

SAR TEST REPORT

Report No. 2015SAR256

FCC ID: W3QWIFIHDDP700

Applicant: Dexxon Groupe

Product: Portable Wi-Fi HDD

Model: Wi-Fi HDD/P700

HW Version: V1.1

SW Version: 2.000.006

Issue Date: 2015-09-01

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Remark: This report details the results of the testing carried out on the samples specified in this report, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report. The report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the Company.

Standards

Applicable Limit Regulations	ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005 Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields. 3 kHz to 300 GHz
	ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice For Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields with Respect to Human Exposure to such Fields. 100 kHz-300 GHz
Applicable Standards	IEEE Std 1528™-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
	KDB865664 D01v01r03: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz
	KDB447498 D01v05r02: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
	KDB248227 D01v02r01: SAR Measurement Procedures for IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi Transmitters

Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards above. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits as well.

Change History

Version	Change Contents	Author	Date
V1.0	First edition	Chen Qiang	2015-06-15
V2.0	Revise by KDB248227 D01v02r01 and IEEE1528-2003	Chen Qiang	2015-07-09
V3.0	Revise by KDB248227 D01v02r01 and IEEE1528-2003	Chen Qiang	2015-08-23
V4.0	Revise by KDB248227 D01v02r01 and IEEE1528-2003	Chen Qiang	2015-09-01

Note: The last version will be invalid automatically while the new version is issued.

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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Dexxon Groupe Portable Wi-Fi HDD Wi-Fi HDD/P700** are as follows.

Highest standalone SAR Summary:

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	scaled 1g SAR (W/kg)
Body-worn (5mm)	Wi-Fi (2.45G)	1.094

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits(1.6W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2(2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005,and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.

2. Administrative Information

2.1 Project Information

Date of start test 2015-08-22
Date of end test: 2015-08-22

2.2 Test Laboratory Information

Company: Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd Testing Center
Address: Room 6205-6208, Building 6, No.399 Cailun Rd. Zhangjiang Hi-Tech
Park, Shanghai, China
Post Code: 210203
Tel: +86-21-61650880
Fax: +86-21-61650881
Website: www.tejet.cn

2.3 Test Environment

Temperature: 20℃～25 ℃
Relative Humidity: 20%～70%

3. Client Information

3.1 Applicant information

Company Name:	Dexxon Groupe
Address:	79, Avenue Louis Roche 92230 Gennevilliers
City:	/
Postal Code:	/
Country:	/
Telephone:	+33-607714220
Fax:	+33-1-4132-1934

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Dexxon Groupe
Address:	79, Avenue Louis Roche 92230 Gennevilliers
City:	/
Postal Code:	/
Country:	/
Telephone:	+33-607714220
Fax:	+33-1-4132-1934

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Accessory Equipment (AE)

4.1 Information of EUT

Device Type	Portable device
Product	Portable Wi-Fi HDD
Model	Wi-Fi HDD/P700
Type	Identical Prototype
Exposure Category	Uncontrolled environment / general population
Device operation configuration:	
Operating Mode(s):	802.11b/g/n (20M/40M)
Antenna Type:	Internal antenna

4.2 Identification of EUT

EUT ID	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version	Received Date
TN01	YYMMDDXXXXX	V1.1	2.000.006	2015-06-11

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

5. Operational Conditions during Test

5.1 General description of test procedures

The device size is 12.7 cm x 8.3 cm x 2.5cm, test separation distance was 5mm.

Peripheral transmitters that operate through user accessible external interface connections must be tested conservatively as required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, or according to a minimum test separation distance applicable to all operating configurations and exposure conditions required by the host platform. Certain less conservative conditions that do not require testing to show compliance must be fully justified in the SAR report. A test separation distance ≤ 5 mm is required for these types of peripheral transmitters to operate in host devices that transmit next to users.

5.2 Wi-Fi Test Configuration

The Wi-Fi is set to different data rate and channels by the software.

According to FCC KDB447498v05, Appendix A

Appendix A

SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

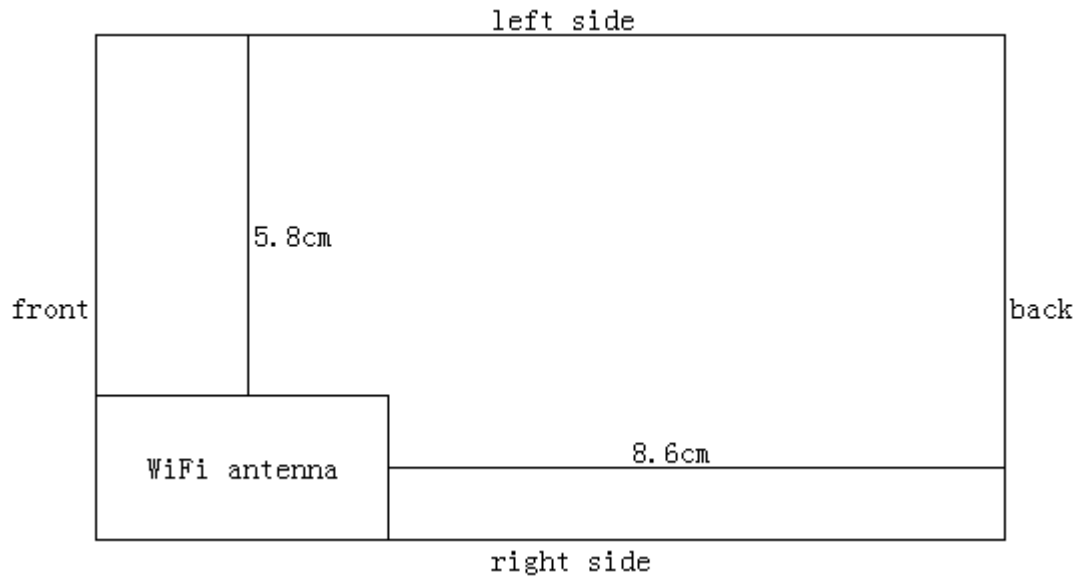
Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table.

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm
150	39	77	116	155	194	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
300	27	55	82	110	137	
450	22	45	67	89	112	
835	16	33	49	66	82	
900	16	32	47	63	79	
1500	12	24	37	49	61	
1900	11	22	33	44	54	
2450	10	19	29	38	48	
3600	8	16	24	32	40	
5200	7	13	20	26	33	
5400	6	13	19	26	32	
5800	6	12	19	25	31	

For 2450MHz, 5mm test distance, $P_{\text{(max)}} = 10\text{mW}$

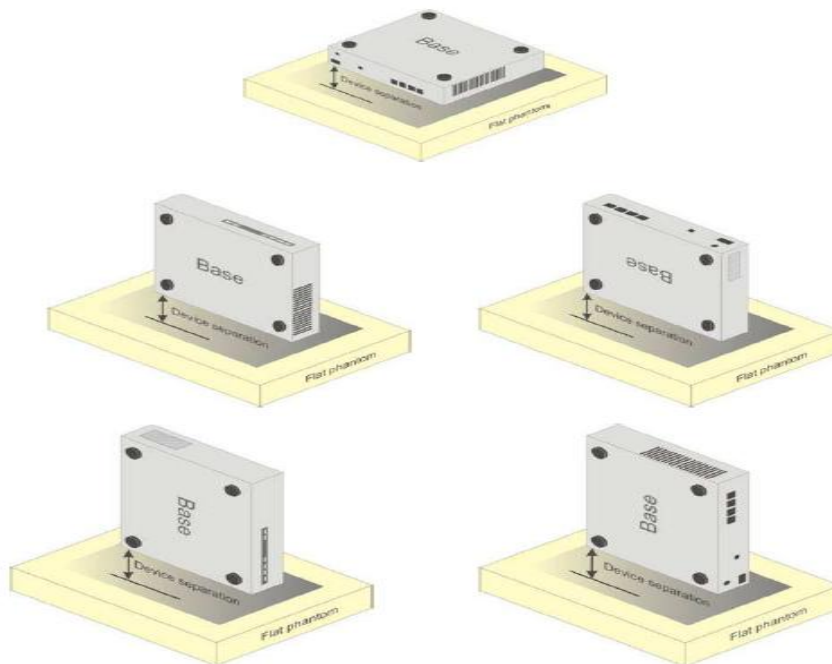
The maximum tune-up power of Wi-Fi is $15.5\text{dBm} = 35.48\text{mW} > P_{\text{(max)}}$

So stand alone SAR is needed.



Picture of antennas

All the edge of the EUT are tested with 5mm distance to the phantom.



According to FCC KDB248227D01v02r01:

SAR measurement and test reduction for the remaining 802.11 modes and test channels are determined according to measured or specified maximum output power and reported SAR of the initial measurements. The general test reduction and SAR measurement approaches are summarized in the following:

1) The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.

Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures (section 4).

2) For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, an “initial test configuration” (section 5.3.2) is first determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band according to the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units.

a) When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band..

b) SAR is measured for OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures (section 5.3.3). Additional frequency band specific SAR test reduction may be considered for individual frequency bands (sections 5.2.2 and 5.3.1).

c) Depending on the reported SAR of the highest maximum output power channel tested in the initial test configuration, SAR test reduction may apply to subsequent highest output channels in the initial test configuration to reduce the number of SAR measurements.

3) The Initial test configuration does not apply to DSSS. The 2.4 GHz band SAR test requirements (section 3.1) and 802.11b DSSS procedures (section 5.2.1) are used to establish the transmission configurations required for SAR measurement.

4) An “initial test position” (section 5.1) is applied to further reduce the number of SAR tests for devices operating in next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode exposure configurations that require multiple test positions.

a) SAR is measured for 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure (section 5.2.1) using the exposure condition established by the initial test position.

b) SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration.

5) The Initial test position does not apply to devices that require a fixed exposure test position. SAR is measured in a fixed exposure test position for these devices in 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure (section 5.2.1) or in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures (section 5.3.3).

6) The “subsequent test configuration” (section 5.3.4) procedures are applied to determine if additional SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission modes that have not been tested in the initial test configuration. SAR test exclusion is determined according to reported SAR in the initial test configuration and maximum output power specified or measured for these other OFDM configurations.

6. SAR Measurements system configuration

6.1 SAR Measurement set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
 - An isotropic _field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
 - A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
 - The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
 - A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
 - Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
 - The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
 - The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
 - Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
 - System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

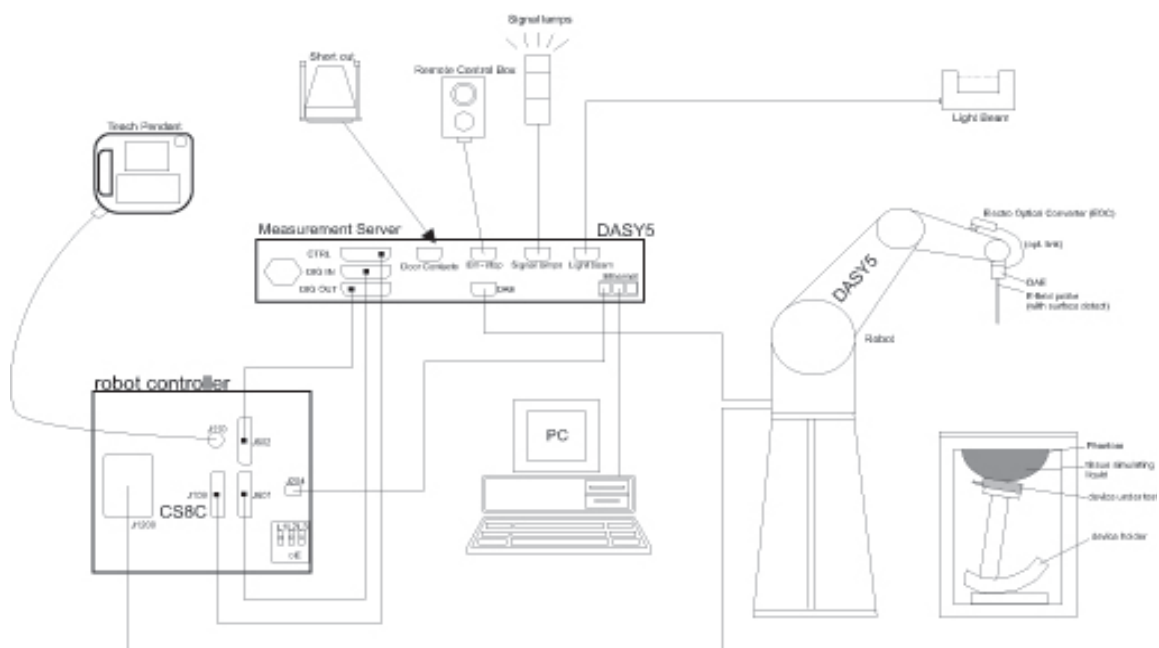


Figure 5-1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

6.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

6.2.1 Es3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 850 and HSL 1750 Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



Figure 5-2.ES3DV3 E-field Probe



Figure 5-3. ES3DV3 E-field probe

6.2.2 E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for

free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

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

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),
 C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
 ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.
 Or

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

Where:
 σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,
 ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

6.3 Other Test Equipment

6.3.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

The DASY5 device holder is designed to cope with the die rent positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the inference of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Figure 5-4. Device Holder

6.3.2 Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available	Special



Figure 5-5.Generic Twin Phantom

6.4 Scanning procedure

6.4.1 . Area scan

All antennas and radiating structures that may contribute to the measured SAR or influence the SAR distribution must be included in the area scan. When applicable, partially overlapping area scans may be considered (see section 2.5). The areas of the transmitter(s), antenna(s) and host device, when projected onto the phantom, must be within the area scan measurement region. The area scan measurement resolution must enable the extrapolation algorithms of the SAR system to correctly identify the peak SAR location(s) for subsequent zoom scan measurements to correctly determine the 1-g SAR. Area scans are performed at a constant distance from the phantom surface, determined by the measurement frequencies. When a measured peak is closer than $\frac{1}{2}$ the zoom scan volume dimension (x, y) from the edge of the area scan region, unless the entire peak and gram-averaging volume are both captured within the zoom scan 6.4.2 Zoom scan recommendations volume, the area scan must be repeated by shifting and expanding the area scan region to ensure all peaks are away from the area scan

boundary.12 When a test device orientation has a small projected area on the phantom; for example, the side edges of a handset or USB dongles, the area scan measurement resolutions must be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the corresponding zoom scan dimensions for the device surface being measured. When the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation of KDB 447498 is applied, the area scan resolution must be less than or equal to the corresponding dimensions of the device surface being measured. Regardless of whether zoom scan or 1-g SAR estimation is used, at least one measurement point must be on the device. Reducing the measurement resolution of a smaller scan region generally requires the similar number of measurement points as compared to applying larger measurement resolutions to larger scan regions.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}, \Delta y_{Area}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}, \Delta y_{Zoom}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

6.4.2.. Zoom scan

Except when area scan based 1-g SAR estimation applies, a zoom scan measurement is required at the highest peak SAR location determined in the area scan to determine the 1-g SAR. When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR. The zoom scan volume must be larger than the required minimum dimensions described section 2.71. There must be at least one measurement point within the first 5 mm from the phantom surface for measurements ≤ 3 GHz, two measurement points for measurements ≤ 5 GHz and three measurement points for measurements above 5 GHz.13 When

graded grids are used, which only applies in the direction normal to the phantom surface, the initial grid separation closest to the phantom surface and subsequent graded grid increment ratios must satisfy the required protocols in section 2.71 of this document. The 1-g SAR averaging volume must be fully contained within the zoom scan measurement volume boundaries; otherwise, the measurement must be repeated by shifting or expanding the zoom scan volume. The similar requirements also apply to 10-g SAR measurements.

6.4.3. SAR measurement drifts

Before an area scan and after the zoom scan, single point SAR measurements are performed at defined locations to estimate the SAR measurement drift due to device output power variations. If a device is known to drift randomly, additional single point drift reference measurements should be performed at regular intervals throughout the area and zoom scan test durations. Substantial drifts, whether positive or negative, can be related to test device setup or other SAR measurement concerns. When the drift is more than 5%, a KDB inquiry should be submitted to determine how to address output power stability issues and to ensure the SAR results are acceptable. If the drift is inherent to the design of the device, the power drift should be characterized to determine if the measured SAR results should be scaled with respect to a nominal time-averaged power level. Drifts that are due to measurement or test setup issues must be resolved before the SAR measurement series can be continued.

6.4.4. Post-processing

The interpolation and extrapolation procedures used by the SAR measurement system must be verified against the reference SAR distribution functions described in IEEE Std 1528-2003 to ensure the measurement resolutions used in area and zoom scans are acceptable. SAR values are computed by the reference functions at the required measurement resolutions and processed by the interpolation and extrapolation procedures in the SAR system using different grid offsets. The results from the SAR system are compared to the values calculated directly using the reference functions to determine whether the measurement, interpolation and extrapolation resolutions used by the SAR system for routine measurement setups are acceptable. Most SAR systems have built-in provisions to perform these procedures. Unless results for specific SAR measurement resolutions are provided by the SAR system manufacturer, the test laboratory is required to perform these verifications, as a part of the SAR measurement system validation, for the area and zoom scan measurement resolutions, interpolation and extrapolation resolutions used for routine measurements. After hardware upgrades or software updates have been applied to SAR systems or when new measurement resolutions are used in routine measurements, system validation is required. The results should be kept by the test lab as part of the system validation record.

6.5 Data Storage and Evaluation

6.5.1 Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DA4”. The 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 incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated. The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

6.5.2 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software 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	Dcp _i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	
	- Density	

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 DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2) / f$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

[mV/(V/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):

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \rho) / (\sigma \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

ρ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

σ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

6.6 System check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulates, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the 7.2.1 and 7.2.2

The system check is a complete 1 g or 10 g averaged SAR measurement in a simplified test

setup with a standard source. Other instrumentation and procedures in the system check are the same as those used for the device tests. The system check must be performed using the specified tissue-equivalent liquid and at a chosen fixed frequency that is within $\pm 10\%$ of the compliance test mid-band frequency. System checks are performed prior to compliance tests and the results must always be within $\pm 10\%$ of the target value corresponding to the test frequency, liquid, and the source used. The target values are 1 g or 10 g averaged SAR values measured on systems having current system validation and calibration status, and using the system check setup as shown in Figure5-6. These target values should be determined using a standard source.

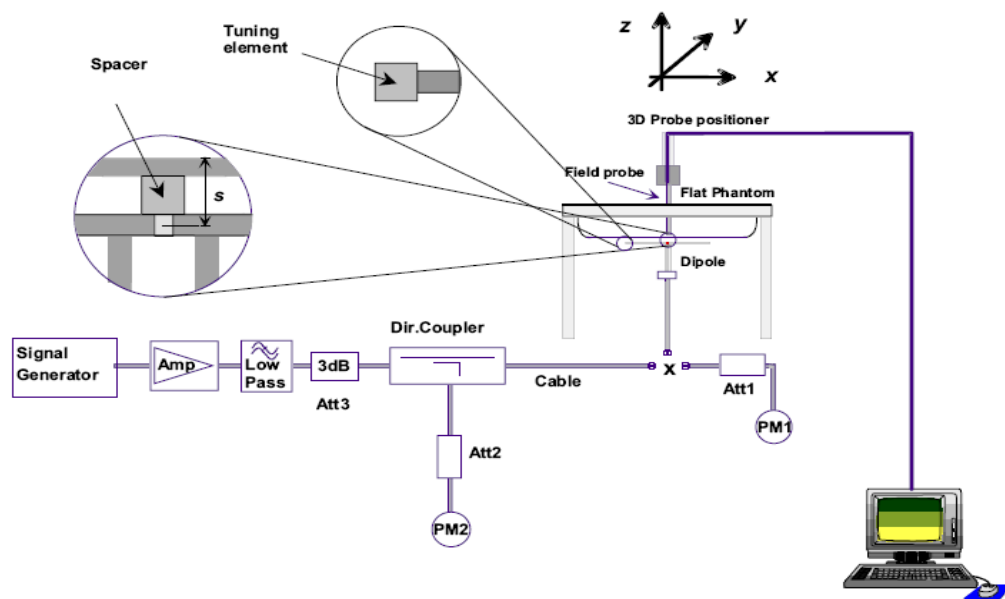


Figure 5-6. System Check Set-up

6.7 Equivalent Tissues

The liquid is consisted of water, salt, Glycol, Sugar, Preventol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table show the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE1528-2003.

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(body)2450MHz
Water	70
Glycol monobutyl	30
Salt	0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz $\epsilon=52.7$ $\sigma=1.95$

7. Summary of Test Results

7.1 Conducted Output Power Measurement

7.1.1 Summary

The DUT is tested using a communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted power.

Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

This result contains conducted output power for the EUT.

7.1.2 Conducted Power Results

Wi-Fi

Average Conducted Power

802.11b (dBm)

Channel\data rate			1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
low	2412MHz	1	13.62	13.67	13.67	13.58
middle	2437MHz	6	13.78	13.77	13.74	13.74
high	2462MHz	11	13.71	13.69	13.65	13.67

802.11g (dBm)

Channel\data rate			6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
low	2412MHz	1	13.68	13.63	13.62	13.69	12.84	12.78	12.78	12.77
middle	2437MHz	6	13.57	13.6	13.57	13.62	12.74	12.69	12.72	12.68
high	2462MHz	11	13.8	13.84	13.81	13.88	12.98	12.93	12.97	12.93

802.11n (20M) (dBm)

Channel\data rate			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
low	2412MHz	1	13.64	13.52	13.62	13.64	12.81	12.83	12.75	12.79
middle	2437MHz	6	13.5	13.46	13.55	13.58	12.73	12.74	12.67	12.71
high	2462MHz	11	13.77	13.69	13.81	13.82	12.96	12.98	12.9	12.95

802.11n (40M) (dBm)

Channel\data rate			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
low	2422MHz	3	13.84	13.85	13.84	13.86	13	12.99	13.02	13.01
middle	2437MHz	6	13.58	13.6	13.58	13.61	12.71	12.72	12.76	12.74
high	2452MHz	9	13.72	13.73	13.72	13.77	12.88	12.88	12.9	12.89

The maximum tune-up output power of Wi-Fi is 15.5dBm=35.48mW >P(max)=10mW..

So stand alone SAR is required.

Maximum target from tune-up procedure

band	Target power(dBm)
802.11b	13.5-15.5
802.11g	12-14
802.11n(20M)	12-14
802.11n(40M)	12-14

initial test configuration : 802.11b 1Mbps mid channel

SAR of WLAN should be tested on 802.11b 1Mbps.

band	Fre'	Duty cycle
802.11b 1Mbps.	2412 MHz	99.8%
	2437 MHz	99.8%
	2462 MHz	99.8%
802.11g	2412 MHz	99.1%
	2437 MHz	99.1%
	2462 MHz	99.1%
802.11n(20M)	2412 MHz	99.3%
	2437 MHz	99.3%
	2462 MHz	99.3%
802.11n(40M)	2422MHz	99.4%
	2437MHz	99.4%
	2452MHz	99.4%

7.2 Test Results

7.2.1. Dielectric Performance

Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	temp °C
2450MHz (body)	Target value	52.7	1.95	/
	5% window	50.06-55.33	1.85 -2.05	
	Measurement value 2015-08-22	51.97	1.93	21.8

7.2.2. System Check Results

System Check for tissue simulation liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Targeted SAR1g (W/kg)	Normalized SAR1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
		10g	1g			
2450MHz (body)	Recommended result $\pm 10\%$ window	5.95 5.36-6.55	12.7 11.43-13.97	/	/	/
	Measurement value 2015-08-22 (250mW)	6.02	13.0	50.3	52	3.38

Note: 1. the graph results see ANNEX A.1.

2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

7.2.3 Test Results

7.2.3.1 Summary of Measurement Results (802.11b)

SAR Values (802.11b)

Test Case		Measurement Result(W/kg)	Power Drift(dB)	Note
Different Test Position	Channel	1 g		
		Average		
Test position of Body (Distance 5mm)				
Towards phantom	middle	0.00252	-0.16	
Towards ground	middle	0.503	0.14	
front	middle	0.0191	0.17	
Back	middle	0.00347	-0.13	
Left side	middle	0.00229	-0.16	
Right side	middle	0.0348	0.17	
Towards ground	low	0.735	0.16	max
	high	0.473	0.11	

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of test case of head and body in each test band.

2. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst position.

3. Per KDB 865664 d01v01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 (W/kg).

4. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r01, When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

1) When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).

2) When the reported SAR of the initial test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.

5. 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

6. 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.

2) When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg. (for 7.2.4, the scaled SAR is 1.094 W/kg < 1.2 W/kg, so OFDM SAR is not required.)

7.2.4 Maximum SAR

Test Case			Measurement Result (W/kg)	conducted power (dBm)	maximum power (dBm)	D.C Factor	Scaled 1g SAR (W/kg)	Limit 1g SAR (W/kg)	
band	Different Test Position		Ch						1g Average
Wi-Fi	body	Towards ground	low	0.735	13.78	15.5	1.002	1.094	1.6
			middle	0.503	13.84		1.002	0.739	
			high	0.473	13.77		1.002	0.706	

General Judgment: PASS

8. Test Equipments Utilized

No.	Name	Type	S/N	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent E5071E	MY46109425	Oct 30 th , 2014	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	MY44300524	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4419B	GB42420229	May 21 th , 2015	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent E8482a	MY41091903	May 21 th , 2015	One year
05	Power sensor	Agilent E8485D	MY41090532	May 21 th , 2015	One year
06	Signal Generator	Agilent N5182A	MY49071248	Oct 30 th , 2014	One year
07	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA1020005	May 21 th , 2015	One year
08	DASY5 Serve	SPEAG DASY5	SE UMS 011	N/A	
09	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3241	Sep 29 th , 2014	One year
10	DAE	DAE4	1226	Sep 15 th , 2014	One year
11	Validation Kit 2450MHz	D2450V2	845	Sep 17 th , 2014	One year
12	coupler	Agilent 86205A	MY31402096	Dec 12 th , 2014	One year
13	3dB attenuators	BW-S3W2+	1002	N/A	
14	3dB attenuators	BW-S3W2+	1013	N/A	
15	3dB attenuators	BW-S3W2+	1026	N/A	
16	Phantom	ELI4	1086	N/A	

9. Measurement Uncertainty

No	Source of Uncertainty	Type	Uncertainty value ± %	Probability Distribution	Div.	c_i (1 g)	c_i (10 g)	Standard Unc ± %, (1 g)	Standard Unc ± %, (10 g)	v_i or v_{eff}
1	System repetivity	A	2.7	N	1	1	1	2.7	2.7	9
<i>Measurement System</i>										
2	Probe Calibration	B	5.9	N	1	1	1	5.9	5.9	∞
3	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
4	Boundary Effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
5	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
6	Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
7	Readout Electronics	B	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
8	Response Time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
9	Integration Time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
10	RF ambient conditions – noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	RF ambient conditions – reflections	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
12	Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
13	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
14	Post-Processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
<i>Test Sample Related</i>										

15	Test Sample Positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
16	Device Holder Uncertainty	A	4.1	N	1	1	1	4.1	4.1	5
17	Drift of Output Power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
<i>Phantom and Set-up</i>										
18	Phantom Uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
19	Liquid Conductivity (target.)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
20	Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0,64	0,43	1.7	1.4	43
21	Liquid Permittivity (target.)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0,6	0,49	1.7	1.4	∞
22	Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0,6	0,49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						10.54	10.34	
Expanded uncertainty (95 % confidence interval)		k=2						21.08	20.68	

Measurement Uncertainty for system validation

Uncertainty Budget for System Validation for the 0.3 - 6 GHz range								
Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	$\pm 6.55\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 6.55\%$	$\pm 6.55\%$	∞
Axial Isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$	∞
Boundary Effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
System Detection Limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Modulation Response	$\pm 0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$	∞
Readout Electronics	$\pm 0.3\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$	∞
Response Time	$\pm 0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$	∞
Integration Time	$\pm 0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$	∞
RF Ambient Noise	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Probe Positioner	$\pm 0.8\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.5\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	∞
Probe Positioning	$\pm 6.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	$\pm 2.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Dipole Related								
Deviation of exp. dipole	$\pm 5.5\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 3.2\%$	$\pm 3.2\%$	∞
Dipole Axis to Liquid Dist.	$\pm 2.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Input power & SAR drift	$\pm 3.4\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.0\%$	$\pm 2.0\%$	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
SAR correction	$\pm 1.9\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	$\pm 1.1\%$	$\pm 0.9\%$	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.78	0.71	$\pm 2.0\%$	$\pm 1.8\%$	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.26	0.26	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.7\%$	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	$\pm 1.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	$\pm 0.8\%$	$\pm 0.7\%$	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	$\pm 0.3\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 10.1\%$	$\pm 10.1\%$	
Expanded STD Uncertainty						$\pm 20.2\%$	$\pm 20.1\%$	

ANNEX A: Detailed Test Results

Annex A.1 System Check Results

system check 2450 body

Date/Time: 22/08/2015 08:50:50

Communication System: UID 10000, CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.931$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.972$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528-2003)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 29/09/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 15/09/2014
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

2450body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (4x6x1): dx=10 mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR = 18.1 W/kg

2450body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

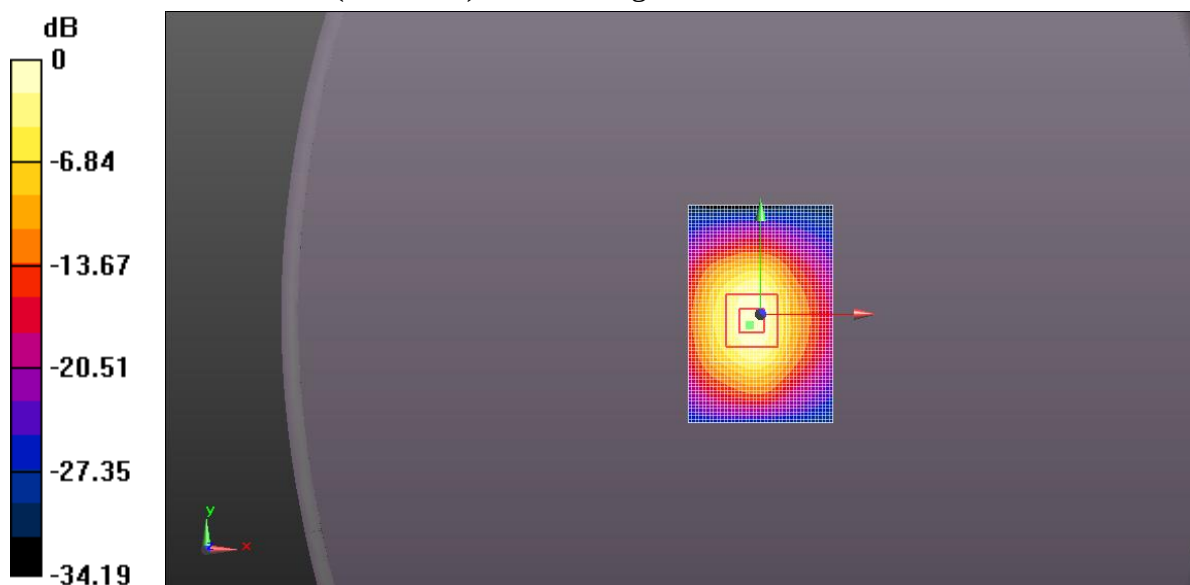
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 71.880 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.0 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.02 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 W/kg



0 dB = 18.1 W/kg = 12.58 dBW/kg

Annex A.2 Graph Result

802.11b Data Rate :1Mbps Towards ground low

Date/Time: 22/08/2015 11:38:55

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b/g/n 2.45GHz (0); Communication System Band: 2400-2483.5; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.874$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.963$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.46, 4.46, 4.46); Calibrated: 29/09/2014; Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 15/09/2014
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Configuration 3/towards ground low/Area Scan (12x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.921 W/kg

Configuration 3/towards ground low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

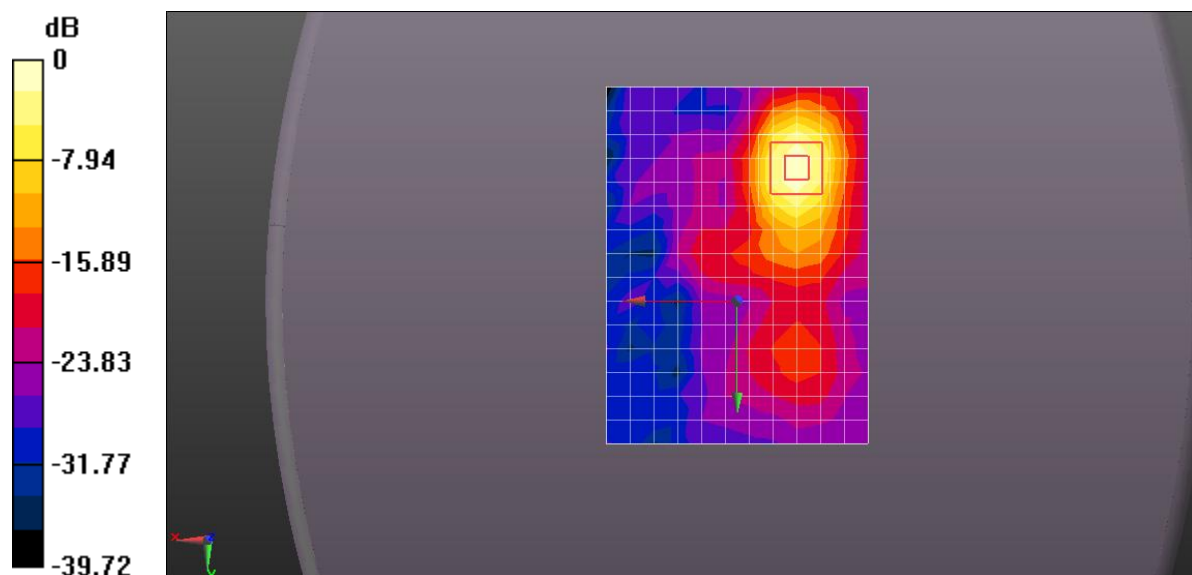
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.560 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

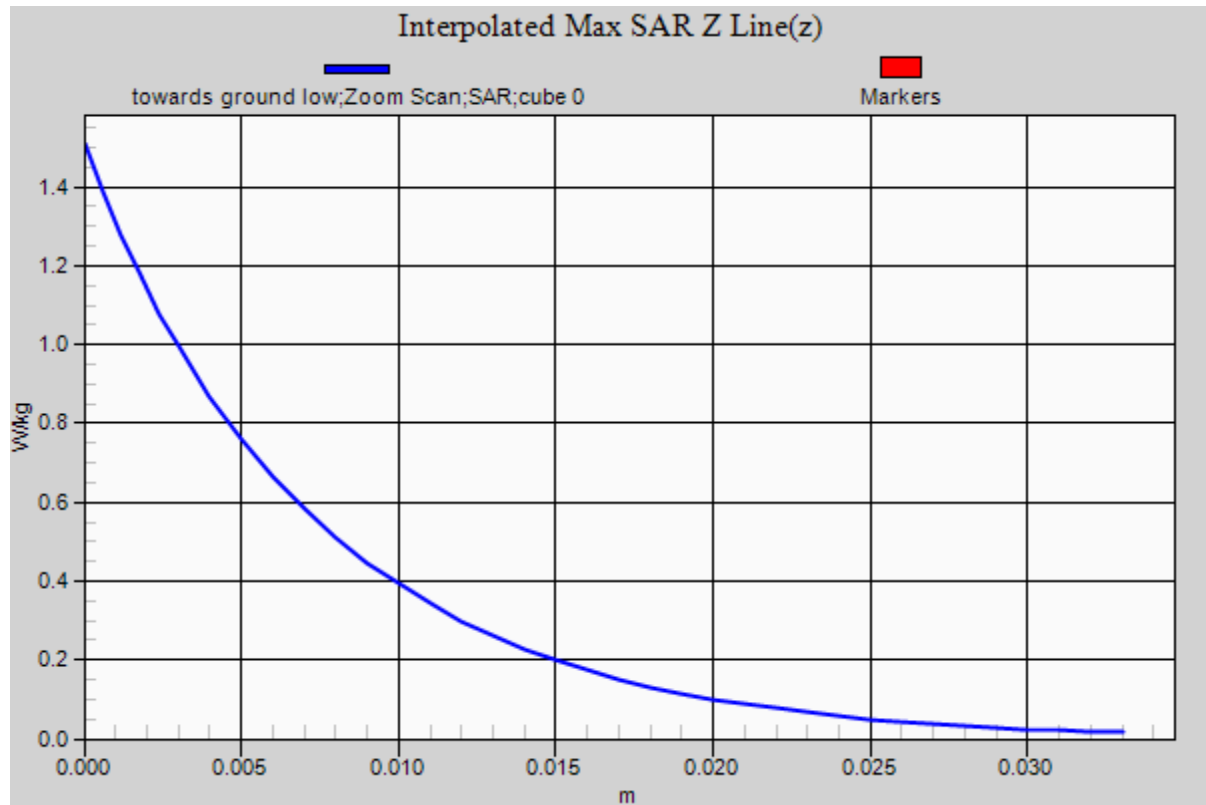
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.51 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.735 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.305 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.990 W/kg



0 dB = 0.921 W/kg = -0.36 dBW/kg



ANNEX B: Calibration Certificate

Annex B.1 Probe Calibration Certificate






In Collaboration with
TTL SPEAG
 CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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

Client **Tejet** Certificate No: **Z14-97105**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3241**

Calibration Procedure(s) **TMC-OS-E-02-195**
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

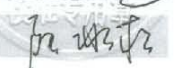
Calibration date: **September 29, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	BT0520	12-Dec-12(TMC,No.JZ12-867)	Dec-14
Reference20dBAttenuator	BT0267	12-Dec-12(TMC,No.JZ12-866)	Dec-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 1331	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)	Jan -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02145)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15

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

Issued: October 10, 2014

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

Certificate No: Z14-97105 Page 1 of 11



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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$: 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: 3241

Calibrated: September 29, 2014

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3241

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.12	0.83	1.00	±10.8%
DCP(mV) ^B	105.8	106.3	106.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	294.1	±2.3%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		250.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		276.2	

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.



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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3241

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	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.59	1.23	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.43	1.46	±12%
900	41.5	0.97	6.35	6.35	6.35	0.46	1.44	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.47	1.50	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	5.12	5.12	5.12	0.73	1.24	±12%
2000	40.0	1.40	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.52	1.48	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.89	1.13	±12%

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

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

^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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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3241

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	55.2	0.97	6.44	6.44	6.44	0.38	1.64	±12%
835	55.2	0.99	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.48	1.48	±12%
900	55.0	1.05	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.40	1.62	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.52	1.53	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.48	1.64	±12%
2000	53.3	1.52	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.52	1.58	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.86	1.18	±12%

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

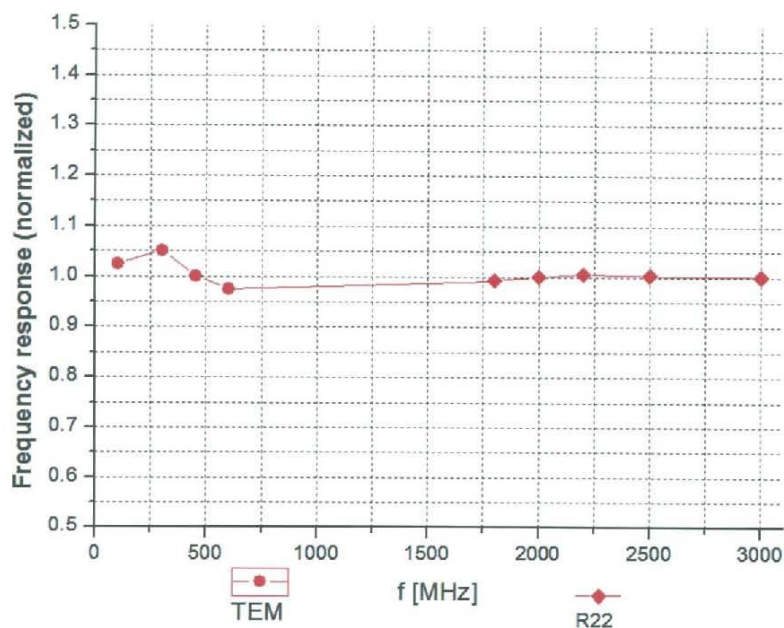
^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

^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)



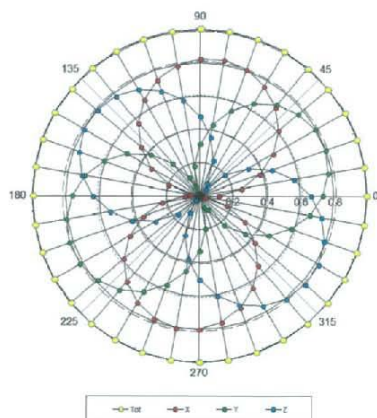
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.5\%$ ($k=2$)



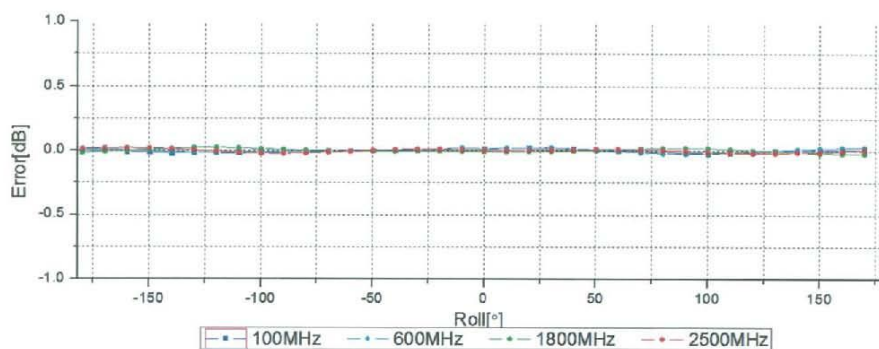
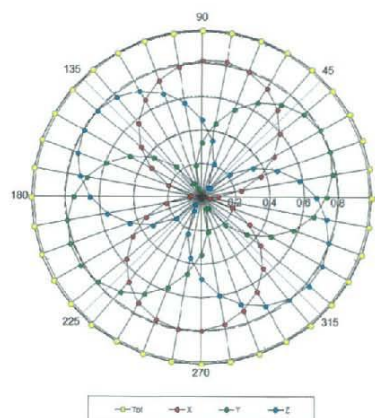
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22

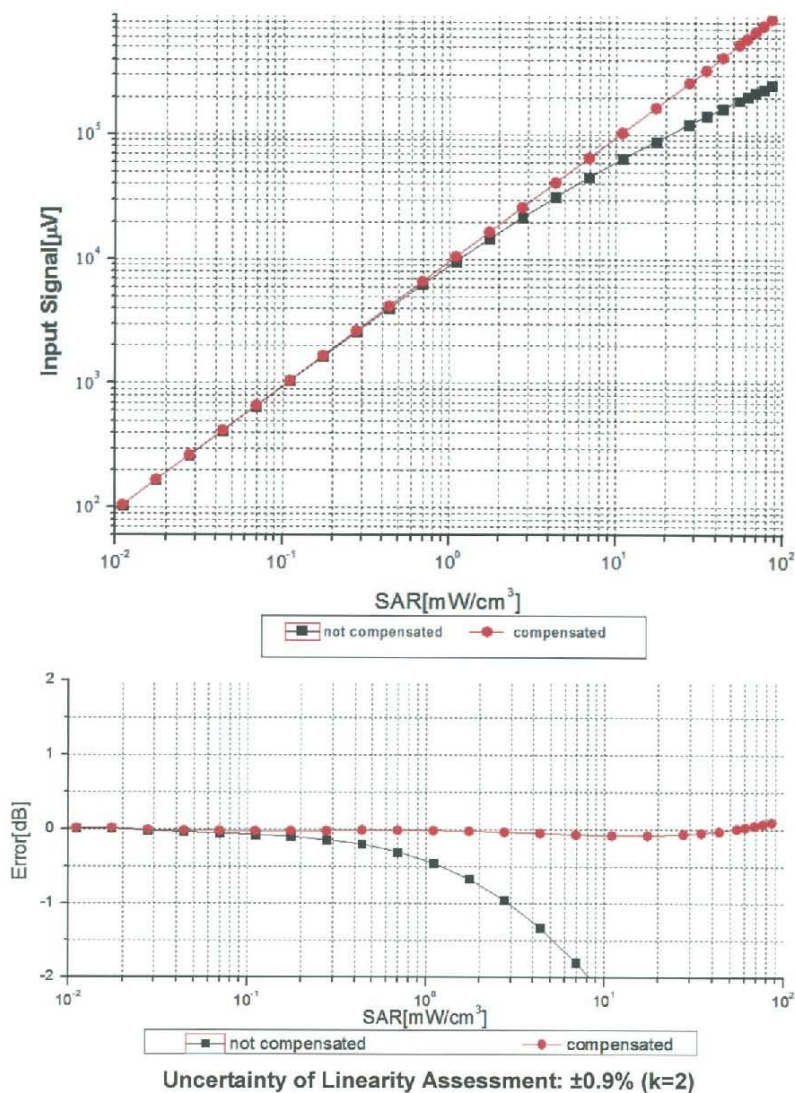


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ ($k=2$)



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



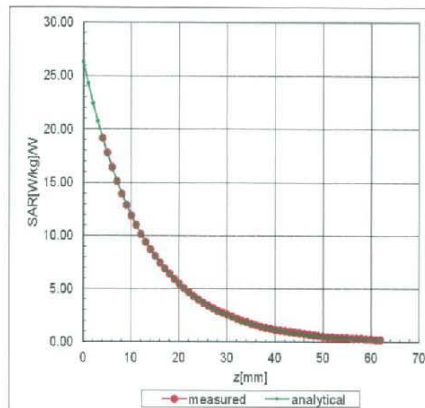
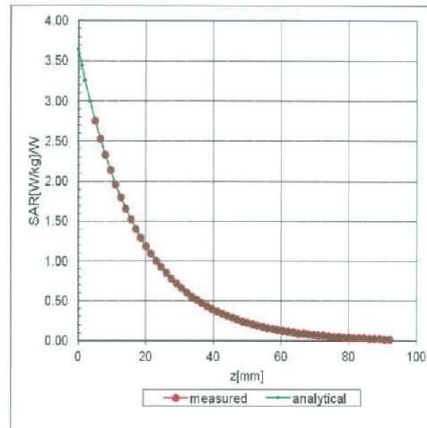


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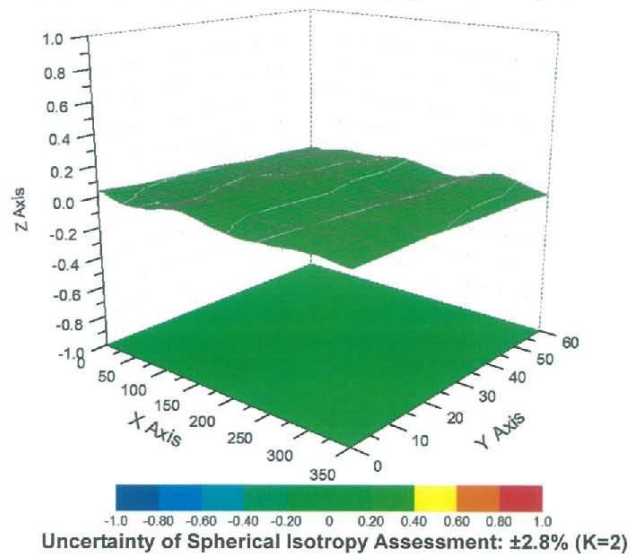
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



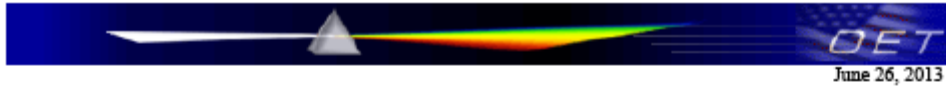


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DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3241

Other Probe Parameters

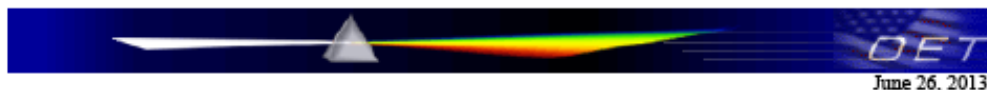
Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	150.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	10mm
Tip Diameter	4mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3mm



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

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

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



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

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

Annex B.2 DAE4 Calibration Certificate



In Collaboration with
s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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Client : **Tejet**

Certificate No: **Z14-97086**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SN: 1226**

Calibration Procedure(s) **TMC-OS-E-01-198**
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

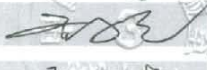
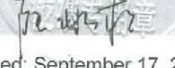
Calibration date: **September 15, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-14 (CTTL, No:J14X02147)	July-15

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

Issued: September 17, 2014

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



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Glossary:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

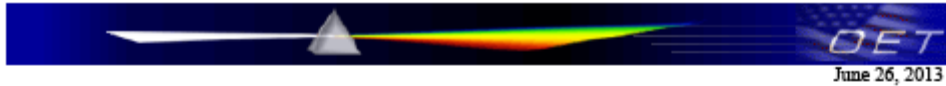
High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.607 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.376 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.104 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97906 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	4.00337 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98461 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

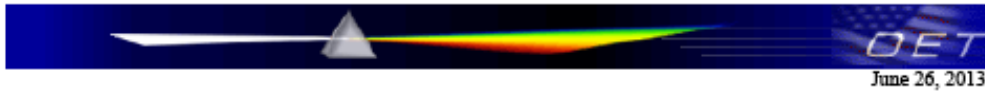
Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	114.5° $\pm$ 1 °
---	------------------



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

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

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



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

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

Annex B.3 D2450V2 Calibration Certificate



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Client **Tejet** Certificate No: **Z14-97092**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 845**

Calibration Procedure(s) **TMC-OS-E-02-194**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

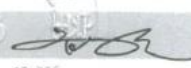
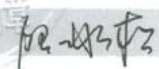
Calibration date: **September 17, 2014**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°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 NRVD	102196	14-Mar-14 (CTTL, No.JZ14-896)	Mar-15
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	14-Mar-14 (CTTL, No. JZ14-896)	Mar -15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3142	1- Sep-14 (CTTL-SPEAG, No.JZ14-97079)	Aug-15
DAE3	SN 536	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE3-536_Jan14)	Jan -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

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

Issued: September 30, 2014

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



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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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- KDB865664, 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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1222
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.85 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.1 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.01 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.9 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.97 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.3 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.95 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8Ω+ 7.29jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.7dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7Ω+ 8.02jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.255 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 17.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 845

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.852$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.76$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142; ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58); Calibrated: 2014-09-01;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

System Performance Check /d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm

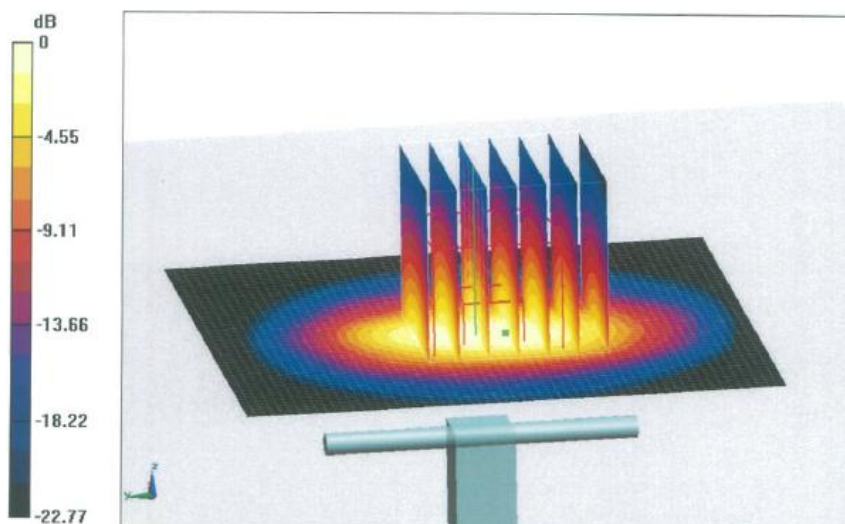
(ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.01 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 W/kg



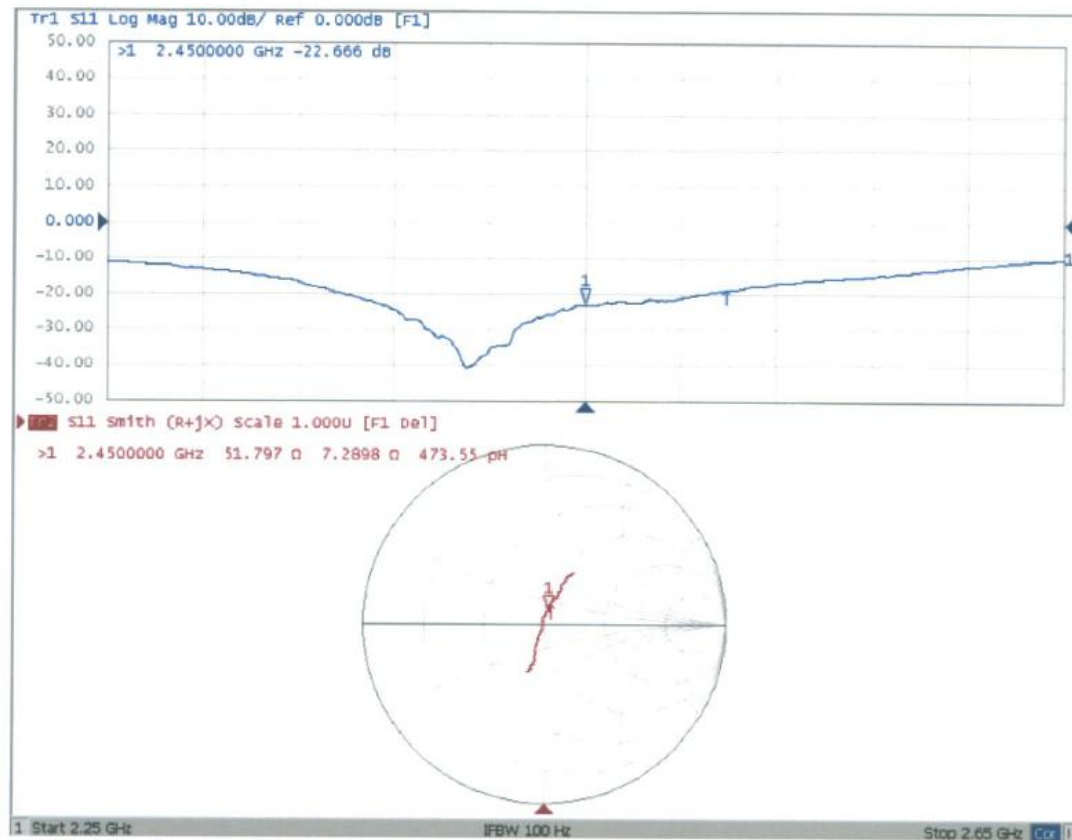
0 dB = 16.9 W/kg = 12.28 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 17.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 845

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.966$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.18$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3142; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2014-09-01;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/3
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

System Performance Check /d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm

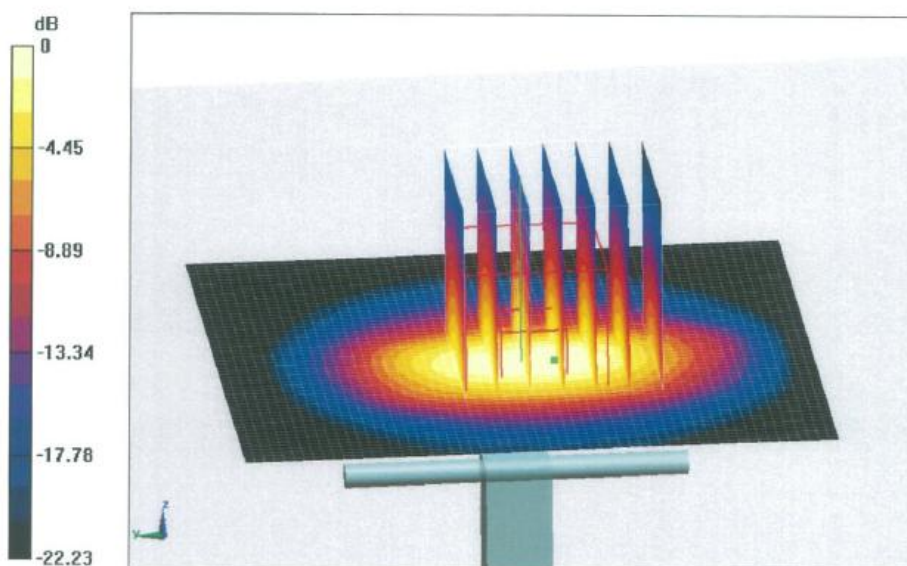
(ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.95 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 W/kg



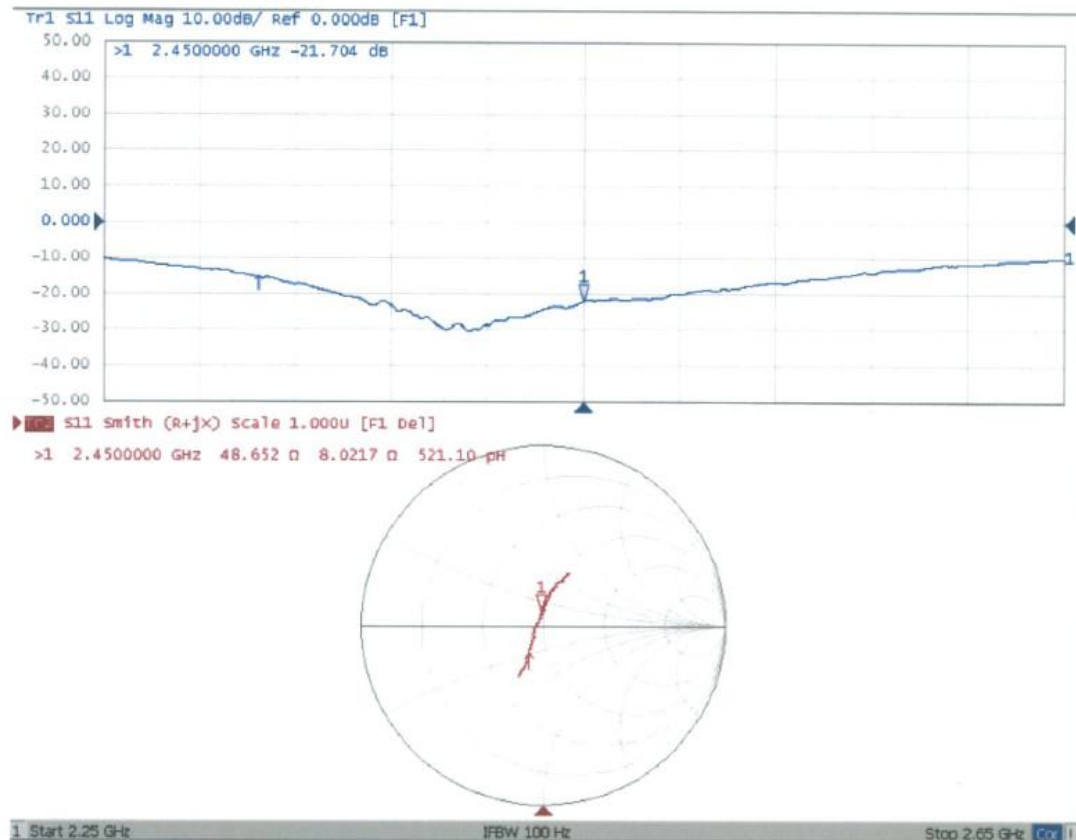
0 dB = 16.5 W/kg = 12.17 dBW/kg

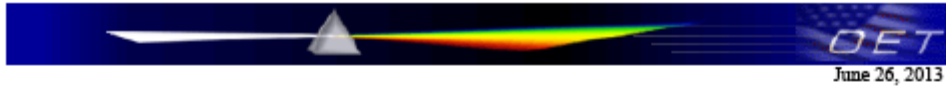


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

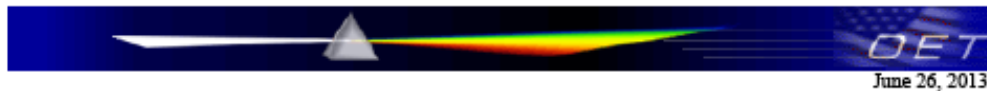




Acceptable Conditions for SAR Measurements Using Probes and Dipoles Calibrated under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo Calibration Program to Support FCC Equipment Certification

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

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



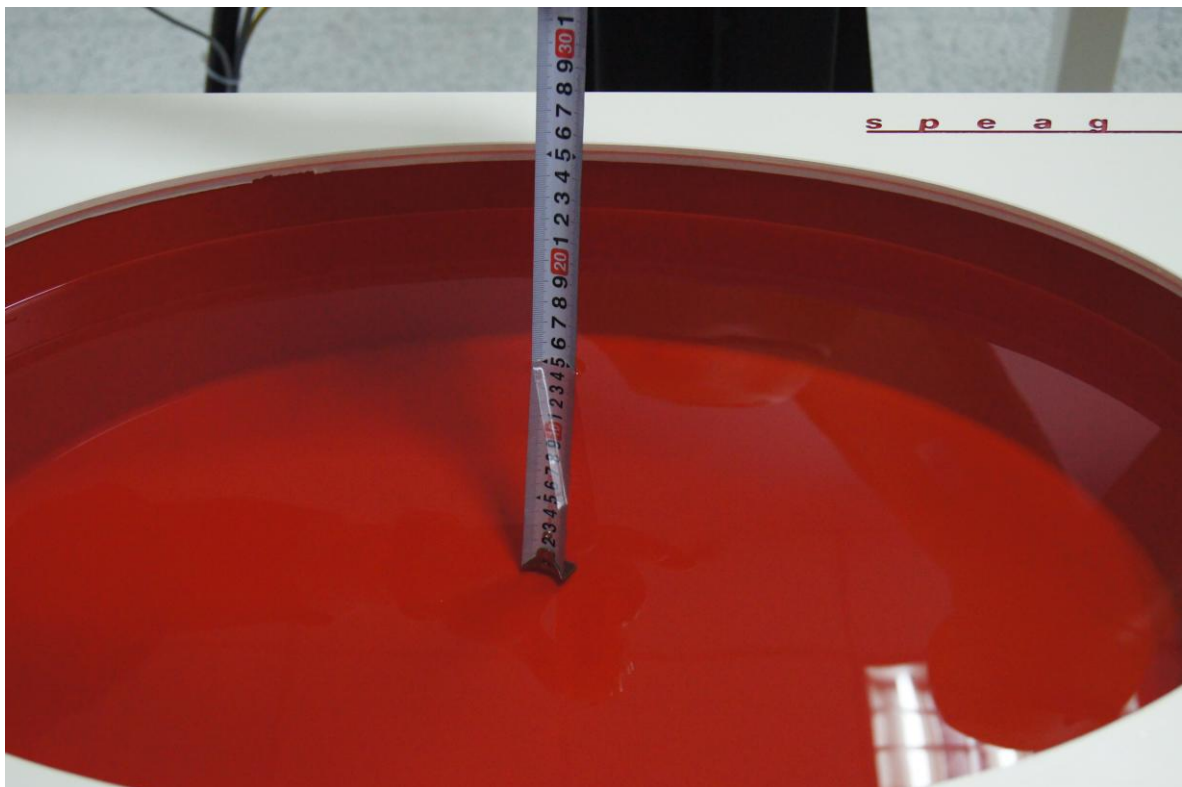
- 3) The SPEAG-TMC agreement includes specific protocols identified in the following to ensure the quality of calibration services provided by TMC under this SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration agreement are equivalent to the calibration services provided by SPEAG. TMC shall, upon request, provide copies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

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

ANNEX C: Test Layout



Picture C.1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture C.2: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (2450 MHz) (15.1cm deep)

-----END OF REPORT-----