



REPORT No. : SZ17120215S01

TEST REPORT

APPLICANT : Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.

PRODUCT NAME : Mobile phone

MODEL NAME : Philips E105

BRAND NAME : PHILIPS

FCC ID : VQRCTE105

STANDARD(S) : 47CFR 2.1093
IEEE 1528-2013

TEST DATE : 2018-01-09 to 2018-01-11

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Change History		
Issue	Date	Reason for change
1.0	2018-01-12	First edition



1. Technical Information

Note: Provide by manufacturer.

1.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant:	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.
Applicant Address:	No.11, Science and Technology Road, Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong province, 518057, China
Manufacturer:	Shenzhen Sang Fei Consumer Communications Co., Ltd.
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1.2. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Description

EUT Type:	Mobile Phone		
Hardware Version:	K198_MB_V1.1		
Software Version:	E105_M6261M_1751_V01A_AR		
Frequency Bands:	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1880 MHz		
Modulation Mode:	GSM/GPRS		
Multi-slot Class:	GPRS: Multi-slot Class 12		
Operation mode:	Class B		
Hotspot function:	No Support		
SIM cards description:	For dual SIM card version, SIM 1 and SIM 2 are the same chipset unit and tested as a single chipset, the SIM 1 is chosen for test.		
Max Scaled SAR-1g(W/Kg)	Head	1.227 W/kg	Limit(W/kg): 1.6W/kg
	Body-worn	1.139 W/kg	

Note: For a more detailed description, please refer to specification or user's manual supplied by the applicant and/or manufacturer.



1.3. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Frequency Band	Maximum SAR(1-g: W/kg)	
	Head (Distance 0mm)	Body-worn (Distance 10mm)
GSM850	1.227	0.987
GSM1900	0.753	1.139

1.4. Photographs of the EUT

Please refer to the External Photos for the Photos of the EUT

1.5. Applied Reference Documents

Leading reference documents for testing:

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR§2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
2	IEEE 1528-2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
3	KDB 447498 D01v06	General RF Exposure Guidance
5	KDB 865664 D01v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	KDB 865664 D02v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
7	KDB 648474 D04v01r03	Handset SAR
10	KDB 941225 D06v02r01	SAR Evaluation Procedures For Portable Devices With Wireless Router Capabilities

2. 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.

Uncontrolled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

3. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

3.1. 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 Middle than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

3.2. 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 measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by,

$$SAR = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

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

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

Where σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and $|E|$ is the rms electrical field strength.

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

4. SAR Measurement System

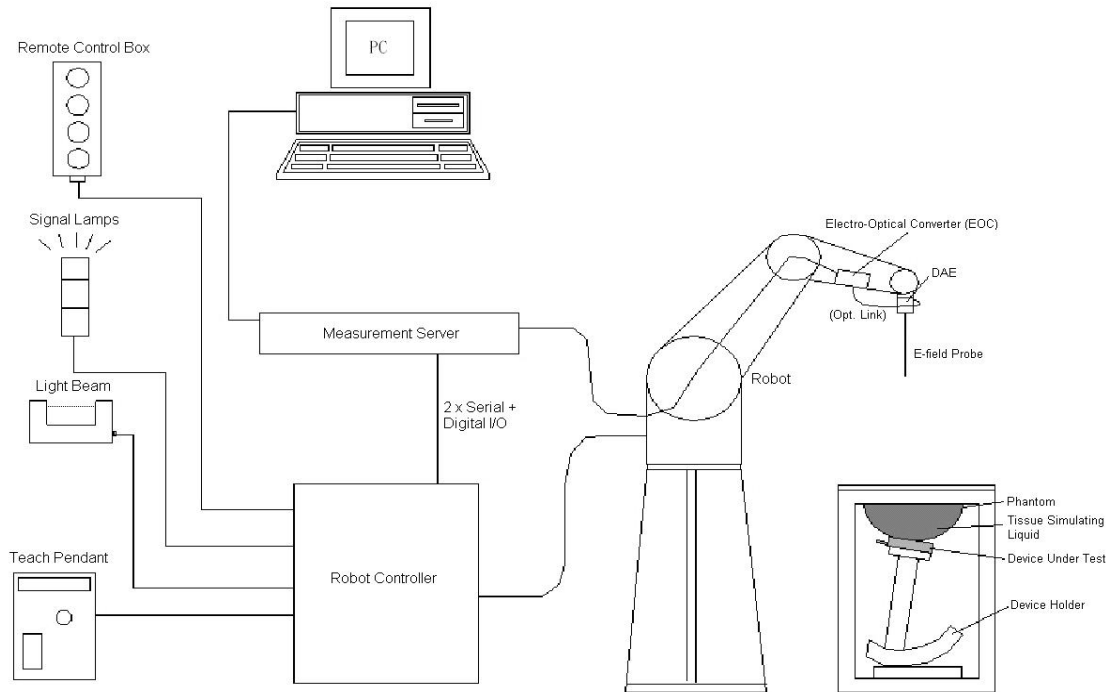


Fig 3.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

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

A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension

A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system

The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals

A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.

A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning

A computer operating Windows XP

DASY software

Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The SAM twin phantom

A device holder

Tissue simulating liquid

Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

4.1. E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

E-Field Probe Specification <ET3DV6 Probe >

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm	

Fig 3.2 Photo of ES3DV3

E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

4.2. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 3.4Photo of DAE

4.3. Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)

High reliability (industrial design)

Jerk-free straight movements

Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 3.5 Photo of DASY5

4.4. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium;

DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip disk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 3.6 Photo of Server for DASY5

4.5. Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%) Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom

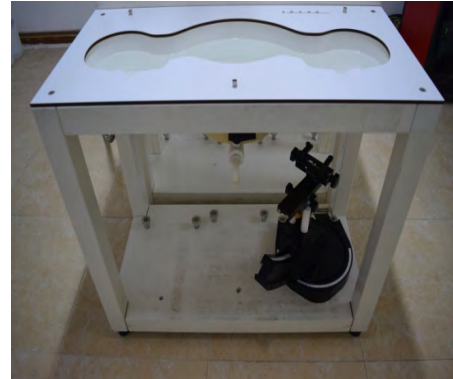


Fig 3.7 Photo of SAM Phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

5. Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 4.1 Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

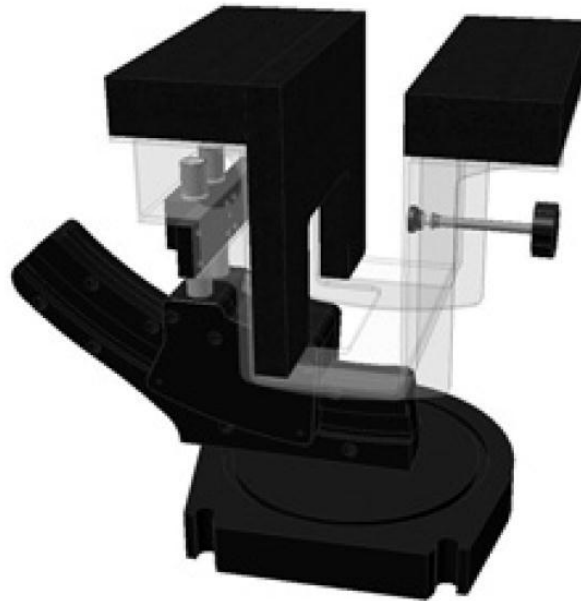


Fig 4.2 Laptop Extension Kit

5.1. Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-loss media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

**Data Evaluation**

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software.

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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 as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \times \frac{cf}{dcpi}$$

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)
 dcpi = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-field Probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \times \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-field Probes: } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \times \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$



With V_i = compensated signal of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ for E-field
Probes ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 5.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 5.2. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in below table.

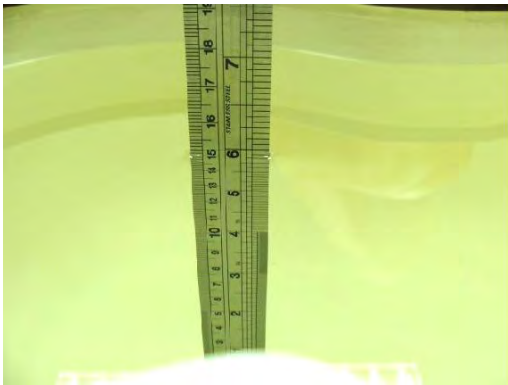


Fig 5.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 5.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids

Frequency Band (MHz)	900		1800	2000		2450	2600	5200-5800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Body	Head	Body	Body	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients(% by weight)									
Deionised Water	50.36	50.20	68.80	54.90	40.40	73.20	68.1	65.53	78.60
Salt(NaCl)	1.25	0.90	0.20	0.18	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
Sugar	0.00	48.50	0.00	0.00	58.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tween 20	48.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bactericide	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.24	10.70
DGBE	0.00	0.00	31.00	44.92	0.00	26.70	31.8	0.00	0.00
Diethylenglycol monoheylether	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.24	10.70
Target dielectric parameters									
Dielectric Constant	41.50	56.10	53.40	39.90	53.30	52.70	52.5	35.3	48.7
Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.95	1.49	1.42	1.52	1.95	2.16	5.07	5.53

Note: Please refer to the validation results for dielectric parameters of each frequency band.

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85033E Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Table 1: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ)(%)	Delta (ϵ_r)(%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	HSL	22.4	0.909	41.806	0.90	41.50	1.00	0.74	±5	2018.1.9
1900	HSL	22.5	1.460	40.899	1.40	40.00	4.29	2.25	±5	2018.1.11
835	MSL	22.4	0.947	54.348	0.97	55.20	-2.37	-1.54	±5	2018.1.9
1900	MSL	22.5	1.512	53.903	1.52	53.30	-0.53	1.13	±5	2018.1.11

7. Uncertainty Assessment

7.1. Uncertainty For System Performance Check

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



8. SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

8.1. Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

8.2. System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave which comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.

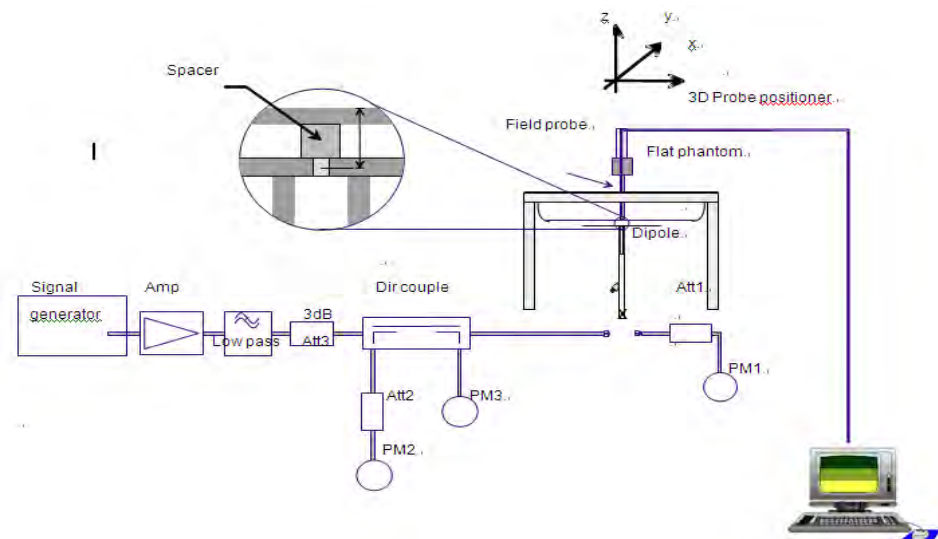


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected.



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.3. Validation Results

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

<1g SAR>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2018.1.9	835	HSL	250	2.47	9.46	9.88	4.44
2018.1.11	1900	HSL	250	10.40	39.30	41.6	5.85
2018.1.9	835	MSL	250	2.34	9.56	9.36	-2.09
2018.1.11	1900	MSL	250	9.78	40.40	39.12	-3.17

<10g SAR>

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2018.1.9	835	HSL	250	1.62	6.11	6.48	6.06
2018.1.11	1900	HSL	250	4.78	20.50	19.12	-6.73
2018.1.9	835	MSL	250	1.56	6.28	6.24	-0.64
2018.1.11	1900	MSL	250	5.13	21.30	20.52	-3.66

Note: System checks the specific test data please see Annex C

9. Operational Conditions During Test

9.1. Information on the testing

The mobile phone antenna and battery are those specified by the manufacturer. The battery is fully charged before each measurement. The output power and frequency are controlled using a base station simulator. The mobile phone is set to transmit at its highest output peak power level.

The mobile phone is test in the “cheek” and “tilted” positions on the left and right sides of the phantom. The mobile phone is placed with the vertical centre line of the body of the mobile phone and the horizontal line crossing the centre of the earpiece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

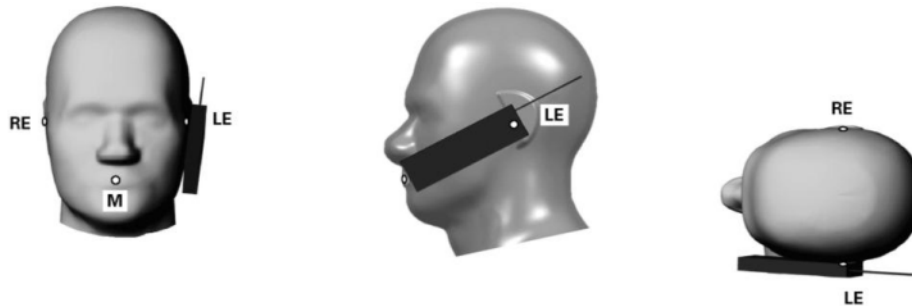


Fig 8.1 Illustration for Cheek Position

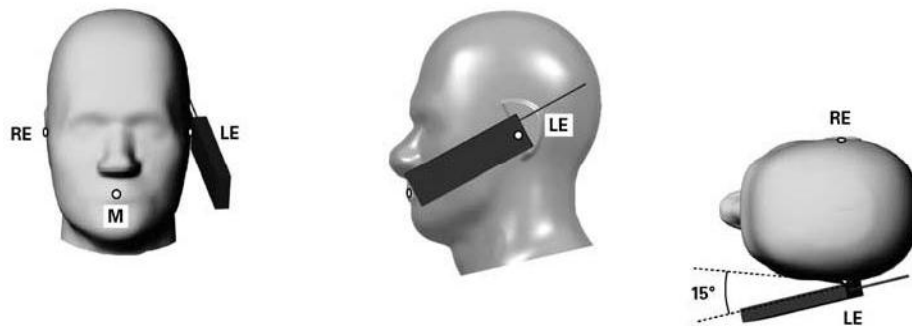


Fig 8.2 Illustration for Tilted Position

Description of the “cheek” position:

The mobile phone is well placed in the reference plane and the earpiece is in contact with the ear. Then the mobile phone is moved until any point on the front side get in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.

Description of the “tilted” position:

The mobile phone is well placed in the “cheek” position as described above. Then the mobile

phone is moved outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear lost.

Remark: Please refer to Appendix B for the test setup photos.

9.2. Body-worn Configurations

The body-worn configurations shall be tested with the supplied accessories (belt-clips, holsters, etc.) attached to the device in normal use configuration.

For body-worn and other configurations a flat phantom shall be used which is comprised of material with electrical properties similar to the corresponding tissues.

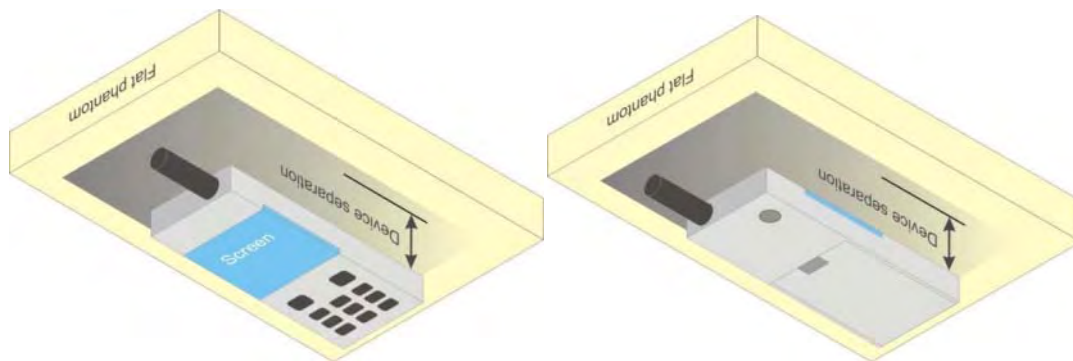


Fig 8.3 Illustration for Body Worn Position

9.3. Measurement procedure

The Following steps are used for each test position

1. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface.
2. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
3. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.



4. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

9.4. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimize measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.

An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1mm step.

The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Use base station simulator (if applicable) or engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the highest power channel.
- (b) Keep DUT to radiate maximum output power or 100% duty factor (if applicable)
- (c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter.
- (d) Place the DUT in the positions as Appendix E demonstrates.
- (e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (f) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (g) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (h) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the 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

10.1. 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

10.2. Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

10.3. Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the DUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

10.4. SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the



extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

10.5. Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT 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 DUT 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 drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

11. Measurement Of Conducted output power

1. GSM Mode Conducted Average output power

GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up
TX Channel	128	190	251	Limit	128	190	251	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	(dBm)	824.2	836.6	848.8	(dBm)
GSM 1 Tx slot	32.74	32.81	32.94	33.00	23.74	23.81	23.94	24.00
GPRS 1 Tx slot	33.05	33.17	33.24	33.50	24.05	24.17	24.24	24.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	32.18	32.32	32.41	32.50	26.18	26.32	26.41	26.50
GPRS 3 Tx slots	30.28	30.45	30.58	31.00	26.02	26.19	26.32	26.74
GPRS 4 Tx slots	29.46	29.45	29.55	30.00	26.46	26.45	26.55	27.00

GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up
TX Channel	512	661	810	Limit	512	661	810	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)
GSM 1 Tx slot	28.89	28.68	29.02	29.50	19.89	19.68	20.02	20.50
GPRS 1 Tx slot	30.00	29.94	30.03	30.50	21.00	20.94	21.03	21.50
GPRS 2 Tx slots	29.15	29.30	29.17	29.50	23.15	23.30	23.17	23.50
GPRS 3 Tx slots	27.54	27.12	27.01	28.00	23.28	22.86	22.75	23.74
GPRS 4 Tx slots	26.56	26.06	26.00	27.00	23.56	23.06	23.00	24.00

Timeslot consignations:

No. of Slots	Slot 1	Slot 2	Slot 3	Slot 4
Slot Consignation	1Up4Down	2Up3Down	3Up2Down	4Up1Down
Duty Cycle	1:8.3	1:4.15	1:2.77	1:2.08
Correct Factor	-9.03dB	-6.02dB	-4.26dB	-3.01dB

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, for SAR test reduction for GSM / GPRS / EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 is considered as the primary mode.
3. Other configurations of GSM / GPRS / EDGE are considered as secondary modes.

**2. Scaling Factor calculation**

Band	Tune-up power tolerance(dBm)
GSM 850	PCL = 5, PWR =32.5+-0.5
GPRS 850	PCL = 5, PWR =29.5+-0.5(4 slots)
GSM 1900	PCL = 0, PWR =29.0+-0.5
GPRS1900	PCL = 0, PWR =26.5+-0.5(4 slots)
Bluetooth	Max output power =11.5+-0.5

12. Test Results List

Test Guidance:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For 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. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is: ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, 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.



11.1 Summary of Measurement Results

Summary of Measurement Results for Head

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	0mm	251	32.94	1.014	-0.02	1.100	1.115
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Right Tilt	0mm	251	32.94	1.014	-0.17	0.405	0.411
1#	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	0mm	251	32.94	1.014	-0.06	1.210	1.227
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Tilt	0mm	251	32.94	1.014	0.08	0.415	0.421
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	0mm	128	32.74	1.062	0.07	0.552	0.586
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	0mm	190	32.81	1.045	0.1	0.758	0.792
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	0mm	128	32.74	1.062	-0.08	0.599	0.636
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	0mm	190	32.81	1.045	-0.06	0.862	0.901
2#	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	0mm	810	29.02	1.117	0.04	0.658	0.735
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Right Tilt	0mm	810	29.02	1.117	-0.17	0.270	0.302
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	0mm	810	29.02	1.117	-0.05	0.674	0.753
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Left Tilt	0mm	810	29.02	1.117	-0.06	0.342	0.382



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Summary of Measurement Results for Body-worn

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Front Side	10mm	251	32.94	1.014	0.05	0.586	0.594
3#	GSM850	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	251	32.94	1.014	0.02	0.973	0.987
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	128	32.74	1.062	-0.06	0.613	0.651
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	190	32.81	1.045	-0.01	0.733	0.766
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Front Side	10mm	810	29.02	1.117	0.11	0.545	0.609
4#	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	810	29.02	1.117	0.03	1.020	1.139
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	512	28.89	1.151	0.07	0.840	0.967
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	661	28.68	1.208	0.04	0.921	1.112

13. Repeated SAR Measurement

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .

Repeated SAR

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	0mm	251	32.94	1.014	-0.05	1.190	1.207
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Back Side	10mm	810	29.02	1.117	0.05	1.000	1.117



REPORT No. : SZ17120215S01

Annex A General Information

1. Identification of the Responsible Testing Laboratory

Company Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Department:	Morlab Laboratory
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
Responsible Test Lab Manager:	Mr. Su Feng
Telephone:	+86 755 36698555
Facsimile:	+86 755 36698525

2. Identification of the Responsible Testing Location

Name:	Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Morlab Laboratory
Address:	FL.3, Building A, FeiYang Science Park, No.8 LongChang Road, Block 67, BaoAn District, ShenZhen, GuangDong Province, P. R. China
TAF No.:	L2030

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REPORT No. : SZ17120215S01

2. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d227	2017.06.13	2018.06.12
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d211	2017.06.15	2018.06.14
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3154	2017.10.30	2018.10.29
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	480	2017.09.27	2018.09.26
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom 1	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1471	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Network Emulator	8960	10752	2017.05.24	2018.05.23
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42404762	2017.05.25	2018.05.24
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	608501717	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Signal Generator	SMP_02	N/A	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5182B	MY53050509	2017.05.24	2018.05.23
Agilent	Power Sensor	N8482A	MY41091706	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
Agilent	Power Meter	E4416A	MY45102093	2017.12.07	2018.12.06
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	N/A	2017.07.08	2018.07.07
R&S	Power Meter	NRVD	101066	2017.07.08	2018.07.07

Annex B Test Setup Photos

Head



Right Cheek



Right Tilt

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Left Cheek



Left Tilt



REPORT No. : SZ17120215S01

Body



Front Side_10mm



Back Side_10mm



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Annex C Plots of System Performance Check

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System Check_835MHz_Head_180109

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

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

Medium: HSL_835_180109 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.909$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.806$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW835/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.71 W/kg

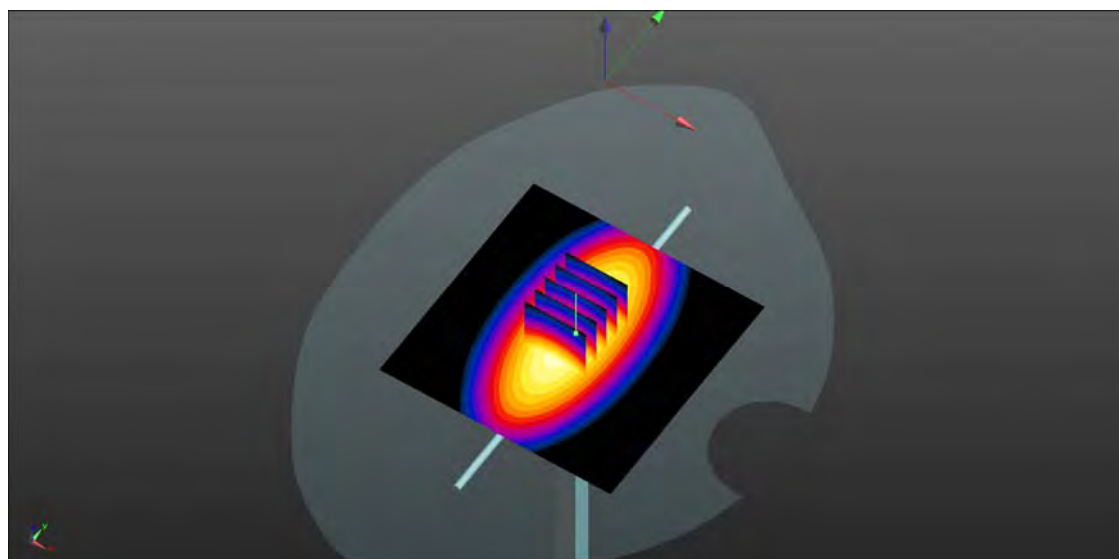
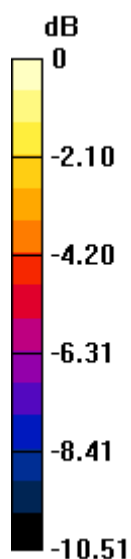
CW835/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.67 W/kg



0 dB = 2.71 W/kg

System Check_1900MHz_Head_180111

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

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

Medium: HSL_1900_180111 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.46$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.899$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW1900/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.5 W/kg

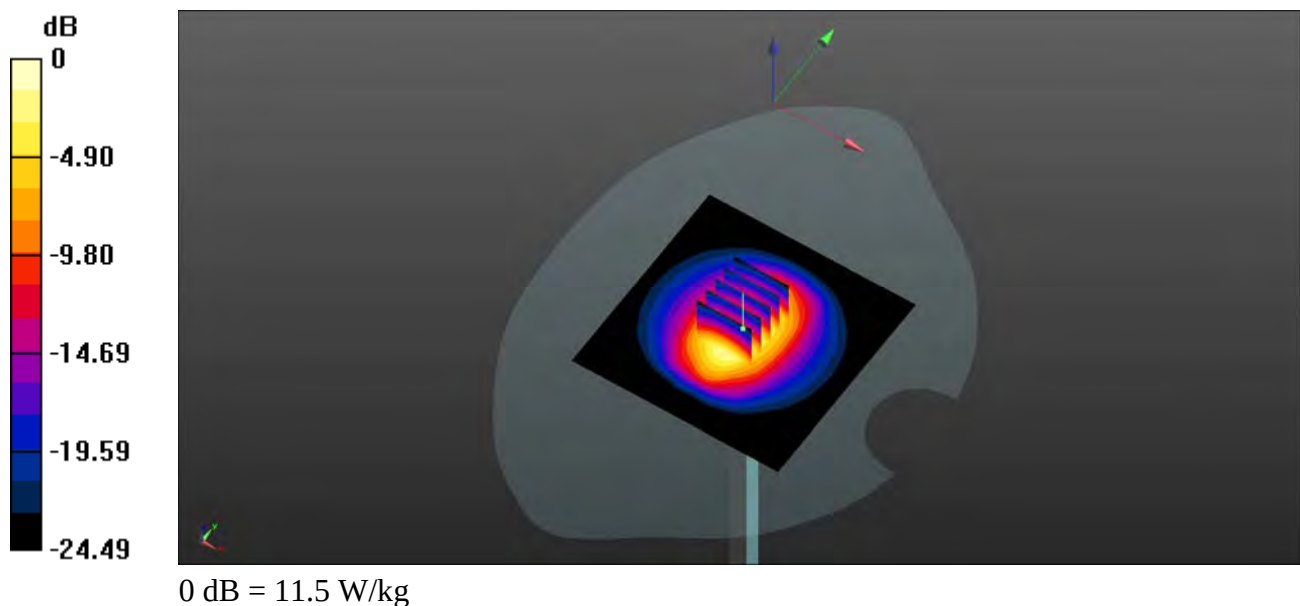
CW1900/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.89 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.78 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.6 W/kg



System Check_835MHz_Body_180109

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_835_180109 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.947$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.348$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(6.22, 6.22, 6.22); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW 835/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.52 W/kg

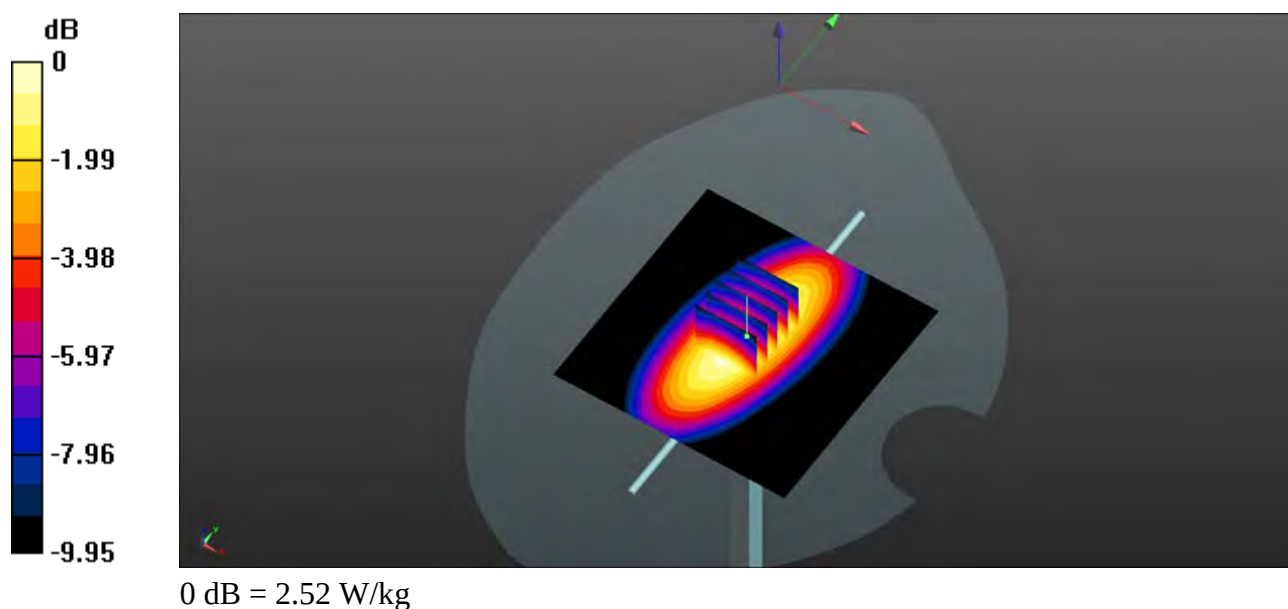
CW 835/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.52 W/kg



System Check_1900MHz_Body_180111

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_1900_180111 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.512$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.903$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.71, 4.71, 4.71); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW1900/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.9 W/kg

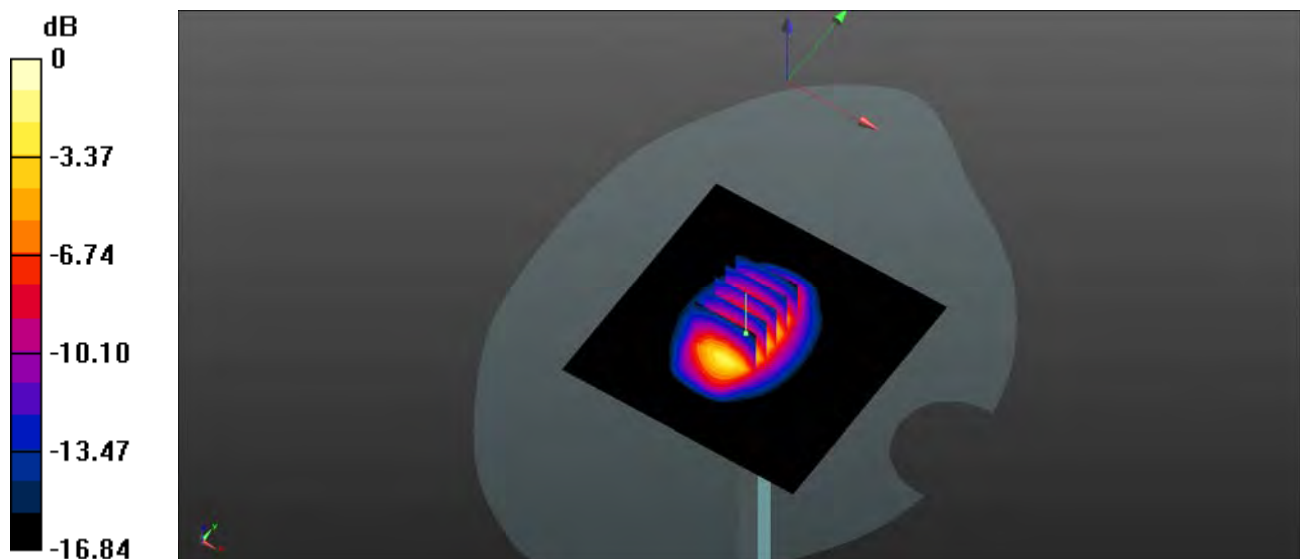
CW1900/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 79.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.0 W/kg



0 dB = 10.9 W/kg



REPORT No. : SZ17120215S01

Annex D Plots of Maximum SAR Test Results

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GSM850_GSM Voice_Left Cheek_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_835_180109 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.646$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch251/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.31 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 12.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.66 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.815 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



0 dB = 1.31 W/kg

GSM1900_GSM Voice_Right Cheek_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_180111 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.471$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.859$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.736 W/kg

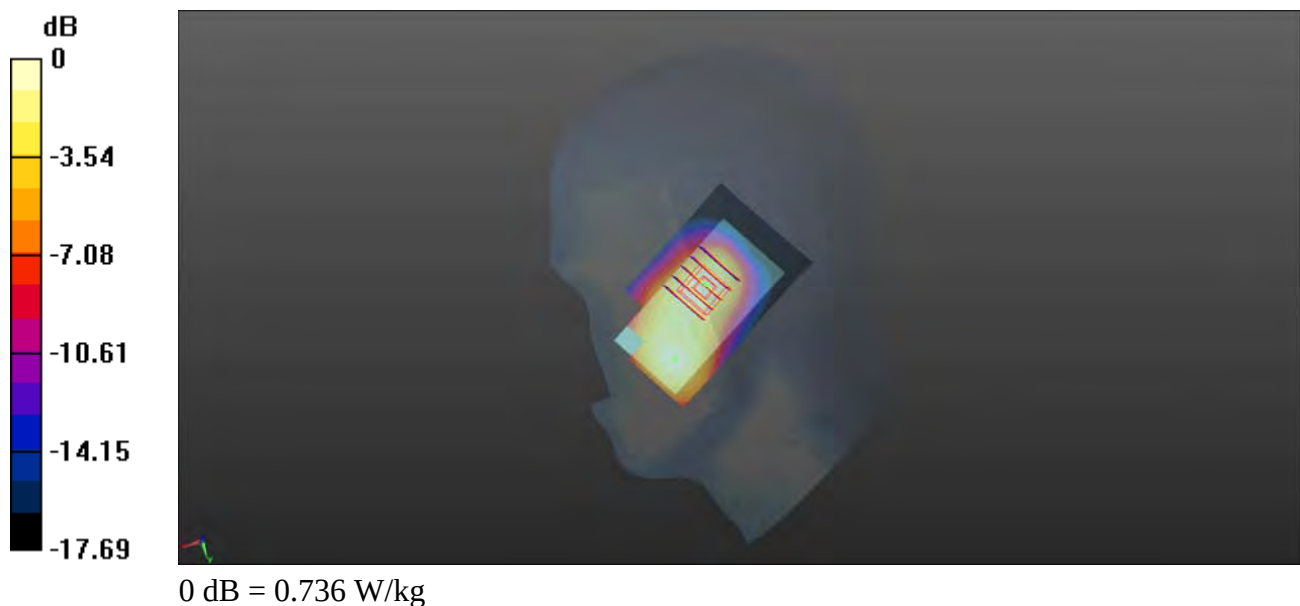
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.858 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.975 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.658 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.390 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.723 W/kg



GSM850_GSM Voice_Back Side_10mm_Ch251

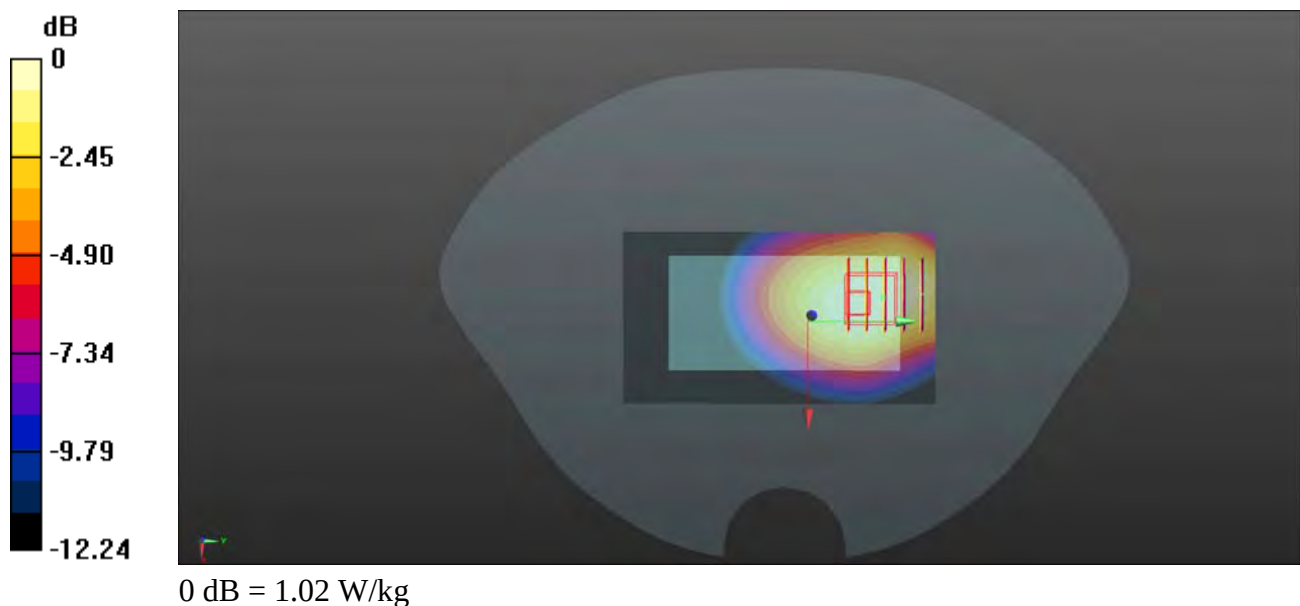
Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: MSL_835_180110 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.945$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.946$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(6.22, 6.22, 6.22); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch251/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 21.83 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.94 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.973 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.657 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.12 W/kg



GSM1900_GSM Voice_Back Side_10mm_Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: MSL_1900_180111 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.524$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.873$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.71, 4.71, 4.71); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.13 W/kg

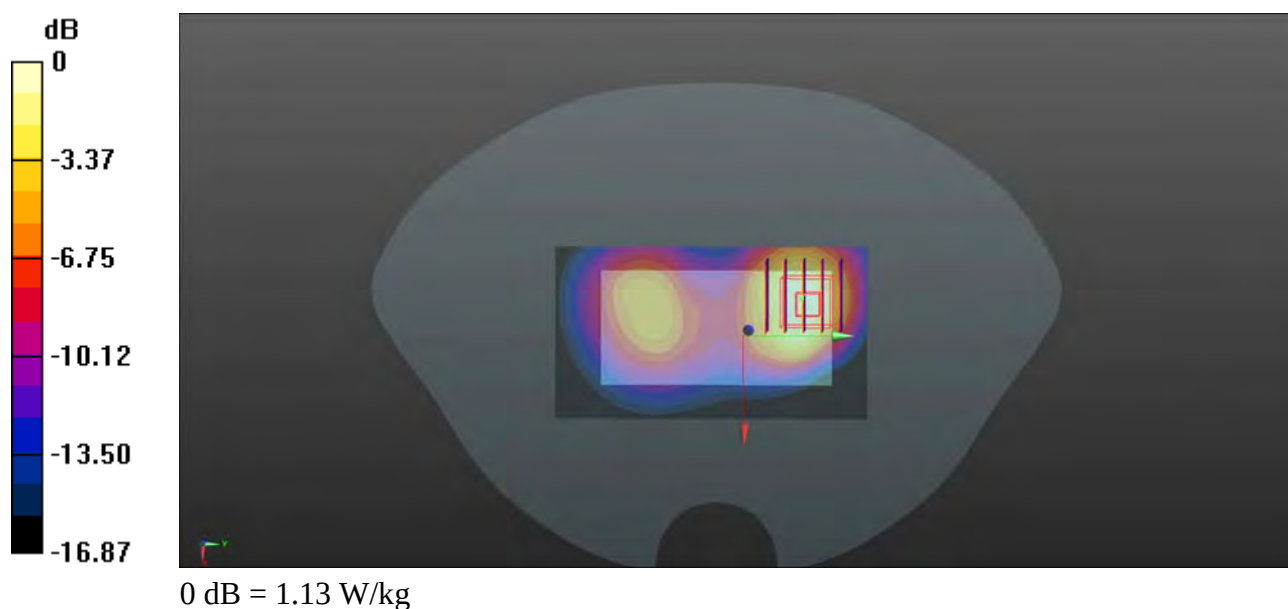
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.922 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.89 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.02 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.540 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.06 W/kg



GSM850_GSM Voice_Left Cheek_Ch251_Repeat SAR

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_835_180109 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.646$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch251/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 9.272 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.35 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.813 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg



0 dB = 1.07 W/kg

GSM1900_GSM Voice_Back Side_10mm_Ch810_Repeat SAR

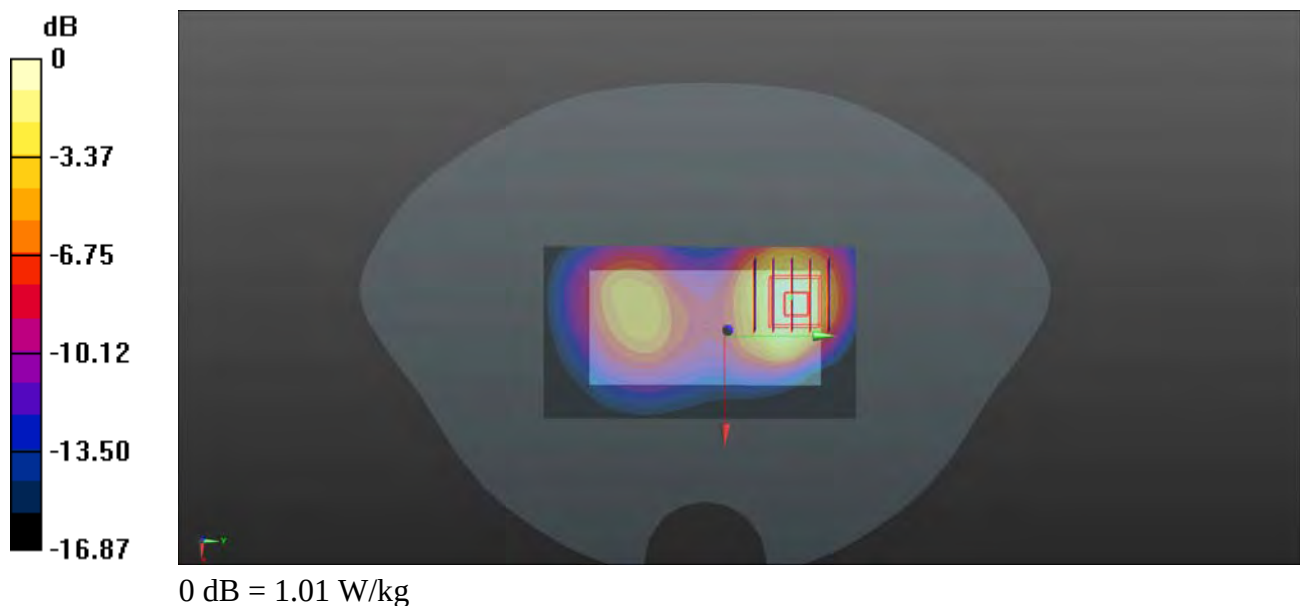
Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: MSL_1900_180111 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.524$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.873$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3154; ConvF(4.71, 4.71, 4.71); Calibrated: 2017.10.30;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn480; Calibrated: 2017.09.27
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1471
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 W/kg

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.918 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.89 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.0 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.512 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.01 W/kg





REPORT No. : SZ17120215S01

Annex E DASY Calibration Certificate

NOTE: This document is issued by MORLAB, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full without prior written permission of the company. The test results apply only to the particular sample(s) tested and to the specific tests carried out which is available on request for validation and information confirmed at our website.

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Client

Morlab

Certificate No: Z17-97169

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3154**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-004-01**
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: **October 30, 2017**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05857)	Jun-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05857)	Jun-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05857)	Jun-18
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL,No.J16X01547)	Mar-18
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01548)	Mar-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	23-Jan-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan17)	Jan-18
DAE4	SN 549	13-Dec-16(SPEAG, No.DAE4-549_Dec16)	Dec -17

Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05858)	Jun-18
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285)	Jan -18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: November 03, 2017

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ 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, "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 $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$ in TEM-cell; $f > 1800\text{MHz}$: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -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 (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}; VR_{x,y,z}; A,B,C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800\text{MHz}$. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to 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 $\pm 50\text{MHz}$ to $\pm 100\text{MHz}$.
- 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).



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Probe ES3DV3

SN: 3154

Calibrated: October 30, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3154

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.27	1.20	1.23	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	100.5	104.4	102.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	283.2	±2.7%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		277.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		278.4	

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 Page 5 and Page 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: ES3DV3 - SN: 3154

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.26	6.26	6.26	0.60	1.25	± 12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.44	1.48	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	5.15	5.15	5.15	0.51	1.48	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	4.98	4.98	4.98	0.69	1.22	± 12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.64	1.25	± 12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.90	1.05	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.83	1.16	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.74	1.20	± 12.1%

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

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

^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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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[Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)**DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3154****Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media**

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.22	6.22	6.22	0.70	1.16	± 12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.43	1.51	± 12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	4.91	4.91	4.91	0.64	1.28	± 12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.70	1.23	± 12.1%
2100	53.2	1.62	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.59	1.44	± 12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.90	1.15	± 12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.87	1.16	± 12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	4.08	4.08	4.08	0.81	1.20	± 12.1%

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

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

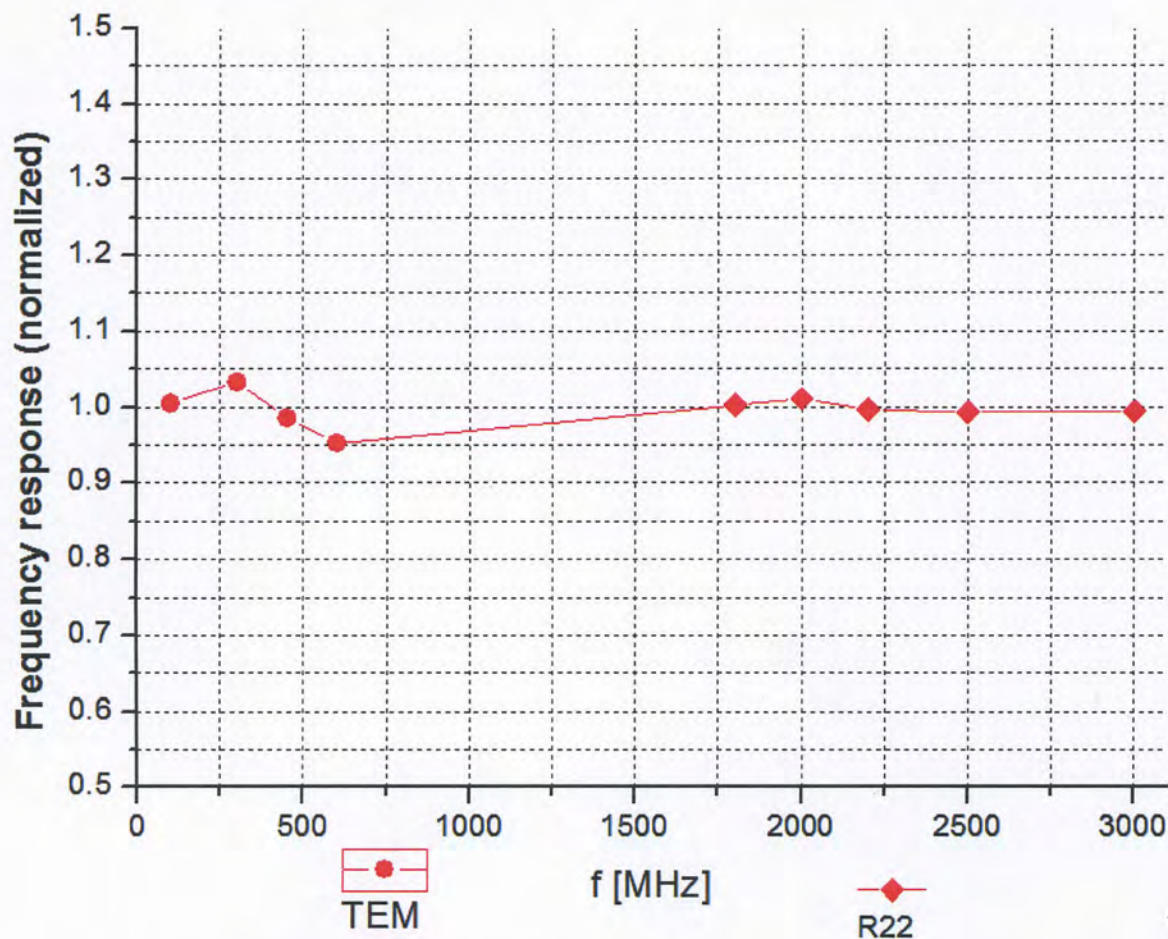
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from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



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218

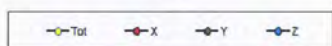
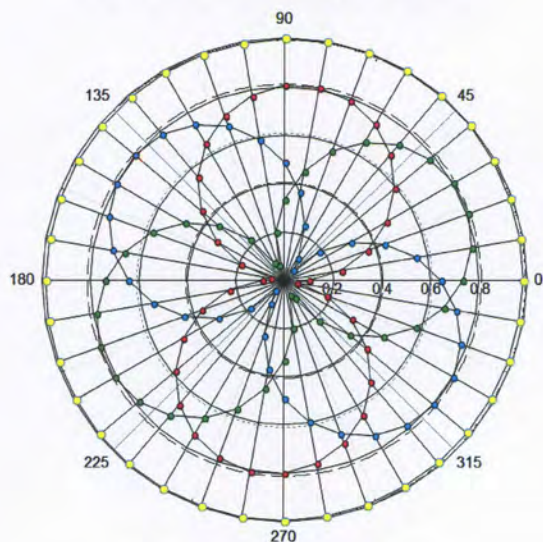
Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209

E-mail: ctl@chinattl.com

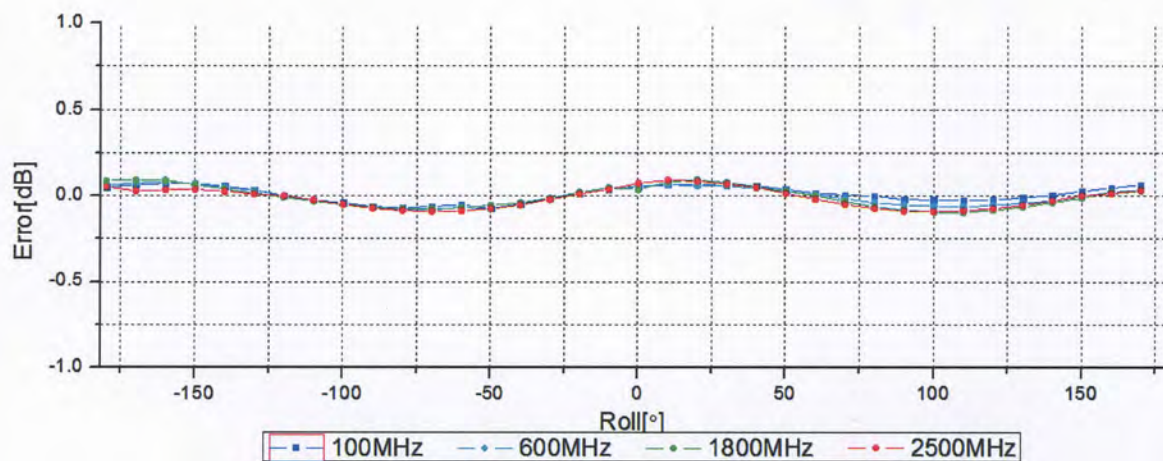
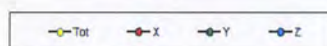
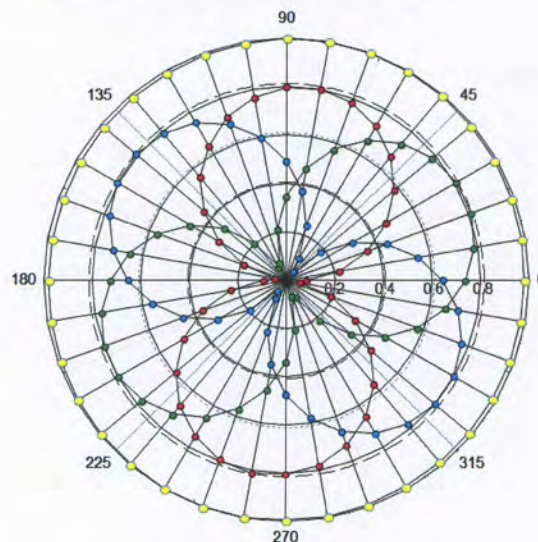
[Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

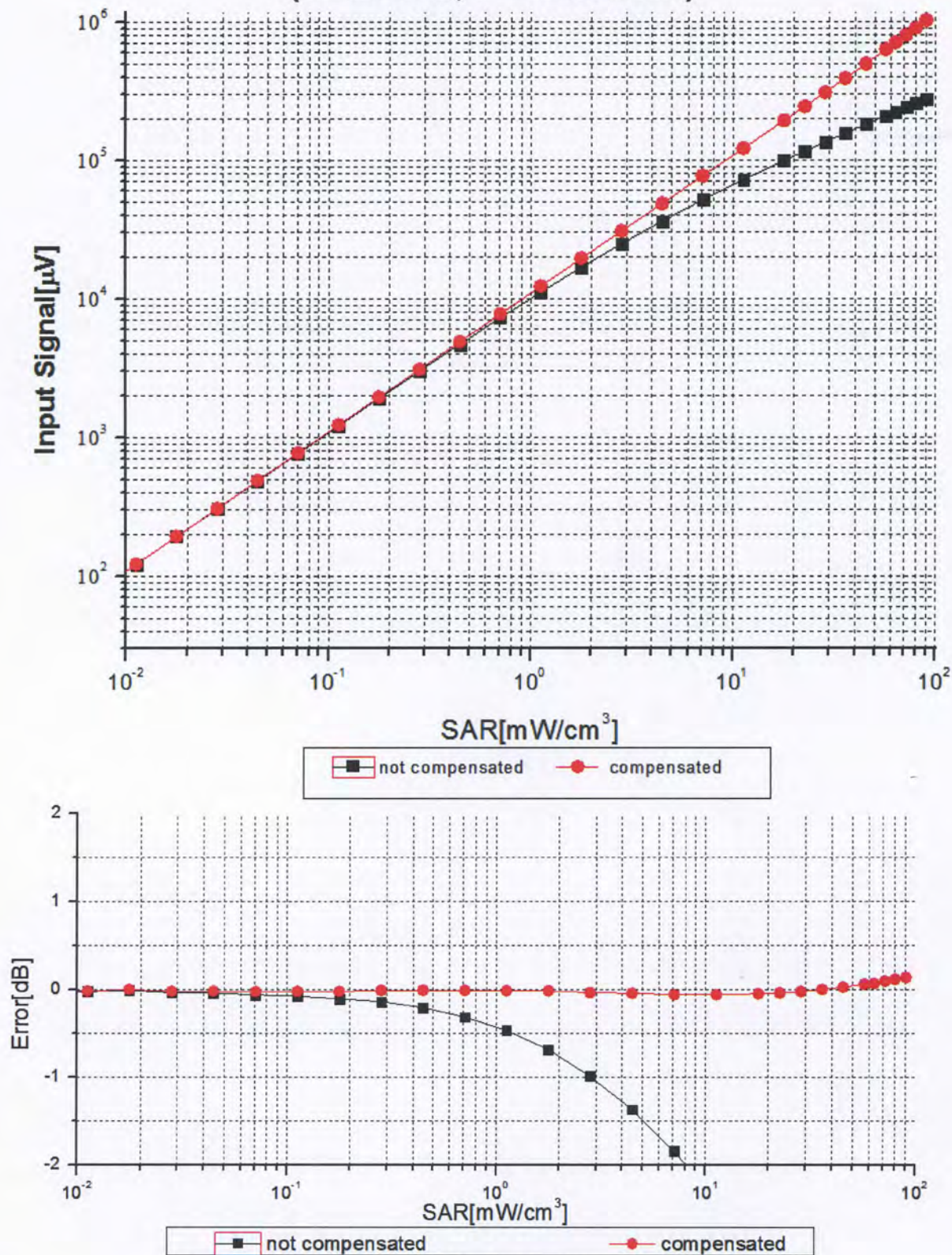


f=1800 MHz, R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 1.2\%$ ($k=2$)

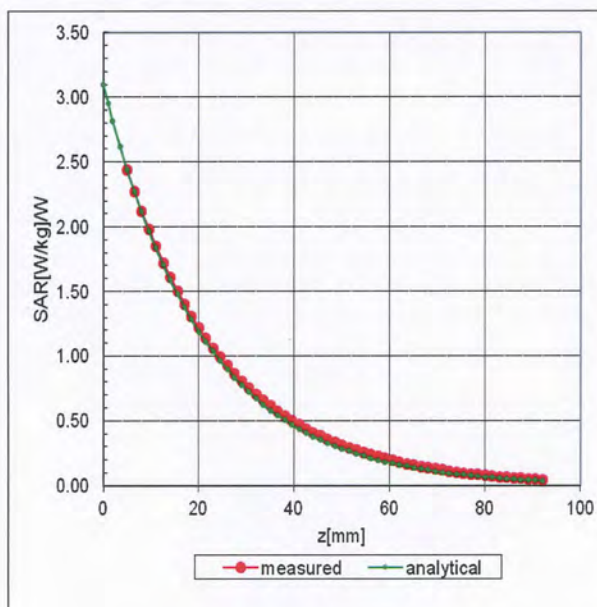
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



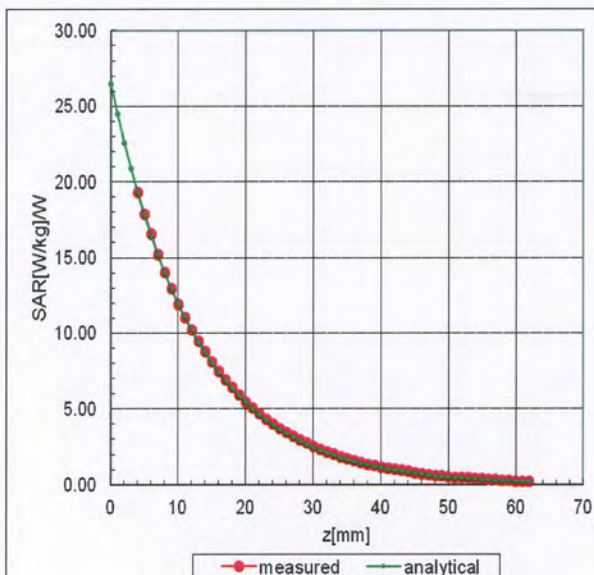
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

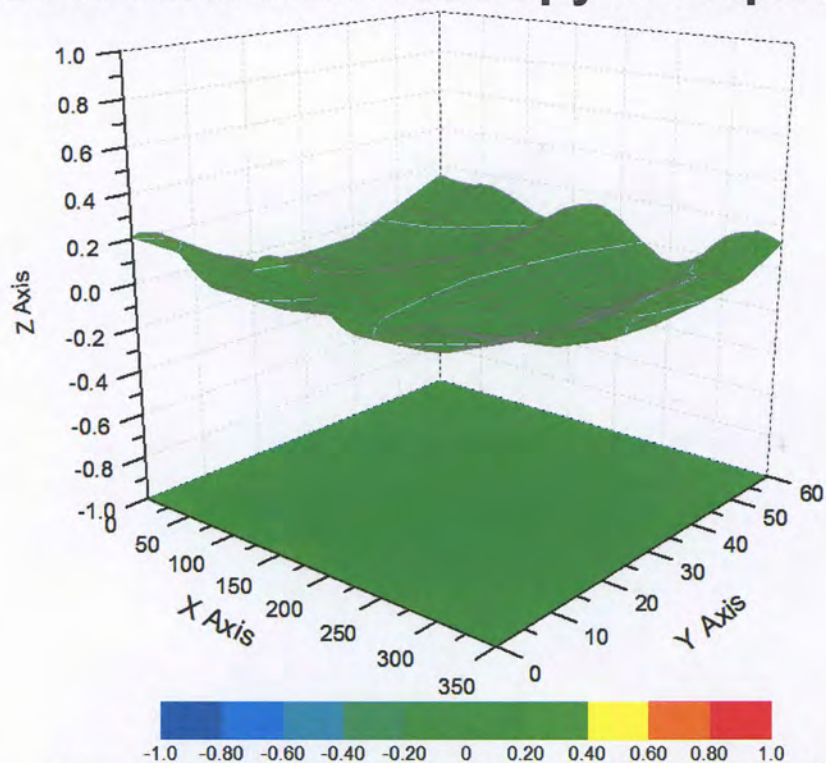
f=750 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)



f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 3.2\%$ (K=2)



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3154

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	62.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	10mm
Tip Diameter	4mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3mm



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中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Client : **Morlab**

Certificate No: **Z17-97170**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SN: 480**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-002-01**
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: **September 27, 2017**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05859)	June-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: September 28, 2017

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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China

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[Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Glossary:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.570 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.013 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.350 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.92702 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.94821 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.93649 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	221° $\pm$ 1 °
---	----------------



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **KeHu (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d227_Jun17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN:4d227**

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

Calibration date: **June 13, 2017**

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	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02522)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02529)	Apr-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-May-17 (No. EX3-7349_May17)	May-18
DAE4	SN: 601	28-Mar-17 (No. DAE4-601_Mar17)	Mar-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

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

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

Signature

Issued: June 15, 2017

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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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, "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	V52.10.0
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	41.0 $\pm$ 6 %	0.93 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	2.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.46 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	1.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.11 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.00 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	2.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.56 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	1.60 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.28 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	51.1 Ω - 3.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.1 Ω - 6.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.389 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	October 13, 2015

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 13.06.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d227

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.93 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(10.07, 10.07, 10.07); Calibrated: 31.05.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (front); Type: QD 00L P49 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

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

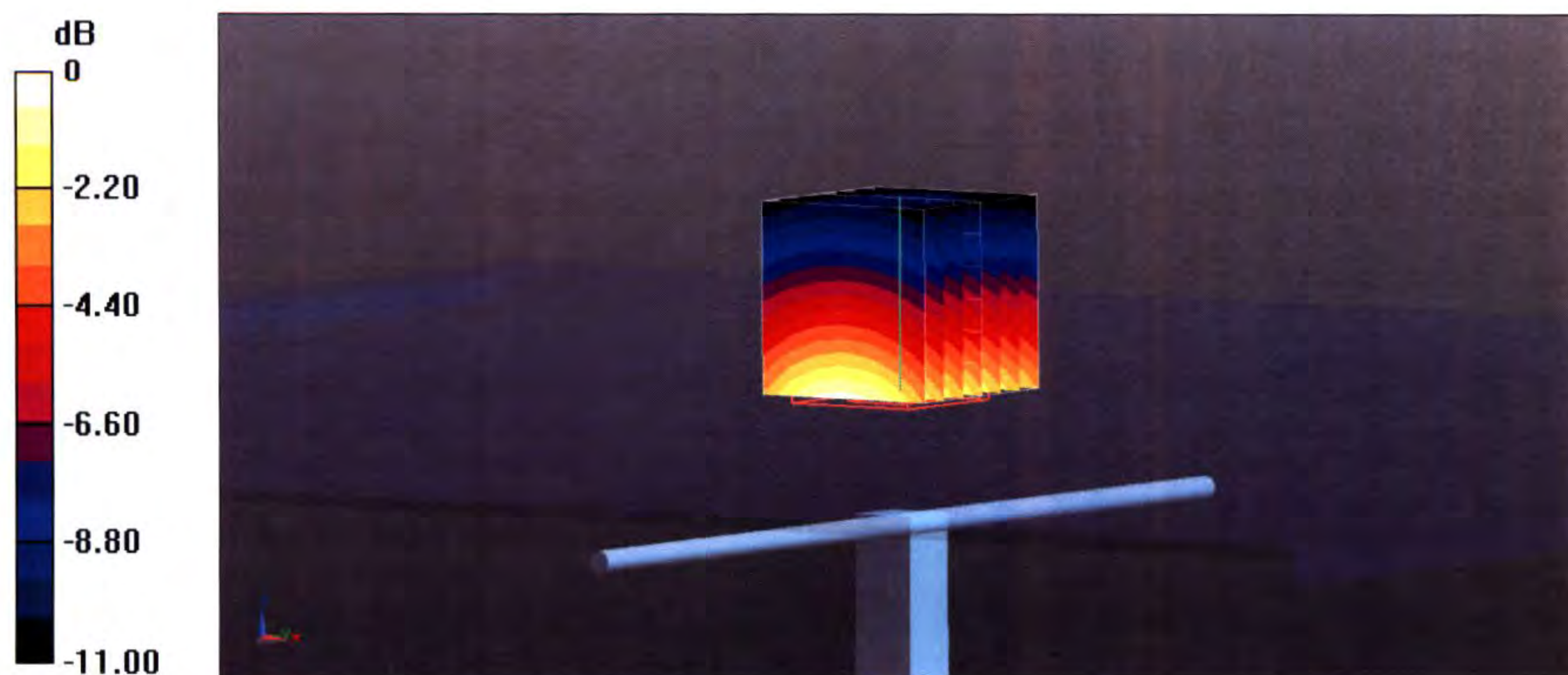
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 61.94 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.31 W/kg

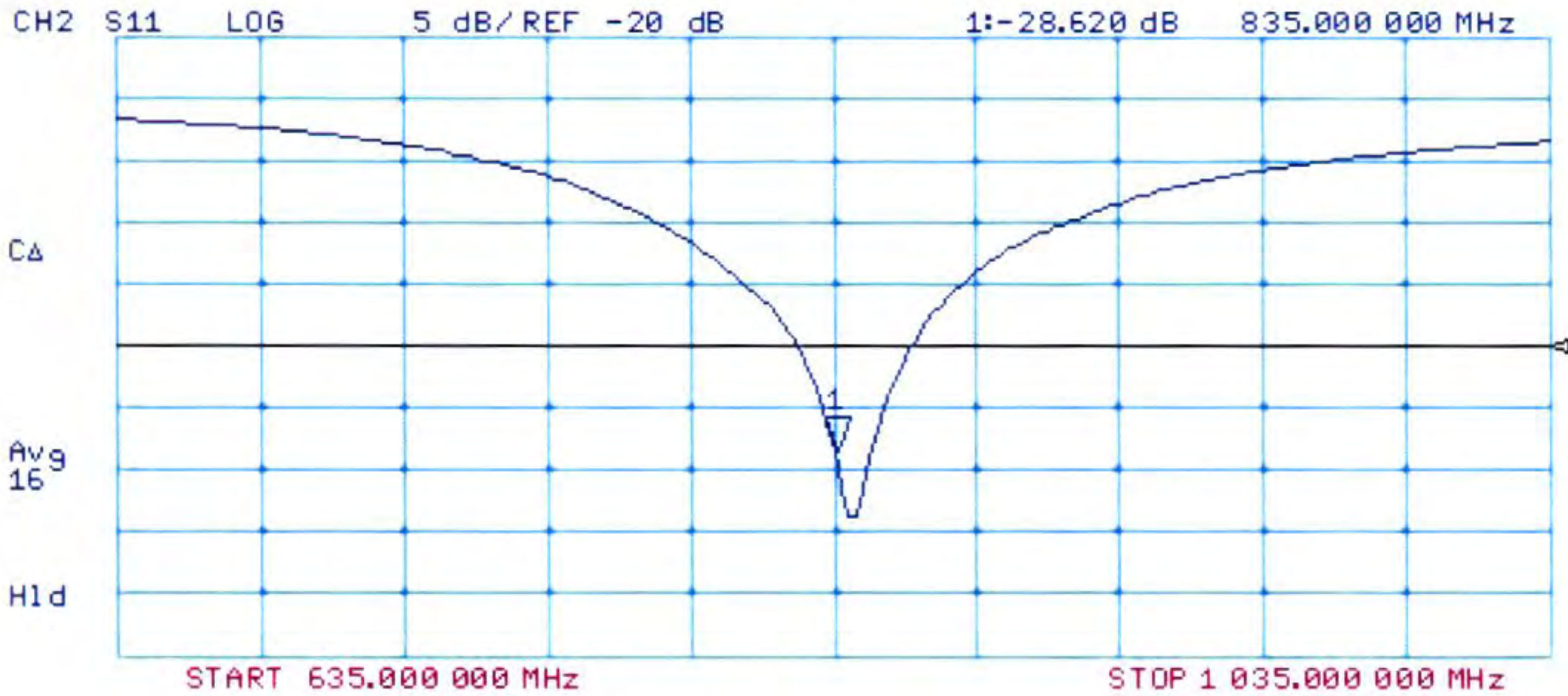
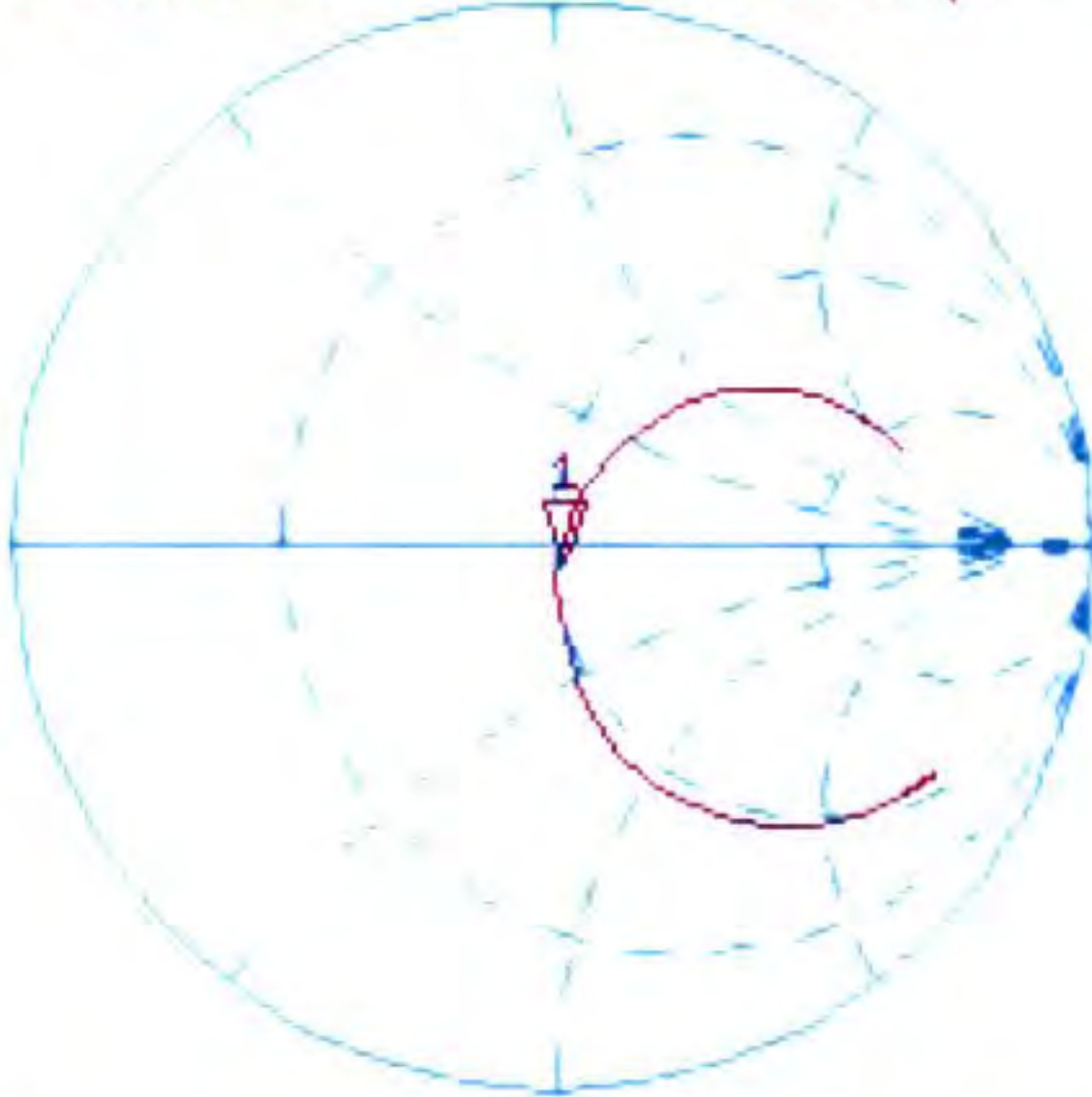


0 dB = 3.31 W/kg = 5.20 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

13 Jun 2017 13:05:06
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 51.092 Ω -3.5859 Ω 53.153 pF 835.000 000 MHz

*
Del
CA
Avg
16
H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.06.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d227

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2); Calibrated: 31.05.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (Back); Type: QD 00R P49 AA; Serial: 1005
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

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

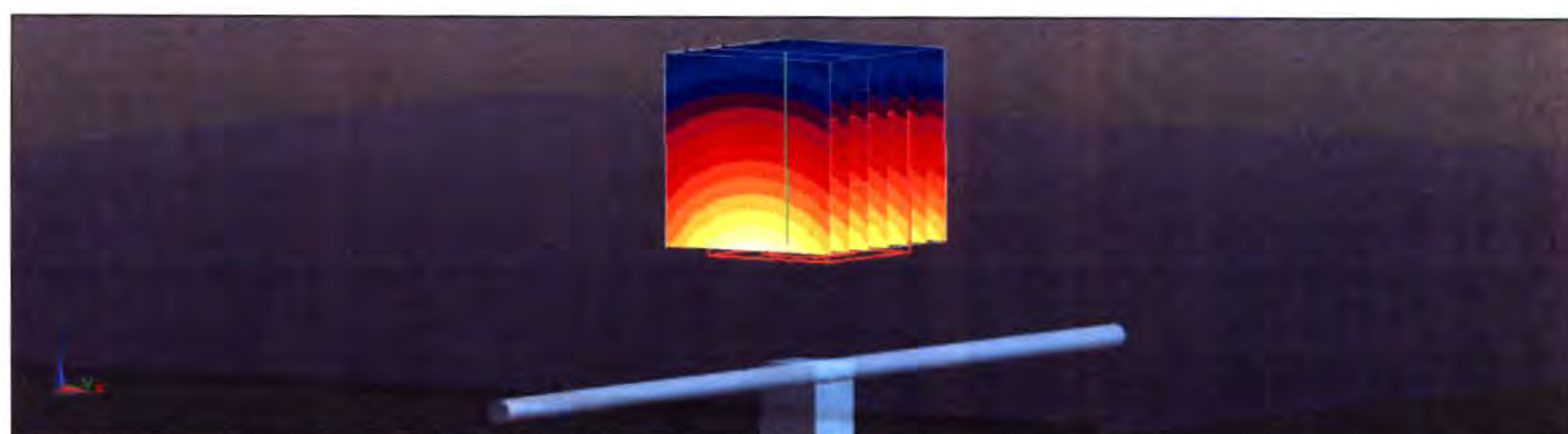
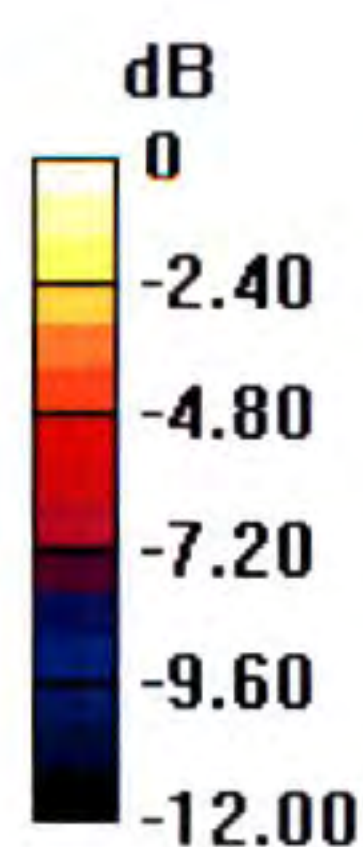
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 59.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.72 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.25 W/kg



0 dB = 3.25 W/kg = 5.12 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

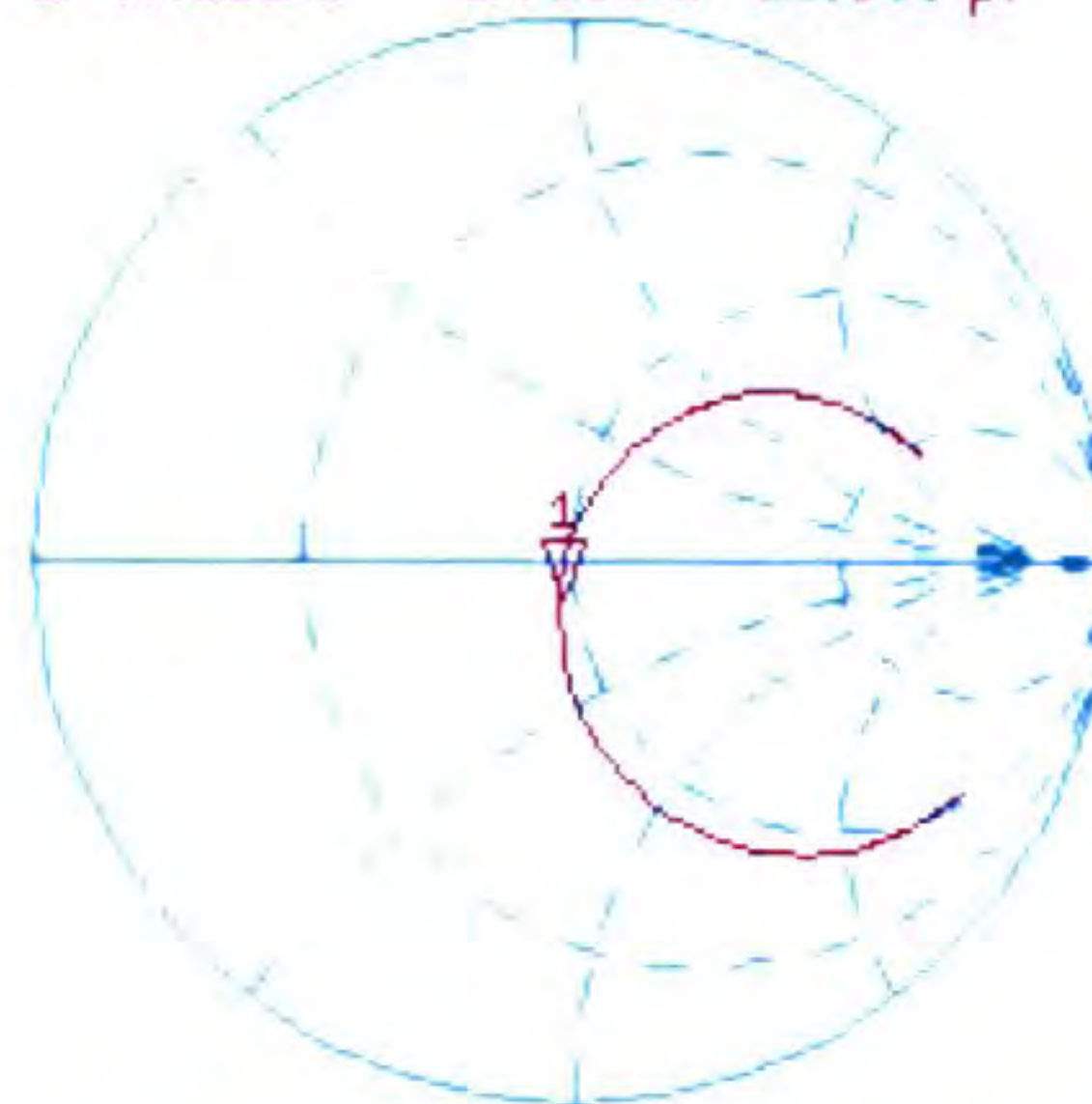
12 Jun 2017 13:28:44

CH1	S11	1 U FS	1: 47.121 Ω	-6.4980 Ω	29.333 pF	835.000 000 MHz
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 C_{Δ}

Avg
16

PH

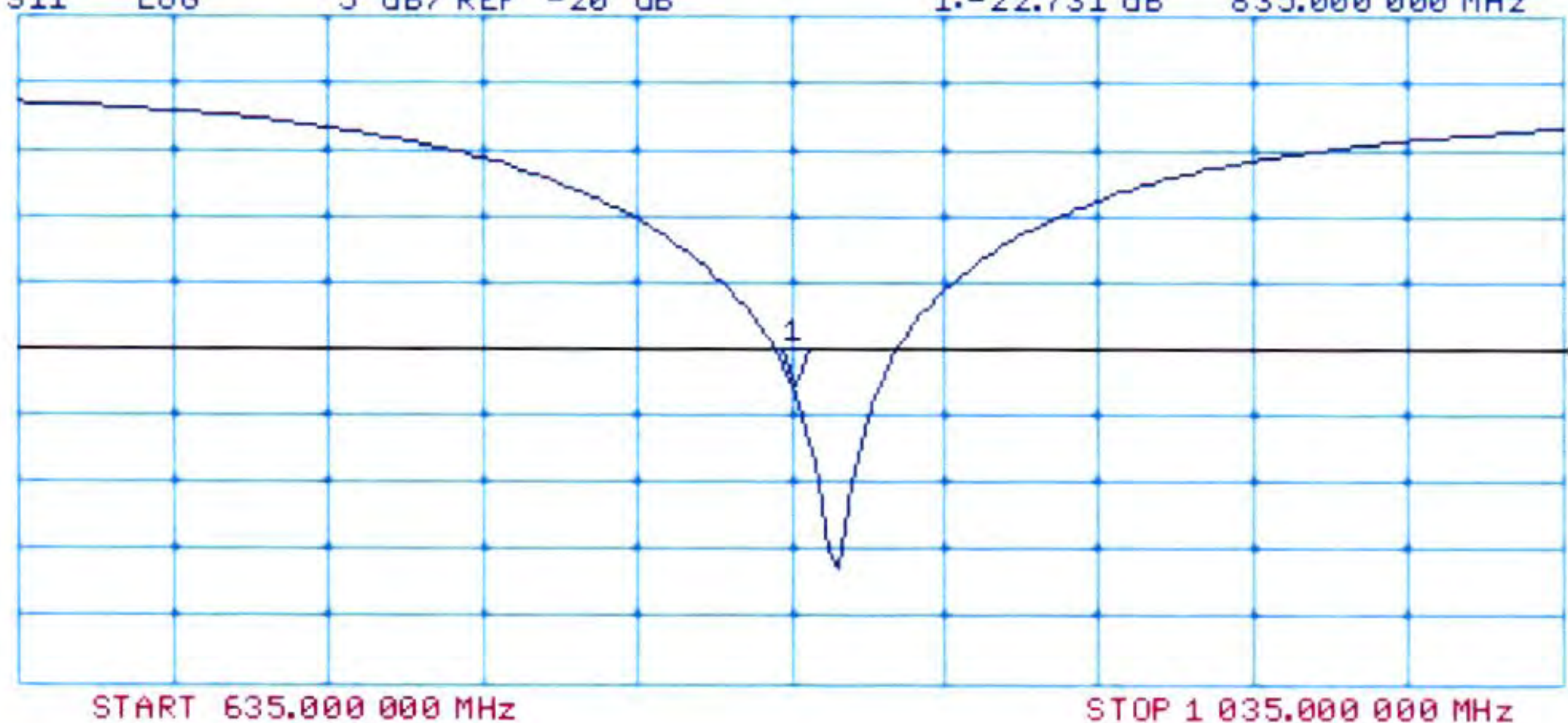


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-22.731 dB 835.000 000 MHz

 C_{Δ}

Avg
16

PH





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Client **KeHu (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d221_Jun17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN:5d221**

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

Calibration date: **June 15, 2017**

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	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02522)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02529)	Apr-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-May-17 (No. EX3-7349_May17)	May-18
DAE4	SN: 601	28-Mar-17 (No. DAE4-601_Mar17)	Mar-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

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

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

Issued: June 16, 2017

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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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	V52.10.0
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	40.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.37 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.66 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.3 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.49 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.4 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 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	$51.8 \Omega + 5.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.2 \Omega + 5.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.197 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	April 16, 2015

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 15.06.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d221

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.43, 8.43, 8.43); Calibrated: 31.05.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

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

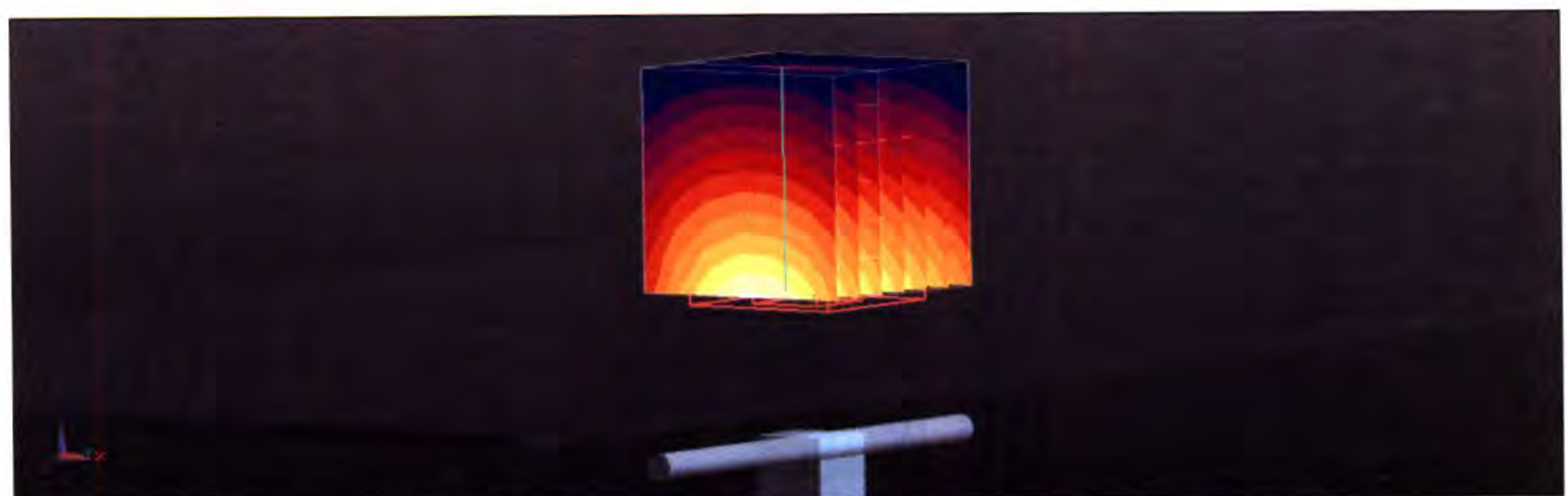
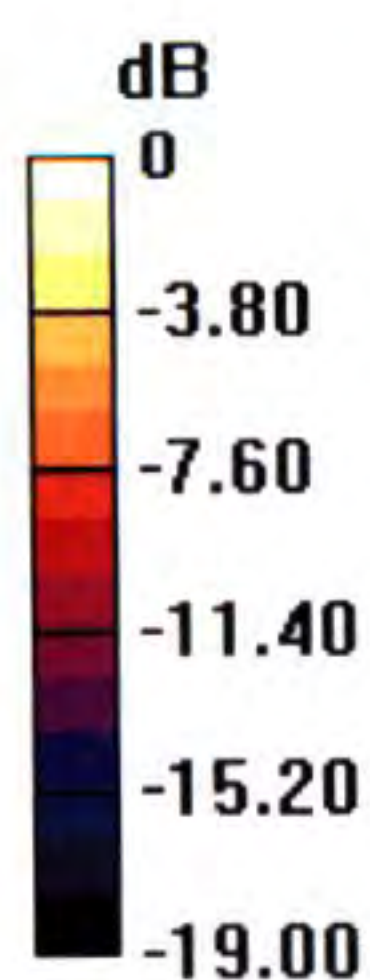
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 105.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.66 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.08 W/kg

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

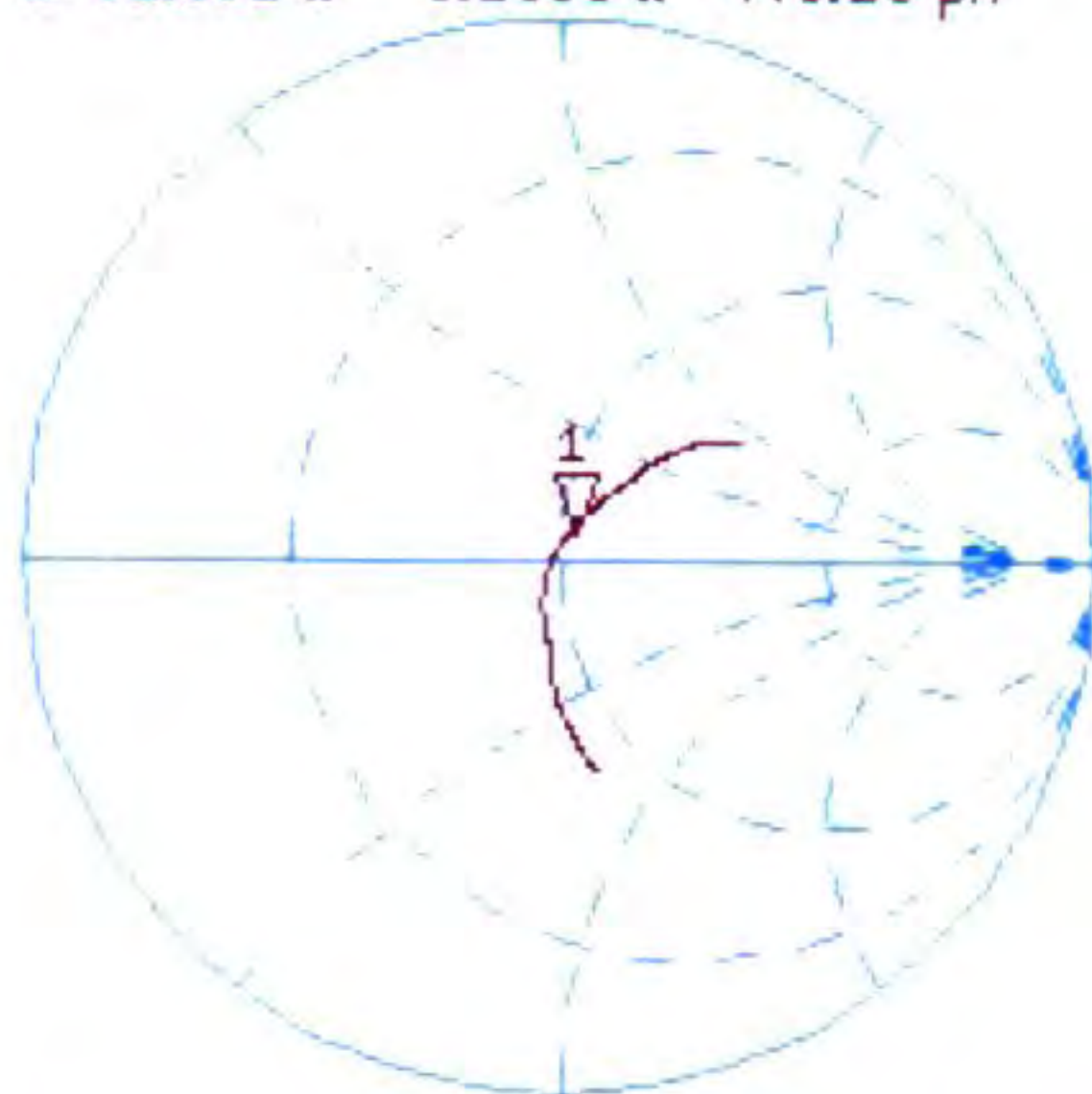


0 dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

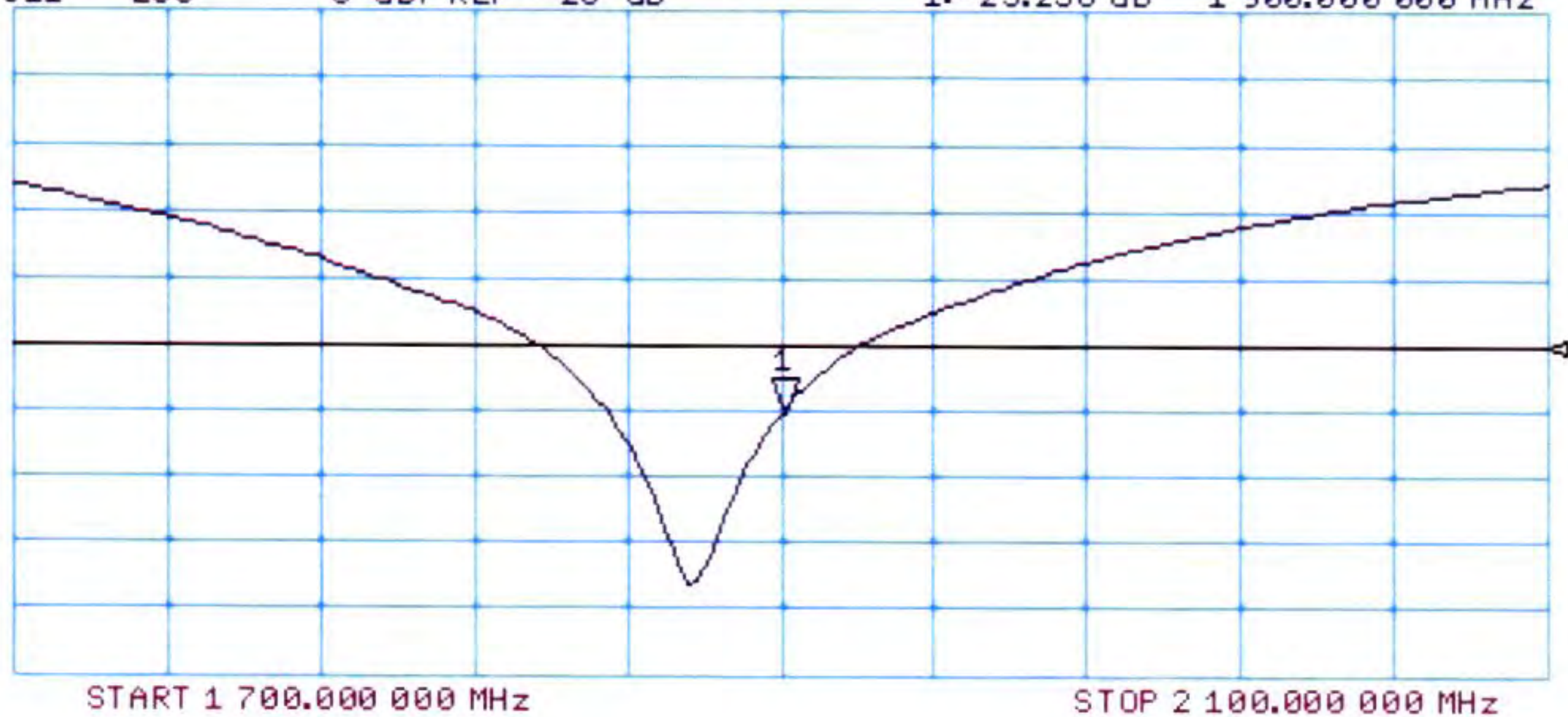
15 Jun 2017 13:01:15
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 51.832 Ω 5.2559 Ω 440.26 μH 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
Del
Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-25.256 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 15.06.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d221

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 31.05.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/ $P_{in}=250$ mW, $d=10$ mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

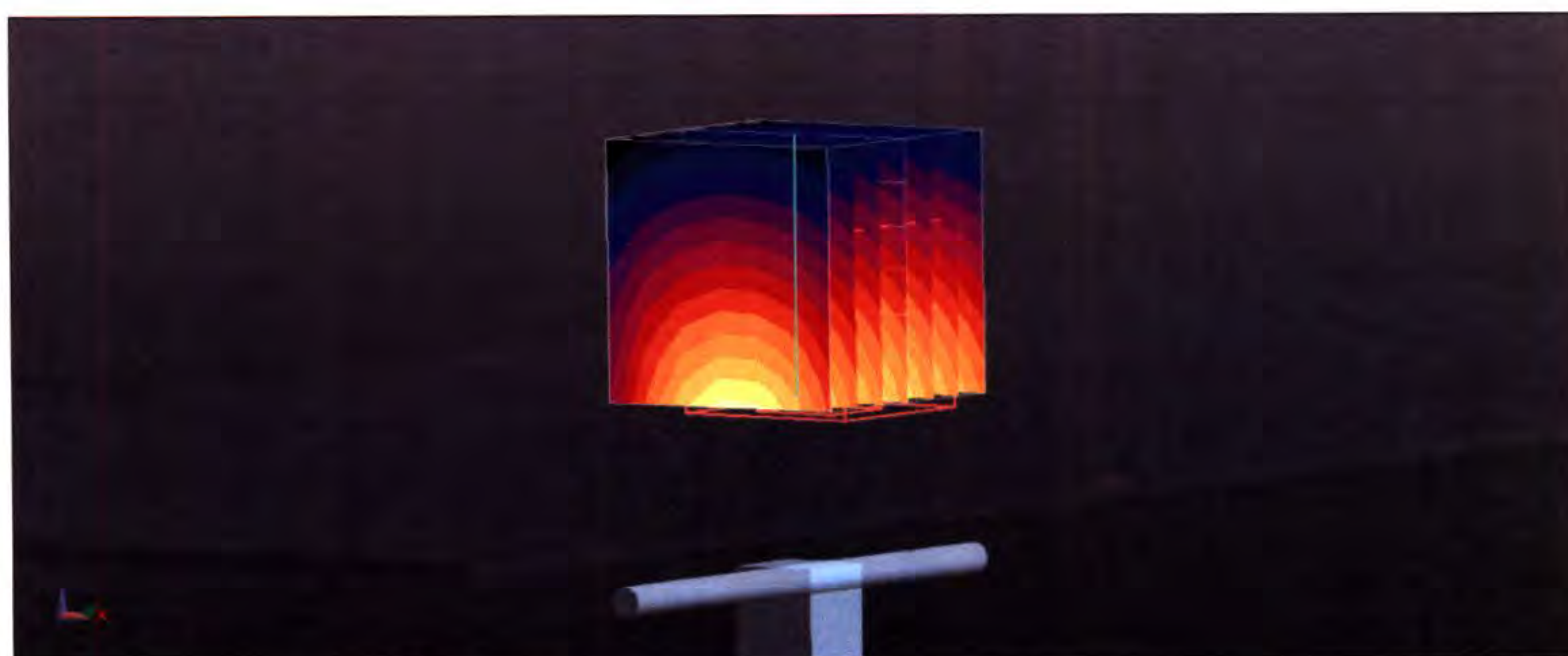
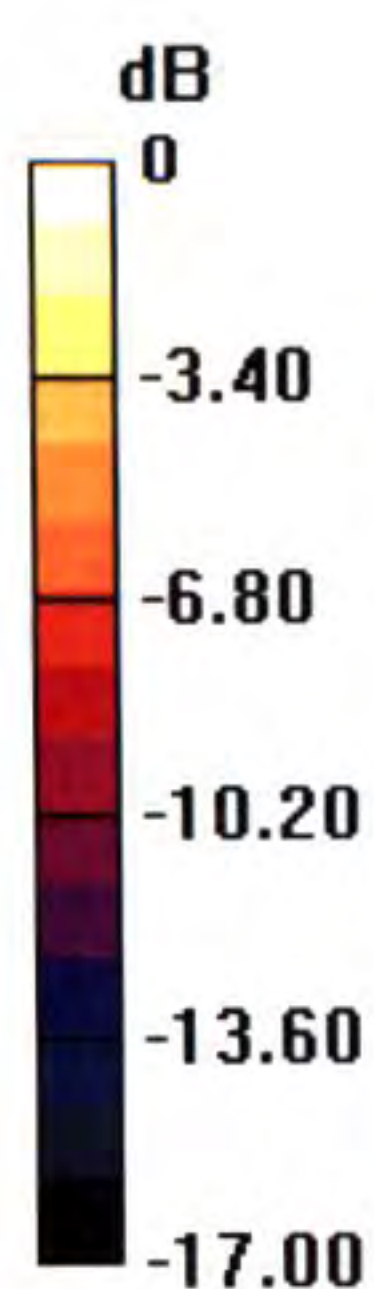
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 102.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.28 W/kg

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

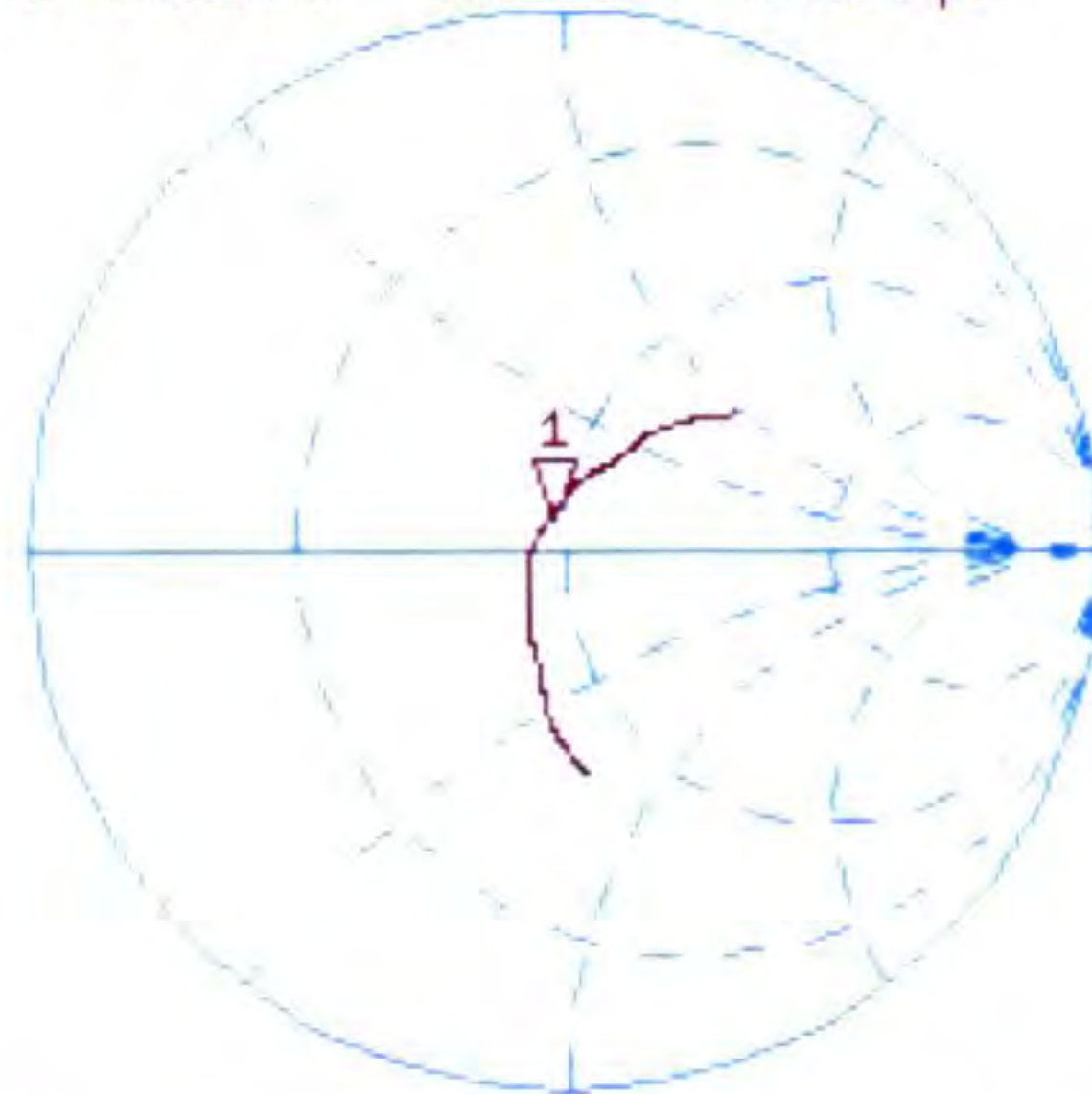


0 dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

15 Jun 2017 13:00:31
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 47.158 Ω 5.7246 Ω 479.53 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
De1
Cor



Avg
16

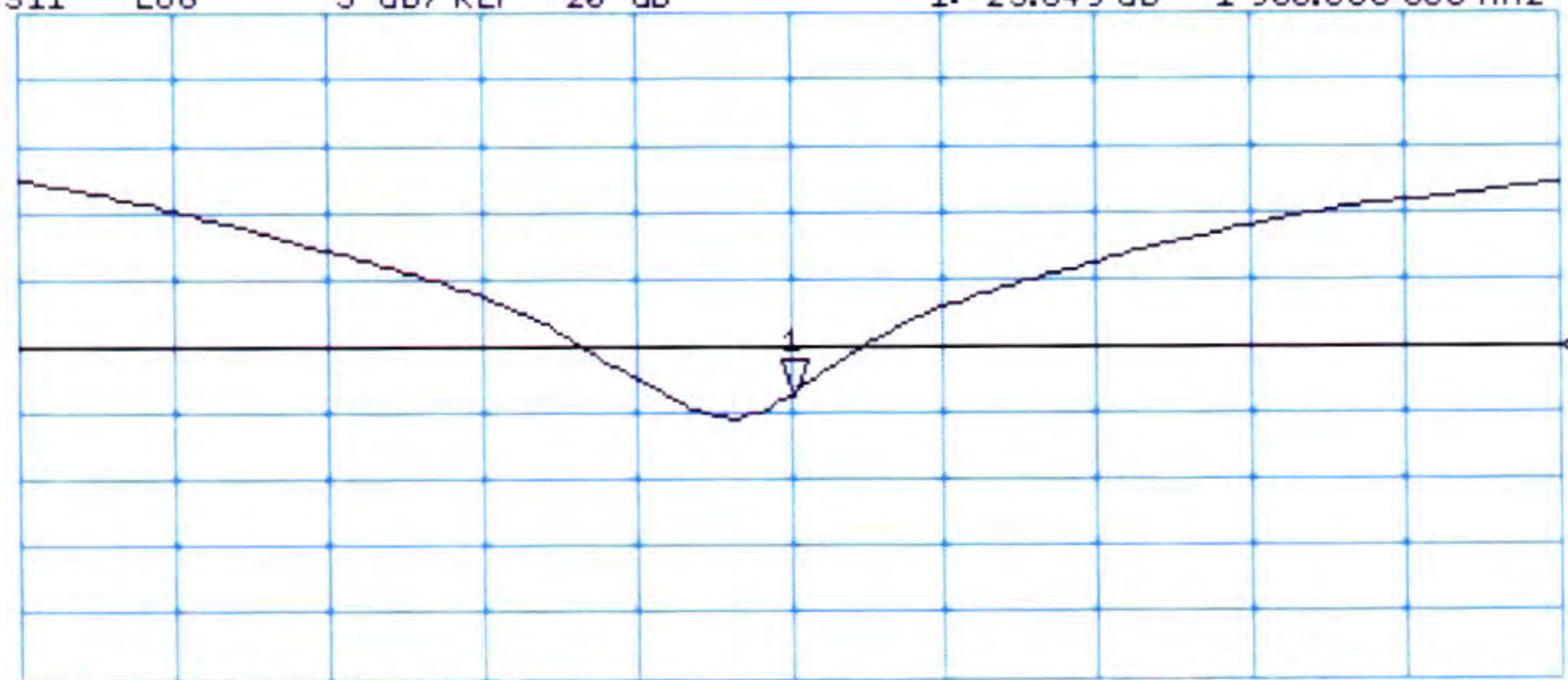
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-23.649 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

H1d



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz