

TEST REPORT



DT&C Co., Ltd.

42, Yurim-ro, 154Beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 17042
Tel : 031-321-2664, Fax : 031-321-1664

1. Report No : DRRFCC2011-0109

2. Customer

• Name : Point Mobile Co., LTD.

• Address : B-9F, Kabul Great Valley 32 Digital-ro 9-gil, Geumcheon-gu Seoul South Korea 153-709

3. Use of Report : FCC Original Grant

4. Product Name / Model Name : RFID/USN Wireless / RF851

FCC ID: V2X-RF851

5. FCC Regulation(s) : CFR 47 Part 2 subpart 2.1093

Test Method Used : IEEE 1528-2013, FCC SAR KDB Publications (Details in test report)

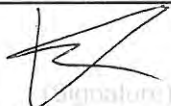
6. Date of Test : 2020.10.27

7. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing

8. Testing Environment : Refer to appended test report.

9. Test Result : Refer to the attached test result.

The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

Affirmation	Tested by		Reviewed by	
	Name : BumJun Park		Name : HakMin Kim	

2020 . 11 . 12 .

DT&C Co., Ltd.

Unconnected with KS Q ISO / IEC 17025 and KOLAS accreditation.

If this report is required to confirmation of authenticity, please contact to report@dtnc.net

Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description	Tested by	Reviewed by
DRRFCC2011-0109	Nov. 12, 2020	Initial issue	BumJun Park	HakMin Kim

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1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

1.1 General Information

EUT type	RFID/USN Wireless		
FCC ID	V2X-RF851		
Equipment model name	RF851		
Equipment add model name	N/A		
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype		
Mode(s) of Operation (RFID/USN Wireless Device)	RFID (900 MHz), Bluetooth		
TX Frequency Range	Band	Operating Modes	Frequency
	RFID (900 MHz)	Data	902.75 ~ 927.25 MHz
	Bluetooth	Data	2 402 ~ 2 480 MHz
RX Frequency Range	RFID (900 MHz)	Data	902.75 ~ 927.25 MHz
	Bluetooth	Data	2 402 ~ 2 480 MHz
Equipment Class	Band	Reported SAR	
		10g SAR (W/kg)	
		Extremity	
DSS	RFID (900 MHz)	0.55	
	Bluetooth	< 0.1 ^{Note}	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03		0.61	
FCC Equipment Class	Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter(DSS)		
Date(s) of Tests	2020.10.27		
Note	Bluetooth SAR was estimated.		
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna		
Information	● The Body SAR is not applicable because the RFID reader only transmits when user presses the scanning button and big separation distance from the human body in normal usage condition. ● When evaluating SAR only for RFID readers, test was performed 7 sides (Top, Bottom, Front, Rear, Right, Left, Pistol grip) for conservative evaluation. ● The SAR of modified (i.e. break/cut) device so the side in question can be placed against the flat phantom was performed. ● A non-standard setup was used for SAR testing based on guidance from the FCC. ● The operational description contains additional information.		

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

The Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications are in section 6 of this test report.

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities are in section 9 of this test report.

1.5 Miscellaneous SAR Test Considerations

BT

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Dist (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency(GHz)}} \leq 7.5$$

Table 1.1 SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm

Band	Equation	Result	SAR exclusion threshold	Required SAR
Bluetooth	$[(3/5) * \sqrt{2.480}]$	1.1	7.5	X

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

1.6 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General RF Exposure Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03 (Handset SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01v01r03 (SAR Listings on Grants)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02v01r02 (RF Exposure Reporting)
- April 2015 TCB Workshop Notes (Simultaneous transmission summation clarified)
- May 2017 TCB Workshop Notes (SAR Testing for Handheld RFID/Barcode Scanners)
- FCC KDB Inquiry (Tracking No. 958003)

1.7 FCC & ISED MRA test lab designation no. : KR0034

1.8 ISED# : 5740A

2. INTROCUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1)

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

3. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3.1) and IEEE1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3.1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3.1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

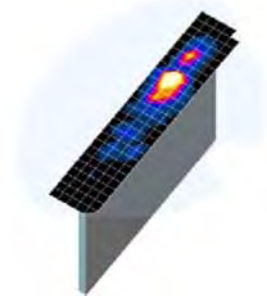


Figure 3.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm $\pm$ 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm $\pm$ 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° $\pm$ 1°	20° $\pm$ 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 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
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
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 IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB Publication 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.				

Table 3.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

4. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

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.

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 employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This 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.

Table 4.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

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).

5. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

5.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

5.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a “point SAR” at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

5.3 Generic device

The SAR evaluation shall be performed for all surfaces of the DUT that are accessible during intended use, as indicated in Figure 5.1. The separation distance in testing shall correspond to the intended use distance as specified in the user instructions provided by the manufacturer. If the intended use is not specified, all surfaces of the DUT shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.

The surface of the generic device (or the surface of the carry accessory holding the DUT) pointing towards the flat phantom shall be parallel to the surface of the phantom.

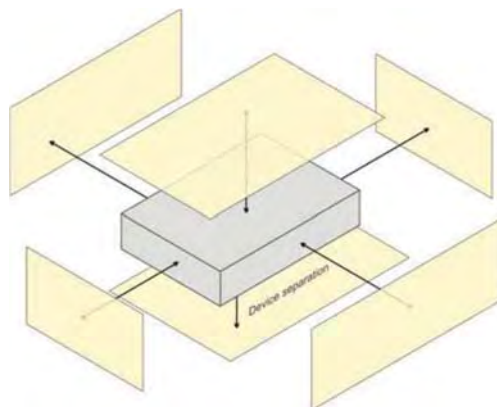


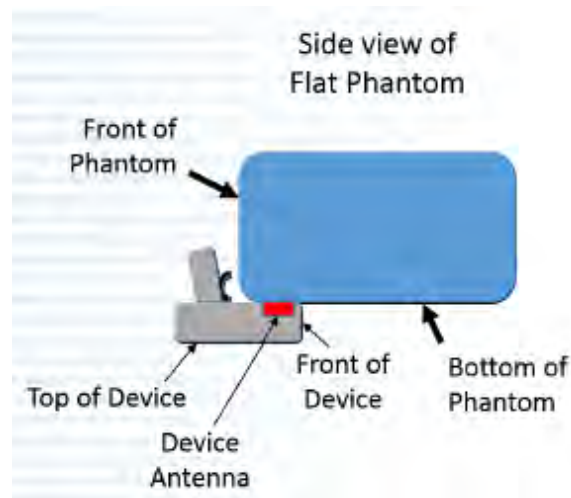
Figure 5.1 Test positions for a generic device

5.4 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

5.5 Handheld Devices Test Solutions (May 2017 TCB Workshop Notes)

Invert the barcode scanner so the pistol grip is facing upwards but outside the front of the flat phantom (near the spigot).



6. Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec and RF Conducted Powers

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

6.1 RFID Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec and Conducted Powers

Band	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Frame Modulated Average[dBm]	
			Maximum	Nominal
RFID	902.75	1	26.5	26.0
	915.25	26	26.0	25.5
	927.25	50	26.0	25.5

Table 6.1.1 RFID Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Band	Freq.	Channel	RFID Frame AVG Conducted Power
	(MHz)		(dBm)
RFID	902.75	1	26.04
	915.25	26	25.88
	927.25	50	25.52

Table 6.1.2 RFID Frame Average RF Power



Figure 6.1.1 Power Measurement Setup

This device was tested with continuous modulated transmission and below duty cycle.

Duty Cycle = On time / (On time + OFF time)
 = 62 ms / 205 ms
 = 30.2 %

Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Duty Cycle [%]	Crest Factor
1	902.75	30.2	3.306
26	915.25	30.2	3.306
50	927.25	30.2	3.306

6.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Frame Modulated Average[dBm]		Low Ch.	Mid Ch.	High Ch.
Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	3.85	4.35	2.85
	Nominal	3.35	3.85	2.35
Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	0.85	0.85	-0.15
	Nominal	0.35	0.35	-0.65
Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	0.85	0.85	-0.15
	Nominal	0.35	0.35	-0.65

Table 6.2.1 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Frame Modulated Average[dBm]		Low Ch.	Mid Ch.	High Ch.
Bluetooth (LE)	Maximum	4.44	5.44	4.94
	Nominal	3.94	4.94	4.44

Table 6.2.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps)	Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps)	Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps)
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)
Low	2 402	3.39	3.88	2.60
Mid	2 441	0.34	0.73	-0.66
High	2 480	0.37	0.79	-0.59

Table 6.2.3 Bluetooth Frame Average RF Power

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power(LE)
	(MHz)	(dBm)
Low	2 402	4.28
Mid	2 440	4.95
High	2 480	4.78

Table 6.2.4 Bluetooth LE Frame Average RF Power

Bluetooth Conducted Powers procedures

1. Bluetooth (BDR, EDR)

1) Enter DUT mode in EUT and operate it.

When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.

2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 6.1.1(A).

3) The maximum output powers of BDR(1 Mbps), EDR(2, 3 Mbps) and each frequency were set by a Bluetooth Tester.

4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

2. Bluetooth (LE)

1) Enter LE mode in EUT and operate it.

When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.

2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 6.1.1(B).

3) The average conducted output powers of LE and each frequency can measurement according to setting program in EUT.

4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

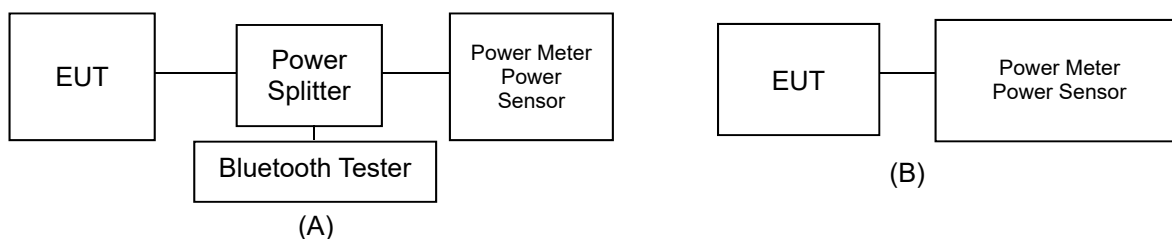


Figure 6.1.1 Average Power Measurement Setup

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

7.1 Tissue Verification

Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS						
				Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, ϵ_r	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ_r	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	σ Deviation [%]
Oct. 27. 2020	900 Head	21.1	21.4	900.00	41.500	0.970	42.082	0.984	1.40	1.44
				902.75	41.496	0.971	42.047	0.987	1.33	1.65
				915.25	41.473	0.976	41.915	0.999	1.07	2.36
				927.25	41.451	0.981	41.780	1.010	0.79	2.96

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity, for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon_r'\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

7.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 7.2.1 System Verification Results (10g)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{10g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
C	900	D900V2, SN: 1d175	Oct. 27. 2020	Head	21.1	21.4	3328	250	6.85	1.83	7.32	6.86

Note: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.

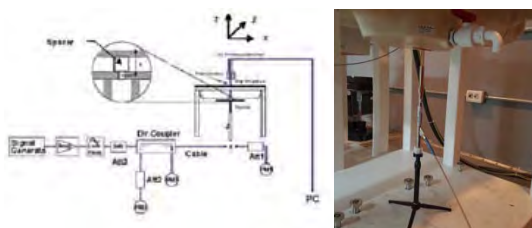


Figure 7.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

8. SAR TEST RESULTS

8.1 Extremity SAR Results

Table 8.1.1 RFID Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch										
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	-0.170	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.359	1.028	0.369	
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	0.010	0 mm [Bottom]	FCC #1	0.367	1.028	0.377	
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	0.050	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.248	1.028	0.255	
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.049	1.028	0.050	
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	-0.110	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	0.506	1.028	0.520	
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	-0.020	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.532	1.028	0.547	A1
915.25	26	RFID	26.00	25.88	0.090	0 mm [pistol grip]	FCC #1	0.273	1.028	0.281	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 gram				

8.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
- Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
- Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
- The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
- SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
- SAR measurements were performed using the DASY5 automated system. The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE 1528 standard. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each area scan measurement. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within 2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions. All local maxima within 2 dB of the global maximum were searched and passed for the Zoom Scan measurement.

9. FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as Bluetooth LE devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

9.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the sum 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. The different test position in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR.

Table 9.2 Estimated SAR (Extremity)

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power		Separation Distance (Extremity)	Estimated SAR (Extremity)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2480	5.44	3	5	0.059

9.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.

Table 9.3.1 Simultaneous SAR Cases

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Extremity SAR	Note
1	RFID + Bluetooth	Yes	

9.4 Extremity Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 9.4.1 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario : RFID + Bluetooth (Extremity at 0 mm)

Exposure Condition	RFID SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1+2
0 mm [Top]	0.369	0.059	0.428
0 mm [Bottom]	0.377	0.059	0.436
0 mm [Front]	0.255	0.059	0.314
0 mm [Rear]	0.050	0.059	0.109
0 mm [Right]	0.520	0.059	0.579
0 mm [Left]	0.547	0.059	0.606
0 mm [pistol grip]	0.281	0.059	0.340

9.5 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

10. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

10.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1. When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
2. A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
3. A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .
4. Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg
5. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

10.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 3.75 W/kg for 10g for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

11. EQUIPMENT LIST

Table 11.1.1 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SPEAG	TX90XL	N/A	N/A	F13/5P9CA1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SPEAG	CS8C	N/A	N/A	F13/5P9CA1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SPEAG	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-12450905
☒	Intel Core i7-3 770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Device Holder	SPEAG	SD000H01HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1783
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4V1	2020-05-25	2021-05-25	1392
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	2020-03-25	2021-03-25	3328
☒	900MHz SAR Dipole	SPEAG	D900V2	2020-05-19	2022-05-19	1d175
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	MY46106970
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	US41461520
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS307ELU	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	1020
☒	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS308CCJ	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	1005
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	GB37170267
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	GB37170413
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	US37294267
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	3318A96566
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	2702A65976
☒	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	50228
☒	Low Pass Filter 1.5GHz	Micro LAB	LA-15N	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	2
☒	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHIEL	23-10-34	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	BP4387
☒	Attenuators	Cemexwave	CFADC2603U5	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	C11711
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	2019-11-19	2020-11-19	1092
☒	Power Splitter	Anritsu	K241B	2019-12-16	2020-12-16	1301183
☒	Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000C	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	3000C000563

NOTE(S):

1. The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&C before each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated by DT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain and muscle-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.
2. CBT(Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

12. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

900 MHz Head (SN: 3328)

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm\%$	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1 g	(Ci) 10 g	Standard 1 g ($\pm\%$)	Standard 10 g ($\pm\%$)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	5.5	5.5	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe modulation response	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Detection limits	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	Normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Physical Parameters								
Phantom Shell	7.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	4.1	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.2	2.9	10
Liquid permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	4.2	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.97	1.1	10
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.86	0.78	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.29	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						13	13	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						26	26	

$$U(1\text{ g}) = k \cdot u_c$$

$$= 2 \cdot 13\%$$

$$= 26\% \text{ (The confidence level is about } 95\% \text{ } k = 2)$$

$$U(10\text{ g}) = k \cdot u_c$$

$$= 2 \cdot 13\%$$

$$= 26\% \text{ (The confidence level is about } 95\% \text{ } k = 2)$$

13. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are every complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

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APPENDIX A. – Probe Calibration Data

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3328_Mar20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3328**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **March 25, 2020**

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 NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 27, 2020

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

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

ES3DV3 – SN:3328

March 25, 2020

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.03	1.05	1.08	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	106.5	103.5	104.9	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	195.5	± 3.5 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		194.7		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		193.7		

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the 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.

ES3DV3-- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-23.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

ES3DV3- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.34	6.34	6.34	0.80	1.30	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.80	1.23	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.01	6.01	6.01	0.80	1.24	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.34	5.34	5.34	0.80	1.24	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.80	1.30	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.78	1.33	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.80	1.28	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.65	1.60	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.70	1.60	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

ES3DV3- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.51	1.47	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.06	6.06	6.06	0.48	1.48	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.98	4.98	4.98	0.71	1.31	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.62	1.55	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.44	4.44	4.44	0.75	1.30	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.80	1.30	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	3.70	3.70	3.70	0.85	1.60	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	3.57	3.57	3.57	0.70	1.70	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

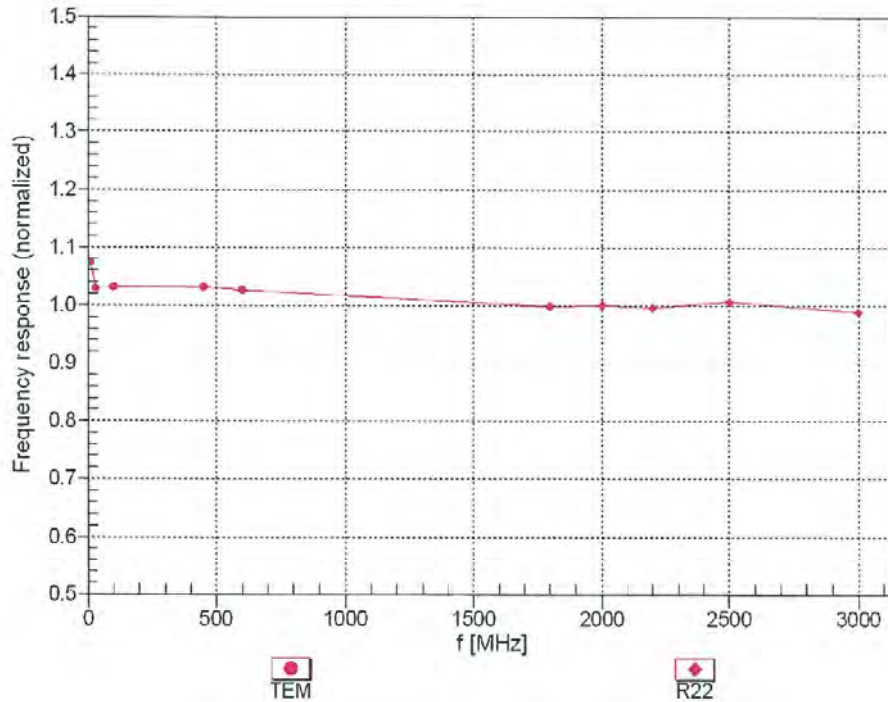
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

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

ES3DV3- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

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



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

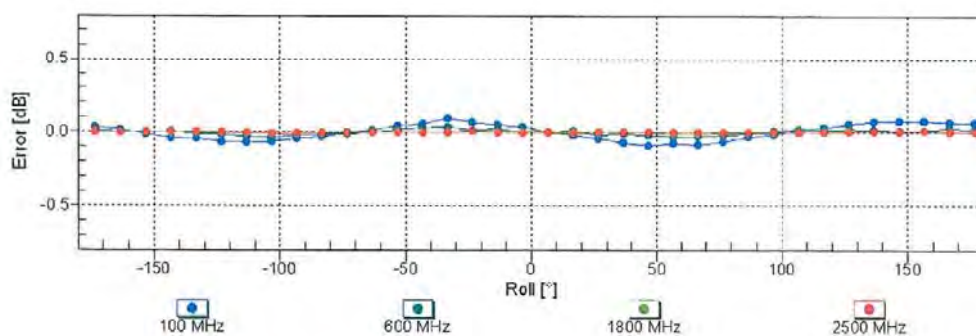
ES3DV3- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

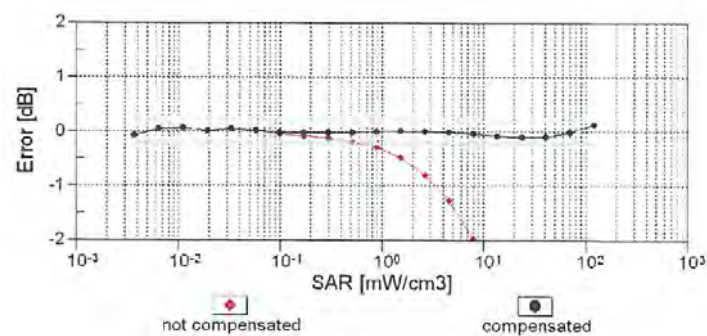
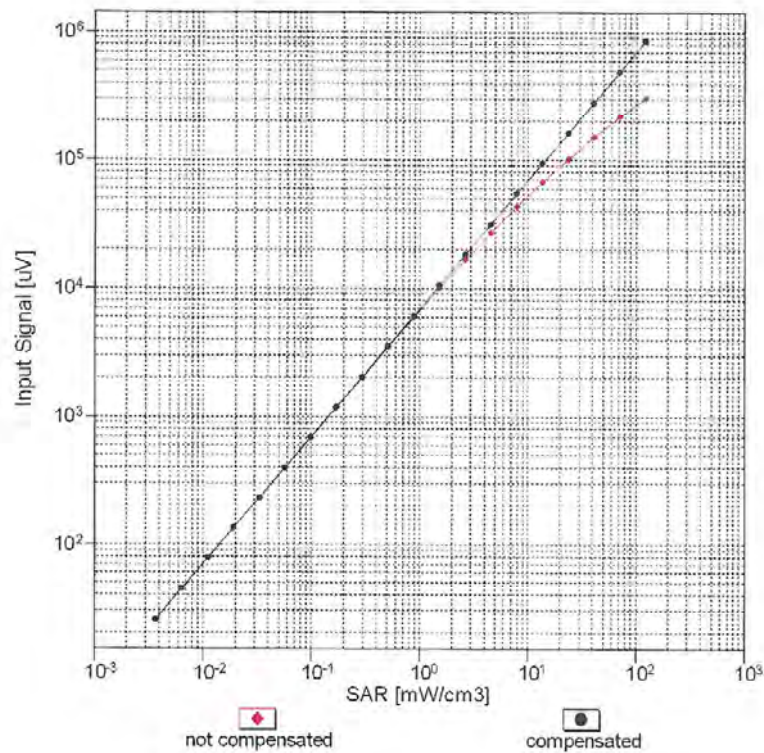


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900 \text{ MHz}$)

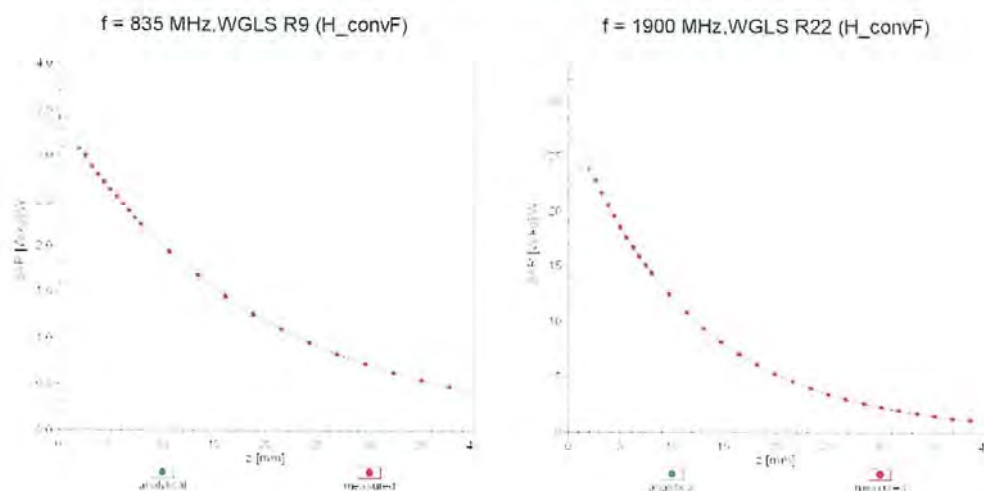


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

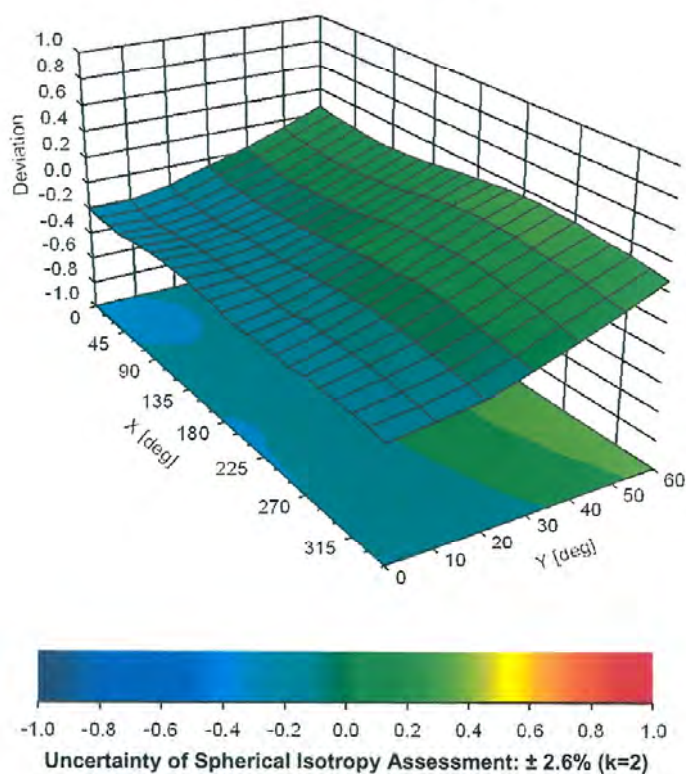
ES3DV3- SN:3328

March 25, 2020

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz



APPENDIX B. – Dipole Calibration Data

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D900V2-1d175_May20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D900V2 - SN:1d175**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v11
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz**

Calibration date: **May 19, 2020**

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 NRP	SN: 104778	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03104)	Apr-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-19 (No. EX3-7349_Dec19)	Dec-20
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-601_Dec19)	Dec-20

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

Calibrated by:	Name Jeffrey Katzman	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
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Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
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Issued: May 22, 2020

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- 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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	900 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	0.97 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.8 $\pm$ 6 %	0.96 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	2.65 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.7 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.70 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.85 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.0	1.05 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	55.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.64 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.74 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	7.08 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.4 Ω - 0.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 36.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.9 Ω - 2.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.412 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.05.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:1d175

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(9.79, 9.79, 9.79) @ 900 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (front); Type: QD 00L P49 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 64.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

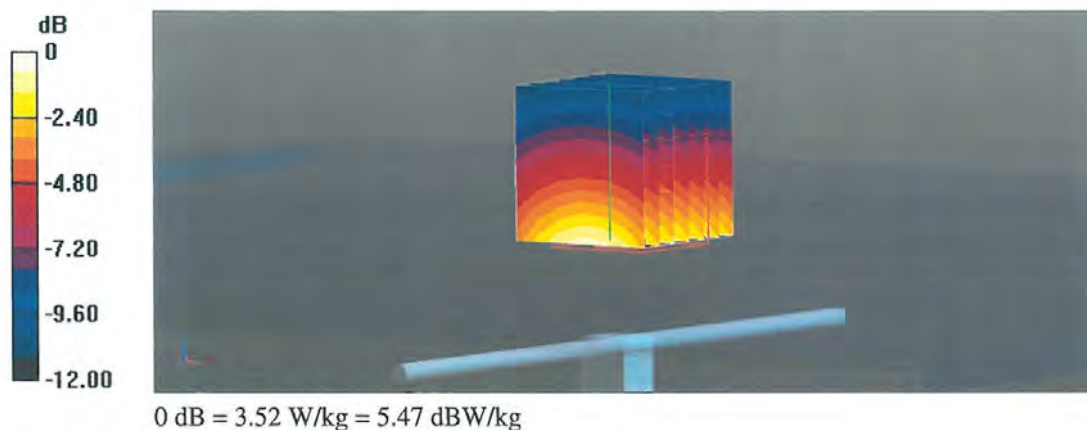
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.99 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.65 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.70 W/kg

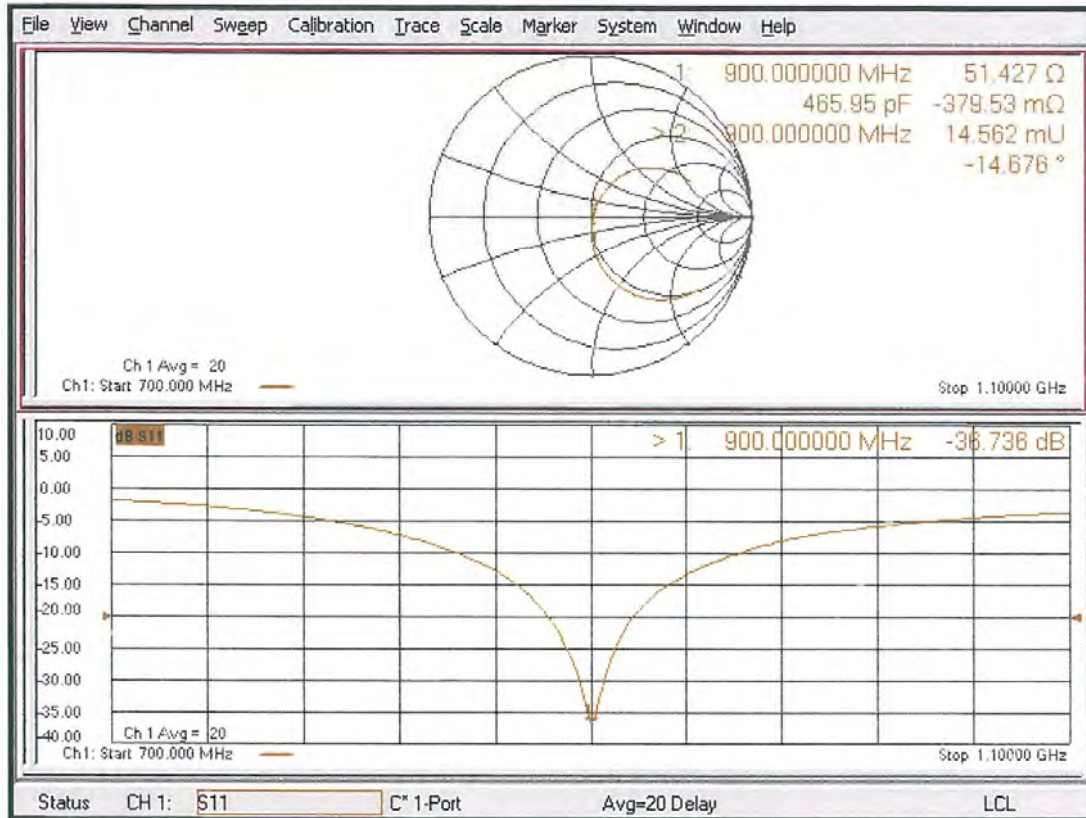
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 16.3 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.52 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.05.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:1d175

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.02 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(10.05, 10.05, 10.05) @ 900 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (Back); Type: QD 00R P49 AA; Serial: 1005
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 60.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

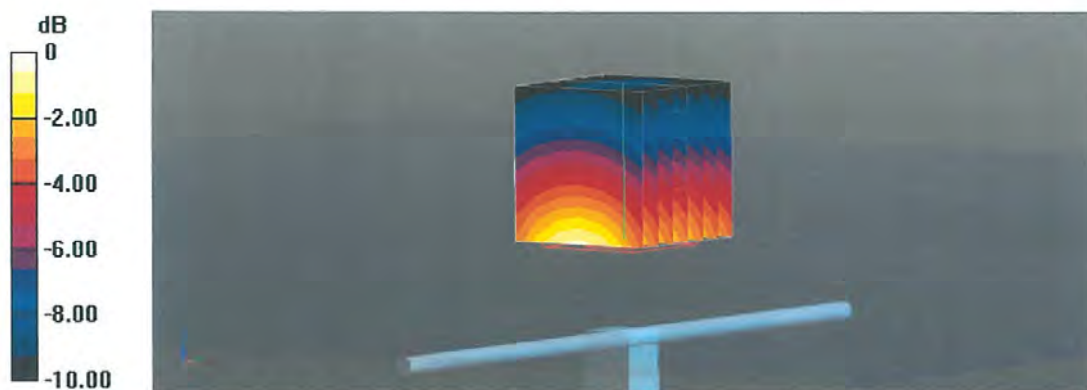
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.78 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.74 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 16 mm

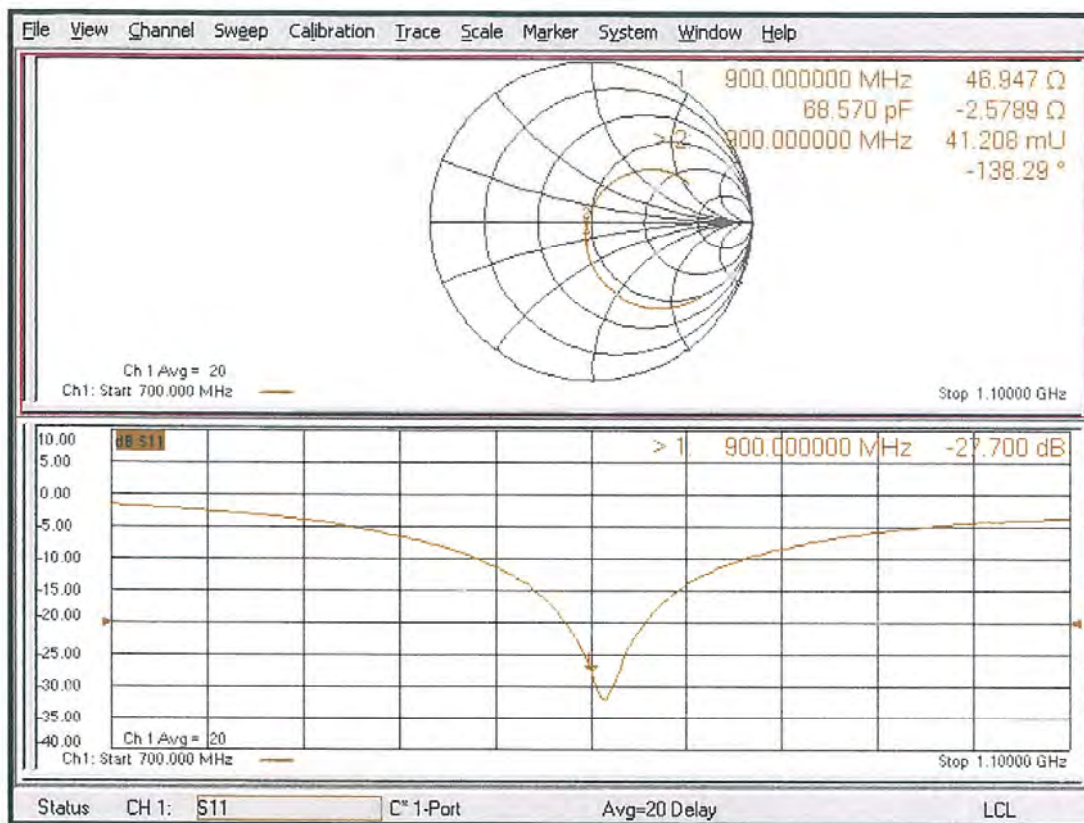
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 69.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.44 W/kg



0 dB = 3.44 W/kg = 5.37 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



APPENDIX C. – SAR Tissue Specifications

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table C.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.



Figure C.1 Simulated Tissue

Table C.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	835		900		1 900		2 450		5 200 ~ 5 800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.19	50.75	41.45	52.50	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.480	0.940	1.450	1.400	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	57.90	48.21	56.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.250	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.180	0.100	0.100	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	-	-	-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	41.5	55.2	41.5	55.0	40.0	53.3	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.97	0.97	1.05	1.40	1.52	1.80	1.95	-	-

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

APPENDIX D. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table D.1 SAR System Validation Summary

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM.	COND.	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
							(ϵ_r)	(σ)	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
C	900	2020.04.10	3328	ES3DV3	900	Head	41.344	0.987	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

APPENDIX E. – Description of Test Equipment

E.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. E.1.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3 770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

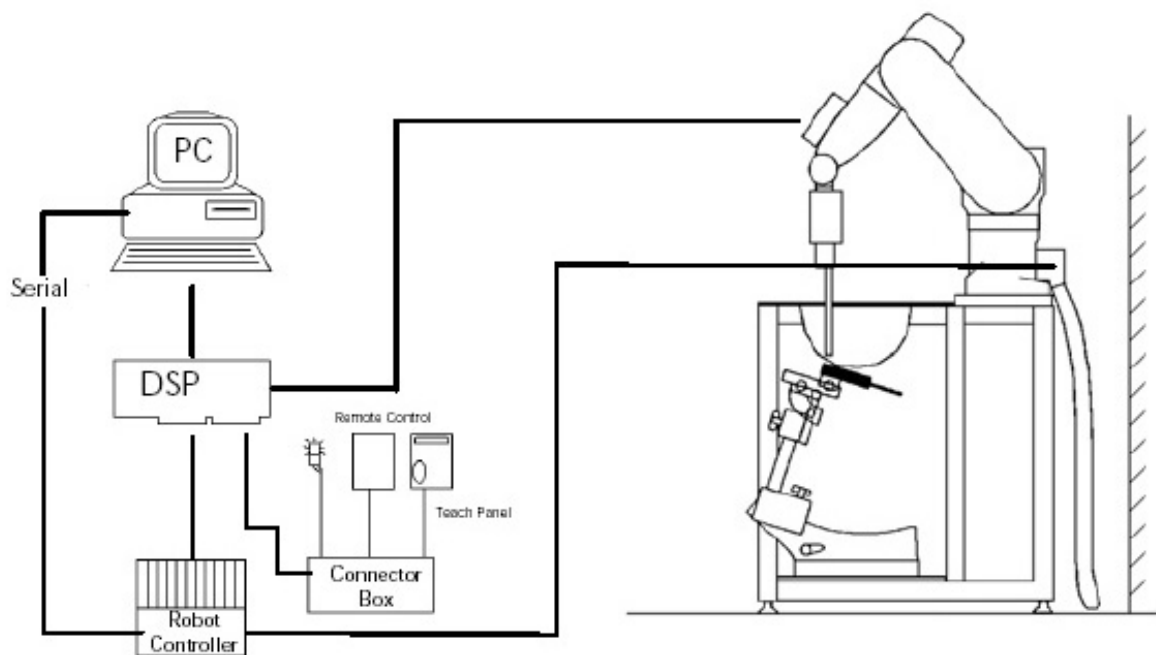


Figure E.1.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

E.2 Probe Specification

Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Dynamic	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g
Range	Linearity : ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length : 337 mm
Tip length	20 mm
Body diameter	12 mm
Tip diameter	3.9 mm
Distance from probe tip to sensor center	2.0 mm
Application	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones

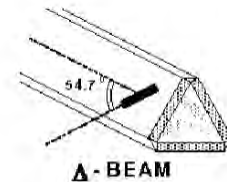
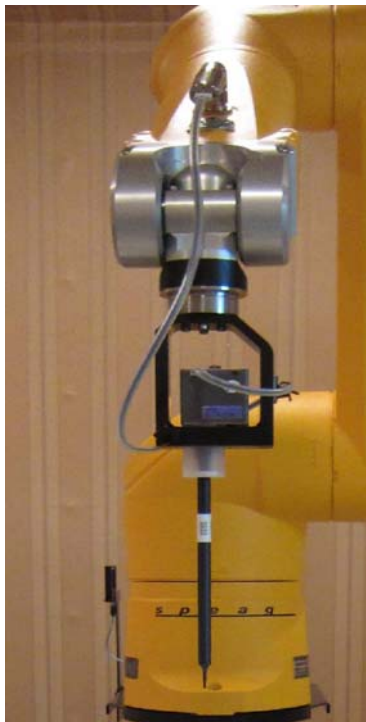


Figure E.2.1 Triangular Probe Configurations



Figure E.2.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique



DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 designed in the classical triangular configuration(see E.2.1) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

E.3 E-Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

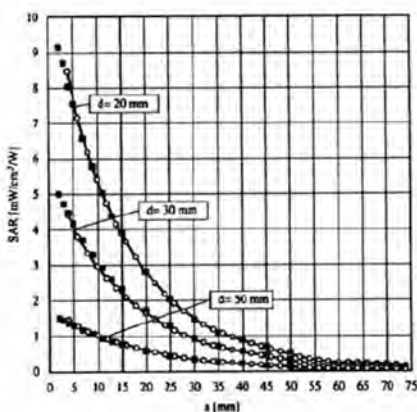


Figure E.3.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

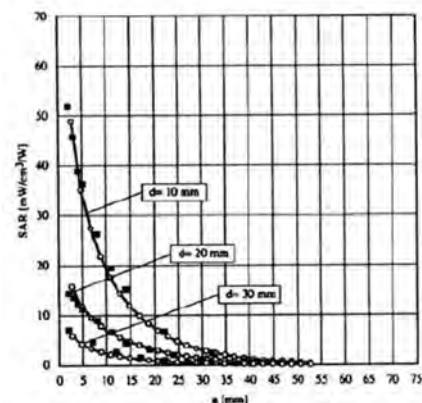


Figure E.3.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1 800MHz

E.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

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

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

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z)
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

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

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

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

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

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

E.5 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V5.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. E.5.1)



Figure E.5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
Shell Thickness	(2 ± 0.2) mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. E.5.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

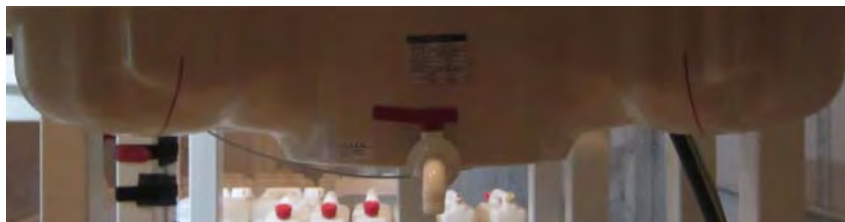


Figure E.5.2 Sam Twin Phantom shell

E.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



Figure E.6.1 Mounting Device

E.7 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX90XL
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-3 770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY5
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot
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E-Field Probes

Model	ES3DV3 S/N: 3328
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	(2.0 ± 0.2) mm



Figure E.7.1 DASY5 Test System