



# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

For

## SHENZHEN YLWD TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

RM1002.A, Haisong BLD.RDTairan, FuTian District, Shenzhen, China

**Product Name** : Mobile Phone

**Model No.** : S4001

S4002, S4003, S4004, S4005, S4501, S4502,  
S4503, S4504, S4505, S5001, S5002, S5003,  
S5004, S5005, S5501, S5502, S5503, S5504,  
S5505, S6001, S6002, S6003, S6004, S6005

**FCC ID** : 2AKSAMOVIC-S

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### Issue By

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**Note:** The test results relate only to the samples tested. This report shall not be reproduced in full, without the written approval of SUNWAY Testing Center.

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### 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing are as follows.

#### <Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	1g-SAR (W/kg)	Highest 1g-SAR (W/kg)
<b>Head</b>	GSM850	0.218	<b>0.538</b>
	GSM1900	0.235	
	WCDMA V	0.263	
	WCDMA II	<b>0.538</b>	
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.195	
<b>Body (1cm Gap)</b>	GSM850	<b>0.586</b>	<b>0.586</b>
	GSM1900	0.566	
	WCDMA V	0.408	
	WCDMA II	0.512	
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.115	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.

#### <Highest simultaneous transmission SAR>

	Position	Main antenna	WLAN 2.4G	Bluetooth	Max Sum
<b>Highest SAR value for Head</b>	Right Cheek	0.538	0.192	0.132	<b>0.73</b>
<b>Highest SAR value for Body</b>	Back	0.586	0.115	0.066	<b>0.701</b>

According to the above table, the maximum sum of reported SAR values for GSM/WCDMA and BT/WIFI is 0.73W/kg (1g).

**2. SAR Evaluation compliance**

<b>Product Name:</b>	Mobile Phone
<b>Brand Name:</b>	N/A
<b>Model Name:</b>	S4001 S4002, S4003, S4004, S4005, S4501, S4502, S4503, S4504, S4505, S5001, S5002, S5003, S5004, S5005, S5501, S5502, S5503, S5504, S5505, S6001, S6002, S6003, S6004, S6005
<b>Applicant:</b>	SHENZHEN YLWD TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
<b>Address:</b>	RM1002.A, Haisong BLD.RDTairan, FuTian District, Shenzhen, China
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	SHENZHEN YLWD TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
<b>Address:</b>	RM1002.A, Haisong BLD.RDTairan, FuTian District, Shenzhen, China
<b>Applicable Standard:</b>	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE 1528-2013 FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02 FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01 FCC KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03 FCC KDB 248227 D01 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
<b>Performed Date:</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> ~20 <sup>th</sup> May. 2017
<b>Test Engineer:</b>	<i>Li.zhao</i>
<b>Reviewed By</b>	<i>Tommy. Liu</i>
<b>Performed Location:</b>	Shenzhen Sunway Communication CO.,LTD Testing Center 1/F,BuildingA, SDG Info Port, KefengRoad, Hi-Tech Park, Nanshan District,Shenzhen , Guangdong, China 518104 Tel: +86-755- 36615880 Fax: +86-755- 86525532



**3. General Information:**

3.1 EUT Description:

<b>EUT Information</b>	
<b>Product Name</b>	Mobile Phone
<b>Brand Name</b>	N/A
<b>Model Name</b>	S4001 S4002, S4003, S4004, S4005, S4501, S4502, S4503, S4504, S4505, S5001, S5002, S5003, S5004, S5005, S5501, S5502, S5503, S5504, S5505, S6001, S6002, S6003, S6004, S6005
<b>Hardware Version</b>	--
<b>Software Version</b>	--
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
<b>Mode</b>	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 Bluetooth v4.0 LE
<b>GSM/(E)GPRS Transfer mode</b>	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.



3.2 Test Environment:

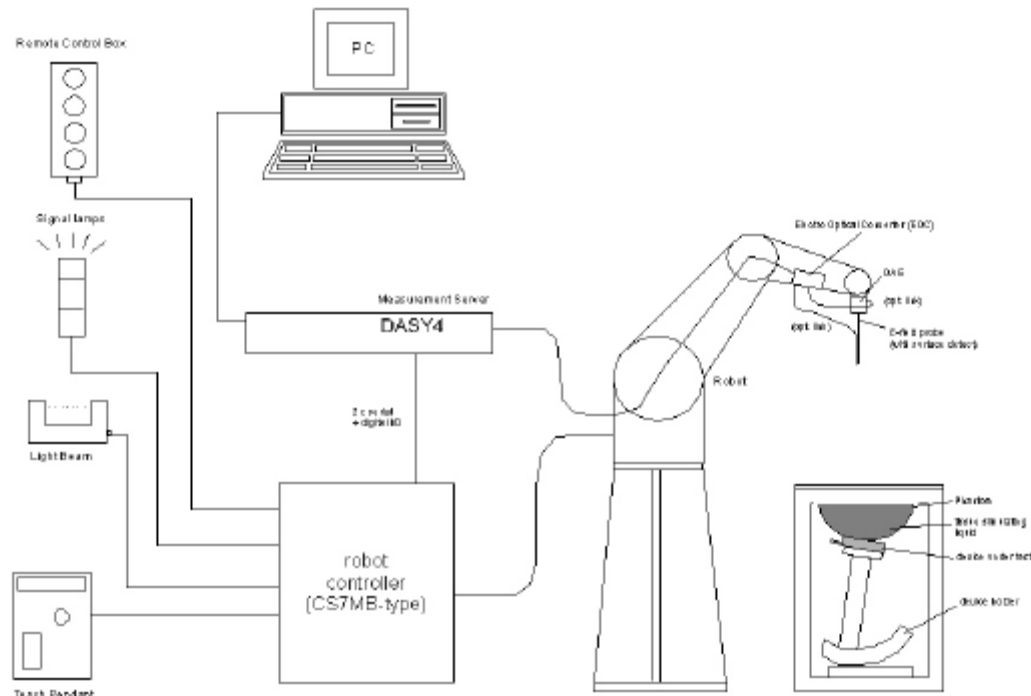
Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	22~23
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55~65



## 4. SAR Measurement System:

### 4.1 Dasy4 System Description:



The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- Ø A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- Ø 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.
- Ø A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc.
- Ø 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.
- Ø A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- Ø A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- Ø DASY4 software.
- Ø Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- Ø The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- Ø The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Ø Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Ø Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



## 5. System Components:

### Ø DASY4 Measurement Server:



Calibration: No calibration required.

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power pentium, 32MB chipdisk 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.

### Ø DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE):



Calibration: Recommended once a year

The data acquisition electronics 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.

### Ø Dosimetric Probes:



Calibration: Recommended once a year

Model: EX3DV4,  
Frequency: 10MHz to 6G, Linearity:  $\pm 0.2$ dB,  
Dynamic Range: 10  $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g  
Directivity:  
 $\pm 0.3$  dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)  
 $\pm 0.5$  dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

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 ( $\pm 2$  dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.





Ø Light Beam unit:



Calibration: No calibration required.

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, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm.

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

Ø Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom:



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



## 6. Tissue Simulating Liquid

### 6.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid:

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

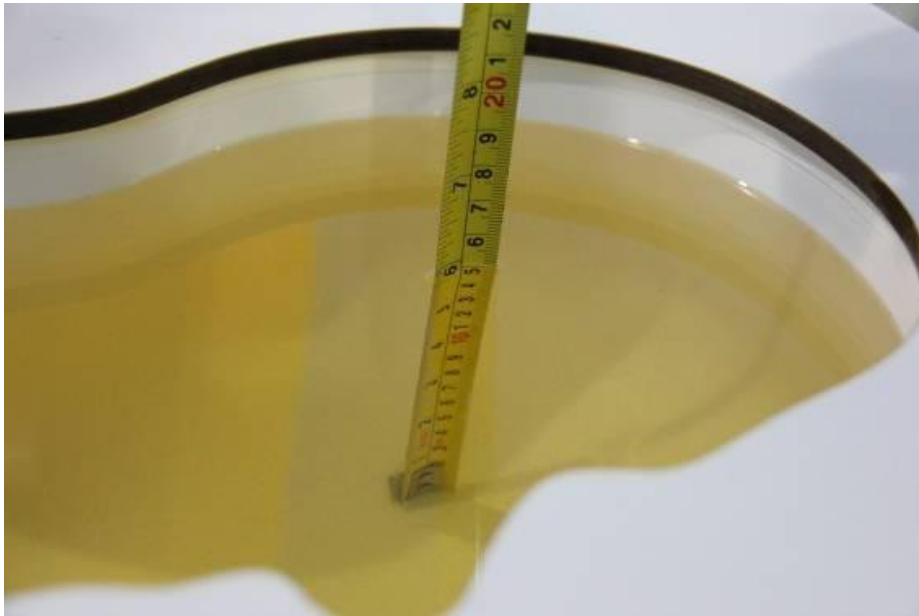
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
<b>For Head</b>								
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1750	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.37	40.1
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
<b>For Body</b>								
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1750	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.49	53.4
1800,1900,2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

### 6.2 Tissue Calibration Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
		Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )		
900 (Head)	Reference	41.50±5% (39.425~43.574)	0.97±5% (0.9215~1.0185)	NA	2017/05/18
	Measurement	42.14	0.98	22.5	
1900 (Head)	Reference	40.00±5% (38.00~42.00)	1.40±5% (1.33~1.47)	NA	2017/05/18
	Measurement	40.3	1.46	22.7	
2450 (Head)	Reference	39.2±5% (37.24~41.16)	1.80±5% (1.71~1.89)	NA	2017/05/18
	Measurement	38.2	1.84	22.1	



Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
		Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )		
900 (Body)	Reference	$55.2 \pm 5\%$ (52.44~57.96)	$0.97 \pm 5\%$ (0.9215~1.0185)	NA	2017/05/19
	Measurement	54.7	0.96	22.4	
1900 (Body)	Reference	$53.3 \pm 5\%$ (50.635~55.965)	$1.52 \pm 5\%$ (1.444~1.596)	NA	2017/05/19
	Measurement	53.5	1.51	22.8	
2450 (Body)	Reference	$52.7 \pm 5\%$ (50.065~55.335)	$1.95 \pm 5\%$ (1.8525~2.0475)	NA	2017/05/20
	Measurement	50.6	1.87	22.6	



**Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



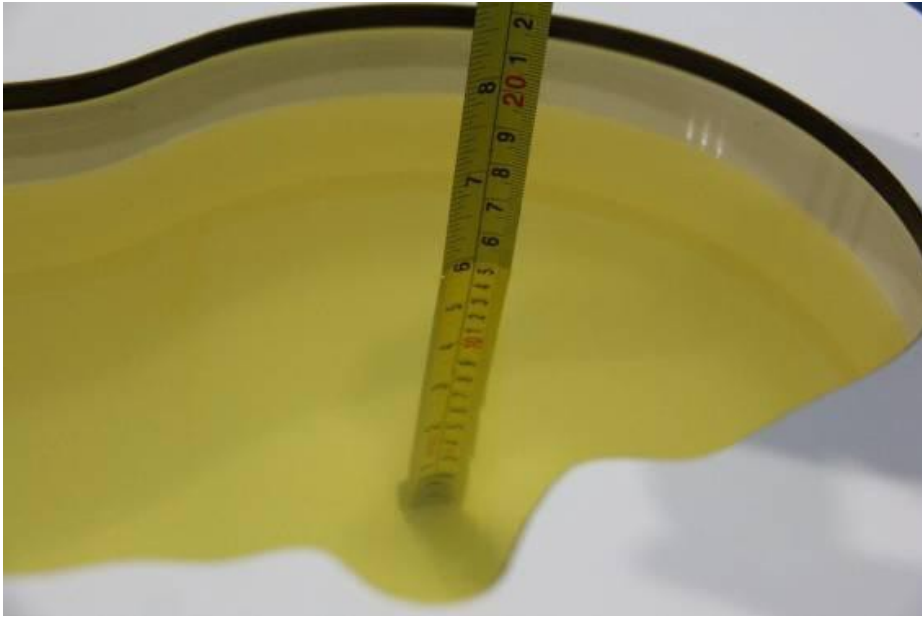
**Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



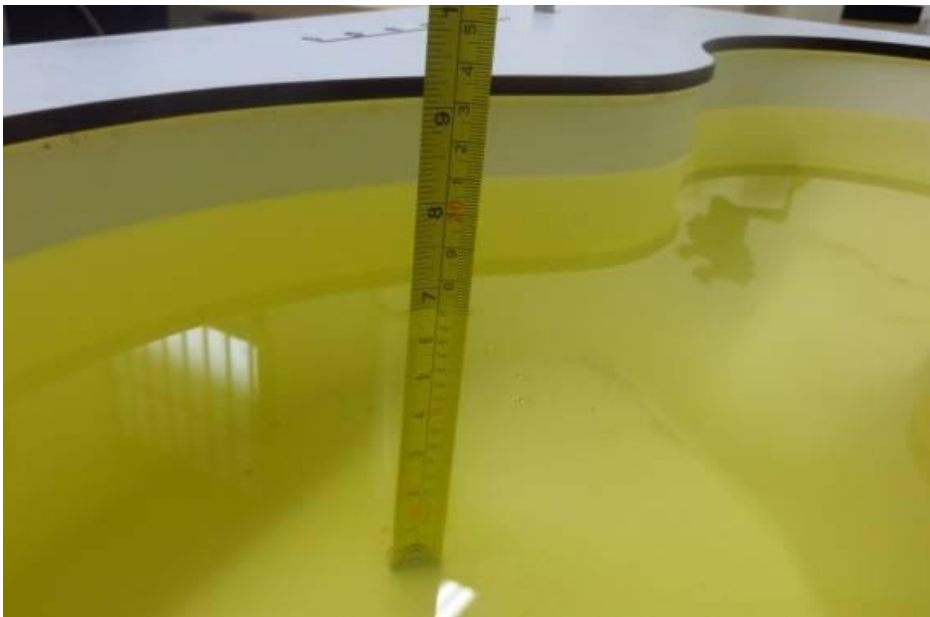
**Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (1900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



**Liquid depth in the Body Phantom (1900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



**Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (2450 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



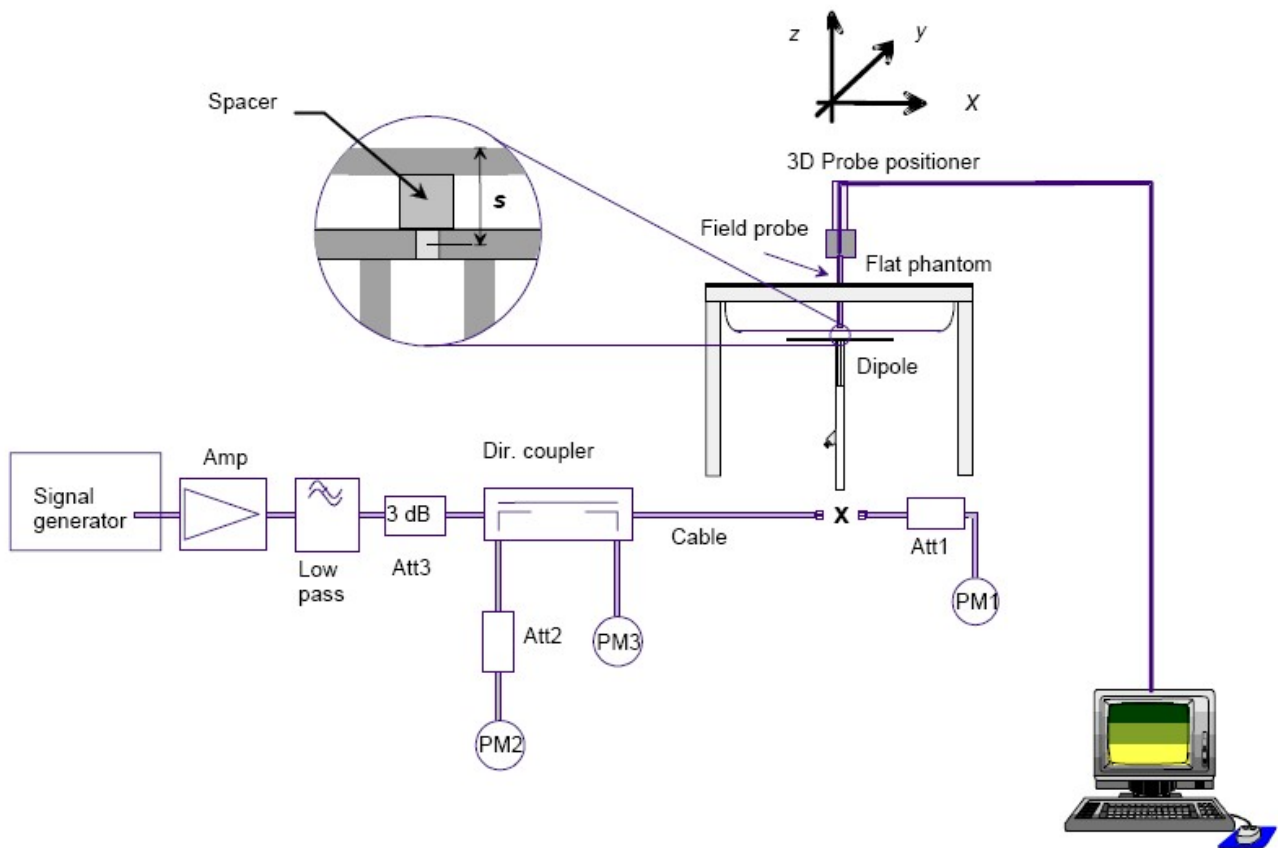
**Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



## 7. SAR System Validation

### 7.1 Validation System:

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



### 7.2 Validation Dipoles:

The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528/EN62209-1 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE-1528/EN62209-1 and FCC Supplement C.



## 7.3 Validation Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(1g) W/Kg	SAR(10g) W/Kg	Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
900 (Head)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.88±10% (6.19~7.57)	NA	2017/05/18
	Measurement	10.72	6.92	22.5	
1900 (Head)	Reference	40.6±10% (36.54~44.66)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	2017/05/18
	Measurement	39.52	21.05	22.7	
2450 (Head)	Reference	51.6±10% (46.44~56.76)	23.9±10% (21.51~26.29)	NA	2017/05/18
	Measurement	53.6	25.84	22.1	
900 (Body)	Reference	10.9±10% (9.81~11.99)	7.14±10% (6.43~7.85)	NA	2017/05/19
	Measurement	10.2	7.04	22.4	
1900 (Body)	Reference	40.1±10% (36.09~44.11)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	2017/05/19
	Measurement	41.6	21.72	22.8	
2450 (Body)	Reference	51.8±10% (46.62~56.98)	24.2±10% (21.78~26.62)	NA	2017/05/20
	Measurement	54.4	25.4	22.6	

**system Validation**

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type (head/body)	Target SAR1g (W/Kg)	Measured SAR1g (W/Kg)	Normalized SAR1g (W/Kg)	Deviation	Date
835	body	9.44	0.0915	9.15	-3.1	2017/05/19
1900	body	38.55	0.3654	36.54	-5.3	2017/05/19





## **8. SAR Evaluation Procedures:**

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

### **Ø 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.

### **Ø Area Scan**

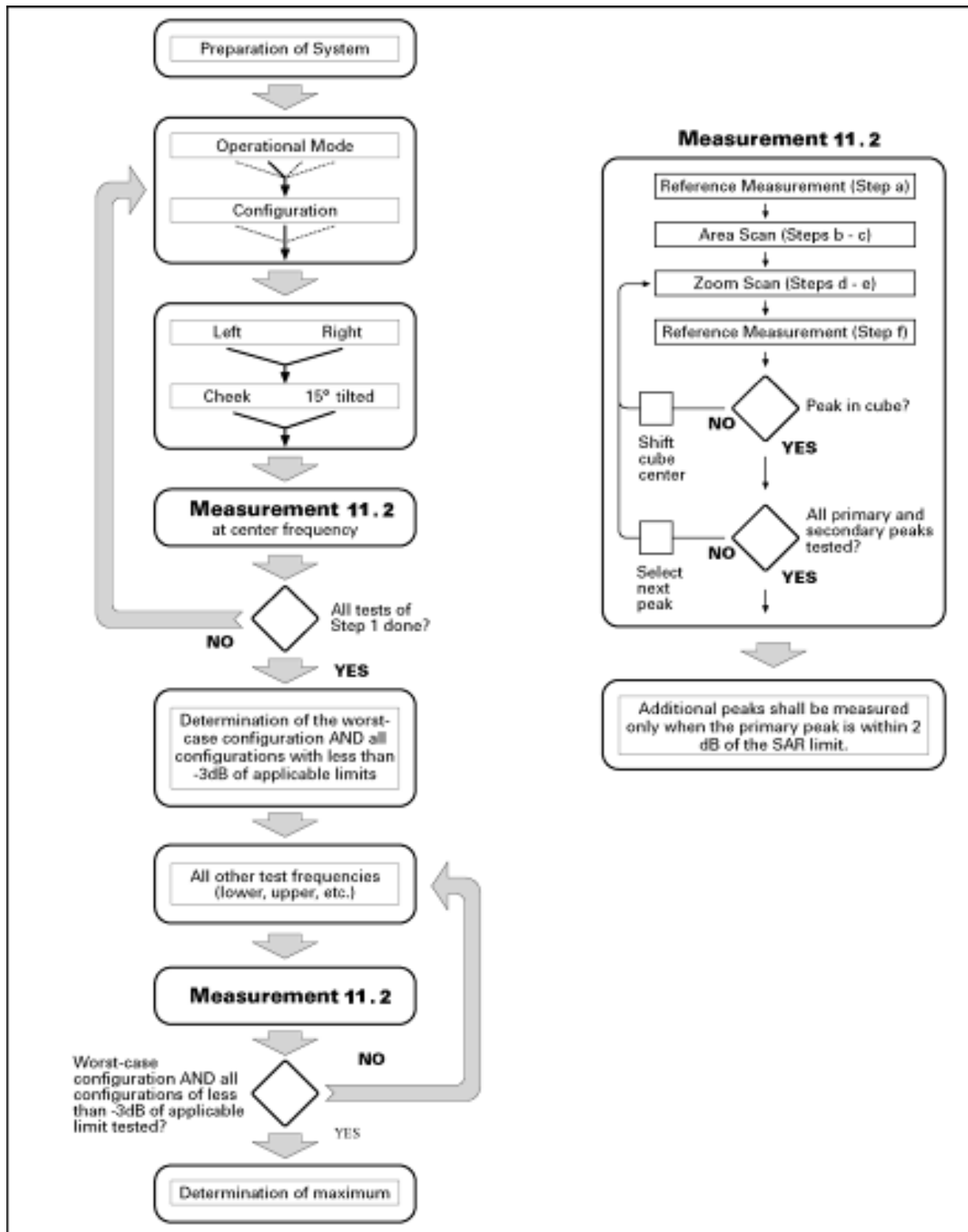
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scanning area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

### **Ø 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 7 x 7 x 7 points (5mmx5mmx5mm) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure.

### **Ø 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.



Block diagram of the tests to be performed



## 9. SAR Exposure Limits

### 9.1 Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

### 9.2 Controlled Environment

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

**Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)**

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

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

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

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



**10. Measurement Uncertainty:**

NO	Source	Uncert. ai (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (1g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (10g)	Veff
1	Repeat	0.04	N	1	1	1	0.04	0.04	9
<b>Instrument</b>									
2	Probe calibration	7	N	2	1	1	3.5	3.5	∞
3	Axial isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
4	Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
5	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
7	Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
8	Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
9	Response time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
10	Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
11	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
12	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
14	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
15	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
<b>Test sample related</b>									
16	Device positioning	3.8	N	1	1	1	3.8	3.8	99



17	Device holder	5.1	N	1	1	1	5.1	5.1	5
18	Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>									
19	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
20	Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
21	Liquid conductivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.2	$\infty$
22	Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.5	$\infty$
23	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	$\infty$
<b>Combined standard</b>			RSS	$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$			12.2%	11.9%	236
<b>Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)</b>		$U = k U_c, k=2$					<b>24.4%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	



11. Conducted Power Measurement:

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest frame-average maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slot) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to their highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	128	190	251	128	190	251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	824.2	836.6	848.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	31.52	31.53	<b>31.54</b>	22.52	22.53	22.54
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	31.52	31.51	31.53	22.52	22.51	22.53
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	30.78	30.78	30.81	24.78	24.78	24.81
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	28.75	28.70	28.69	24.49	24.44	24.43
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	27.59	27.38	27.38	<b>24.59</b>	24.38	24.38
EGPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	31.51	31.42	31.44	22.51	22.42	22.44
EGPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	30.13	30.44	30.73	24.13	24.44	24.73
EGPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	29.07	29.35	29.56	24.81	25.09	25.30
EGPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	27.15	27.27	27.49	24.15	24.27	24.49
Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	512	661	810	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1850.2	1880	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	<b>29.54</b>	29.23	28.86	20.54	20.23	19.86
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.51	29.24	28.88	20.51	20.24	19.88
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	28.21	28.15	27.72	22.21	22.15	21.72
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	26.55	26.04	25.58	22.29	21.78	21.32
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	25.42	24.80	24.31	<b>22.42</b>	21.80	21.31
EGPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.25	29.21	29.33	20.25	20.21	20.33
EGPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	27.44	27.32	27.61	21.44	21.32	21.61
EGPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	25.82	25.93	25.22	21.56	21.67	20.96
EGPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	23.92	24.02	24.34	20.92	21.02	21.34

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB



<WCDMA Conducted Power>

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
  - i. Set Gain Factors ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) and parameters were set according to each
  - ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
  - iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
  - iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
  - v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
  - vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
  - vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
  - viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
  - ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
  - x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
  - xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{HS}$ (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA,  $\Delta_{ACK}$  and  $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ , and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 24/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 3: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15, \beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 11/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Setup Configuration



HSUPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting \* :
  - i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
  - ii. Set the Gain Factors ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
  - iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
  - iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
  - v. Set UE Target Power
  - vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
  - vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
  - viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{HS}$ (Note 1)	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (Note 5) (Note 6)	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}$ : 47/15 $\beta_{ed2}$ : 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15, \beta_{hs}/\beta_c=24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 10/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 6:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Setup Configuration





**General Note**

1. Per KDB 941225 D01 v02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If AMR 12.2kbps power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC 12.2kbps, SAR tests with AMR 12.2kbps can be excluded.
2. By design, AMR and HSDPA/HSUPA RF power will not be larger than RMC 12.2kbps, detailed information is included in Tune-up Procure exhibit.
3. It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSDPA/HSUPA subtests may differ from the specification of 3GPP, according to the chipset implementation in this model. The implementation and expected deviation are detailed in tune-up procedure exhibit.

<b>Band</b>	<b>WCDMA II</b>		
<b>TX Channel</b>	<b>9262</b>	<b>9400</b>	<b>9538</b>
<b>Rx Channel</b>	<b>9662</b>	<b>9800</b>	<b>9938</b>
<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>1852.4</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>1907.6</b>
AMR 12.2Kbps	23.92	22.21	21.16
RMC 12.2Kbps	<b>23.95</b>	22.28	21.25
HSDPA Subtest-1	21.65	20.84	20.89
HSDPA Subtest-2	21.30	20.42	20.44
HSDPA Subtest-3	19.67	18.72	18.85
HSDPA Subtest-4	19.65	18.83	18.83
HSUPA Subtest-1	21.55	20.68	20.74
HSUPA Subtest-2	21.65	20.74	20.77
HSUPA Subtest-3	19.58	18.81	18.89
HSUPA Subtest-4	21.72	20.80	20.86
HSUPA Subtest-5	20.75	19.79	19.93



**<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>**

**General Note**

Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power(dBm)	Test Rate Data
802.11b	1	2412	<b>13.95</b>	1 Mbps
	6	2437	13.54	1 Mbps
	11	2462	13.00	1 Mbps
802.11g	1	2412	11.46	6 Mbps
	6	2437	11.50	6 Mbps
	11	2462	10.55	6 Mbps
802.11n(20MHz)	1	2412	11.14	6.5 Mbps
	6	2437	11.43	6.5 Mbps
	11	2462	10.39	6.5 Mbps
802.11n(40MHz)	3	2422	10.76	13.5Mbps
	6	2437	10.69	13.5Mbps
	9	2452	10.11	13.5Mbps



<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)
	Bluetooth v4.0 LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	-2.80

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

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

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
-2.80	0	2.48	0.99

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.99 which is ≤ 3, SAR testing is not required.



### Tune up Procedure

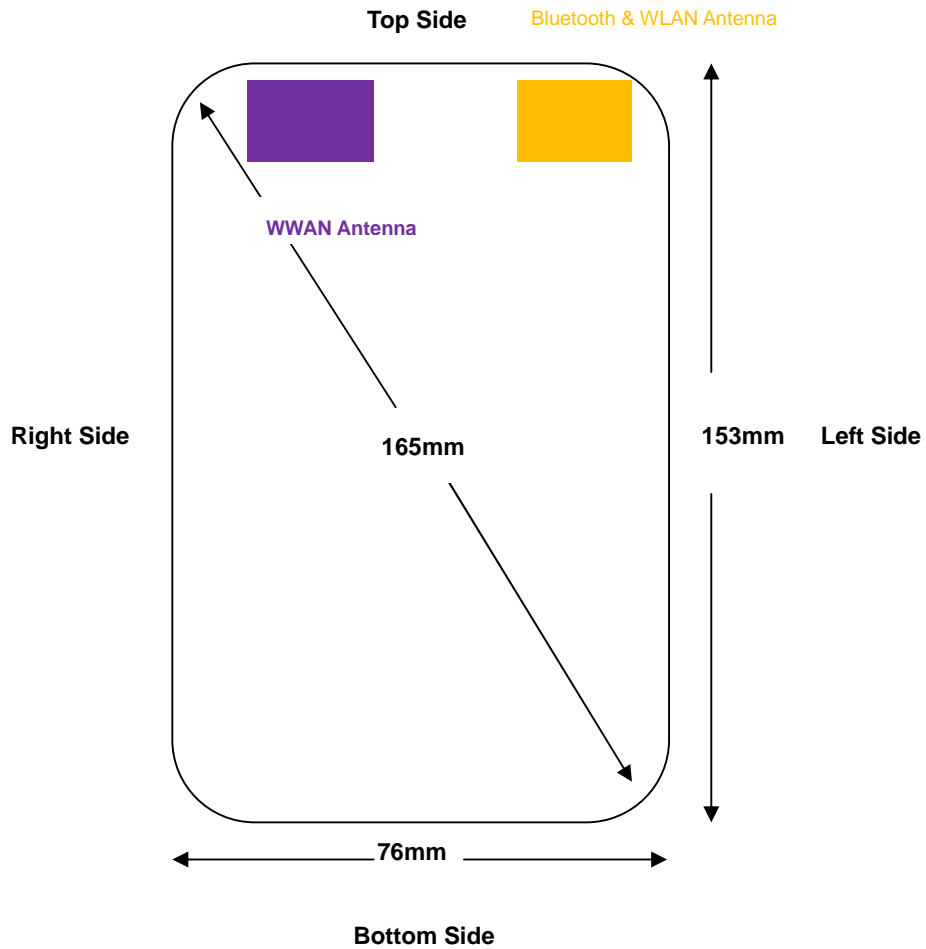
Conducted Peak power range is below:

Mode	Maximum Target Value	Mode	Maximum Target Value
GSM 850	32.0dBm±0.5	GSM 1900	29.0 dBm±1.0
GPRS 850 1Txslot	32.0dBm±0.5	GPRS 1900 1Txslot	29.0 dBm±1.0
GPRS 850 2Txslot	31.2 dBm±0.5	GPRS 1900 2Txslot	28.0 dBm±1.0
GPRS 850 3Txslot	29.0 dBm±1.0	GPRS 1900 3Txslot	26.0 dBm±1.0
GPRS 850 4Txslot	27.5 dBm±1.0	GPRS 1900 4Txslot	24.5 dBm±1.0
EGPRS 850 1Txslot (GMSK)	32.0 dBm±1.0	EGPRS 1900 1Txslot (GMSK)	29.0 dBm±1.0
EGPRS 850 2Txslot (GMSK)	31.0 dBm±1.0	EGPRS 1900 2Txslot (GMSK)	28.0 dBm±1.0
EGPRS 850 3Txslot (GMSK)	29.0 dBm±1.0	EGPRS 1900 3Txslot (GMSK)	26.0 dBm±1.0
EGPRS 850 4Txslot (GMSK)	27.5 dBm±1.0	EGPRS 1900 3Txslot (GMSK)	24.5 dBm±1.0
EGPRS 850 1Txslot (8DPSK)	26.5 dBm±1.0	EGPRS 1900 1Txslot (8DPSK)	25.5 dBm ±1.5
EGPRS 850 2Txslot (8DPSK)	24.2 dBm±1.5	EGPRS 1900 2Txslot (8DPSK)	23.5 dBm ±1.5
EGPRS 850 3Txslot (8DPSK)	22.2 dBm±1.5	EGPRS 1900 3Txslot (8DPSK)	21.5 dBm±1.5
EGPRS 850 4Txslot (8DPSK)	22.2 dBm±1.5	EGPRS 1900 3Txslot (8DPSK)	21.5 dBm±1.5

WCDMA Band II		WIFI	
Mode	Maximum Target Value	Mode	Maximum Target Value
RMC 12.2kbps	24.0dBm ±1.0	802.11b	13.0 dBm ±1.0
RMC 64kbps	24.0dBm ±1.0	802.11g	11.0 dBm ±1.0
RMC 144kbps	24.0dBm ±1.0	802.11n(H20)	11.0 dBm ±1.0
RMC 384kbps	24.0dBm ±1.0	802.11n(H40)	10.0 dBm ±1.0
HSDPA Sub-test 1	24.0dBm ±1.0		
HSDPA Sub-test 2	24.0dBm ±1.0	<b>Bluetooth</b>	
HSDPA Sub-test 3	24.0dBm ±1.0	Mode	Maximum Target Value
HSDPA Sub-test 4	24.0dBm ±1.0	GFSK	-2.0 dBm ±1.0
HSUPA Sub-test 1	24.0dBm ±1.0		
HSUPA Sub-test 2	24.0dBm ±1.0		
HSUPA Sub-test 3	24.0dBm ±1.0		
HSUPA Sub-test 4	24.0dBm ±1.0		
HSUPA Sub-test 5	24.0dBm ±1.0		
ARM	24.0dBm ±1.0		



## 12. Antenna Location



### Back View

Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
WWAN	/	/	6.5mm	/	15mm	/
BT&WLAN	/	/	/	134mm	/	25mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
WWAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT&WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

**General Note:** Referring to KDB 941225, When the overall device length and width are  $\geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$ , the test distance is 10mm, SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located with 25mm from that surface or edge.



**13. Results and Test photos :**

13.1 SAR result summary:

Head

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <±0.2 dB	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH							
GSM 850	Right Cheek	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.196	<b>0.218</b>	0.171	#1
	Right Tilt	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.125	0.139	0.064	
	Left Cheek	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.171	0.190	0.177	
	Left Tilt	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.117	0.130	0.036	
GSM 1900	Right Cheek	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.211	<b>0.235</b>	-0.188	#2
	Right Tilt	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.0834	0.093	0.153	
	Left Cheek	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.124	0.138	0.055	
	Left Tilt	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.086	0.095	0.097	
WCDM A Band II	Right Cheek	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.474	<b>0.538</b>	0.038	#4
	Right Tilt	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.122	0.138	-0.070	
	Left Cheek	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.217	0.246	-0.135	
	Left Tilt	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.121	0.137	0.064	
WLAN 2.4G	Right Cheek	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.169	0.192	0.060	
	Right Tilt	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.087	0.099	0.140	
	Left Cheek	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.172	<b>0.195</b>	-0.120	#5
	Left Tilt	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.095	0.108	0.140	



Body Hotspot (10mm between DUT and Flat Phantom)

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <math>\lt; \pm 0.2 \text{ dB}</math>	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH							
GPRS 850(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.432	0.498	-0.032	
	Back	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.508	<b>0.586</b>	0.058	#6
	Left Side	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.355	0.409	0.230	
	Right Side	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.141	0.163	0.310	
	Bottom Side	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.166	0.191	-0.216	
GPRS 1900(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.459	0.525	-0.164	
	Back	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.495	<b>0.566</b>	0.141	#7
	Left Side	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.0342	0.039	0.634	
	Right Side	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.2790	0.319	-0.005	
	Bottom Side	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.364	0.416	0.108	
WCDM A Band II	Front	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.387	0.439	-0.339	
	Back	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.451	<b>0.512</b>	0.140	#8
	Left Side	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.039	0.044	0.950	
	Right Side	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.315	0.358	0.182	
	Bottom Side	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.406	0.461	0.011	
WLAN 2.4G	Front	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.089	0.101	0.012	
	Back	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.101	<b>0.115</b>	0.104	#9
	Left Side	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.0073	0.008	0.100	
	Top Side	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.091	0.104	0.001	



Body Worn (10mm between DUT and Flat Phantom)

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <math>\lt; \pm 0.2 \text{ dB}</math>
Band	Test Position	CH						
GPRS 850(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.432	0.498	-0.032
	Back	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.508	<b>0.586</b>	0.058
GPRS 1900(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.459	0.525	-0.164
	Back	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.495	<b>0.566</b>	0.141
WCDM A Band II	Front	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.387	0.439	-0.339
	Back	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.451	<b>0.512</b>	0.140
WLAN 2.4G	Front	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.089	0.101	0.012
	Back	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	0.101	<b>0.115</b>	0.104





13.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous :

BT\* - Estimated SAR for Bluetooth

(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]·[√f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;

where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

Maximum Power	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body-worn
	Test separation	0 mm	10 mm	10 mm
4.96dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.132W/kg	0.066W/kg	0.066W/kg

Conclusion:

According to the above table, the sum of reported SAR values for GSM and BT <1.6W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required for BT transmitter.

<Highest simultaneous transmission SAR>

	Position	Main antenna	WLAN 2.4G	Bluetooth	Max Sum
Highest SAR value for Head	Right Cheek	0.538	0.192	0.132	<b>0.73</b>
Highest SAR value for Body	Back	0.586	0.115	0.066	<b>0.701</b>



13.3 DUT and setup photos photos:



Front



Back



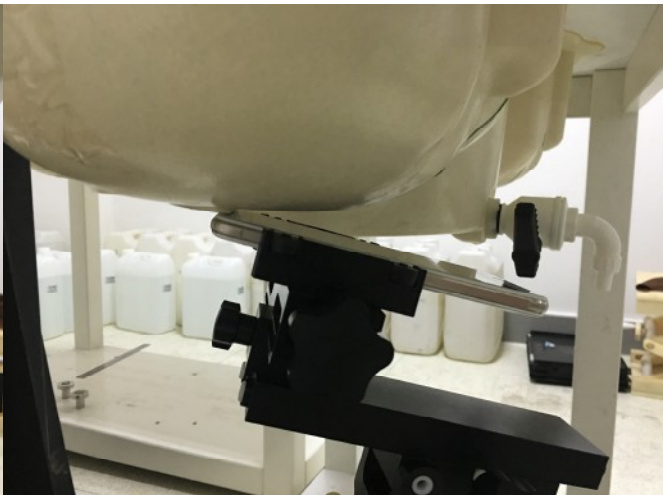
Left Cheek



Left Tilt



Right Cheek



Right Tilt



Front of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Back of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



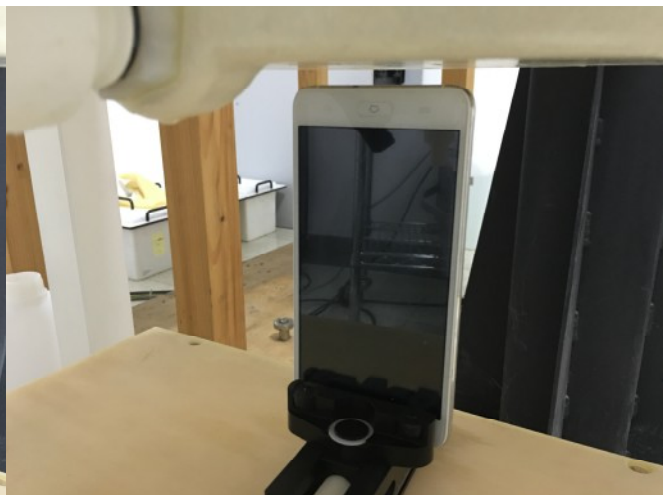
Left of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Right of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Top of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Bottom of the EUT with 1 cm Gap

**14. Equipment List:**

NO.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Due Date
1	Communication Tester	Agilent	E5515C	MY502672 64	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
2	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3836	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
3	Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK	1038	N/A	N/A
4	DAE	Speag	DAE4	760	Jun 24 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jun 23 <sup>th</sup> 2017
5	SAM TWIN phantom	Speag	SAM	1360/1432	N/A	N/A
6	Robot	Stabuli	TX60L	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Device Holder	Speag	SD000H0 1HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY461076 15	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
9	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY490722 79	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
10	Amplifier	Mini-circuit	ZHL-42W	QA098002	N/A	N/A
11	Power Meter	Agilent	N1419A	MY500015 63	Jul 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2017
12	Power Sensor	Agilent	N8481H	MY510200 10	Jul 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2017
13	Directional Coupler	Agilent	772D	MY461512 75	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
14	Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	MY482206 07	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
15	Dipole 900MHz	Speag	D900V2	1d086	Jul 1 <sup>st</sup> 2016	Jun 30 <sup>th</sup> 2019
16	Dipole 1900MHz	Speag	D1900V2	5d194	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Aug 6 <sup>th</sup> 2018
18	Dipole 2450MHz	Speag	D2450V2	955	Jan 8 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 2018



Appendix A. System validation plots:

Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

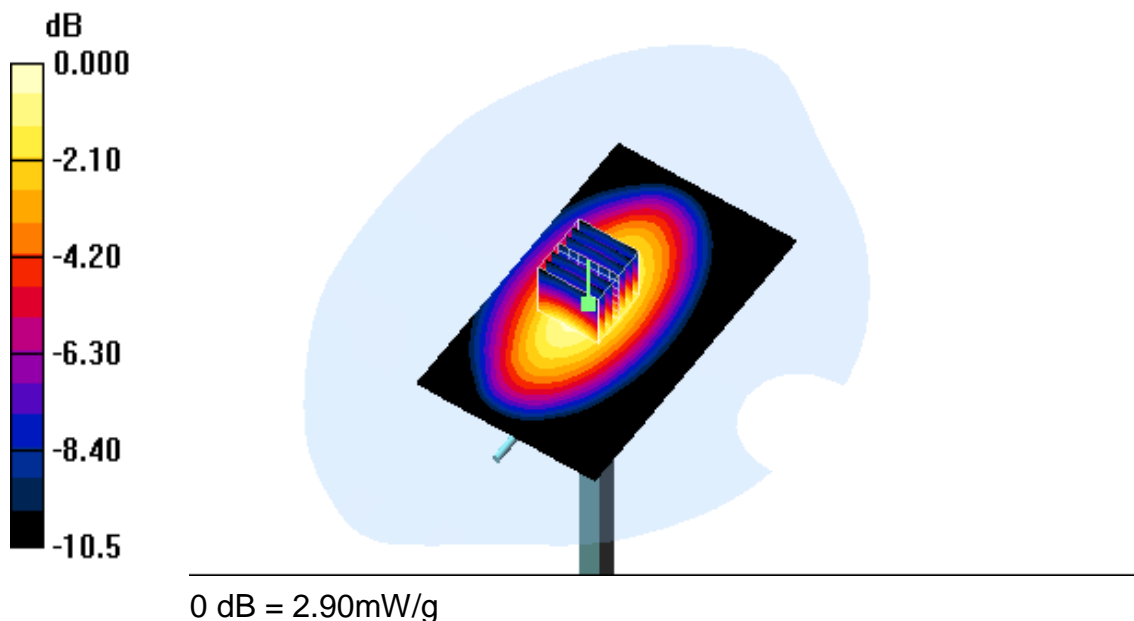
**DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086**  
**Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Head**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.14$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(9.03, 9.03, 9.03); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
  - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
  - Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
  - Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
  - Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172
- d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.82 mW/g

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  
 $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 2.68 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.73 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.90 mW/g





Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194**  
**Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Head**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.60, 7.60, 7.60); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=10\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.3 mW/g

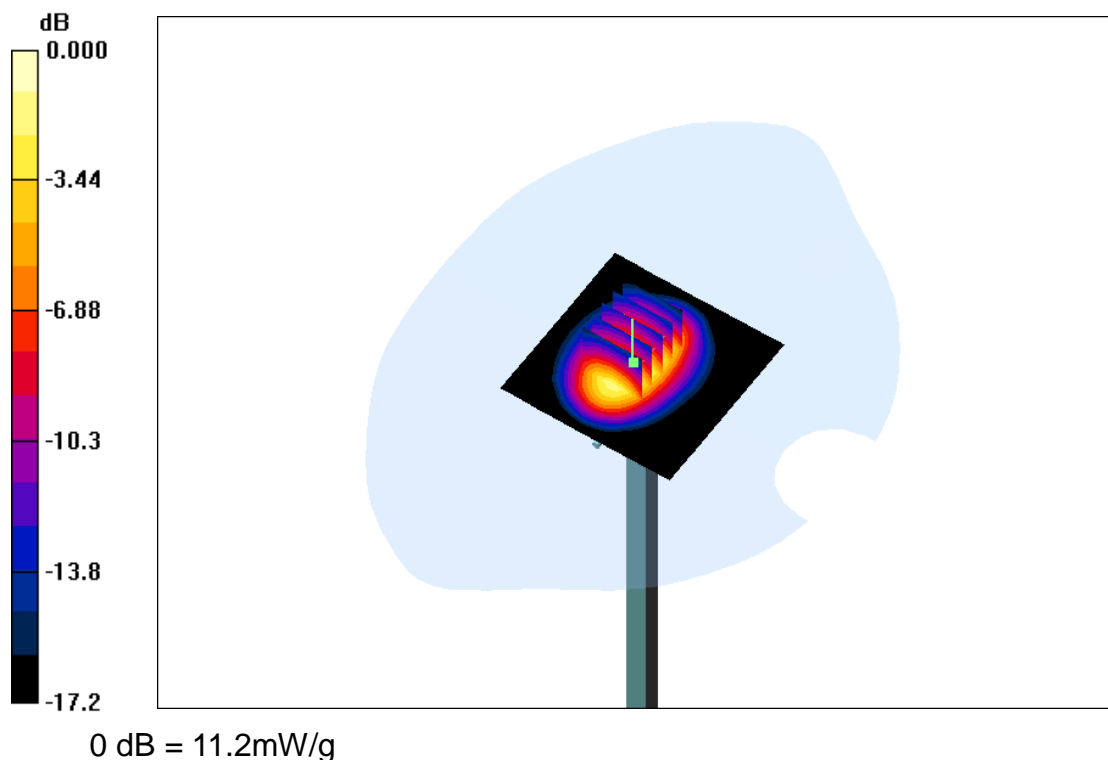
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 80.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.88 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 mW/g





Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 955**  
**Program Name: System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Head**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.84$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.07, 7.07, 7.07); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.7 mW/g

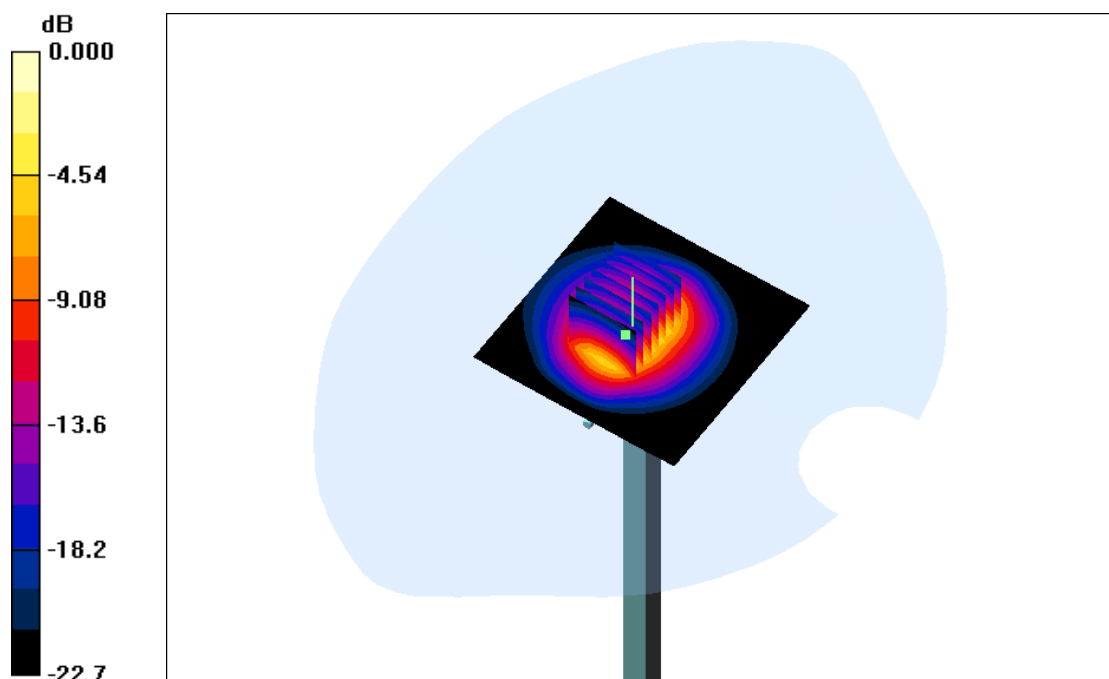
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.46 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.2 mW/g



0 dB = 16.2mW/g





Date: 5/19/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086**  
**Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Body**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(8.95, 8.95, 8.95); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.72 mW/g

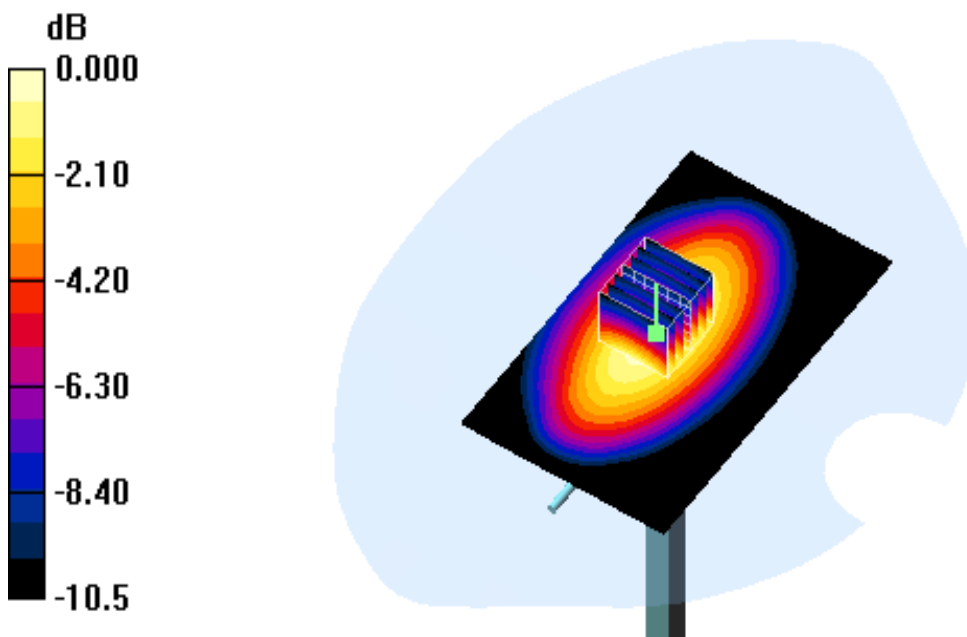
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  
 $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.55 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.76 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 mW/g



0 dB = 2.90mW/g



Date: 5/19/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194**  
**Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.33, 7.33, 7.33); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.8 mW/g

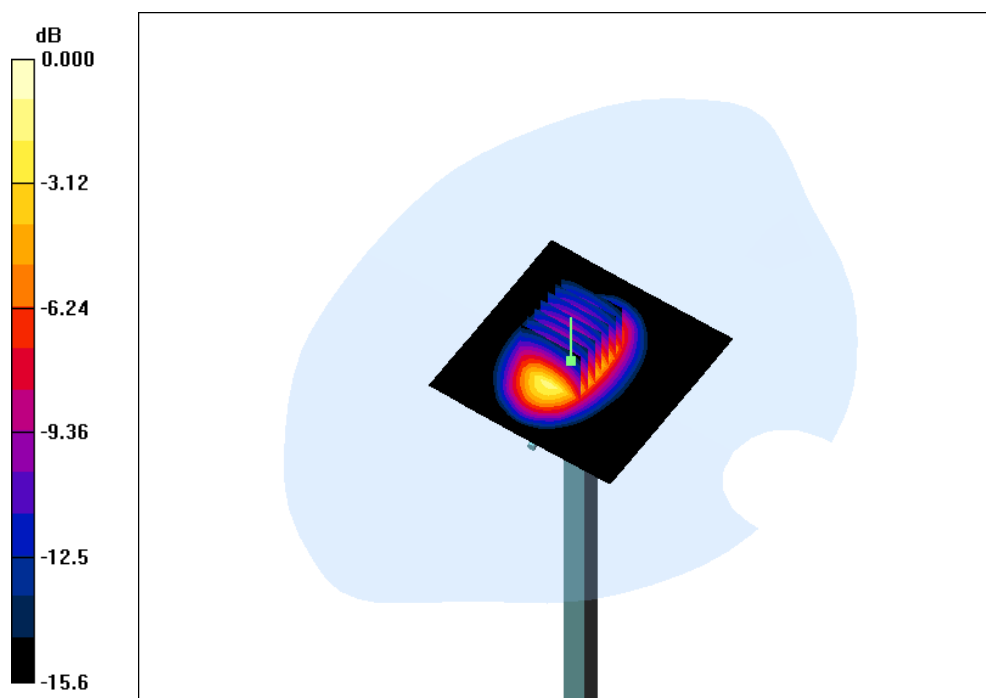
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.109 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.43 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g



0 dB = 12.5mW/g



Date: 5/20/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 955**  
**Program Name: System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.20, 7.20, 7.20); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
  - Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
  - Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
  - Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
  - Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172
- d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.2 mW/g

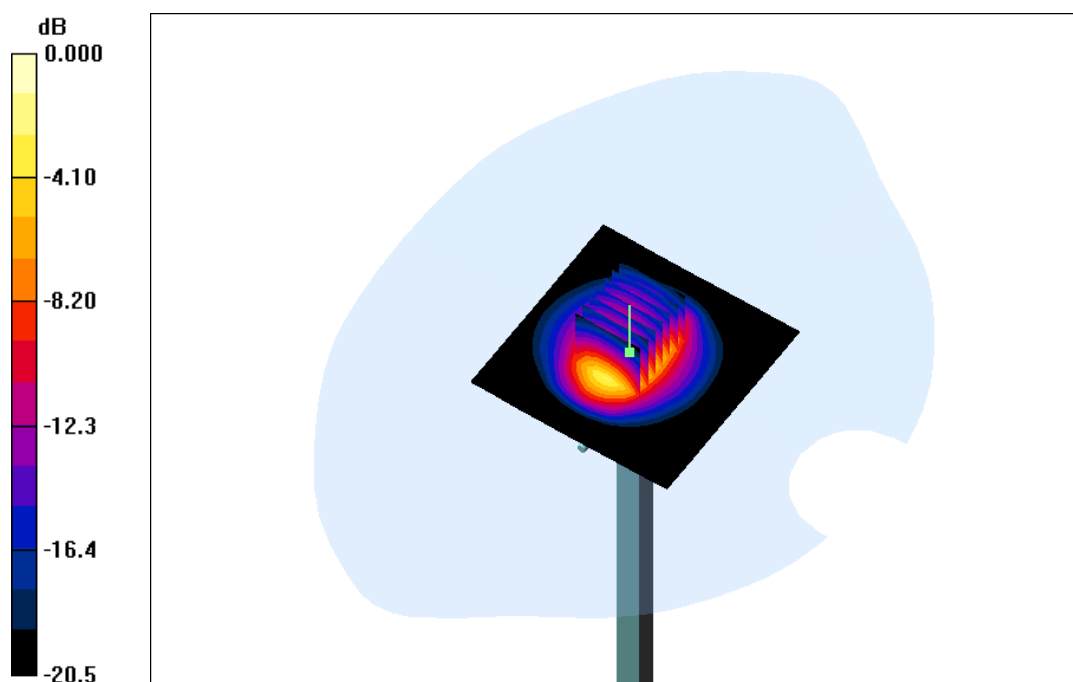
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.35 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.4 mW/g



0 dB = 15.4mW/g



Appendix B. SAR Test plots:

#1

Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used:  $f = 849$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.932$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(9.42, 9.42, 9.42); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Right Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.203 mW/g

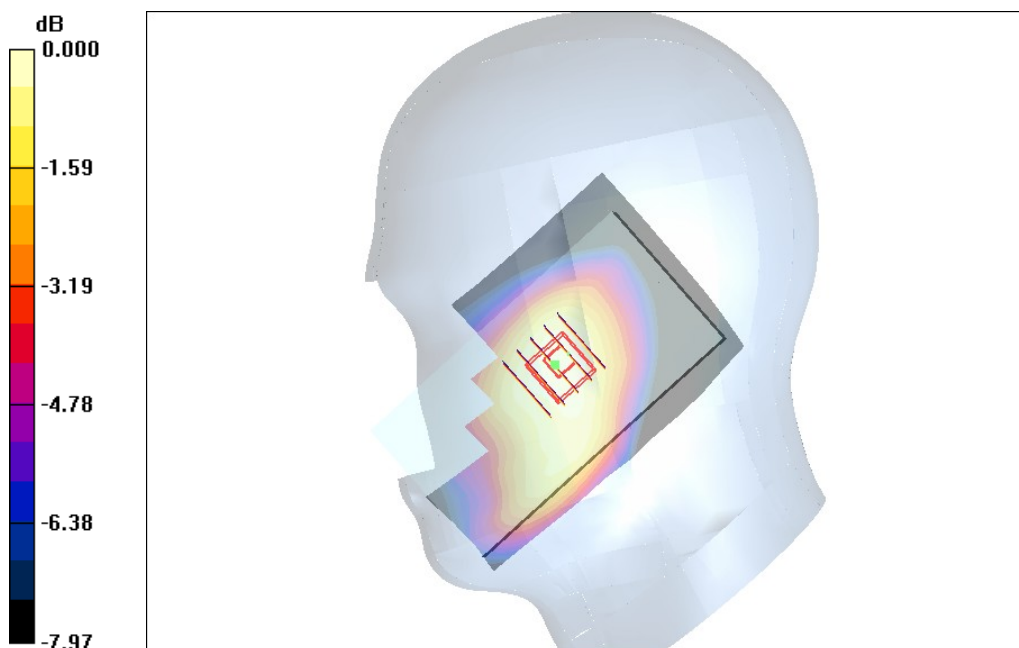
**Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.61 V/m; Power Drift = 0.171 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.236 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.196 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.204 mW/g



0 dB = 0.204mW/g



#2

Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1850.2$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.60, 7.60, 7.60); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Right Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.228 mW/g

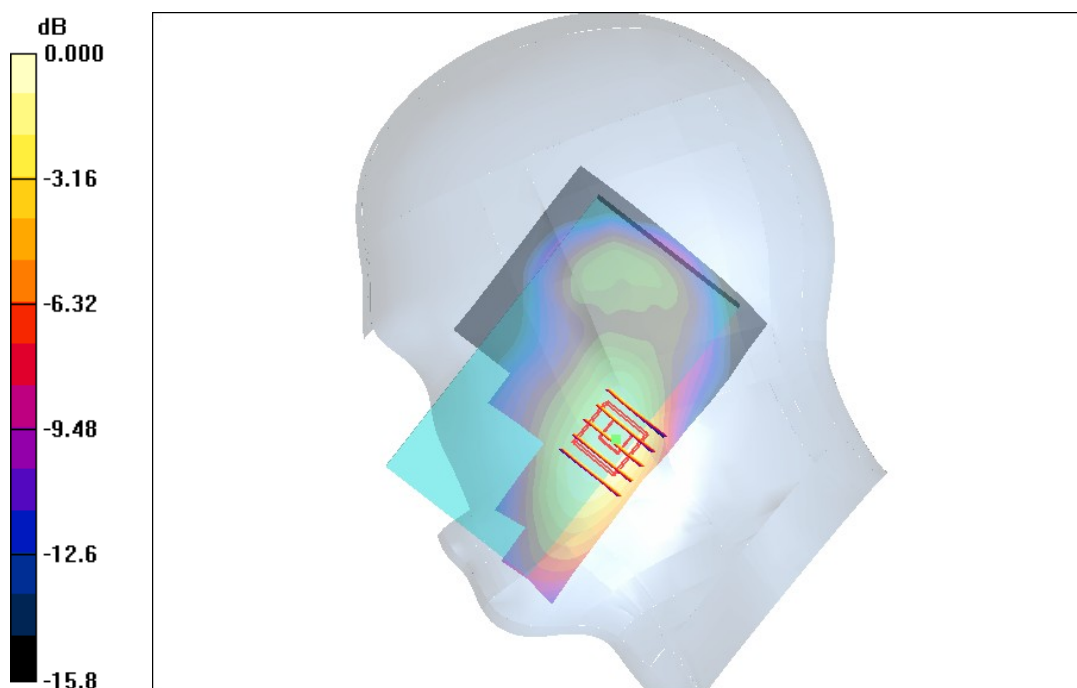
**Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.67 V/m; Power Drift = -0.188 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.307 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.211 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g



0 dB = 0.225mW/g



#3

Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: S4001

Communication System: W850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(9.42, 9.42, 9.42); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Left Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.271 mW/g

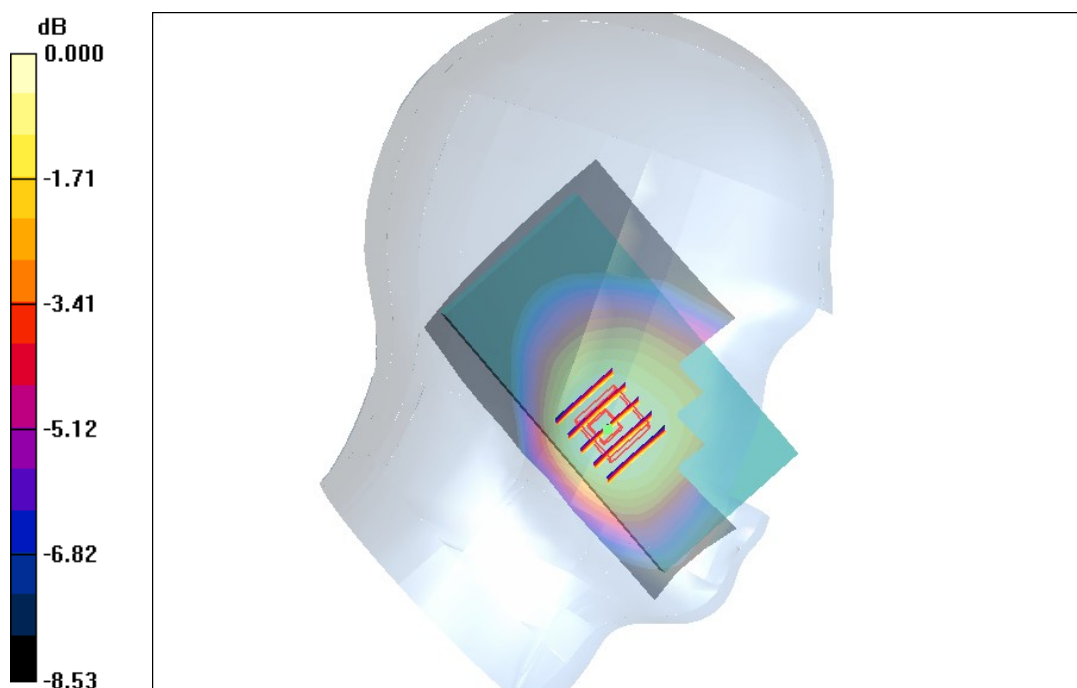
**Left Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 5.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.566 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.307 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.251 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.195 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.261 mW/g



0 dB = 0.261mW/g



#4

Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

Communication System: W1900; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1852.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.60, 7.60, 7.60); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Right Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.526 mW/g

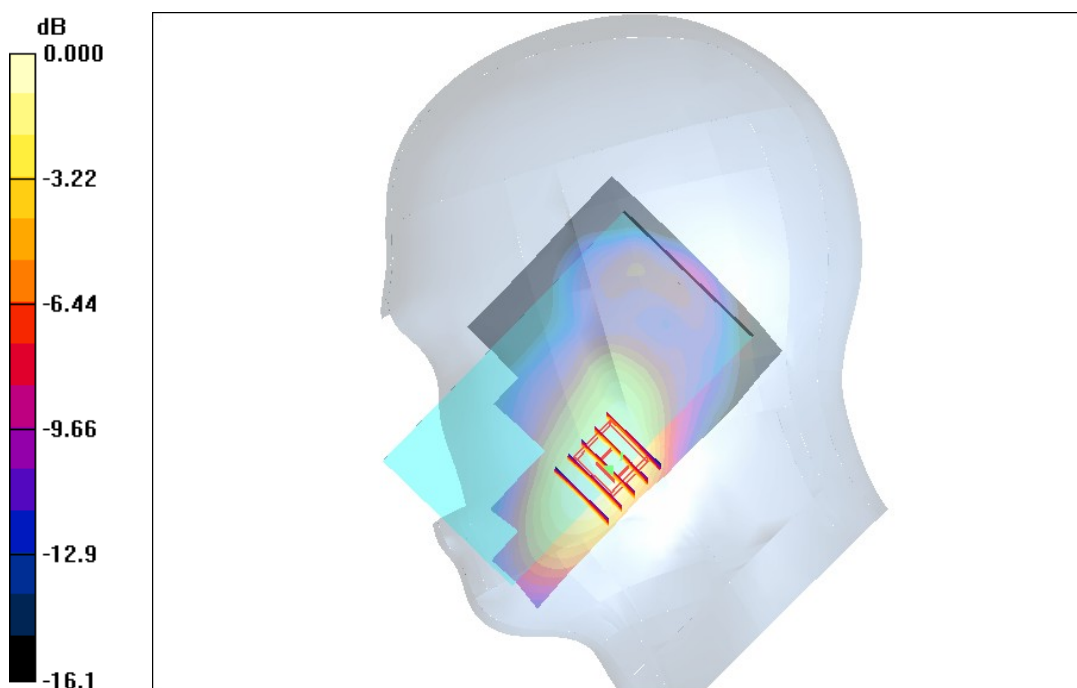
**Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.038 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.474 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.304 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.506 mW/g



0 dB = 0.506mW/g



#5

Date: 5/18/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.82 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 38.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.07, 7.07, 7.07); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Left touch/Area Scan (101x181x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.240 mW/g

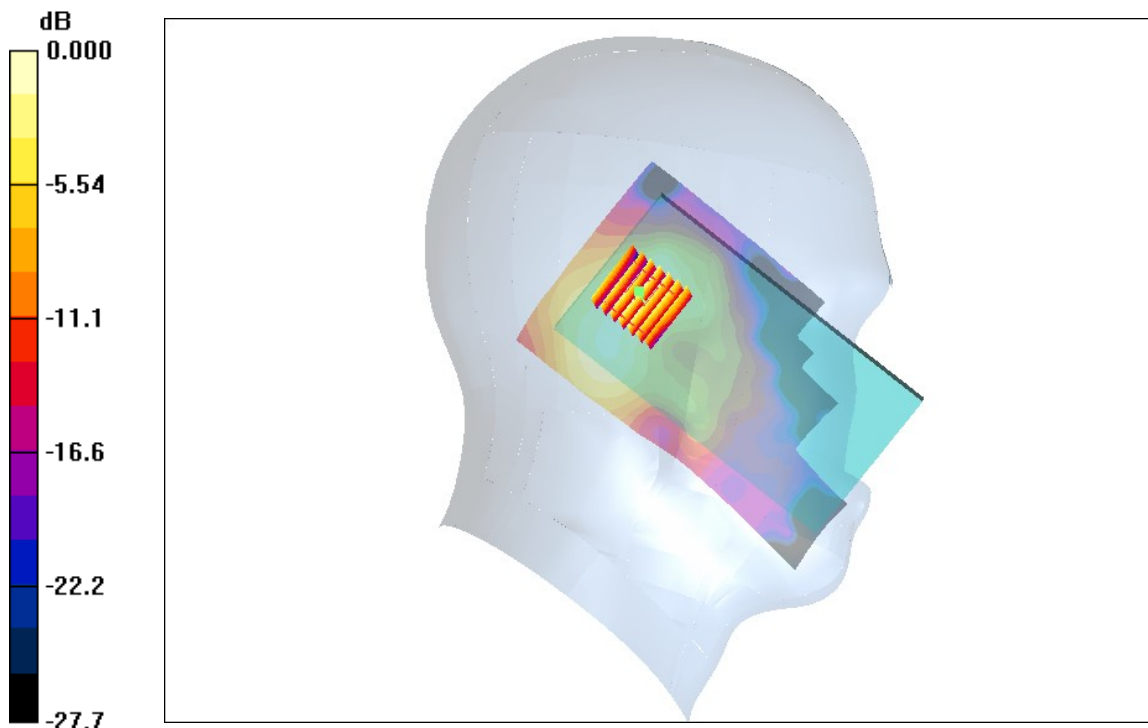
**Left touch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.65 V/m; Power Drift = -0.120 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.335 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.172 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.064 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.237 mW/g



0 dB = 0.237mW/g





#6

Date: 5/19/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

Communication System: GPRS850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 848.8$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.969$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(9.25, 9.25, 9.25); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.541 mW/g

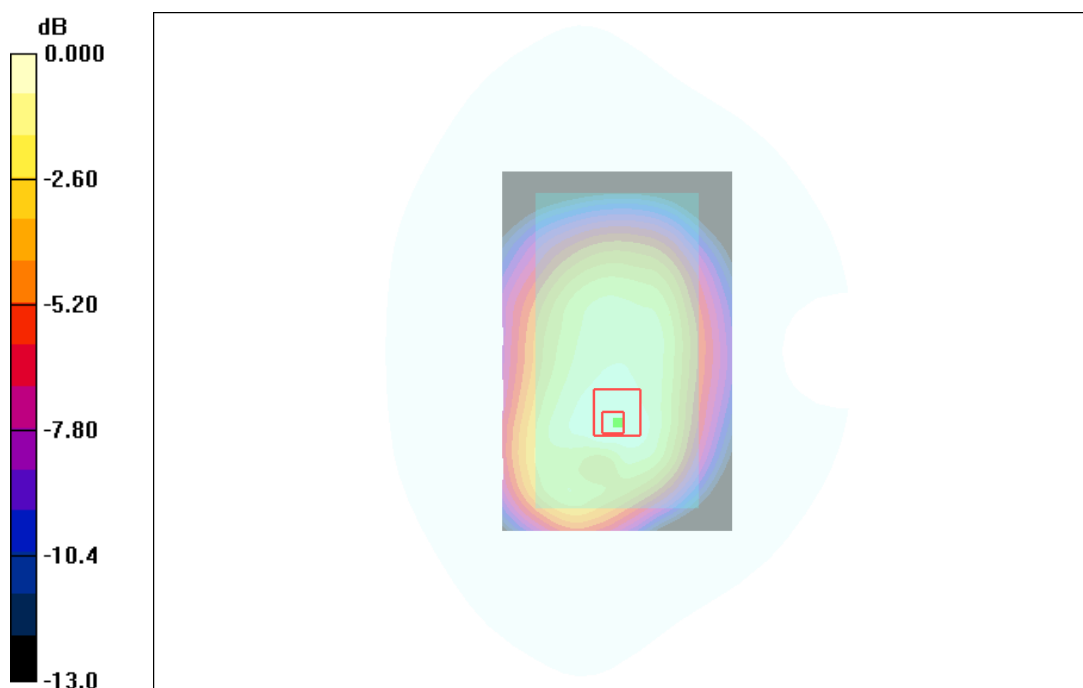
**Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.058 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.682 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.508 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.373 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.537 mW/g



0 dB = 0.537mW/g



#7

Date: 5/19/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

Communication System: GPRS1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1850.2$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.48$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.33, 7.33, 7.33); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.538 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.141 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.761 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.495 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.323 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.520 mW/g



0 dB = 0.520mW/g



#8

Date: 5/19/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

Communication System: W1900; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1852.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.48$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.33, 7.33, 7.33); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.487 mW/g

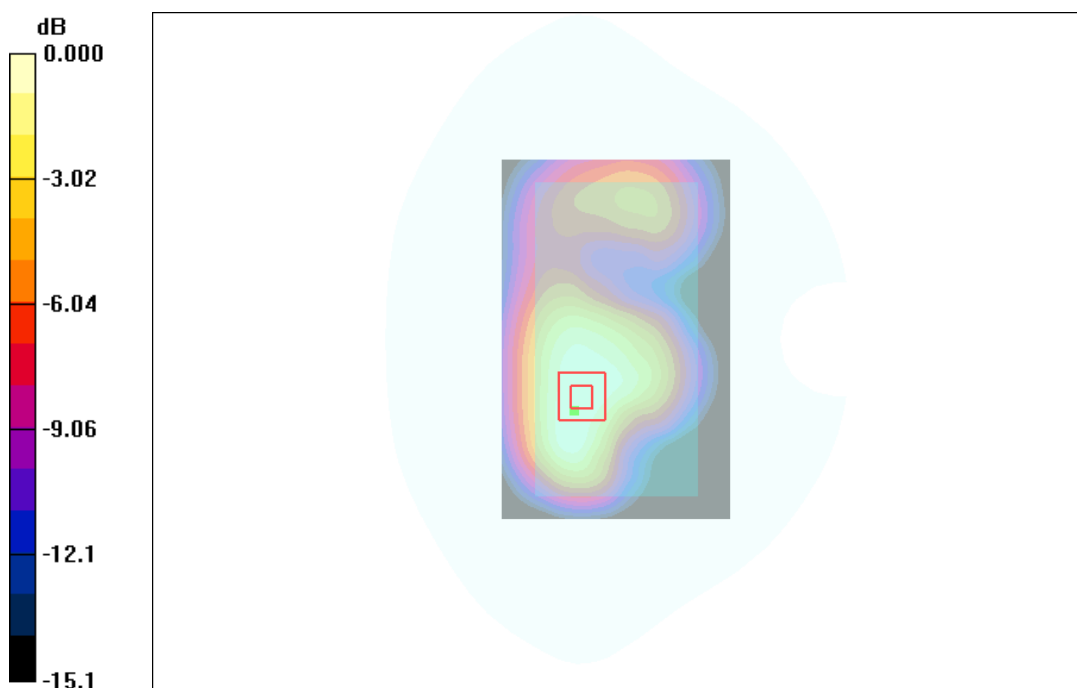
**Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.140 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.695 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.451 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.293 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.472 mW/g



0 dB = 0.472mW/g



#9

Date: 5/20/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: S4001; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**

**Program Name: S4001**

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.81$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.20, 7.20, 7.20); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (101x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.180 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 2.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.131 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.101 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 mW/g**

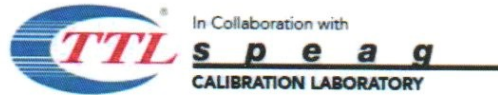
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.179 mW/g



0 dB = 0.179mW/g



Appendix C. Probe Calibration Data:



In Collaboration with
CALIBRATION LABORATORY
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校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Client Sunway Certificate No: Z16-97101

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3836
Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-2-004-01
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes
Calibration date: July 07, 2016

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%.

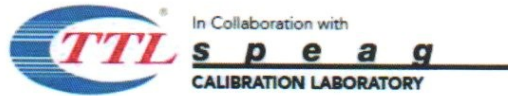
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Table with 4 columns: Equipment Name, ID #, Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Includes Primary Standards (Power Meter, Power sensor, Reference Attenuators, Reference Probe) and Secondary Standards (Signal Generator, Network Analyzer).

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

Issued: July 08, 2016

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



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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\Phi$	$\Phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), $i$ $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

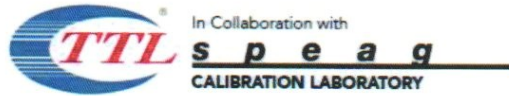
Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- c) 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide). *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- *A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$ MHz to  $\pm 100$ 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<sub>x</sub>* (no uncertainty required).



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# Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3836

Calibrated: July 07, 2016

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

Basic Calibration Parameters

Table with 5 columns: Sensor X, Sensor Y, Sensor Z, Unc (k=2). Rows include Norm(µV/(V/m)²) and DCP(mV).

Modulation Calibration Parameters

Table with 9 columns: UID, Communication System Name, A dB, B dB·µV, C, D dB, VR mV, Unc (k=2). Includes CW modulation data for X, Y, Z.

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%.

^ The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).
^ Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
^ Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.





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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

Table with 9 columns: f [MHz], Relative Permittivity, Conductivity (S/m), ConvF X, ConvF Y, ConvF Z, Alpha, Depth (mm), Unct. (k=2). Rows include frequencies from 750 to 5800 MHz.

C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

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



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

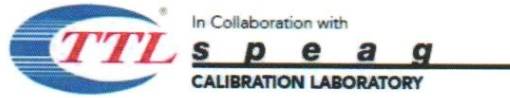
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

Table with 9 columns: f [MHz], Relative Permittivity, Conductivity (S/m), ConvF X, ConvF Y, ConvF Z, Alpha, Depth (mm), Unct. (k=2). Rows include frequencies from 750 to 5800 MHz.

C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

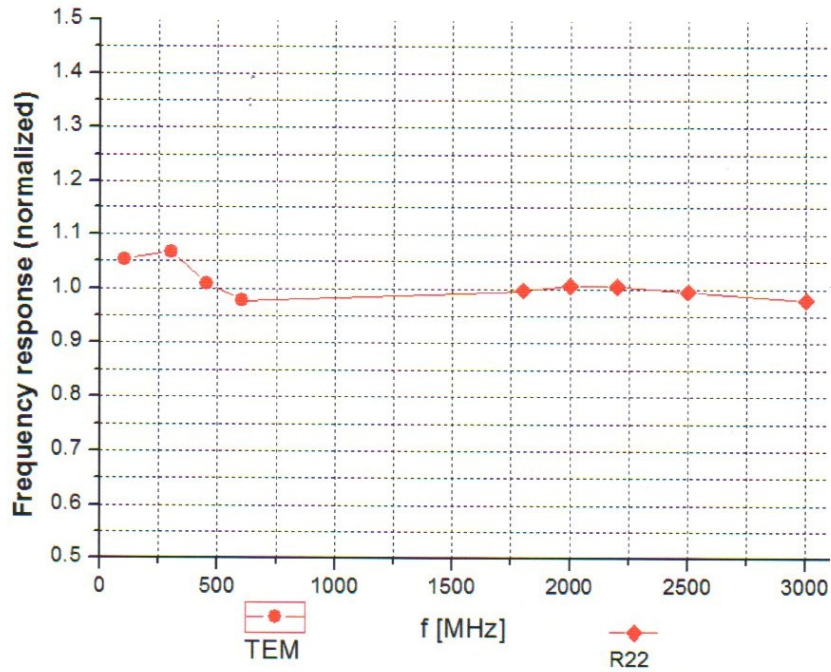
F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ±5%.

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



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



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

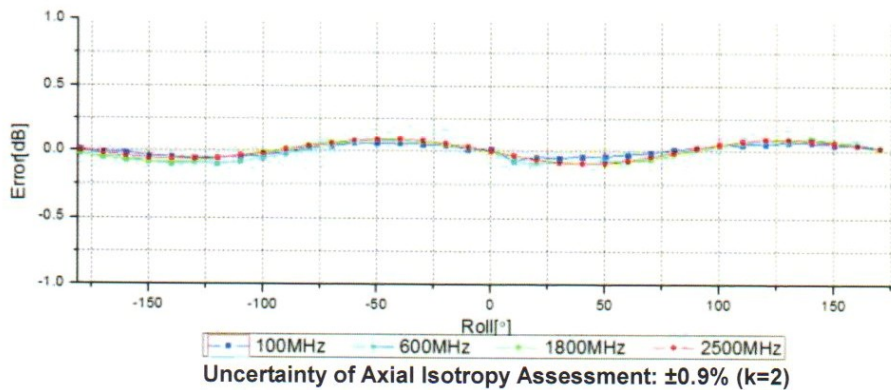
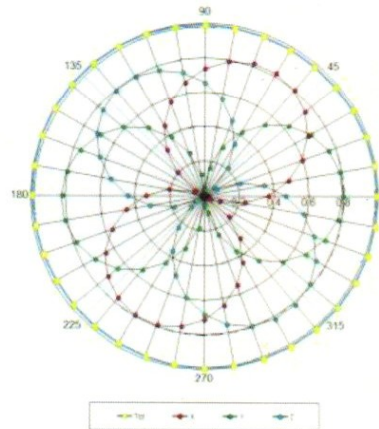
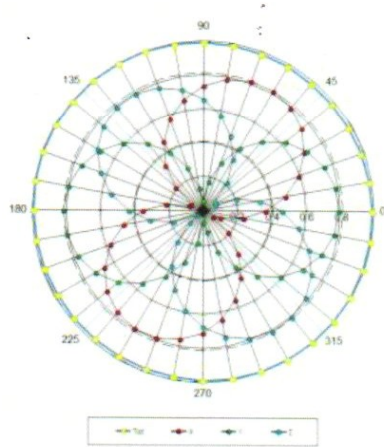


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Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ),  $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

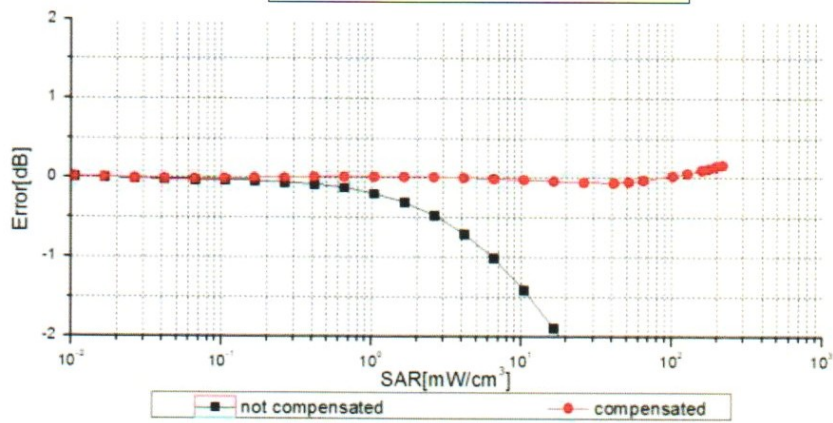
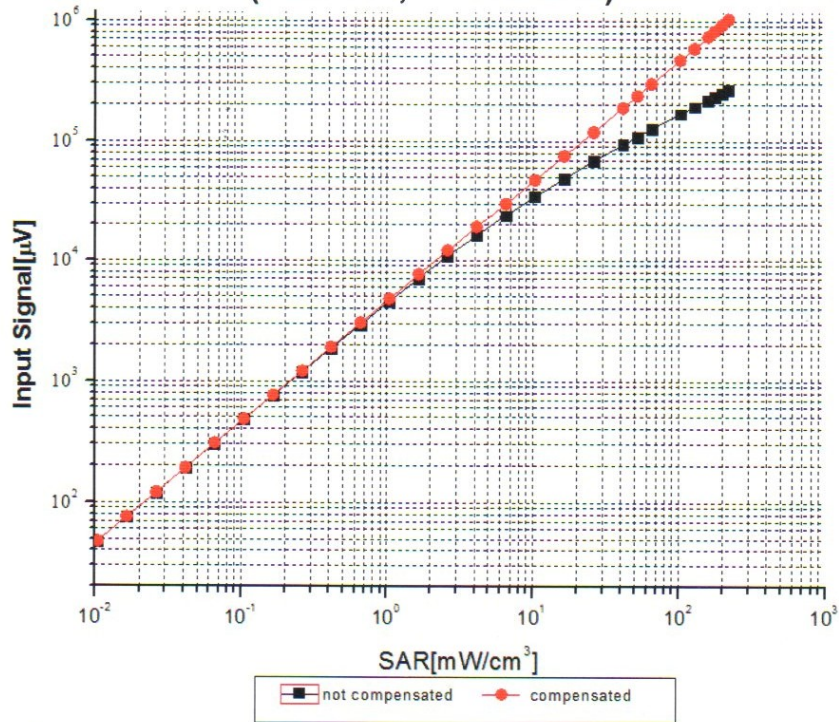
f=1800 MHz, R22



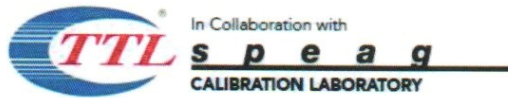


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### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



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

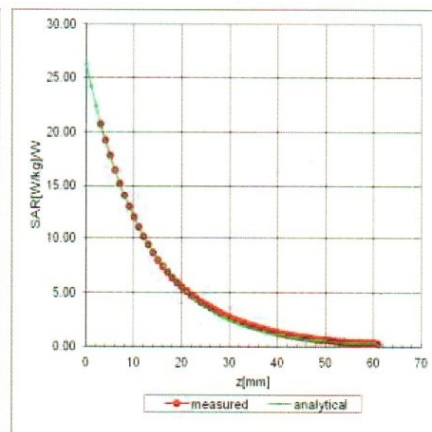
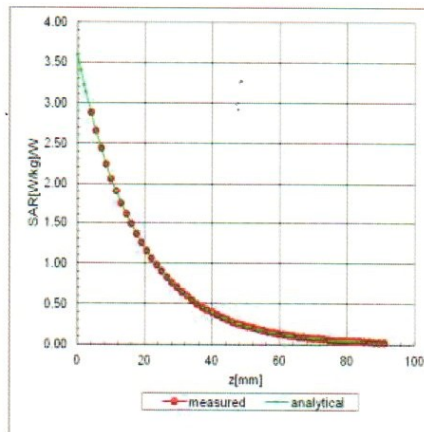


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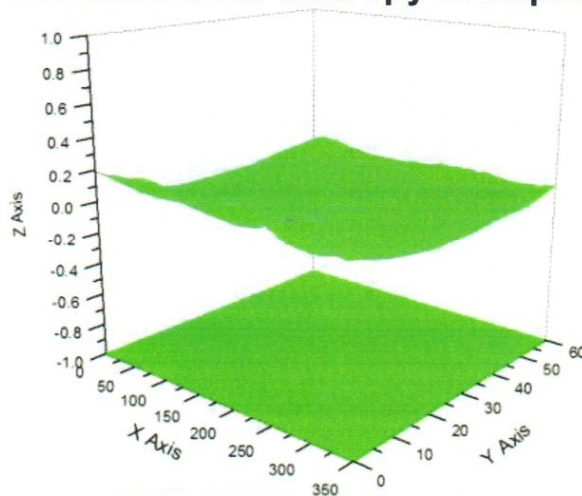
### Conversion Factor Assessment

f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)

f=1900 MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)



### Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.8\%$  (K=2)



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**DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836**

**Other Probe Parameters**

<b>Sensor Arrangement</b>	<b>Triangular</b>
<b>Connector Angle (°)</b>	<b>47.9</b>
<b>Mechanical Surface Detection Mode</b>	<b>enabled</b>
<b>Optical Surface Detection Mode</b>	<b>disable</b>
<b>Probe Overall Length</b>	<b>337mm</b>
<b>Probe Body Diameter</b>	<b>10mm</b>
<b>Tip Length</b>	<b>9mm</b>
<b>Tip Diameter</b>	<b>2.5mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface</b>	<b>1.4mm</b>