TEST REPORT

Report Reference No.................... :	**TRE15070020**	R/C……….: 66631
FCC ID.. :	**2AAP6M1042**	
Applicant's name........................... :	**SHENZHEN ZOWEE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**	
Address..:	Science &Technology Industrial Park of Privately Owned Enterprises, Pingshan, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PR CHINA	
Manufacturer......................................:	SHENZHEN ZOWEE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	
Address...:	Science &Technology Industrial Park of Privately Owned Enterprises, Pingshan, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PR CHINA	
Test item description .... :	**Tablet PC**	
Trade Mark .... :	NUVISION ,TMAX,DOPO,NOBIS,APEX	
Model/Type reference.......................:	TM101W535L	
Listed Model(s) ....:	DPW10A,DPW10B,NBW1027,M1042,M1059,M1059A1	
Standard .... :	**ANSI C95.1–1999** **47CFR §2.1093**	
Date of receipt of test sample………..:	Jul 12, 2015	
Date of testing…………………………:	Jul 12, 2015 ~ Jul 13, 2015	
Date of issue…………………………...:	Jul 14, 2015	
Result................. ……………………..:	**PASS**	
Compiled by (position+printed name+signature)..:	File administrators Any Yang	Any Yang
Supervised by (position+printed name+signature)..:	Test Engineer Jerome Luo	Jerome Luo
Approved by (position+printed name+signature)..:	Manager Hans Hu	Hans Hu
Testing Laboratory Name .... :	**Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd**	
Address...:	Keji Nan No.12 Road, Hi-tech Park, Shenzhen, China	

Contents

1. TEST STANDARDS

The tests were performed according to following standards:

IEEE Std C95.1, 1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.
IEEE Std 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.
KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v05r01: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r02: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations
KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02: SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters
FCC Part 2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation:Portable Devices
KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and Internet Tablets v01: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Internet Tablet Computers

2. SUMMARY

2.1. Client Information

Applicant:	SHENZHEN ZOWEE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address:	Science &Technology Industrial Park of Privately Owned Enterprises, Pingshan, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PR CHINA
Manufacturer:	SHENZHEN ZOWEE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address:	Science &Technology Industrial Park of Privately Owned Enterprises, Pingshan, Xili, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, PR CHINA

2.2. Product Description

Product Name:	Tablet PC
Trade Mark:	NUVISION,TMAX,DOPO,NOBIS,APEX
Model/Type reference:	TM101W535L
Listed Model(s):	DPW10A,DPW10B,NBW1027,M1042,M1059,M1059A1
Device Category:	Portable
RF Exposure Environment:	General Population / Uncontrolled
Power supply:	DC 3.7V From internal battery
Adapter information:	Model: TEKA018-0522500UK Input:100-240Va.c., 50/60Hz,0.5A Output: 5.2Vd.c.,2.5A
Maximum SAR Value	
Separation Distance:	Body: 0mm
Maximun SAR Value (1g):	Body: **0.950 W/Kg**
WIFI	
Supported type:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(H20)/802.11n(H40)
Modulation:	802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK / DQPSK / CCK) 802.11g/n(H20)/n(H40): OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM)
Operation frequency:	802.11b/g/n(H20): 2412MHz~2462MHz 802.11n(H40): 2422MHz~2452MHz
Channel number:	802.11b/g/n(H20): 11 802.11n(H40): 7
Channel separation:	5MHz
Antenna type:	Internal Antenna
Antenna gain:	0.72dBi
Bluetooth	
Version:	Supported BT4.0+EDR
Modulation:	GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	79
Channel separation:	1MHz
Antenna type:	Internal Antenna
Antenna gain:	0.72dBi
Bluetooth	
Version:	Supported BT4.0+BLE

Modulation:	GFSK
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	40
Channel separation:	2MHz
Antenna type:	Internal Antenna
Antenna gain:	0.72dBi

2.3. EUT configuration

The following peripheral devices and interface cables were connected during the measurement:

● - supplied by the manufacturer

○ - supplied by the lab

○	Power Cable	Length (m) :	/
		Shield :	/
		Detachable :	/
○	Multimeter	Manufacturer :	/
		Model No. :	/

2.4. Modifications

No modifications were implemented to meet testing criteria.

3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Address of the test laboratory

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd.
Keji Nan No.12 Road, Hi-tech Park, Shenzhen, China
Phone: 86-755-26748019 Fax: 86-755-26748089

3.2. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

CNAS-Lab Code: L1225

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: February 28, 2015. Valid time is until February 27, 2018.

A2LA-Lab Cert. No. 2243.01

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing. Valid time is until Sept 30, 2015.

FCC-Registration No.: 662850

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 662850, Renewal date Jul. 01, 2012, valid time is until Jun. 01, 2015.

IC-Registration No.: 5377A

The 3m Alternate Test Site of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 5377A on Dec. 31, 2013, valid time is until Dec. 31, 2016.

ACA

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory can also perform testing for the Australian C-Tick mark as a result of our A2LA accreditation.

VCCI

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber (12.2m×7.95m×6.7m) of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.:R-2484. Date of Registration: Dec. 20, 2012. Valid time is until Dec. 29, 2015.
Radiated disturbance above 1GHz measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-292. Date of Registration: Dec. 24, 2013. Valid time is until Dec. 23, 2016.

Main Ports Conducted Interference Measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: C-2726. Date of Registration: Dec. 20, 2012. Valid time is until Dec. 19, 2015.
Telecommunication Ports Conducted Interference Measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: T-1837. Date of Registration: May 07, 2013. Valid time is until May 06, 2016.

DNV

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been found to comply with the requirements of DNV towards subcontractor of EMC and safety testing services in conjunction with the EMC and Low voltage Directives and in the voluntary field. The acceptance is based on a formal quality Audit and follow-ups according to relevant parts of ISO/IEC Guide 17025 (2005), in accordance with the requirements of the DNV Laboratory Quality Manual towards subcontractors. Valid time is until Aug. 24, 2016.

3.3. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

4. SAR Measurements System configuration

4.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

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

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (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.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

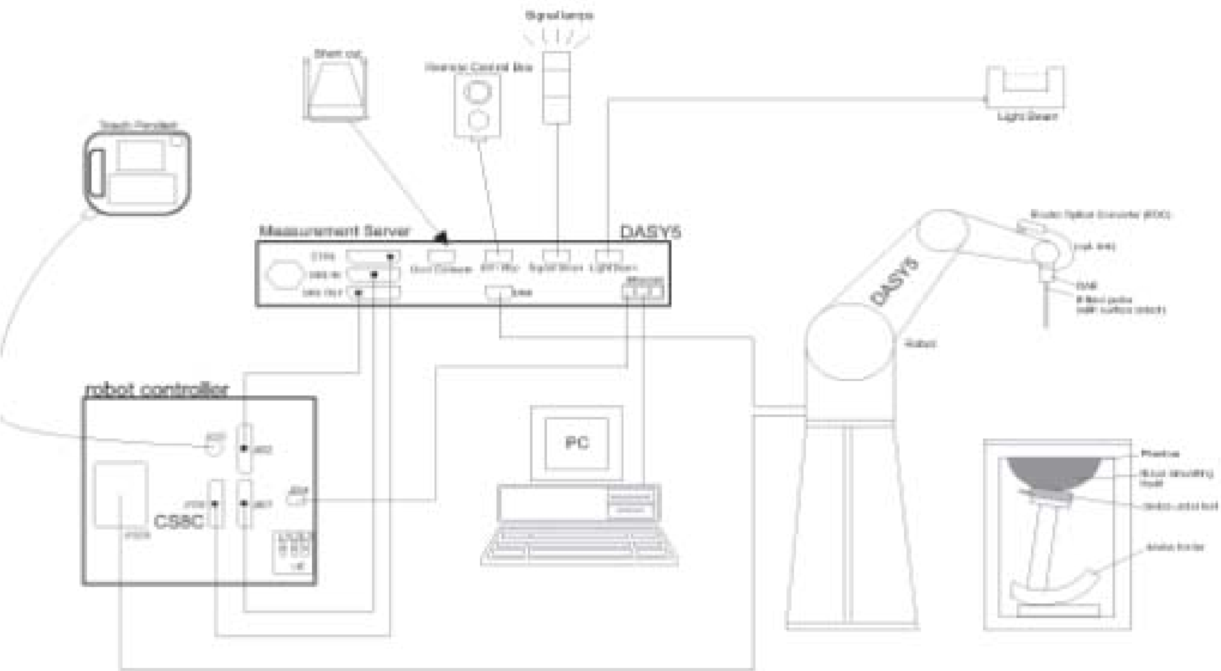
Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

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.



4.2. 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.

Probe Specification

ConstructionSymmetrical design with triangular core
Interleaved sensors
Built-in shielding against static charges
PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

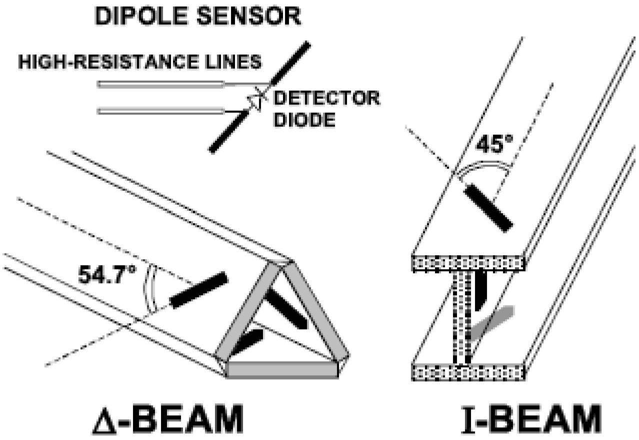
CalibrationISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



4.3. Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).
System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

SAM Twin Phantom

4.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.
The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

Device holder supplied by SPEAG

4.5. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

Area Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot.Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan
Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Spatial Peak Detection
The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses.The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard’s method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

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. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard’s method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

4.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

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.

Data Evaluation

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	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- 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 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:

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

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Ui = 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:

$$\mathrm{E-fieldprobes:} \quad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\mathrm{H-fieldprobes:} \quad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
Etot = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = 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.

5. SAR Measurement Procedure

5.1. SAR System Validation

5.1.1. Purpose

- To verify the simulating liquids are valid for testing.
- To verify the performance of testing system is valid for testing.

5.1.2. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

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 3 and table 4 show the detail solition.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

Table 3: TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS FOR HEAD AND BODY PHANTOMS				
Target Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	εr	σ(s/m)	εr	σ(s/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

5.1.3. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

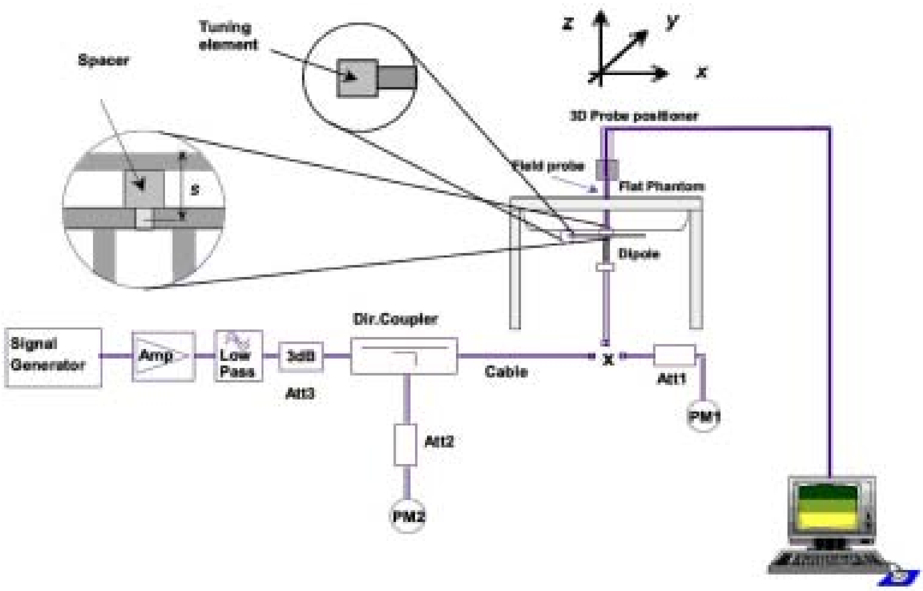
Dielectric performance of Body tissue simulating liquid				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	DielectricParameters		Temp
		εr	σ(s/m)	℃
2450	Recommended result ±5% window	52.7 50.07 to 55.34	1.95 1.85 to 2.05	/
	Measurement value 2015-07-12	53.92	1.99	21

5.1.4. SAR System Validation

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the decice test frequency.The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.



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

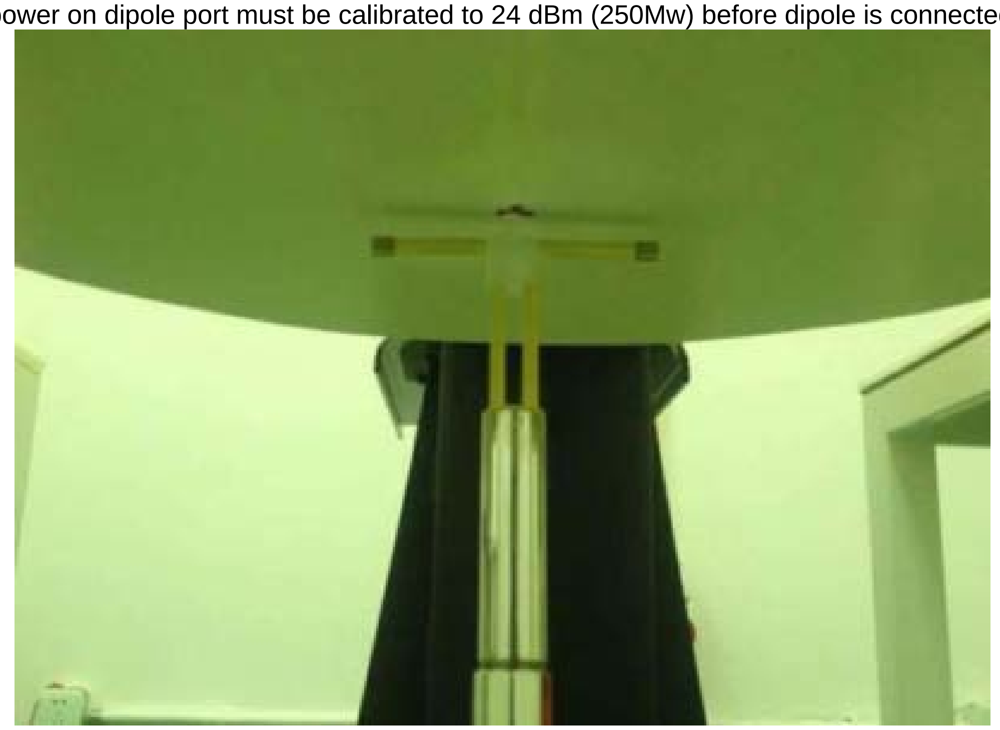


Photo of Dipole Setup

5.1.5. SAR System Validation Result

System Validation Result for Body				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Temp
		1g	10g	℃
2450	Recommended result ±10% window	12.9 12.77-13.03	5.98 5.38-6.58	/
	Measurement value 2015-07-12	12.49	5.71	21

Note:

1. *the graph results see follow.*
2. *Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used asfeeding power to the calibrated dipole.*

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body

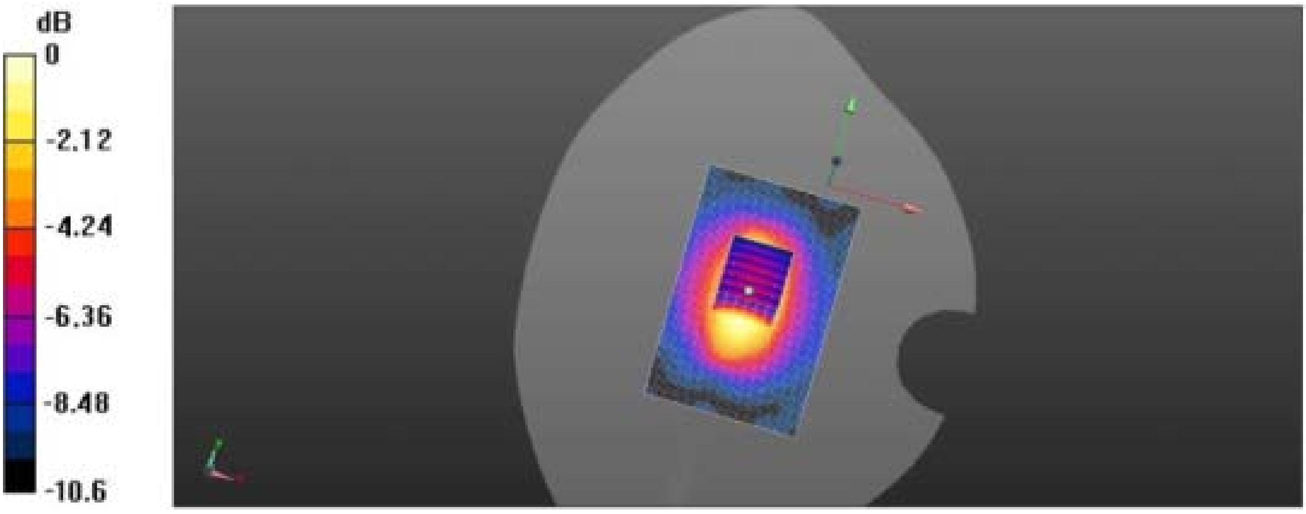
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 884
Date/Time: 12/07/2015AM

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.99 S/m; ε_r = 53.92; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3842; ConvF(6.93, 6.93, 6.93); Calibrated: 06/06/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 25/11/2014
Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10.00 mm, dy=10.00 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.83 mW/g
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.352 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.83 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 12.49 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.71 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.16 mW/g



System Performance Check 2450MHz Body250mW

5.2. SAR measurement procedure

5.2.1. General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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 ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">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.</td></tr>
</table>

5.2.2. Conducted Power Measurement

The maximum output power of typical 802.11 transmitters may vary with transmission modes, frequency bands, antenna implementation and operating conditions. The peak to average output power ratio of signals in different transmission modes is typically a function of channel bandwidth and transmission scheme. While different modulations may be applied to the raw data bits in DSSS and OFDM, for example, BPSK, CCK, PBCC, ERP, QPSK, 16- to 256-QAM, etc., these are generally not expected to have significant influence to the DSSS or OFDM RF output characteristics and SAR. The choice of modulation and data rate used in SAR measurements is mostly for maintaining test configuration consistency.
Maximum output power must be measured according to the default power measurement procedures in this section. When SAR measurement is required, power measurement is also required to confirm output power settings and to determine reported SAR according to procedures in KDB Publication 447498. Additional power measurements may be necessary to determine SAR test reduction for test channels in a transmission mode. When different maximum output power is specified across the channels in a Wi-Fi transmission mode, a KDB inquiry should be considered to verify the test requirements. If the required power measurement is not included in the default configurations, it is typically measured immediately before and/or after the SAR measurement. Otherwise, when power measurement is not required for a transmission mode, the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units can generally be used to determine SAR test exclusion and reduction.

The default power measurement procedures are:
1) Power must be measured at each transmit antenna port according to the DSSS and OFDM transmission configurations in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.
2) Power measurement is required for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.12
   a) When the same highest maximum output power specification applies to multiple transmission modes, the largest channel bandwidth configuration with the lowest order modulation and lowest data rate is measured.
   b) When the same highest maximum output power is specified for multiple largest channel bandwidth configurations with the same lowest order modulation or lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, power measurement is required for all equivalent 802.11 configurations with the same maximum output power.
3) For each transmission mode configuration, power must be measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there are at least 3 channels.14 For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels should be measured.

5.2.3. SAR Measurement

5.2.3.1 Wi-Fi Test TEST PROCEDURES

SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures (see section 5.3.2) are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).

5.2.3.2 Initial Test Position SAR Test Reduction Procedure

DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.

18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:

1) When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combination 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.19

3) For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

a) Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels

5.2.3.3 2.4 GHz SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in section 5.2.2.

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 (section 3.1) 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.

2.4GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3). 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.

5.2.4. SAR Test Requirements for OFDM Configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 a/g/n/ac OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, additional SAR test reduction applies. When band gap channels between U-NII-2C band and 5.8 GHz U-NII-3 or §15.247 band are supported, the highest maximum output power transmission mode configuration and maximum output power channel across the bands must be used to determine SAR test reduction, according to the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration requirements.20 In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

Power Drift
To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY5 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 14.1 to Table 14.11 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

5.2.5. Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

Requirement of KDB
According to the KDB447498 D01 v05, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peaks and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.
There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex B). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

Fast SAR Algorithms
The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.
In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1- and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1- and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively
In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial fit whereby the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.
Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

5.2.6. General description of test procedures

1. The DUT is tested using CMU 200 communications testers as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.
2. Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard.
3. Tests in body position were performed in that configuration, which generates the highest time based averaged output power (see conducted power results).
4. Tests in head position with GSM were performed in voice mode with 1 timeslot unless GPRS/EGPRS/DTM function allows parallel voice and data traffic on 2 or more timeslots.
5. UMTS was tested in RMC mode with 12.2 kbit/s and TPC bits set to ‘all 1’.
6. WLAN was tested in 802.11a/b mode with 1 MBit/s and 6 MBit/s. According to KDB 248227 the SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required since the maximum power of 802.11g/n is less ¼ dB higher than maximum power of 802.11a/b.
7. Required WLAN test channels were selected according to KDB 248227
8. According to FCC KDB pub 941225 D06 this device has been tested with 10 mm distance to the phantom for operation in WLAN hot spot mode.
9. Per FCC KDB pub 941225 D06 the edges with antennas within 2.5 cm are required to be evaluated for SAR to cover WLAN hot spot function.
10. According to IEEE 1528 the SAR test shall be performed at middle channel. Testing of top and bottom channel is optional.
11. According to KDB 447498 D01 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

12. IEEE 1528-2003 require the middle channel to be tested first. This generally applies to wireless devices that are designed to operate in technologies with tight tolerances for maximum output power variations across channels in the band. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
13. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is < 1.2 W/kg.
14. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, using the same wireless mode test configuration for voice and data, such as UMTS, LTE and Wi-Fi, and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface)
15. 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g SAR > 1.2 W/kg.
16. Per KDB648474 D04 require for phablet SAR test considerations，For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm, When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.
17. 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

5.3. SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

6. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

6.1. Conducted Power Results

Max Conducted power measurement results and power drift from tune-up tolerance provide by manufacturer:

WiFi2450

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Worst case Data rate of worst case	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	
				Peak	Average
802.11b	1	2412	1Mbps	16.86	15.84
	6	2437	1Mbps	16.59	15.63
	11	2462	1Mbps	16.95	15.99
802.11g	1	2412	6Mbps	15.30	13.63
	6	2437	6Mbps	15.32	13.69
	11	2462	6Mbps	15.25	13.36
802.11n(20MHz)	1	2412	6.5 Mbps	14.60	12.77
	6	2437	6.5 Mbps	14.70	12.83
	11	2462	6.5 Mbps	14.39	12.47
802.11n(40MHz)	3	2422	13.5 Mbps	13.19	11.62
	6	2437	13.5 Mbps	13.73	11.91
	9	2452	13.5 Mbps	13.10	11.55

Note: According to KDB248227 d01, 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration follow the KDB 447498.

Bluetooth

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Peak Output Power (dBm)
GFSK-BLE	00	2402	-6.22
	19	2440	-5.82
	39	2480	-6.88
GFSK	00	2402	2.68
	39	2441	2.42
	78	2480	1.50
8DPSK	00	2402	3.34
	39	2441	2.98
	78	2480	2.06
π/4DQPSK	00	2402	3.39
	39	2441	2.97
	78	2480	2.19

Manufacturing tolerance

WiFi2450

802.11b (Average)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	15.0	15.0	15.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
802.11g (Average)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
802.11n(20MHz) (Average)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	12.0	12.0	12.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
802.11n(40MHz) (Average)			
Channel	Channel 3	Channel 6	Channel 9
Target (dBm)	11.0	11.0	11.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

Bluetooth

GFSK-BLE (Peak)			
Channel	Channel 00	Channel 19	Channel 39
Target (dBm)	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
GFSK (Peak)			
Channel	Channel 00	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	2.0	2.0	2.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
8PSK (Peak)			
Channel	Channel 00	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
π/4DQPSK (Peak)			
Channel	Channel 00	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Tolerance ±(dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

6.2. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

5.2.1 Introduction

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. For the DUT,the WiFi and BT module share same antenna and same modular,and so WLAN and BT cannot transmit signal simultaneously.

5.2.2 Transmit Antenna Separation Distances

The product can support WiFi and Bluetooth function,and WiFi and Bluetooth share same antenna, according to following picture 1 showed that the diagonal dimension(31cm>20cm) and antenna position of the DUT.So accroding to KDB 616217 and KDB447498 for SAR testing.

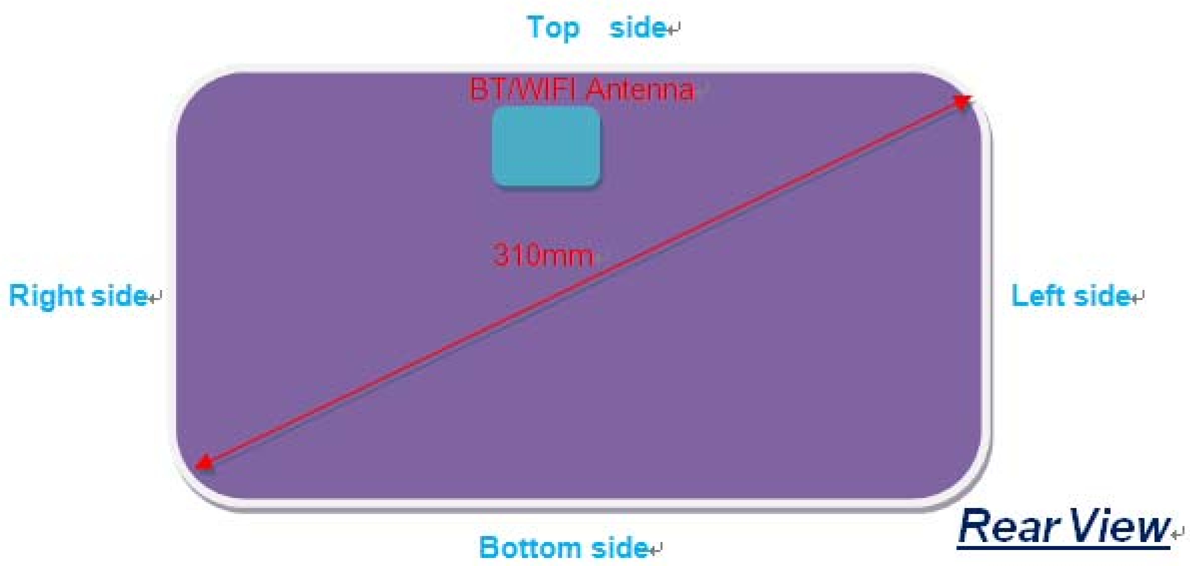


Figure 1:The antenna positions of the EUT

The distance TX antenna and positions (mm)						
TX Type	Front	Rear	Left	Right	Bottom	Top
WiFi/BT	8	5	136	97	157	5

Figure 2:The antenna positions of the EUT

The EUT is a tablet PC which can be used as a portable computer. While the angle between the screen and t he keyboard is constant. When the user uses the device as a tablet PC without the keyboard, the distance bet ween the body and the antenna is closer than the distance when the device is used as a portable computer, i. e. the worse status for SAR evaluation. Thus, we only do the SAR testing when the device is used as a tablet PC, separately.

5.2.2 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.
The 1-g SAR test exclusion threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

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

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	

Picture 12.2 Power Thresholds

Table 5.2.3.1 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Band/Mode	f (GHz)	Position	Antenna Distance (mm)	RF output power (including tune-up tolerance)		SAR Test Exclusion Threshold	SAR Test Exclusion
				dBm	mW		
WLAN 802.11b	2.45	Front	8	16.0	39.81	6.2<7.5	Yes[1]
		Rear	5	16.0	39.81	12.4>3.0	No
		Bottom	157	16.0	39.81	---	Yes[2]
		Top	5	16.0	39.81	12.4>3.0	No
		Left	136	16.0	39.81	---	Yes[2]
		Right	97	16.0	39.81	---	Yes[2]
WLAN 802.11g	2.45	Front	8	14.0	25.11	3.9<7.5	Yes[1]
		Rear	5	14.0	25.11	7.9>3.0	No
		Bottom	157	14.0	25.11	---	Yes[2]
		Top	5	14.0	25.11	7.9>3.0	No
		Left	136	14.0	25.11	---	Yes[2]
		Right	97	14.0	25.11	---	Yes[2]
WLAN 802.11n20	2.45	Front	8	13.0	19.95	3.1<7.5	Yes[1]
		Rear	5	13.0	19.95	6.2>3.0	No
		Bottom	157	13.0	19.95	---	Yes[2]
		Top	5	13.0	19.95	6.2>3.0	No
		Left	136	13.0	19.95	---	Yes[2]
		Right	97	13.0	19.95	---	Yes[2]
WLAN 802.11n40	2.45	Front	8	12.0	15.85	2.5<7.5	Yes[1]
		Rear	5	12.0	15.85	5.0>3.0	No
		Bottom	157	12.0	15.85	---	Yes[2]
		Top	5	12.0	15.85	5.0>3.0	No
		Left	136	12.0	15.85	---	Yes[2]
		Right	97	12.0	15.85	---	Yes[2]
BT	2.45	Front	8	4.0	2.51	0.4<7.5	Yes[1]
		Rear	5	4.0	2.51	0.8<3.0	Yes
		Bottom	157	4.0	2.51	---	Yes[2]
		Top	5	4.0	2.51	0.8<3.0	Yes
		Left	136	4.0	2.51	---	Yes[2]
		Right	97	4.0	2.51	---	Yes[2]

Note:

1. Front side not require test as KDB616227 states ,Exposures from antennas through the front (top) surface of the display section of a full-size tablet, away from the edges, are generally limited to the user's hands. Exposures to hands for typical consumer transmitters used in tablets are not expected to exceed the extremity SAR limit; therefore, SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary, except for tablets that are designed to require continuous operations with the hand(s) next to the antenna(s) ,and for 10-g extremity SAR limit was 7.5 instead of 3.0
2. According to KDB447498 for at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in Appendix B.

Band/Mode	f (GHz)	Position	Antenna Distance (mm)	RF output power (including tune-up tolerance)		SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)	SAR Test Exclusion
				dBm	mW		
WiFi 802.11b	2.45	Bottom	157	16.0	39.81	1196	Yes
		Left	136	16.0	39.81	996	Yes
		Right	97	16.0	39.81	596	Yes
WiFi 802.11g	2.45	Bottom	157	14.0	25.11	1196	Yes
		Left	136	14.0	25.11	996	Yes
		Right	97	14.0	25.11	596	Yes
WiFi 802.11n20	2.45	Bottom	157	13.0	19.95	1196	Yes
		Left	136	13.0	19.95	996	Yes
		Right	97	13.0	19.95	596	Yes

WiFi 802.11n40	2.45	Bottom	157	12.0	15.85	1196	Yes
		Left	136	12.0	15.85	996	Yes
		Right	97	12.0	15.85	596	Yes
BT	2.45	Bottom	157	4.0	2.51	1196	Yes
		Left	136	4.0	2.51	996	Yes
		Right	97	4.0	2.51	596	Yes

5.2.4 Estimated SAR

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01,the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR}=\frac{(\text{max.power of channel,including tune-up tolerance,mW})}{(\text{min.test separation distance,mm})}*\frac{\sqrt{f(GHz)}}{7.5}$$

Per FCC KD B447498 D01,simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the transmitting antenna in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 W/Kg.When the sum is greater than the SAR limit,SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

$$\text{Ratio}=\frac{(\text{SAR}_1+\text{SAR}_2)^{1.5}}{(\text{peak location separation,mm})}<0.04$$

For Bluetooth,the Estimated SAR for Body at 5mm.

Estimated stand alone SAR					
Communication System	frequency (GHz)	distance (mm)	P_{pk} (including tune tune-up tolerance (dBm)	P_{pk} (including tune tune-up tolerance (mW)	$\text{estimated}_{1\text{-g}}$ (W/Kg)
Bluetooth 2450 body worn	2.45	5	4.0	2.51	0.105

5.2.5 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

As the WiFi2450 and BT share same modular and same antenna,cannot transmitter together,so without simultaneous SAR for this sample.

6.3. SAR Measurement Results

It is determined by user manual for the distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom.The distance is 5mm and just applied to the condition of body worn accessory.

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

Reported SAR=Measured SAR*$10^{(\text{Ptarget-Pmeasured}))/10}$

Scaling factor=$10^{(\text{Ptarget-Pmeasured}))/10}$

Reported SAR= Measured SAR* Scaling factor

Where P_{target} is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

$P_{measured}$ is the measured power;

Measured SAR is measured SAR at measured power which including power drift)

Reported SAR which including Power Drift and Scaling factor

Duty Cycle

Test Mode	Duty Cycle
WiFi2450	1:1

Table 1: SAR Values [WiFi 802.11b/g/n]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Service	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	SAR_{1-g} results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
802.11 b measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
1	2412	OFDM	Rear Side	16.00	15.84	-0.04	1.04	0.846	0.880	N/A
6	2437	OFDM	Rear Side	16.00	15.63	-0.15	1.09	**0.872**	**0.950**	Plot 1
11	2462	OFDM	Rear Side	16.00	15.99	-0.08	1.00	0.853	0.853	N/A
1	2412	OFDM	Top Side	16.00	15.84	-0.13	1.04	0.816	0.849	N/A
6	2437	OFDM	Top Side	16.00	15.63	-0.16	1.09	0.838	0.913	N/A
11	2462	OFDM	Top Side	16.00	15.99	0.00	1.00	0.864	0.864	N/A
802.11 g measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
6	2437	OFDM	Rear Side	14.00	13.69	-0.11	1.07	0.685	0.733	N/A
6	2437	OFDM	Top Side	14.00	13.69	-0.09	1.07	0.677	0.724	N/A
802.11 n20 measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
6	2437	OFDM	Rear Side	13.00	12.83	-0.02	1.04	0.627	0.652	N/A
6	2437	OFDM	Top Side	13.00	12.83	-0.05	1.04	0.573	0.596	N/A
802.11 n40 measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 0mm)										
6	2437	OFDM	Rear Side	12.00	11.91	-0.04	1.02	0.611	0.623	N/A
6	2437	OFDM	Top Side	12.00	11.91	-0.17	1.02	0.505	0.515	N/A

Note:
1.According to KDB447498,When the 1-g SAR for the mid-band channel,or the channel with highest output power satidfy the following conditions,testing of the other channels in the band is not required.
≤0.8W/Kg and transmission band ≤100MHz;
≤0.6W/Kg and 100MHz ≤transmission band ≤200MHz;
≤ 0.4W/Kg and transmission band >200MHz
2.Accoding to KDB 248227,Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate in each mode.

Table 2: SAR Measurement Variability Results [WiFi 802.11b]

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Measured SAR_{1-g}	1^{st} Repeated SAR_{1-g}	Ratio	2^{nd} Repeated SAR_{1-g}	3^{rd} Repeated SAR_{1-g}
Rear Side	6/2437	0.872	0.864	1.01	N/A	N/A
Note: 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once. 2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit). 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20. 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg						

6.4. SAR Measurement Variability

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

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

6.5. SAR Test Graph Results

*SAR plots for the **highest measured SAR** in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination according to FCC KDB 865664 D02*

WiFi2450 Body Middle Channel (WiFi2450 Middle Channel-Channel 6-2437MHz (1Mbps))

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ =1.97 S/m; ε_r = 53.014; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Body- worn

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3109 ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 29/11/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 11/25/2013

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (121x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.50 mm, dy=1.50 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.983 W/kg

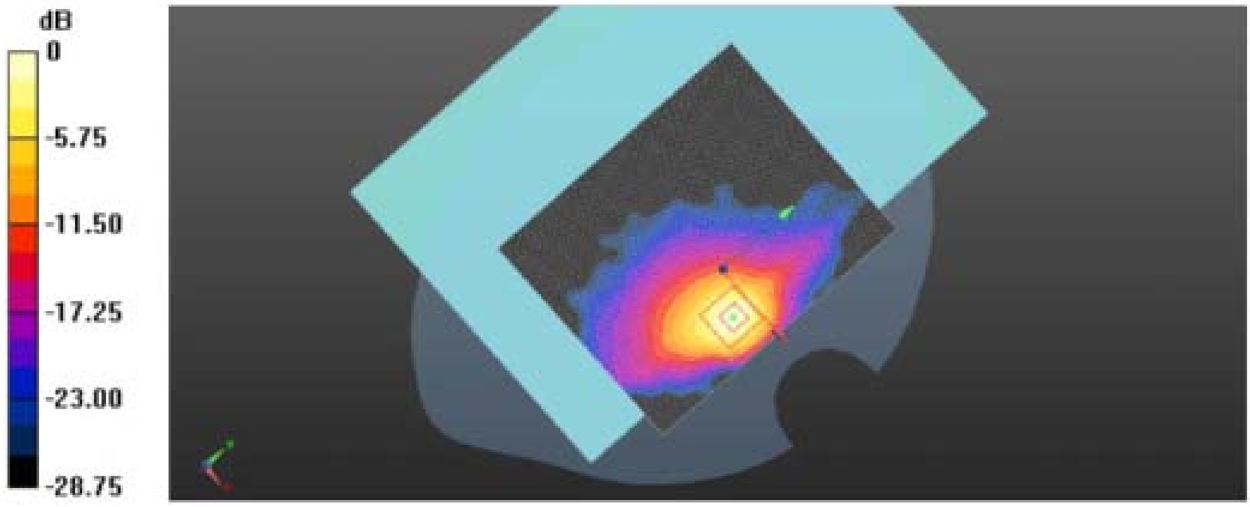
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.473 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.27 W/Kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.852 W/Kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.375 W/Kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.957 W/Kg



Plot 1: Body Rear Side (WiFi2450 Middle Channel-Channel 6-2437MHz (1Mbps))

6.6. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	1315	2014/11/25	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3842	2014/06/06	1
System Validation Dipole 2450V2	SPEAG	D2450V2	884	2014/12/11	1
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US44020288	/	/
Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41292254	2014/12/26	1
Power sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41095360	2014/12/26	1
Network analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US37390562	2014/12/25	1
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	CMU200	112012	2014/10/23	1

Note:

1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evalute with following criteria at least on annual interval.
   a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
   b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated values;
   c) The most recent return-loss results,measued at least annually,deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
   d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 50 Ω from the provious measurement.
2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.
3) The Probe,Dipole and DAE calibration reference to the ANNEX A.

6.7. Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz-3GHz)

Relative DSAY5 Uncertainty Budget for SAR Tests										
According to IEEE 1528/2013 and IEC62209-1/2006										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	5.50%	N	1	1	1	5.50%	5.50%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
14	Max.SAR evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
Test Sample Related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	∞
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
17	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞

22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$	/	/	/	/	/	10.20%	10.00%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$	/	R	K=2	/	/	20.40%	20.00%	∞

Relative DSAY5 Uncertainty Budget for SAR Tests										
According to IEC62209-2/2010										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.20%	N	1	1	1	6.20%	6.20%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	2.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.20%	1.20%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF Ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.90%	3.90%	∞
14	Max.SAR Evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
15	Modulation Response	B	2.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.40%	1.40%	∞
Test Sample Related										
16	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	∞
17	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
18	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										

19	Phantom uncertainty	B	6.10%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.50%	3.50%	∞
20	SAR correction	B	1.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.11%	0.90%	∞
21	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
22	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
23	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
24	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
25	Temp.Unc.- Conductivity	B	3.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.50%	1.40%	∞
26	Temp.Unc.- Permittivity	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.10%	0.10%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$	/	/	/	/	/	12.90%	12.70%	∞	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$	/	R	K=2	/	/	25.80%	25.40%	∞	

Uncertainty of a System Performance Check with DASY5 System										
According to IEC62209-2/2010										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.00%	N	1	1	1	6.00%	6.00%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.00%	0.00%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF Ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞

13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.90%	3.90%	∞
14	Max.SAR Evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
15	Modulation Response	B	2.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.40%	1.40%	∞
Test Sample Related										
16	Test sample positioning	A	0.00%	N	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
17	Device holder uncertainty	A	2.00%	N	1	1	1	2.00%	2.00%	∞
18	Drift of output power	B	3.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.00%	2.00%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
19	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
20	SAR correction	B	1.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.11%	0.90%	∞
21	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
23	Temp.Unc.-Conductivity	B	1.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.80%	0.80%	∞
24	Temp.Unc.-Permittivity	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.10%	0.10%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c=\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	/	12.90%	12.70%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$		/	R	K=2	/	/	18.80%	18.40%	∞

7. Test Setup Photos

Photograph of the depth in the Head Phantom (2450MHz)

Photograph of the depth in the Body Phantom (2450MHz)

0mm Body-worn Rear Side Setup Photo

0mm Body-worn Top Side Setup Photo

8. External Photos of the EUT

Reference to Test Report TRE1505006201

.....................End of Report.........................

1.1. 3292 Probe Calibration Certificate

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **CIQ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3292_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3292
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	August 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)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: August 15, 2014

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

Certificate No: ES3-3292_Aug14 Page 1 of 11

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 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:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z* * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle:* The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3292

Manufactured: July 6, 2010
Repaired: July 28, 2014
Calibrated: August 15, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.89	0.95	1.46	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	107.1	106.1	103.9	

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	209.7	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		218.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		198.5	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

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)
450	43.5	0.87	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.18	1.80	± 13.3 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.80	1.11	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.71	6.71	6.10	6.71	1.17	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.61	1.36	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.45	1.56	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.77	1.17	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.73	1.23	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

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)
450	56.7	0.94	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.13	1.00	± 13.3 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.36	1.78	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	5.97	5.97	5.97	0.73	1.22	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.59	1.45	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.41	1.79	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.63	1.42	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.66	0.98	± 12.0 %

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

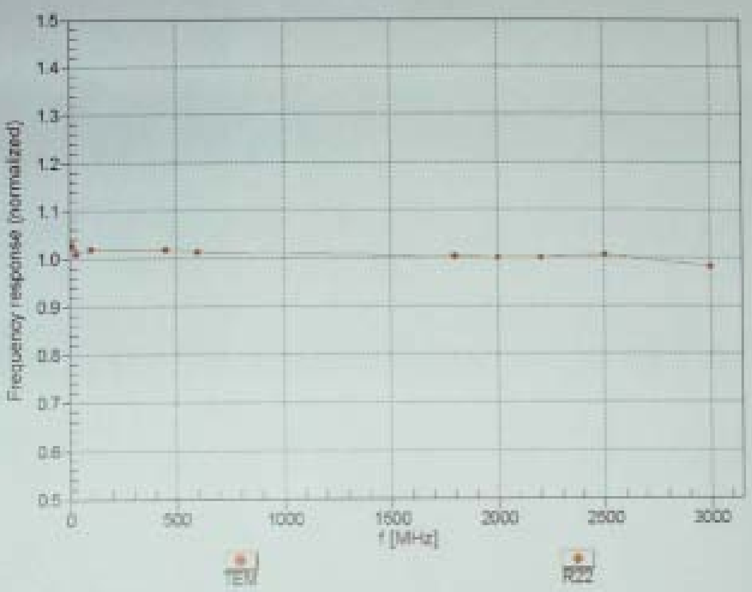
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF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

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

ES3DV3– SN:3292 August 15, 2014

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



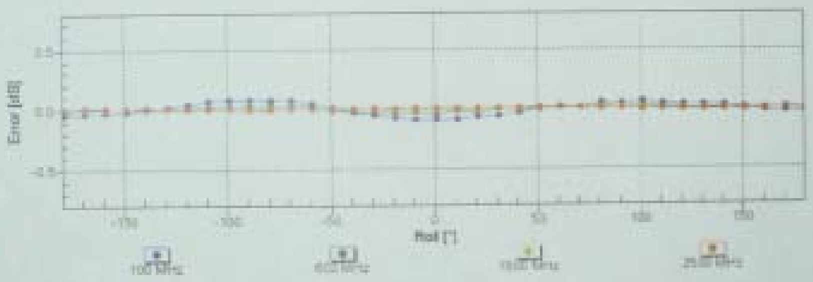
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES3-3292_Aug14 Page 7 of 11

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

f=600 MHz,TEM

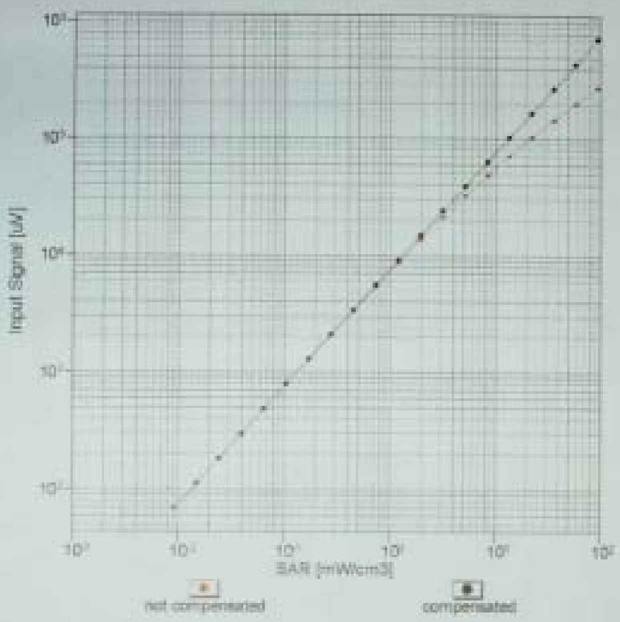
f=1800 MHz,R22

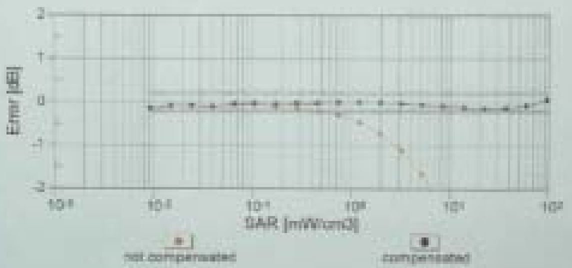


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

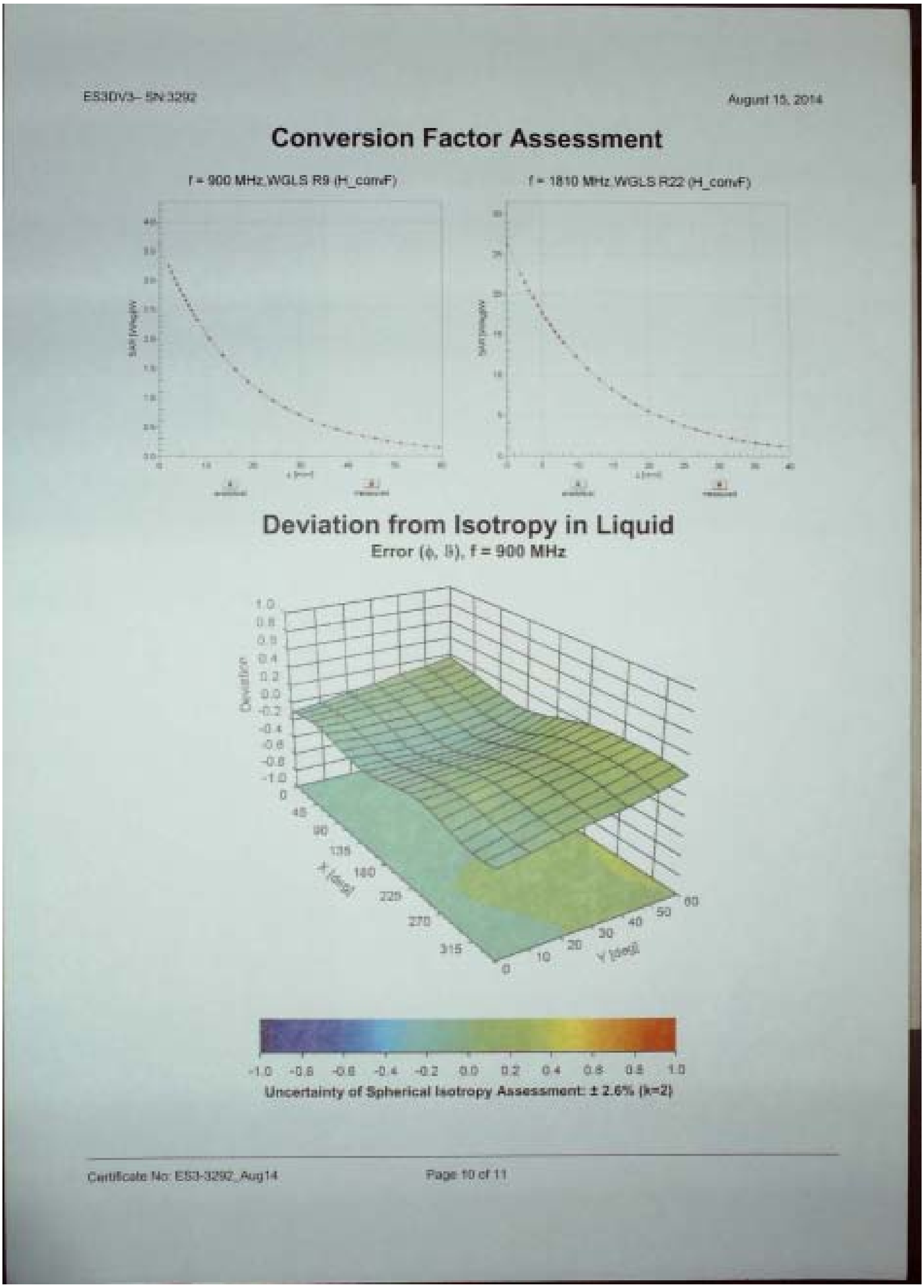
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

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





Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)



ES3DV3– SN:3292 August 15, 2014

Conversion Factor Assessment

Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (φ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz

Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES3-3292_Aug14 Page 10 of 11

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-8.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

1.2. D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Ceriticate

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CNAS L0442

Client CIQ SZ (Auden) **Certificate No: J14-2-3053**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 884
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	December 11, 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 NRVD	102083	11-Sep-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-443)	Sep-15
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-14 (TMC, No. JZ14-443)	Sep -15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-14 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep14)	Sep-15
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb14)	Feb -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-394)	Nov-15
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-278)	Oct-15

	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: December 17, 2014

Certificate No: J14-2-3053 Page 1 of 8

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

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

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: J14-2-3053 Page 2 of 8

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.0 ± 6 %	1.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**51.7 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.1 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.8 ± 6 %	1.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**51.8 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.0 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8Ω+ 3.76jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.2Ω+ 2.38jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.4dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 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: 12.10.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 884

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.817 mho/m; εr = 38.96; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.48,4.48,4.48); Calibrated: 2013/9/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2013
- Phantom: SAM 1593; Type: QD000P40CC;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

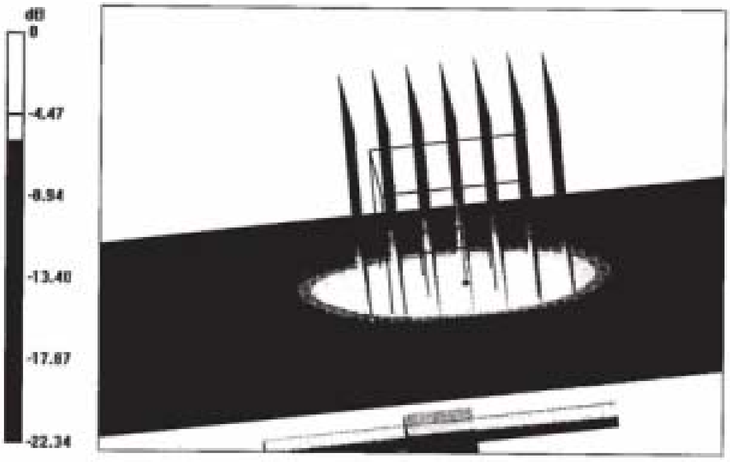
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 86.529 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.05 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.2 W/kg



0 dB = 16.2 W/kg = 12.10 dBW/kg

Certificate No: J14-2-3053 Page 5 of 8

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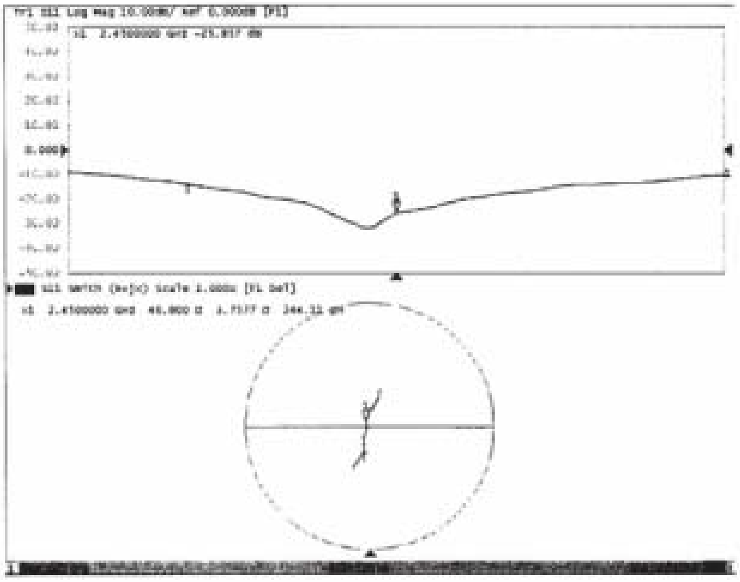
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: J14-2-3053 Page 8 of 8

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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 12.10.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 884

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.939 mho/m; εr = 52.97; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Phantom

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.21,4.21,4.21) ; Calibrated: 2013/9/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2013
- Phantom: SAM1186; Type: QD000P40CC;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

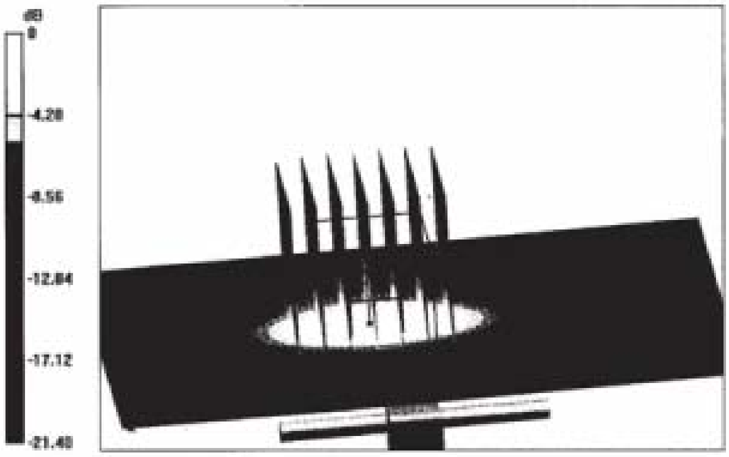
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 84.687 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.98 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.0 W/kg



0 dB = 16.0 W/kg = 12.04 dBW/kg

Certificate No: J14-2-3053 Page 7 of 8

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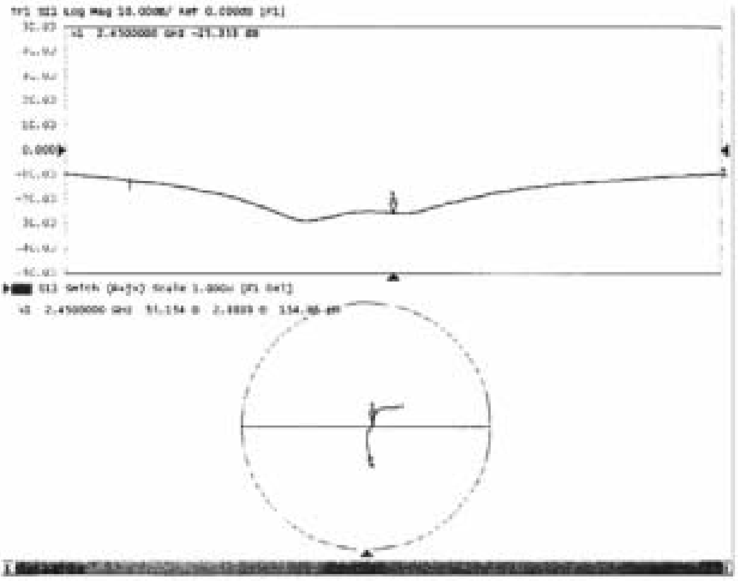
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: J14-2-3053 Page 8 of 8

1.3. DAE Calibration Ceriticate

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Client : CIQ SZ (Auden) Certificate No: J14-2-3048

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1315
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-01-198 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	November 25, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-14 (TMC, No:JW14-049)	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: November 25, 2014

Certificate No: J14-2-3048 Page 1 of 3

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Glossary:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal
High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.......+3mV
DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.915 ± 0.15% (k=2)	405.171 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.667 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98903 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.94180 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.93862 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	162.5° ± 1 °

Certificate No: J14-2-3048 Page 3 of 3