



SAR TEST REPORT

Product Name	Receiver (Tablet) for Babycamera 0 Emission USA + CANADA
Model	A014616
FCC ID	2ACYNA014616
Client	ALT GROUP BABYMOOV CORP.
Manufacturer	ALT GROUP BABYMOOV CORP.
Date of issue	March 31, 2015

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Reference Standard(s)	<p>FCC 47CFR §2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices</p> <p>ANSI C95.1, 1992: Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03 SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz</p> <p>KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02 Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies</p> <p>KDB 941225 D07 UMPC Mini Tablet v01r01 SAR Evaluation Procedures for UMPC Mini-Tablet Devices</p> <p>KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11 a b g v01r02: SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11a/b/g Transmitters.</p>
Conclusion	<p>This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards for the tested bands only.</p> <p>General Judgment: Pass</p>
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.

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1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), and accreditation number: L2264.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is liable to the client for the maintenance by its personnel of the confidentiality of all information related to the items under test and the results of the test. The sample undergoing test was selected by the Client. This report only refers to the item that has undergone the test.

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of **TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.**

If the electronic report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

1.2. Testing Laboratory

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1.3. Applicant Information

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1.4. Manufacturer Information

Company: ALT GROUP BABYMOOV CORP.

Address: 715 Washington Street FL 3 HOBOKEN, NJ 07030 United States

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1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type :	Portable Device		
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population		
State of Sample:	Prototype Unit		
SN:	14008103000154		
Hardware Version:	rk2926V6.0		
Software Version:	20150318		
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations :			
Supporting Mode(s):	WiFi(802.11b); (tested) WiFi(g/n HT20/n HT40); (untested)		
Test Channel: (Low - Middle - High)	1-6-11 (802.11b)		
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)	
	802.11b/g/n HT20	2412 ~ 2462MHz	
	802.11n HT40	2422 ~ 2452MHz	

1.6. The Maximum Reported SAR_{1g}

Body SAR Configuration

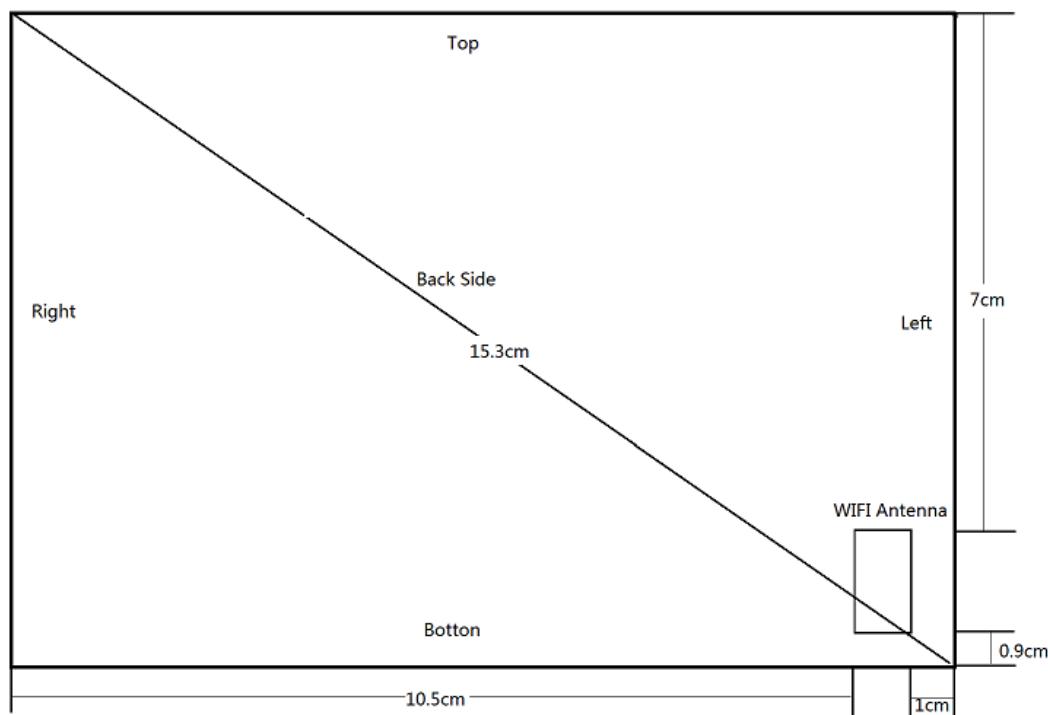
Mode	Test Position	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg	
			Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
802.11b	Test Position 3/ Left Edge	1/2412	0.045	0.050

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1.7. EUT Antenna Locations



Mobile mini-tablet Sides for SAR Testing

Mode	Back Side	Front Side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
2.4GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: Devices must be tested for 1-g SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, at 5 mm separation from a flat phantom, for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supported by the device to determine SAR compliance.

1.8. Test Date

The test performed on March 30, 2015.

2. SAR Measurements System Configuration

2.1. 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.

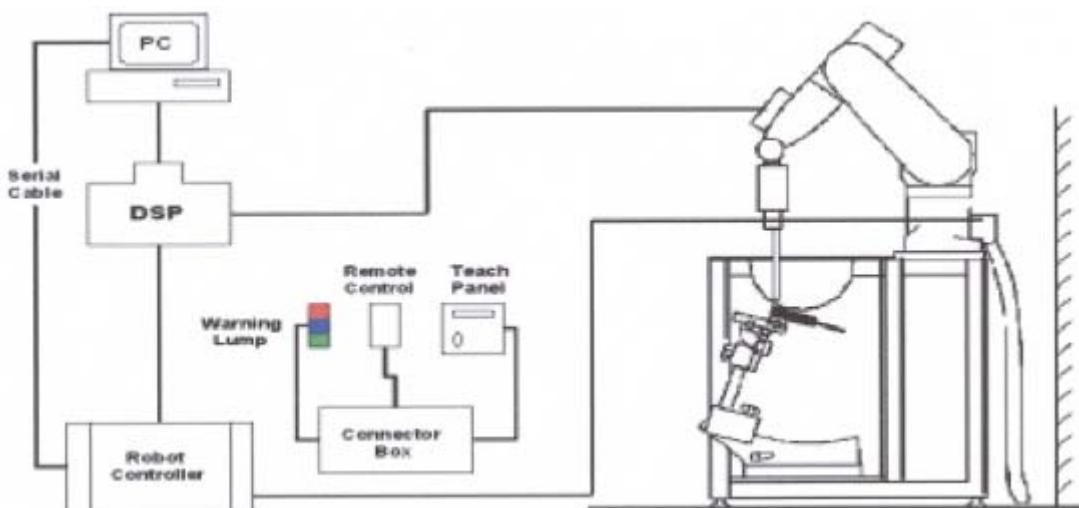


Figure 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

2.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

2.2.1. EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



Figure 2. EX3DV4 E-field Probe



Figure 3. EX3DV4 E-field probe

2.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3. Other Test Equipment

2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

2.3.2. Phantom

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

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



Figure 4.Generic Twin Phantom

2.4. 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. $\pm 5\%$.
- 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 $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). 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 $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- 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 is set according to FCC KDB Publication 865664. During the scan the distance of the probe to

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the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan

After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm.

- 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.

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

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area} , Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom} , Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22

2.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

2.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

2.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	Dcp _i

Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf

Media parameters:	- Conductivity	
	- Density	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

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If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c_f / d_{cp_i}$$

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

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

c_f = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

d_{cp_i} = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

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

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

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

= equivalent tissue density in

g/cm³

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

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

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

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

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

3. Laboratory Environment

Table 2: The Requirements of the Ambient Conditions

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

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4. Tissue-equivalent Liquid

4.1. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients

The liquid is consisted of water, salt and Glycol. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 3 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB 865664 D01.

Table 3: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 2450MHz
Water	73.2
Glycol	26.7
Salt	0.1
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz $\epsilon=52.70$ $\sigma=1.95$

4.2. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

Table 4: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Temp °C	Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within $\pm 5\%$)	
			ϵ_r	$\sigma(s/m)$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(s/m)$	Dev $\epsilon_r(%)$	Dev $\sigma(%)$
2450MHz (body)	2015-3-30	21.5	51.63	1.96	52.70	1.95	2.03	0.51

5. System Check

5.1. Description of System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 5.

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

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

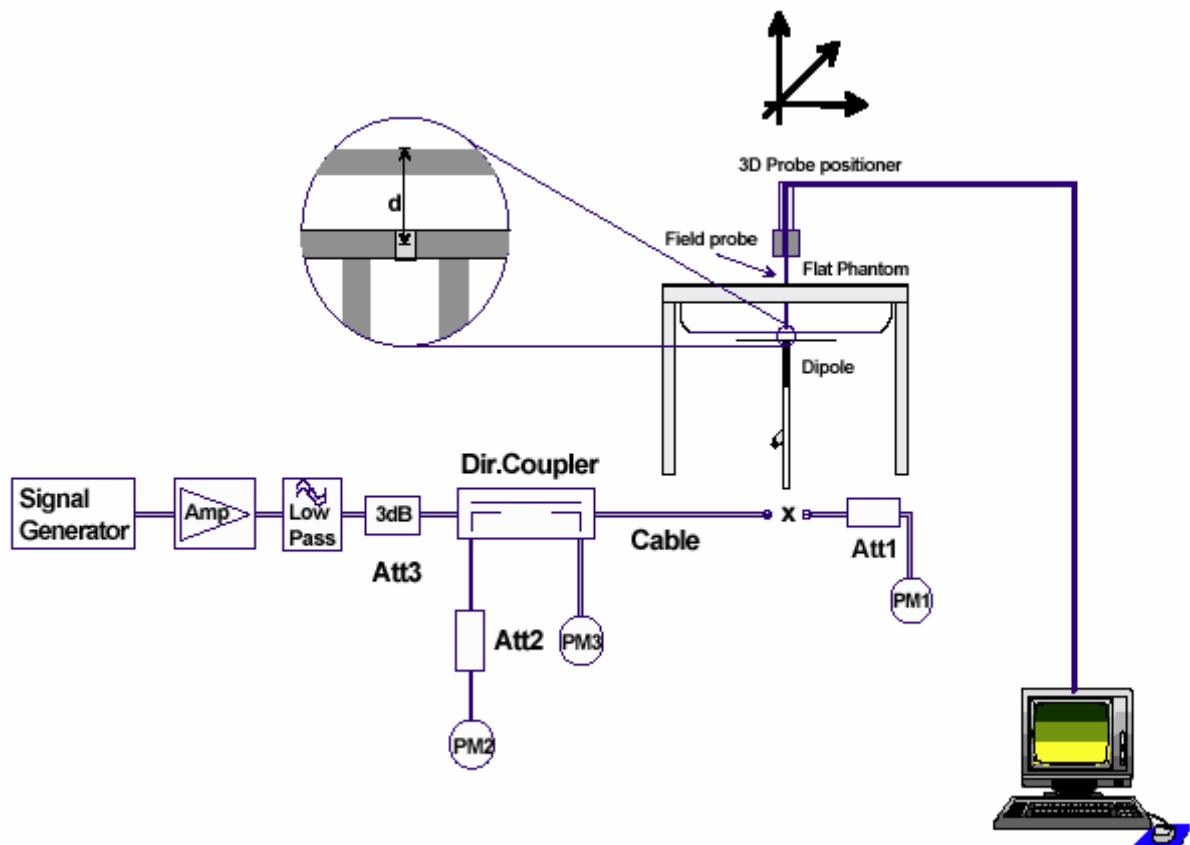


Figure 5. System Check Set-up

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5.2. System Check Results

Table 5: System Check for Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Dielectric Parameters		250mW Measured SAR _{1g}	1W Normalized SAR _{1g}	1W Target SAR _{1g}	Limit (±10% Deviation)
		ε _r	σ(s/m)	(W/kg)			
2450MHz	2015-3-30	51.63	1.96	12.9	51.6	52.4	1.53

6. Operational Conditions during Test

6.1. General Description of Test Procedures

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. The Tx power is set 38 to 802.11 b mode. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

For the 802.11b/g/n SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WIFI mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Each channel should be tested at the lowest data rate. Testing at higher data rates is not required when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.

802.11b/g/n operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g/n modes are tested on the maximum average output channel.

SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

6.2. Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was 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 ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

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6.3. Test Positions of Portable Devices

Based upon KDB941225 D07 with a overall diagonal dimension $15.3\text{cm} \leq 20\text{ cm}$,

Devices must be tested for 1-g SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at $\leq 25\text{ mm}$ from that surface or edge, at 5 mm separation from a flat phantom, for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supported by the device to determine SAR compliance.

The location of the antennas inside EUT is shown in ANNEX G:

The EUT is tested at the following 6 test positions:

- Test Position 1: The back side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 4)
- Test Position 2: The front side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 5)
- Test Position 3: The left edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 6)
- Test Position 4: The right edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 7)
- Test Position 5: The top edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 8)
- Test Position 6: The bottom edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 9)

7. Test Results

7.1. Conducted Power Results

Table 6: Conducted Power Measurement Results (WIFI)

Mode	Channel	Data rate (Mbps)	AV Power (dBm)
11b	1	1	13.55
		2	12.81
		5.5	12.65
		11	12.59
	6	1	13.44
		2	13.31
		5.5	13.24
		11	12.59
	11	1	13.28
		2	13.26
		5.5	13.23
		11	13.29
11g	1	6	11.42
		9	11.55
		12	11.44
		18	11.44
		24	11.13
		36	11.07
		48	11.47
		54	11.29
	6	6	11.43
		9	11.40
		12	11.37
		18	11.36
		24	11.38
		36	11.09
		48	11.28
		54	10.89

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11	11	6	11.40	
		9	11.36	
		12	11.26	
		18	11.36	
		24	11.28	
		36	11.30	
		48	11.27	
		54	11.52	
	1	MCS0	11.36	
11n HT20		MCS1	11.14	
		MCS2	11.55	
		MCS3	11.29	
		MCS4	11.26	
		MCS5	11.35	
		MCS6	11.28	
		MCS7	11.27	
6	MCS0	11.49		
	11n HT40		MCS1	11.20
			MCS2	11.01
			MCS3	10.68
			MCS4	10.64
			MCS5	10.77
			MCS6	10.66
			MCS7	10.54
11	MCS0	10.21		
	11n HT40		MCS1	10.15
			MCS2	10.10
			MCS3	9.96
			MCS4	9.95
			MCS5	9.94
			MCS6	9.89
			MCS7	9.85
3	MCS0	10.01		
	11n HT40		MCS1	9.82
			MCS2	10.01

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		MCS3	9.55
		MCS4	9.47
		MCS5	9.64
		MCS6	9.61
		MCS7	9.58
	6	MCS0	10.12
		MCS1	9.97
		MCS2	9.85
		MCS3	9.81
		MCS4	9.82
		MCS5	9.92
		MCS6	9.89
		MCS7	9.79
	9	MCS0	10.07
		MCS1	9.89
		MCS2	9.87
		MCS3	9.88
		MCS4	9.84
		MCS5	9.81
		MCS6	9.71
		MCS7	9.65

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7.2. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Band	Configuration	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Calculation Result	SAR Exclusion Thresholds	Standalone SAR
Wifi 2.4GHz	Body	2462	14	5	7.88	3.0	Yes

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7.3. SAR Test Results

7.3.1. WIFI (802.11b)

Table 7: SAR Values (802.11b)

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Duty Cycle	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift ± 0.21dB	Limit of SAR 1.6 W/kg				Graph Results
							Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	
Test Position of Body for 802.11b (1Mbps, distance 5mm)											
Test Position 1	1/2412	DSSS	1:1	14.00	13.55	-0.086	0.032	1.11	0.035	N/A	
Test Position 2	1/2412	DSSS	1:1	14.00	13.55	0.035	0.033	1.11	0.037	N/A	
Test Position 3	1/2412	DSSS	1:1	14.00	13.55	-0.046	0.045	1.11	0.050	Figure 7	
Test Position 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Test Position 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Test Position 6	1/2412	DSSS	1:1	14.00	13.55	0.075	0.032	1.11	0.035	N/A	

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).
3. KDB 248227-SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels when the maximum average output power is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

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8. Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR were <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands, therefore per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2003 is not required in SAR reports.

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9. Main Test Instruments

Table 8: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Expiration Time	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	E5071B	MY42404014	2014-05-26	2015-05-25	1 year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115		No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	2015-03-10	2016-03-09	1 year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	2014-09-23	2015-09-22	1 year
05	Power sensor	E9327A	US40441622	2015-01-02	2016-01-01	1 year
06	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	2014-09-09	2015-09-08	1 year
07	Dual directional coupler	777D	50146	2015-03-25	2016-03-24	1 year
08	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401		No Calibration Requested	
09	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3677	2015-01-30	2016-01-29	1 year
10	DAE	DAE4	1291	2014-11-14	2015-11-13	1 year
11	Validation Kit 2450MHz	D2450V2	786	2014-09-01	2017-08-31	3 years
12	Temperature Probe	JM222	AA1009129	2015-03-14	2016-03-13	1 year
13	Hygrothermograph	WS-1	64591	2014-09-26	2015-09-25	1 year

*****END OF REPORT *****

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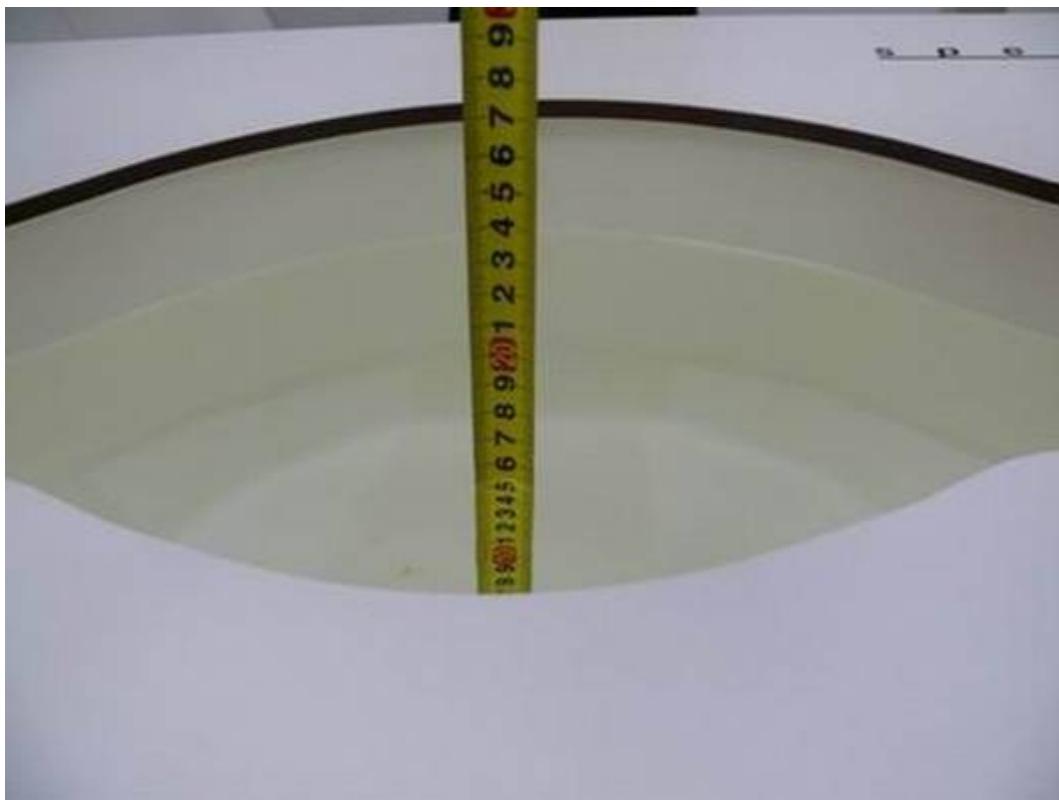
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ANNEX A: Test Layout



Picture 1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 2: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.2cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Date: 3/30/2015

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.63$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 81.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 mW/g

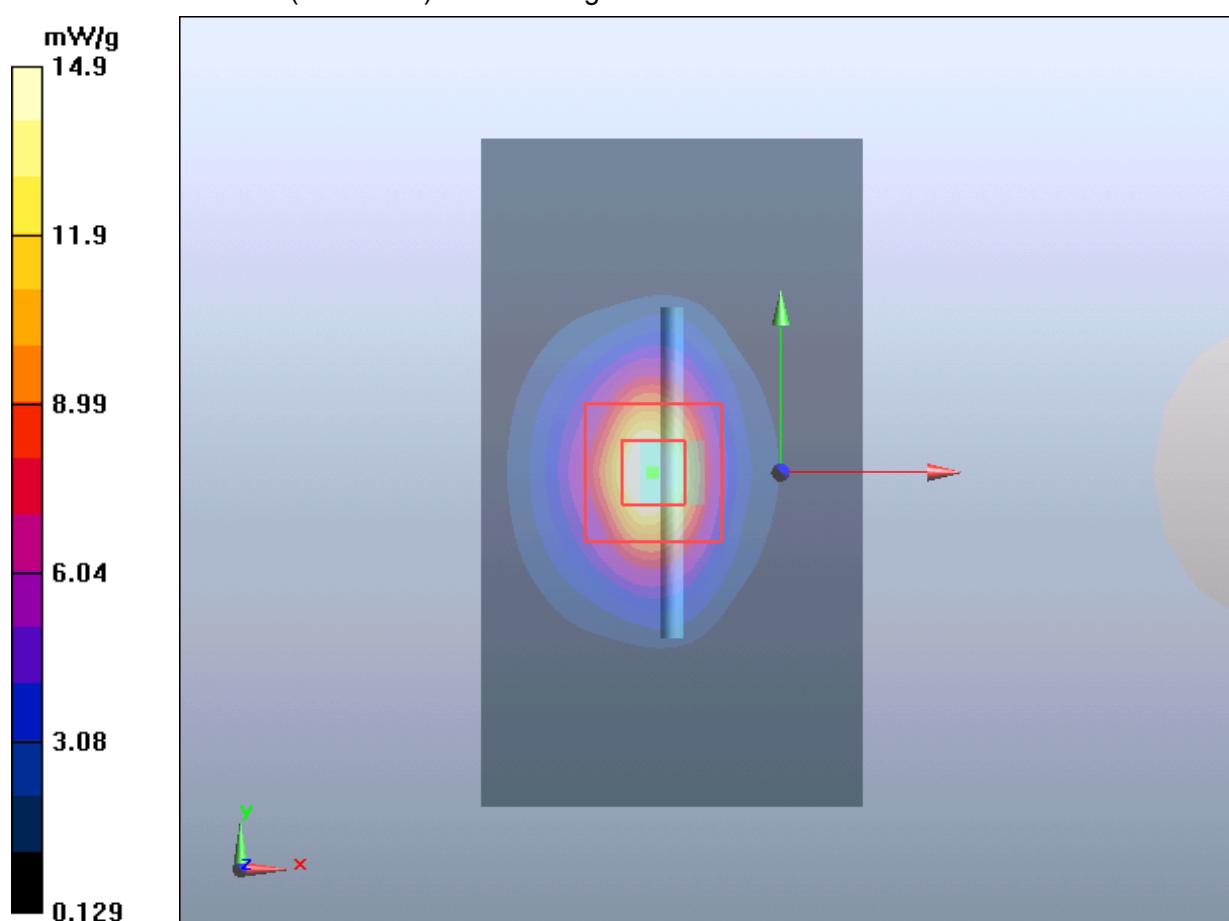


Figure 6 System Performance Check 2450MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

802.11b Test Position 3 Low (1Mbps)

Date: 3/30/2015

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 1/30/2015;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 11/14/2014

Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1246

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Test Position 3 Low /Area Scan (51x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.0mm, dy=1.0mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.030 mW/g

Test Position 3 Low /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.54 V/m; Power Drift = -0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.095 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.045 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.056 mW/g

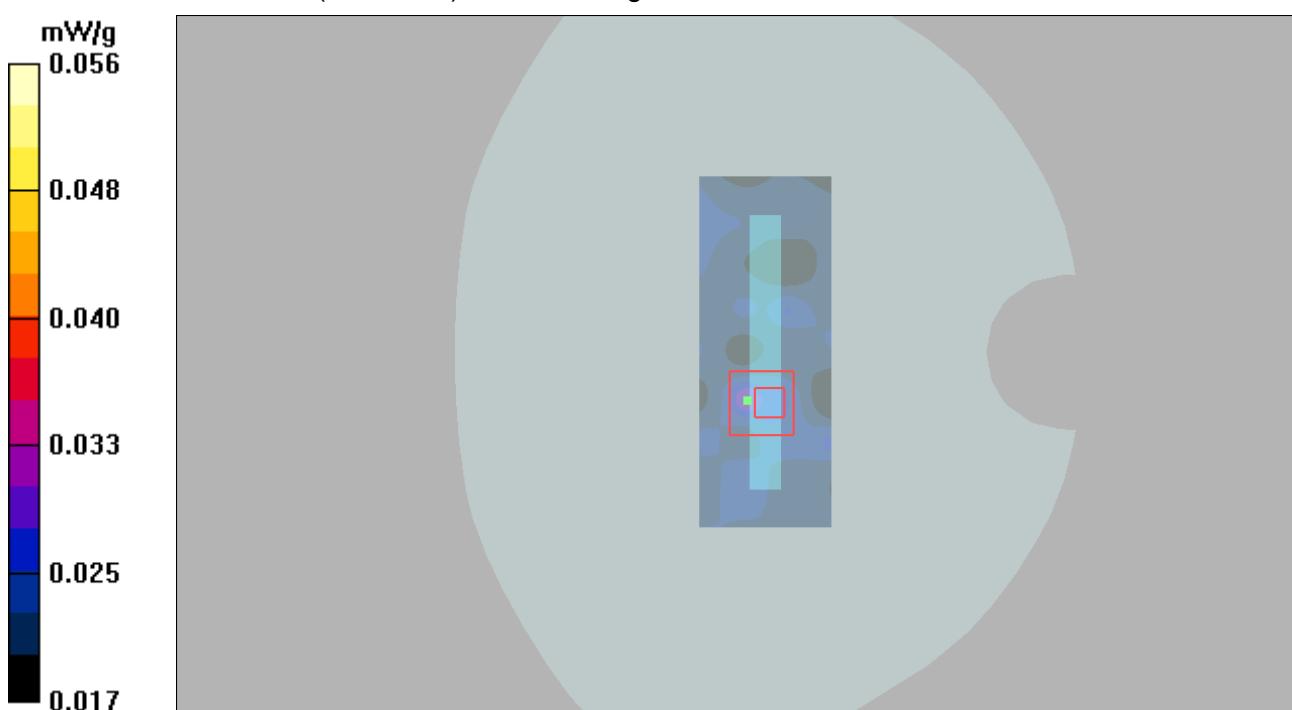


Figure 7 802.11b Test Position 3 Channel 1

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ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate



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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Client

TA-ShangHai

Certificate No: Z15-97010

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3677

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-2-004-01
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: January 30, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards		ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter	NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor	NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor	NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator		18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-14(TMC, No.JZ14-1103)	Mar-16
Reference20dBAttenuator		18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-14(TMC, No.JZ14-1104)	Mar-16
Reference Probe	EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4		SN 777	17-Sep-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Sep14)	Sep -15
Secondary Standards		ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator	MG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02145)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15

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

Issued: January 31, 2015.

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

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3677

Calibrated: January 30, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μ V/(V/m) ²) ^A	0.41	0.46	0.40	±10.8%
DCP(mV) ^B	101.9	102.0	104.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	A dB	B dB/ μ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	182.5
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		198.5
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		179.8

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.30	0.84	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.19	1.05	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.21	1.14	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.24	1.04	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.65	0.68	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.33	0.95	±12%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.55	5.55	5.55	0.42	1.18	±13%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.45	1.05	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.42	1.26	±13%
5800	35.3	5.27	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.48	1.13	±13%

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

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

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

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.53	9.53	9.53	0.15	1.46	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.45	9.45	9.45	0.17	1.35	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.18	1.36	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.18	1.31	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.37	1.08	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.40	0.97	±12%
5200	49.0	5.30	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.45	1.42	±13%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.46	1.48	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.49	1.80	±13%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.50	1.20	±13%

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

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

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

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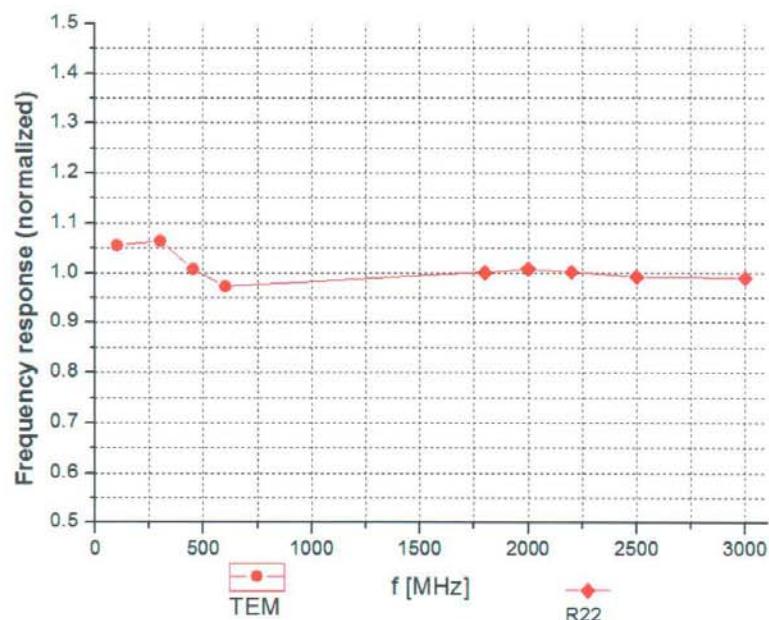
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Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

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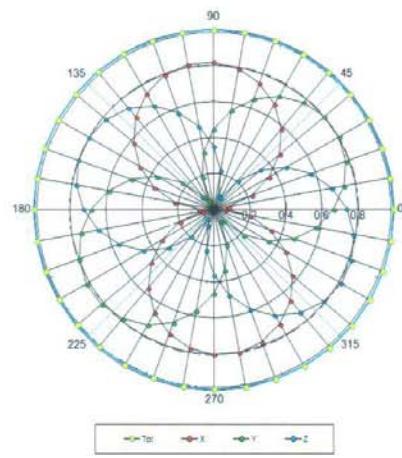
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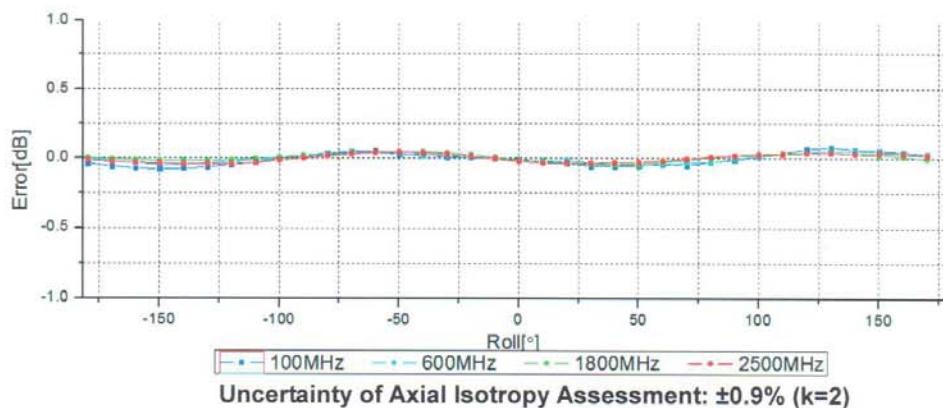
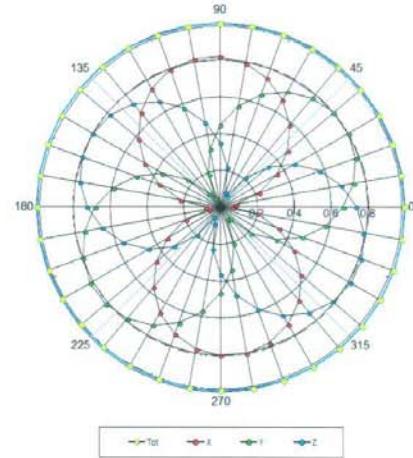
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22



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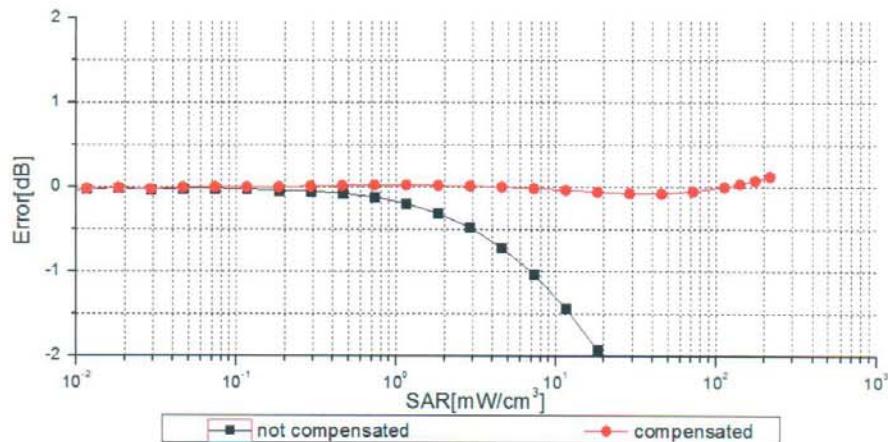
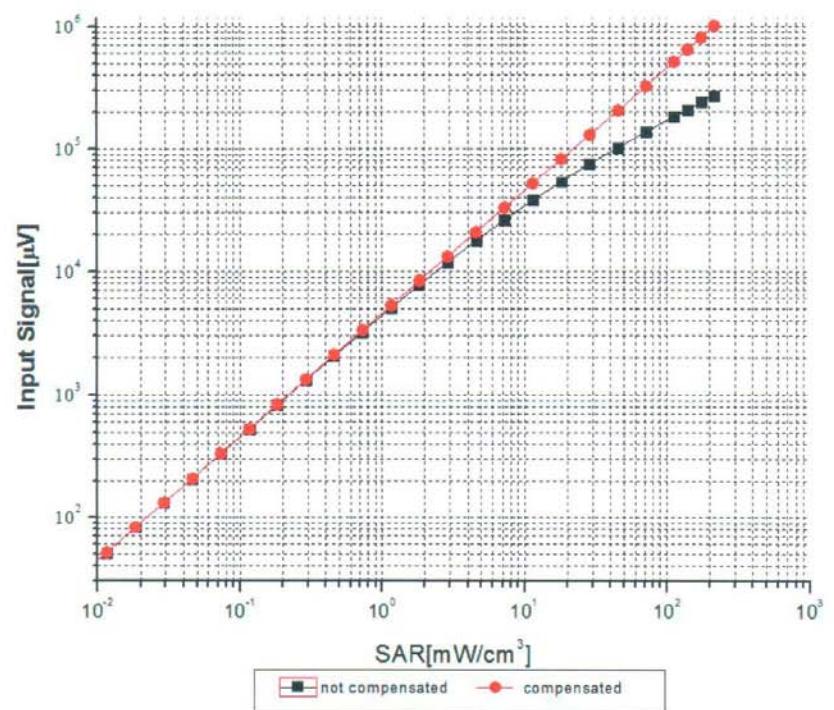
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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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



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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No.: RXA1503-0043SAR01

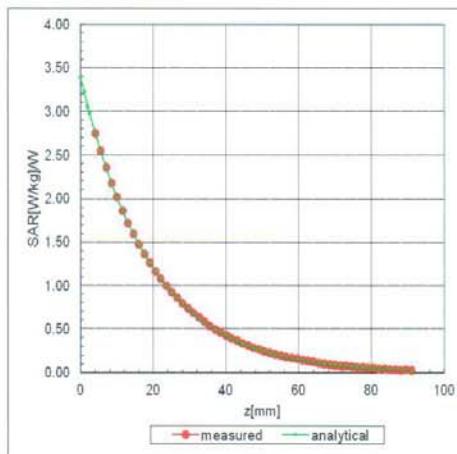
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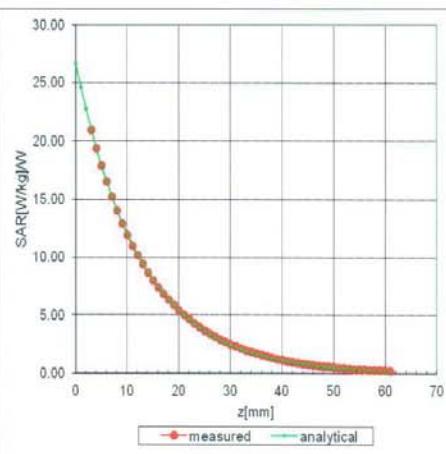
Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
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Conversion Factor Assessment

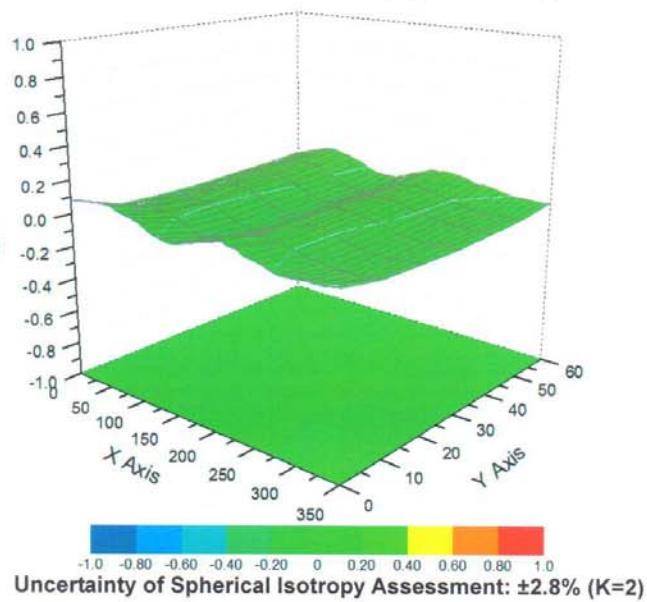
$f=835$ MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)



$f=1750$ MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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Test Report

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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	116.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1503-0043SAR01

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ANNEX E: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



In Collaboration with
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z14-97075

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 786

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

Calibration date: September 1, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRV	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE3	SN 536	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE3-536_Jan14)	Jan -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

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

Issued: September 4, 2014

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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:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1503-0043SAR01

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Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	$(22.0 \pm 0.2) \text{ °C}$	$40.2 \pm 6 \text{ %}$	$1.84 \text{ mho/m} \pm 6 \text{ %}$
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.5 mW/g $\pm 20.8 \text{ % (k=2)}$
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 mW/g $\pm 20.4 \text{ % (k=2)}$

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	$(22.0 \pm 0.2) \text{ °C}$	$51.3 \pm 6 \text{ %}$	$2.00 \text{ mho/m} \pm 6 \text{ %}$
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW/g $\pm 20.8 \text{ % (k=2)}$
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW/g $\pm 20.4 \text{ % (k=2)}$

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$57.1\Omega - 0.57j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$56.0\Omega + 3.31j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.192 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

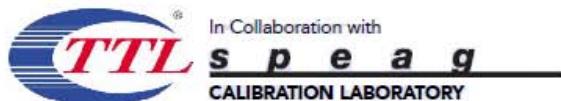
Manufactured by	SPEAG
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Test Report

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 01.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

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

Medium parameters used: $\epsilon = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.84 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149, ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 2013-09-05;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

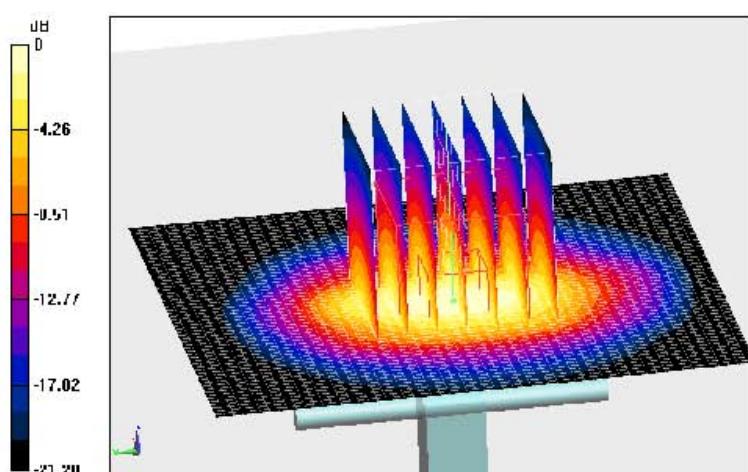
System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.583 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

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



0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

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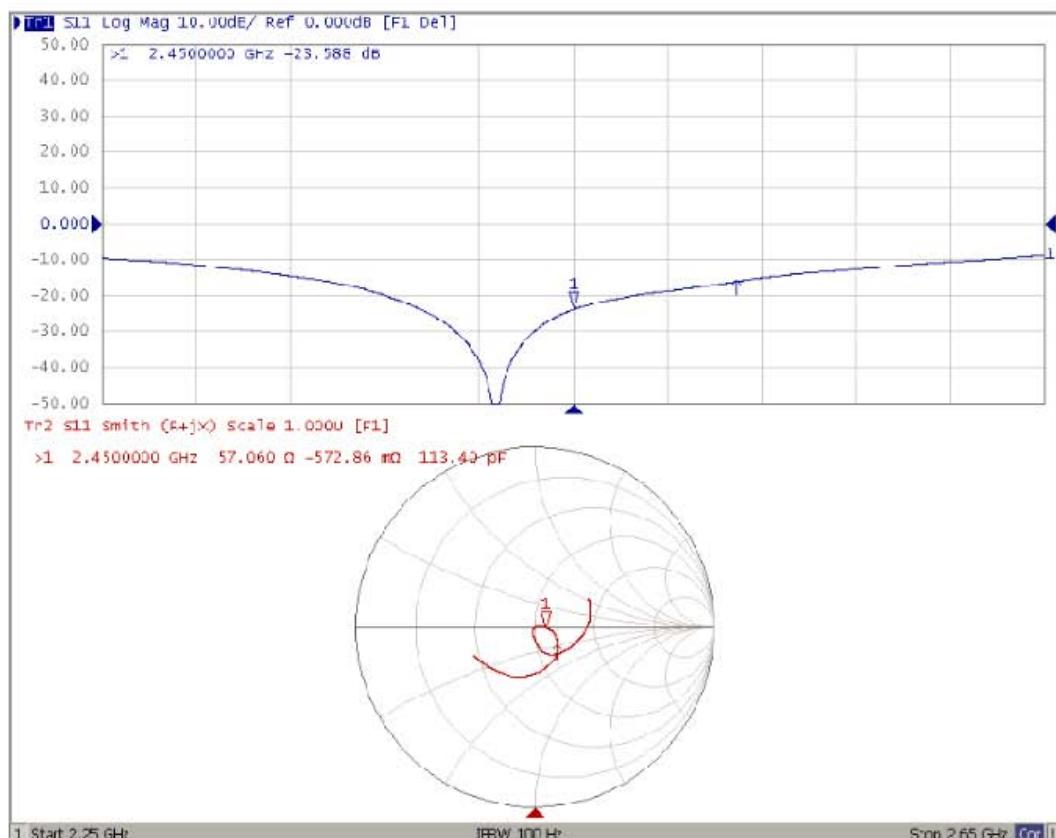
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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No.: RXA1503-0043SAR01

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E-mail: ctll@chinatll.com Http://www.chinatll.cn



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 01.09.2014

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.988 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.25$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149, ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

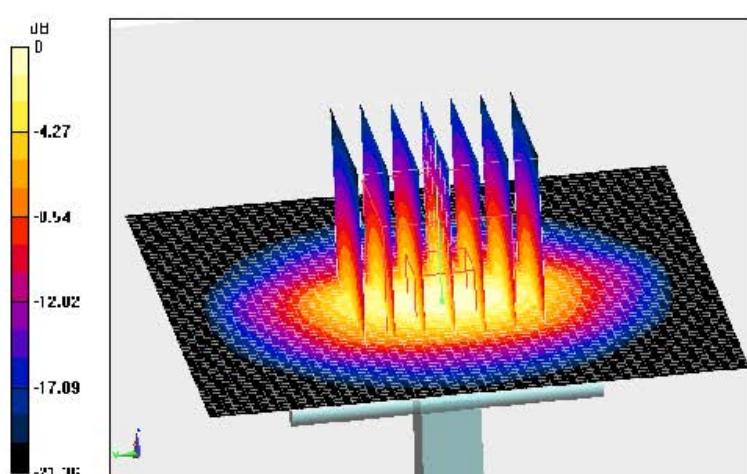
System Performance Check at Frequencies above 1 GHz/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.120 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.7 W/kg



0 dB = 17.7 W/kg = 12.48 dBW/kg

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Test Report

Report No.: RXA1503-0043SAR01

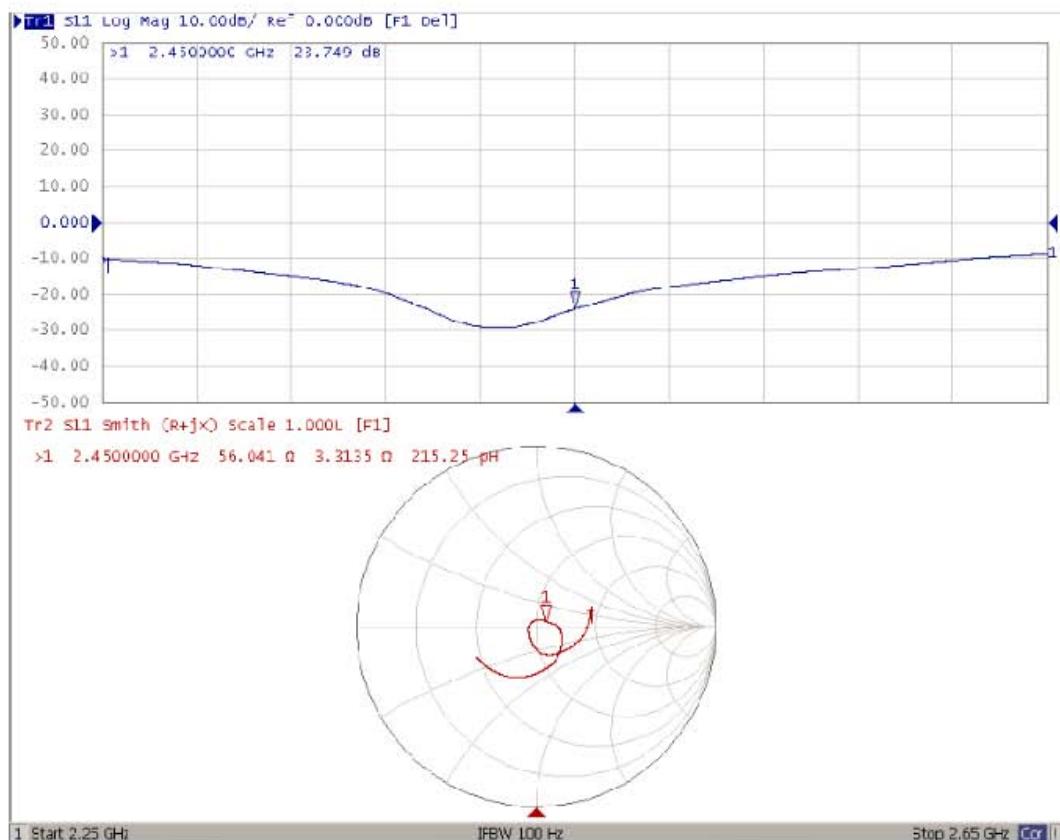
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

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ANNEX F: DAE4 Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TA-Shanghai (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1291_Nov14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1291**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v28**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **November 14, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

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

Issued: November 14, 2014

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Test Report

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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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

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Test Report

Report No.: RXA1503-0043SAR01

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	402.613 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.293 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.205 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97544 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.93356 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.99377 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	308.5 ° ± 1 °
---	---------------

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Test Report

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200033.82	-3.10	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20004.15	-0.02	-0.00
Channel X - Input	-20004.31	1.85	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200033.24	-3.41	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20003.47	-0.54	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20006.08	0.19	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200036.05	-0.73	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20001.26	-2.68	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20007.69	-1.47	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.57	-0.08	-0.00
Channel X + Input	200.57	-0.14	-0.07
Channel X - Input	-199.31	-0.00	0.00
Channel Y + Input	1999.81	-0.79	-0.04
Channel Y + Input	200.05	-0.62	-0.31
Channel Y - Input	-199.06	0.30	-0.15
Channel Z + Input	2001.14	0.56	0.03
Channel Z + Input	199.16	-1.42	-0.71
Channel Z - Input	-200.73	-1.23	0.62

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	9.64	7.77
	-200	-6.77	-8.44
Channel Y	200	13.71	13.30
	-200	-14.01	-14.19
Channel Z	200	-16.88	-16.56
	-200	13.70	13.86

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.91	-4.26
Channel Y	200	8.88	-	3.64
Channel Z	200	10.51	7.45	-

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Test Report

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200033.82	-3.10	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20004.15	-0.02	-0.00
Channel X - Input	-20004.31	1.85	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200033.24	-3.41	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20003.47	-0.54	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20006.08	0.19	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200036.05	-0.73	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20001.26	-2.68	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20007.69	-1.47	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.57	-0.08	-0.00
Channel X + Input	200.57	-0.14	-0.07
Channel X - Input	-199.31	-0.00	0.00
Channel Y + Input	1999.81	-0.79	-0.04
Channel Y + Input	200.05	-0.62	-0.31
Channel Y - Input	-199.06	0.30	-0.15
Channel Z + Input	2001.14	0.56	0.03
Channel Z + Input	199.16	-1.42	-0.71
Channel Z - Input	-200.73	-1.23	0.62

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	9.64	7.77
	-200	-6.77	-8.44
Channel Y	200	13.71	13.30
	-200	-14.01	-14.19
Channel Z	200	-16.88	-16.56
	-200	13.70	13.86

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.91	-4.26
Channel Y	200	8.88	-	3.64
Channel Z	200	10.51	7.45	-

**TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Test Report**

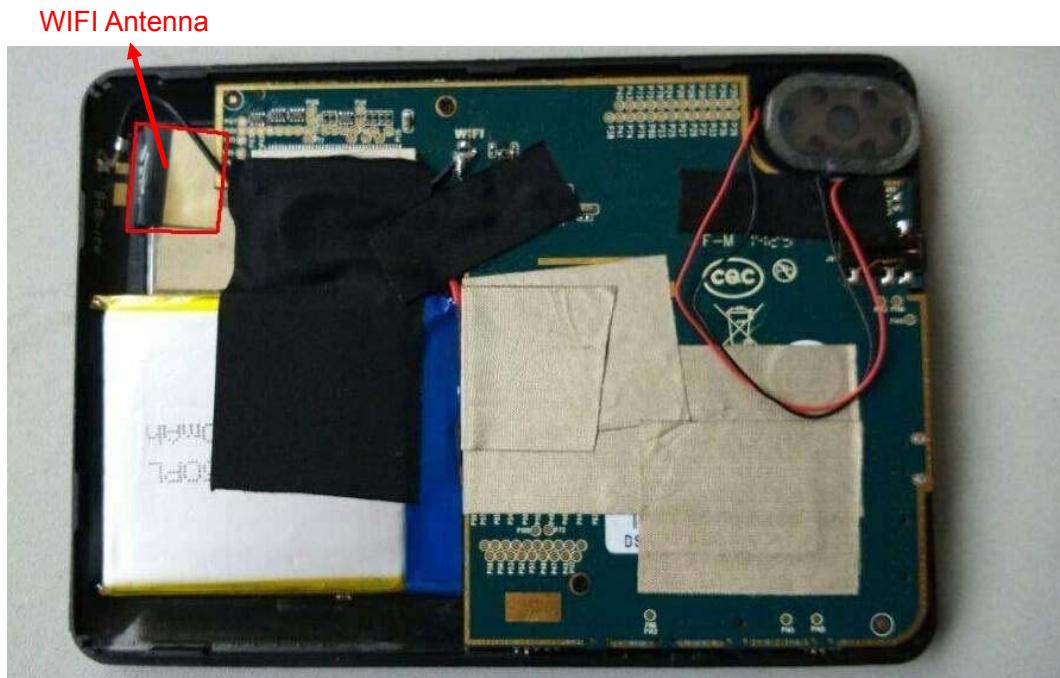
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ANNEX G: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration



a: EUT



b: Antenna Schemes(Back Side of EUT)

Picture 3: Constituents of the EUT

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Picture 4: Test position 1



Picture 5: Test position 2

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Picture 6: Test Position 3



Picture 7: Test Position 4

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Picture 8: Test Position 5



Picture 9: Test Position 6

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ANNEX H: System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table 9: System Validation Part 1

System No.	Probe SN.	Liquid Name	Validation Date	Frequency Point	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (s/m)
1	3677	2450MHz (body)	January 30, 2015	2450MHz	52.7	1.95

Table 10: System Validation Part 2

CW Validation	Sensitivity	PASS	PASS
	Probe Linearity	PASS	PASS
	Probe Isotropy	PASS	PASS
Mod Validation	MOD. Type	GMSK	GMSK
	MOD. Type	OFDM	OFDM
	Duty Factor	PASS	PASS
	PAR	PASS	PASS