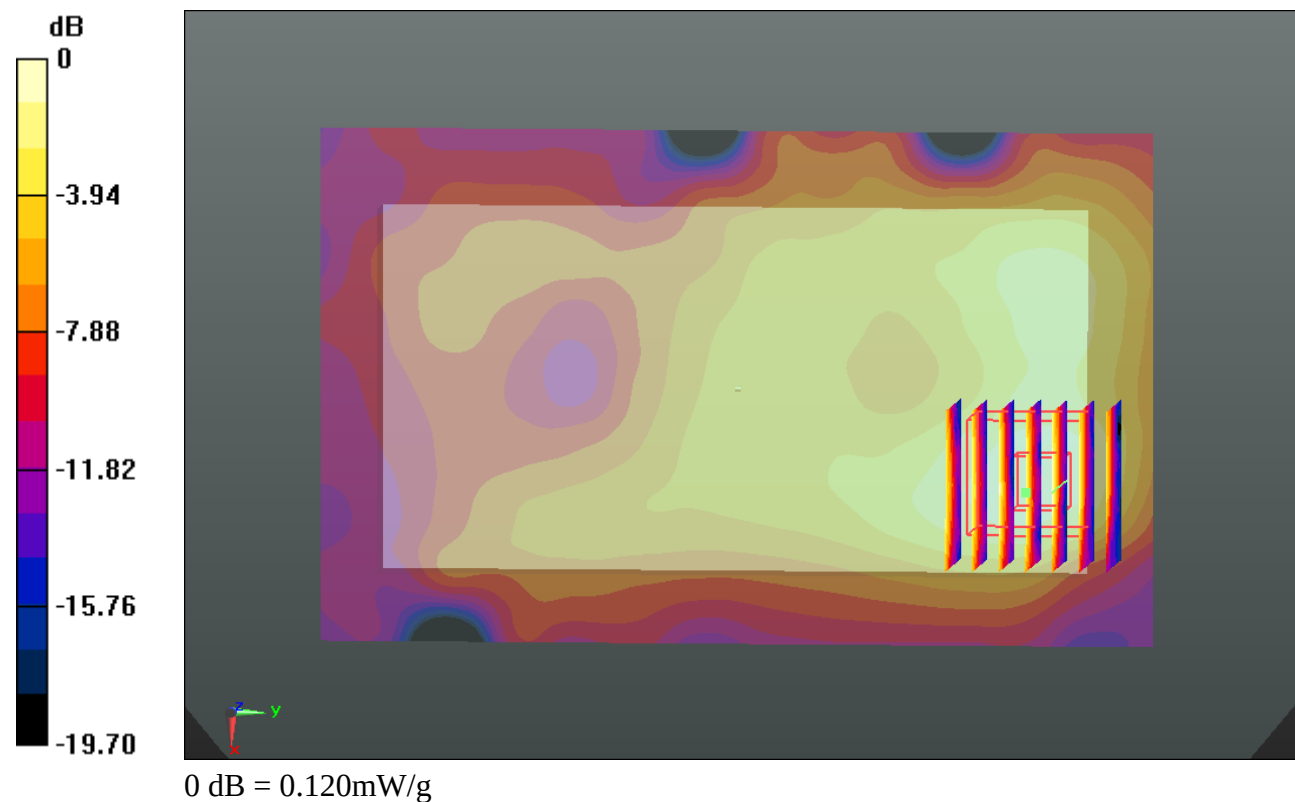
Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.209 V/m; Power Drift = -0.051 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.180 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.083 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.042 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.122 mW/g



15_CDMA2000 BC10_RC3 SO32_Back 1.5cm_Ch476

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 817.9 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 817.9$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

55.031; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch476/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.684 mW/g

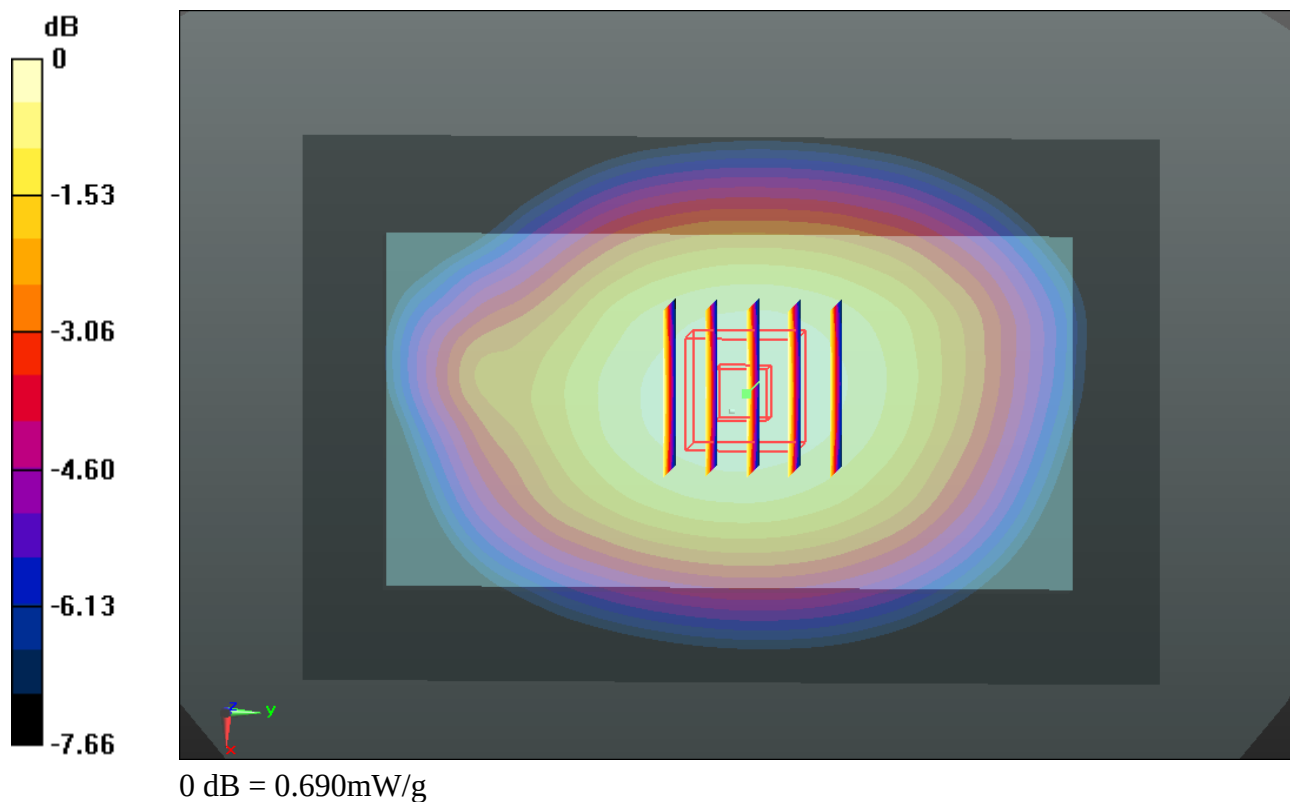
Ch476/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.438 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.753 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.599 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.458 mW/g

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



16_CDMA2000 BC0_RC3 SO32_Back 1.5cm_Ch777

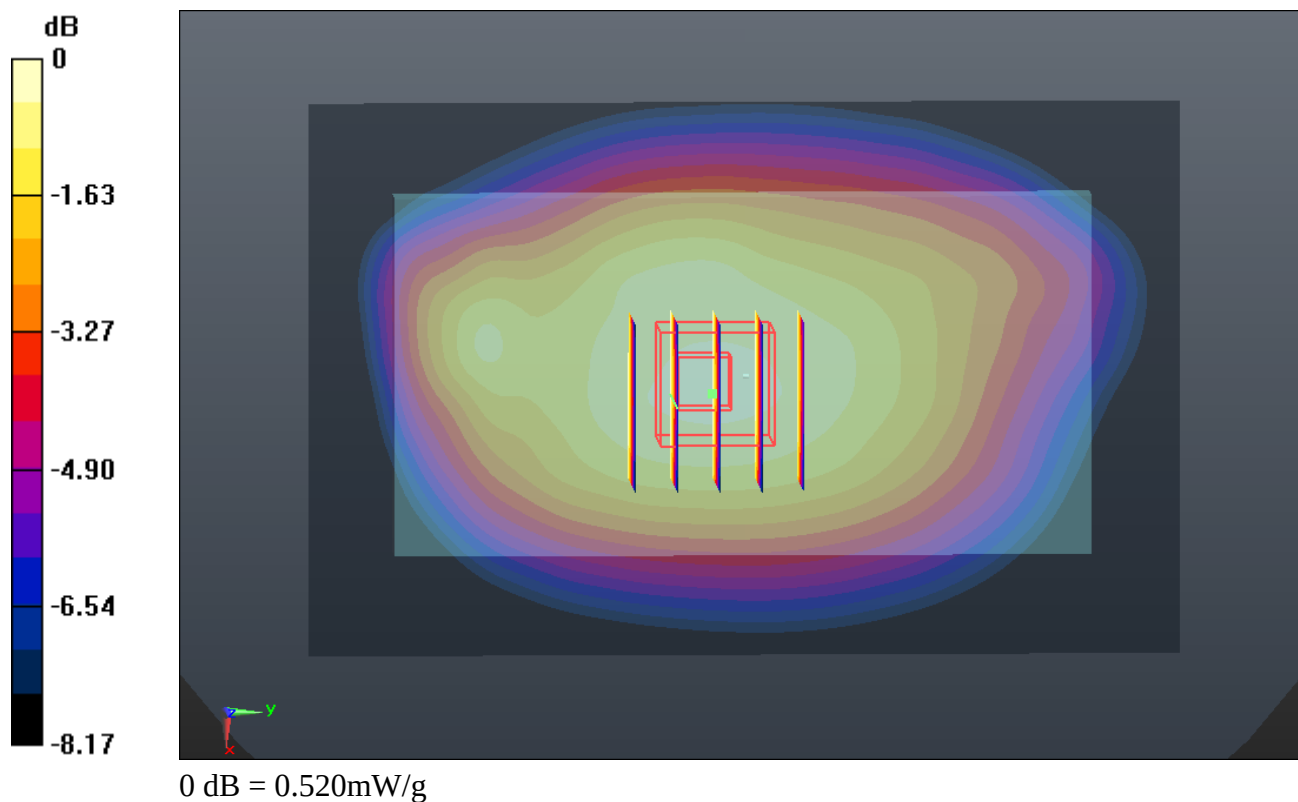
Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.996$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.728$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch777/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.477 mW/g

Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.867 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.580 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.454 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.347 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.523 mW/g



17_CDMA2000 BC1_RC1 SO32_Front 1.5cm_Ch600

Communication System: CDMA2000 (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.528$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.426; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch600/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.478 mW/g

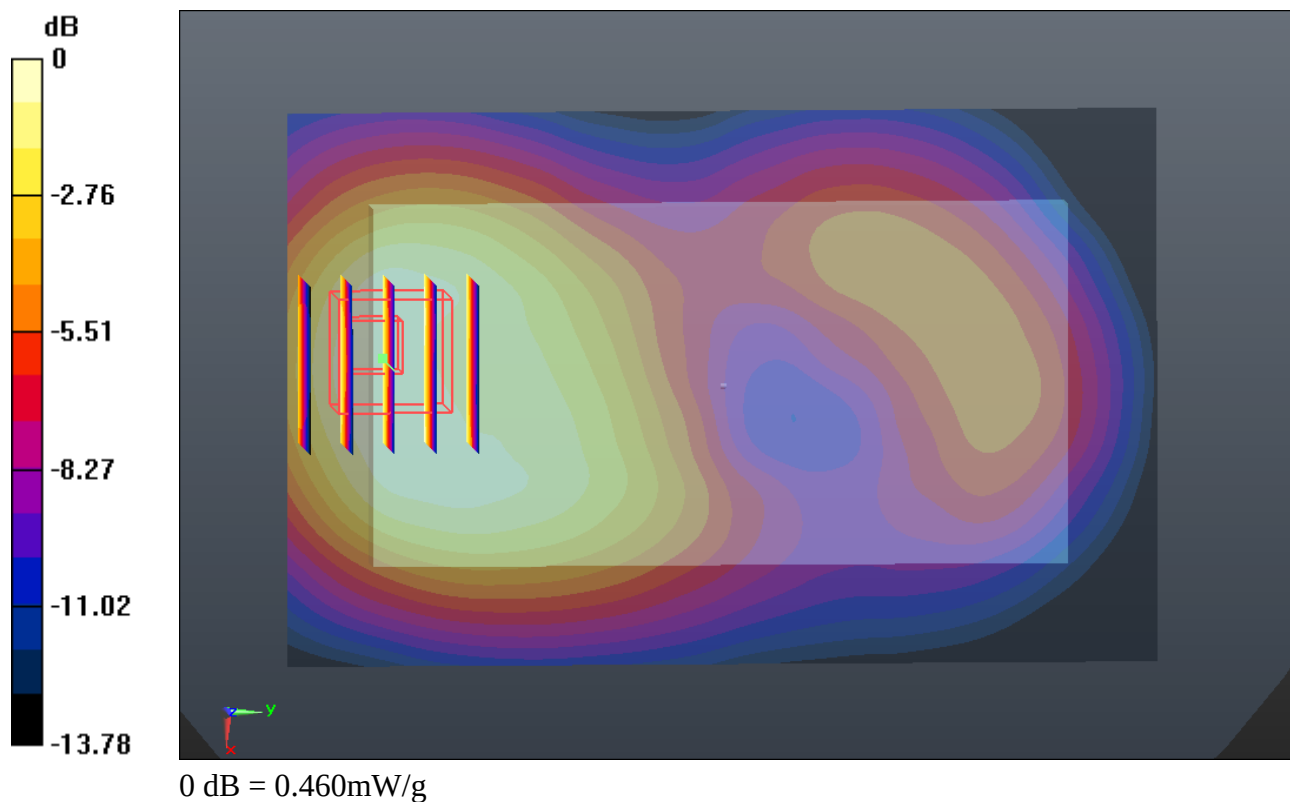
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.283 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.549 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.358 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.456 mW/g



18_LTE Band26_15M_QPSK(1,37)_Back 1.5cm_Ch26865

Communication System: FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 831.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_141022 Medium parameters used: $f = 831.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.979$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

54.903; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(9.31, 9.31, 9.31); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch26865/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.616 mW/g

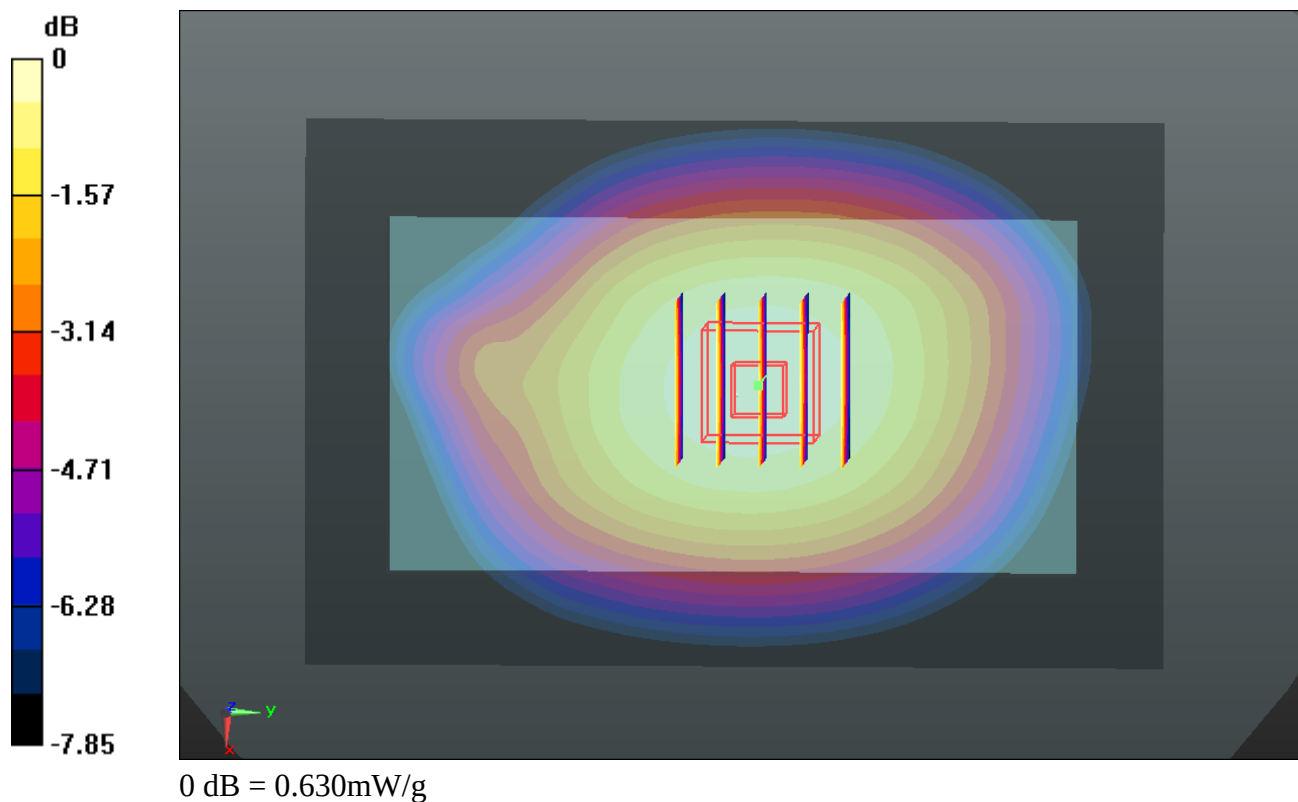
Ch26865/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.244 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.692 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.548 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.417 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.631 mW/g



19_LTE Band25_20M_QPSK(1,49)_Front 1.5cm_Ch26340

Communication System: FDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.528$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.426; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch26340/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.361 mW/g

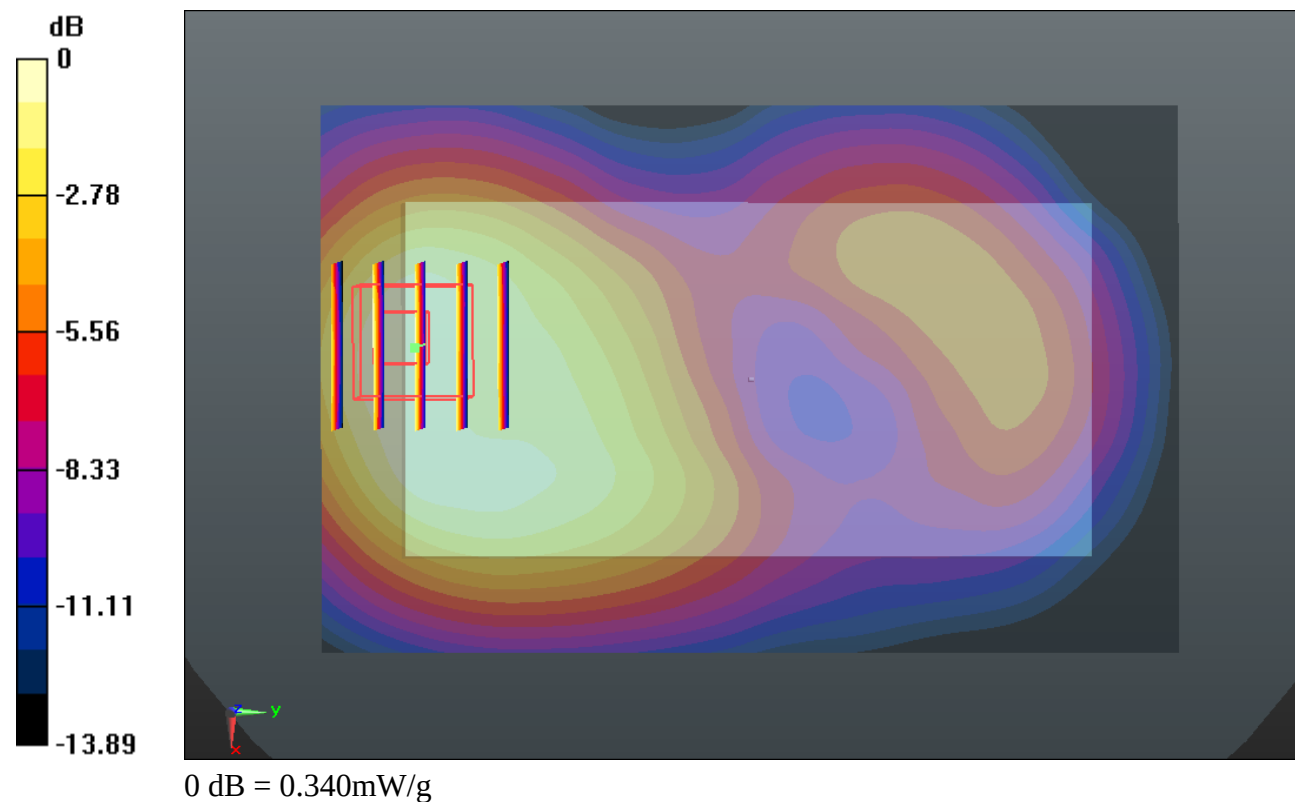
Ch26340/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.275 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.414 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.269 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.166 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.338 mW/g



20_TDD LTE Band 41_20M_QPSK(1,0)_Back 1.5cm_40620

Communication System: TDD_LTE (0); Frequency: 2593 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.59

Medium: MSL_2600_141018 Medium parameters used: $f = 2593$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.2$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.105$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(6.82, 6.82, 6.82); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch40620/Area Scan (81x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.534 mW/g

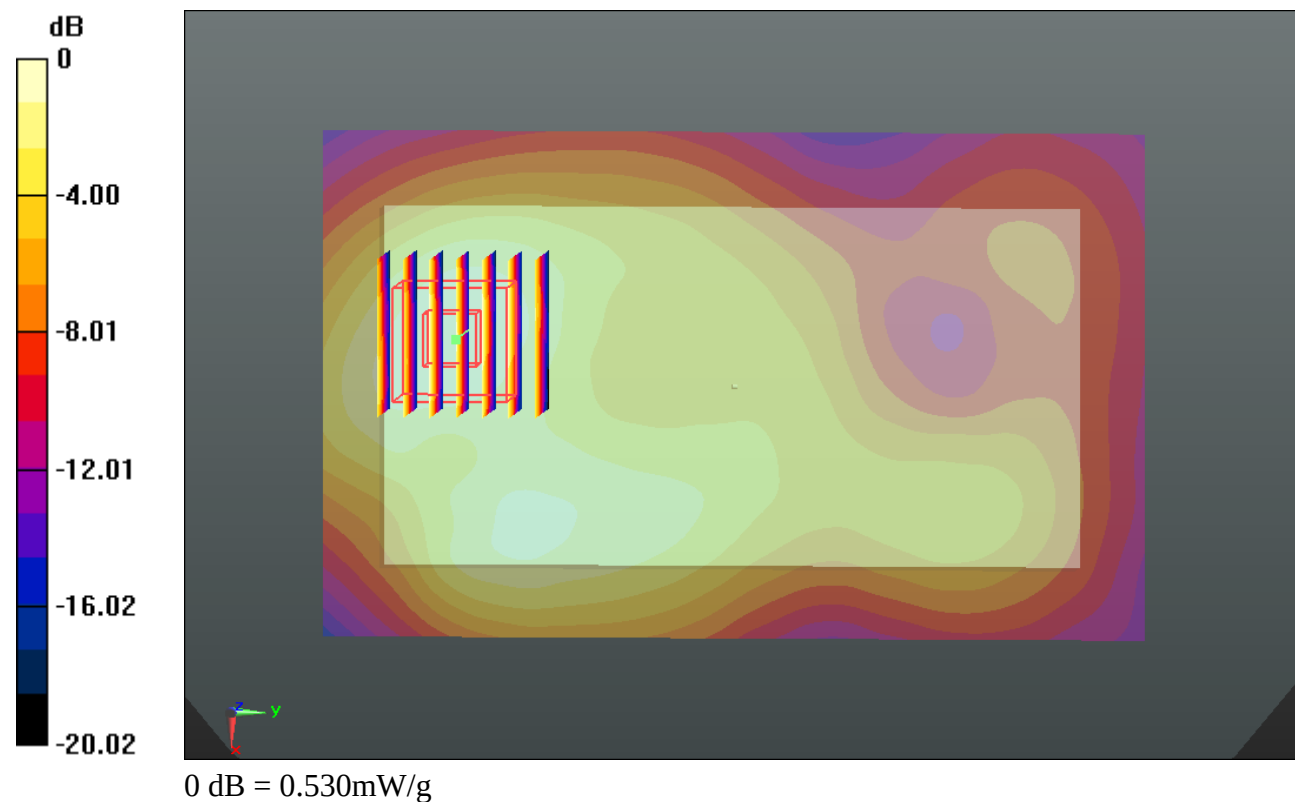
Ch40620/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.222 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.706 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.375 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.207 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.533 mW/g



21_WLAN2.4G_802.11b_1M_Front 1.5cm_Ch11

Communication System: WIFI (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.024

Medium: MSL_2450_141021 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.966$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.444; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3857; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2014.05.23
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2014.05.19
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch11/Area Scan (81x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.063 mW/g

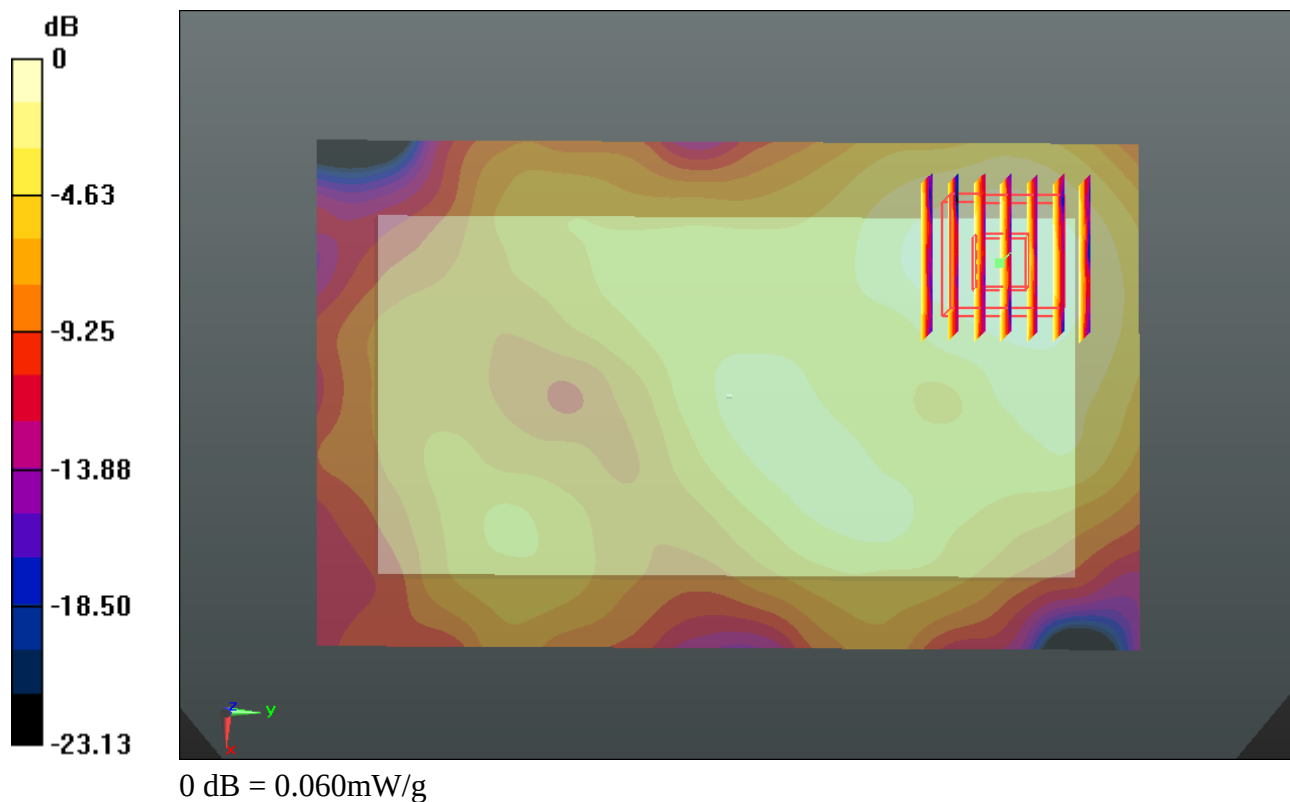
Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.253 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.085 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.045 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.025 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.064 mW/g





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d091_Nov11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d091**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **November 18, 2011**

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	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev** Function: **Laboratory Technician** Signature: *[Signature]*

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager: *[Signature]*

Issued: November 18, 2011

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- 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.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.4 $\pm$ 6 %	0.90 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.35 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.40 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.54 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.16 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.99 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.41 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.42 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.21 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω - 5.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.1 Ω - 6.9 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.396 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.

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 15, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

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

Reference Value = 56.950 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0036 dB

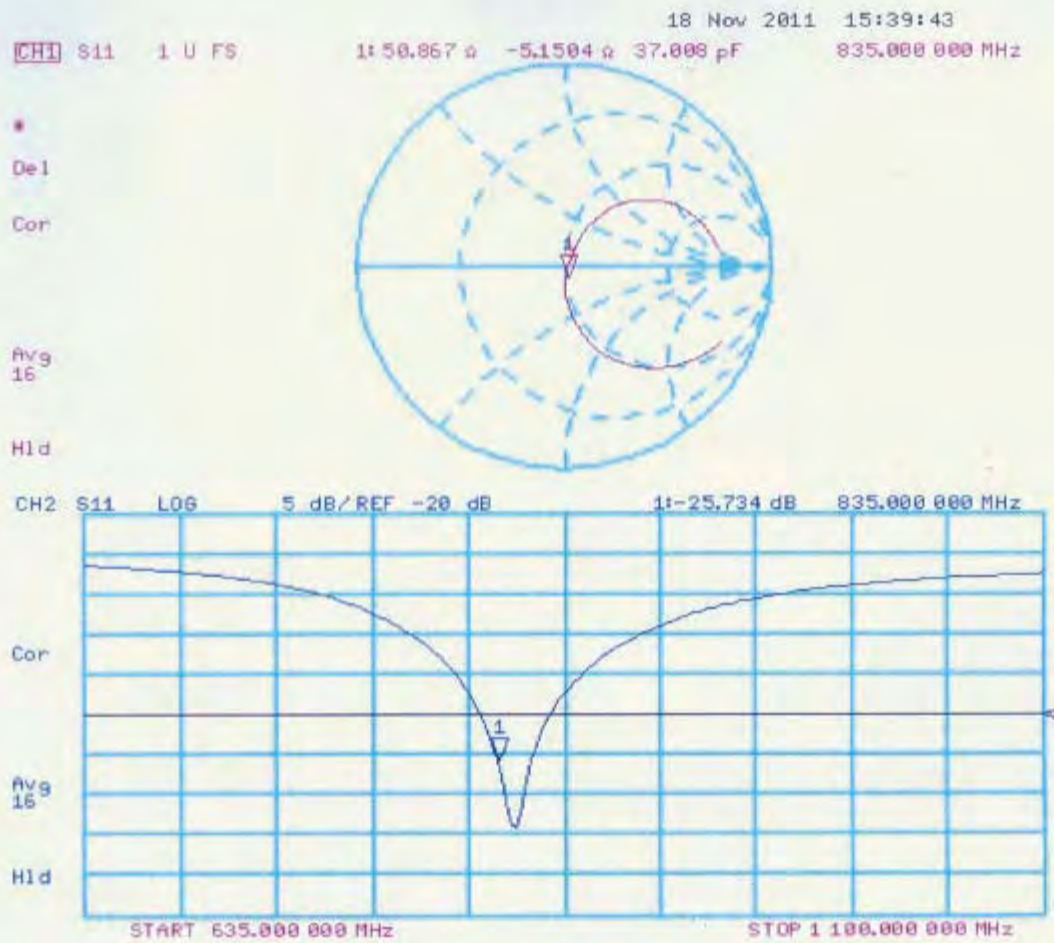
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.473 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.740 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 18.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

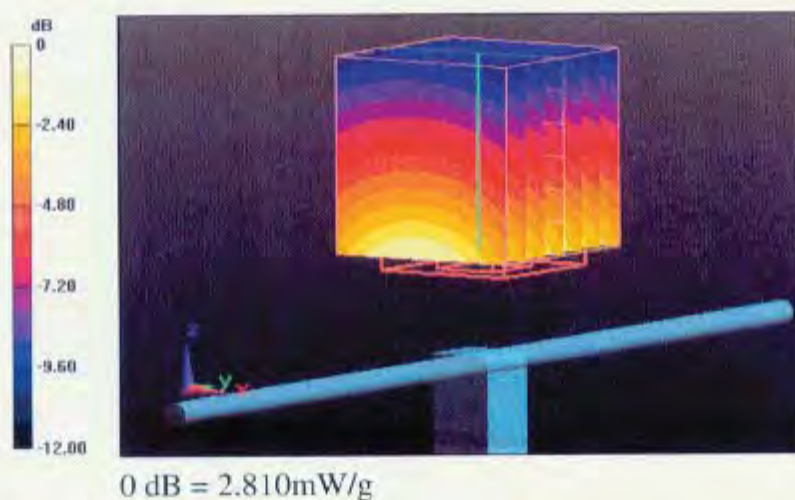
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.082 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

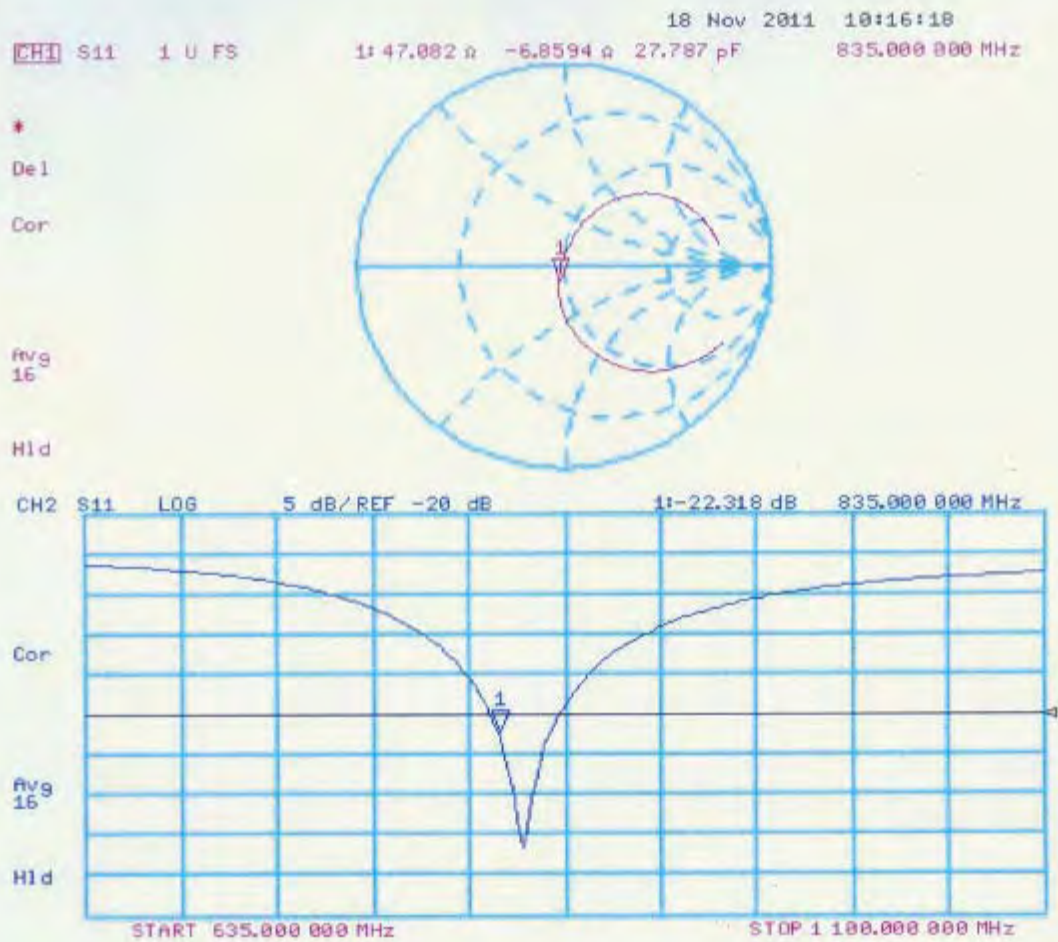
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.502 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.809 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D835V2, serial No. 4d091 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

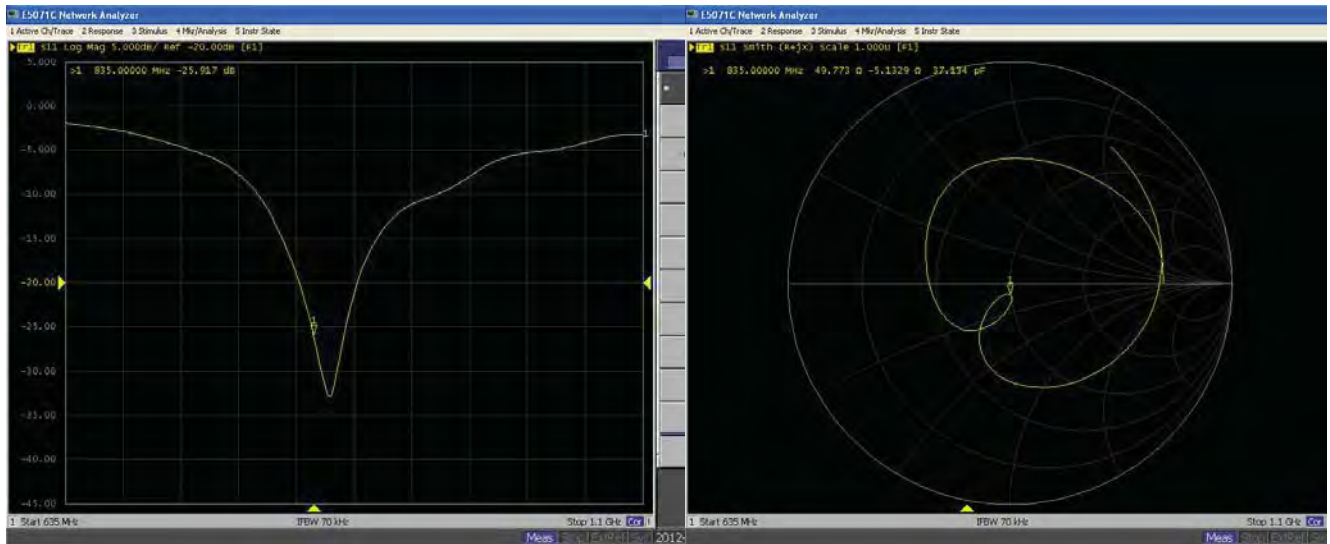
<Justification of the extended calibration>

D835V2 – serial no. 4d091												
	835 Head						835 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.18.2011	-25.734		50.867		-5.1504		-22.318		47.082		-6.8594	
11.17.2012	-25.917	0.71	49.773	1.09	-5.1329	0.02	-22.466	0.66	48.683	1.60	-6.3598	0.50

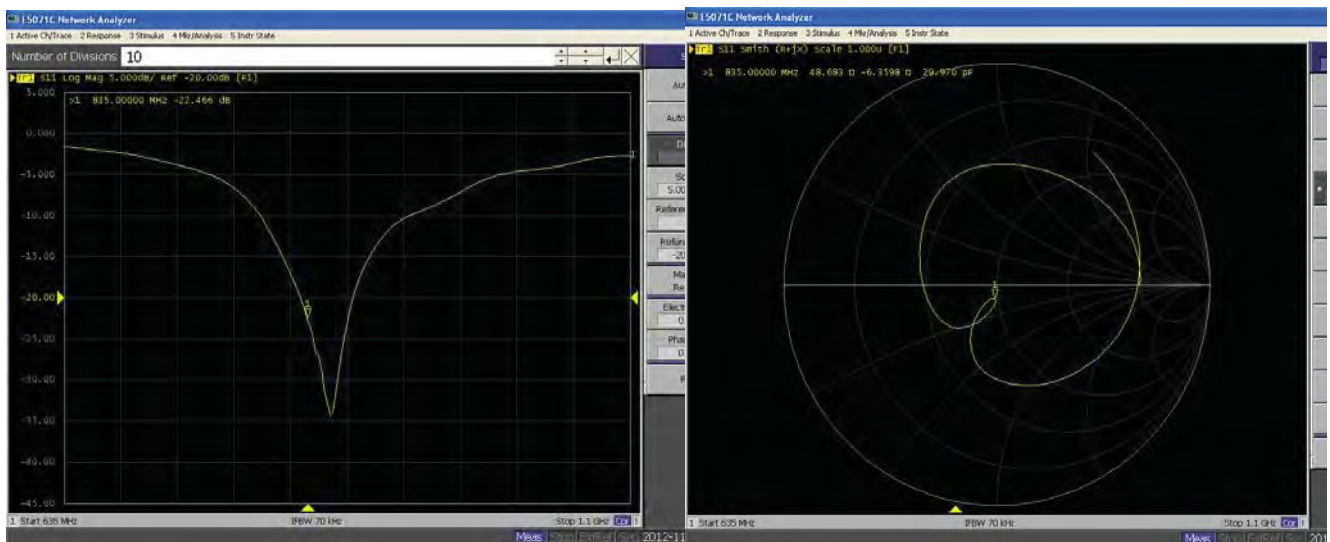
The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D835V2, serial no. 4d091

835MHz - Head



835MHz - Body



D835V2, Serial No. 4d091 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

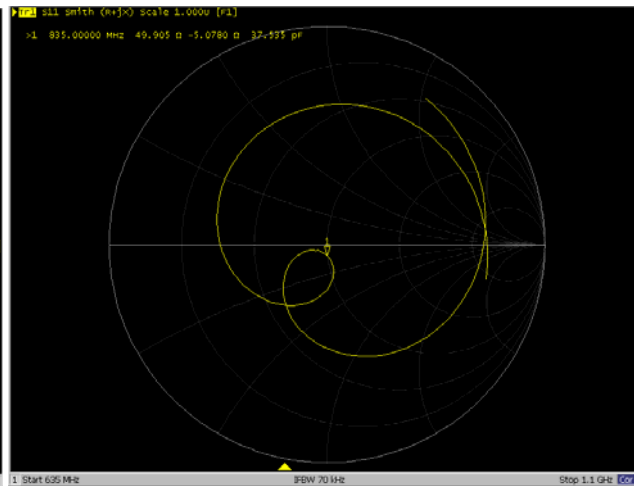
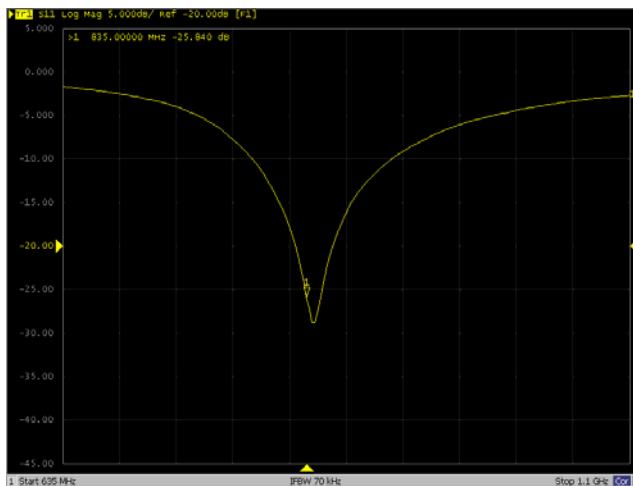
<Justification of the extended calibration>

D835V2 – serial no. 4d091												
	835 Head						835 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.18.2011	-25.734		50.867		-5.1504		-22.318		47.082		-6.8594	
11.17.2012	-25.917	0.71	49.773	1.09	-5.1329	-0.02	-22.466	0.66	48.683	-1.60	-6.3598	-0.50
11.15.2013	-25.840	0.30	49.905	-0.13	-5.0780	-0.05	-22.324	0.63	47.532	1.15	-6.8833	0.52

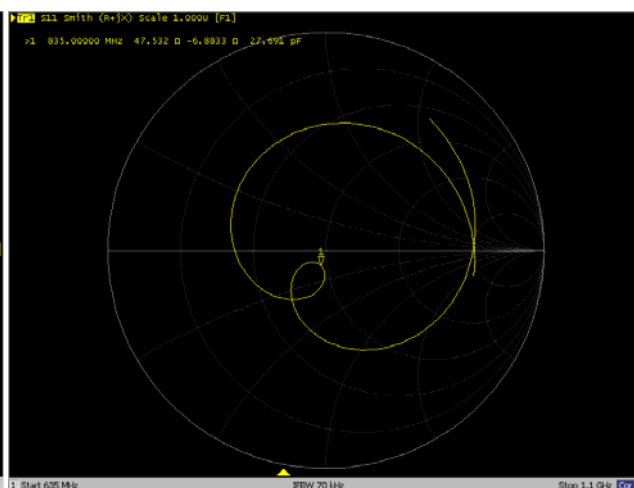
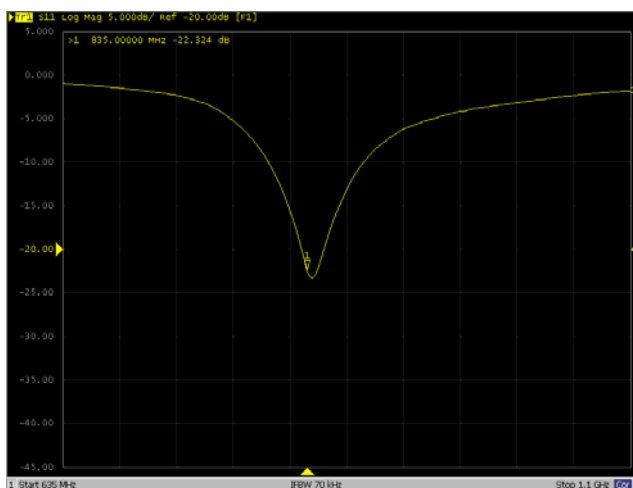
The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D835V2, serial no. 4d091

835MHz - Head



835MHz - Body





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **Spartan-CH (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d118_Nov11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d118**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-05.v8**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **November 21, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mai-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Dimos Iliev	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: November 21, 2011

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- 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.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.42 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.3 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.29 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.59 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	41.8 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.59 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.4 \Omega + 6.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.8 \Omega + 7.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.200 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

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 21, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

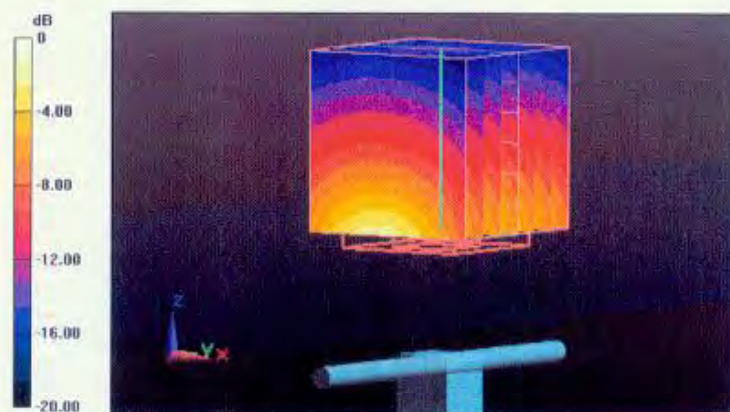
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.061 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.620 W/kg

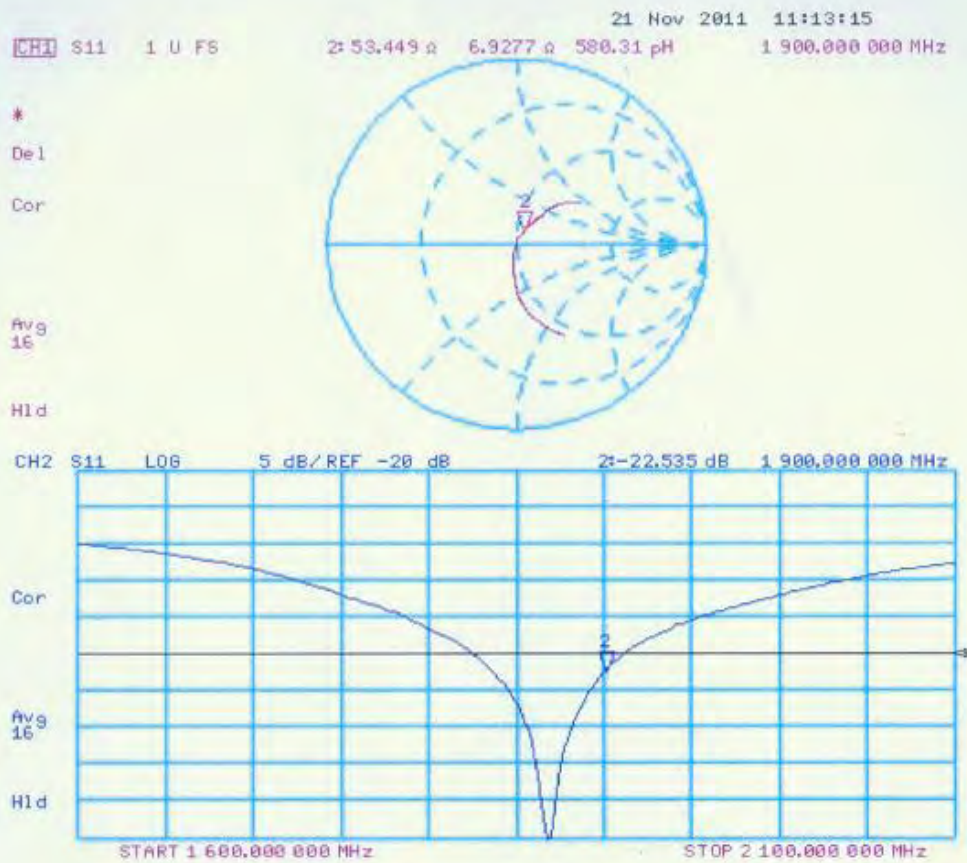
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.702 mW/g



0 dB = 12.700mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.59$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

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

Reference Value = 96.110 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.910 W/kg

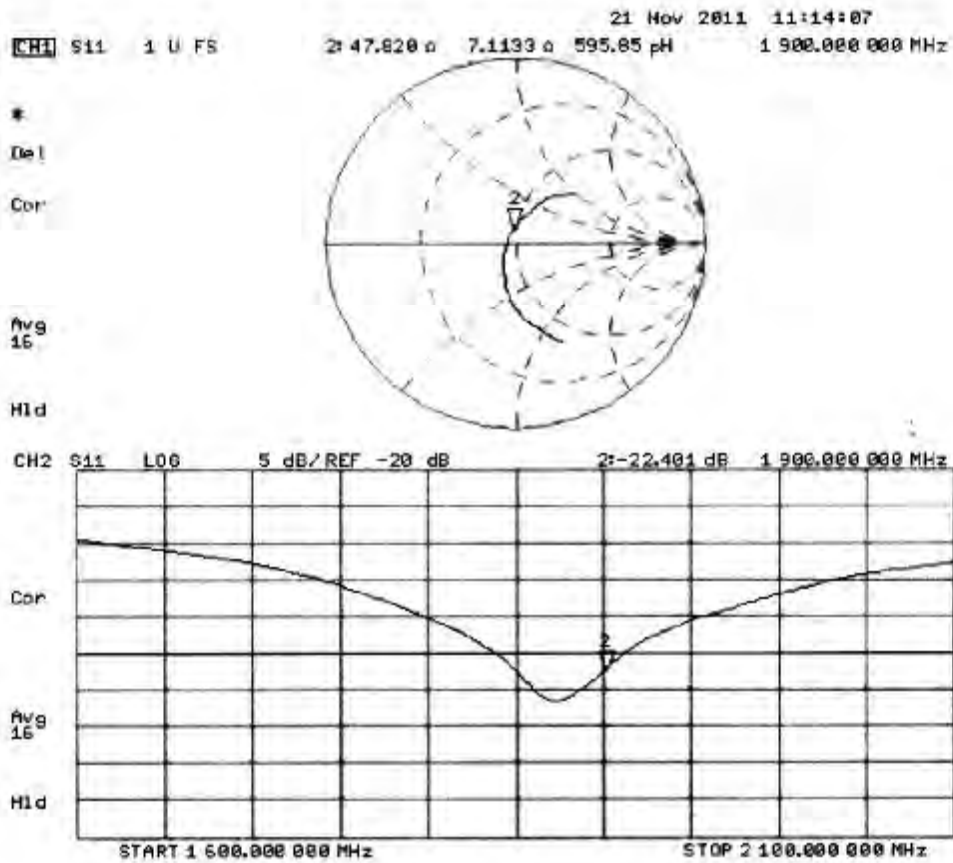
SAR(1 g) = 10.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.549 mW/g



0 dB = 13.550mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





D1900V2, serial no. 5d118 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664D01V01r01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($\leq -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

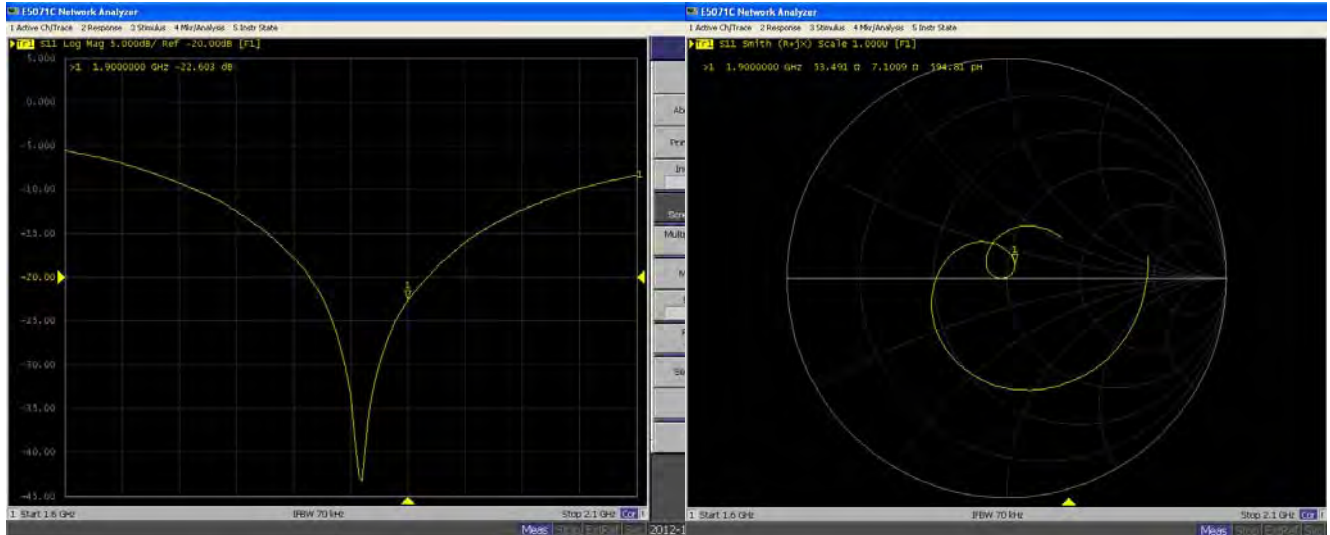
<Justification of the extended calibration>

D1900V2 – serial no. 5d118												
	1900 Head						1900 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.21.2011	-22.535		53.449		6.9277		-22.401		47.82		7.1133	
11.17.2012	-22.603	0.30	53.491	-0.04	7.1009	0.17	-22.45	0.22	46.14	-1.68	6.7234	-0.39

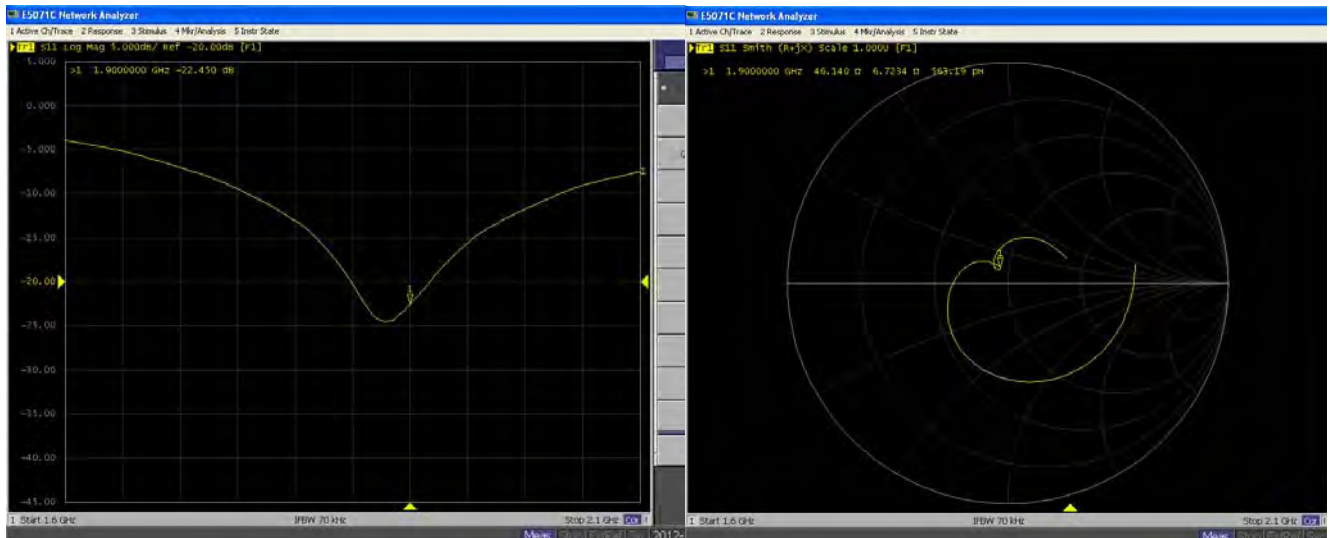
The return loss is $\leq -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data>- D1900V2, serial no. 5d118

1900MHz – Head



1900MHz - Body



D1900V2, Serial No. 5d118 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Justification of the extended calibration>

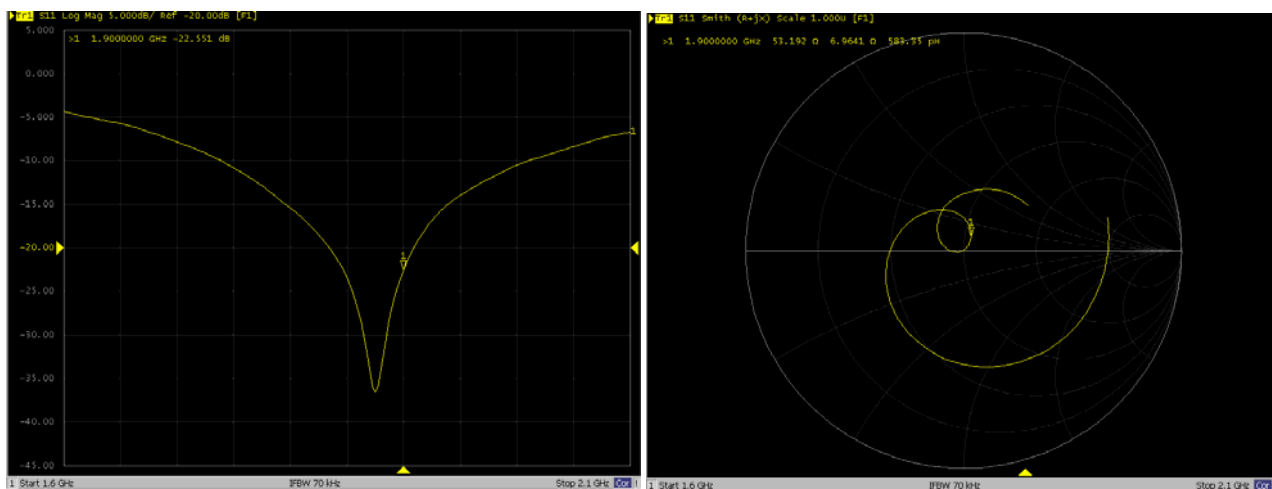
D1900V2 – serial no. 5d118												
	1900 Head						1900 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.21.2011	-22.535		53.449		6.9277		-22.401		47.82		7.1133	
11.17.2012	-22.603	0.30	53.491	-0.04	7.1009	-0.17	-22.450	0.22	46.14	-1.68	6.7234	-0.39
11.15.2013	-22.551	0.23	53.192	0.30	6.9641	0.14	-22.412	0.17	47.419	-1.28	7.1127	-0.39

The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

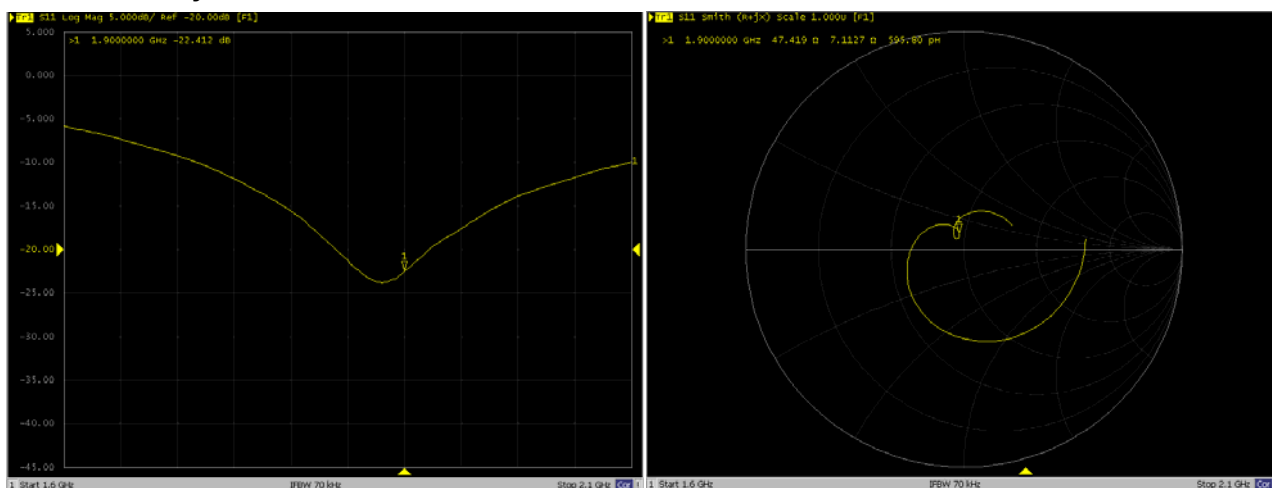
Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data>- D1900V2, serial no. 5d118

1900MHz – Head



1900MHz - Body





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-924_Nov13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 924**

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

Calibration date: **November 13, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	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)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
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	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 13, 2013

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.84 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.4 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.1 $\pm$ 6 %	2.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.2 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.92 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.1 Ω + 2.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.6 Ω + 4.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.154 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 26, 2013

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 13.11.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 924

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.84$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

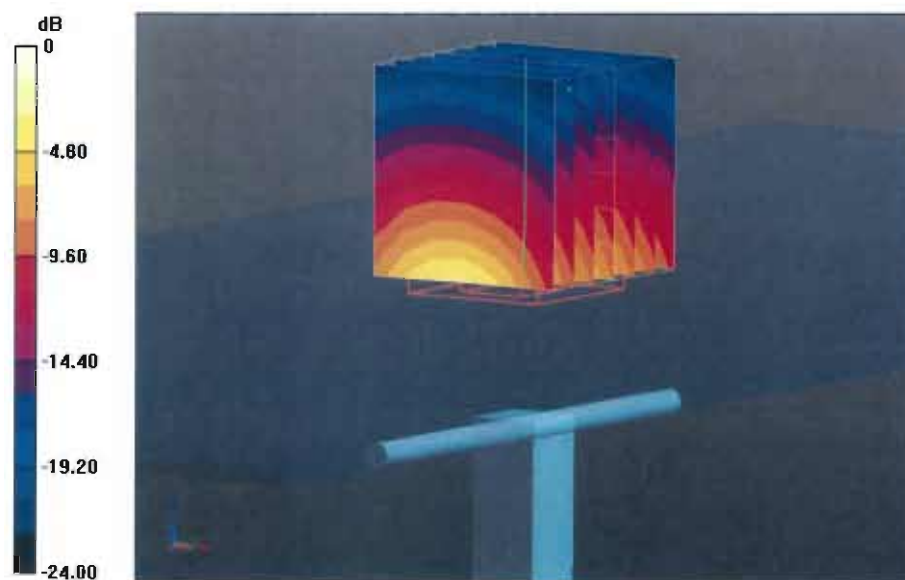
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.75 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

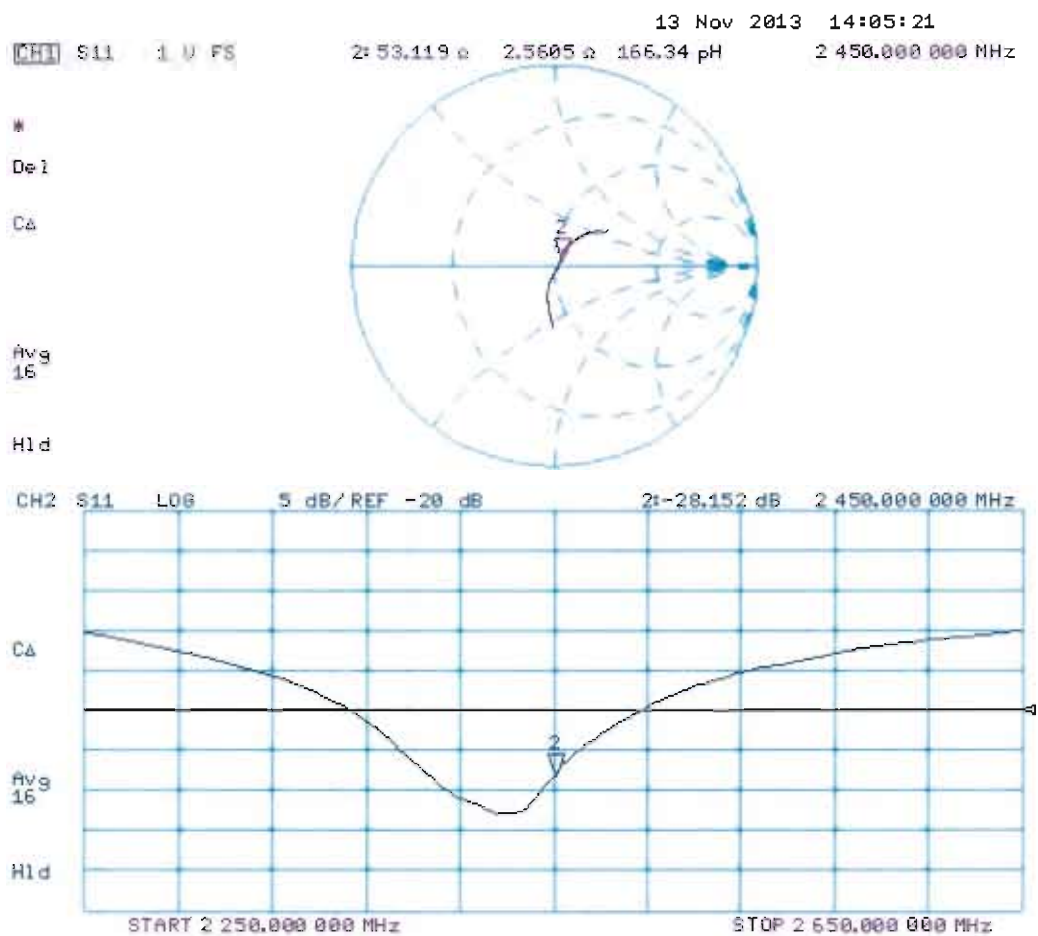
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.7 W/kg



0 dB = 16.7 W/kg = 12.23 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 13.11.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 924

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

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

Reference Value = 93.726 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.8 W/kg

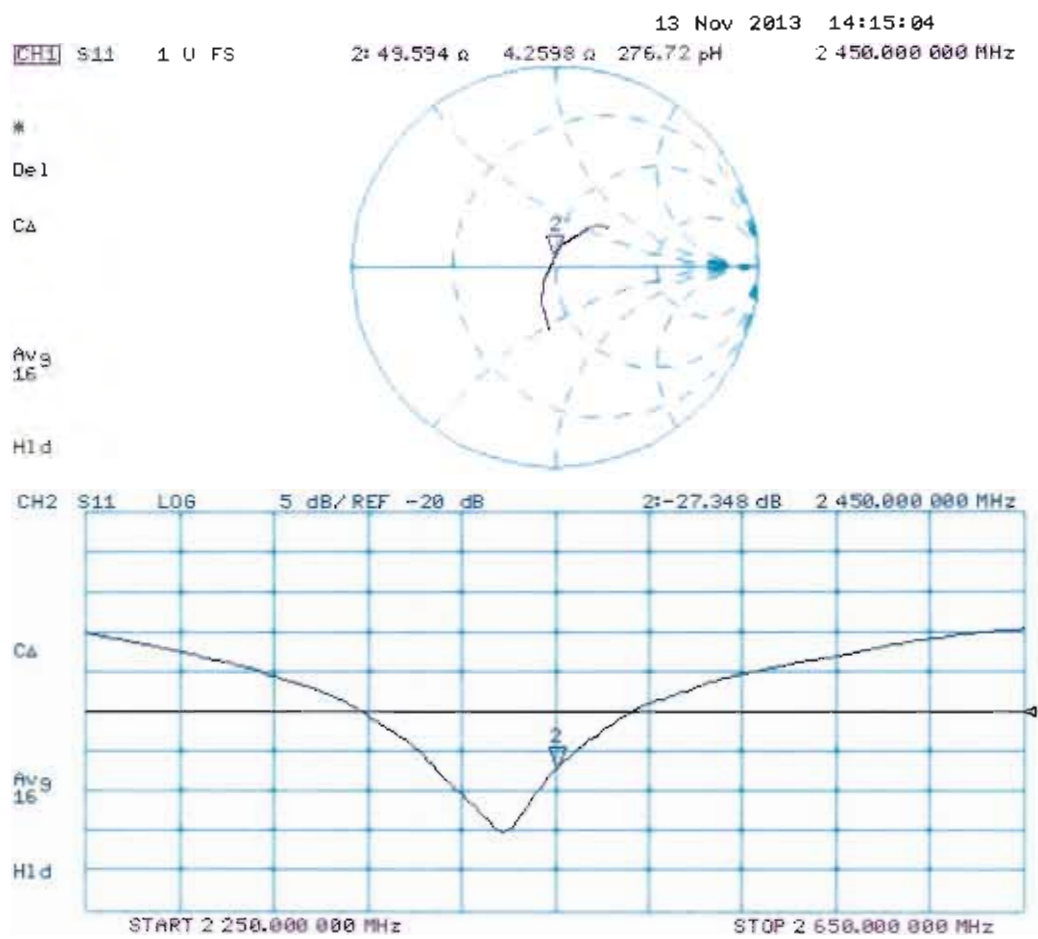
SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.92 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



0 dB = 16.8 W/kg = 12.25 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2600V2-1070_Nov13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2600V2 - SN: 1070**

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

Calibration date: **November 13, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	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)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
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	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 13, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.1 $\pm$ 6 %	2.01 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	56.6 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.2 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.7 $\pm$ 6 %	2.20 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.7 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.7 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3 Ω - 5.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.5 Ω - 4.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.147 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 17, 2013

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 13.11.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

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

Reference Value = 99.401 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

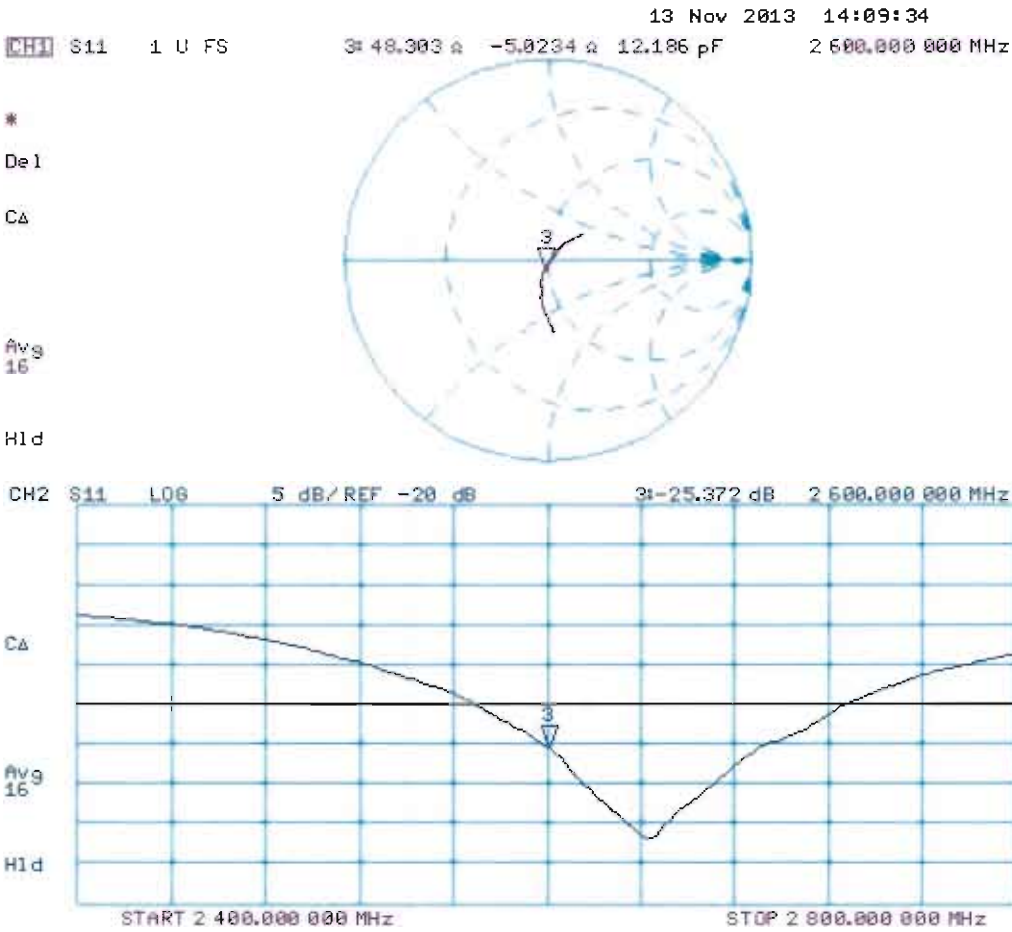
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 13.11.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.2$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

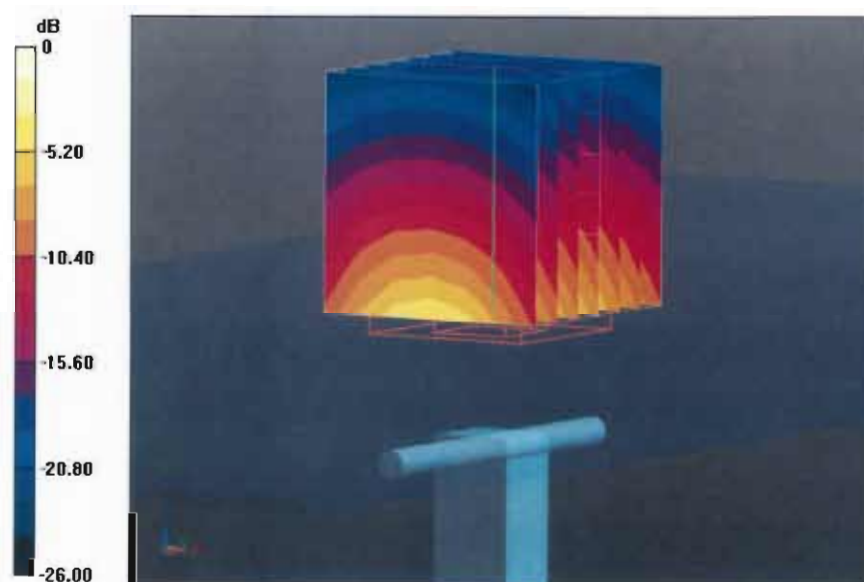
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.096 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

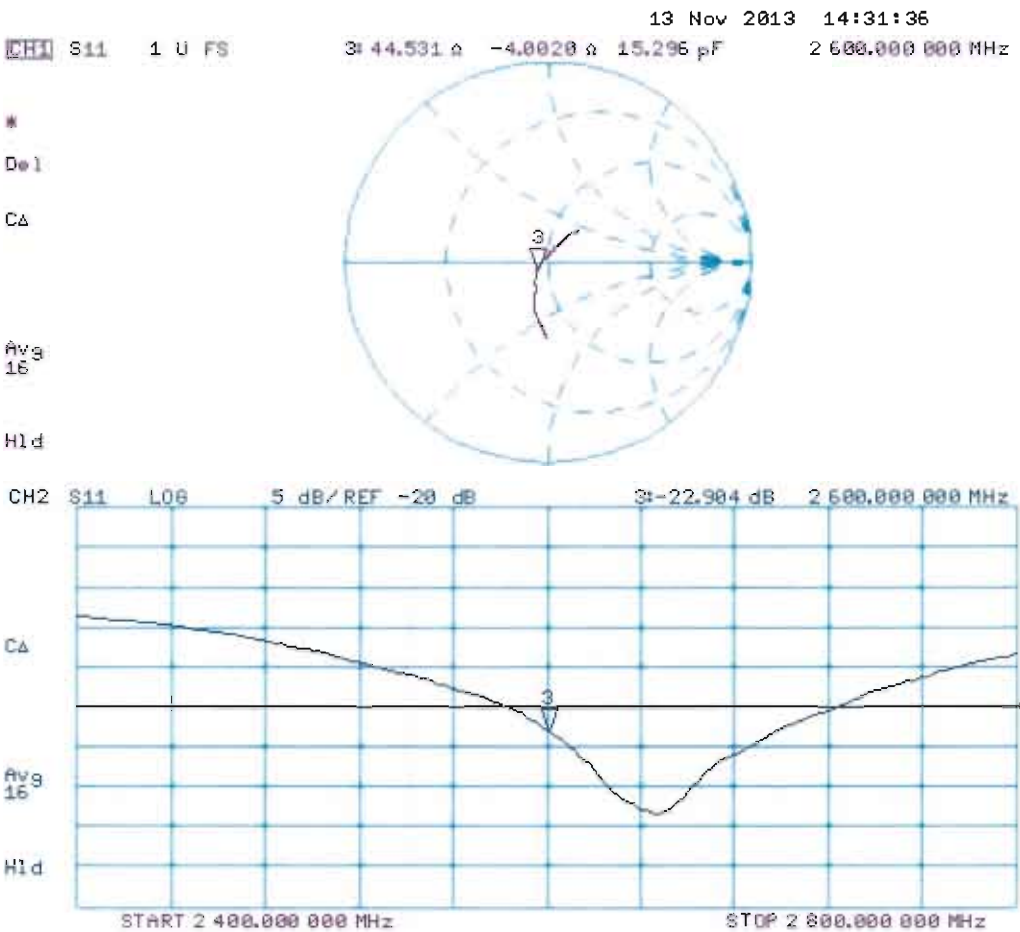
SAR(1 g) = 14.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg



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

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important Note:

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

Important Note:

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

Important Note:

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1210_May14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1210**

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

Calibration date: **May 19, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0610278	01-Oct-13 (No-13976)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE LWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

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

Issued: May 20, 2014

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



Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.126 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.956 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.065 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	4.00002 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.98327 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	4.00021 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	123.5 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199993.16	-3.08	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.58	0.86	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19997.88	2.96	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199997.46	1.25	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20001.02	0.31	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20000.67	0.41	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199997.96	1.16	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20000.22	-0.47	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20000.31	0.71	-0.00

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.44	0.40	0.02
Channel X	+ Input	201.65	0.25	0.12
Channel X	- Input	-198.86	-0.60	0.30
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.05	0.10	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200.89	-0.51	-0.25
Channel Y	- Input	-198.70	-0.35	0.18
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.15	0.23	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.32	-1.08	-0.54
Channel Z	- Input	-199.61	-1.14	0.57

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-5.19	-7.07
	- 200	7.82	6.50
Channel Y	200	-3.56	-3.90
	- 200	4.19	4.35
Channel Z	200	12.21	11.95
	- 200	-14.51	-14.28

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	1.78	-3.94
Channel Y	200	8.13	-	2.67
Channel Z	200	9.14	6.43	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15954	15797
Channel Y	15962	16451
Channel Z	15874	16936

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.85	-1.82	-0.15	0.34
Channel Y	-0.27	-1.81	0.54	0.39
Channel Z	-0.30	-1.29	0.94	0.43

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kΩ)	Measuring (MΩ)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

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

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3857_May14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3857**

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

Calibration date: **May 23, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013 Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 680	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-680 Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8848C	US36421/01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: May 28, 2014

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



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3857

Manufactured: January 23, 2012
Calibrated: May 23, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3857

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	0.18	0.44	0.46	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	94.2	98.6	99.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	132.0	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.1	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3857

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^E	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.92	9.92	9.92	0.44	0.82	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.41	9.41	9.41	0.30	1.01	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.20	9.20	9.20	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.55	8.55	8.55	0.80	0.59	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	0.69	0.65	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.77	0.56	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.78	0.58	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.42	0.87	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.12	5.12	5.12	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2%, for frequencies between 3-5 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3857

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth (mm) ^G	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.46	9.46	9.46	0.47	0.84	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.31	9.31	9.31	0.31	1.06	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.80	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.59	0.71	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.29	1.00	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.76	0.57	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.73	0.81	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.54	4.54	4.54	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.15	4.15	4.15	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.98	3.98	3.98	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

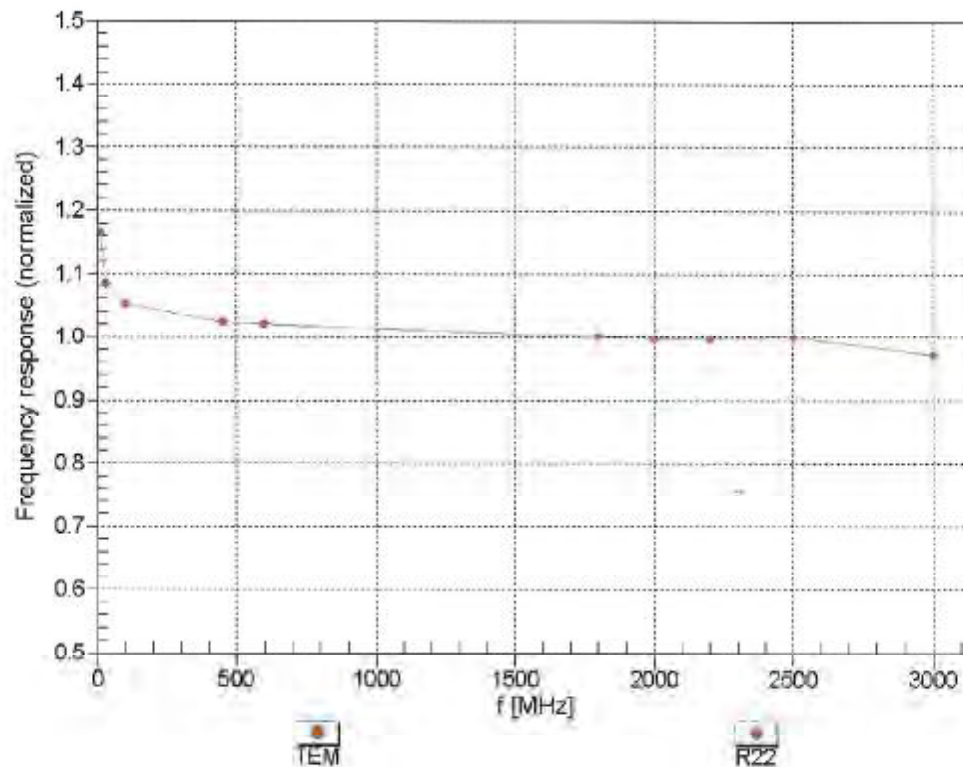
^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

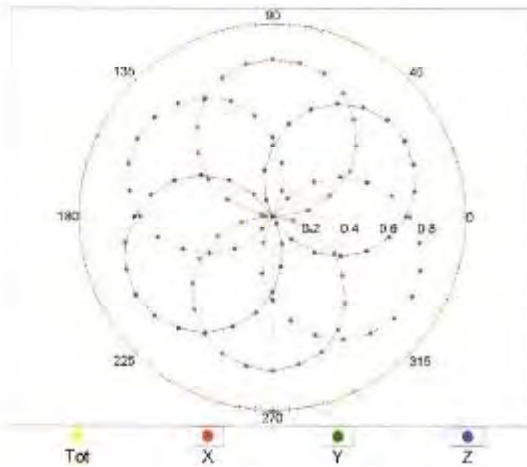
(TEM-Cell: Ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



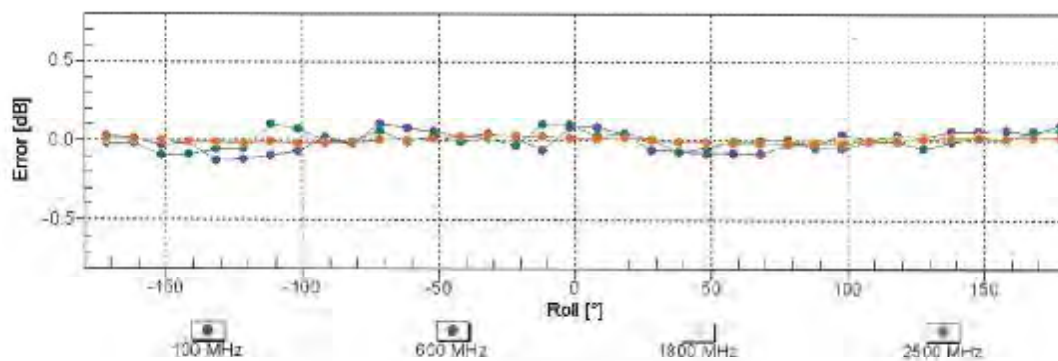
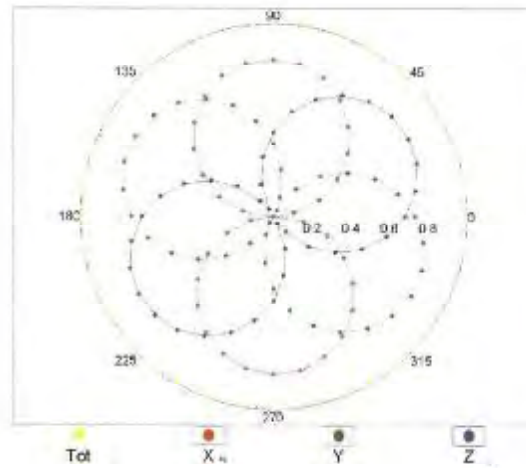
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

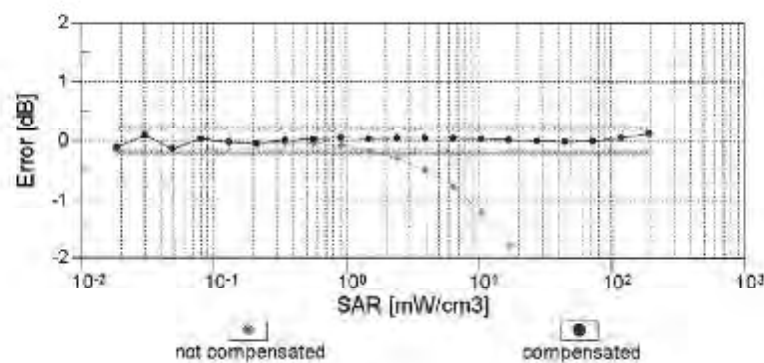
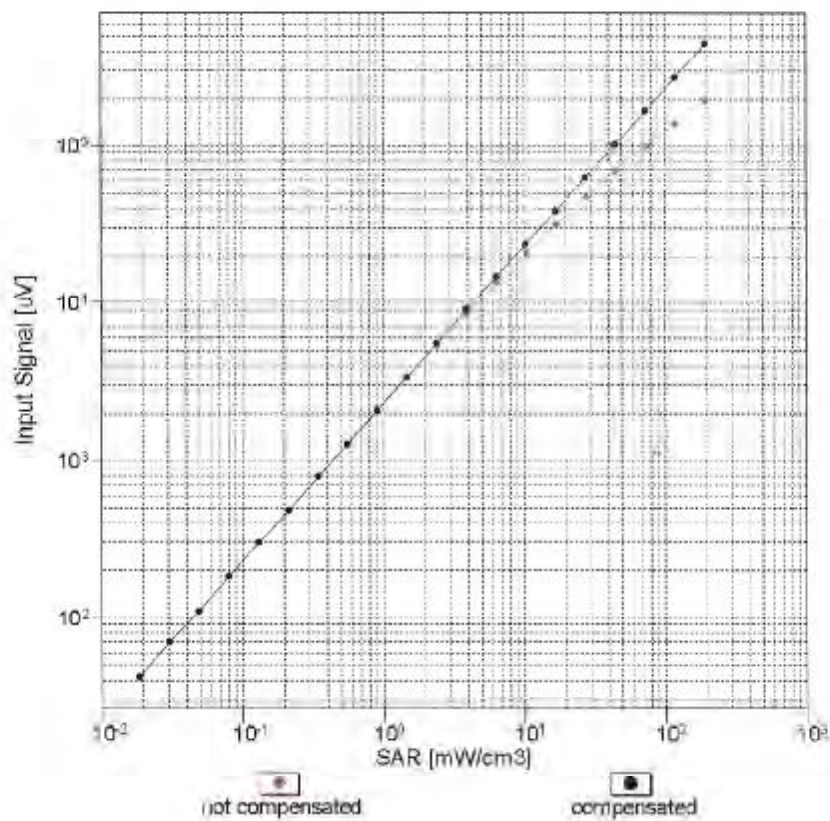


f=1800 MHz, R22

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

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

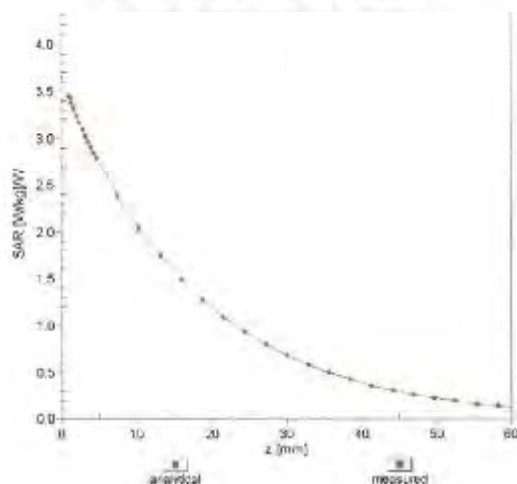
(TEM cell, $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900 \text{ MHz}$)



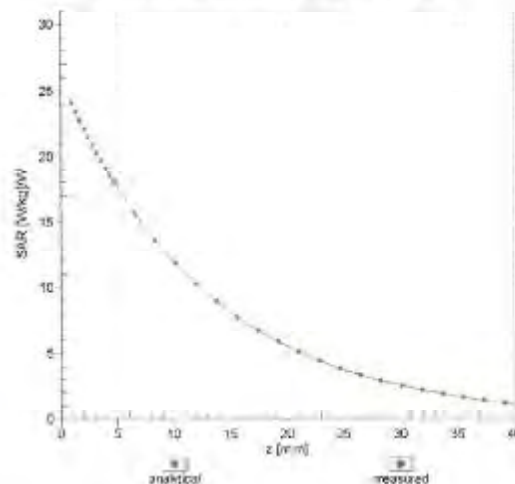
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment

$f = 900 \text{ MHz}$, WGLS R9 (H_convF)

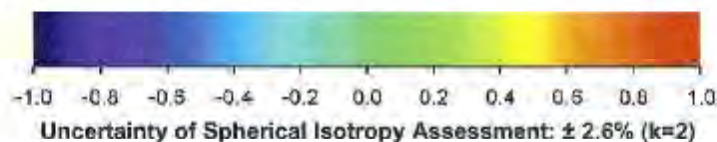
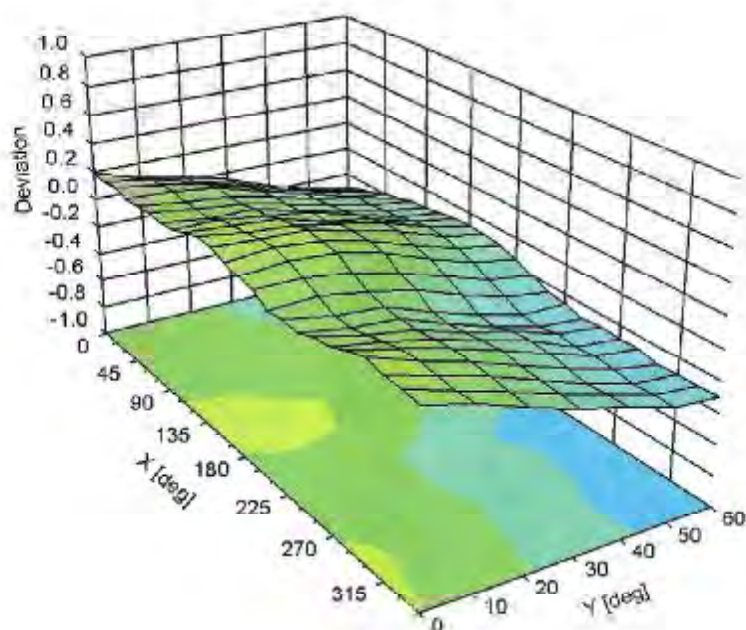


$f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$, WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3857**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-41.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm