

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

MAXWEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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FCC ID:2AEN3GRAVITY5LTE

Report Type: Original Report	Product Type: Gravity 5LTE
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Report Number: RDG151125001-20B	
Report Date: 2015-12-04	
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Attestation of Test Results			
EUT Information	Company Name	MAXWEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	
	Product Name	Gravity 5LTE	
	EUT Description	Smart phone	
	FCC ID	2AEN3GRAVITY5LTE	
	Tested Model	Gravity 5LTE	
	Serial Number	151125001	
	Test Date	2015-12-03	
MODE	Max. SAR Level(s) Reported(W/Kg)	Limit(W/Kg)	
GSM 850	1g Head SAR	0.421	1.6
	1g Body SAR	0.947	
PCS 1900	1g Head SAR	0.275	
	1g Body SAR	1.178	
WCDMA Band 5	1g Head SAR	0.377	
	1g Body SAR	1.002	
WCDMA Band 4	1g Head SAR	0.537	
	1g Body SAR	1.186	
WCDMA Band 2	1g Head SAR	0.383	
	1g Body SAR	1.180	
LTE Band 2	1g Head SAR	0.232	
	1g Body SAR	0.871	
LTE Band 4	1g Head SAR	0.301	
	1g Body SAR	0.760	
LTE Band 7	1g Head SAR	0.163	
	1g Body SAR	0.421	
LTE Band 17	1g Head SAR	0.166	
	1g Body SAR	0.220	
Simultaneous	1g Head SAR	0.924	
	1g Body SAR	1.380	
Hotspot	1g Body SAR	1.380	
Applicable Standards	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 : 2005 IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields,3 kHz to 300 GHz.		
	ANSI / IEEE C95.3 : 2002 IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields With Respect to Human Exposure to Such Fields,100 kHz—300 GHz.		
	FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093 Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices		
	IEEE1528:2013 IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques		
	IEC 62209-2:2010 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices-Human models, instrumentation, and procedures-Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)		
	KDB procedures KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03 KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02 KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01 KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01 KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r04		

Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Standards and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures.

The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	RDG151125001-20B	Original Report	2015-12-04

Note:

For GSM 850,PCS 1900,WCDMA 850,WCDMA 1700,WCDMA 1900,LTE Band 2,LTE Band 4, LTE Band 7 data, please refer to the report RDG151125001-20A.

EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of MAXWEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED and their product, FCC ID: 2AEN3GRAVITY5LTE, Model: Gravity 5LTE or the EUT (Equipment under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

Note: The model Gravity 5LTE have different samples , they are the same electromagnetic emissions and electromagnetic compatibility characteristics, the difference between them is the colour, the details was explained in the attached declaration letter.

Technical Specification

Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	Headset
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Operation Mode :	GSM Voice, GPRS/EGPRS class 12, WCDMA R99 (Voice+Data),HSUPA Rel 6,HSDPA Rel 7, DC-HSDPA Rel 8, HSPA+ Rel 8 FDD-LTE WLAN Bluetooth
Frequency Band:	GSM 850: 824-849 MHz(TX); 869-894 MHz(RX) PCS 1900: 1850-1910 MHz(TX); 1930-1990 MHz(RX) WCDMA Band 5: 824-849 MHz(TX); 869-894 MHz(RX) WCDMA Band 4: 1710-1785 MHz(TX) ; 2110-2155 MHz(RX) WCDMA Band 2: 1850-1910 MHz(TX); 1930-1990 MHz(RX) LTE Band 2: 1850-1910 MHz(TX) ; 1930-1990 MHz(RX) LTE Band 4: 1710-1785 MHz(TX) ; 2110-2155 MHz(RX) LTE Band 7: 2500-2570 MHz(TX) ; 2620-2690 MHz(RX) LTE Band 17: 704-716 MHz(TX) ; 734-746 MHz(RX) WLAN: 2412MHz-2462 MHz Bluetooth : 2402MHz-2480 MHz
Conducted RF Power:	GSM 850 : 33.18 dBm PCS 1900: 30.02 dBm WCDMA Band 5: 22.95 dBm WCDMA Band 4: 22.84 dBm WCDMA Band 2: 22.99 dBm LTE Band 2:23.59 dBm LTE Band 4: 23.03 dBm LTE Band 7:22.97 dBm LTE Band 17:22.78 dBm WLAN: 9.62 dBm Bluetooth: 4.74 dBm BLE:-3.1 dBm
Dimensions (L*W*H):	14.6 cm (L) × 7.2 cm (W) × 1.0 cm (H)
Power Source:	3.8 VDC Rechargeable Battery
Normal Operation:	Head and Body-worn

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

CE:

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by EN62209-1 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

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

CE Limit (10g 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 10 g of tissue)	2.0	10
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).

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg (FCC) & 2 W/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

FACILITIES

The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) to collect data is located at 6/F, the 3rd Phase of WanLi Industrial Building, Shi Hua Road, Fu Tian Free Trade Zone, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R. of China

DASY4 SAR Evaluation Procedure

Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. By default, the Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 4mm. This distance can be modified by the user, but cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 2.7mm for an ES3DV3 probe type).

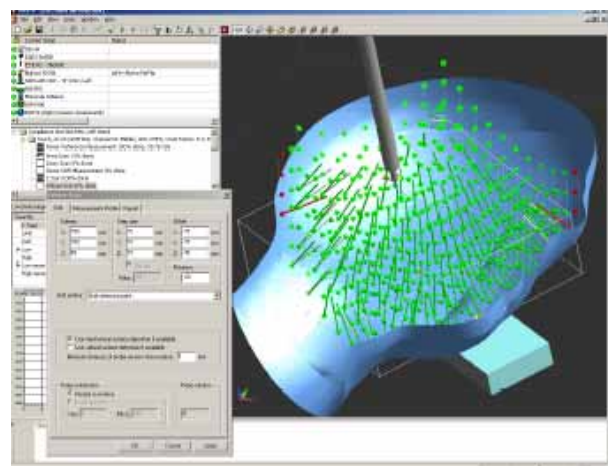
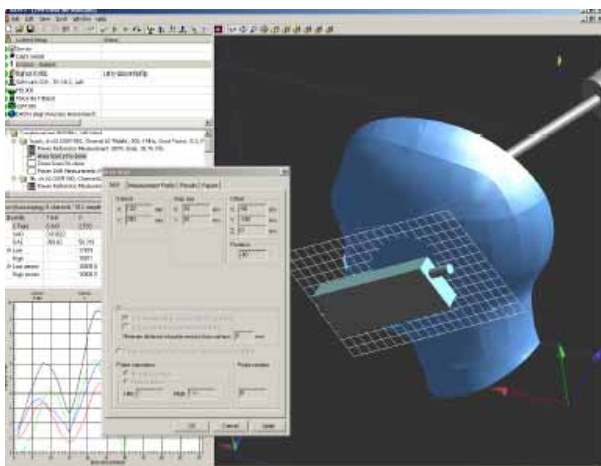
Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids.

The scanning area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the Area Scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid settings can be edited by a user.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

After measurement is completed, all maxima and their coordinates are listed in the Results property page. The maximum selected in the list is highlighted in the 3-D view. For the secondary maxima returned from an Area Scan, the user can specify a lower limit (peak SAR value), in addition to the Find secondary maxima within x dB condition. Only the primary maximum and any secondary maxima within x dB from the primary maximum and above this limit will be measured.



Zoom Scan

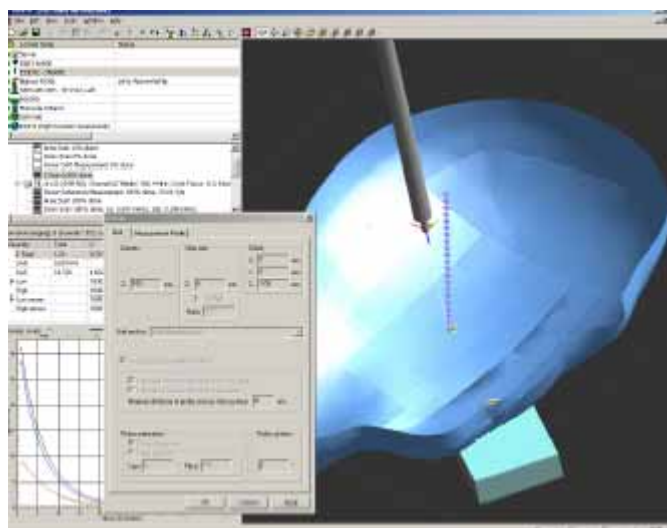
Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Power drift measurement

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

Z-Scan

The Z Scan job measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z axis of a one-dimensional grid. A user can anchor the grid to the section reference point, to any defined user point or to the current probe location. As with any other grids, the local Z axis of the anchor location establishes the Z axis of the grid.



Description of Test System

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the fourth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



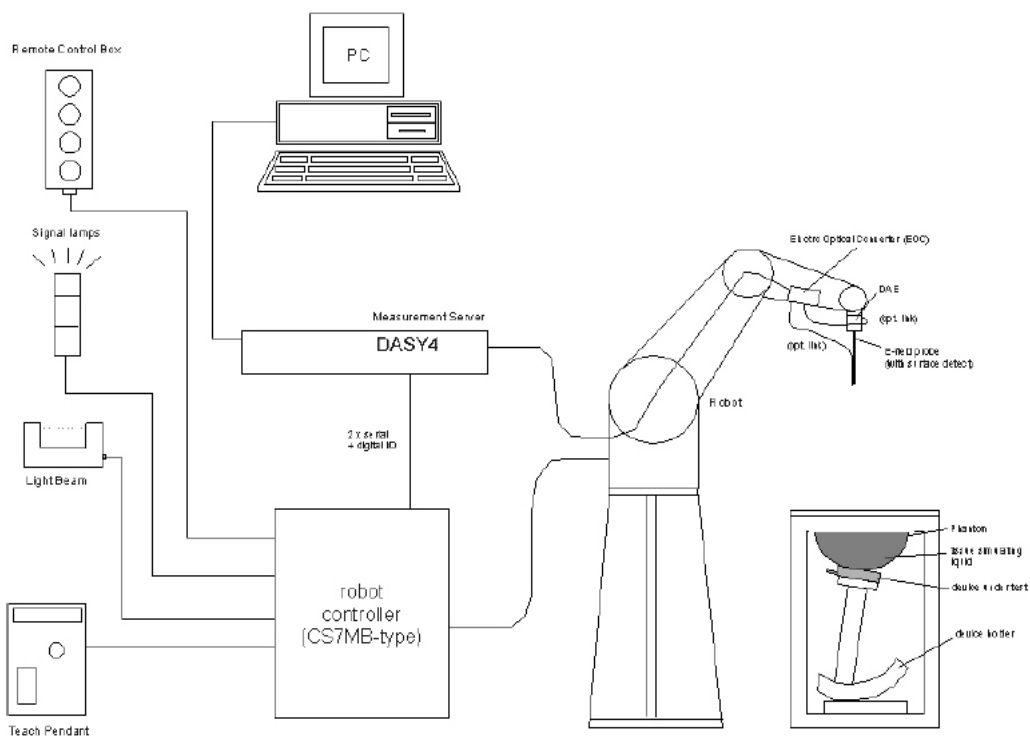
The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 SN: 1604 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$.

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	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

Measurement System Diagram



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant 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 electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld 4G Mobile Phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing system validation.

System Components

- DASY4 Measurement Server
- Data Acquisition Electronics
- Probes
- Light Beam Unit
- Medium
- SAM Twin Phantom
- Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom
- System Validation Kits
- Robot

DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pin out and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



Probes

The DASY system can support many different probe types.

Dosimetric Probes: These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor (± 2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

Free Space Probes: These are electric and magnetic field probes specially designed for measurements in free space. The z-sensor is aligned to the probe axis and the rotation angle of the x-sensor is specified. This allows the DASY system to automatically align the probe to the measurement grid for field component measurement. The free space probes are generally not calibrated in liquid. (The H-field probes can be used in liquids without any change of parameters.)

Temperature Probes: Small and sensitive temperature probes for general use. They use a completely different parameter set and different evaluation procedures. Temperature rise features allow direct SAR evaluations with these probes.

ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core

Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System

Built-in shielding against static charges

Calibration In air from 150 MHz to 3.7 GHz

In brain and muscle simulating tissue at
Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and
1.8 GHz (accuracy $\pm 8\%$)

Frequency 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
(30 MHz to 3 GHz)

Directivity ± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around
probe axis)

± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)

Dynamic 5 mW/g to > 100 mW/g;

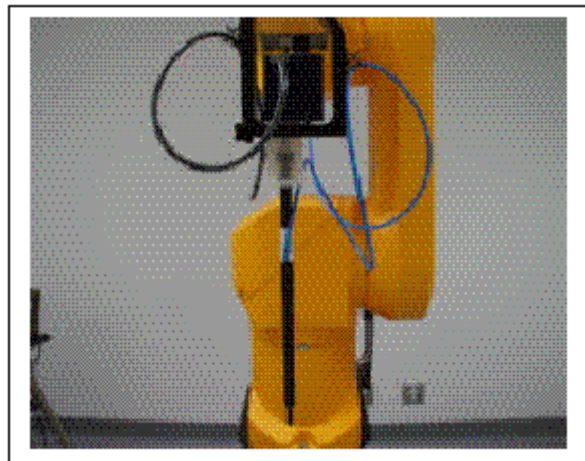
Range Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Surface ± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids

Detection over diffuse reflecting surfaces.

Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm

Tip length: 16 mm



Photograph of the probe

Body diameter: 12 mm

Tip diameter: 6.8 mm

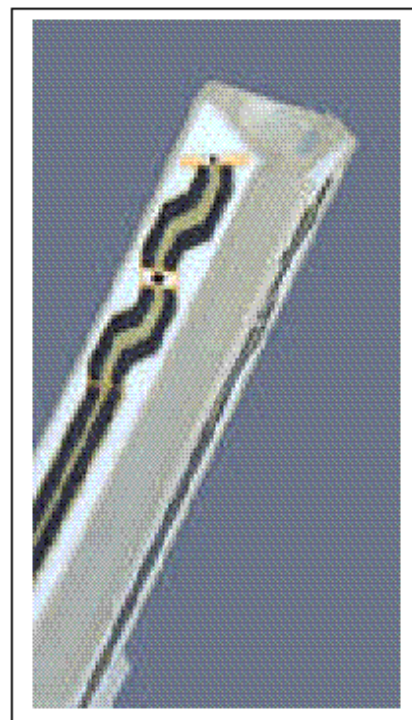
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm

Application General dosimetric up to 3 GHz

Compliance tests of 4G Mobile Phones

Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.



Inside view of
ES3DV3 E-field Probe

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [6] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [7] and found to be better than +/-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 waveguide 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 dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

Data Evaluation

The DASY4 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the 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	V _i	= compensated signal of channel i (i=x, y, z)
	U _i	= input signal of channel i (i=x, y, z)
	cf	= crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
	dcp _i	= diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$E - \text{fieldprobes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConF}}}$$

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

- With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i =x, y, z)
- Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i =x, y, z)
 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ for E-field probes
- ConF = 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 = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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
- E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
- σ = conductivity in [mho/meter] or [Siemens/meter]
- ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is normally set to 1, to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic “tooling” of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, so that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

Medium

Parameters

The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR in the liquid. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., EN 50361, IEEE 1528-2003).

Parameter measurements

Several measurement systems are available for measuring the dielectric parameters of liquids:

- The open coax test method (e.g., HP85070 dielectric probe kit) is easy to use, but has only moderate accuracy. It is calibrated with open, short, and deionized water and the calibrations a critical process.
- The transmission line method (e.g., model 1500T from DAMASKOS, INC.) measures the transmission and reflection in a liquid filled high precision line. It needs standard two port calibration and is probably more accurate than the open coax method.
- The reflection line method measures the reflection in a liquid filled shorted precision lined. The method is not suitable for these liquids because of its low sensitivity.
- The slotted line method scans the field magnitude and phase along a liquid filled line. The evaluation is straight forward and only needs a simple response calibration. The method is very accurate, but can only be used in high loss liquids and at frequencies above 100 to 200MHz. Cleaning the line can be tedious.

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

The phantom table comes in two sizes: A 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table for use with free standing robots (DASY4 professional system option) or as a second phantom and a 100 x 75 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table with reinforcements for table mounted robots (DASY4 compact system option).

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids) A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during o_ -periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not used, otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.
- Glycol based liquids should be used with care. As glycol is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not used (desirable at



least once a week).

- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom's compatibility.

Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

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

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



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

System Validation Kits

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. For that purpose a well-defined SAR distribution in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom is produced.

System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder. Dipoles are available for the variety of frequencies between 300MHz and 6 GHz (dipoles for other frequencies or media and other calibration conditions are available upon request).

The dipoles are highly symmetric and matched at the center frequency for the specified liquid and distance to the flat phantom (or flat section of the SAM-twin phantom). The accurate distance between the liquid surface and the dipole center is achieved with a distance holder that snaps on the dipole.

Robot

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60L, RX90 and RX90L, as well as the RX60BL and RX90BL types out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). The RX robot series offers many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance-free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchronous motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

For the newly delivered DASY4 systems as well as for the older DASY3 systems delivered since 1999, the CS7MB robot controller version from Stäubli is used. Previously delivered systems have either a CS7 or CS7M controller; the differences to the CS7MB are mainly in the hardware, but some procedures in the robot software from Stäubli are also not completely the same. The following descriptions about robot hard- and software correspond to CS7MB controller with software version 13.1 (edit S5). The actual commands, procedures and configurations, also including details in hardware, might differ if an older robot controller is in use. In this case please also refer to the Stäubli manuals for further information.



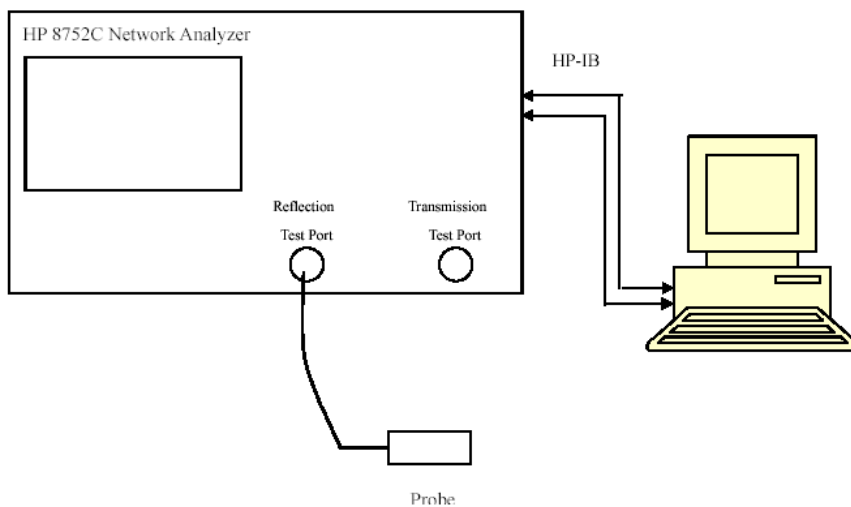
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date	S/N
Robot	RX60BL	N/A	N/A	F02/5S01A1/A/01
Robot Controller	CS7MBs&p RX60BL	N/A	N/A	F02/5S01A1/C/01
DASY4 Test Software	DASY4, V4.5 Build 19	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	2015-08-13	2016-08-13	456
E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	2015-08-20	2016-08-20	3036
Dipole, 750MHz	ALS-D-750-S-2	2014-10-08	2017-10-08	177-00505
Dipole Spacer	ALS-DS-U	N/A	N/A	250-00907
Device holder/Positioner	MD4HHTV5	N/A	N/A	SD 000 H01 KA
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom	Twin SAM	N/A	N/A	Tp-1218
Simulated Tissue 750 MHz Head	ALS-TS-750-H	Each Time	/	269-01008
Simulated Tissue 750 MHz Body	ALS-TS-750-B	Each Time	/	269-02107
Directional couple	DC6180A	N/A	N/A	0325849
Power Amplifier	5S1G4	N/A	N/A	71377
Attenuator	3dB	N/A	N/A	5402
Dielectric probe kit	HP85070B	2015-06-13	2016-06-13	US33020324
Network analyzer	8752C	2015-06-03	2016-06-03	3410A02356
Synthesized Sweeper	HP 8341B	2015-06-03	2016-06-03	2624A00116
UNIVERSAL RADIO COMMUNICATION TESTER	CMU200	2014-11-23	2015-11-23	106891
WIDEBAND RADIO COMMUNICATION TESTER	CMW500	2015-04-19	2016-04-19	114772
EMI Test Receiver	ESCI	2015-06-13	2016-06-13	101746

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

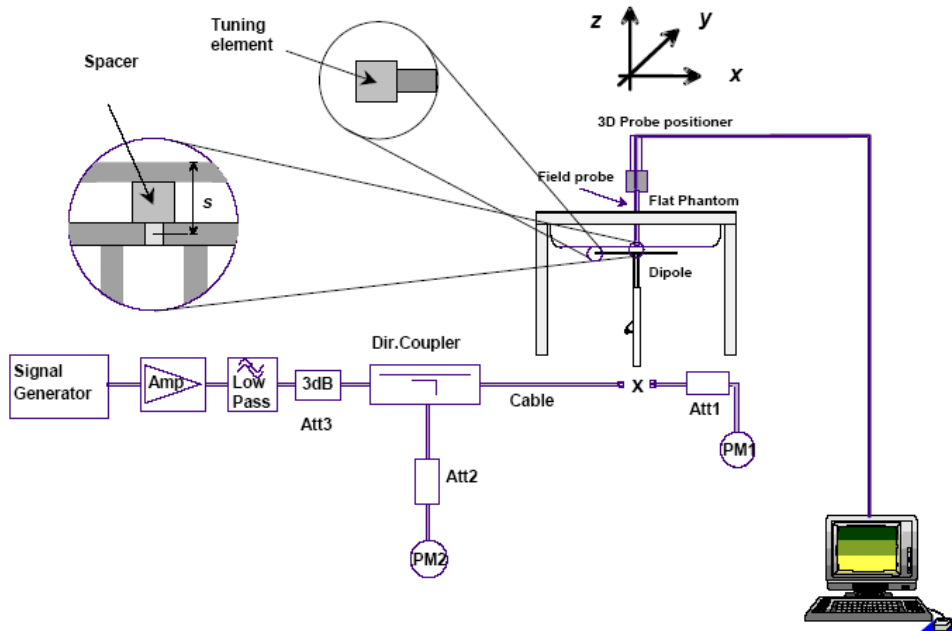
Frequency	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
709.0	Head	42.31	0.89	41.95	0.89	0.858	0.000	±5
	Body	54.57	0.93	55.50	0.96	-1.676	-3.125	±5
710.0	Head	42.34	0.88	41.95	0.89	0.930	-1.124	±5
	Body	54.64	0.94	55.50	0.96	-1.550	-2.083	±5
711.0	Head	41.89	0.88	41.95	0.89	-0.143	-1.124	±5
	Body	54.54	0.93	55.50	0.96	-1.730	-3.125	±5

*Liquid Verification was performed on 2015-12-03

System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band	Liquid Type	Measured SAR (W/Kg)		Target Value (W/Kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2015-12-03	750	Head	1g	0.839*10	8.5	-1.294	± 10
		Body	1g	0.883*10	8.54	3.396	± 10

All SAR values are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: ALS-D-750-S-2; S/N: 177-00505

Program Name: 750 MHz Head

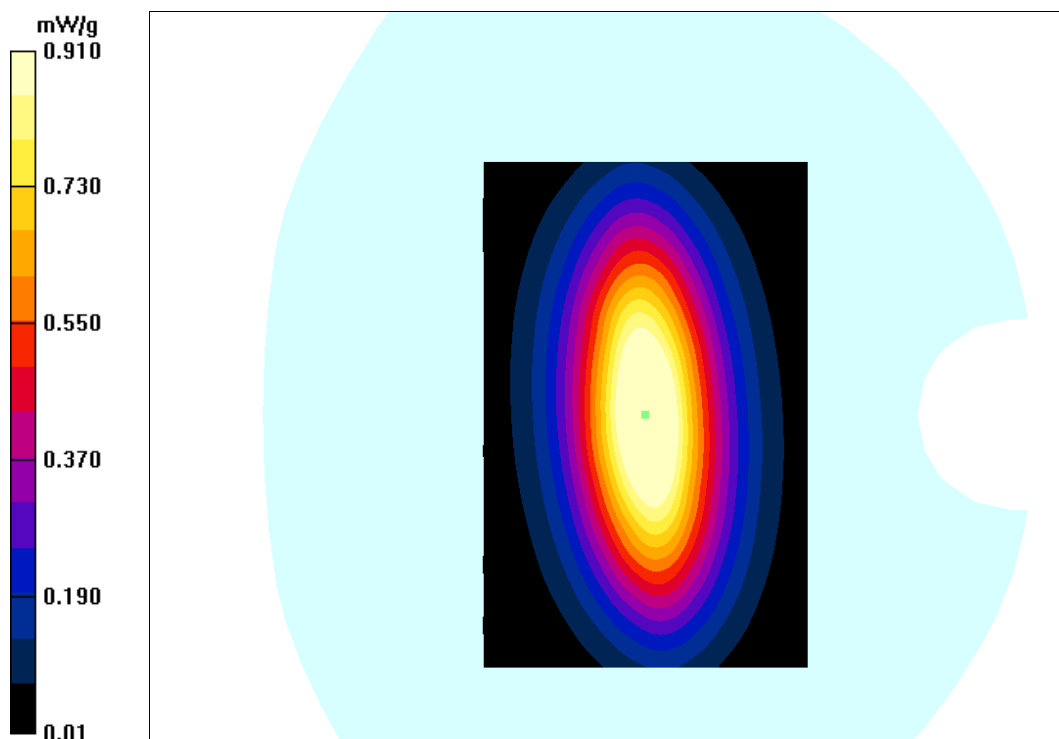
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.90 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.13$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 20/8/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE – SN456; Calibrated: 13/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

750 Head system check /Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.970 mW/g

750 Head system check /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 30.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.839 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.563 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.910 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: ALS-D-750-S-2; S/N: 177-00505

Program Name: 750 MHz Body

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.94 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.55$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(6.10, 6.10, 6.10); Calibrated: 20/8/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE – SN456; Calibrated: 13/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

750 Body system check /Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.980 mW/g

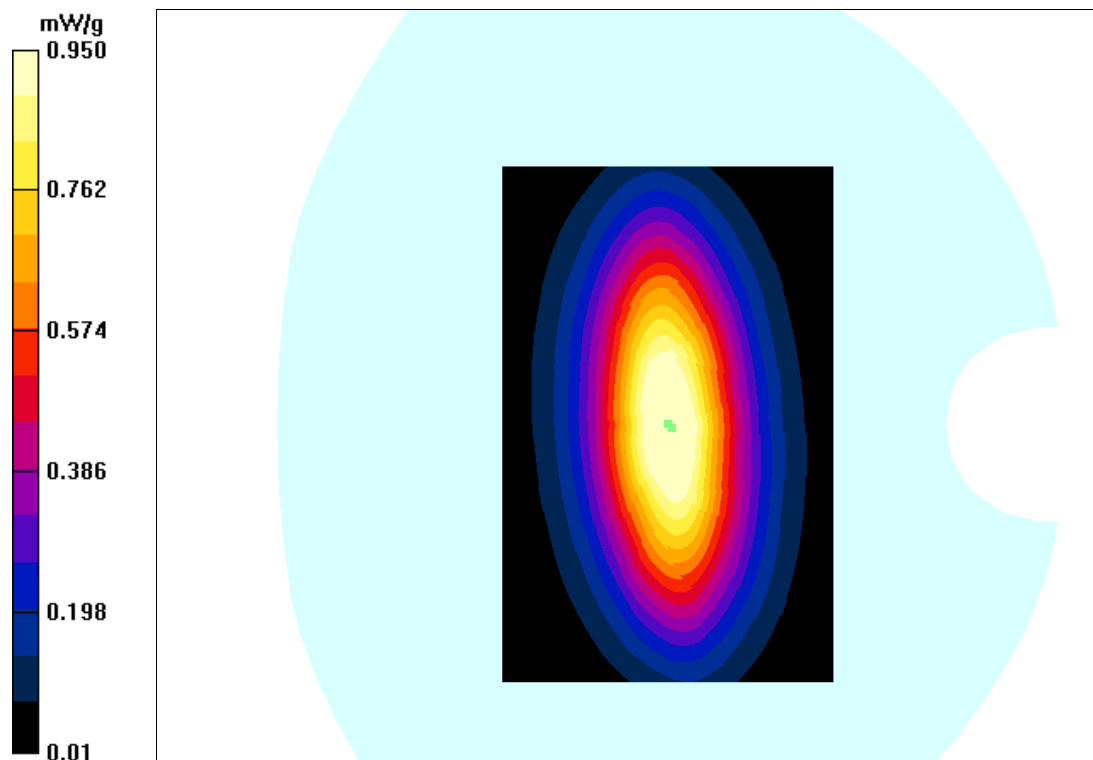
750 Body system check /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.883 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.587 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.950 mW/g

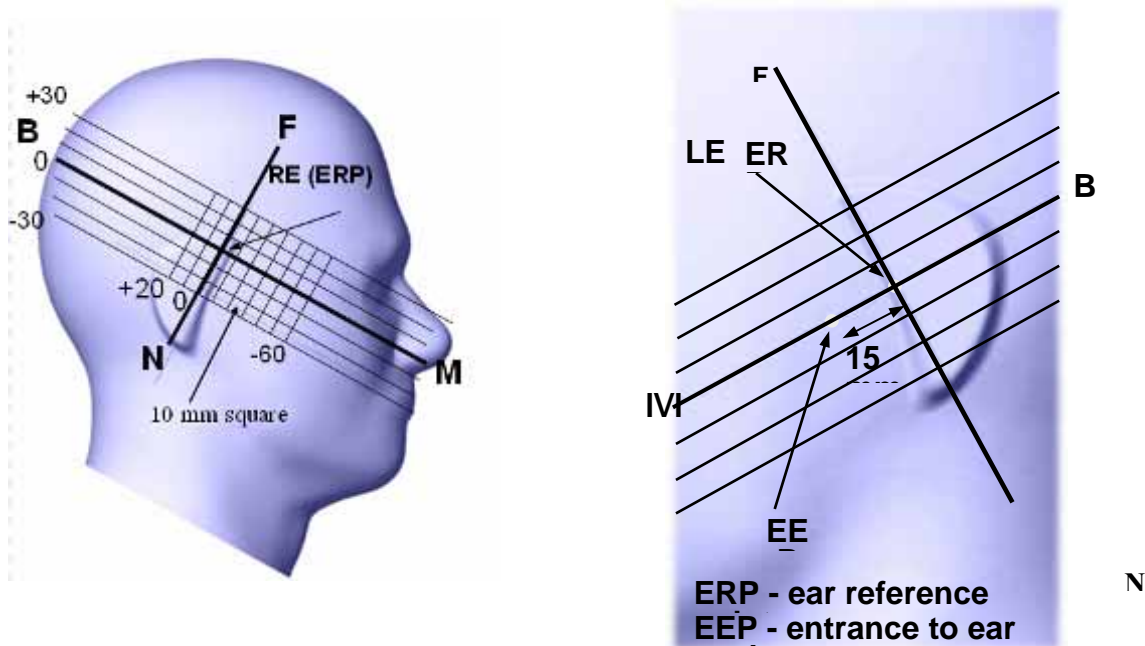


EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person’s Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the “N-F” line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the “ear reference point”. For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The “test device reference point” is aligned to the “ear reference point” on the head phantom and the “vertical centerline” is aligned to the “phantom reference plane”. This is called the “initial ear position”. While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:



Cheek/Touch Position

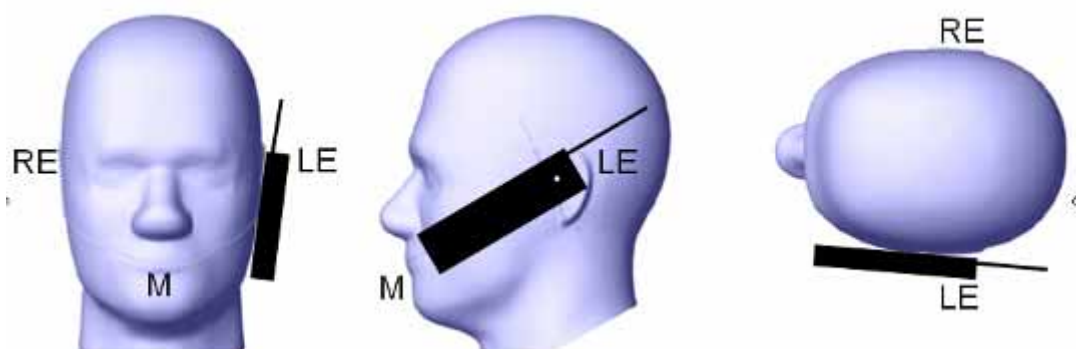
The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

This test position is established:

- When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
- (or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Cheek /Touch Position



Ear/Tilt Position

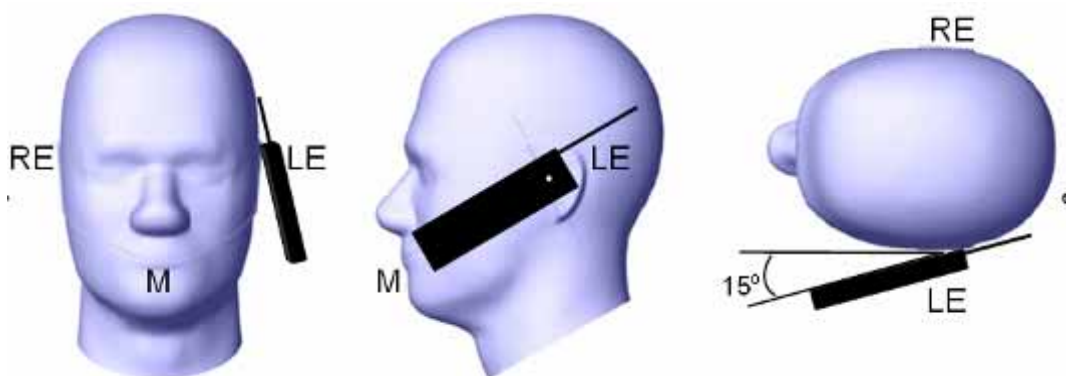
With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tile/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

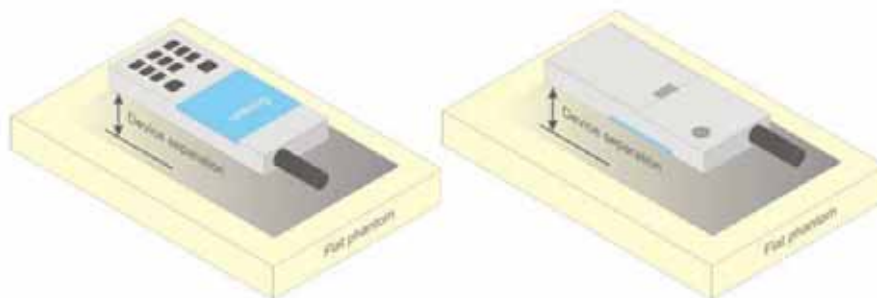


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 35 mm x 35 mm x 35 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

- 1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
- 2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 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 integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

Test methodology

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02.
KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r02.
KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01
KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r03
KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02

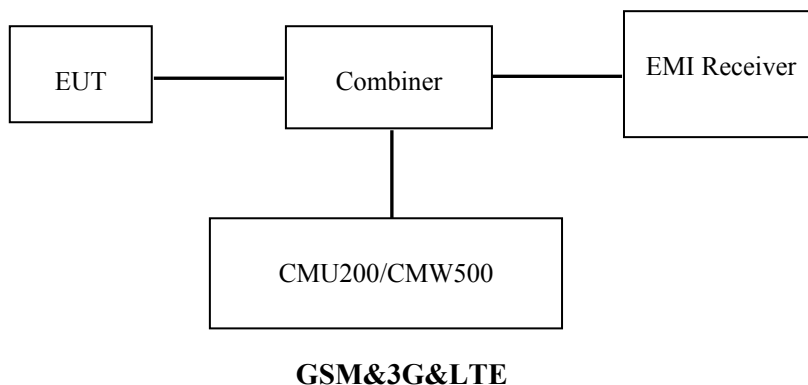
CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the EMI Receiver through sufficient attenuation.



Maximum Output Power among production units

Max Target Power for Production Unit (dBm)			
Mode/Band	Channel		
	Low	Middle	High
LTE Band 17	22.80	22.80	22.80

Note:

For GSM 850, PCS 1900, WCDMA 850, WCDMA 1700, WCDMA 1900, LTE Band 2, LTE Band 4, LTE Band 7 conducted power data, please refer to the report RDG151125001-20A.

LTE

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlined in section 6.2 of the 3GPP TS36.101 specification.

UE Power Class: 3 (23 +/- 2dBm). The allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power due to higher order modulation and transmit bandwidth configuration (resource blocks) is specified in Table 6.2.3-1 of the 3GPP TS36.101.

Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (RB)						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1
64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2

The allowed A-MPR values specified below in Table 6.2.4.-1 of 3GPP TS36.101 are in addition to the allowed MPR requirements. All the measurements below were performed with A-MPR disabled, by using Network Signaling Value of "NS_01".

Table 6.2.4-1: Additional Maximum Power Reduction (A-MPR)

Network Signalling value	Requirements (sub-clause)	E-UTRA Band	Channel bandwidth (MHz)	Resources Blocks (N_{RB})	A-MPR (dB)
NS_01	6.6.2.1.1	Table 5.5-1	1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20	Table 5.6-1	NA
NS_03	6.6.2.2.1	2, 4, 10, 23, 25, 35, 36	3	>5	≤ 1
			5	>6	≤ 1
			10	>6	≤ 1
			15	>8	≤ 1
			20	>10	≤ 1
NS_04	6.6.2.2.2	41	5	>6	≤ 1
			10, 15, 20	See Table 6.2.4-4	
NS_05	6.6.3.3.1	1	10,15,20	≥ 50	≤ 1
NS_06	6.6.2.2.3	12, 13, 14, 17	1.4, 3, 5, 10	Table 5.6-1	n/a
NS_07	6.6.2.2.3	13	10	Table 6.2.4-2	Table 6.2.4-2
	6.6.3.3.2				
NS_08	6.6.3.3.3	19	10, 15	> 44	≤ 3
NS_09	6.6.3.3.4	21	10, 15	> 40	≤ 1
				> 55	≤ 2
NS_10		20	15, 20	Table 6.2.4-3	Table 6.2.4-3
NS_11	6.6.2.2.1	23 ¹	1.4, 3, 5, 10	Table 6.2.4-5	Table 6.2.4-5
..					
NS_32	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Applies to the lower block of Band 23, i.e. a carrier placed in the 2000-2010 MHz region.

LTE Band 17:

BW	Modulation	Resource Block Size & Resource Block Offset	Target MPR	Meas MPR	Ave Tx Power (dBm)		
					Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel
					706.5MHz	710MHz	713.5MHz
5M	QPSK	RB Size=1, RB Offset=0	0	0	22.70	22.75	22.78
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=12	0	0	22.71	22.71	22.74
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=24	0	0	22.76	22.73	22.74
		RB Size=12, RB Offset=0	1	1	22.29	22.19	22.20
		RB Size=12, RB Offset=6	1	1	22.24	22.14	22.24
		RB Size=12, RB Offset=11	1	1	22.32	22.10	22.21
	16QAM	RB Size=25, RB Offset=0	1	1	21.87	21.76	21.69
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=0	1	1	21.95	21.97	22.24
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=12	1	1	21.93	21.91	22.20
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=24	1	1	21.99	22.03	22.16
		RB Size=12, RB Offset=0	2	2	21.23	21.44	21.69
		RB Size=12, RB Offset=6	2	2	21.25	21.49	21.61
		RB Size=12, RB Offset=11	2	2	21.30	21.51	21.64
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=0	2	2	20.74	20.85	20.98
BW	Modulation	Resource Block Size & Resource Block Offset	Target MPR	Meas MPR	Ave Tx Power (dBm)		
					Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel
					709MHz	710MHz	711MHz
10M	QPSK	RB Size=1, RB Offset=0	0	0	22.65	22.69	22.54
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=24	0	0	22.63	22.72	22.56
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=49	0	0	22.68	22.65	22.60
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=0	1	1	22.11	22.02	22.13
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=12	1	1	22.16	22.05	22.09
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=24	1	1	22.09	22.09	22.15
	16QAM	RB Size=50, RB Offset=0	1	1	21.70	21.46	21.64
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=0	1	1	22.00	21.88	22.19
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=24	1	1	22.75	21.82	22.26
		RB Size=1, RB Offset=49	1	1	22.72	21.86	22.22
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=0	2	2	22.24	21.29	21.65
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=12	2	2	22.29	21.33	21.59
		RB Size=25, RB Offset=24	2	2	22.35	21.30	21.54
		RB Size=50, RB Offset=0	2	2	21.71	20.82	20.87

Note:

- SAR for LTE band exposure configurations is measured according to the procedures of KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02.
- The CMW500 Wideband Radio Communication tester is used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing. Closed loop power control is used to keep the radio transmitters the max output power during the test.
- KDB941225D05v02- SAR for higher order modulation is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is > 1.45 W/kg

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

Test Results:

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature:	21 °C
Relative Humidity:	52 %
ATM Pressure:	1002 mbar

* Testing was performed by Wilson Chen on 2015-12-03

LTE Band 17:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Power Drift (dB)	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/Kg)			
						Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Left Head Cheek	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	0.012	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.163	0.166	1#
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	0.023	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.121	0.140	/
Left Head Tilt	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	0.039	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.105	0.107	/
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	-0.029	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.077	0.089	/
Right Head Cheek	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	-0.081	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.155	0.158	/
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	0.084	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.114	0.132	/
Right Head Tilt	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	0.048	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.086	0.088	/
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	-0.060	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.071	0.082	/

Note:

- When the 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/Kg, testing for other channels are optional.
- SAR for LTE band exposure configurations is measured according to the procedures of KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02.
- KDB941225D05- SAR for higher order modulation is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is > 1.45 W/kg
- KDB941225D05- For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, when the reported SAR measured for the Highest output power channel is < 1.45 W/kg, tests for the remaining required test channels are optional.
- KDB941225D05- For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are 0.8 W/kg.

- 6. KDB941225D05- Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offset the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
- 7. Worst case SAR for 50% RB allocation is selected to be tested.

Mobile Hot-Spot Test Result

The DUT is capable of functioning as a Wi-Fi to Cellular Mobile hotspot. Additional SAR testing was performed according to KDB 941225 D06. Testing was performed with a separation of 1cm between the DUT and the flat phantom. The DUT was positioned for SAR tests with the front and back surfaces facing the phantom, and also with the edges facing the phantom in which the transmitting antenna is <2.5 cm from the edge. Each transmit band was utilized for SAR testing. The tested mode has been selected within each band that exhibits the highest time average output power.

LTE Band 17:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Power Drift (dB)	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/Kg)			
						Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Plot
Body-Back (10mm)	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	-0.047	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.216	0.220	2#
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	0.064	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.153	0.177	/
Body-Left (10mm)	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	-0.004	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.149	0.152	/
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	0.098	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.110	0.127	/
Body- Right (10mm)	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	0.011	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.062	0.063	/
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	0.097	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.037	0.043	/
Body-Bottom (10mm)	709	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	1RB,offset=24	-0.051	22.72	22.80	1.019	0.088	0.090	/
	711	1RB,offset=24	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	710	50% RB,offset=12	-0.017	22.16	22.80	1.159	0.052	0.060	/

Note:

- 1. When the 1-g SAR is 0.8W/Kg, testing for other channels are optional.
- 2. SAR for LTE band exposure configurations is measured according to the procedures of KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02.
- 3. KDB941225D05- SAR for higher order modulation is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is > ½ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is > 1.45 W/kg
- 4. KDB941225D05- For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, when the reported SAR measured for the Highest output power channel is <1.45 W/kg, tests for the remaining required test channels are optional.
- 5. KDB941225D05- For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are 0.8 W/kg.
- 6. KDB941225D05- Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offset the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
- 7. Worst case SAR for 50% RB allocation is selected to be tested.

SAR Plots (Summary of the Highest SAR Values)

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 1#: LTE FDD Band 17 Left Cheek Middle Channel

DUT: Gravity 5LTE; Type: Gravity 5LTE

Communication System: LTE FDD Band 17; Frequency: 710 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium parameters used: $f = 710 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.34$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(6.13, 6.13, 6.13); Calibrated: 8/20/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 8/22/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

LTE FDD Band 17-head-left-mid /Area Scan (91x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.182 mW/g

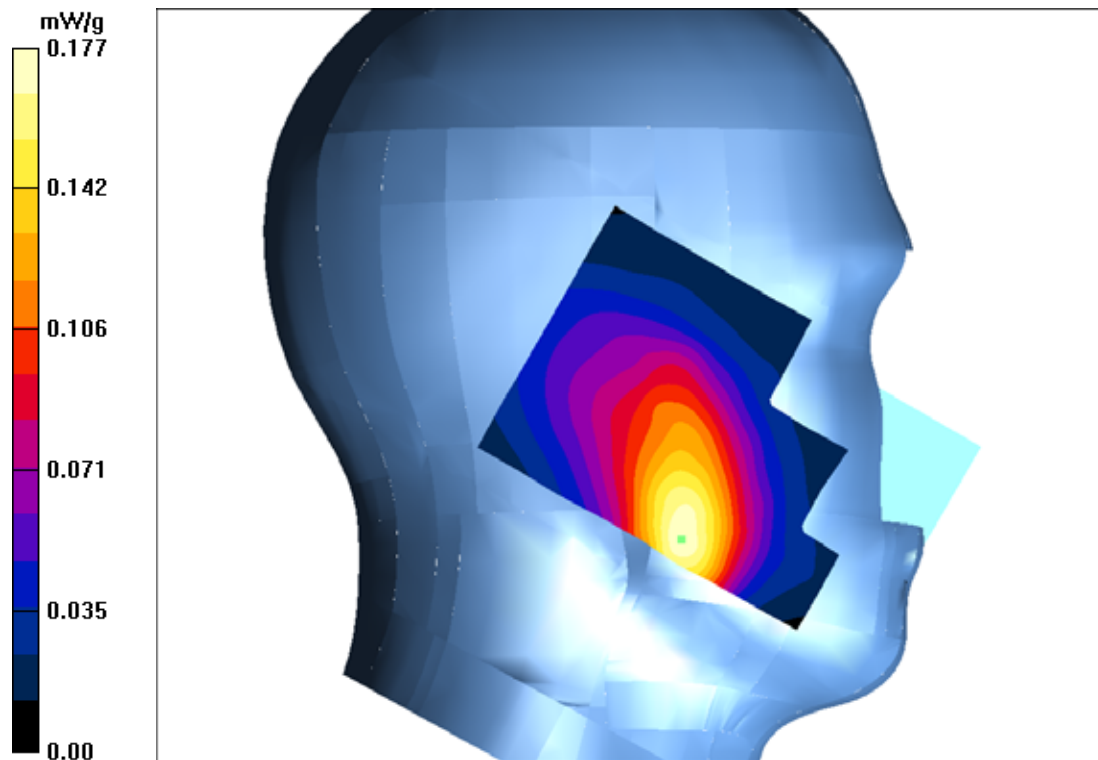
LTE FDD Band 17-head-left-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.012 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.244 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.163 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.111 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.177 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 2#: LTE FDD Band 17 Body-Worn Back Middle Channel

DUT: Gravity 5LTE; Type: Gravity 5LTE

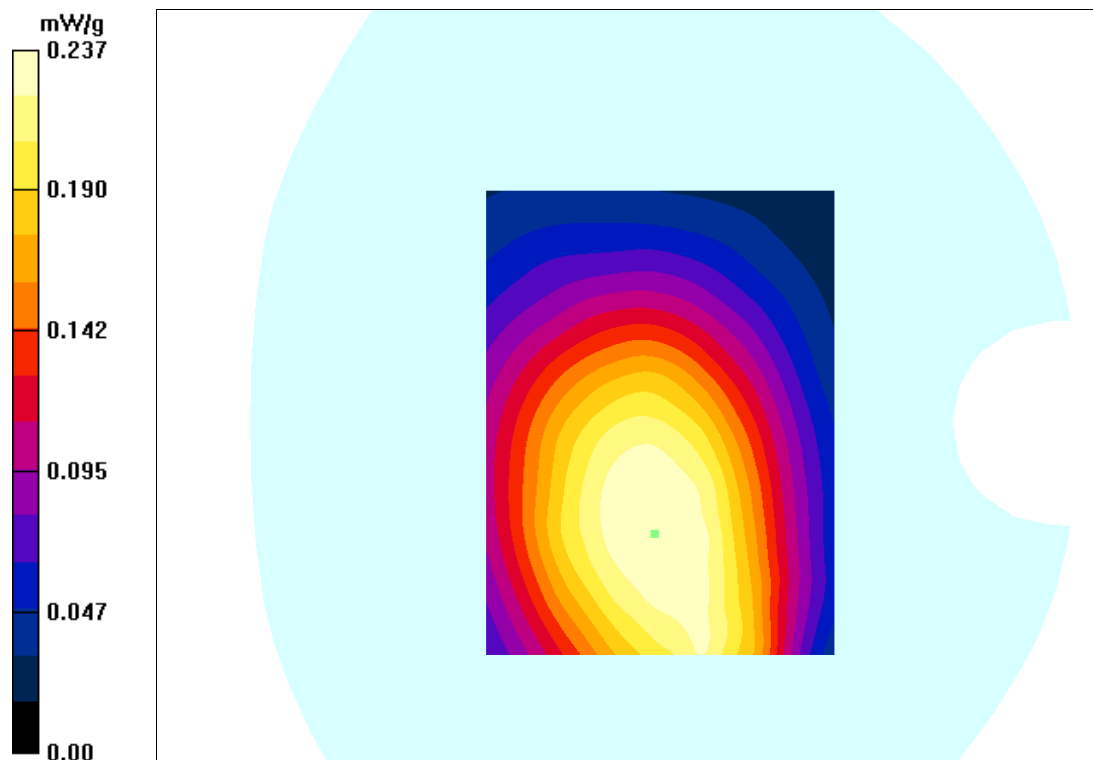
Communication System: LTE FDD Band 17; Frequency: 710 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 710 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.94 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.64$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(6.10, 6.10, 6.10); Calibrated: 8/20/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 8/22/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

LTE FDD Band 17-back-mid /Area Scan (81x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.251 mW/g

LTE FDD Band 17-back-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 11.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.047 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.305 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.216 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.237 mW/g



APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	± 6.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %	
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	
RF Ambient Noise	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.7 %	± 10.4 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.4 %	± 20.8 %	-

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEC 62209-2								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	± 6.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %	
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	
RF Ambient Noise	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.7 %	± 10.4 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.4 %	± 20.8 %	-

APPENDIX B PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **ES3-3036_Aug15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **ES3DV3 - SN:3036**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5,
QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **August 20, 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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
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-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Issued: August 20, 2015

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

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., 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
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

ES3DV3 – SN:3036

August 20, 2015

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3036

Manufactured: August 21, 2003
Calibrated: August 20, 2015

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

ES3DV3- SN:3036

August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.22	1.34	1.49	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	102.6	104.5	104.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	207.4	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		222.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		226.3	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

ES3DV3- SN:3036

August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	52.3	0.76	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.05	1.20	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.19	1.90	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.25	2.28	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.31	1.86	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.58	1.37	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.71	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.59	1.44	± 12.0 %
3700	37.7	3.12	3.84	3.84	3.84	0.35	2.20	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. 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:3036

August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

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 (mm) ^G	Unc (k=2)
150	61.9	0.80	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.08	1.20	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.14	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.10	6.10	6.10	0.40	1.64	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.49	1.55	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.51	1.48	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.48	1.60	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.80	1.09	± 12.0 %
3700	51.0	3.55	3.58	3.58	3.58	0.50	2.12	± 13.1 %

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

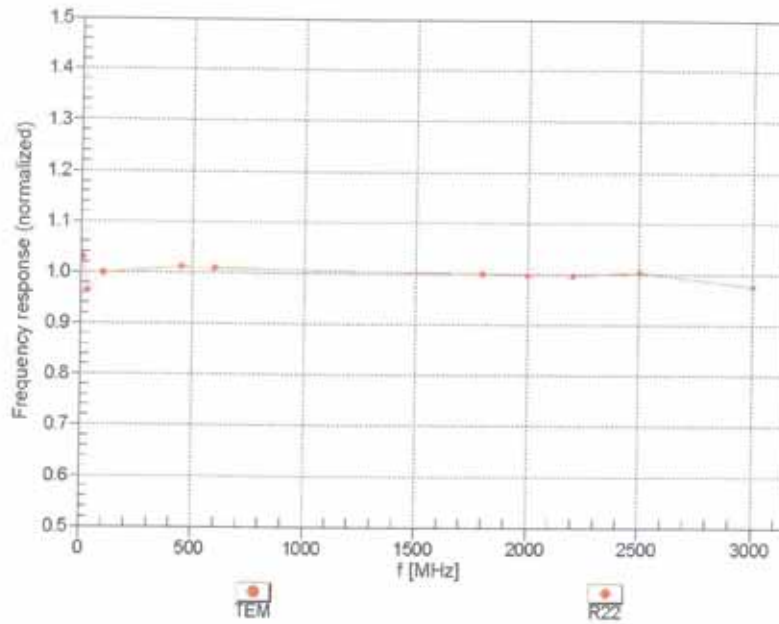
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty 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:3036

August 20, 2015

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



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

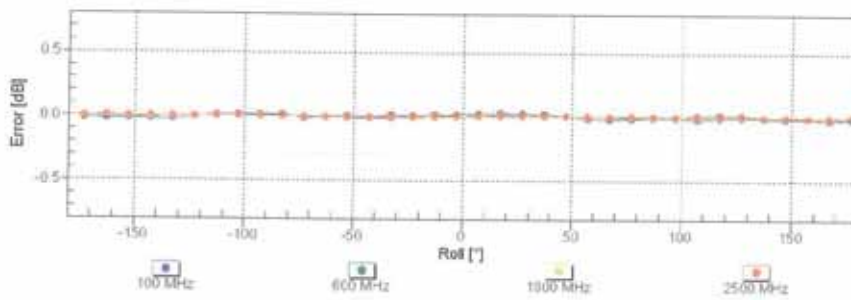
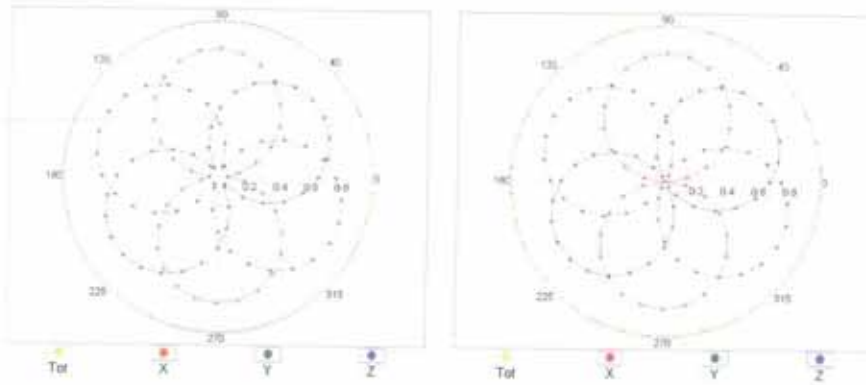
ES3DV3- SN:3036

August 20, 2015

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

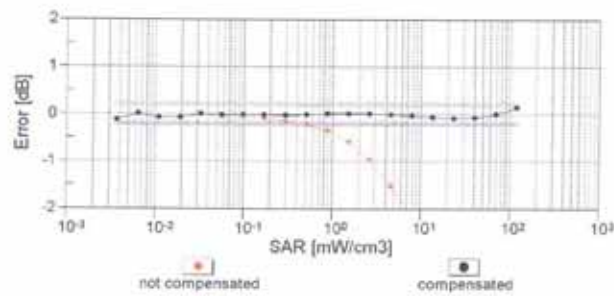
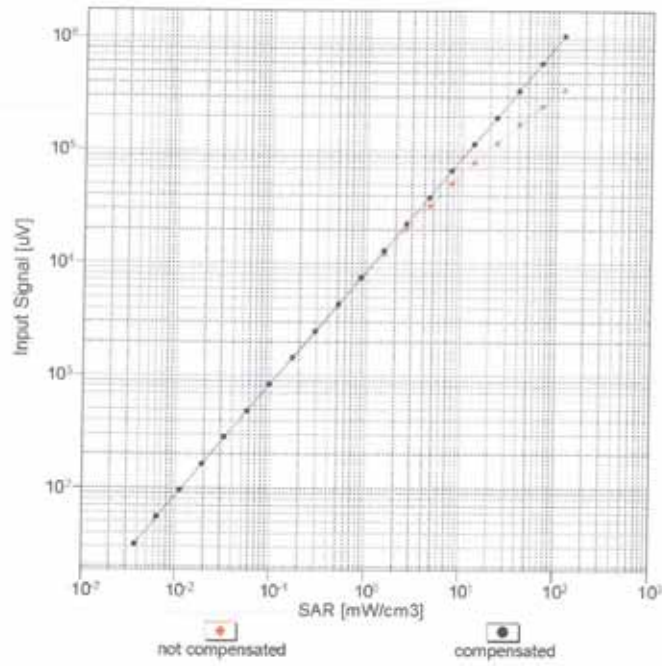


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

ES3DV3- SN-3036

August 20, 2015

Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell, $f_{eval}=1900$ MHz)

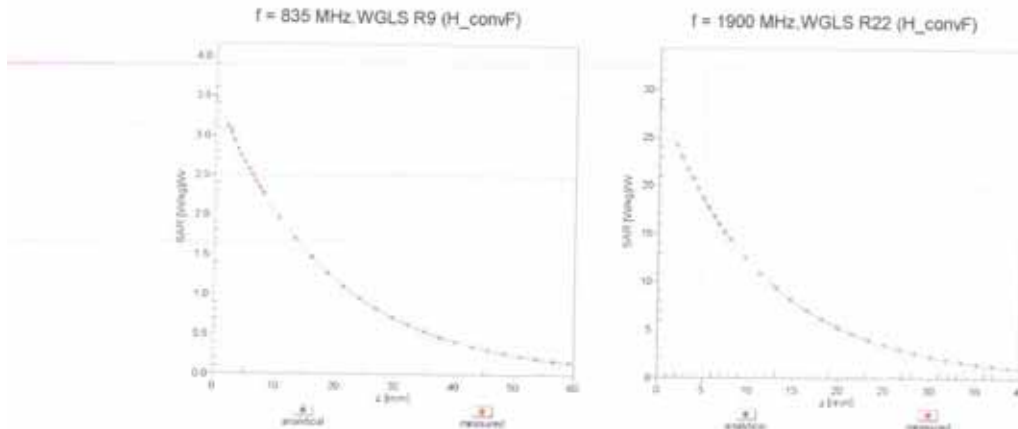


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

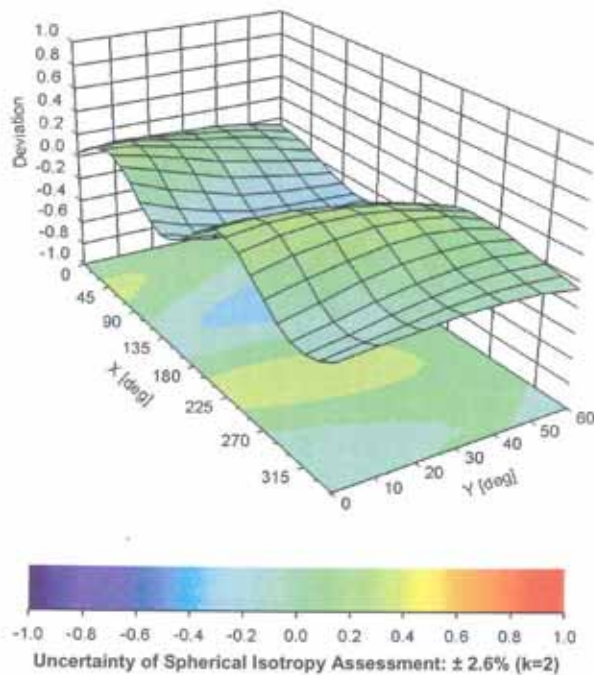
ES3DV3- SN:3036

August 20, 2015

Conversion Factor Assessment



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



ES3DV3-SN:3036

August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	17.1
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

APPENDIX C DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No: DC-1532

Project Number: BACL-5745

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the
NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES by qualified personnel following recognized
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Validation Dipole

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories

Part number: ALS-D-750-S-2

Frequency: 750 MHz

Serial No: 177-00505

Customer: BACL

Calibrated: 8th of October 2013

Released on: 8th of October 2013

This Calibration Certificate is Incomplete Unless Accompanied with the Calibration Results Summary

Released By: _____



Art Brennan, Quality Manager

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

303 Terry Fox Drive, Suite 102
Kanata, Ontario
CANADA K2K 3J1

Division of APREL
TEL: (613) 435-8300
FAX: (613) 435-8306

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Conditions

Dipole 177-00505 was a new calibration, removed from stock.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 0.5°C

Temperature of the Tissue: 21 °C +/- 0.5°C

We the undersigned attest that to the best of our knowledge the calibration of this device has been accurately conducted and that all information contained within this report has been reviewed for accuracy.

We the undersigned attest that to the best of our knowledge the calibration of this subject has been accurately conducted and that all information contained within the results pages have been reviewed for accuracy.



Art Brennan, Quality Manager



Dan Brooks, Test Engineer

This page has been reviewed for content and attested to by signature within this document.

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Calibration Results Summary

The following results relate the Calibrated Dipole and should be used as a quick reference for the user.

Mechanical Dimensions

Length: 180.2 mm
 Height: 97.0 mm

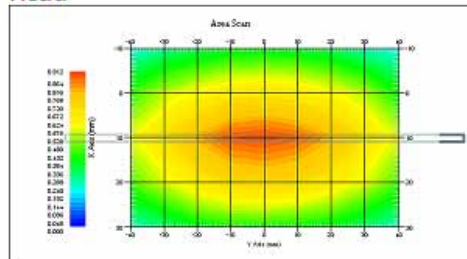
Electrical Calibration

Test	Result Head	Result Body
S11 R/L	-27.621 dB	-21.672 dB
SWR	1.106 U	1.201 U
Impedance	52.505 Ω	55.933 Ω

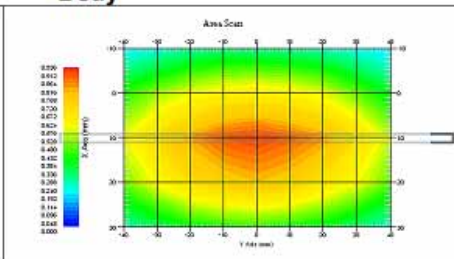
System Validation Results

Frequency 750 MHz	1 Gram	10 Gram
Head	8.5	54.0
Body	8.54	5.42

Head



Body



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NCL Calibration Laboratories

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Introduction

This Calibration Report has been produced in line with the SSI Dipole Calibration Procedure SSI-TP-018-ALSAS. The results contained within this report are for Validation Dipole 177-00505. The calibration routine consisted of a three-step process. Step 1 was a mechanical verification of the dipole to ensure that it meets the mechanical specifications. Step 2 was an Electrical Calibration for the Validation Dipole, where the SWR, Impedance, and the Return loss were assessed. Step 3 involved a System Validation using the ALSAS-10U, along with APREL E-020 130 MHz to 26 GHz E-Field Probe Serial Number 2225.

References

- SSI-TP-018-ALSAS Dipole Calibration Procedure
- SSI-TP-016 Tissue Calibration Procedure
- IEEE 1528 "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques"
- IEC-62209 "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures"
- Part 1: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity of the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)"
- IEC-62209 "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures"
- Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity of the ear (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)"
- TP-D01-032-E020-V2 E-Field probe calibration procedure
- D22-012-Tissue dielectric tissue calibration procedure
- D28-002-Dipole procedure for validation of SAR system using a dipole
- IEEE 1309 Draft Standard for Calibration of Electromagnetic Field Sensors and Probes, Excluding Antennas, from 9kHz to 40GHz

Conditions

Dipole 177-00505 was a new calibration.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 0.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue: 20 °C +/- 0.5°C

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Dipole Calibration Results

Mechanical Verification

APREL Length	APREL Height	Measured Length	Measured Height
180.0 mm	97.8 mm	180.2 mm	97.0 mm

Tissue Validation

Tissue 750MHz	Measured Head	Measured Body
Dielectric constant, ϵ_r	42.7	56.6
Conductivity, σ [S/m]	0.85	0.94

Dipole Calibration uncertainty

The calibration uncertainty for the dipole is made up of various parameters presented below.

Mechanical	1%
Positioning Error	1.22%
Electrical	1.7%
Tissue	2.2%
Dipole Validation	2.2%
TOTAL	8.32% (16.64% K=2)

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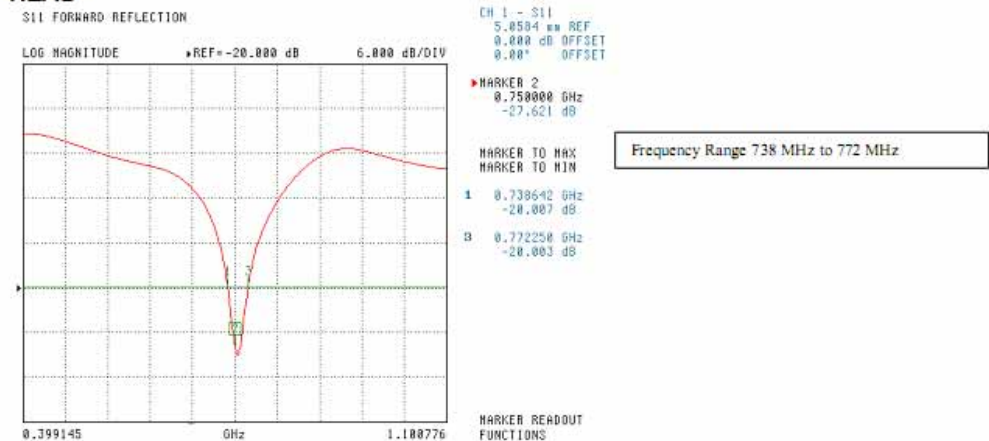
Electrical Calibration

Test	Result Head	Result Body
S11 R/L	-27.621 dB	-21.672 dB
SWR	1.106 U	1.201 U
Impedance	52.505 Ω	55.933 Ω

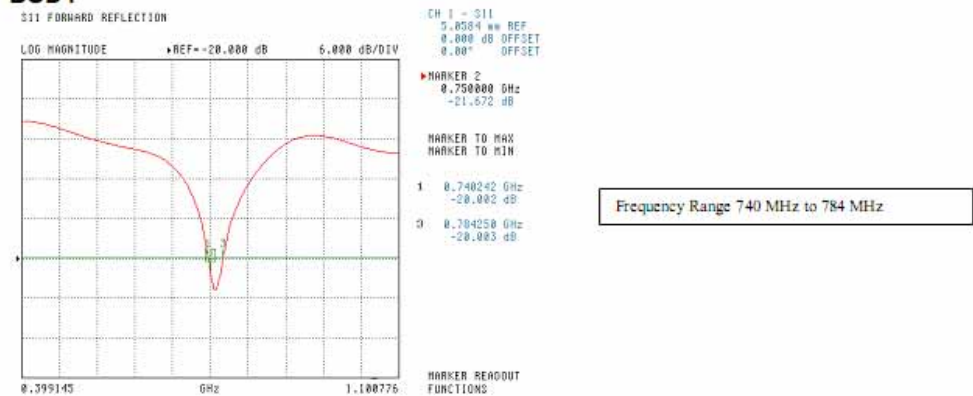
The Following Graphs are the results as displayed on the Vector Network Analyzer.

S11 Parameter Return Loss

HEAD



BODY



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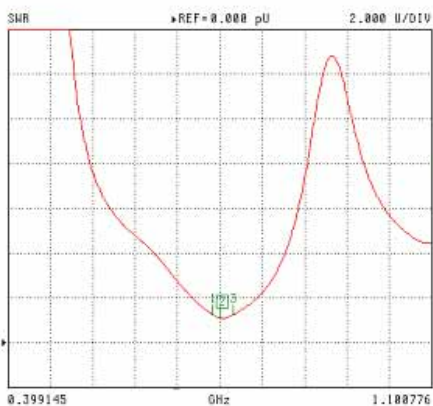
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Division of APREL Laboratories.

SWR

Head

S11 FORWARD REFLECTION



CH 1 - S11
5.0504 mV REF
0.000 dB OFFSET
0.00° OFFSET

MARKER 2:
0.750000 GHz
1.106 U

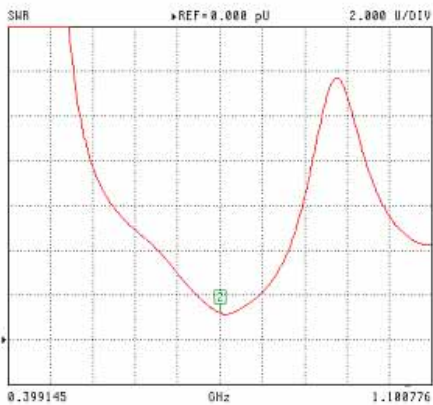
MARKER TO MAX
MARKER TO MIN

- 1 0.739542 GHz
1.255 U
- 3 0.772250 GHz
1.248 U

MARKER READOUT
FUNCTIONS

Body

S11 FORWARD REFLECTION



CH 1 - S11
5.0504 mV REF
0.000 dB OFFSET
0.00° OFFSET

MARKER 2:
0.750000 GHz
1.281 U

MARKER TO MAX
MARKER TO MIN

MARKER READOUT
FUNCTIONS

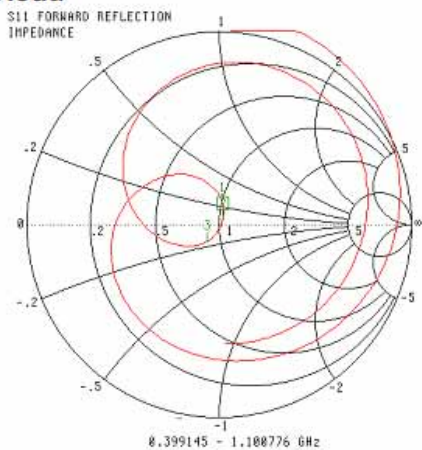
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Smith Chart Dipole Impedance

Head



CH 1 - S11
5.0504 MW REF
0.000 dB OFFSET
0.00° OFFSET

▶ MARKER 2
0.750000 GHz
52.505 Ω
2.731 jΩ

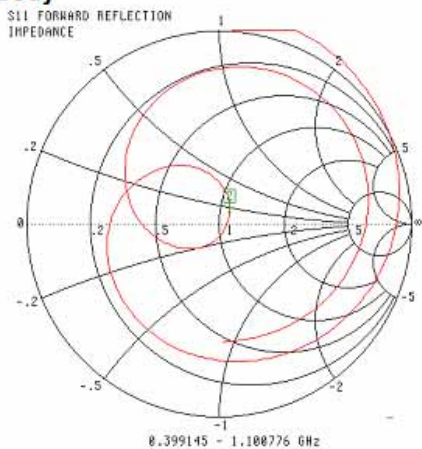
MARKER TO MAX
MARKER TO MIN

1 0.738642 GHz
50.918 Ω
11.112 jΩ

2 0.772230 GHz
43.762 Ω
-8.112 jΩ

MARKER READOUT FUNCTIONS

Body



CH 1 - S11
5.0504 MW REF
0.000 dB OFFSET
0.00° OFFSET

▶ MARKER 2
0.759300 GHz
55.933 Ω
6.574 jΩ

MARKER TO MAX
MARKER TO MIN

MARKER READOUT FUNCTIONS

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NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Test Equipment

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List May 2013.

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APPENDIX D EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Liquid depth $\geq 15\text{cm}$



Body-worn Back Setup Photo(10mm)



Body-worn Left Setup Photo (10mm)



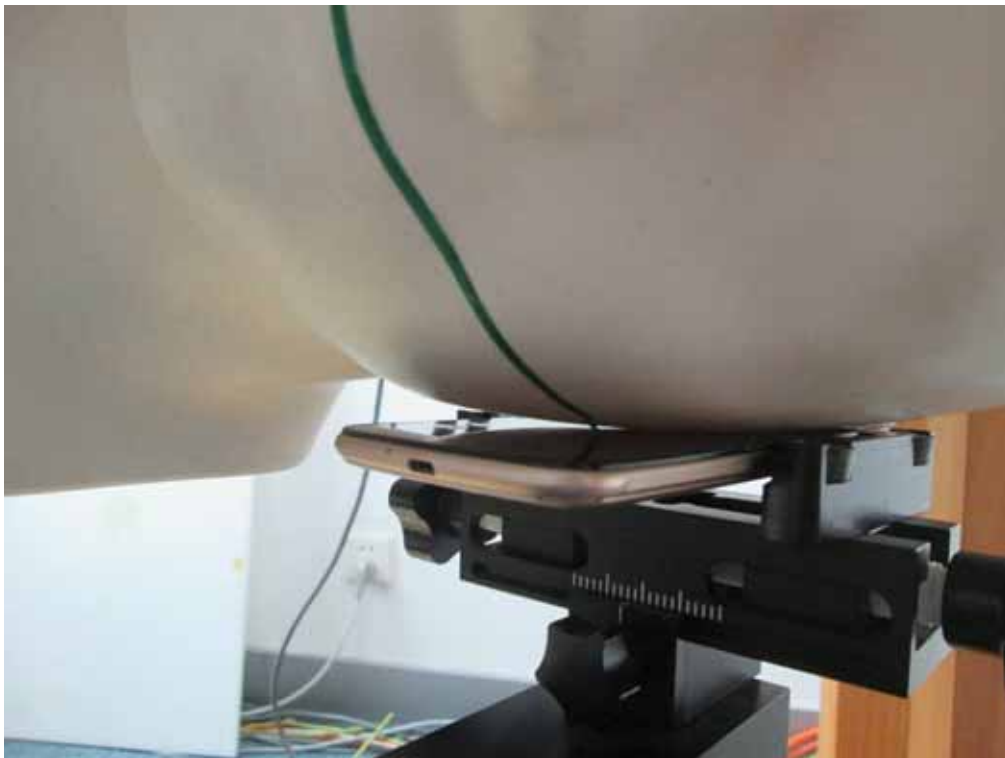
Body-worn Right Setup Photo(10mm)



Body-worn Bottom Setup Photo(10mm)



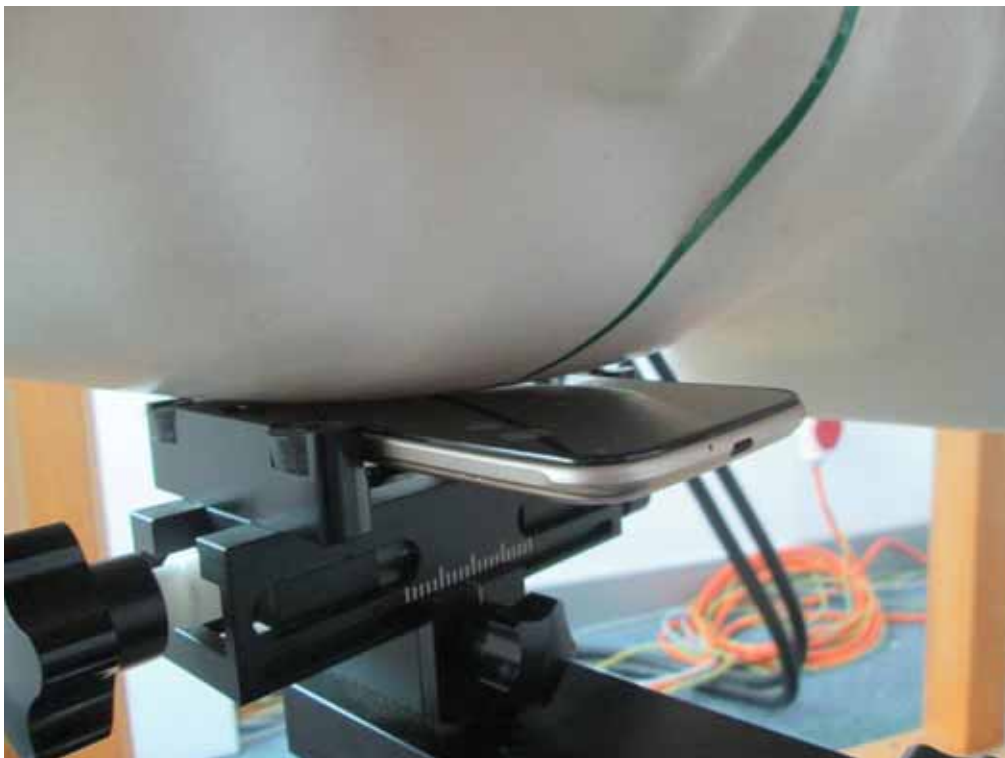
Left Head Touch Setup Photo



Left Head Tilt Setup Photo



Right Head Touch Setup Photo



Right Head Tilt Setup Photo



APPENDIX E EUT PHOTOS

EUT – Front View



EUT –Back View



EUT – Left View



EUT – Right View



EUT – Top View



EUT – Bottom View



EUT – Cover off View



APPENDIX F INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, "Report and order: Guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation", Tech. Rep. FCC 96-326, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554, 1996.
- [2] David L. Means Kwok Chan, Robert F. Cleveland, "Evaluating compliance with FCC guidelines for human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields", Tech. Rep., Federal Communication Commission, Office of Engineering & Technology, Washington, DC, 1997.
- [3] Thomas Schmid, Oliver Egger, and Niels Kuster, "Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, pp. 105-113, Jan. 1996.
- [4] Niels Kuster, Ralph Kastle, and Thomas Schmid, "Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision", IEEE Transactions on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, pp. 645-652, May 1997.
- [5] CENELEC, "Considerations for evaluating of human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs) from mobile telecommunication equipment (MTE) in the frequency range 30MHz - 6GHz", Tech. Rep., CENELEC, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, Brussels, 1997.
- [6] ANSI, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1992.
- [7] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, "Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies", in ICECOM '97, Dubrovnik, October 15-17, 1997, pp. 120-24.
- [8] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, "E-field probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids", in Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, 23-25 June, 1996, pp. 172-175.
- [9] Volker Hombach, Klaus Meier, Michael Burkhardt, Eberhard Kuhn, and Niels Kuster, "The dependence of EM energy absorption upon human head modeling at 900 MHz", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, no. 10, pp. 1865-1873, Oct. 1996.
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- [11] W. Gander, Computermathematik, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [12] W. H. Press, S. A. Teukolsky, W. T. Vetterling, and B. P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992. Dosimetric Evaluation of Sample device, month 1998 9
- [13] NIS81 NAMAS, "The treatment of uncertainty in EMC measurement", Tech. Rep., NAMAS Executive, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, England, 1994.
- [14] Barry N. Taylor and Christ E. Kuyatt, "Guidelines for evaluating and expressing the uncertainty of NIST measurement results", Tech. Rep., National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1994. Dosimetric Evaluation of Sample device, month 1998 10.

DECLARATION LETTER

MAXWEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Add: No.1,Longgang Road,Buji,Longgang,ShenzhenCity,Guangdong Province, P.R. China

Tel: 9498007607

Fax: 9498007607

DECLARATION OF SIMILARITY

Date: 2015-11-25

Dear Sir or Madam:

We, MAXWEST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, hereby declare that product name: Gravity 5LTE, model:Gravity 5LTE,they are the same electromagnetic emissions and electromagnetic compatibility characteristics. A description of the difference among the 3 samples and those that are declared similar are as follows:

1) They have different colours:golden ,black and silver.

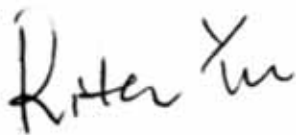
The rest are the same.

Please contact me should there be need for any additional clarification or information.

Best Regards,

Signature:

Rita Yu



Assistant Manager

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